

Receptors, activity, division

Receptors are binding sites where a chemical signal used for signal transduction is identified. They are made up of proteinaceous substances. These substances must be able to distinguish the correct signal for a given cell. This signal can also be referred to as a first messenger, ligand or agonist. The connection of the signal to the receptor can be blocked by a blocker or antagonist. One type of signal may or may not elicit the same response. What kind of response it produces depends on the type of receptor, the mechanism of the receptor, and where the receptor is present.

Distribution^[1]

By structure

- Cell (encapsulated) bodies;
- Free nerve endings
 - myelinated fibers;
 - unmyelinated fibers;

According to localization and action

- Somatic
 - exteroceptors;
 - remote, remote, telereceptors;
 - contact
 - proprioceptors
 - in muscles, tendons, joints;
 - vestibular;
- Visceral
 - visceroreceptors;
 - interoceptors;
 - angioreceptors;

According to the type of adequate stimulus

- Mechanoreceptors;
- Chemoreceptors;
- Radioreceptors
 - photoreceptors;
 - thermoreceptors.

Clinical

- Special senses;
- Superficial skin sensitivity
 - tactile;
 - for heat and cold;
 - for pain;
- Deep sensitivity
 - muscles, tendons and joints;
 - visceral.

Links

Related Articles

- Receptor adaptation
- Receptor Potential
- Membrane potential and its changes

References

- TROJAN, Stanislav. *Medical Physiology*. 4th, revised and edit edition. Prague : Grada Publishing, a.s, 2003. 772 pp. ISBN 80-247-0512-5.

Used literary

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