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Vision

### **Background Basics**

- How we tend to see things-
  - Light bounces off an object
  - Through the pupil, through the lens
  - The lens focuses on the light on the retina in the fovea
- In the retina there are rods and cones which are the receptors that allow us to see
- Which is where the process of vision starts
- The rods and cones act similarly when responding to light.
  - Rods low light levels, no color
  - Cones high light levels , capable of color
- In the rods where visual pigment is rhodopsin



# Rhodopsin



- Light activated G Protein Coupled Receptor
- 7 transmembrane domains (α helices and loops) are called opsin.
- Opsin forms a pocket where retinal, a light-absorbing molecule, resides.
- Retinal is derived from vitamin A and covalently linked to Lys 296.
- Rhodopsin is located in the disc membranes of the photoreceptor cells (rods) in the retina.



## Activation



### Mechanism





## Inactivation

rhodopsin is phosphorylated by	which
permits the protein,	, to bind to activated rhodopsin. This
prevents the transformation into metarhodopsin II from occurring. Hydrolyzed	
(GTP>GDP) transducin has a built-in	that
itself. Without the presence of metarhodopsin II,	
transducin remains, a	nd also turns off.

#### WORD BANK:

Arrestin inactivates activated timer rhodopsin kinase PDE inactive

# In the dark:

- Ion channels are open
- Depolarizing inward current
- Guanylate cyclase builds up the numbers of cGMP, which then open the ion channels. This depolarizes the cell.
- Rhodopsin regenerates

# In the light:

- Ion channels are closed
- Hyperpolarizing outward current, making the cell more negative
- Leads to signal amplification

K+ ions are always flowing out (hyperpolarizing outward current)

### References

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### Questions?