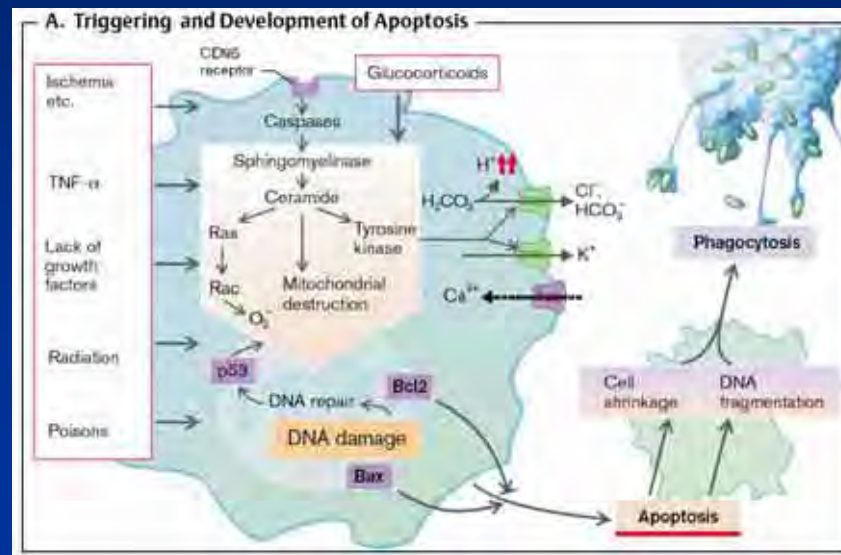


Látkové regulace Hormonální řízení



Mezibuněčná komunikace a signálová transdukce

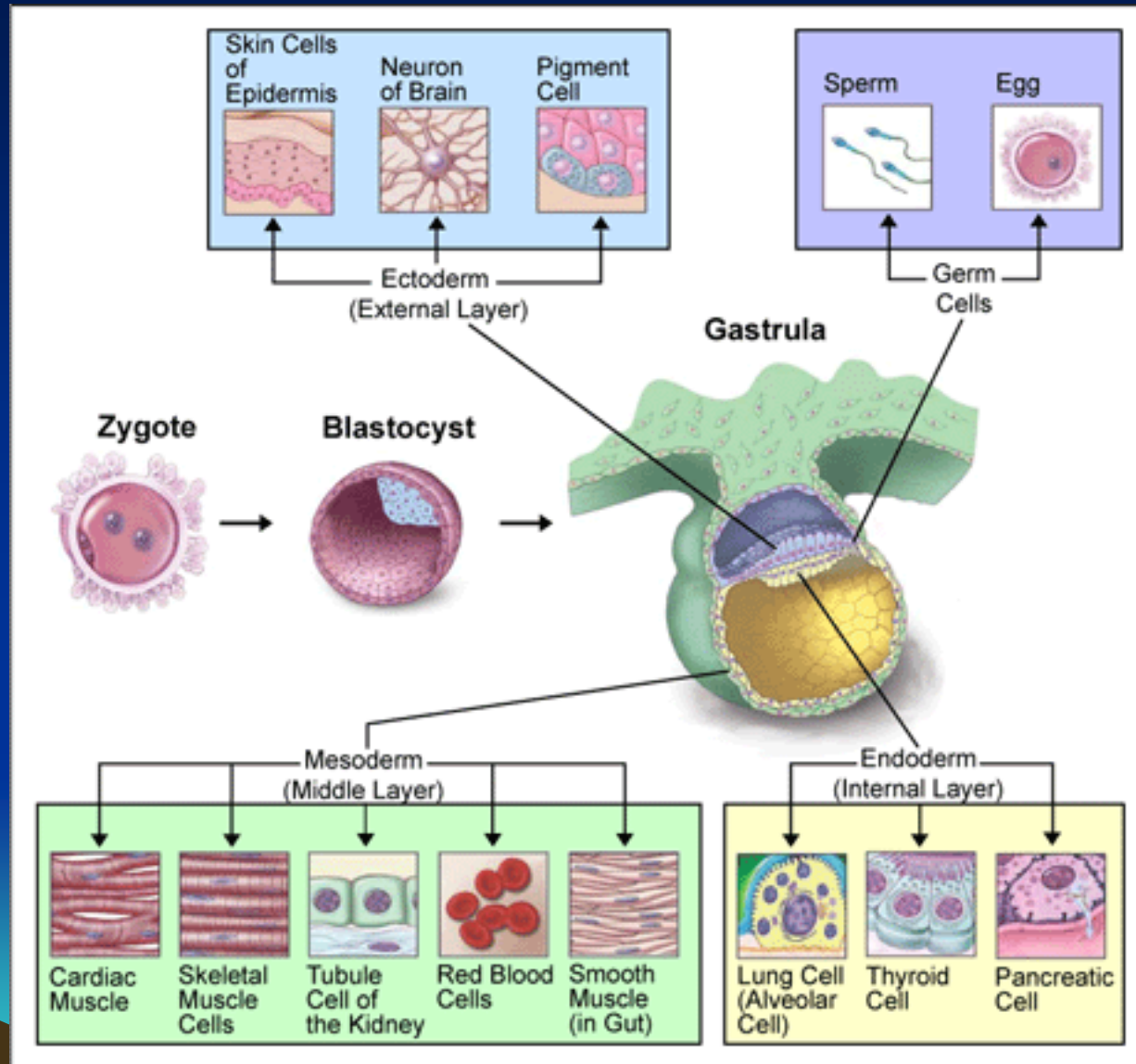


Obecná chemorecepční schopnost buněk
Komunikace ve společenství buněk, rozeznání
poškozené nebo cizí buňky
Signály: diferencuj, proliferuj, syntetizuj, zemři...
Porozumění = klíč k podstatě

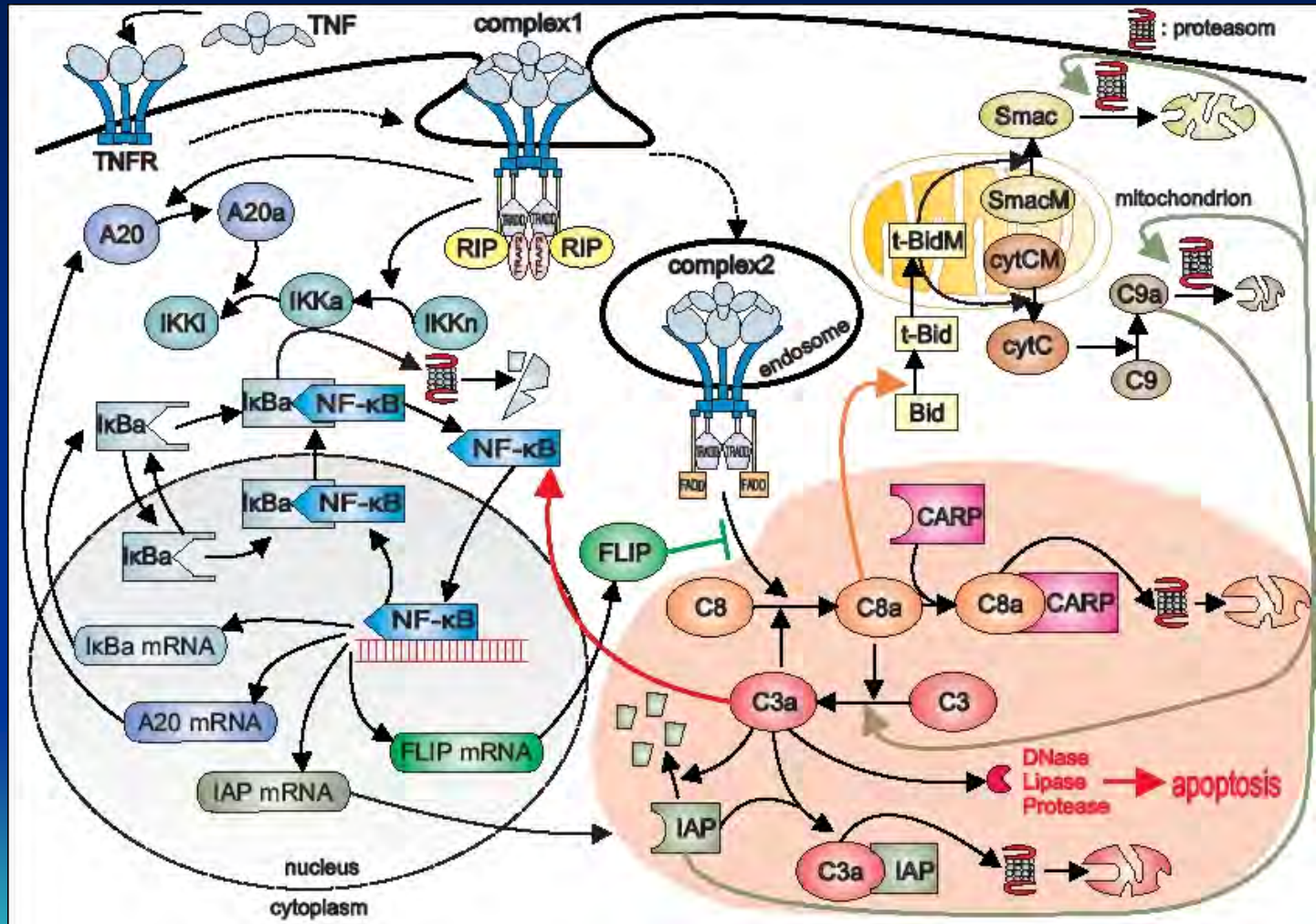
Chemotaxe



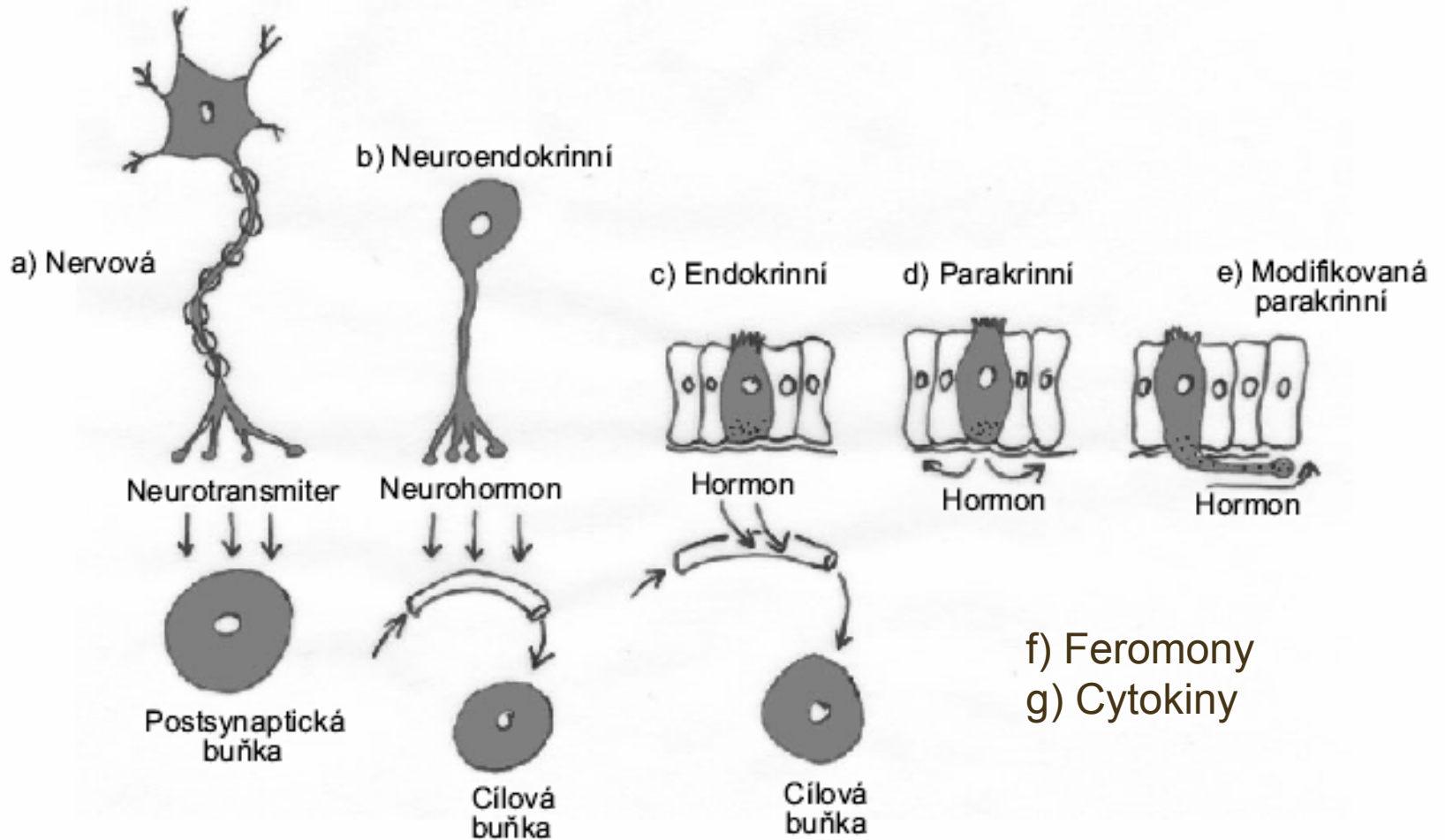
Embryonální diferenciace



Signály: diferencuj, zemři, proliferuj

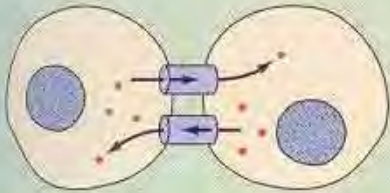


Způsob předání signálu – mezi buňkami

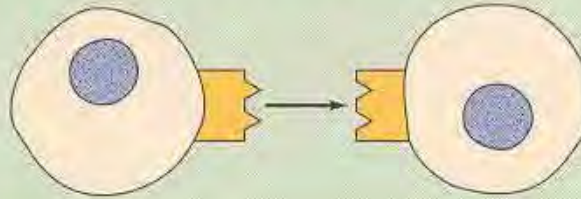


Způsob předání signálu – mezi buňkami

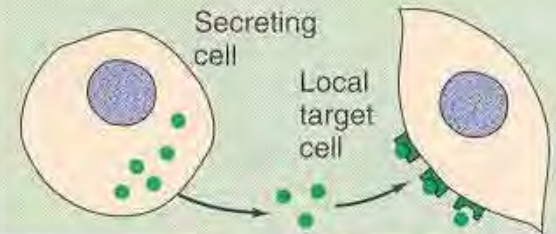
Gap junctions



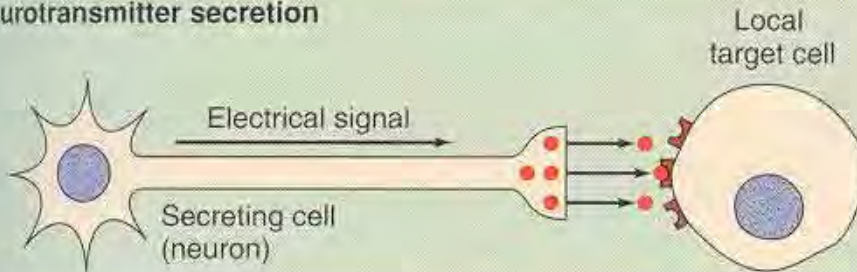
Transient direct linkup of cells



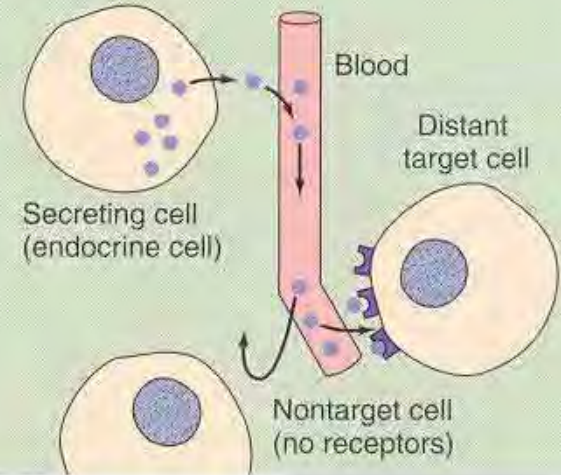
Paracrine secretion



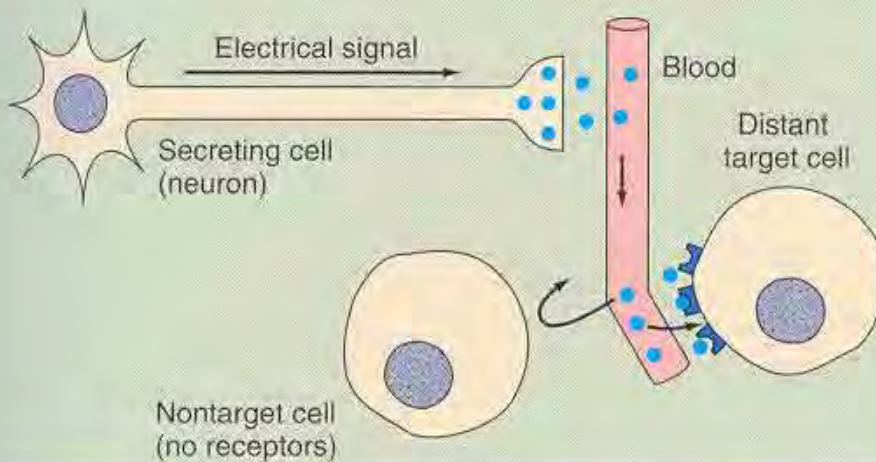
Neurotransmitter secretion



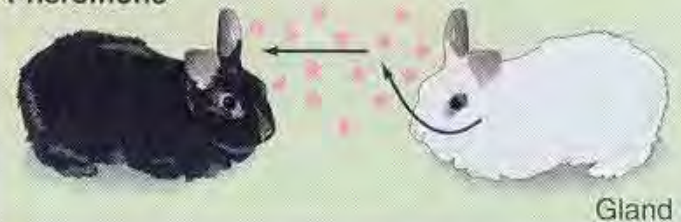
Hormonal secretion



Neurohormone secretion



Pheromone



• Small molecules and ions • Paracrine • Neurotransmitter • Hormone • Neurohormone • Pheromone

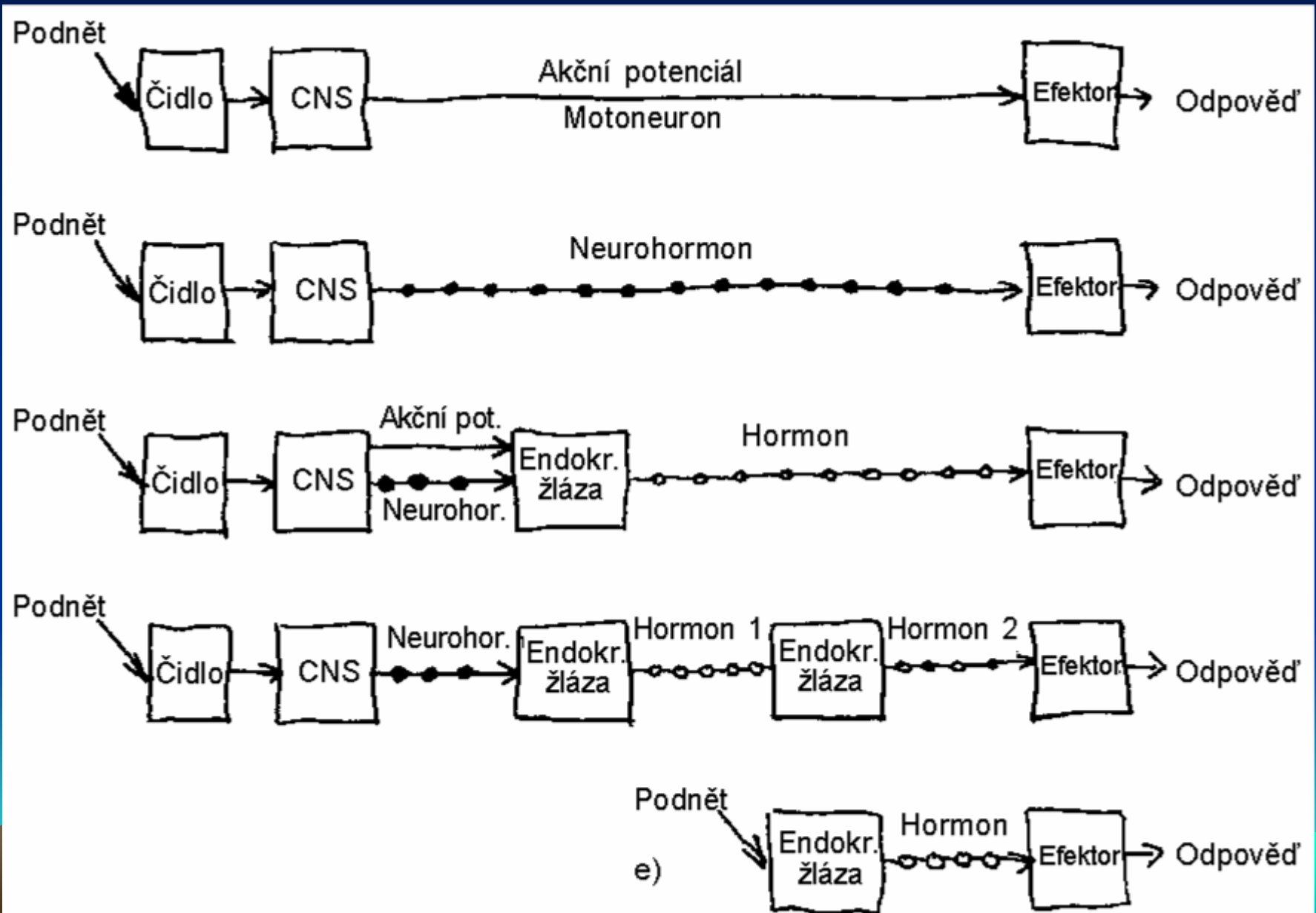
Chemická struktura

- Eikosanoidy – (prostaglandiny)
- Plyny – (NO, CO, H₂S)
- Puriny – ATP, cAMP
- Aminy – od tyrozinu (adrenalin, par. histamin)
- Peptidy a proteiny – mnoho hormonů neurohormonů
- Steroidy – hormony a feromony
- Retinoidy – od vit A

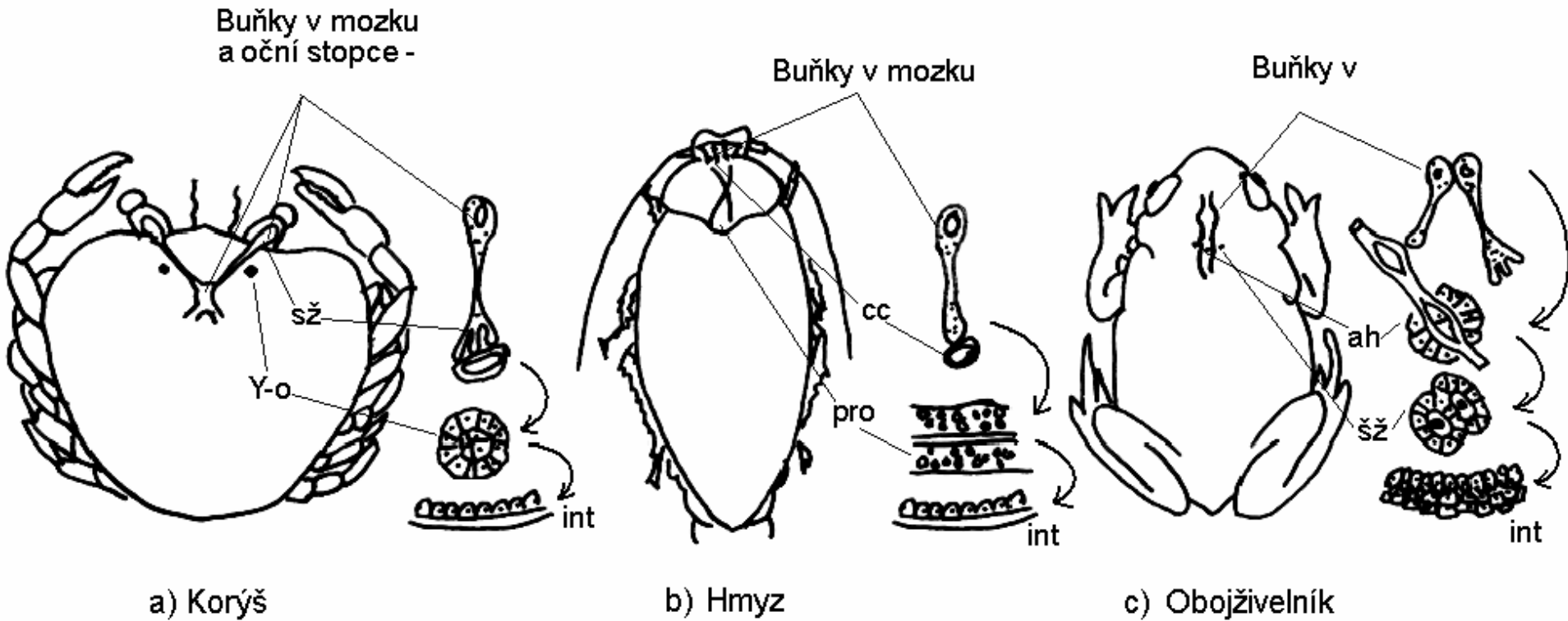
Způsob předání signálu – jeden klíč a různé dveře

Spolupráce nervového a hormonálního řízení. Kaskáda od neurosekrece po cílový orgán

Extracelulární kaskáda

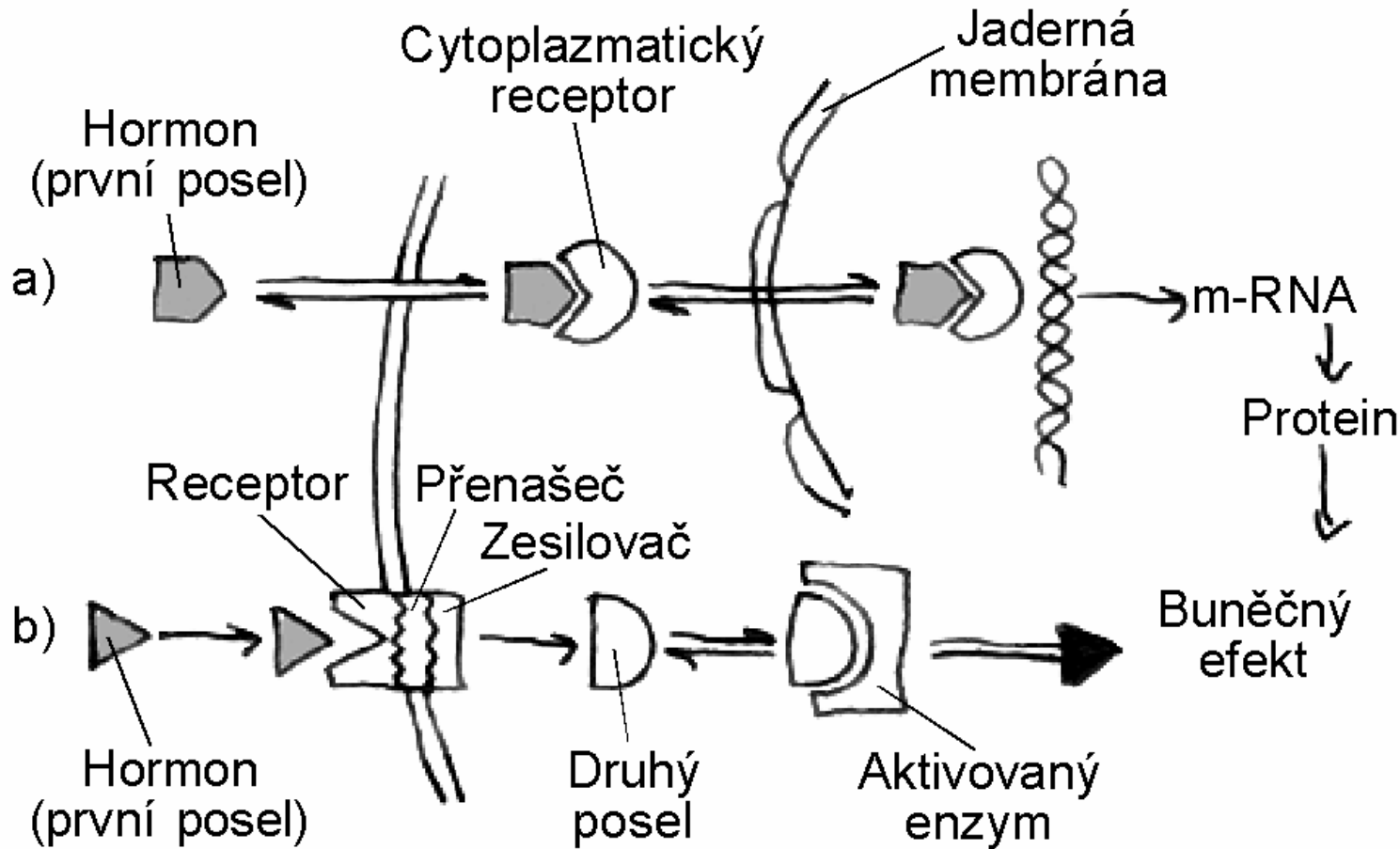


Kaskáda od neurosekrece po cílový orgán
Extracelulární kaskáda
Nervové ústředí u bezobratlých i obratlovců



Intracelulární kaskáda:
Dvě základní cesty předání signálu

Lipofilní ligand



Hydrofilní ligand

Intracelární kaskáda: Základní cesty předání signálu

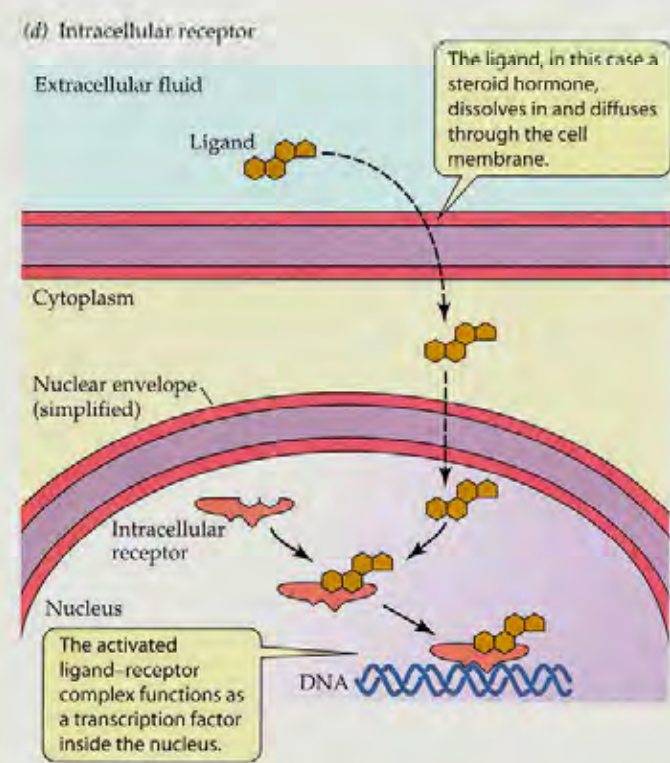
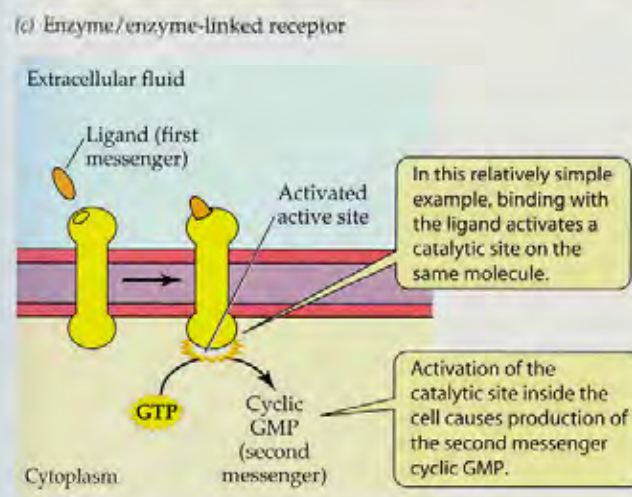
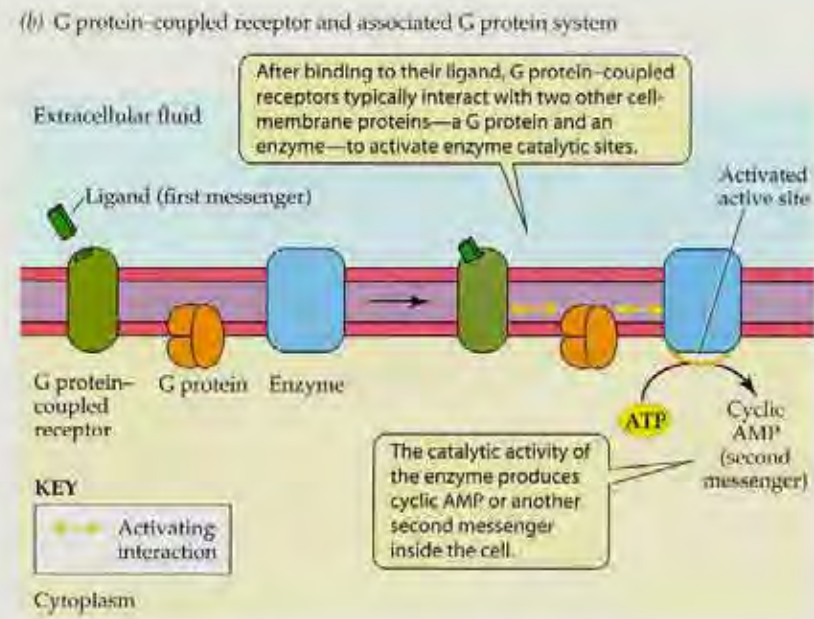
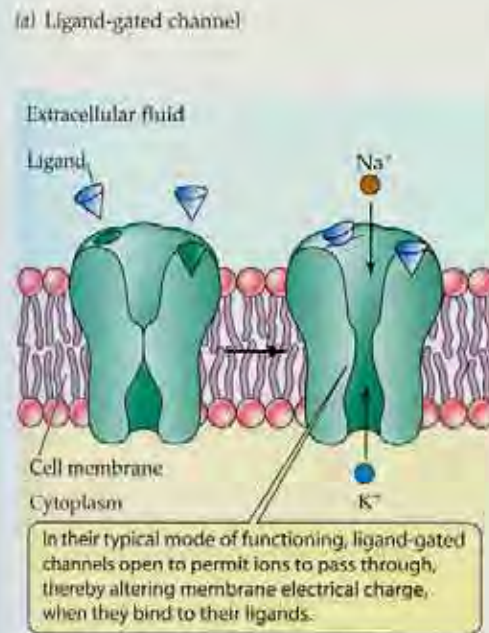
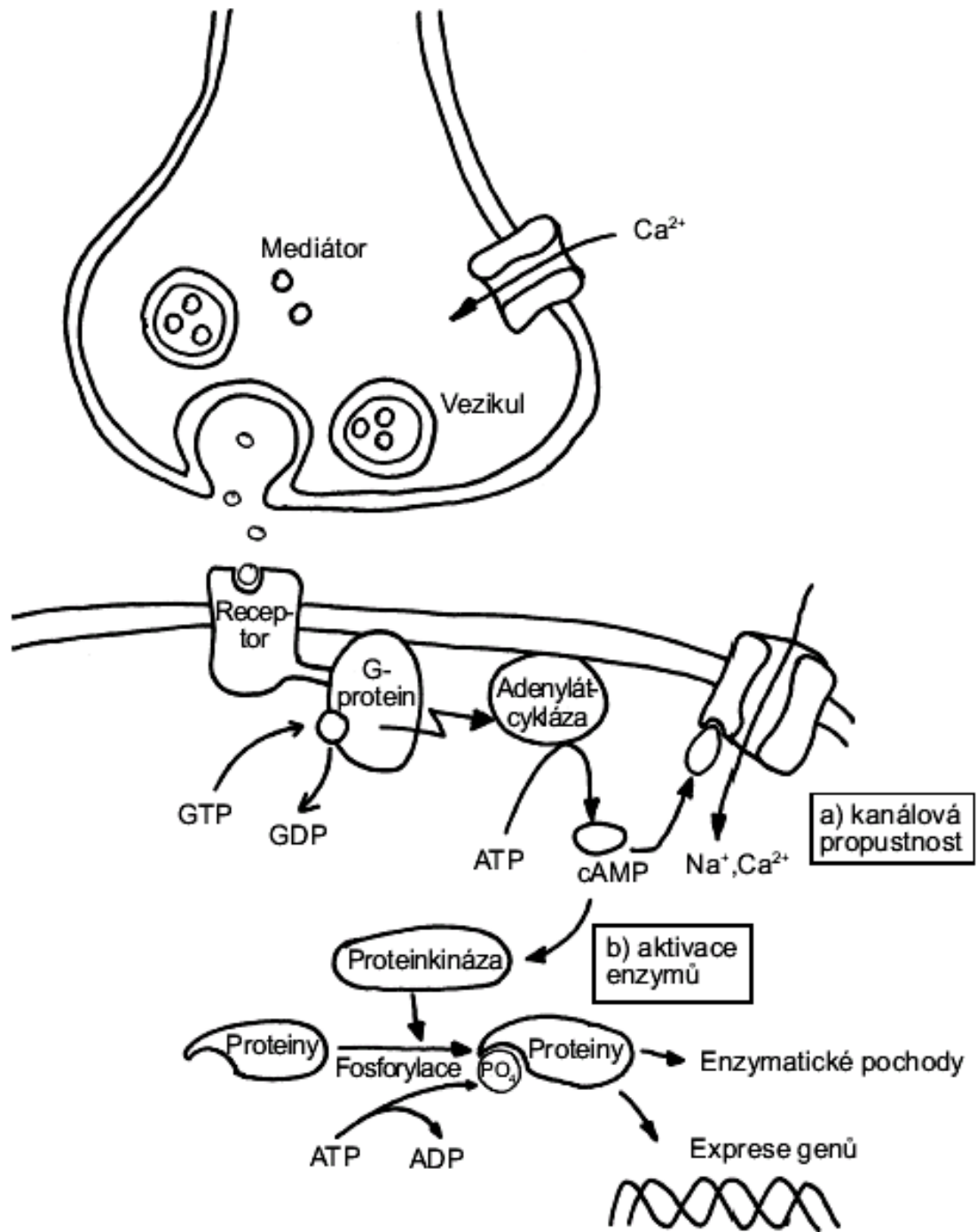
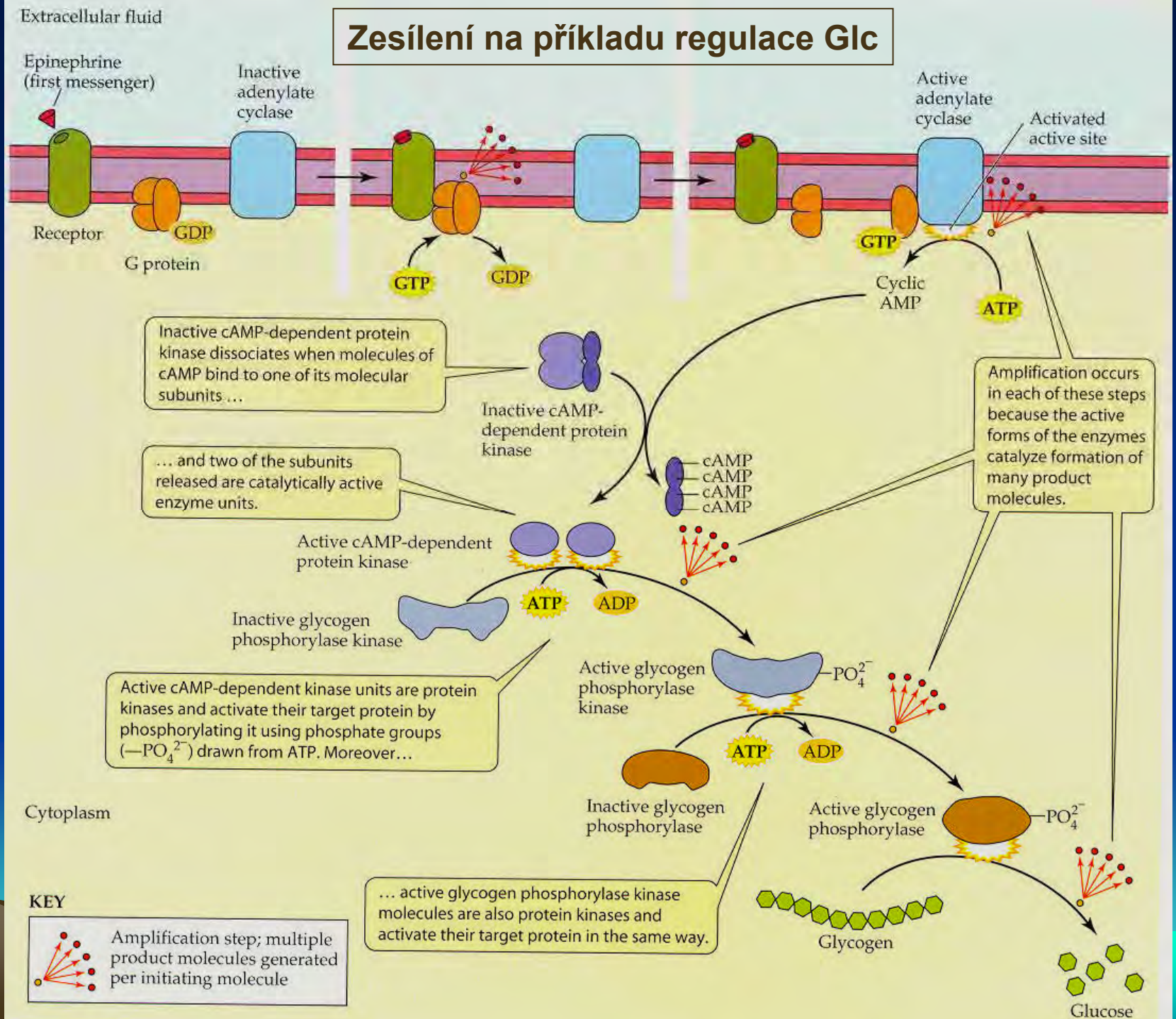


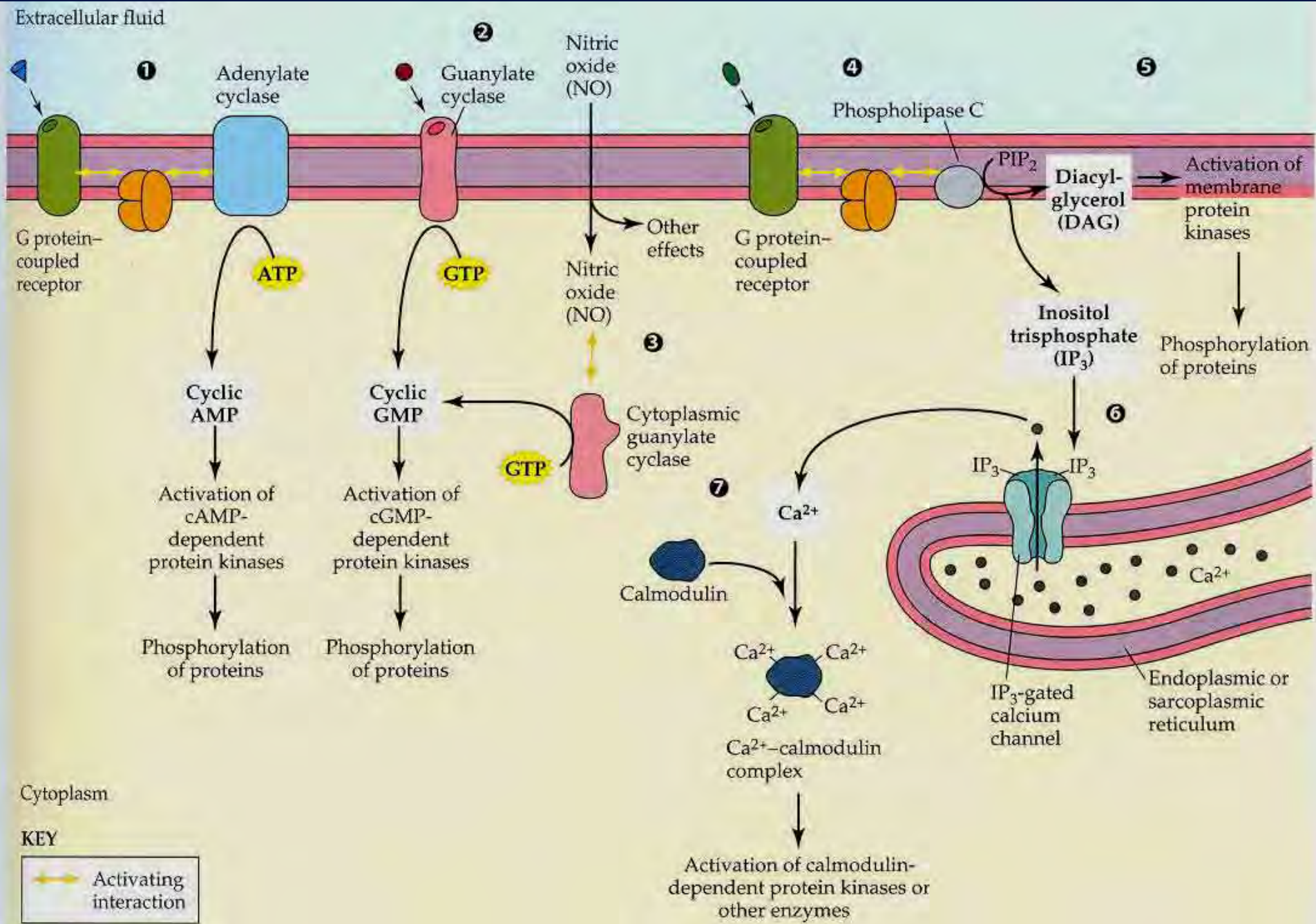
Figure 2.23 The four types of receptor proteins involved in cell signaling (a) A ligand-gated channel. The particular example shown, a muscle cell acetylcholine receptor, must bind a ligand molecule at two sites for the channel to open. (b) A G protein-coupled receptor. Details of the molecular interactions 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

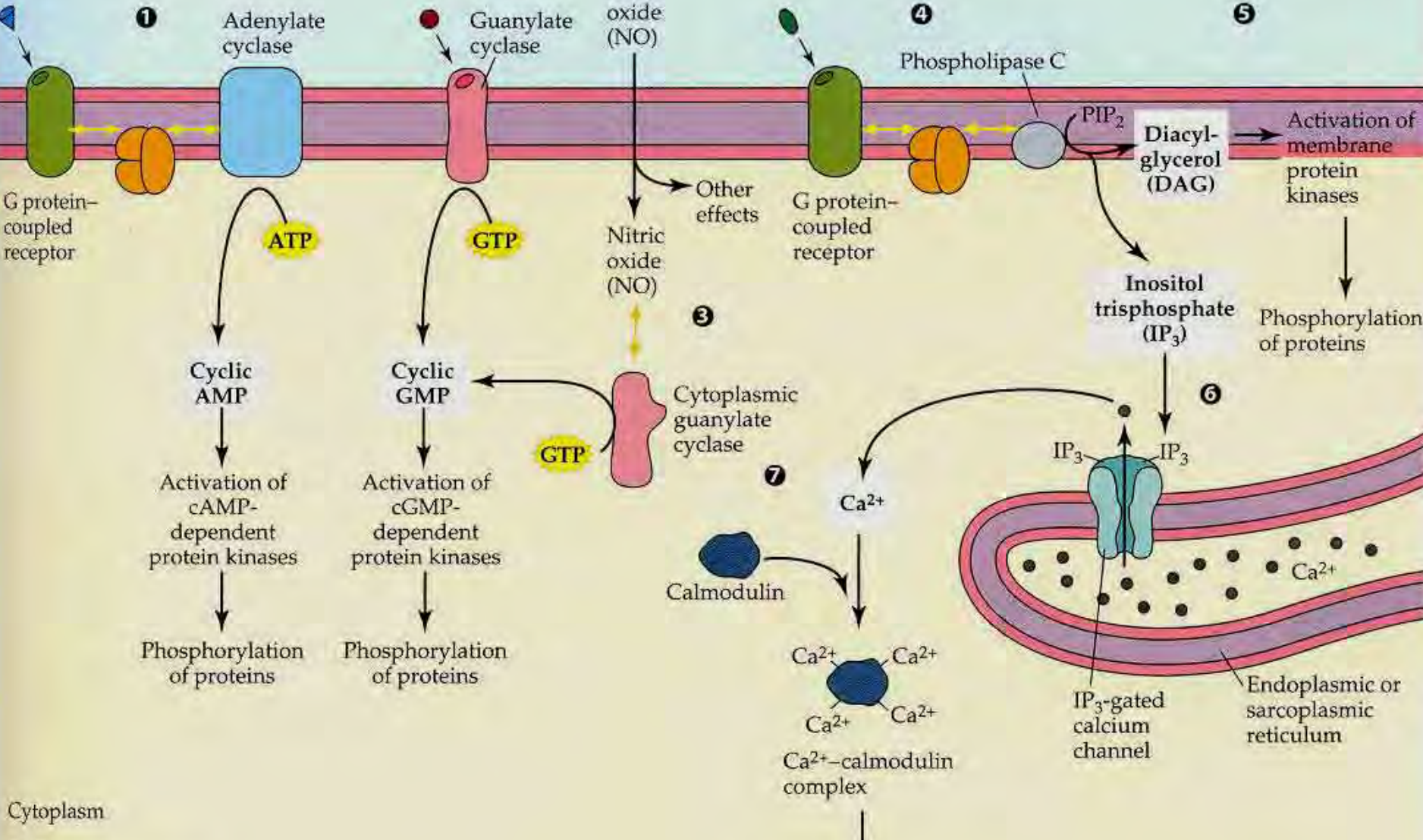


Zesílení na příkladu regulace Glc





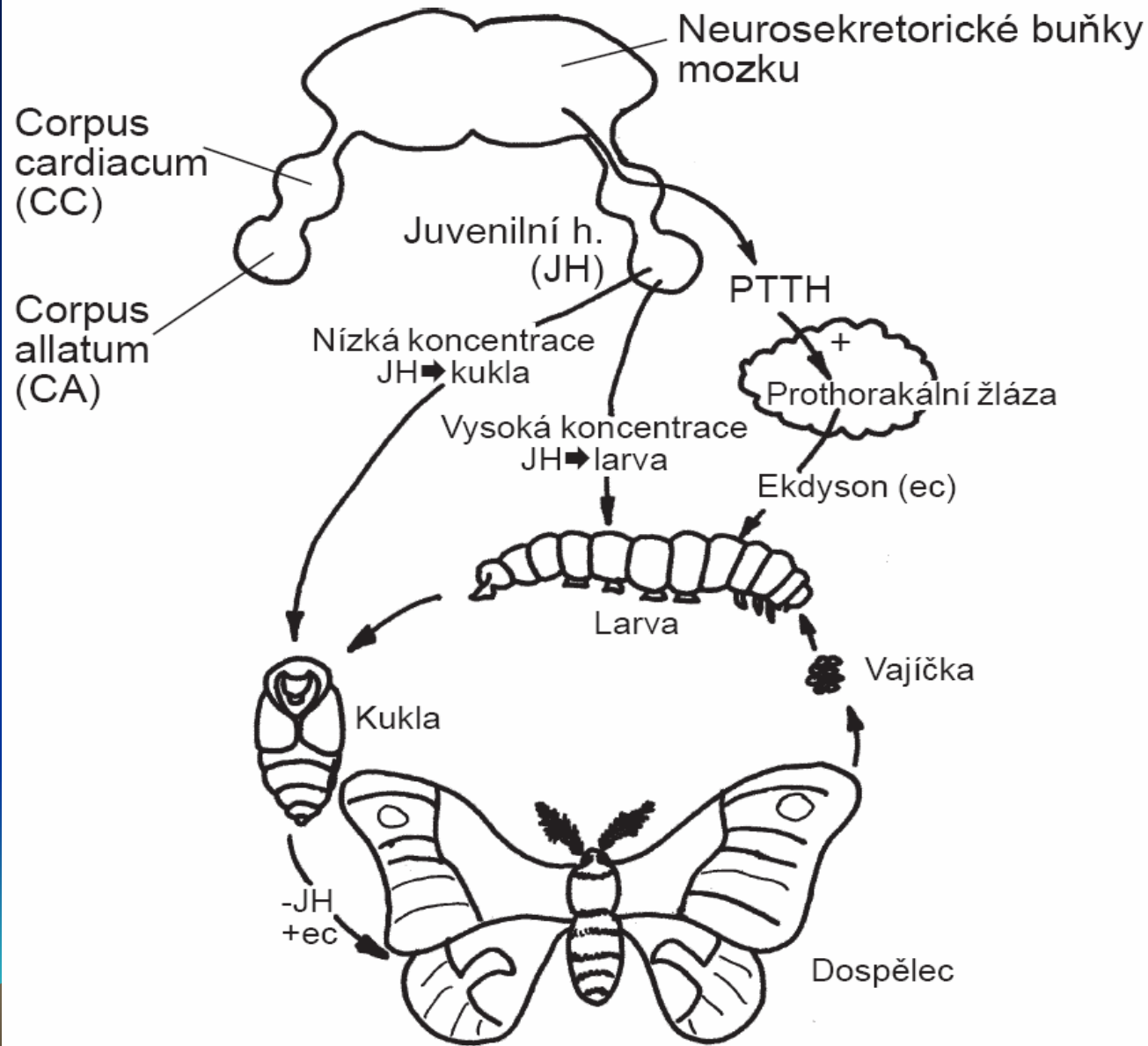
Extracellular fluid



Cytoplasm

KEY
 ↔ Activating interaction

Působení hormonů ve fylogenezi a hmyz jako model



Caterpillar ligated during last larval instar

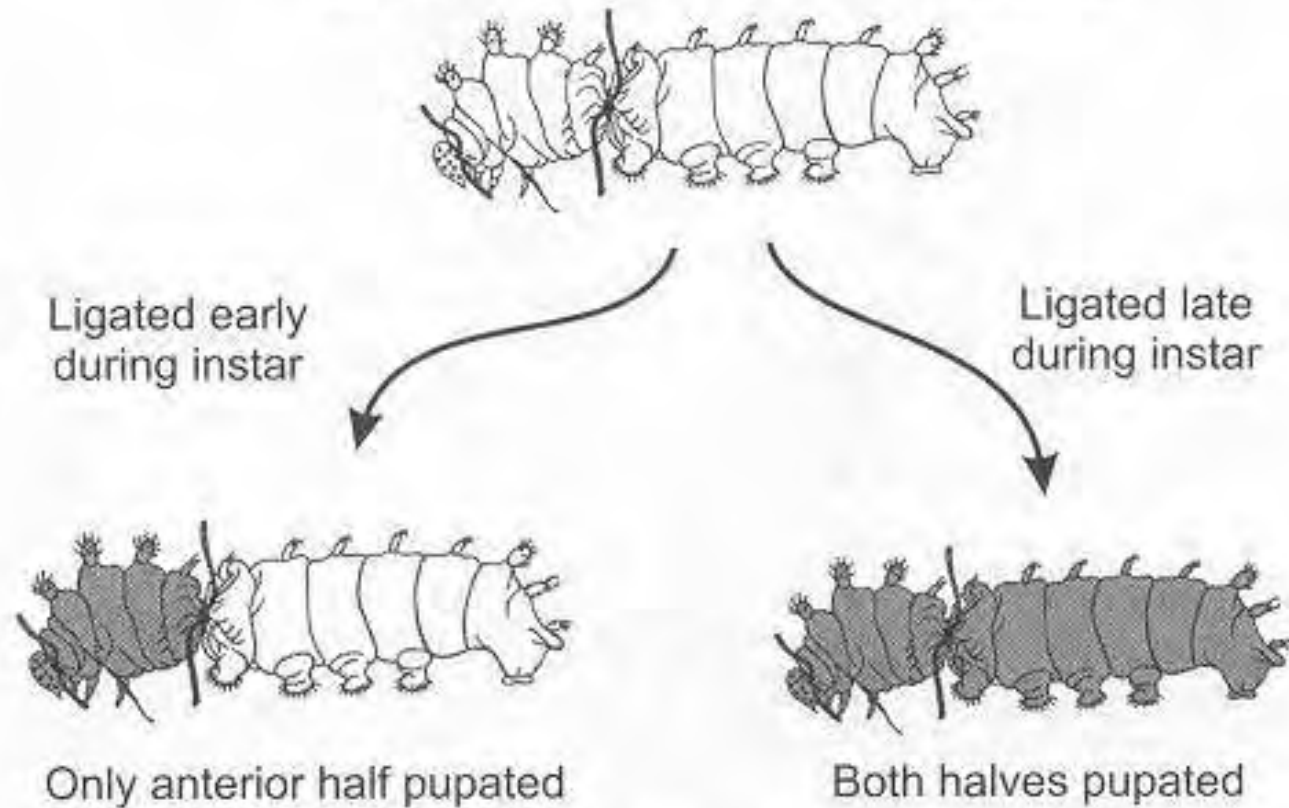
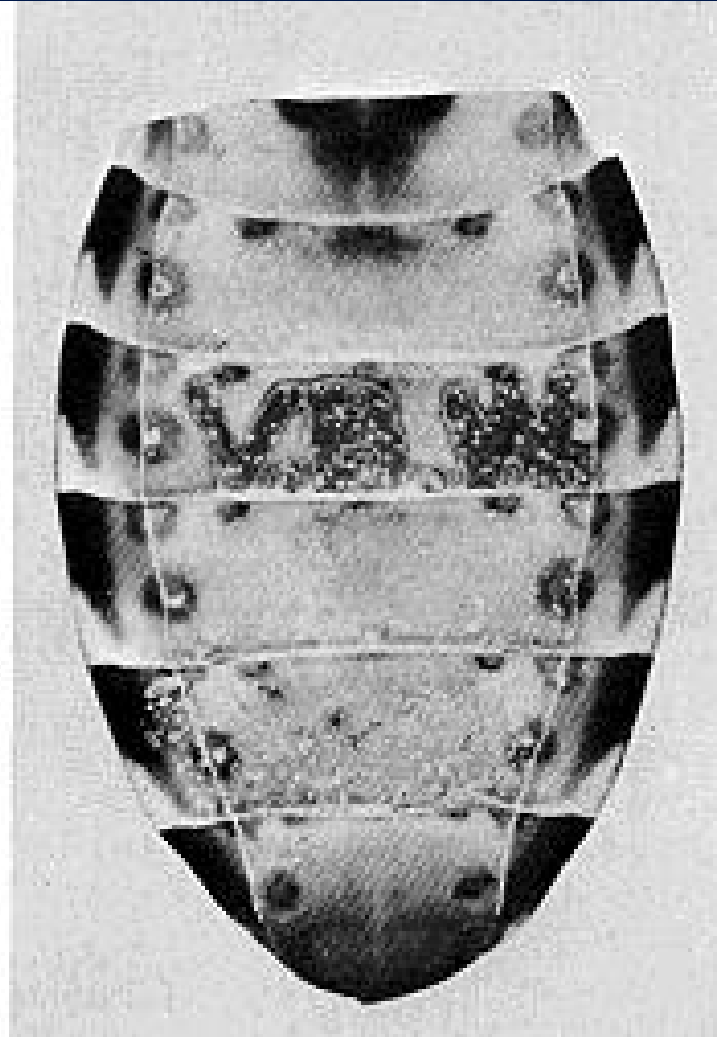
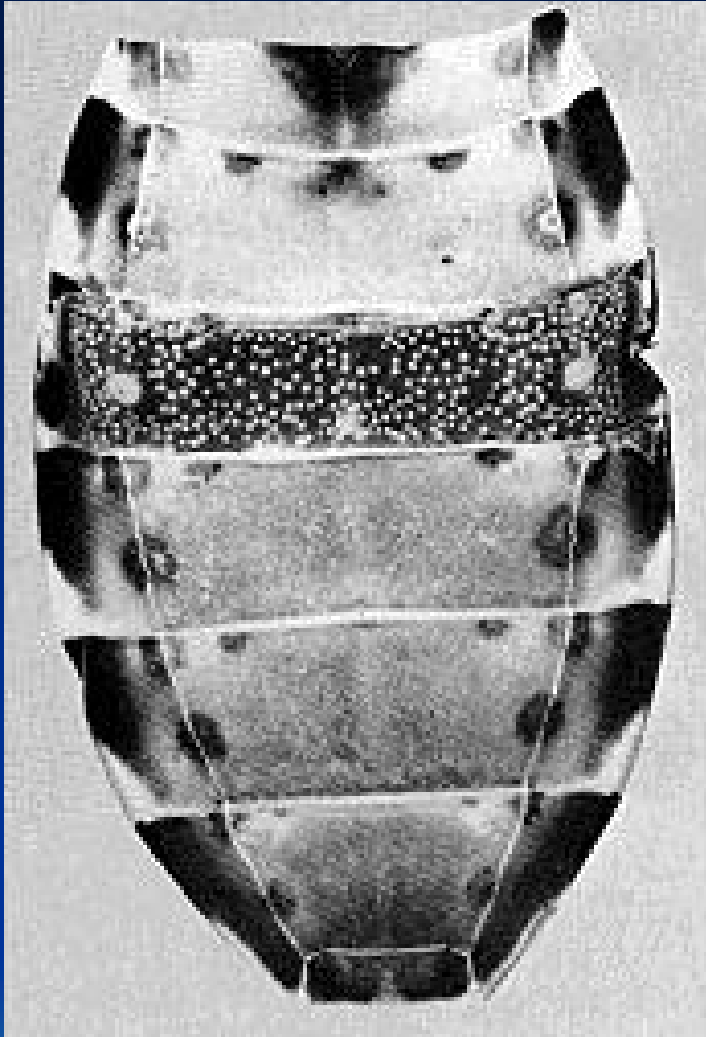


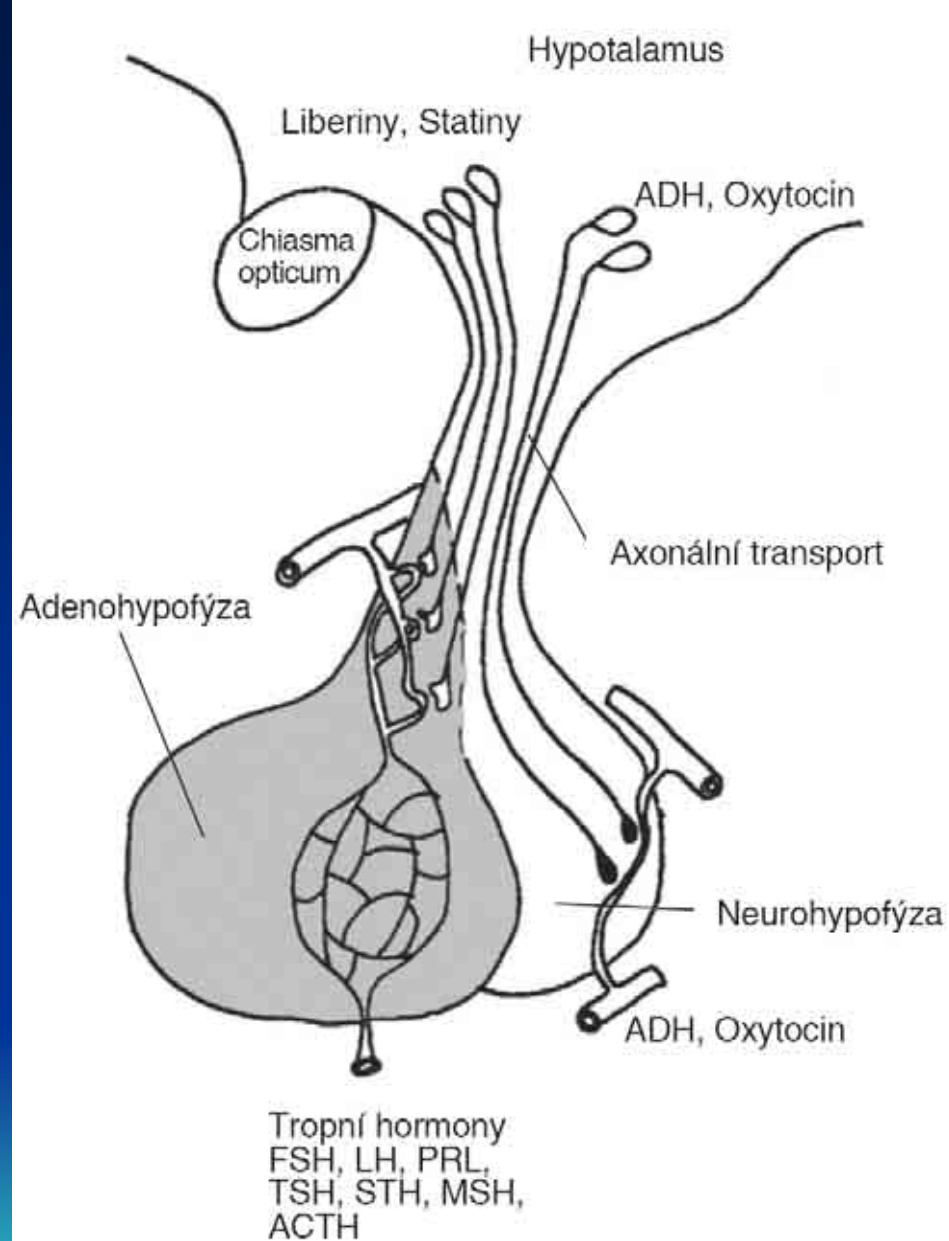
FIGURE 1.2 An experiment performed by Kopeć. When a caterpillar was ligated early during the last larval instar, only the anterior half later pupated. However, when ligated late during the last larval instar, both halves pupated. Adapted from Cymborowski (1992). Reprinted with permission.



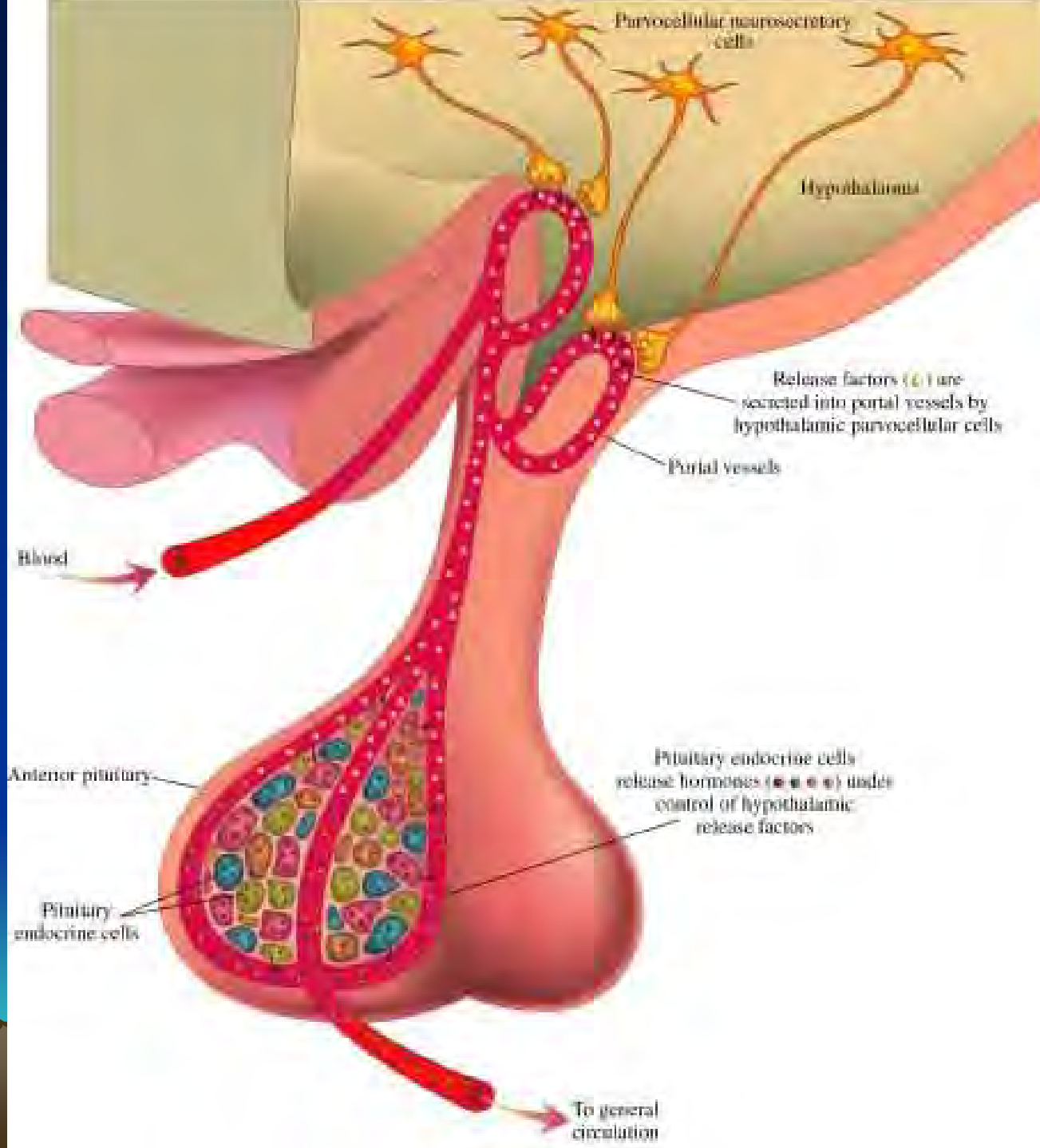
sir Vincent B. Wigglesworth

Hypotalamus:		Adenohypofýza		Neurohypofýza	
Kortikoliberin	CRH	Kortikotropin	ACTH	Oxytocin	
Gonadoliberin	Gn-RH	Folotropin	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				

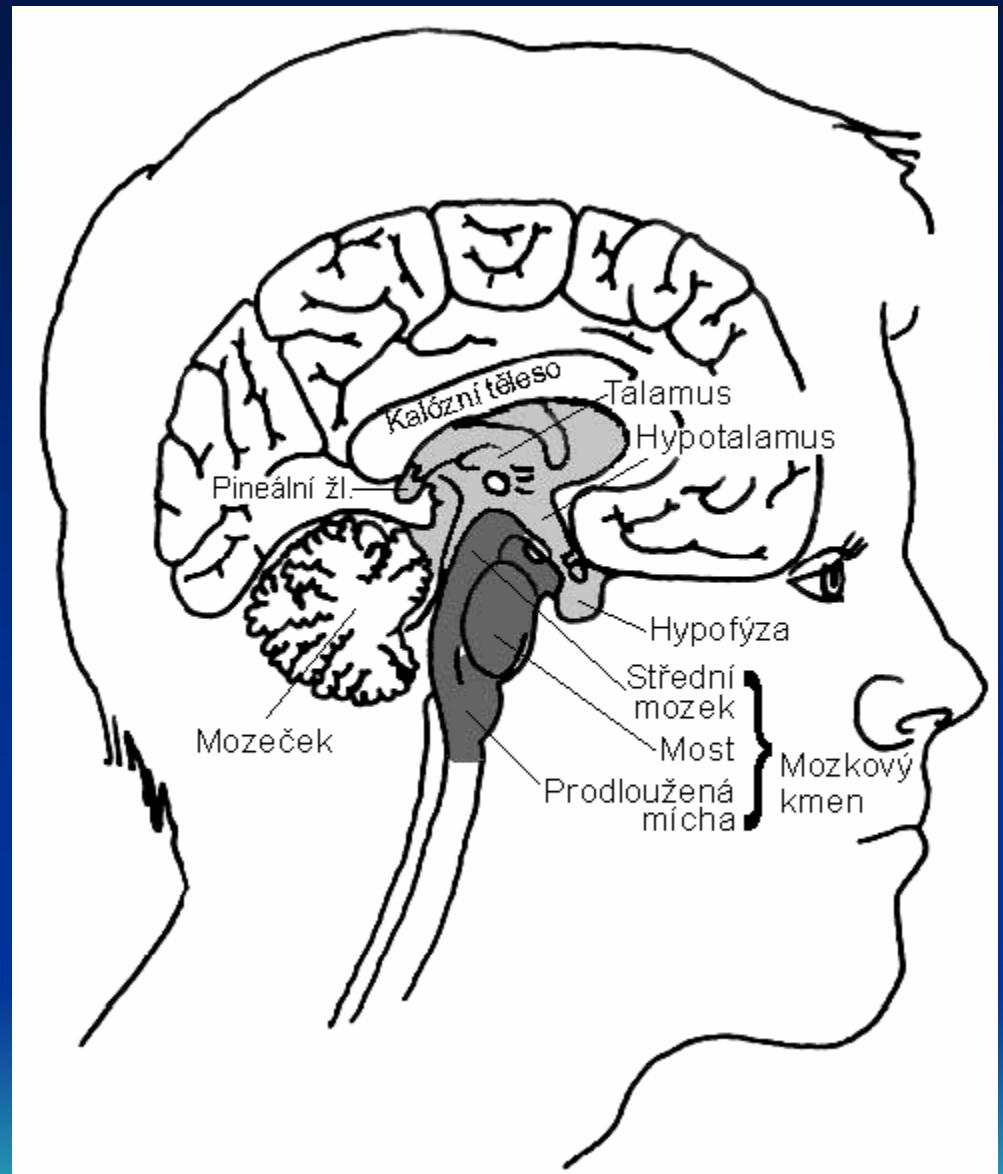
Obratlovci:
Hypotalamo-hypofyzární
komplex:
Centrální propojení nervového
a hormonálního řízení

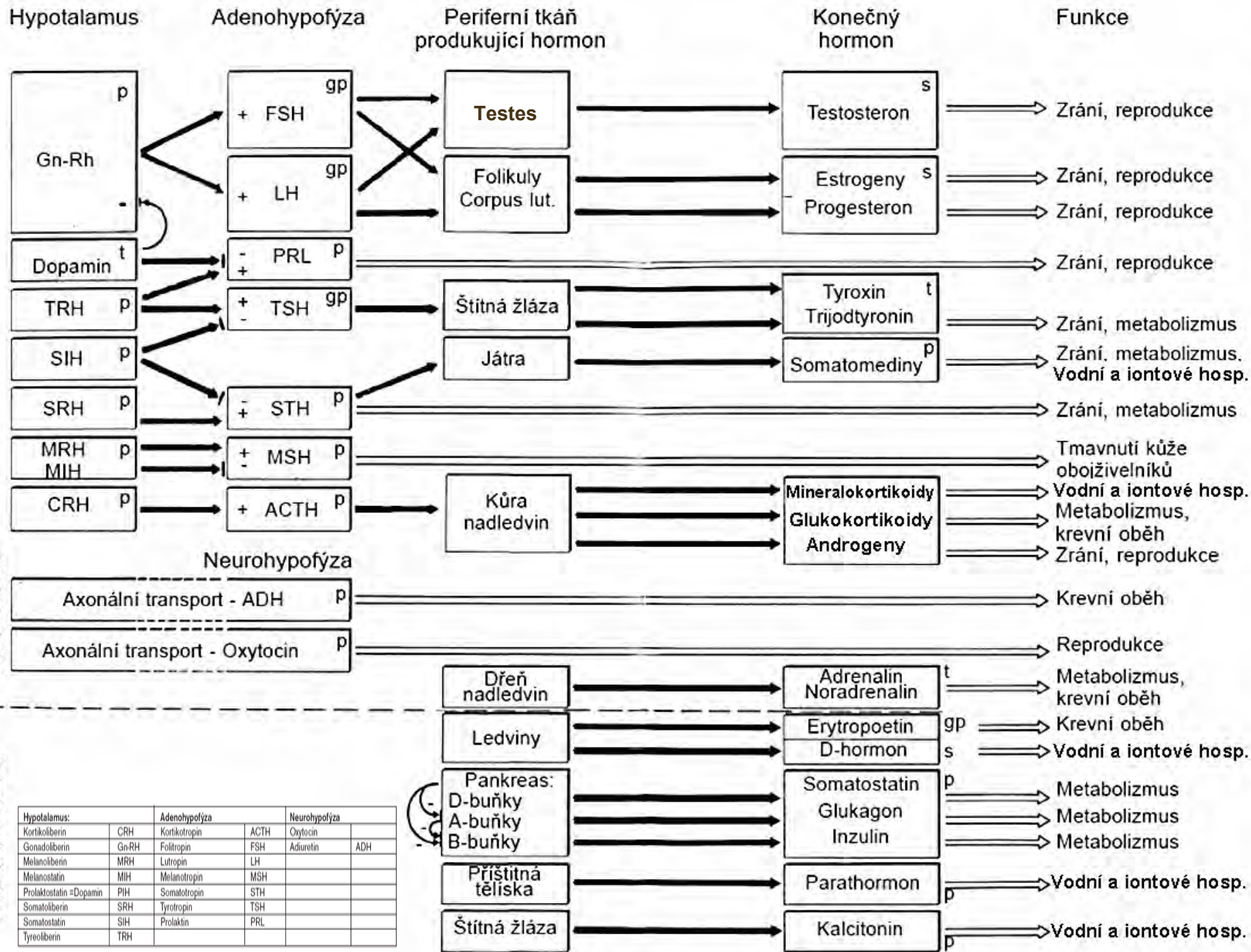


Hypotalamo-hypofyzární komplex:
Centrální propojení
nervového
a hormonálního řízení

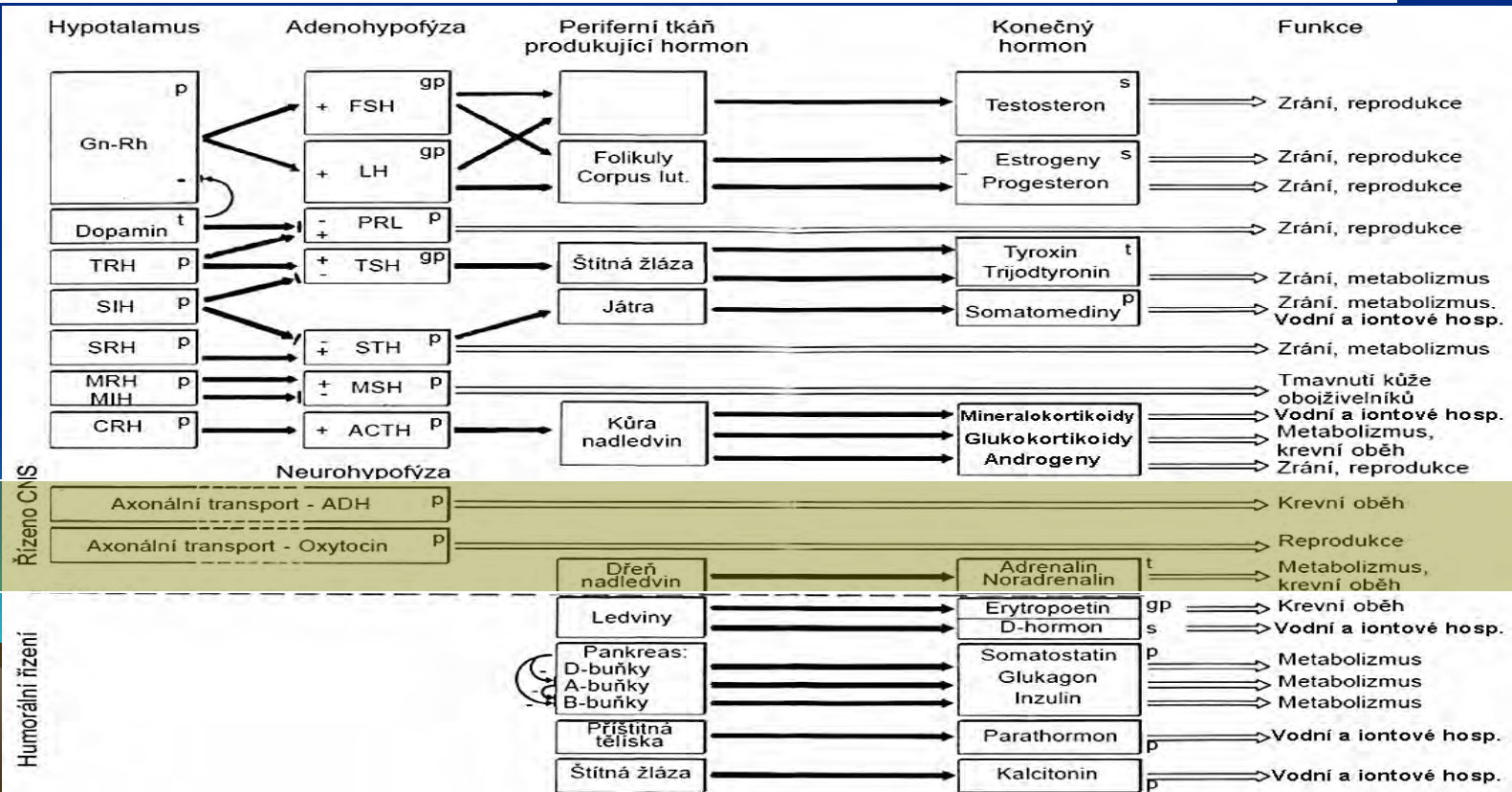
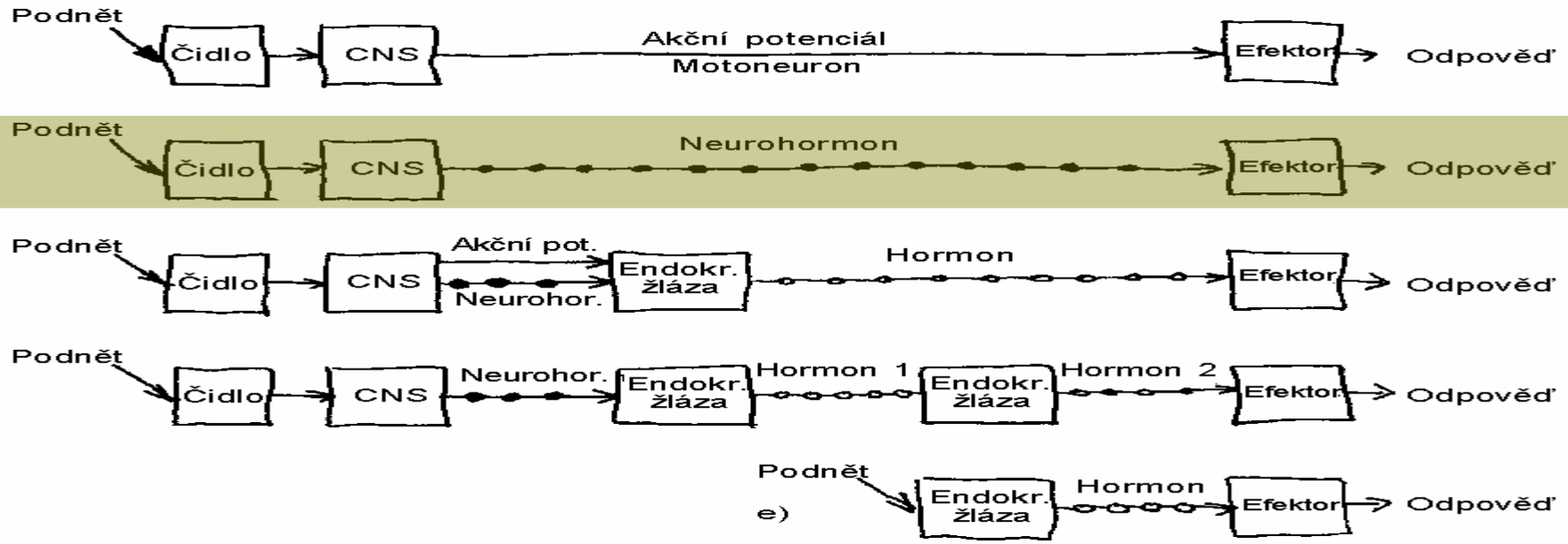


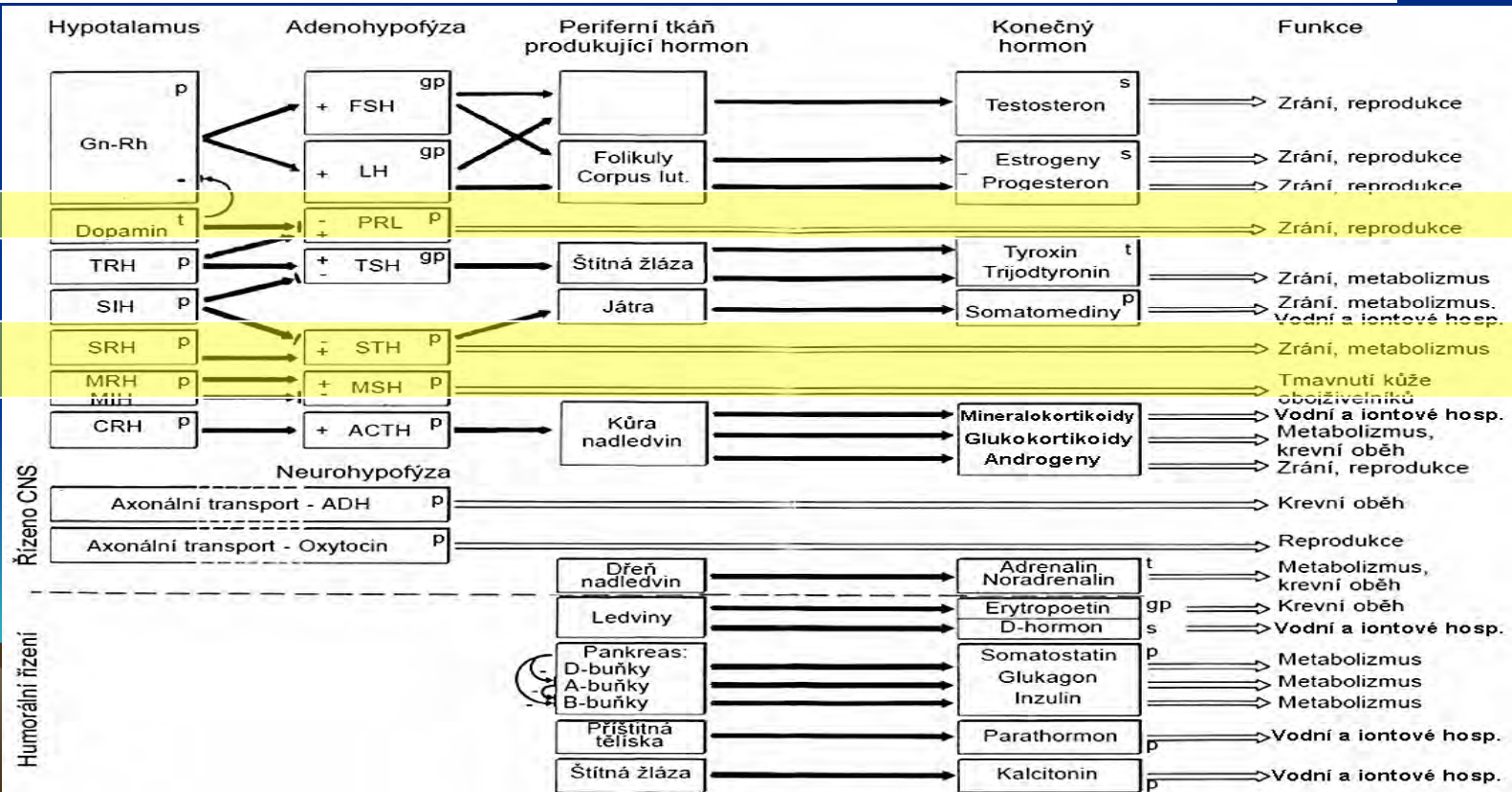
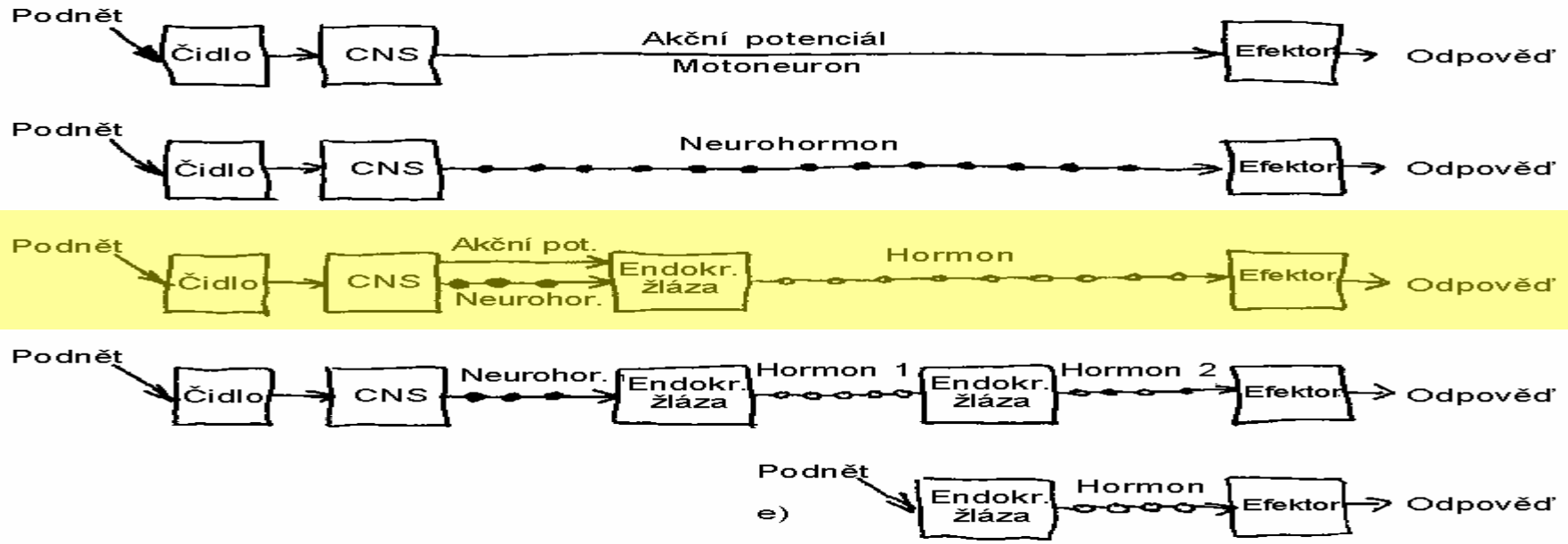
Hypotalamo-hypofyzární
komplex: pozice v lidském
mozku

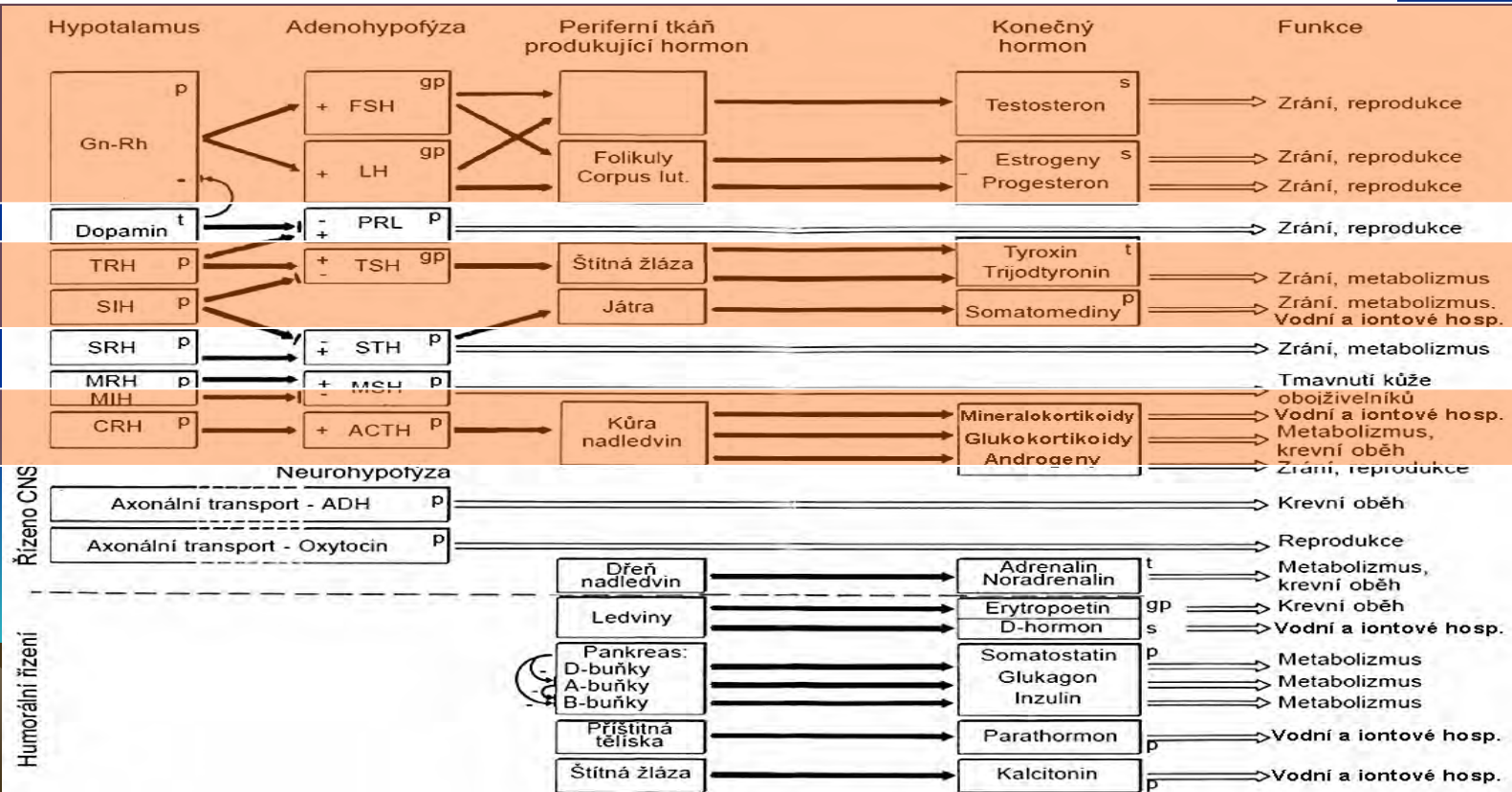
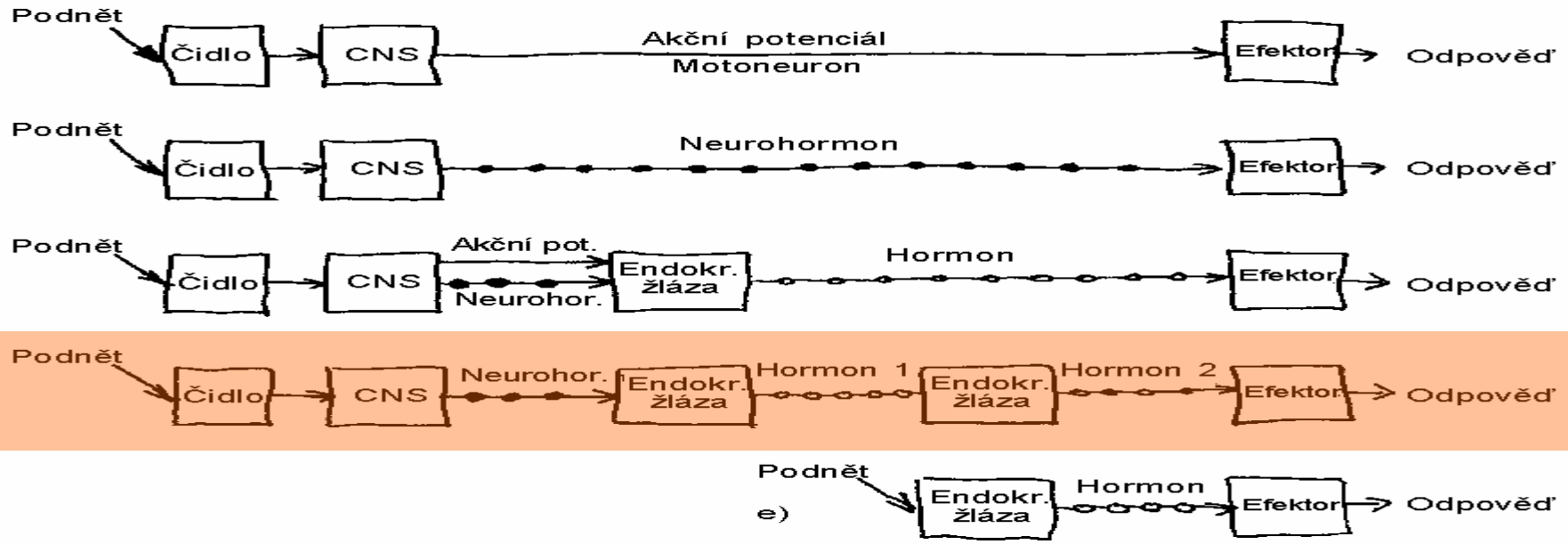


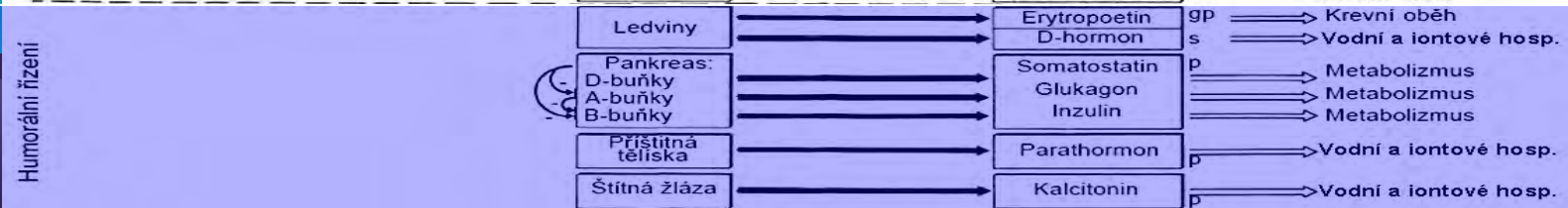
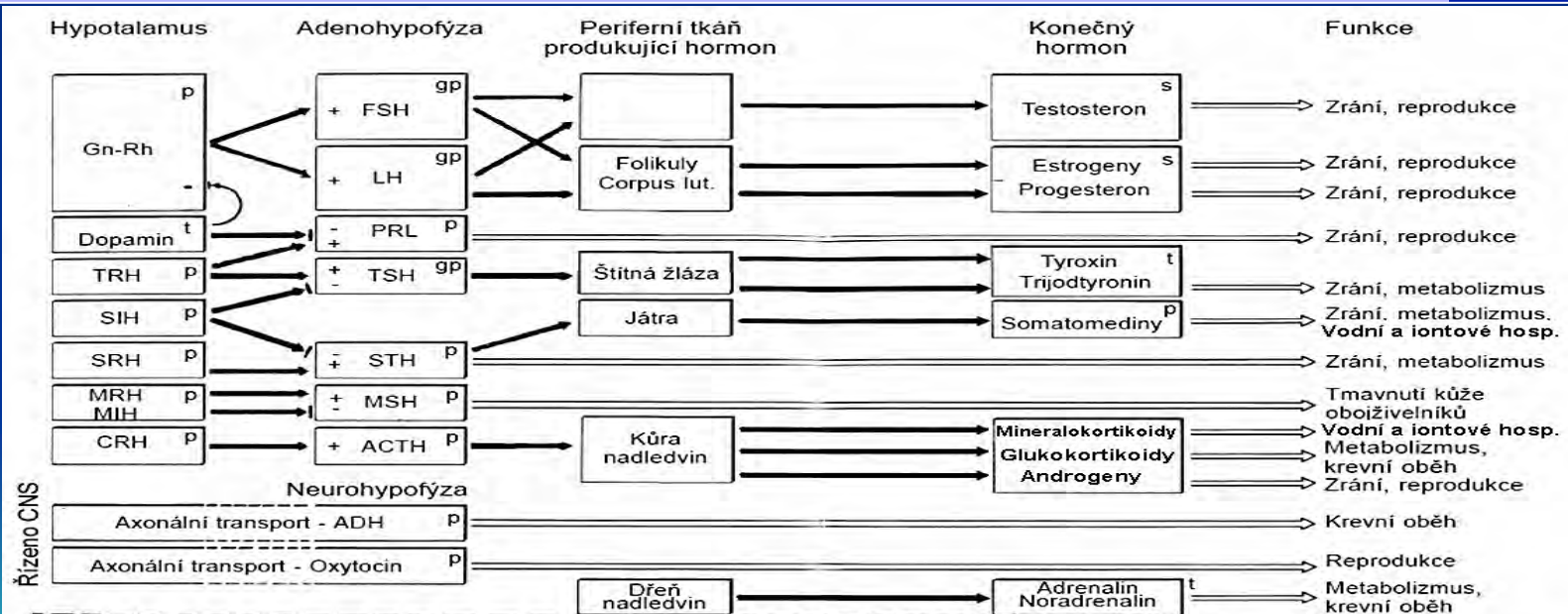
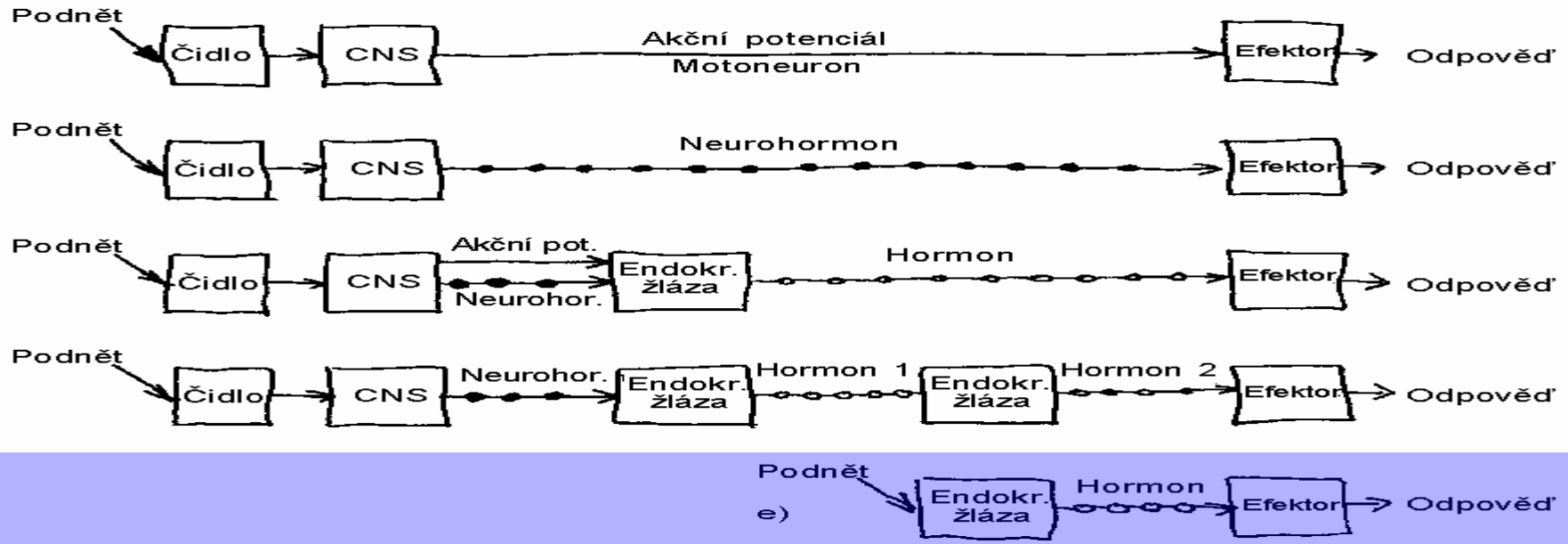


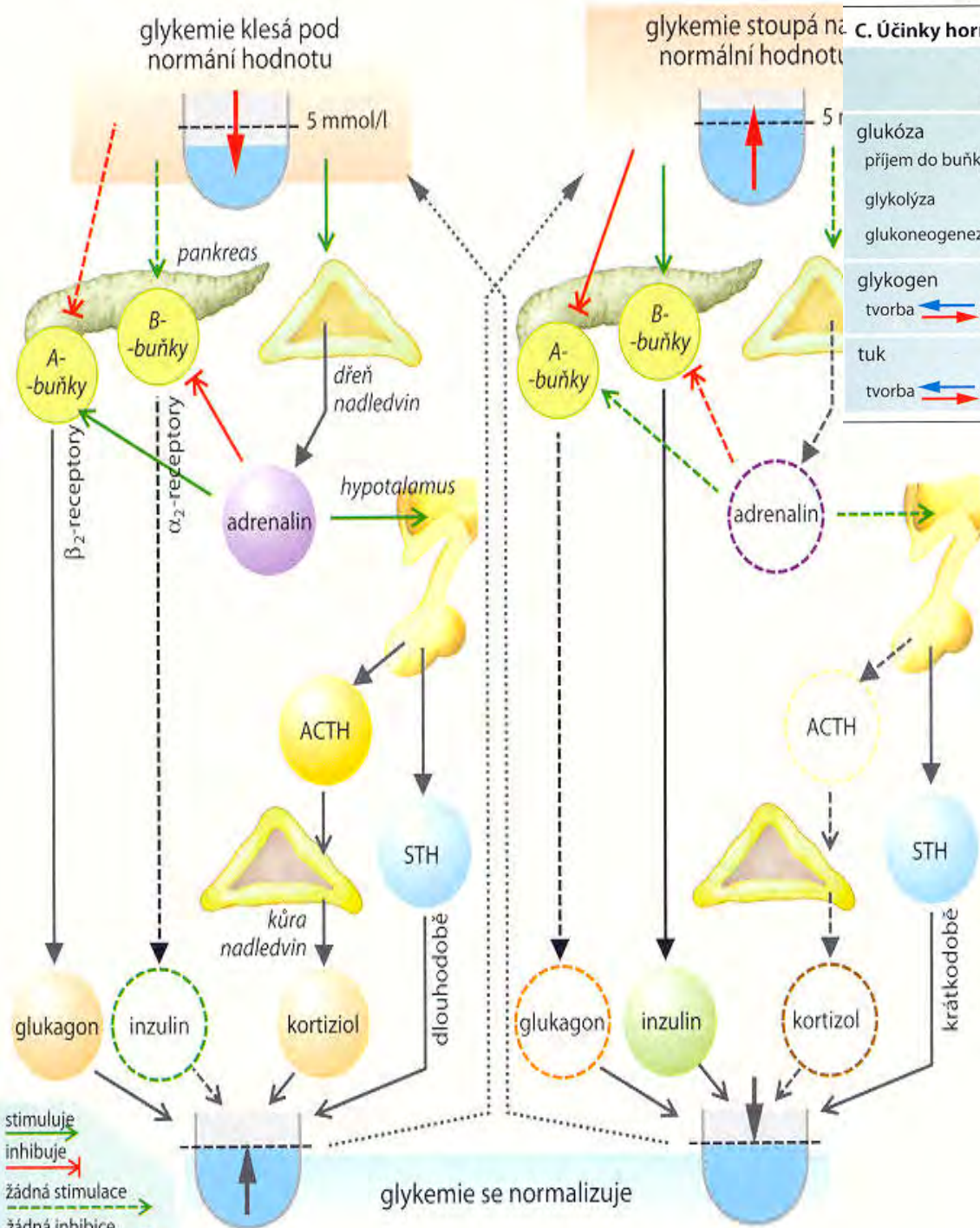
Hypotalamus:		Adenohypofýza		Neurohypofýza	
Kortikoliberin	CRH	Kortikotropin	ACTH	Oxytocin	
Gonadoliberin	Gn-RH	Foliotropin	FSH	Adiuretin	ADH
Melanoliberin	MRH	Lutropin	LH		
Melanostatin	MIH	Melanotropin	MSH		
Protaktostatin = Dopamin	PIH	Somatotropin	STH		
Somatoliberin	SRH	Tyrotropin	TSH		
Somatostatin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











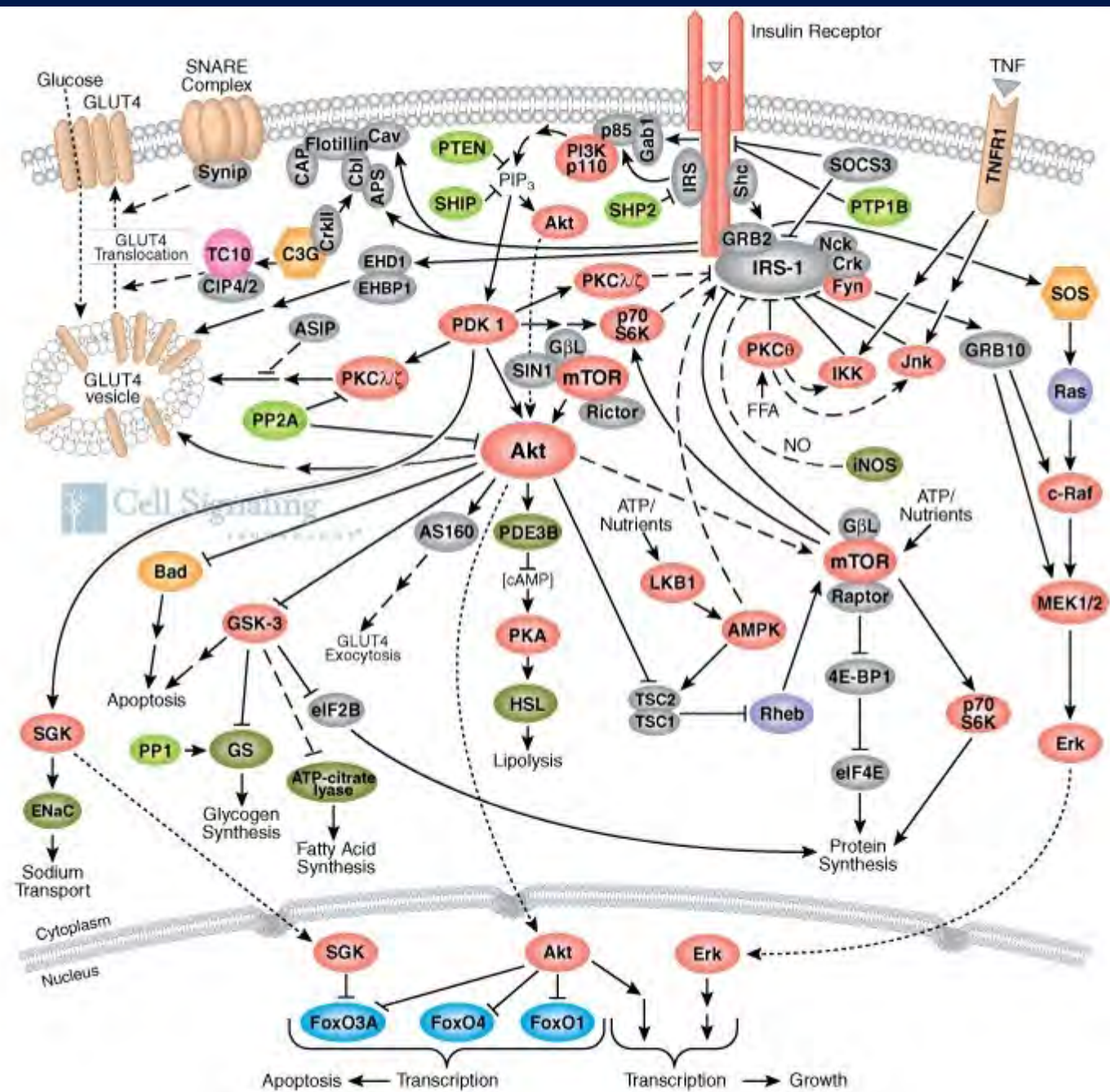
C. Účinky hormonů na metabolismus sacharidů a tuků

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

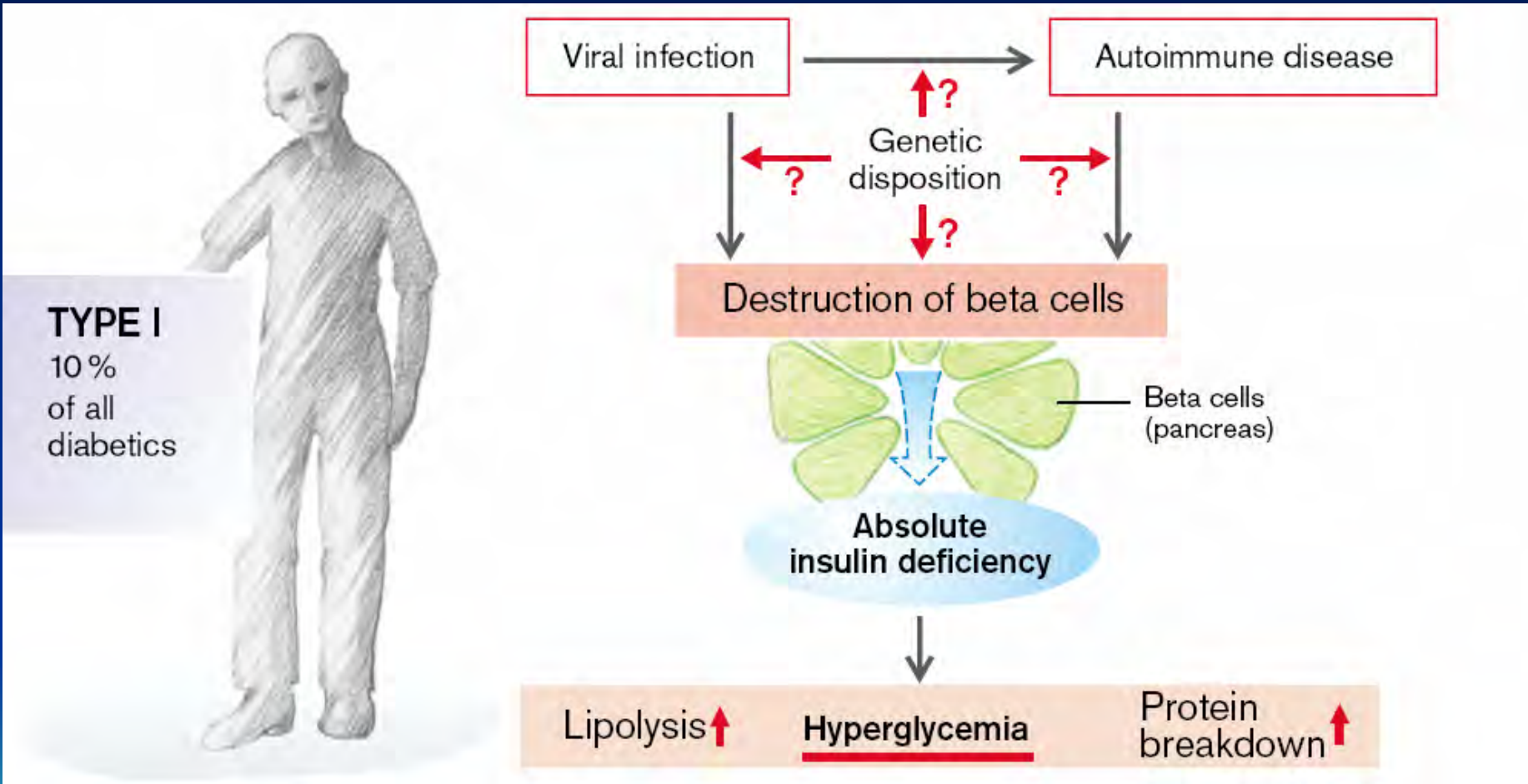
Hormonální regulace Glc

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

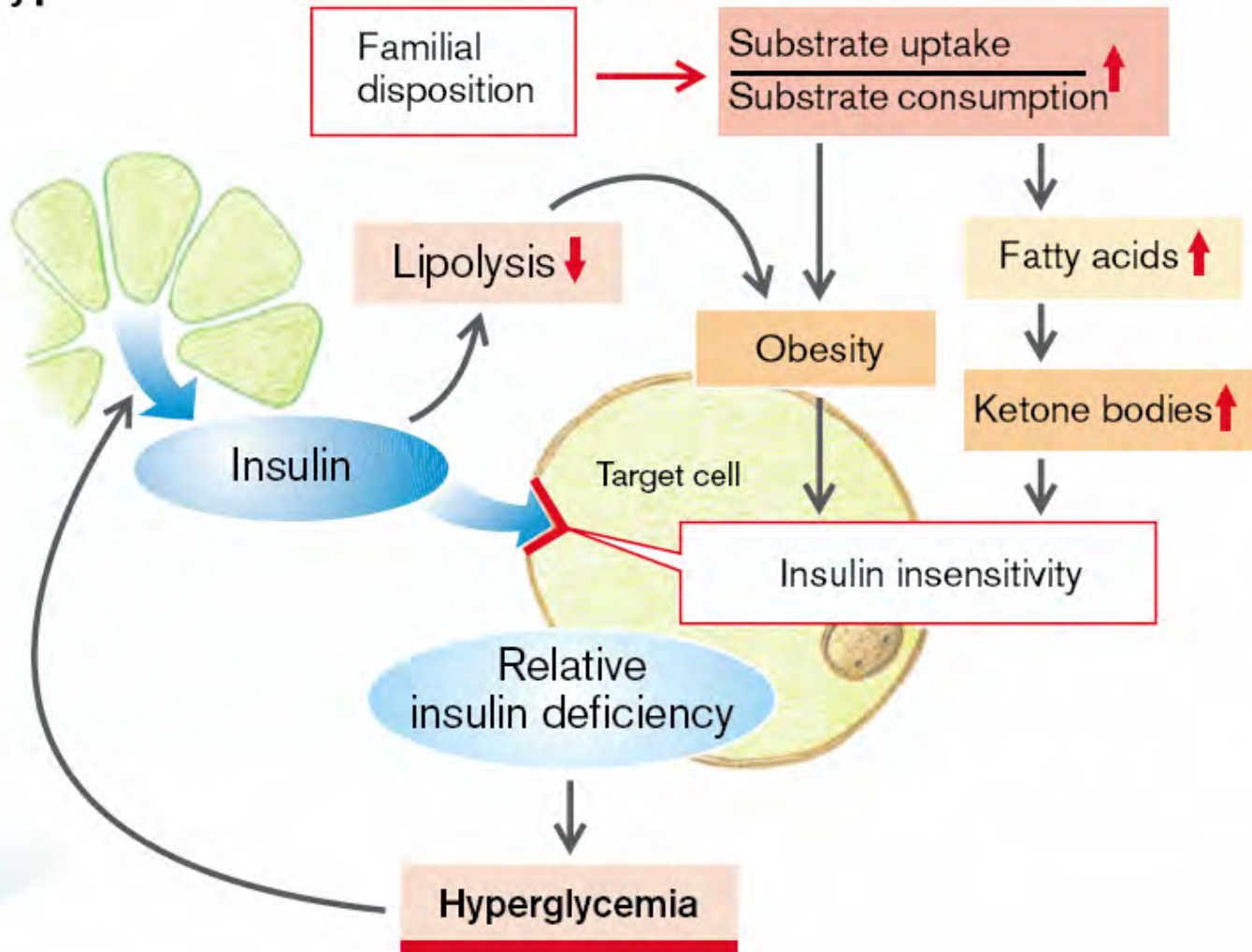
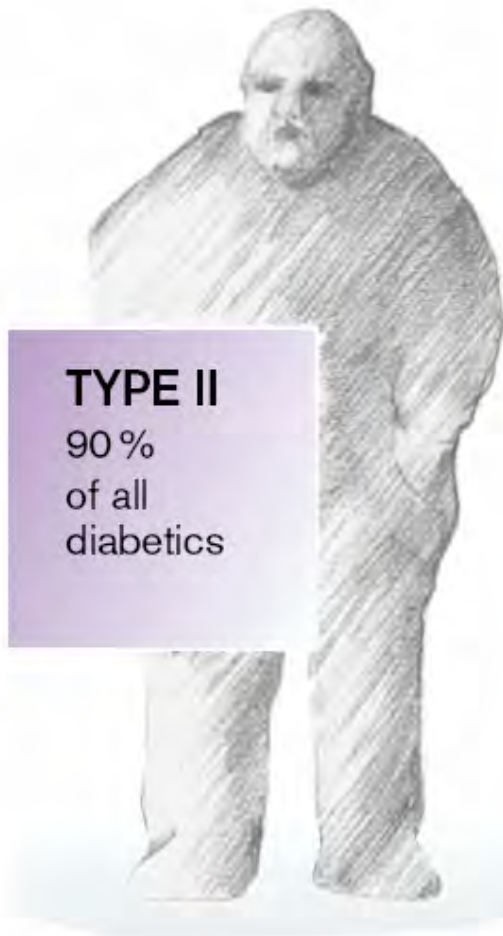
Inzulínová signalizace



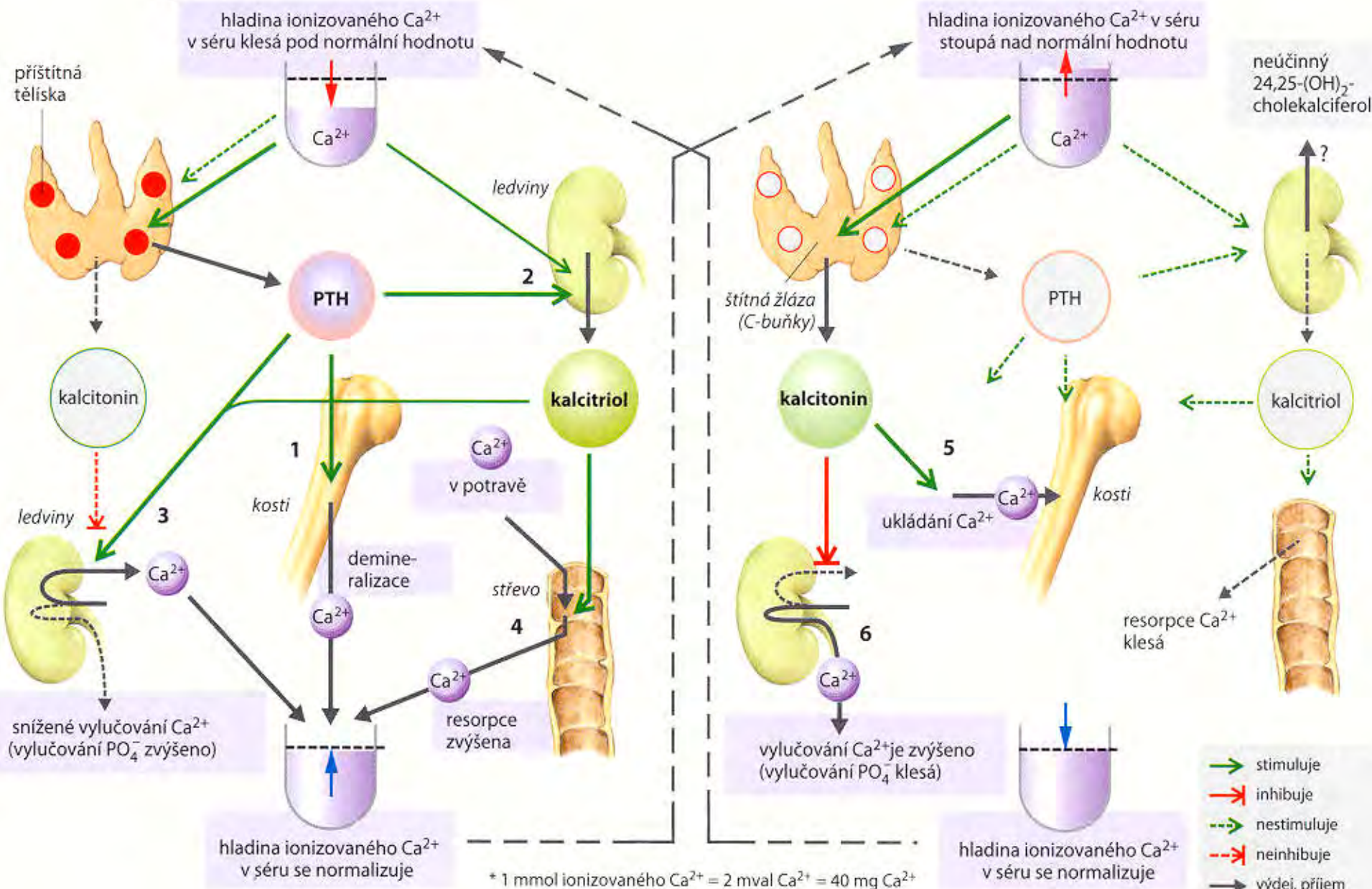
Diabetes mellitus typ I



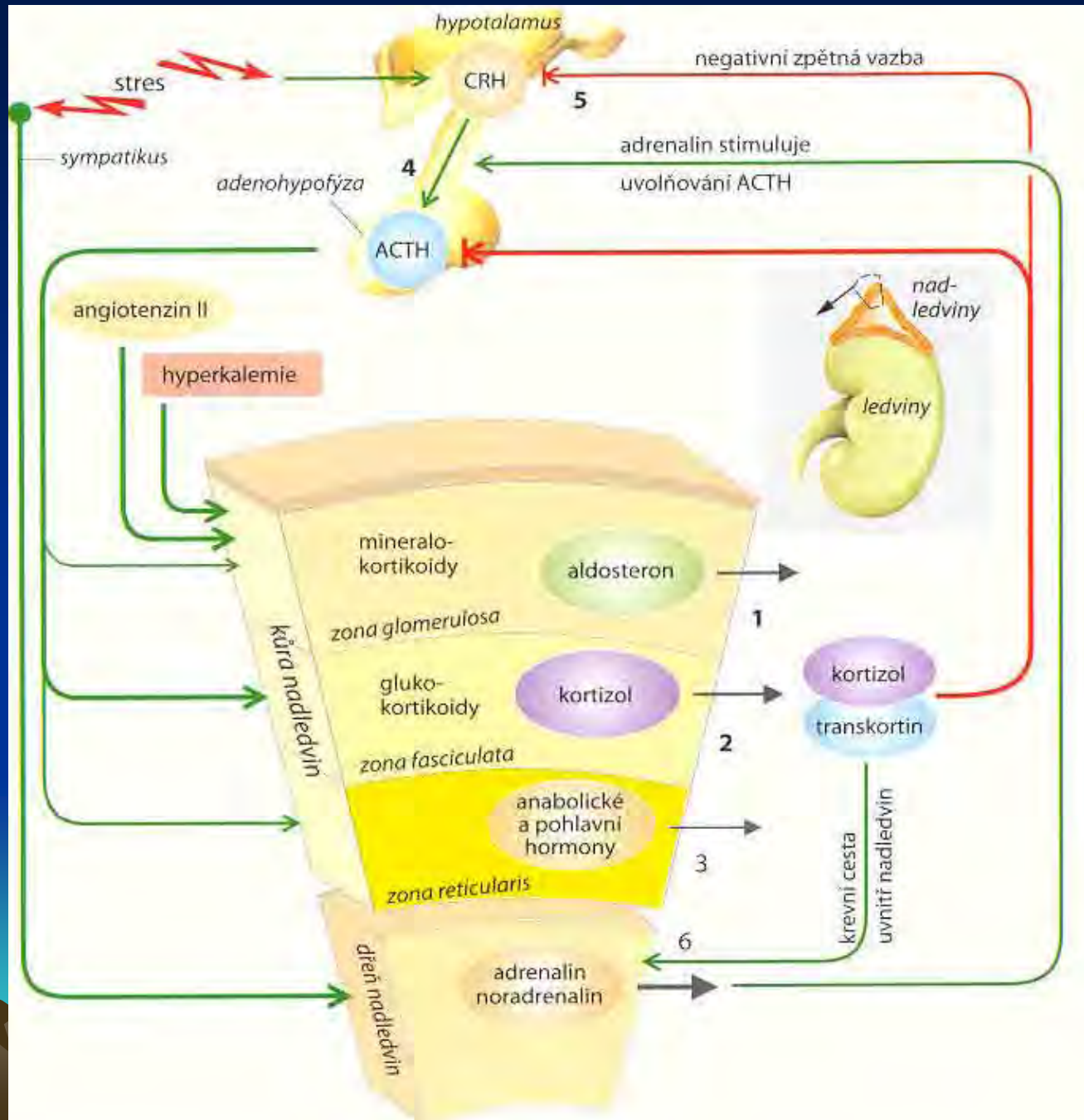
Diabetes mellitus typ II



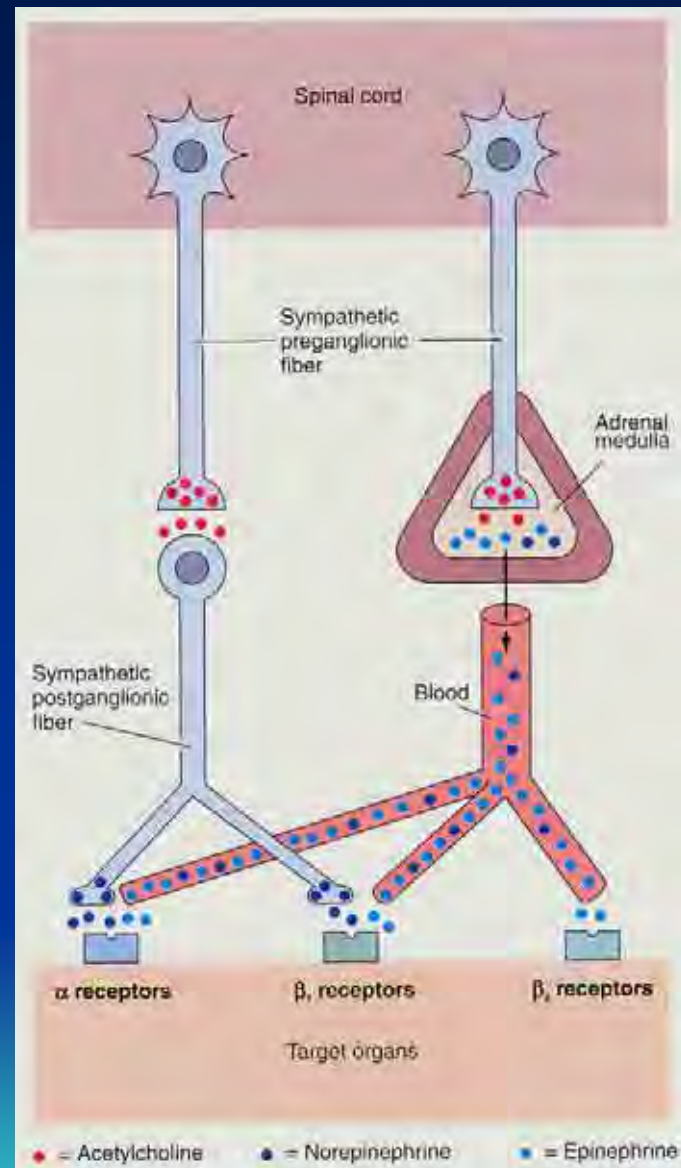
Hormonální regulace Ca^{2+} v krvi



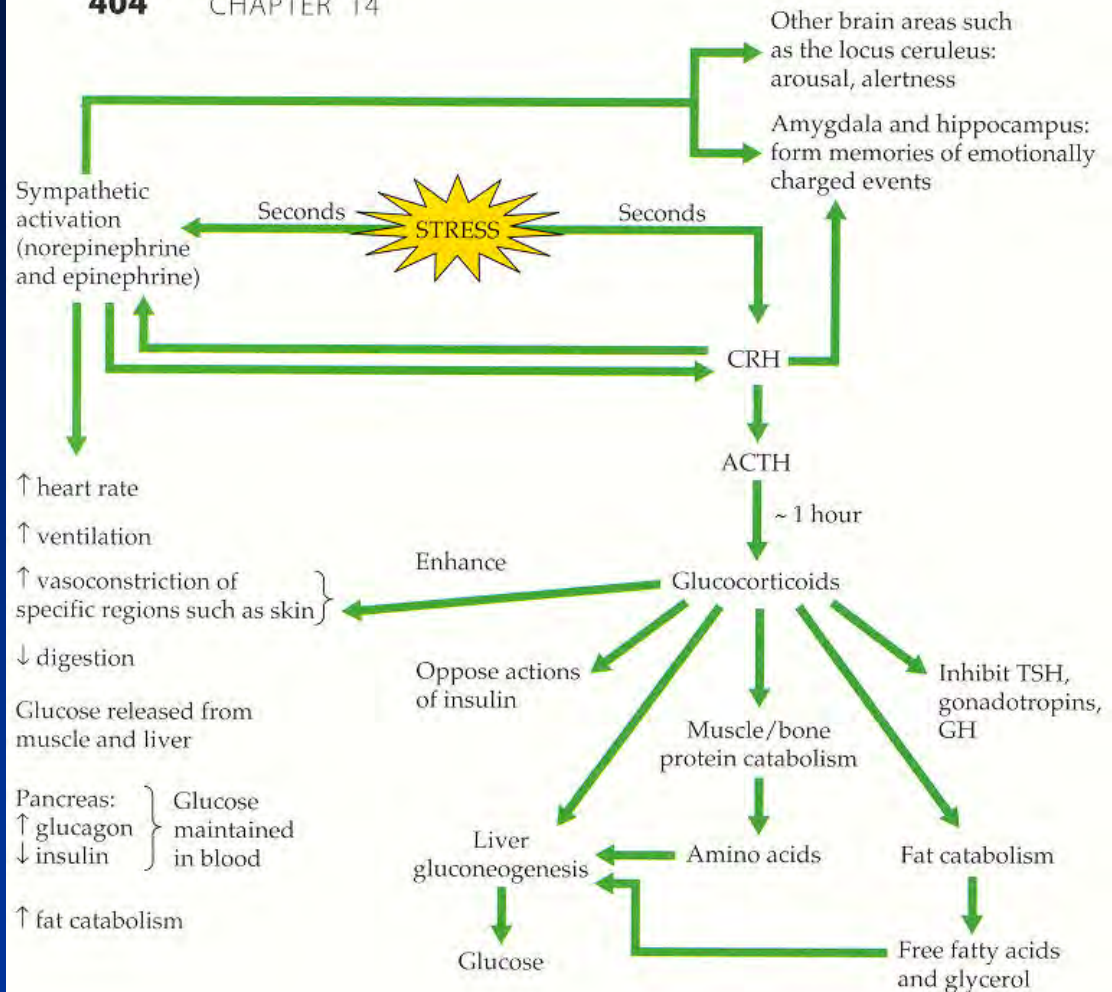
Hormony kůry nadledvin



Dřeň nadledvin je modifikovaná část
sympatického nervového systému



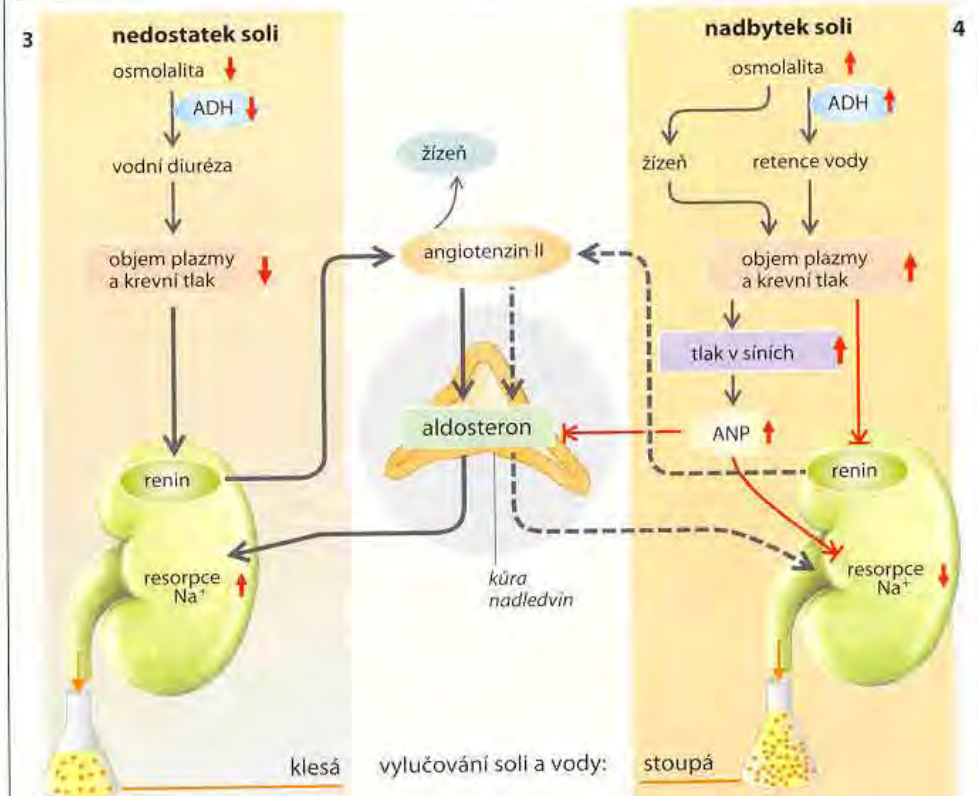
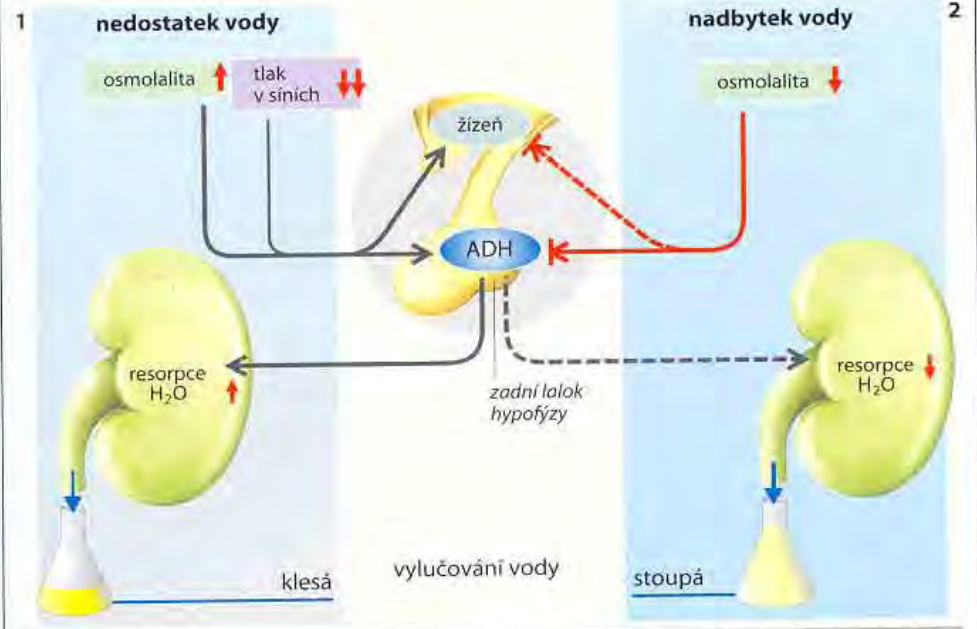
Hormonální reakce na stres



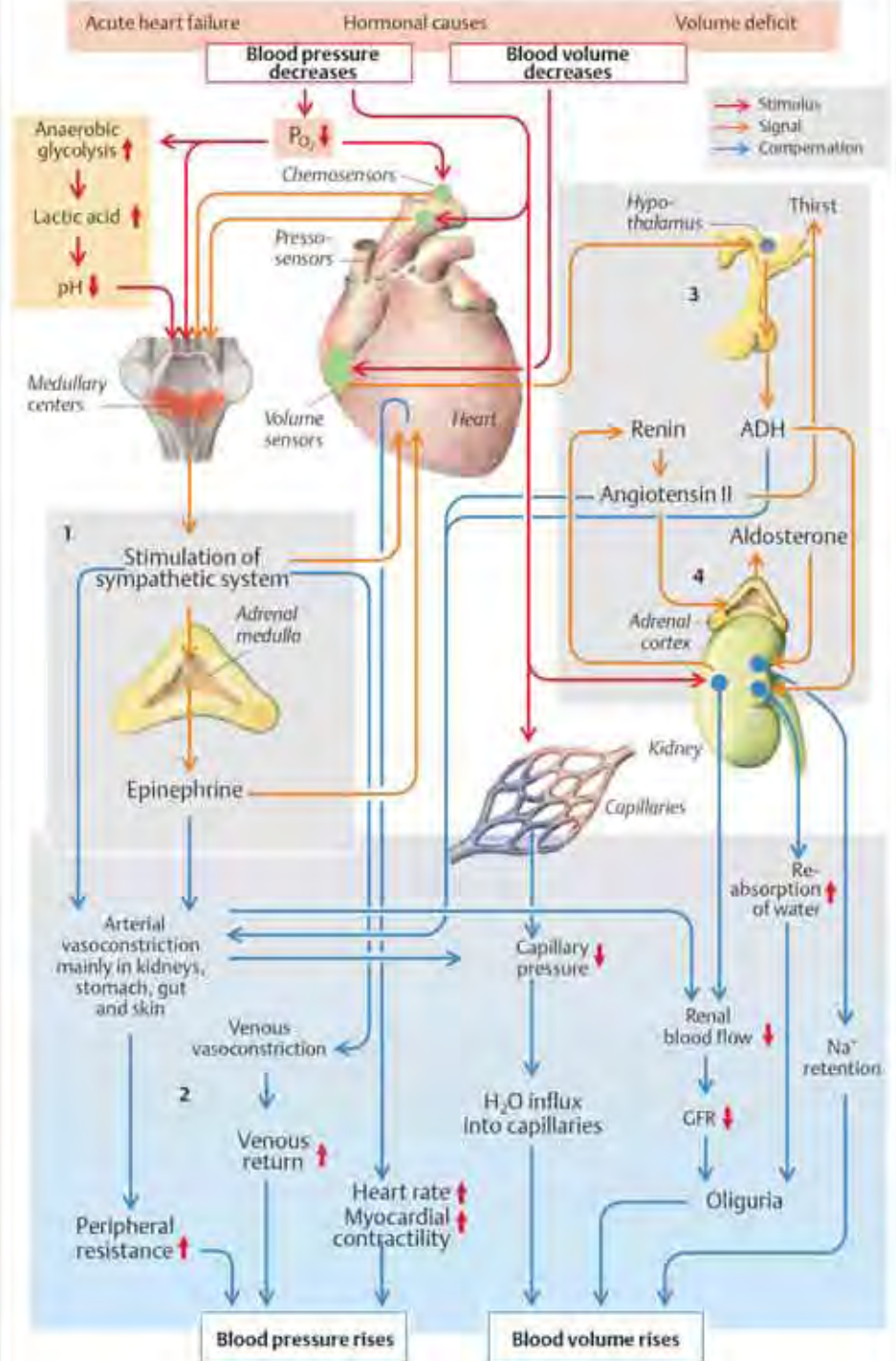
Hypotalamus:		Adenohypofýza		Neurohypofýza	
Kortikoliberin	CRH	Kortikotropin	ACTH	Oxytocin	
Gonadoliberin	Gn-RH	Folotropin	FSH	Adiuretin	ADH
Melanoliberin	MRH	Lutropin	LH		
Melanostatin	MIH	Melanotropin	MSH		
Prolaktostatin = Dopamin	PIH	Somatotropin	STH		
Somatoliberin	SRH	Tyrotropin	TSH		
Somatostatin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

Figure 14.10 The mammalian stress response The stress response includes activation of both the sympathetic nervous system and the HPA axis.

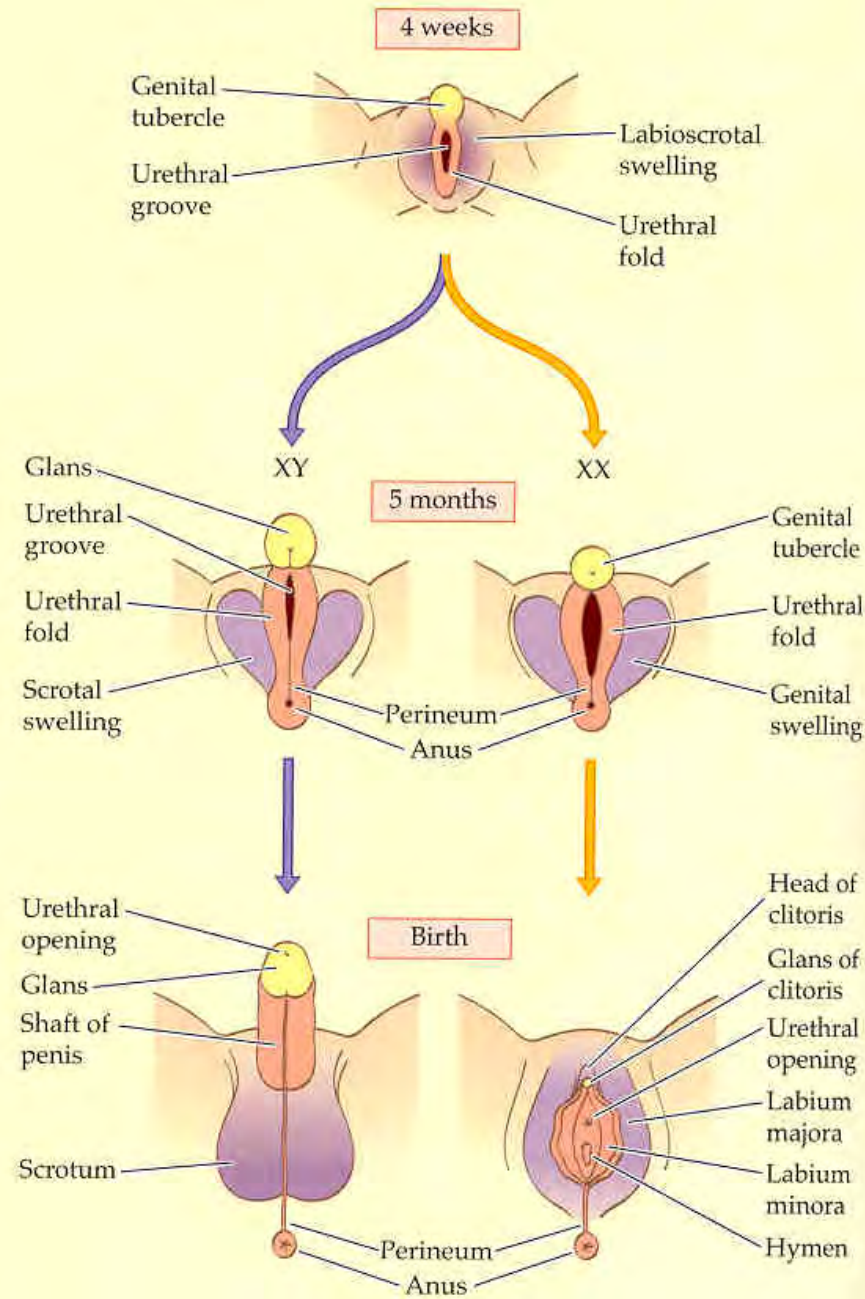
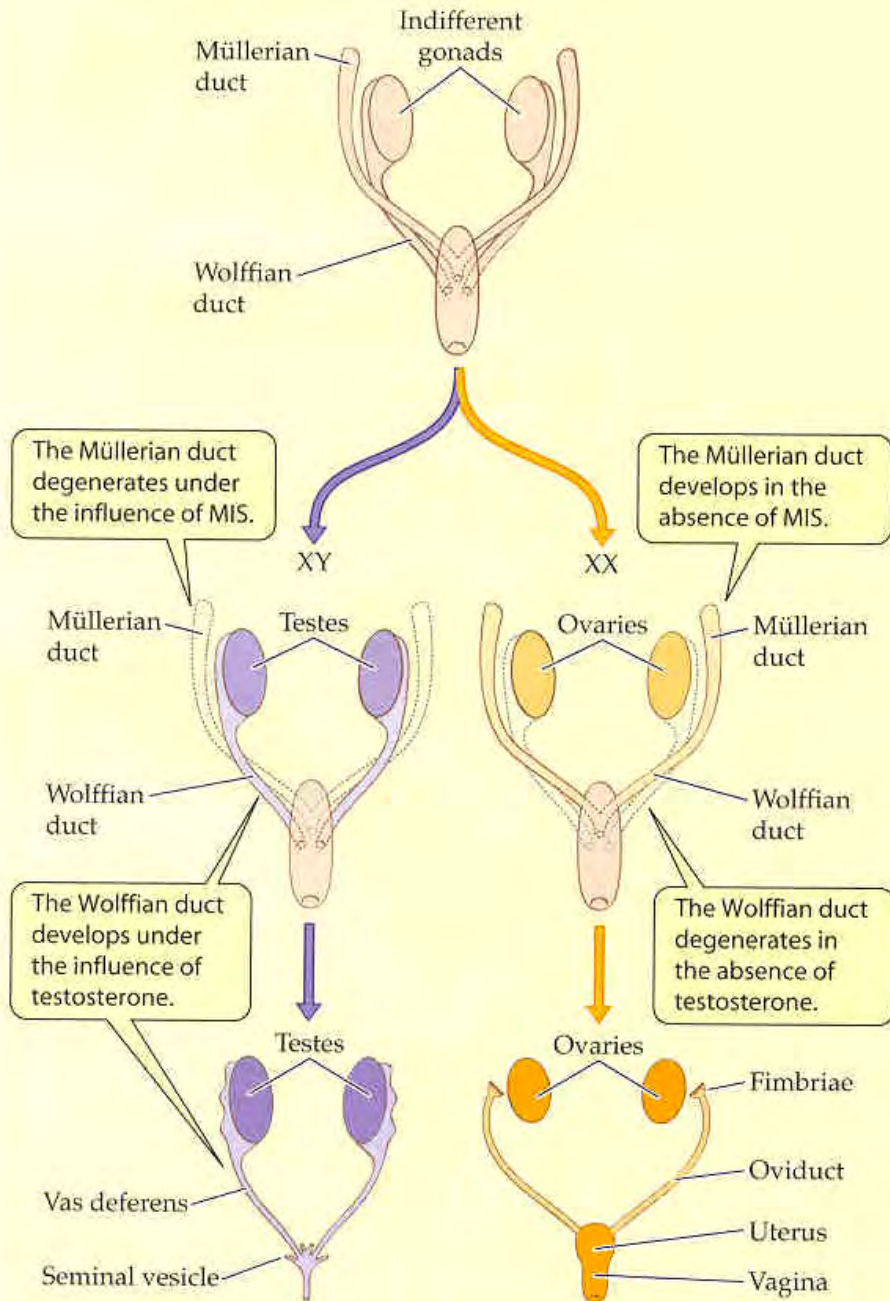
Hospodaření solemi a vodou



Kompenzace hypovolemického šoku

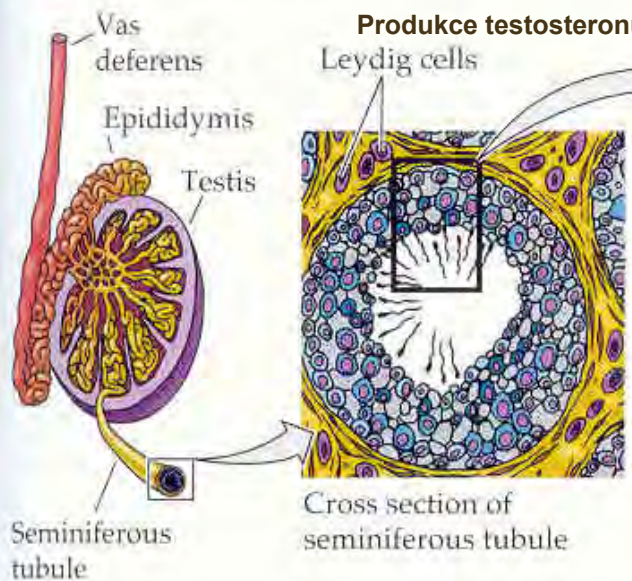


Rozlišení pohlaví pod vlivem pohlavních hormonů



Hormonální regulace vzniku samčích pohlavních buněk

(b) Seminiferous tubules



Výživa spermií

Sertoli cell

Spermatogonia

Basal lamina

Residual body

Primary spermatocyte

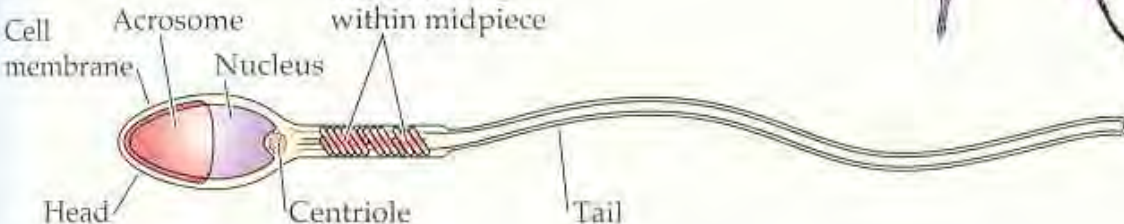
Secondary spermatocyte

Spermatids

Lumen of tubule

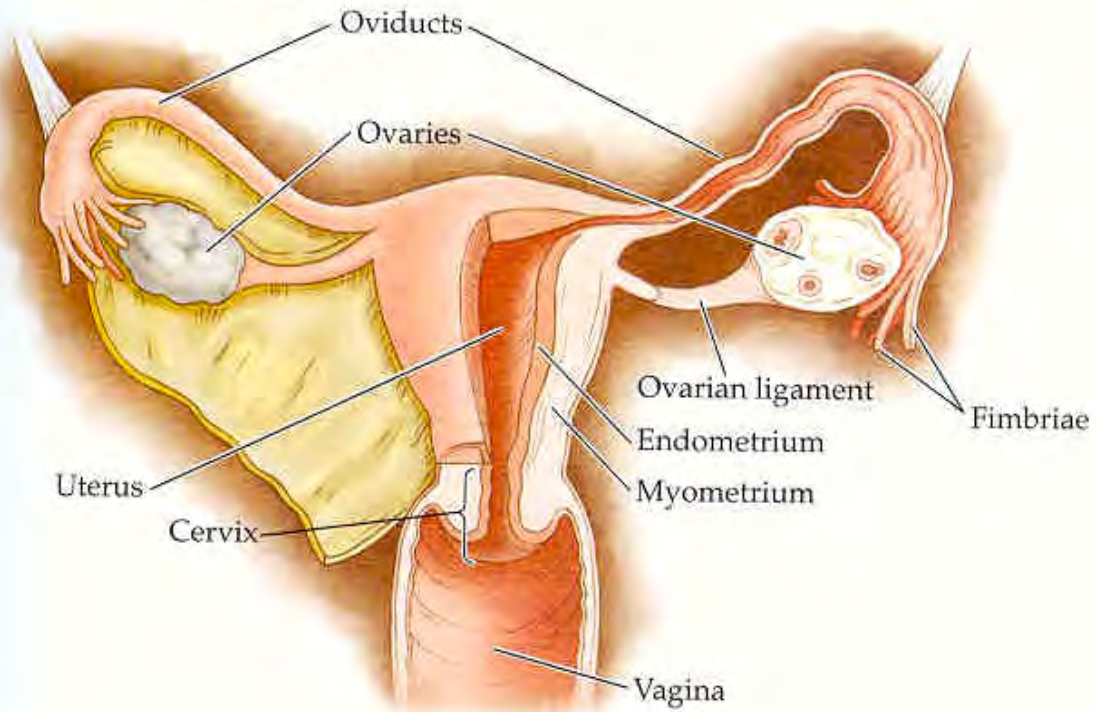
Sperm

(c) A sperm cell

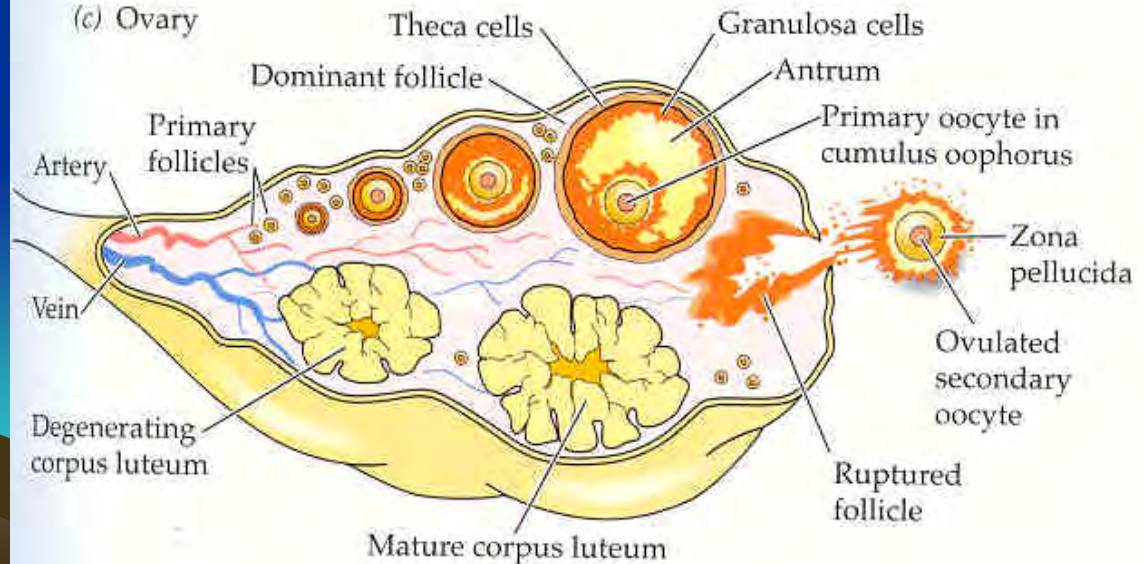


Hormonální regulace samičích pohlavních buněk

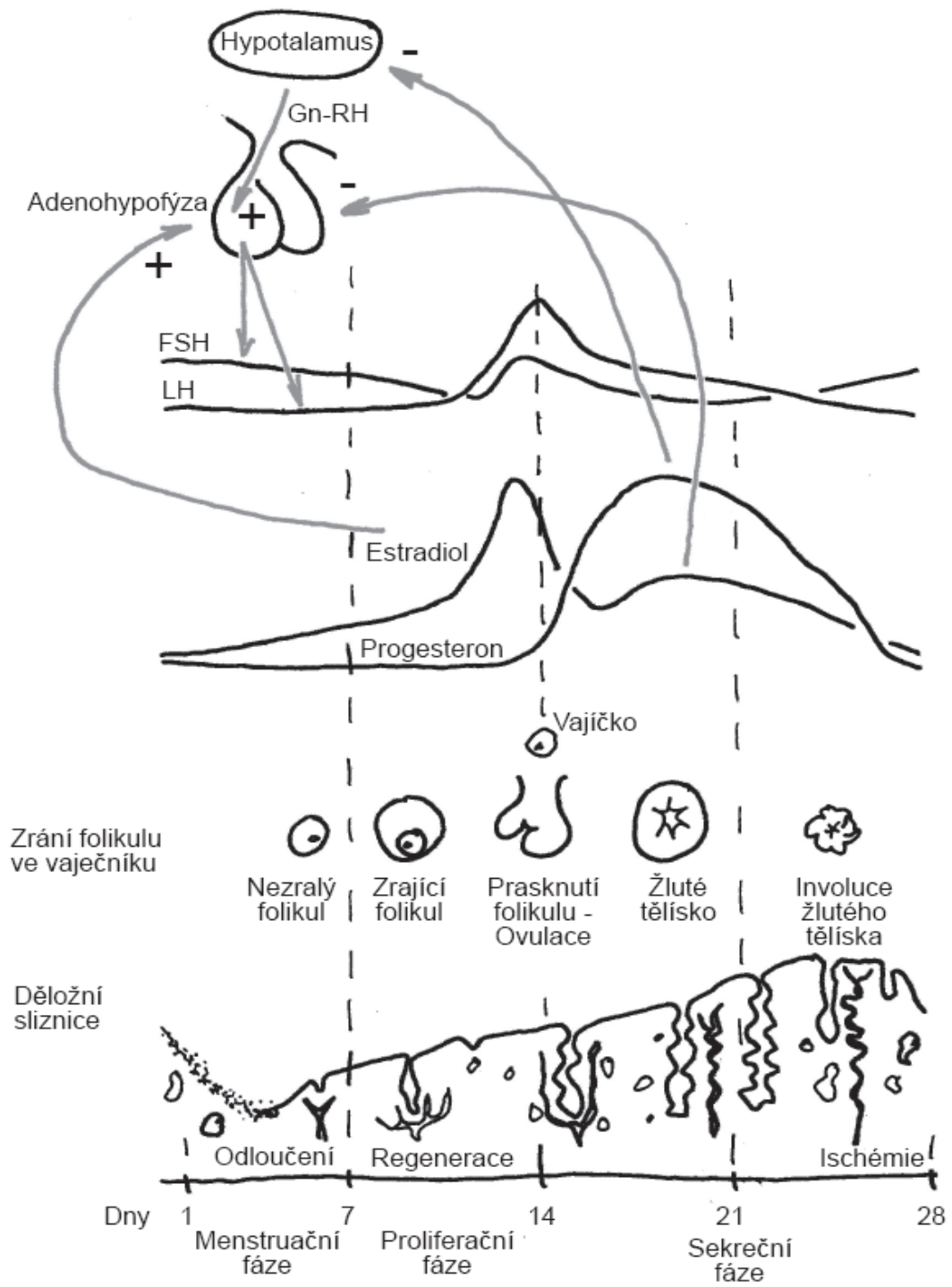
(b) Internal organs (frontal view)



(c) Ovary

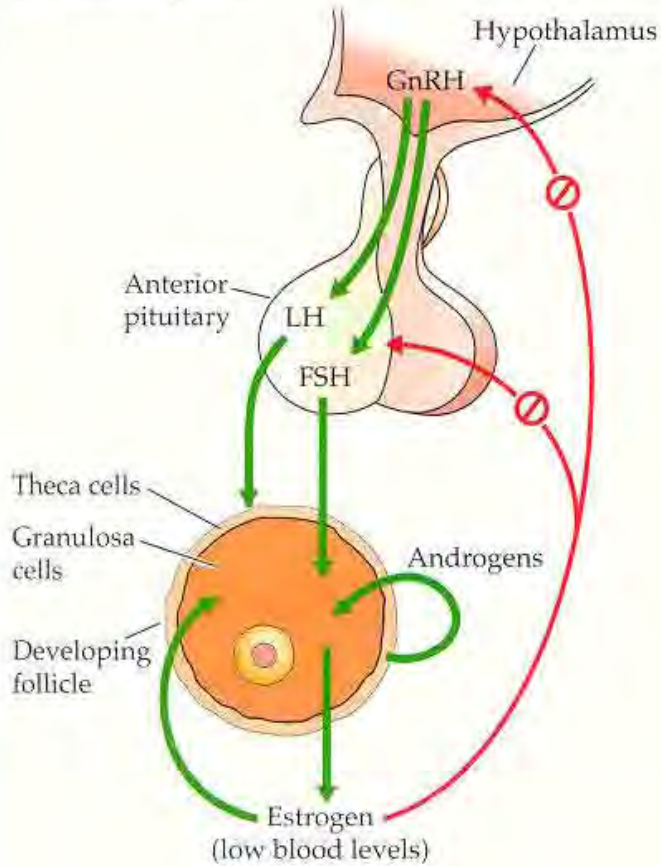


Hormonální regulace samičích pohlavních buněk

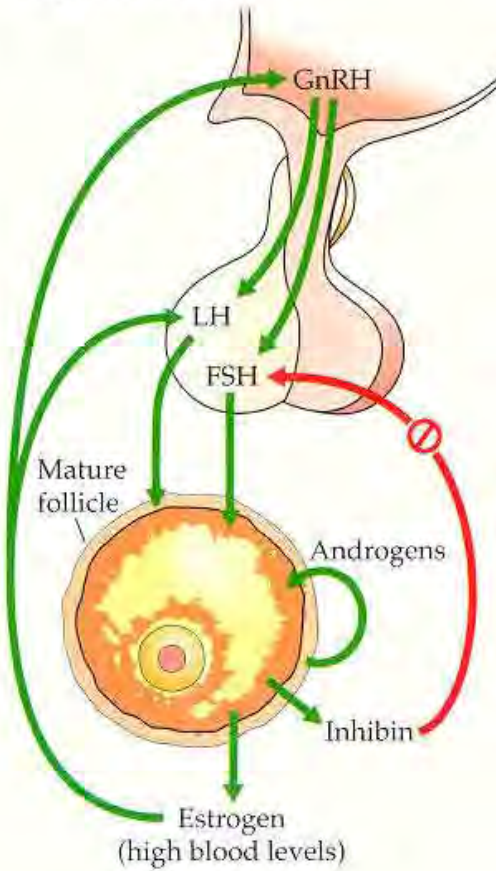


Hormonální regulace samičích pohlavních buněk

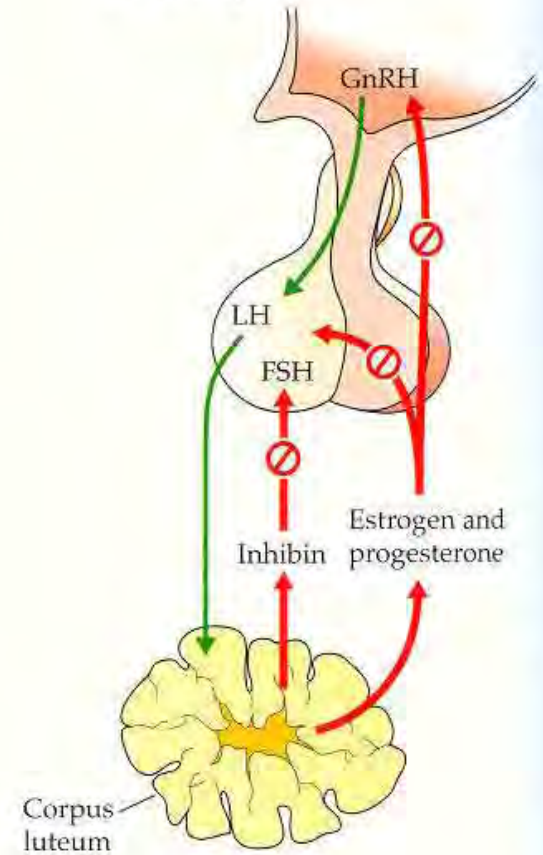
(a) Follicular phase



(b) Just before ovulation



(c) Luteal phase



(a) Early development

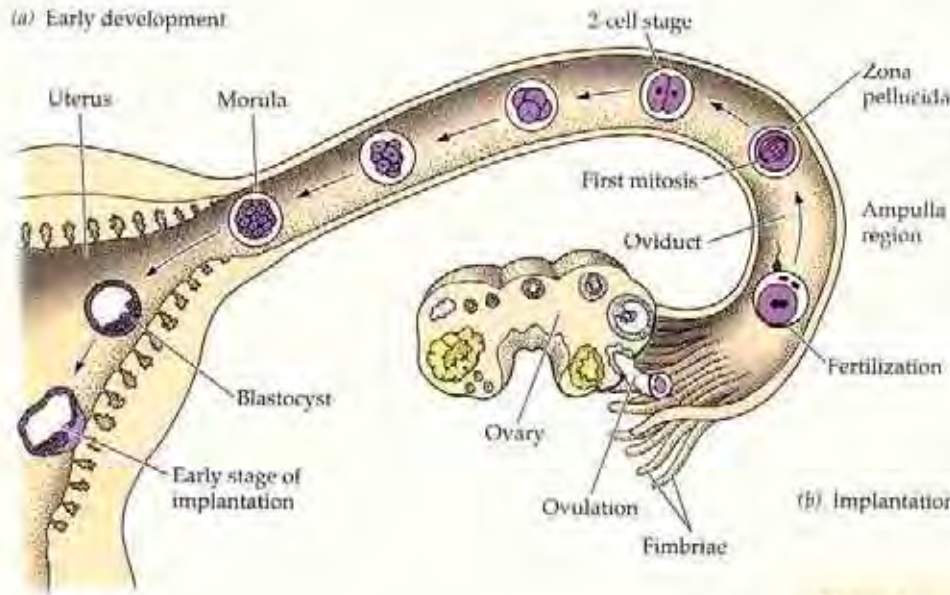
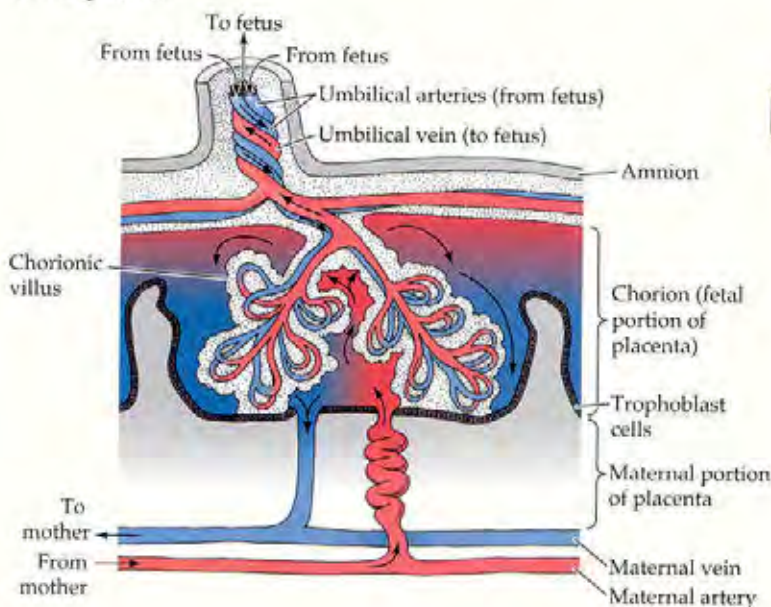
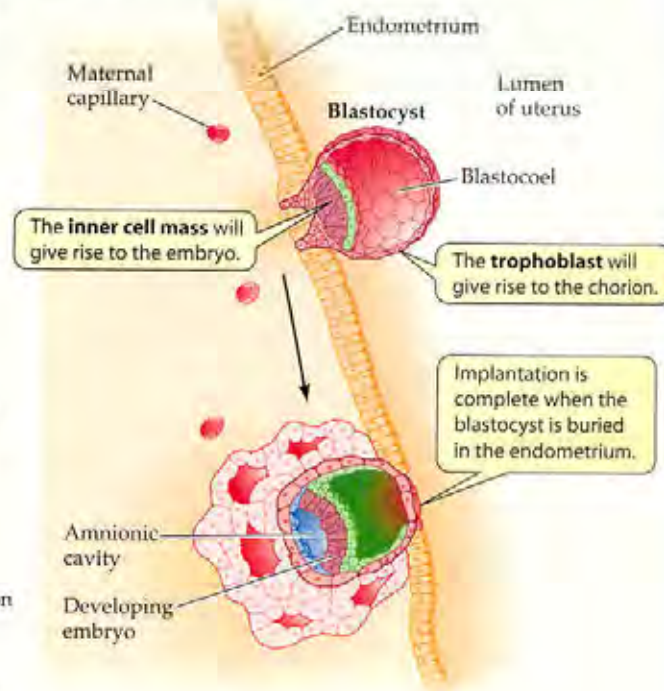


Figure 15.11 From fertilization to implantation (a) Fertilization occurs in the ampulla region of the oviduct, and mitotic cell divisions to the blastocyst stage take place en route to the uterus. (b) The trophoblast cells initiate implantation and development of the placenta. In humans, implantation 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.

(c) The placenta

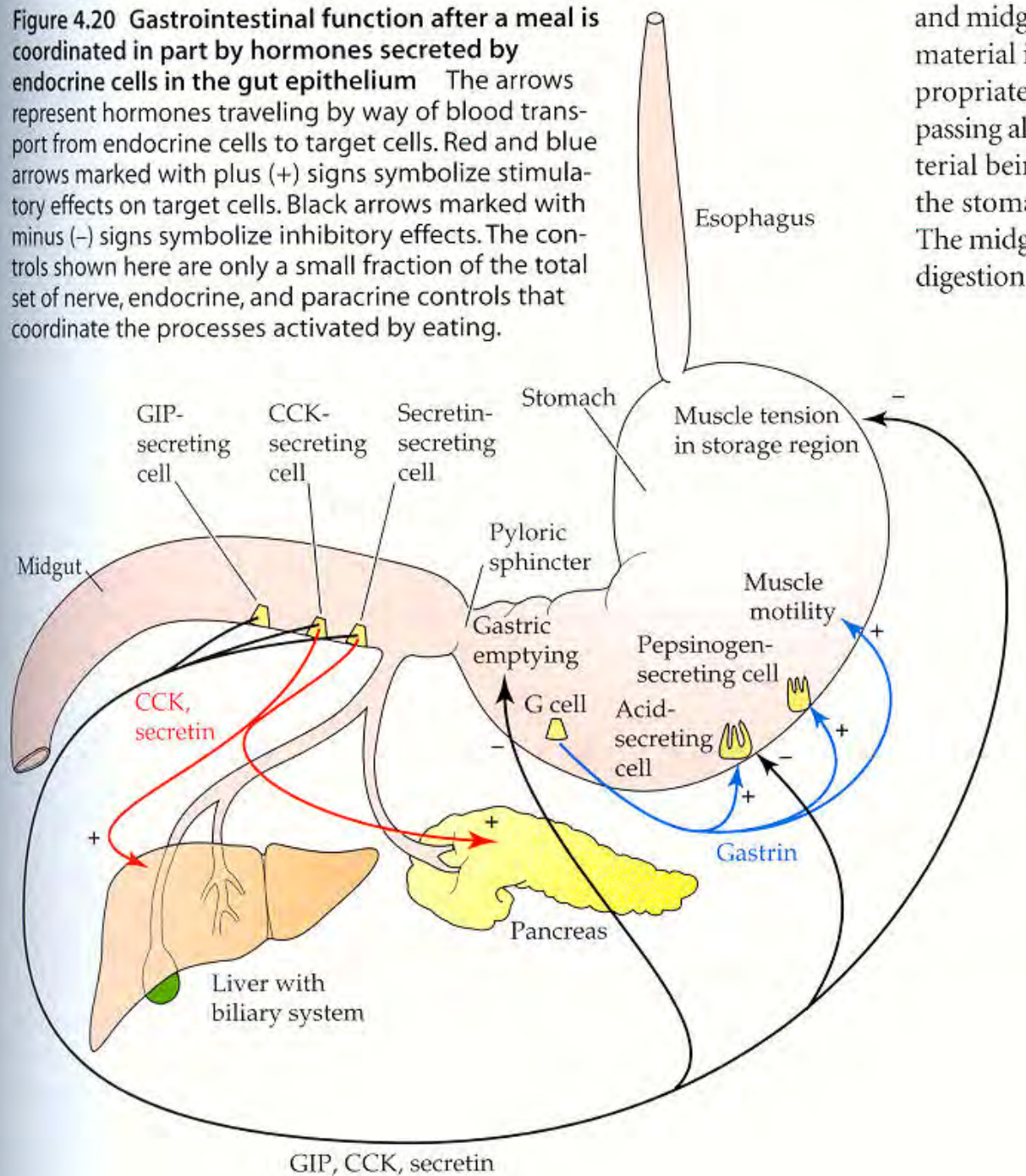


(b) Implantation of the blastocyst



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.



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

Propojení hormonálního řízení a imunitního sst.

