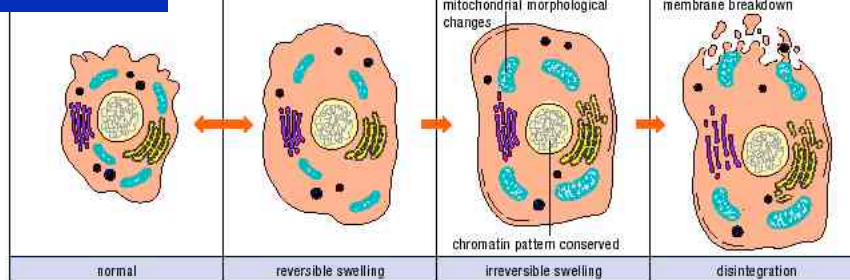


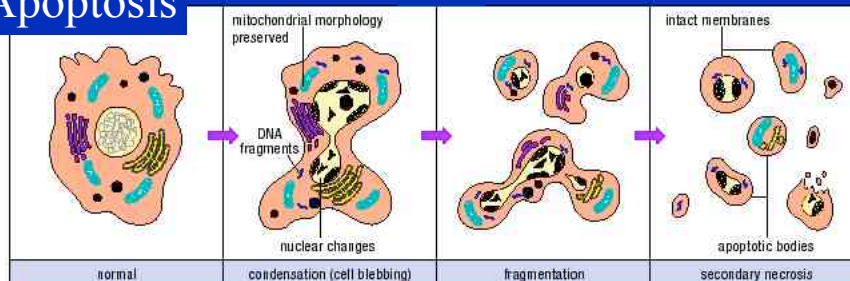
Apoptosis

1

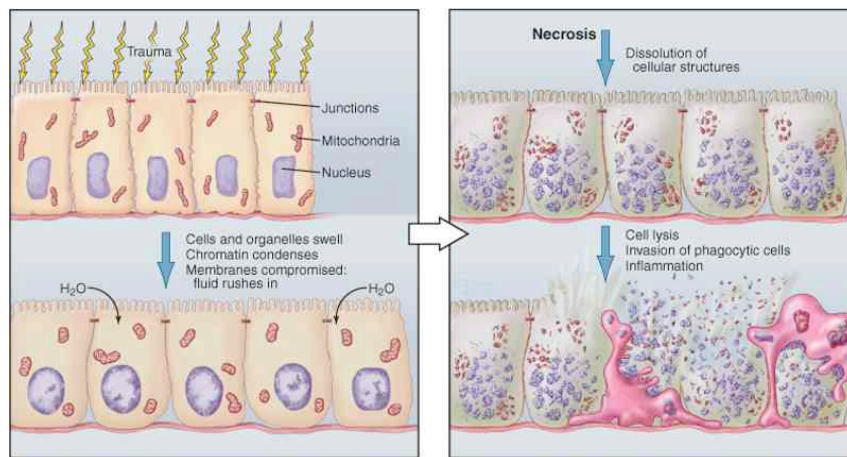
Necrosis



Apoptosis



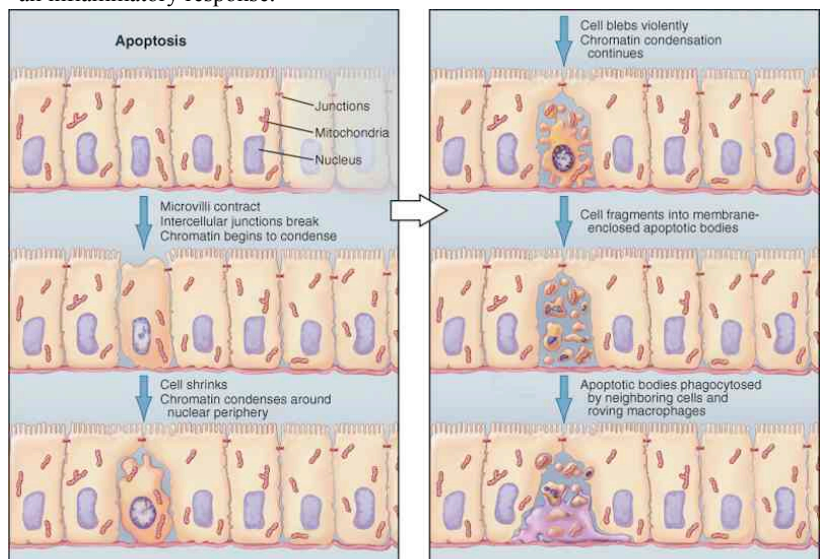
NECROSIS IS A RESULT OF INJURY TO CELLS. Typically, groups of cells are affected. In most cases, necrotic cell death leads to an inflammatory response (red "angry" macrophages).



© Elsevier. Pollard et al: Cell Biology 2e - www.studentconsult.com

3

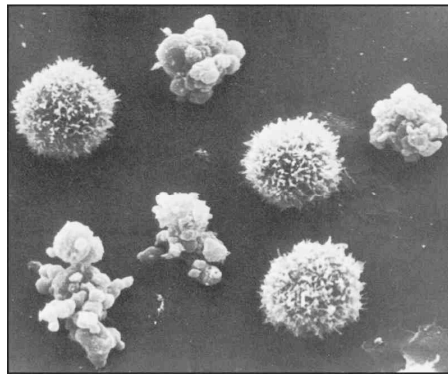
APOPTOSIS-ACTIVE CELLULAR SUICIDE-TYPICALLY AFFECTS SINGLE CELLS. Neighboring cells remain healthy. Apoptotic cell death usually does not lead to an inflammatory response.



© Elsevier. Pollard et al: Cell Biology 2e - www.studentconsult.com

4

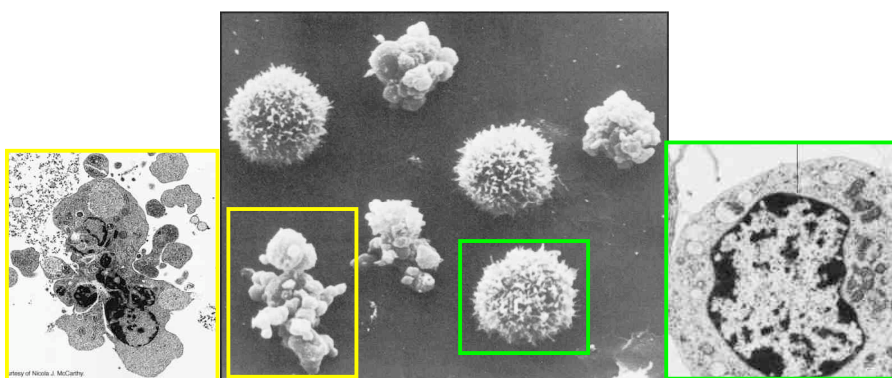
SCANNING ELECTRON MICROGRAPH OF INTACT AND APOPTOTIC MOUSE SARCOMA CELLS. Intact cells are covered with microvilli, whereas apoptotic cells have numerous smooth blebs.



© Elsevier, Pollard et al: Cell Biology 2e - www.studentconsult.com

5

SEM e TEM di cellule di topo intatte e apoptotiche. Cellule intatte sono coperte di microvilli mentre le cellule apoptotiche sono riconoscibili dalle numerose vescichette lisce.



© Elsevier, Pollard et al: Cell Biology 2e - www.studentconsult.com

Apoptotic cell

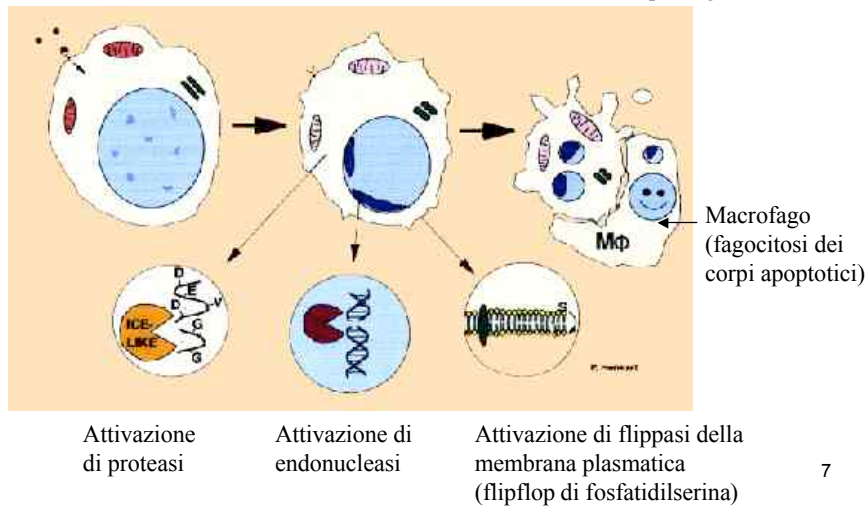
Intact cell

6

APOPTOSI

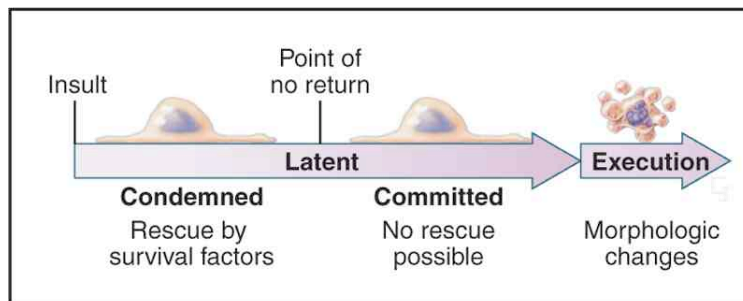
Cambiamenti morfologici

- Diminuzione di volume
- Condensazione della cromatina
- Condensazione del citoplasma
- Frammentazione della cromatina
- Formazione dei corpi apoptotici
- Eliminazione per fagocitosi



7

L'apoptosi è un fenomeno attivo che richiede l'attivazione di enzimi specifici e la sintesi di nuove proteine. Le manifestazioni morfologiche dell'apoptosi sono precedute da una fase di latenza necessaria allo svolgimento della cascata di attivazione degli enzimi specifici e alla sintesi di nuove proteine necessarie al processo apoptotico. La fase di latenza è a sua volta suddivisa in due fasi separate dal "punto di non ritorno". Prima del punto di non ritorno la cellula potrà essere salvata dalla presenza di un segnale di sopravvivenza (segnale anti-apoptotico) mentre dopo il superamento del punto di non ritorno (attivazione di proteasi e endonucleasi) il processo è irreversibile.

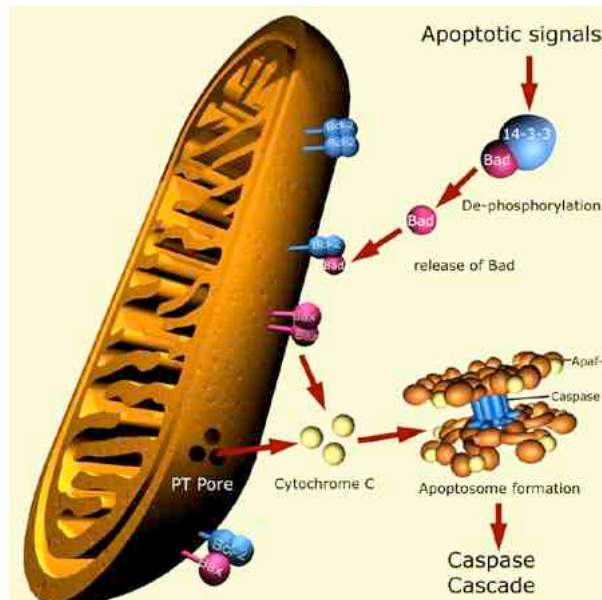
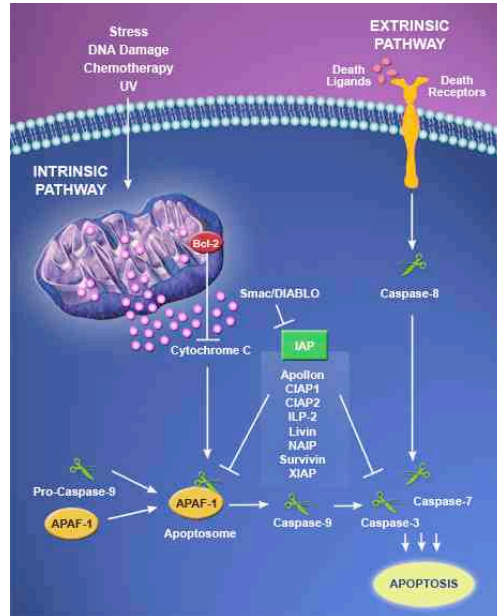


© Elsevier, Pollard et al: Cell Biology 2e - www.studentconsult.com

8

I mitocondri sono organilli importanti nella regolazione tra sopravvivenza e morte cellulare

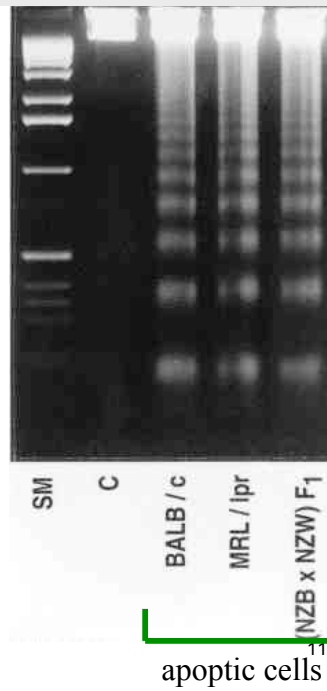
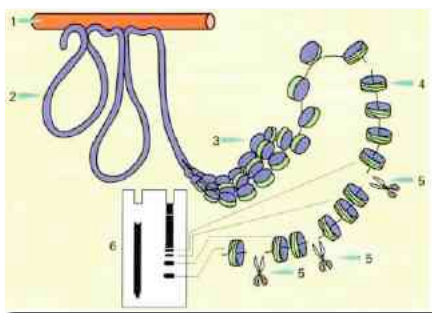
Proteine anti- e pro-apoptotiche interagiscono con la membrana mitocondriale esterna



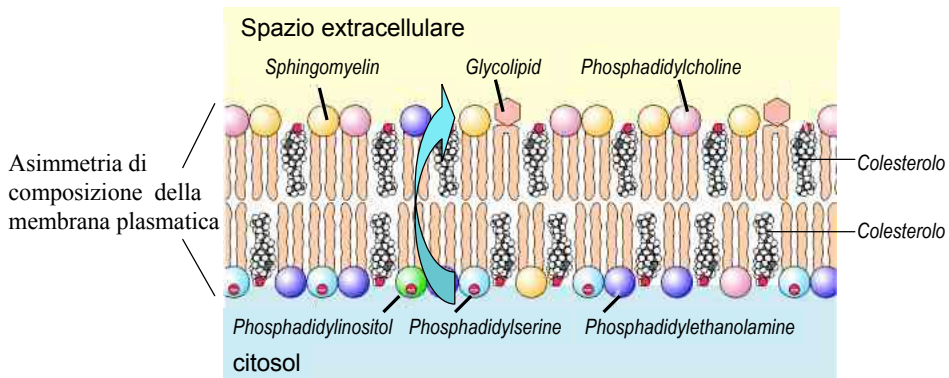
endonuclease activation

DNA ladder

Typical "DNA ladder" of apoptotic cells in culture.
Nucleosomal fragments of 200bp.

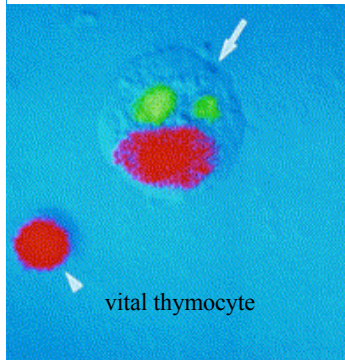


I corpi apoptotici espongono sulla superficie cellulare la fosfatidilserina mentre nelle cellule intatte la fosfatidilserina è esposta sul lato intracellulare

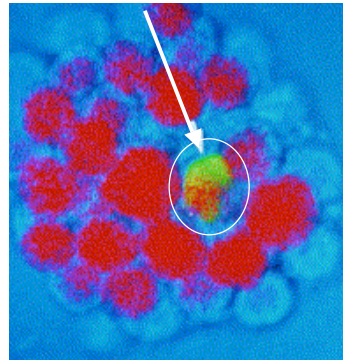


phagocitosi

Macrofago (fleccia) che ha ingolfato due corpi apoptotici



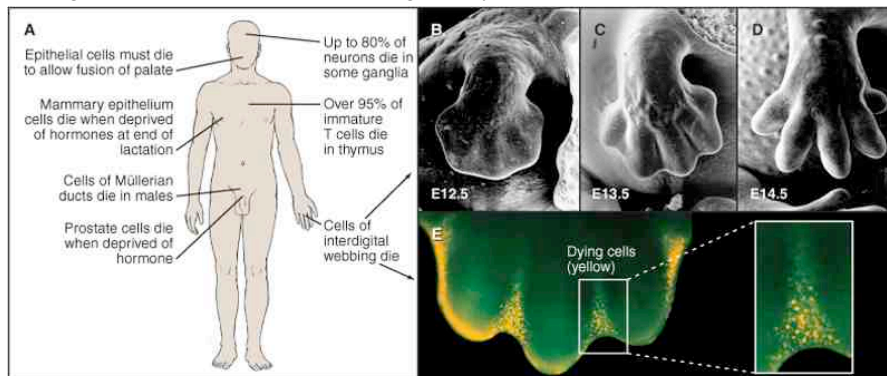
Cellula del timo che ha fagocitato una cellula apoptotica



Nuclei intatti marcati con propidium iodide

13

A, Types of cells that undergo programmed cell death. B-D, Programmed cell death in the embryonic mouse paw. At day 12.5 of development, the digits are fully connected by webbing. By day 13.5, the webbing has started to die, and by day 14.5, all of the webbing cells are gone. E, Nuclei of cells undergoing programmed cell death take up acridine orange, whereas cells of the surrounding healthy tissue do not.



© Elsevier, Pollard et al: Cell Biology 2e - www.studentconsult.com

14