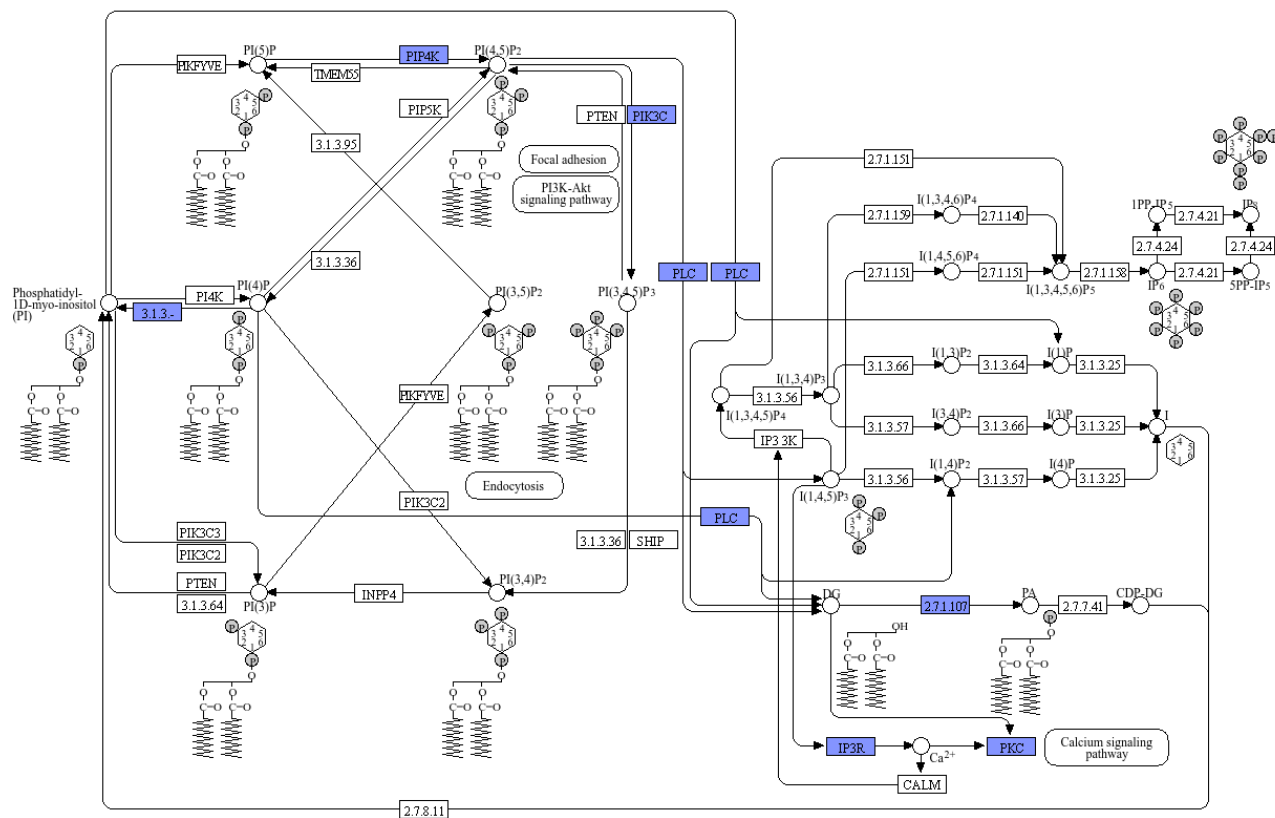


The diagram illustrates the complex signaling pathways initiated by calcium entry into the cell. Key components include:

- Membrane Receptors and Channels:** GPCR (activated by neurotransmitters/autocoids), RTK (activated by growth factors), TCR (antigen receptor), BCR (sperm receptor), ORAI (activated by VOCs), CaV1, CaV2, CaV3 (voltage-gated calcium channels), and ROC (activated by Ca²⁺).
- Intracellular Signaling:** Gs, Gq, G12/13, PLC, PKC, PKA, and various phosphatases and kinases (e.g., PDK, SLP, SPHK) that propagate the signal.
- Calcium Stores:** ER/SR stores (regulated by SERCA, HRC, and STIM) and acidic stores (regulated by TPC and TRPML).
- Calcium Entry and Regulation:** NCX (Na⁺/Ca²⁺ exchanger), PMCA (plasma membrane Ca²⁺ ATPase), and MCU (mitochondrial Ca²⁺ uniporter).
- Downstream Effectors:** CALM (calmodulin), PKC, PKA, and various other proteins that lead to cellular responses like contraction, metabolism, apoptosis, and exocytosis.

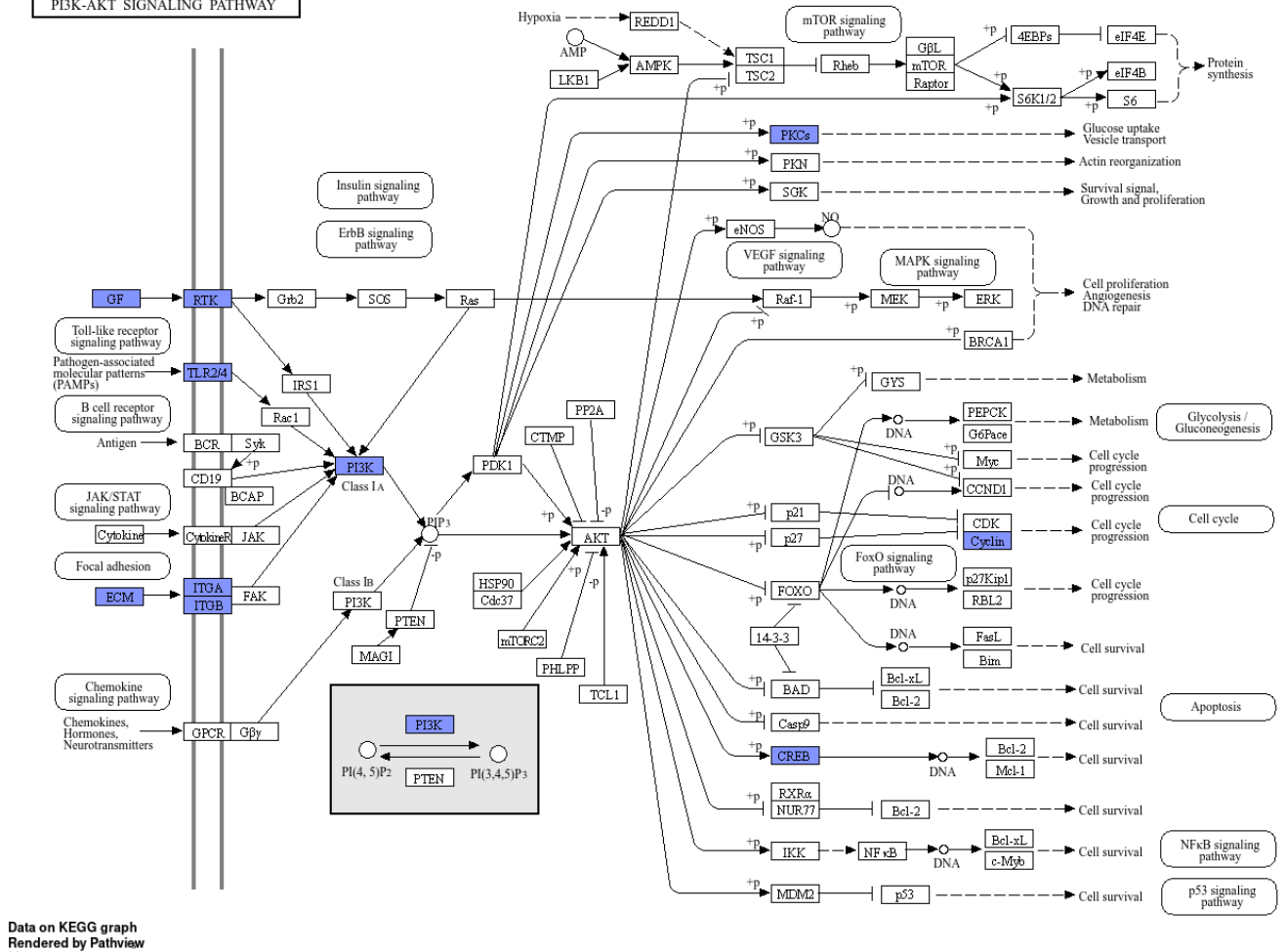
Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview

PHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL SIGNALING SYSTEM

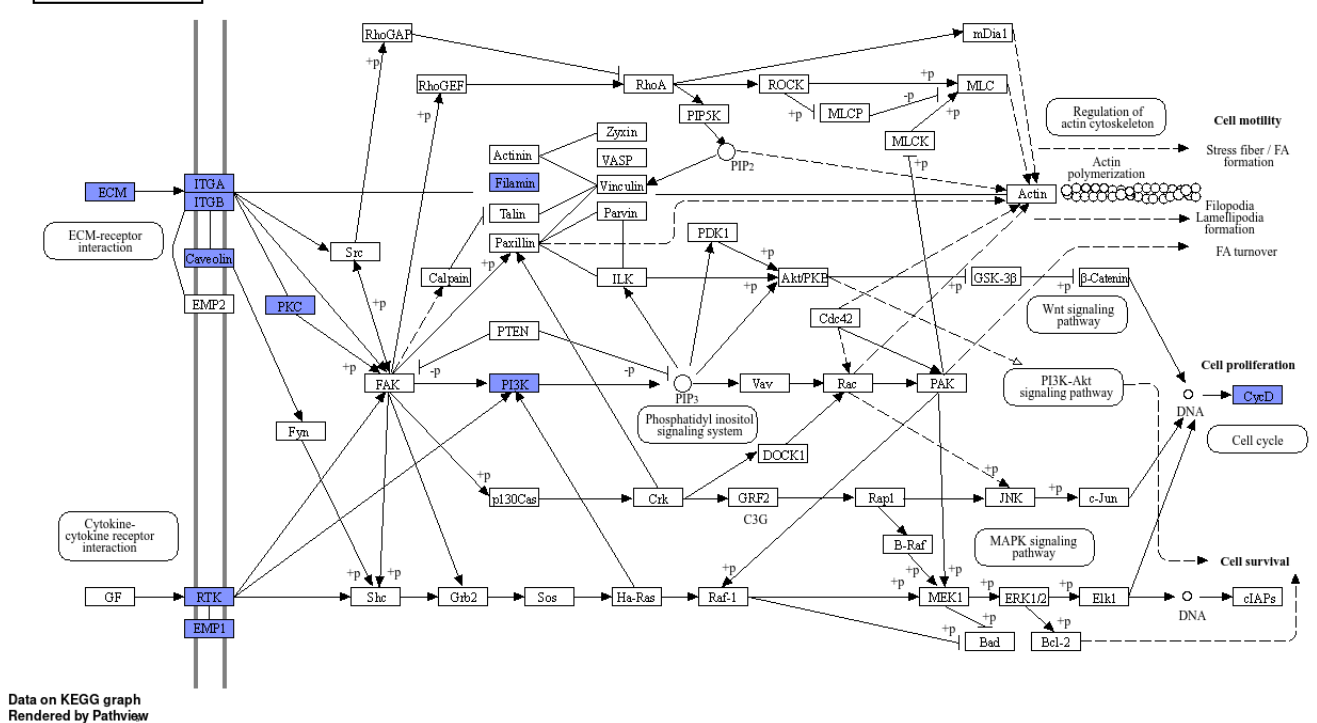


Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview

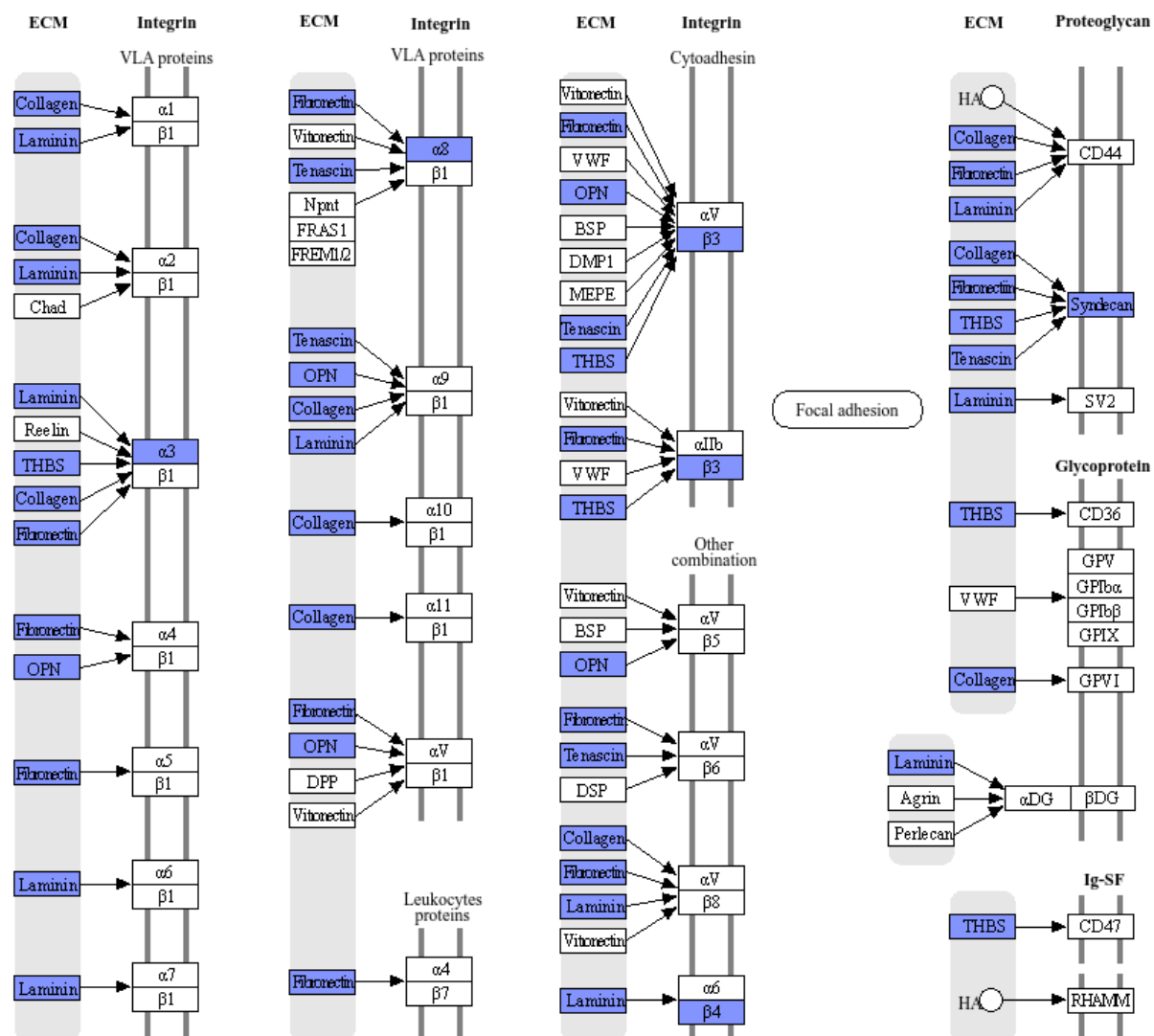
PI3K-AKT SIGNALING PATHWAY



FOCAL ADHESION

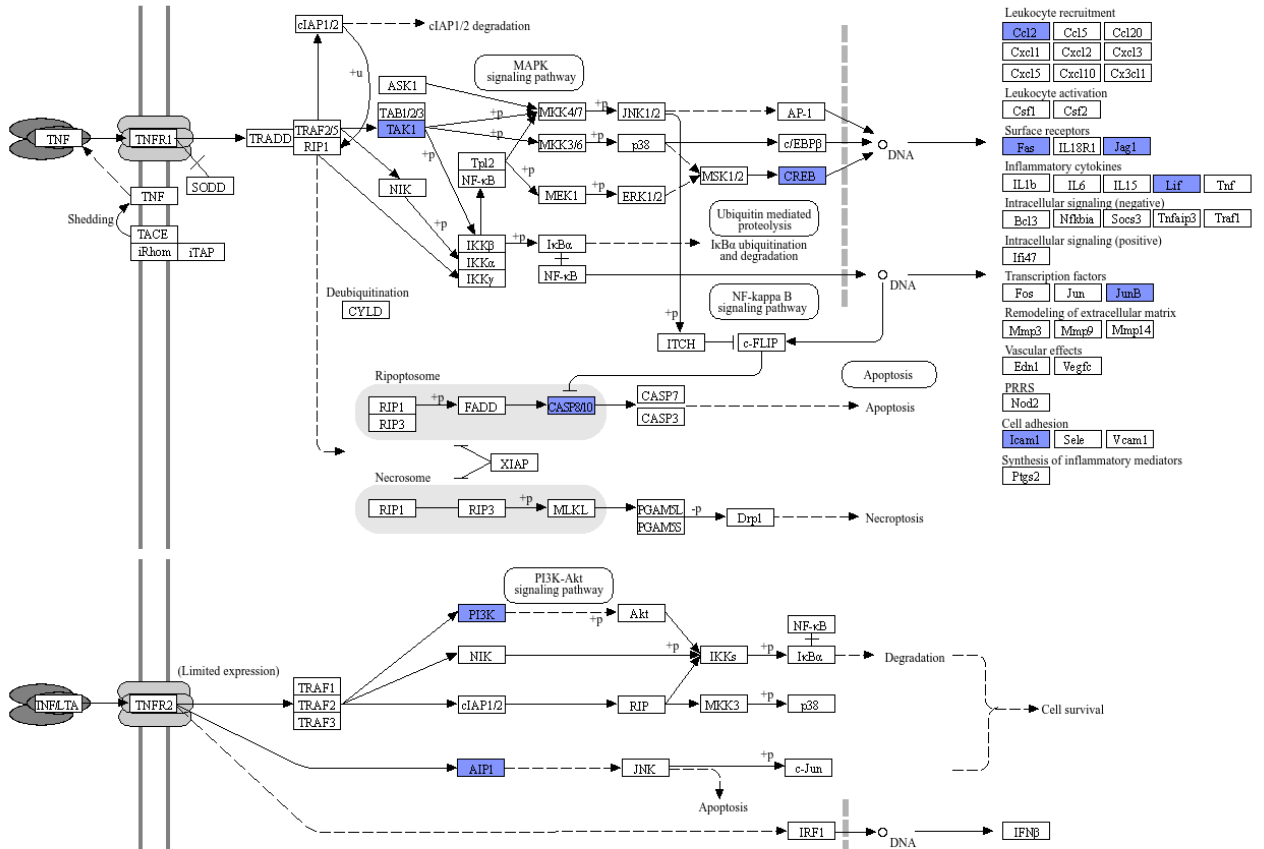


ECM-RECEPTOR INTERACTION

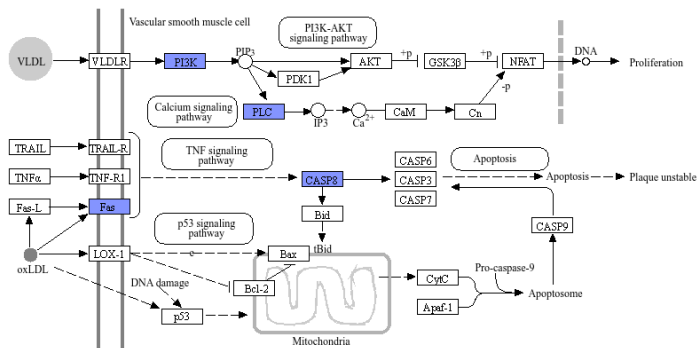
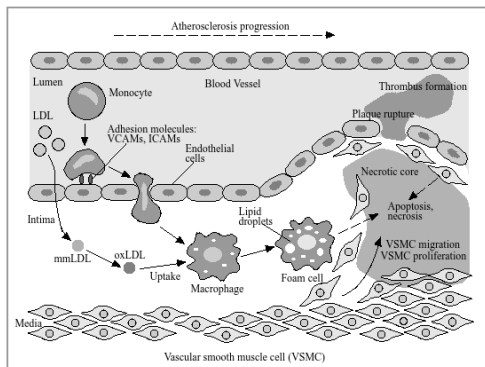
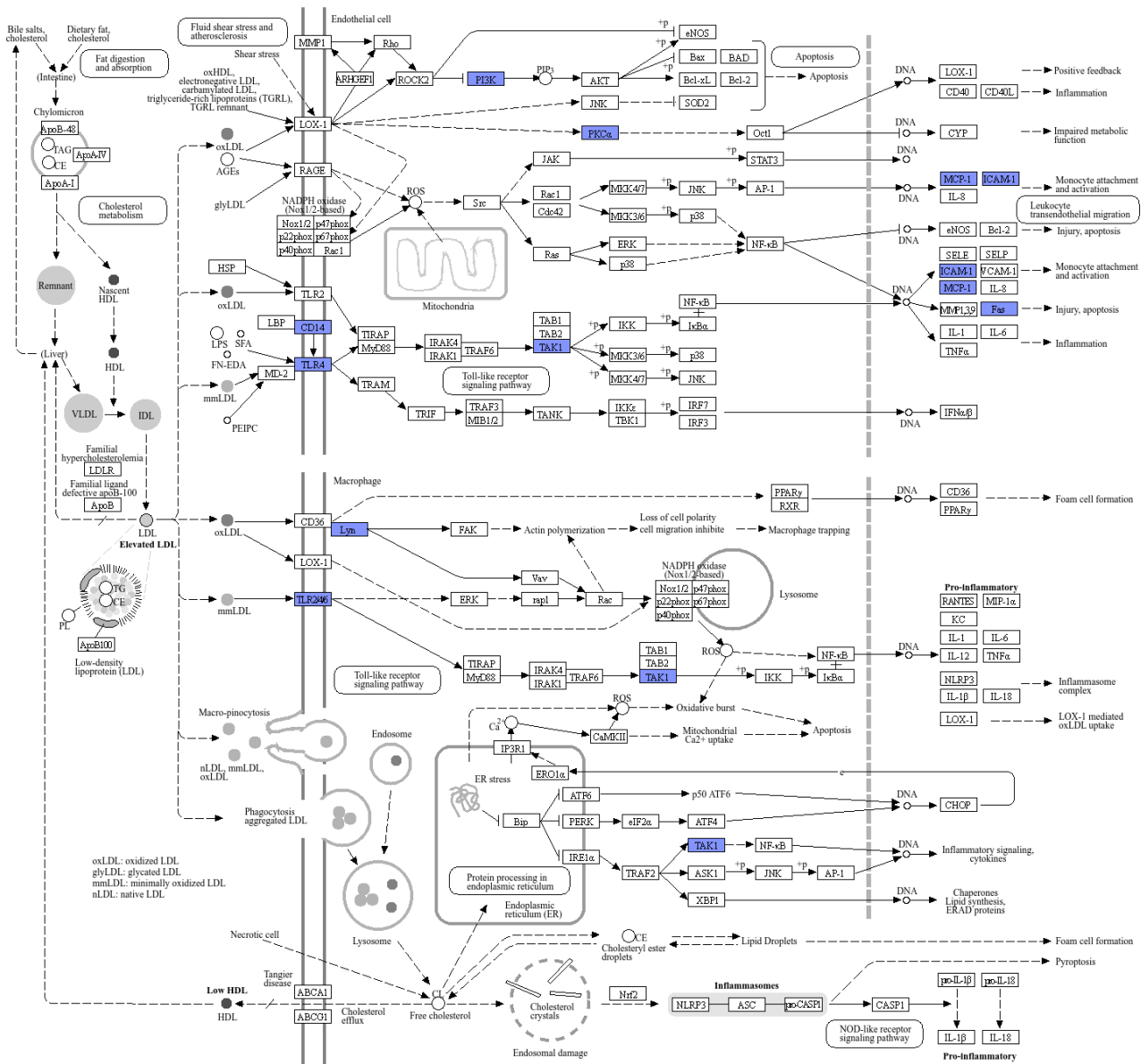


Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview

TNF SIGNALING PATHWAY



LIPID AND ATHEROSCLEROSIS



Data on KEGG graph
Rendered by Pathview