SS01-3 **Structure and function of vesicular transporters for excitatory amino acids**

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Glutamate and aspartate, excitatory amino acids, are accumulated into secretory vesicles, exocytozed and transmit signals intercellularly upon the biding of receptors. The chemical transmission with these excitatory amino acids functions not only in the CNS but also various peripheral non-neuronal tissues, and are involved in the regulatory processes such as blood glucose, hormone secretion, and bone mass. Vesicular glutamate transporters (VGLUTs) and vesicular excitatory amino acid transporter (VEAT) are responsible for the vesicular storage of glutamate and aspartate. In this symposium, I would like to show some molecular properties and regulatory mechanism of VGLUT and VEAT, which would be important for regulation of the chemical transmission.