Where Is The Nucleus Located

Different NAcc subregions (core vs shell) and neuron subpopulations within each region (D1-type vs D2-type medium spiny neurons) are responsible for different cognitive functions. As a whole, the nucleus accumbens has a significant role in the cognitive processing of motivation, aversion, reward (i.e., incentive salience, pleasure, and positive reinforcement), and reinforcement... 1421820009 The paraventricular nucleus lies adjacent to the third ventricle. It lies within the periventricular zone and is not to be confused with the periventricular nucleus, which occupies a more medial position, beneath the third ventricle. The PVN is highly vascularised and is protected by the blood–brain barrier, although its neuroendocrine cells extend to sites (in the median eminence and in the posterior... 1421820009

Cochlear nucleus The ventral cochlear nucleus is unlayered whereas the dorsal cochlear nucleus is layered. Auditory The cochlear nucleus (CN) or cochlear nuclear complex comprises two cranial nerve nuclei in the human brainstem, the ventral cochlear nucleus (VCN) and the dorsal cochlear nucleus (DCN). nucleus (VCN) and the dorsal cochlear nucleus (DCN) 1421820009

At the nerve root the fibers branch to innervate the ventral cochlear nucleus and the deep layer of the dorsal cochlear nucleus. All acoustic information thus enters the brain through the cochlear nuclei, where the processing of acoustic information begins. The outputs from the cochlear nuclei are received in higher regions of the auditory brainstem. 1421820009 The fastigial nuclei is situated atop the roof of the fourth ventricle (thence its name: "fastigus" is Latin for "summit"). 1421820009

Fastigial nucleus The fastigial nucleus (roof nucleus-1) is located in each cerebellar hemisphere. It is one of the four paired deep cerebellar nuclei of the cerebellum The fastigial nucleus (roof nucleus-1) is located in each cerebellar hemisphere. It is one of the four paired deep cerebellar nuclei of the cerebellum 1421820009

== Structure == 1421820009 It is made up of two sections: the rostral fastigial nucleus and the caudal fastigial nucleus. 1421820009 The branch of physics involved with the study and understanding... 1421820009 The

cochlear nuclei (CN) are located at the dorso-lateral side of the brainstem, spanning the junction of the pons and medulla. 1421820009 Because the nuclear envelope is impermeable to large molecules, nuclear pores are required to regulate nuclear transport of molecules across the envelope. The pores cross both nuclear membranes, providing a channel… 1421820009

Atomic nucleus An atom is composed of a positively charged nucleus, with a cloud of negatively charged electrons surrounding it, bound together by electrostatic force. Protons and neutrons The atomic nucleus is the small, dense region consisting of protons and neutrons at the center of an atom, discovered in 1911 by Ernest Rutherford at the University of Manchester based on the 1909 Geiger–Marsden gold foil experiment. Almost all of the mass of an atom is located in the nucleus, with a very small contribution from the electron cloud. After the discovery of the neutron in 1932, models for a nucleus composed of protons and neutrons were quickly developed by Dmitri Ivanenko and Werner Heisenberg. electrostatic force. Protons and neutrons are bound together to form a nucleus by the nuclear force. Almost all of the mass of an atom is located in the nucleus, with a very small contribution from the electron cloud 1421820009

Subthalamic nucleus The subthalamic nucleus (STN), also known as nucleus of Luys, is a small lens-shaped nucleus in the brain where it is, from a functional point of view The subthalamic nucleus (STN), also known as nucleus of Luys, is a small lens-shaped nucleus in the brain where it is, from a functional point of view, part of the basal ganglia system. It is also dorsal to the substantia nigra and medial to the internal capsule. As suggested by its name, the subthalamic nucleus is located ventral to the thalamus. In terms of anatomy, it is the major part of the subthalamus 1421820009

== Structure == 1421820009 The ventral cochlear nucleus is unlayered whereas the dorsal cochlear nucleus is layered. Auditory nerve fibers, fibers that travel through the auditory nerve (also known as the cochlear nerve or eighth cranial nerve) carry information from the inner ear, the cochlea, on the same side of the head, to the nerve root in the ventral cochlear nucleus. 1421820009

Cell nucleus Eukaryotic cells The cell nucleus (from Latin nucleus or nuculeus 'kernel, seed'; pl. : nuclei) is a membrane-bound organelle found in eukaryotic cells. : nuclei) is a membrane-bound organelle found in eukaryotic cells. The main structures making up the nucleus are the

nuclear envelope, a double membrane that encloses the entire organelle and isolates its contents from the cellular cytoplasm; and the nuclear matrix, a network within the nucleus that adds mechanical support. Eukaryotic cells usually have a single nucleus, but a few cell types, such as mammalian red blood cells, have no nuclei, and a few others including osteoclasts have many. The cell nucleus (from Latin nucleus or nuculeus 'kernel, seed'; pl 1421820009

The diameter of the nucleus is in the range of 1.70 fm (1.70×10−15 m) for hydrogen (the diameter of a single proton) to about 11.7 fm for uranium. These dimensions are much smaller than the diameter of the atom itself (nucleus + electron cloud), by a factor of about 27,000 (uranium's atomic radius is about 156 pm (156×10−12 m)) to about 60,000 (hydrogen's atomic radius is about 52.92 pm). 1421820009 == Structure == 1421820009 Onuf's nucleus is a distinct group of neurons located in the ventral part (lamina IX) of the anterior horn of the sacral region of the human spinal cord involved in the maintenance of micturition and defecatory continence, as well as muscular contraction during orgasm. It contains motor neurons, and is the origin of the pudendal... 1421820009

Abducens nucleus This nucleus is located beneath the The abducens nucleus is the originating nucleus from which the abducens nerve (VI) emerges—a cranial nerve nucleus. This nucleus is located beneath the fourth ventricle in the caudal portion of the pons near the midline, medial to the sulcus limitans. The abducens nucleus is the originating nucleus from which the abducens nerve (VI) emerges—a cranial nerve nucleus 1421820009

Nucleus accumbens The ventral striatum and dorsal striatum collectively form the striatum, which is the main component of the basal ganglia. The dopaminergic neurons of the mesolimbic pathway project onto the GABAergic medium spiny neurons of the nucleus accumbens and olfactory tubercle. The nucleus accumbens (NAc or NAcc; also known as the accumbens nucleus, or formerly as the nucleus accumbens septi, Latin for 'nucleus adjacent to the The nucleus accumbens (NAc or NAcc; also known as the accumbens nucleus, or formerly as the nucleus accumbens septi, Latin for 'nucleus adjacent to the septum') is a region in the basal forebrain rostral to the preoptic area of the hypothalamus. Each cerebral hemisphere has its own nucleus accumbens, which can be divided into two structures: the nucleus accumbens core and the nucleus

accumbens shell. These substructures have different morphology and functions. The nucleus accumbens and the olfactory tubercle collectively form the ventral striatum 1421820009

== Structure == 1421820009 The cell nucleus contains nearly all of the cell's genome. Nuclear DNA is often organized into multiple chromosomes – long strands of DNA dotted with various proteins, such as histones, that protect and organize the DNA. The genes within these chromosomes are structured in such a way to promote cell function. The nucleus maintains the integrity of genes and controls the activities of the cell by regulating gene expression. 1421820009 == Location == 1421820009 The fastigial nucleus is a mass of gray matter nearest to the middle line at the anterior end of the superior vermis, immediately over the roof of the fourth ventricle (the peak of which is called the fastigium), from which it is separated by a thin layer of white matter. 1421820009 The abducens nucleus along with the internal genu of the facial nerve make up the facial colliculus, a hump at the caudal end of the medial eminence on the dorsal aspect of the pons. 1421820009 == Anatomy == 1421820009 == Anatomy == 1421820009

Nucleus basalis the human brain, the nucleus basalis, also known as the nucleus basalis of Meynert or nucleus basalis magnocellularis, is a group of neurons located mainly In the human brain, the nucleus basalis, also known as the nucleus basalis of Meynert or nucleus basalis magnocellularis, is a group of neurons located mainly in the substantia innominata of the basal forebrain. Most neurons of the nucleus basalis are rich in the neurotransmitter acetylcholine, and they have widespread projections to the neocortex and other brain structures 1421820009

It is smaller than the dentate nucleus, but somewhat larger than the emboliform nucleus and globose nucleus. 1421820009

Onuf's nucleus The sacral region of the spinal cord is the fourth segment (cervical, thoracic, and lumbar being the first three) of vertebrae in the spinal cord which consists of the vertebrae 26-30. Onuf's nucleus is a distinct group of neurons located in the ventral part (lamina IX) of the anterior horn of the sacral region of the human spinal cord Onuf's nucleus is a distinct group of neurons located in the ventral part (lamina IX) of the anterior horn of the sacral region of the human spinal cord involved in the maintenance of micturition and defecatory continence, as well as muscular contraction during orgasm. While working in New York City in 1899, Bronislaw Onuf-Onufrowicz discovered this group of unique cells

and originally identified it as “Group X. ” “Group X” was considered distinct by Onufrowicz because the cells were different in size from the surrounding neurons in the anterolateral group, suggesting that they were independent. It contains motor neurons, and is the origin of the pudendal nerve 1421820009

Paraventricular nucleus PVN neurons project to many different brain regions The paraventricular nucleus (PVN) is a nucleus in the hypothalamus, located next to the third ventricle. PVN neurons project to many different brain regions including the posterior pituitary, the median eminence as well as the brainstem and spinal cord. CRH and TRH are secreted into the hypophyseal portal system, and target effector endocrine cells in the anterior pituitary. The paraventricular nucleus (PVN) is a nucleus in the hypothalamus, located next to the third ventricle. Neurons which project to the posterior pituitary secrete oxytocin and vasopressin, whereas neurons that project to the median eminence release corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH), thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) and other neuropeptides. The PVN is thought to mediate many diverse functions , including osmoregulation, appetite, wakefulness, stress responses, as well as the regulation of social behavior 1421820009

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