



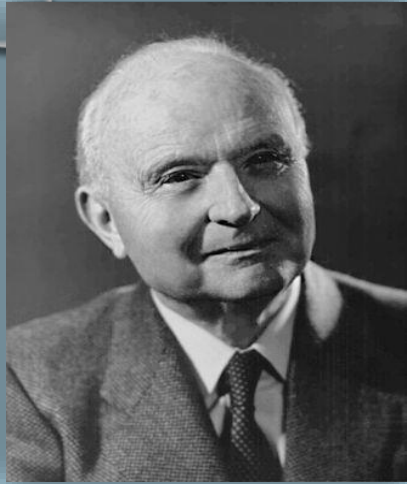
SEROTONIN

Biochemical of hormones

Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

Reihaneh Feizolah

History



Vittorio Erspamer
1935

➤ **Enteramine**



Maurice M. Rapport, Arda Green, Irvine Page
1948

➤ **Serotonin**



Betty Twarog, Page
1952

➤ **CNS**

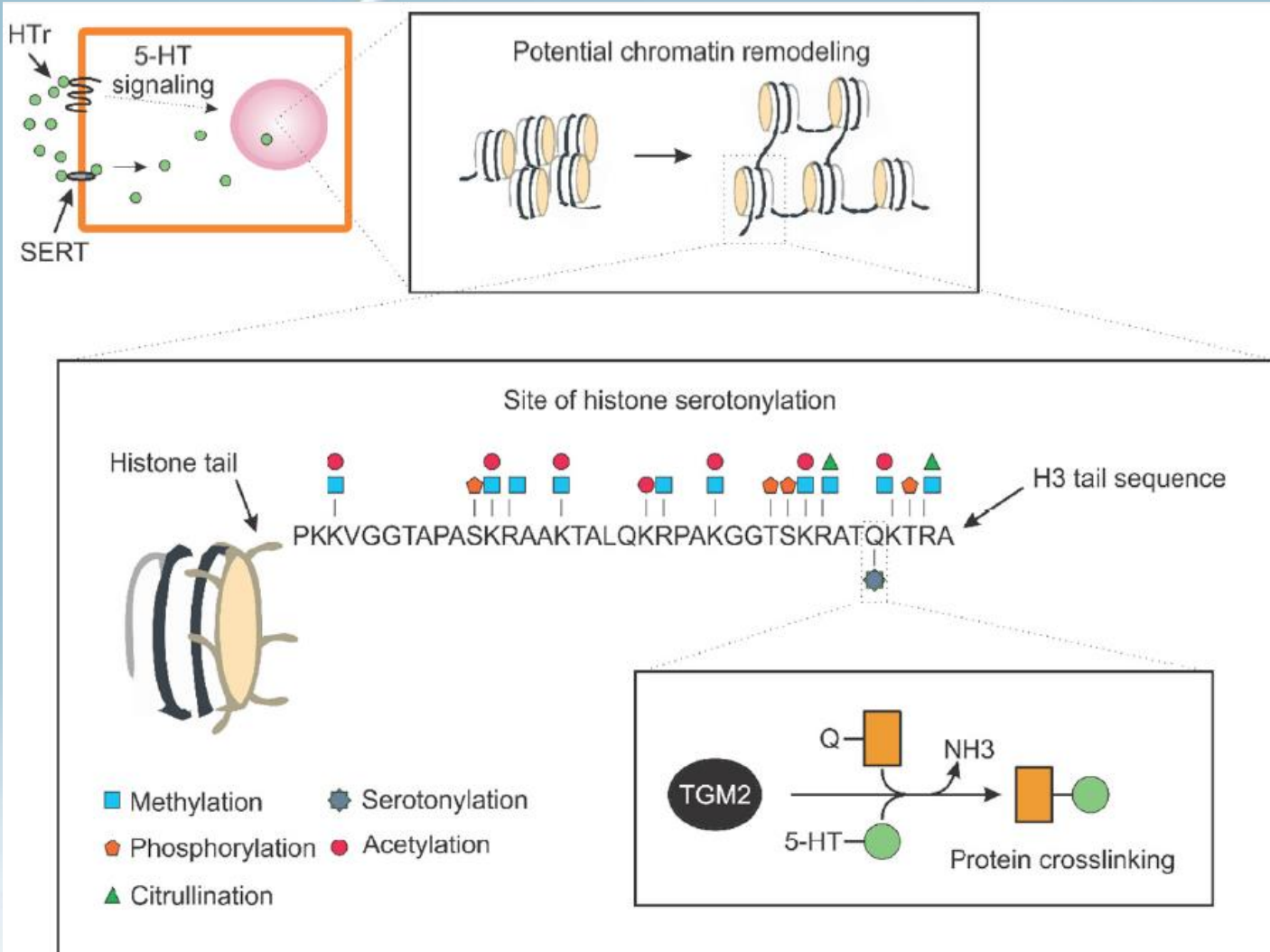
Function

- ✓ Mood ,feeling ,happiness
- ✓ Sleep-wake cycle
- ✓ Appetite
- ✓ Cardiovascular function
- ✓ Sexual behaviors
- ✓ Modulates motility and digestive functions in GI
- ✓ Platelet serotonin promotes aggregation and clotting
- ✓ Secretagogue
- ✓ Serotonylation and exerts epigenetic effects
- ✓ Covalent linkage of serotonin molecules to small GTP-binding proteins(Rho,Rab)

Review

The Dual Role of Serotonin in Colorectal Cancer

Vinicius Kannen^{1,2,*} Michael Bader^{3,4,5} Juliana Y. Sakita,²
Sergio A. Uyemura,⁶ and Jeremy A. Squire^{2,7}

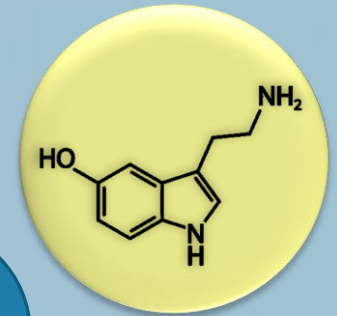


Location of Synthesis and Secretion

- Gastrointestinal tract, enterochromaffin cells >80%
- CNS contains less than 2%
serotonergic neurons are clustered in the midline raphe nuclei of the brainstem
- Peripheral serotonin is located in platelets, mast cells

Structure and Metabolism

- Serotonin or 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) is a monoamine neurotransmitter
- Synthesized from the L-tryptophan (from the diet)
- Rate-limiting step: tryptophan hydroxylase (2 isoforms)



L-tryptophan



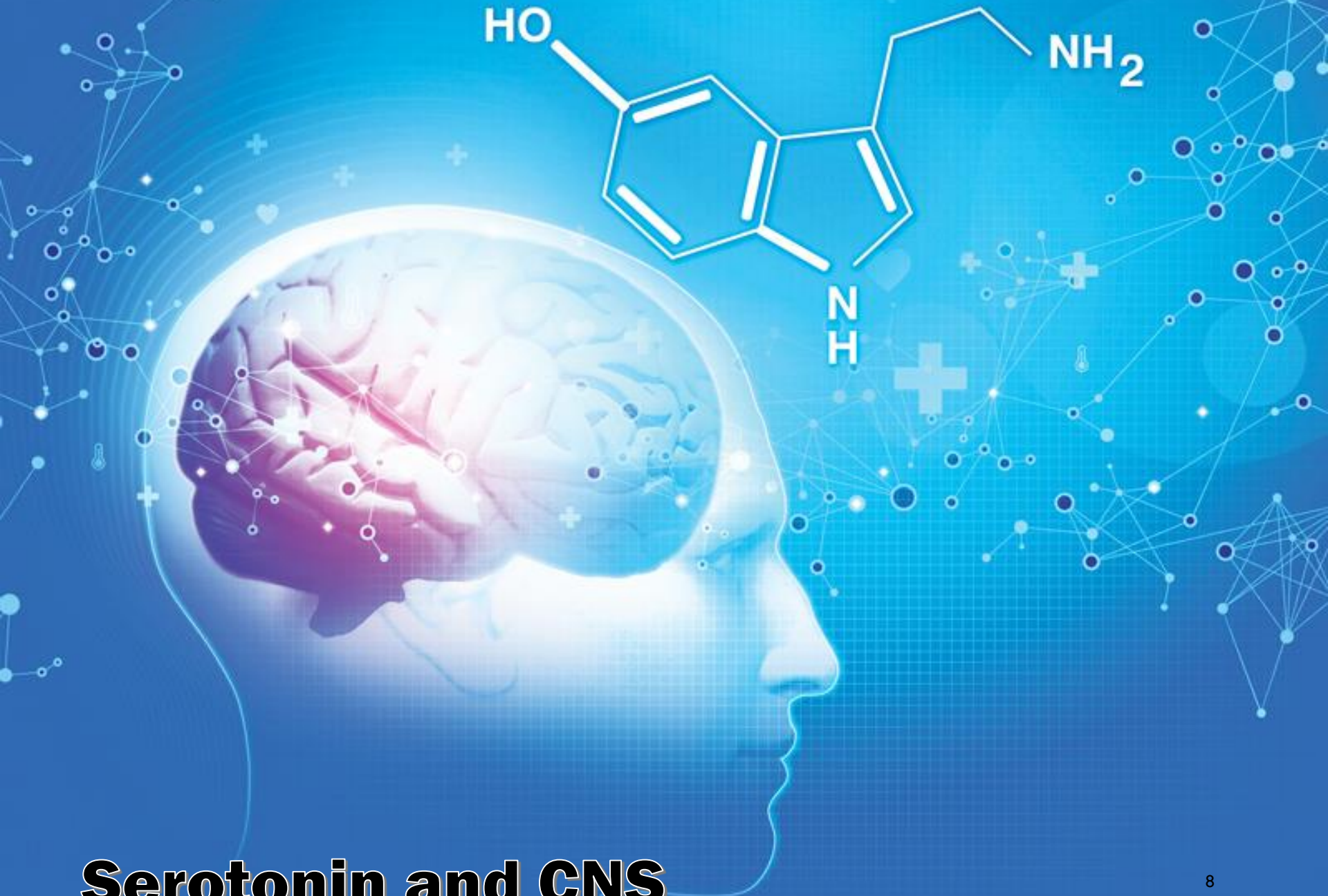
Tryptophan hydroxylase

L-5-Hydroxytryptophan



**Aromatic L-amino acid
decarboxylase**

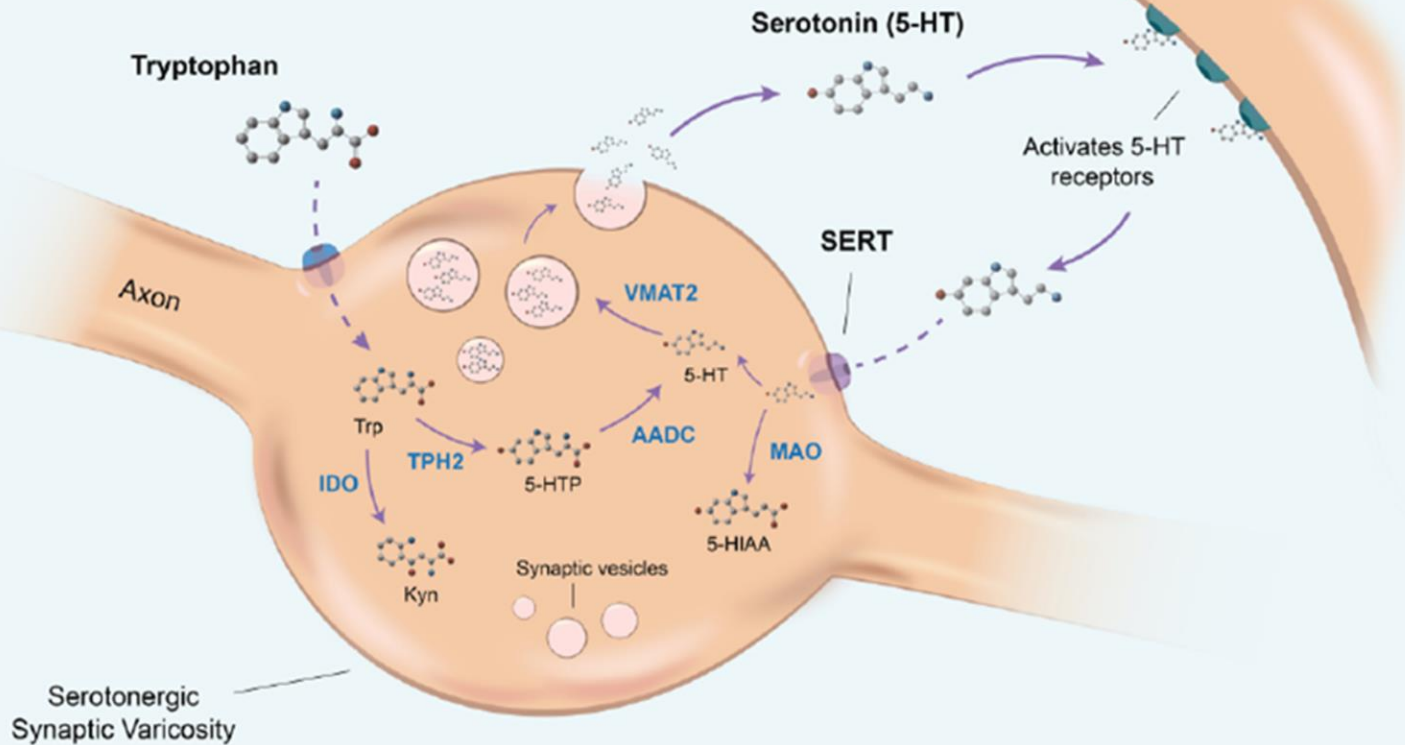
5-Hydroxytryptamine (Serotonin, 5-HT)



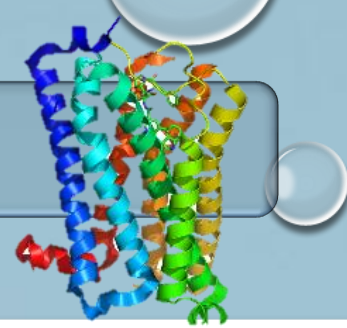
Serotonin and CNS

Metabolism of serotonin in serotonergic neurons

TPH2: tryptophan hydroxylase 2
IDO: indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase
AADC: aromatic amino acid decarboxylase
VMAT2: vesicular monoamine transporter 2
MAO: monoamine oxidase
SERT: serotonin reuptake transporter
Trp: tryptophan
Kyn: kynurenine
5-HTP: 5-hydroxytryptophan
5-HT: 5-hydroxytryptamine
5-HIAA: 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid



Serotonin Receptors



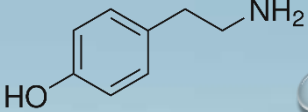
Serotonin Receptors	Subtypes	Major Signaling pathways	Potential	Major distributions and functions of the Serotonin Receptors
5-HT ₁	5-HT _{1A} , 5-HT _{1B} , 5-HT _{1D} , 5-HT _{1E} , 5-HT _{1F}	cAMP↓	Inhibitory	Blood vessels, CNS
5-HT ₂	5-HT _{2A} , 5-HT _{2B} , 5-HT _{2C}	IP ₃ ↑	Excitatory	Blood vessels, CNS, PNS, Gastrointestinal tract, Platelets, smooth muscle
5-HT ₃	5-HT _{3A} , 5-HT _{3B}	Ion Channel	Excitatory	Gastrointestinal tract, CNS (area postrema related to vomiting), PNS
5-HT ₄		cAMP↑	Excitatory	Gastrointestinal tract, CNS, PNS
5-HT ₅	5-HT _{5A} , 5-HT _{5B}	cAMP?	Inhibitory	CNS
5-HT ₆		cAMP↑	Excitatory	CNS (mainly throughout limbic system)
5-HT ₇		cAMP↑	Excitatory	CNS (mainly throughout limbic system), blood vessels, gastrointestinal tract

5-HT 2C: many CNS regions; anxiogenic and anorectic effects; regulates neuronal network excitability

Pharmacological compound and Antidepressant Medications

TABLE 3-3 Some Pharmacological Compounds That Alter Indolamine Activity

Compound	Action
Fenfluramine	Blocks reuptake of serotonin by presynaptic neurons
Fluoxetine	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI)
Harmaline	Inhibitor of monoamine oxidase (MAO), an important enzyme for degradation of indoleamines
Lysergic acid diethylamide	Antagonist of serotonin at receptor sites
Methysergide	Antagonist of serotonin at receptor sites

- ✓ Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRIs)
- ✓ MAO inhibitor
- ✓ Fluoxetine (Sarafem, Prozac)
- ✓ Sertraline (Zoloft)
- ✓ All SSRIs may cause insomnia, agitation, sedation, GI distress and sexual dysfunction
- ✓ Tyramine 
- ✓ Methamphetamine

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

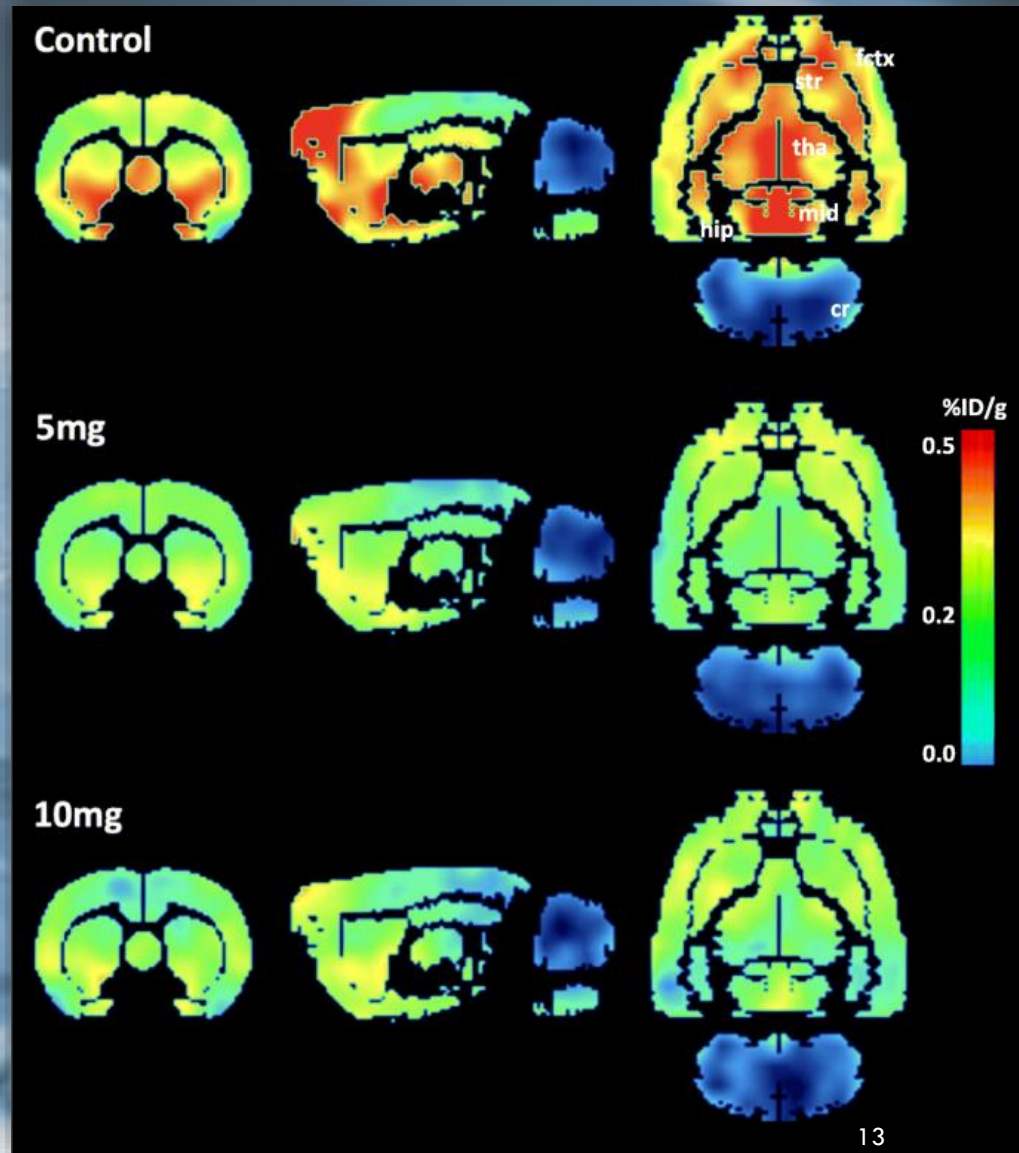
Open Access

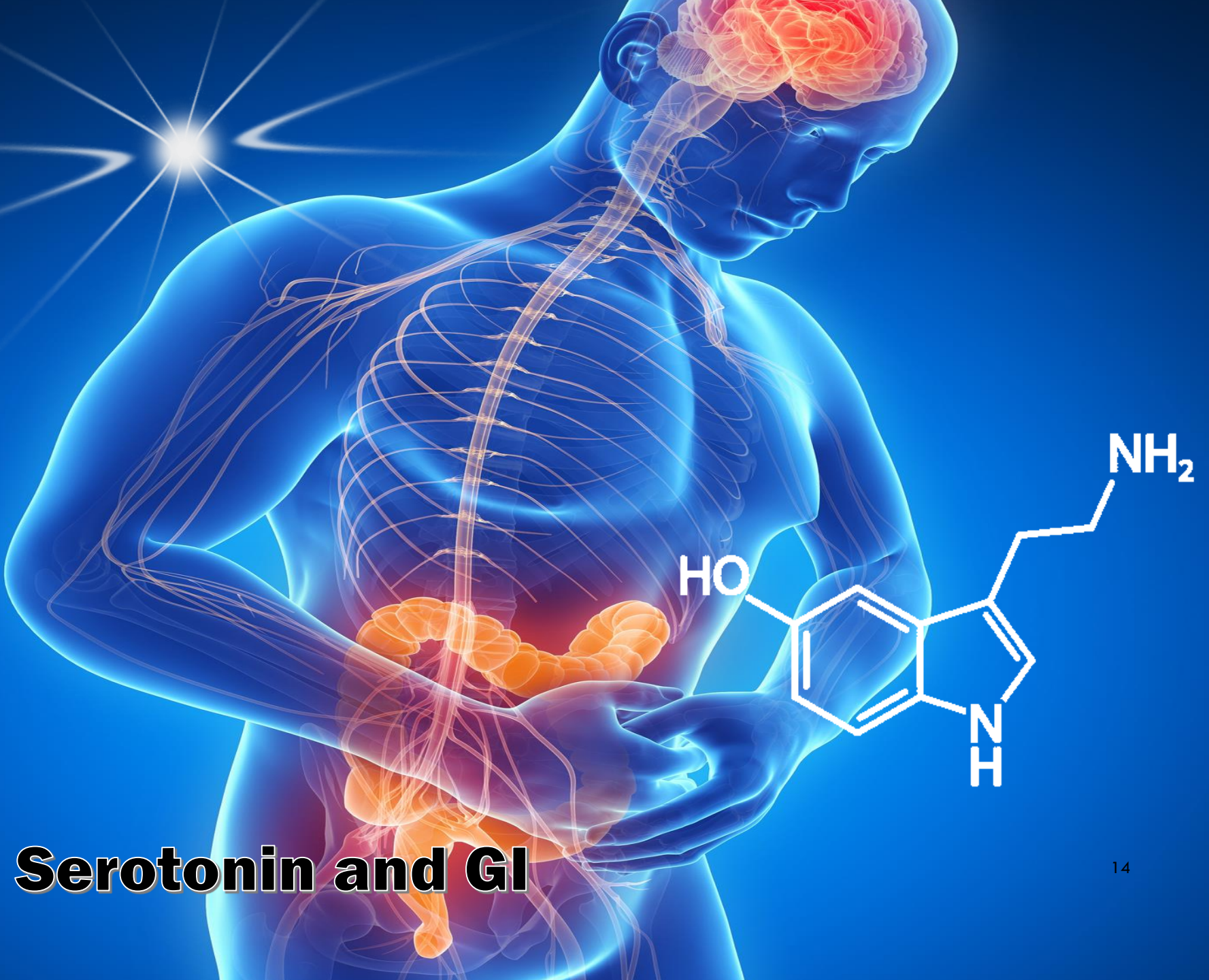
In vivo long-lasting alterations of central serotonin transporter activity and associated dopamine synthesis after acute repeated administration of methamphetamine



Wen-Sheng Huang^{1,4}, Guann-Juh Chen^{2,3}, Tung-Han Tsai², Chen-Yi Cheng⁴, Chyng-Yann Shiue⁵, Kuo-Hsing Ma^{6*} and Skye Hsin-Hsien Yeh^{7*} 

- SERT availability/activity using 4-[18F]-ADAM/ Micro-PET imaging
- At 30 days post-administration
- dose/tissue gram (%ID/g)
- Reduced in midbrain, hypothalamus, thalamus, striatum, hippocampus, and frontal cortex.





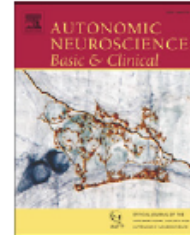
Serotonin and GI



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/autneu



Serotonin release and uptake in the gastrointestinal tract

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 6 April 2009

Received in revised form 19 July 2009

Accepted 10 August 2009

Keywords:

Serotonin

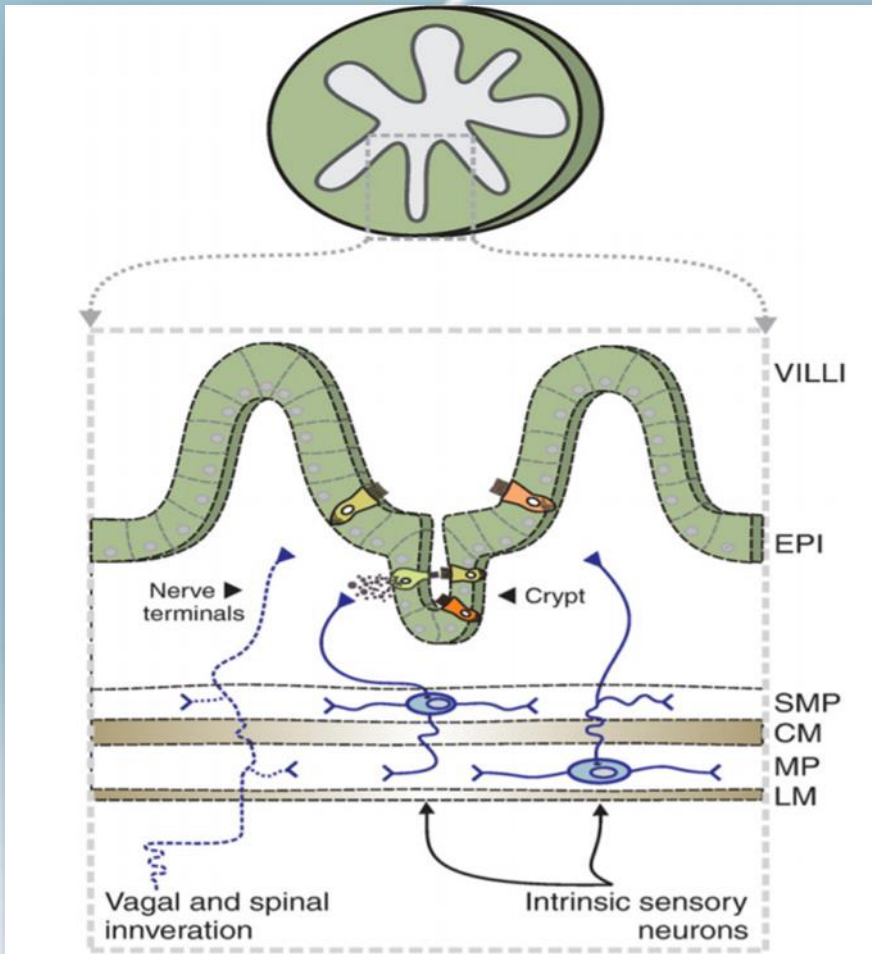
Enterochromaffin cell

Chemosensory transduction

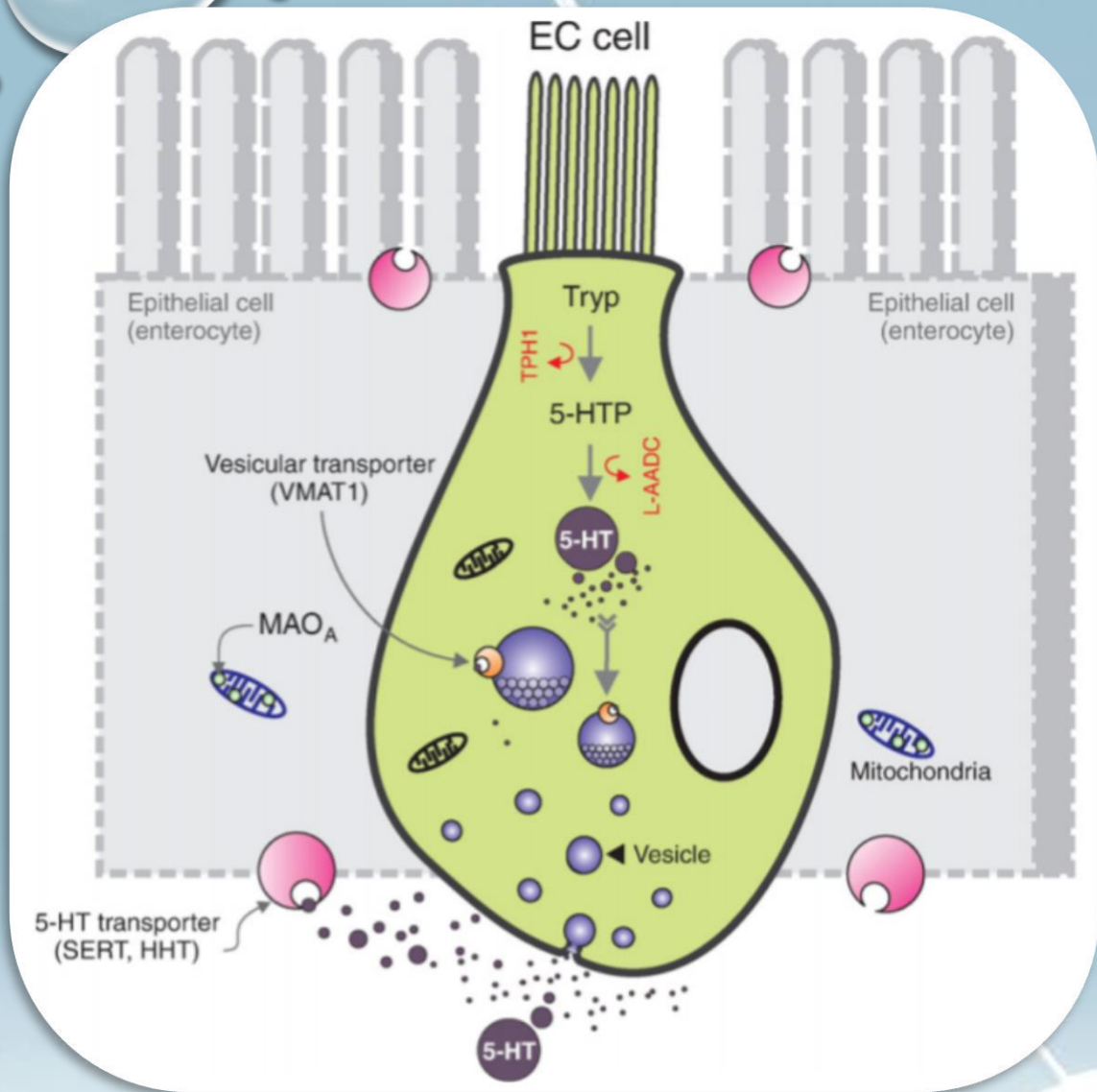
ABSTRACT

The afferent innervation of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract consists of intrinsic and extrinsic sensory neurons that respond to nutrients, chemicals or mechanical stimuli within the gut lumen. Most stimuli do not interact directly with the afferent nerves but instead activate specialised cells in the epithelium in a process of sensory transduction. It is thought that one of the first steps in this process is the release of serotonin (5-HT) from the enterochromaffin (EC) cells. The EC cells are a sub-type of enteroendocrine (EE) cells which are found among the enterocytes of the intestinal epithelium. The EC cells are responsible for the production and storage of the largest pool of 5-HT in the body. Released 5-HT can act on the intrinsic nerves and vagal endings. This review will focus on the role of 5-HT in sensory transduction and examine how the EC cell produces and releases 5-HT. We will explore recent developments that have helped to elucidate some of the proteins that allow EC cells to sense the luminal environment. Finally, we will highlight some of the findings from new studies using electrochemical techniques which allow the real-time recording of 5-HT concentrations near to the EC cell.

- Enterochromaffin cells(EC)
- Production and storage of the largest pool of 5-HT in the body
- 5-HT released from the EC cells modulates a large number of GI reflexes



Epithelium (EPI)
 Submucosal plexus (SMP)
 Circular muscle (CM)
 Myenteric plexus (MP)
 Longitudinal muscle (LM)



- A diagram of a single EC cell
- 5-HT is released mainly from the granules stored near the basal
- Granules near the apical membrane

Vesicular Monoamine Transporter 1 (VMAT1)



diarrhoea associated with cholera

the nausea due to chemo-or radiation therapy

flushing and heart palpitations associated with carcinoid tumours



Goes up or Goes down?!

IBS

- increase in mucosal 5-HT turnover in post-infectious IBS
- no change in the number of EC cells count

Indigenous Bacteria from the Gut Microbiota Regulate Host Serotonin Biosynthesis

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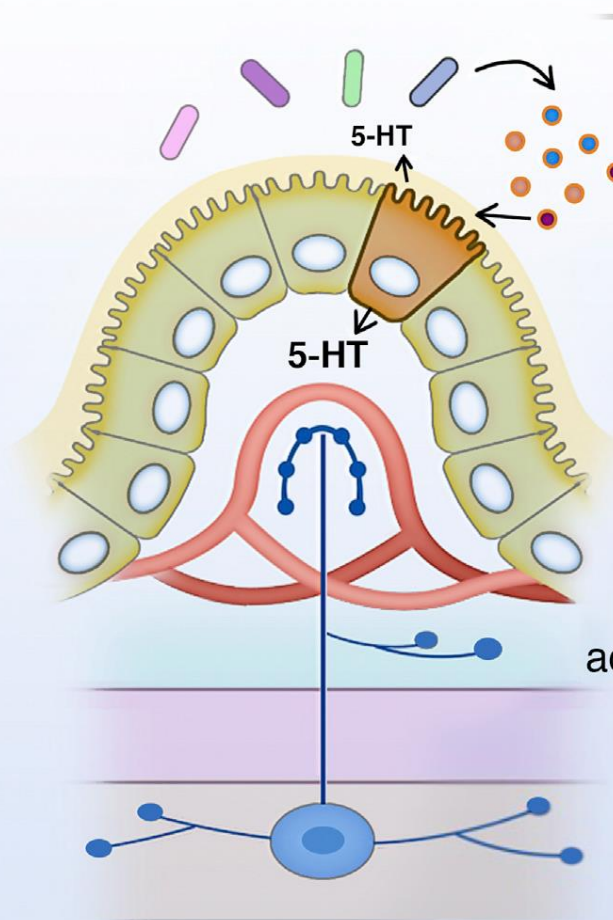
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2015.02.047>

- ✓ Regulate 5-HT in colon and blood
- ✓ Improve 5-HT-related disease symptoms

- ✓ Spore-forming microbes (Sp)
- ✓ Bacillus species
- ✓ Clostridium species

- ✓ Specific Pathogen-Free (SPF)
- ✓ Germ-Free (GF)

Indigenous bacteria produce metabolites that signal to colonic enterochromaffin cells (ECs)



ECs increase
Tph1 expression
& 5-HT biosynthesis

Increased 5-HT is
secreted luminally
& basolaterally

Increased 5-HT uptake
by circulating platelets &
activation after stimulation

Increased stimulation of
myenteric neurons
& gut motility

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- ✓ Paul P. Bertrand, Serotonin release and uptake in the gastrointestinal tract. 2010

Thank You !

