

## 國立清華大學 103 學年 第 下 學期 課程 大綱

科號 Course No.	LSMC510800	組別 group		學分 credit	2	人數限制 Size limit	0
修課年級 For grade	<input type="checkbox"/> 大學部 年級以上 (undergraduate) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 碩士班一年級以上(含博士班) graduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 碩士班二年級以上(含博士班)						
上課時間 Time	F7F8	教室 Room	505A LSBI				
科目中文名稱 Course title in Chinese	分子馬達與軸突運輸特論						
科目英文名稱 Course title in English	Special topics on Molecular Motors and Axonal Transport II						
任課教師 Teacher	王歐力						
擋修科目 Prerequisite				擋修分數 credit			

※下列各欄由任課教師提供※

一、課程說明 Course Description	<p>The motivation for this class originates from a large set of recent literature reports that relate molecular motors to neurodegeneration. Specifically, malfunction in axonal transport leads to detectable accumulation of “disease proteins” such as tau in Alzheimer’s disease, neurofilaments in ALS or <math>\alpha</math>-synuclein in Parkinson’s disease leading to neuropathological phenotypes such as “dying back” of axons. The bidirectional transport of cargoes along microtubules indeed guarantees neuronal function such as polarization, elongation, neuronal plasticity and even brain wiring and higher brain functions. Compared to its thin diameter, the axon is an extremely crowded cellular extension housing a diverse set of cytoskeletal elements as microtubules, neurofilaments and actin filaments as well as many types of different organelles as synaptic vesicles, mitochondria and RNA granules. Even more challenging for the axonal transport system is that the cytoskeleton is largely cross-linked with microtubule- and neurofilament-binding proteins, whereas microtubules are not smooth themselves but decorated with MAPs, providing acute obstacles for motors. Many neuropathological disease phenotypes related to axonal transport and cytoskeleton resemble those in adult-onset neurodegenerative diseases (AONDs), a group of neurological disorders that are based on an age-dependent diminishment in neuronal function associated with a decline in synaptic activity, axonal connectivity, degeneration of axons and synapses and, at a later stage, neuronal cell death. To develop novel therapeutic strategies, we</p>
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	need to understand how to delay or even cure neurodegeneration which becomes increasingly important as human lifespan increases and therefore incidences of AONDs, specifically in Taiwan with its very low birth rates and the expected severe increase in the aged population.
二、指定用書 Text Books	Chapters in current cell biology textbooks (“Alberts”, Lodish”, “Pollard” etc.) related to the cytoskeleton and molecular motors.
三、參考書籍 References	See HTTP below
四、教學方式 Teaching Method	Lecture (PI) and student’s journal presentations.
五、教學進度 Syllabus	2 hourly seminar whole semester, no exam
六、成績考核 Evaluation	Attendance: 20%. Performance: 35%. Presentation: 45%
七、位址 http://	<a href="http://life.nthu.edu.tw/~laboiw/Handouts/index.html">http://life.nthu.edu.tw/~laboiw/Handouts/index.html</a>