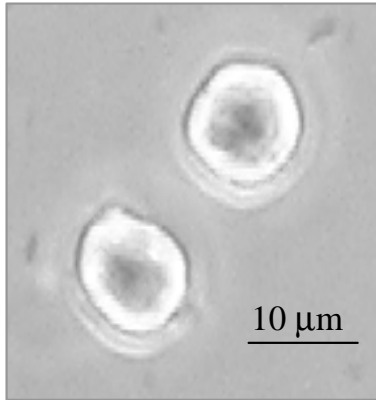
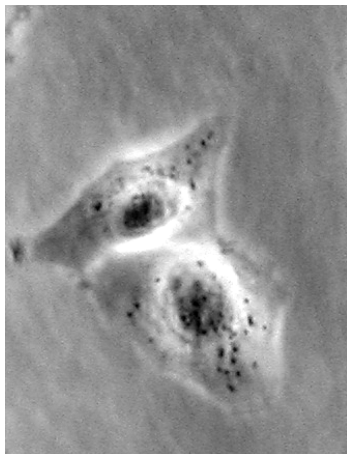


A sejtek „szilárd” környezete A sejtadhézió és sejt-vándorlás alapjelenségei

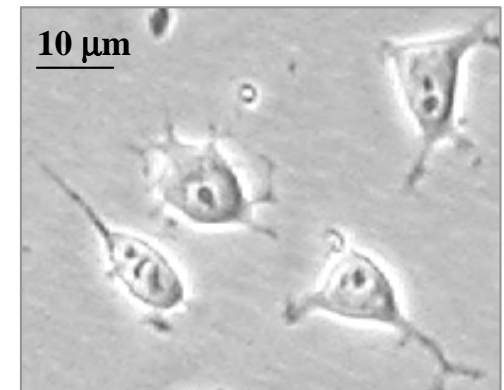


Szuszpenzióban a sejtek gömbszerű alakot vesznek fel;
sejttípustól függetlenül

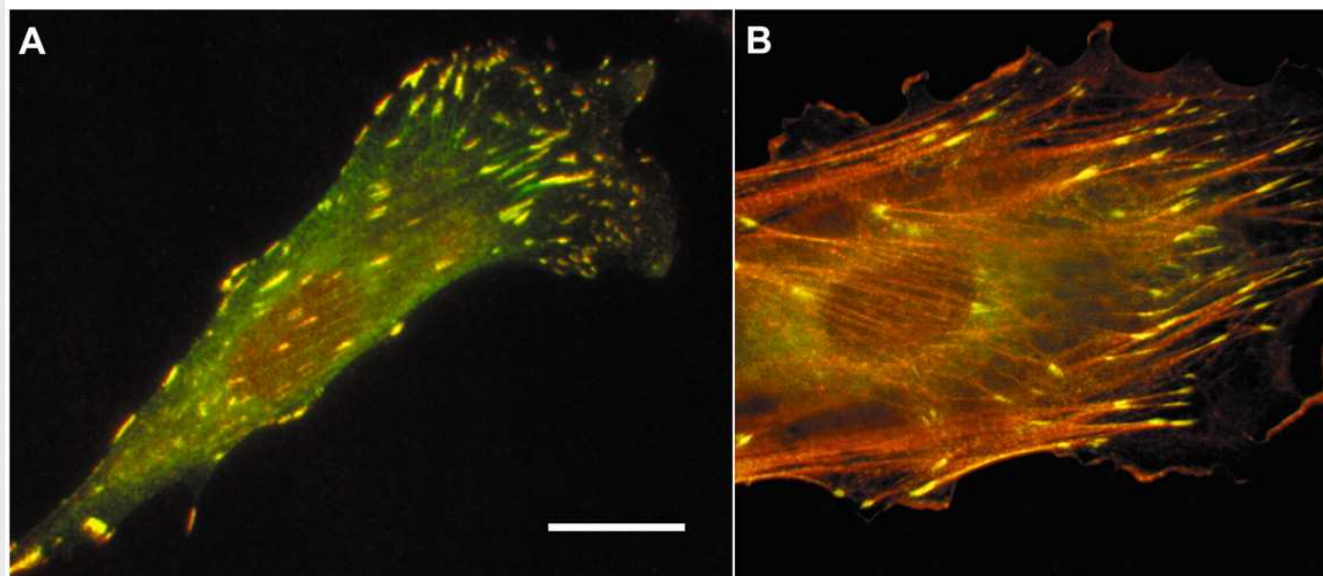
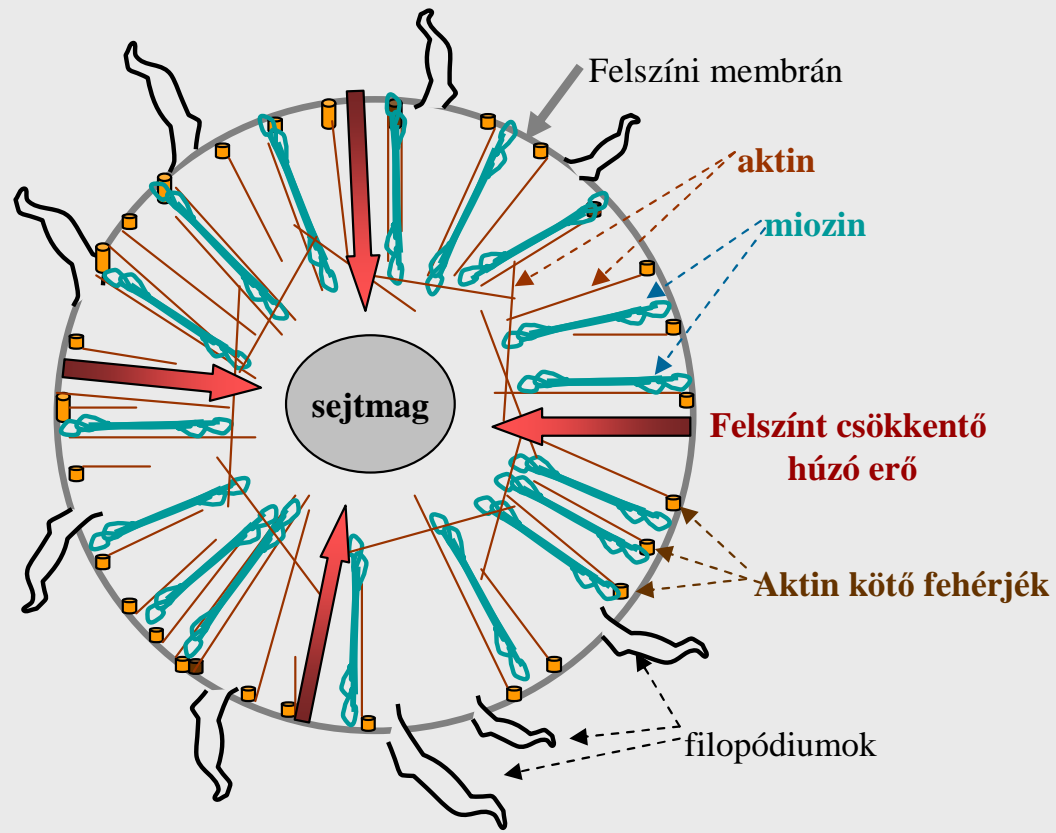
Szöveti sejtek 6-8 óránál hosszabb időt letapadás nélkül nem élnek túl:
„anoikis”



Megfelelő szilárd „aljazaton”,
a **sejt-felszín / sejt-tömeg arány nő**;
A sejtalak az aljzat és sejt sajátosságaitól függ



A sejtfelszín kiterjedését a
cytoskeletalis aktivitás és
a **külső letapadási pontok**
szabályozzák



Mesterséges sík aljazaton vándorló sejt

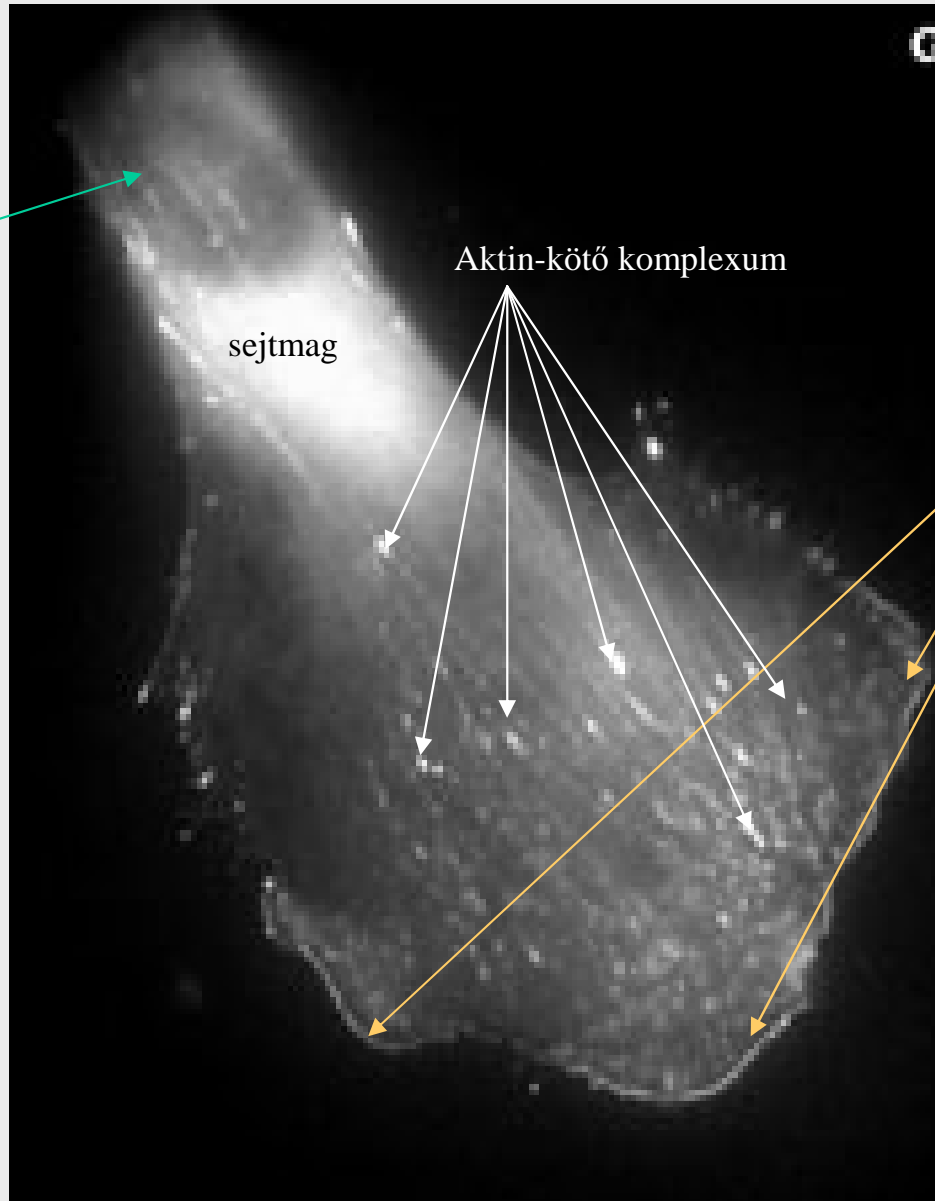
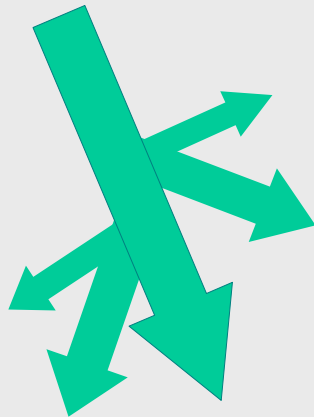
Felszakadó „farok”

sejtmag

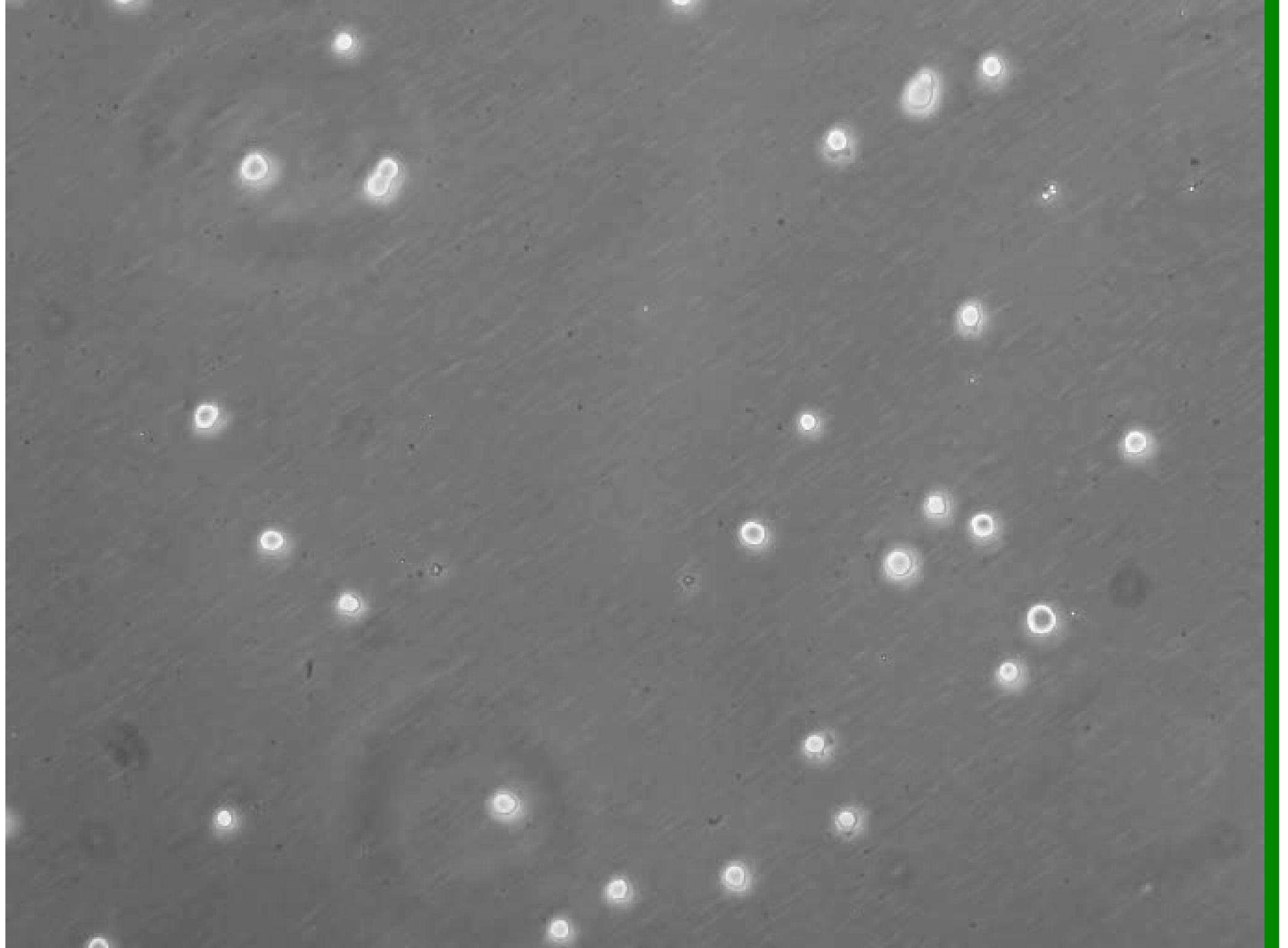
Aktin-kötő komplexum

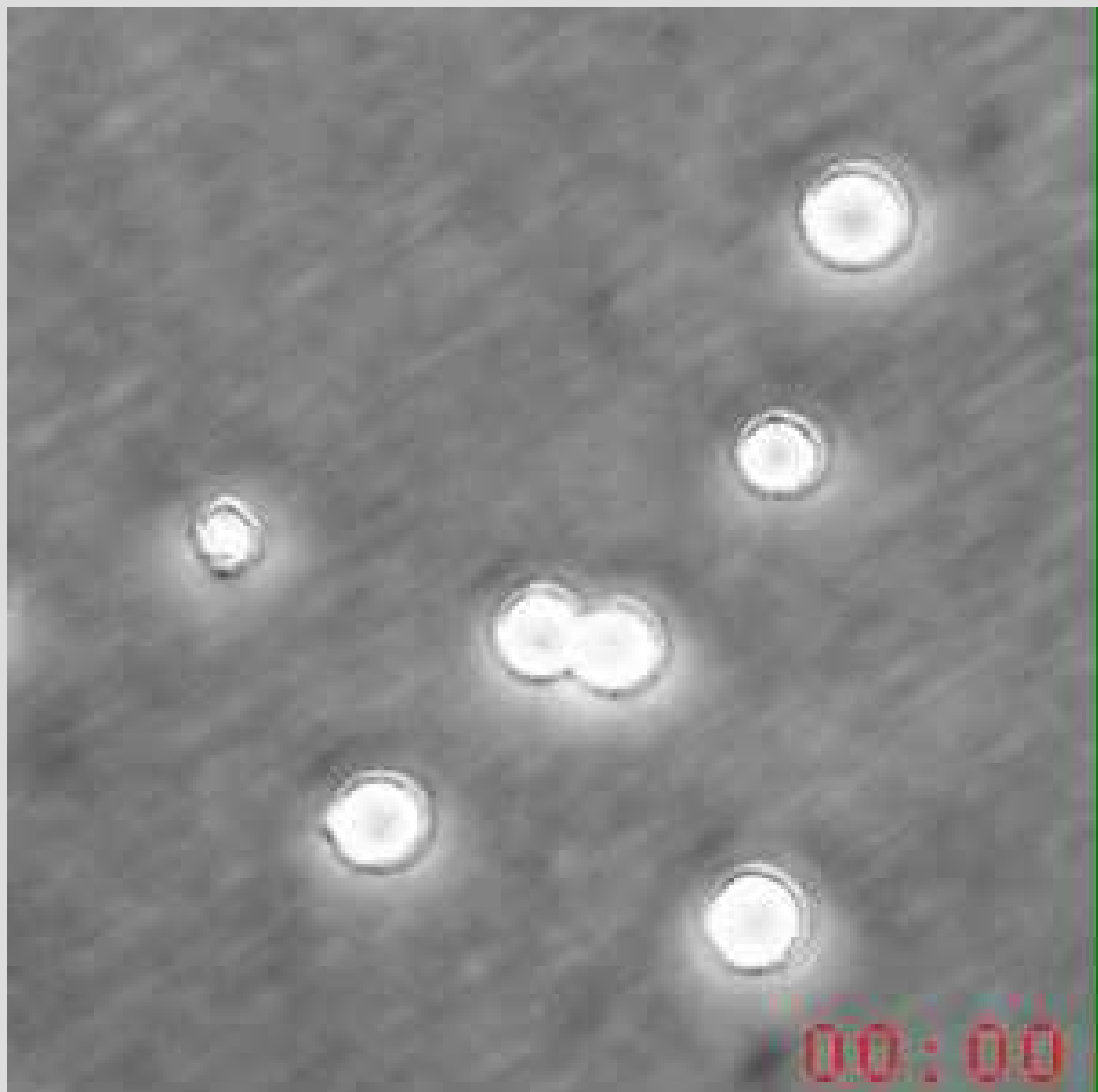
Vezető él (lamellipódium)

A vándorlás lehetséges irányai



**Differenciális adhézió: a sejt arra „vándorol”, amerre a letapadási pontok denzitása / aviditása nagyobb;
Ha nincs adhéziós gradiens: izometrikusan „kiterül”**





Környei Zsuzsanna (MTA KOKI), felvétele

Molecular interactions between cell surface molecules and components of the environment

In case of molecular matching

Initial contact:

Cytoskeletal activation;
cell contraction

Signalling processes

Attachment points

Collapse of the leading edge;
repulsion

or

Recruitment of further adhesion molecules;
cell attachment

Attachment foci

Force generation

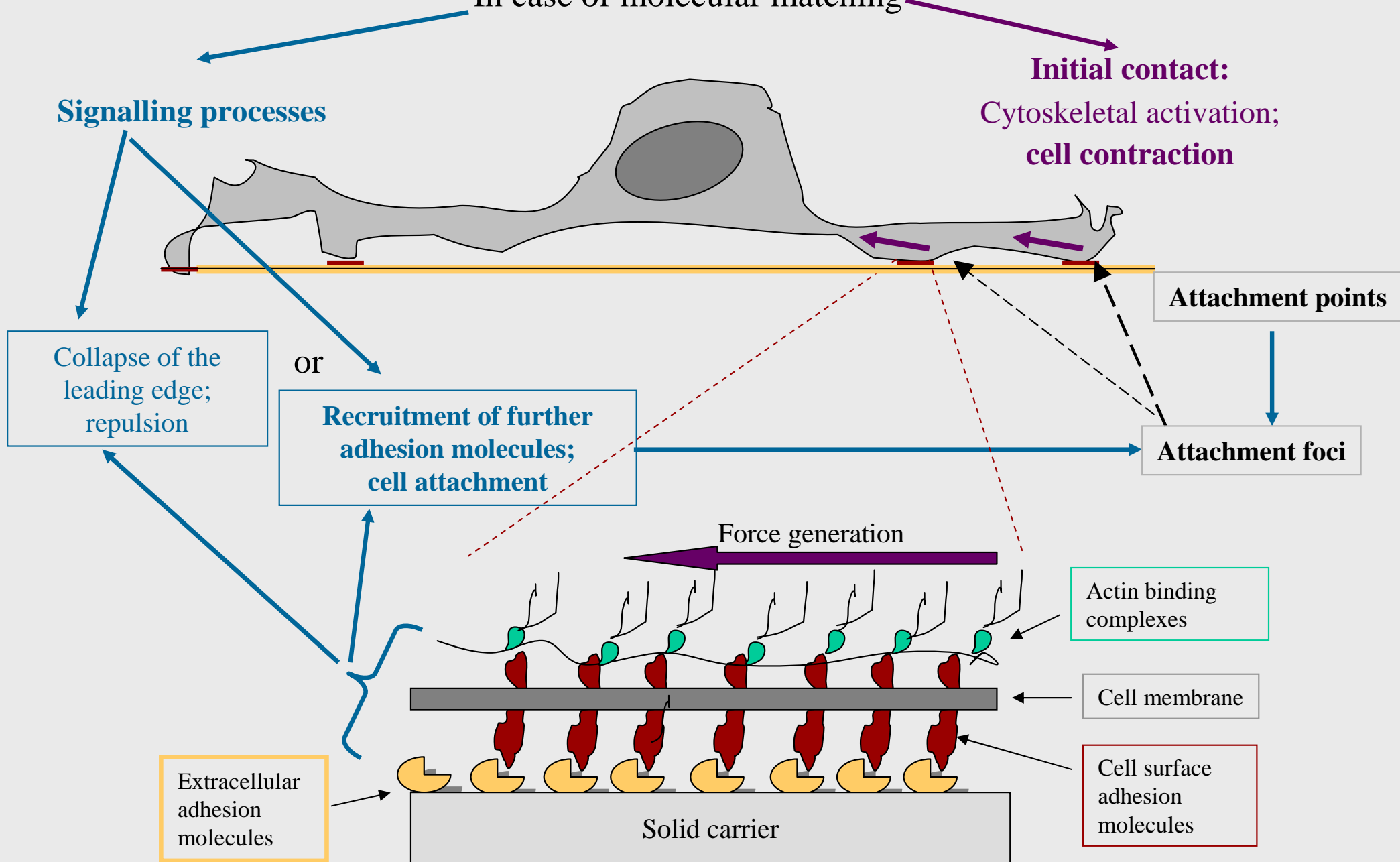
Actin binding complexes

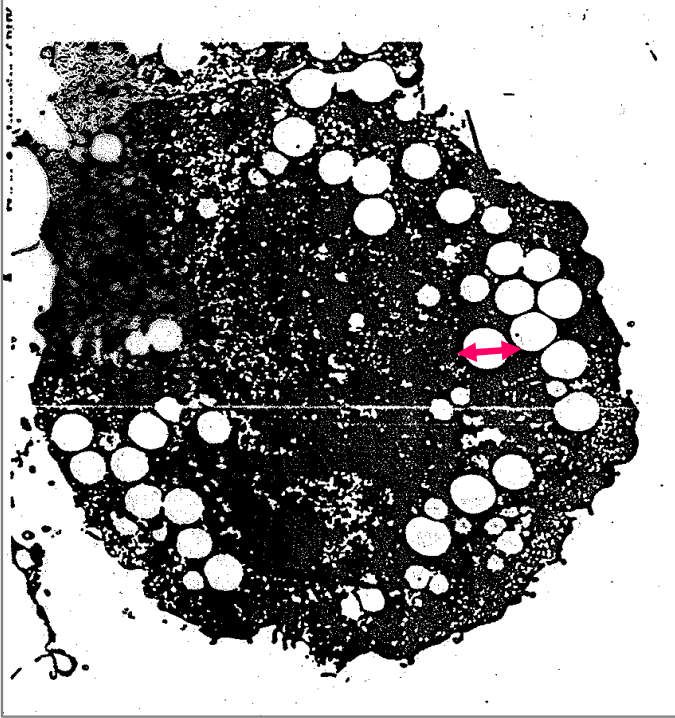
Cell membrane

Cell surface adhesion molecules

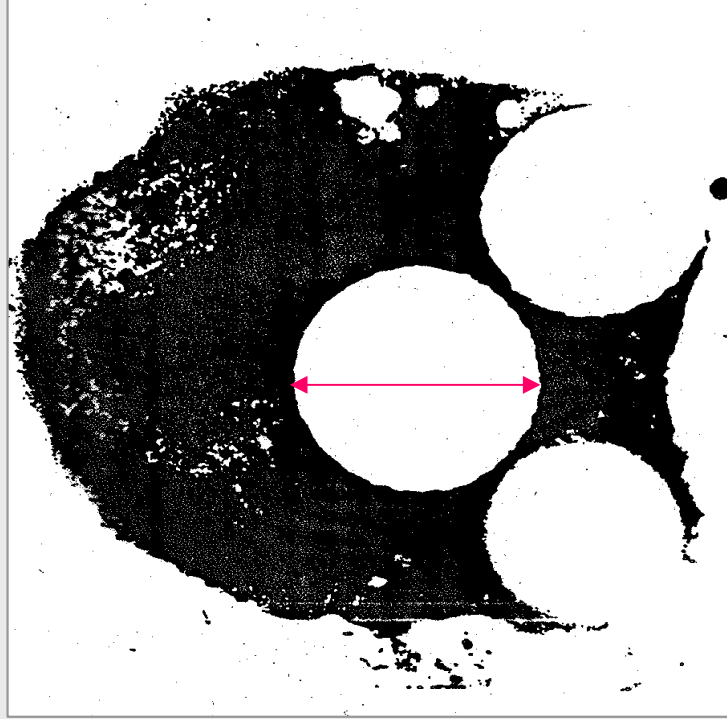
Extracellular adhesion molecules

Solid carrier

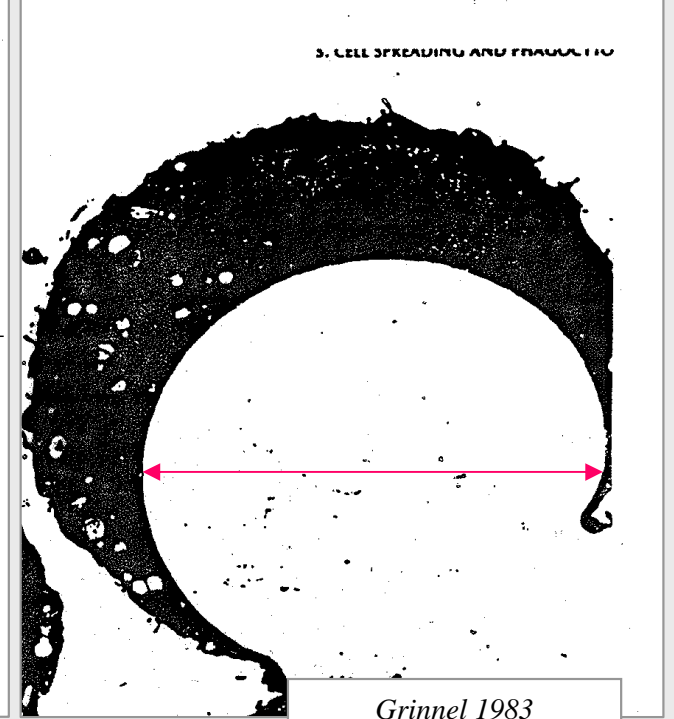




$d = 1 \mu\text{m}$

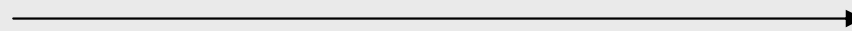


$d = 5 \mu\text{m}$



$d = 10 \mu\text{m}$

Phagocytosis



Spreading

Cell adhesion

Cell to cell-surface

Cell to extracellular matrix

Ligand-receptor pairs

- Cadherin - Cadherin
- CAM - CAM (Ig-Superfamily)
- Integrin - Fibronectin, CAM,
- Selectins - Carbohydrate chains

Adhesion regulatory ligand-receptor pairs

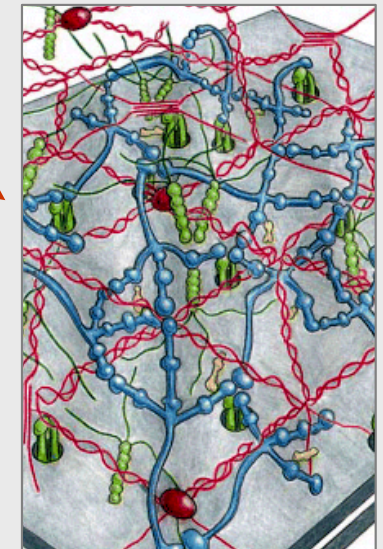
- Slit - Robo
- Ephrin - Ephrin receptor
- Semaphorins - Neuropilins



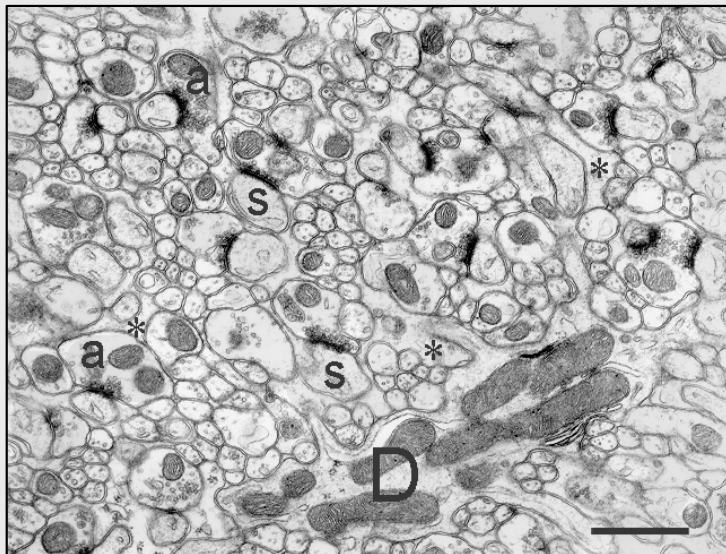
Ligand-receptor pairs

- Integrins - Fibronectin, Laminin, Collagen
Fibrin, Willebrand factor, etc
- Laminin Rs - Laminins
- Lectins - Carbohydrate chains

basement membrane

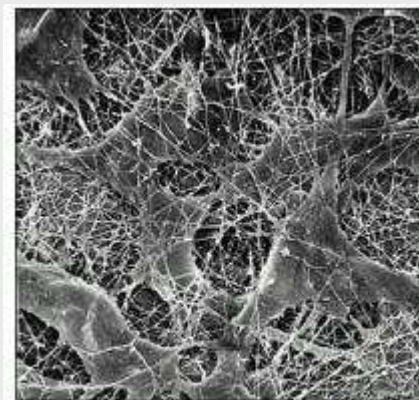


Colognato and Yurchenco 2000.

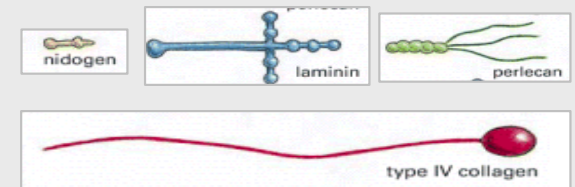


Neuropil in the adult forebrain

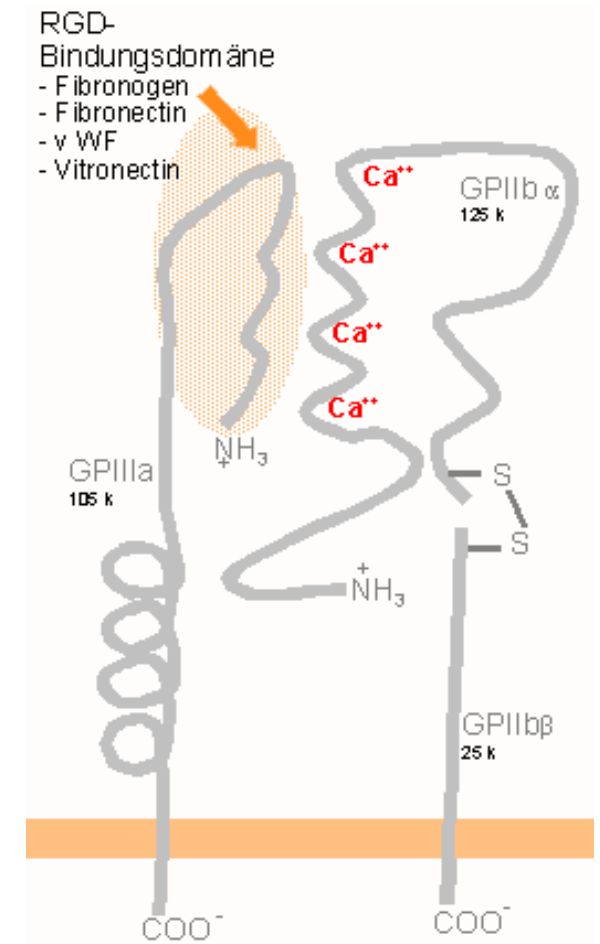
Germinative zone in the developing forebrain
(* brain ventricle)



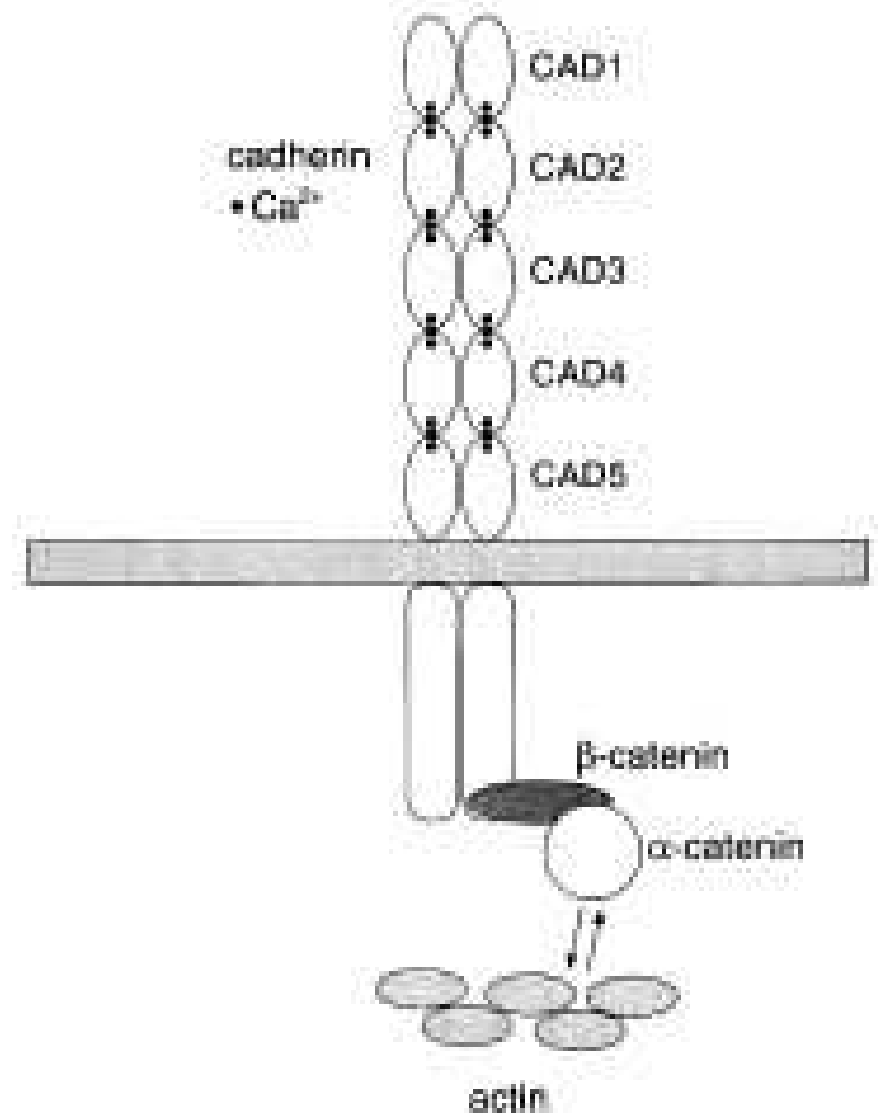
Nishida et al., 1988

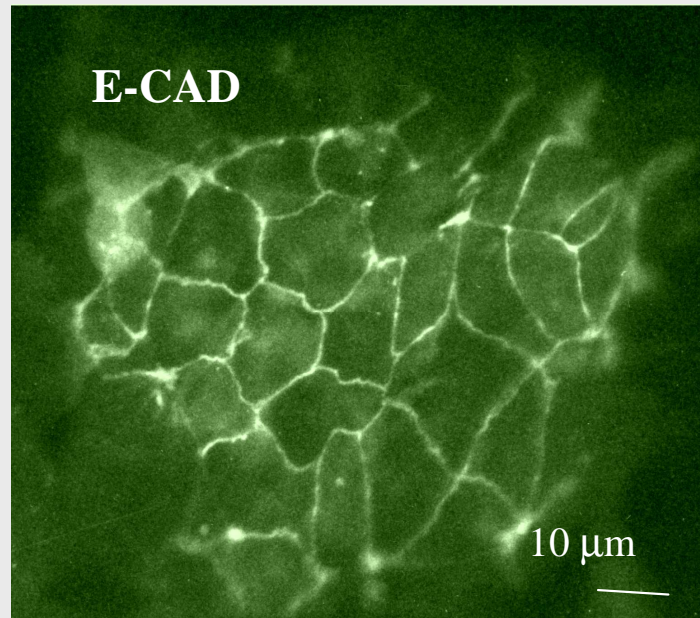
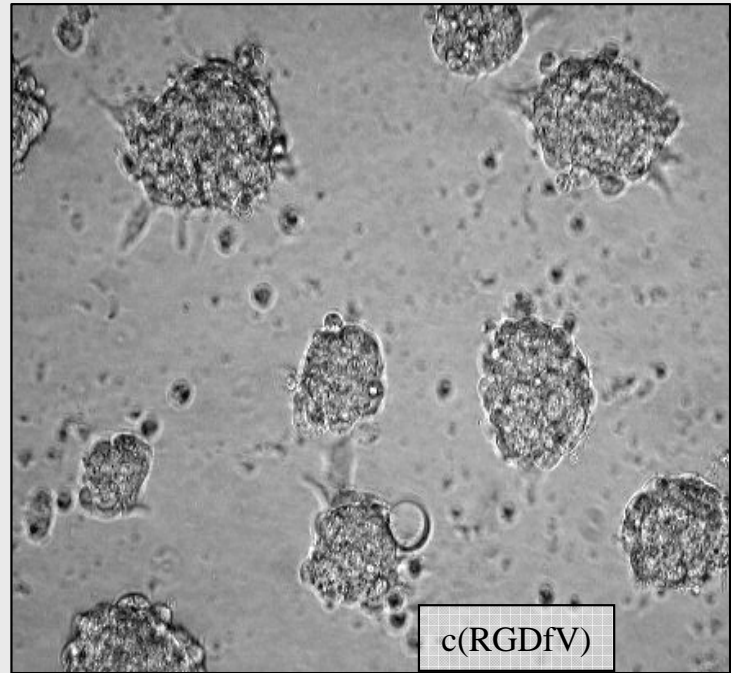
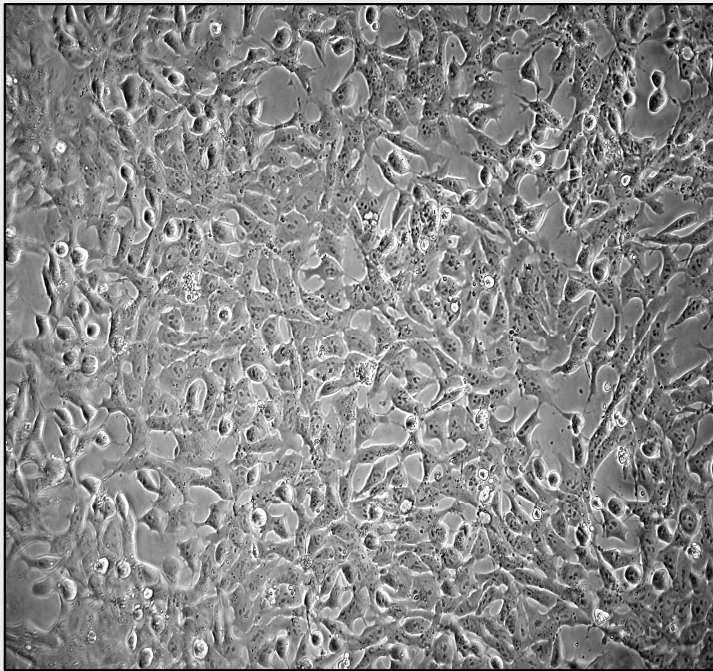


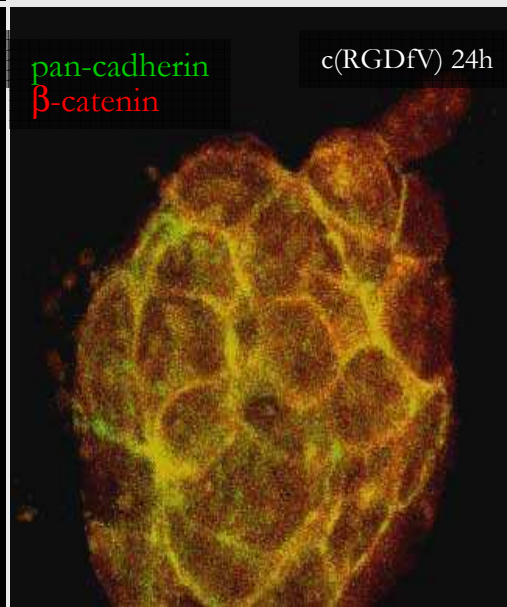
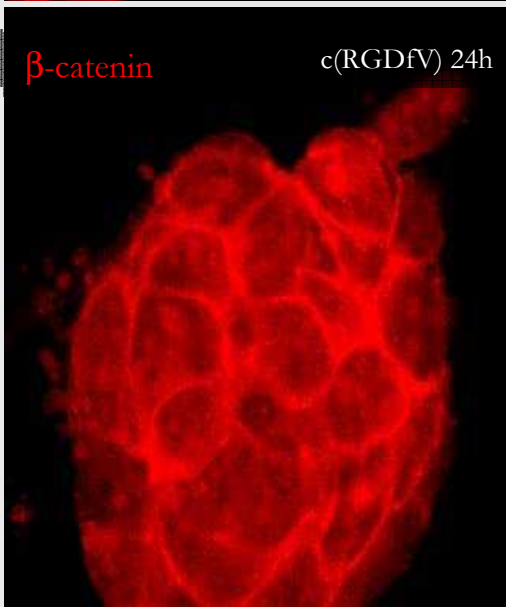
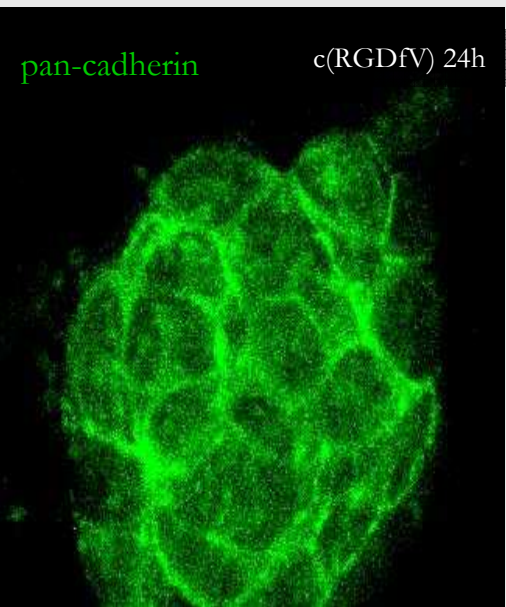
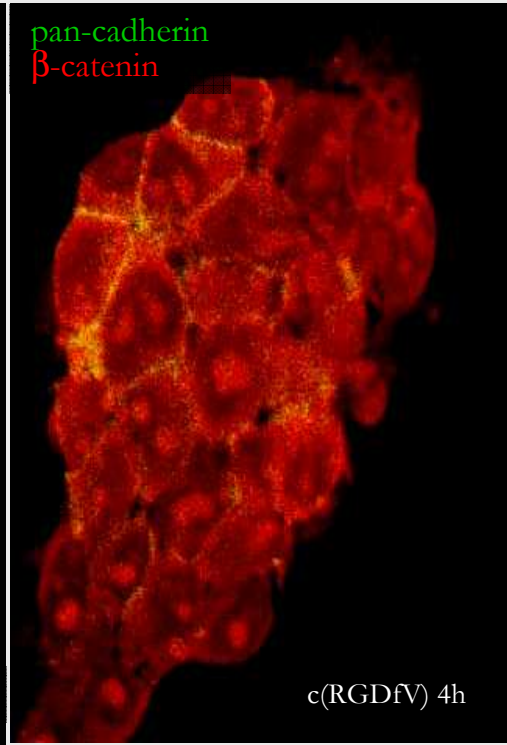
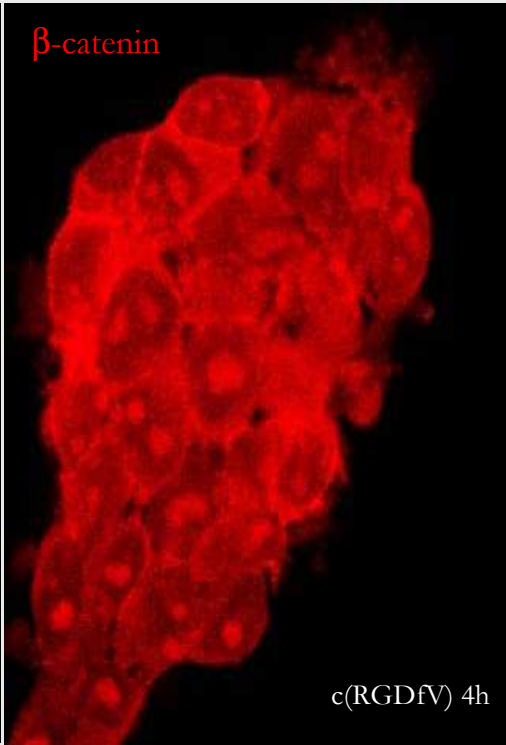
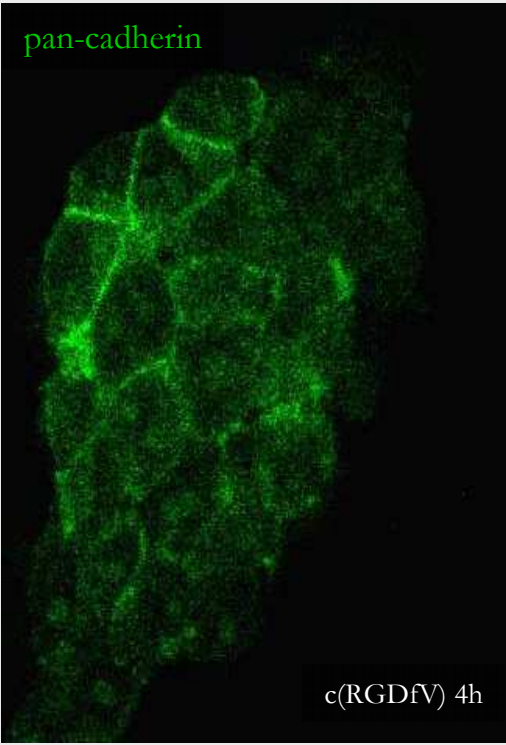
Name	Synonyms	Distribution	Ligands
$\alpha_1\beta_1$		Many	Collagens, laminins. ^[5]
$\alpha_2\beta_1$		Many	Collagens, laminins ^[5]
$\alpha_4\beta_1$	VLA-4 ^[5]	Hematopoietic cells	Fibronectin, VCAM-1 ^[5]
$\alpha_5\beta_1$	fibronectin receptor	widespread	fibronectin ^[5] and proteinases
$\alpha_6\beta_1$	laminin receptor	widespread	matrix macromolecules laminins
$\alpha_L\beta_2$	LFA-1 ^[5]	T-lymphocytes	ICAM-1, ICAM-2 ^[5]
$\alpha_M\beta_2$	Mac-1, CR3 ^[5]	Neutrophils and monocytes	Serum proteins, ICAM-1 ^[5]
$\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$		Platelets ^[5]	fibrinogen, fibronectin ^[5]
$\alpha_V\beta_3$	vitronectin receptor ^[6]	activated endothelial cells, melanoma, glioblastoma	vitronectin ^[6] , fibronectin, fibrinogen, osteopontin, Cyr61
$\alpha_V\beta_5$		widespread, esp. fibroblasts, epithelial cells	vitronectin and adenovirus
$\alpha_V\beta_6$		proliferating epithelia, esp. lung and liver	fibronectin; TGF β 1+3
$A_6\beta_4$		Epithelial cells ^[5]	Laminin ^[5]



- CDH1 - E-cadherin (epithelial)
- CDH2 - N-cadherin (neural)
- CDH12 - cadherin 12, type 2 (N-cadherin 2)
- CDH3 - P-cadherin (placental)
- CDH4 - R-cadherin (retinal)
- CDH5 - VE-cadherin (vascular endothelial)
- CDH6 - K-cadherin (kidney)
- CDH7* - cadherin 7, type 2
- CDH8 - cadherin 8, type 2
- CDH9* - cadherin 9, type 2 (T1-cadherin)
- CDH10* - cadherin 10, type 2 (T2-cadherin)
- CDH11 - OB-cadherin (osteoblast)
- CDH13 - T-cadherin - H-cadherin (heart)
- CDH15 - M-cadherin (myotubule)
- CDH16 - KSP-cadherin
- CDH17 - LI cadherin (liver-intestine)
- CDH18* - cadherin 18, type 2
- CDH19* - cadherin 19, type 2
- CDH20* - cadherin 20, type 2
- CDH23 - cadherin 23, (neurosensory epithelium)







Ig Szupercsaládba (IgSF)tartozó sejtadhéziós molekulák

CD2

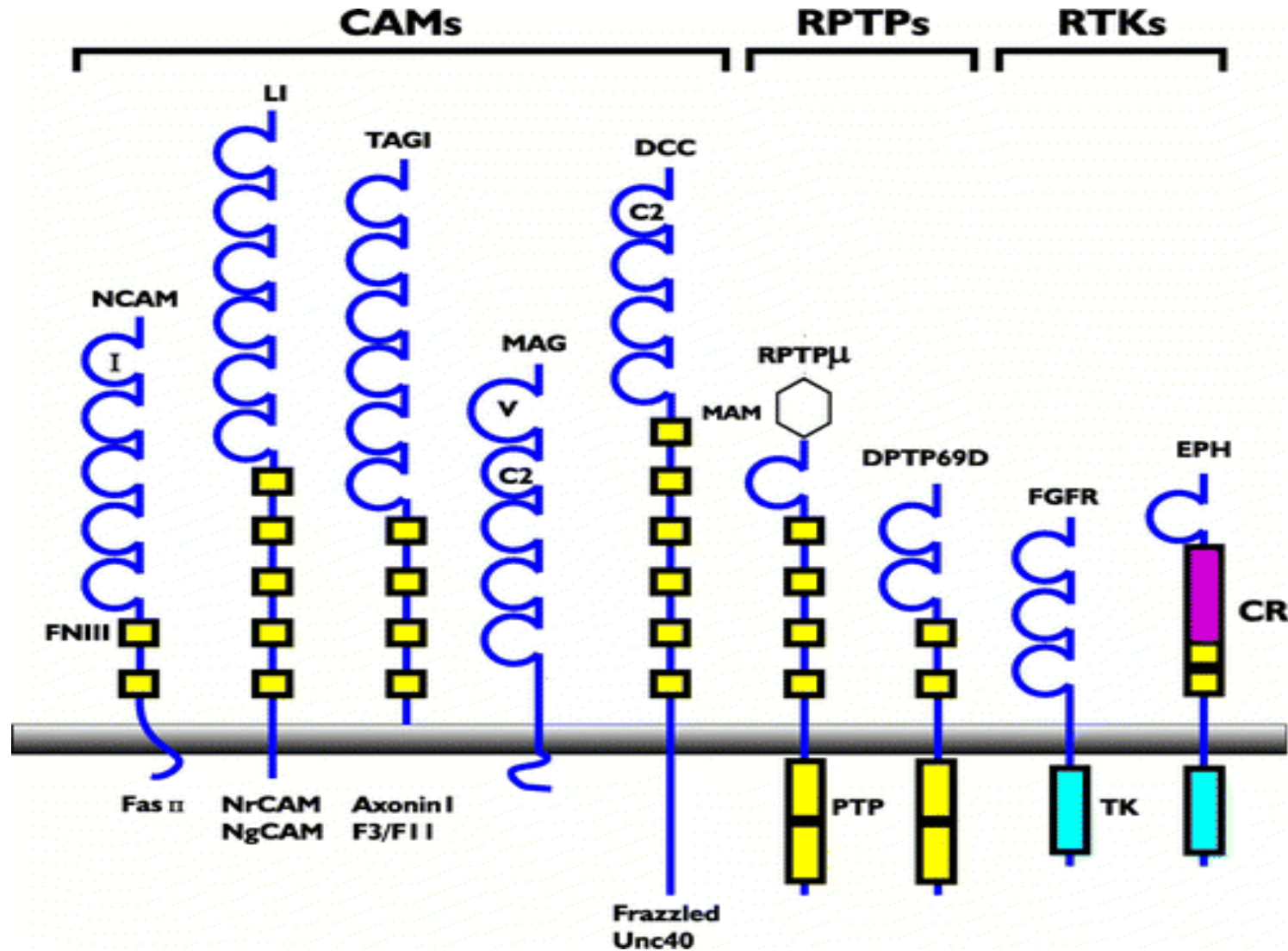
CD48

The SIGLEC family (e.g. CD22, CD83)

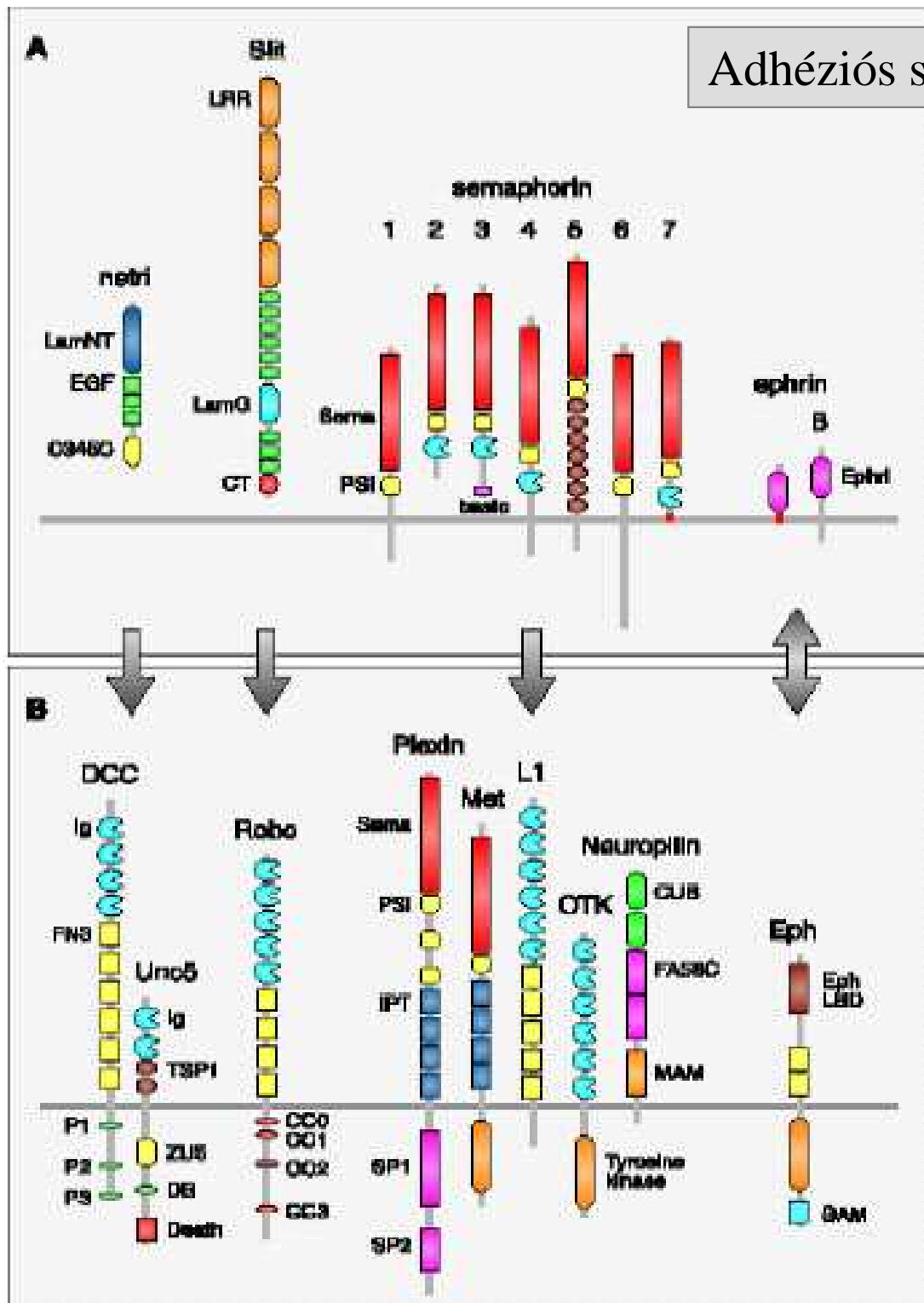
Intercellular adhesion molecules (ICAMs)

Vascular cell adhesion molecules (e.g. VCAM-1)

Neural Cell Adhesion Molecule (NCAM)



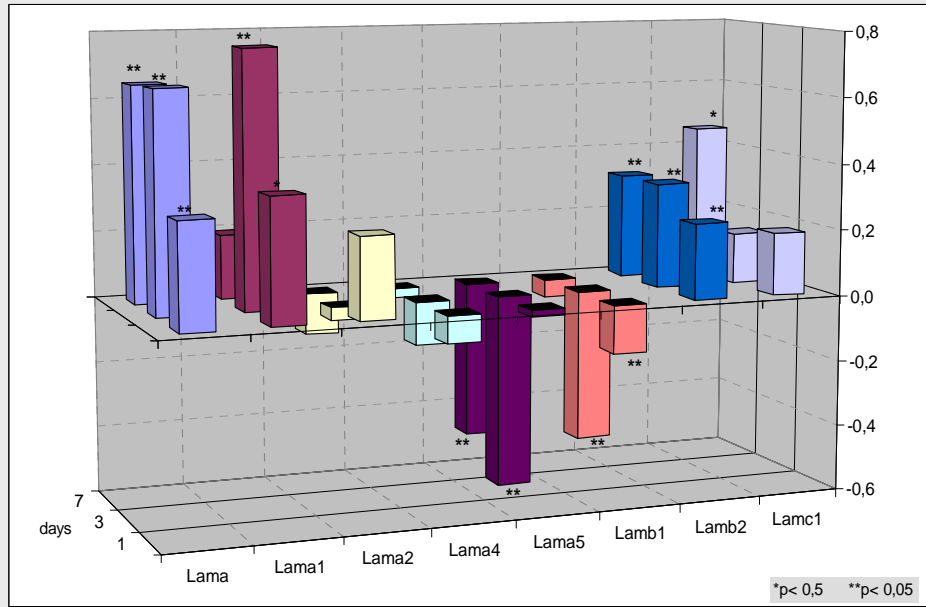
Adhézións szignál (guidance) molekulák



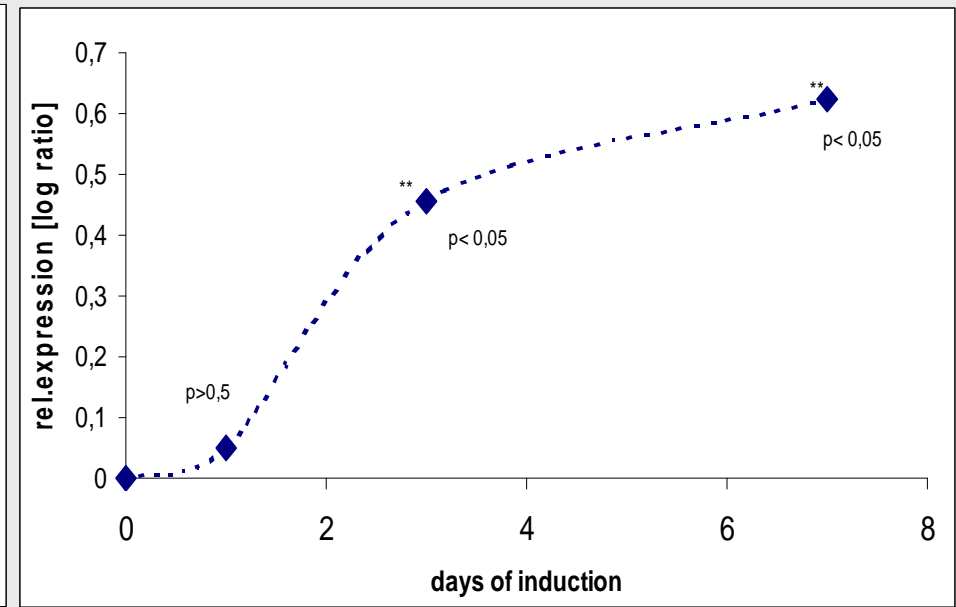
Receptor	Ligand	Letapadási jel
DCC/Unc5	Netrin	repulzív/attraktív Wadsworth, Hedgecock 1996
Robo	Slit	repulzív Wong et al., 2002
Neuropilin	Semaphorin	repulzív/attraktív Chen et al., 1998
Eph (Trk receptors)	Ephrin	repulzív/attraktív Himanen, Nikolov 2003
NogoR	MAG, Omgp, Nogo66	repulzív McGee, Strittmatter, 2003

SEMA I, II, VIII: gerinctelen; receptor: plexinek
 SEMA III-VII : gerinces; receptor: neuropilin 1 és 2

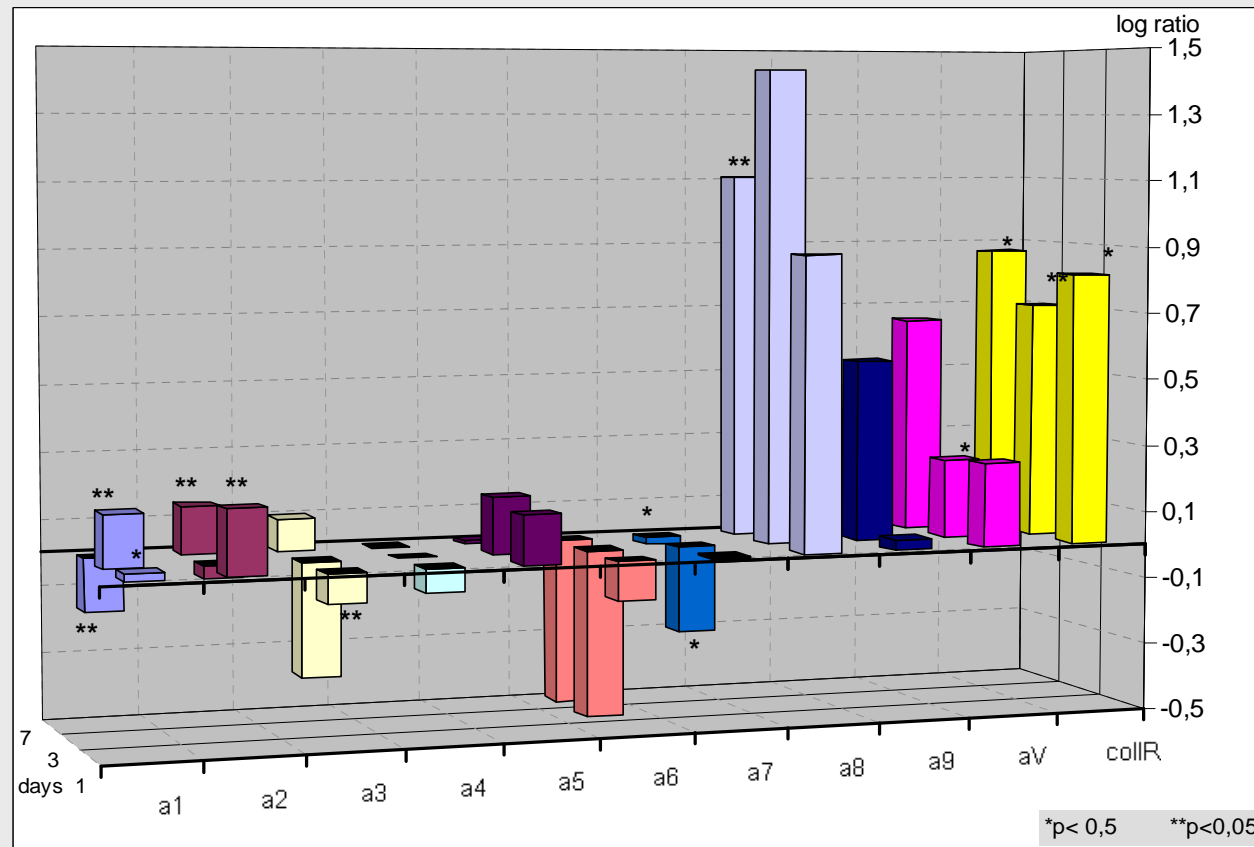
Expression of various laminin α -chains



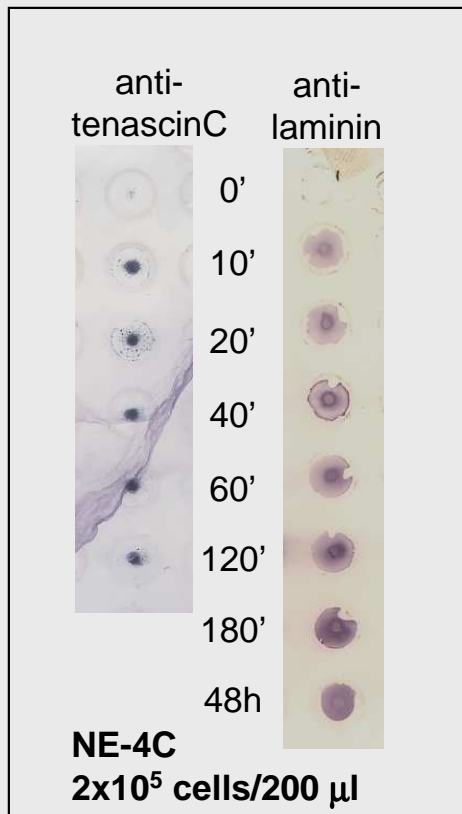
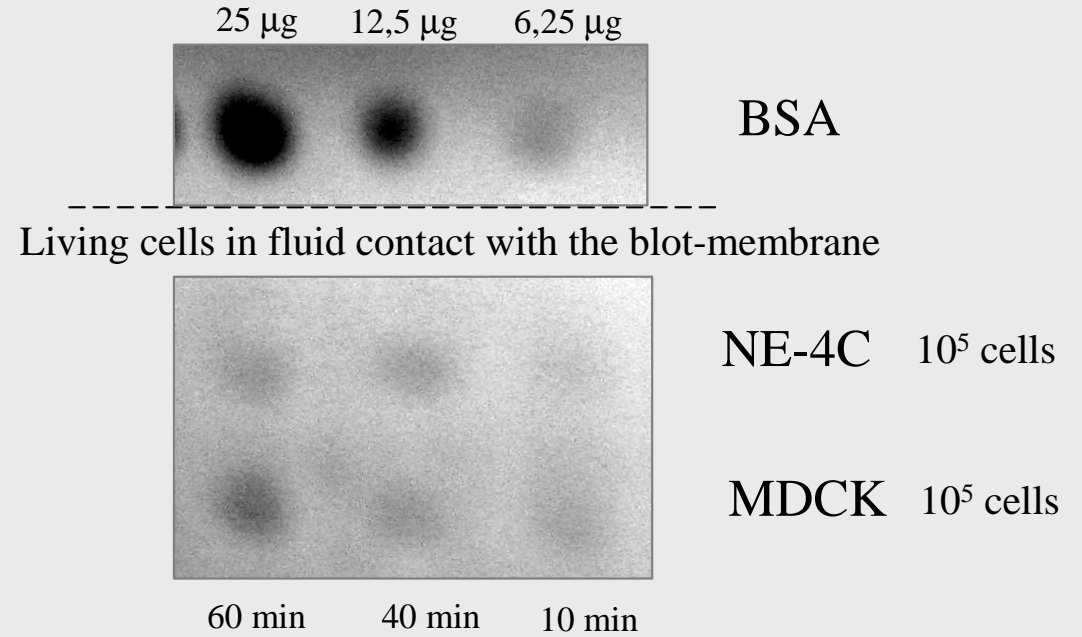
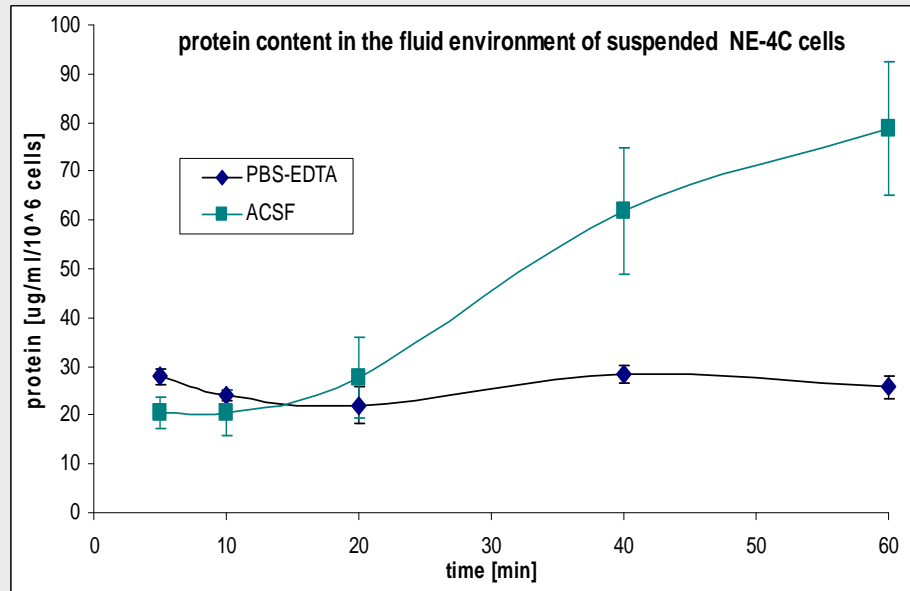
Expression of fibronectin



Expression of integrin α -chains



Protein secretion by cells



Traditional cell-blotting

Extracellular matrix molecules
Adhesion molecules
Growth factors
Hormones
etc