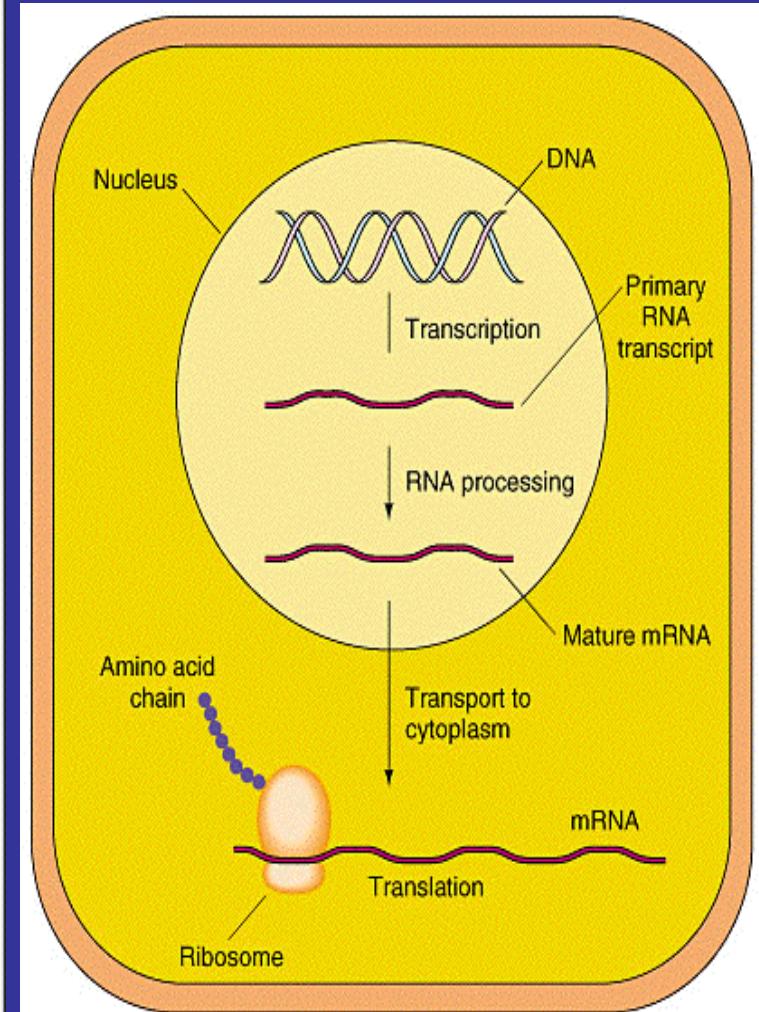
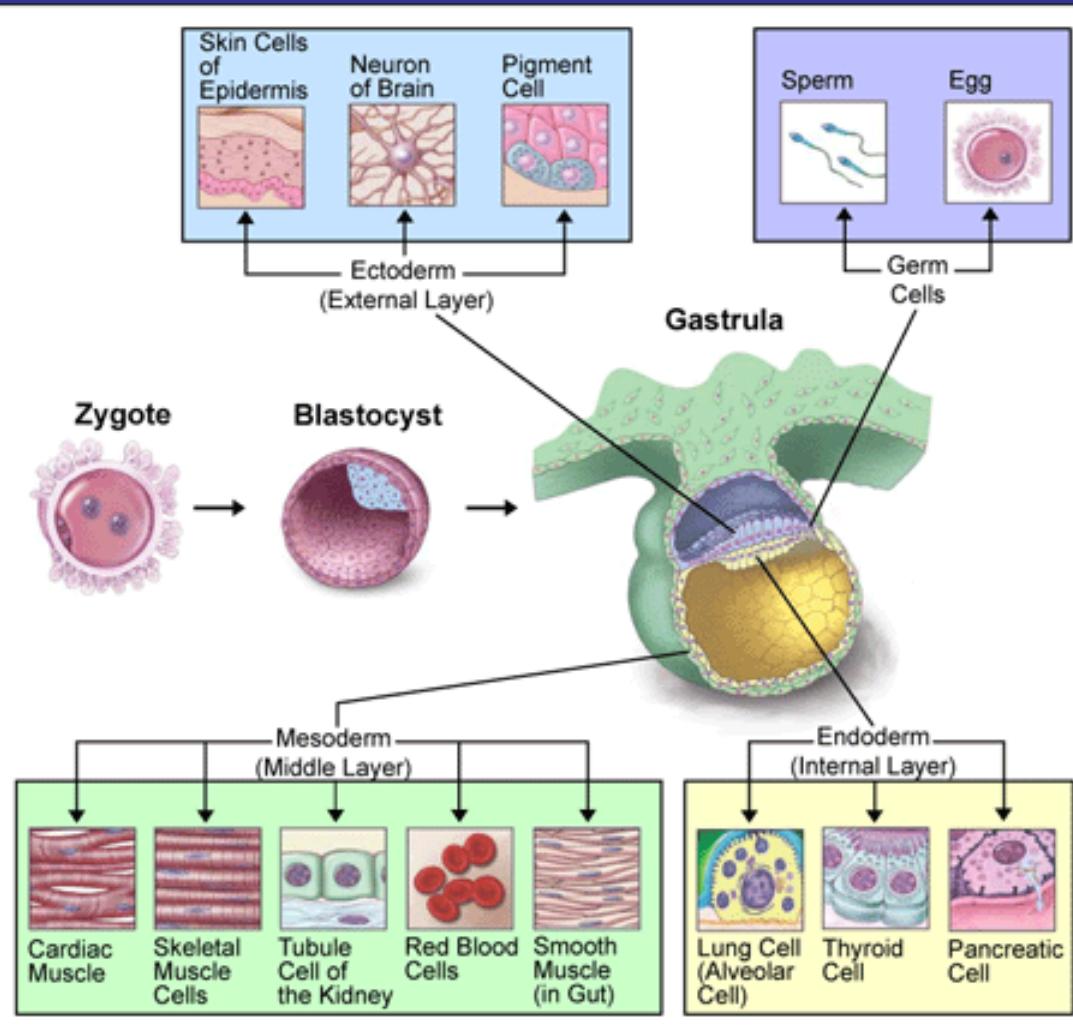


HÜCREDE SİNYAL İLETİM MEKANİZMALARI

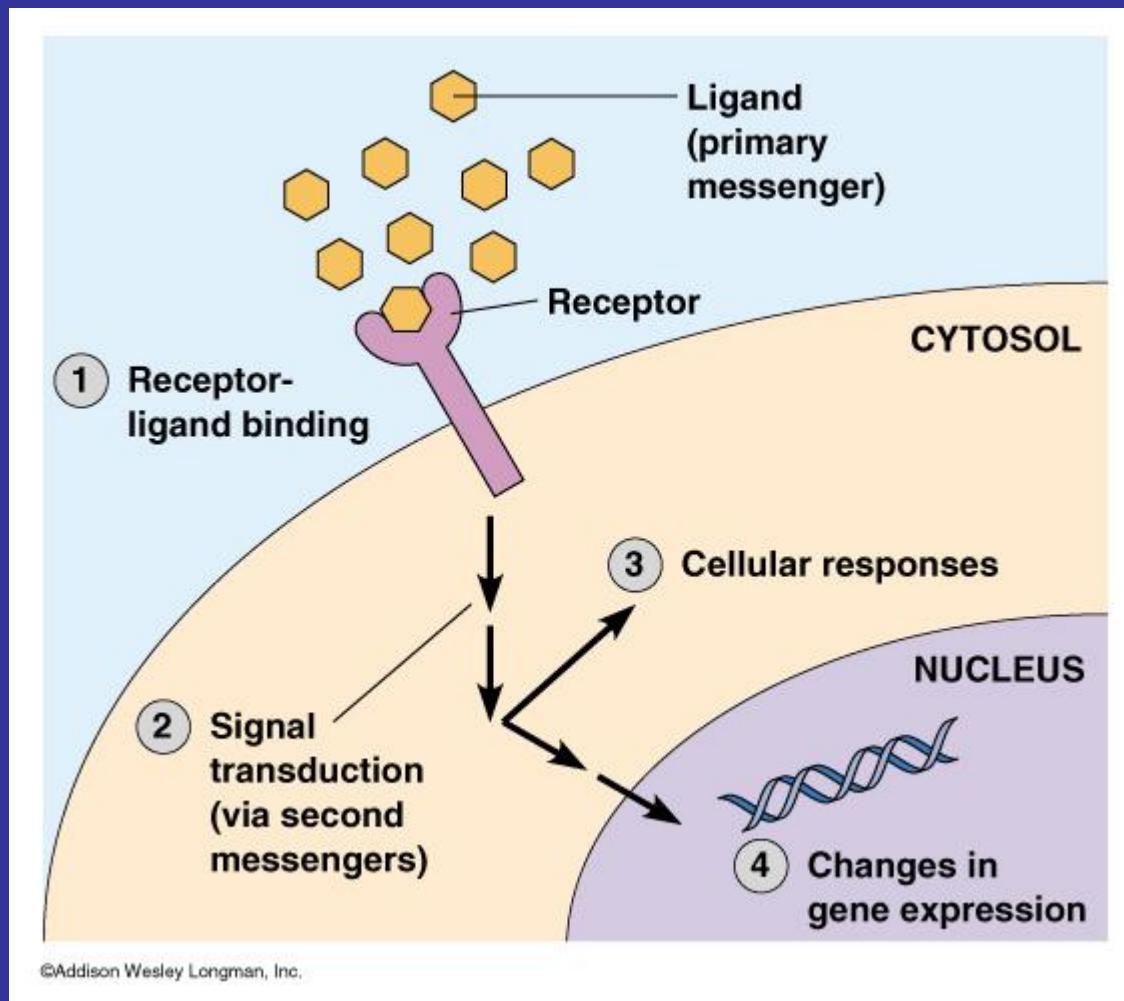
Ediz Demirpençe

HÜTF Biyokimya Anabilim Dalı

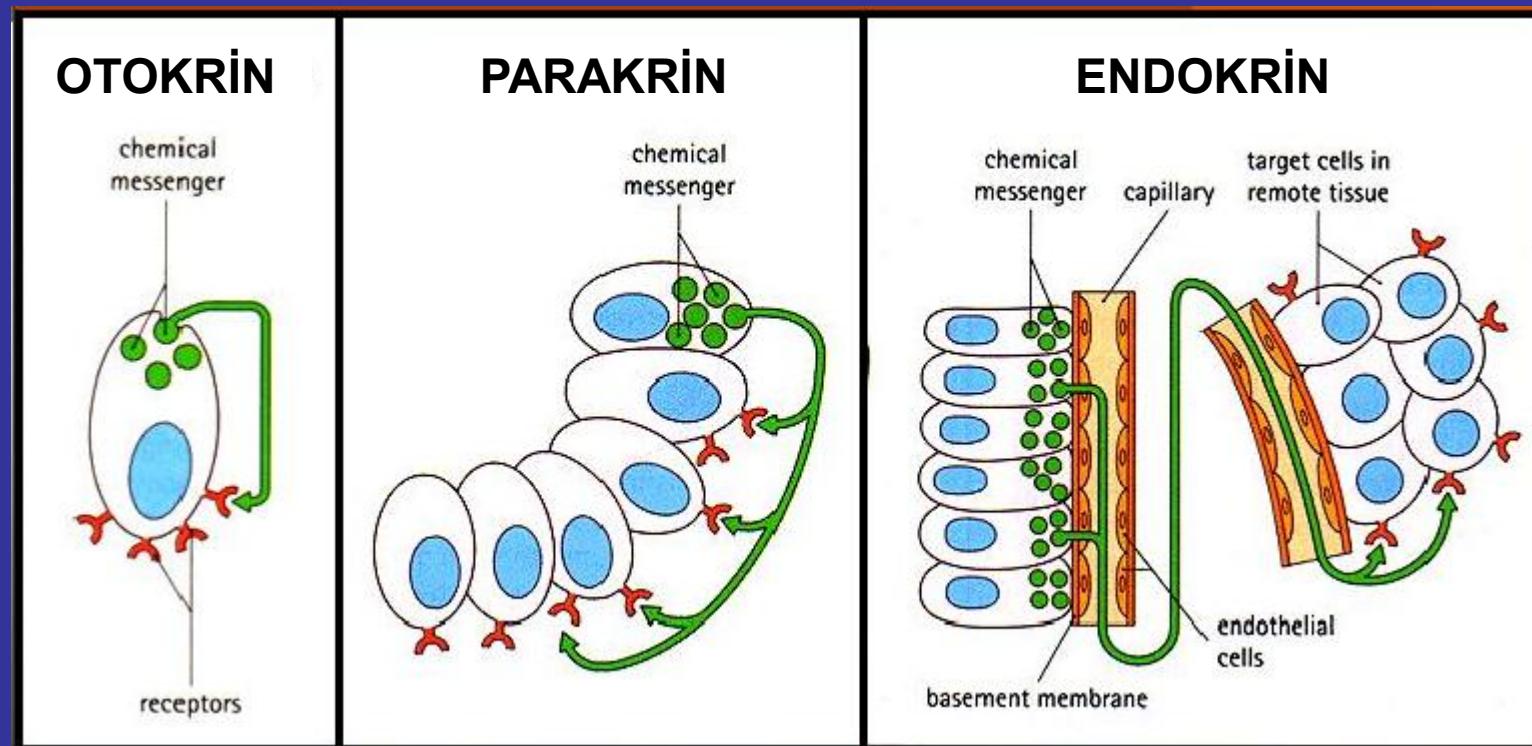
Neden iletişim gerekli?



Genel Kavramlar



Genel Kavramlar



Genel Kavramlar

- Amplifikasyon
- Desensitizasyon-adaptasyon
- Entegrasyon

- Nükleer reseptörlerle sinyal iletimi
- Hücre zarına yerleşik reseptörlerle sinyal iletimi

Nükleer Reseptörler

- Ökaryotlara özgü transkripsiyon faktörleridir
- Gelişim, farklılaşma ve metabolizma ile ilgili fonksiyonları düzenlerler

Steroid Hormon Reseptörleri

- GR: Glukokortikoid reseptörü (NR3C1)
- MR: Mineralokortikoid reseptörü (NR3C2)
- PR: Progesteron reseptörü (NR3C3)
- AR: Androjen reseptörü (NR3C3)
- ER: Östrojen reseptörü (NR3A1-2)

Ligandi Bilinen Diğer Reseptörler

T3R (NR1A1-2), VDR (NR1I1), RAR (NR1B1-2-3)
RXR (NR2B1-2-3), PPAR (NR1C1-2-3)

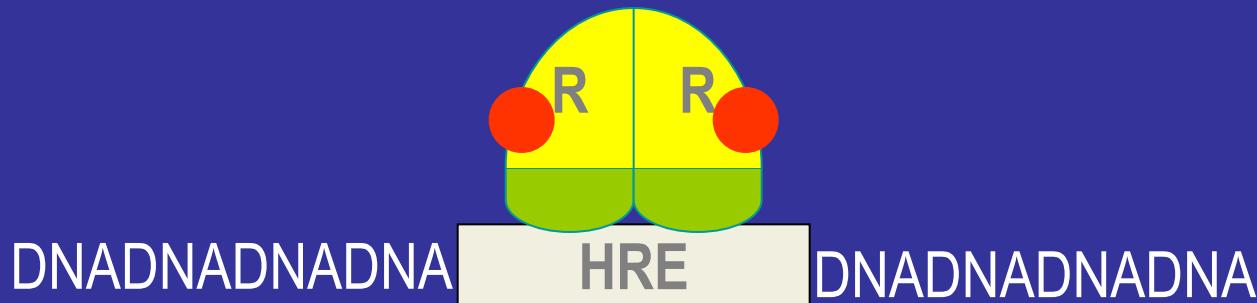
Ligandi Bilinmeyen “Orphan” Reseptörler

Nükleer Reseptörlerin Modüler Yapısı



C: DNA bağlama bölgesi (DBD)

E: Ligand bağlama bölgesi (LBD)



HRE: Hormone Responsive Element (enhancer)

Nasıl çalışır?

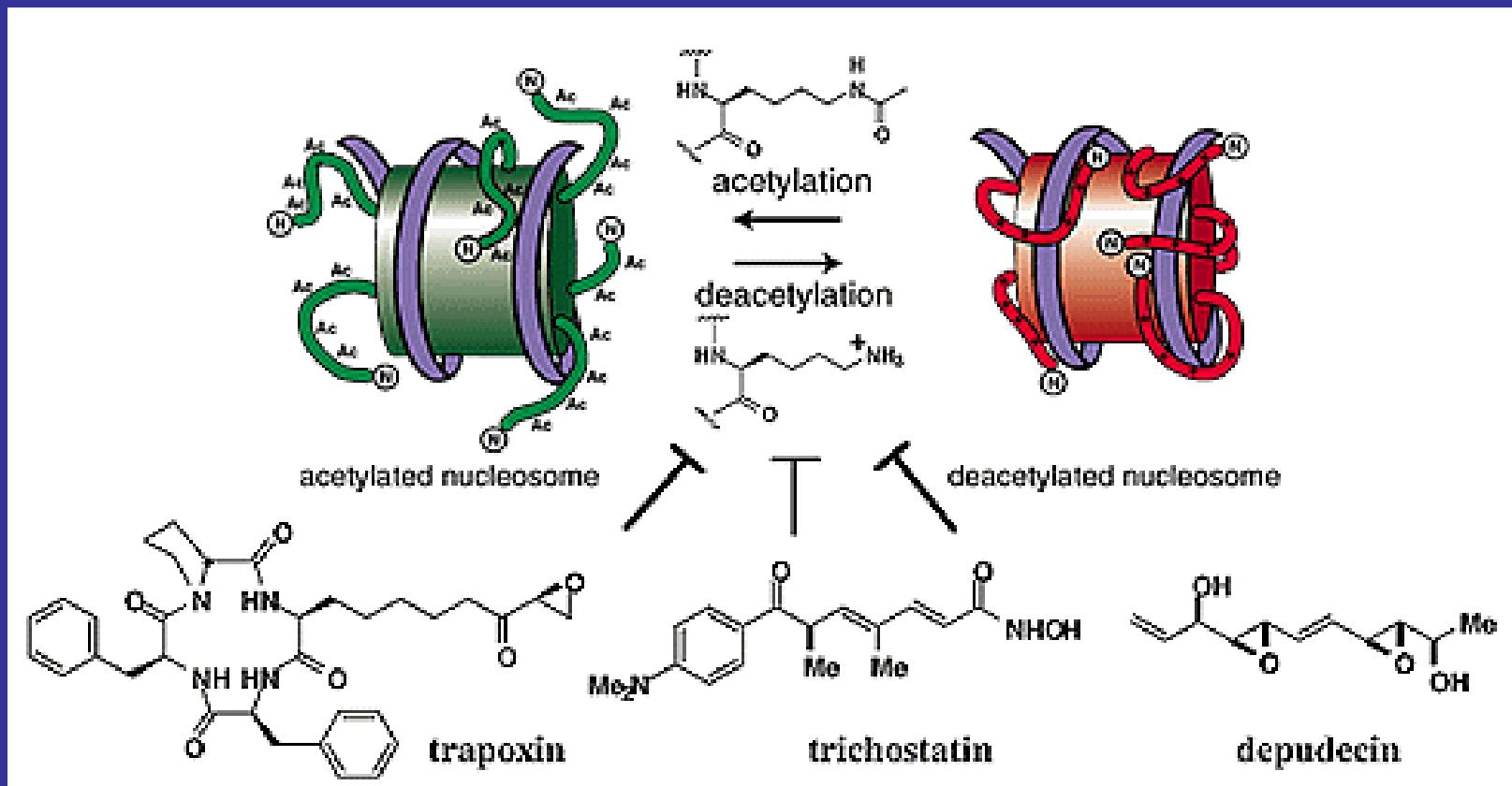


● Agonist



● Antagonist

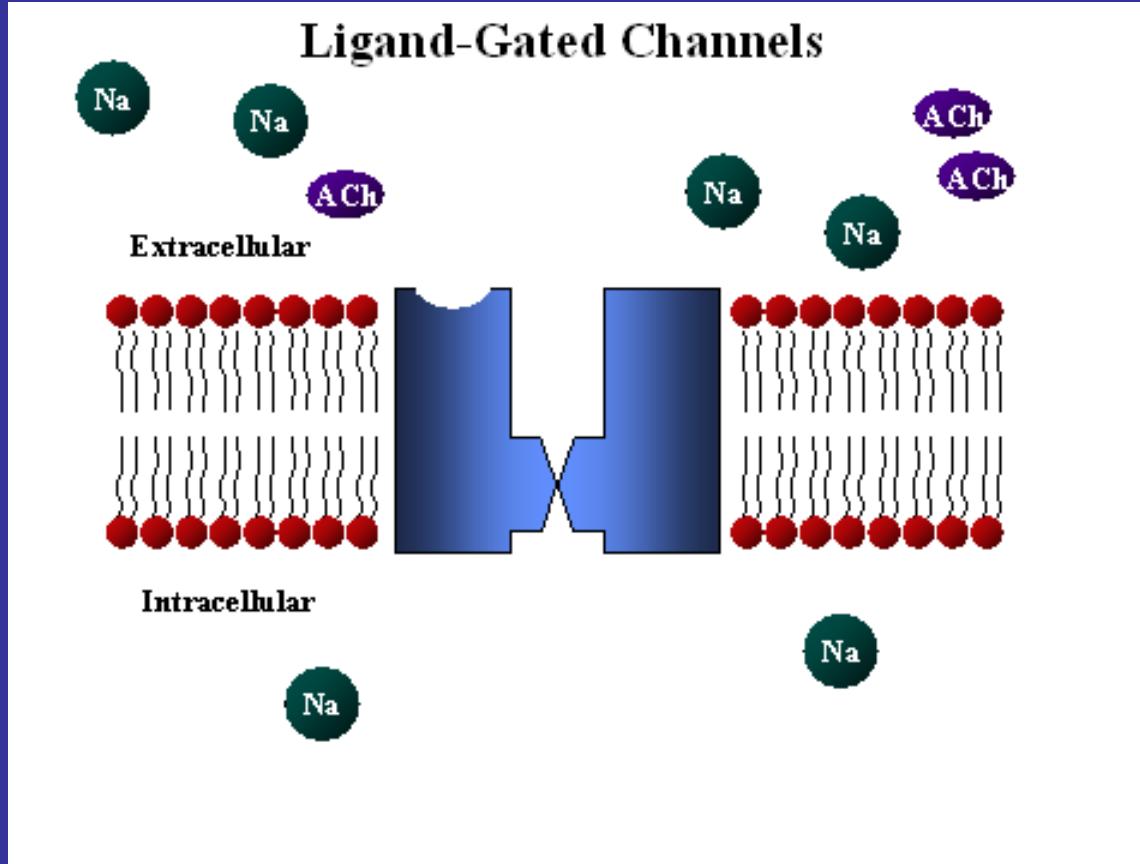
Histonlarin Asetilasyon ile Modifikasyonu



Hücre Zarına Yerleşik Reseptörlerle Sinyal İletimi

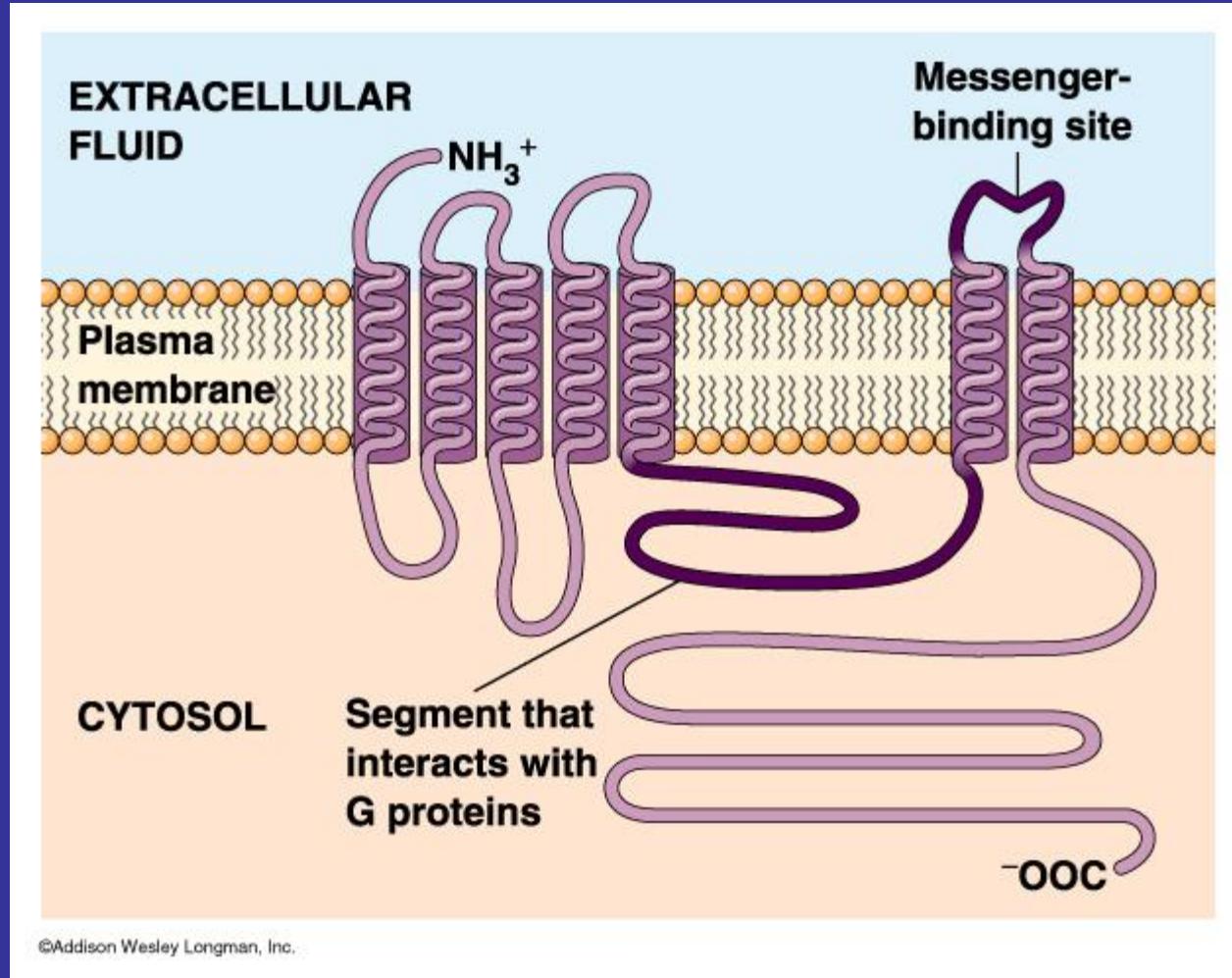
- İyon kanallarına birlesik reseptörler
- G-proteinlerine kenetlenmiş reseptörler
- Enzimatik aktivitesi olan reseptörler
- Sitoplazmadaki enzimleri aktive eden
reseptörler

İyon Kanallarına Birleşik Reseptörler

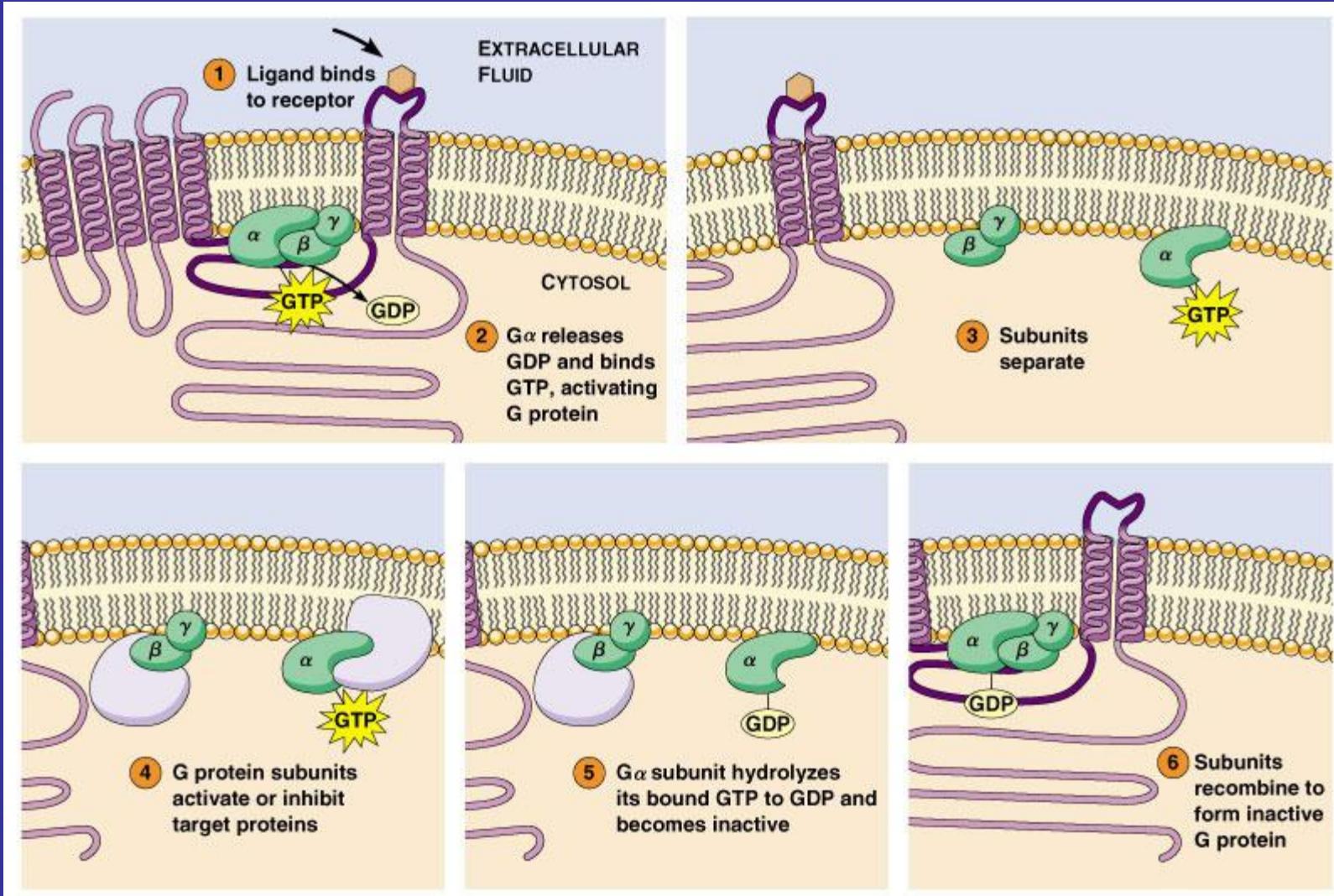


Örnek: Asetilkolin reseptörü- Na^+ kanalı

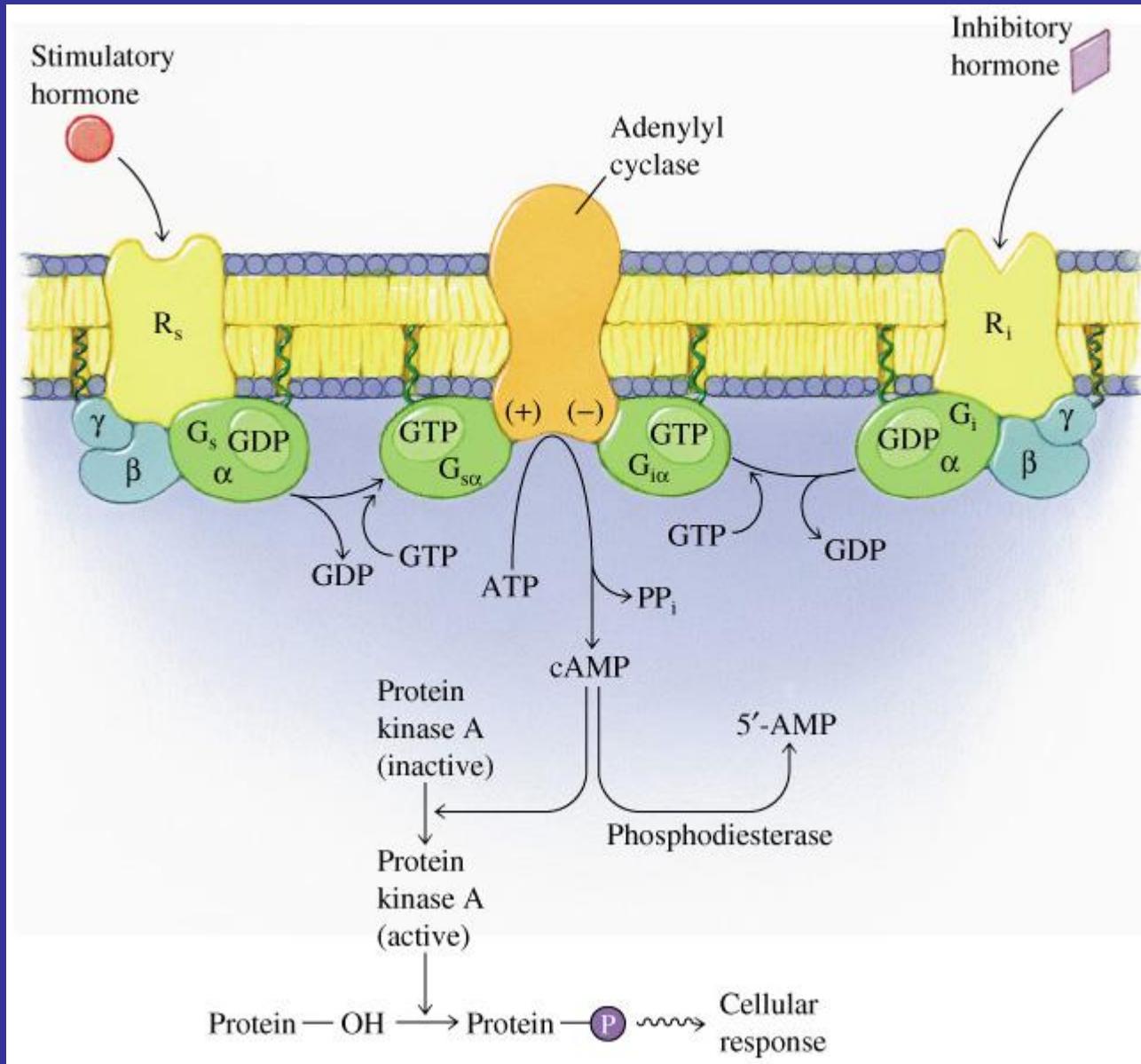
G-proteinlerine Kenetlenmiş Reseptörler



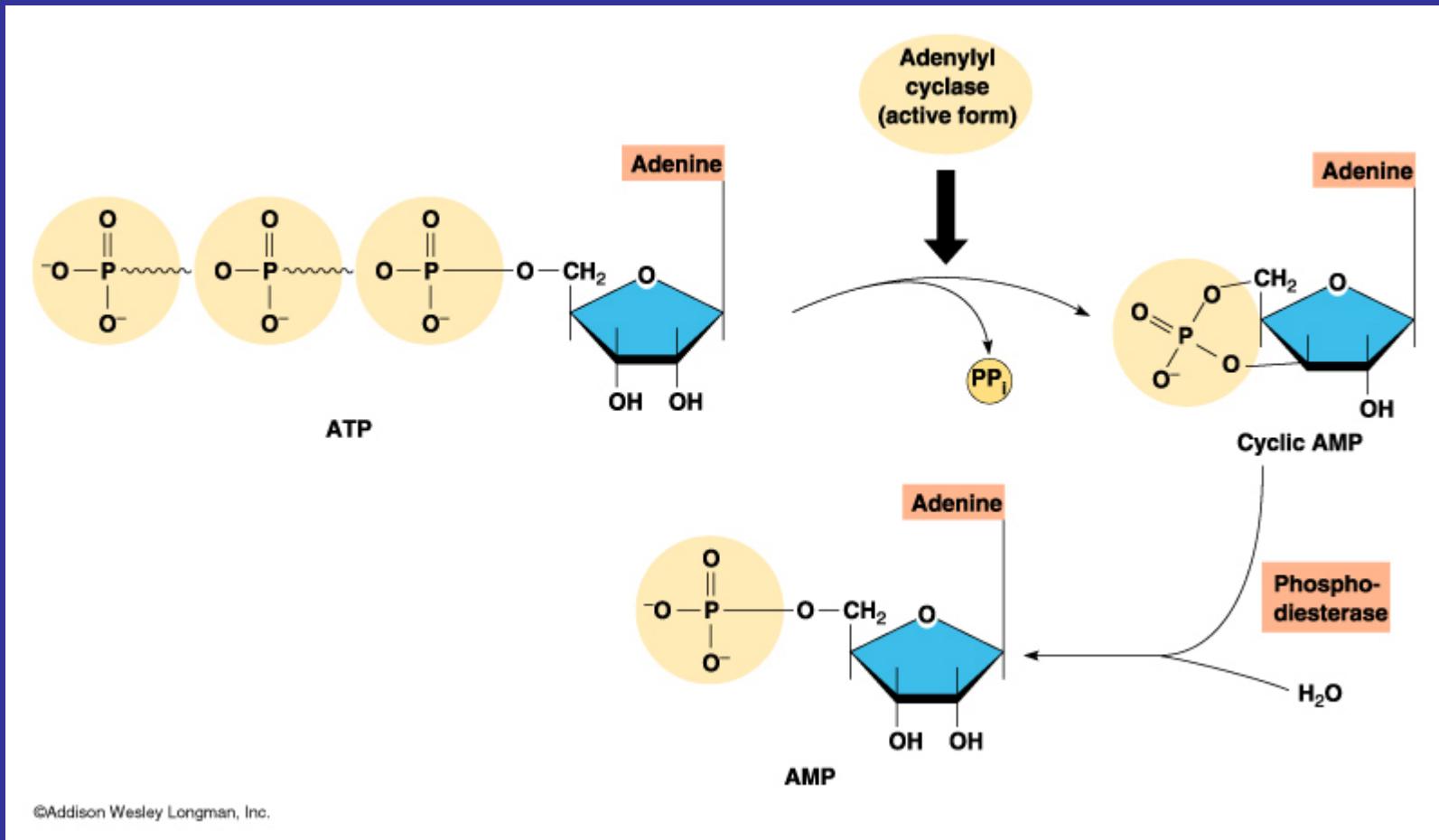
Nasıl çalışır?



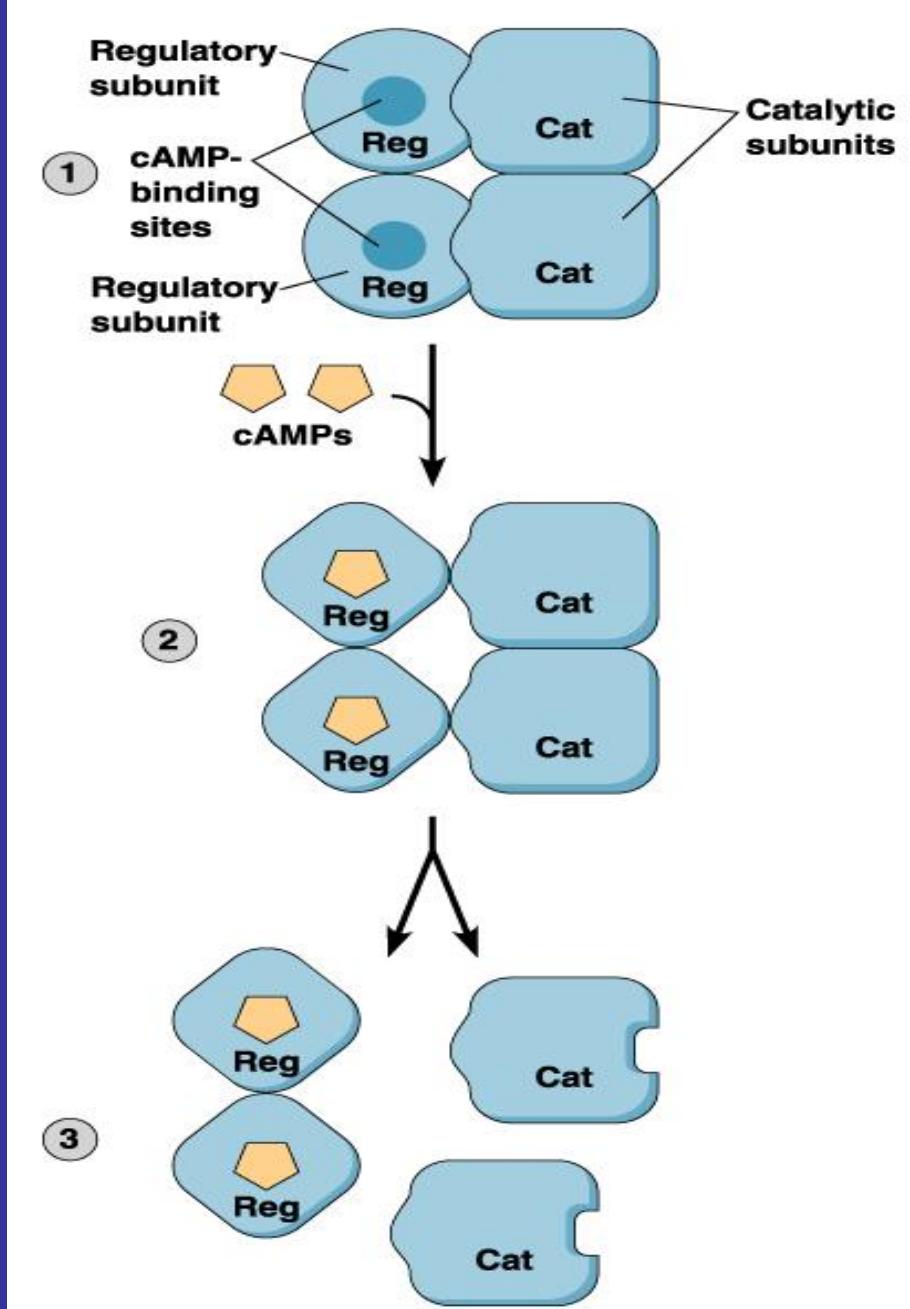
Adenilat siklaz üzerinden:

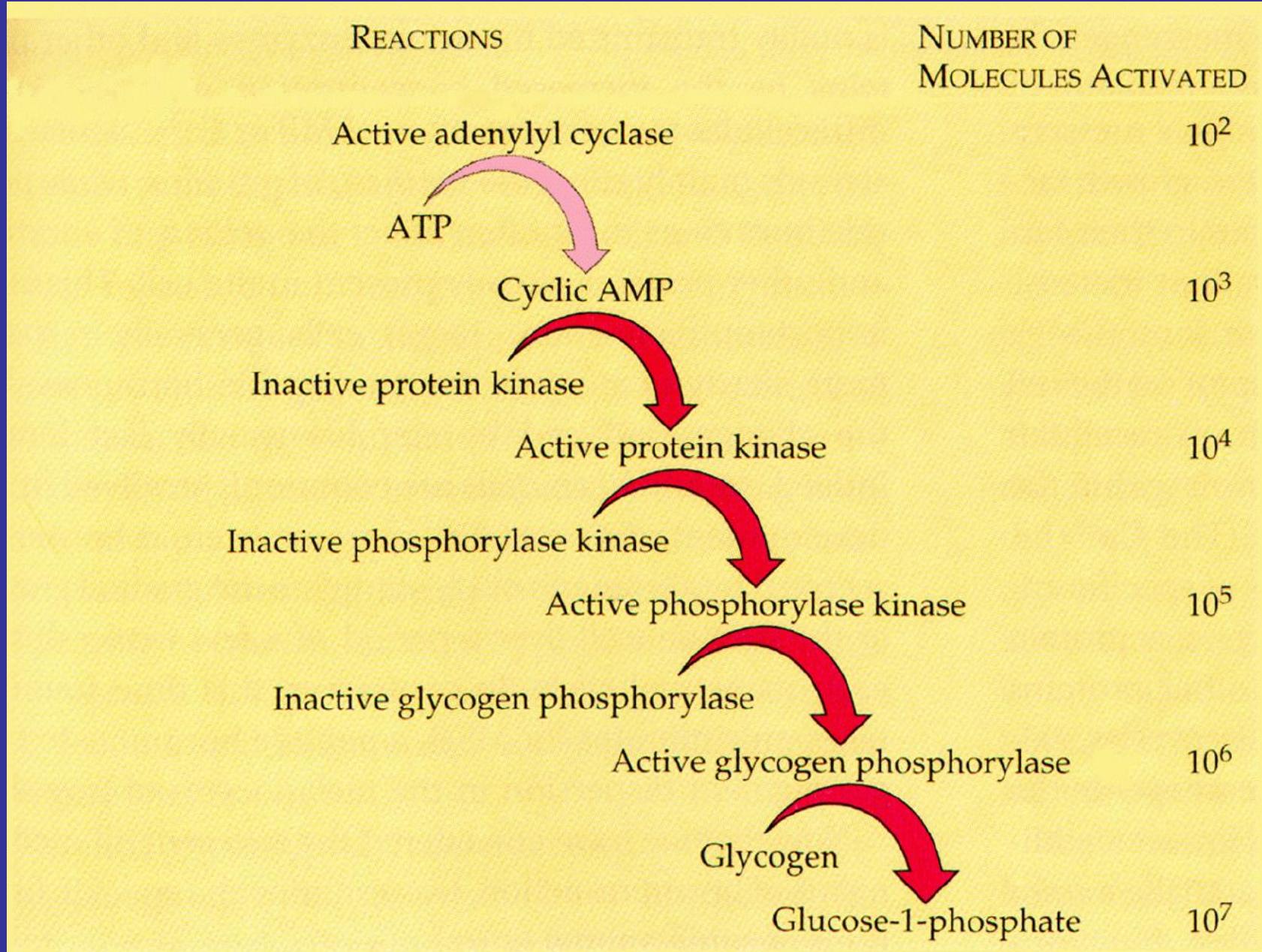


İkinci haberci: cAMP

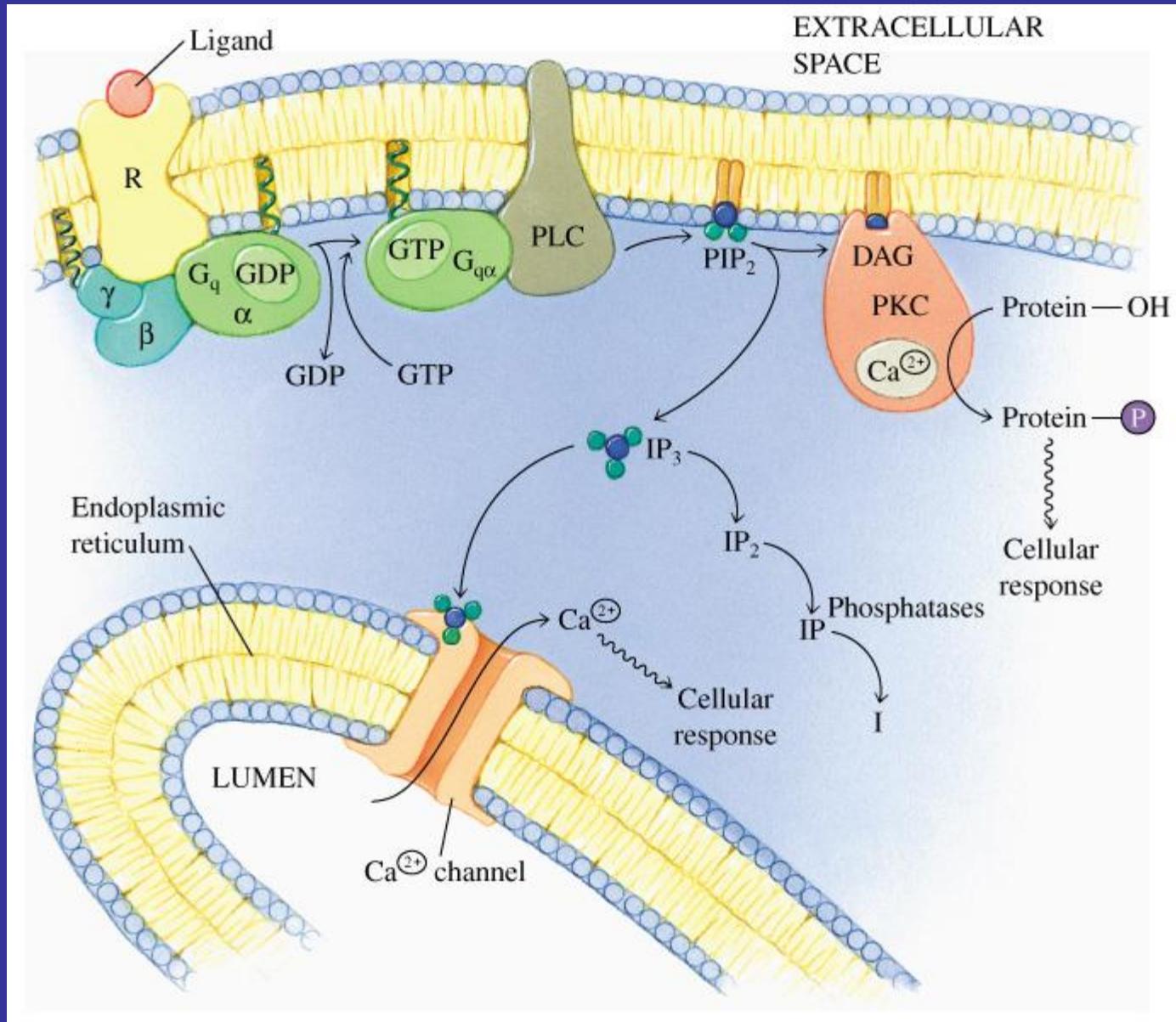


PKA

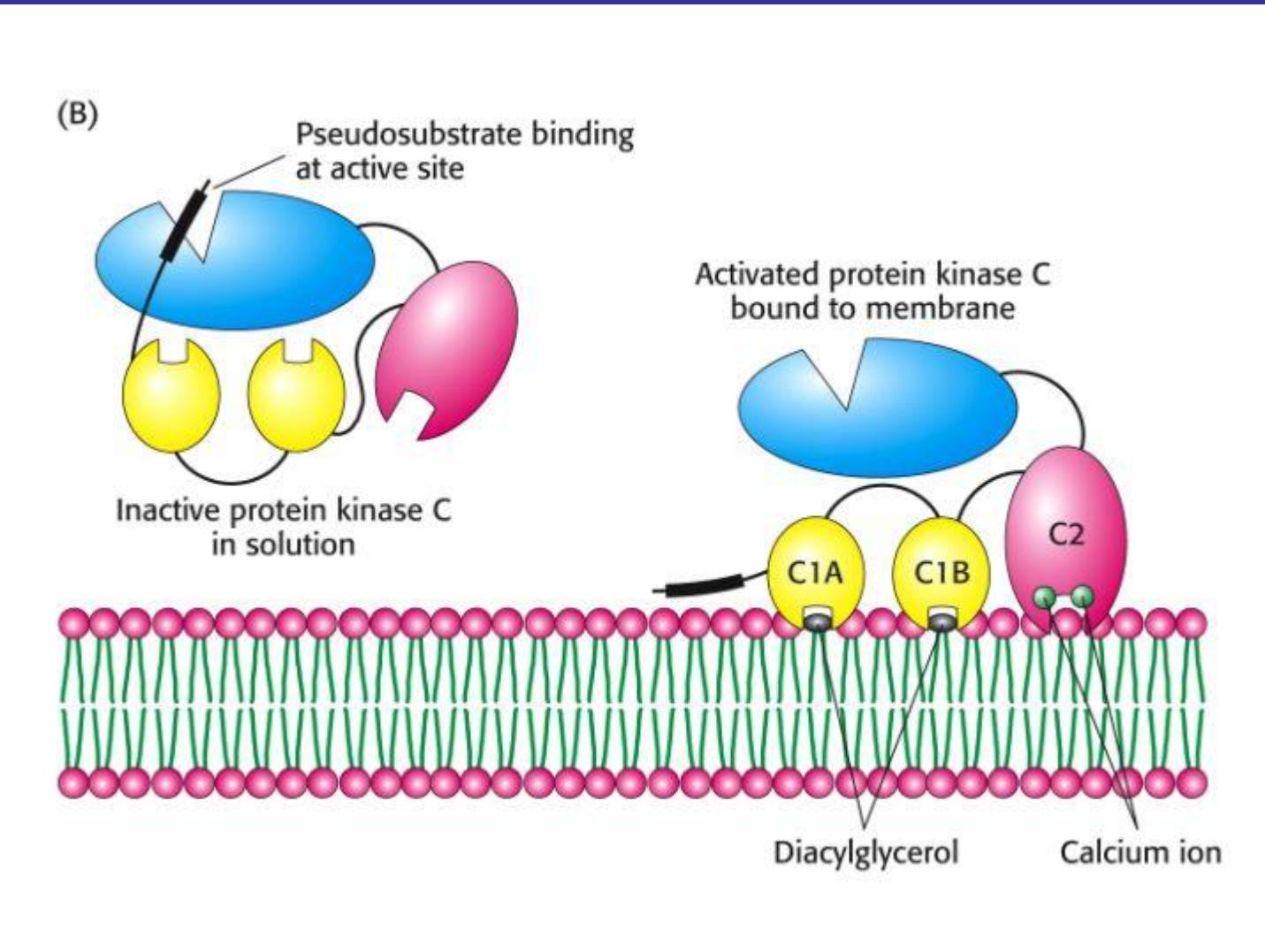




Fosfolipaz C überinden:



İkinci haberciler (Ca^{++} , DAG) ve PKC



Kalmodulin

The diagram is divided into two main sections: (a) Structure of Ca^{2+} -calmodulin complex and (b) Function of Ca^{2+} -calmodulin complex.

(a) Structure of Ca^{2+} -calmodulin complex: This section shows a detailed view of the calmodulin protein, which is composed of four light blue, curved alpha-helices forming a dumbbell-like structure. Four brown spheres representing Ca^{2+} ions are bound to the protein at specific sites. The amino terminus ($^+\text{NH}_3$) is at the top left, and the carboxyl terminus (COO^-) is at the bottom left.

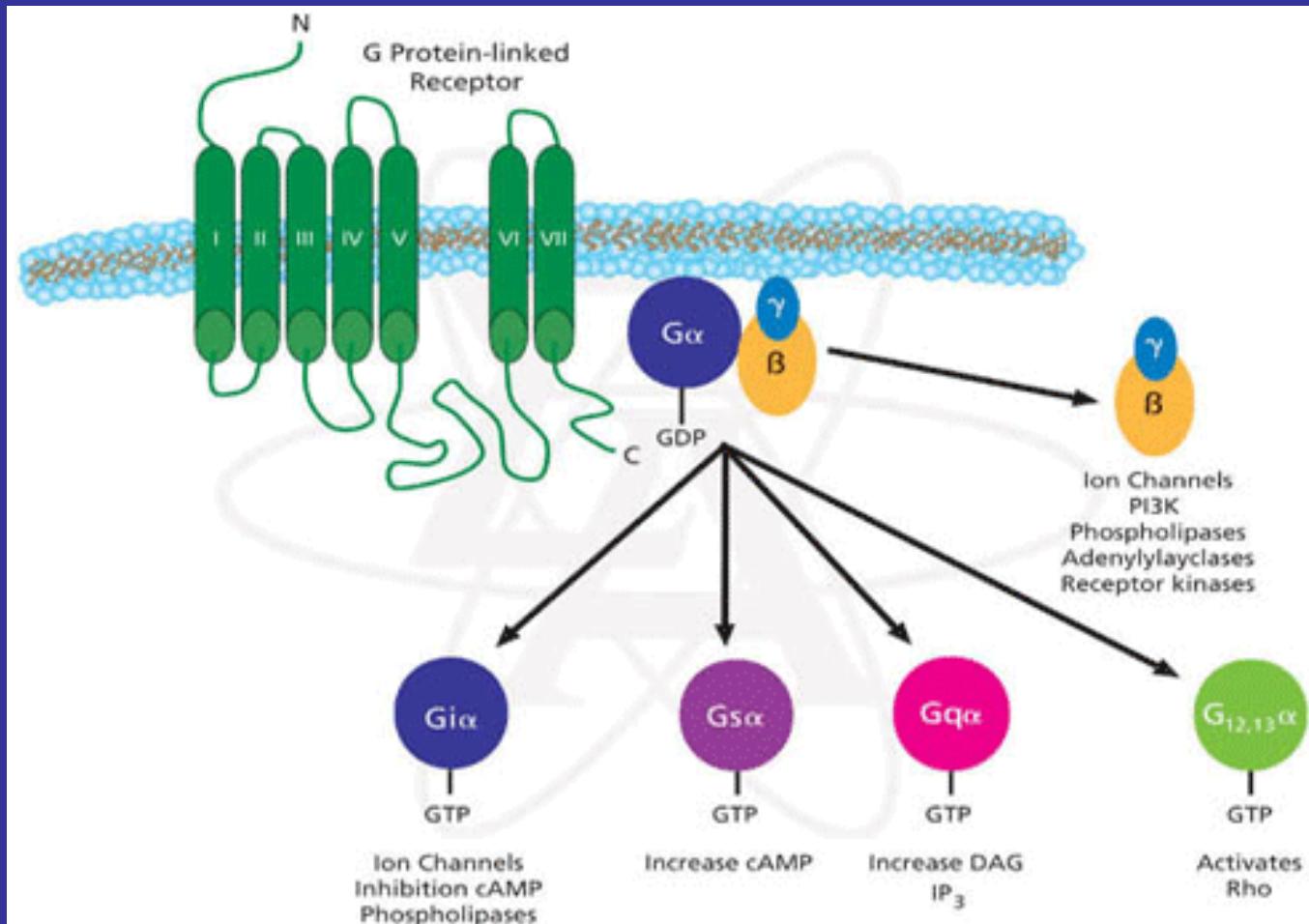
(b) Function of Ca^{2+} -calmodulin complex: This section illustrates the regulatory cycle of calmodulin. It starts with a single calmodulin molecule (labeled 1) containing four bound Ca^{2+} ions. An arrow leads to the formation of the "Calcium-calmodulin complex" (labeled 2), where the calmodulin molecule is bound to a "Target protein" (represented by a purple cylinder). A final arrow leads to the "Calmodulin-binding site" (also represented by a purple cylinder), indicating that the target protein has been activated or modified by the complex.

(a) Structure of Ca^{2+} -calmodulin complex

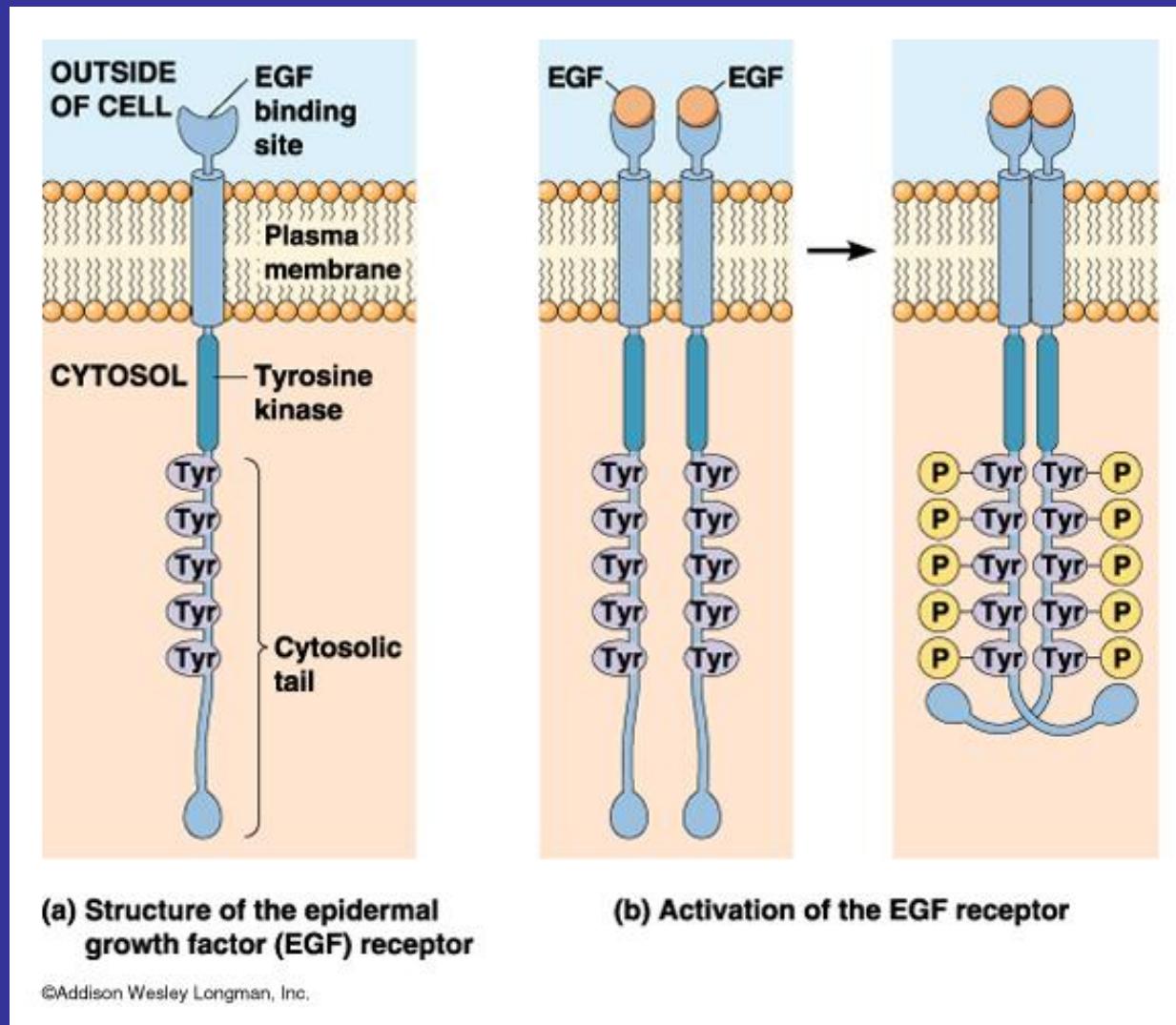
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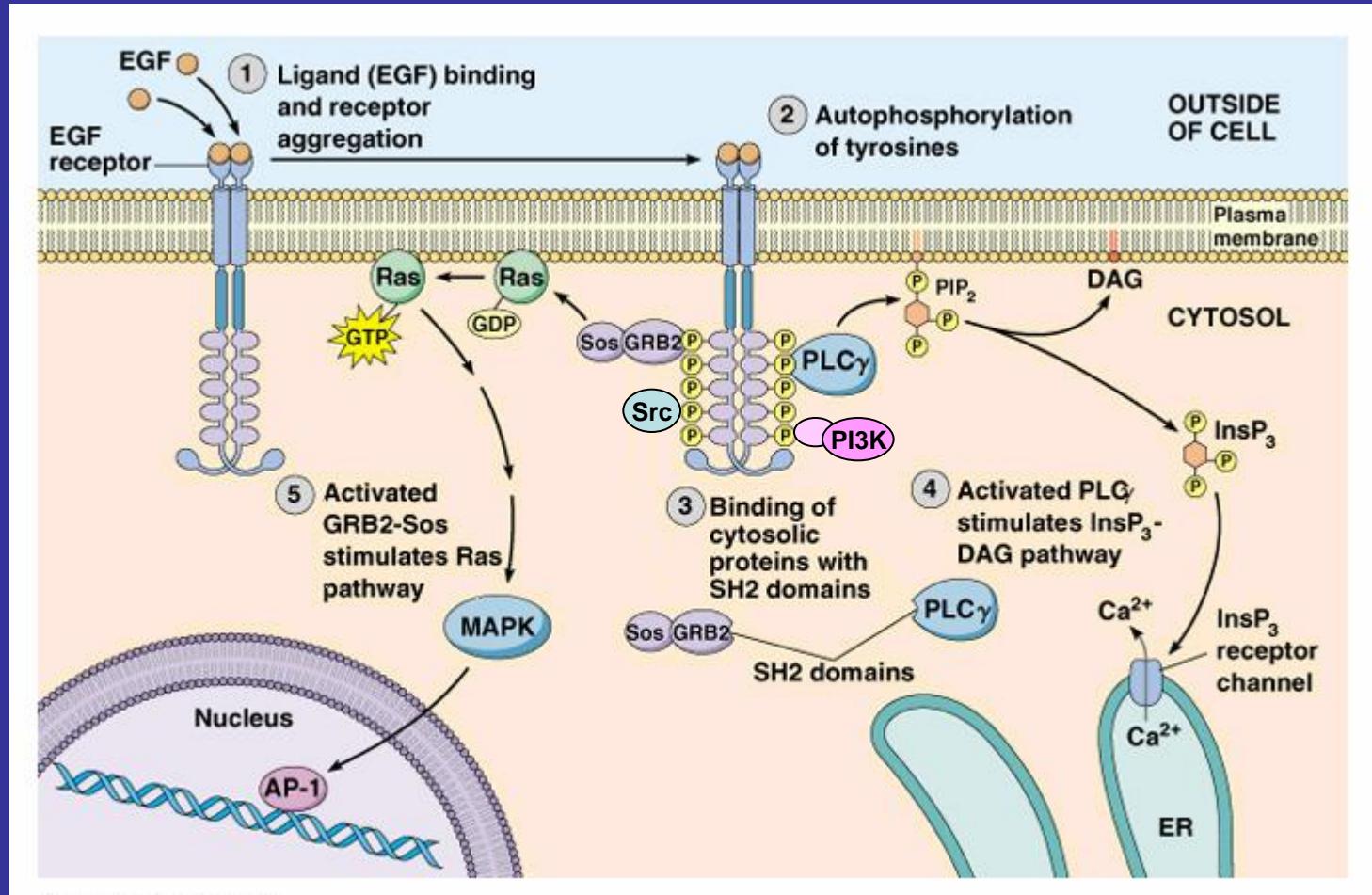
(b) Function of Ca^{2+} -calmodulin complex

G α s	\uparrow Adenilat siklaz
G α olf	RGS-PX1, Ca $^{++}$ kanalları, Src tirozin kinaz
G α T	\uparrow cGMP fosfodiesteraz
G α gust	Fosfodiesteraz
G α i	\downarrow Adenilat siklaz, \uparrow Src tirozin kinaz
G α q, G α 11,14,15,16	\uparrow Fosfolipaz C
G α 12,13	Rho aktivasyonu, β -katenin salınımı
G β γ	K $^{+}$ kanalları, \uparrow Adenilat siklaz (ACII, ACIV), Fosfolipazlar (PLC β 1-3), PI3K γ



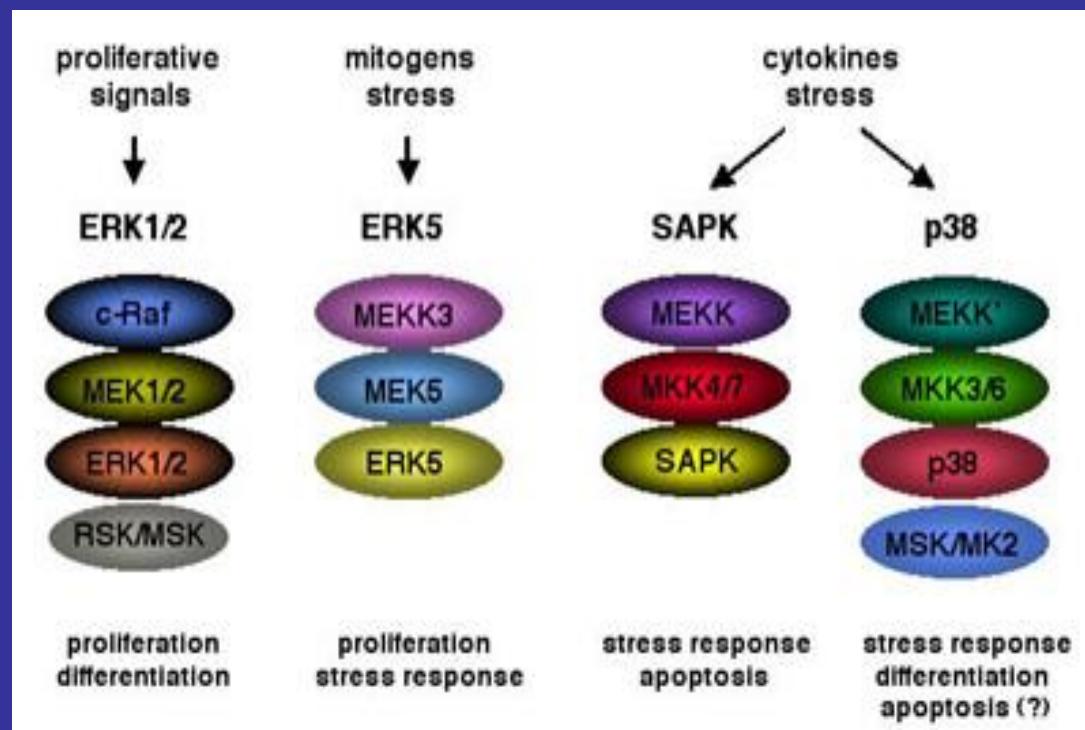
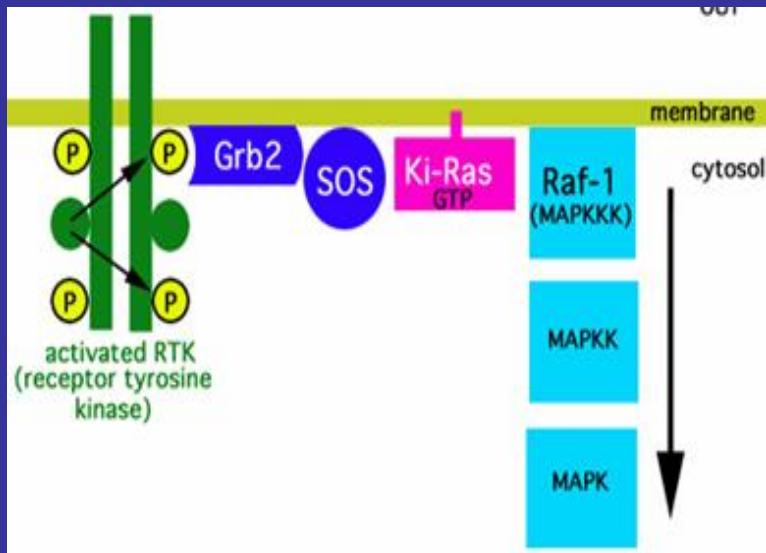
Enzimatik Aktivitesi Olan Reseptörler → RTK

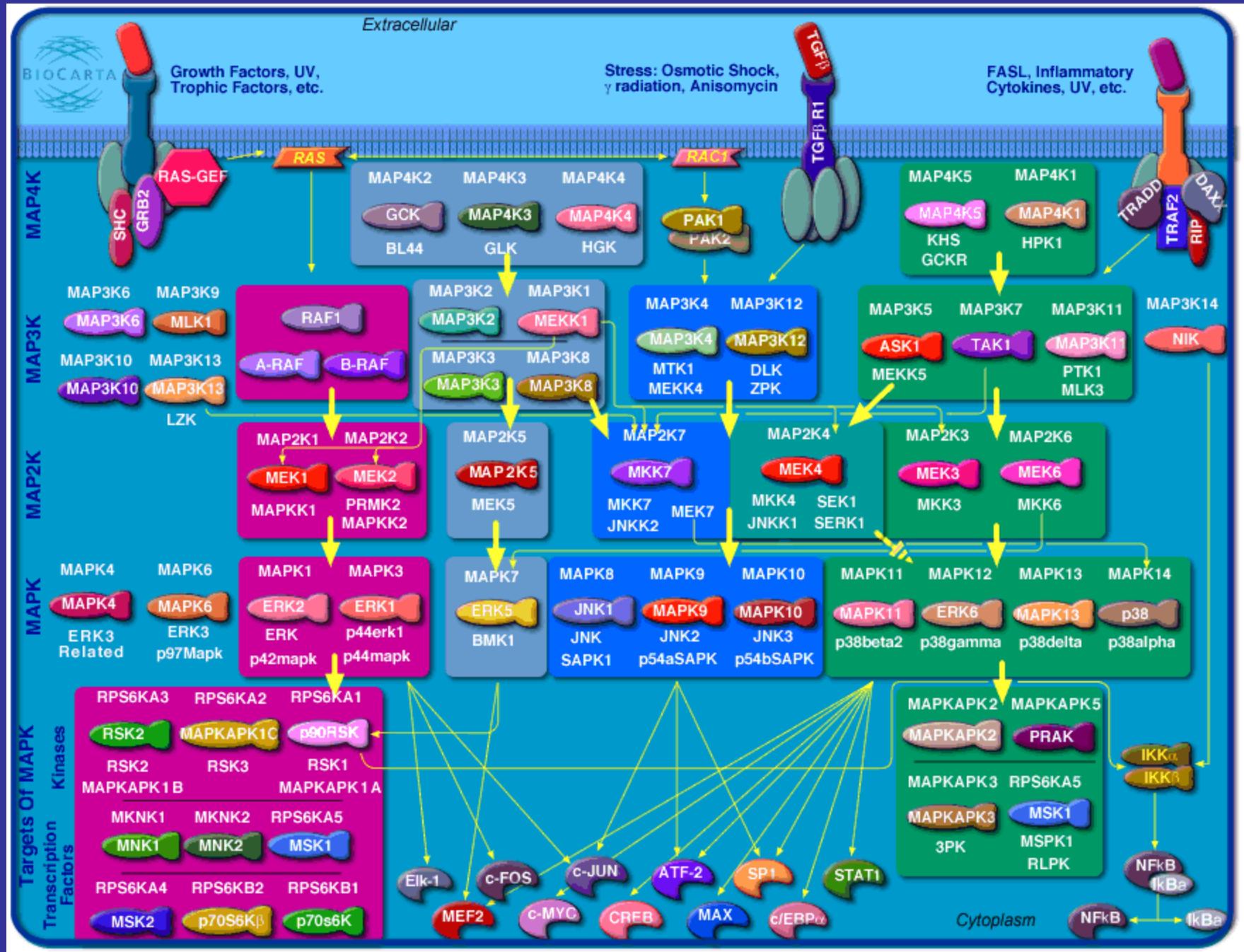




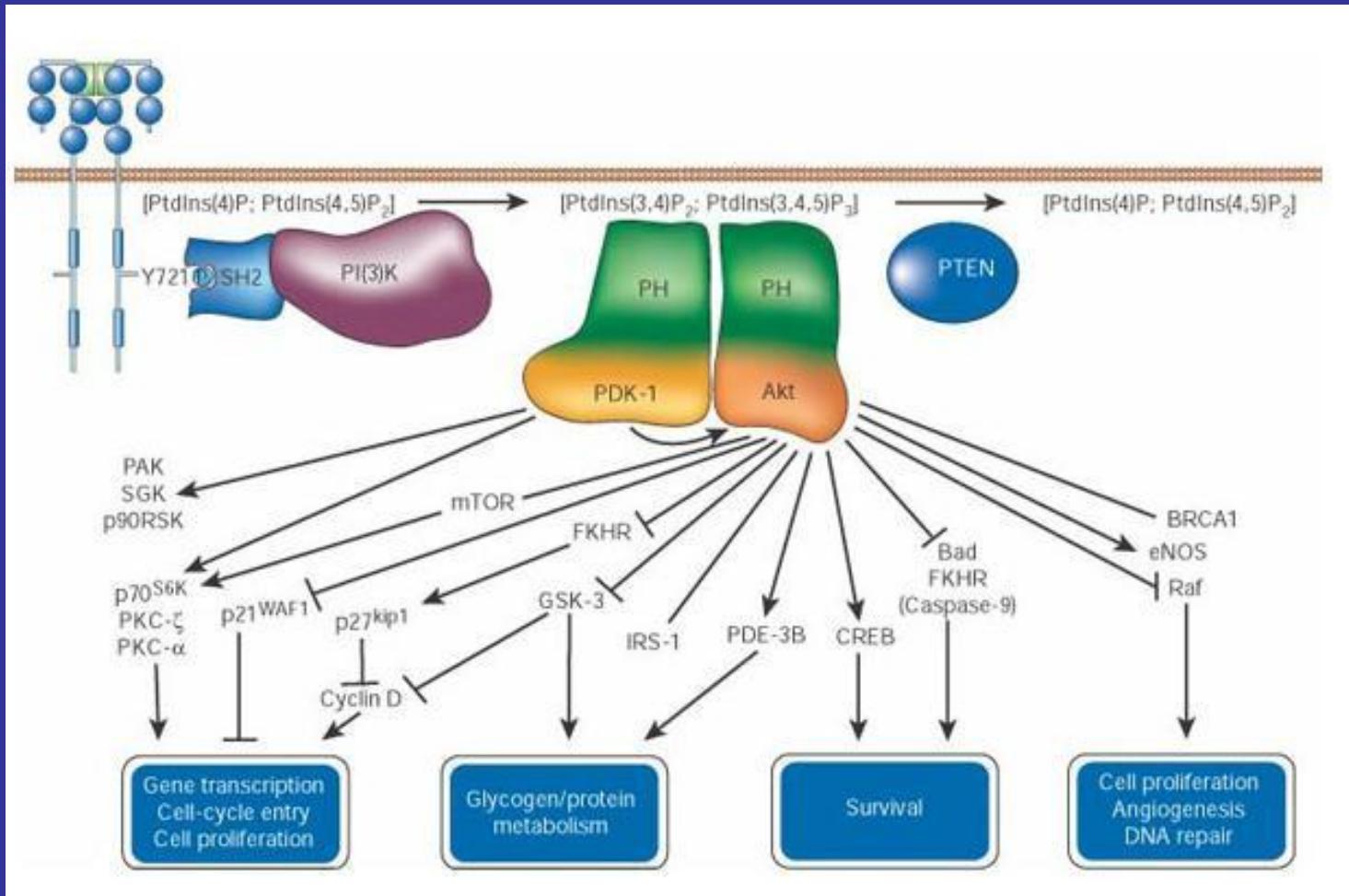
SH2 (Src homology) bölgesi içeren proteinler
GRB2-Sos-Ras, PLC γ , p55-PI3K, Src

MAP Kinaz Aktivasyon Kaskadları

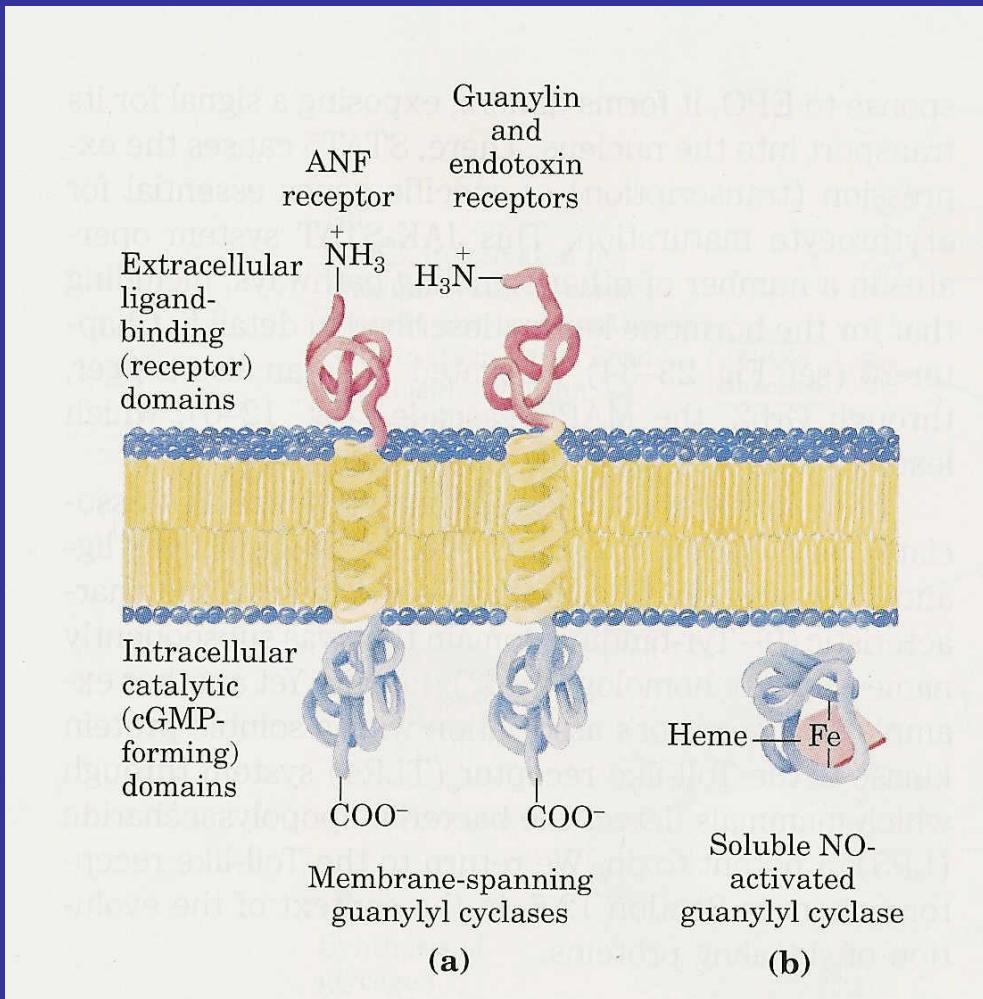




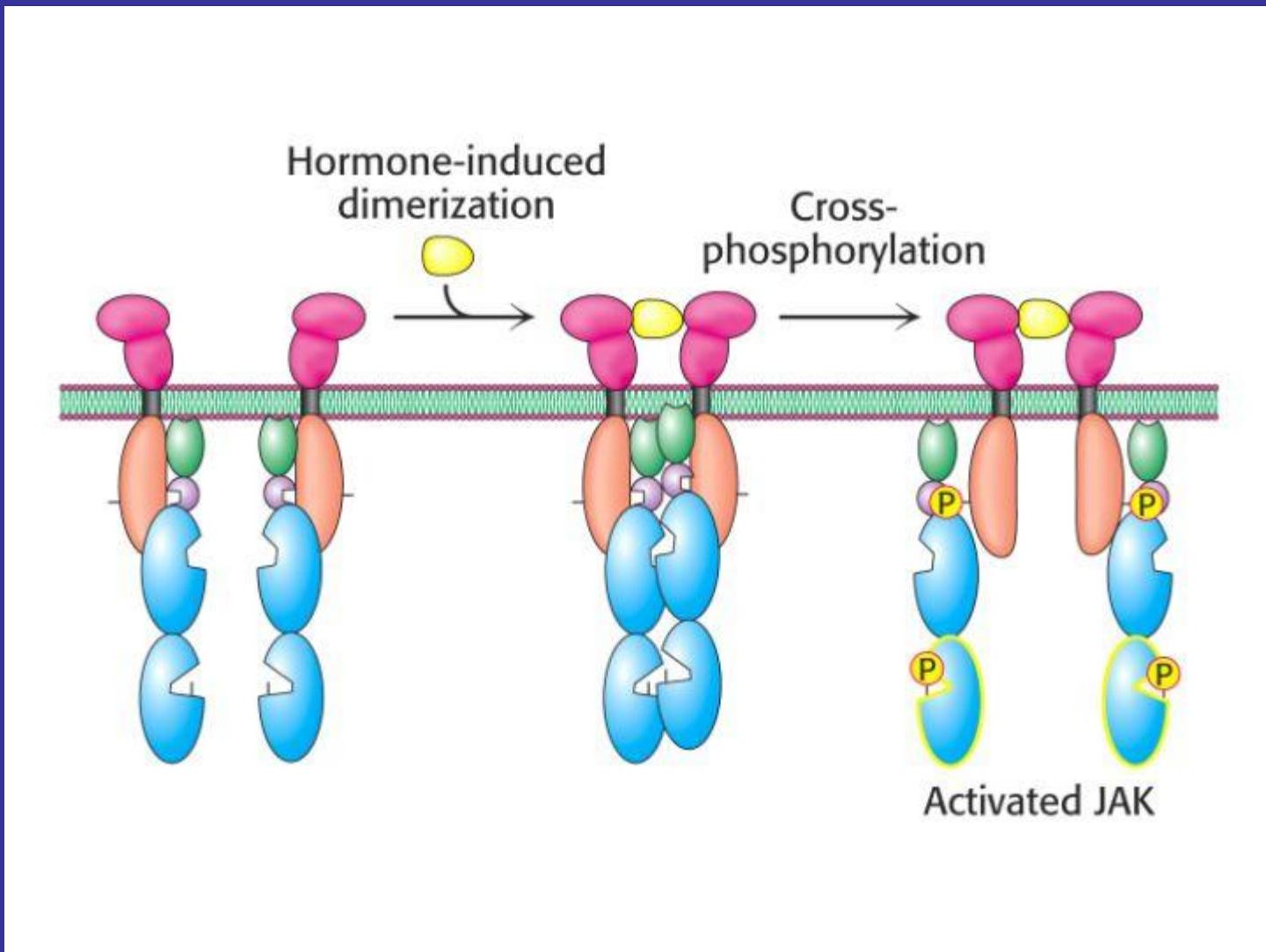
Protein Kinaz B (Akt) Aktivasyon Yolu

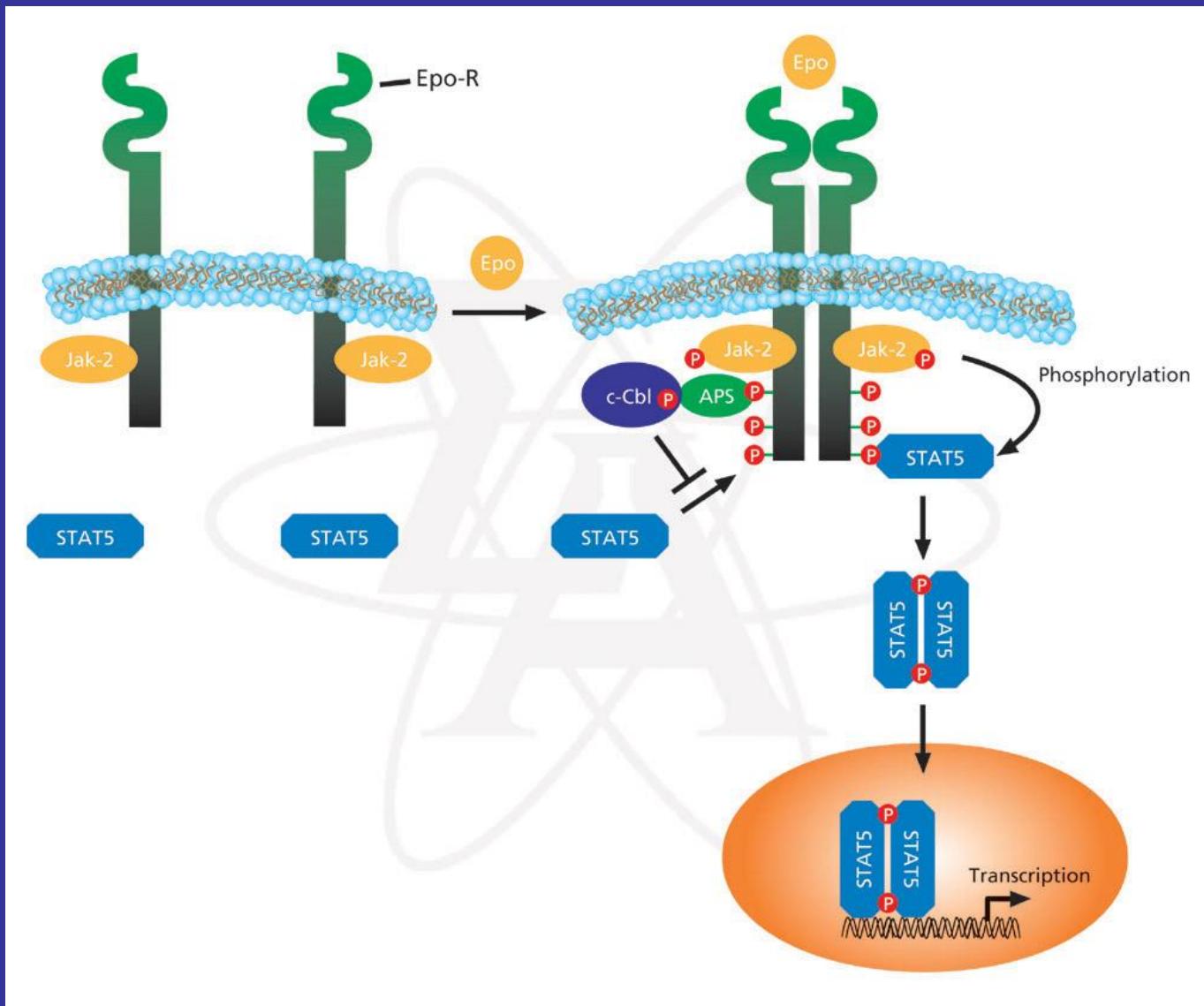


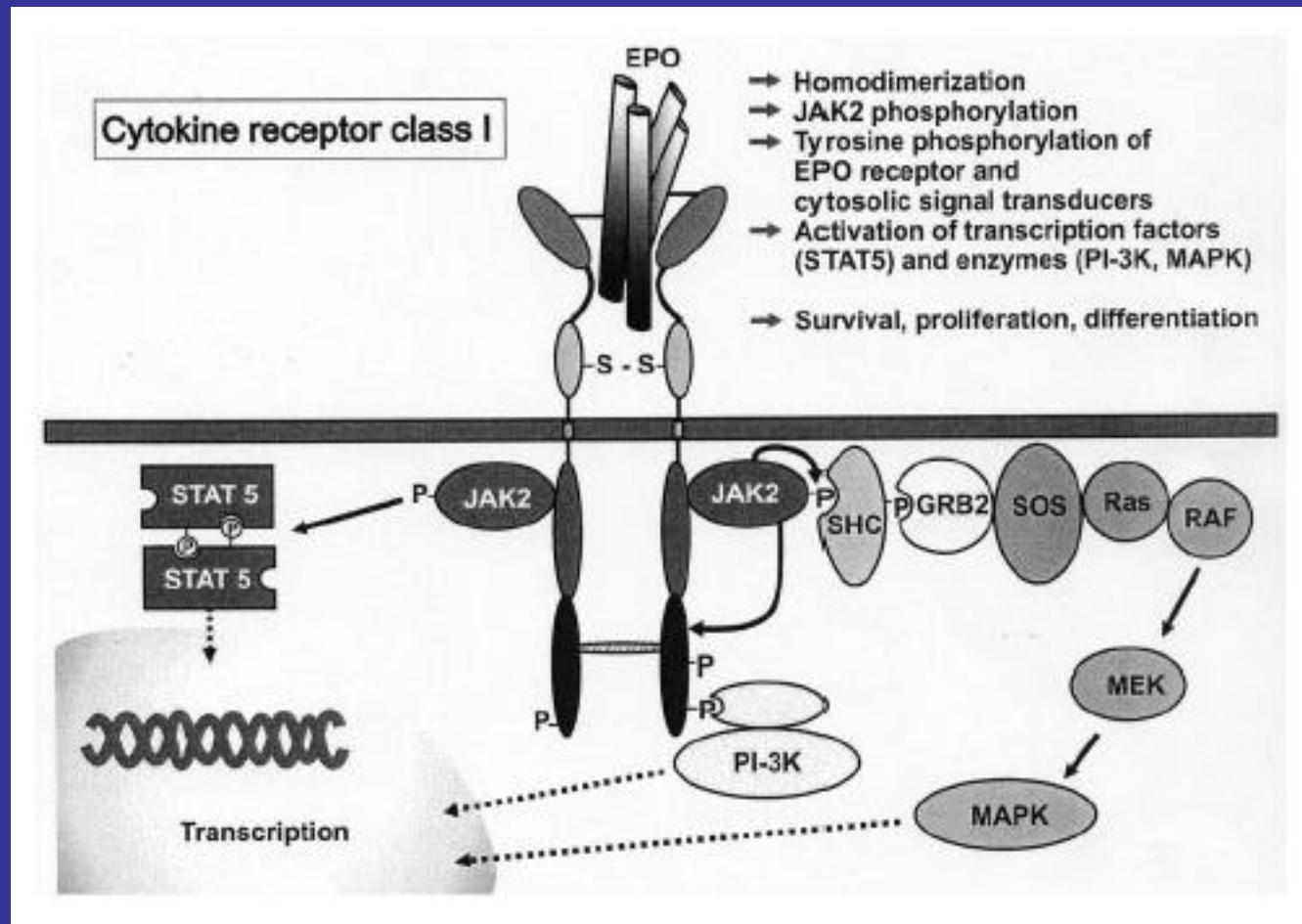
cGMP Oluşturan Reseptör Enzimler



Sitoplazmadaki Enzimleri Aktive Eden Reseptörler







Sinyalin Sonlandırılması

- Reseptör düzeyinde inaktivasyon
 - Reseptör fosforilasyonu
 - Reseptörün endositozla hücre içine alınıp yıkılması
- Efektörler düzeyinde inaktivasyon
 - Efektörlerin defosforilasyonu

Hücre tipleri	200
Genler	~ 25000
Alternatif “splicing” yapılan genler	%40-60
Protein başına ortalama translasyon sonrası değişiklik	2,5
Transkripsiyon faktörü genleri	1850
Protein kinaz genleri	518
Protein fosfataz genleri	150
Reseptör genleri	1543

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