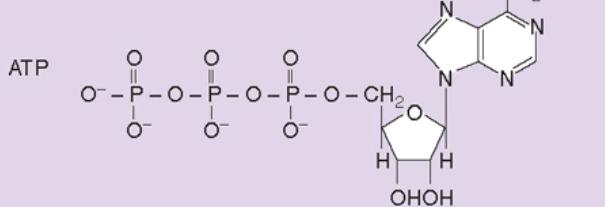


Neurotrasmettitori a basso peso molecolare

NEUROTRASMETTITORI A BASSO PESO MOLECOLARE

Aceticolina	$(CH_3)_3N^+ - CH_2 - CH_2 - O - C(=O) - CH_3$
AMINOACIDI	
Glutammato	$H_3N^+ - C(H) - COO^-$ CH ₂ CH ₂ COOH
Aspartato	$H_3N^+ - C(H) - COO^-$ CH ₂ COOH
GABA	$H_3N^+ - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - COO^-$
Glicina	$H_3N^+ - C(H) - COO^-$ H

PURINE



AMMINE BIOGENE

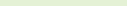
CATECOLAMMINE

Dopamina 

Noradrenalina 

Adrenalina 

INDOLAMINA

Serotonina (5-HT) 

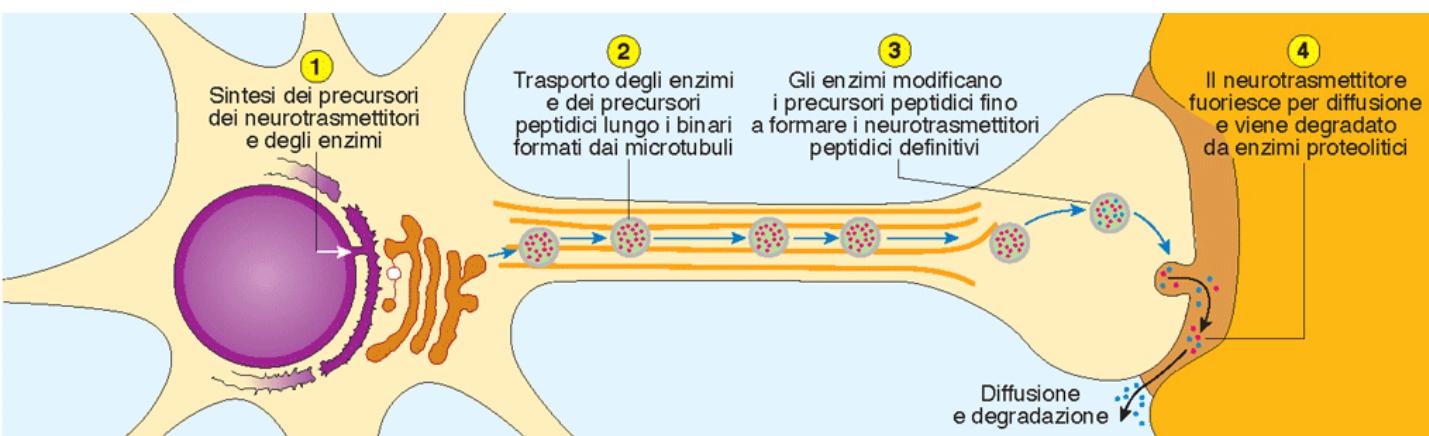
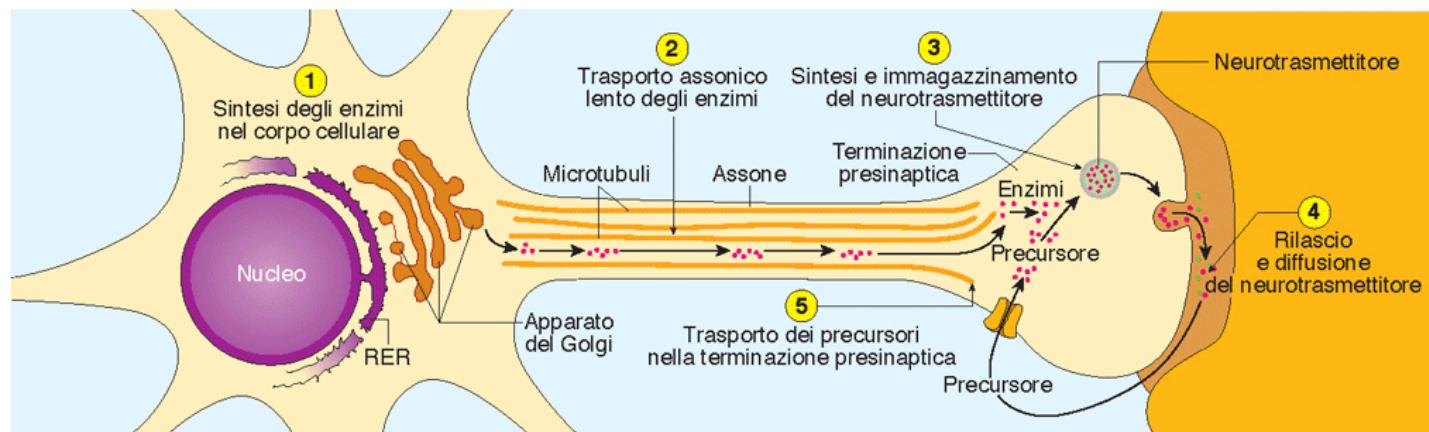
IMIDAZOLAMMINA

Istamina 

PRINCIPALI NEUROTRASMETTITORI PEPTIDICI

NEUROPEPTIDI	Aminoacidi
Leu-encefalina	5
Met-encefalina	5
α -Endorfina	16
β -Endorfina	30
Sostanza P	11
Somatostatina 14	14
Ormone rilasciante la tireotropina (TRH)	3
Ormone rilasciante l'ormone luteinizzante (LHRH)	10
Angiotensina II	8
Vasopressina	9
Ossitocina	9
Colecistochinina octapeptide (CCK-8)	8
Peptide intestinale vasoattivo (VIP)	27
Neuropeptide Y	36
Neurotensina	12
Bombesina (BBS-14)	14

Differenze di sintesi e trasporto tra i piccoli neurotrasmettitori ed i trasmettitori peptidici



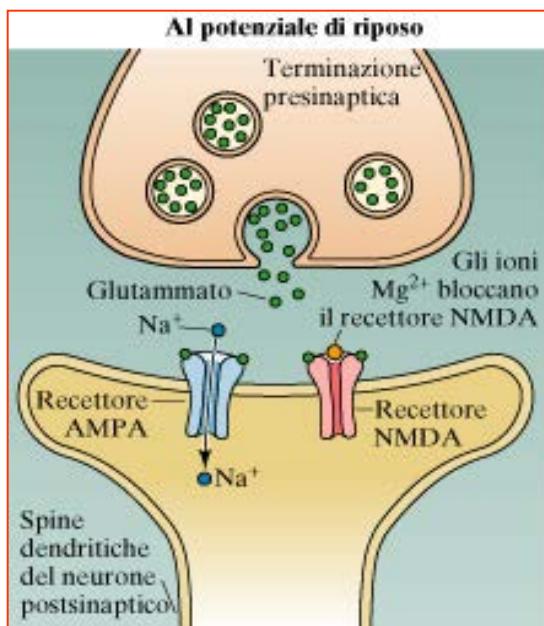
- **Glutammato e suoi recettori**

GLUTAMMATO:

- è il principale neurotrasmettore **eccitatorio** del sistema nervoso **centrale**
- Media la trasmissione sinaptica eccitatoria nel cervello e nel midollo spinale
- È coinvolto nei processi di memoria ed apprendimento
- Possiede recettori ionotropi:
 - NMDA (N-metil-D-aspartato)
 - AMPA (acido alfa-amino-3-idrossi- 5- isoxazol-propionico)
 - KAINATO
- Possiede recettori metabotropi

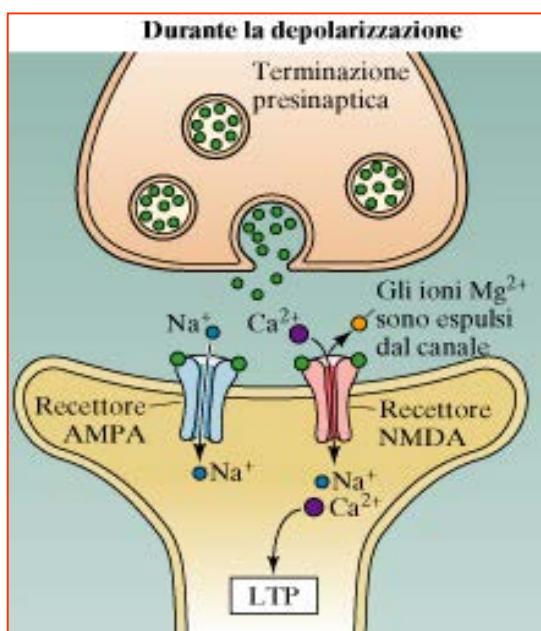
RECETTORI IONOTROPI DEL GLUTAMMATO

Recettori AMPA/KAINATO



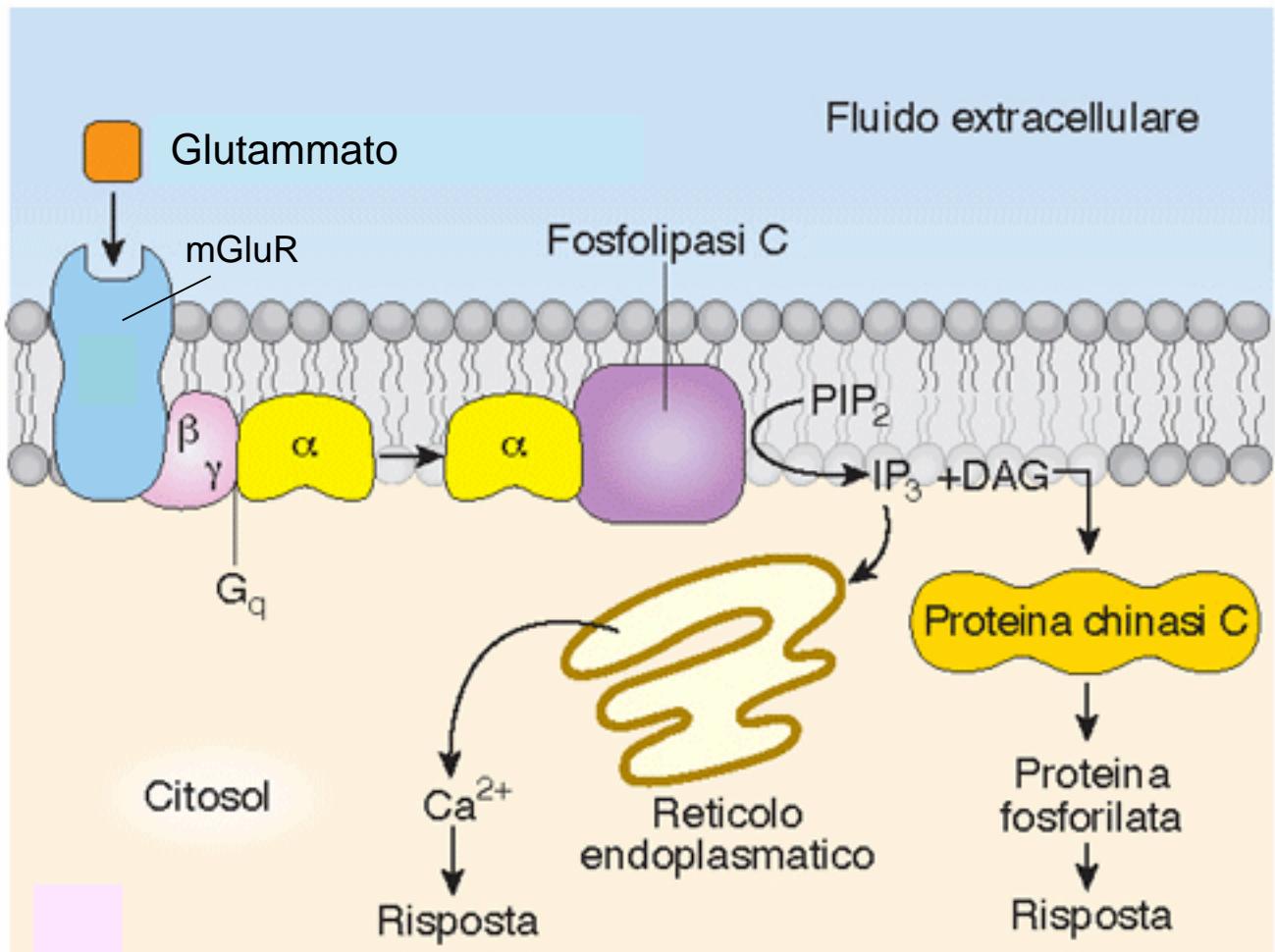
- Strutturalmente simili
- Canali cationici aspecifici (Na/K)

Recettori NMDA



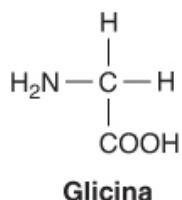
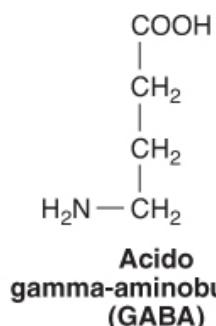
- Canale cationico aspecifici ($Na/Ca/K$)
- Blocco voltaggio-dipendente da Mg^{2+}
- Regolato da glicina (agisce come co-agonista del glutammato)

RECEPATORI METABOTROPI DEL GLUTAMMATO (mGluR)

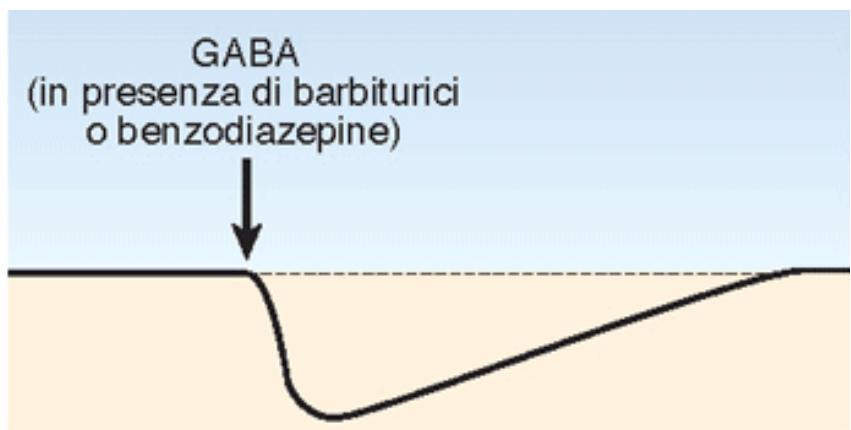
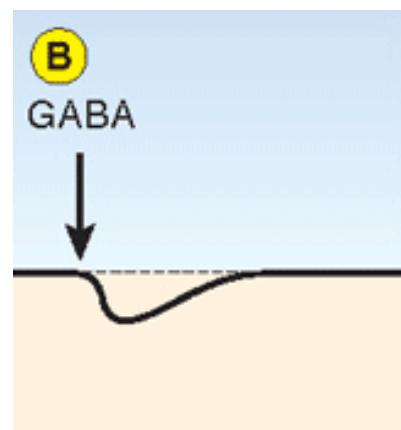
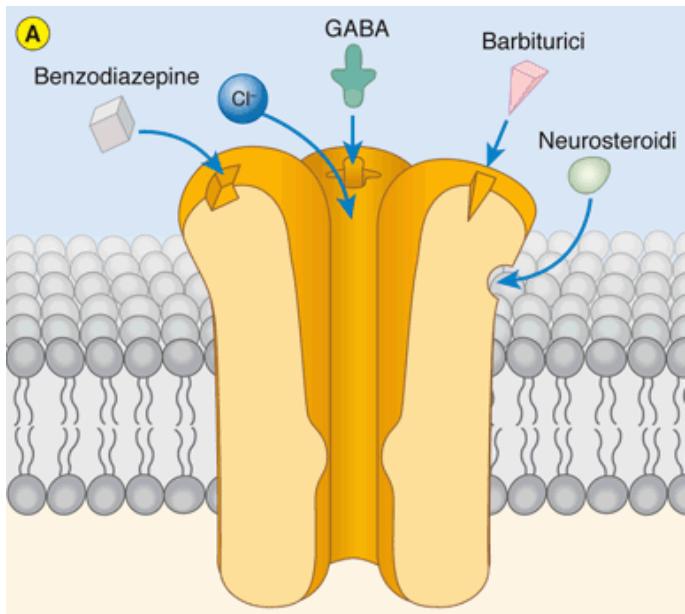


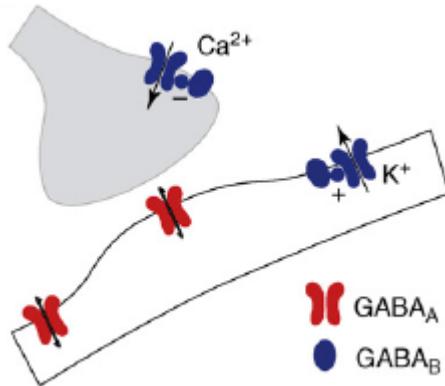
- mGluR1 e mGluR5:
accoppiati a proteine G_q, attivano PLC
- mGluR2-4, mGluR6, mGluR8 :
attivano proteine G_{i/o}, attivando canali K⁺ ed inibendo canali Ca²⁺ (azione inibitoria)

• GABA e suoi recettori



(b) Neurotrasmettitori aminoacidici inibitori





The GABA_A receptors directly control the gating of ion channels permeable to chloride and bicarbonate ions. They cluster at synaptic release sites, where they produce synaptic conductances with fast rise and decay kinetics and mediate phasic inhibition.

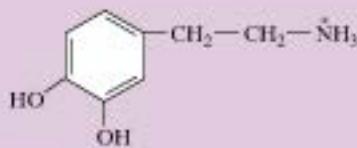
GABA_B receptors are located both pre- and postsynaptically, where their major respective roles appear to be in regulating transmitter release by inhibiting Ca^{2+} channels, and mediating slow inhibitory conductances lasting hundreds of milliseconds through the activation of inwardly rectifying K^+ channels

• CATECOLAMINE e recettori

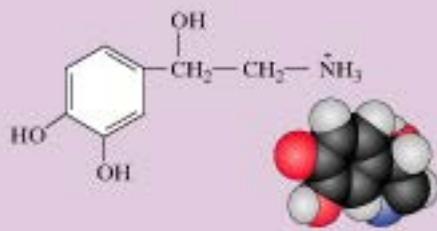
AMMINE BIOGENE

CATECOLAMMINE

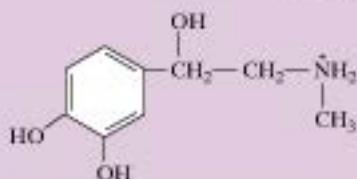
Dopamina



Noradrenalina



Adrenalina



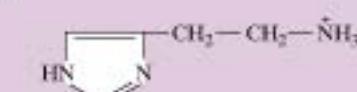
INDOLAMMINA

Serotonin (5-HT)



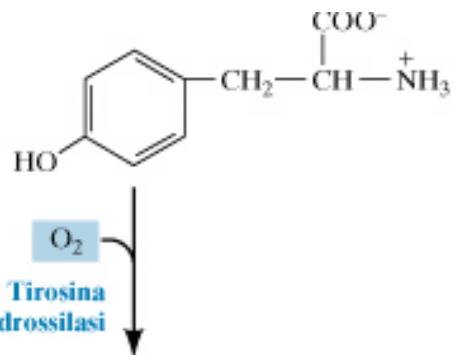
IMIDAZOLAMMINA

Istamina

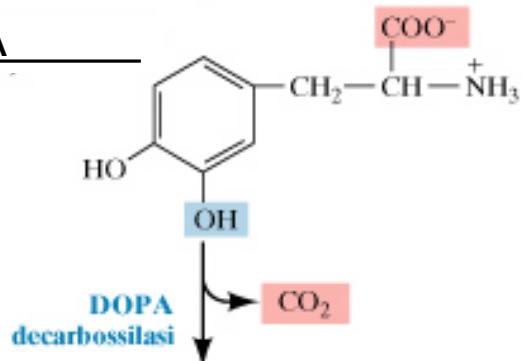


Tirosina

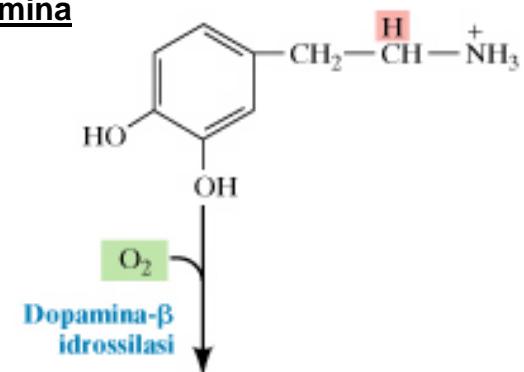
Tirosina



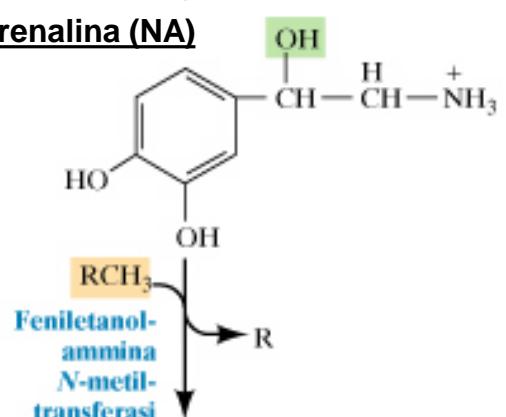
DOPA



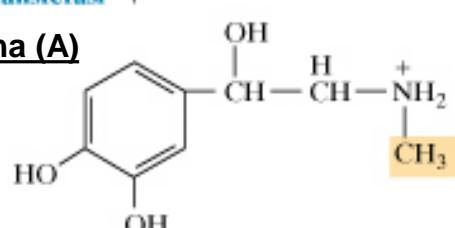
Dopamina



Noradrenalina (NA)



Adrenalina (A)



I recettori α -AR e β -AR

- i **recettori adrenergici** attivati dalla A e NA sono **metabotropi**
- sono divisi in due classi: α (α_1 , α_2) e β (β_1 , β_2 , β_3). Indicati come **α -AR** e **β -AR**
- possono attivare sia la via dell' **IP_3** che quella del **cAMP/PKA**

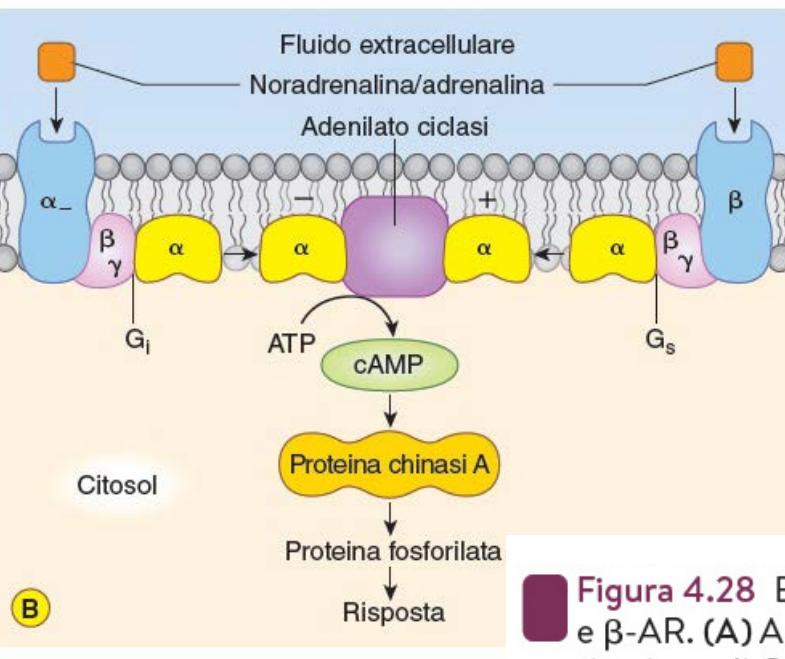
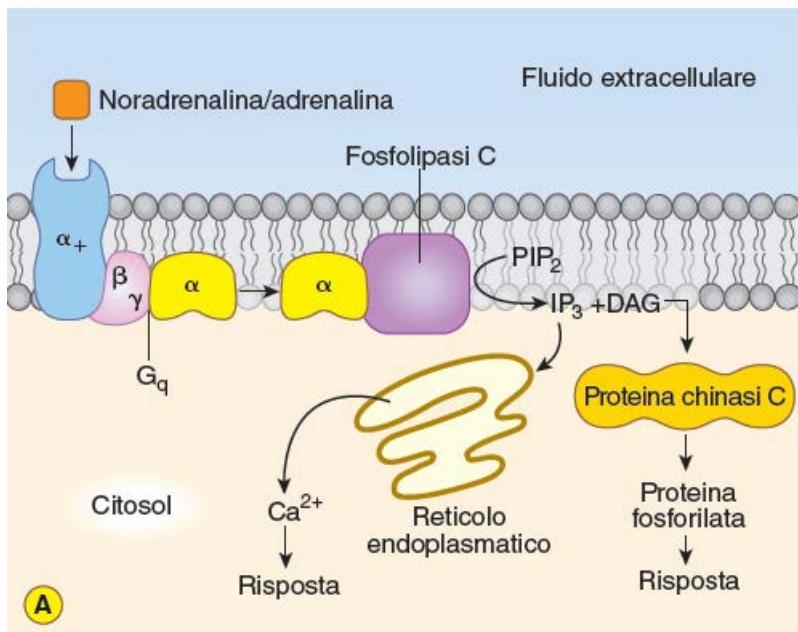
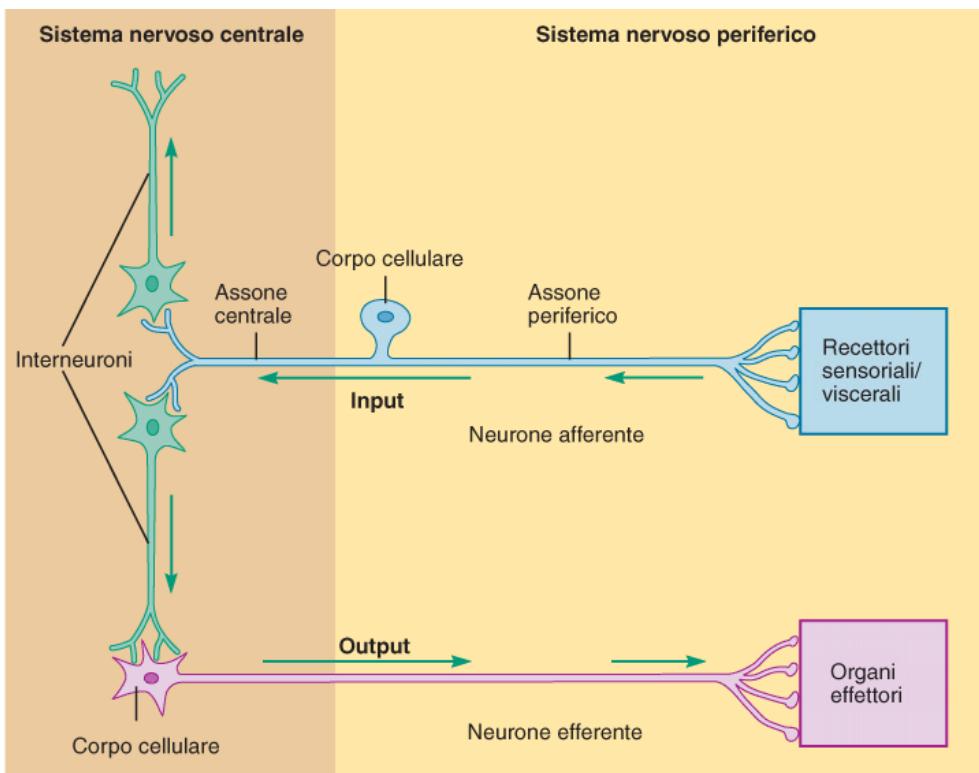
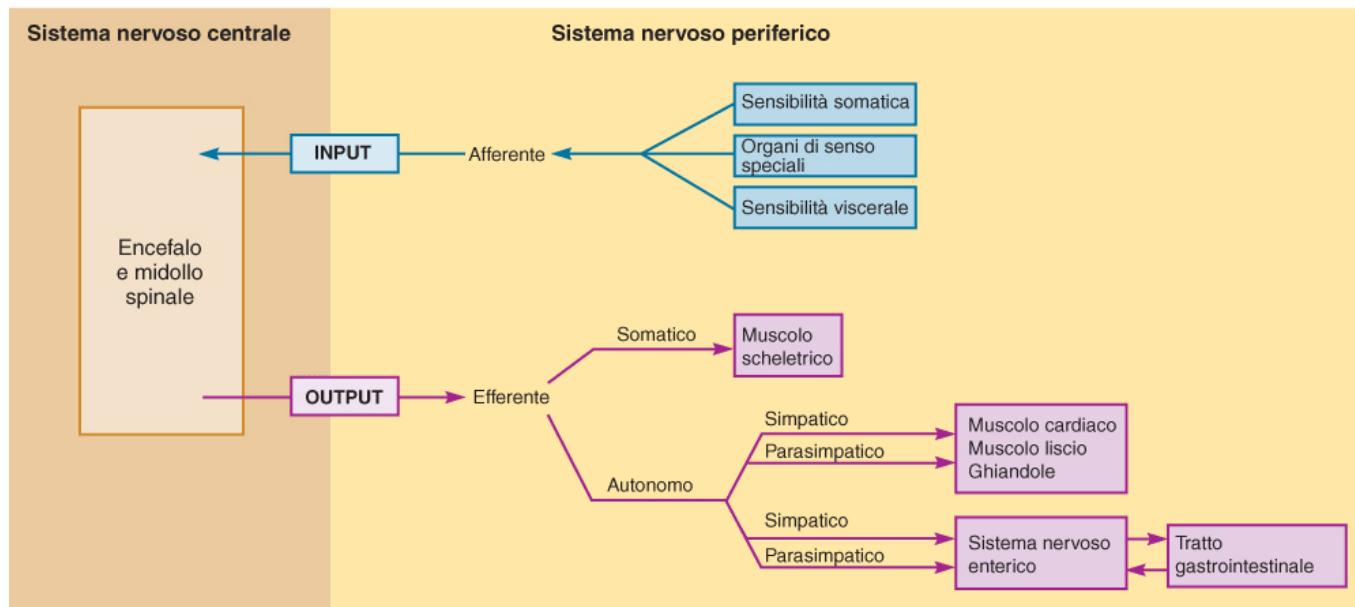
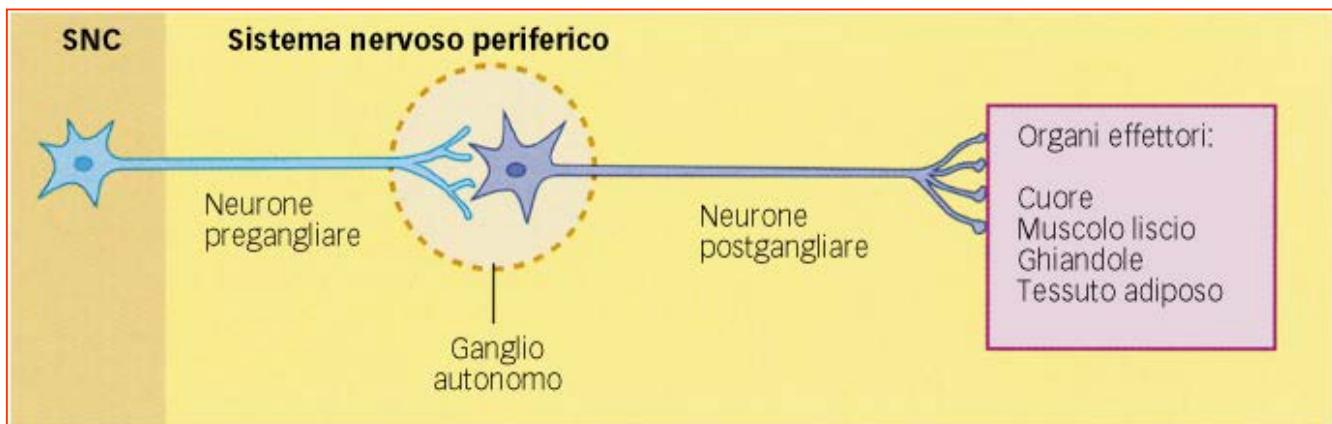
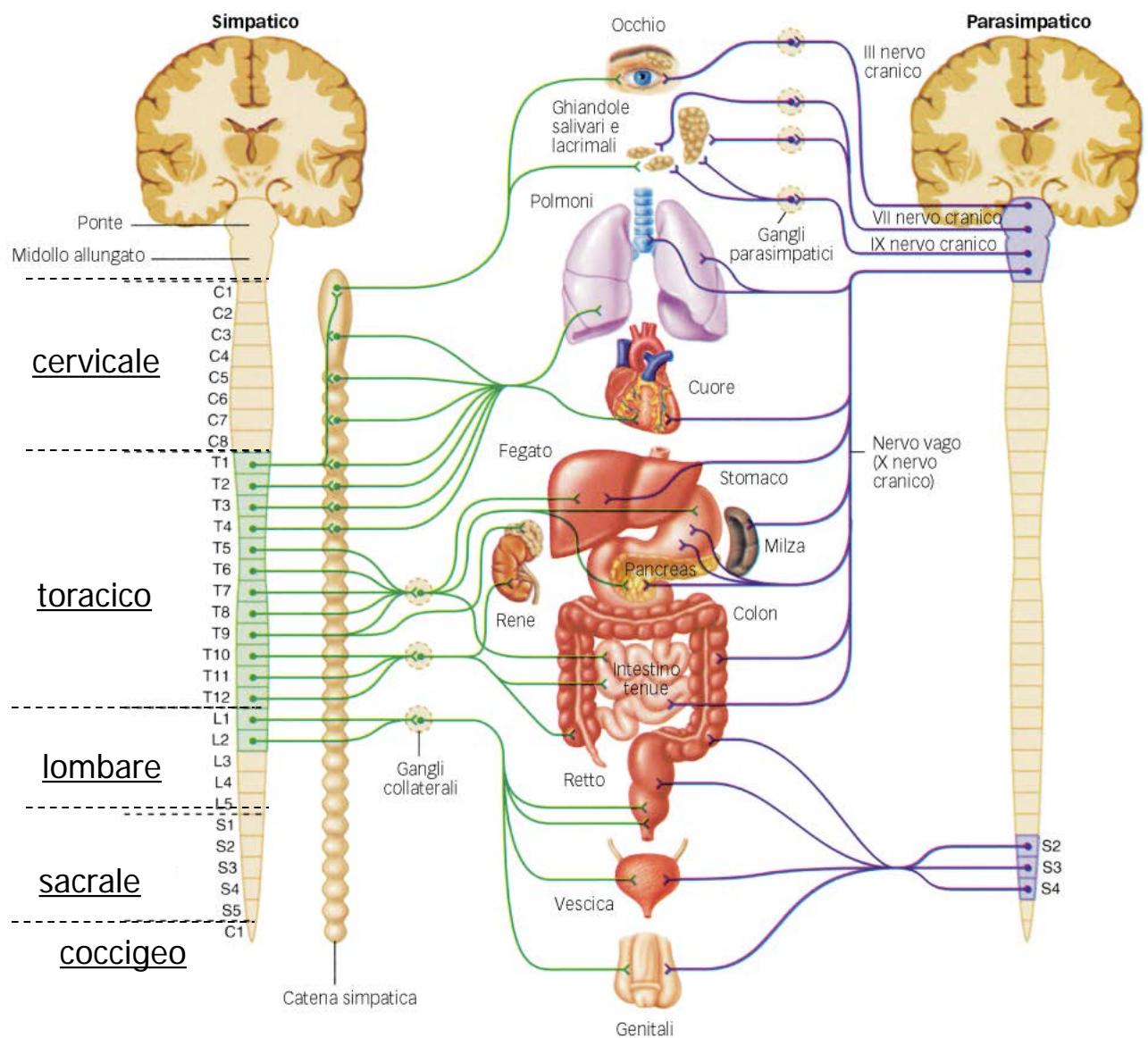


Figura 4.28 Esempi di azioni medicate da recettori α e β -AR. (A) Azione mediata da α_1 -AR attraverso l'attivazione di G_q, PLC, IP₃ e rilascio di Ca²⁺ dal reticolo endoplasmatico. (B) Azioni opposte su cAMP e PKA medicate da α_2 -AR e β_1 -AR.

SISTEMA NERVOSO CENTRALE E PERIFERICO

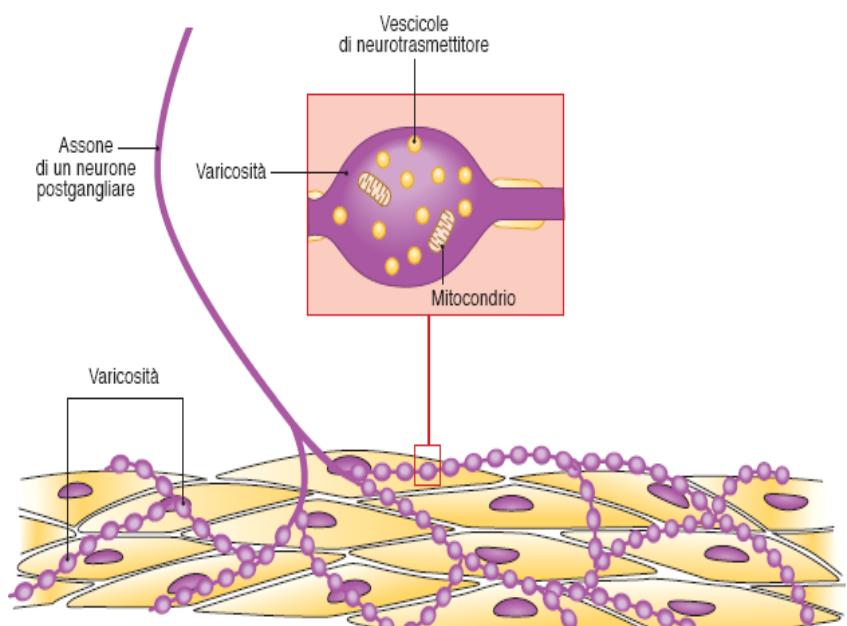


• Neurotrasmettitori e recettori del SNA

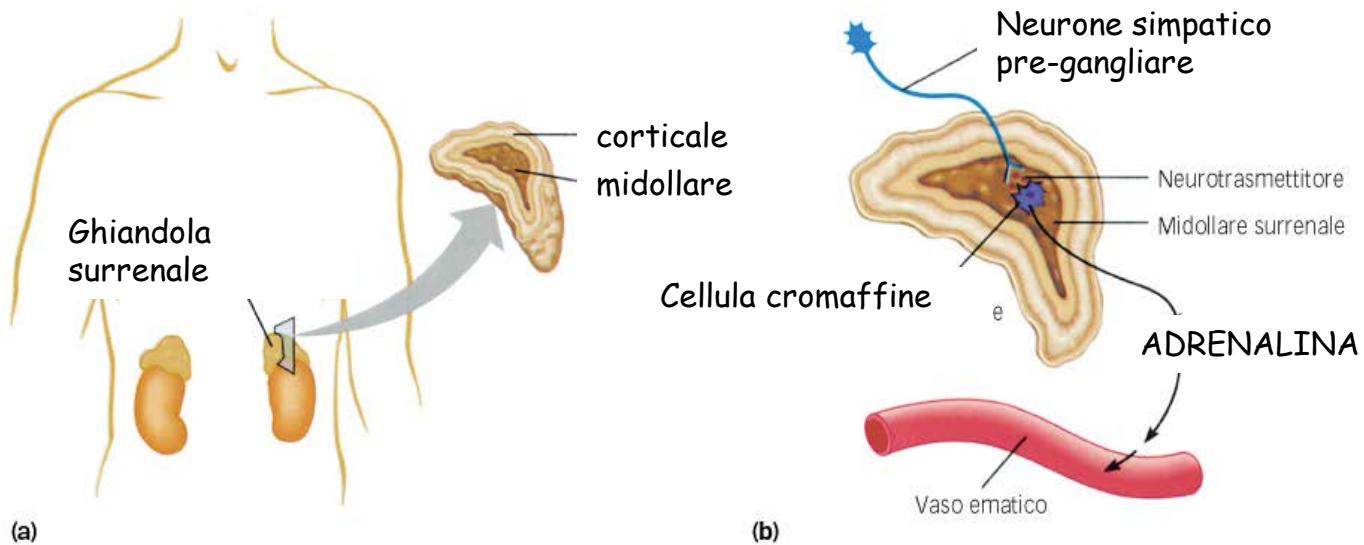
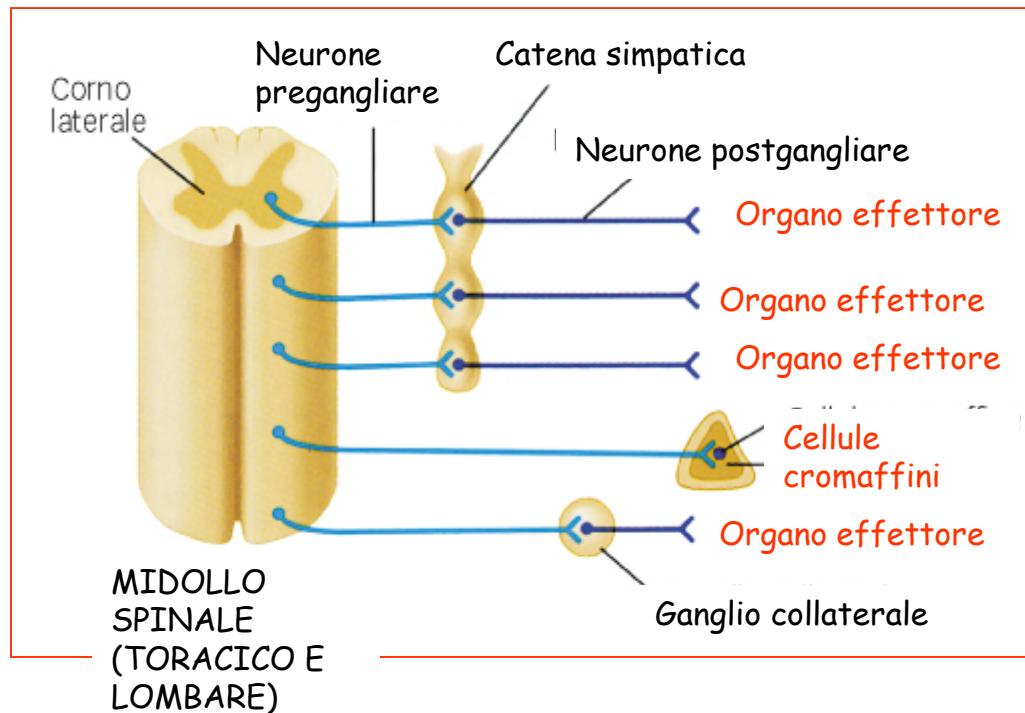


Struttura della giunzione neuro-effettrice del SNA

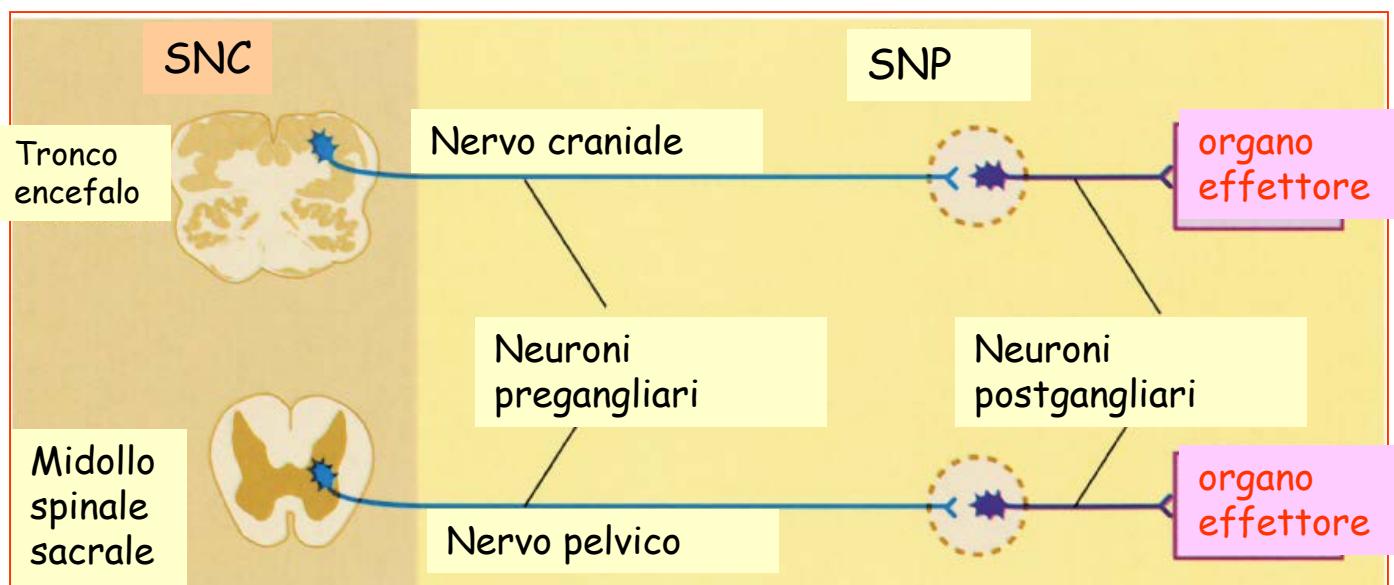
- diversa struttura della sinapsi del SNA rispetto al SNC
- le fibre postgangliari autonome (*amieliniche*) presentano numerose **varicosità**, contenenti vescicole di neurotrasmettore
- NA per il simpatico ed ACh per il parasimpatico



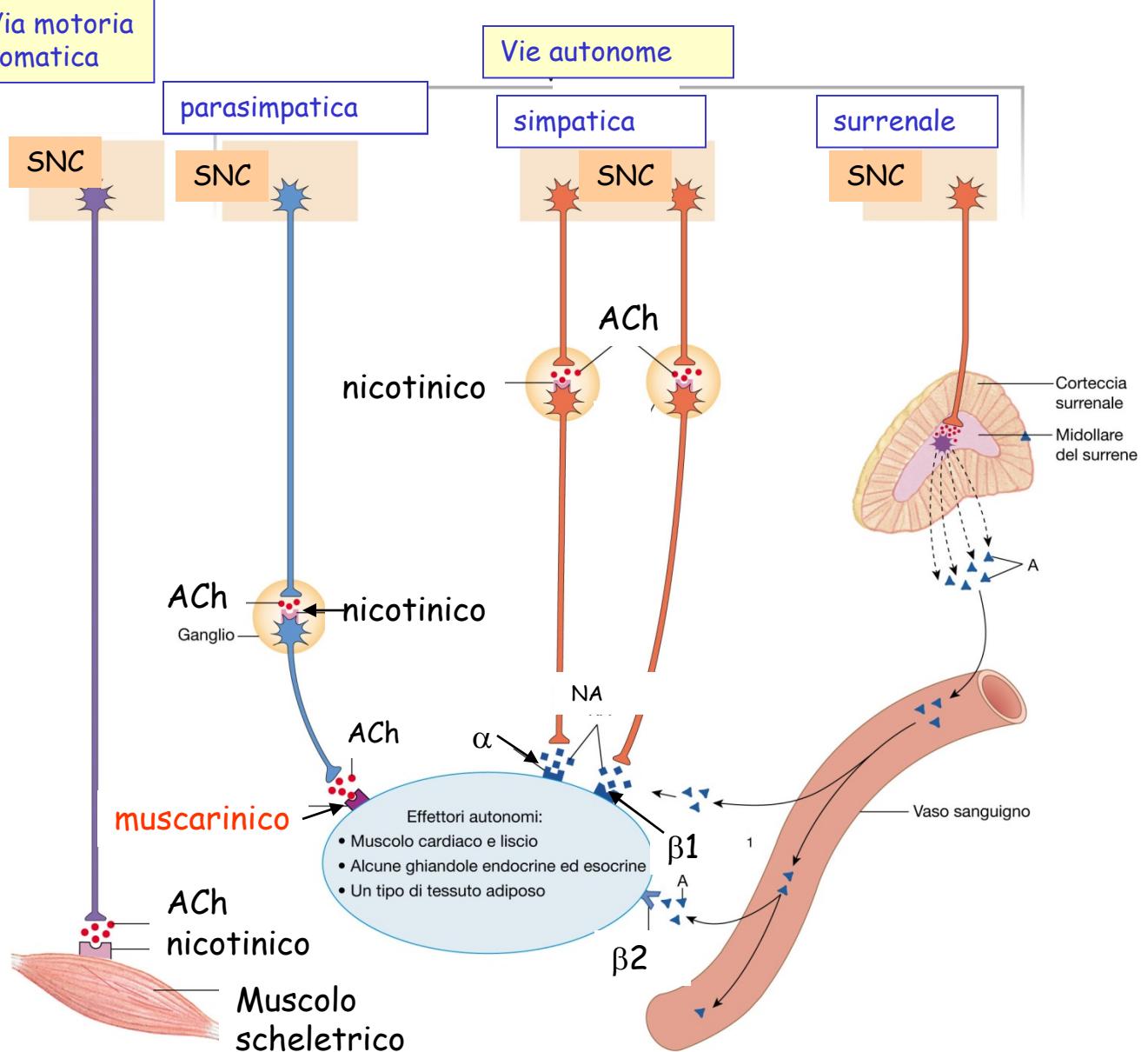
Neuroni pregangliari e postgangliari del sistema nervoso SIMPATICO



Neuroni pregangliari e postgangliari del sistema nervoso PARASIMPATICO

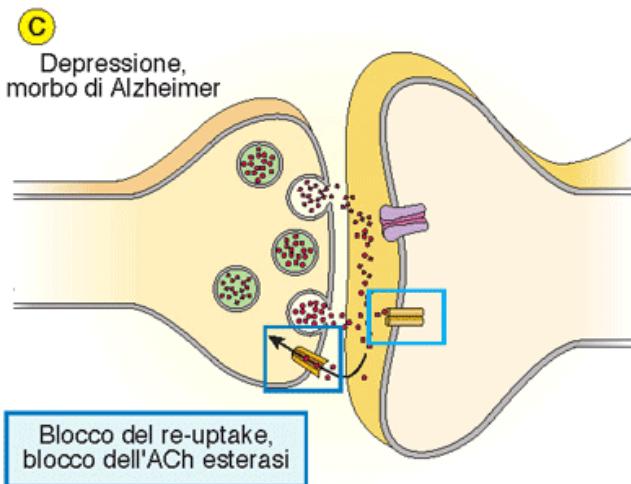
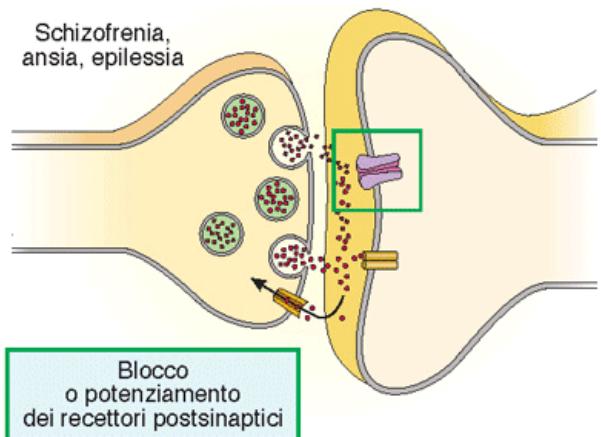


Le vie efferenti del sistema nervoso



• Patologie della sinapsi chimica

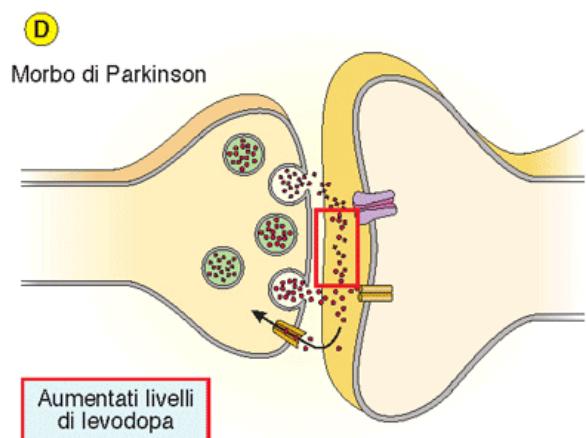
Schizofrenia: eccessivo rilascio di dopamina. (bloccanti recettore).



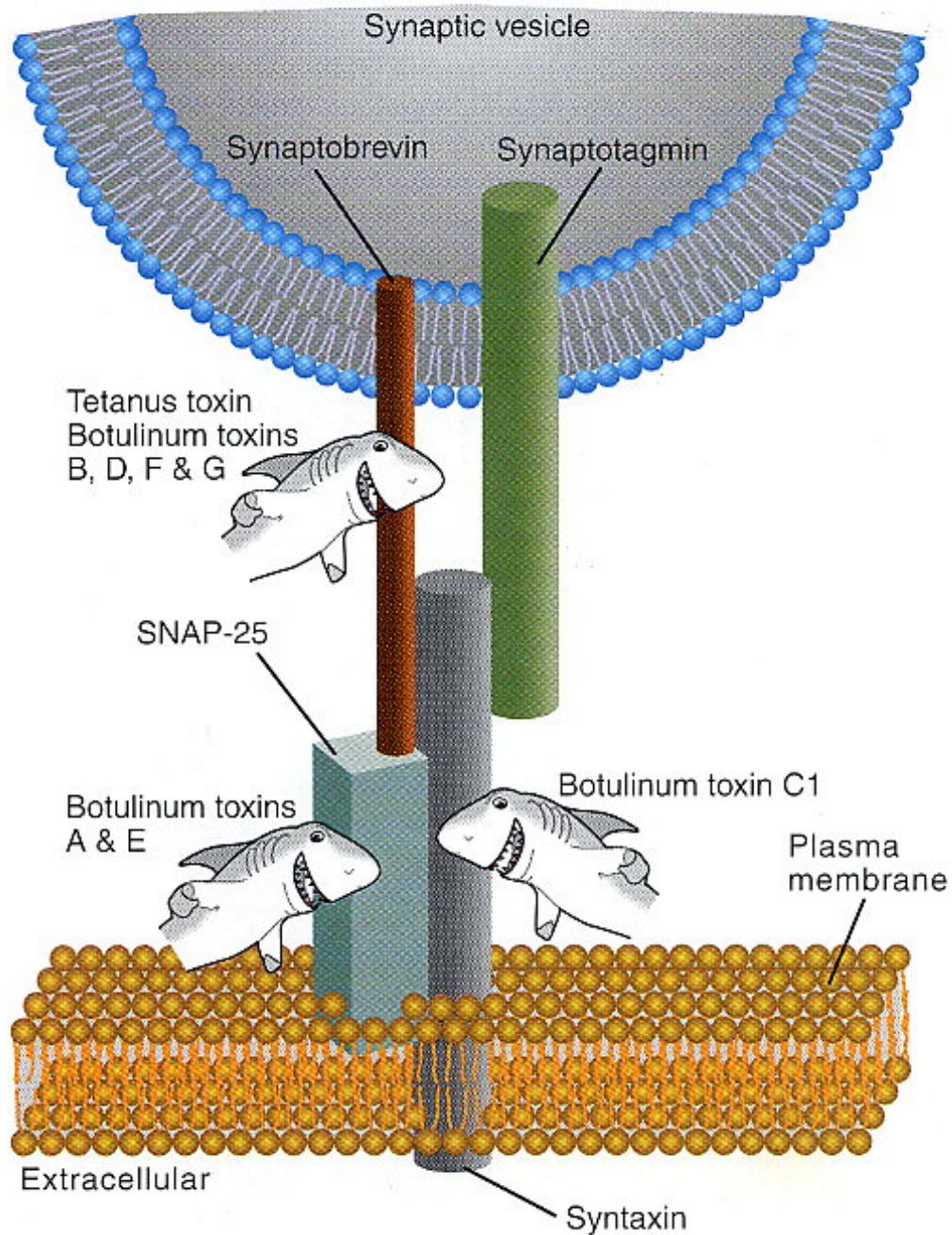
Depressione: deficienza serotonina e noradrenalina.
Fluoxetina: inibisce il reuptake.

Alzheimer: perdita neuroni colinergici e recettori nicotinici.
Anti-acetilcolinesterasi.

Parkinson: perdita neuroni dopaminergici della sostanza Nigra.
L-dopa: precursore dopamina.



• Patologie della neurosecrezione



Tetano



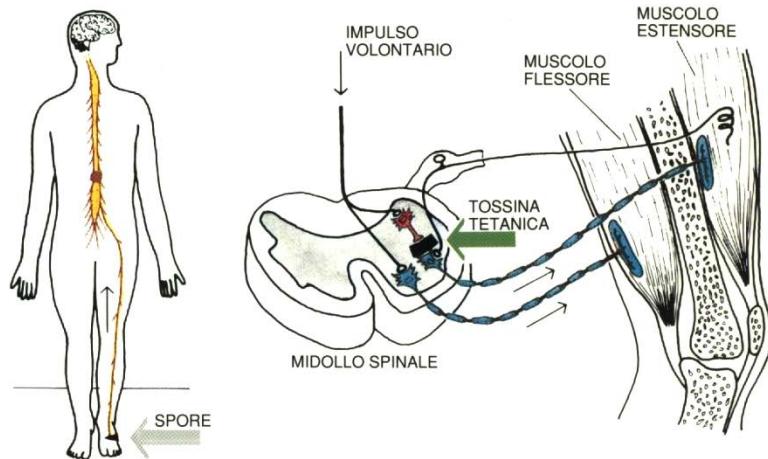
paralisi spastica
(tossina tetanica, *TeNT*)
(*clostridium tetani*)



Botulismo

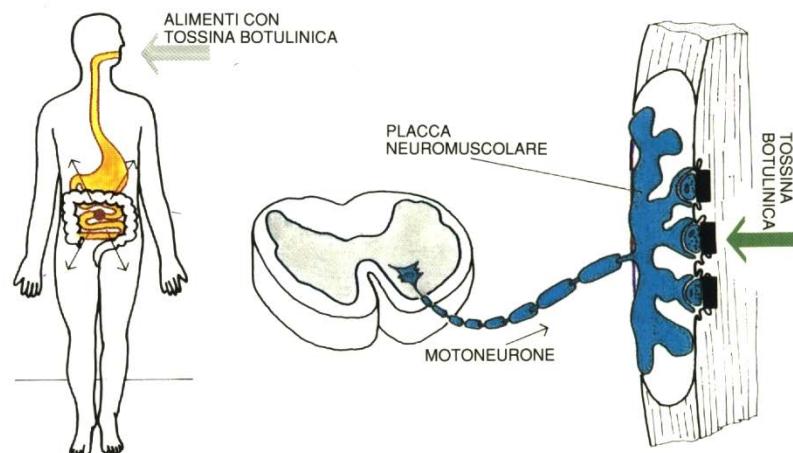
paralisi flaccida
(tossina botulinica,
BoNT)
(*clostridium
botulinum*)

L'infezione procede per vie diverse



Il tetano

... attraverso ferite

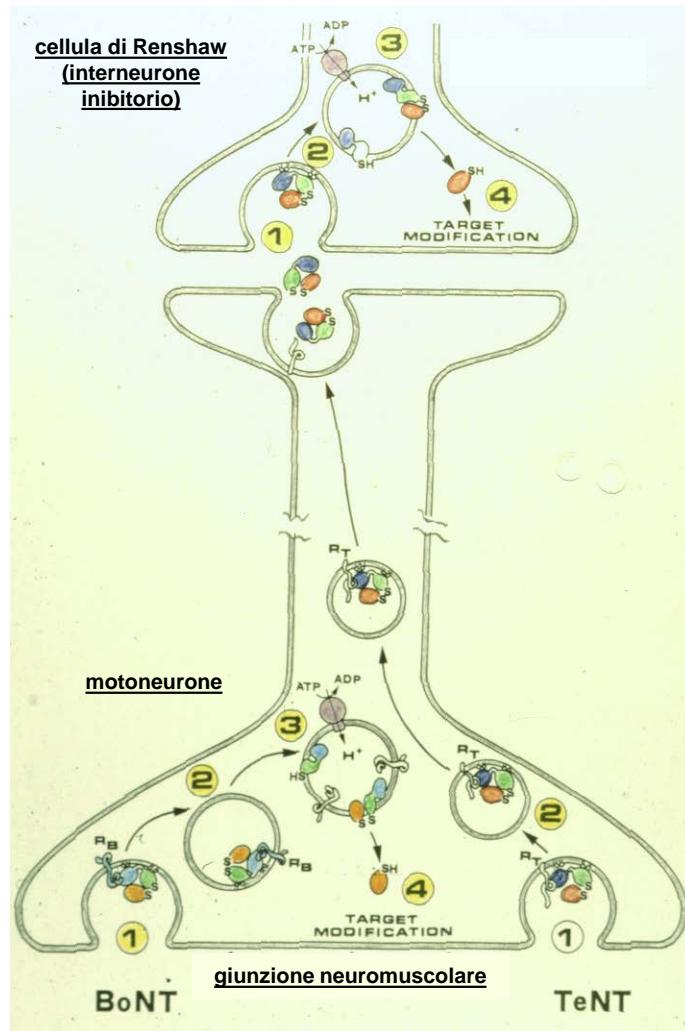
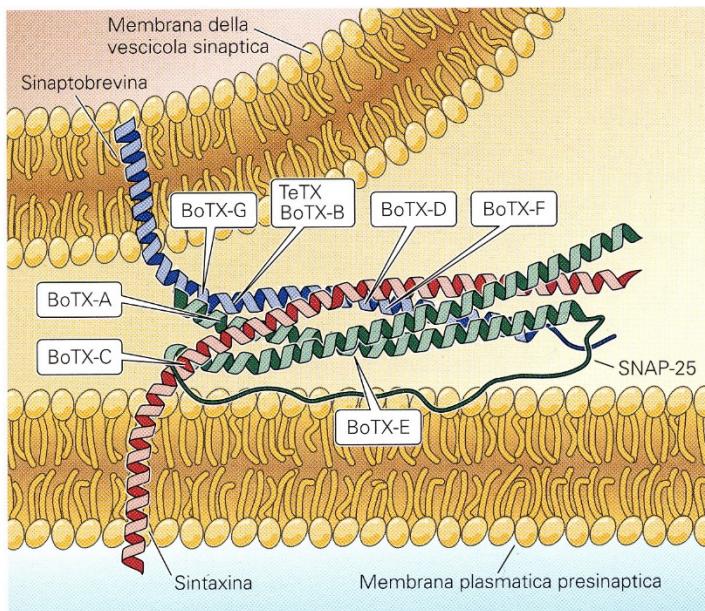


Il botulismo

... per via alimentare

Meccanismo d'azione delle tossine tetaniche e botuliniche

- **BoNT** e **TeNT** sono *proteasi* che scindono il complesso SNARE
- le **TeNT** e **BoNT** presenti nel sangue vengono internalizzate per endocitosi nel terminale presinaptico del motoneurone
- **TeNT** migra fino agli interneuroni inibitori del midollo spinale e blocca la trasmissione delle loro sinapsi (*paralisi spastica*)
- le **BoNT** bloccano il rilascio di ACh dalla g. neuromuscolare (*paralisi flaccida*)



- Le **BoNT** sono utilizzate come agenti terapeutici per la cura della:
 - distonia cervicale*
 - blefarospasmo*
 - emispasmo facciale*

Blefarospasmo

- anormale funzionamento dei **gangli della base** (strutture nervose situate alla base del cervello, che controllano la coordinazione dei movimenti). Aumentata attività sinaptica dei m. scheletrici delle palpebre (*spasmi*)
- dosi minime di **BoNT** vengono iniettate (con un ago sottilissimo) nello spessore delle palpebre (superiori e inferiori)
- i benefici del trattamento compaiono da 1 a 14 giorni dopo l'iniezione e permangono per circa 2-4 mesi



Emispasmo facciale



- causato dall'irritazione del nervo facciale e, talvolta, da una paralisi periferica dello stesso nervo
- le contrazioni muscolari sono più rapide e fugaci di quelle osservate nel blefarospasmo e l'affezione è localizzata ad un solo lato del viso