

Purines

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Adenosine	ADP (Adenosine Diphos- phate)	ATP (Adenosine Triphos- phate)
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- Formed from the breakdown of ATP.

- Plays a critical role in platelet aggregation.

- Acts via P2 receptors (P2X and P2Y)

- Acts via adenosine receptors (A1, A2A, A2B, A3)

- Released during tissue injury -> binds to P2Y12 receptors on platelets

- Mediates pain, inflammation and immune response

- Functions include: Vasodilation, Sedative effects in brain, Inhibition of neurotransmitter release, Antinflammatory

- Promotes clot formation

- Can trigger cell death pathways or survival signalling



