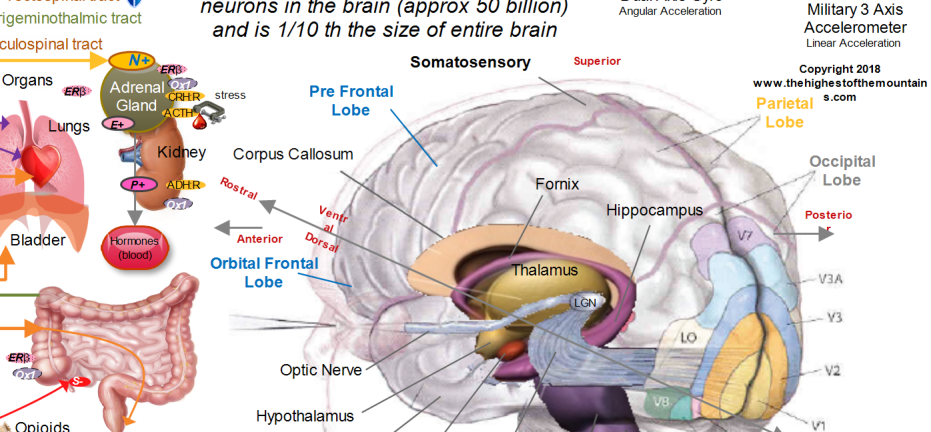
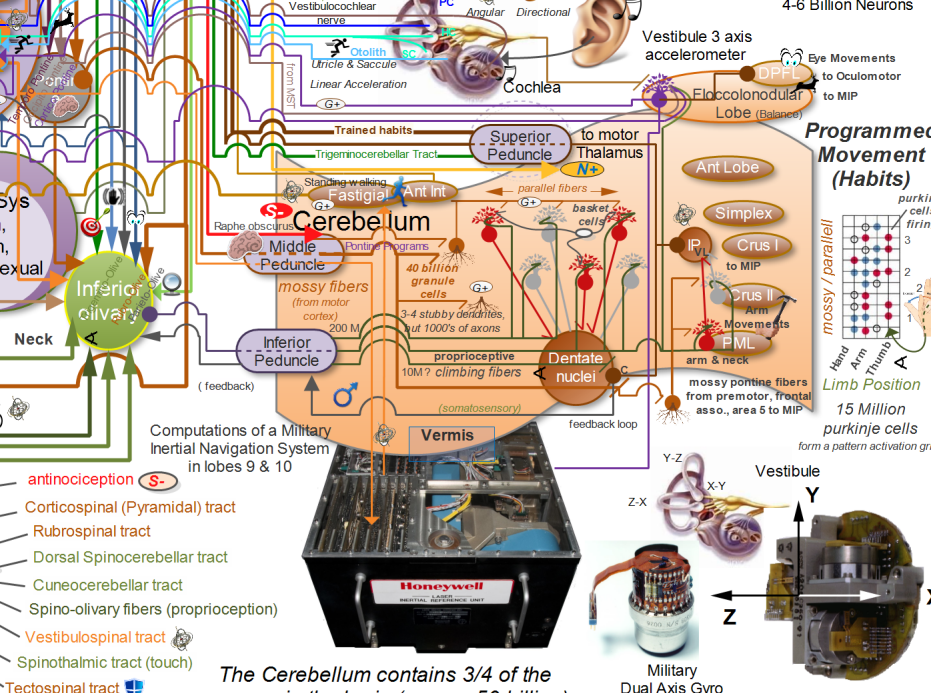
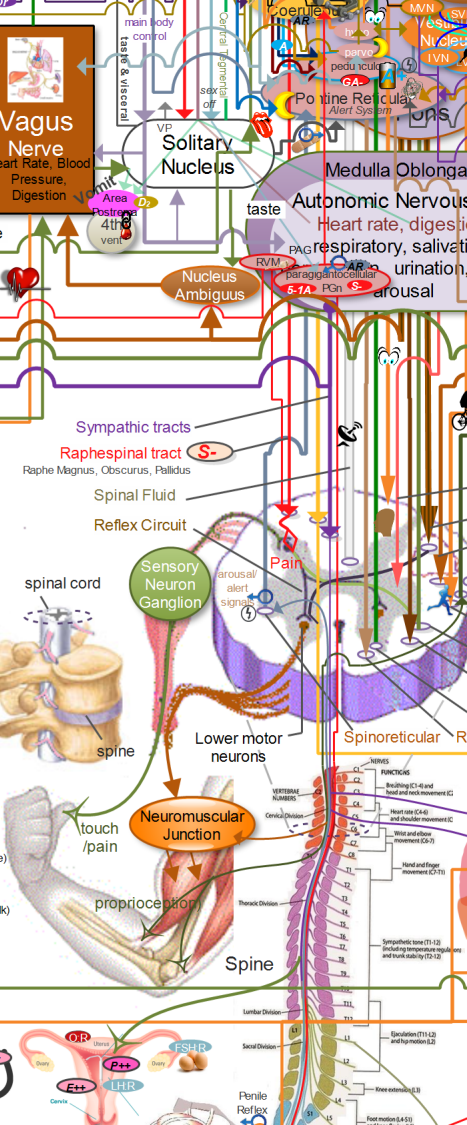


- Excitatory Neurotransmitters**
- Glutamate (G⁺)**: learning, memory
 - Dopamine (D₊)**: focus, desire, love, music, motivation, exercise,
 - Norepinephrine (NE)**: anxiety, energy
 - Epinephrine**: adrenaline, stress, heart rate/blood press
 - Acetylcholine**: learning, motor control
- Inhibitory - Neurotransmitters**
- GABA (G⁻)**: calming, muscle tone
 - Serotonin**: regulate appetite, mood, learning, sleep, anti-depression, suppression of food intake
 - 5-HT**: hydroxytryptamine
 - Progesterone (P₊)**: intimacy, maternal bonding
 - Oxytocin (O₊)**: blood press, temp
 - Testosterone (T₊)**: stimulates production of eggs
 - Corticotropin (ACTH - CRH)**: stimulates FSH + LH
 - PIH**: inhibiting (dopamine)
 - Prolactin (PRH)**: prolactin (breast milk) (inhibits GnRH)
 - Anti-diuretic (ADH)**: kidney water absorption
 - Growth Hormone (GH)**: regulates metabolism, energy, growth
 - Ghrelin**: Gastric hormone secreted during fasting inhibit food intake
 - Thyrotropin (TRH)**: Thyroid Stimulator regulates metabolism, energy, growth
 - Insulin**: (pancreas) promotes glucose uptake
 - Orexin (O₊)**: feeding behavior, arousal, reducing pain perception, regulating body temperature, digestive functions, blood pressure, enhances ACTH by increasing CRH
 - Nitric Oxide (NO)**: increases dopamine release
 - Melatonin (M₊)**: Sleep hormone (not affected by the blood-brain barrier)
- Hormones**
- ERα/ERβ**: Estrogen receptors - ERα Breast Cancer cells, endometrium, ovarian stromal, hypothalamus
 - 5-HT_{2C}**: 5-HT_{2C} in BLA are selectively involved in the regulation of defensive behaviors associated with generalized anxiety, but not panic, increase erections/decrease ejaculation
 - 5-HT_{1A}**: decrease erections/increase ejaculation, contractions uterus
 - GNRHR/LHRHR**: Gonadotropin Receptor/Sexual, Puberty
 - GABA_A**: for GABA
 - Nicotinic**: for Acetylcholine
 - NMDA**: for Glutamate N-Methyl-D-aspartic acid
 - M1**: Muscarinic acetylcholine receptor M₁
 - AMPA**: for Glutamate (α-Amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid)
- Receptor Regulators**
- PRb/Pra**: Progesterone receptors
 - ERα/ERβ**: Estrogen receptors - ERα Breast Cancer cells, endometrium, ovarian stromal, hypothalamus
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- Completions of a Military Inertial Navigation System in lobes 9 & 10**
- Anticipation (-)
 - Corticospinal (Pyramidal) tract
 - Rubrospinal tract
 - Dorsal Spino-cerebellar tract
 - Cuneocerebellar tract
 - Spino-olivary fibers (proprioception)
 - Vestibulospinal tract
 - Spinothalamic tract (touch)
 - Tectospinal tract
 - Trigeminthalamic tract
 - Spinoreticular
 - Reticulospinal tract
 - Organs
 - Adrenal Gland
 - Kidney
 - Bladder
 - Hormones (blood)
 - Anticipation (-)
 - Corticospinal (Pyramidal) tract
 - Rubrospinal tract
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 - Spinoreticular
 - Reticulospinal tract
 - Organs
 - Adrenal Gland
 - Kidney
 - Bladder
 - Hormones (blood)
- The Cerebellum contains 3/4 of the neurons in the brain (approx 50 billion) and is 1/10 th the size of entire brain**
- Face Recognition
 - Taste Processing (Saliva)
 - Sense of Direction
 - Fear Extinction Learning
 - Head Direction
 - Theta Rhythm Cells
 - Retinotopic mapping
 - Scene Processing
 - Emotion
 - Depression
 - Immune System
 - Punishment Behaviors
 - Mirror Neurons
 - Reward Behaviors
 - Female Differences
 - Male Erection
 - Ejaculation
 - Female Arousal
 - Maternal Care/Breastmilk
 - Arousal
 - Synchronizes Memory Storage & Trans
 - Alert System
 - HPA Blood Control
 - Emotional Pathways
 - Visual Pathways
 - Stress/Anxiety
 - Sensory return to cortex
 - Motor activation
 - Motor Control to spine
 - Inhibitory (decrease) Learning, Focus
 - Vestibular Acceleration
 - Key Memory Connections

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