

Mechanisms of Hormone Action

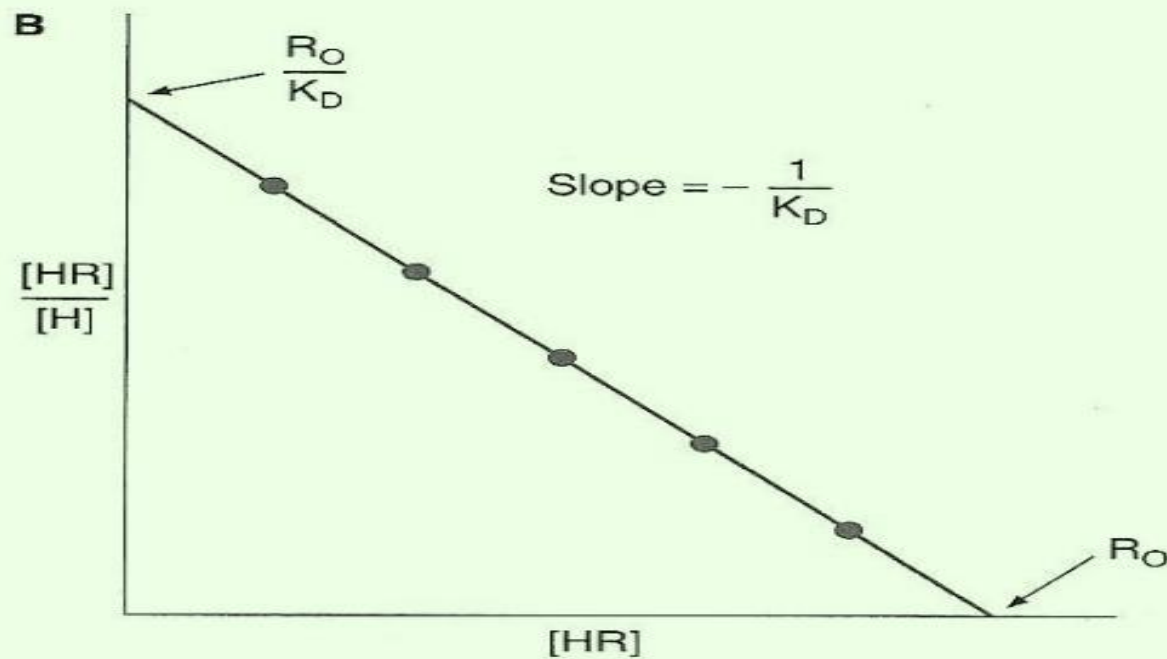
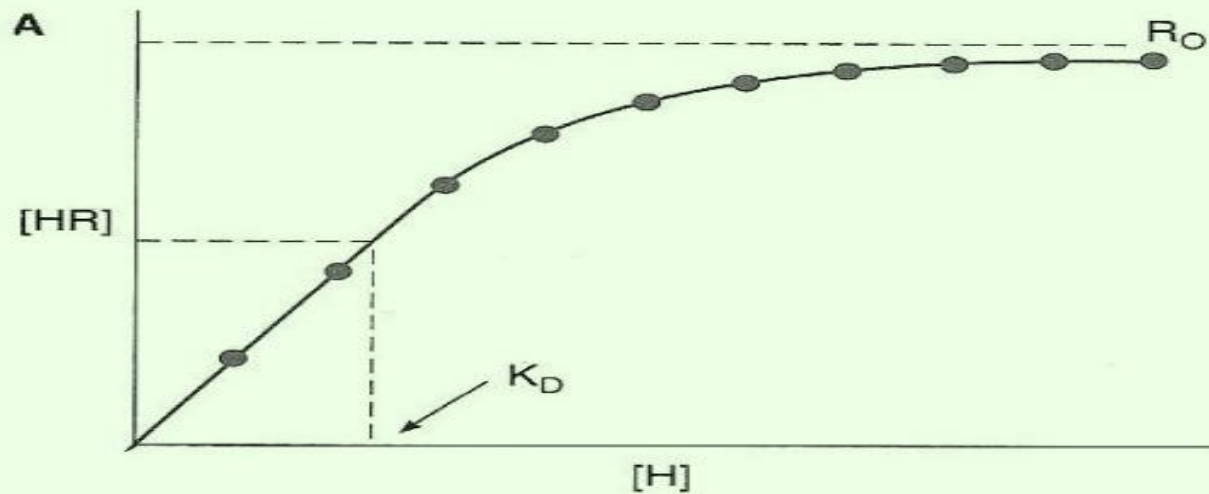
Receptors

- **Cell surface receptors:** peptide Hormones, Neurotransmitters
- **Nuclear receptors:** steroids, thyroid hormones, vitamin D.
- **Scatchard Plot:**
KD, receptor conc.
Spare receptors.

Effectors

- **Ion transport**
- **Gene expression**
- **Enzymes**

Scatchard Analysis



Neurotransmitter - Peptide Hormone receptor Families

*Serpentine or "Seven- transmembrane- domain"
receptor*

➤ *G-protein transducer*

β -adrenergic- PTH – LH – TSH – TRH- ACTH

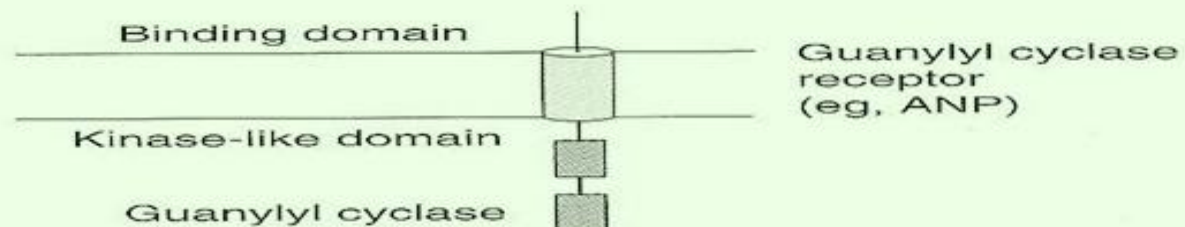
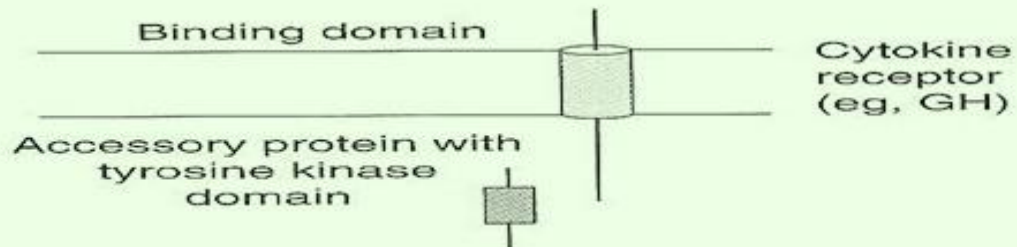
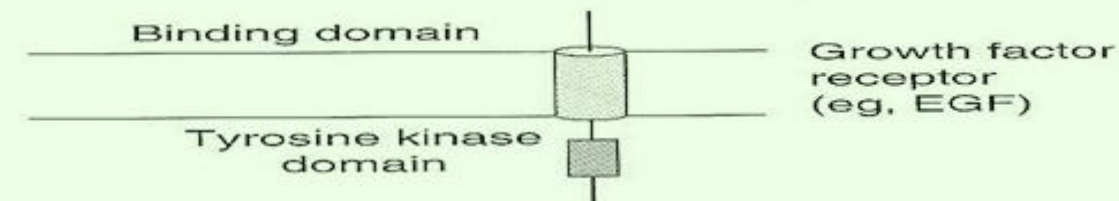
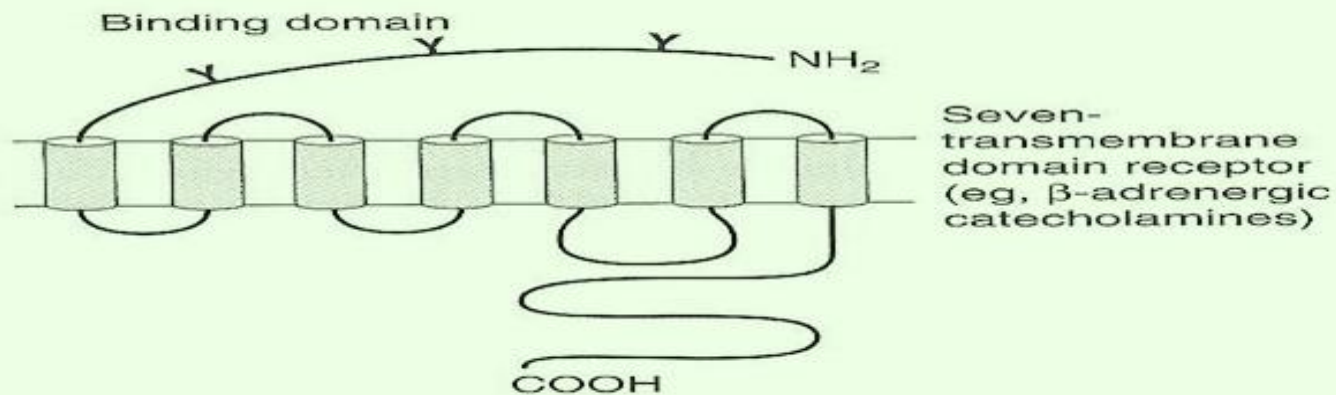
Single – transmembrane domain receptors

➤ *Intrinsic tyrosine kinase "growth factor
receptors": insulin – IGF – EGF.*

➤ *Cytokine receptors "soluble transducer": GH, PRL*

➤ *Guanylyl cyclase receptors: Natriuretic peptides.*

Membrane-Associated Hormone Receptors



G protein Transducers

G proteins

- *α subunit (Effector activation)*
- *Gs, Gi (adenylate cyclase)*
- *Gq/11 (phospholipase C)*

G protein subunits

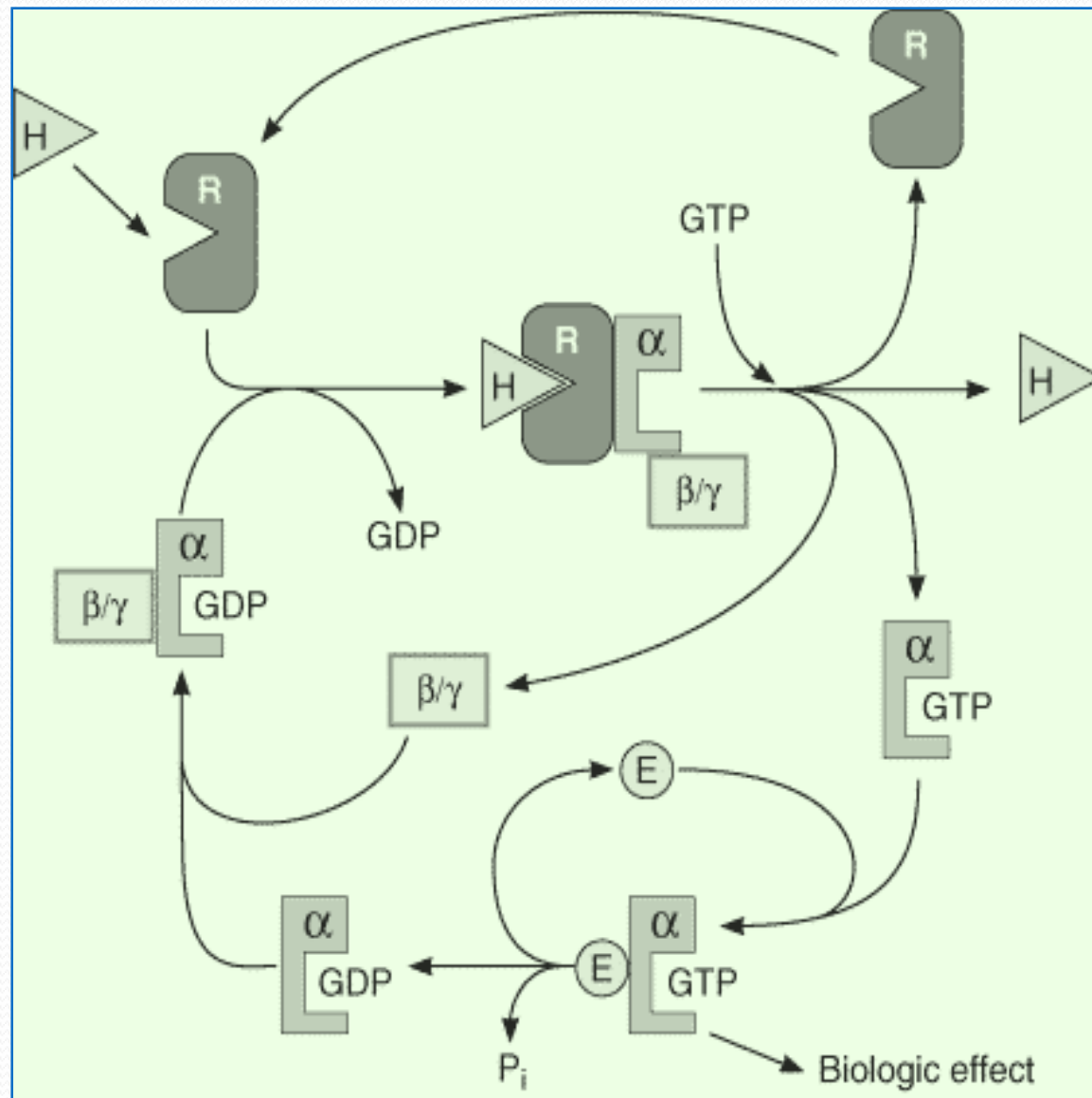
G Protein Subunit	Associated Receptors	Effector
α_s	β -Adrenergic TSH Glucagon	Adenylyl cyclase Ca^{2+} channels K^+ channels
α_i	α_2 -Adrenergic Muscarinic (type II)	Adenylyl cyclase Ca^{2+} channels K^+ channels
α_q	α_1 -Adrenergic	PLC β
β/α		Adenylyl cyclase (+ or -) PLC Supports β ARK-mediated receptor phosphorylation and desensitization

G protein Transducers (1)

G protein Activation

- *Inactive G protein (GDP bound to α subunit)*
- *GDP release, GTP binding, $\beta\gamma$ dissociation.*
- *α – subunit (GTPase activity)*

G Protein-Mediated Signal Transduction



The G protein cycle

①

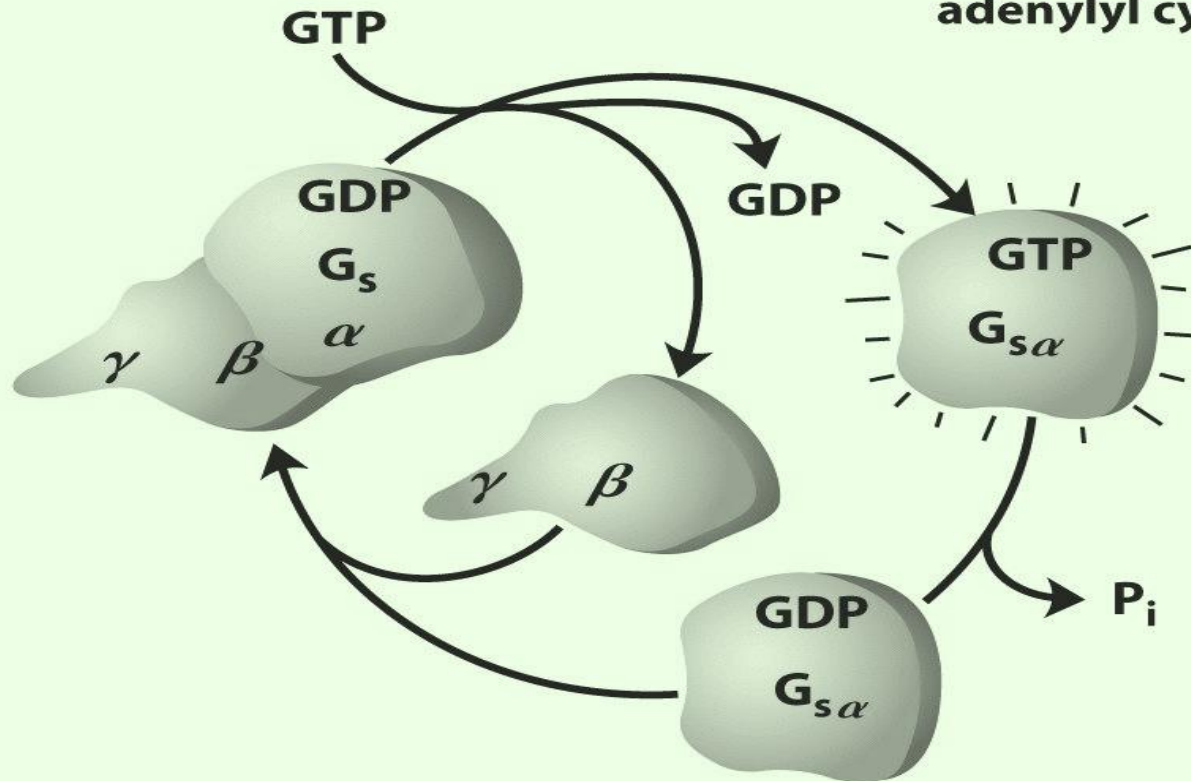
G_s with GDP bound is turned off; it cannot activate adenylyl cyclase.

②

Contact of G_s with hormone-receptor complex causes displacement of bound GDP by GTP.

③

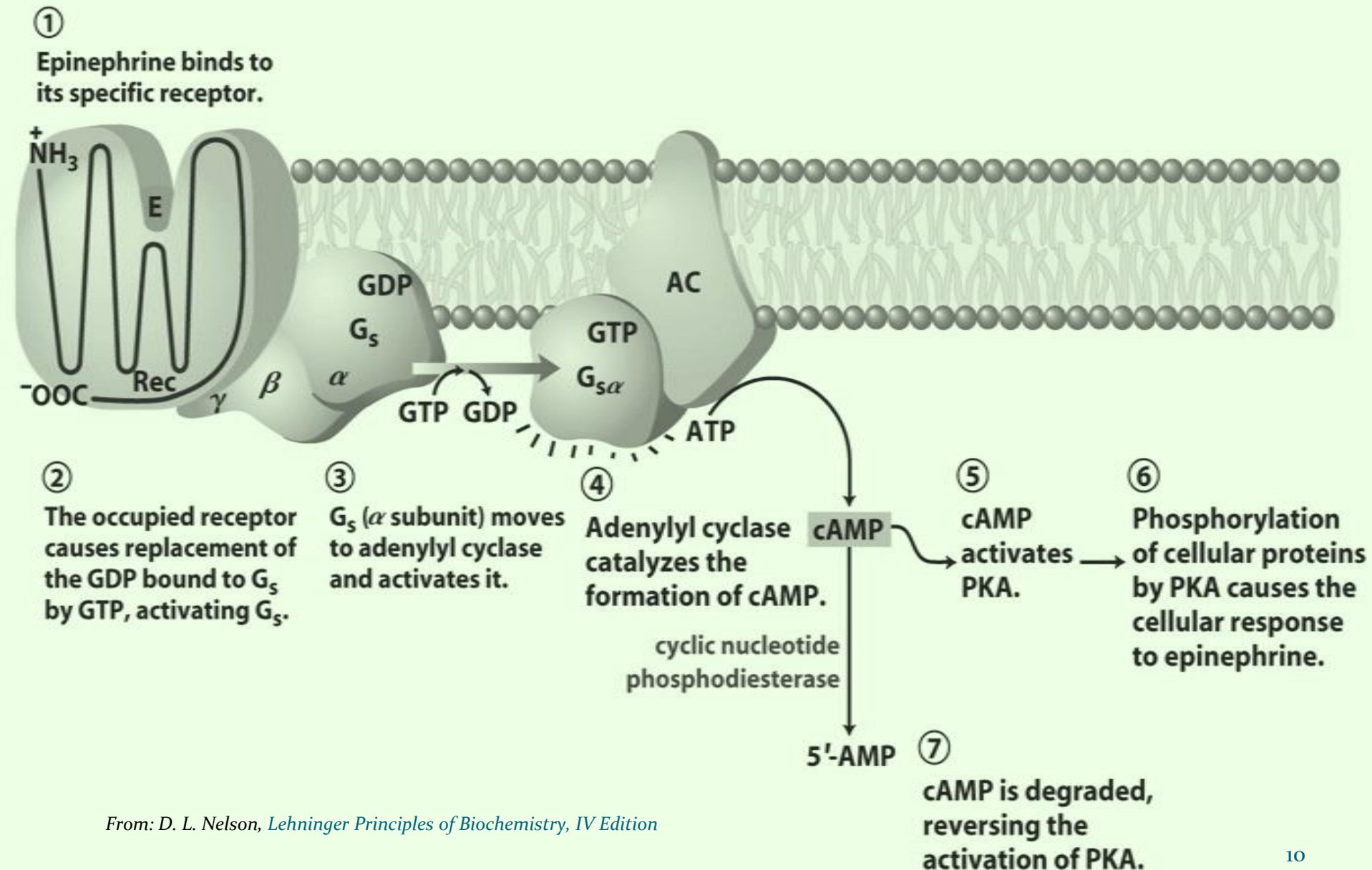
G_s with GTP bound dissociates into α and $\beta\gamma$ subunits. $G_{s\alpha}$ -GTP is turned on; it can activate adenylyl cyclase.



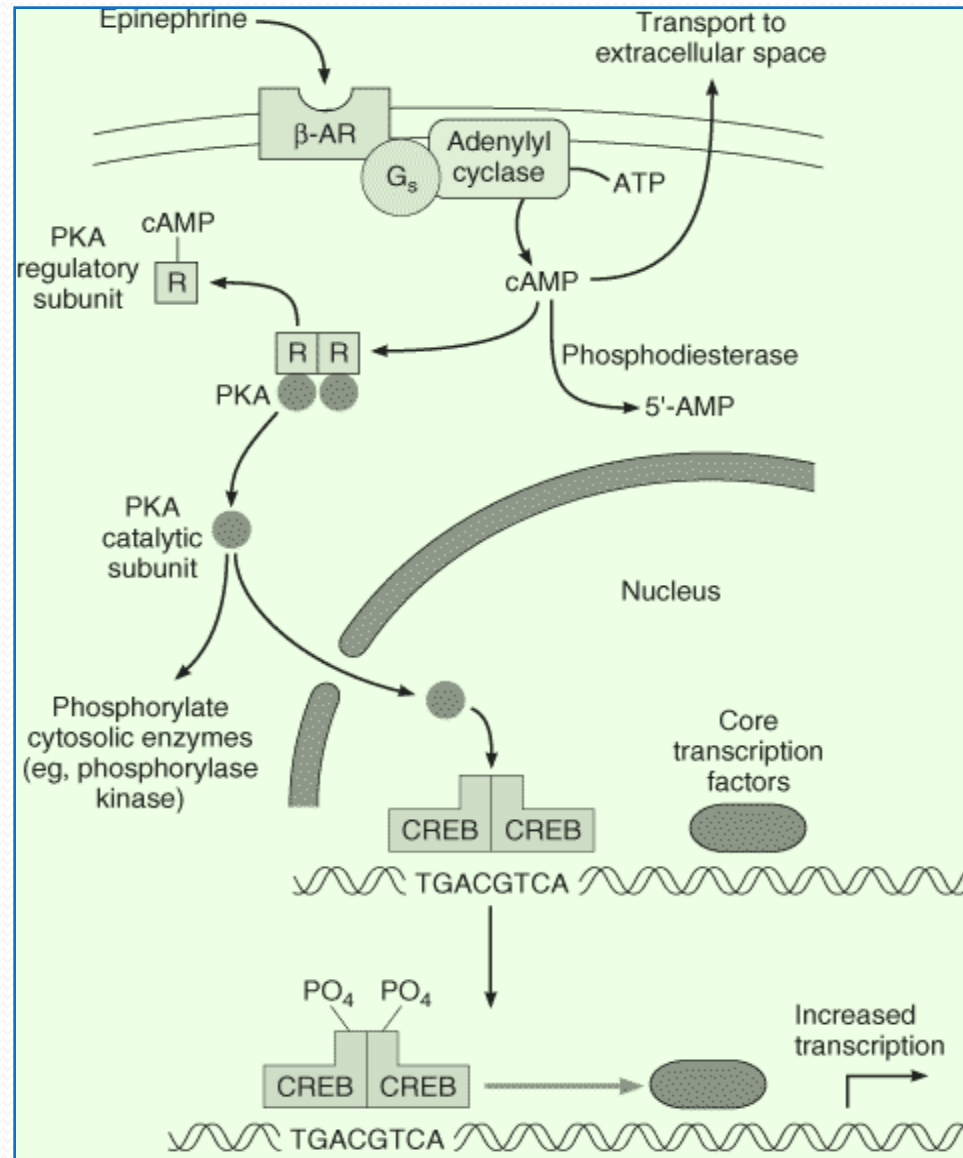
④

GTP bound to $G_{s\alpha}$ is hydrolyzed by the protein's intrinsic GTPase; $G_{s\alpha}$ thereby turns itself off. The inactive α subunit reassociates with the $\beta\gamma$ subunit.

An example of G protein Coupled Receptor...



β -Adrenergic receptor signaling

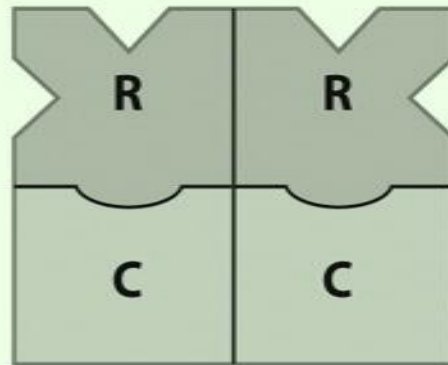


Activation of PKA by cAMP

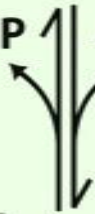
Inactive PKA

Regulatory subunits:
empty cAMP sites

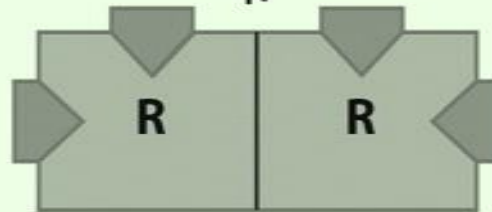
Catalytic subunits:
substrate-binding
sites blocked by
autoinhibitory
domains of R subunits



4 cAMP



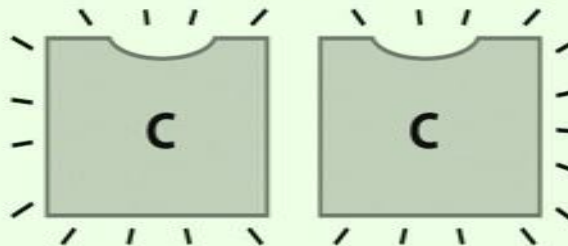
Regulatory subunits:
autoinhibitory
domains buried



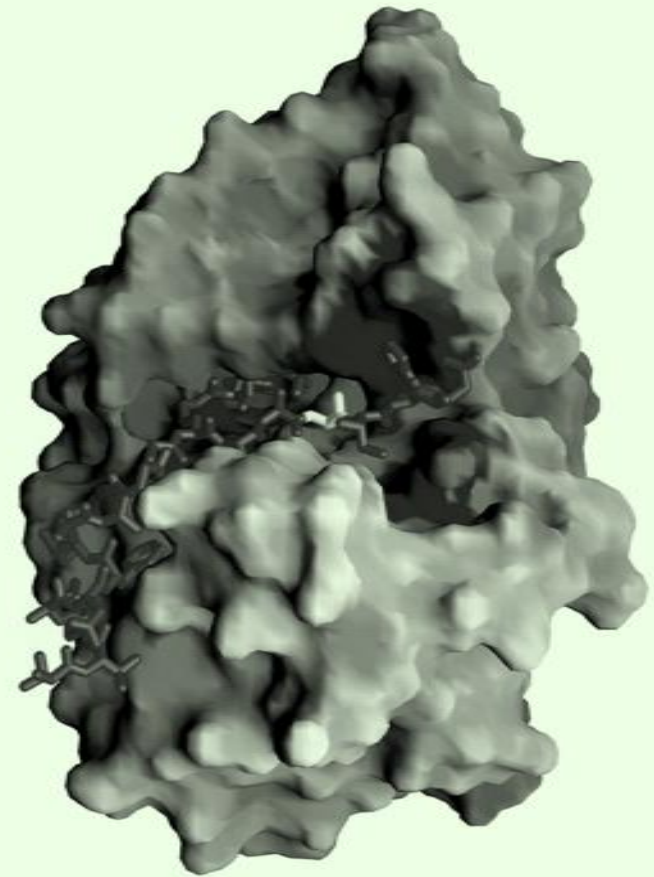
+

Active PKA

Catalytic subunits:
open substrate-
binding sites



(a)



(b)