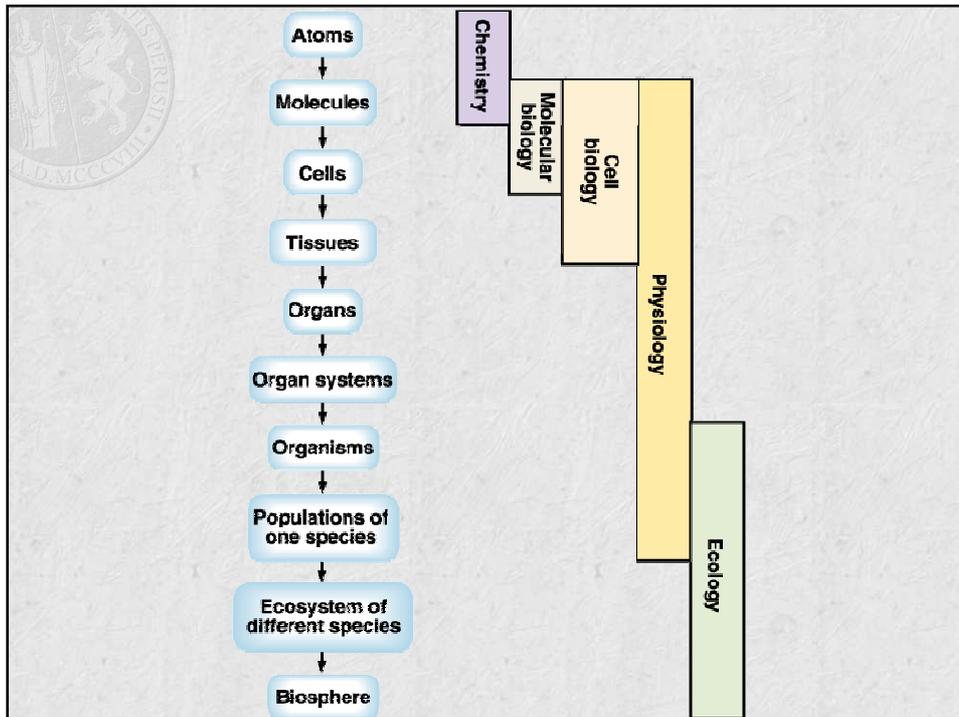
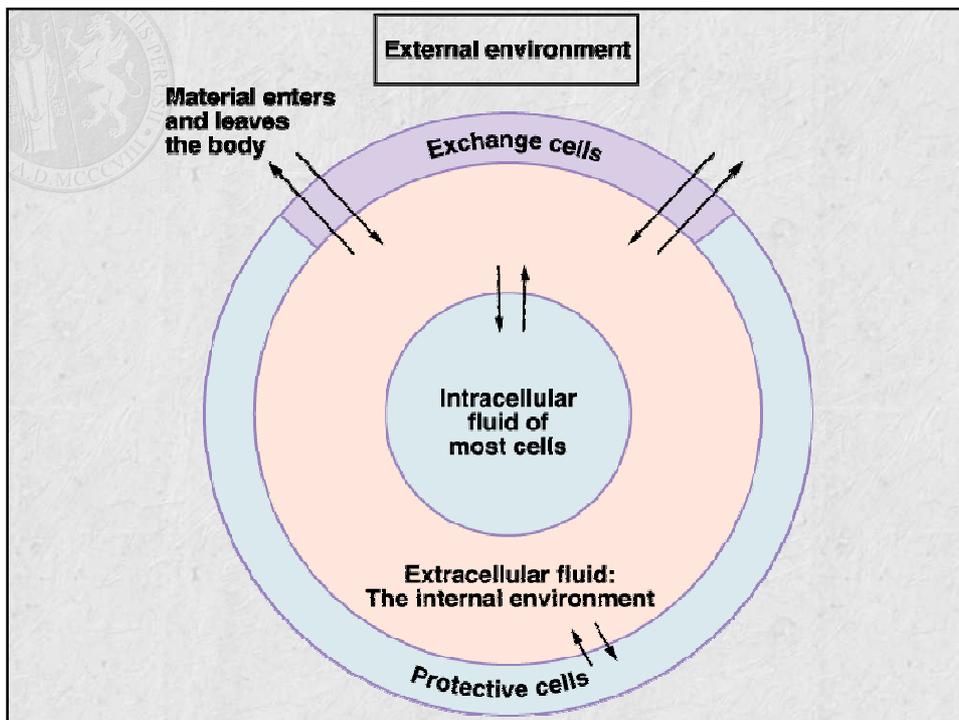
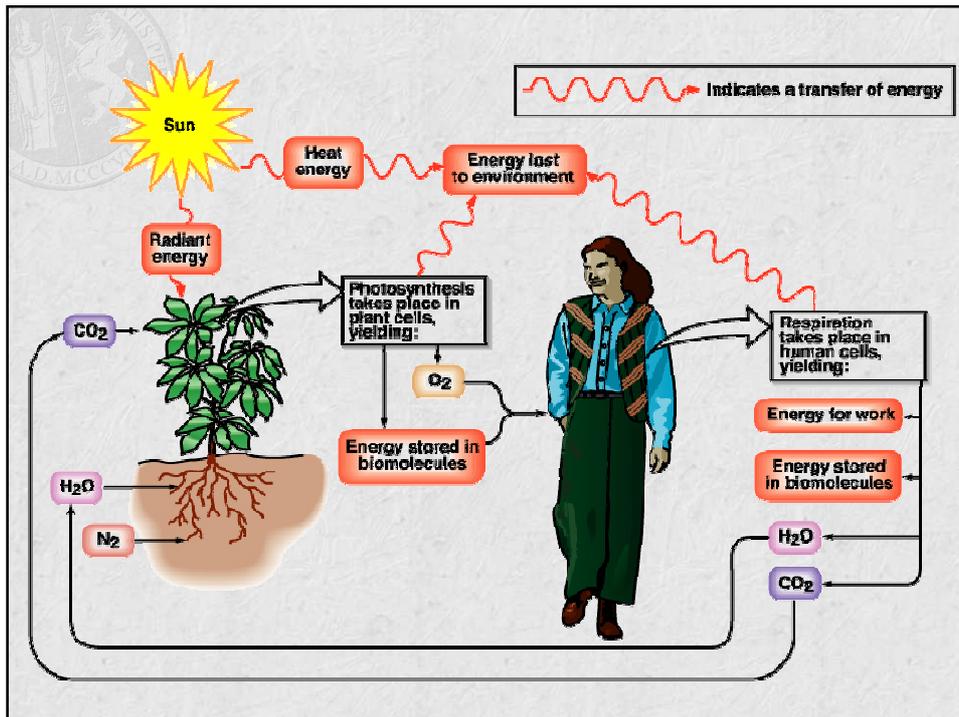


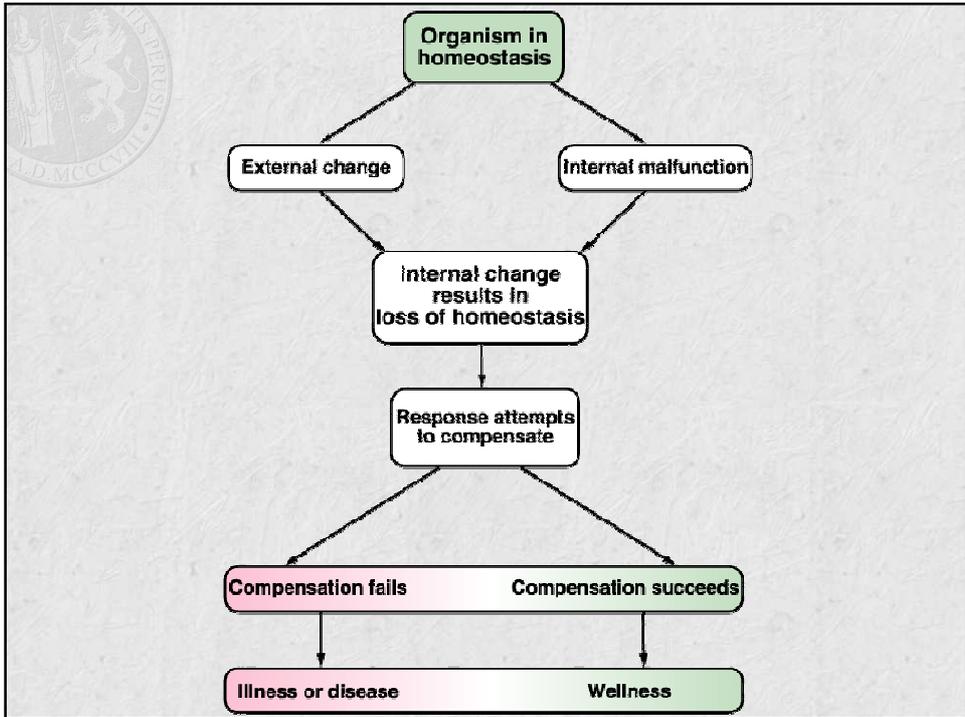
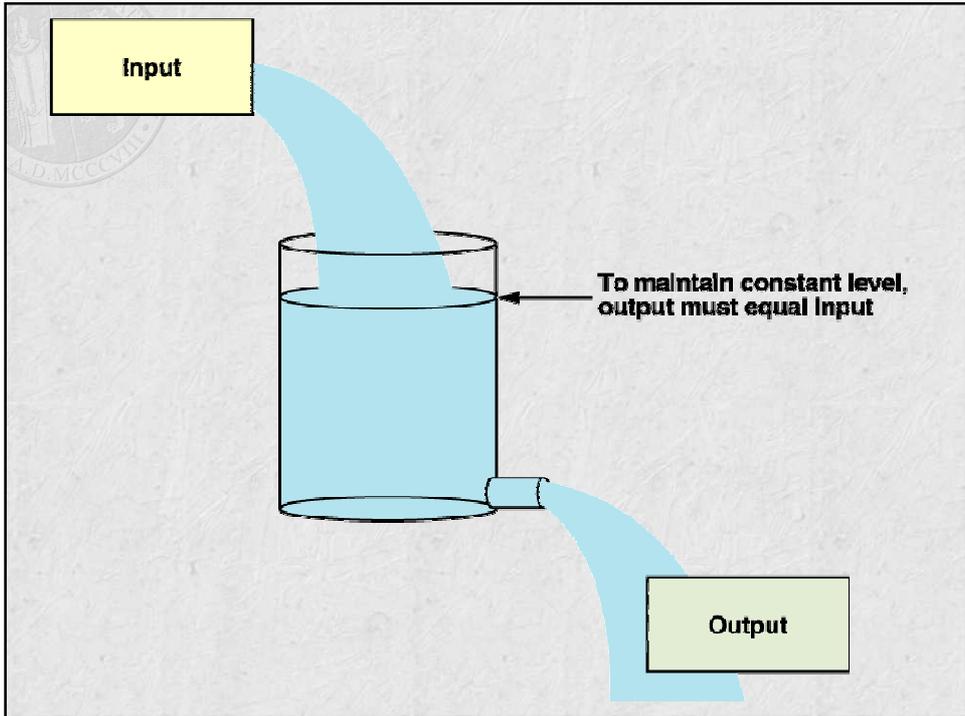


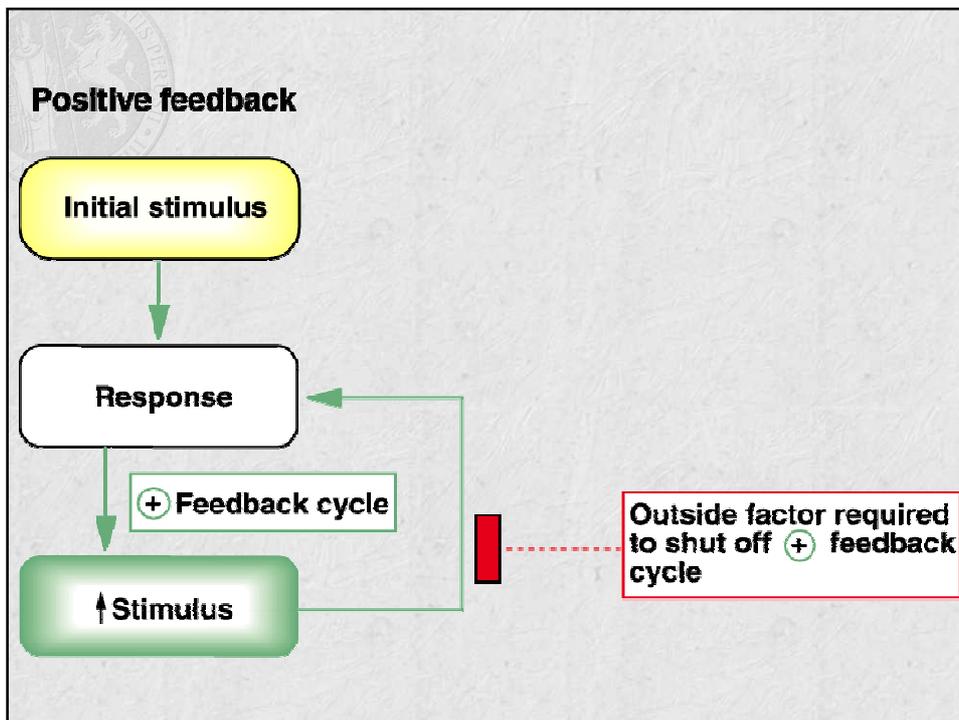
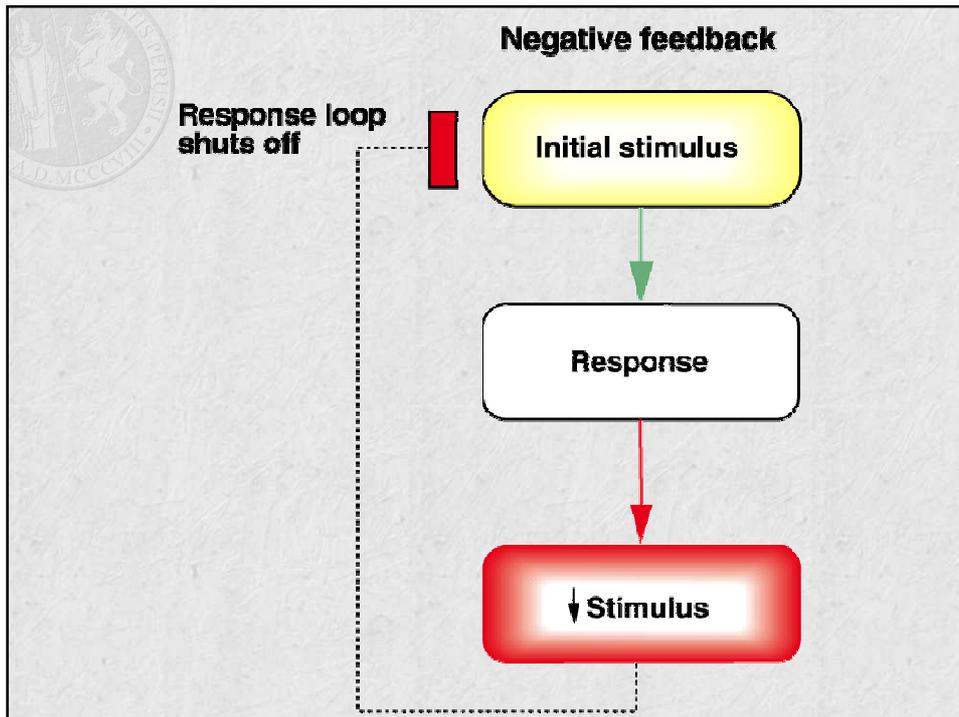
La fisiologia

Di cosa si occupa?



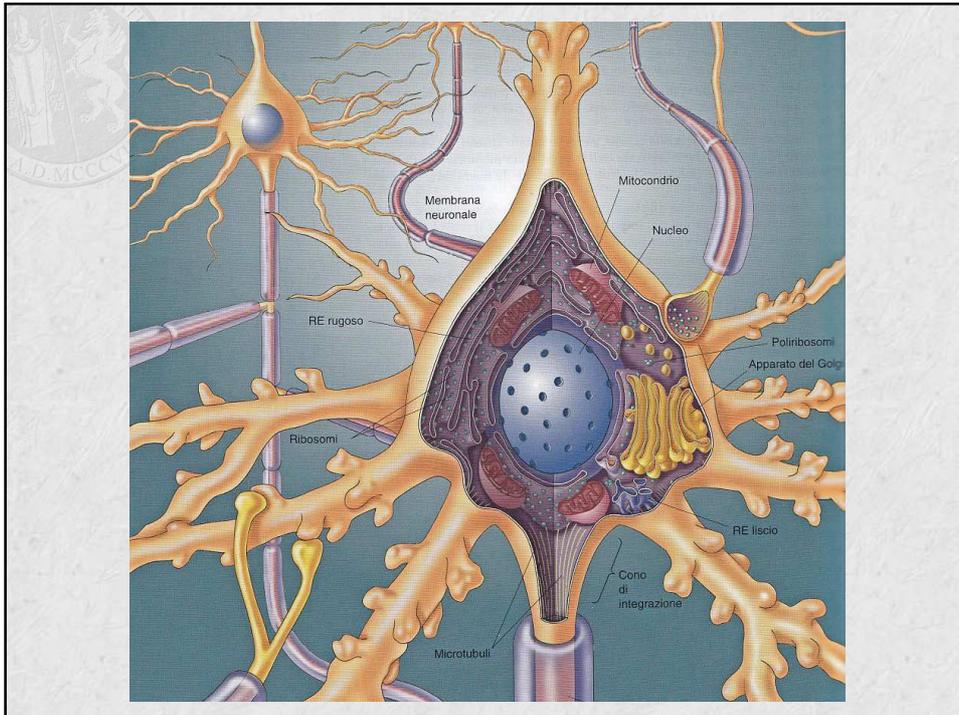


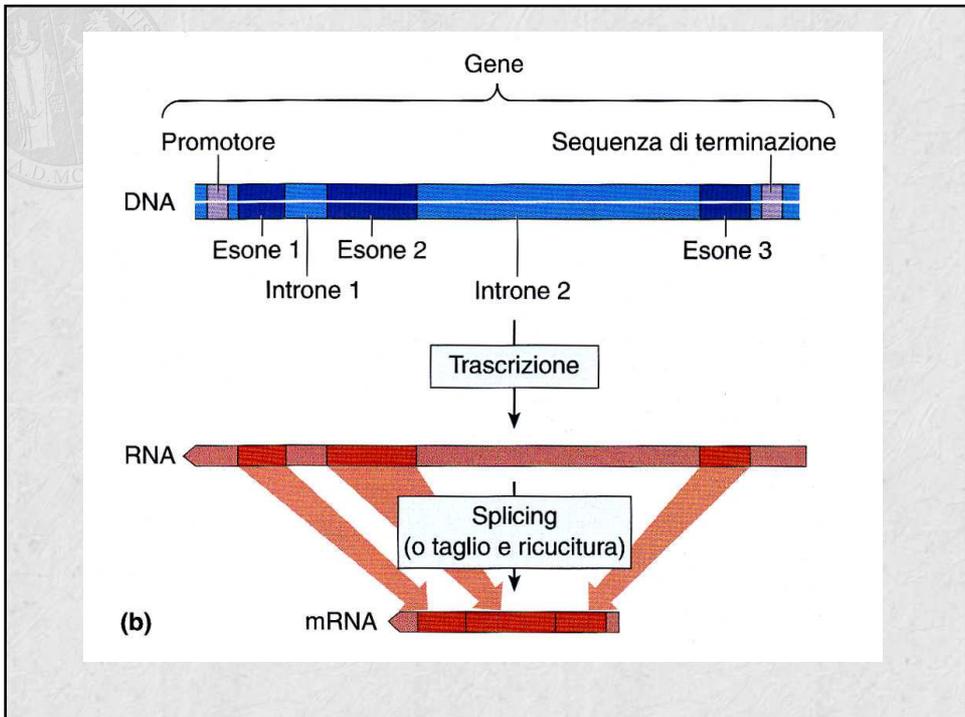
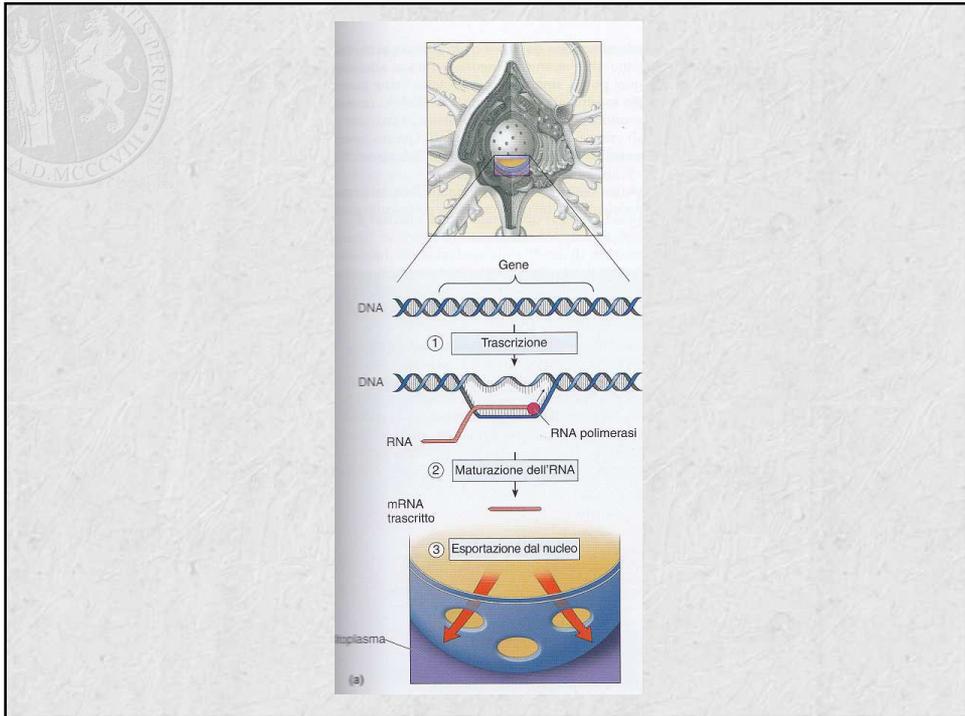


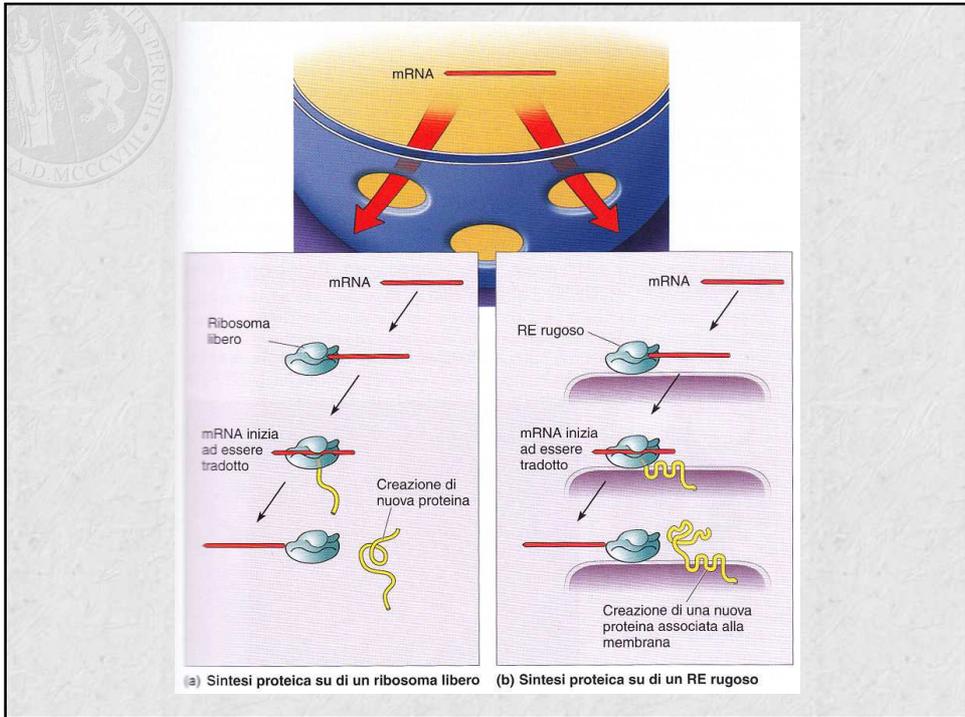
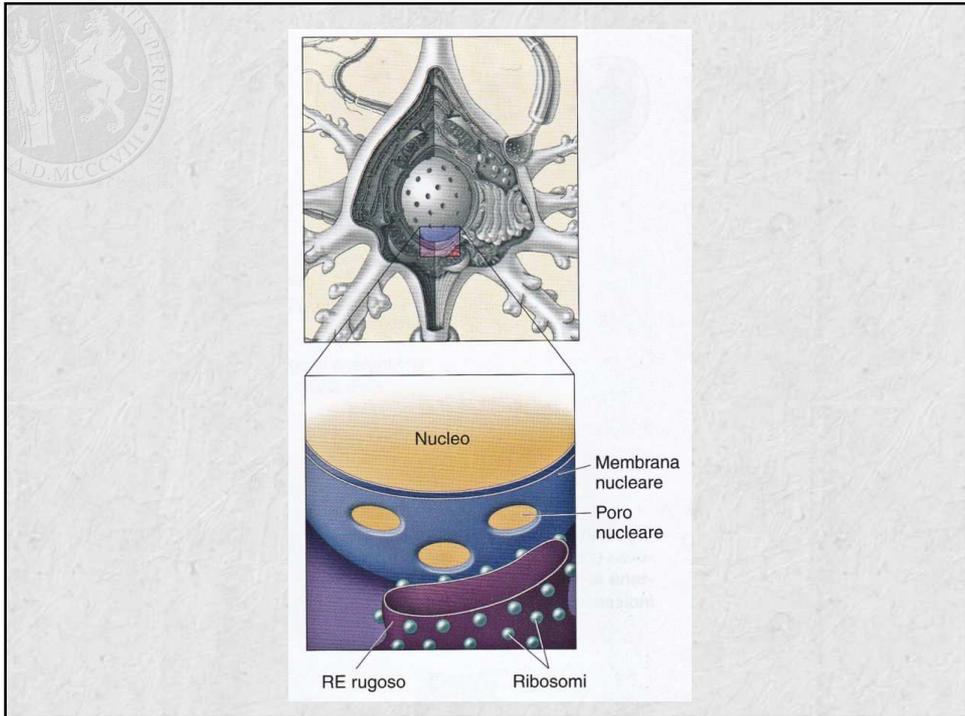


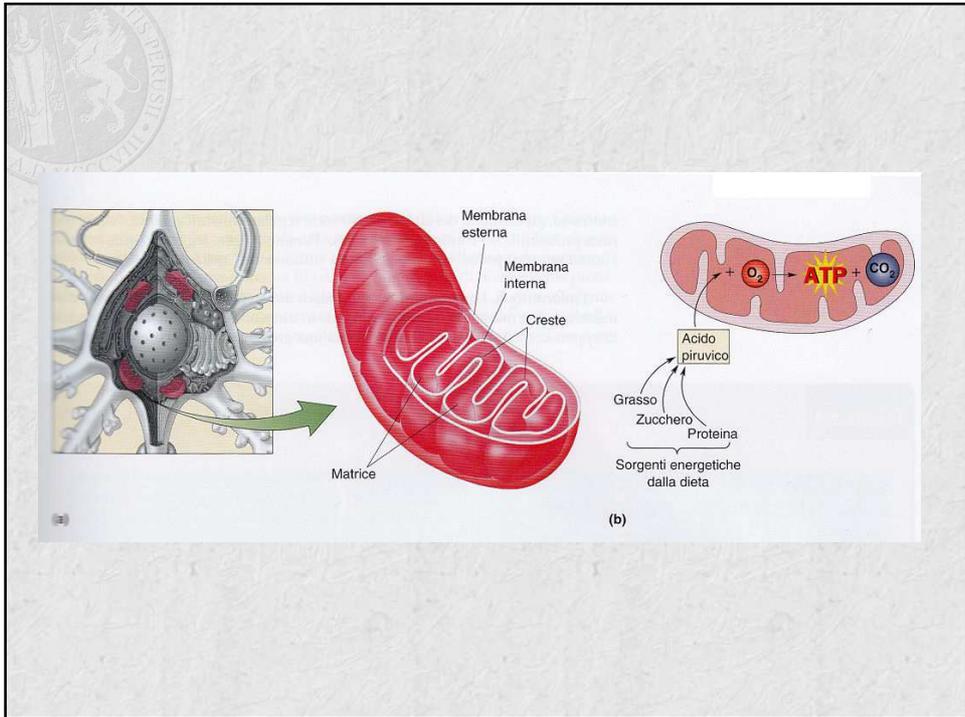
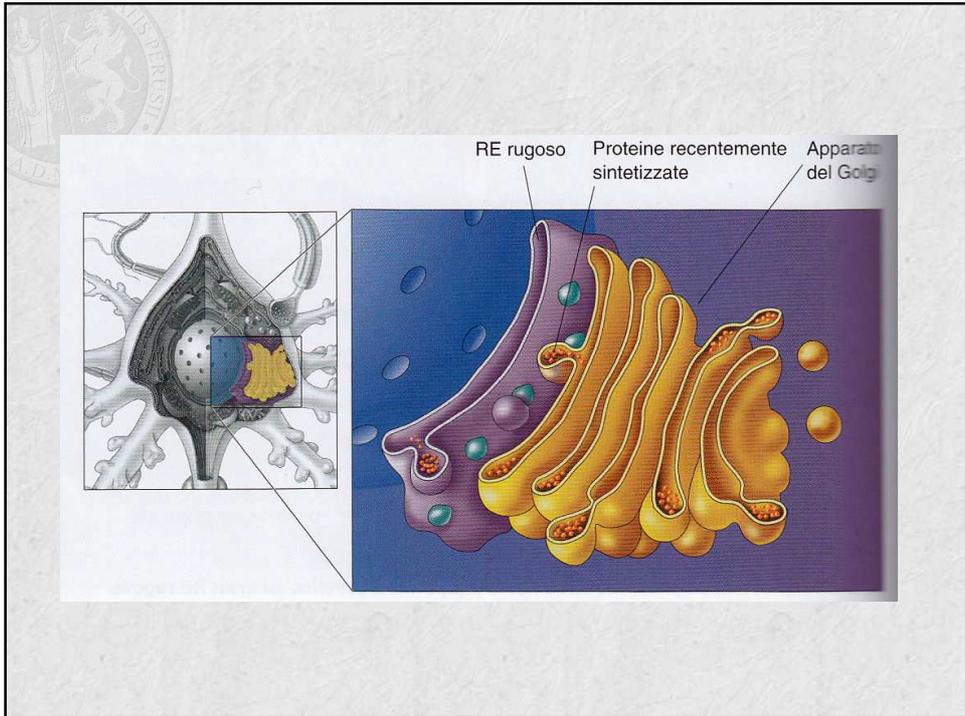
La cellula

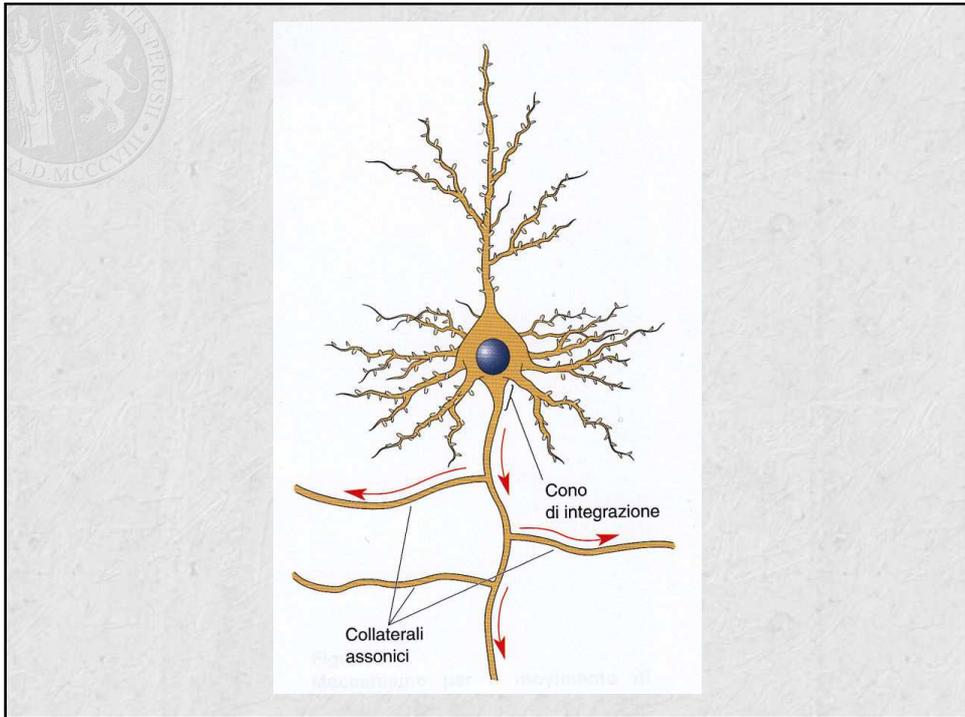
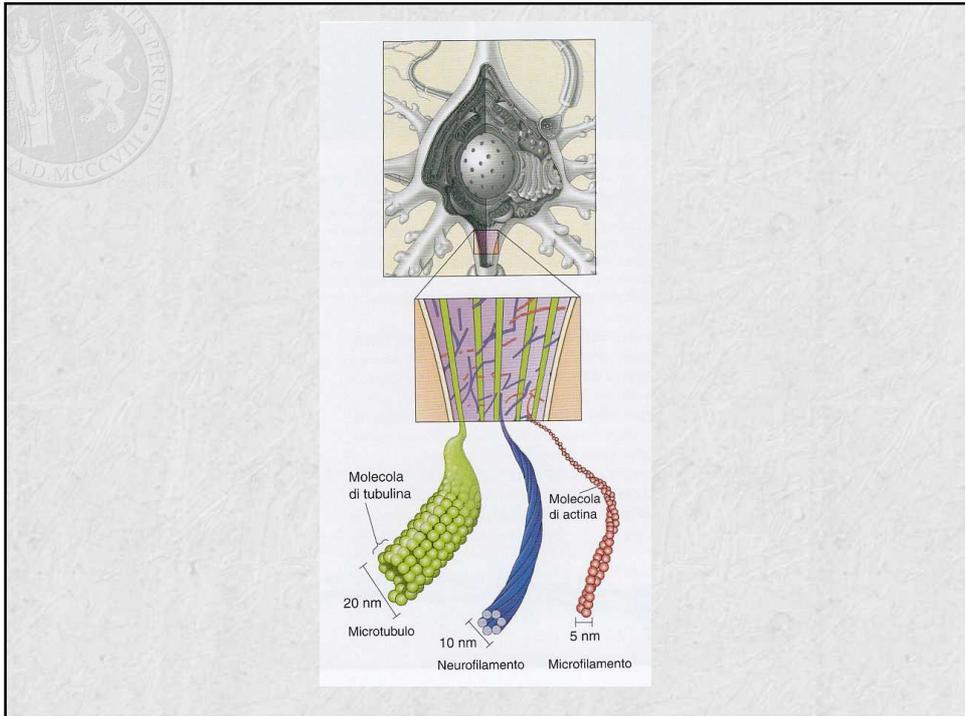
Anatomia funzionale

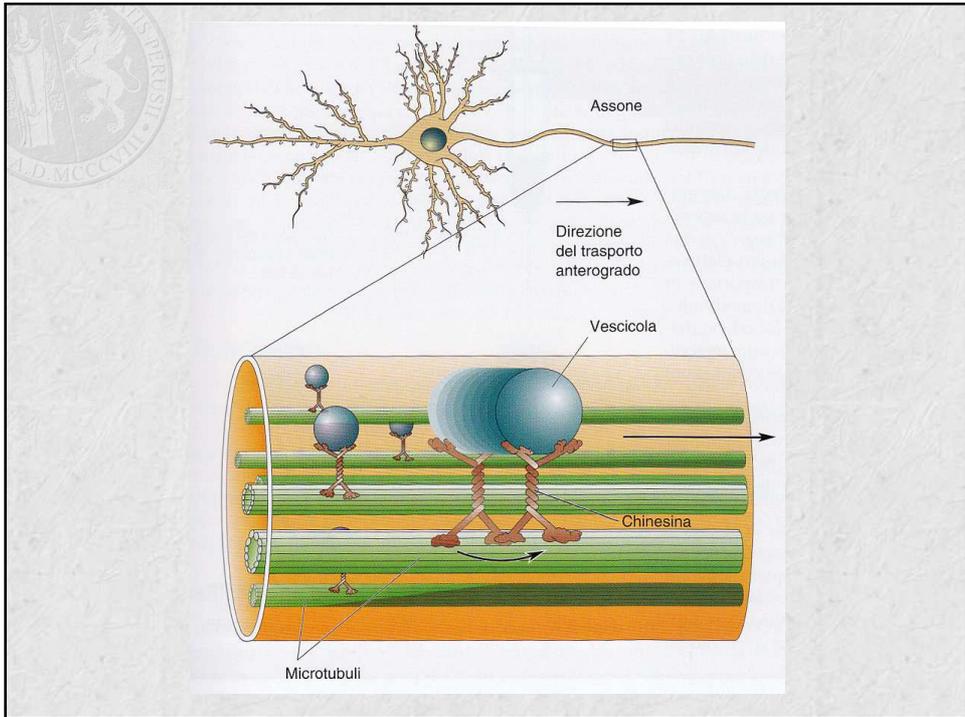
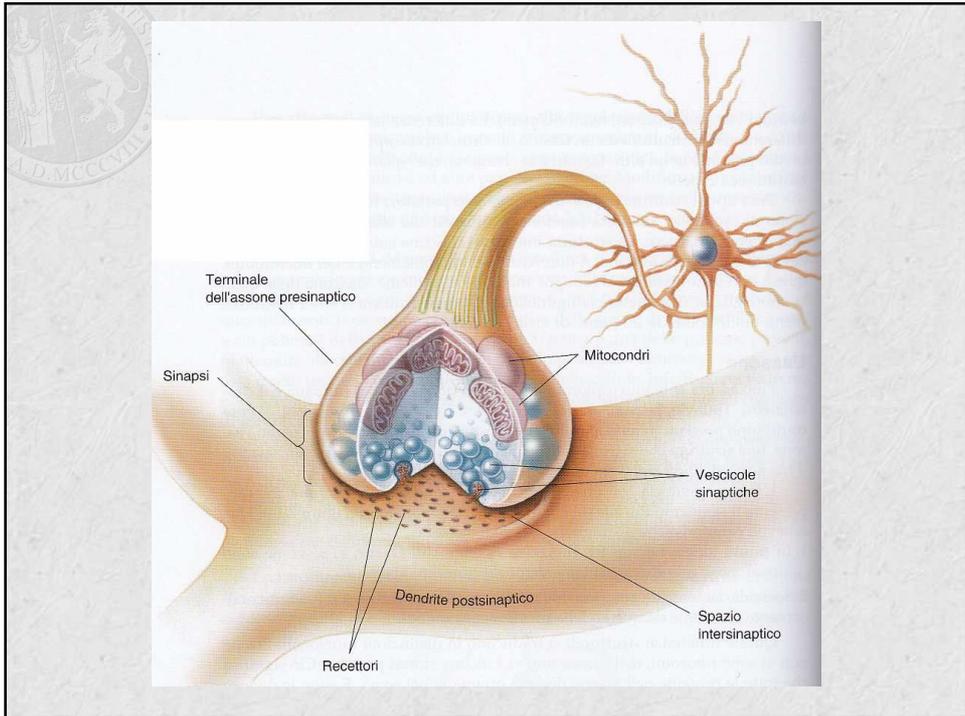


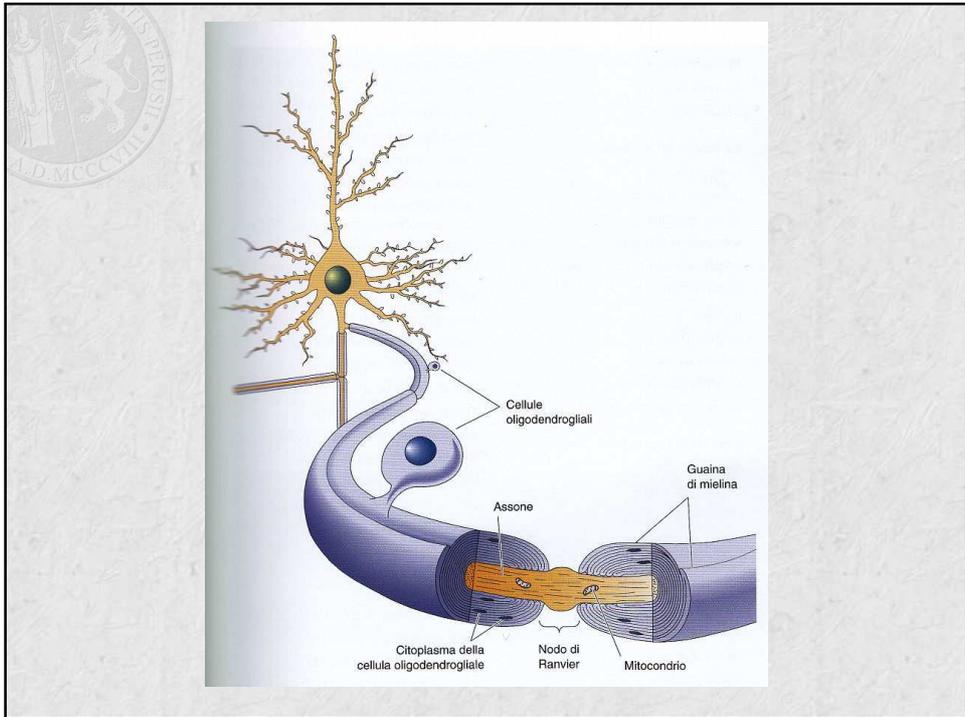
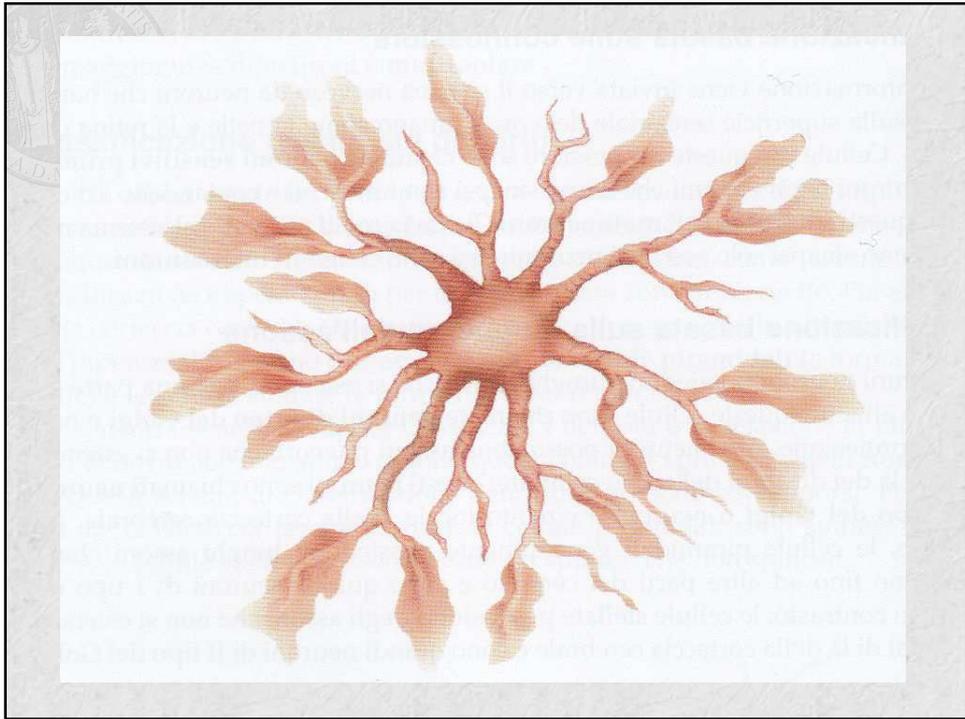














Regolazione del ciclo cellulare

- Fattori di crescita: stimolano la crescita e/o la proliferazione.
- Cicline o chinasi ciclina-dipendenti: regolano il ciclo cellulare.
- p53 e apoptosi: arrestano la replicazione cellulare e/o avviano il processo di morte programmata.



Regolazione delle funzioni cellulari

- Modulazione funzionale.
 - attività enzimatica
 - gating dei canali ionici
 - trasduttori
 - proteine regolatorie
- Attivazione di catene biochimico-enzimatiche
 - fosforilazione
- Regolazioni dall'esterno.