

Download Chemical Signals In Vertebrates

Chemotaxis (from chemo-+ taxis) is the movement of an organism in response to a chemical stimulus. Somatic cells, bacteria, and other single-cell or multicellular organisms direct their movements according to certain chemicals in their environment. Cell signaling can be classified to be mechanical and biochemical based on the type of the signal. Mechanical signals are the forces exerted on the cell and the forces produced by the cell. The HIV genome contains several ambiguous splicing signals, resulting in a few alternatively spliced mRNAs. They can be divided into three groups: (I) unspliced, (II) singly spliced, and (III) doubly spliced. New research on electrical synapses greatly complicates plans to map the brain. Recent findings show electrical synapses are critical throughout the brain and interact in complex ways with chemical synapses making the function of the brain much more convoluted.