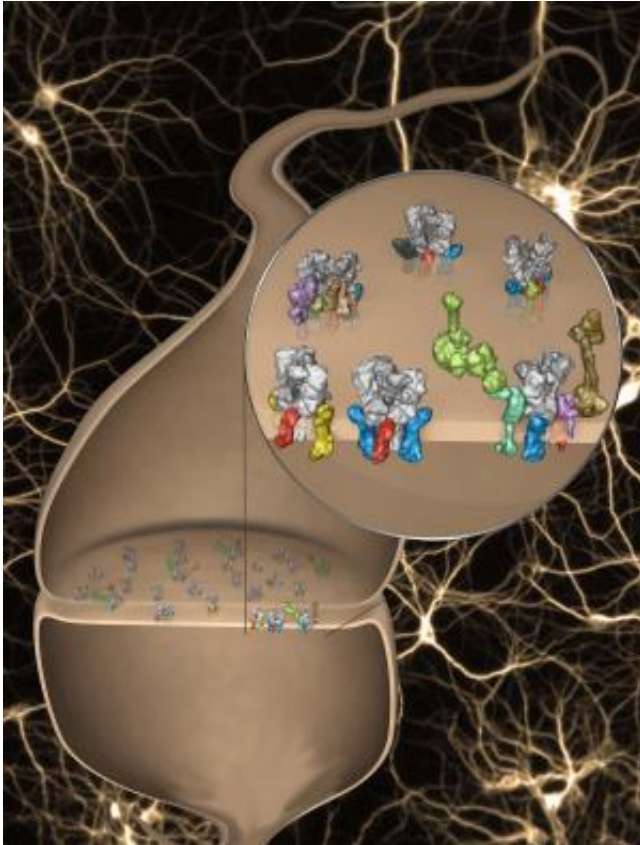


# The spatial and temporal dynamics of specific glutamate receptors in the brain

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The structure determines the function: AMPA receptors in the nerve cells of the brain are composed of a range of more than 30 different proteins. Credit: Bernd Fakler

Dr. Uwe Schulte, Dr. Jochen Schwenk, Prof. Dr. Bernd Fakler, and their team have elucidated the enormous spatial and temporal dynamics in protein composition of the AMPA-type glutamate receptors, the most important excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the brain. These receptors are located in the synapses, the contact points between two nerve cells, where they are responsible for the rapid signal transduction and information processing. The results illustrate that the receptors are far more diverse than previously anticipated and pave the way for research into their functions in the various regions of the brain.

The biologists published their findings in the journal *Neuron*.

The researchers have thus opened up the possibility to investigate the properties and functions of the AMPA [receptors](#) in the various regions of the brain at the level of their [protein](#) components. This is of particular significance as the AMPA receptors and their dynamics are regarded as central elements for memory formation. The researchers succeeded in elucidating the subunit structure of the AMPA receptors in various regions of the brain and even in different groups of distinct [nerve cells](#). It became clear that the receptors exhibit an enormous range of variation in structure and molecular architecture and can evidently be precisely adapted to the function of the nerve cells and brain region in which they are located. In addition, the researchers demonstrated that this diversity in [protein composition](#) of the receptors is also exploited during the development of the brain.

In 2012, Fakler's research team already used novel proteomic technologies to show that AMPA receptors in the brain are assembled from a pool of more than 30 different proteins - whose primary function(s) is are most parts as yet unknown. In fact in another recent study, also published in *Neuron*, the researchers demonstrated just how significant these unknown components are or can be: They showed that the cornichon protein dictates the time course of the AMPA receptor-mediated synaptic transmission and thus accounts for the difference between various types of nerve cells in the [brain](#).

**More information:** "Regional Diversity and Developmental Dynamics of the AMPA-Receptor Proteome in the Mammalian Brain." Schwenk J, Baehrens D, Haupt A, Bildl W, Boudkkazi S, Röper J, Fakler B and Schulte U (2014). *Neuron* 84, 41-54. [DOI: 10.1016/j.neuron.2014.08.044](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2014.08.044)

Provided by Albert Ludwigs University of Freiburg

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