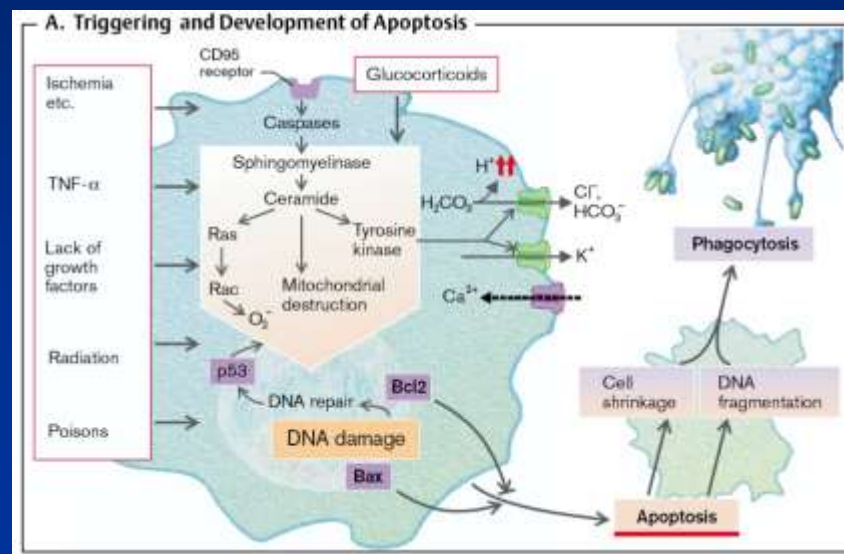


# Látkové regulace Hormonální řízení



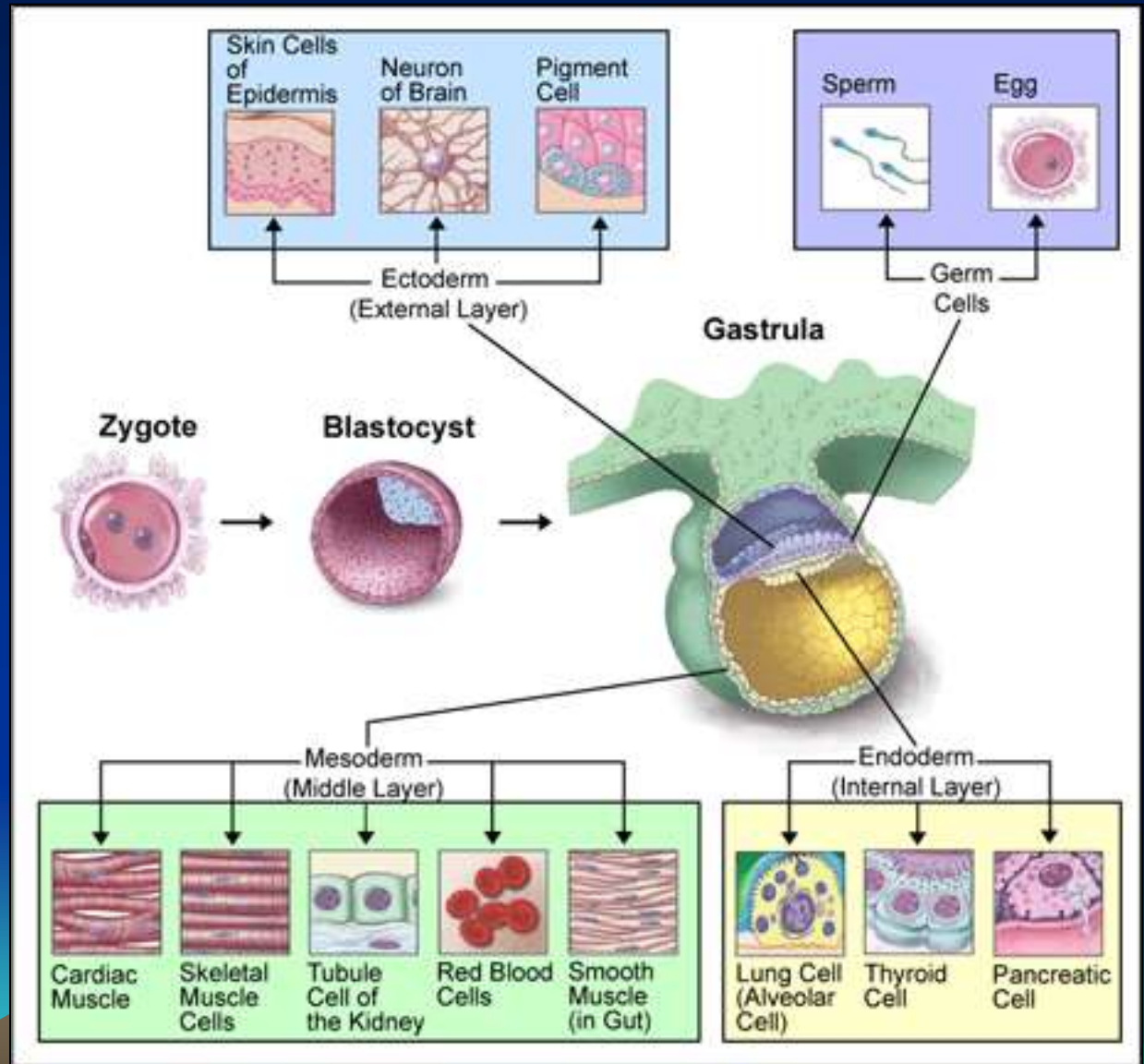
# Mezibuněčná komunikace a signálová transdukce



Obecná chemorecepční schopnost buněk  
Komunikace ve společenství buněk, rozeznání  
poškozené nebo cizí buňky  
Signály: diferencuj, proliferuj, syntetizuj, zemři...  
Porozumění = klíč k podstatě

Chemické signály přijímá buňka od svého vzniku...

## Embryonální diferenciace





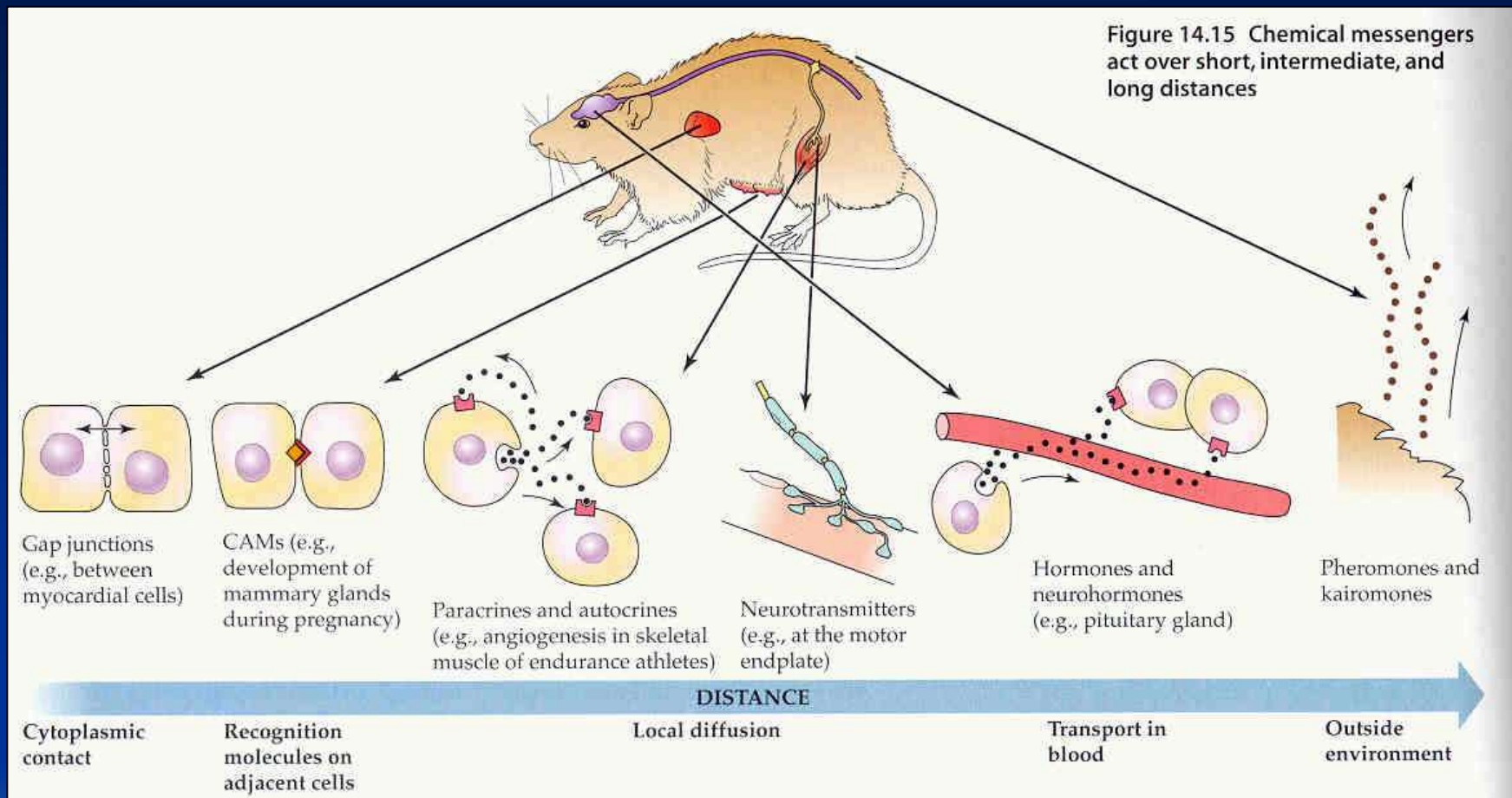
# Chemická struktura komunikačních látek

- Eikosanoidy – (prostaglandiny)
- Plyny – (NO, CO)
- Puriny – ATP, cAMP
- Aminy – od tyrozinu (adrenalin, par. histamin)
- Peptidy a proteiny – mnoho hormonů neurohormonů
- Steroidy – hormony a feromony
- Retinoidy – od vit A

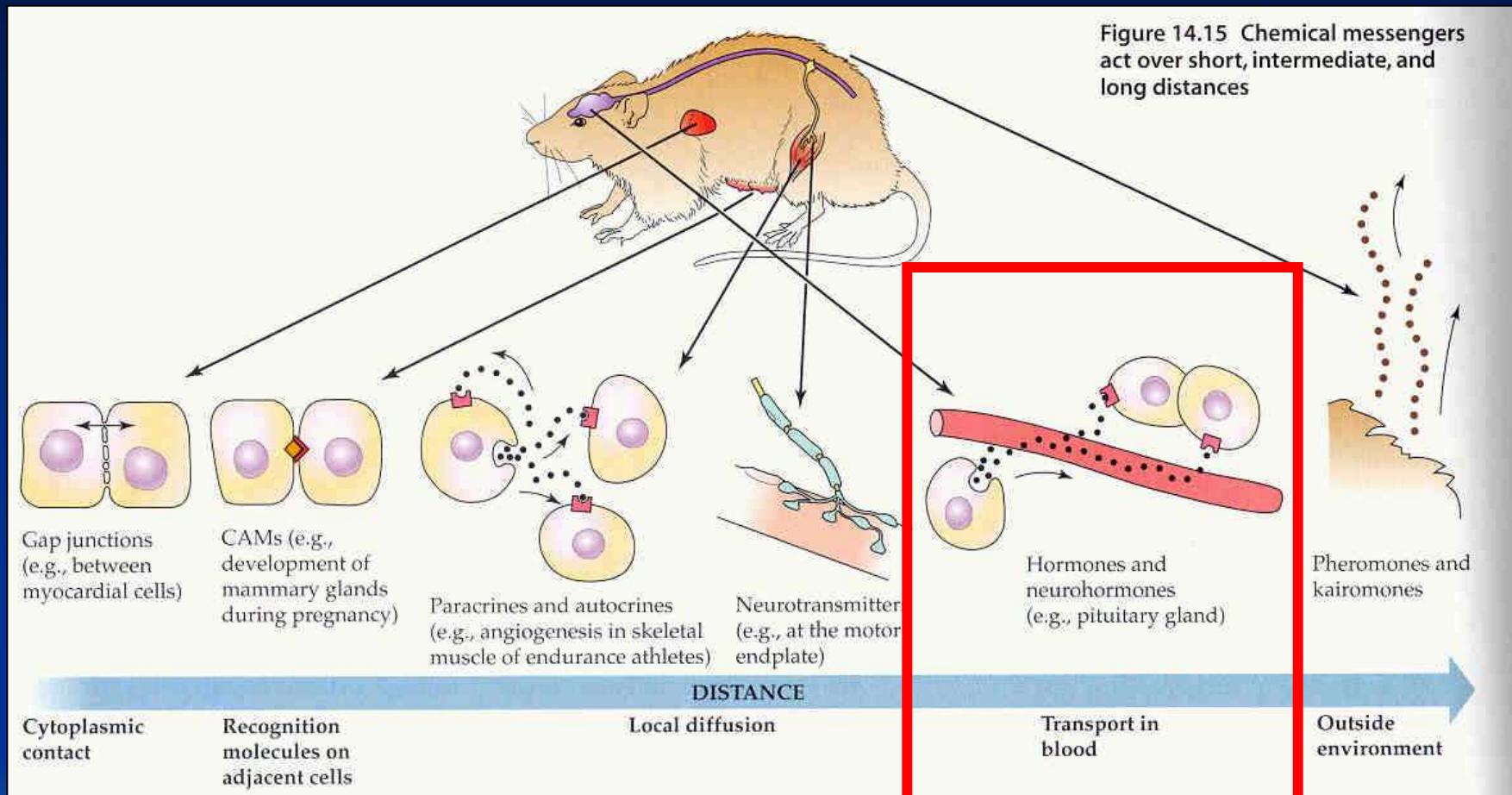




# Způsob předání signálu – mezi buňkami



# Hormony a endokrinní sekrece



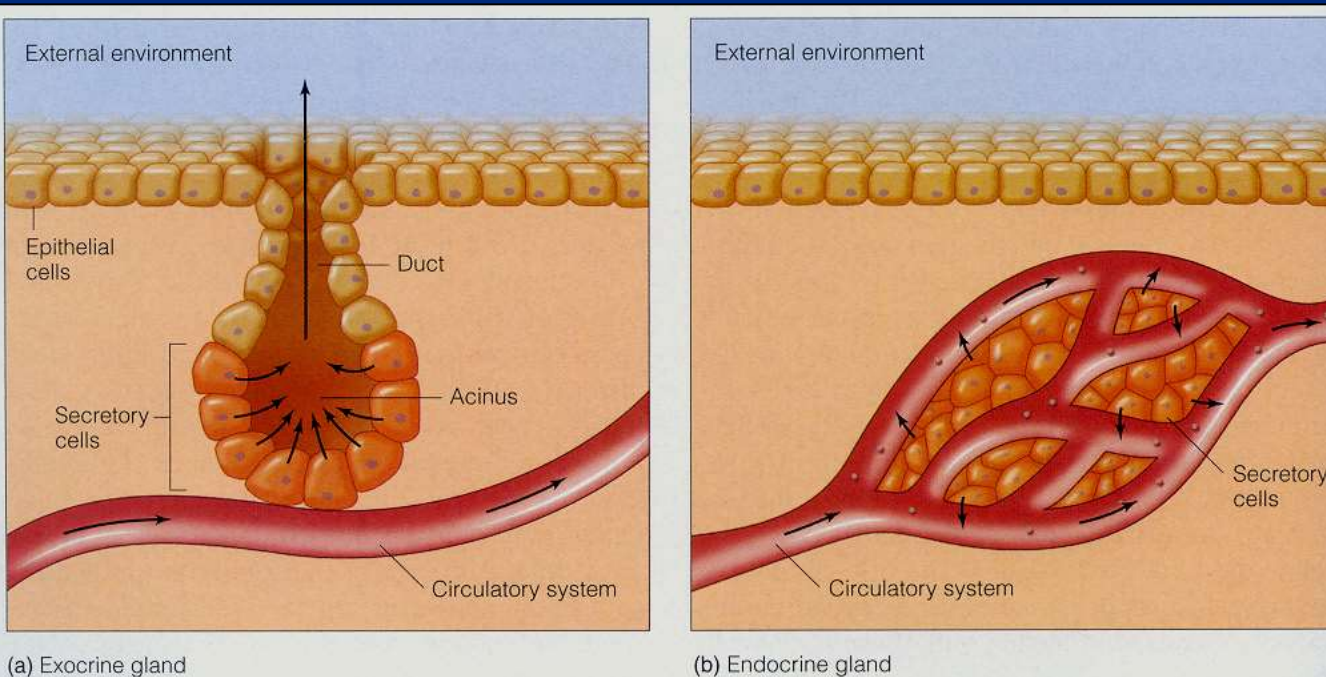
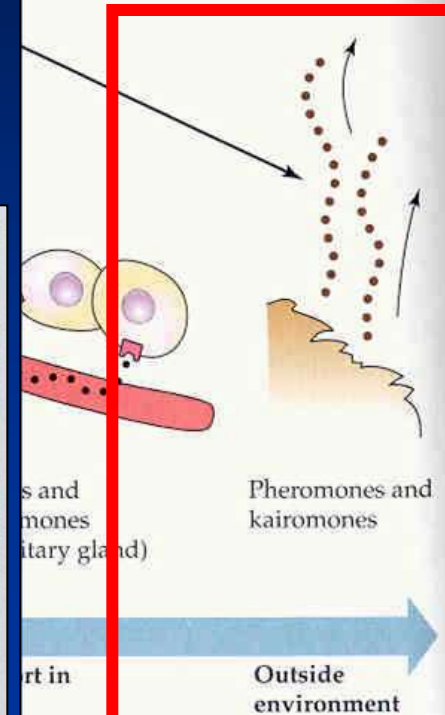
Typ řízení vhodný pro relativně pomalé, centrální řízení velkých buněčných populací. Závislý na výkonném cirkulačním systému.

# Exokrinní a endokrinní sekrece

Exokrinní:

Feromony, pot, ale i látky v moči nebo trávicí trubici.

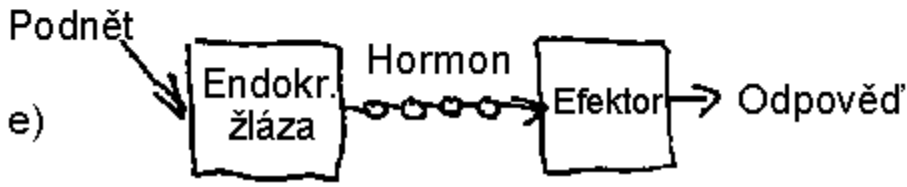
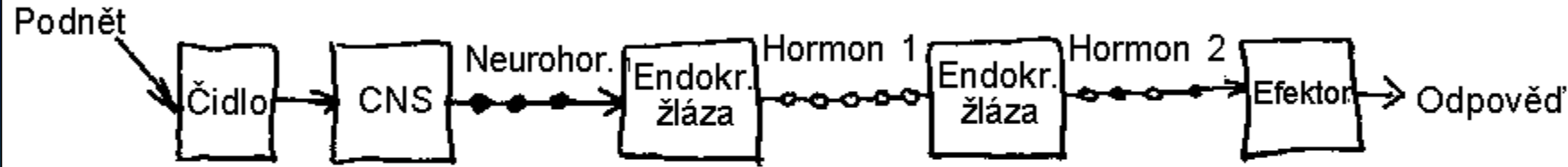
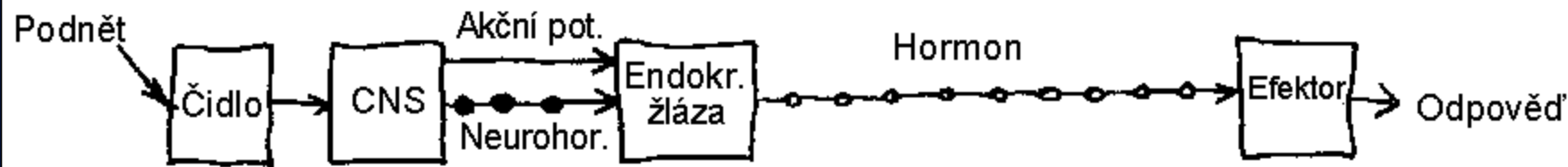
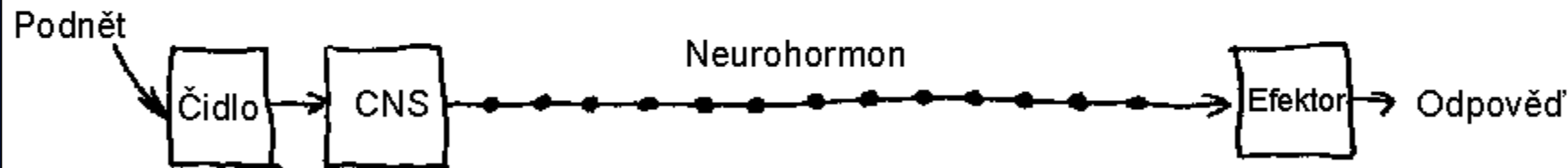
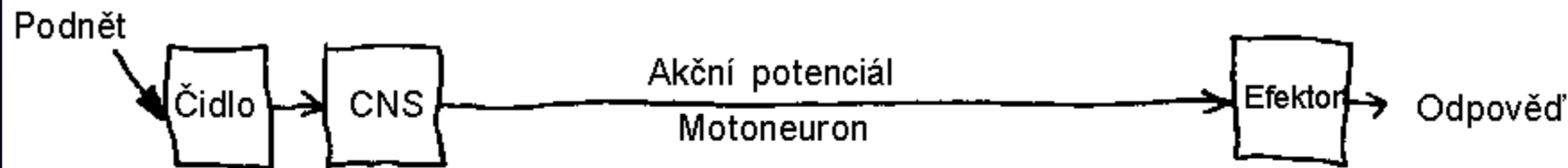
Figure 14.15 Chemical messengers act over short, intermediate, and long distances

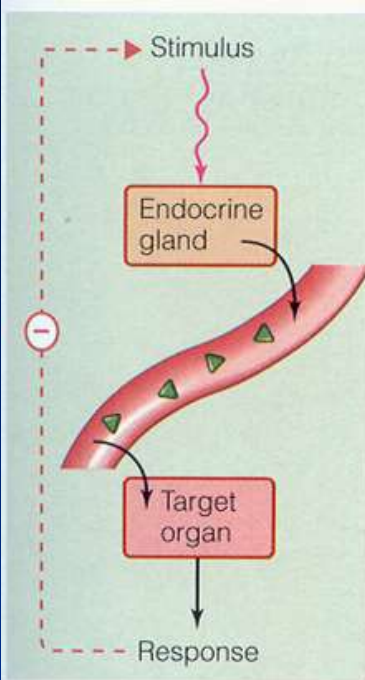




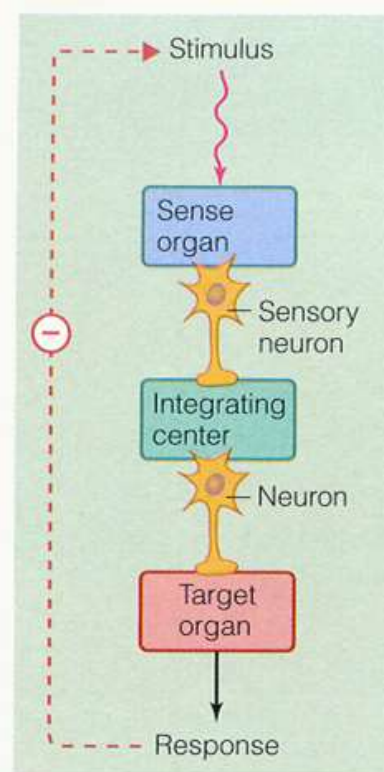
# Spolupráce nervového a hormonálního řízení. Kaskády od NS po cílový orgán

## Extracelulární kaskáda

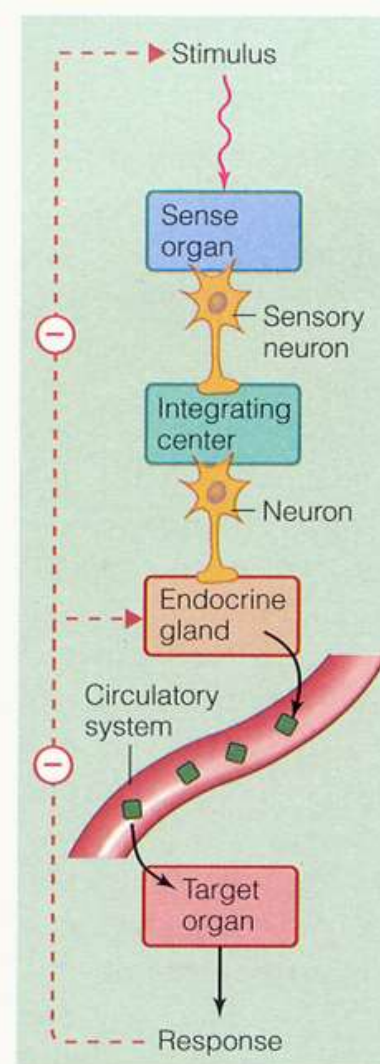




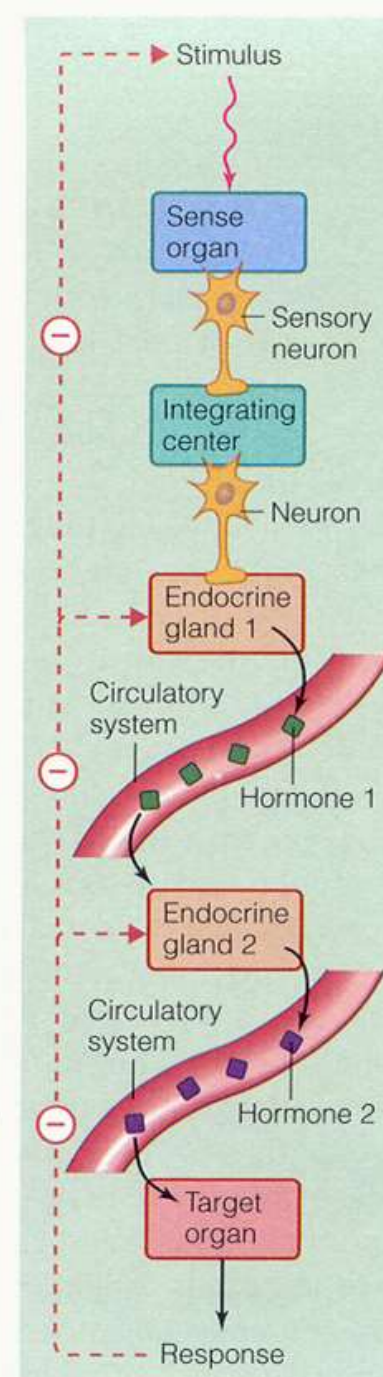
(a) Direct feedback loop



(b) First-order feedback loop



(c) Second-order feedback loop



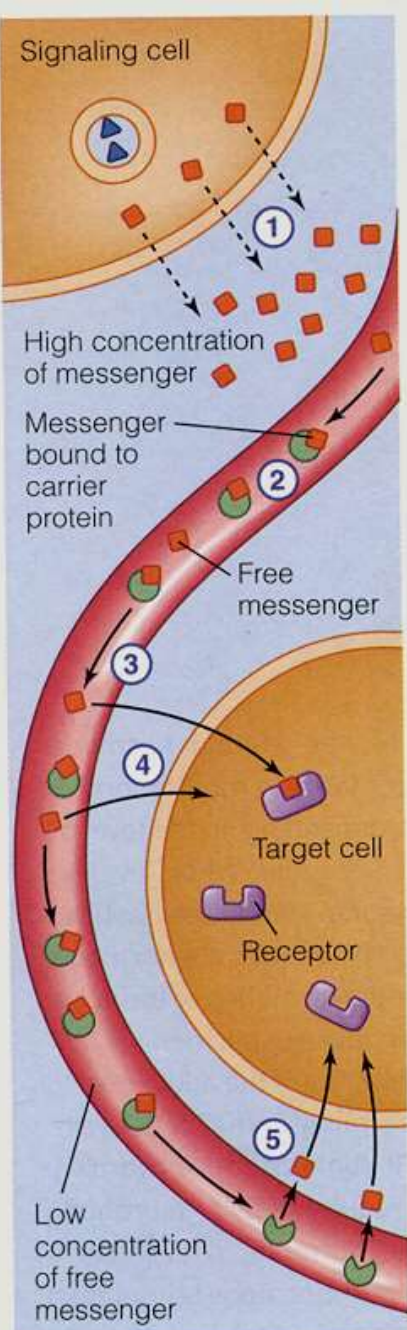
(d) Third-order feedback loop

Spolupráce nervového a hormonálního řízení. Kaskády od NS po cílový orgán

Extracelulární kaskáda

Zesílení a zpětnovazebná kontrola





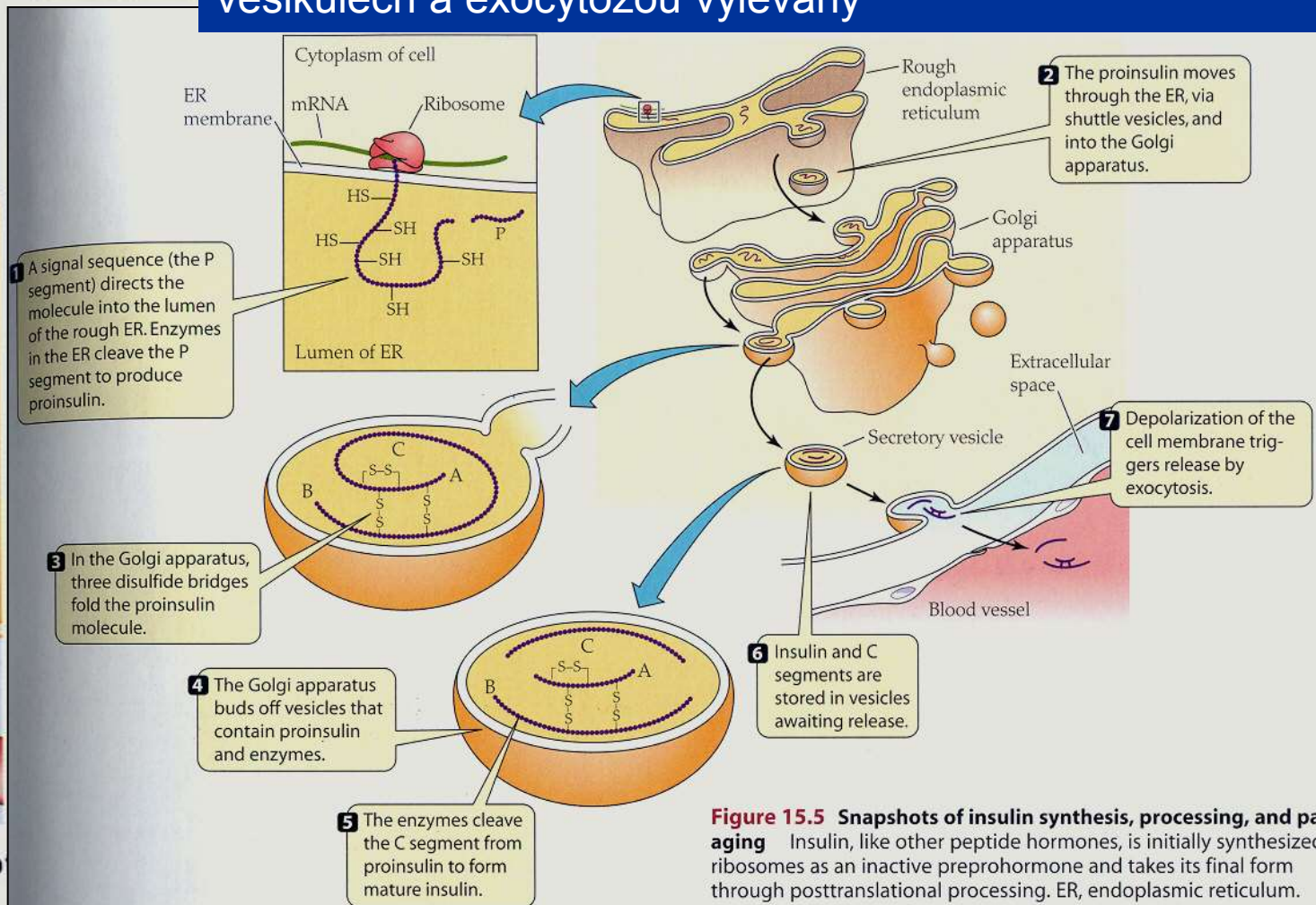
- 1 The local concentration of messenger is high near the signaling cell.
- 2 Most (but not all) messenger molecules are bound to carrier proteins in the blood vessel.

Záleží na rozpustnosti ligandu ve vodním prostředí.

Na vysílací straně:

- Lipofilní (steroidy) nemůže být skladován – syntéza podle potřeby, doprava na krátké vzdálenosti difuzí, na dlouhé vzdálenosti potřebné nosiče

- Hydrofilní (proteiny, AK) často upravovány, skladovány ve vesikulech a exocytózou vylévány



- 1 A signal sequence (the P segment) directs the molecule into the lumen of the rough ER. Enzymes in the ER cleave the P segment to produce proinsulin.

- 2 The proinsulin moves through the ER, via shuttle vesicles, and into the Golgi apparatus.

- 3 In the Golgi apparatus, three disulfide bridges fold the proinsulin molecule.

- 4 The Golgi apparatus buds off vesicles that contain proinsulin and enzymes.

- 5 The enzymes cleave the C segment from proinsulin to form mature insulin.

- 6 Insulin and C segments are stored in vesicles awaiting release.

- 7 Depolarization of the cell membrane triggers release by exocytosis.

**Figure 15.5 Snapshots of insulin synthesis, processing, and packaging** Insulin, like other peptide hormones, is initially synthesized at ribosomes as an inactive prohormone and takes its final form through posttranslational processing. ER, endoplasmic reticulum.

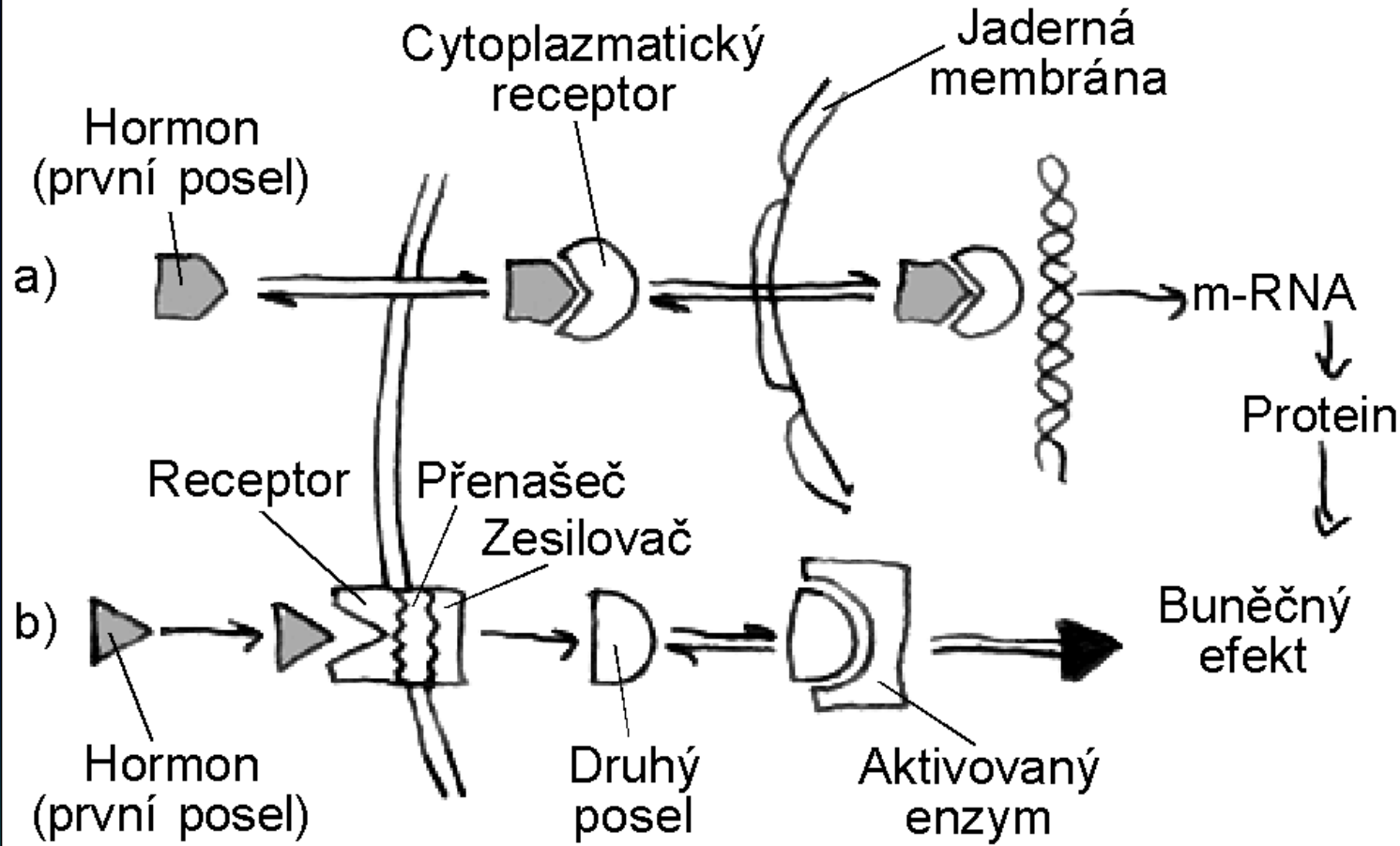
**Figure 3.8 Transport of messengers**

Záleží na rozpustnosti ligandu i na přijímací straně:

**Intracelulární kaskáda:**

Dvě základní cesty předání signálu

Lipofilní ligand



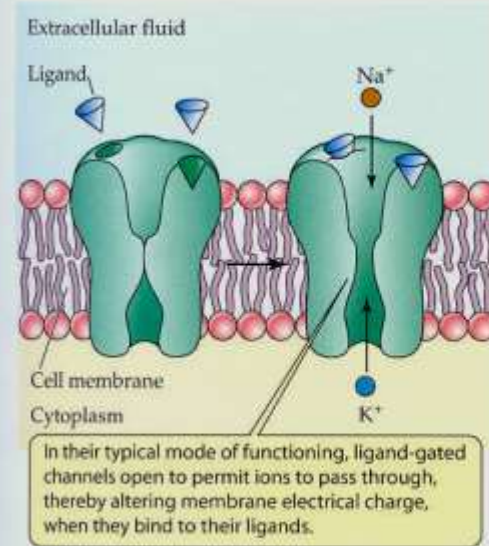
Hydrofilní ligand

Vstup a účinek nepolárního a polárního hormonu

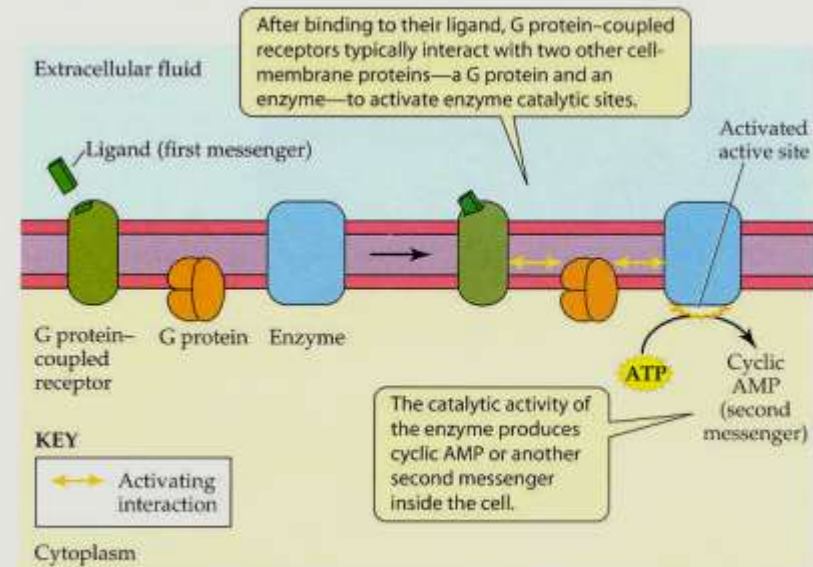


# Intracelulární kaskáda: Základní cesty předání signálu

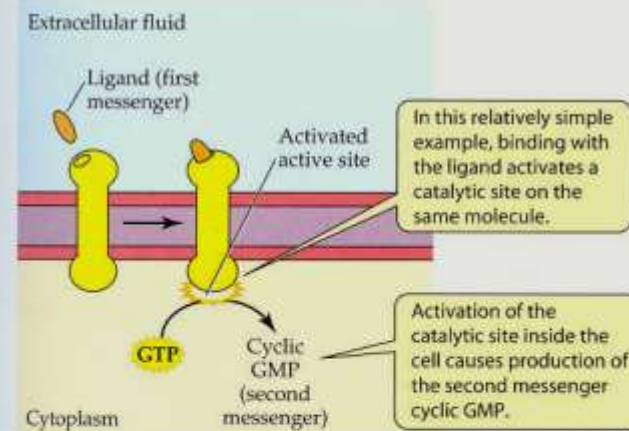
(a) Ligand-gated channel



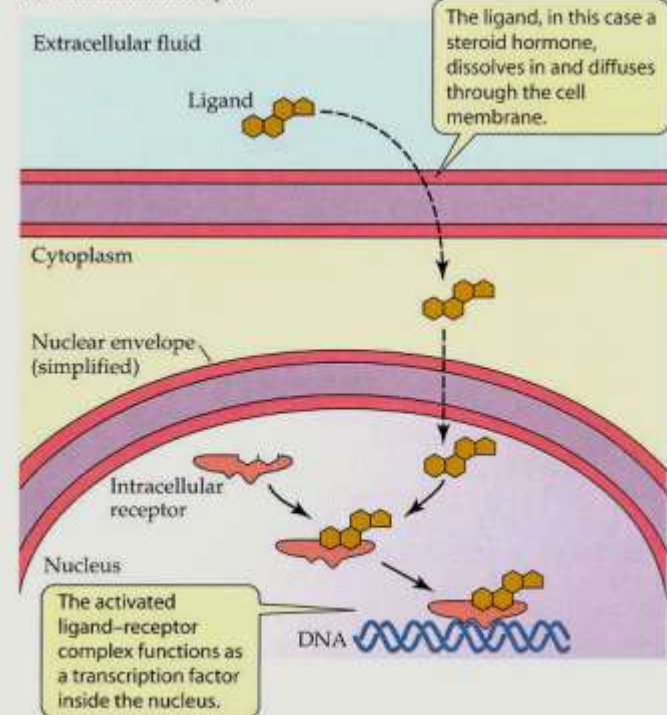
(b) G protein-coupled receptor and associated G protein system



(c) Enzyme/enzyme-linked receptor

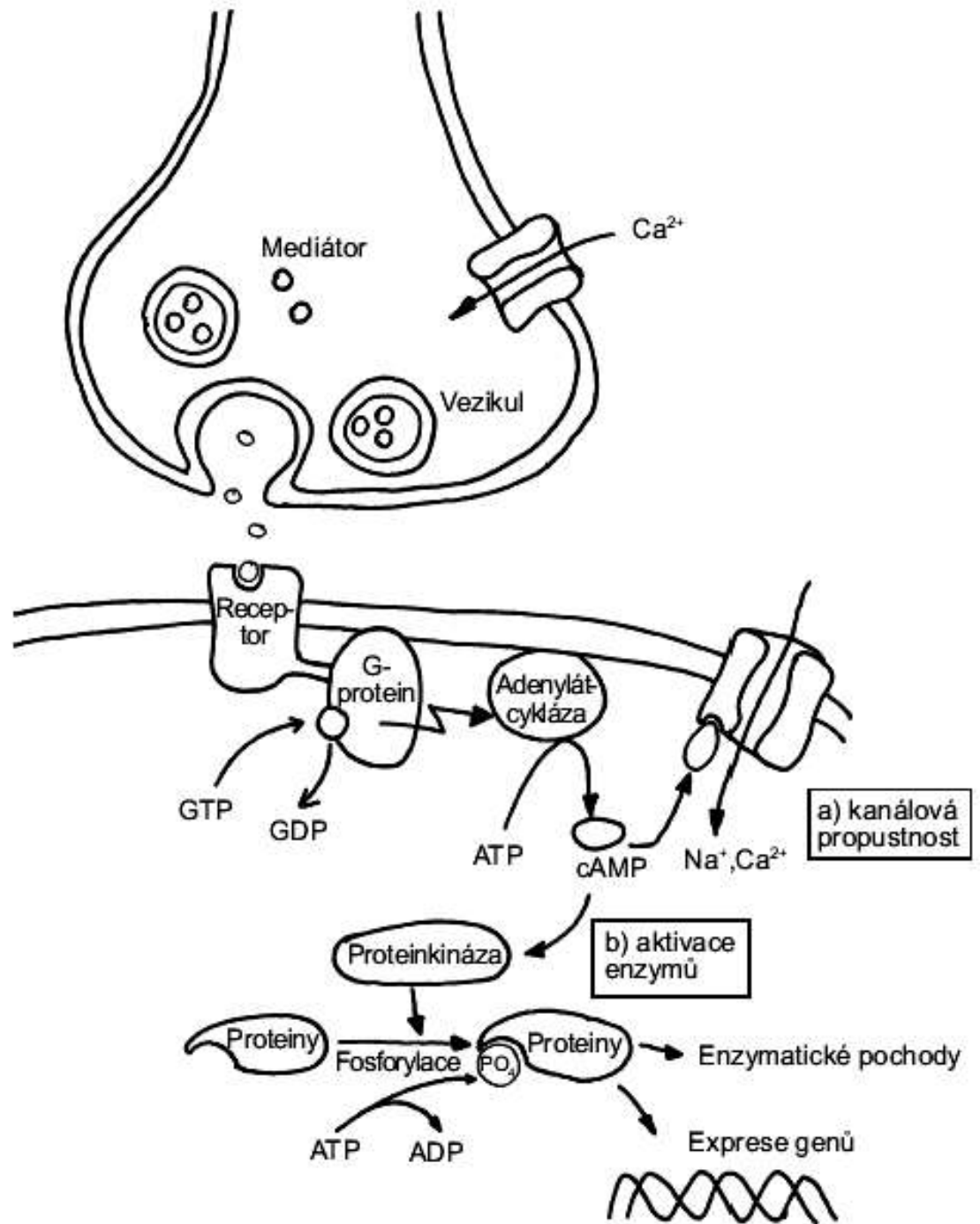


(d) Intracellular receptor



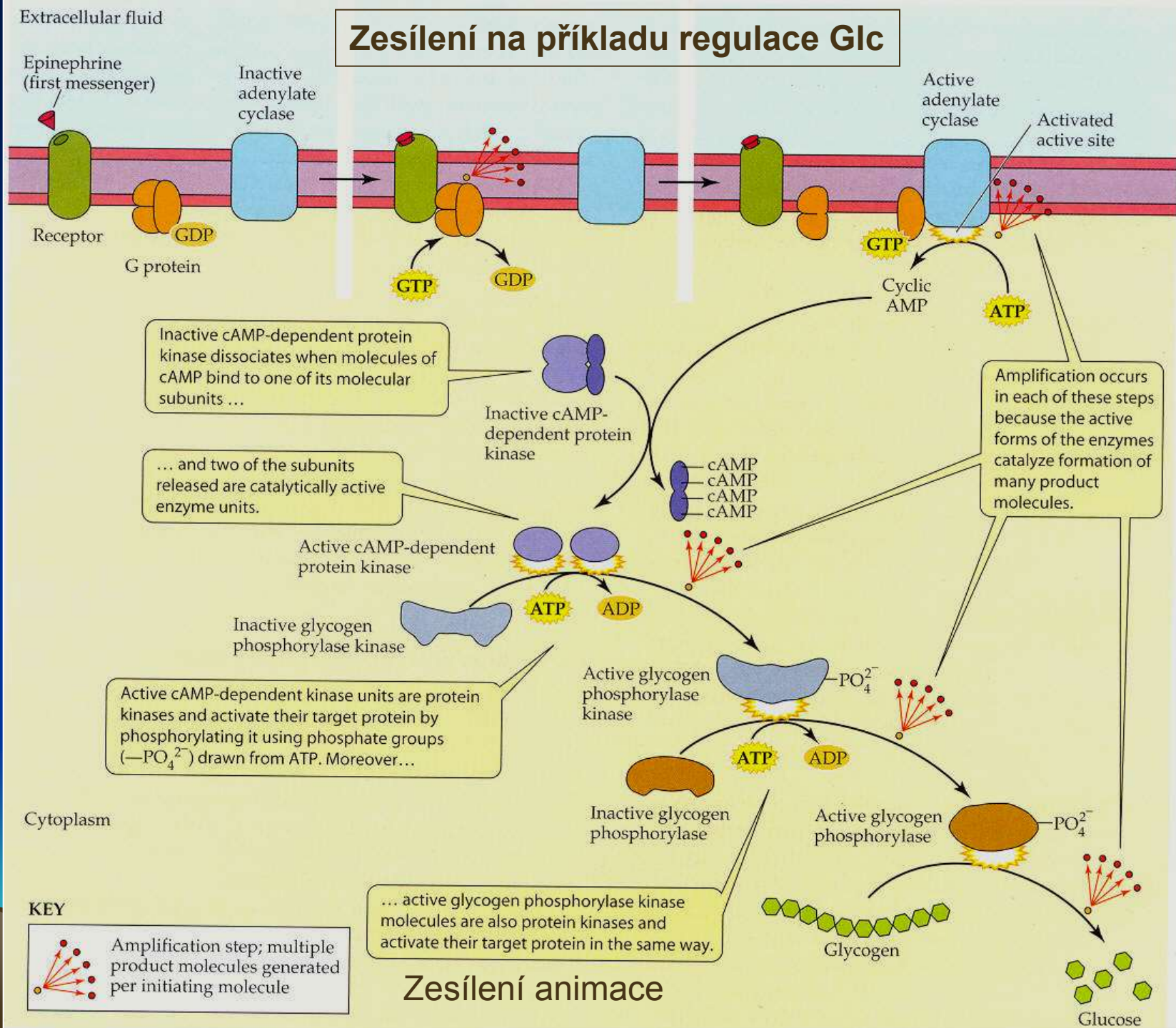
**Figure 2.23 The four types of receptor proteins involved in cell signaling** (a) A ligand-gated channel. The particular example shown, a muscle cell acetylcholine receptor, must bind a ligand molecule at two sites for the channel to open. (b) A G protein-coupled receptor. Details of the molecular interactions symbolized by double-headed arrows are discussed later in this chapter. (c) Enzyme/enzyme-linked receptors are themselves enzymes or, when activated, interact directly with other membrane proteins that are enzymes. One way or the other, binding with the ligand activates an enzyme catalytic site inside the cell. The example shown is the atrial natriuretic peptide receptor, which is particu-

**Intracelulární kaskáda:**  
Univerzální model využívaný  
i nervovými buňkami



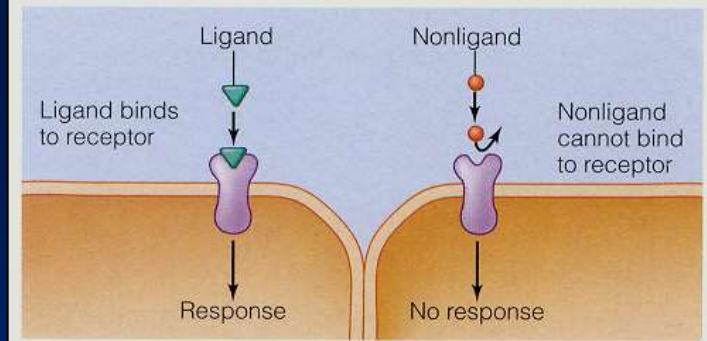


# Zesílení na příkladu regulace Glc

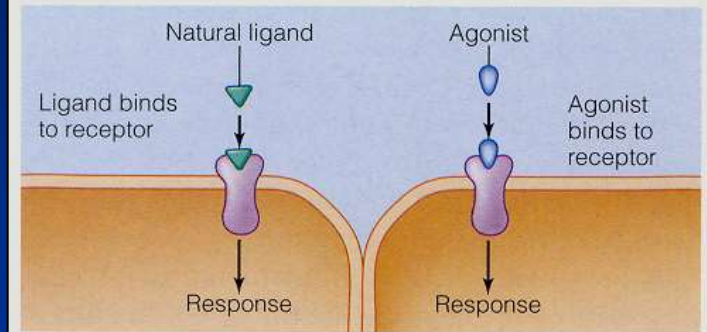


## Zesílení animace

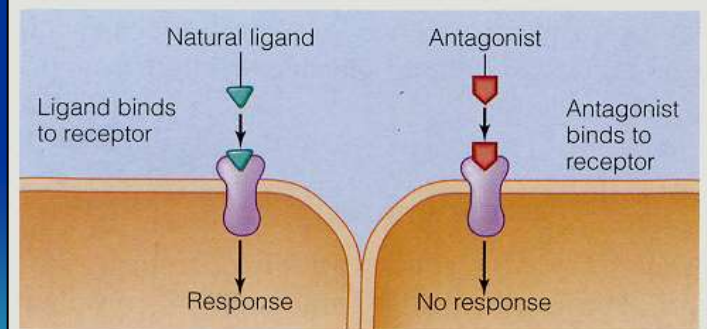
# Agonisté a antagonisté



(a) Ligand binding causes a response



(b) Agonist binding causes a response



(c) Antagonist binding does not cause a response

## Figure 3.11 Ligand-receptor interactions

A ligand is a small molecule that binds specifically to a larger macromolecule such as a receptor, causing a response in the target cell. Both agonists and antagonists can bind to a receptor, but only agonists cause a response.



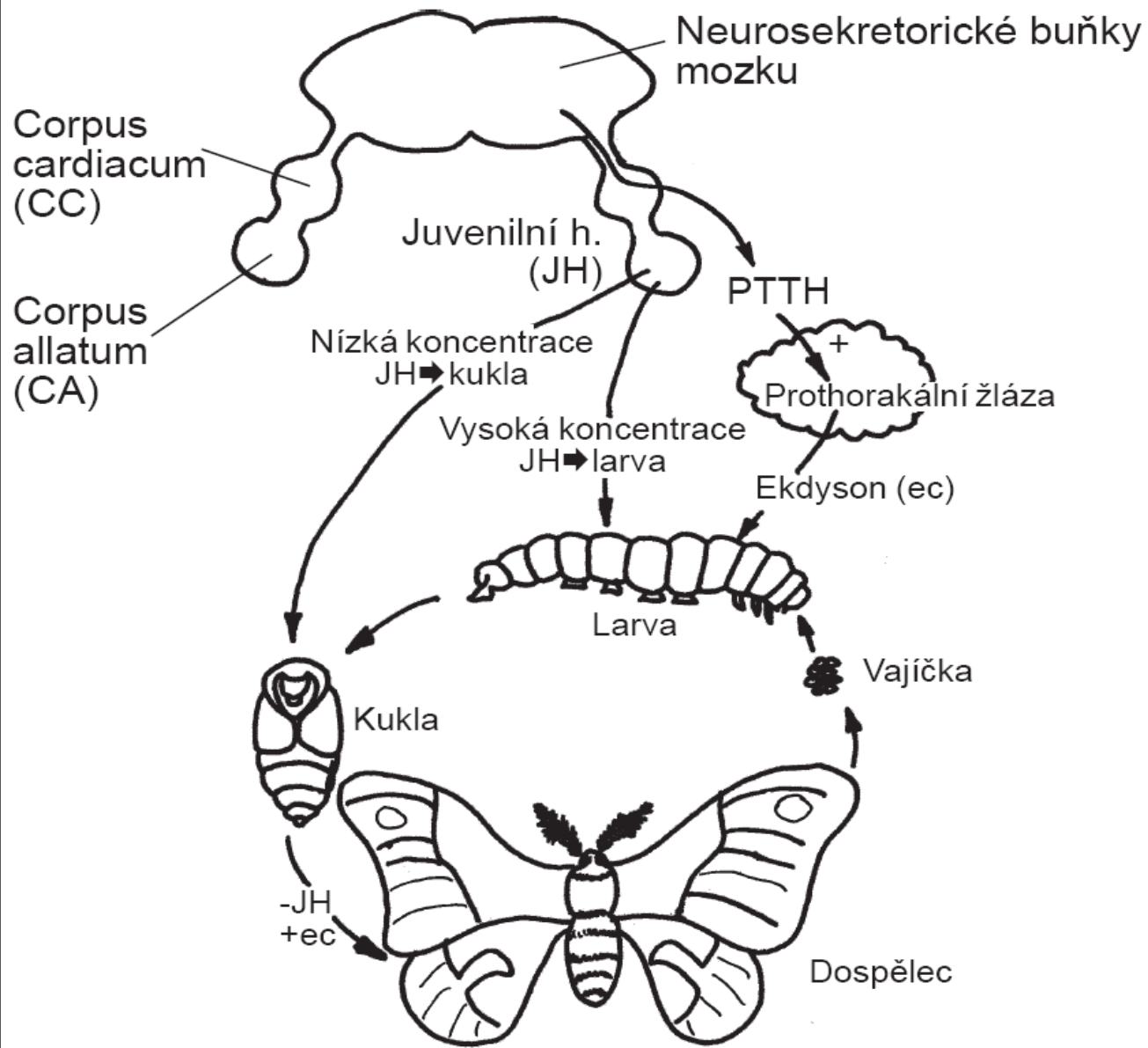
Působení hormonů  
ve fylogenezi a  
hmyz jako model

Co  
car  
(Co

Co



# Působení hormonů ve fylogenezi a hmyz jako model



## Caterpillar ligated during last larval instar

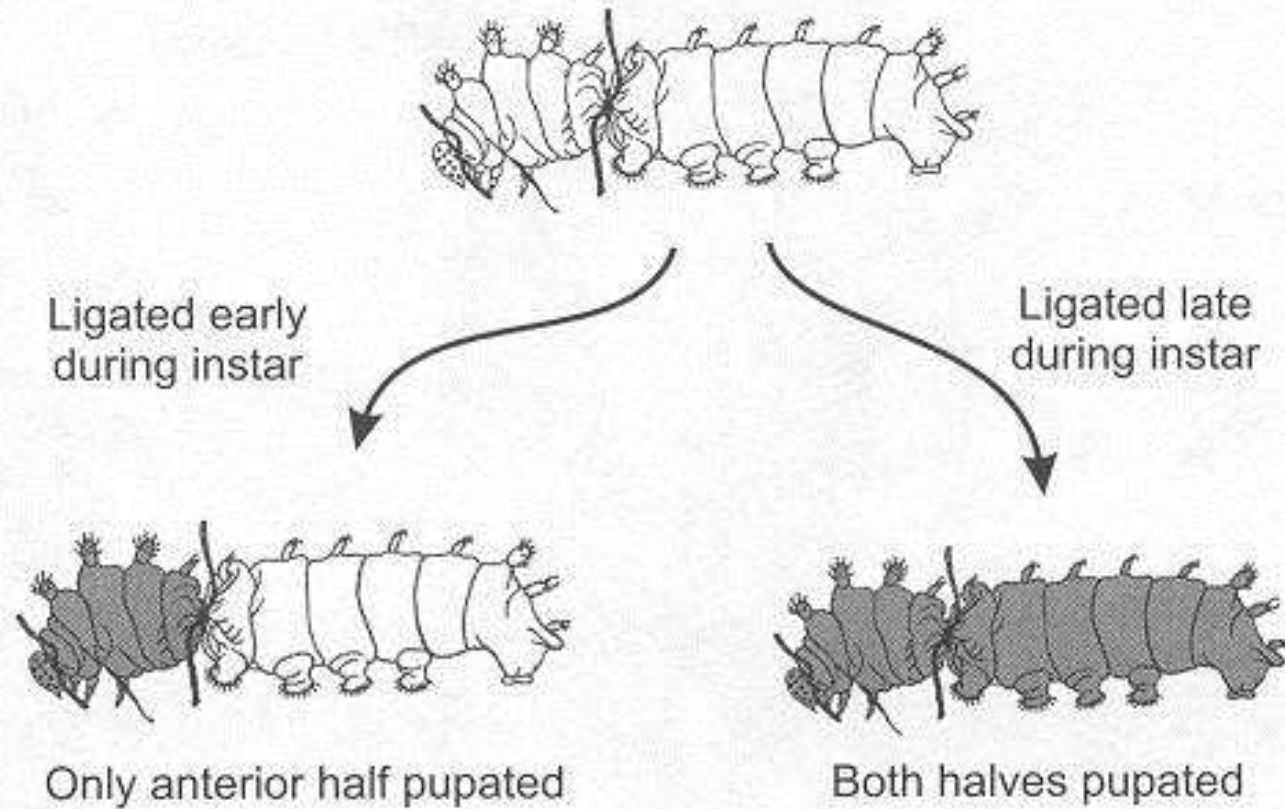
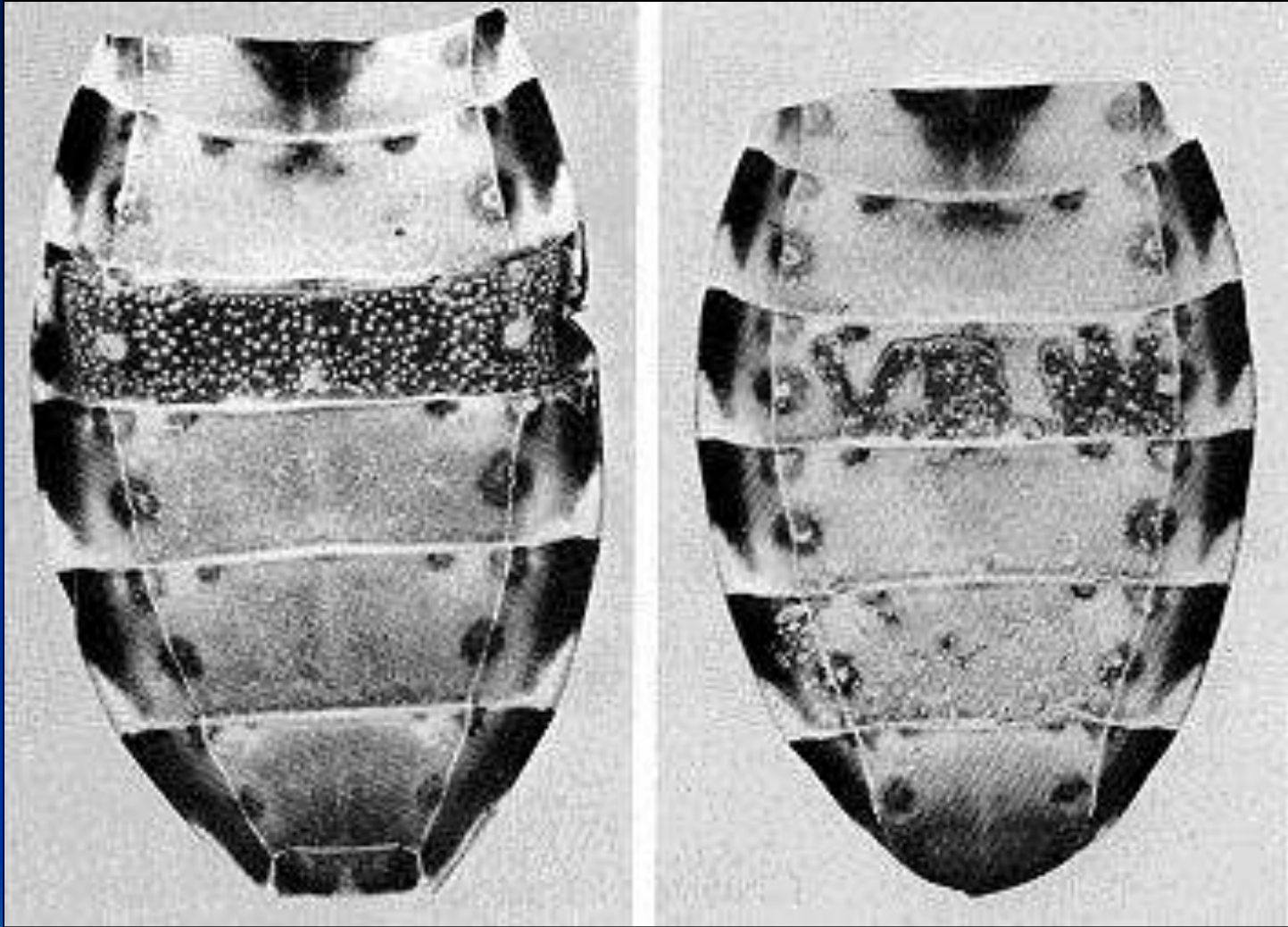


FIGURE 1.2 An experiment performed by Kopeć. When a caterpillar was ligated early during the last larval instar, only the anterior half later pupated. However, when ligated late during the last larval instar, both halves pupated. Adapted from Cymborowski (1992). Reprinted with permission.

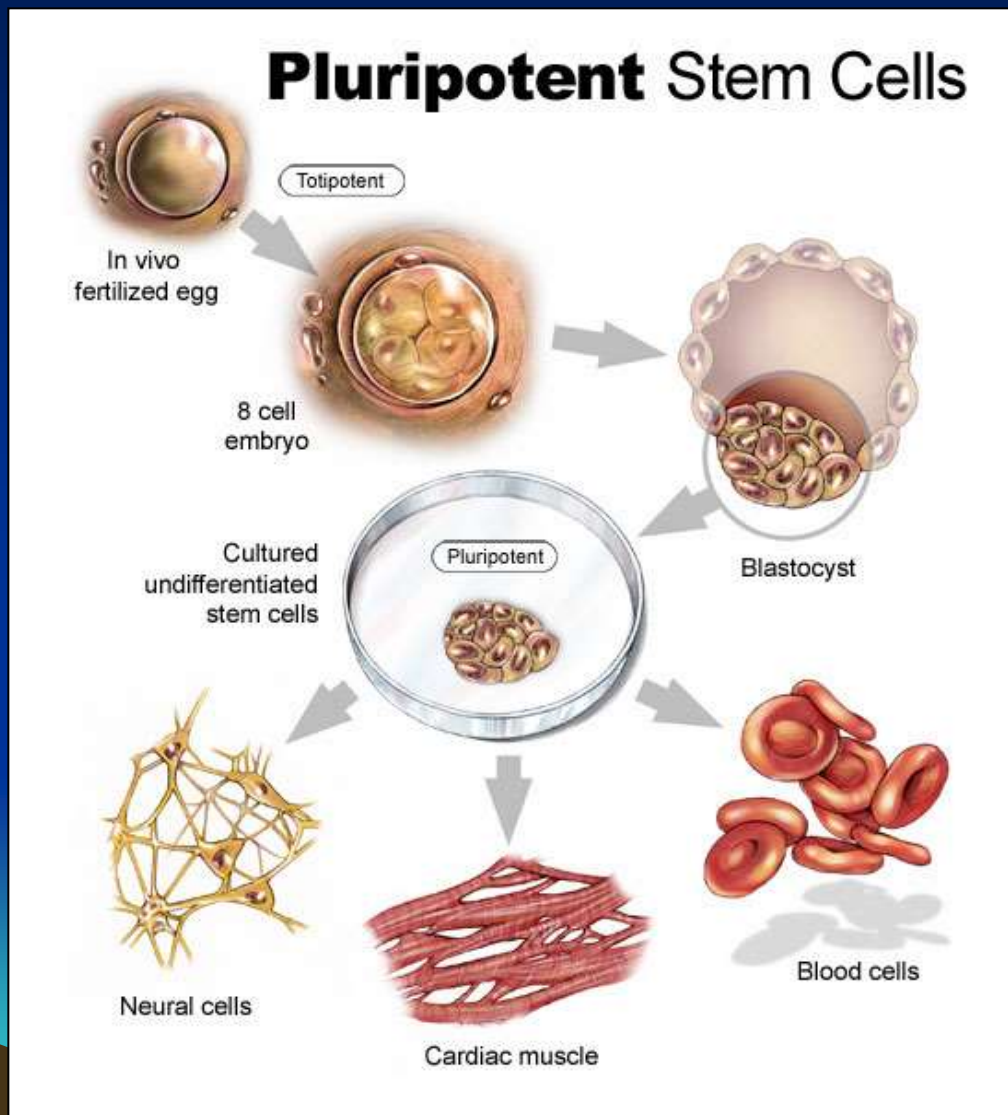


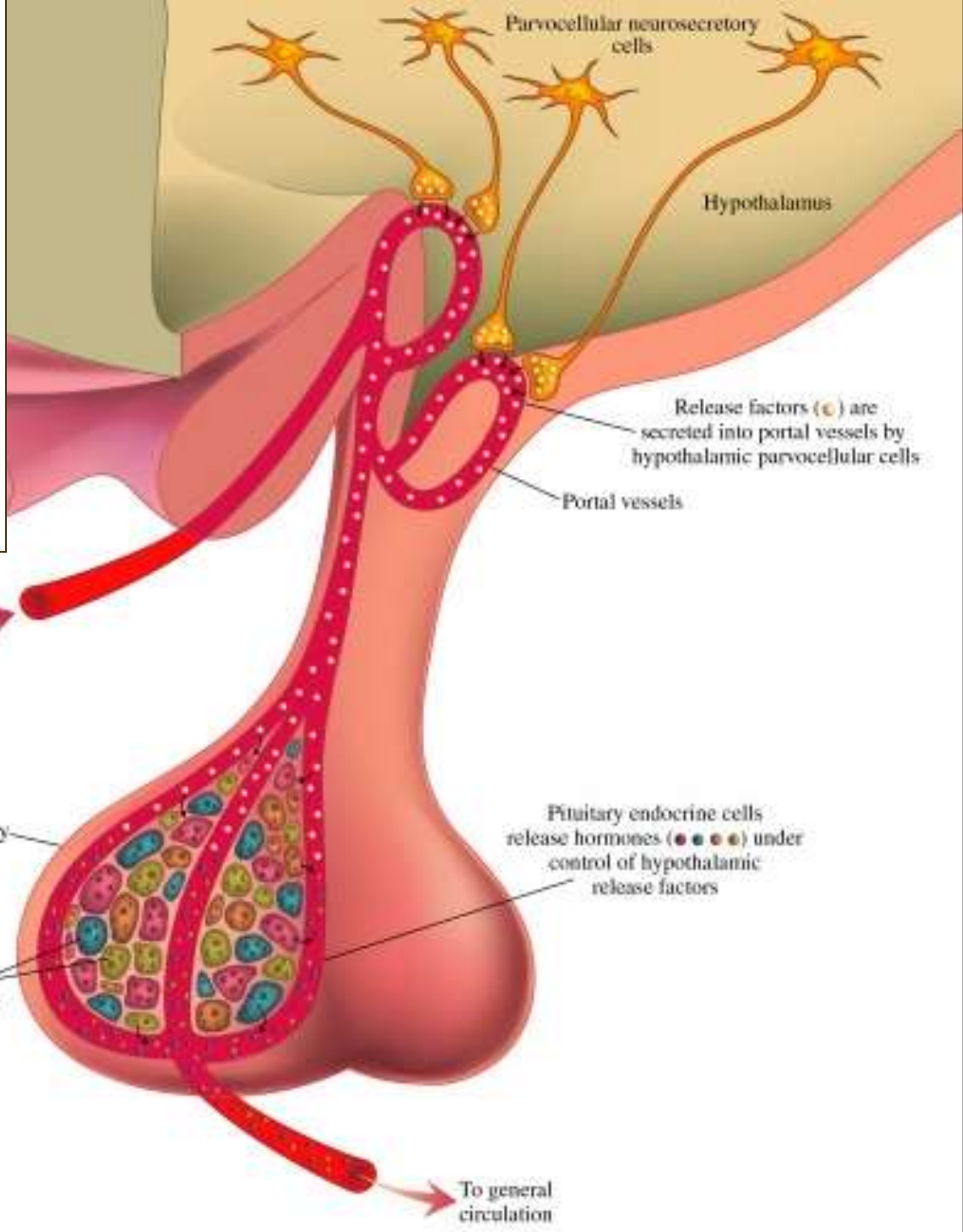
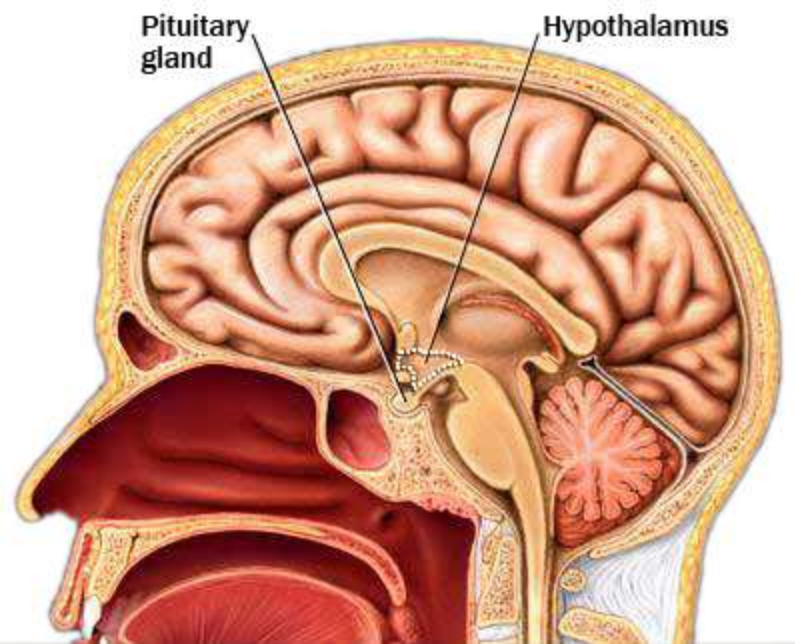


sir Vincent B. Wigglesworth



# Dnes: látkové signály na tkáňových kulturách



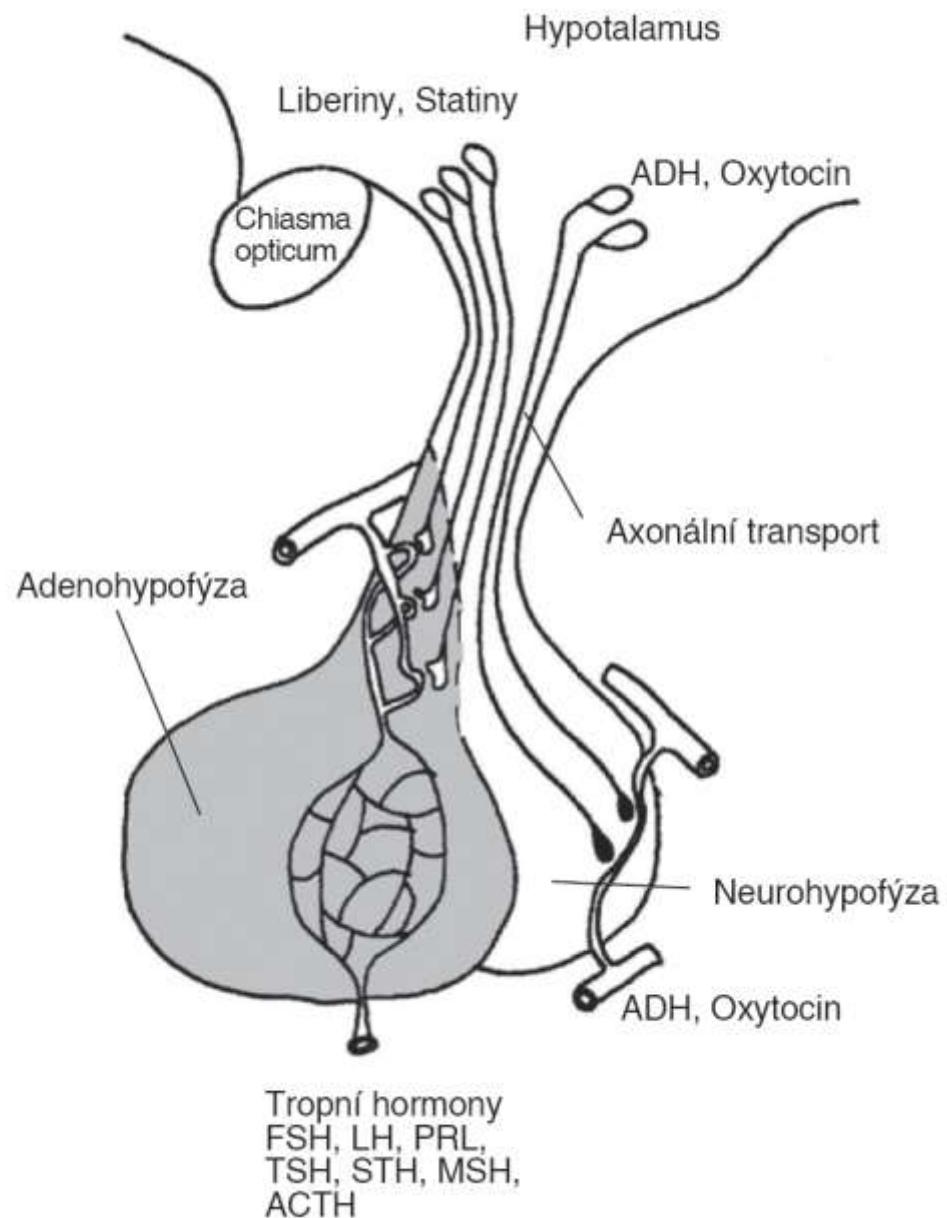


Jak mozek hormonálně komunikuje s buňkami.

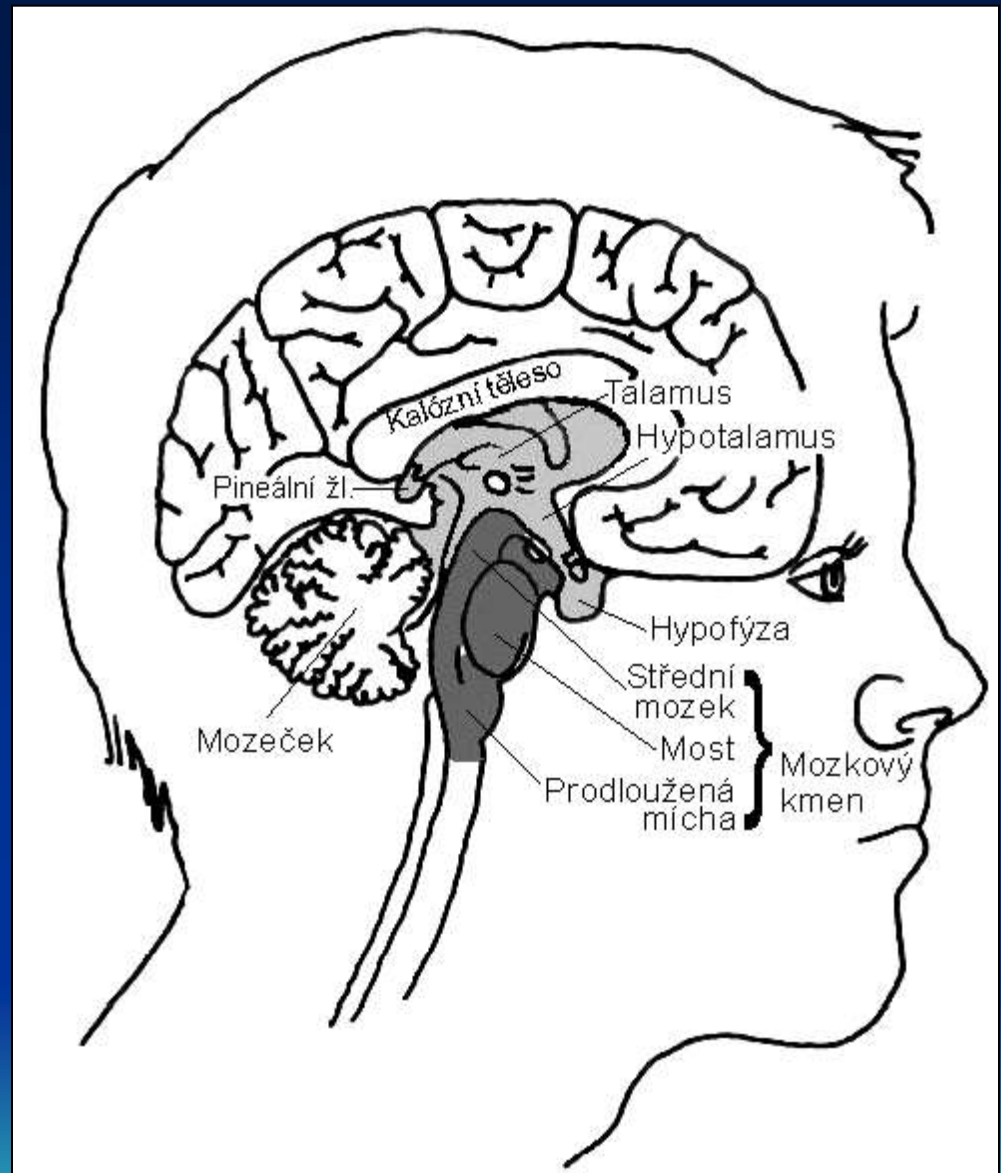
Obratlovci:  
Hypotalamo-hypofyzární komplex:  
Centrální propojení nervového a hormonálního řízení

Hypotalamus:		Adenohypofýza		Neurohypof
Kortikoliberin	CRH	Kortikotropin	ACTH	Oxytocin
Gonadoliberin	Gn-RH	Folitropin	FSH	Adiuretin
Melanoliberin	MRH	Lutropin	LH	
Melanostatin	MIH	Melanotropin	MSH	
Prolaktostatin = Dopamin	PIH	Somatotropin	STH	
Somatoliberin	SRH	Tyrotropin	TSH	
Somatostatin	SIH	Prolaktin	PRL	
Tyreoliberin	TRH			

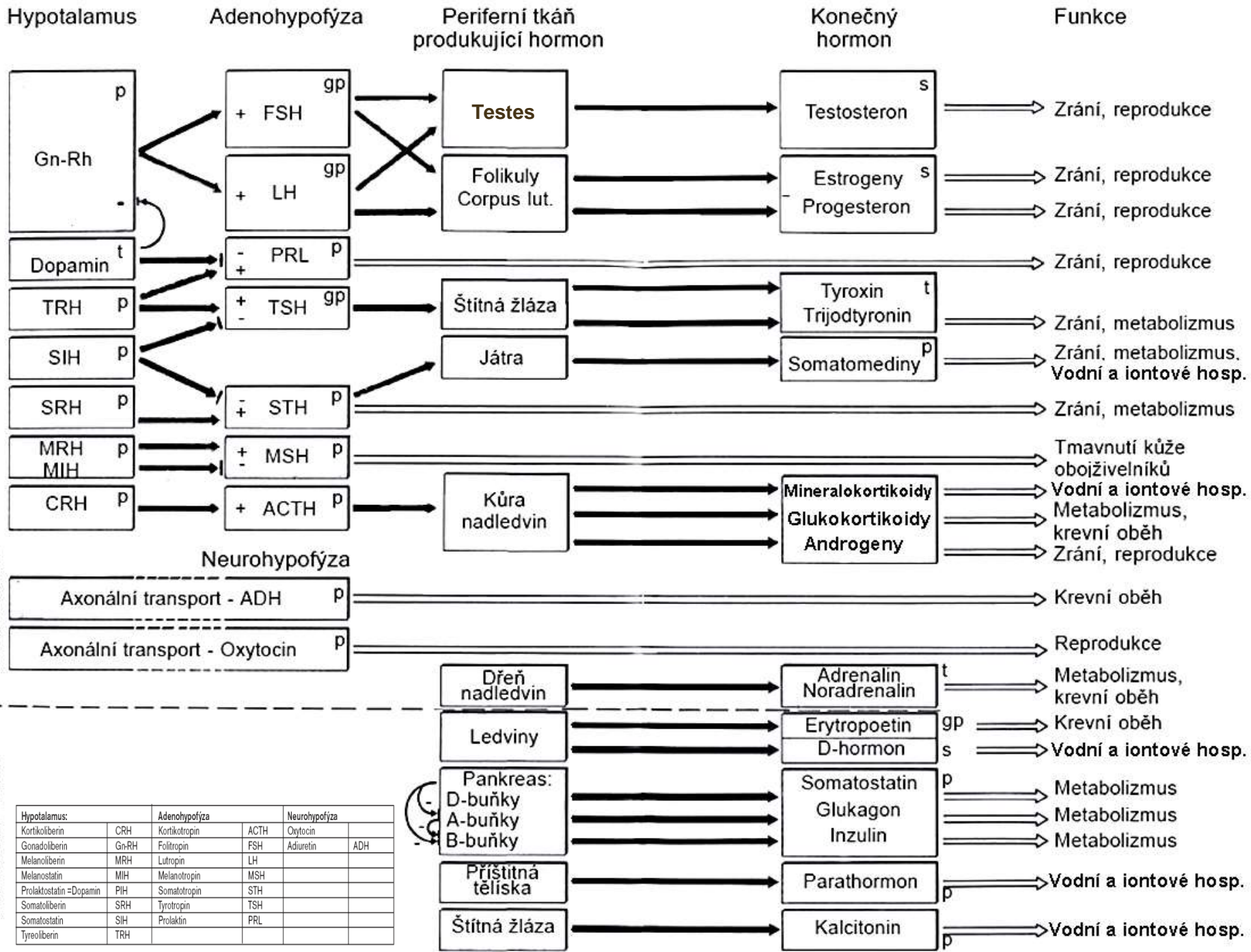
**Obratlovci:**  
**Hypotalamo-hypofyzární**  
**komplex:**  
**Centrální propojení nervového**  
**a hormonálního řízení**

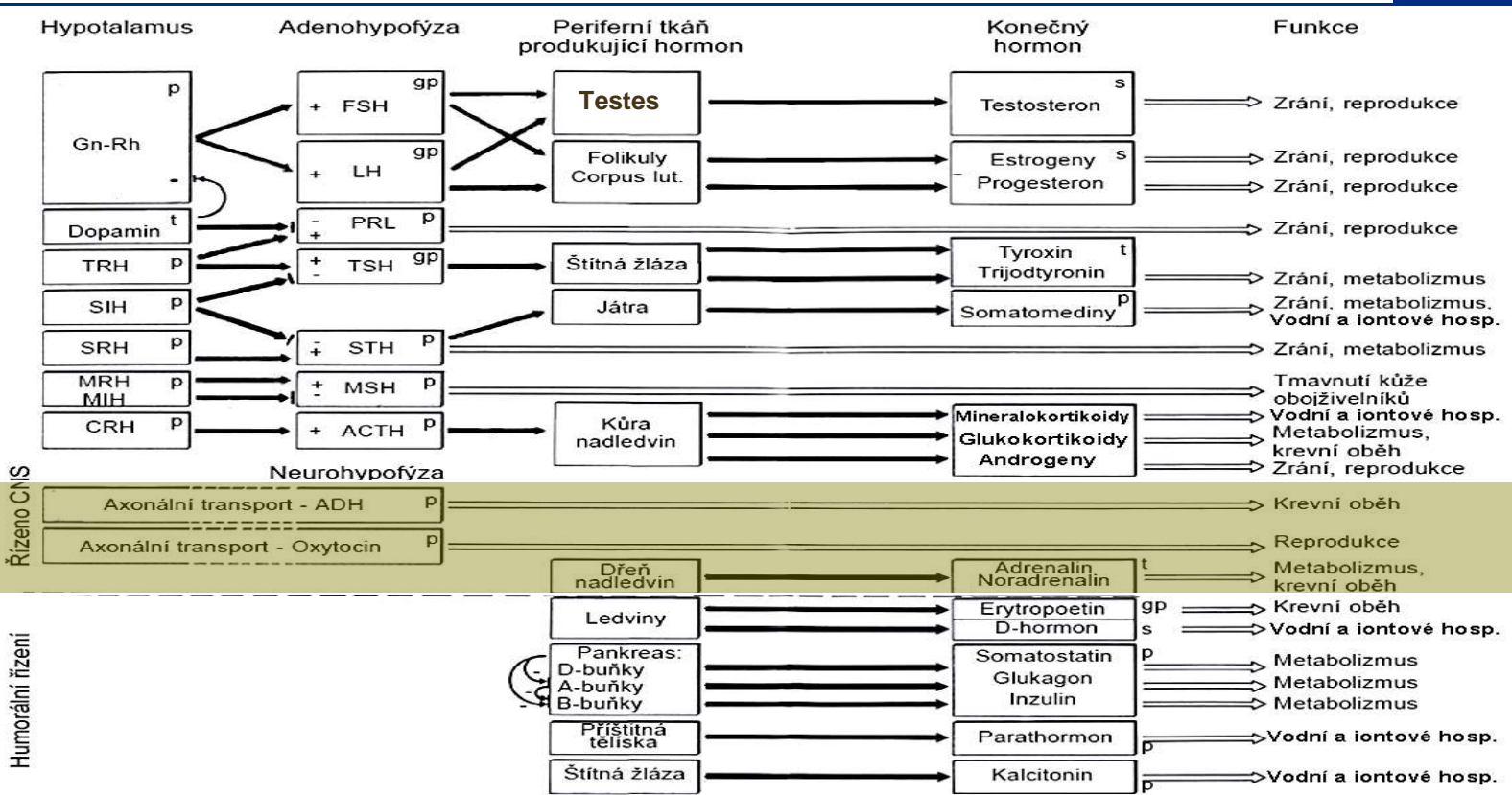
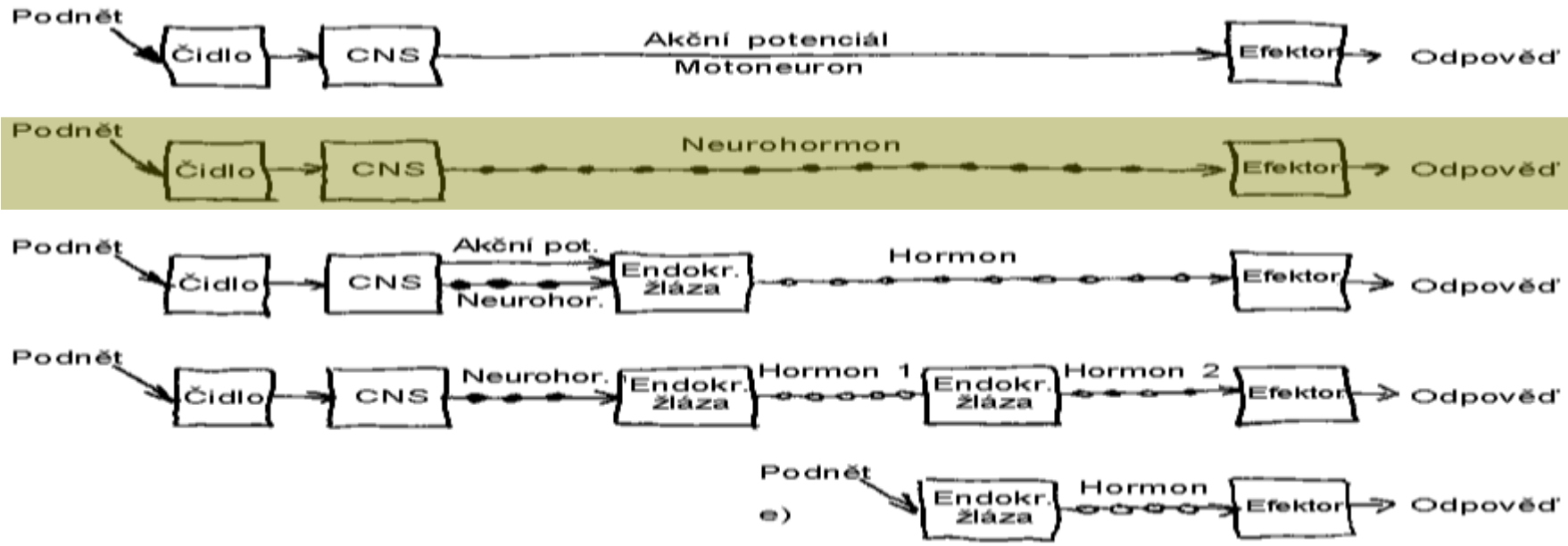


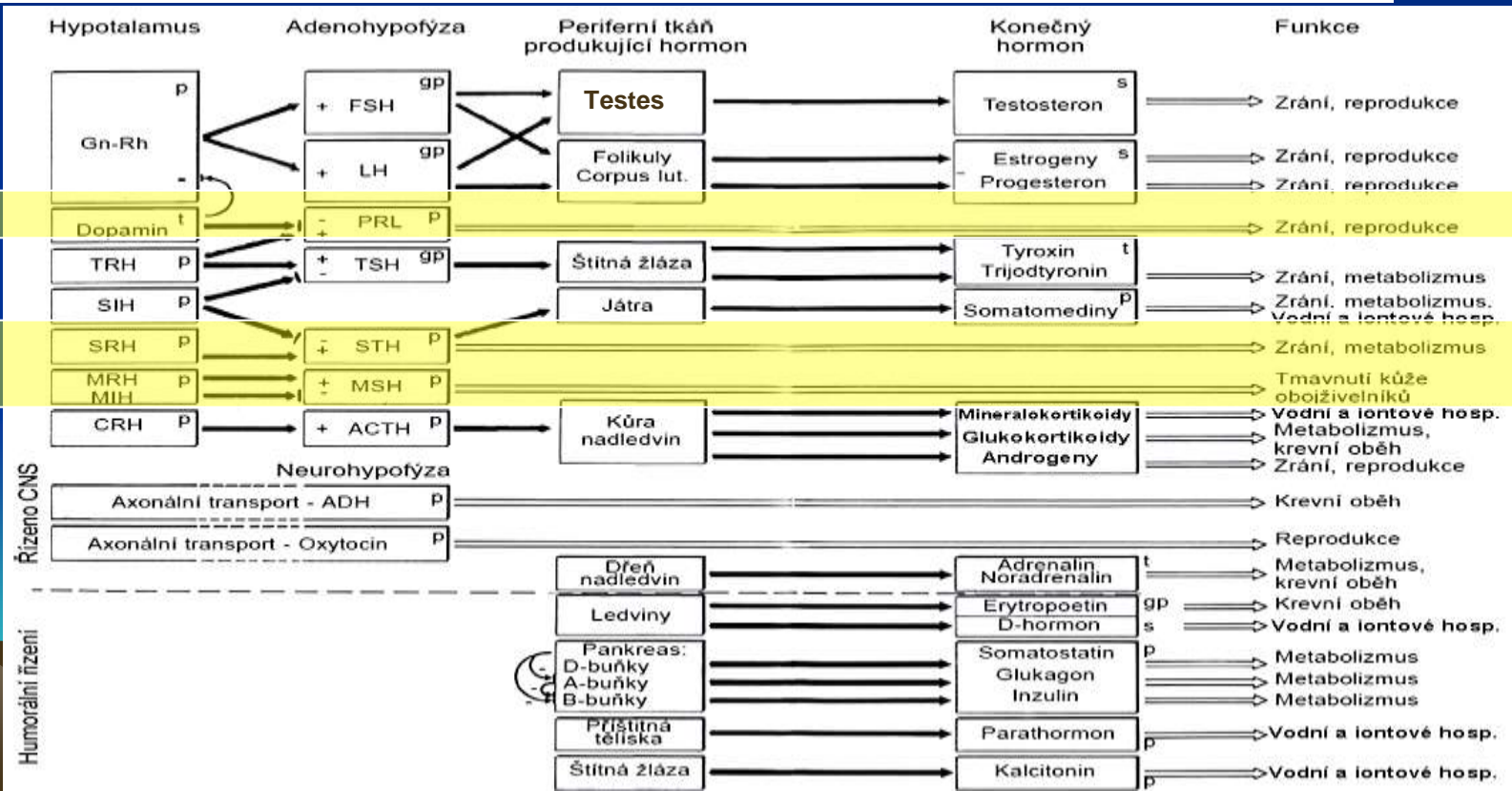
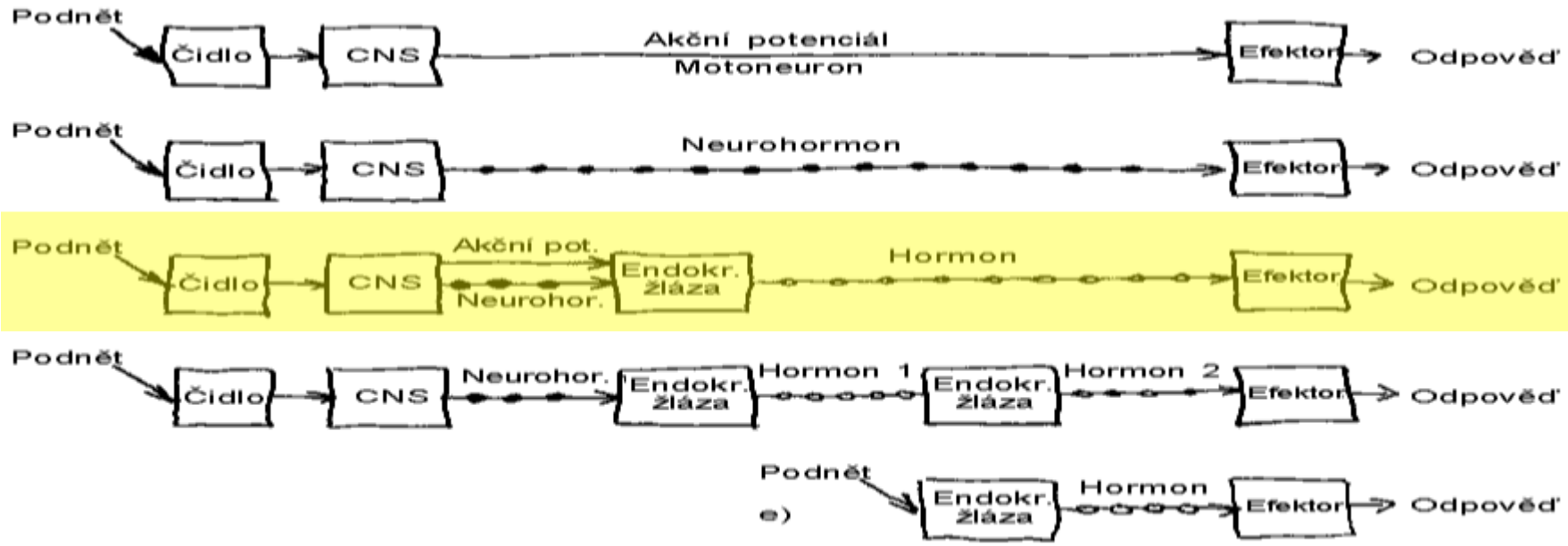
Hypotalamo-hypofyzární  
komplex: pozice v lidském  
mozku



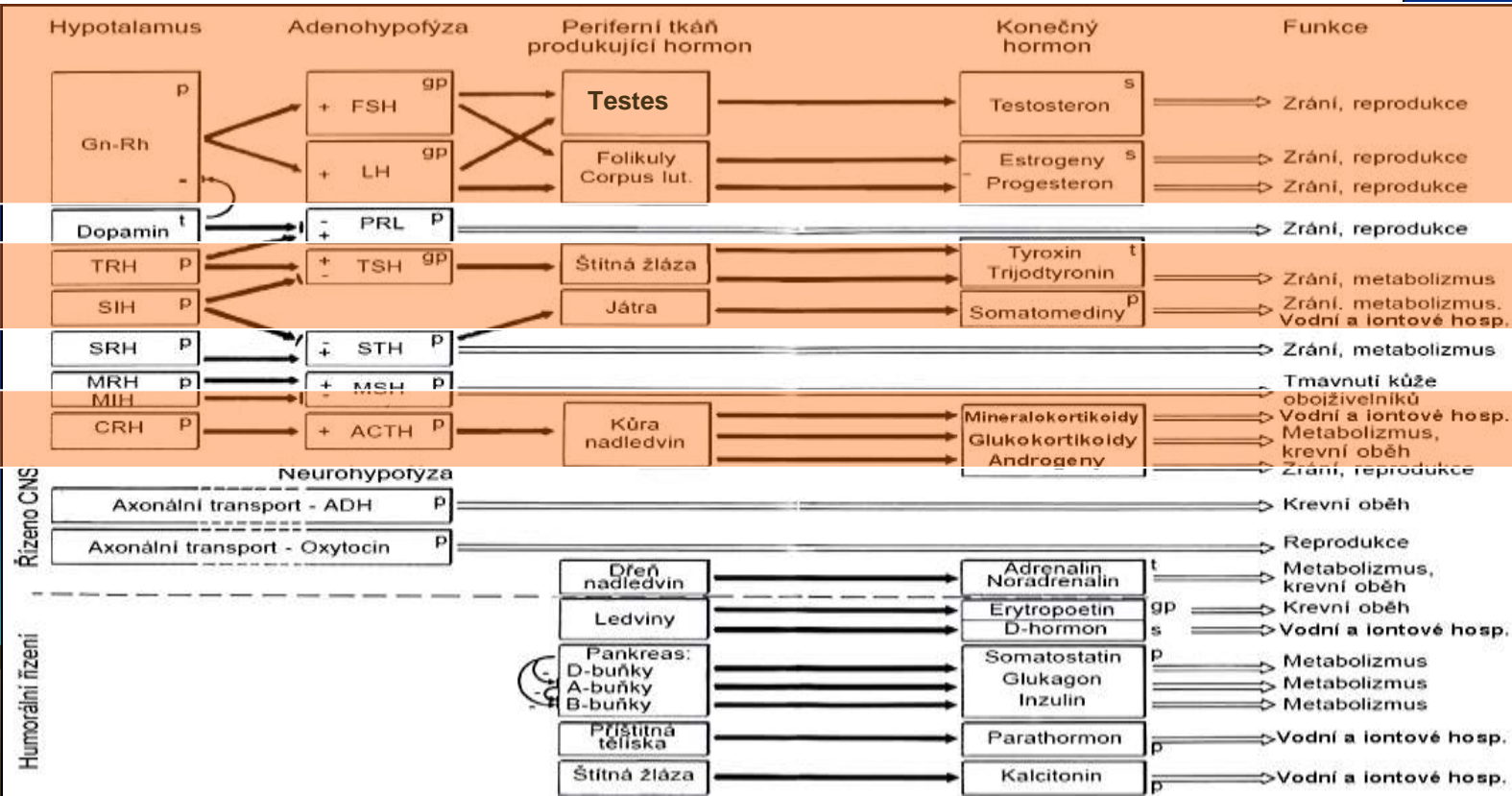
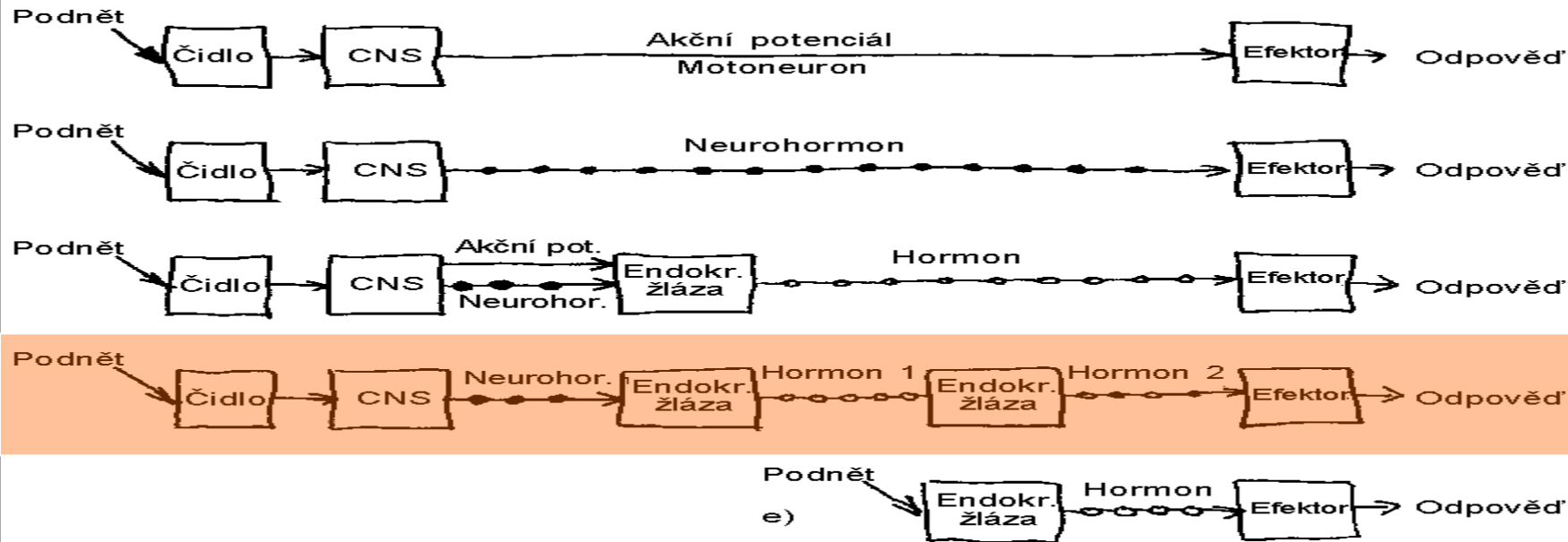


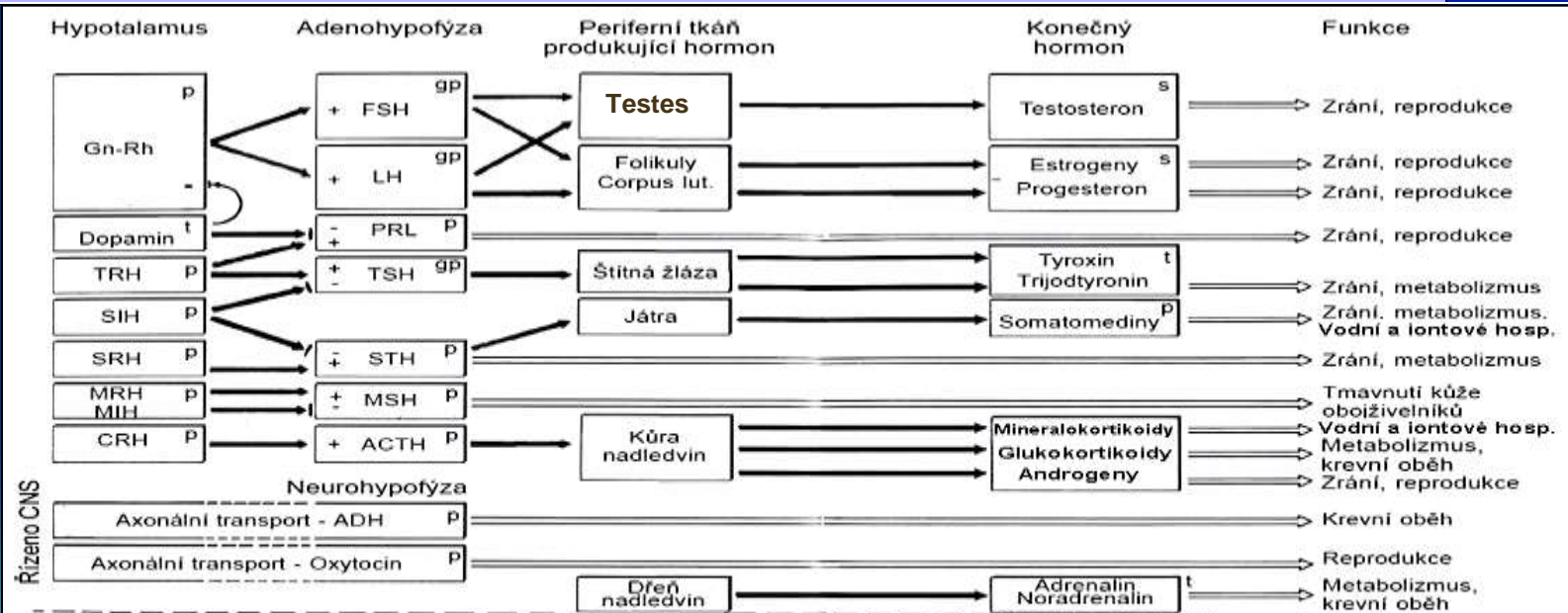
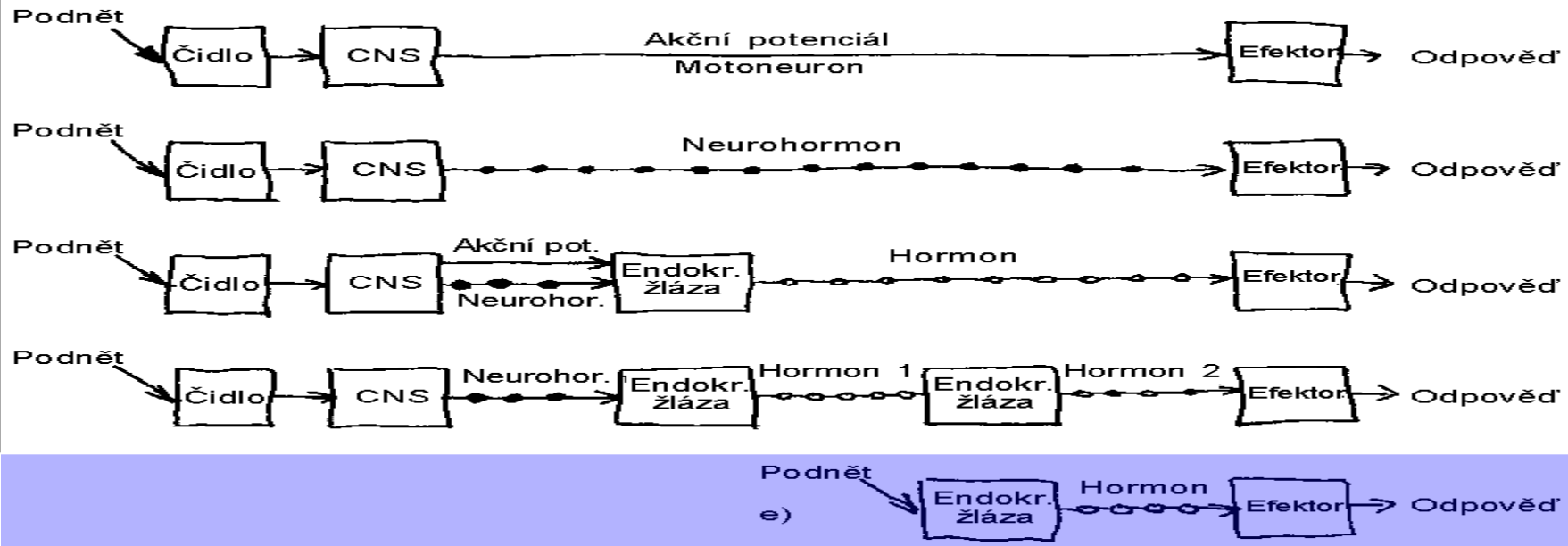






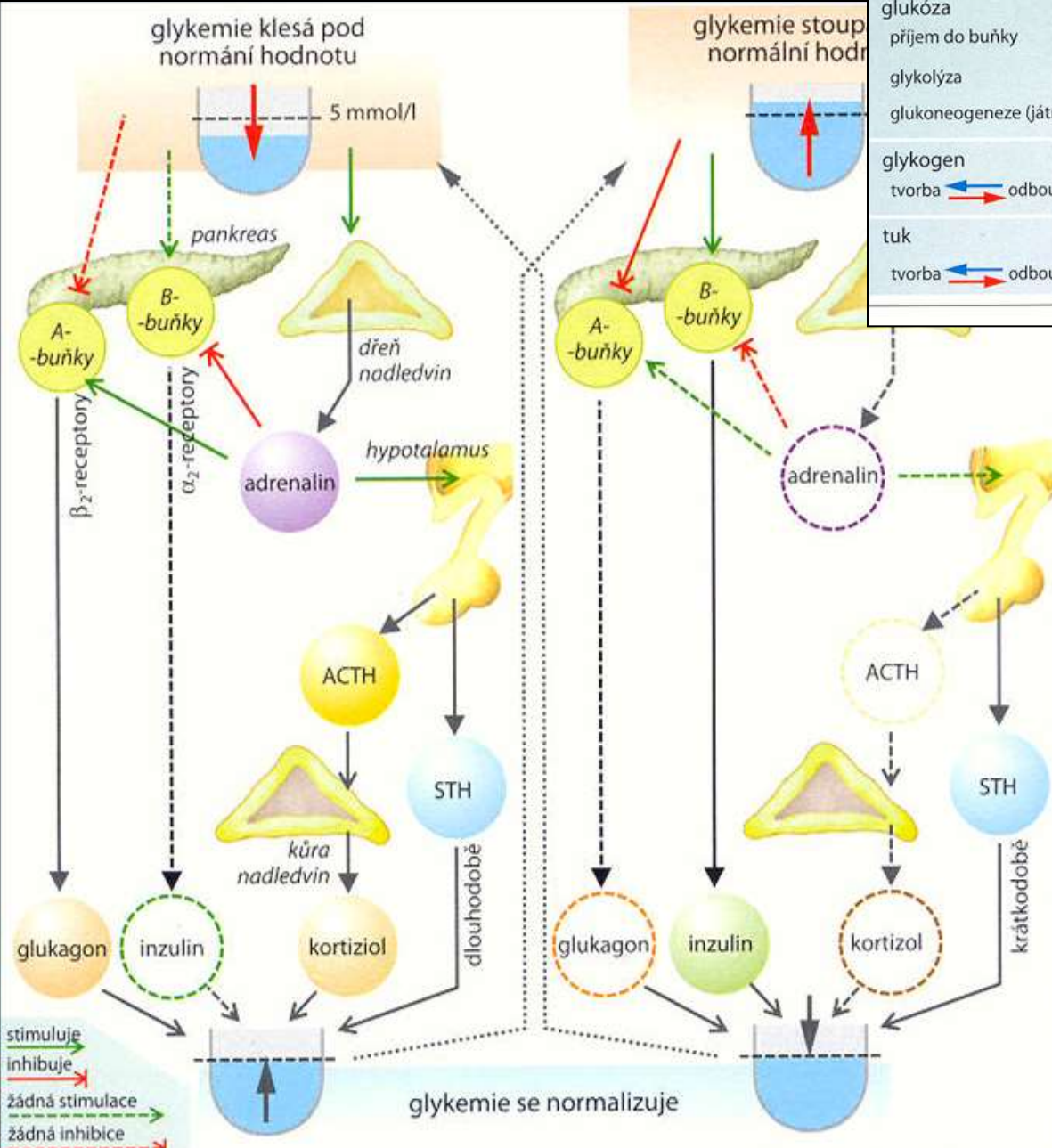






### C. Účinky hormonů na metabolismus sacharidů a tuků

hormon	inzulin	glukagon	adrenalin	kortizol
funkce	sytost ← pufr	→ hlad	poplach, námaha	pohotovost
glukóza příjem do buňky	+ svaly, tuková tkáň		+ svaly	- svaly, tuková tkáň
glykolýza	+	-	+	-
glukoneogeneze (játra)	-	+	+	+
glykogen tvorba	← játra, svaly	→ játra	→ játra, svaly	← játra
glykogen odbourávání	→ játra, svaly	← játra	← játra, svaly	→ játra
tuk tvorba	← játra, tuková tkáň	→ tuková tkáň	→ tuková tkáň	→ tuková tkáň
tuk odbourávání	→ játra, tuková tkáň	← tuková tkáň	← tuková tkáň	← tuková tkáň

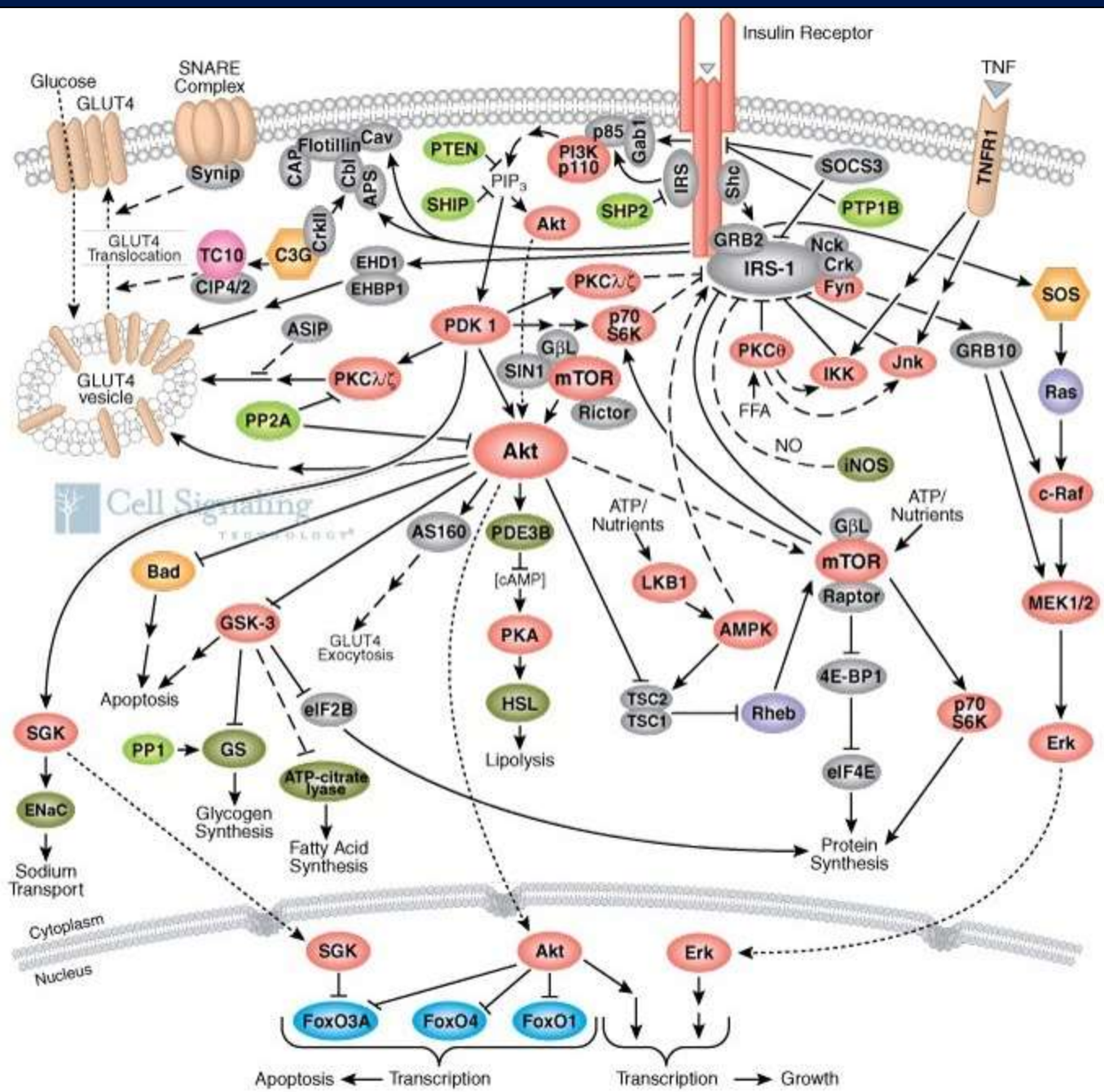


## Hormonální regulace Glc

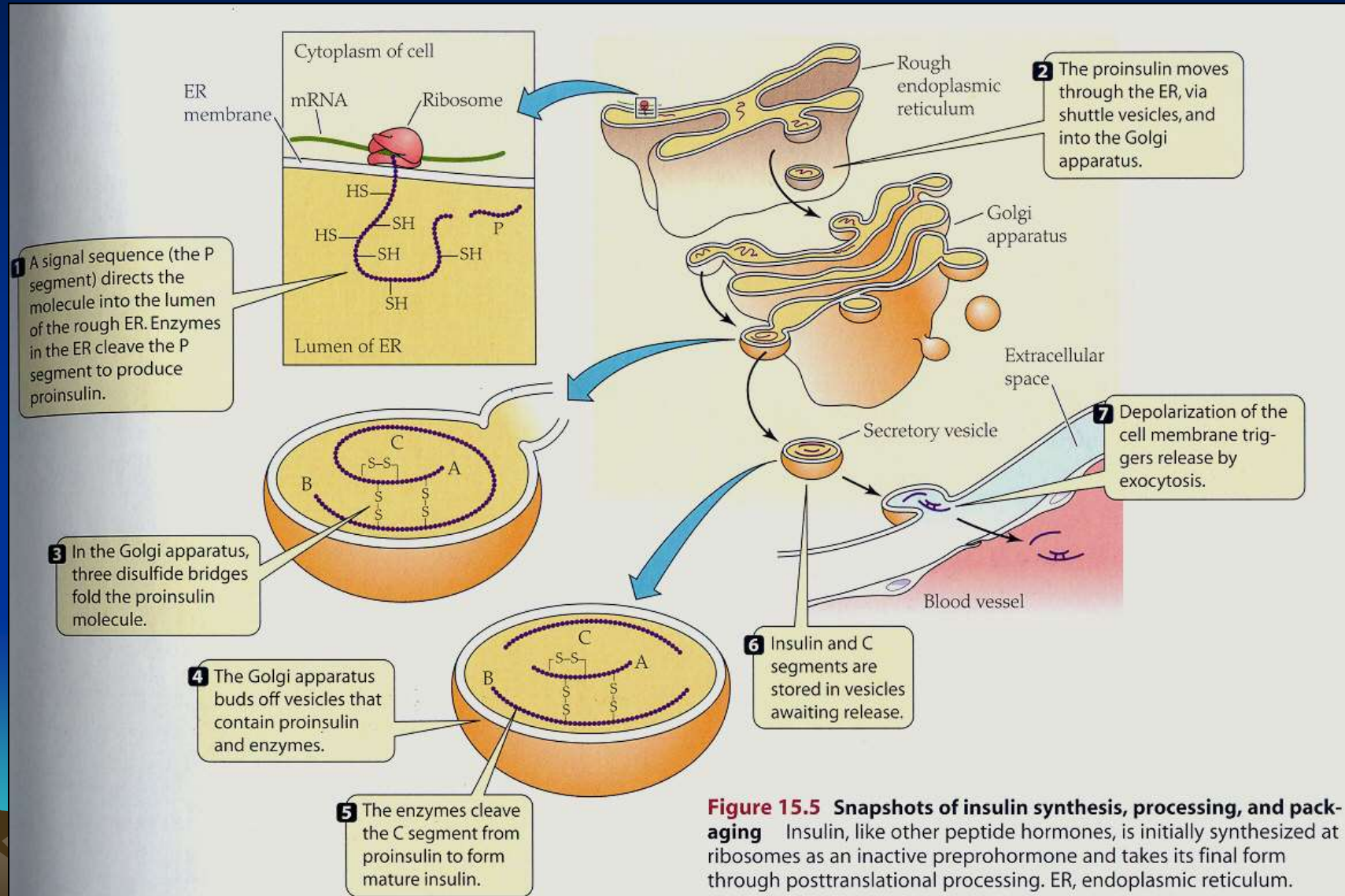
Adenohypofýza		Neurohypofýza	
Kortikotropin	ACTH	Oxytocin	
Folitropin	FSH	Adiuretin	ADH
Lutropin	LH		
Melanotropin	MSH		
Somatotropin	STH		
Tyrotropin	TSH		
Prolaktin	PRL		



Inzulínová signalizace  
 Příjímací strana:  
 Intenzívně zkoumané  
 bludiště



# Vysílací strana: Inzulínová syntéza, posttranslační úprava, skladování.

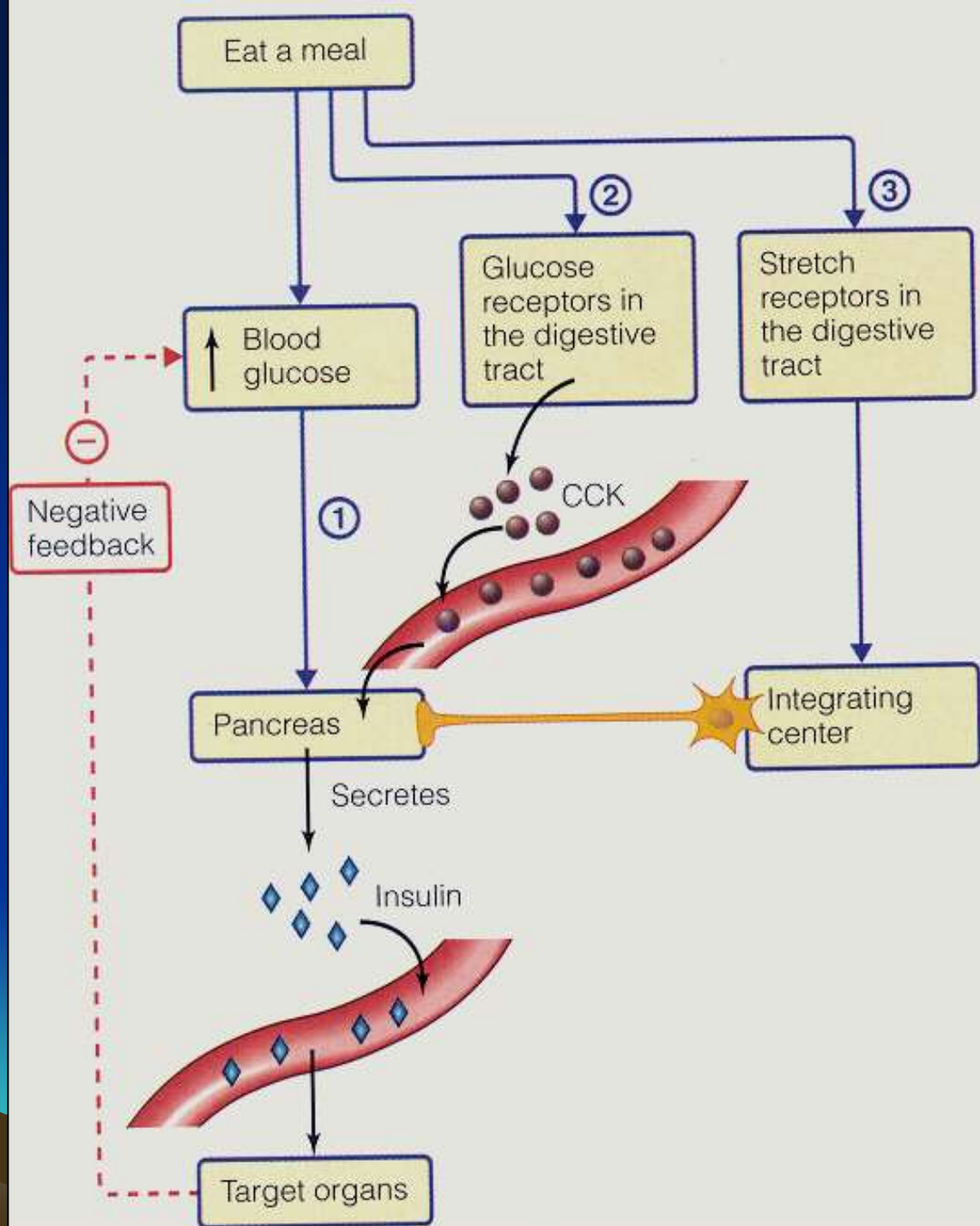


**Figure 15.5 Snapshots of insulin synthesis, processing, and packaging** Insulin, like other peptide hormones, is initially synthesized at ribosomes as an inactive prehormone and takes its final form through posttranslational processing. ER, endoplasmic reticulum.



Příklad několikanásobné kontroly: sekrece inzulinu

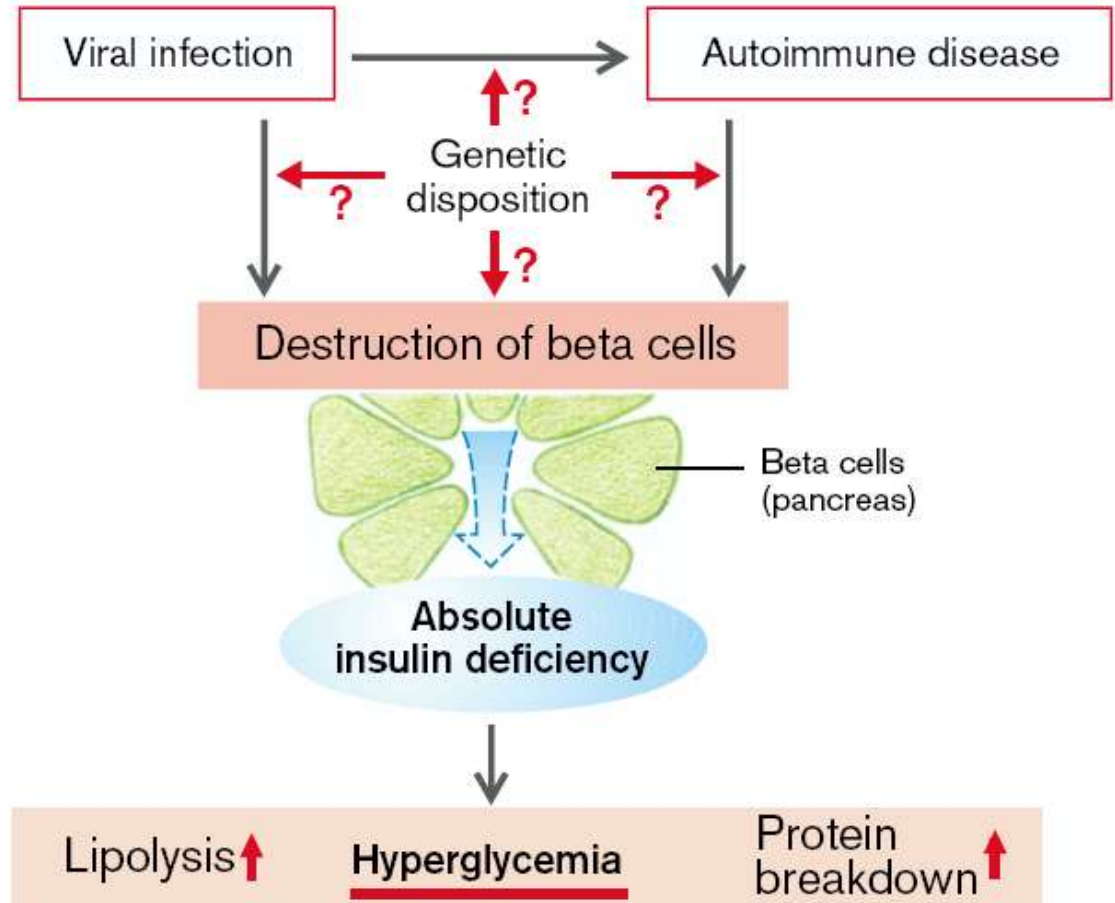
- 1- smyčka 1. řádu (bez n.s.)
- 2-smyčka 2. řádu
- 3-smyčka 2. řádu (bez n.s.)



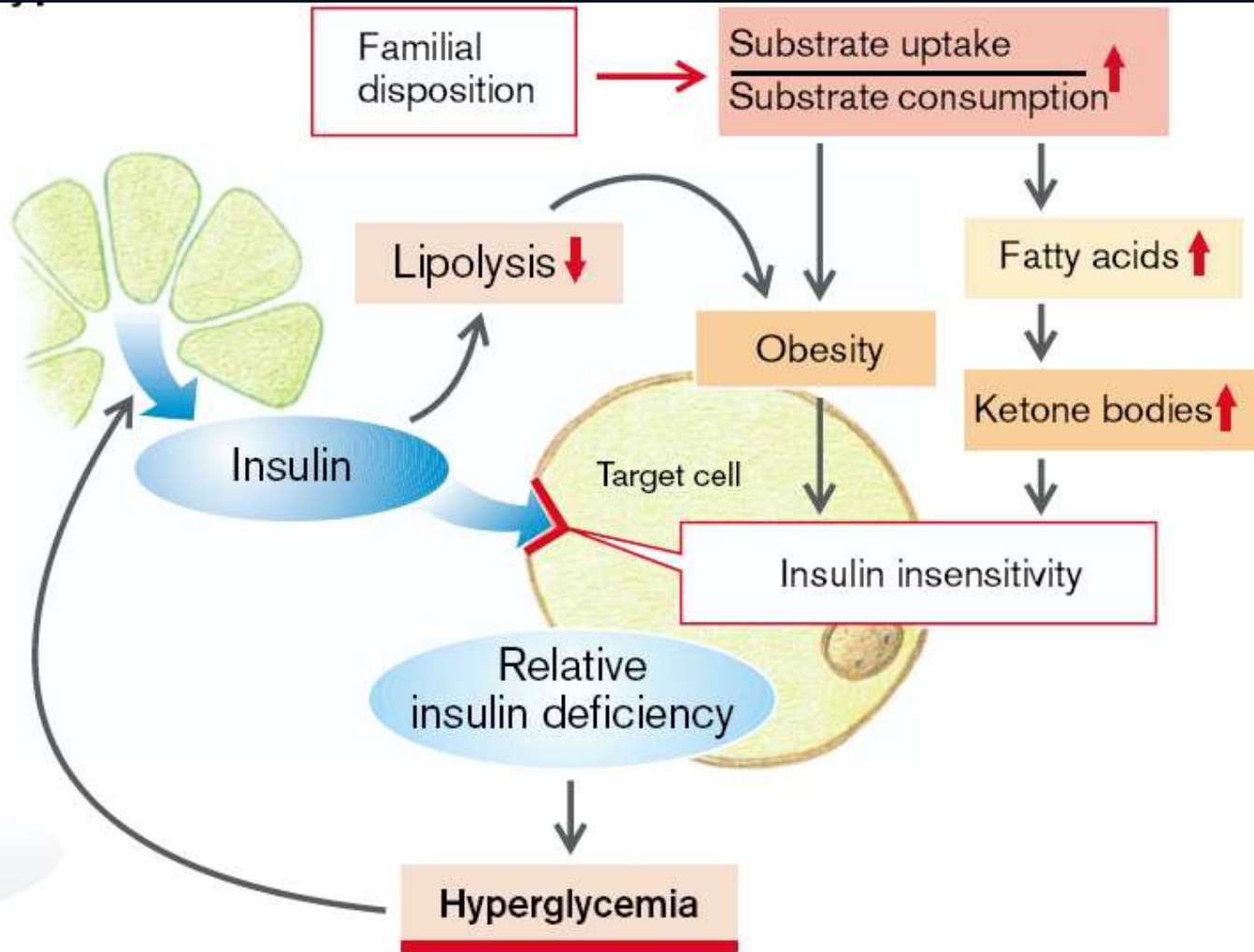
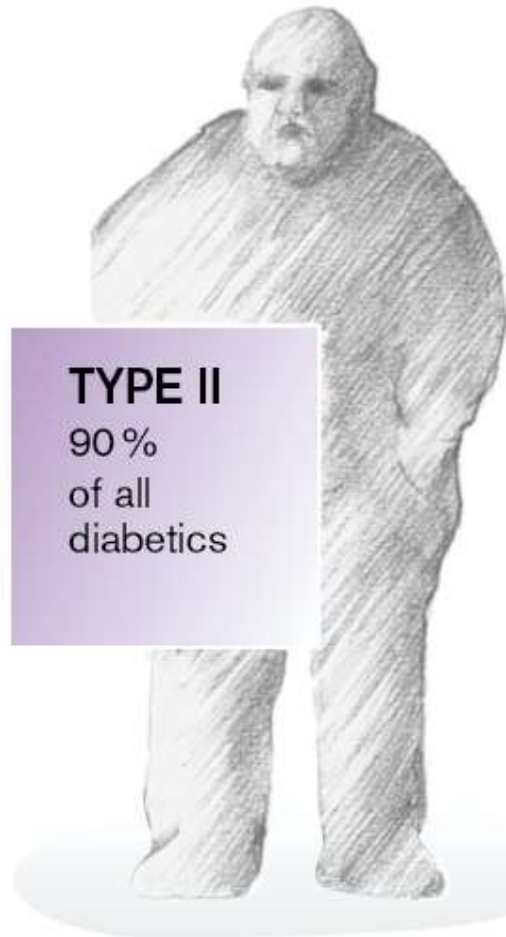


# Diabetes mellitus typ I

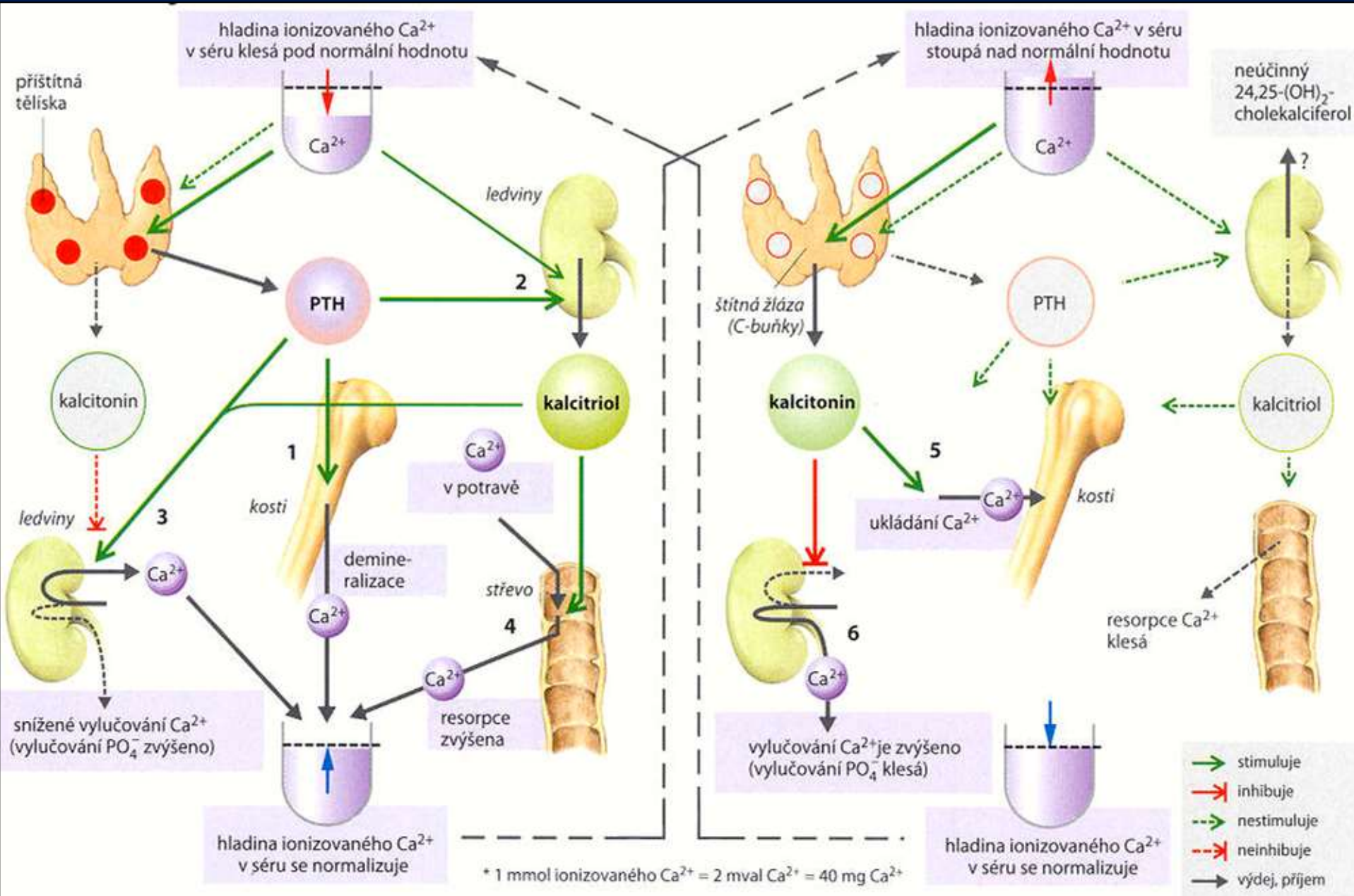
**TYPE I**  
10 %  
of all  
diabetics



# Diabetes mellitus typ II

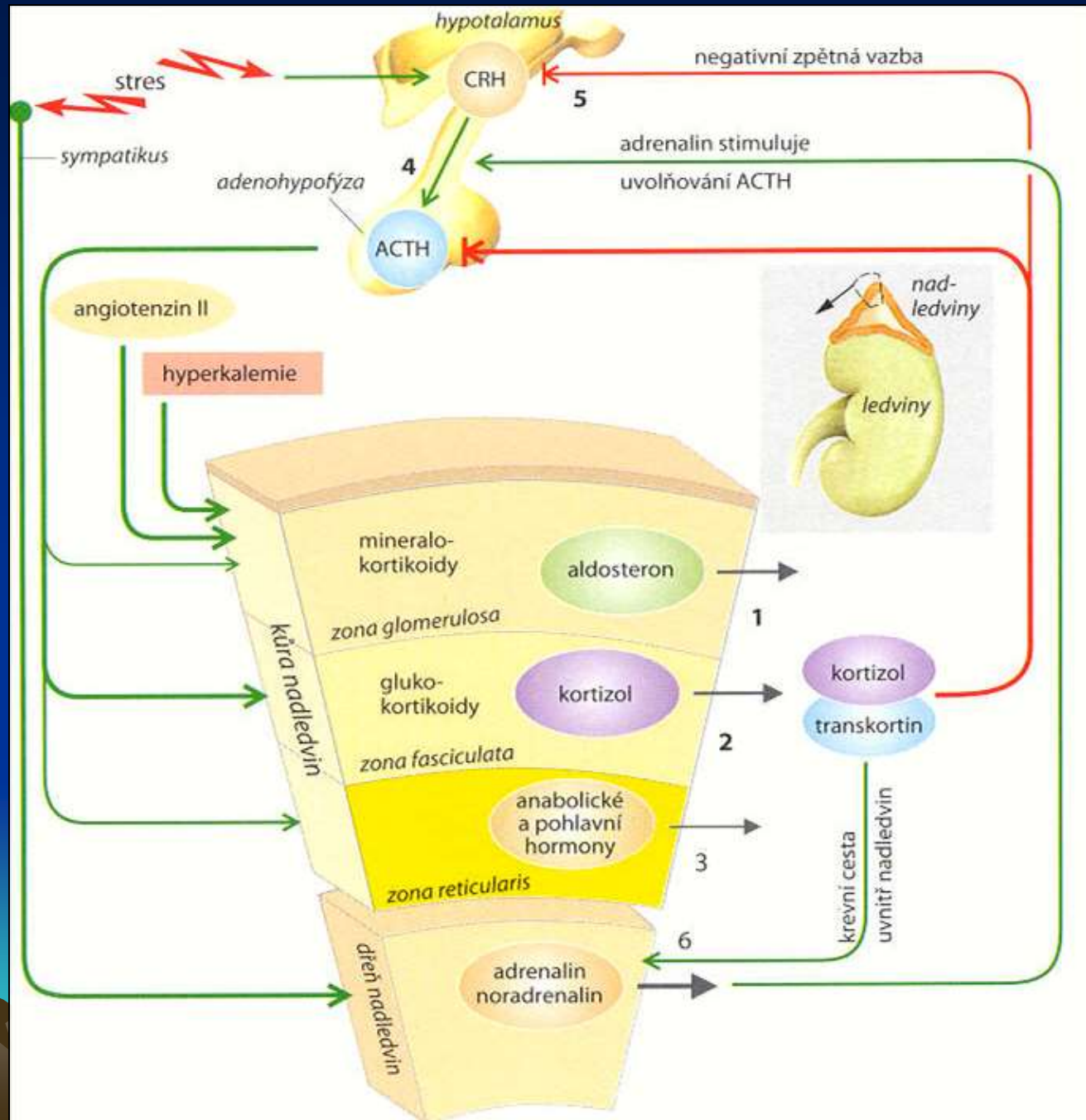


# Hormonální regulace $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ v krvi

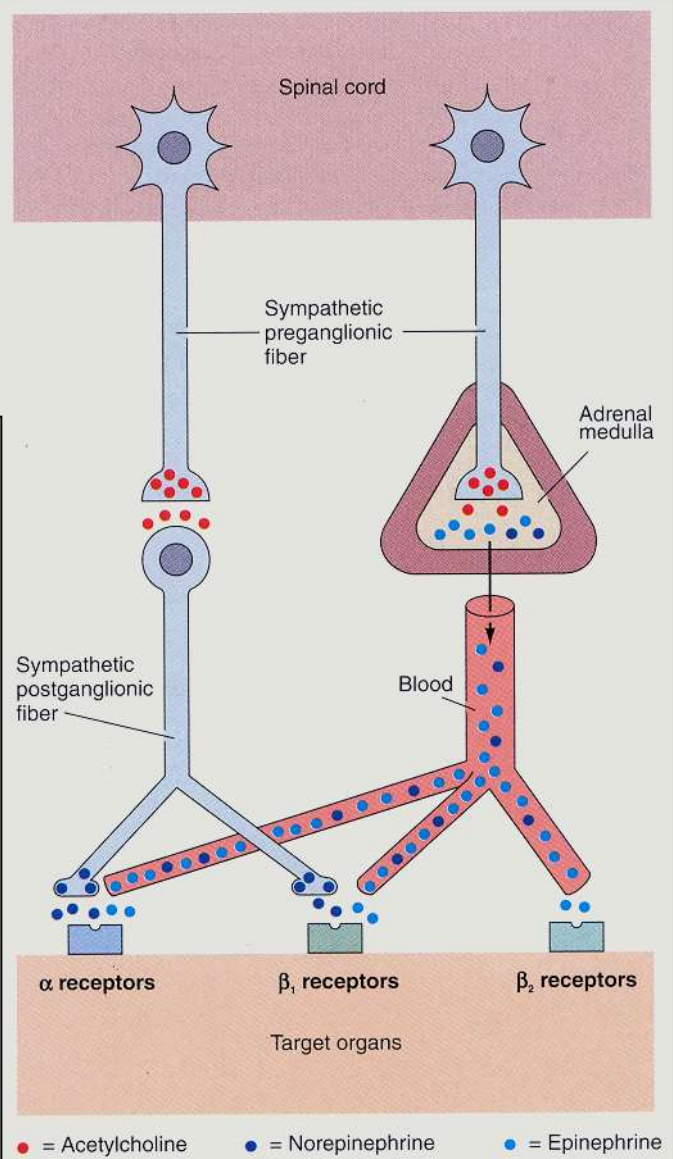
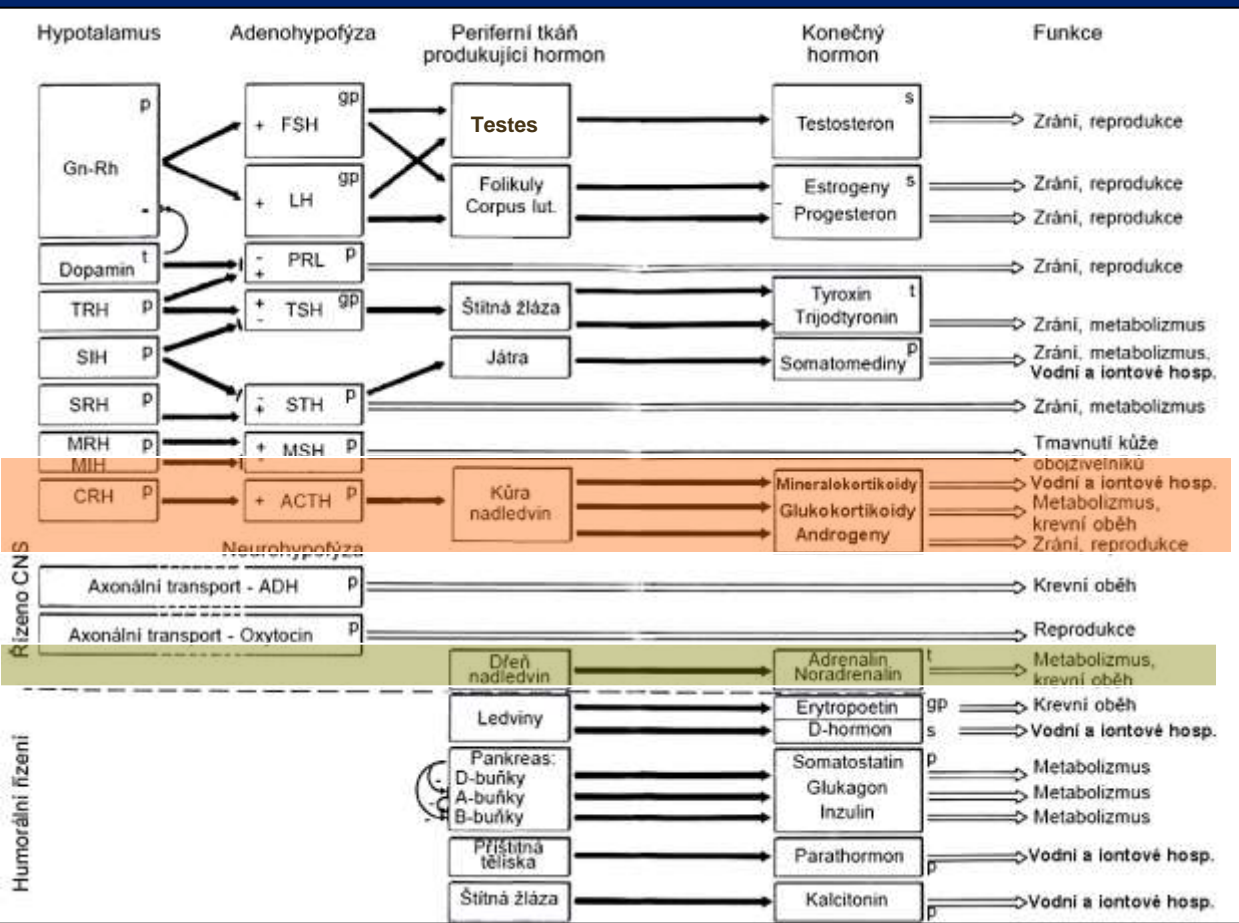




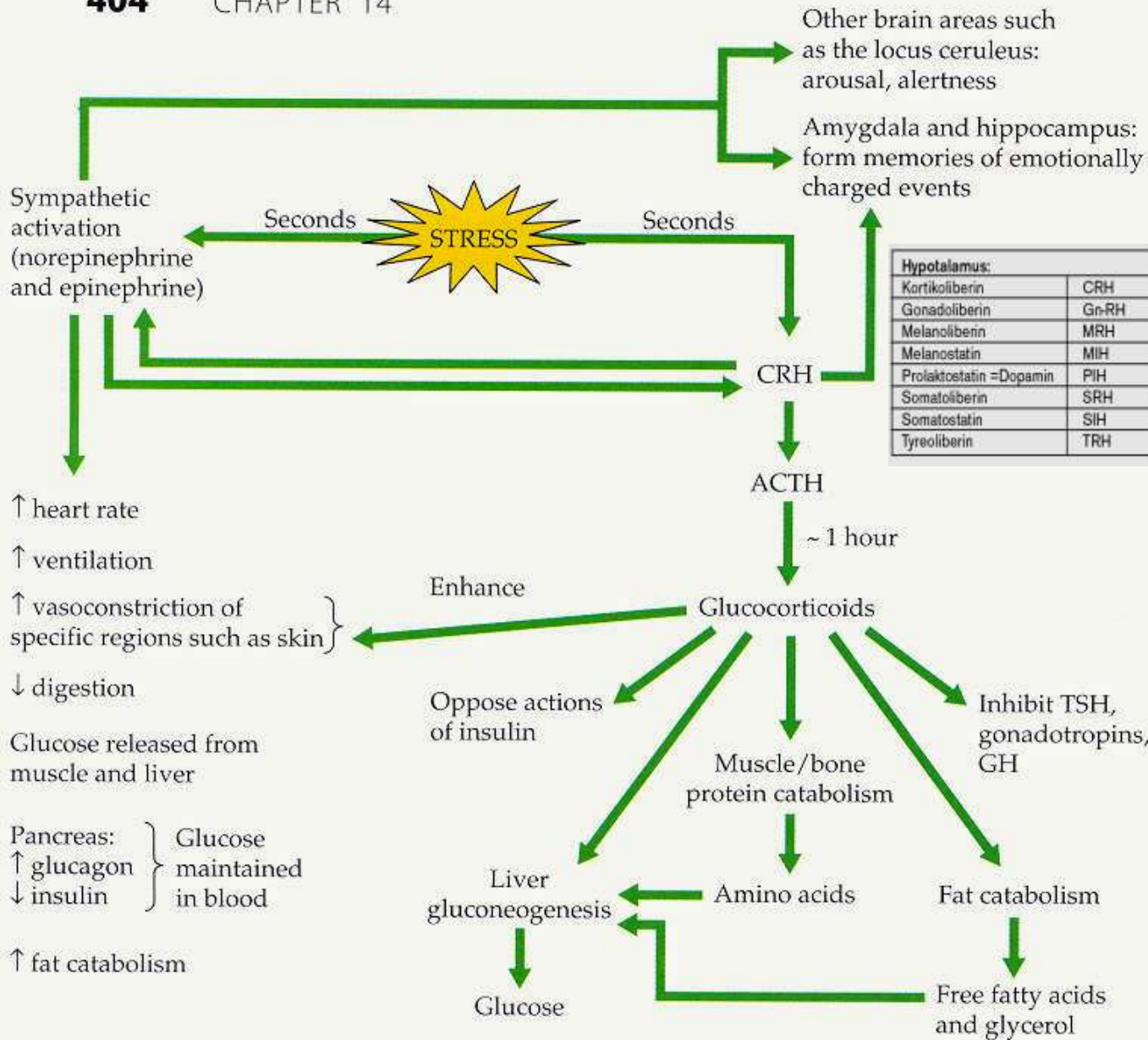
# Hormony kůry nadledvin



# Dřeň nadledvin je modifikovaná část sympatického nervového systému



# Hormonální reakce na stres



Hypotalamus:		Adenohypofýza		Neurohypofýza	
Kortikoliberin	CRH	Kortikotropin	ACTH	Oxytocin	
Gonadoliberin	Gn-RH	Folitropin	FSH	Adiuretin	ADH
Melanoliberin	MRH	Lutropin	LH		
Melanostatin	MIH	Melanotropin	MSH		
Prolaktostatin = Dopamin	PIH	Somatotropin	STH		
Somatoliberin	SRH	Tyrotropin	TSH		
Somatostatin	SIH	Prolaktin	PRL		
Tyreoliberin	TRH				



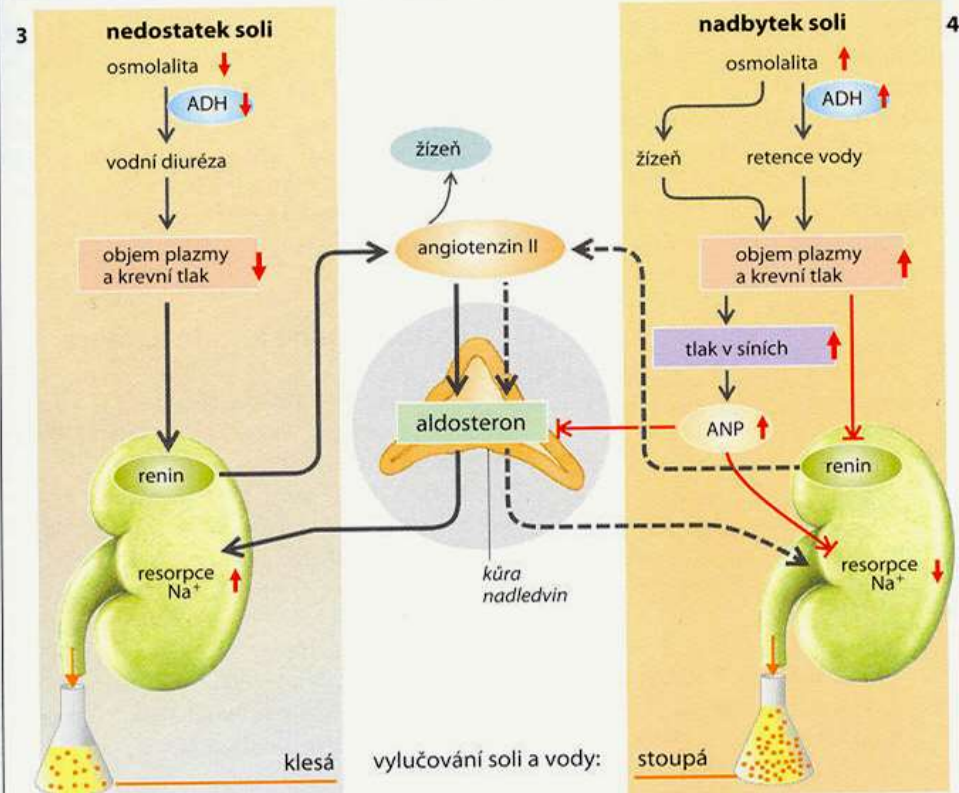
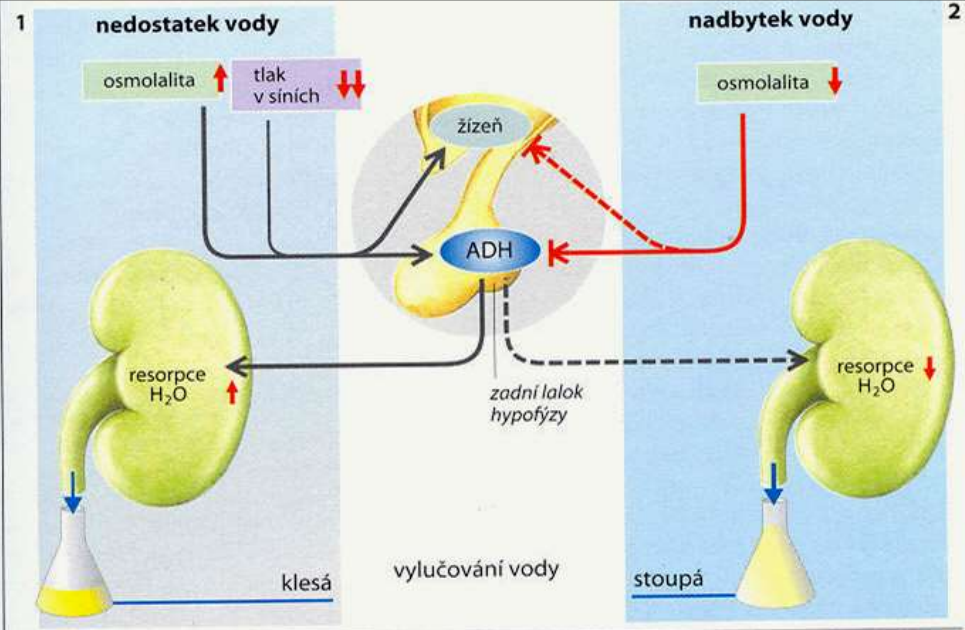
# Hospodaření solemi a vodou

ADH – propustnost sběrného kanálku

Aldosteron – resorbce vody

ANP – atriový natriuretický p.

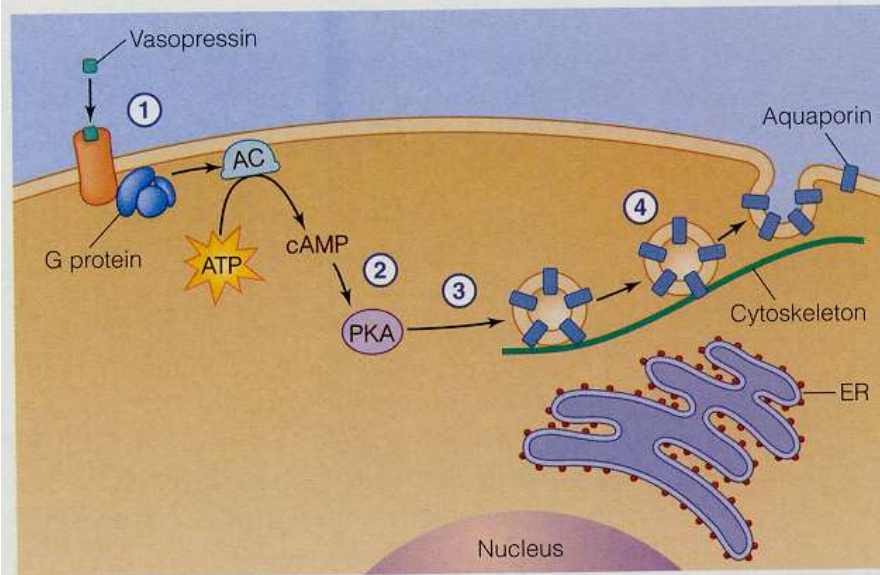
Při nadměrném napětí ze svaloviny předsíní, při velkém objemu a tlaku. Podporuje diurézu.



# Hospodaření solemi a vodou

ADH (Vasopressin) –  
vkládá aquaporiny do  
membrány sběrného  
kanálku

Aldosteron – řídí  
syntézu a vložení  
transportérů  
Na<sup>+</sup> do membrány  
tubulu



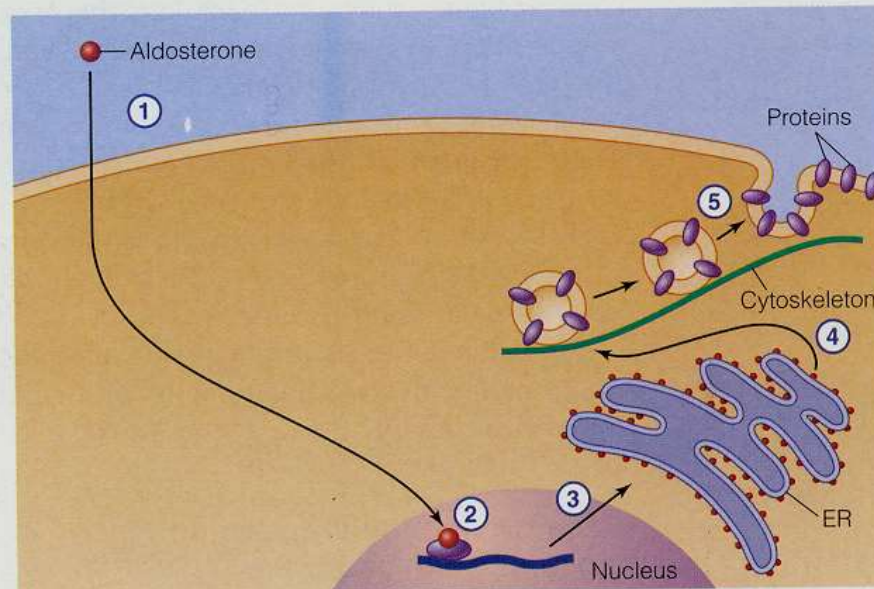
1 Vasopressin binds G-protein-linked receptor.

2 Receptor activates adenylate cyclase, increasing cAMP and activating protein kinase A.

3 Phosphorylation of cytoskeletal and vesicle proteins occurs.

4 This triggers translocation of vesicle to the cell membrane, with insertion of aquaporins.

(a) Vasopressin



1 Aldosterone enters the cell by diffusion.

2 It binds to its receptor, a transcription factor.

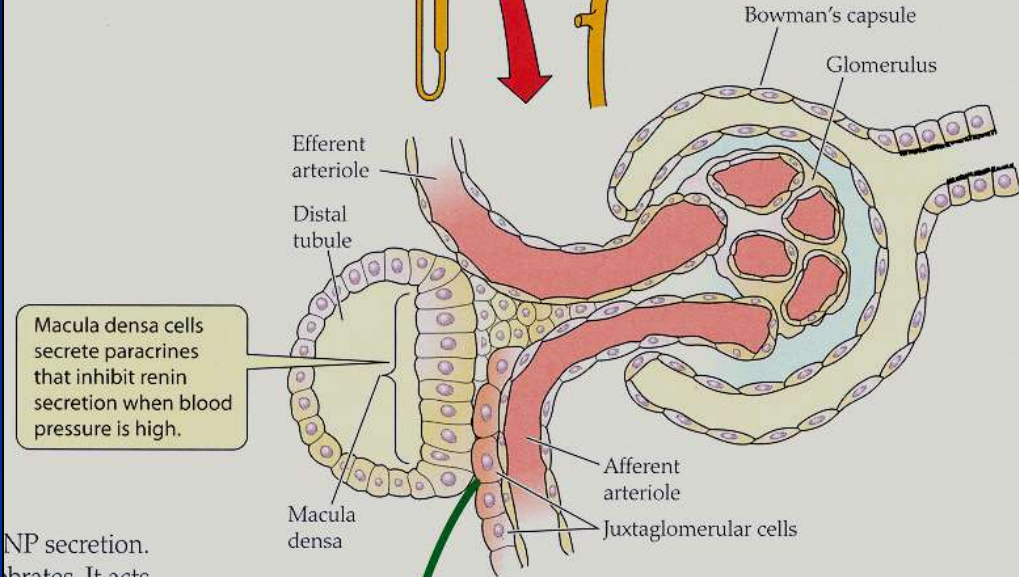
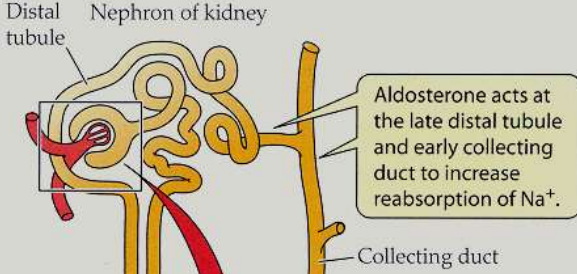
3 Activated transcription factor stimulates transcription of genes for transporters.

4 New transporter proteins are made in the ER and exported in vesicles.

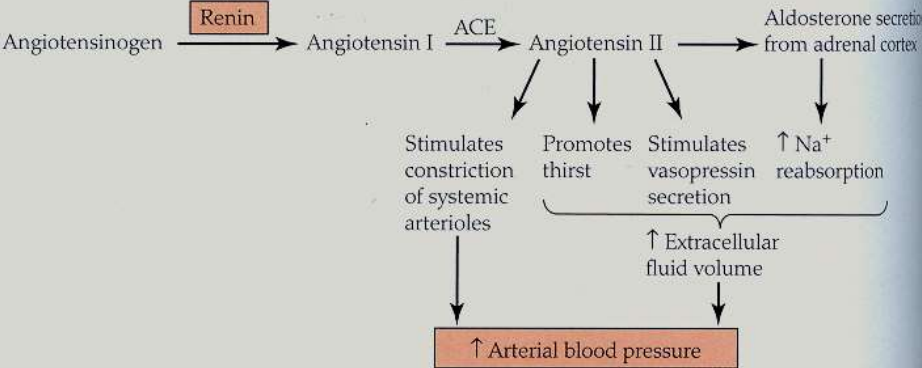
5 Vesicles containing proteins are sent to the plasma membrane.



**Renin-angiotensin system and low blood pressure**  
 lead to the production of aldosterone from the adrenal cortex. Juxtaglomerular cells secrete renin in response to low blood pressure (of the afferent arteriole) and to sympathetic stimulation.



ANP secretion. ANP inhibits the reabsorption of sodium. ANP also inhibits renin secretion, and aldosterone secretion, which causes vasodilation. ANP also increases the excretion of sodium, which causes a decrease in the extracellular fluid volume. ANP is secreted in the extracellular fluid volume. ANP is secreted in the extracellular fluid volume. ANP is secreted in the extracellular fluid volume.



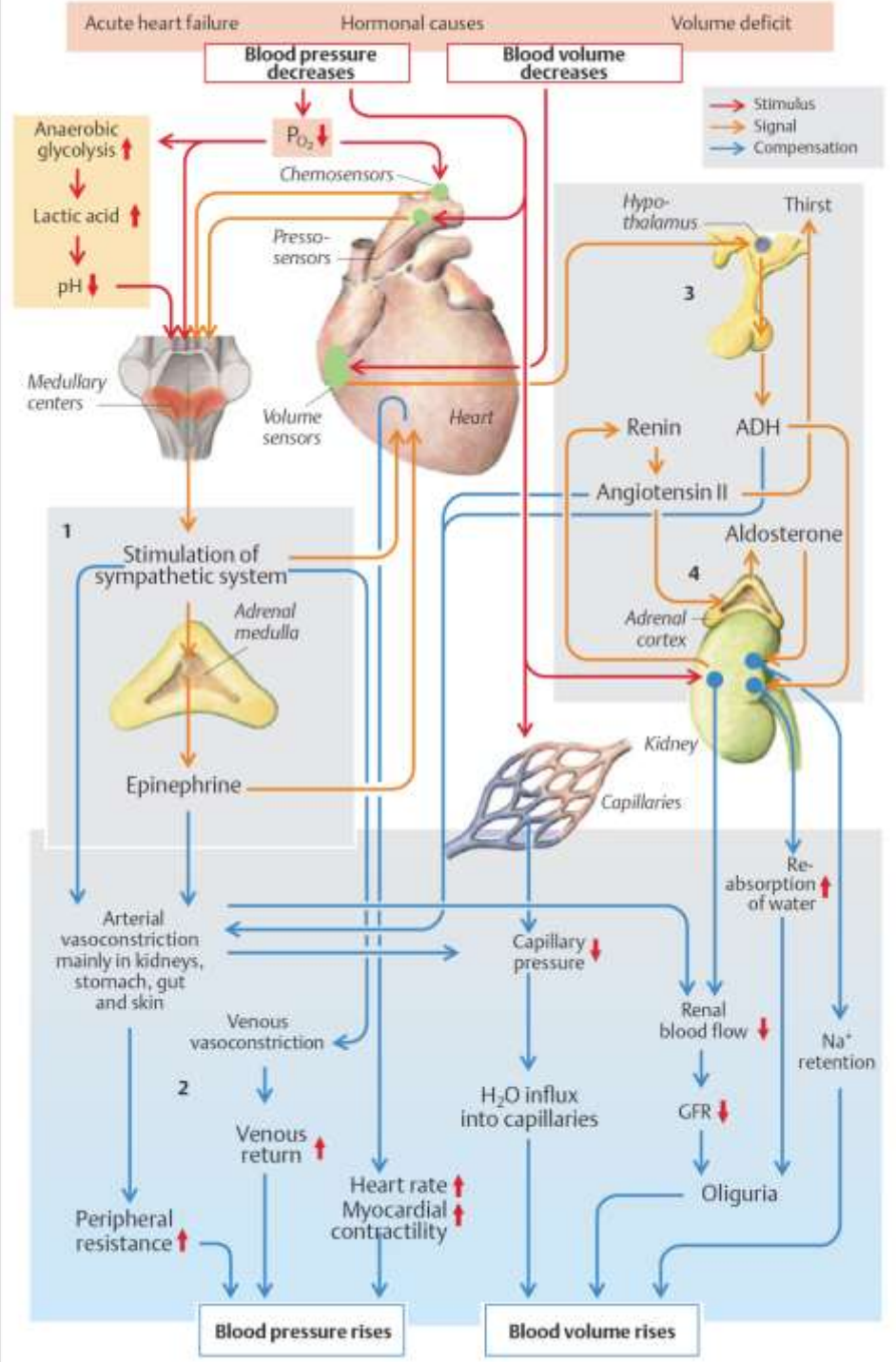
Renin-Angiotenzinový systém.

Poloha vhodná pro kontrolu složení moči i odesílání endokrinních signálů.

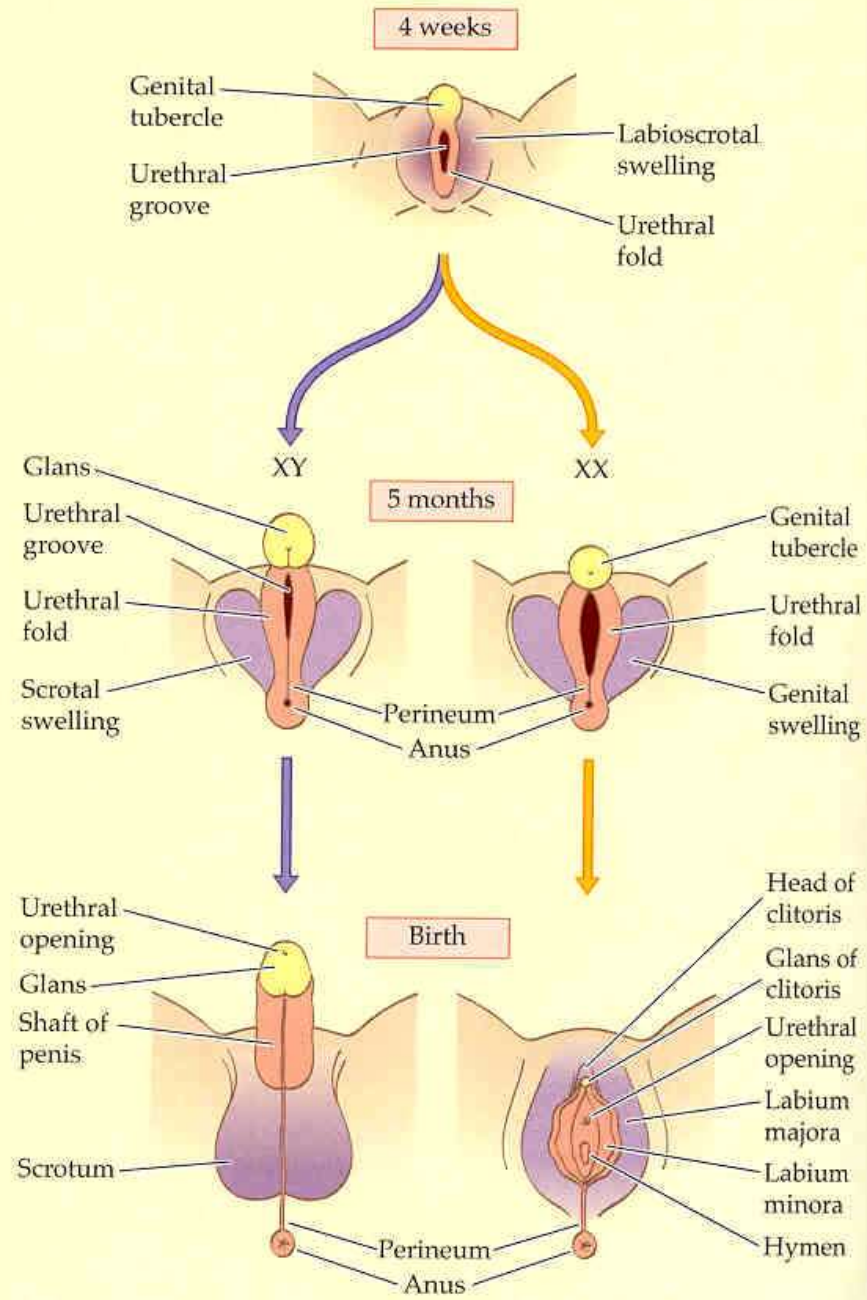
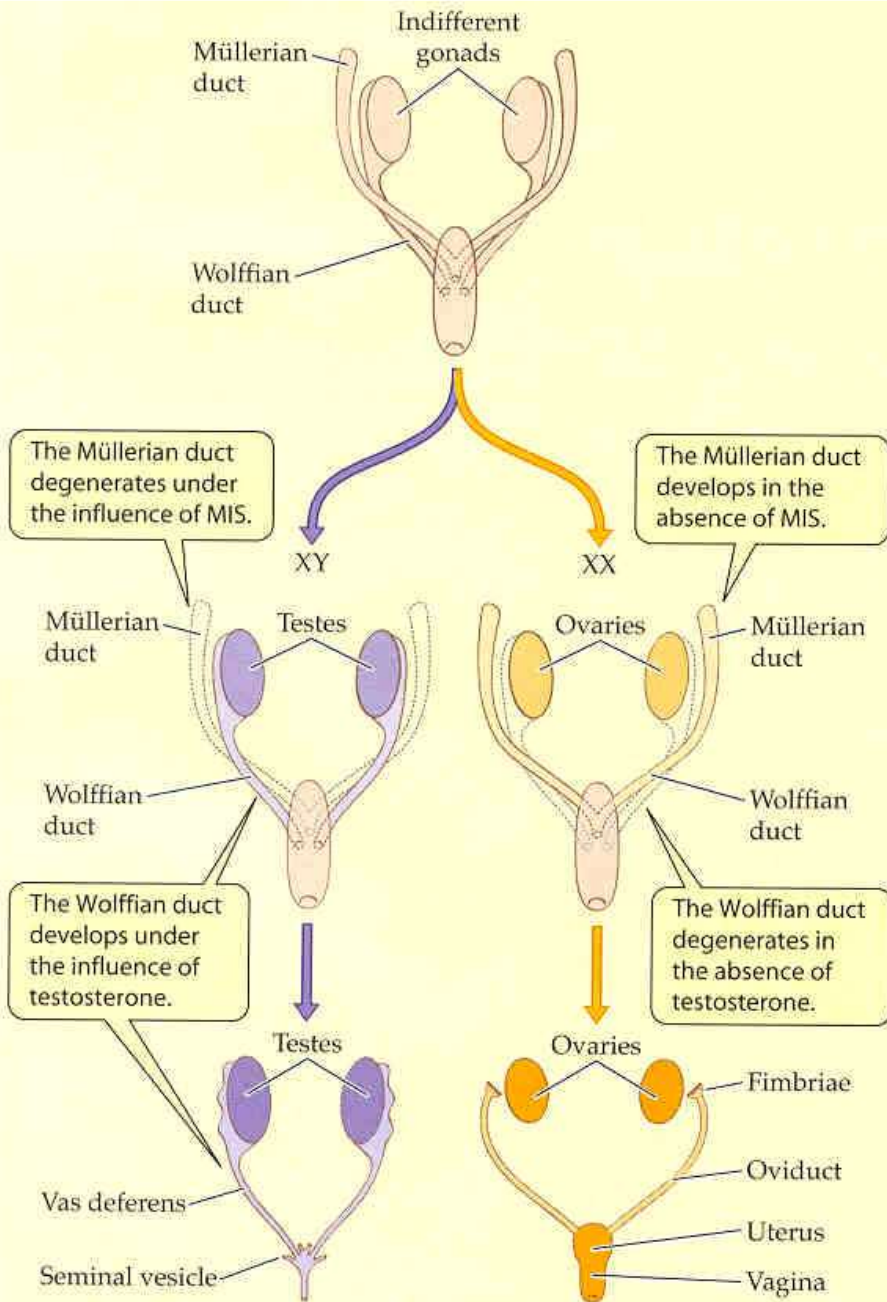
Renin aktivuje angiotenzin. Ten má řadu účinků zvyšujících příjem a retenci vody.



# Kompenzace hypovolemického šoku Souhra hormonálních a neurálních regulací



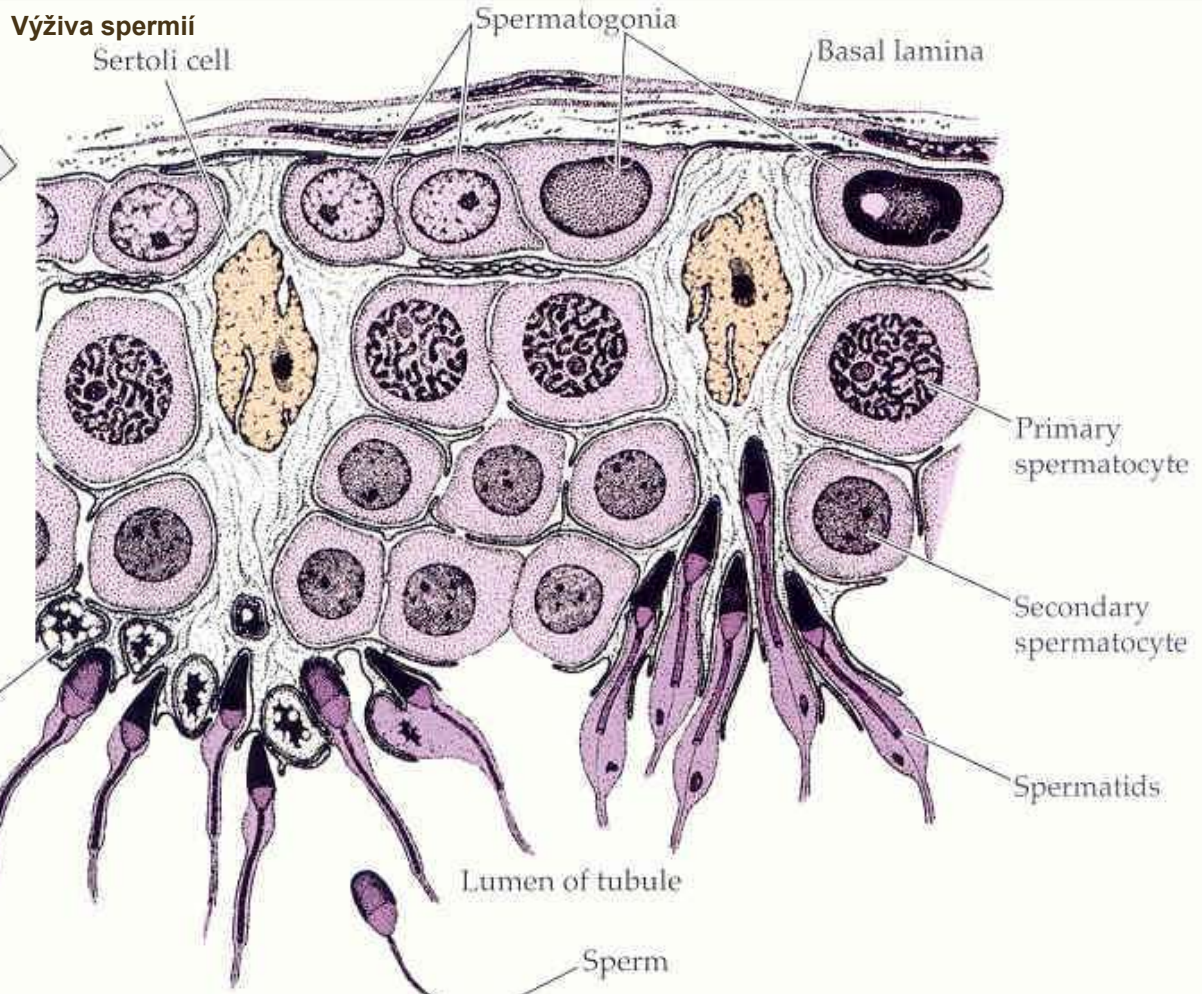
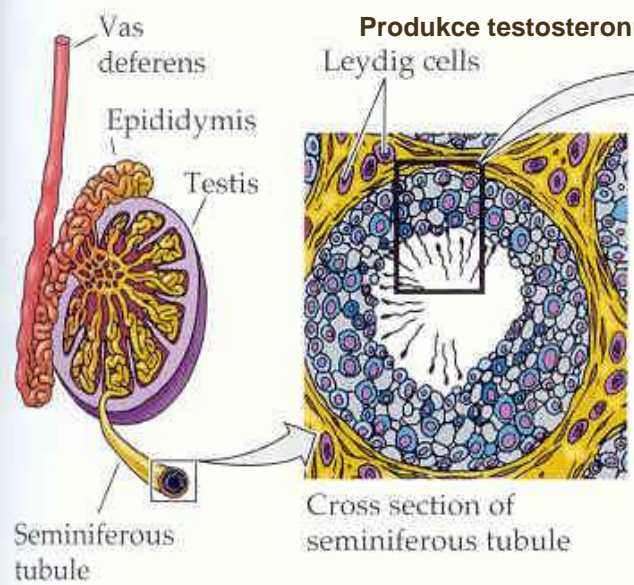
# Rozlišení pohlaví pod vlivem pohlavních hormonů



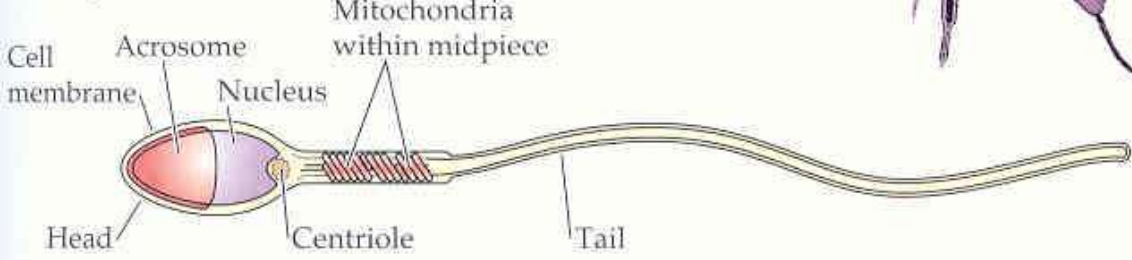


# Hormonální regulace vzniku samčích pohlavních buněk

(b) Seminiferous tubules



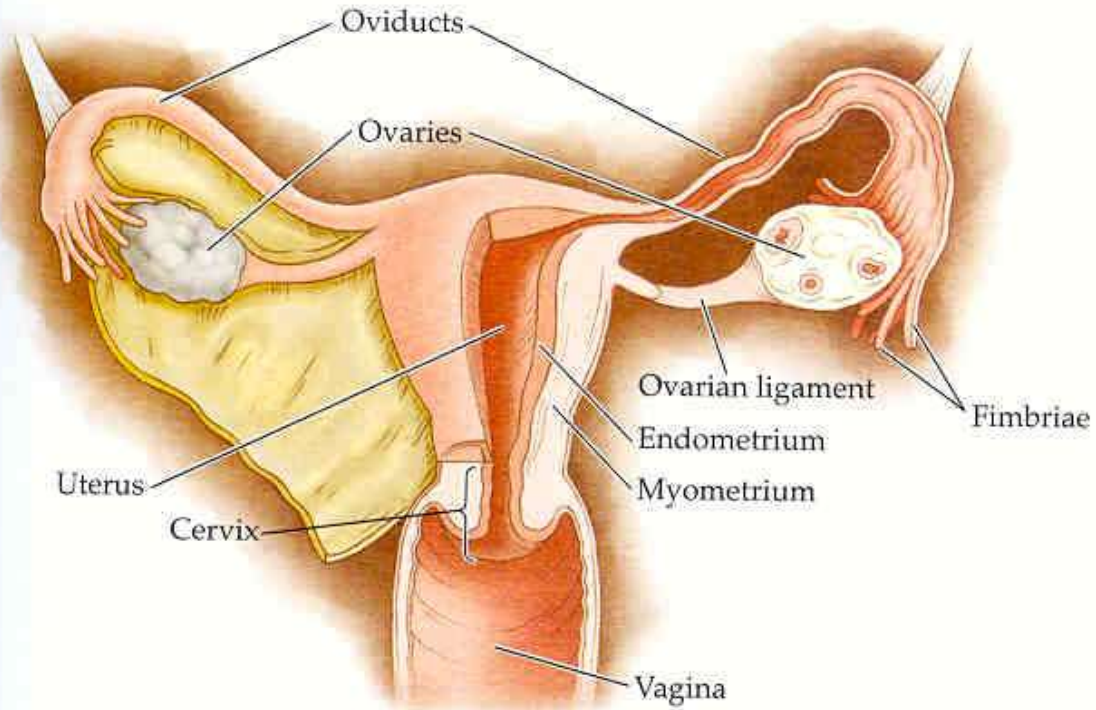
(c) A sperm cell



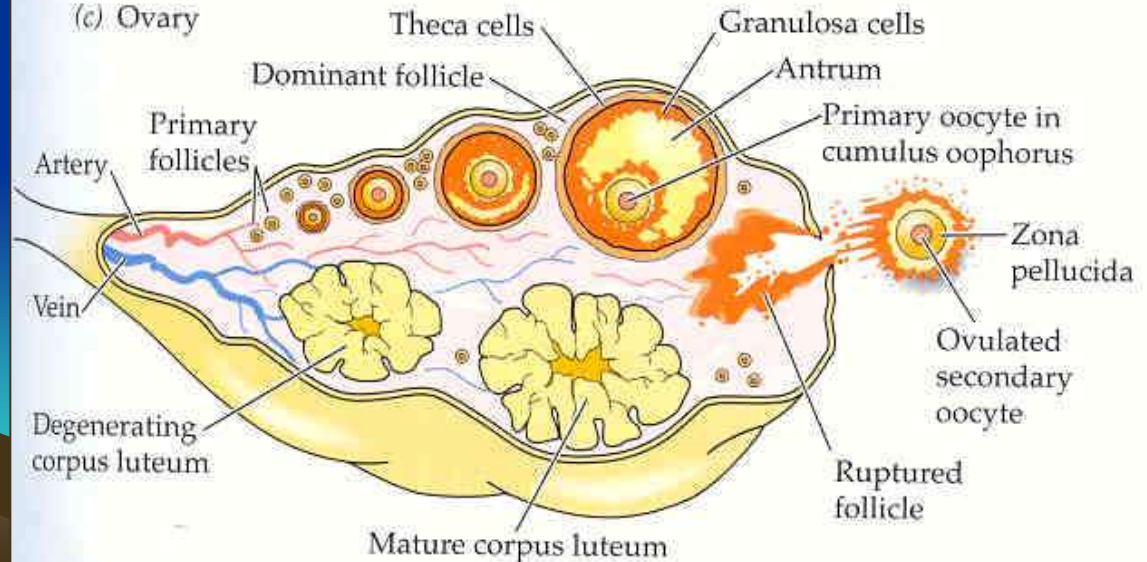


# Hormonální regulace samičích pohlavních buněk

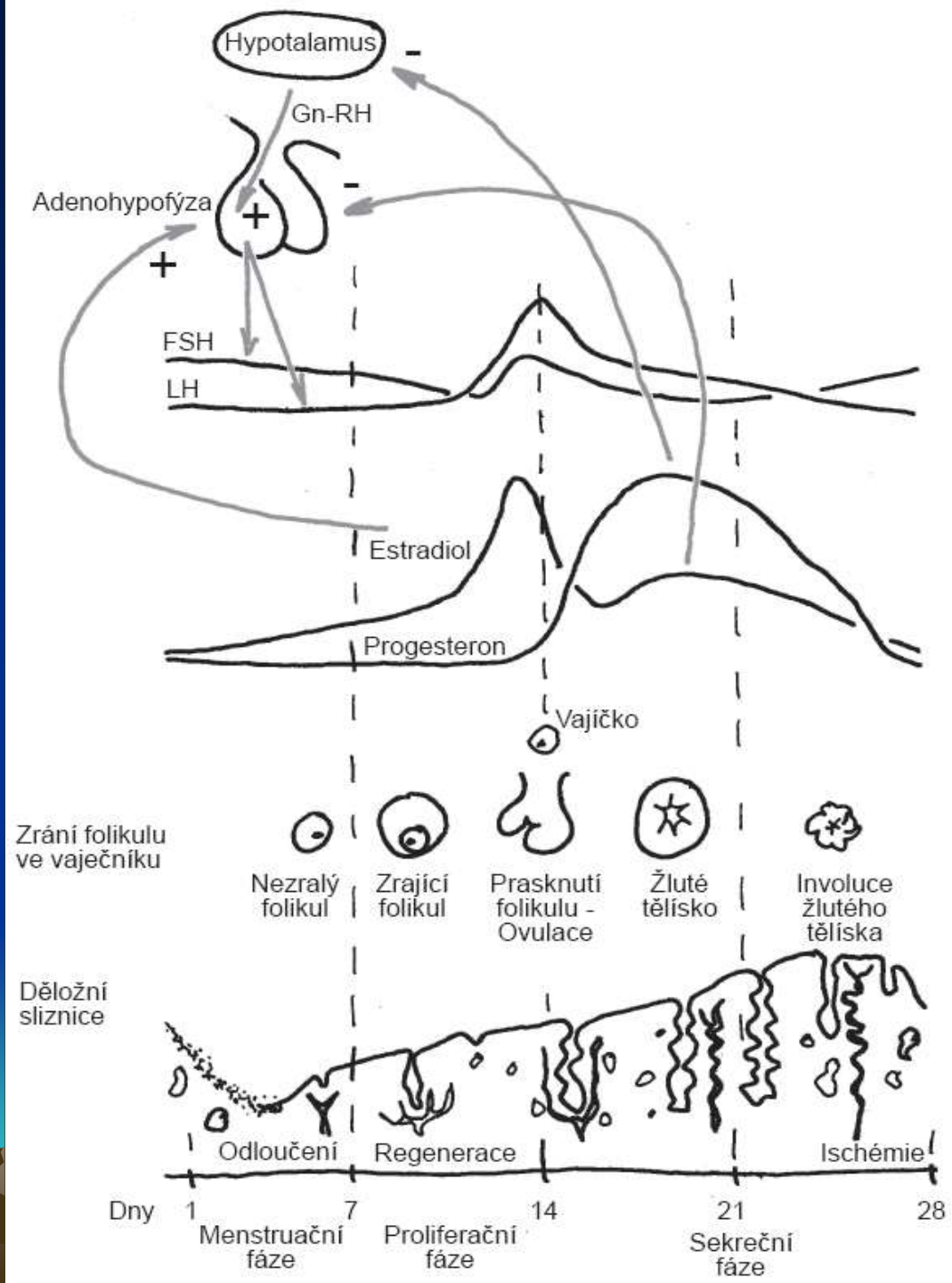
(b) Internal organs (frontal view)



(c) Ovary

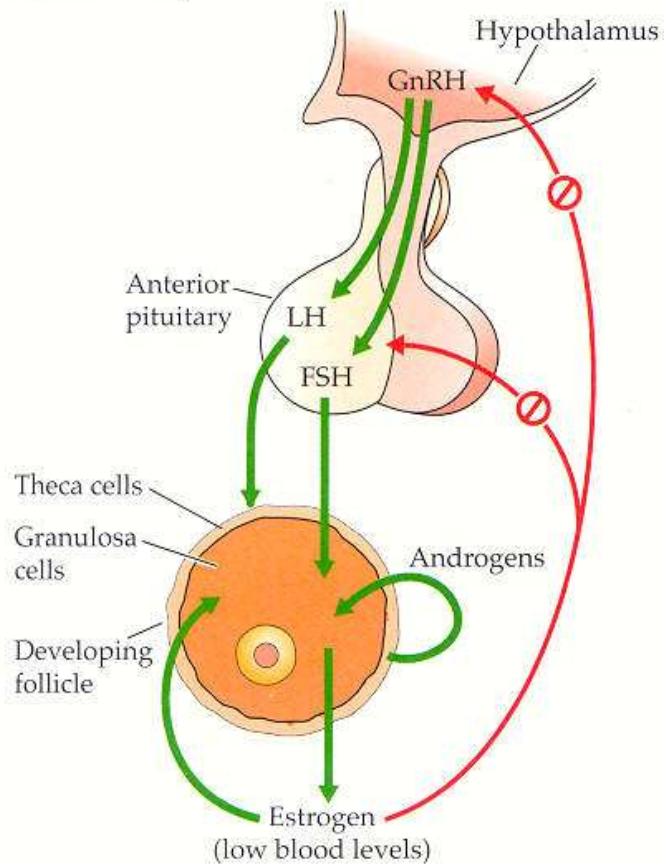


# Hormonální regulace samičích pohlavních buněk

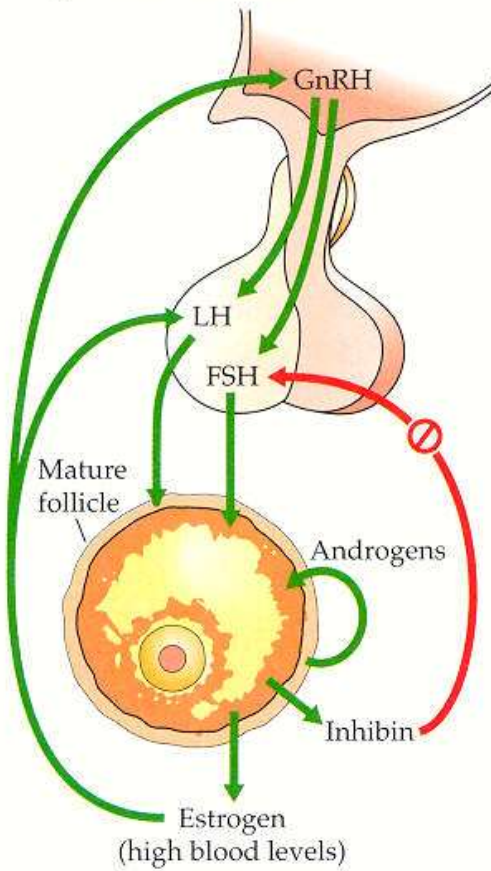


# Hormonální regulace samičích pohlavních buněk

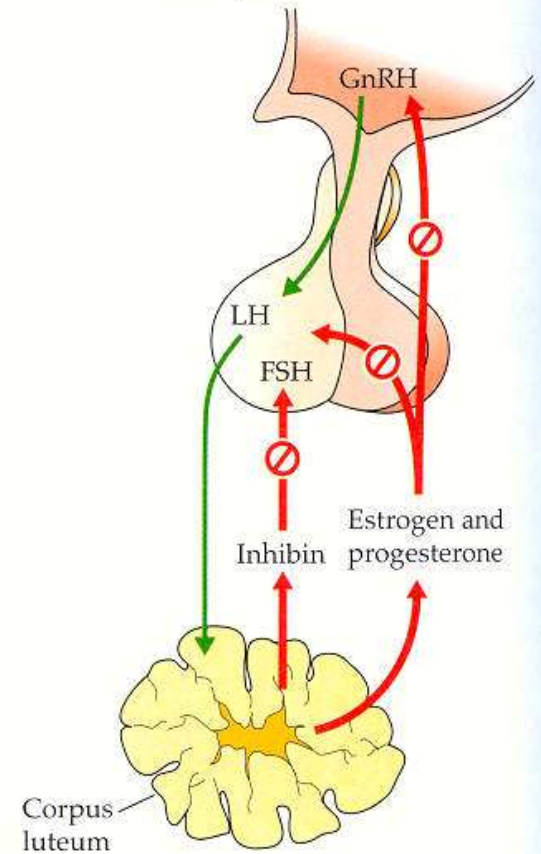
(a) Follicular phase



(b) Just before ovulation

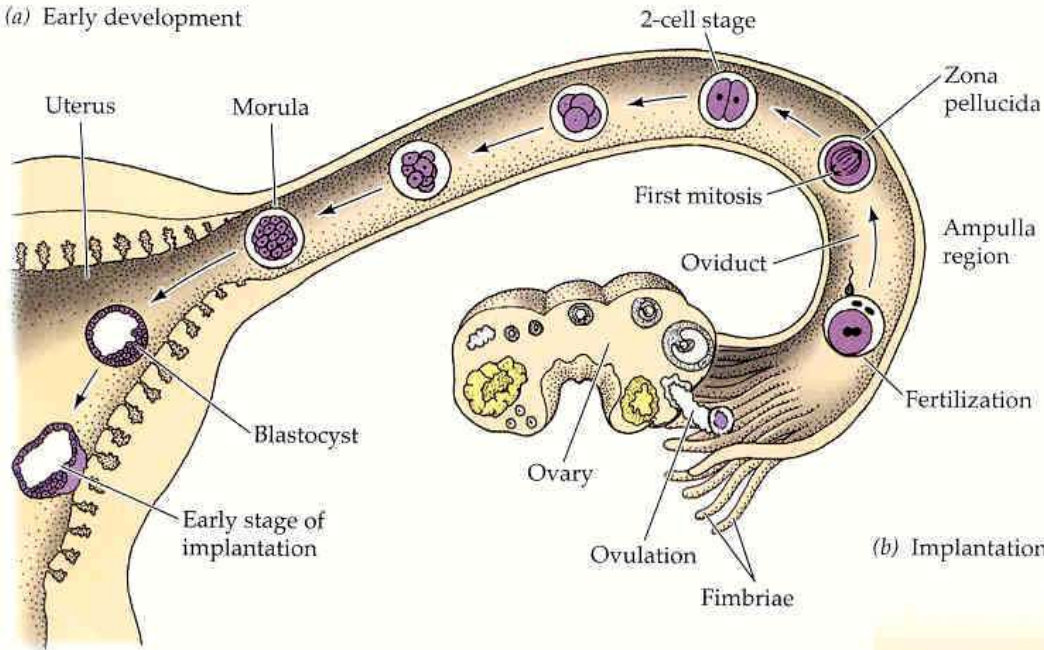


(c) Luteal phase



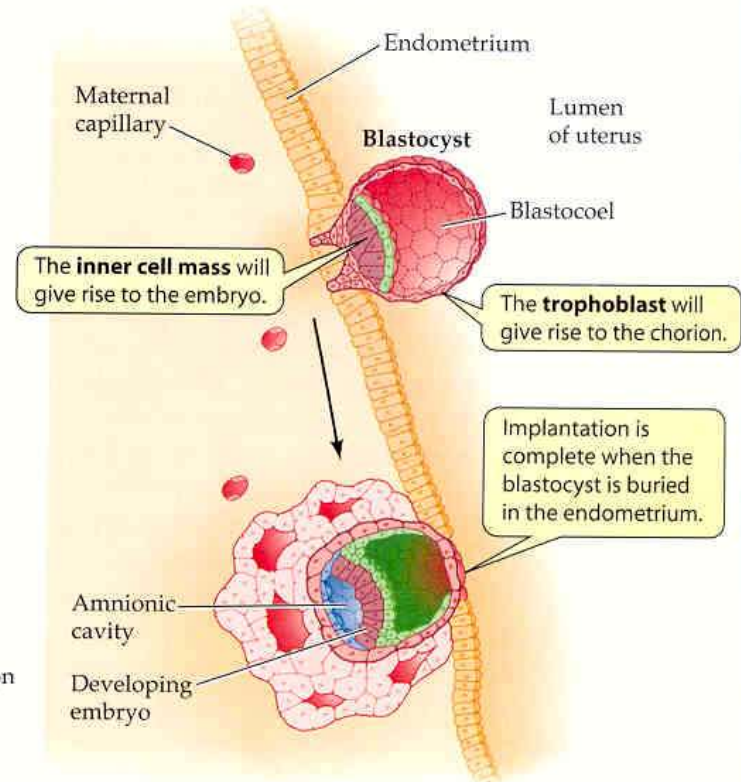


(a) Early development

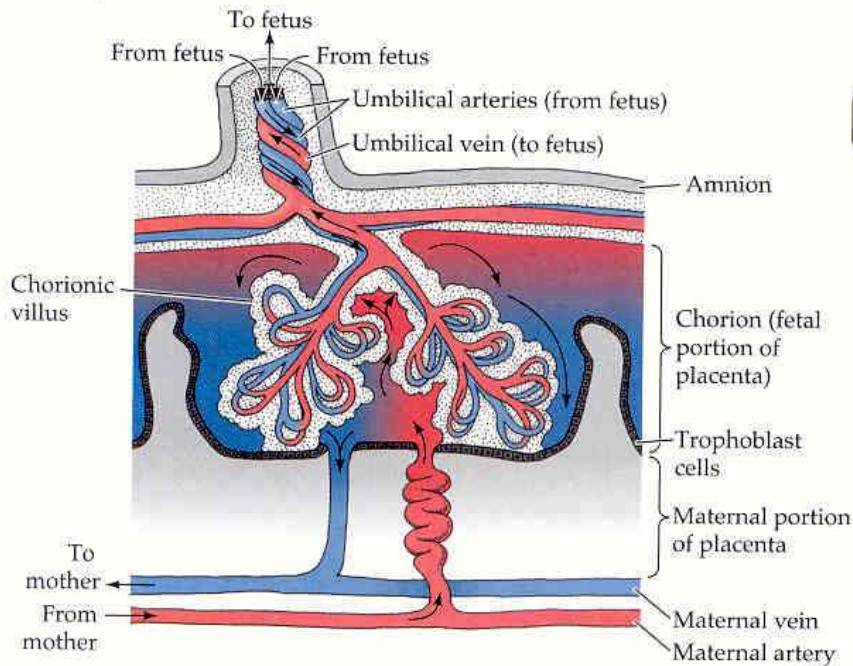


**Figure 15.11 From fertilization to implantation** (a) Fertilization occurs in the ampulla region of the oviduct, and mitotic cell divisions to the blastocyst stage take place en route to the uterus. (b) The trophoblast cells initiate implantation and development of the placenta. In humans, implantation is complete about 10 days after fertilization. (c) Embryonic blood moves to and from the placenta through the umbilical cord. Maternal blood percolates around projections of the chorion (villi) that contain capillaries.

(b) Implantation of the blastocyst

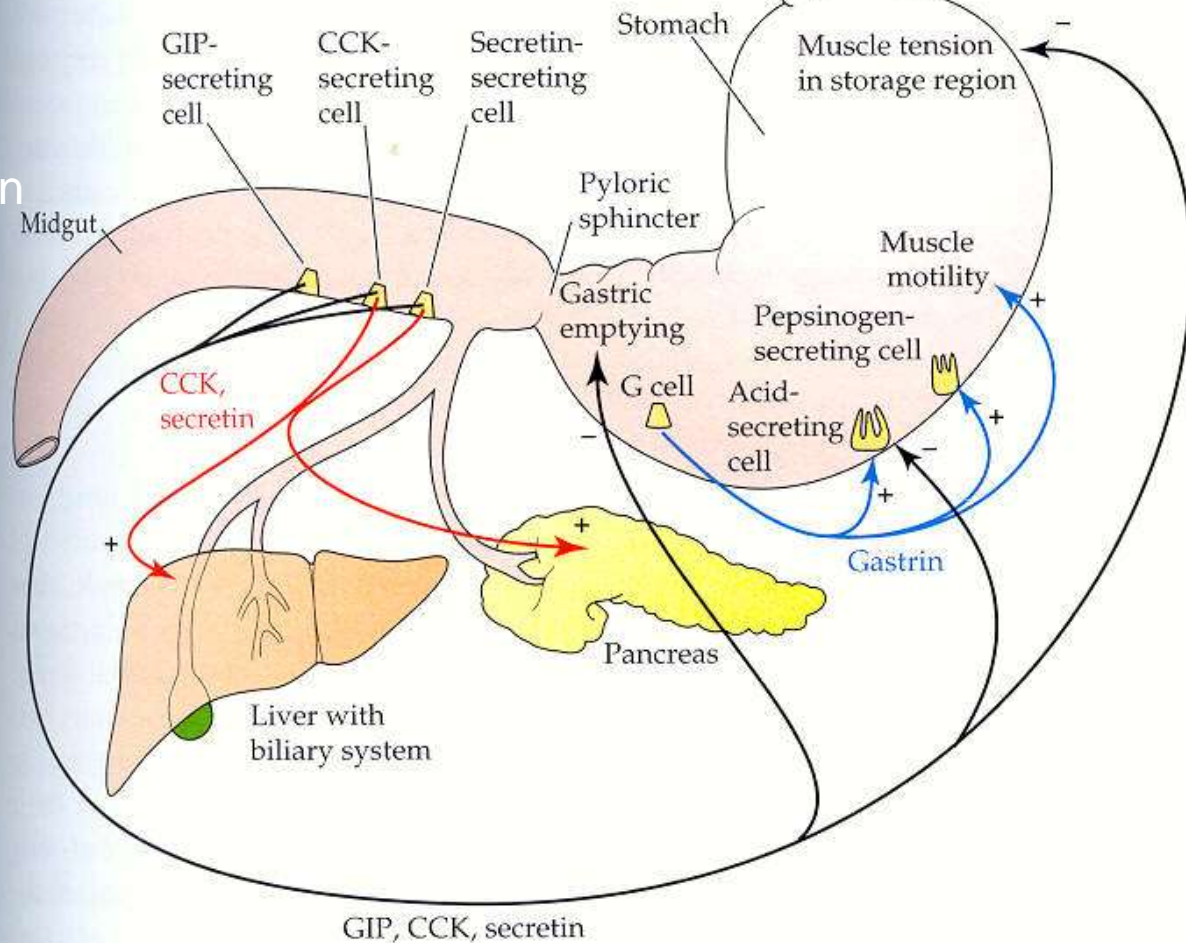


(c) The placenta



# Hormonální regulace gastrointestinální spolupráce

Figure 4.20 **Gastrointestinal function after a meal is coordinated in part by hormones secreted by endocrine cells in the gut epithelium** The arrows represent hormones traveling by way of blood transport from endocrine cells to target cells. Red and blue arrows marked with plus (+) signs symbolize stimulatory effects on target cells. Black arrows marked with minus (-) signs symbolize inhibitory effects. The controls shown here are only a small fraction of the total set of nerve, endocrine, and paracrine controls that coordinate the processes activated by eating.



- Gastrin
- Enterogastron gip
- Sekretin
- Pankreozymín cholecystokinin
- Hepatokinin
- Vilikinin

and midg  
material i  
propriate  
passing al  
terial bein  
the stoma  
The midg  
digestion



# Propojení hormonálního řízení a imunitního sst.

