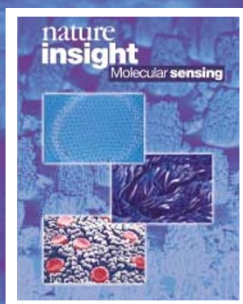


nature insight

Molecular sensing



Cover illustrations

Section through *Drosophila* eye (M. Abbey/SPL), and coloured SEMs of ciliated nasal epithelium (BSIP VEM/SPL) and papillae on the tongue (Omikron/SPL). Background: coloured SEM of hair bundles from chicken cochlea (P. G. Gillespie).

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The loss of a sense is not life threatening, yet it can severely affect one's quality of life. The first and crucial step in sensory processing — the transduction of stimuli, such as odour, light and sound, into a cellular response — takes place in specialized cells that form an interface between our environments and our nervous systems. Each sense has evolved a transduction mechanism so finely tuned that it is able to discriminate between different stimuli with both speed and sensitivity.

The past few years have seen an explosion in the identification of molecules involved in the different transduction mechanisms. Indeed, this year heralds the tenth anniversary of the discovery of the first odour receptors. These receptors belong to a large family of G-protein-coupled receptors, which amplify signals via intracellular signalling cascades — a mechanism shared by several other senses including vision and taste.

The diversity of signals that our senses must encode is vast. It is remarkable therefore that evolution has repeatedly called upon two ion-channel families to impart such functional diversity. TRP channels were discovered in the fruitfly, where they are involved in the transduction of both light and touch. Another family member, VR1, has a direct role in mammalian detection of noxious heat. Similarly, DEG/ENaC family members are involved in senses ranging from touch in nematodes to mineral taste in mammals. Small wonder, then, that such molecular switches are being engineered for use in commercial biosensor devices.

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review articles:

186 **Visual transduction in *Drosophila***

R. C. Hardie & P. Raghu

194 **Molecular basis of mechanosensory transduction**

P. G. Gillespie
& R. G. Walker

203 **Molecular mechanisms of nociception**

D. Julius
& A. I. Basbaum

211 **How the olfactory system makes sense of scents**

S. Firestein

219 **Receptors and transduction in taste**

B. Lindemann

progress:

226 **Stochastic sensors inspired by biology**

H. Bayley & P. S. Cremer

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