

<<感觉和运动系统>>

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前言

人脑或神经系统是我们已知的宇宙中最复杂的物质结构，神经科学是探索脑的奥秘的科学，是21世纪迅猛发展的生命科学中最为突出的领域之一。

过去的十多年中，分子生物学和计算机科学技术的快速发展，极大地推动了神经科学的发展，人类基因组DNA序列的阐明及其对神经科学的推动、脑功能成像技术研究人脑和心理活动的巨大进展便是最突出的代表。

对许多神经元活动的基本过程，神经科学家已经可以通过基因操作，在基因及其编码的蛋白分子的结构和功能水平上进行描述和分析，从而精细地研究其复杂的细胞膜上和胞内信号的调控分子机制。

脑功能成像技术使得过去只能停留在人脑这个“黑箱”外、对心理现象的脑机制进行各种猜测和假说的时代成为过去，人脑的认知和思维活动变得“看得见”了。

神经科学不仅吸引着各类神经生物学家、化学家和物理学家，而且吸引分子生物学家、计算机科学家和心理学家纷纷加入其中，成为真正意义上的多种学科交叉的科学。

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内容概要

本套书特色： 内容全面——覆盖神经科学领域的各个方面，第三版增加了神经科学发展较快的领域，如树突的发育、化学感觉、小脑、眼动、睡眠和梦，以及意识等。

作者专业——本套书由多位美国科学院院士参与，其中两位曾经担任过神经科学学会（Society for Neuroscience）的主席，由100多位神经科学家共同编著而成。

生动详实——全套书包含530余幅图例和照片，便于读者理解，本套书附赠光盘包含全书所有彩图。

结构新颖——为了使读者能够更好地理解文中内容和开阔视野，书内增加了大量背景性材料，于正文中用方框标出，包括重要的实验、病例、实验方法和概念等。

每章末尾介绍一些有关文献和进一步阅读的补充材料，供读者学习和深入钻研。

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作者简介

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PC afferents are exquisitely sensitive to vibration. They display a peak response near 200 Hz with skin indentations of no more than 10 nm. Yet as pointed out earlier, a single indentation of the skin surface produces only a couple of spikes from these axons. Careful dissection of the connective tissue that surrounds the PC axon shows the axon itself is capable of generating a steady burst of action potentials with continued application of a blunt probe. The axon does not adapt. Rather, a change in structure of the fluid-filled capsule carries the energy of a continually applied probe away from the axon tip and closes the cation channels responsible for mechanical transduction. By contrast, repeated application of a mechanical stimulus, such as occurs with a tuning fork vibrating at 200 Hz, produces a series of discrete transduction events and a series of action potentials. We can say with great confidence, then, that PCs are responsive to high frequency vibration at even the smallest magnitude. This extreme sensitivity to vibration turns the PC afferent into a detector of remote events. These are the receptors, for example, that respond as hands gripping a steering wheel vibrate when a car travels over a rough road. As a more common and practical matter the minute vibrations transduced by PC afferents provide information about the texture of surfaces during the manipulation of tools.

Meissner's Corpuscles Lower frequency vibration, sometimes called flutter, produces a maximal response in RA afferents. As is the case of PCs, the correlation between this type of response and the structure of the afferent axon and its surrounding tissue is consistent. Each RA afferent tends to be a stack of broad terminal disks within a Meissner's corpuscle. Both divergence and convergence is seen in the relationship between corpuscle and axon. Two RA afferents end in a Meissner's corpuscle whereas each afferent innervates anywhere between 20 and 50 separate corpuscles. In addition to the A β axons, C fibers are also present in Meissner's corpuscles of monkey glabrous skin. Whether these axons play a role in mechanosensation or provide the Meissner's corpuscle with nociceptive and thermoreceptive properties is not yet known. The anatomy of the RA afferent says a great deal about what this mechanoreceptor does. Meissner's corpuscles are found in dermal pockets of the adhesive ridges, as close to the epidermis as any dermal structure can be (Fig. 25.3). And their density is extraordinary, approaching 50/mm² in the index fingertip of a young adult. The result is an afferent very sensitive to even the slightest stretch of skin, as happens when a slippery object moves in the hand. Yet the levels of divergence and convergence from a single RA afferent lead to large receptive fields (5 cm²). That feature and the filtering properties of the connective tissue capsule make them inappropriate for form and texture perception. RA afferents are responsible, instead, for the detection of objects slipping across the hand and fingers. They provide the sensory information that leads to the adjustment of grip force.

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