

Apoptosis: Insight into Stages, Extrinsic and Intrinsic Pathways

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Abstract

Background: Apoptosis is a vital process for normal cell turnover, proper development and functioning of the immune system, embryonic development and chemical-induced cell death. Objectives: The present review aims to spotlight on the stages and mechanisms of programmed cell death. Apoptosis, known as programmed cell death, is a homeostatic mechanism that generally occurs during development and aging in order to keep cells in tissue. It can also act as a protective mechanism, for example, in immune response or if cells are damaged by toxin agents or diseases. In cancer treatment, drugs and irradiation used in chemotherapy leads to DNA damage, which results in triggering apoptosis through the p53 dependent pathway in cancer treatment, drugs and irradiation used in chemotherapy leads to DNA damage, which results in triggering apoptosis through the p53 dependent pathway. Corticosteroids can cause apoptotic death in a number of cells. A number of changes in cell morphology are related to the different stages of apoptosis, which includes nuclear DNA fragmentation, cell shrinkage, chromatin condensation, membrane blebbing, and the formation of apoptotic bodies. There are three pathways for apoptosis, the intrinsic (mitochondrial) and extrinsic (death receptor) are the two major paths that are interlinked and that can effect one another. Conclusion: It can be concluded that apoptosis is a homeostatic mechanism that generally occurs during development and aging in order to keep cells in tissue. Drugs and irradiation used in chemotherapy leads to DNA damage, which results in triggering apoptosis through the p53 dependent pathway. The apoptosis, stages are includes nuclear DNA fragmentation, cell shrinkage, chromatin condensation, membrane blebbing, and the formation of apoptotic bodies. There are three pathways for apoptosis.

Keywords

Apoptosis, Stages of Apoptosis, Extrinsic Pathway, Intrinsic Pathway, Mechanisms of Apoptosis

1. Introduction

Programmed cell death is a vital process for normal cell turnover, proper development and functioning of the immune system, embryonic development and chemical-induced cell death. Disturbances of apoptosis play a key role in many diseases including neurodegenerative diseases, autoimmune disorders and many types of cancer [1]. It is a homeostatic mechanism that generally occurs during development and aging in order to keep cells in tissue [2]. Apoptosis has an important role during an organism's lifecycle [1, 3]. For example, the separation of fingers and toes in a developing

human embryo occurs because cells between the digits undergo apoptosis. Apoptosis produces cell fragments called apoptotic bodies that phagocytic cells are able to engulf and quickly remove before the contents of the cell can spill out to surrounding cells and cause damage [1, 4]. It can also act as a protective mechanism, for example, in immune response or if cells are damaged by toxin agents or diseases [5]. There are many reasons and conditions that can induce apoptosis. For example, in cancer treatment, drugs and irradiation used in chemotherapy leads to DNA damage, which results in triggering apoptosis through the p53 dependent pathway. In addition, some hormones such as corticosteroids can cause apoptotic death in a number of cells. However, it does not have

any effect on other cells [2]. The present review aims to spotlight on the stages and mechanisms of programmed cell death.

2. The Stages of Apoptosis

A number of changes in cell morphology are related to the different stages of apoptosis, which includes nuclear DNA fragmentation, cell shrinkage, chromatin condensation membrane blebbing and the formation of apoptotic bodies [6] (Figure 1). After the apoptotic bodies are formed, they are rapidly phagocytosed by macrophages that provide non-inflammatory clearance of pre-cancerous and cancerous

cells and decrease the damage in tissue that may result from inappropriate immune responses [7].

3. Mechanisms of Apoptosis

Collecting information and knowledge about apoptotic mechanisms is important and helpful, particularly in targeting the development of drugs. Caspases are essential in this process, which function as both initiators and executioners [8]. Although there are three pathways for apoptosis, the intrinsic (mitochondrial) and extrinsic (death receptor) are the two major paths that are interlinked and that can effect one another [9] (Figure 2).

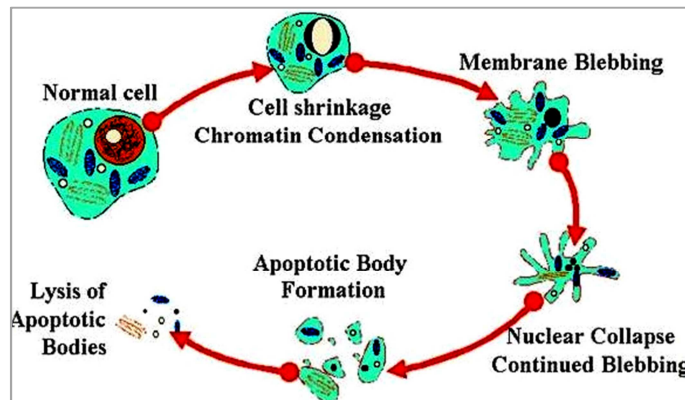


Figure 1. Morphological changes during apoptosis [7]. The cell membrane begins to show blebs, decreases in size and chromatin condensation leads to DNA fragmentation and the formation of apoptotic bodies that are phagocytosed.

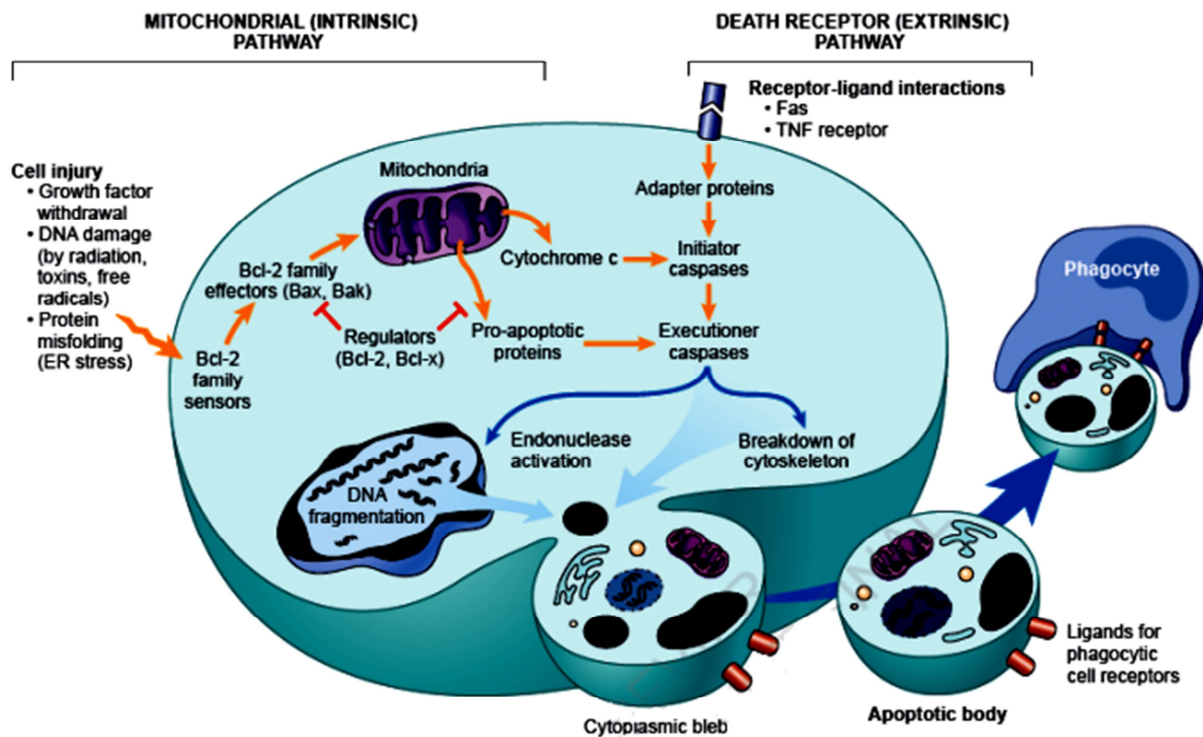


Figure 2. The intrinsic and extrinsic pathways of apoptosis [15]. The release of cytc in the intrinsic pathway from the mitochondria leads to formation of the apoptosome and activation of caspase 8 and 9. These activated caspases then activate downstream caspases such as caspase 3, causing cell death. In the extrinsic pathway, specific receptors bind to the ligand forming the DISC complex and activating caspase 8. The two pathways are connected by the cleaving of the BH3-only protein BID.

3.1. The Extrinsic Death Receptor Pathway

As its name suggests, this pathway begins when a death ligand binds to a death receptor. There are a range of different death receptors; however, tumour necrosis factor receptor (TNFR1) and Fas (CD95) are the best known among them, with ligands that are called TNF and Fas ligands, respectively [10]. These receptors have a death domain that require adaptor proteins, such as the TNF receptor associated death domain TRADD and Fas associated death domain FADD [11]. These proteins bind to the death receptors and giving rise to a ligand-receptor-adaptor protein complex known as the death-inducing signalling complex (DISC) [12]. Pro-caspase 8 is then activated by DISC and the activated enzyme with caspase 8 is able to cleave other downstream or executioner caspases and initiate apoptosis [13].

3.2. The Intrinsic Mitochondrial Pathway

As its name indicates, this pathway is initiated by internal inducers such as hypoxia and extremely high concentrations of Ca^{+2} in cytosol [13]. Regardless of the stimuli, this pathway occurs as a result of increasing the permeability of mitochondria and releasing cytochrome C into cytosol [14]. The intrinsic pathway is regulated by two groups of Bcl-2 proteins called anti-apoptotic proteins such as Bcl-2, Bcl-XL, Bcl-W, Bfl-1 and Mcl-1. This group regulates apoptosis by blocking the release of cytochrome C from mitochondria [11]. However, pro-apoptotic proteins such as Bax, Bak, Bad, Bcl-Xs, Bid, Bik, Bim and Hrk regulate apoptosis by promoting the release of cytochrome C. The balance between the actions of anti and pro-apoptotic proteins determine the way in which any apoptosis is introduced [15] (Figure 2).

4. Conclusion

It can be concluded that apoptosis is a homeostatic mechanism that generally occurs during development and aging in order to keep cells in tissue. Drugs and irradiation used in chemotherapy leads to DNA damage, which results in triggering apoptosis through the p53 dependent pathway. The apoptosis, stages are includes nuclear DNA fragmentation, cell shrinkage, chromatin condensation, membrane blebbing, and the formation of apoptotic bodies. There are three pathways for apoptosis.

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