

T6

Exercício 1



INR

369/2.000

Consenso:

TCAGTYKNNNTYNR



Desconhecida

311/2.000

Consenso:

YGGTCACTR



DRE

277/2.000

Consenso:

WATCGATW



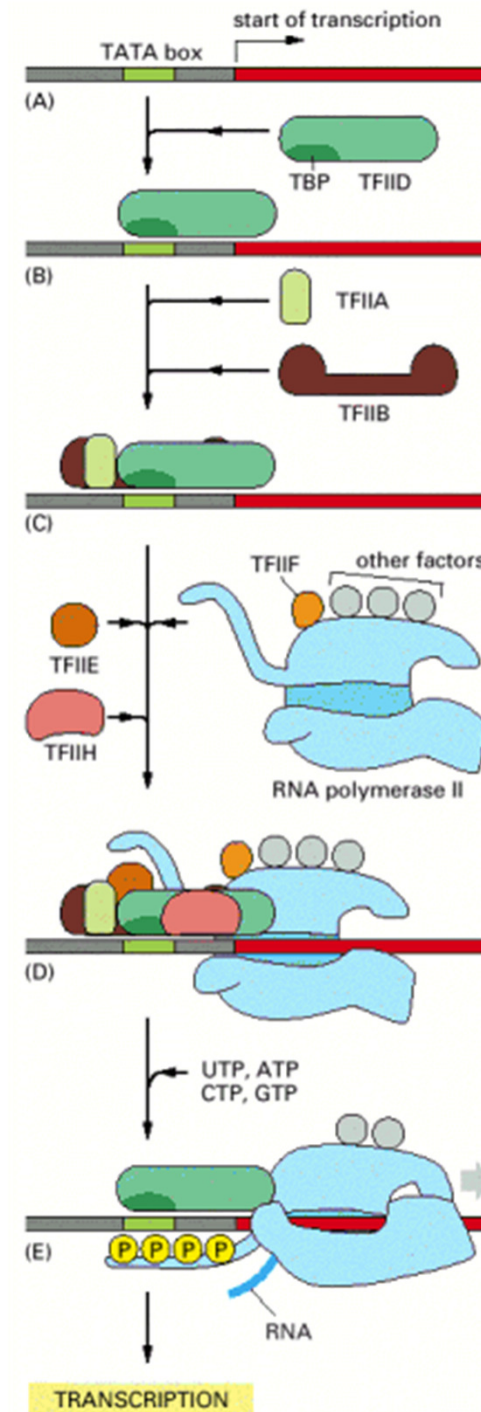
TATA

251/2.000

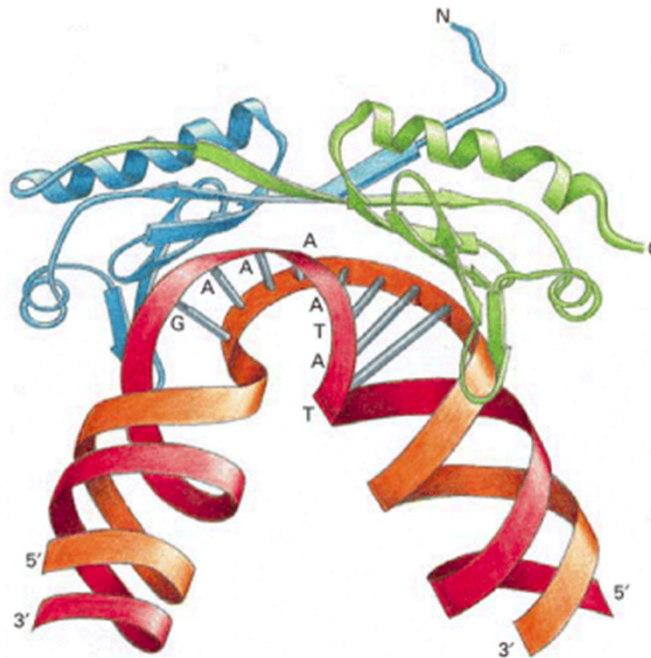
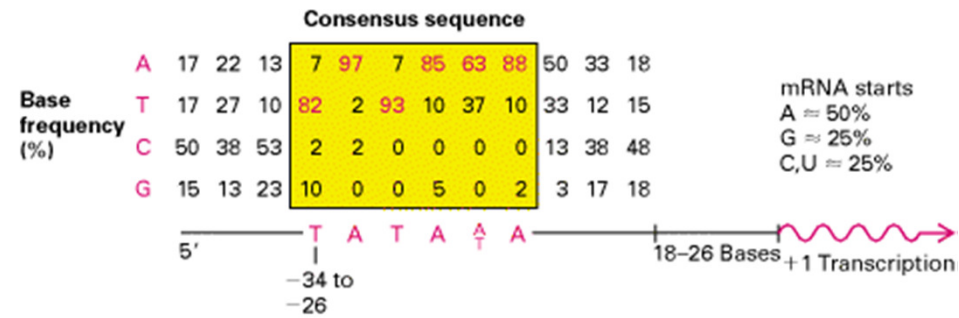
Consenso:

STATAWAAR

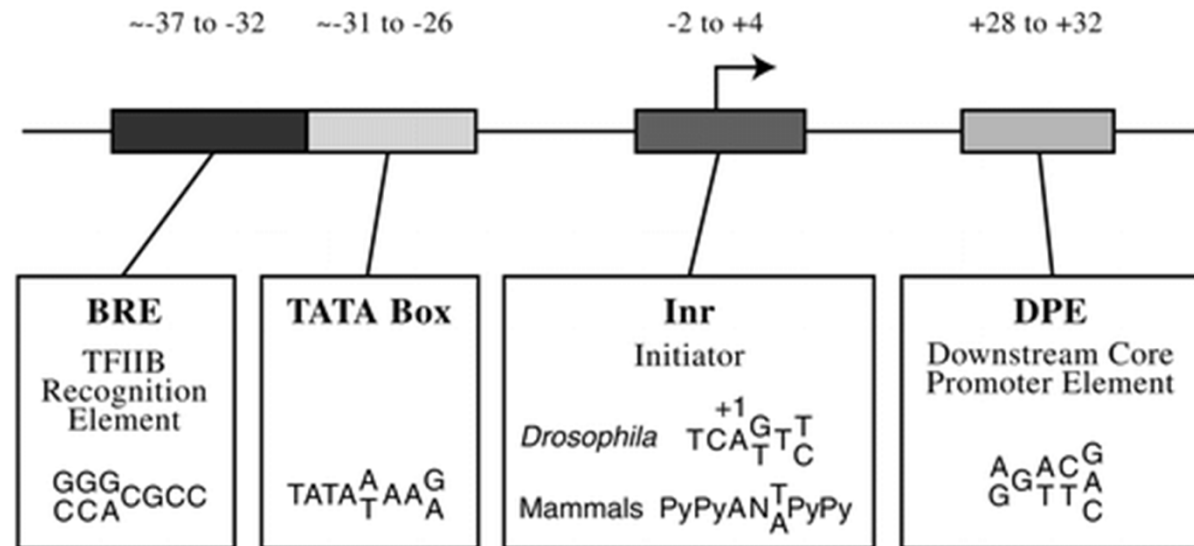
Complexo de iniciação da transcrição pela polimerase II do RNA de eucariotos



TATA box e TBP



Promotores basais de fatores de transcrição gerais



Exercício 1

—45 —+1 —+30 —

ATATTTGATTGGCCAGCCCTGCGTTTTCGCGTTTTTTTTTGTGTTTTTTTATTTTCTGTATTTTTTTTGGGGGGGAAAAATTGCAGTTCACGGA4f-rnp
ACCTTATCGACTAGTATAAAGGCACTGTCAGCTCTCCAGCCCGAACAAAATCGATCAAAATGCGCCCGCAATCAGCTGCGTGTCTATTACT 44D
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AAAAAACAGAGCAGGCGAGCGTAAGCAAGAGAGAGAGGTGAAGCCAGAGGCGAGGCGCAAGACAAAGTGCATTTTCAGGGCGTGTGTTTTGA abl p2
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GCTAAGCGGGCTTTAATAAACCGGGCTGCGGGACCAGTTTTTCATATCACTACCGTTTTGAGTTCTTGTGCTGTGTGGATCTCTCCCGACAC Act5C
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GGGTCGCCAGAATGGTATAAATATTAGCGCATCTCGGTCCAGCGAACACTCGCAGTTCTACAGCGAAAGTGTGATTTGGATTTCTAGTTTT Act87E
GGAGGGAGAGCCGAGATATAAAGGCAGGACAGACCGATCGGCGTGCCATTTGTTGTTGAATCTAGTTGTGTCAGCAGGAATCGAACGTGCGACT Act88F
GCAGCAGCGACACGGGCCGAAATAAAGCGTTAACCGCTCTCCTCCAGTGCAGCAGCAGCAGCGGACCCAGCCAGTAGCCAGCAGCTAATC ald
CCCACGAGAGAACAGTATTTAAGGAGCTGCGAAGGTCCAAGTCACCGATTATTGTCTCAGTGCAGTTGTGAGTTGCAGTTGCAGTTCAGCAGACGGGC Adh1
CTGTACGGATCTTCCATAAATACGGGGCCGACACGAACCTGAAAAACAACAATAACGGAGCCCTCTTCCAATTGAAACAGATCGAAAGAGC Adh2
TCGGTGGGTTGATTGCCATAAAGCCACTTGTGTTTTTTCAGTCTAAAATCATCAGTGTAAAATTCGAAAAACCCAGCGATCTAGTTATGAAATAC andropin
AGCAGTGGGGTCCACTATATAAGGAGCGGCTCTGAGTAGTTCCGACCCAGAGTGAAACTGAACTTCCATCTGGAATCATCATGTTTCTGGCCA Amy
TGGGATTTTTCACATGTATATGCTTTGAATTGAATGCTTTATGGGTTAGTTTGTATAGGAGTCGTAAAGAAATCAACATCACACAACAAAGCA Antp p1
AACATGCGATGTTTACGAGCCTGGCTCATTGTGATTCACTGGCGTTTCAGTTGTGAATGAATGGACGTGCCAAATAGACGTGCCGCCGCCGCT Antp p2
GAGTTATCGGGACAGCAGCAGGCCATCGCTAGTTGGGTTTTCGTCGCCATATACACAGTTTTTCTCGAGCAGACAATTCGCTGTTATTTTTGTT arm E16
GCGGTGTTGCAAGTGCCCTTGCTTTTTCGTTGCGCTCTCTCGCATCTGTGATTCTGTTCCGTTTTAAACGAGCGTGCTGGTCGGTTCGCATTTTCTCT arm E9
TGTGCAGAGAGTTGCTATAAAGGGTACATAACCGGAGGGTTTTAGGACGAAGGGGACTCATTCTTGTGTAAGGTGTCAAACGATCAAGTTCAAGT ASC T4
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GTCGGCTTTTCATTTACATATAGTTTATAGAACAGTAACATAAATACATTACGTTTGTGTTTATTCAAAGGATAATGGCTGCTCAGTTCTTTA Cc
GCTGCTGTTTCGCCATAAAGAGCTCTCGCCTTTTGTATCGCAGTCATCAGTCGCTCAGACCTCACTGCAATATCAATATCTTTAGCTTCTCCT CecA1
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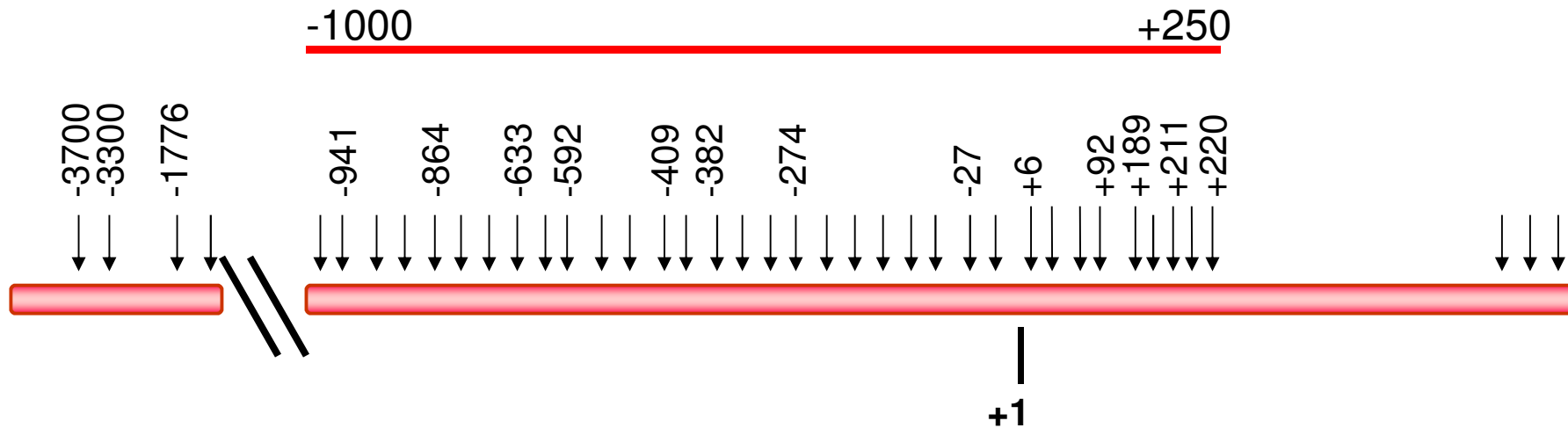
Exercício 1

____-45____+1____+30____

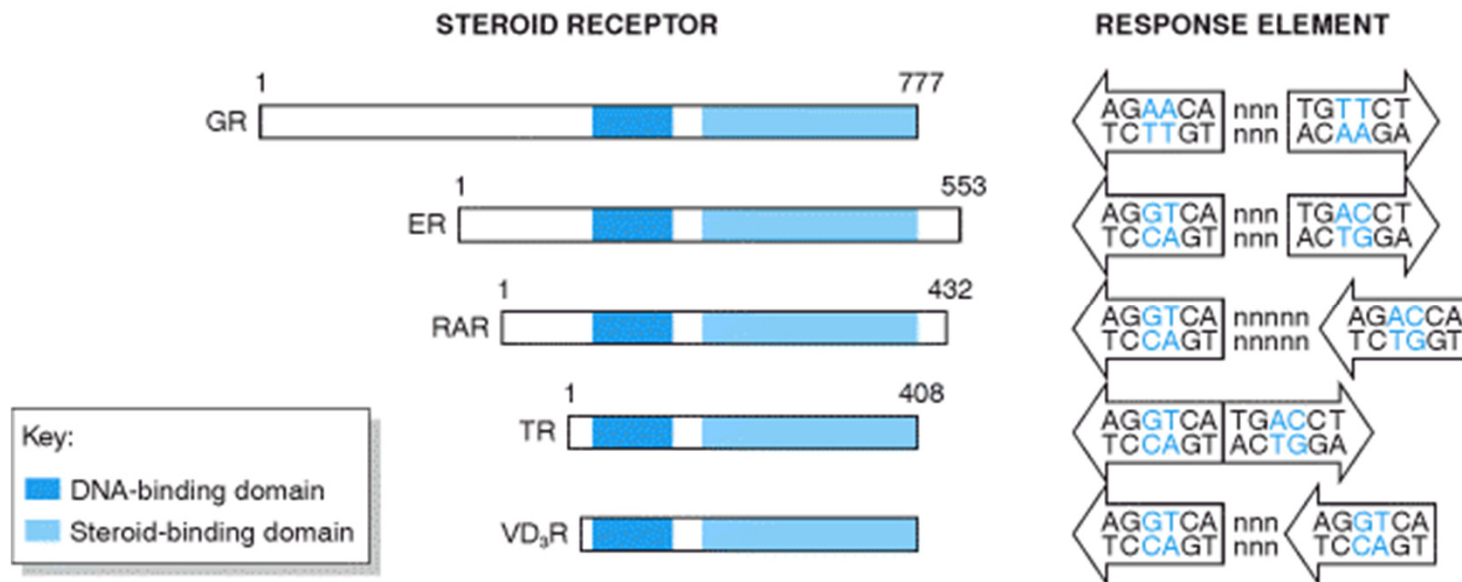
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CGGGACAGAACTTATTTAAATGCAGCTGCCGGAGCGCATAACGAATCACTCTGATCGCTGTCGCTGTTGGATTTACACGTCGTGAGTGTAGT Act79B
GCAGCAGCGACACGGGCCGAAATAAAAGCGTTAACCCTCTCCTCCAGTGCAGCAGCAGCGGACCCAGCCAGTAGCCAGCAGCTAATC ald
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GCACAGCGAGCACTATAAGAGGCCGGCTGCCTTGCCCTTTGAAAGTCAGTTGCGTGCGAGCCGCGAGCGCGAGATCATCAAACTGAGAAAAGT rhomboid
GTATGAATTATCCAGAAATATTTACAAATGTACGACCCACAGTAGGCACTCTTTATGGGTGATCGAATTTTTGTGCTGCCAGAACTATTTAA rotund
CGCGTCCGGAGCATATTTAAAGTAGTCGGCCACCAATGGAGGGCAGCAGAAAGACAGCAGACAGTCCAAGCGGAGCACACAGAAAGCCGAAG s38
TTCGGCATGGCAGCGAATAAGGAAGTGCCGAAGACGCGCCGCTTCAGTCCTTCGAAGAACGCCGCGCTGAAAACATCCTTCCATTGGAAG sca

Exercício 2

Elementos responsivos ao estrógeno (ERE)

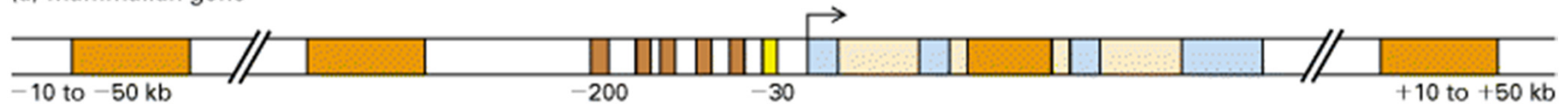


Domínios de receptores de esteróides (fatores transcrpcionais induzidos pelo ligante)

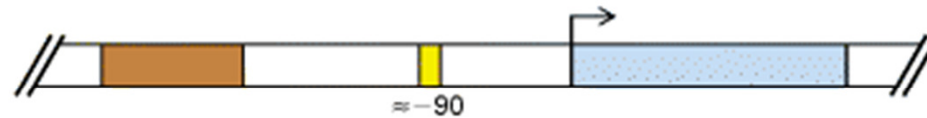


Estrutura de um gene eucarioto e elementos associados

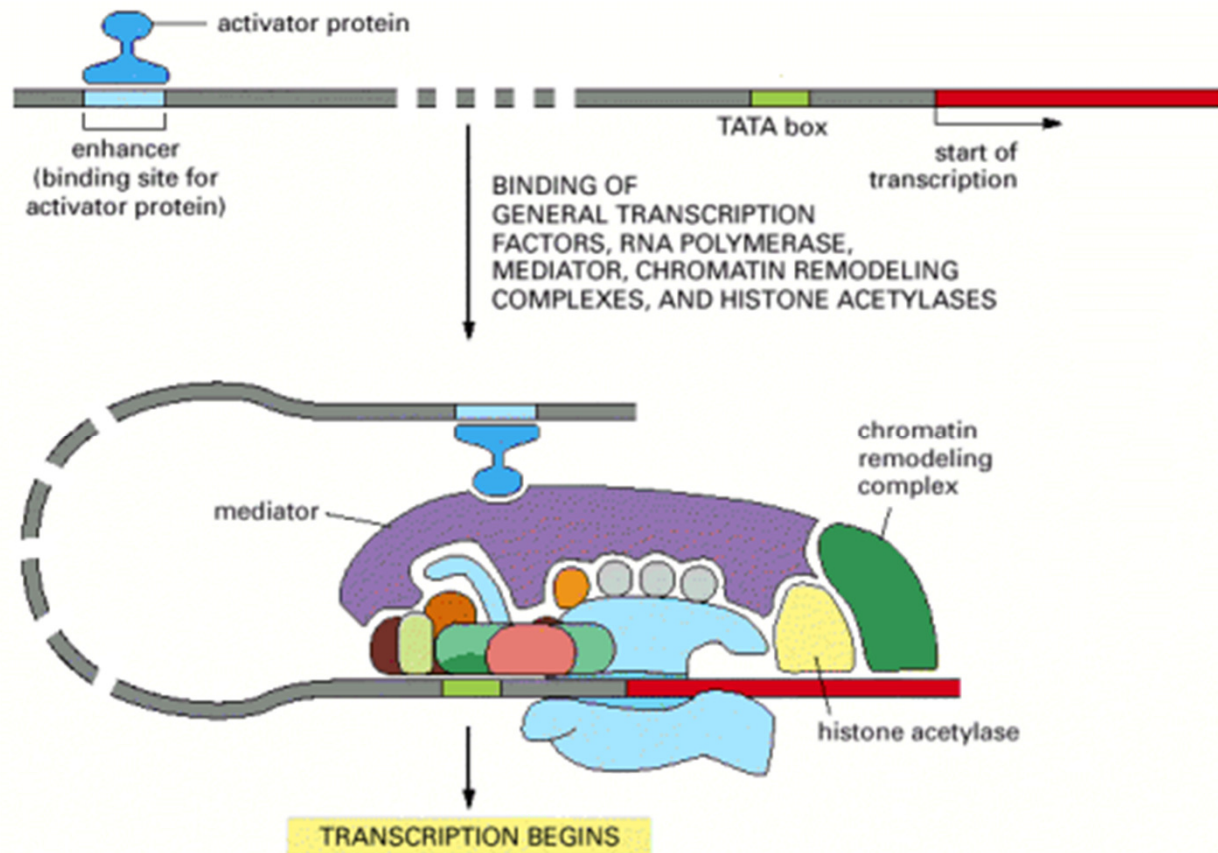
(a) Mammalian gene

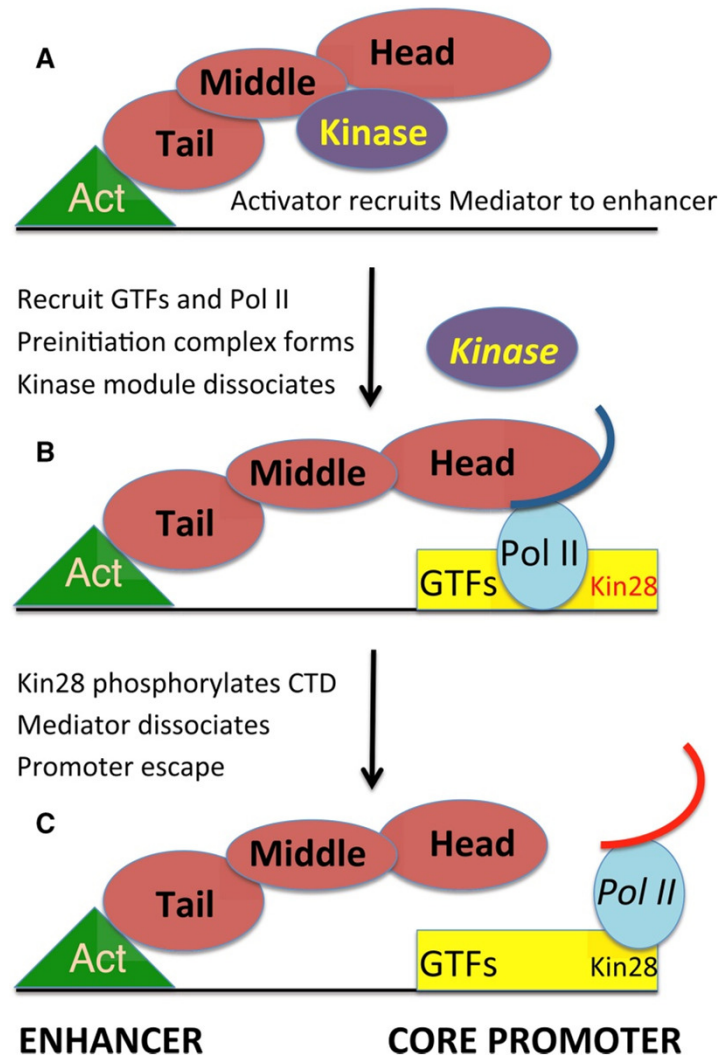


(b) *S. cerevisiae* gene



Complexo mediador integra acentuadores ao complexo de iniciação da transcrição





T7

(1) O que define a ponta 5' do RNAm?

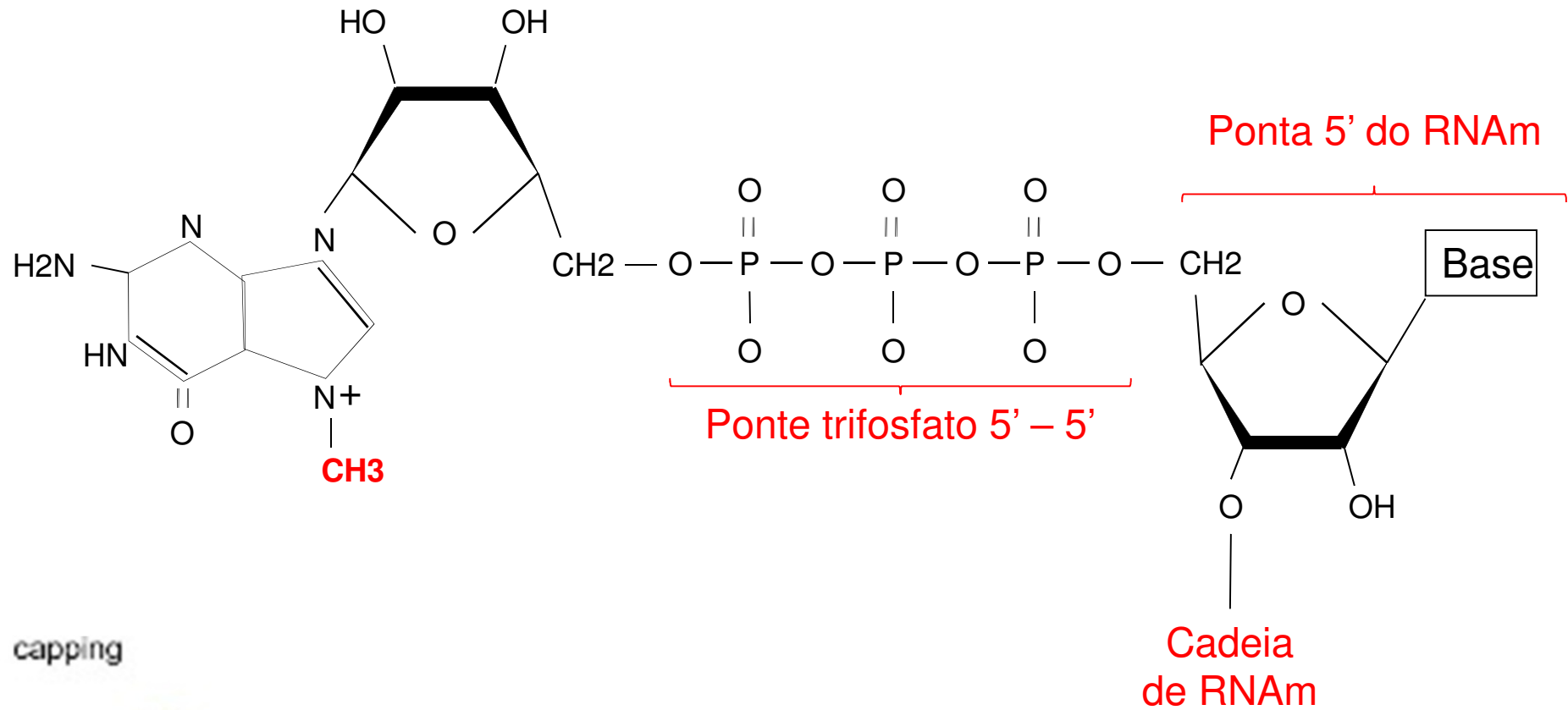
O promotor basal

Figura 13-21, página 455

Alongamento transcricional

	Alongamento precoce		Alongamento transcricional produtivo	
	Pausas da RNA POLII	5' capping	Nucleossomos	Poliadenilação
Fosforilação CTD RNA POLII	Ser-5	Ser-5	Ser-2	Ser-2
Fatores recrutados para iniciar esta fase	•Spt5	•Enzimas do <i>capping</i>	•FACT (=Spt16 + SSRP1)	•CPSF •CSTF •PolyA polymerase
Efeitos	•Término transcricional abrupto (<10 nt) •Regulação transcricional (>10 nt) •Fim do alongamento precoce	•Desfosforilação 5' (5'-5') •Adição de guanina (5'-5') •Metilação de G	•Deslocamento dímero H2A-H2B •Alongamento transcricional •Atividade chaperona restaura dímero e nucleossomo	•Síntese da cauda poli-A
Fatores para finalizar esta fase	•P-TEFb •Spt5	•Desfosforilação Ser5 CTD RNA POLII •Fosforilação de Ser2 •Fim do alongamento transcricional precoce	•FACT (=Spt16 + SSRP1)	•PolyA-binding protein (PABP)

5'-capping

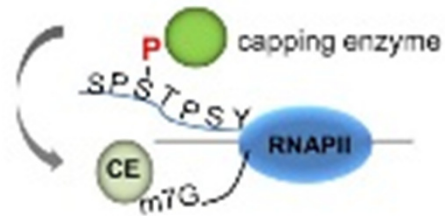


A capping

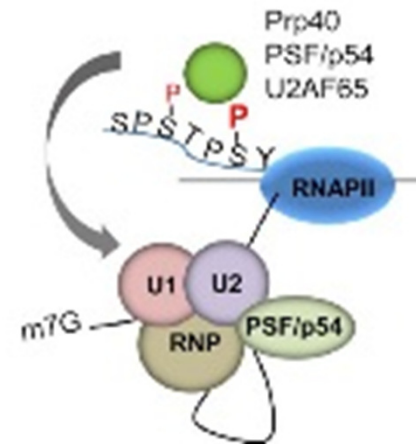


O *splicing* do transcrito primário é um evento co-transcricional.

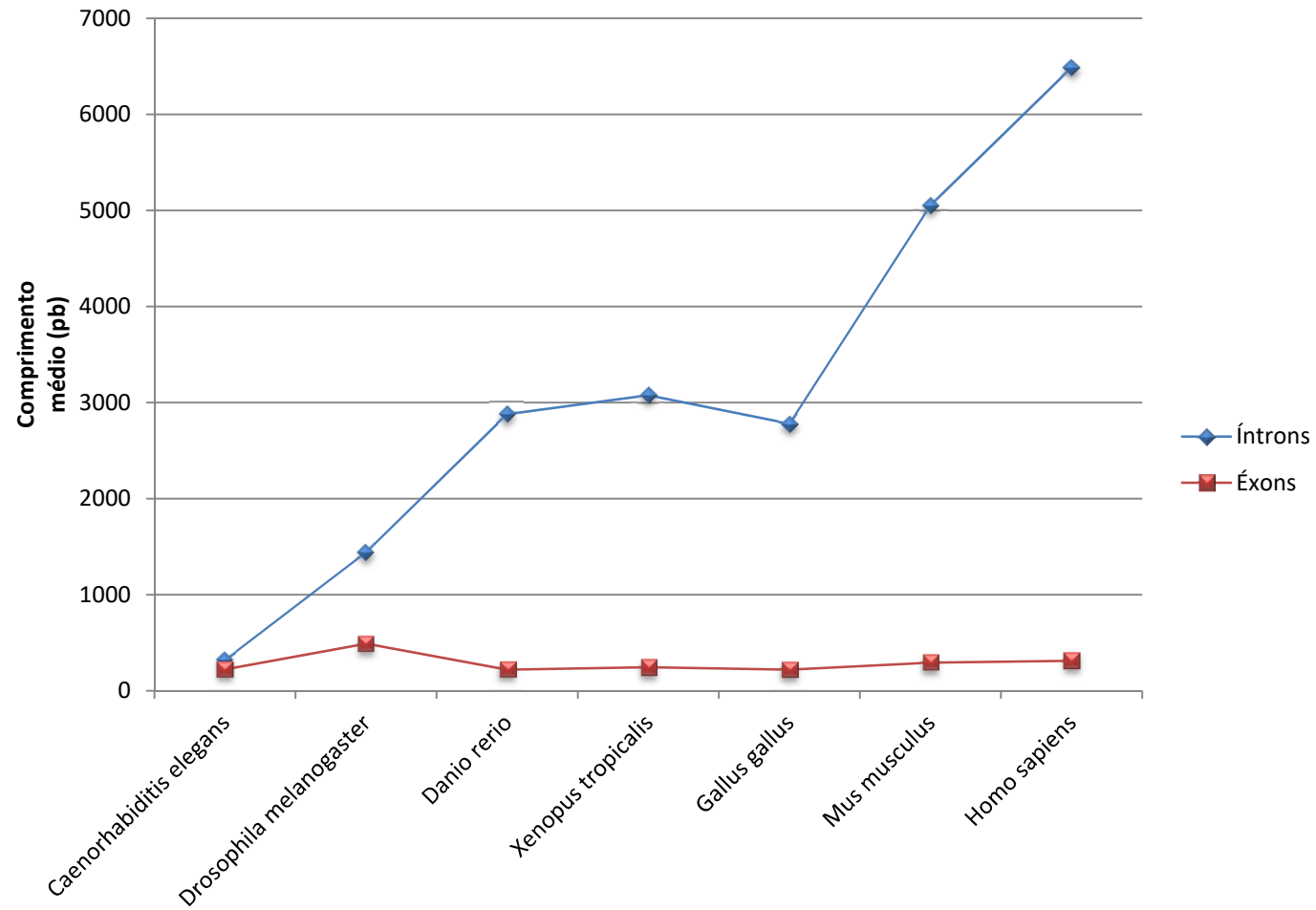
A capping



B splicing



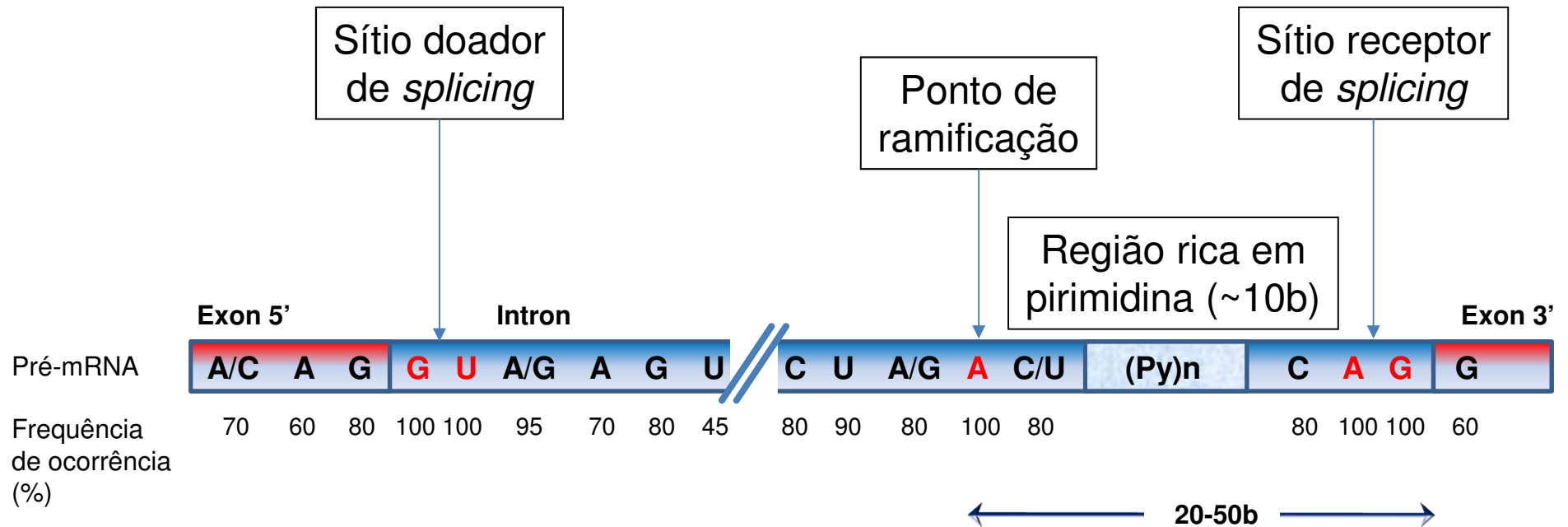
O tamanho médio dos éxons é semelhante entre espécies e o tamanho de íntrons mais variável



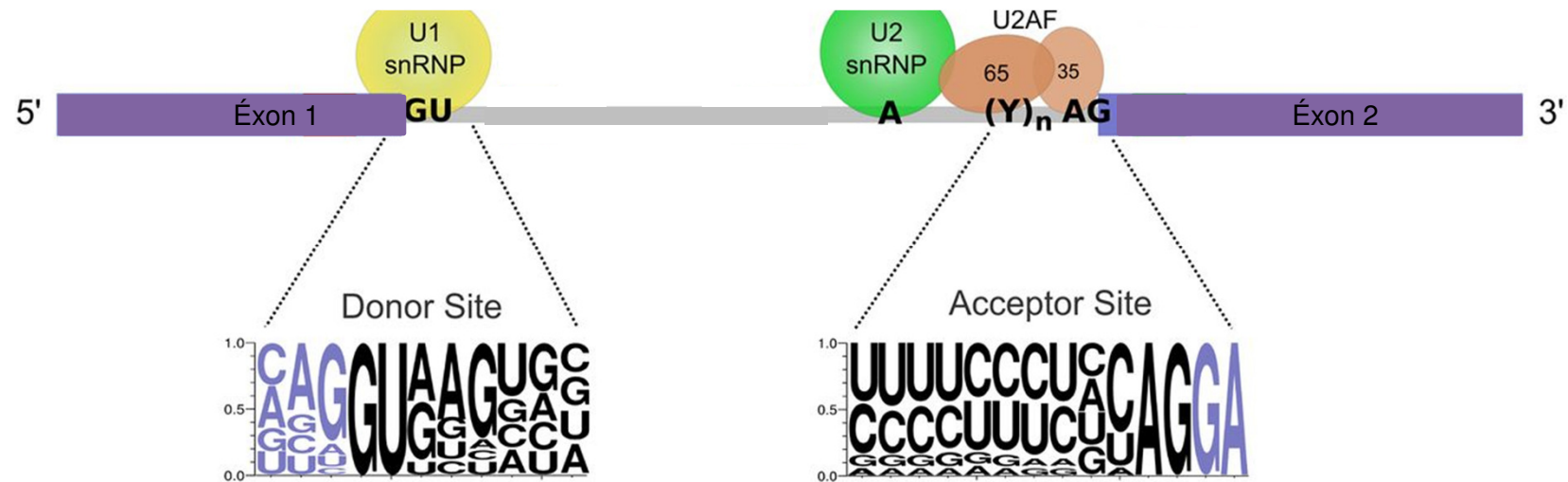
(2) Que tipo de sequência se observa em éxons?

1. Sequências codificadoras para proteínas
2. Sequências não traduzidas (5'-UTR e 3'-UTR)

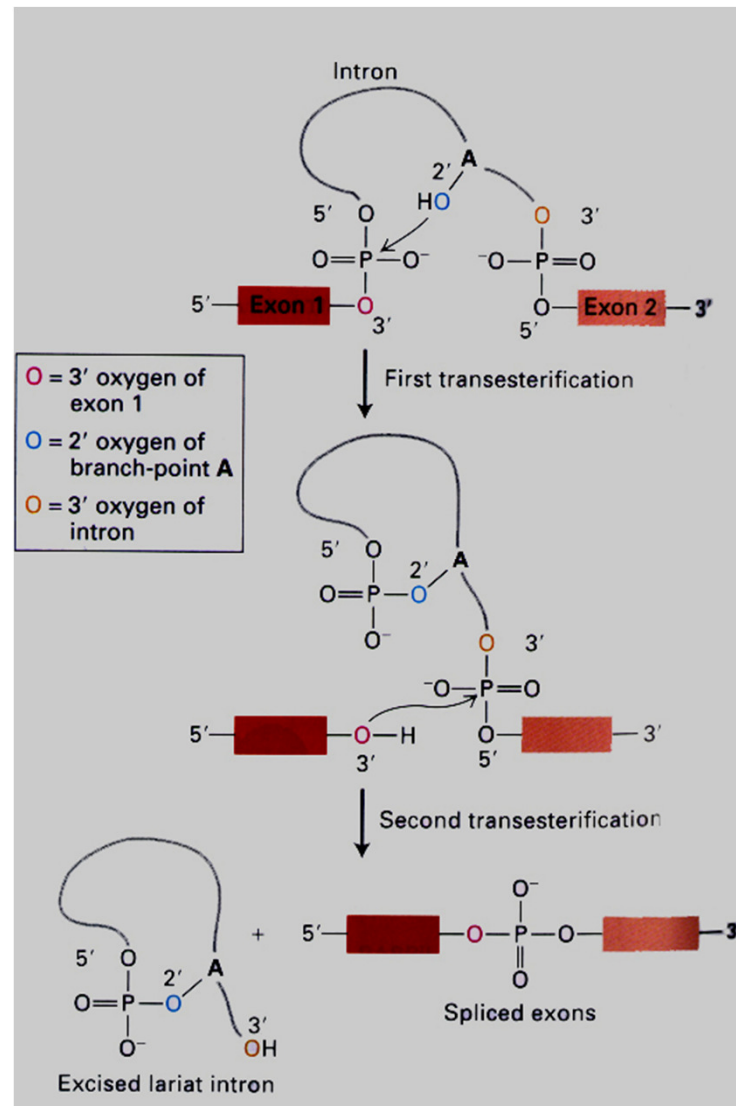
Sequências conservadas em íntrons



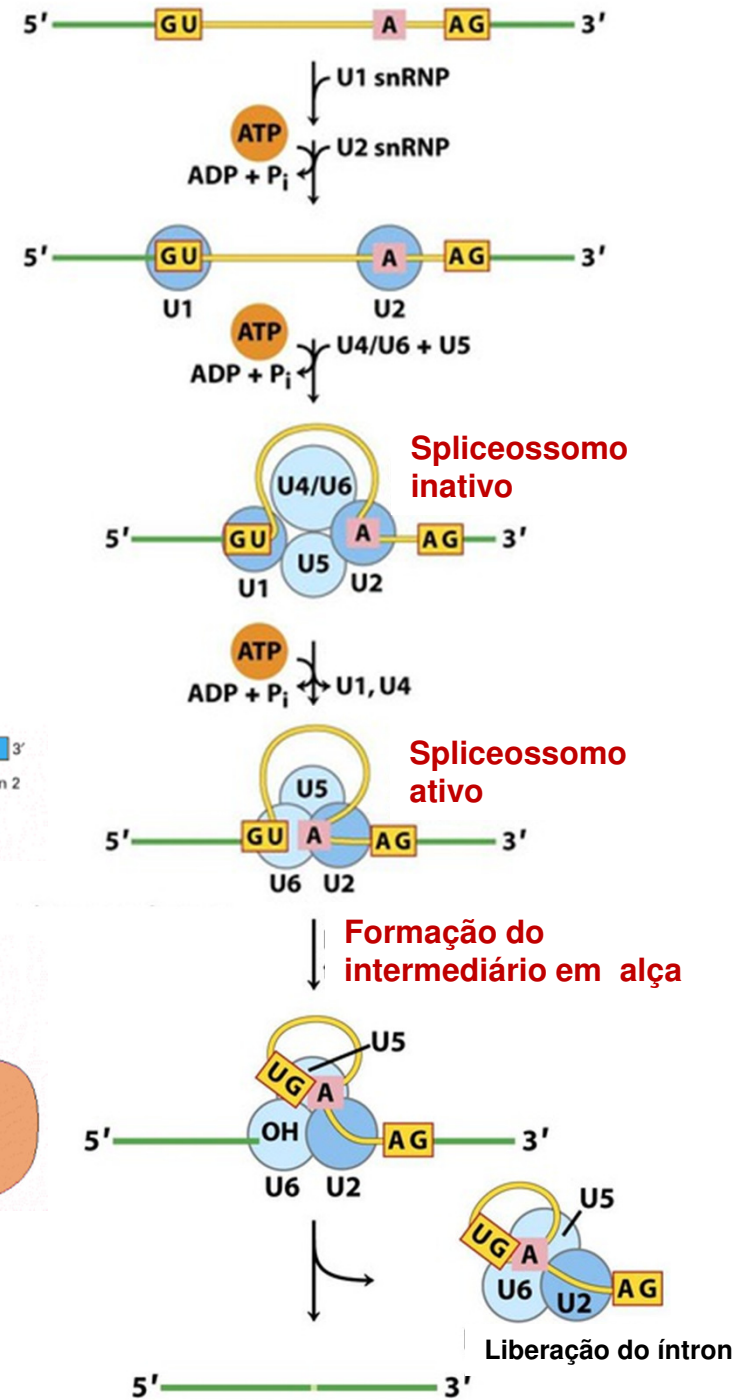
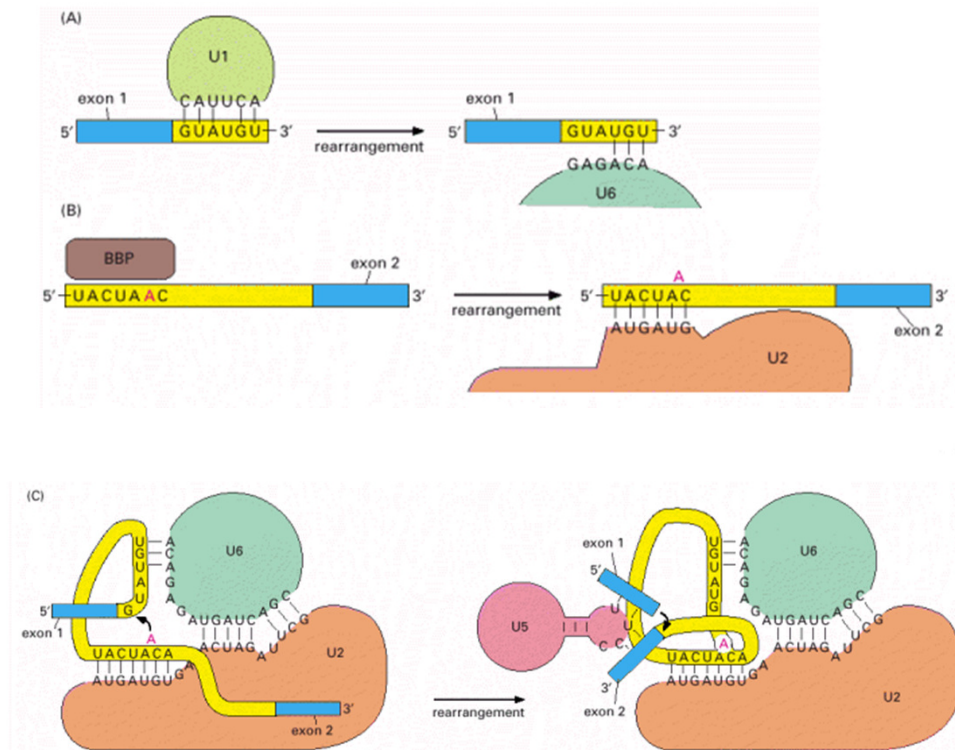
O íntron é definido por snRNA (RNAs pequenos, nucleares) e proteínas

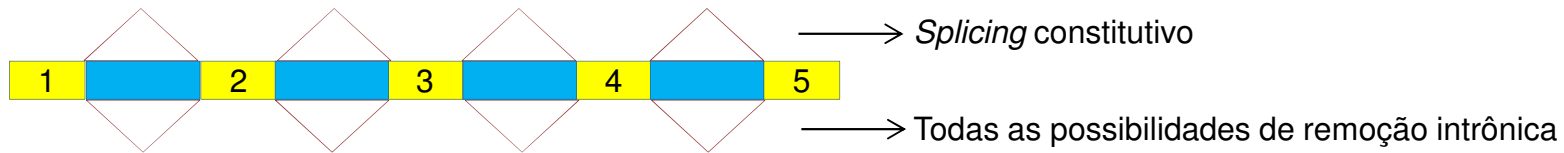


Reações de transesterificações

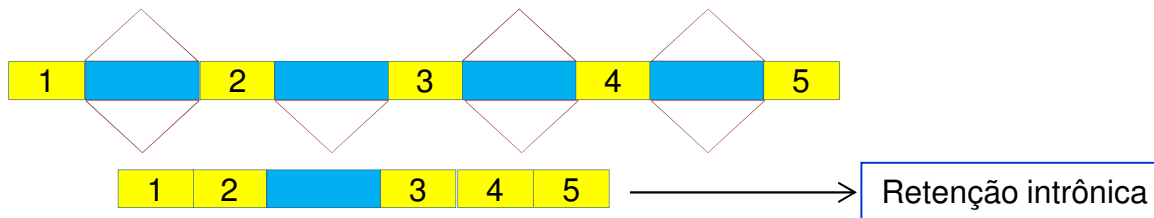
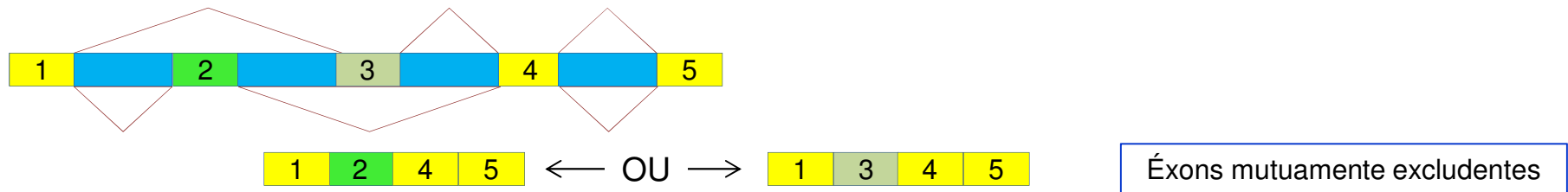
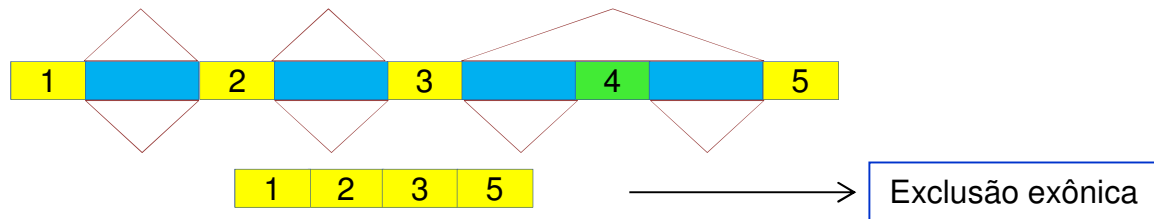


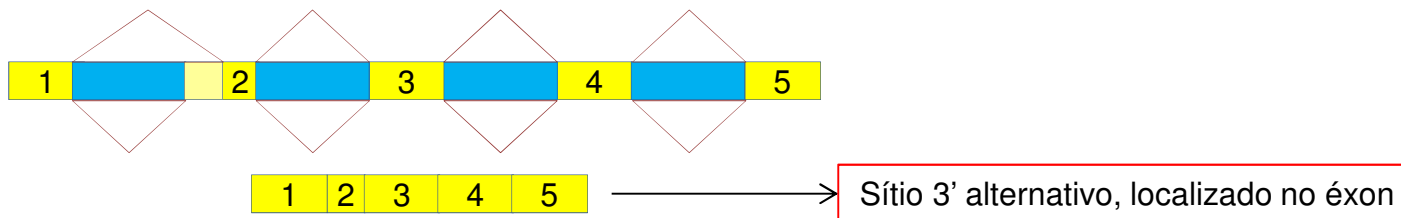
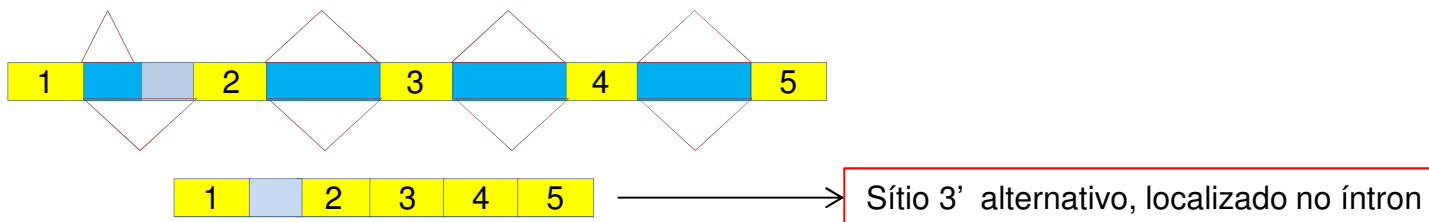
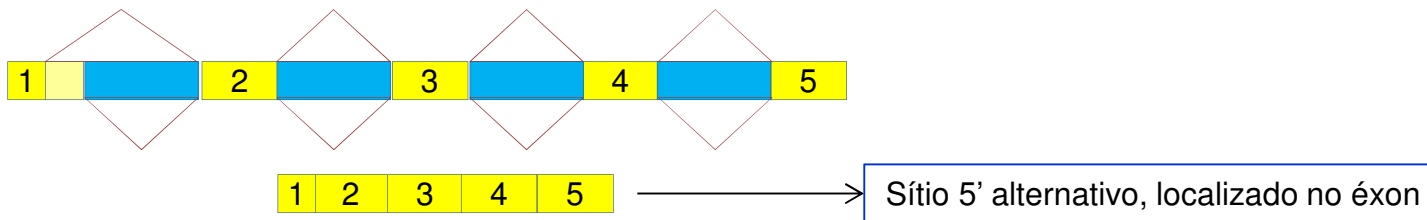
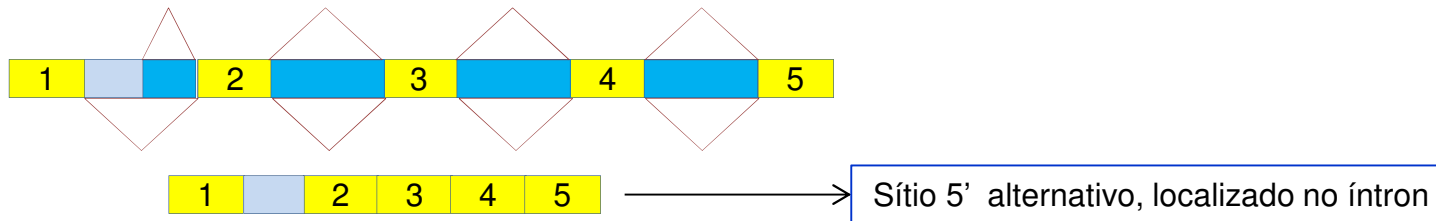
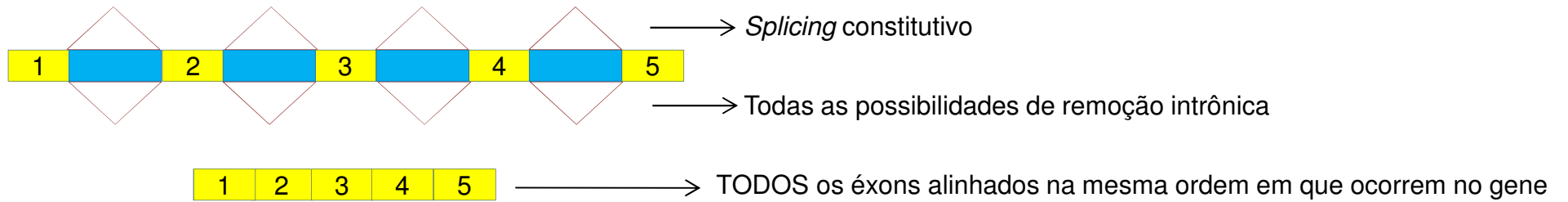
Splicing do pré-RNAm





1 2 3 4 5 → TODOS os éxons alinhados na mesma ordem em que ocorrem no gene

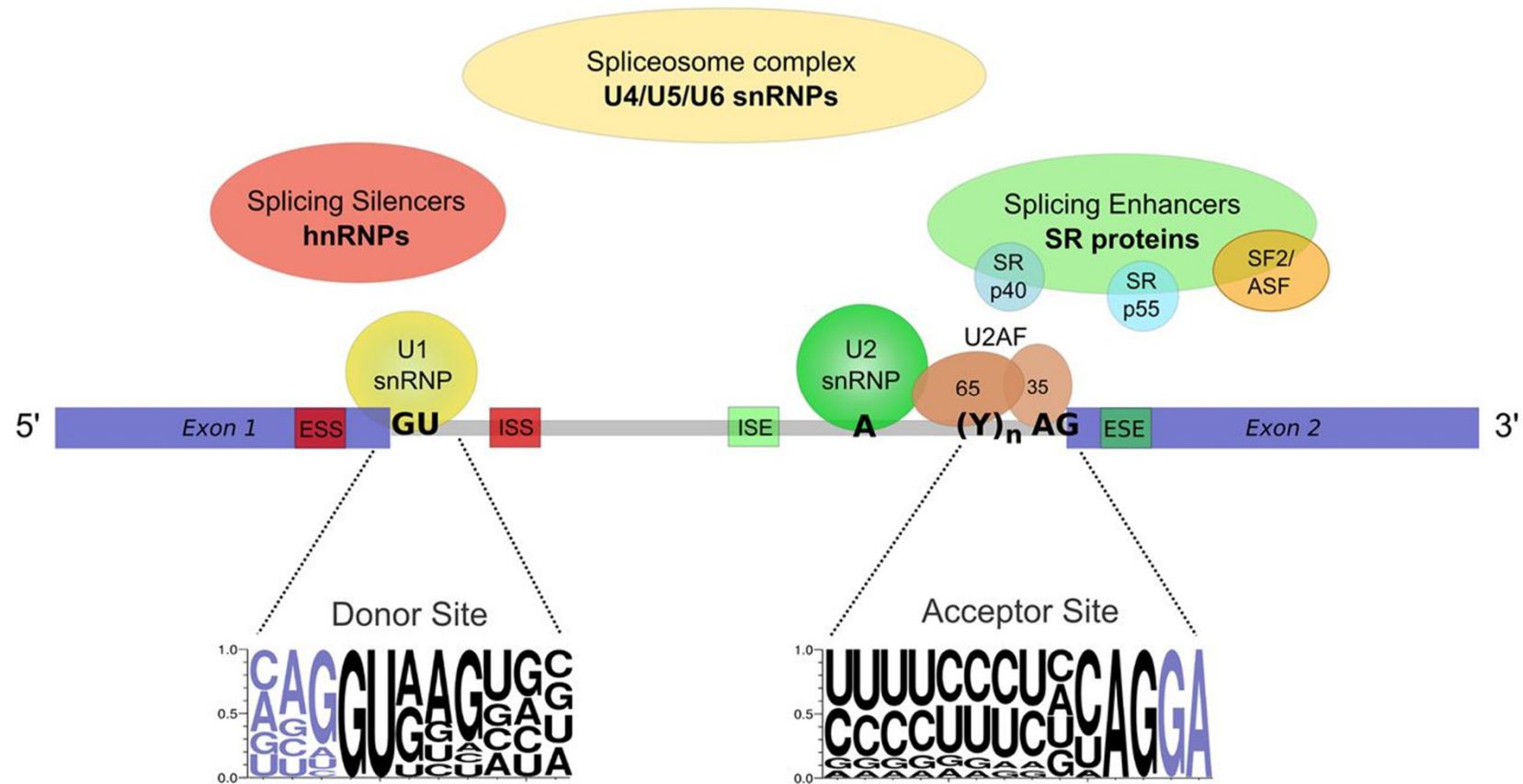




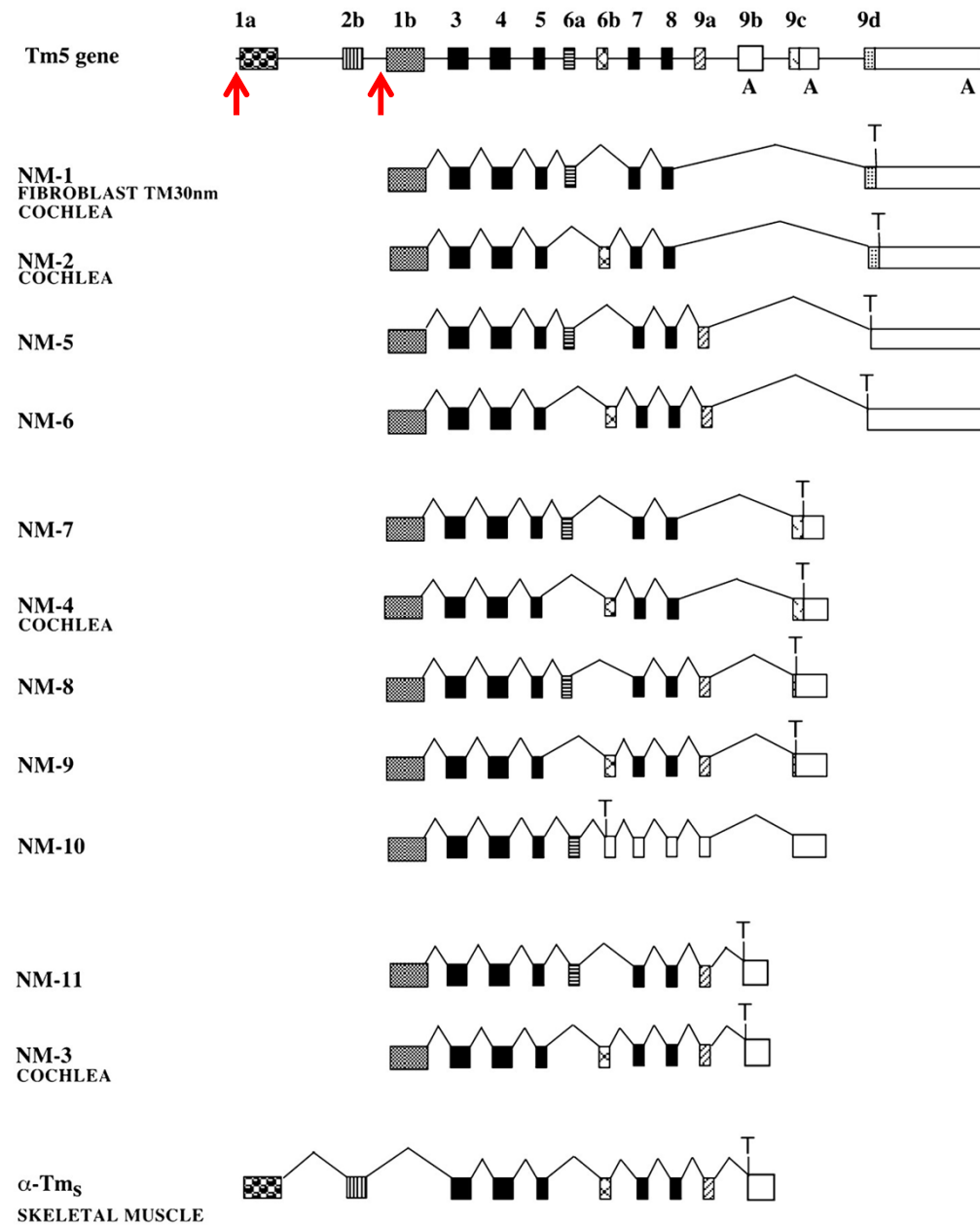
Splicing Alternativo

- Sequências acessórias reguladoras de *splicing*
- Elementos em *Cis*
- Definição
 - Sequências curtas, transcritas, exônicas ou intrônicas que regulam a escolha dos sítios de *splicing* (5' ou 3'), agindo como **acentuadores ou silenciadores destes sítios**
- Tipos
 - ESE - *Exonic Splicing Enhancer* – Acentuador exônico
 - ESS - *Exonic Splicing Silencer* – Silenciador Exônico
 - ISE - *Intronic Splicing Enhancer* – Acentuador intrônico
 - ISS - *Intronic Splicing Silencer* – Silenciador Intrônico

Reguladores do *splicing* do pré-RNAm



↑: Promotor



(1) O que define a ponta 5' do RNAm?

O promotor basal

(6) O que define a ponta 3' do RNAm?

O sítio de poli-adenilação

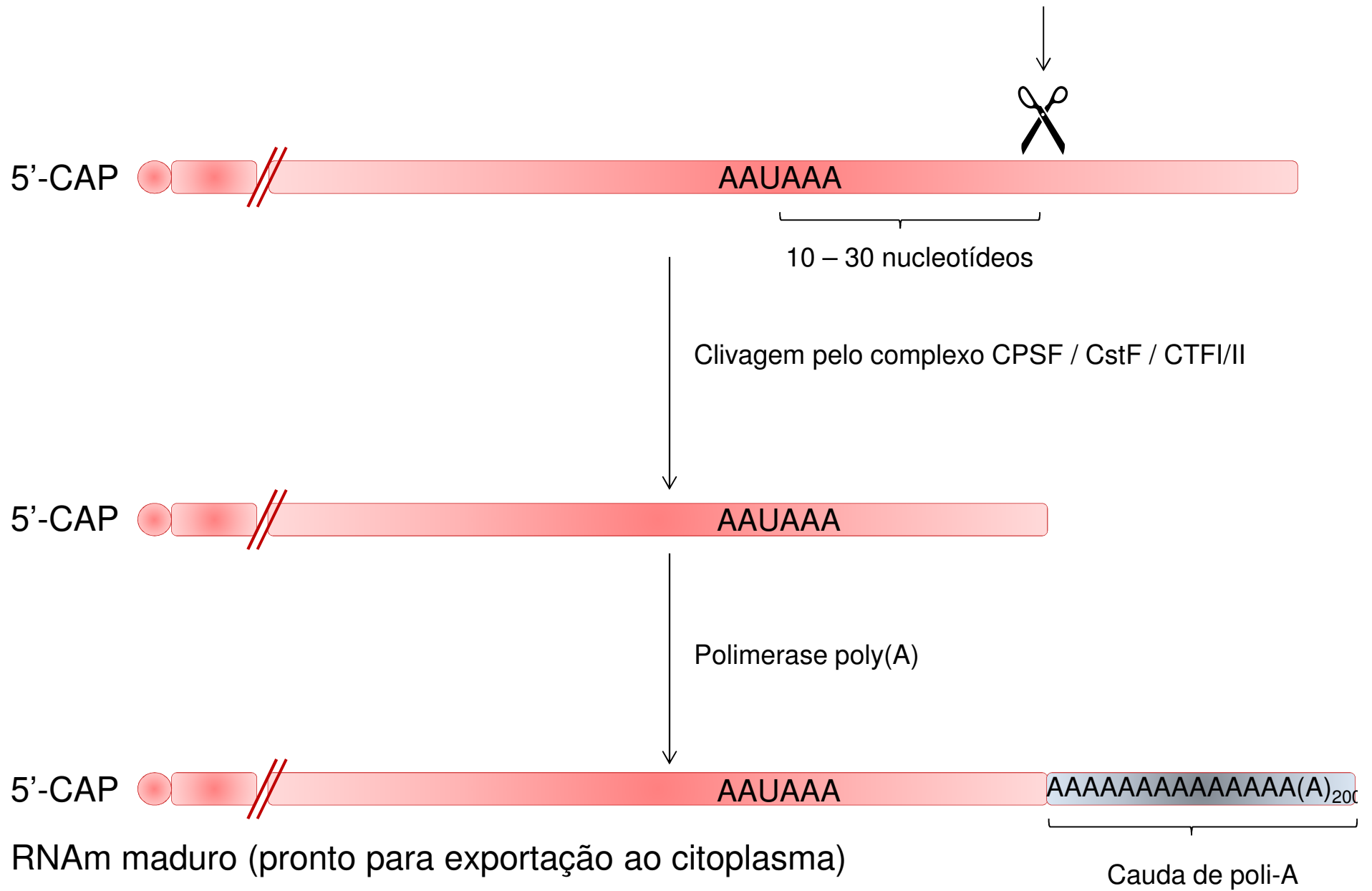
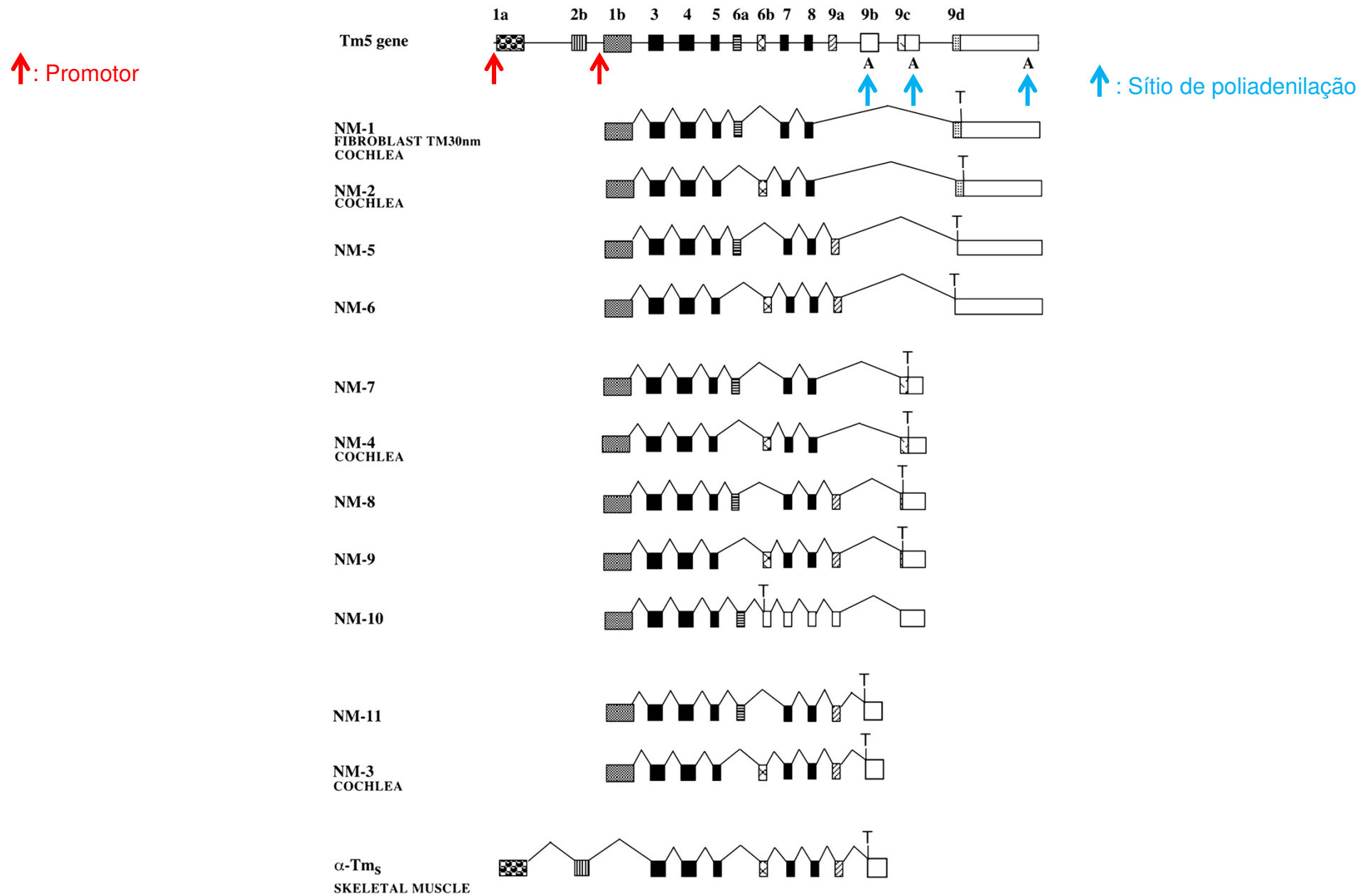
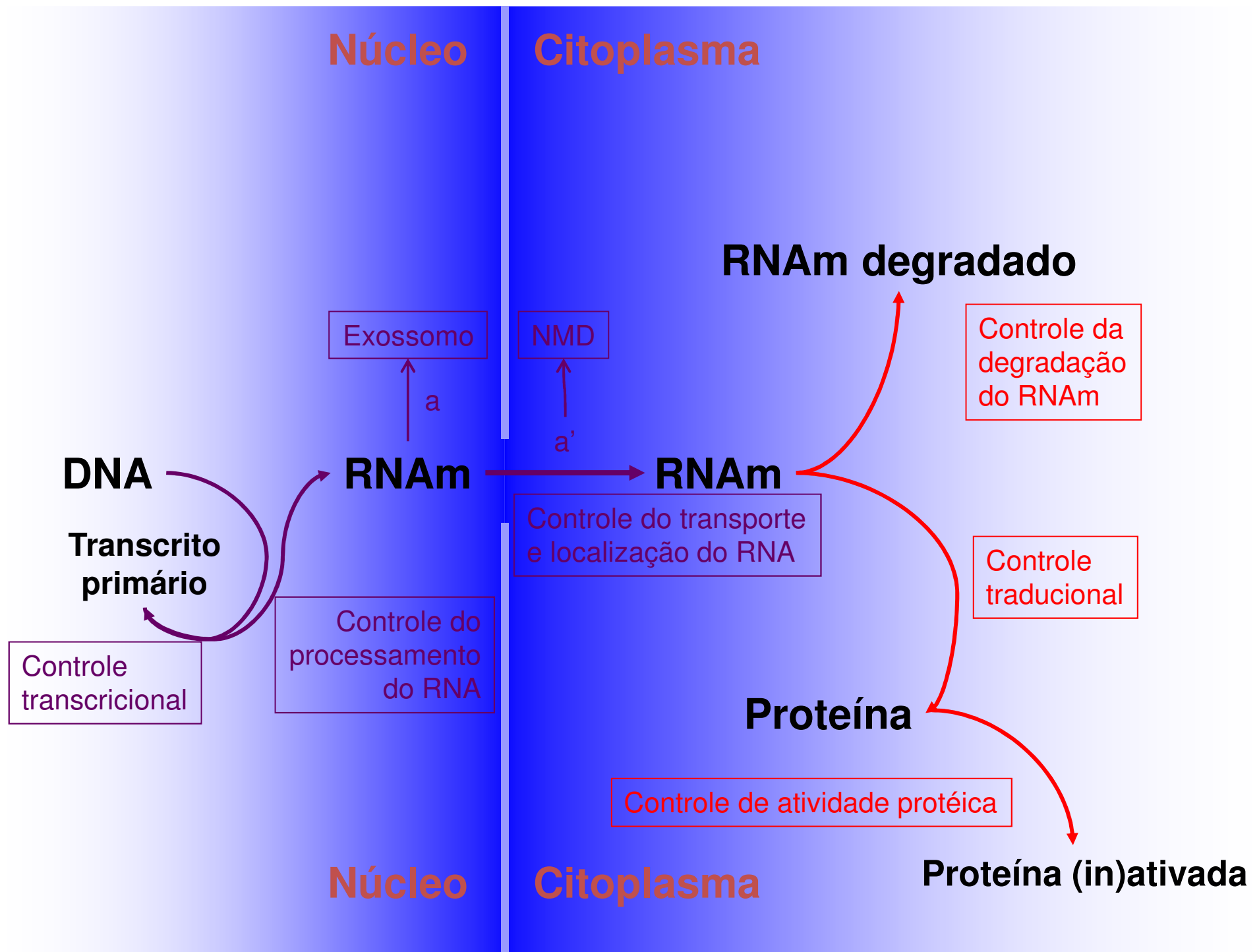


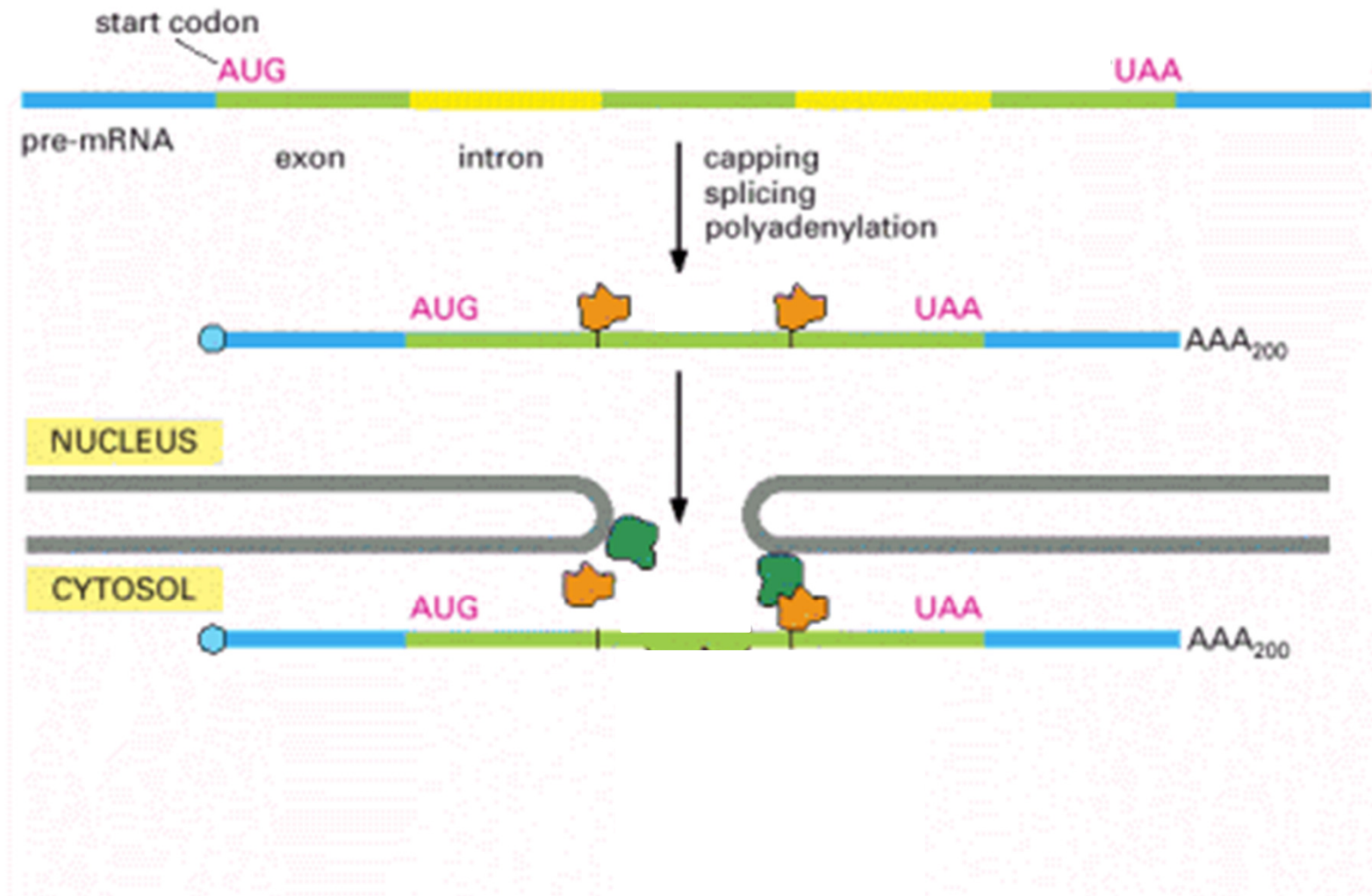
Diagram of the Tm5 mRNA splice variants and alternative promotor employed in the rat brain.



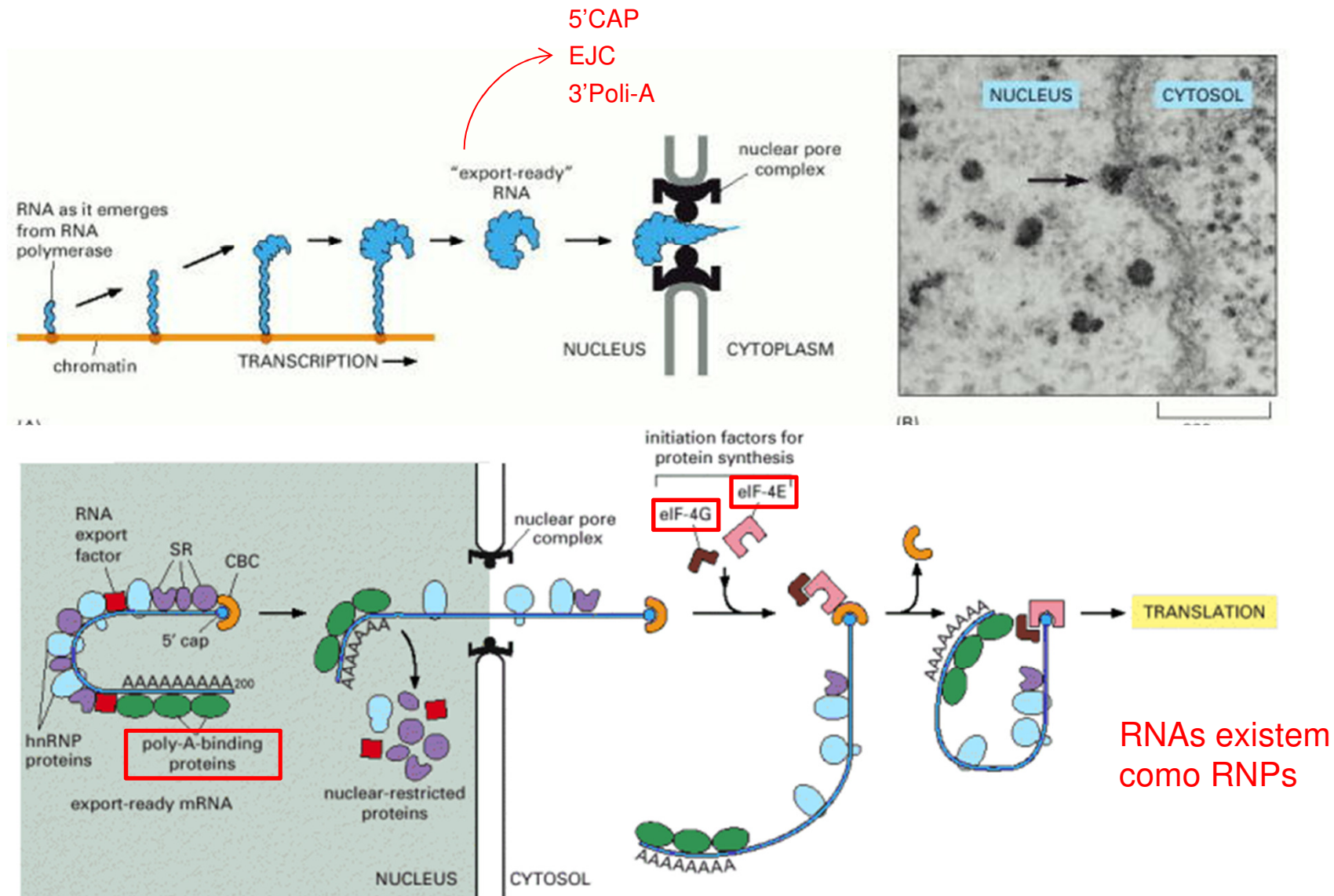
T8



Após o processamento do pré-RNAm, complexos proteicos são depositados nas junções entre éxons do RNAm (Complexo de junção exônica – EJC)



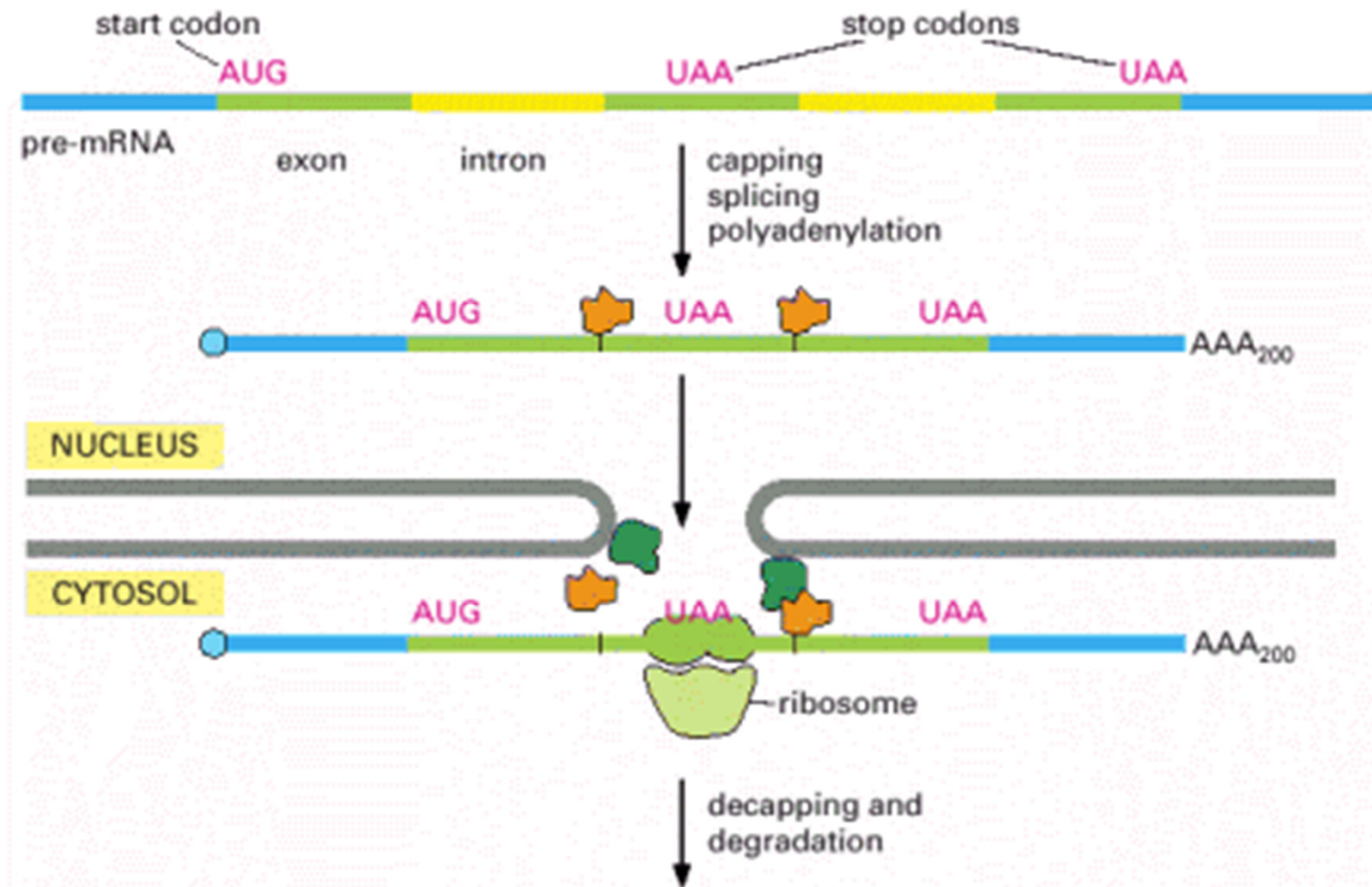
RNAs mensageiros são seletivamente exportados do núcleo ao citoplasma



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KZBIjAM6B1s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qlwrhUrvX-k>

À chegada ao citoplasma (ou ainda ligado ao poro nuclear, na face citoplasmática), o RNAm sofre tradução por um só ribossomo, produzindo uma molécula da proteína.

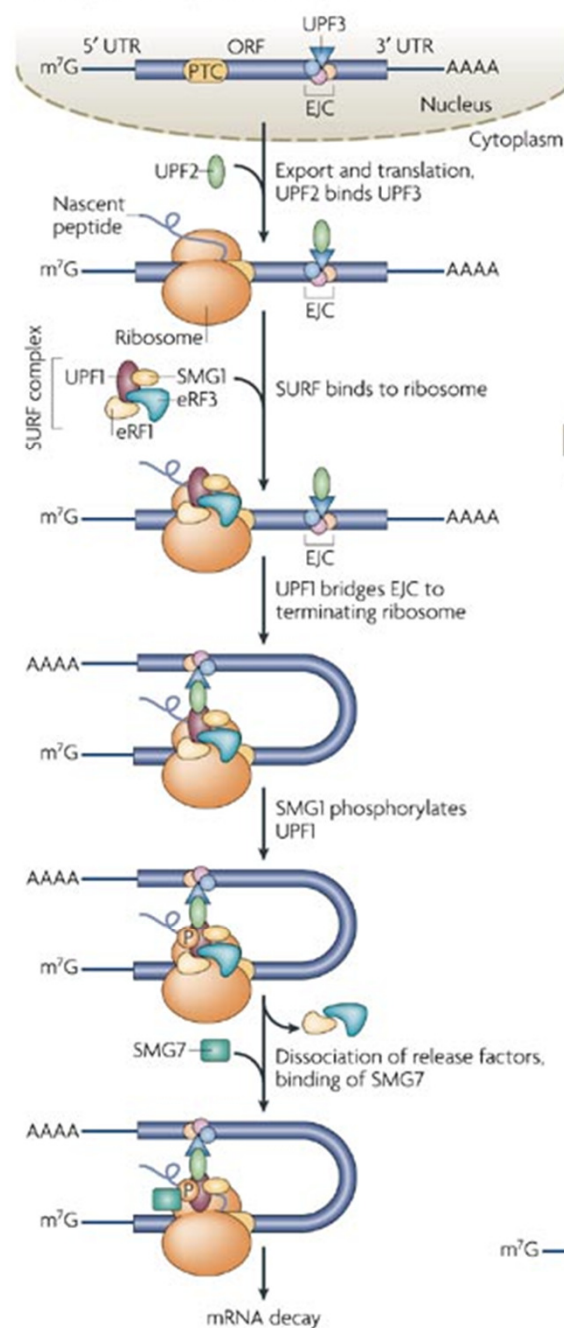
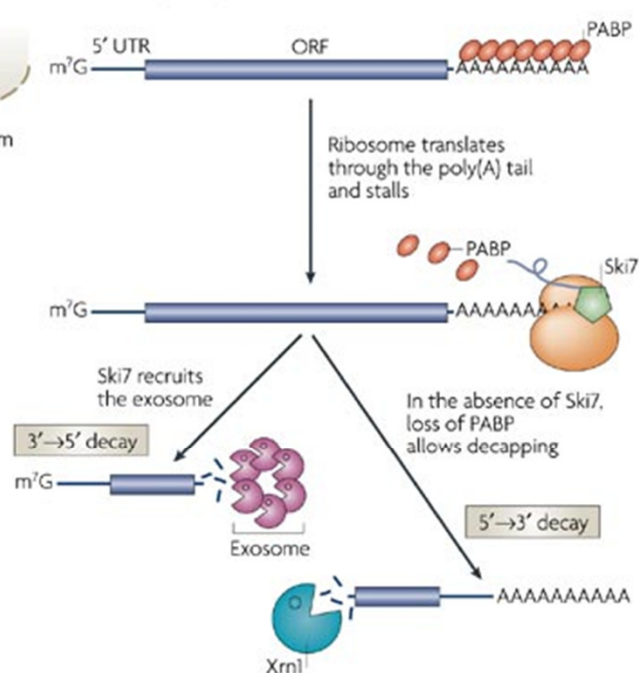
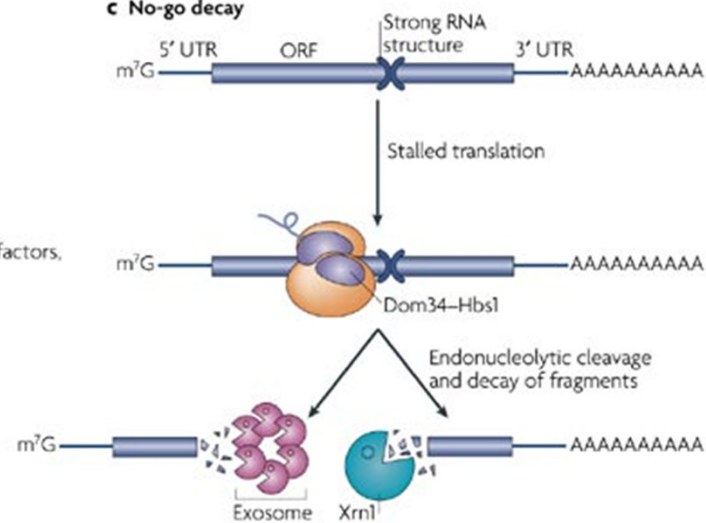


Durante essa tradução inicial, o sistema de 'Nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD)' pode identificar códon de parada prematura e degradar esse RNAm.

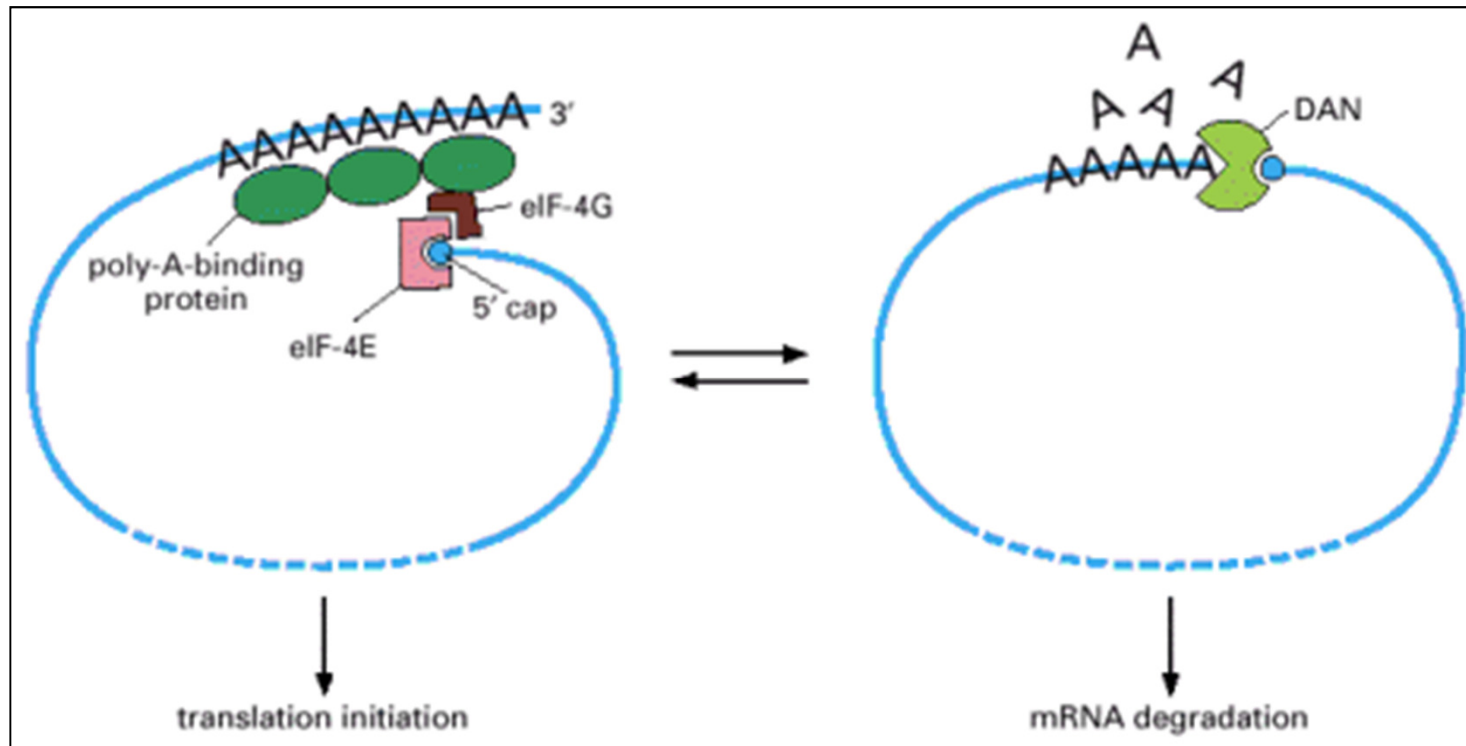
“Controle de qualidade”

RNAm citoplasmático

- **Após o controle de qualidade pelo *scan* do ribossomo:**
 - Todos os EJC deverão ter sido retirados do RNAm, deslocados pelo ribossomo durante a tradução.
 - UPF1 é depositada no códon de parada com eRF1-3; e
- **UPF2 e UPF3 são componentes do EJC (complexo de junção exônica).**
- **Se se mantêm no RNAm citoplasmático, UPF2 e UPF3:**
 - recrutam UPF1 (a 5');
 - Há dissociação de eRF1-3
 - UPF1, em complexo com UPF 2 e 3, ativa a maquinaria para retirada do CAP, desadenilação e degradação do RNAm.

a Recognition of a premature stop codon**b Non-stop decay****c No-go decay**

Destinos do RNAm



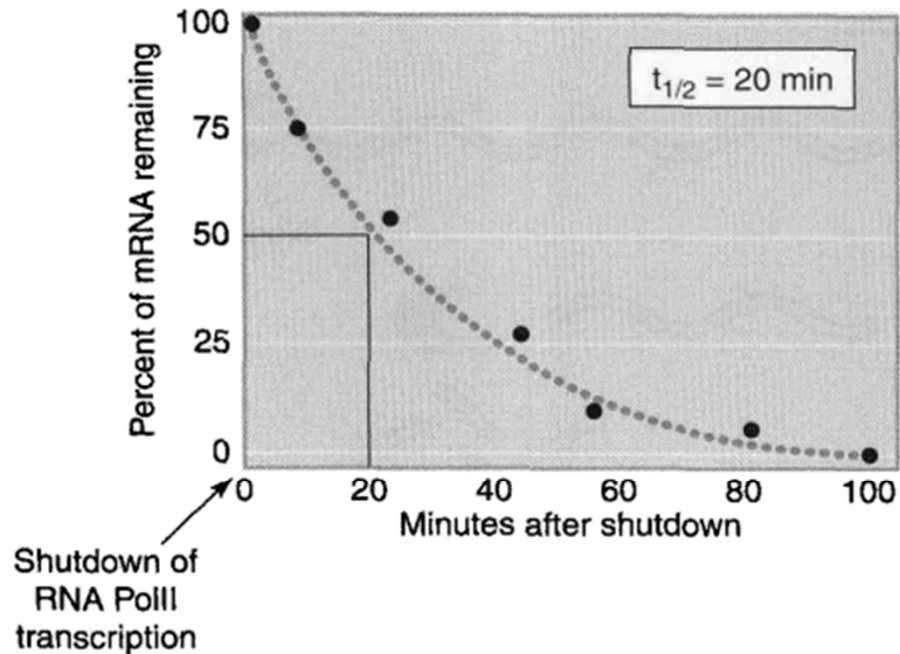
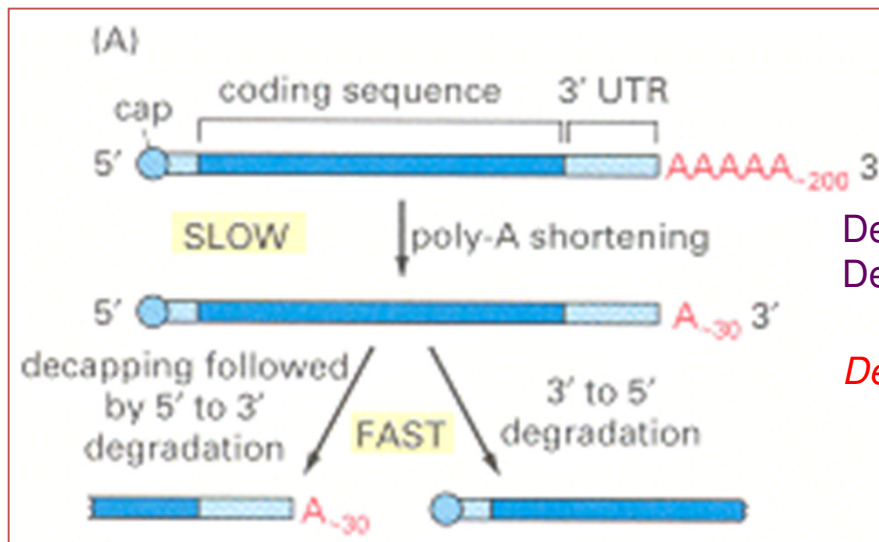


FIGURE 22.3 Method for determining mRNA half-lives. RNA polymerase II transcription is shut down, either by a drug or a temperature shift in strains with a temperature-sensitive mutation in a *PolII* gene. The levels of specific mRNAs are determined by northern blot or RT-PCR at various times following shut-down. RNA degradation, once initiated, is usually so rapid that intermediates in the process are not detectible. The half-life is the time required for the mRNA to fall to one half of its initial value.

A degradação dos RNAs mensageiros é regulada

- A estabilidade de diferentes mensagens varia, dependendo principalmente da presença de:
 - Cap
 - Cauda de poli-A
 - Sequências ricas em AU na extremidade 3'
 - Outros elementos em *cis*

Degradação do RNAm de eucarionte



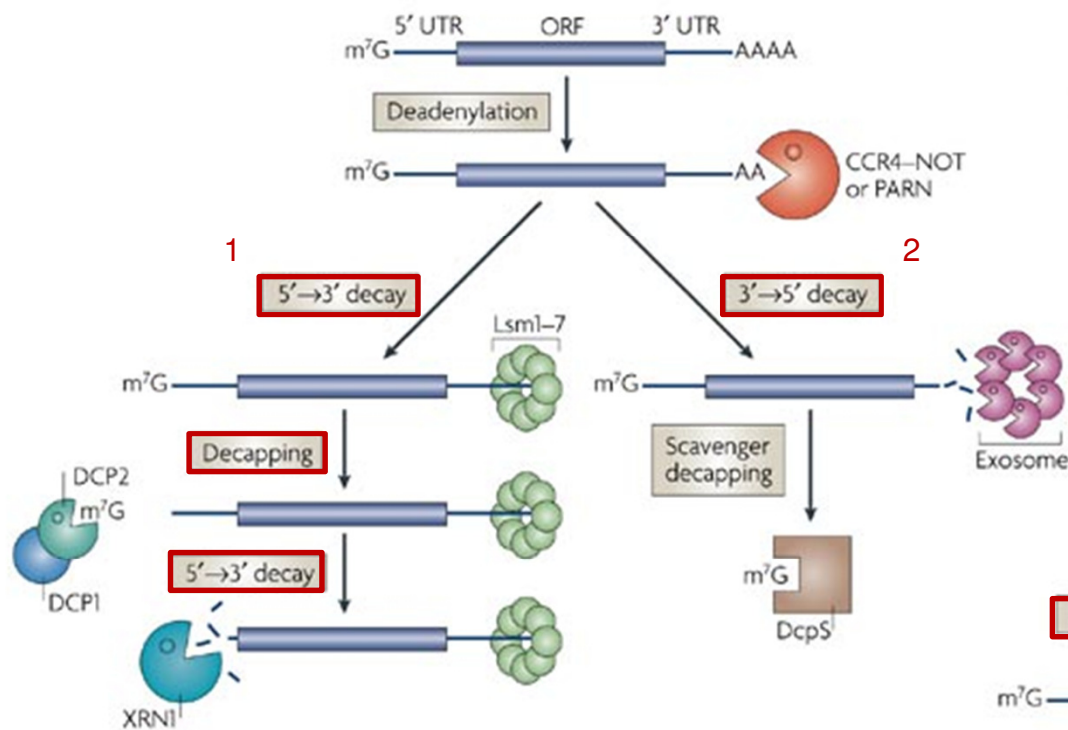
Desadenilação lenta (PAN2/3)
Desadenilação rápida (CCR4)

Decapping

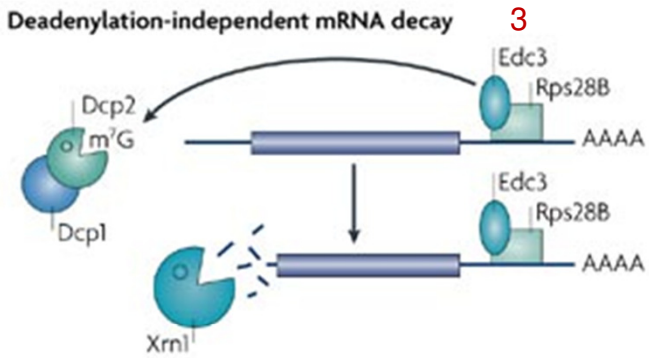
Exonuclease
(1) 5' para 3'
(2) 3' para 5'

Degradação do RNAm de eucarionte

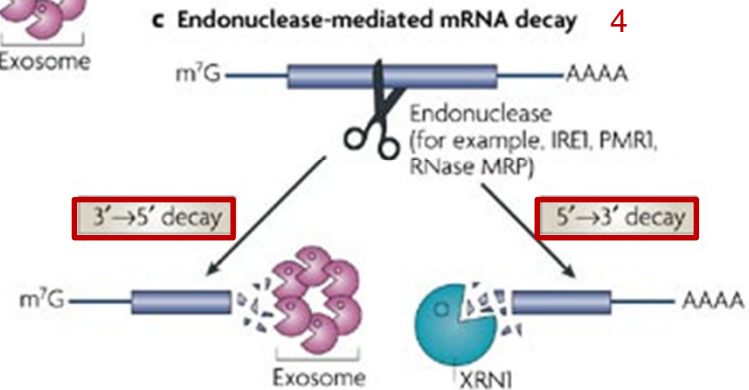
a Deadenylation-dependent mRNA decay



b Deadenylation-independent mRNA decay



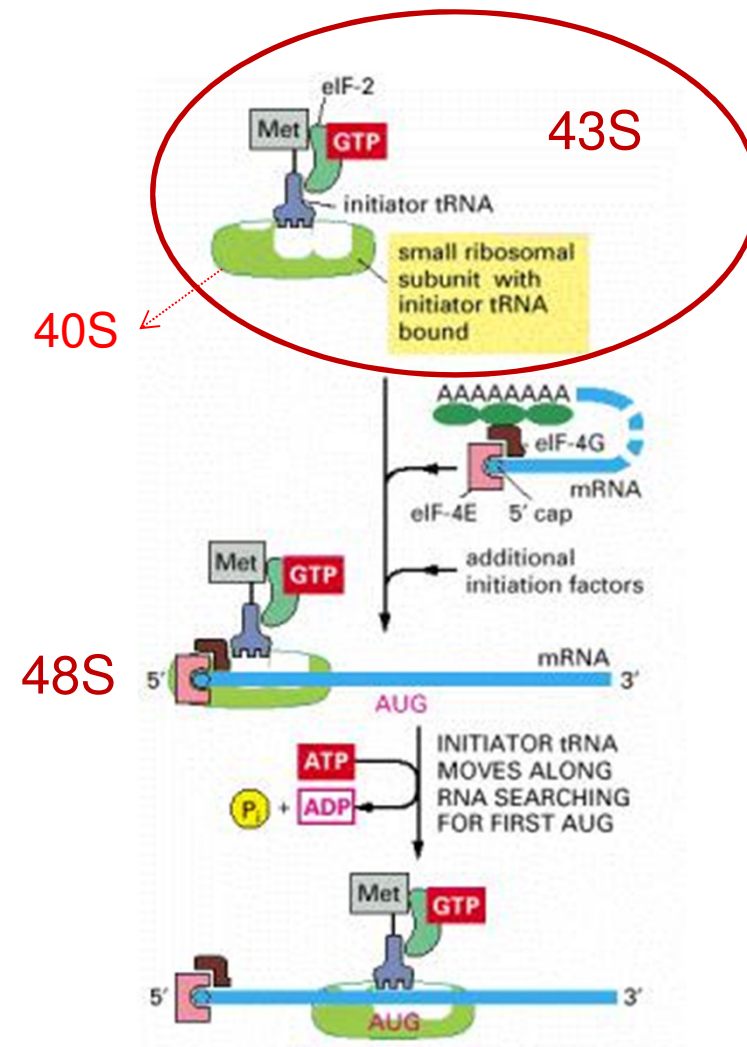
c Endonuclease-mediated mRNA decay



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Início da tradução em eucariontes

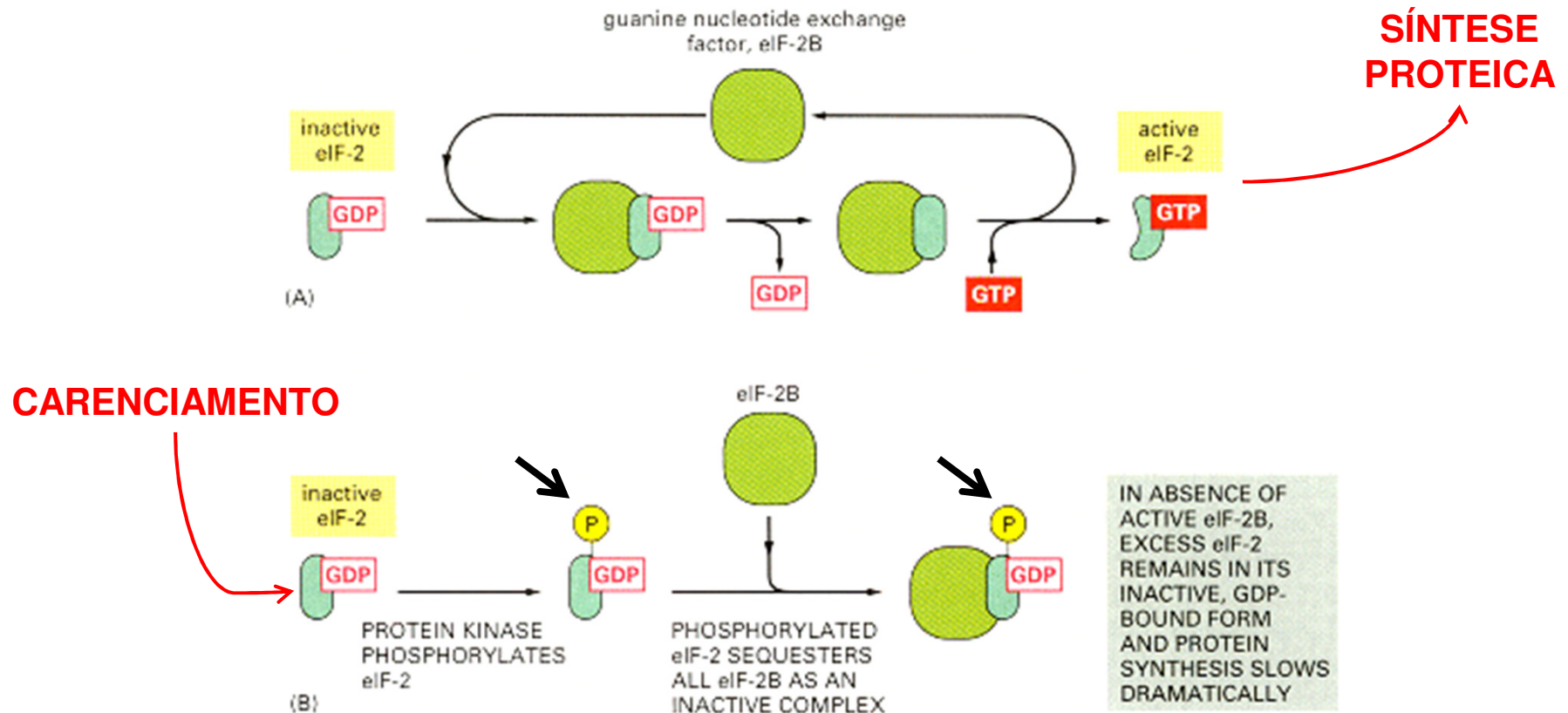
- Duas formas principais para a regulação do início da tradução do RNAm de eucariontes:
 - Formação do complexo de pré-iniciação (PIC, 43S);
 - Proteínas do cap (eIF4E);
 - Domínio 4E-BP (competição pela ligação ao eIF4G)

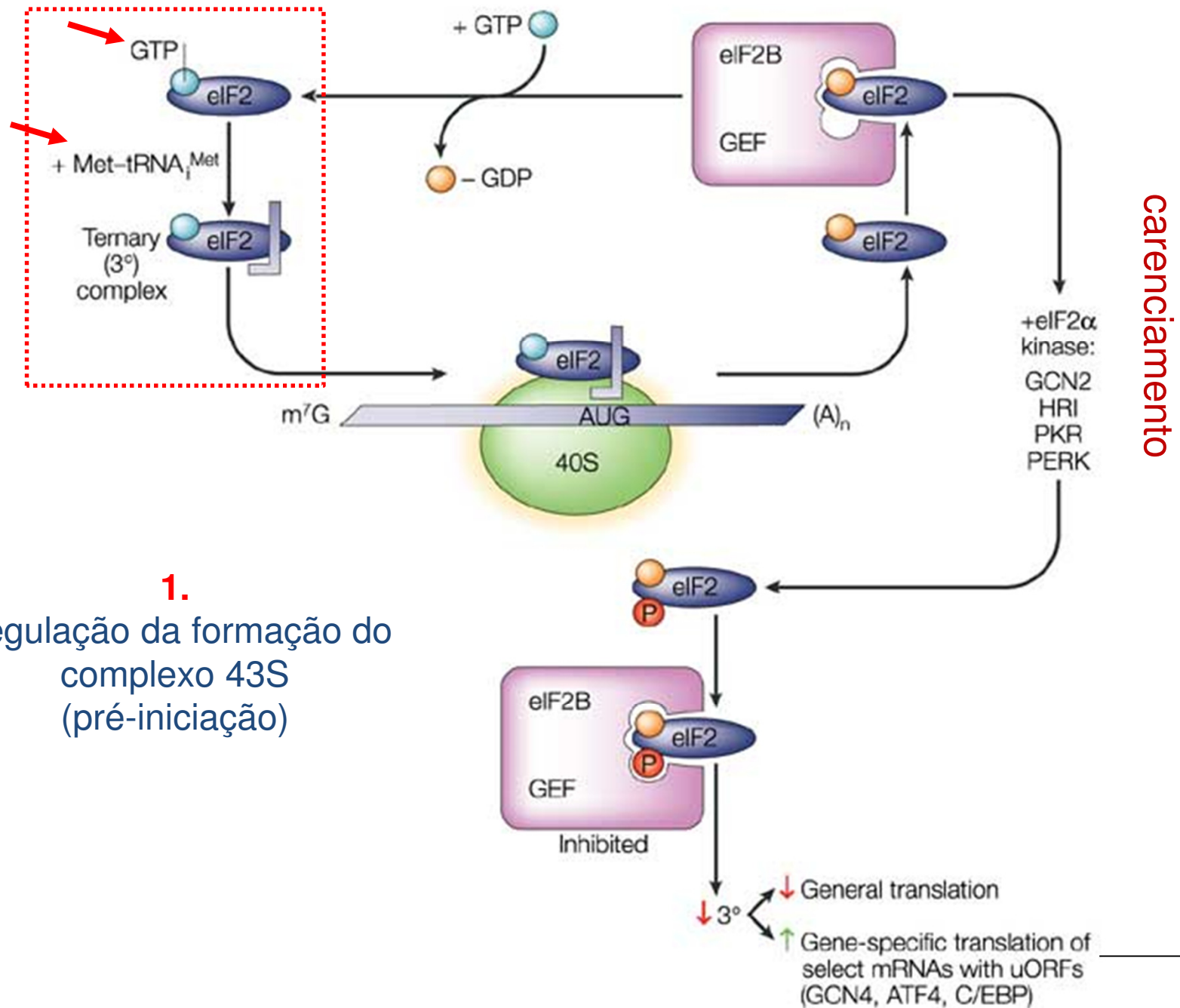


Como efetuar o controle global da tradução?

Regulação global da síntese protéica (Ciclo do fator eIF2)

Baixos níveis de aminoácidos como fator limitante para a síntese proteica

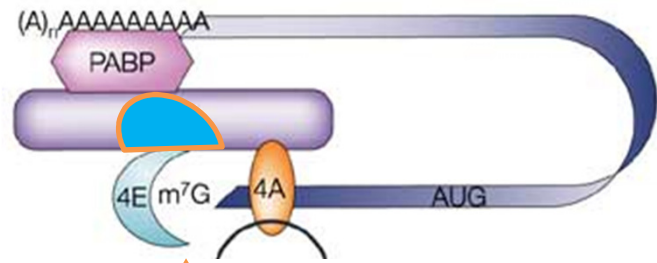




1.
Regulação da formação do
complexo 43S
(pré-iniciação)

2. Regulação da formação do complexo 48S (RNAm circular + complexo 43S)

Domínio de ligação a eIF4E em proteínas reguladoras da tradução



eIF4E-binding protein (eIF4E-BP)

4E-BP

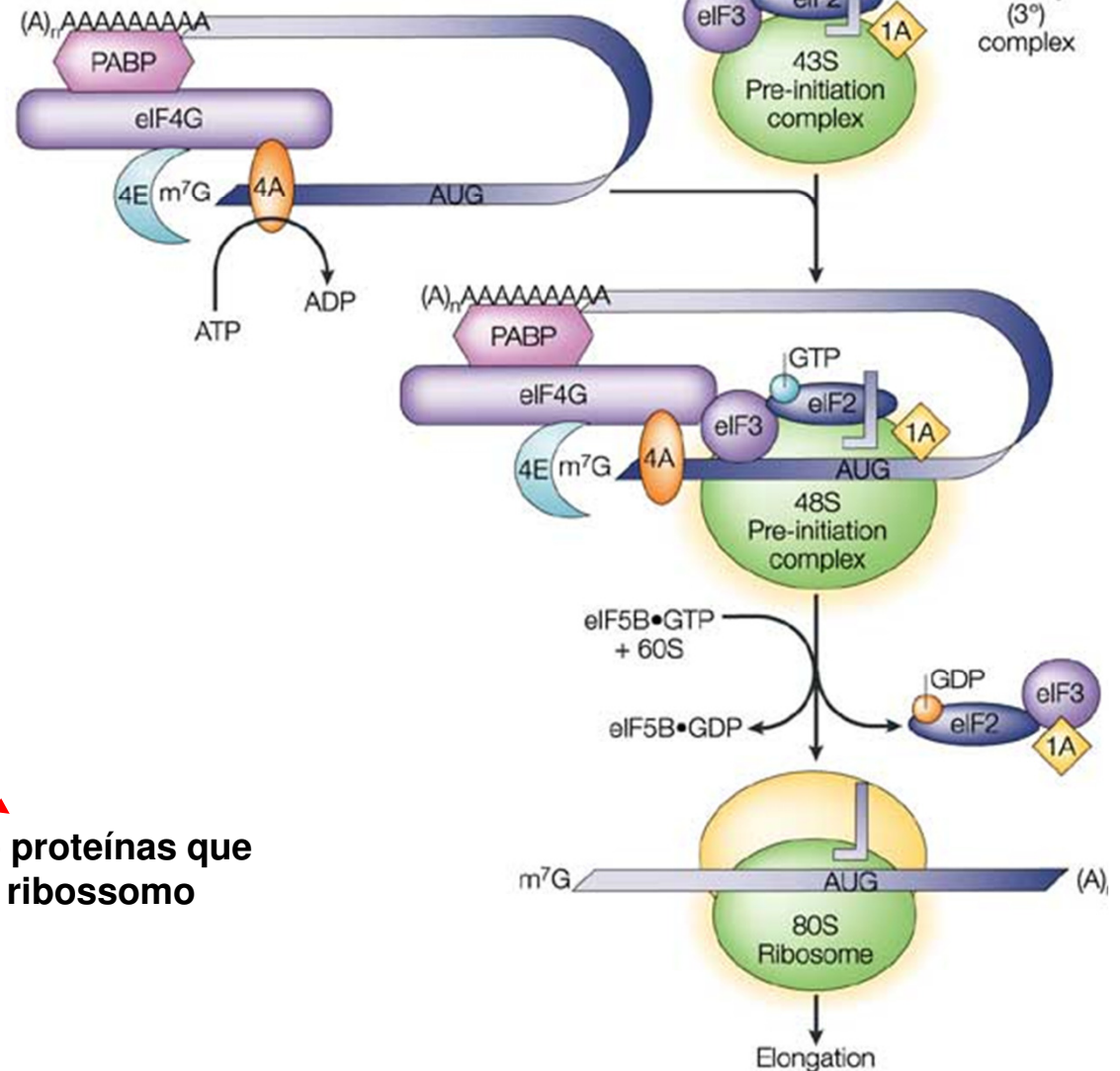
mTOR

PI3K/AKT

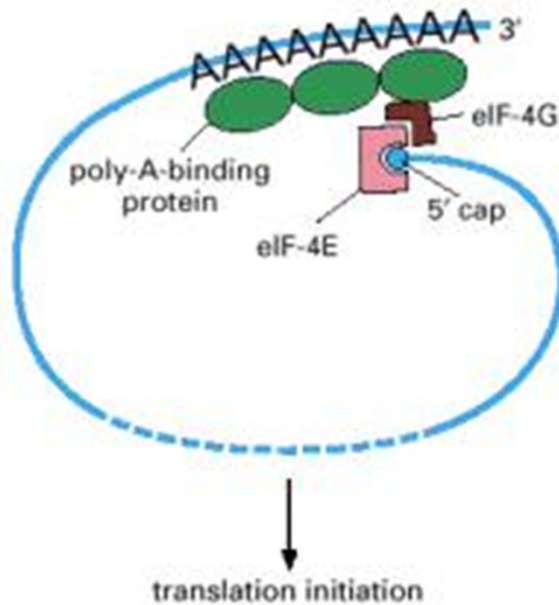
Carenciamento

S6K

Regulação de proteínas que controlam ribossomo



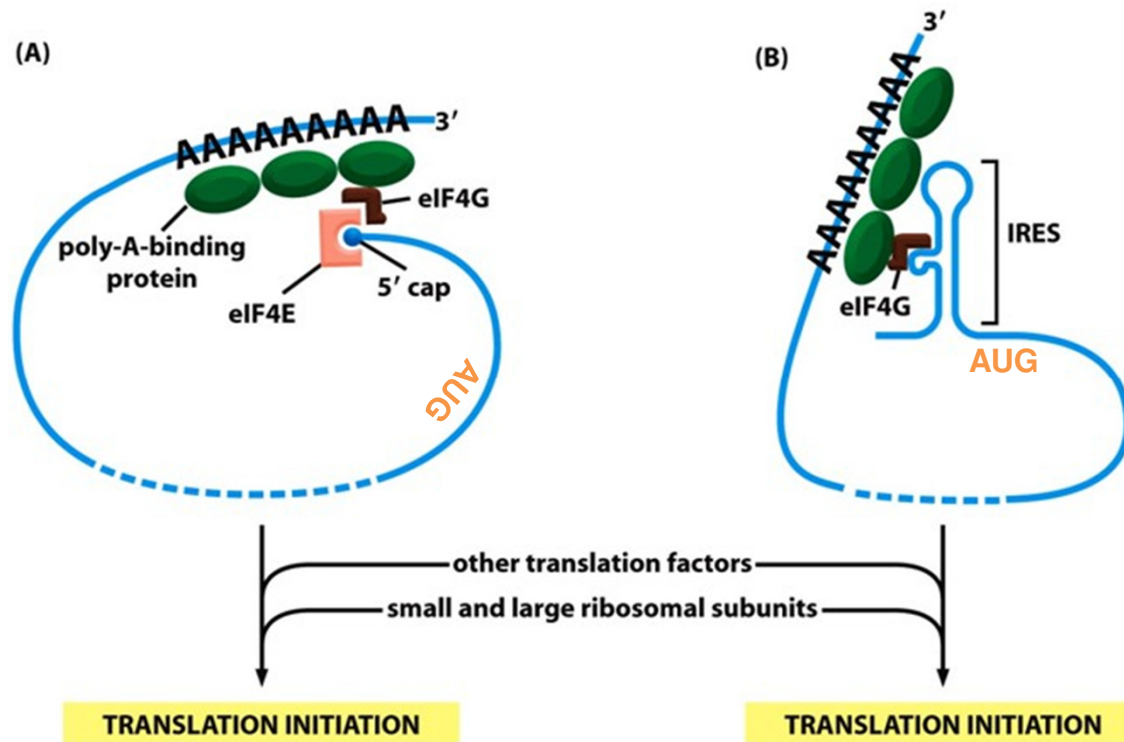
2. Regulação da formação do complexo 48S (RNAm circular + complexo 43S) Domínio de ligação a eiF4E em proteínas reguladoras da tradução



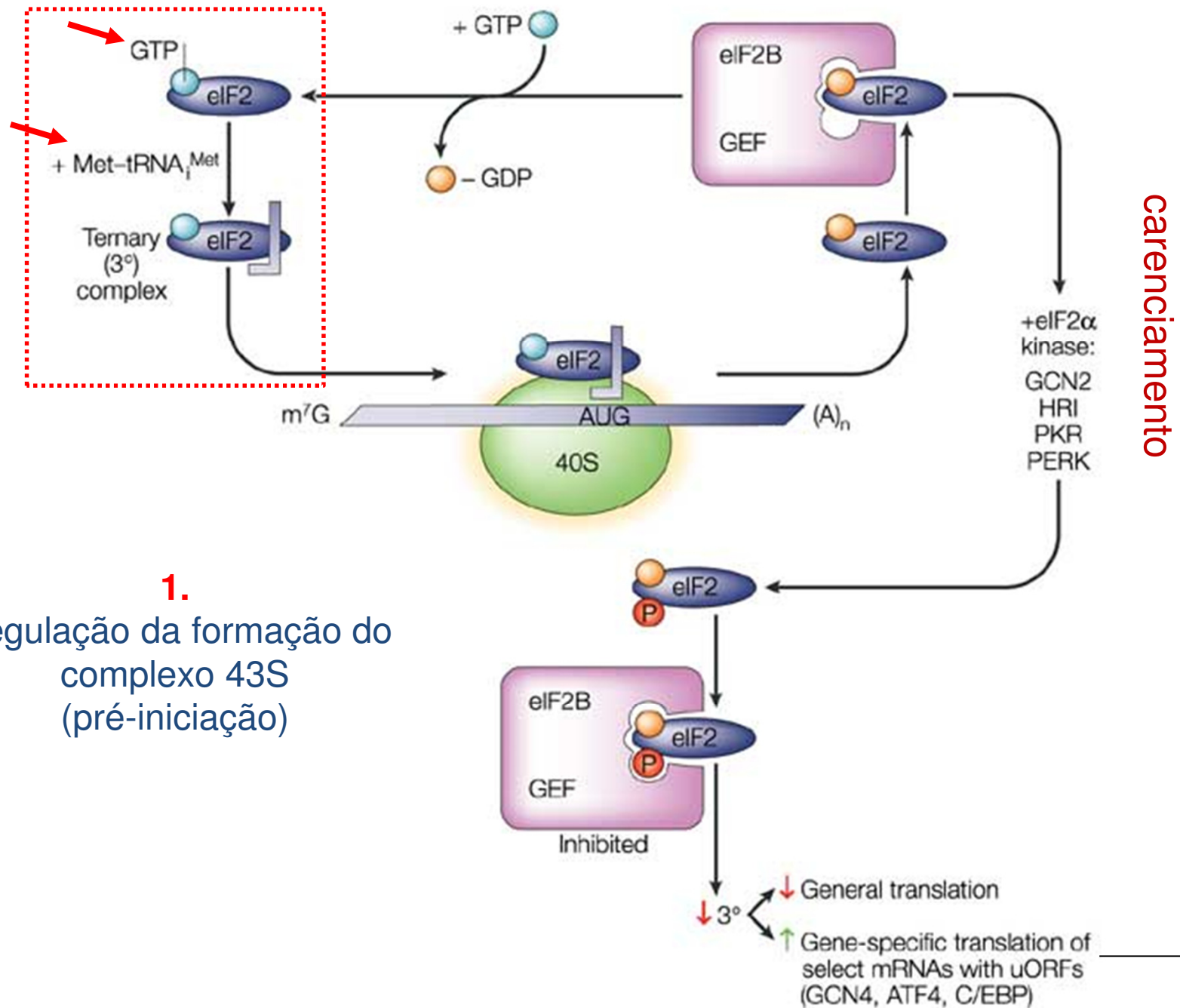
- 4E-BP1, 4E-BP2:
importantes reguladores
“globais”
- Domínios presentes em
outras proteínas
reguladoras traducionais;
- Competição com eiF4G pela
ligação com eiF4E,
modificando a configuração
pró-traducional

Exceções ao controle global da tradução

- IRES: *internal ribosome entry site*

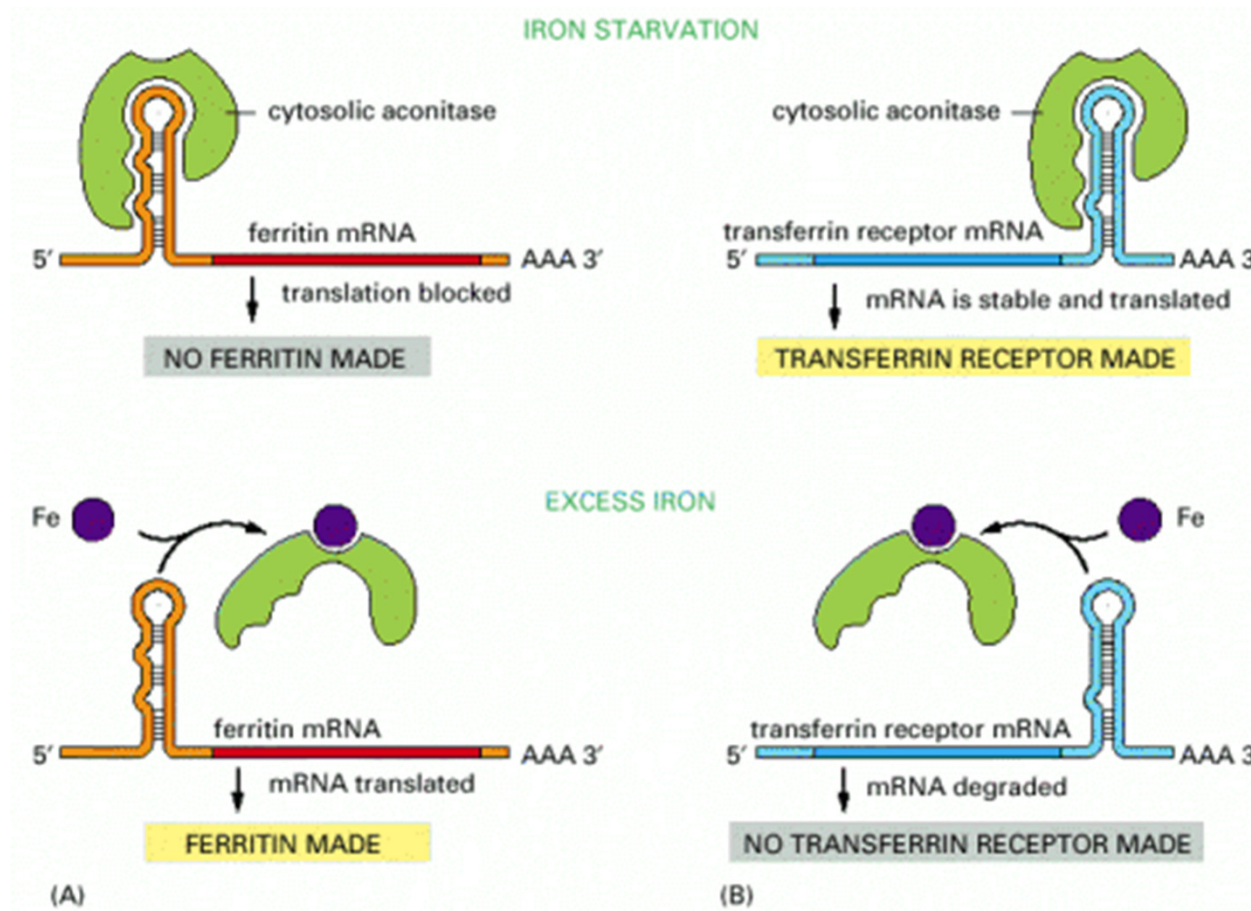


- uORF: *upstream Open Reading Frame*

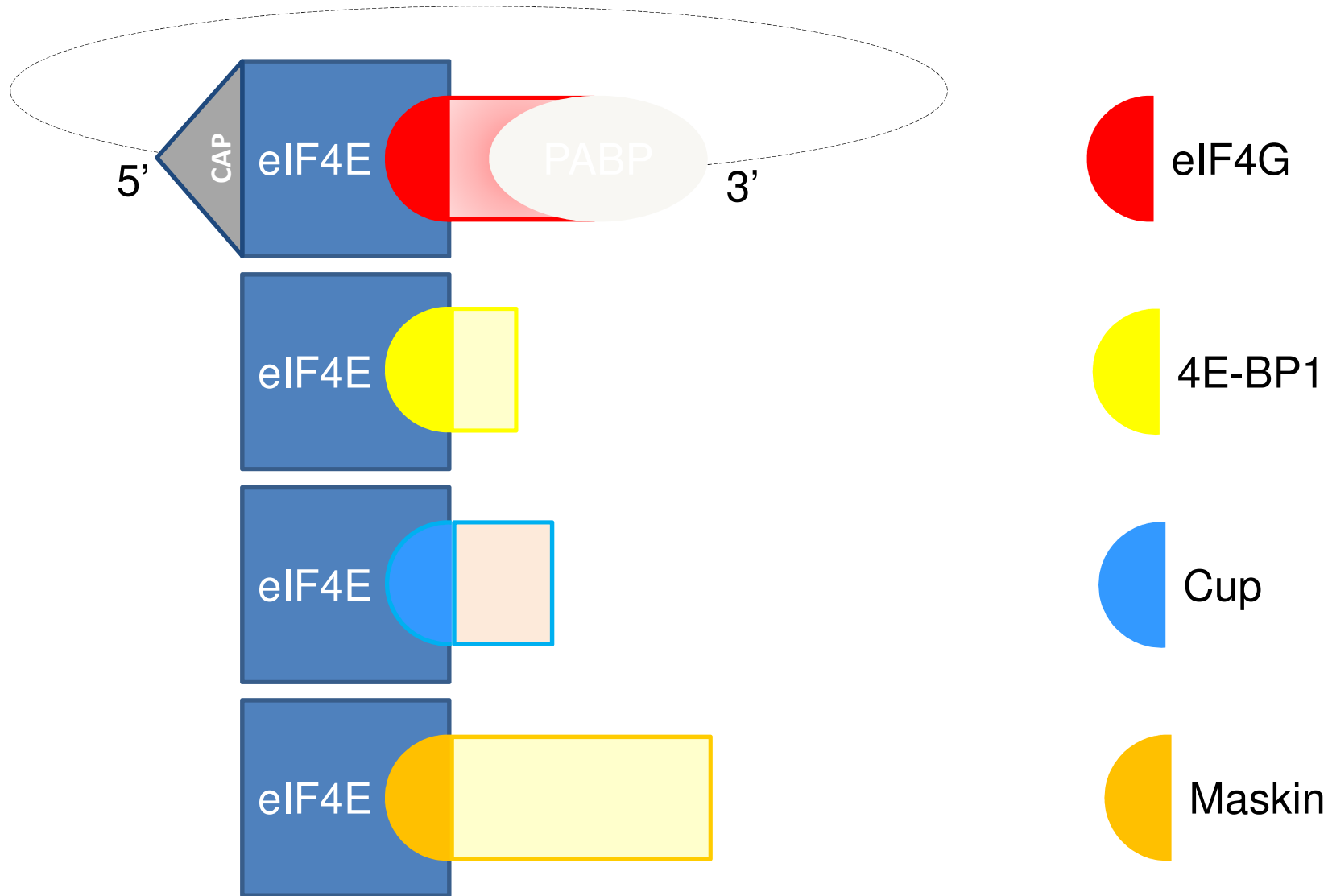


1.
Regulação da formação do
complexo 43S
(pré-iniciação)

Ferritina, receptor de transferrina e homeostase do ferro



Domínio ligante a eIF4E pode conferir controle específico da tradução



A

The diagram illustrates the regulation of translation by various proteins binding to the 5' cap (m⁷GpppG) and the 3' poly(A) tail (AAAAA). The central state shows **Translational activation** with **eIF4E**, **eIF4A**, and **eIF4G** bound to the cap, and **PABP** bound to the tail. Four pathways lead to **Translational repression**:

- Top-left:** **4E-BP** binds to **eIF4E**, and **PABP** binds to the tail. **Translational repression**.
- Top-right:** **Maskin/4E-T** binds to **eIF4E**, **CPEB** binds to the tail (near **CPE**), and **eIF4A** is also bound to the cap. **Translational repression**.
- Bottom-left:** **Cup** binds to **eIF4E**, **Bruno** binds to the tail (near **BRE**), and **eIF4A** is also bound to the cap. **Translational repression**.
- Bottom-right:** **4E-HP** binds to **eIF4E**, and **Bcd** binds to the tail (near **BBR**). **Translational repression**.

Arrows indicate the transition from the central activation state to the repression states. The top-right state is also associated with **Poly(A) tail lengthening**.

B

The diagram illustrates the assembly of the eIF4 complex on the 5'-UTR of a Cp ORF mRNA. The 48S ribosomal subunit is shown in orange, with eIF4G (pink) and eIF4E (brown) bound to it. eIF4G is also bound to the GAIT element (yellow) on the mRNA. The GAIT complex (green and blue) is bound to the L13a (blue) and AUG (green) on the mRNA. The 43S ribosomal subunit (green) is shown bound to the mRNA, with eIF3 (green) and eIF2 (green) bound to it. The 40S subunit is also shown. The mRNA sequence includes a 5'-UTR with a m7G cap, a GAIT element, a STOP codon, and an AUG start codon. The Cp ORF is indicated by a grey line.

AAAAAAA
PABP
eIF4G
48S
eIF4E
m⁷G
5'-UTR
GAIT element
STOP
Cp ORF
GAIT complex
L13a
AUG
eIF3
eIF2
M
40S
43S

■ eIF4A
■ eIF4B

C

3' UTR regulatory region

AAAAA

UNR SXL

43S

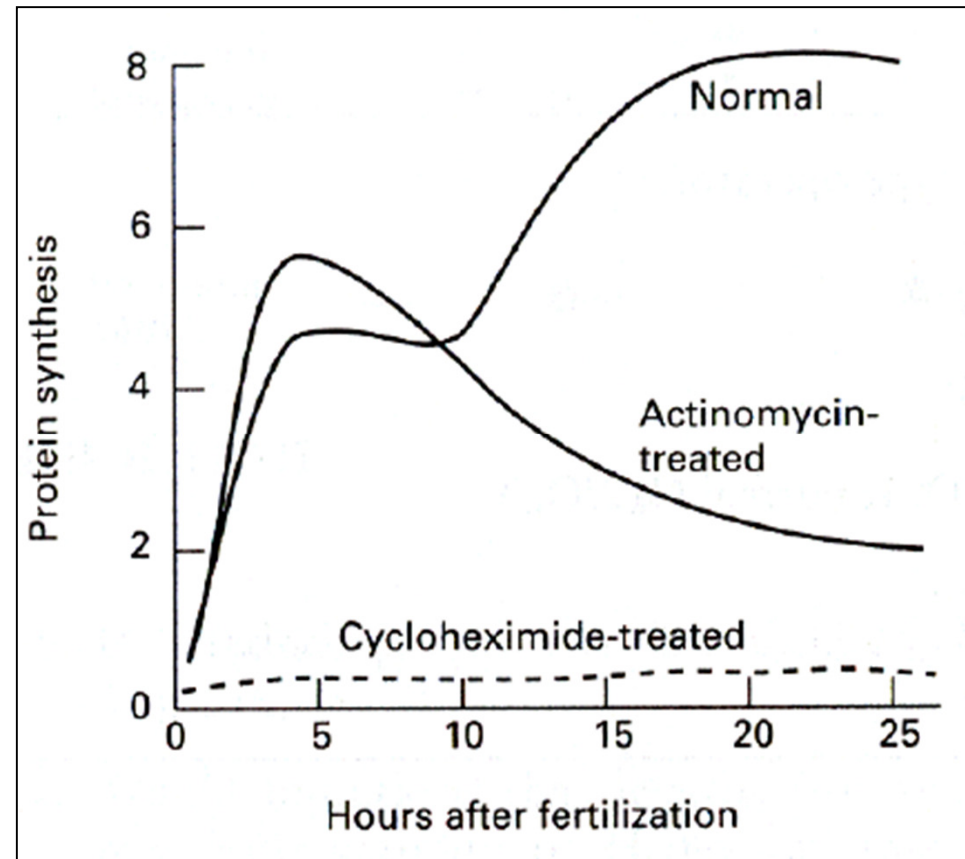
5' m⁷G

43S SXL

5' UTR regulatory region

ORF

Níveis proteicos no início do desenvolvimento da *Drosophila*

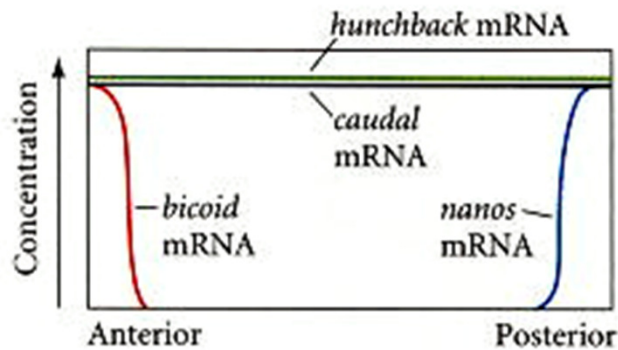


Actinomicina: inibidor transcricional

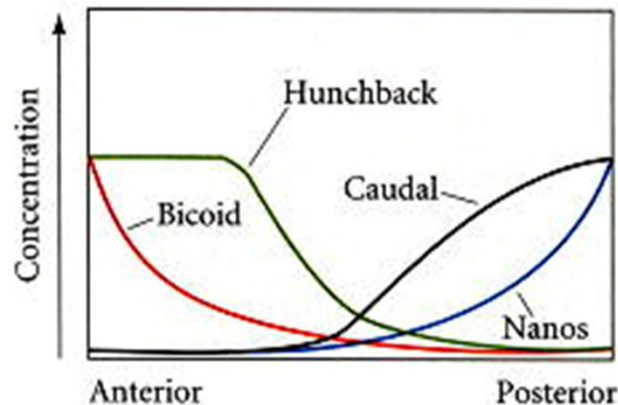
Cicloheximida: inibidor traducional

Estabelecimento dos gradientes de produtos de genes maternos

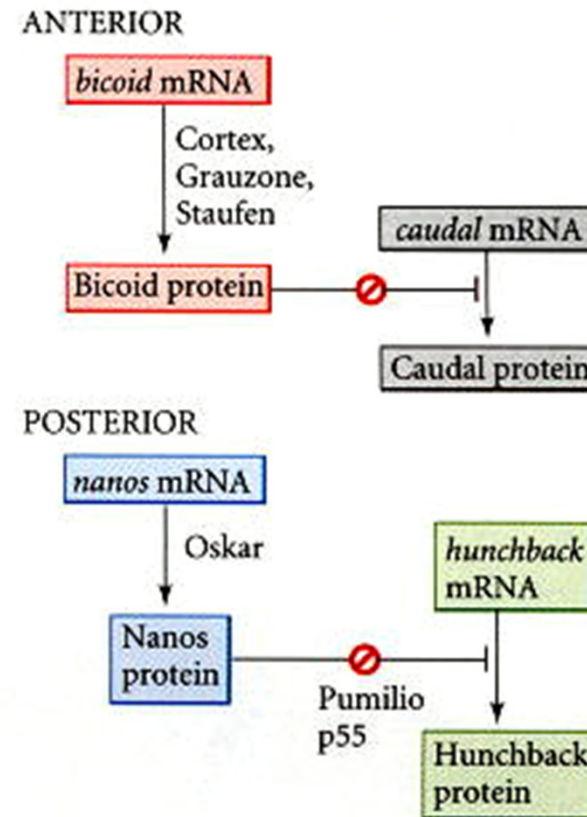
(A) Oocyte mRNAs



(B) Early cleavage embryo proteins



(C)



Regulação traducional em bactéria

Ex. operon para expressão de proteínas ribossomais

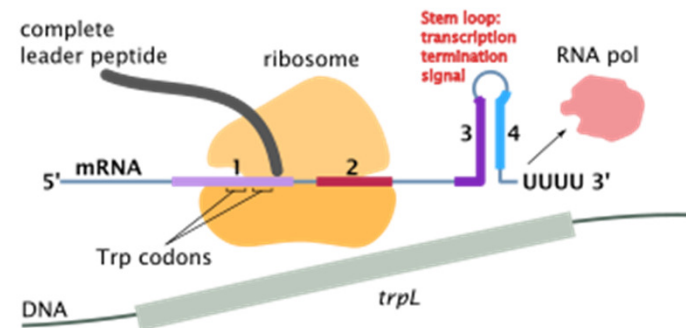
- Excesso de cópias de DNA do operon:
 - Aumenta RNAm
 - Mantém níveis de proteínas ribossomais

Impedimento de acesso ao RBS (sítio de ligação ao ribossomo)

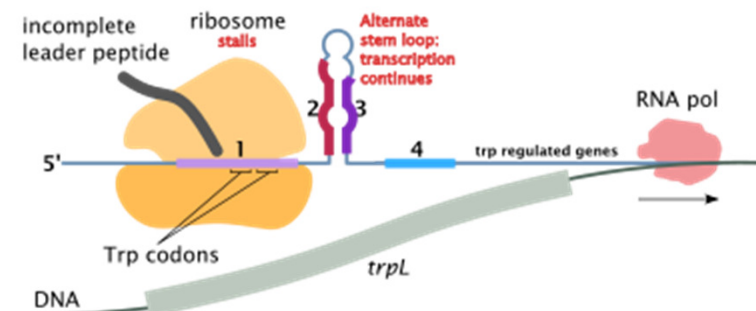
- Fator em *trans* (protéico) – auto-regulação
- Estruturas intramoleculares (operon)
- Ligação competitiva: proteína, produto da ORF, com capacidade de se ligar ao rRNA e mRNA para proteínas ribossomais

Regulação traducional em bactéria

High level of tryptophan



Low level of tryptophan



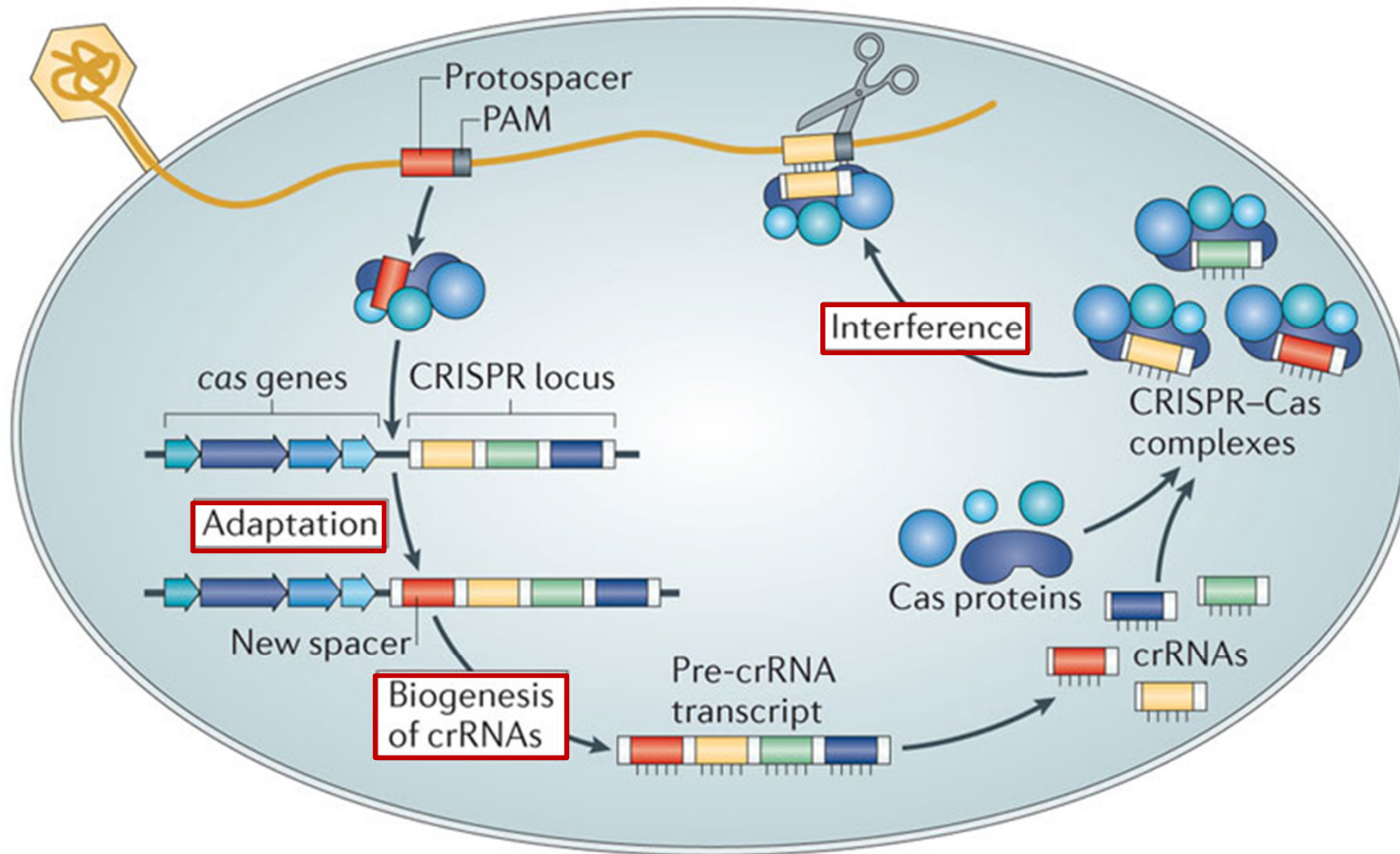
RNAs regulatórios em bactéria

- Em *trans* (Fig. 20.1)
 - sRNAs
 - 80 – 110 nts
 - Sem processamento de precursor
 - Emparelhamento imperfeito com o alvo, facilitado por proteínas chaperonas
 - Efeitos:
 - » Degradação
 - » Tradução

RNAs regulatórios em bactéria

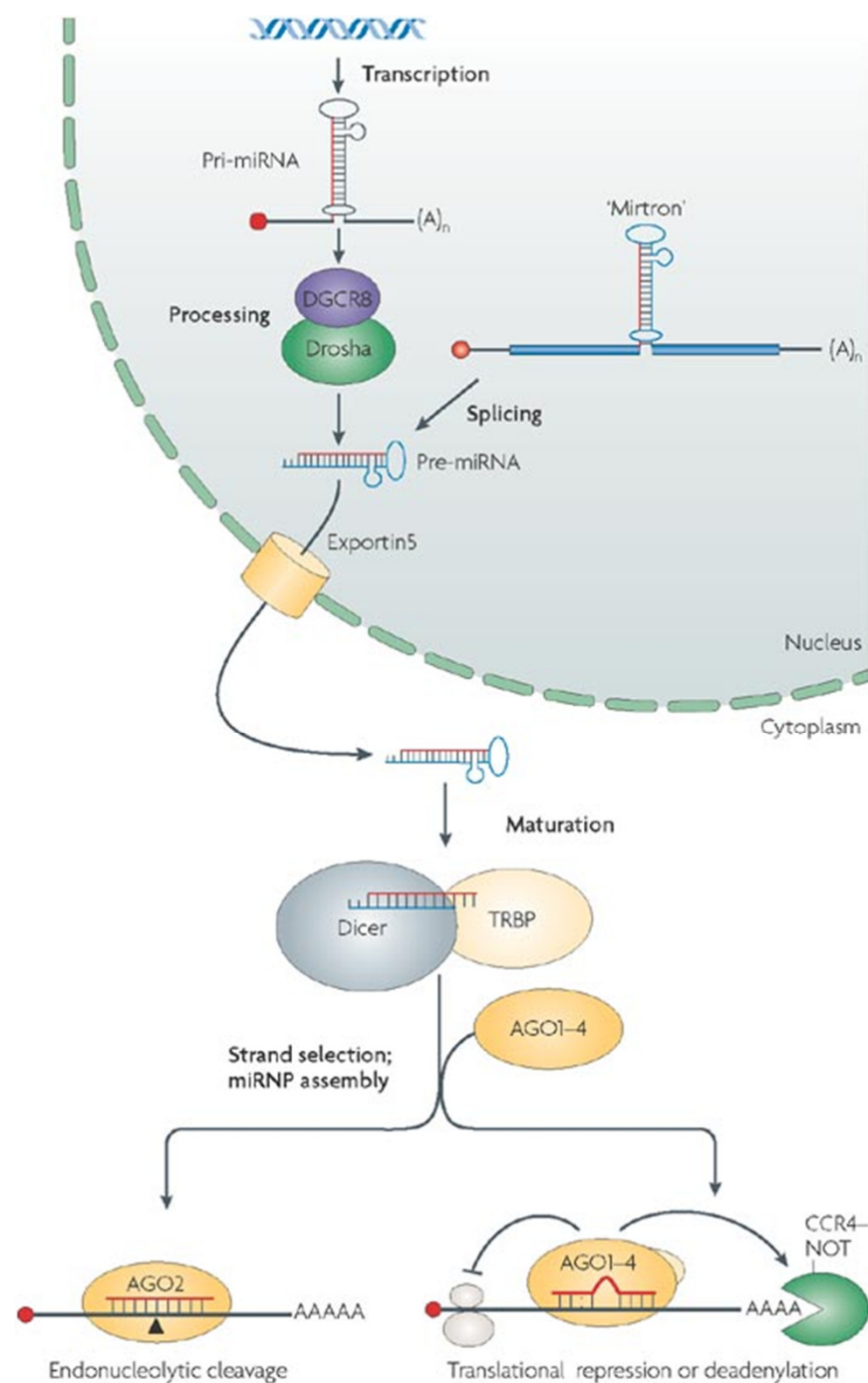
- Em *cis* (Fig. 20.2 e 20.3)
 - *Riboswitches*
 - 5'-UTR – parte do RNAm
 - Aptâmero + plataforma de expressão + cds
 - Regula transcrição ou tradução mediante modificação conformacional após ligação de fator em *trans* (metabólitos, vitaminas, tRNA, etc...)
 - *Atenuação transcricional em operons*

CRISPR (repetições palindrômicas, curtas, agregadas e regularmente intercaladas) e proteínas associadas a CRISPR (CAS)



Regulação da expressão do gene eucariótico

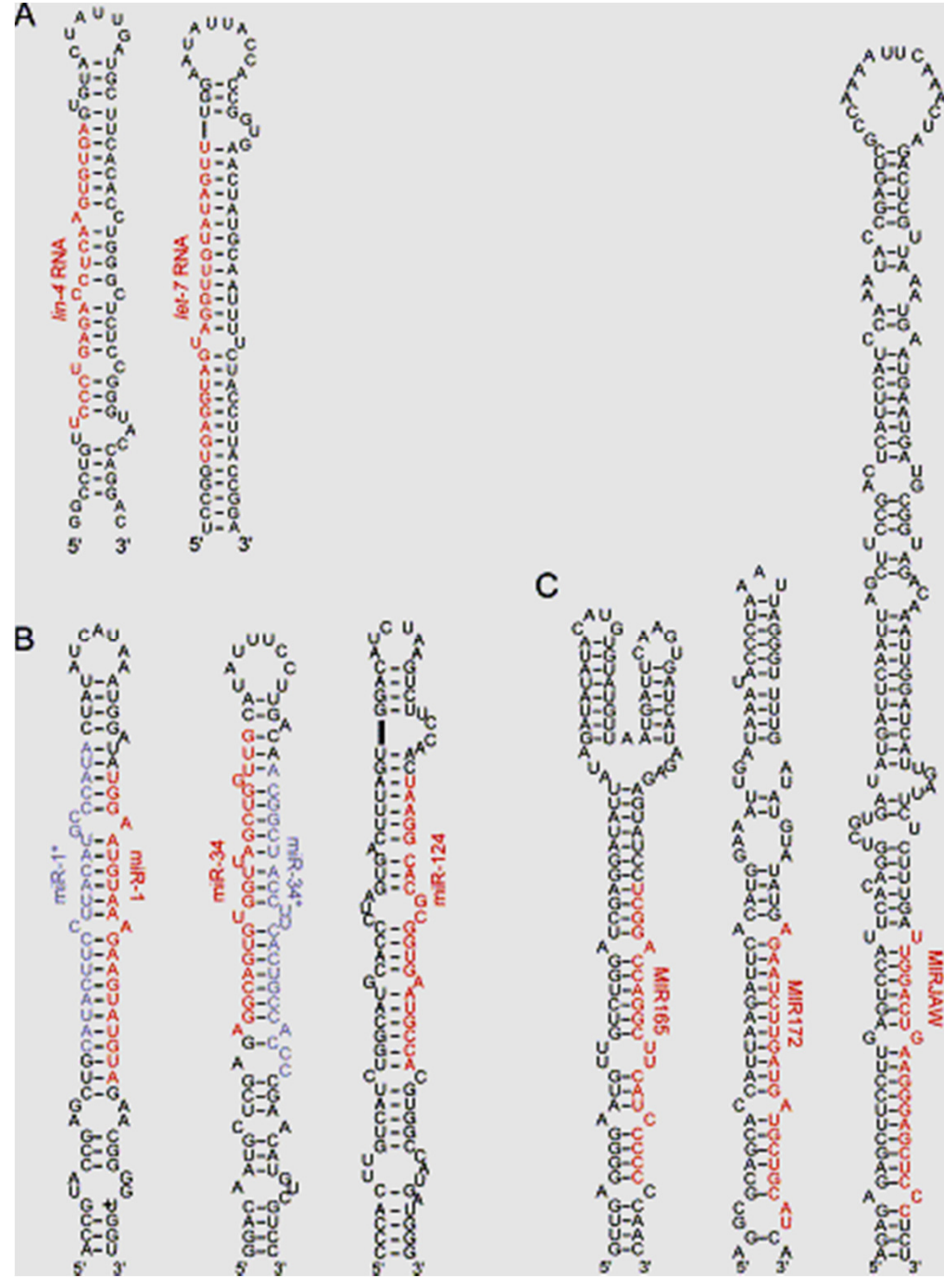
	Elemento em <i>cis</i>	Natureza e localização		Fator em <i>trans</i> (Natureza)	Efeito
Transcrição do DNA	Promotor basal	DNA (-50 a +50)		Fatores gerais da transcrição, TFIID (Proteína)	Transcrição basal
	Acentuador (<i>enhancer</i>)	DNA - Variável		Fatores específicos ativadores da transcrição (Proteína)	Acentuação (exponencial)
	Silenciador (<i>silencer</i>)	DNA - Variável		Fatores específicos repressores da transcrição (Proteína)	Repressão (silenciamento)
Splicing do pré-RNAm	Sítio doador (5' - GU)	RNA - Intrônico		snRNP U1 (snRNA)	Definição intrônica
	Sítio receptor (3' - AG)	RNA - Intrônico		snRNP U2 (Proteína)	Definição intrônica
	Ponto de Ramificação (A)	RNA - Intrônico		snRNP U2 (Proteína e snRNA)	Definição intrônica
	Acentuador (<i>enhancer</i>)	RNA - Intrônico (ISE)	RNA - Exônico (ESE)	Proteínas SR	Definição exônica
	Silenciador (<i>silencer</i>)	RNA - Intrônico (ISS)	RNA - Exônico (ESS)	hnRNPs (Proteína)	Exclusão exônica
Tradução ou degradação do RNAm	Elemento linear ou em grampo	RNA - 5'- ou *3'-UTR (embora possa ocorrer na cds)		Proteico	Repressão traducional Degradação do RNAm
	Elemento linear	RNA - 3'-UTR – mais de uma cópia		miRNA	Repressão traducional Degradação do RNAm

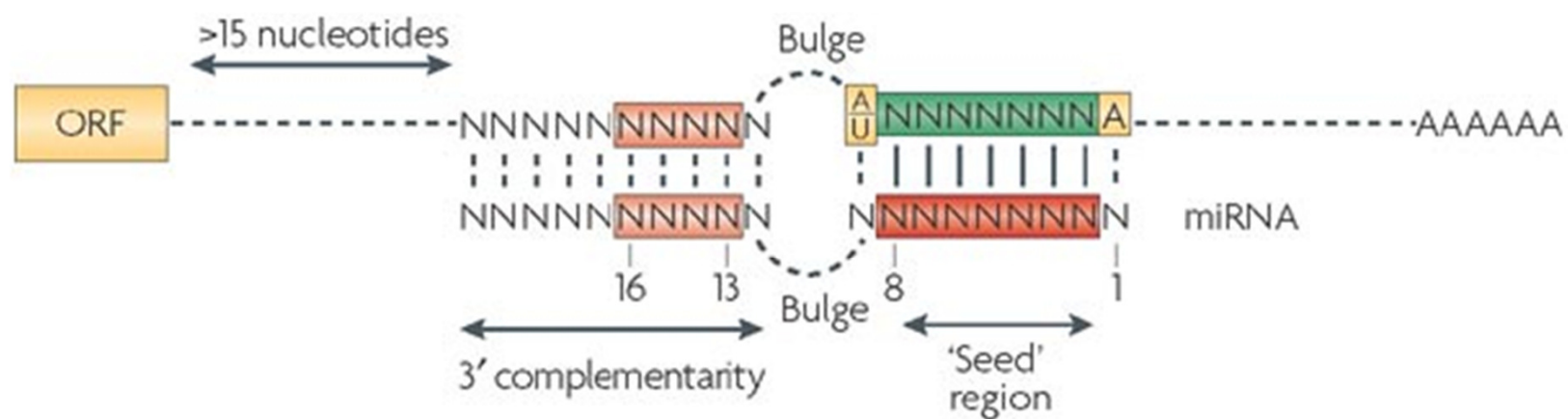


miR212

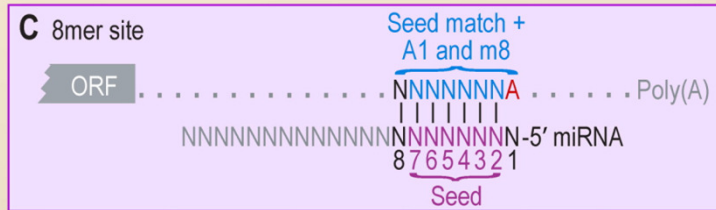
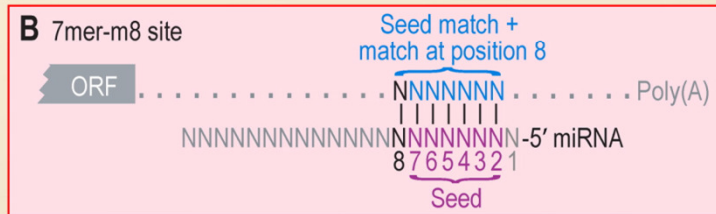
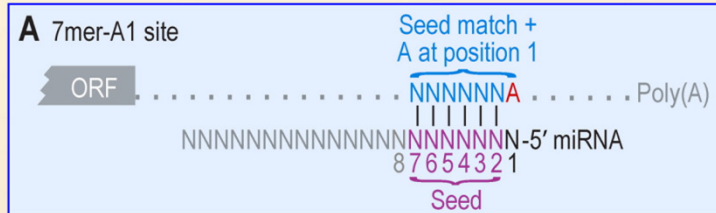


<http://rna.tbi.univie.ac.at/cgi-bin/RNAfold.cgi>

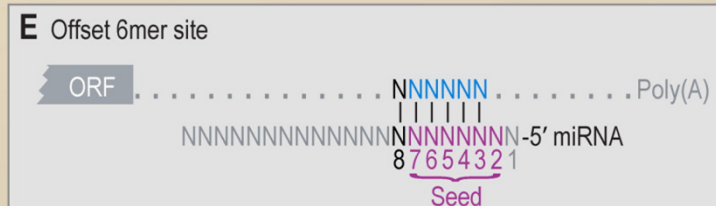




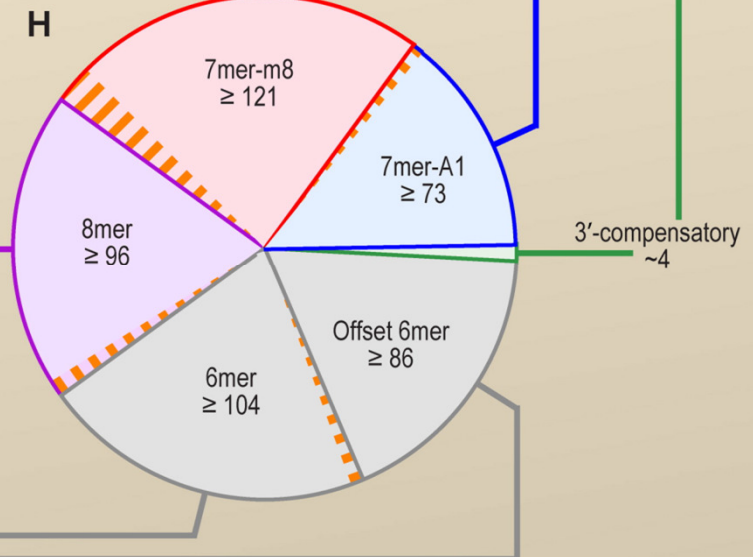
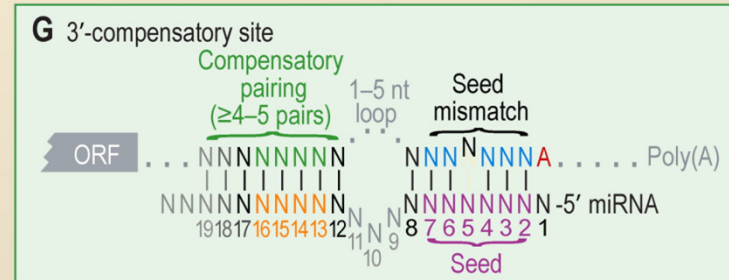
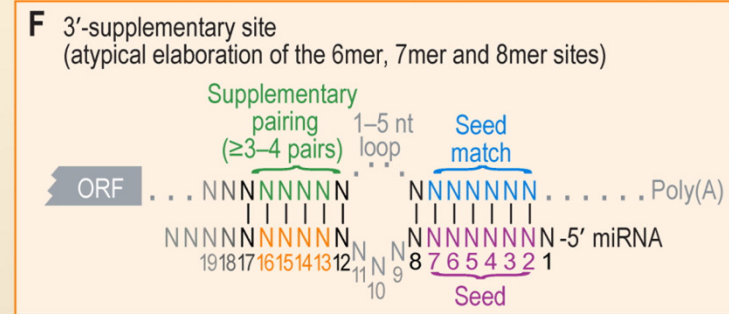
Canonical sites

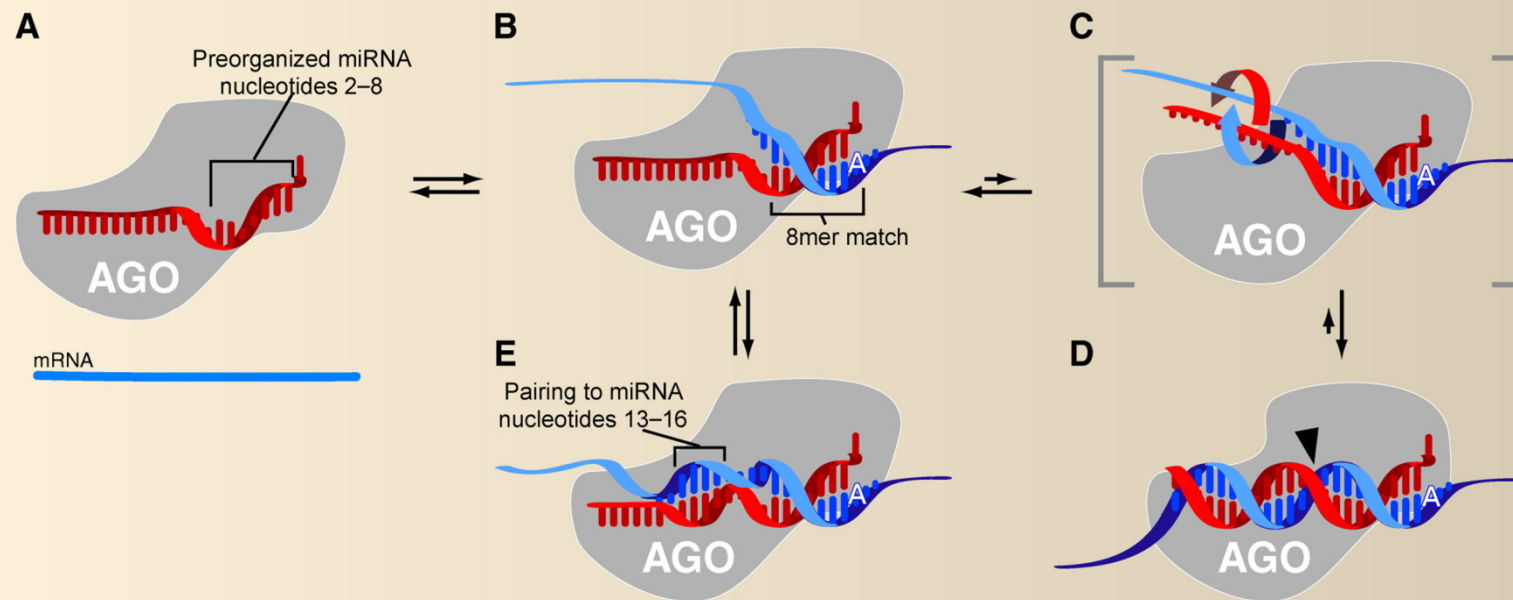


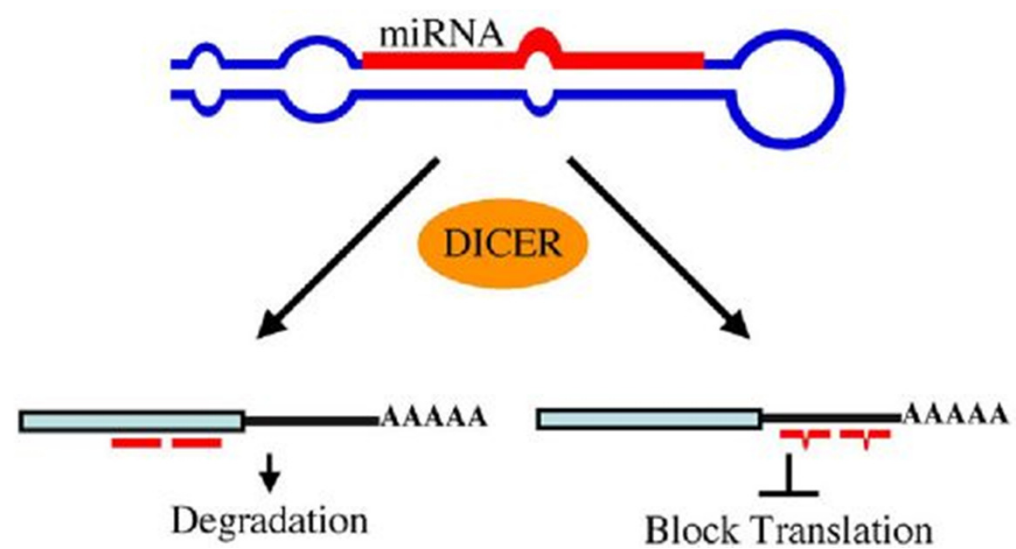
Marginal sites



Atypical sites







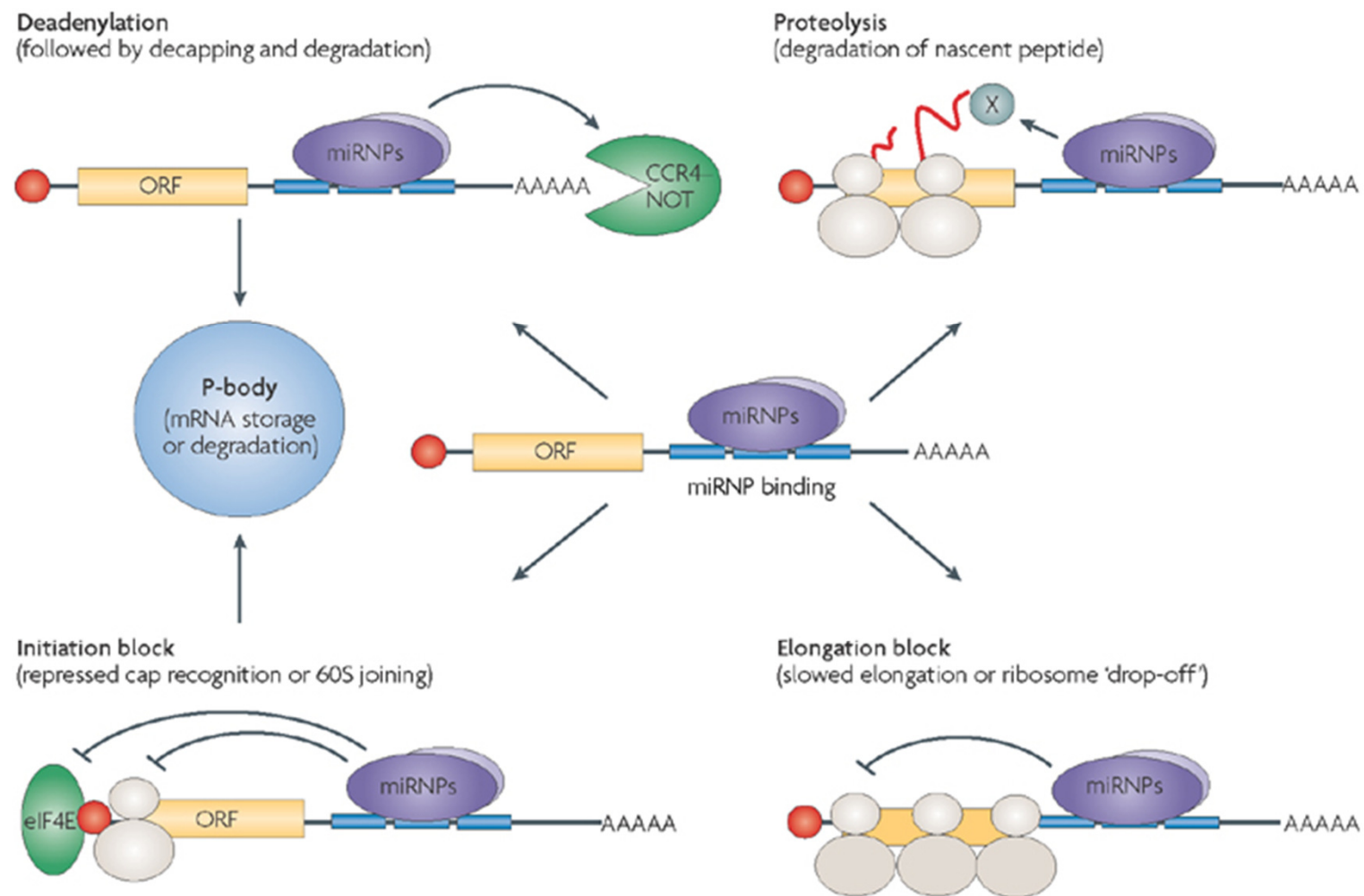


Fig 2 – Box 20.1 – pg 723

shRNA

