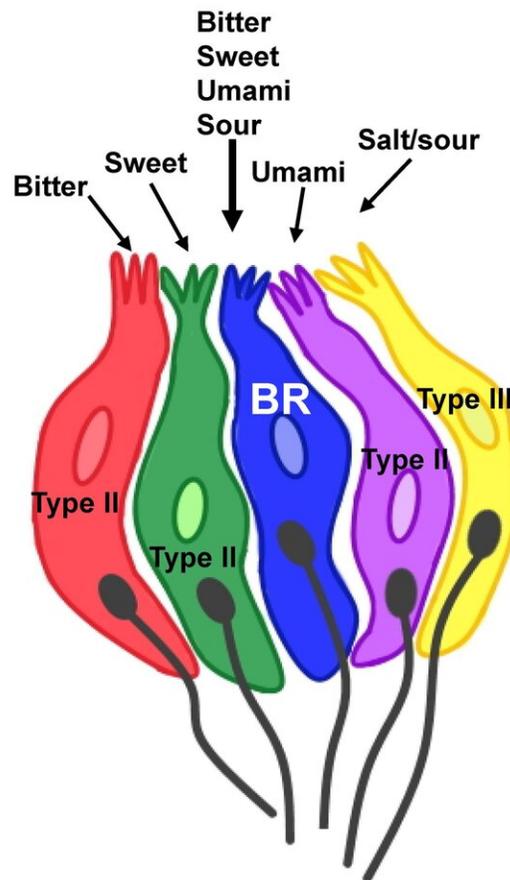


# New type of taste cell discovered in taste buds

August 13 2020

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Most taste cells selectively respond to a specific stimulus type while broadly responsive cells respond to multiple taste qualities. Credit: Jhanna Flora and Kathryn Medler

Our mouths may be home to a newly discovered set of multi-tasking taste cells that—unlike most known taste cells, which detect individual tastes—are capable of detecting sour, sweet, bitter and umami stimuli. A research team led by Kathryn Medler at the University at Buffalo reports this discovery in a study published 13th August in *PLOS Genetics*.

Taste buds in the mouth are critical to our survival and help us to decide whether a food is a good source of nutrients or a potential poison. Taste buds employ three types of taste [cells](#): Type I cells acts as support cells; Type II cells detect bitter, sweet and umami tastes; and Type III cells detect sour and salty flavors. To better understand how taste cells detect and signal the presence of different tastes, the researchers used an engineered mouse model to investigate the signaling pathways that the animals use to relay taste information to the brain. They discovered a previously unknown subset of Type III cells that were "broadly responsive" and could announce sour stimuli using one [signaling pathway](#), and sweet, bitter and umami stimuli using another.

The idea that mammals might possess broadly responsive taste cells has been put forth by multiple lab groups, but previously, no one had isolated and identified these cells. The researchers suspect that broadly responsive cells make a significant contribution to our ability to taste. Their discovery provides new insight into how taste information is sent to the brain for processing, and suggests that [taste buds](#) are far more complex than we currently appreciate.

"Taste cells can be either selective or generally responsive to stimuli which is similar to the cells in the brain that process taste information," commented author Kathryn Medler. "Future experiments will be focused on understanding how broadly responsive [taste cells](#) contribute to [taste coding](#)."

**More information:** Dutta Banik D, Benfey ED, Martin LE, Kay KE,

Loney GC, Nelson AR, et al. (2020) A subset of broadly responsive Type III taste cells contribute to the detection of bitter, sweet and umami stimuli. *PLoS Genet* 16(8): e1008925.

[doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1008925](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1008925)

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