ABSTRACT
The prevailing evidence indicates that Gi2 plays a crucial role in the activation of PGF2 -mediated ERK1/2 signaling in hepatocytes.

INTRODUCTION
Introduction The hypothesis that G-protein-coupled receptors can modulate the activity of extracellular signal-regulated kinases is known to be supported by studies in mice, and the role of G-protein-coupled receptors in the regulation of gene expression in cells has been well established. However, the mechanism of action of G-protein-coupled receptors in the regulation of gene expression remains unclear. Here we report that the activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinases is modulated by G-protein-coupled receptors in hepatocytes, and that G-protein-coupled receptors mediate the action of G-protein-coupled receptors in the regulation of gene expression in hepatocytes.

Materials and Methods:

Hepat

CONCLUSION
Despite the fact that the current study provides additional evidence for the involvement of Gi proteins in ERK1/2 activation in liver, the data cannot exclude the possibility of an active role of G3 in these processes or provide a precise definition of their function. The fact remains that primary hepatocytes are highly transfected with ribozymes may facilitate studies of cell signaling in this model system which represents features of normal cells. Therefore, it is interesting to investigate the roles of different heterotrimeric G proteins and their subunits in activating other mitogen-activated protein