

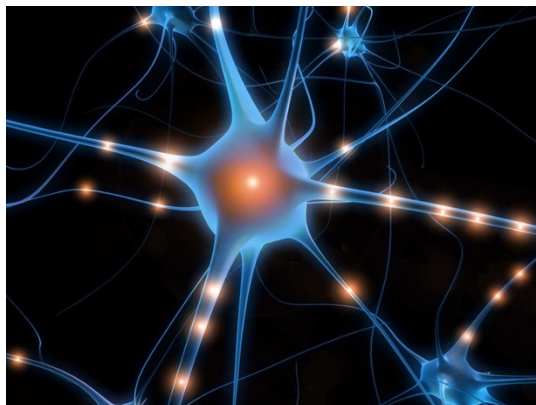


- Funzione AUTOCRINA
- Funzione PARACRINA
- Funzione ENDOCRINA

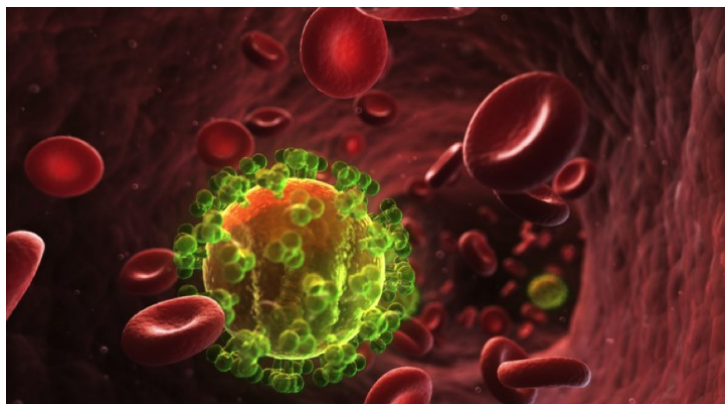


Mantenimento omeostasi/adattamento

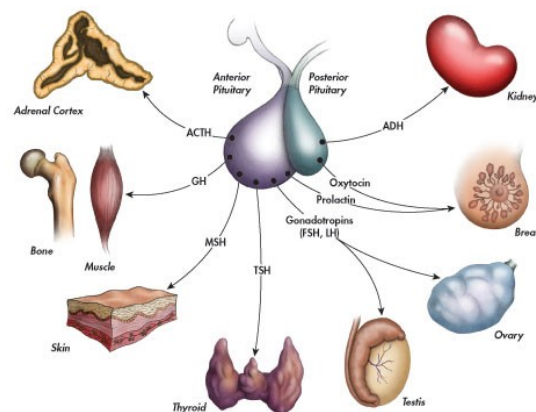
SISTEMA NERVOSO



SISTEMA IMMUNITARIO



SISTEMA ENDOCRINO



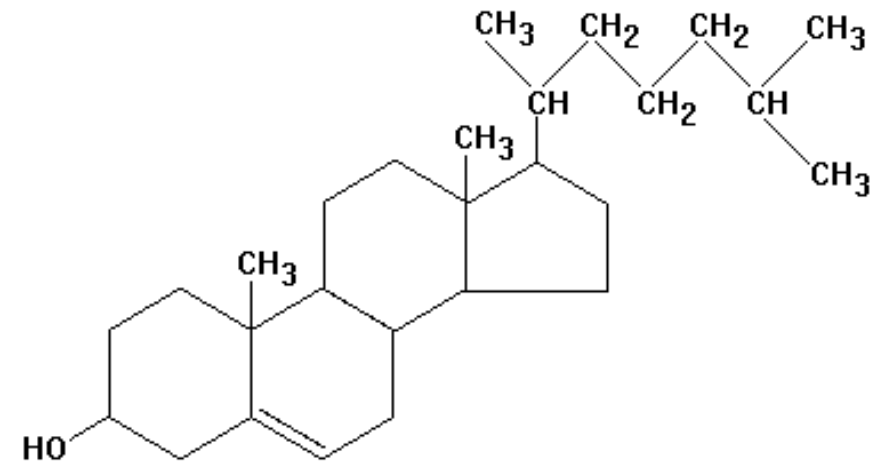
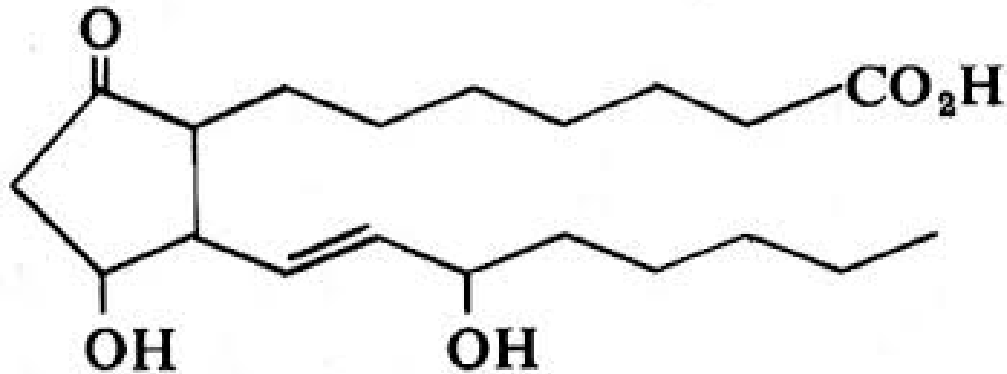
FUNZIONE INTERGATA

# Particolarità sistema endocrino

- Tempi di azione da secondi a giorni
- Effetti di lunga durata
- Gli effetti dipendono dalle concentrazioni degli ormoni  
(ovvero dalla VARIAZIONI di concentrazione degli ormoni)
- Fondamentalmente il sistema endocrino è un sistema effettore

# NATURA CHIMICA DEGLI ORMONI

- 1) Ormoni derivati da aminoacidi: ormoni tiroidei, catecolamine, melatonina.
- 2) Peptidi, proteine e glicoproteine.
- 3) Steroidi: derivano dal colesterolo.
- 4) Prostaglandine: da acido prostanoico.



# RECETTORI

In genere non saturati da concentrazioni fisiologiche di ormone

In genere sono glicoproteine

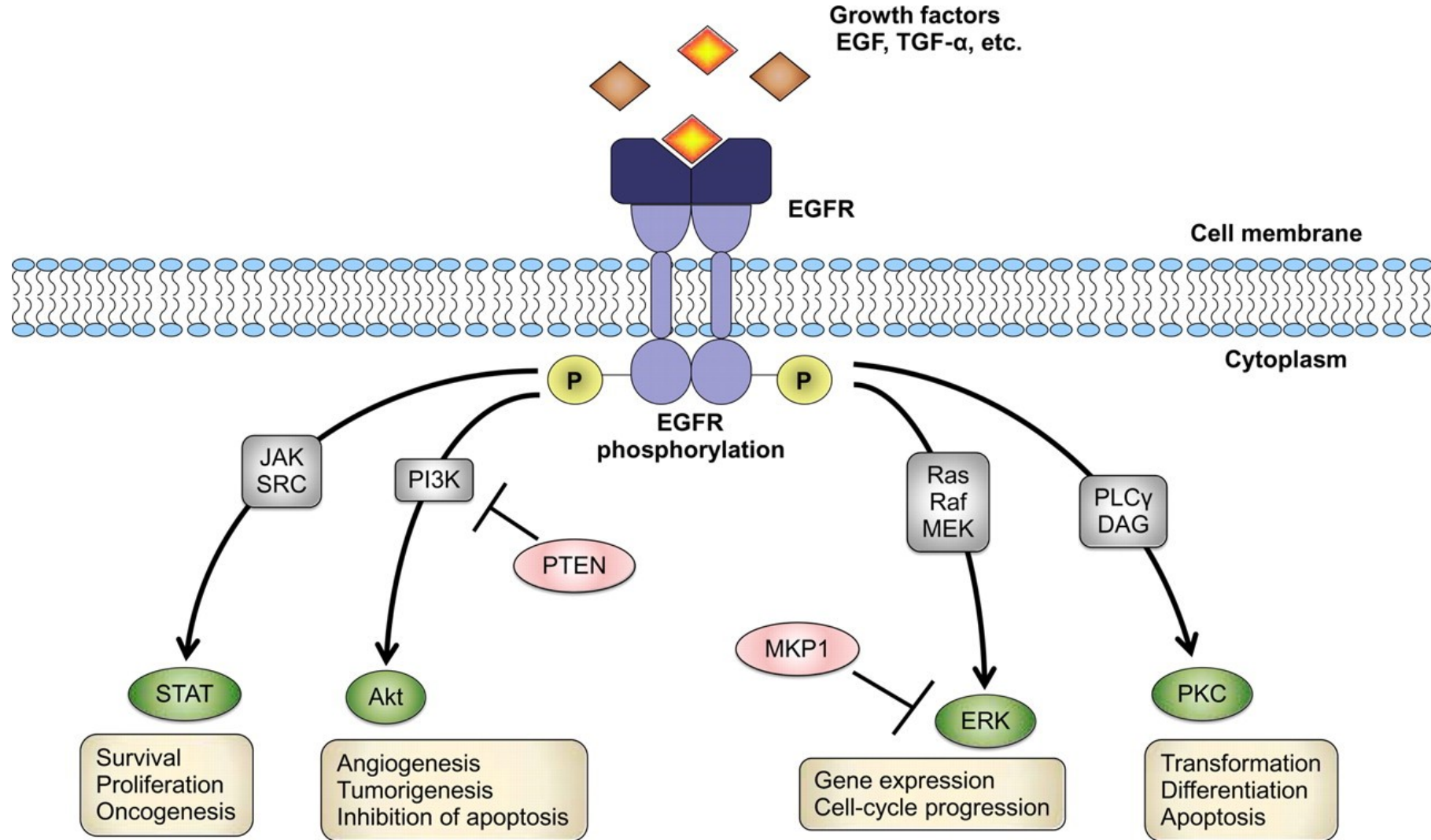
Turn-over complesso

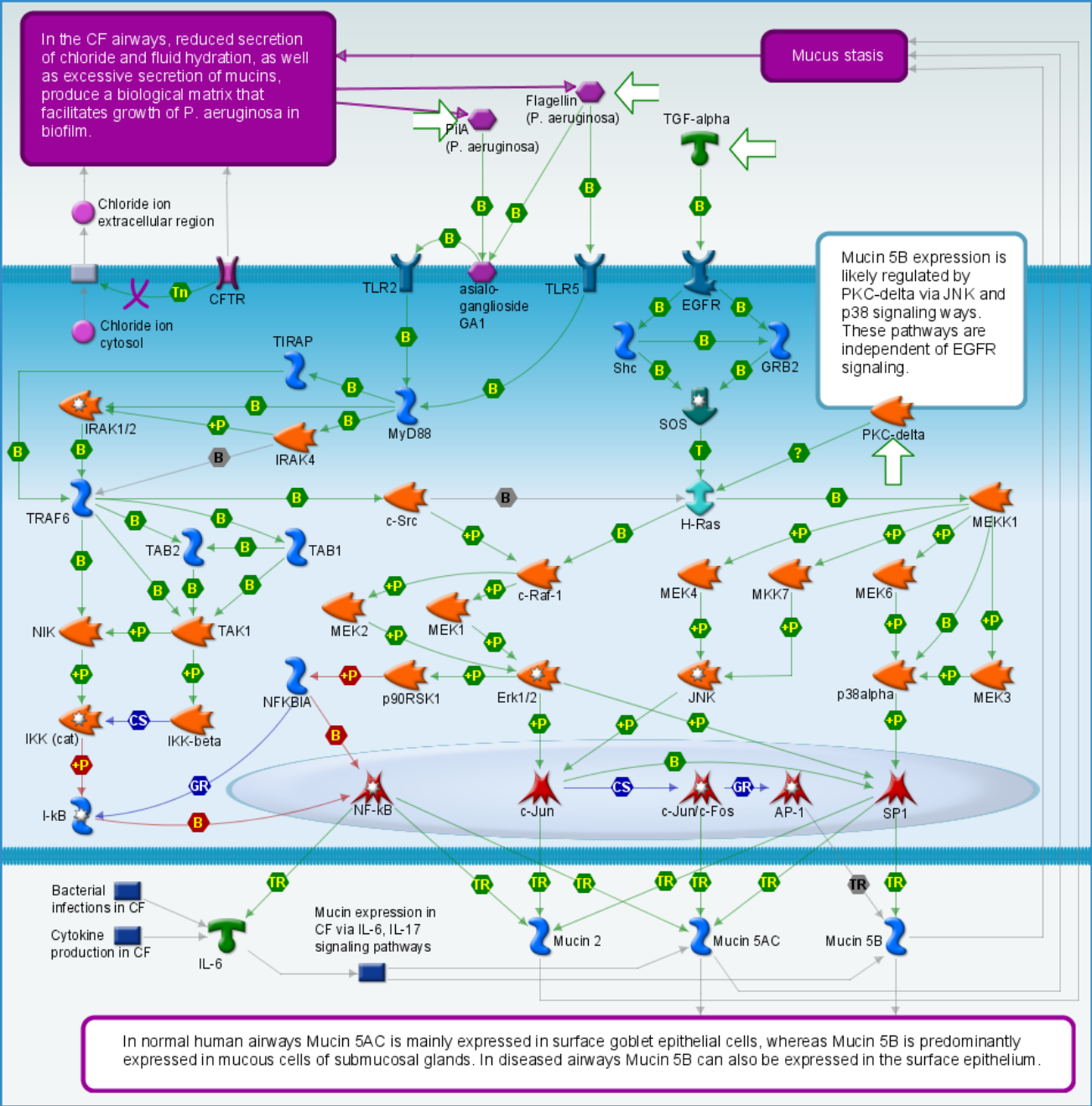
Up- e down-regulation

Funzionamento fasico/tonico

Il legame ormone-recettore segue le leggi dell'equilibrio chimico

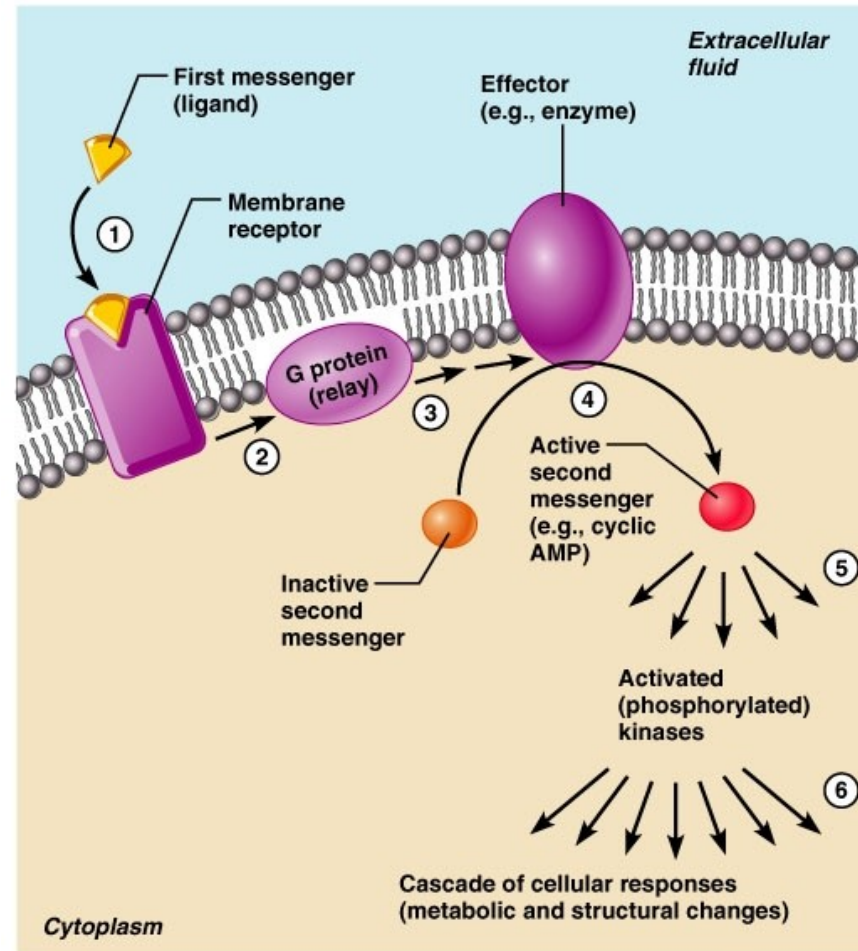
# EGFR



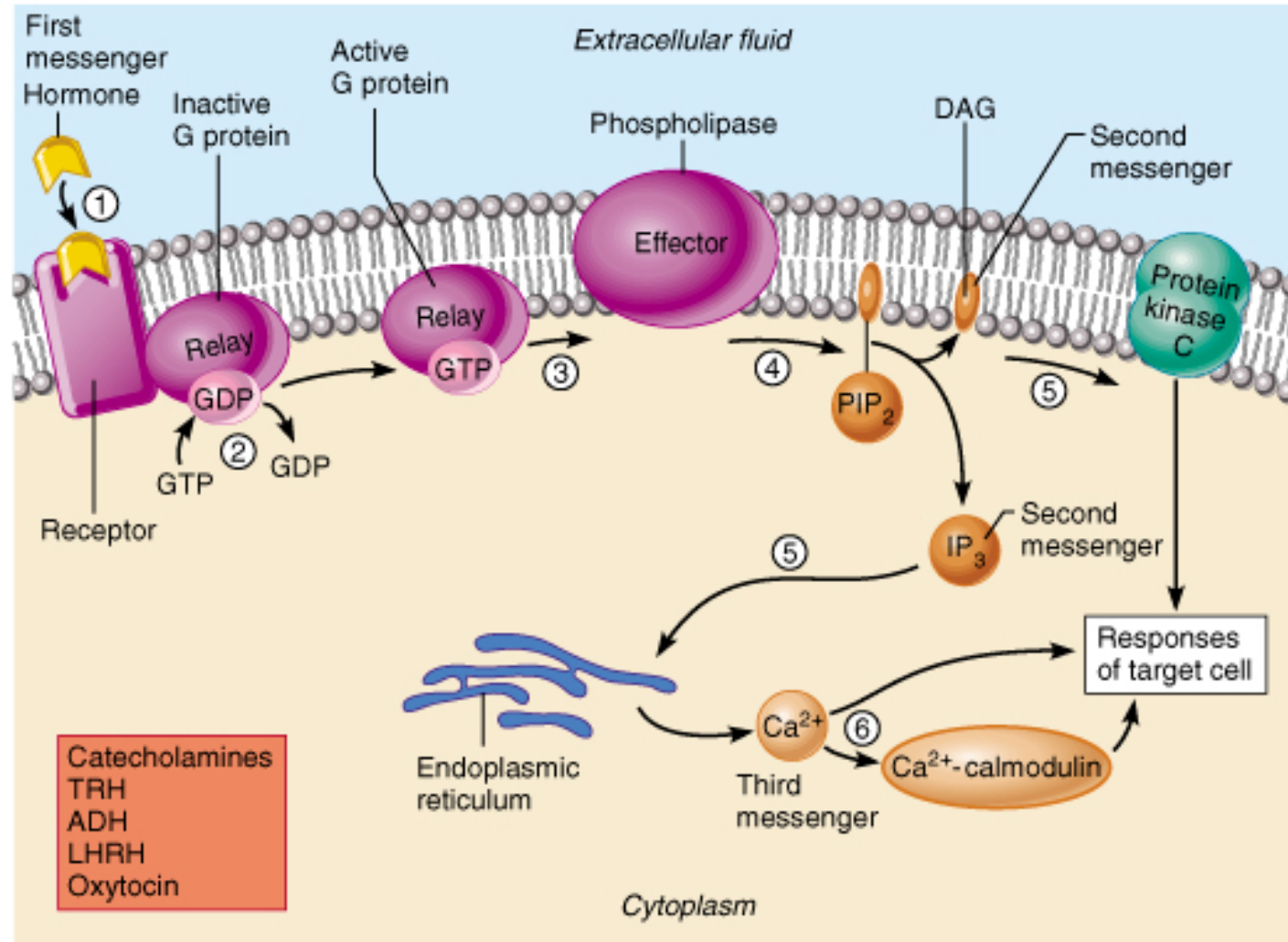




# Secondi messaggeri: concetti generali

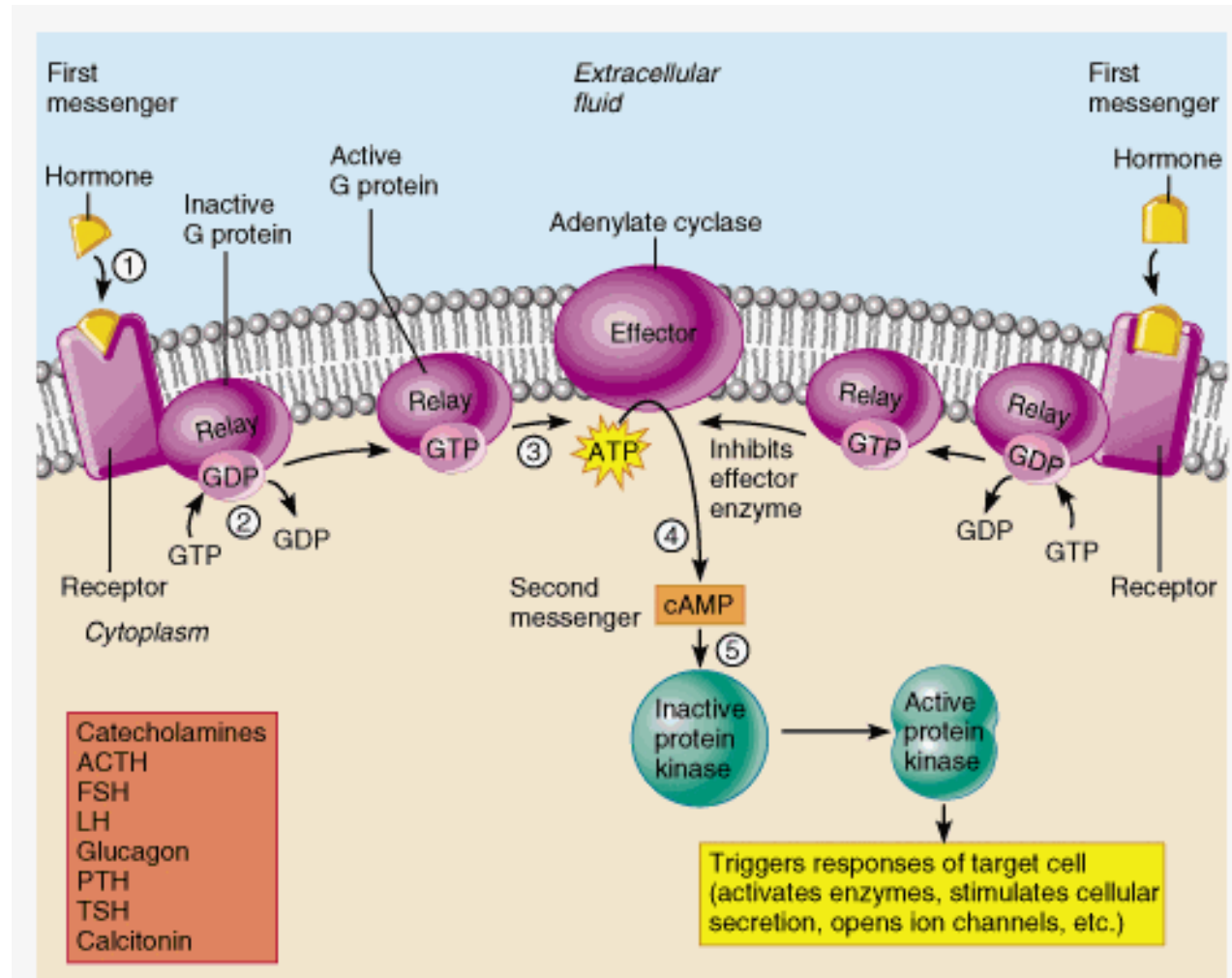


# Secondi messaggeri: PIP<sub>2</sub>



(b)

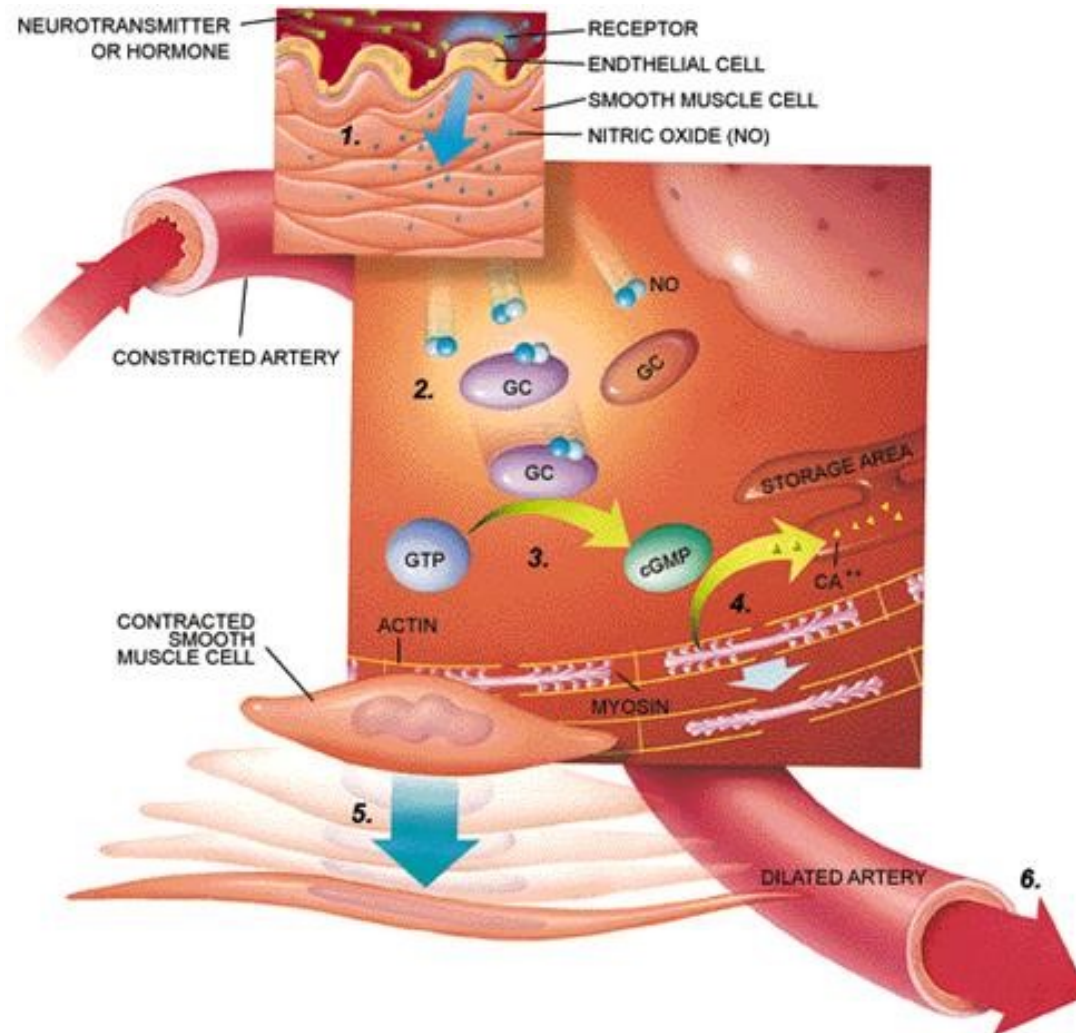
# Secondi messaggeri: cAMP



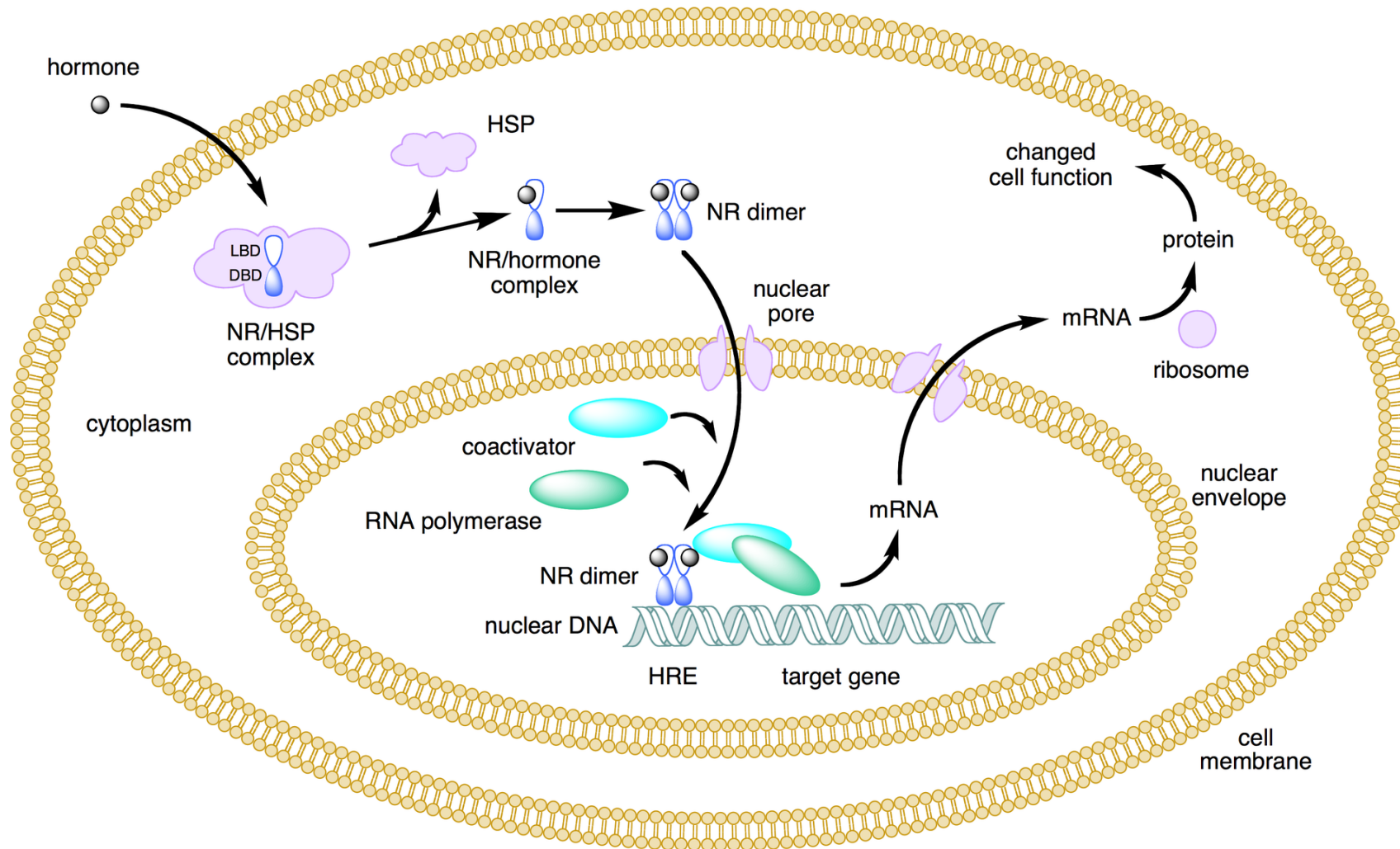
(a)

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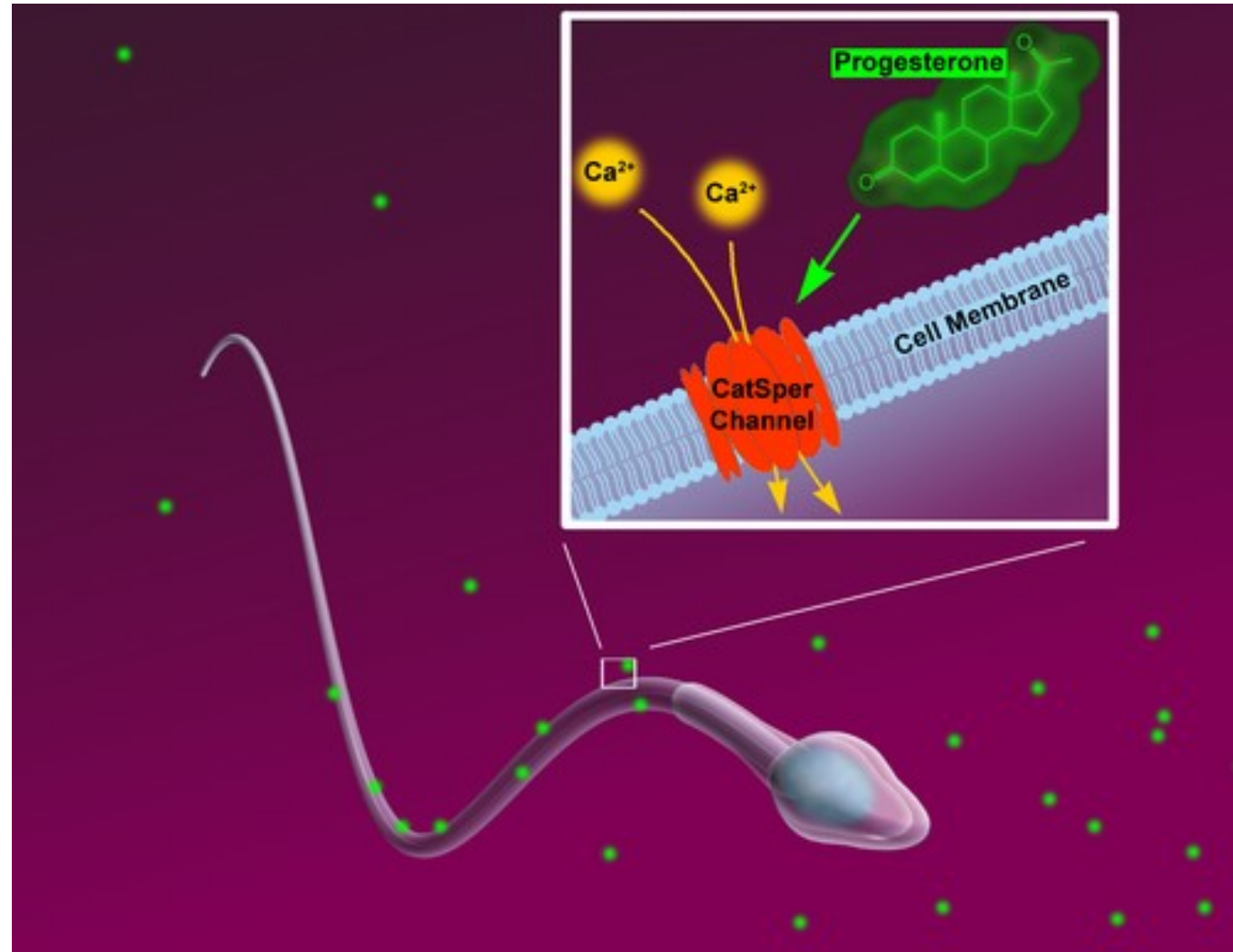
# Secondi messaggeri: NO



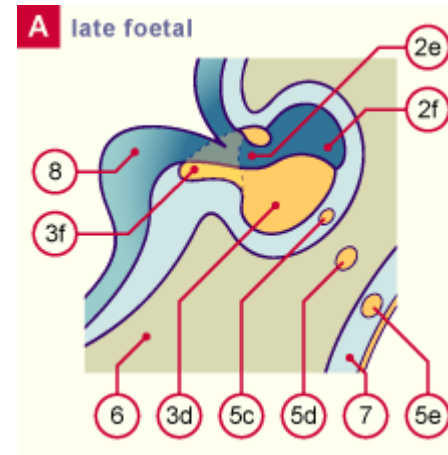
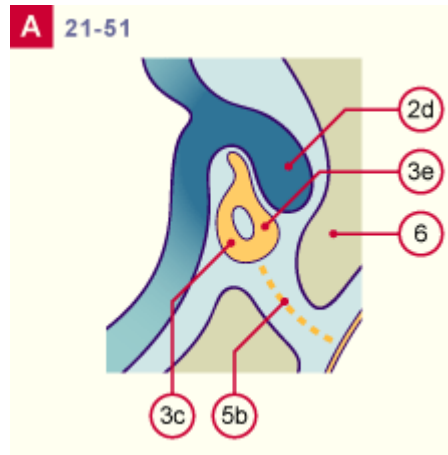
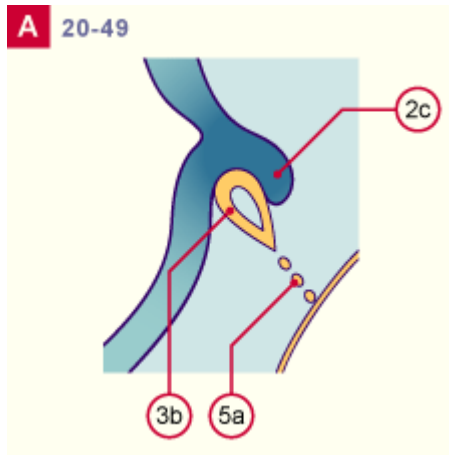
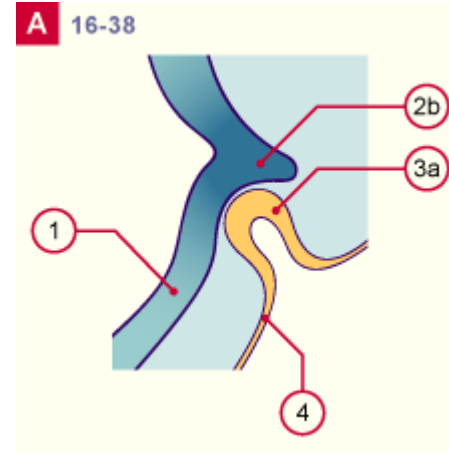
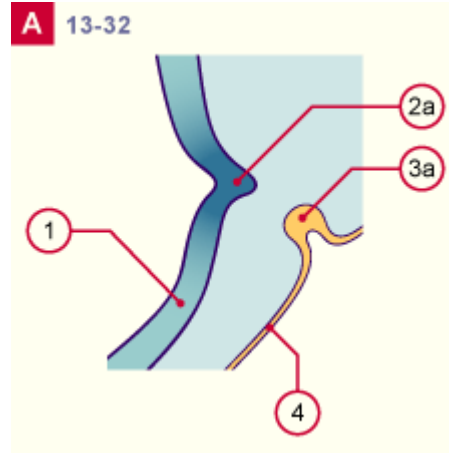
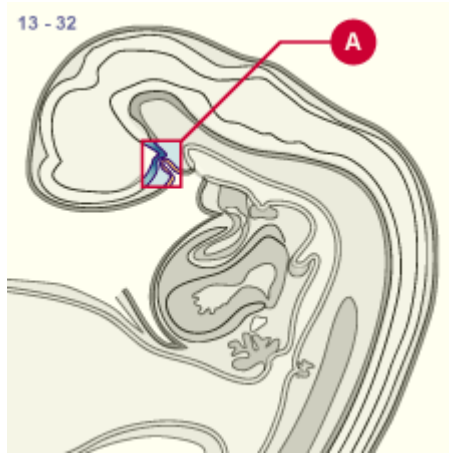
# Recettori nucleari



# Azione non genomica degli steroidi



# Ipofisi embriogenesis



# Circolo portale ipotalamo ipofisario

