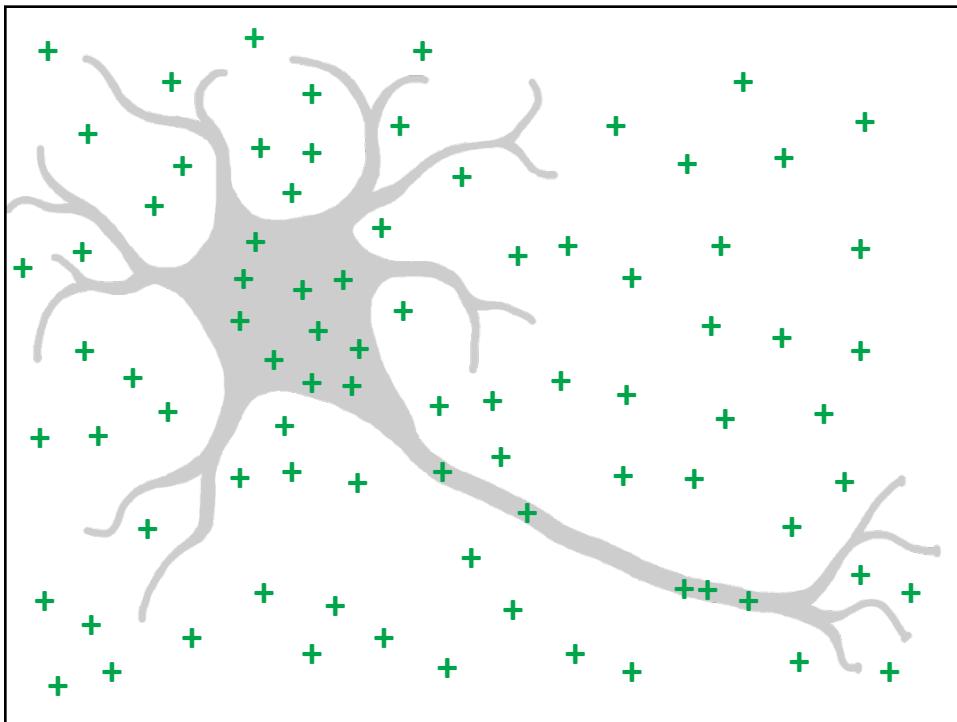
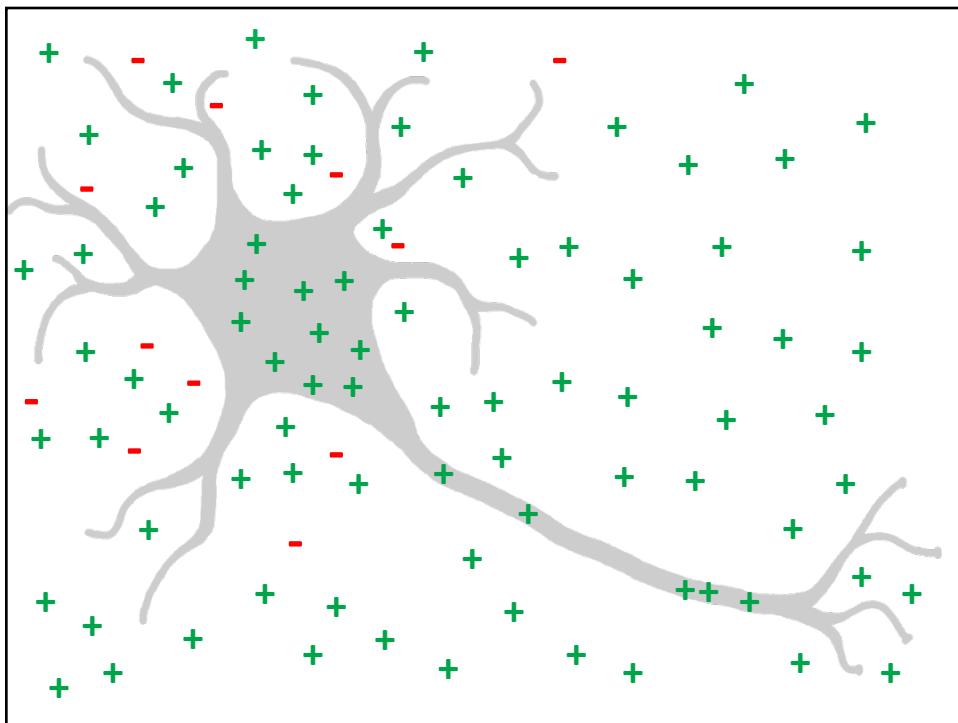


How does GABA inhibit neurons?

Dr. Amanda Freeman

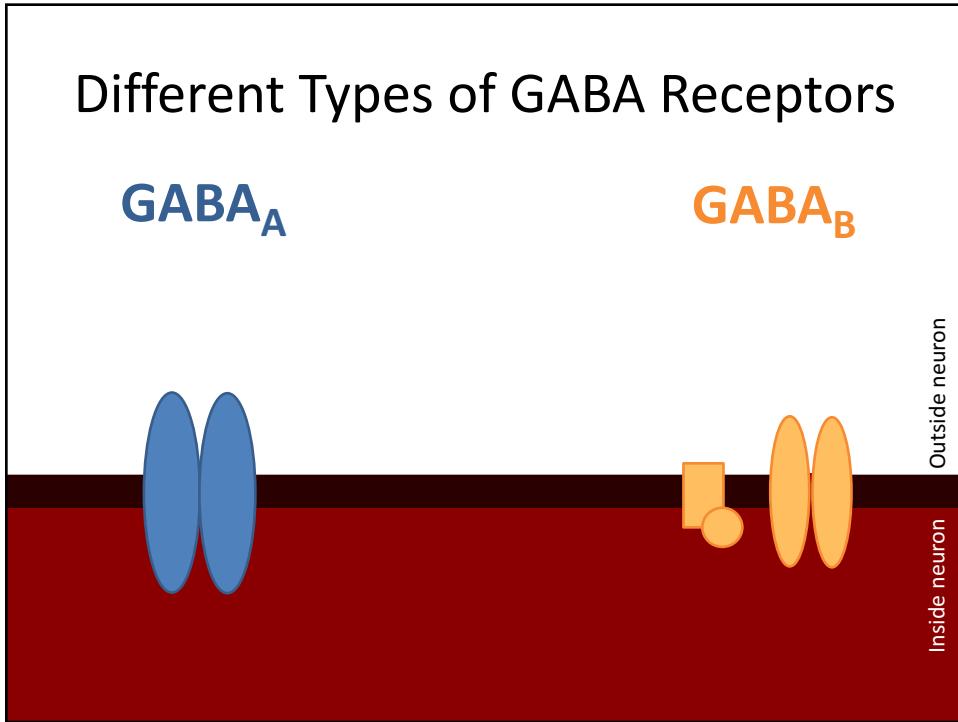




Different Types of GABA Receptors

GABA_A

GABA_B



Different Types of GABA Receptors

GABA_A

Chloride (Cl^-)

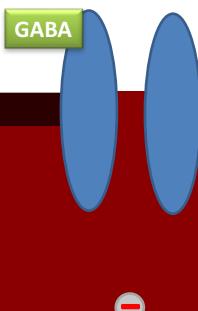


Outside neuron

Inside neuron

GABA_A

Important target for
- Tranquilizers
- Anesthetics
- Anticonvulsants



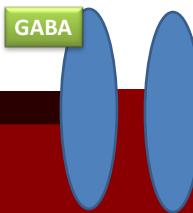
Outside neuron

Inside neuron

Different Types of GABA Receptors

GABA_A

GABA_B



⊖

Potassium (K^+) → +

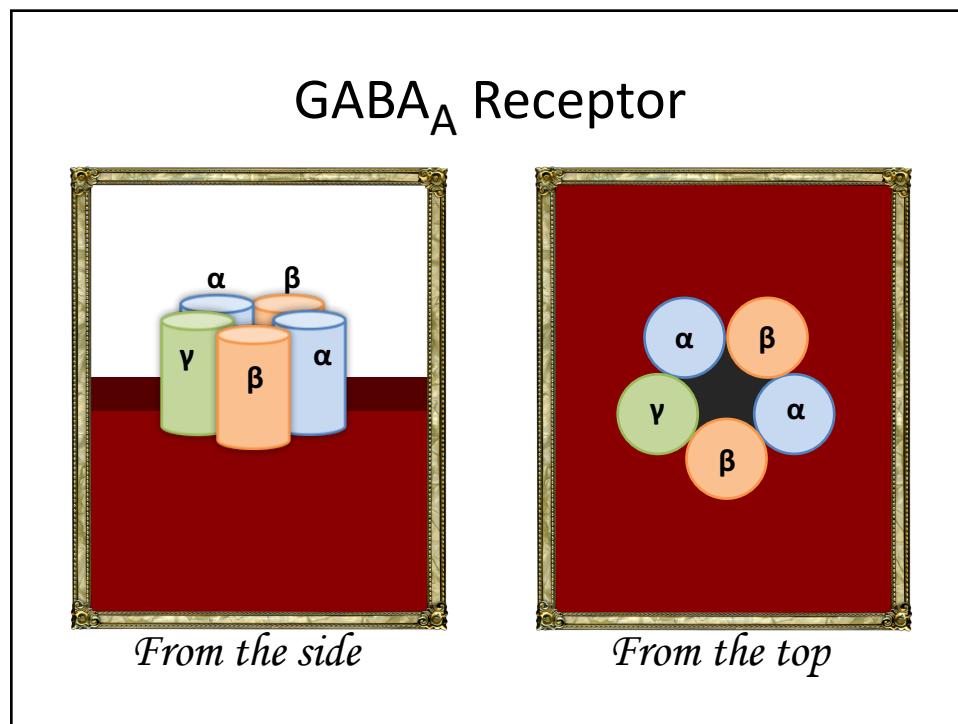
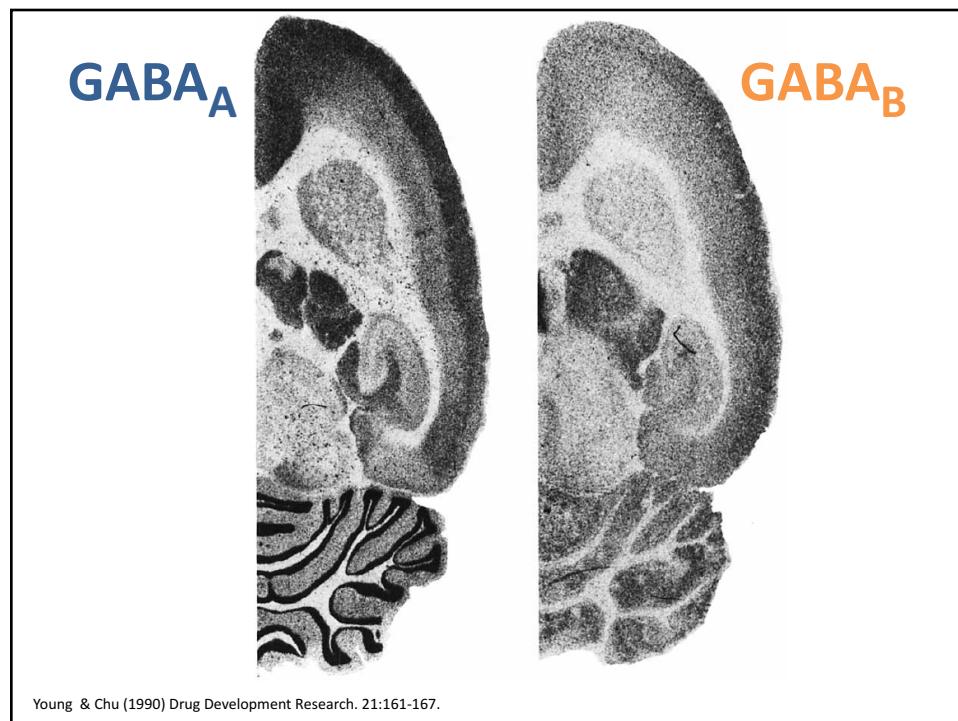
Outside neuron
Inside neuron

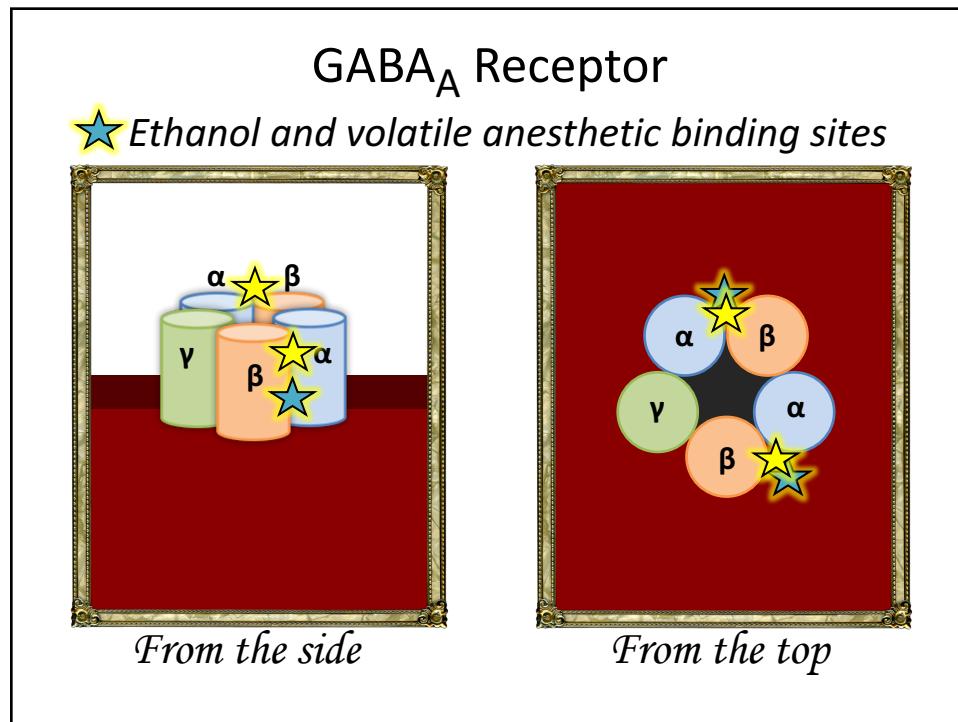
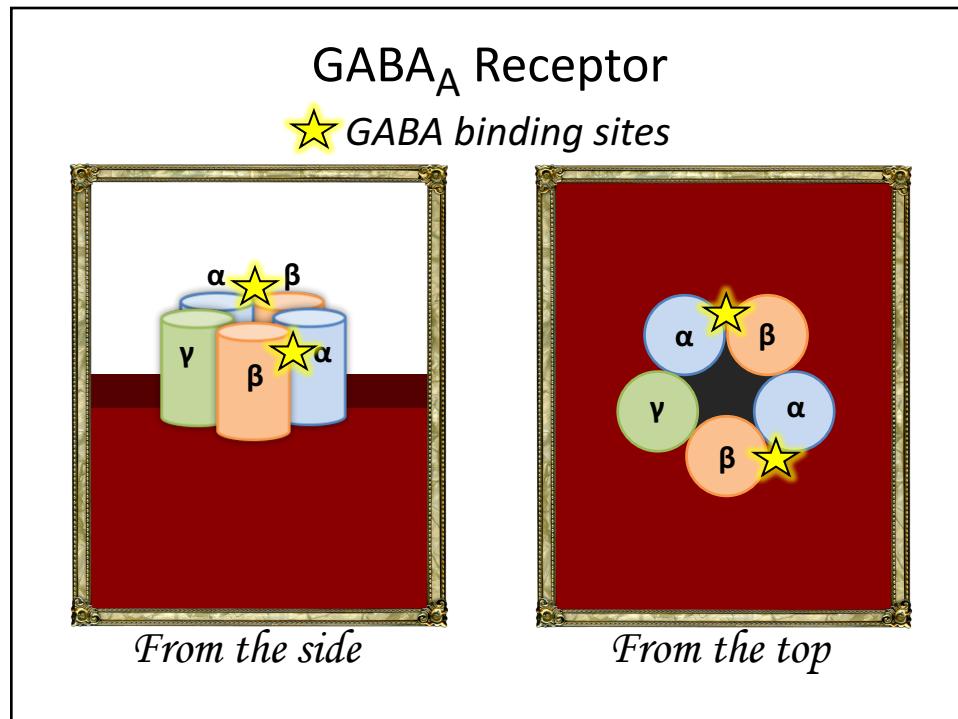
Important target for
- Muscle Relaxants
- Antiepileptics

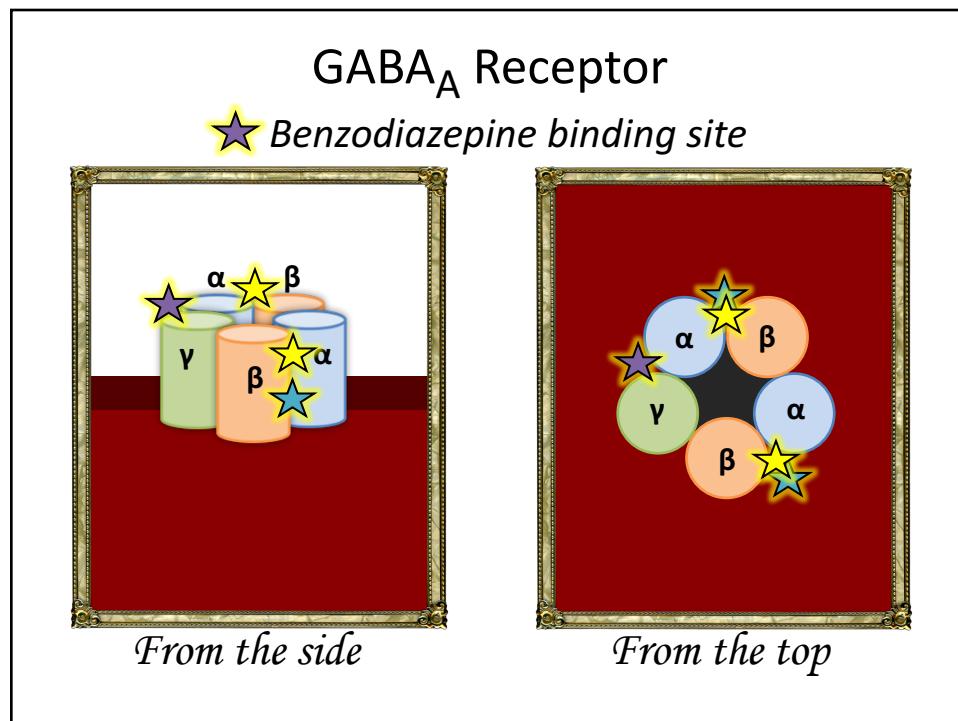
GABA_B



Outside neuron
Inside neuron





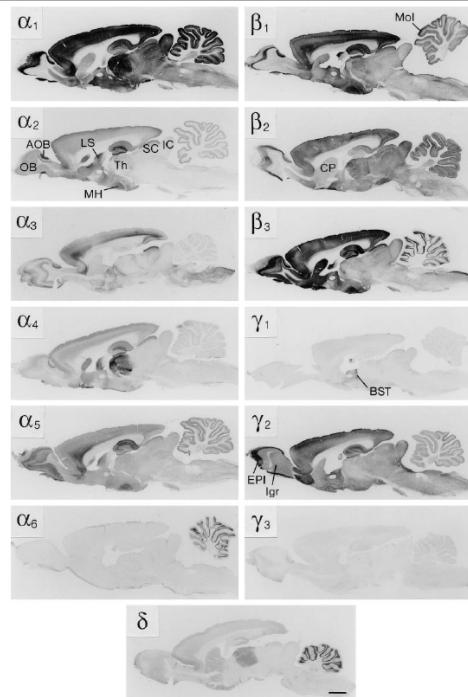


GABA _A receptor subtype	Percentage of all GABA _A receptors	Function
α ₁ (α ₁ β ₂ γ ₂)	60%	Anesthetics Sedation* Amnesia* Anticonvulsant*
α ₂	15-20%	Anxiolytic*
α ₃	10-15%	Muscle relaxation* Anxiolytic*
α ₅	<5%	Learning and Memory

* Effects of Benzodiazepines

Based upon Nutt (2006) Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine, 2(2):S7-S11.

GABA_A receptor subunits



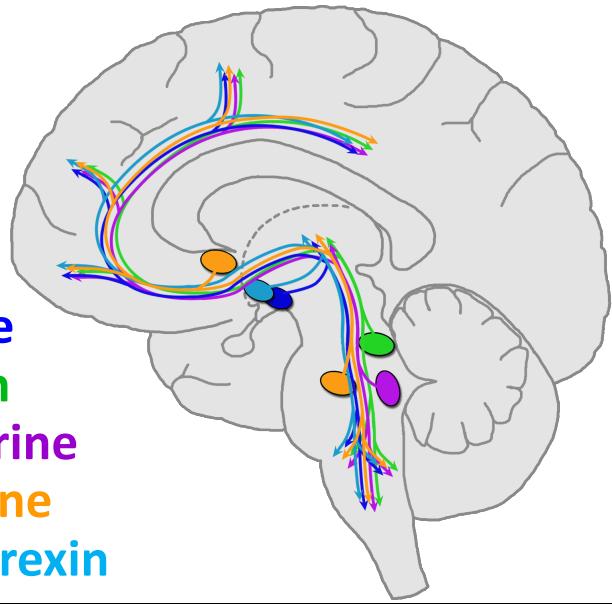
Pirker et al. (2000) Neuroscience . 101(4):815-850.

Fig. 1.

What does GABA have to do
with sleep?

Wake Promoting

Histamine
Serotonin
Norepinephrine
Acetylcholine
Hypocretin/Orexin



Sleep Promoting

GABA
From Ventrolateral Preoptic Area (VLPO)

