

Mechanism of Action of hormones

Receptors

- Hormones bind with specific receptors to exert their actions
- Receptors may be present :
- 1. On the cell membrane
- In the cytoplasm
- 3. In the nucleus
- Earl. W. Sutherland received Nobel prize for his discoveries on mechanism of hormone action in 1971.

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Receptors

- Hormone-receptor complex binds activates a series of signal generating mechanisms via cascade of enzymatic reactions
- Signal molecules increase in each step leading to manifold increase in the action – Signal amplification
- Peptide and amine hormones bind to cell surface receptors
- Steroid and thyroid hormones bind to intracellular receptor
 - Mutation of receptors causes diseases
 - Familial hypothyroidism due to mutation of TSH receptors
 - Color blindness due to mutation of receptors for cone pigment
 - 3. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus due to mutation of V2 vasopressin receptors



Quantity and sensitivity of receptors

- Regulated by the hormone concentrations
- 1. Up-regulation
- 2. Down regulation
- 3. Desensitization

Types of receptors

- Ion channel linked receptors
- G-protein coupled receptors
- Enzyme linked receptors



G-proteins

- Small G –Proteins:
- 1. Rab family
- 2. Rac Family
- 3. Ras Family
- Large G-proteins:
- Gs, Gi, Gq, Gt and G13

S.NO.	Hormones using receptor tyrosine kinase signaling
1	Fibroblast growth factor
2	Growth hormone
3	Hepatocyte growth factor
4	Insulin
5	Insulin like growth factor
6	Leptin
7	Prolactin
8	Vascular endothelial growth factor



S.NO.	Hormones using adenylyl cyclase –Camp messenger system
1	ACTH
2	Angiotensin II
3	Calcitonin
4	Catecholamines (β receptors)
5	CRH
6	FSH, LH
7	Glucagon
8	HCG
9	PTH
10	Secretin
11	Somatostain
12	TSH
13	Vasopressin (V2 receptor)

S.NO.	Hormones using Phospholipase - C second messenger system
1	Angiotensin II
2	Catecholamines (a receptors)
3	GnRH
4	GHRH
5	Oxytocin
6	TRH
7	Vasopressin (V1 receptor)