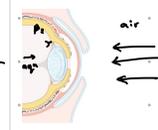


Adrenergic Receptors

Types of receptors								
Class	Structure	Most important location	Effect of stimulation					
Metabotropic receptors: G-protein-coupled receptors acting through second messengers (see signal transduction)	Adrenergic receptors	Alpha-adrenergic receptors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gq proteins • $G_q \rightarrow 2nd\ (IP_3)$ • opens K^+ channels • Hypertension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth muscle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Blood vessels ◦ Bladder neck ◦ GI tract ◦ Eye (iris dilator muscle) • Heart • Glands • Neuronal terminals • To a lesser extent: liver, adipose tissue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peripheral vasoconstriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Arterioles $\rightarrow \uparrow$ afterload ◦ Veins $\rightarrow \uparrow$ preload • GI sphincter contraction • Bladder sphincter contraction \rightarrow urinary retention • Mydriasis • \uparrow Glycogenolysis 	<p>\rightarrow and CO_2 relaxation of the walls</p>		
				Alpha-2 receptor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gi proteins • calm down 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prejunctional nerve terminals • Pancreas • Heart • Glands • Eye (ciliary body) • Platelet • To a lesser extent: smooth muscle of blood vessels, adipose tissue, bladder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \downarrow Norepinephrine release and synthesis (negative feedback) • \downarrow Insulin release • \downarrow Lipolysis • \downarrow Aqueous humor production • \uparrow Platelet aggregation
		Beta-adrenergic receptors	<p>CAMP</p>	Beta-1 receptor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gs proteins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ SA node ◦ AV node ◦ Atrial and ventricular muscle • CNS • Kidney • To a lesser extent: adipose tissue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardiac excitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ \uparrow Heart rate (chronotropy) ◦ \uparrow Conduction velocity (dromotropy) ◦ \uparrow Force of contraction (inotropy) • \uparrow Renin release 	
				Beta-2 receptor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gs proteins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liver • Smooth muscle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Blood vessels ◦ Bronchioles ◦ Uterus • Skeletal muscle $\downarrow \alpha_1 + \uparrow K^+$ • CNS • Pancreas • To a lesser extent: heart • $Coronary\ relaxed$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relaxation of smooth muscle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Vasodilation ◦ Bronchodilation ◦ Relaxation of uterus ◦ Bladder relaxation • \uparrow Contractility • \uparrow Glycogenolysis • \uparrow Insulin release 	 <p>\uparrow tremors</p>
				Beta-3 receptor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gs proteins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bladder • Adipose tissue • To a lesser extent: heart, smooth muscle of blood cells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bladder relaxation • \uparrow Lipolysis • Thermogenesis 	

\rightarrow not uniformly distributed \rightarrow we can't make β_1 agonist