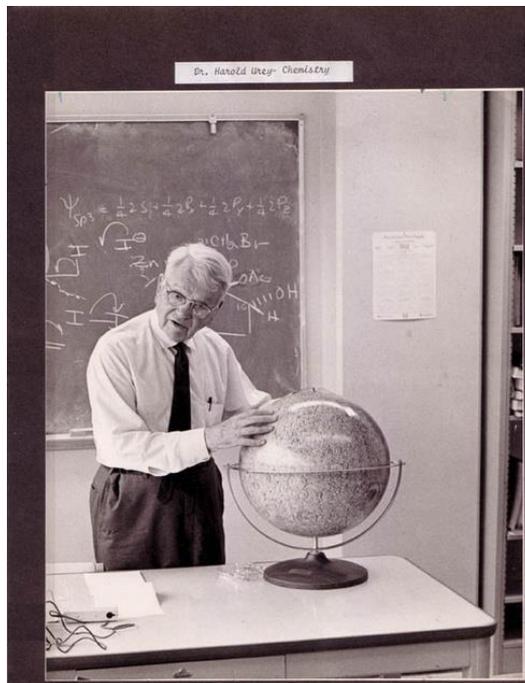
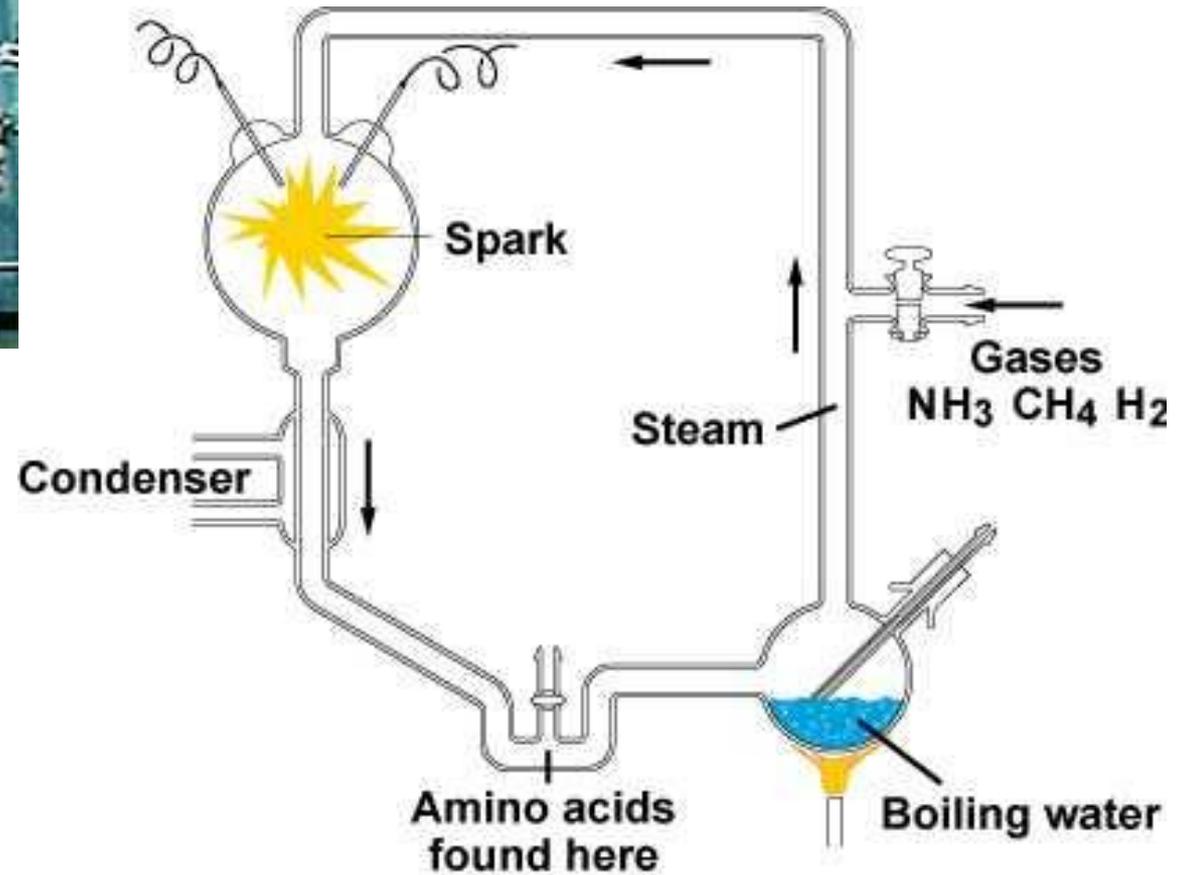
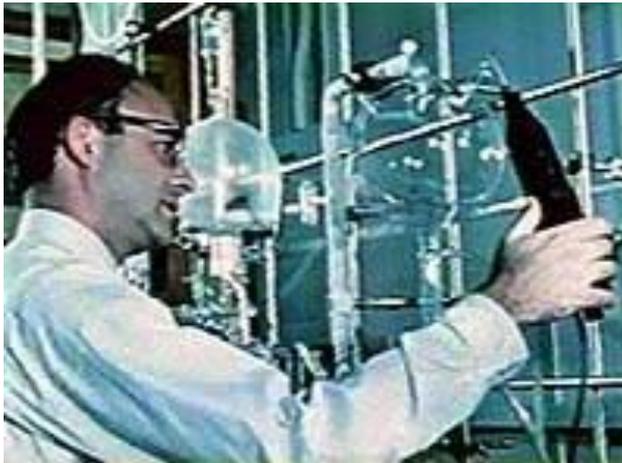




# SINALIZAÇÃO CELULAR

Dra. Juliana Fraga Vasconcelos

Biofunção I

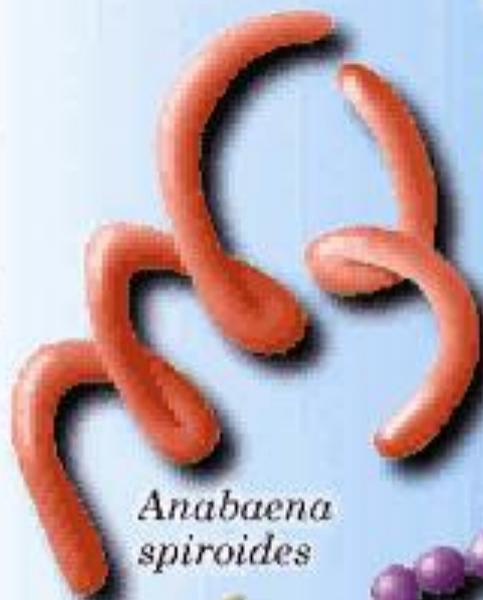




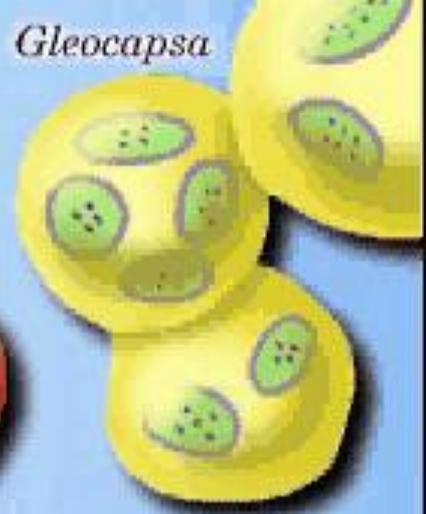
*Methanospirillum hungatei*



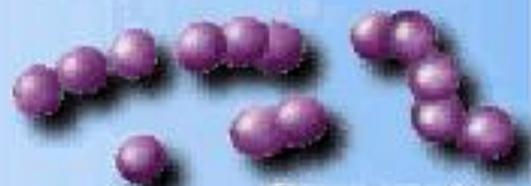
*Methanobacterium thermoautotrophicum*



*Anabaena spiroides*



*Gleocapsa*



Gram-positive

**Archaeobacteria**



*Thermoacidophiles*



*Methanobacterium ruminantium*

*Methanogenium thermophilum*



*Methanospirillum barkeri*



Gram-negative

**Eubacteria**



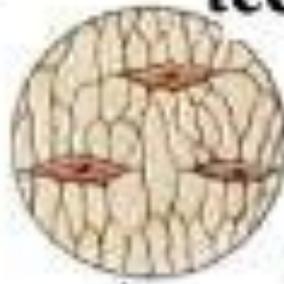
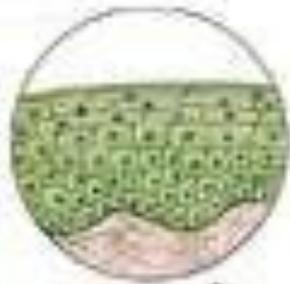
Gliding



**epitélio estratificado**

**tecido ósseo**

**tecido conjuntivo**



**tecido nervoso**



**tecido germinativo (testículo)**



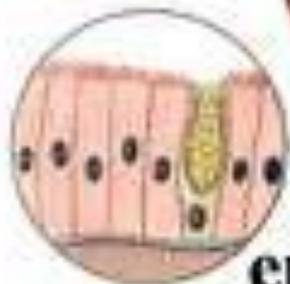
**tecido sanguíneo**



**músculo estriado**



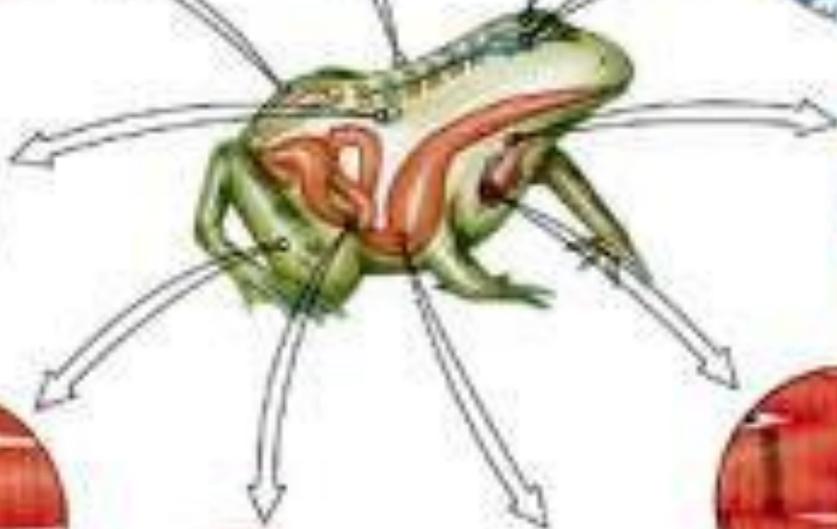
**músculo liso**

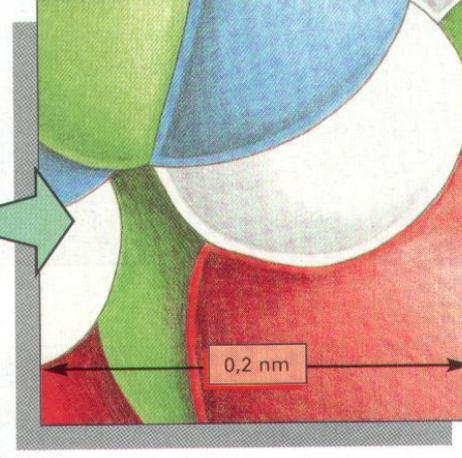
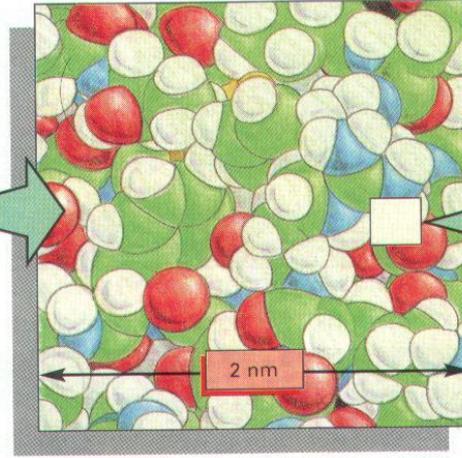
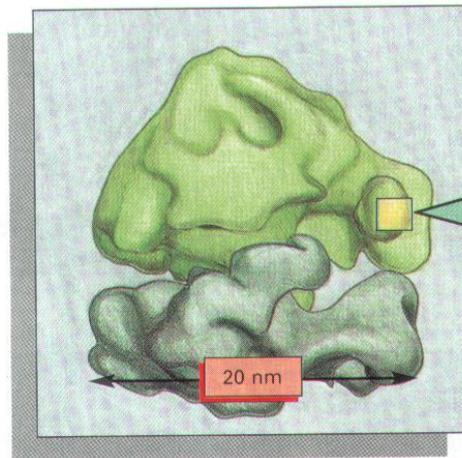
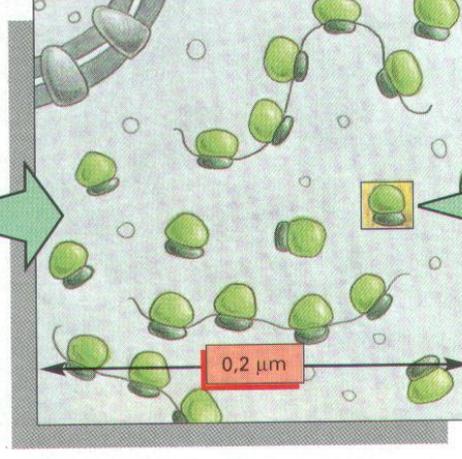
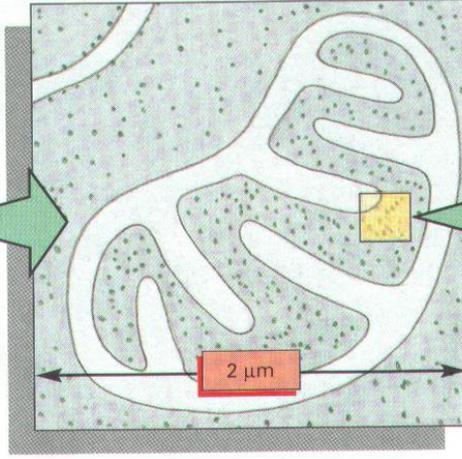
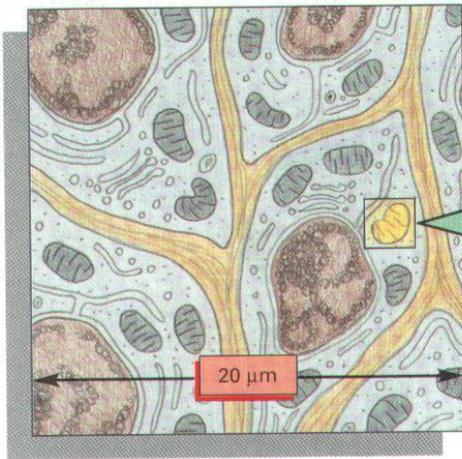
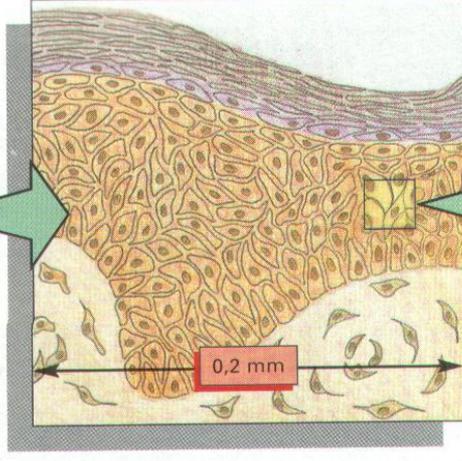
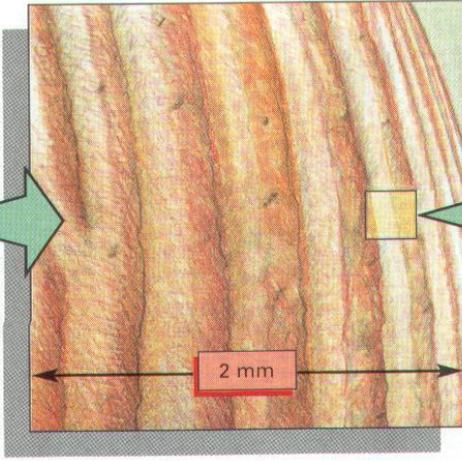
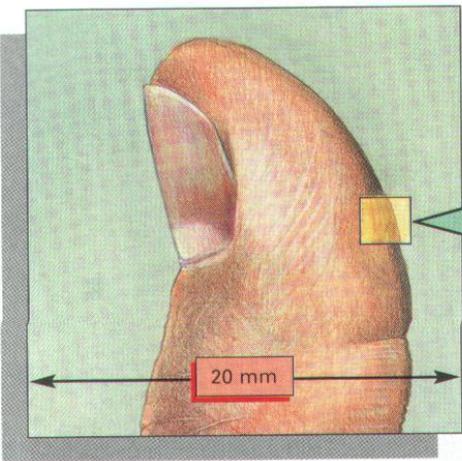


**epitélio prismático**



**músculo cardíaco**







**A sinalização inter- e intracelular foi a base que permitiu às diferentes células de um mesmo organismo comunicarem-se, integrando assim funções e coordenando eventos**

# SUMÁRIO

- Caracterização da membrana plasmática
- Vias de sinalização
- Moléculas sinalizadoras
- Classes de receptores
- Segundos mensageiros
- Transdução do sinal

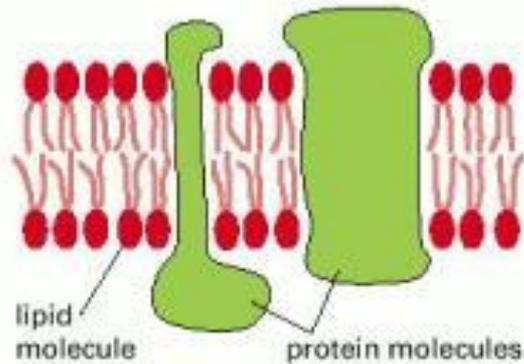
# Membrana Plasmática



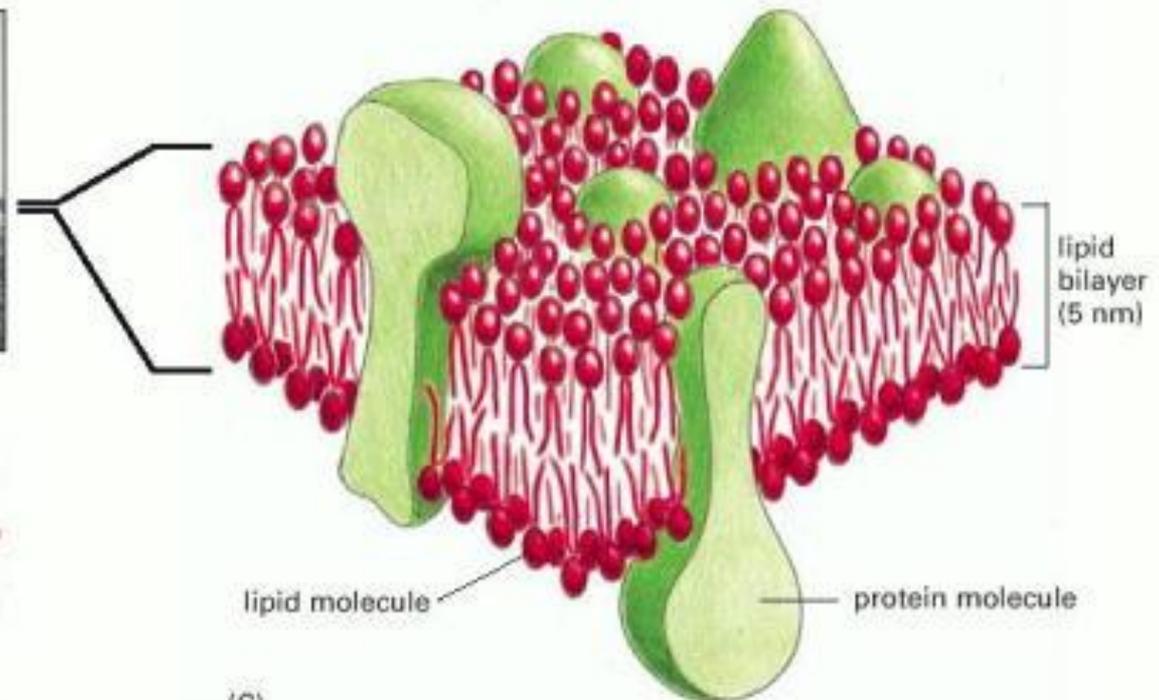
1. Compartimentalização
2. Suporte para atividades bioquímicas
3. Barreira de permeabilidade seletiva
4. Comunicação celular



(A)

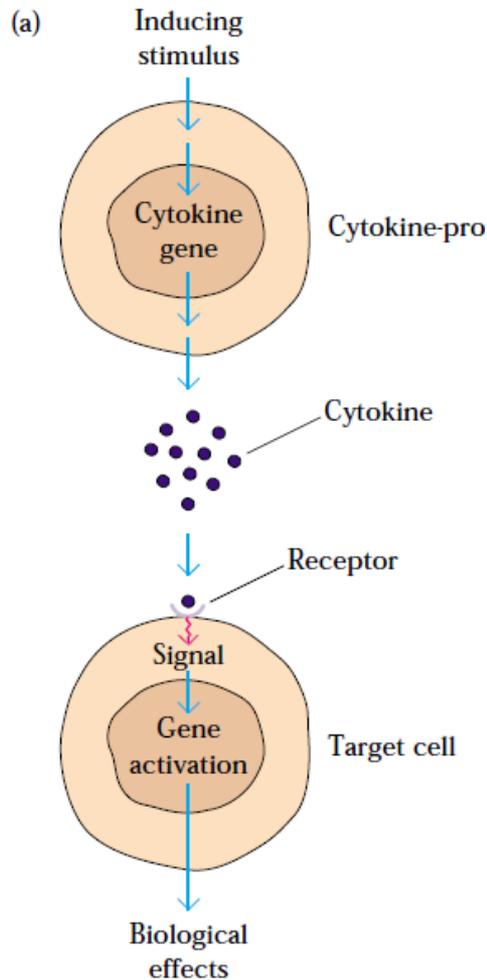


(B)

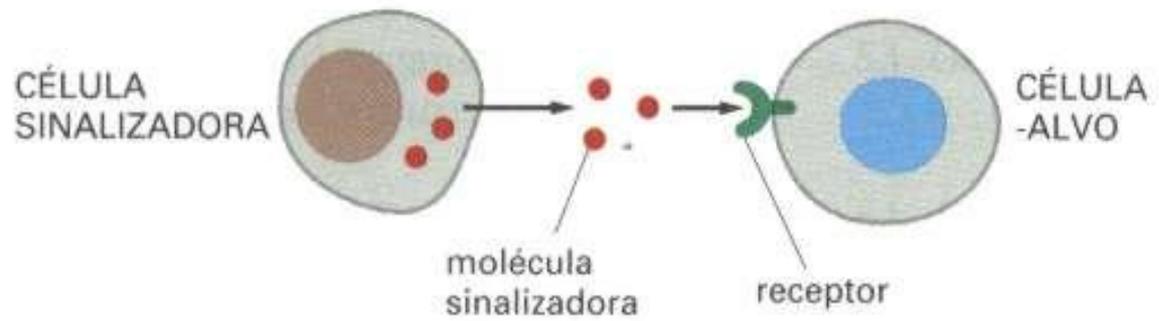


(C)

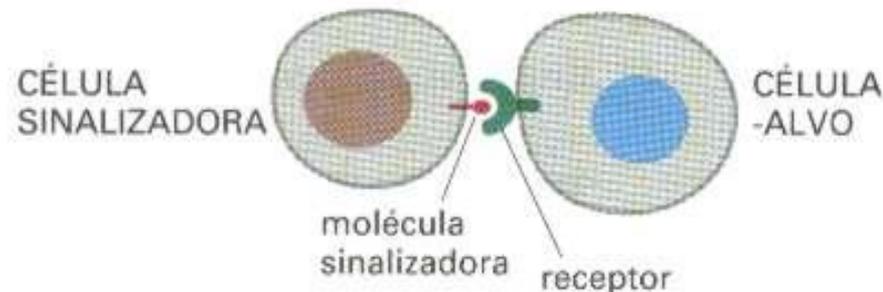
## Moléculas sinalizadoras extracelulares são reconhecidas por receptores específicos



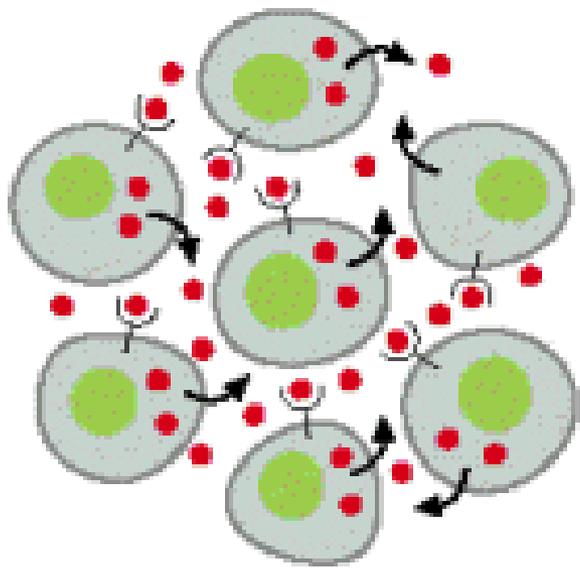
### SINALIZAÇÃO POR MOLÉCULAS SECRETADAS



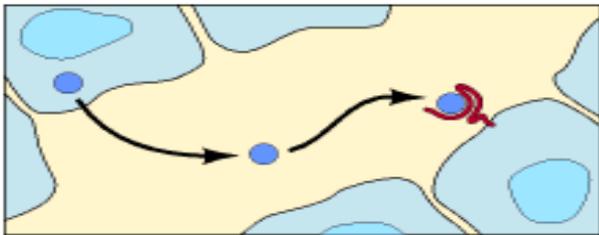
### SINALIZAÇÃO POR PLASMA DE MOLÉCULAS LIGADAS À MEMBRANA



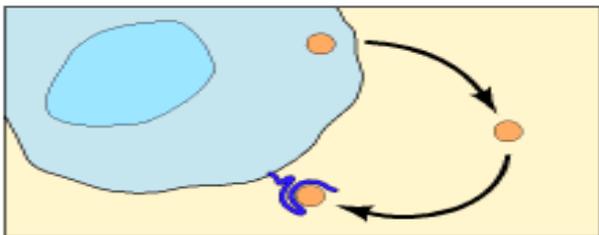
# Princípios gerais da sinalização



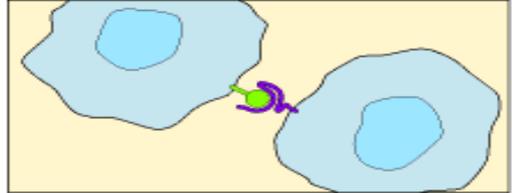
(B) Paracrine signaling



(C) Autocrine signaling

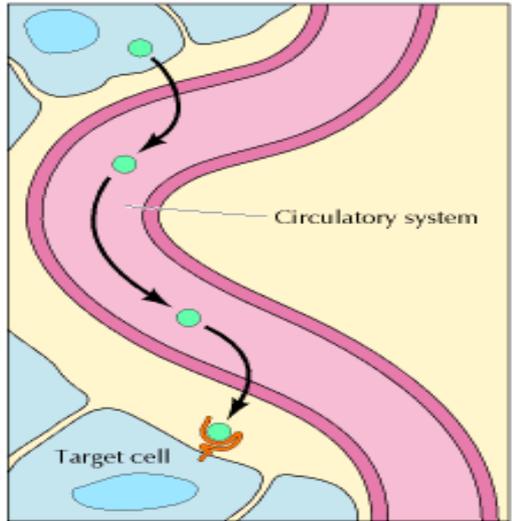


Direct Cell-Cell Signaling

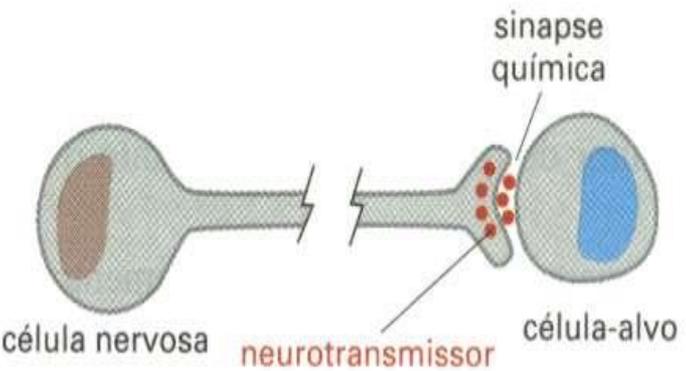


Signaling by Secreted Molecules

(A) Endocrine signaling

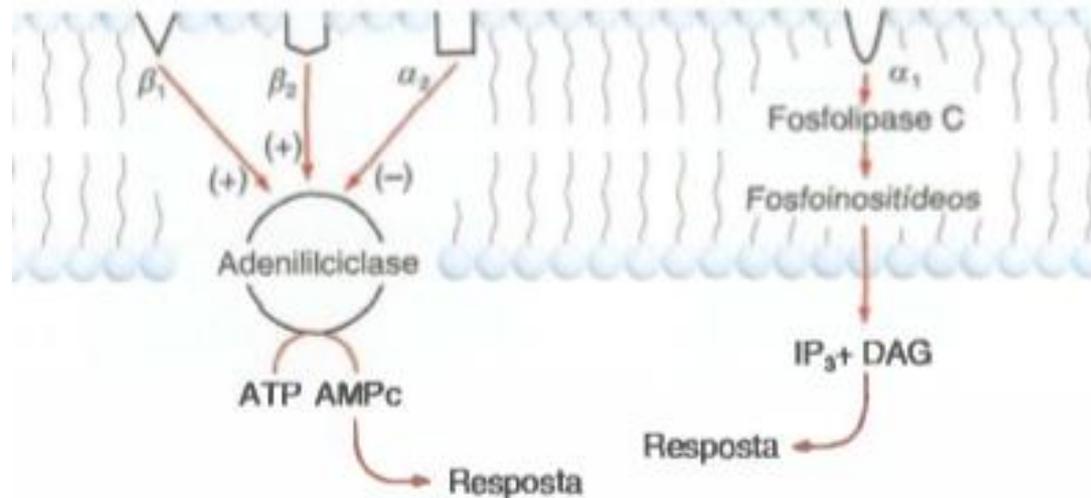
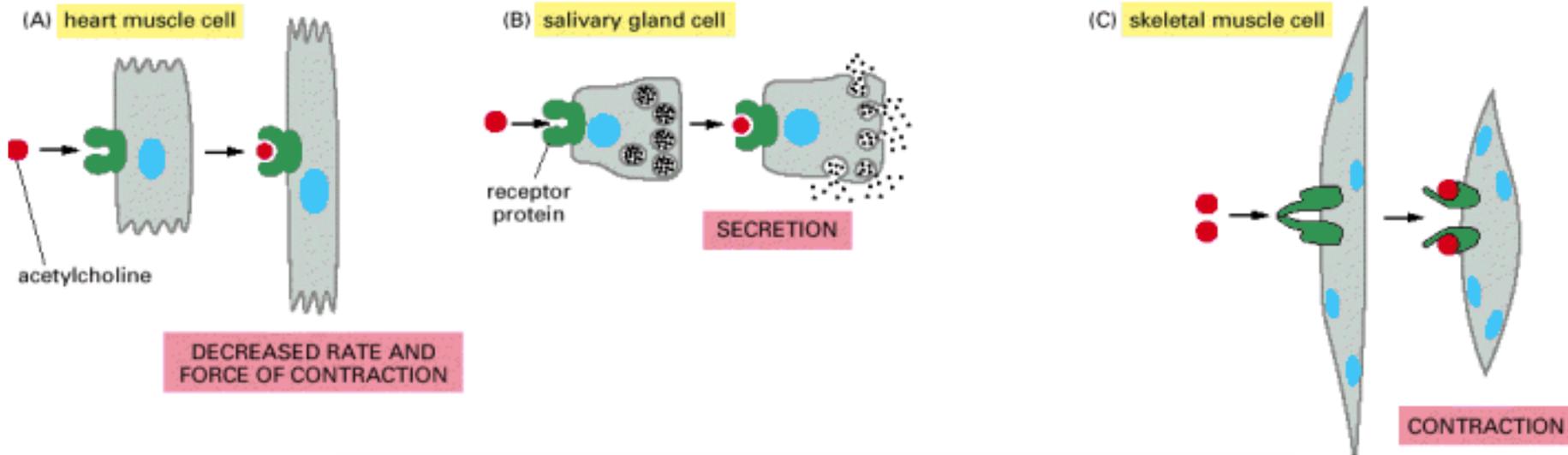


(B) SINÁPTICA

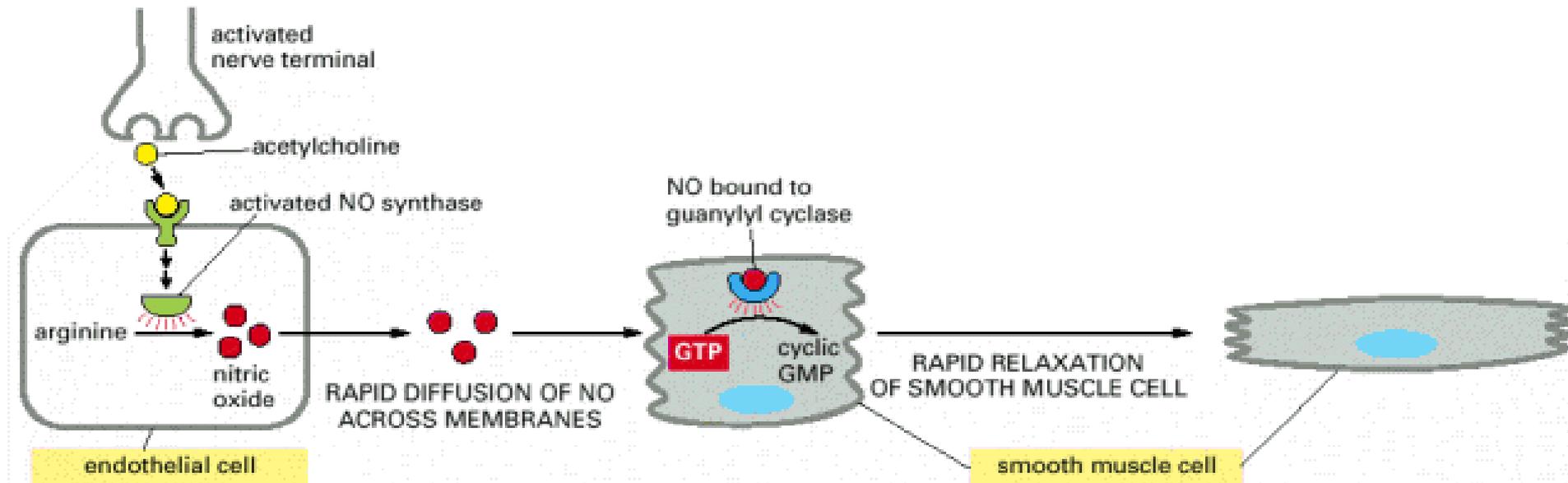


1. **Hormônios: adrenalina, cortisol, estradiol, insulina, testoterona, tiroxina...**
2. Mediadores locais: fator de crescimento da epiderme (EGF), fator de crescimento de plaquetas (PDGF), fator de crescimento de nervo (NGF), óxido nítrico (NO).
3. Neurotransmissores: acetilcolina e ácido  $\gamma$  – aminobutírico.
4. Moléculas de sinalização dependente de contato: Delta.

# Resposta depende da célula-alvo



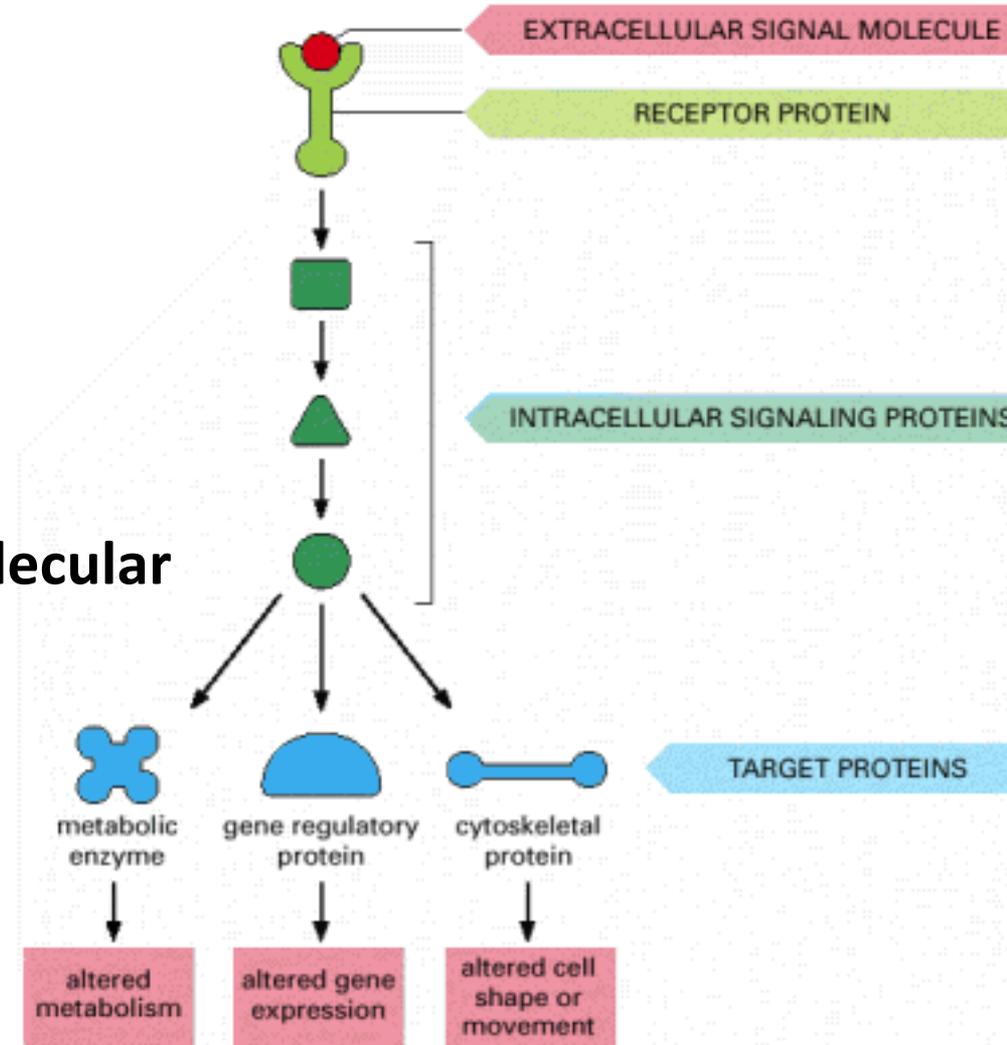
# Sinalização direta



# Rotas de sinalização



- **Transferência física**
- **Transformação em forma molecular**
- **Amplificação**
- **Distribuição**
- **Modulação**



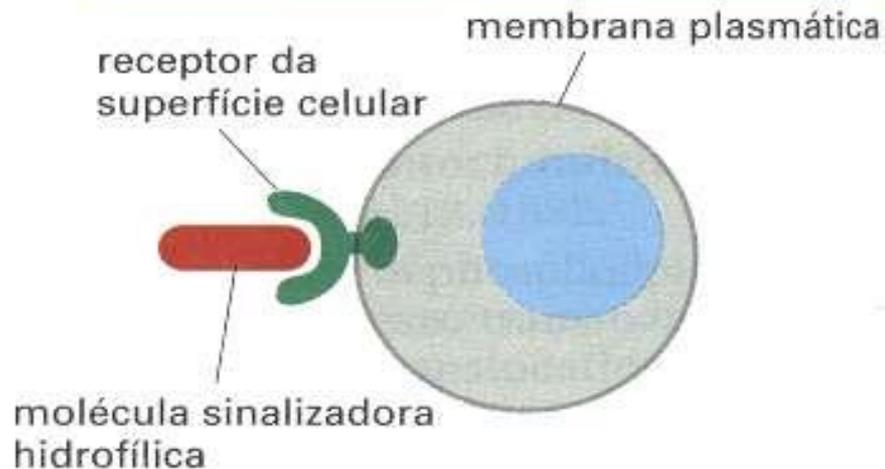
# Classes de Receptor



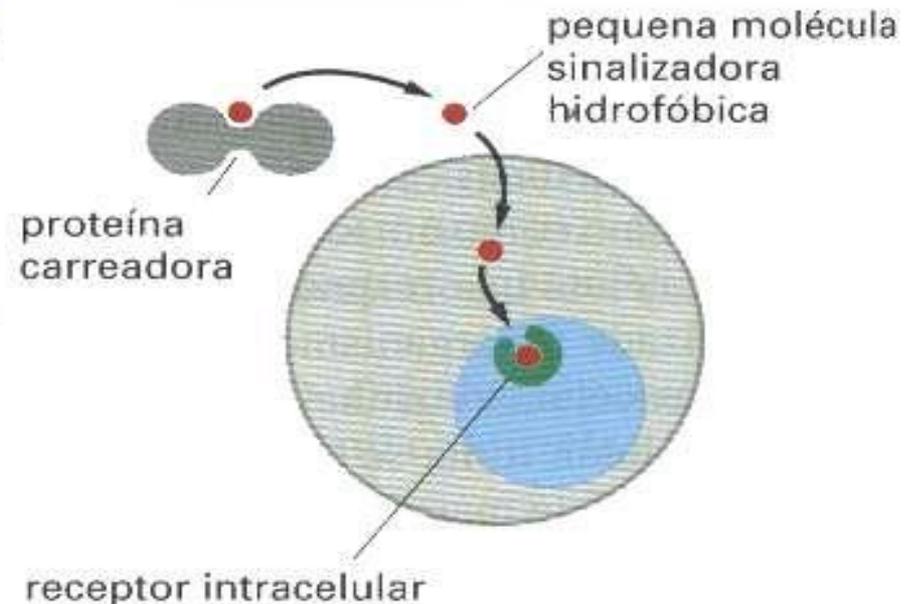
**BAHIANA**  
ESCOLA DE MEDICINA E SAÚDE PÚBLICA

1. Receptor intracelular
2. Receptor de membrana
  - a. associado a canal iônico
  - b. ativa proteína G
  - c. com atividade catalítica

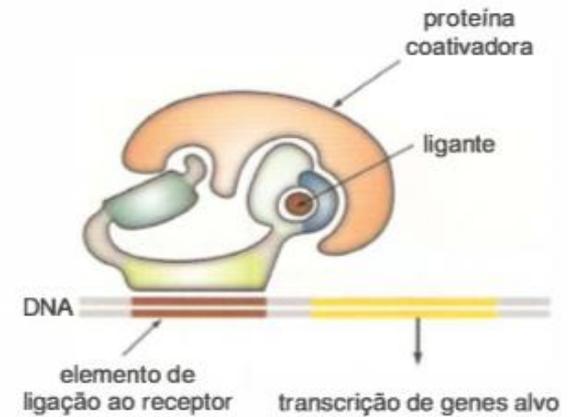
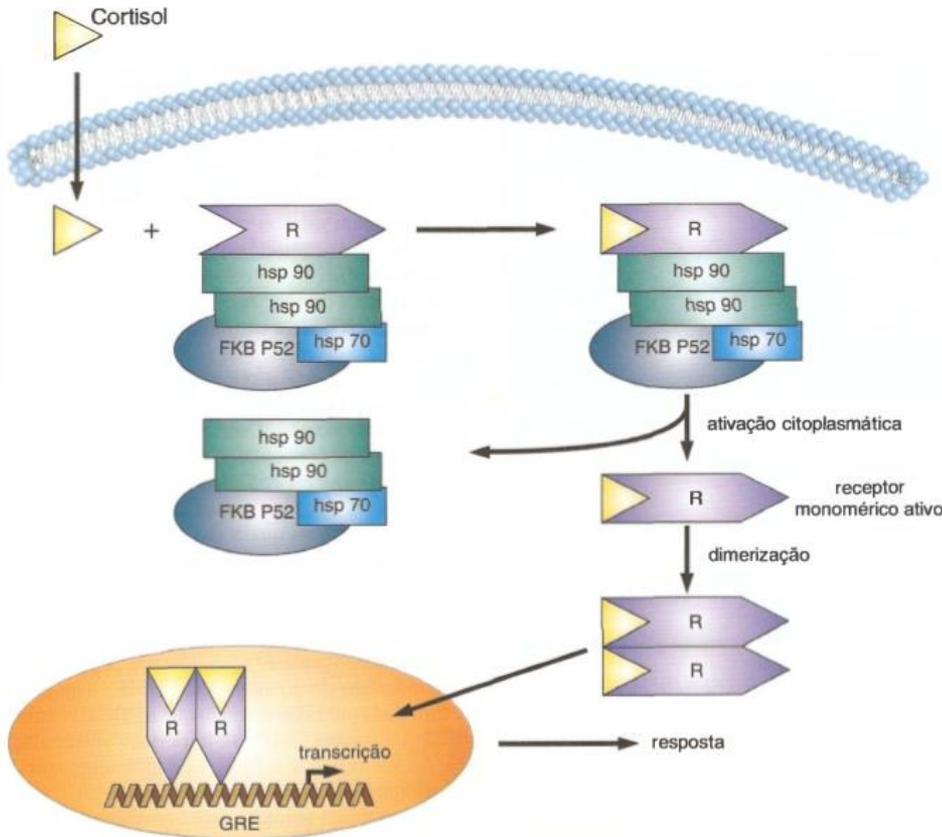
## RECEPTORES DE SUPERFÍCIE CELULAR

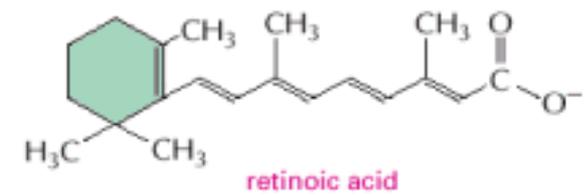
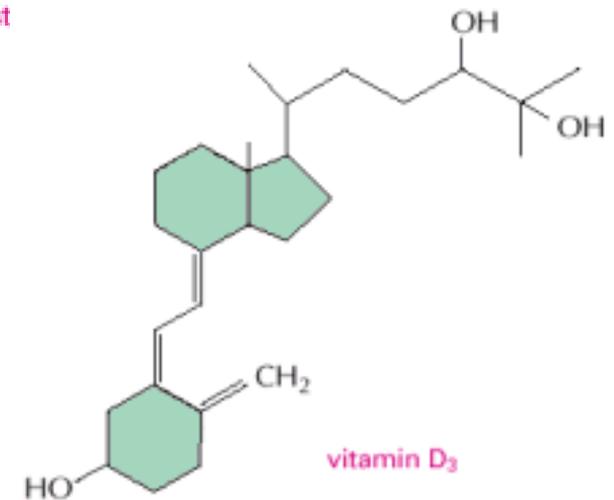
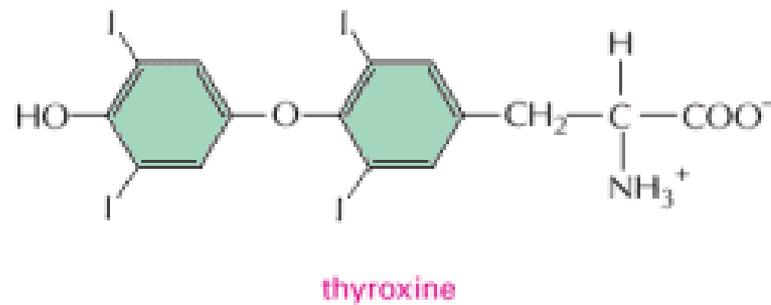
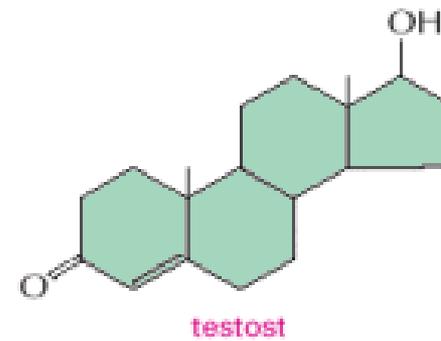
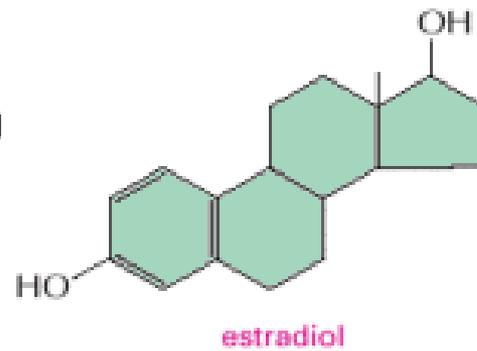
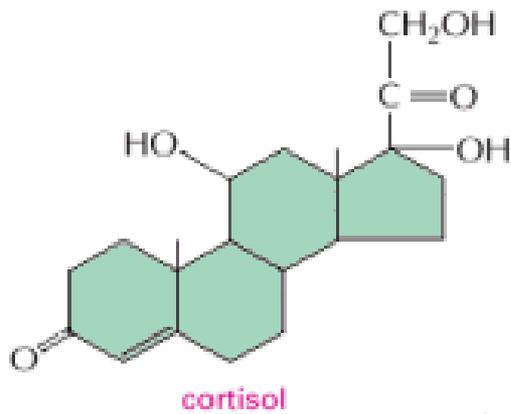


## RECEPTORES INTRACELULARES



# Receptores intracelulares

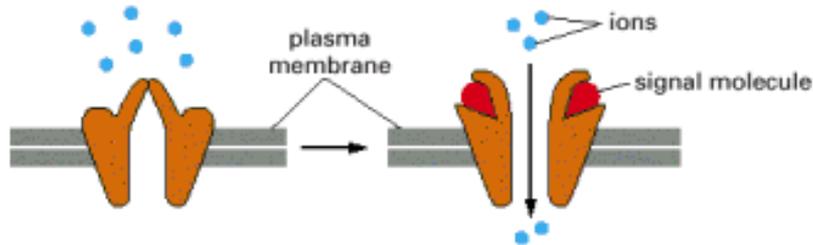




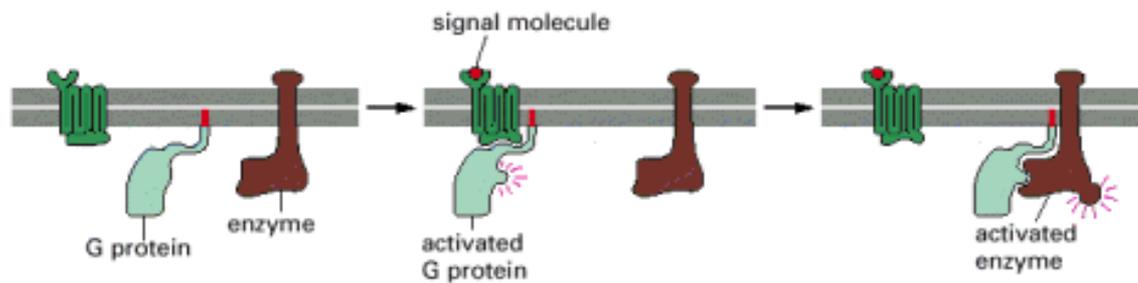
# Receptores de membrana



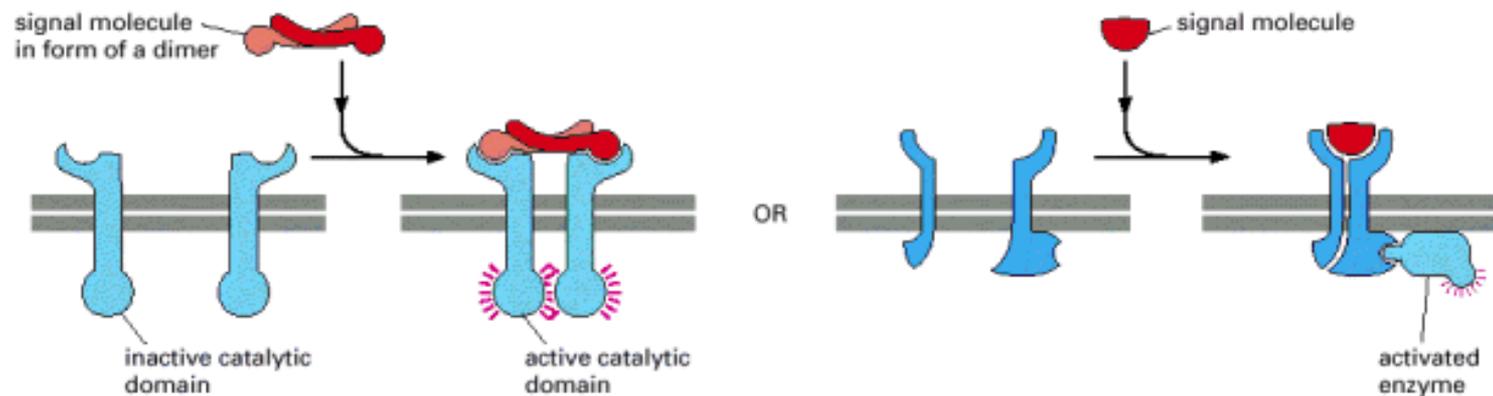
## (A) ION-CHANNEL-LINKED RECEPTORS



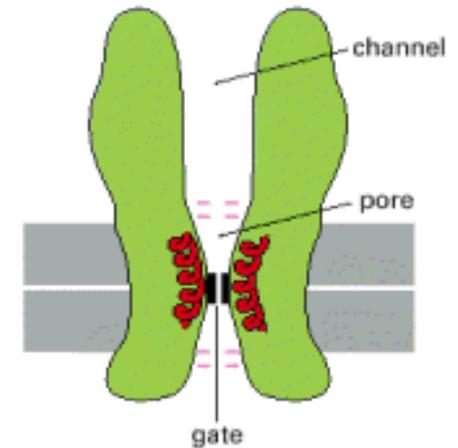
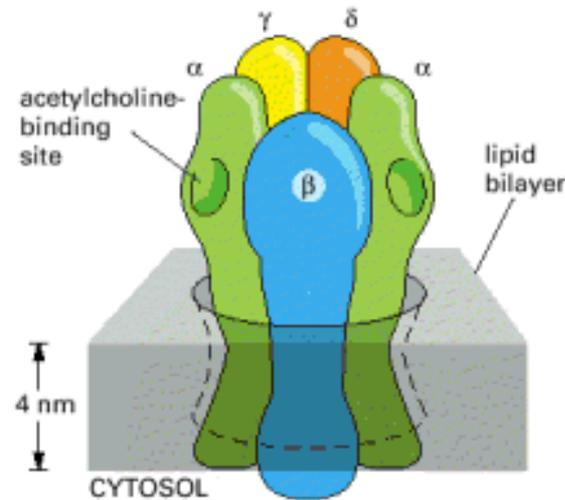
## (B) G-PROTEIN-LINKED RECEPTORS



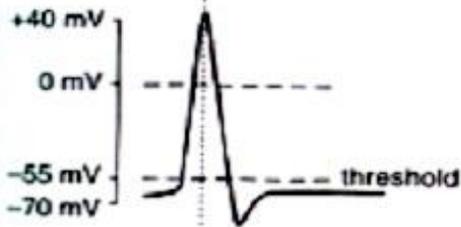
## (C) ENZYME-LINKED RECEPTORS



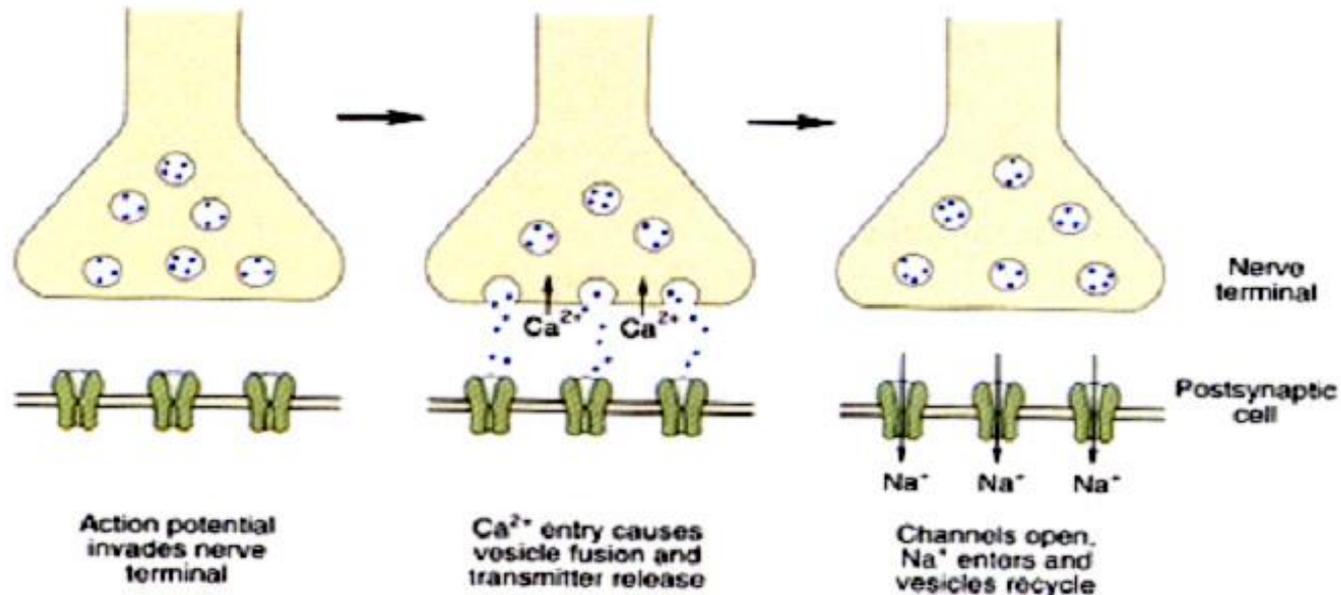
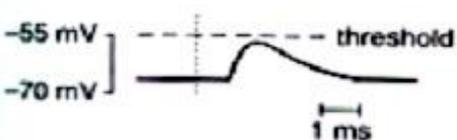
# a. receptores associados a canais iônicos

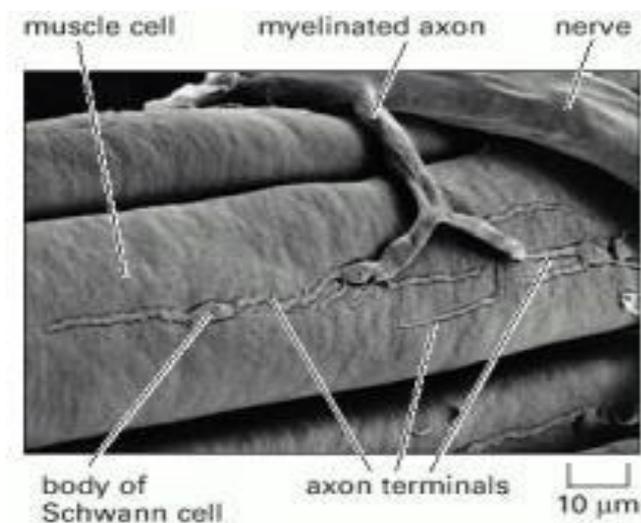
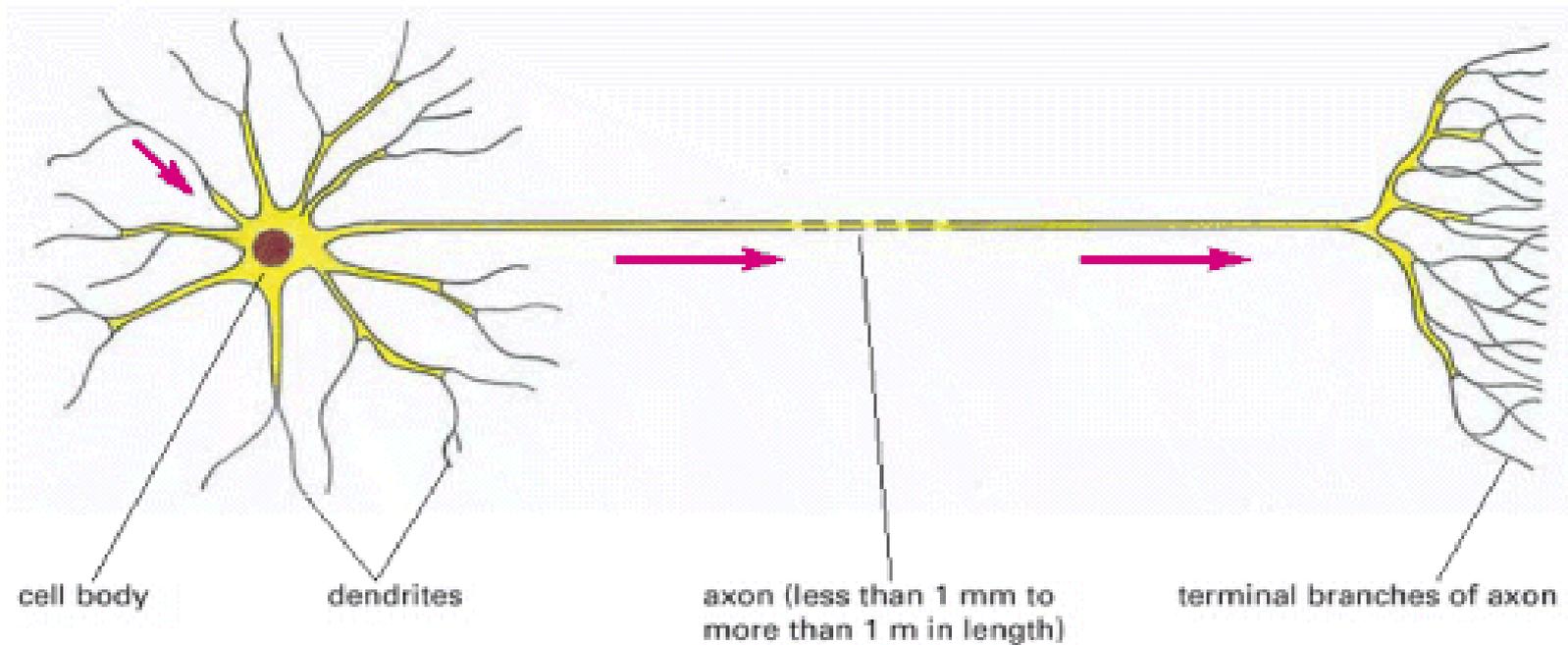


Presynaptic action potential



Excitatory postsynaptic potential





## Junção neuromuscular em rã

- Algumas famílias de canais iônicos

FAMILY*	REPRESENTATIVE SUBFAMILIES
Voltage-gated cation channels	voltage-gated Na <sup>+</sup> channels voltage-gated K <sup>+</sup> channels (including delayed and early) voltage-gated Ca <sup>2+</sup> channels
Transmitter-gated ion channels	acetylcholine-gated cation channels
	glutamate-gated Ca <sup>2+</sup> channels
	serotonin-gated cation channels
	GABA-gated Cl <sup>-</sup> channels
	glycine-gated Cl <sup>-</sup> channels

} excitatory

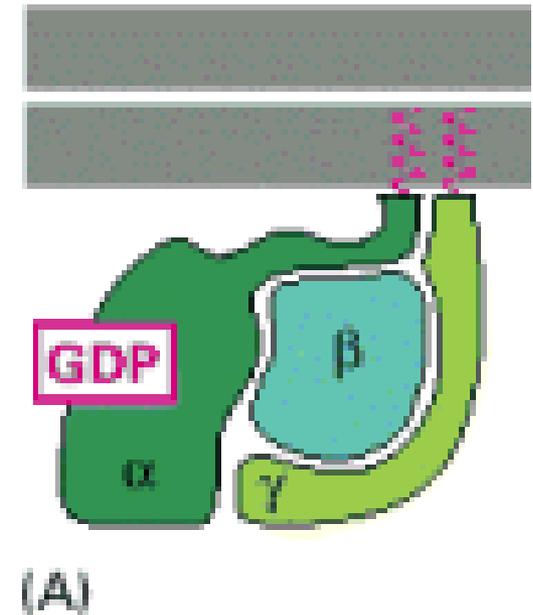
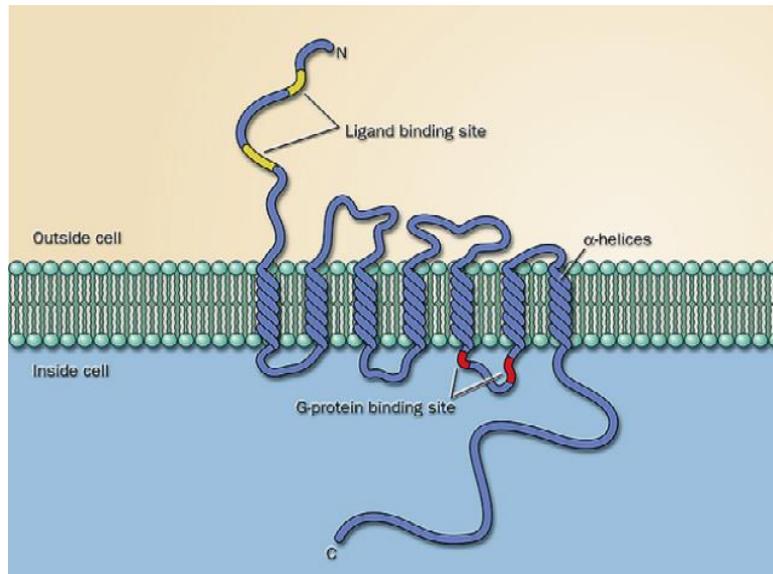
} inhibitory

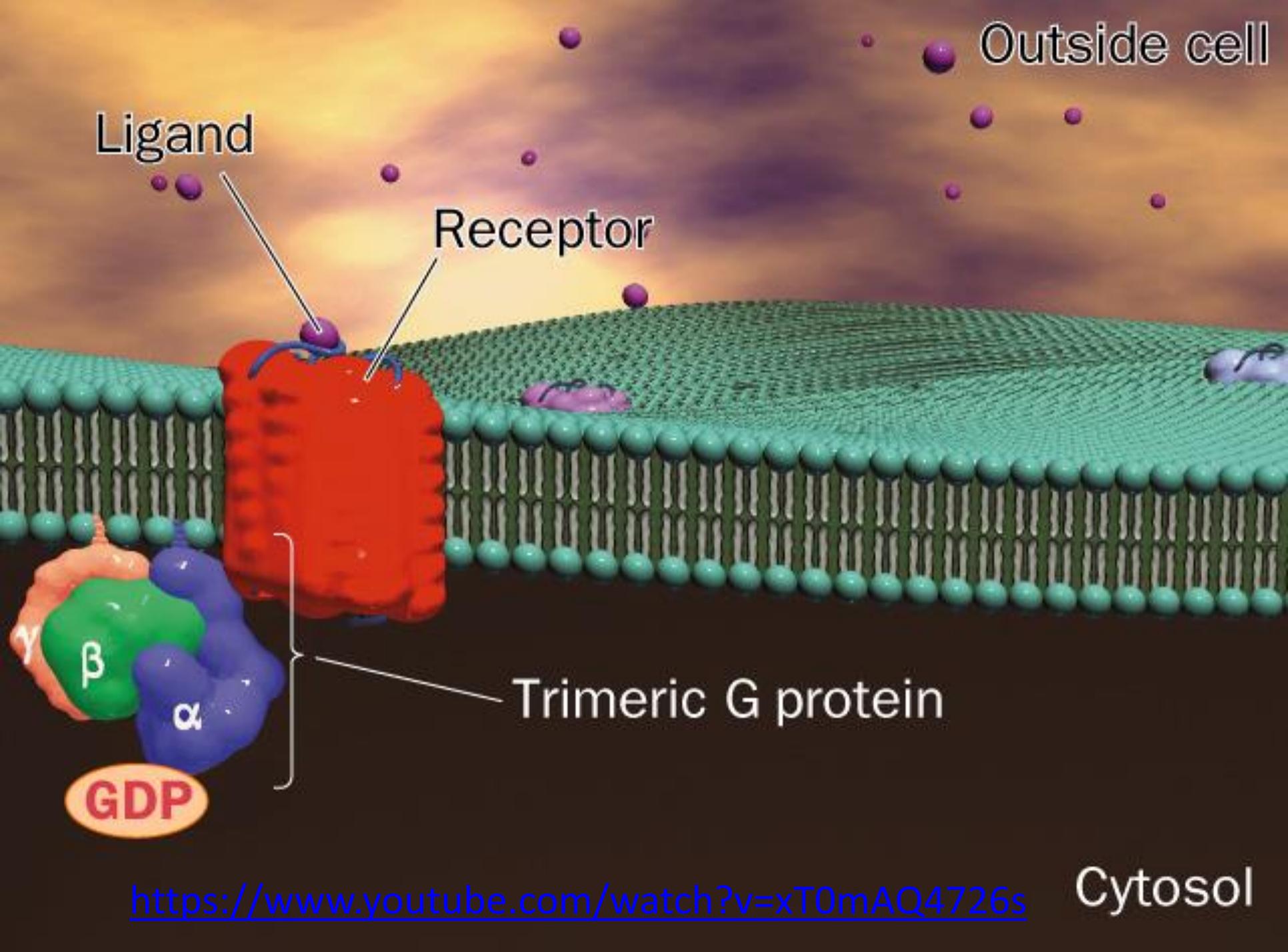
\*The members of a family are similar in amino acid sequence and are therefore thought to have derived from a common ancestor; within subfamilies, the resemblances are usually even closer.

## b. receptores acoplados a proteína G

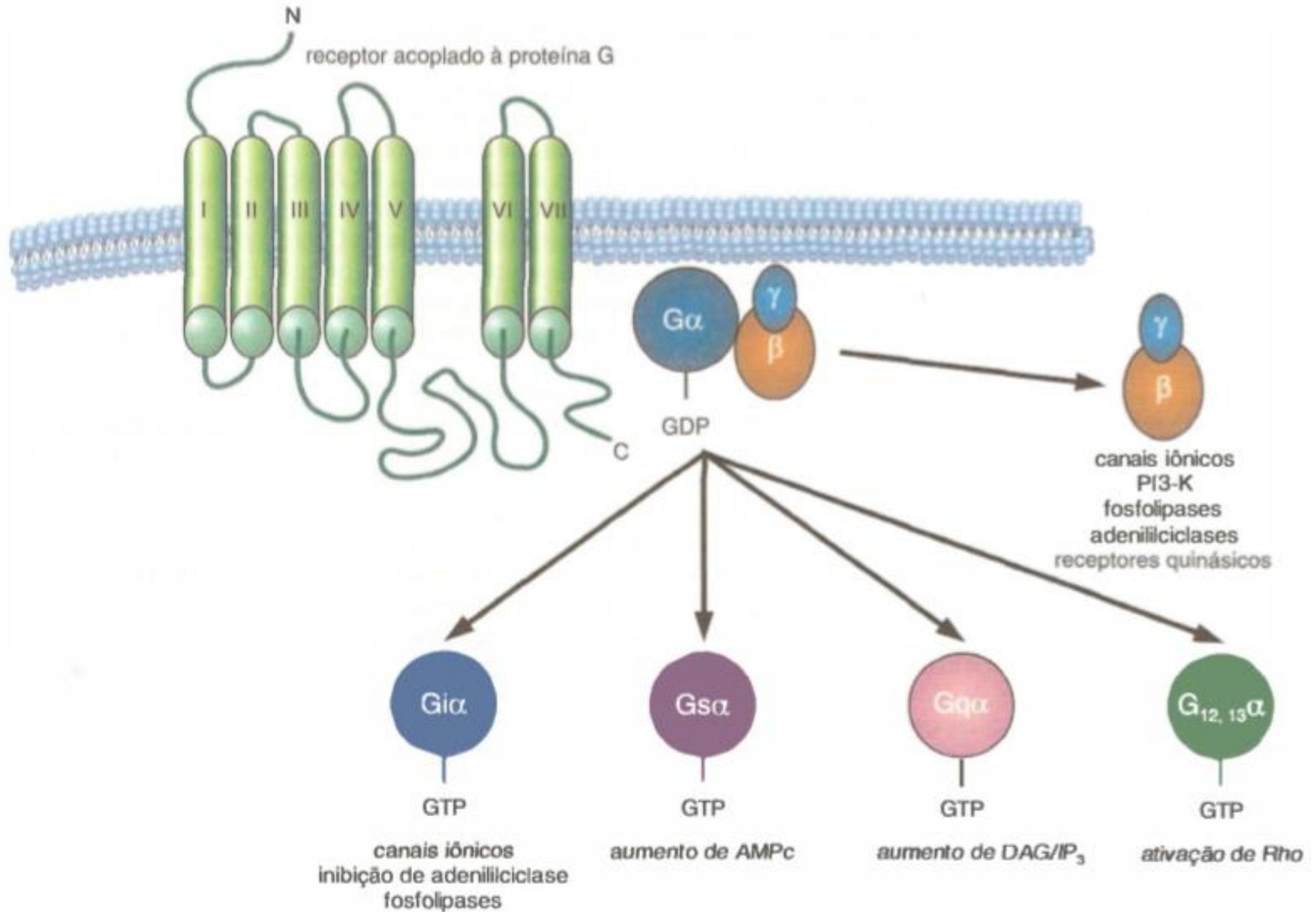


- Superfamília de receptores
- Trimérica ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  e  $\gamma$ )
- Não possuem domínios catalíticos intrínsecos
  - Recrutam proteínas que se ligam a guanina





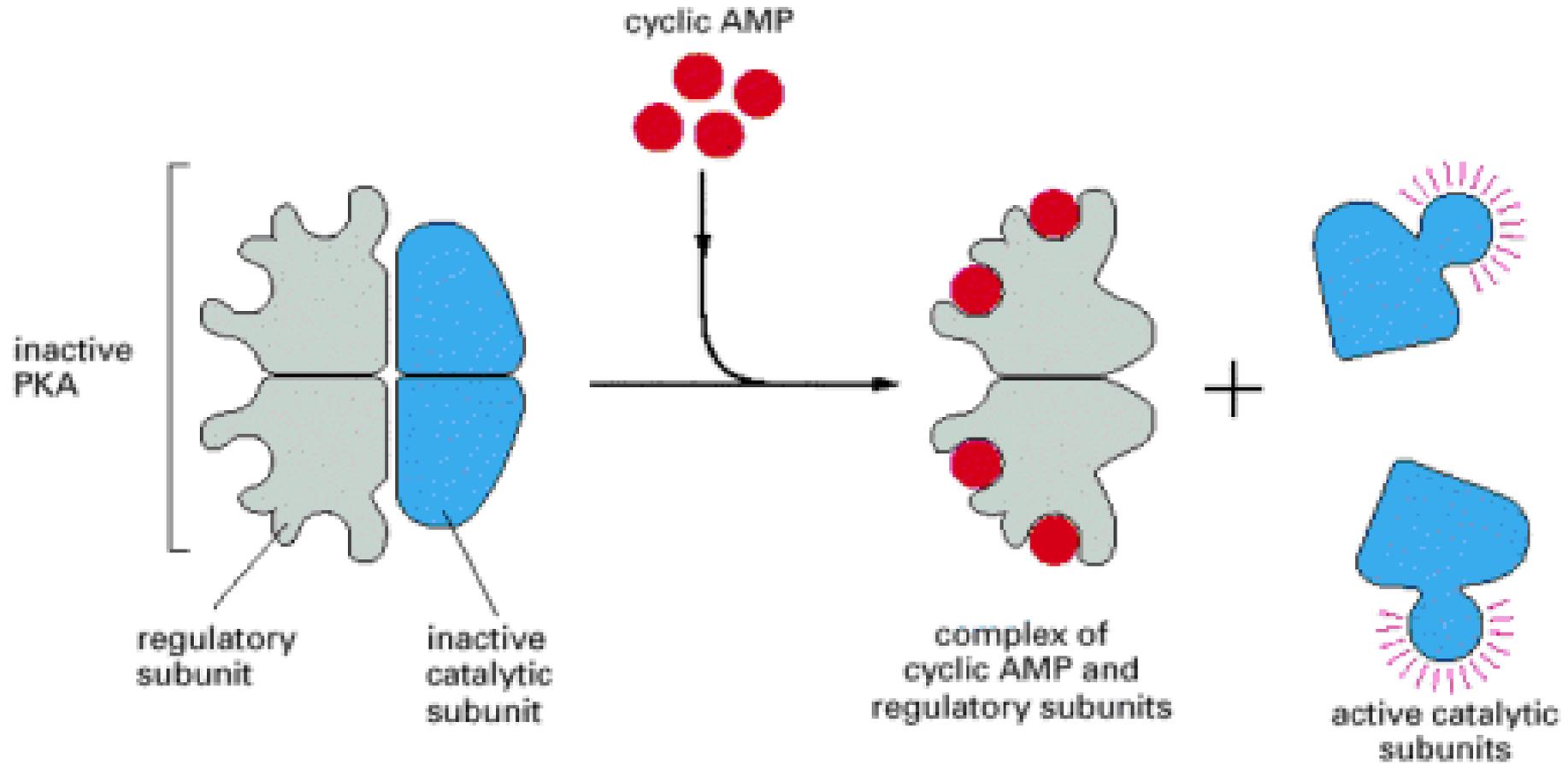
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xT0mAQ4726s>



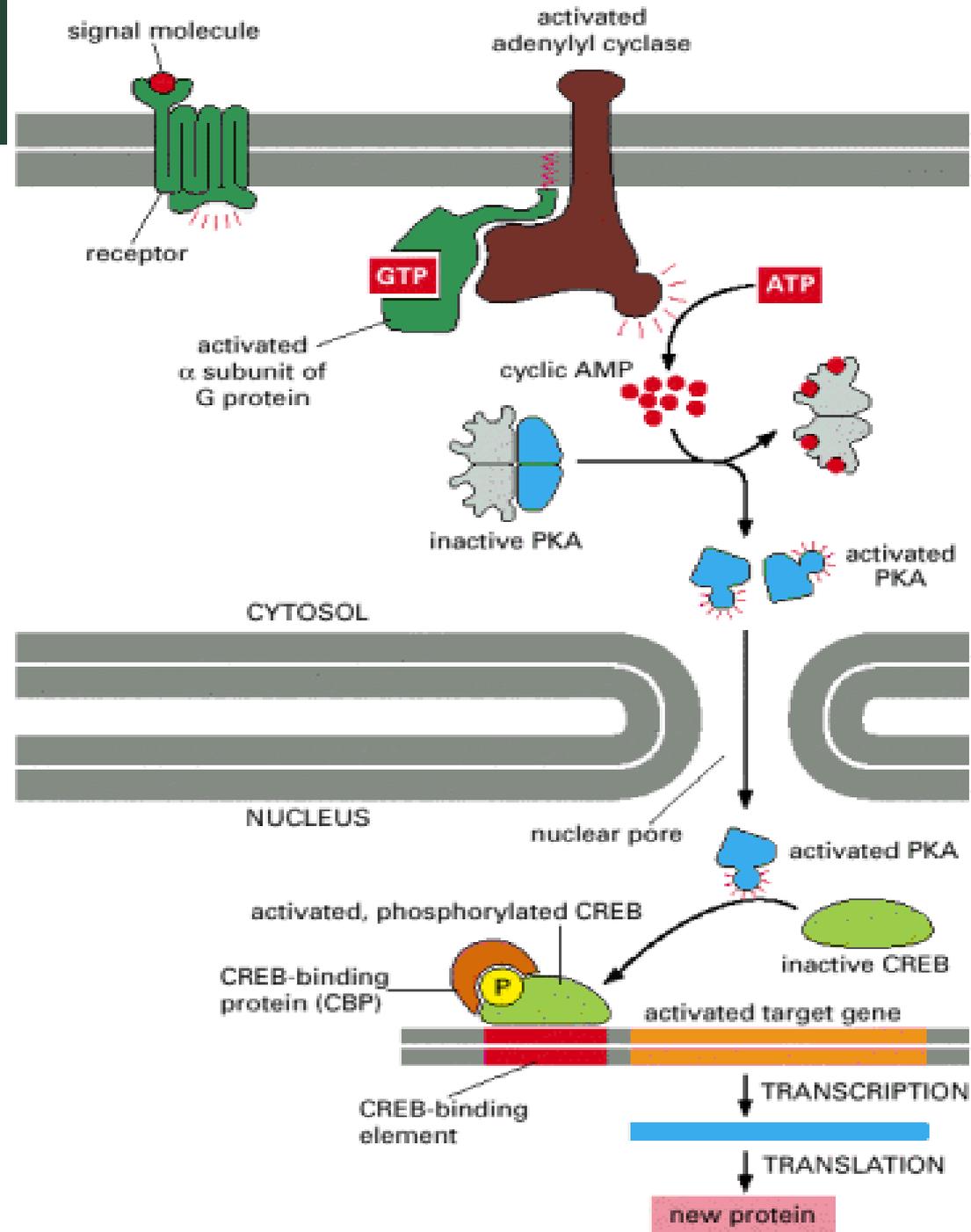
# Principais famílias das proteínas G triméricas

Família	Alguns membros	Ação mediada por	Funções
I	$G_s$	$\alpha$	Ativa a adenil ciclase: ativa canais de $Ca^{2+}$
	$G_{olf}$	$\alpha$	Ativa a adenil ciclase nos neurônios olfativos
II	$G_i$	$\alpha$	Inibe a adenil ciclase
		$\beta\gamma$	Ativa canais de $K^+$
	$G_o$	$\beta\gamma$	Ativa canais de $K^+$ ; Inativa canais de $Ca^{2+}$
		$\alpha$ e $\beta\gamma$	Ativa a fosfolipase C- $\beta$
	$G_t$ (transducina)	$\alpha$	Ativa a fosfodiesterase de GMP cíclico nos bastonetes de vertebrados
III	$G_q$	$\alpha$	Ativa a fosfolipase C- $\beta$

# Transdução de sinal pós ativação da proteína Gs



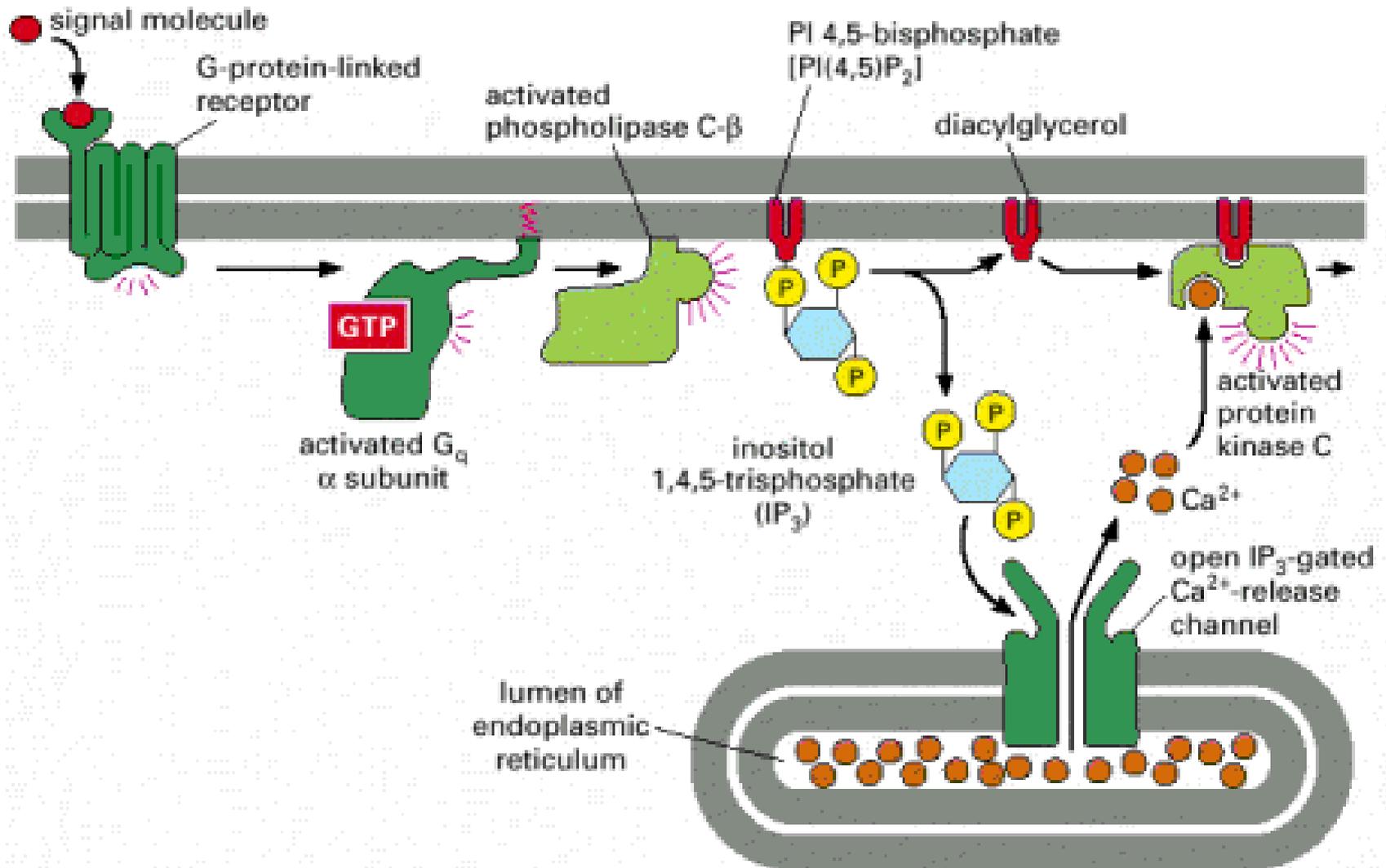
# Fatores moduladores da transcrição gênica ativados por PKA



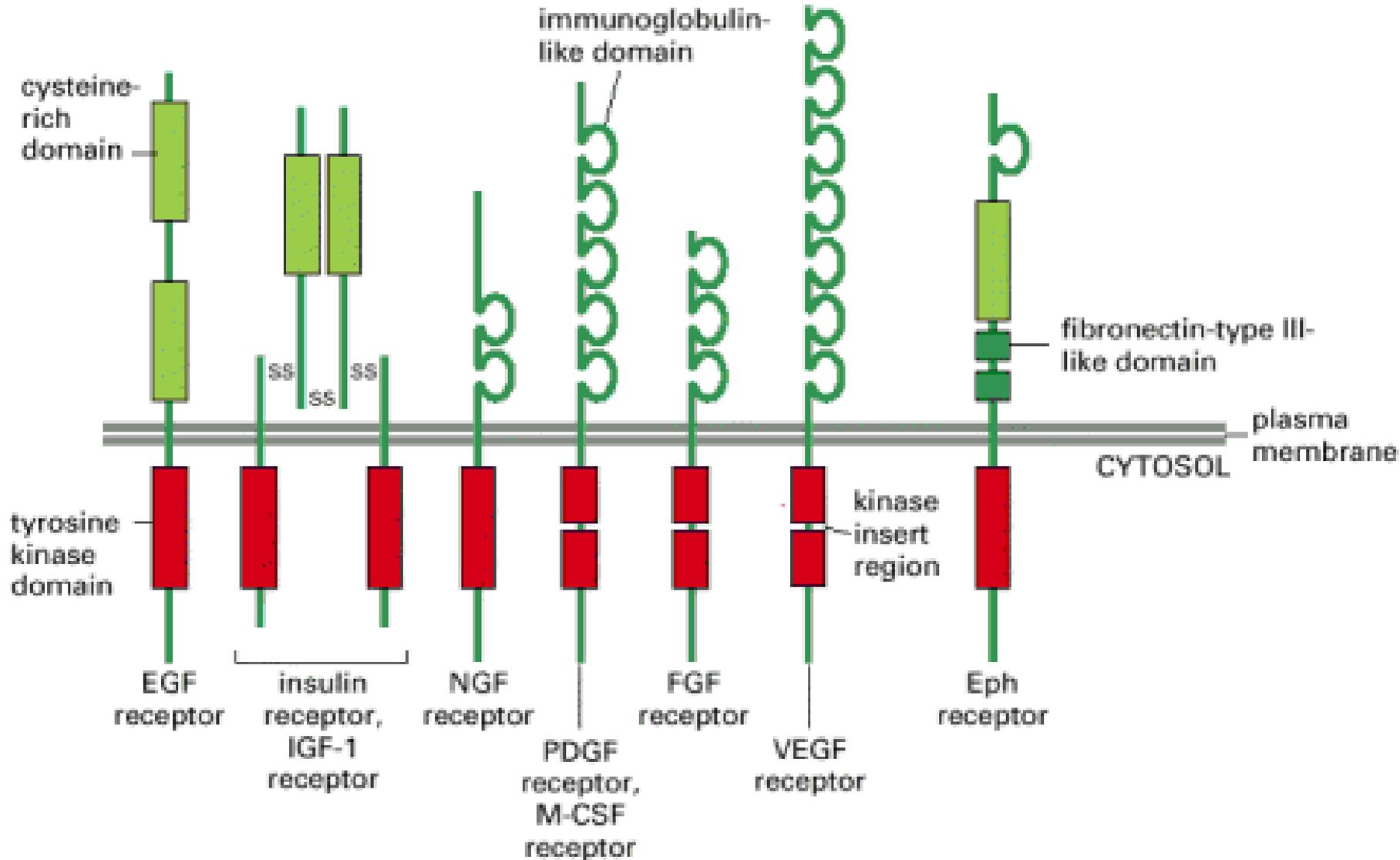
- Respostas induzidas por hormônios mediadas por AMPc

<b>Tecido-alvo</b>	<b>Hormônio</b>	<b>Resposta principal</b>
Tireóide	Hormônio estimulador da tireóide (TSH)	Síntese e secreção do hormônio da tireóide
Cortex adrenal	Hormônio adrenocorticotrófico (ACTH)	Secreção de cortisol
Ovário	Hormônio luteinizante (LH)	Secreção progesterona
Músculo	Adrenalina	Degradação do glicogênio
Osso	Paratormônio	Reabsorção óssea
Coração	Adrenalina	Aumento da frequência cardíaca e da força de contração
Fígado	Glucagon	Degradação do glicogênio
Rim	Vasopressina (ADH)	Reabsorção de água
Tecido adiposo	Adrenalina, ACTH, glucagon, TSH	Degradação do triglicerídeos

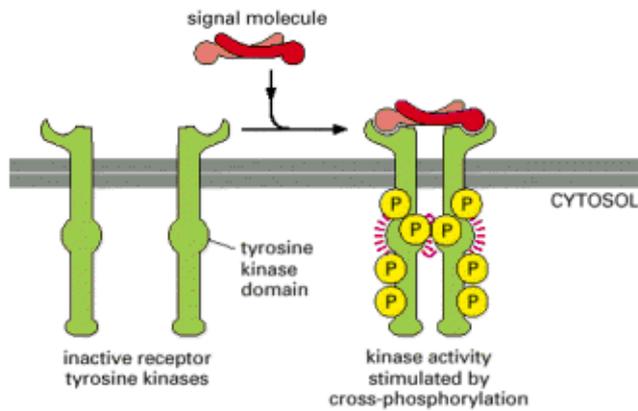
- Ativação de fosfolipase por proteína Gq



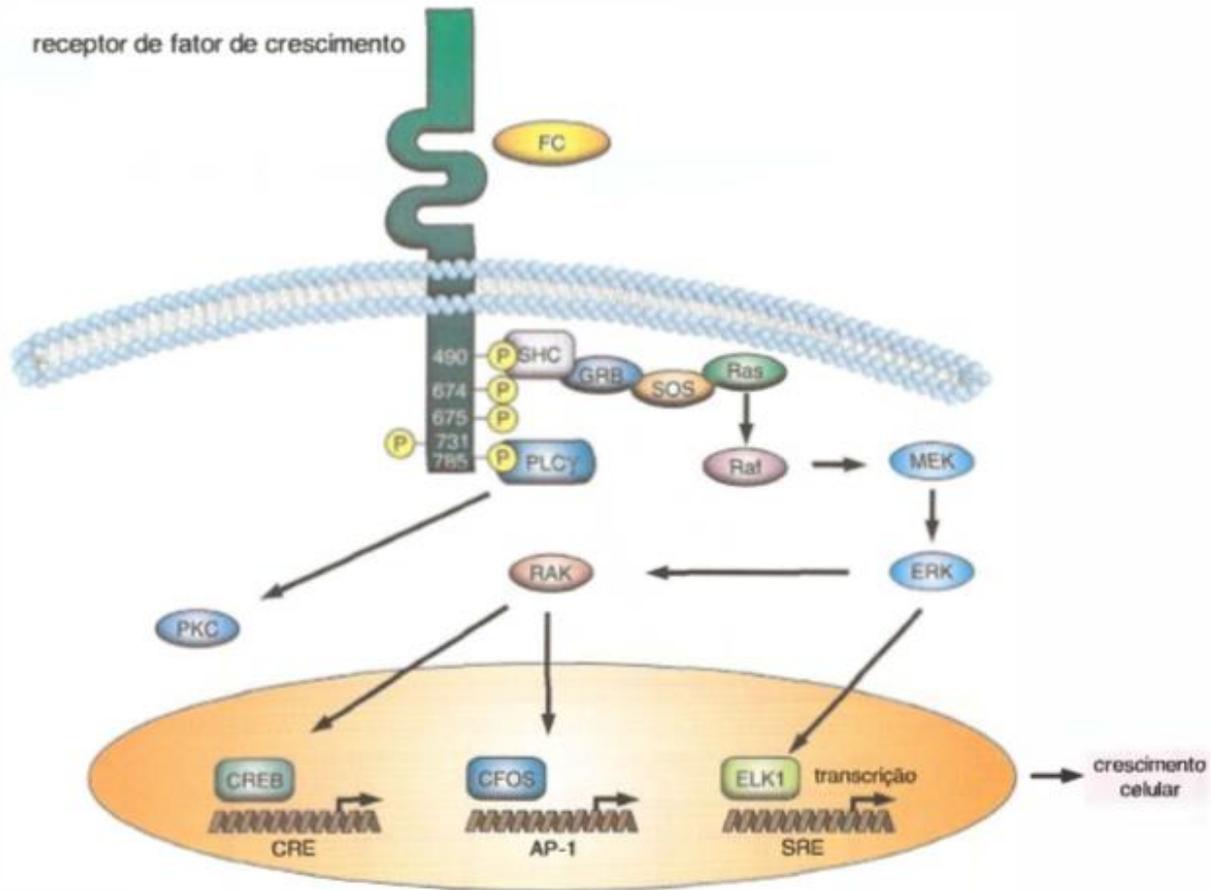
# c. receptores com atividade catalítica



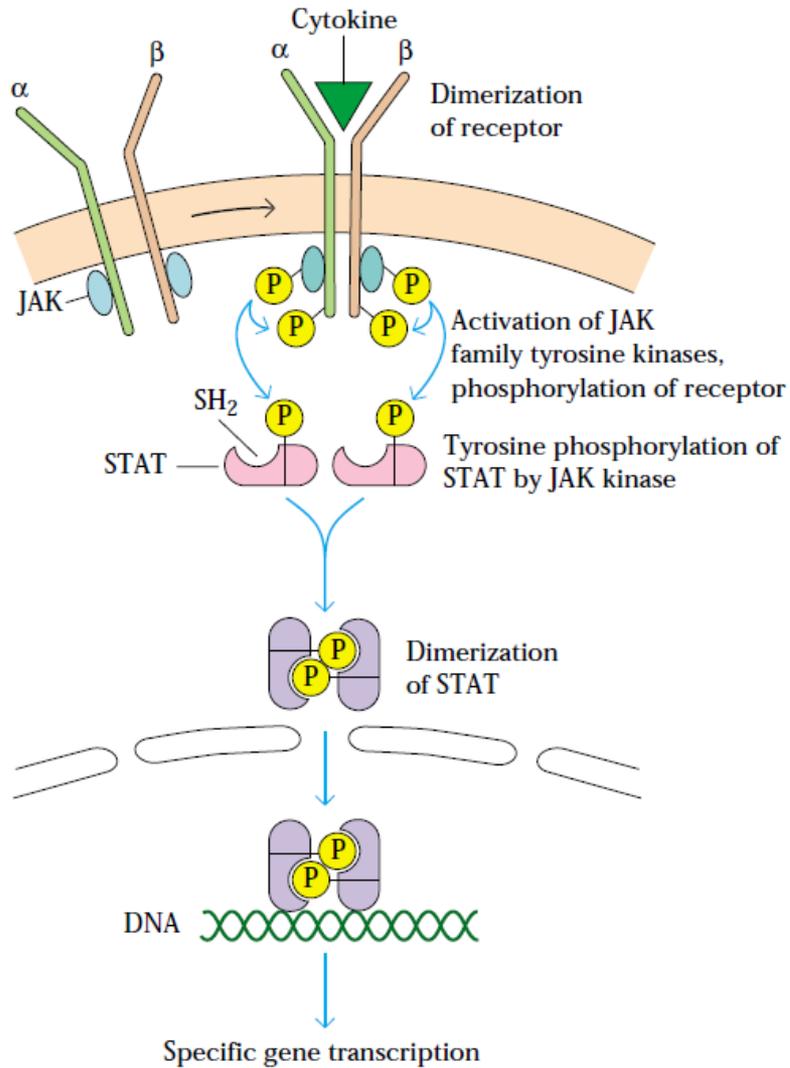
# Tipo fator de crescimento



(A) NORMAL RECEPTOR ACTIVATION



# Tipo citocina

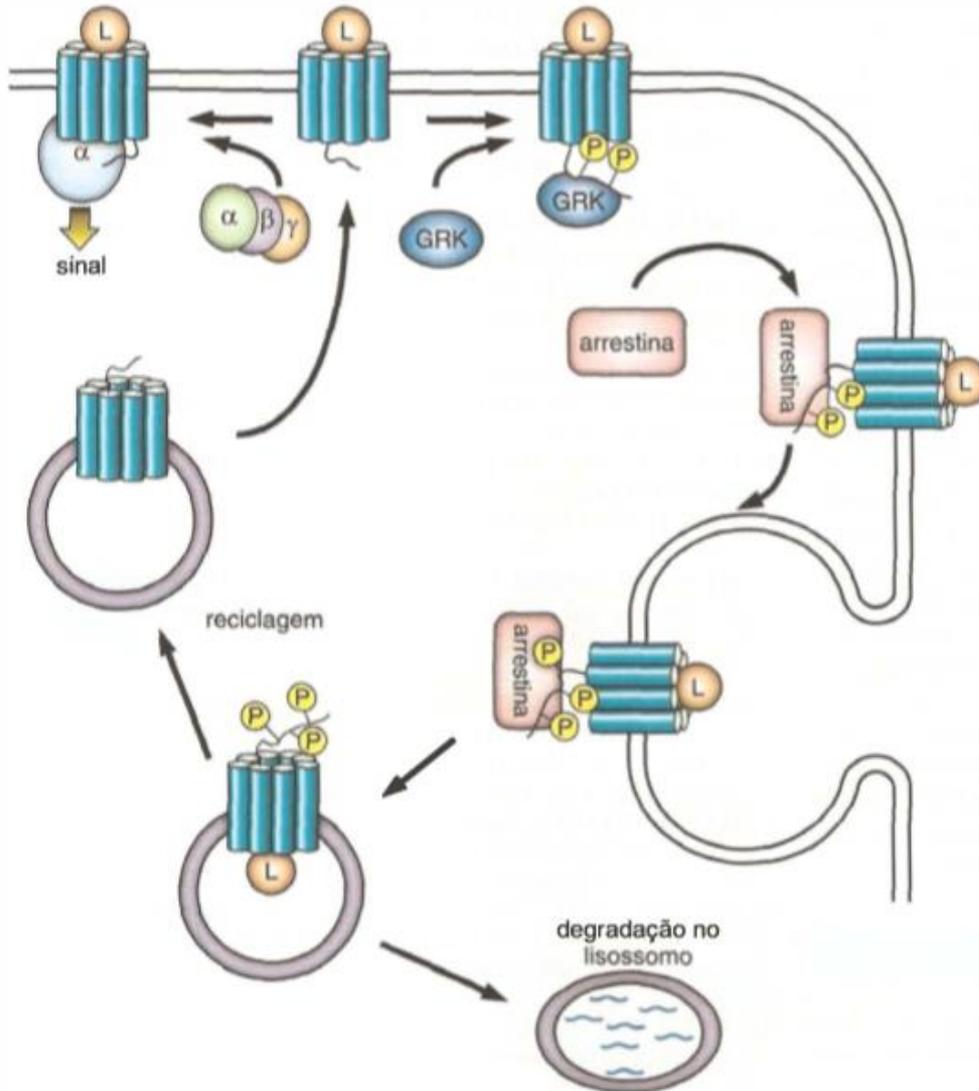




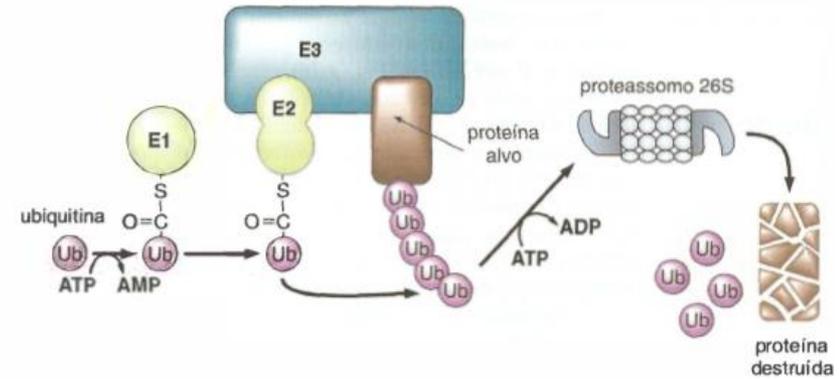
# Finalização da ação



## Dessensibilização



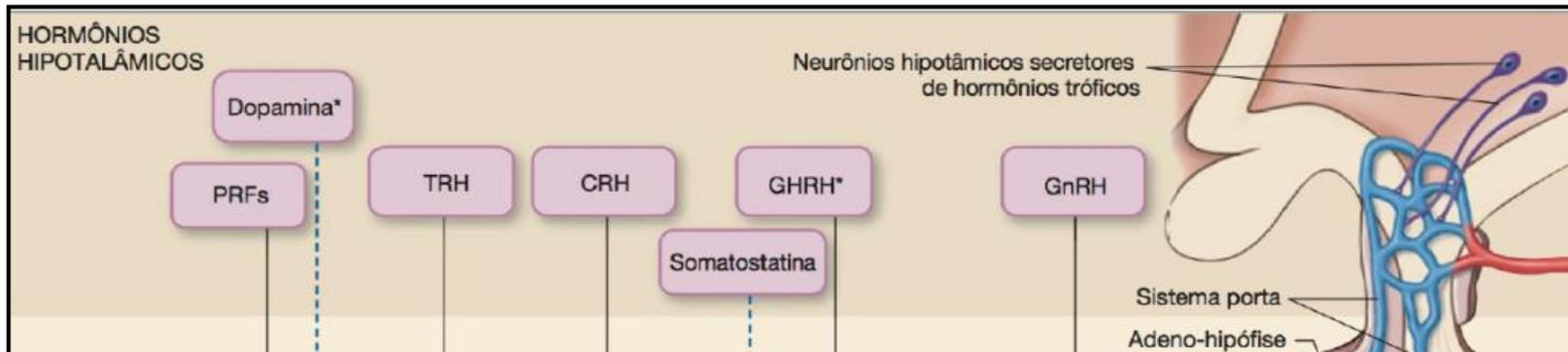
## Ubiquitinação



# Eixo hipotalâmico - hipofisário



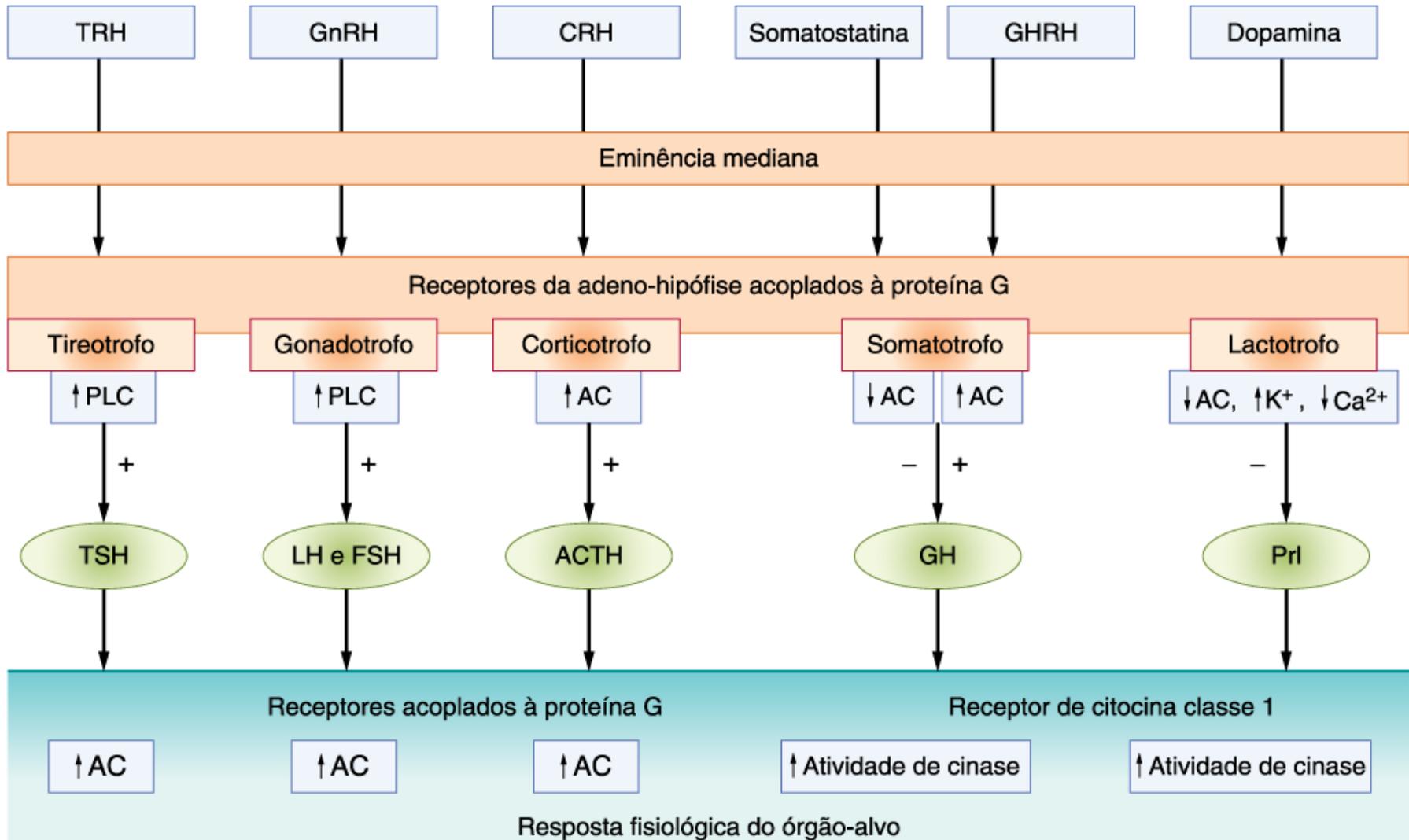
**BAHIANA**  
ESCOLA DE MEDICINA E SAÚDE PÚBLICA



# Sinalização



## Peptídeos hipotalâmicos





# BIBLIOGRAFIA RECOMENDADA

