LECTURE PRESENTATIONS
For CAMPBELL BIOLOGY, NINTH EDITION
Jane B. Reece, Lisa A. Urry, Michael L. Cain, Steven A. Wasserman, Peter V. Minorsky, Robert B. Jackson

Chapter 11

Cell Communication

Lectures by
Erin Barley
Kathleen Fitzpatrick

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Overview: Cellular Messaging

- Cell-to-cell communication is essential for both multicellular and unicellular organisms
- Biologists have discovered some universal mechanisms of cellular regulation
- Cells most often communicate with each other via chemical signals
- For example, the fight-or-flight response is triggered by a signaling molecule called epinephrine

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Figure 11.1

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Concept 11.1: External signals are converted to responses within the cell

- Microbes provide a glimpse of the role of cell signaling in the evolution of life

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Evolution of Cell Signaling

- The yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, has two mating types, **a** and α
- Cells of different mating types locate each other via secreted factors specific to each type
- A **signal transduction pathway** is a series of steps by which a signal on a cell's surface is converted into a specific cellular response
- Signal transduction pathways convert signals on a cell's surface into cellular responses

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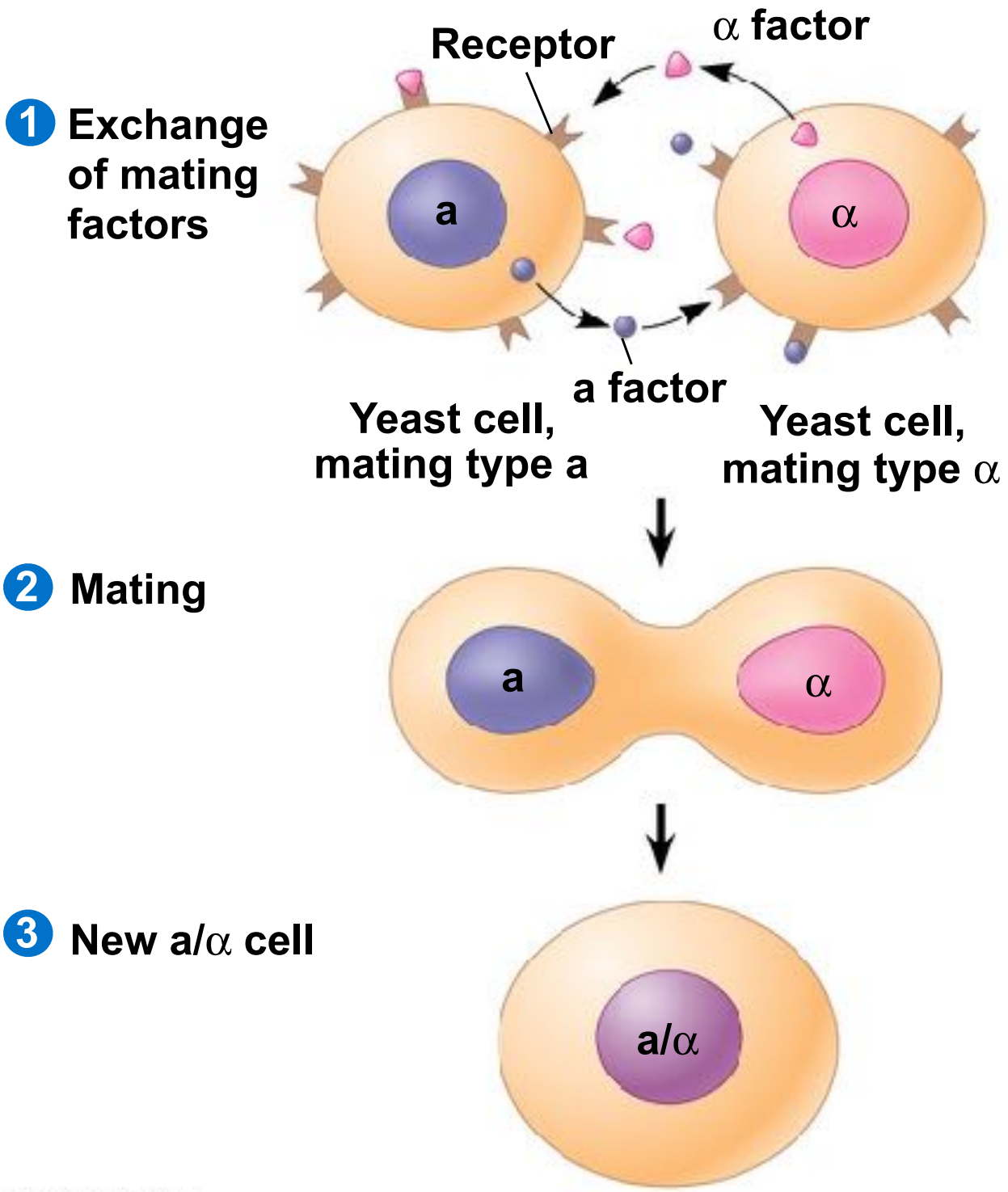
Figure 11.2



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- Pathway similarities suggest that ancestral signaling molecules evolved in prokaryotes and were modified later in eukaryotes
- The concentration of signaling molecules allows bacteria to sense local population density

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Figure 11.3

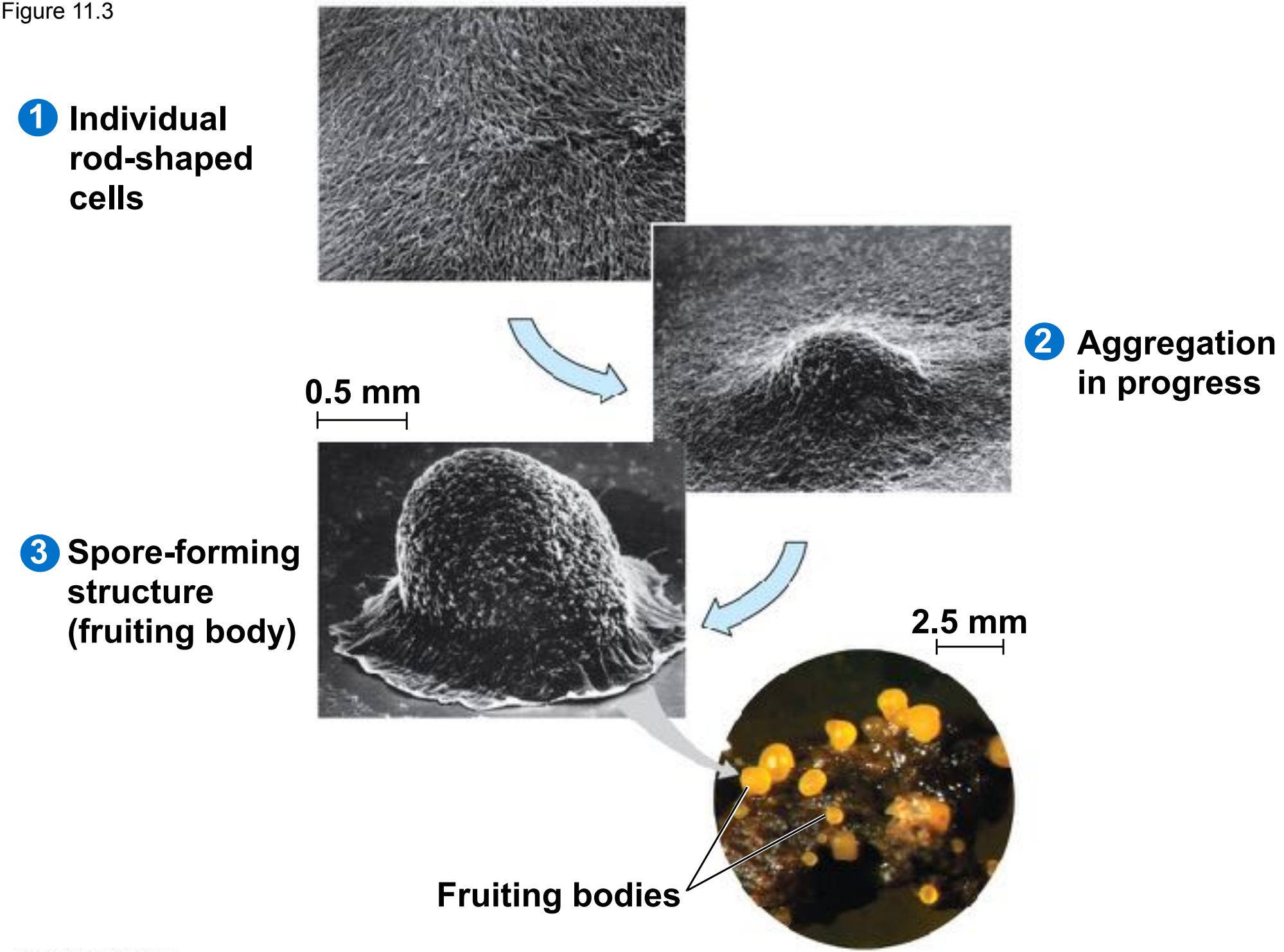

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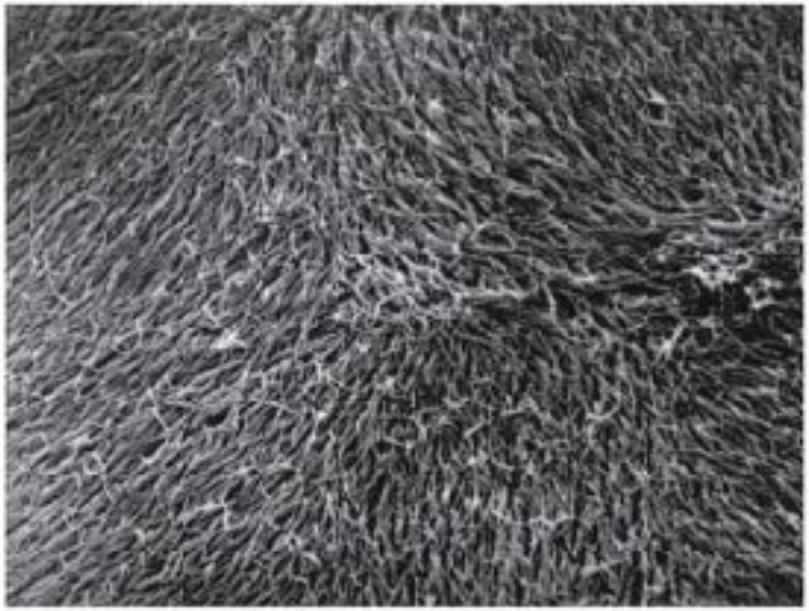
Figure 11.3a



1 Individual rod-shaped cells

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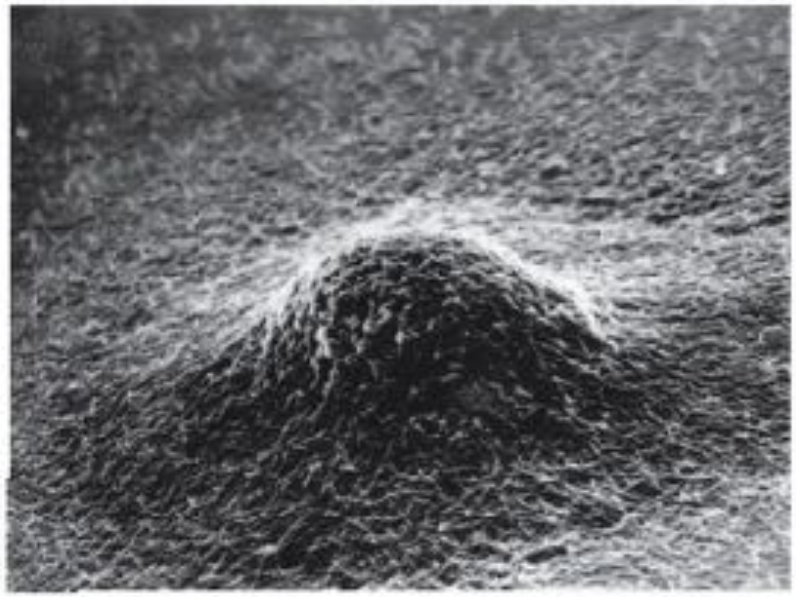
Figure 11.3b



2 Aggregation in progress

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Figure 11.3c

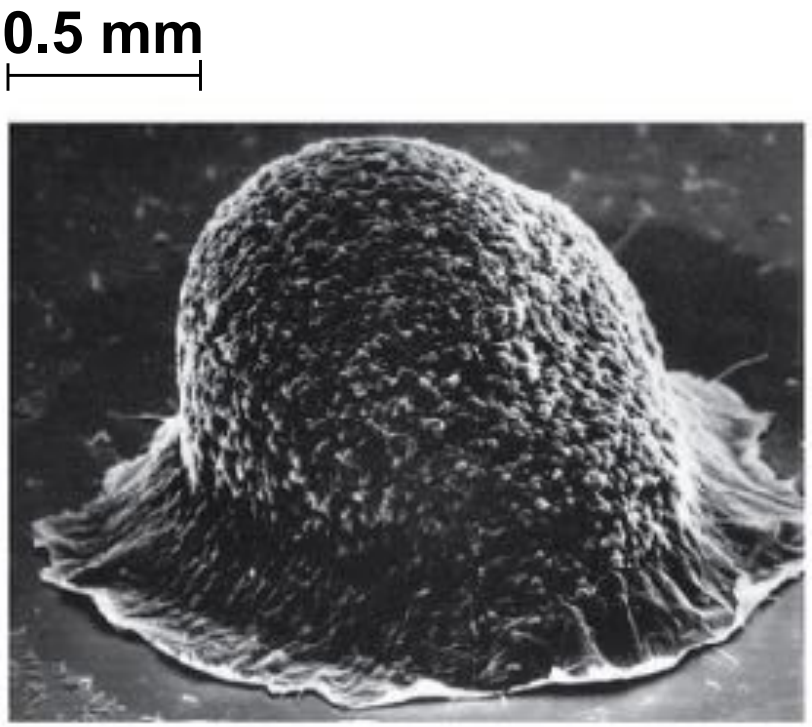

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Figure 11.3d

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Local and Long-Distance Signaling

- Cells in a multicellular organism communicate by chemical messengers
- Animal and plant cells have cell junctions that directly connect the cytoplasm of adjacent cells
- In local signaling, animal cells may communicate by direct contact, or cell-cell recognition

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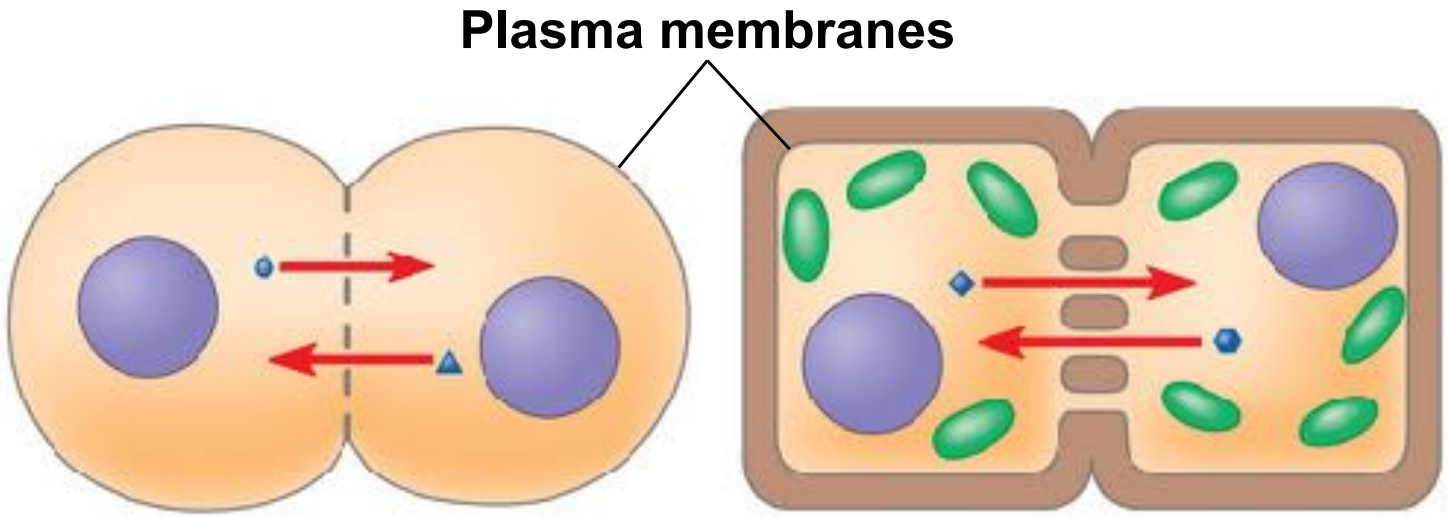
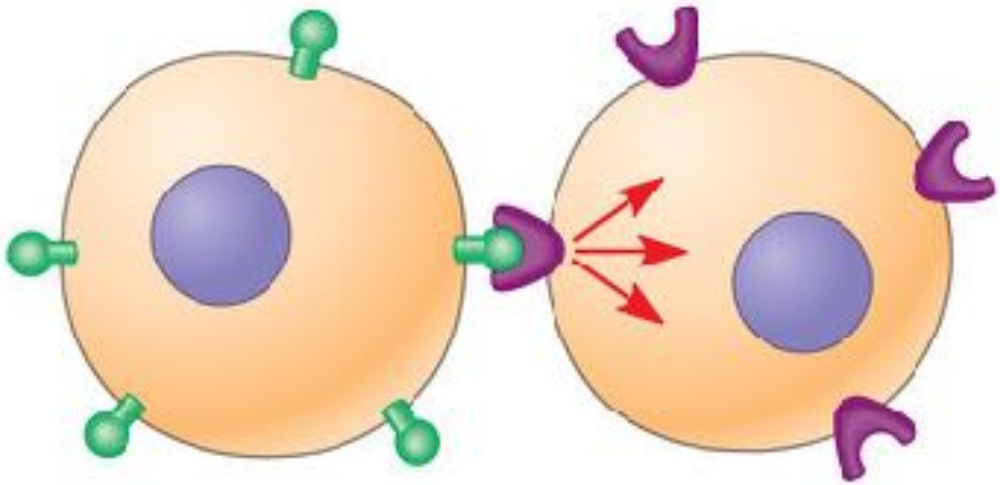
Figure 11.4



(a) Cell junctions



(b) Cell-cell recognition

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- In many other cases, animal cells communicate using **local regulators**, messenger molecules that travel only short distances
- In long-distance signaling, plants and animals use chemicals called **hormones**
- The ability of a cell to respond to a signal depends on whether or not it has a receptor specific to that signal

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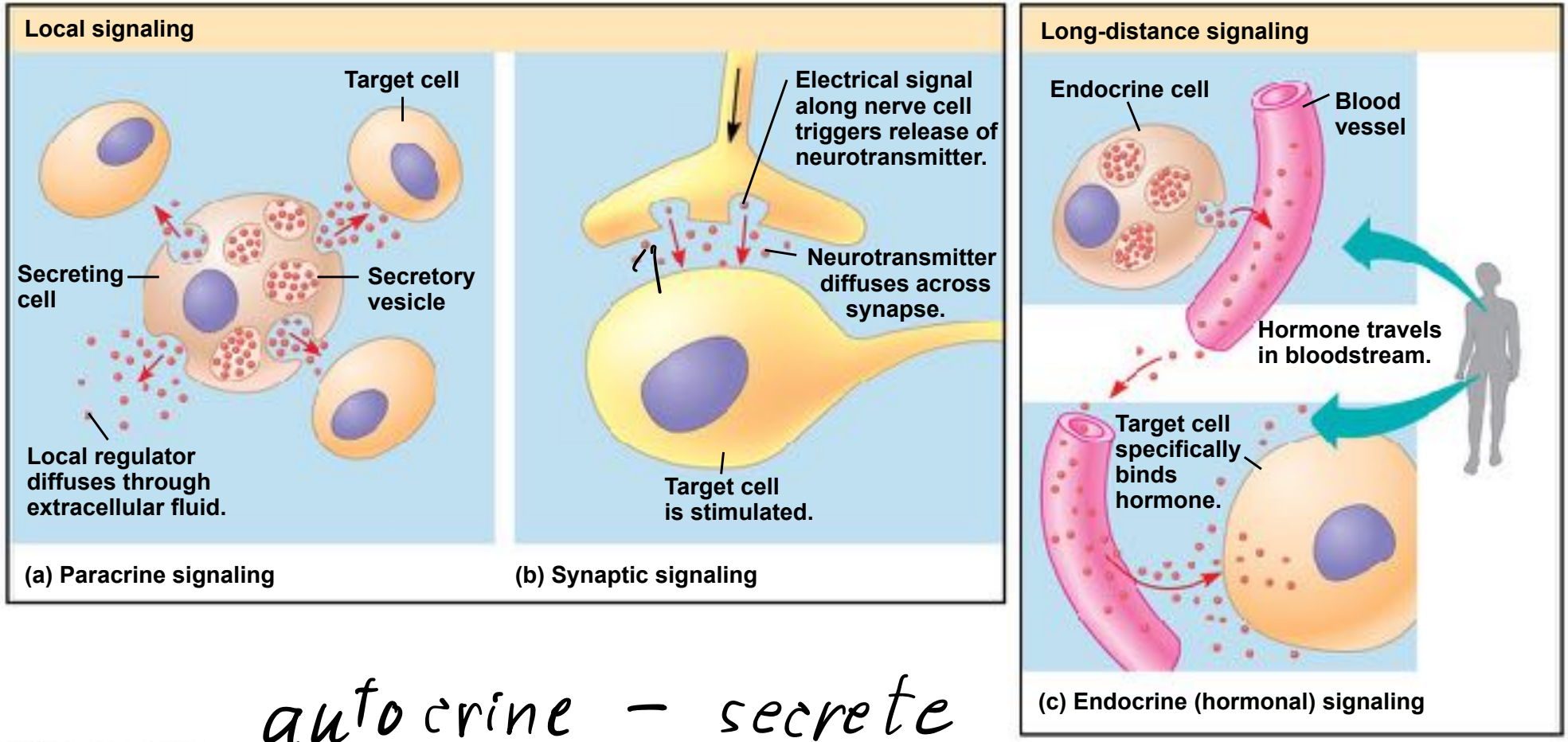
Figure 11.5



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autocrine - secrete a ligand that binds ~~for~~ receptors on ~~to~~ your own surface

Figure 11.5a

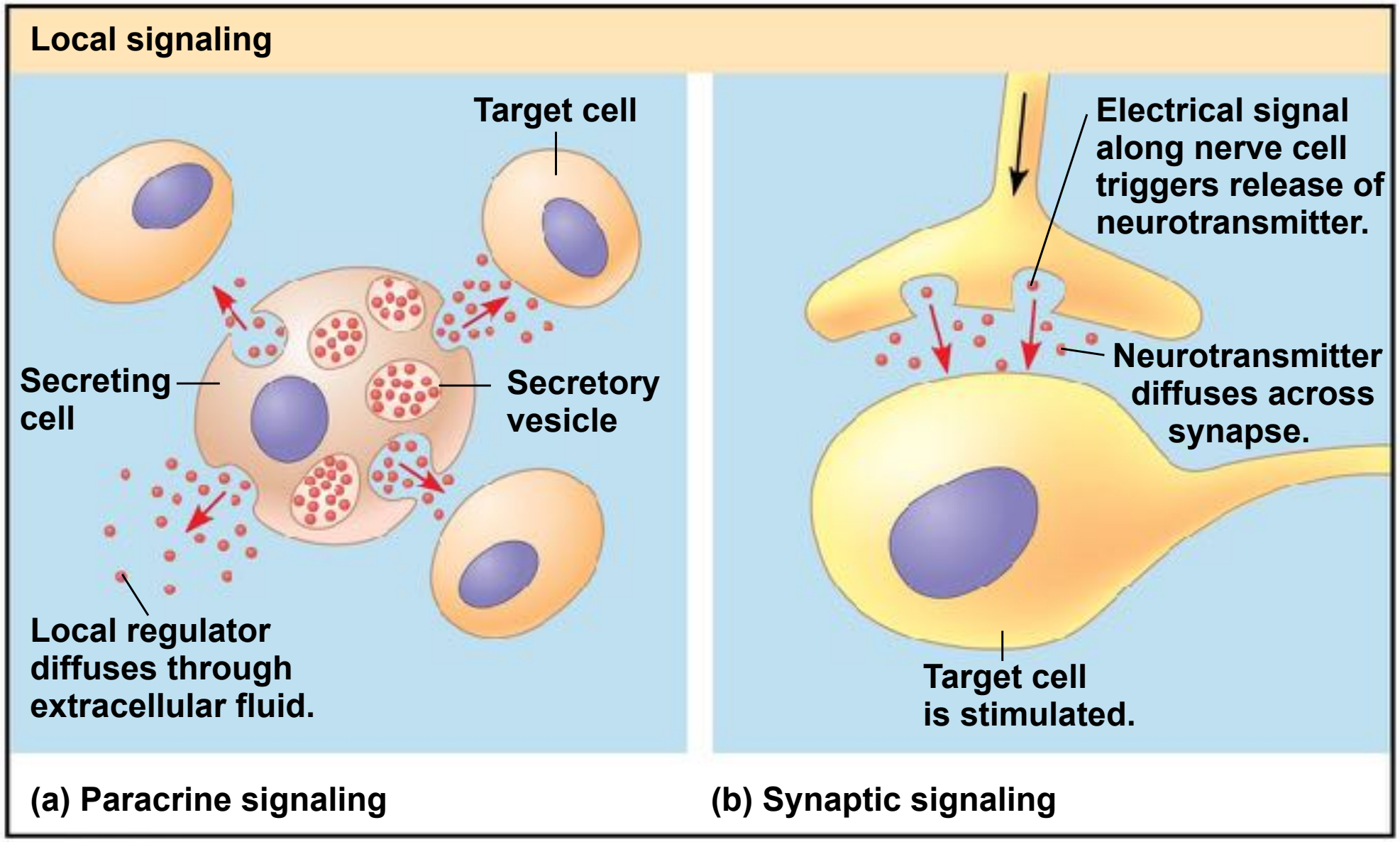

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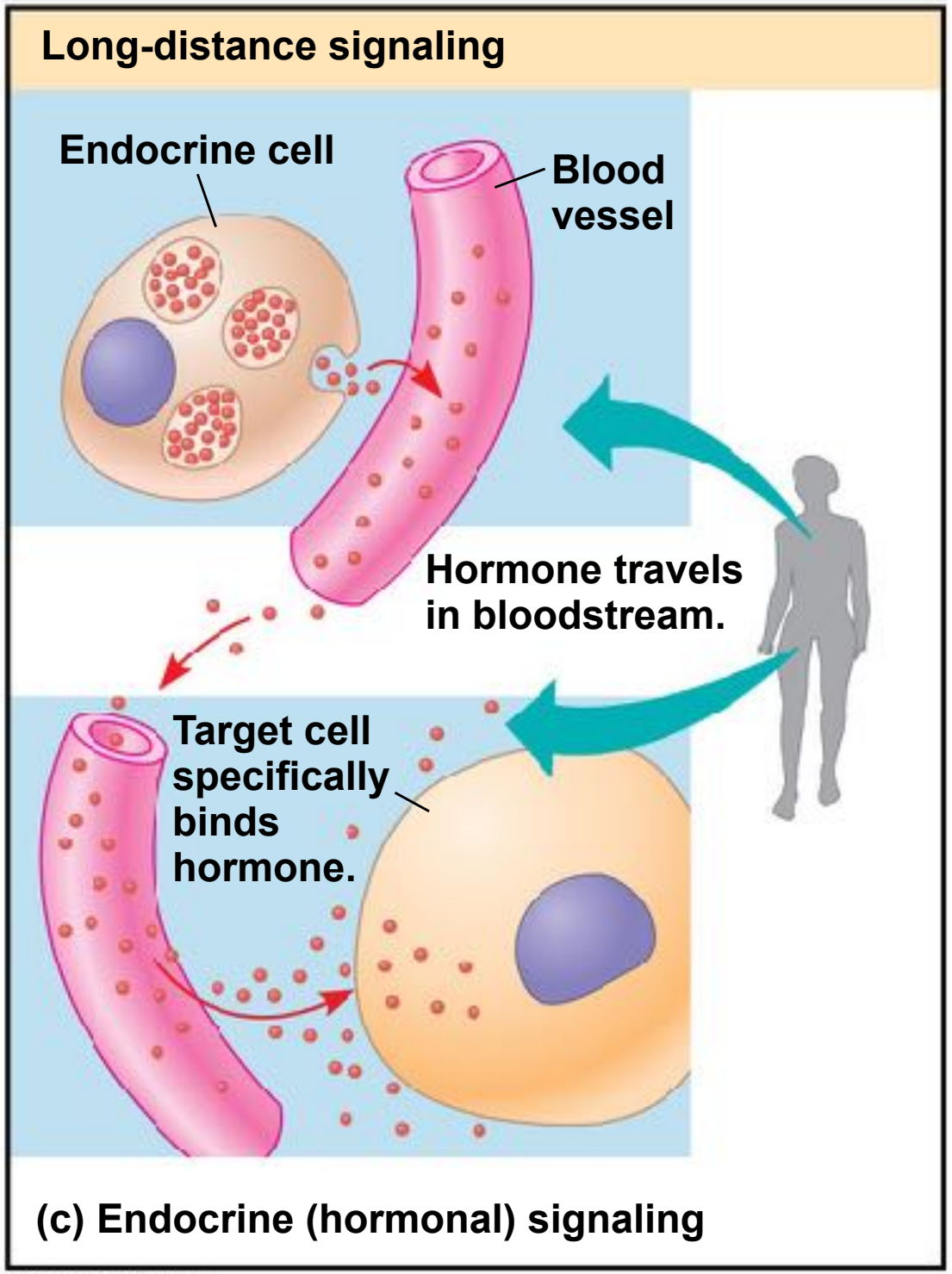
Figure 11.5b



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The Three Stages of Cell Signaling: *A Preview*

- Earl W. Sutherland discovered how the hormone epinephrine acts on cells
- Sutherland suggested that cells receiving signals went through three processes
  - **Reception**
  - **Transduction**
  - **Response**

Animation: Overview of Cell Signaling

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Figure 11.6-1

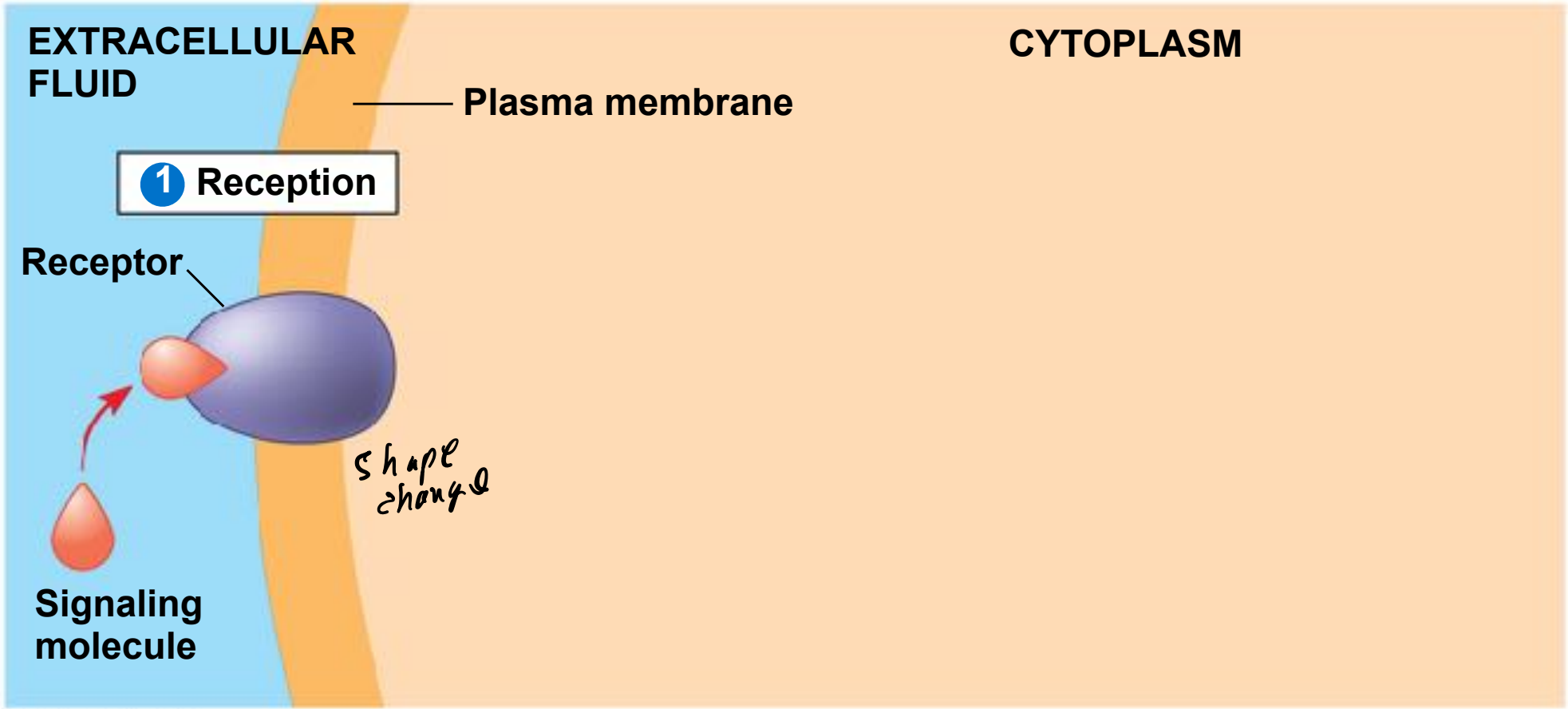
EXTRACELLULAR FLUID
CYTOPLASM
Plasma membrane
1 Reception
Receptor
Shape change
Signaling molecule
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Figure 11.6-2

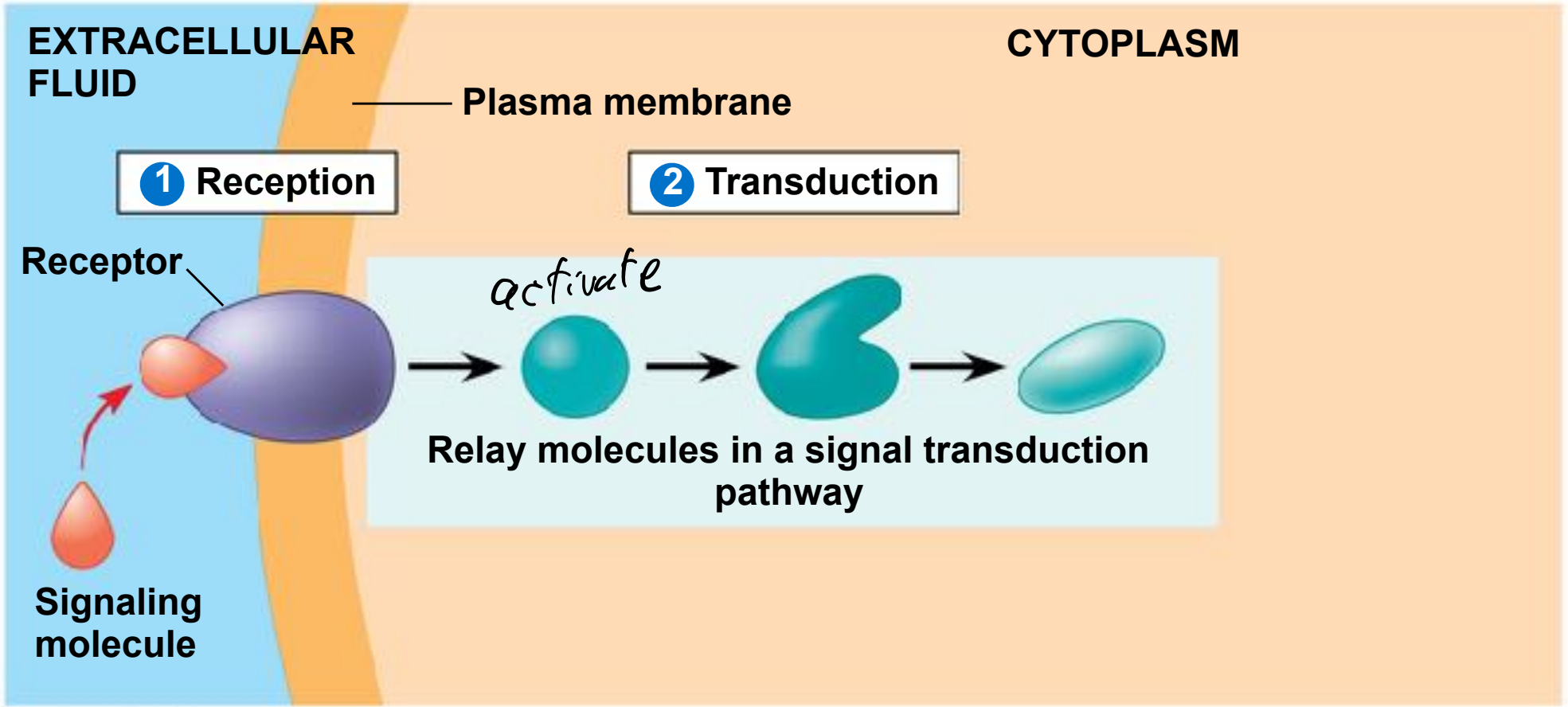

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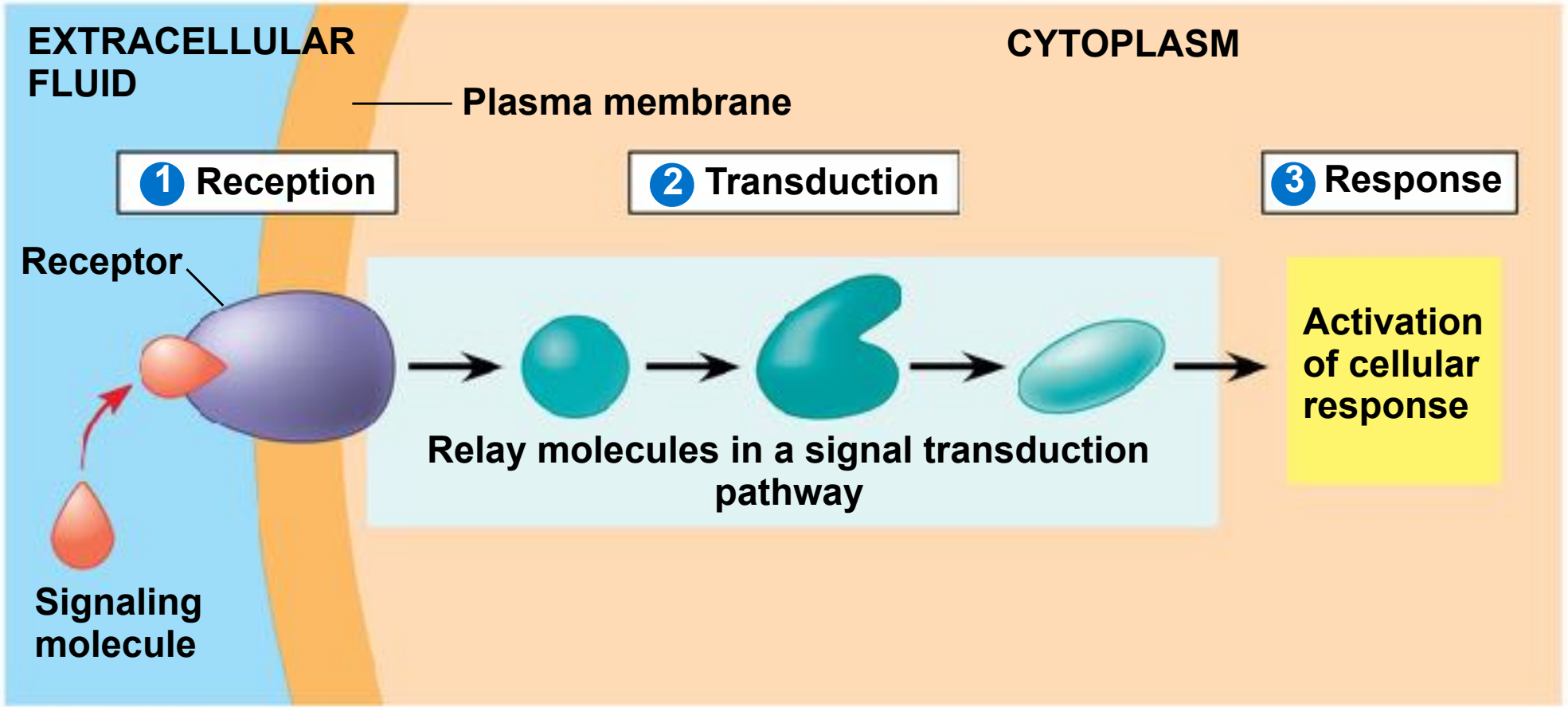
Figure 11.6-3



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Concept 11.2: Reception: A signaling molecule binds to a receptor protein, causing it to change shape

- The binding between a signal molecule (**ligand**) and receptor is highly specific
- A shape change in a receptor is often the initial transduction of the signal
- Most signal receptors are plasma membrane proteins

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Receptors in the Plasma Membrane

- Most water-soluble signal molecules bind to specific sites on receptor proteins that span the plasma membrane
- There are three main types of membrane receptors
  - G protein-coupled receptors
  - Receptor tyrosine kinases
  - Ion channel receptors

most diverse chemo-receptors all domains of life

exception are steroid hormones diffuse through membrane - have an internal receptor

↳ open or close channel in response

important regulators of cell division. mostly in multicellular

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- **G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs)** are the largest family of cell-surface receptors
- A GPCR is a plasma membrane receptor that works with the help of a **G protein**
- The G protein acts as an on/off switch: If GDP is bound to the G protein, the G protein is inactive

Timer switches

include "oderant" receptors
neurotransmiters
many other.

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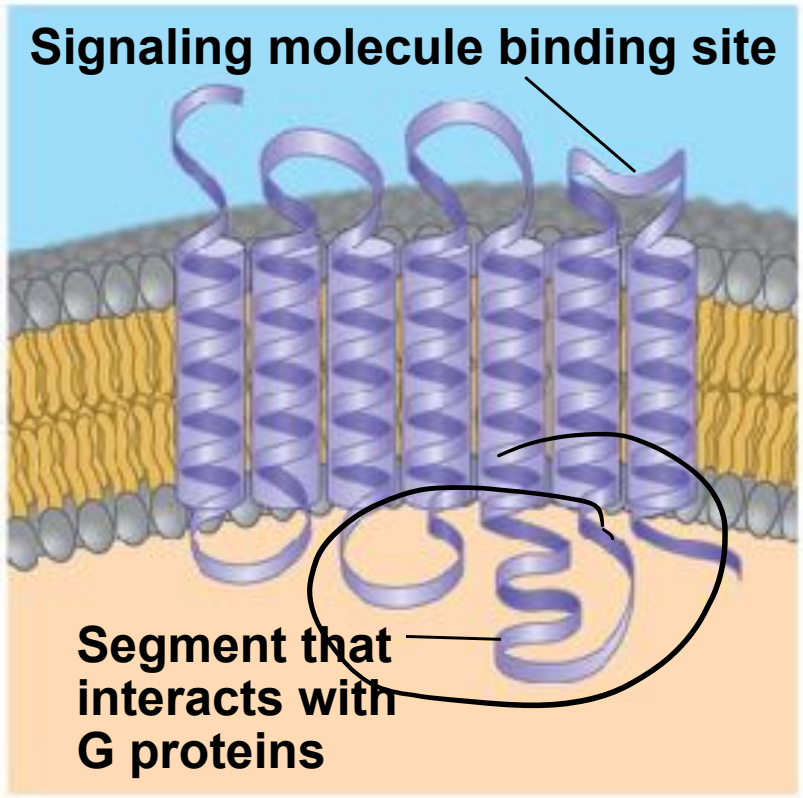
Figure 11.7a



G protein-coupled receptor

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Figure 11.7b

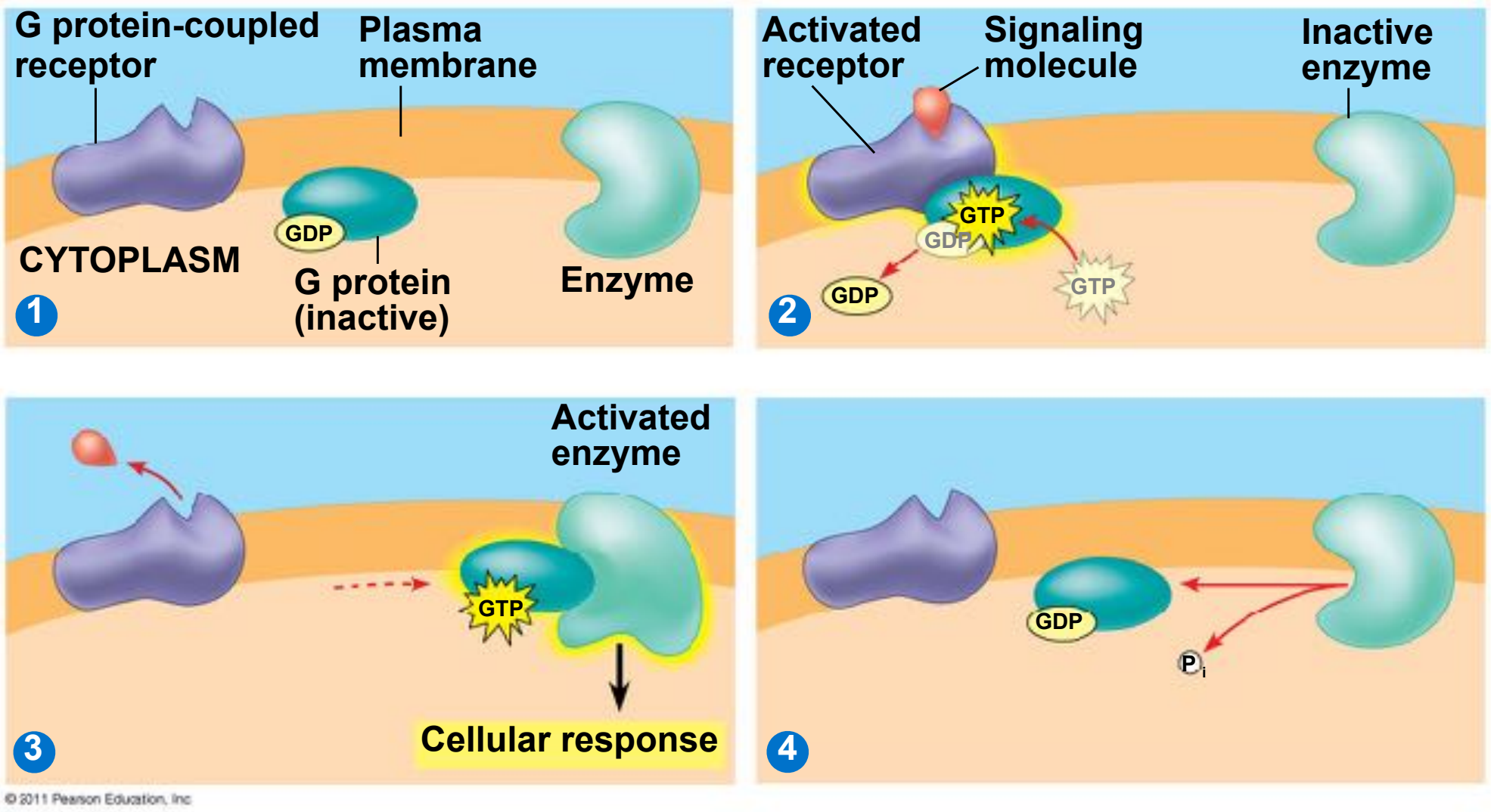

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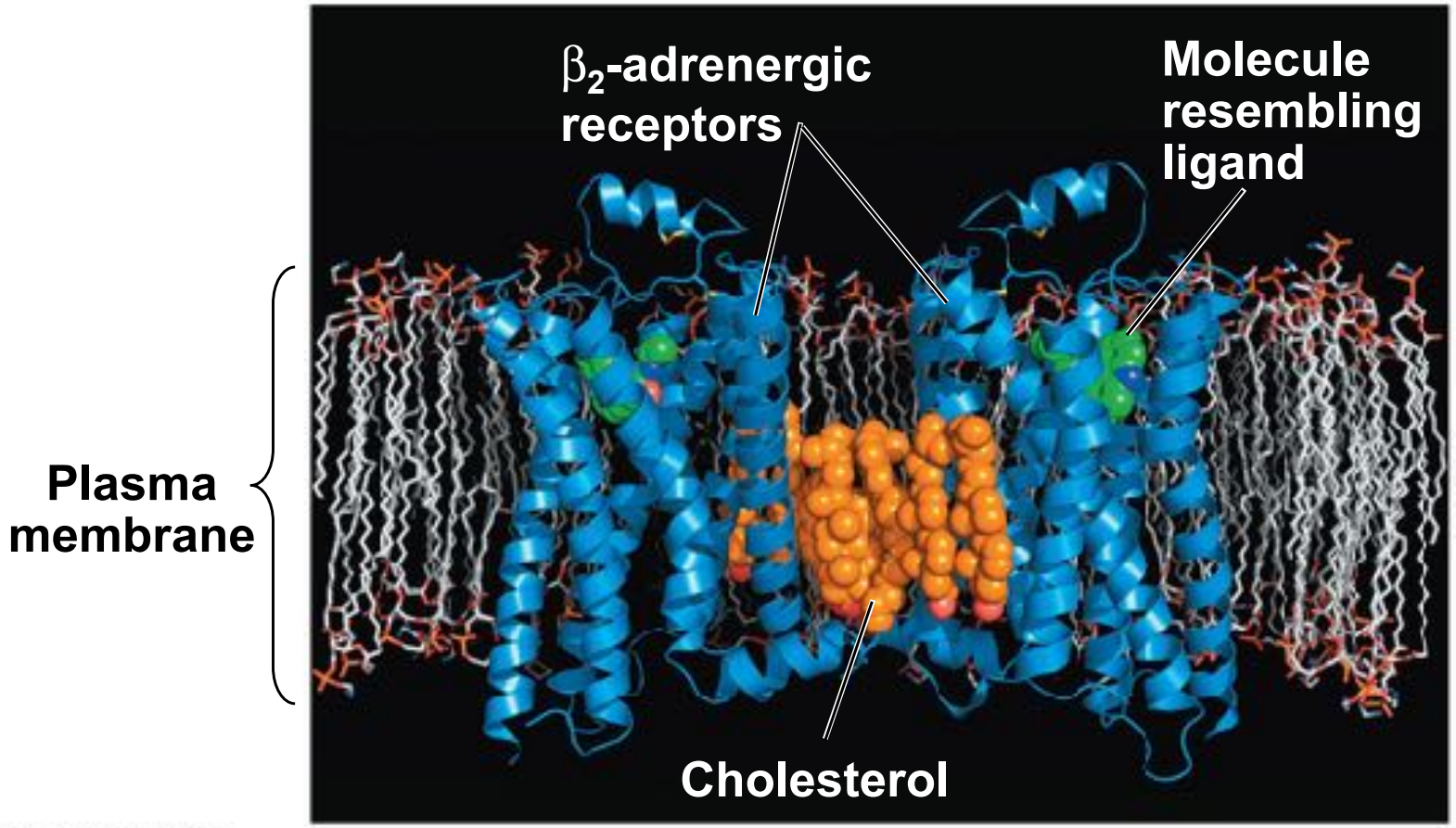
Figure 11.8



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Common "down stream" effects include activation of target genes and changes to cytoskeleton

"newer"

- **Receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs)** are membrane receptors that attach phosphates to tyrosines
- A receptor tyrosine kinase can trigger multiple signal transduction pathways at once → involved in cell-cycle regulation
- Abnormal functioning of RTKs is associated with many types of cancers

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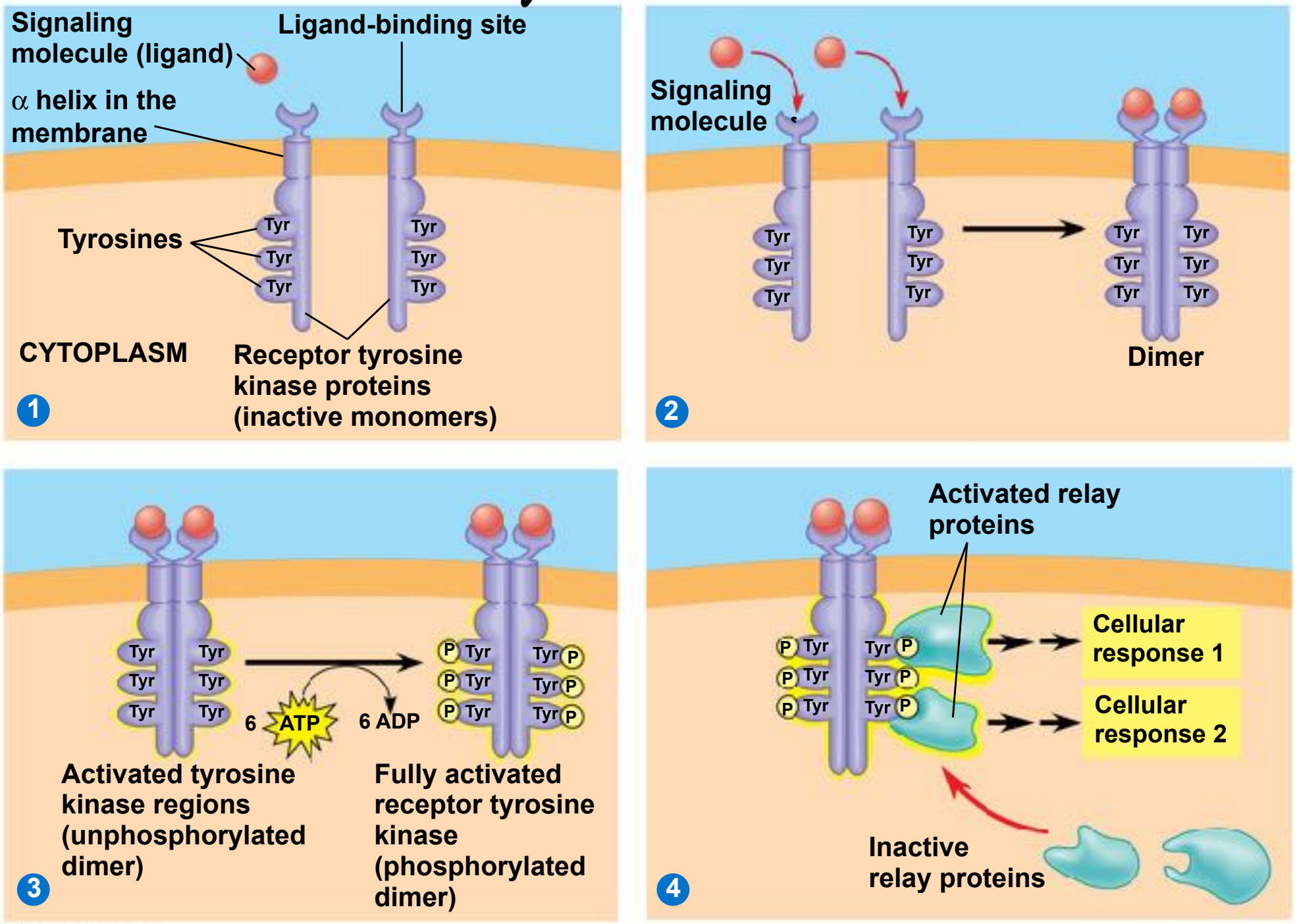
Figure 11.7c

Common growth-factor receptors.



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- A **ligand-gated ion channel** receptor acts as a gate when the receptor changes shape
- When a signal molecule binds as a ligand to the receptor, the gate allows specific ions, such as Na^+ or Ca^{2+}, through a channel in the receptor

neurons (
also muscle cells

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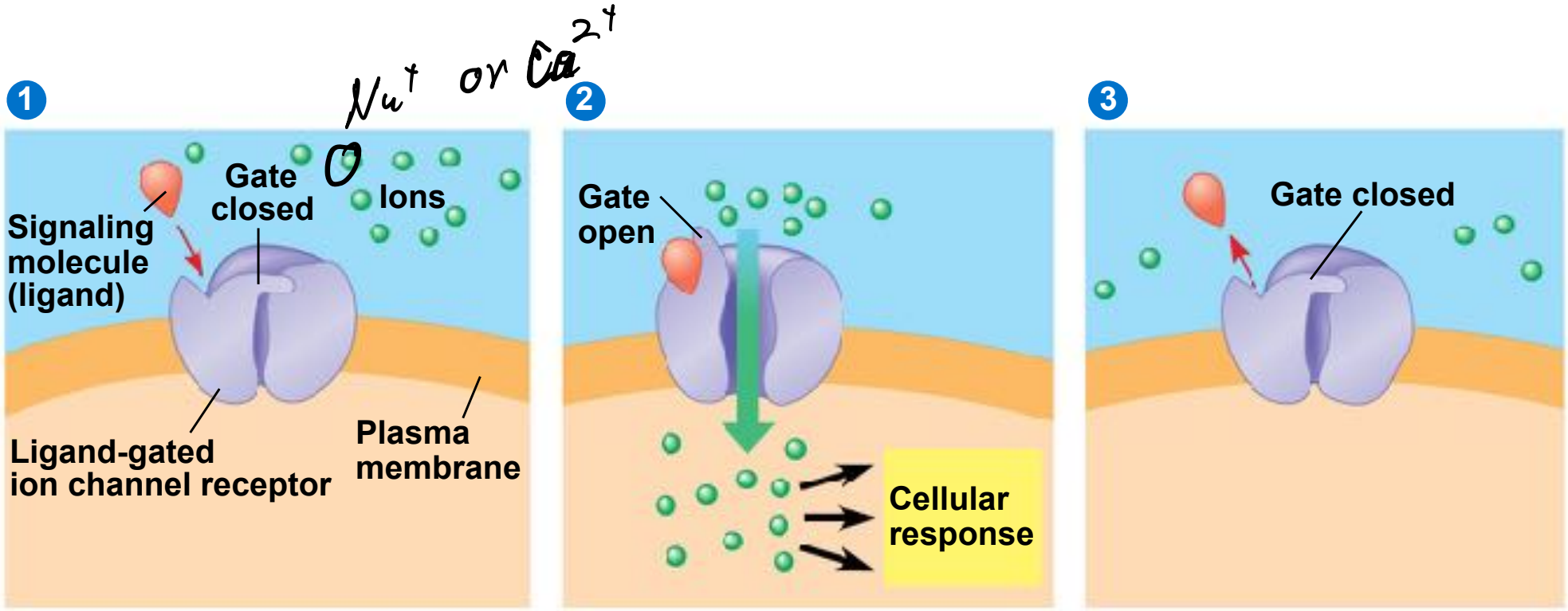
Figure 11.7d



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Intracellular Receptors

steroid receptors are most common

- Intracellular receptor proteins are found in the cytosol or nucleus of target cells
- Small or hydrophobic chemical messengers can readily cross the membrane and activate receptors
- Examples of hydrophobic messengers are the steroid and thyroid hormones of animals
- An activated hormone-receptor complex can act as a transcription factor, turning on specific genes

increase mRNA production at specific gene

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Figure 11.9-1

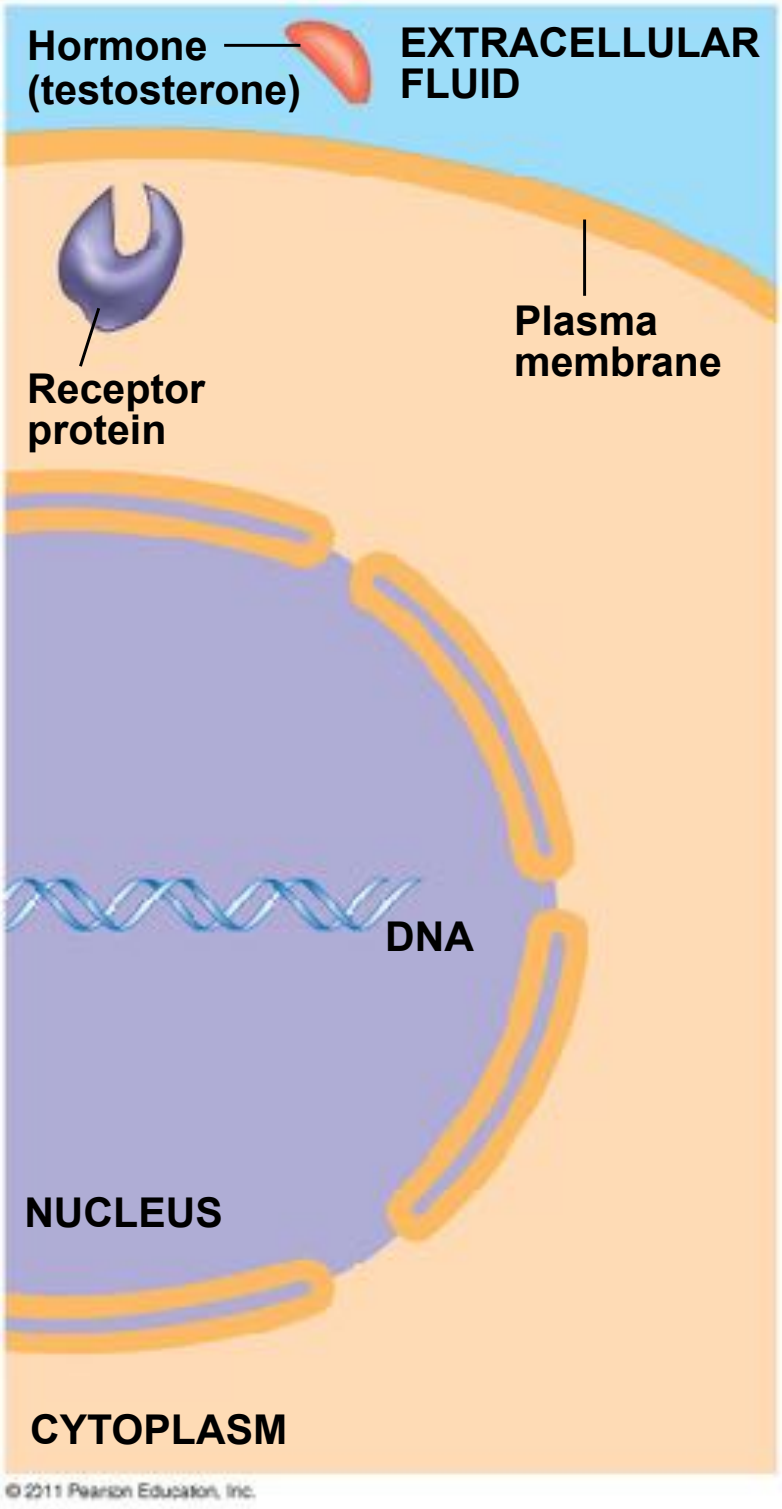

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Figure 11.9-2

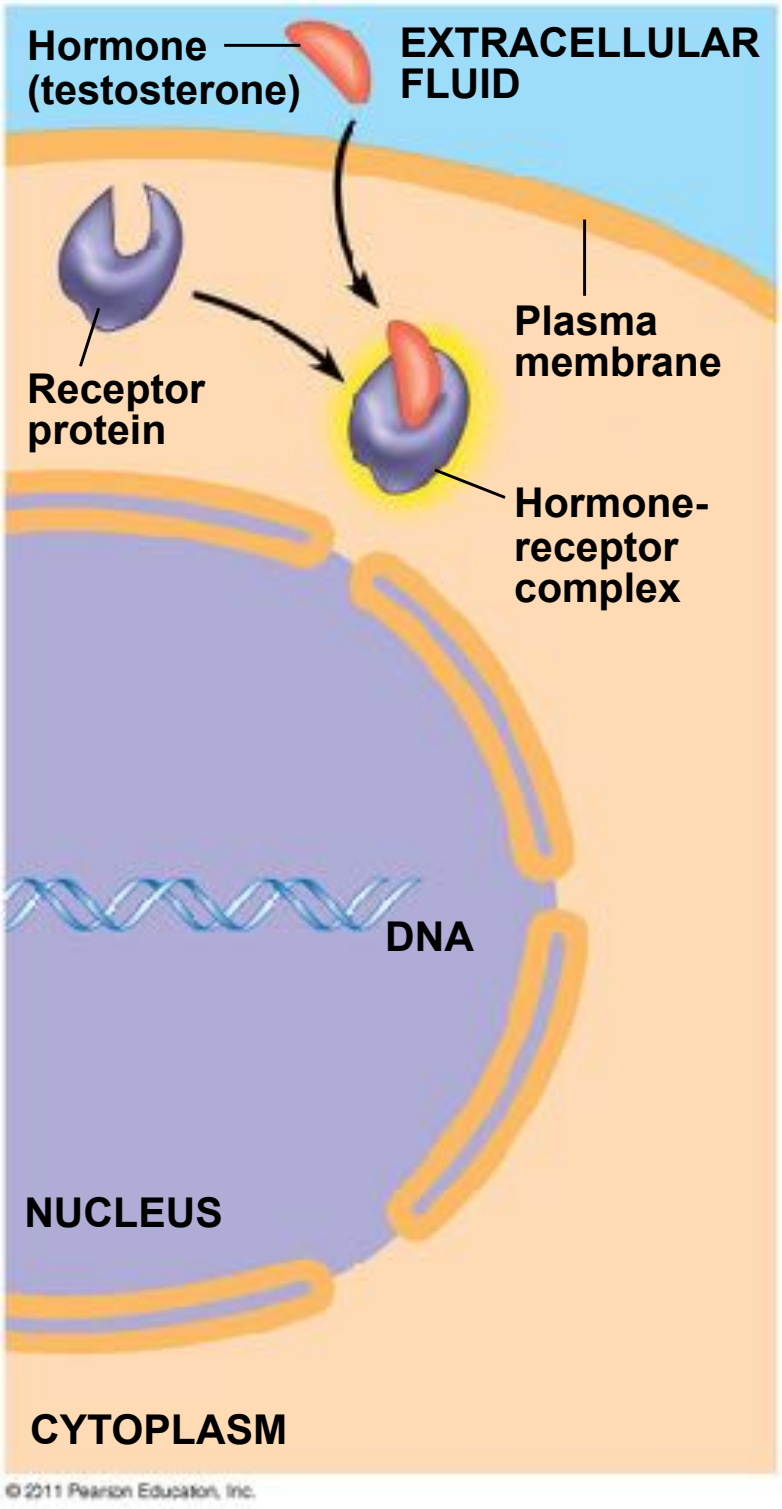

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Figure 11.9-3

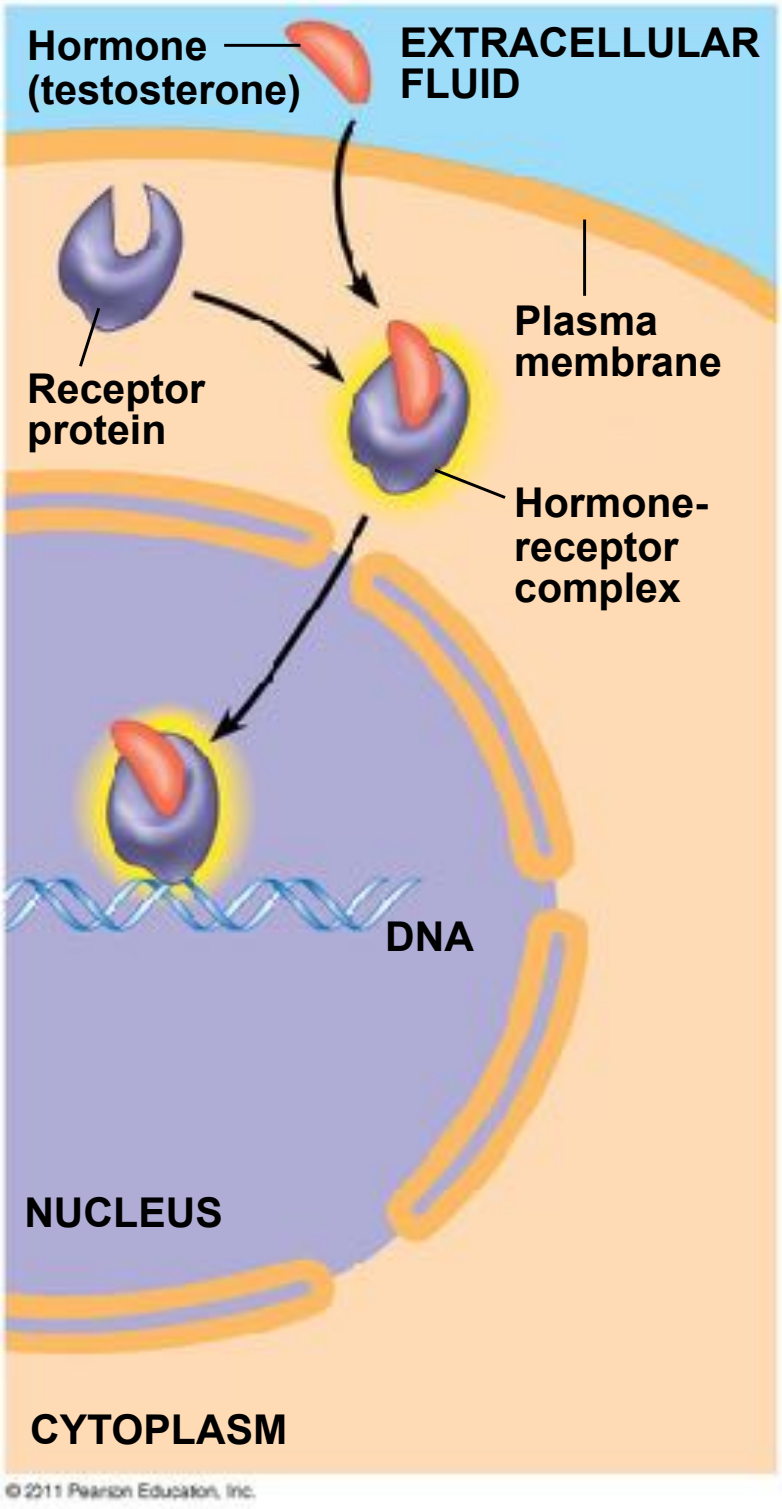

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Figure 11.9-4

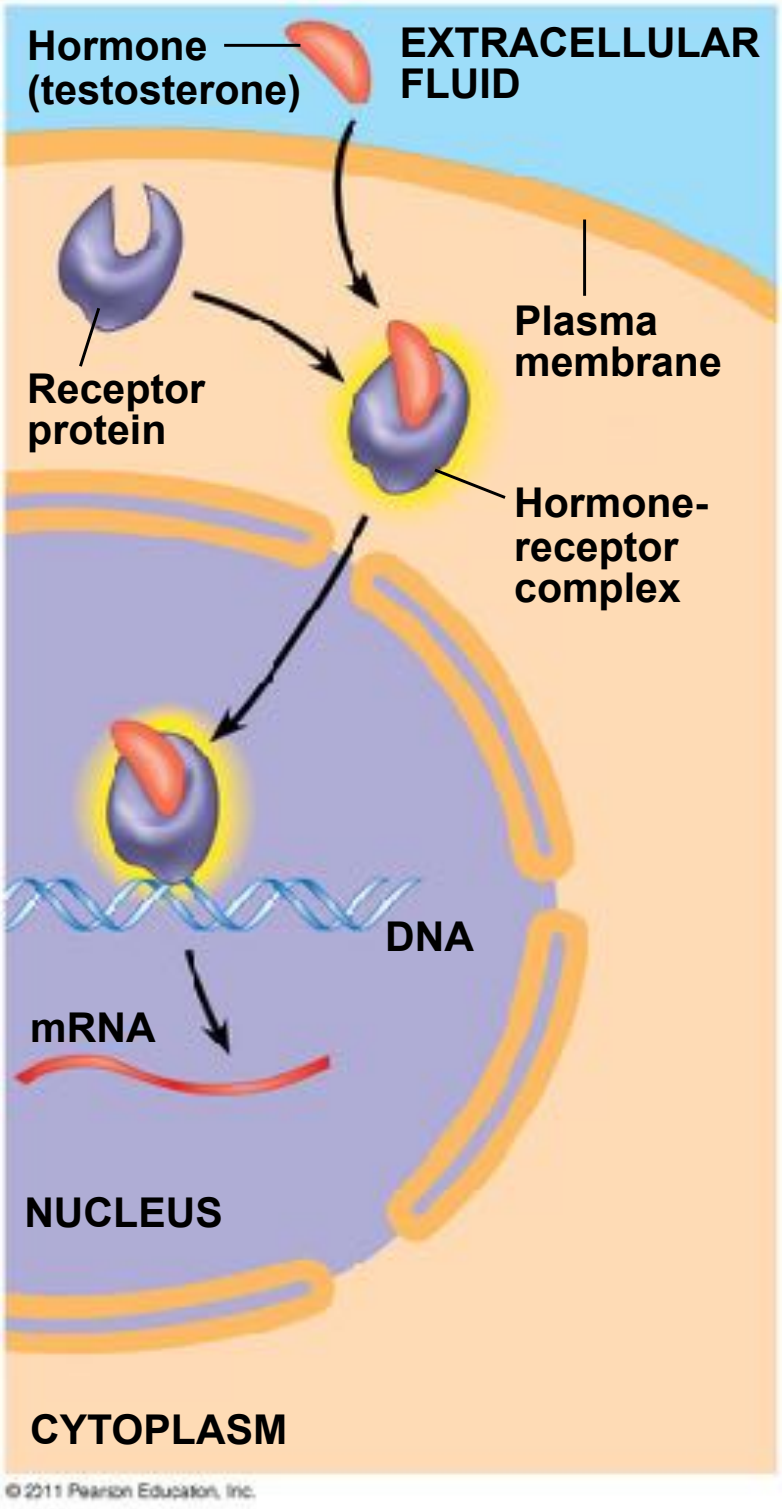

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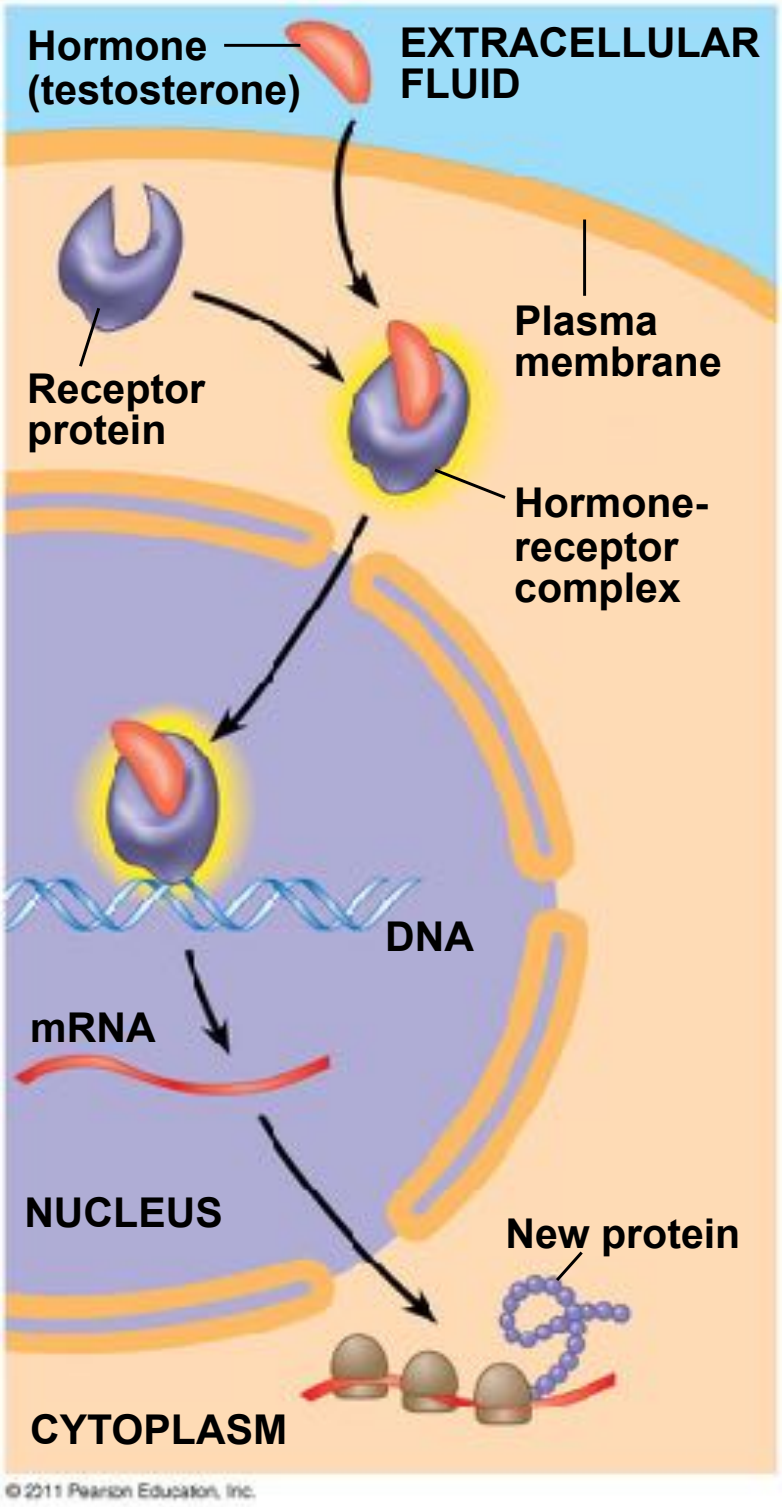
Figure 11.9-5


Hormone (testosterone)
EXTRACELLULAR FLUID
Plasma membrane
Receptor protein
Hormone-receptor complex
DNA
mRNA
NUCLEUS
New protein
CYTOPLASM
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Concept 11.3: Transduction: Cascades of molecular interactions relay signals from receptors to target molecules in the cell

- Signal transduction usually involves multiple steps
- Multistep pathways can amplify a signal: A few molecules can produce a large cellular response
- Multistep pathways provide more opportunities for coordination and regulation of the cellular response

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Signal Transduction Pathways

- The molecules that relay a signal from receptor to response are mostly proteins
- Like falling dominoes, the receptor activates another protein, which activates another, and so on, until the protein producing the response is activated
- At each step, the signal is transduced into a different form, usually a shape change in a protein

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Protein Phosphorylation and Dephosphorylation

- In many pathways, the signal is transmitted by a cascade of protein phosphorylations
- **Protein kinases** transfer phosphates from ATP to protein, a process called phosphorylation

usually "turn on" enzyme

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usually "turn off" enzyme

- **Protein phosphatases** remove the phosphates from proteins, a process called dephosphorylation
- This phosphorylation and dephosphorylation system acts as a molecular switch, turning activities on and off or up or down, as required

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Figure 11.10

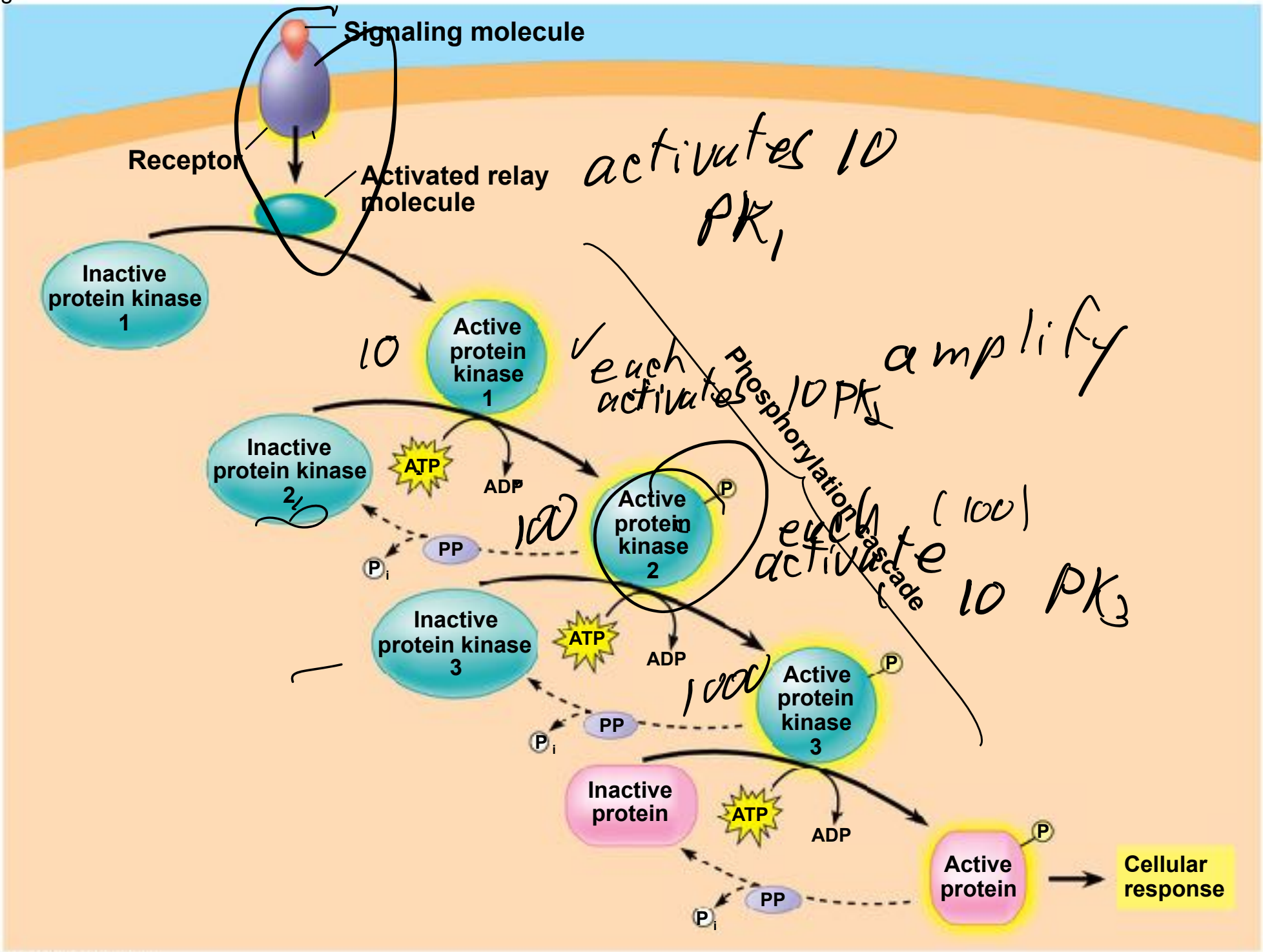

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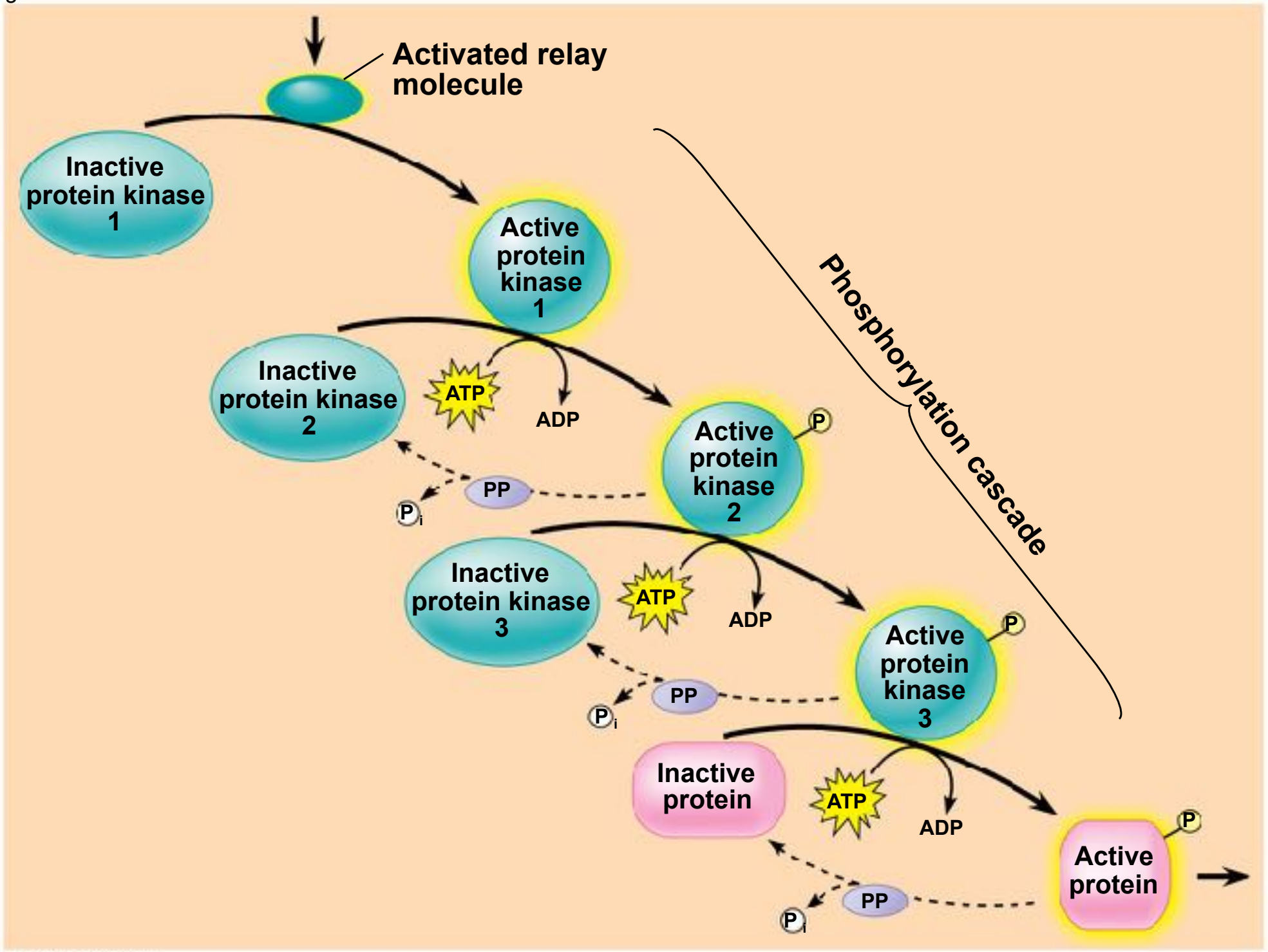
Figure 11.10a



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Small Molecules and Ions as Second Messengers

- The extracellular signal molecule (ligand) that binds to the receptor is a pathway's "first messenger"
- **Second messengers** are small, nonprotein, water-soluble molecules or ions that spread throughout a cell by diffusion
- Second messengers participate in pathways initiated by GPCRs and RTKs
- Cyclic AMP and calcium ions are common second messengers

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Cyclic AMP

- **Cyclic AMP (cAMP)** is one of the most widely used second messengers
- **Adenylyl cyclase**, an enzyme in the plasma membrane, converts ATP to cAMP in response to an extracellular signal

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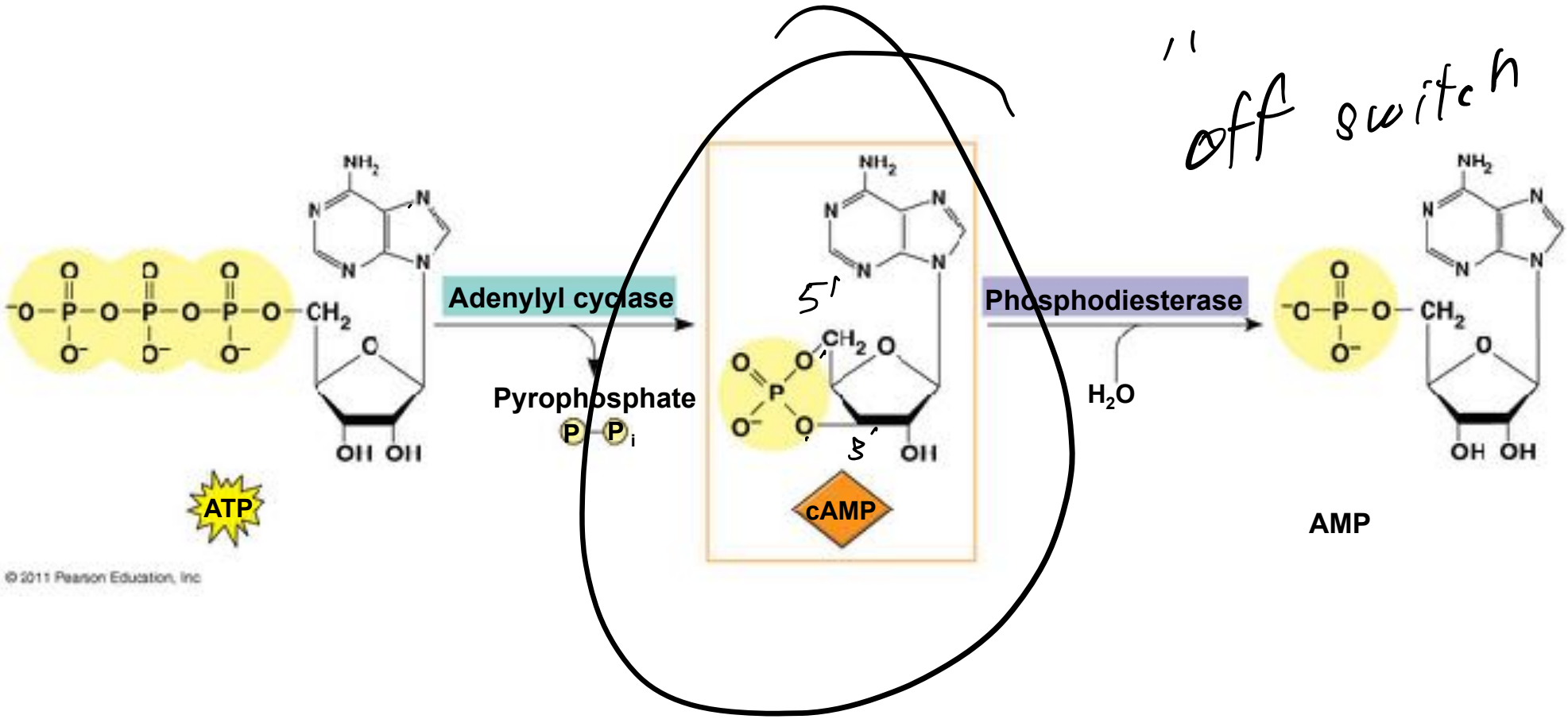
Figure 11.11



" off switch "

↳ Binds and activates other enzymes

Figure 11.11a

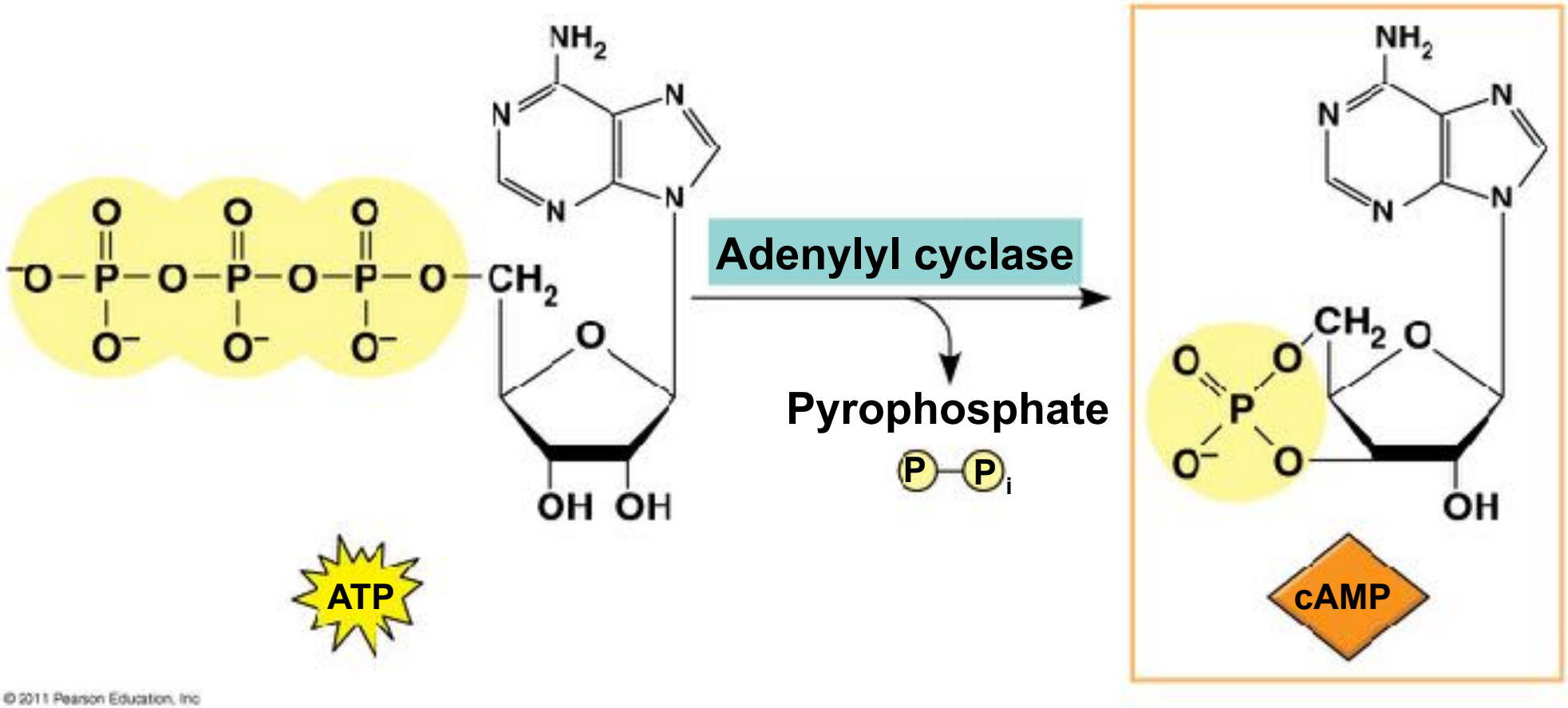


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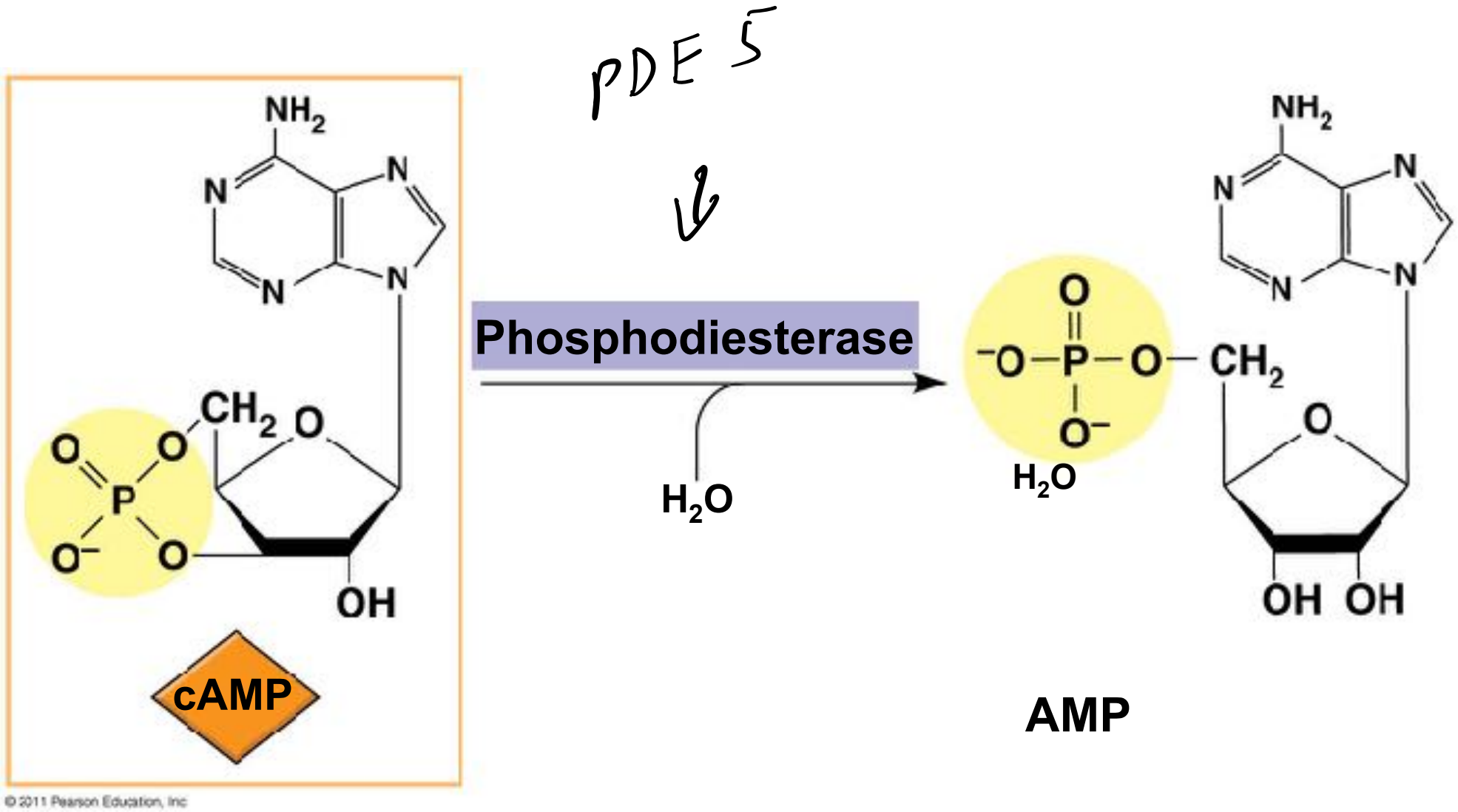
Figure 11.11b



- Many signal molecules trigger formation of cAMP
- Other components of cAMP pathways are G proteins, G protein-coupled receptors, and protein kinases
- cAMP usually activates protein kinase A, which phosphorylates various other proteins
- Further regulation of cell metabolism is provided by G-protein systems that inhibit adenylyl cyclase

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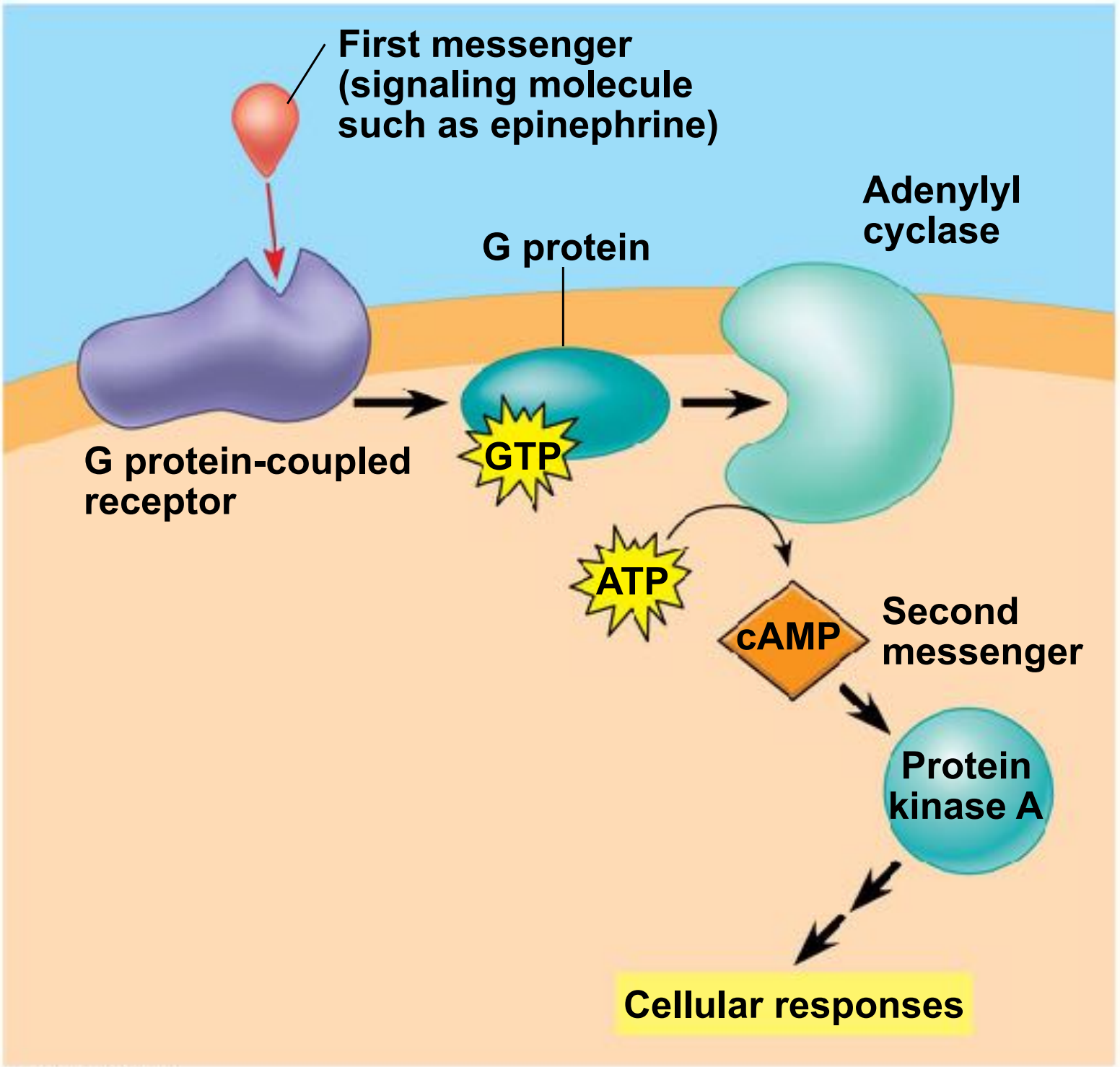
Figure 11.12



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Calcium Ions and Inositol Triphosphate (IP_3)

- Calcium ions (Ca^{2+}) act as a second messenger in many pathways
- Calcium is an important second messenger because cells can regulate its concentration

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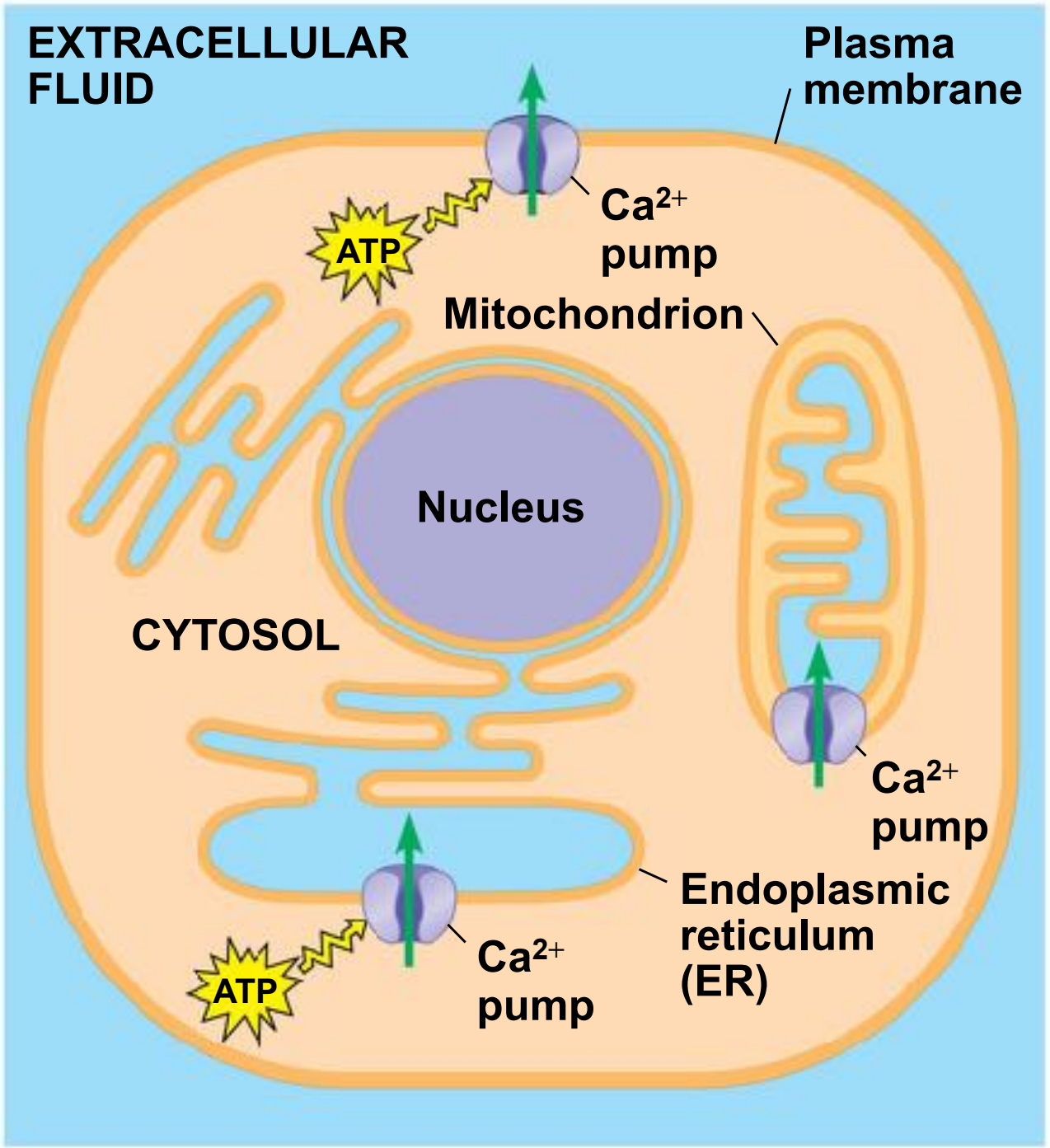
Figure 11.13



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- A signal relayed by a signal transduction pathway may trigger an increase in calcium in the cytosol
- Pathways leading to the release of calcium involve **inositol triphosphate (IP_3)** and **diacylglycerol (DAG)** as additional second messengers

Animation: Signal Transduction Pathways

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Figure 11.14-1

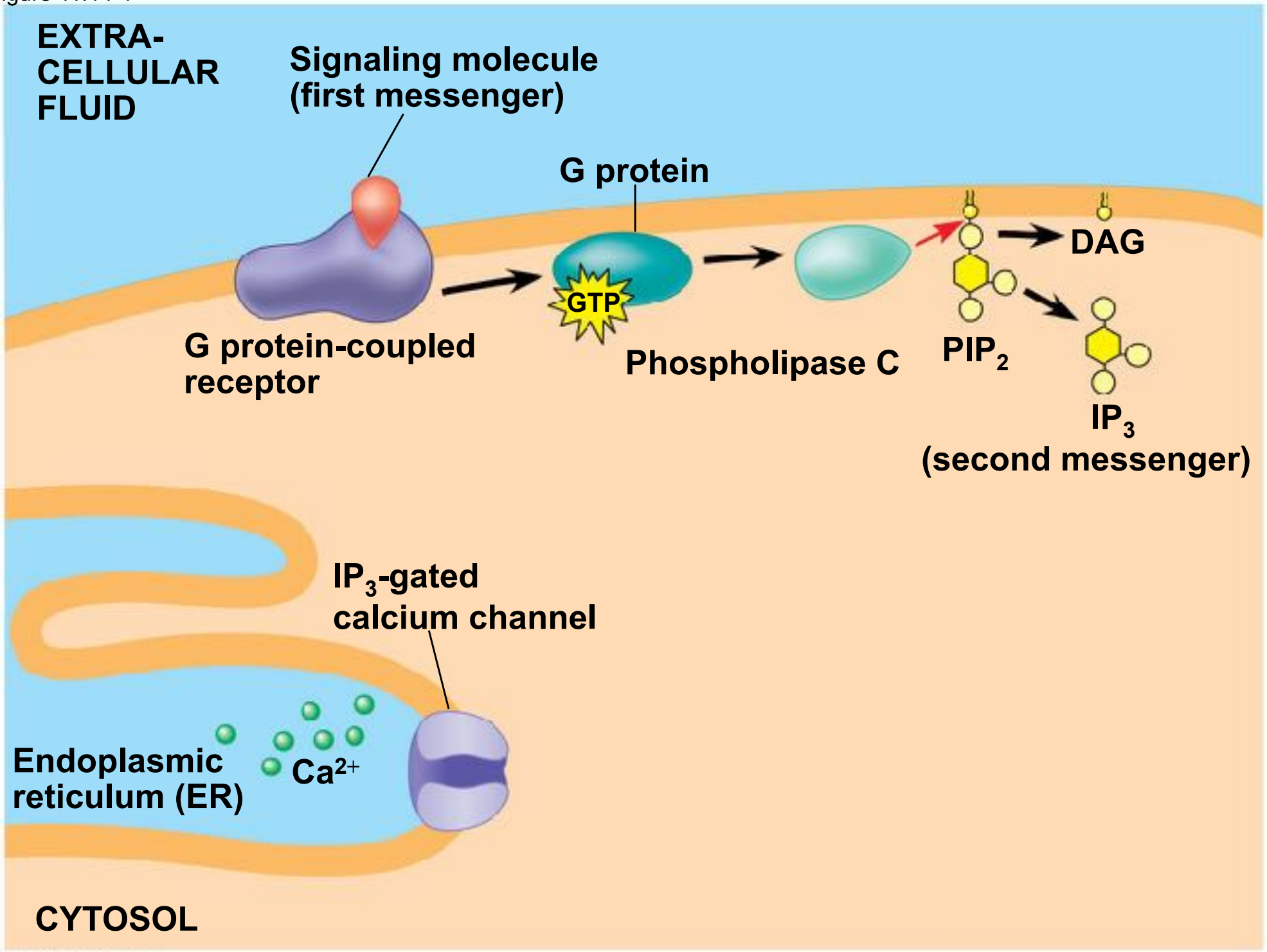

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Figure 11.14-2

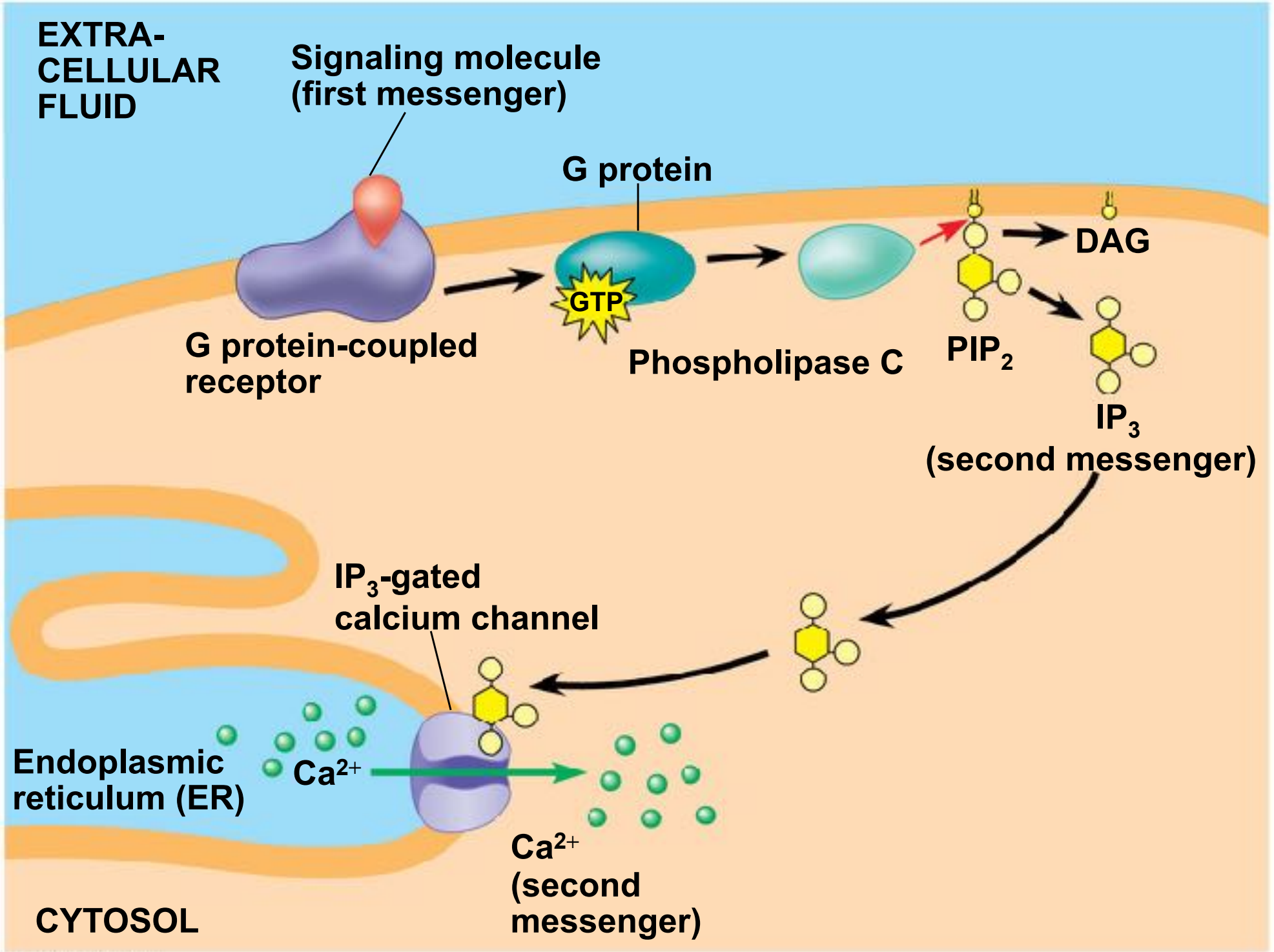

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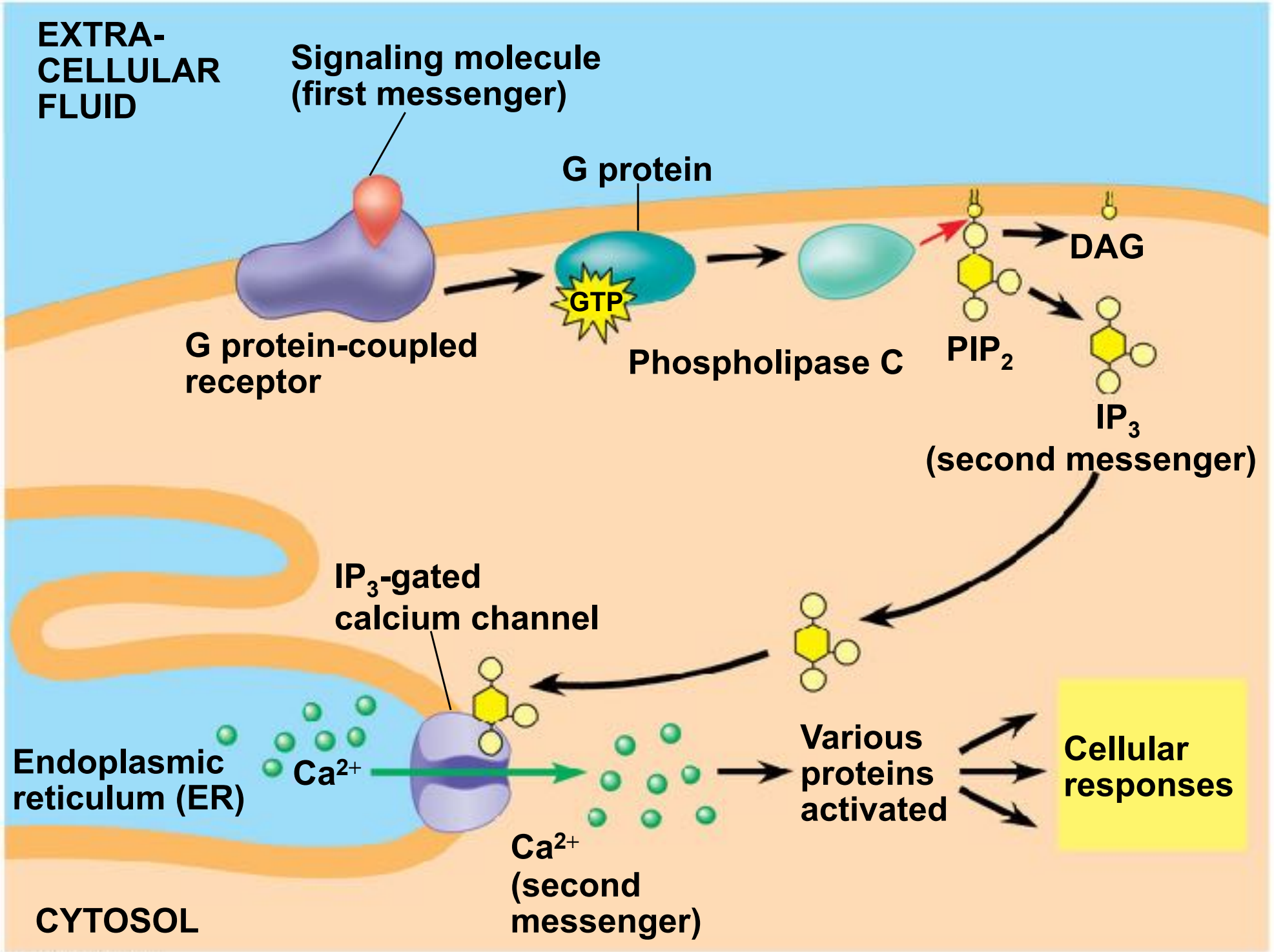
Figure 11.14-3



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Concept 11.4: Response: Cell signaling leads to regulation of transcription or cytoplasmic activities

- The cell's response to an extracellular signal is sometimes called the "output response"

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Nuclear and Cytoplasmic Responses

- Ultimately, a signal transduction pathway leads to regulation of one or more cellular activities
- The response may occur in the cytoplasm or in the nucleus
- Many signaling pathways regulate the synthesis of enzymes or other proteins, usually by turning genes on or off in the nucleus
- The final activated molecule in the signaling pathway may function as a transcription factor

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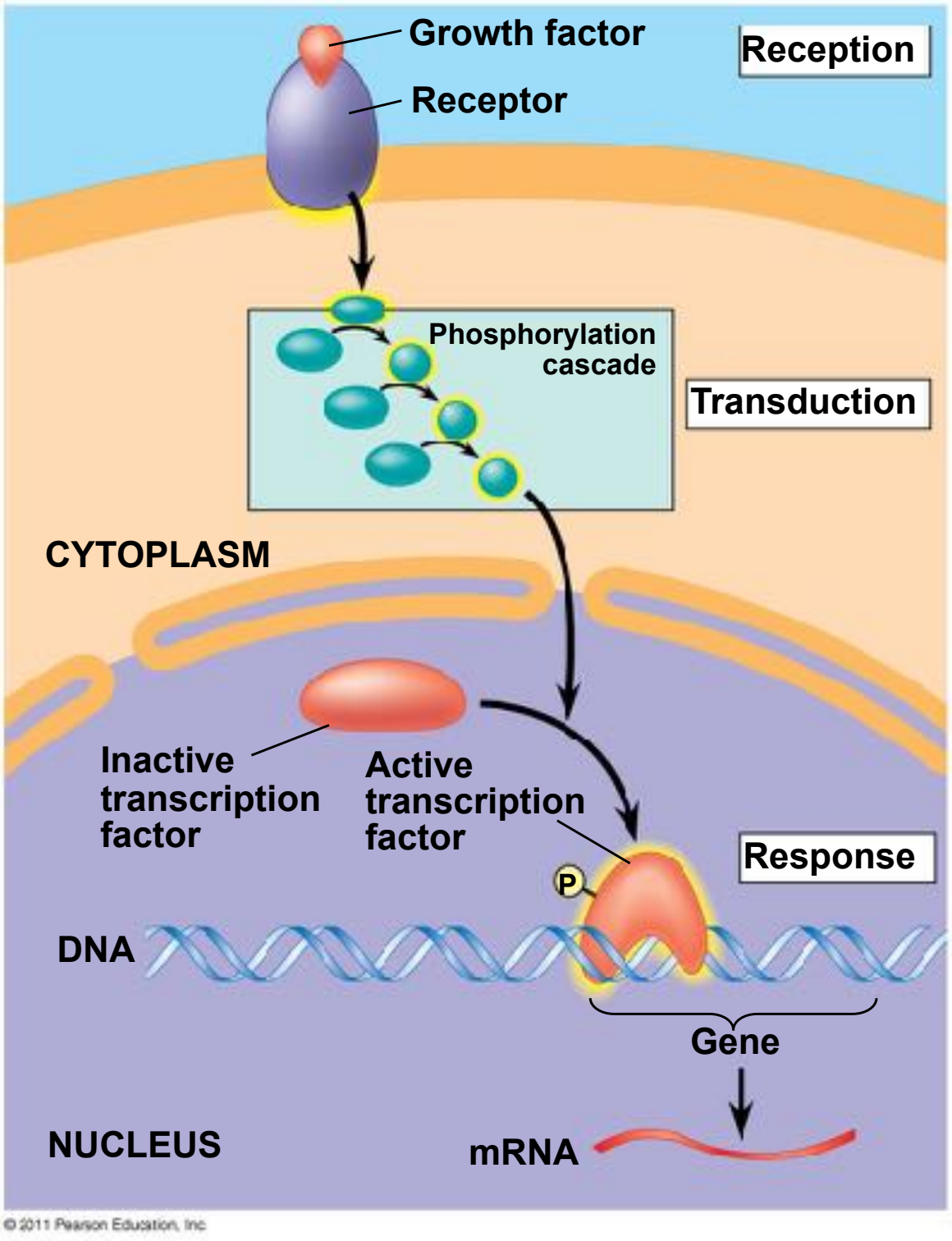
Figure 11.15


Growth factor
Receptor
Reception
Phosphorylation cascade
Transduction
CYTOPLASM
Inactive transcription factor
Active transcription factor
P
Response
DNA
Gene
NUCLEUS
mRNA
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- Other pathways regulate the activity of enzymes rather than their synthesis

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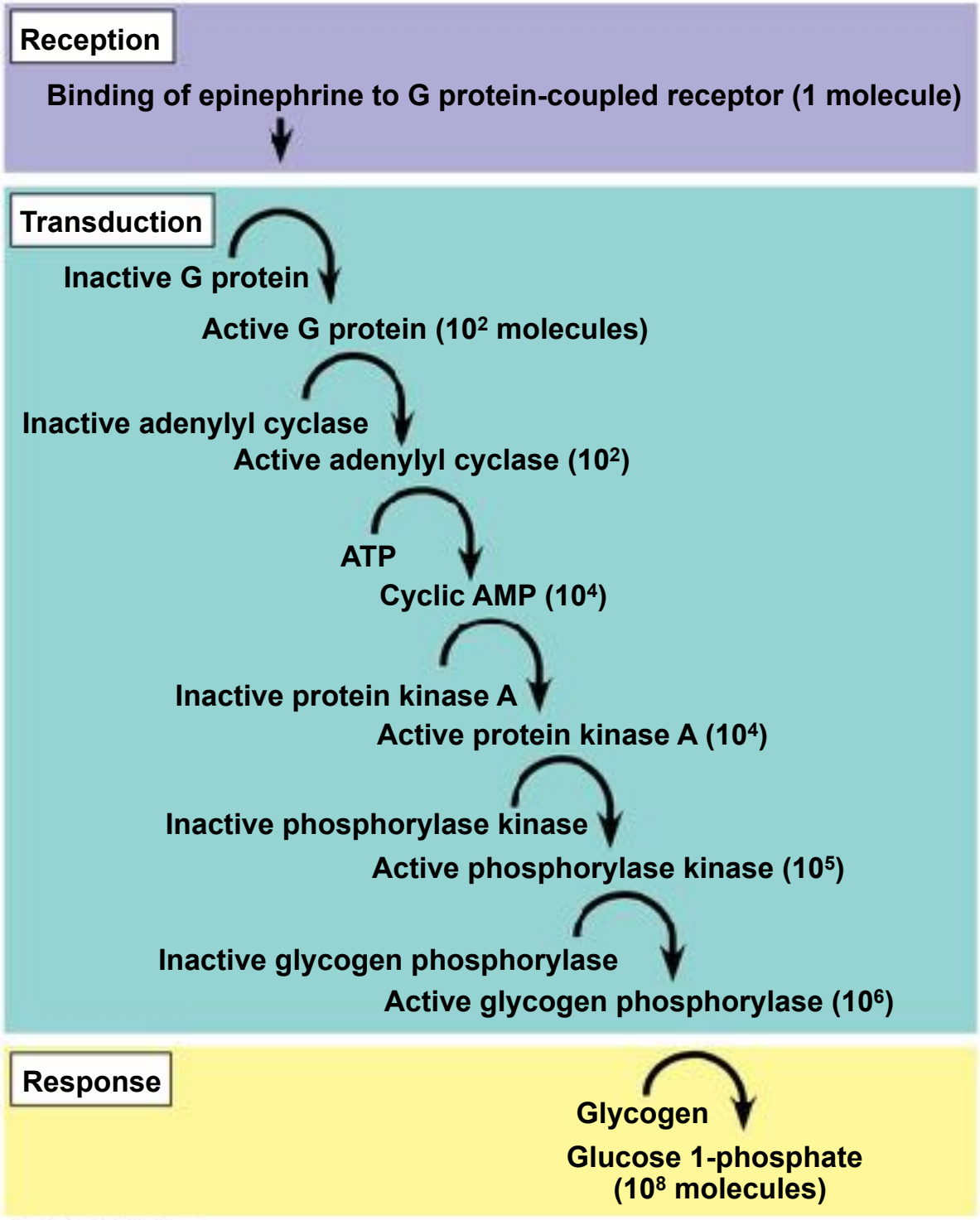
Figure 11.16



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- Signaling pathways can also affect the overall behavior of a cell, for example, changes in cell shape

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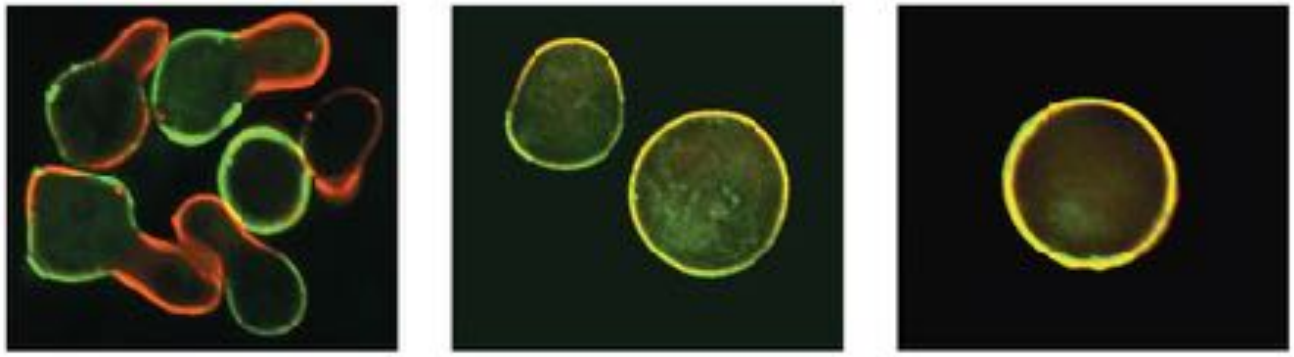
Figure 11.17

RESULTS



Wild type (with shmoos) | ΔFus3 | Δformin

CONCLUSION

1 Mating factor activates receptor.

Mating factor

G protein-coupled receptor

GDP

GTP

2 G protein binds GTP and becomes activated.

Phosphory-lation cascade

Fus3

Fus3

P

3 Phosphorylation cascade activates Fus3, which moves to plasma membrane.

Fus3

P

Formin

Formin

P

4 Fus3 phos-phorylates formin, activating it.

Shmoo projection forming

Formin

P

Actin subunit

Microfilament

5 Formin initiates growth of microfilaments that form the shmoo projections.

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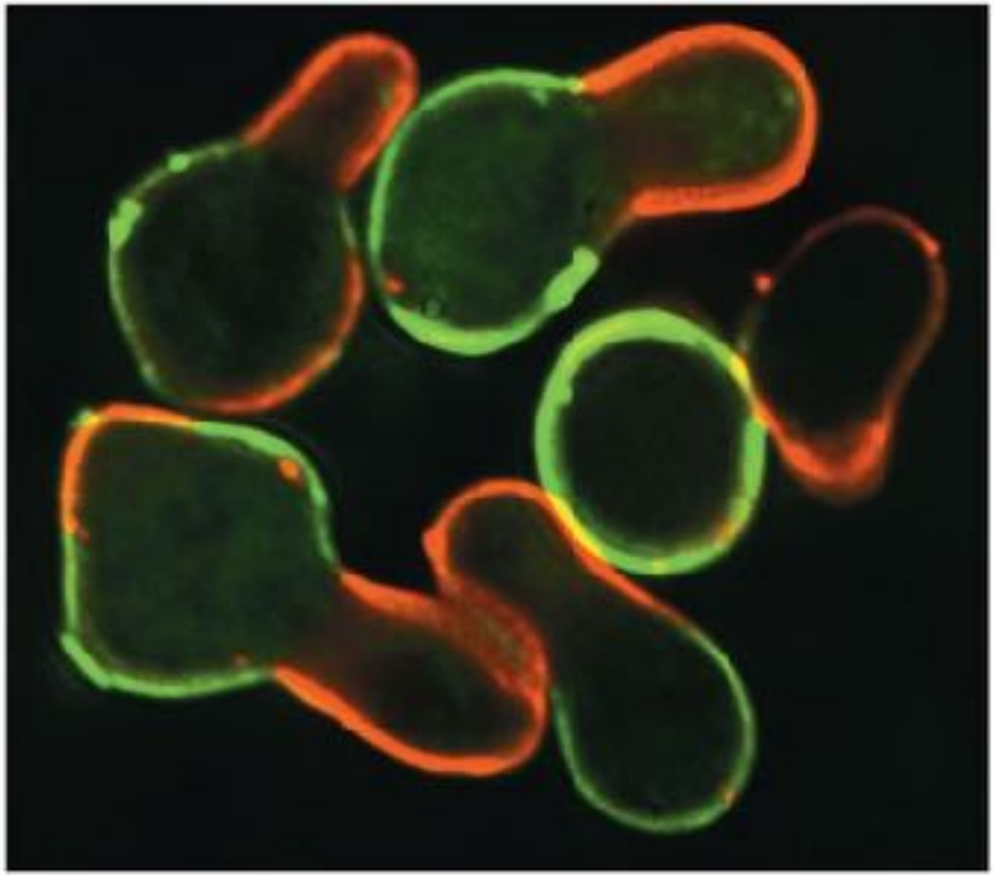
Figure 11.17a



Wild type (with shmoos)

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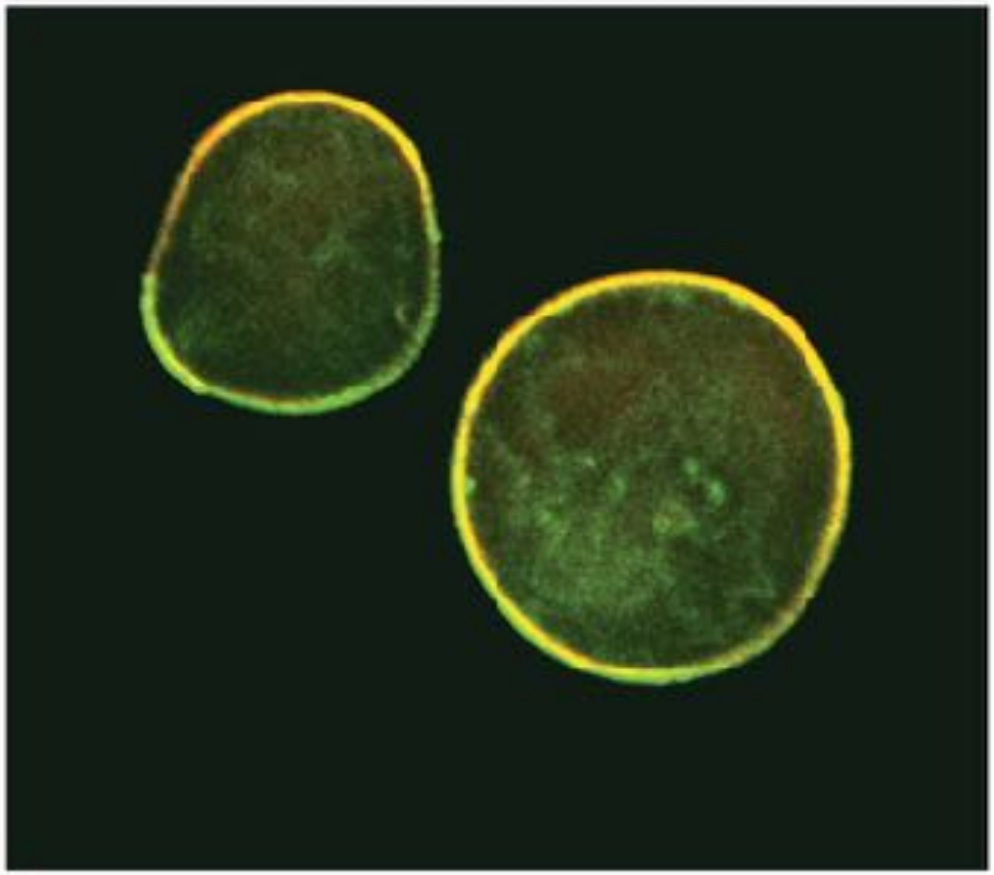
Figure 11.17b



ΔFus3

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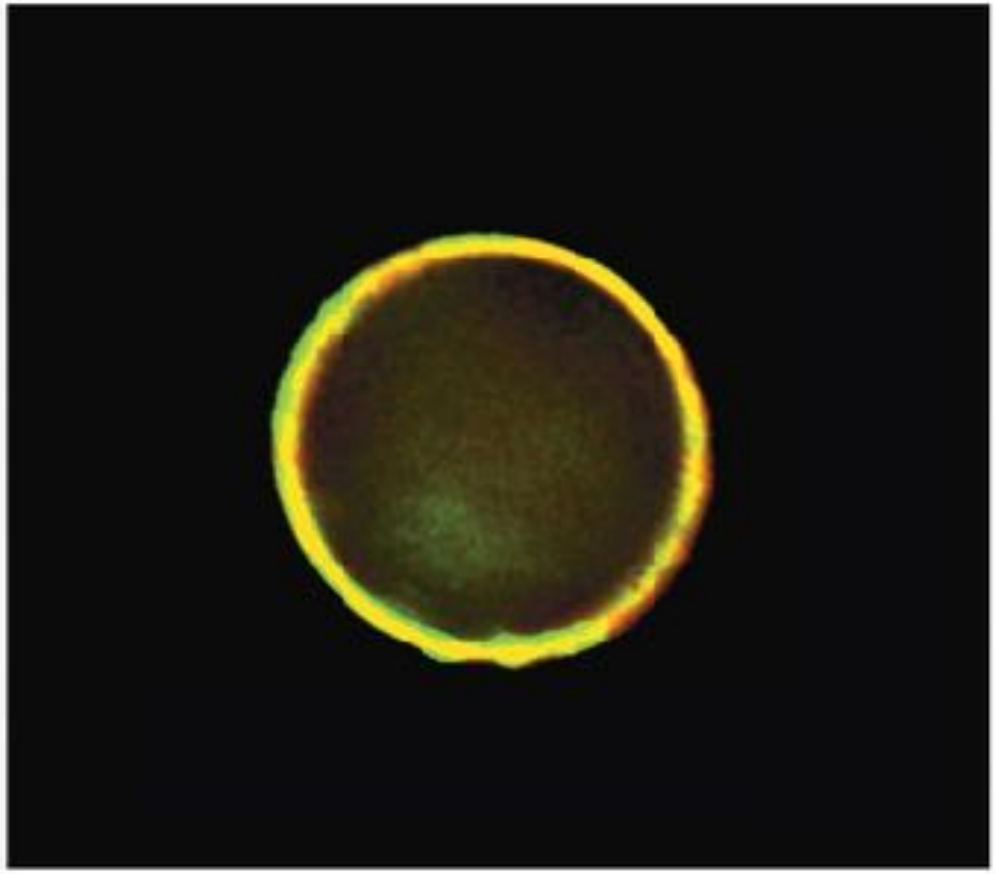
Figure 11.17c



Δformin

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Fine-Tuning of the Response

- There are four aspects of fine-tuning to consider
  - Amplification of the signal (and thus the response)
  - Specificity of the response
  - Overall efficiency of response, enhanced by scaffolding proteins
  - Termination of the signal

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Signal Amplification

- Enzyme cascades amplify the cell's response
- At each step, the number of activated products is much greater than in the preceding step

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The Specificity of Cell Signaling and Coordination of the Response

- Different kinds of cells have different collections of proteins
- These different proteins allow cells to detect and respond to different signals
- Even the same signal can have different effects in cells with different proteins and pathways
- Pathway branching and “cross-talk” further help the cell coordinate incoming signals

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Figure 11.18

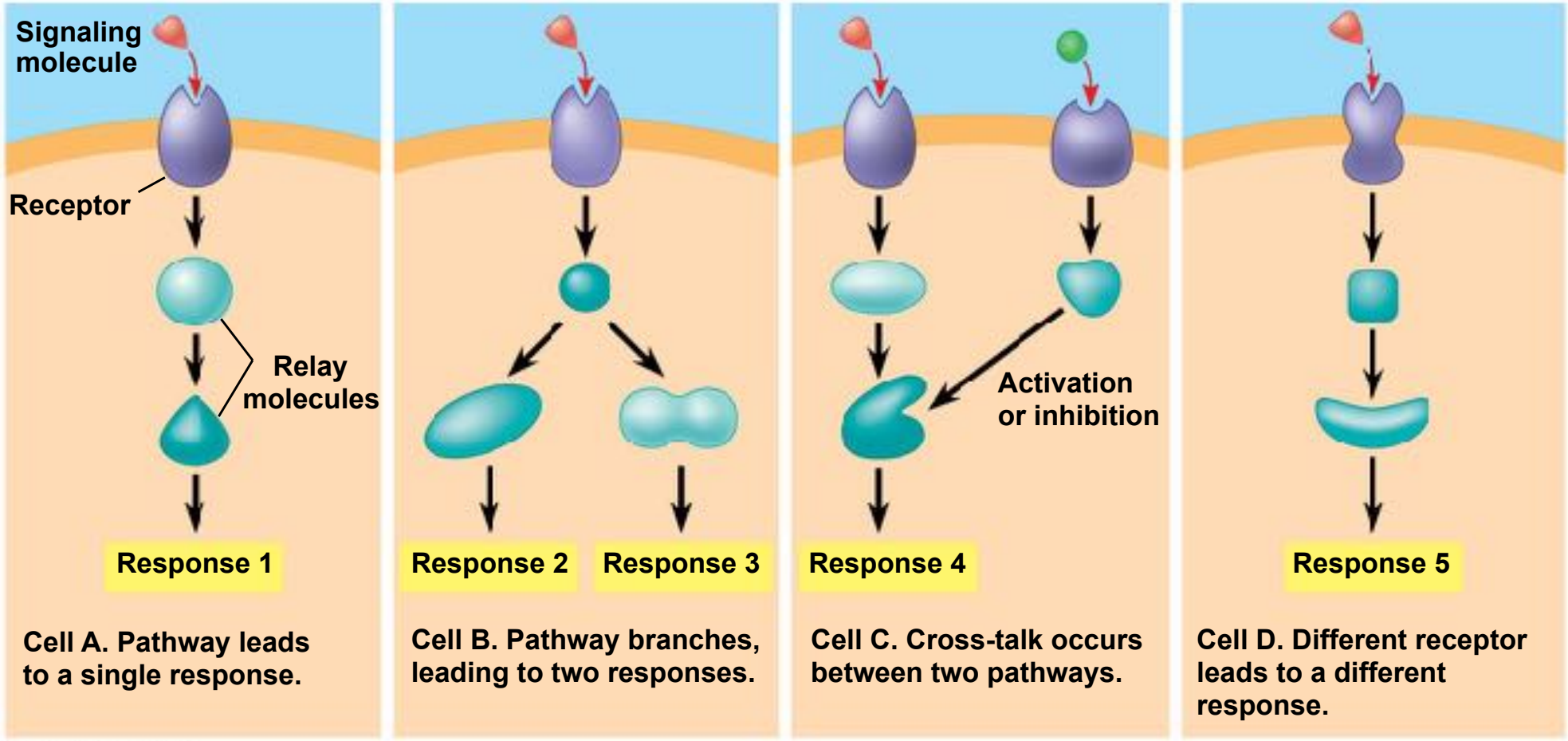

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Figure 11.18a

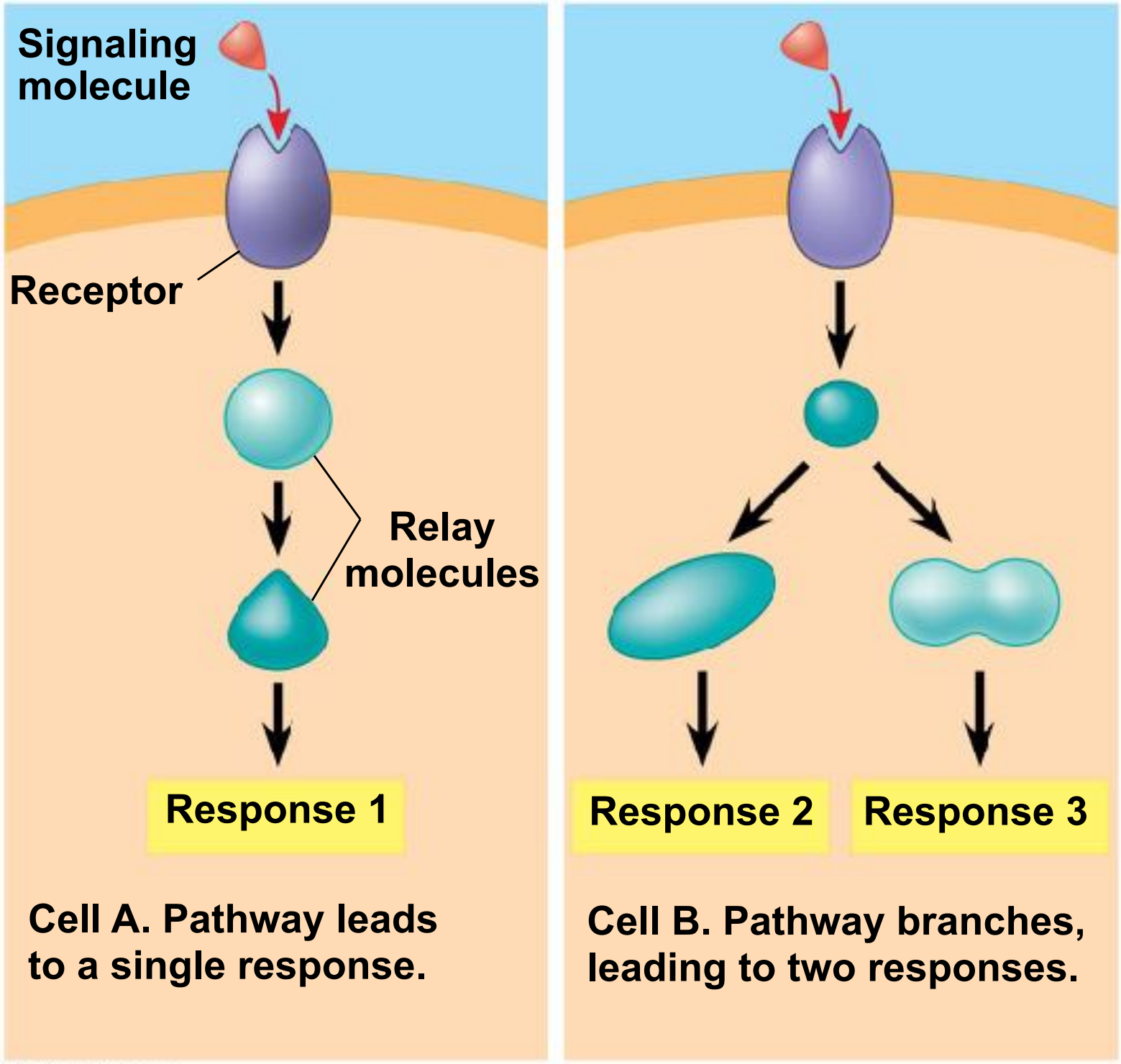

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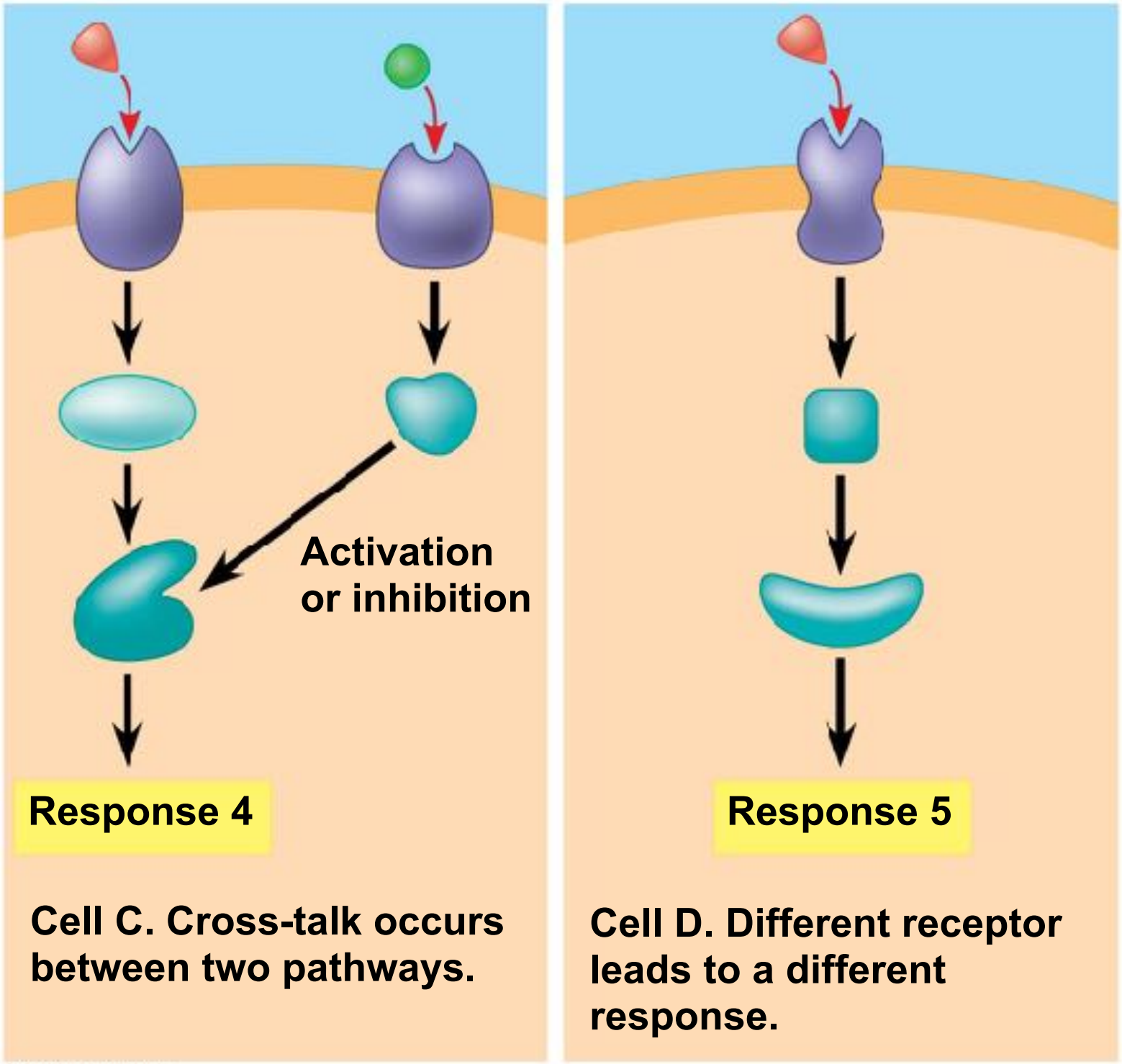
Figure 11.18b



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Signaling Efficiency: Scaffolding Proteins and Signaling Complexes

- **Scaffolding proteins** are large relay proteins to which other relay proteins are attached
- Scaffolding proteins can increase the signal transduction efficiency by grouping together different proteins involved in the same pathway
- In some cases, scaffolding proteins may also help activate some of the relay proteins

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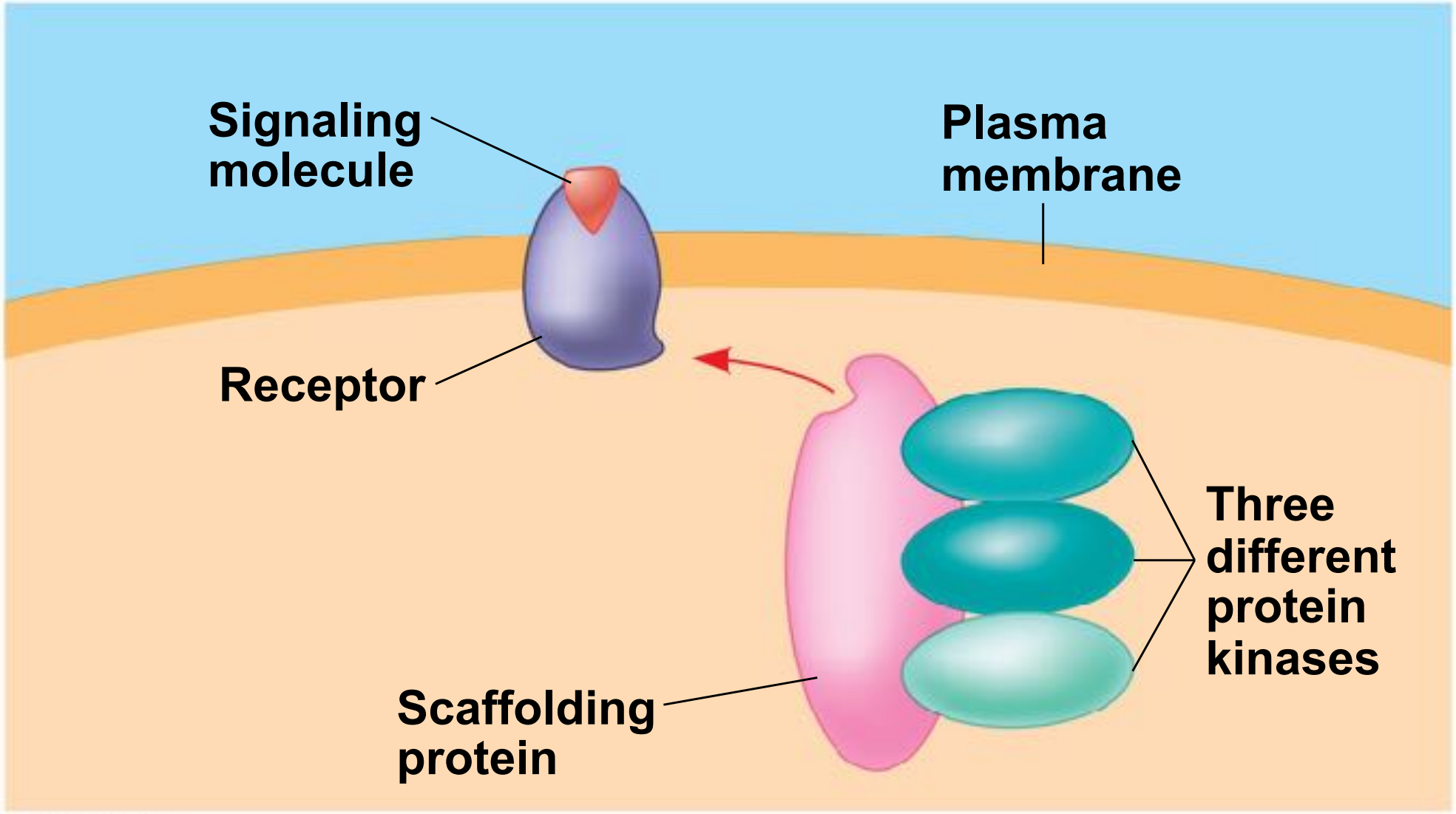
Figure 11.19



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Termination of the Signal

- Inactivation mechanisms are an essential aspect of cell signaling
- If ligand concentration falls, fewer receptors will be bound
- Unbound receptors revert to an inactive state

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Concept 11.5: Apoptosis integrates multiple cell-signaling pathways

- **Apoptosis** is programmed or controlled cell suicide
- Components of the cell are chopped up and packaged into vesicles that are digested by scavenger cells
- Apoptosis prevents enzymes from leaking out of a dying cell and damaging neighboring cells

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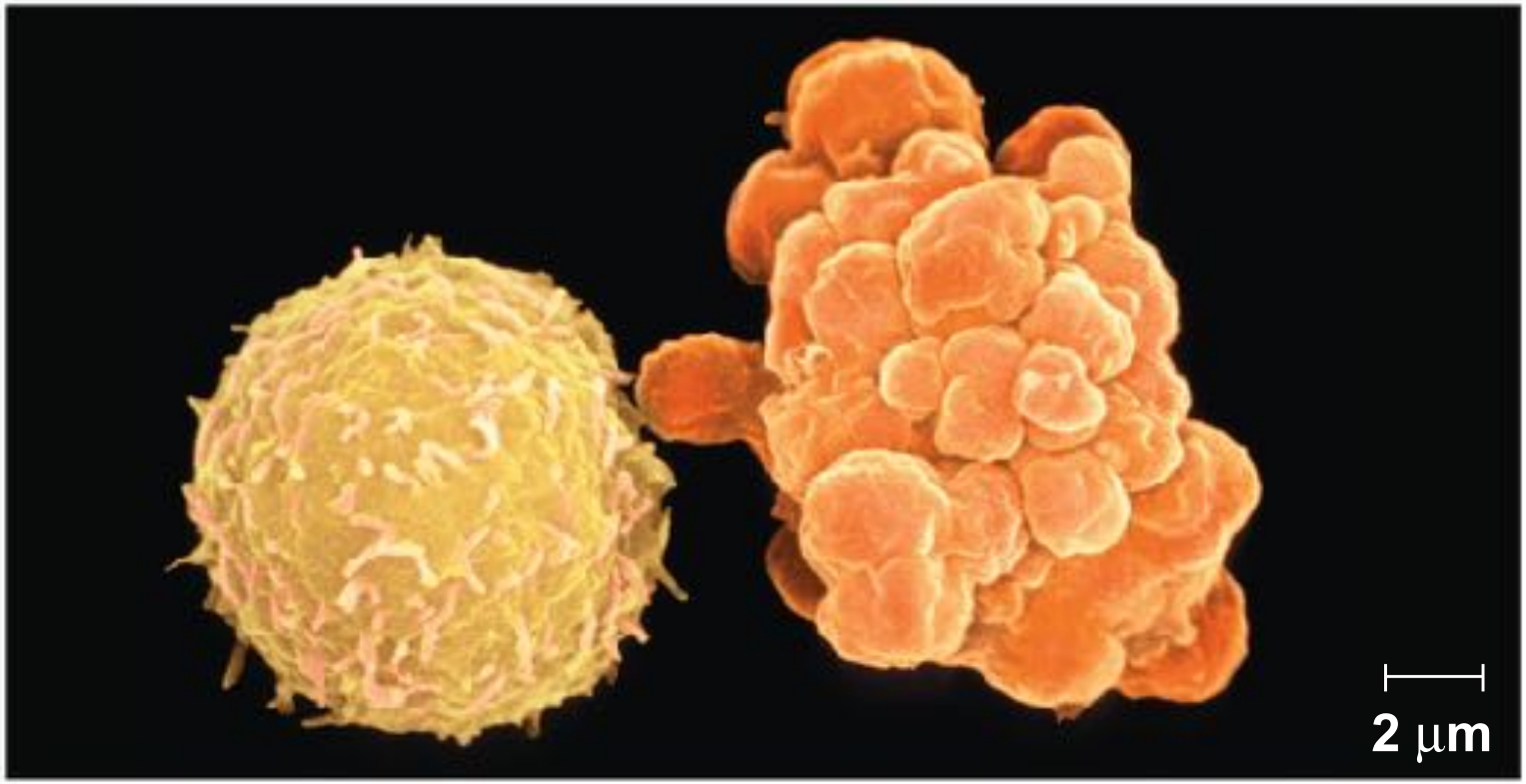
Figure 11.20



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Apoptosis in the Soil Worm *Caenorhabditis elegans*

- Apoptosis is important in shaping an organism during embryonic development
- The role of apoptosis in embryonic development was studied in *Caenorhabditis elegans*
- In *C. elegans*, apoptosis results when proteins that "accelerate" apoptosis override those that "put the brakes" on apoptosis

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Figure 11.21

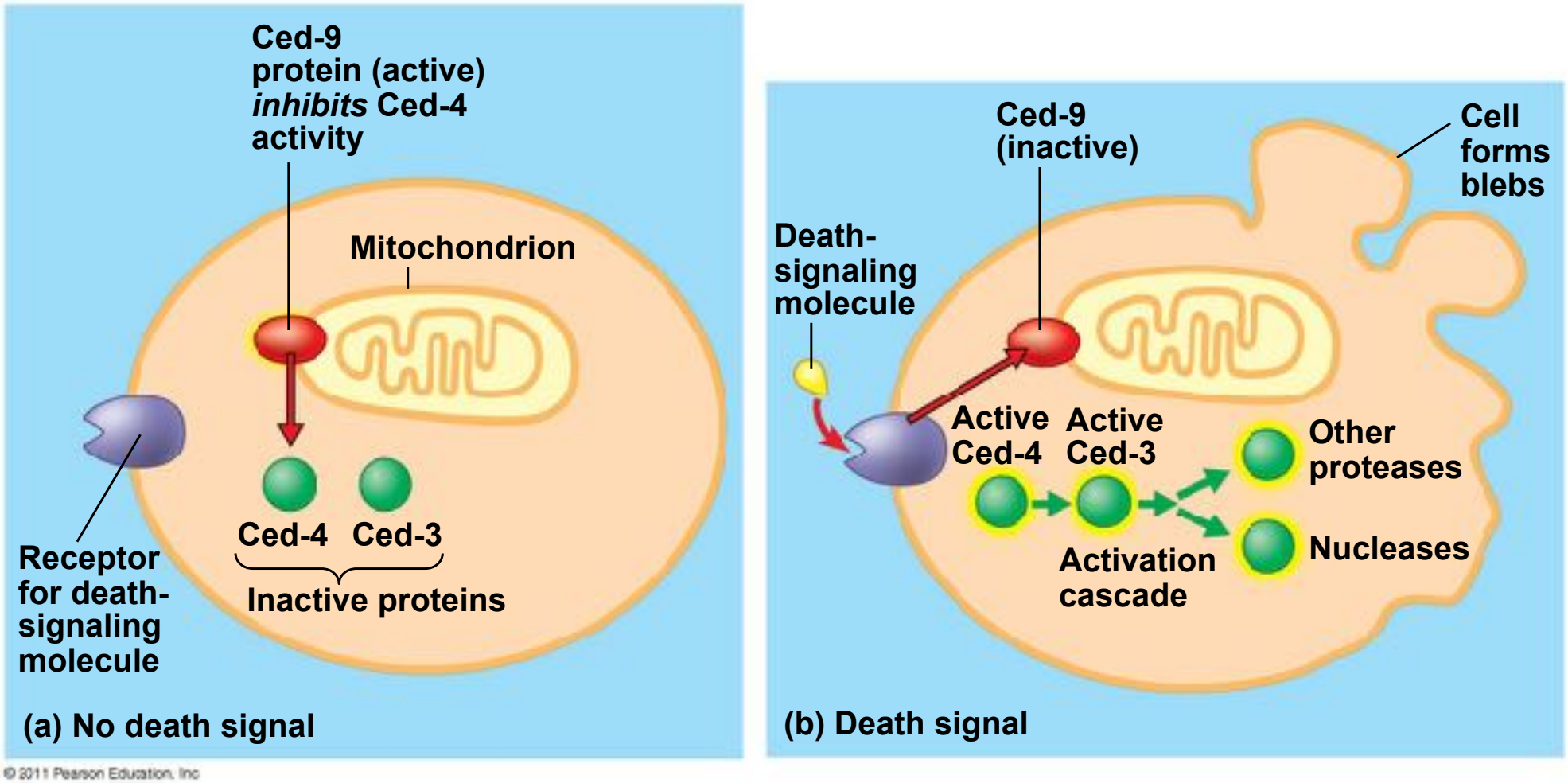

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Figure 11.21a

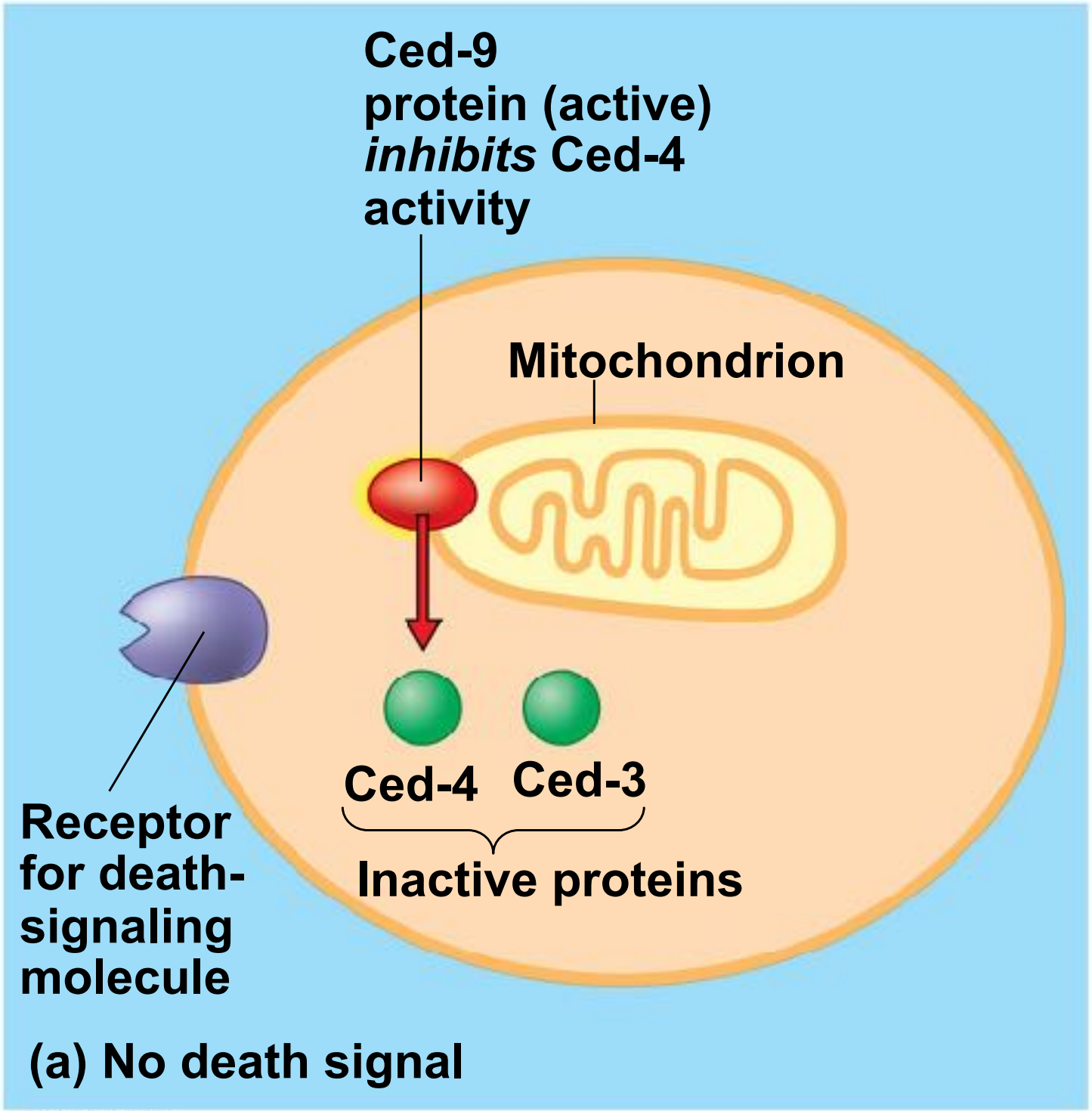

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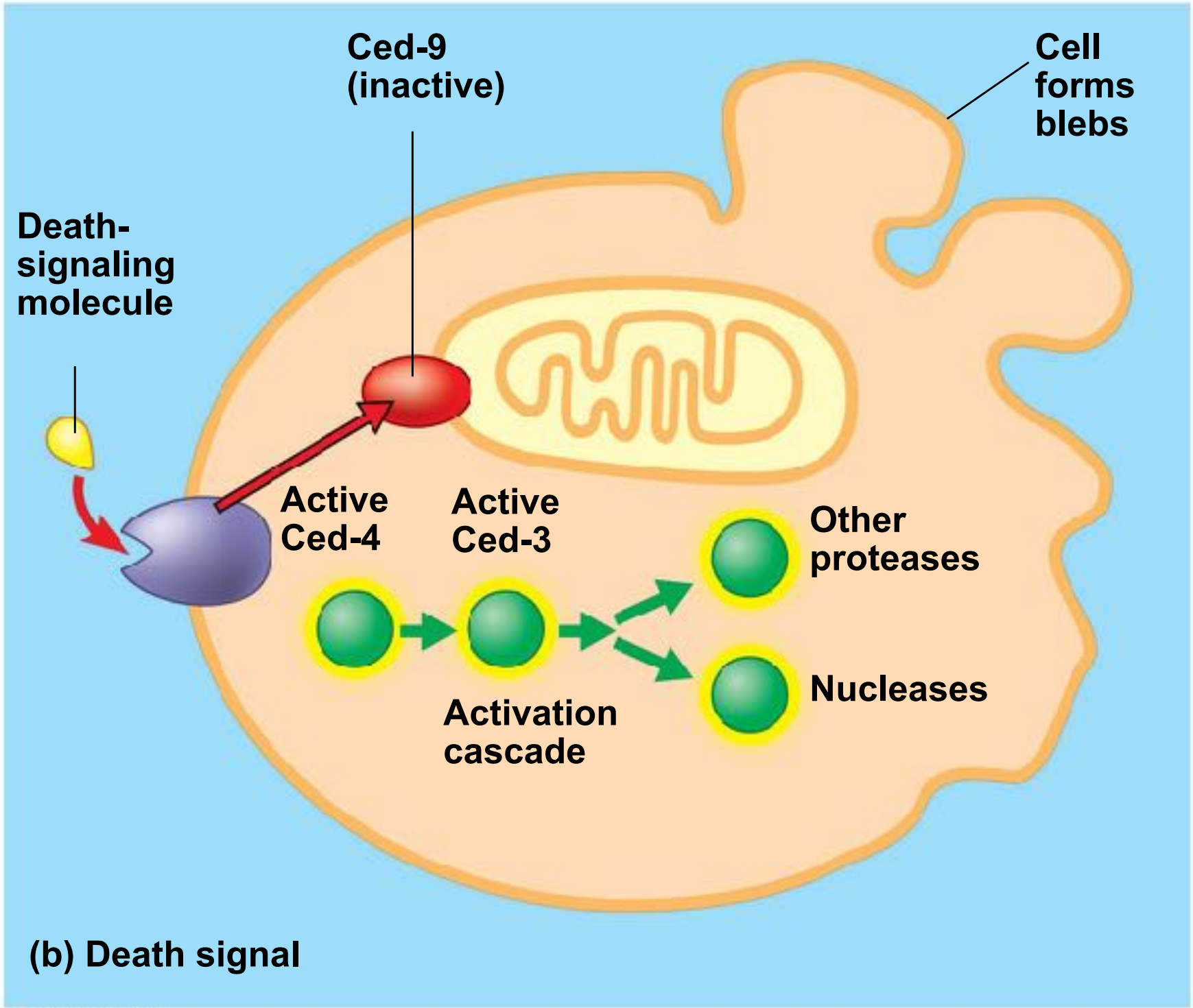
Figure 11.21b



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Apoptotic Pathways and the Signals That Trigger Them

- Caspases are the main proteases (enzymes that cut up proteins) that carry out apoptosis
- Apoptosis can be triggered by
  - An extracellular death-signaling ligand
  - DNA damage in the nucleus
  - Protein misfolding in the endoplasmic reticulum

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- Apoptosis evolved early in animal evolution and is essential for the development and maintenance of all animals
- Apoptosis may be involved in some diseases (for example, Parkinson's and Alzheimer's); interference with apoptosis may contribute to some cancers

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Figure 11.22

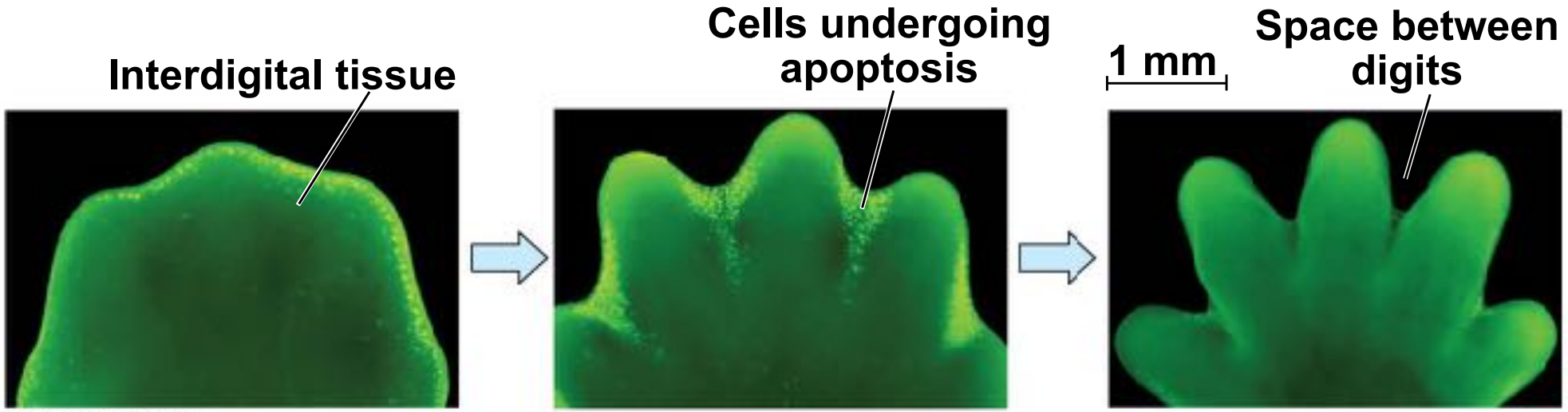

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Figure 11.22a

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Figure 11.22b

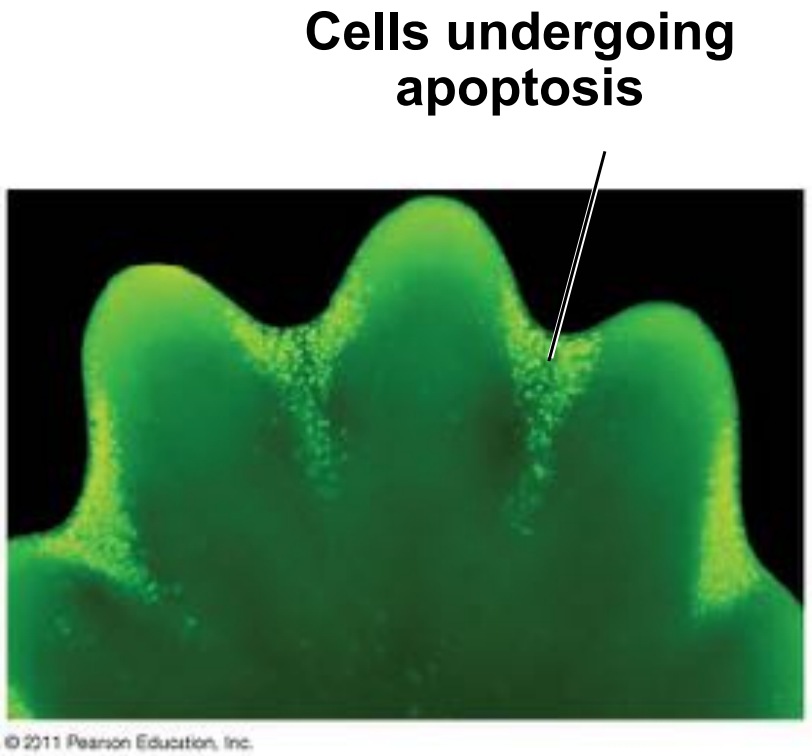

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Figure 11.22c

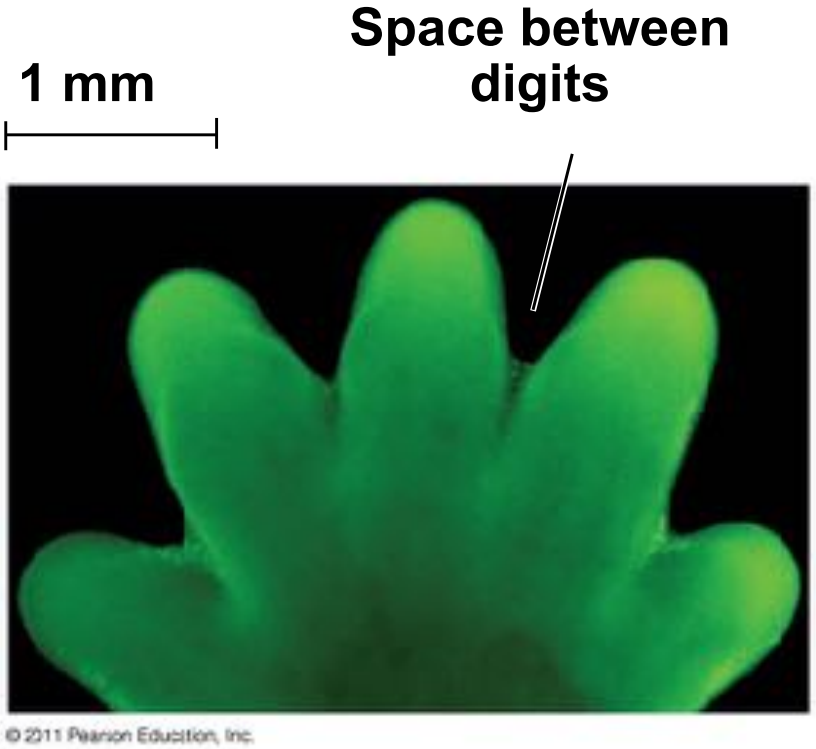

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Figure 11.UN01

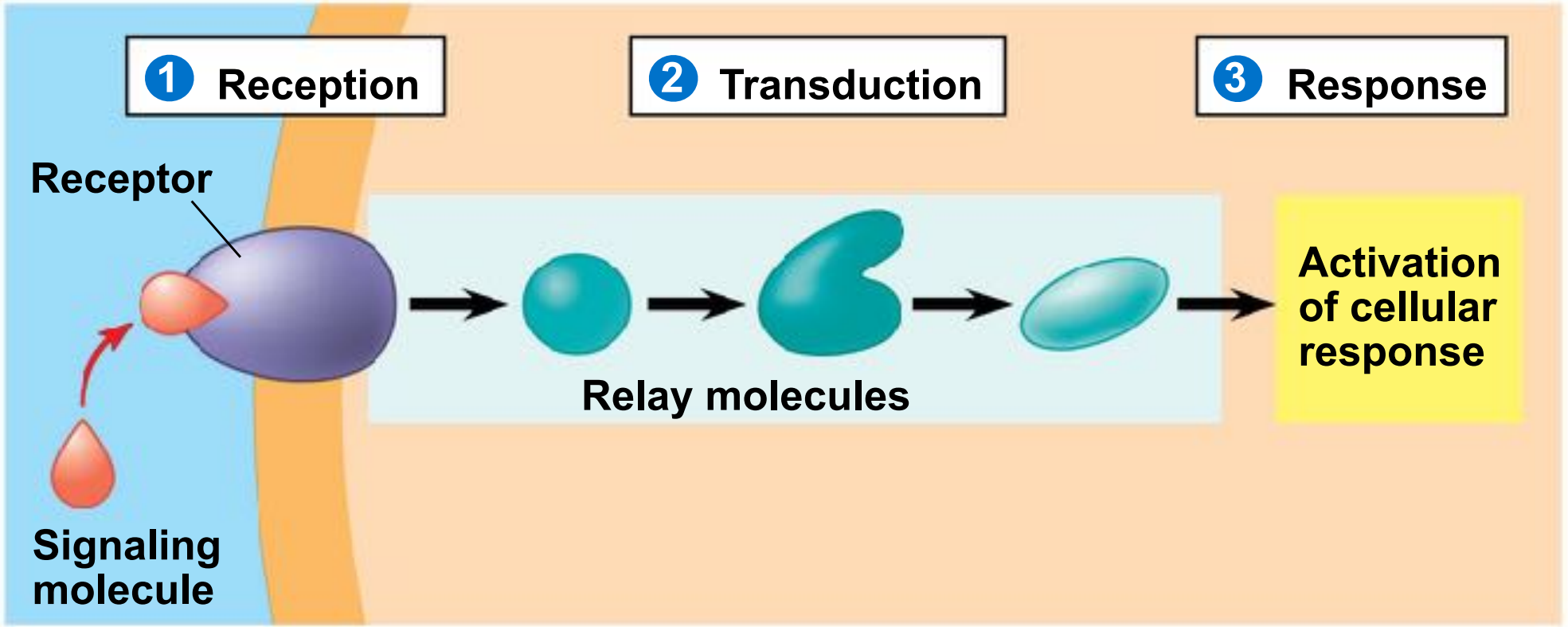

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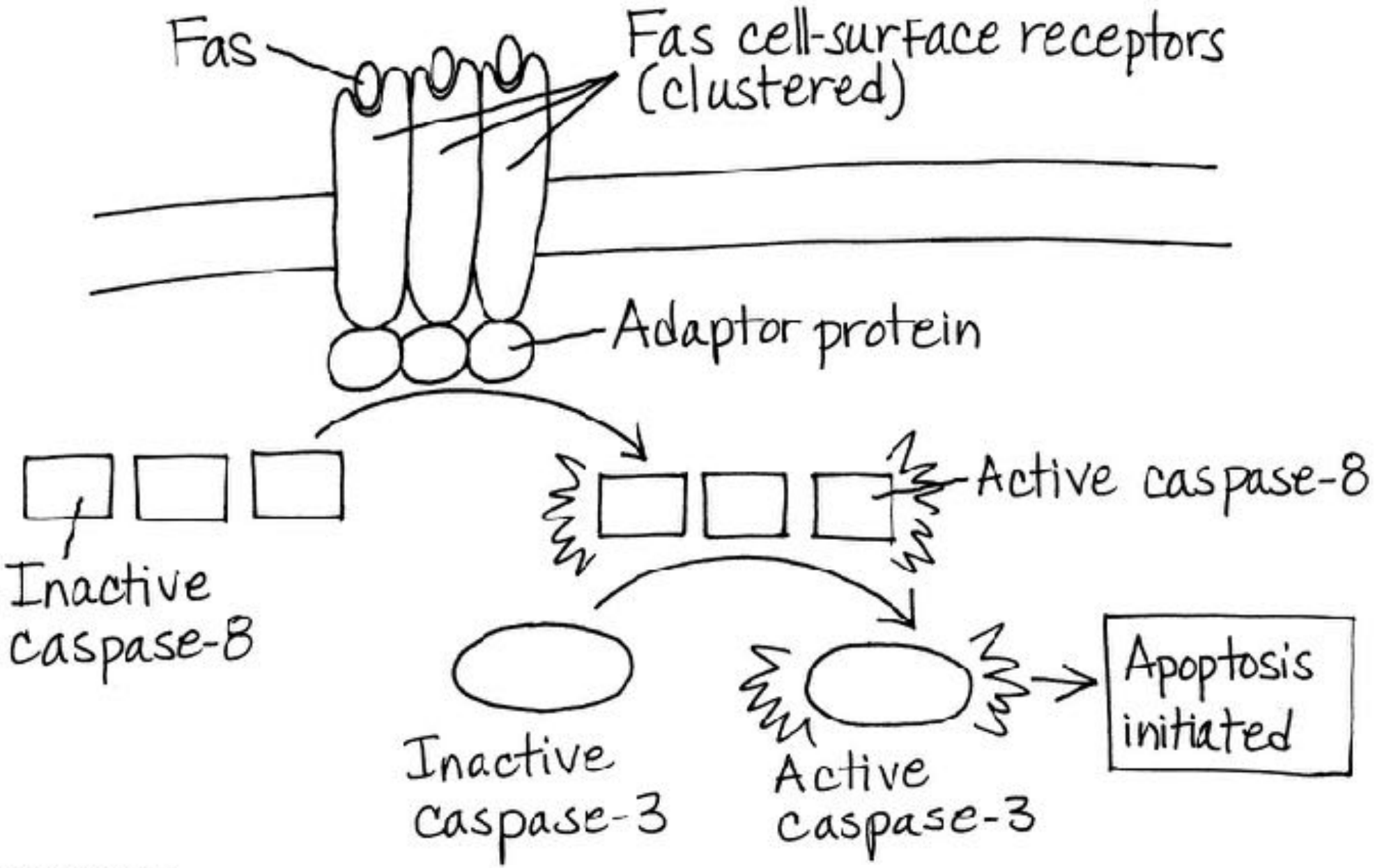
Figure 11.UN02



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