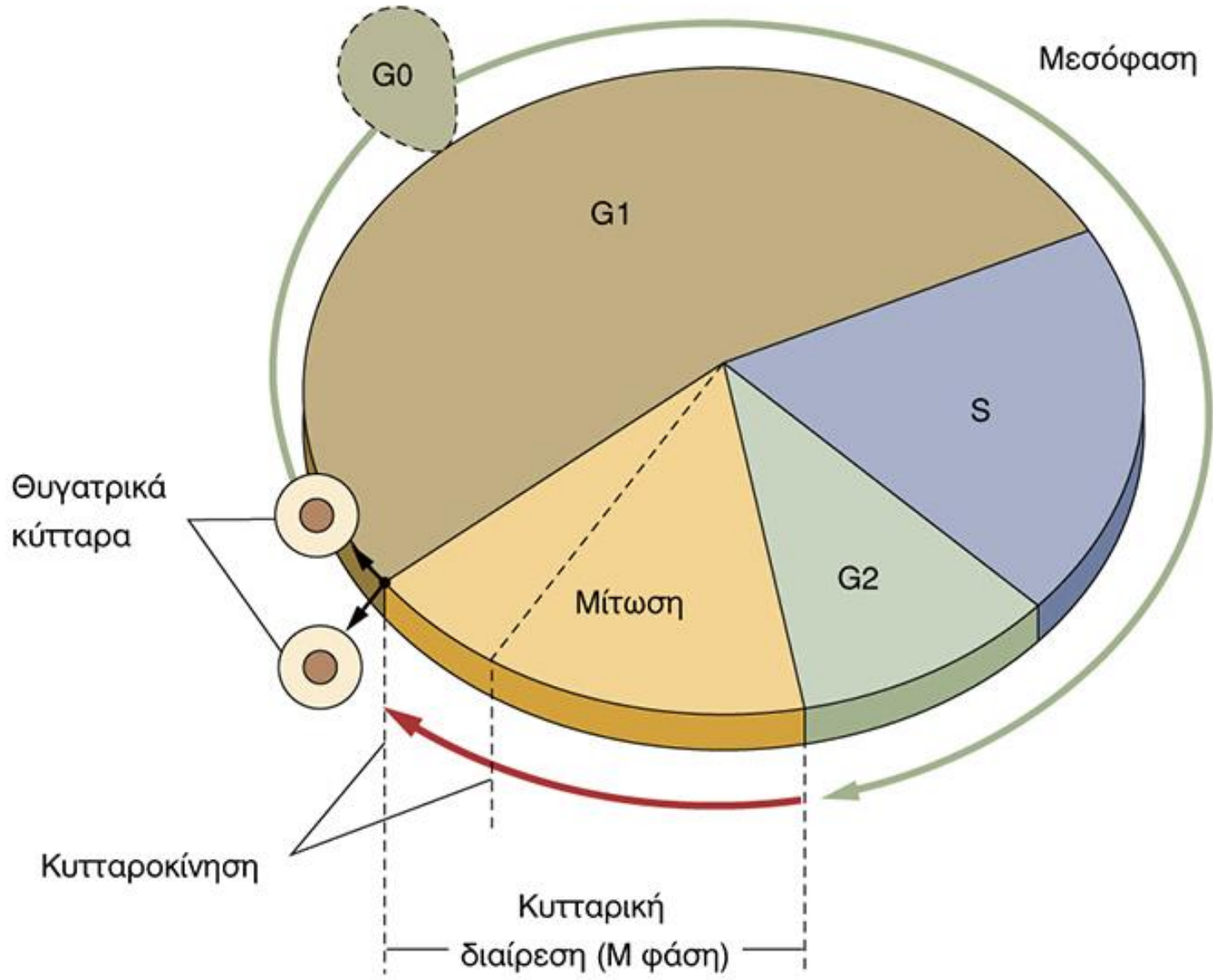
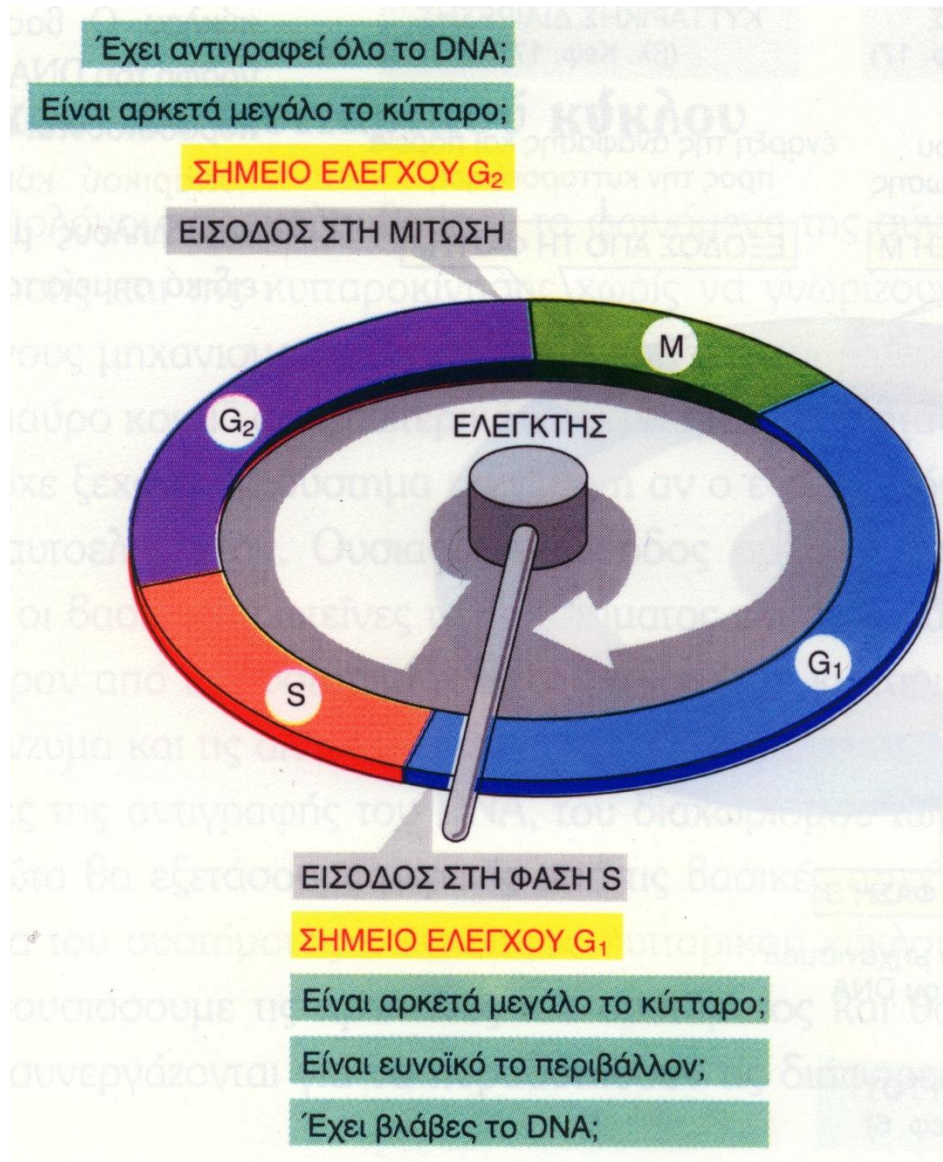
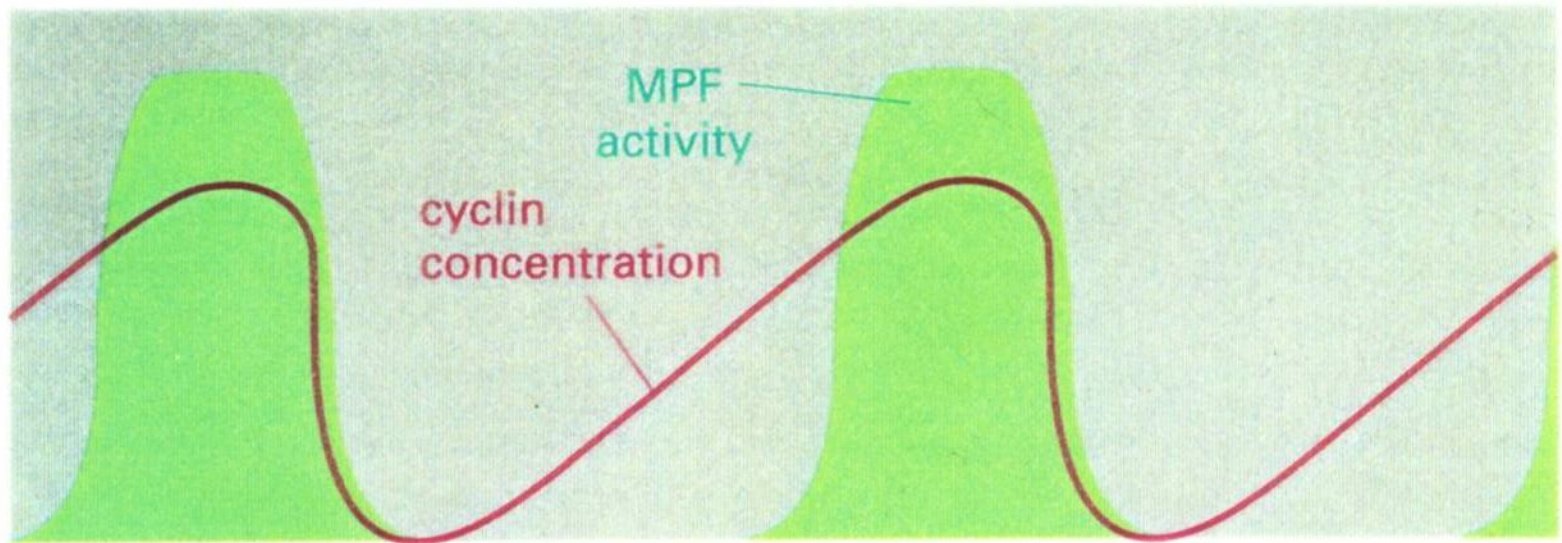
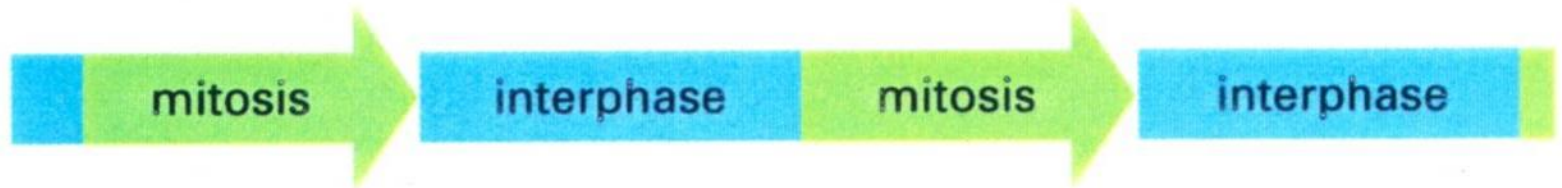


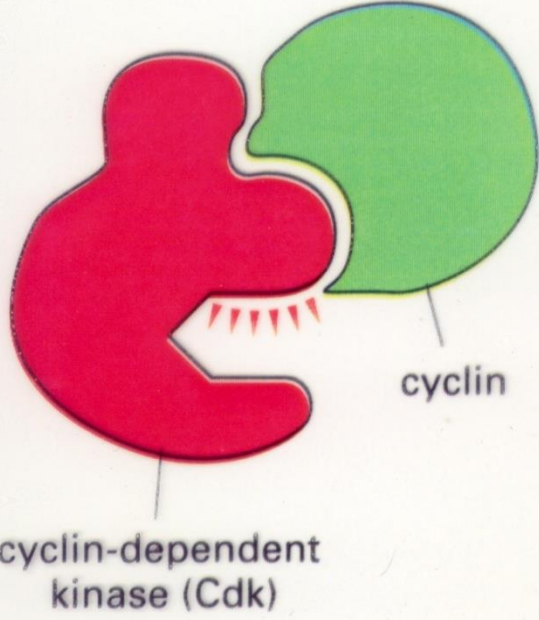
Κυτταρικός Κύκλος



Σημεία Ελέγχου







(A)



(B)

Συγκέντρωση $p34^{cdc2}$

Αυξανόμενη ενεργότητα

Συγκέντρωση κυκλίνης

Ενεργότητα $p34^{cdc2}$

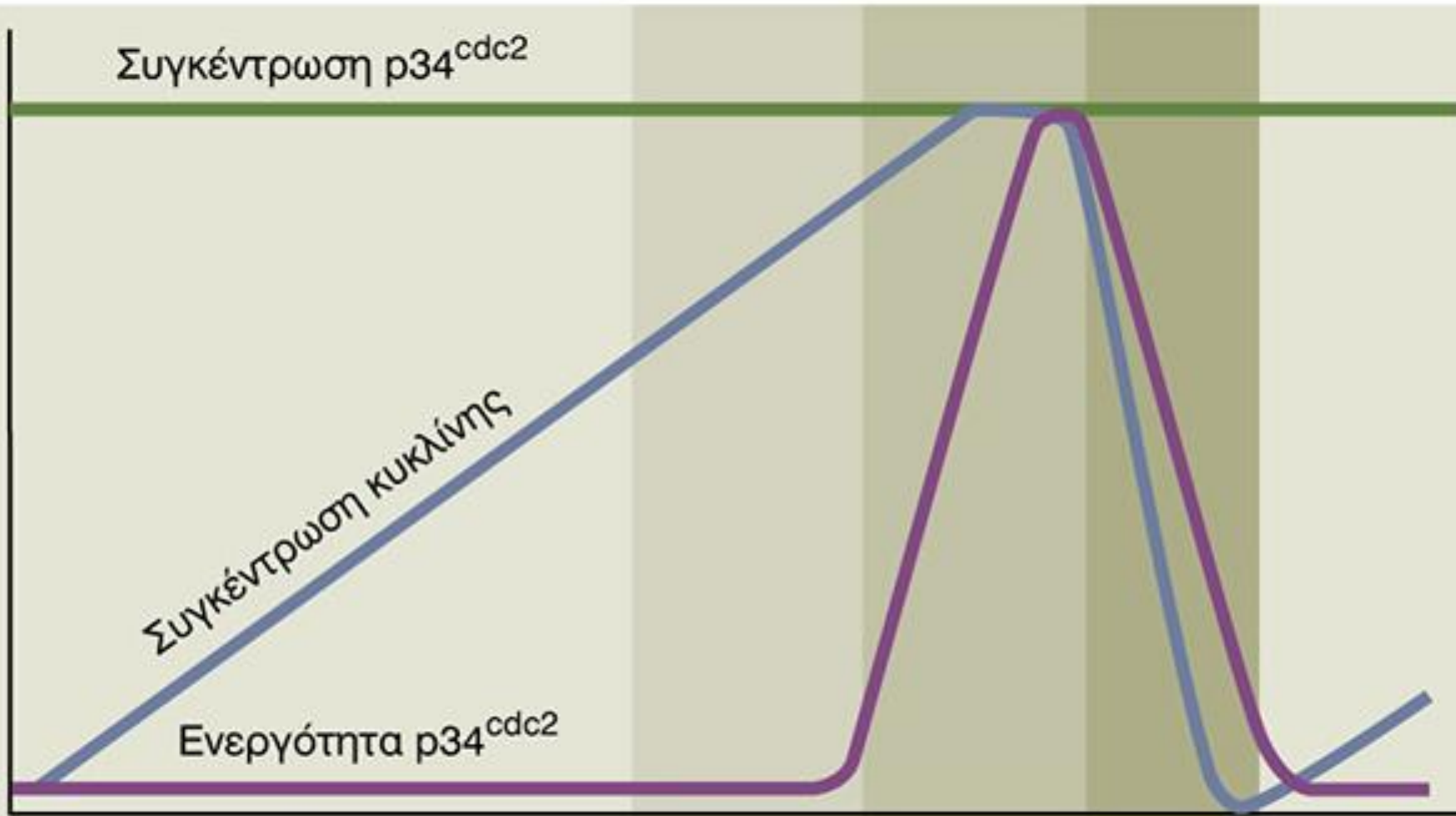
G1

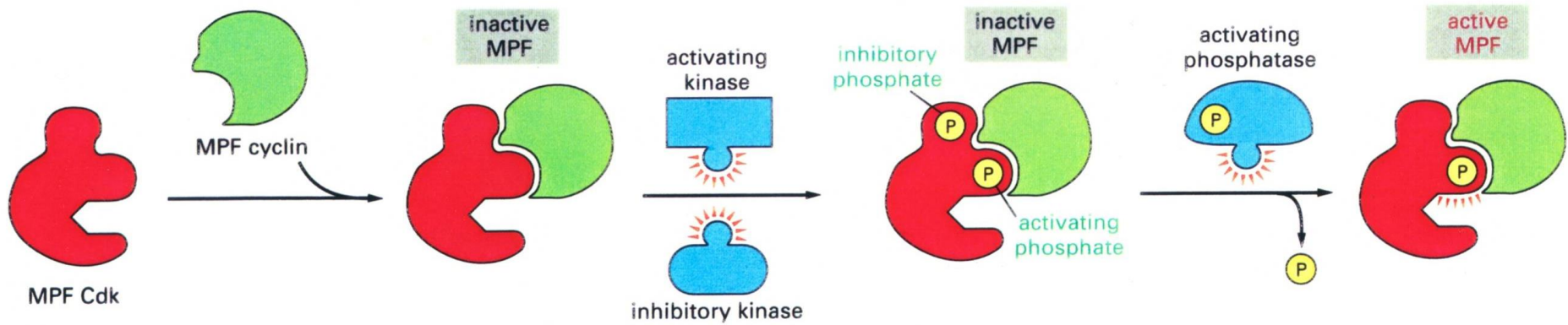
S

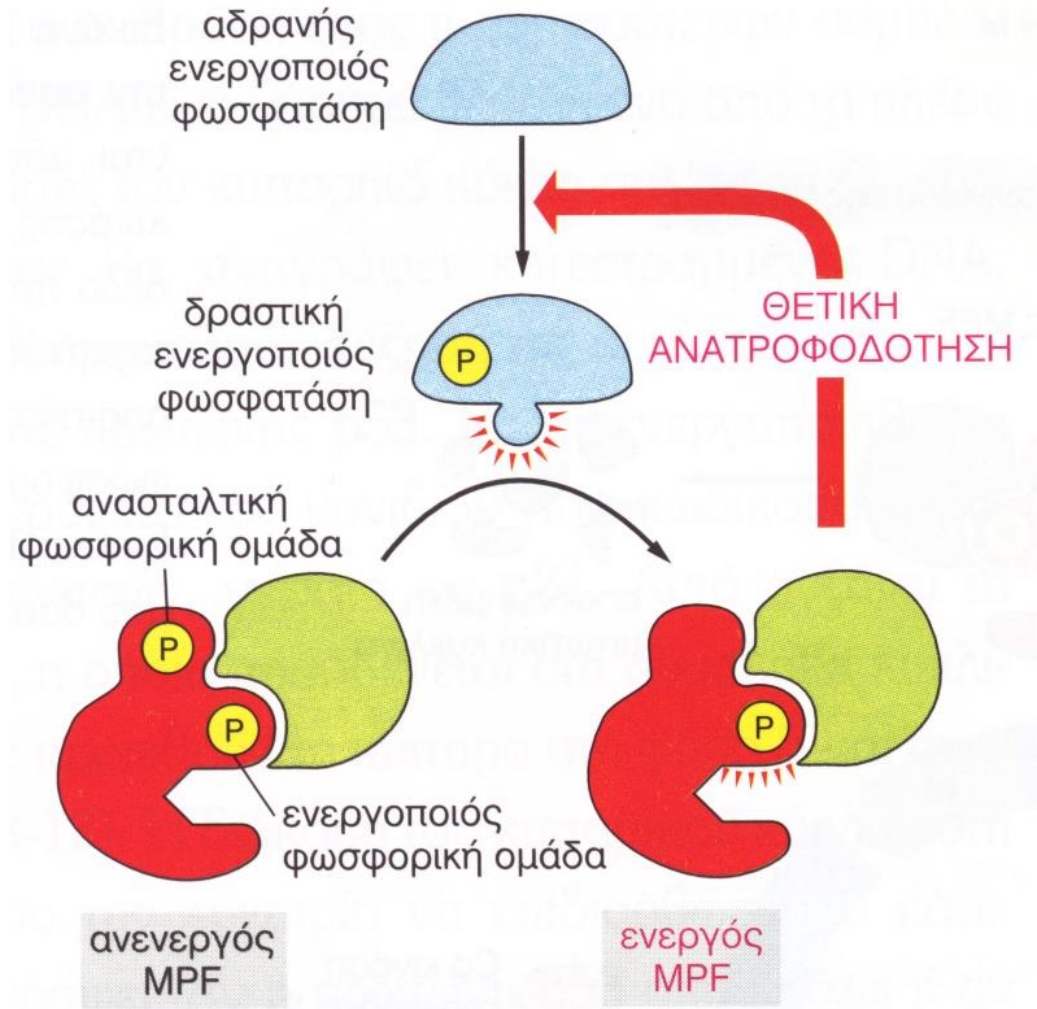
G2

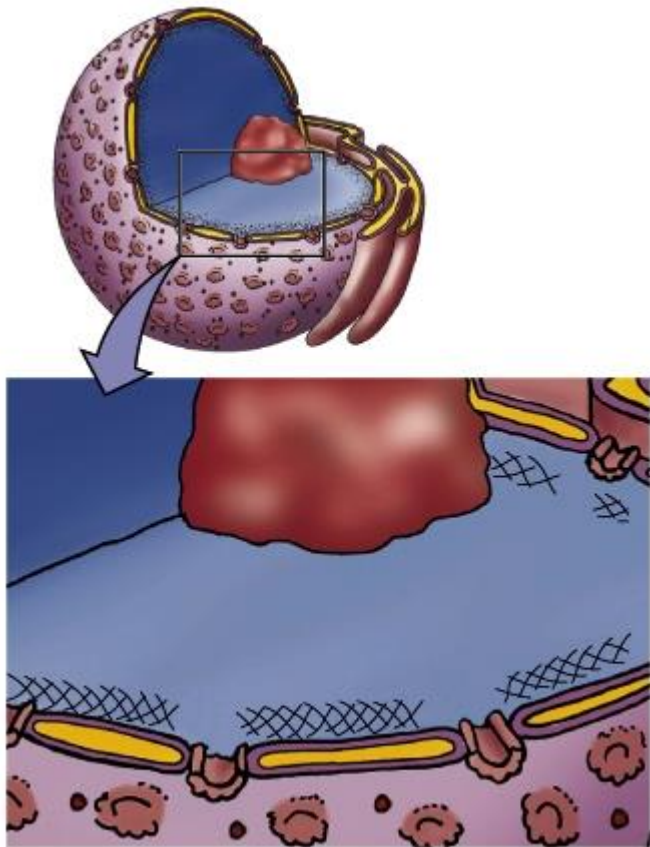
M

G1

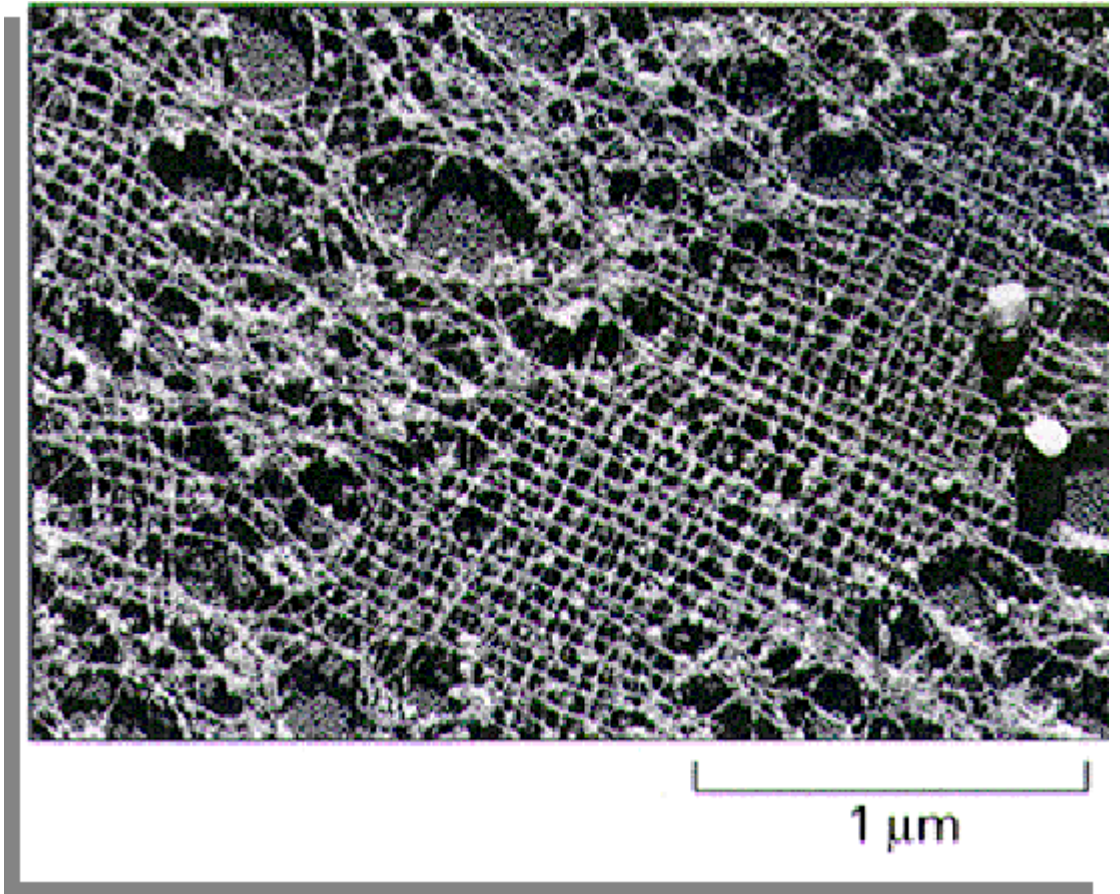


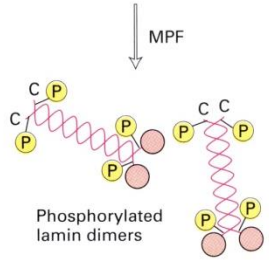
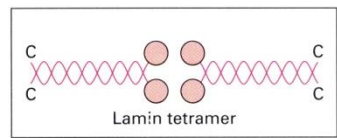
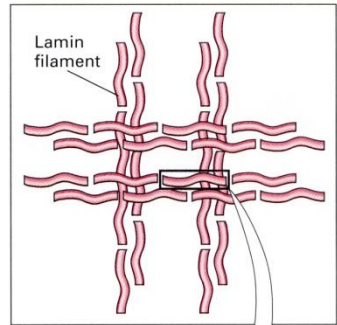
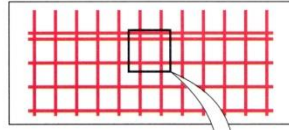
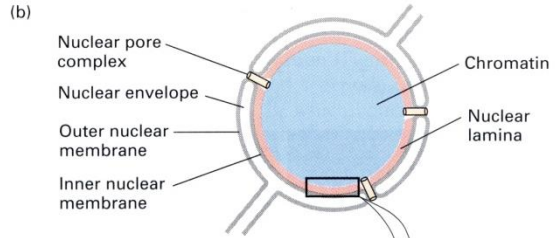


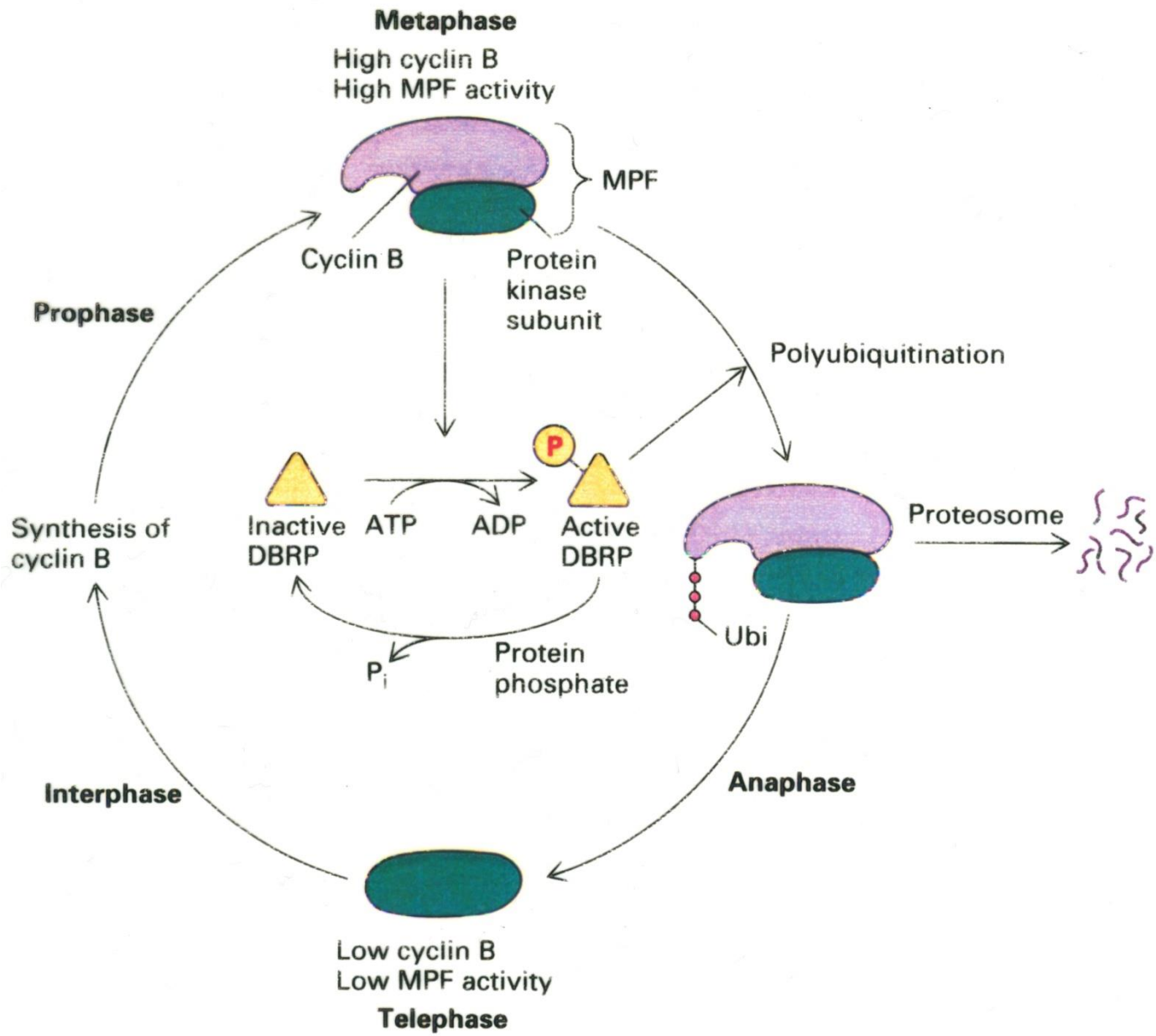


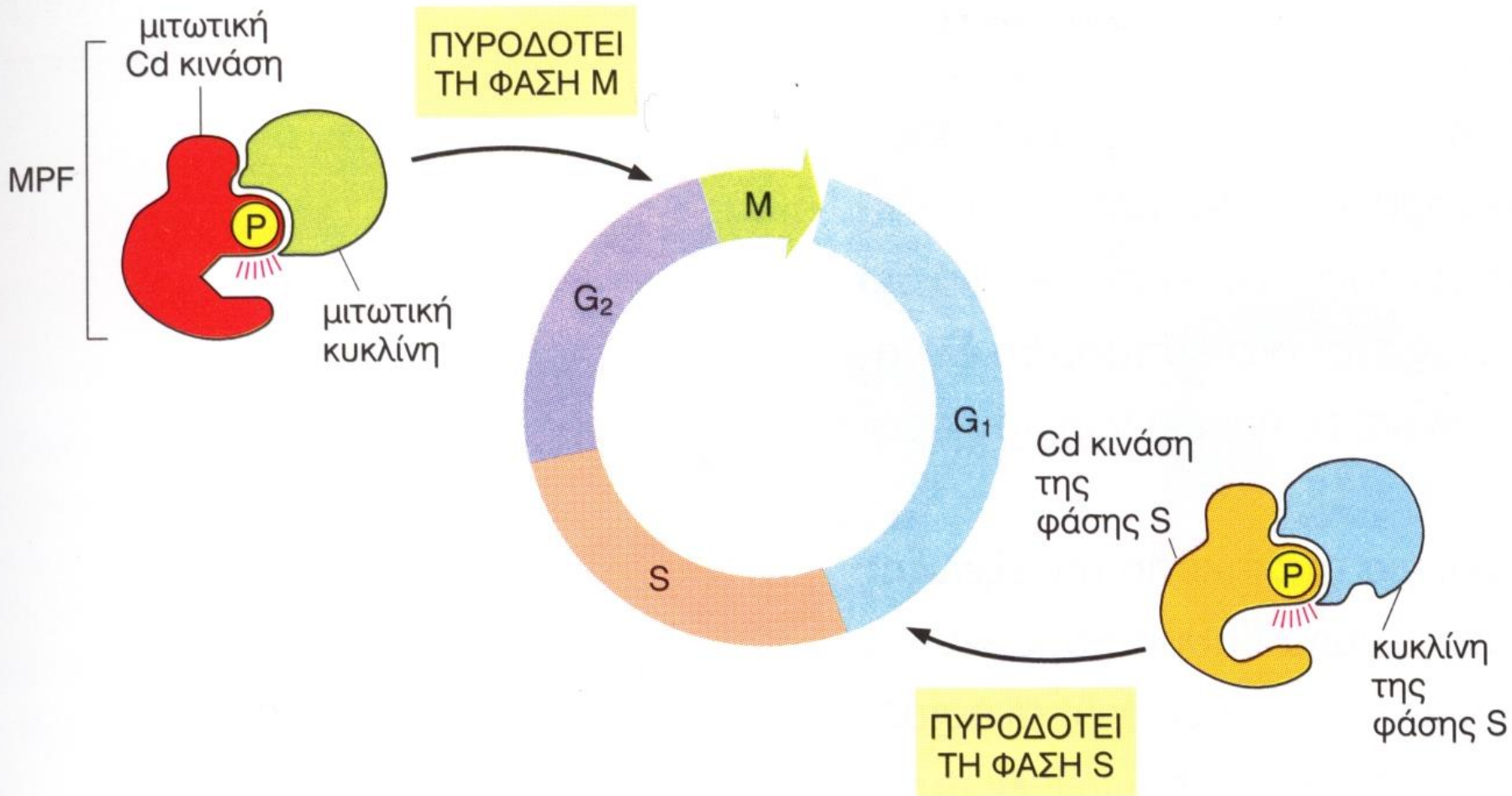


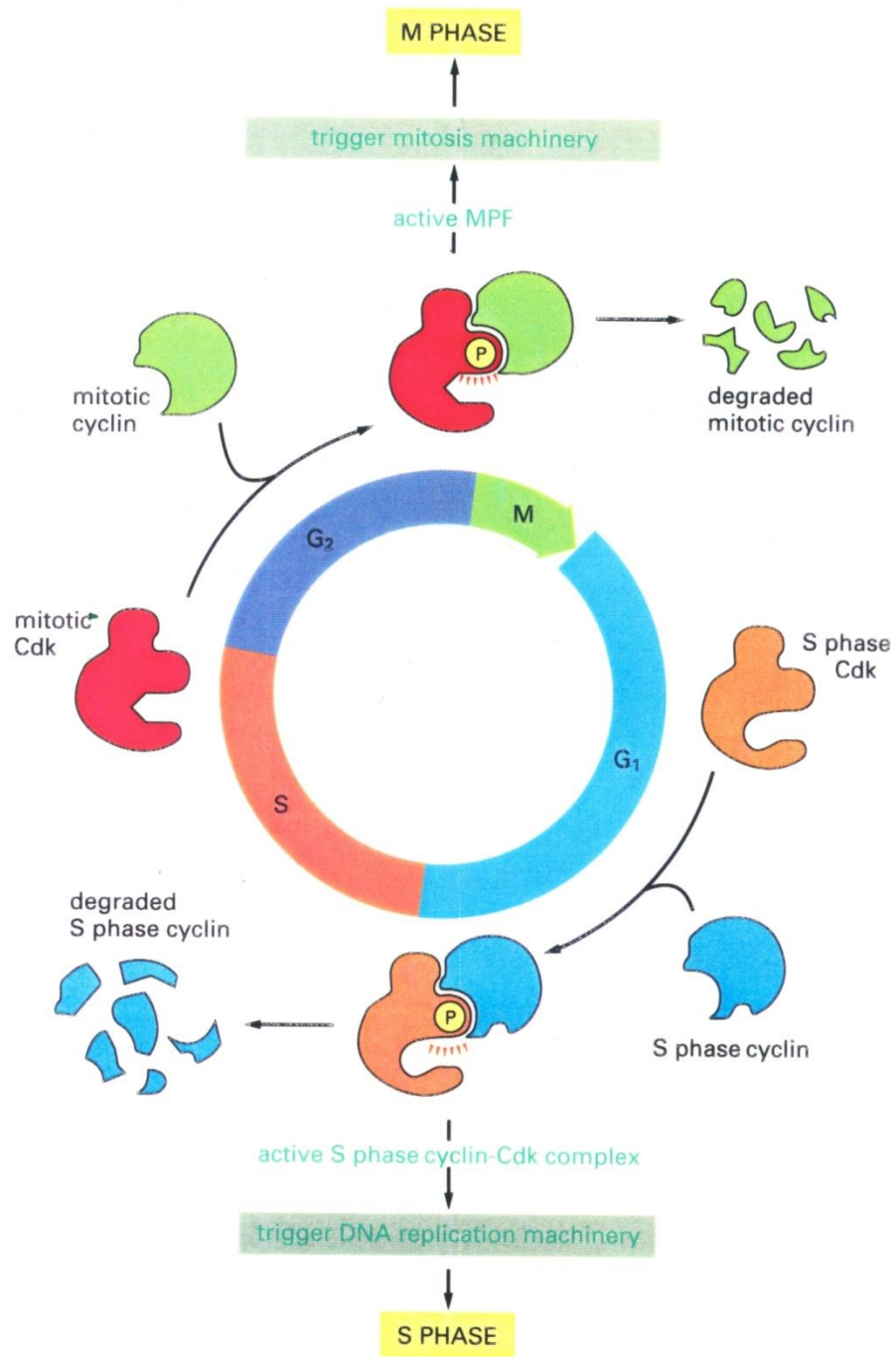
© 2001 Sinauer Associates, Inc.



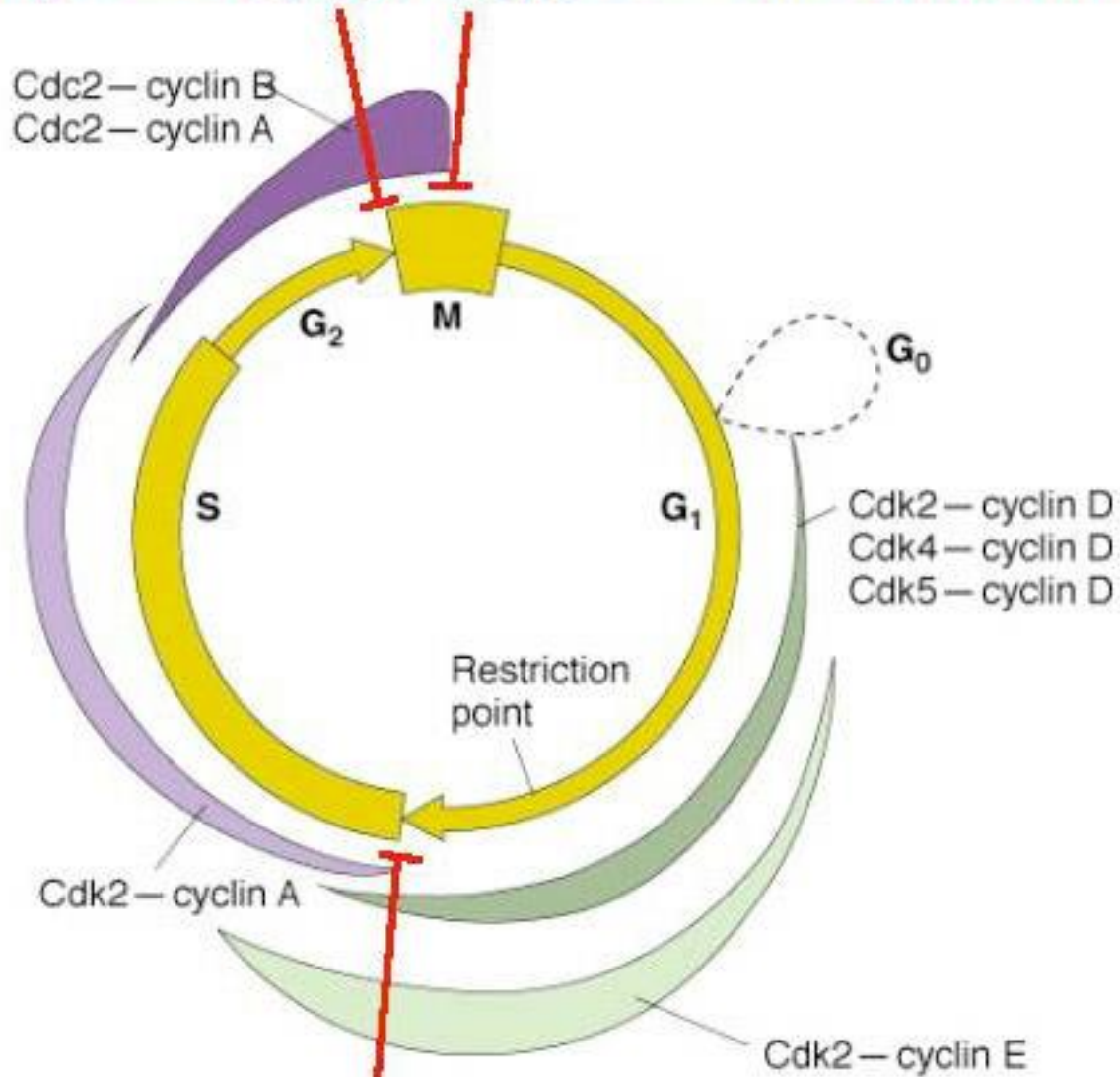






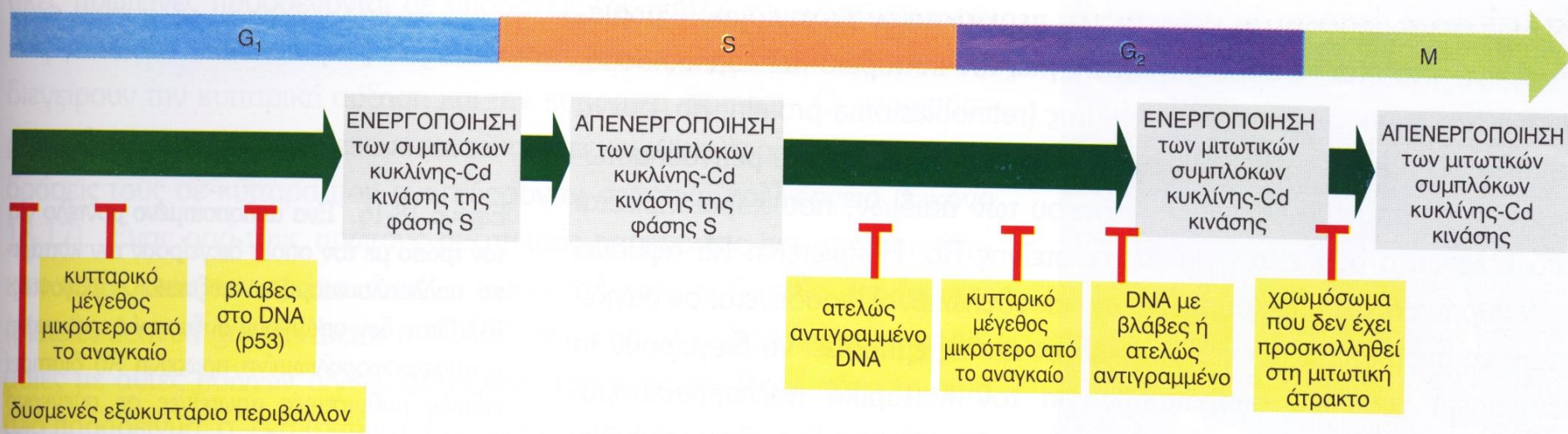


DNA damage → *RAD9* *Mad* ← kinetochore attachment

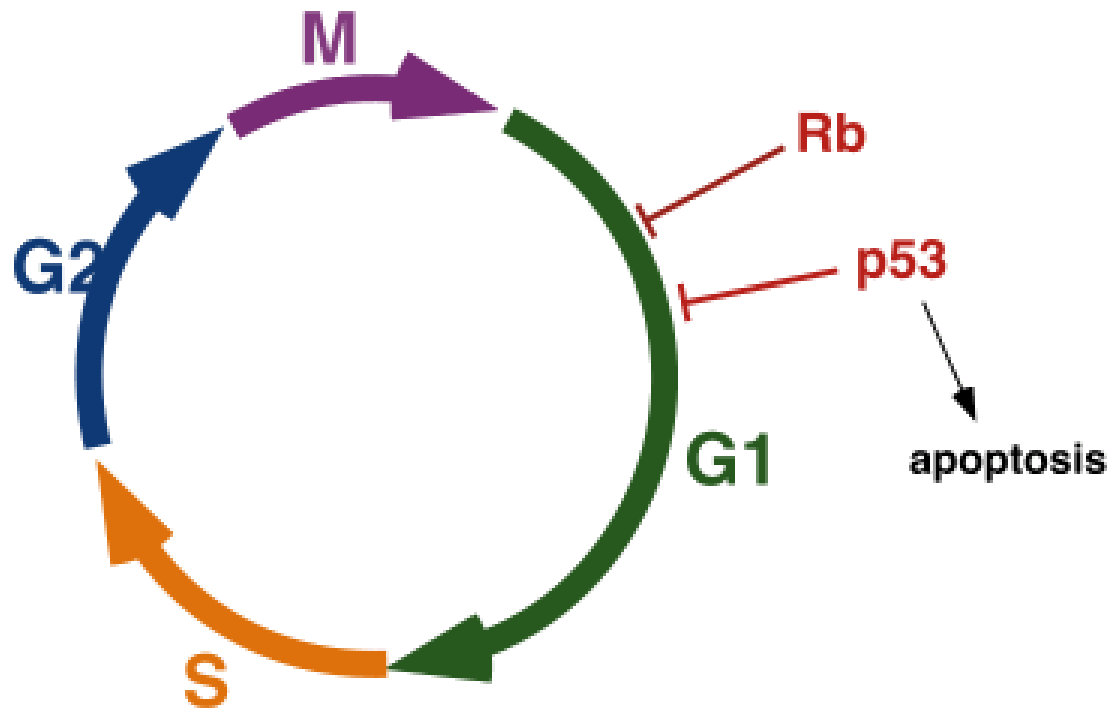


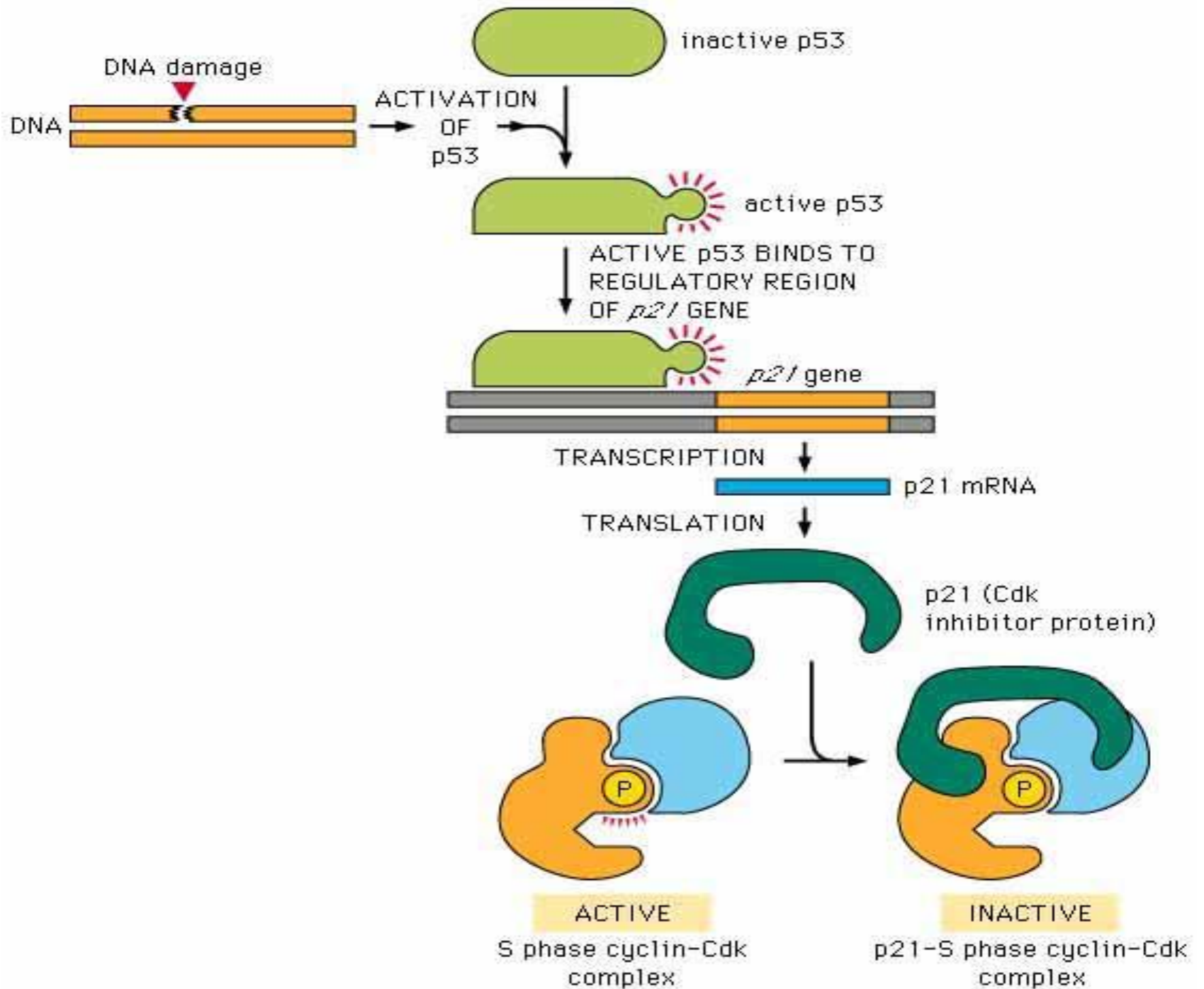
DNA damage → *p53*

Cdk2, Cdk4 } Επάγονται από
Cyclin D, E } Αυξητικούς Παράγοντες

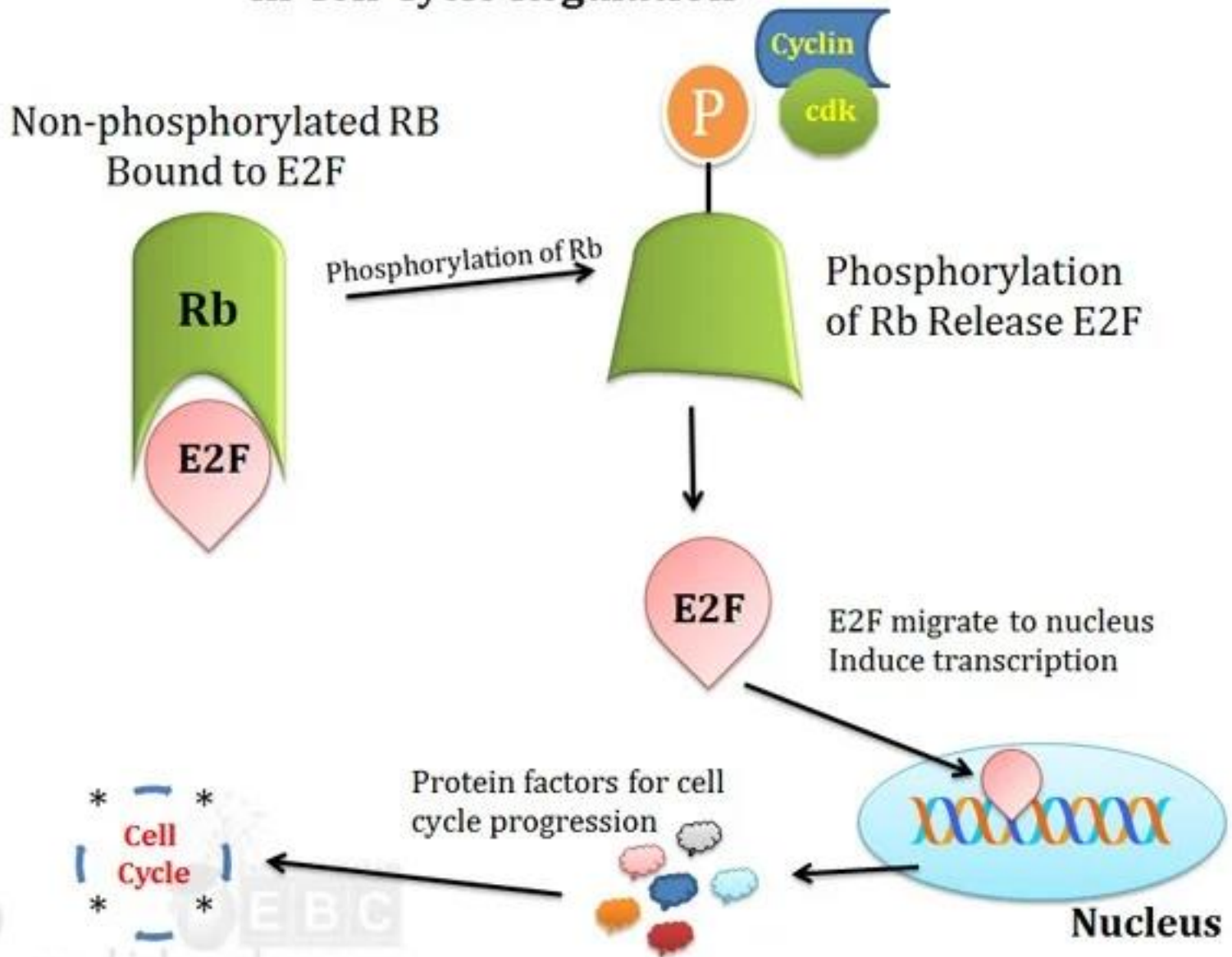


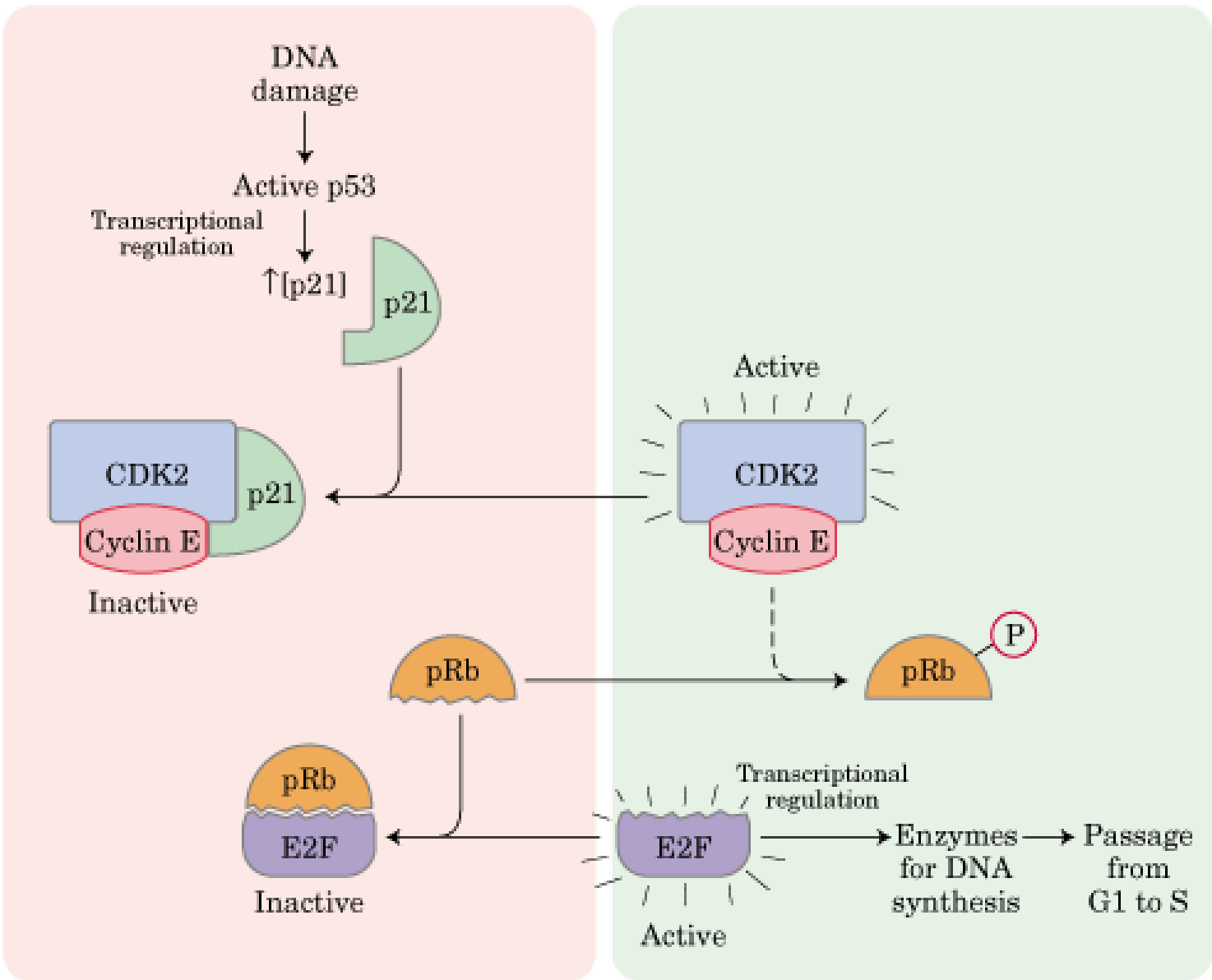
Tumor Suppressor Proteins and the Cell Cycle





Mechanism of Action of **Rb (Retinoblastoma)** Protein in Cell Cycle Regulation





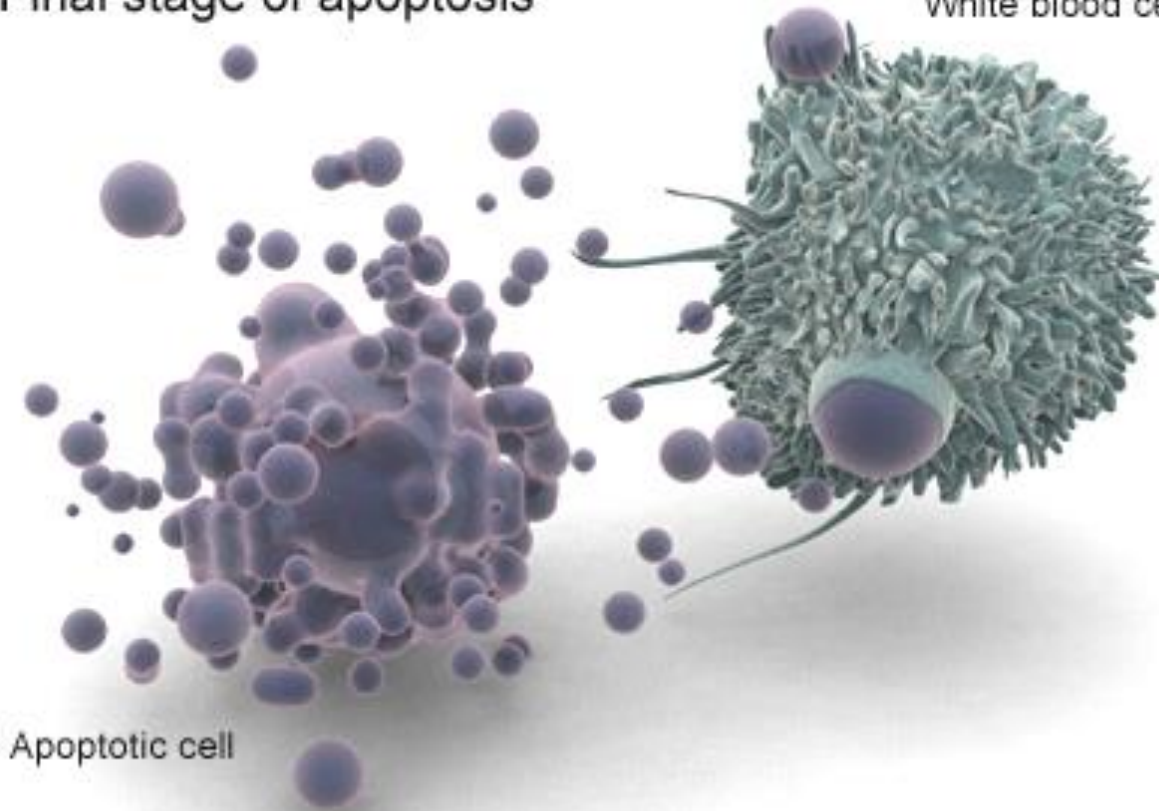
Cell division blocked by p53

Cell division occurs normally

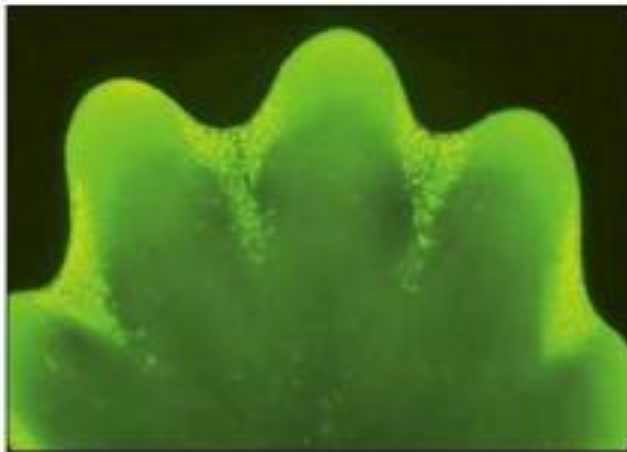
ΑΠΟΠΤΩΣΗ

Final stage of apoptosis

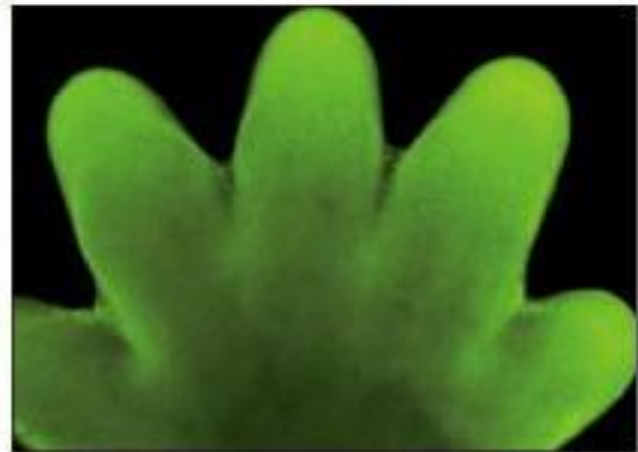
White blood cell



Apoptotic cell

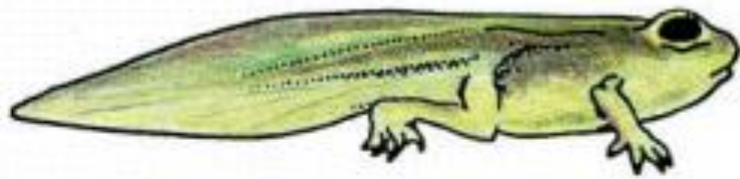


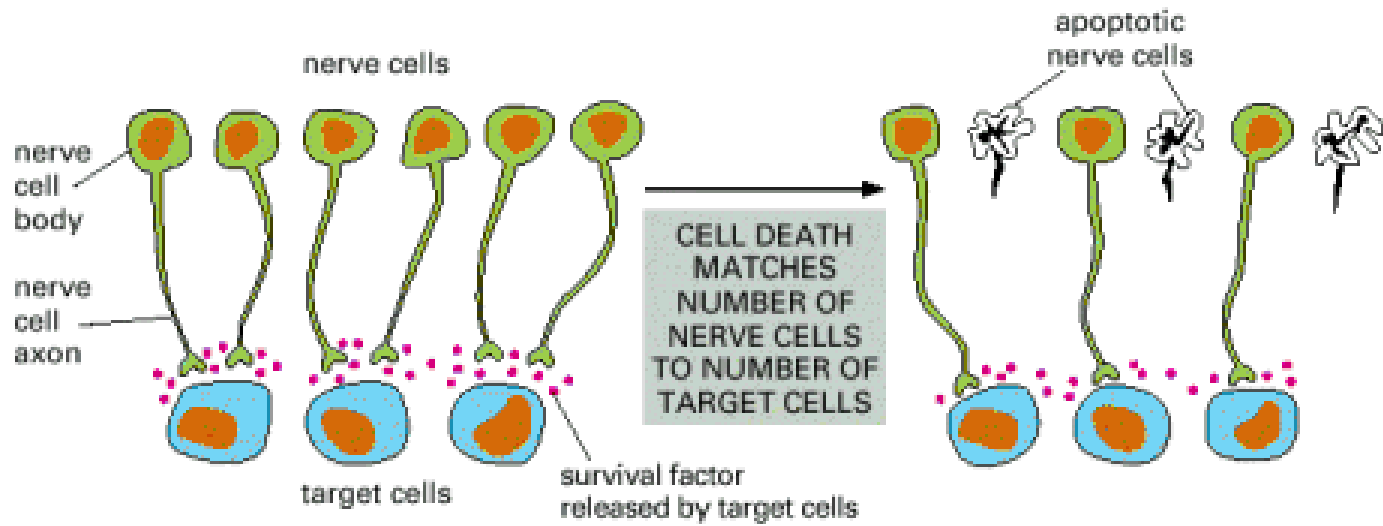
(A)



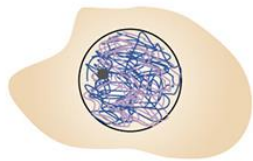
(B)

1 mm





①



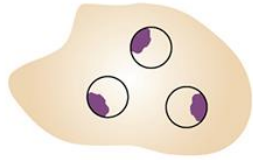
Συσπείρωση χρωματίνης

②



Καακερματισμός πυρήνα

③



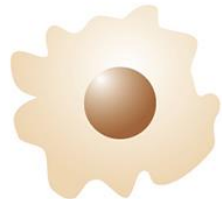
Καακερματισμός κυτταροπλάσματος
και κυτταροφαγία

④



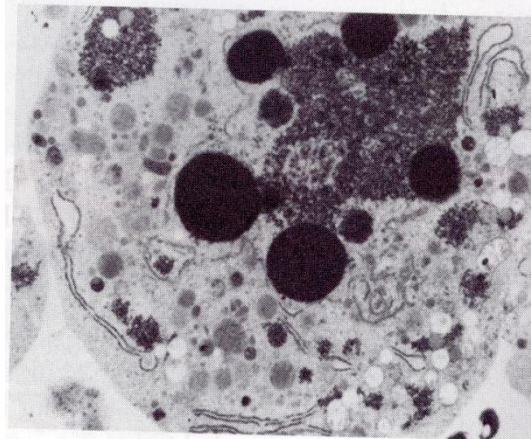
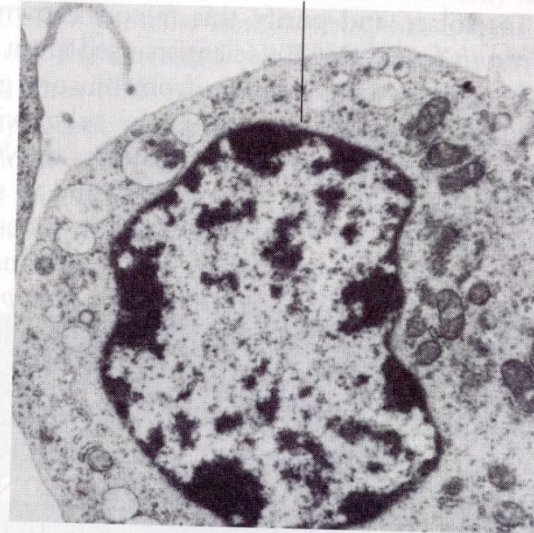
Πλήρης αποικοδόμηση
αποπτωτικού κυττάρου

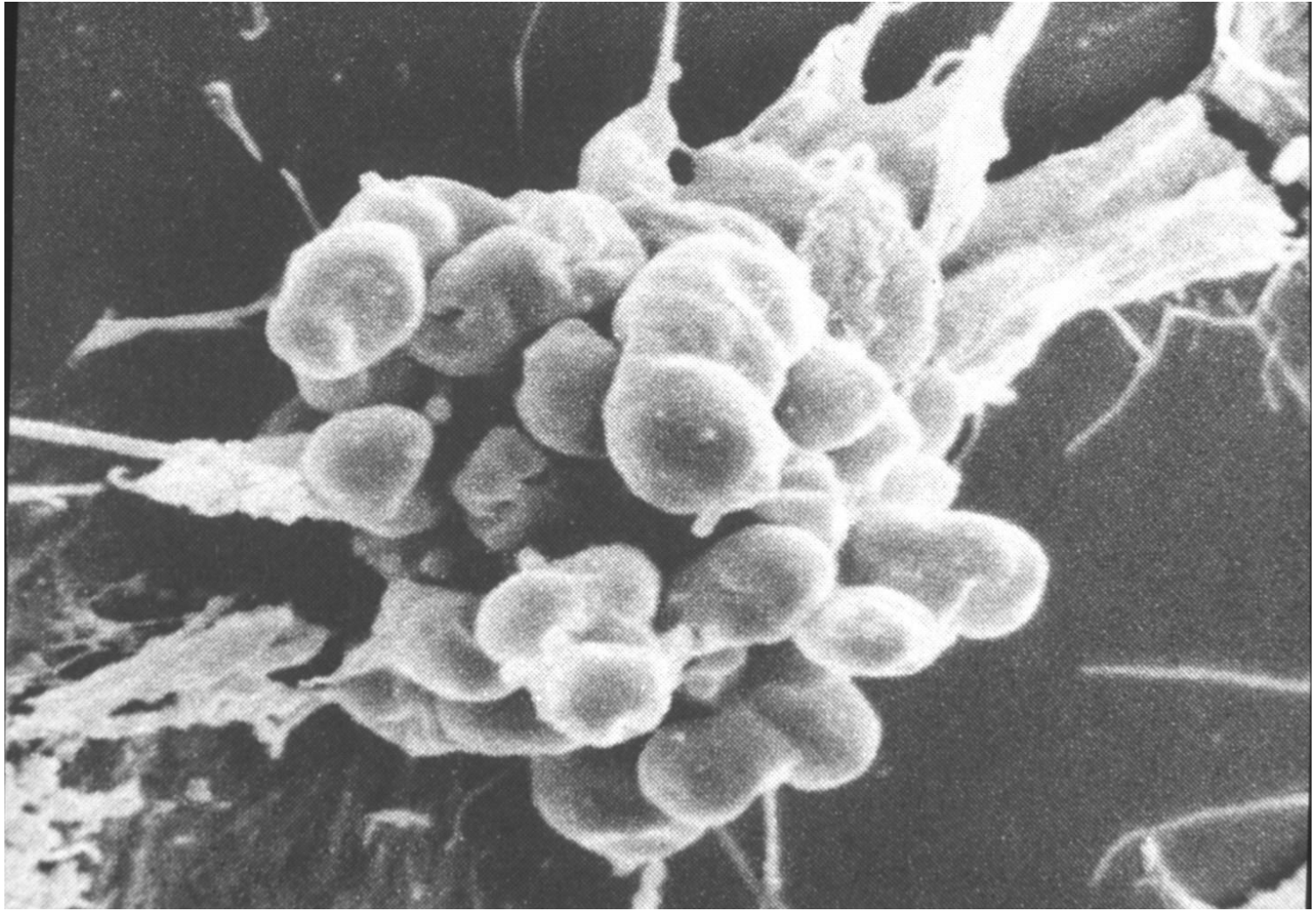
⑤



(b)

Nucleus



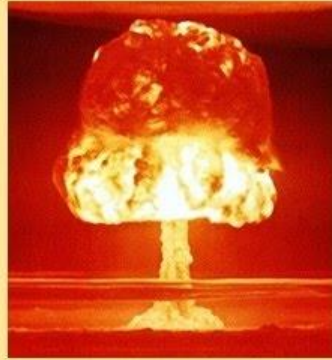


NECROSIS

Always pathological

Affects adjacent group of cells

Cell size is increased



Passive

Causes inflammatory reaction

Plasma membrane is disrupted

APOPTOSIS

May be **physiological** or **pathological**

Affect single cells

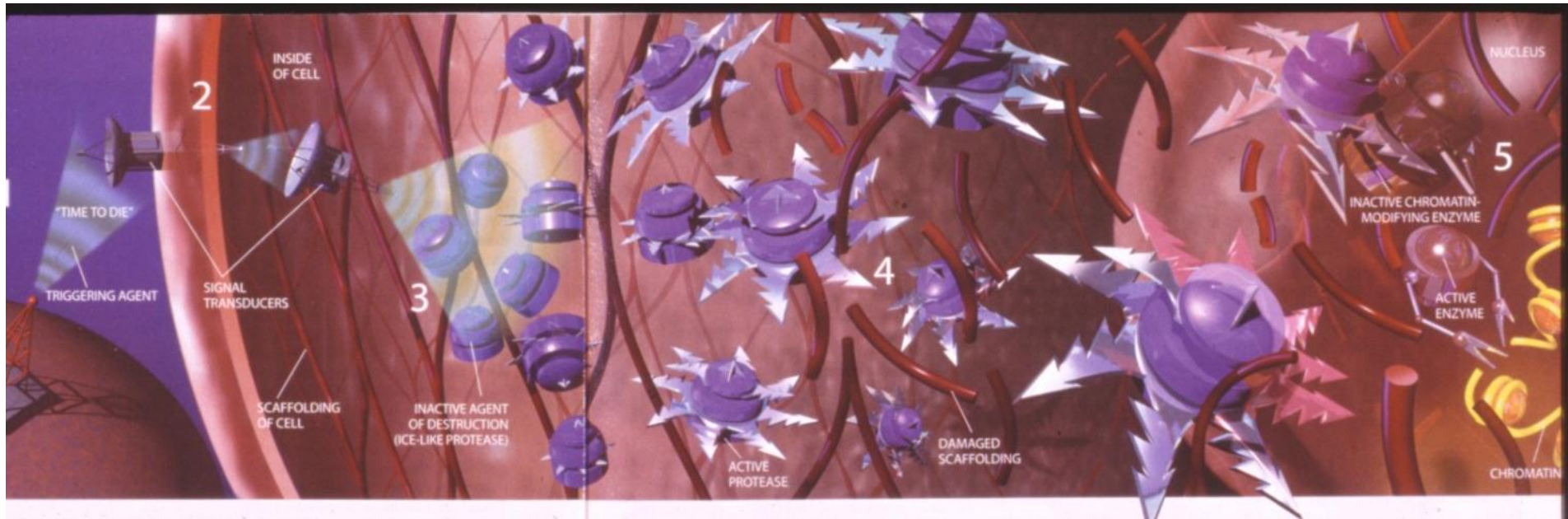
Cell size is **shrunk**

Active

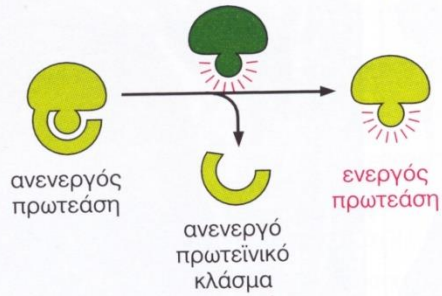
No inflammatory reaction

Plasma membrane is **intact**

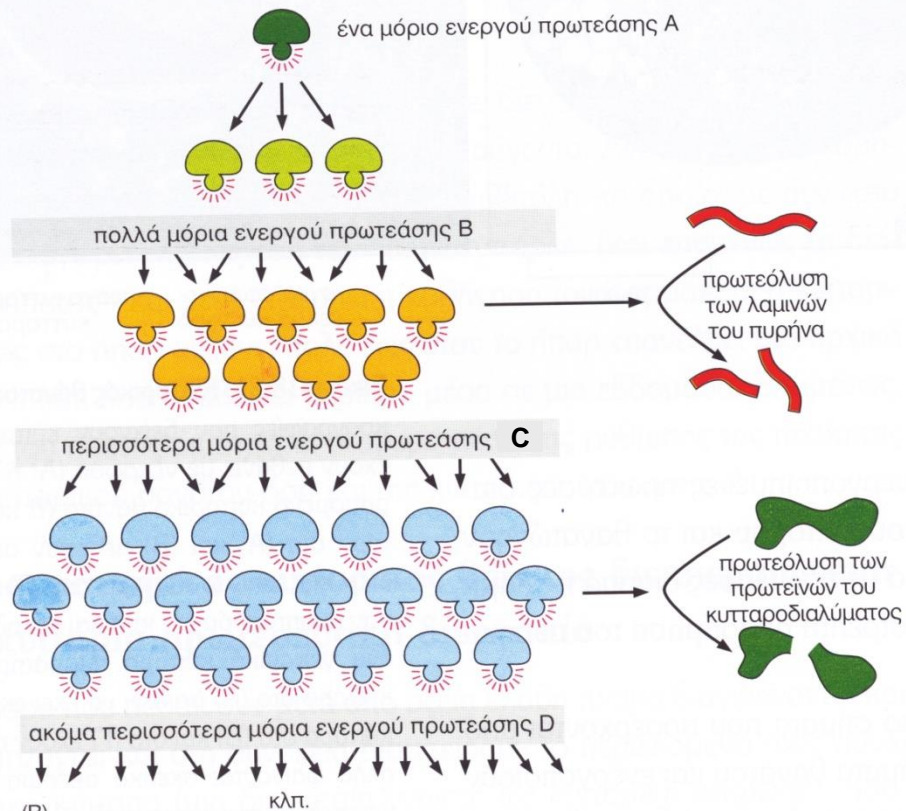




ΕΝΕΡΓΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ ΜΕ ΠΡΩΤΕΟΛΥΣΗ

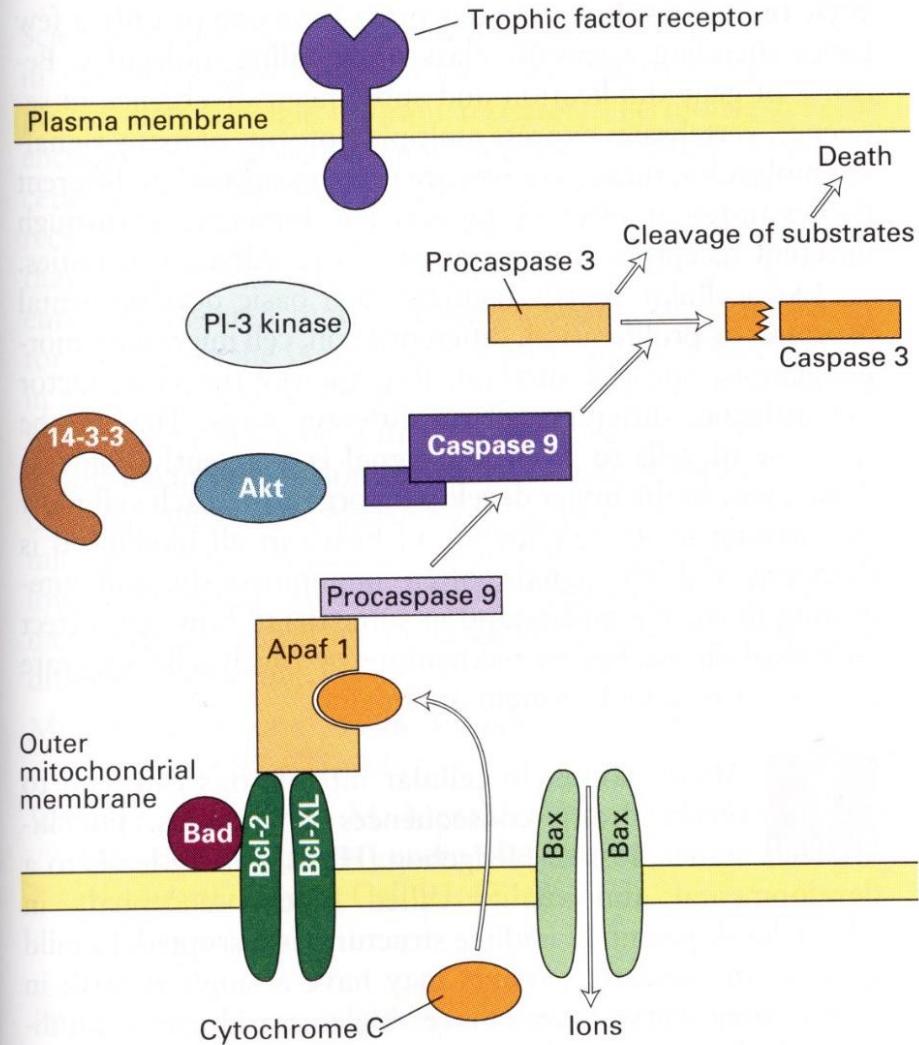


(A)

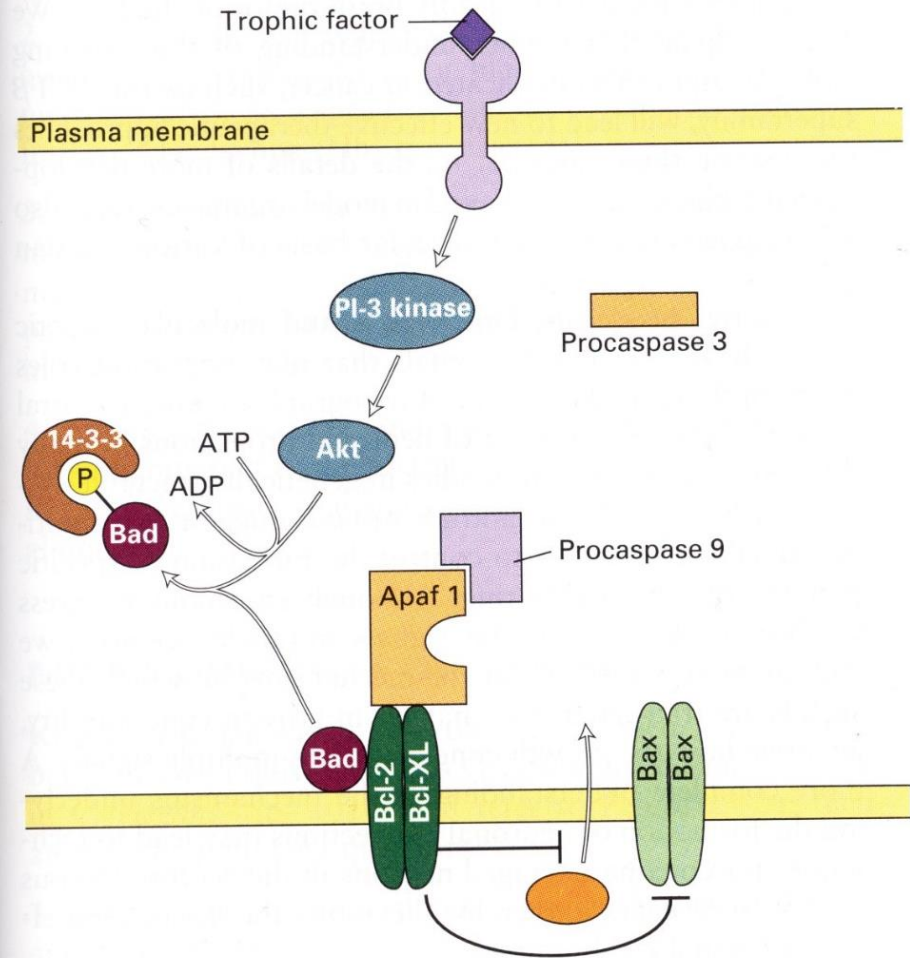


(B)

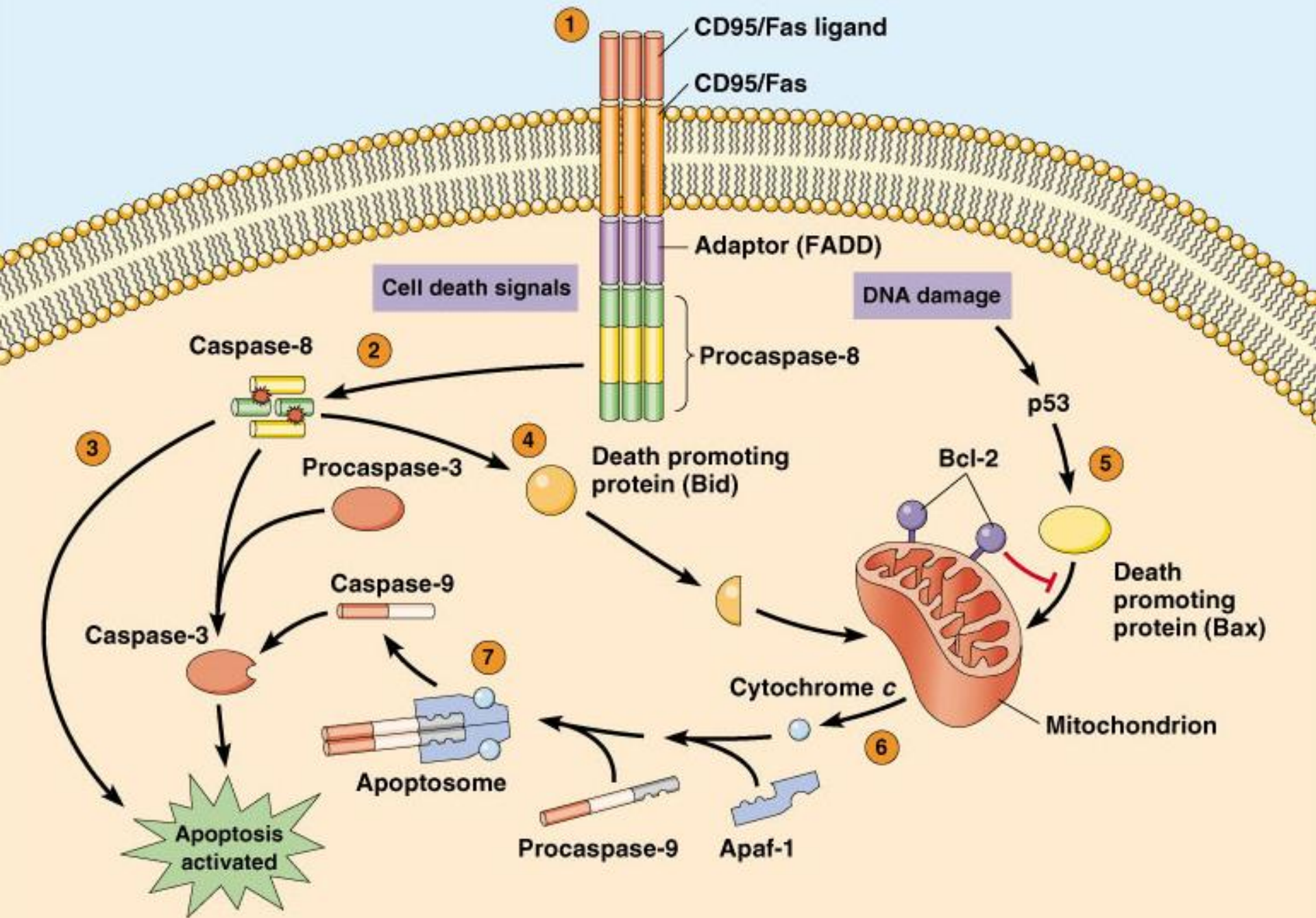
(a) Absence of trophic factor: Caspase activation



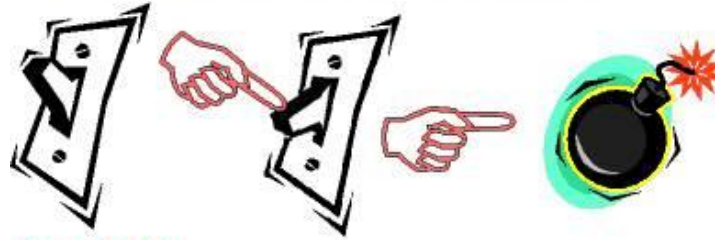
(b) Presence of trophic factor: Inhibition of caspase activation



Bad, Bax = proapoptotic
Bcl-2, Bcl-x_L = antiapoptotic



How Apoptosis occurs

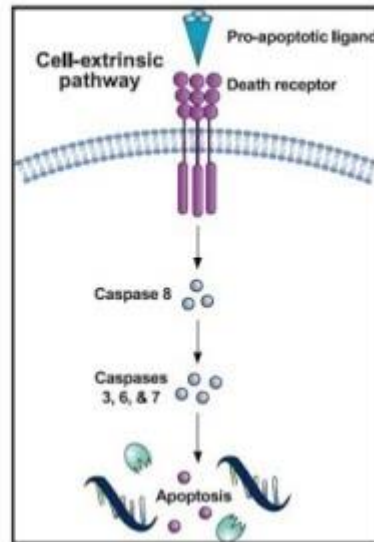
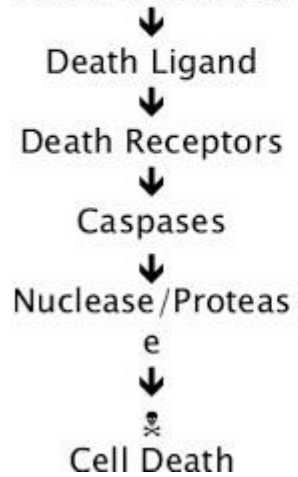


Apoptosis switch

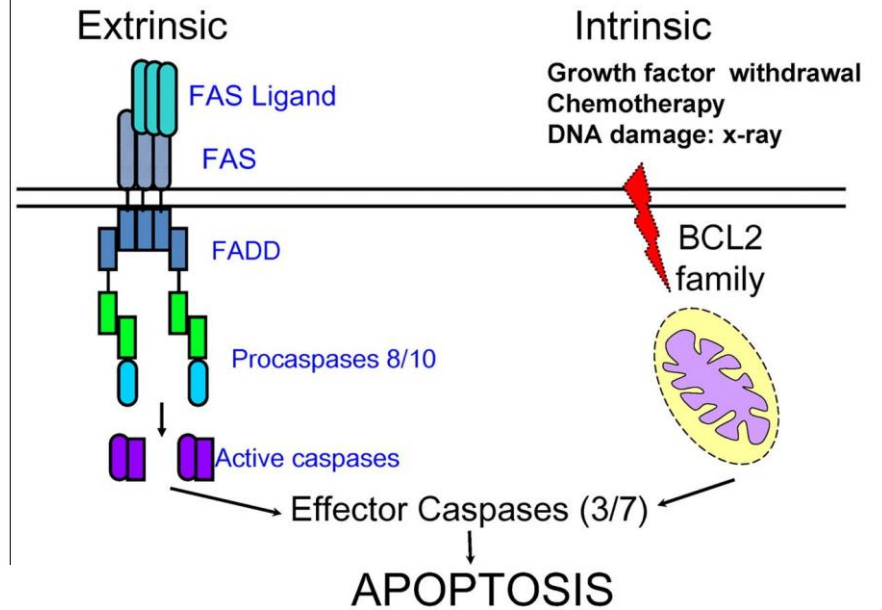
Cell Death

Extrinsic Pathway

Extrinsic Pathway



Apoptosis Pathways



Ποια είναι τα σημεία ελέγχου του κυτταρικού κύκλου;

Πώς γίνεται ο έλεγχος του κυτταρικού κύκλου; Τι είναι οι κυκλίνες και τι οι κυκλινοεξαρτούμενες κινάσες;

Ποιος είναι ο μοριακός μηχανισμός που ελέγχει την ενεργότητα του MPF;

Πώς αλληλεπιδρά η ογκοκατασταλτική πρωτεΐνη p53 με το σύμπλοκο ελέγχου της φάσης S;

Πώς αλληλεπιδρά το σύμπλοκο ελέγχου της φάσης S με την ογκοκατασταλτική πρωτεΐνη Rb;

Τι είναι η απόπτωση;

Ποιο είναι το «εγγενές» μονοπάτι απόπτωσης (ενεργοποιείται απουσία τροφικών παραγόντων);