

Contents

	Acknowledgment	<i>XIII</i>		
	Part I	Introduction	<i>1</i>	
1	Introduction	<i>3</i>		
1.1	Receptors and Signaling	<i>3</i>		
1.1.1	General Aspects of Signaling	<i>3</i>		
1.1.2	Verbal and Physiological Signals	<i>3</i>		
1.1.3	Criteria for Recognizing Transmitters and Receptors	<i>4</i>		
1.1.4	Agonists	<i>4</i>		
1.1.5	Receptors	<i>4</i>		
1.1.6	Receptor–Enzyme Similarities	<i>4</i>		
1.2	Types of Receptors and Hormones	<i>5</i>		
1.2.1	Receptor Superfamilies	<i>5</i>		
1.3	Receptors Are the Chemical Expression of Reality	<i>6</i>		
2	The Origins of Chemical Thinking	<i>9</i>		
2.1	Overview of Early Pharmacological History	<i>9</i>		
2.1.1	The Development of a Chemical Hypothesis	<i>9</i>		
2.1.2	Chemical Structure and Drug Action	<i>10</i>		
2.1.3	The Site of Drug Action	<i>10</i>		
2.2	Modern Pharmacology	<i>10</i>		
2.2.1	Langley and Ehrlich: the Origins of the Receptor Concept	<i>10</i>		
2.2.2	Maturation of the Receptor Concept	<i>13</i>		
2.3	Phylogenetics of Signaling	<i>13</i>		
2.3.1	The First Communicators	<i>13</i>		
	Part II	Fundamentals	<i>15</i>	
3	Membranes and Proteins	<i>17</i>		
3.1	Membranes	<i>17</i>		
3.1.1	The Cytoplasmic Membrane – the Importance of Cell Membranes	<i>17</i>		
3.1.2	History of Membrane Models	<i>17</i>		
3.1.2.1	The Roles of Proteins in Membranes	<i>18</i>		
3.1.2.2	Challenges to the Danielli–Davson Model	<i>19</i>		
3.1.2.3	A New View of Membrane Proteins	<i>19</i>		
3.1.2.4	The Modern Concept of Membranes – the Fluid Mosaic Model	<i>19</i>		
3.1.3	Membrane Components	<i>19</i>		
3.1.3.1	Membrane Lipids	<i>19</i>		
3.1.3.2	Asymmetry and Heterogeneity in Membrane Lipids	<i>20</i>		
3.1.3.3	Membrane Construction and Insertion of Proteins	<i>20</i>		
3.2	The Nature and Function of Proteins	<i>21</i>		
3.2.1	Linear and Three-Dimensional Structures	<i>22</i>		
3.2.2	Primary Structure	<i>22</i>		
3.2.3	Secondary Structure	<i>23</i>		
3.2.4	Tertiary Structure	<i>24</i>		
3.2.5	Protein Domains	<i>25</i>		
3.2.6	Proteomics	<i>25</i>		
4	Hormones as First Messengers	<i>27</i>		
4.1	Hormones and Cellular Communication	<i>27</i>		
4.1.1	Discovery of Hormones	<i>27</i>		
4.2	Types of Hormones	<i>27</i>		
4.2.1	Pheromones for Signaling between Individuals	<i>28</i>		
4.2.2	Archaea and Bacteria	<i>28</i>		
4.2.3	Eukaryotes	<i>29</i>		
4.2.3.1	Chromalveolates	<i>29</i>		
4.2.3.2	Unikonts – Amoebozoa, Fungi, Animals	<i>29</i>		
4.2.3.3	Invertebrate Pheromones	<i>31</i>		
4.2.3.4	Vertebrate Pheromones	<i>31</i>		
4.3	Vertebrate Hormones and Transmitters	<i>31</i>		
4.3.1	Peptide and Non-Peptide Agonists	<i>31</i>		
4.3.1.1	Peptides	<i>31</i>		
4.3.1.2	Non-peptides	<i>31</i>		
4.3.2	Peptide Hormones of the G-Protein-Coupled Receptors	<i>32</i>		
4.3.2.1	Hypothalamic-Pituitary Axis	<i>32</i>		

4.3.2.2	The Anterior Pituitary Trophic Hormones	34	5.3.2.2	The Ternary Complex Model	53
4.3.3	Other Neural Peptides	35	5.3.2.3	Protean Agonism	54
4.3.3.1	Opioids	35	5.3.2.4	Cubic Ternary Complex (CTC) Model	55
4.3.3.2	Non-Opioid Transmitter Peptides	36	5.3.3	Summary of Model States	55
4.3.4	Peptides from Non-Neural Sources	36	5.4	Visualizing Receptor Structure and Function	55
4.3.4.1	Digestive Tract Hormones	36	5.4.1	Determination of Receptor K_d	55
4.3.4.2	Hormones from Vascular Tissue	38	5.4.1.1	Schild Analysis	56
4.3.4.3	Hormones from the Blood	38	5.4.2	Visualizing Ligand Binding	57
4.3.4.4	Peptide Hormones from Reproductive Tissues	39	5.4.2.1	Receptor Preparation	58
4.3.4.5	Hormones from Other Tissues	39	5.4.2.2	Equilibrium Binding Studies	58
4.3.5	Non-Peptides Acting on G-Protein-Coupled Receptors	39	5.4.2.3	Competition Studies	58
4.3.5.1	Transmitters Derived from Amino Acids	39	5.4.3	X-ray Crystallography of Native and Agonist-Bound Receptors	59
4.3.5.2	Transmitters Derived from Nucleotides	40	5.4.4	Probe Tagging (Fluorescent and Photoaffinity)	60
4.3.5.3	Transmitters Derived from Membrane Lipids – Prostaglandins and Cannabinoids	41	5.5	Proteomics Approaches to Receptor Efficacy	60
4.3.6	Transmitters of the Ion Channels	41	5.6	Physical Factors Affecting Receptor Binding	61
4.3.7	Hormones of the Receptor Kinases – Growth Factor Receptors	43	5.6.1	Temperature	61
4.3.7.1	Insulin	43	5.6.2	Relation of Agonist Affinity and Efficacy to Distance Traveled Following Release	61
4.3.7.2	Insulin-Like Growth Factors	43			
4.3.7.3	Natriuretic Peptides	43	Part III Receptor Types and Function	63	
4.3.7.4	Peptide Signal Molecules Important in Embryogenesis	43	6 Transduction I: Ion Channels and Transporters	65	
4.3.7.5	Pituitary Gland Hormones – Somatotropin and Prolactin	43	6.1	Introduction	65
4.3.8	Hormones of the Nuclear Receptors	44	6.1.1	Family Relationships	65
4.3.8.1	Steroids	44	6.2	Small Molecule Channels	66
4.3.8.2	Non-Steroid Nuclear Hormones	46	6.2.1	Osmotic and Stretch Detectors	66
4.4	Analgesics and Venoms as Receptor Ligands	46	6.2.2	Voltage-Gated Cation Channels	66
			6.2.2.1	History of Studies on Voltage-Gated Channels	66
5 Receptor Theory	47		6.2.2.2	Structure and Physiology of Ion Channels	68
5.1	The Materialization of Receptors	47	6.2.3	Potassium Channels	68
5.2	Receptor Mechanisms	47	6.2.4	Sodium Channels	70
5.2.1	Binding of Agonist to Receptor	48	6.2.4.1	Bacterial Na ⁺ Channels	70
5.2.1.1	Bonds	48	6.2.4.2	Vertebrate Na ⁺ Channels	70
5.3	Binding Theory	49	6.2.5	Calcium Channels	71
5.3.1	Early Approaches to Understanding Receptor Action	49	6.2.6	Non-Voltage-Gated Cation Channels – Transient Receptor Potential (TRP) Channels	72
5.3.1.1	The Occupancy Model	49	6.3	Transporters	73
5.3.1.2	Processes That Follow Receptor Activation	52	6.3.1	Pumps and Facilitated Diffusion	73
5.3.1.3	Efficacy and Spare Receptors	52	6.3.1.1	The SLC Proteins	73
5.3.2	Modern Approaches to Receptor Theory	52	6.3.1.2	The Pumps	74
5.3.2.1	The Two-State Model	52	6.3.2	The Chloride Channel	76

6.4	Major Intrinsic Proteins	76	7.4.1.1	The α Subfamily	99
6.4.1	Water Channels	76	7.4.1.2	The β Subfamily	102
6.4.2	Glycerol Transporters	77	7.4.1.3	The γ Subfamily	102
6.5	Ligand-Gated Ion Channels	77	7.4.1.4	The δ Subfamily	104
6.5.1	Four-TM Domains – the Cys-Loop Receptors	77	7.4.2	Family B – Secretin-Like	104
6.5.1.1	The Four-TM Channels for Cations	78	7.4.3	Family C – Metabotropic Glutamate and Sweet/Umami Taste Receptors	104
6.5.1.2	The Four-TM Channels for Anions	80	7.4.3.1	Taste 1 Receptors (T1Rs)	105
6.5.2	Three-TM Domains – Ionotropic Glutamate Receptors	82	7.4.3.2	Calcium-Sensing Receptors	106
6.5.2.1	Glutamate-Gated Channels	82	7.4.4	Family D – Adhesion Receptors	106
6.5.2.2	N-Methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) Receptor	82	7.4.5	Family F – Frizzled-Smoothened Receptors	106
6.5.2.3	Non-NMDA Receptors	82	7.4.6	Family E – Cyclic AMP Receptors	106
6.5.3	Two-TM Domains – ATP-Gated Receptors (P2X)	82	7.4.7	Other G-Protein-Coupled Receptor Types in Eukaryotes	106
7	Transduction II: G-Protein-Coupled Receptors	85	7.4.7.1	Yeast Mating Pheromone Receptors	106
7.1	Introduction	85	7.4.7.2	Insect Taste Receptors	106
7.1.1	Receptor Function	86	7.4.7.3	Nematode Chemoreceptors	106
7.1.2	Sensory Transduction	87	8	Transduction III: Receptor Kinases and Immunoglobulins	107
7.1.2.1	Chemoreception in Non-Mammals	87	8.1	Protein Kinases	107
7.1.2.2	Chemoreception in Mammals	87	8.2	Receptors for Cell Division and Metabolism	108
7.2	Families of G-Protein-Coupled Receptors	89	8.2.1	Overview of Family Members	108
7.3	Transduction Mechanisms	89	8.2.2	Overall Functions of RTK	108
7.3.1	Discovery of Receptor Control of Metabolism – Cyclic AMP and G Proteins	89	8.2.2.1	Extracellular Domains	108
7.3.1.1	Components of the Process of Metabolic Activation	89	8.2.2.2	Intracellular Domains	109
7.3.1.2	Discovery of Cyclic AMP	90	8.2.3	Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Subfamilies	110
7.3.1.3	Discovery of G Proteins	90	8.2.3.1	EGF Receptor Subfamily	111
7.3.2	Actions of G Proteins	91	8.2.3.2	Insulin Receptor Subfamily	111
7.3.2.1	G-Alpha Proteins	92	8.2.3.3	FGF and PDGF Receptor Subfamilies	111
7.3.2.2	Roles of the Beta and Gamma Subunits	95	8.2.3.4	NGF Receptor Subfamily	111
7.3.3	Proteins That Enhance (GEF) or Inhibit (GAP) GTP Binding	96	8.3	Receptor Serine/Threonine Kinases	112
7.3.3.1	GEF Protein	96	8.3.1	Transforming Growth Factor-Beta (TGF- β) Receptor	112
7.3.3.2	GAP Protein	96	8.4	The Guanylyl Cyclase Receptor Subfamily – Natriuretic Peptide Receptors	112
7.3.4	Signal Amplification	97	8.5	Non-Kinase Molecules – LDL Receptors	113
7.3.5	Signal Cessation – Several Processes Decrease Receptor Activity	97	8.5.1	Cholesterol Transport	113
7.3.6	Interactions between Receptors and G Proteins	97	8.5.2	The Low-Density Lipoprotein (LDL) Receptor	114
7.3.7	Summary of Actions of GPCRs: Agonists, Receptors, G Proteins, and Signaling Cascades	98	8.5.2.1	Clathrin-Coated Pits	114
7.4	The Major Families of G Protein-Coupled Receptors	99	8.6	Cell–Cell Contact Signaling	115
7.4.1	Family A – Rhodopsin-Like	99	8.6.1	Notch–Delta Signaling	115
			8.7	Immune System Receptors, Antibodies, and Cytokines	115
			8.7.1	The Innate Immune Responses	115

8.7.2	The Cells and Molecules of the Adaptive Immune System	116	10.3.2.1	Other G-Protein-Like Transducers – Ras	139
8.7.3	T-Cell Receptors and Immunoglobulins	116	10.3.2.2	Other G-Protein-Like Transducers – Ran	139
8.7.4	Cell-Surface Molecules	117	10.3.3	Cell Aggregation and Development	140
8.7.4.1	The MHC Proteins	117	10.3.3.1	Coaggregation in Bacteria	140
8.7.4.2	Receptors of the B and T Cells	118	10.3.3.2	Aggregation in Eukaryotes	140
			10.3.3.3	The Molecules of Cell Adhesion	141
9	Transduction IV: Nuclear Receptors	121	10.4	Complexity in Cross Talk – Roles of PIP3, Akt, and PDK1	141
9.1	Introduction	121	10.4.1	Signaling Cascades Using PIP3	142
9.2	Genomic Actions of Nuclear Receptors	122	10.4.2	Integrins	144
9.2.1	Families of Nuclear Receptors	122	10.4.3	Receptor Tyrosine Kinases	144
9.2.2	Transcription Control	122	10.4.4	Cytokine Receptors and the JAK/STAT Proteins	144
9.2.3	Constitutively Active Nuclear Receptors	122	10.4.5	Combined Cellular Signaling – GPCR and RTK Actions	144
9.2.4	Liganded Receptors	122		Role in Cancer	144
9.2.5	History of Steroid Receptor Studies	123	10.5	Constitutive versus Inducible Activation	144
9.2.6	Receptor Structure	123	10.5.1	Cancer Pathways	146
9.2.7	The Ligand-Binding Module	124	10.5.2	Signaling Mediated by Gas Molecules	146
9.2.8	The DNA-Binding Module	125	10.6	Carbon Monoxide	147
9.2.9	Specific Nuclear Actions	125	10.6.1	Nitric Oxide	147
9.2.9.1	Family 1 – Thyroid Hormone and Vitamins A and D Receptors	125	10.6.2	Hydrogen Sulfide	148
9.2.9.2	Family 2 – Fatty Acid (HNF4) and Retinoic X Receptors (RXR)	127			
9.2.9.3	Family 3 – Steroid Receptors for Estrogens, Androgens, Progestogens, Mineralocorticoids, and Glucocorticoids	128	11	Cellular Interactions in Development	149
9.3	Actions of Receptor Antagonists	129	11.1	Introduction	149
9.4	Non-Traditional Actions of Steroid-Like Hormones and Their Receptors	130	11.2	The Origins of Multicellularity	150
9.4.1	Cell-Membrane Progesterone Receptors	131	11.2.1	Multicellular Lineages in Prokaryotes	150
9.4.2	Cell-Membrane Mineralocorticoid and Glucocorticoid Receptors	131	11.2.2	Multicellular Lineages in Eukaryotes	150
9.4.3	Cell-Membrane Thyroid Hormone and Vitamin A/D Receptors	131	11.2.2.1	Chromalveolates – Generally Unicellular but with One Multicellular Clade	151
9.4.4	Ligand-Independent Activation of Transcription	131	11.2.2.2	Archaeplastida – Algae and Plants	151
			11.2.2.3	Amoebozoans, Fungi, Choanoflagellates, and Animals	151
	Part IV Applications	133	11.3	The Origin of Symmetry and Axes	152
10	Signaling Complexity	135	11.3.1	The Multicellular Body Plan	152
10.1	Introduction	135	11.3.2	The Porifera – Asymmetric with a Single Cell Layer	152
10.2	Experimental Determination of Signaling Cascades	135	11.3.3	Cnidaria – Radial Symmetry, Two Cell Layers, Tissues	153
10.2.1	Glycolysis	135	11.3.4	Mesoderm	154
10.2.2	MAPK: a Phosphorylation Cascade	136	11.4	Fertilization and Organization of the Multicellular Body Plan	154
10.3	Transduction across the Membrane	138	11.4.1	Sperm–Egg Recognition	154
10.3.1	Ion Channels	138	11.4.1.1	Sea Urchin Fertilization	154
10.3.2	G-Protein-Coupled Receptors	138	11.4.1.2	Mammalian Fertilization	157

11.5	Differentiation of Triploblastic Embryos – Organogenesis	158	12.3.1	Pathogenesis of Cancer	177
11.5.1	Introduction	158	12.3.2	Cancer as a Disease of Signaling Molecules	178
11.5.2	The Origin of Triploblastic Animals	158	12.3.2.1	Oncogenes that Encode Mutated Transmitters	178
11.5.3	Development in Protostomes	159	12.3.2.2	Oncogenes that Encode Mutated RTKs	178
11.5.3.1	Segmentation and Organ Formation in <i>Drosophila</i>	159	12.3.2.3	Oncogenes that Encode Mutated G Proteins	179
11.5.3.2	Cellular Interactions in Later <i>Drosophila</i> Development	161	12.3.2.4	Oncogenes that Encode Mutated Transcription Factors – Steroid Receptors	180
11.5.4	Development in Deuterostomes	162			
11.5.4.1	Early Frog Development	162	13	Receptors and the Mind	181
11.5.4.2	Nerve Growth	164	13.1	Origins of Behavior	181
11.6	Programmed Cell Death (Apoptosis)	165	13.1.1	Bacterial Short-Term Memory	181
11.6.1	Apoptosis During Development	166	13.1.2	Animals Without True Neural Organization: The Porifera	182
11.6.2	Apoptosis During Adult Life	166	13.1.3	Animals with Neural Networks: The Cnidaria	182
12	Receptor Mechanisms in Disease Processes	169	13.1.4	Bilaterally Symmetrical Animals: The Acoela	183
12.1	Genetic Basis for Receptor Function	169	13.2	Nervous Systems	183
12.1.1	Genotype and Phenotype	169	13.2.1	Organization	183
12.1.2	Classical Dominance Mechanisms	169	13.2.2	Neurons	183
12.1.3	Other Levels of Gene Expression	170	13.2.2.1	Cell Structure	183
12.1.4	Pre-receptor Mutations	170	13.2.2.2	Mechanisms	184
12.1.5	Receptor Mutations	171	13.2.3	Transmitters	184
12.1.6	Post-receptor Mutations	171	13.2.3.1	Synthesis and Release of Brain Transmitters	185
12.2	Receptor Pathologies	171	13.2.3.2	Converting Short-Term Memory to Long Term	186
12.2.1	Ion Channel Superfamily	171	13.3	Animal Memory: Invertebrates	186
12.2.1.1	Calcium Channels	172	13.3.1	Discovery of the Signaling Contribution to Memory	186
12.2.1.2	Transient Receptor Protein (TRP) Channels	172	13.3.2	Receptor Mechanisms of Nerve Cell Interactions	186
12.2.1.3	Voltage-Gated Na ⁺ Channels	172	13.3.2.1	The Gill Withdrawal Reflex of Aplysia	186
12.2.1.4	Ligand-Gated Na ⁺ Channels	172	13.3.2.2	Mechanisms Underlying Sensitization and Short-Term Memory	187
12.2.1.5	Chloride Transporter – Cystic Fibrosis	172	13.3.2.3	Ion Flows in Nerve Action Potentials	187
12.2.2	G-Protein-Coupled Receptor Superfamily	172	13.3.2.4	Consolidation into Long-Term Memory (LTP)	188
12.2.2.1	Cholera	172	13.4	Animal Memory: Vertebrates	188
12.2.2.2	Thyroid Diseases	173	13.4.1	Intracellular Mechanisms of Potentiation	188
12.2.2.3	Cardiovascular Disease	173	13.5	Receptors and Behavior: Addiction, Tolerance, and Dependence	190
12.2.2.4	Obesity	174	13.5.1	Opioid Receptors	190
12.2.2.5	Depression	175	13.5.1.1	Opioid Neuron Pathways in the Brain	191
12.2.2.6	Schizophrenia	175			
12.2.3	Immunoglobulin Superfamily	176			
12.2.3.1	Diabetes Mellitus	176			
12.2.3.2	Atherosclerosis	176			
12.2.4	Nuclear Receptor Superfamily – Steroid Receptors	176			
12.2.4.1	Alterations in Transcription	176			
12.2.4.2	Additional Effects	177			
12.3	Signaling Mutations Leading to Cancer	177			

13.5.1.2	The Opioid Peptides and Receptors	192	14.3.1.2	The Anterior Pituitary Trophic Hormones	203
13.5.1.3	Mechanisms of Transduction	192	14.3.1.3	The Hypothalamic Releasing Hormones	203
13.5.1.4	Characteristics of Responses to Continued Drug Presence	192	14.3.1.4	The Posterior Pituitary Hormones	203
13.5.2	Individual and Cultural Distributions of Depression	193	14.3.1.5	Miscellaneous Peptide Hormones	204
13.5.2.1	Depression	193	14.3.2	Hormones of the Receptor Tyrosine Kinases	204
13.5.2.2	Polymorphisms in Neurotransmitter Transporters	194	14.3.2.1	The Insulin Family	204
13.5.2.3	Polymorphisms in Opioid Receptor Subtypes	194	14.3.2.2	The Neurotrophins	204
13.5.2.4	Polymorphisms in Enzymes for Transmitter Disposition	194	14.3.2.3	The Growth Hormone Family	204
13.5.2.5	Society-Level Actions	194	14.4	Evolution of Receptor Superfamilies	205
13.5.2.6	Possible Mechanisms	195	14.4.1	Ion Channels	205
14	Evolution of Receptors, Transmitters, and Hormones	197	14.4.1.1	Voltage-Gated Channels	205
14.1	Introduction	197	14.4.1.2	Ligand-Gated Channels	205
14.1.1	Phylogeny of Communication: General Ideas	197	14.4.2	G Protein-Coupled Receptors	206
14.1.2	The Receptors	197	14.4.2.1	G-Protein-Coupled Receptor Types	206
14.2	Origins of Transmitters and Receptors	197	14.4.2.2	Family A Receptors – Rhodopsin Family	206
14.2.1	Evolution of Signaling Processes	197	14.4.2.3	Family B – Secretin and Adhesion Receptors	207
14.2.2	Homologous Sequences	198	14.4.2.4	Family F – Frizzled and Smoothed Receptors	208
14.2.2.1	Orthologous and Paralogous Sequences	198	14.4.2.5	Elements of the GPCR Transduction Pathway	208
14.2.3	Phylogenetic Inference	199	14.4.3	The Immunoglobulin Superfamily	210
14.2.4	Phylogenetic Illustration of Protein Relationships	199	14.4.3.1	The Receptor Tyrosine Kinases	210
14.2.5	Whole-Genome Duplication (WGD)	200	14.4.3.2	Molecules of the Adaptive Immune System	211
14.2.6	Origins of Novel Domains	201	14.4.4	Steroid, Vitamin A/D, and Thyroid Hormone Receptors	211
14.2.7	Adaptation of Receptor Systems	201	14.4.4.1	Origin of Nuclear Receptors: The Role of Ligands	211
14.2.8	Coevolution of Components of Signaling Pathways	202	14.4.4.2	The Nuclear Receptor Families	211
14.2.9	Peptide Hormones and Their Receptors	202	14.4.4.3	Later Evolution of Nuclear Receptors – Ligand Exploitation	212
14.2.10	Receptors and Their Non-Peptide Hormones	202	14.5	Evolution of Receptor Antagonism	213
14.3	Evolution of Hormones	202	14.6	A Final Note	213
14.3.1	Peptide Hormones for G Protein-Coupled Receptors	202			
14.3.1.1	The Yeast Mating Pheromones	203			
				Glossary	215
				References	227
				Index	241