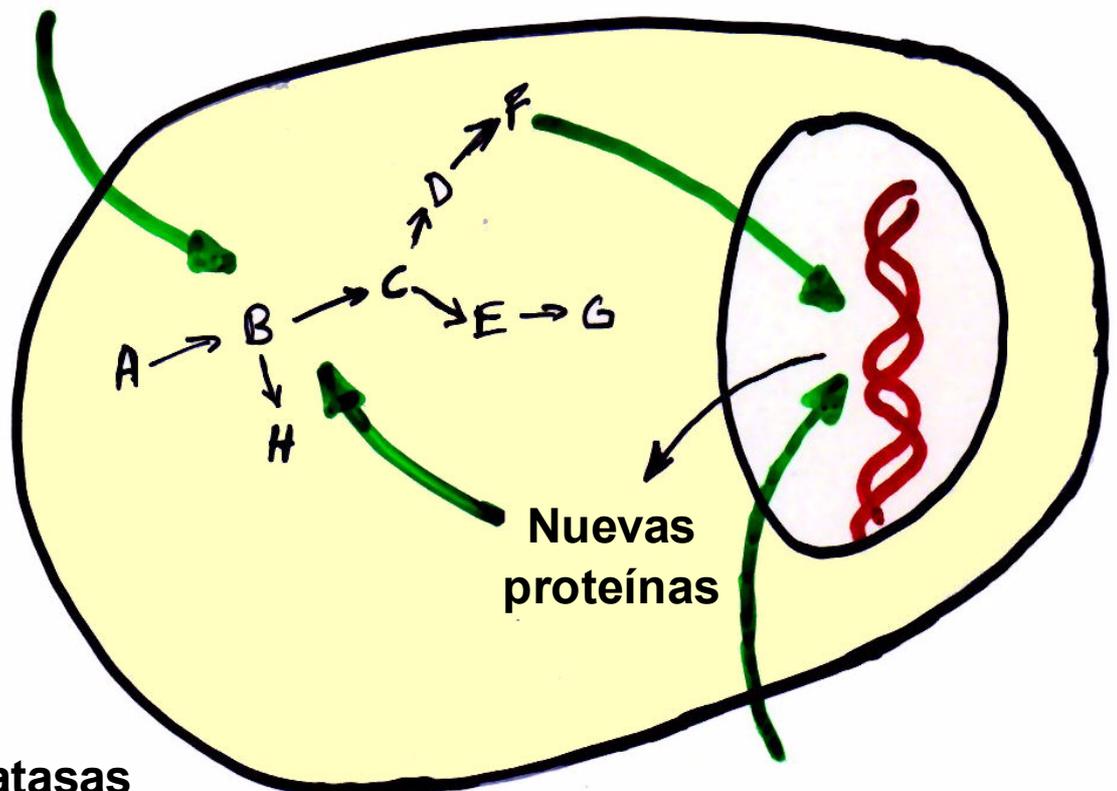


Regulación de la actividad celular

➤ Señalización por receptores de membrana

- Segundo mensajero intracelular
- Regulación de la actividad enzimática



Quinasas / fosfatasas
Proteínas G
cAMP / Ca²⁺

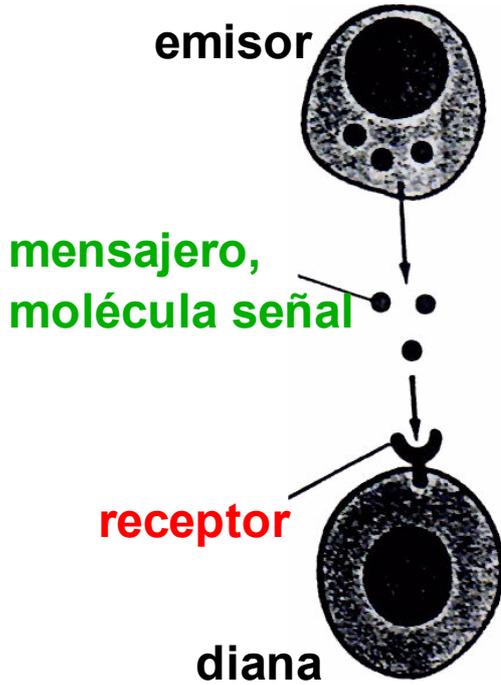
- Factores de transcripción controlados por hormonas
- Regulación de la expresión génica

➤ Señalización por receptores nucleares

Tipos de comunicación intercelular

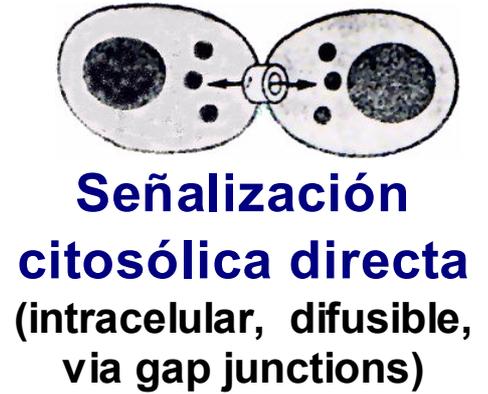
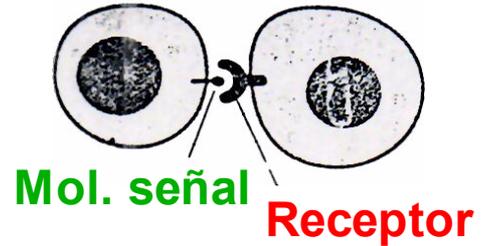
Señalización por molécula secretada

(extracelular, difusible)



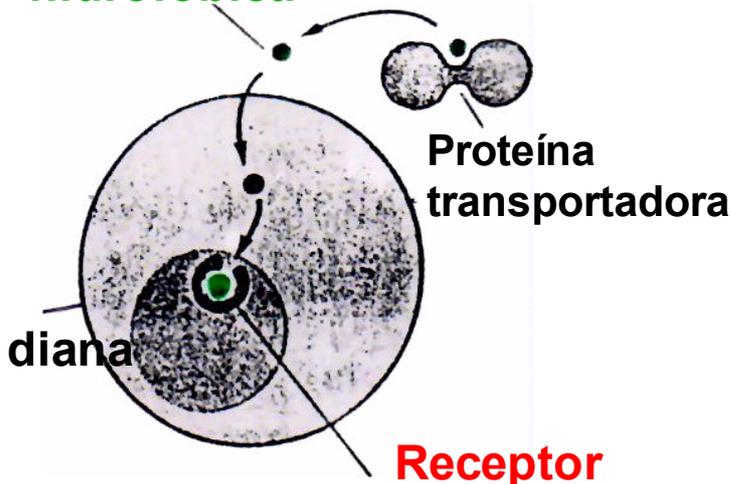
Señalización por contacto celular

(extracelular, no difusible)



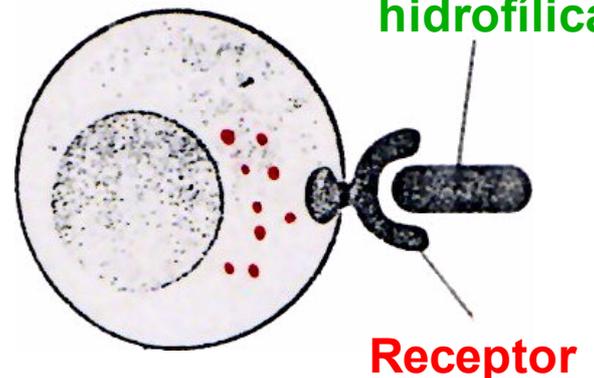
Receptor Nuclear

Mol. señal hidrofóbica



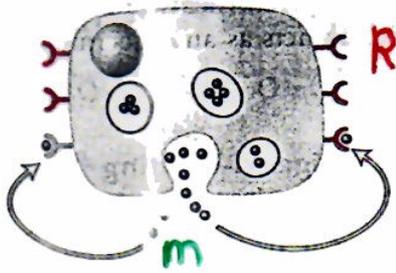
Receptor de membrana

Mol. señal hidrofílica

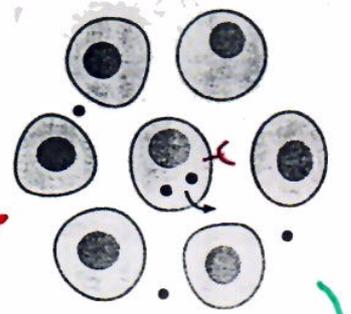


Tipos de señalización intercelular

S. autocrina

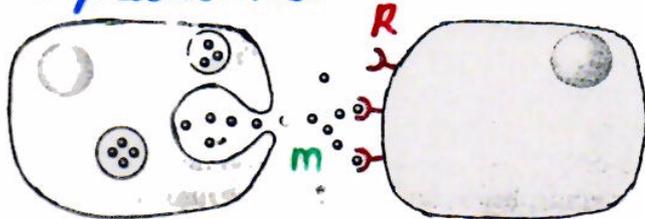


Coordinación intratisular

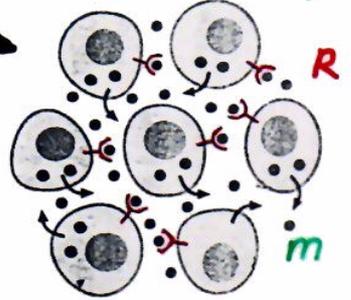


cooperación local

S. paracrina

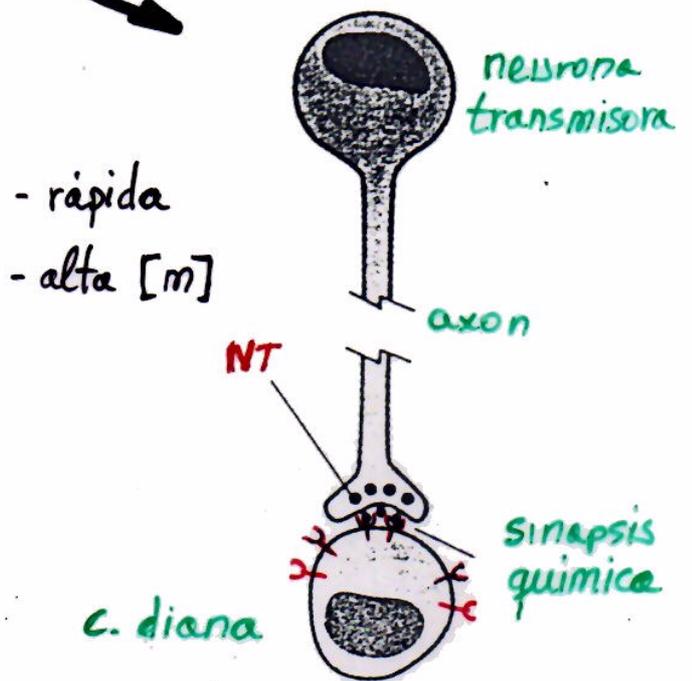
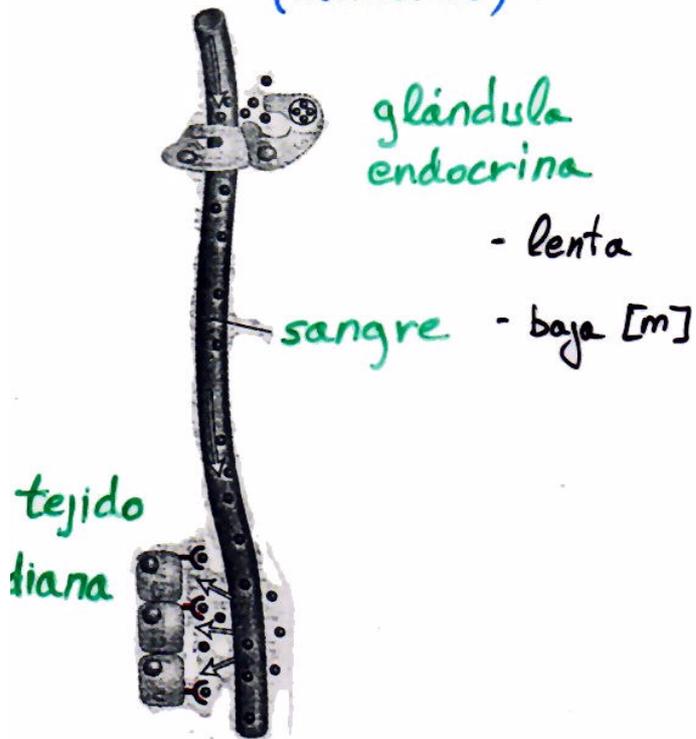


acción a distancia



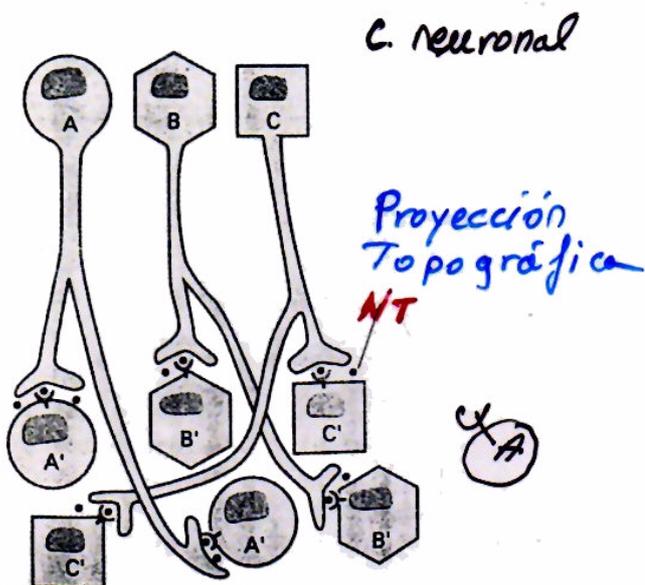
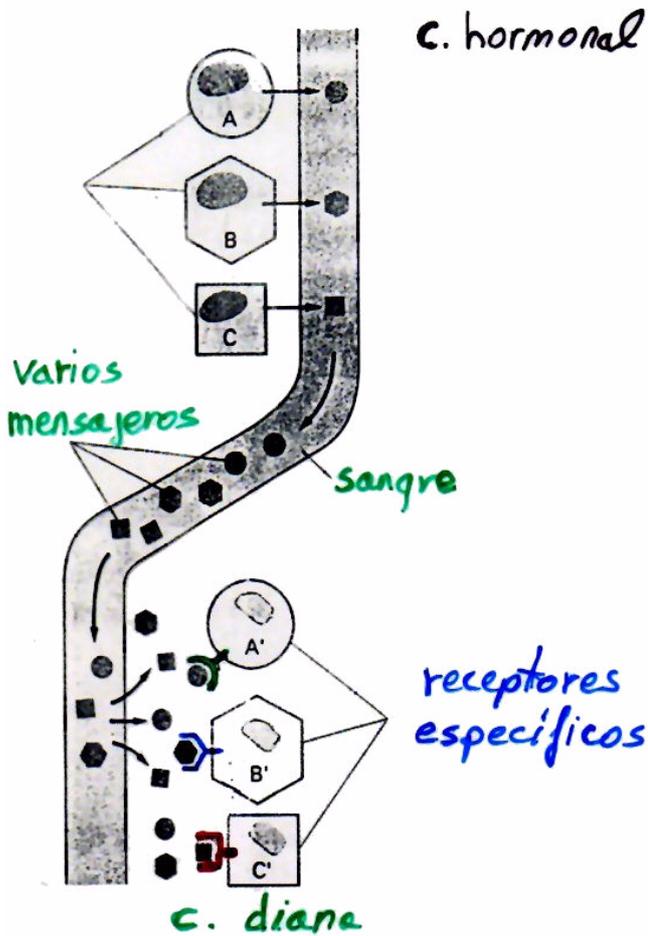
S. endocrina (hormonal)

S. neurocrina (sináptica)

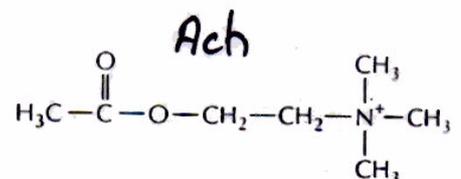
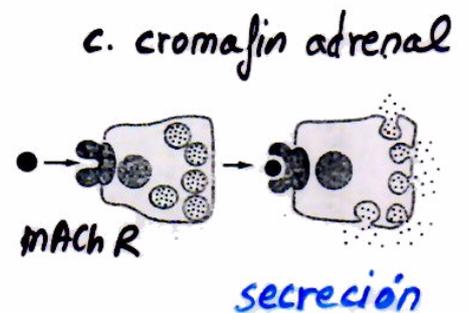
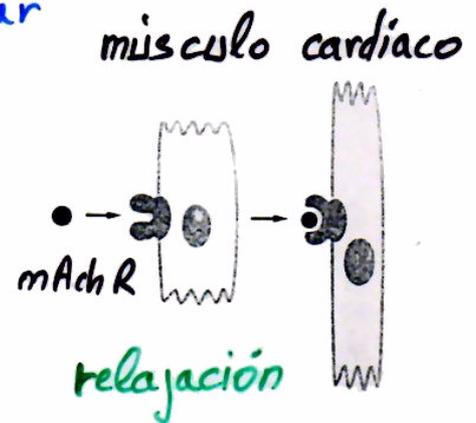
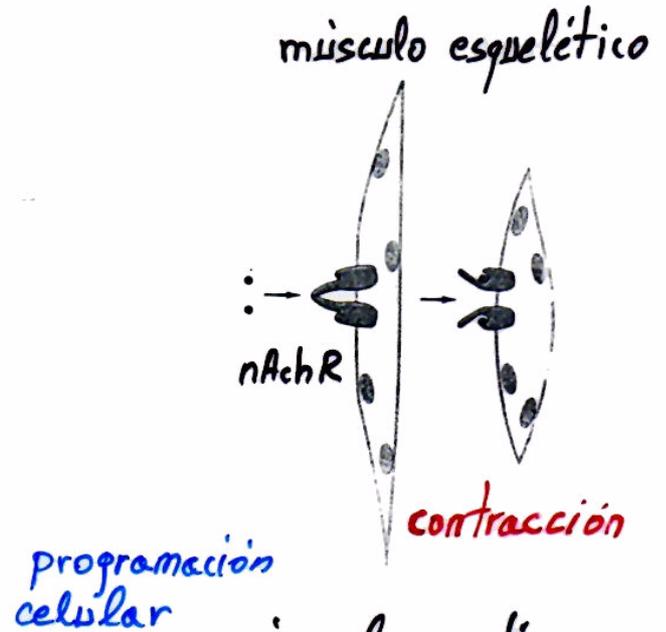


Mecanismos de especificidad

E. de unión



E. de efector



Diferencias entre clases de mediadores extracelulares

Propiedad	Esteroides	Tiroideas	Péptidos y proteínas	Neuro-transmisores
Regulación de la síntesis	Si	Si	Si	Si
Almacenamiento	No	Como proteína	Gránulos de secreción	Vesículas de secreción
Mecanismo de secreción	Difusión pasiva a través de membrana	Proteólisis y difusión	Exocitosis	Exocitosis
Unión a proteínas plasmáticas	Si	Si	Muy raro	No
Vida media extracelular	Horas	Días	minutos	segundos
Mecanismo de eliminación	Metabolización enzimática intracelular	Metabolización enzimática intracelular	Hidrólisis extracelular	Recaptación, inactivación extracelular
Duración de la acción	Horas a días	Días	Minutos-segundos	Segundos-milisegundos
Tipo de receptor	intracelular	nuclear	De membrana	De membrana
Mecanismo de acción	Control directo de la transcripción	Control directo de la transcripción	2º mensajero citosólico	2º mensajero citosólico o corrientes iónicas



**Receptores
Nucleares**



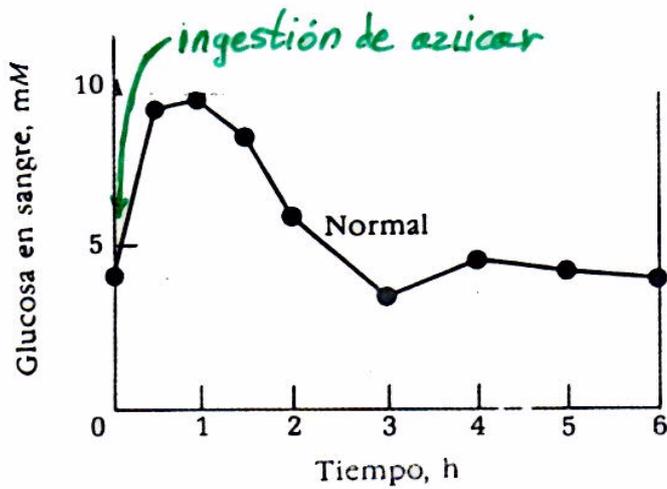
**Receptores
de Membrana**

Señales extracelulares

Consideraciones terminológicas

Clase	Síntesis	Alcance	Acción	Estructura
Hormonas	Glándula endocrina	Circula en sangre	Variable rápida (Adr) lenta (tiroideas))	Aminas (Adr) Esteroides (cortisol) Proteínas (FSH, LH) Péptidos (MSH, ACTH)
Neurotransmisores	Terminales presinápticos	Hendidura sináptica	Muy rápida, transitoria ms-min	Aminas (NA, Ach, 5-HT) aa (Glutamato, GABA) péptidos (opioides)
Neuromoduladores	Neuronas, sinapsis	paracrino	Sostenida, varios minutos	Adenosina péptidos (NPY, endorfinas)
Factores de crecimiento	Células inespecíficas	Autocrina/paracrina	Sostenida horas-días Mitogénesis, diferenciación	Proteínas (EGF, IGF, NGF, TGF β)
Citoquinas	Células inespecíficas leucocitos	Autocrina/paracrina	Sostenida horas-días proliferación, diferenciación	Proteínas, (Interferones, interleuquinas, IL, TNF α)
Autacoides	diversas	Autocrina/paracrina	variable	Aminas, péptidos

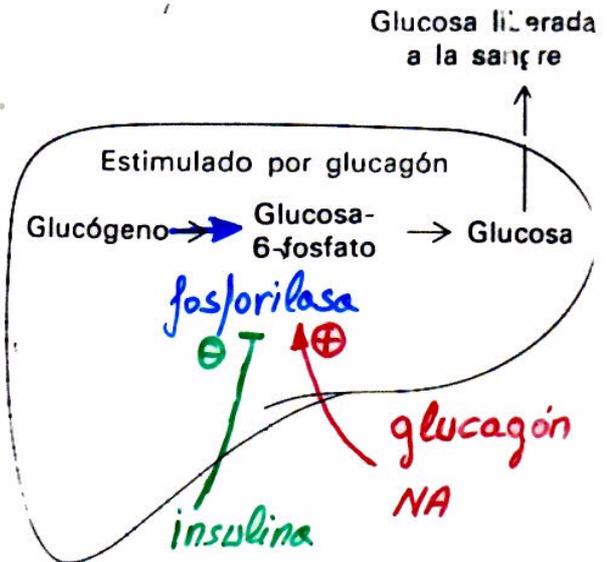
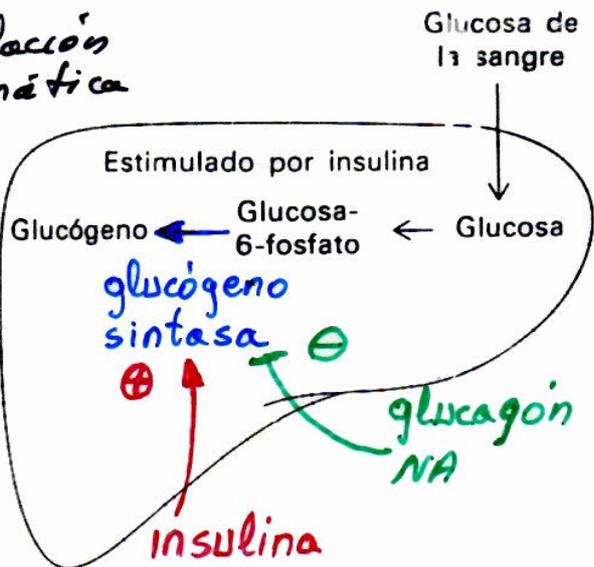
Señalización rápida



curva de tolerancia a la glucosa

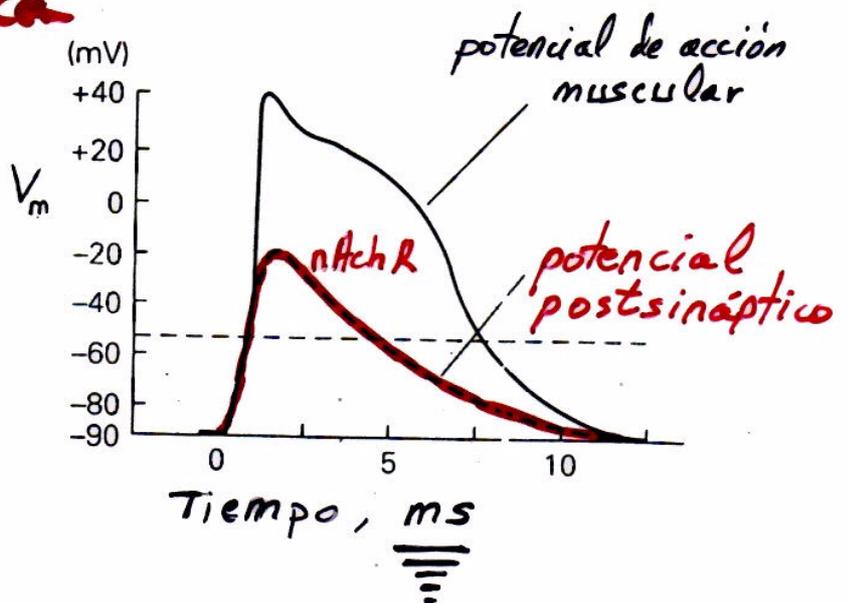
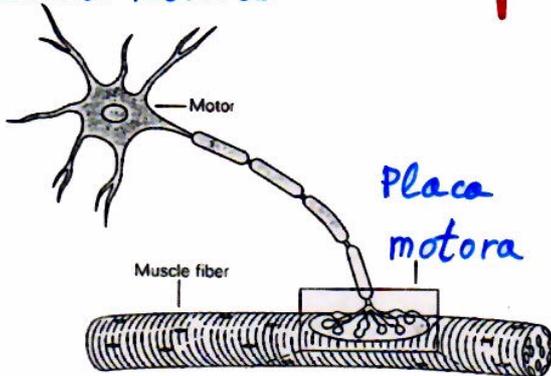
Hormonal
regulación de la glucemia

regulación enzimática



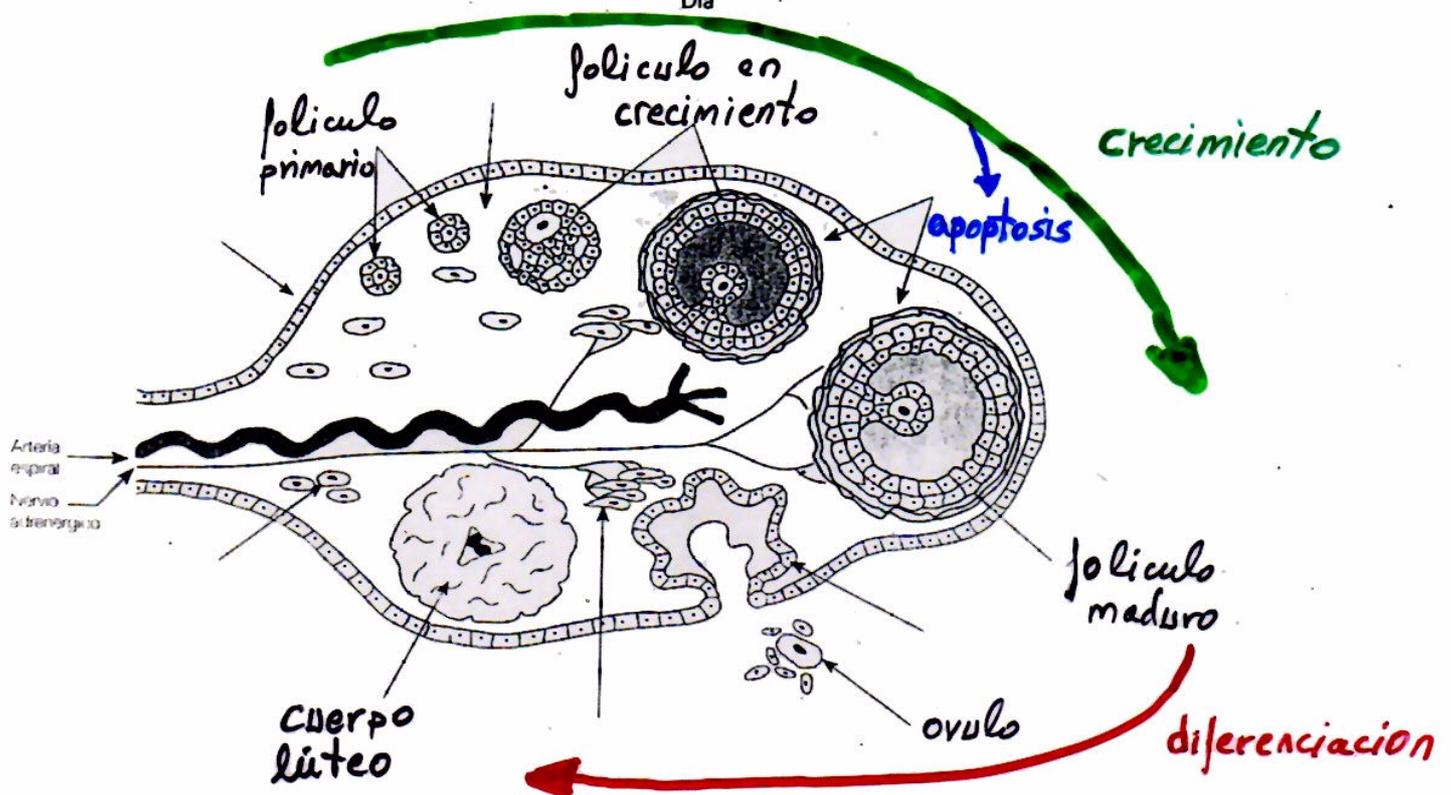
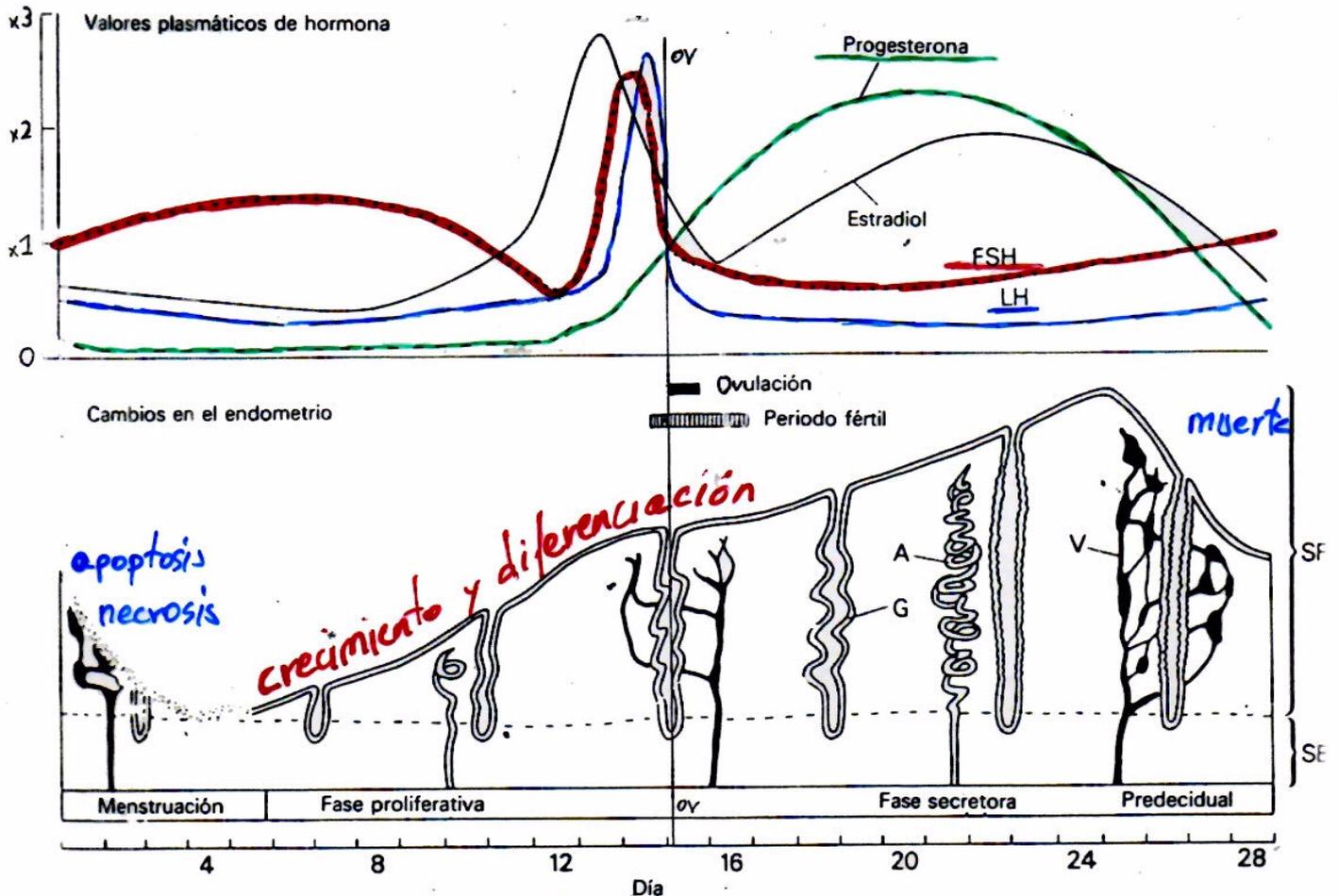
Sináptica

neurona motora

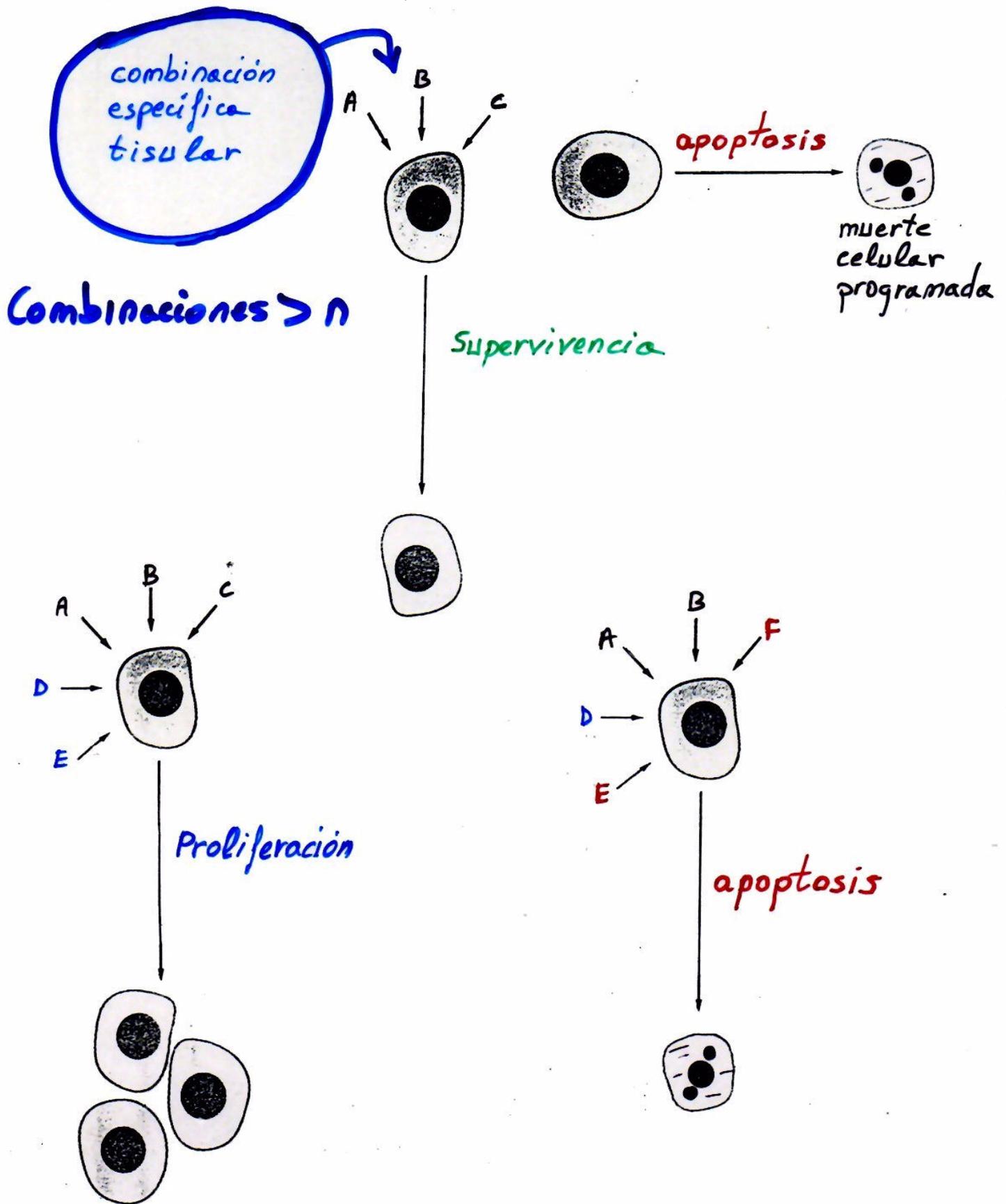


Transmisión neuromuscular

Señalización lenta: ciclo menstrual



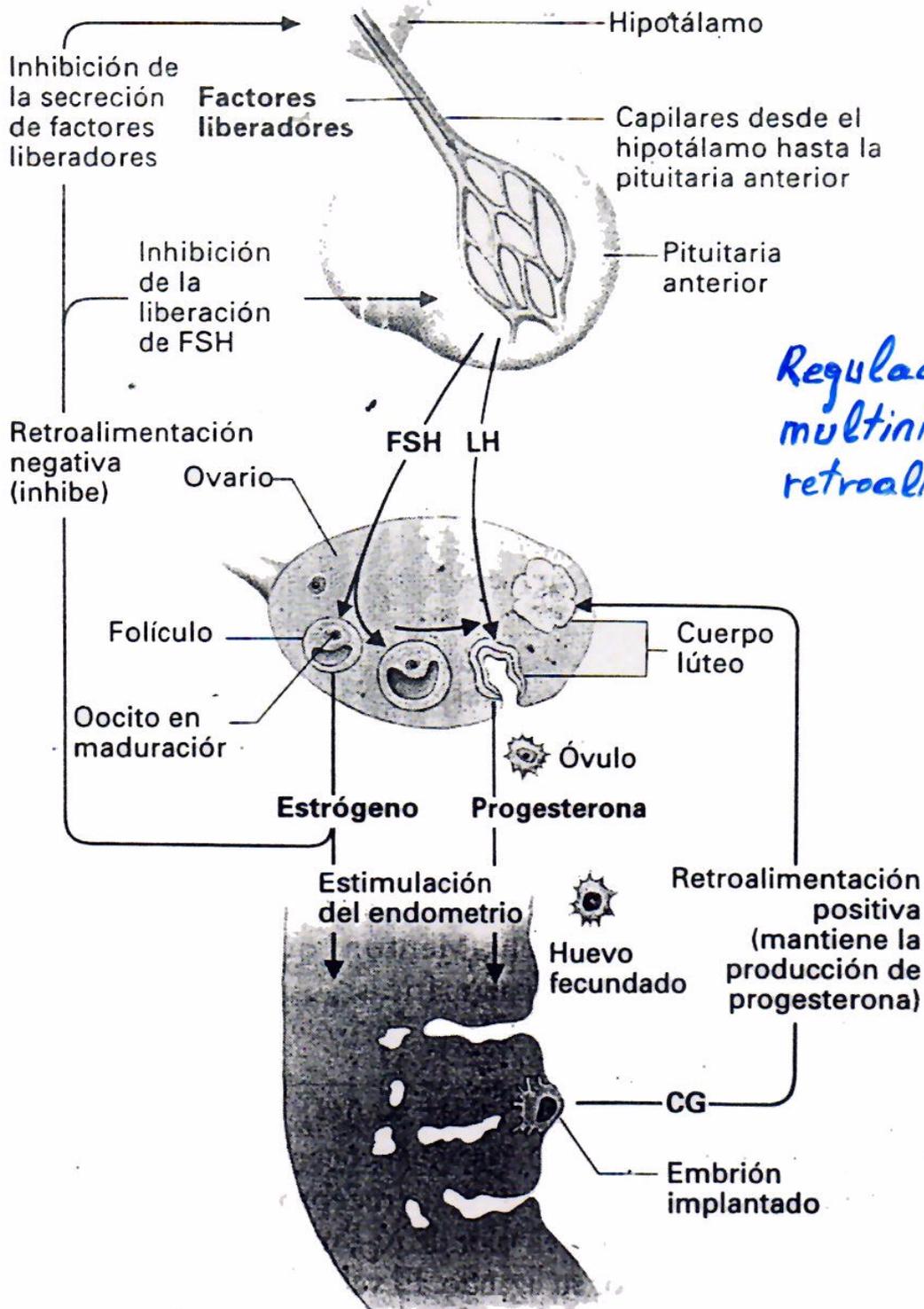
Señalización combinatoria



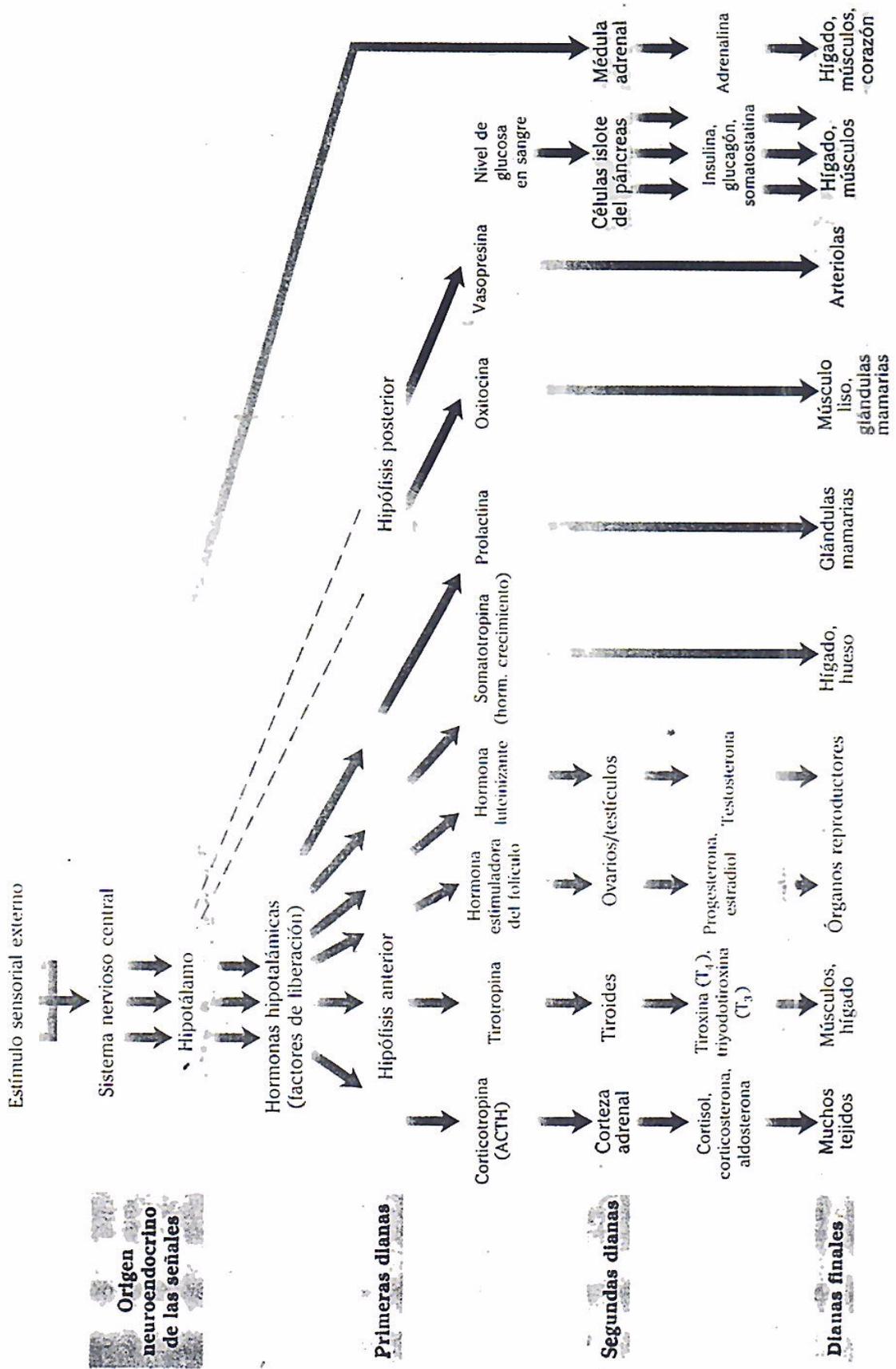
Regulación jerárquica



Hipotálamo
Pituitaria anterior



Regulación multinivel retroalimentación



Superfamilia de Receptores Nucleares

➤ Hormonas hidrofóbicas

- Atraviesan membranas
- Necesitan transportadores sanguíneos
- precursores/síntesis local

➤ Receptores intracelulares

- Estructura y secuencia conservada
- Factores de transcripción controlados por hormonas

➤ Funciones: Regulación de la expresión génica

• Esteroides

Glucorticoides: Reacción estrés, Gluconeogénesis, lipólisis
mineralcorticoides: Transporte Na^+ , K^+ y Cl^- en riñón
andrógenos/estrógenos: C. sexuales, ciclo menstrual
progestágenos: gestación

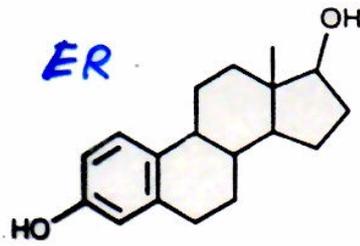
- Tiroideas: Metabolismo basal, desarrollo
- Retinoides (Vit. A): Retina, epitelios
- Vitamina D: Metabolismo del Ca^{2+} (intestino y hueso)
- Otros

Proliferación
Diferenciación
Morfogénesis

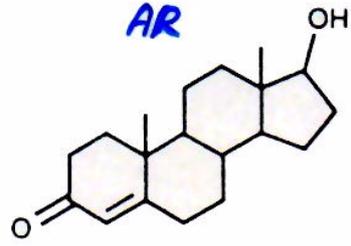
➤ Especificidad de la acción

- síntesis/degradación/presentación de la hormona
- dimerización/heterodimerización
- Variabilidad en HREs
- Reclutamiento de co-activadores/co-represores

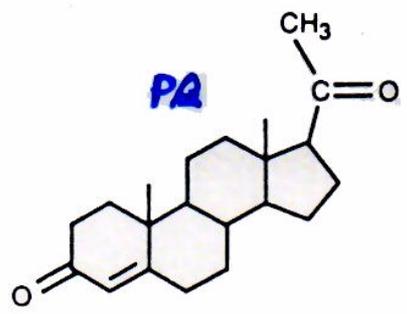
Estructuras de Hormonas liposolubles



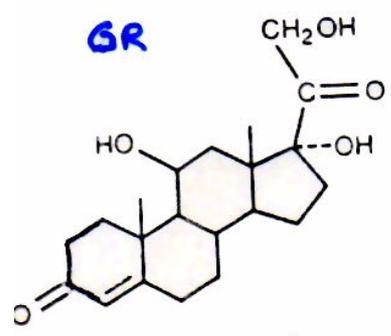
Estradiol



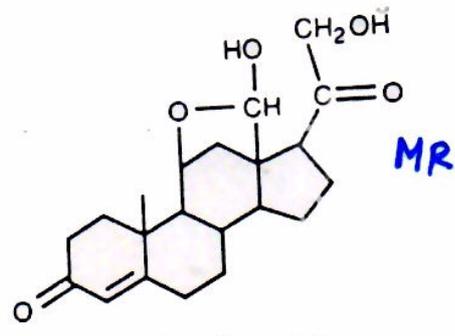
Testosterone



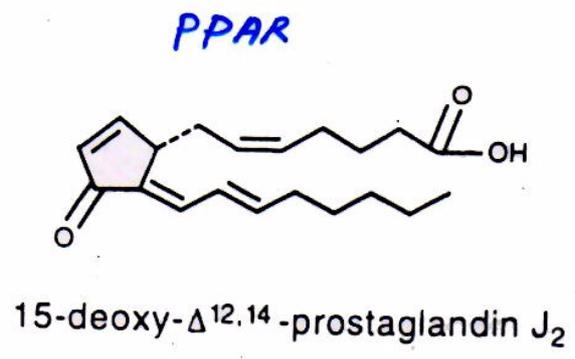
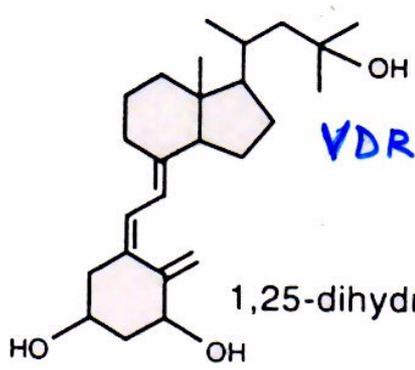
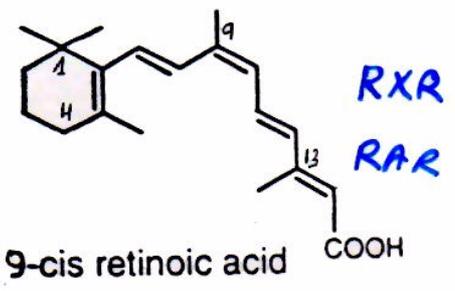
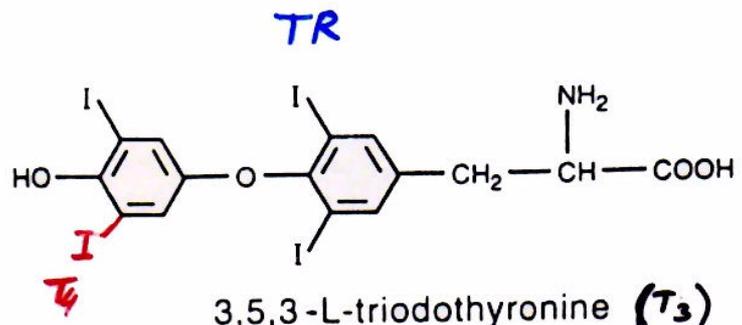
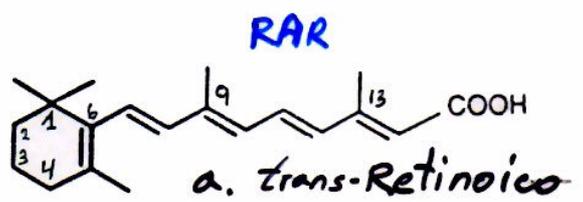
Progesterone



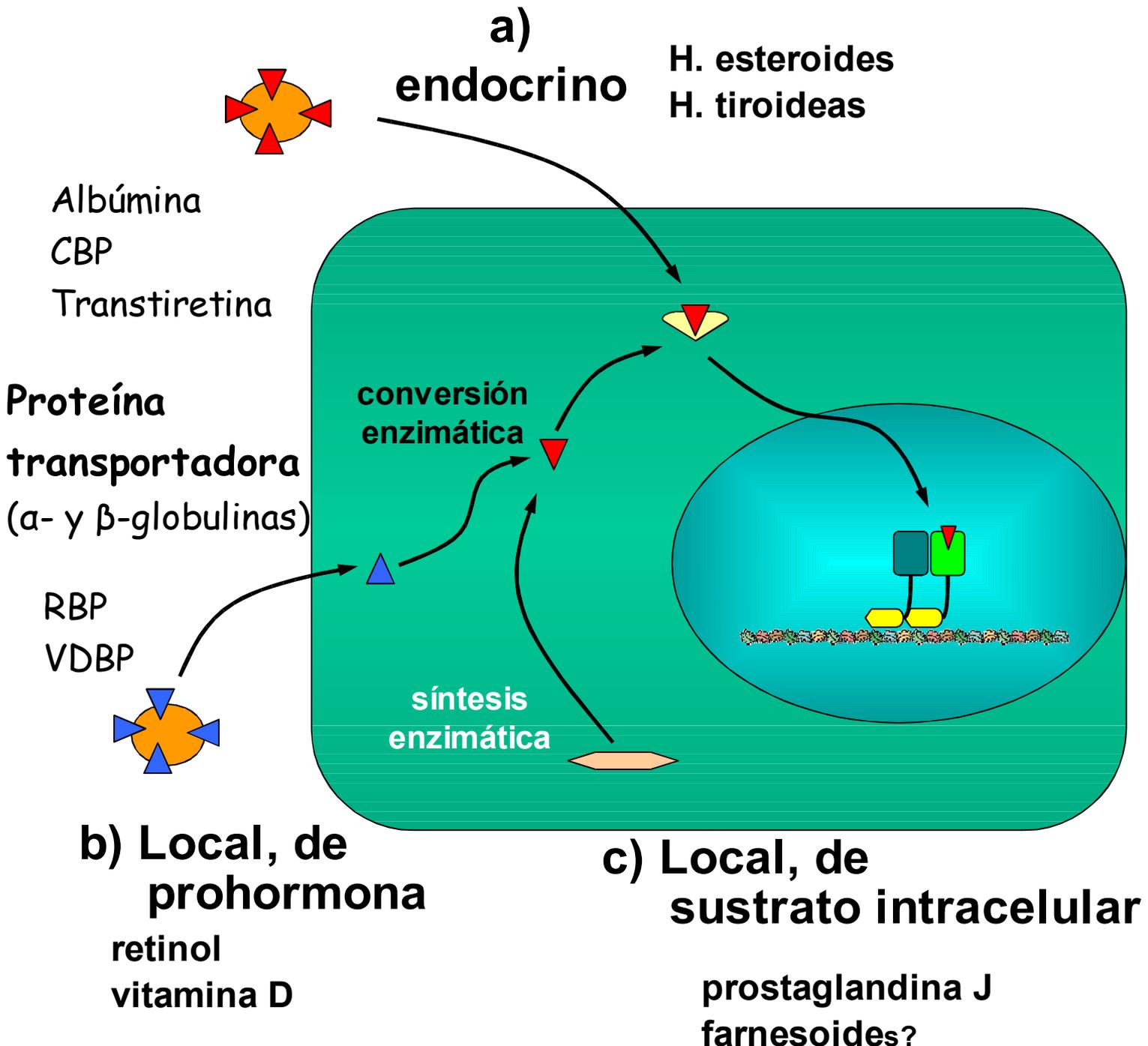
Cortisol



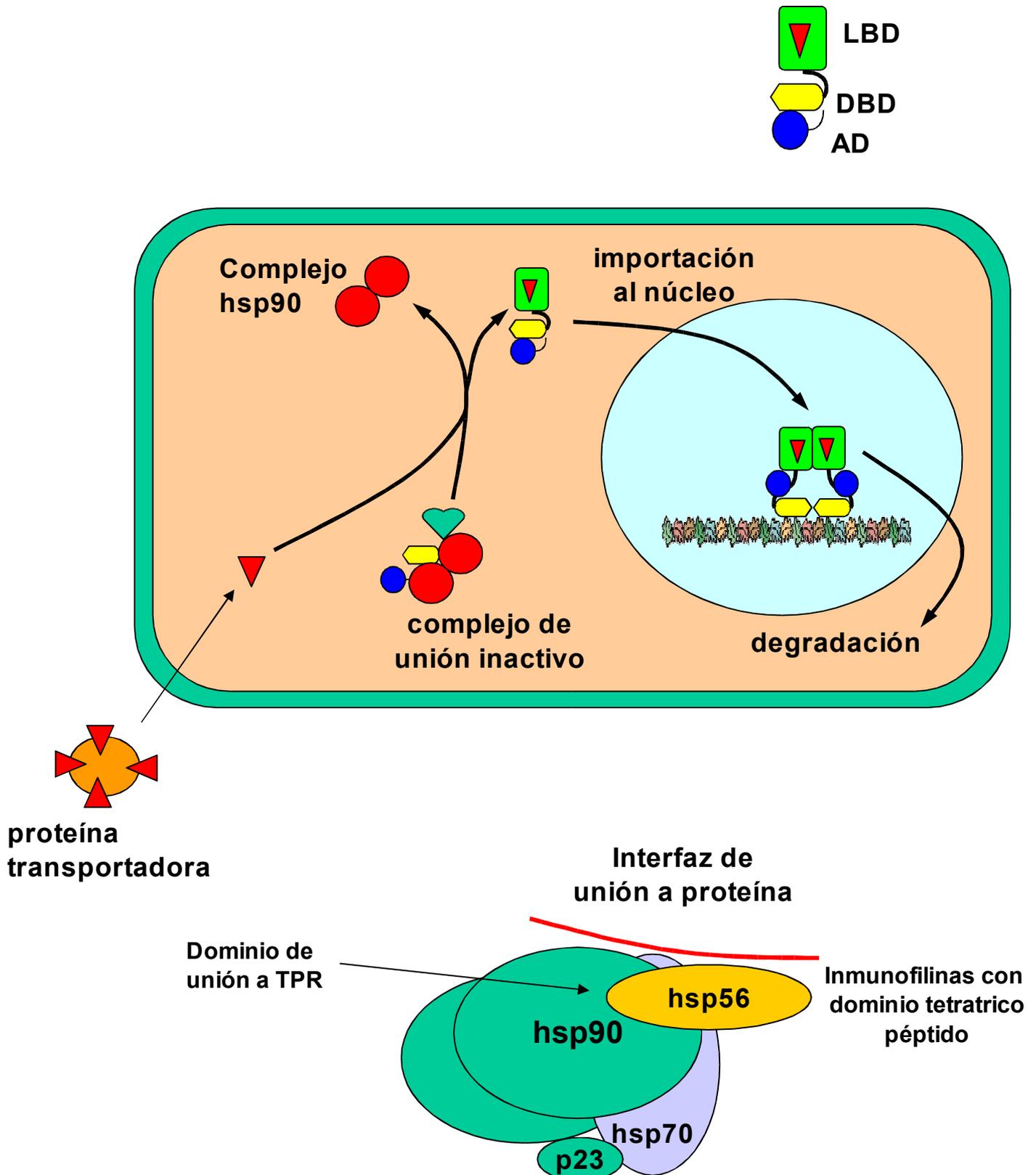
Aldosterone



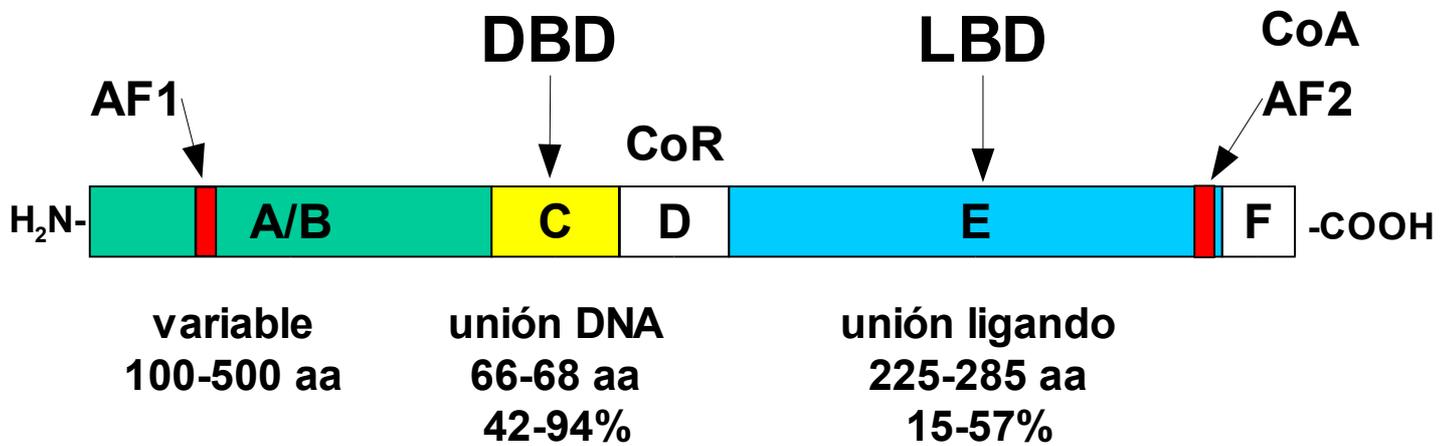
Modos de acceso del ligando



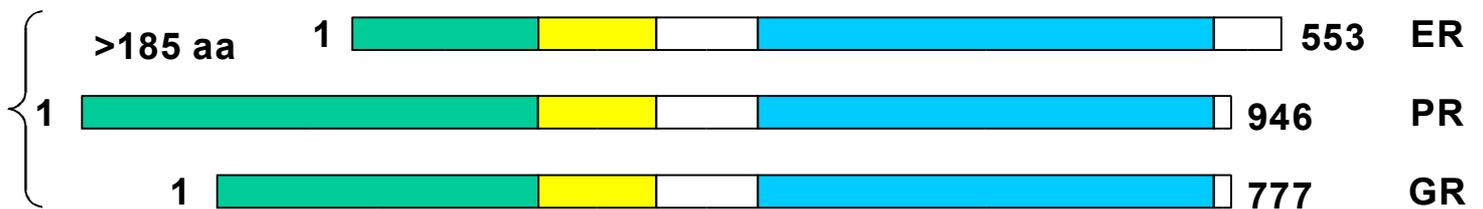
Receptores de esteroides: localización citosólica



SF. de Receptores Nucleares: Estructuras conservadas



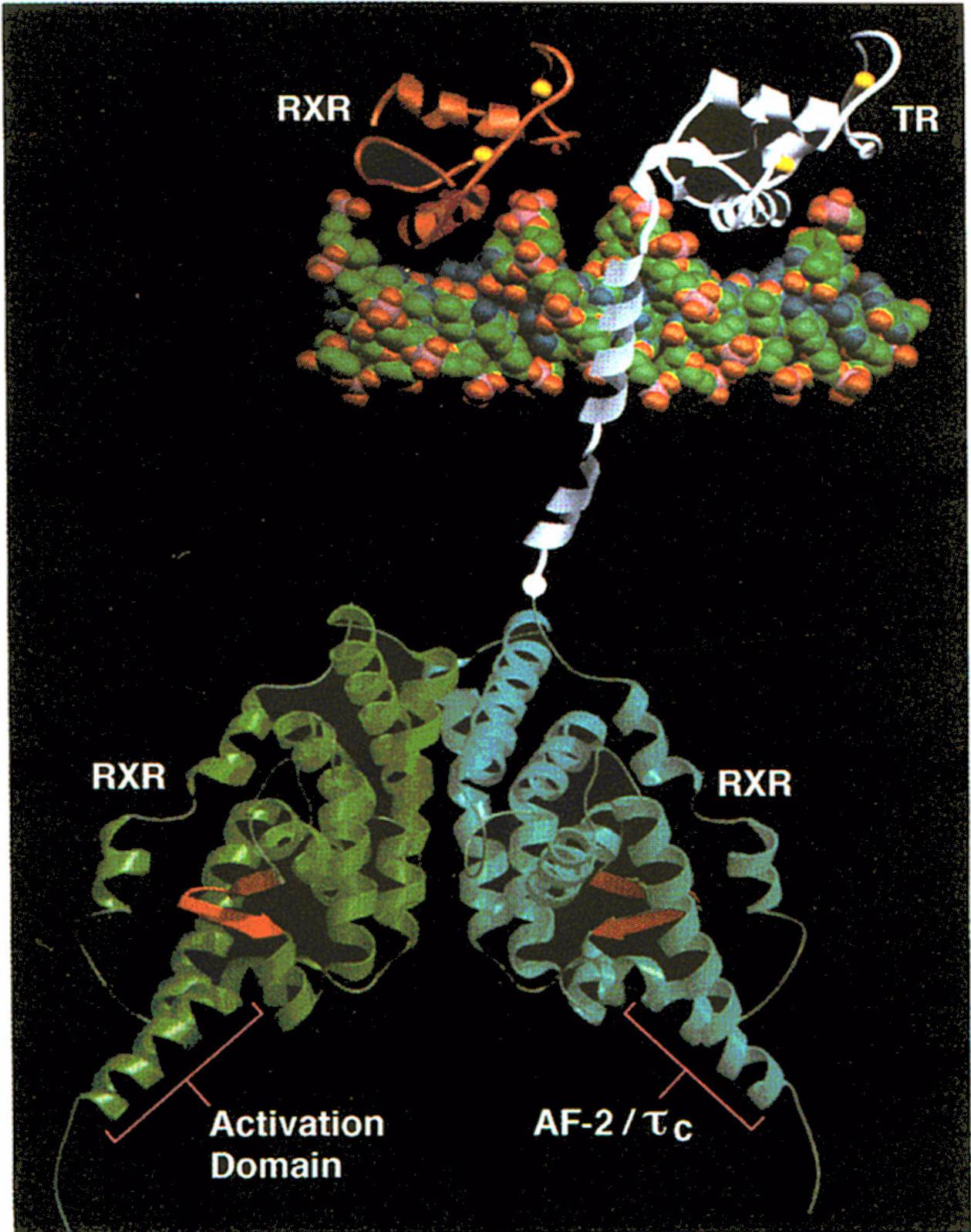
Largos: Homodímeros



Cortos: Heterodímeros

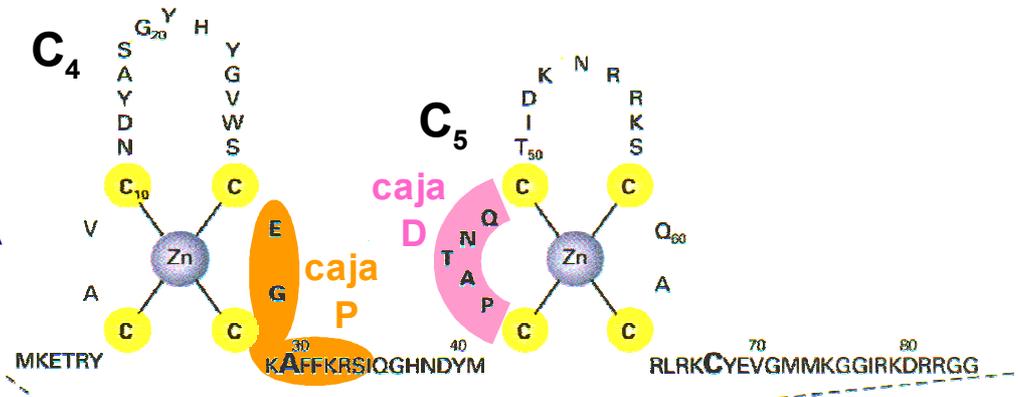


Estructura de Receptores Nucleares



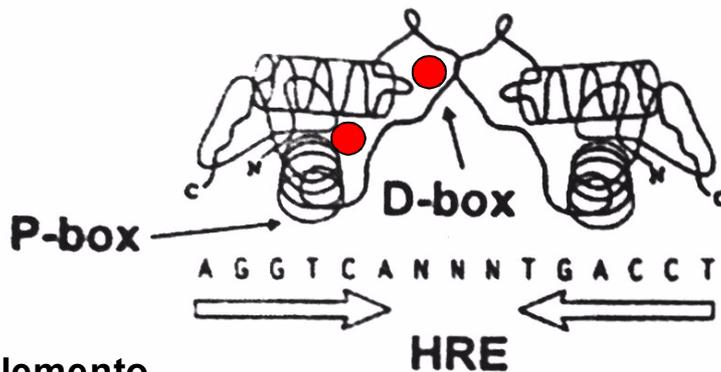
Estructura de los dominios DBD

Dedos de Zn: Unión al DNA



	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75			
ER	MK	CAV	C	NDYASGYHYGVWS	C	EGC	KAFFKRS	IQGHNDYMC	PATNQC	T	DKNRRKSC	QA	C	RLRKC	YEVGM	MKGGIRKDRRGG		
GR		CLV	C	SDEASGCHYGLT	C	GSC	KVFFKRAVEGQHNYL	C	CAGRND	C	IDKIRRKNC	PA	C	RYRKCLQAGM				
TRb		CVV	C	GDKATGYHYRC	I	T	C	EGCKGFFRRT	I	QKN^SYS	C	KYEGK	CV	DKVTRNQC	QE	CRFKKCI	YVGM	
PR		CLI	C	GDEASGCHYGLT	C	GSC	KVFFKRAMEGQHNYL	C	CAGRND	C	IVDKIRRKNC	PA	C	RLRKC	CCOAGM			
VitD		CGV	C	GNRATGFHFNAMT	C	EGC	KGFFRRSMKRKALFT	C	PFNGD	CR	ITKDNRRHC	QA	C	RLKRC	VDIGM			
RAR		CFV	C	QDKSSGYHYGVS	A	C	EGCKGFFRRS	I	QKNMYYT	C	HRDKN	C	I	INKVTRNRC	QY	C	RLQKCFE	VGM

Caja D: Dimerización



Caja P:
unión a hemi-elemento
hexámero HRE

Unión al DNA: Elementos de Respuesta a Hormonas (HREs)

(MR, PR, AR) GRE 5' AGAACA(N)₃ TGTTCT 3'
3' TCTTGT(N)₃ ACAAGA 5' } palindrómicos

secuencias consenso

ERE 5' AGGTCA(N)₃ TGACCT 3'
3' TCCAGT(N)₃ ACTGGA 5'

VDRE 5' AGGTCA(N)₃ AGGTCA 3' DR3
3' TCCAGT(N)₃ TCCAGT 5'

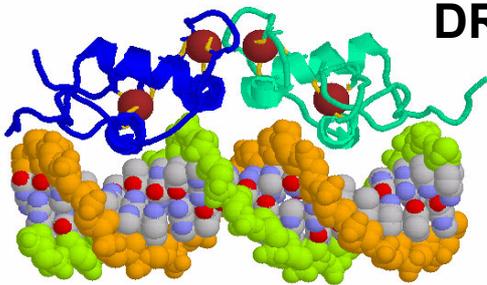
Repeticiones directas

TRE 5' AGGTCA(N)₄ AGGTCA 3' DR4
3' TCCAGT(N)₄ TCCAGT 5'

RARE 5' AGGTCA(N)₅ AGGTCA 3' DR5
3' TCCAGT(N)₅ TCCAGT 5'

GR dimérico

DR3

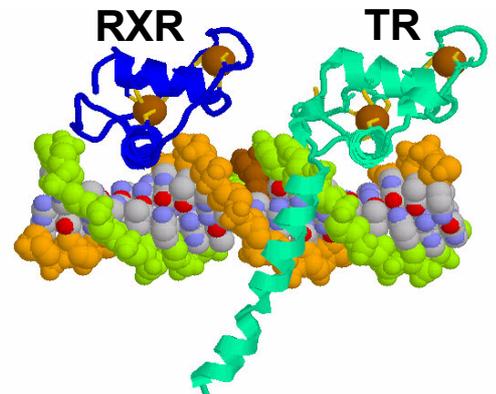


Espaciado impone geometría de dimerización

DR4

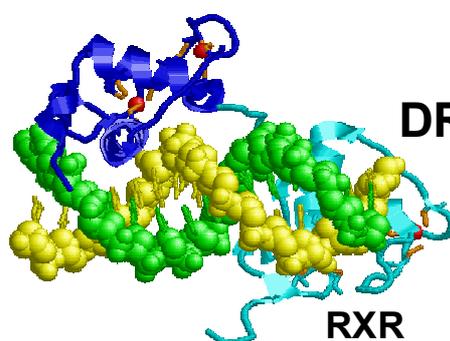
RXR

TR



RAR

DR5

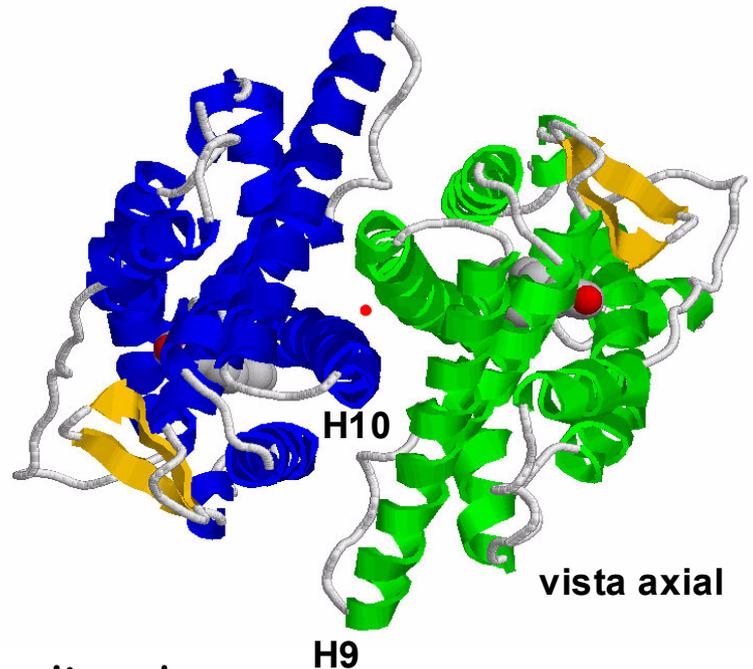


RXR

Receptores Nucleares: LBDs

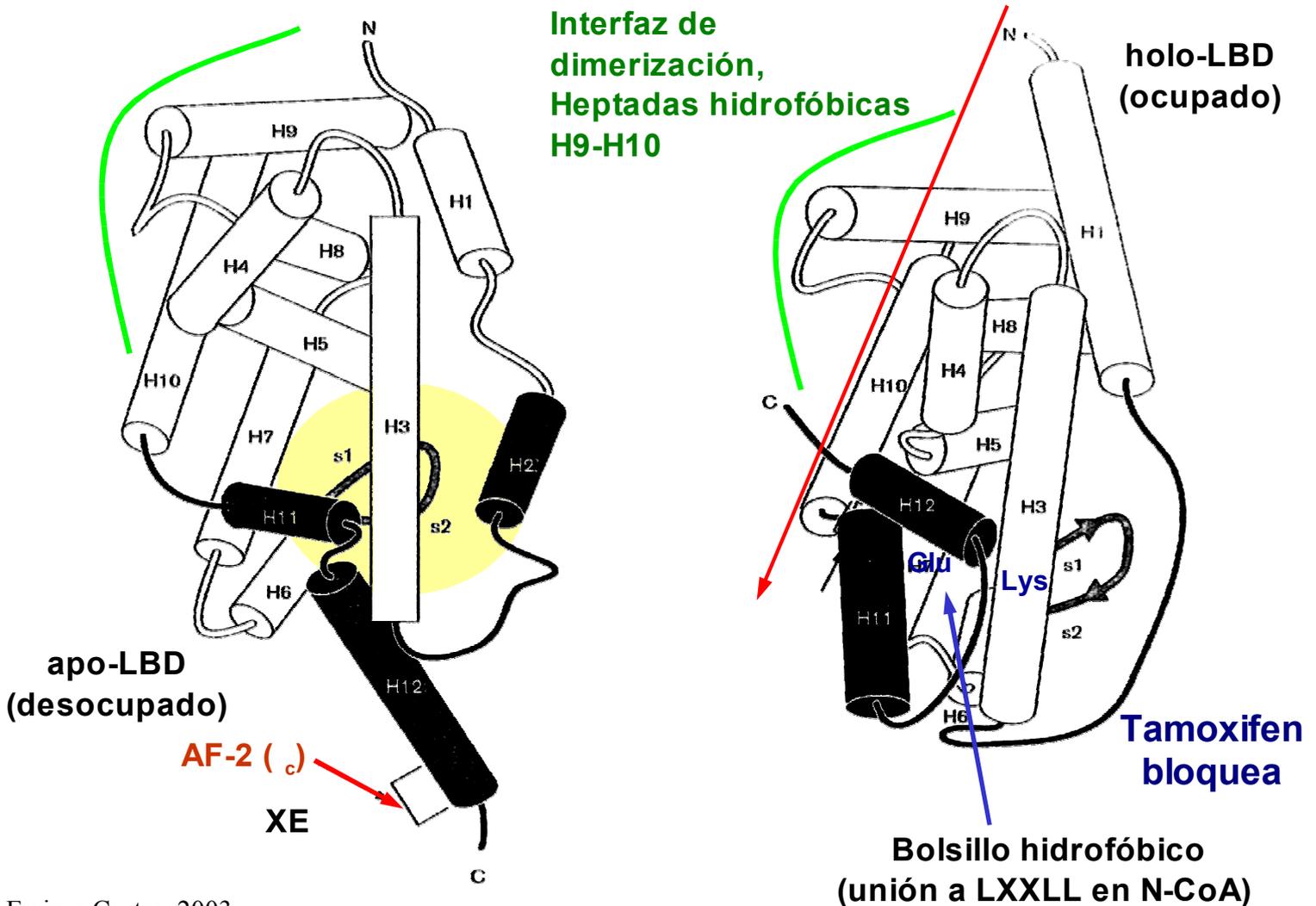
➤ Estructura

- Todo alfa
- Unión de ligando (núcleo hidrófobo)
- Interfaz de dimerización (heptadas en α -hélice)



➤ Activación

- Cambio conformacional inducido por ligando
- AF2: motivo $\varphi\varphi\chi E\varphi\varphi$ (unión de LXXLL)

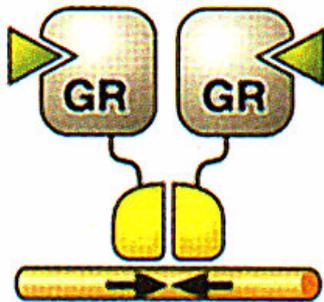


Receptores Nucleares: Dimerización

➤ Grupo I:

R. de esteroides

- DNA: Palíndromos
- Homodímeros simétricos

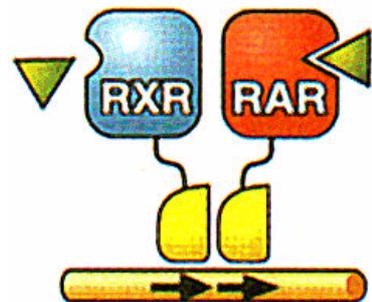


GR glucocorticoides
MR mineralcorticoides
PR progesterona
AR andrógenos
ER estrógenos

➤ Grupo II:

Heterodímeros RXR

- DNA: Repeticiones directas
- heterodímeros asimétricos
- apo-RXR obligatorio en 5'

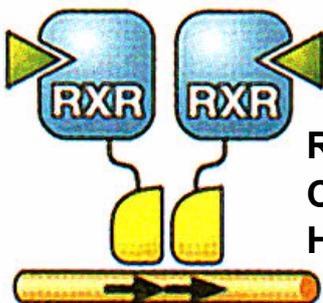


T α,β	H. tiroideas
RAR α,β,γ	<i>trans</i> -RA
VDR	1,25(OH) $_2$ D $_3$
PPAR α,β,γ	eicosanoides

➤ Grupo III:

R. huérfanos dimericos

- DNA: Repeticiones directas
- homodímeros asimétricos

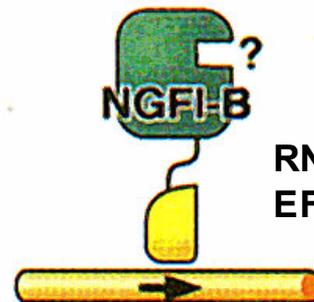


RXR α,β,γ	9- <i>cis</i> -RA(DR1)
COUP/ARP	?
HNF-4	?

➤ Grupo IV

R. huérfanos monómeros

- DNA: core+5'
- monómeros?



RNGFI-B	?
EFP/SF-1	?

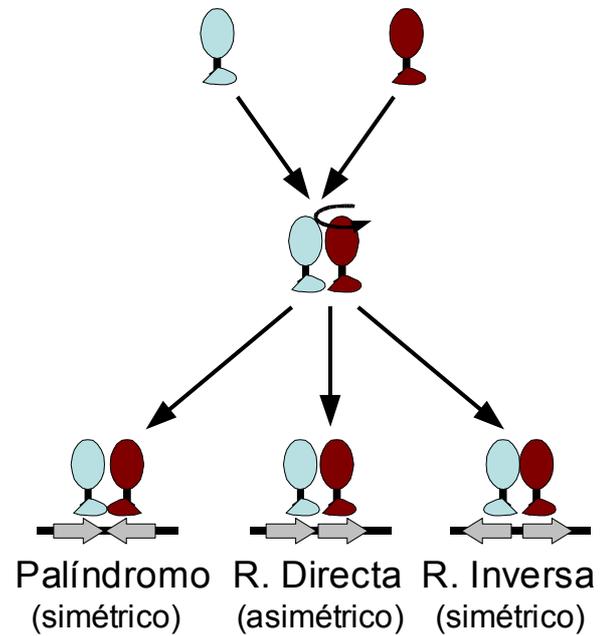
R. Nucleares: especificidad

➤ Disponibilidad diferencial

- Expresión del receptor
- Disponibilidad de hormona (síntesis, degradación, presentación)

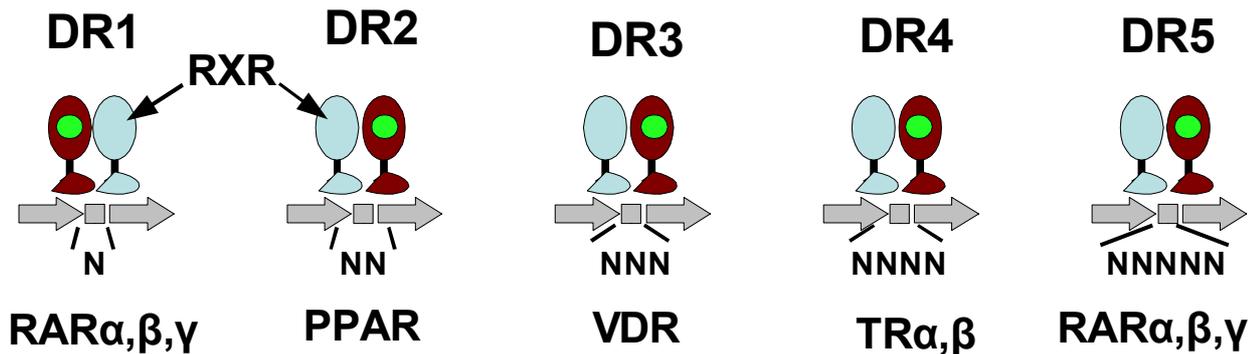
➤ Dimerización combinatoria

- Orientación de hemisitos (homo/hetero, simetría)
- Espaciador: regla 1-5 (translación+giro)
- Variabilidad en HREs
- Reclutamiento N-CoA/N-CoR



RXR silente

Heterodimeros RXR/ZZZ



RXR activo



Receptores nucleares: Acciones

➤ Funciones: Regulación de la expresión génica

• Esteroides

Glucocorticoides: Reacción estrés, Gluconeogénesis, lipólisis
mineralcorticoides: Transporte Na^+ , K^+ y Cl^- en riñón
andrógenos/estrógenos: C. sexuales, ciclo menstrual
progestágenos: gestación

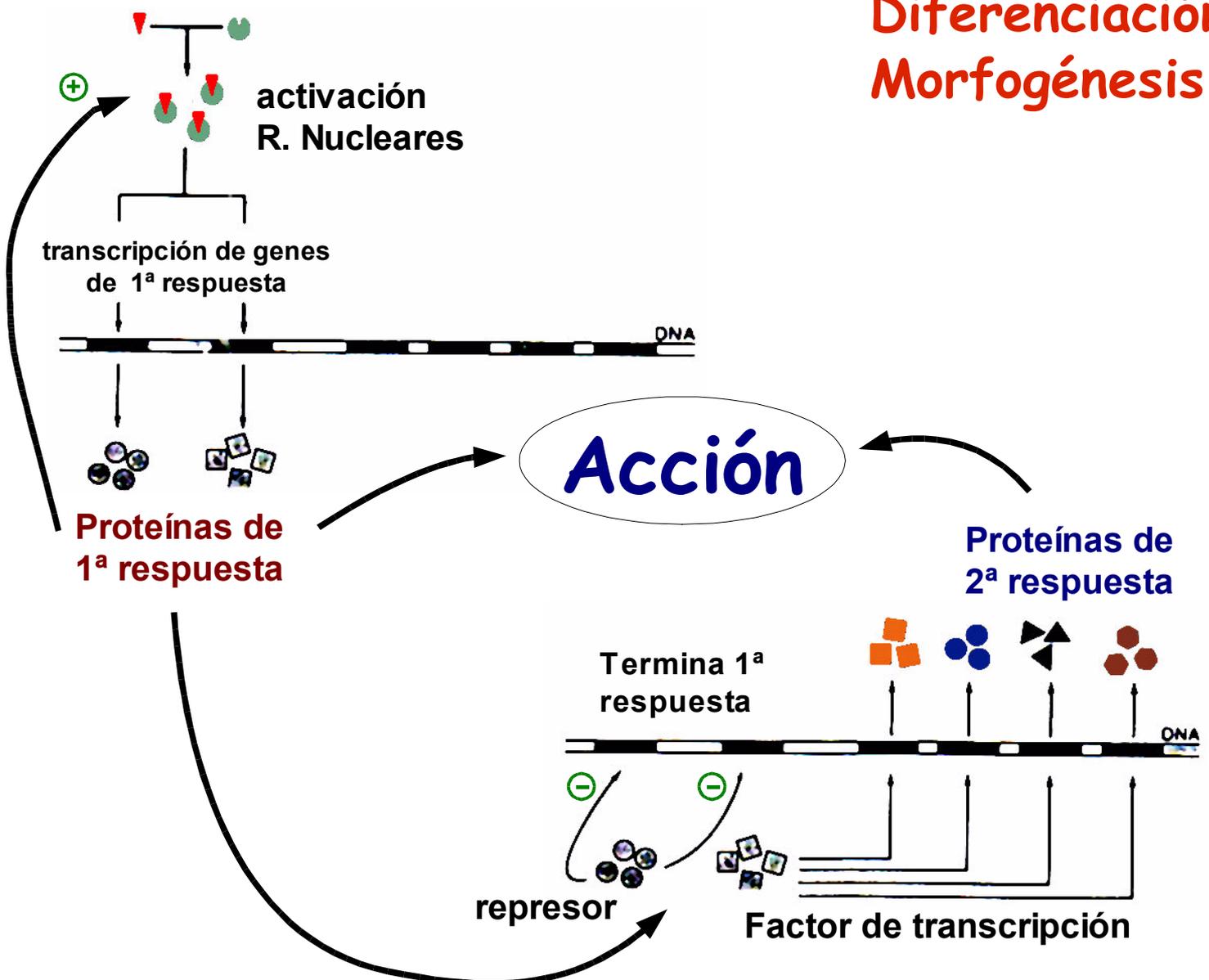
• Tiroideas: Metabolismo basal, desarrollo

• Retinoides (Vit. A): Retina, epitelios

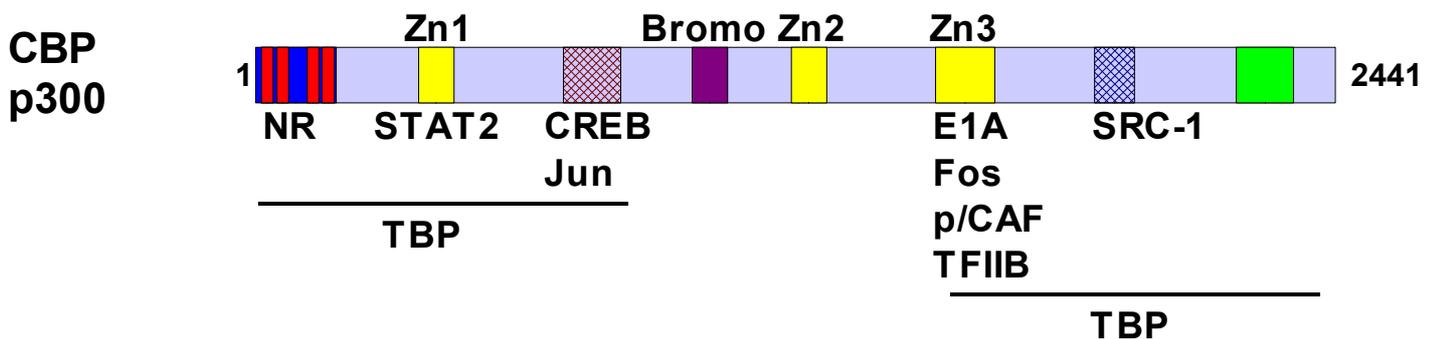
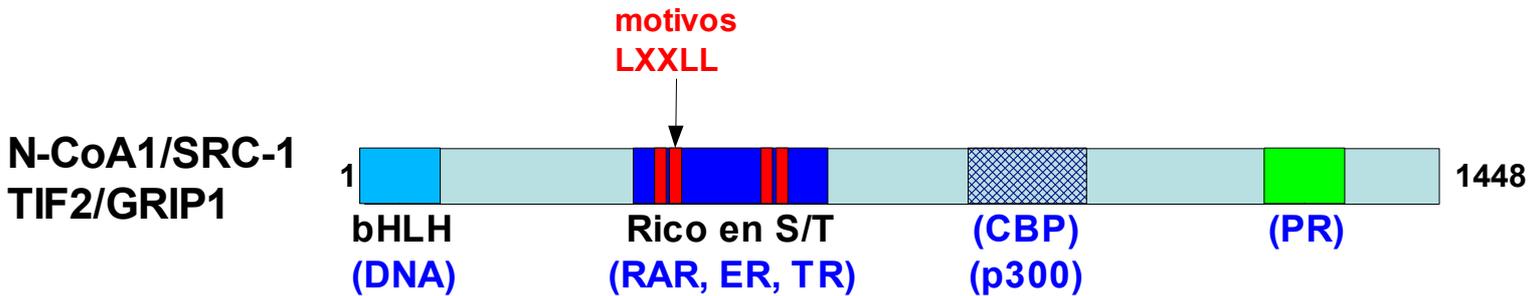
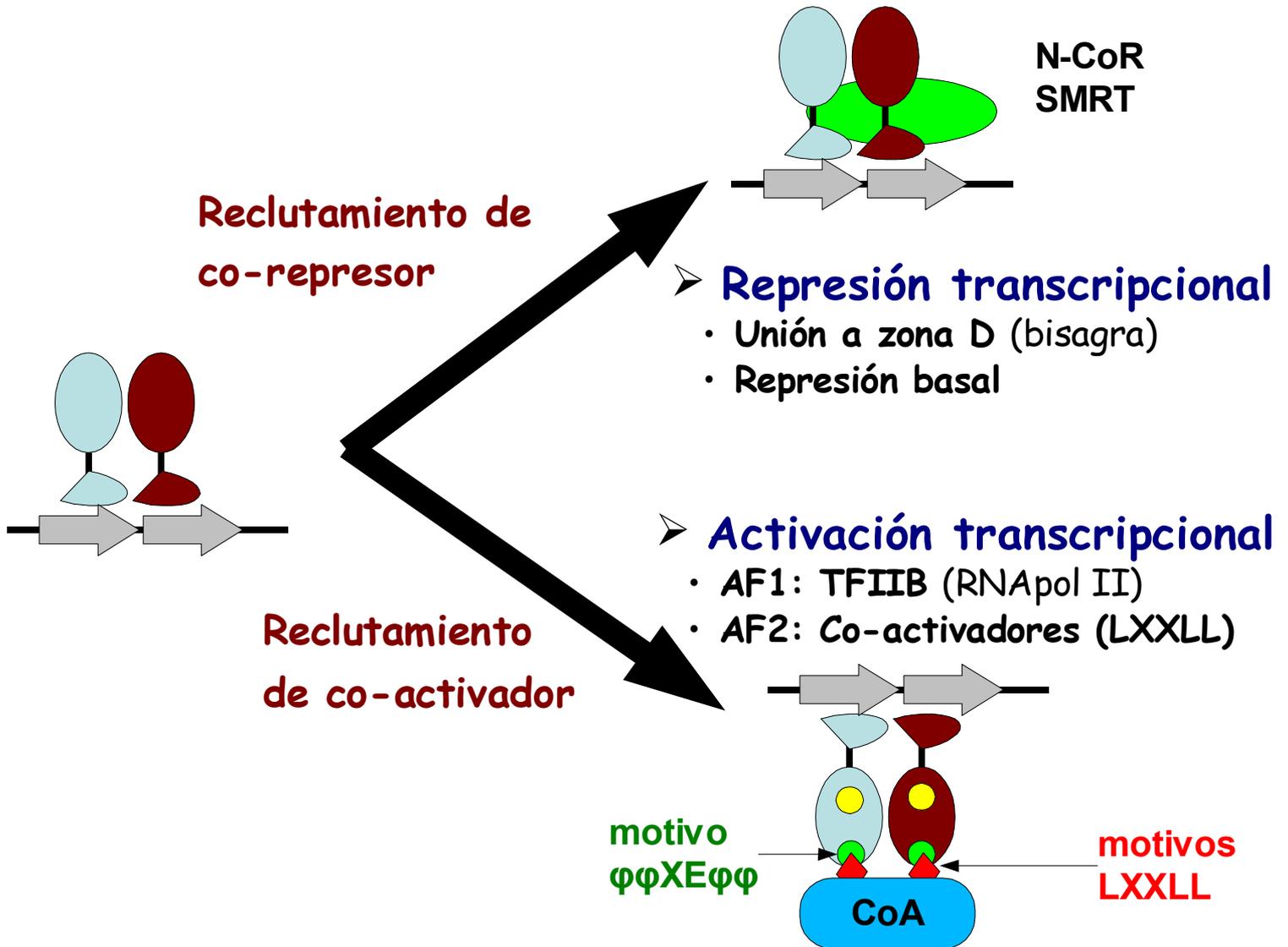
• Vitamina D: Metabolismo del Ca^{2+} (intestino y hueso)

• Otros

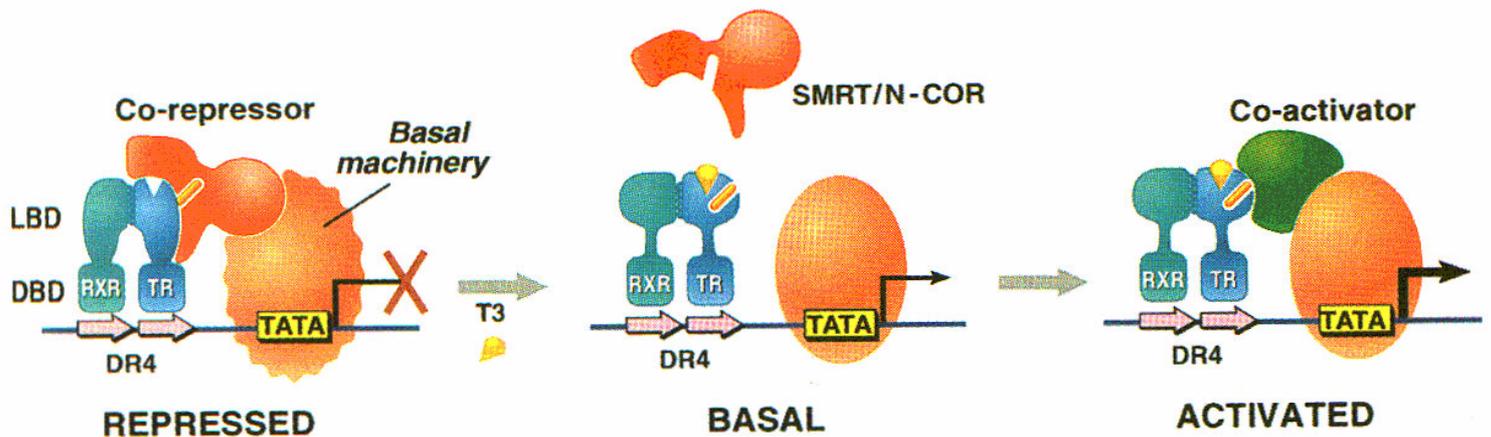
Proliferación
Diferenciación
Morfogénesis



R. nucleares: Co-moduladores

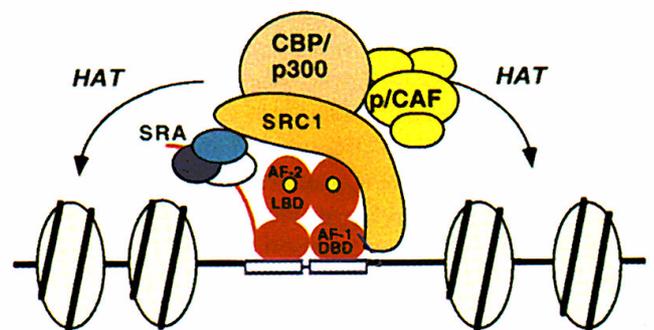


Receptores Nucleares: Regulación Transcripcional

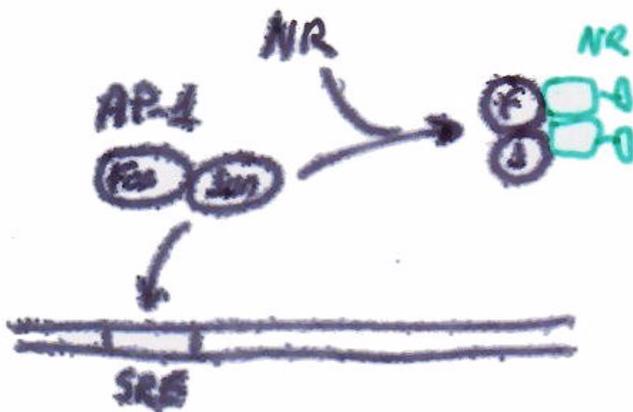


Remodelación de cromatina

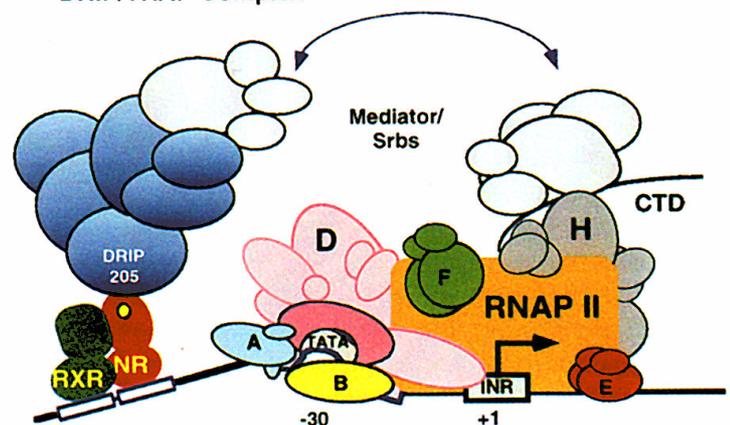
p160/CBP/PCAF Complex



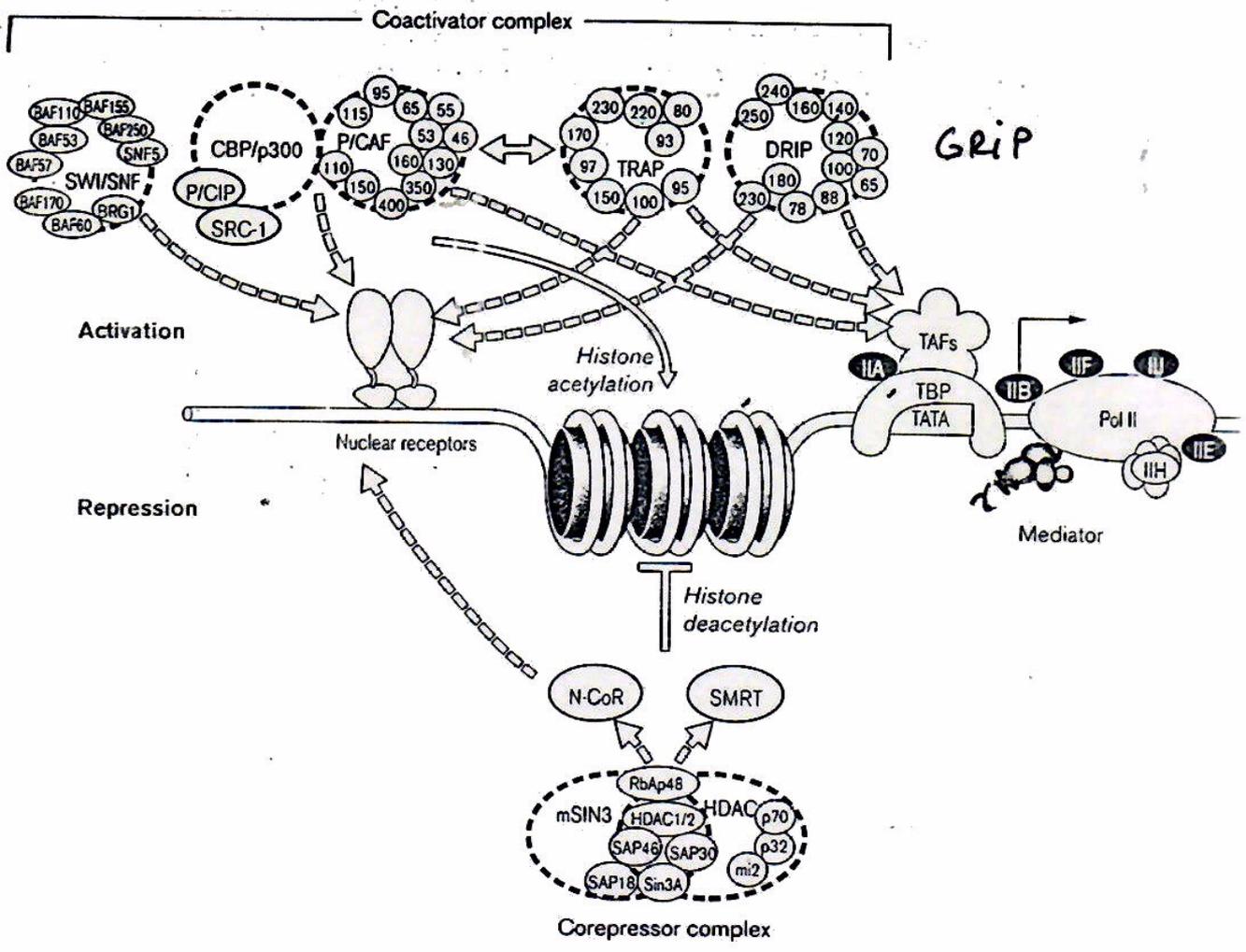
Represión por interacción con AP-1



DRIP/TRAP Complex

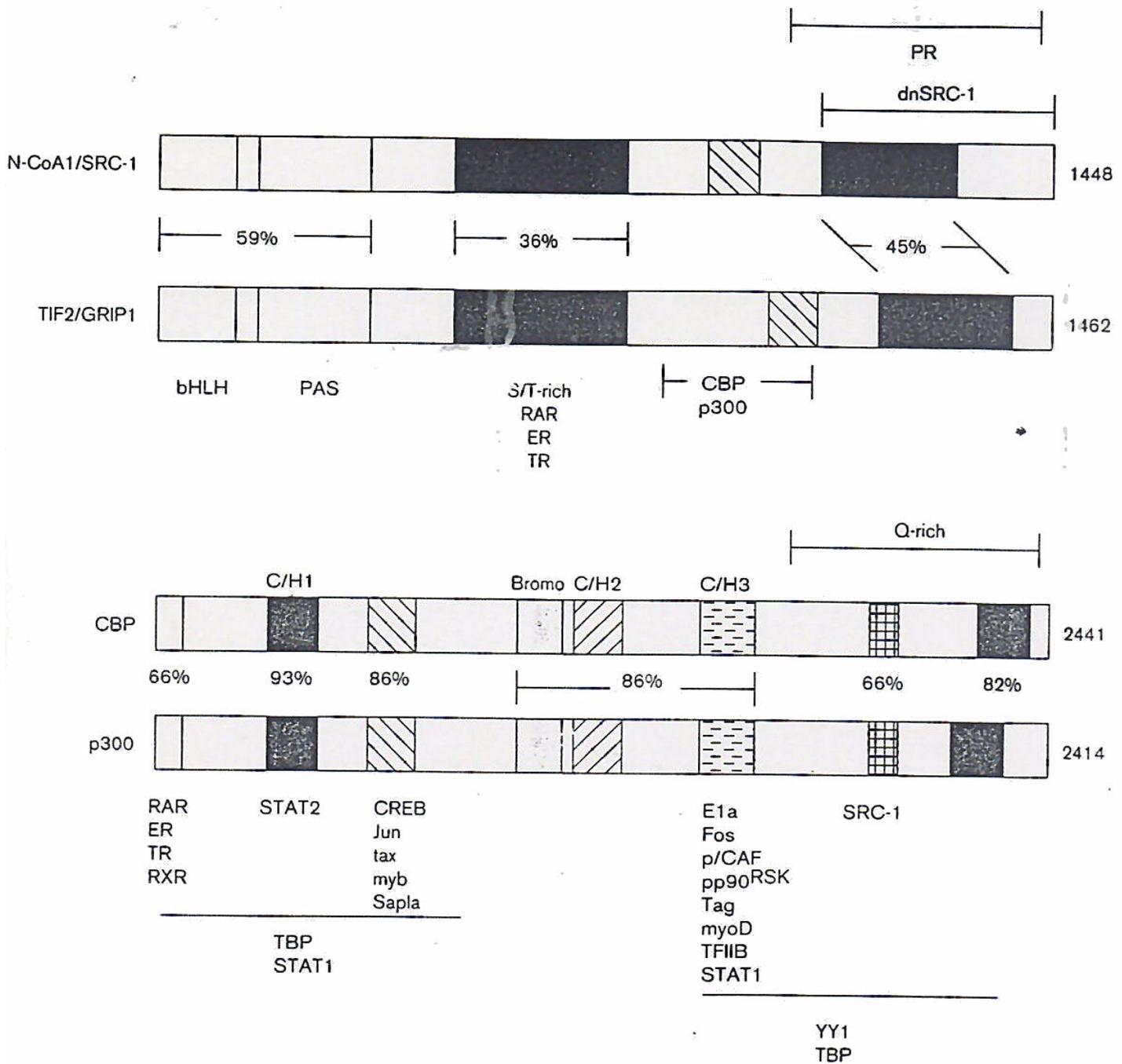


Activación de RNA pol II



Regulation of nuclear receptor functions by multiple coactivator and corepressor complexes. Protein complexes implicated in hormonal regulation of gene transcription are shown. Unknown factors within the complexes are indicated by their apparent molecular sizes (in kilodaltons). Placement of the factors within each complex is arbitrary. Ligands of nuclear receptors induce recruitment of the coactivator complexes, leading to activation of transcription. The double-headed arrow suggests a sequential model in which the TRAP or DRIP

complexes activate transcription initiation after the chromatin remodeling step catalyzed by CBP/p/CAF or SWI/SNF complexes. The CBP/p300/p/CAF complexes, as well as the TRAP or the DRIP complexes, may provide link between nuclear receptors and the core machinery (indicated by dashed arrows). The mSin3/HDAC corepressor complexes, harboring deacetylase activities, are linked to nuclear receptors via NCoR or SMRT in the absence of ligands.



domains of the N-CoA1/SRC-1, TIF2/GRIP1, CBP and p300 coactivator proteins. (a) Alignment of N-CoA1/SRC-1 and TIF2/GRIP1, indicating the following regions of homology: regions in the amino terminus (PAS and bHLH homology regions); a central region that is involved in nuclear receptor interaction and transactivation; and a carboxy-terminal region that, in the case of SRC-1, interacts with the progesterone receptor (PR) and enables N-CoA1/SRC-1 to function as a dominant-negative coactivator protein [26]. The region of SRC-1 found to be required for interaction with p300 and CBP is also indicated [28]. The nuclear receptors that have been shown to interact with the central region are the RAR, ER and TR. (b) Alignment of mouse CBP and human p300. Regions involved in interaction with STAT1 and STAT2, nuclear receptors (RAR, ER, TR and RXR), Jun, CREB, YY1, Fos, E1A, p/CAF, pp90^{RSK}, and SRC-1 (amongst other proteins) are indicated, as are the zinc fingers (C/H1, C/H2 and C/H3) and the bromodomain (Bromo). Proteins that interact with the different domains are shown below. p300. dnSRC-1, dominant-negative SRC-1; Q-rich, glutamine-rich domain; S/T-rich, serine/threonine-rich domain; TBP, TATA-binding protein. Percentages refer to amino acid identity between proteins.

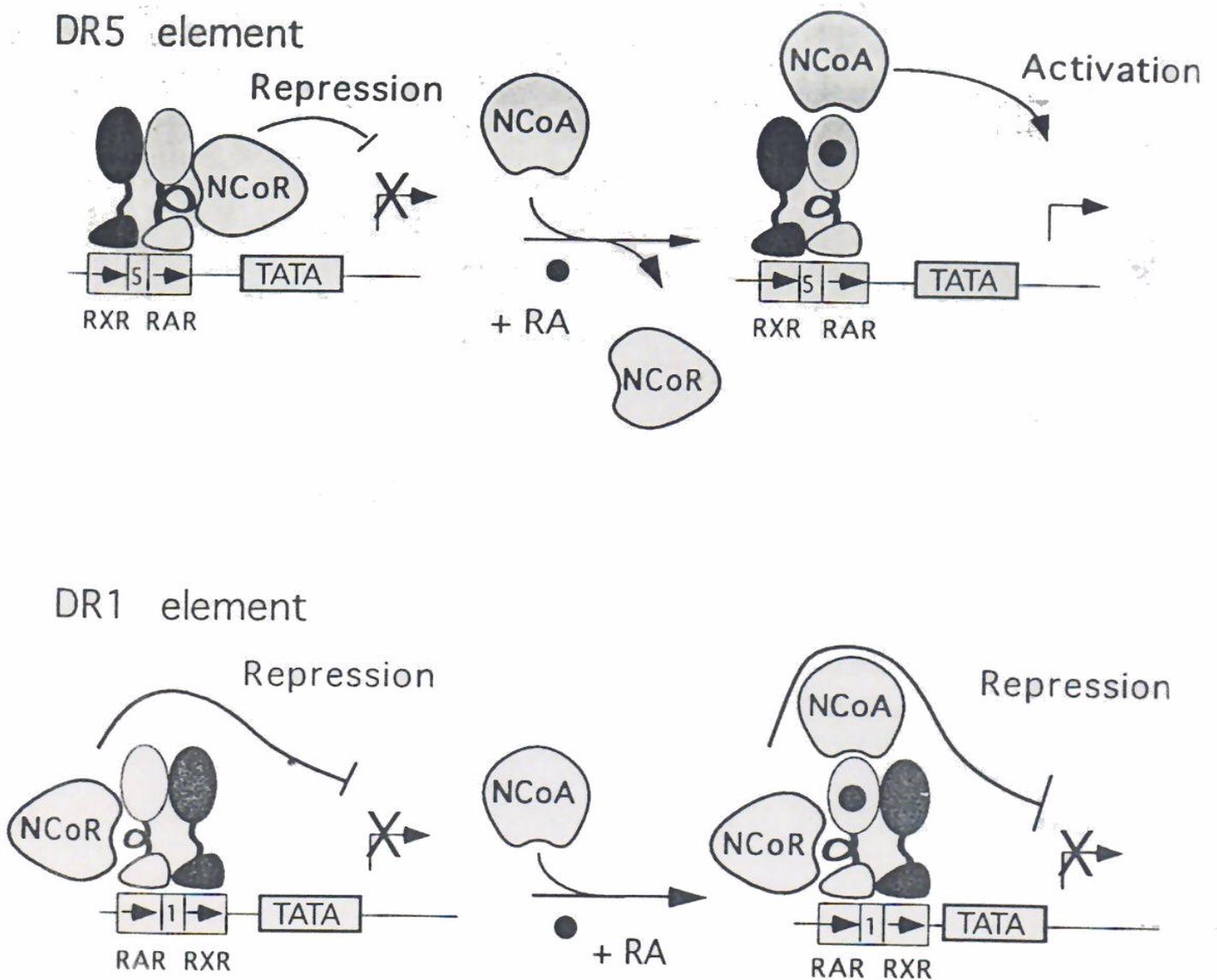
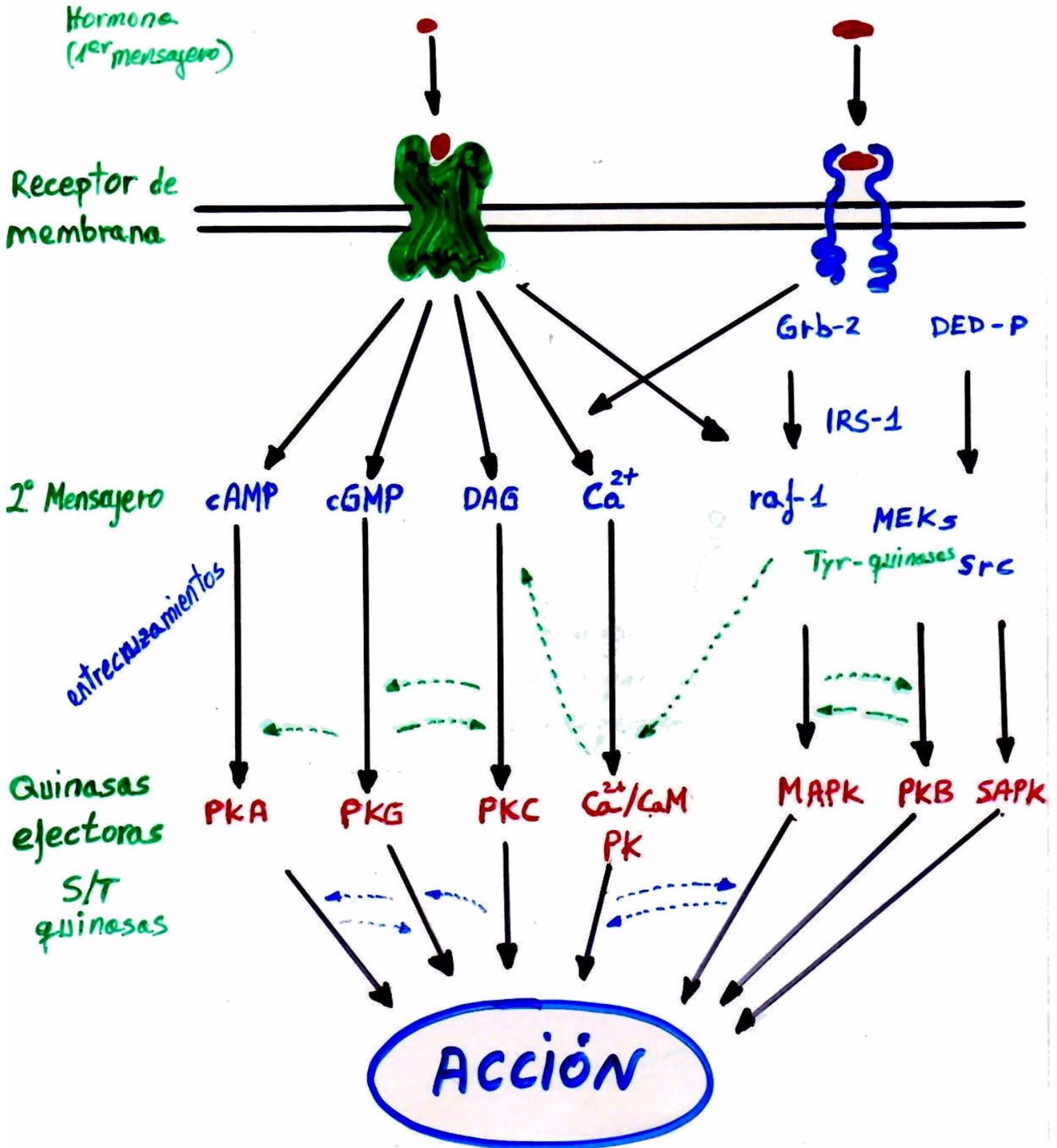
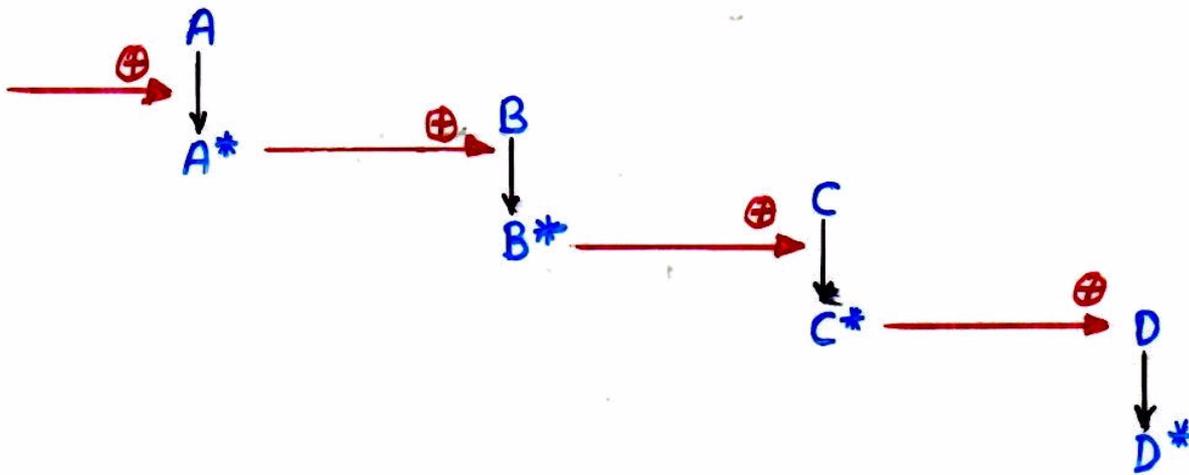


Figure 3 Control of co-activator and co-repressor interactions with RAR/RXR heterodimers by RAR ligands and polarity of DNA binding. In the absence of an RAR ligand, N-CoR interacts with RAR/RXR heterodimers through the RAR hinge and ligand binding domain. On a DR5 element, ligand effects the release of N-CoR and the recruitment of nuclear receptor co-activators (NCoA), such as SRC1. A similar sequence would be observed for TR/RXR heterodimers bound to DR4 elements. On DR1 elements, the polarity of RAR/RXR binding is reversed and the retinoic acid receptor assumes a conformation that prevents ligand from releasing N-CoR. As a result the heterodimer constitutively represses transcription.

Niveles de señalización

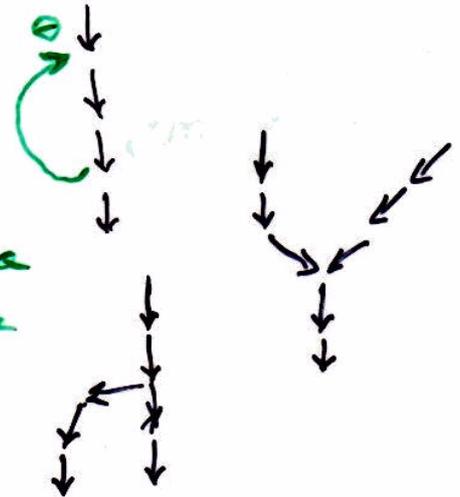


Cascadas de transducción de la señal

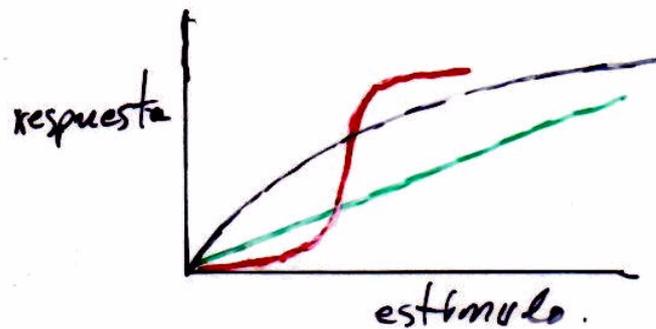


- amplificación
- regulación

Inhibición
convergencia
divergencia

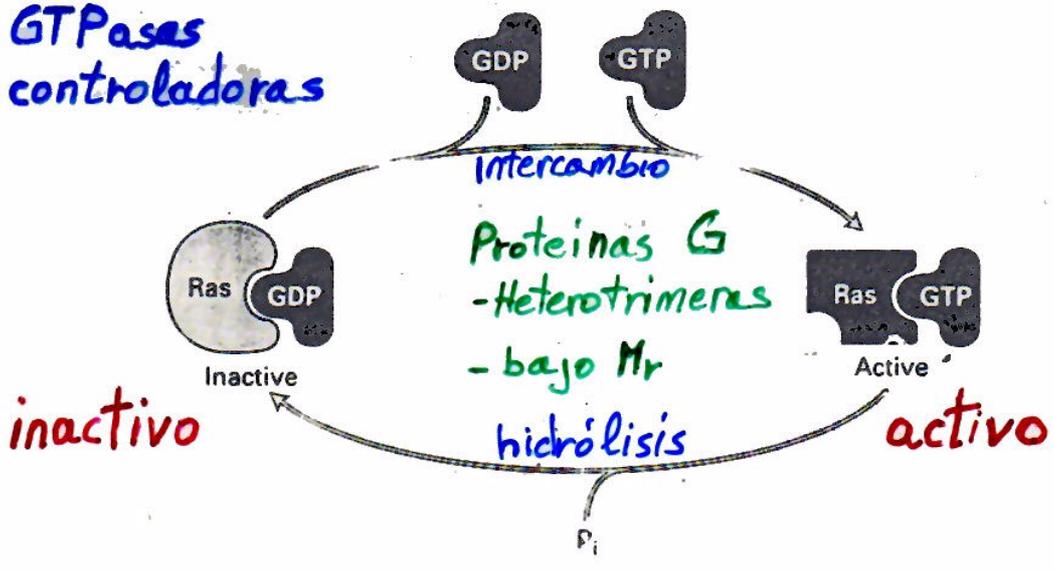


- Sensibilidad: interruptor sigmoidal



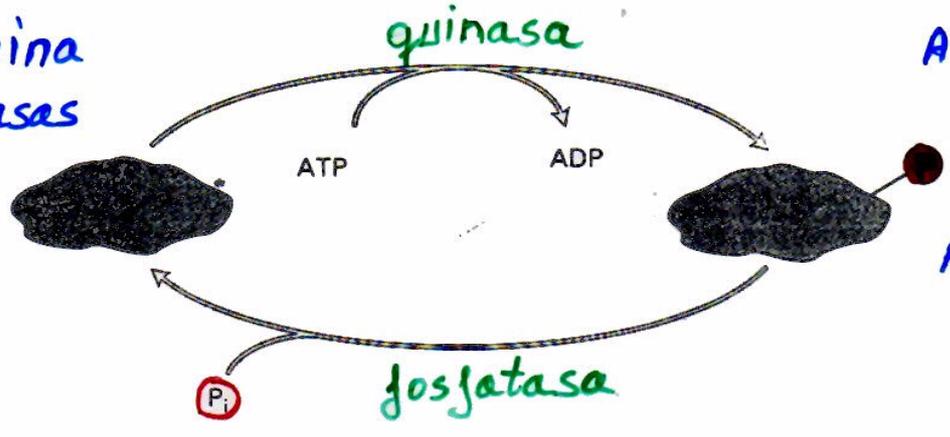
Estrategias comunes

* GTPases controladoras



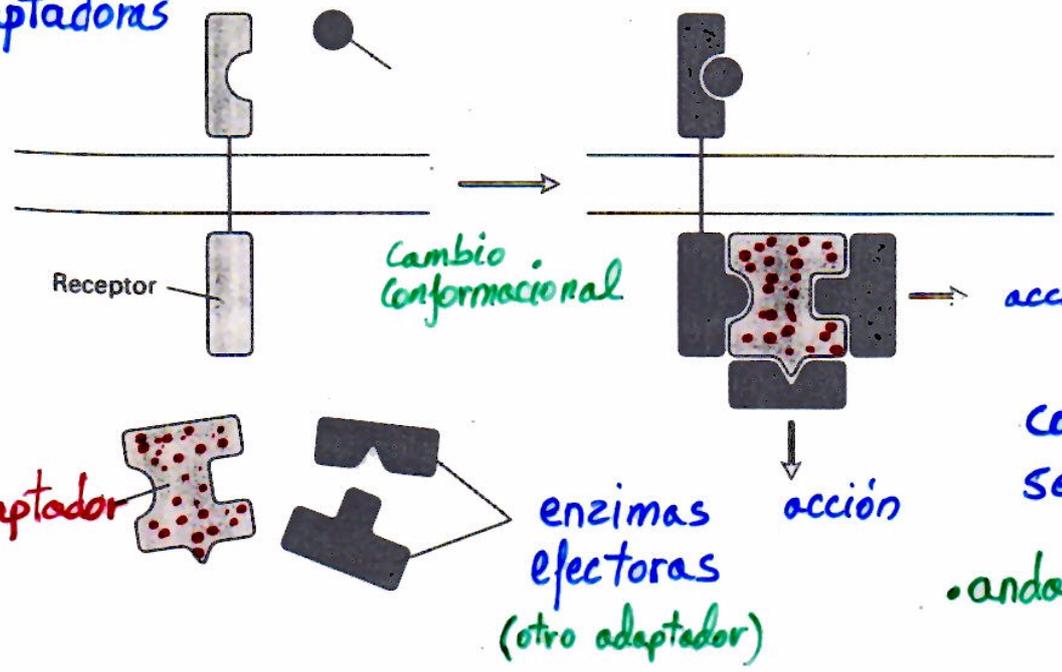
- interruptor
- amplificación (ganancia)

* Proteína quinases



- Actividad de unión reclutamiento (translocación)

* Proteínas adaptadoras



- andamiajes

Receptores de membrana

Canales activados por transmisor

1-4TM - S.F. R. ionotrópicos

- canales iónicos
- t. sináptica, muscular
- oligómeros constitutivos

R. acoplados a proteínas G

7TM - S.F. R. metabotrópicos (GPCR)

- multifuncionales
- monómeros (?)

R. con actividad enzimática intrínseca

1TM - F. R. guanilato-ciclasas de membrana

- R. Tyr fosfatasas CD45

- S.F. Receptor de TGF- β : Ser/Thr quinasa

- S.F. Receptores Tyr-quinasas (RTK) • Factores de crecimiento
• MAPK

Oligomerización por ligando

R. que reclutan enzimas

1TM - S.F. Receptor de citocinas

- TK asociadas TK
- TK solubles no-receptor
Jak Src

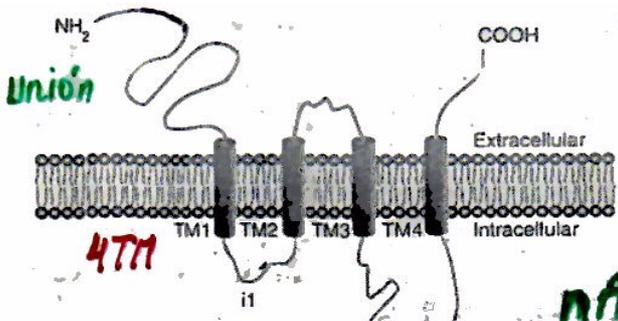
- S.F. Receptor de TNF α

Domínios Muerte (DD)

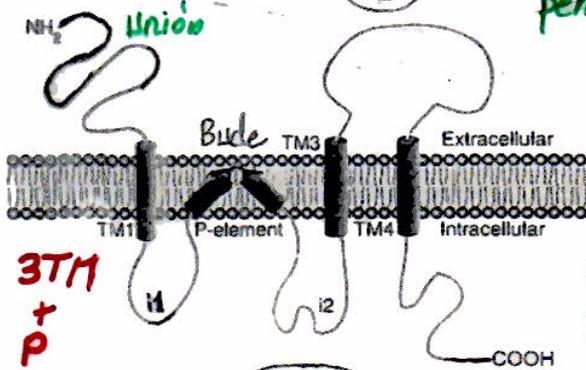
- Integrinas

contacto intercelular

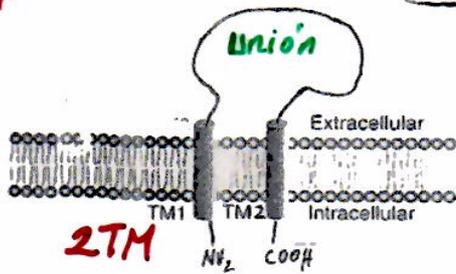
Receptores ionotrópicos



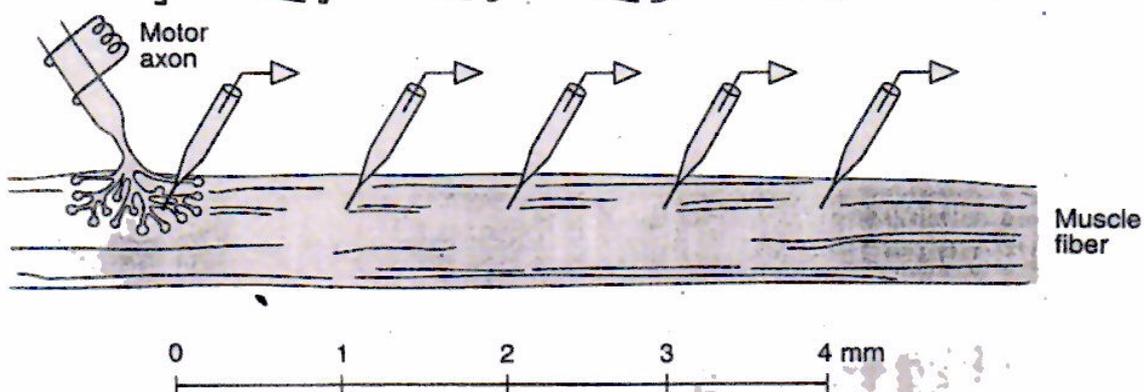
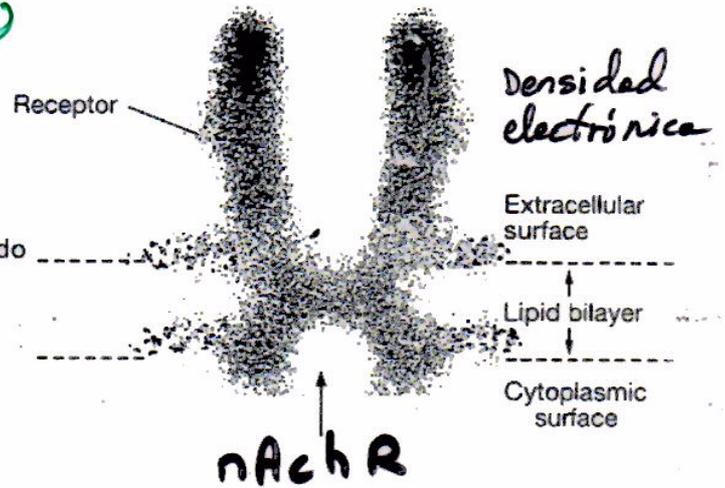
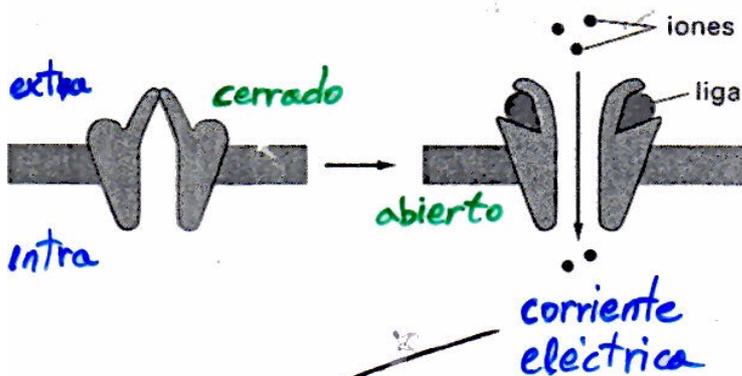
nAChR pentámeros



iGluR pentámeros?



P2X trimeros?



- canales iónicos activados por ligando
- Transmisión sináptica rápida
- Transmisión neuromuscular

Receptores acoplados a Proteínas G

>> 1000 tipos

Aminas

DA, NA, Adr, 5-HT

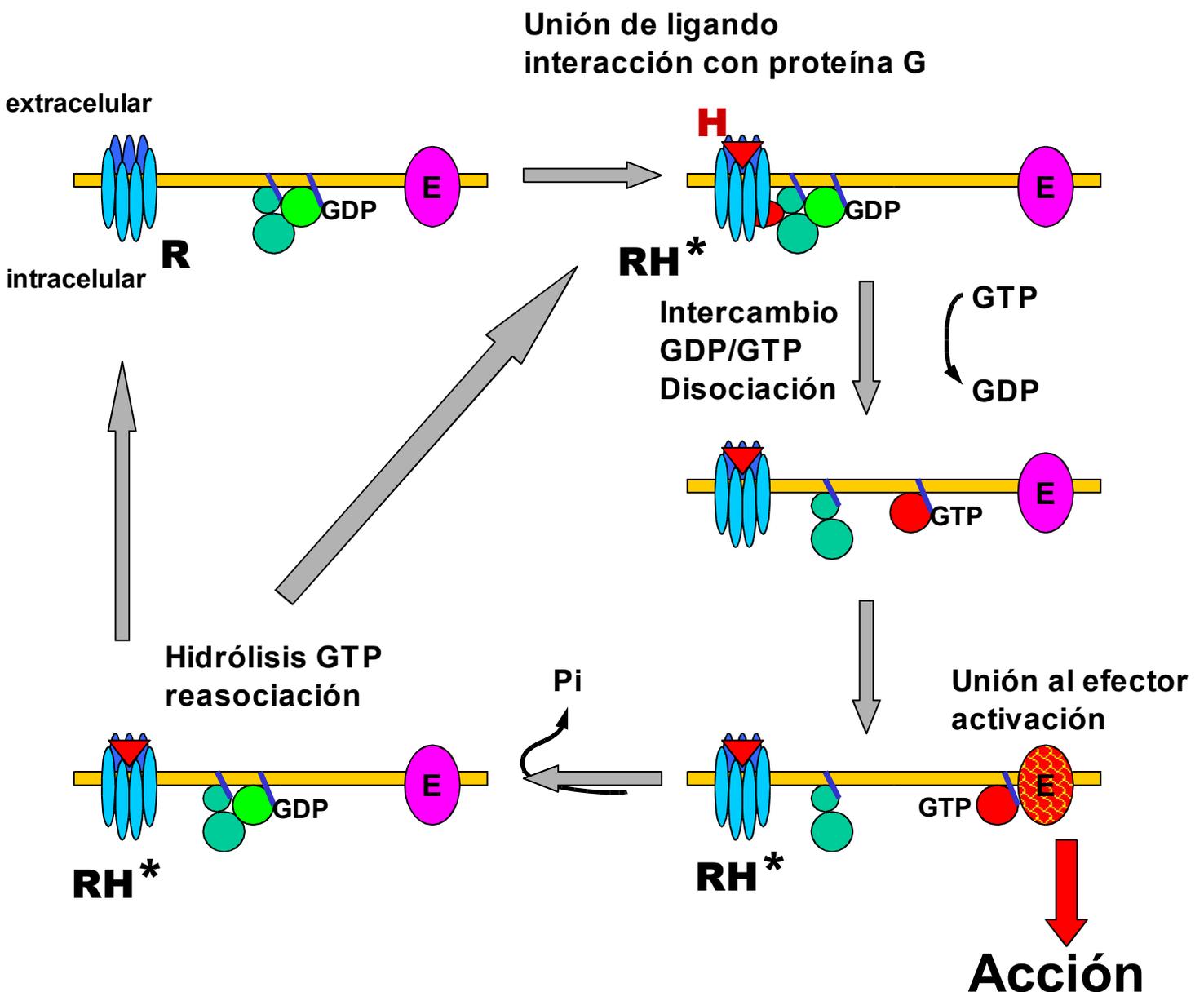
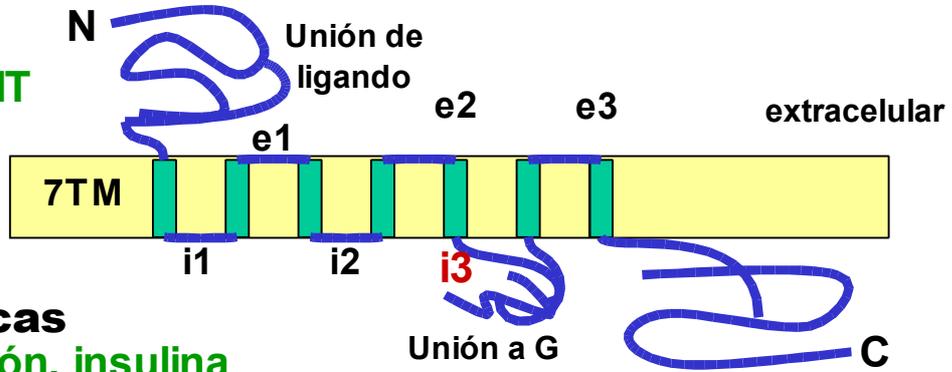
Péptidos

SP, BK, ACTH

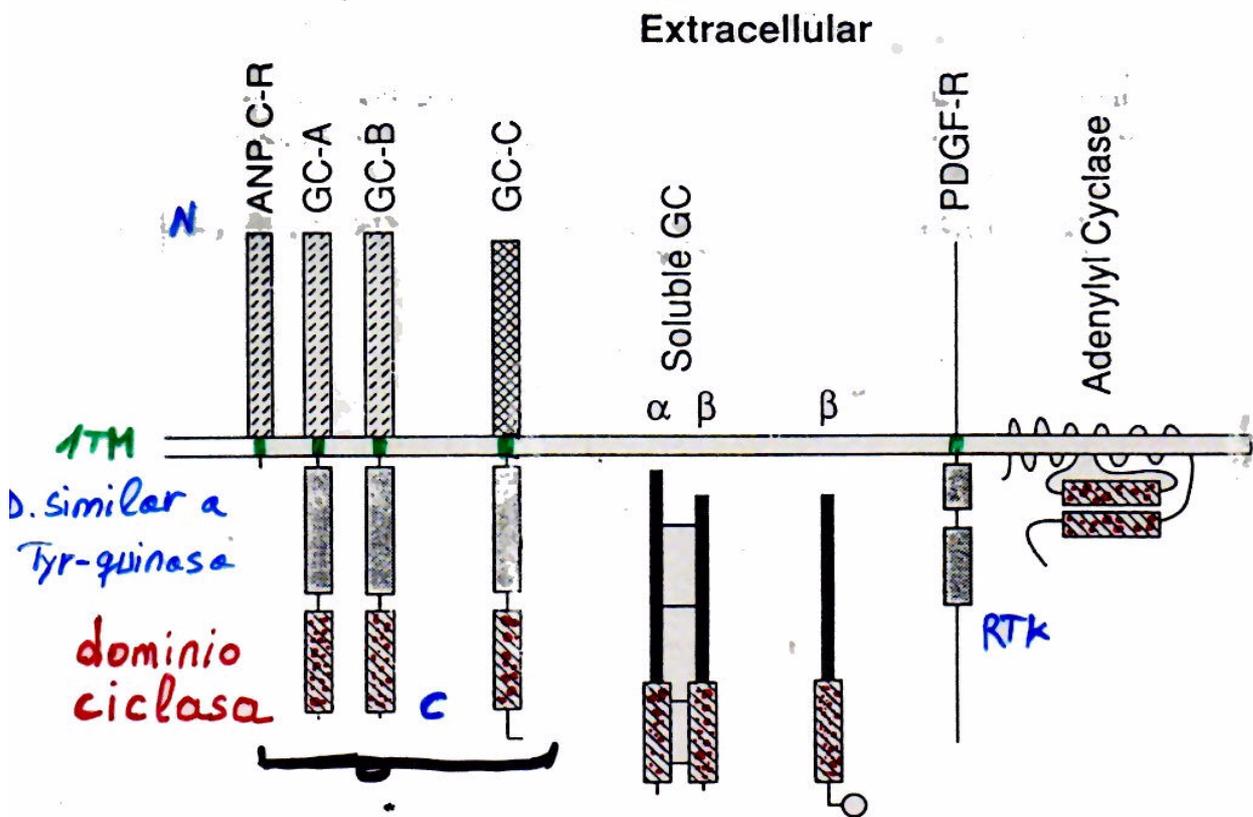
H. Polipeptídicas

FSH, LH, glucagón, insulina

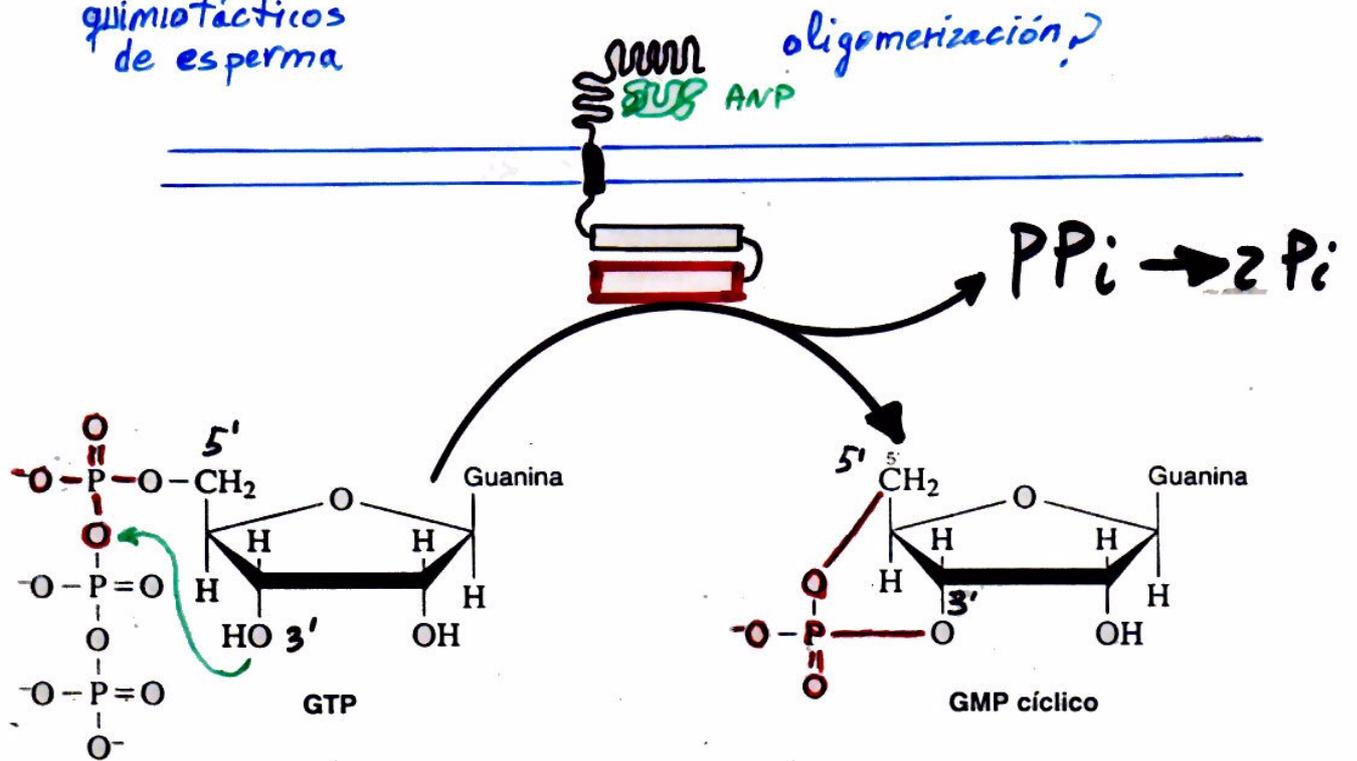
Prostaglandinas



Receptores guanilato-ciclasa

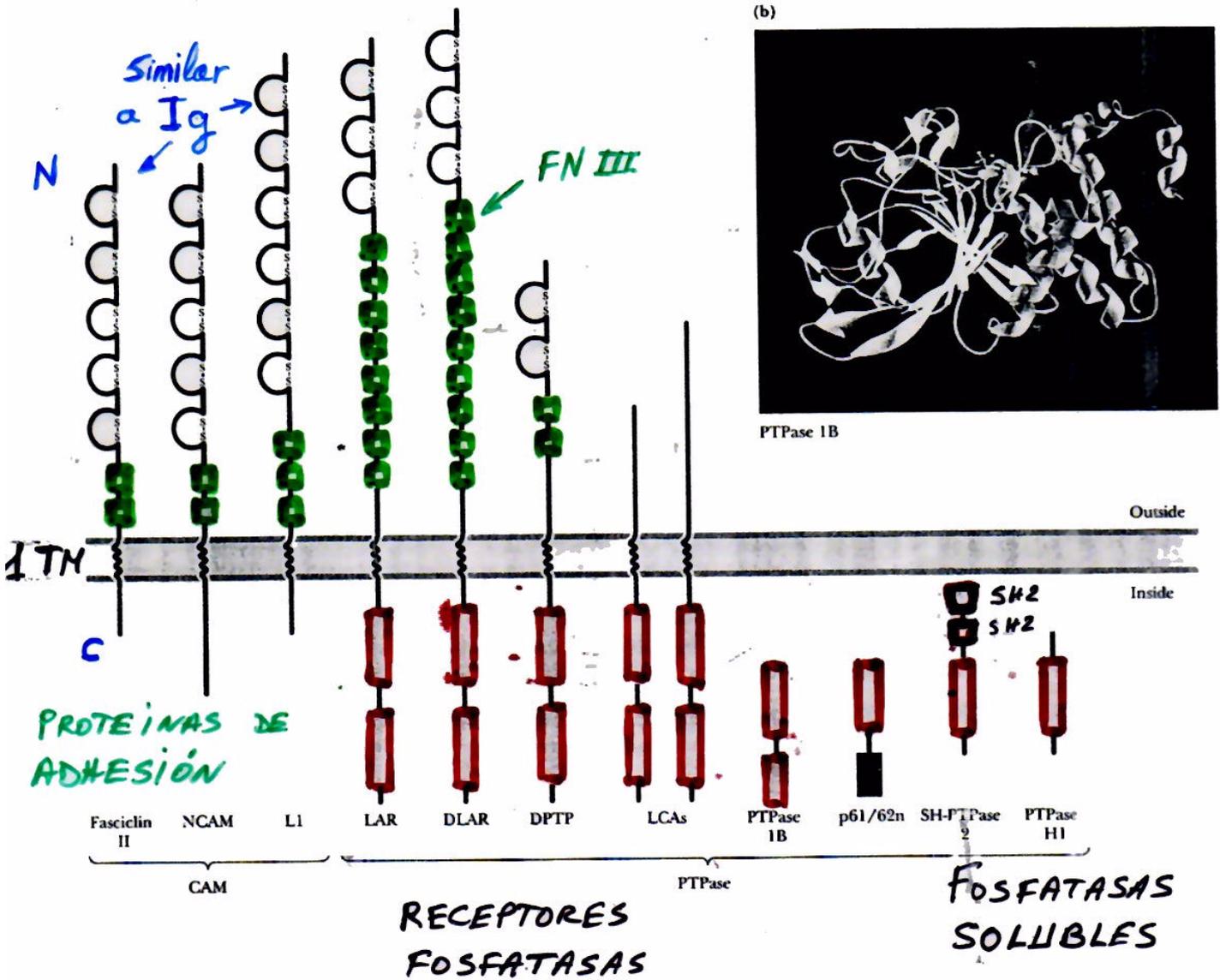


Receptor ANP: péptido atrial natriurético
 Guanilina (enteropéptido), enterotoxinas
 quimiotácticos de espermatozoos

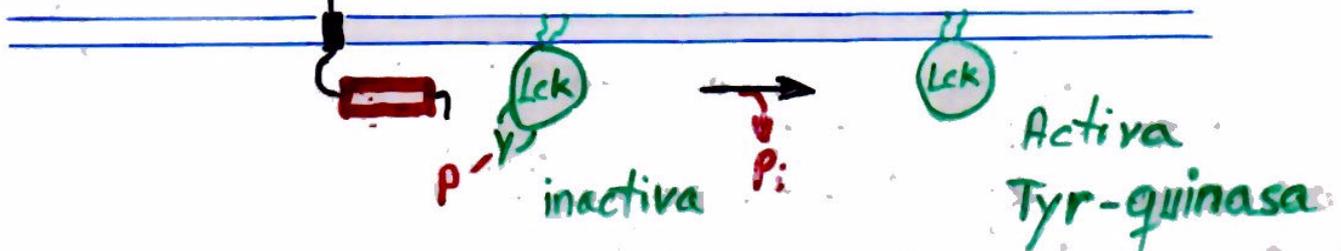


Receptores Proteína-fosfatasa

Y-P fosfatasa



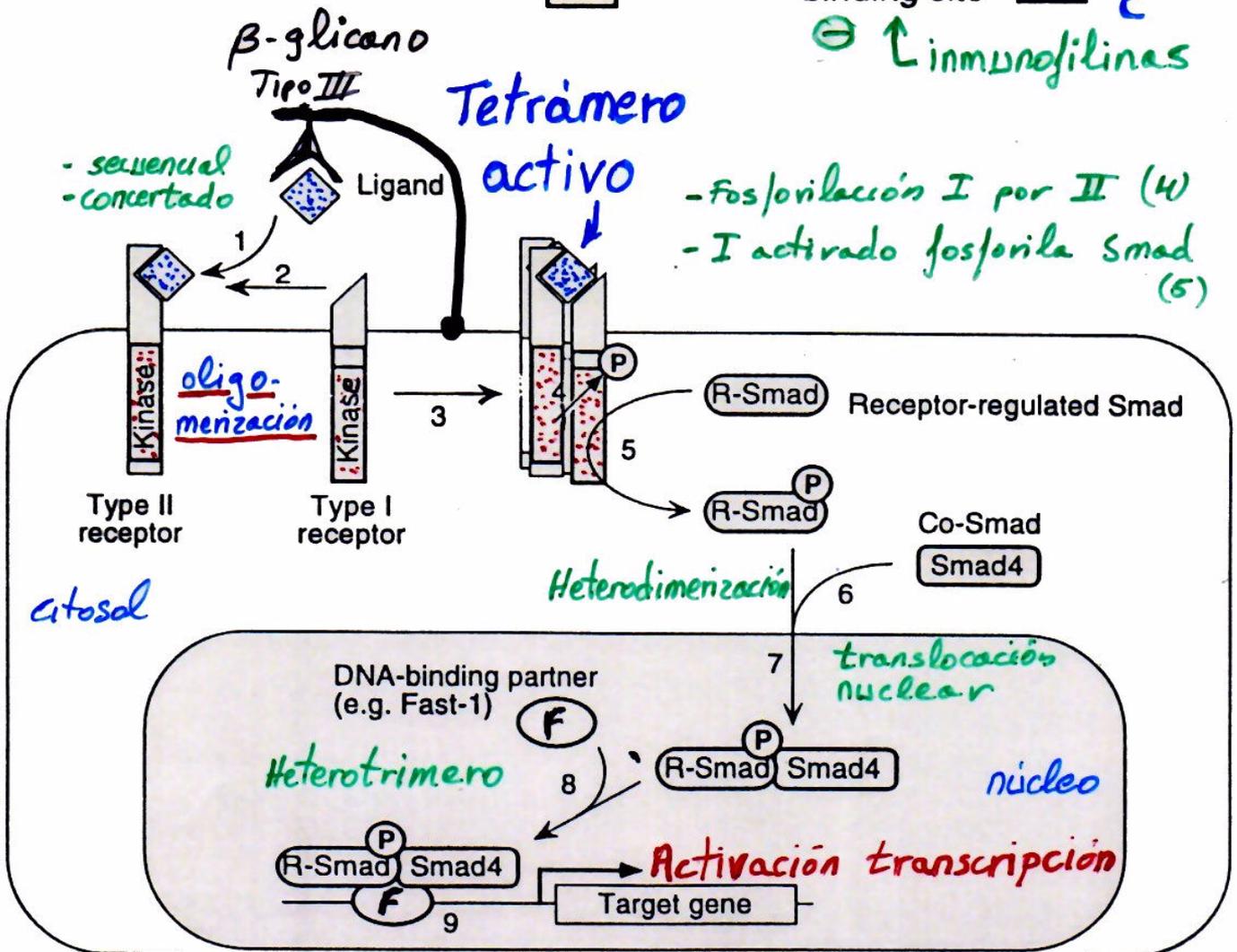
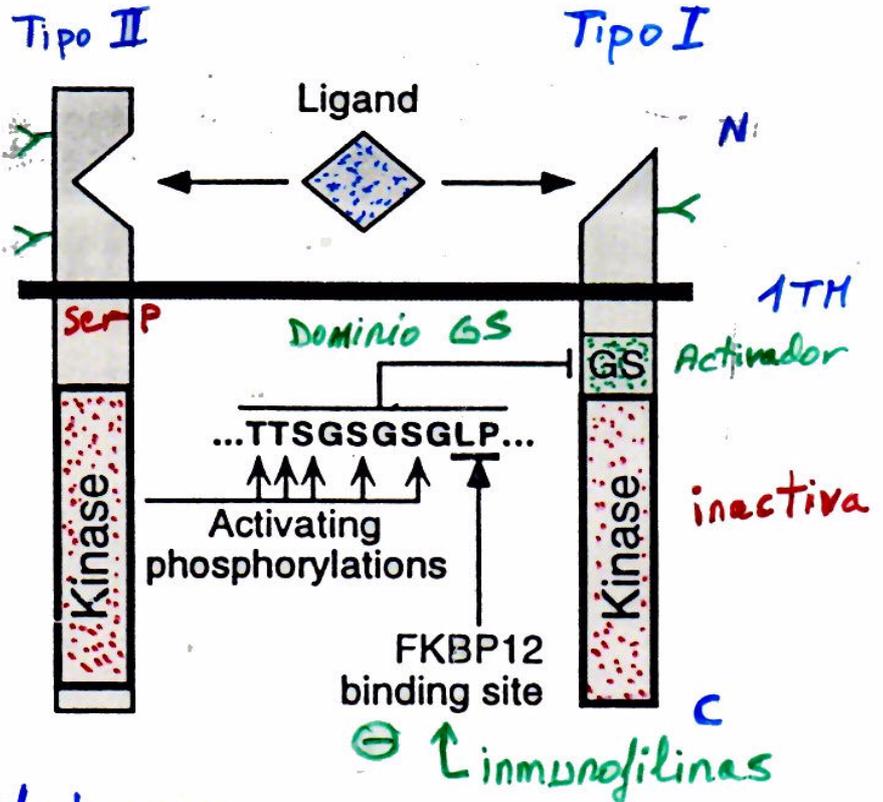
CD45



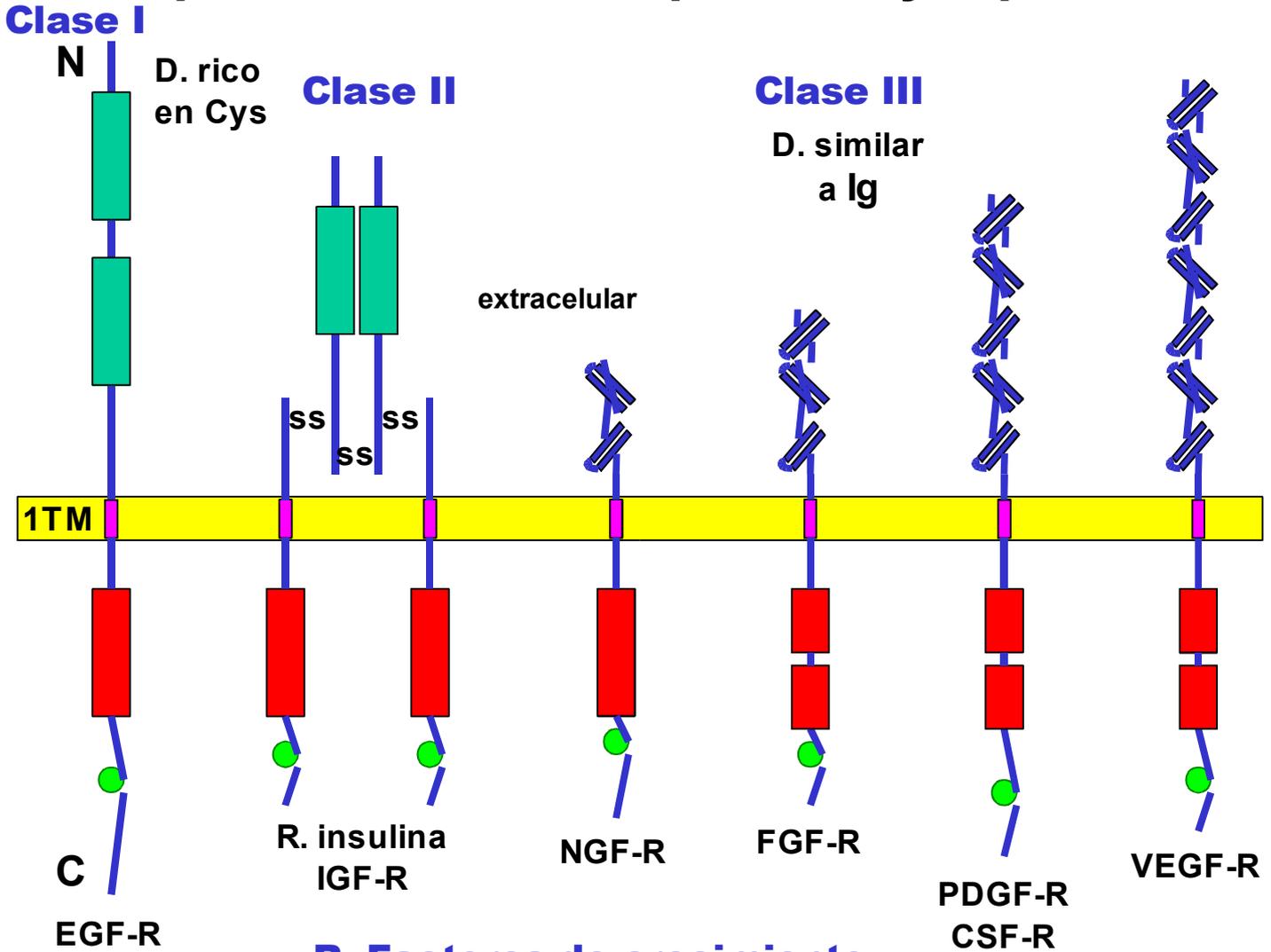
Receptores Ser/Thr - quinasas

TGF- β s
 BMPs
 GDFs (cartilago)
 Activinas

diferenciación
 antimitóticos

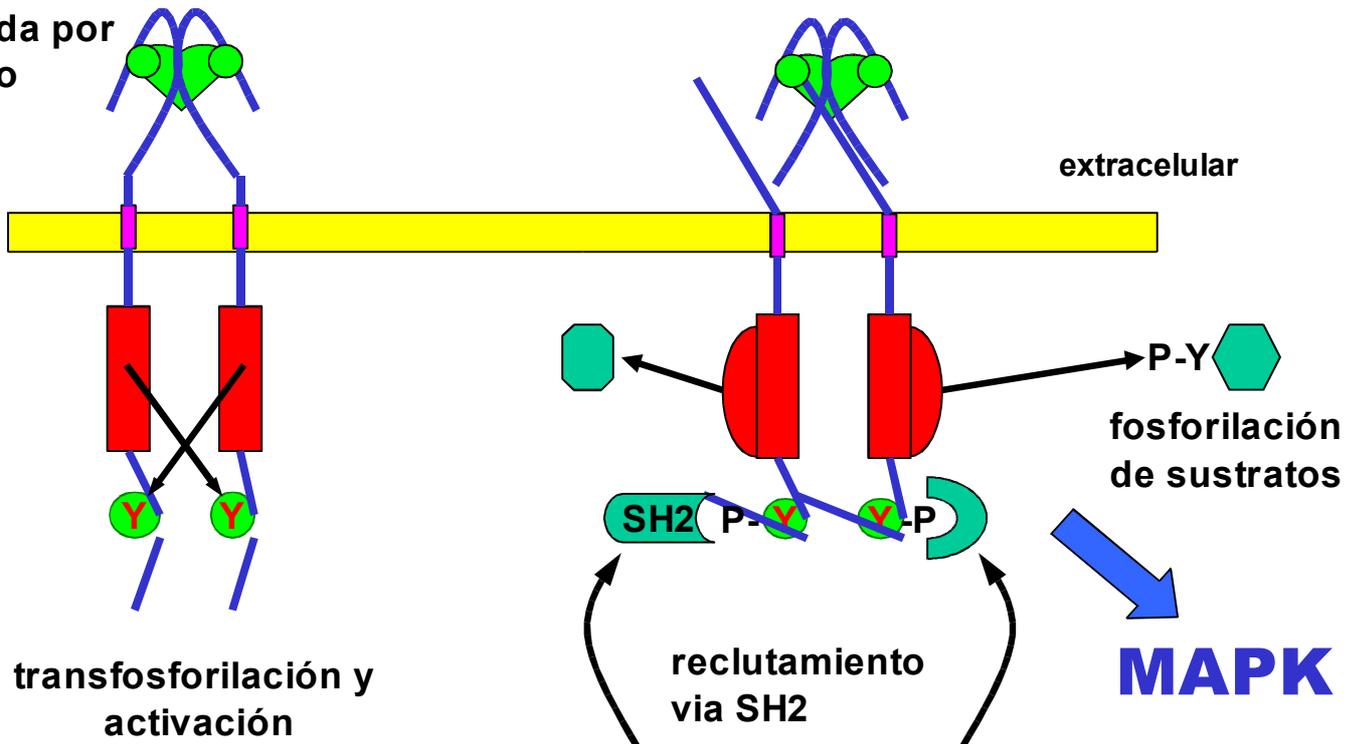


Superfamilia de receptores Tyr-quinasa

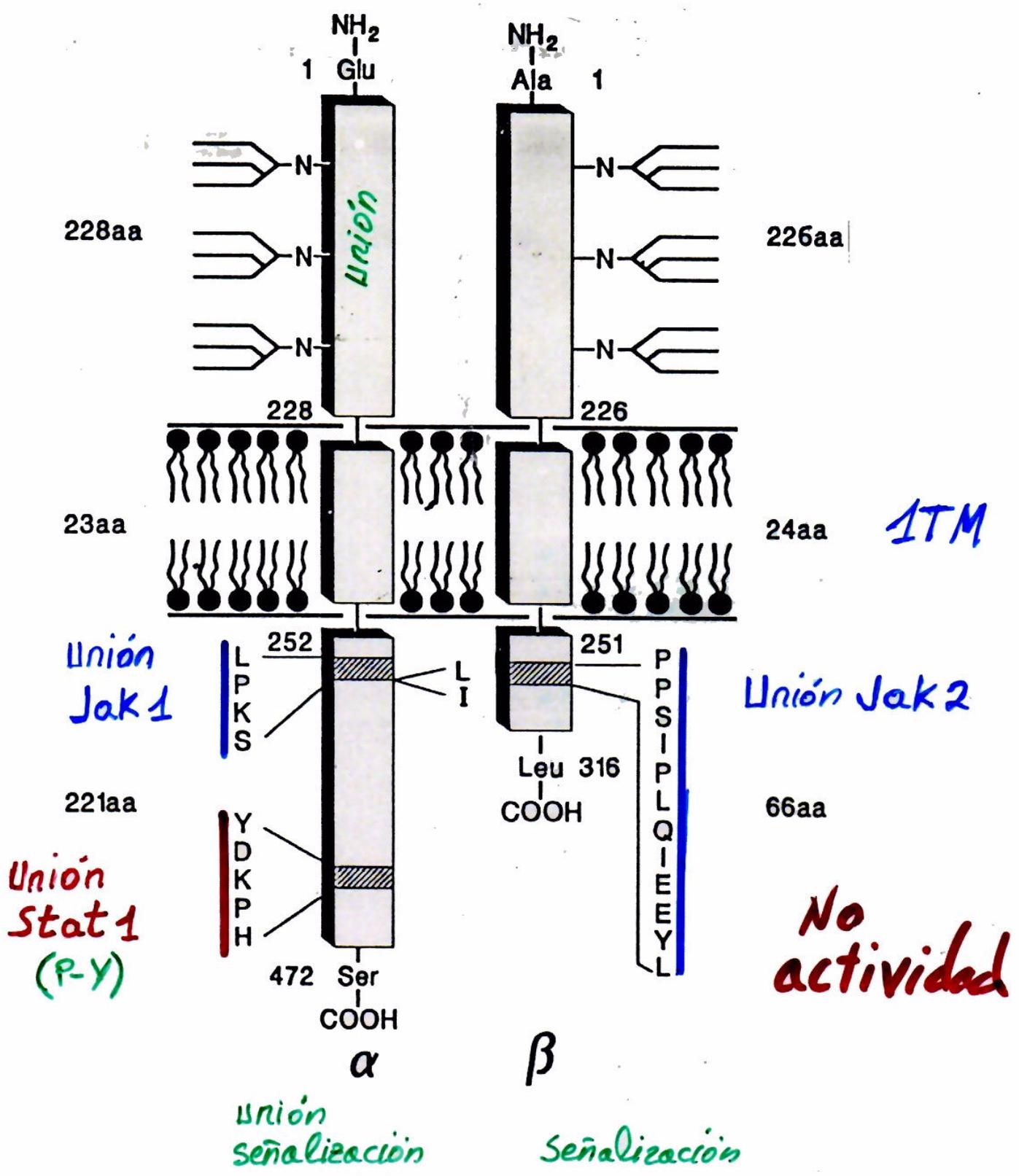


R. Factores de crecimiento mitógenos

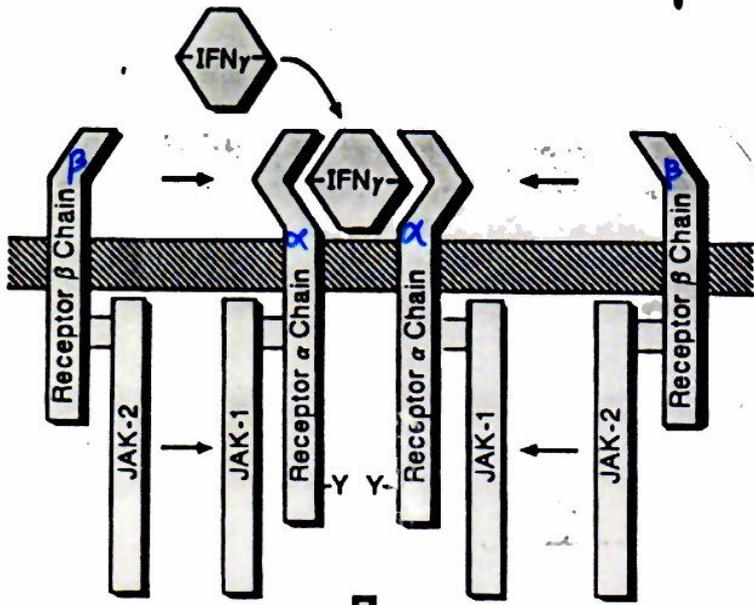
dimerización inducida por ligando



Receptor de IFN- γ

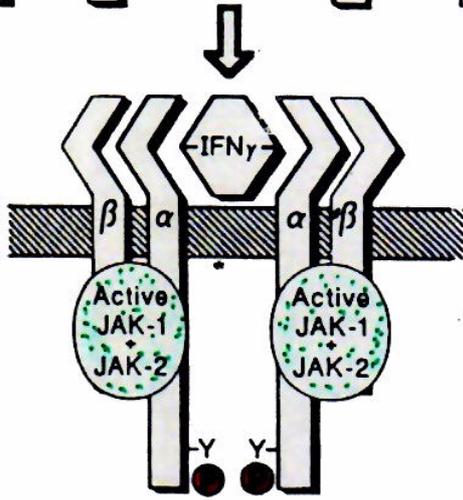


Señalización por citocinas: IFN γ

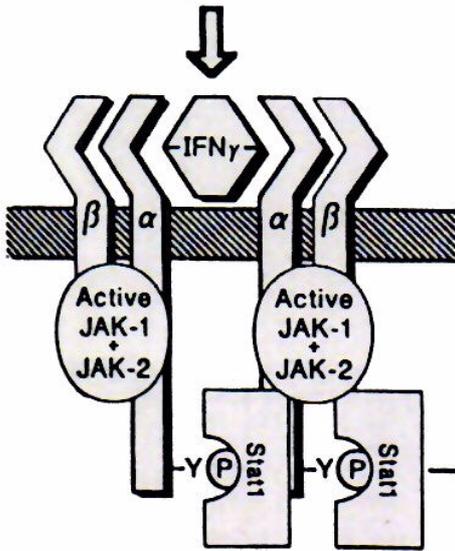


Basal: α/β dissociadas
Jak unidas

- ensamblaje tetramero activo
 - dimerización α -L- α
 - reclutamiento β



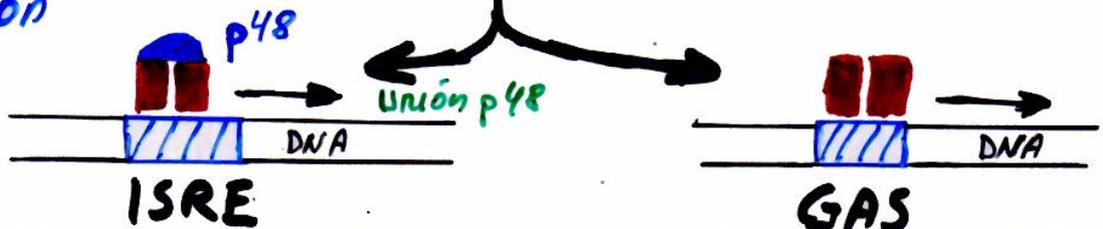
- Activación de Jaks y transfosforilación
 - activación Jak 2
 - transfosforilación
 - Jak2 \rightarrow Jak1
 - Jak1 \rightarrow Jak2
- Sitio Unión STAT



- Reclutamiento de Stat
 - Unión Y-P via SH2
 - Tyr fosforilación

- Dimerización Stat
 - Unión SH2
 - Ser- fosforilación

• translocación nuclear

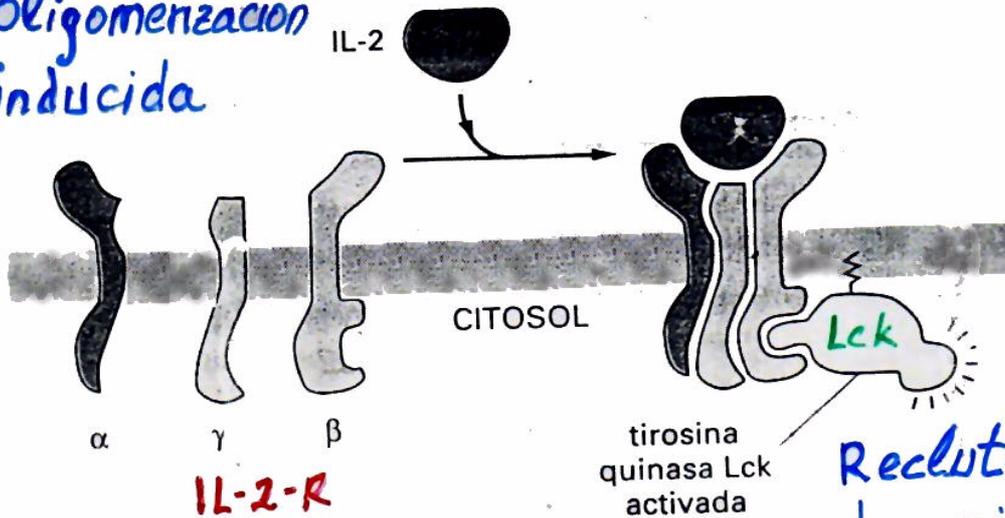


ISRE

GAS

Señalización por citocquinas

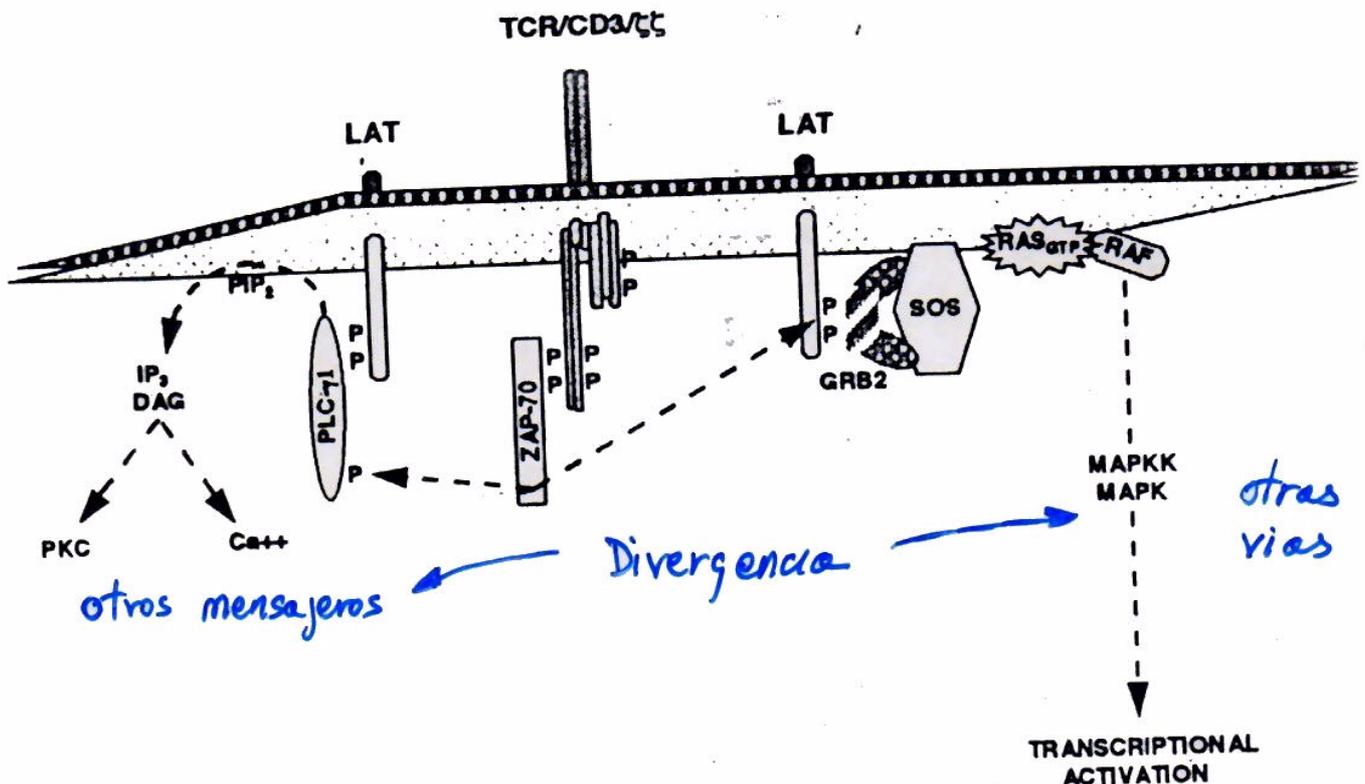
oligomerización inducida



Reclutamiento de quinasa

Familia Src

pleiotrópico



- Abbreviations
- CAP cytotoxicity-dependent APO-1-associated protein
 - CD95L CD95 ligand
 - DISC death-inducing signaling complex
 - FADD Fas-associated death domain protein
 - FAP-1 Fas-associated phosphatase-1
 - FLICE FADD-like ICE
 - IAP inhibitor of apoptosis protein
 - ICE interleukin-1 β -converting enzyme
 - MACH MORT1-associated CED-3 homolog
 - MORT mediator of receptor-induced toxicity
 - RIP receptor-interacting protein
 - TNF tumor necrosis factor
 - TNF-R TNF receptor
 - TRADD TNF-R1-associated death domain protein
 - TRAF TNF-R associated factor

Complejo de señalización de proteínas-proteína

Ser/Thr quinasa

oligomerización inducida

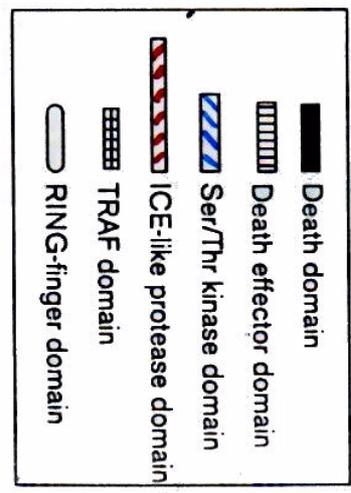
MUERTE

DIFERENCIACIÓN

PROLIFERACIÓN

Caspasa

C-terminal to Asp proteasa



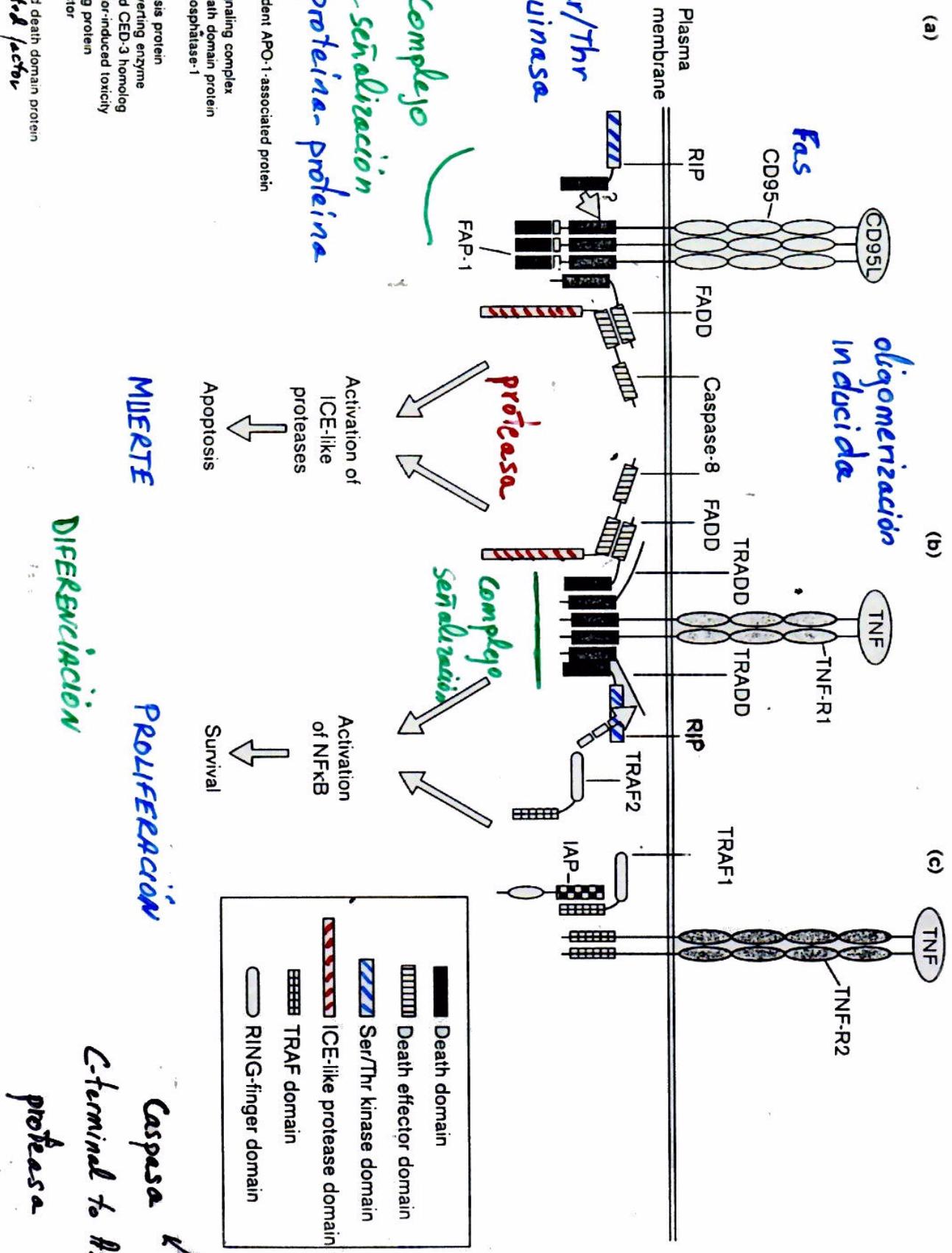
proteasa

Complejo de señalización

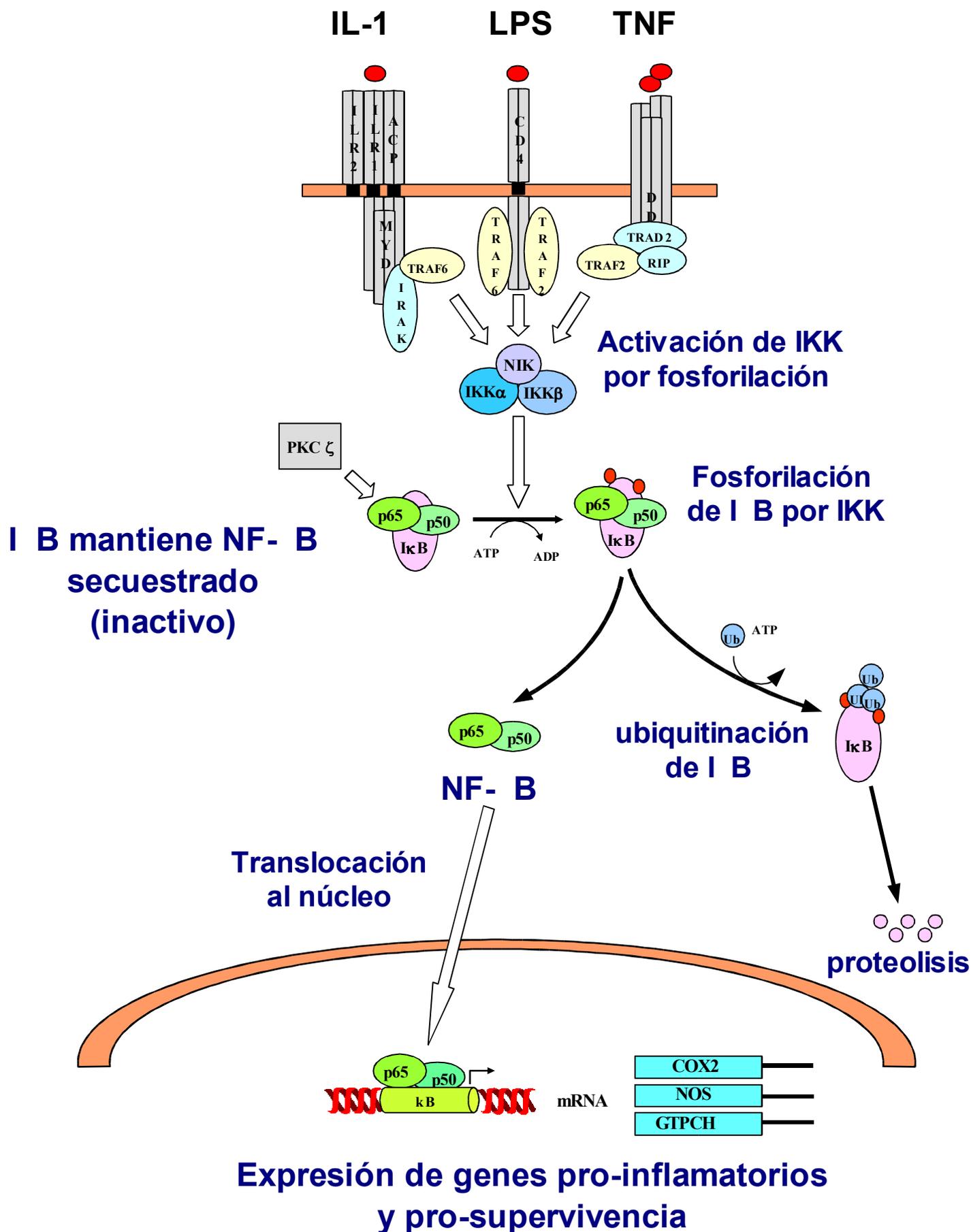
(a)

(b)

(c)



Activación de NF- κ B por citoquinas



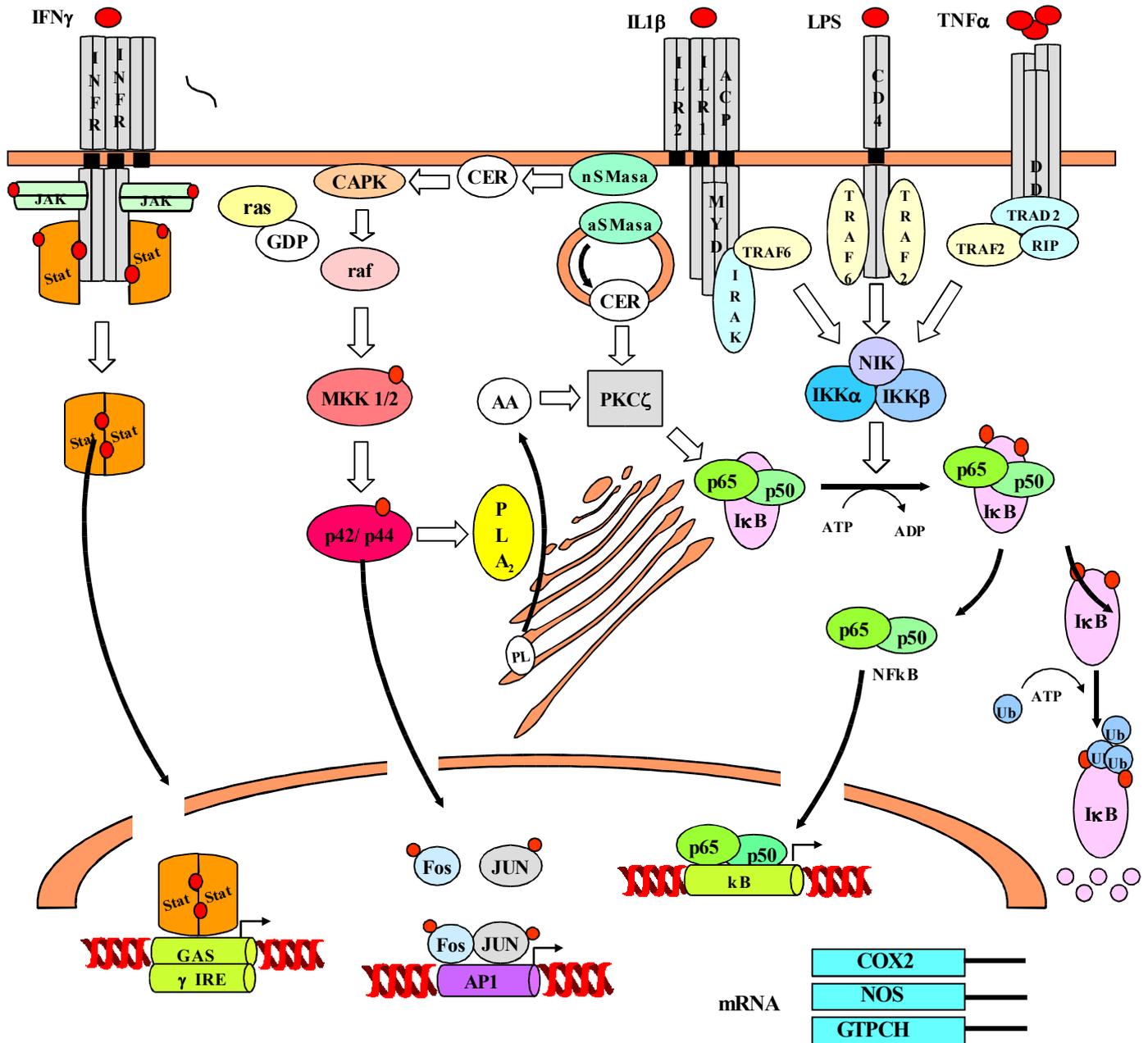
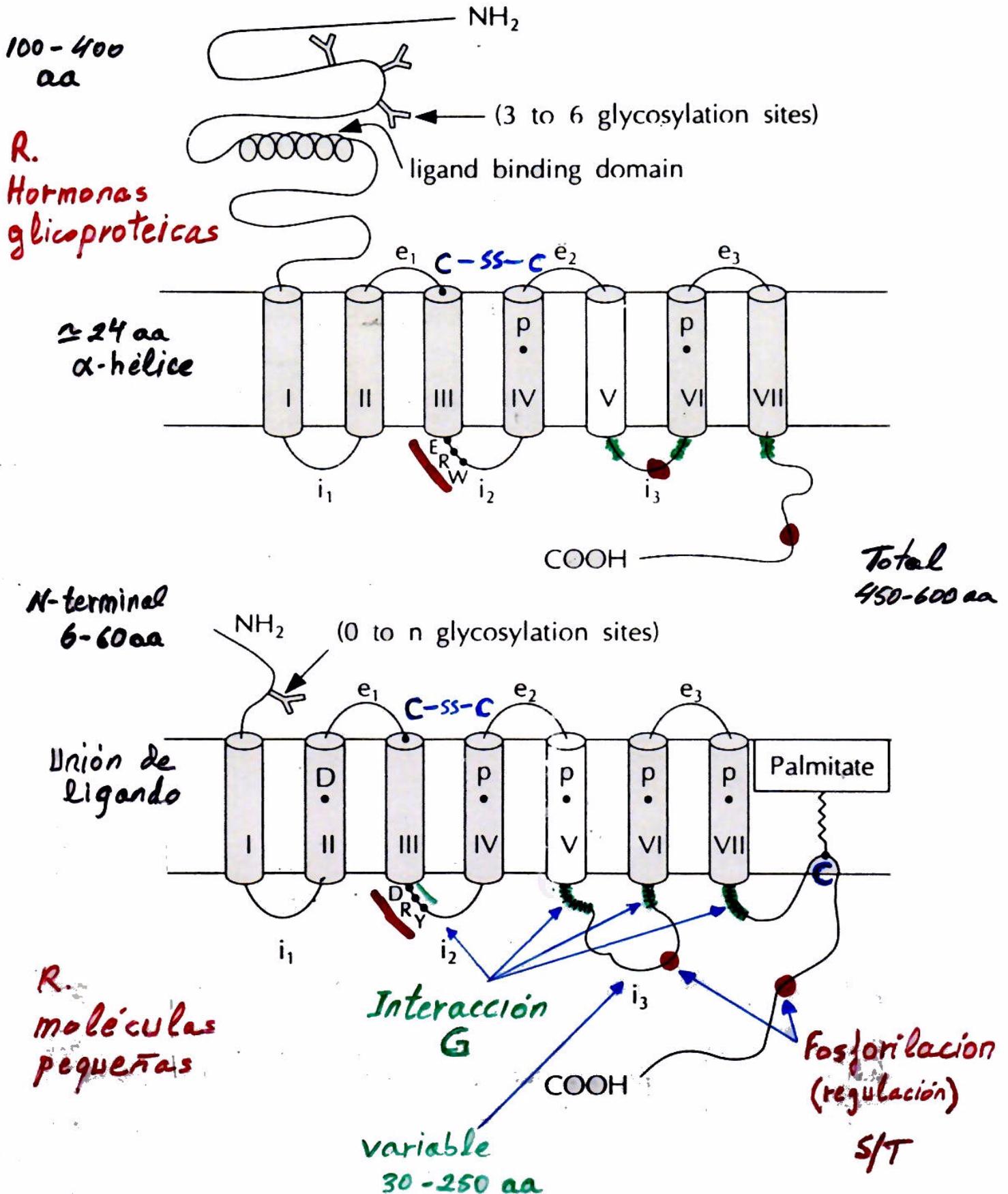
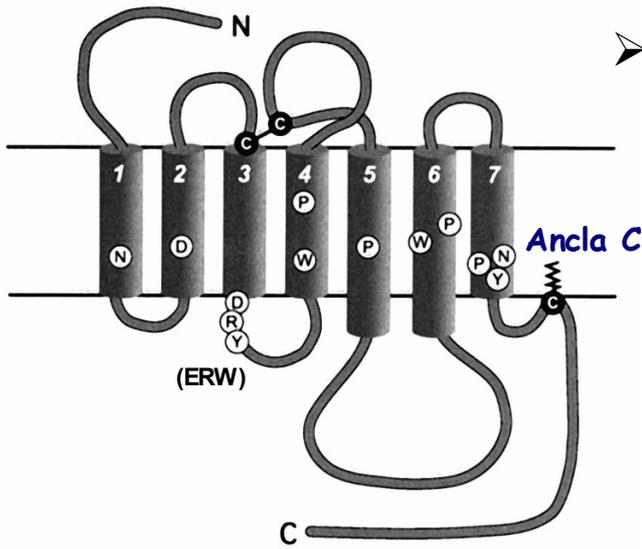


Figura 1.9 Vías de señalización implicadas en la activación de la transcripción de los enzimas inducibles NO-sintasa (NOS2), Ciclooxigenasa (COX2) y GTP-ciclohidrolasa (GTPCH). Las citoquinas (IL1 β , TNF α) y la endotoxina (LPS) actúan sobre receptores funcionales diferentes, para formar complejos de señalización específicos, pero que comparten proteínas efectoras comunes TRAF2 y TRAF6 (TRAF: proteínas asociadas al receptor de TNF α). Los complejos activados aumentan la actividad de la quinasa inductora de NF κ B (NIK) de las quinasas IKK1/IKK2 (IKK: quinasas de I κ) que fosforilan al inhibidor I κ B y facilitan su reconocimiento por proteínas (ubiquitinas) que promueven su degradación y liberación de los dímeros activos (p50/p65) de NF κ B que se translocan al núcleo y se unen a secuencias de 10 bases presentes en los promotores de los genes de COX2, GTPCH y NOS2. Una vía alternativa usada por estas citoquinas implica la liberación de ceramida en diferentes compartimentos celulares que activan NF κ B por la vía raf-MEK1/2 que activa API. El IFN γ se une a un receptor diferente que promueve la asociación, transfosforilación y activación de tirosina quinasas de la familia JAK (Janus kinase). Las JAK activadas fosforilan al propio receptor y permiten el reclutamiento de diferentes factores de transcripción de la familia de proteínas transductoras y activadoras de señales de transcripción STAT (Signal Transducing and Activators of Transcription) portadores de secuencias canónicas de unión a fosfotirosinas (SH2). Los factores STAT son fosforilados por JAK y se disocian del receptor, dimerizan en el citosol y se translocan al núcleo para unirse a secuencias GAS (secuencias activadas por γ -interferón) y elementos (IRE) de respuesta al IFN γ . La presencia promiscua de los mismos elementos de respuesta en los promotores de los enzimas NOS2, COX2 y GTPCH justifica la potenciación de la respuesta a diferentes agentes que se observa en muchas células de mamífero.

Estructura de Receptores GPCR

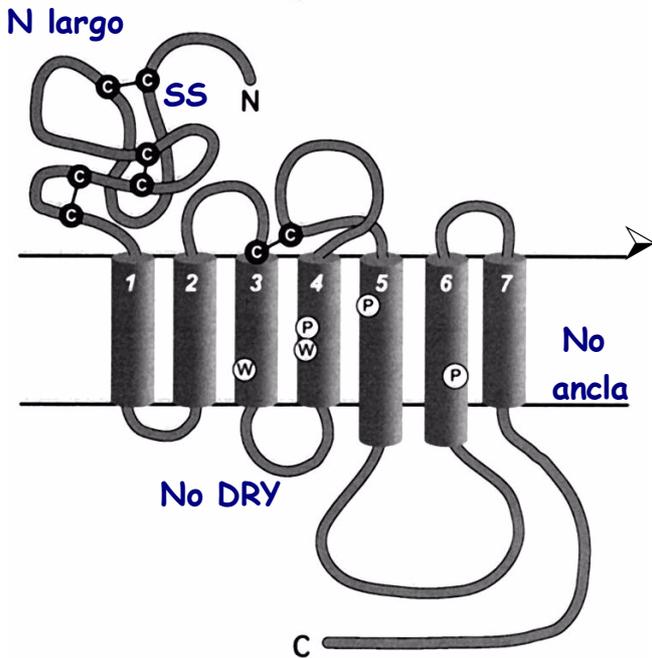


Familias de receptores GPCR



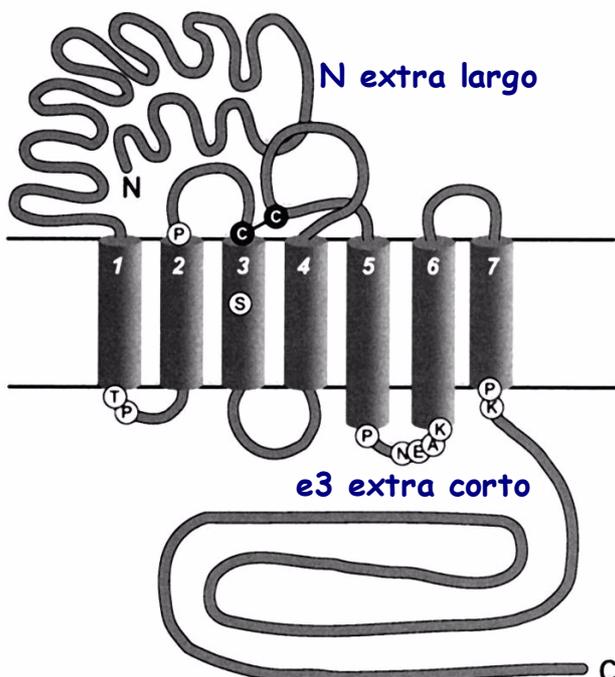
➤ Familia A: Rodopsina/ AR

- R. de aminas biógenas (DA, NA, 5-HT, HA, mAChR)
- R. de péptidos (CCK, endotelinas, taquiquininas, NPY, TRH, bombesina y opsinas)
- R. de bradiquinina
- R. de glicoproteínas y similares (FSH, LH, TSH, GnRH, fMLP, ADH, oxitocina, somatostatina, opioides) (Nucleótidos, eicosanoides, opioides) (Activados por proteasa)
- R. olfativos y similares (odorantes, adenosina, cannabinoides, melanocortina)
- R. de melatonina



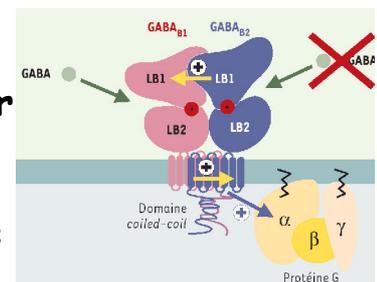
➤ Familia B: péptidos tipo glucagón

- R. de Calcitonina, CGRP, CRF
- R. de PTH y PTHrP
- R. de Glucagón y similares (GIP, GHRH, PACAP, VIP, secretina)
- R. de latrotoxina



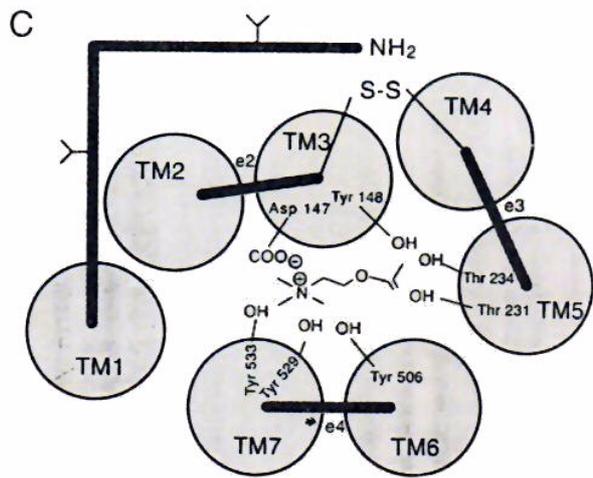
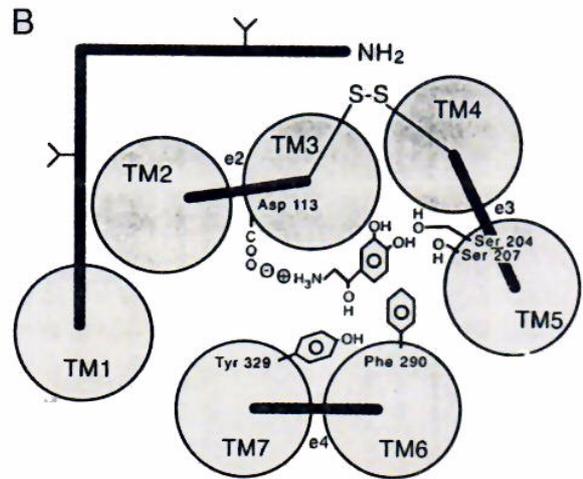
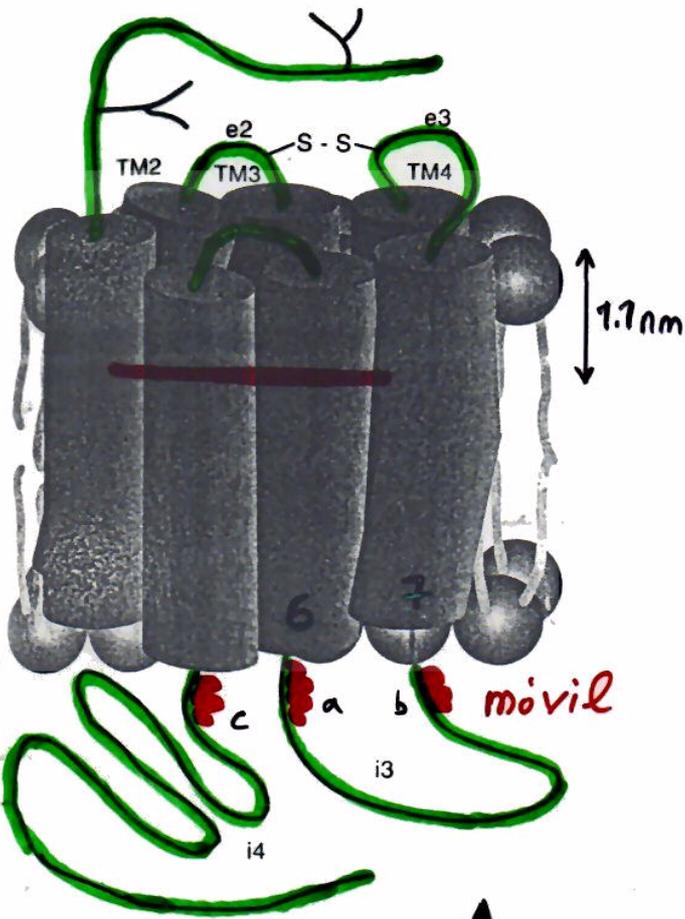
➤ Familia C: glutamato/Ca²⁺

- R. metabotrópicos de glutamato mGluR
- R. metabotrópicos de GABA, GABA_B
- R. gustativos
- R. de feromonas
- R. de Ca²⁺ extracelular

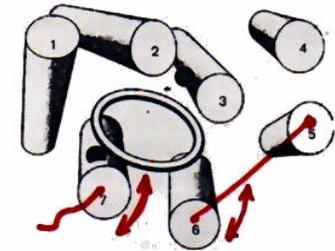
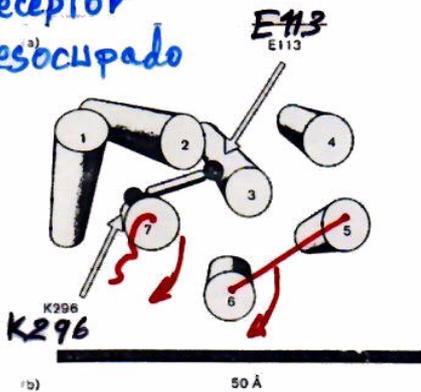


Dímeros obligatorios

Activación de GPCR

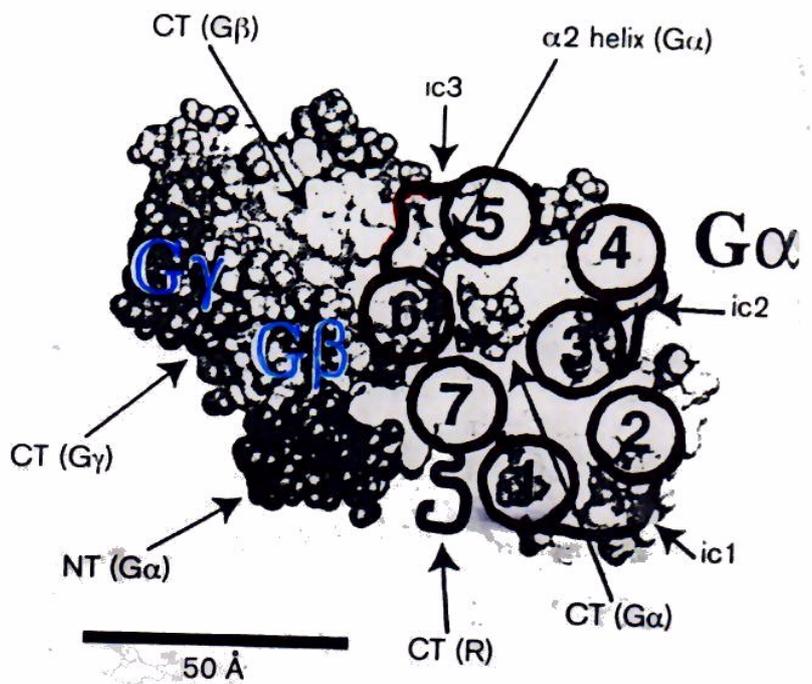


Receptor desocupado



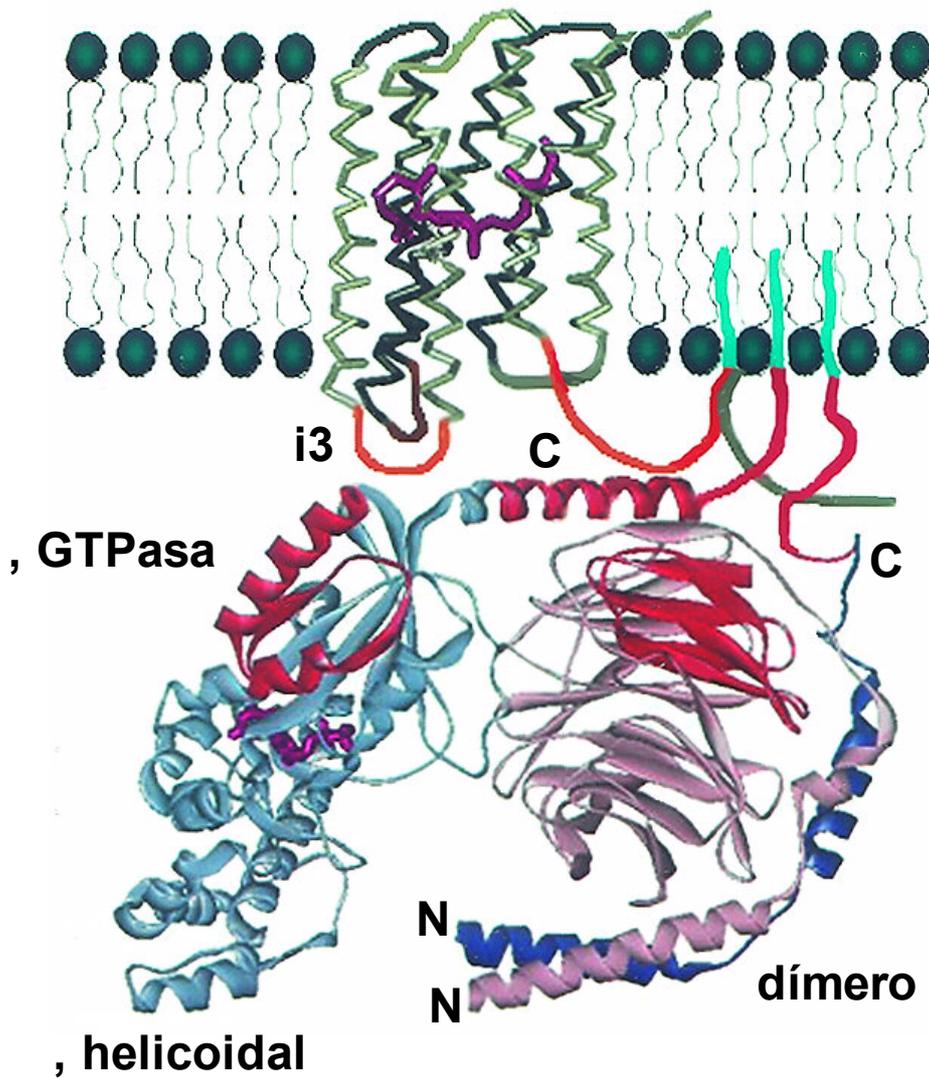
Ligando unido

vista inferior

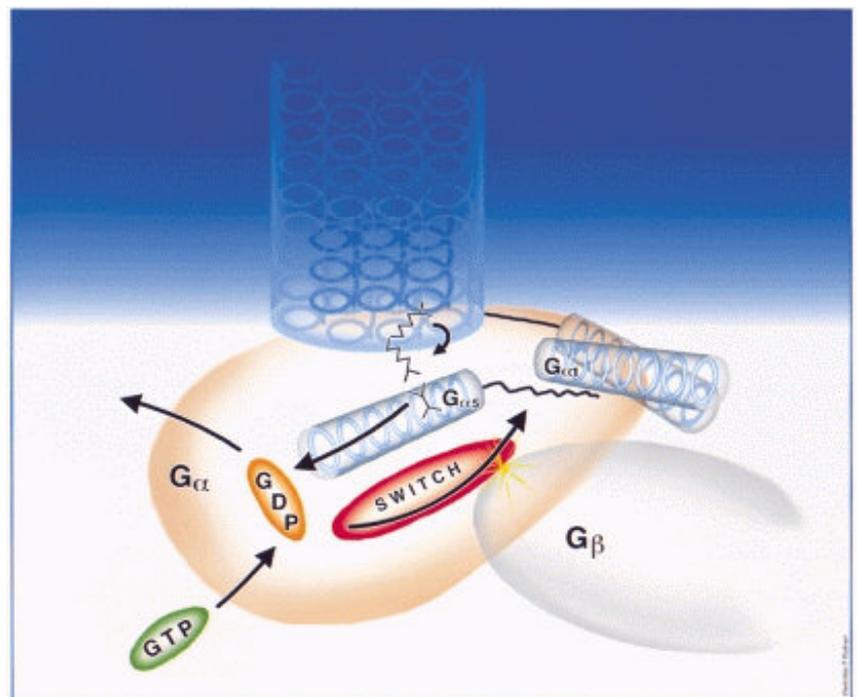


- a $N-i3 \leftrightarrow G\alpha \text{ CT } Saa$
- b $c-i3 \leftrightarrow G\alpha \text{ NT} / G\beta \text{ CT}$
- c $CT \leftrightarrow G\beta$

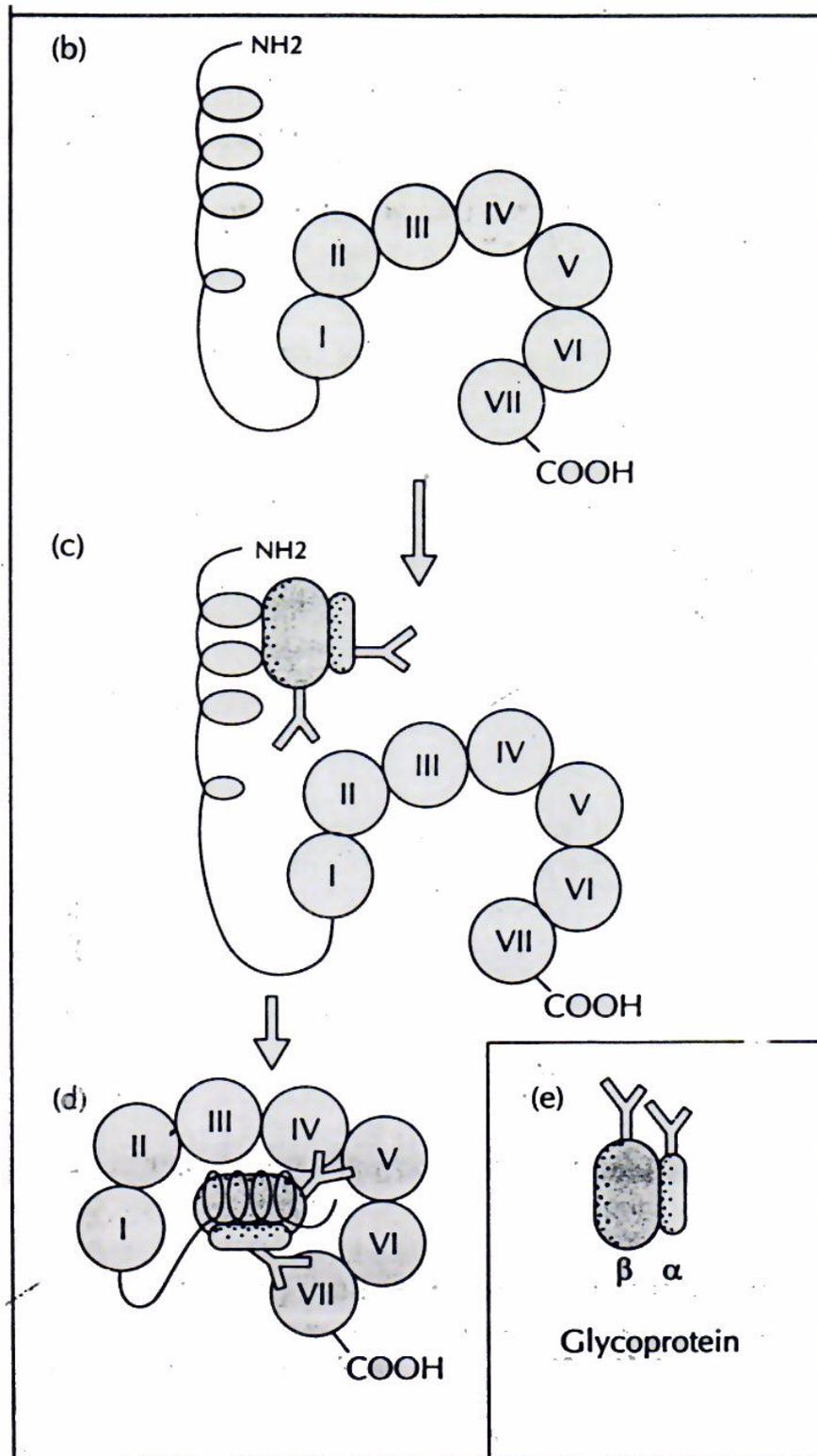
GPCR: Activación de la Proteína G



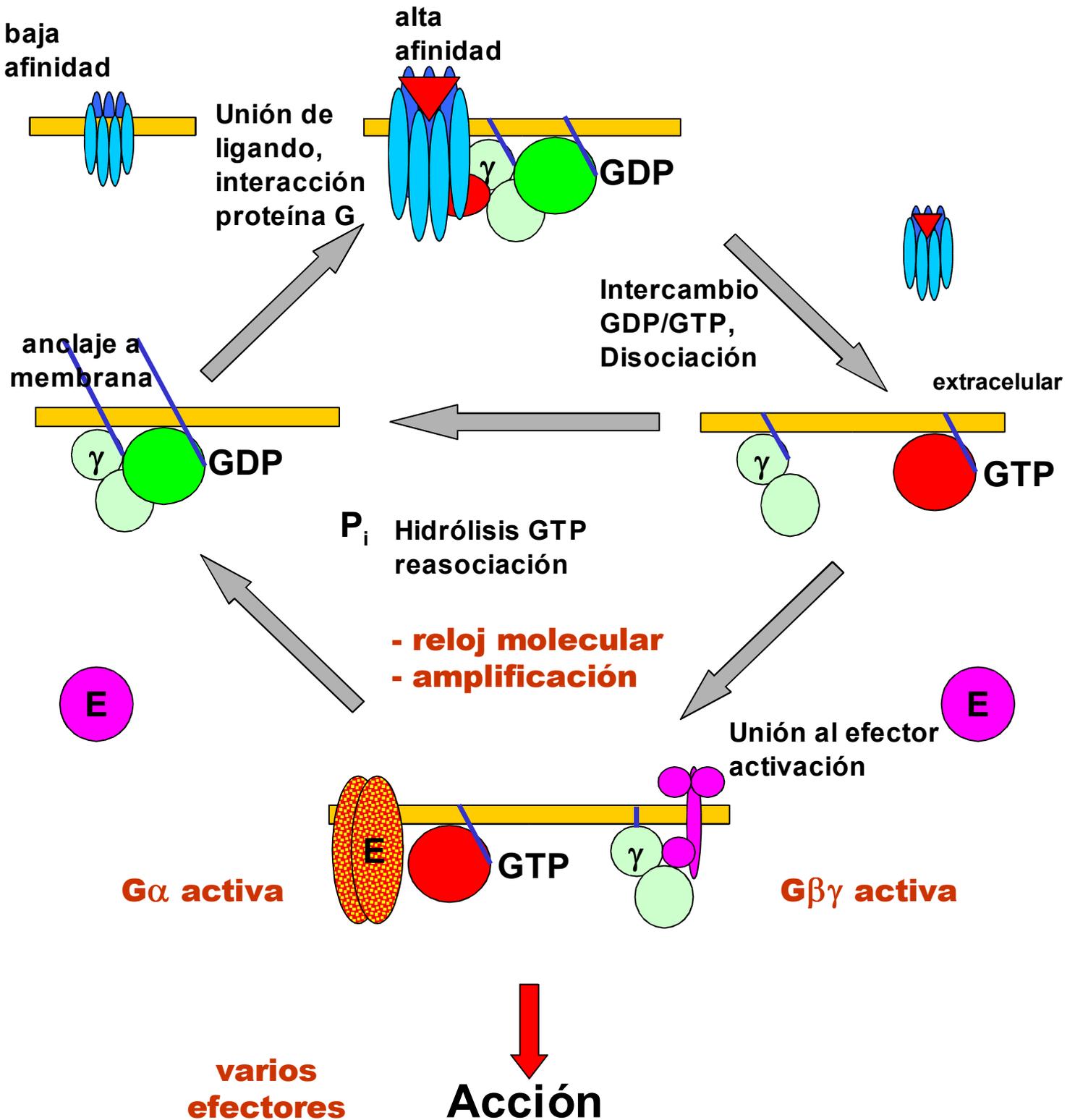
Actividad GEF
del GPCR



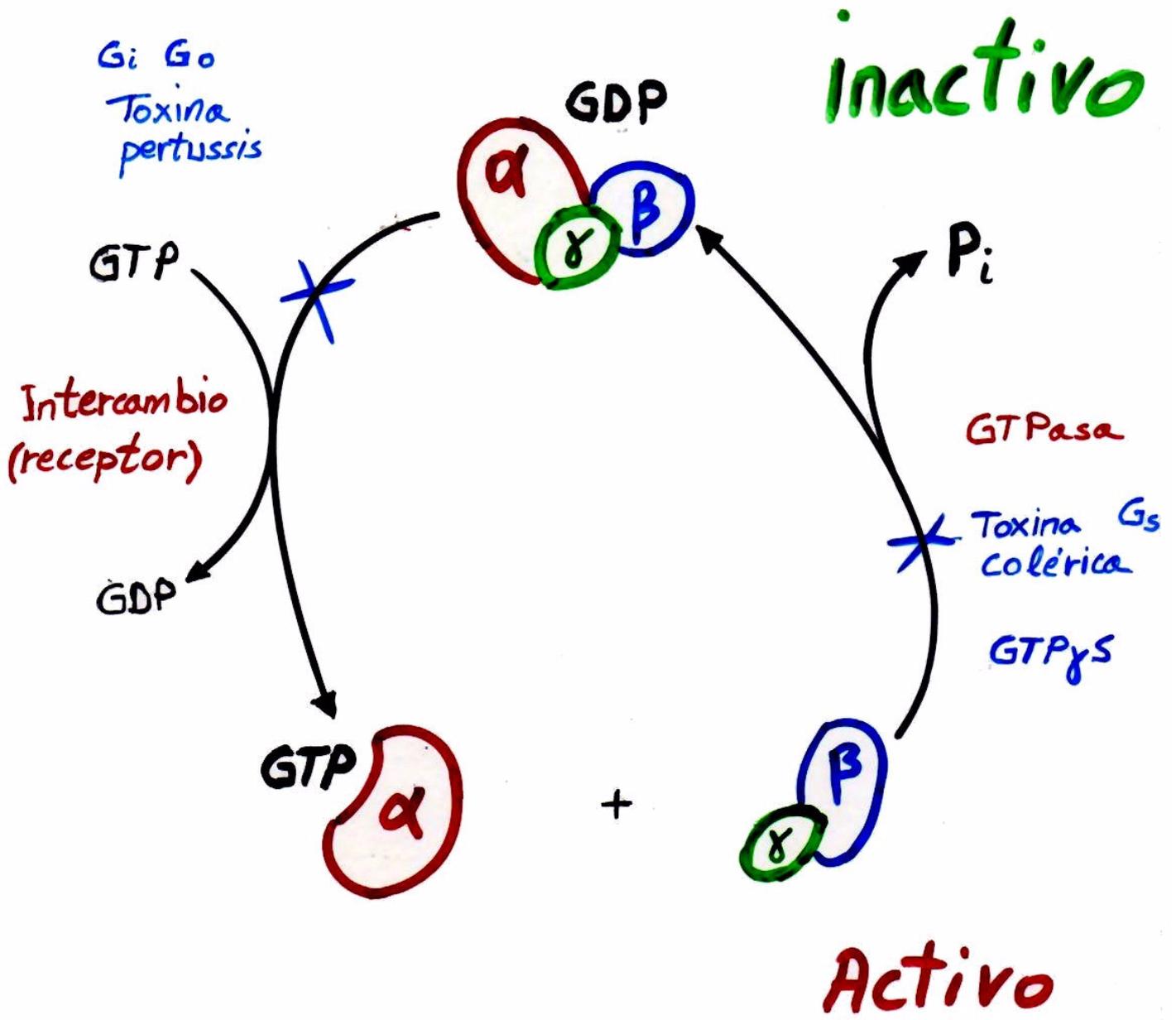
Unión de ligando en GPCR de proteínas



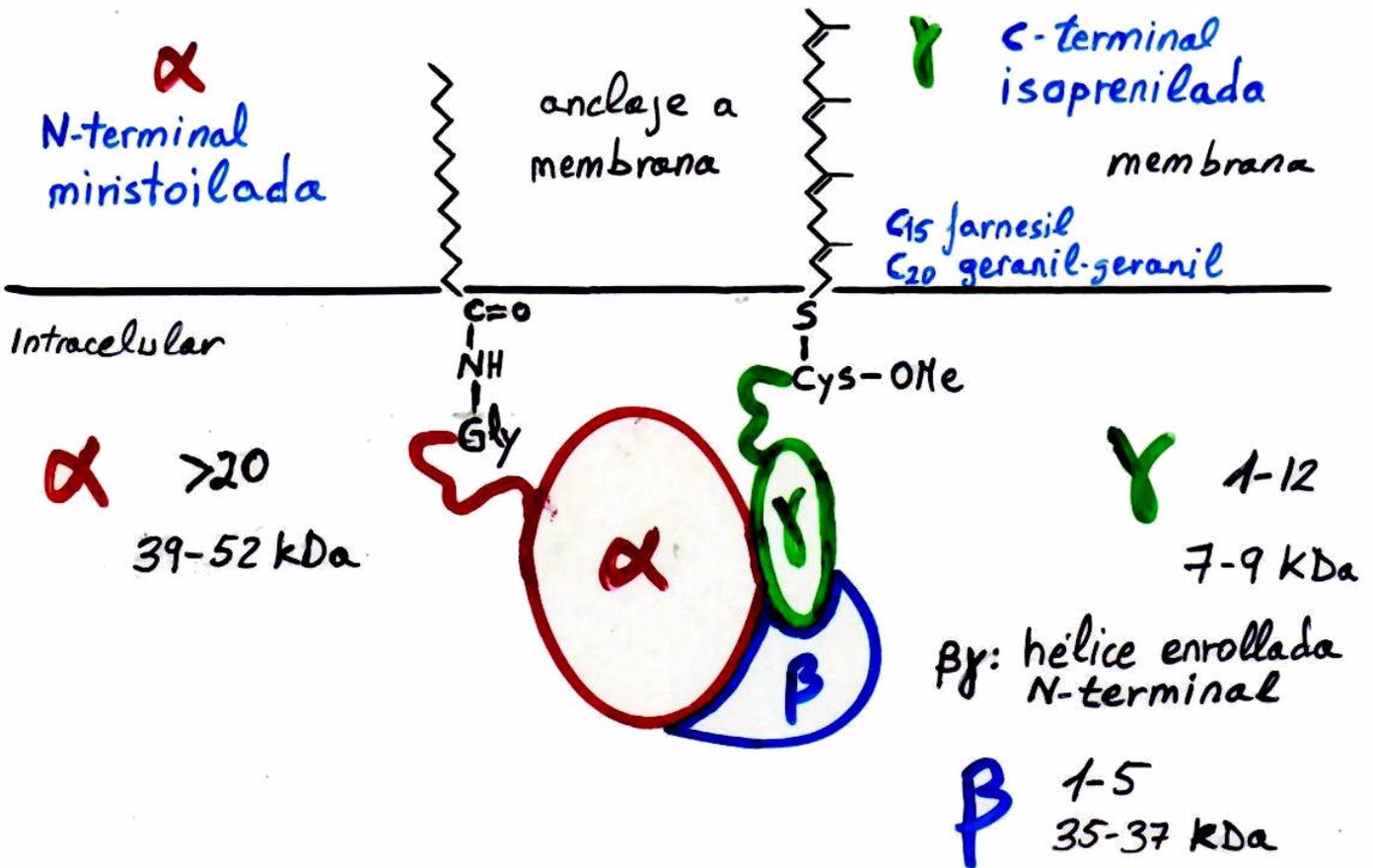
Ciclo de acción de las Proteínas G heterotriméricas



Ciclo de las Proteínas G

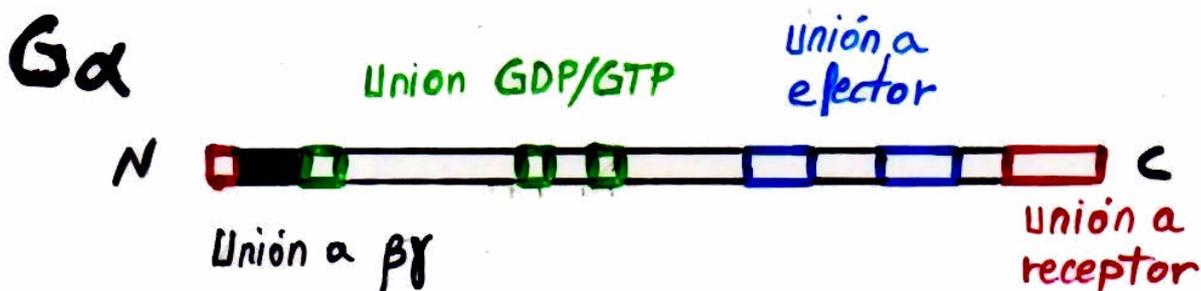


Proteínas G heterotrimericas

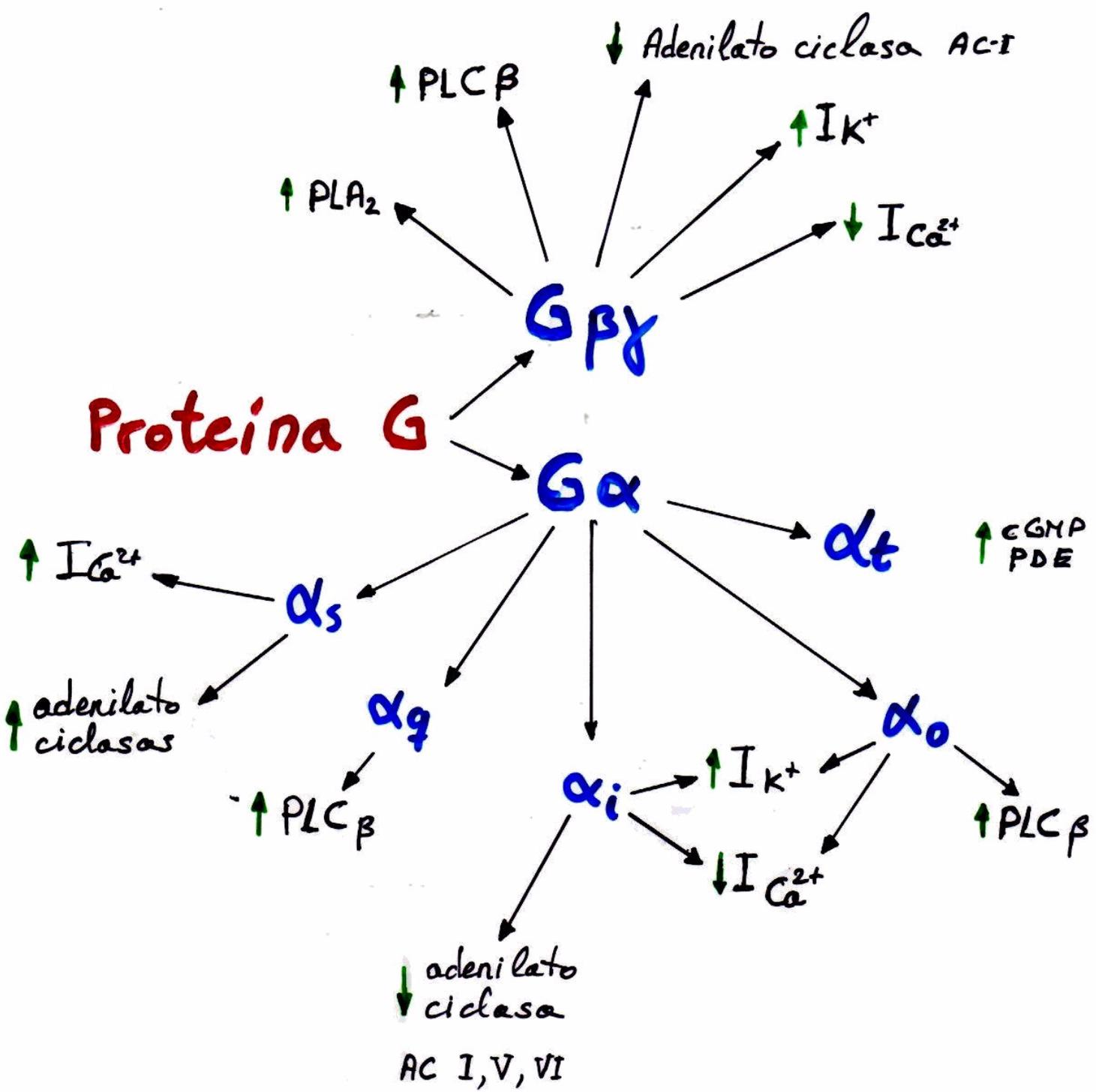


Unión GDP/GTP	Inhibición de $G\alpha$
Actividad GTPasa	Interacción con receptor
interacción con receptor	desensibilización
interacción con efector	Interacción con efector

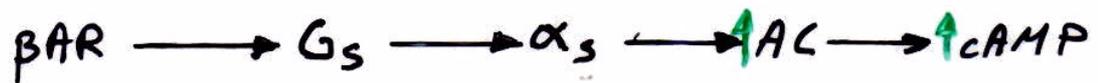
← especificidad →



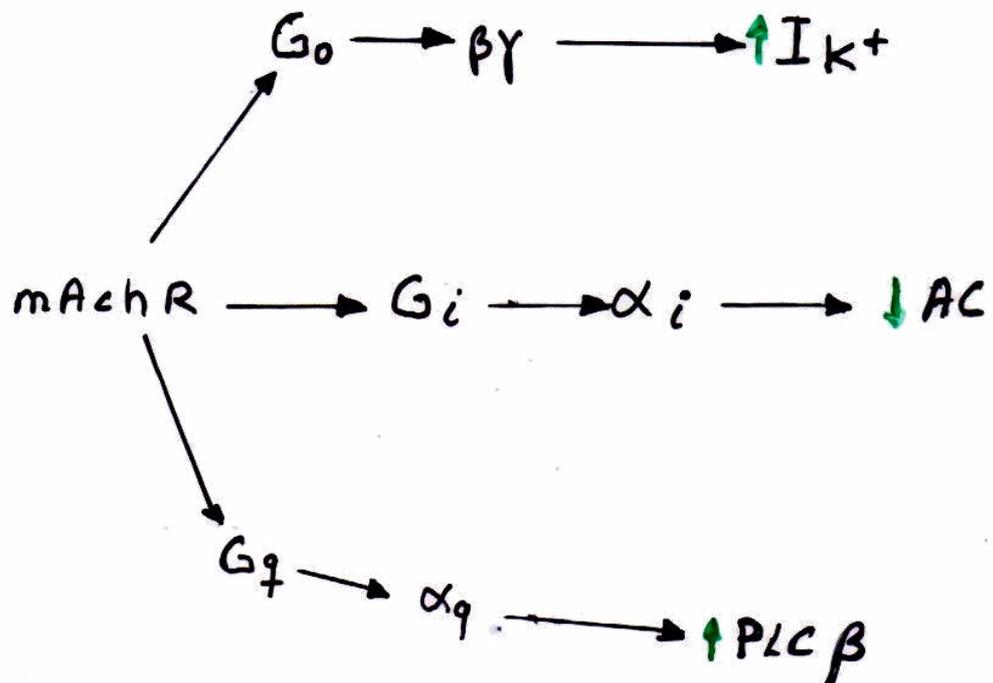
Dianas de Proteínas G



R. exclusivos



R. promiscuos



- especificidad
- disponibilidad.

-Amplificación

-Control temporal

Reloj molecular

-Control espacial

**Difusión en
membrana**

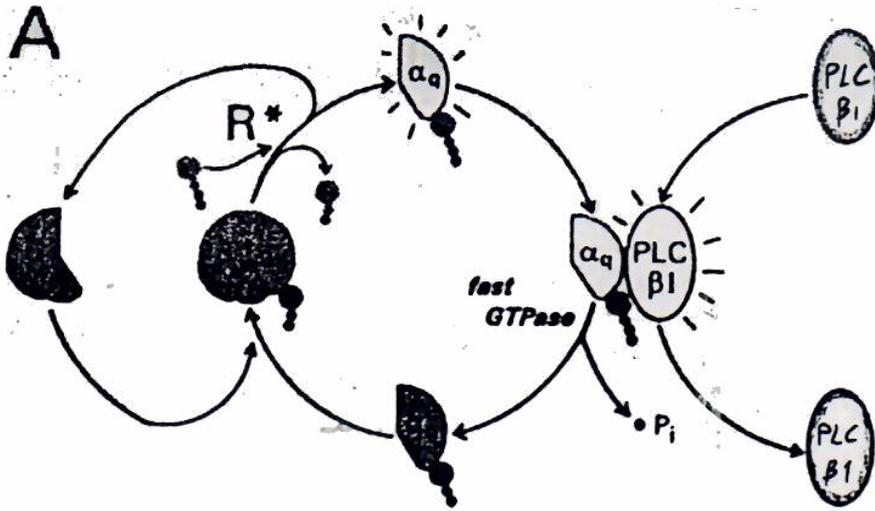
-Integración

**Divergencia
Convergencia**

-Modulación

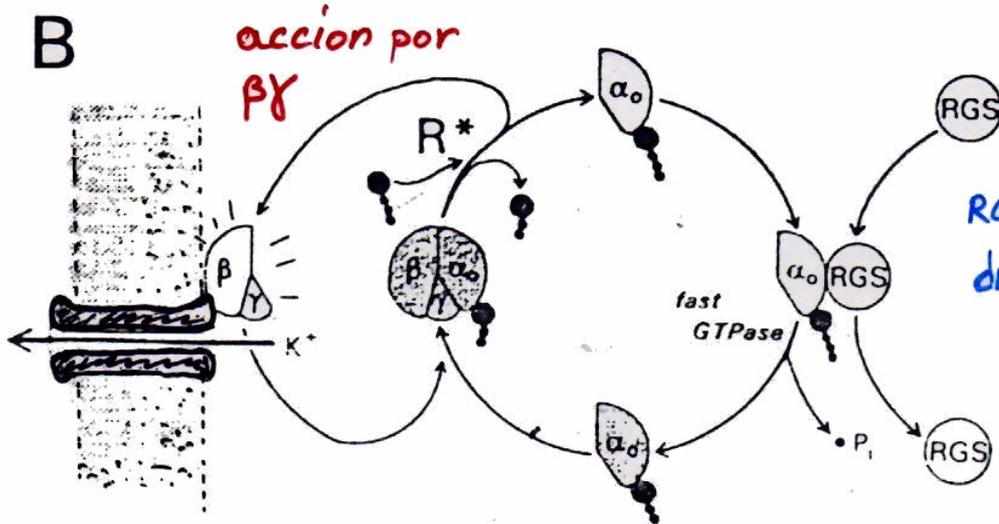
Proteínas RGS: ↑ GTPasa

solo efector



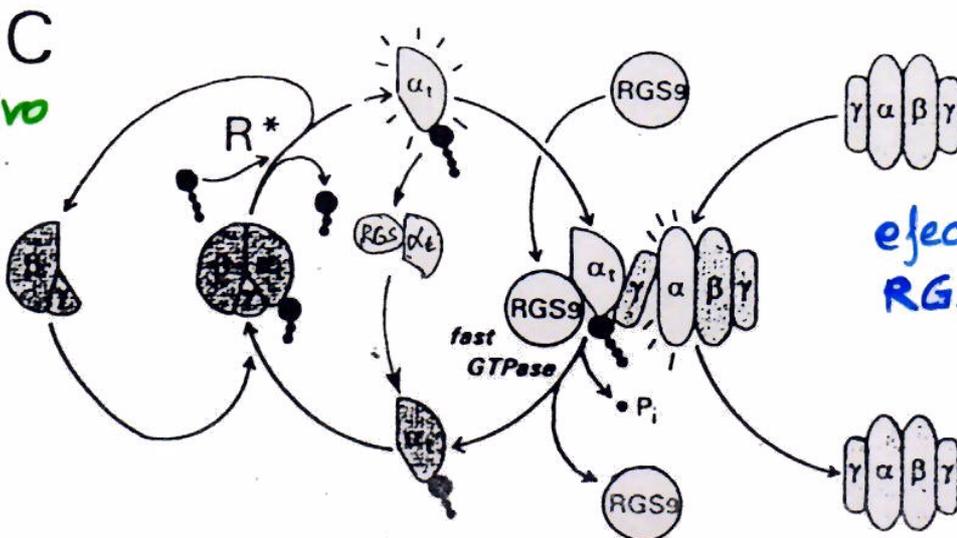
efector es GAP

solo RGS



RGS controla duracion de α-GTP

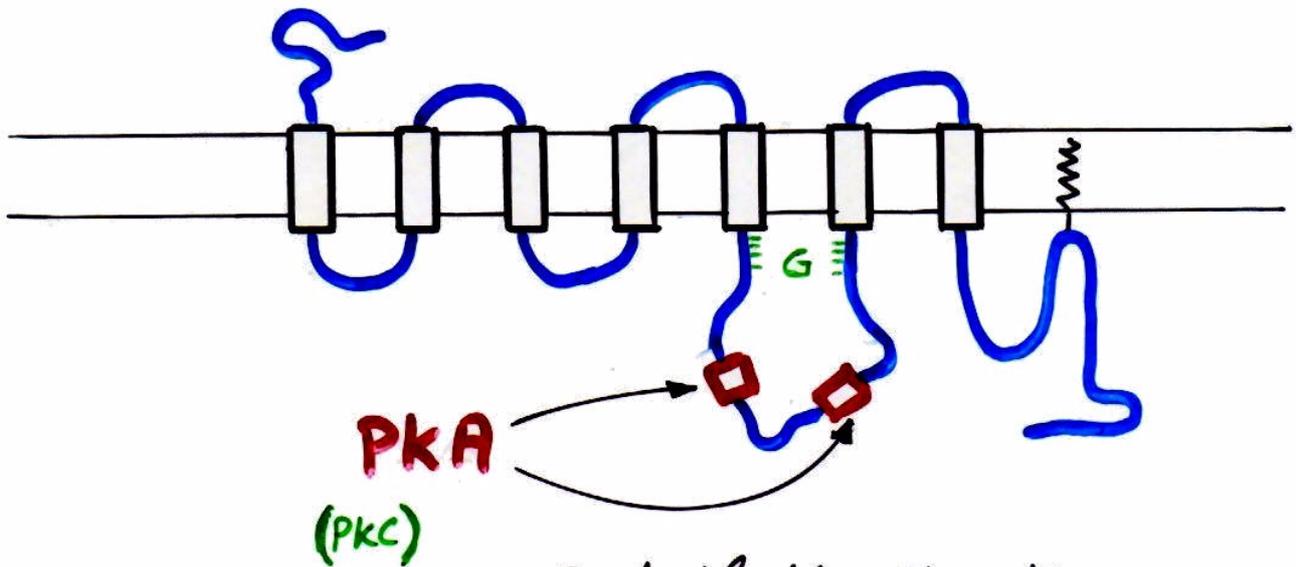
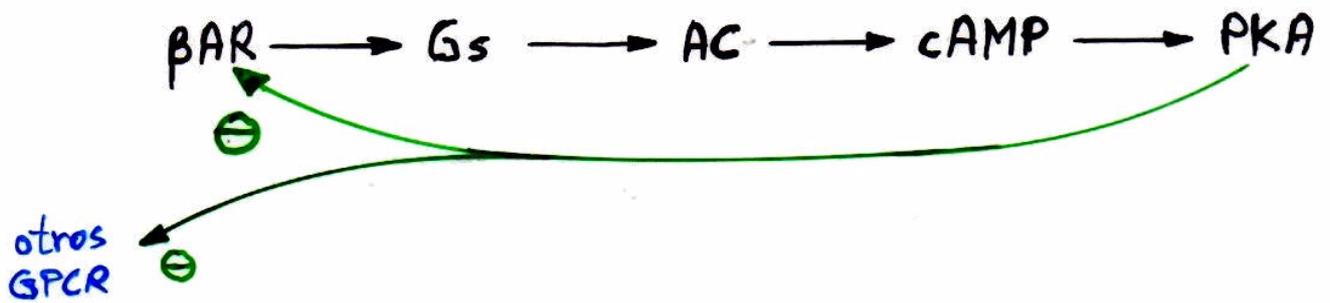
cooperativo RGS/efector



efector potencia RGS GAP

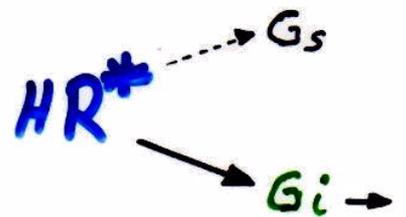
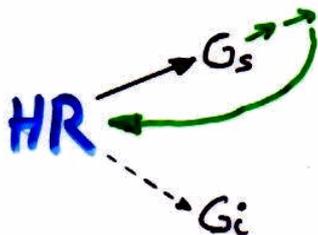
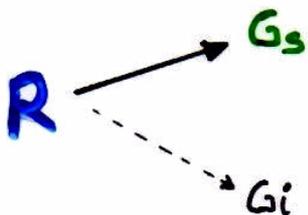
Desensibilización heteróloga

Retroalimentación negativa por producto final



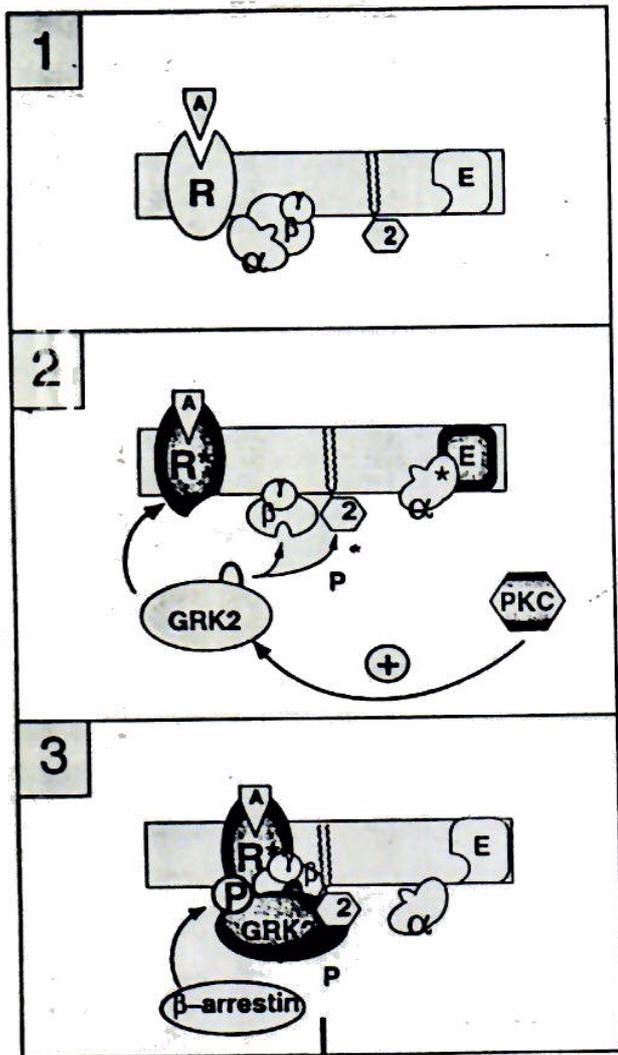
- Fosforilación S/T i3
- desacoplamiento

* Cambio de función



Reclutamiento
por $\beta\gamma$ WD

GRK2

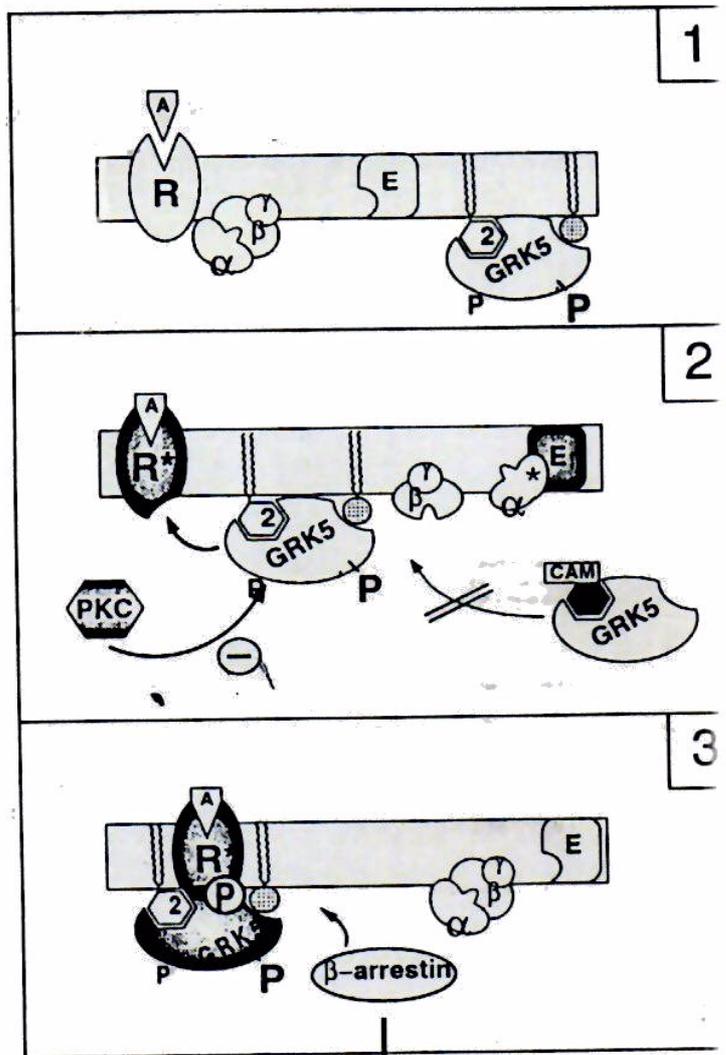


Desensitization

$\beta\gamma$ libre = G estimulada

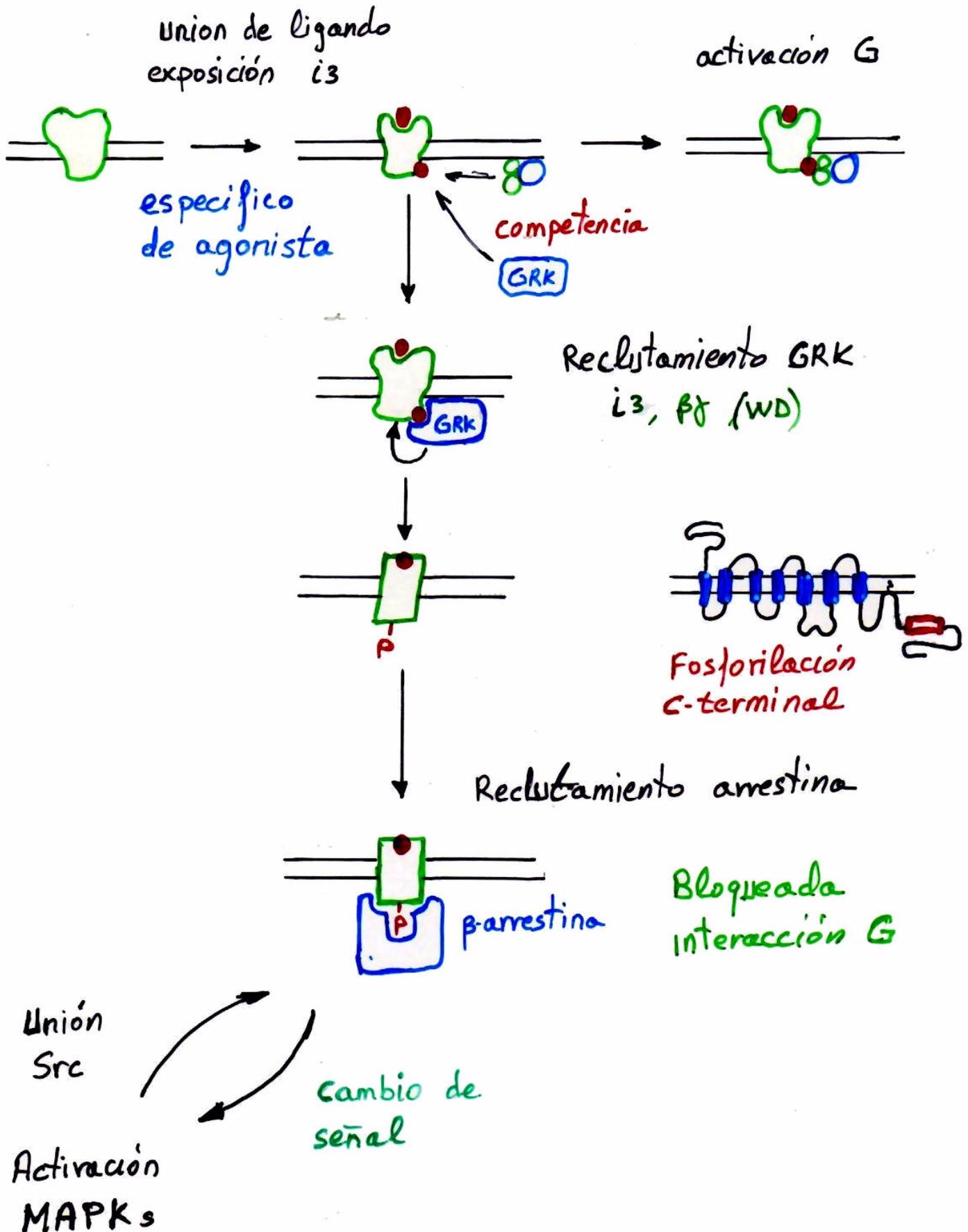
Reclutamiento
por PH-PIP₂

GRK5

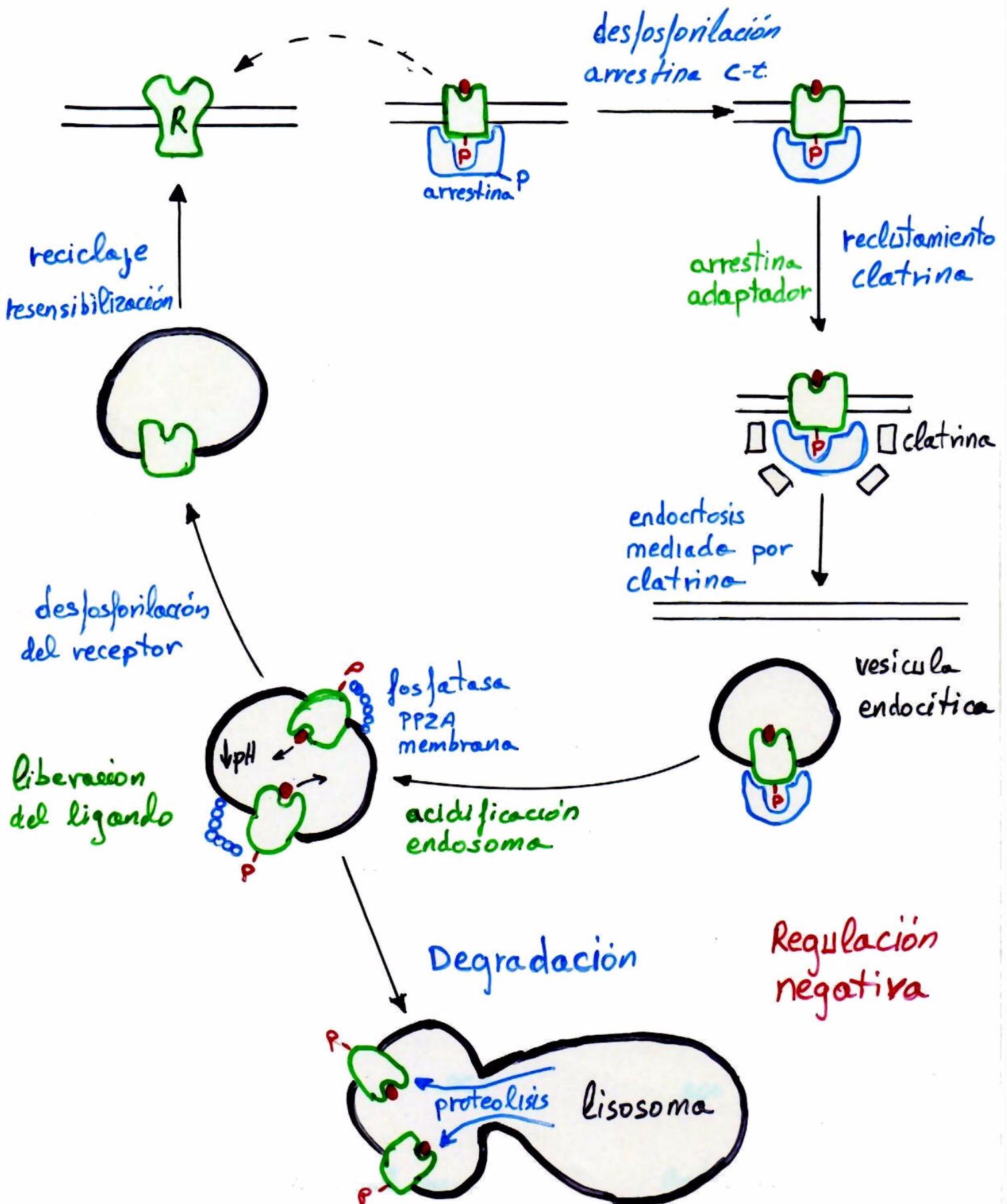


Desensitization

Desensibilización homóloga

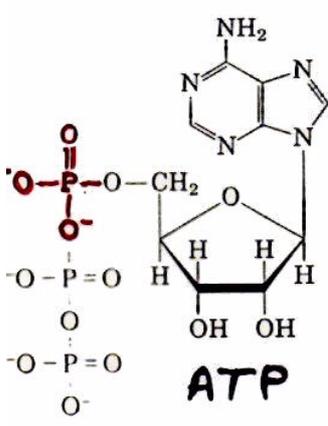
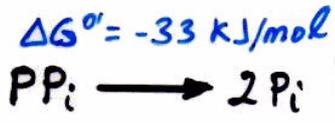


resensibilización



cAMP como 2º mensajero

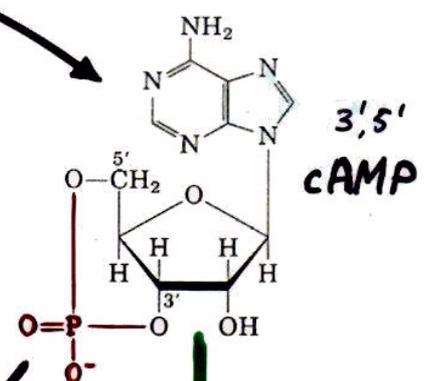
PAR
FSH
PGE



Sintesis



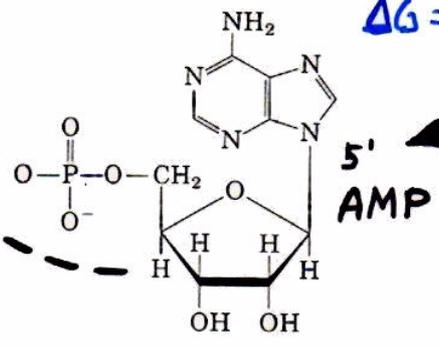
AC



degradacion



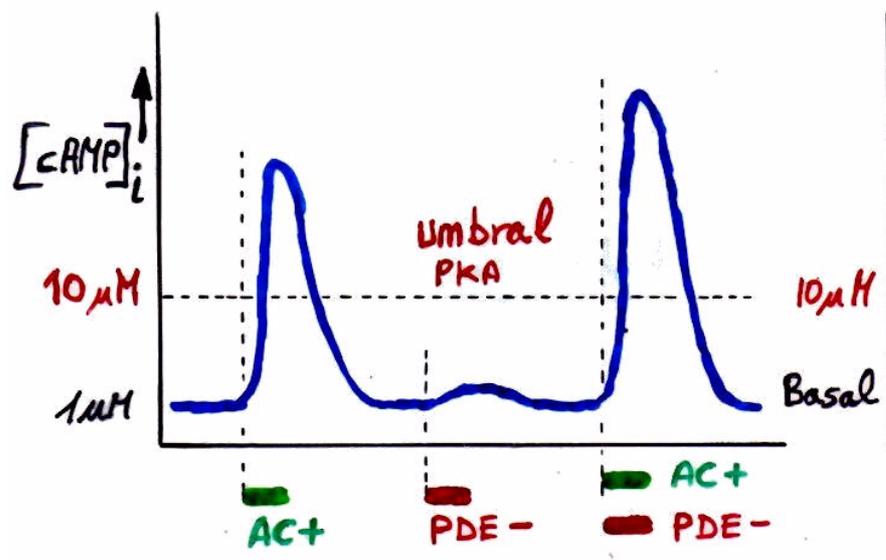
PDE



otras acciones

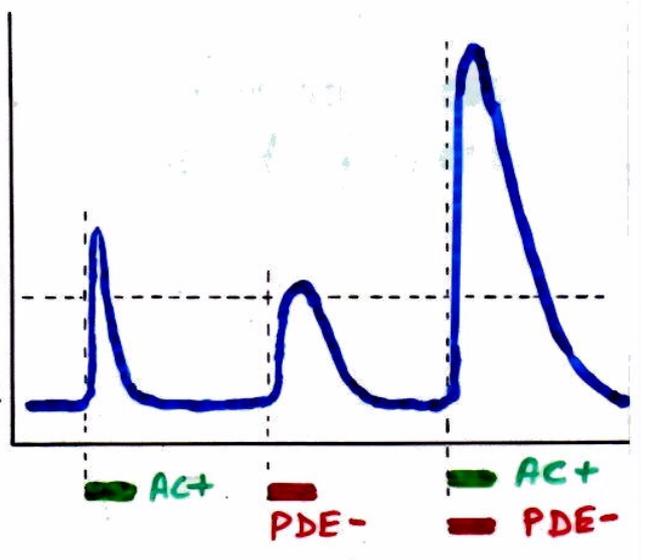
PKA

metabolismo



Actividad AC basal baja

bajo recambio



Actividad AC basal alta

alto recambio

Dianas del cAMP: PKA

- Canales iónicos activados por cAMP (bulbo olfatorio) ^{neuronas}
- Rap1-GEF (proteínas G bajo Mr)

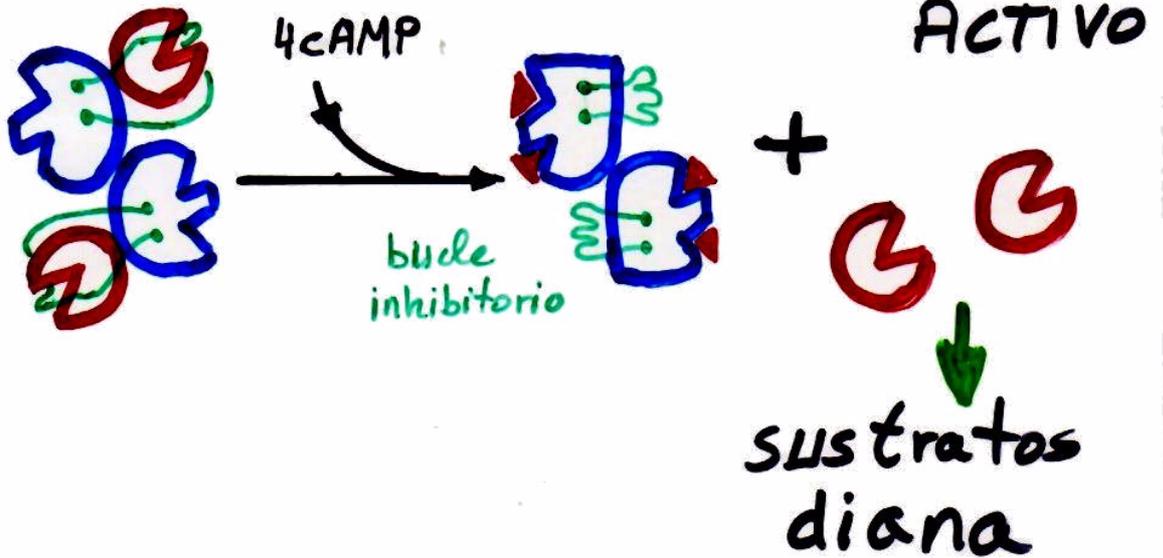
PROTEINA QUINASA A

Heterotetramero R_2C_2 : 2 Reguladoras (dímero)
2 Catalíticas

4 sitios, Unión cAMP

cooperativos

$K_{d2} < K_{d1}$



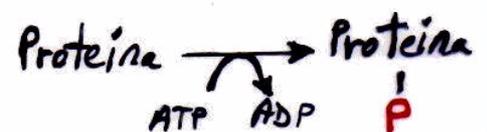
INACTIVO

secuencia consenso de fosforilación

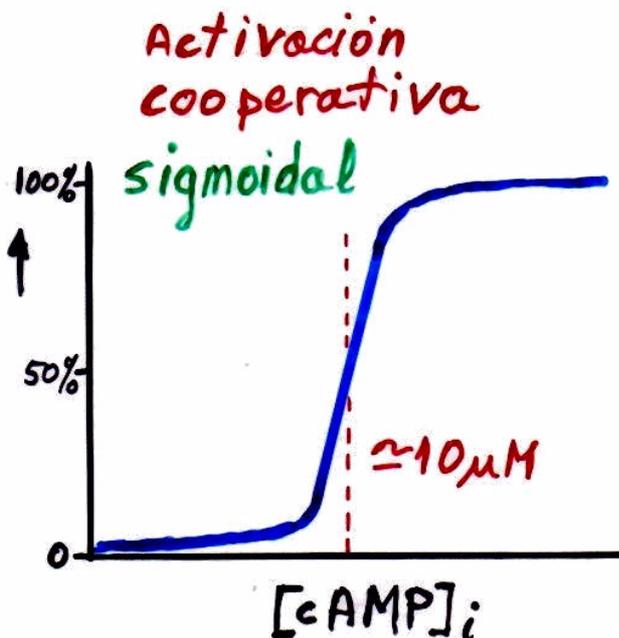


pequeño

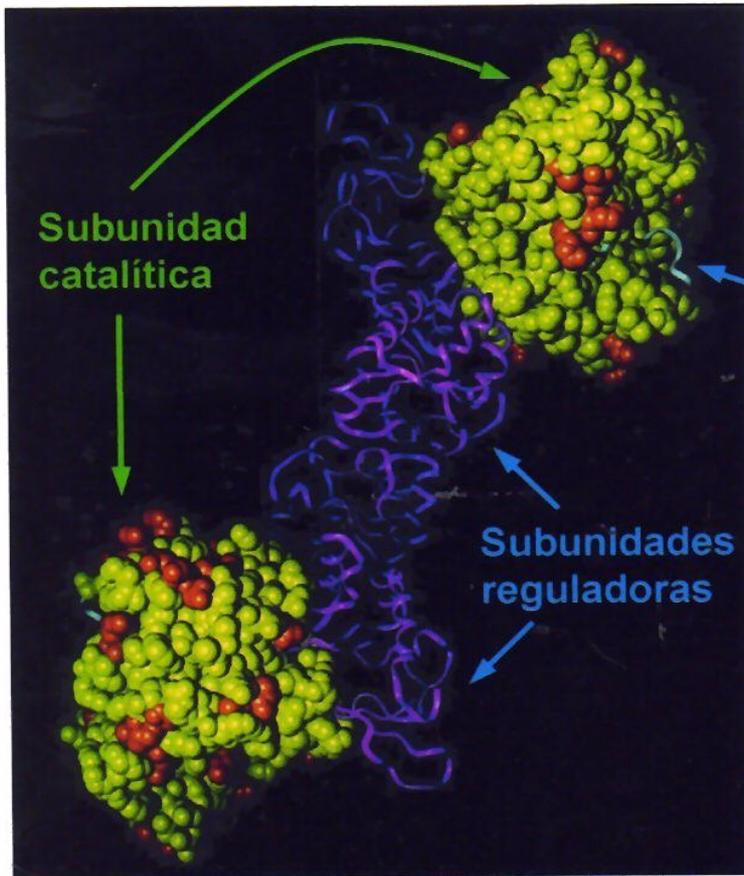
hidrófobo grande



Actividad quinasa



Estructura tetramérica de holo-PKA R₂C₂

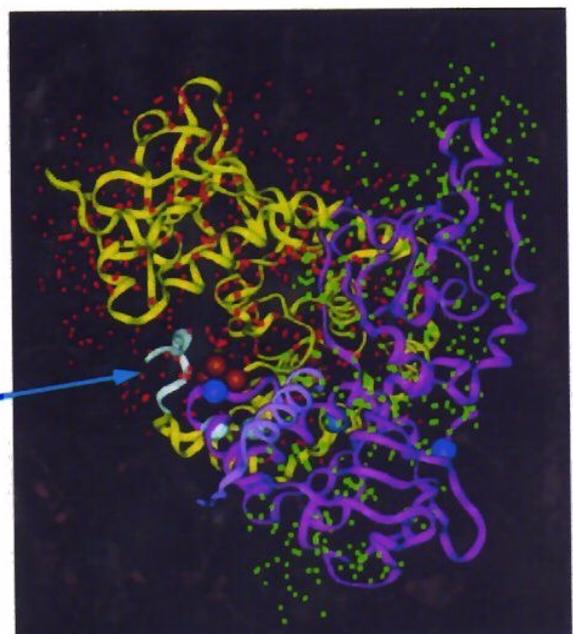


R_I : citosólica

R_{II} : anclada AKAPs

R constitutivamente inhibe a C por bloqueo del centro catalítico

bucle inhibidor, secuencia pseudosustrato



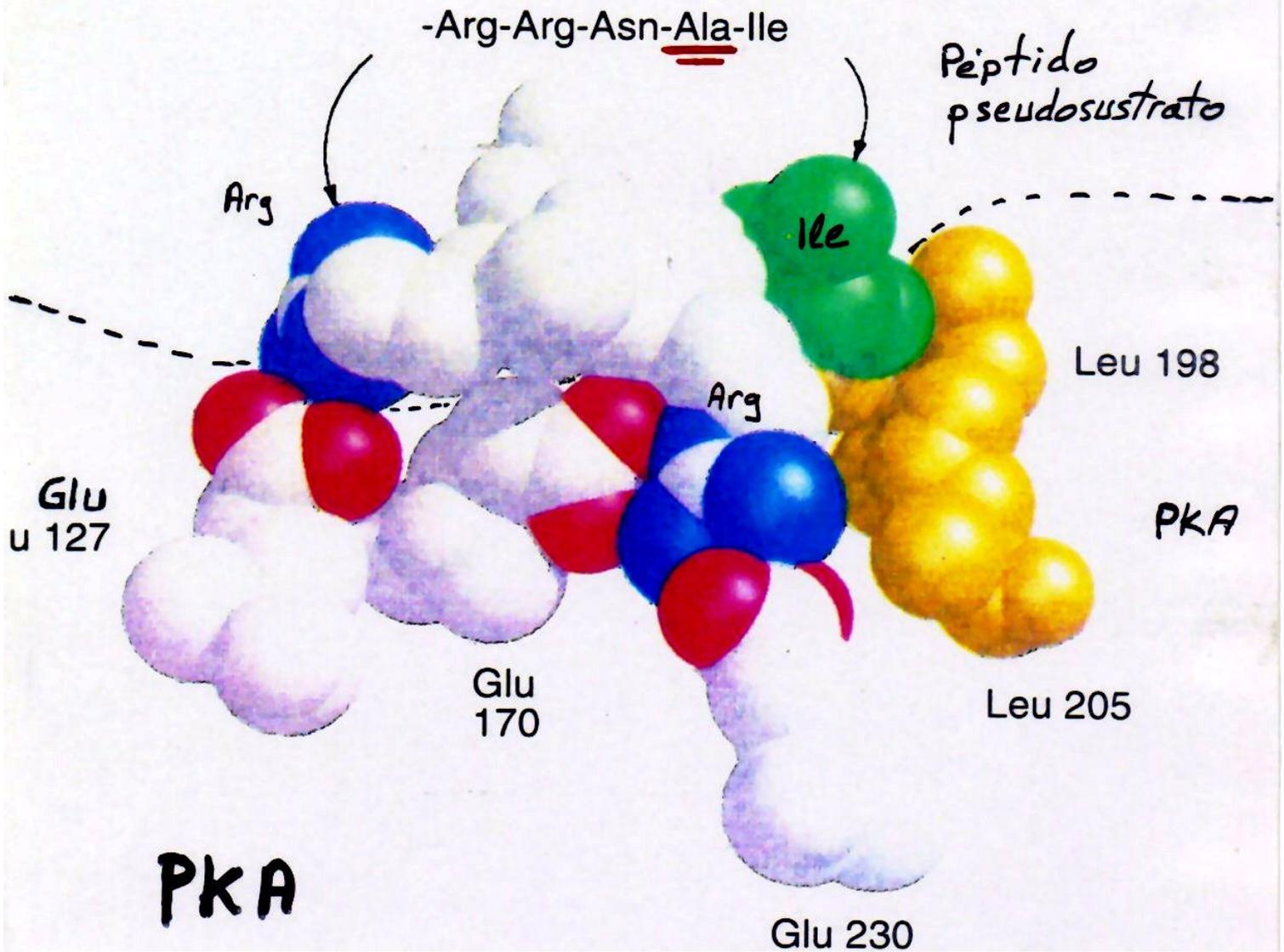
vista trasera

PKA: SECUENCIA CONSENSO

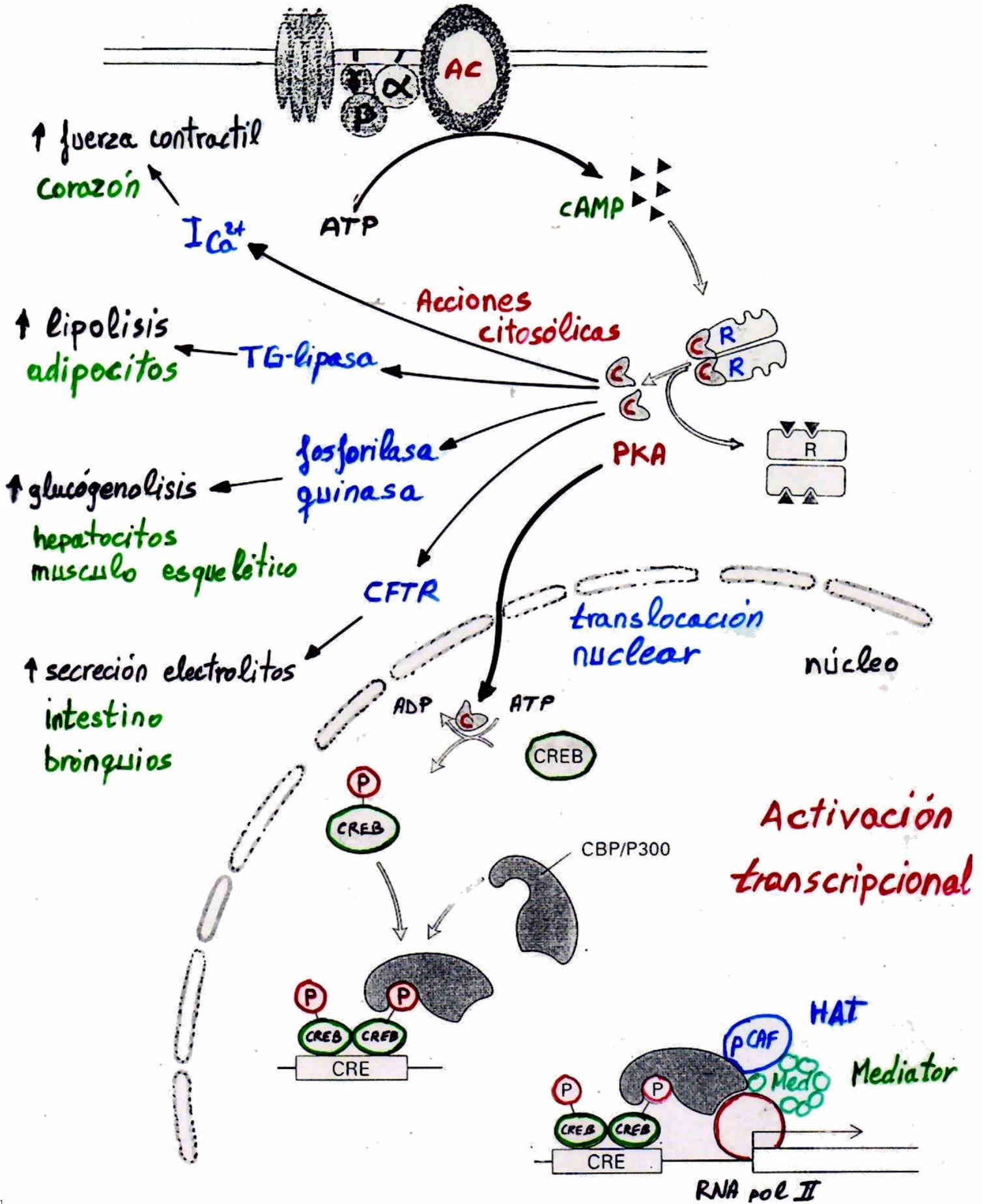
Arg-Arg-X-Ser-Z
Pequeño Hidrofobo Grande

-Arg-Arg-Asn-Ala-Ile

Peptido pseudosustrato

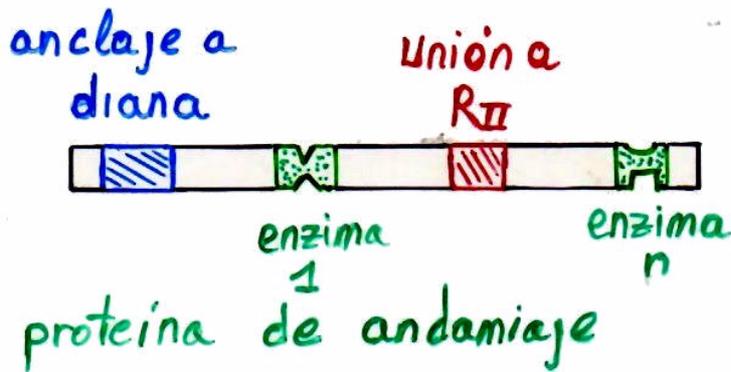
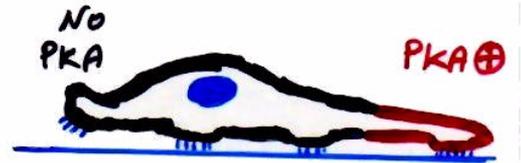


Dianas de PKA



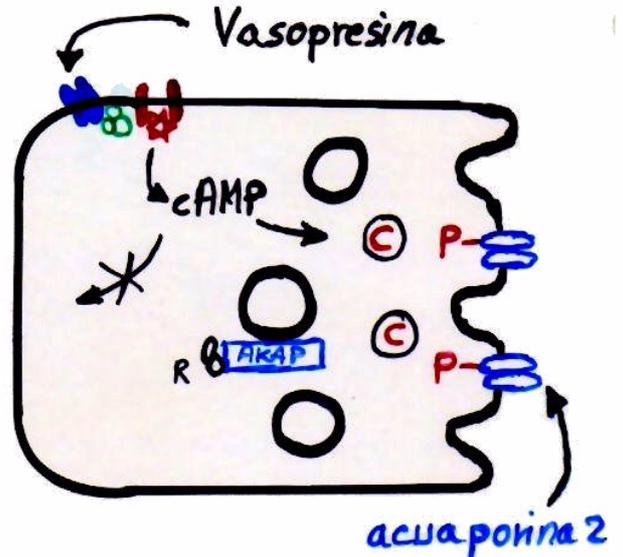
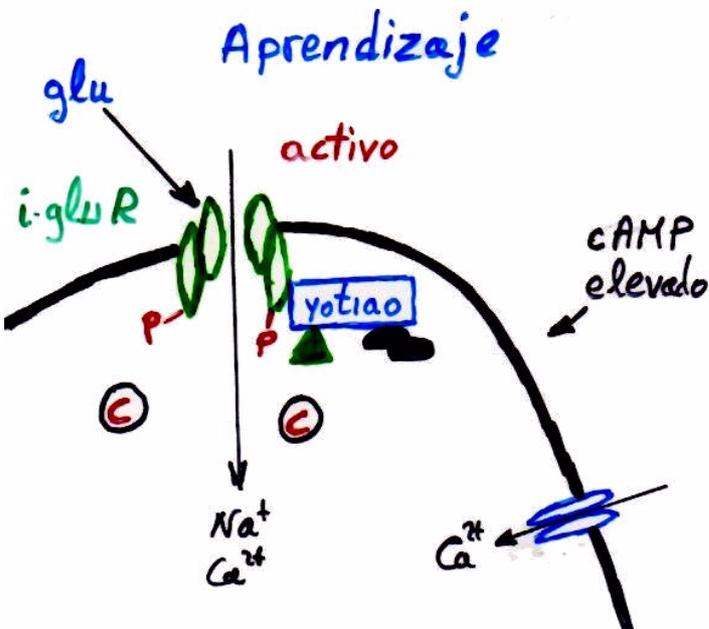
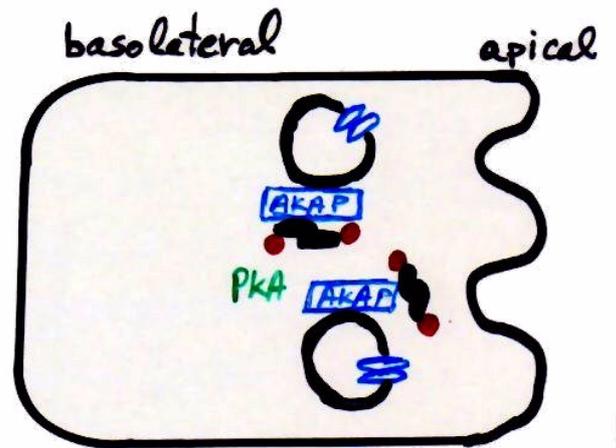
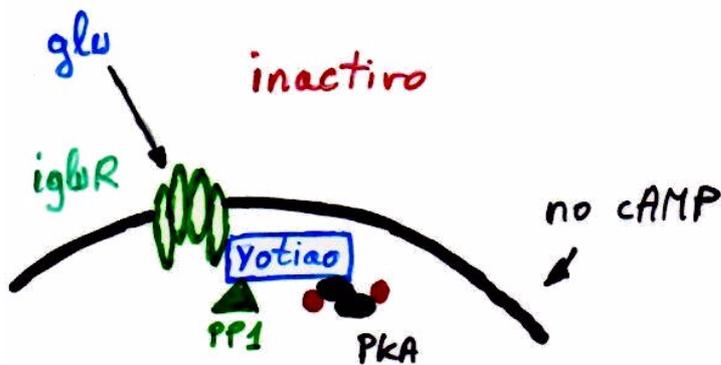
Localización de la señal: AKAPs

membrana: canales iónicos, transportadores
 citosol: metabolismo
 citoesqueleto: motilidad

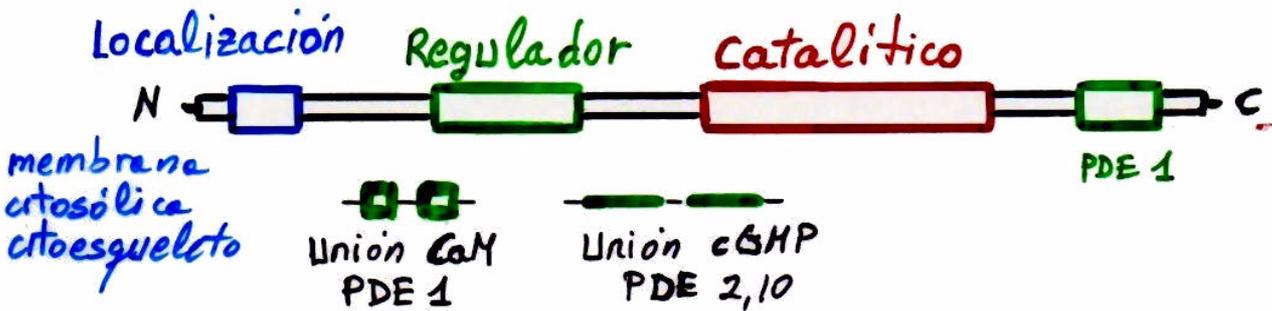
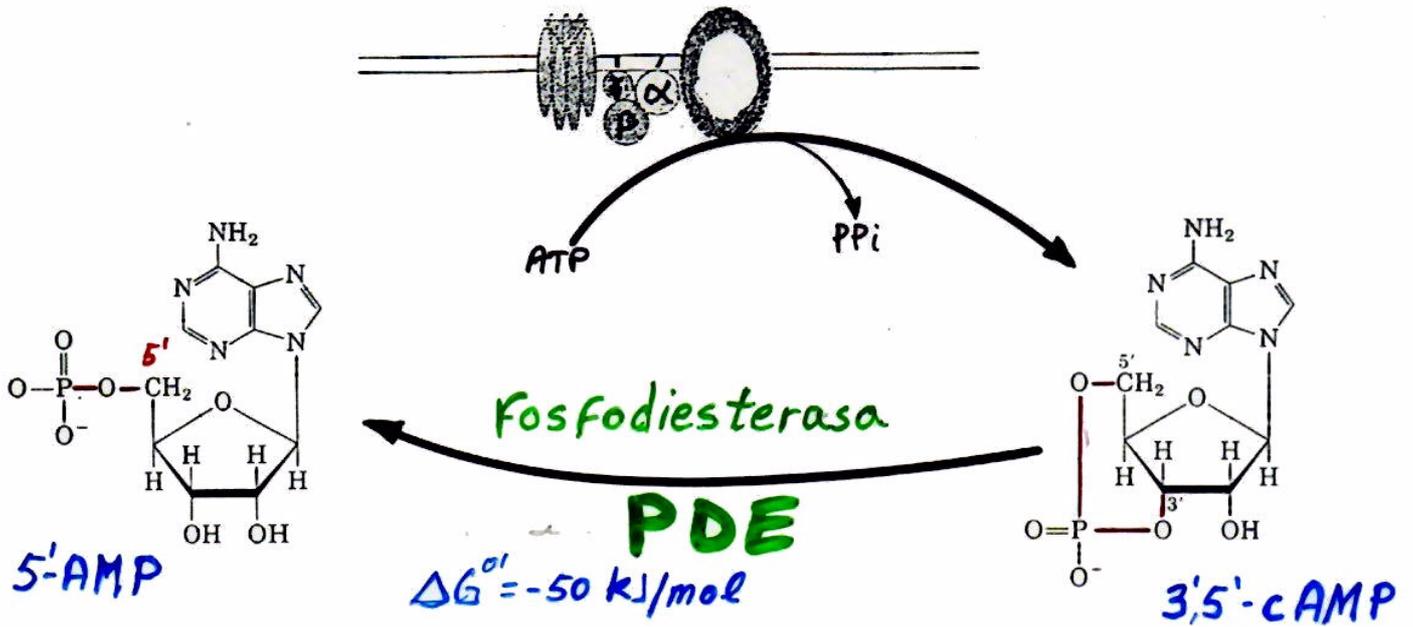


complejos multienzimáticos

- AKAP 79 PKA, PKC, PP2B (CaN)
- Yotiao PKA/PP1



terminacion de la señal : PDEs

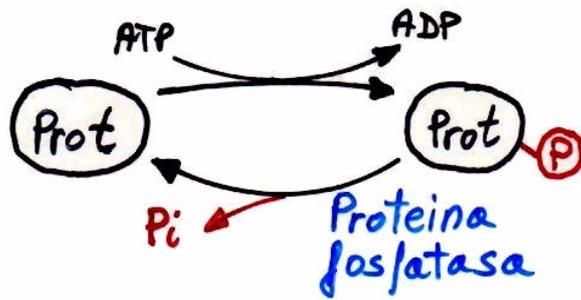


inespecificas cAMP y cGMP	[PDE 1	Regulador CaM ↑
		PDE 2	cGMP ↑
		PDE 3	cGMP ↓
		PDE 10	cAMP ↓ (competitivo)

especificas cAMP	[PDE 4	
		PDE 7,8	no inhibida IBMX

cGMP	[PDE 5,9	5, Inhibida sildenafilo
		PDE 6	Gt, fotorreceptores

terminación de la señal: fosfatasas



- A** (green circle):
 - catalítica
 - homóloga
- B** (blue circle):
 - Reguladora
 - especificidad
 - localización

PPP

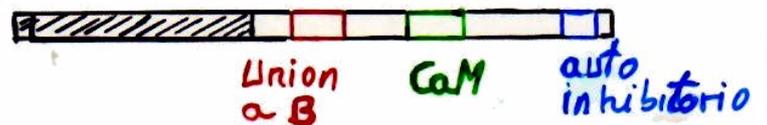
PP1: dimérica, espectro \approx PKA

G: glucógeno PNUTS núcleo
M: músculo tau microt.

PP2A: trimérica, amplio espectro

PR55 α : soma β neuritas
PR56 α, β, ϵ citosol, γ, δ núcleo

PP2B: dimérica, CaM Ca^{2+}



PPM

PP2E: monomérica

P-Tyr

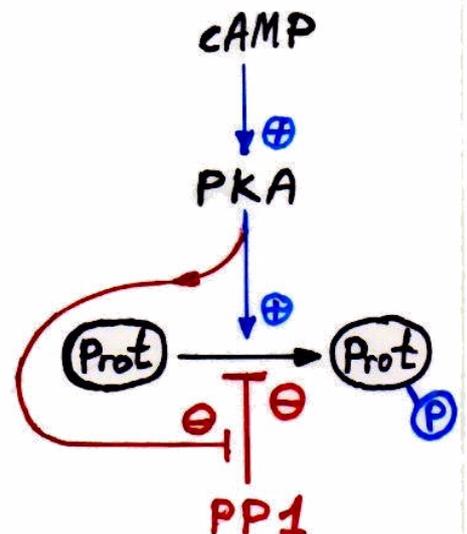
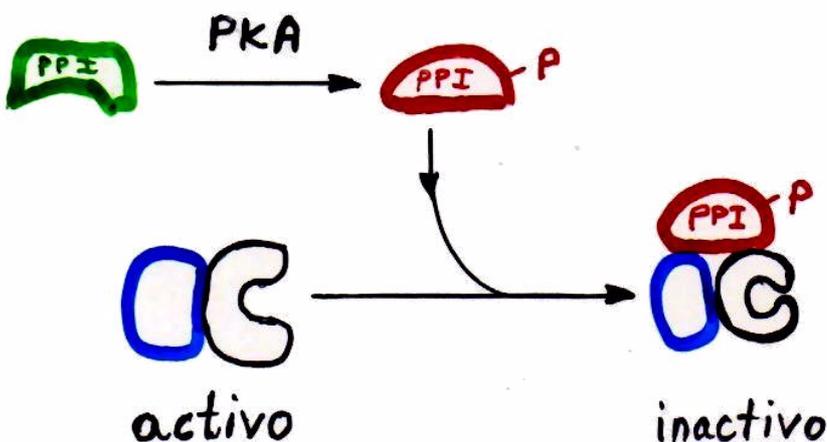
PTP

Reguladas

* R. por localización (subunidad reguladora)



* R. por proteínas inhibidoras



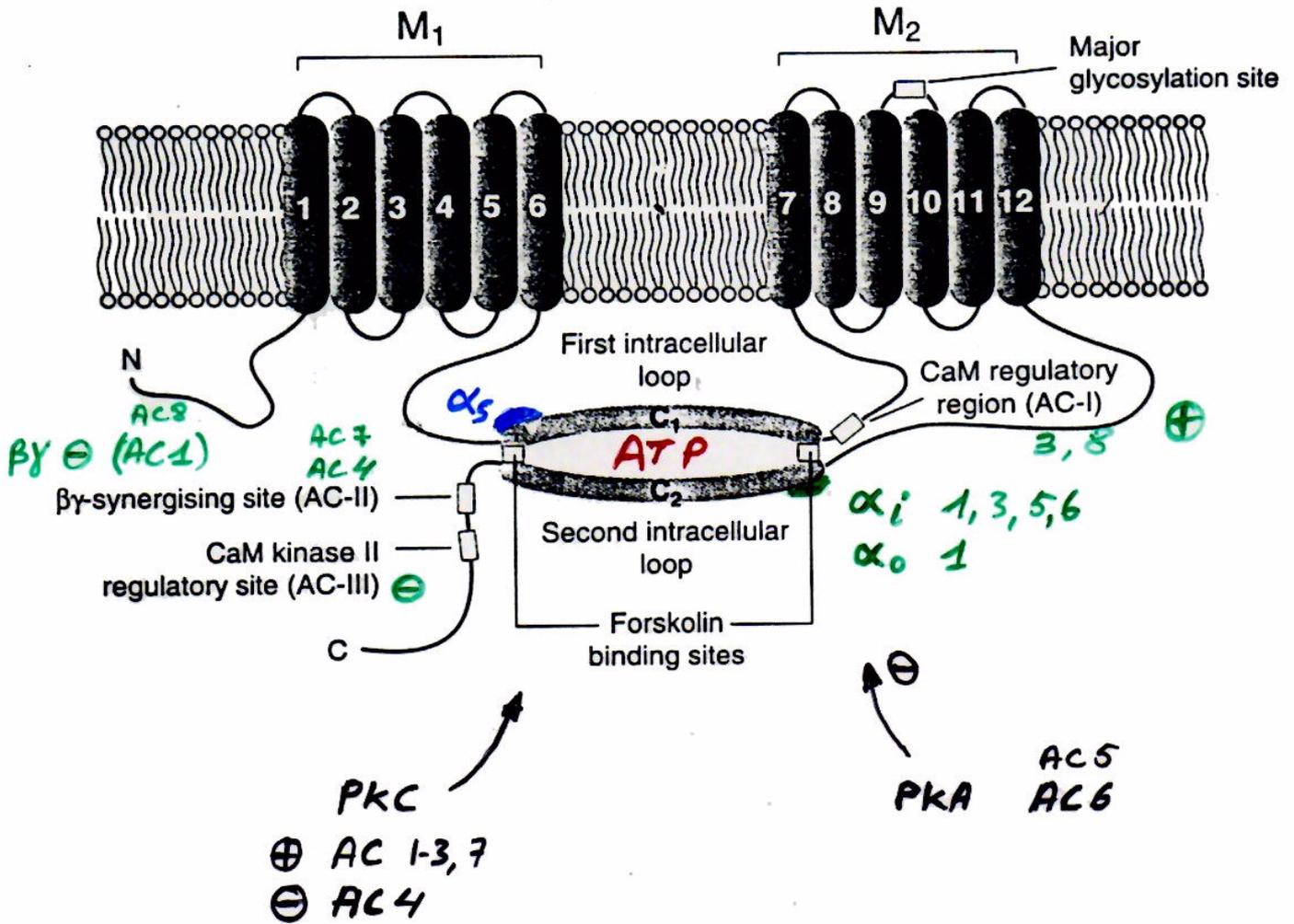
Adenilato ciclasa

9 isoformas: $\uparrow \alpha_s$

$\alpha_i \downarrow =$
 $\beta\gamma \uparrow \downarrow$
 $Ca^{2+}/CaM \uparrow \downarrow$ inespecífico

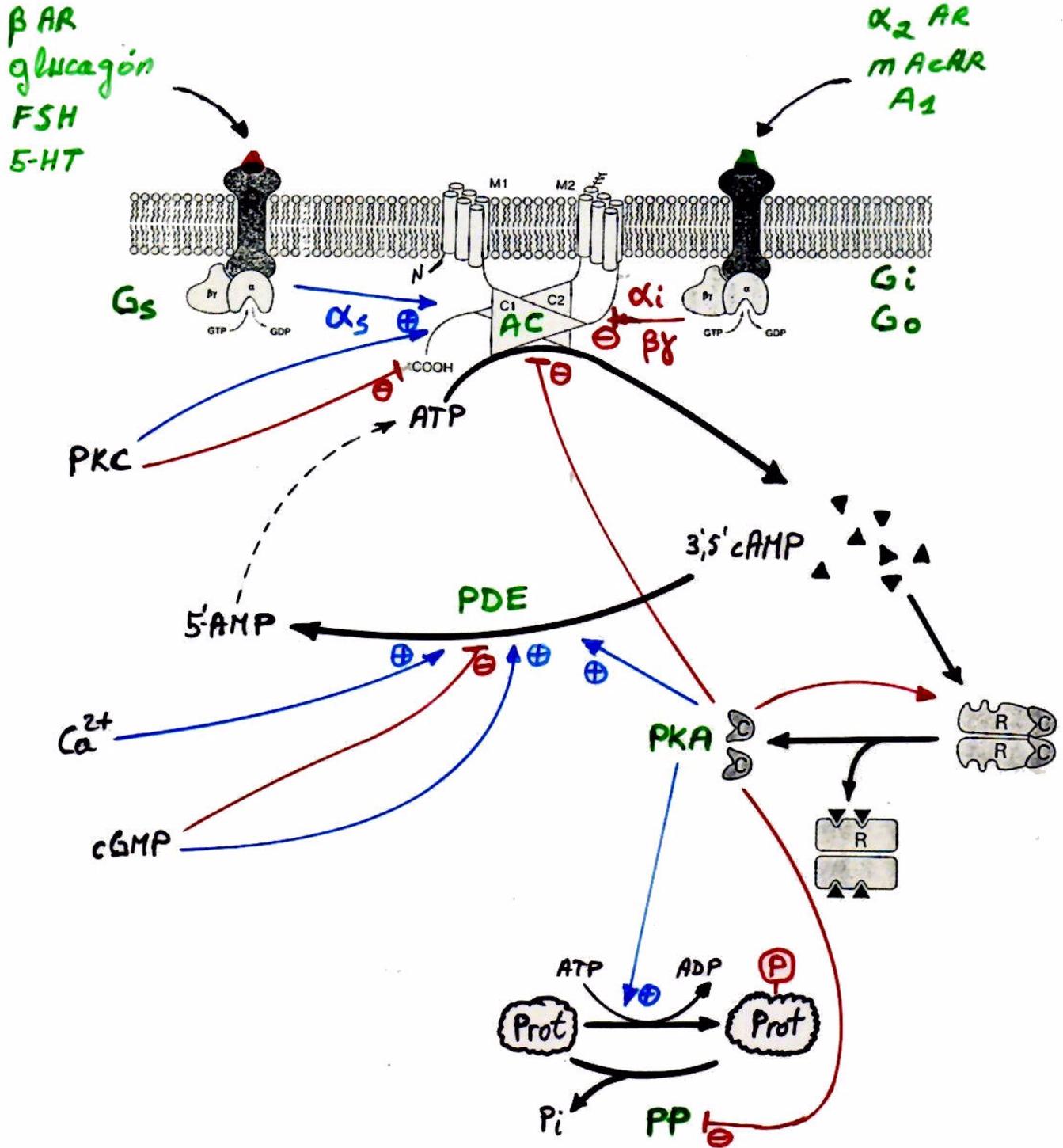
First transmembrane cluster

Second transmembrane cluster



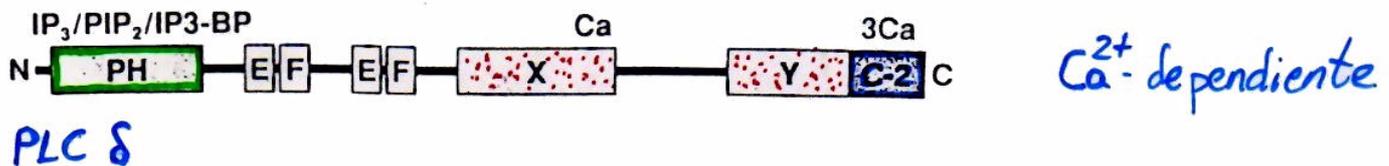
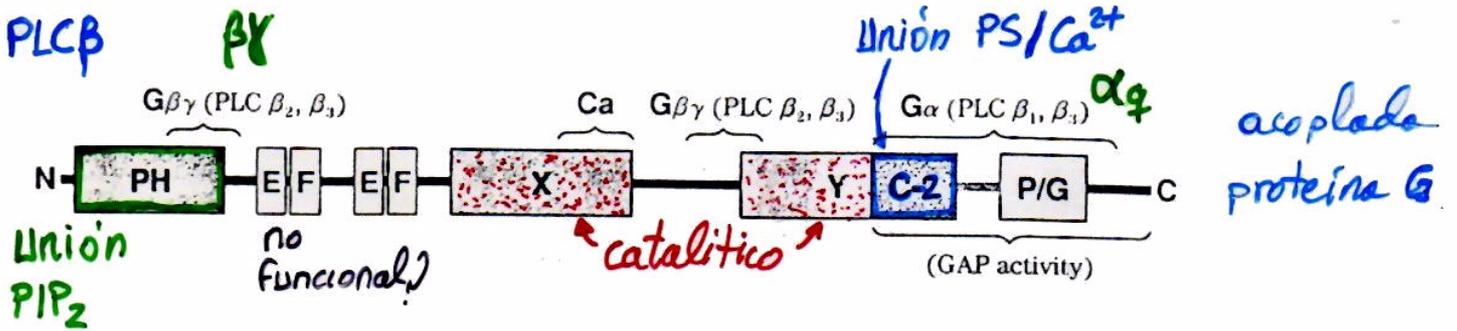
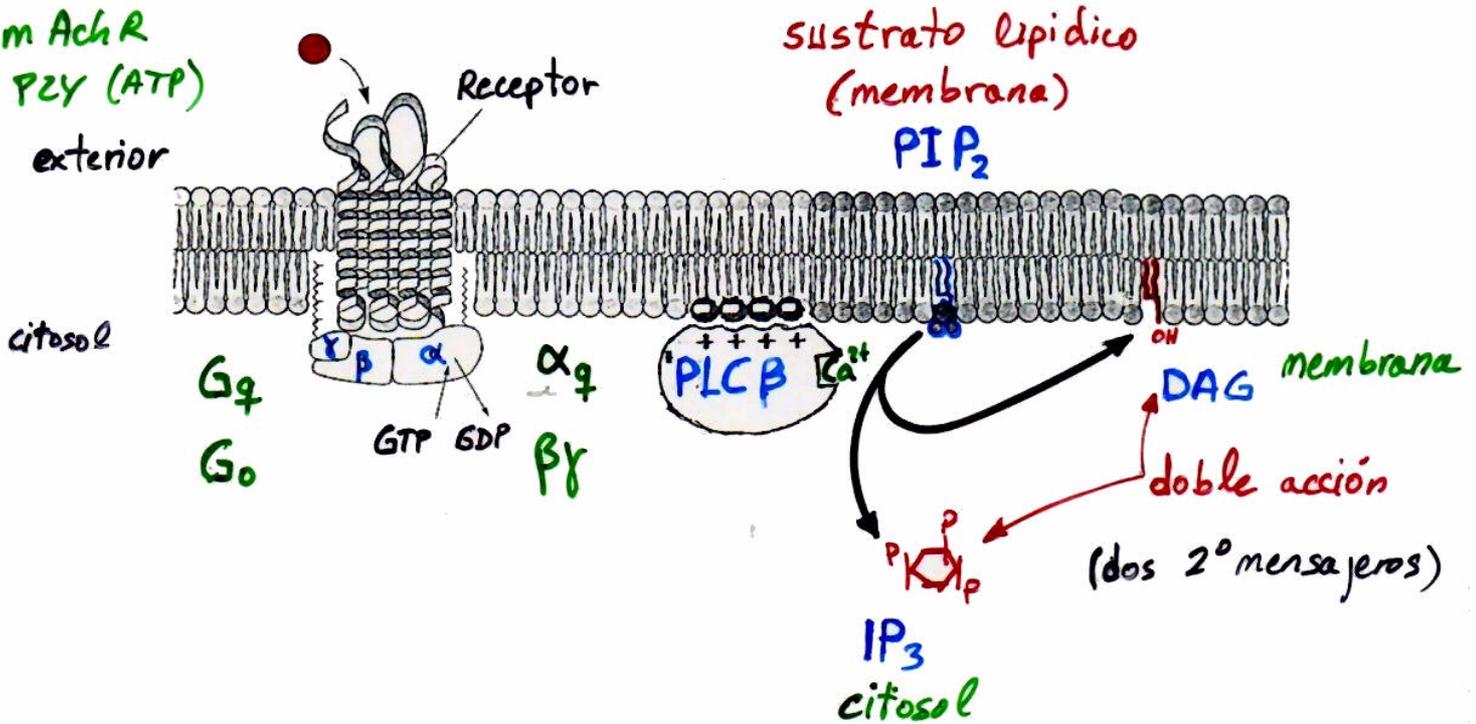
Integrador de señales
 detector de coincidencias

Integración en la ruta del cAMP

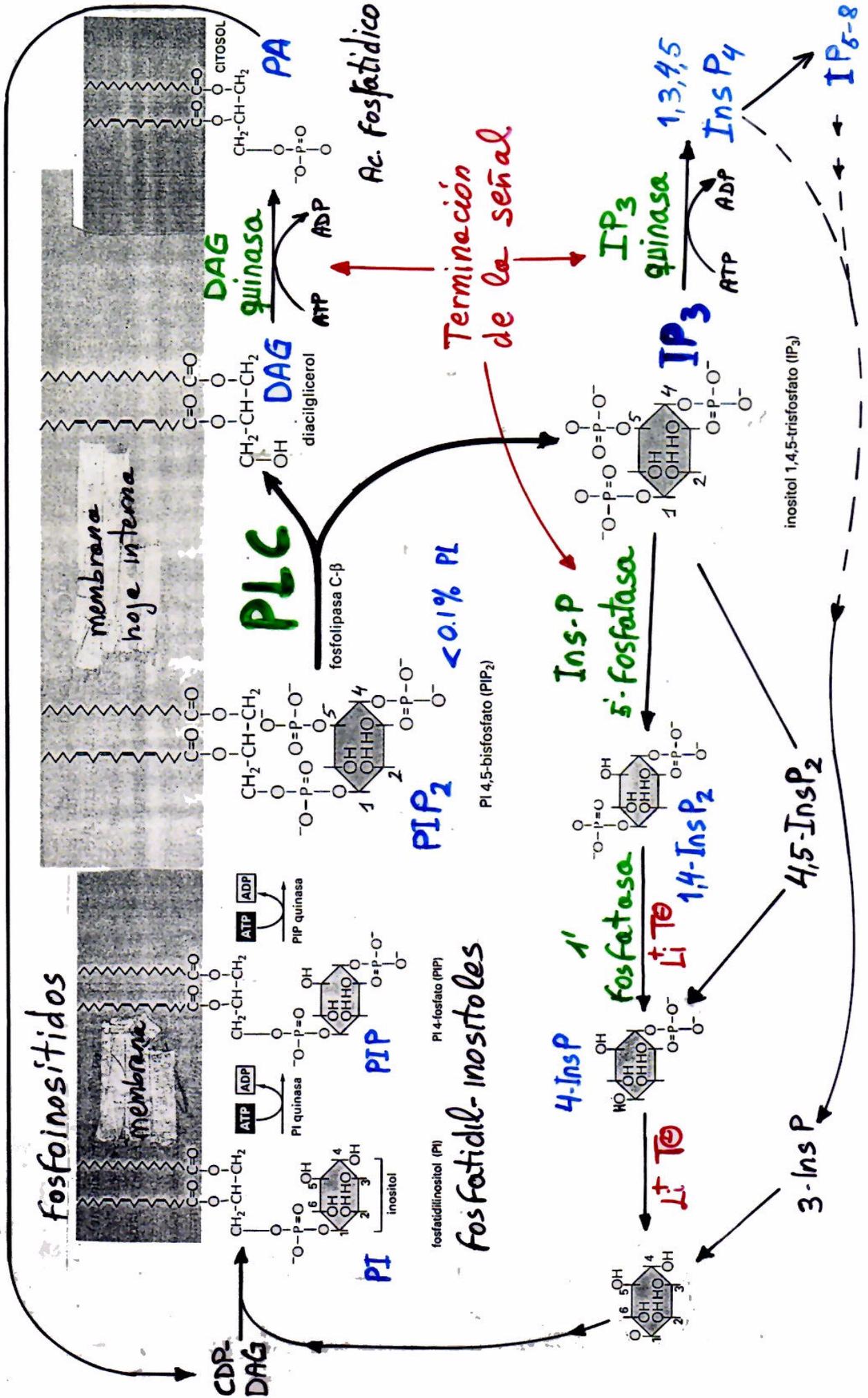


Señalización por fosfolipasa C

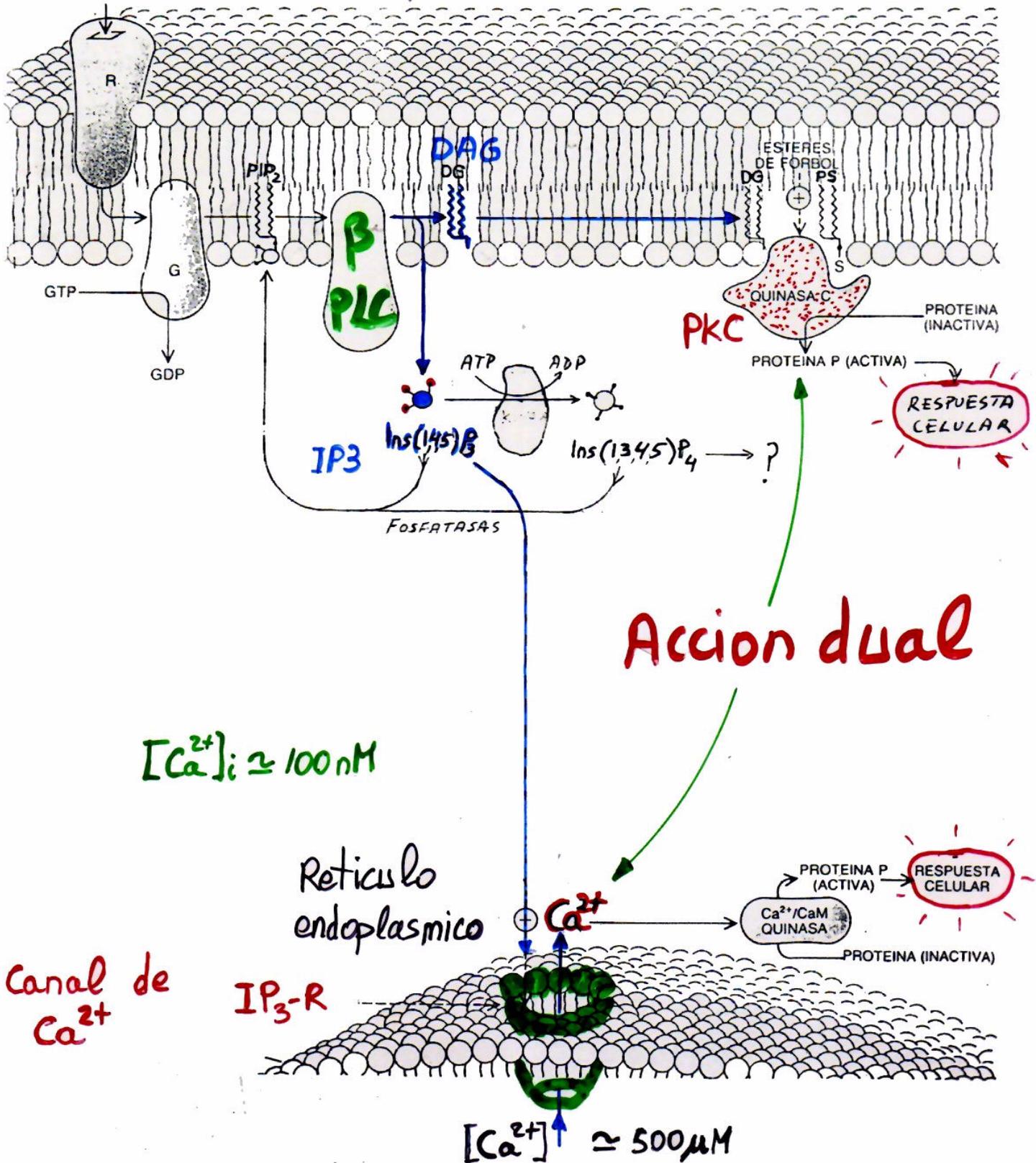
- R. quininas (Bk, AT)
- α_1 AR
- m AChR
- PZY (ATP)



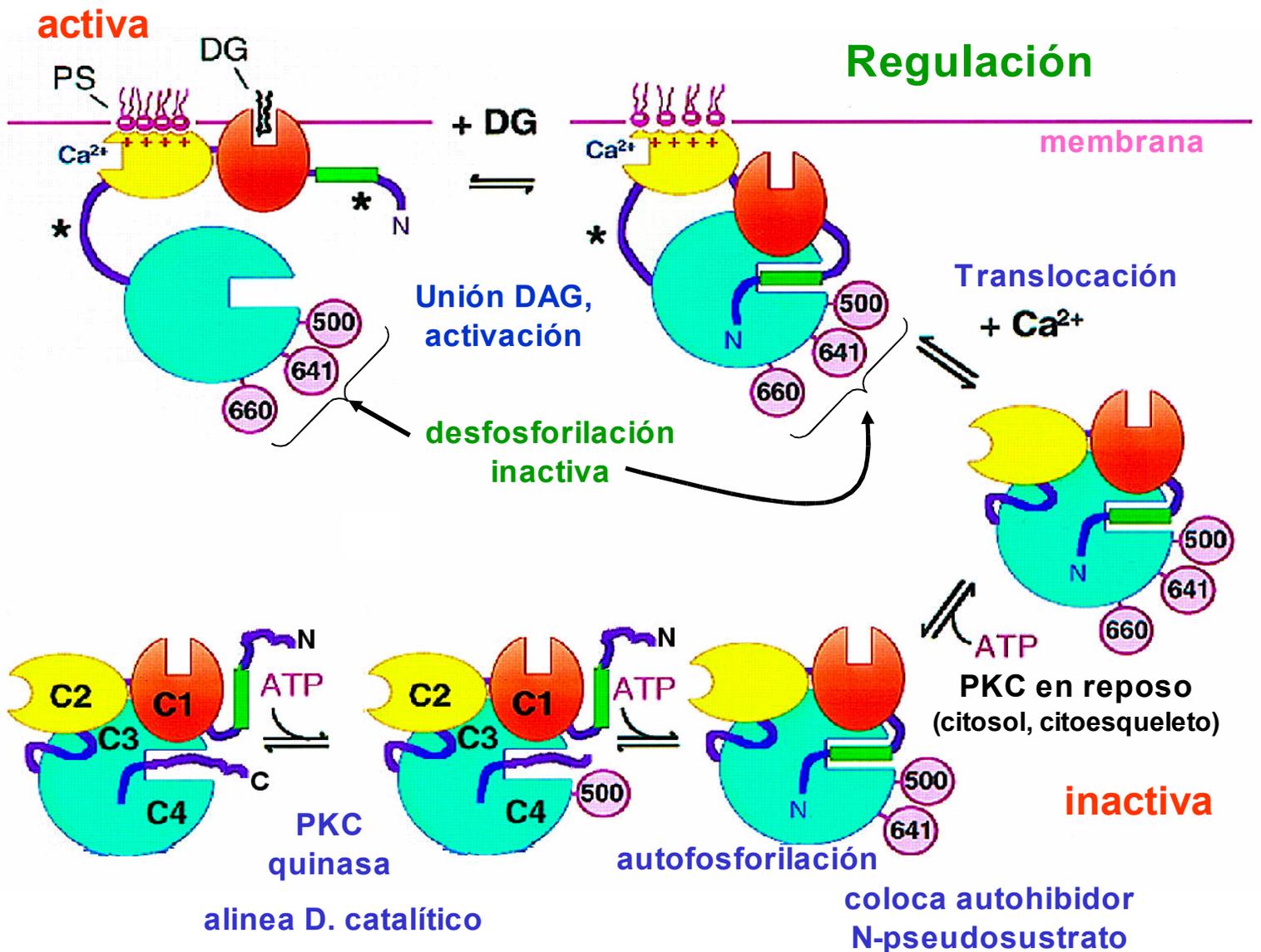
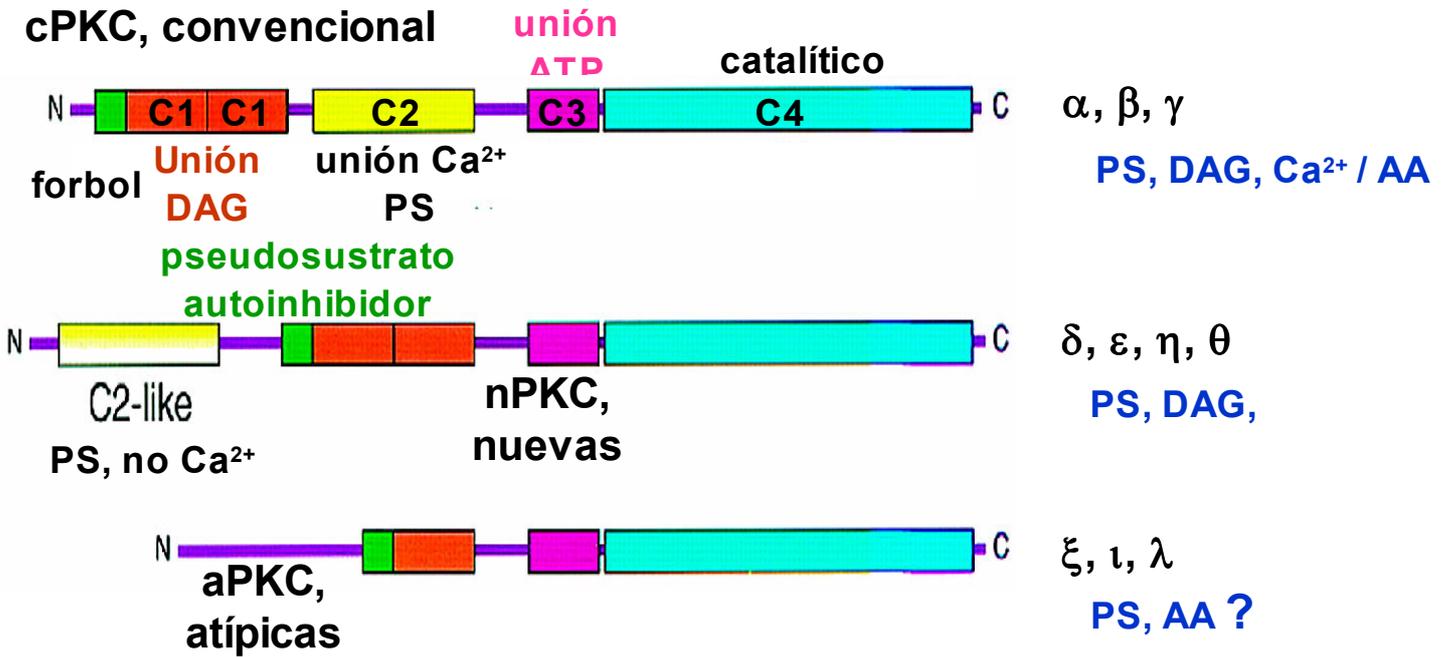
Reciclamiento en la ruta de fosfoinosítidos



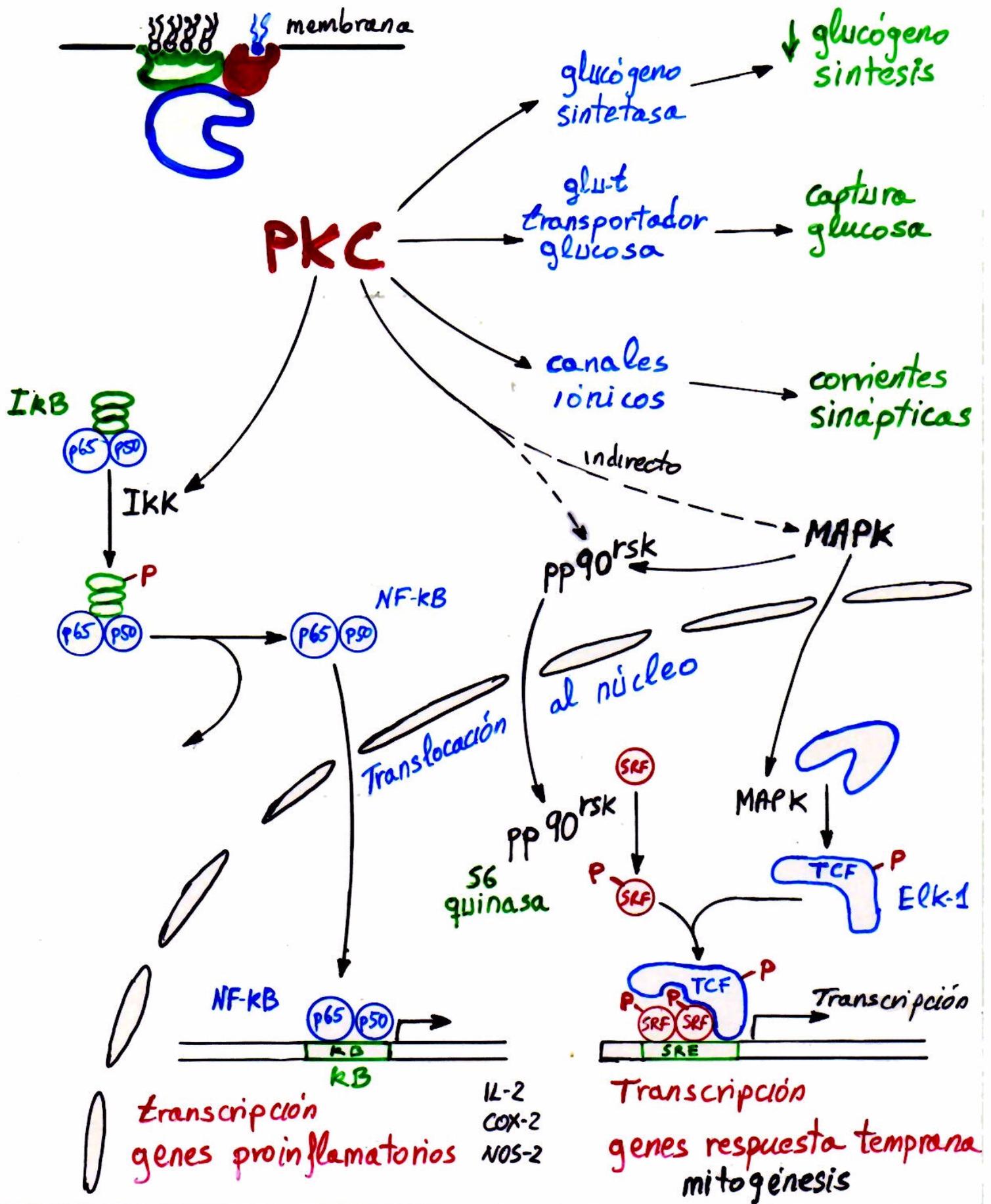
membrana plasmática



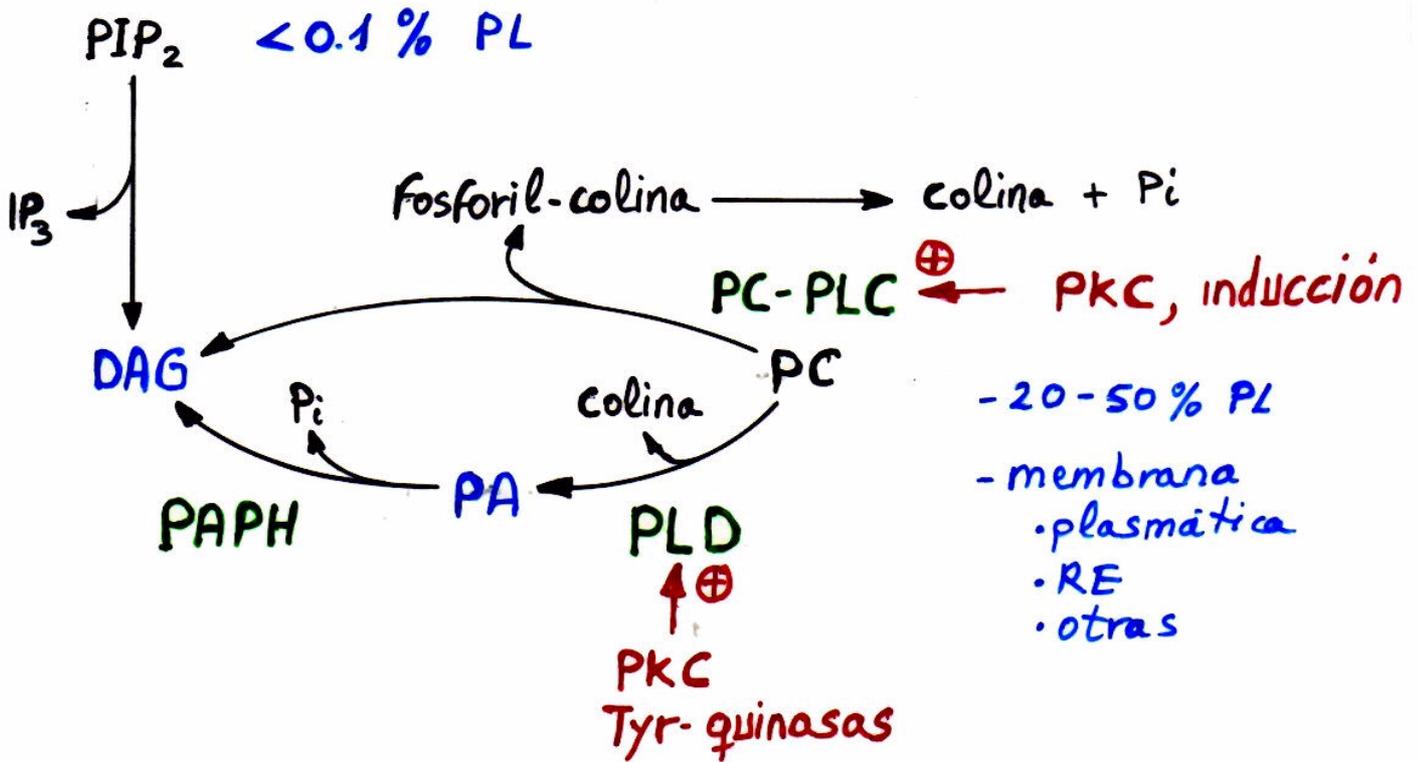
Estructura y regulación de la Proteína quinasa C (PKC)



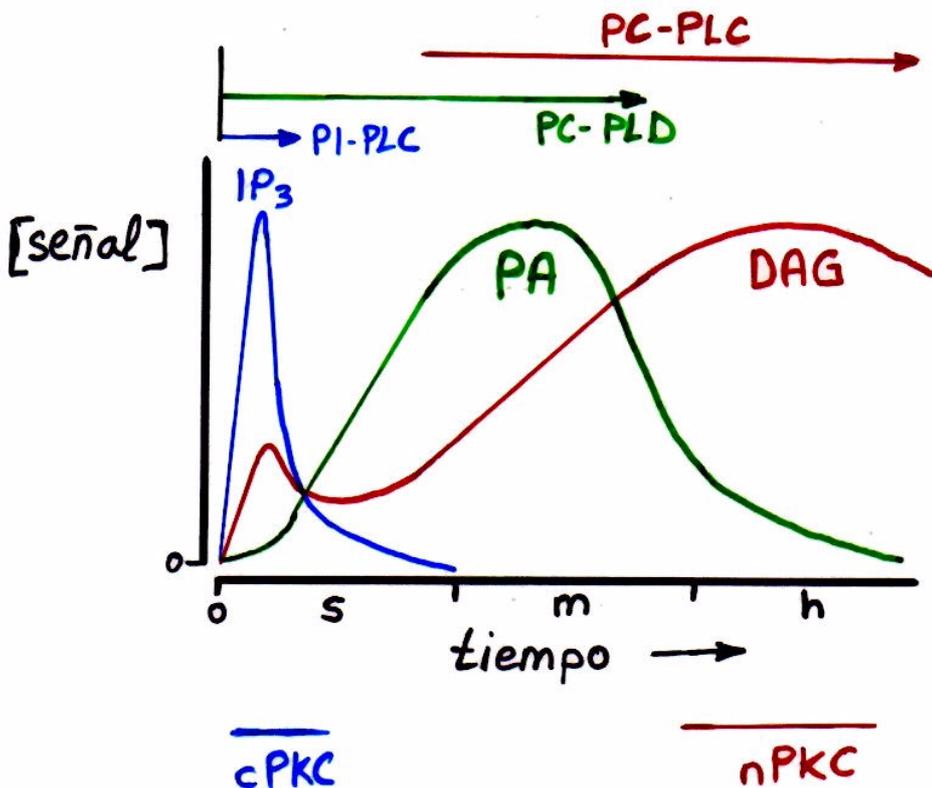
Acciones de PKC



Producción sostenida de DAG



* Recambio temporal



* Localización DAG

- plasmalema
- RE
- núcleo

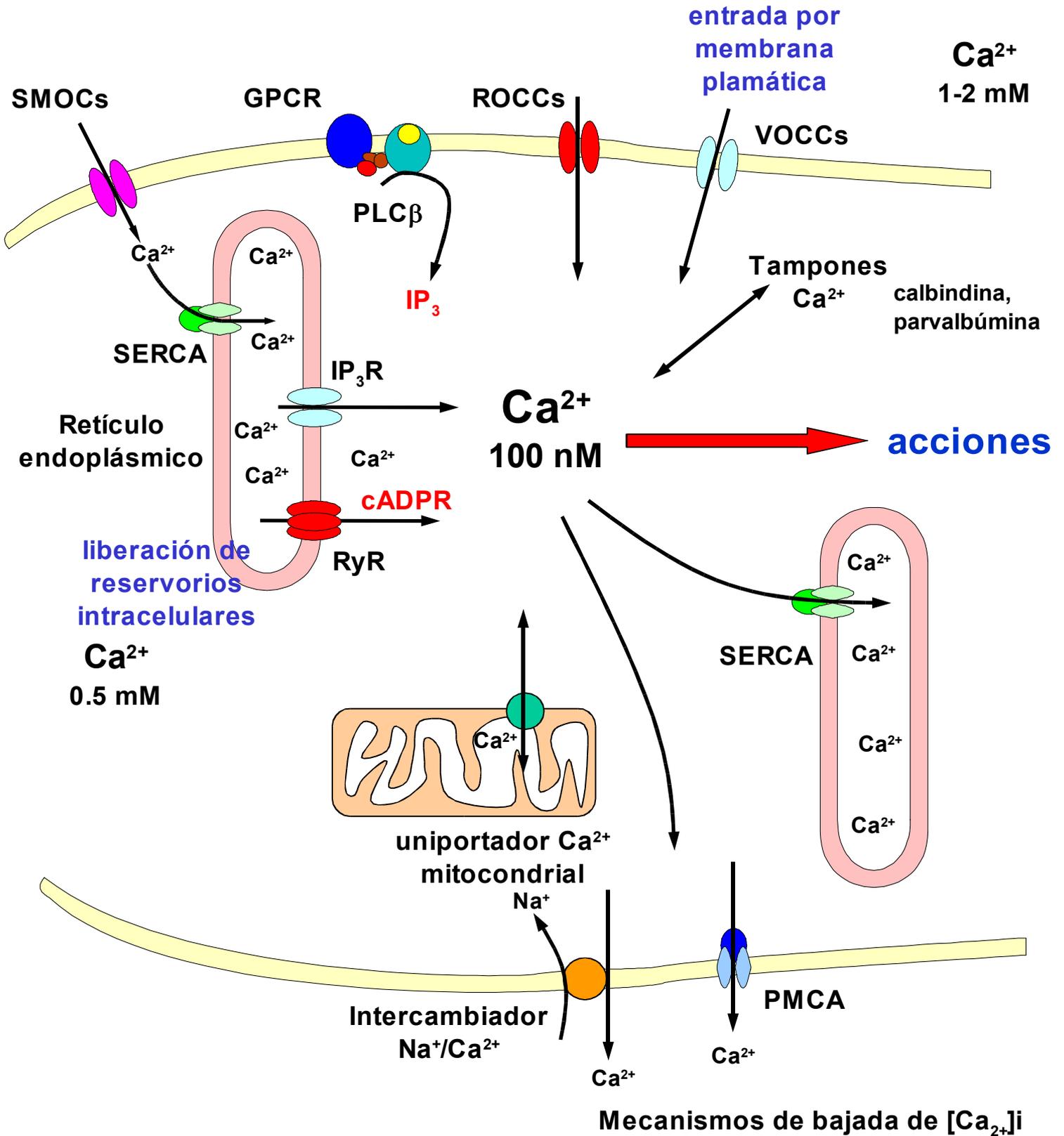
* Isoforma PKC

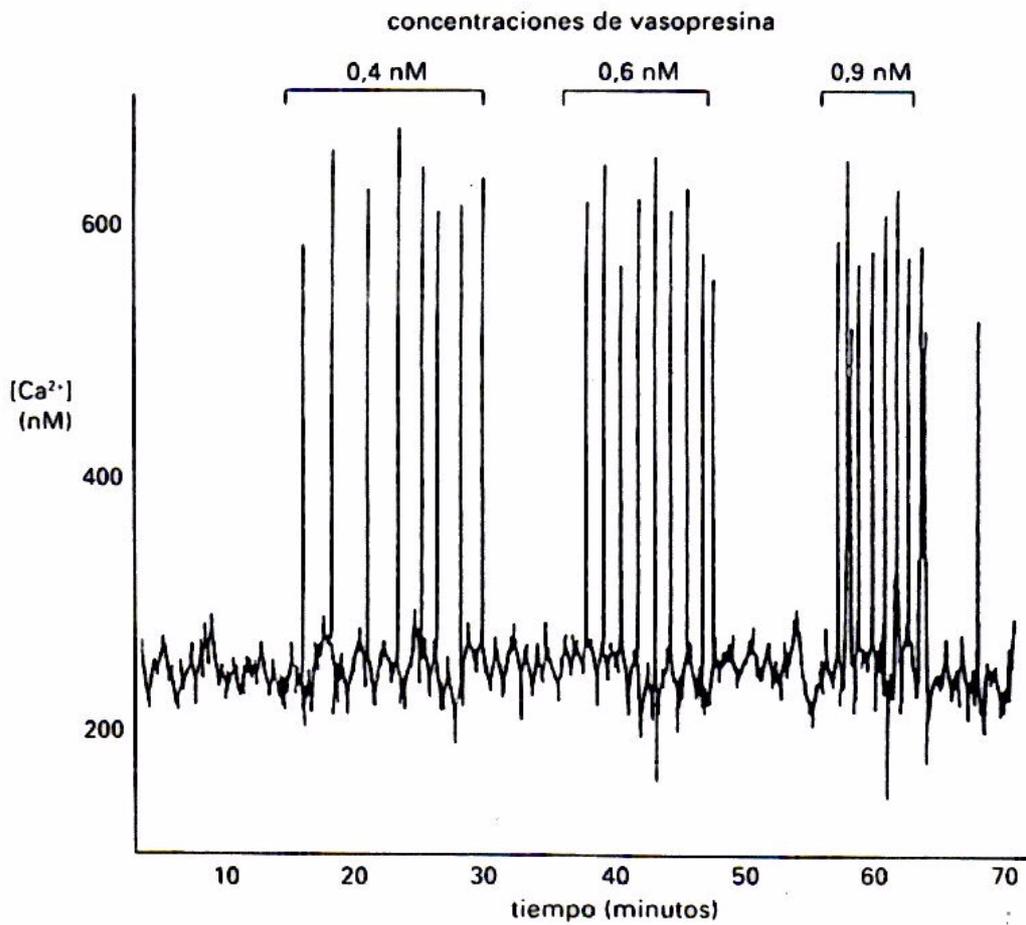
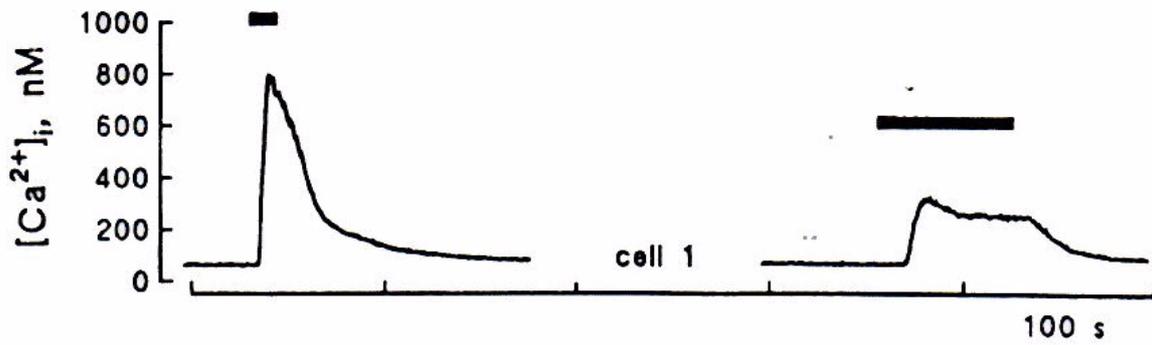
$Ca+DAG$ — $cPKC$

DAG — $nPKC$

Homeostasis intracelular del Ca^{2+}

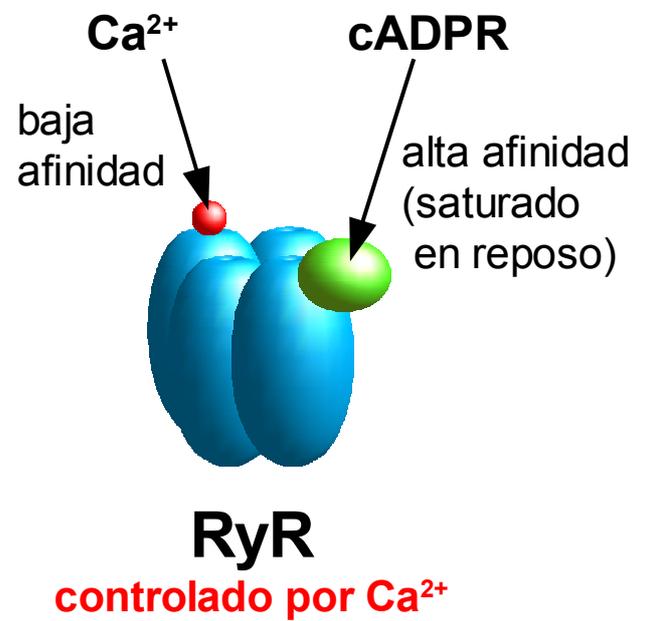
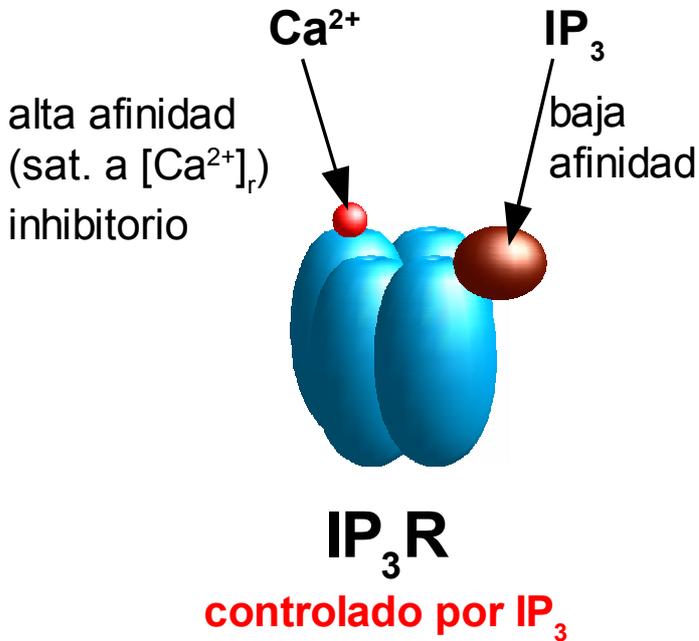
Mecanismos de subida de $[\text{Ca}_{2+}]_i$





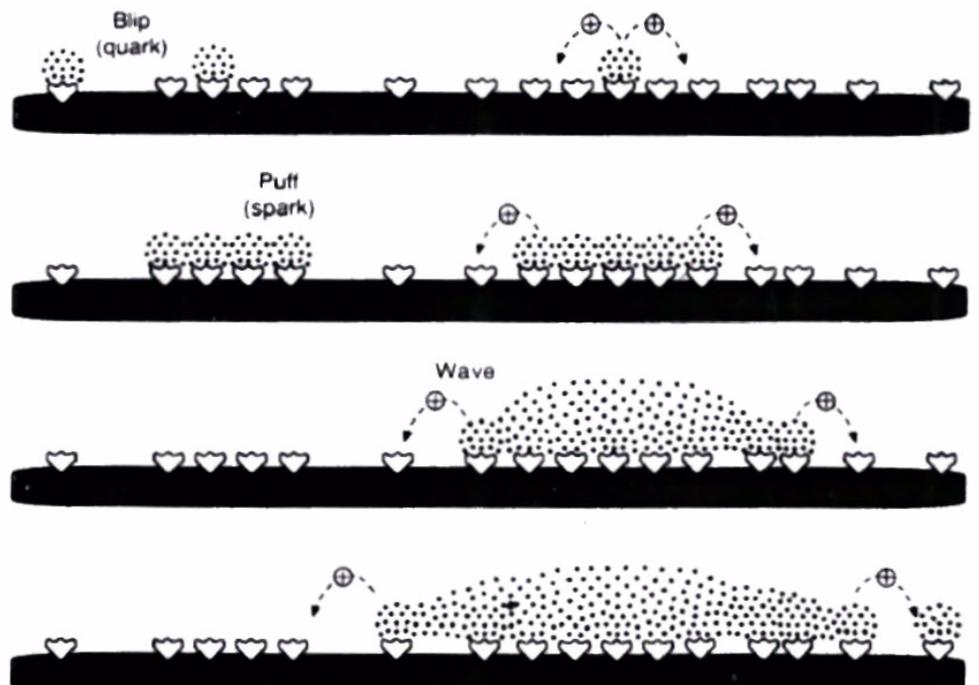
Señales de Ca^{2+} : IP_3 , RyR y CICR

Moduladores múltiples

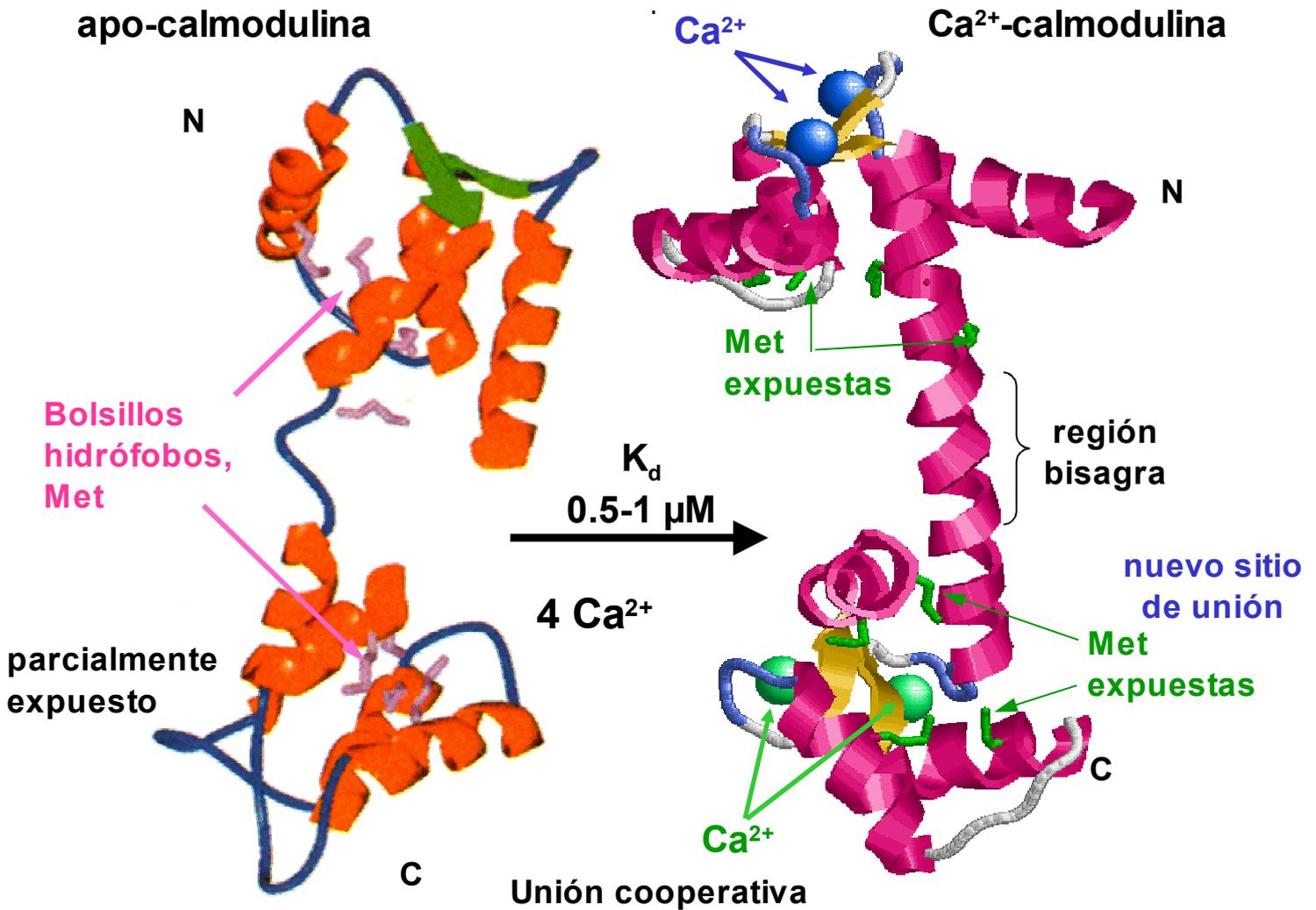
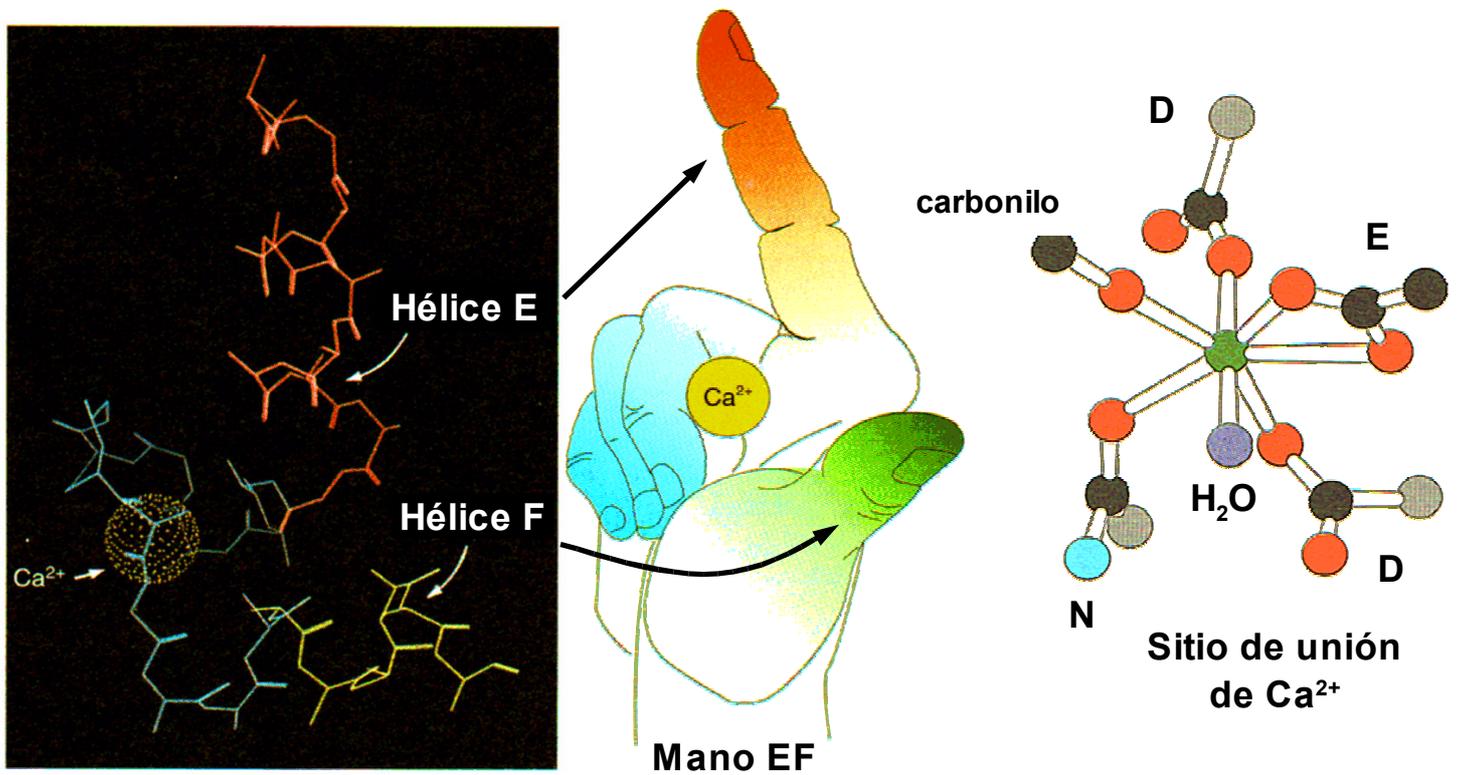


CICR

- amplificación
- extensión
- oscilaciones

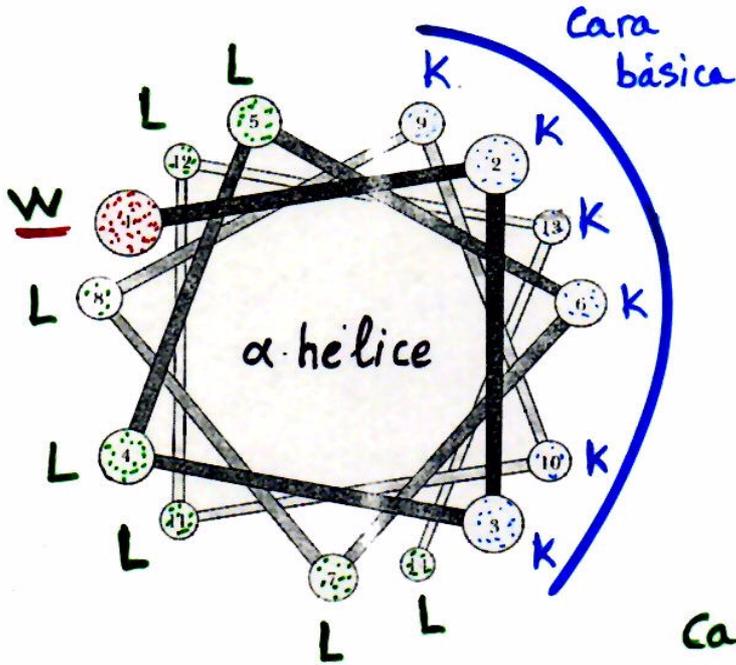


Estructura de la Calmodulina

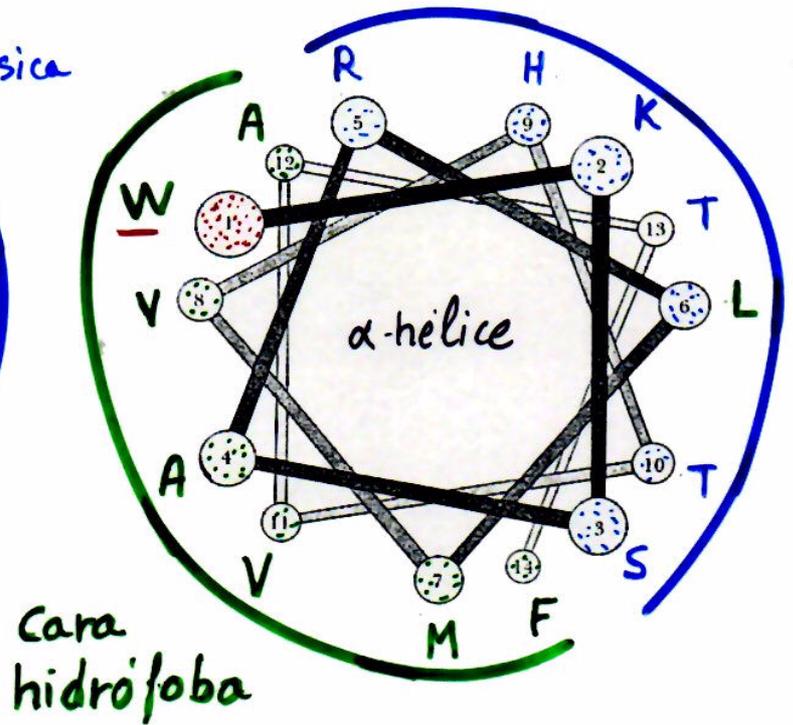


Dianas de calmodulina

Peptido modelo



espectrina
motivo de unión a CaM

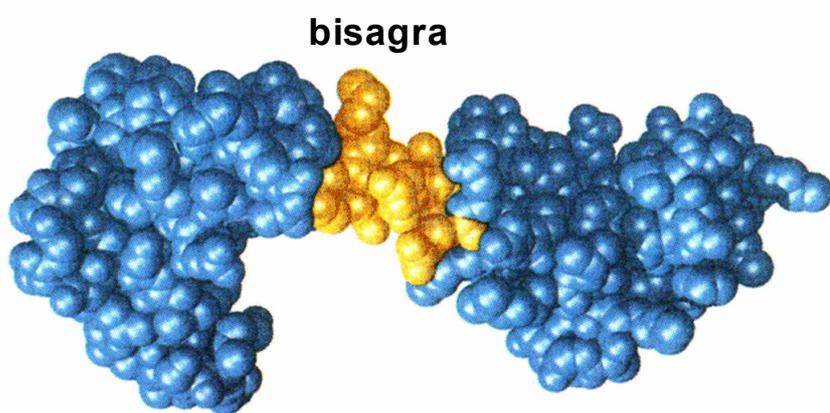
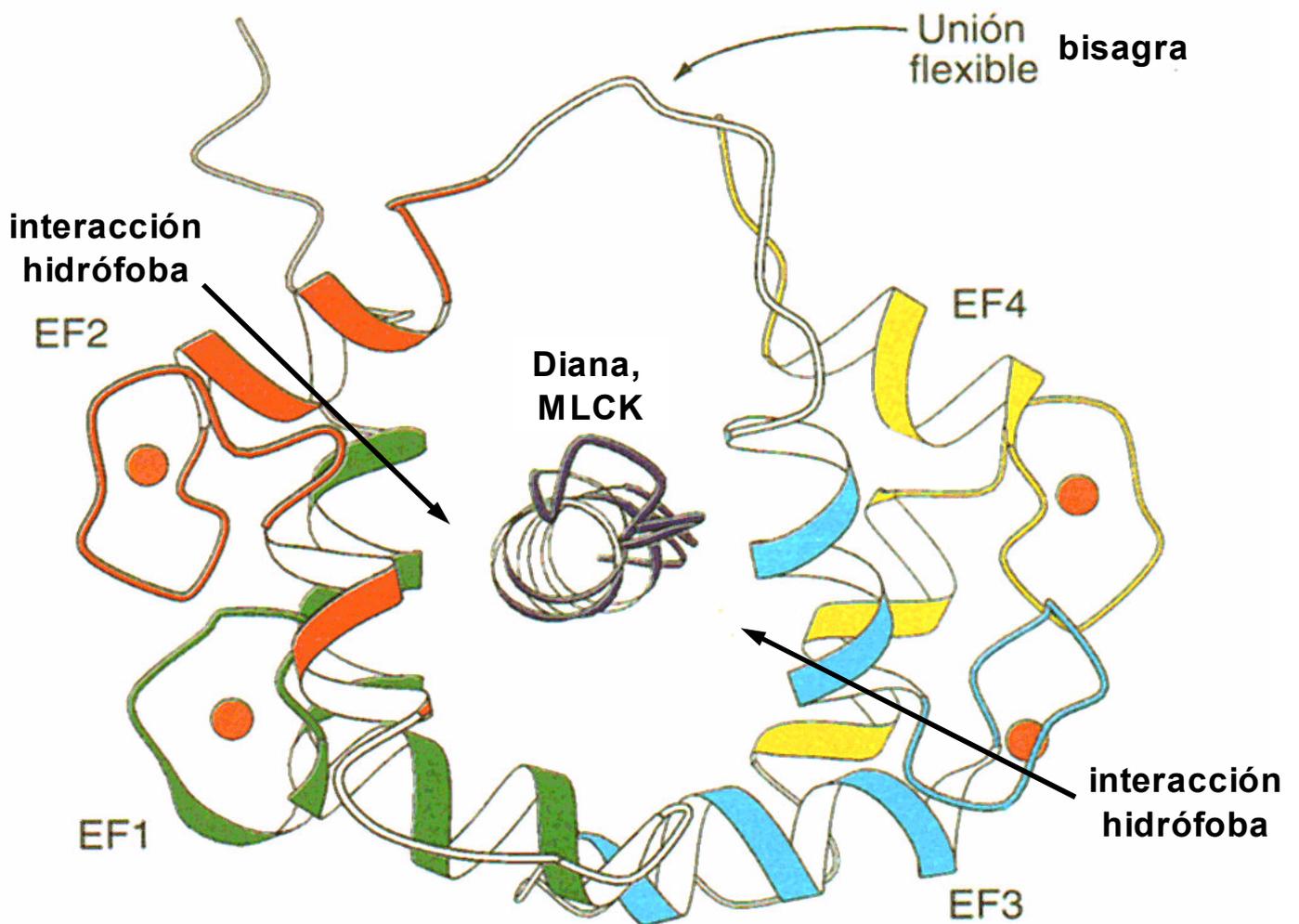


motivo baah

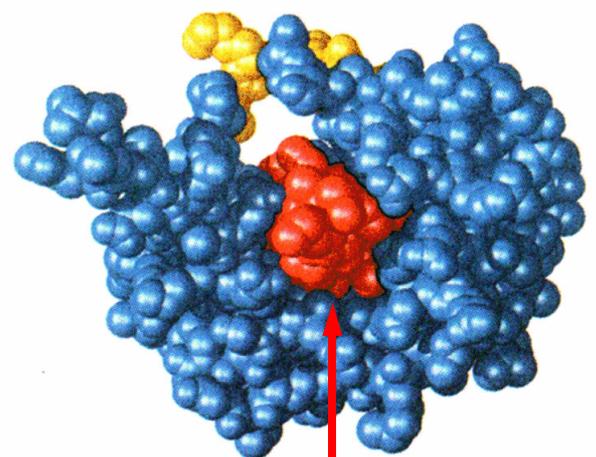
basic
antipathic
alpha
helix

W: Union a C-terminal CaM

Unión de Ca^{2+} -calmodulina a su diana

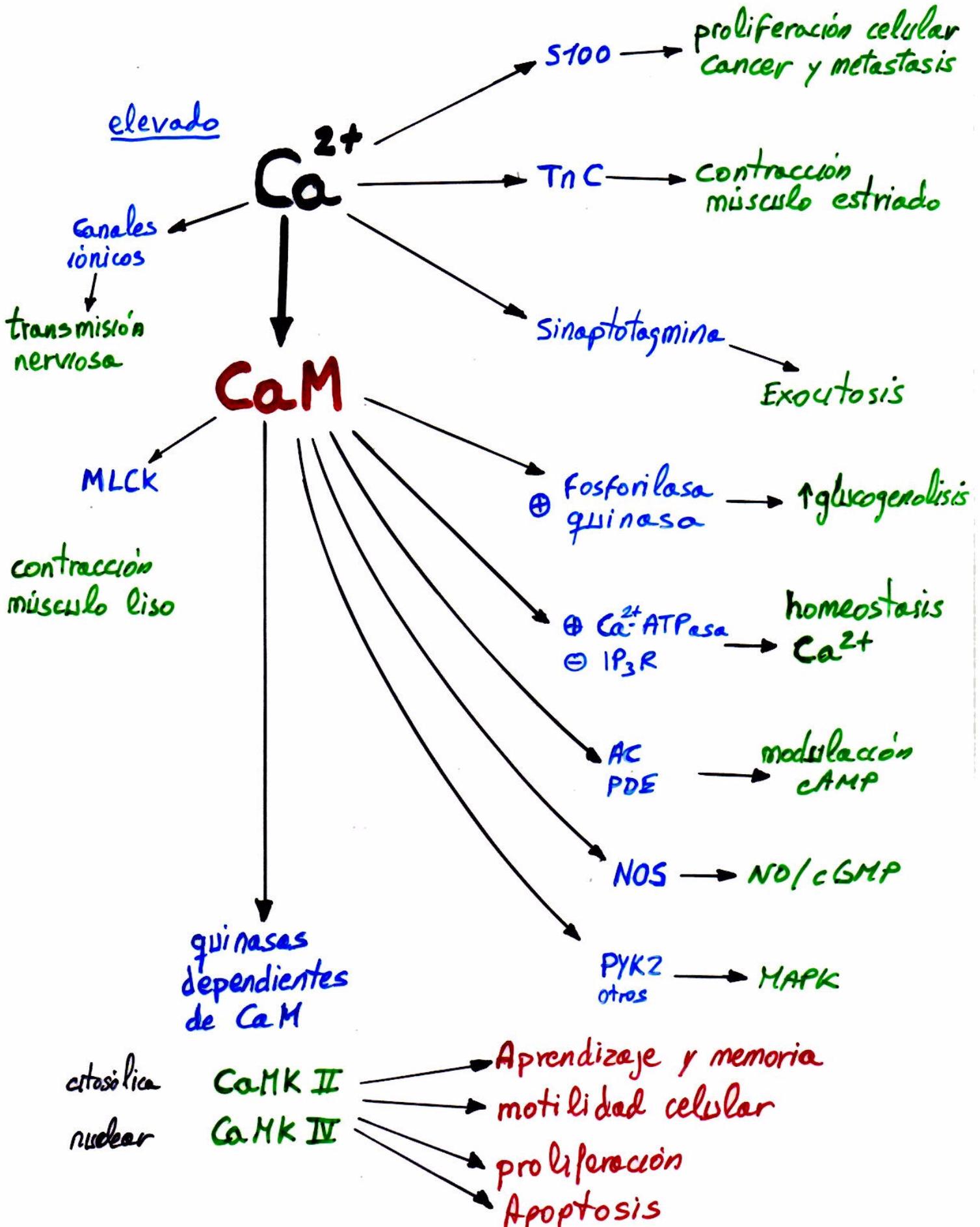


Ca^{2+} -calmodulina,
conformación extendida

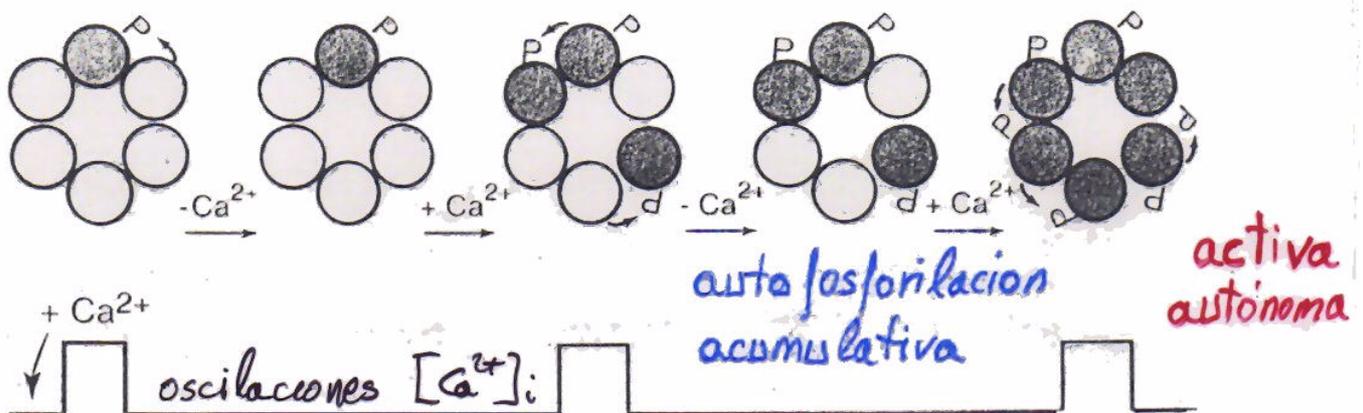
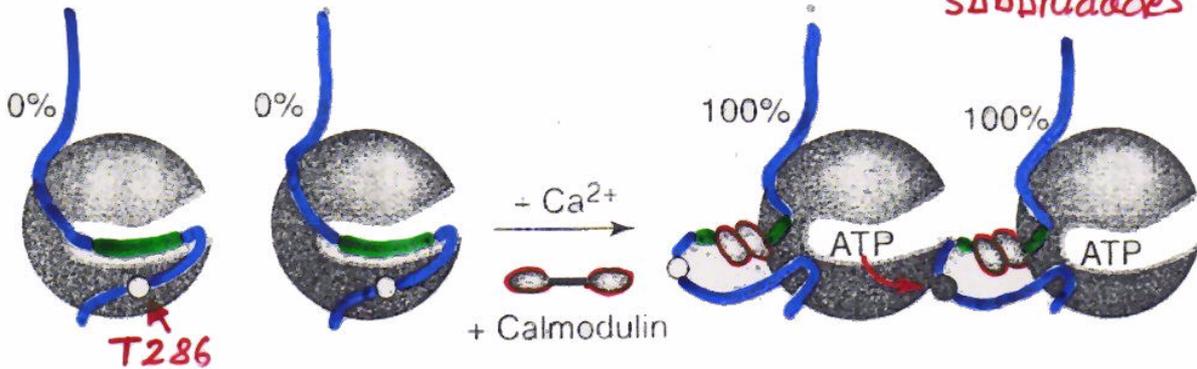
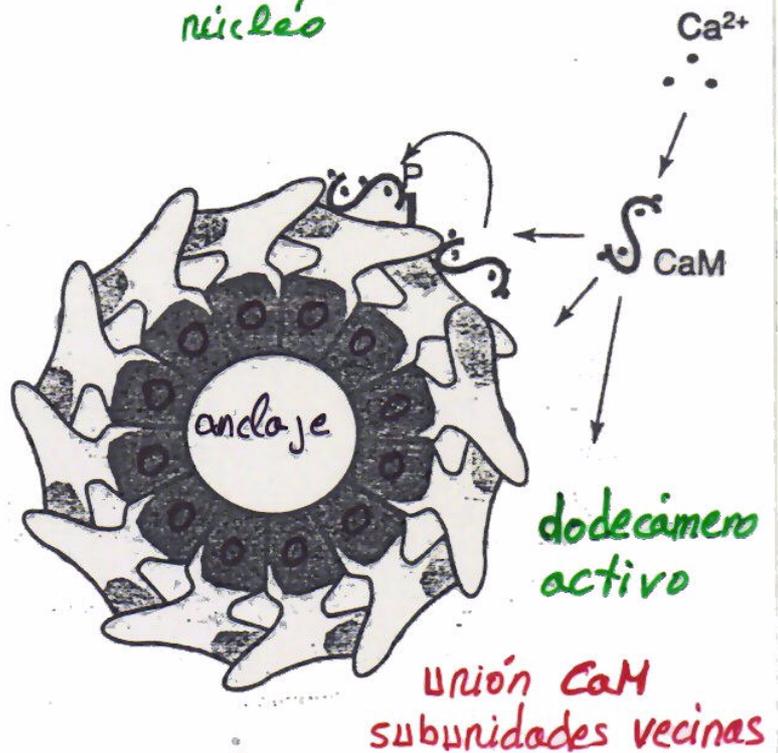
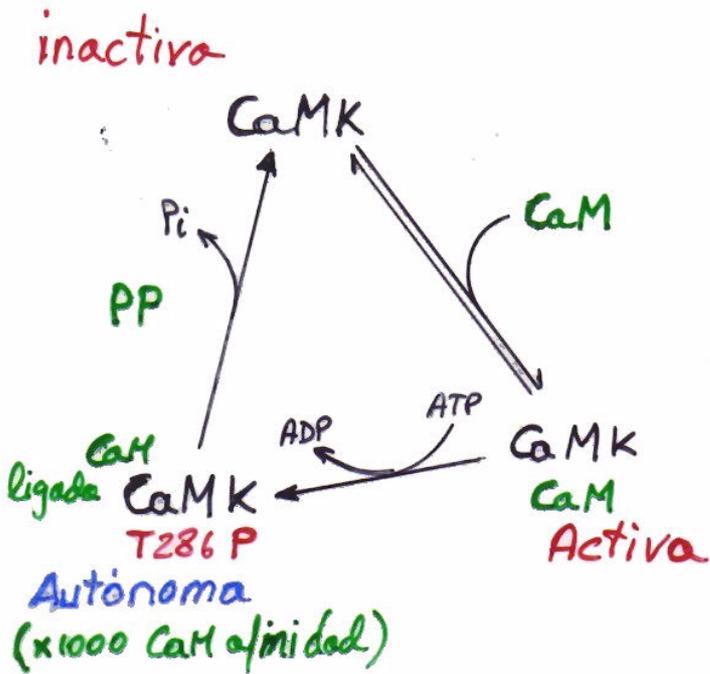
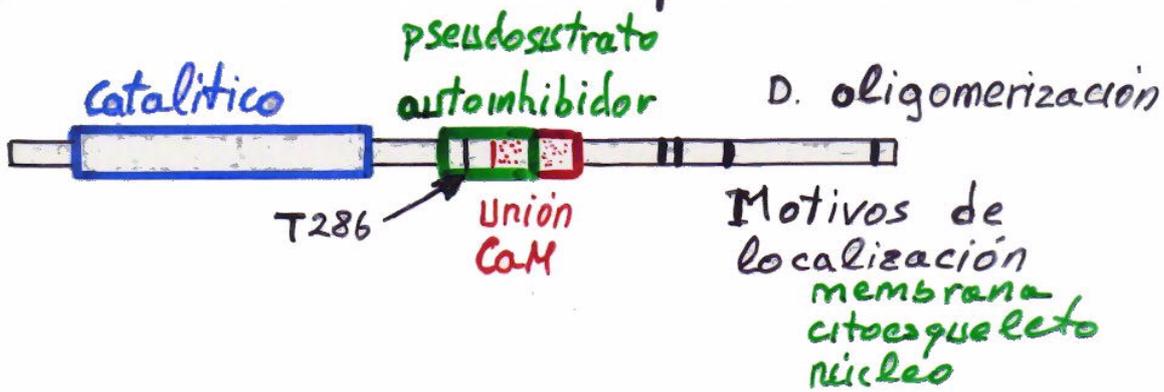


péptido MLCK
(diana)

Dianas y acciones del Ca^{2+} citosólico

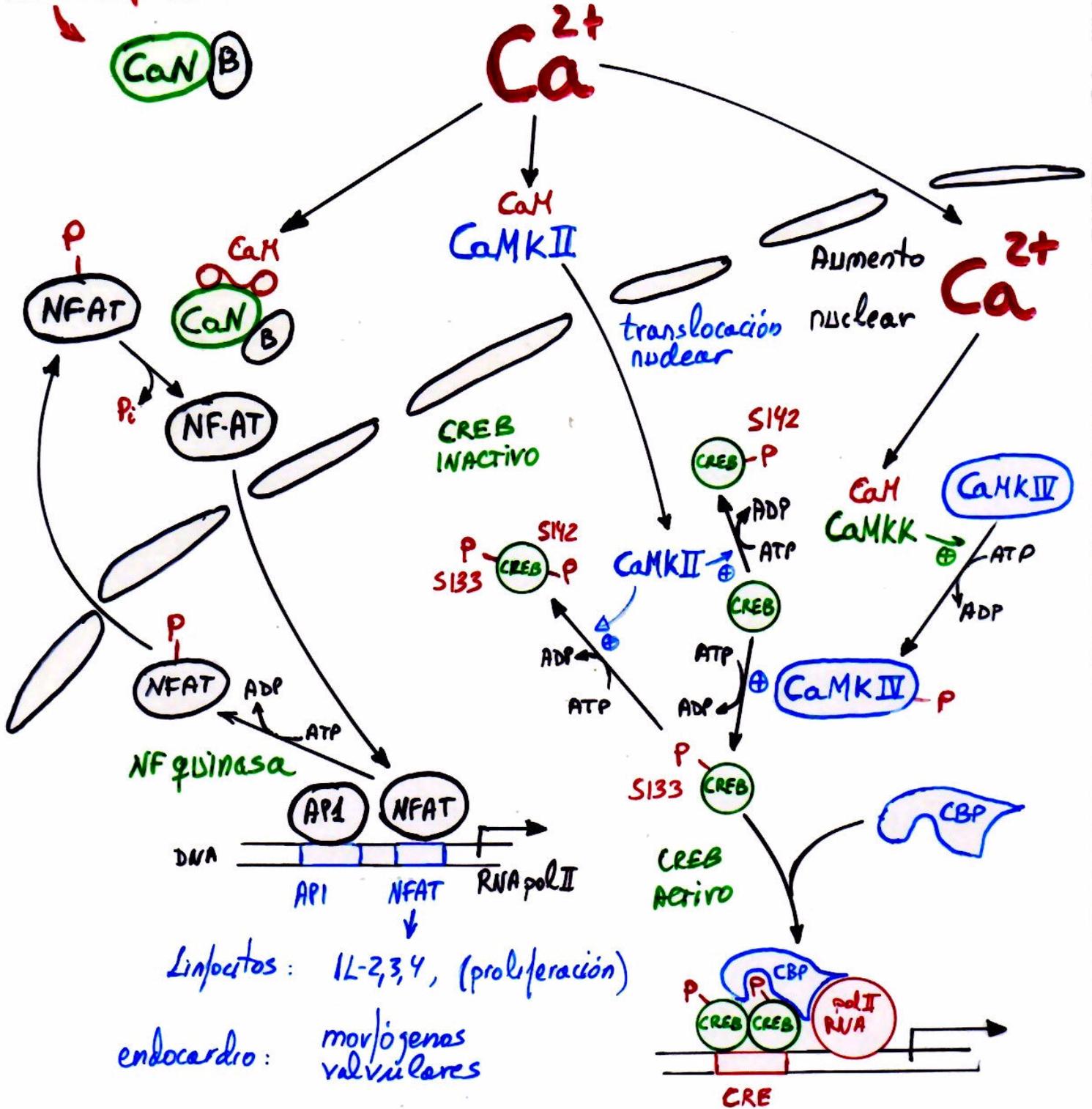


Quinasa CaM-dependiente II

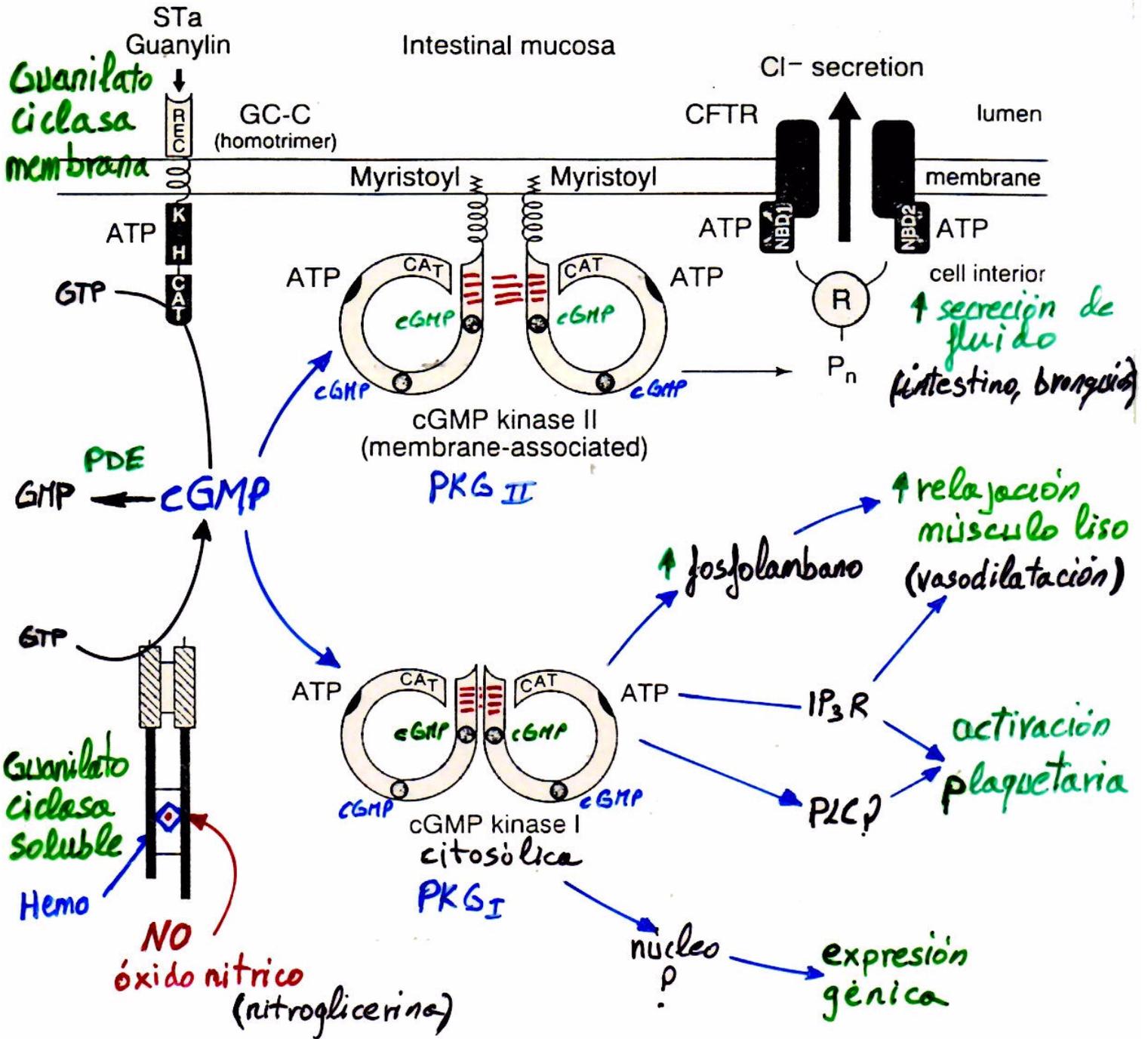


Acciones nucleares del Ca^{2+}

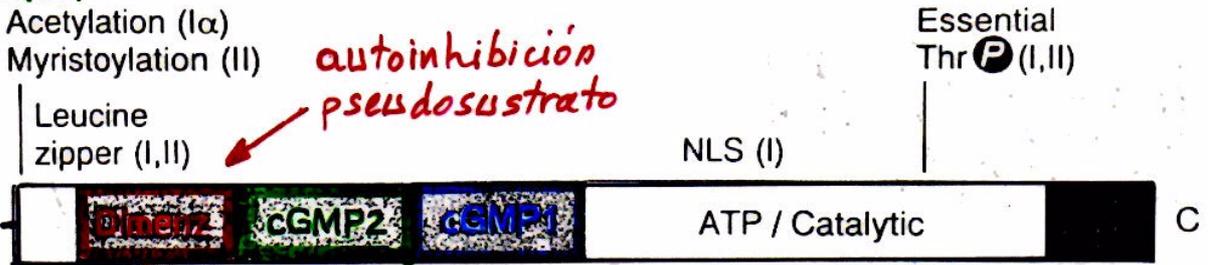
inmunosupresores



cGMP como 2º mensajero



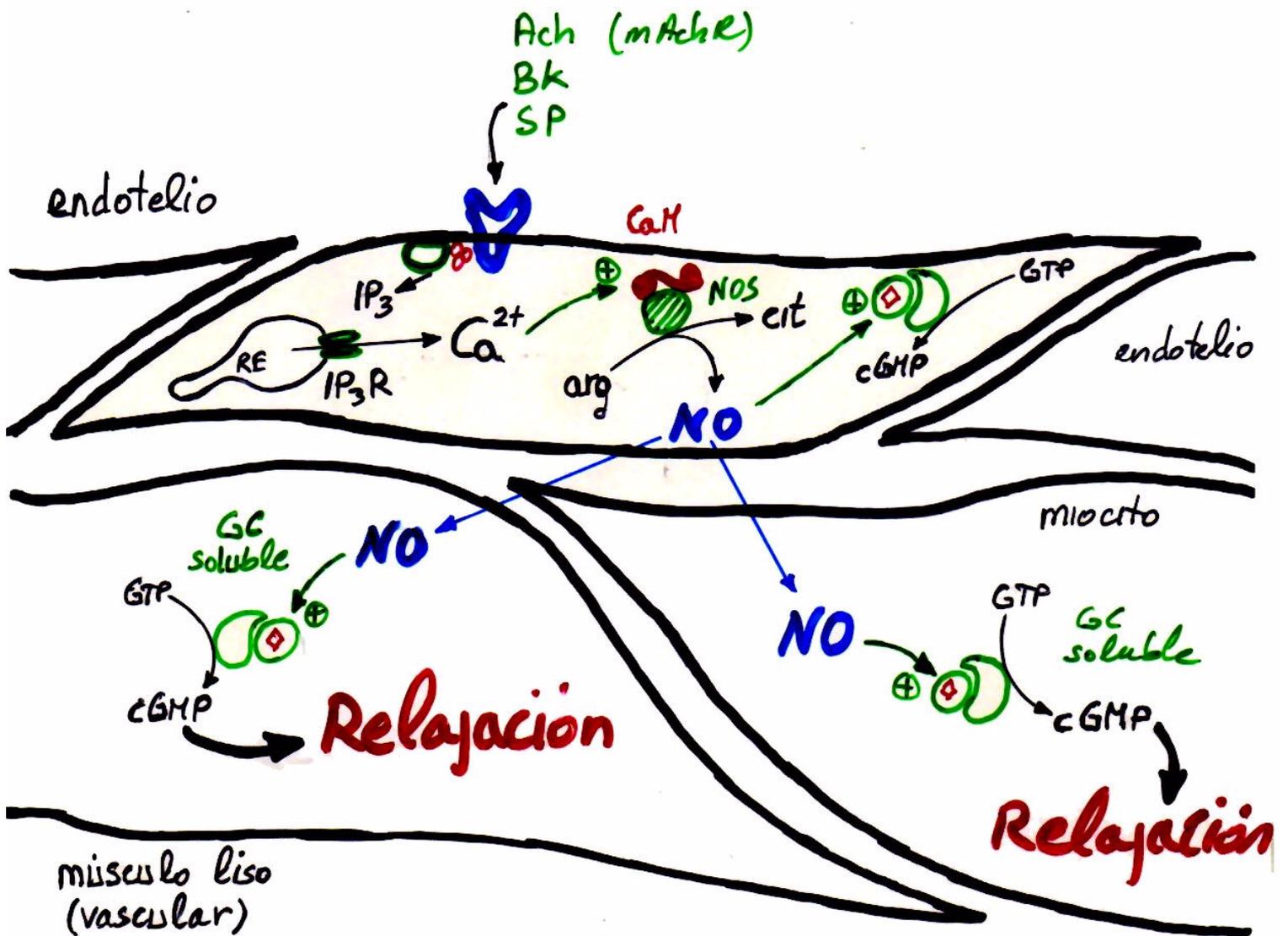
Localización



homodimeros

Activación cooperativa sigmoïdal

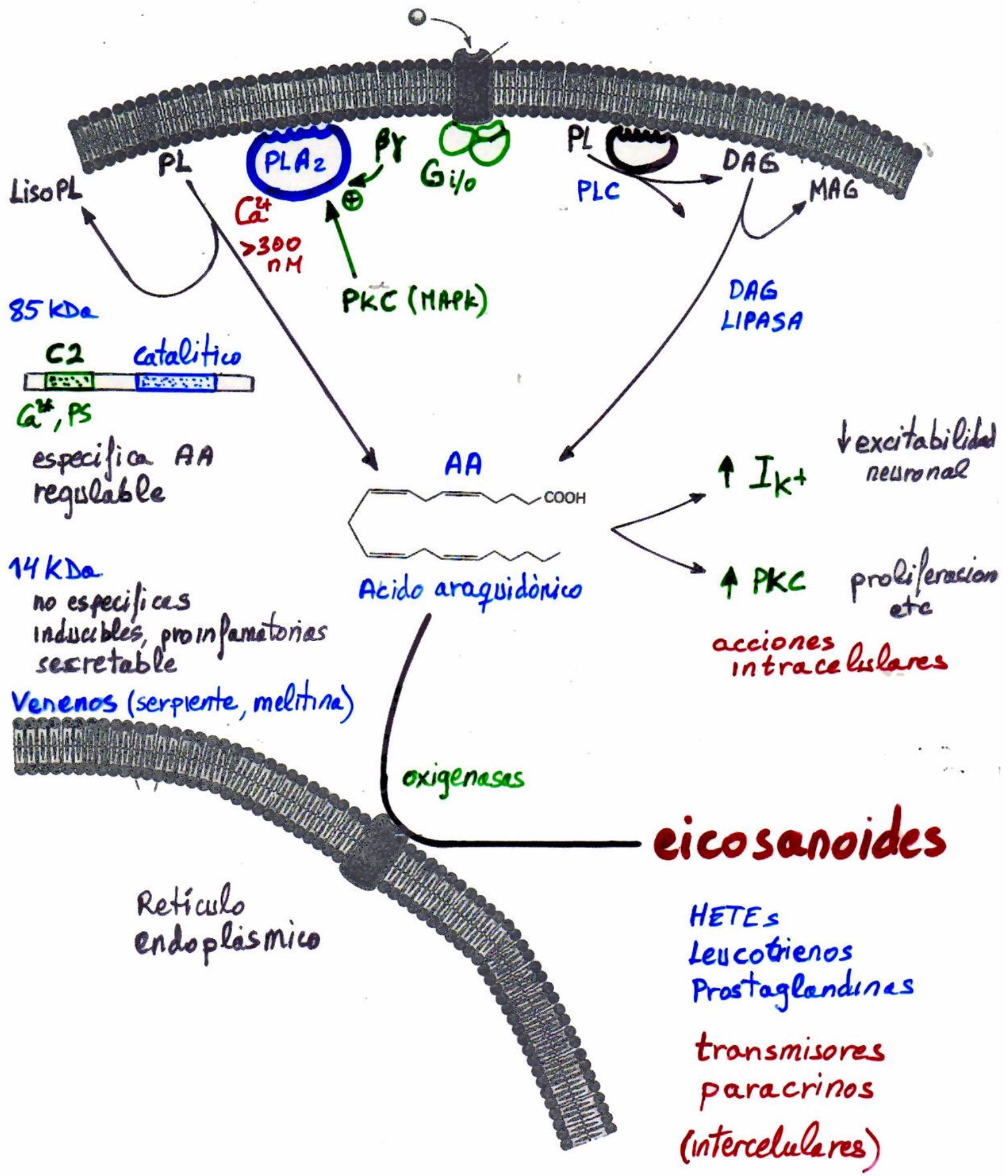
NO: acción paracrina



NO: mensajero intercelular (transitorio)

otros blancos: Nitrosilación de proteínas
(Hb, NF-κB)

Ac. araquidónico como mensajero



Prostaglandinas y leucotrienos

