Cell Structure/Neuron Unique Comp (Green if Mathematical Relation Possible)	Axon Terminal	Dendrite Terminal	Synaptic Cleft	Synaptic Vesicle	Receptor	Postsynaptic Density	Voltage gated Ca2+ channel	Neurotransmitter	Neurotransmitter transporter
Cell Membrane	Ion Activation	Dendritic Range stabilization for Axon NT release	Distance of space between axon ends and next neural dendrites	Openning ability of the synaptic vesicle from the Axon end for NT release to the dendrite of the next neuron	Atop dendrites in the cell membrane of signal receiving neurons	Cell membrane dendritic ability to structurally maintain receptor quantity and stability	Axon terminal end of Cell Membrane	Seen at and within Cell Membrane Axon and Dendrite ends	Axon terminal end of Cell Membrane
Nucleus	Nucleus contains gene info only	Nucleus contains gene info only	Nucleus contains gene info only	Nucleus contains gene info only	Nucleus contains gene info only	Nucleus contains gene info only	Nucleus contains gene info only	Nucleus contains gene info only	Nucleus contains gene info only
Cytoplasm	Axoplasmic Resistance (Acquisition Rate of Message Transmission from Cell Body)	Synaptic Impulse to Cell Body (Acquisition Rate of Cell Message Reception)	Distance of space between axon ends and next neural dendrites	Synaptic Vesicles traverse in Axonic Cytoplasm as they deliver NT to the Synaptic Cleft	No recognizable relation. Receptors are external and cytoplasm internal with Neurons.	No recognizable relation. Postsynaptic density external and cytoplasm internal with Neurons.	Calcium ion movement in and out of cytoplasm is a signaling activity for metabolic processes	Seen within Synaptic Vesicles traversing in Axonic Cytoplasm	No recognizable relation. Neurotransmitter transporter external and cytoplasm internal with Neurons.
Mitochondria	Axocellular Defense	Axocellular Defense	Enzyme treated neurotransmitters in the synaptic cleft, absorbed by presynaptic neurone through endocytosis, re-synthesize more NT in the axon from mitochondrial energy	Where the mitochondria send energy signals for restoration and storage of neurotransmitters	Energy medium by which NT should be absorbed back into the synaptic vesicle for the next reception	Energy demand of Mitochondria for determining how many NT should be absorbed back into the synaptic vesicle for the next reception	Electrical pressure demand of Mitochondria determining how many NT and how quickly they should be absorbed back into the synaptic vesicle for the next reception	Electrochemicals that complete signal transmissions off of the axon terminal of the sending cell, to the dendrite terminal of the receiving cell.	Absorb Left-over NT from the synaptic cleft and reject NT the synaptic vesicles cannot contain
Organelles	Neural Transport (Info/Mitochondria)	Neural Transport (Info/Mitochondria)	Neural Transport (Info/Mitochondria)	Organelles can fuse with other Vesciles. Conditions of this Fusion could be deduced from Nash Equilibrium of PDE Game Theory, but only after a Kalman Filtration Stabilization Matrix can be composed with the relations in green cells of this spreadsheet	Neural Transport (Info/Mitochondria)	Neural Transport (Info/Mitochondria)	Neural Transport (Info/Mitochondria)	Neural Transport (Info/Mitochondria)	Neural Transport (Info/Mitochondria)