



FEPS

Federation of European Physiological Societies

FEPS
NEWSLETTER
July - November 2009
#24

<http://www.feeps.org>

Secretariat

FEPS Newsletter:

Sonia Froidmont
Dept. of Physiology
University Maastricht
P.O. Box 616
6200 MD Maastricht
the Netherlands

Phone: +31-43-3881200

Fax: +31-43-3884166

s.froidmont@fys.unimaas.nl

Executive Board of FEPS:

Ulrich Pohl
Munich, Germany
President

Hans Hultborn
Copenhagen, Denmark
Past-President

Ger van der Vusse
Maastricht, the Netherlands
Secretary General

Bryndis Birnir
Malmö, Sweden
Treasurer

Ginés M. Salido
Cáceres, Spain
Member

Alexej Verkhratsky
Manchester, UK
Member

<u>Letter of the Secretary General of FEPS</u>	1
<u>Joint meeting of the Scandinavian and German Physiological Societies Copenhagen, March 27-30, 2010</u>	2
<u>European Young Physiologists Symposium, Copenhagen, March 27, 2010</u>	3
<u>Positions for PhD students in Marie Curie Programme</u>	4
<u>Famous European Physiologists, Part 8 : Rafael Lorente de Nó</u>	5
<u>Content of the July - December issues of Acta Physiologica</u>	10

Letter of the Secretary General of FEPS

Dear colleagues,

The FEPS supported Physiology meeting in 2009 will be held in Ljubljana, November 12-15, 2009, organized by the Slovenian and Austrian Physiological Societies.

This meeting includes the EYPS (European Young Physiologists Symposium) and a workshop of the FEPS Taskforce on Teaching Physiology.

In addition, over 20 Scientific Symposia are scheduled on hot topics in Physiology.

The FEPS Keynote lecture will be presented by Tullio Pozzan on "Measuring and manipulating second messenger levels in cellular organelles of living cells". We cordially invite you to participate in this promising Physiology meeting.

One of the most important European Physiological meetings in 2010 will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, March 27-30.

The meeting is organised by the Scandinavian and German Physiological Societies and is supported by FEPS and the British and Irish Physiological Society. The meeting includes a teaching symposium and European Young Physiological Symposium organised by FEPS.

The deadline for abstract submission is set at November 15th.

More information can be found on page 2 of the Newsletter and the website of the meeting : <http://scangerman.ku.dk>

Ger van der Vusse,
Secretary General of FEPS



Joint Meeting of the Scandinavian and German Physiological Societies

The upcoming Joint Meeting of the Scandinavian and German Physiological Societies will be held in Copenhagen March 27-30, 2010.

The joint meeting is organized and supported in conjunction with the (British and Irish) Physiological Society and the Federation of European Physiological Societies (FEPS). Detailed information about the meeting can be found under <http://scangerman.ku.dk/>

The meeting programme is offering hot topics in the many fields of physiology.

Please note that only a few more days are left until the deadline (November 15th) for the **submission of abstracts** for the Scandinavian-German Physiology meeting is reached.

FEPS is happy to announce the FEPS lecture (March, 28th) of Lydia Sorokin, Muenster, on "*The role of the laminin family of basement membrane proteins on microvessel structure and function*".

The traditional FEPS teaching symposium with internationally renowned experts on "*Teaching Physiology: Evidence-Based Concepts and International Perspectives*" is scheduled on March 27th.

The whole afternoon of March 27th is organized by and for young physiologists, including the famous EYPS (European Young Physiologists Symposium) and the competition for the FEPS supported Young Investigator Award. Moreover FEPS has agreed to support travel and poster awards for a number of excellent young physiologists. Further details of the symposium are given below.

Please spread the news, mark your agenda and participate in the Joint meeting of the Scandinavian and German Physiological Societies. Go beyond the borders!

FEPS European Young Physiologist Symposium and Award Competition

**March 27, 2010
Copenhagen, Denmark**

Dear Young Physiologist

Welcome to the FEPS European Young Physiologists Symposium (EYPS) 2010 for investigators younger than 35 years.

As part of the Joint Meeting of the Scandinavian and German Physiological Societies a separate symposium featuring two **HOT TOPICS** in Physiology: **MicroRNA** and **Mesenchymal Stem Cells** will take place March 27th, 12:30-16:00 (see program at http://scangerman.ku.dk/young_investigator/).

You are cordially invited to participate in this exciting EYPS symposium. Please submit an abstract of your own research, which may cover each sub-discipline of Physiology, and register now!

FEPS Young Investigator Award Competition: This award recognizes promising and outstanding trainees, investigators and clinicians in the early stages of their careers and stimulates continued interest in Physiology. During the EYPS symposium, top candidates will present their latest research findings and the winner of the 2010 FEPS award will be selected.

FEPS Best Poster Award: Among posters presented during the Joint Meeting of the Scandinavian and German Physiological Societies, contributions from young physiologists (<35 years) will be evaluated and considered for the Best Poster Award.

If you are <35 years and would like to compete for the FEPS awards, please indicate it during the abstract submission process.

This EYPS symposium will give you an opportunity to enhance your knowledge, improve your skills and learn about some of the latest research advances in Physiology. It will conclude with a **party, especially for young investigators**, which will give you a chance to get together with your European colleagues in an informal environment, to network and to experience Copenhagen by night!

No extra Fees for the FEPS European Young Physiologists Symposium

For further information visit the conference homepage: <http://scangerman.ku.dk/>

Positions for PhD students

A big chance to get an excellent training in Cardiovascular Physiology !

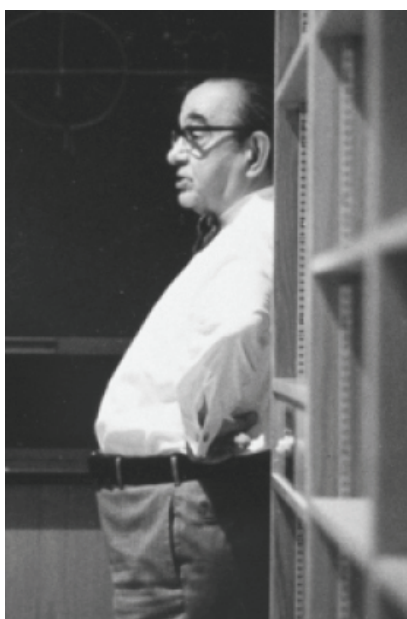
FEPS want to alert young physiologists that positions in a PhD programme supported by the EU (Marie Curie Programme) are currently available. The programme (SmART) focuses on the mechanisms of small artery remodelling and the role of the matrix in it. Workshops and summer schools, regular meetings and educational stays in partner labs will give you the opportunity to graduate in one of the most exciting fields of cardiovascular physiology. For details see: <http://www.smallartery.eu>

RAFAEL LORENTE de NÓ (1902-1990): THE PIONEER OF PHYSIOLOGICAL NEUROANATOMY

J.J. Rodríguez* and A. Verkhratsky.

from Faculty of Life Sciences, The University of Manchester, Manchester, UK
and Institute of Experimental Medicine, ASCR, Prague, Czech Republic.

*Correspondence to: José J. Rodríguez, Faculty of Life Sciences, The University of Manchester, 2.002 AV Hill Building, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PT, UK. Telephone +44 (0)161-2757324, Fax +44 (0)161-27573243938. E-mail address: Jose.Rodriguez-arellano@manchester.ac.uk



Rafael Lorente de Nó

The Origins

Rafael Lorente de Nó, son of Francisco Lorente and Maria de Nó was born on 8th of April 1902 in Zaragoza, the capital of Aragon, a land prolific in artists and scientists; Francisco Goya, Luis Buniel, Miguel Servet and Santjago Ramon y Cajal all came from there. For the rest of his life, friends, colleagues and students called him Don Rafael, Lorente or Dr. Lorente [1, 2].

Rafael Lorente de Nó had a very early start in science, matriculating in the medical School of Zaragoza in 1917, when he was only 15 years old [1, 2]. At that same age he published his first research manuscript entitled “Temperatura” that was dedicated to a mathematical analysis of thermodynamics [1, 3]. When reading medicine in Zaragoza he began studying the nervous system under the guidance of Pedro Ramón y Cajal, professor of obstetrics and gynaecology, former histology teacher and brother of Santiago Ramón y Cajal [1, 2, 4]. At that time he performed several independent studies focussing on the neurite outgrowth and regeneration after starch injections into the central canal of the spinal cord of amphibians. Results of these investigations were published in 1921 [5].

Rafael Lorente de Nó was an exceptional student indeed, and in 1920 (when he was only 18 years old) Pedro Ramón y Cajal encouraged him to visit and talk to Santiago Ramón y Cajal in Madrid; thus young Lorente came to Madrid and presented his histological studies [4, 6, 7]. After this initial meeting Santiago Ramón y Cajal invited Rafael Lorente de Nó to work in his Laboratory, as a fellow of the JAE (Junta para la Ampliación de Estudios e Investigaciones Científicas – Commission for Advanced Studies). In parallel Lorente continued and eventually completed studies in Medicine – he became a Doctor of Medicine in 1923 when he was only 21! [1, 2, 4, 6-8]

The Neuroanatomist

After moving to Madrid Rafael Lorente de Nó commenced a prolific career in neurohistology and neuroanatomy under guidance of Ramón y Cajal. Lorente de Nó thoroughly perused Cajal’s “Textura del Sistema Nervioso” and was fascinated about all the achievements of his teacher in the fine anatomy of the brain [2, 8-10]. However, at the very beginning of relationship with Santiago Ramón y Cajal, Lorente de Nó already showed his boldness. Responding to a somewhat singular question of Santiago Ramón y Cajal: “What do you think about Cajal?” He answered: “Which one, the Master who described the texture of the nervous system, winning the Nobel Prize or the one that has done little afterwards?” [2, 10, 11]. Luckily, for Rafael Lorente de Nó, Cajal was rather amused by this remark, regarding it as a sign of youngster audaciousness and ambition [2, 10]. Anyway, a long master/disciple relationship ensued; a relationship that extended until the very last moments of Cajal’s live. This was reflected by the fact that the last letter Cajal’s wrote to Rafael Lorente de Nó was dated by 15th of October 1934; that is it was sent just two days before Cajal’s death. In this letter indefatigable Cajal made some comments regarding Lorente de Nó’s

last work "Studies on the structure of the cerebral cortex II. Continuation of study of the ammonic system" [8, 12, 13]. When Rafael Lorente de Nó joined Cajal's Laboratory in Madrid he became the youngest of Santiago Ramón y Cajal's pupils. At that time Cajal's laboratory was populated by the very best members of the famous Spanish school of Neuroscience and Neurology [2, 6 10], including Pío Del Río Ortega, Jorge Francisco Tello, Fernando de Castro and Nicolás Achúcarro [2, 6 10]. Beside Santiago Ramón y Cajal, young Rafael Lorente de Nó was profoundly influenced by other neuroscientists such as Oskar Vogt, Hermann von Helmholtz and Camillo Golgi [2, 10]. When Rafael Lorente de Nó started his work in Cajal's Laboratory, he partially put aside his interest in plasticity of amphibians and reptiles spinal cord and initiated studies in the mammalian cerebral cortex and vestibulo-ocular system [2, 4, 6]. For this initial work on the mouse cortical organization he used the well-established method of Golgi staining, producing impressive results that astonished Cajal at the time [8]. This pioneering work in the primary somatosensory cortex of the mouse [14] followed by other classical studies [13, 15, 16], which demonstrated structural evidence that the cortical areas of mammals are organized in a columnar manner rather than in horizontal layers, thus articulating for the first time the basic features of the columnar organization of the cerebral cortex [8, 17]. This also corroborated de No's beliefs, that the evolution of cerebral cortex in mammalian is not linear [8, 13, 15, 16]. In these papers Rafael Lorente de Nó described more than 60 defined types of nerve cells with precise laminar position and/or extent of their axonal and dendritic distributions that account for cortical functionality [8, 13, 15]. These studies also resulted in the first rose description of the fundamentally important concept of the "internuncial neurones"; which we know nowadays as interneurons [2, 8, 18]. These were defined and described by Rafael Lorente de Nó as follows: "The role of cortical neurones cannot be any other than to regulate the discharge of the efferent fibres. The pyramidal cells will carry the impulses further, and the internuncial neurones have to regulate the discharge of the efferent ones" [18]. In parallel with his studies of the cerebral cortex, Rafael Lorente de Nó also focused part of his research on the vestibulo-ocular reflexes as well as on the organisation of the vestibular nuclei of rabbits. This he did while visiting the University of Uppsala (1924-1927) where he worked with Professor Robert Bárány; the latter won the Nobel Prize on 1914 for research on the pathology and physiology of the vestibular apparatus [1]. At those times it was thought that the vestibular information controlled the ocular reflexes by direct projection to the oculomotor nuclei [2]. However, Rafael Lorente de Nó demonstrated, that after lesioning the pontine and medullar reticular formation rabbits were unable to display nystagmus whereas they preserved the slow component of the ocular reflex. Thus for the first time functional role of the reticular nuclei in the vestibulo-ocular reflex was demonstrated [2, 19, 20]. When staying in Sweden de No briefly sojourned in the Laboratory of Oskar and Cécile Vogt, at the Berlin Brain Research Institute, where he immersed himself in the study of the architecture of human cerebral cortex [1, 2, 8]. This period at the Vogt's Laboratory was fundamental for the later publications on the cellular architecture and organization of both the entorhinal cortex and the hippocampal formation [13, 14]; these were extremely important for the understanding of neuronal networks and cortical function. In fact, the hippocampal subdivision, based on connectivity patterns in "cornu ammonis fields" (CA1-CA4) [13] is still up to date and has resisted the passage of time.

From the Neurone Doctrine to the Functional Synapse

After a brief passage through Spain (1927-1931), when he was working in Madrid and Santander, in the fall of 1931 Lorente de Nó and his wife moved to the United States where he started working in St. Louis (Missouri) at the Central Institute for the Deaf (CID) as Research Director [1, 2], after independent recommendations by Robert Bárány and Oskar and Cécile Vogt. He stayed in the CID for 5 years before moving to the Rockefeller Institute in New York, by invitation of Herbert S. Gasser (who together with Joseph Erlanger won the Nobel Prize in 1944 for their discoveries of the highly differentiated function of single nerve fibers) where he spent the rest of his career until his official retirement in 1970 [1, 2, 4, 21]. This period represents a clear change in the direction of Lorente de Nó research towards physiology and electrophysiology, the area that he begun to be interested during his stay in Uppsala [2, 19, 20]; but without neglecting his neuroanatomical work. As he explained to his master, Ramón y Cajal, in a letter in April 1934: "Just now I dedicate half of my time to physiological experiments...since structure is illuminated by function" [1]. Thus, first in the CID and then in the Rockefeller Institute he focused his studies in neuronal activation, nerve conduction and synaptic transmission [1, 21]. By using the cathode-ray oscillograph and

with the development of microelectrodes for nerve recording he was able to record electrical potentials from neurones, dendrites and axons, which allowed him to study not only the impulse conduction but also to establish the elementary units and circuits of the cortex as well as to understand how neurones and synapses operate in the cortex and in other systems such as the cochlear nuclei and the spinal cord (motoneurones) [1, 2, 8, 16, 18, 21-26]. In the early years at CID he extended studies on the vestibulo-ocular system expanding and implementing Sherrington principles on synaptic activation and more specifically on the concepts of temporal and spatial summation and synaptic delay [1]. His first 15 years of neurophysiological research in the USA contributed to the publication of a two-volume monograph entitled "A Study of Nerve Physiology" which appeared in 1947 [27, 28], being called by the students "the telephone book". Part of the contents was already presented in three papers in the first volume of the *Journal in Neurophysiology* in 1938 in which, for the first time, he considered synaptic transmission in motoneurons [25, 26]. Furthermore he also managed to combine theoretically his previous results with his knowledge in cortical anatomy and electrophysiology [18]; which we can define as the first example of functional neuroanatomy. Regarding the synaptic transmission in motoneurones, Lorente de Nó detected the existing delays in motoneurone synapses and considered that a very small variation in synaptic delays sets necessary limits for establishing a theory of synaptic transmission [21, 25]; whilst on the second work he advanced for the first time the idea that the motoneurone stimulation is directly depended from all the synapses located on a given area of the motoneurone (concurrent activation) [21, 26].

As we just mentioned, the combined effort of his neuroanatomical techniques together with the electrophysiological approach produced seminal description of the cortical organization [8, 18, 21]:

"All the neurons in the central nervous system are reciprocally connected by numerous pathways, some having great and others lesser degrees of complexity"... "The number and complexity of central pathways are best described by saying that with but few exceptions, at least one pathway can be found connecting any two neurons in a manner so that the impulse may be conducted from one to the other neuron".

Based on these assumptions and on his previous works on the cerebral cortex [13, 15] and in the vestibulo-ocular system (which he made in Uppsala), Lorente de Nó conceived that the cortical circuits work as an ensemble of reflex arcs [8, 18] extending the observations of Cajal based on Sherrington principles. Based on this affirmation he conceived that a cortical circuit would be a reflex arc in which the cortical neurones (both projection and interneurones) are the regulators of neuronal chains (i.e. neuronal networks) [8, 13, 15, 18, 21]. Therefore, the cortical physiological unit is formed by an efferent cortical neurone with its fibre together with the interneurones which regulate its activity; all of them forming a kind of cylindrical unit [8, 13, 15, 18]. Lorente de Nó, like Sherrington, considered that dendrites receive the impulse and axons carried it forward [23, 29], thus excitation being unidirectional and having graded levels in the cell somata and dendrites. These synapses could be of two types, excitatory and inhibitory [8]. However, Sherrington made these entire hypothesis for motoneurons, where integration only happens in the cell body [29]; whereas in the cortex dendrites are the major element that receives the synapses (several thousand on a single pyramidal neurone) thus the summation of all this impulses gives rise to the final response [8, 29]. Therefore, in order to define a cortical circuit Lorente de Nó considered two types of cells according of their capability of being or not being excited by the afferent fibres. The neurones that are excited would receive direct contacts while the other cells can only generate action potentials due to the intracortical activity [8, 18]. This is clearly summarised in his definition of two fundamental elementary circuits of internuncial neurones: the multiple (M) type of chain of neurones and the closed (C) type of chain [8,16,18,21], which can be of any length and comprise multiple parallel pathways. The M chains are based in the plurality of connections and follow Cajal's ideas of the avalanche conduction [8,16,18,21], in which a weak stimulus might undergo "amplification" to attain a given cognitive threshold resulting in the activation of a large number of neurones; whereas the second one illustrates the principle of reciprocity of connections [8,16,18,21], that what we know presently as feed-back loops.

The Master and his Legacy

Lorente de Nó, like many scientists of his time was extremely independent and energetic, and may be for that he never created a large laboratory [1]. Nevertheless, he trained and collaborated with the best neuroscientist of his time including Nobel Prize winners Santiago Ramón y Cajal, Robert Bárány and Herbert S. Gasser [1, 2, 4]. Among

his first pupils and collaborators we have to name James Lee O'Leary whom he trained on the Golgi impregnation methods achieving remarkable results on the cat visual system [30, 31]. Later, when at the Rockefeller Institute he collaborated with T.P. Feng on the action of barium in the rhythmical activity of nerves, A. Gallego on the role of monovalent ions in nerve conduction, Y. Laporte on synaptic function in sympathetic ganglia and G.A. Condouris on decremental conduction in peripheral nerves [1]. Finally, he supervised anatomical studies of K.E. Åström on the cranial nerve nuclei in the mouse brain stem, which resulted in publication of extensive series of experimental observations and theoretical aspects of nerve transmission with V. Honrubia [1, 2]. Lorente de Nó has been one of those men, ahead of his time leaving a scientific legacy that is still used and valid in our days and will remain valid in the future. During his studies on the impulse conduction in vertebrate, Lorente de Nó synthesised tetramethylammonium (TEA), which now is widely used as a standard pharmacological blocker of potassium channels [32]. In addition, Lorente de Nó (similarly to his teacher Cajal) was also a consummate artist and drawer being specifically interested in detail and perspective. In this sense, (and contrary to Cajal, who preferred to make drawing from his recollections after the microscope experiment) Lorente de Nó developed a system to exactly project microscope images from the eyepiece to the table work; the technique which we know as camera lucida [2]. Finally, one of his ideas had a major influence for Hebb's work "The organization of behaviour" (1949) [32], and in consequence in what we know as the Hebb synapse and Hebbian plasticity, which is key to the processes of learning and memory including long-term potentiation (LTP) [21, 32].

REFERENCES:

1. Woolsey, T.A. Rafael Lorente de Nó. Biogr. Mem. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 105: 79-84; 2001.
2. Larriva-Sahd, J. Some contributions of Rafael Lorente de Nó to Neuroscience: A reminiscence. Brain Res. Bull. 59: 1-11. 2002.
3. Lorente de Nó, R. Temperatura. Revista del Ateneo Científico Escolar. 2. 1917.
4. Kruger, L., Woolsey, T.A. Rafael Lorente de Nó: 1902-1990. J. Comp. Neurol. 300: 1-4. 1990.
5. Lorente de Nó, R. La regeneración de la medula espinal en larvas de batracio. Trab. Lab. Invest. (Madrid). 19: 147-188. 1921.
6. Andres-Barquin, P.J. Santiago Ramón y Cajal and the Spanish school of neurology. The Lancet Neurology. 1: 445-452. 2002.
7. Rodríguez, E.L. Así era Cajal. Espasa-Calpe. Madrid. 1977.
8. Fairén A. Cajal and Lorente de Nó on cortical interneurons: Coincidences and progress. Brain Res. Rev. 55: 430-444. 2007.
9. Rio-Hortega, P. El Maestro y Yo. In: Sánchez Álvarez-Insúa, A. (Ed.), Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid. 1986.
10. Larriva-Sahd, J. Reminiscencia de Rafael Lorente de Nó (1902-1990). Bol. Mex. His. Fil. Med. 8: 53-58. 2005.
11. Gallego, A. Trayectoria científica de Rafael Lorente de Nó. In: Alvaro García Saniz, J.M. (Ed.), Madrid Médico. Ilustre Colegio Oficial de Médicos. Madrid. 23-28. 1991.
12. Vázquez Tapióles, J. Volviendo por los fueros de Cajal. Internet document: <http://www.departamento.us.es/danatomia/srcajal026.htm>. 2005.
13. Lorente de Nó, R. Studies of the structure of the cerebral cortex. II. Continuation of the study of the ammonic system. J. Psychol. Neurol. 46: 113-177. 1934.
14. Lorente de Nó, R. La corteza cerebral del ratón. Primera contribución. La corteza acústica. Trab. Lab. Invest. (Madrid) 19: 147-188. 1921.
15. Lorente de Nó, R. Studies of the structure of the cerebral cortex. I. The area entorhinalis. J. Psychol. Neurol. 45: 381-438. 1933.
16. Lorente de Nó, R. Cerebral Cortex: Architecture, intracortical connections, motor projections. In: Fulton, J.F. (Ed.), Physiology of the Nervous System. Oxford University Press. New York. 288-312. 1949.
17. Buxhoeveden, D.P., Casanova, M.F. The minicolumn hypothesis in neuroscience. Brain. 125: 935-951. 2002.
18. Lorente de Nó, R. Analysis of the activity of the chains of internuncial neurons. J. Neurophysiol. 1: 207-244. 1938.

19. Lorente de Nó, R. Observations sur les reflexes toniques oculaires. *Trab. Lab. Invest. (Madrid)* 22: 143-168. 1924.
20. Lorente de Nó, R. Etudes sur l'anatomie et la physiologie de labyrinthe de l'oreille et du huitième nerf. I. Réflexes toniques de l'oeil: Quelques données sur le mécanisme des mouvements oculaires. *Trab. Lab. Invest. (Madrid)* 23: 391-392. 1925.
21. Cooper, S.J. Donald O. Hebb's synapse and learning rule : a history and commentary. *Neurosci. Behav. Rev.* 28 :851-874. 2005.
22. Lorente de Nó, R. The synaptic delay of the motoneurons. *Am. J. Physiol.* 111: 272-282. 1935.
23. Lorente de Nó, R. The refractory period of the motoneurons. *Am. J. Physiol.* 111: 283-288. 1935.
24. Lorente de Nó, R. The effect of an antidromic impulse on the response of the motoneurone. *Am. J. Physiol.* 112: 595-609. 1935.
25. Lorente de Nó, R. Limits of variation of the synaptic delay of motoneurons. *J Neurophysiol.* 1: 187-194. 1938.
26. Lorente de Nó, R. Synaptic stimulation of motoneurons as a local process. *J Neurophysiol.* 1: 195-206. 1938.
27. Lorente de Nó, R. A study of nerve physiology. *Studies from the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Part I.* 131: 1-496. 1947.
28. Lorente de Nó, R. A study of nerve physiology. *Studies from the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Part II.* 132: 1-548. 1947.
29. Sherrington, C.S. Remarks on some aspects of reflex inhibition. *Proc. Roy. Soc. London. B* 97: 519-545. 1925
30. O'Leary, J.L. A structural analysis of the lateral geniculate nucleus of the cat. *J. Comp. Neurol.* 73: 405-430. 1940.
31. O'Leary, J.L. Structure of the area striata of the cat. *J. Comp. Neurol.* 75: 131-164. 1941.
32. Lorente de Nó, R. On the effect of certain quaternary ammonium ions upon frog nerve. *J. Cell Comp. Physiol.* 33 (Suppl. 1): 3-231. 1949.
33. Hebb, D.O. *The organization of behaviour: a neuropsychological theory.* Wiley. New York. 1949.



List of contents of Acta Physiologica July 2009, Vol. 196 Issue 3, Pages 279-363

INVITED COMMENTARY

Decrease in cerebral oxygenation influences central motor output in humans (p 279-281)

S. Perrey

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 122K)

EXERCISE

Heat shock protein translocation and expression response is attenuated in response to repeated eccentric exercise (p 283-293)

K. Vissing, M. L. Bayer, K. Overgaard, P. Schjerling, T. Raastad

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 352K)

Cerebral oxygenation decreases during exercise in humans with beta-adrenergic blockade (p 295-302)

T. Seifert, P. Rasmussen, N. H. Secher, H. B. Nielsen

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 237K)

METABOLISM

Influence of herring (*Clupea harengus*) and herring fractions on metabolic status in rats fed a high energy diet (p 303-314)

H. Lindqvist, A.-S. Sandberg, I. Undeland, E. Stener-Victorin, B. M. Larsson, T. Sannaveerappa, M. Lönn, A. Holmäng

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 299K)

MUSCLE

Vastus lateralis surface and single motor unit electromyography during shortening, lengthening and isometric contractions corrected for mode-dependent differences in force-generating capacity (p 315-328)

T. M. Altenburg, C. J. de Ruyter, P. W. L. Verdijk, W. van Mechelen, A. de Haan

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 362K)

Gravitational unloading inhibits the regenerative potential of atrophied soleus muscle in mice (p 329-339)

Y. Matsuba, K. Goto, S. Morioka, T. Naito, T. Akema, N. Hashimoto, T. Sugiura, Y. Ohira, M. Beppu, T. Yoshioka

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 815K)

Different adaptations of alpha-actinin isoforms to exercise training in rat skeletal muscles (p 341-349)

Y. Ogura, H. Naito, R. Kakigi, T. Akema, T. Sugiura, S. Katamoto, J. Aoki

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 306K)

The effect of number of lengthening contractions on rat isometric force production at different frequencies of nerve stimulation (p 351-356)

M. E. T. Willems, W. T. Stauber

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 299K)

RESPIRATORY

Impaired oxygen kinetics in beta-thalassaemia major patients (p 357-363)

I. Vasileiadis, P. Roditis, S. Dimopoulos, V. Ladis, G. Pangalis, A. Aessopos, S. Nanas

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 208K)



List of contents of Acta Physiologica August 2009, Vol. 196 Issue 4, Pages 365-447

CARDIOVASCULAR

B₂ kinin receptors mediate the Indian red scorpion venom-induced augmentation of visceral reflexes via the nitric oxide cyclic guanosine monophosphate pathway (p 365-373)

S. Kanoo, A. B. Alex, A. K. Tiwari, S. B. Deshpande

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 455K)

Left ventricular mechanical dyssynchrony is load independent at rest and during endotoxaemia in a porcine model (p 375-383)

R. A'roch, P. Steendijk, A. Oldner, E. Weitzberg, D. Konrad, G. Johansson, M. Haney

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 298K)

Modulation of rabbit sinoatrial node activation sequence by acetylcholine and isoproterenol investigated with optical mapping technique (p 385-394)

D. V. Abramochkin, V. S. Kuzmin, G. S. Sukhova, L. V. Rosenshtraukh

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 1167K)

ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM

Possible common central pathway for resistin and insulin in regulating food intake (p 395-400)

C. Cifani, Y. Durocher, A. Pathak, L. Penicaud, F. Smih, M. Massi, P. Rouet, C. Polidori

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 335K)

MUSCLE

No relationship between enzyme activity and structure of nucleotide binding site in sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺-ATPase from short-term stimulated rat muscle (p 401-409)

T. Mishima, M. Kuratani, K. Kanzaki, T. Yamada, S. Matsunaga, M. Wada

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 318K)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

Evaluation of sympathetic vasoconstrictor response following nociceptive stimulation of latent myofascial trigger points in humans (p 411-417)

Y. Kimura, H.-Y. Ge, Y. Zhang, M. Kimura, H. Sumikura, L. Arendt-Nielsen

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 629K)

Tenuifolin, an extract derived from *tenuigenin*, inhibits amyloid- β secretion *in vitro* (p 419-425)

J. Lv, H. Jia, Y. Jiang, Y. Ruan, Z. Liu, W. Yue, K. Beyreuther, P. Tu, D. Zhang

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 436K)

RENAL

Similarity of permeabilities for Ficoll, pullulan, charge-modified albumin and native albumin across the rat peritoneal membrane (p 427-433)

D. Asgeirsson, J. Axelsson, C. Rippe, B. Rippe

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 310K)

Angiotensin II enhances the afferent arteriolar response to adenosine through increases in cytosolic calcium (p 435-445)

E. Y. Lai, A. Patzak, A. E. G. Persson, M. Carlström

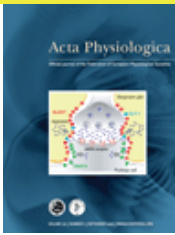
[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 334K)

Corrigendum (p 447-447)

Ol: 10.1111/j.1748-1716.2009.02013.x

Erratum (p 447-447)

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 101K)



List of contents of Acta Physiologica September 2009, Vol. 197 Issue 1, Pages 1-82

REVIEW

Functions of glutamate transporters in cerebellar Purkinje cell synapses (p 1-12)

Y. Takayasu, M. Iino, Y. Takatsuru, K. Tanaka, S. Ozawa

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 2555K)

CARDIOVASCULAR

Calmodulin kinase II initiates arrhythmogenicity during metabolic acidification in murine hearts (p 13-25)

T. H. Pedersen, I. S. Gurung, A. Grace, C. L.-H. Huang

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 597K)

ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM

Experimental hyperhomocysteinaemia: differences in tissue metabolites between homocystine and methionine feeding in a rat model (p 27-34)

A. Pexa, M. Herrmann, O. Taban-Shomal, T. Henle, A. Deussen

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 413K)

Effects of repeated injections of fibroblast-stimulating lipopeptide-1 on fever, formation of cytokines, and on the responsiveness to endotoxin in guinea-pigs (p 35-45)

A. Greis, J. Murgott, R. Gerstberger, T. Hübschle, J. Roth

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 440K)

GASTRO-INTESTINAL

Adenosine infusion attenuates soluble RAGE in endotoxin-induced inflammation in human volunteers (p 47-53)

A. Soop, J. Sundén-Cullberg, J. Albert, L. Hällström, C.-J. Treutiger, A. Sollevi

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 193K)

MUSCLE

Ageing influences myonuclear domain size differently in fast and slow skeletal muscle of rats (p 55-63)

N. E. Brooks, M. D. Schuenke, R. S. Hikida

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 248K)

Protective effects of exercise preconditioning on hindlimb unloading-induced atrophy of rat soleus muscle (p 65-74)

H. Fujino, A. Ishihara, S. Murakami, T. Yasuhara, H. Kondo, S. Mohri, I. Takeda, R. R. Roy

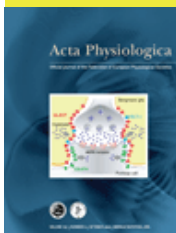
[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 428K)

RESPIRATORY

Circulatory effects of apnoea in elite breath-hold divers (p 75-82)

F. Joulia, F. Lemaitre, P. Fontanari, M. L. Mille, P. Barthelemy

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 197K)



List of contents of Acta Physiologica October 2009, Vol. 197 Issue 2, Pages 83-173

REVIEW

The role of inhibitory neurotransmission in locomotor circuits of the developing mammalian spinal cord (p 83-97)

H. Nishimaru, M. Kakizaki

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 467K)

CARDIOVASCULAR

Role of shear stress on nitrite and NOS protein content in different size conduit arteries of swine (p 99-106)

X. Guo, G. S. Kassab

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 308K)

EXERCISE

Greater growth hormone and insulin response in women than in men during repeated bouts of sprint exercise (p 107-115)

M. Esbjörnsson, B. Norman, S. Suchdev, M. Viru, A. Lindhgren, E. Jansson

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 340K)

Impact of carbohydrate supplementation during endurance training on glycogen storage and performance (p 117-127)

L. Nybo, K. Pedersen, B. Christensen, P. Aagaard, N. Brandt, B. Kiens

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 316K)

GASTRO-INTESTINAL

Indirect evidence for increased mechanosensitivity of jejunal secretomotor neurones in patients with idiopathic bile acid malabsorption (p 129-137)

A. Bajor, K.-A. Ung, L. Öhman, M. Simren, E. A. Thomas, J. C. Bornstein, H. Sjövall

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 302K)

MUSCLE

Glycogen content regulates insulin- but not contraction-mediated glycogen synthase activation in the rat slow-twitch soleus muscles (p 139-150)

Y.-C. Lai, F.-C. Lin, J. Jensen

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 448K)

The adaptive responses in several mediators linked with hypertrophy and atrophy of skeletal muscle after lower limb unloading in humans (p 151-159)

K. Sakuma, K. Watanabe, N. Hotta, T. Koike, K. Ishida, K. Katayama, H. Akima

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 295K)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

The effect of strength training on the force of twitches evoked by corticospinal stimulation in humans (p 161-173)

T. J. Carroll, J. Barton, M. Hsu, M. Lee

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 869K)



List of contents of Acta Physiologica November 2009, Vol. 197 Issue 3, Pages 175-264

CARDIOVASCULAR

Post-ischæmic activation of kinases in the pre-conditioning-like cardioprotective effect of the platelet-activating factor (p 175-185)

C. Penna, B. Mognetti, F. Tullio, D. Gattullo, D. Mancardi, F. Moro, P. Pagliaro, G. Alloatti

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 525K)

ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM

Oestradiol and SERM treatments influence oestrogen receptor coregulator gene expression in human skeletal muscle cells (p 187-196)

C. M. Dieli-Conwright, T. M. Spektor, J. C. Rice, E. Todd Schroeder

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 250K)

Forearm and leg amino acid metabolism in the basal state and during combined insulin and amino acid stimulation after a 3-day fast (p 197-205)

J. Gjedsted, L. Gormsen, M. Buhl, H. Nørrelund, O. Schmitz, S. Keiding, E. Tønnesen, N. Møller

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 254K)

Evidence against a sexual dimorphism in glucose and fatty acid metabolism in skeletal muscle cultures from age-matched men and post-menopausal women (p 207-215)

A. Rune, F. Salehzadeh, F. Szekeres, I. Kühn, M. E. Osler, L. Al-Khalili

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 264K)

DHEA improves impaired activation of Akt and PKC ζ/λ -GLUT4 pathway in skeletal muscle and improves hyperglycaemia in streptozotocin-induced diabetes rats (p 217-225)

K. Sato, M. Iemitsu, K. Aizawa, R. Ajisaka

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 302K)

MUSCLE

Force–frequency and force–length properties in skeletal muscle following unilateral focal ischaemic insult in a rat model (p 227-239)

G. N. Dormer, G. C. Teskey, B. R. MacIntosh

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 871K)

RENAL

Released nucleotides amplify the cilium-dependent, flow-induced $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ response in MDCK cells (p 241-251)

H. A. Praetorius, J. Leipziger

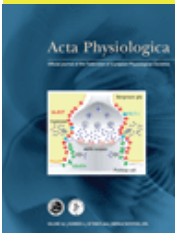
[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 2979K) | [Supporting information](#)

RESPIRATORY

Enhanced pulmonary expression of the TrkB neurotrophin receptor in hypoxic rats is associated with increased acetylcholine-induced airway contractility (p 253-264)

L. K. Sciesielski, A. Paliege, P. Martinka, H. Scholz

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 630K)



List of contents of Acta Physiologica December 2009, Vol. 197 Issue 4

CARDIOVASCULAR

Cardioprotection of bradykinin at reperfusion involves transactivation of the epidermal growth factor receptor via matrix metalloproteinase-8 (p 265-271)

C. Methner, U. Donat, S. B. Felix, T. Krieg

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 293K)

Electrophysiological determinants of hypokalaemia-induced arrhythmogenicity in the guinea-pig heart (p 273-287)

O. E. Osadchii, S. P. Olesen

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 859K)

Impaired contractile function and mitochondrial respiratory capacity in response to oxygen deprivation in a rat model of pre-diabetes (p 289-296)

M. F. Essop, W. Y. Anna Chan, A. Valle, F. J. García-Palmer, E. F. Du Toit

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 235K)

Reactive oxygen species in rostral ventrolateral medulla modulate cardiac sympathetic afferent reflex in rats (p 297-304)

M.-K. Zhong, J. Gao, F. Zhang, B. Xu, Z.-D. Fan, W. Wang, G.-Q. Zhu

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 427K)

Lowered albumin extravasation rate in heart but not in other organs in β 3-integrin-deficient mice (p 305-311)

Ø. S. Svendsen, Å. Lidén, K. Rubin, R. K. Reed

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 231K)

MUSCLE

Low-volume muscle endurance training prevents decrease in muscle oxidative and endurance function during 21-day forearm immobilization (p 313-320)

T. Homma, T. Hamaoka, N. Murase, T. Osada, M. Murakami, Y. Kurosawa, A. Kitahara, S. Ichimura, K. Yashiro, T. Katsumura

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 278K)

Overload-induced skeletal muscle extracellular matrix remodelling and myofibre growth in mice lacking IL-6 (p 321-332)

J. P. White, J. M. Reecy, T. A. Washington, S. Sato, M. E. Le, J. M. Davis, L. B. Wilson, J. A. Carson

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 482K)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

Influence of metyrapone treatment during pregnancy on the development and maturation of brain monoaminergic systems in the rat (p 333-340)

M. L. Leret, C. Rua, M. Garcia-Montojo, M. Lecumberri, J. C. González

[Abstract](#) | [References](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 229K)

Acknowledgements to Referees (p 341-344)

[Abstract](#) | Full Text: [HTML](#), [PDF](#) (Size: 112K)