

Sentidos químicos

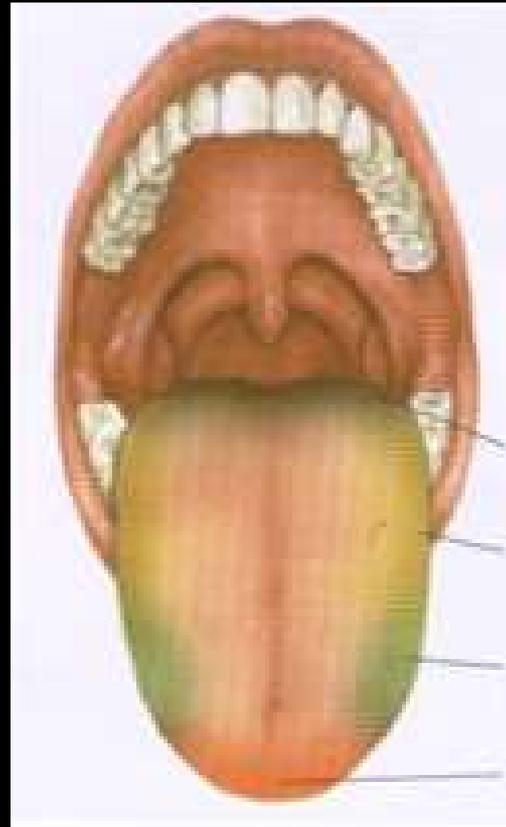
- Gustação
 - Olfacção
- } Sensação consciente
- Outros quimioceptores: Ajustes homeostáticos inconscientes
 - Trato gastrointestinal: identificar a composição de uma refeição e secretar os hormônios e enzimas apropriados
 - Artérias: PO_2 , PCO_2

GUSTAÇÃO

5 (ou 6) Sabores Fundamentais

- doce
- salgado
- ácido
- amargo
- umami (glutamato monossódico)
- gordura

Mapa da língua



amargo

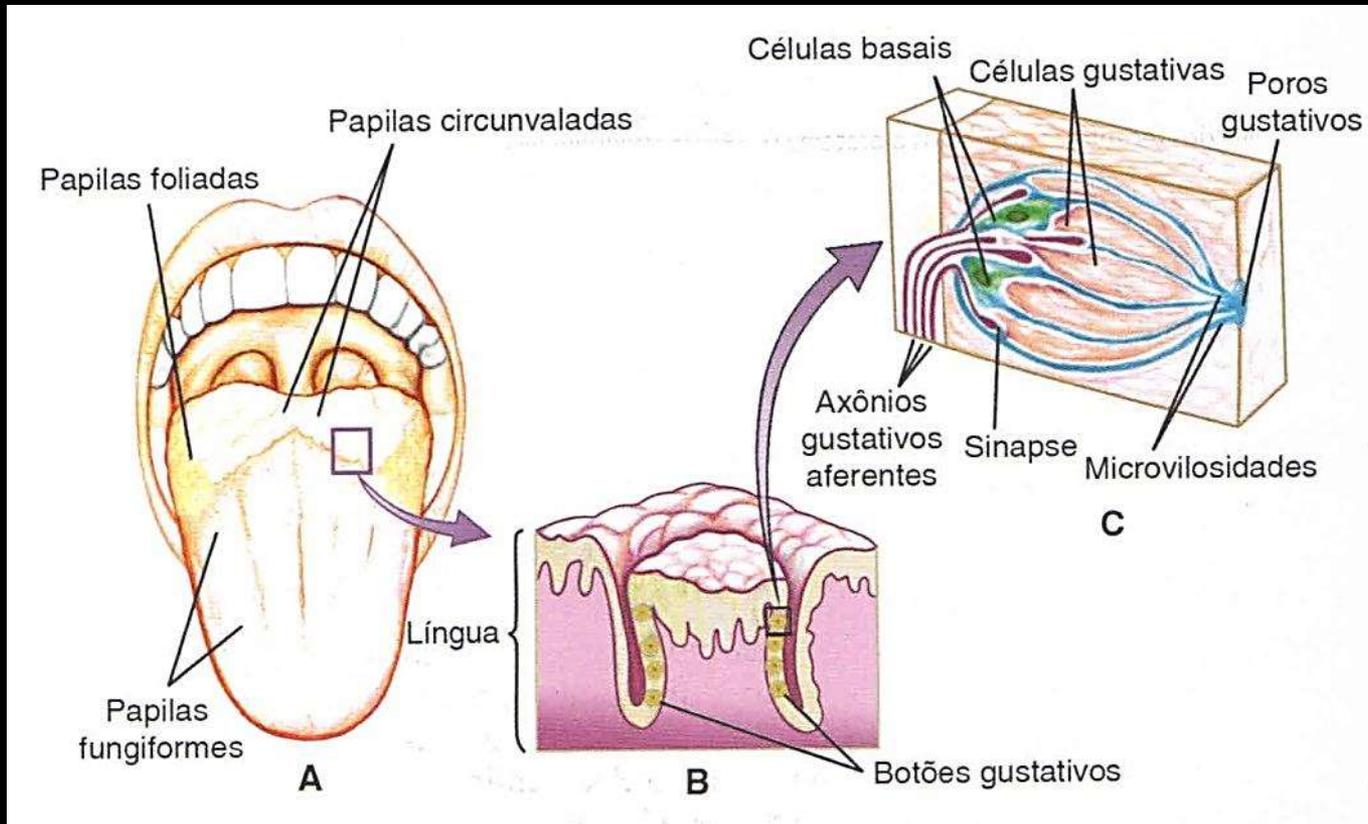
azedo

salgado

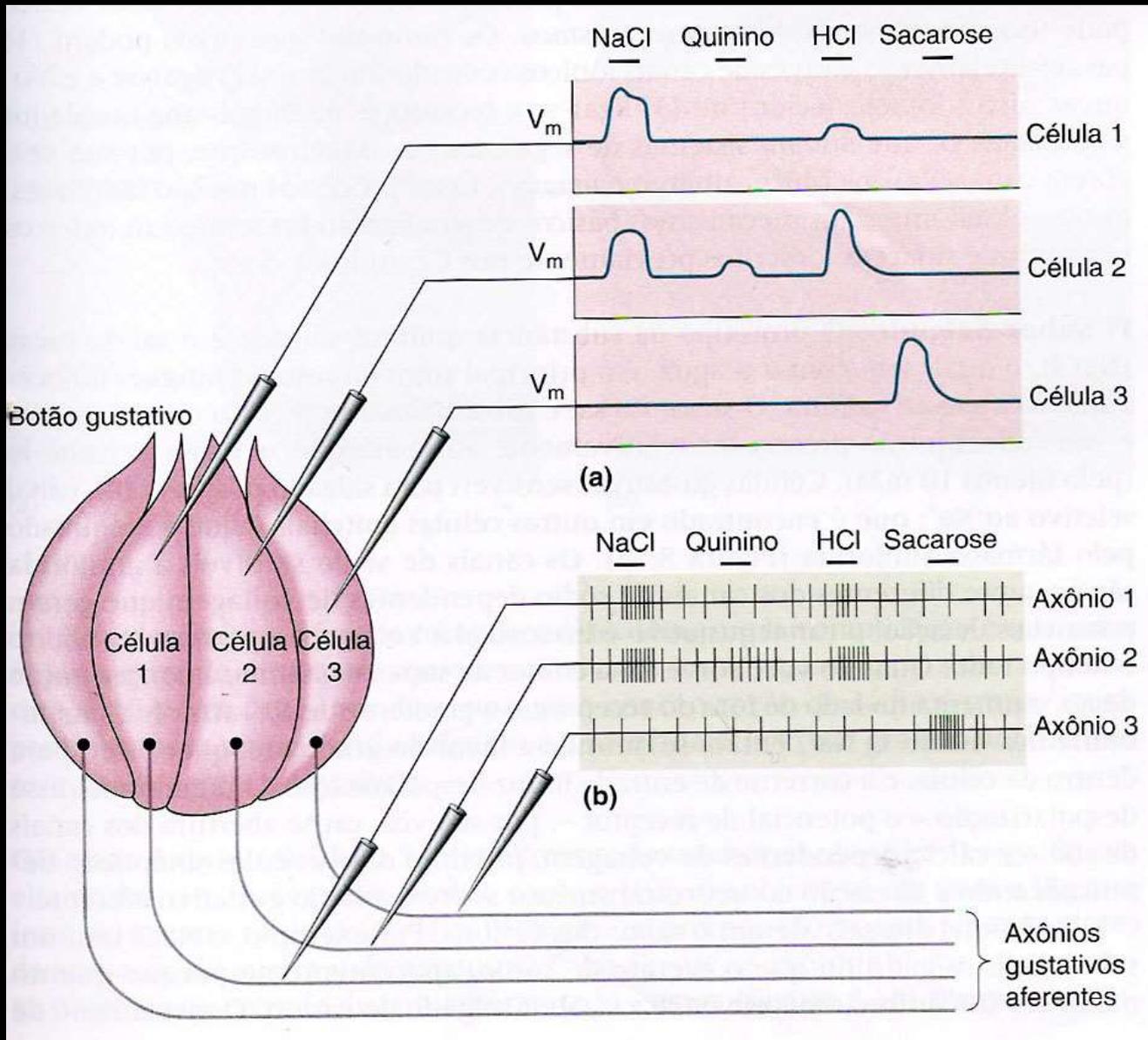
doce

A maior parte da língua é sensível a todos os sabores

Papilas, botões e células gustativas

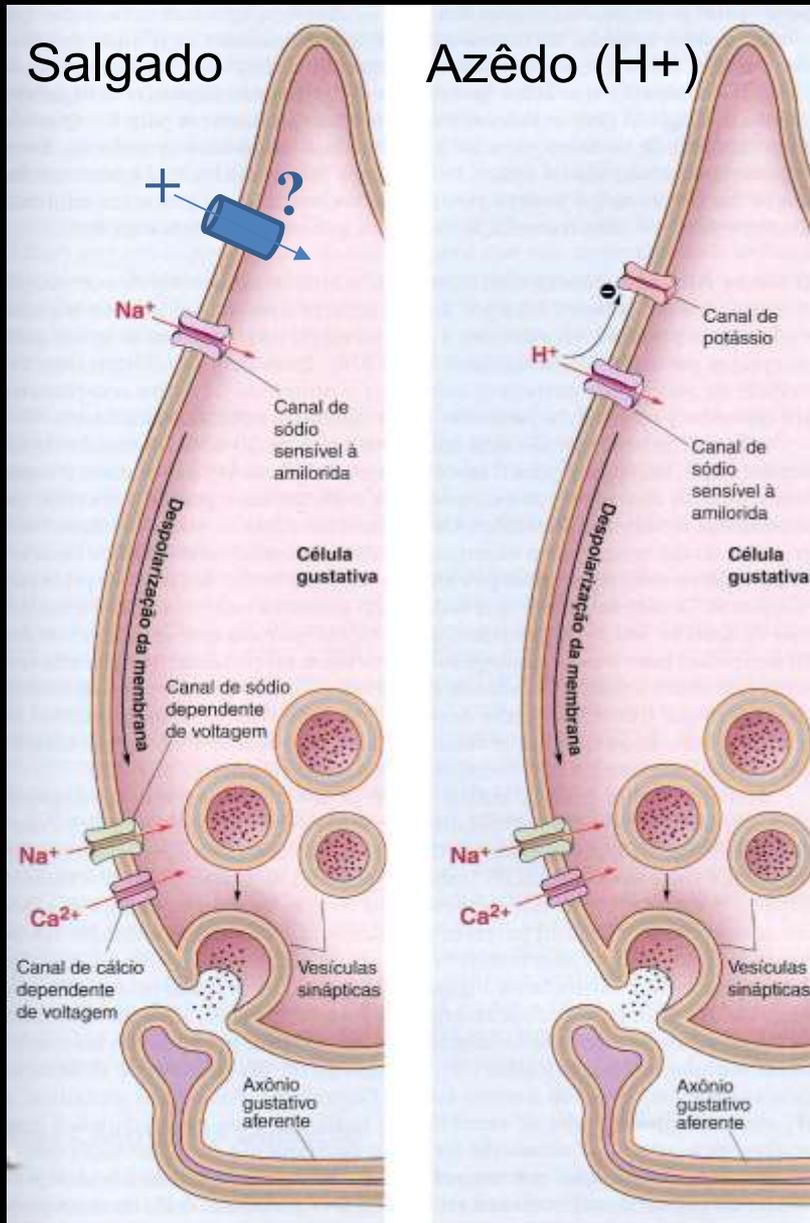


Responsividade das células gustativas e dos axônios gustativos

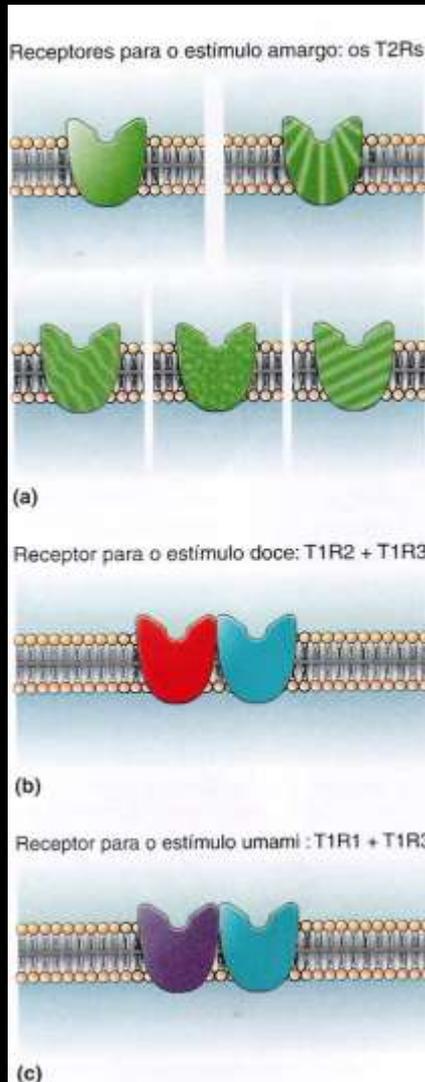


Preferência, ou
Seletividade relativa

Transdução do sinal gustativo

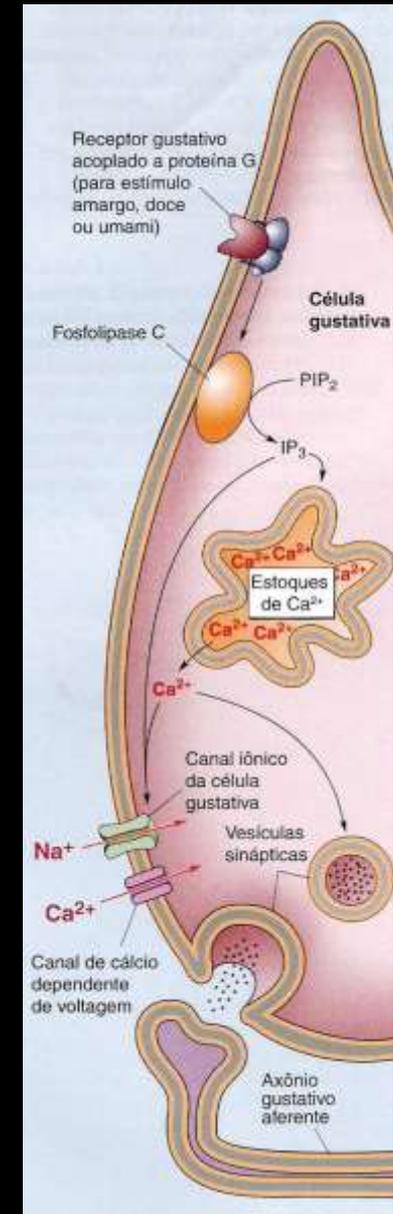


Proteínas receptoras gustativas



Amargo
Doce
Umami

A mesma via de
sinalização intracelular



Percepção de gordura Só textura?

Transient Receptor Potential Channel Type M5 Is Essential for Fat Taste

The Journal of Neuroscience, June 8, 2011 • 31(23):8634–8642

Pin Liu, Bhavik P. Shah, Stephanie Croasdell, and Timothy A. Gilbertson

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Until recently, dietary fat was considered to be tasteless, and its primary sensory attribute was believed to be its texture (Rolls et al., 1999; Verhagen et al., 2003). However, a number of studies have demonstrated the ability of components in fats, specifically free fatty acids, to activate taste cells and elicit behavioral responses consistent with there being a taste of fat. Here we show for the first time that long-chain unsaturated free fatty acid, linoleic acid (LA), depolarizes mouse taste cells and elicits a robust intracellular calcium rise via the activation of transient receptor potential channel type M5 (TRPM5). The LA-induced responses depend on G-protein-phospholipase C pathway, indicative of the involvement of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) in the transduction of fatty acids. Mice lacking TRPM5 channels exhibit no preference for and show reduced sensitivity to LA. Together, these studies show that TRPM5 channels play an essential role in fatty acid transduction in mouse taste cells and suggest that fatty acids are capable of activating taste cells in a manner consistent with other GPCR-mediated tastes.

G Protein–Coupled Receptors in Human Fat Taste Perception

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Accepted July 4, 2011

Abstract

In contrast to carbohydrates and proteins, which are detected by specialized taste receptors in the forms of their respective building blocks, sugars, and L-amino acids, the third macronutrient, lipids, has until now not been associated with gustatory receptors. Instead, the recognition of fat stimuli was believed to rely mostly on textural, olfactory, and postingestive cues. During the recent years, however, research done mainly in rodent models revealed an additional gustatory component for the detection of long-chain fatty acids (LCFAs), the main taste-activating component of lipids. Concomitantly, a number of candidate fat taste receptors were proposed to be involved in rodent's gustatory fatty acid perception. Compared with rodent models, much less is known about human fat taste. In order to investigate the ability of the human gustatory system to respond to fat components, we performed sensory experiments with fatty acids of different chain lengths and derivatives thereof. We found that our panelists discriminated a "fatty" and an irritant "scratchy" taste component, with the "fatty" percept restricted to LCFAs. Using functional calcium-imaging experiments with the human orthologs of mouse candidate fat receptors belonging to the G protein-coupled receptor family, we correlated human sensory data with receptor properties characterized *in vitro*. We demonstrated that the pharmacological activation profile of human GPR40 and GPR120, 2 LCFA-specific receptors associated with gustatory fat perception in rodents, is inconsistent with the "scratchy" sensation of human subjects and more consistent with the percept described as "fatty." Expression analysis of GPR40 and GPR120 in human gustatory tissues revealed that, while the GPR40 gene is not expressed, GPR120 is detected in gustatory and nongustatory epithelia. On a cellular level, we found GPR120 mRNA and protein in taste buds as well as in the surrounding epithelial cells. We conclude that GPR120 may indeed participate in human gustatory fatty acid perception.

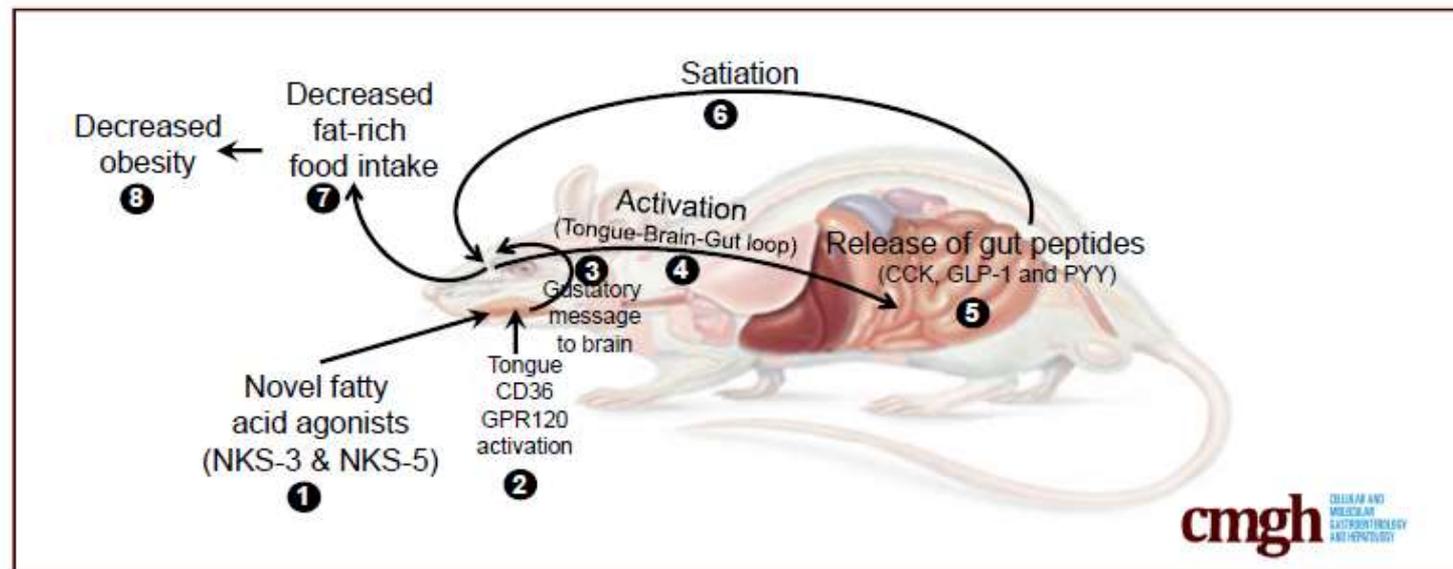
ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Novel Fat Taste Receptor Agonists Curtail Progressive Weight Gain in Obese Male Mice

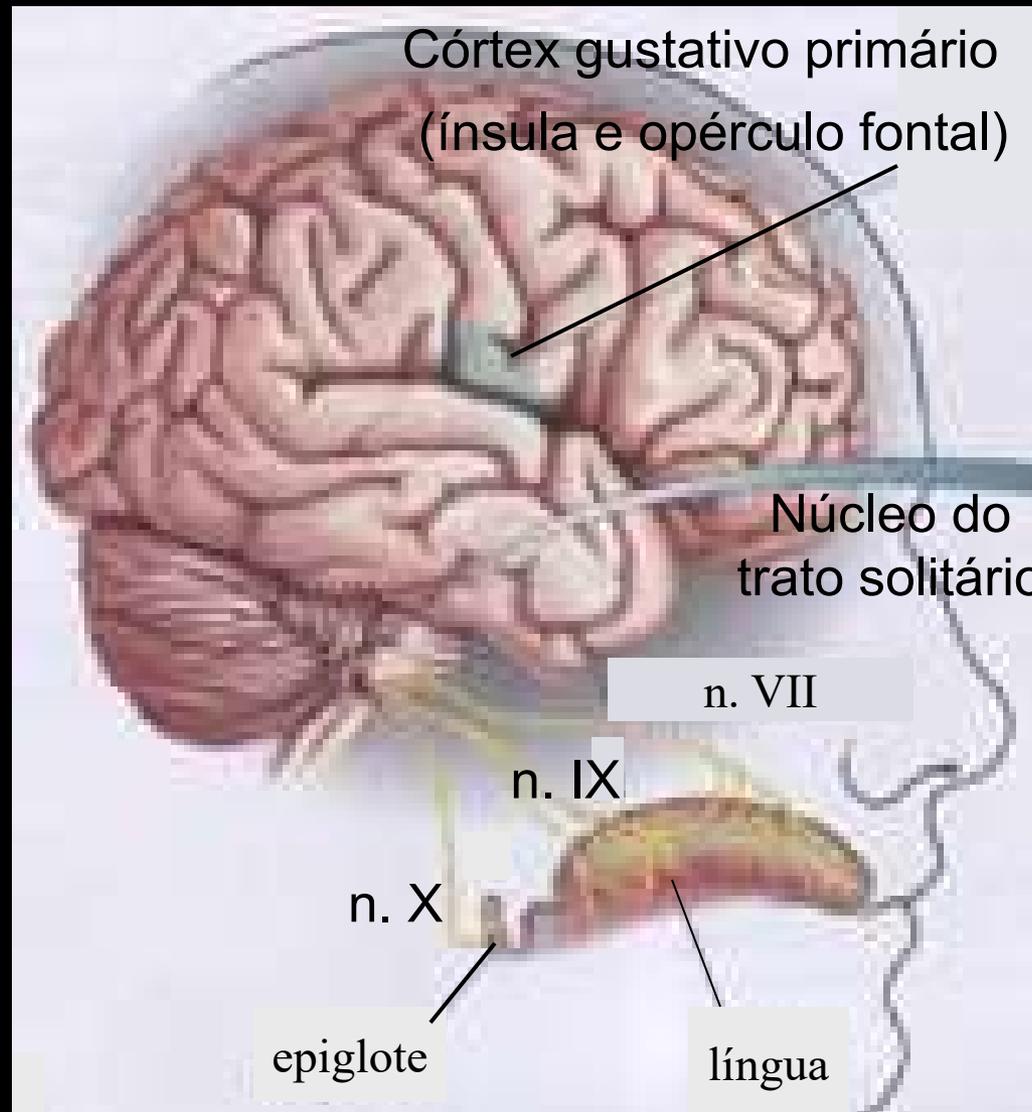


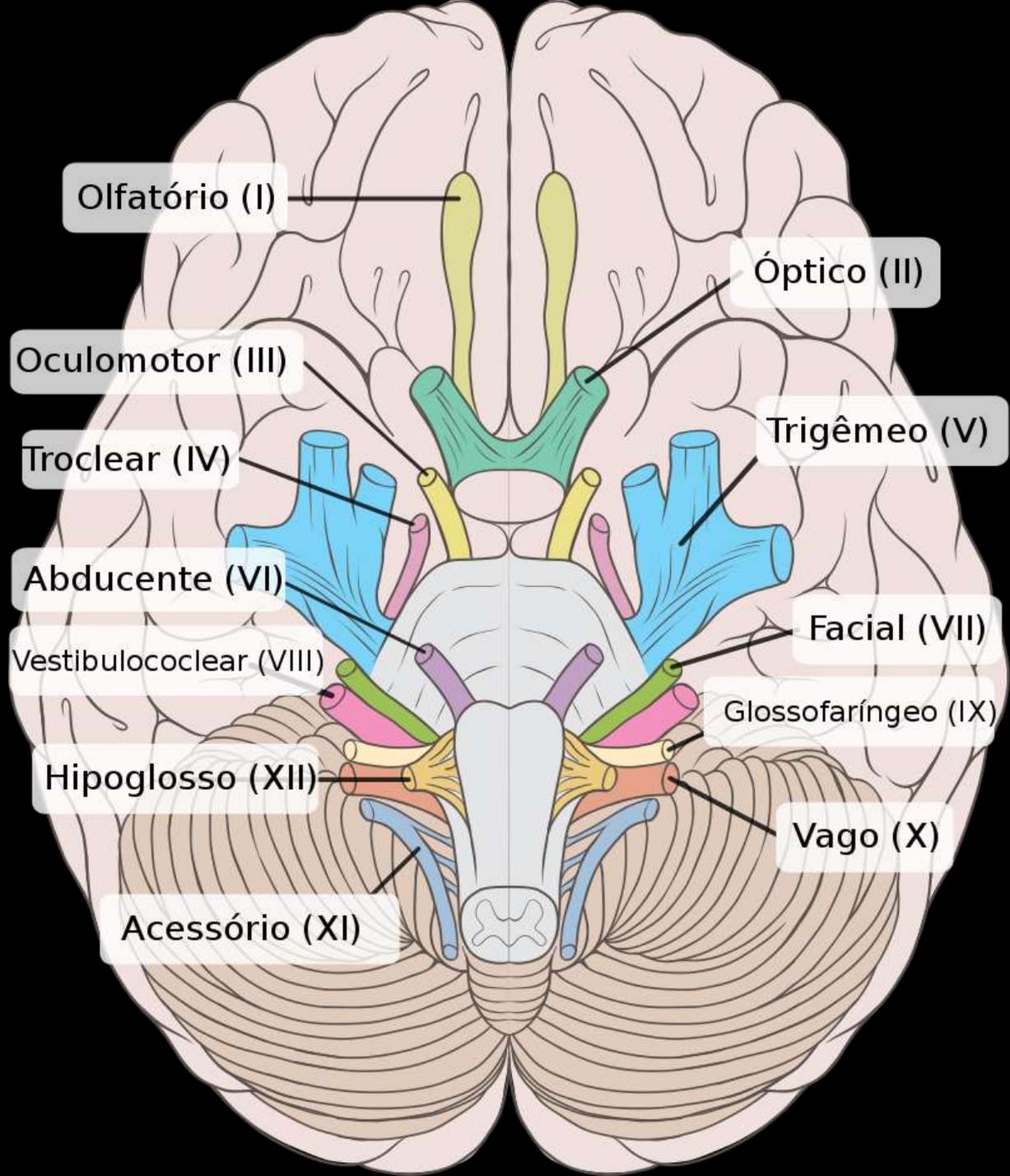
Amira Sayed Khan,¹ Aziz Hichami,¹ Babar Murtaza,¹ Marie-Laure Louillat-Habermeyer,² Christophe Ramseyer,³ Maryam Azadi,⁴ Semen Yesylevskyy,^{3,5} Floriane Mangin,² Frederic Lirussi,⁶ Julia Leemput,¹ Jean-Francois Merlin,¹ Antonin Schmitt,⁶ Muhtadi Suliman,¹ Jérôme Bayardon,² Saeed Semnanian,⁴ Sylvain Jugé,² and Naim Akhtar Khan¹

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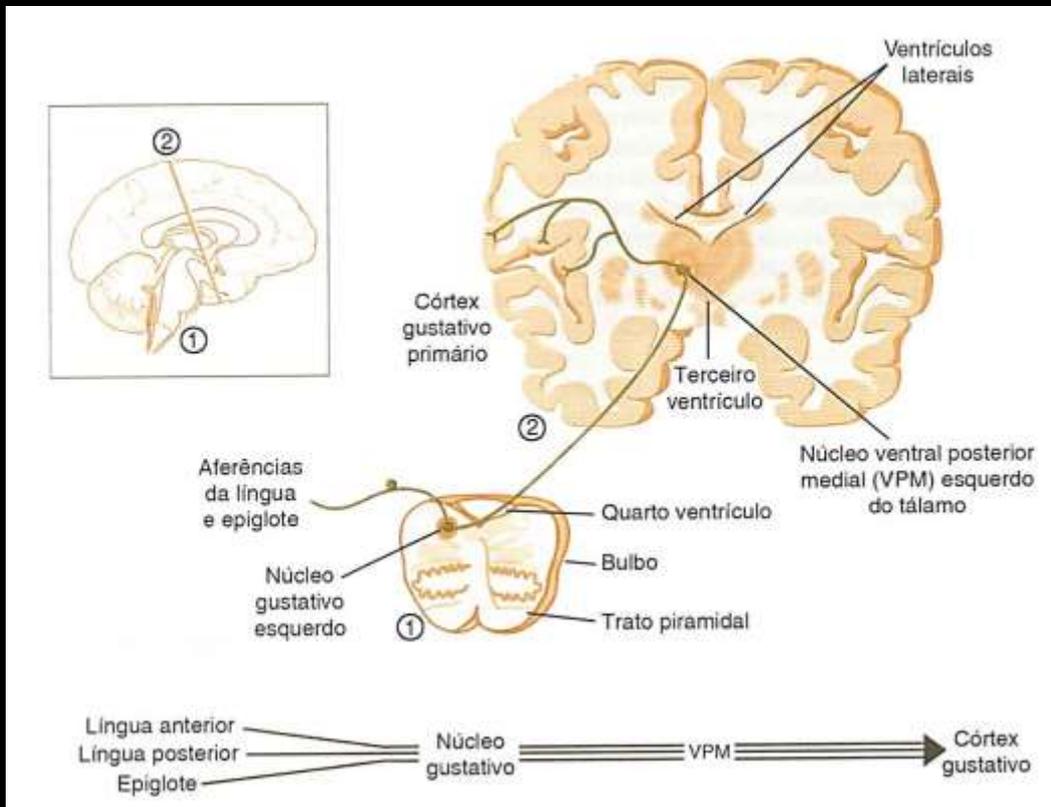


Vias Gustativas





Vias Gustativas



Córtex órbito-frontal

Estruturas límbicas

Córtex insular anterior

Córtex órbito-frontal: área associativa envolvida na seleção dos alimentos

- Af. gustativas
 - Af. olfativas
 - Af. térmicas da região oral
 - Af. táteis da região oral
 - Af. visuais
- } Experiência gustativa

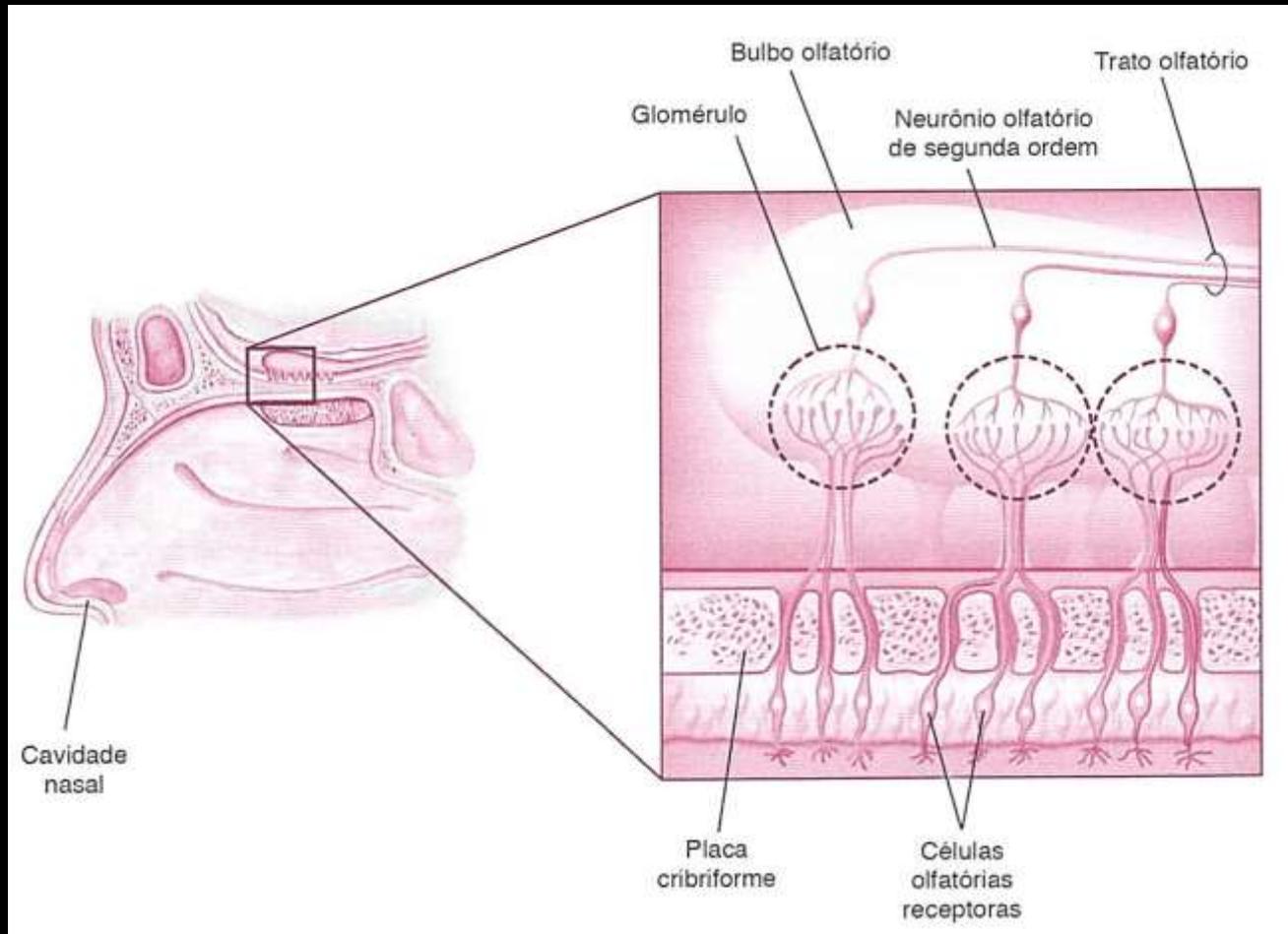
Aspectos de interesse

1. Fome específica para um nutriente: Ex. Na^+
2. Aprendizado aversivo para um sabor

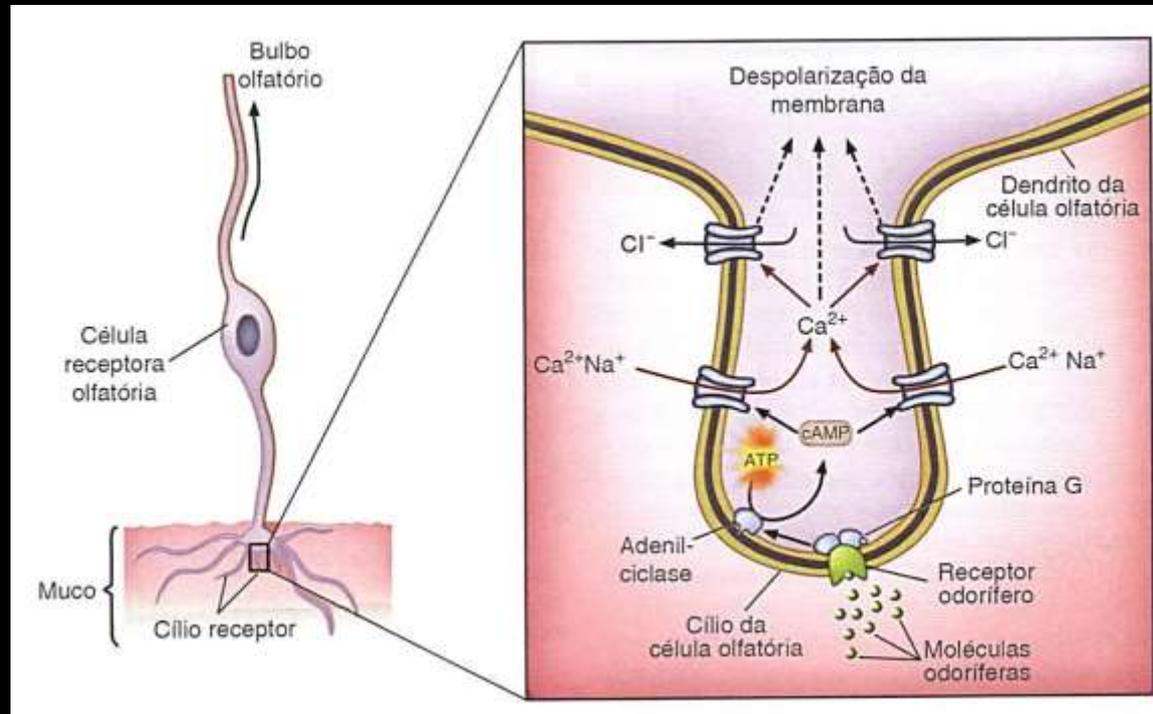
RESPOSTA REFLEXA GUSTATIVA



Epitélio olfatório

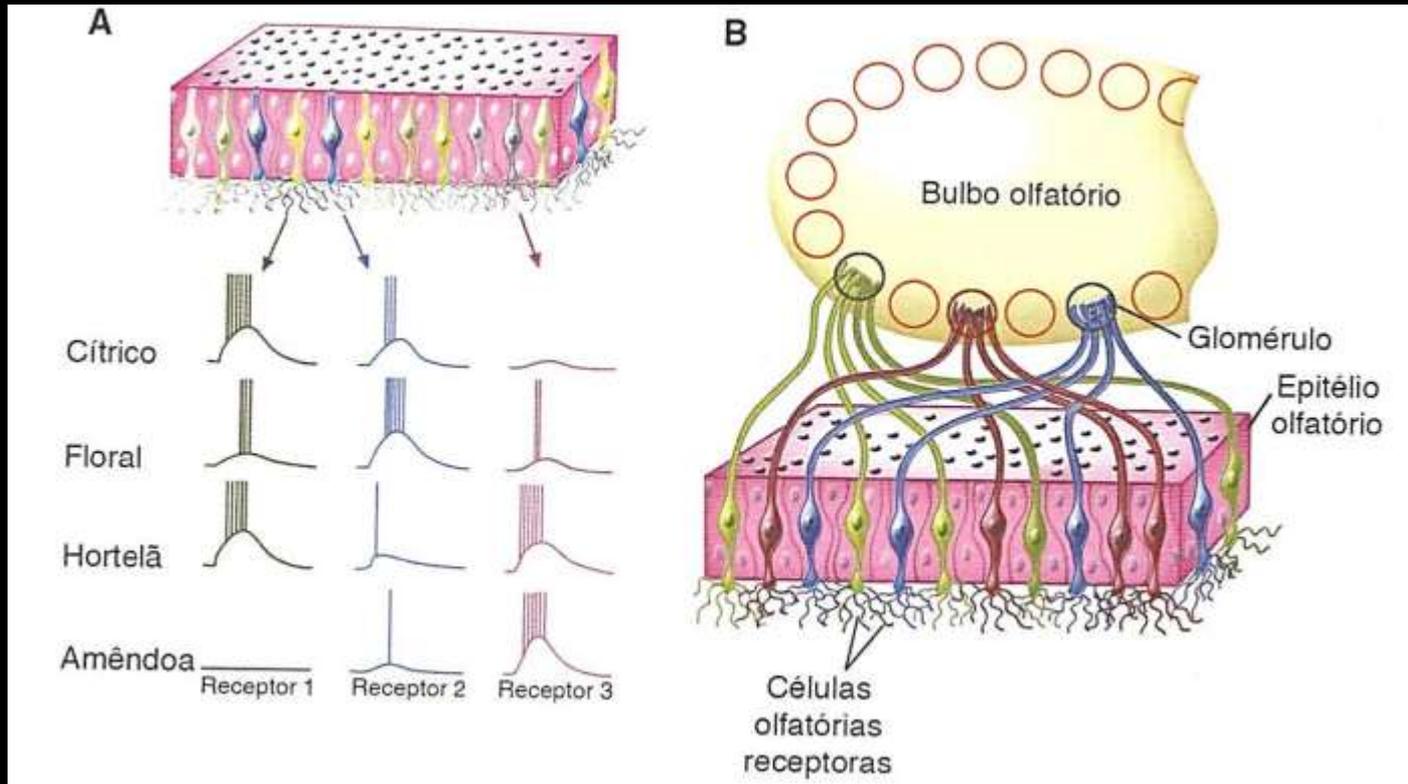


Célula receptora olfatória



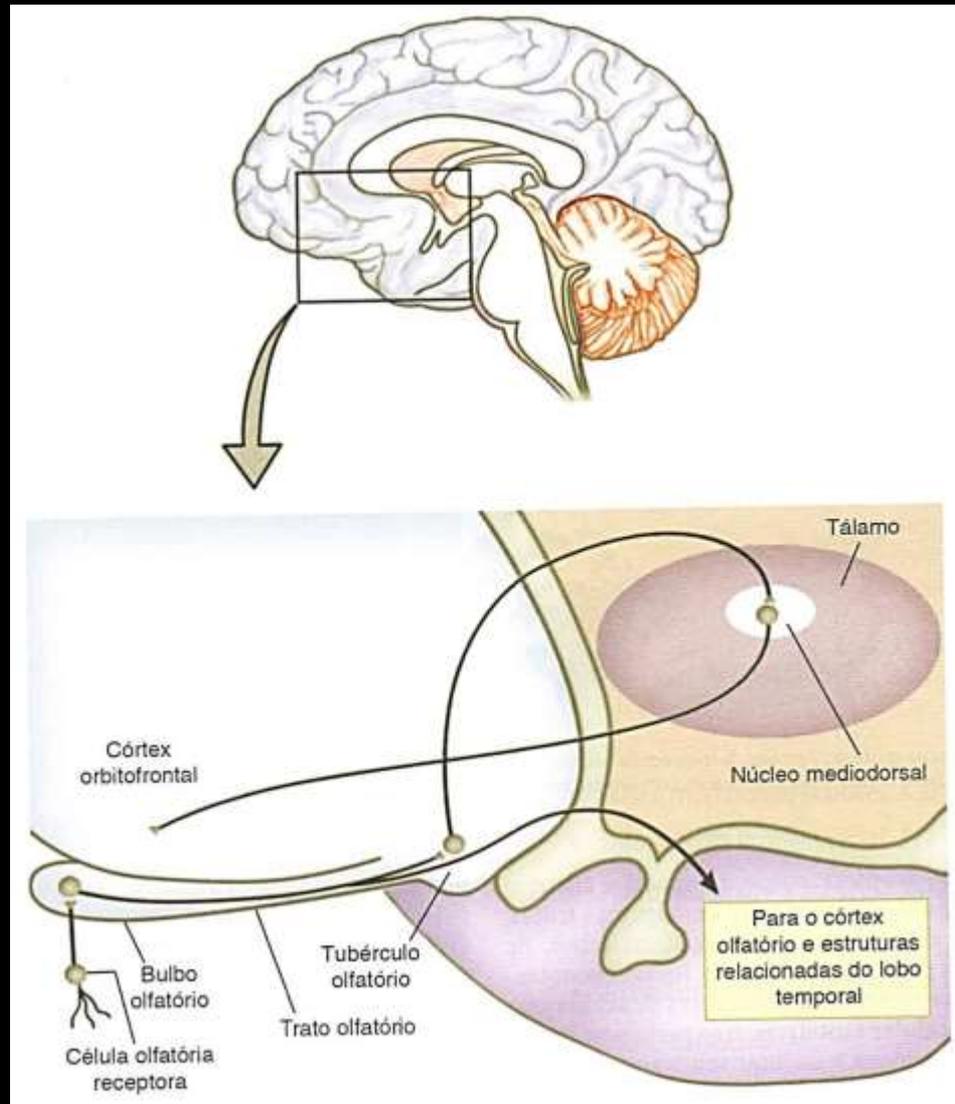
- Cada célula receptora olfatória → uma única proteína receptora olfatória
- Aproximadamente 1000 proteínas receptoras olfatóricas (1 gene para cada)

Codificação olfatória



- Cada célula receptora olfatória responde a muitos estímulos odoríferos, mas com preferências diferentes
- Glomérulos recebem aferências de células que possuem o mesmo receptor odorífero

Vias olfatórias



Controle da Motricidade



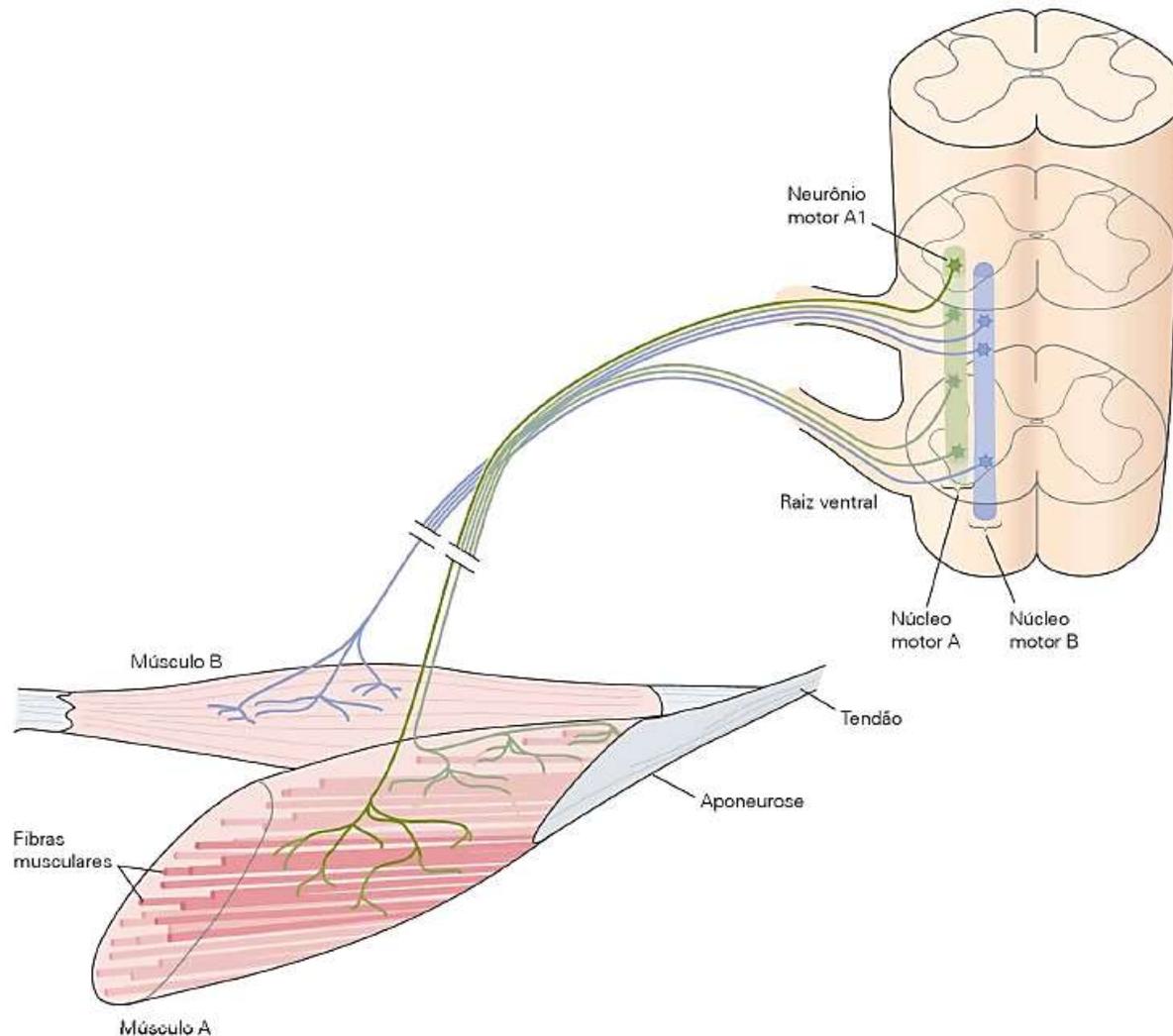


Figura 34-1 Um músculo típico consiste em milhares de fibras musculares que trabalham em paralelo e se organizam em números menores de unidades motoras. Uma unidade motora consiste em um neurônio motor e em fibras musculares por ele inervadas, ilustrada aqui pelo neurônio motor A1. Os neurônios motores que inervam um músculo costumam estar agrupados em um núcleo motor alongado que pode se estender ao longo de 1 a 4 segmentos na medula espinhal anterior ou ventral.

Os axônios de um núcleo motor projetam-se da medula espinhal em várias raízes ventrais e nervos periféricos, mas são reunidos em um feixe nervoso próximo ao músculo-alvo. Na figura, o núcleo motor A inclui todos os neurônios motores que inervam o músculo A; o músculo B é inervado pelos neurônios motores situados no núcleo motor B. Os dendritos bastante ramificados de um neurônio motor tendem a se misturar com os dos neurônios motores de outros núcleos.

Reflexos Medulares:

Um reflexo nervoso é a reação motora produzido por um sinal sensorial.

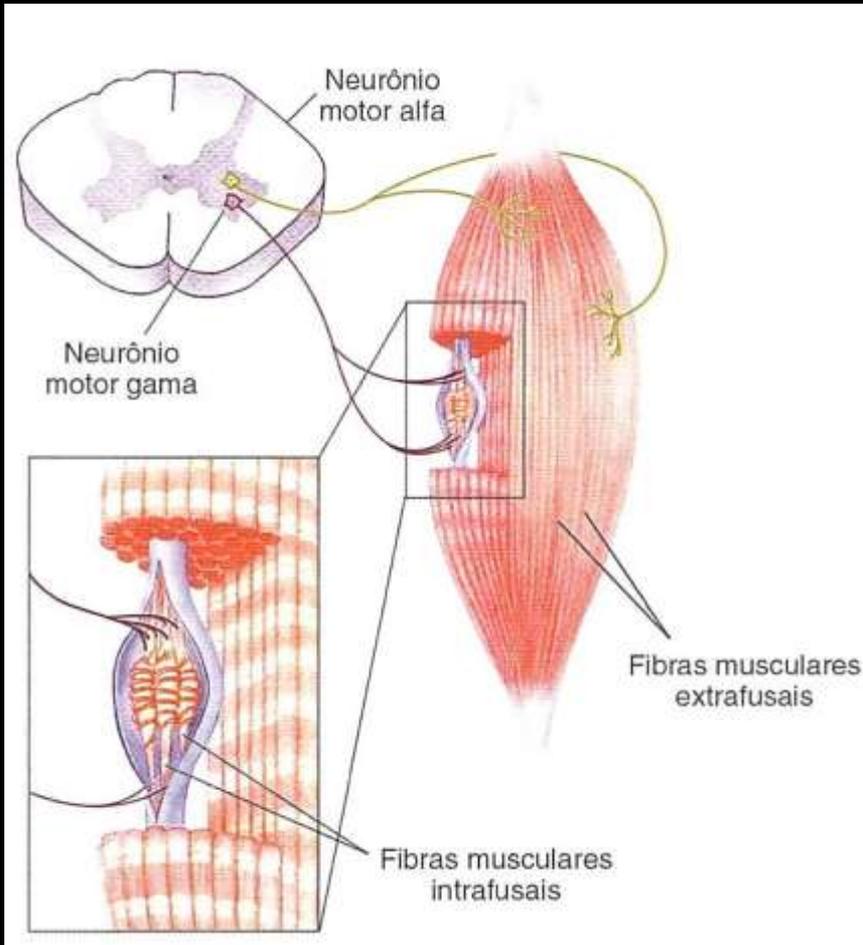
Os reflexos da medula espinhal são respostas motoras estereotípicas a tipos específicos de estímulos, como o estiramento de um músculo.

Três elementos essenciais devem estar sempre presentes para que um reflexo ocorra

- Um órgão receptor**
- Um sistema neural de transmissão**
- Um órgão efector**

Fuso neuromuscular

Função



Auxilia na determinação:

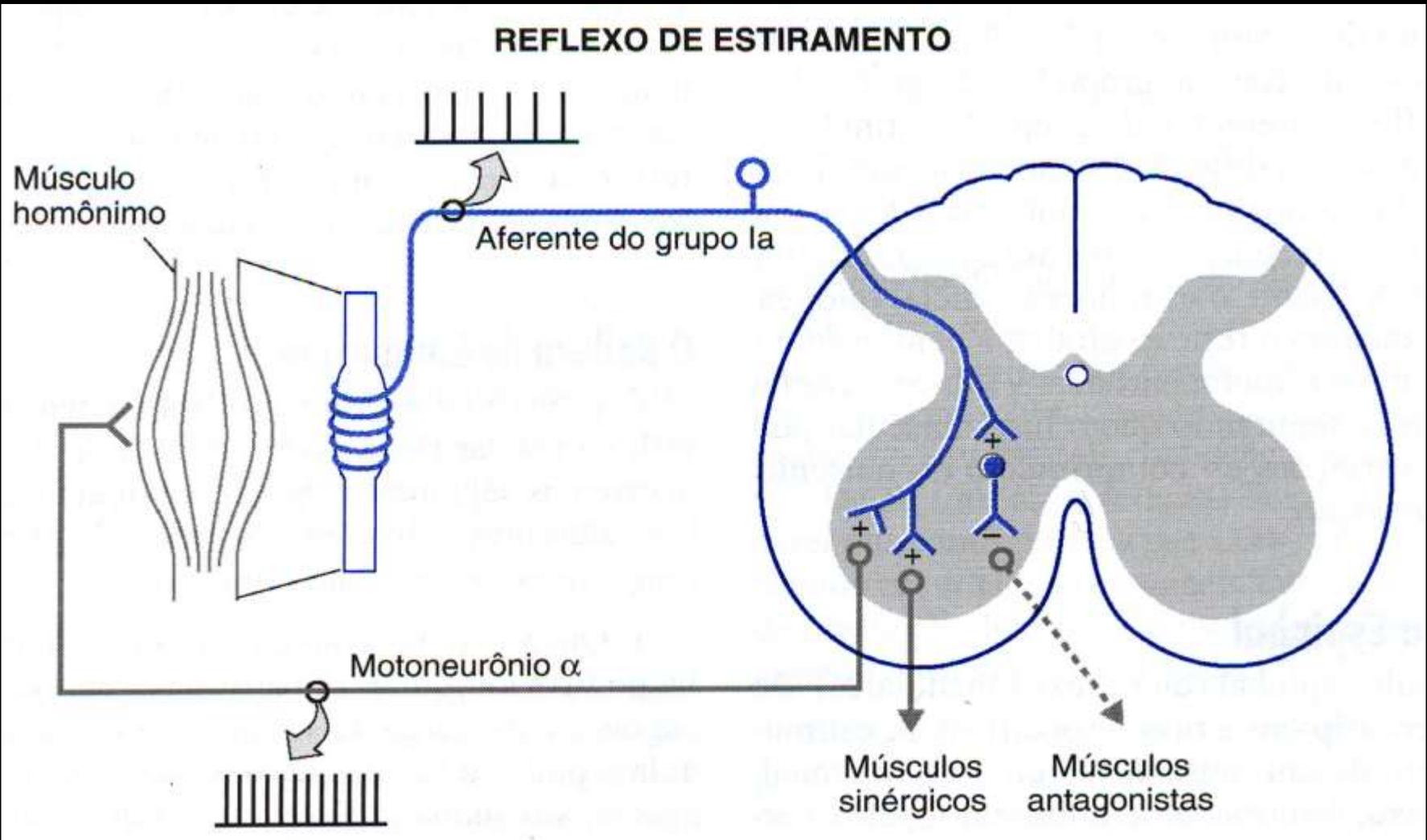
Comprimento muscular

**Mudanças no
Comprimento muscular**

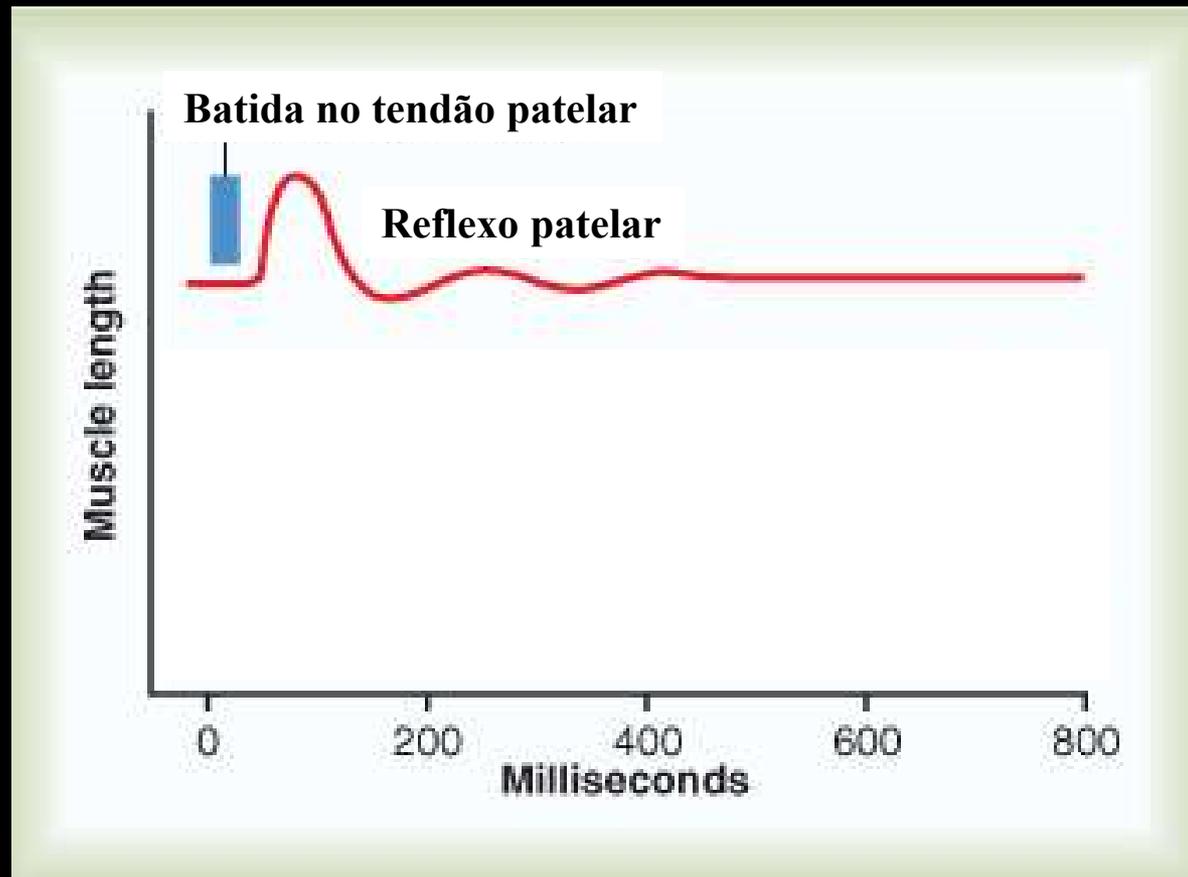
Reflexo de Estiramento (miotático, patelar):

Número de sinapses: 1 Estimulo: Estiramento do músculo

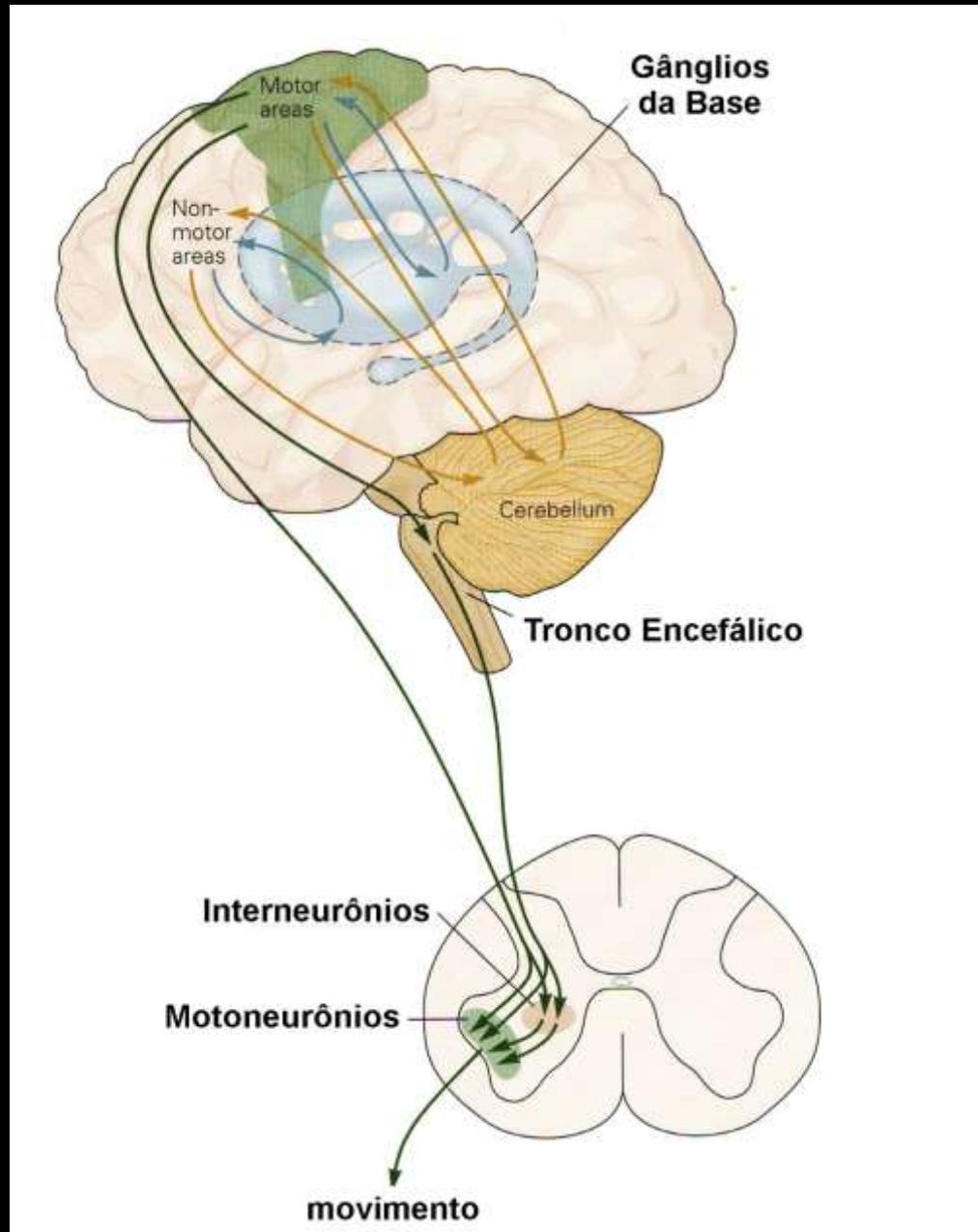
Resposta: Contração do músculo



Resposta ao reflexo patelar

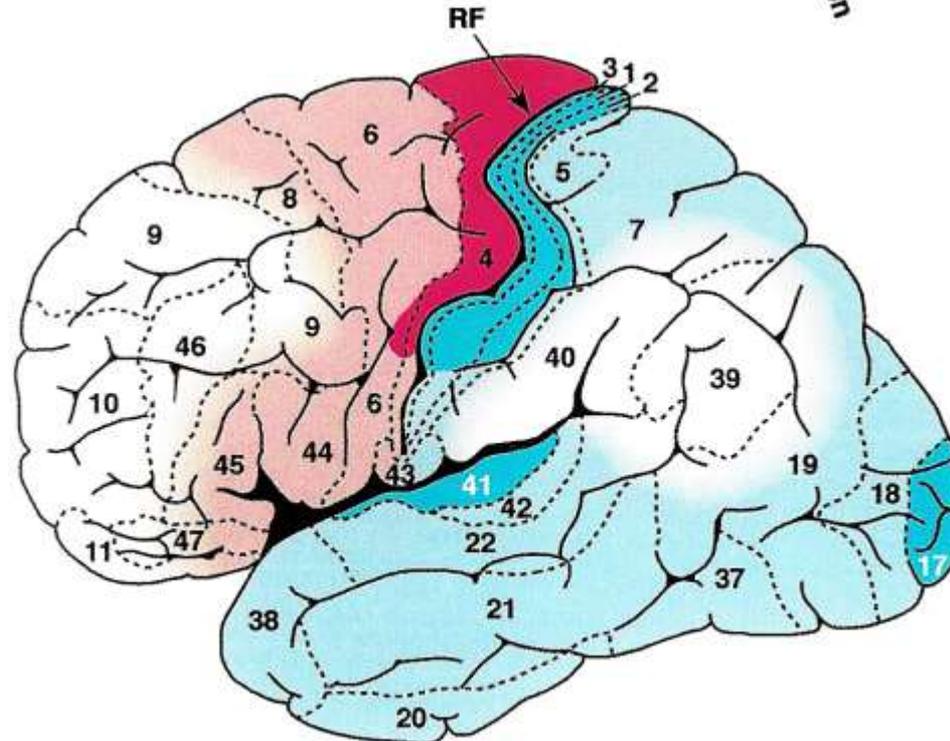
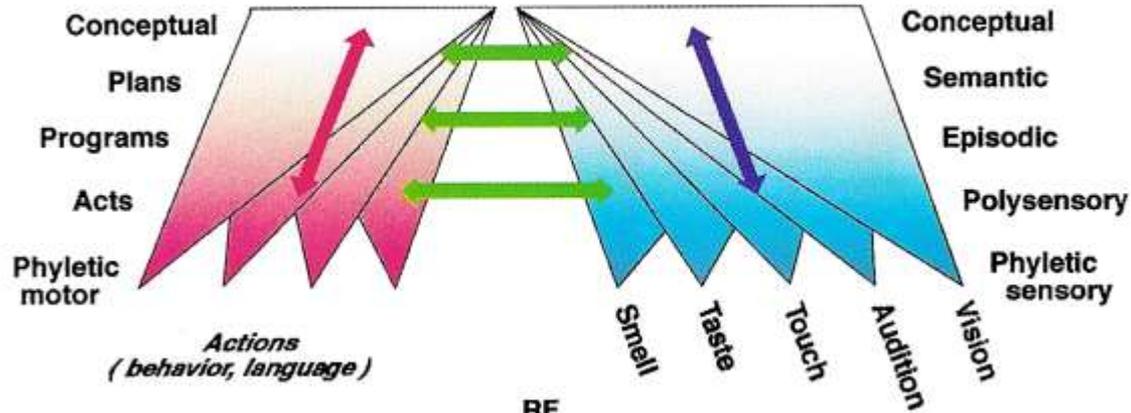


Movimentos voluntários



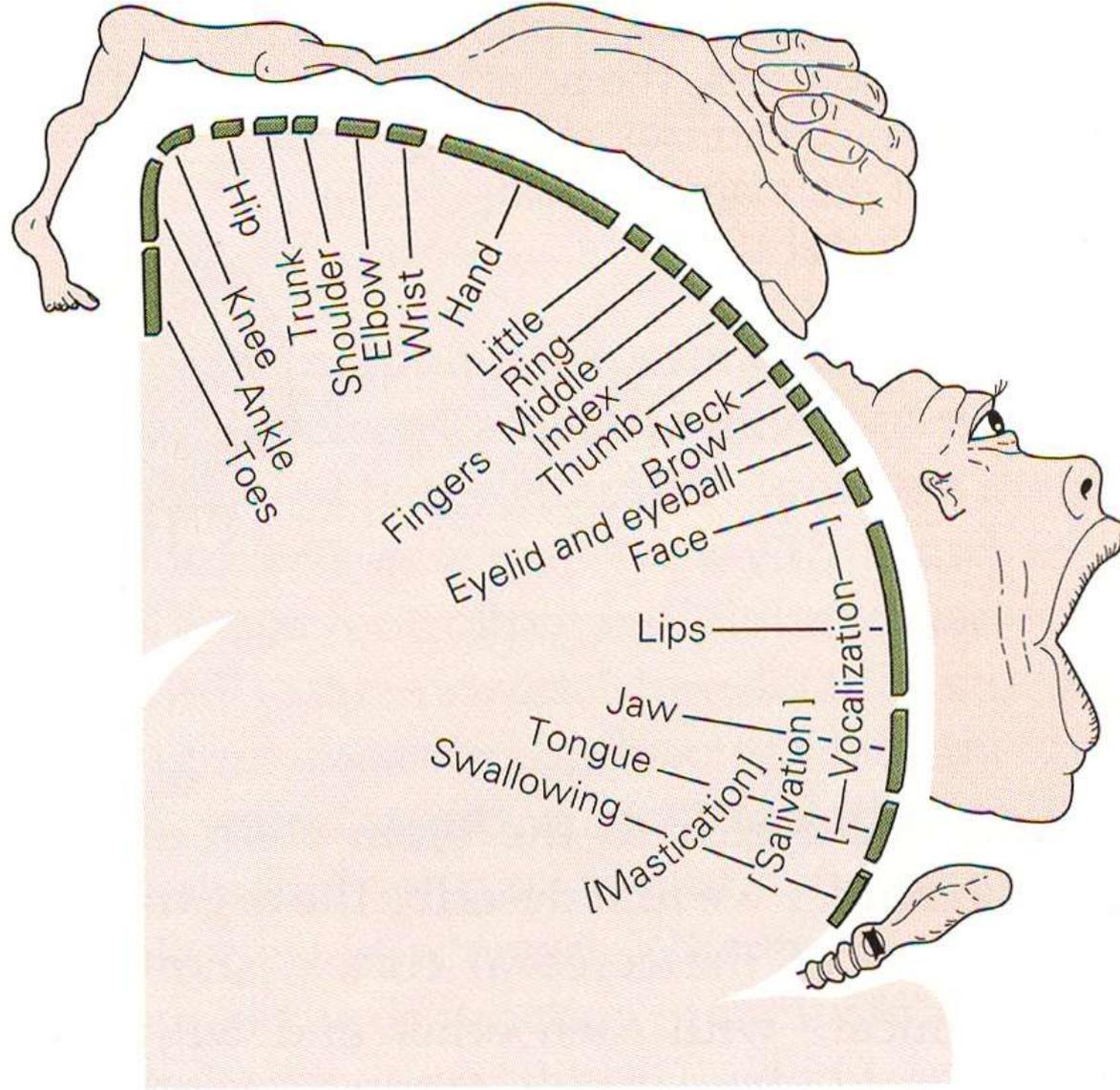
Funções executivas (motoras)

Funções perceptivas (sensoriais)



De: **Fuster (2000)**

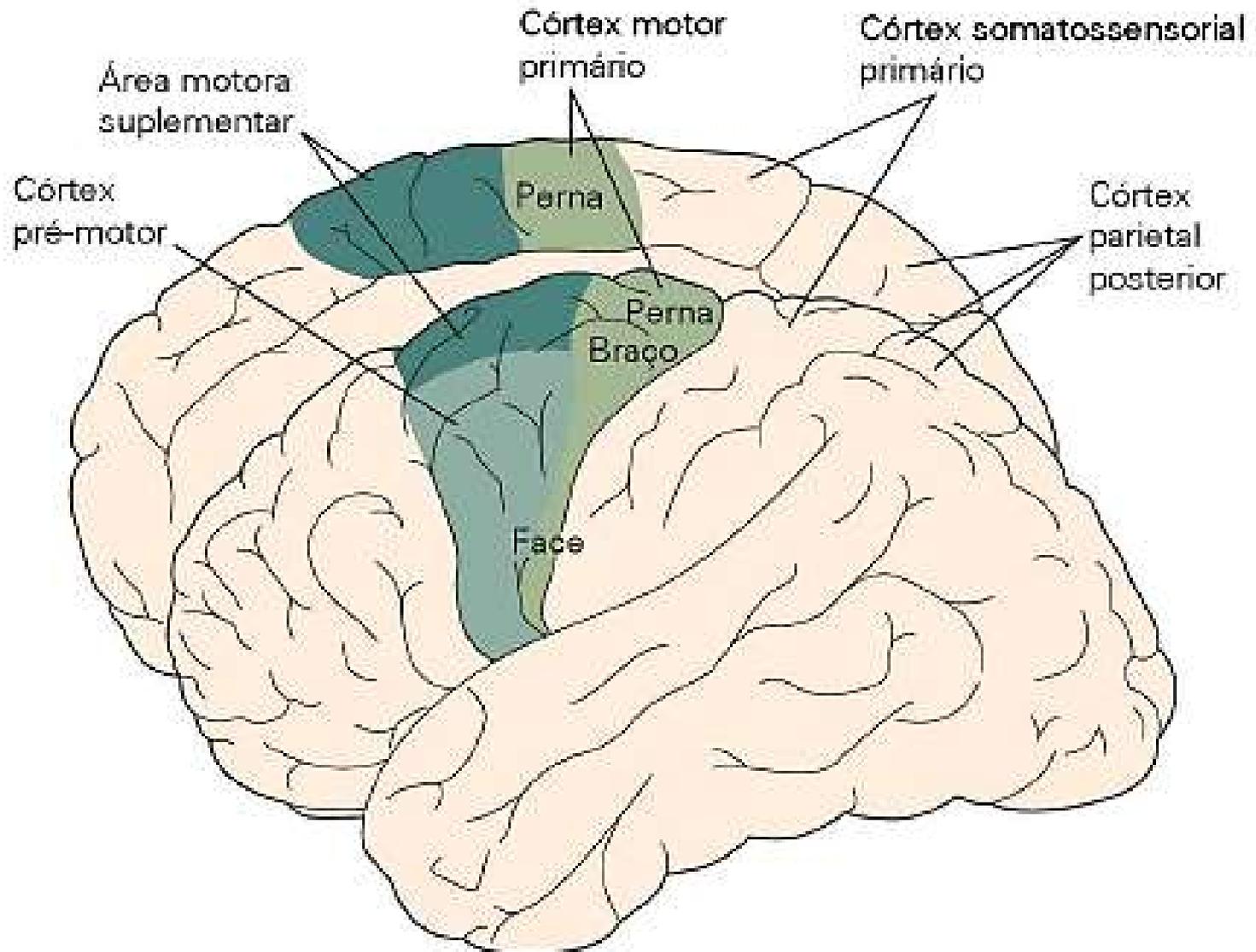
“Homúnculo motor”



Medial

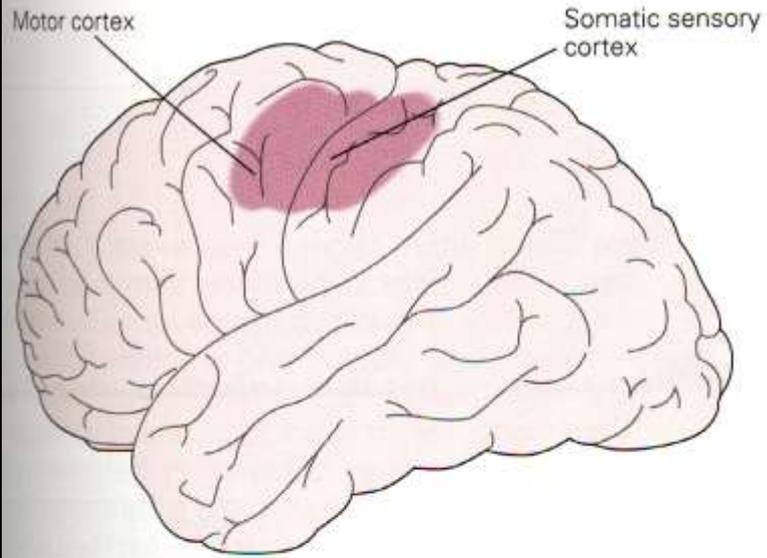
Lateral

A Ser humano



Tarefas diferentes ativam áreas distintas no córtex motor:

Simple flexão dos dedos

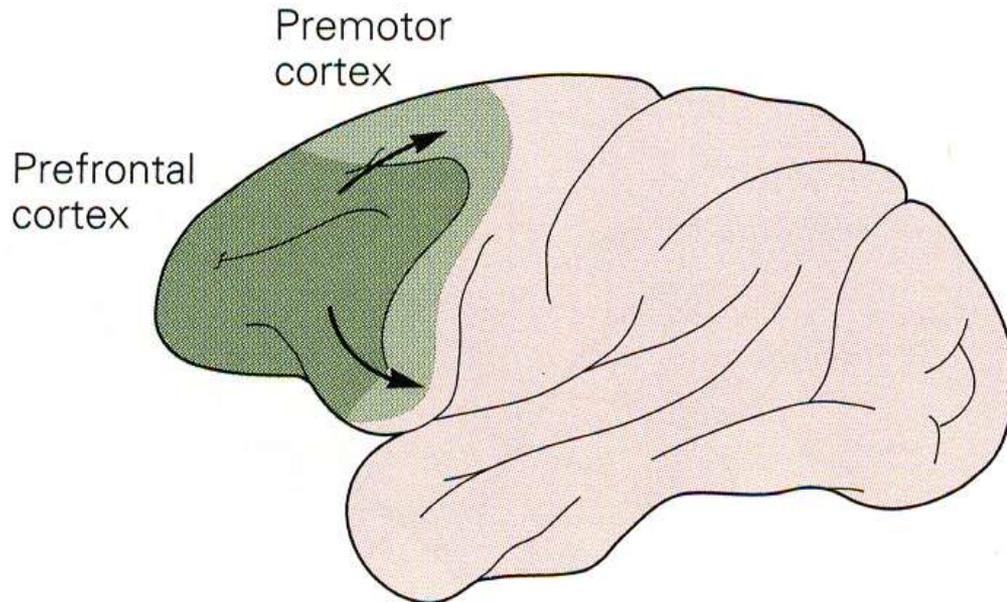


Os movimentos voluntários complexos precisam de planejamento, o que ocorre no **córtex pré-frontal**.

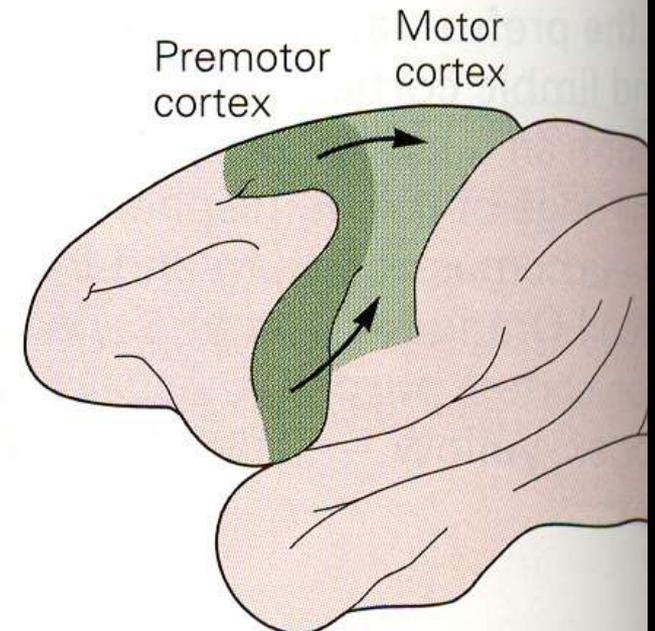
Complexos programas motores estão guardados (salvados) no **córtex pré-motor**.

No final das contas a “ordem” de execução do movimento é transferida para o **córtex motor primário** (giro pré-central)

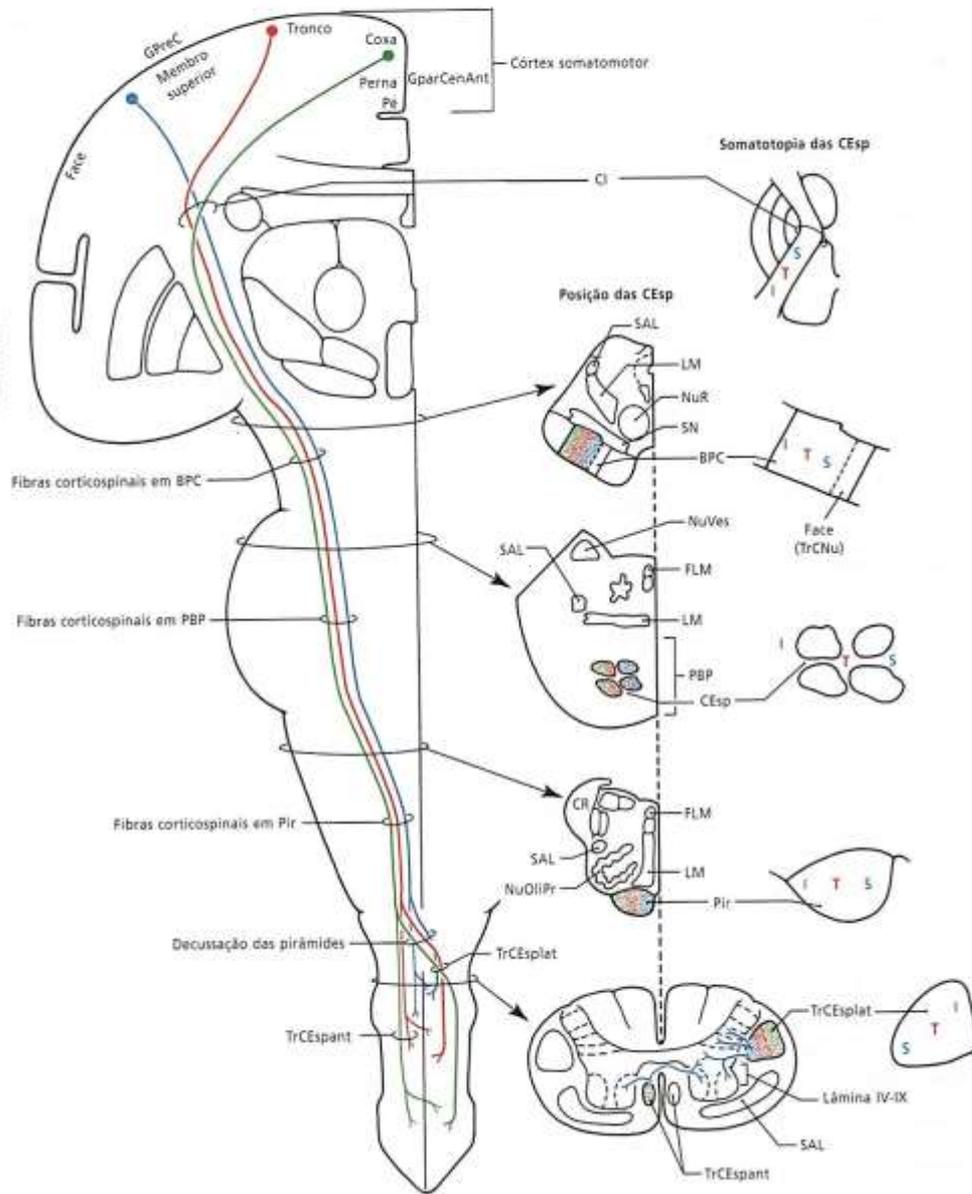
A Motor planning



B Motor programs

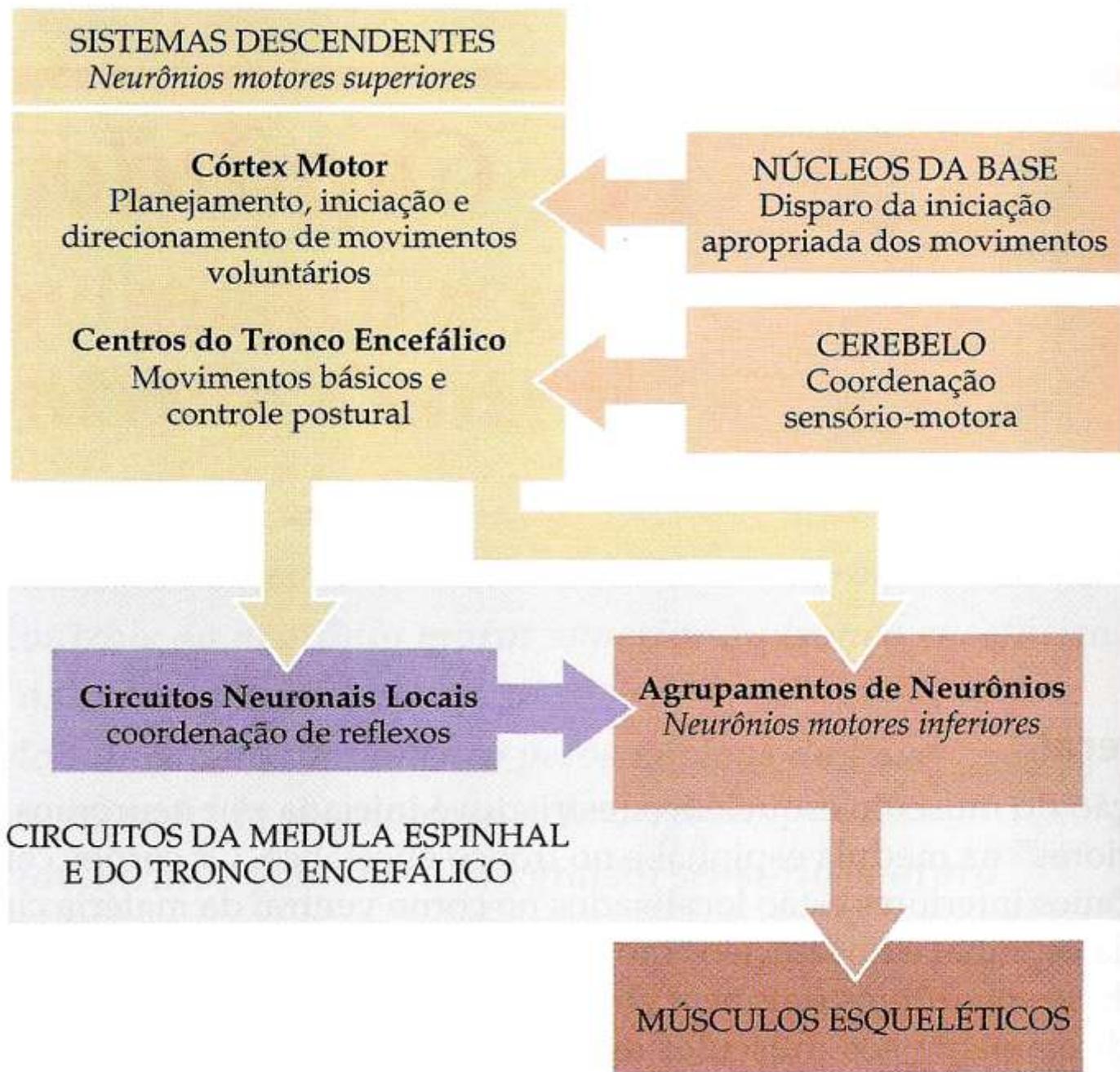


Tratos Corticospinais

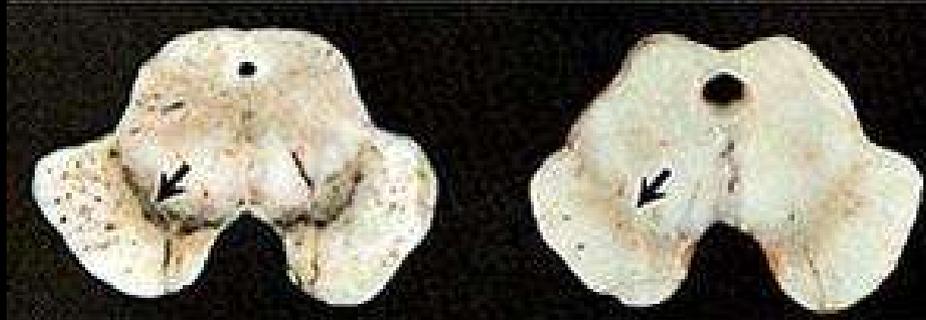


Trato corticoespinal (piramidal)

- Principal via de saída motora do córtex para a medula espinhal
- Origem: córtex motor primário (neurônios piramidais gigantes), áreas pré-motora e córtex somato-sensorial
- Trato corticoespinal lateral (membros) → cruzam na decussação das pirâmides
- Trato corticoespinal ventral (movimentos posturais do tronco) → cruzam na medula espinhal



Substância negra (neurônios dopaminérgicos)



Normal

Parkinson

