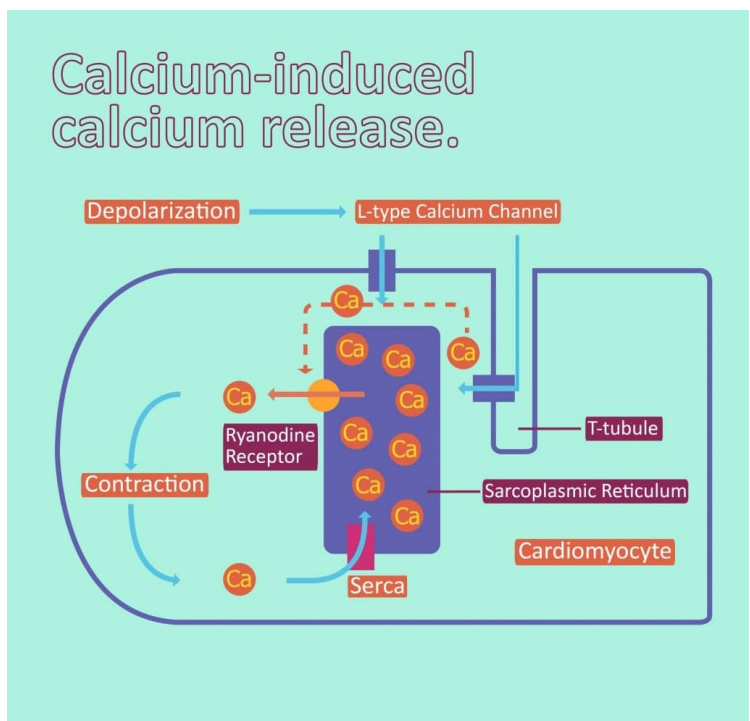
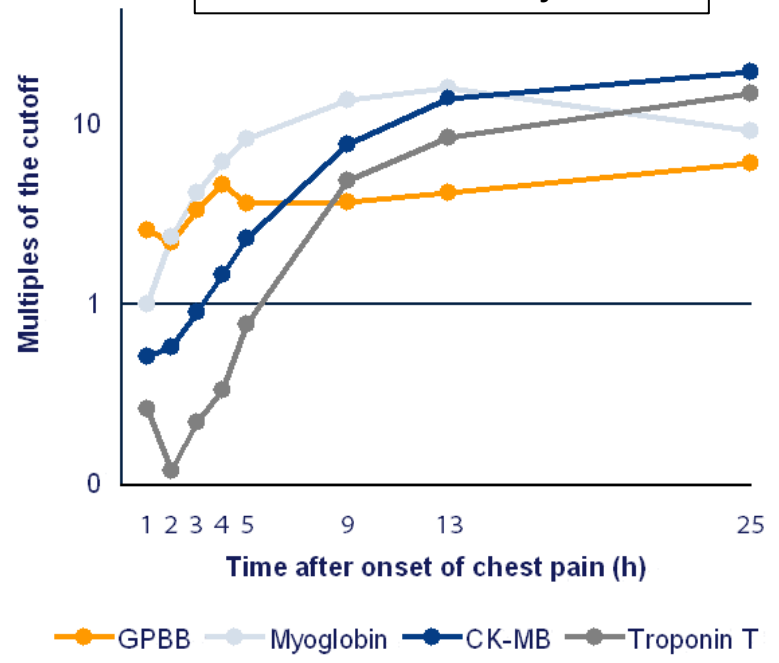


# Srdeční sval – v principu podobný příčně pruhovanému

Rozdíl je ve způsobu aktivace sarkoplasmatického retikula a vylití vápníku



Vylití troponinu do krve je markerem infarktu myokardu



Glycogen phosphorylase BB

Creatin kinase MB

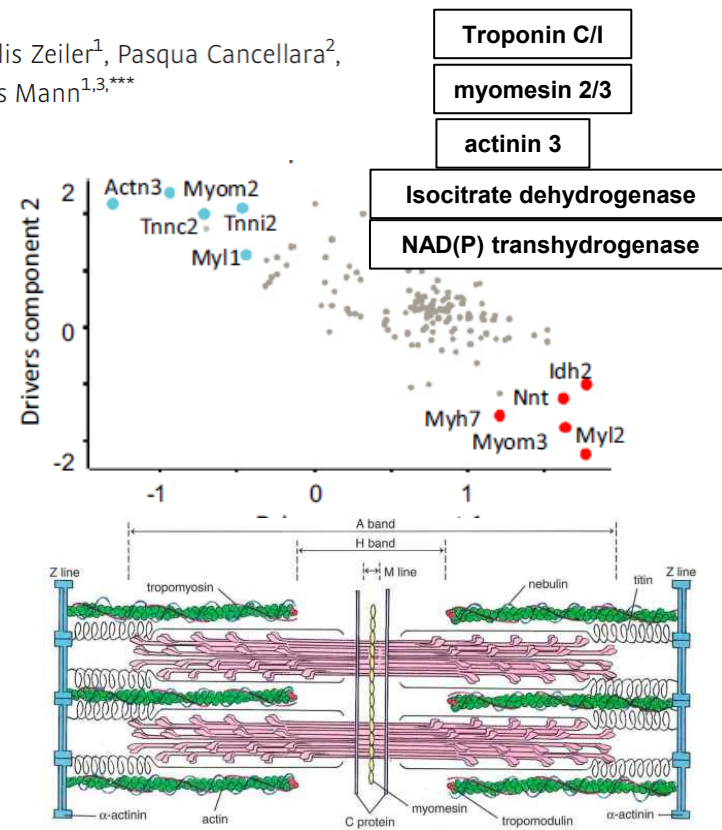
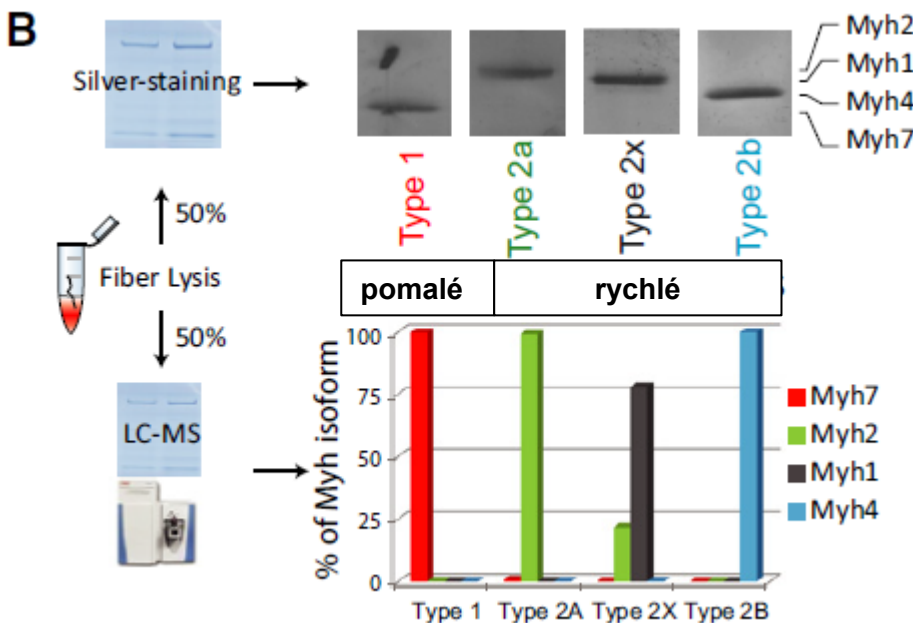
# Jaký je molekulární rozdíl mezi „pomalými“ a „rychlými“ svalovými vlákny?

Scientific Report



## Single muscle fiber proteomics reveals unexpected mitochondrial specialization

Marta Murgia<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Nagarjuna Nagaraj<sup>1</sup>, Atul S Deshmukh<sup>1,3</sup>, Marlis Zeiler<sup>1</sup>, Pasqua Cancellara<sup>2</sup>, Irene Moretti<sup>4</sup>, Carlo Reggiani<sup>2</sup>, Stefano Schiaffino<sup>4,\*\*</sup> & Matthias Mann<sup>1,3,\*\*\*</sup>



## **Buněčná signalizace** (přesněji však **Mezibuněčná komunikace**)

prof. Mgr. Vítězslav Bryja, Ph.D.

# SIGNALIZACE

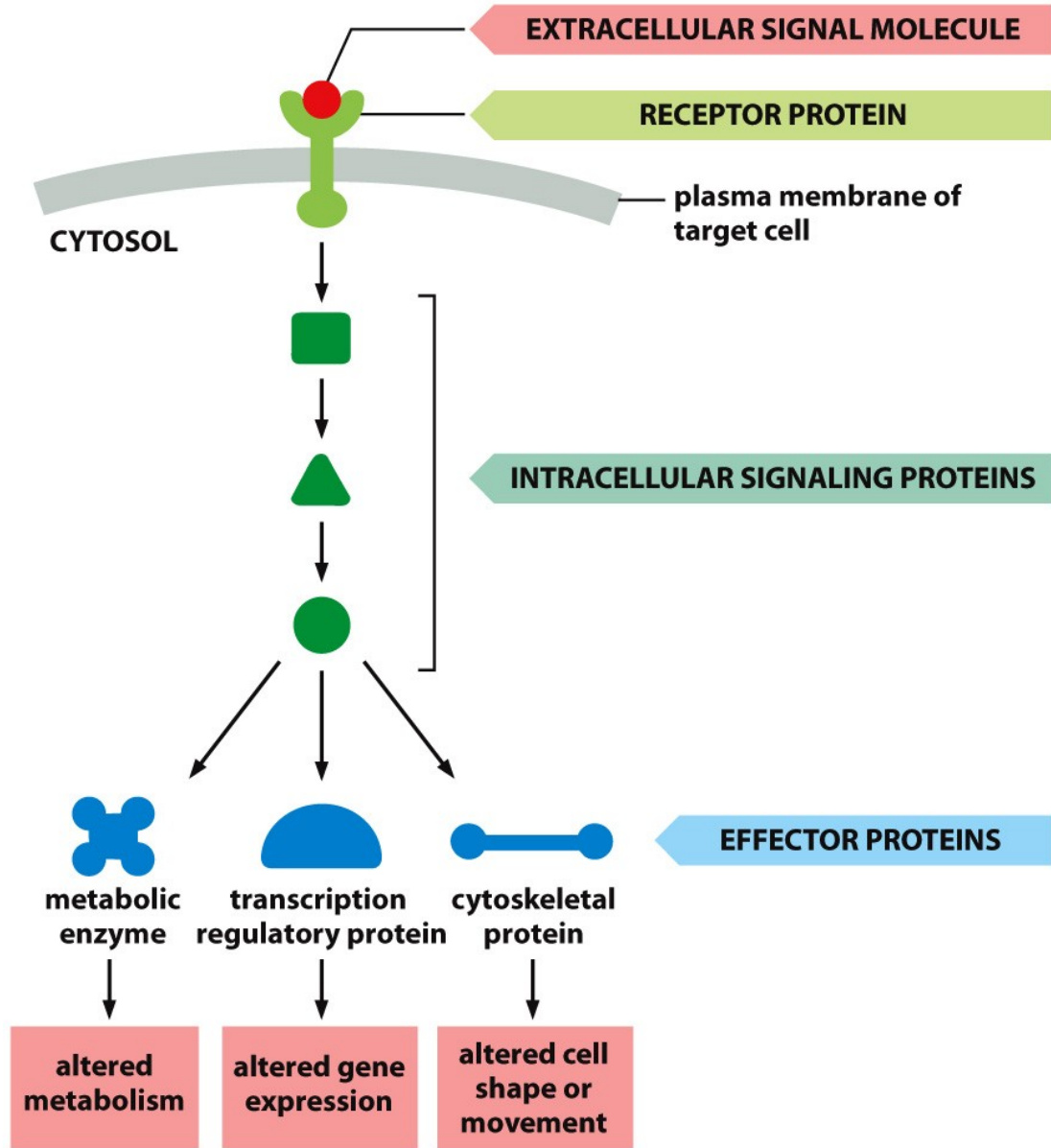


Figure 15-1 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)



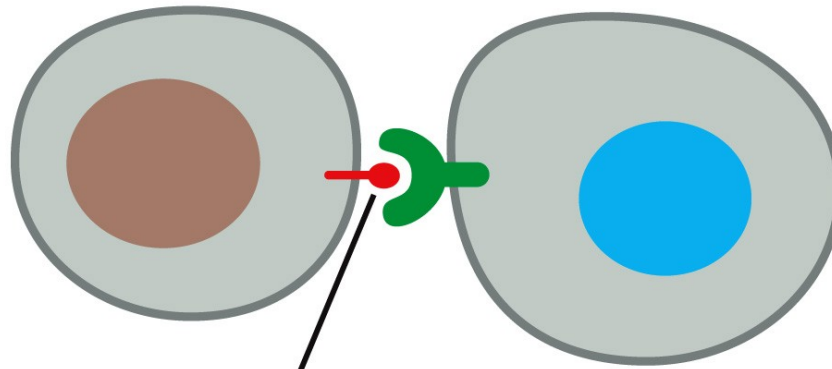
## Členění podle různých parametrů

- Dle vztahu buňky vysílající a přijímající signál
  - závislé na kontaktu (contact-dependent)
  - parakrinní
  - synaptické
  - endokrinní

## CONTACT-DEPENDENT

signaling cell

target cell



**membrane-bound signal molecule**

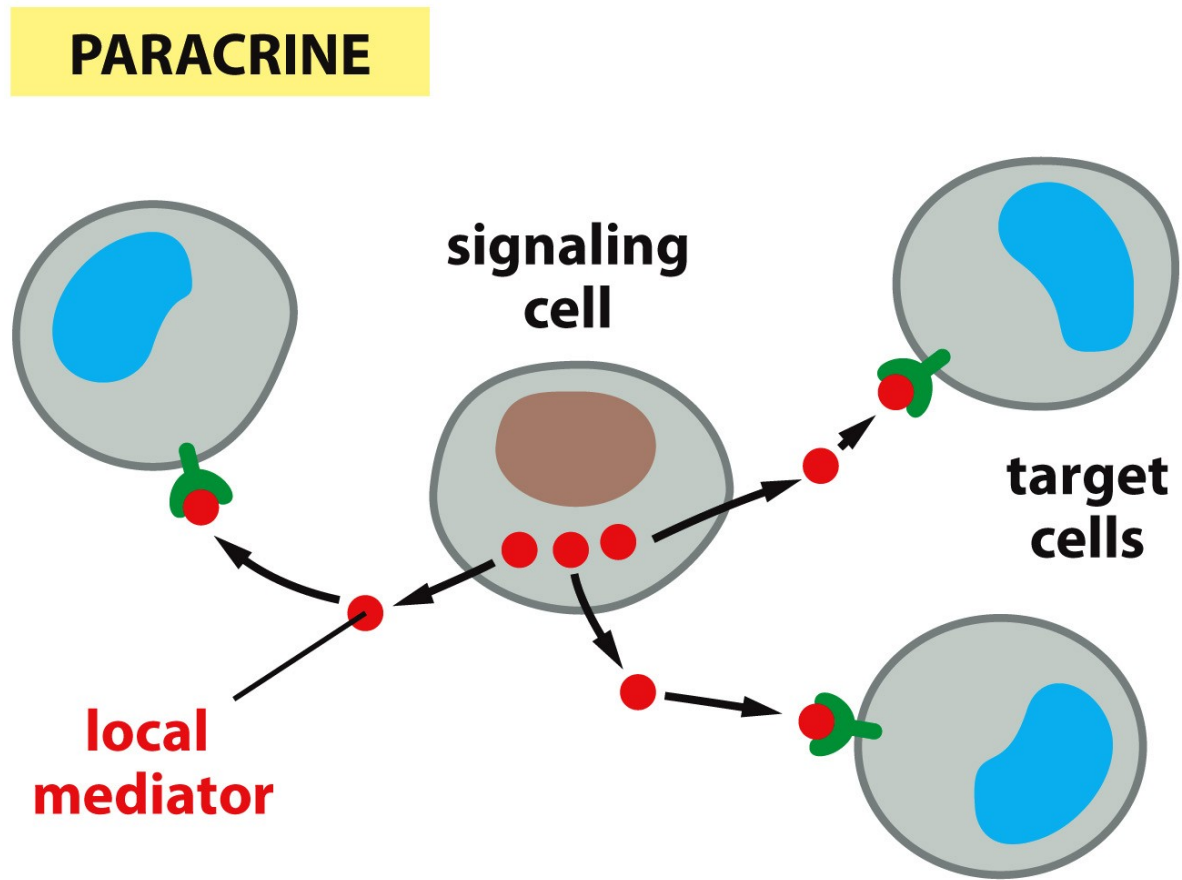


Figure 15-2b Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

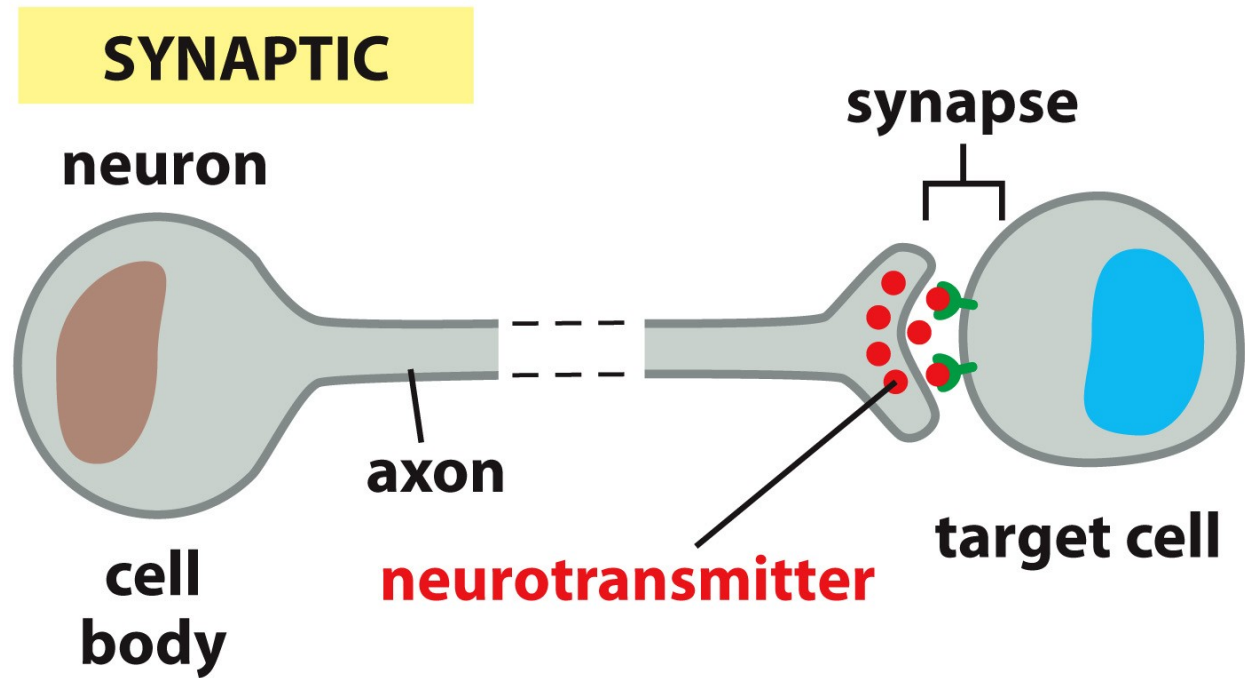


Figure 15-2c Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

## ENDOCRINE

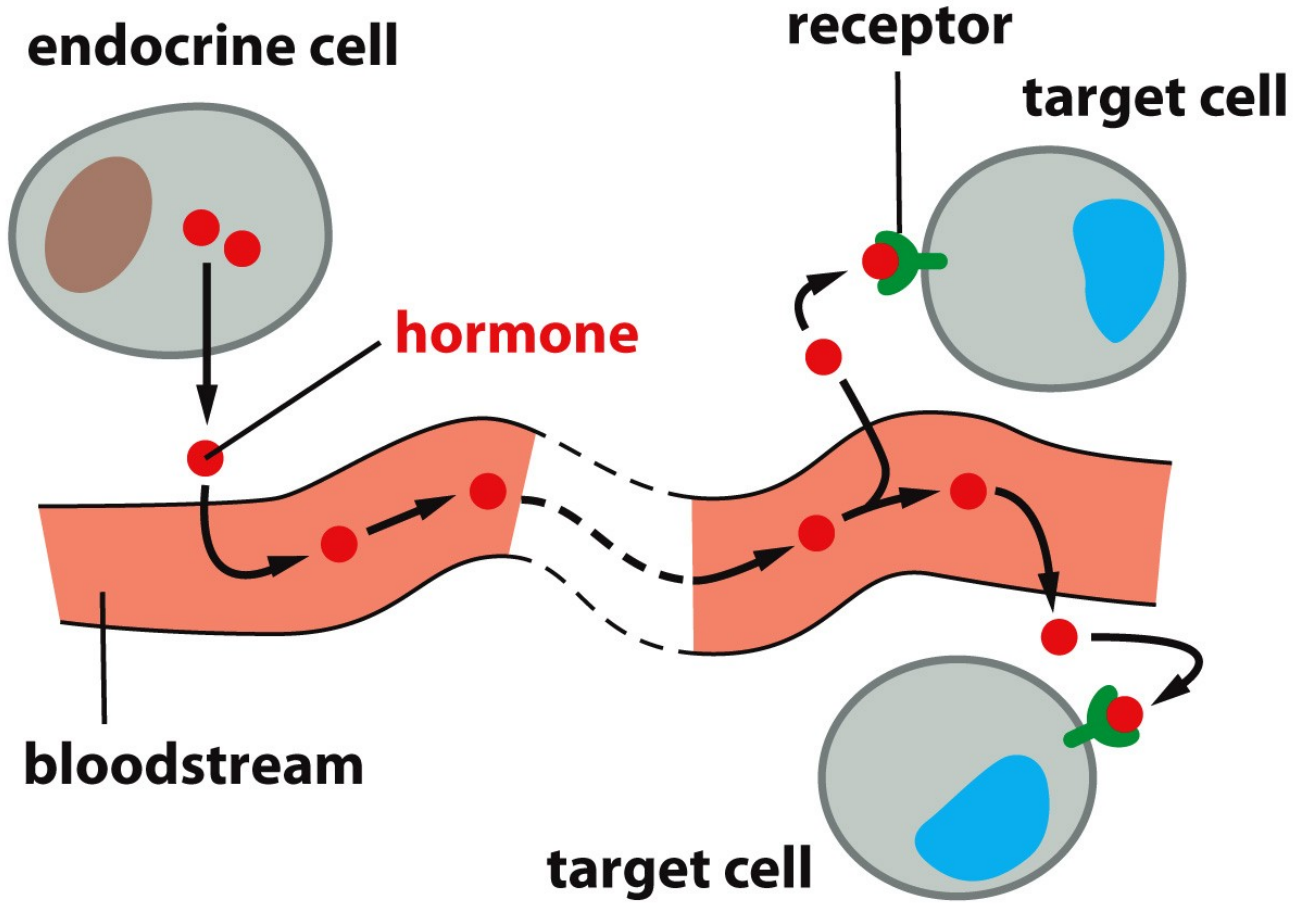


Figure 15-2d Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

## Členění podle různých parametrů

- Typy receptorů
  - povrchové receptory
  - intracelulární receptory

## CELL-SURFACE RECEPTORS

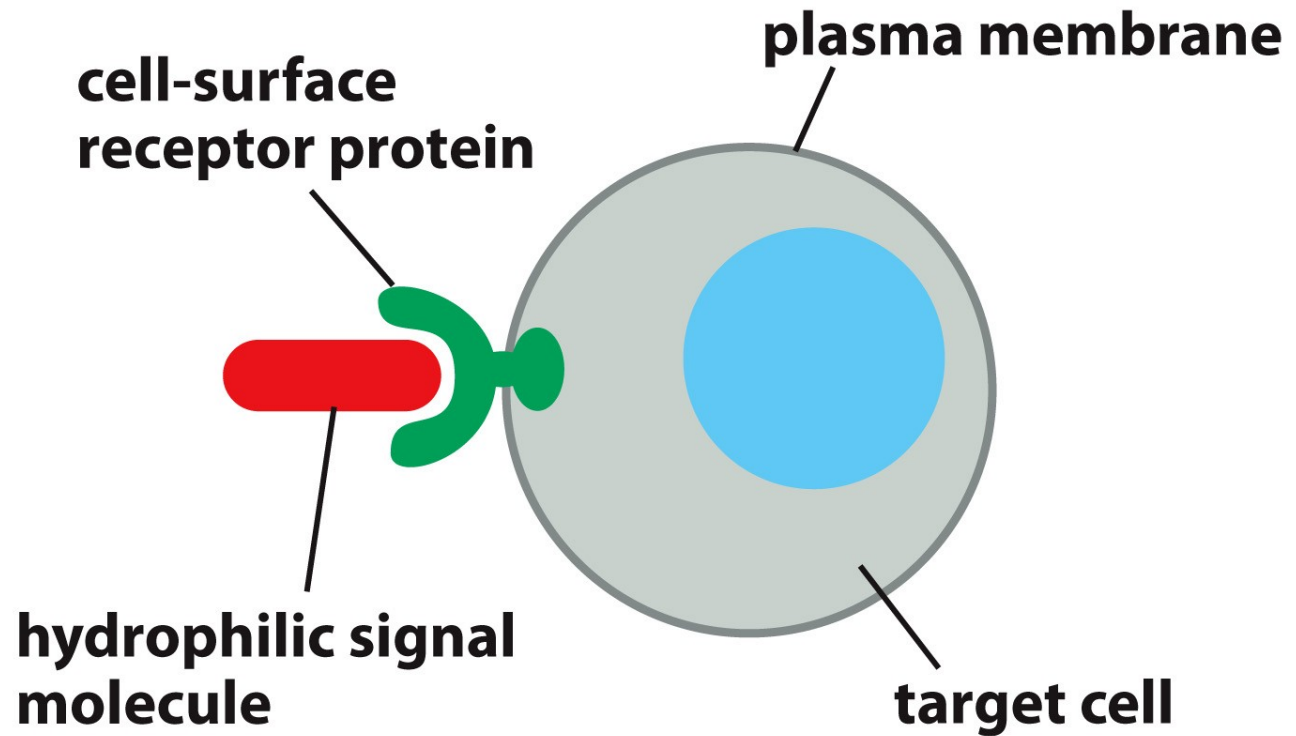


Figure 15-3a Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)



## INTRACELLULAR RECEPTORS

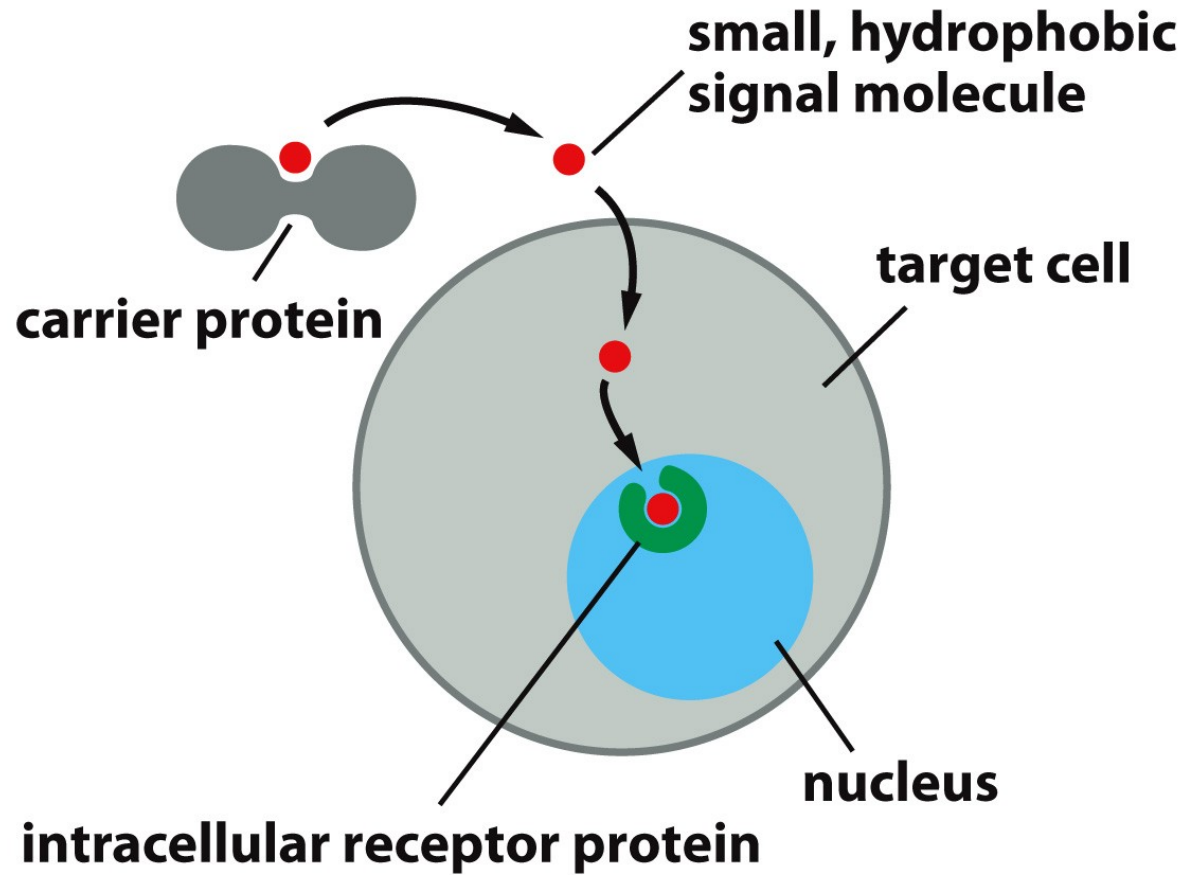


Figure 15-3b Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

## Členění podle různých parametrů

➔ Dle důsledků

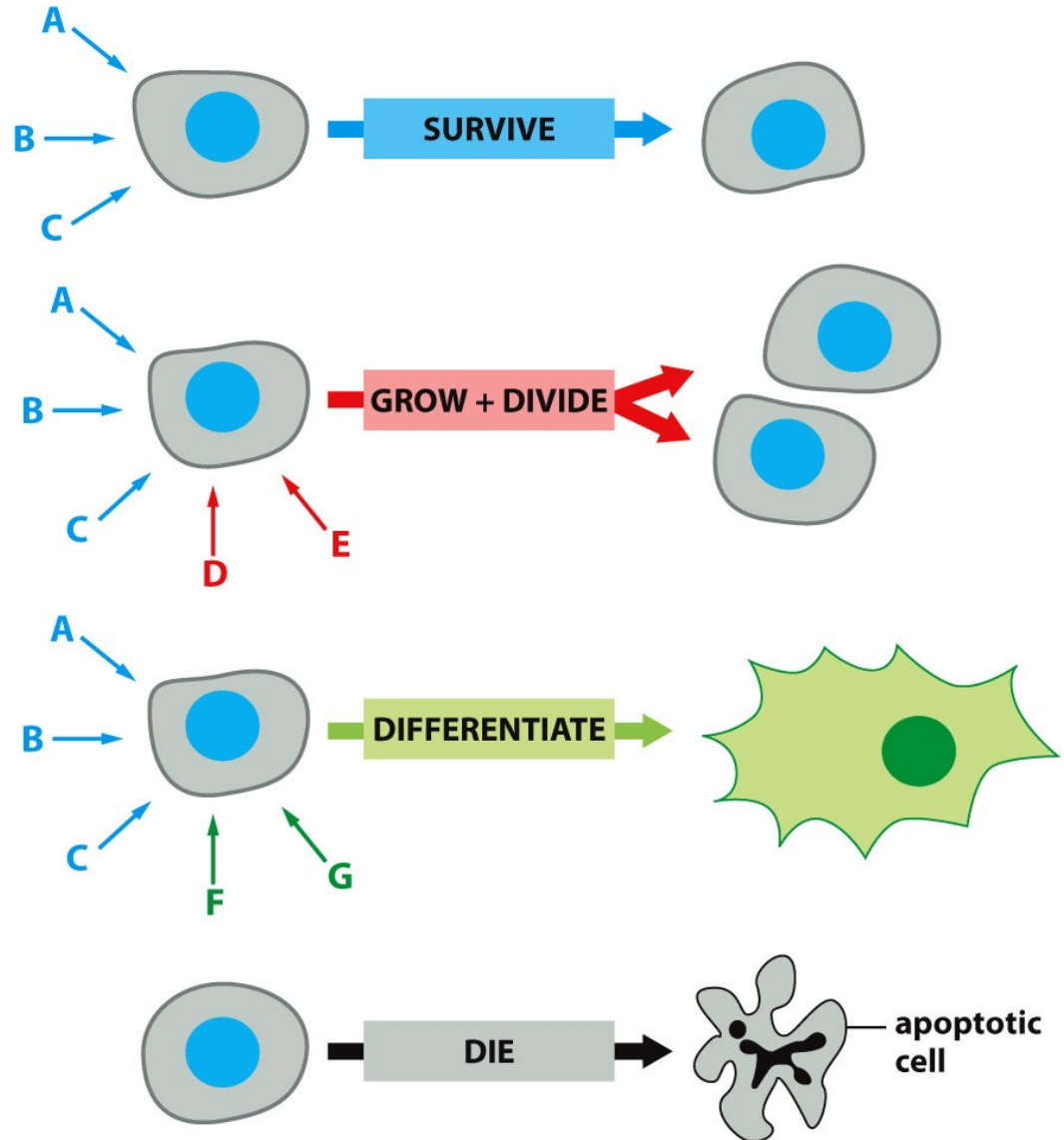
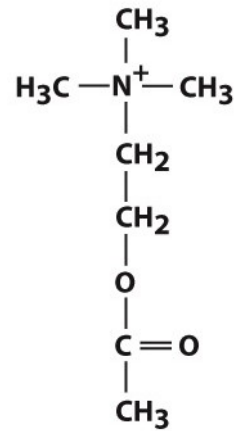


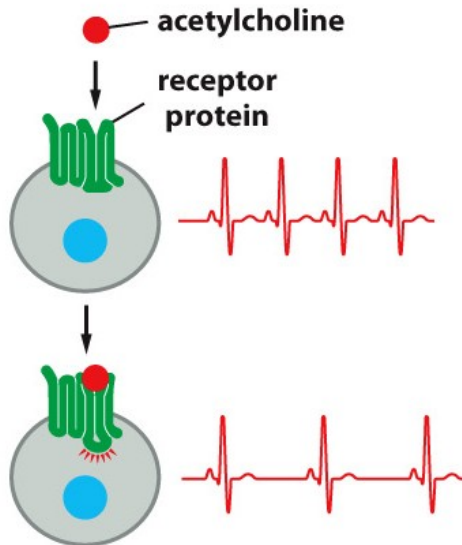
Figure 15-4 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

- ➔ Stejná signální molekula může působit různě na různé buněčné typy

(A) acetylcholine

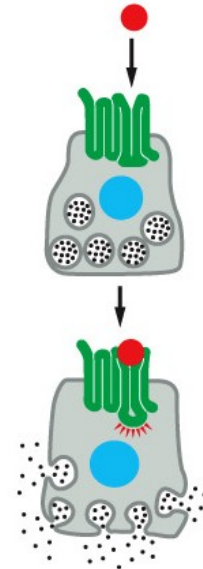


(B) heart pacemaker cell



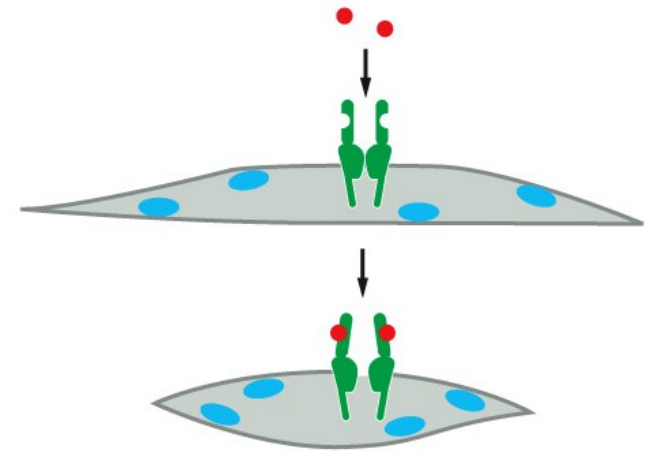
DECREASED RATE OF FIRING

(C) salivary gland cell



SECRETION

(D) skeletal muscle cell



CONTRACTION

## Členění podle různých parametrů

### Podle typu membránových receptorů

- Receptory typu iontových kanálů
- Receptory spřažené s G-proteiny
- Receptory spřažené s enzymy/enzymatickou funkcí

# Základní typy membránových receptorů

➤ Receptory typu iontových kanálů

## ION-CHANNEL-COUPLED RECEPTORS

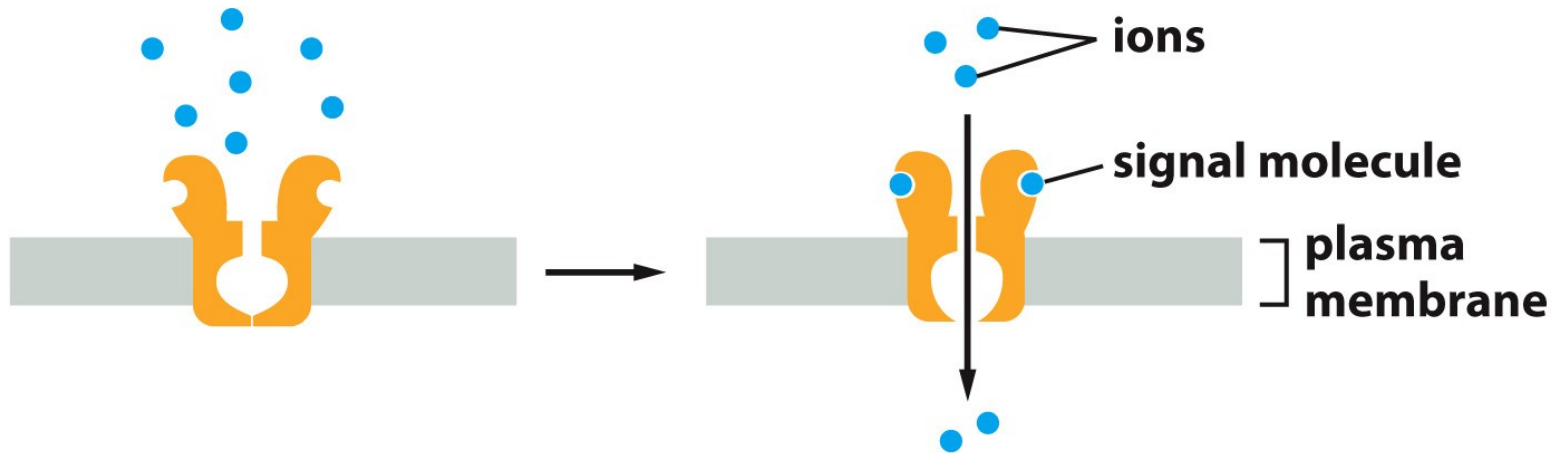


Figure 15-6a Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# Základní typy membránových receptorů

## ➤ Receptory spřažené s G-proteiny

### G-PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTORS

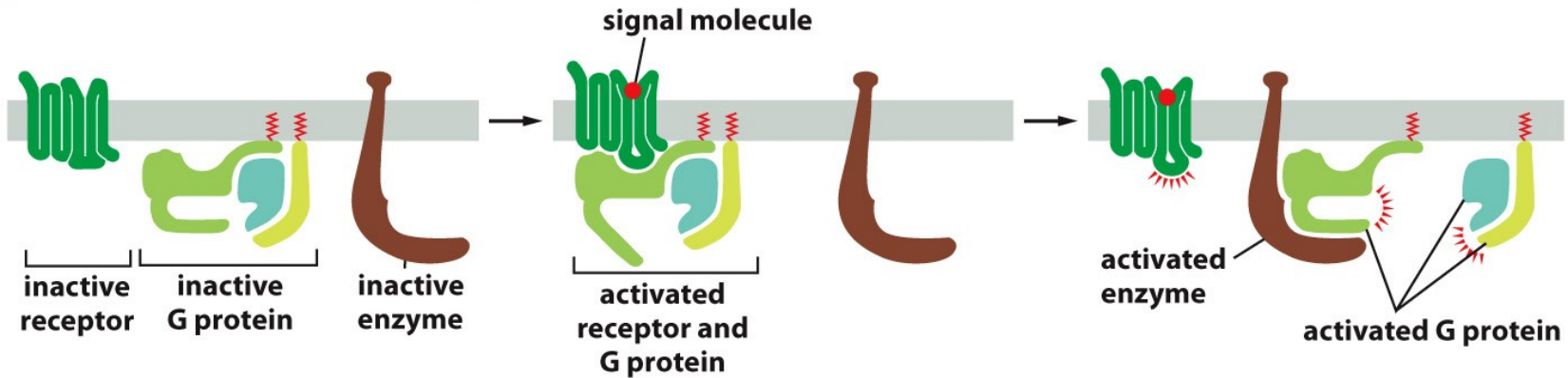


Figure 15-6b Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# Základní typy membránových receptorů

➤ Receptory spřažené s enzymy/enzymatickou funkcí

## ENZYME-COUPLED RECEPTORS

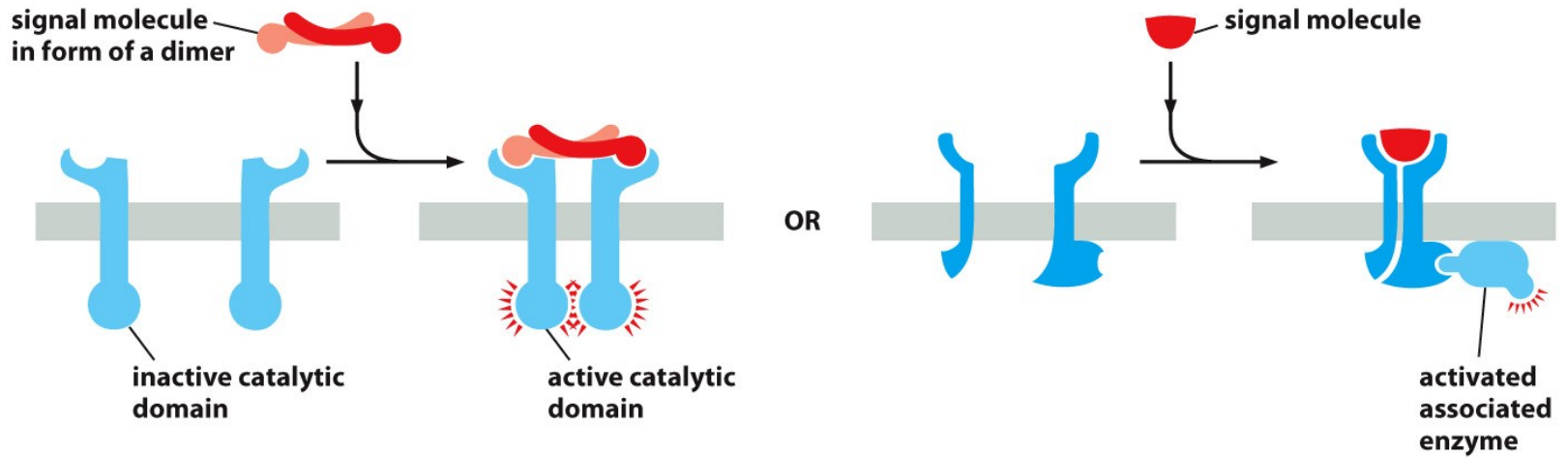


Figure 15-6c Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

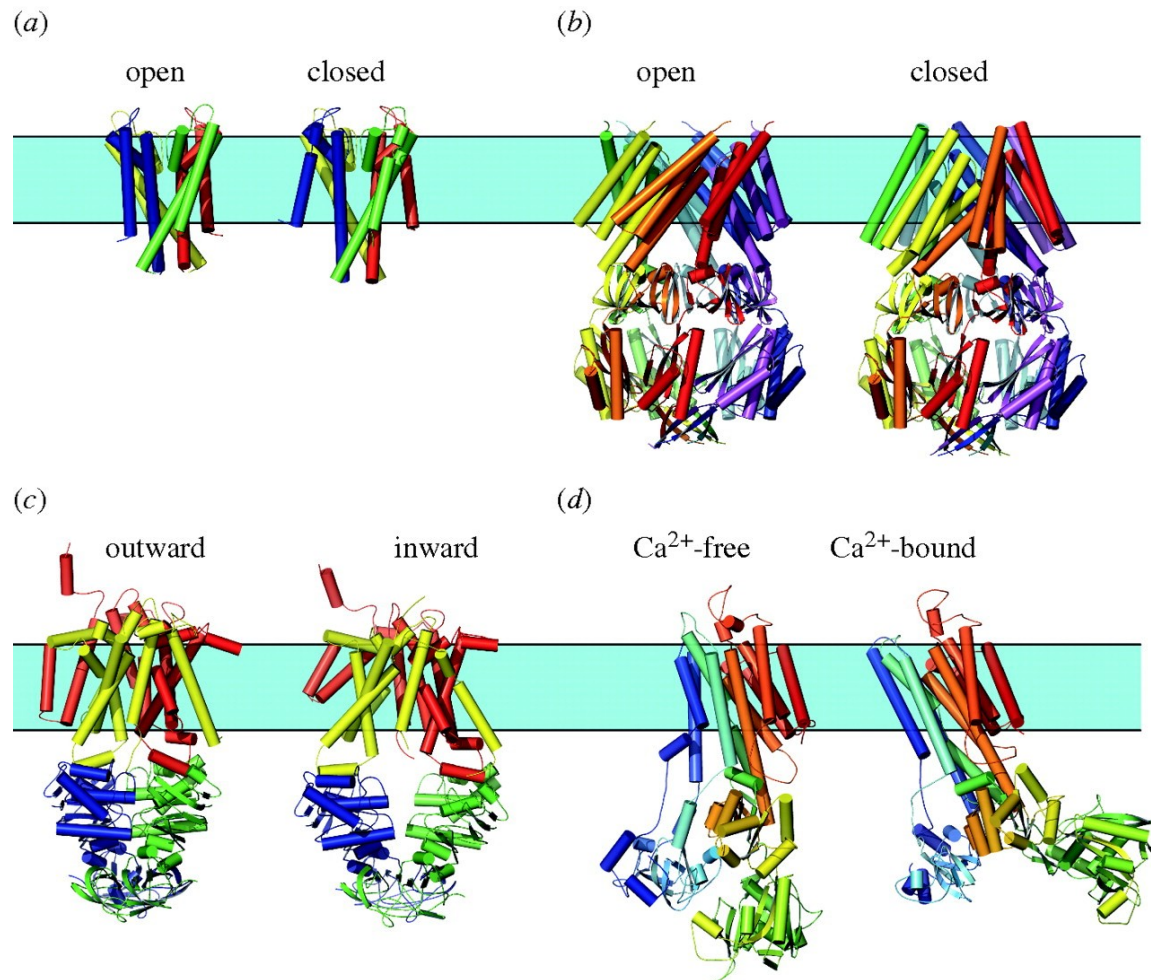


## Základní biochemické mechanismy buněčné signalizace

- 1. Změna proteinové konformace
- 2. Fosforylace – kovalentní přidání anorganického fosfátu (z ATP) na molekulu proteinu enzymem, který se nazývá kináza
- 3. Nekovalentní záměna GDP za GTP

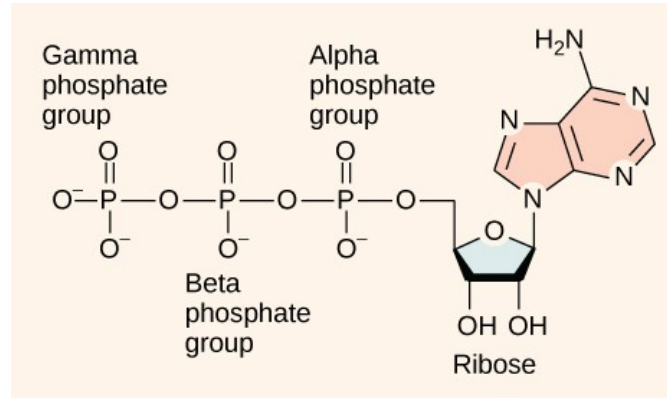
## Základní biochemické mechanismy buněčné signalizace

### ➤ 1. Změna proteinové konformace

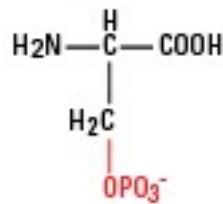


## Základní biochemické mechanismy buněčné signalizace

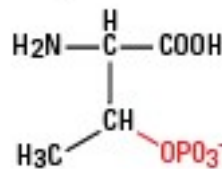
- 2. Fosforylace – kovalentní přidání anorganického fosfátu (z ATP) na molekulu tyrosinu nebo serinu/threoninu enzymem, který se jmenuje kináza



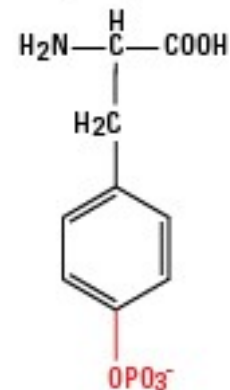
Phosphoserine



Phosphothreonine

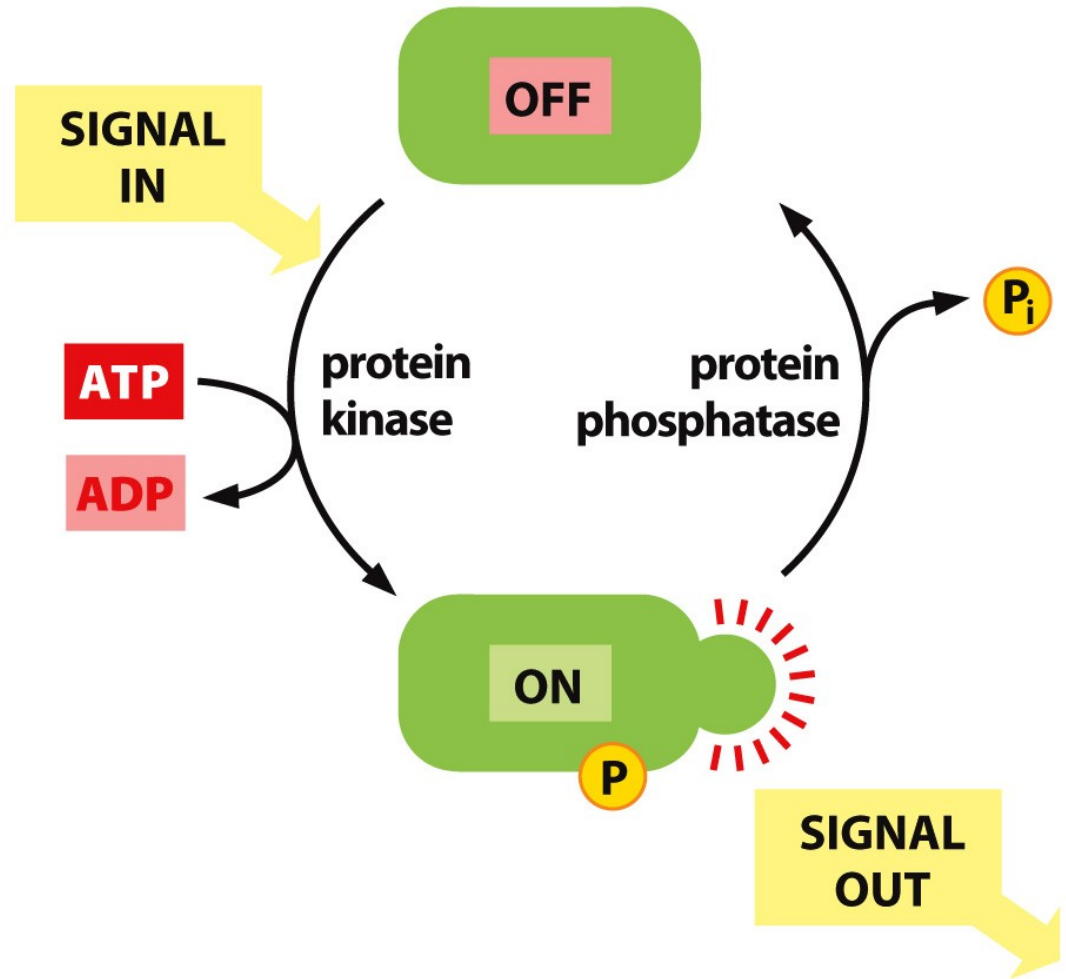


Phosphotyrosine



# Základní mechanismy buněčné signalizace

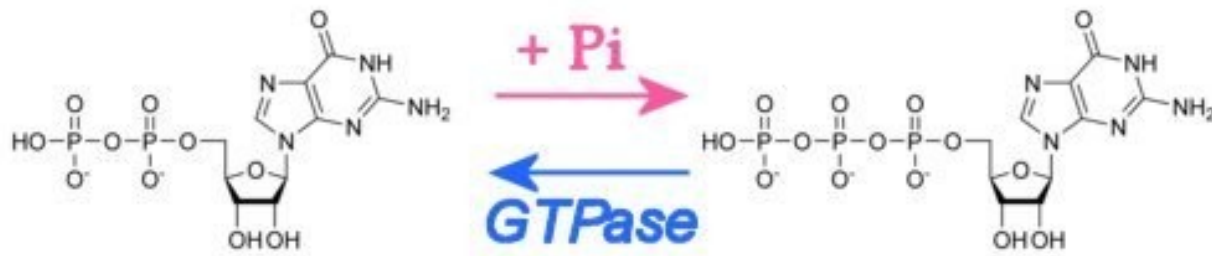
# SIGNALIZACE



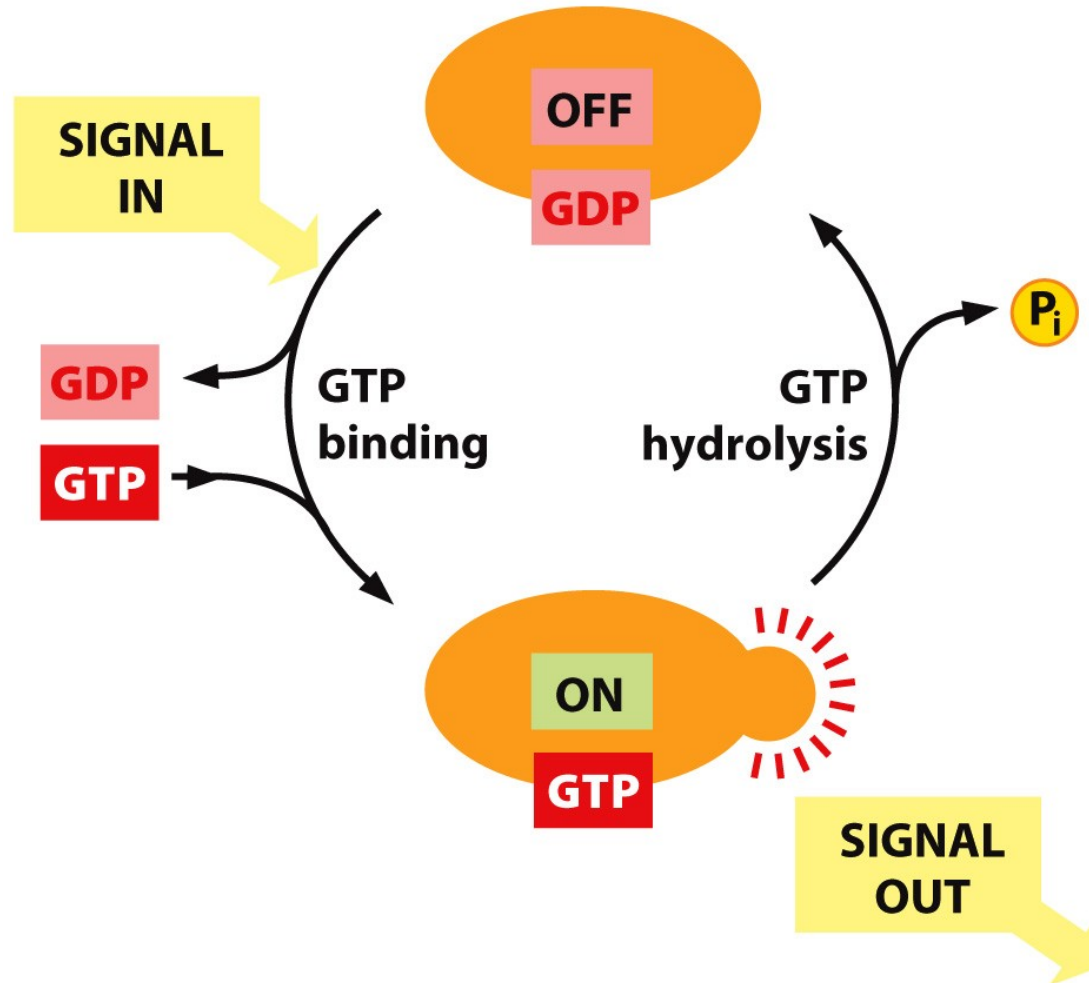
## SIGNALING BY PHOSPHORYLATION

# Základní biochemické mechanismy buněčné signalizace

## ► 3. Nekovalentní záměna GDP za GTP



# Základní mechanismy buněčné signalizace



## SIGNALING BY GTP BINDING

Figure 15-7b Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# Základní mechanismy buněčné signalizace

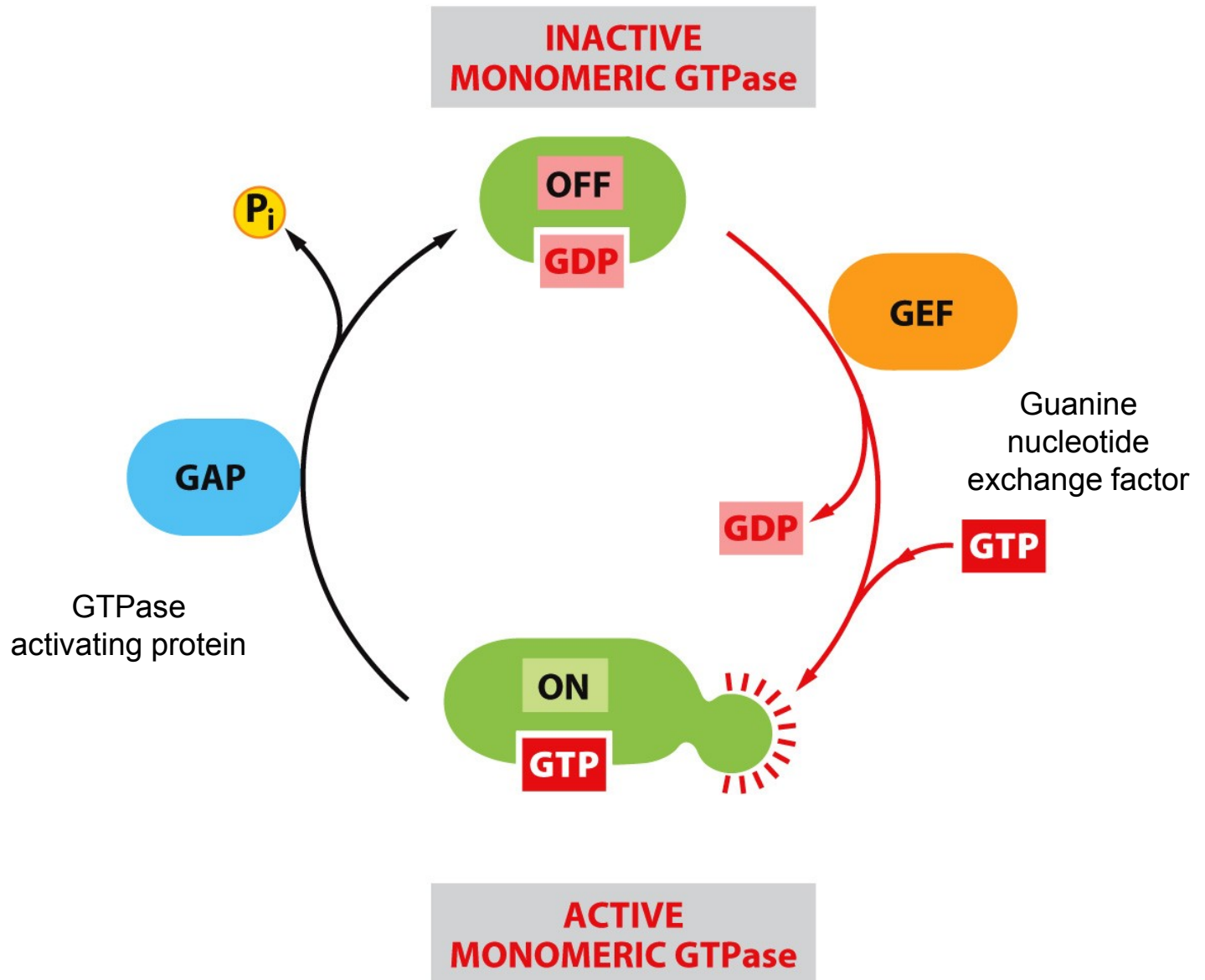


Figure 15-8 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)



**Signální molekuly často tvoří velké uspořádané komplexy, které organizují efektivní přenos signálu**

- Na cytoplazmatických „lešeních“ (scaffolding proteinech)
- Na receptorech
- Na membránových doménách

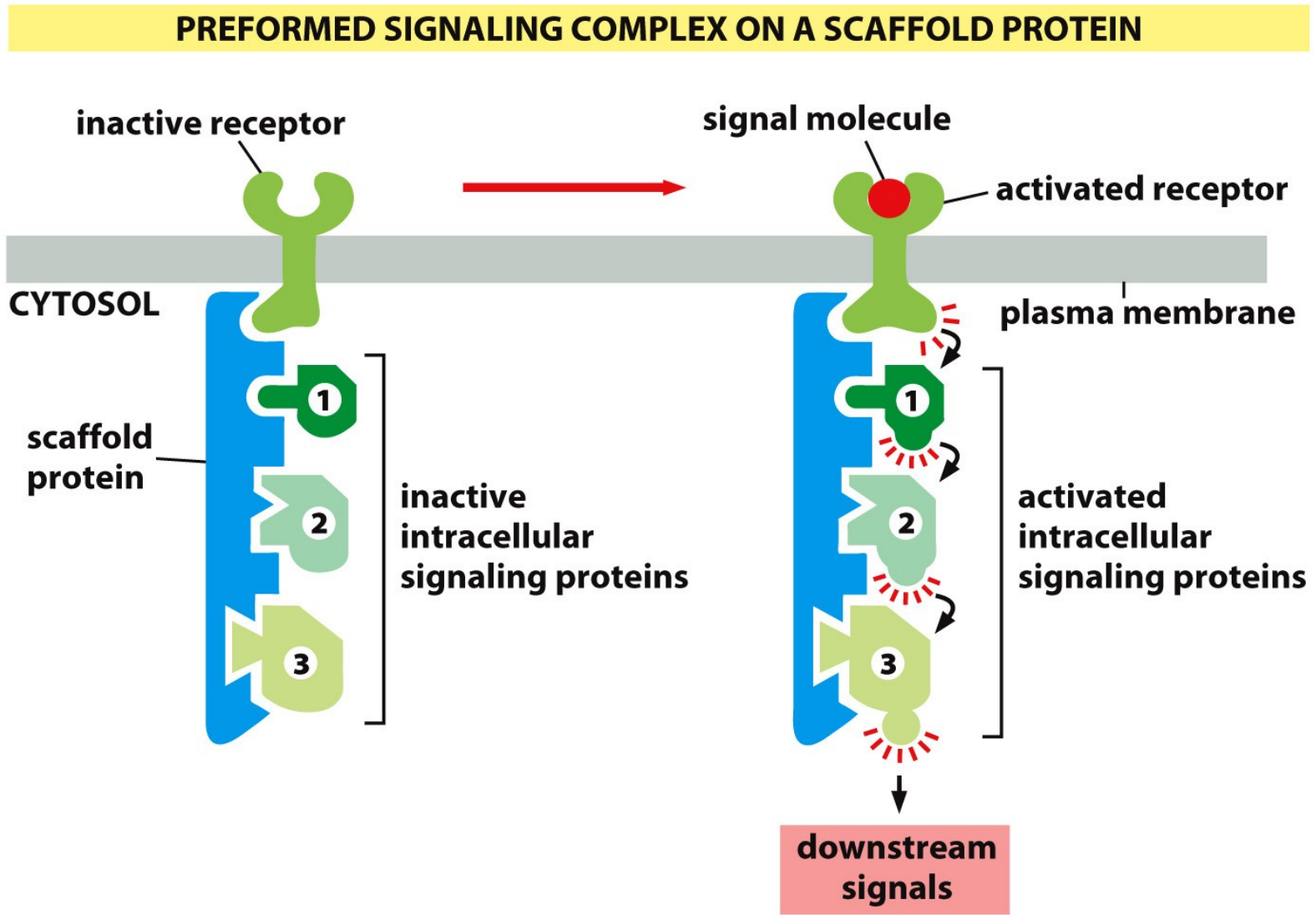


Figure 15-10a Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

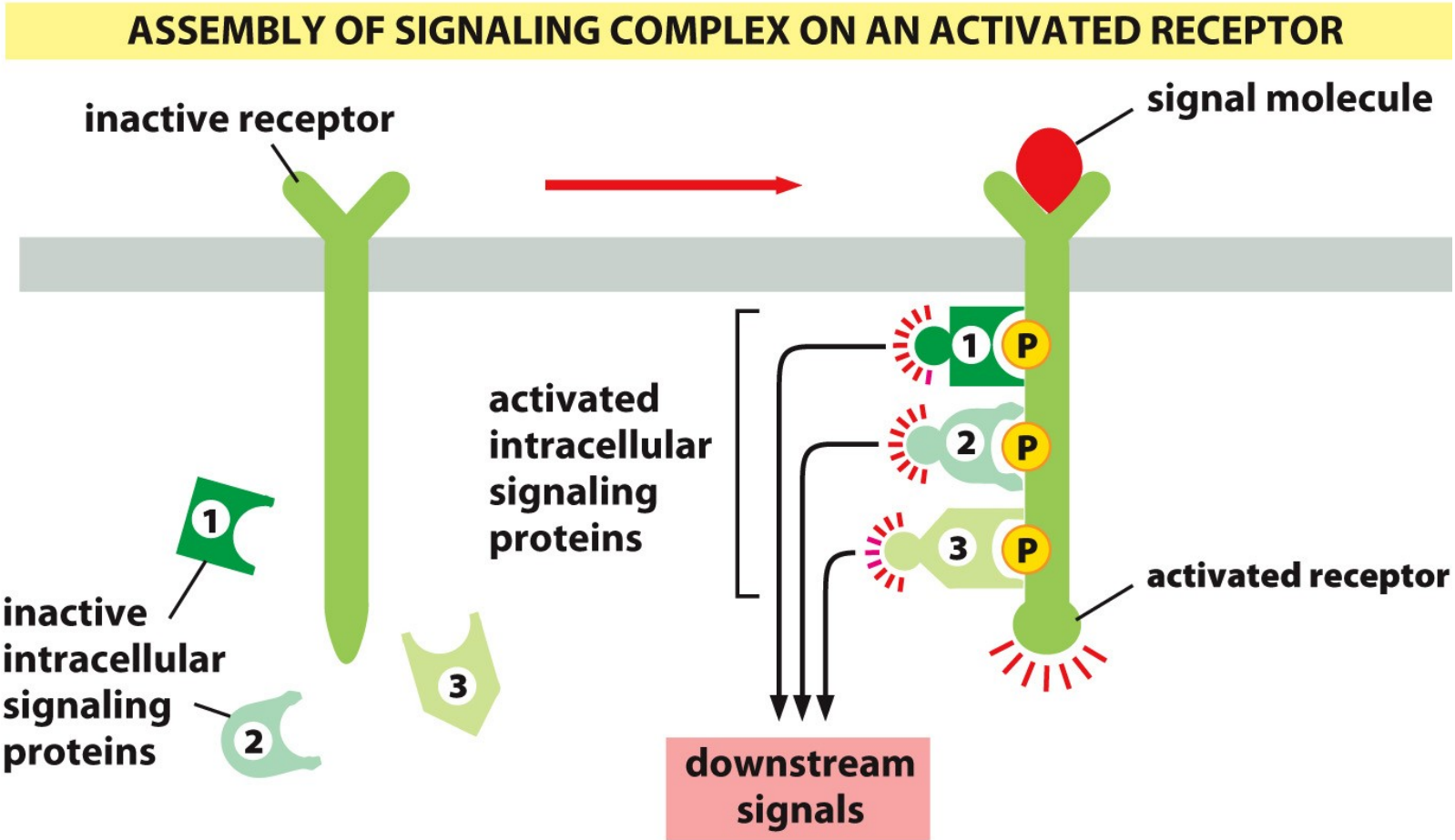


Figure 15-10b Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

## ASSEMBLY OF SIGNALING COMPLEX ON PHOSPHOINOSITIDE DOCKING SITES

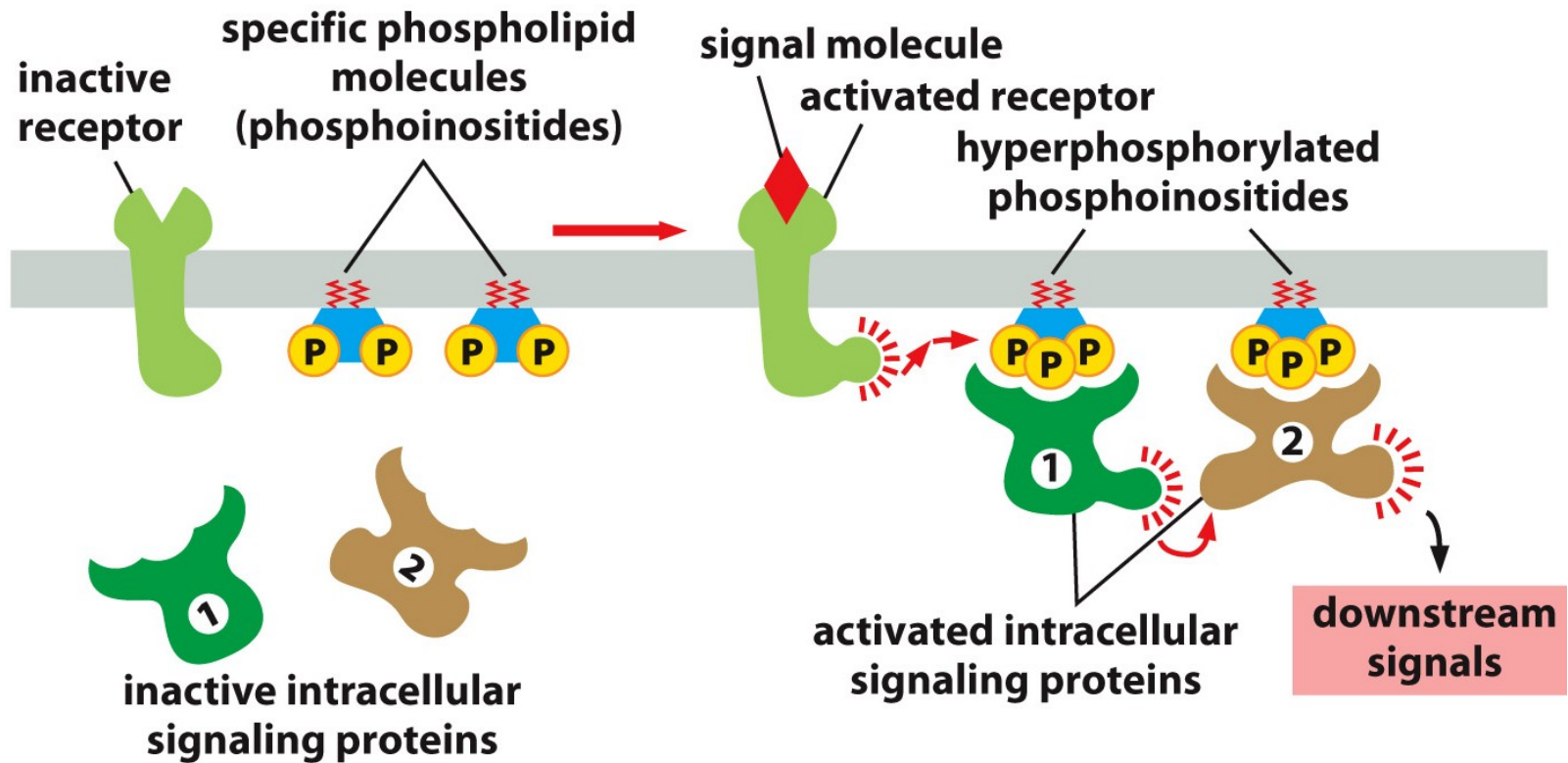


Figure 15-10c Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# Proteinové domény a organizace signálních komplexů

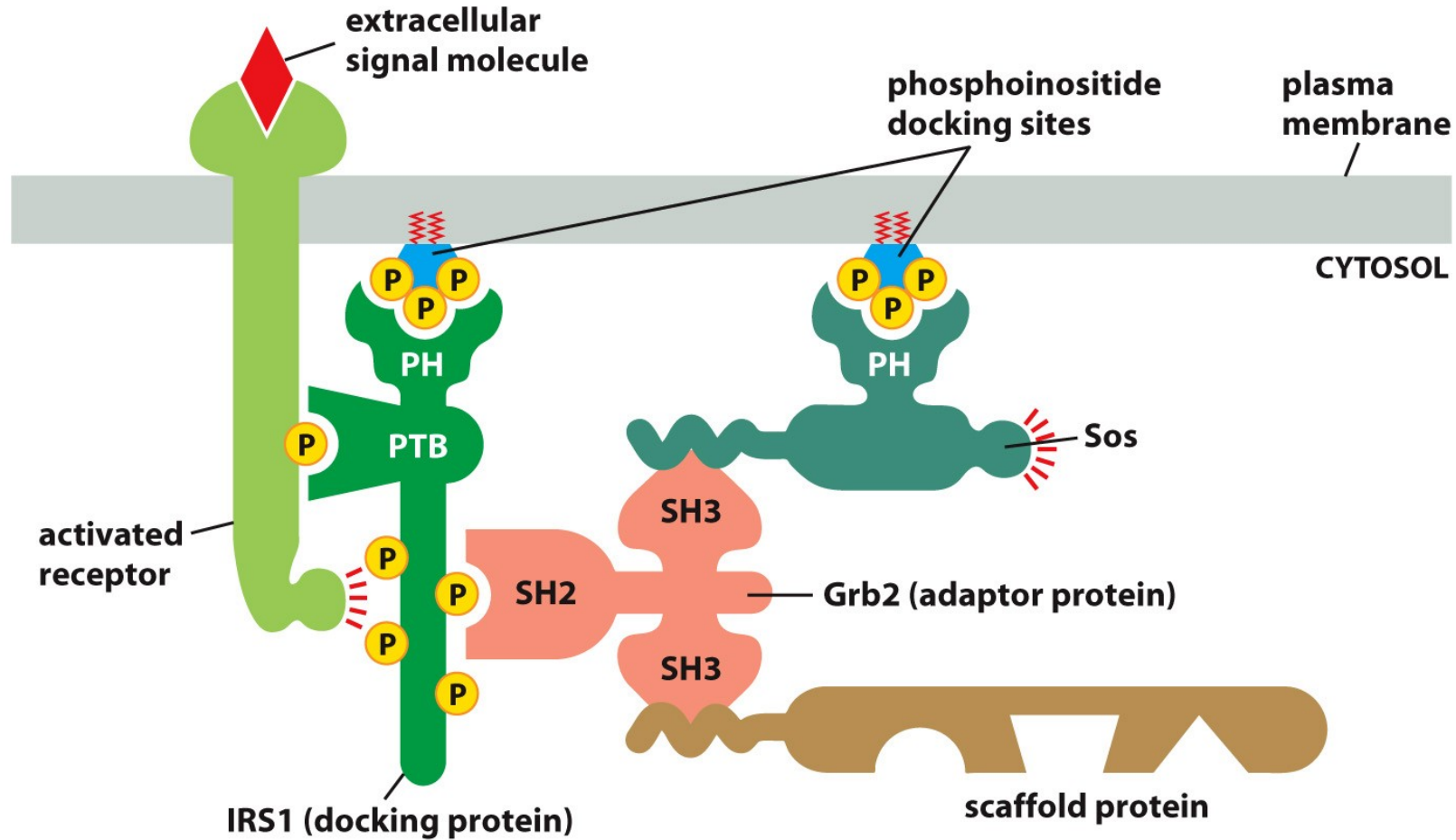


Figure 15-11 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# Jednotlivé signální dráhy interagují a koordinují se

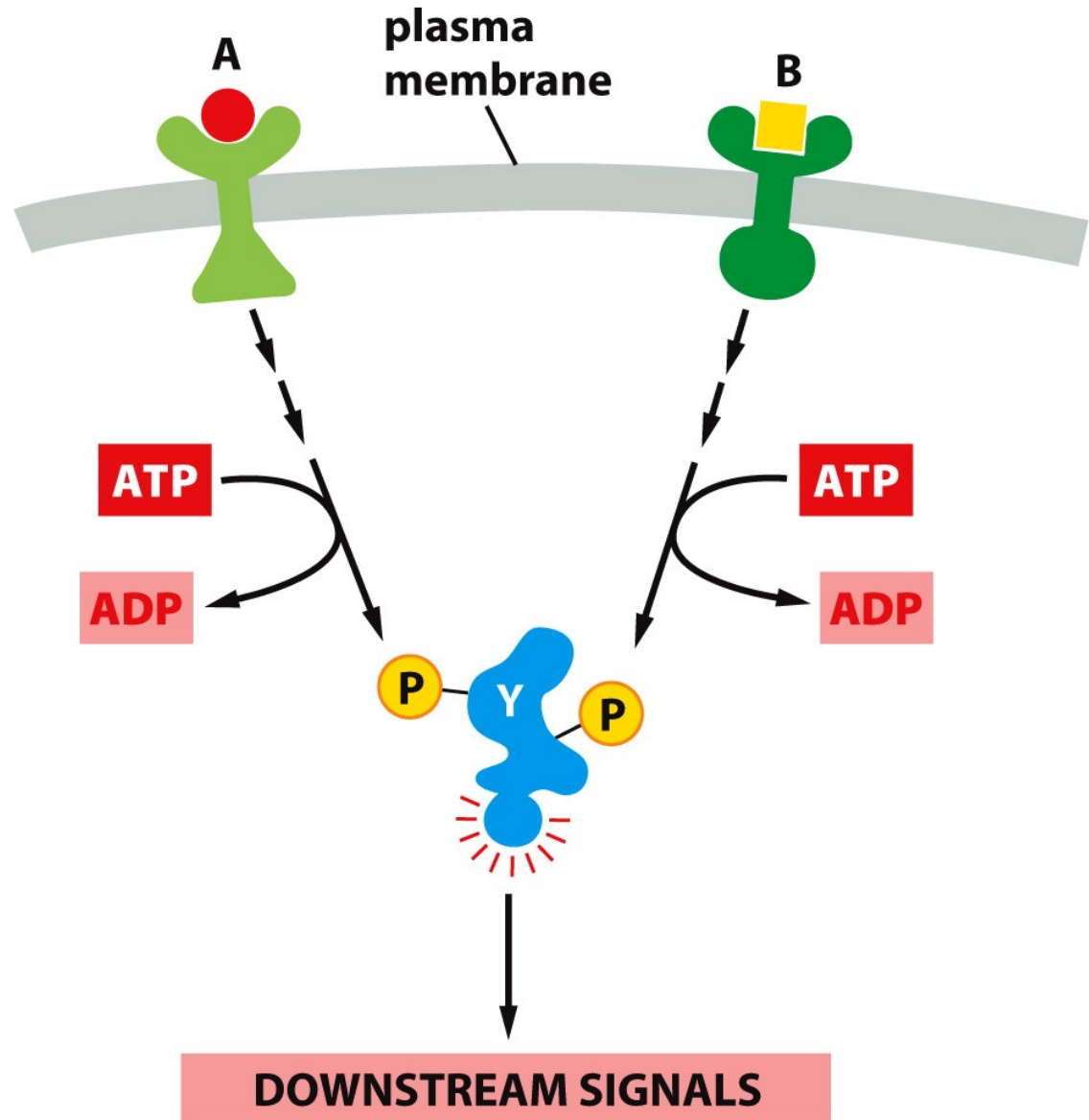


Figure 15-12 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)



# Různé signální kaskády probíhají různou rychlostí

# SIGNALIZACE

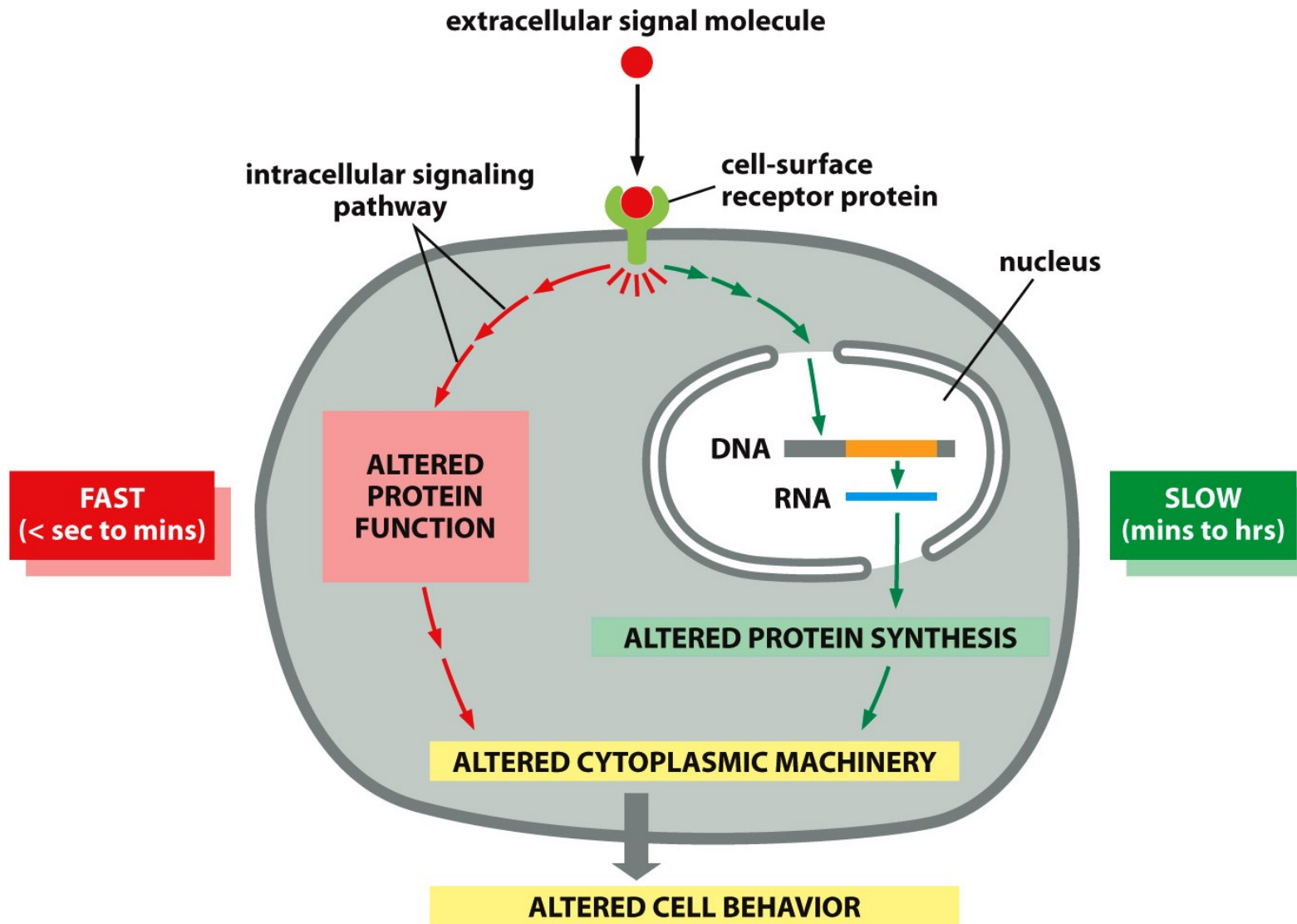


Figure 15-13 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)



## Pozitivní a negativní zpětná vazba

- ▶ Jsou dva základní principy, které regulují intenzitu a délku trvání signálu

# Pozitivní a negativní zpětná vazba

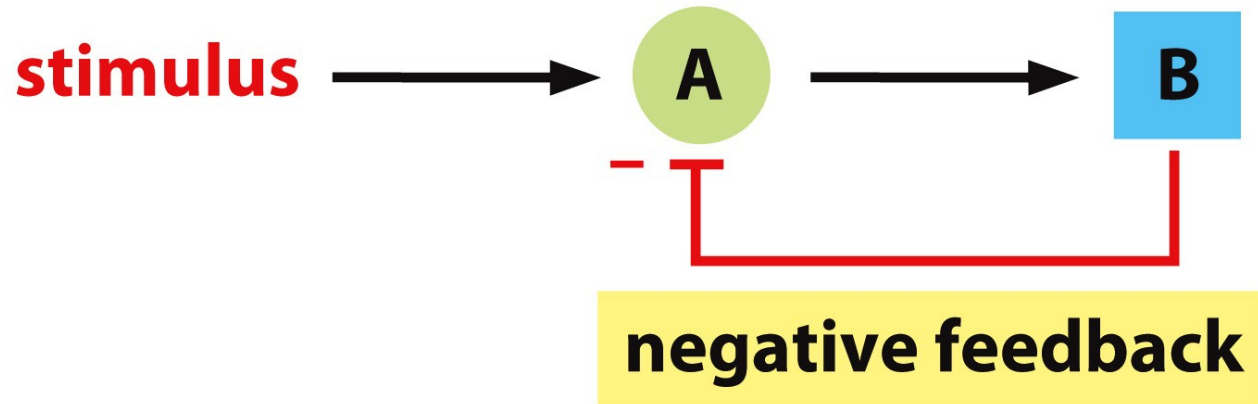
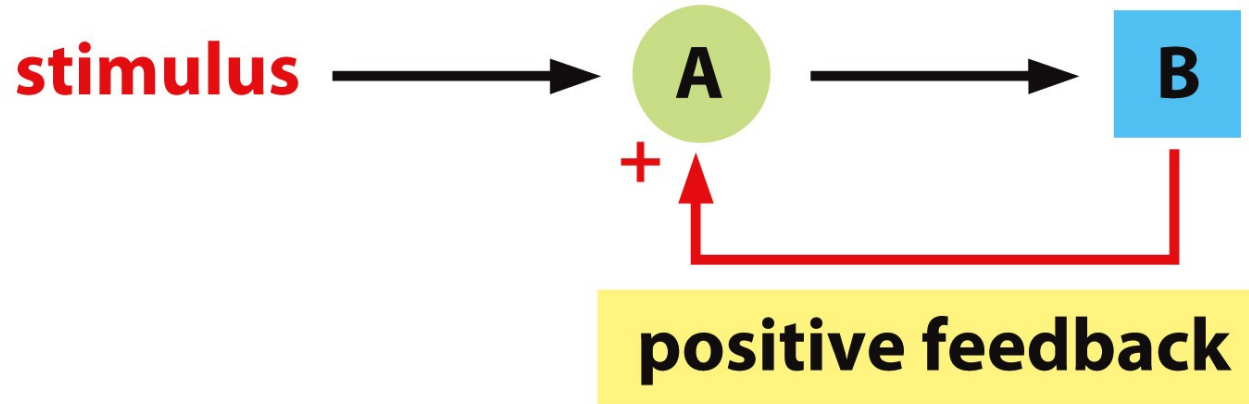


Figure 15-17 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

## Pozitivní a negativní zpětná vazba

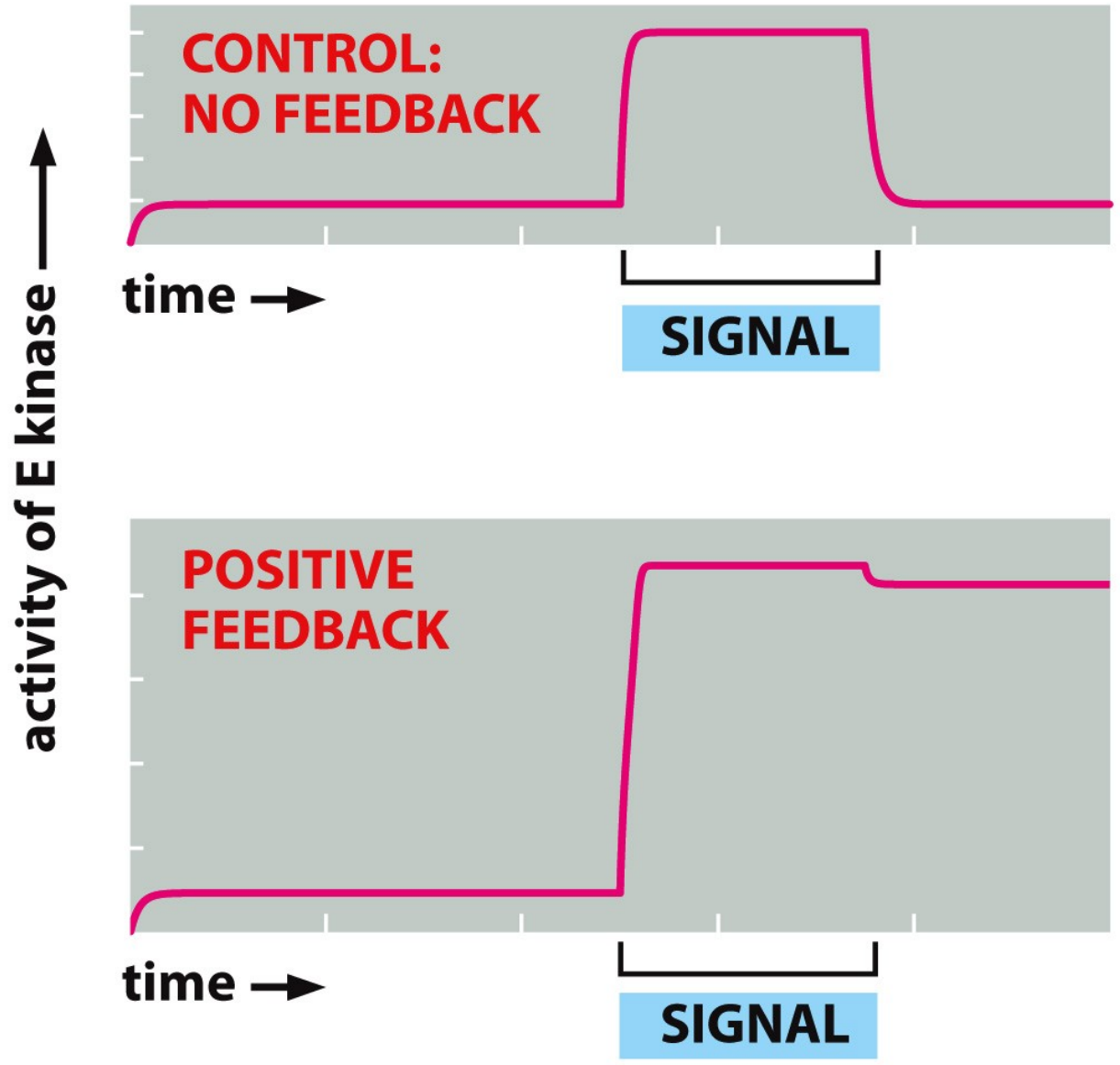


Figure 15-18b Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# Pozitivní a negativní zpětná vazba

## POSITIVE FEEDBACK

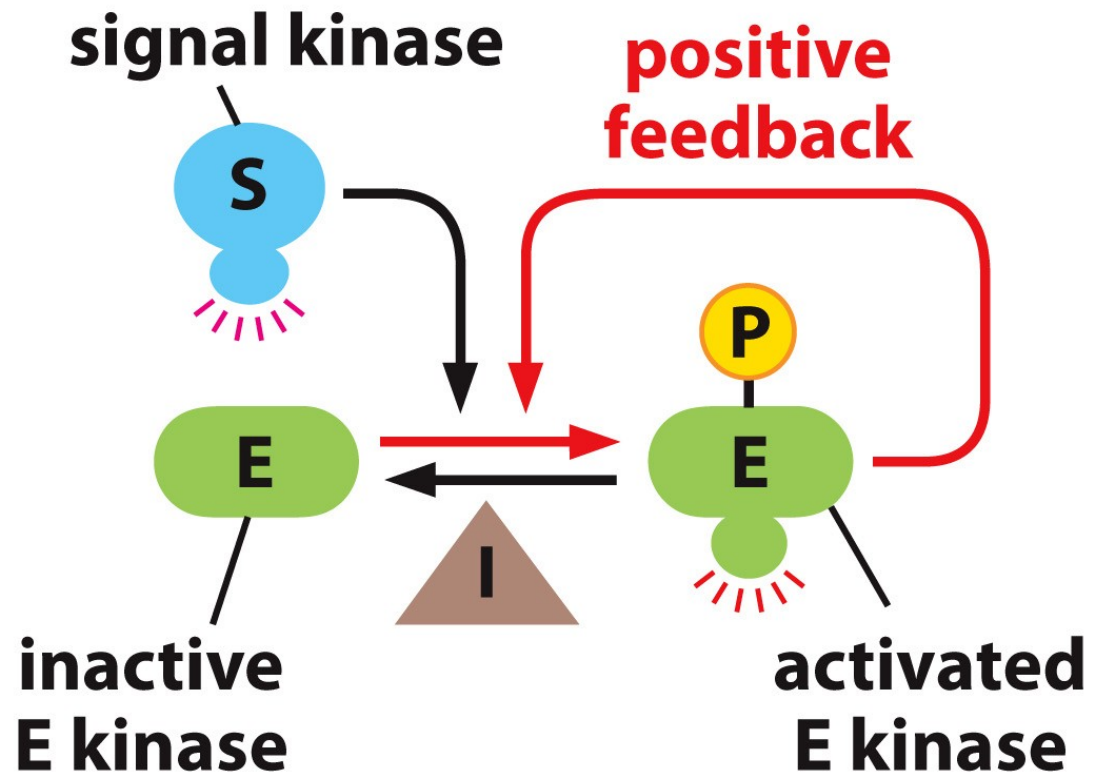


Figure 15-18a Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

## NEGATIVE FEEDBACK

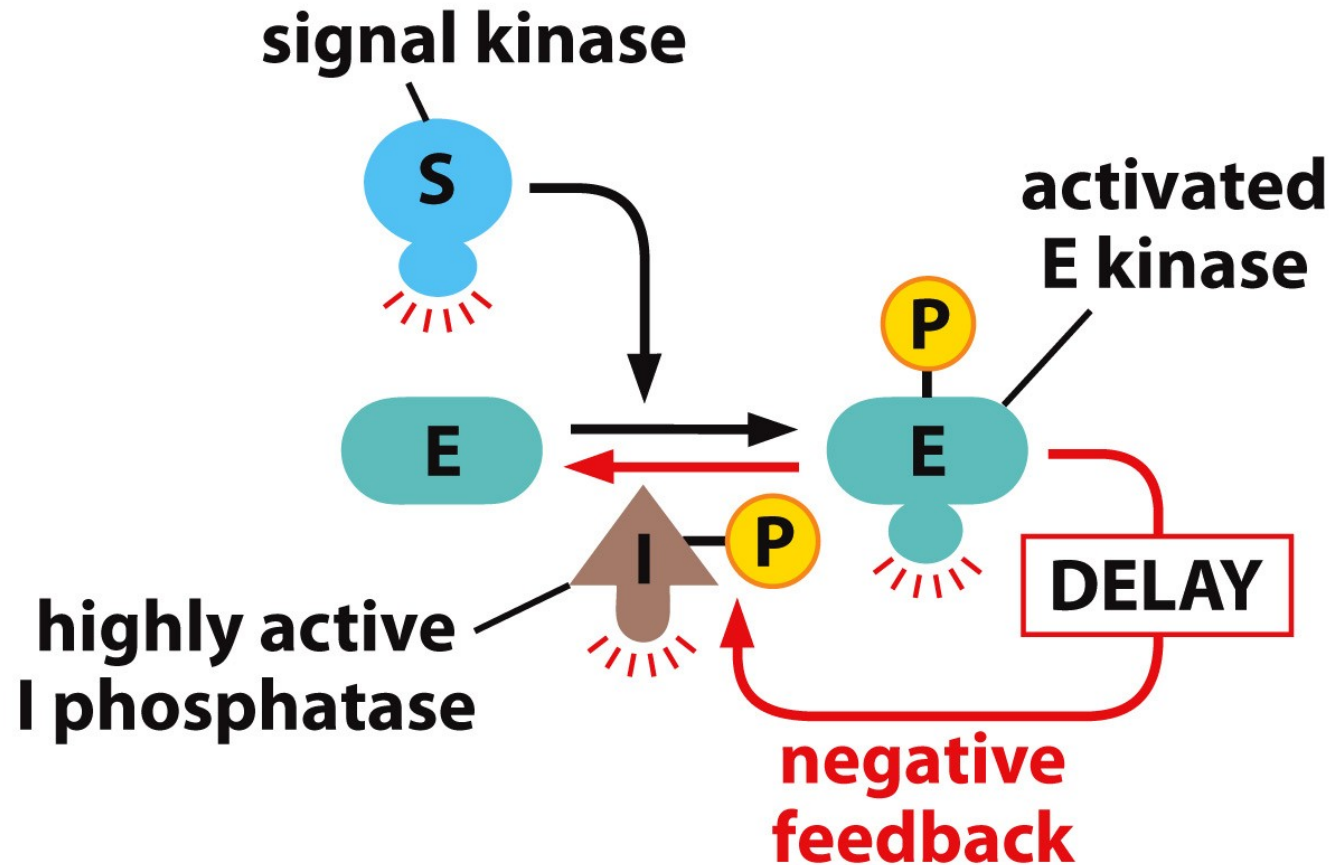
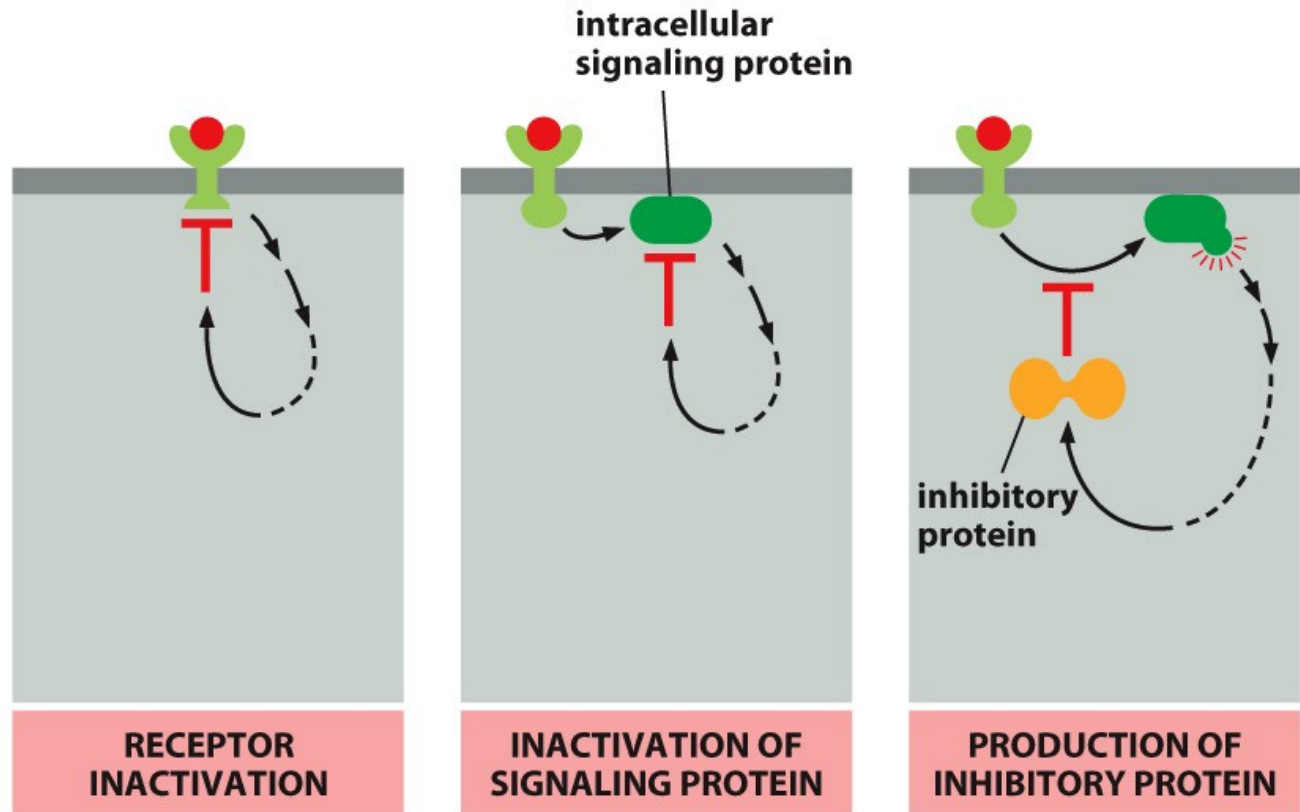
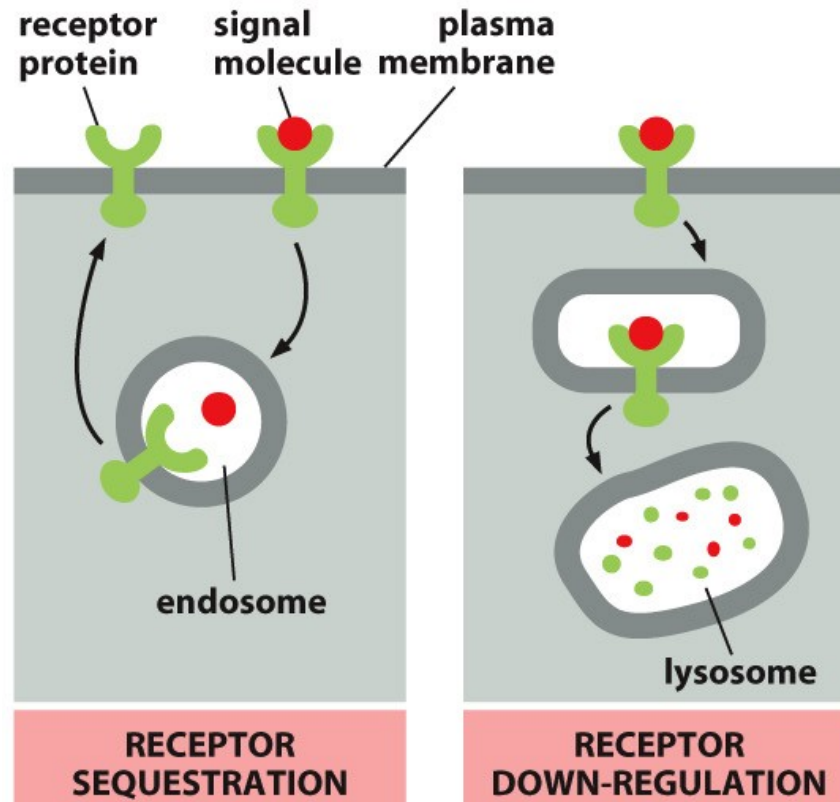


Figure 15-18c Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

## Mechanismy negativní zpětné vazby



## Mechanismy negativní zpětné vazby





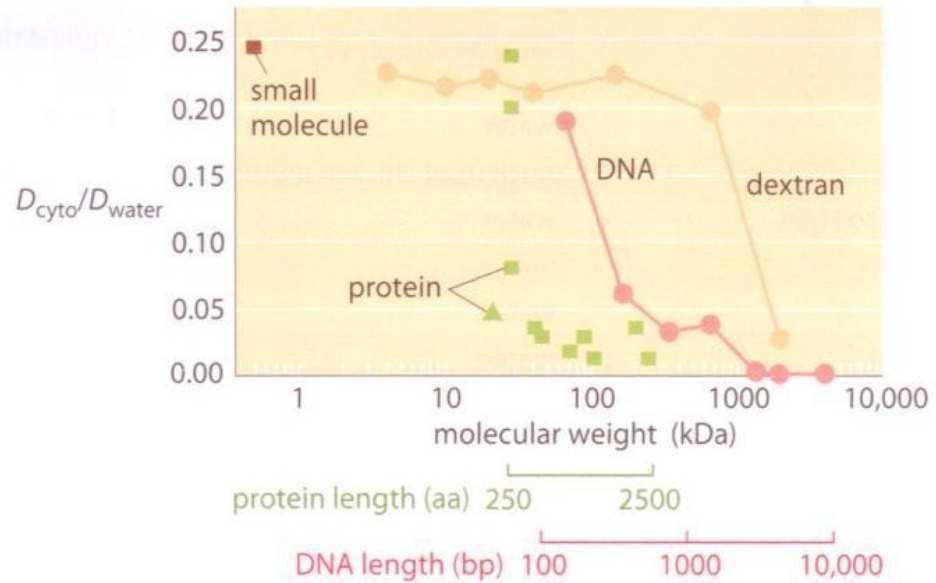
## Druhý posel

molecule	measured context	diffusion coefficient ( $\mu\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ )	BNID
H <sub>2</sub> O	water	2000	104087, 106703
H <sub>2</sub> O	nucleus of chicken erythrocyte	200	104645
H <sup>+</sup> (from H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup> to H <sub>2</sub> O)	water	7000	106702
O <sub>2</sub>	water	2000	104440
CO <sub>2</sub>	water	2000	102625
tRNA ( $\approx 20$ kDa)	water	100	107933, 107935
protein ( $\approx 30$ kDa GFP)	water	100	100301
protein ( $\approx 30$ kDa GFP)	eukaryotic cell (CHO) cytoplasm	30	101997
protein ( $\approx 30$ kDa GFP)	rat liver mitochondria	30	100300
protein (NLS-EGFP)	cytoplasm of <i>D. melanogaster</i> embryo	20	109209
protein ( $\approx 30$ kDa)	<i>E. coli</i> cytoplasm	7–8	100193, 107985
protein ( $\approx 40$ kDa)	<i>E. coli</i> cytoplasm	2–4	107985
protein ( $\approx 70$ –250 kDa)	<i>E. coli</i> cytoplasm	0.4–2	107985
protein ( $\approx 140$ kDa Tar-YFP)	<i>E. coli</i> membrane	0.2	107985
protein ( $\approx 70$ kDa LacY-YFP)	<i>E. coli</i> membrane	0.03	107985
fluorescent dye (carboxy-fluorescein)	<i>A. thaliana</i> cell wall	30	105033
fluorescent dye (carboxy-fluorescein)	<i>A. thaliana</i> mature root epidermis	3	105034
transcription factor (LacI)	movement along DNA (1D, <i>in vitro</i> )	0.04 ( $4 \times 10^5 \text{ bp}^2\text{s}^{-1}$ )	102036
morphogen (bicoid-GFP)	cytoplasm of <i>D. melanogaster</i> embryo	7	109199
morphogen (wingless)	wing imaginal disk of <i>D. melanogaster</i>	0.05	101072
mRNA	HeLa nucleus	0.03–0.10	107613
mRNA	various localizations and sizes	0.005–1	110667
ribosome	<i>E. coli</i>	0.04	108596

**Table 4-1** A compilation of empirical diffusion constants that shows the dependence on size and cellular context.



## Druhý posel



**Figure 4-2** The decrease in the diffusion constant in the cytoplasm with respect to water as molecular weight increases. (Adapted from Verkman AS [2002] *Trends Biochem Sci* 27:27–33.)

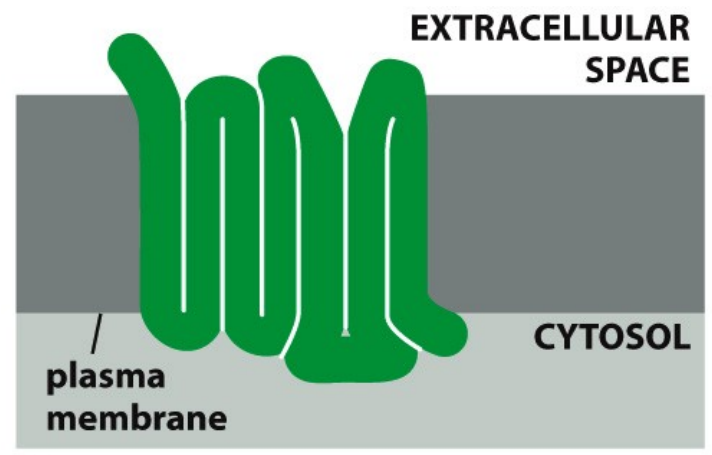
## Druhý posel

- Malé molekuly, které jsou produkovány enzymatickými reakcemi nebo uvolňovány iontovými kanály
- Slouží k amplifikaci signálu
- Jejich produkce i destrukce jsou lokalizovány, což umožňuje jejich kontrolu v čase a prostoru

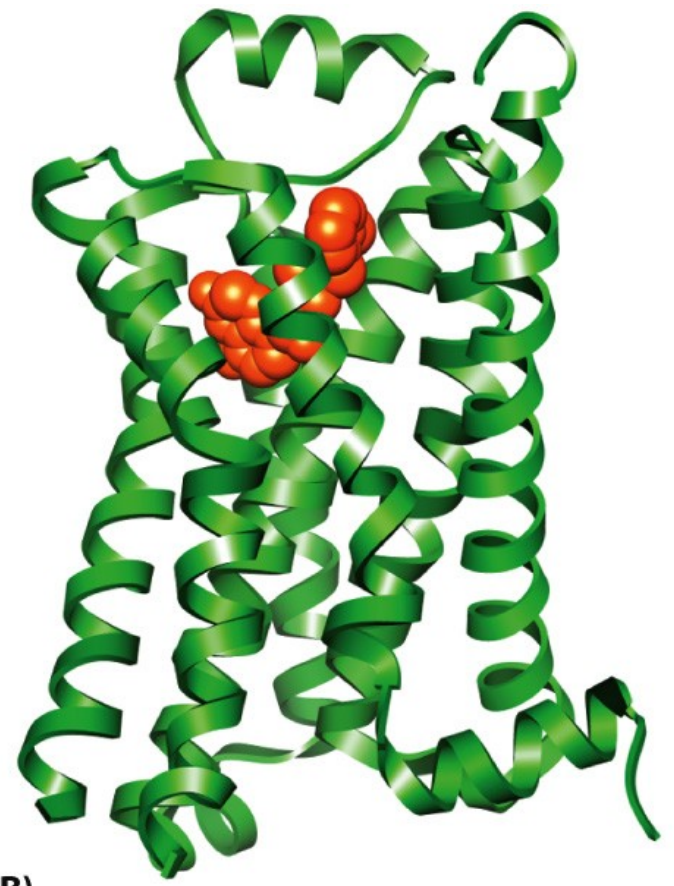
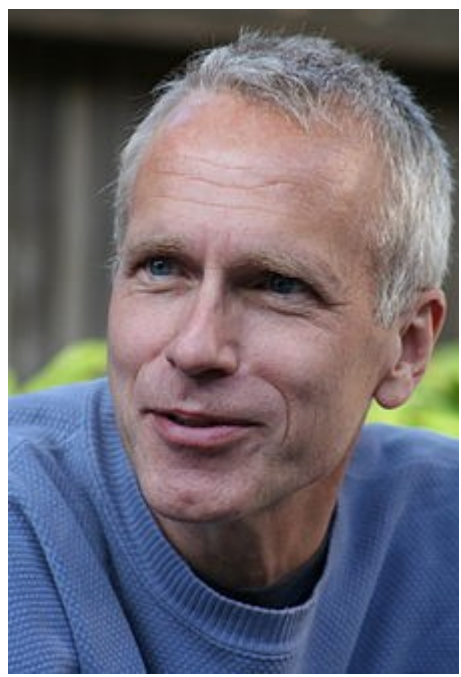
## Příklady nejznámějších signálních kaskád: Mechanismy přenosu signálu a regulace

	cAMP System	Phosphoinositol system	cGMP System	Tyrosine kinase system
First Messenger (signální molekula)	ACTH, ANP, CRH, CT, FSH, Glucagon, hCG, LH, MSH, PTH, TSH	AGT, GnRH, GHRH, Oxytocin, TRH	ANP, Nitric oxide	INS, IGF, PDGF
Signal Transducer	GPCR	GPCR	-	RTK
Primary effector	Adenylyl cyclase	Phospholipase C	guanylate cyclase	RasGEF (Grb2-Sos)
<b>Second messenger (druhý posel)</b>	<b>cAMP (cyclic adenosine monophosphate)</b>	<b>IP3; DAG; Ca<sup>2+</sup></b>	<b>cGMP</b>	<b>Ras.GTP (Small G Protein)</b>
Secondary effector	protein kinase A	protein kinase C; CaM kinase	protein kinase G	MAP3K (c-Raf)

# Receptory spřažené s G proteiny (GPCR)



(A)



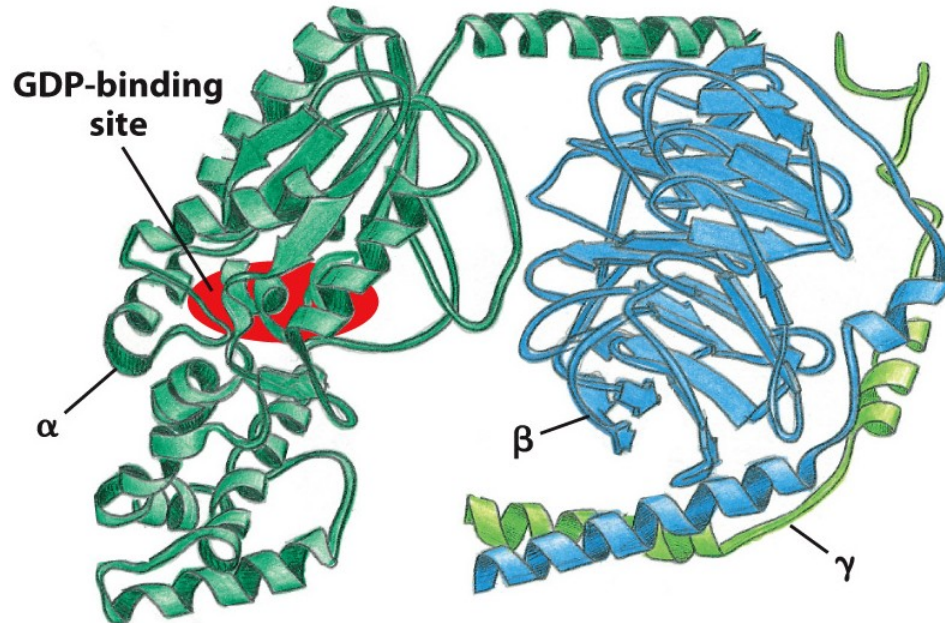
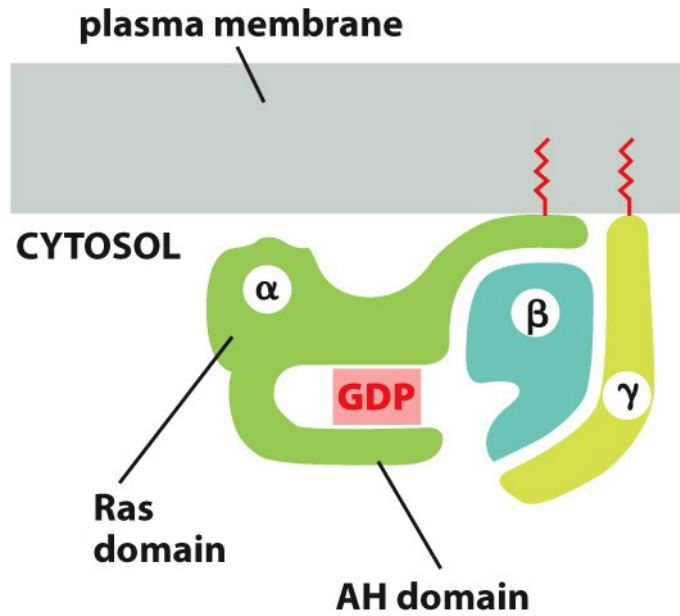
(B)

Figure 15-21 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

Brian Kobilka – Nobelova cena 2012

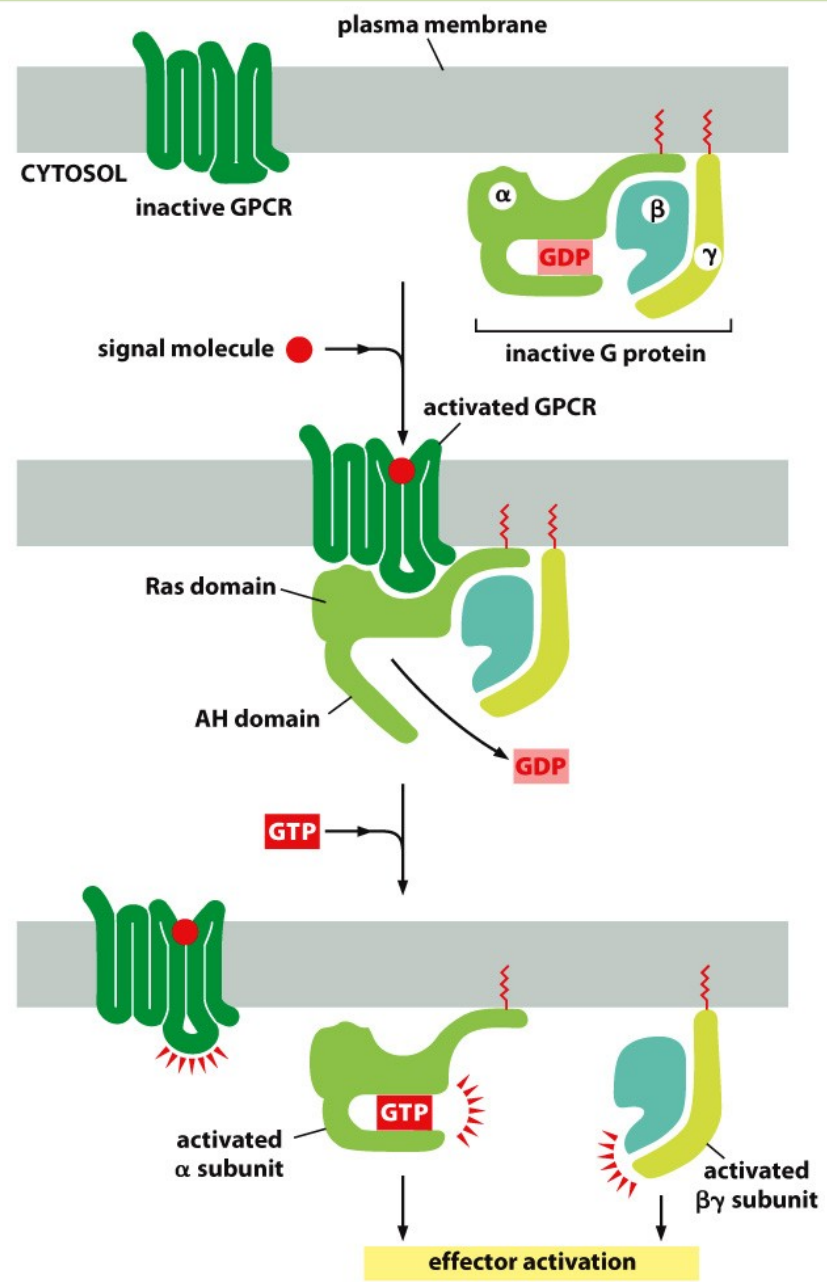
!!!ZÍTRA!!!

# Receptory spřažené s G proteiny (GPCR)



# Receptory spřažené s G proteiny – trimerické G proteiny

SIGNALIZACE





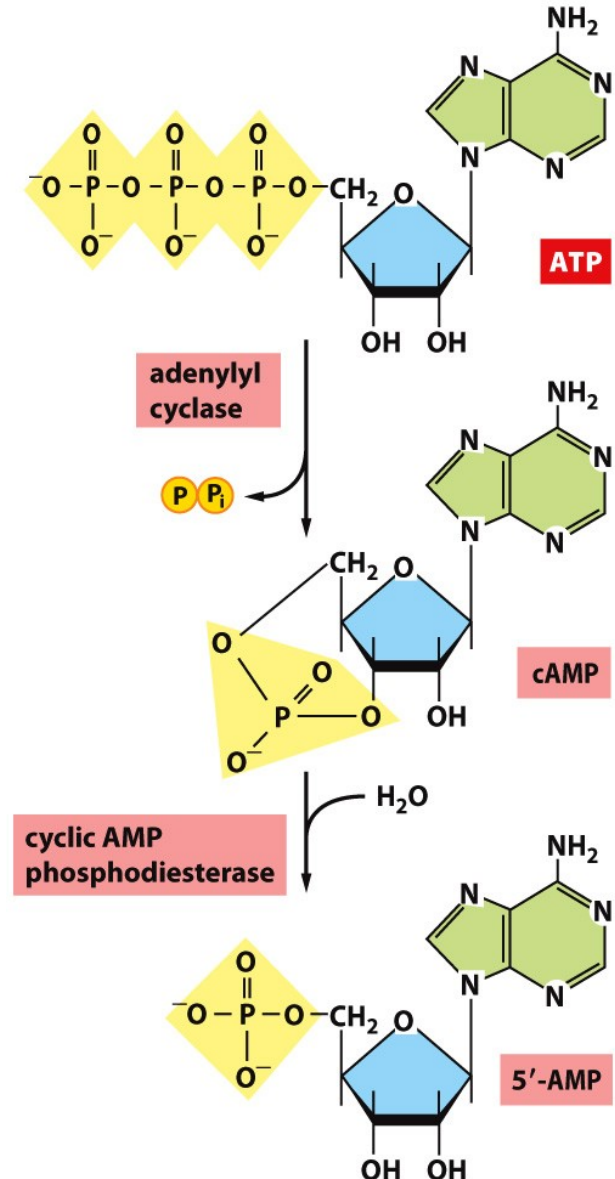
## Zajímavost:

If you had to make a wild guess about the target of a certain drug, your best odds are with “G-protein coupled receptor.” Drugs targeting members of this integral membrane protein superfamily, which transmit chemical signals into a wide array of different cell types, represent the core of modern medicine. They account for the majority of best-selling drugs and about 40% of all prescription pharmaceuticals on the market.

Many important categories of routinely used drugs target GPCRs, including angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs) for hypertension, bronchodilators for asthma, antihistamines for allergy, and H2 blockers for acid reflux. Indeed, a number of world’s top 10 best-selling drugs, including Advair Diskus (fluticasone propionate and salmeterol – for asthma), and Abilify (aripiprazole - antipsychoticum), target GPCRs.

## Cyklický AMP – adenyl cykláza vs. fosfodiesteráza

cAMP je typický druhý posel  
asociovaný s GPCR





# Cyklický AMP – aktivuje protein kinázu A (PKA)

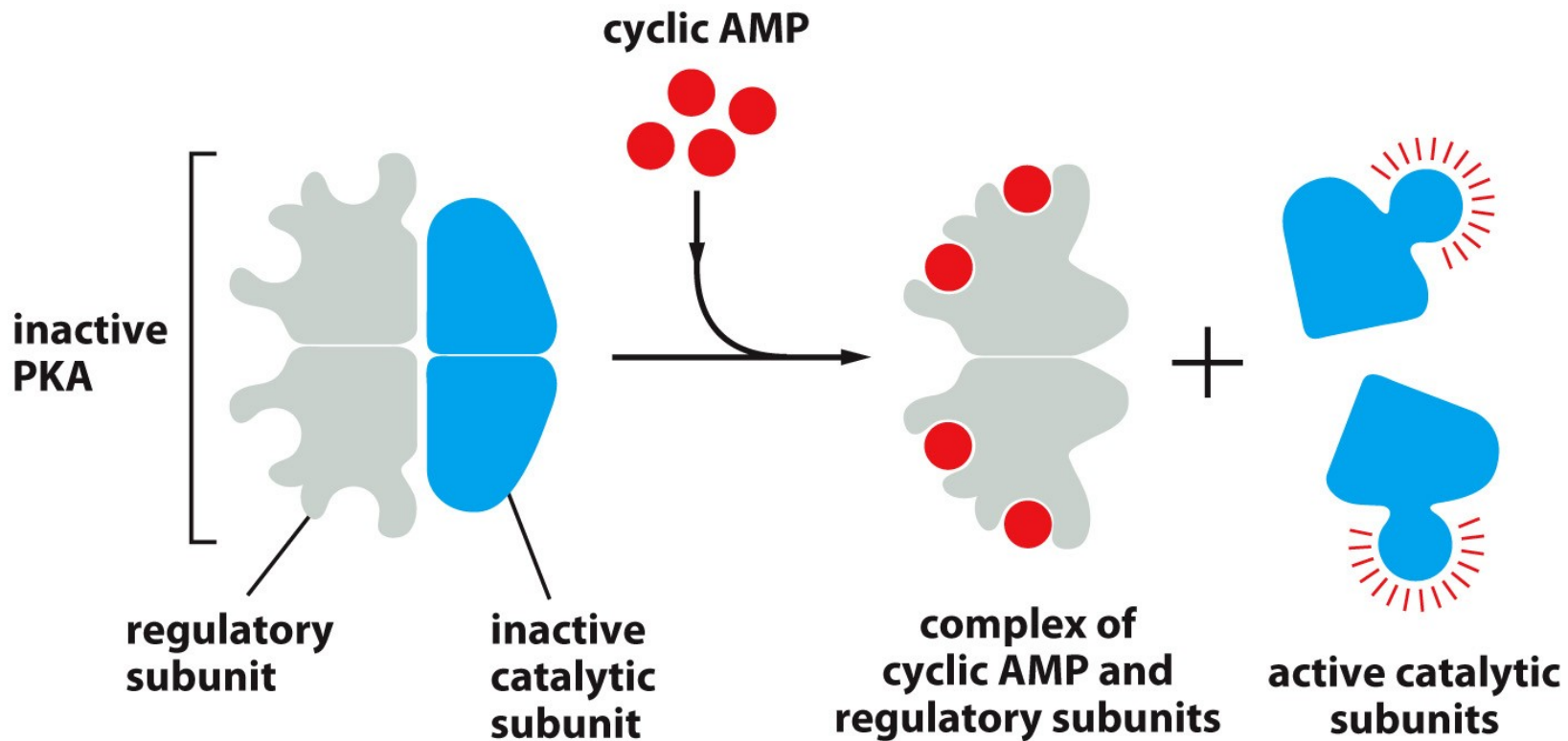
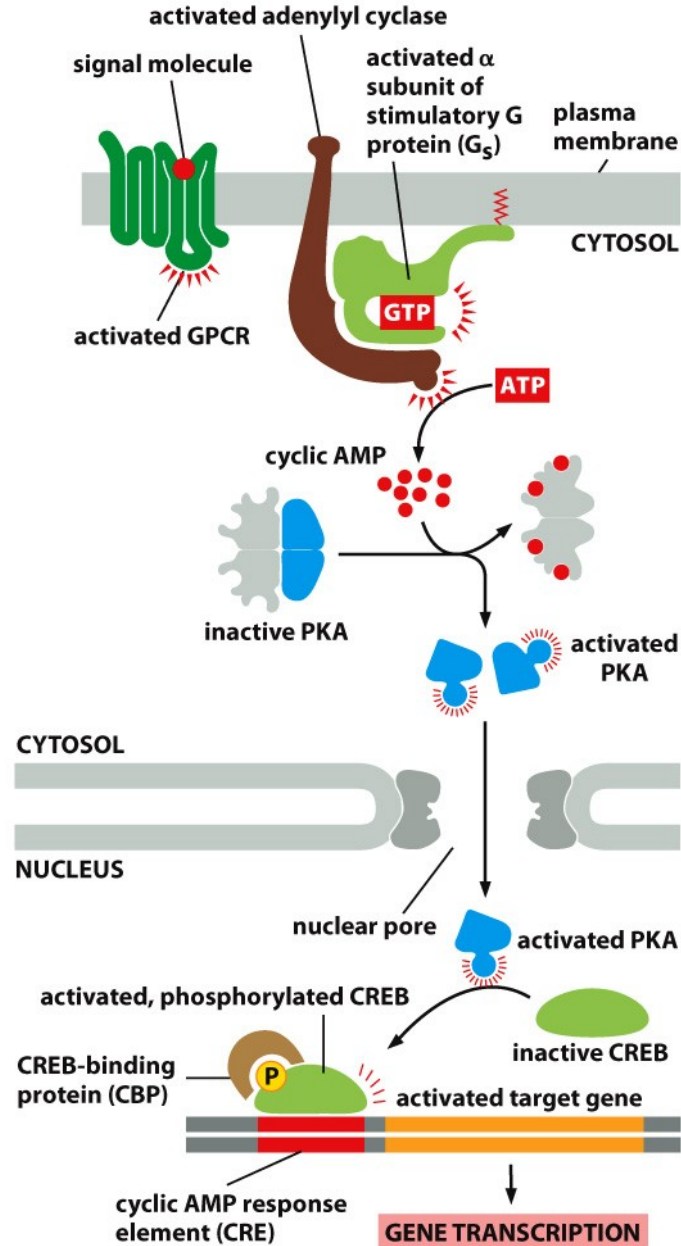


Figure 15-26 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# SIGNALIZACE



# SIGNALIZACE



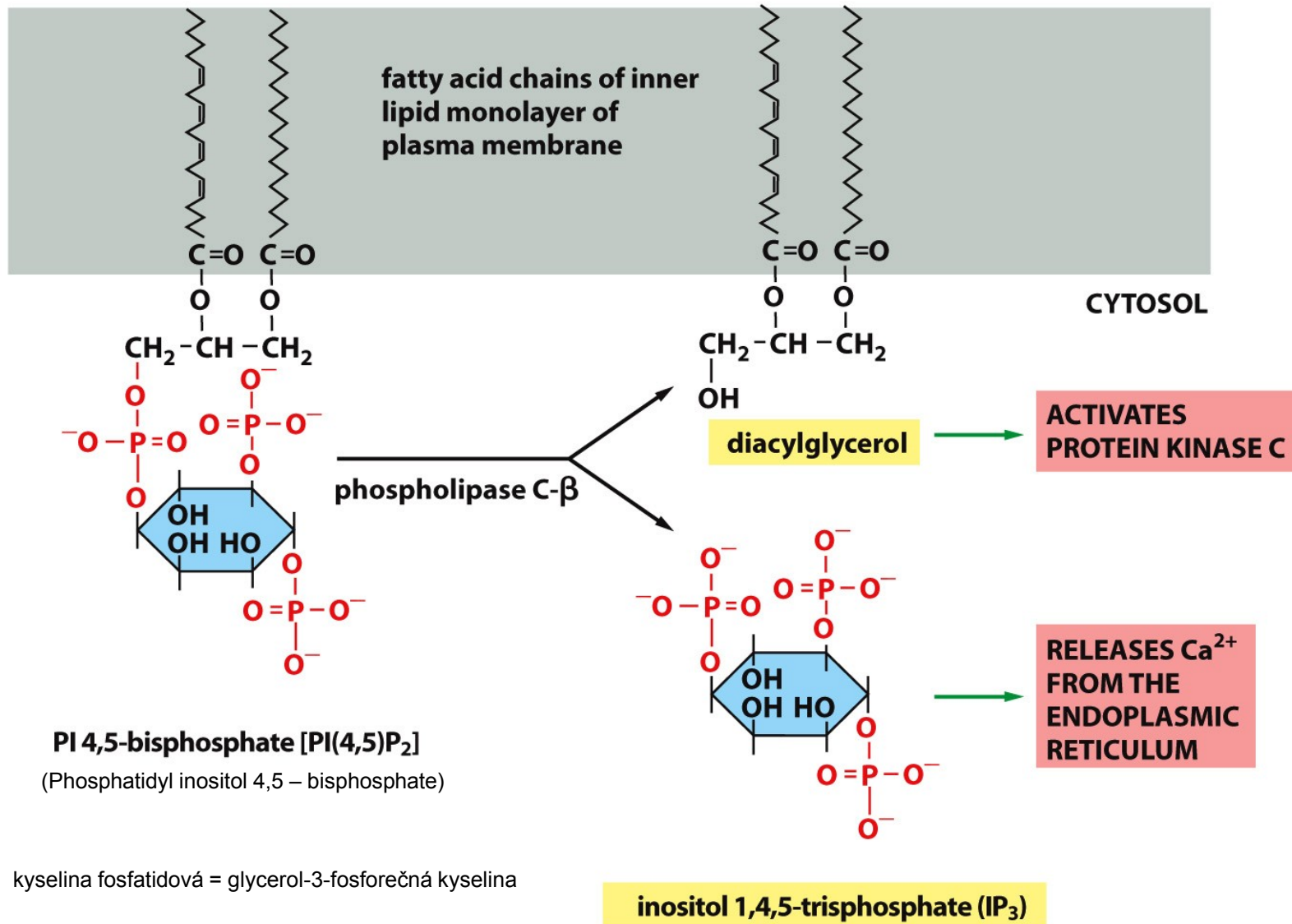
**TABLE 15-1 Some Hormone-induced Cell Responses Mediated by Cyclic AMP**

Target tissue	Hormone	Major response
Thyroid gland	Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)	Thyroid hormone synthesis and secretion
Adrenal cortex	Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)	Cortisol secretion
Ovary	Luteinizing hormone (LH)	Progesterone secretion
Muscle	Adrenaline	Glycogen breakdown
Bone	Parathormone	Bone resorption
Heart	Adrenaline	Increase in heart rate and force of contraction
Liver	Glucagon	Glycogen breakdown
Kidney	Vasopressin	Water resorption
Fat	Adrenaline, ACTH, glucagon, TSH	Triglyceride breakdown

Table 15-1 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# GPCR aktivují i lipidické druhé posly přes fosfolipázu C

# SIGNALIZACE



kyselina fosfatidová = glycerol-3-fosforečná kyselina

# SIGNALIZACE

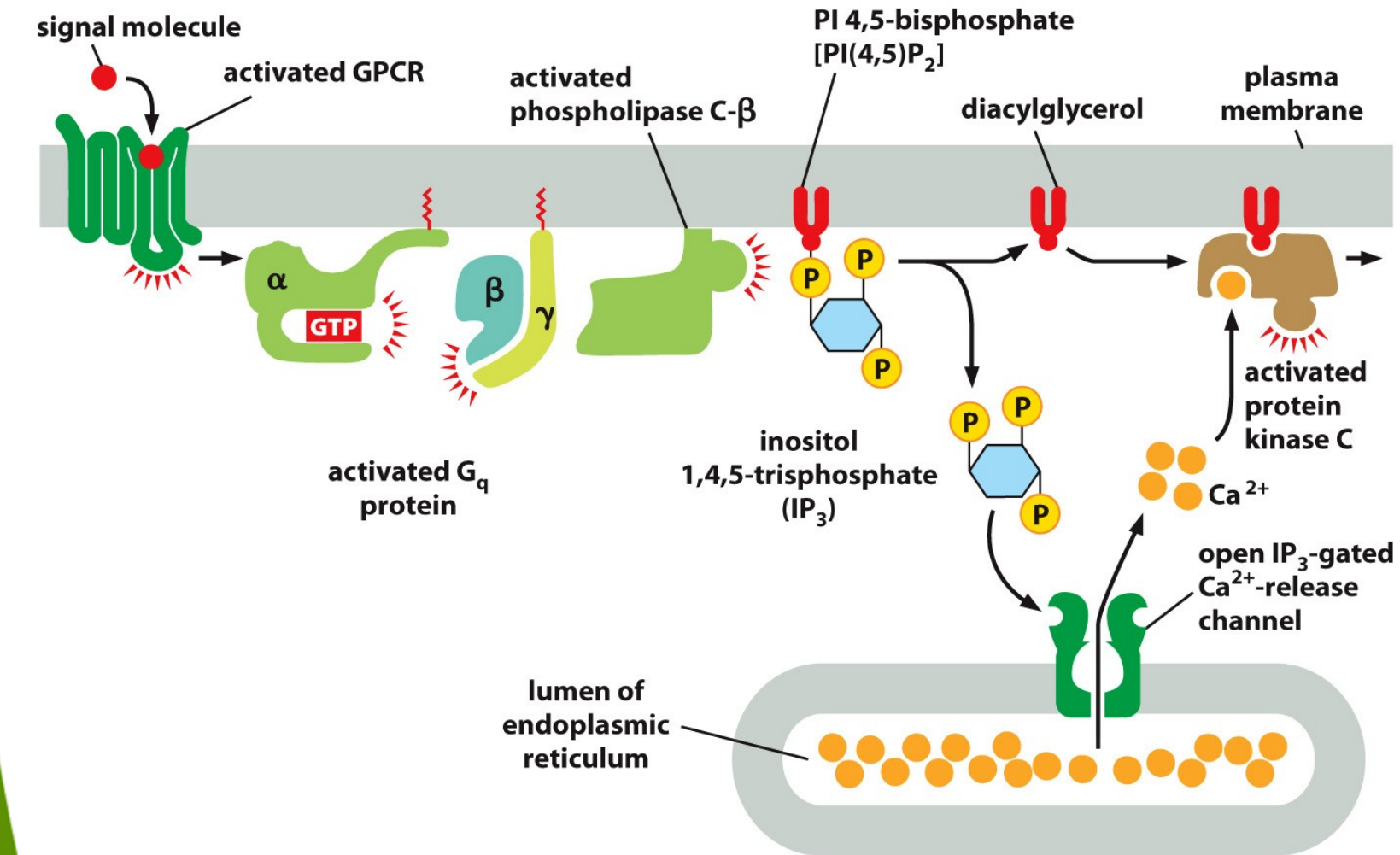


Figure 15-29 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

**TABLE 15–2 Some Cell Responses in Which GPCRs Activate PLC $\beta$**

Target tissue	Signal molecule	Major response
Liver	Vasopressin	Glycogen breakdown
Pancreas	Acetylcholine	Amylase secretion
Smooth muscle	Acetylcholine	Muscle contraction
Blood platelets	Thrombin	Platelet aggregation

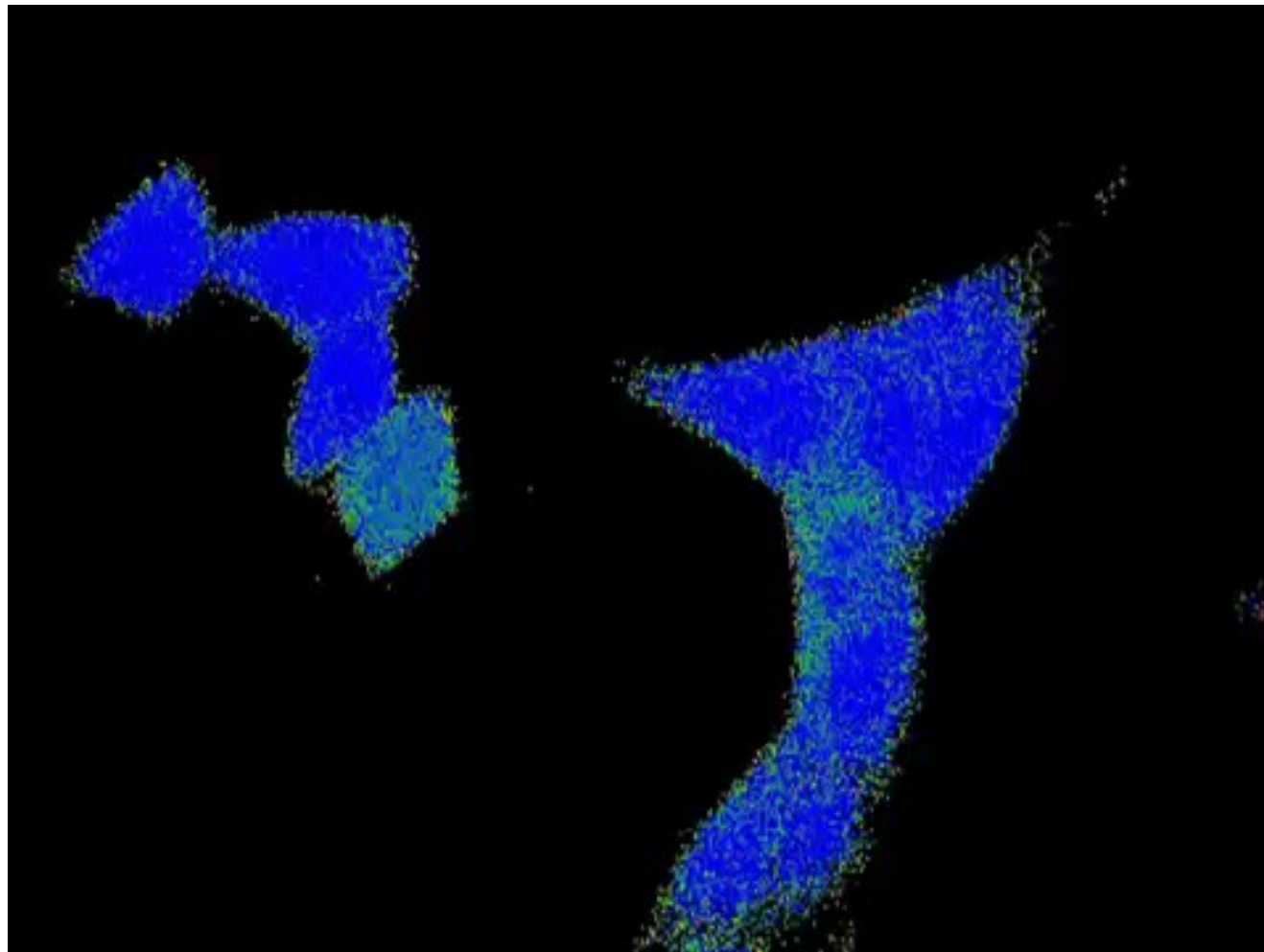
Table 15-2 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)



**Inositol triphosphate  
(IP<sub>3</sub>) opens  
channels that  
release intracellular  
calcium stores**



## Experimentální vápníkové senzory



# Ionty $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ jsou hlavním anorganickým druhým poslem

- Vápníkové vlny po oplození vajíčka

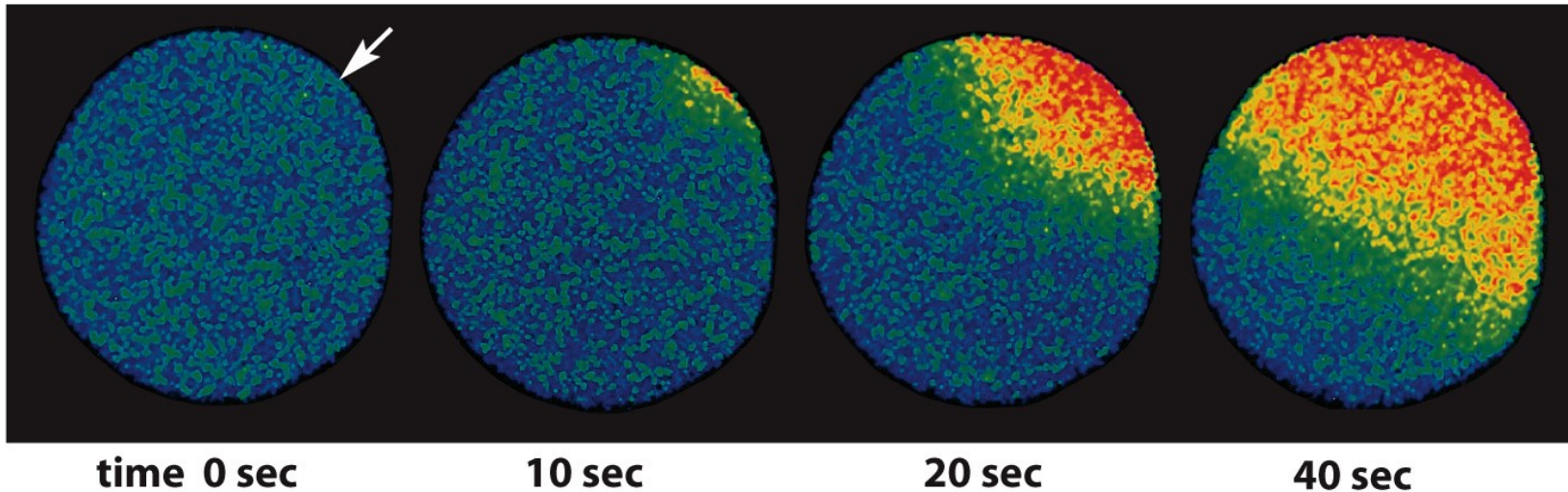


Figure 15-30 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# SIGNALIZACE

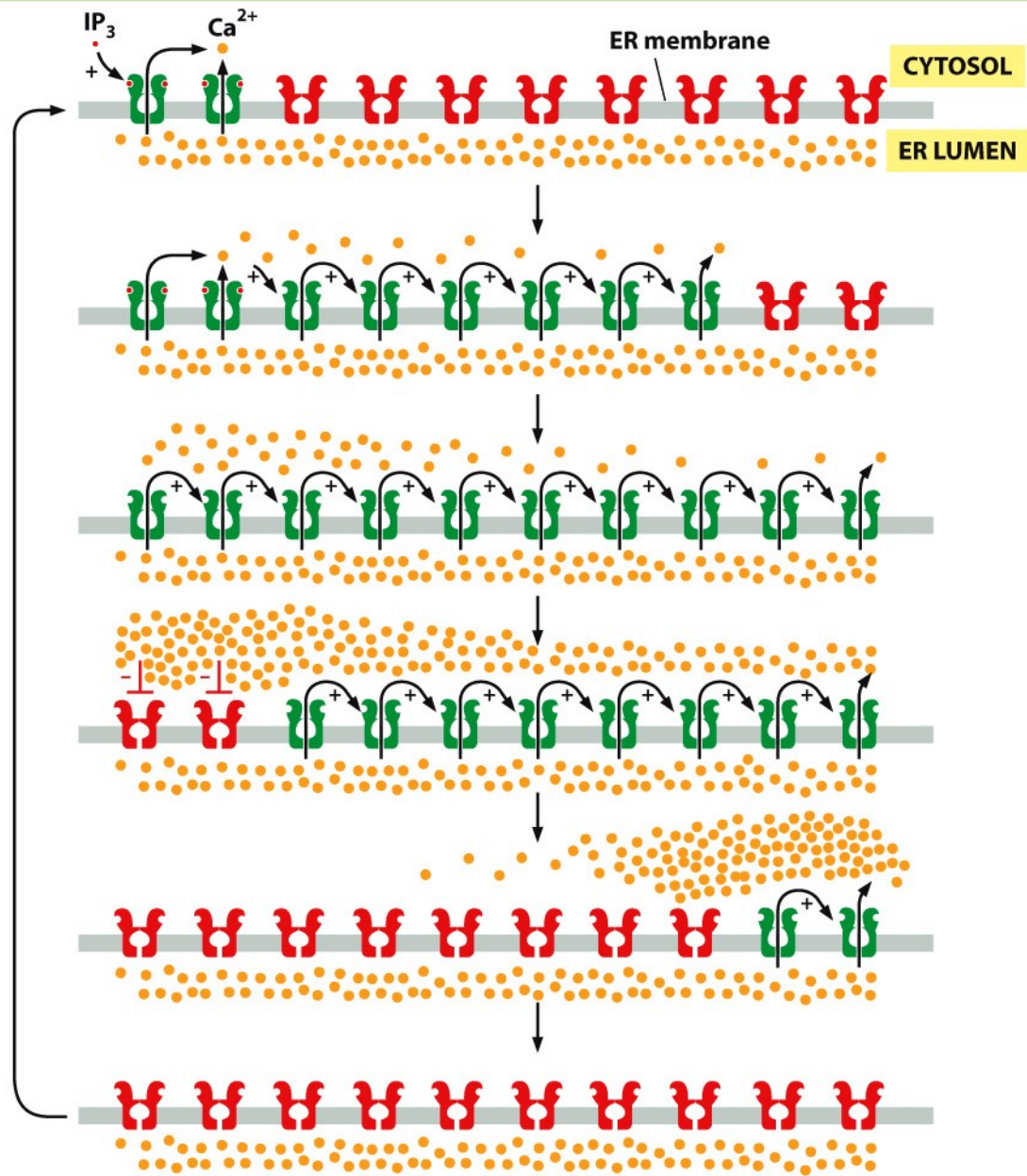
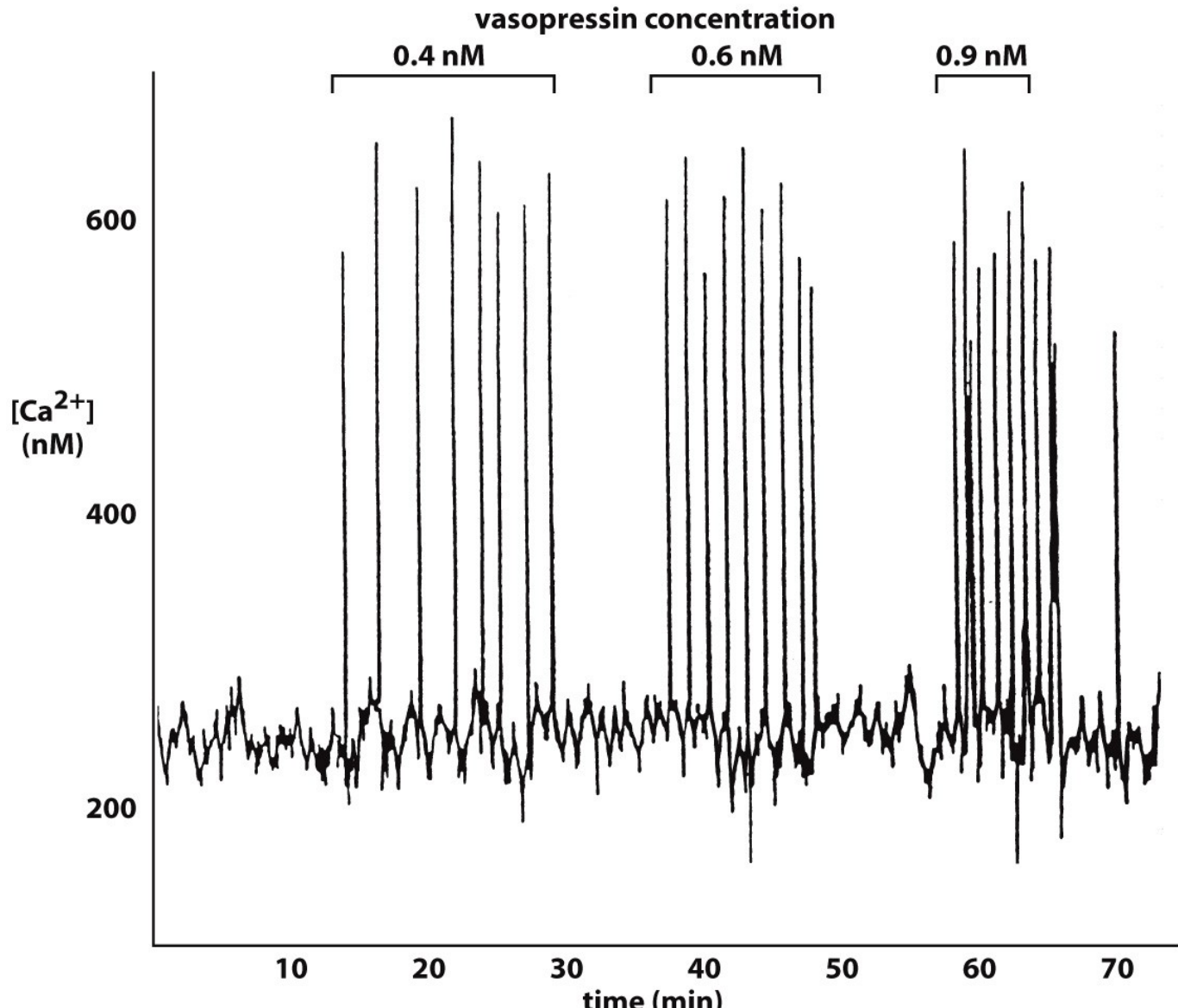


Figure 15-31 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

Vyšší koncentrace hormonu → vyšší frekvence vápníkových vln





# Vápníkové senzory - calmodulin

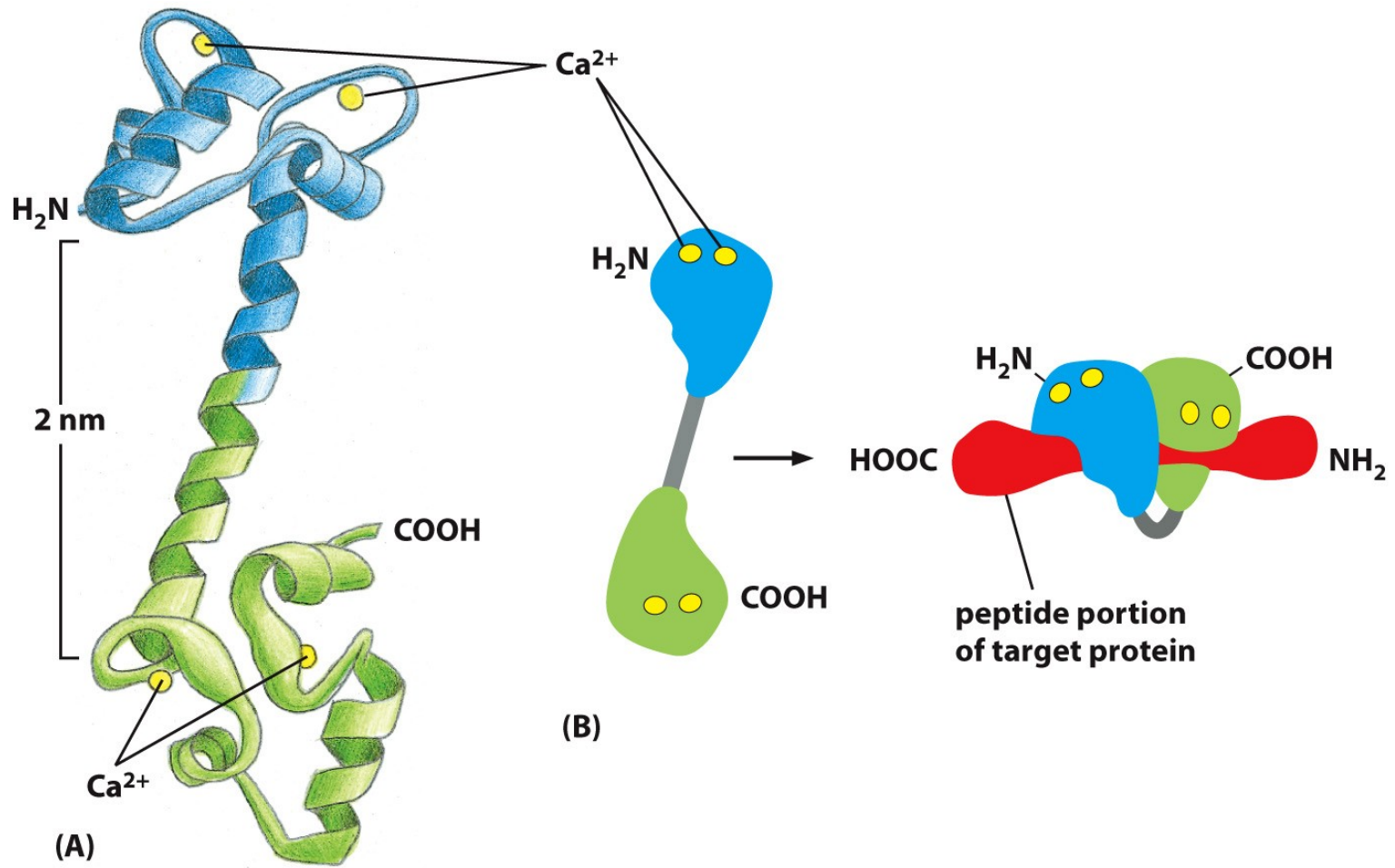


Figure 15-33 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# Vápníkové senzory – CaMK (Ca/Calmodulin-dependent kinases)

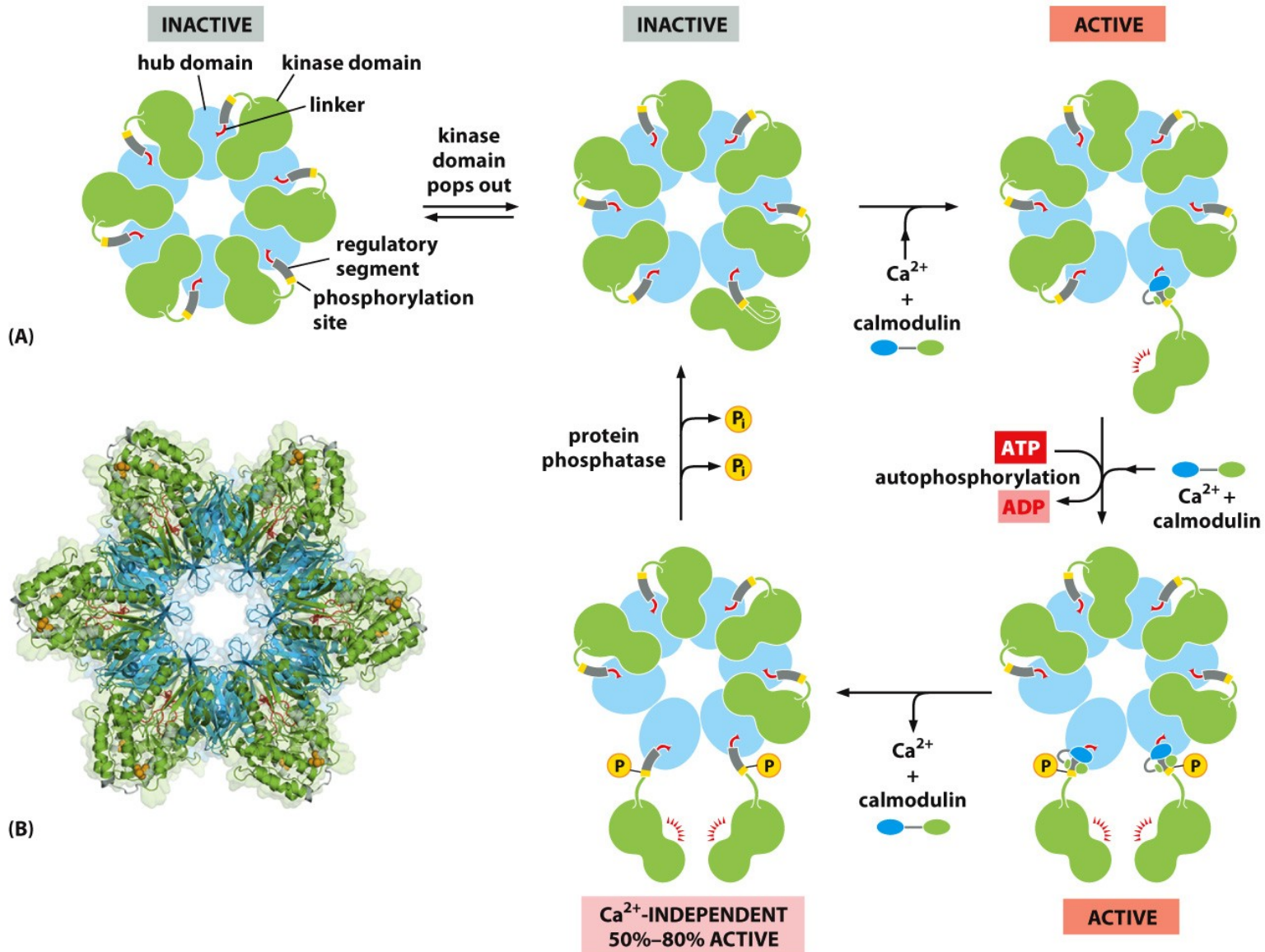
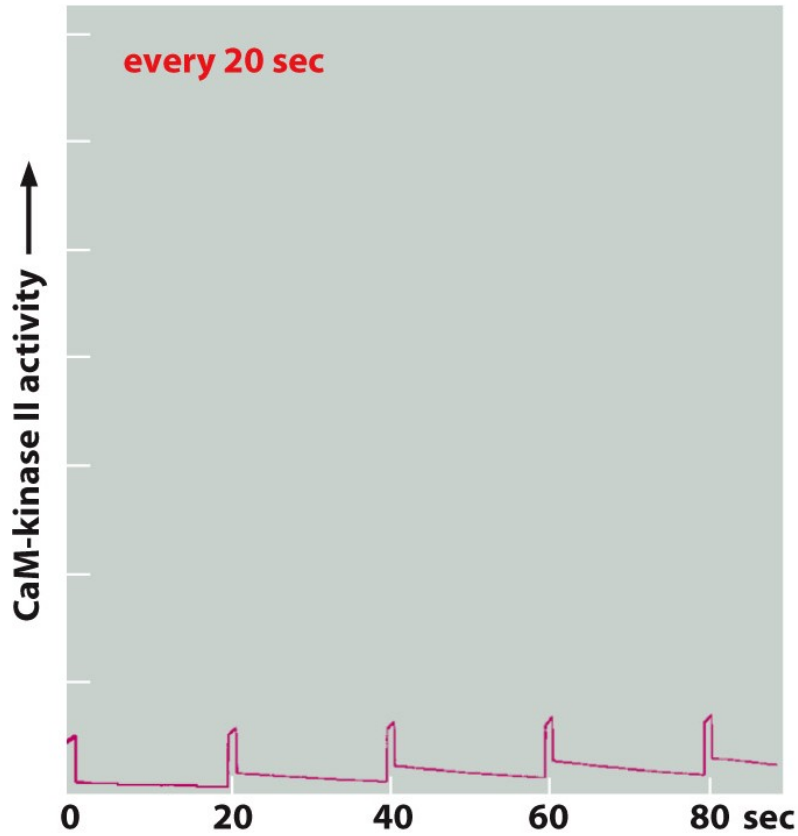
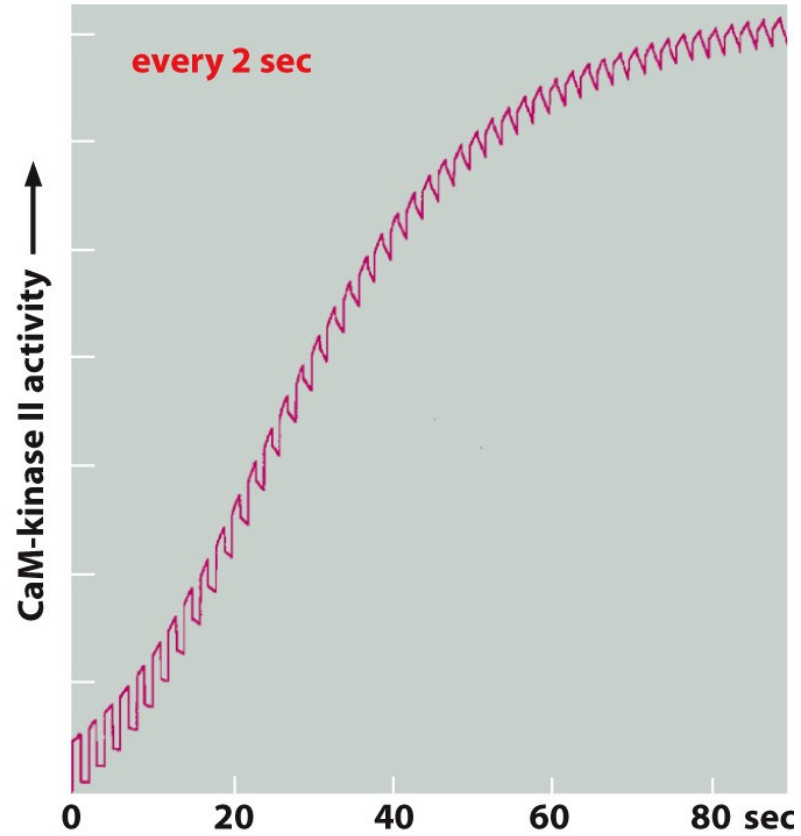


Figure 15-34 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# SIGNALIZACE



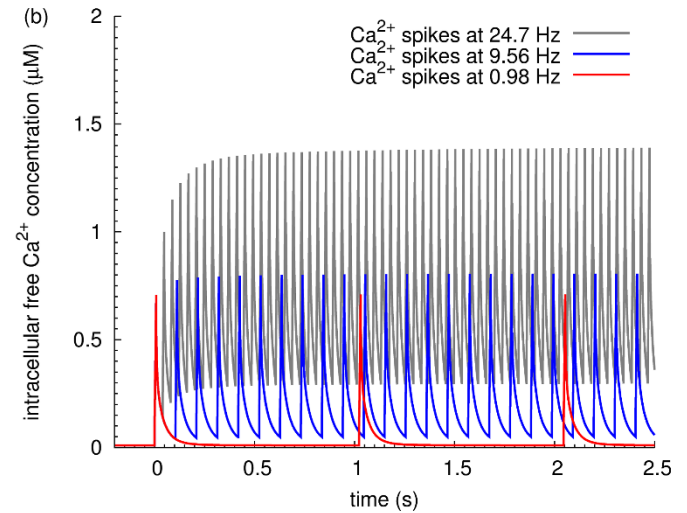
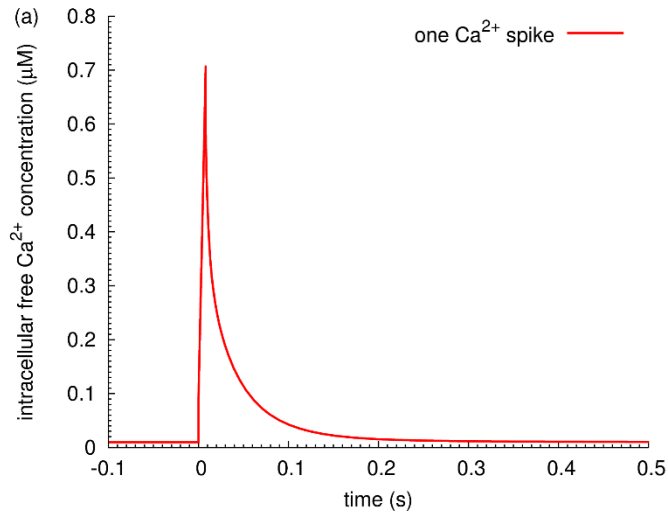
(A) low-frequency  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  oscillations



(B) high-frequency  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  oscillations

Figure 15-35 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

## Trvání vápníkové vlny:





## **BUNĚČNÁ SIGNALIZACE:** **Konec prvního dílu**

## Cyklický GMP je druhý posel zprostředkovávající vidění

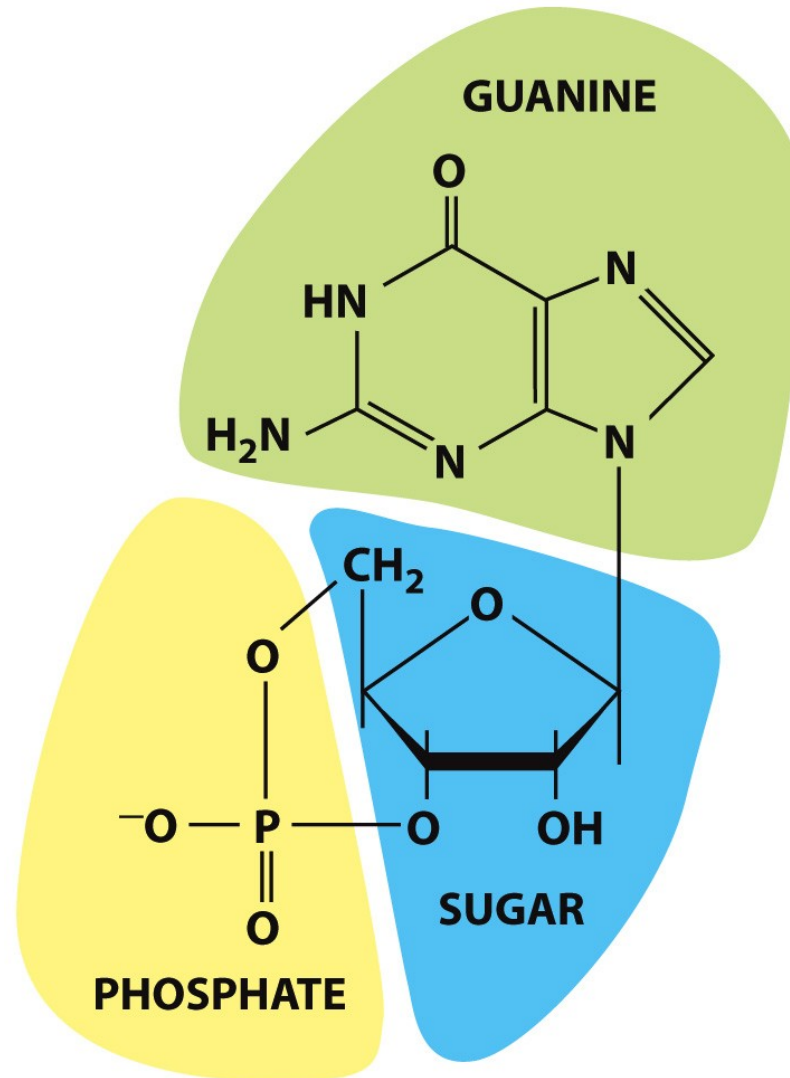
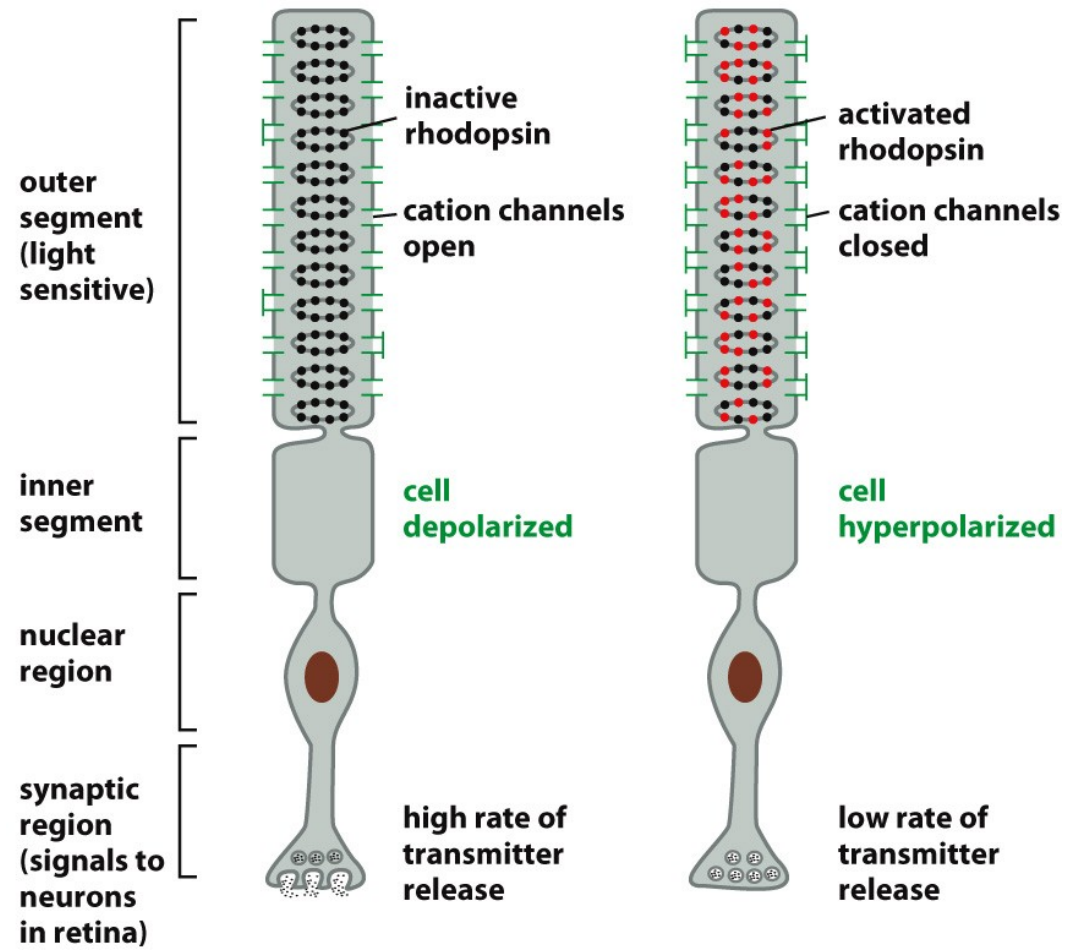
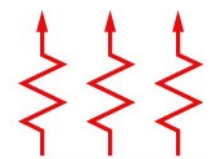


Figure 15-37 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# Morfologie tyčinek



**DARK**

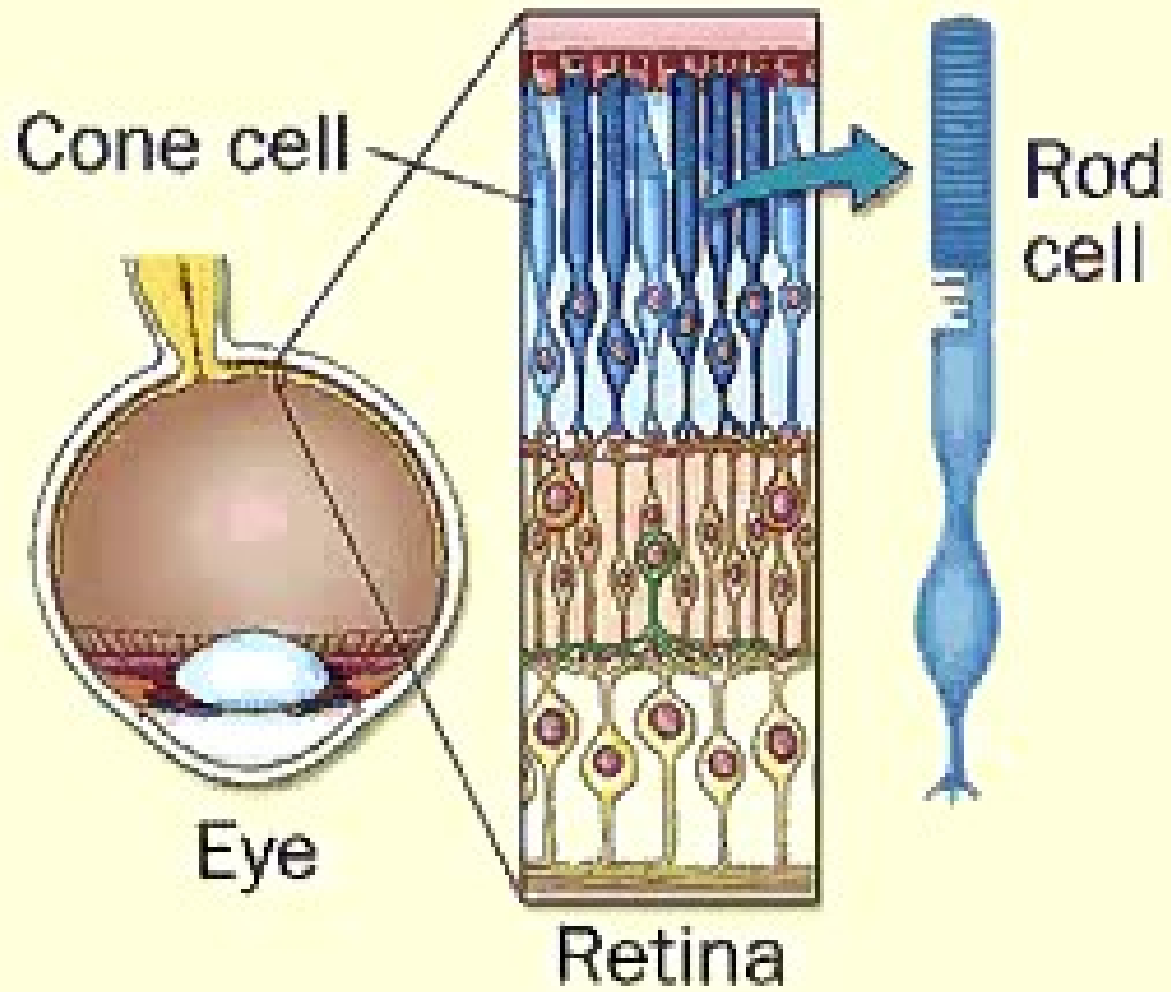


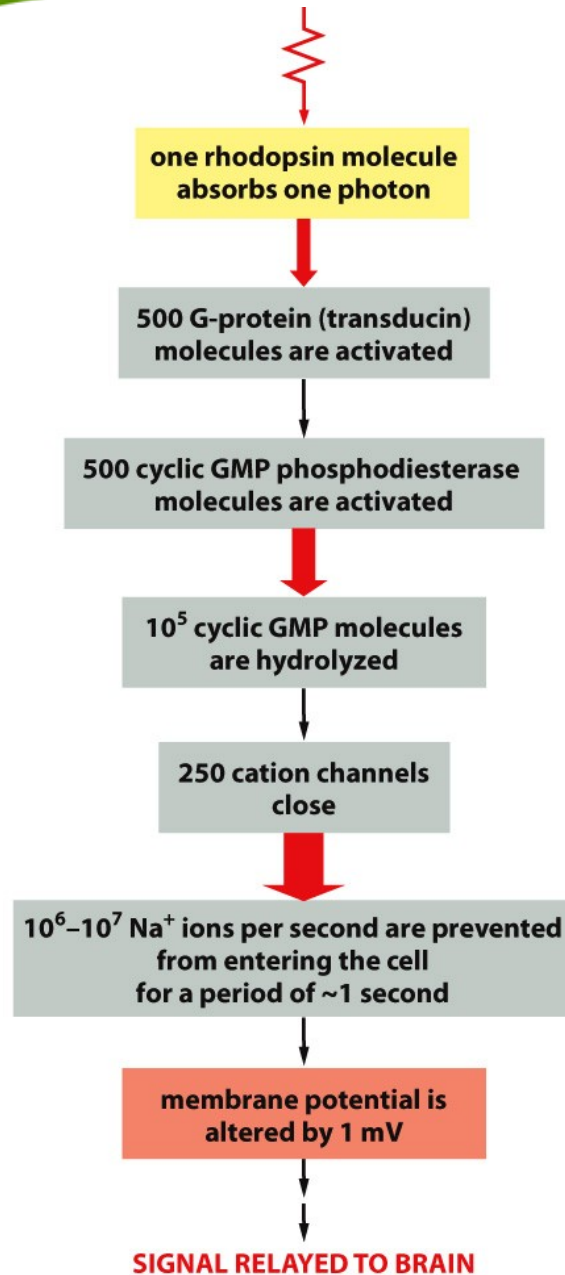
**LIGHT**

## Aktivace tyčinky světlem (upraveno z Wiki)

- ▶ Po dopadu světla na sítnici dochází k jeho **absorpci**. Tyčinky jsou neuvěřitelně citlivé, reagují na dopad jediného fotonu.
- ▶ Za tmy jsou Na kanály otevřeny (jsou závislé na cGMP)
- ▶ Absorpce vede k **excitaci** membrány, která se projeví **izomerací 11-cis-retinalu** na **ALL-TRANS-RETINAL**. Dochází tak ke změně jeho geometrie (Schiffova baze s opsinem se posune o 0,5 nm). Energie fotonu se tedy transformovala na pohyb atomů. Světelná aktivace je velice rychlá a přitom složitá. Během milisekund proběhne řada fotochemických reakcí, jejichž meziprodukty (bathorodopsin, lumirodopsin, metapodopsin I, metarodopsin II) vykazují různá maxima od 500 do 380 nm.
- ▶ Následujícím důsledkem dopadu fotonu je **odpoutání barviva od bílkoviny**. Trans-izomer už nezapadá do vazebného místa. Rhodopsin se tak rozpadá na opsin a all-trans-retinal.
- ▶ Takto aktivovaný rhodopsin dále **aktivuje G-protein TRANSDUCIN**
- ▶ Kaskáda pokračuje aktivací **FOSFODIESTERÁZY (PDE)**, která **hydrolyzuje** cGMP na **NECYKLICKÝ 5'-GMP**.
- ▶ Původně otevřený **kanál pro Na<sup>+</sup> ionty se uzavírá**, tok iontů se zastaví.
- ▶ Následkem je **HYPERPOLARIZACE** membrány,

# SIGNALIZACE





- jedna molekula rodopsinu absorbuje jeden foton
- je aktivováno 500 G-proteinových molekul
- dále je aktivováno 500 molekul fosfodiesterázy cyklického GMP
- $10^5$  molekul cyklického GMP je hydrolyzováno
- uzavírá se 250 kationtových kanálů
- $10^6$ - $10^7$  kationtům  $\text{Na}^+$  za sekundu je zbráněno vstoupit do buňky po dobu 1 sekundy
- membránový potenciál buňky je změněn o 1mV
- signál je přenášen do mozku

# Shrnutí základních funkcí trimerických G proteinů

**TABLE 15-3 Four Major Families of Trimeric G Proteins\***

Family	Some family members	Subunits that mediate action	Some functions
I	G <sub>s</sub>	α	Activates adenylyl cyclase; activates Ca <sup>2+</sup> channels
	G <sub>olf</sub>	α	Activates adenylyl cyclase in olfactory sensory neurons
II	G <sub>i</sub>	α	Inhibits adenylyl cyclase
		βγ	Activates K <sup>+</sup> channels
	G <sub>o</sub>	βγ	Activates K <sup>+</sup> channels; inactivates Ca <sup>2+</sup> channels
		α and βγ	Activates phospholipase C-β
G <sub>t</sub> (transducin)	α	Activates cyclic GMP phosphodiesterase in vertebrate rod photoreceptors	
III	G <sub>q</sub>	α	Activates phospholipase C-β
IV	G <sub>12/13</sub>	α	Activates Rho family monomeric GTPases (via Rho-GEF) to regulate the actin cytoskeleton

\*Families are determined by amino acid sequence relatedness of the α subunits. Only selected examples are included. About 20 α subunits and at least 6 β subunits and 11 γ subunits have been described in humans.



# Receptorové tyrosin kinázy

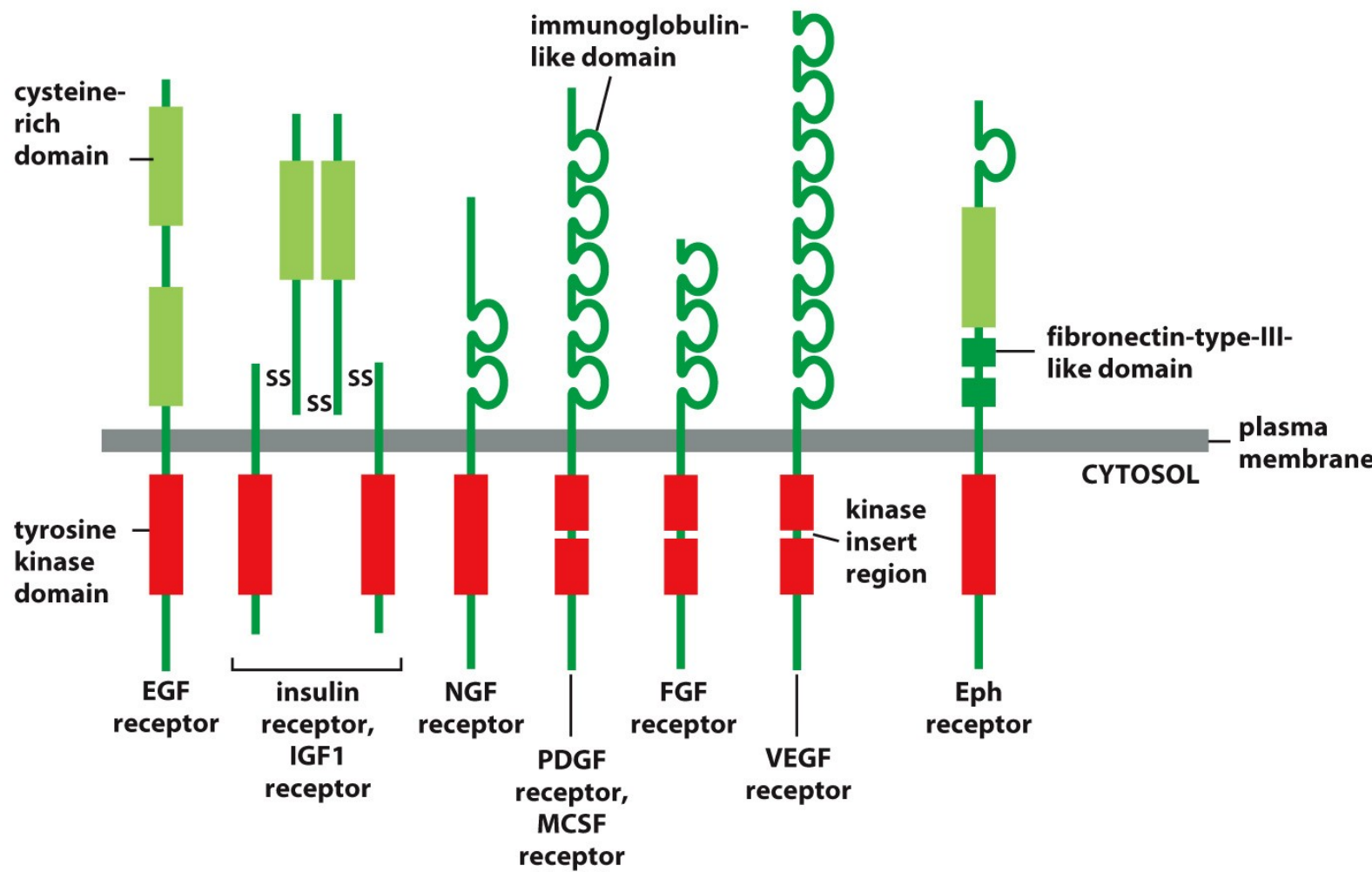


Figure 15-43 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# Receptorové tyrosin kinázy

**TABLE 15-4 Some Signal Proteins That Act Via RTKs**

Signal protein family	Receptor family	Some representative responses
Epidermal growth factor (EGF)	EGF receptors	Stimulates cell survival, growth, proliferation, or differentiation of various cell types; acts as inductive signal in development
Insulin	Insulin receptor	Stimulates carbohydrate utilization and protein synthesis
Insulin-like growth factor (IGF1)	IGF receptor-1	Stimulates cell growth and survival in many cell types
Nerve growth factor (NGF)	Trk receptors	Stimulates survival and growth of some neurons
Platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)	PDGF receptors	Stimulates survival, growth, proliferation, and migration of various cell types
Macrophage-colony-stimulating factor (MCSF)	MCSF receptor	Stimulates monocyte/macrophage proliferation and differentiation
Fibroblast growth factor (FGF)	FGF receptors	Stimulates proliferation of various cell types; inhibits differentiation of some precursor cells; acts as inductive signal in development
Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)	VEGF receptors	Stimulates angiogenesis
Ephrin	Eph receptors	Stimulates angiogenesis; guides cell and axon migration

Table 15-4 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# SIGNALIZACE

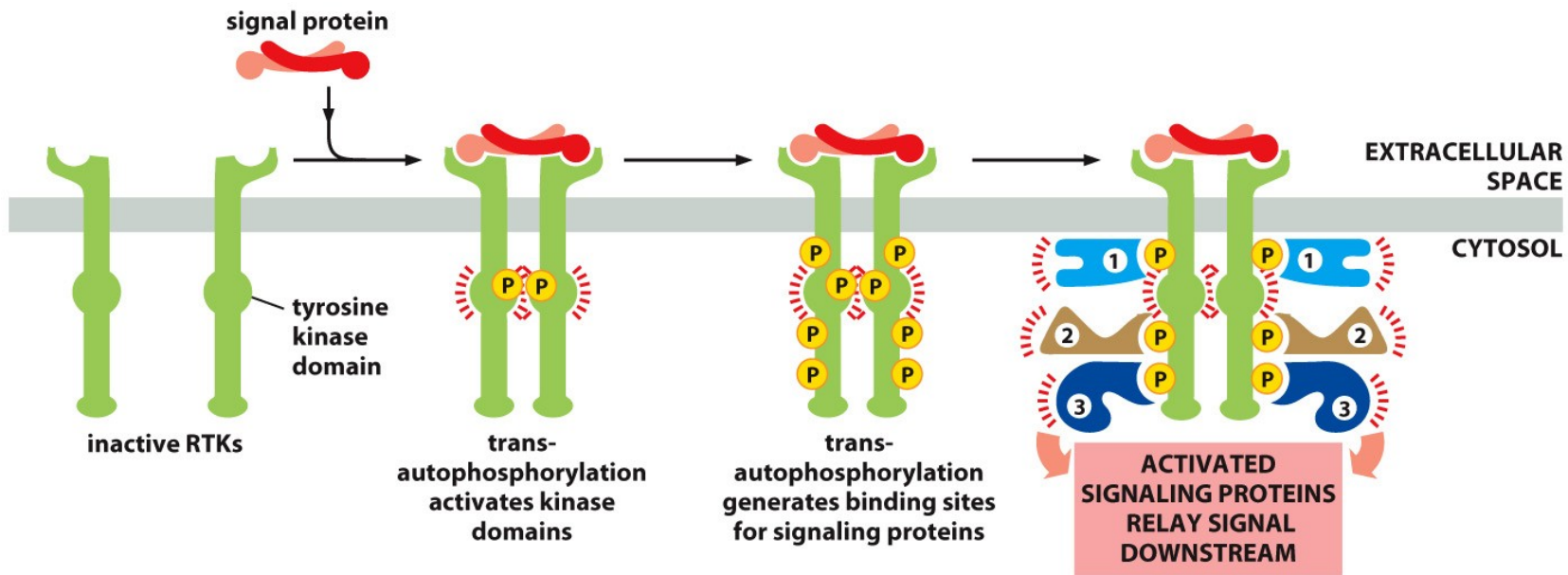


Figure 15-44 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# SIGNALIZACE

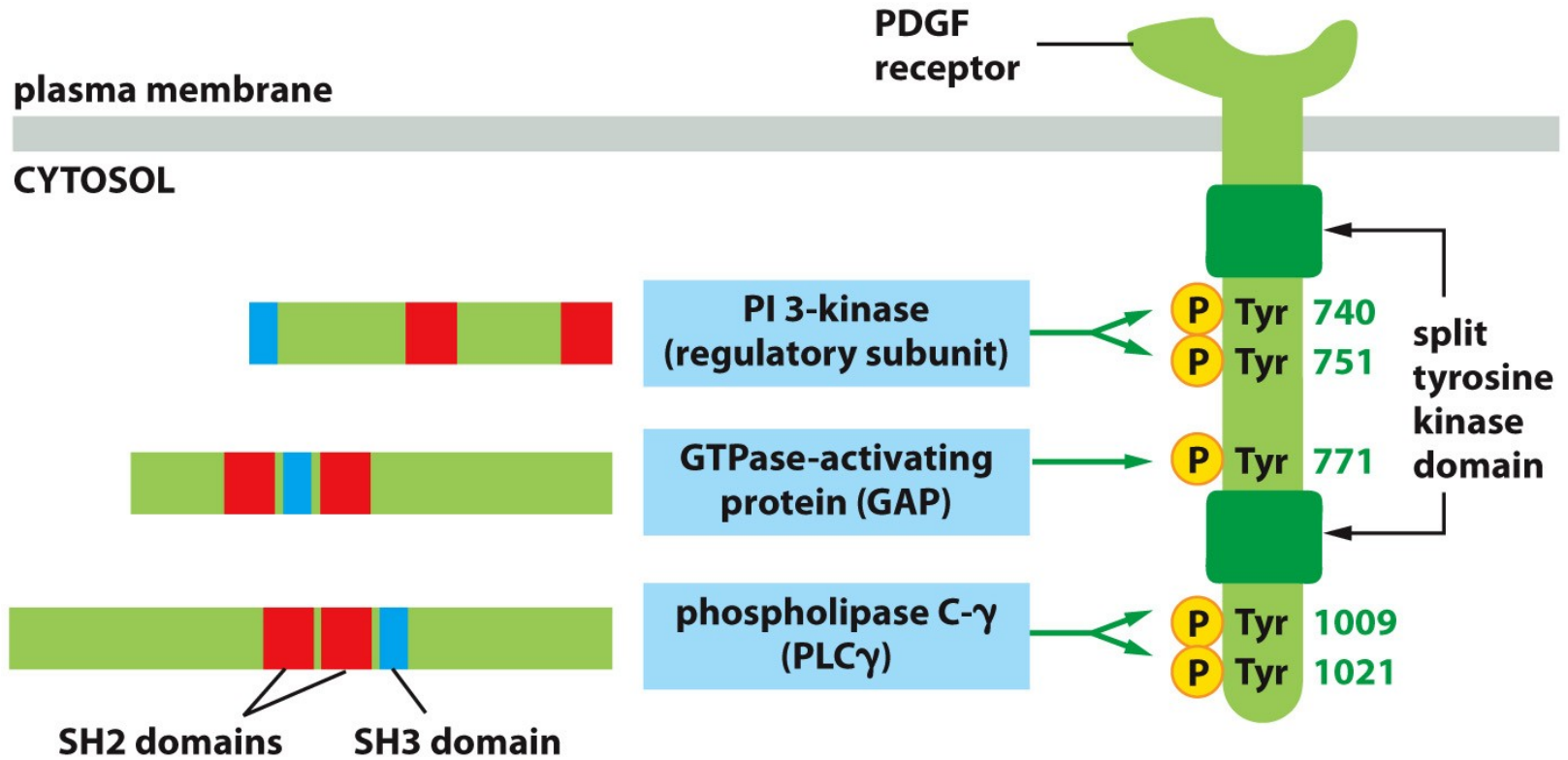


Figure 15-46a Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# Doména SH2 rozpoznává fosfo-tyrosin

binding site for amino acid side chain      binding site for phosphotyrosine

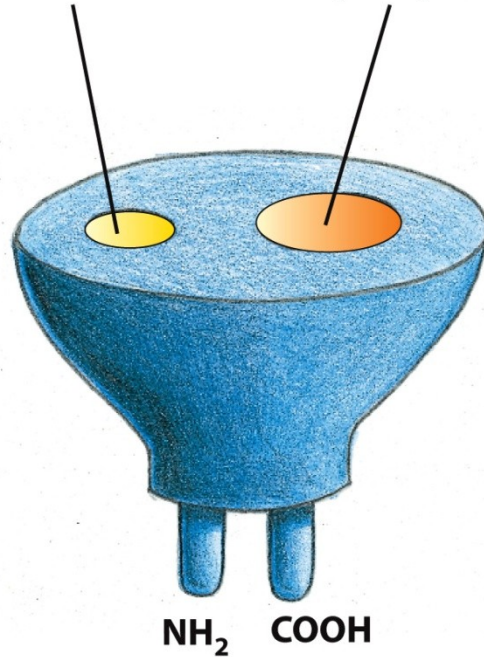


Figure 15-46c Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

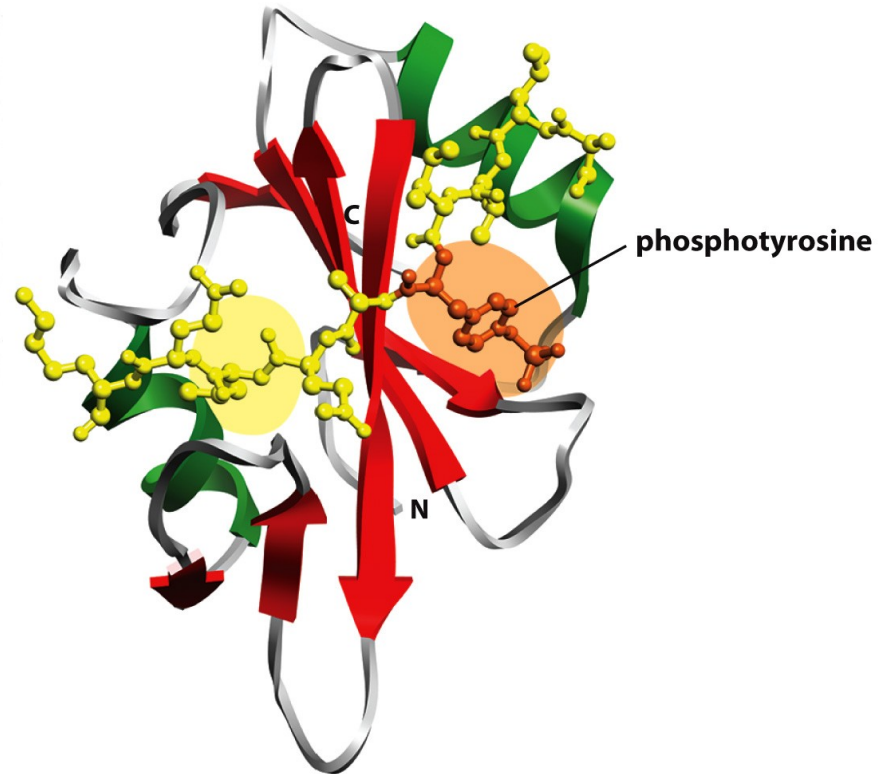


Figure 15-46b Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)



# Aktivace malé GTPázy z rodiny Ras

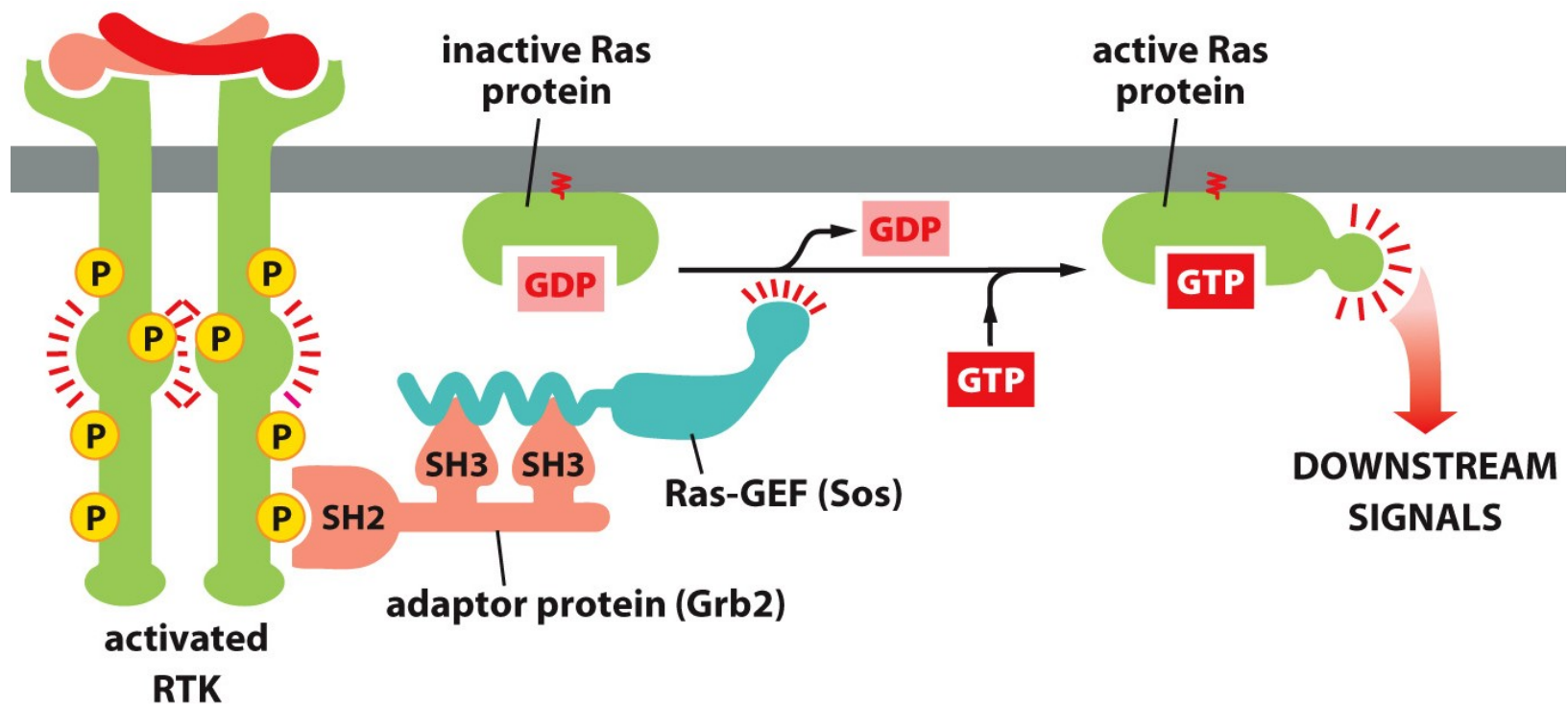
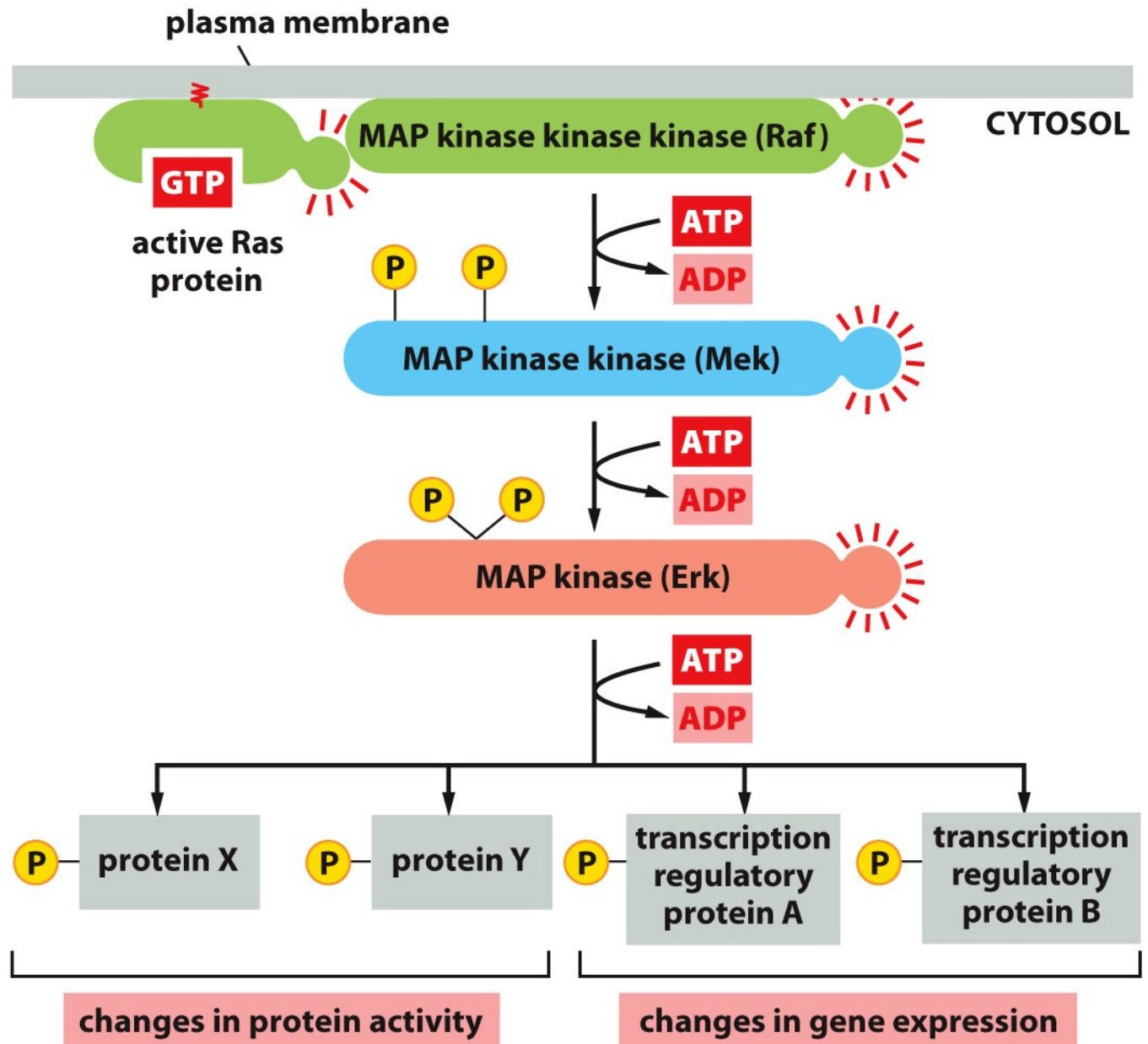


Figure 15-47 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# SIGNALIZACE





**TABLE 15–5 The Ras Superfamily of Monomeric GTPases**

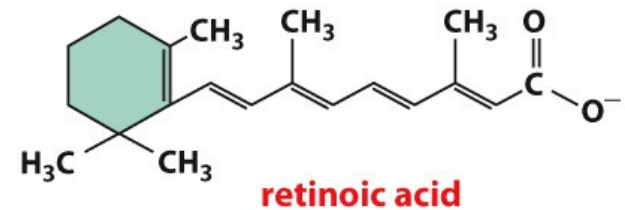
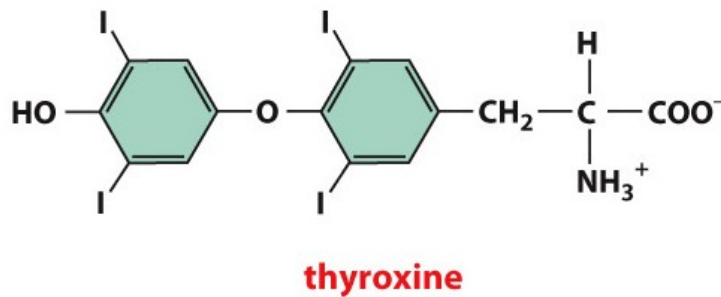
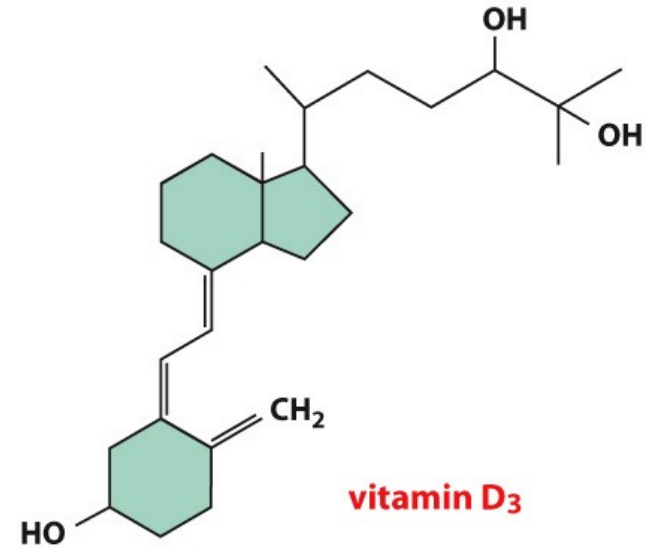
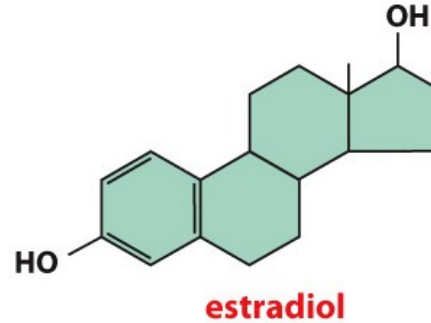
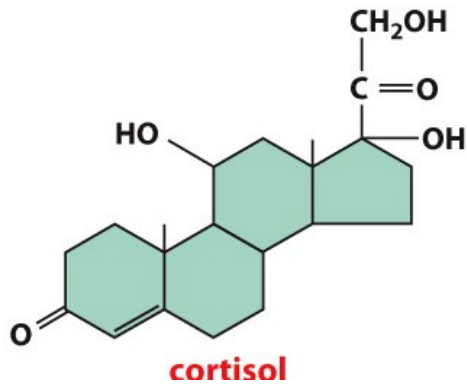
<b>Family</b>	<b>Some family members</b>	<b>Some functions</b>
<b>Ras</b>	<b>H-Ras, K-Ras, N-Ras</b>	<b>Relay signals from RTKs</b>
	<b>Rheb</b>	<b>Activates mTOR to stimulate cell growth</b>
	<b>Rap1</b>	<b>Activated by a cyclic-AMP-dependent GEF; influences cell adhesion by activating integrins</b>
<b>Rho*</b>	<b>Rho, Rac, Cdc42</b>	<b>Relay signals from surface receptors to the cytoskeleton and elsewhere</b>
<b>ARF*</b>	<b>ARF1–ARF6</b>	<b>Regulate assembly of protein coats on intracellular vesicles</b>
<b>Rab*</b>	<b>Rab1–60</b>	<b>Regulate intracellular vesicle traffic</b>
<b>Ran*</b>	<b>Ran</b>	<b>Regulates mitotic spindle assembly and nuclear transport of RNAs and proteins</b>

**\*The Rho family is discussed in Chapter 16, the ARF and Rab proteins in Chapter 13, and Ran in Chapters 12 and 17. The three-dimensional structure of Ras is shown in Figure 3–67.**

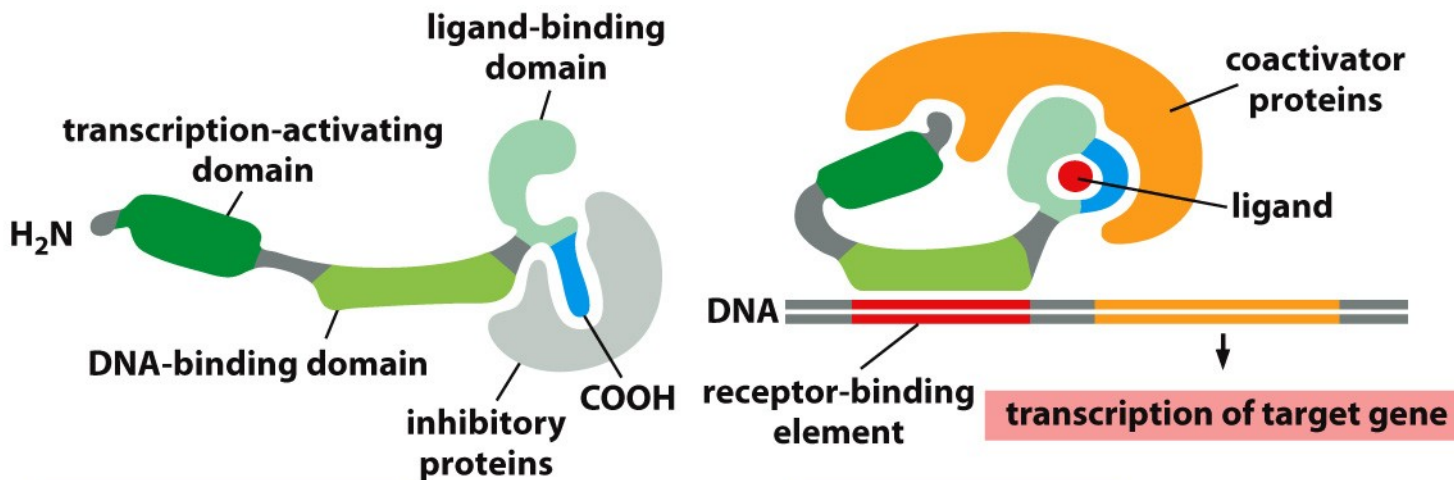
## Signalizace lipofilními ligandy

- díky svým hydrofobním/lipofilním vlastnostem prochází přes plazmatickou membránu
- rozpoznávají receptory v cytoplazmě
- po vazbě ligandu se receptory přesouvají do jádra – odtud termín: **jaderné receptory**

## Signalizace přes jaderné receptory: fyziologicky významné ligandy

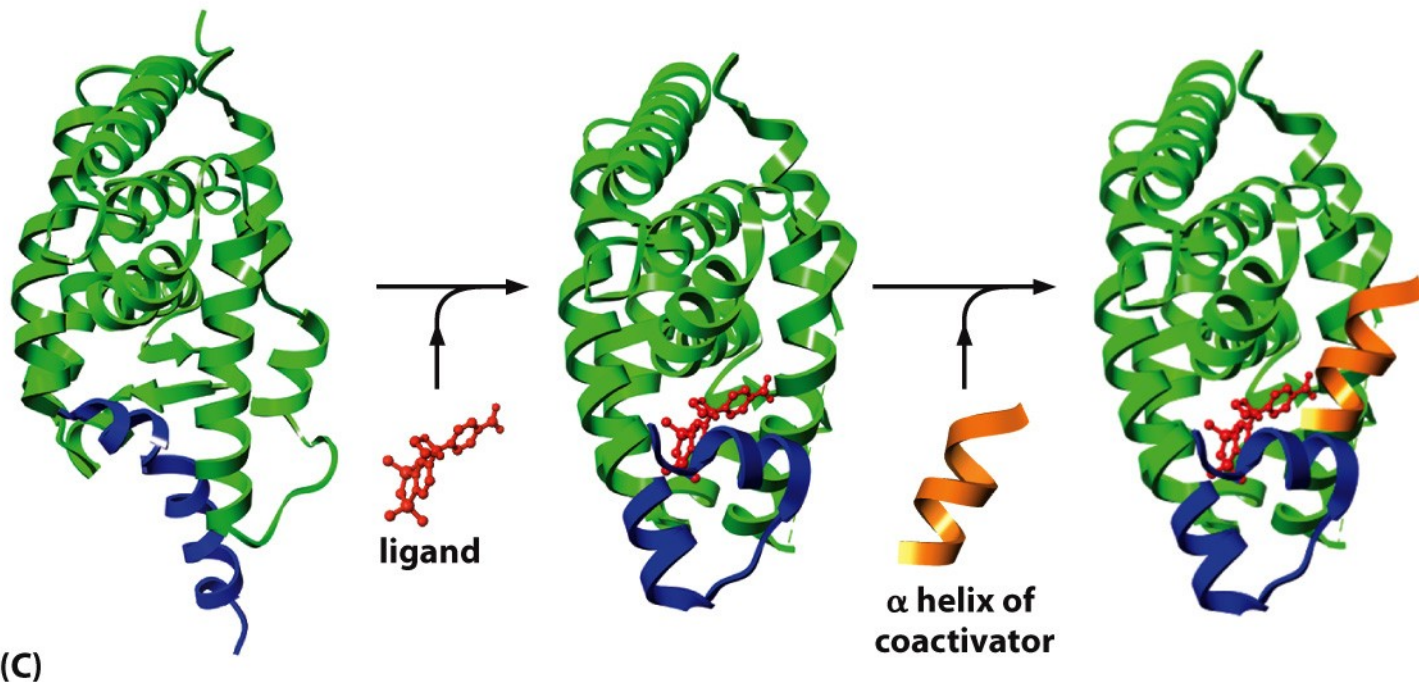


# Mechanismus aktivace jaderných receptorů



(A) INACTIVE RECEPTOR

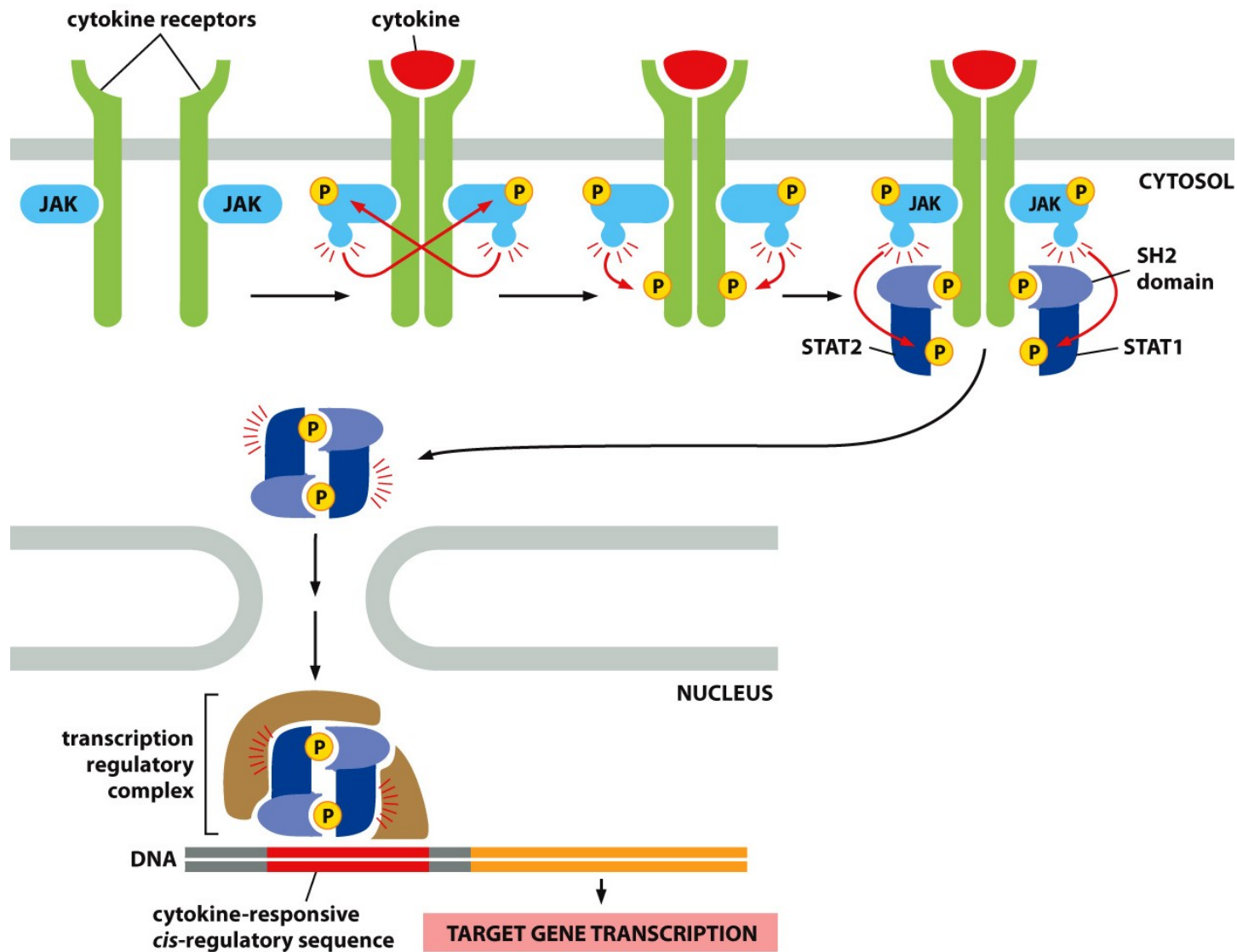
(B) ACTIVE RECEPTOR



## **BUNĚČNÁ SIGNALIZACE**

**Krátká exkurze do signálních drah  
významných v imunologii a vývojové  
biologii**

# Signalizace přes cytokinové receptory – JAK/STAT signální kaskáda





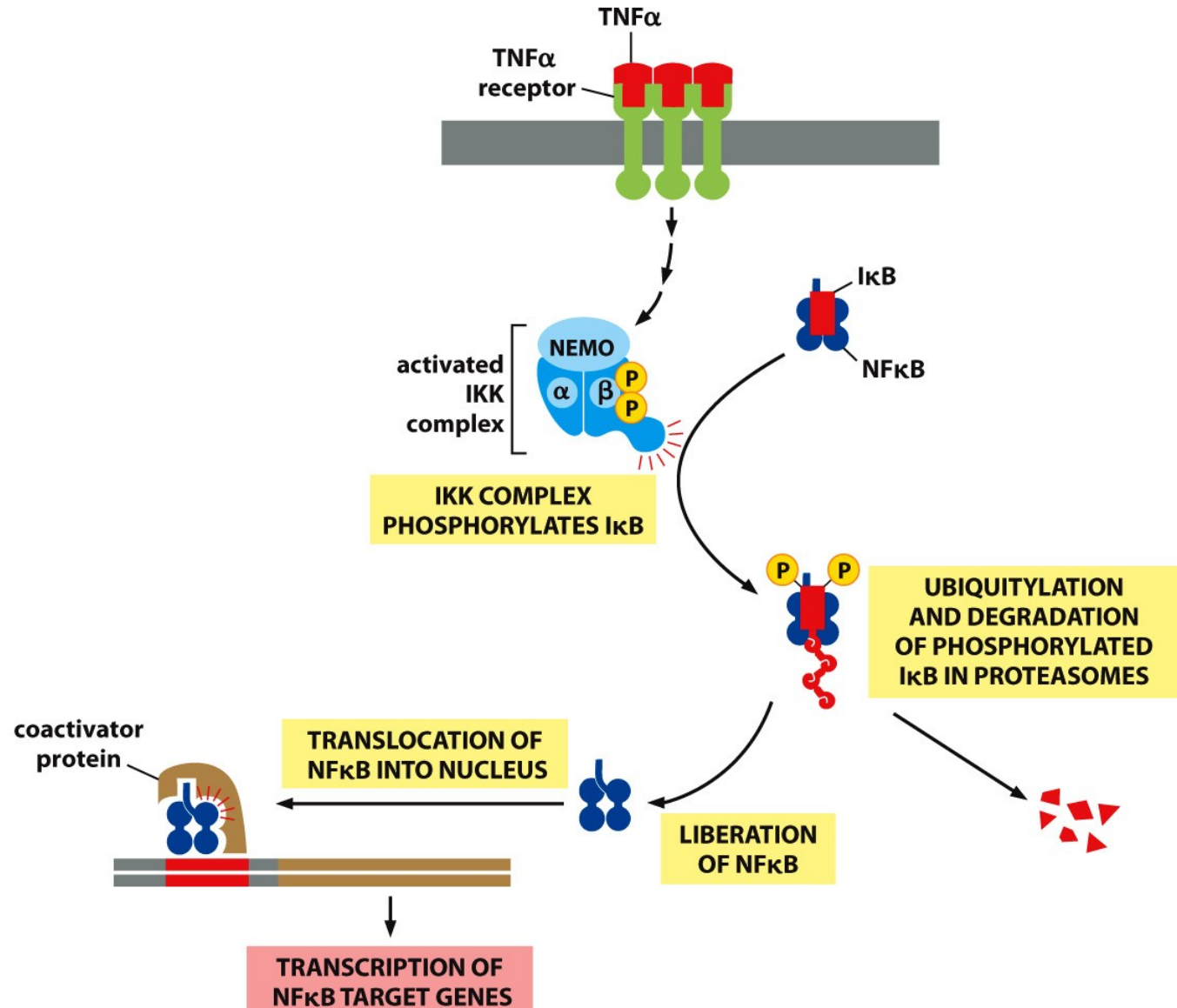
**TABLE 15-6 Some Extracellular Signal Proteins That Act Through Cytokine Receptors and the JAK-STAT Signaling Pathway**

Signal protein	Receptor-associated JAKs	STATs activated	Some responses
Interferon- $\gamma$ (IFN $\gamma$ )	JAK1 and JAK2	STAT1	Activates macrophages
Interferon- $\alpha$ (IFN $\alpha$ )	Tyk2 and JAK2	STAT1 and STAT2	Increases cell resistance to viral infection
Erythropoietin	JAK2	STAT5	Stimulates production of erythrocytes
Prolactin	JAK1 and JAK2	STAT5	Stimulates milk production
Growth hormone	JAK2	STAT1 and STAT5	Stimulates growth by inducing IGF1 production
Granulocyte-Macrophage-Colony-Stimulating Factor (GMCSF)	JAK2	STAT5	Stimulates production of granulocytes and macrophages

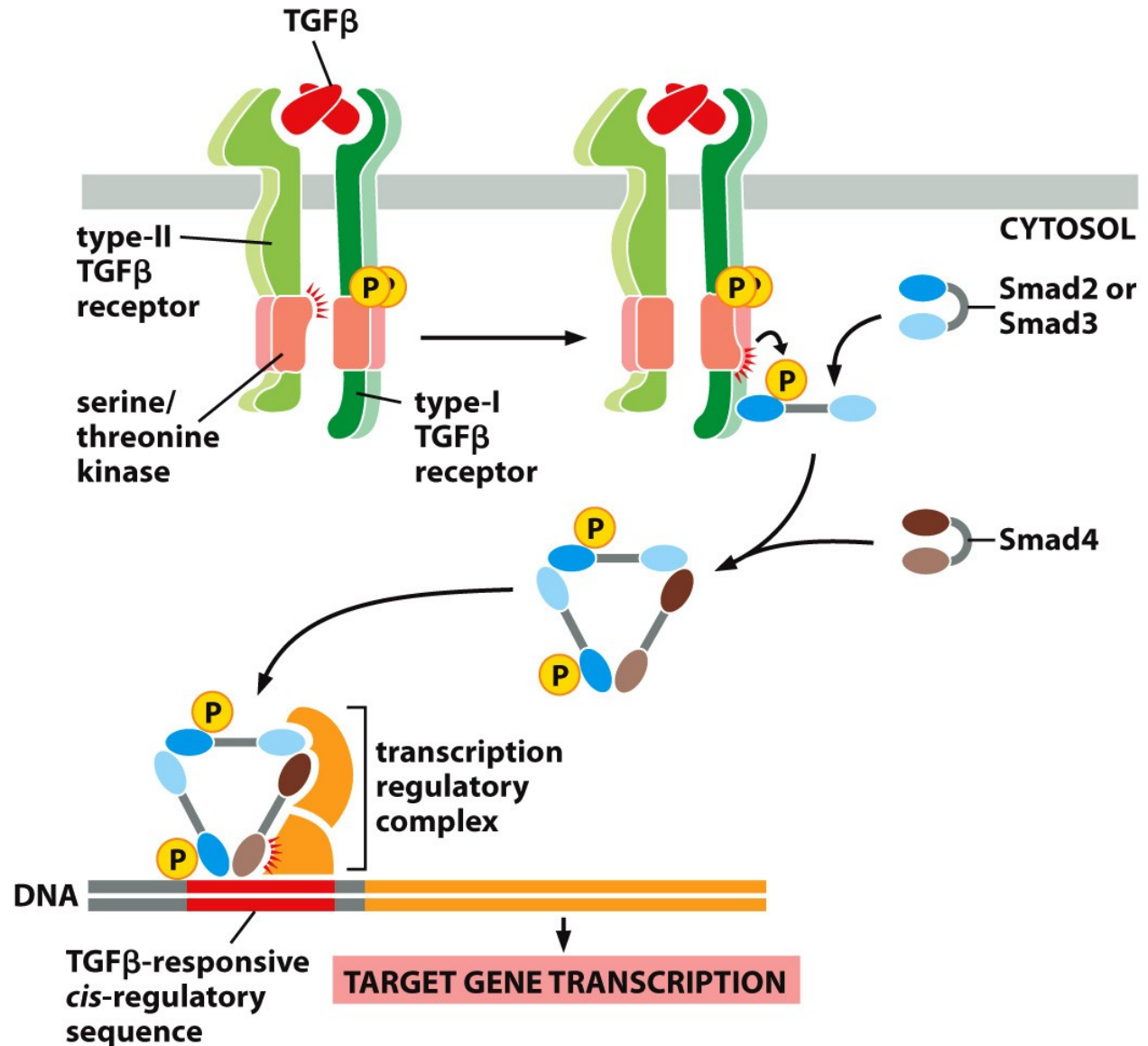
Table 15-6 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)



# Signalizace přes NF $\kappa$ B - indukovaná TNF (tumor necrosis factor)



# TGF (transformující růstový faktor)/BMP (bone-morphogenetic protein) signalizace



## Signalizace Notch

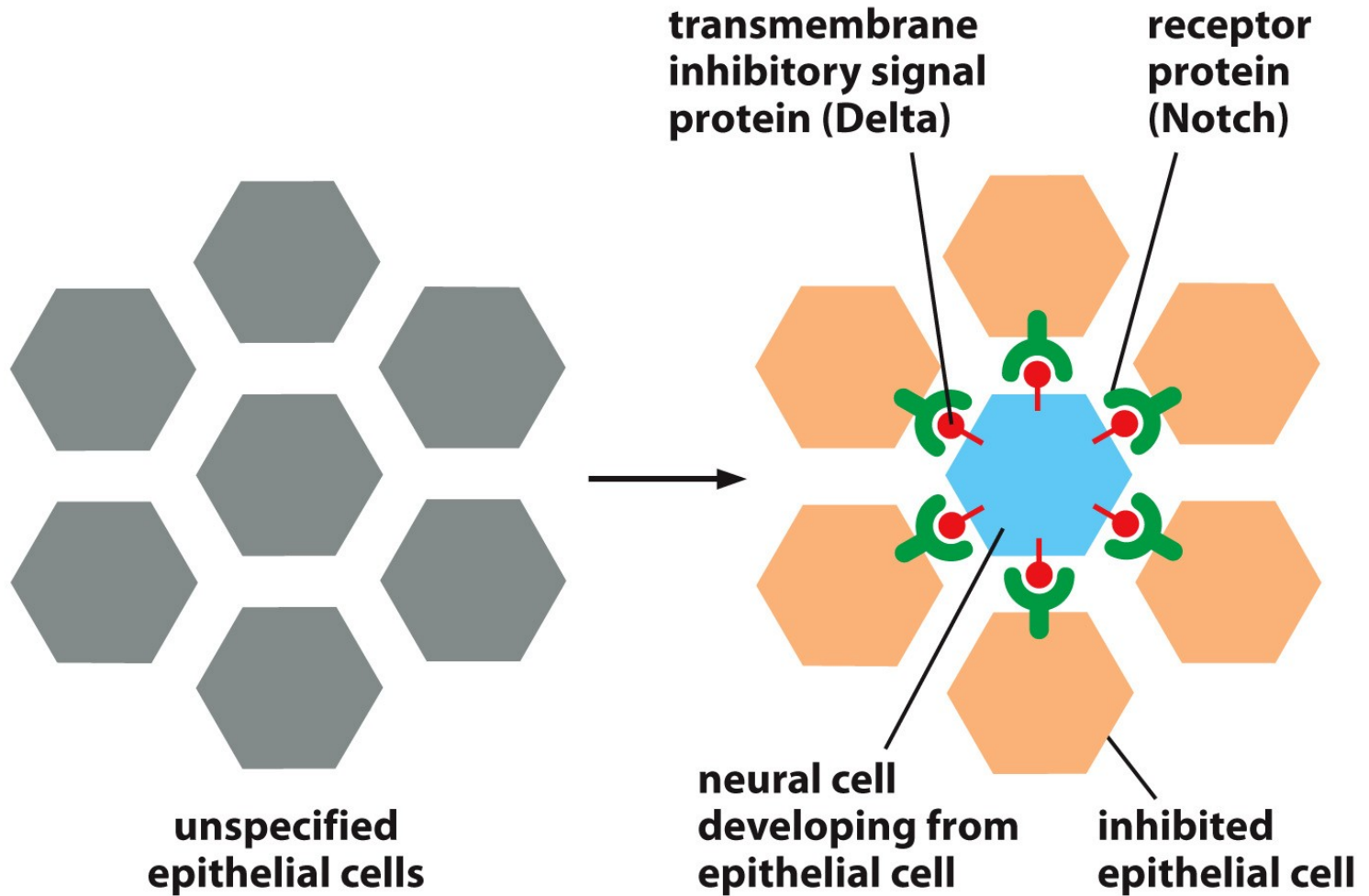


Figure 15-58 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# Signalizace Notch

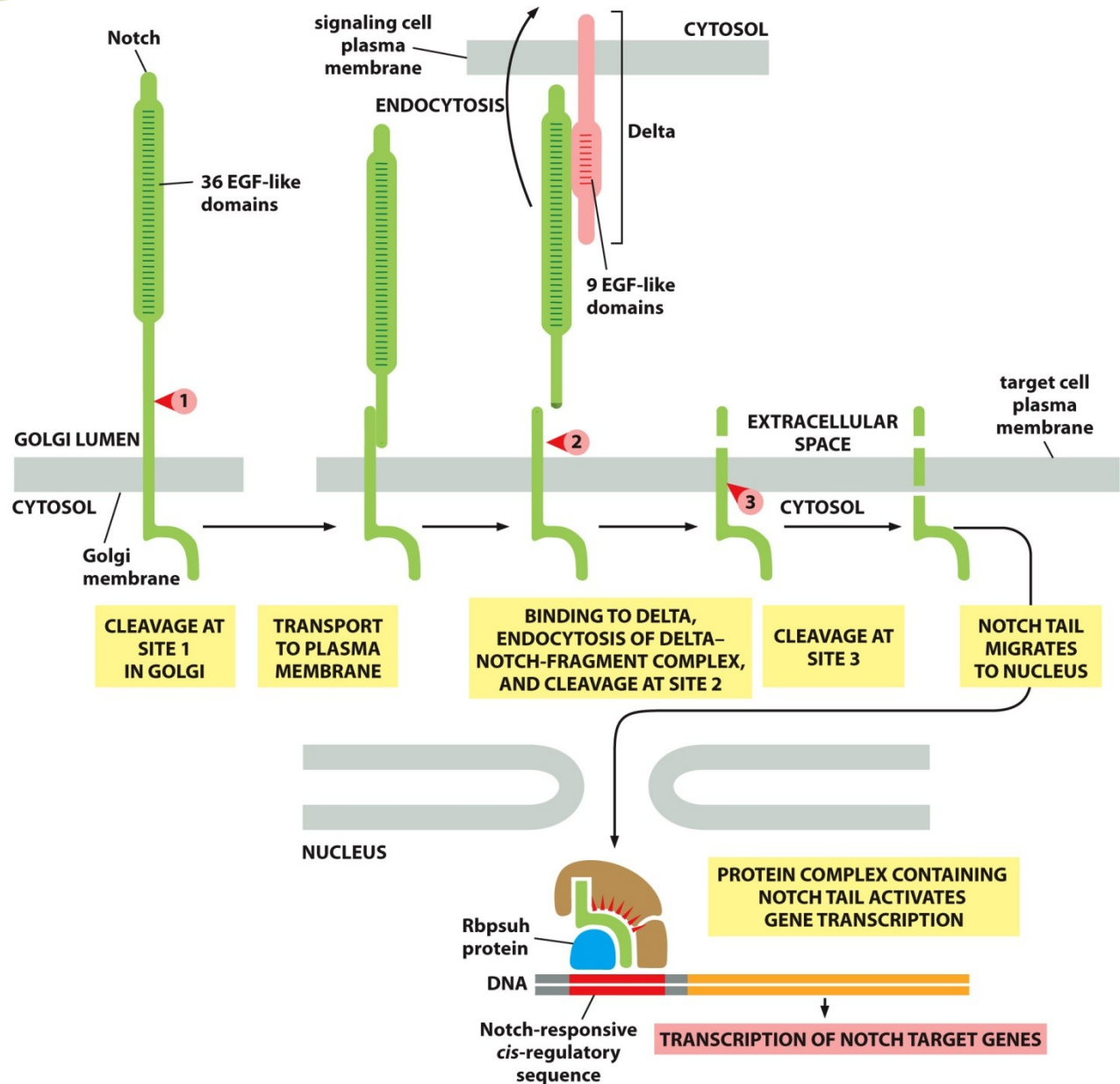
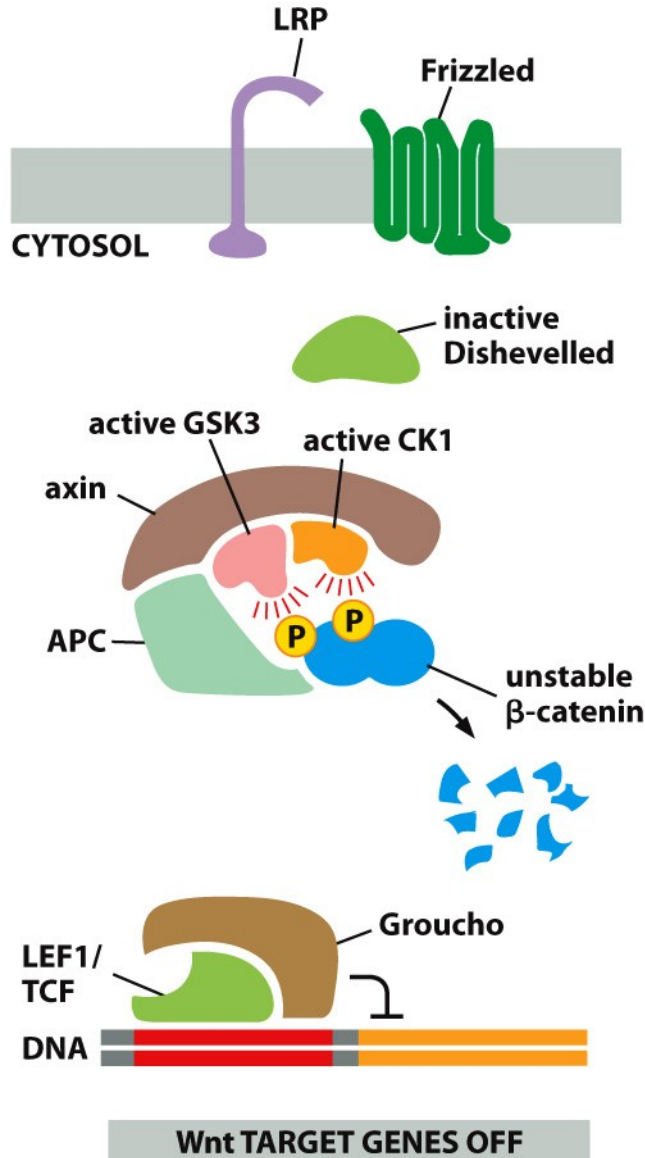


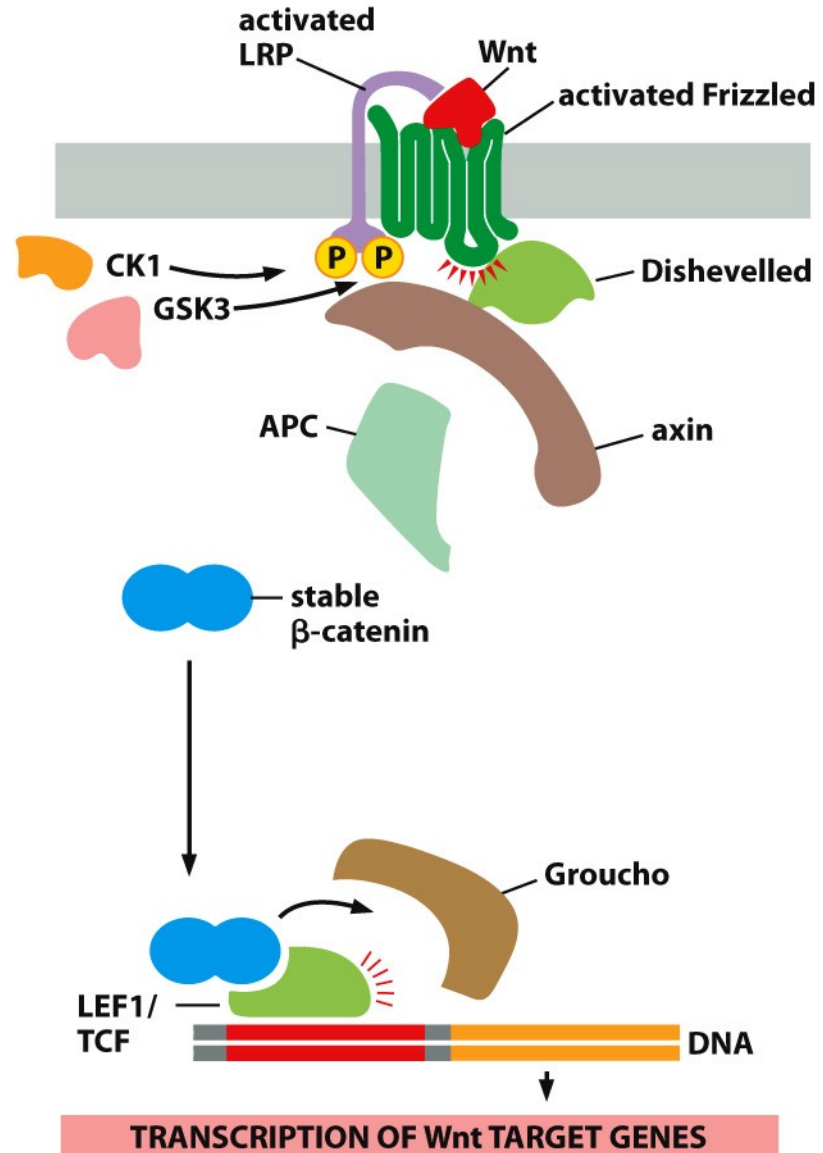
Figure 15-59 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)

# Signalizace Wnt

(A) WITHOUT Wnt SIGNAL

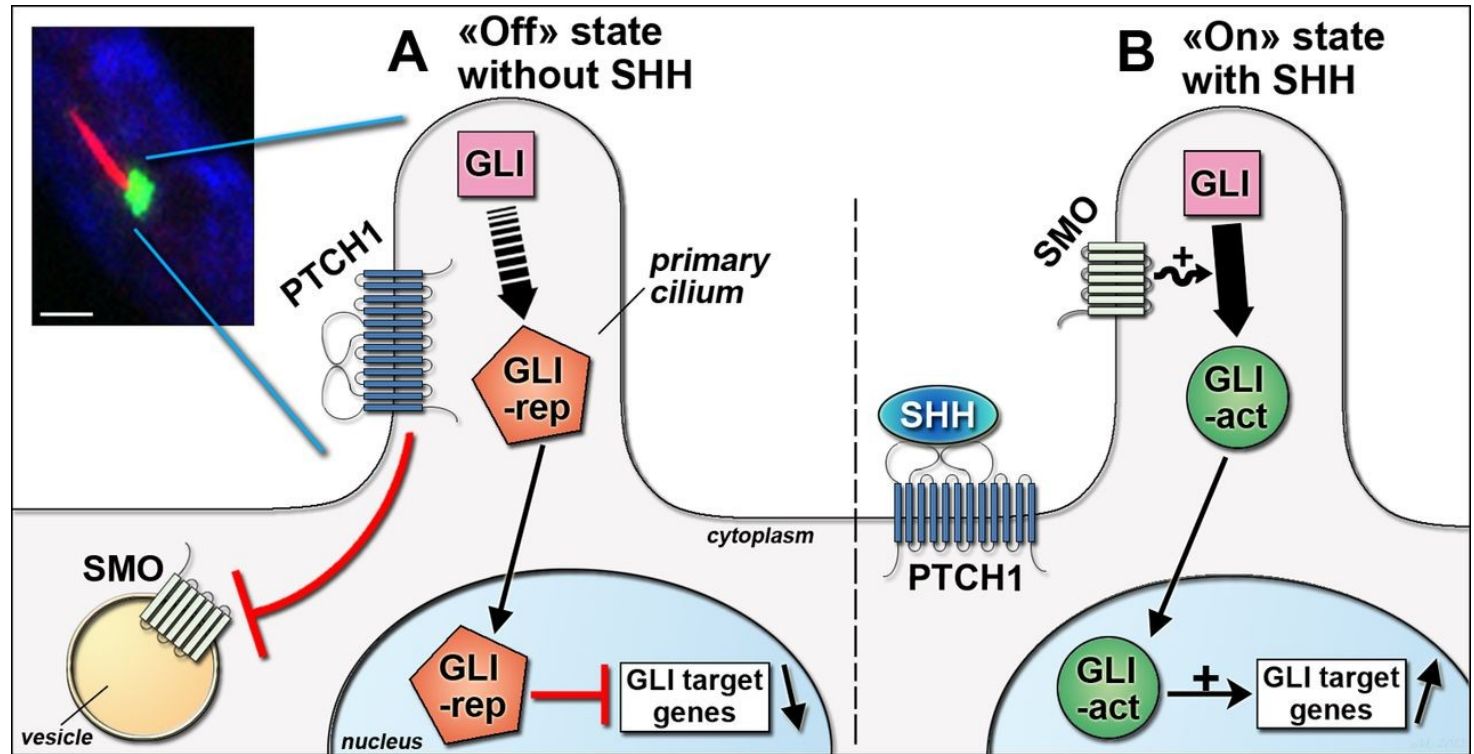


(B) WITH Wnt SIGNAL





# Signalizace Hedgehog (vyžaduje primární cilium)



# SIGNALIZACE

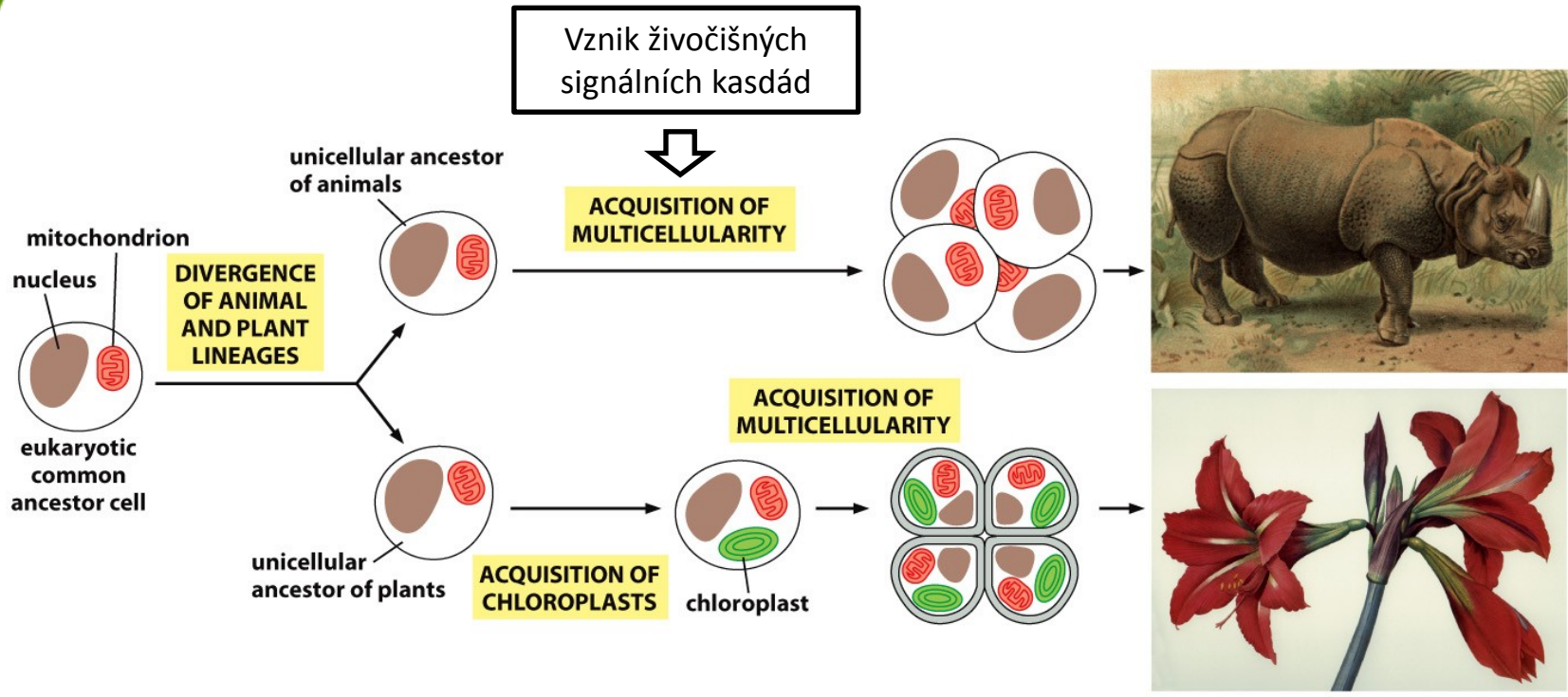


Figure 15-68 Molecular Biology of the Cell 6e (© Garland Science 2015)