بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Gastrointestinal Physiology
Lecture 6

Physiology of the Pancreas

Chapter 64; Pages: 799-802

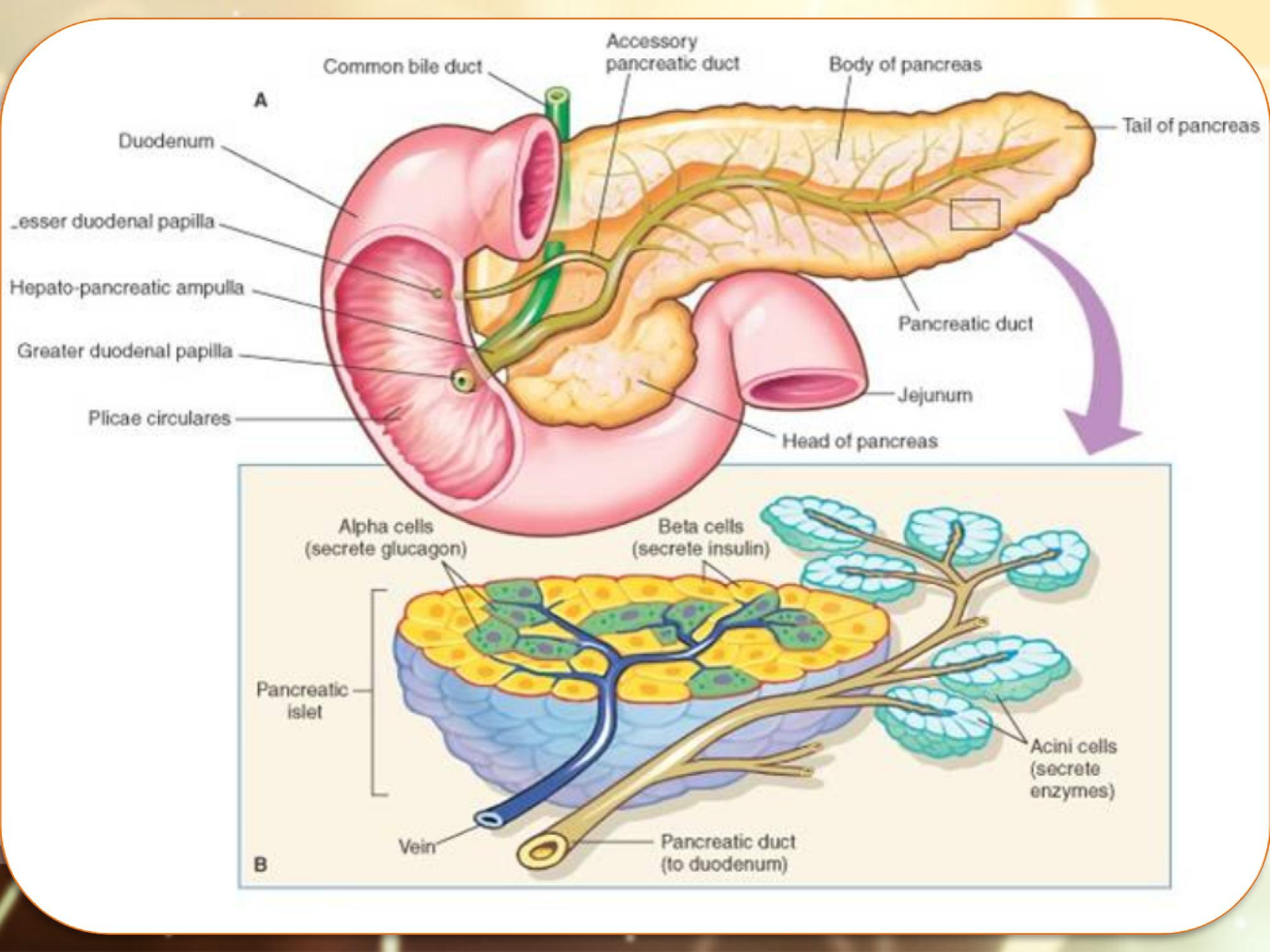
Dr. Hayam Gad

The exocrine pancreas

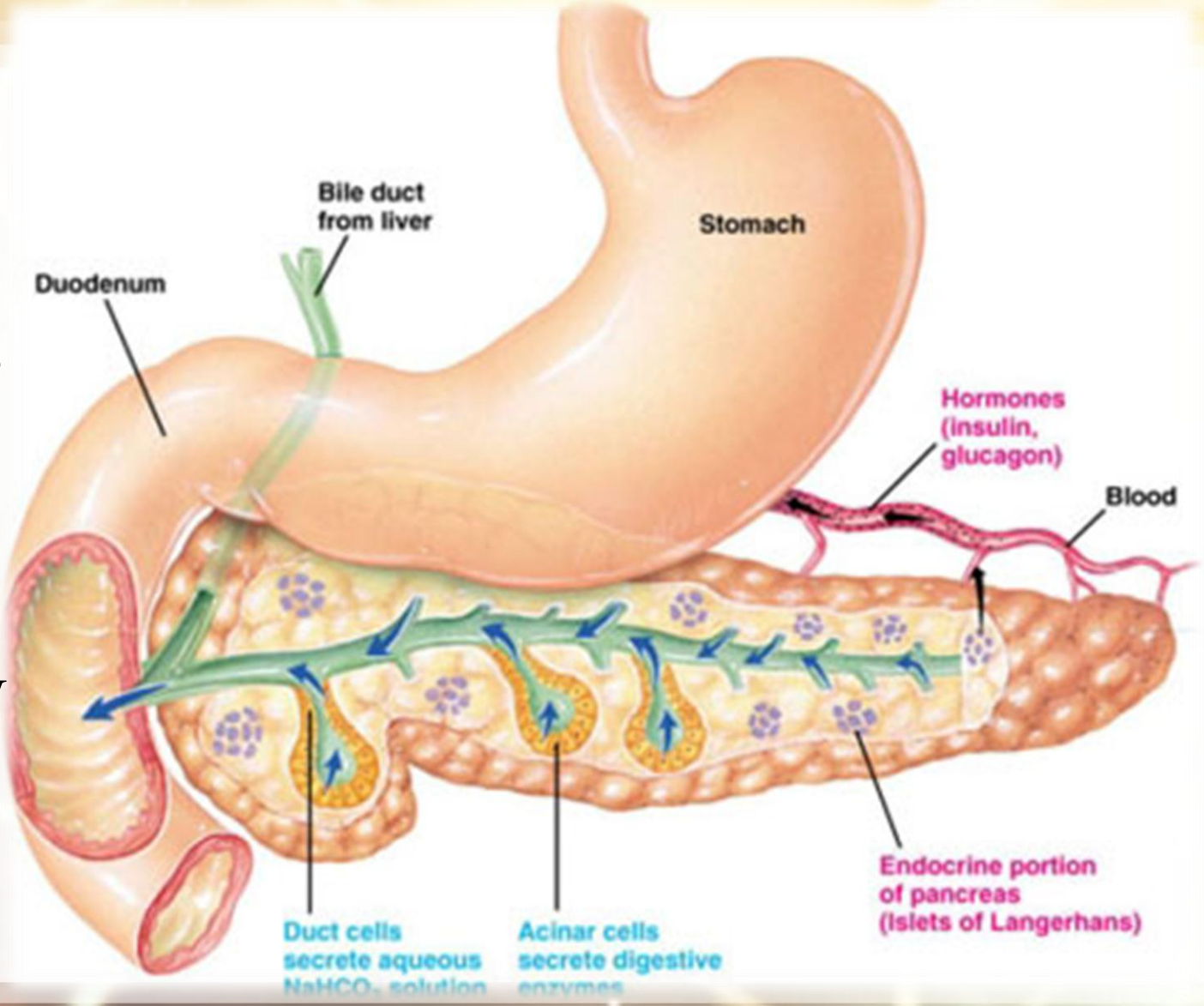
The pancreas, which lies parallel to and beneath the stomach is composed of:-

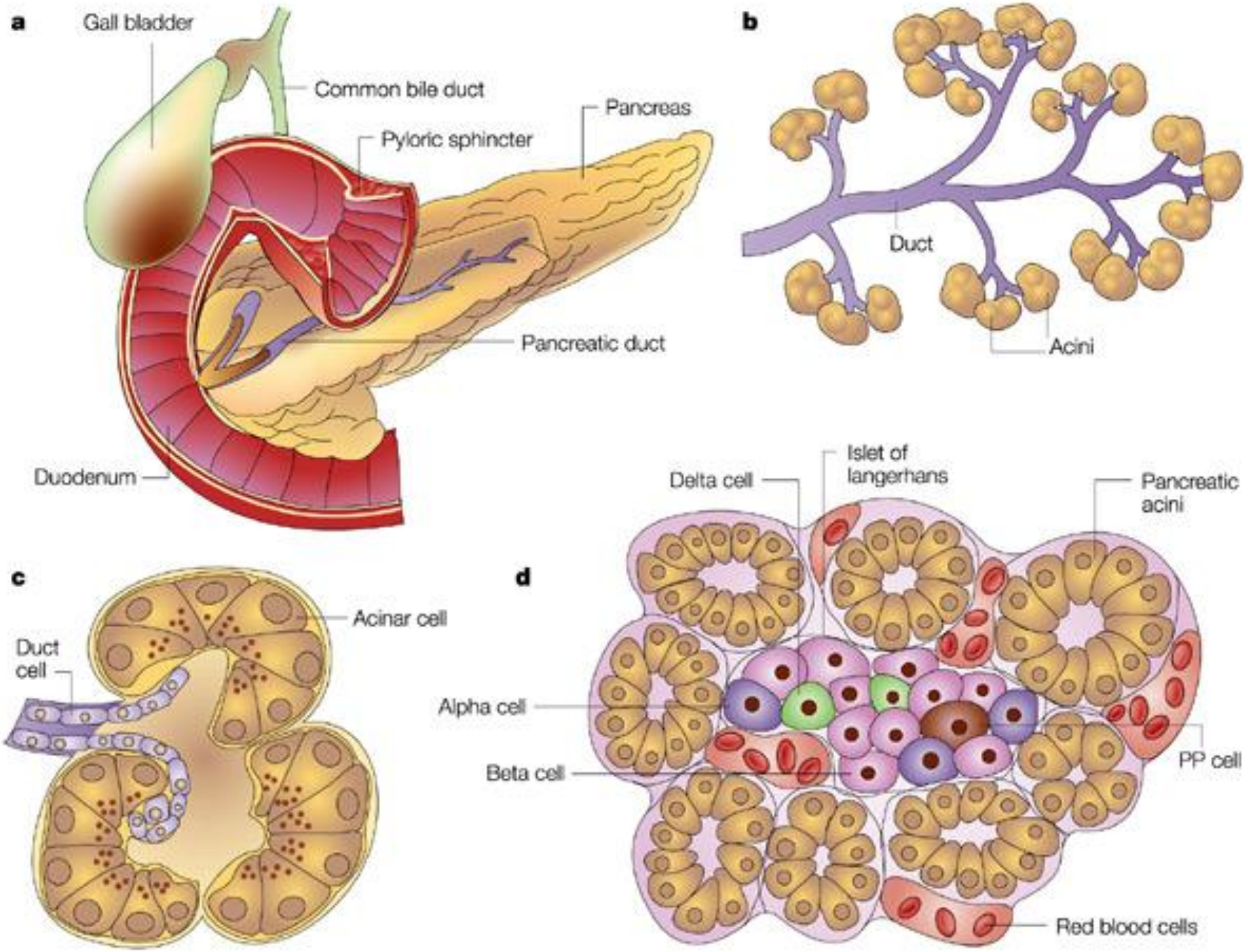
1) The endocrine islets of Langerhans which secrete insulin, glucagone and somatostatin.
2) Acinar gland tissues which produce pancreatic juice (the main source of digestive enzymes).

The cells lining the acini are serous cells containing zymogen granules.


A
Common bile duct
Accessory pancreatic duct
Body of pancreas
Tail of pancreas
Duodenum
Lesser duodenal papilla
Hepato-pancreatic ampulla
Greater duodenal papilla
Plicae circulares
Pancreatic duct
Jejunum
Head of pancreas
B
Alpha cells (secrete glucagon)
Beta cells (secrete insulin)
Pancreatic islet
Acini cells (secrete enzymes)
Vein
Pancreatic duct (to duodenum)

The main pancreatic duct joins into bile duct at ampulla of vater that is surrounded by sphincter of Oddi




a
Gall bladder
Common bile duct
Pancreas
Pyloric sphincter
Pancreatic duct
Duodenum
b
Duct
Acini
c
Acinar cell
Duct cell
d
Delta cell
Islet of langerhans
Pancreatic acini
Alpha cell
Beta cell
PP cell
Red blood cells

Pancreatic Secretion

- Pancreatic juice is secreted in response to the presence of chyme in the upper portions of the small intestine.
- **The major functions of pancreatic secretion:**
  - To neutralize the acids in the chyme
  - To produce enzymes involved in the digestion of dietary carbohydrate, fat, and protein

Pancreatic Secretion

Volume: 1.2-1.5 l/day.

The osmolarity of pancreatic fluid is equal to that of plasma (isotonic)

PH= 8 alkaline.

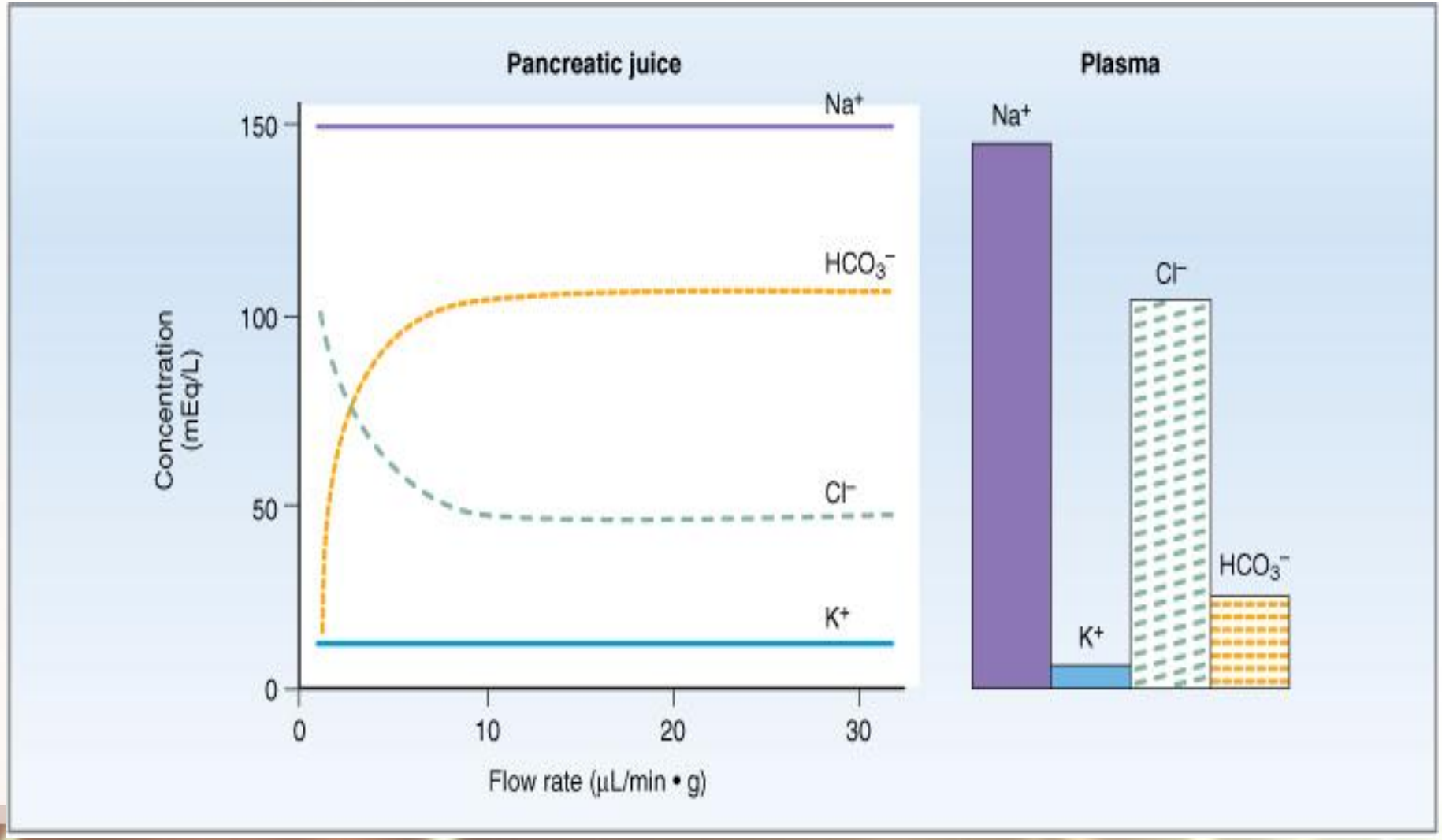
Composition: 1 % inorganic materials (electrolytes)

1-2 % organic materials mostly enzymes.

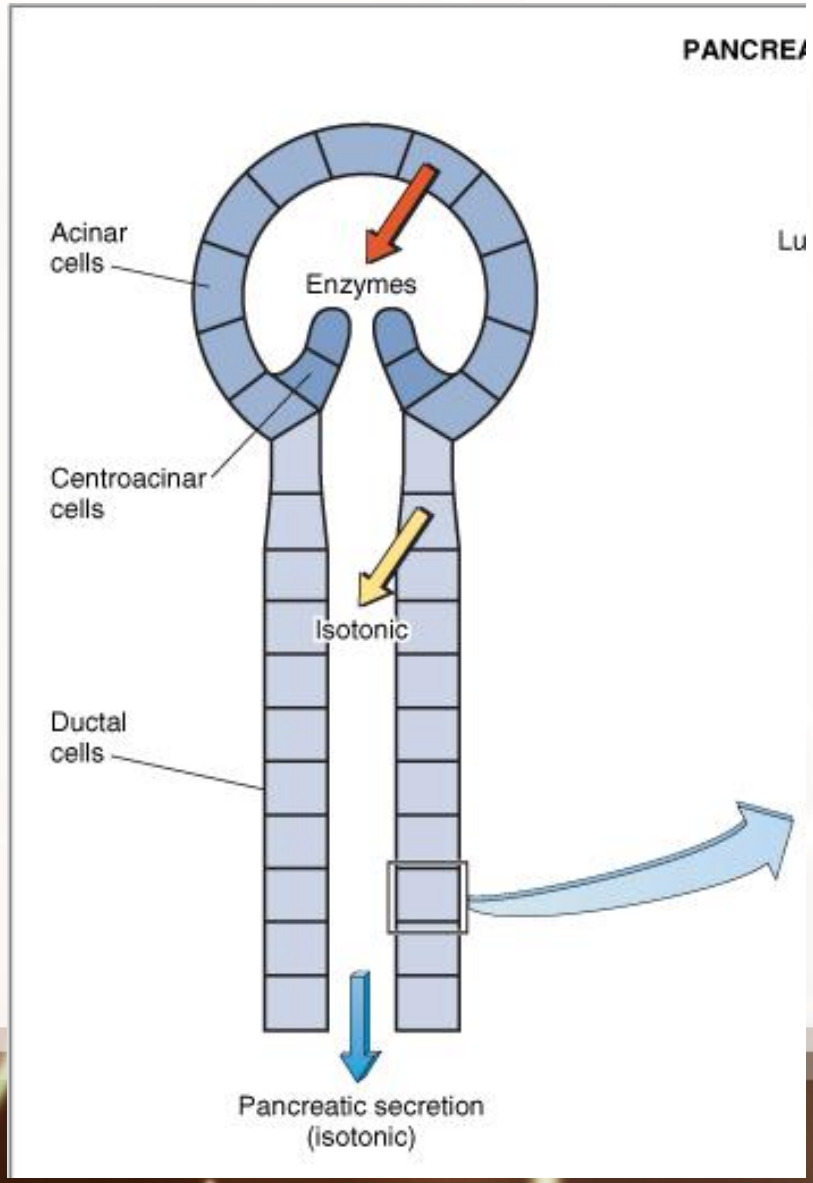
The electrolytes

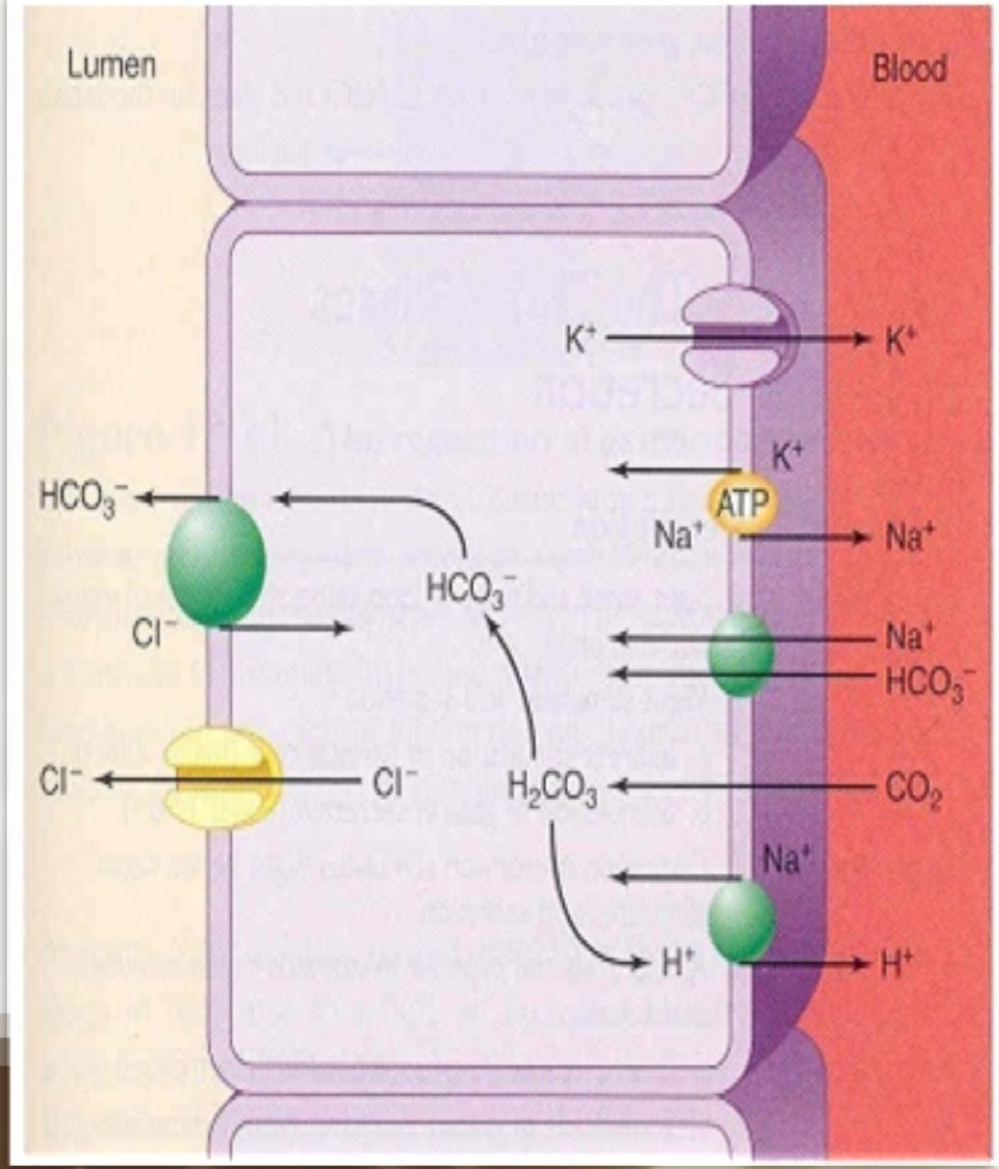
- They are produced from the epithelial cells of the ductules and ducts and include cations Na^{+}, K^{+}, Ca^{++} and anions $HCO3^{-}$ and Cl^{-}.
- The greater bulk of electrolytes is in the form of $NaHCO_3$.
- HCO3 concentration increases with increasing secretion rate

Flow Rate and pancreatic secretion



Secretion of Bicarbonate Ions into Pancreatic Juice



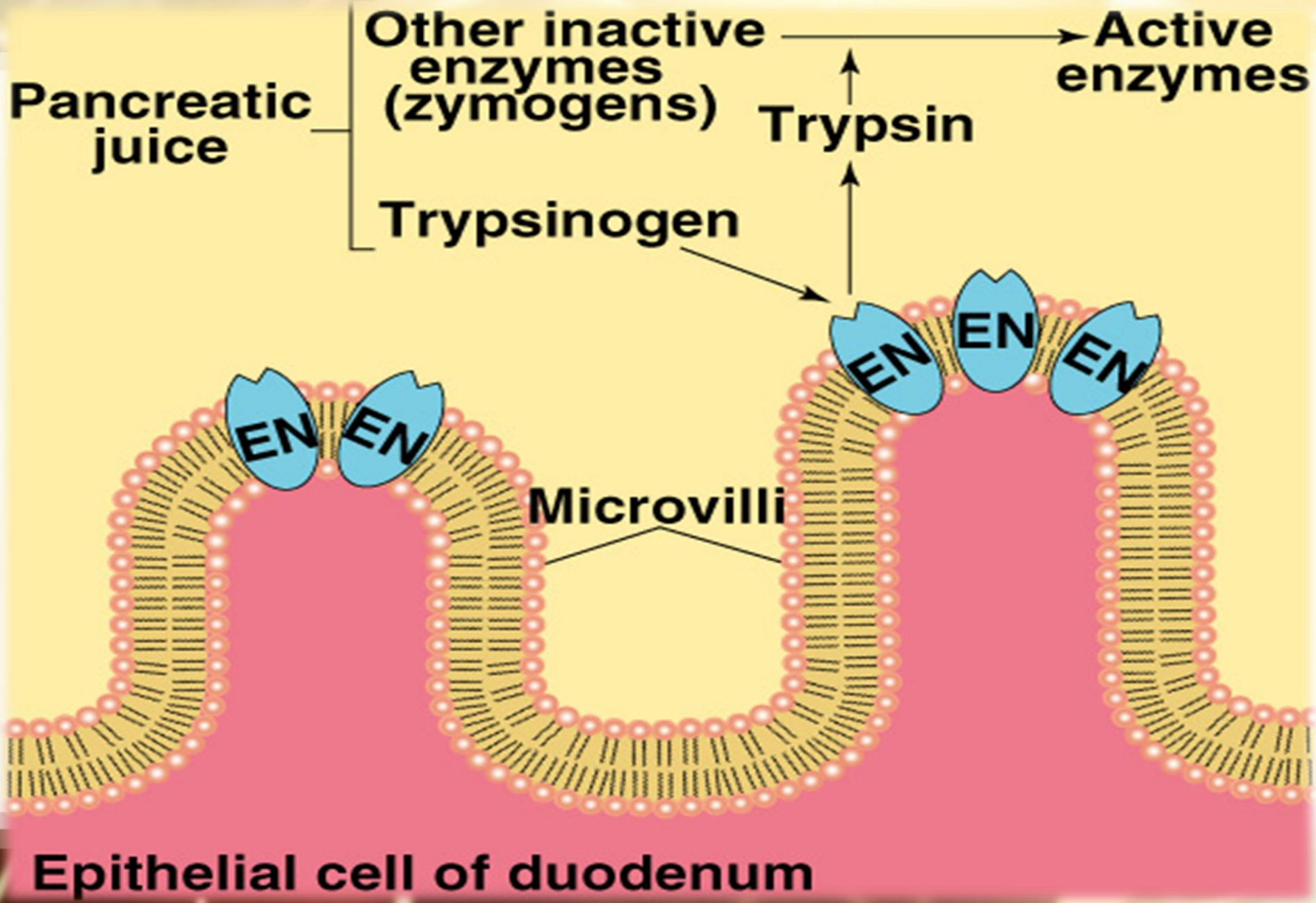


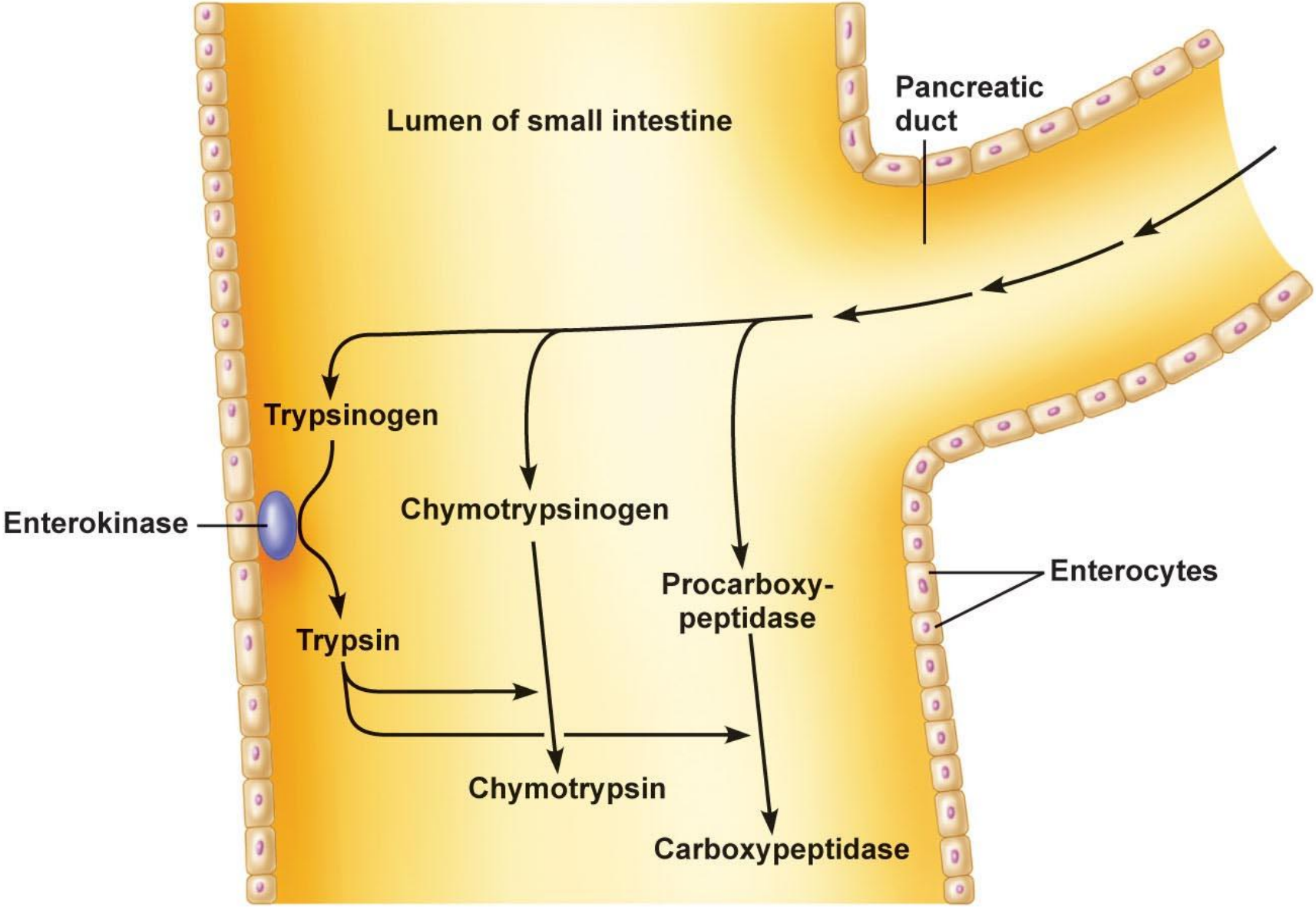
Pancreatic enzymes

The pancreas secrets enzymes that act on all major types of food stuffs.

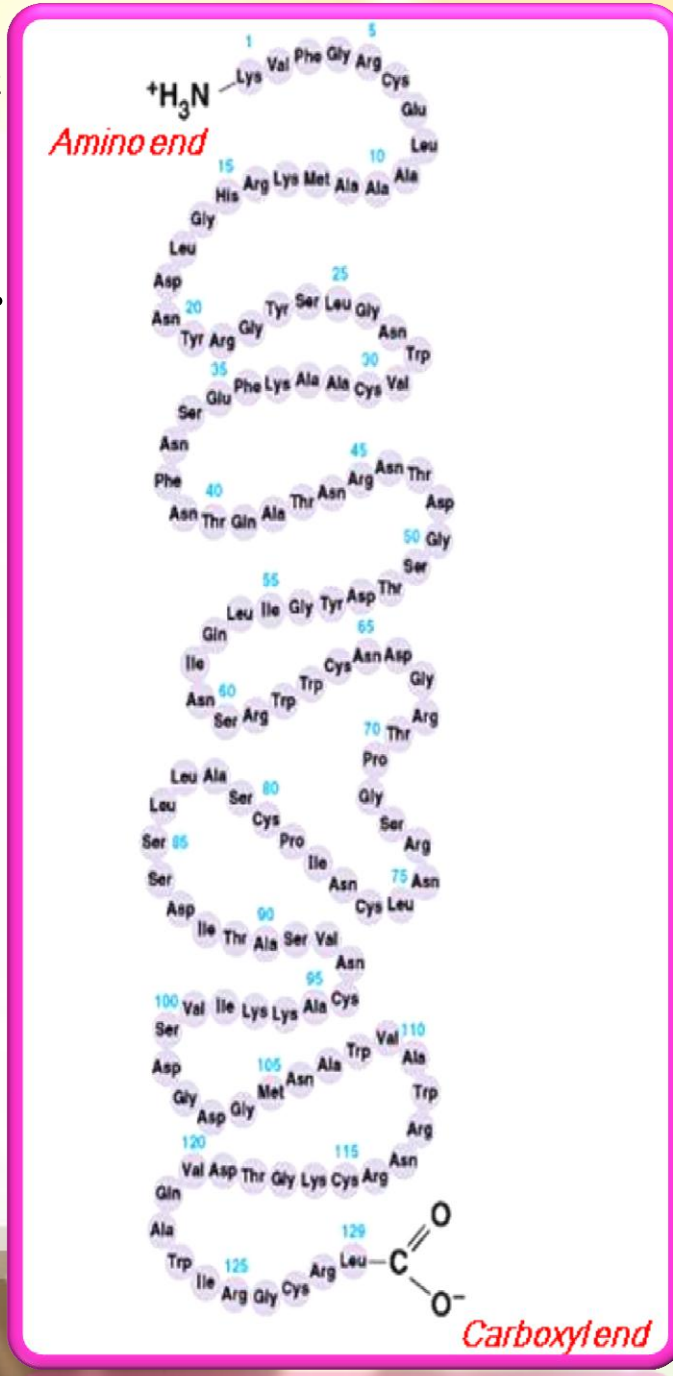
1- Pancreatic proteolytic enzymes (proteases)

- Trypsin, chymotrypsin, elastase, carboxypeptidase.
- They are secreted in inactive form and activated in intestinal lumen.
- Trypsinogen is activated into trypsin by the enzyme enteropeptidase (enterokinase), secreted by duodenal mucosal cells.
- Trypsin activates chymotrypsinogen to chymotrypsin, proelastase to elastase and procarboxypeptidase into carboxypeptidase.


Pancreatic juice
Other inactive enzymes (zymogens)
Trypsinogen
Trypsin
Active enzymes
EN
EN
EN
EN
EN
Microvilli
Epithelial cell of duodenum



- Trypsin, chymotrypsin and elastase are endopeptidases, splitting protein into shorter peptide chains.
- Carboxypeptidase is an exopeptidase which splits off amino acids at the carboxyl terminus of the peptide.
- Trypsin inhibitor is present in cytoplasm of glandular cells. It inhibits activation of trypsin in acini and ducts of the pancreas.



2- *Pancreatic amylase*

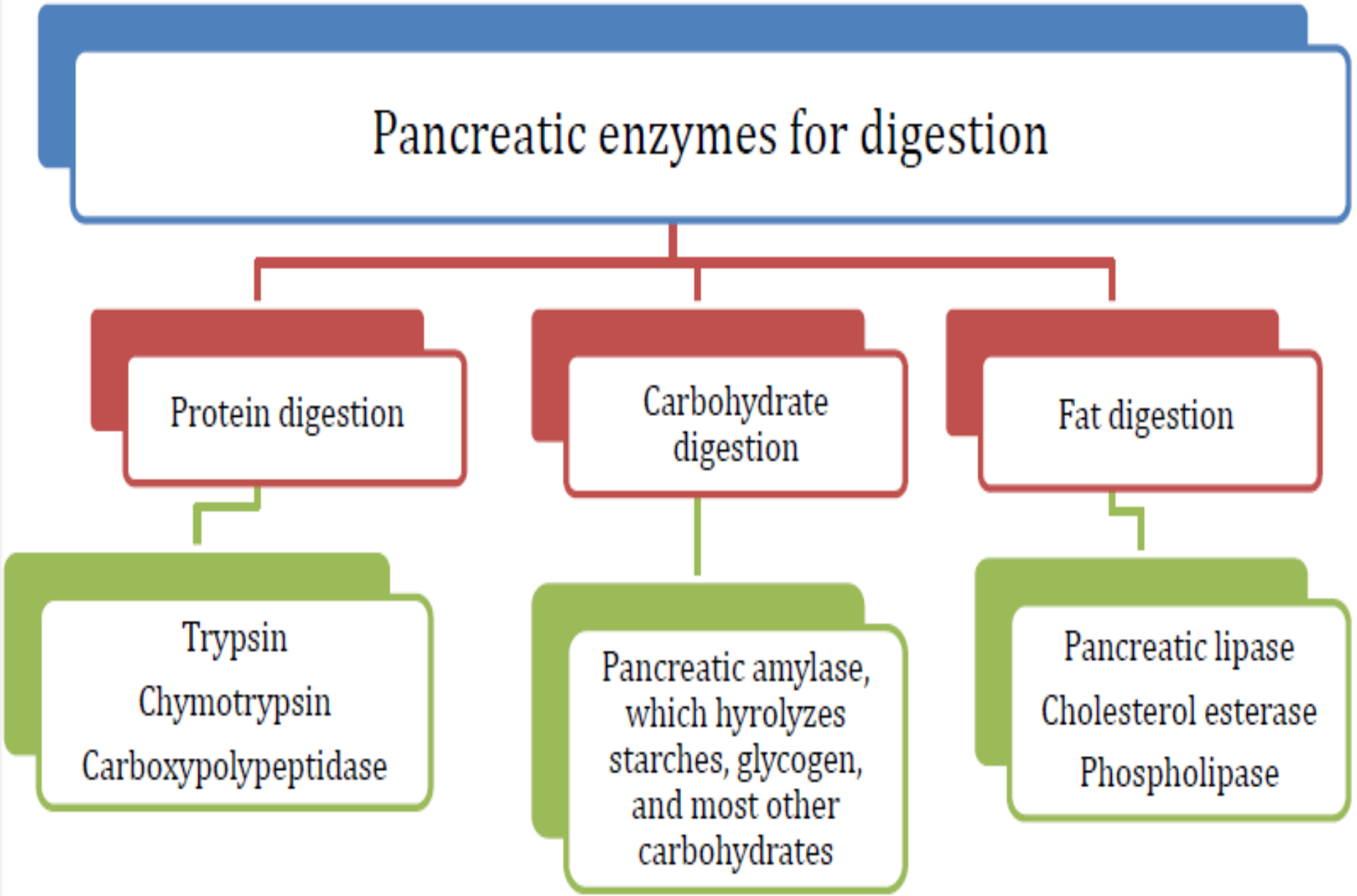
splits starch to maltose, maltotriose and dextrins.

3- *Enzymes for fat digestion*

a. Pancreatic lipase is the most important fat splitting enzyme. It breaks TG into MG and FA in the presence of bile salts and colipase.

b. Cholesterol esterase which liberates cholesterol.

c. Phospholipase A_2 which splits phospholipids into lysophospholipids& FA.


Pancreatic enzymes for digestion
Protein digestion
Carbohydrate digestion
Fat digestion
Trypsin
Chymotrypsin
Carboxypolypeptidase
Pancreatic amylase, which hyrolyzes starches, glycogen, and most other carbohydrates
Pancreatic lipase
Cholesterol esterase
Phospholipase

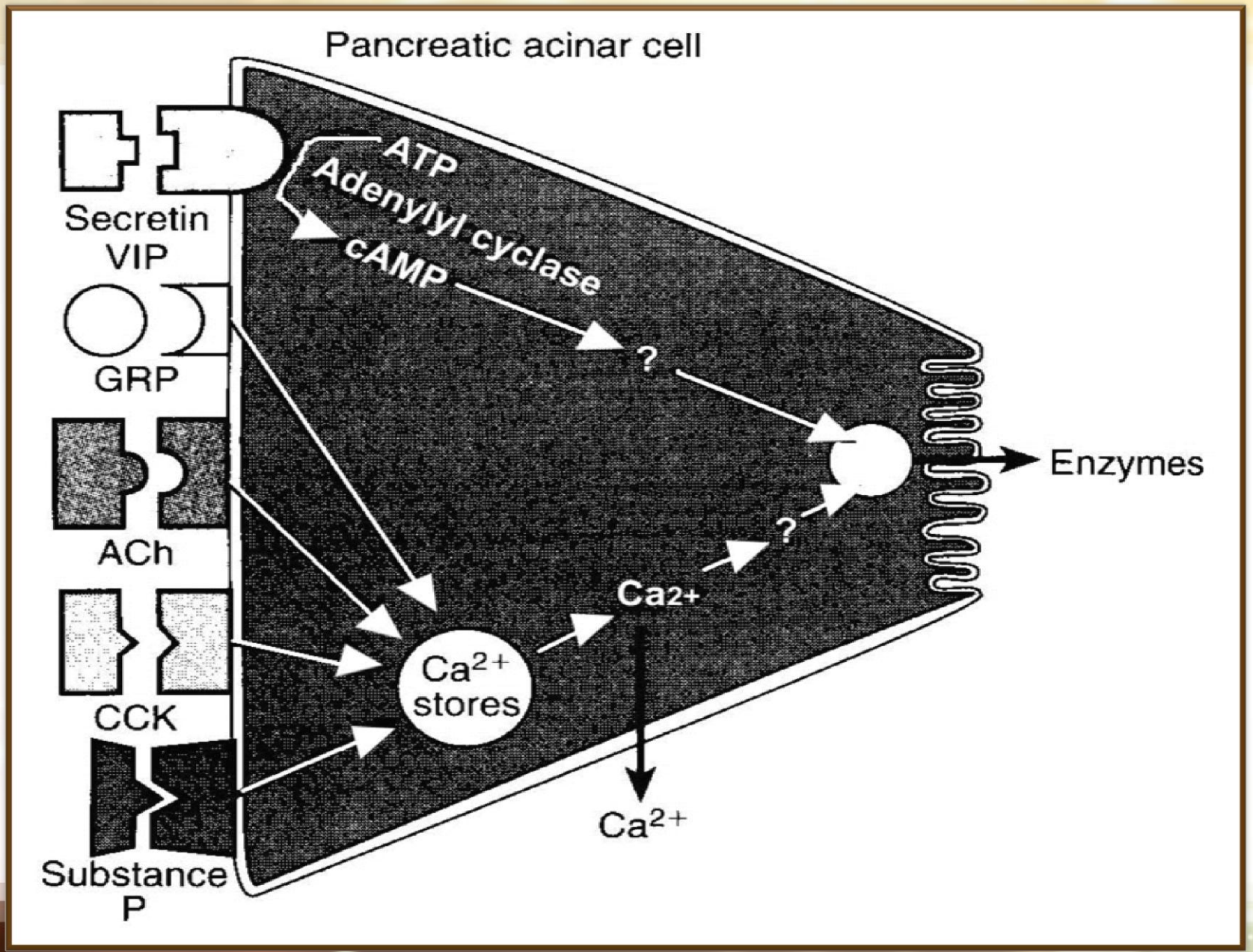
Characteristics of Pancreatic Enzymes

Enzyme	Specific Hydrolytic Activity
Proteolytic	
Endopeptidases	
Trypsin(ogen)	Cleaves peptide linkages in which the carboxyl group is either arginine or lysine
Chymotrypsin(ogen)	Cleaves peptides at the carboxyl end of hydrophobic amino acids, e.g., tyrosine or phynylalanine
(Pro)elastase	Cleaves peptide bonds at the carboxyl terminal of aliphatic amino acids
Exopeptidase	
(Pro)carboxypeptidase	Cleaves amino acids from the carboxyl end of the peptide
Amylolytic	
α-Amylase	Cleaves α-1,4-glycosidic linkages of glucose polymers
Lipases	
Lipase	Cleaves the ester bond at the 1 and 3 positions of triglycerides, producing free fatty acids and 2-monoglyceride
(Pro)phospholipase A_2	Cleaves the ester bond at the 2 position of phospholipids
Carboxylesterhydrolase (cholesterol esterase)	Cleaves cholesteryl ester to free cholesterol
Nucleolytic	
Ribonuclease	Cleaves ribonucleic acids into mononucleotides
Deoxyribonuclease	Cleaves deoxyribonucleic acids into mononucleotides

The suffix –ogen or prefix pro- indicates the enzyme is secreted in an inactive form

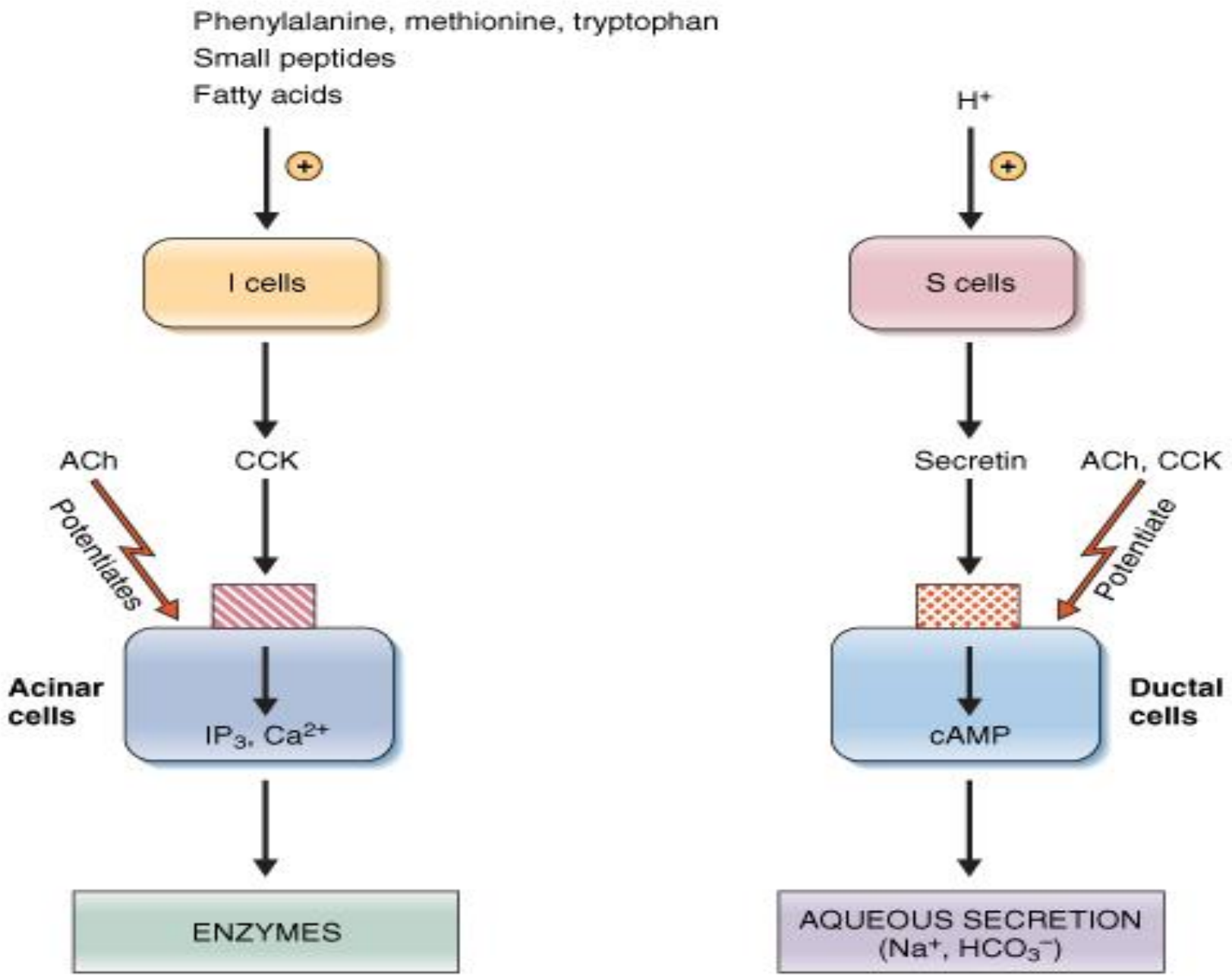
Pancreatic Secretion is Under Neural and Hormonal Control

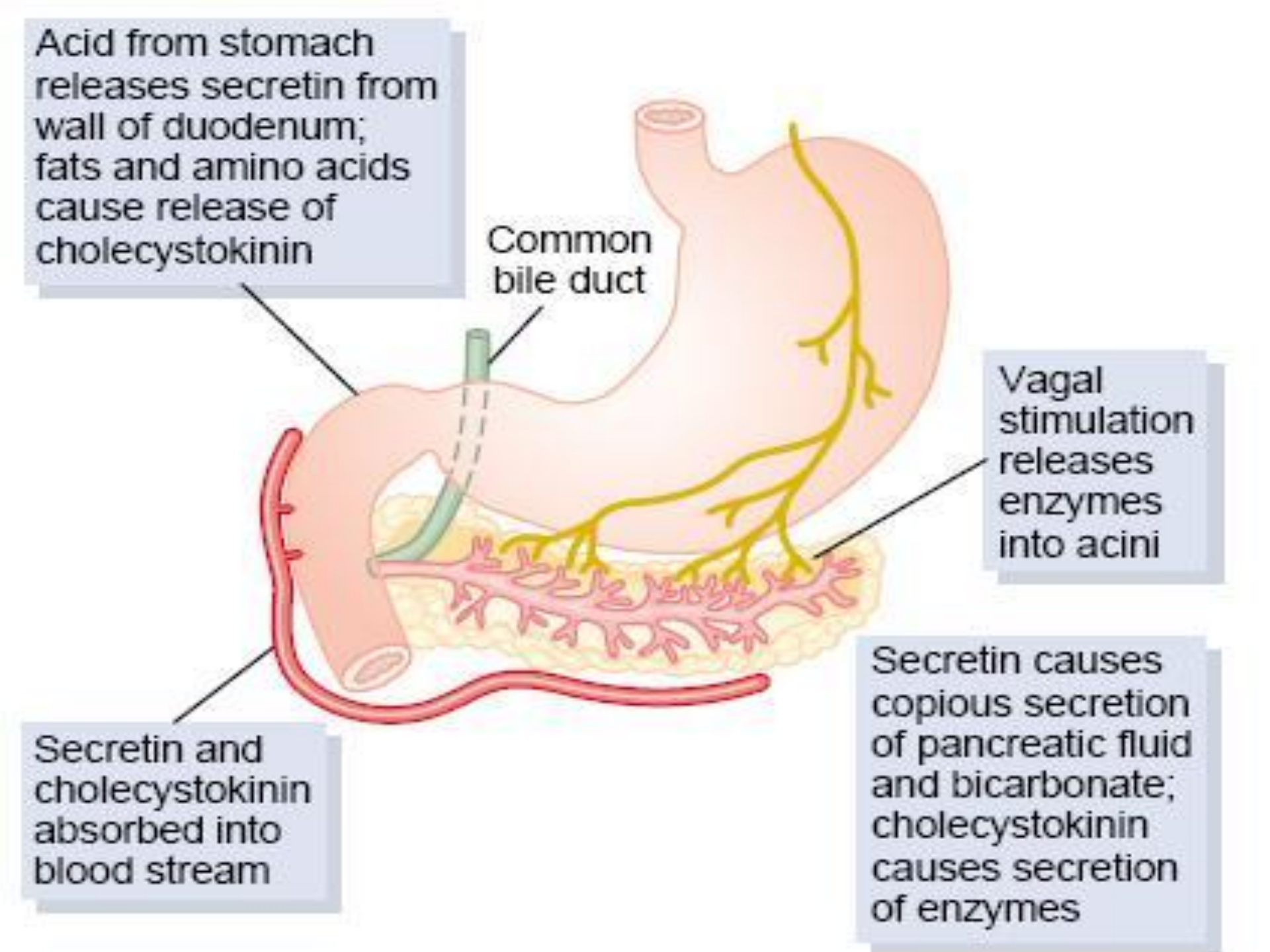
- Parasympathetic stimulation (through Ach on acinar cells) results in an increase in enzyme secretion-fluid and HCO_3
- Secretin tends to stimulate a HCO_3 rich secretion by activating ductal cells.
- Cholecystokinin (CCK) stimulates a marked increase in enzyme secretion by stimulating the acinar cells.
- Pancreatic secretion normally results from the combined effects of the multiple basic stimuli, not from one alone (potentiate each other).


Pancreatic acinar cell
Secretin
VIP
GRP
ACh
CCK
Substance
P
ATP
Adenylyl cyclase
cAMP
?
?
Enzymes
Ca2+
Ca2+
stores
Ca2+

Phases of Pancreatic secretion

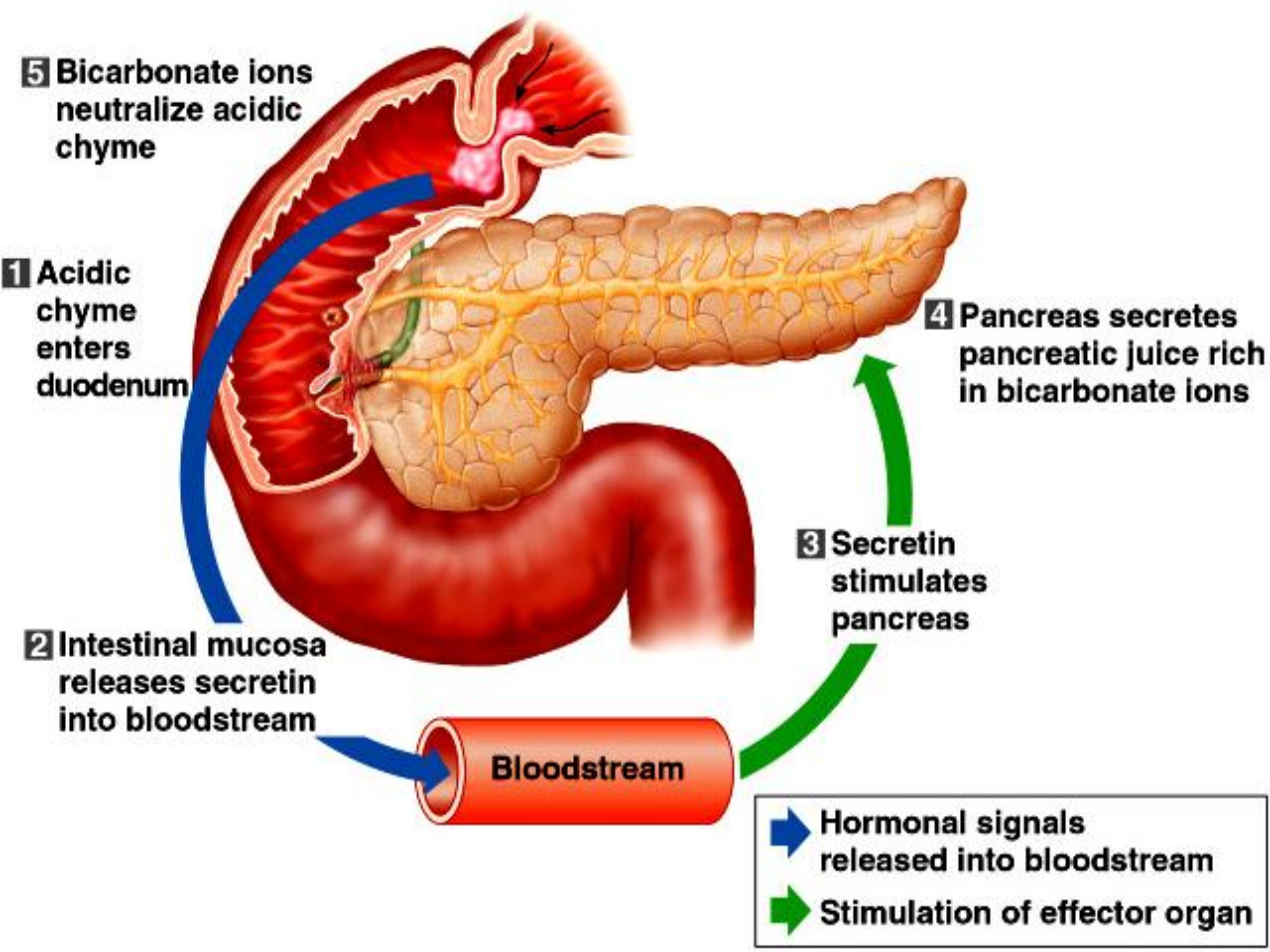
Phase	stimulus	Mediators
Cephalic phase	Smell, taste, chewing and swallowing	Release of Ach and gastrin
Gastric phase	Protein, gastric distention	Vago-vagal reflex
Intestinal phase	Acid in chyme, fatty acids	Secretin, CCK and vago-vagal reflex


REGULATION OF PANCREATIC SECRETION
Phenylalanine, methionine, tryptophan
Small peptides
Fatty acids
I cells
CCK
ACh
Potentiates
Acinar cells
IP_3, Ca^{2+}
ENZYMES
H^+
S cells
Secretin
ACh, CCK
Potentiate
cAMP
Ductal cells
AQUEOUS SECRETION
(Na^+, HCO_3^-)


Acid from stomach releases secretin from wall of duodenum; fats and amino acids cause release of cholecystokinin
Common bile duct
Vagal stimulation releases enzymes into acini
Secretin causes copious secretion of pancreatic fluid and bicarbonate; cholecystokinin causes secretion of enzymes
Secretin and cholecystokinin absorbed into blood stream

Secretin hormone

- ✓ It is a peptide released into the blood from S cells in upper intestinal mucosa.
- ✓ Stimuli for its release: Mainly acids (pH 4 or less) and to a less extent AA and FA.
- ✓ Functions
  - It acts on pancreatic duct cells to stimulate secretion of HCO_3^- and H_2O.

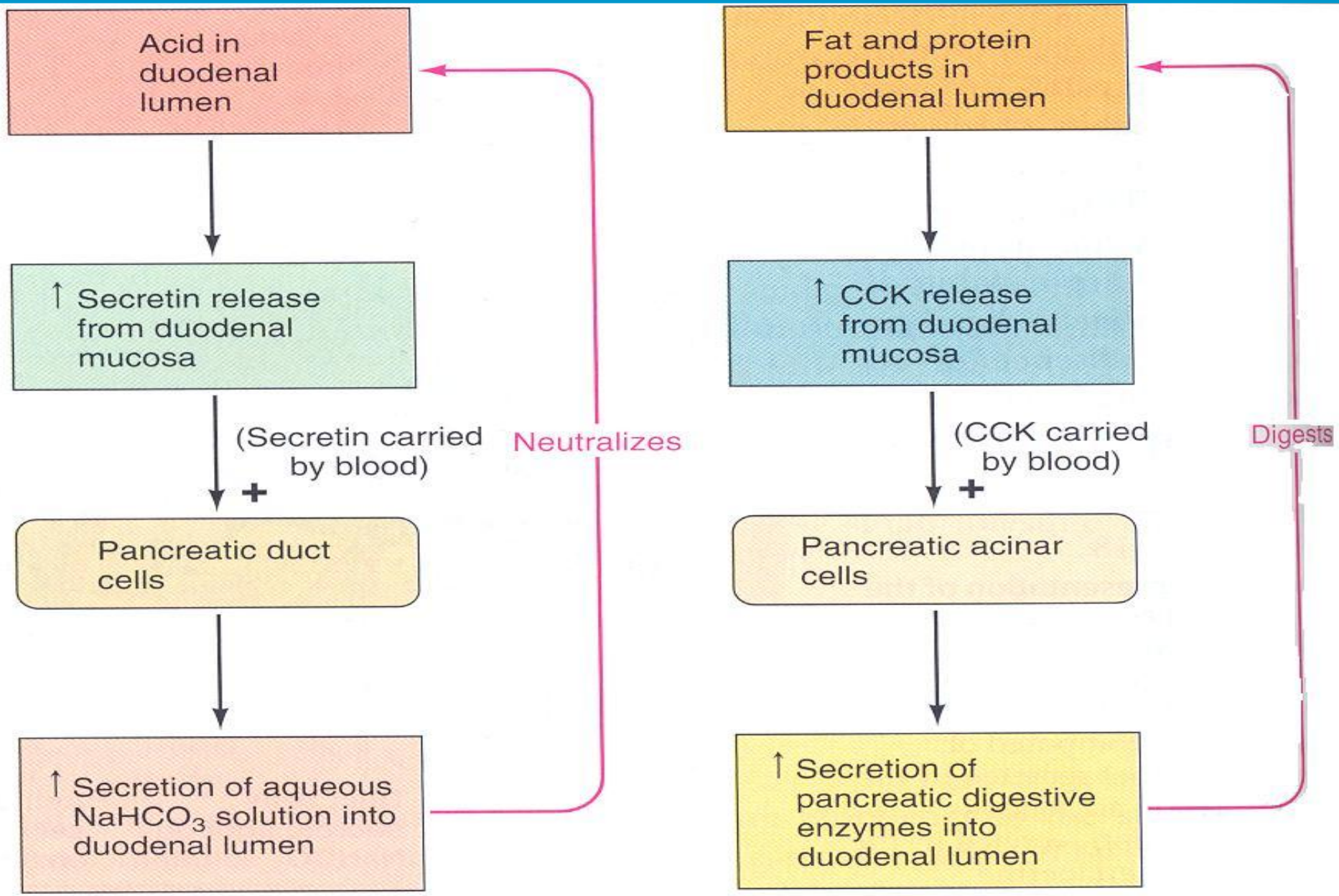

5 Bicarbonate ions neutralize acidic chyme
1 Acidic chyme enters duodenum
4 Pancreas secretes pancreatic juice rich in bicarbonate ions
3 Secretin stimulates pancreas
2 Intestinal mucosa releases secretin into bloodstream
Bloodstream
Hormonal signals released into bloodstream
Stimulation of effector organ

- It acts on biliary duct cells to stimulate hepatic bile flow and HCO_3^- secretion.
- It augments the action of CCK in stimulating pancreatic enzyme secretion.
- It inhibits gastric acid secretion and gastrin release, but it stimulates pepsin secretion.
- It inhibits gastric motility, contracts pylorus and slows gastric emptying.
- It relaxes LES.
- It inhibits intestinal motility and contracts ileocecal sphincter.

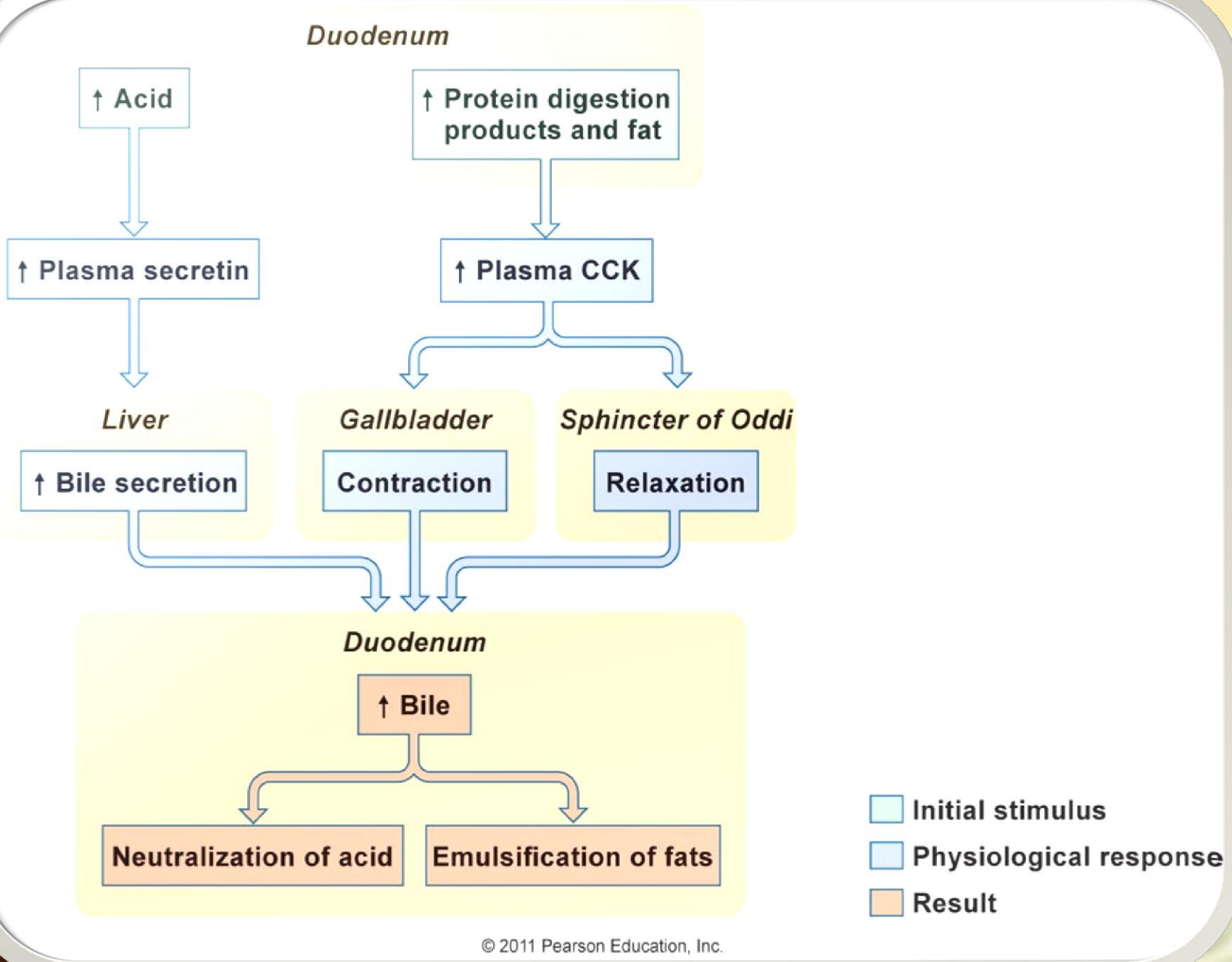
Cholecystokinin (CCK)

- It is a peptide released from I cells in the upper intestine.
- Stimuli of release:- Mainly by AA and FA and to a lesser extent by HCl.
- Functions
  - It acts on pancreatic acinar cells to stimulate enzyme secretion. It also augments stimulation of H_2O and HCO_3^- secretion by secretin.
  - It has trophic effect on pancreas.

- It contracts gall bladder, relaxes sphincter of Oddi and causes discharge of bile into the intestine.
- It stimulates gastric motility, contracts pylorus thus slows gastric emptying.
- It relaxes LES.
- It stimulates intestinal motility.
- It may be concerned with the mechanism of satiety.



Hormonal control of pancreatic exocrine secretion




Thank You