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III. CONSIDERATIONS IN ASSESSING THE ROLE OF "NEUROPEPTIDES"; IV. "HUMORAL" INTERACTIONS WITH THE DORSAL VAGAL COMPLEX; V. INTRINSIC PEPTIDERGIC NEURONS OF THE DORSAL VAGAL COMPLEX; VI. DESCENDING PEPTIDERGIC REGULATION OF BRAINSTEM FEEDING CIRCUITS; VII. SUMMARY AND POTENTIAL FOR DRUG DEVELOPMENT;
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References; CHAPTER 7: Integration of Peripheral Adiposity Signals and Psychological Controls of Appetite; I. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW; II. MESOLIMBIC DOPAMINE CIRCUITRY AND ENERGY REGULATORY SIGNALS; III. BRAIN OPIOID SYSTEMS AND ENERGY REGULATORY SIGNALS; IV. ENDOCANNABINOIDS AND ENERGY REGULATORY SIGNALS; V. LHA CIRCUITRY AND ENERGY REGULATORY SIGNALS; VI. OTHER CNS SITES: TARGET FOR FUTURE STUDIES?; VII. HUMAN AND CLINICAL STUDIES: AT THE FOREFRONT OF OUR KNOWLEDGE; VIII. CONCLUDING REMARKS; Acknowledgments
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III. PHARMACOLOGY OF UNLEARNED TASTE PREFERENCE AND REACTIVITY

Sommario/riassunto

There is now enough basic work to sketch out the principal systems at all levels of the brain, from prefrontal cortex to lower brainstem, which are orchestrated to provide control of food selection, preference and consumption. At the same time, the complex interplay between central systems and signals generated from peripheral systems include the gut, liver and fat stores, as well as the interactions with the neuroendocrine system can be described in some detail. A continuing theme throughout the book is that the functional analysis of appetite and food intake cannot be limited to a single f
