# Organização do Genoma Humano

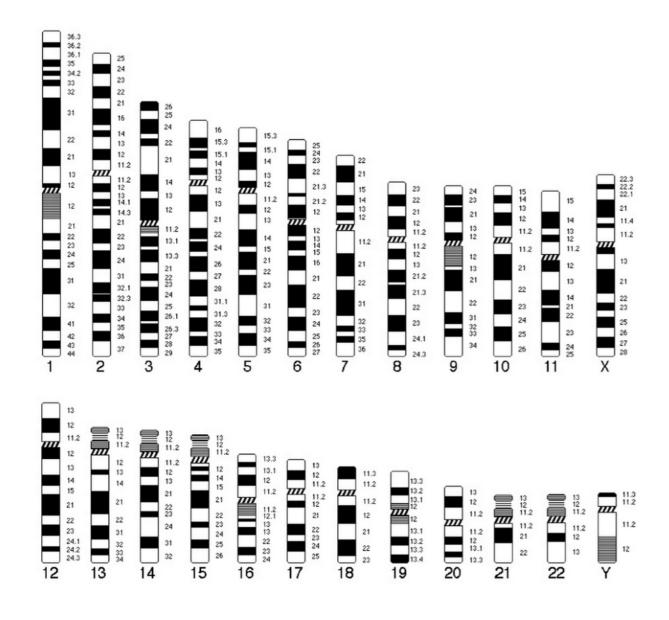
RCG1002 - Genética

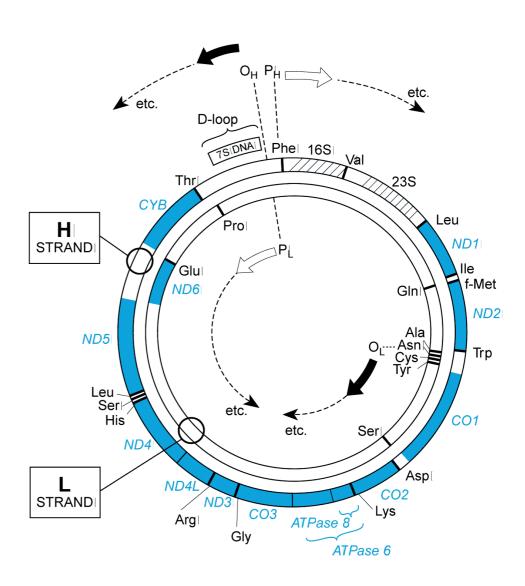
Wilson Araújo Silva Jr FMRP/USP

### **Genoma Humano**



#### Genoma mitocondrial





# Principais diferenças entre o genoma nuclear e mitocondrial

Mitocondrial

**Tamanho** 

No. de moléculas de DNA

No. total de mol. DNA/células

Proteinas associadas

Número de genes

Densidade gênica

**DNA** repetitivo

Transcrição

**Introns** 

Percentagem de DNA codificador

Codon usage

Recombinação

Herança

3.300 Mb

23 (em XX) ou 24 (em XY), linear

23: Cels. haploides, 46: Cels. Diploides

várias classes de histonas e proteínas não-histonas

~ 25.000 - 30.000

 $\sim 1/40 \text{ kb}$ 

grande porção

os genes são transcritos individualmente encontrado em muitos genes

paternal no cromossomo Y

~ 3%

2

pelo menos uma vez por cada par de homólogos mendeliana no cromossomo X e autossomos,

16.6 kb

um molécula de DNA circular

milhares genomas

milhares genomas por mitocondria

37

1/0.45 kb

muito pouca

transcrição contínua de muitos genes

ausente

~ 93%

?

transcrição contínua de muitos genes

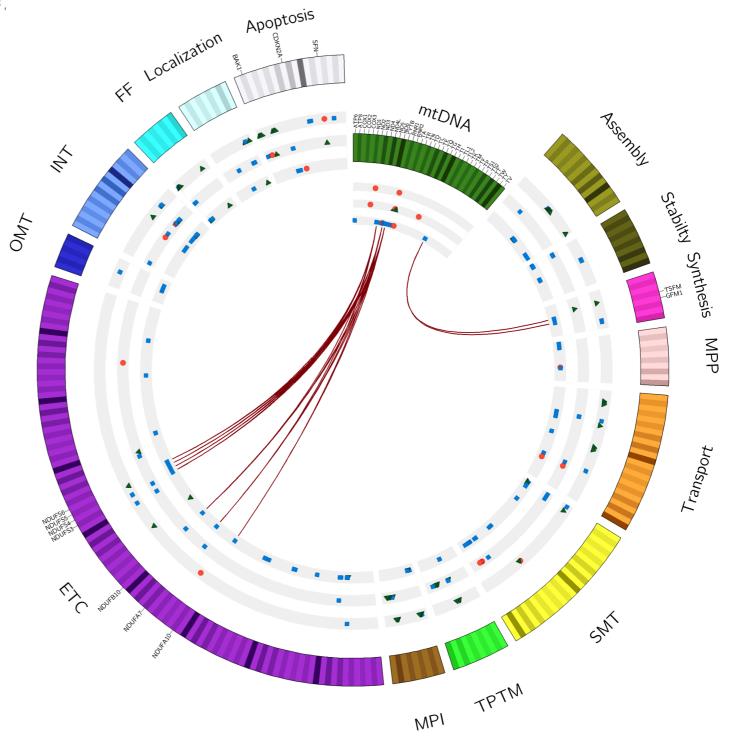
Exclusivamente materna

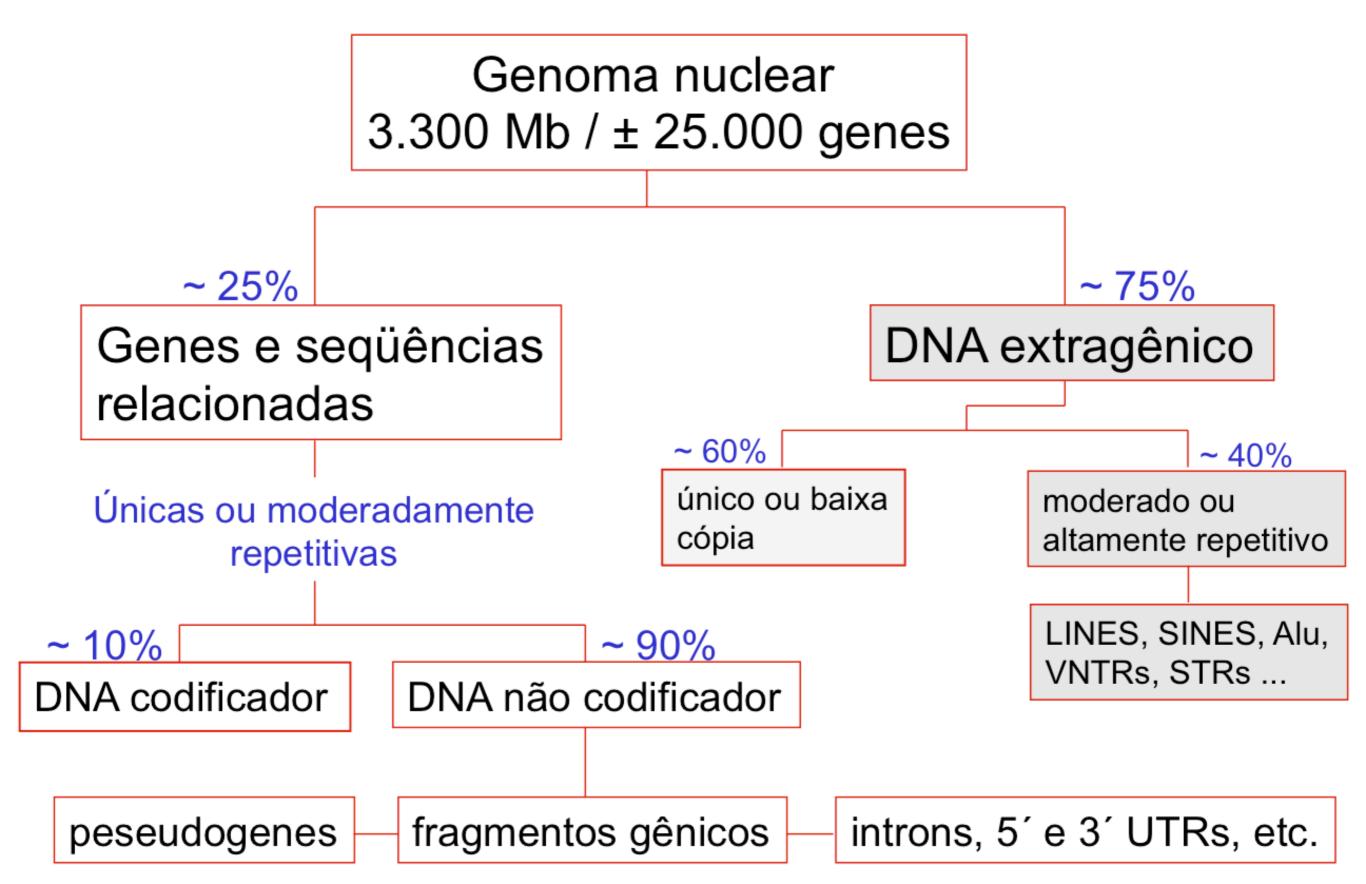


#### RESEARCH ARTICLE

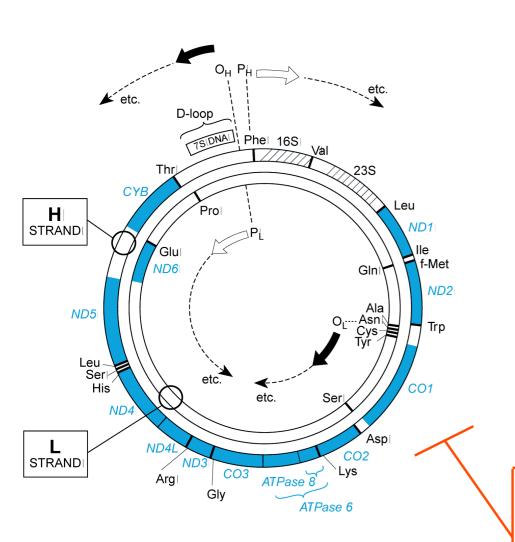
# Mitochondrial genome instability in colorectal adenoma and adenocarcinoma

Luiza F. de Araujo <sup>1,2</sup> • Aline S. Fonseca <sup>1,2</sup> • Bruna R Muys <sup>1,2</sup> • Jessica R. Plaça <sup>2</sup> • Rafaela B. L. Bueno <sup>1,2</sup> • Julio C. C. Lorenzi <sup>1,2</sup> • Anemari R. D. Santos <sup>2</sup> • Greice A. Molfetta <sup>1,2,3</sup> • Dalila L. Zanette <sup>1,2,3</sup> • Jorge E. S. Souza <sup>2,3</sup> • Valeria Valente <sup>2,3,4</sup> • Wilson A. Silva Jr <sup>1,2,3</sup>





# O DNA mitocondrial consiste em um pequeno duplex de DNA circular com alta densamente gênica



#### Herança Materna

#### Genes:

2 RNA ribossomal

22 tRNA

13 subunidades de enzimas da fosforilação oxidadtiva

```
8366 8522 8577 9202 9206

1 53 68

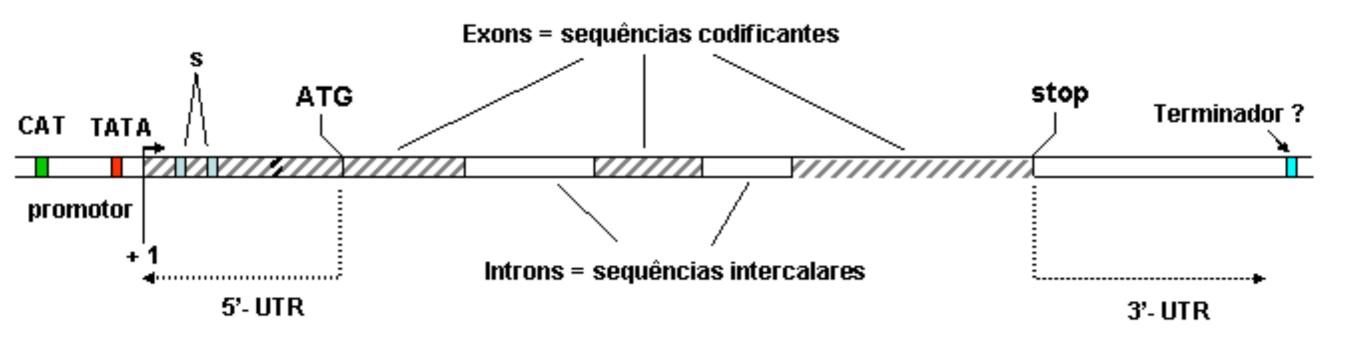
Met Pro Lys Trp Thr Lys Ile Cys Ser Leu His Ser Leu Pro Pro Gln Ser Stop

CCAAAATGAACGAAAATCTGTTCGCTTCATTGCCCCCACAATCCTAGGCCTA—ACATA

Met Asn Glu Asn Leu Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Ala Pro Thr Ile Leu Gly Leu Thr

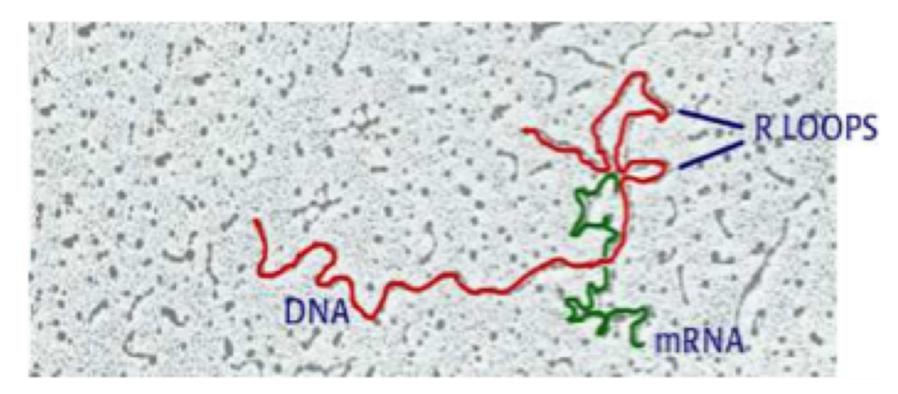
1 17 226
```

# Estrutura de genes eucariotos





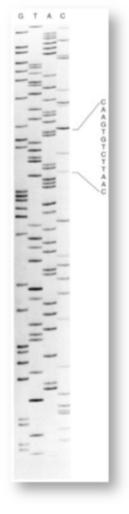
Phillip Sharp
Genes de eucariotos são interrompidos



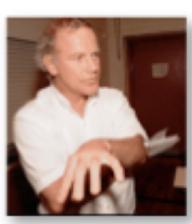
## 1975-1977



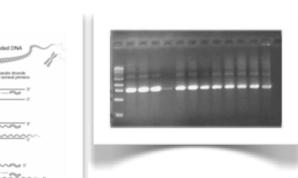
Frederick Sanger e Walter Gilbert Sequenciamento do DNA



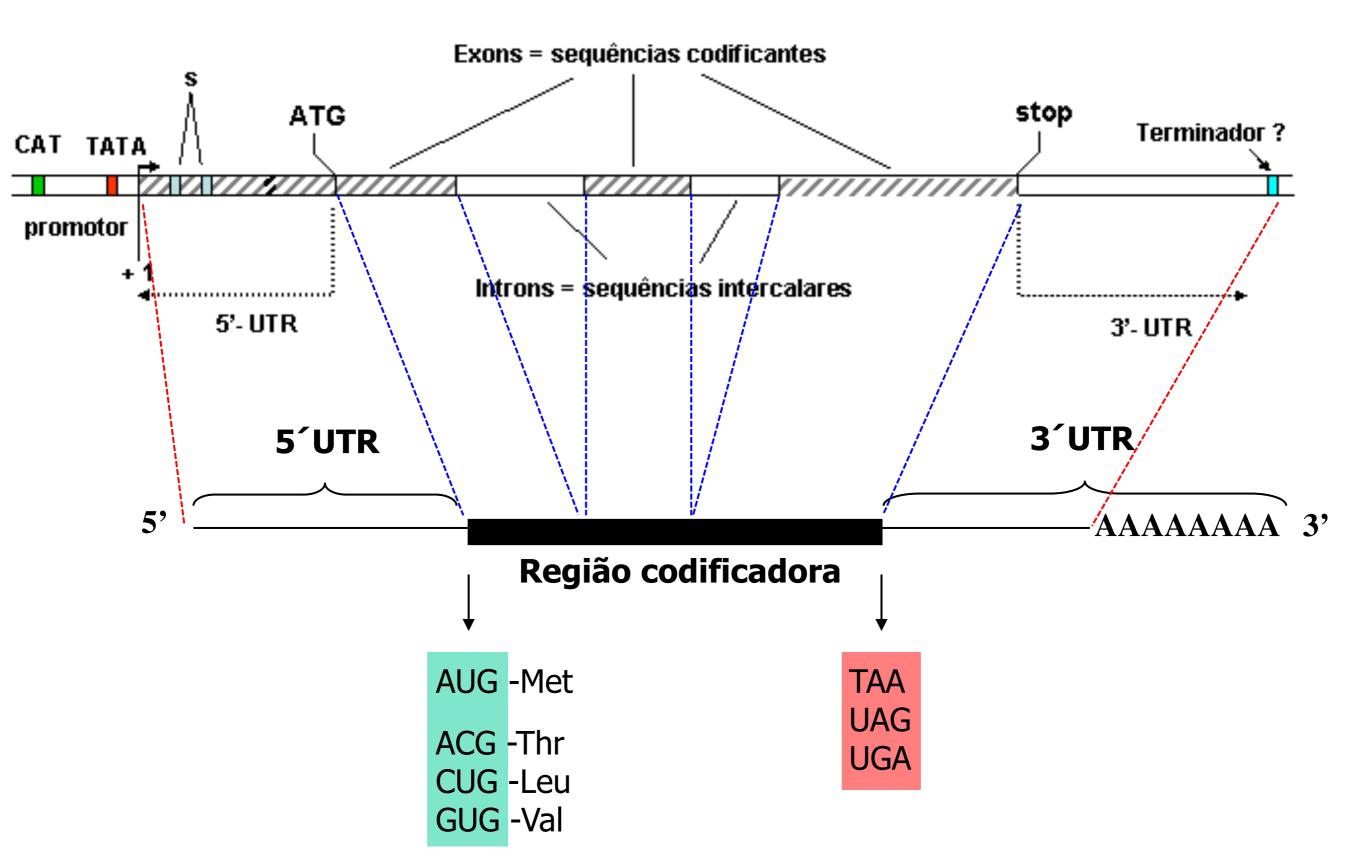




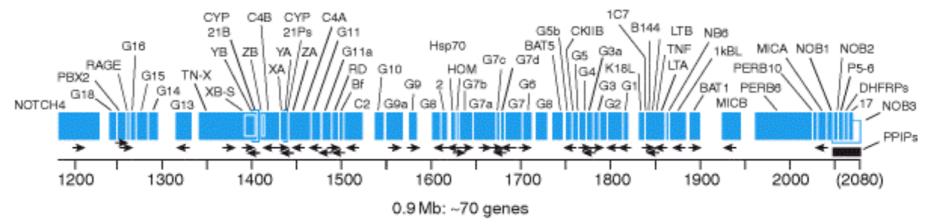
Kary Mullis Reação em cadeia da polimerase (PCR)



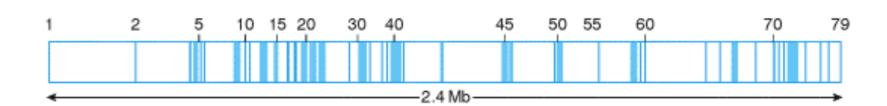
## Estrutura de genes eucariotos

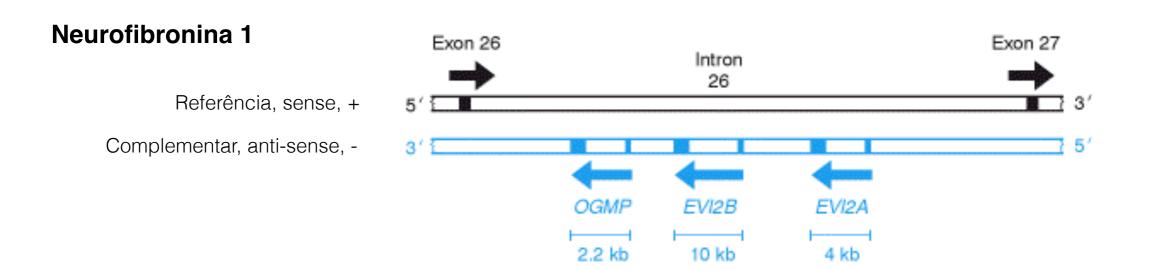




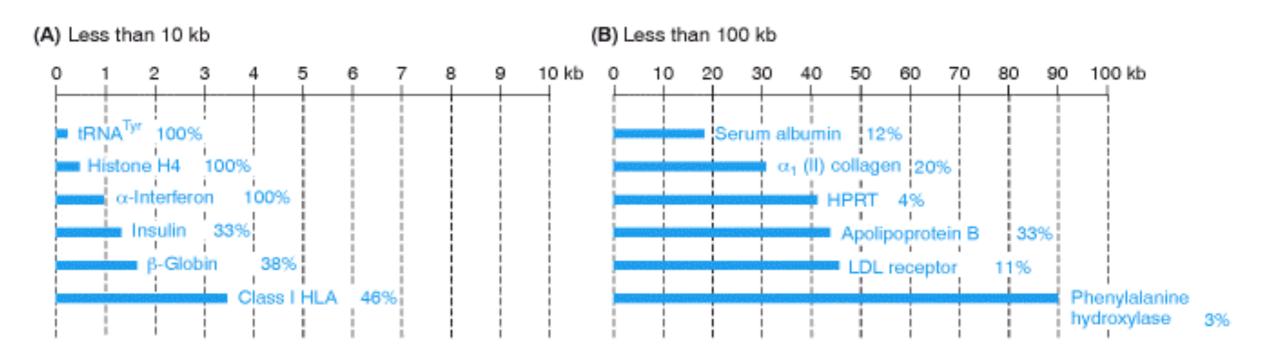


#### **Distrofina**

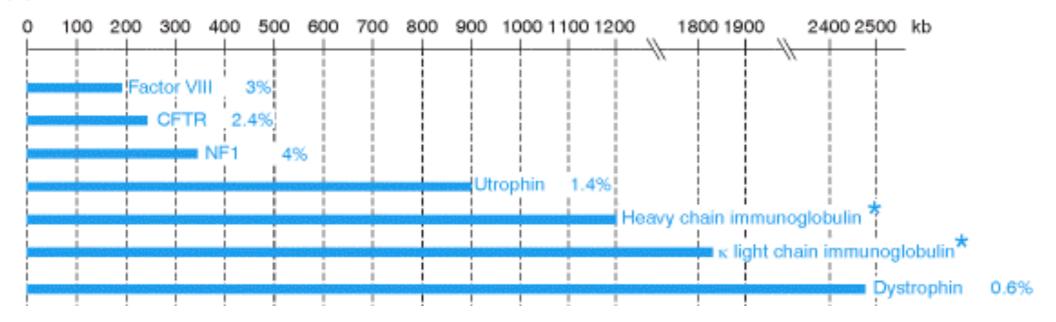




#### Variação do tamanho dos genes humanos







### Tamanho médio de exons e introns

Gene	Tamanho (kb)	Número de Exons	Tamanho Médio dos Exons	Tamanho Médio dos Introns
tRNA <sup>tyr</sup>	0.1	2	50	20
Insulin	1.4	3	155	480
β-Globin	1.6	3	150	490
Class I HLA	3.5	8	187	260
Serum albumin	18	14	137	1100
Type VII collagen	31	118	77	190
Complement C3	41	29	122	900
Phenylalanine hydroxylase	90	26	96	3500
Factor VIII	186	26	375	7100
CFTR (cystic fibrosis)	250	27	227	9100
Dystrophin	2400	79	180	30 000

#### **DNA** repetitivo

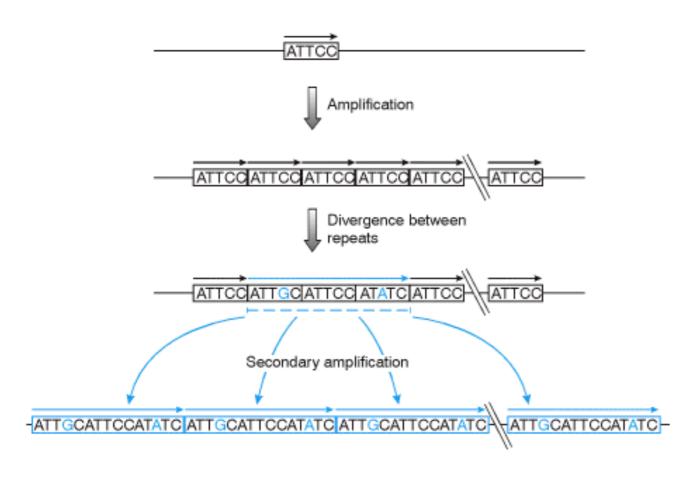
# Região não codificadora com repetição em tandem: DNA-satélite, minissatélite e microssatélite.

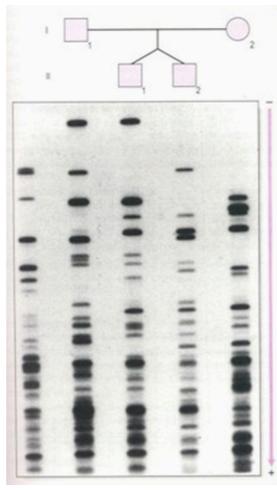
Table 7.11. Major classes of tandemly repeated human DNA

Class	Size of repeat	Major chromosomal location(s)
'Megasatellite' DNA (blocks of hundreds of kb in some cases)	several kb	Various locations on selected chromosomes
RS447	4.7 kb	~50-70 copies on 4p15 plus several copies on distal 8p
untitled	2.5 kb	~400 copies on 4q31 and 19q13
untitled	3.0 kb	~50 copies on the X chromosome
Satellite DNA (blocks often from 100 kb to several Mb in length)	5-171 bp	Especially at centromeres
α (alphoid DNA)	171 bp	Centromeric heterochromatin of all chromosomes
β (Sau3 A family)	68 bp	Centromeric heterochromatin of 1, 9, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22 and Y
Satellite 1 (AT-rich)	25-48 bp	Centromeric heterochromatin of most chromosomes and other heterochromatic regions
Satellites 2 and 3	5 bp	Most, possibly all, chromosomes
Minisatellite DNA (blocks often within the 0.1-20 kb range)	6-64 bp	At or close to telomeres of all chromosomes
telomeric family	6 bp	All telomeres
hypervariable family	9-64 bp	All chromosomes, often near telomeres
Microsatellite DNA (blocks often less than 150 bp)	1–4 bp	Dispersed throughout all chromosomes

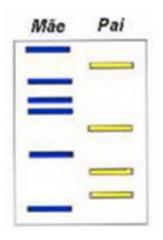
#### **DNA** repetitivo

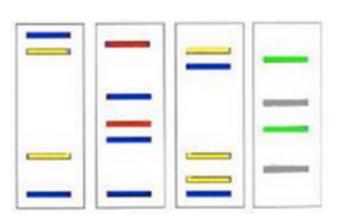
Região não codificadora com repetição em tandem: DNA-satélite, minissatélite e microssatélite.





- Estudo da variabilidade genética
- Identificação de indivíduos
- Teste de Paternidade



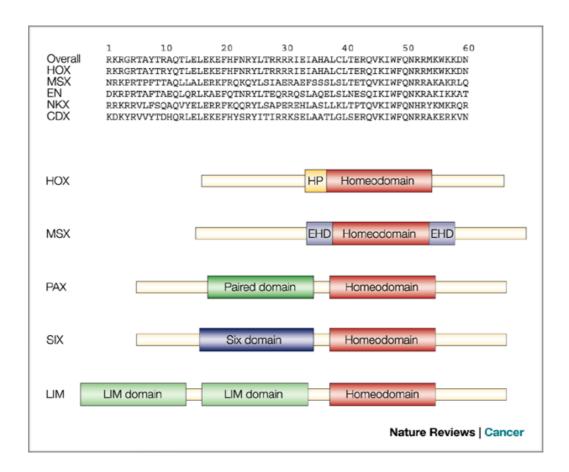


### Famílias gênicas clássicas

Alto grau de homologia e identidade entre os membros: Histonas e RNAr

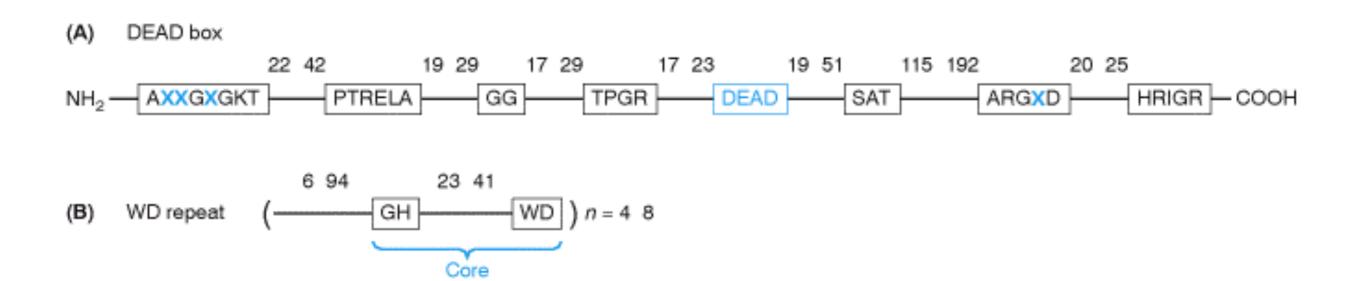
# Famílias gênicas com domínios grandes e altamente conservados

Homologia em regiões específicas



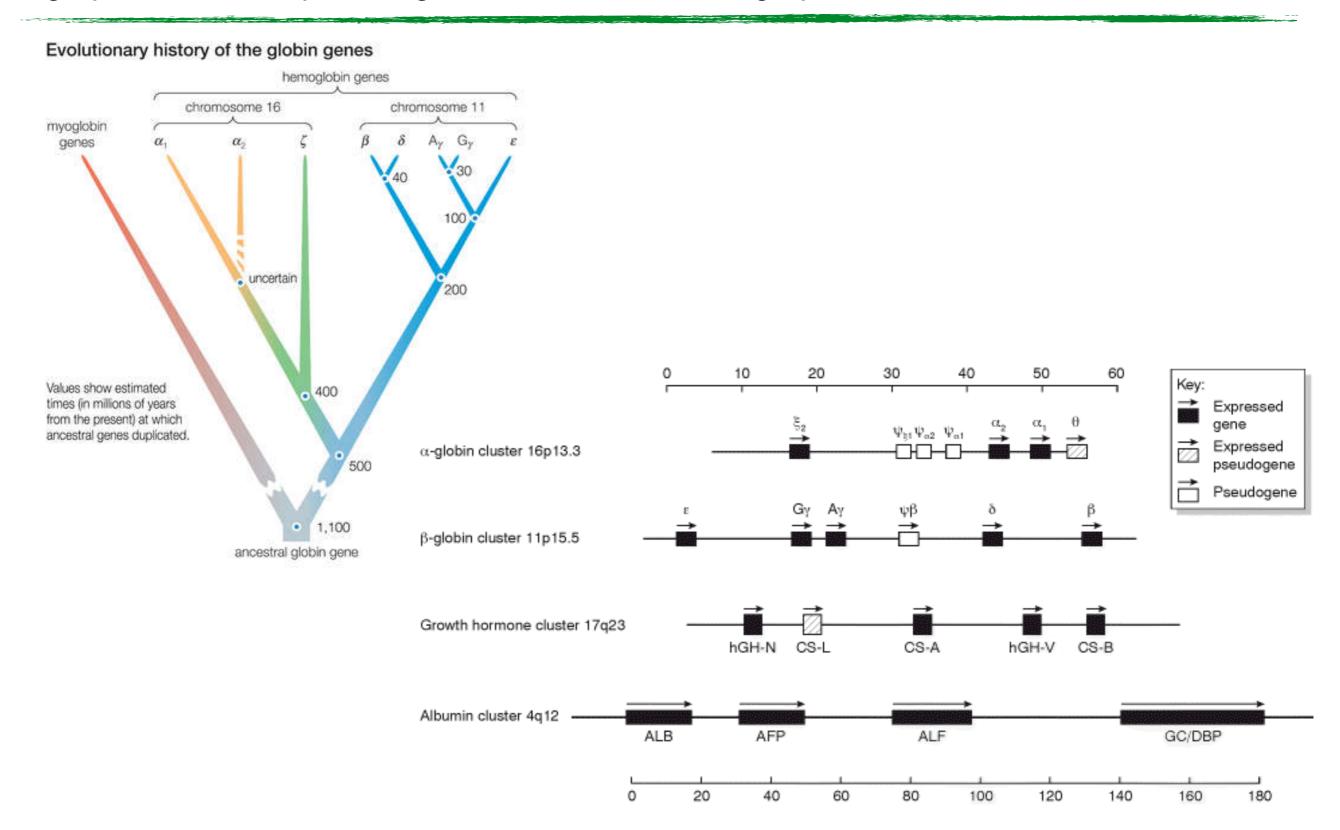
# Famílias gênicas com motivos de aminoácidos conservados muito curtos

Homologia muito baixa, mas codificam produtos com função comum



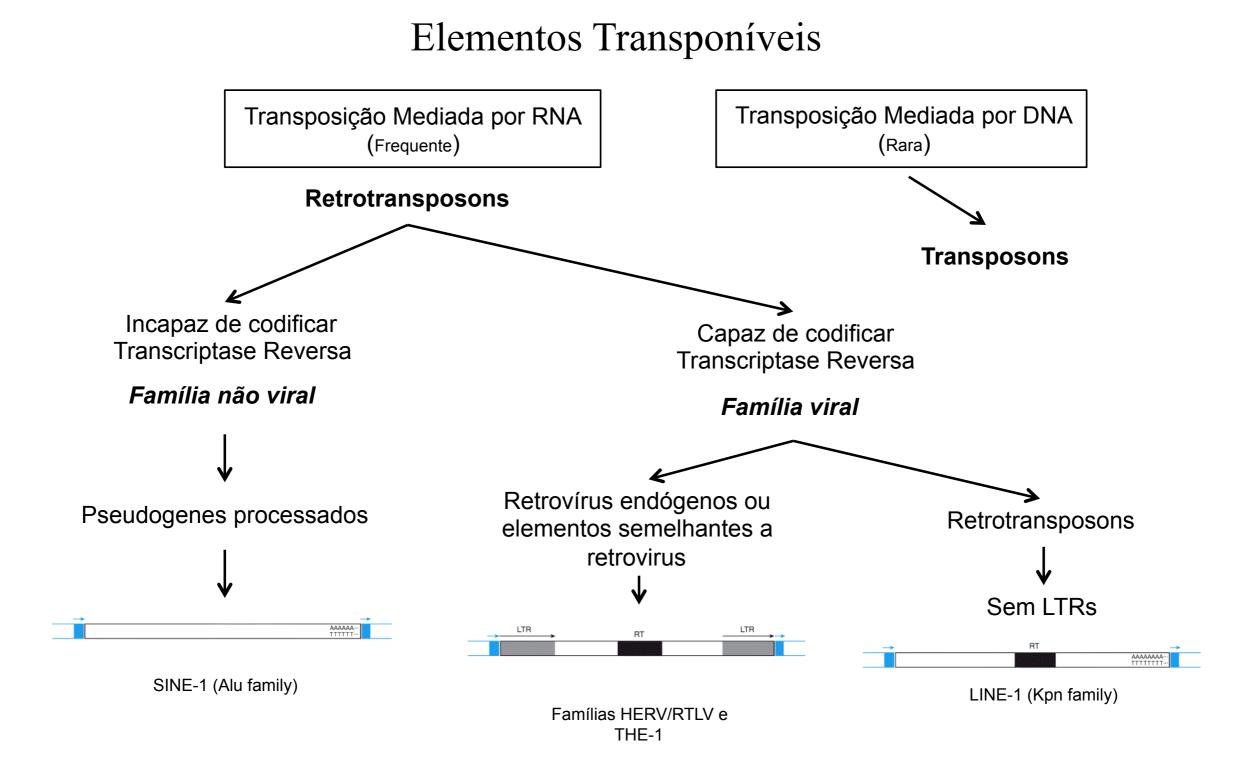
## Famílias gênicas organizadas em agrupamentos únicos

Agrupamentos compostos: genes intercalados no agrupamento da família



Originadas de antigas duplicações do genoma ou de eventos de duplicação gênica: PAX9, HOX, SOX, etc.

Gene family	Number of genes	Sequence motif/domain
Homeobox genes	30 <i>HOX</i> genes (see <i>Figure 14.5</i> ) plus ~60 orphan homeobox genes	Homeobox specifies a homeodomain of ~60 amino acids. A wide variety of different subclasses have been defined
PAX genes	9	Paired box encodes a paired domain of ~130 amino acids; PAX genes often have in addition a type of homeodomain known as a paired-type homeodomain
SOX genes	~15	SRY-like HMG box which encodes a domain of ~70 amino acids
TBX genes	~15	$T$ -Box which encodes a domain of $\sim$ 170 amino acids
Forkhead domain genes	~15	The forkhead domain is about 110 amino acids long
POU domain genes	~15	The POU domain is ~150 amino acids long



Originadas predominantemente por eventos de retrotransposição:

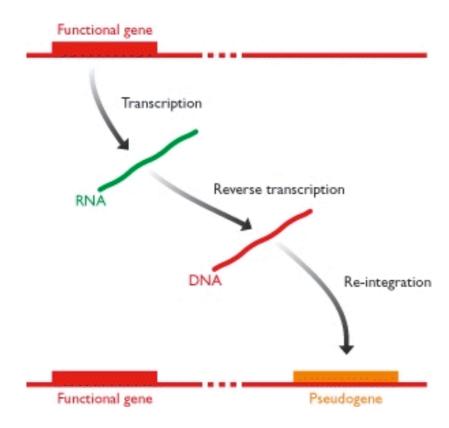


Figure 1.19 The origin of a processed pseudogene

A processed pseudogene is thought to arise by integration into the genome of a copy of the mRNA transcribed from a functional gene. The process by which mRNA is copied into DNA is called reverse transcription and the product is called complementary DNA (cDNA). The cDNA may integrate into the same chromosome as its functional parent, or possibly into a different chromosome.

Table 7.12. Major classes and families of interspersed human repetitive DNA (adapted from Smit, 1996)

Class <sup>a</sup>	Family <sup>a</sup>	Size of repeat unit	No. of copies	Percentage of genome
SINE	Alu family	Full length ~0.3 kb	~1 000 000	~ 7.0%
	MIR families	Average size ~0.13 kb	~400 000	~1.7%
LINE	LINE-1 (Kpn) family	Full length is 6.1 kb, but average size ~0.8 kb	~200 000-500 000	~5-12%
	LINE-2 family	Average size ~0.25 kb	~270 000	~2.1%
LTR	HERV	Average size ~1.3 kb	~50 000	~1.3%
	Others	Average size ~0.5 kb	~200 000	~3.3%
DNA transposon	Mariner & other families	Varies; perhaps average size = 0.25 kb	~200 000	~1.6%
Others	Various	Perhaps average size of about 0.4 kb	~60 000	~0.8%

