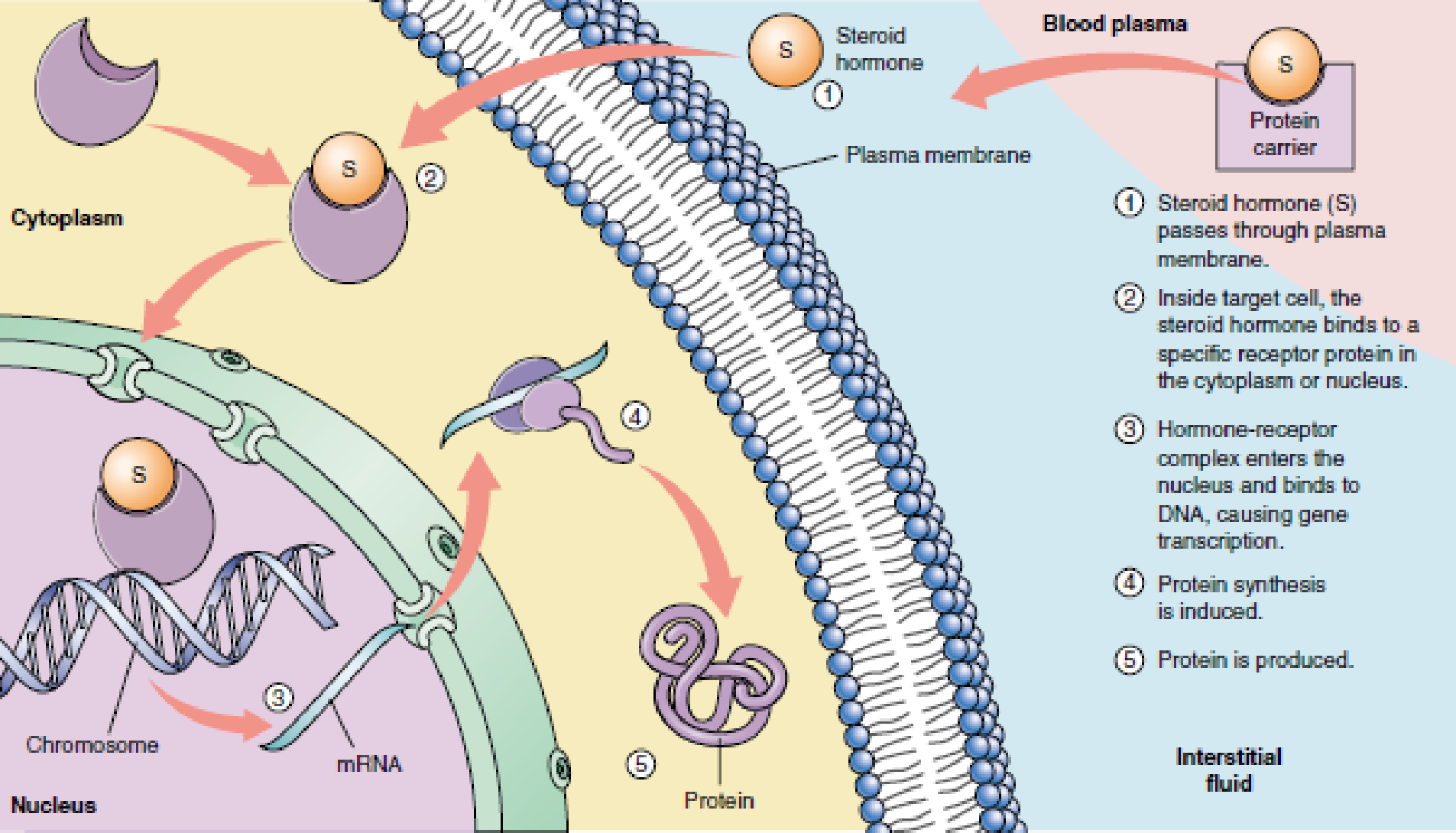


Nuclear Receptors (intracellular receptors)

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The mechanism of steroid hormone action. Steroid hormones are lipid-soluble and thus readily diffuse through the plasma membrane of cells. They bind to receptor proteins in either the cytoplasm or nucleus (not shown). If the steroid binds to a receptor in the cytoplasm, the hormone-receptor complex moves into the nucleus. The hormone-receptor complex then binds to specific regions of the major groove of DNA, stimulating the production of messenger RNA (mRNA).

- Nuclear receptors (NRs) are ligand-inducible transcription factors that specifically regulate the expression of target genes involved in metabolism, development, and reproduction.
- The nuclear receptor superfamily include nuclear hormone receptors (NHRs) and orphan nuclear receptors.
- NHRs are receptors for which hormonal ligands have been identified, whereas orphan receptors are so named because their ligands or stimulators are unknown

- Often the hormones together with nuclear receptors function as inducers or repressors of gene expression.
- In the case of the cytosolic receptors, the hormone binding induces translocation into the nucleus where the hormone-receptor complex binds a DNA element and alters the transcription of the target gene.
- Transcription factor, defined as any regulatory protein that directly influences gene transcription.

- **Nuclear Receptors groups**

- Based on the receptor activation mechanism the nuclear receptors can be divided into two basic groups:

1- Nuclear hormone receptors localized in the cytoplasm.

- The steroid hormone receptor receives the hormonal signal in the cytosol, becomes activated by hormone binding, at which point it enters the nucleus to regulate the transcription initiation of cognate genes.

2- Nuclear hormone receptors localized in the nucleus bonded with nuclear DNA include thyroid hormone receptors and Vit D and Vit A receptors.

- Our body convert Vit A and Vit D from our diet or the one that is synthesised in our body into their active form that act as hormones.

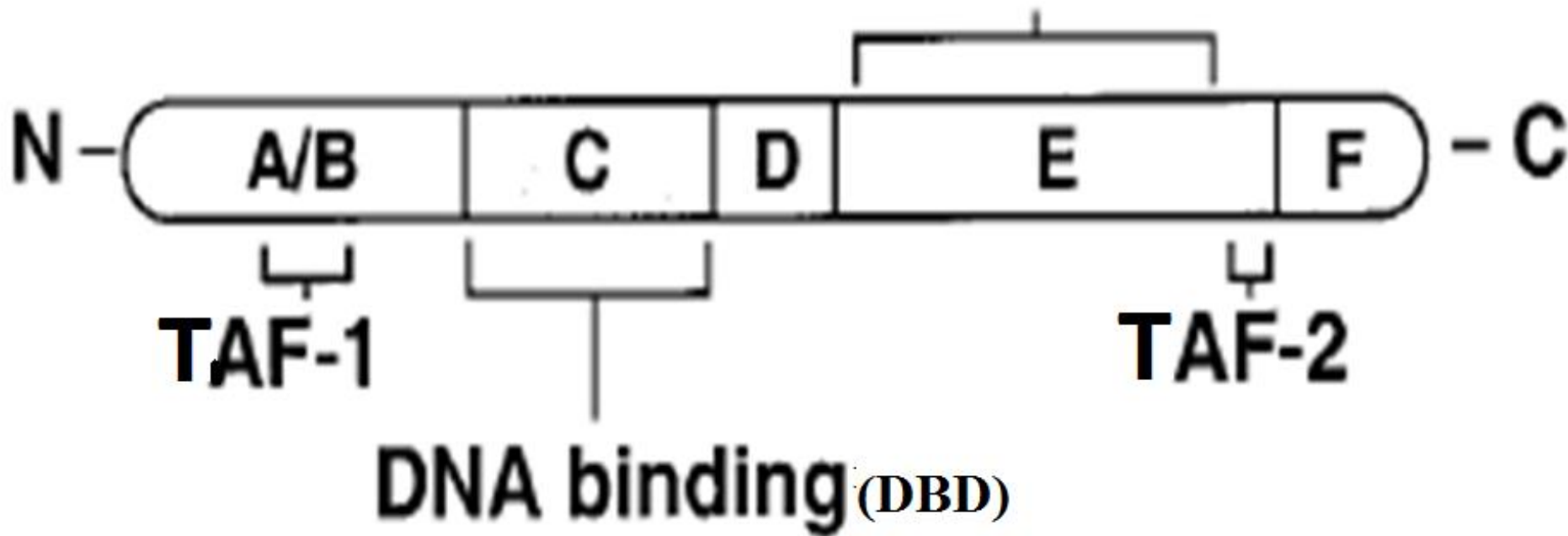
- General structure of nuclear receptor

- A typical nuclear receptor consists of:

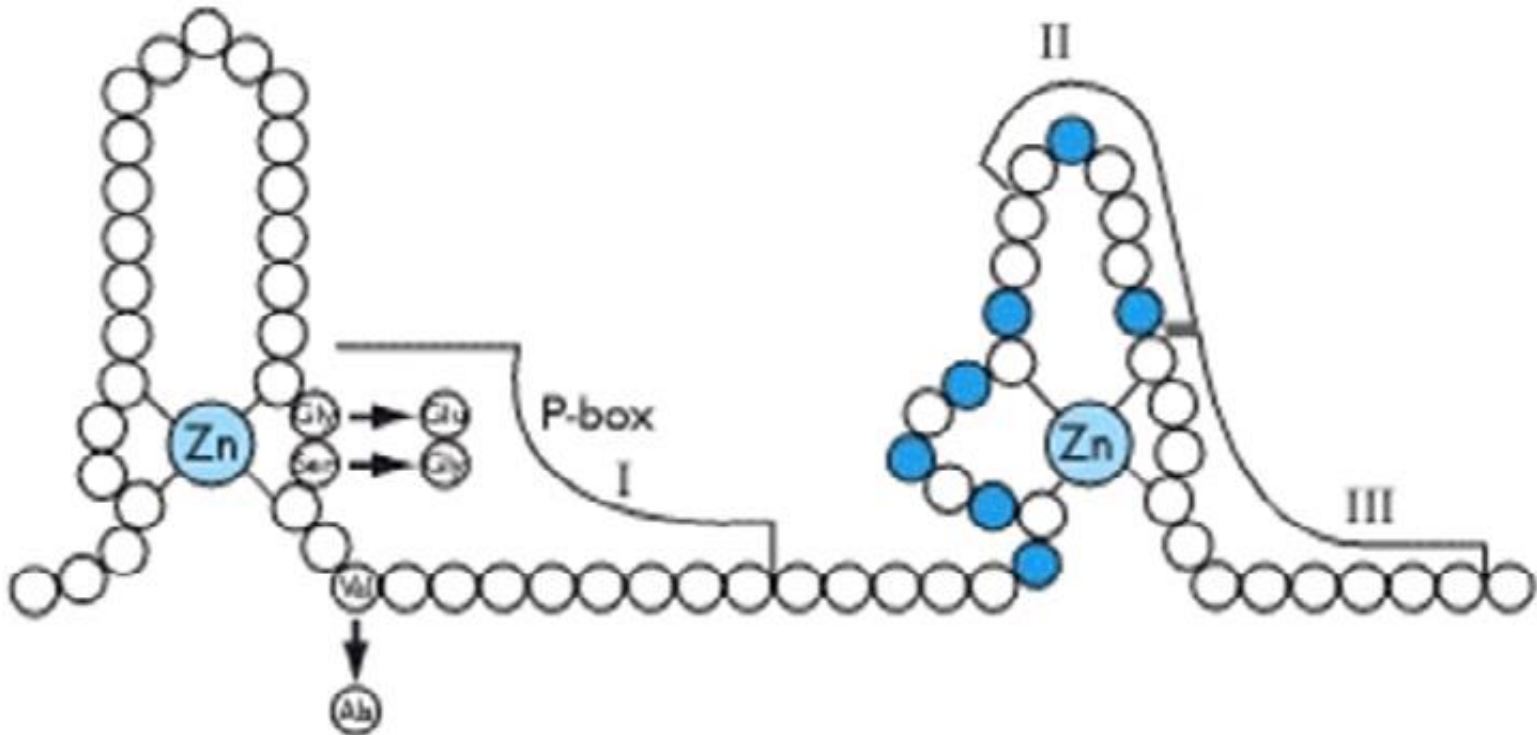
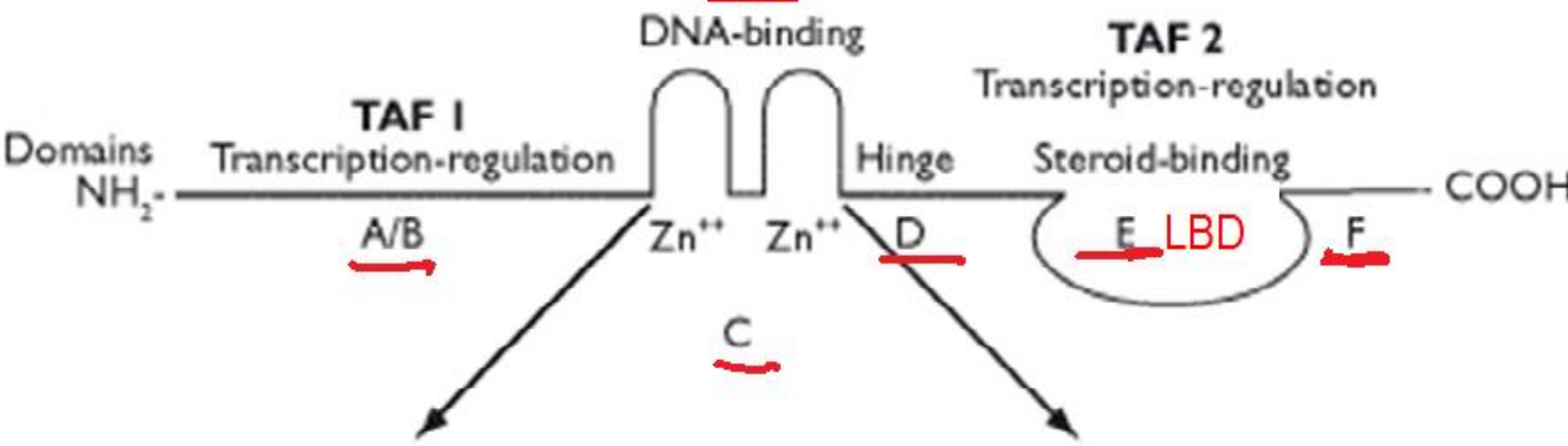
- 1- The A/B region (N-terminal region).

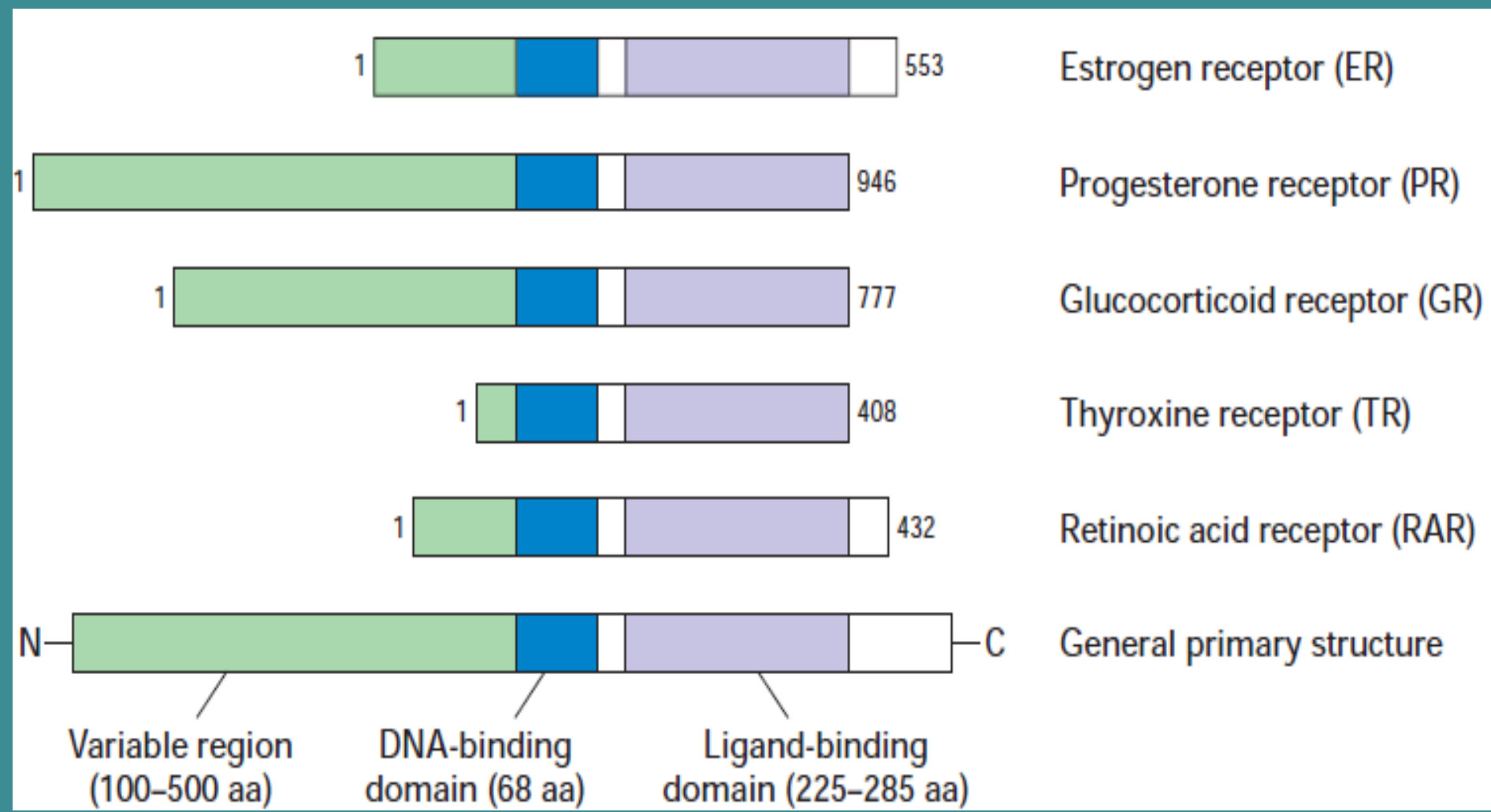
- This region is the most variable both in size and sequence
- It can activate gene transcription independently of ligand binding because it contains a ligand-independent transcription activation functions 1 (TAF-1) domain thus the receptor can initiate transcription without the presence of ligand, through for example phosphorylation.
- The A/B domain shows promoter and cell-specific activity and is the target for phosphorylation mediated by different signaling pathways, and this modification can significantly affect transcriptional activity.

**Ligand binding
Dimerization (LBD)**



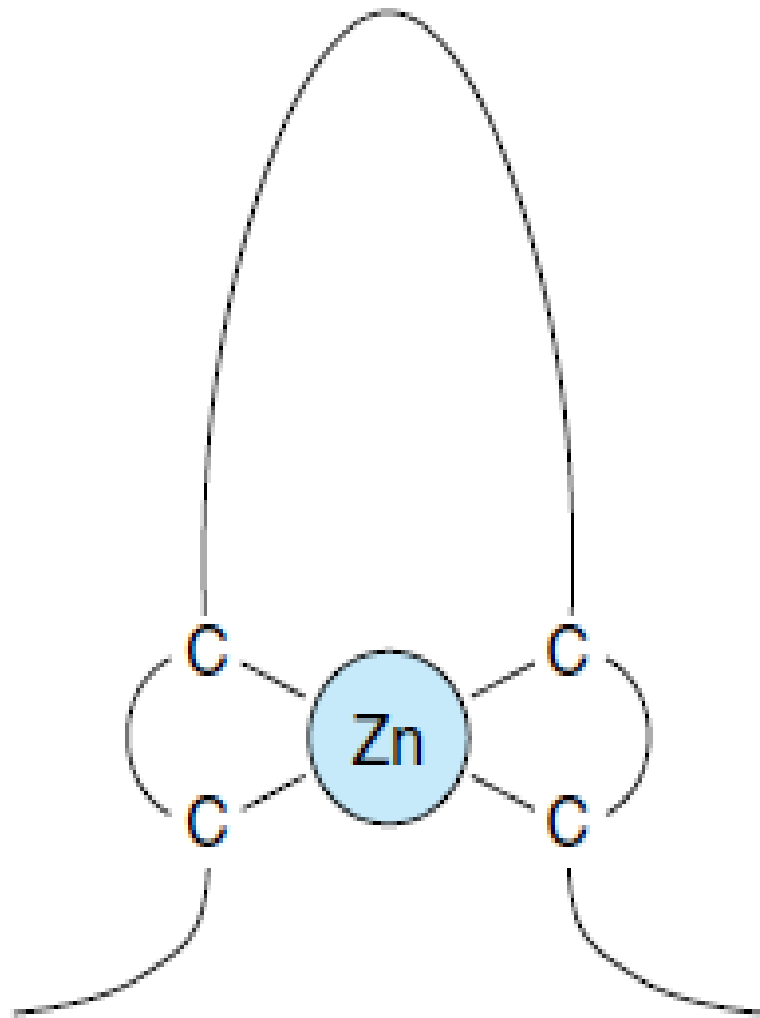
DBD



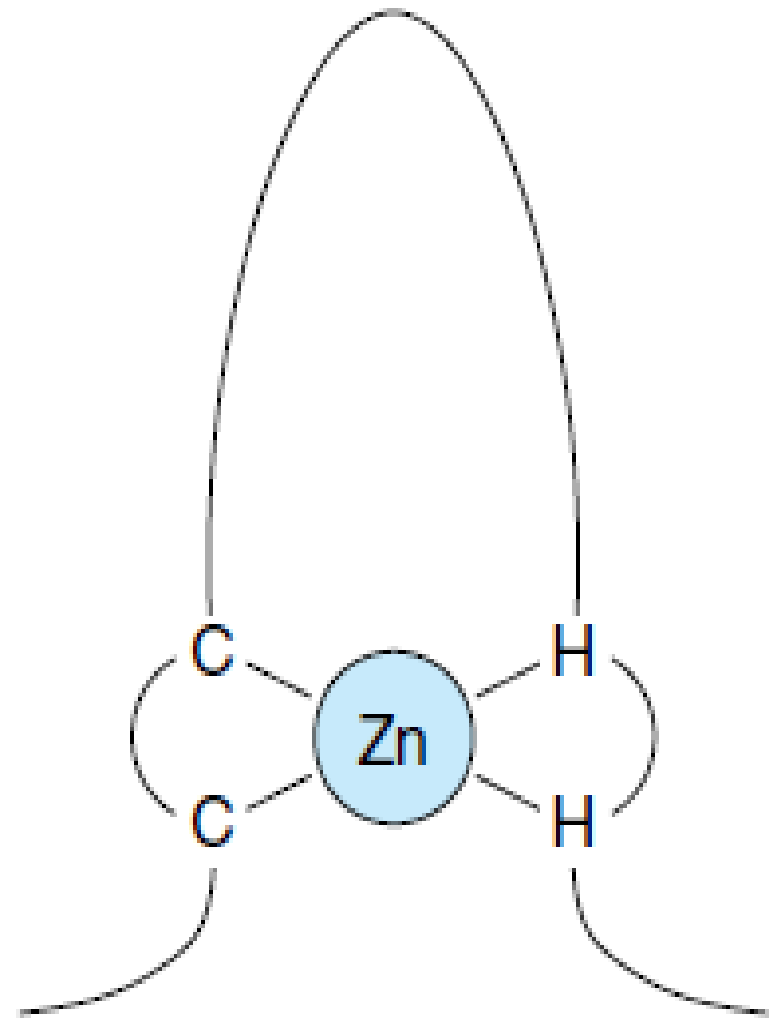


2- Region C or DNA binding domain (DBD): functions

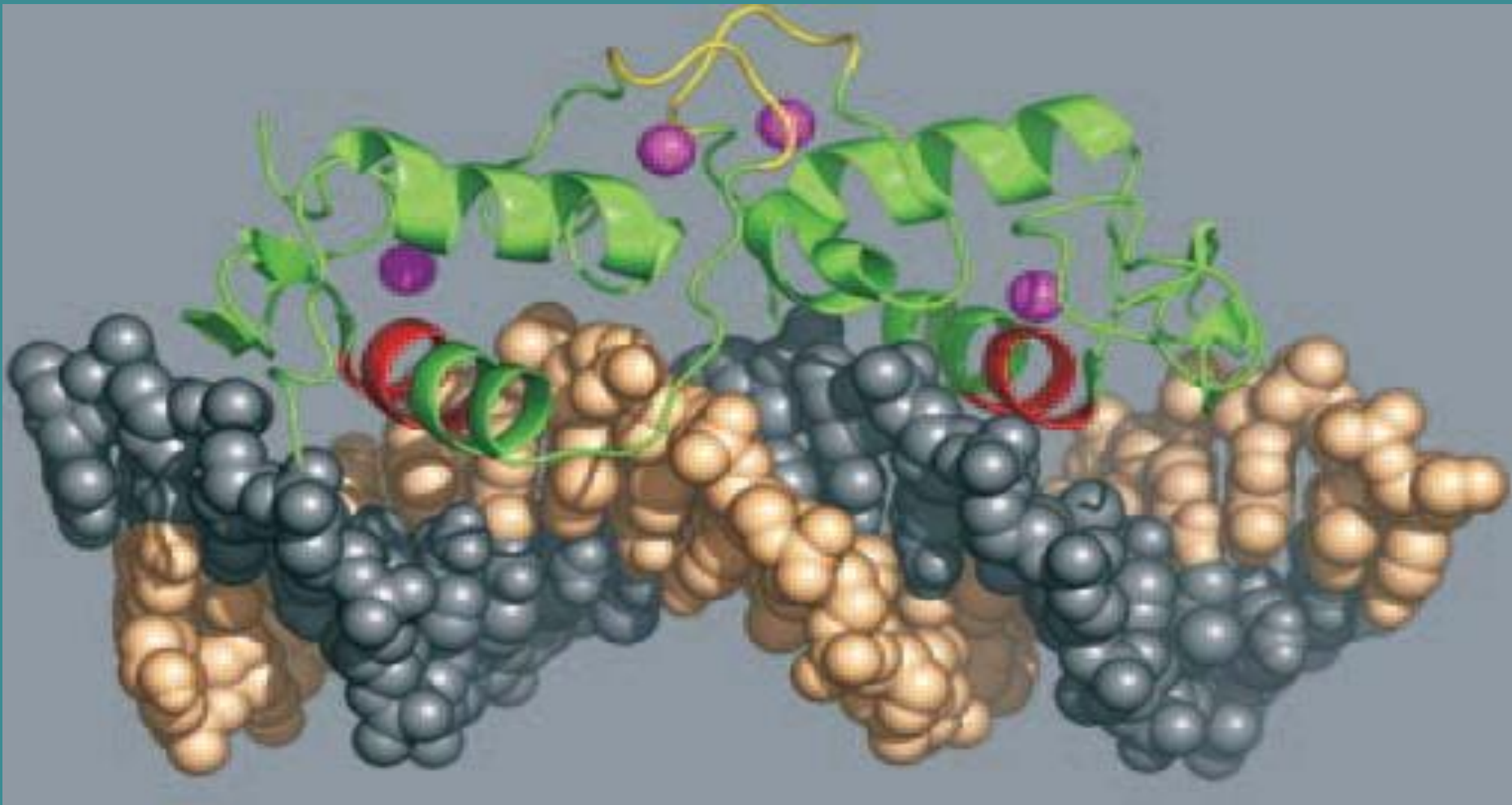
- 1- Recognition and binding to the hormone response elements (HRE) that is found in nuclear DNA through two zinc fingers.
 - DBD has two zinc fingers and every finger is made from 10-20 amino acids.
 - The function of the two zinc fingers is identify the HRE segments in nuclear DNA and bind to it besides stabilizing binding to these DNA sequence
 - The zinc is bound at four positions with either four cysteine, or two cysteine and two histidine through coordinated covalent bonds.
 - The Zn-motifs serve to position a recognition helix in the major groove of the DNA.
 - Once activated the receptors dimerize and bind with 4 zinc fingers to a short region of DNA (HRE).
 - Each zinc finger recognize a specific sequence of about 6 nucleotides pairs in the HRE.
- 2- Dimerization of the receptor.
- 3- The DNA binding domain also contain the "nuclear localization signal domain" directing the hormone/receptor complex to the HRE acceptor is accomplished by which are few amino acids.



Cys-Cys zinc finger



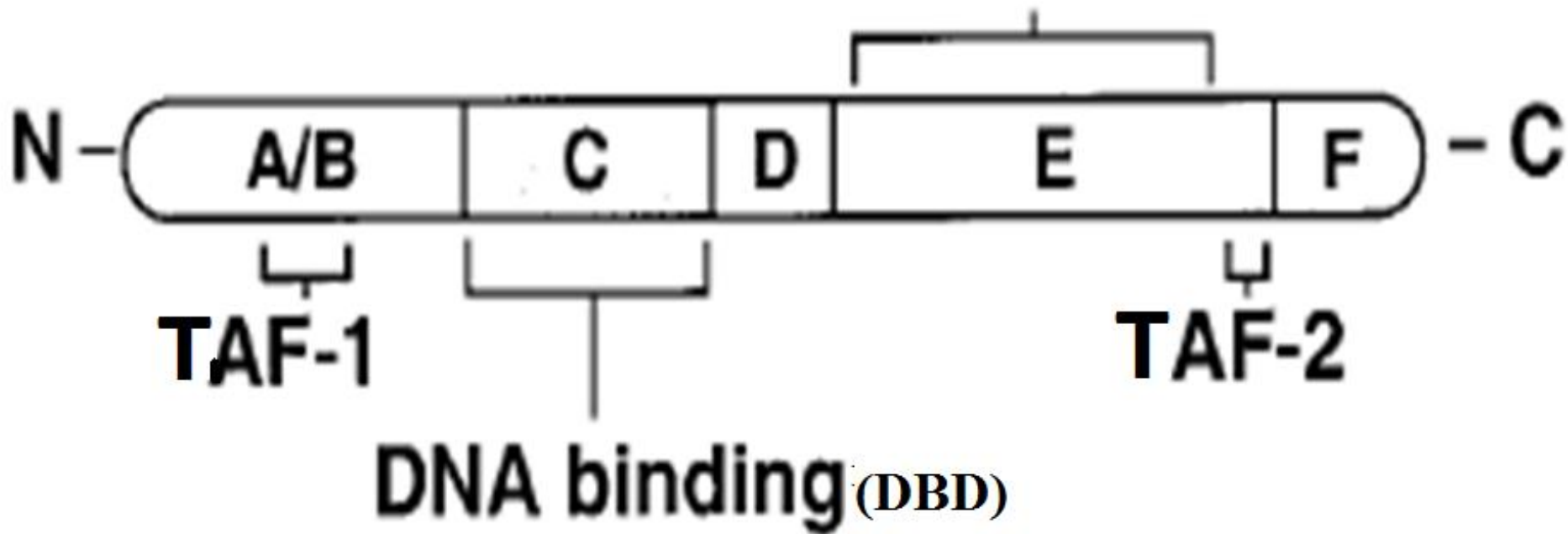
Cys-His zinc finger



- Structure of receptor (dimer) binding to DNA

- 3- **Linker region D**, serves as a hinge between the DBD and the LBD, allowing rotation of the DBD. It might allow the DBDs and LBDs to adopt several different conformations without creating steric hindrance problems.
- 4- **E region** contains the ligand (hormone) binding domain (LBD) where the shape of the ligand-binding pocket (hydrophobic nature) matches that of the ligand (also hydrophobic).
- **Functions:**
 - a- binding site for the hormone,
 - b- interaction with heat-shock proteins,
 - c- mediate dimerization of the receptors
 - d- transactivation and transrepression through binding of coactivators and corepressors.
 - e- The LBDs contain the TAF-2 motif responsible for ligand-dependent transcriptional activation.
 - The function both TAF1 and TAF2 is to activate transcription.
- 5- **F region**: its function is not clear but it thought to play a role in coactivator recruitment to the E domain.

**Ligand binding
Dimerization (LBD)**



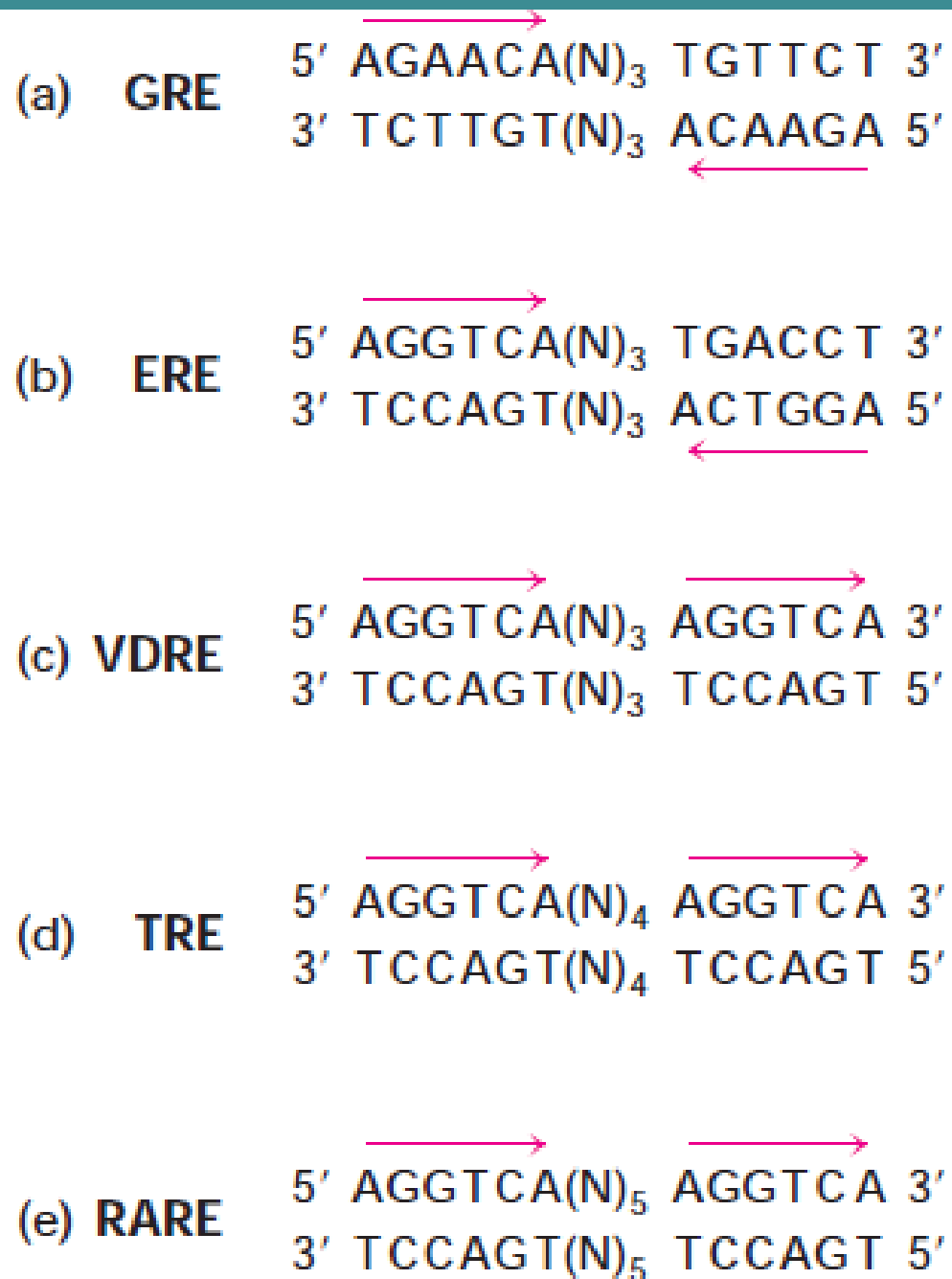
- **Hormone Response Elements (HRE)**
- HRE is a specific region in DNA which in average is made up of 6 bp.
- HRE are often located close to the core promoter, in some cases they are present in enhancer regions.
- The DBD in the receptor of the hormone recognize the HRE and binds to it.
- Nuclear receptors regulate transcription by binding to specific HREs.

- **Homo and hetero-dimerization**
- Receptors can bind as monomers, homodimers, and heterodimers to different HRE.
- In dimerizations two hormone receptor monomers bind cooperatively to their response elements, and dimerization interfaces have been identified both in the ligand binding domain (LBD) and in the DNA binding domain (DBD).
- In general hormone receptor resides in the cytoplasm will dimerise as homodimers while the one in the nucleus as heterodimers.
- The retinoid X receptor (RXR) is a member of nuclear hormone receptor family proteins.
- Three retinoid X receptors (RXR α , $-\beta$, and $-\gamma$), members of the nuclear hormone receptor superfamily, act as ligand-inducible transcription factors.
- RXRs are dimerization partners for a large number of nuclear receptors.
- Different binding partner of RXR causes a different DNA-binding specificity of the heterodimer.
- Dimerization is a general mechanism to increase binding site affinity, specificity, and diversity.

• Nuclear receptors are divided according to the way they bind to their respective DNA elements into:

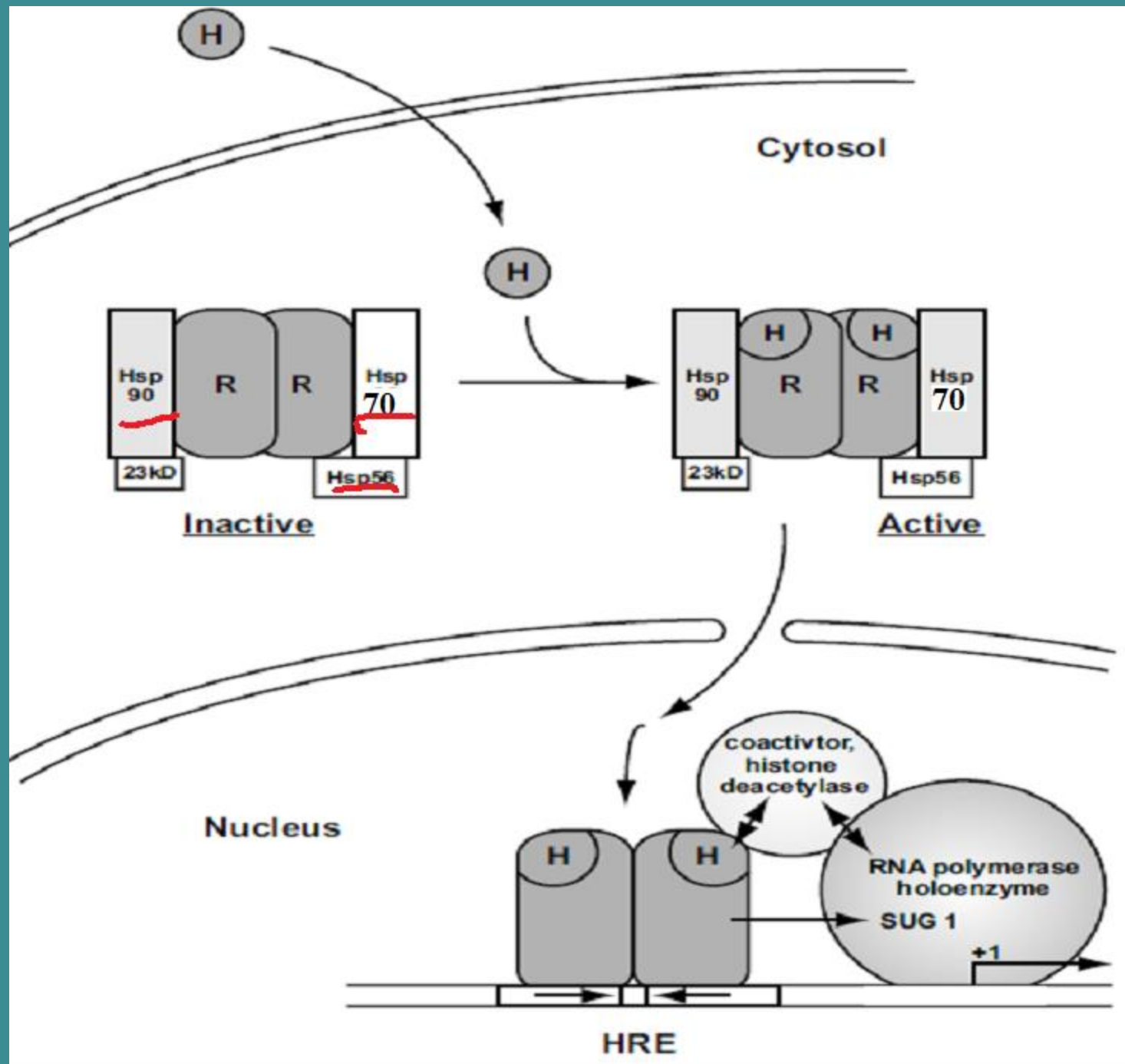
1- The response elements for steroid hormones receptors including Glucocorticoid receptor (GRE) estrogen receptor (ERE), mineralocorticoids (MR), androgens (AR), and progestins (PR) bind as homodimeric to inverted repeats and normally found in the cytoplasm

2- The response elements for vitamin D3 receptor (VDRE), thyroid hormone receptor (TRE), and retinoic acid (vitamin A-derived) receptor (RARE) bind as heterodimeric to direct repeat separated by three to five base pairs and normally found bonded with nucleus DNA.



- **Activation of the Cytoplasmic Apo-Receptor Complexes**
- In the absence of hormones the cytoplasmic receptors remain in an inactive complex, designated the apo-receptor complex.
- In the aporeceptor complex the receptor is bound to proteins belonging to the heat shock protein (Hsp).
- The heat shock proteins (example chaperones) are used as tools in this system for regulation of activity of the steroid hormone receptors and to fix the receptor in a conformation which allows high affinity binding to the hormone.

- The cytoplasmic receptors interact with at least three heat shock protein Hsp90, Hsp70 and Hsp56.
- The binding of the hormone to the aporeceptor complex leads to conformational change in the receptor and the release of heat shock proteins. The dimerization occur in cytoplasm or in nucleus.
- The receptor activation initiates the translocation of the ligand-receptor into the nucleus frequently as a homodimer and bind to DNA.
- Receptors dimerization is required before the activated receptor can bind to their HRE.
- The now activated receptor moves into the nucleus and binds with high affinity to a specific HRE



2- Activations of receptors located within the nucleus (in association with chromatin)

- Most intracellular receptors are gene-specific transcription factors, proteins that bind to DNA and regulate the transcription of certain genes.
- Normally hormone receptors localized in the nucleus most often found bounded with DNA and a corepressor protein. Therefore they act as repressors of gene activity.
- The binding of hormones to their nucleus receptor causes the dissociation of the corepressor and binding of coactivator proteins which attract the RNA polymerase and the activation of gene expression is usually observed.
- Also in rare examples the binding of the ligand has an inhibitory effect on gene activation

- Coactivators, corepressors, and other mediator proteins do not bind directly to DNA but generally bind to components of the receptor complex and mediate its assembly at the promoter. They can be specific for a given gene transcription factor or general and bind many different gene-specific transcription factors.
- Nuclear receptor coactivators influence receptor transcription through a variety of mechanisms, including acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation and mRNA splicing
- The function of corepressors is to suppress or silence gene transcription.

Nuclear Receptors as Ligand-Dependent Transcription Factors.

A: in the absence of hormone, the TAF2-domain conformation promotes receptor interaction with corepressors. The multiple-subunit corepressor complex stabilizes repressive local chromatin structure and blocks access of the transcription machinery (red X) to the promoter.

B: Hormone binding triggers a conformational change in the TAF2 domain, which destabilizes corepressor interaction and promotes coactivator binding.

Multiple-subunit coactivator complexes activate local chromatin structure and recruit the transcription machinery to the promoter, where target-gene transcription commences.

