Sclerosis and Calcium

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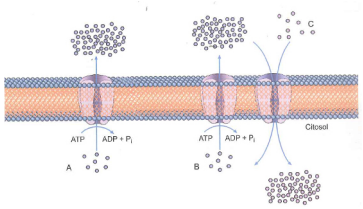
OBJECTIVES: IMPROVE AND REGULATE MEMBRANAL ROLE. MATERIAL: WOMAN 50 YEAR OLD WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS,TRACTED SUCH AS MUNOMODULATION , AND ALSO WITH STEAM CELL TRASPLANTATION. METOD 1 CALCIUM FOR MEMBRANE FOLLOWING SALTATORY CONDUCTION , MUST BE CONSIDERED.
RESULT: TRANPLANTATION OF STEAM
CELL HAD A GOOD RESULT FOR AGGRESSIVE TYPES. **DISCUSSION :**LIMITS AND
ADVANTAGES OF CALCIUM THAT MOBILIZES CELLULAR MEMBRANAL AND STIMULATES
THE CONTRACTION OF THE FIBRES. **CONCLUSION:** IMMUNOMODULATION AND STEM CELL
TRANSPLANTATION HAVE A GOOD RESULT; MEMBRANAL ACCELERATORS REGULATES SALTATORY
CONDUCTION

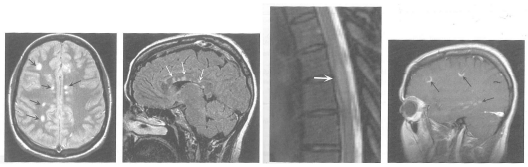
X FRAFILE – TRASMISSION ARAUND FEMALE

IMMUNOMODULATION: Immunomodulators drugs; they act on the effect of fatigue, spasticity, pain.

STEAM CELL: Immunoablation of steam cell for aggressive patologies

CALCIUM: neurotrasmission exitation contractivity-cellular adhesion-drugs that improve membered activity with calcium





Presynaptic membrane currents were recorded by external electrodes and nodal membrane currents were obtained by the voltage clamp technique in motor nen/e endings and nodes of Ranvier of the lizard Anolis carolinensis. Although of compact shape, lizard motor endings display relatively long terminal branches; they exhibit, in agreement with previous findings in mouse and frog motor terminals, Na, Ca and k conductances, the latter consisting of a voltage- and a Ca-dependent type, Lizard nodes of Ranvier, like those of the frog, but unlike those of the mouse, exhibit a K conductance These obsen/ations provide an explanation for the differences and similarities in presynaptic wave form configuration between the lizard and the other two species. Efficient cellular communication is essential for the brain to regulate diverse functions like muscle contractions, memory formation and recall, decision-making, and task execution. This communication is facilitated by rapid signaling through electrical and chemical messengers, including voltage-gated ion channels and neurotransmitters. These messengers elicit broad responses by propagating action potentials and mediating synaptic transmission, Calcium influx and efflux are essential for releasing neurotransmitters and regulating synaptic transmission. Mitochondria, which are involved in oxidative phosphoiylation, and the energy generation process, also interact with the endoplasmic reticulum to store and regulate cytoplasmic calcium levels. The number, morphology, and distribution of mitochondria in different cell types vary based on energy demands. Mitochondrial damage can cause excess reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation. Mitophagy is a selective process that targets and degrades damaged mitochondria via autophagosome-lysosome fusion. Defects in mitophagy can lead to a buildup of ROS and cell death. Numerous studies have attempted to characterize the relationship between mitochondrial dysfunction and calcium dysregulation in neuroclegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson‘s Disease, Huntington's Disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinocerebellar ataxia, and aging. lnten/entional strategies to reduce mitochondrial damage and accumulation could serve as a therapeutic target, but further research is needed to unravel this potential. This review offers an oven/iew of calcium signaling related to mitochondria in various neuronal cells. lt critically examines recent findings, exploring the potential roles that mitochondrial dysfunction might play in multiple neurodegenerative diseases and aging. Furthermore, the review identifies existing gaps in knowledge to guide the direction of future research.