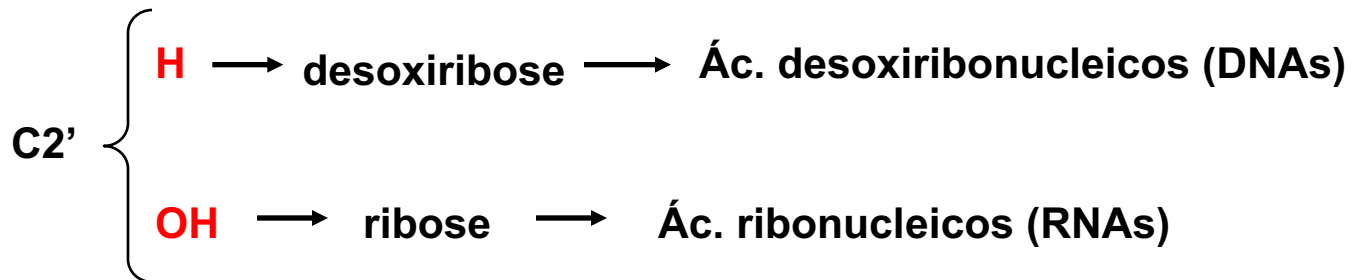
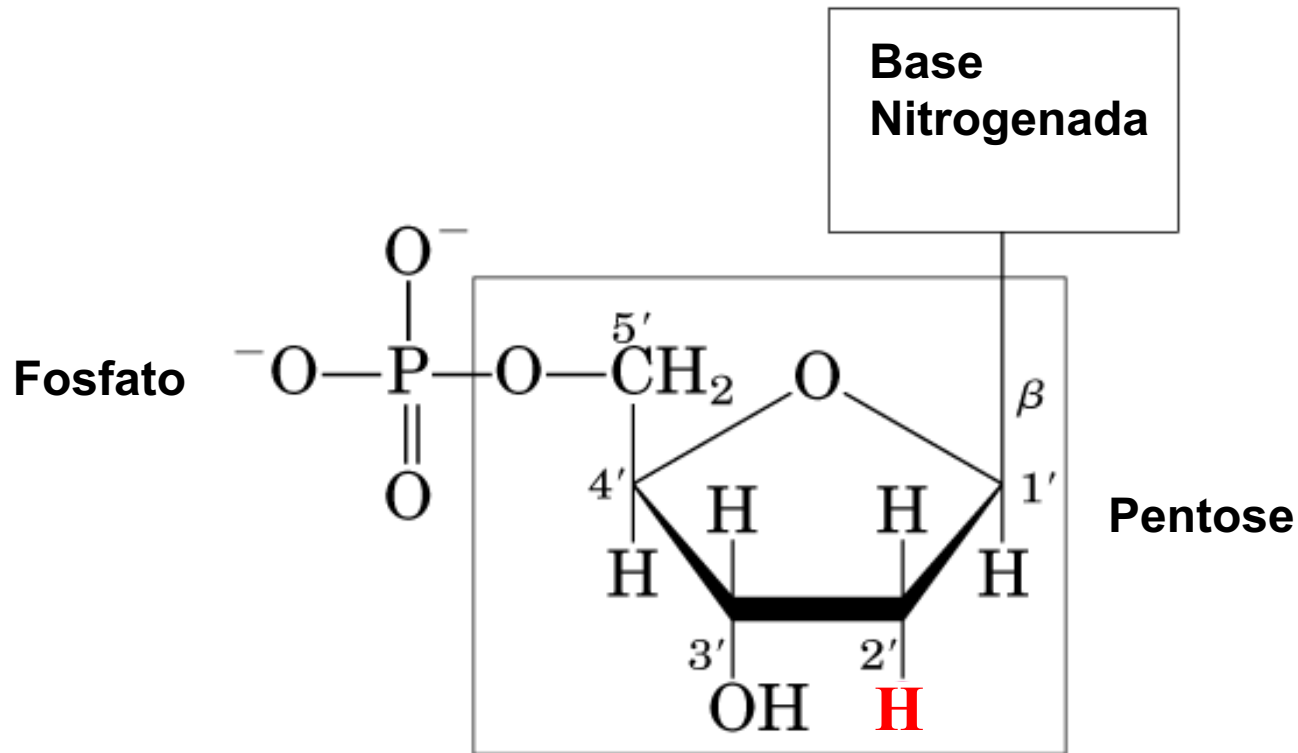


QBQ1354 - Biologia Molecular
2020

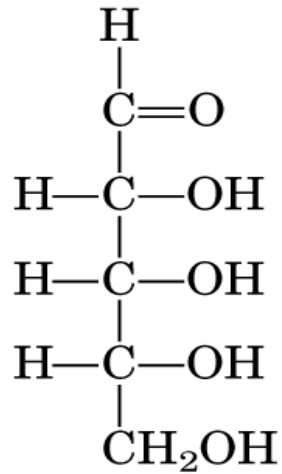
Estrutura e Função dos ácidos nucleicos
parte 2

Nucleotídeos

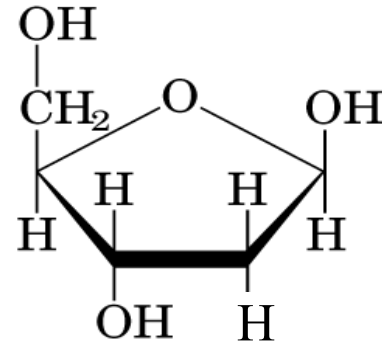
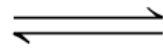
blocos estruturais dos ácidos nucleicos



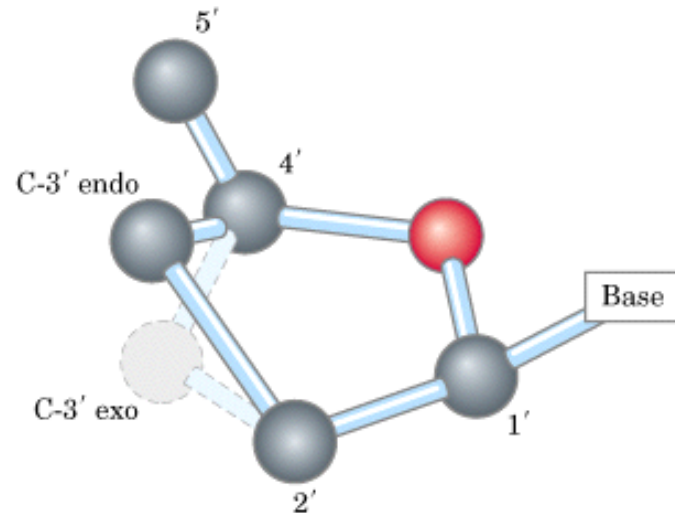
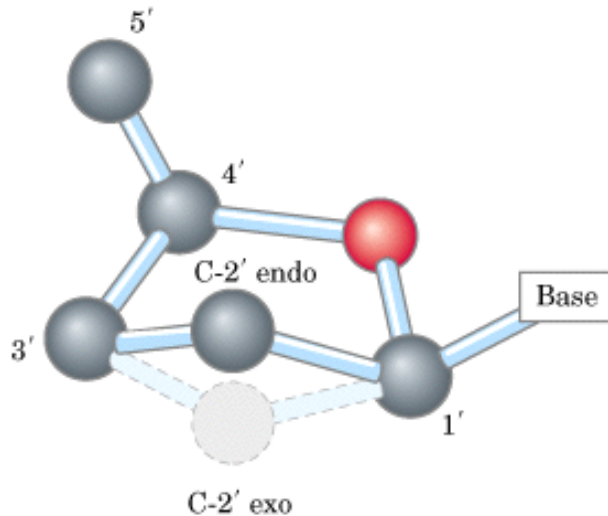
Conformações da **ribose**



Aldose



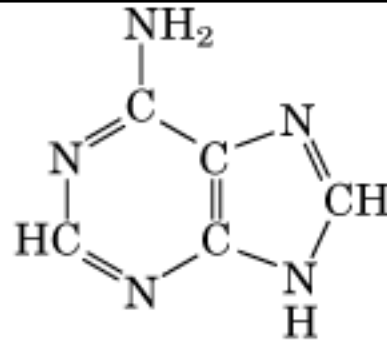
D- β -Furanose



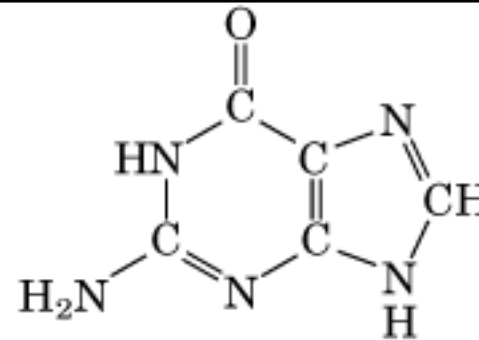
Na natureza apenas se observa o enantiômero D-ribose

Formas majoritárias de **bases nitrogenadas** que compõe os ácidos nucleicos

Purinas

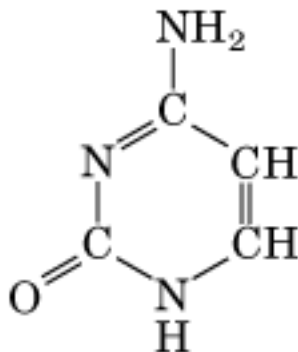


Adenina

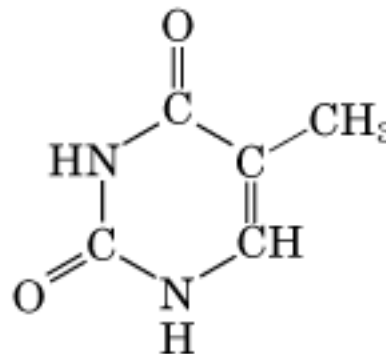


Guanina

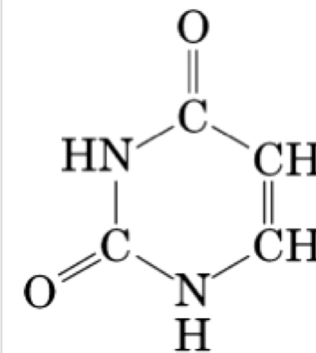
Pirimidinas



Citosina



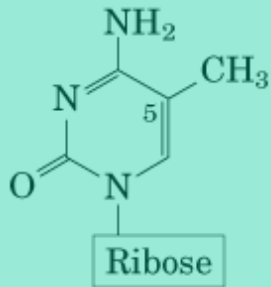
Timina



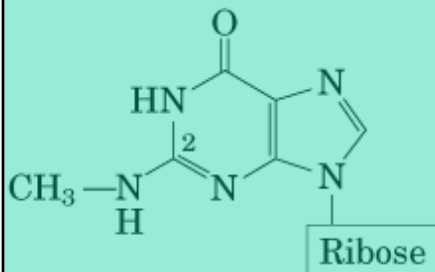
Uracila

Outras bases nitrogenadas minoritárias presentes em DNA/RNA

DNA de plantas e animais

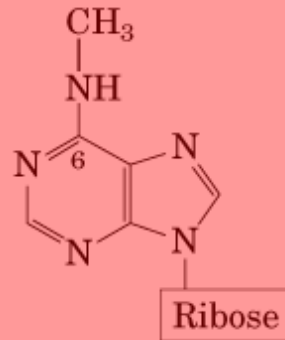


5-Methylcytidine

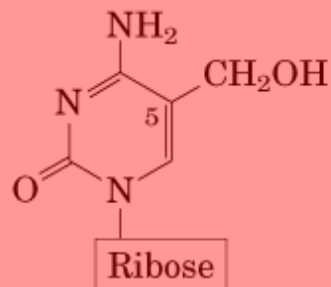


N²-Methylguanosine

DNA de bactérias

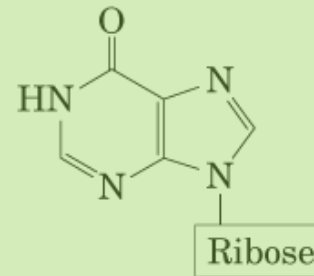


N⁶-Methyladenosine

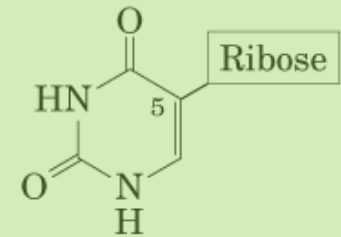


5-Hydroxymethylcytidine

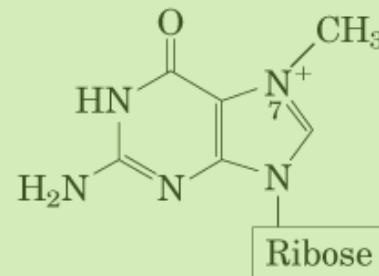
RNA transportador



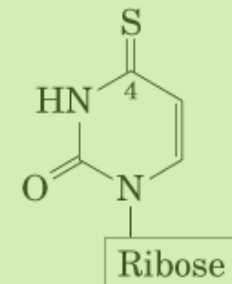
Inosine



Pseudouridine



7-Methylguanosine



4-Thiouridine

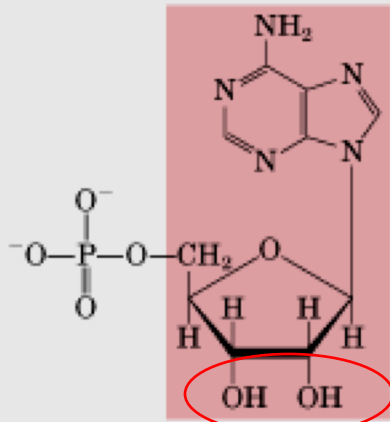
table 10-1

Nucleotide and Nucleic Acid Nomenclature

Base	→	Nucleoside*	→	Nucleotide*	Nucleic acid
		+ ribose		+ fosfato	
Purines					
Adenine		Adenosine		Adenylate	RNA
		Deoxyadenosine		Deoxyadenylate	DNA
Guanine		Guanosine		Guanylate	RNA
		Deoxyguanosine		Deoxyguanylate	DNA
Pyrimidines					
Cytosine		Cytidine		Cytidylate	RNA
		Deoxycytidine		Deoxycytidylate	DNA
Thymine		Thymidine or deoxythymidine		Thymidylate or deoxythymidylate	DNA
Uracil		Uridine		Uridylate	RNA

* *Nucleoside* and *nucleotide* are generic terms that include both ribo- and deoxyribo- forms. Note that here ribonucleosides and ribonucleotides are designated simply as nucleosides and nucleotides (e.g., riboadenosine as adenosine), and deoxyribonucleosides and deoxyribonucleotides as deoxynucleosides and deoxynucleotides (e.g., deoxyriboadenosine as deoxyadenosine). Both forms of naming are acceptable, but the shortened names are more commonly used. Thymine is an exception; the name ribothymidine is used to describe its unusual occurrence in RNA.

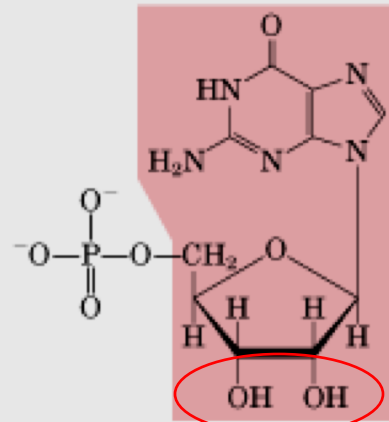
Ribonucleotídeos



Nucleotide: Adenylate (adenosine 5'-monophosphate)

Symbols: A, AMP

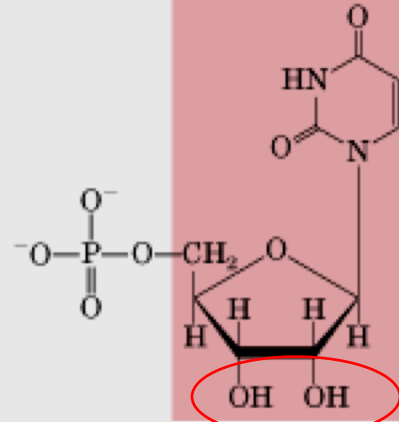
Nucleoside: Adenosine



Nucleotide: Guanylate (guanosine 5'-monophosphate)

Symbols: G, GMP

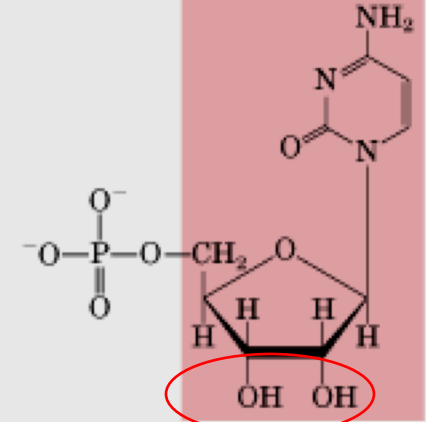
Nucleoside: Guanosine



Nucleotide: Uridylate (uridine 5'-monophosphate)

Symbols: U, UMP

Nucleoside: Uridine



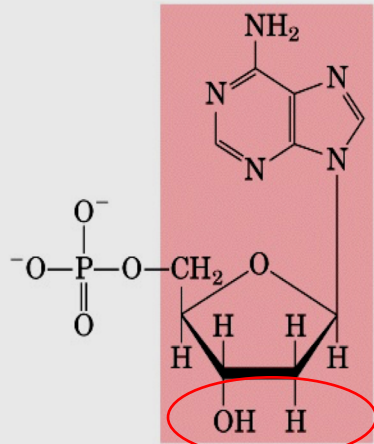
Nucleotide: Cytidylate (cytidine 5'-monophosphate)

Symbols: C, CMP

Nucleoside: Cytidine

(b) Ribonucleotides

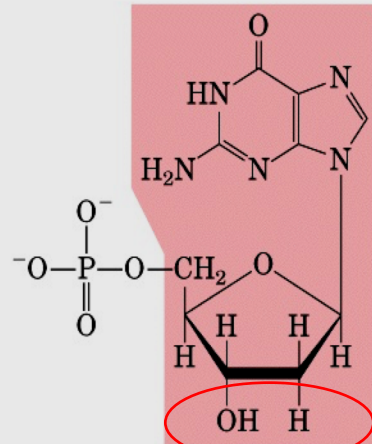
Desoxirribonucleotídeos



Nucleotide: Deoxyadenylate
(deoxyadenosine
5'-monophosphate)

Symbols: A, dA, dAMP

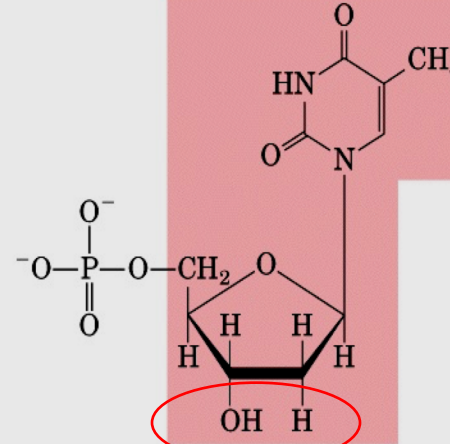
Nucleoside: Deoxyadenosine



Nucleotide: Deoxyguanylate
(deoxyguanosine
5'-monophosphate)

Symbols: G, dG, dGMP

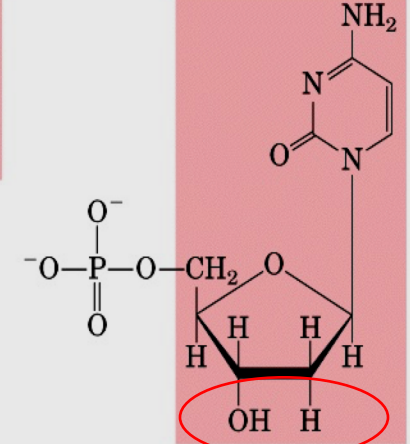
Nucleoside: Deoxyguanosine



Nucleotide: Deoxythymidylate
(deoxythymidine
5'-monophosphate)

Symbols: T, dT, dTMP

Nucleoside: Deoxythymidine



Nucleotide: Deoxycytidylate
(deoxycytidine
5'-monophosphate)

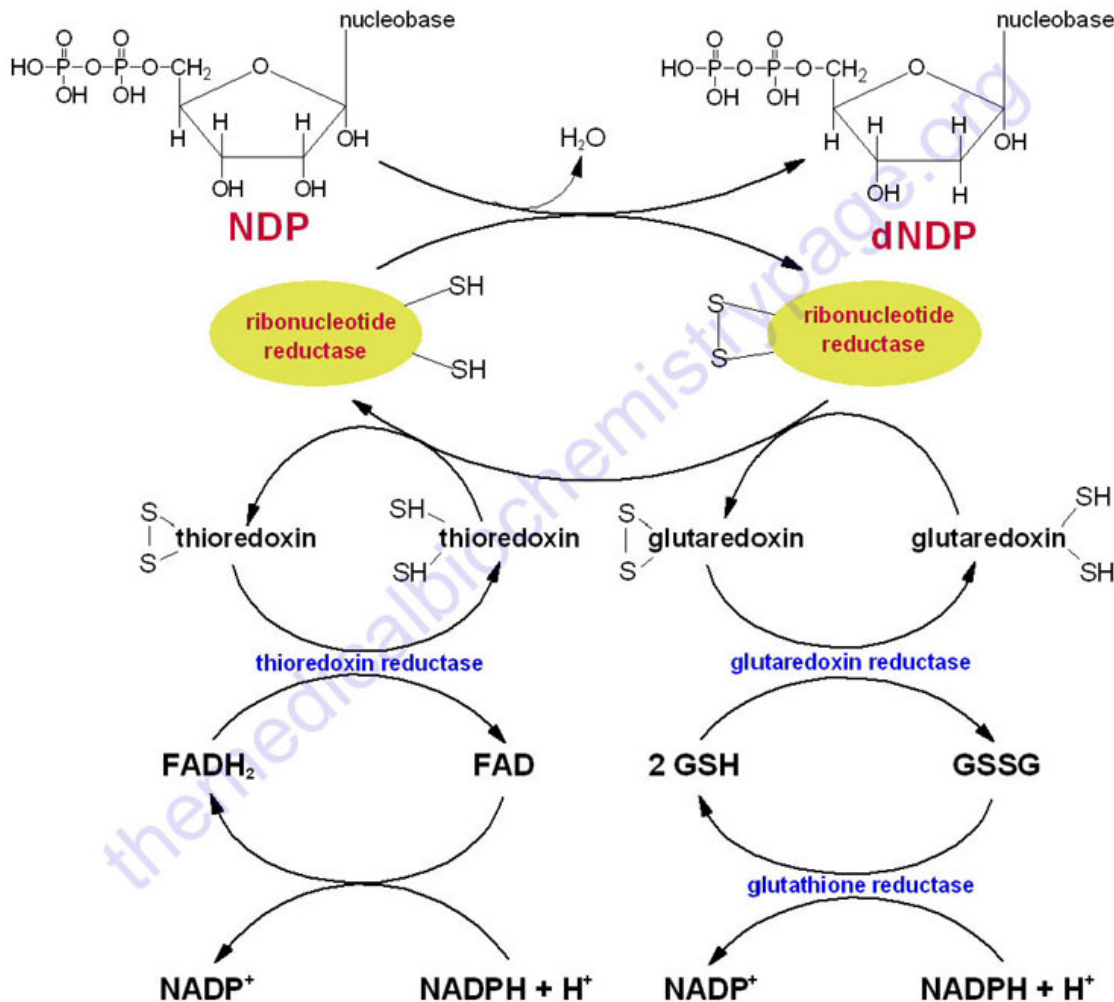
Symbols: C, dC, dCMP

Nucleoside: Deoxycytidine

(a) Deoxyribonucleotides

Os desoxiribonucleotídeos são gerados a partir de ribonucleotídeos

- Reações irreversíveis catalizadas por enzimas ribonucleotídeo redutases
- Evidência da ancestralidade do RNA em relação ao DNA



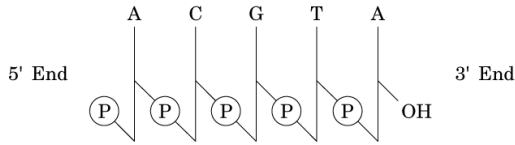
Exceção: deoxitimidina

dUMP + N⁵, N¹⁰ metileno THF

Timidilato sintase

dTMP + DHF

Níveis de organização dos ácidos nucleicos

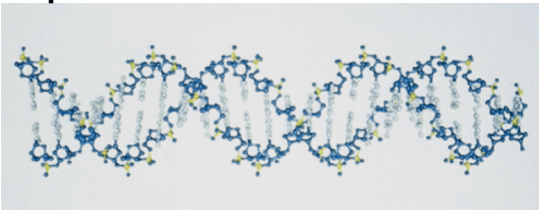


Estrutura Primária

- Estrutura covalente do DNA/RNA
- Sequência de nucleotídeos



Dupla-hélice de DNA

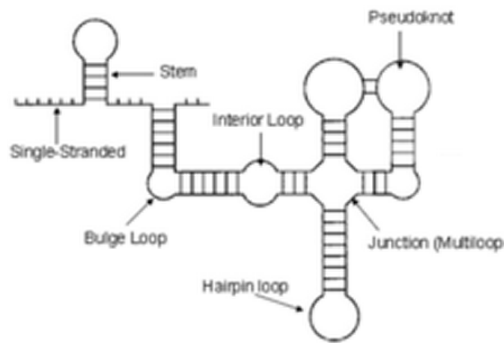


Estrutura Secundária

- Estruturas regulares locais do DNA (dupla-hélice) e RNA (grampos, voltas, laços)

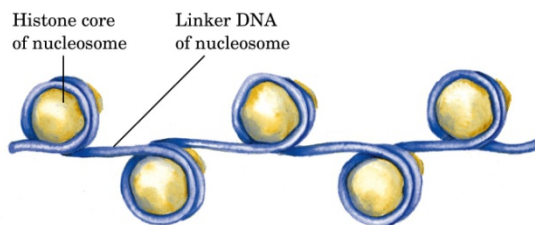


Estruturas secundárias de RNA



Estrutura Terciária

- Arranjo tri-dimensional das moléculas de DNA e RNA



Estrutura Quaternária

Complexos formados a partir da interação de DNA e RNA com proteínas ou outras macromoléculas.

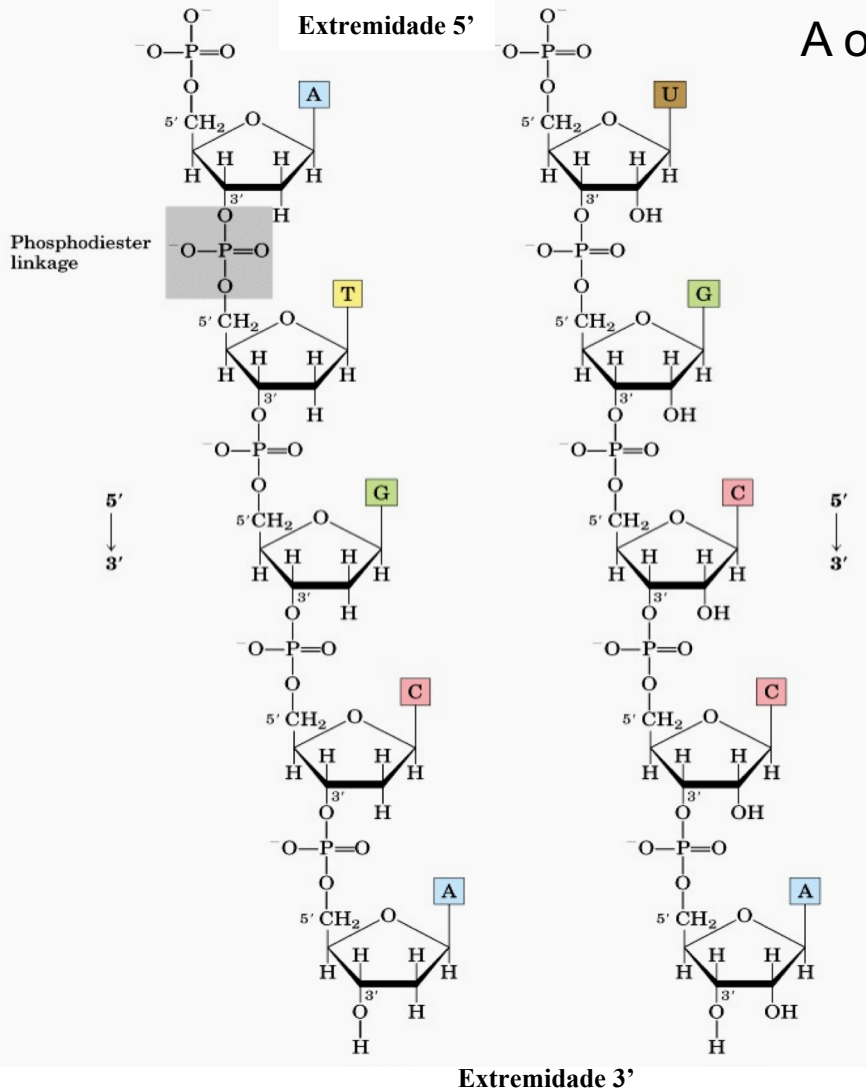
Ex.

- DNA na cromatina (eucariotos) e nucleóide (procaríotos)
- RNAs nos ribossomos

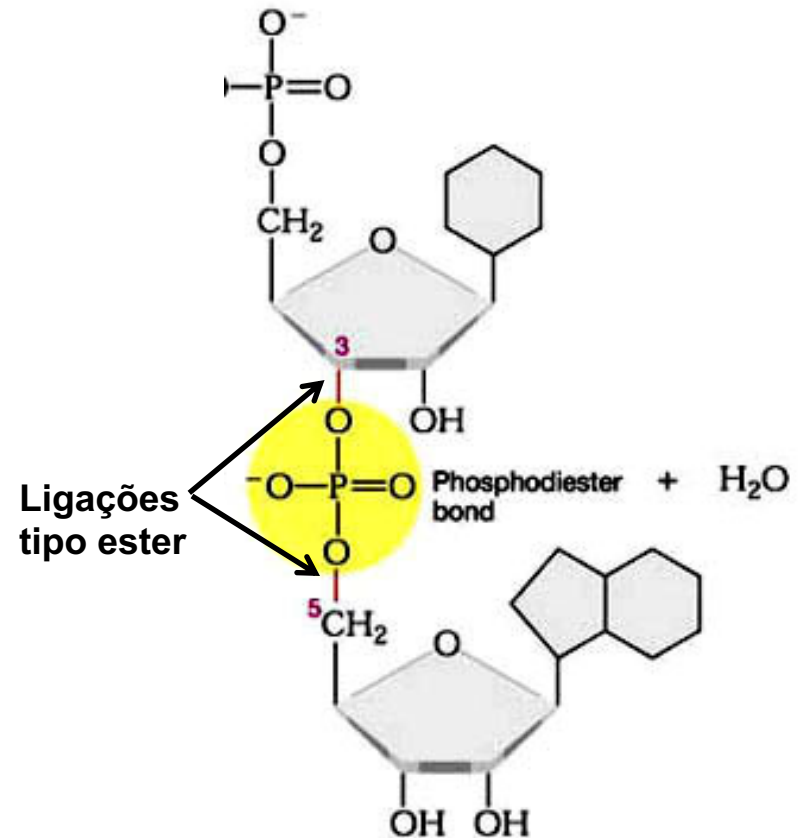
Ácidos nucleicos são polímeros lineares de nucleotídeos unidos por ligações covalentes do tipo fosfodiéster

DNA

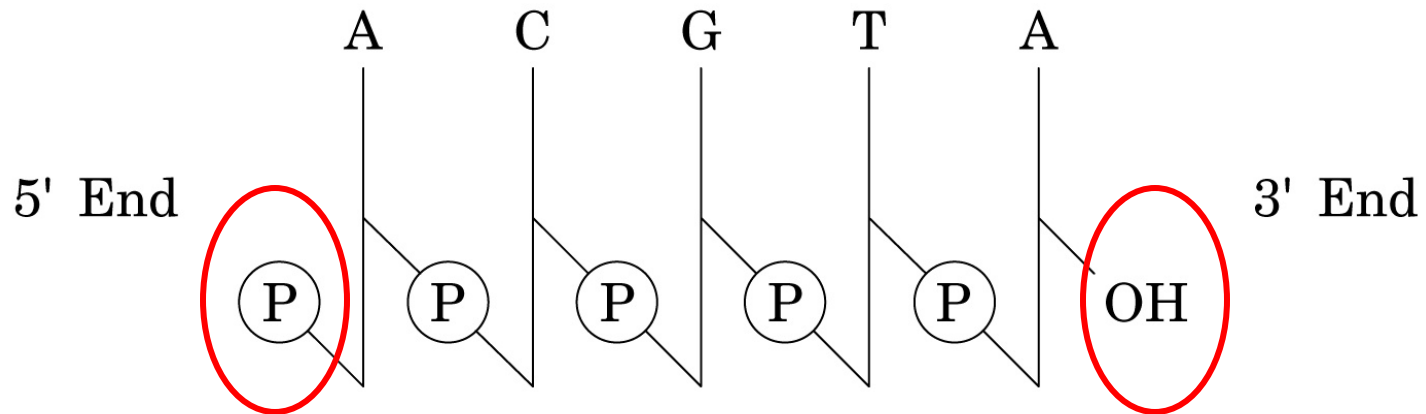
RNA



A ordem dos nucleotídeos define a **estrutura primária** da molécula de DNA/RNA



Moléculas de ácidos nucleicos possuem polaridade e extremidades 5' e 3' distintas



Oligonucleotídeos: polímeros com até 50 unidades

Polinucleotídeos: polímeros > 50 unidades

Desvendando a estrutura do DNA

Erwin Chargaff (1950)



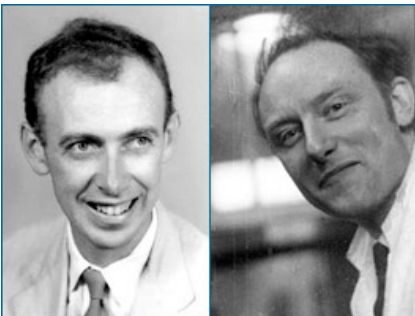
As quantidades relativas de A, T, G e C são características de cada organismo, não variando entre diferentes tecidos ou em diferentes condições fisiológicas. “Regras de Chargaff”: em qualquer DNA celular, a quantidade de resíduos **A=T** e **G=C**.

R. Franklin e M. Wilkins (1953)



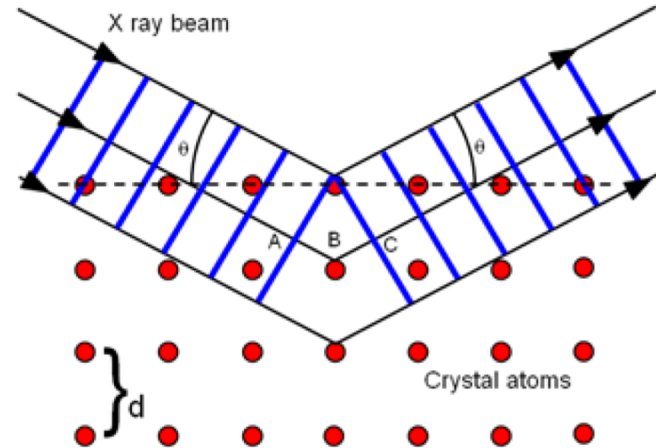
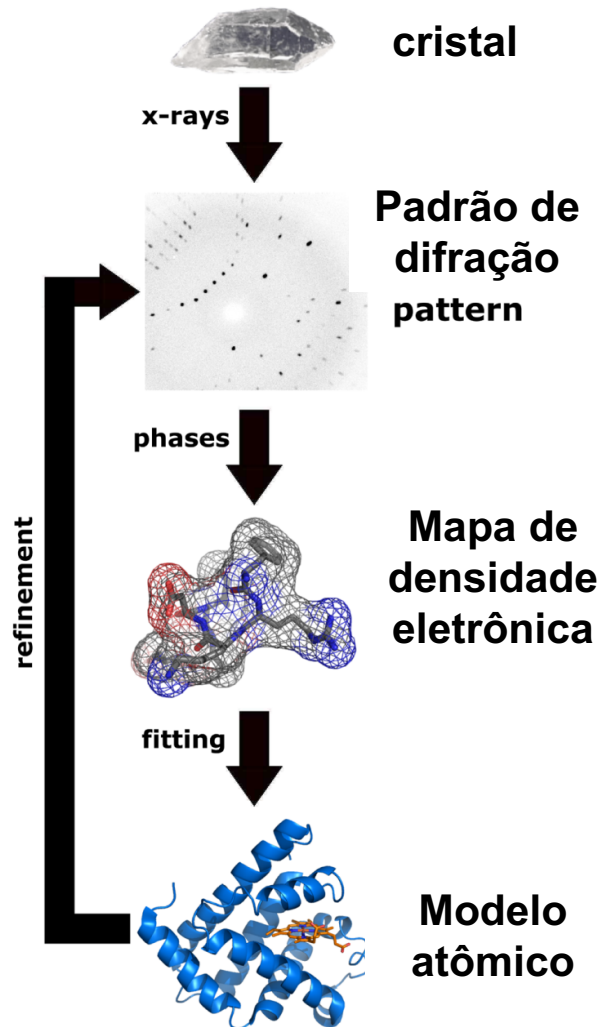
Moléculas de DNA assumem **estrutura helicoidal**, com 2 periodicidades (3,4 e 34 Å) ao longo do eixo da hélice.

J. Watson e F. Crick (1953)



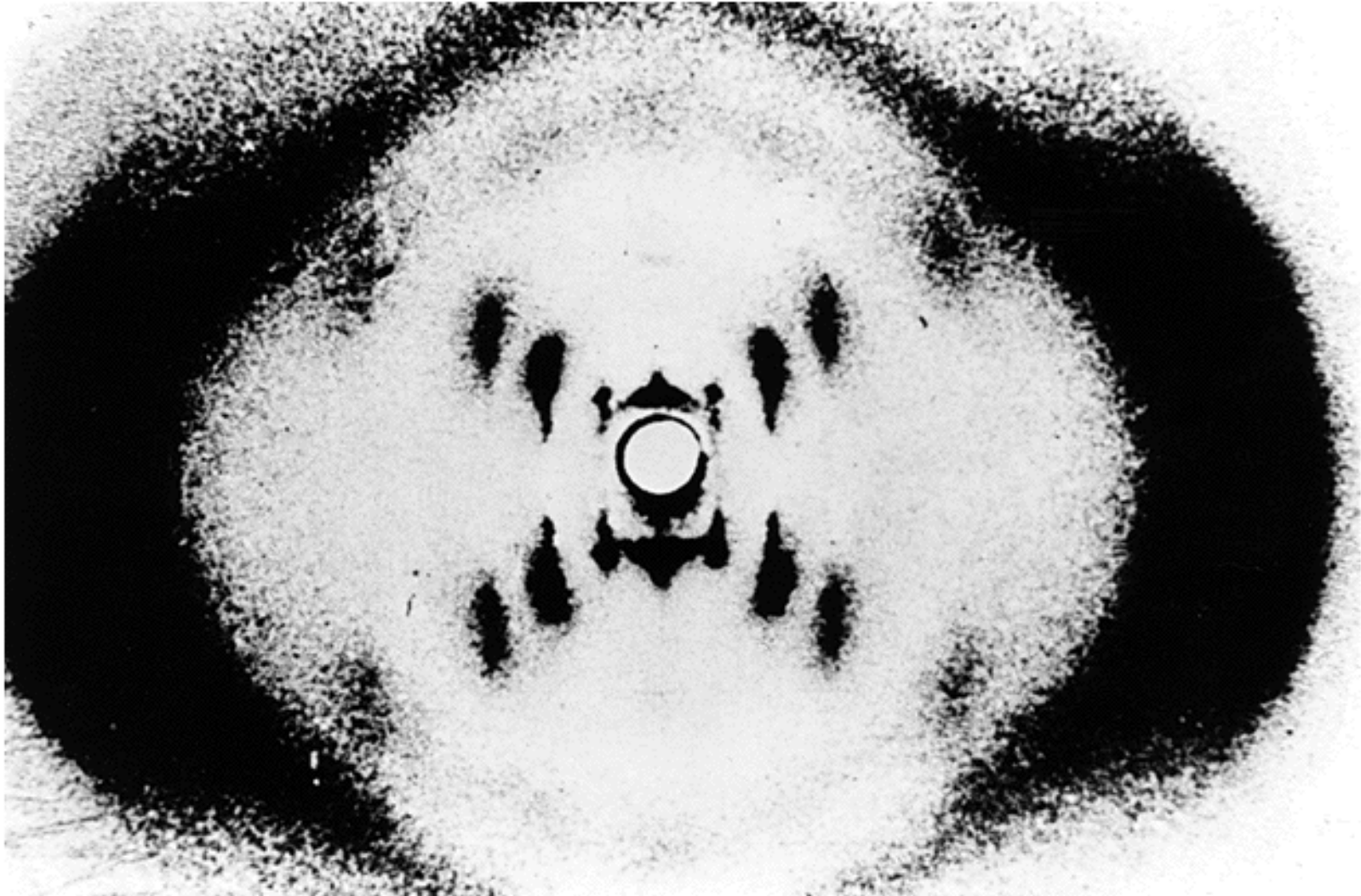
Modêlo tri-dimensional para a estrutura do DNA:
Duas cadeias de DNA **complementares**, anti-paralelas, formam uma **dupla-hélice** com rotação no sentido anti-horário (“right-handed”).

Como a estrutura do DNA foi descoberta?
Uso da técnica de difração de raio-x para a
determinação da estrutura terciária de biomoléculas



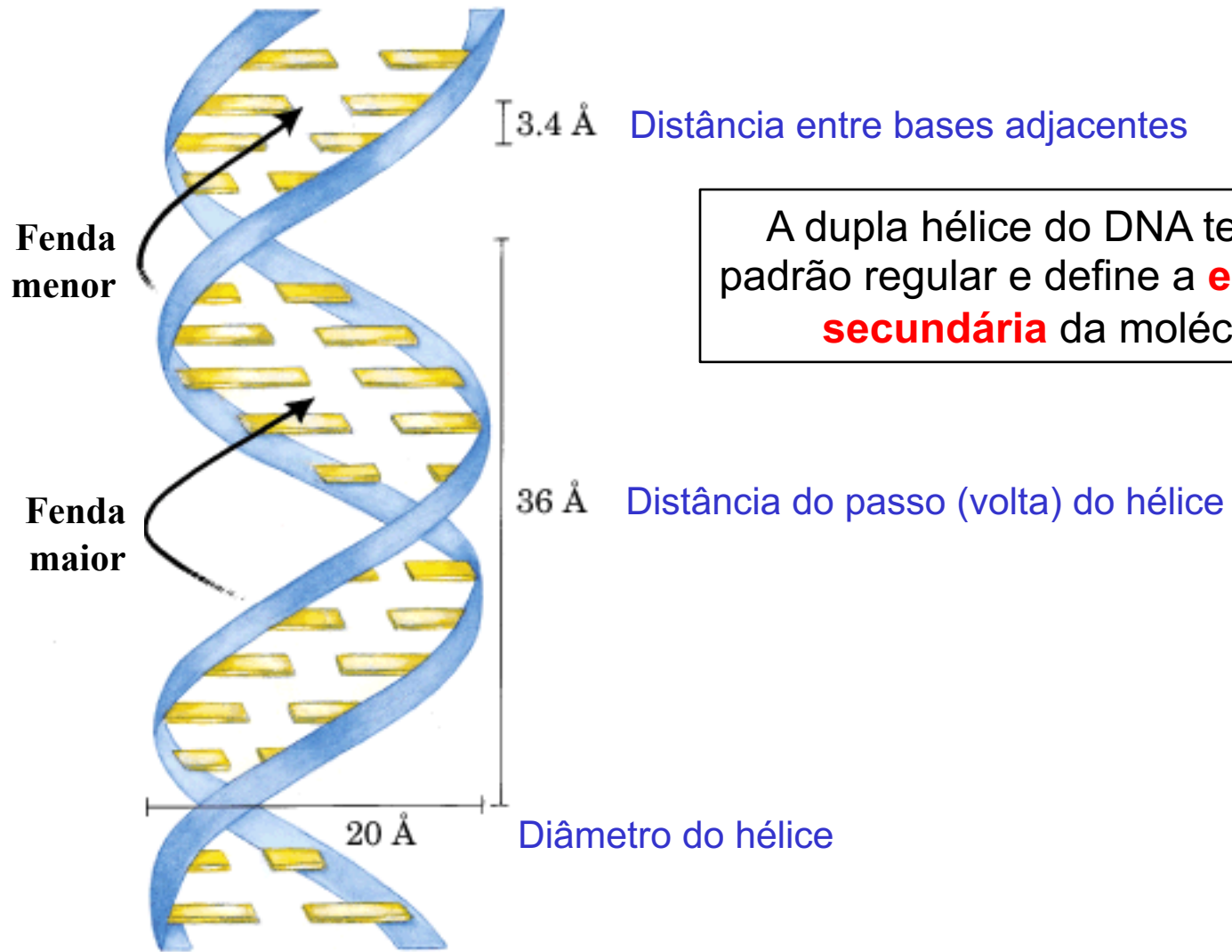
Difração de raio-x de cristais de fibras de DNA

R. Franklin e M. Wilkins (1953)



34 Å

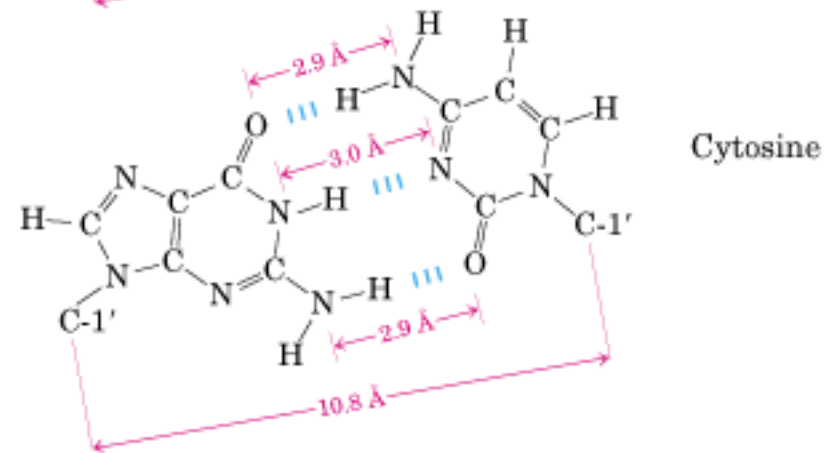
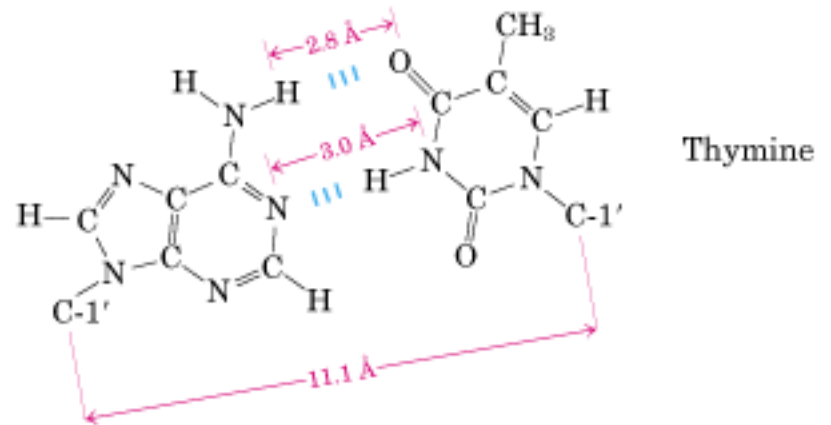
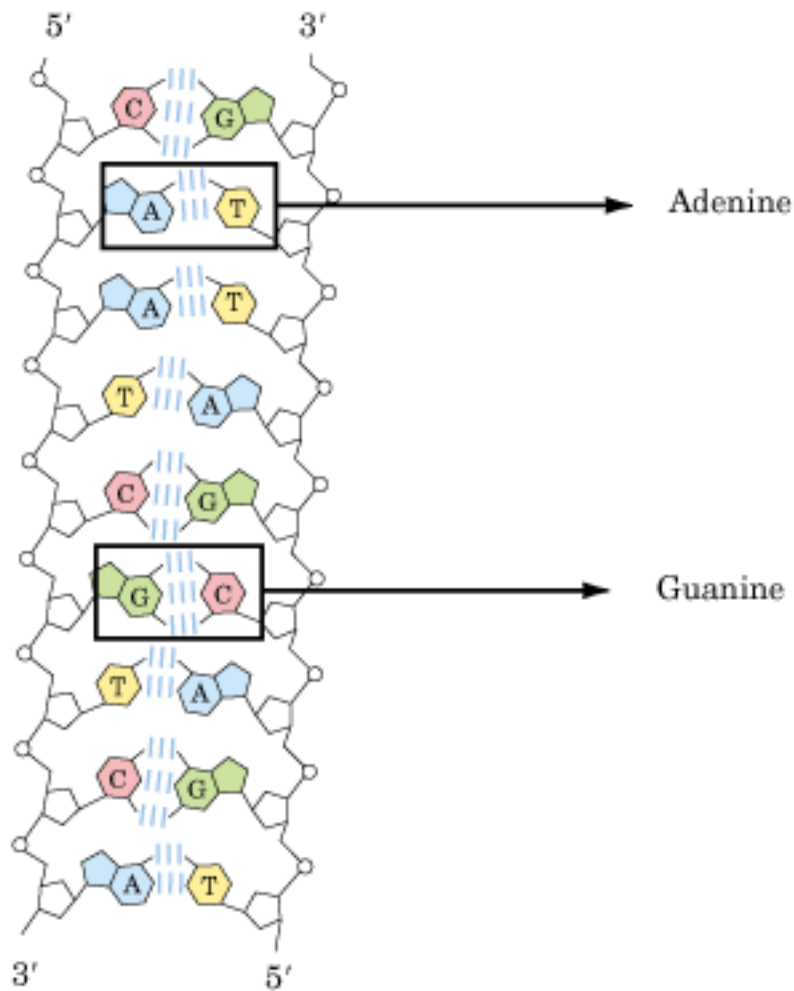
Modêlo Watson-Crick para a estrutura do DNA



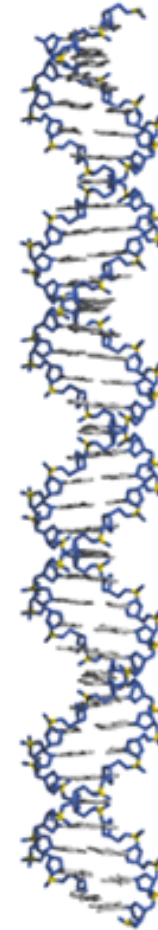
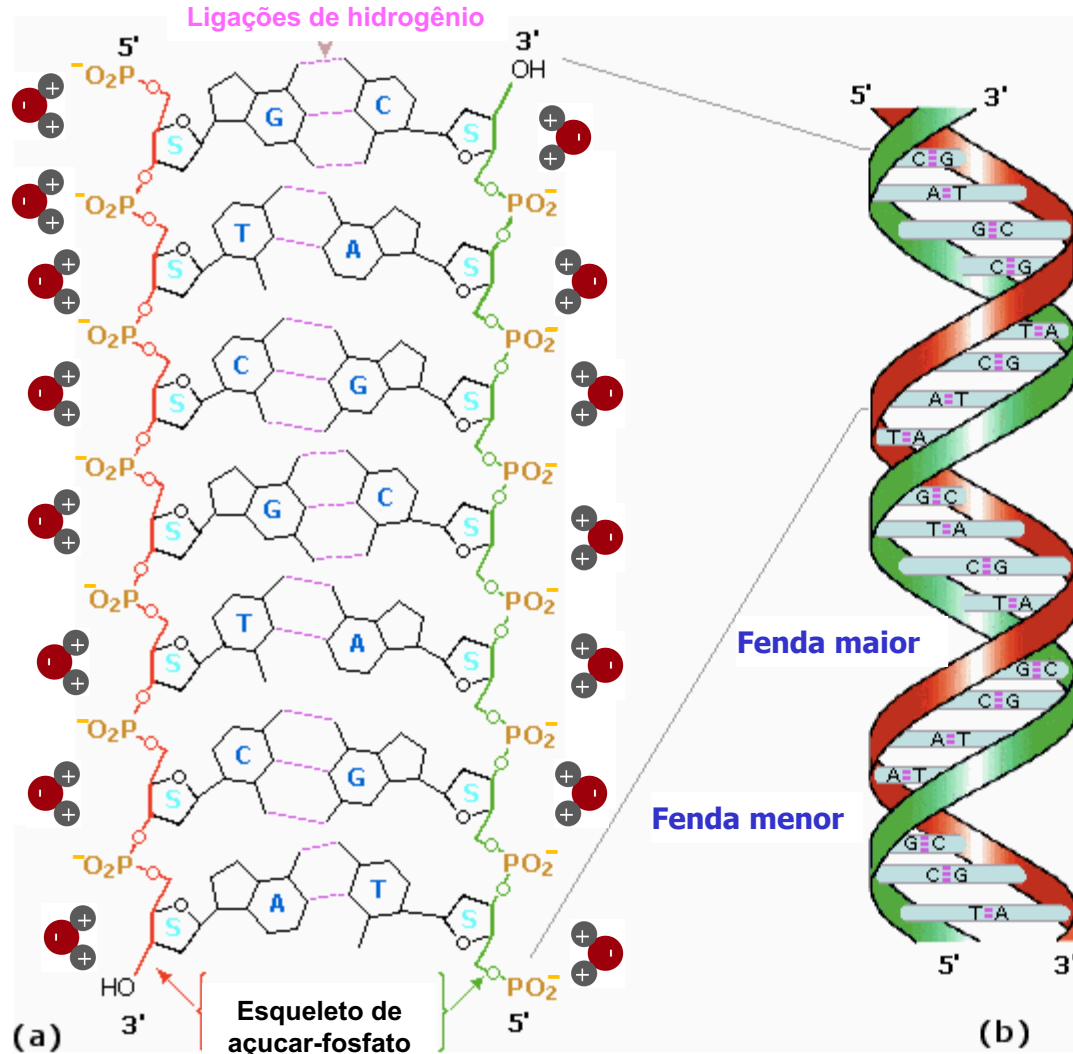
A dupla hélice do DNA tem um padrão regular e define a **estrutura secundária** da molécula

Modêlo esquemático

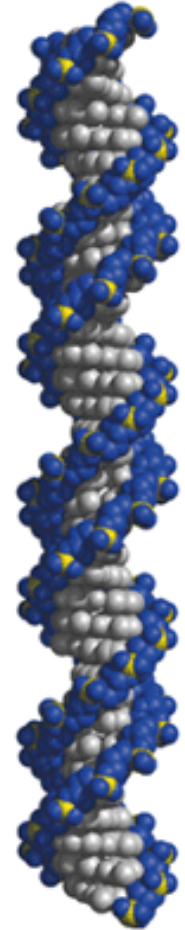
Ligações de hidrogênio entre bases C-G e A-T em fitas de DNA complementares estabilizam e conferem especificidade a dupla-fita de DNA



A dupla-hélice de DNA é também estabilizada pelo efeito hidrofóbico que age sobre as bases nitrogenadas em meio aquoso

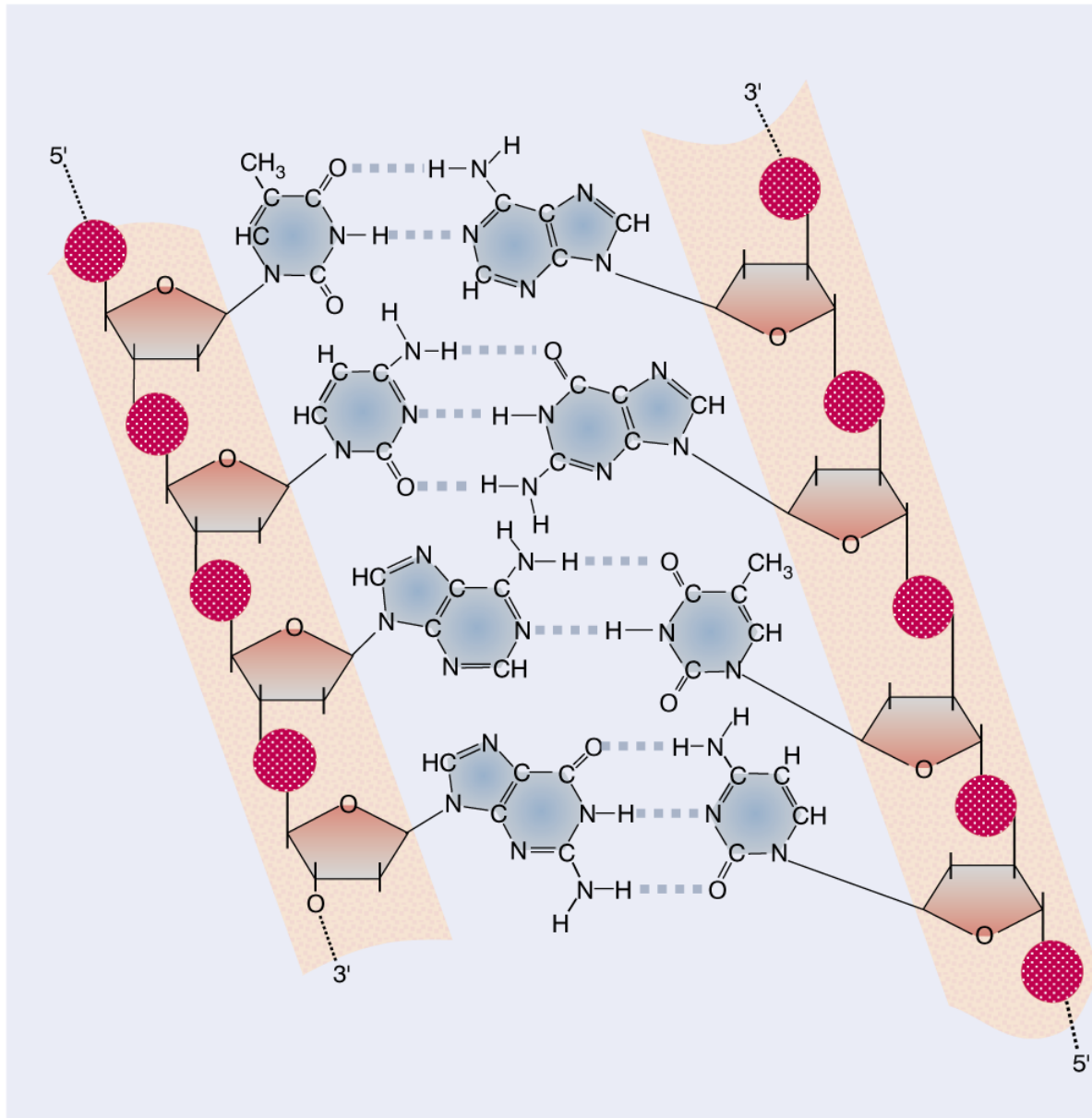


Modêlo em bastão



Modêlo com preenchimento de espaço

Empilhamento das bases favorece contatos de wan der Waals que contribuem para **estabilizar a dupla-hélice**





The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1962

Francis Crick, James Watson, Maurice Wilkins

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1962



Francis Harry
Compton Crick



James Dewey Watson

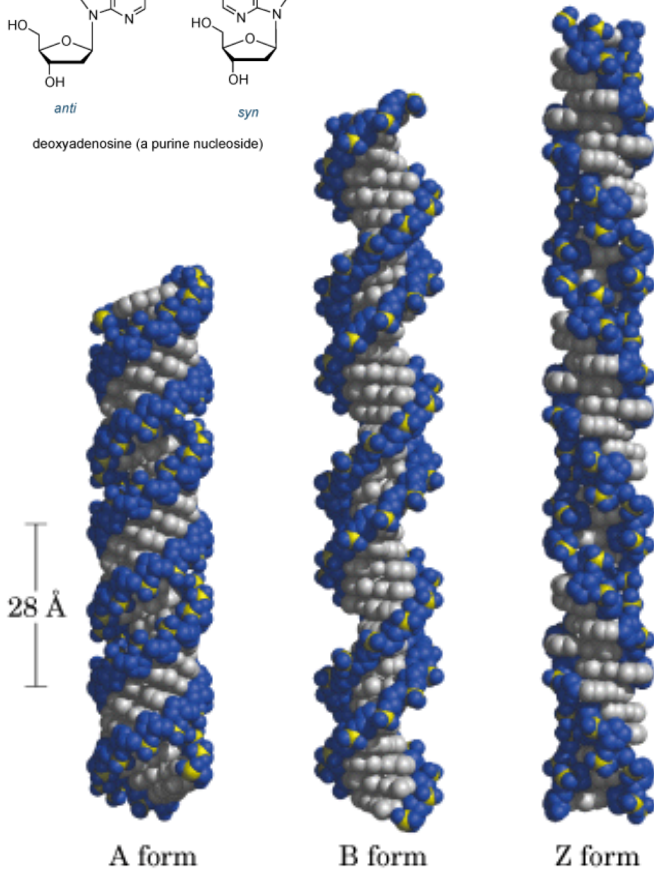
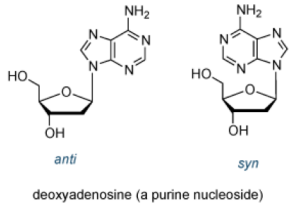


Maurice Hugh
Frederick Wilkins

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1962 was awarded jointly to Francis Harry Compton Crick, James Dewey Watson and Maurice Hugh Frederick Wilkins *"for their discoveries concerning the molecular structure of nucleic acids and its significance for information transfer in living material"*.

A dupla-hélice de DNA pode existir em diferentes formas tri-dimensionais

Diferentes conformações das desoxiriboses, rotações entre as ligações que compõe a cadeia de fosfodesoxiribose, rotação ao longo da ligação glicosídica C1'-N.



	A form	B form	Z form
Helical sense	Right handed	Right handed	Left handed
Diameter	~26 Å	~20 Å	~18 Å
Base pairs per helical turn	11	10.5	12
Helix rise per base pair	2.6 Å	3.4 Å	3.7 Å
Base tilt normal to the helix axis	20°	6°	7°
Sugar pucker conformation	C-3' endo	C-2' endo	C-2' endo for pyrimidines; C-3' endo for purines
Glycosyl bond conformation	Anti	Anti	Anti for pyrimidines; syn for purines

Forma B: Estrutura **mais estável** para uma dupla-hélice de DNA com sequência aleatória nas condições fisiológicas. prevista no modelo de Watson-Crick

Forma A: forma-se em condições de baixa umidade (<75%). Presente em esporos bacterianos. Forma mais resistente a radiação ultravioleta

Forma Z: sentido do hélice para a esquerda. presente em **regiões discretas** do genoma de eucariotos/procariotos. Possível papel na regulação da expressão gênica.

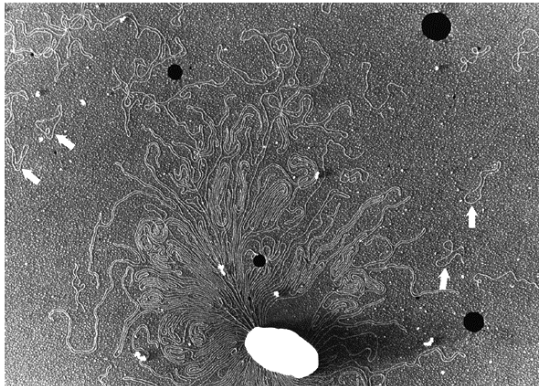
Estrutura terciária/quaternária do DNA nas células

Cada molécula de DNA dupla-fita está organizada em **cromossomos**

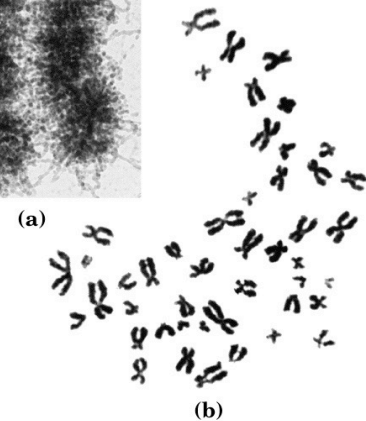
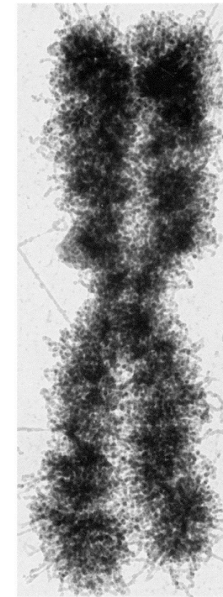
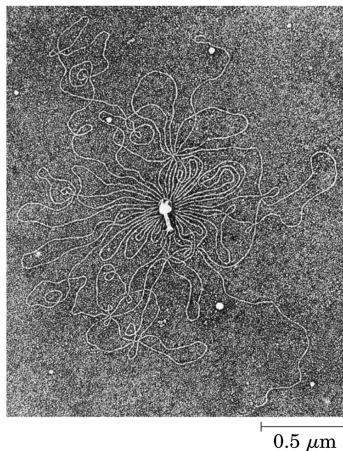
bactérias e vírus: **cromossomo único**

células eucarióticas: **vários cromossomos**

E.coli



Bacteriofago T2



46 cromossomos de uma célula somática humana

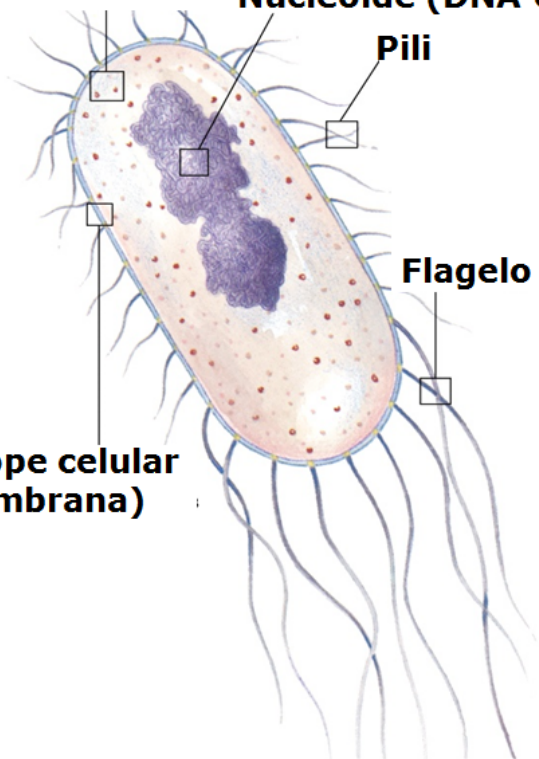
Célula procariótica (bactérias)

Ribossomos Nucleoide (DNA compactado)

Pili

Flagelo

Envelope celular (membrana)



Célula eucariótica

Célula animal

Ribossomos

Peroxisome

Cytoskeleton

Lysosome

Transport vesicle

Golgi complex

Smooth endoplasmic reticulum

Núcleo

Ribossomos

Cytoskeleton

Nucleolus

Rough endoplasmic reticulum

Envelope nuclear

(a)

Mitochondrias

Plasma membrane

Cloroplasto

Starch granule

Thylakoids

Cell wall

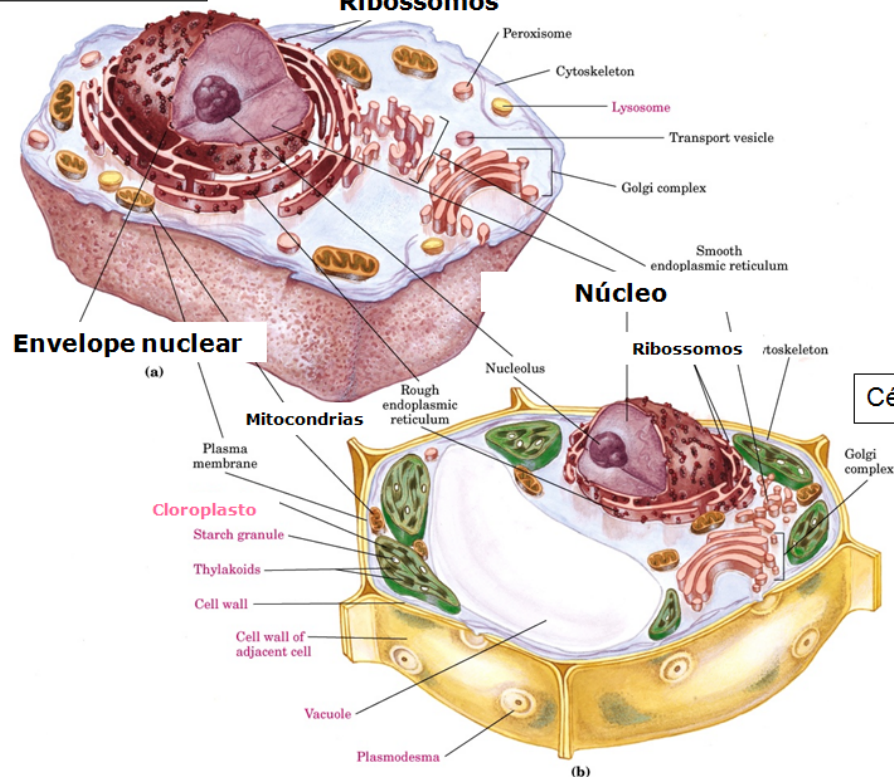
Cell wall of adjacent cell

Vacuole

Plasmodesma

(b)

Célula vegetal



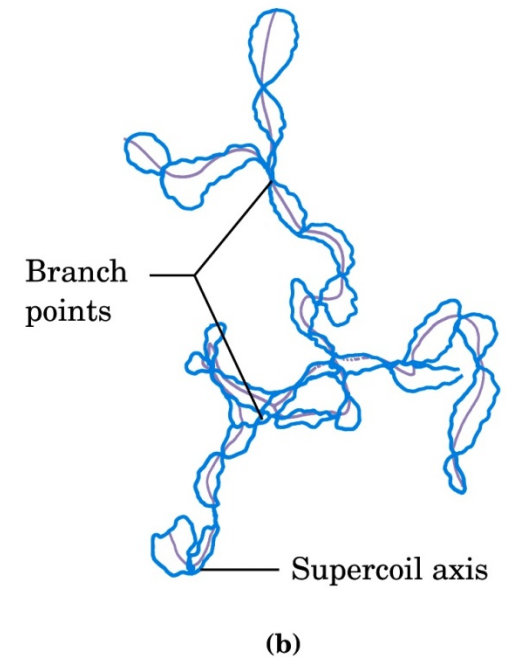
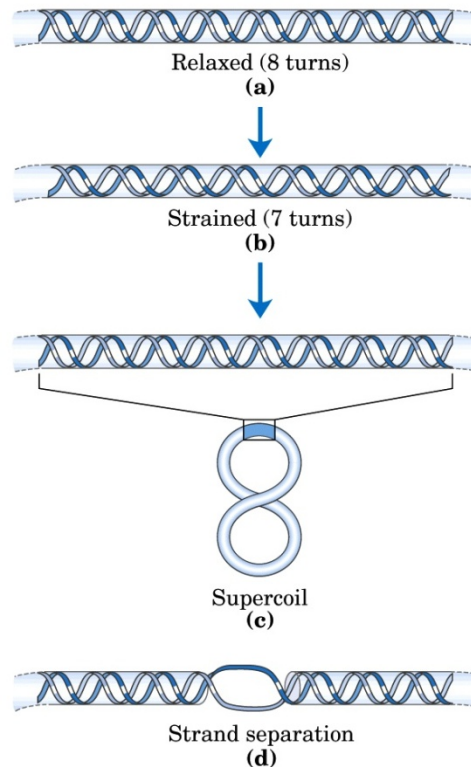
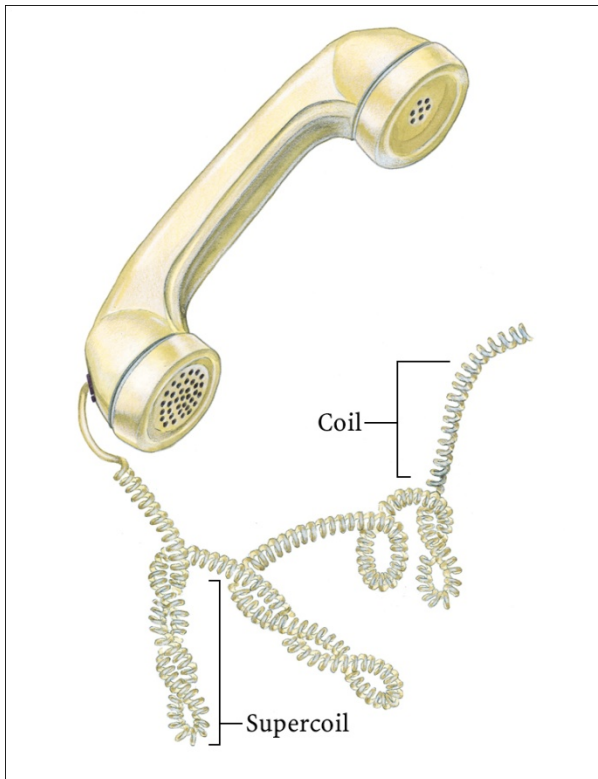
Compactação do DNA cromossomal – “DNA Supercoiling”

Cromossomo bacteriano: 4.6 milhões de pares de base
1.7 mm de comprimento

Tamanho de uma célula bacteriana: $2\mu\text{m}$ (**850 vezes menor**)

Cromossomos humanos: ~ 3 bilhões de pares de base
2 m de comprimento

Tamanho de uma célula humana: $5\text{-}100\mu\text{m}$ (**400.000 a 20.000 vezes menor**)

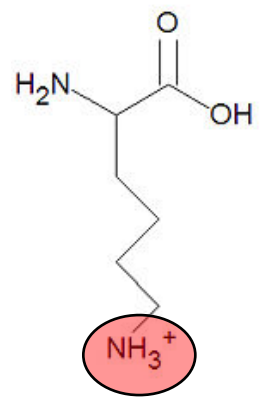


Nas células eucarióticas, o DNA cromossomal está associado a proteínas básicas na **cromatina**, formando **nucleosomos**

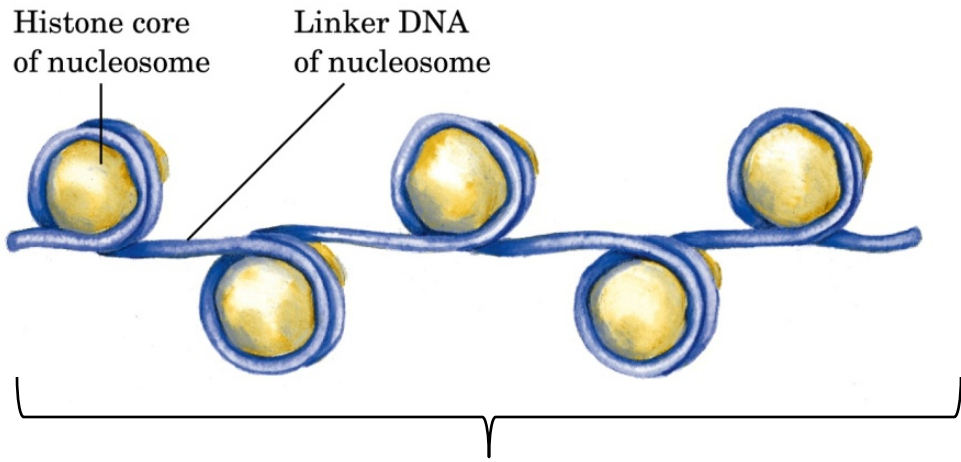
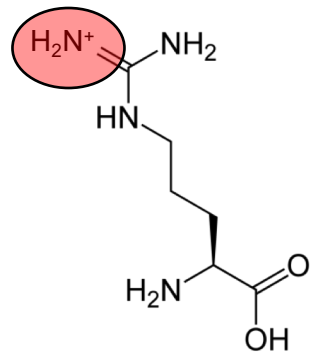
Types and Properties of Histones

Histone	Molecular weight	Number of amino acid residues	Content of basic amino acids (% of total)	
			Lys	Arg
H1*	21,130	223	29.5	1.3
H2A*	13,960	129	10.9	9.3
H2B*	13,774	125	16.0	6.4
H3	15,273	135	9.6	13.3
H4	11,236	102	10.8	13.7

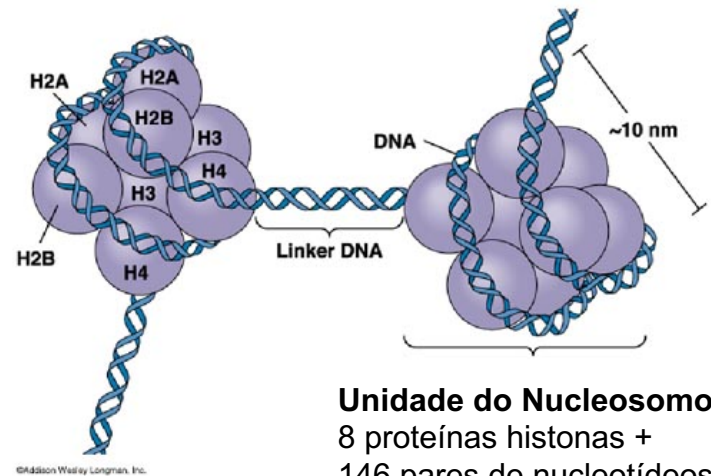
Lisina



Arginina

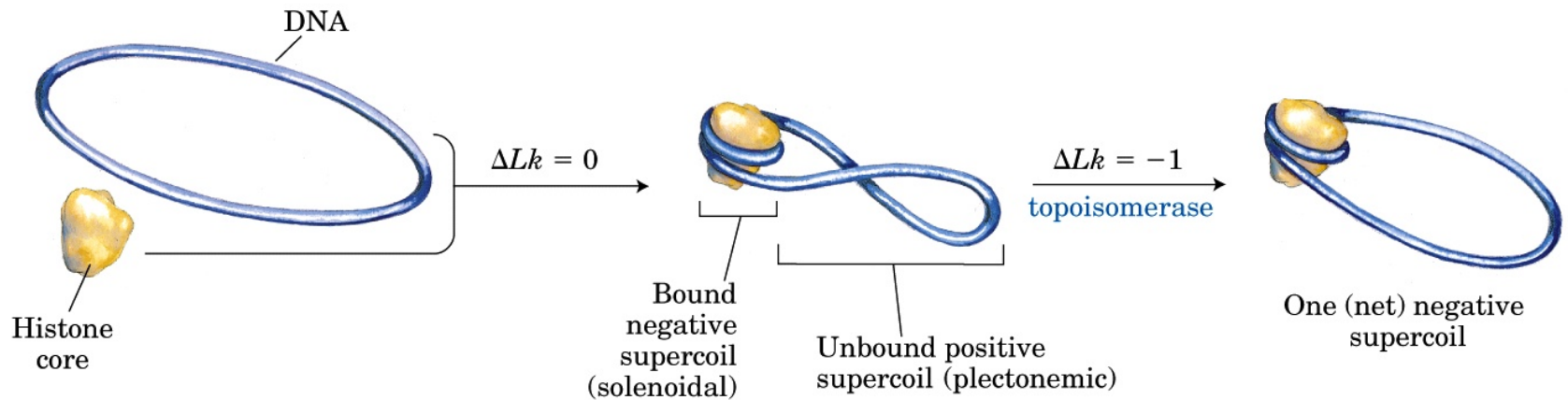


Cromatina : DNA + proteínas associadas



Unidade do Nucleosomo:
8 proteínas histonas +
146 pares de nucleotídeos

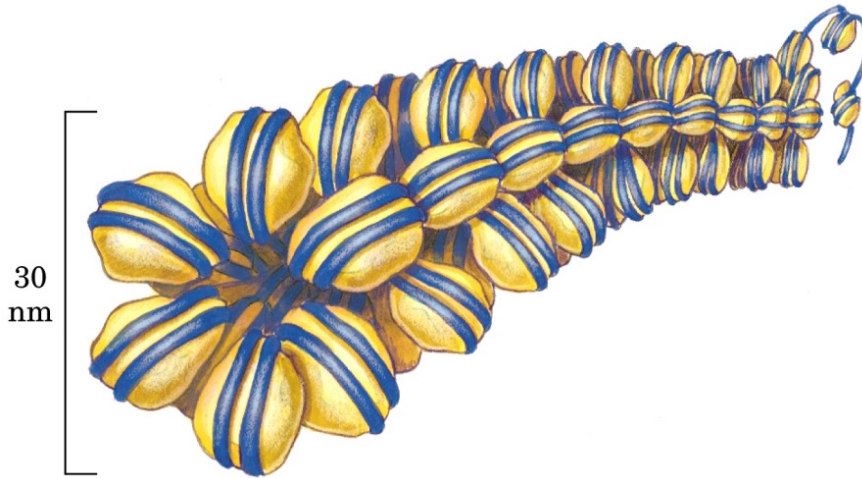
Nas células eucarióticas, o enovelamento do DNA em torno dos nucleosomos compacta o DNA ~ 7 vezes



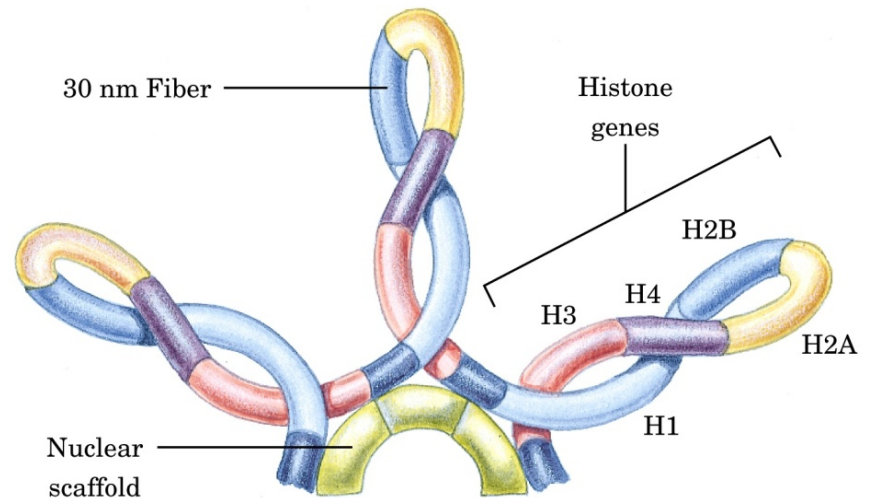
Nos procariotos, o DNA cromossômico está associado a proteínas semelhantes a histonas no **nucleóide**

Níveis superiores de organização da cromatina

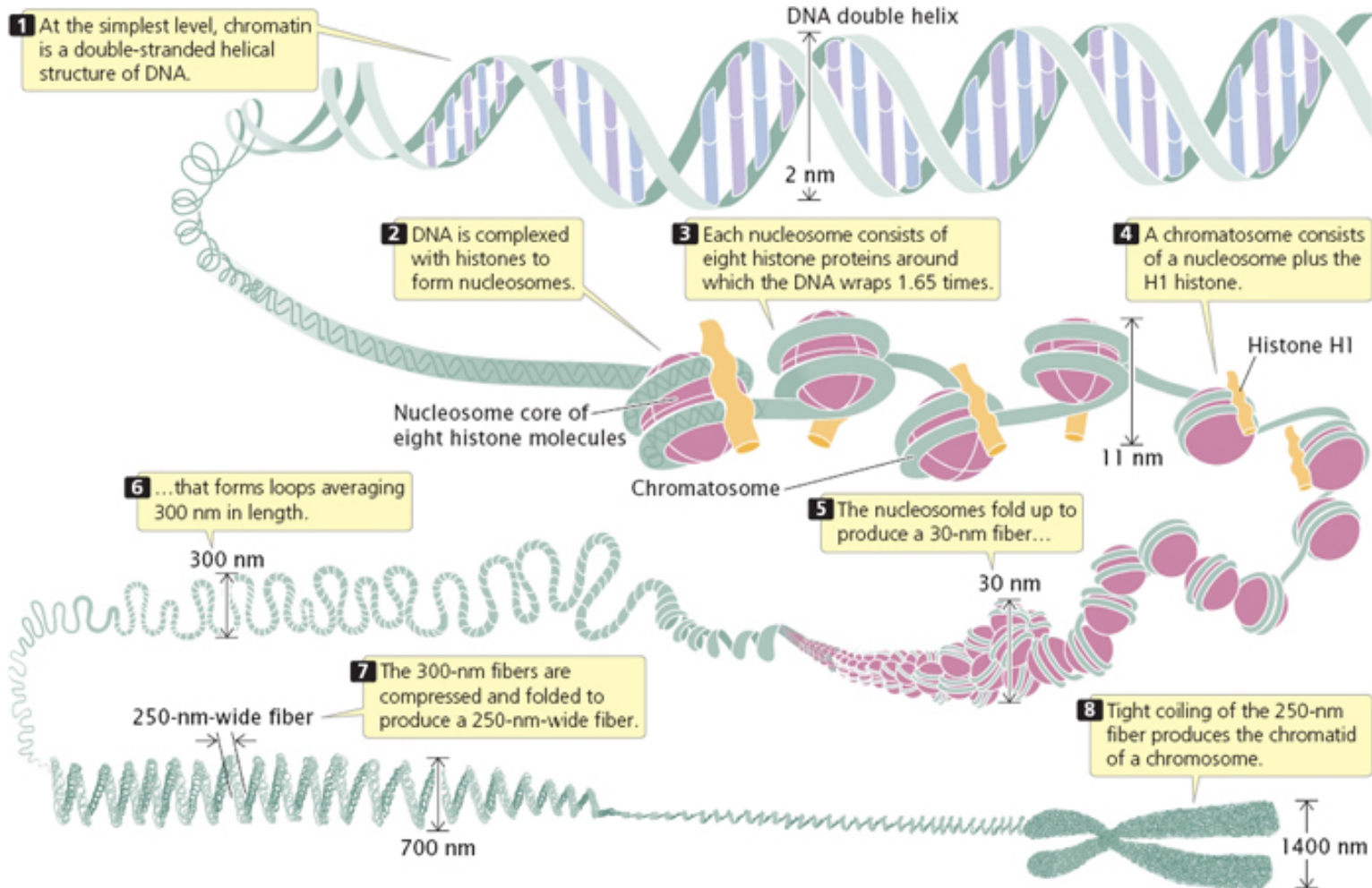
- **Fibras de 30nm:** compactação de 100 vezes



- **Fibras de 250 nm**



Níveis superiores de organização da cromatina

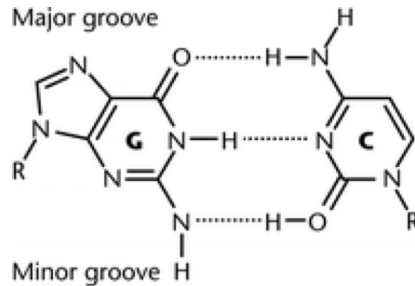


Várias classes de RNAs

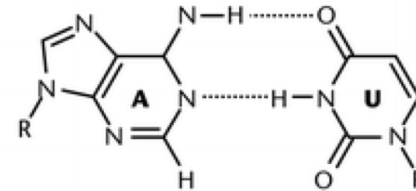
- RNAs mensageiros
- RNAs ribossomais
- RNAs transportadores
- Pequenos RNAs nucleares
- RNAs não codificadores regulatórios

Pareamentos de bases encontrados em RNAs

Mais frequentes



Watson-Crick G · C

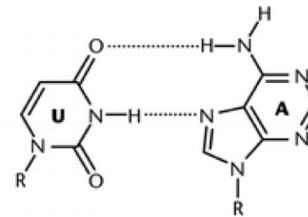


Watson-Crick A · U

Menos frequentes

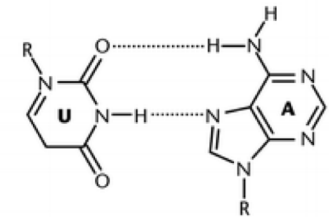
- Regiões de transição entre diferentes estruturas secundárias do RNA
- pareamento entre diferentes moléculas de RNA

G · U wobble

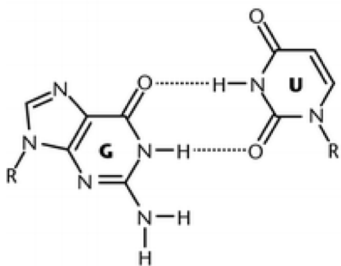


Hoogsteen U · A

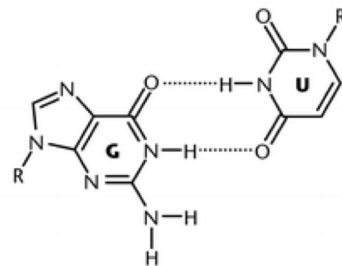
Reverse G · U wobble



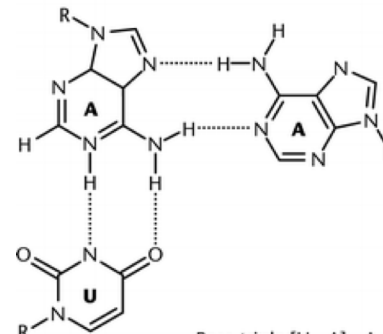
Reverse Hoogsteen U · A



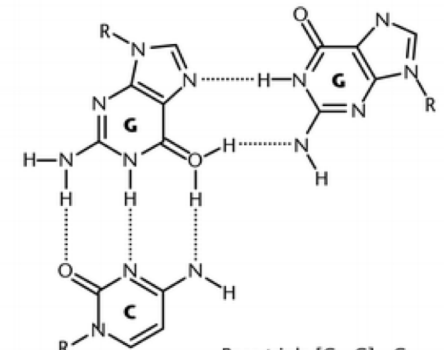
G · U wobble



Reverse G · U wobble

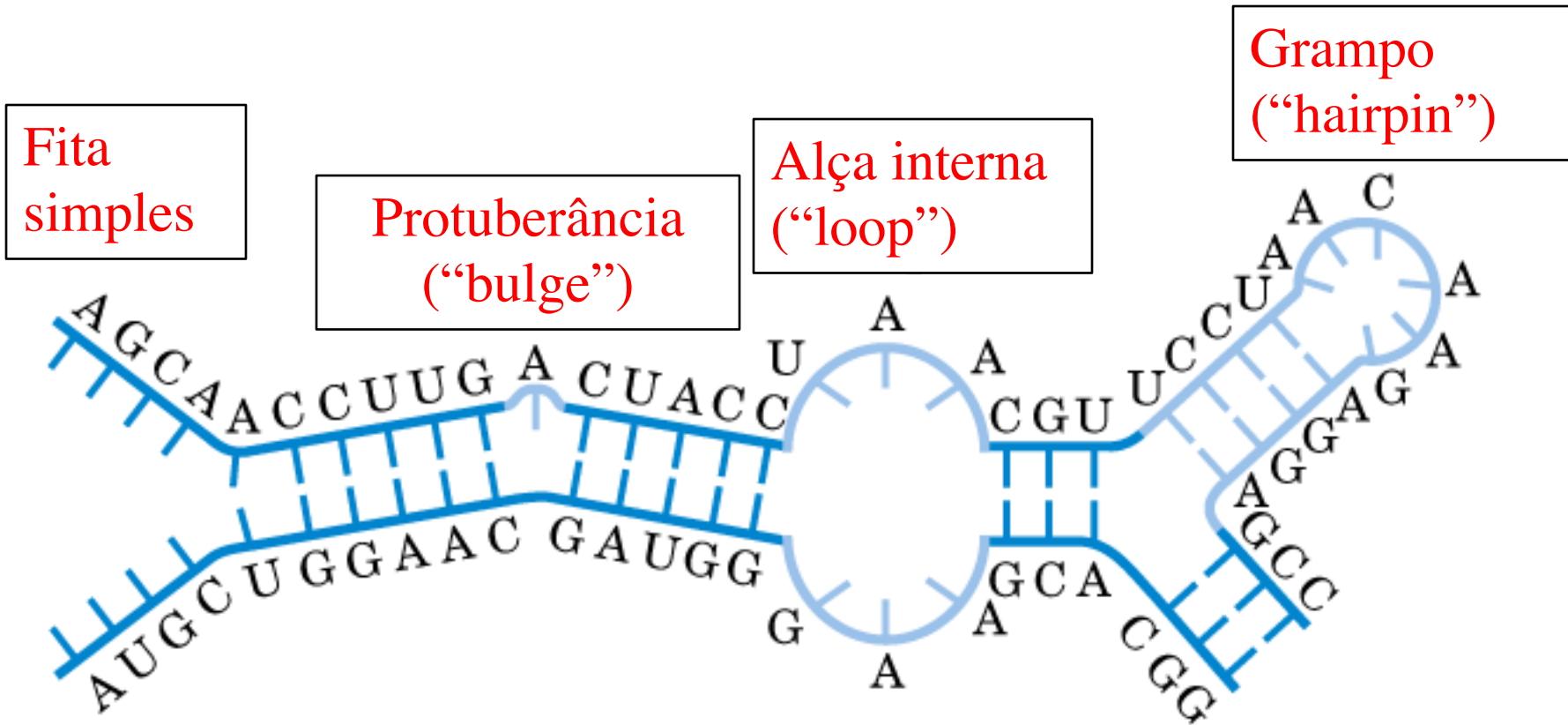


Base triple [U · A] · A



Base triple [C · G] · G

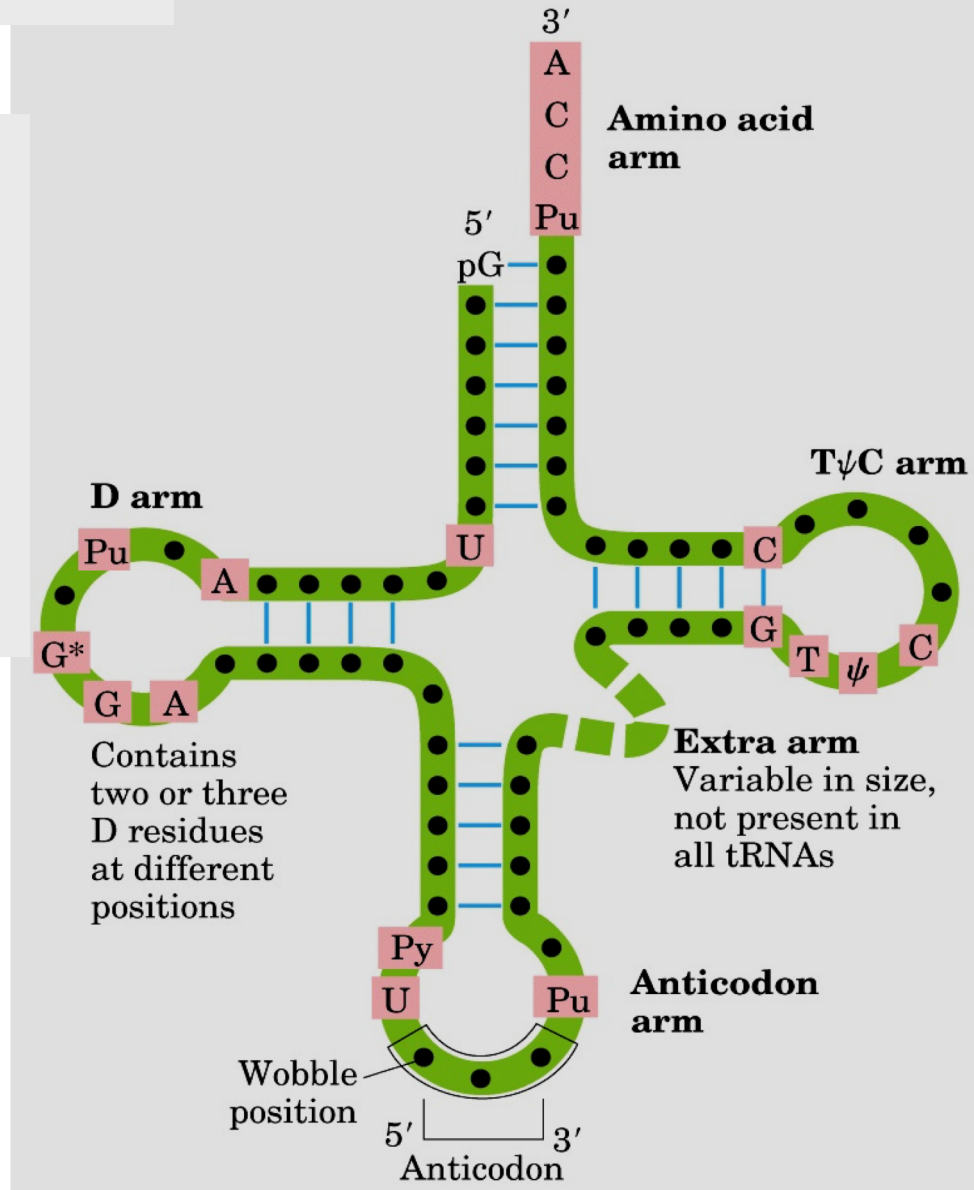
Estruturas secundárias comumente encontradas em RNAs



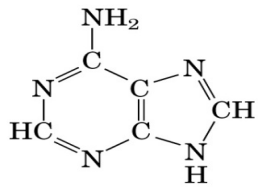
tRNA

-Estrutura secundária com grampos e alças formando um trevo

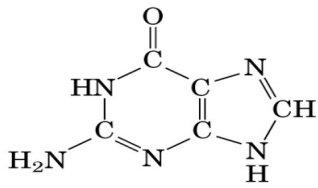
-Alto número de bases modificadas depois da sua transcrição



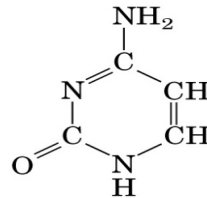
Bases modificadas nos tRNAs



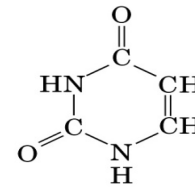
Adenine



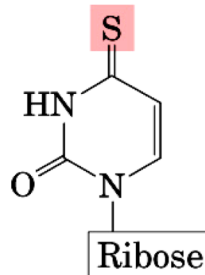
Guanine



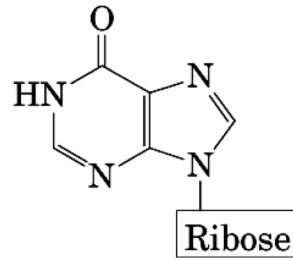
Cytosine



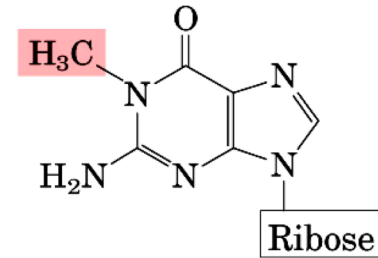
Uracil



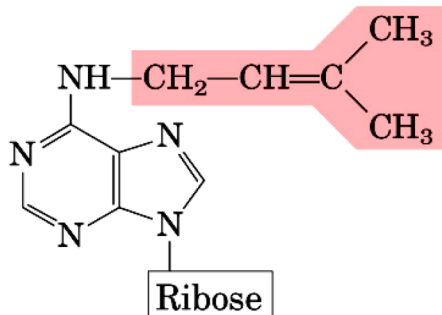
4-Thiouridine (S^4U)



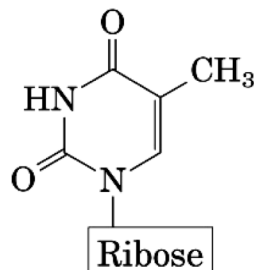
Inosine (I)



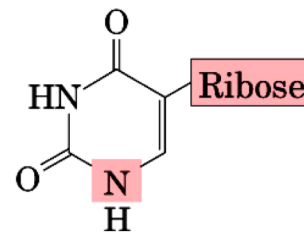
1-Methylguanosine (m^1G)



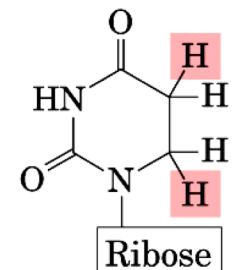
N^6 -Isopentenyladenosine (i^6A)



Ribothymidine (T)

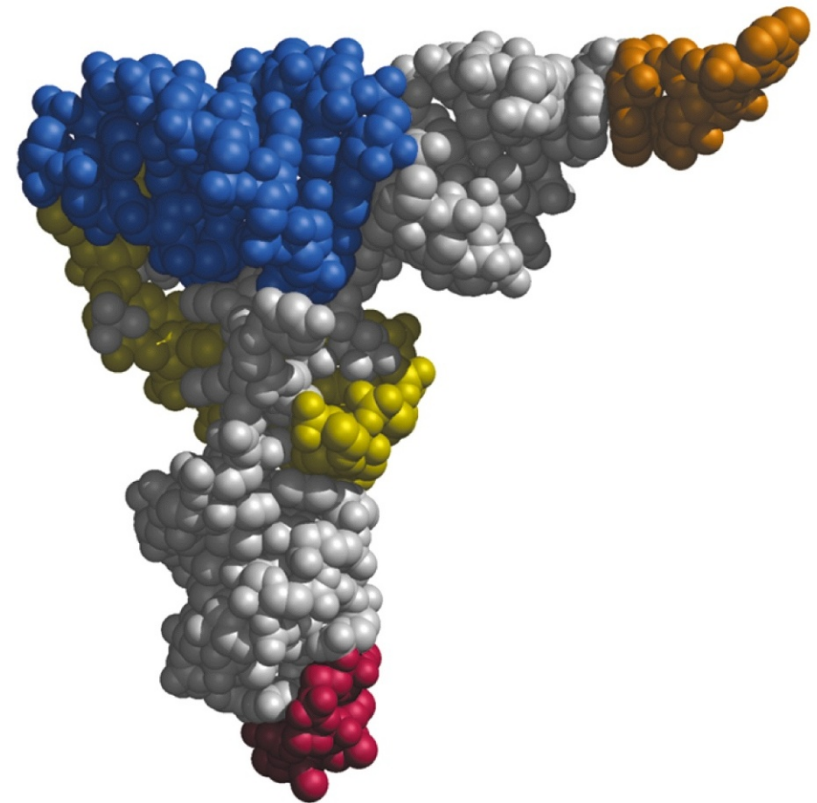
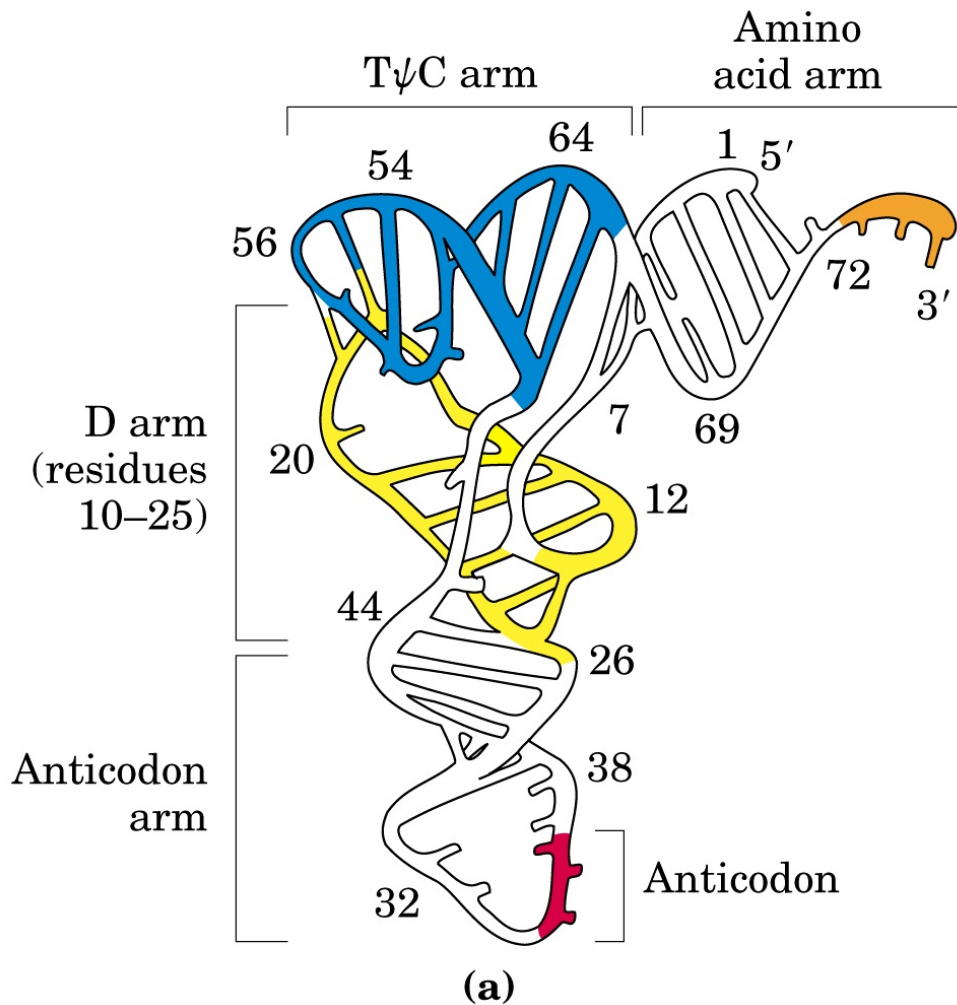


Pseudouridine (ψ)

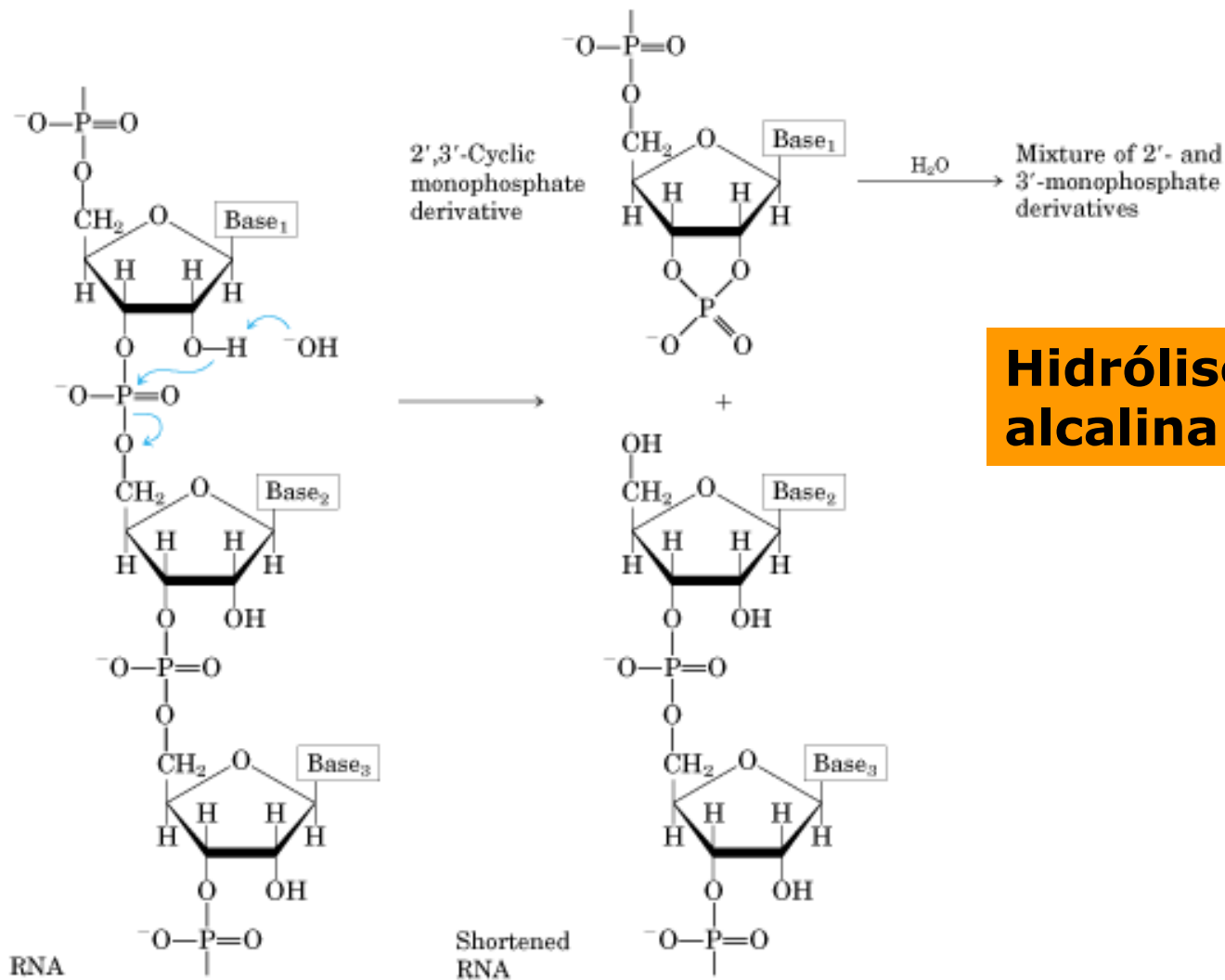


Dihydrouridine (D)

Estrutura terciária do RNA transportador



Polímeros de RNA são moléculas quimicamente instáveis



**Hidrólise
alcalina do RNA**

Plasticidade e complexidade estrutural do RNA permitiu o surgimento de **RNAs catalíticos**

- Também chamados **ribozimas**
- Moléculas de RNA que assumem estruturas terciárias definidas
- Capazes de catalisar reações químicas
- Sítio ativo constituído exclusivamente de RNA
- Exemplos de ribosimas:
 - **23S rRNA peptidil transferase** (**síntese da ligação peptídica nos ribosomos**)
 - **RNase P** (**clivagem da extremidade 5' de RNAs transportadores** durante a biogênese)
 - **Introns do grupo I e II** (**auto-excisão por clivagem** de regiões não-codificadoras (introns) em RNA mensageiros eucarióticos)

Estrutura quaternária de RNAs

Ribosomos: complexos ribucleoproteicos formados por RNAs ribosomais e mais de 50 proteínas

