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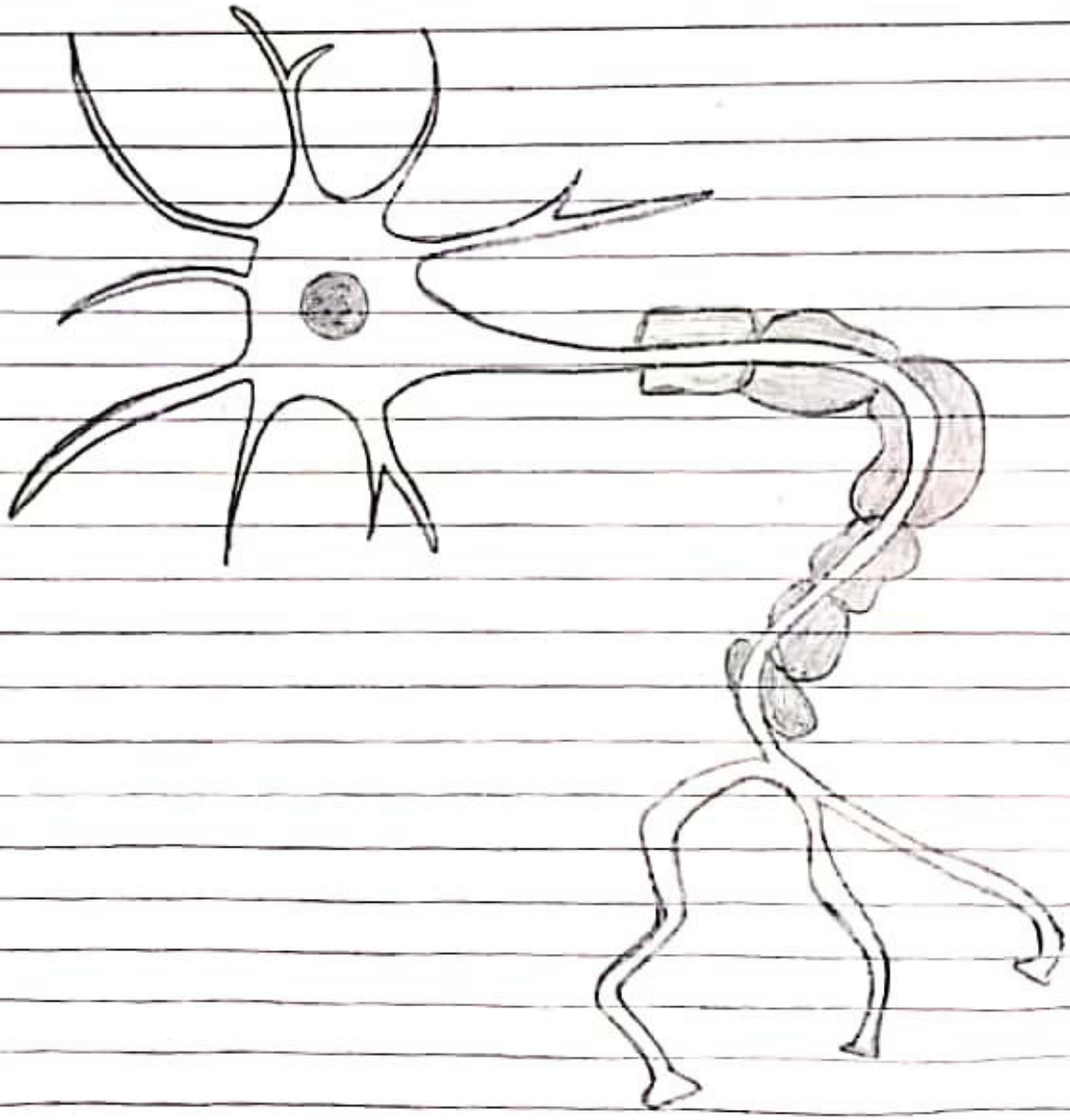
Question :- Brain cell ka comparative anatomy ka chart with various body ?

Answer A Brain is an organ that serves as the center of the nervous system in all vertebrate and most invertebrate animals . It is located in the head , usually close to the sensory organs for senses such as vision. It is the most complex organ in a vertebrate's body . In a human , the cerebral cortex contains approximately 14 - 16 billion neurons , and the estimated number of neurons in the cerebellum is 55 - 70 billion . Each neuron is connected by synapses to several thousand other neurons . These neurons . [and the] communicate with one another by means

of long protoplasmic fibers called axons, which carry trains of signal pulses called act potentials to distant parts of the brain or body targeting specific recipient cells.



Axon Brain cell - Free vector graphic on pixabay

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Identifiers

MeSH D001921

NeuroNames 21

TA A14.1.03.001

Anatomical terminology

Physiologically, brains exert centralized control over a body's other organs. They act on the rest of the body both by generating patterns of muscle activity and by driving the secretion of chemicals called hormones. The centralized control allows rapid and coordinated responses to changes in the environment. Some basic types of responsiveness such as reflexes can be mediated by the spinal cord or peripheral ganglia, but sophisticated purposeful control of behavior based on complex sensory input requires the information integrating capabilities of a centralized brain.

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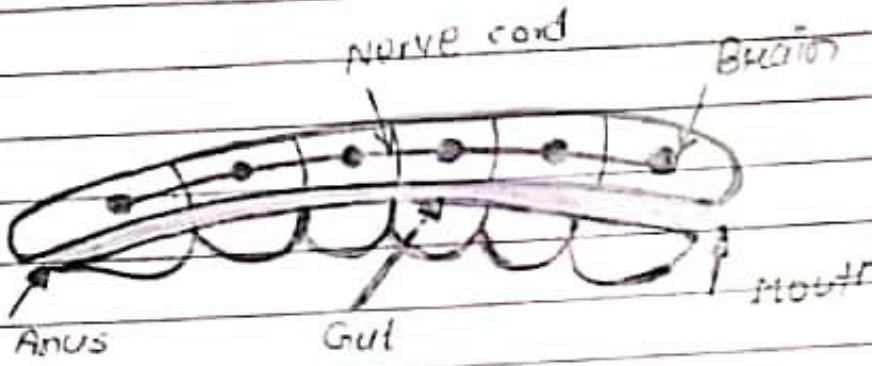
Evolution :—

Main article : Evolution of the brai

Generic bilaterian nervous system



Except for a few primitive organisms such as sponges (which have no nervous system) and cnida-rians (which have a nervous system consisting of a diffuse nerve net) all living multicellular animals are bilaterians, meaning animals with a bilaterally symmetric body shape (that is, left and right sides that are approximate mirror images of each other). All bilaterians are thought to have descended from a common ancestor that appeared early in the Cambrian period, 485 - 540 million years ago, and it has been hypothesized that this common

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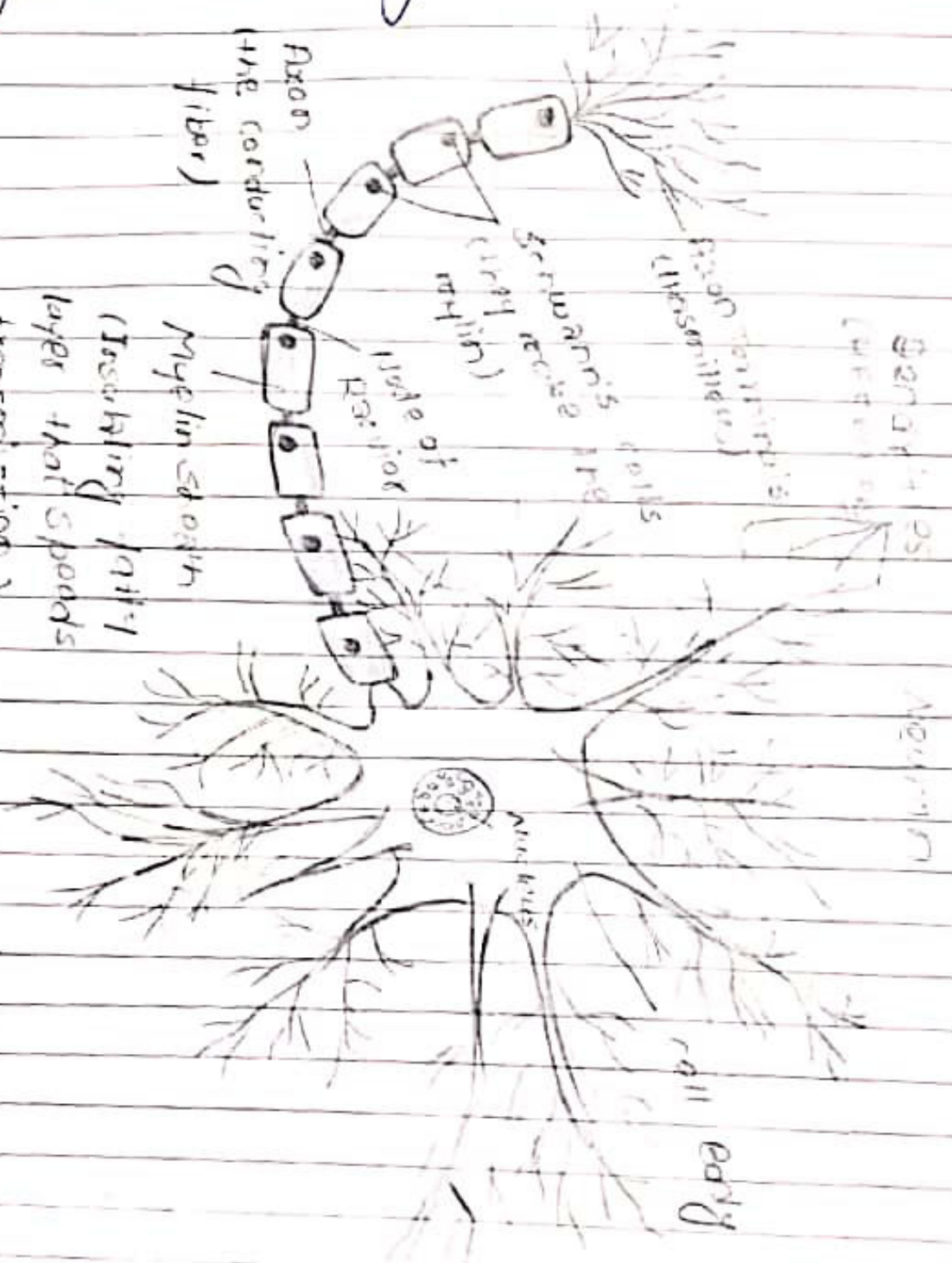
ancestor had the shape of a simple tubeworm with a segmented body.



Brain are most simply compared in terms of their size.