

Chapter 2

CADHERINS: CELL ADHESION MOLECULES

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Introduction

Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs) on the cell surface are molecules of protein structure that allow cells to attach to each other and to the extracellular matrix (Atabekoğlu, Engin, Üstün, & Aytaç, 2002). CAMs, which play an important role in the formation of cell-cell connections; the organization of many activities such as the activation, growth, migration, differentiation and death of the cell (Freemont, 1998; Juliano, 2002). Also CAMs provide for the transmission and regulation of intercellular signals. These molecules were studied in 4 main groups based on their structural similarities.

- a. Immunoglobulin (Ig) Super Gene Family
- b. Integrin Family
- c. The Selectin Family
- d. Cadherin Family

All members of the immunoglobulin supergene family serve as ligands for leukocyte integrin adhesion receptors where vascular endothelium is present. It is also known that they provide antigen recognition, complement binding and cell adhesion functions (Haznedaroğlu & Benekli, 1998).

Integrins are found in endothelial cells, epithelial cells, platelets, leukocytes and tumor cells and form cation-dependent adhesion. It is known that the intracellular part of these molecules is related to the intracellular skeleton of transmembrane proteins such as α -actinin, vinculin and talin (Adams & Shaw, 1994; Albelda & Buck, 1990).

The lectin region of the selectins is composed of a region similar to the epithelial growth factor and modules like the complement regulatory protein, and there are 3 types, E-selectin, P-selectin and L-selectin (Haznedaroğlu & Benekli, 1998).

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Catenins

Catenin has been reported to have cytoplasmic protein groups that interact with the intracellular region of the cadherin molecule and regulate cadherin functions. According to their electrophoretic fluidity, 3 main catenin types were identified. These are α , β , and γ catenin (Ozawa, Baribault, & Kemler, 1989).

Alfa (α) Catenin

α -catenin binds directly to actin filaments in cultured cells (Rimm, Koslov, Kebriaei, Cianci, & Morrow, 1995). α -catenin, β -catenin was attached to the amino terminus, γ -catenin was occasionally substituted for β -catenin in the cadherin-catenin complex (Funayama, Fagotto, McCrea, & Gumbiner, 1995).

Beta (β) Catenin

β -catenin is a protein encoded by the CTNNB1 gene in humans. In *Drosophila*, the homologous protein is called armadillonum. β -catenin was introduced as a subunit of the cadherin protein complex and an integral component of the Wnt signaling pathway (Kraus et al., 1994; MacDonald, Tamai, & He, 2009).

Gama (γ) Catenin

γ -catenin is an important component of desmosomes and is associated with desmosomal cadherins (Vleminckx & Kemler, 1999; Witcher et al., 1996).

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