

INTRACELLULAR ACCUMULATION



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Ms. Rupali Rupasmita Rout
Assistant Professor

INTRACELLULAR ACCUMULATION

Intracellular accumulation refers to the buildup of certain substances within the cells of an organism. In cell injury, intracellular accumulation of harmful substances can lead to cellular dysfunction and even cell death.

CAUSES:

- Changes in the environment
- Exposure to toxic substances
- Disruptions in ion transport mechanisms

PATHOGENESIS:

Disruptions in ion transport mechanisms: In some cases, disruptions in the normal ion transport mechanisms can result in the buildup of sodium within cells. If the sodium-potassium ATPase pump is damaged or not functioning properly, sodium ions may not be pumped out of cells effectively, leading to their accumulation within cells cause cell damage.

There are several examples of substances that can accumulate in intracellular region of the cell in response to cell injury:

Calcium: Calcium is an important ion in cells, but its accumulation beyond normal levels can be toxic. In response to injury, cells may release their stores of calcium, leading to a rise in intracellular calcium levels. This can cause cellular dysfunction and trigger cell death through processes like oxidative stress and apoptosis.

Sodium: Sodium is an important ion in cells, but its accumulation beyond normal levels can be toxic. In response to injury, cells may release excess sodium leading to a rise in intracellular sodium levels. This can cause cellular dysfunction and trigger cell death through processes like oxidative stress and apoptosis.

Lipids: Accumulation of lipids within cells can occur in response to metabolic imbalances or injury. This can lead to the formation of lipid droplets within cells, which can interfere with normal cellular processes and

cause cell death.

Iron: Iron is an essential metal, but its accumulation within cells can be toxic. Iron accumulation can occur in response to injury, and can lead to oxidative stress and cell death.

Amyloid beta: Amyloid beta is a protein that can accumulate within cells, particularly in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease. This accumulation can lead to cellular dysfunction and contribute to the development of the disease.

