LICENCIATURA EN NUTRICIÓN

FISIOPATOLOGÍA 1

CUADRO SINÓPTICO: MUERTE CELULAR

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GRUPO “A”

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MUERTE CELULAR

APOPTOSIS

Muerte celular programada que elimina células lesionadas y envejecidas. Responsable de procesos fisiológicos como:

- Destrucción celular durante el desarrollo embrionario.
- Involución de tejidos dependientes de hormonas.
- Muerte de células inmunitarias.
- Separa los dedos de manos y pies.

Vías básicas

extrínseca

Comprende la activación de receptores de (FNT) y receptor ligando Fas.

Cuando se fija a su receptor, se congregan las proteínas al extremo citoplasmático del receptor Fas para formar un complejo de inicio de muerte.

El complejo convierte la procaspasa-8 en caspasa-8.

Activa una cascada de caspasas que ejecutan el proceso de apoptosis.

intrínseca

Se activa por daño del ADN, EOR, hipoxia, disminución de ATP, senescencia celular y activación de la proteína p53 por daño al ADN32.

Implica apertura de los poros de permeabilidad de la membrana mitocondrial con la liberación de cromo C desde las mitocondrias hasta el citoplasma.

Activa la caspasa-3, aumento de proteína proapoptósica, como Bid y Bax, activación de la caspasa 8 en la vía intrínseca.

NECROSIS

Muerte celular en un órgano o tejido que sigue siendo parte de un órgano viviente.

Causa pérdida de la integridad de la membrana celular y desencadena el proceso inflamatorio.

Mecanismos

Necrosis por licuefacción

Ocurre cuando algunas células mueren, pero sus enzimas catalíticas no se destruyen.

Necrosis por coagulación

Desarrolla acidosis y desnaturaliza las proteínas enzimáticas y estructurales de las células.

Necrosis por caseosa

Característica de necrosis por coagulación en la que las células muertas persisten de manera indefinida.

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