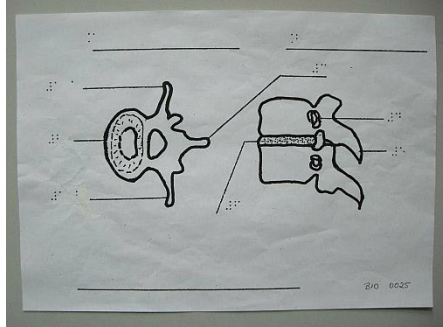
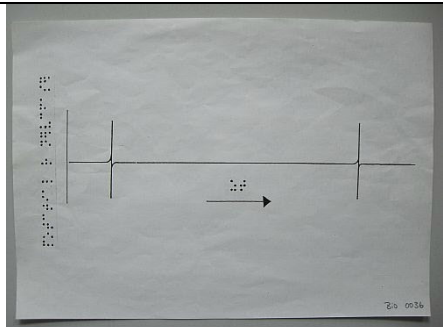
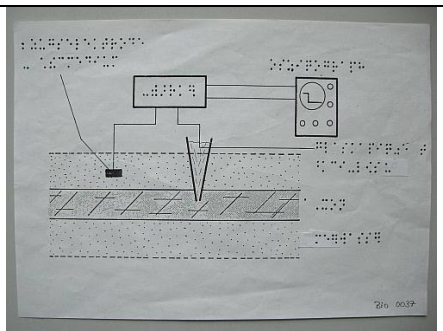
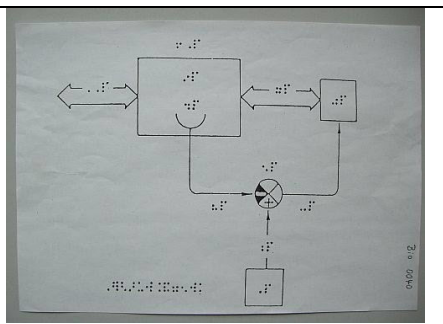
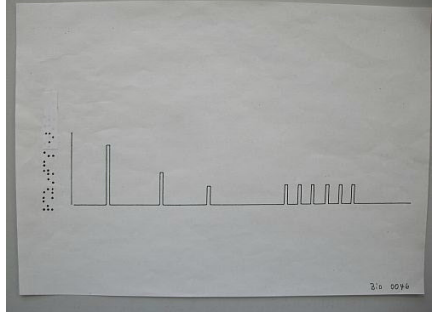
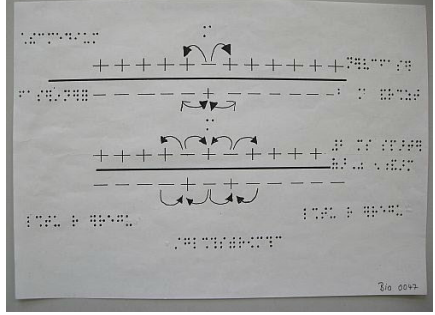
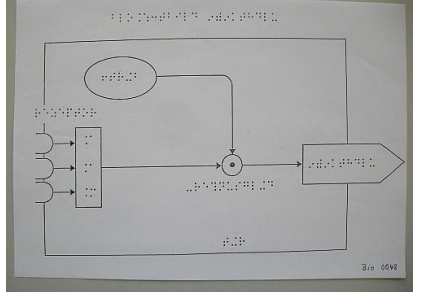
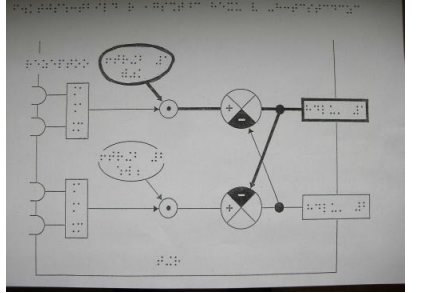
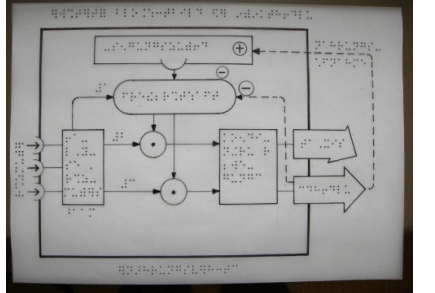


TOB0003 Neurobiologie

Signatur	Titel	Bild
BIO0025	Wirbel und Bandscheibe	 <p>The image shows two hand-drawn anatomical diagrams. The left diagram is a cross-section of a vertebra, showing the vertebral body, the central canal, and the vertebral foramen. The right diagram is a cross-section of an intervertebral disc, showing the nucleus pulposus in the center and the annulus fibrosus surrounding it. Lines connect the diagrams to labels, which are represented by Braille characters.</p>
BIO0036	Potential der Nervenfaser	 <p>The image shows a hand-drawn graph of an action potential. The vertical axis represents membrane potential, and the horizontal axis represents time. The graph shows a resting potential (a flat line), followed by a sharp rise (depolarization) to a peak, and then a sharp fall (repolarization) back to the resting potential. A small arrow indicates the direction of time. Braille labels are present on the axes.</p>
BIO0037	Ruhepotential	 <p>The image shows a hand-drawn diagram of a neuron. An electrode is inserted into the cell membrane. The electrode is connected to a voltmeter, which is shown with a needle and a scale. The diagram illustrates the measurement of the resting potential. Braille labels are present throughout the diagram.</p>
BIO0040	Der Regelkreis	 <p>The image shows a hand-drawn block diagram of a feedback loop. It consists of several interconnected blocks and arrows. A central block contains a circle with a plus sign, representing a summing junction. Arrows indicate the flow of information and feedback. Braille labels are present throughout the diagram.</p>

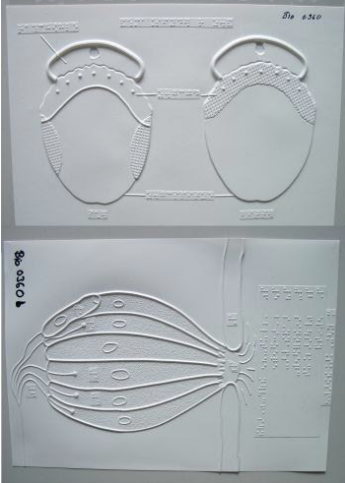
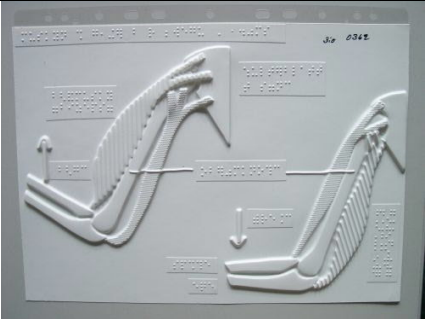
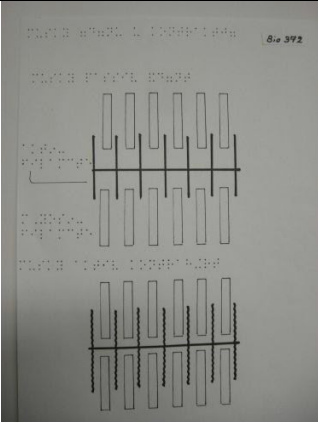
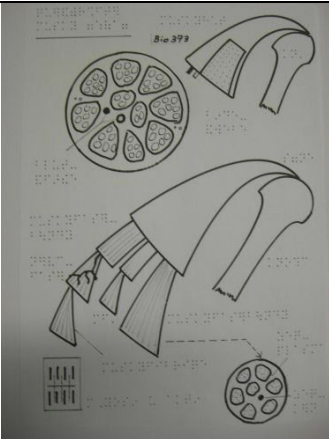
BIO0041	Zusammenhang zwischen Reizintensität und Depolarisation	
BIO0042	Aktionspotential - Ruhepotential	
BIO0043	Zusammenhang zwischen Reizintensität, Rezeptorpotential und Aktionspotential bei Sinneszellen	
BIO0044	Ionenströme bei Ruhepotential und Aktionspotential	
BIO0045	Summation des Rezeptorpotentials	

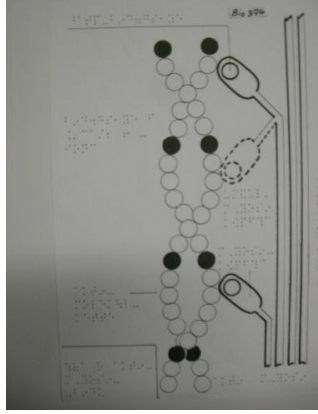
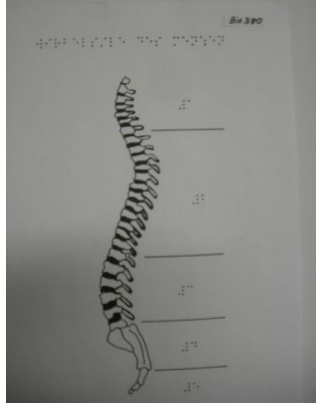
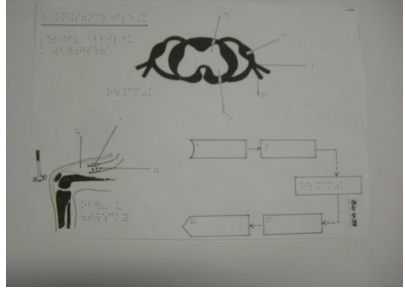
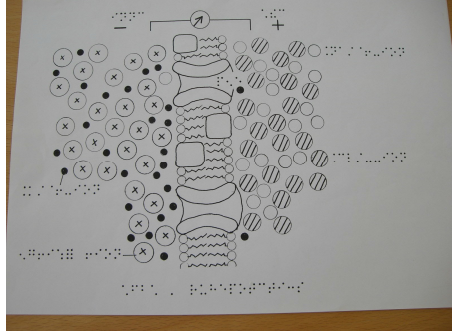

<p>BIO0046</p>	<p>Reizintensität</p>	
<p>BIO0047</p>	<p>Fortleitung des Aktionspotentials</p>	
<p>BIO0048</p>	<p>Blockschaltbild Instinkthandlung</p>	
<p>BIO0049</p>	<p>Gegenseitige Hemmung von Instinkthandlung</p>	
<p>BIO0139</p>	<p>Erweitertes Blockschaltbild einer Instinkthaltung - Ernährungsverhalten</p>	

<p>BIO0163</p>	<p>Nervenbahn im Blockschaltbild</p>	
<p>BIO0167</p>	<p>Die Nervenzelle</p>	
<p>BIO0222</p>	<p>Fortbewegung des Tintenfisches</p>	
<p>BIO0226</p>	<p>Flugbewegungen bei der Fliege (Bewegungsmodell)</p>	
<p>BIO0227</p>	<p>Explosion einer Nesselkapsel</p>	

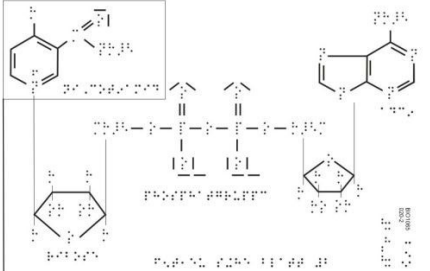
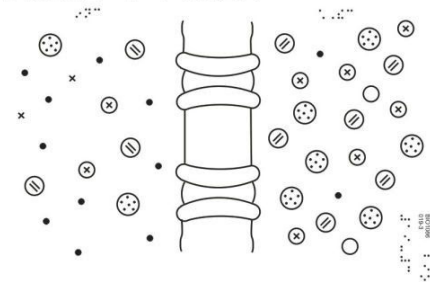
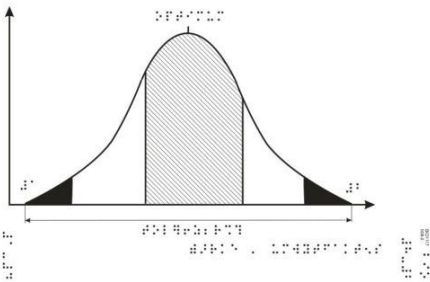
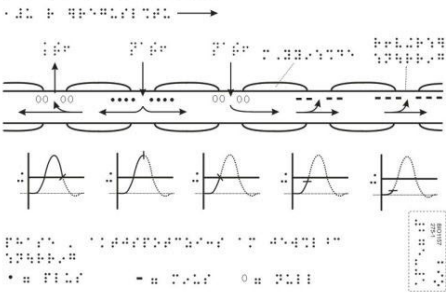
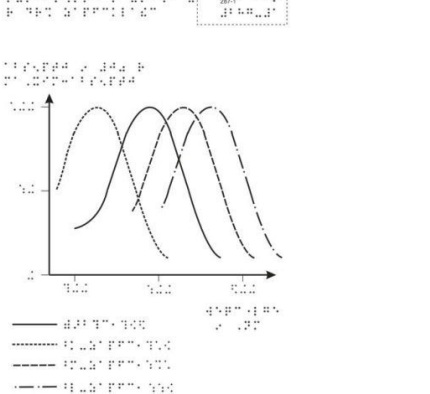
BIO0229	Flugbewegung der Stubenfliege	
BIO0254	Erregungspotential (Na ⁺ / K ⁺ - Bewegung)	
BIO0257	Nerv (Reizleitung Katze, Ratte)	
BIO0345	Wichtige Felder der Großhirnrinde	
BIO0346	Gliederung und Funktionen des Gehirns	
BIO0349	Rückenmarksbahnen	

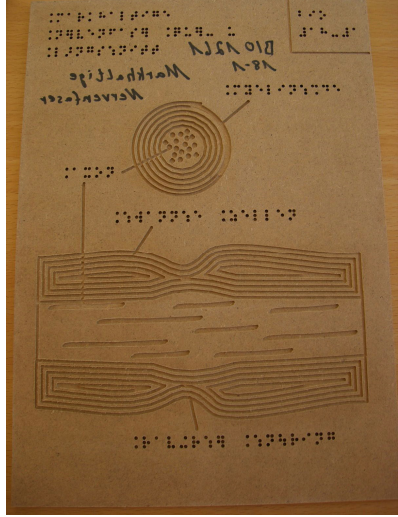
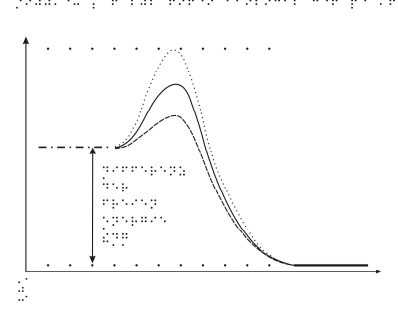
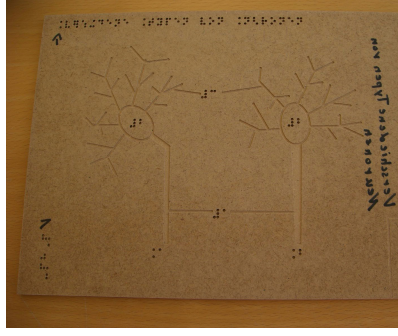
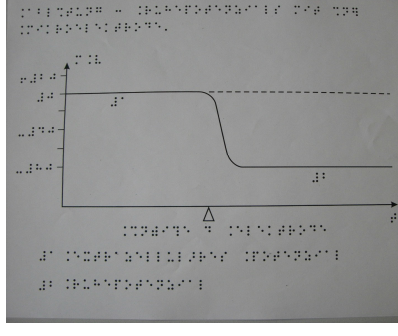
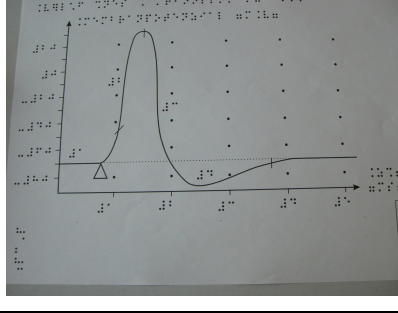
<p>BIO0351</p>	<p>Entwicklung des menschlichen Gehirns (1+2)</p>	
<p>BIO0352</p>	<p>Kniesehnenreflex- ein einfacher Reflexbogen</p>	
<p>BIO0353</p>	<p>Das vegetative Nervensystem</p>	
<p>BIO0355</p>	<p>Die Sehbahnen</p>	
<p>BIO0358</p>	<p>Aufbau der Sehzellen</p>	

<p>BIO0360</p>	<p>Geschmacksfelder der Zunge (1+2)</p>	
<p>BIO0362</p>	<p>Muskeln als Gegenspieler bei der Bewegung des Unterarms</p>	
<p>BIO0372</p>	<p>Der Muskel (Dehnung und Kontraktion) ab Kl. 9/10</p>	
<p>BIO0373</p>	<p>Schematische Darstellung eines quergestreiften Muskels, ab Kl. 9/10</p>	

<p>BIO0374</p>	<p>Schema der Aktin-Myosin Verbindung Kl. 9/10</p>	
<p>BIO0380</p>	<p>Die Wirbelsäule des Menschen</p>	
<p>BIO0439</p>	<p>Kniesehnenreflex (Steuerungsschema)</p>	
<p>BIO0490</p>	<p>Aufbau des Ruhepotentials einer Nervenzelle</p>	
<p>BIO0494</p>	<p>Die Übertragung an der chemischen Synapse (1+2+3)</p>	

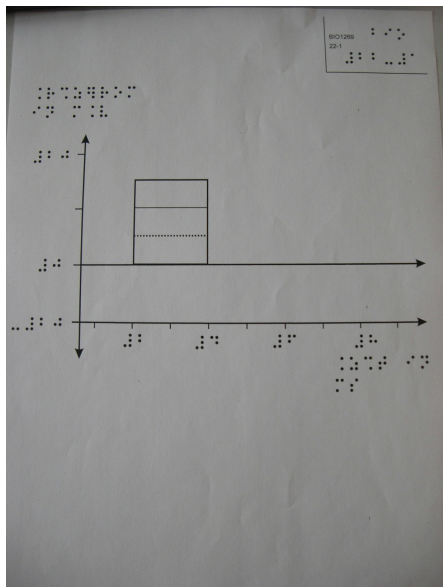
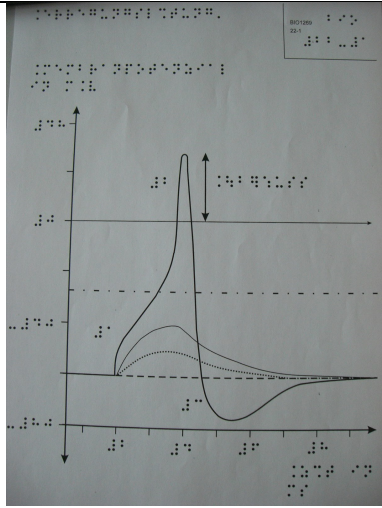
<p>BIO0517</p>	<p>Riechfeld des Menschen</p>	
<p>BIO0518</p>	<p>Nah- und Fernakkomodation</p>	
<p>BIO0519</p>	<p>Drehsinnesorgan in der Ampulle des Bogenganges</p>	
<p>BIO0520</p>	<p>Lagesinnesorgan im Vorhof (Ohr)</p>	
<p>BIO0602</p>	<p>Was bei der allergischen Reaktion abläuft</p>	

<p>BIO1065</p>	<p>NADH als Elektronenüberträger</p>	
<p>BIO1086</p>	<p>Ungleichverteilung der Ionen an einer Membran</p>	
<p>BIO1117</p>	<p>Toleranzkurve - Reaktion der Lebewesen (Schema)</p>	
<p>BIO1157</p>	<p>Saltatorische Erregungsleitung</p>	
<p>BIO1178</p>	<p>Lichtabsorption der Stäbchen und der drei Zapfenklassen des Menschen</p>	

<p>BIO1261</p>	<p>Markhaltige Nervenfaser</p>	
<p>BIO1262</p>	<p>Enzyme- Katalysatoren biologischer Reaktion</p>	
<p>BIO1266</p>	<p>Verschiedene Typen von Neuronen</p>	
<p>BIO1267</p>	<p>Ableitung des Ruhepotenzials mit einer Mikroelektrode</p>	
<p>BIO1268</p>	<p>Verlauf eines Aktionspotenzials</p>	

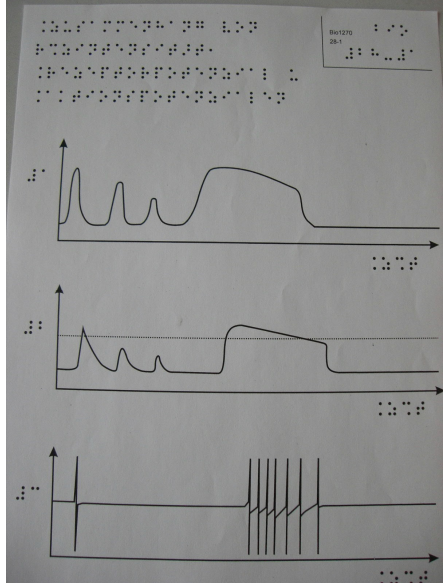
BIO1269

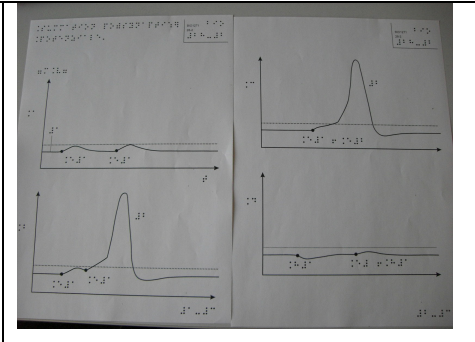
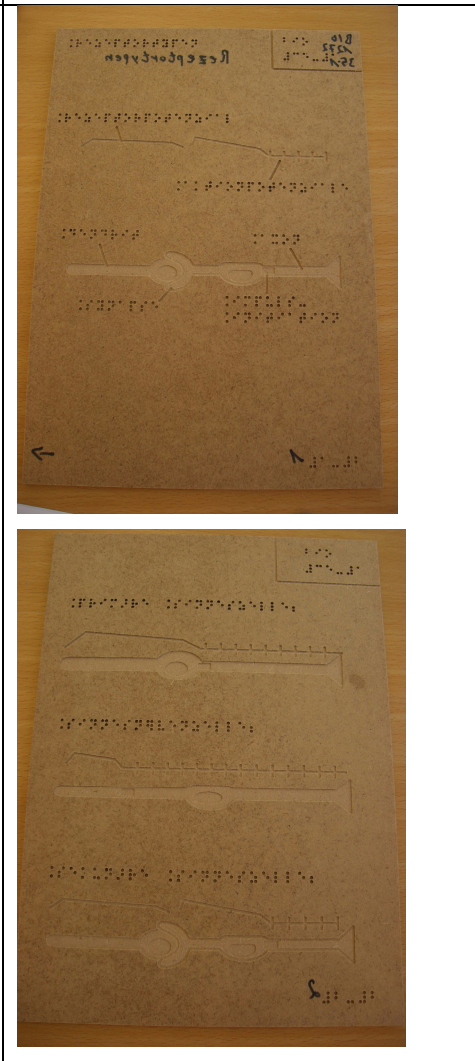
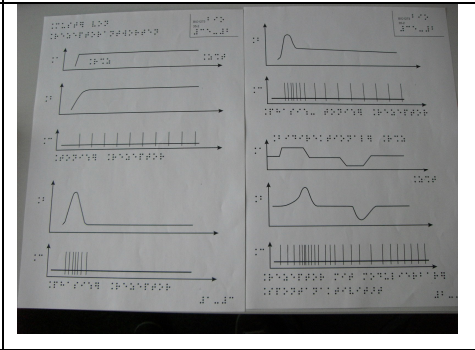
Erregungsleitung

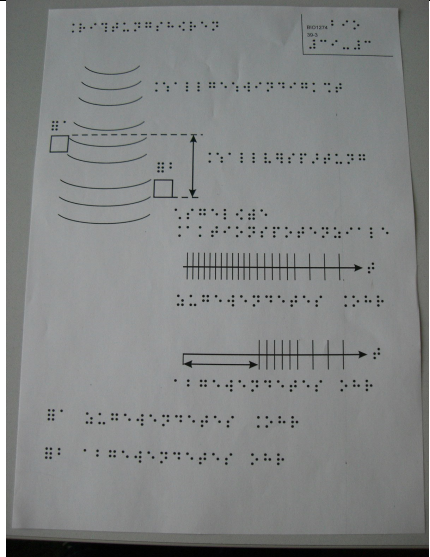
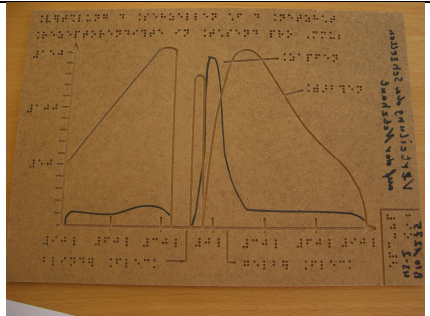
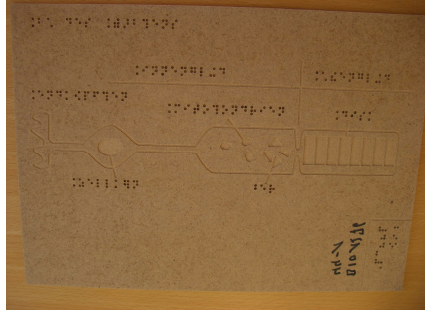
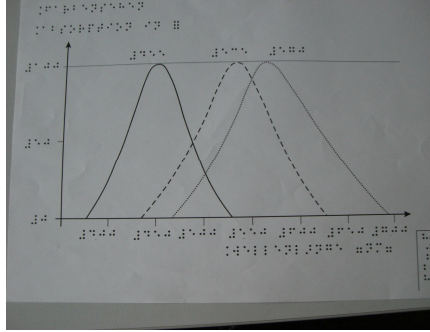


BIO1270

Zusammenhang von Reizintensität, Rezeptorpotenzial und Aktionspotenziale

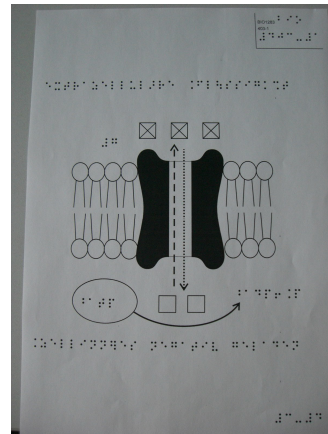
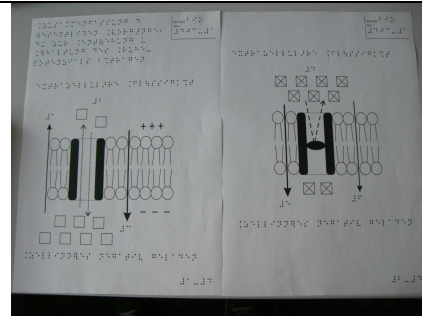


<p>BIO1271</p>	<p>Summation postsynaptischer Potenziale</p>	
<p>BIO1272</p>	<p>Rezeptortypen</p>	
<p>BIO1273</p>	<p>Muster von Rezeptorantworten</p>	

<p>BIO1274</p>	<p>Richtungshören</p>	
<p>BIO1275</p>	<p>Verteilung der Sehzellen auf der Netzhaut</p>	
<p>BIO1276</p>	<p>Bau des Stäbchens</p>	
<p>BIO1277</p>	<p>Farbensehen</p>	

BIO1283

Zusammenfassung der
Wesentlichen Vorgänge, die
zur Entstehung und
Erhaltung des
Ruhepotenzials beitragen



BIO1284

Vorgänge in der
Zellmembran während eines
Aktionspotenzials

