NAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ NOTES: Integrating Molecular Compounds and Ions:

 Nerve Transmission

I – II) The Neuron and Cell Membrane

Extracelluar

Intracellular

(cytoplasm interior)

 **Diagram 1**

 Resting Potential: There is a **separation** of Na1+ ( ) and K1+ ( ) across the cell membrane

 The extracellular space is more positive, than the intracellular space.

 The nerve cell is **NOT conducting** a nerve impulse (an action potential)

Extracelluar

Intracellular

(cytoplasm interior)

 Depolarization: Special carrier proteins allow Na1+ ( ) to pour into the cell and K1+ ( ) to move out

 of the cell. **The exchange of ions causes the action potential** (the nerve impulse)

Extracelluar

Intracellular

(cytoplasm interior)

 Repolarization: ATP is used to pump the Na1+ ( ) back outside the cell and to pump K1+ ( )

 back across the cell membrane. The cell cannot conduct another impulse at this time.

 The nerve cell returns to a resting potential (Diagram 1)

There are at least 2 parts to conducting a nerve impulse

Synaptic Transmission

The Action Potential

Electrochemical

Just chemical

caused by Na1+ and K1+ **electrolytes** moving across the cell membrane

The action potential stimulates the release of **organic molecular compounds** that travel across a synapse and cause another action potential in another nerve cell.

involves the axon and the dendrites of one nerve cell

involves the presynaptic membrane of one neuron and the postsynaptic membrane of another neuron

III) The action potential travels down the axon to the dendrites. The dendrites end in a little tip loaded with

 organic molecular compounds. This little tip DOES NOT touch a second neuron … Rather, there is a

 gap, (a synapse) between the dendrite and the next neuron.

 A) A synapse is the \* junction point between two neurons.

 1) It is just one example of neural connection … there are also neuromuscular and

 neuroglandular junctions.

 2) In a typical chemical synapse between two neurons, the neuron from which the nerve

 impulse arrives is called the \* presynaptic neuron or membrane.

 The neuron to which the neurotransmitters (chemical messengers) bind is called the

 \* postsynaptic neuron or membrane.



<http://science.howstuffworks.com/life/human-biology/nerve5.htm>

B) at the \* synapse , the action potential stimulates the release of \* a neurotransmitter

1) **neurotransmitter**: the term refers to any compound which is part of a group of

 organic molecular chemicals which carry a nerve impulse across a

 synapse to start another action potential in another neuron, muscle fiber

 or gland.

 a) neuro = nerve

 transmitter = to move

 b) a neurotransmitter may be \* excitatory OR \* inhibitory

 c) **IN THE LAST 15 YEARS: It has been discovered that:**

 Neurological activity is an important phase in coordinating digestion. Neurobiologist Dr. Michael

 Gershon of Columbia University has written about a layer of 100 billion nerve cells in the

 stomach. This **"second brain"** coordinates digestion, works with the immune system to protect

 you from harmful bacteria in the gut, uses the neurotransmitter serotonin and may be implicated

 in irritable bowel syndrome and feelings of anxiety (like butterflies in your stomach)

 [sources: <http://www.psychologytoday.com/articles/199905/our-second-brain-the-stomach> and

 <http://science.howstuffworks.com/life/human-biology/nerve5.htm>]



 <http://roarofwolverine.com/archives/3793>

2) When an action potential reaches the tip of a dendrite, it causes the release of the

 neutrotransmitter chemical. This organic molecular compound flows across the synaptic gap

 and connects with receptor **molecules** on the dendrite **of a second neuron cell**.

 3) there are many different examples of neurotransmitters. And, so there are many different

 types of receptors that are stimulated.

4) the reception of the neurotransmitter causes another action potential to develop in the new

 cell (or it causes the release of a hormone in a gland, or a muscle fiber to contract / expand)

 a) The neurotransmitter is then reabsorbed or deactivated by enzymes. This stops the

 the synaptic activity.

 5) APPLICATION: SSRI

 a) **SSRI**: **S**elective **S**erotonin **R**euptake **I**nhibitor

 a) various chemicals which STOP the re-absorption of serotonin, thus letting

 the serotonin linger in the synapse … and reach other receptor molecules.

 b) SSRIs currently available include fluoxetine (Prozac), paroxetine (Paxil), and sertraline (Zoloft). In addition, while not as selective as the above mentioned, drugs

 of abuse such as cocaine, fenfluramine, and (3,4-methylenedioxy) methamphetamine

 (MDMA or ecstasy) are inhibitors of serotonin uptake.

 <http://web.williams.edu/imput/synapse/pages/IVB4.html>

![MC900433800[1]]()

 Check Out the animation: <http://tinyurl.com/mcgill-ecstacy>

 C) According to: <http://tinyurl.com/mcgill-neurotransmitters>

 **In order to be considered a neurotransmitter**, a molecule must:

 1) be produced inside a neuron, found at the tip of the dendrite , and released into the synaptic

 gap upon the arrival of an action potential.

 2) It must produce an effect on the postsynaptic neuron, a muscle fiber or gland.

 3) After it has transmitted its signal to this neuron, it must be deactivated rapidly.

 4) It must have the same effect on the postsynaptic neuron when applied experimentally as it

 does when secreted by a presynaptic neuron.

 D) There are over 60 different molecules are currently known to meet these criteria.

 1) Some of the “non-traditional” neurotransmitters we now recognize are proteins like:

 vasopressin, prolactin, oxytocin, and calcitonin, and soluble gases like

 nitrogen monoxide (NO(g))

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| “Classic”Neurotransmitters | Some Important Functions | Problems Caused By The Absence |
| **Acetylcholine**(a-sea-till-kō-lean) | widely distributedan excitatory neurotransmitter that triggers **muscle contraction** and stimulates the **excretion of certain hormones**. In the central nervous system, it is involved in wakefulness, attentiveness, anger, thirst, aggression, sexuality, among other things. | Alzheimer’s disease is associated with a lack of acetylcholine in certain regions of the brain. |
| **Dopamine** | involved in controlling movement and posture. it also **modulates mood** and plays a central role in positive **reinforcement and dependency**associated with cocaine addictionassociated with “phone digging” | The loss of dopamine in certain parts of the brain causes the muscle rigidity typical of Parkinson’s disease. |
| **GABA** (gammaaminobutyric acid) | an inhibitory neurotransmitter contributes to **motor control, vision, and many other cortical functions. It also regulates anxiety**. 25% to 33% of the CNS neurons are associated with GABAconnected to the physiological issues of drunkenness & effects of THC | Some drugs that increase the level of GABA in the brain are used to treat epilepsy and to calm the trembling of people suffering from Huntington’s disease |
| **Glutamate** | a major excitatory neurotransmitter that is associated with [**learning and memory**](http://thebrain.mcgill.ca/flash/i/i_07/i_07_m/i_07_m_tra/i_07_m_tra.html)**.**  Just about 50% of the CNS neurons are associated with the Glutamate excitatory system. | It is also thought to be associated with Alzheimer’s disease, whose first symptoms include memory malfunctions. |
| **Norepinephrine**  (Nor-epi-nef-rin) | important for **attentiveness, emotions, sleeping, dreaming, and learning.** Norepinephrine is also released as a hormone into the blood, where it causes blood vessels to contract and heart rate to increase. In older literature, you will see it called **NORADRENALINE**!!! (Adrenaline is epinephrine) Both are involved in the fight or flight response.  | Norepinephrine plays a role in mood disorders such as manic depression. |
| **Serotonin** | contributes to various functions, such as **regulating body temperature, sleep, mood, appetite, and pain.** It is widely distributed in the brain, and is considered one of the more evolutionary ancient neurotransmitters. | Depression, suicide, impulsive behavior, and aggression all appear to involve certain imbalances in serotonin. |

**ALCOHOL & HANGOVER**

I) Ethanol as a drug

A congressman was once asked about his attitude toward whiskey. “If you mean the demon drink that poisons the mind, pollutes the body, desecrates family life, and inflames sinners, then I’m against it. But, if you mean the elixir of Christmas cheer, the shield against winter chill, the taxable potion that puts needed funds into public coffers to comfort little crippled children, then I’m for it. This is my position, and I will not compromise.”

Mark Edward Lender and James Kirby Martin, *Drinking History in America: A History*

 A) Essentially, a drug is any chemical (or mixture of chemicals) which affects the central nervous

 system, causing a biochemical change. A drug can be used for diagnosis, treatment or prevention,

 and, over the course of use, may (or may not,) become addictive.

 B) What we term as liquor, is a mixture of ethanol, water, and various flavorings and compounds called

 congeners. Today liquor is a governmentally regulated drug.

 The 18th amendment to the US Constitution (circa 1920) established the ***prohibition*** of alcoholic

 beverages, by out-lawing their production, transport and sale. It did not outlaw the consumption or

 private possession of liquor!

 The 21st amendment to the US Constitution (circa 1933) repealed the 18th amendment.

 1) Ethanol (ethyl alcohol or grain alcohol) is the “active ingredient” in most recognized

 liquors.

 a) Formula: C2H5OH

 b) Soluble in water and oddly, it is also soluble in gasoline

 c) Flammable (combusts vigorously in the presence of O2)

 d) It evaporates easily at most temperatures

 e) Methanol, isopropyl alcohol (rubbing alcohol) and propylene glycol (an antifreeze)

 are **NOT the** same chemical as ethanol. They are each alcohols, but with vastly

 different chemistries.

C) The breakdown of ethanol in the human body

* The breakdown, or **oxidation**, of ethanol occurs in the **liver**.
* An enzyme in the liver called alcohol dehydrogenase strips electrons from ethanol to form acetaldehyde.
* A second enzyme, called aldehyde dehydrogenase, converts the acetaldehyde, in the presence of oxygen, to acetic acid, the main component in [**vinegar**](http://recipes.howstuffworks.com/how-vinegar-works.htm).
* The molecular structure of acetic acid looks like this:

 **O** <http://recipes.howstuffworks.com/alcohol4.htm> **||
 H3 C - C - O – H**

1) Alcohol is a CNS [Central Nervous System] Depressant. It affects the GABA

 neurotransmitter the most. This system is involved in the control of muscle movement,

 co-ordination, and breathing.

 Check Out: <http://thebrain.mcgill.ca/flash/i/i_03/i_03_m/i_03_m_par/i_03_m_par_alcool.html#drogues>

III) Alcohol Hangover

 A) You must understand that virtually everything taken into the human body must go through the liver

 and is in some way treated for disposal or further use. This holds true for ethanol.

 Tuning off / disabling vasopressin activity

 B) Causes of Production of acetaldehyde toxin

4 issues affecting the development of a hangover

 Hangover The effects of glutamine rebound

 The presence of congeners in the liquor

 **The important chemicals involved:**

 1) Vasopressin (Anti-Diuretic Hormone or ADH) is a **"good" hormone** to have working,

 for you. When vasopressin is disabled (turned off), bad things happen...

 2) Acetaldehyde (a-seat-a-al-duh-hide) is **a poison**. It is produced from the liver's action on

 ethanol. It is a **bad thing to have**.

 3) Glutamine (glū –ta – mēn) is another **"good" hormone”** ... however, the body's response

 with producing glutamine, as alcohol begins to be diminished in concentration, in the body,

 is unfortunate.

 4) Congeners are a mixed bag. They are “born with” the alcohol. They are not produced by

 the activity of alcohol in the body ... rather, they're in the bottle, with the alcohol, due to the

 fermentation process.

 Check out: <http://www.alcoholscreening.org/> How much is too much? C) Hangover Causation 1: Turning Off the Positive Activity of Vasopressin (ADH)

 **What you need to know:**

 A **diuretic** (di-yur-eh-tic) is a chemical which makes you urinate

**Causation:**

**\_\_disabling vasopressin**

**\_\_\_making toxins**

**\_\_\_regaining glutamine**

**\_\_\_congeners**

 An ***anti-diuretic*** is a chemical which helps return fluid to your body.

 Vasopressin is also called ***anti*-diuretic hormone (ADH)**.

 When alcohol enters the bloodstream it causes the **pituitary gland** in the [brain](http://health.howstuffworks.com/brain.htm) to block the creation and/or the release of **vasopressin** (the antidiuretic hormone).

 Without this chemical, the kidneys send [water](http://science.howstuffworks.com/h2o.htm) directly to the bladder

 instead of reabsorbing water back into the body. This is why drinkers

 have to make frequent trips to the bathroom after urinating for the first time

 after drinking.

 Headaches result from dehydration because the body's organs try to make up for their own water loss by **stealing water from the brain**, causing the brain to decrease in size and pull on the membranes that connect the brain to the skull, resulting in pain.

 The frequent urination also expels salts and potassium that are necessary for proper nerve and [muscle](http://health.howstuffworks.com/muscle.htm) function; when sodium and potassium levels get too low, [headaches](http://health.howstuffworks.com/headaches-ga.htm), fatigue and nausea can result. Alcohol also breaks down the body's store of glycogen in the **liver**, turning the chemical into glucose and sending it out of the body in the urine. Lack of this key energy source is partly responsible for the weakness, fatigue and lack of coordination the next morning. In addition, the diuretic effect expels vital electrolytes such as potassium and magnesium, which are necessary for proper [cell](http://health.howstuffworks.com/cell.htm) function. <http://health.howstuffworks.com/hangover2.htm>

 See: Citation: Loop Of Henle and Vasopressin: <https://jasn.asnjournals.org/content/10/3/628>

Vasopressin opens pores in the ascending limb of the Loop of Henle and the collecting tube. This allows water and electrolytes to move back into the body, helping to keep it hydrated.







 All The Important Points Vasopressin with amino acids labeled

 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vasopressin>

 <http://www.bmrb.wisc.edu/referenc/commonaa.php?asn>

D) Hangover Causation 2: Production of a toxin called, **acetaldehyde** (a-seat-a-al-duh-hide)

... *Okay, this gets a little complicated....*

**Causation:**

**\_\_disabling vasopressin**

**\_\_\_making toxins**

**\_\_\_regaining glutamine**

**\_\_\_congeners**

 **What most never understand**: Acetaldehyde is a product of alcohol metabolism **and is more toxic**

 than the alcohol!

 H O

 | ||

 H―C―C―H

 |

 H

ACETALDEHYDE

 H H

 | |

H―C―C―O―H

 | |

 H H

 ETHANOL

 First, when we drink (moderately), alcohol is absorbed readily through the stomach lining (this can

 irritate the lining of the stomach ...more later on this....)

 The alcohol (now in the bloodstream) eventually gets to the liver, where it is broken down by the

 enzyme, alcohol dehydrogenase, turning the alcohol into the dangerous **toxin,** **acetaldehyde**.

The **acetaldehyde** is in turn attacked by another chemical called **glutathione** (which contains high

levels of the amino acid cysteine...[sis-teen: more later on this amino acid]).



 cysteine (sis-teen) glutathione

 <http://www.wacker.com/cms/en/products-markets/products/product.jsp?product=9372> <http://www.sigmaaldrich.com/catalog/product/sial/g4251?lang=en&region=US>

 The attack of the cysteine-containing **glutathione** (glū-tah-thigh-own) is a defensive chemical that

 attacks the toxic **acetaldehyde** to the **non-toxic** acetate (a substance similar to vinegar). The activity of

 glutathione destroying acetaldehyde is a GOOD THING!

 With very moderate alcohol intake, this process works well, leaving the **acetaldehyde** only a short

 amount of time to do its damage. The liver’s stores of **glutathione** however, quickly run out when larger

 amounts of alcohol enter the system. The liver’s ability to remove the **acetaldehyde** diminishes, until

 more **glutathione** can be made. This down time allows the **acetaldehyde** to build up in the body and

 remain for a longer period of time. <http://health.howstuffworks.com/hangover4.htm>

 **All of the dangers of acetaldehyde are still unknown**. There is some debate as to whether it

 enters into or is produced in the brain.

Once produced, it may inhibit enzymes designed to convert certain neurotransmitters from

 aldehydes to acids. The neurotransmitters that accumulate may then react with the acetaldehyde

 to form compounds which are startlingly similar to certain morphine-type compounds, **increasing**

 **headache, nausea,** **lack of muscle coordination, and drowsiness.**

<http://www.elmhurst.edu/~chm/vchembook/642alcoholmet.html>

 Outside of the brain, what seems to occur is that acetaldehyde reaches a saturation point and

 it escapes into the blood stream. The accumulated acetaldehyde exerts its toxic effects by

 •inhibiting the reactions in the mitochondria, which (if not bad enough) can result in even slower

 removal of acetaldehyde (especially in alcoholics) which leads to further liver cell damage in the

 forms of hepatitis and cirrhosis.

 •interfering with the activation of vitamins <http://www.elmhurst.edu/~chm/vchembook/642alcoholmet.html>

 •Research released in April 2014, through the National Institute of Health appears to conclude that

 damage a gene involved in mitochondrial repair and muscle regeneration, appears to be the cause

 of muscle weakness in chronic alcoholics.

 *Additionally*:

 •In the journal, *Nucleic Acids Research*, scientists from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and

 Alcoholism (NIAAA) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) report that

 drinking alcoholic beverages has been linked to an increased risk of upper gastrointestinal cancer

 and other types of cancer. It appears that polyamines – natural compounds essential for cell growth

 – react with acetaldehyde to trigger a series of reactions that damage DNA, an event that can lead to

 the formation of cancer. <http://alcoholism.about.com/od/cancer/a/blniaaa050803.htm>

 Further Reading: *Even Moderate Drinking Can Affect Babies’ IQ* at:

 <http://alcoholism.about.com/od/preg/a/blacer060603.htm>

 All The Important Points

 E) Hangover Causation 3: The Negative Effects of Glutamine Rebound (glū –ta – meen)

  *Warning: (Don't confuse glutathione and glutamine...both are "good" ...but, the*

 *loss of one and the quick replenishing of the other cause problems)*

**Causation:**

**\_\_disabling vasopressin**

**\_\_\_making toxins**

**\_\_\_regaining glutamine**

**\_\_\_congeners**

 After [alcohol](http://recipes.howstuffworks.com/alcohol.htm) consumption, a person may not [sleep](http://health.howstuffworks.com/sleep.htm) as soundly as normal because their body is

 rebounding (coming back) from alcohol's depressive effect on the system.

When someone is **drinking**, alcohol **inhibits vasopressin, but it also inhibits a chemical called**

**glutamine**, **one of the body's natural stimulants**. When the drinker stops drinking, the body

tries to make up for lost time by producing more glutamine than it needs.

The increase in glutamine levels **stimulates the** [**brain**](http://health.howstuffworks.com/brain.htm) **while the drinker is trying to sleep**, keeping

them from reaching the deepest, most healing levels of slumber.

This is a large contributor to the fatigue felt with a hangover.

Severe glutamine rebound during a hangover also may be responsible for tremors, [anxiety](http://healthguide.howstuffworks.com/stress-and-anxiety-dictionary.htm), restlessness,

and increased blood pressure. <http://health.howstuffworks.com/hangover5.htm>



 All The Important Points

F) Hangover Causation 4: The Negative Effects of the Presence of Congeners (Latin: *born together*)

**Causation:**

**\_\_disabling vasopressin**

**\_\_\_making toxins**

**\_\_\_regaining glutamine**

**\_\_\_congeners**

 Congeners are chemicals *produced along with alcohol*, during fermentation, and maturation (aging).

 Generally, darker colored liquors and wines have high concentrations. Such alcoholic drinks include;

 whiskey, dark rum, red wines.

 Congeners include various esters (recall your lab work), acids (lab work), aldehydes and higher

 alcohols.

 Strictly speaking they are impurities, but they give many of the darker colored liquors their flavor(s).

 Their presence in the final spirit must be carefully judged; too many would make it undrinkable.

 Their presence appears to enhance the effects of a hangover. <http://www.whiskymag.com/words/congeners.html>

 Interestingly, according to *Alcoholism Clinical and Experimental Research*, congeners may have an

 upside. They may help limit the amount of bleeding which occurs in the stomach when whiskey is

 drunk.

 Citation: Protective Effects of the Whisky Congeners on Ethanol-Induced Gastric Mucosal Damage ([Volume 31 Issue 3](http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118520167/issue), Pages 390 – 394

 Published Online: 23 Jan 2007) http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118520170/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0



 All The Important Points

**An important side note** …. but not related directly to the hangover (yet possibly still pertinent …)

 The Nausea Factor… A.K.A: **Worshipping at the Porcelain Idol**

Because alcohol is absorbed directly through the stomach, the [cells](http://science.howstuffworks.com/cell.htm) along the inside walls of the

 stomach, the stomach lining can become irritated (inflamed). Alcohol also promotes secretion of

 hydrochloric acid in the stomach, eventually causing the nerves to send a message to the brain that the

 stomach's contents are hurting the body and must be expelled through [vomiting](http://healthguide.howstuffworks.com/nausea-and-vomiting-dictionary.htm) (reverse peristalsis).

This mechanism can actually lessen hangover symptoms in the long run because vomiting gets

rid of the alcohol in the stomach and reduces the number of toxins with which the body has to deal.

The stomach's irritation may also be a factor in some of the other unpleasant consequences of

excessive drinking of alcohol, such as diarrhea and lack of appetite. <http://health.howstuffworks.com/hangover5.htm>

The Breathalyzer <http://science.howstuffworks.com/breathalyzer3.htm>

There are three major types of breath alcohol testing devices, and they're based on different principles:

* **Breathalyzer** - Uses a chemical reaction involving alcohol that produces a color change
* **Intoxilyzer** - Detects alcohol by infrared (IR) spectroscopy
* **Alcosensor III or IV** - Detects a chemical reaction of alcohol in a fuel cell

Regardless of the type, each device has a **mouthpiece**, a tube through which the suspect blows air, and a **sample chamber** where the air goes. The rest of the device varies with the type.

The **Breathalyzer** device contains:

* A system to sample the breath of the suspect
* Two glass vials containing the chemical reaction mixture
* A system of photocells connected to a meter to measure the color change associated with the chemical reaction

|  |
| --- |
| breathalyzer-formula |

To measure alcohol, a suspect breathes into the device. The breath sample is bubbled in one vial through a mixture of sulfuric acid, potassium dichromate, silver nitrate and water. The principle of the measurement is based on the following chemical reaction:

In this reaction:

1. The **sulfuric acid removes the alcohol from the air** into a liquid solution.
2. The **alcohol reacts with potassium dichromate** to produce:
	1. chromium sulfate
	2. potassium sulfate
	3. acetic acid
	4. water

The silver nitrate is a **catalyst**, a substance that makes a reaction go faster without participating in it. The sulfuric acid, in addition to removing the alcohol from the air, also might provide the acidic condition needed for this reaction.

During this reaction, the reddish-orange dichromate ion **changes color** to the green chromium ion when it reacts with the alcohol; the degree of the color change is directly related to the level of alcohol in the expelled air.

To determine the amount of alcohol in that air, the reacted mixture is compared to a vial of unreacted mixture in the **photocell system**, which produces an **electric current** that causes the needle in the meter to move from its resting place.

The operator then rotates a knob to bring the needle back to the resting place and reads the level of alcohol from the knob -- the more the operator must turn the knob to return it to rest, the greater the level of alcohol.