

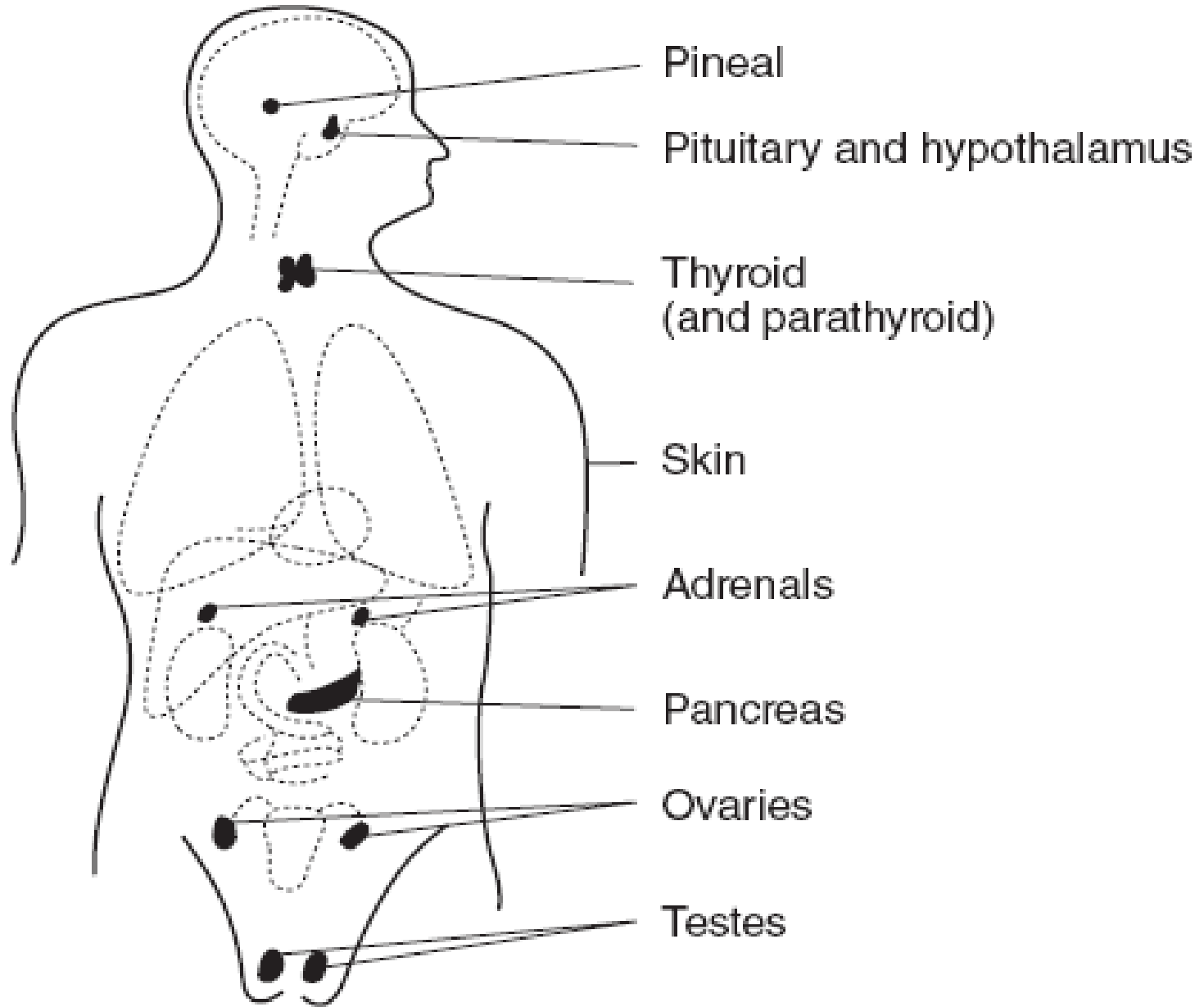
# Biokimia Hormon

Blok 1.4

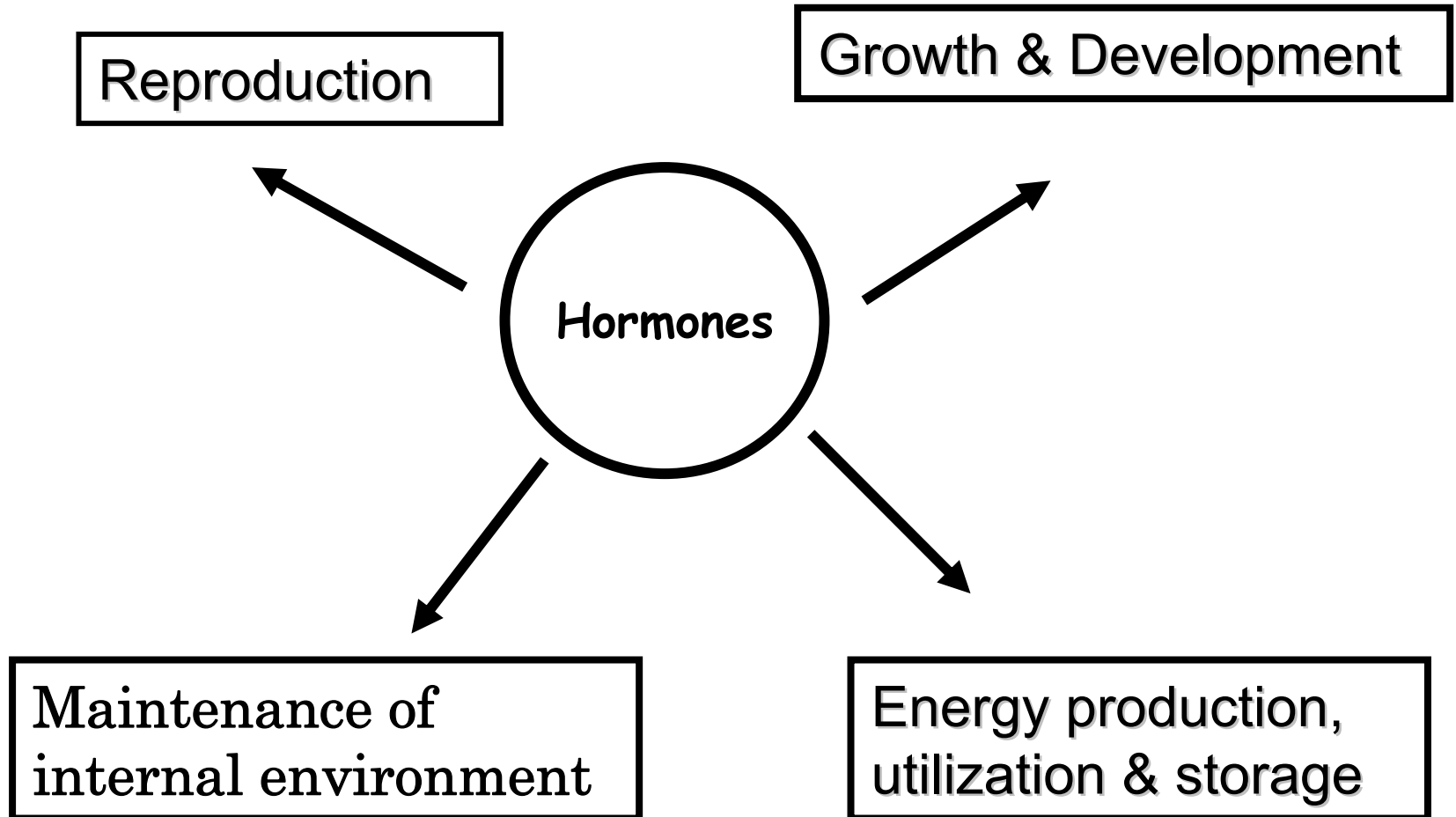
Biokimia FK Unand

# Hormon

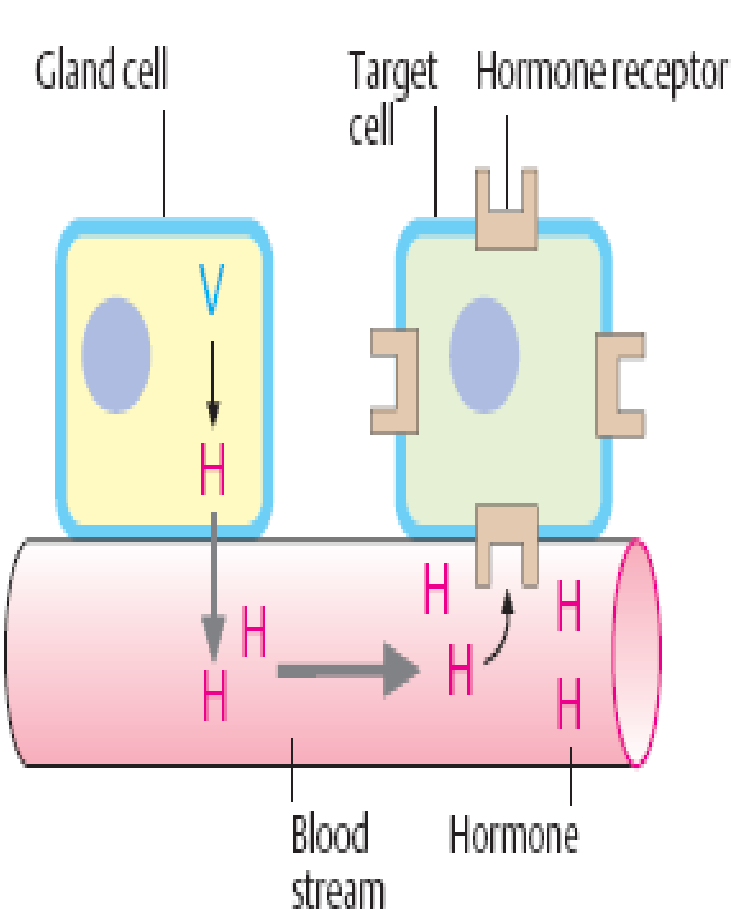
- Hormon: senyawa kimia yang disekresikan oleh ***specific glands atau cell*** dan berperan sebagai ***chemical messenger*** atau ***signal molecule***
- Hormon dalam sirkulasi darah sangat rendah ( $10^{-12}$  -  $10^{-7}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup>).



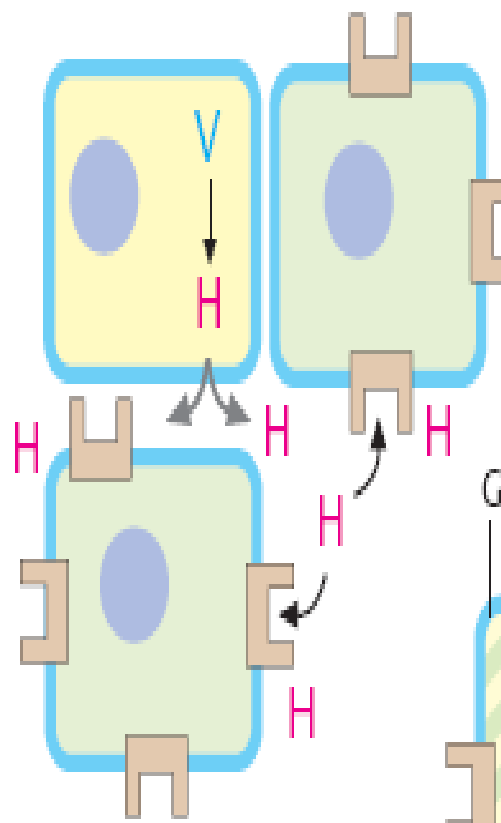
# Fungsi Hormon



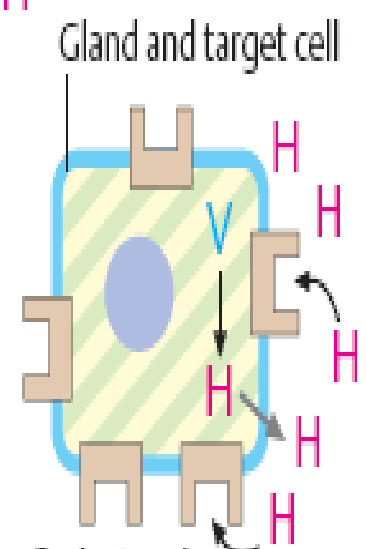
# A. Endocrine, paracrine and autocrine hormone effects



1. Endocrine

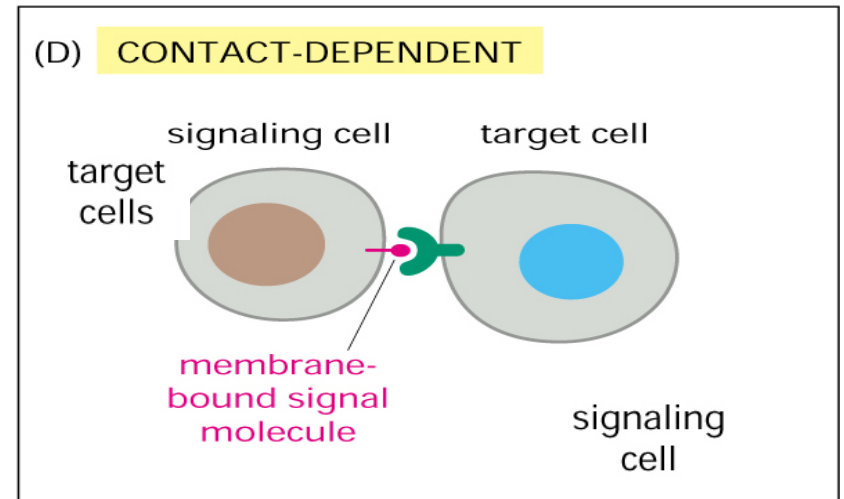
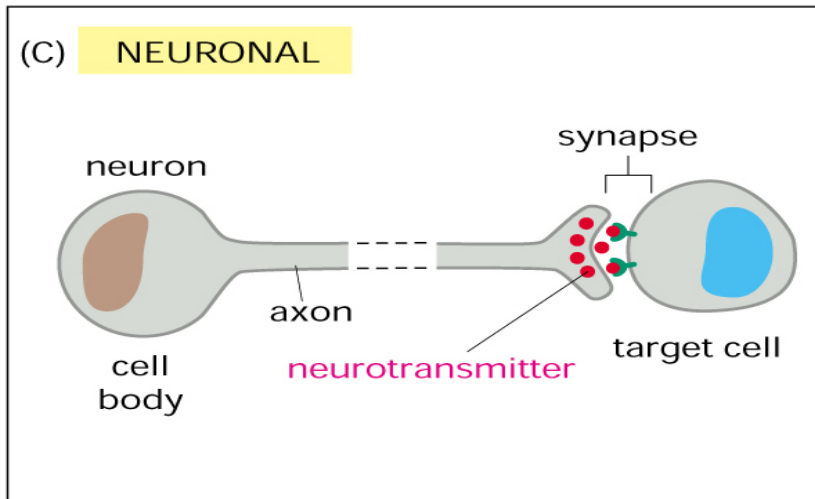
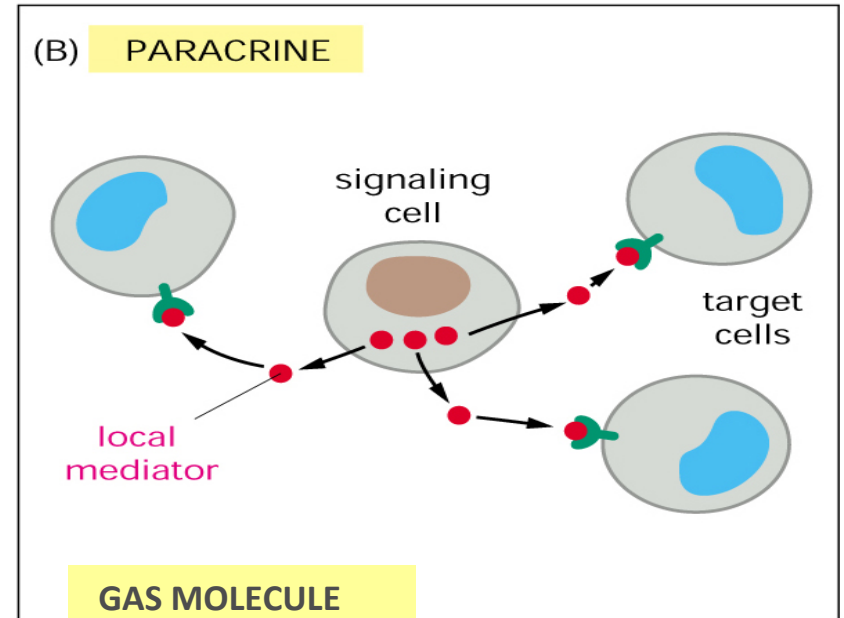
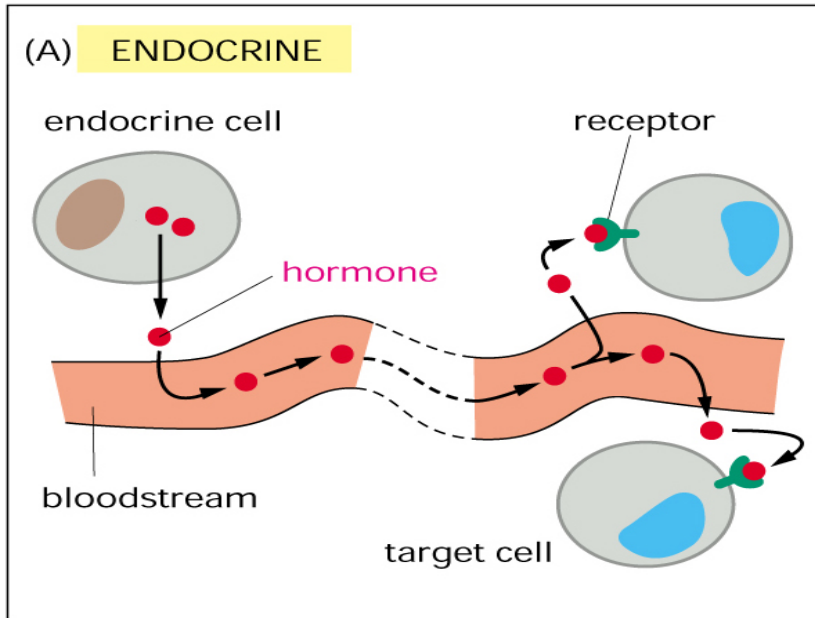


2. Paracrine

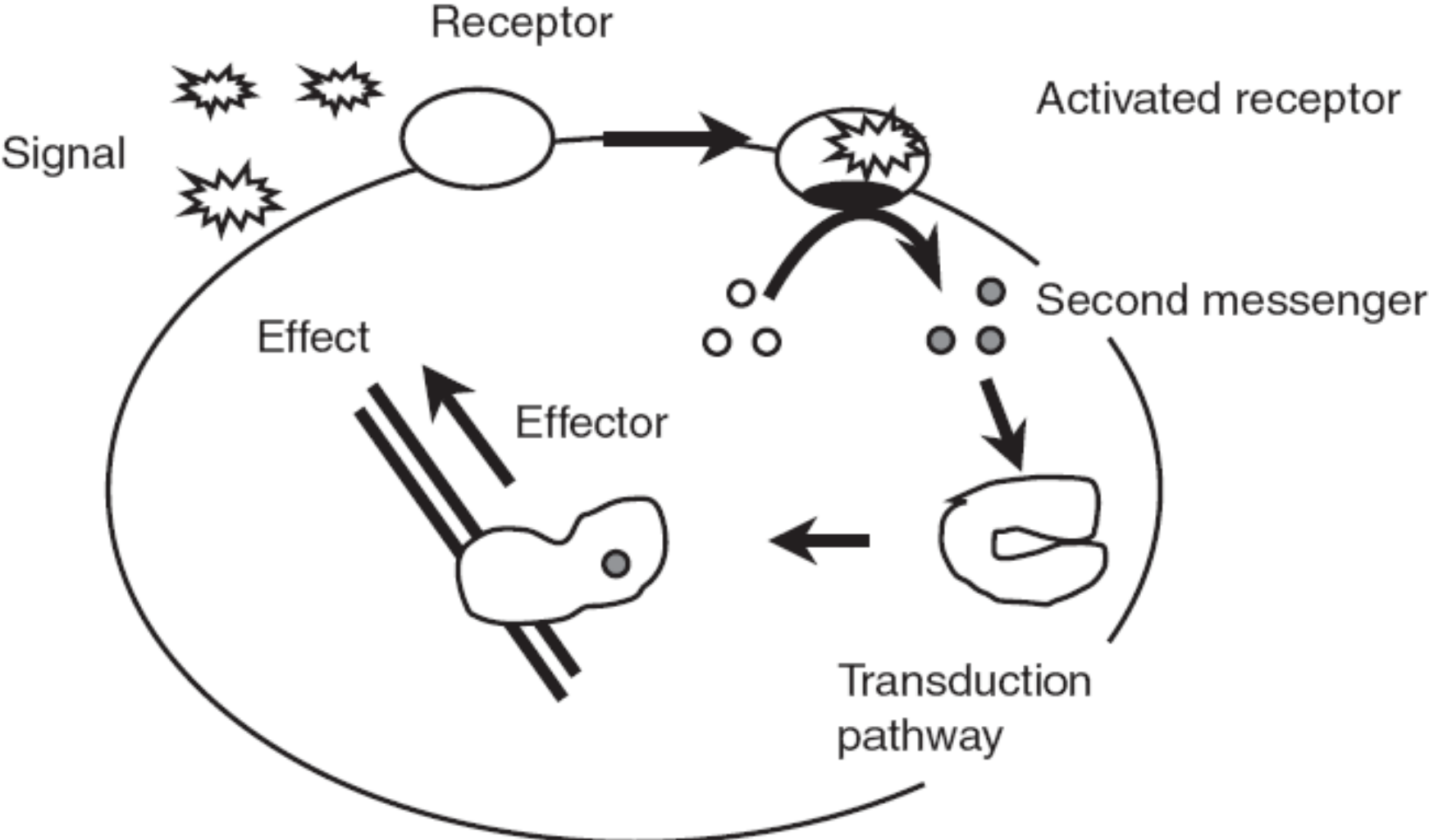


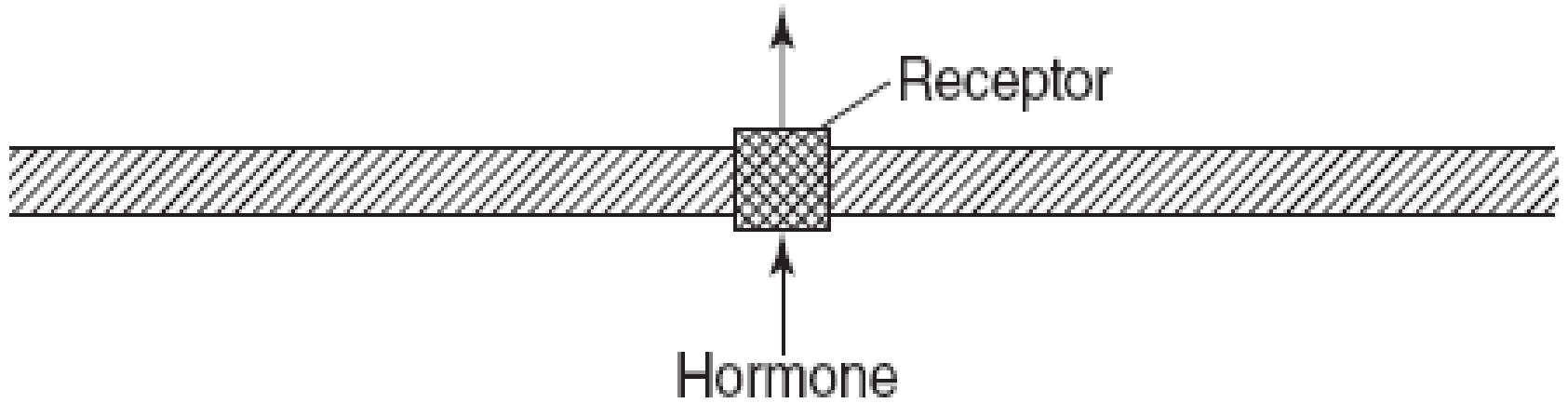
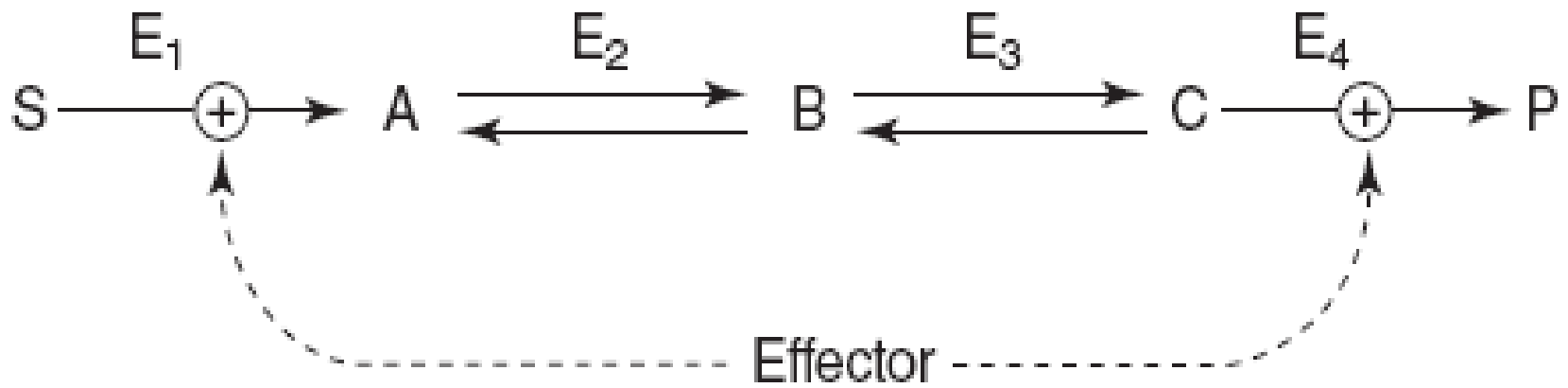
3. Autocrine

# Cell Communication



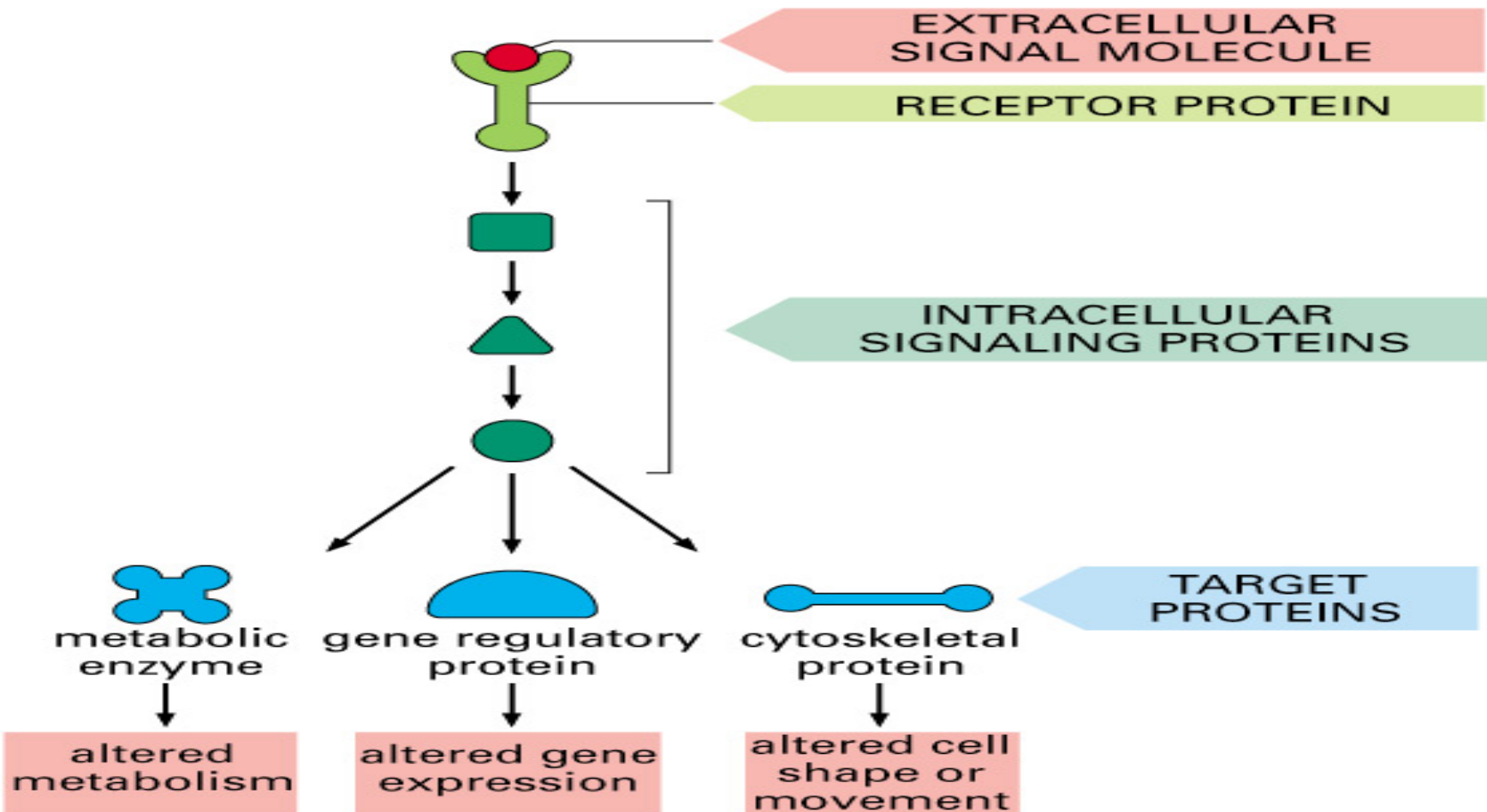
# Generalized Signal Transduction Pathway







# Simple Intracellular & Extracellular Signaling



# Receptor

Receptor: *specific membrane protein*, dapat mengenal dan berikatan dengan *corresponding ligand molecules*, aktiv, dan *transduce signal ke next signaling molecules*:

**A. Membran**

**B. Intra Sel**

**Glycoprotein atau Lipoprotein**

# Hormon - Receptor

- **highly specificity**
- **highly affinity**
- **saturation**
- **reversible binding**
- **special function model**

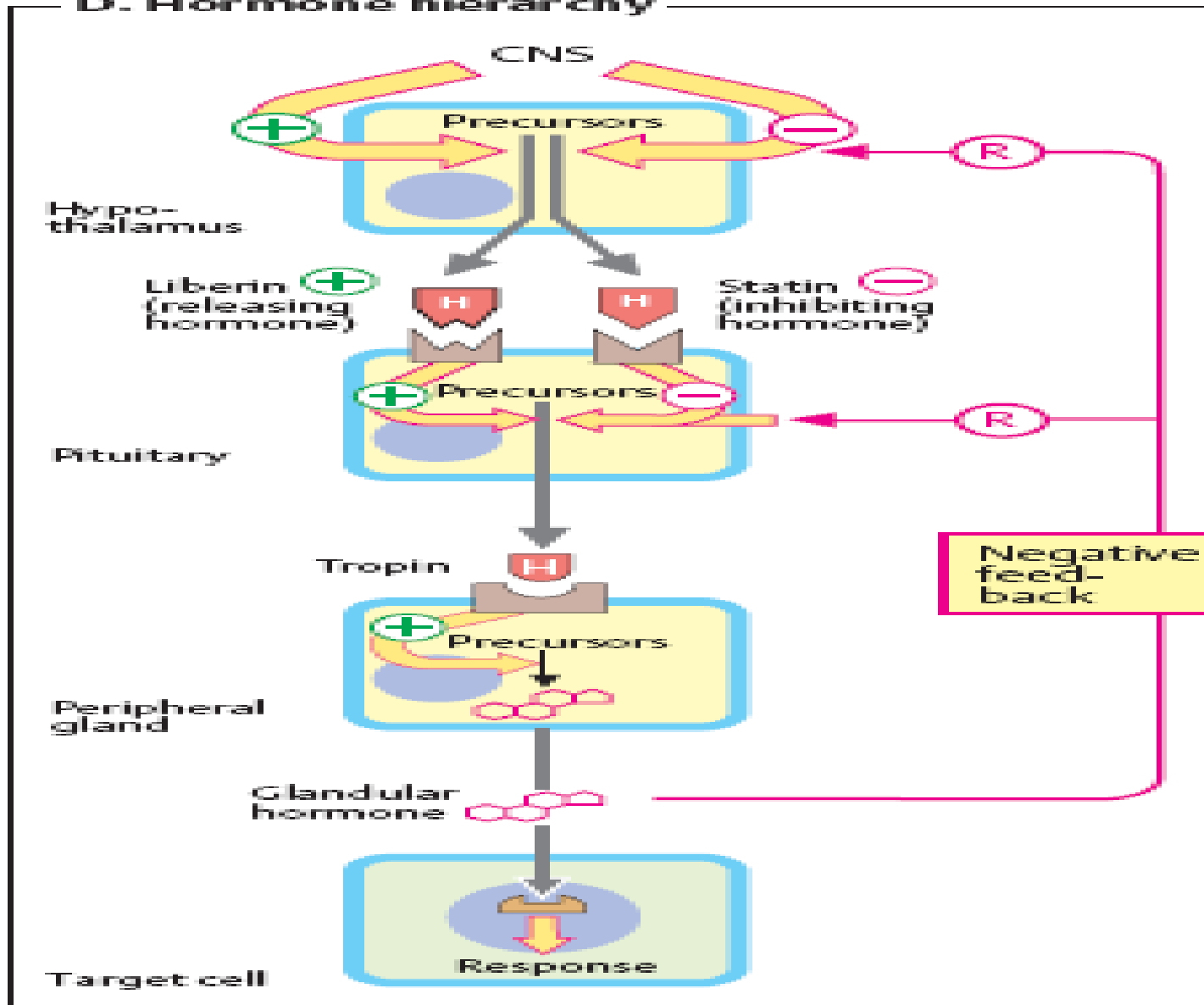
# Pengaturan receptor

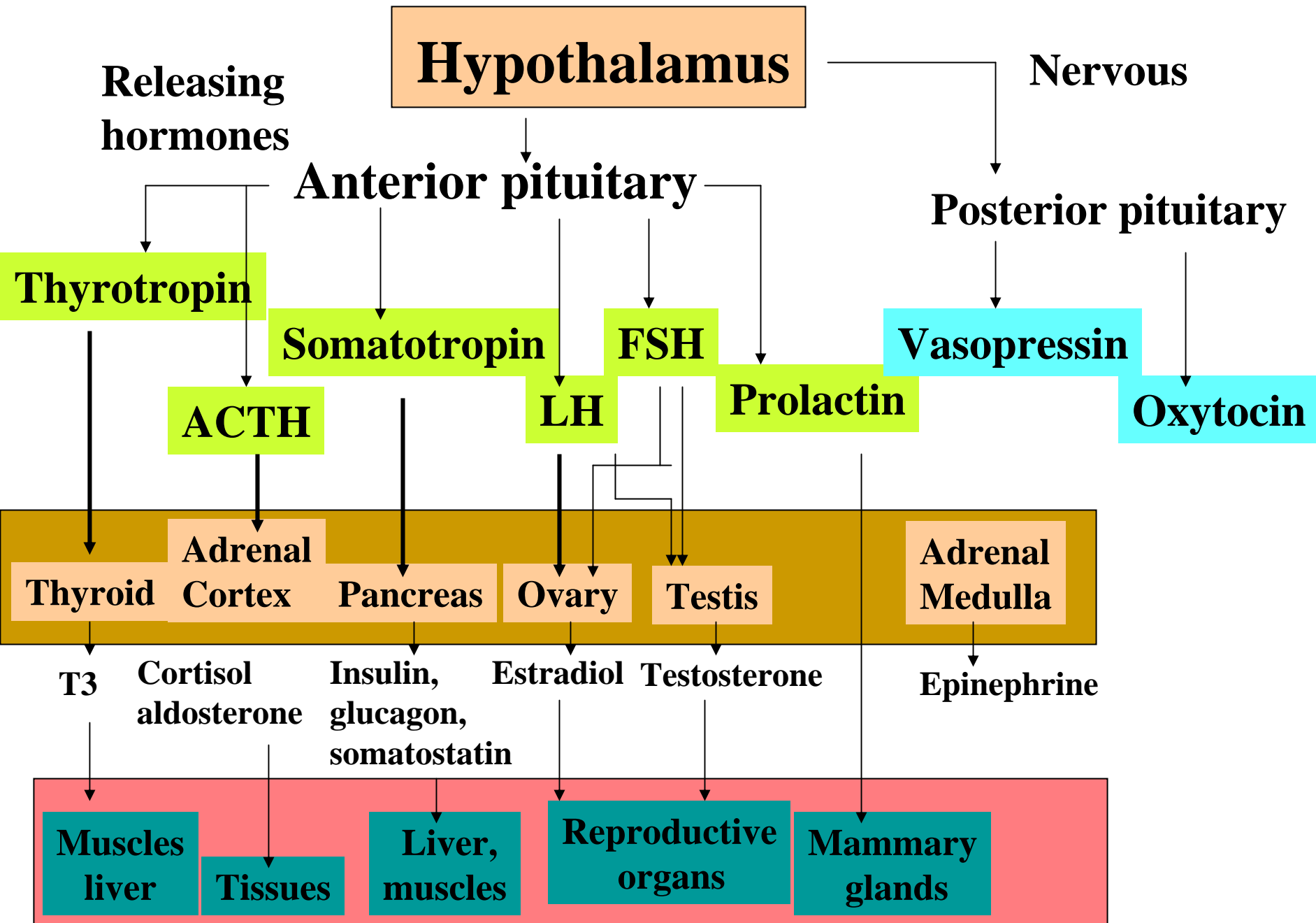
- Phosphorylation atau dephosphorylation dari Receptor
- Phospholipid membran
- Enzyme catalyzed hydrolysis
- G protein

# Fungsi receptor

- (1) Recognize the special ligand**
- (2) Binding to special ligand**
- (3) Signal transduction →  
biological effect**

### D. Hormone hierarchy





**Hypothalamus**

**Nervous**

**Releasing hormones**

**Anterior pituitary**

**Posterior pituitary**

**Thyrotropin**

**Somatotropin**

**FSH**

**Vasopressin**

**Oxytocin**

**ACTH**

**LH**

**Pro lactin**

**Adrenal Cortex**

**Thyroid**

**Pancreas**

**Ovary**

**Testis**

**Adrenal Medulla**

**T3**

**Cortisol  
aldosterone**

**Insulin,  
glucagon,  
somatostatin**

**Estradiol**

**Testosterone**

**Epinephrine**

**Muscles  
liver**

**Tissues**

**Liver,  
muscles**

**Reproductive  
organs**

**Mammary  
glands**

# Struktur Kimia Hormon

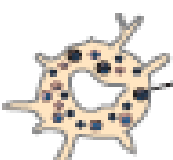
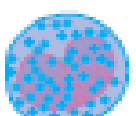
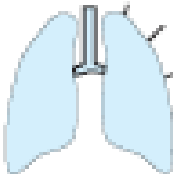

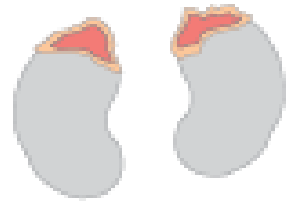
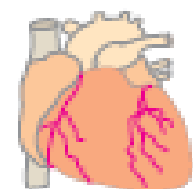
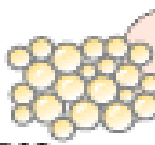
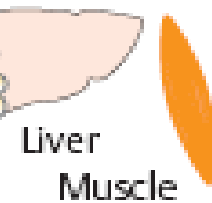
## 1. Derived from amino acids (**Hydrophilic**)

Amino acid derivatives	thyroxine Histamine, serotonin, melatonin, and the catecholamines, dopa, dopamine, norepinephrine, and epinephrine are known as “biogenic amines.”
Tripeptides	TRH
Small peptides	VP (ADH), somatostatin
Intermediate-size peptides	insulin, parathyroid hormone
Complex polypeptides and glycoproteins	gonadotropins, TSH



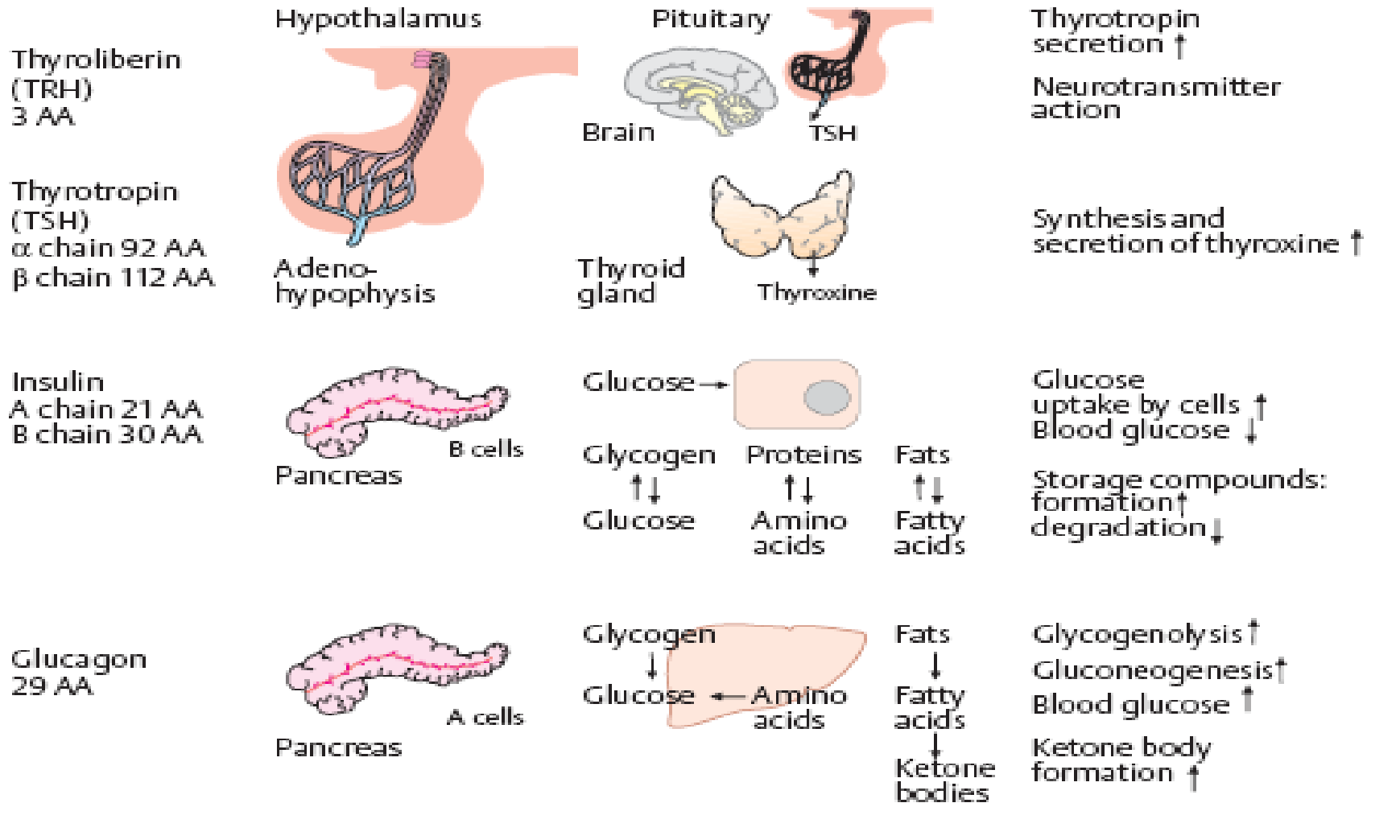
# A. Signaling substances derived from amino acids

## A. Signaling substances derived from amino acids

Hormone	Sites of formation	Sites of action	Actions
<chem>CN(CC1=CN=CN1)C</chem> Histamine	 Mast cell  Basophilic granulocyte	Lungs  Stomach 	Width of bronchi ↓ Capillaries: width ↑ permeability ↑ Gastric acid secretion by parietal cells ↑
<chem>CN(C)C(O)C1=CC(=C(O)C(O)=C1</chem> Epinephrine	Adrenal glands (medulla) 	Heart  Adipose tissue  Liver Muscle 	Cardiac output ↑ Width of blood vessels ↓ Blood pressure ↑ Metabolism: Glycogenolysis ↑ Blood glucose ↑ Lipolysis ↑

# B. peptide hormones dan proteohormones

## B. Examples of peptide hormones and proteohormones



## 2. lipid precursors

<b>Cholesterol derivatives</b>	cortisol, testosterone, vitamin D , estradiol
<b>Fatty acid derivatives</b>	prostaglandins, leukotrienes
<b>Phospholipid derivative</b>	platelet-activating factor

# Lipophilic hormones

Hormone	Site of formation	Sites of action	Actions
Progesterone	Ovaries	Uterus	Maintenance of pregnancy ↑ Development of mammary glands ↑
Estradiol	Ovaries	Uterus and other organs	Menstrual cycle Bone development ↑ Development of secondary female sex characteristics e.g., fat distribution, breasts, body hair ↑
Testosterone	Testes	Uterus and other organs	Development of secondary male sex characteristics e.g., skeleton, muscles, body hair ↑ Protein synthesis ↑

Prepares uterus for pregnancy  
Promotes implantation of fertilized egg

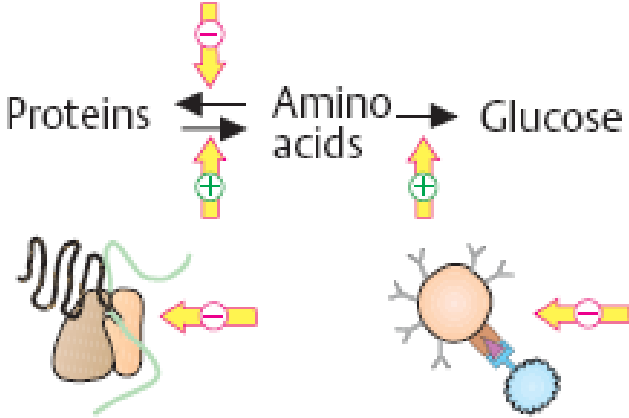
Stimulates proliferation of endometrium

Causes:  
Sexual differentiation to male phenotype  
Formation of ejaculate  
Spermatogenesis

Maintenance of pregnancy ↑  
Development of mammary glands ↑  
Menstrual cycle  
Bone development ↑  
Development of secondary female sex characteristics e.g., fat distribution, breasts, body hair ↑  
Development of secondary male sex characteristics e.g., skeleton, muscles, body hair ↑  
Protein synthesis ↑

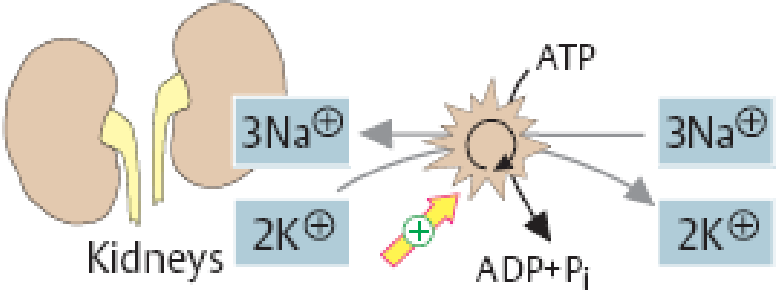
Hormone	Site of formation	Sites of action	Actions
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Adrenal glands (cortex)  
Cortisol



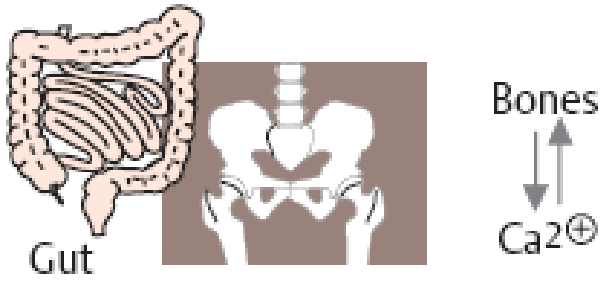
Proteolysis ↑  
Protein synthesis ↓  
Gluconeogenesis ↑  
Blut-Glucose ↑  
Activity of the immune system ↓

Adrenal glands (cortex)  
Aldosterone



Na<sup>+</sup> retention ↑  
K<sup>+</sup> excretion ↑  
Blood pressure ↑

Kidneys  
Calcitriol



Ca<sup>2+</sup>- and phosphate resorption ↑  
Ca<sup>2+</sup> metabolism of bones ↑

Hormone

Site of formation

Sites of action

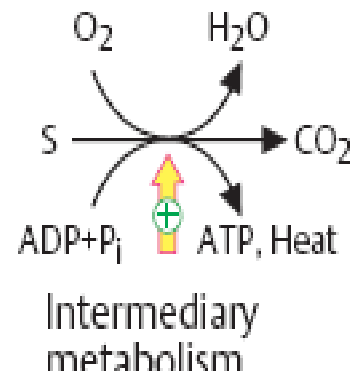
Actions



Thyroxine



Embryo

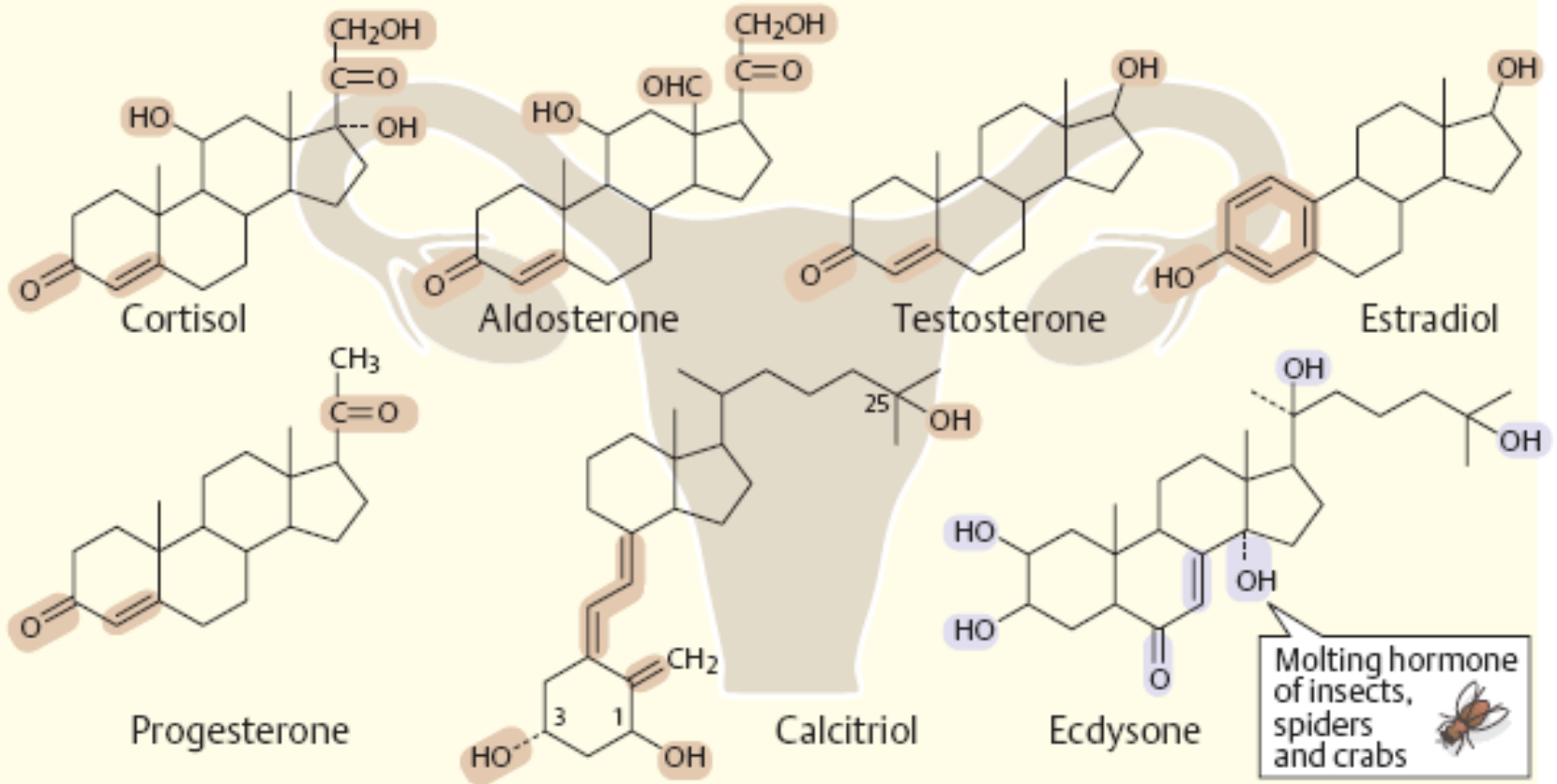


Fetal development,  
growth, and maturation ↑

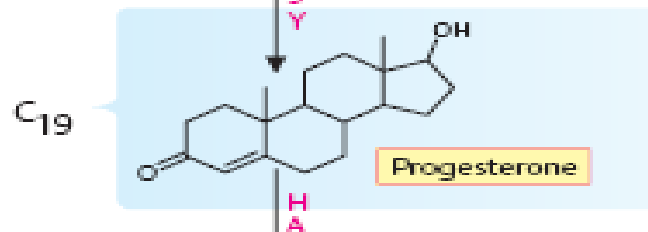
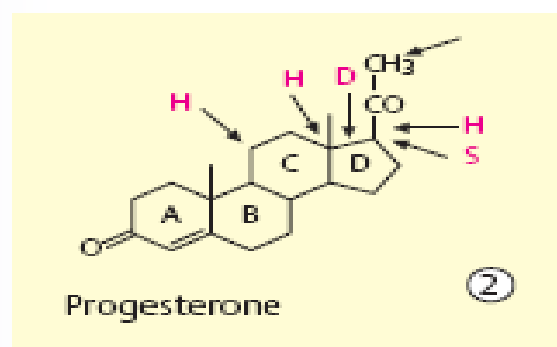
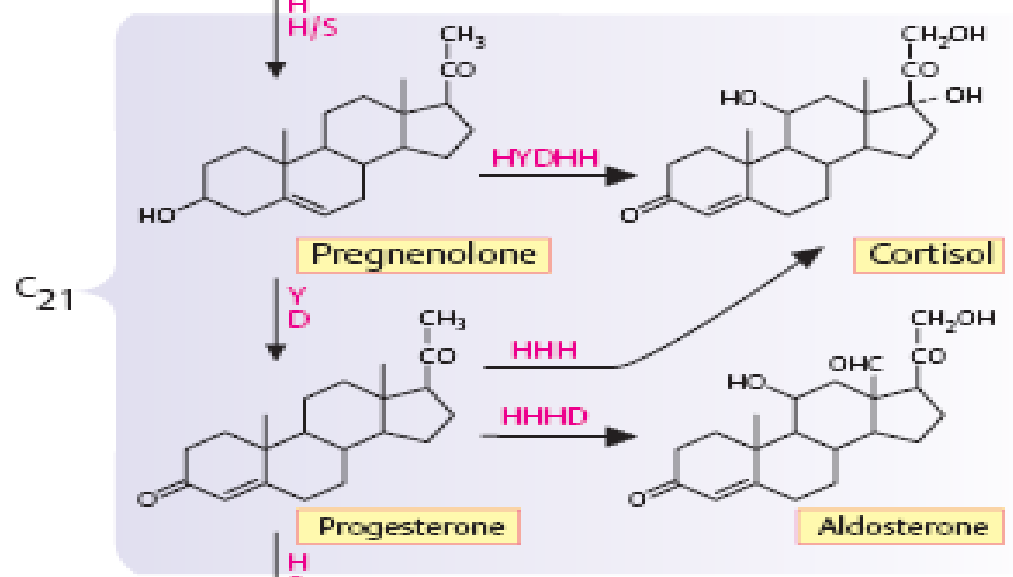
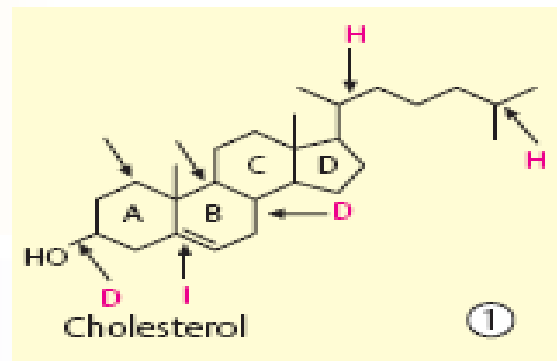
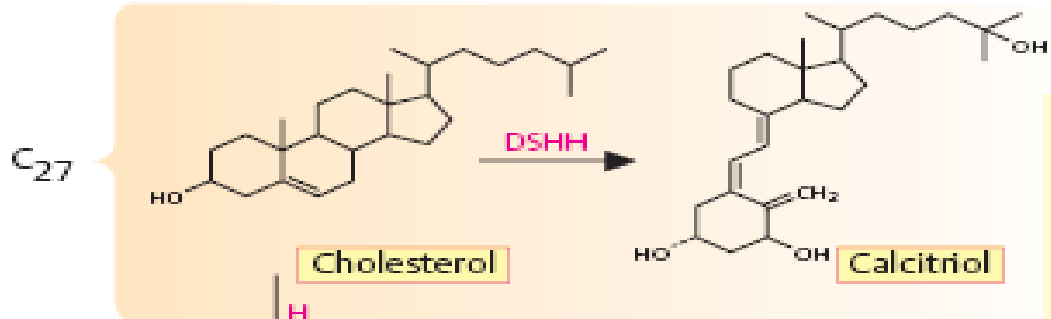
Basal metabolic rate ↑  
Heat generation ↑  
O<sub>2</sub> consumption ↑

# Steroid hormones

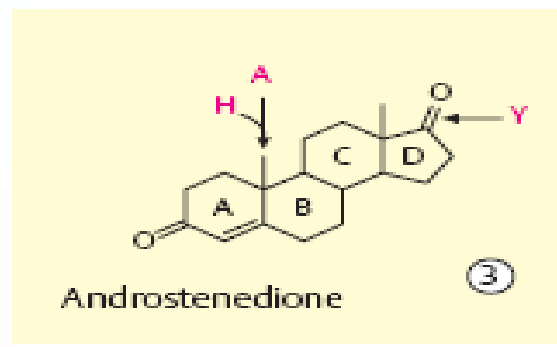
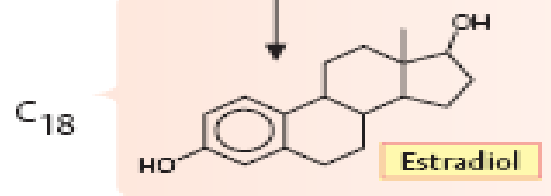
## C. Steroid hormones



# A. Biosynthesis of steroid hormones



H: Hydroxylation  
 D: Dehydrogenation  
 I: Isomerization  
 Y: Hydrogenation  
 S: Cleavage  
 A: Aromatization

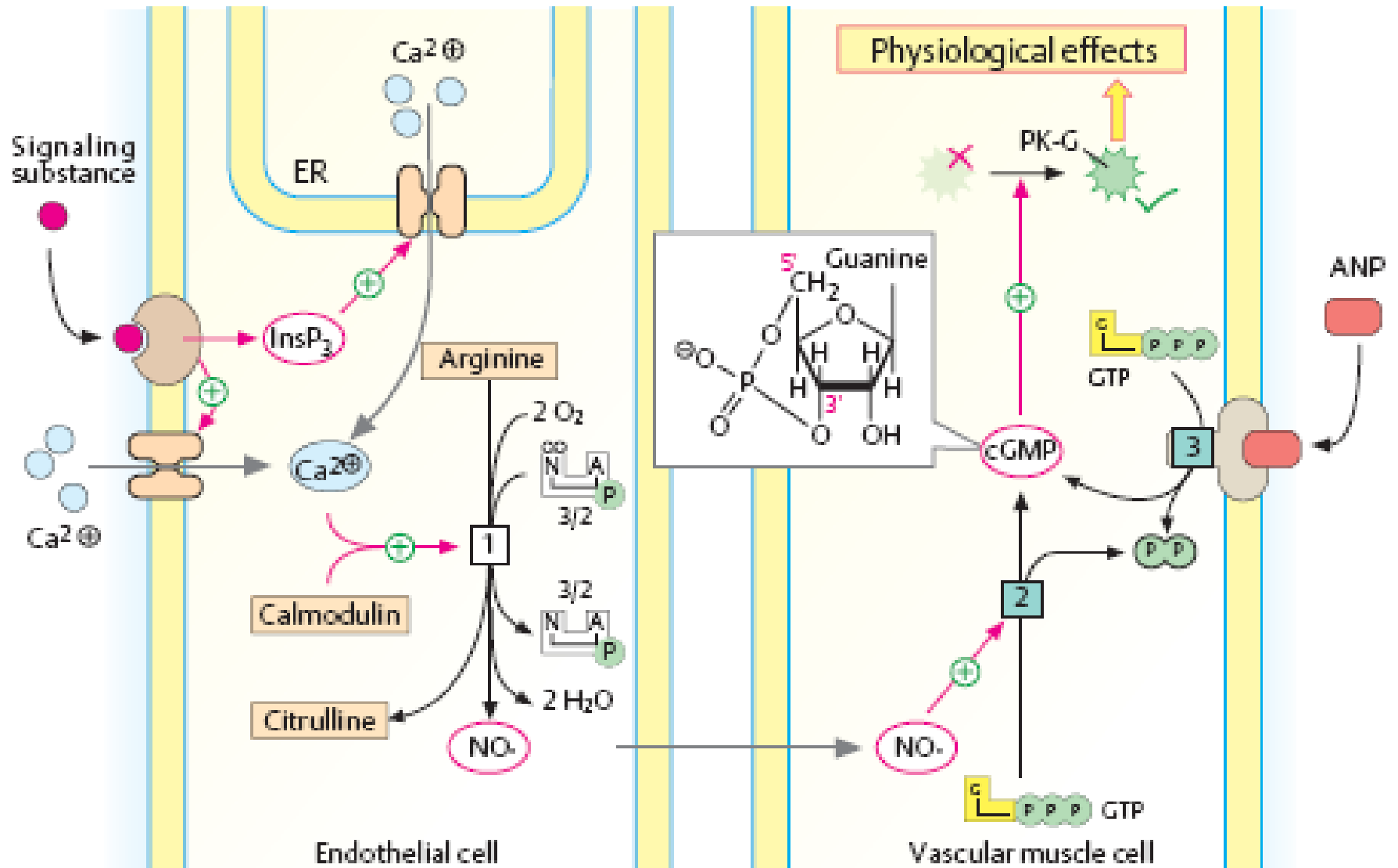




### **3. Derived from other chemicals (mediator)**

Purines	adenosine
Gases	nitric oxide

## B. Nitrogen monoxide (NO) as a mediator



**1** NO synthase 1.14.13.39

**2** Guanylate cyclase 4.6.1.2

**3** ANF receptor 4.6.1.2

# Hormon Pituitary - hypothalamic

<i>S.N. Pituitary Hormones</i>	<i>Hypothalamic Releasing Factors*</i>
1. Thyrotropin, TSH	Thyrotropin-releasing factor, TRF
2. Corticotropin, ACTH	Corticotropin-releasing factor, CRF
3. Follicle-stimulating hormone, FSH	Follicle-stimulating hormone-releasing factor, FSH-RF
4. Luteinizing hormone, LH	Luteinizing hormone-releasing factor, LH-RF
5. Prolactin, PL	Prolactin-releasing factor, PRF
6. Growth hormone, GH	Growth hormone-releasing factor, GH-RF
7. Melanocyte-stimulating hormone, MSH	Melanocyte-stimulating hormone-releasing factor, MRF

# Klasifikasi: Mekanisme Kerja

- ***Hormones : bind to intracellular receptors***
- ***Hormones : bind to cell surface receptors***
  - second messenger : cAMP
  - second messenger : cGMP
- **second messenger : calcium atau phosphatidylinositols (or both)**
- **second messenger : a kinase atau phosphatase cascade**

# ***I. Hormones : intracellular receptors***

- Androgens
- Calcitriol (1,25[OH]<sub>2</sub>-D<sub>3</sub>)
- Estrogens
- Glucocorticoids
- Mineralocorticoids
- Progestins
- Retinoic acid
- Thyroid hormones (T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub>)

## ***II. Hormones : cell surface receptors***

### **A. The second messenger is cAMP:**

- $\alpha$ 2-Adrenergic catecholamines
- $\beta$ -Adrenergic catecholamines
- Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
- Antidiuretic hormone
- Calcitonin
- Chorionic gonadotropin, human
- Corticotropin-releasing hormone
- Follicle-stimulating hormone
- Glucagon
- Lipotropin
- Luteinizing hormone
- Melanocyte-stimulating hormone
- Parathyroid hormone
- Somatostatin
- Thyroid-stimulating hormone

### **B. The second messenger is cGMP:**

- Atrial natriuretic factor
- Nitric oxide

## ***II. Hormones .....***

### **C. The second messenger is calcium or phosphatidylinositols (or both):**

- Acetylcholine (muscarinic)
- $\alpha$ 1-Adrenergic catecholamines
- Angiotensin II
- Antidiuretic hormone (vasopressin)
- Cholecystokinin
- Gastrin
- Gonadotropin-releasing hormone
- Oxytocin
- Platelet-derived growth factor
- Substance P
- Thyrotropin-releasing hormone

### **D. The second messenger is a kinase or phosphatase cascade:**

- Chorionic somatomammotropin
- Epidermal growth factor
- Erythropoietin
- Fibroblast growth factor
- Growth hormone
- Insulin
- Insulin-like growth factors I and II
- Nerve growth factor
- Platelet-derived growth factor
- Prolactin

# Referensi

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