Glossary

15-HETE:	15-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid
2R CPPene:	3-(2-carboxypiperazin-4-yl)1-propeny-1-phosphonic acid
4-DAMP:	4-diphenylacetoxy-N-methylpiperidine methiodide
5,7-DCK:	5,7-dichlorokynurenic acid
5-HT:	5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin)
6-OHDA:	6-hydroxydopamine
AA:	arachidonic acid
AAAD:	aromatic amino acid decarboxylase
ABC:	ATP-binding cassette
ABP:	AMPA receptor-binding protein
ACh:	acetylcholine
AChBP:	acetylcholine-binding protein
AChE:	acetylcholinesterase
AChR:	acetylcholine receptor
ACIII:	type III adenylyl cyclase
ACTH:	adrenocorticotrophic hormone
AD:	Alzheimer's disease
ADA:	adenosine deaminase
ADEM:	acute disseminated encephalomyelitis
ADHD:	attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
ADP:	adenosine diphosphate
ADPase:	ecto-ATP-diphosphohydrolase
ADPCP:	5′-adenosyl-methylene-triphosphate
AFDX 116:	11-[[2-[(diethylamino)methyl]-1-piperidinyl]acetyl]-5,11-dihydro-6*H*-pyrido[2,3-*b*][1,4]benzodiazepin-6-one
AKAP:	A-kinase anchor protein
ALD:	adrenoleukodystrophy
Allodynia:	a painful response to usually innocuous stimulation
ALS:	amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
AMAN:	acute motor axonal neuropathy
AMD:	age-related macular degeneration
AMOG:	adhesion molecule on glia
AMP:	adenosine monophosphate
AMPA:	α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionic acid
AMPK:	AMP-activated protein kinase
AMPT:	α-methyl-p-tyrosine
AMY:	amygdala
ANO2:	anoctamin 2
ANS:	autonomic nervous system
Anterograde:	movement from the cell body to the distal axon and presynaptic terminals
AOPCP:	α,β-methylene-adenosine diphosphate
AP:	adaptor protein, mediates protein-protein interactions as for clathrin
APC:	antigen-presenting cell
APDC:	2R,4R-4-aminopyrrolidine-2,4-dicarboxylate
APME:	acute post-infectious measles encephalomyelitis
ApoE:	apolipoprotein E
APP:	amyloid precursor protein
AR:	adenosine receptor
Arp2/3:	actin-activated protein complex 2/3
ARX:	aristaless related homeobox gene
Atoh1:	atonal homolog 1
ATP:	adenosine triphosphate
BBB:	blood–brain barrier
Bcl-2:	B-cell lymphoma-2
BCR:	B-cell receptor
BD:	bipolar disorder
BDNF:	brain derived nerve growth factor
BF:	basal forebrain
BFC:	basal forebrain complex
BH_4:	(6R)-L-erythro-tetrahydrobiopterin
BMAA:	β-N-methylamino-L-alanine
BOAA:	β-N-oxalylamino-L-alanine
BOLD:	blood oxygen level desaturation
BoNT:	botulinum neurotoxin
CA:	cornu ammonis
CA1:	cornu ammonis region 1 of the hippocampus
CA2:	cornu ammonis region 1 of the hippocampus
CA3:	cornu ammonis region 3 of the hippocampus
CAE:	childhood absence epilepsy
CaM:	calmodulin
CAM:	cell adhesion molecule
CaMKII:	calcium calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II
cAMP:	adenosine 3′, 5′-cyclic monophosphate
CAPS:	calcium-dependent activator protein for secretion
Car4:	carbonic anhydrase Type 4
CARD:	caspase recruitment domain
CART:	cocaine- and amphetamine-regulated transcript
CAT:	computer assisted tomography
CBD:	cannabidiol; 2-AG, 2-arachidonyl glycerol
CBD:	Corticobasal degeneration
CBP:	CREB binding protein
CCK:	Cholecystokinin
CCV:	Clathrin-coated vesicles
CDC-25:	cell division cycle 25 homolog domain
CDH23:	cadherin 23
CDK5:	cyclin-dependent kinase-5

CDP-DAG: cytidine diphosphodiacylglycerol
cGMP: guanosine 3′,5′-cyclic monophosphate
CGRP: calcitonin gene-related peptide
ChAT: choline acetyltransferase
ChIP: chromatin immunoprecipitation assay
ChT: high affinity choline transporter
CIDP: chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy
CJD: Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
C-KIP: PKC interacting protein
CM: centromedian nucleus of the thalamus
CMT: Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease
c-myc: myelocytomatosis oncogene
CNG channel: cyclic nucleotide-gated channel
CNP: cyclic nucleotide 3′- phosphodiesterase
CNS: central nervous system
CNT: concentrative nucleoside transporter
CNTFR: ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor
CO: carbon monoxide
ColQ: collagenous subunit called Q
COMT: Catechol-o-methyl transferase
COX: cyclooxygenase
CPE: carboxypeptidase E
CPEB: cytoplasmic polyadenylation element binding protein
CPON: C-terminal flanking peptide of NPY
CREBP: cAMP response element binding protein
CREM: cAMP-response element modulator
CRF: corticotropin-releasing factor
CRH: corticotropin-releasing hormone
CSF: Cerebral spinal fluid
CTS: Cardiotonic steroids
CX32: Cosnnexin 32
Cx43: connexin 43
DA: dopamine
DAAO: D-amino acid oxidase
DAG: diacylglycerol
DAMP: danger-associated molecular patterns
DAO: diamine oxidase
D-AP5: D-2-amino-5-phosphonopentanoic acid
DARPP-32: dopamine and cyclic AMP related neuronal phosphoprotein
DAT: dopamine transporter
DAVID: database for annotation, visualization and integrated discovery
DBH: dopamine-β-hydroxylase
DBM: dopamine β-monooxygenase
DEG/ENaC: degenerin/epithelial sodium channel
DFP: diisopropylfluorophosphate
DHA: docosahexaenoic acid
DHPG: 3,4-dihydroxyphenylglycol
DHPG: 3,5-dihydroxyphenylglycine
DLB: dementia with Lewy bodies
DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid
DNMT: DNA N-methyltransferase
DOPAC: 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid
DOP-R: delta-opioid receptor
DR: dorsal raphé nucleus
DRG: dorsal root ganglia
DSCAM: Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule
DSE: depolarization-induced suppression of excitation
DSI: depolarization-induced suppression of inhibition
DSP: dual-specificity phosphatases
DTI: diffusion tension imaging
EAAT: excitatory amino acid transporter
EAE: experimental allergic encephalomyelitis
ECM: extracellular matrix
EDRF: endothelium-derived relaxing factor
EEG: electroencephalogram
EF: E-F hand domain
EGFP: enhanced green fluorescent protein
EGFR: epidermal growth factor receptor
E_{ion}: Nernst equilibrium potential for an ion
ELH: egg-laying hormone
EMG: electromyogram
ENaC: epithelial sodium channel
ENT: equilibrative nucleoside transporter
ENTH: Epsin N-terminal homology domain that binds to $PI(4,5)P_2$
EOG: electrooculogram
Epi: Epinephrine
EPP: endplate potential
EPSC: excitatory postsynaptic current
EPSP: excitatory postsynaptic potential
ERK: extracellular signal-regulated kinase
ERM: ezrin, radixin, moesin
ERP: event-related potentials
ES: embryonic stem cells
FAD: flavin adenine dinucleotide
FAK: focal adhesion kinase
FAT: fast axonal transport
FERM: domain found in 4.1, Ezrin, Radixin and Moesin proteins that binds $PI(4,5)P_2$
FFI: fatal familial insomnia
FGF: fibroblast growth factor
fMRI: functional magnetic resonance imaging
FPR: formyl peptide receptor
FSCN2: fascin-2
FTD: frontotemporal dementia
FTDP-17T: frontotemporal dementia and parkinsonism linked to chromosome 17 with *MAPT* mutations
FXYD: A family of membrane proteins beginning with the signature sequence FXYD at the amino-terminus and involved in regulation of cation transporters
FYVE: Zinc finger domain that binds to PI3P; named after the 4 proteins in which it is found (Fab 1, YOTB, Vac1 and EEA1)
G protein: GTP-binding protein
GABA: gamma-aminobutyric acid
GAD: glutamic acid decarboxylase
GAP: GTPase activating protein
GAT-1: GABA transporter 1
GBA: glucocerebrosidase gene
GBS: Guillain–Barré syndrome
GCAPs: guanylate cyclase activating proteins
GC-D: receptor guanylyl cyclase type D

GCL: ganglion cell layer
GCPII: glutamate carboxy peptidase II
GDH: glutamate dehydrogenase
GDNF: glial cell line–derived neurotrophic factor
GEF: guanine nucleotide exchange factor
GEMSA: guanidinoethylmercaptosuccinic acid
GF: growth factor
GFAP: glial fibrillary acidic protein
GFP: green fluorescent protein
GHB: gamma-hydroxybutyric acid
GIRK: G-protein–activated inwardly rectifying K^+ channel
GK: guanylate kinase
Glc: glucose
GLN: glutamine
GLU: glutamic acid
GluA: AMPA receptor subunit
GluK: kainate receptor subunit
GluN: NMDA receptor subunit
GLUT: glucose transporter
GlyR: glycine receptor
GlyT: glycine transporter
GM-CSF: granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor
GnRH: gonadotropin-releasing hormone
GPCR: G protein-coupled receptor
GPI: glycophosphatidylinositol
G-protein: GTP-binding protein
GR: glucocorticoid receptor
Grb2: growth factor receptor binding protein 2
GRE: glucocorticoid response element
GRIP: glutamate receptor-interacting protein
GRK: G-protein receptor kinase
GSK: glycogen synthase kinase
GSK3β: glycogen synthase kinase-3beta
GSK3: glycogen synthase kinase-3
GSS: Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker disease
GTRAP: glutamate receptor-associated proteins
H2A: histone 2 subunit A
H2B: histone 2 subunit B
H_2S: hydrogen sulfide
H3: histone 3
H3K4: histone 3, lysine 4
H3K9: histone 3, lysine 9
H4: histone 4
HAChU: high-affinity choline uptake
HAT: histone acetyltransferase
Hcrt-r: hypocretin receptor
HDAC: histone deacetylase
HDC: histidine decarboxylase
HDL: high-density lipoprotein
HGPRT: hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase
HHSiD: hexahydrosiladifenidol
HIV-1: human immunodeficiency virus-1
HLH: helix loop helix
HMT: histamine N-methyltransferase
HO-2: heme oxygenase 2
HPA: hypothalamic pituitary adrenal
HPX: hyperekplexia
HVA: homovanillic acid
$I(1,4,5)P_3$: inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate
IFNγ: interferon gamma
Ig: immunoglobulin
IGF: insulin growth factor
ILGFR: insulin-like growth factor receptor
IL: interleukin
IL6: interleukin-6
IMP: inosine monophosphate
INL: inner nuclear layer
INPP: inositol polyphosphatase
IP_3: inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate
IP_6: inositol 1,2,3,4,5,6 hexakisphosphate
IPN: interpeduncular nucleus
iPS: induced pluripotent stem cells
IS: inner segment
ISL: inner segment layer
ISO: Isoproterenol
JAK: janus kinase
JME: juvenile myoclonic epilepsy
JP: joining peptide
KA: kainic acid
KCC2: K^+ Cl^- cotransporter
KCNQ: potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily
Kir: K^+ inward rectifier
Klf4: Kruppel-like factor 4
KOP-R: kappa-opioid receptor
$K_v1.1$: Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member *1*
LAChU: low affinity choline uptake
L-AP4: L-amino-4-phosphonobutyrate
LC: Locus coeruleus
LDCV: large dense-core vesicle
LDLR: low-density lipoprotein receptor
L-DOPA: Levo-3,4-dihydroxy-l-phenylalanine
LDT: laterodorsal tegmental nucleus
LGI1: leucine rich glioma inactivated 1
LGN: lateral geniculate nucleus
LH: lateral hypothalamus
LHRH: luteinizing hormone releasing hormone
LIFR: leukemia inhibitory factor receptor
LMC: Lateral Motor Column
LO: lipoxygenase
LPS: lipopolysaccharide
LRAT: lecithin:retinol acyl transferase
LRR: leucine-rich repeats
LRRK2: Leucine-rich repeat kinase-2
LSD: lysergic acid diethylamide
LT: leukotriene
LTB4: leukotriene B4
LTC4: leukotriene C4
LTD: long Term Depression
LXA4: lipoxin A4
M: muscarinic cholinergic
M1-M4: four membrane-spanning helical domains present in each subunit of the cys-loop pentameric ligand-gated ion channels, including $GABA_A$ receptors
mAChR: muscarinic acetylcholine receptor

MAG: myelin associated glycoprotein
MAGUK: membrane-associated guanyl kinase
MAL: myelin lymphocyte protein
MAO: monoamine oxidase
MAPK: mitogen activated protein kinase
MAPT: microtubule-associated protein tau gene
MBP: myelin basic protein
MCA: middle cerebral artery
MCAo: middle cerebral artery occlusion
MCI: mild cognitive impairment
M-CSF: macrophage colony stimulating factor
MCT: monocarboxylate transporter
MDD: major depressive disorder
MDMA: 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine
MeCP1, 2: methylCpG-binding proteins 1 and 2
MEPP: miniature end plate potential
mGluR: metabotropic glutamate receptor
MHC: major histocompatibility complex
MHPG: 3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenylglycol
MII: metarhodopsin II
miRNA: micro-interfering RNA
MMP: matrix metalloproteinases
MOG: myelinoligodendrocyte glycoprotein
MOP-R: mu-opioid receptor
mPFC: medial prefrontal cortex
MPO: median preoptic nucleus
MPP+: 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridine
MPTP: methyl-phenyl-tetrahydropyridine
MR: mineralocorticoid receptor
MRI: magnetic resonance imaging
mRNA: messenger RNA
MRS: magnetic resonance spectroscopy
MS: multiple sclerosis
MSA: multiple system atrophy
MSK: mitogen and stress activated protein kinase
MSUD: maple syrup urine disease
MTLE: mesial temporal lobe epilepsy
MTM: multi-member myotubularin family of lipid phosphatases
MYO15A: myosin-XVa
MYO1C: myosin-1c
MYO3A: myosin-IIIa
MYO6: myosin-VI
MYO7A: myosin-VIIa
NAA: N-acetylaspartate
NAAG: N-acetylaspartylglutamate
nAChR: nicotinic acetylcholine receptor
$Na_v1.1$: sodium channel, voltage-gated, type I
NBQX: 6-nitro 7-sulphamobenzo[f] quinoxaline-2,3-dione
nc RNA: noncoding RNA
NCAM: neural cell adhesion molecule
NMDA: N-methyl-D-aspartate
NE: norepinephrine
NET: norepinephrine transporter
NF-κB: nuclear factor kappa B
NFL: nerve fiber layer
NF-L: Neurofilament-light
NFT: neurofibrillary tangles
NGF: nerve growth factor
NGFI-A: Nerve growth factor-induced clone
NHE3: Na^+-H^+ exchanger
NK cell: natural killer cell
NKH: non-ketotic hyperglycinemia
NL: neuroligin
NLR: NOD-like receptor
NMDAR: N-methyl D-aspartate receptor
NMJ: neuromuscular junction
NO: nitric oxide
NompA: no mechanoreceptor potential A
NOP-R: nociceptin receptor
NOS: nitric oxide synthase
NPD1: neuroprotectin D1
NPY: neuropeptide Y
NREM: non-rapid eye movement
NRPTK: nonreceptor protein tyrosine kinases
NRPTP: nonreceptor protein tyrosine phosphatases
NSF: N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor
NVU: neurovascular unit: complex system, which includes neurons, glia, and blood vessels
N-WASP: Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein
OCR-2: OSM-9 and capsaicin receptor-related
OCRL: oculocerebrorenal syndrome of Lowe
Oct3/Oct4: octamer-binding transcription factor 3/ octamer binding transcription factor 4
Omega-3 fatty acids: family of unsaturated fatty acids, which include α-linolenic acid (ALA), eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)
ONL: outer nuclear layer
OR: odorant receptor
OS: outer segments
OSL: outer segment layer
OSM-9: osmotic avoidance abnormal family member 9
OSN: olfactory sensory neuron
PA: phosphatidic acid
PAF: platelet activating factor
PAL: peptidyl-α-hydroxyglycine α-amidating lyase
PAM: peptidylglycine α-amidating monooxygenase
PAMP: pathogen-associated molecular pattern
PAPS: 3′-phosphoadenosine 5′-phosphosulfate
PAS: peripheral anionic site
Pax6: paired box gene 6
PC1: prohormone convertase 1
PC2: prohormone convertase 2
PCDH15: protocadherin 15
PCP: phencyclidine
PCPA: parachlorophenylalanine
PD: Parkinson's disease
PDGFR: platelet-derived growth factor receptor
PDK: phosphoinositide-dependent kinase
PET: positron emission tomography
PFC: prefrontal cortex
PG: prostaglandin
PGD2: prostaglandin D2

PGE2: prostaglandin E2
PH: pleckstrin homology
PHF: Paired helical filament
PHM: peptidylglycine α-hydroxylating monooxygenase
PI(3,4,5)P_3: phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate
PI(3,5)P_2: phosphatidylinositol 3,5-bisphosphate
PI(4,5) P_2: phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate
PI: phosphatidylinositol
PI3K: phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase
PI3P: phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate
PI4K: phosphatidylinositol 4-kinase
PI4P: phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate
PIB: Pittsburgh Compound B
PICK 1: protein interacting with C kinase 1
P_{ion}: membrane permeability for an ion
PIP: phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate
PIP_2: phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate
PIPK: phosphatidylinositol phosphate kinase
PKA: protein kinase A
PKB: protein kinase B (Akt)
PKC: protein kinase C
PKG: protein kinase G
PKN: protein kinase C-related kinase that bind activated Rho
PKU: phenylketonuria
PLA_2: phospholipase A2
PLC: phosphoinositide-specific phospholipase C
PLIP: PTEN-like lipid phosphatase
PLP: proteolipid protein
PLS1: plastin-1
PMCA: plasma membrane Ca^{2+} ATPase and transporter
PML: progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
PMP-22: peripheral myelin protein-22
PnC: pontine reticular nucleus, caudal part
PNMT: phenylethanolamine-N-methyltransferase
PnO: pontine reticular nucleus, oral part
PNS: peripheral nervous system
POMC: proopiomelanocortin
PP1: protein phosphatase 1
PP2A: protein phosphatase 2A
PPI: Pre-pulse inhibition
PPT: pedunculopontine tegmental nucleus
PRAD: proline-rich N-terminal attachment domain
PRF: pontine reticular formation
PRiMA: proline-rich membrane anchor
PRNP: the human prion protein gene; mouse gene is designated *Prnp*
PrP: prion protein
PrP^C: the normal cellular isoform of PrP; rich in α-helical structure
PrP^{Sc}: the "Scrapie" or disease-associated isoform of PrP, which differs from PrP^C in its conformation and is generally found as insoluble aggregated material rich in ß-sheet structure
PRR: pattern recognition receptors
PSD: post-synaptic density
PSP: progressive supranuclear palsy
PTEN: phosphatase and tensin homolog
PTH: parathyroid hormone
PTK: protein tyrosine kinases
PTP: protein tyrosine phosphatases
PTSD: post-traumatic stress disorder
PUFA: polyunsaturated fatty acids
PVN: paraventricular nucleus
PYR: pyrin domain
QC: glutaminyl cyclase
QNB: quinuclidinyl benzilate
RA: retinoic acid
RACK: receptor for activated C-kinase
RATK: receptor with associated tyrosine kinase activity
REM: rapid eye movement
RGCs: Retinal Ganglion Cells
RGS: Regulators of G protein signaling
RLS: restless legs syndrome
RNA: ribonucleic acid
RNS: reactive nitrogen species
ROS: reactive oxygen species
RPE: retinal-pigmented epithelium
RPTK: receptor protein tyrosine kinases
RPTP: Receptor Protein Tyrosine Phosphatases
RTK: receptor with intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity
S1P: site-1 protease
SA: system A (neuronal) glutamine transporter
Sac: suppressor of actin
SAH: S-adenosyl homocysteine
SAM: S-adenosylmethionine
SANS: scaffold protein containing ankyrin repeats and SAM domain
SAP 97: synapse-associated protein of 97 KDa
SAP kinase: stress-activated protein kinase
SAP: synapse associated protein
SAT: slow axonal transport
SCN1A: α subunit of voltage-gated Na^+ channel
SERCA: sarco/endoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+}-ATPase
SERT: serotonin transporter
SF: straight filament
SH2: Src homology 2 domain
SH3: Src homology 3 domain
SHC: Src homology 2 domain containing adaptor protein
SHIP: Src homology containing inositol phosphatase
SHMT: serine hydroxymethyltransferase
SLC: solute carrier
SLC26A: solute carrier family 26
SN: system N (astrocyte) glutamine transporter
SNAP: synaptosomal associated protein
SNAP-25: soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein-25
SNCA: α-synuclein gene
SNPs: single nucleotide polymorphisms
SNS: sympathetic nervous system
SOD: superoxide dismutase

SOS: son of sevenless
Sox2: SRY(sex determining region Y) box 2 transcription factor
SPECT: single photon emission computerized tomography
Src: From sarcoma; a family of non-receptor tyrosine kinases; gene similar to a gene from Rous sarcoma virus
SSRIs: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
STG: Stargazin
STN: subthalamic nucleus
SUT-2: Suppressor of tau pathology-2
SYN: Syntenin
SynCAM: synaptic cell adhesion molecule
T1R: Type 1 taste receptor
T2R: Type 2 taste receptor
TAAR: trace amine–associated receptor
TARPs: trans-membrane AMPA-R regulatory proteins
TCA: tricarboxylic acid
TCR: T-cell receptor
TFIIA: transcription factor II A subunit
TFIID: transcription factor II D subunit
TGF: transforming growth factor (also referred to as tumor growth factor)
Th: T helper cell
TH: Tyrosine hydroxylase
THC: Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol
THIP (aka gaboxadol): 4,5,6,7-tetrahydroisoxazolo-[5,4-*c*] pyridin-3-ol
TIPeR: transcriptome induced phenotype remodeling
TLE: temporal lobe epilepsy
TLR: toll-like receptor
TM 3, 5: trans-membrane domains 3, 5
TM: tuberomamillary
TMD: Transmembrane domains
t-MH: tele-methylhistamine
t-MIAA: tele-methylimidazole acetic acid
TMN: tuberomammillary nucleus
TNFα: tumor necrosis factor alpha
TOR: Target of rapamycin
TPA: tetradecanoyl phorbol acetate
TPH: tryptophan hydroxylase
TPST: tyrosylprotein sulfotransferase
TRC: taste receptor cell
Treg: CD4+ T regulatory cell
TREM: trigger receptor expressed on myeloid cells
TRH: thyrotropin releasing hormone
TrkB: tropomyosin-related kinase B
TRP: transient receptor potential
TRPN: transient receptor potential channel NOMPC family
TRPV: transient receptor potential channel vanilloid family
TTX: tetrodotoxin
TXA2: thromboxane A2
Ubx: ultrabithorax gene
UDP: uridine diphosphate
UR: untranslated region
UTF1: undifferentiated embryonic cell transcription factor 1
UTP: uridine triphosphate
V1R: type 1 vomeronasal receptor
V2R: type 2 vomeronasal receptor
VAChT: vesicular acetylcholine transporter
vCJD: variant CJD; see CJD
VGLUT: vesicular glutamate transporter
VIAAT (vGAT): vesicular transporter for glycine
VIP: vasoactive intestinal peptide
VLPAG: ventrolateral periaqueductal gray
VLPO: ventrolateral preoptic area
VMA: vanillylmandelic acid
VMAT: vesicular monoamine transporter
VMH: ventromedial hypothalamus
VNO: vomeronasal organ
VNUT: vesicular nucleotide transporter
VPA: valproic acid
VSN: vomeronasal sensory neuron
VTA: ventral tegmental area
WNT: Wingless