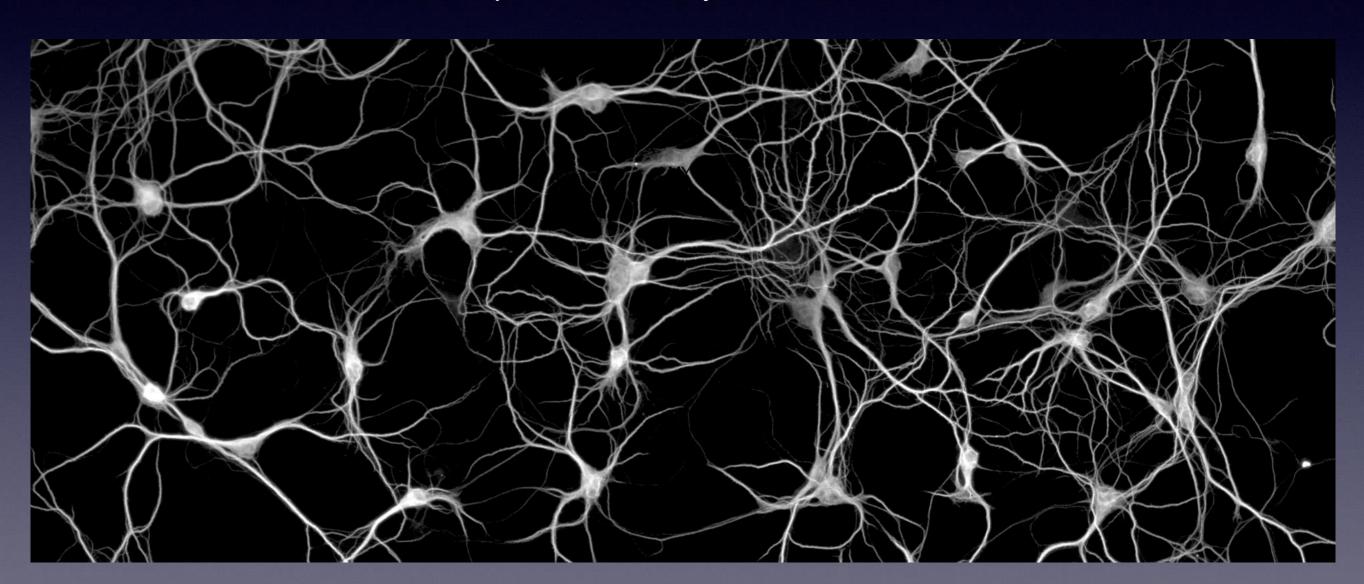
Long Lasting Proteins Long Lasting Memories

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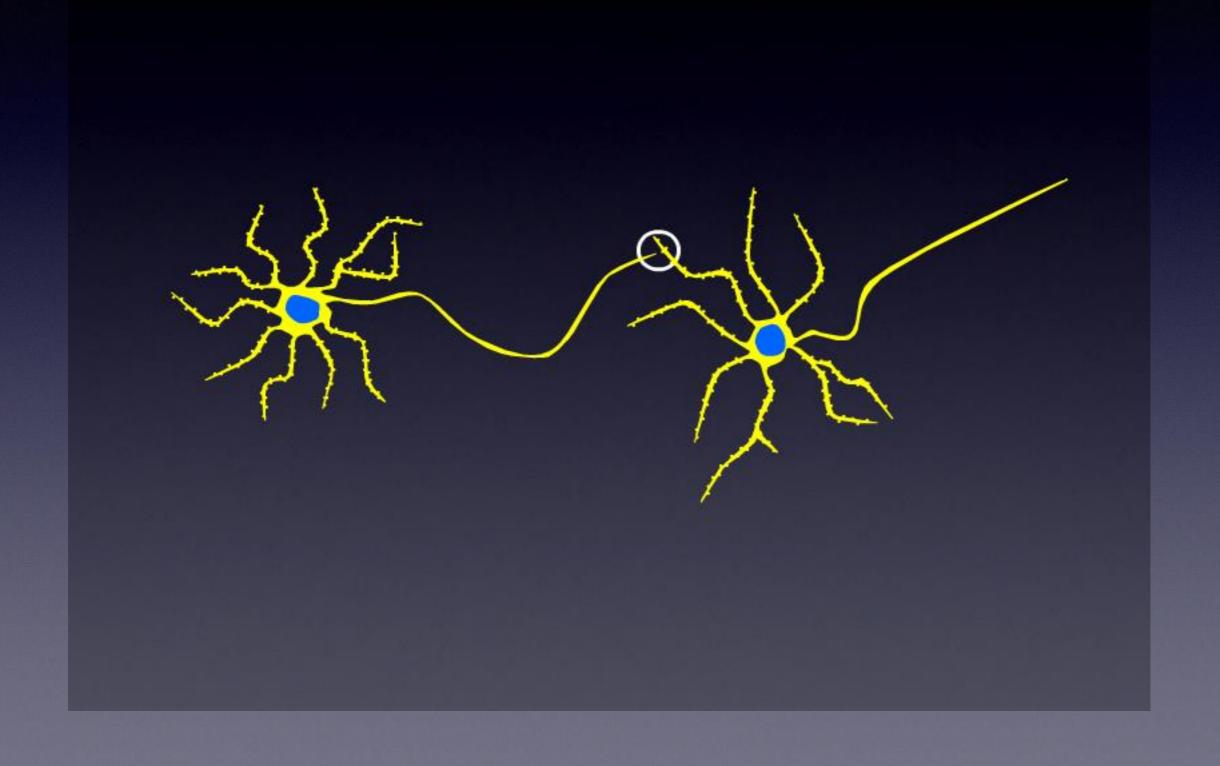
The Brain is a Network of 100 Billion Neurons



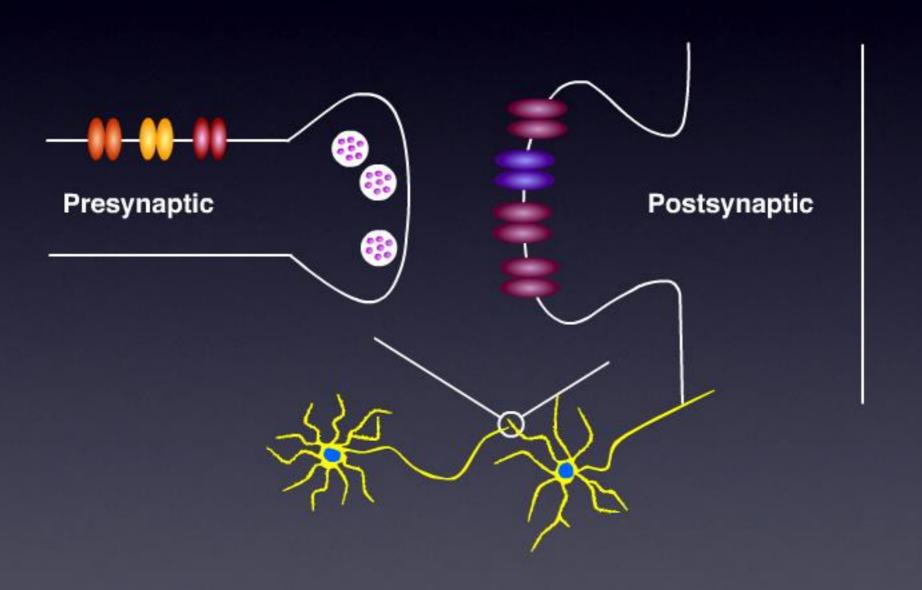
The Brain is a Network of 100 Billion Neurons that Form Millions of Neuronal Circuits



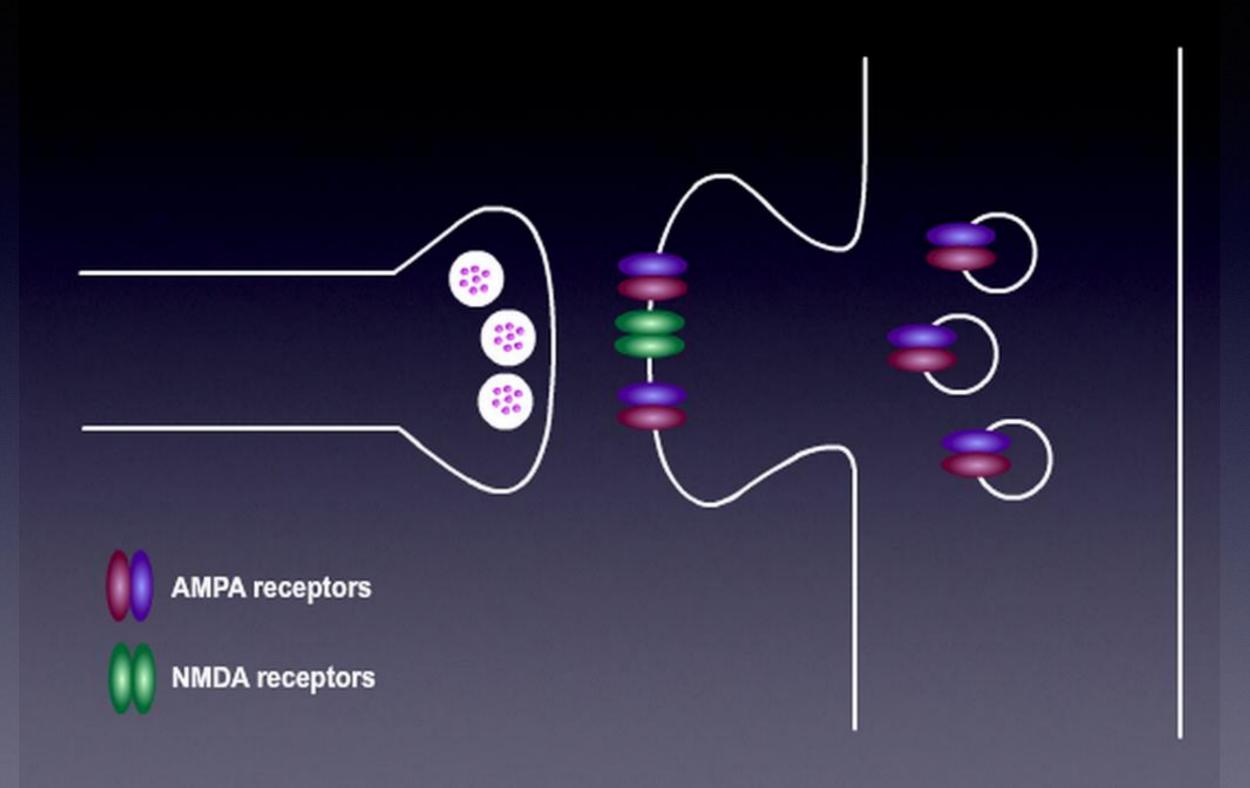
The Brain has Quadrillions of Synapses



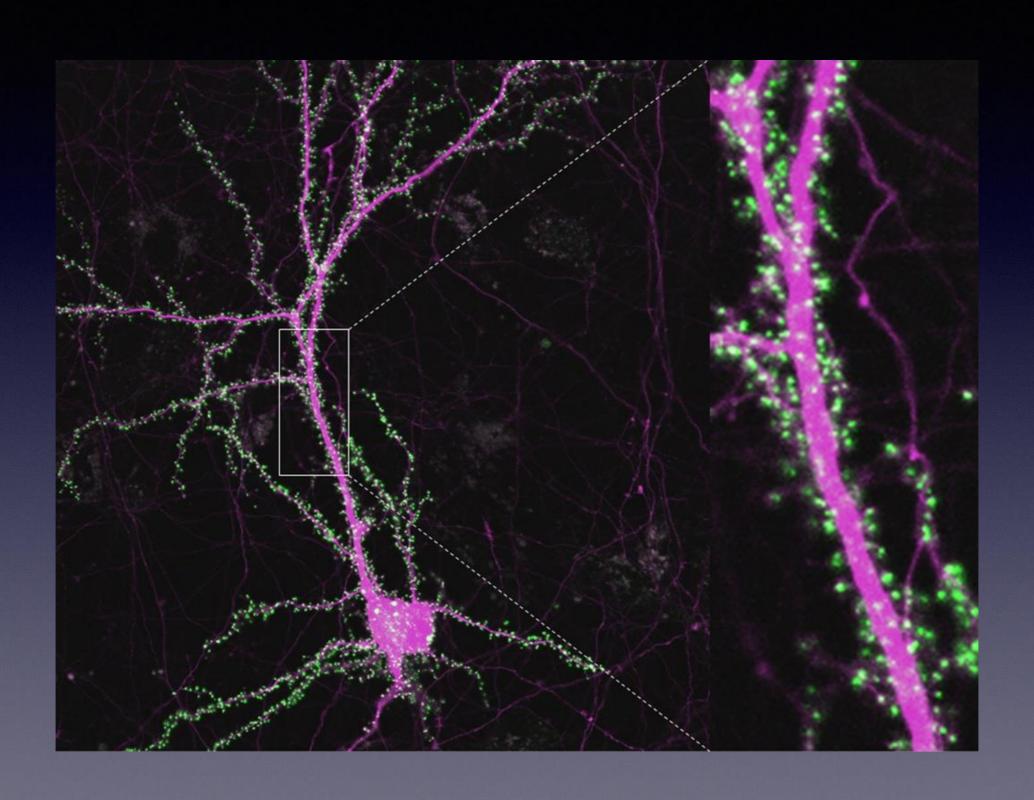
Synaptic Transmission

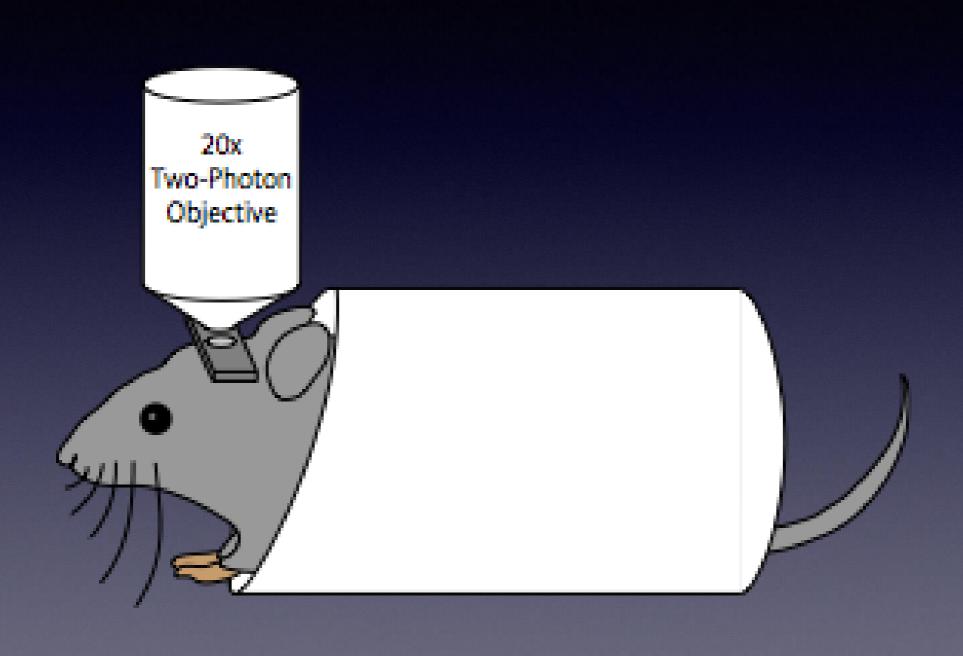


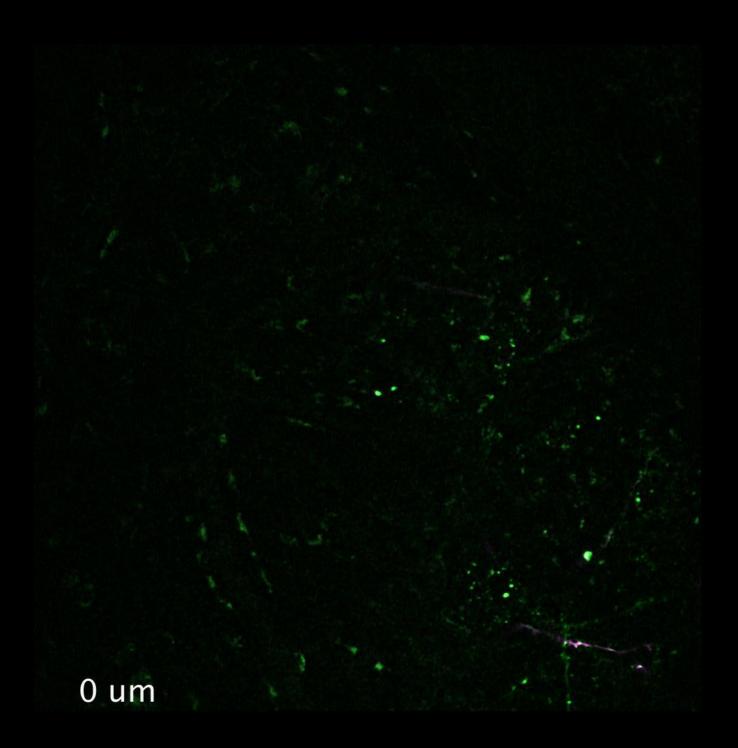
Long-Term Potentiation: Learning and Memory

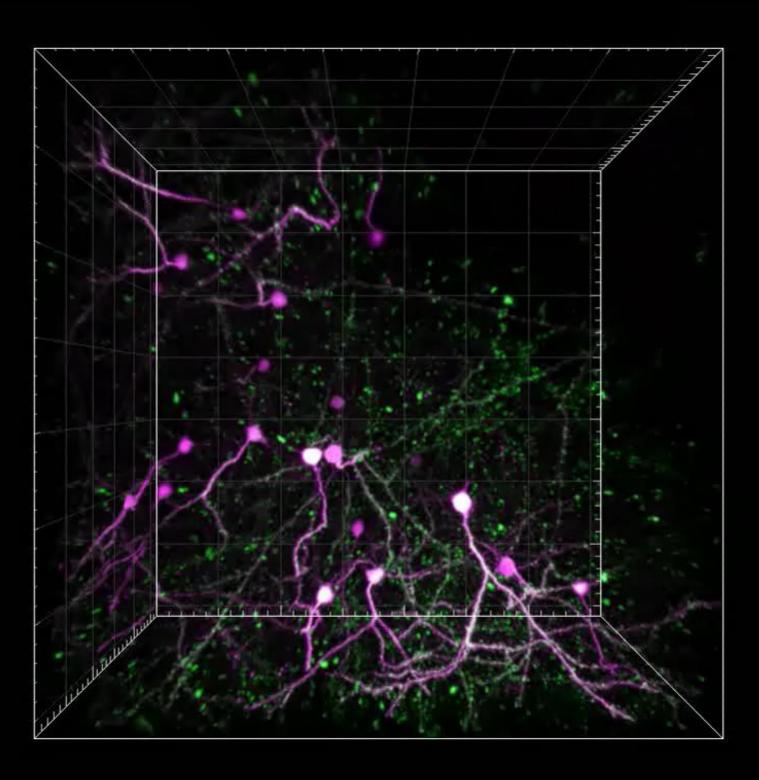


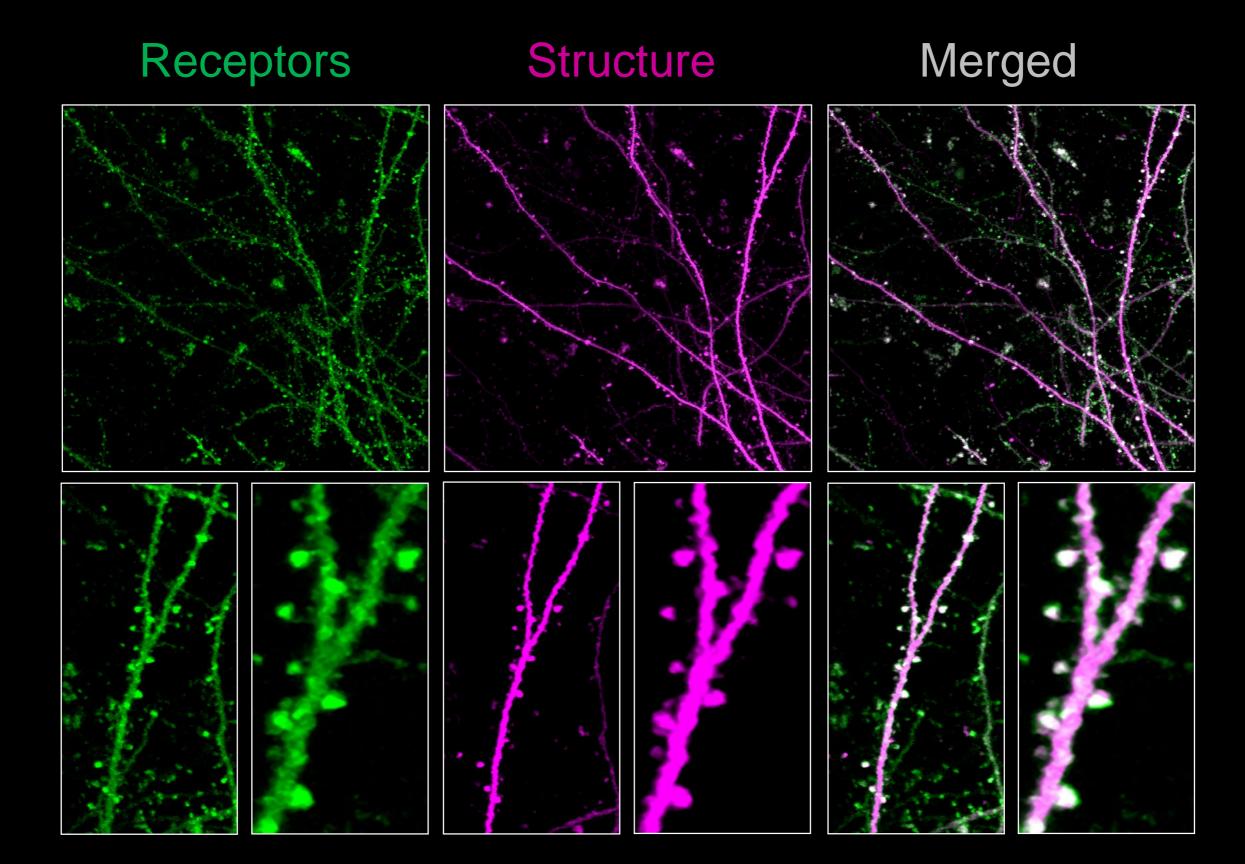
Visualizing Receptors in Neurons in a Dish



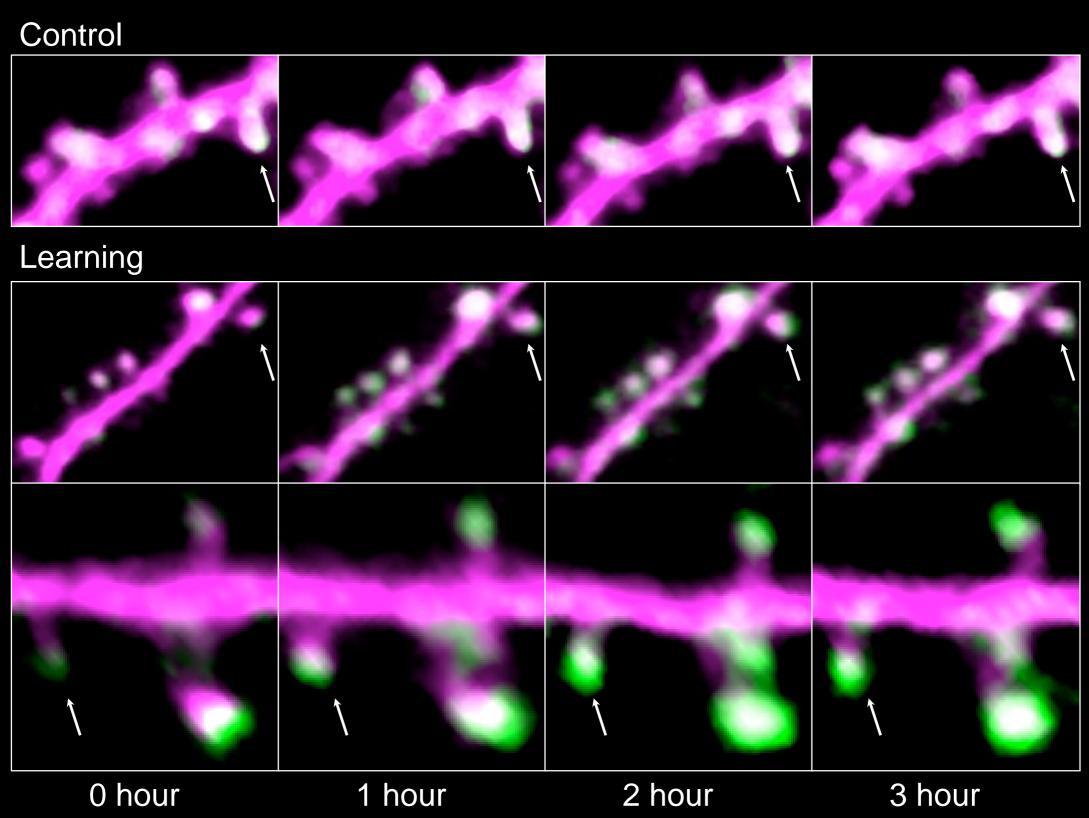




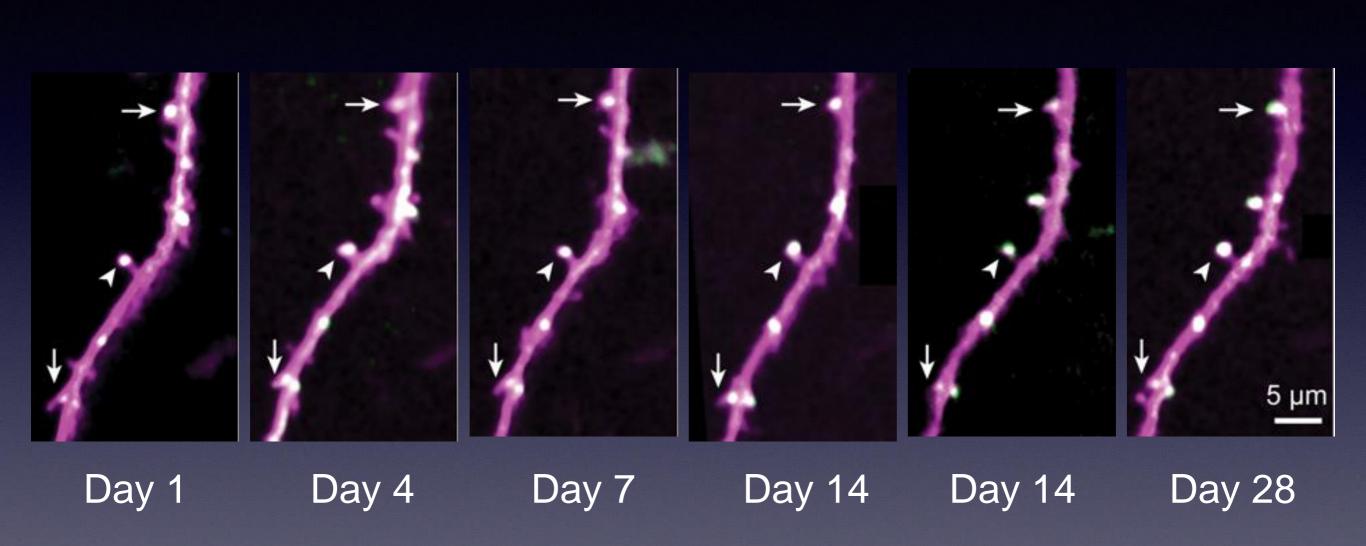




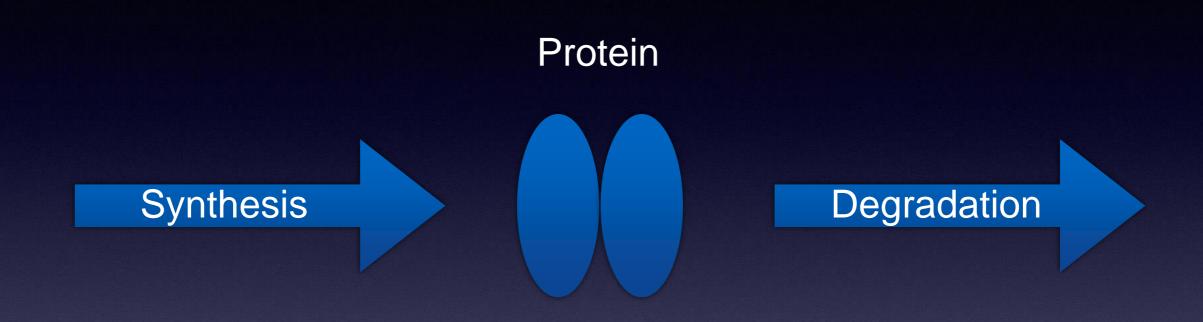
Visualizing Long Term Potentiation in a Live Mouse



Visualizing Stable Strong Synapses in a Live Mouse



Protein Stability is Determined by Degradation Rate

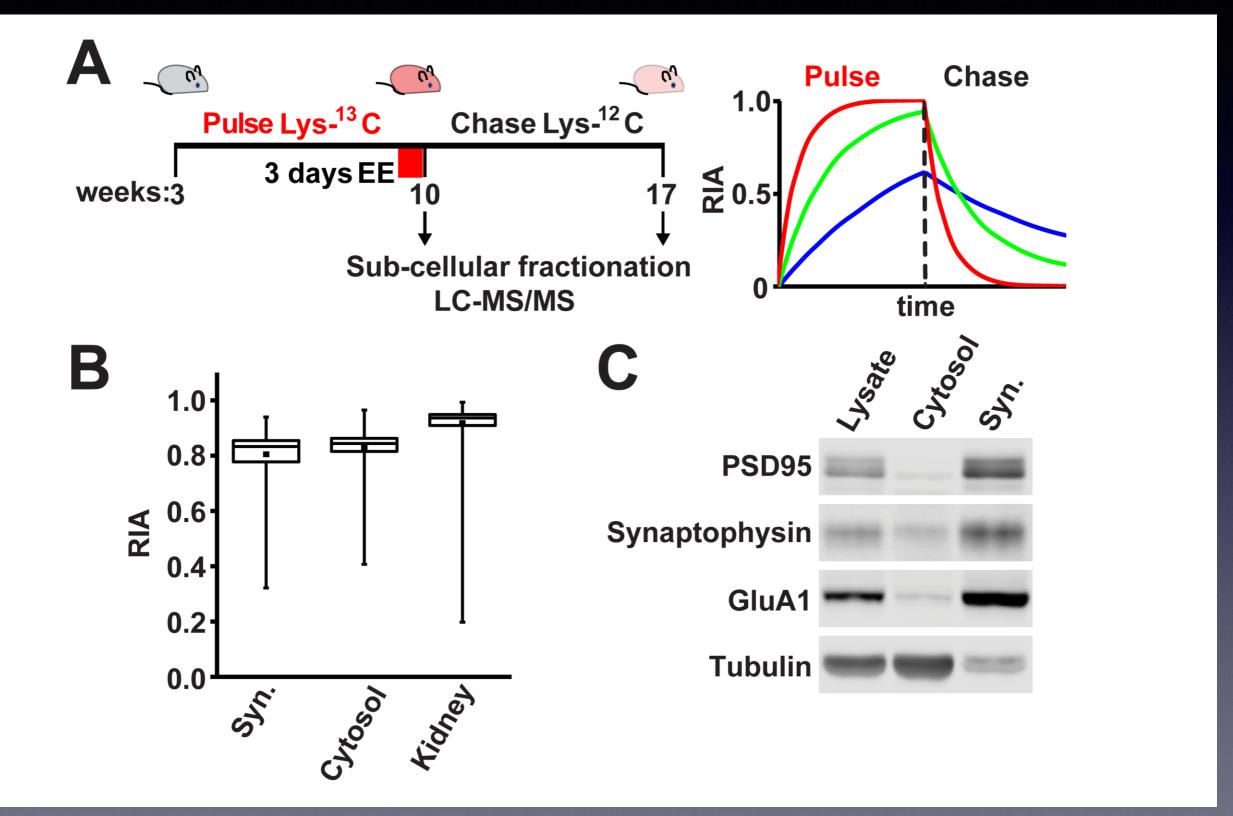


Most Proteins last 1-7 days

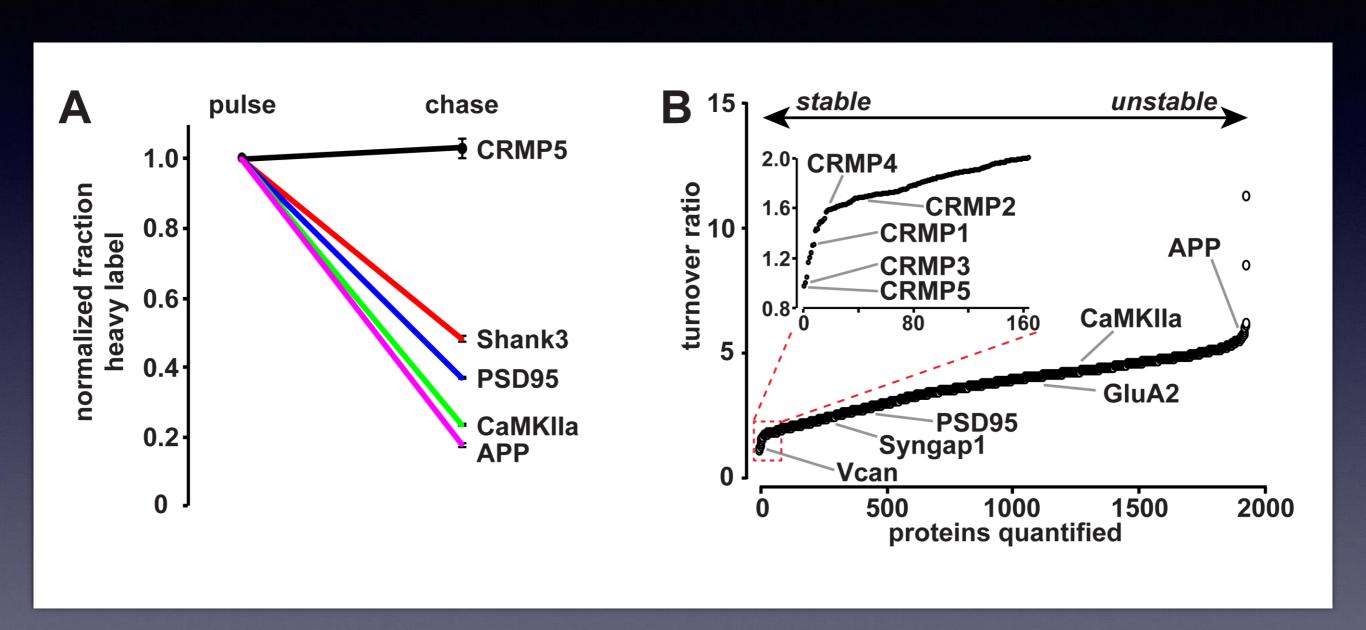
Collagen (cartilage) and Crystallin (eye lens) last decades ~ 100 years

Are there Long Lived Proteins in Synapses?

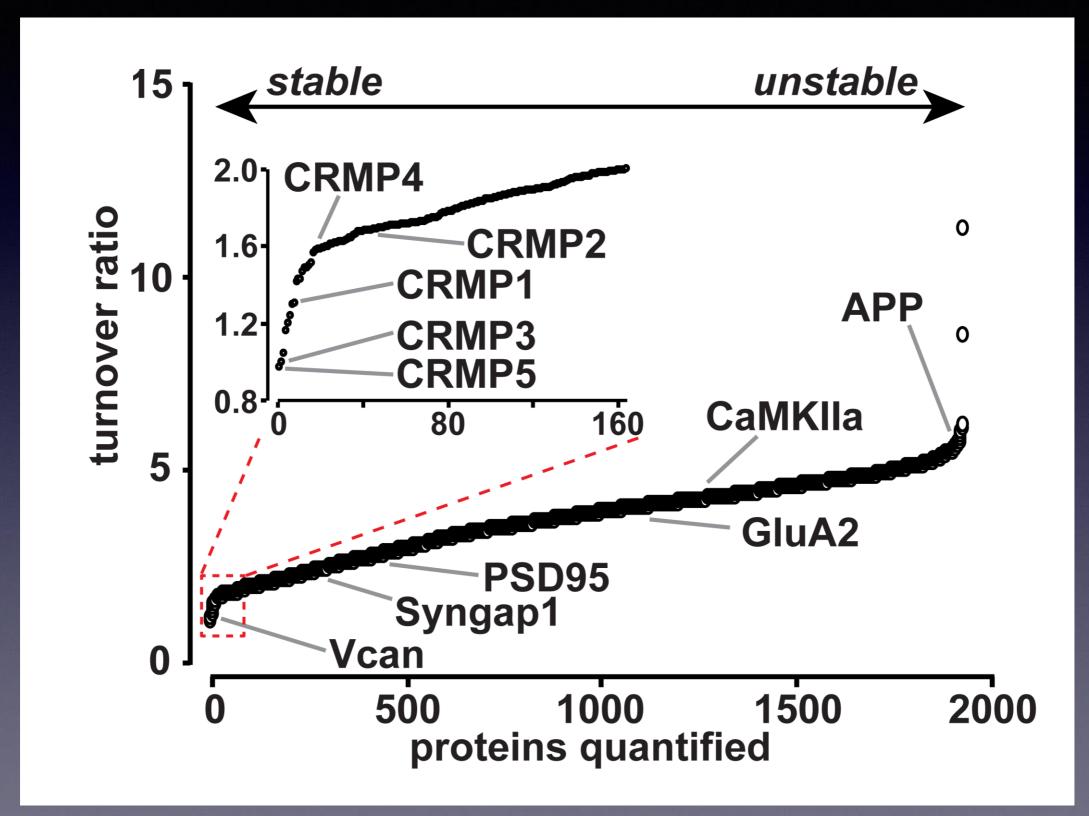
Stable Isotope Labeling in Mice: SILAM



Pulse/Chase Heavy and Light IsotopeAbundance is Used to Measure Protein Turnover



Pulse/Chase Heavy and Light Isotope Abundance is Used to Measure Protein Turnover

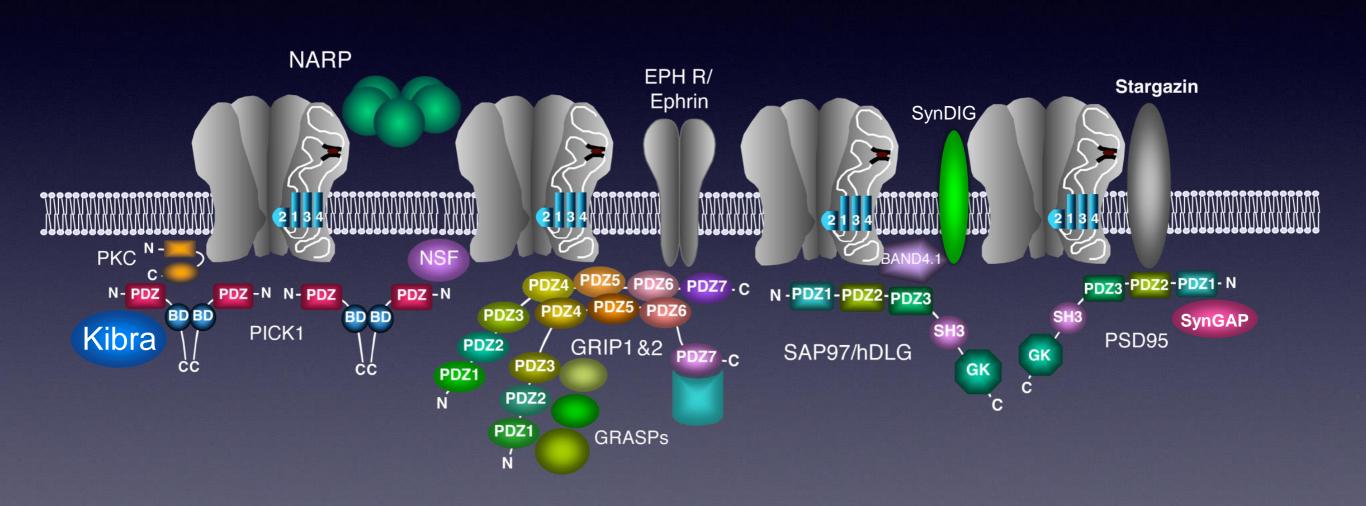


What Happens to Long Lived Proteins Over Time?



Does Damage to Synaptic Long Lived Proteins Contribute to Age Related Memory Disorders?

Regulation of Receptors and Cognitive Function



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