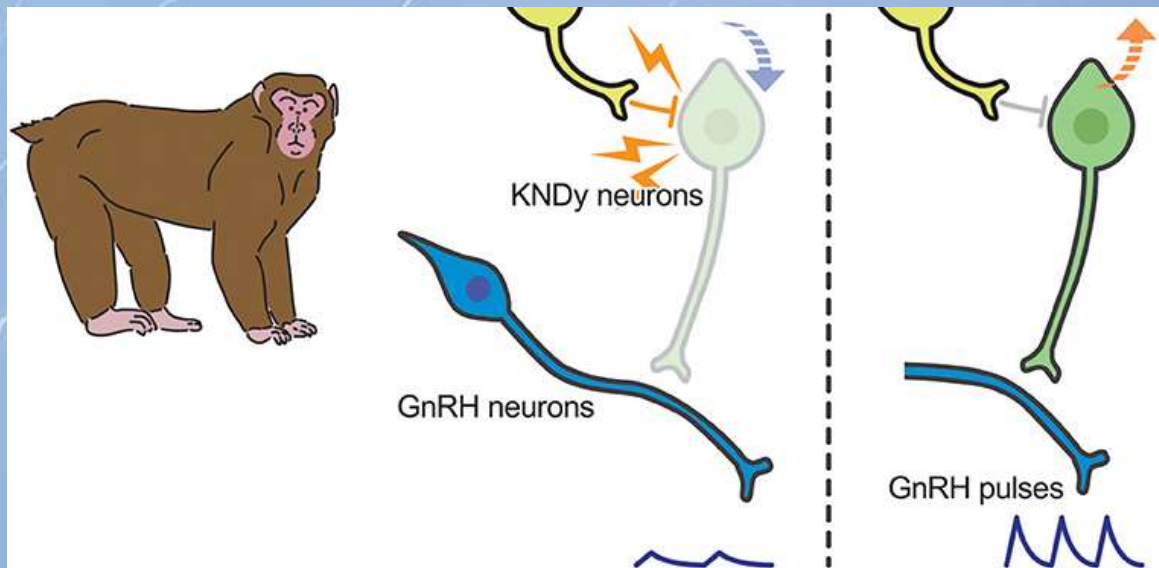




Молекулярна фізіологія: вісцеральні системи

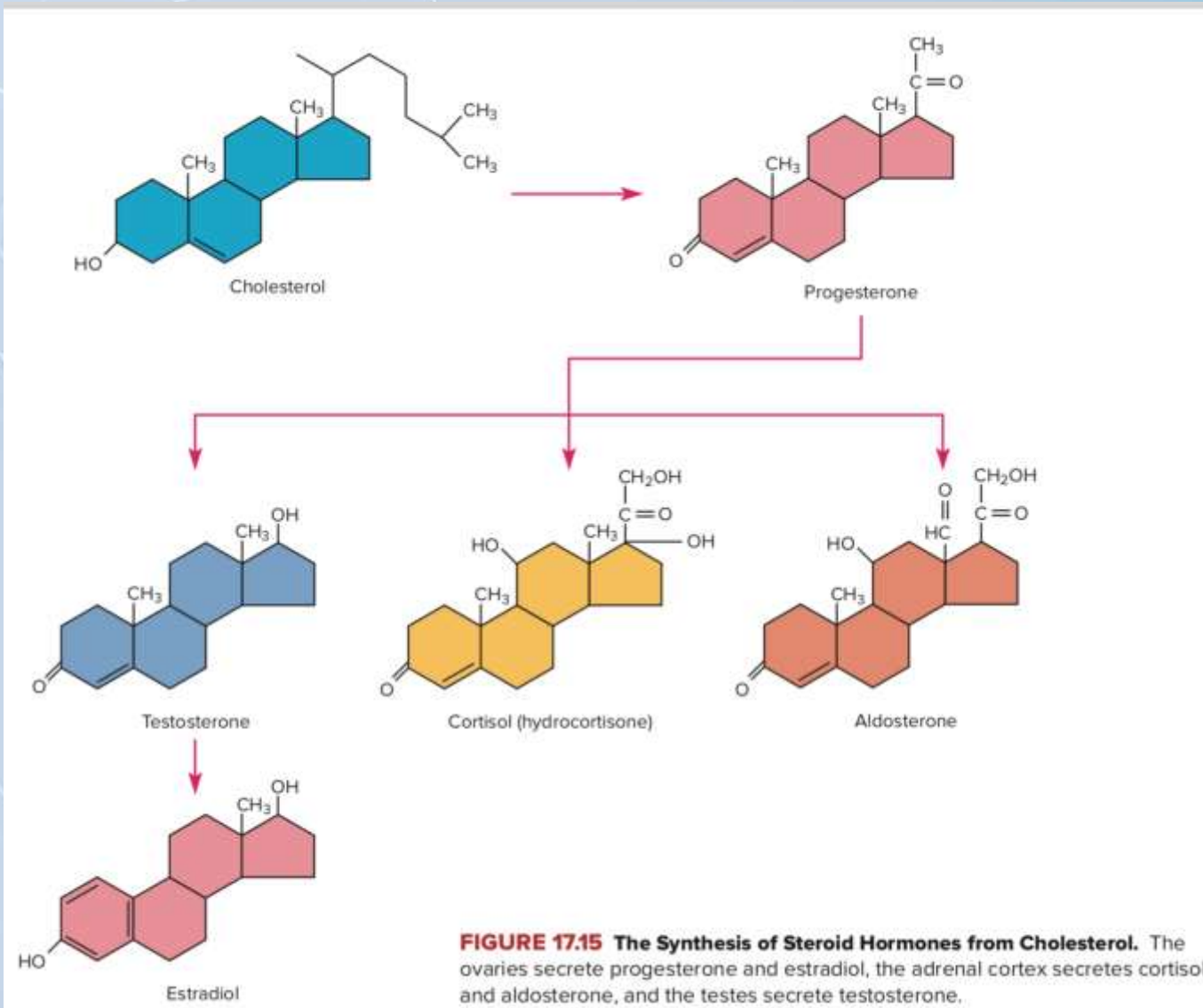
Тема 8. Молекулярні механізми регуляції статевого циклу

Олексій Болдирєв

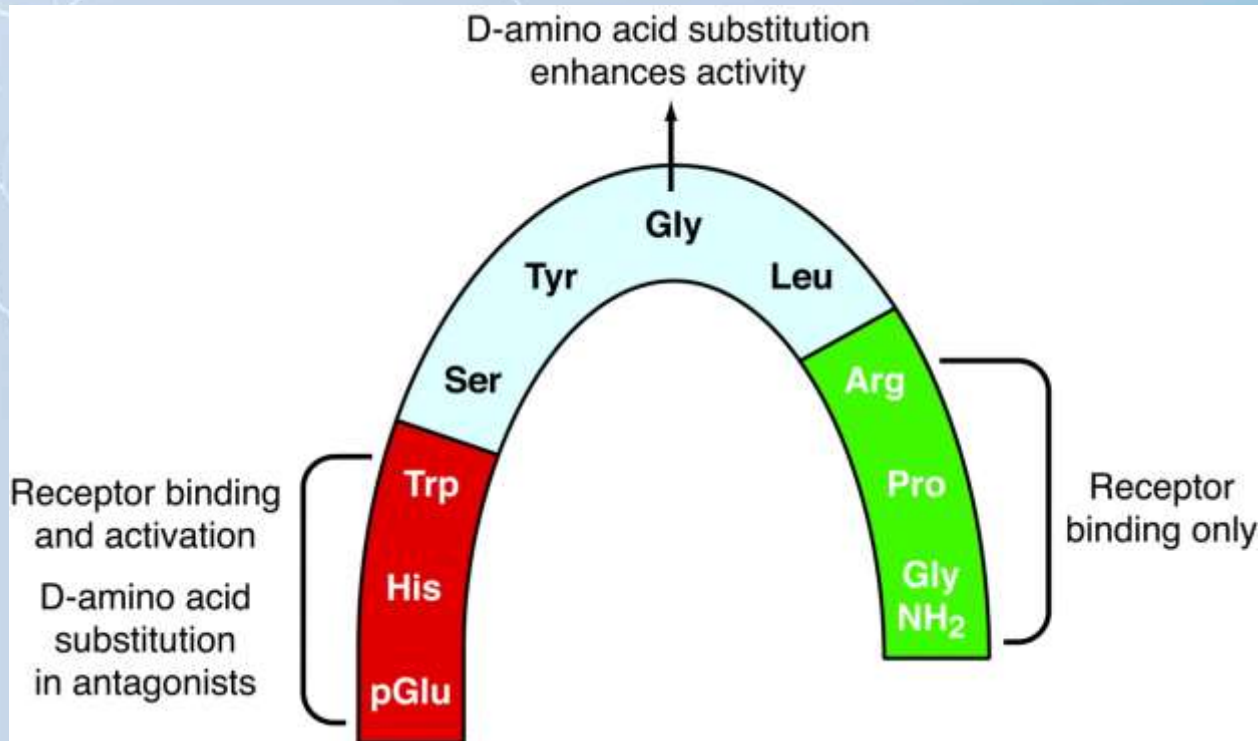
Інститут фізіології ім. О.О. Богомольця
НАН України
«Моя наука»



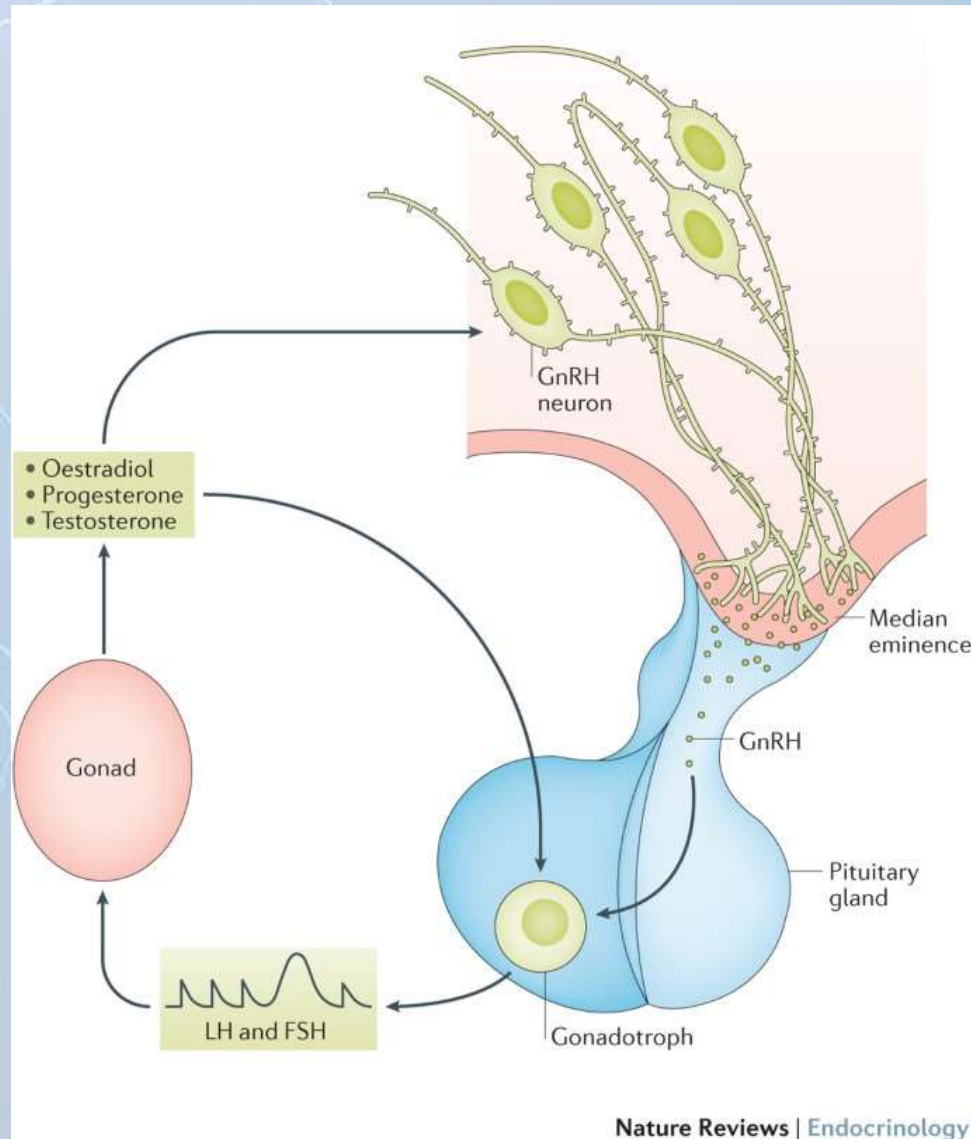
Естрогени та андрогени



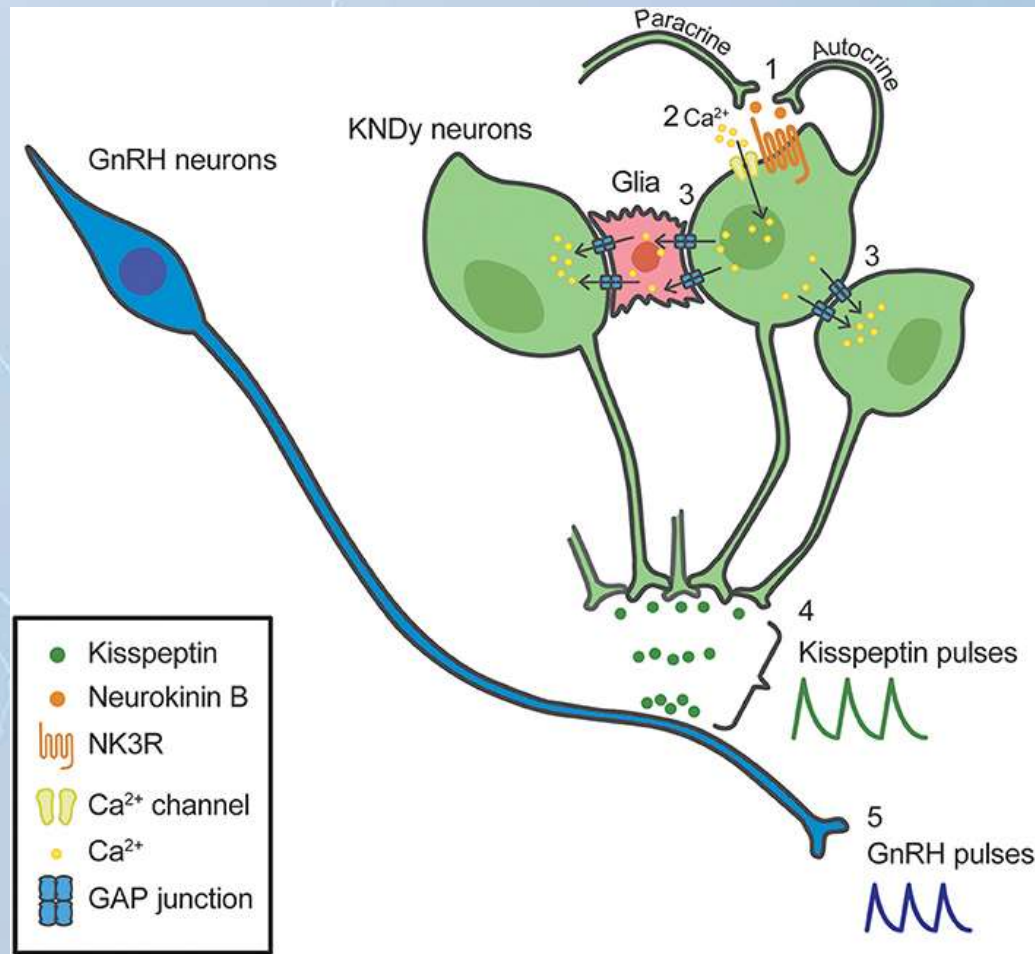
Гонадотропін-релізінг гормон (ГРГ)



Контур гормональної регуляції

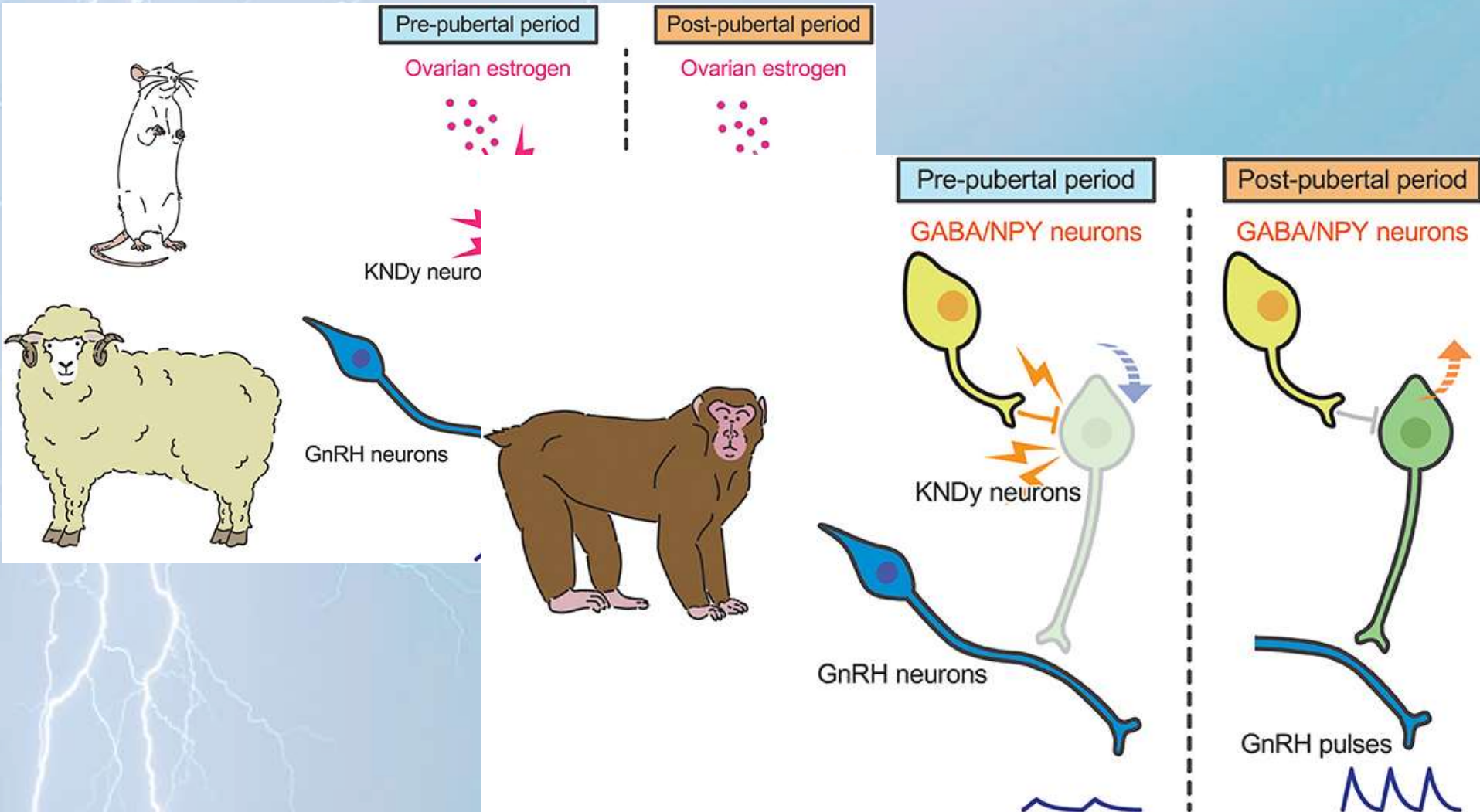


Кіспептини і ГРГ

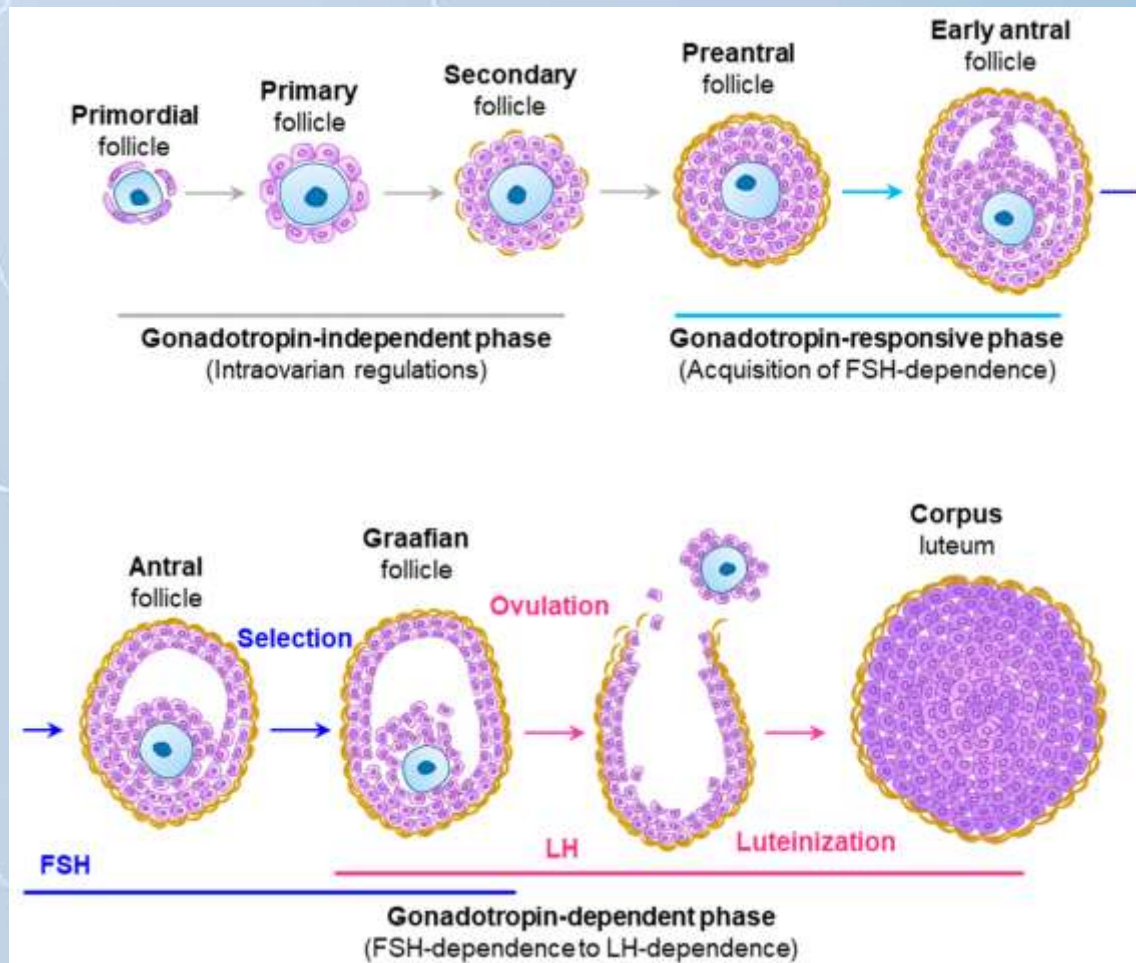


Uenoyama, Y., Inoue, N., Nakamura, S., & Tsukamura, H. (2019). Central mechanism controlling pubertal onset in mammals: A triggering role of kisspeptin. *Frontiers in endocrinology*, 10, 312.

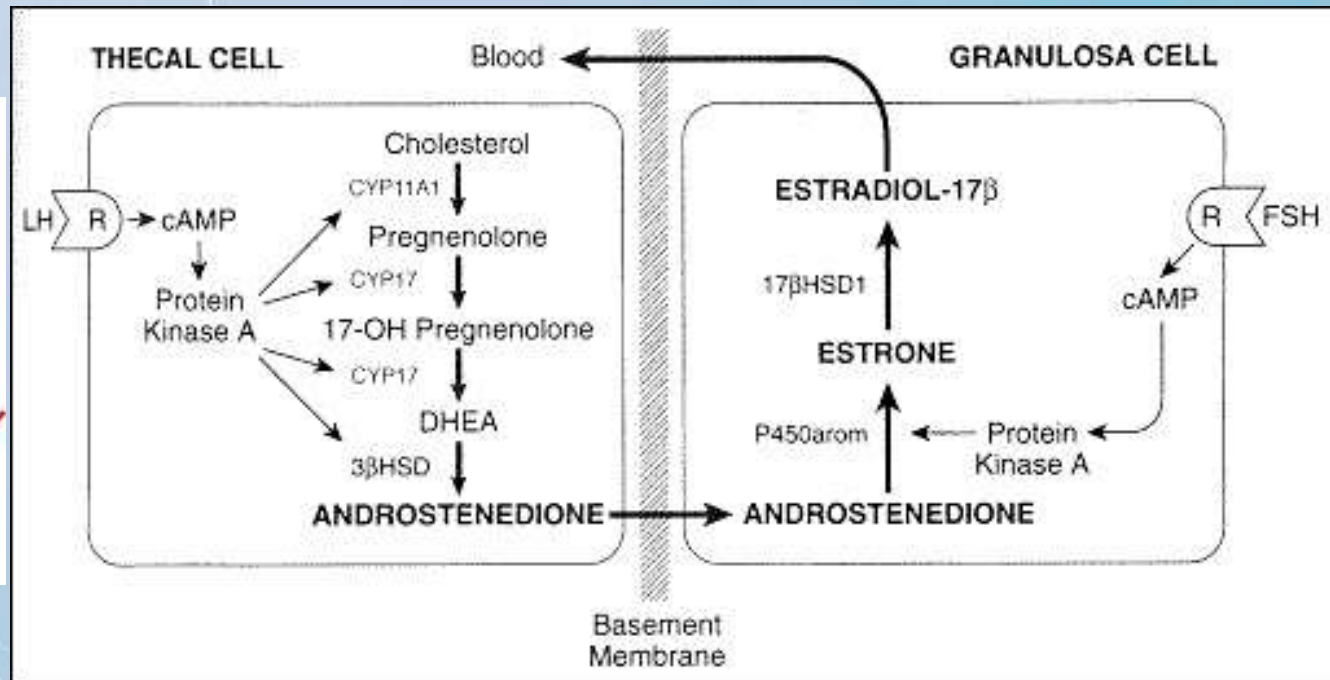
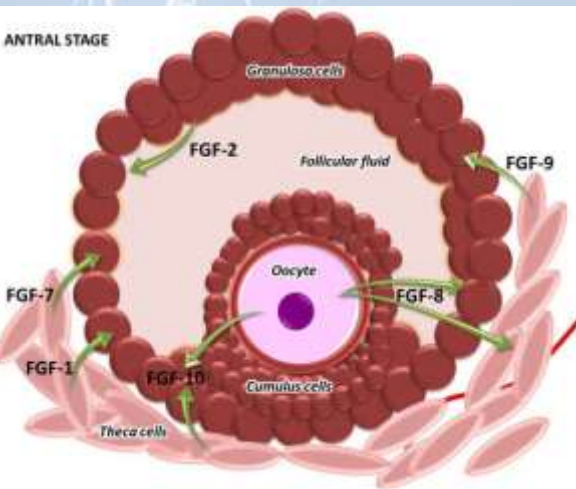
У різних тварин по-різному



Стадії дозрівання фолікула



Регуляція синтезу естрогенів



- Chaves, R. N., de Matos, M. H. T., Buratini, J., & de Figueiredo, J. R. (2012). The fibroblast growth factor family: involvement in the regulation of folliculogenesis. *Reproduction, Fertility and Development*, 24(7), 905-915.
- Reed BG, Carr BR. The Normal Menstrual Cycle and the Control of Ovulation. [Updated 2018 Aug 5]. In: Feingold KR, Anawalt B, Boyce A, et al., editors. *Endotext* [Internet]. South Dartmouth (MA): MDText.com, Inc.; 2000-. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK279054/>

Чоловіча статева система

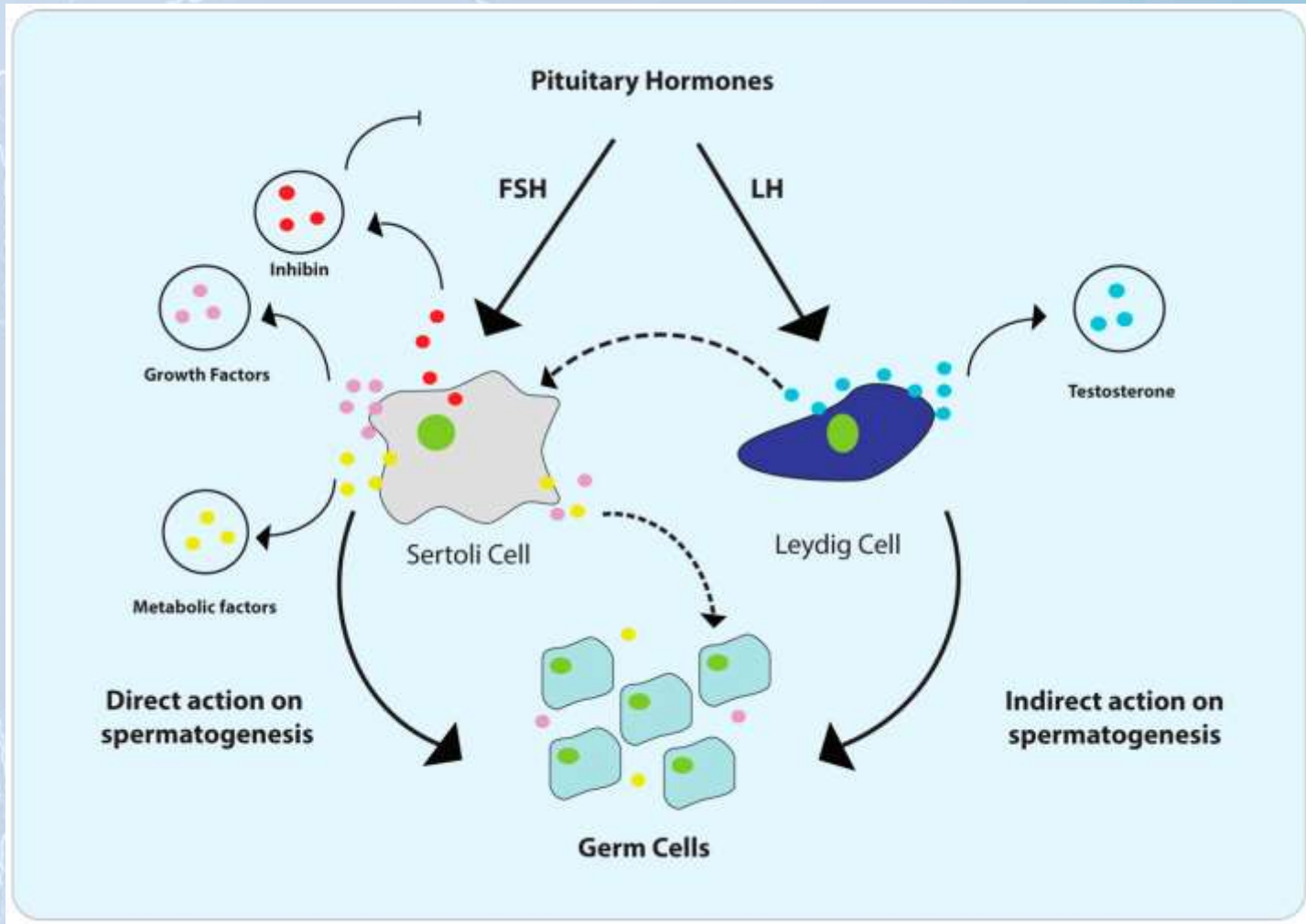
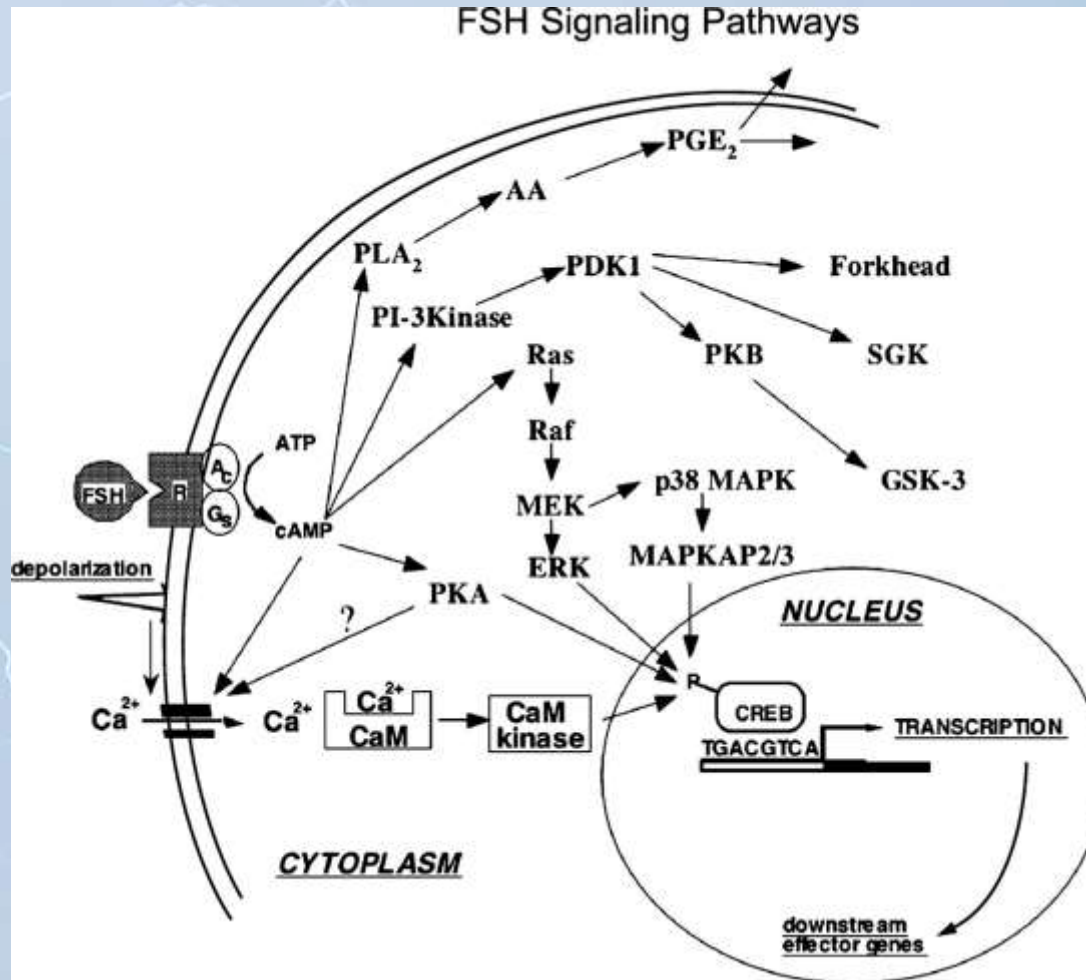


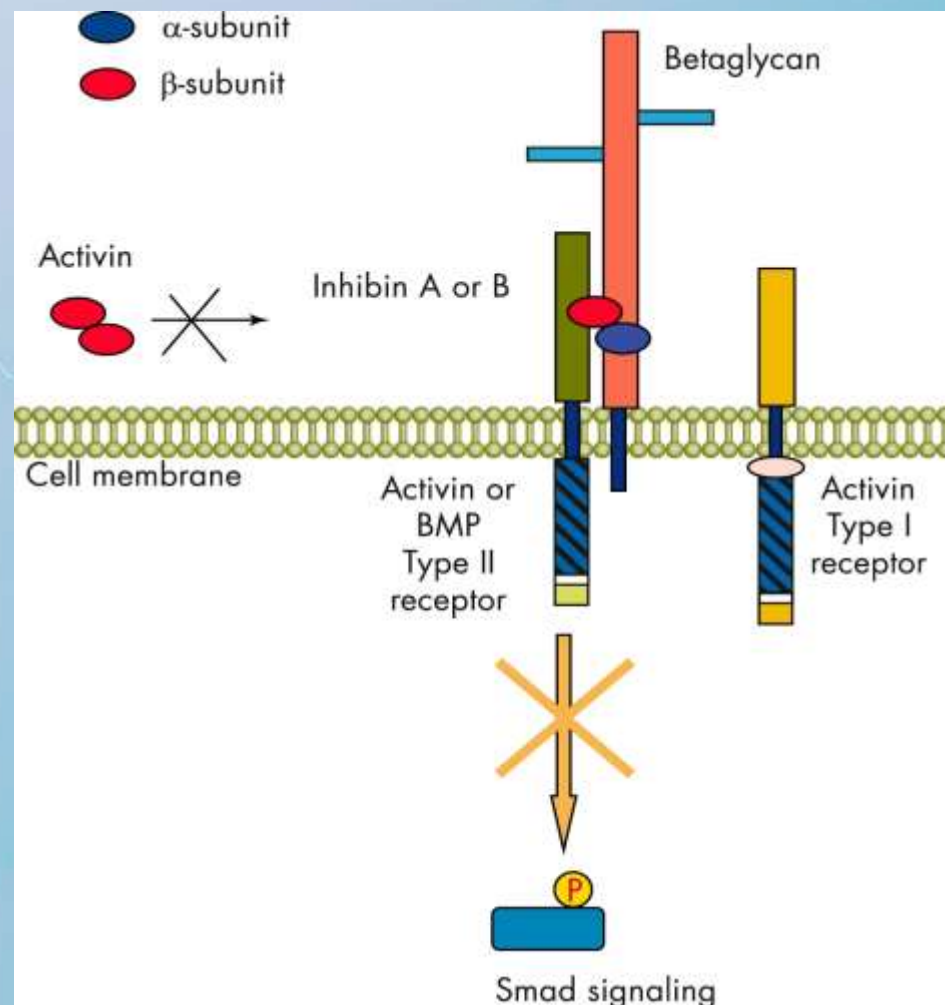
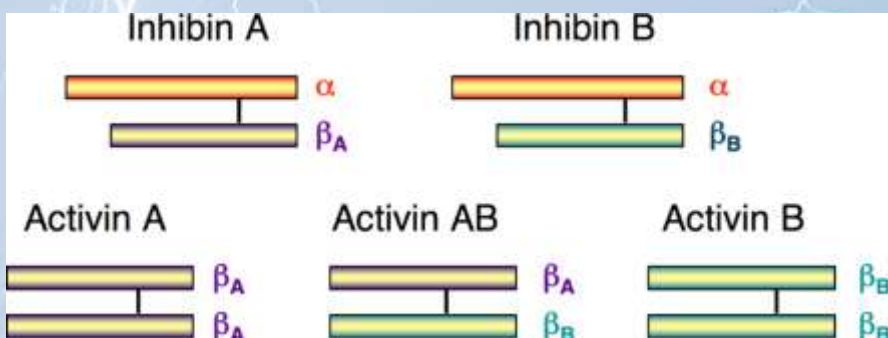
Figure 1

ФСГ у клітинах Сертолі

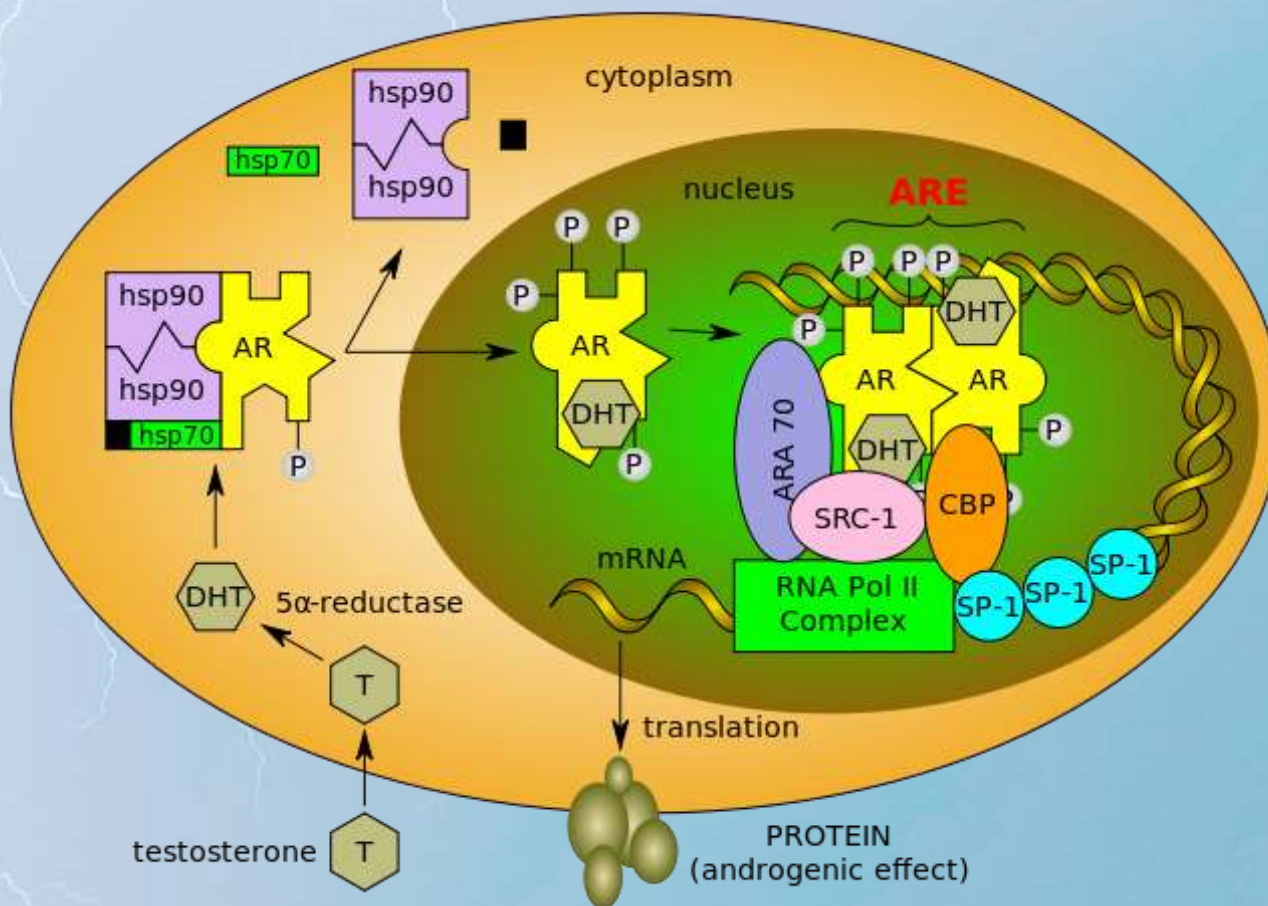


Signaling pathways activated by FSH are displayed. Initially FSH binding to the FSH receptor causes receptor coupled G proteins to activate adenylate cyclase (AC) and increase intracellular cAMP levels. Multiple factors can be activated by cAMP in Sertoli cells including PKA that can phosphorylate a number of proteins in the cell and also regulate the expression and activity of numerous transcription factors including CREB. FSH also causes Ca²⁺ influx into Sertoli cells that is mediated by cAMP and perhaps PKA modification of surface Ca²⁺ channels. Depolarization of the cell is also involved in Ca²⁺ influx. Elevated Ca²⁺ levels can activate calmodulin and CaM kinases that have multiple potential downstream effects including the phosphorylation of CREB. During puberty, FSH activates the MAP kinase cascade and ERK kinase in Sertoli cells most likely via cAMP interactions with guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs) and activation of Ras-like G proteins. ERK is capable of activating transcription factors including SRF, c-jun and CREB. In granulosa cells, FSH also activates the p38 MAP kinase. FSH and cAMP also likely act through GEFs to activate PI3-K and then phosphoinositide dependant protein kinase (PDK1) and PKB in Sertoli cells. Studies of granulosa cells identified Forkhead transcription factor (Forkhead), SGK (glucocorticoid-induced kinase) and GSK-3 (glycogen synthase kinase-3) as additional downstream targets of the PI3-K pathway. FSH also mediates the induction of PLA₂ and the subsequent release of arachadonic acid

Інгібін та активін



Статеві гормони й рецептори



ОКСИТОЦИН

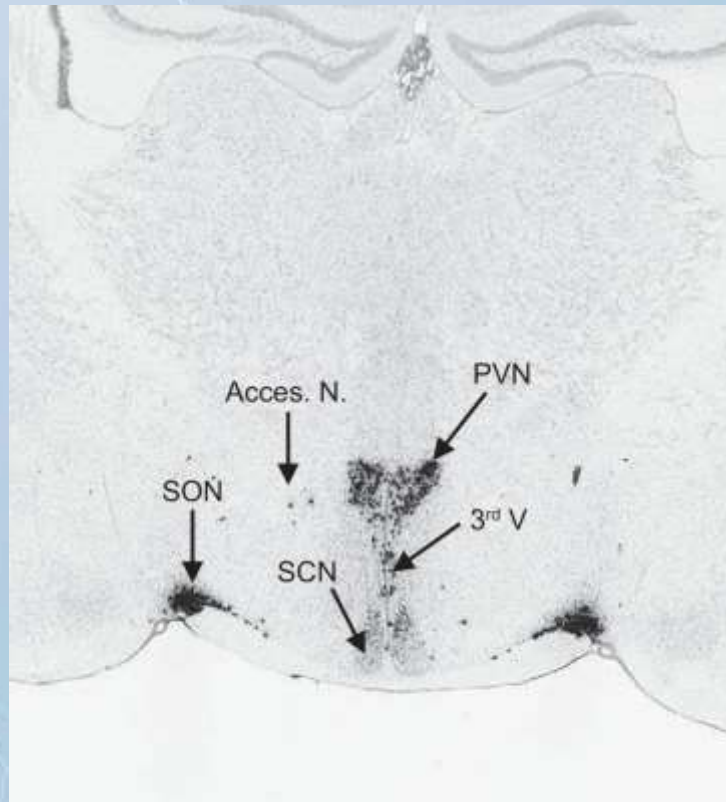


FIGURE 3. Coronal section of an adult mouse brain showing prominent OXT mRNA expression in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN) and supraoptic nucleus (SON), and weaker expression along the walls of the third ventricle and the accessory nuclei, as revealed by in situ hybridization. The weak signal detected in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) is likely to be unspecific and could not be confirmed by immunostaining. Image credit: Allen Institute.

Вплив окситоцину на міометрій

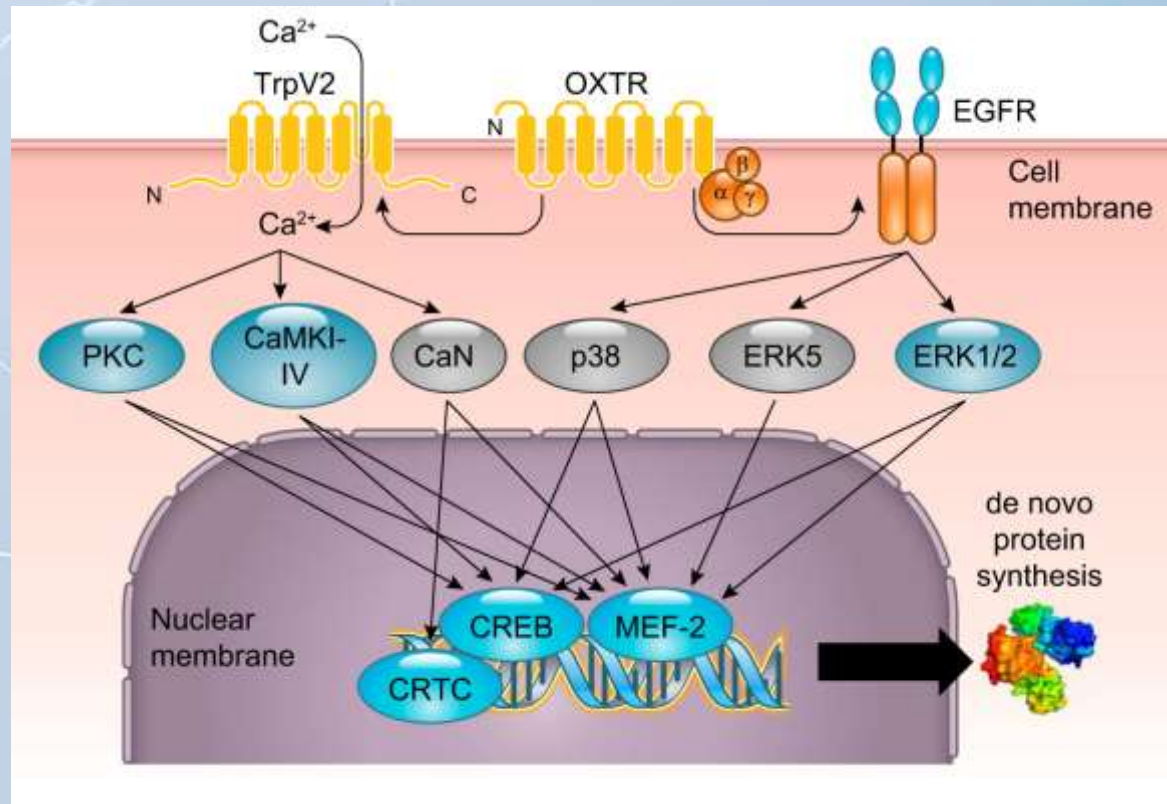
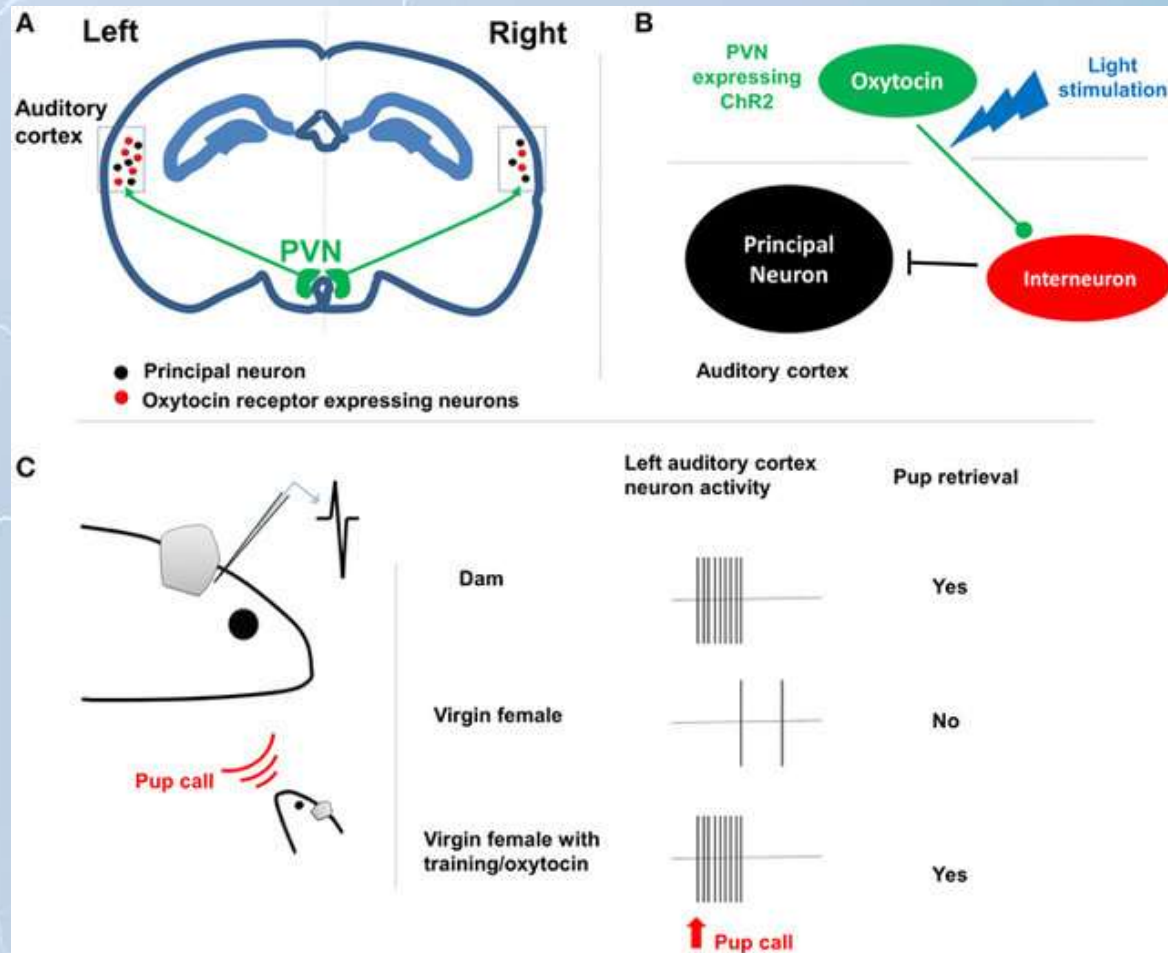


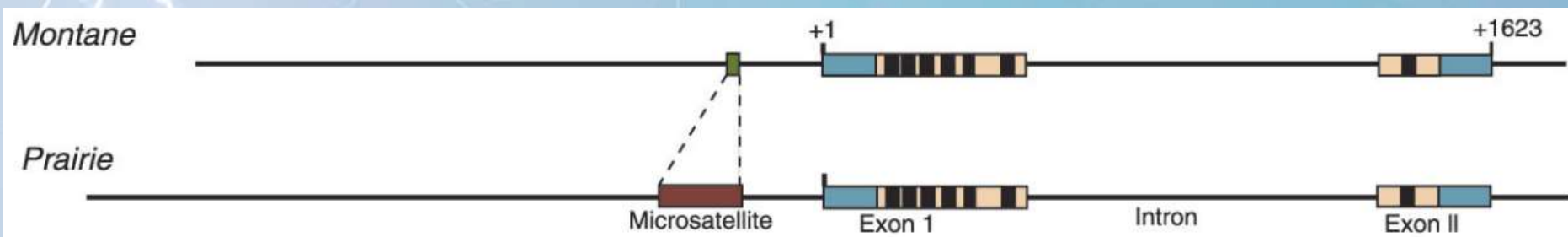
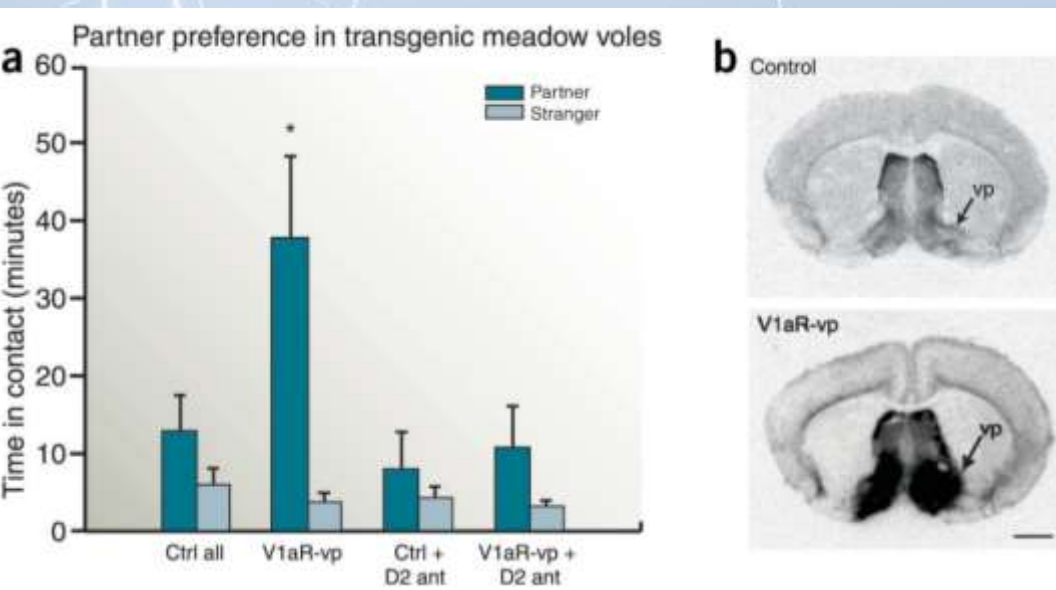
FIGURE 9. Representative scheme of neuronal OXTR-coupled signaling cascades. OXT binding to its receptor induces incorporation of TrpV2 channels into the cellular membrane and subsequent activation of Ca^{2+} -dependent cascades (PKC, CaMKI, II, IV, and CaN). OXT binding also induces transactivation of the EGFR and subsequent MAPK activation (ERK1/2, ERK5, p38). When direct evidence for coupling to OXTR in neurons is available, kinases are in blue circles. When indirect evidence is available or direct evidence from other cell types, kinases are in gray circles. All of the described cascades converge on the CREB-CRTC/MEF-2 transcription factor complex, leading to increased transcription of target genes. TrpV2, transient receptor potential vanilloid type 2; PKC, protein kinase C; CaMK, calcium/calmodulin-dependent kinase; CaN, calcineurin; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; MAPK, mitogen activated protein kinase; ERK1/2, extracellular signal regulated kinase 1/2; CREB, cyclic AMP responsive element binding protein; CRTC, cyclic-AMP-regulated transcriptional co-activators; MEF-2, myocyte enhancer factor 2.

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Окситоцин і материнська поведінка

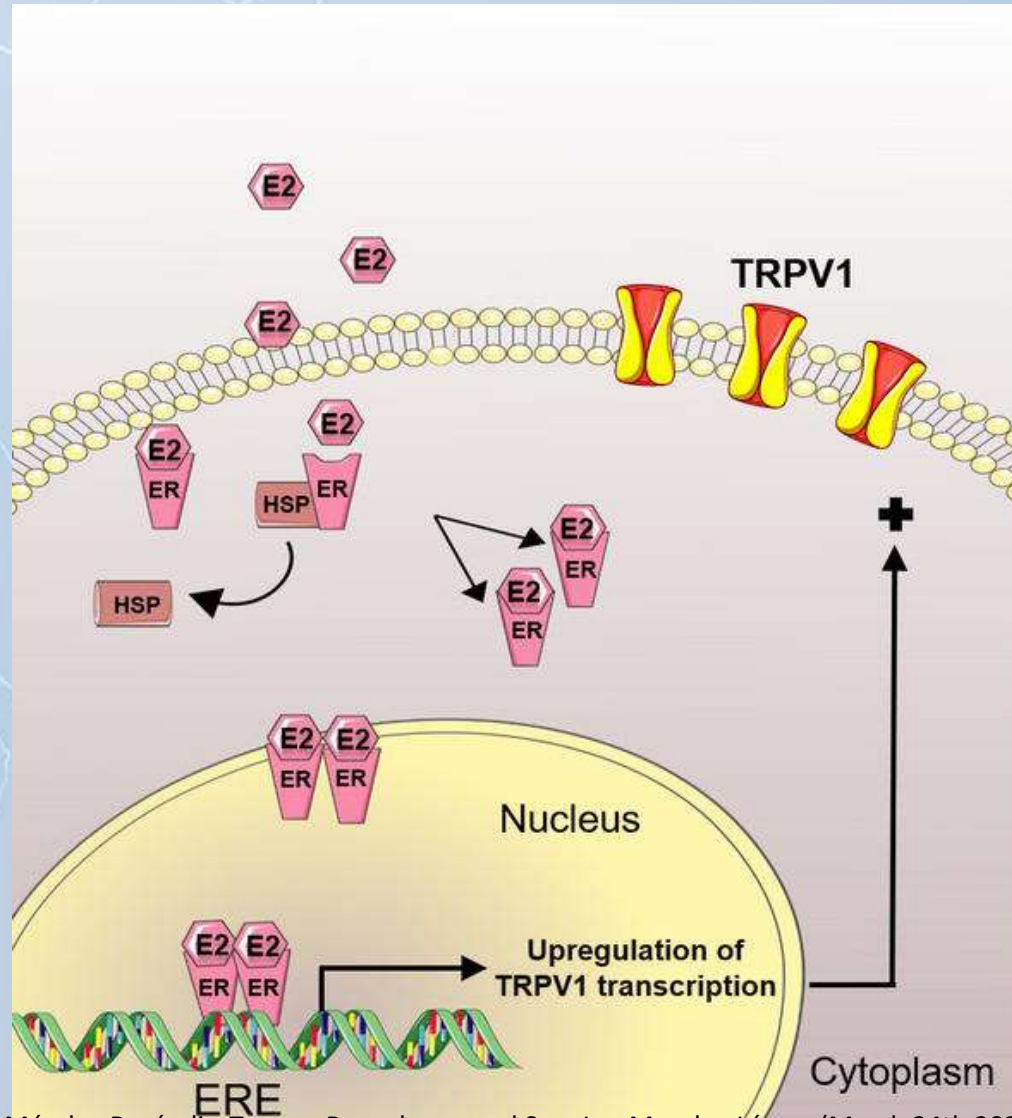


Вазопресин впливає на пошук партнера



Ларрі Янг: Прерійна полівка *Microtus ochrogaster* і гірська полівка *Microtus montanus*

Жінкам не боляче?



Чоловіки не мерзнуть?

