

# Receptors: key structures in cell signaling

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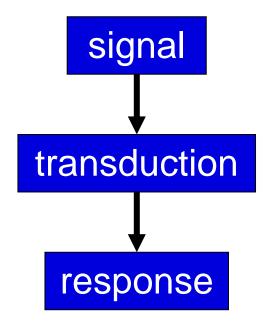
## Signal transduction in multicellular organism

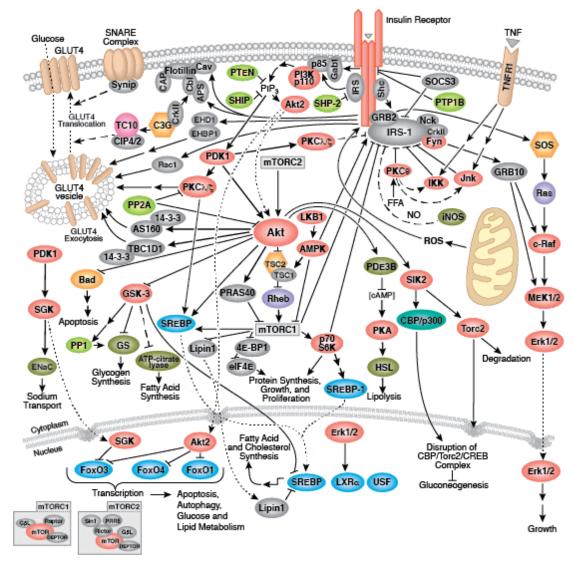
– Neuronal signaling

– Humoral signaling



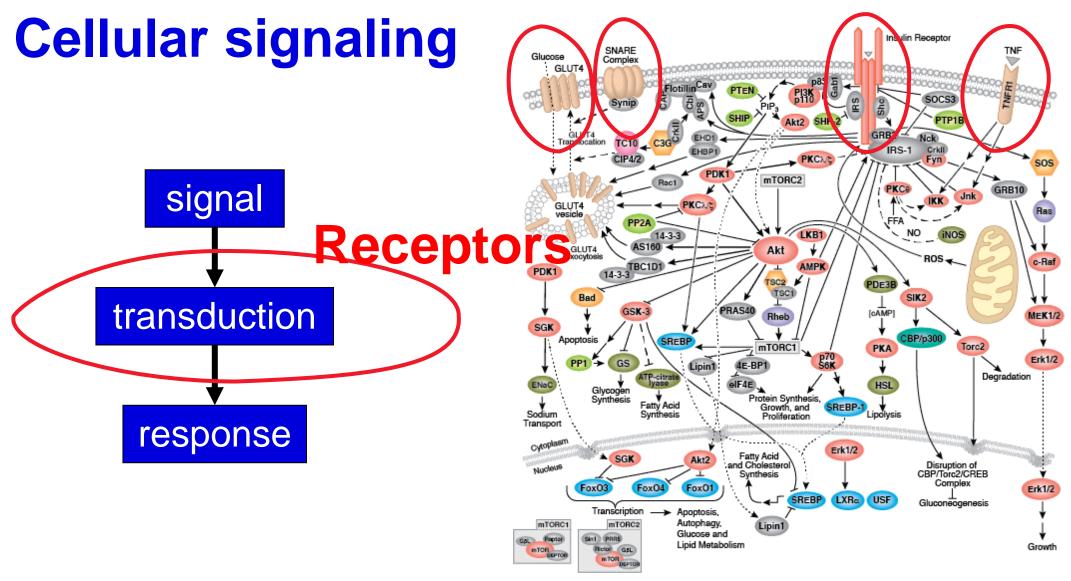
## Cellular signaling





https://www.cellsignal.com/contents/science-cst-pathways-cellular-metabolism/insulin-receptor-signaling/pathways-irs







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## Receptors

Protein-based structures

Receive and transduce signals

Integrated in signaling pathways



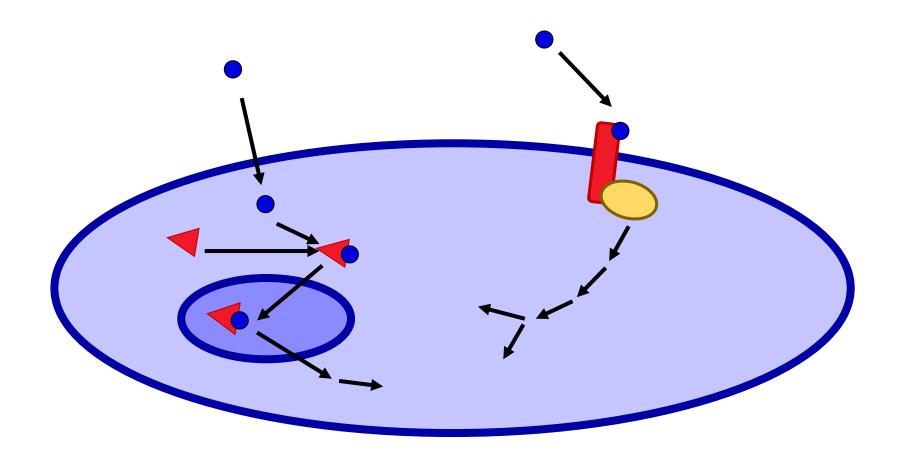
### Classification

- Location:
  - Intracellular
  - Cell surface

- Function
  - Ionotropic = ligand-gated ion channels
  - G protein-coupled
  - Enzyme-linked
     Tyrosine kinases
     Histidine kinases



## Intracellular vs. cell-surface receptors





## **lonotropic receptors**

Ligand-gated ion channels

Direct change of membrane voltage and/or intracellular concentration of the ion



## **Metabotropic receptors**

Production of second messenger

- G protein-coupled receptors
- Enzyme-linked receptors
  - Receptor Tyrosine kinases
  - Receptor Histidine kinases



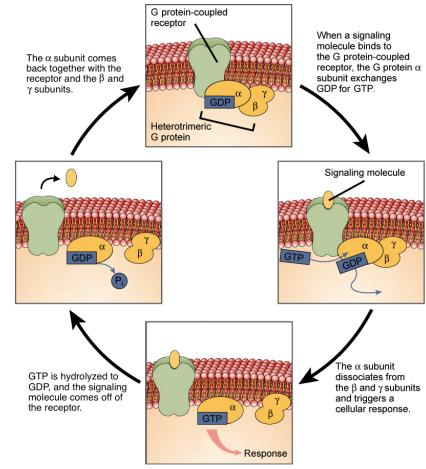
## **G** protein-coupled receptors

– Production of second messenger: cAMP, cGMP, DAG, IP3, Ca2+

-Gs

- Gi

— Gq



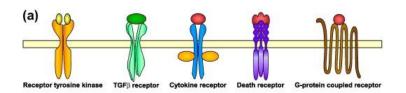
https://www.khanacademy.org/science/biology/cell-signaling/mechanisms-of-cell-signaling/a/signal-perception

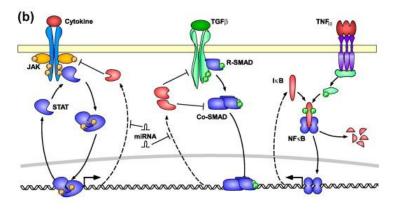


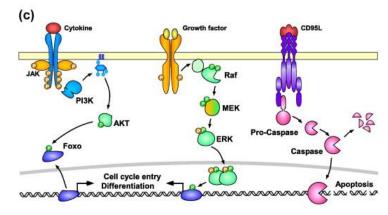
## **Enzyme-linked receptors**

#### Receptor tyrosine kinases

Tyrosine kinase activity phosphorilation of enzymes/other proteins







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## Regulation of receptor response

#### **Down-regulation**

- Decrease of number and/or sensitivity of the receptors due to increased ligand stimulation
- Desensitisation
- Internalisation



## Regulation of receptor response

#### **Up-regulation**

- Increase of number and/or sensitivity of the receptors due to decreased ligand stimulation
- (Re)sensitisation
- Externalisation
- Synthesis de novo



## **Receptor families**

Classification according to ligand(s)



## Adrenergic receptors

- G protein-coupled receptors
- Subtypes:
  - Alpha:

```
α1 (Gq) – DAG+IP3; smooth muscle contraction, mydriasis
α2 (Gi) – cAMP; platelet activation
```

Beta (Gs) - cAMP

```
\beta1 – heart (SA node)
```

β2 – smooth muscle relaxation (bronchodilation)

β3 – lipolysis, urination



## Acetylcholine (cholinergic) receptors

#### – M type = Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors

- Metabotropic receptors G-protein coupled receptors
- Subtypes

```
M1 – CNS, autonomic ganglia, salivary glands, stomach
```

M2 – heart (SA node, atria, AV node), CNS

M3 - smooth muscle (e.g. vessels, bronchi), endocrine+exocrine glands, GIT, eyes, CNS

M4+M5 - CNS

#### N type = Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors

- Ionotropic receptors ligand-gated ion channels
- Subtypes (according to subunits)

```
Nm – "muscular" type – neuromuscular junction
Nn – "neuronal" type – autonomic ganglia, adrenal medulla
```

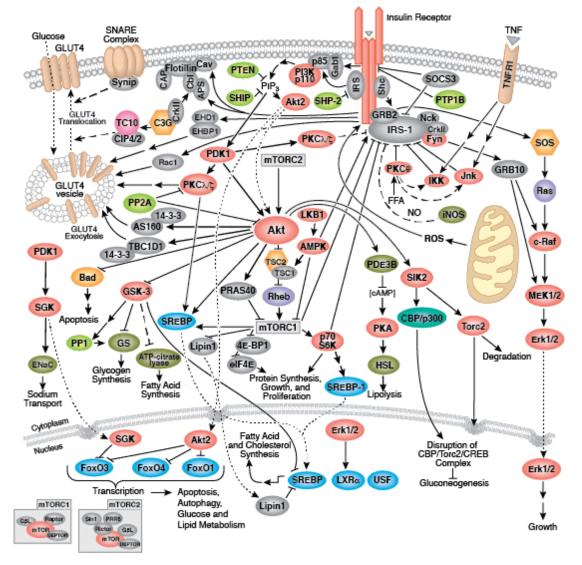


## Insulin receptor

– ligands: insulin, IGF-I, IGF-II

- 2 subunits

tyrosine kinase activity



https://www.cellsignal.com/contents/science-cst-pathways-cellular-metabolism/insulin-receptorsignaling/pathways-irs



## Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptors

– Membrane (mbVEGFR) or soluble (sVEGFR) receptors

Three main subtypes: VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, VEGFR-3

- Tyrosine kinase activity
- Vasculogenesis, angiogenesis



## Inositol-tris-phosphate (IP3) receptors

- Intracellular receptors endoplasmic reticulum, mitochondria
- Types: IP3R1, IP3R2, IP3R3

– Function: ligand-gated Ca2+ channels

Dimerisation and proteinprotein interactions



## Sigma receptors

Sigma receptor type 1

- well-characterized
- molecular chaperone
- Ca2+ handling modulation
- various protein-protein interactions

Sigma receptors

Sigma receptor type 2

- motor control
- over-expressed in various types of tumor cells

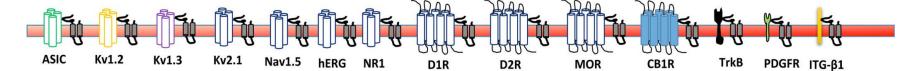
Sigma receptor type 3 (?)

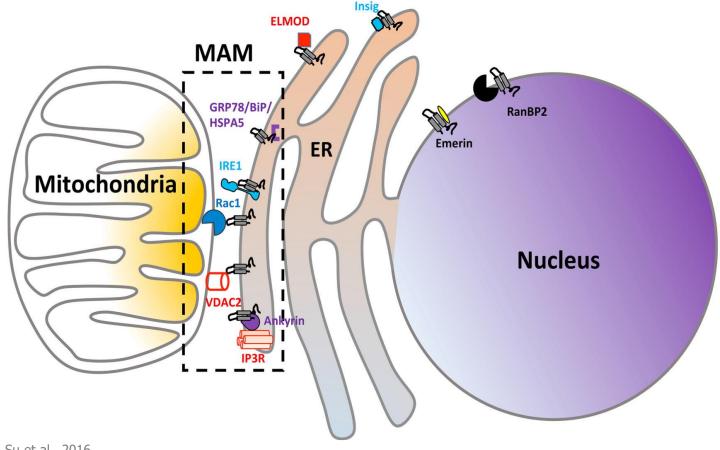
- less-known
- immune system



#### Plasma membrane

## Sigma 1 R





Su et al., 2016. Trends Pharmacol Sci. 2016; 37(4): 262-278. doi:10.1016/j.tips.2016.01.003



## Take home messege

Receptors are

- crucial structures in cell signaling
- important in pathophysiology of many diseases
- targets of pharmacotherapy



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