



Sensory neurons, with cell bodies in the dorsal root ganglia, synapse directly onto motor neurons in the ventral gray matter, probably releasing GLU as their neurotransmitter. They also synapse onto excitatory (ASP-releasing) or inhibitory (GLY-releasing) interneurons in the dorsal or ventral gray matter. These interneurons then synapse onto motor neurons. The glycine receptor involved is GLY-A, and is blocked by strychnine; it differs from the GLY-B receptor which is part of the NMDA receptor complex.