# Article information:

Neurolastin, a Dynamin Family GTPase, Regulates Excitatory Synapses and Spine Density - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211124715007020?via%3Dihub>

# Article summary:

1. Neurolastin is a unique dynamin family GTPase with a RING domain that affects endosome size and spine density.

2. Neurolastin knockout mice have fewer dendritic spines, and rescue of the wild-type phenotype requires both the GTPase and RING domains.

3. Neurolastin is important for neuronal differentiation and neurogenesis, as well as synaptic transmission.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

The article “Neurolastin, a Dynamin Family GTPase, Regulates Excitatory Synapses and Spine Density” provides an overview of the role of neurolastin in regulating endosome size, spine density, neuronal differentiation, and synaptic transmission. The article is written in an objective manner and presents evidence to support its claims. The authors provide evidence from experiments conducted on neurolastin knockout mice to demonstrate the importance of both the GTPase and RING domains for maintaining spine density. Furthermore, they cite previous studies to support their findings regarding the role of neurolastin in neuronal differentiation and synaptic transmission.

The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided; it presents both sides equally by providing evidence from experiments conducted on neurolastin knockout mice as well as citing previous studies that support its claims. Additionally, there are no unsupported claims or missing points of consideration in the article; all claims are supported by evidence from experiments or previous studies cited by the authors. There are also no unexplored counterarguments or promotional content present in the article; it is written objectively without any bias towards either side of the argument. Finally, possible risks associated with neurolastin are noted throughout the article; for example, it mentions that neurolastin KO mice have fewer dendritic spines which could lead to impaired synaptic transmission.

In conclusion, this article appears to be reliable and trustworthy due to its objective writing style and lack of bias or unsupported claims. It provides evidence from experiments conducted on neurolastin KO mice as well as citing previous studies to support its claims regarding the role of neurolastin in regulating endosome size, spine density, neuronal differentiation, and synaptic transmission.

# Topics for further research:

* Neurolastin GTPase function
* Neurolastin RING domain
* Neurolastin synaptic transmission
* Neurolastin neuronal differentiation
* Neurolastin spine density
* Neurolastin endosome size

# Report location:

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