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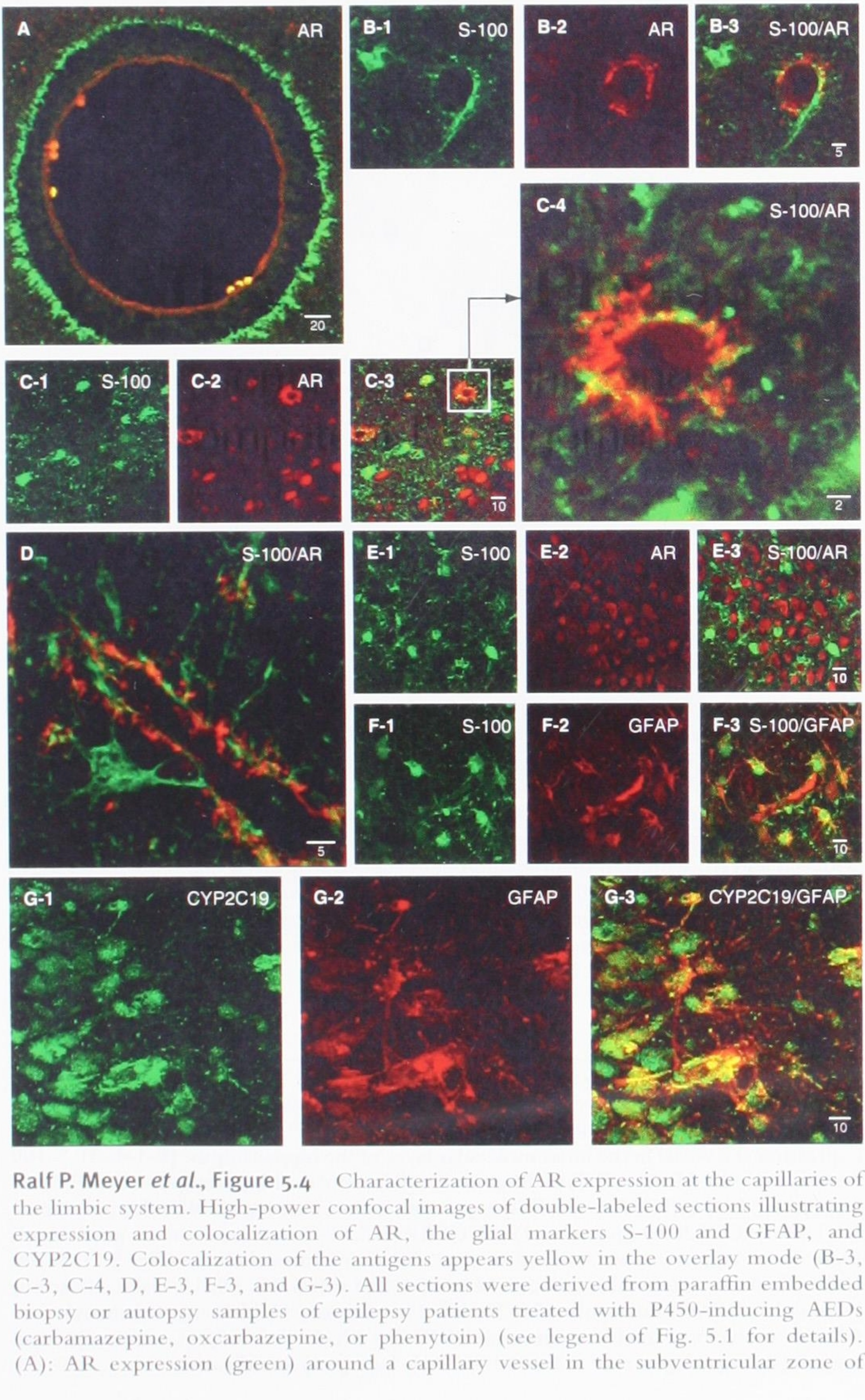

Ralf P. Meyer *et al.*, Figure 5.4 Characterization of AR expression at the capillaries of the limbic system. High-power confocal images of double-labeled sections illustrating expression and colocalization of AR, the glial markers S-100 and GFAP, and CYP2C19. Colocalization of the antigens appears yellow in the overlay mode (B-3, C-3, C-4, D, E-3, F-3, and G-3). All sections were derived from paraffin embedded biopsy or autopsy samples of epilepsy patients treated with P450-inducing AEDs (carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, or phenytoin) (see legend of Fig. 5.1 for details). (A): AR expression (green) around a capillary vessel in the subventricular zone of

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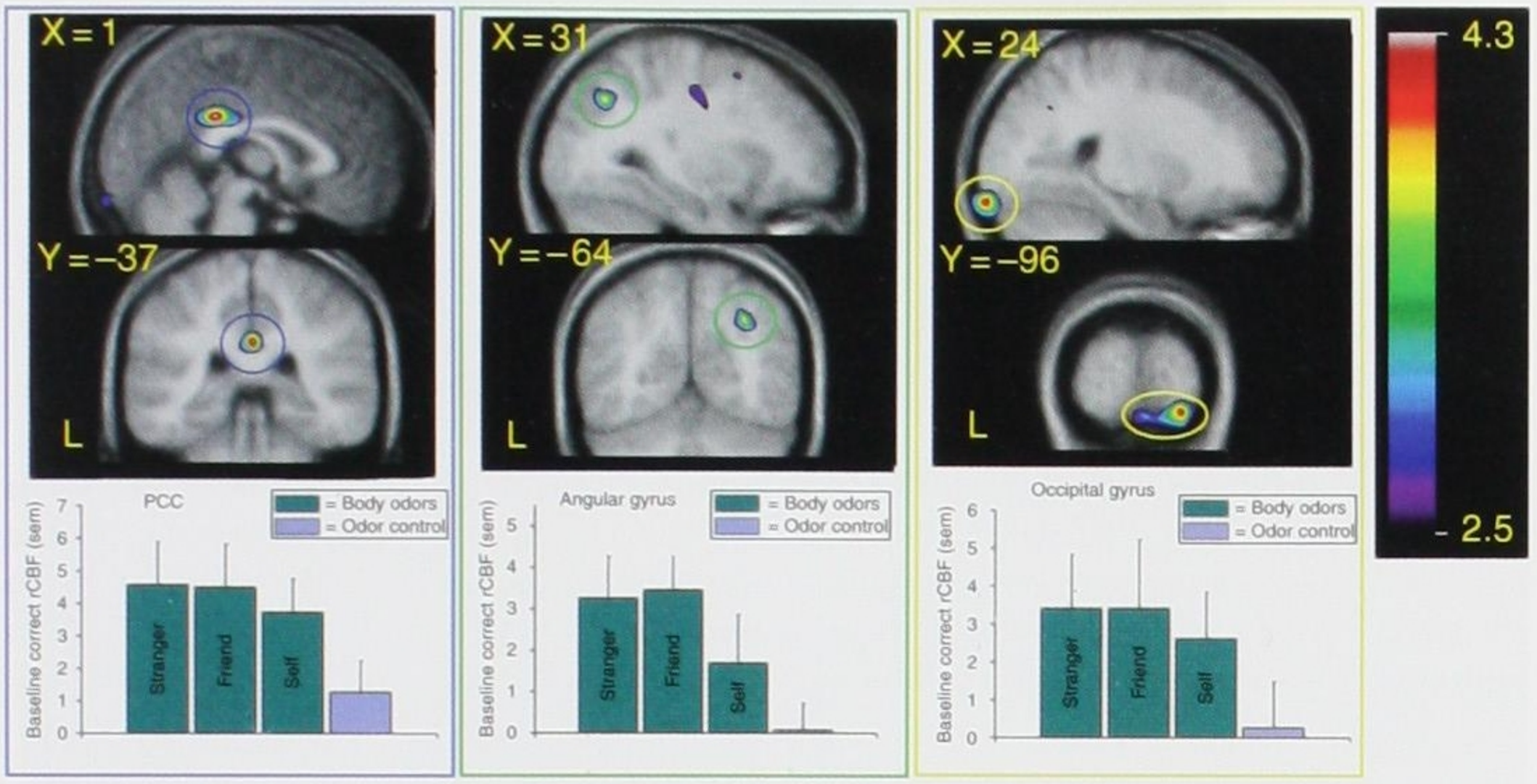
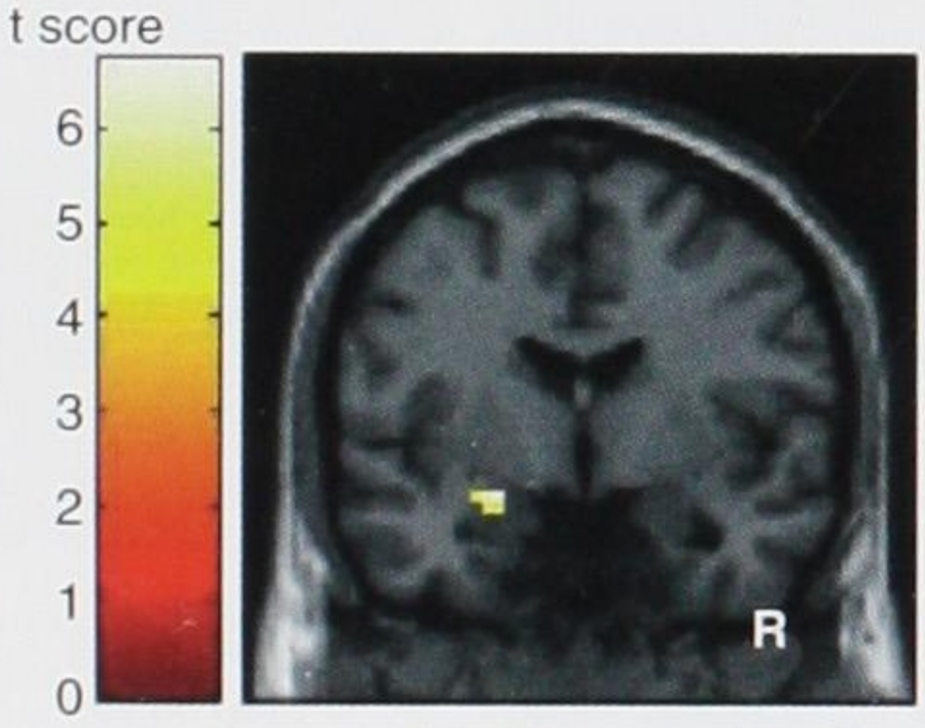


Johan N. Lundström and Mats J. Olsson, Figure 1.1 Statistical parametric maps (*t* statistics as represented by the color scale) of group averaged rCBF responses to processing of body odors superimposed on group averaged anatomical MRI. Blue circles mark increased rCBF in the posterior cingulate cortex (PCC), green circles mark increased rCBF response in the left angular gyrus, and yellow circles mark an increased rCBF response in the right occipital cortex. Coordinates denote center of activation and slice expressed according to the MNI world coordinates system. Left in upper row of pictures represents posterior and left in middle figures represents left side (L). Graphs under each statistical parametric map represent extracted baseline-corrected rCBF values within the activation peak, in each odor category. Error bars represent standard error of the mean (SEM). Reproduced with permission from Oxford University Press.



Johan N. Lundström and Mats J. Olsson, Figure 1.2 Statistical parametric maps (*t* statistics as represented by the color scale) of group averaged BOLD responses to the processing of fear-related body odors. Note the significant activation in the left amygdala. Reproduced with permission from the authors.

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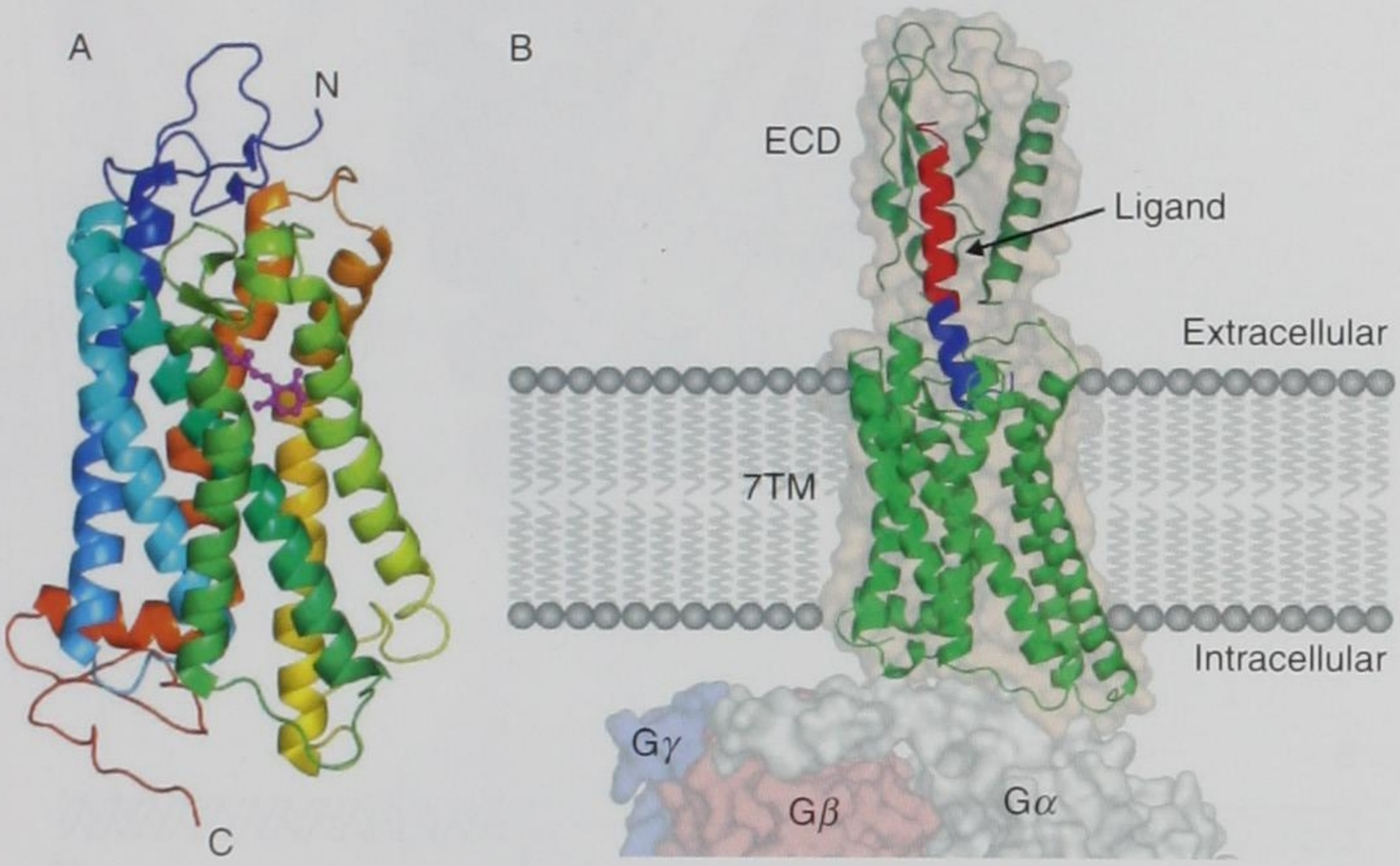

Christina Rye Underwood *et al.*, Figure 9.1 Structural features of GPCRs: (A) The crystal structure of chromophore-bound bovine Rhodopsin, a class A GPCR. Cartoon representation showing the arrangement of the seven transmembrane α-helices; the bound chromophore retinal is colored in magenta (PDB code: 1U19). (B) A model for ligand binding in class B GPCRs. Peptide ligands are believed to bind to class B receptors according to the "two-domain" model. First, the C-terminal part of the ligand (colored in red) binds the ECD of the receptor (green), followed by binding of the N-terminal part of the ligand (blue) to the transmembrane (7TM) receptor domain. Structural rearrangements in the receptor activate the heterotrimeric G_s-protein, leading to dissociation of the Gα subunit, and transduce receptor signaling which results in formation of the second messenger cAMP.

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