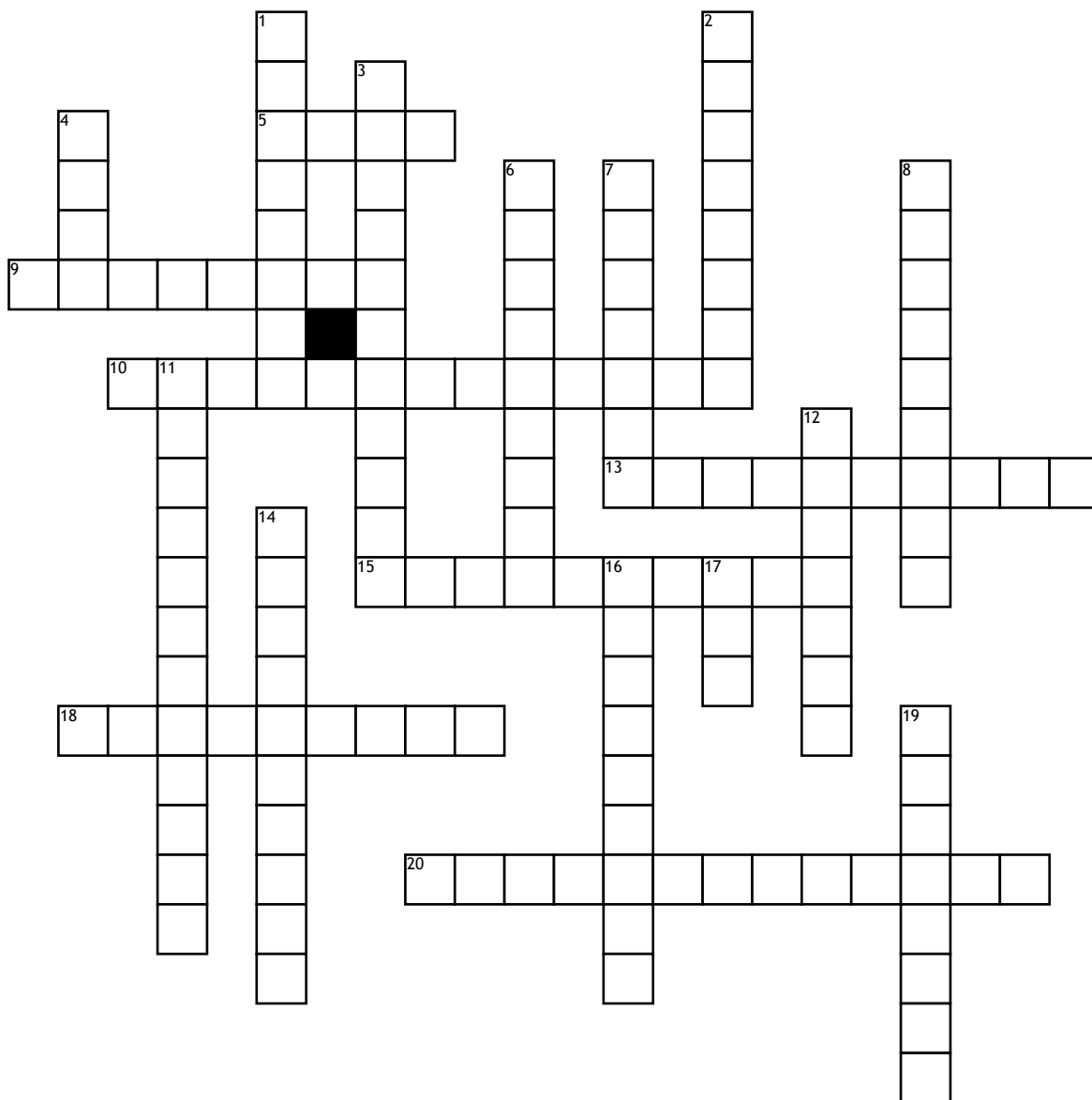


Nurotransmitters and Neurotransmission



Across

5. A drug that inhibits the activity of tryptophan hydroxylase and this interferes with the synthesis of 5-HT.

9. A drug that blocks adenosine receptors; hence produces excitatory effects.

10. A class of amines that includes the neurotransmitters dopamine, norepinephrine, and epinephrine.

13. A class of peptides secreted by the brain to act as opiates.

15. One of the endogenous opioids.

18. A nucleoside; a combination of ribose and adenine; serves as a neuromodulator in the brain.

20. An increase in the effectiveness of a drug that is administered repeatedly.

Down

1. A neurotransmitter; one of the catecholamines.

2. A drug that blocks opiate receptors.

3. A hormone secreted by the adrenal medulla; serves also as a neurotransmitter in the brain.

4. The most important inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain.

6. The most important excitatory neurotransmitter in the brain.

7. An important inhibitory neurotransmitter in the lower brain stem and spinal cord.

8. An indolamine neurotransmitter; also called 5-hydroxytryptamine.

11. An ionotropic glutamate receptor that controls a sodium channel; stimulated by AMPA.

12. A drug that facilitates the effects of a particular neurotransmitter on the postsynaptic cell.

14. An anxiety-reducing effect.

16. A neurotransmitter that plays an important role in stimulating wakefulness.

17. A drug that stimulates 5-HT receptors.

19. The readiness with which two molecules join together.