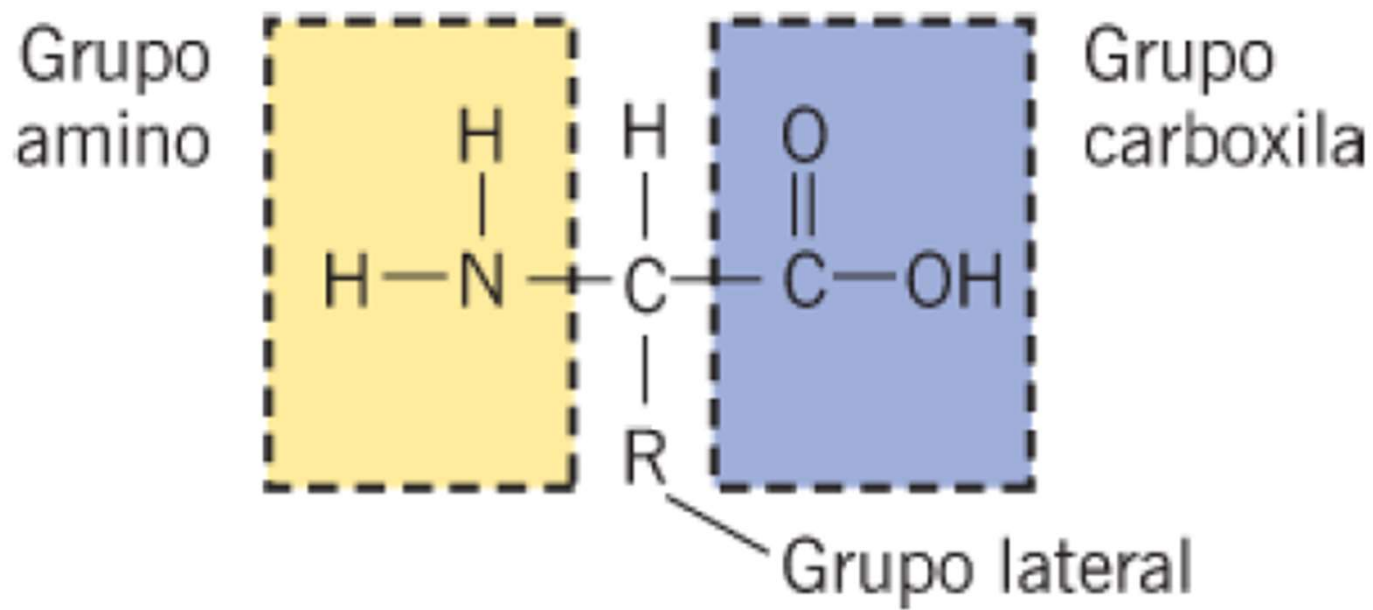


# Tradução de proteínas

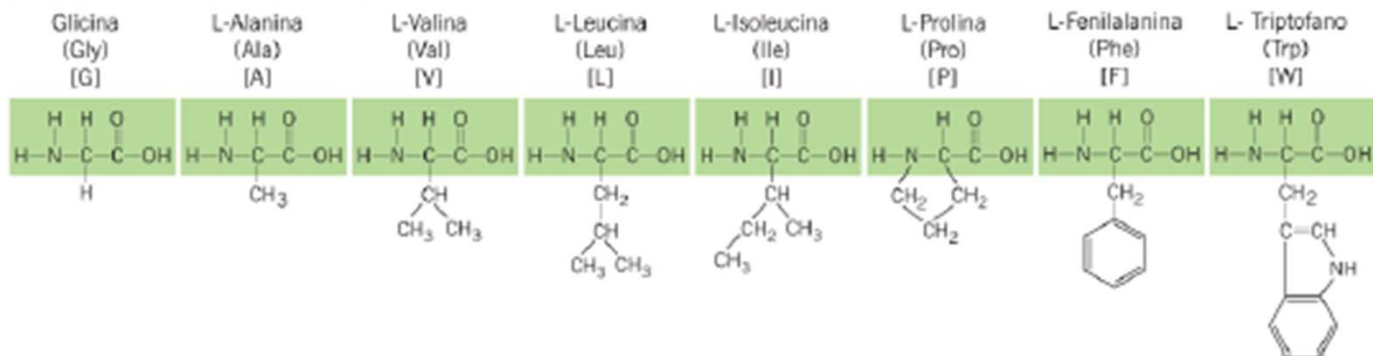


Eye of Science/Photo Researchers.

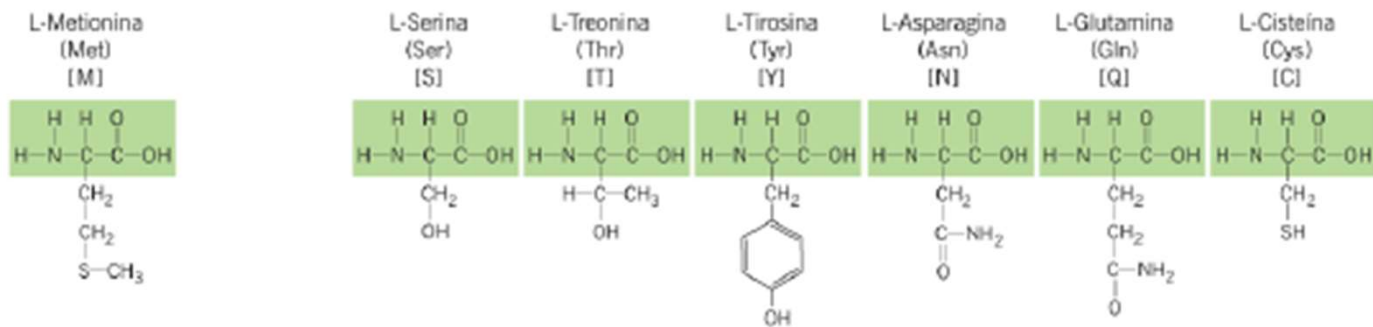
Micrografia eletrônica de varredura de hemácias normais e afoiçadas em paciente com anemia falciforme.



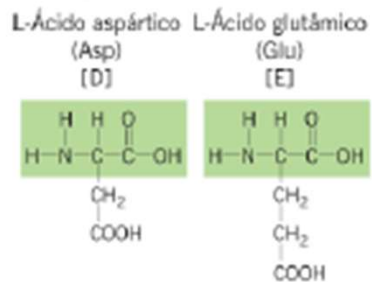
### 1. Grupos laterais hidrofóbicos ou apolares



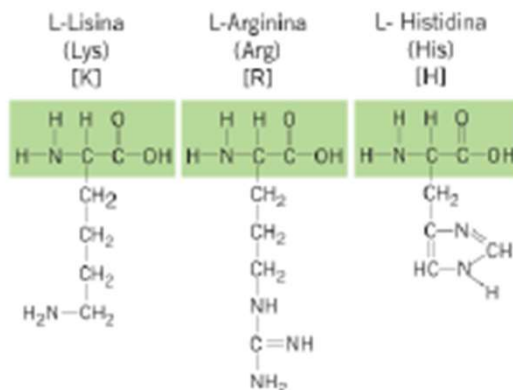
### 2. Grupos laterais hidrofílicos ou polares

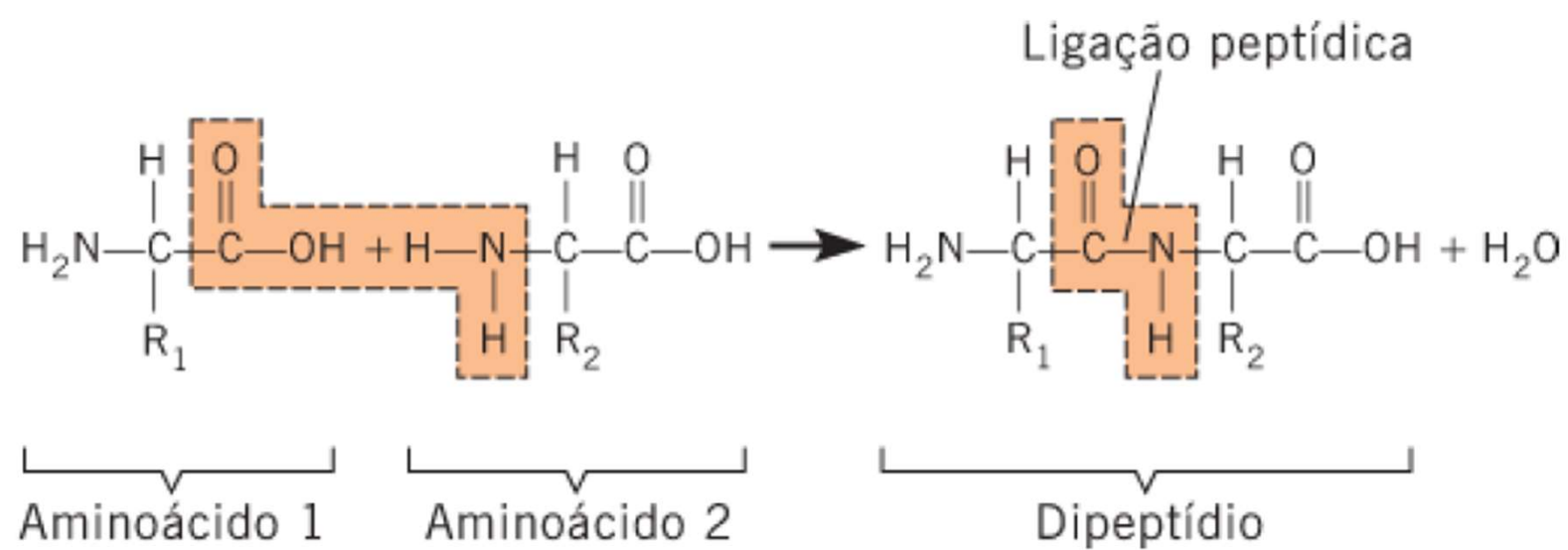


### 3. Grupos laterais ácidos

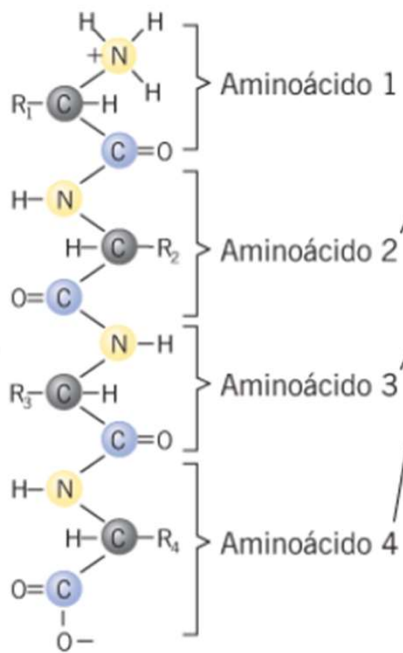


### 4. Grupos laterais básicos

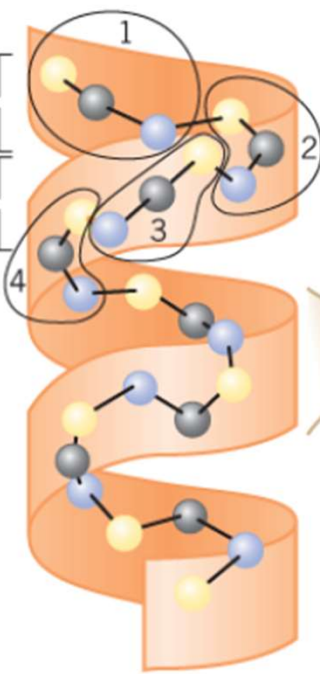




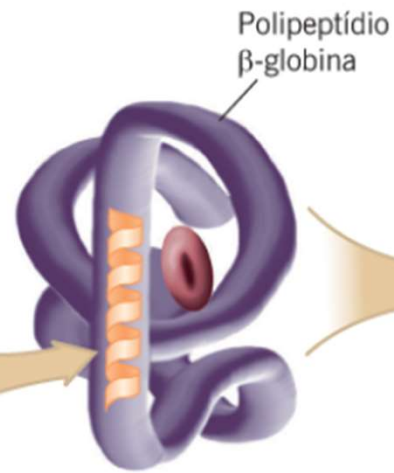
### Estrutura primária



### Estrutura secundária (hélice $\alpha$ )



### Estrutura terciária



### Estrutura quaternária

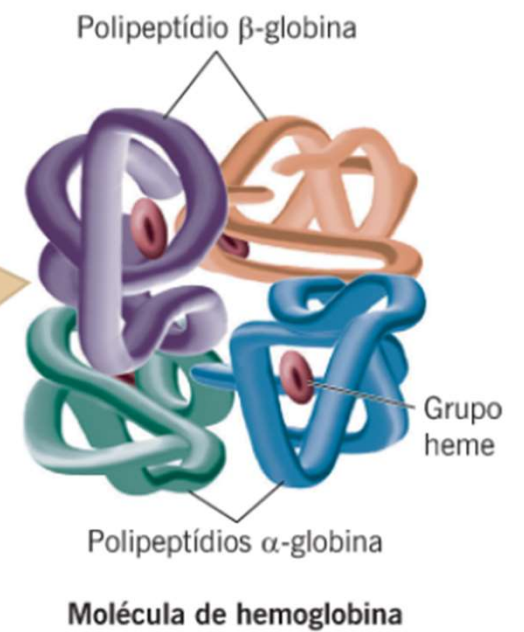
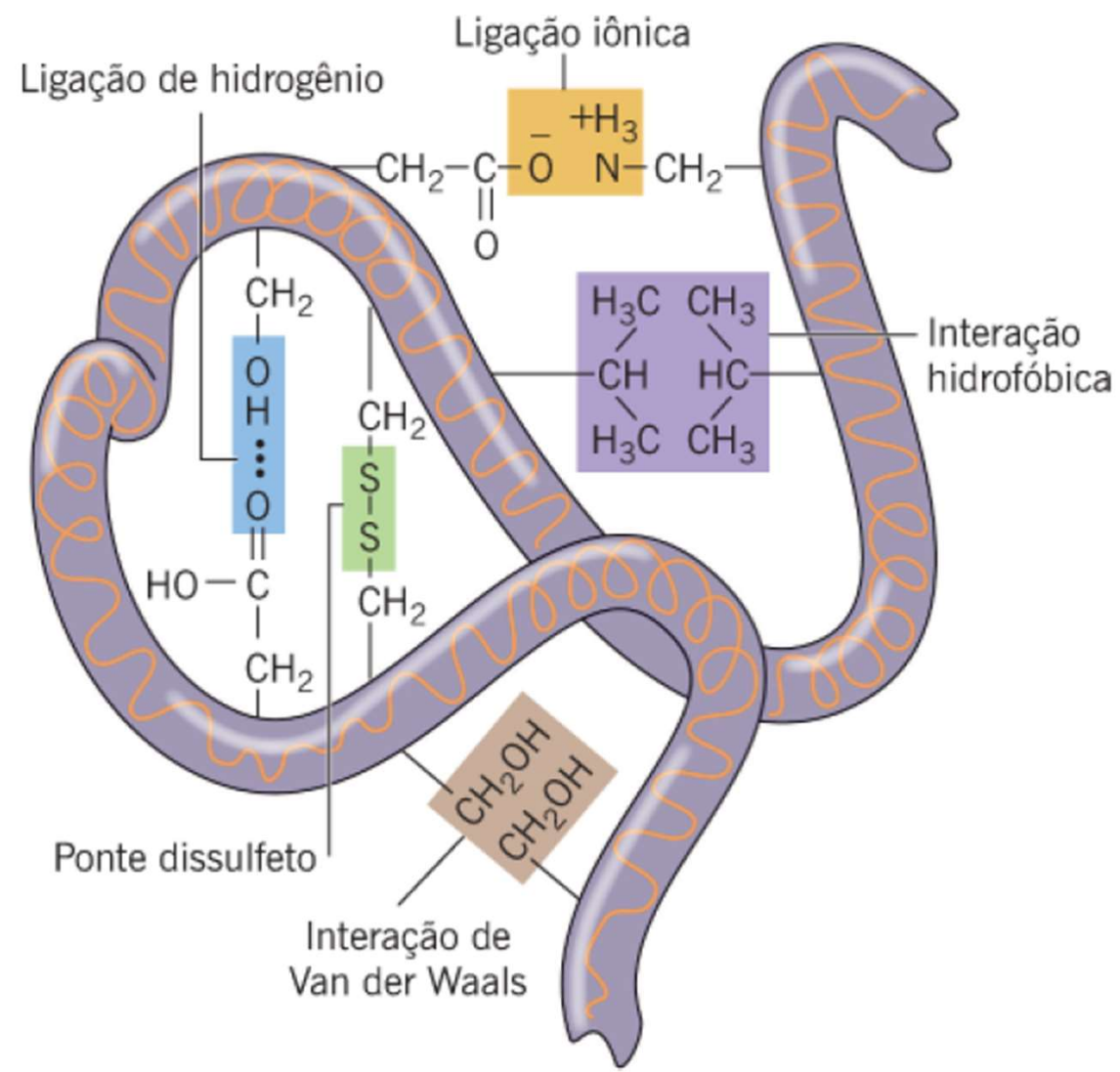
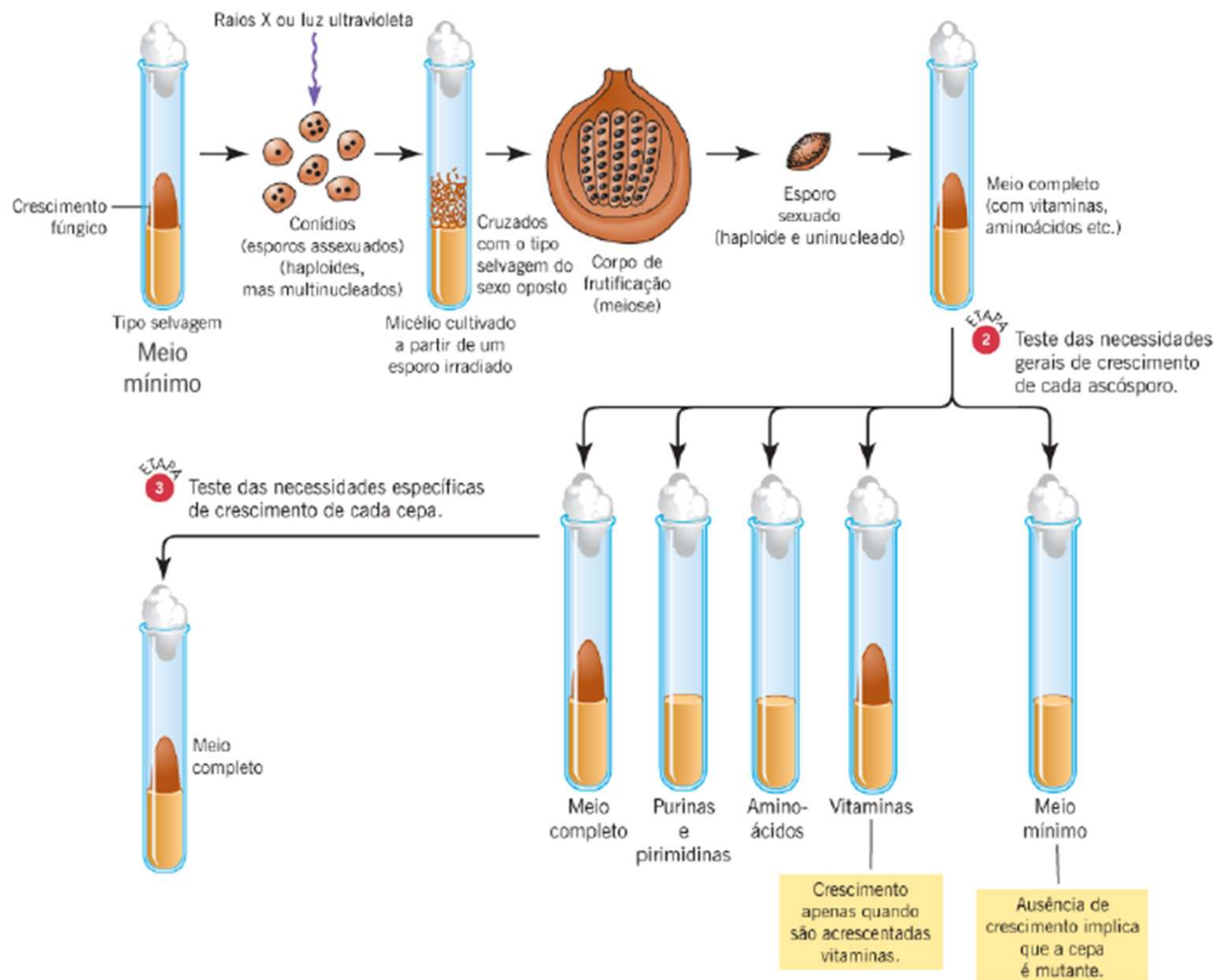


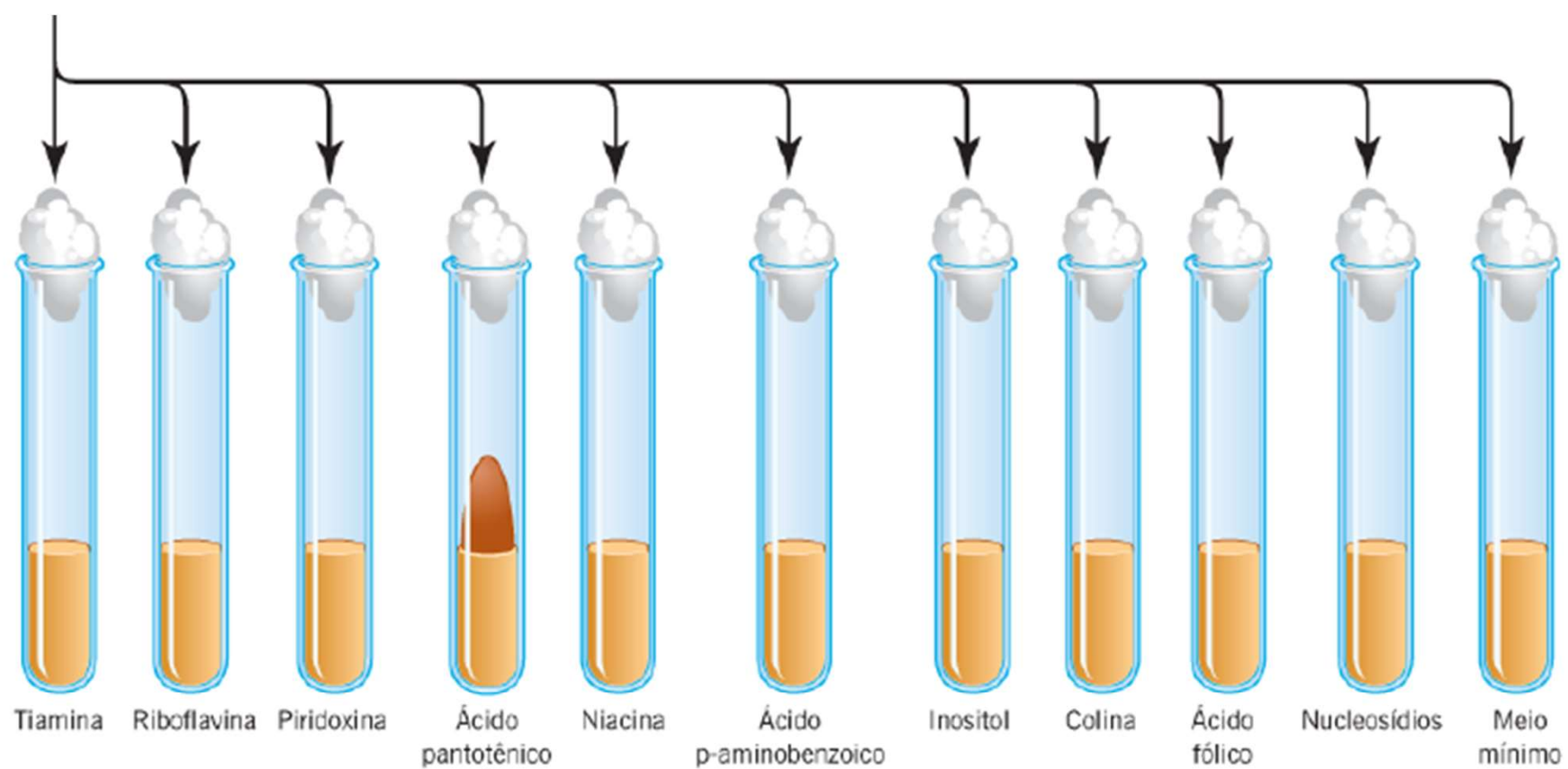
Ilustração de Biology, Second Edition por Claude A. Villee, Eldra Pearl Solomon, Charles E. Martin, Diana W. Martin, Linda R. Berg e P. William Davis, copyright © 1989 por Saunders College Publishing, reproduzida, com autorização, de Harcourt Brace & Company.



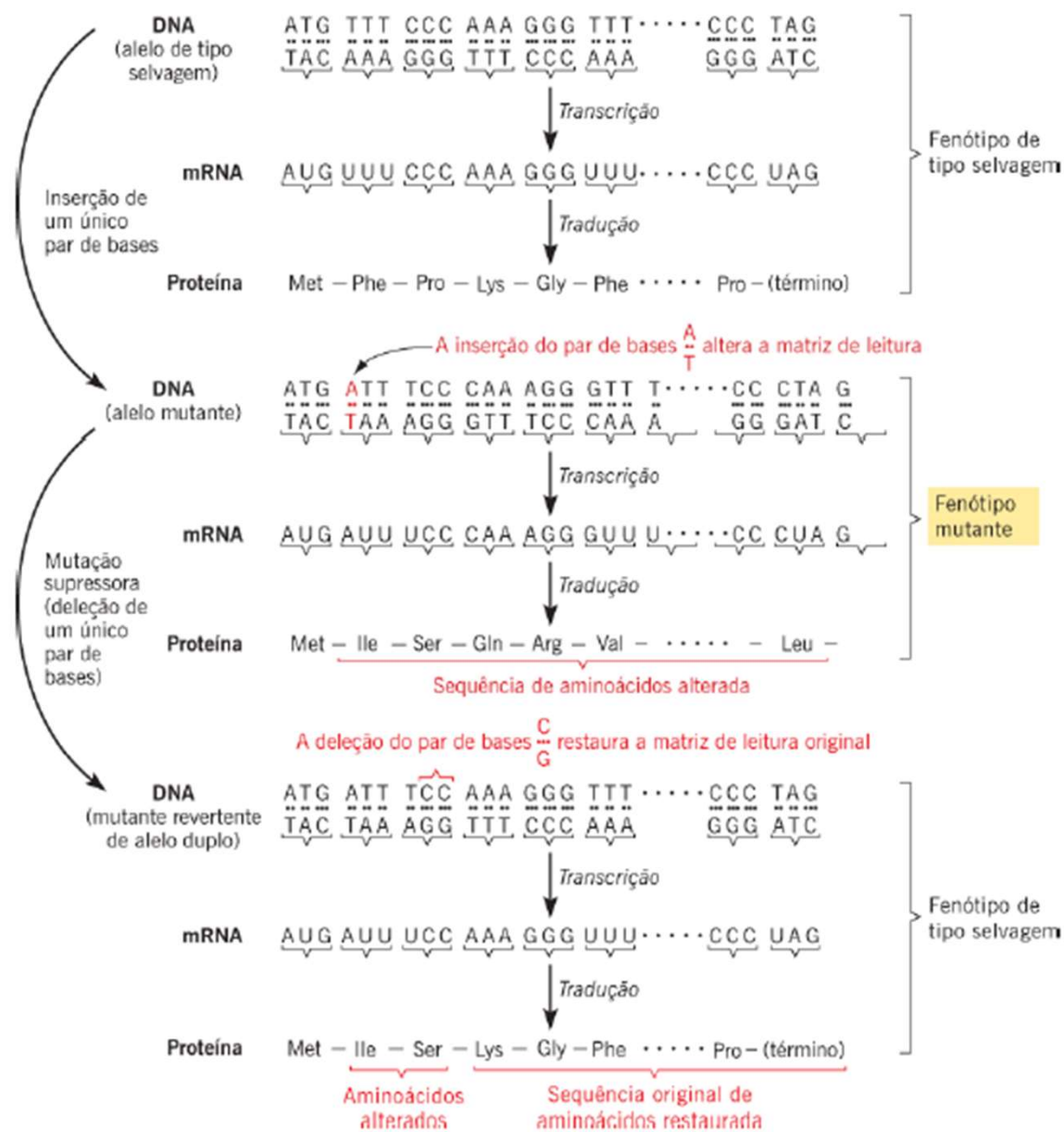
**ETAPA 1** Os esporos de tipo selvagem são irradiados, e as cepas resultantes são cruzadas com o tipo selvagem.

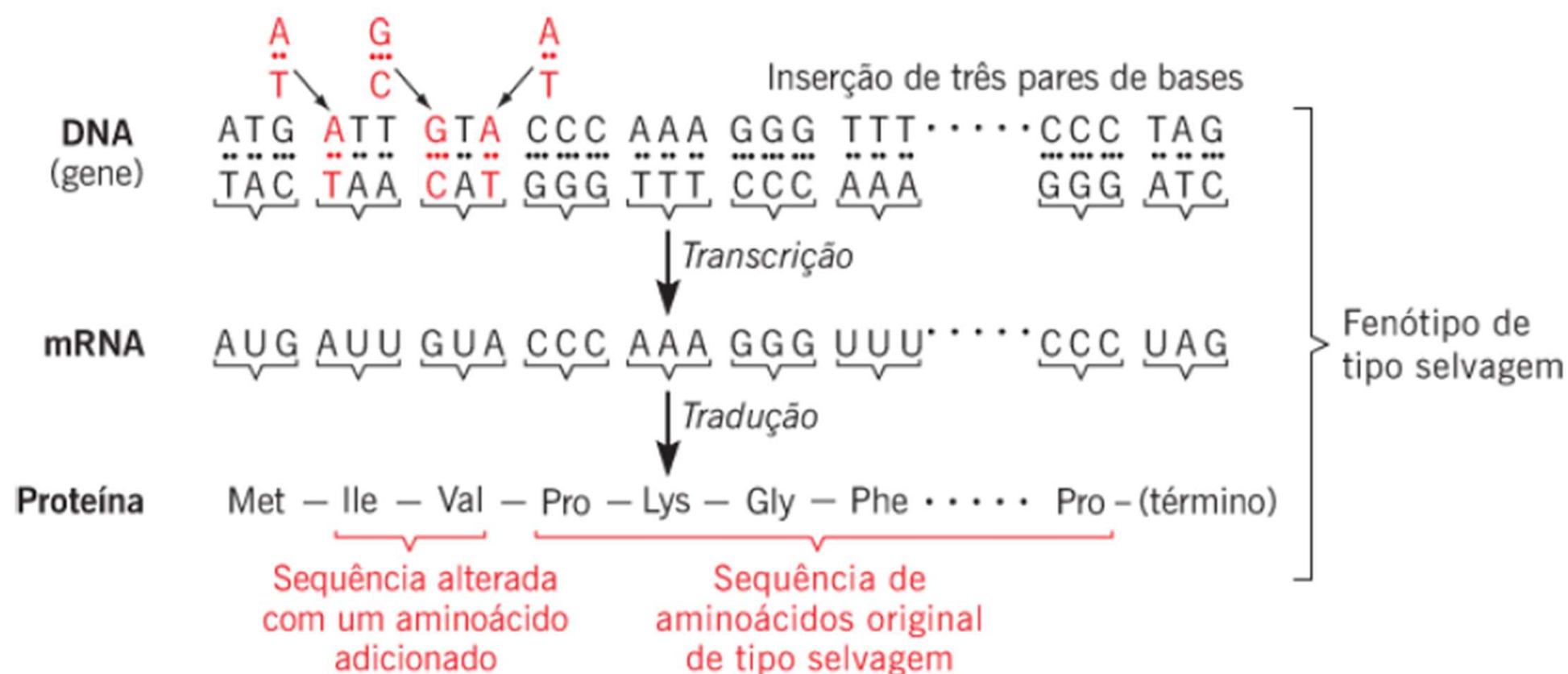




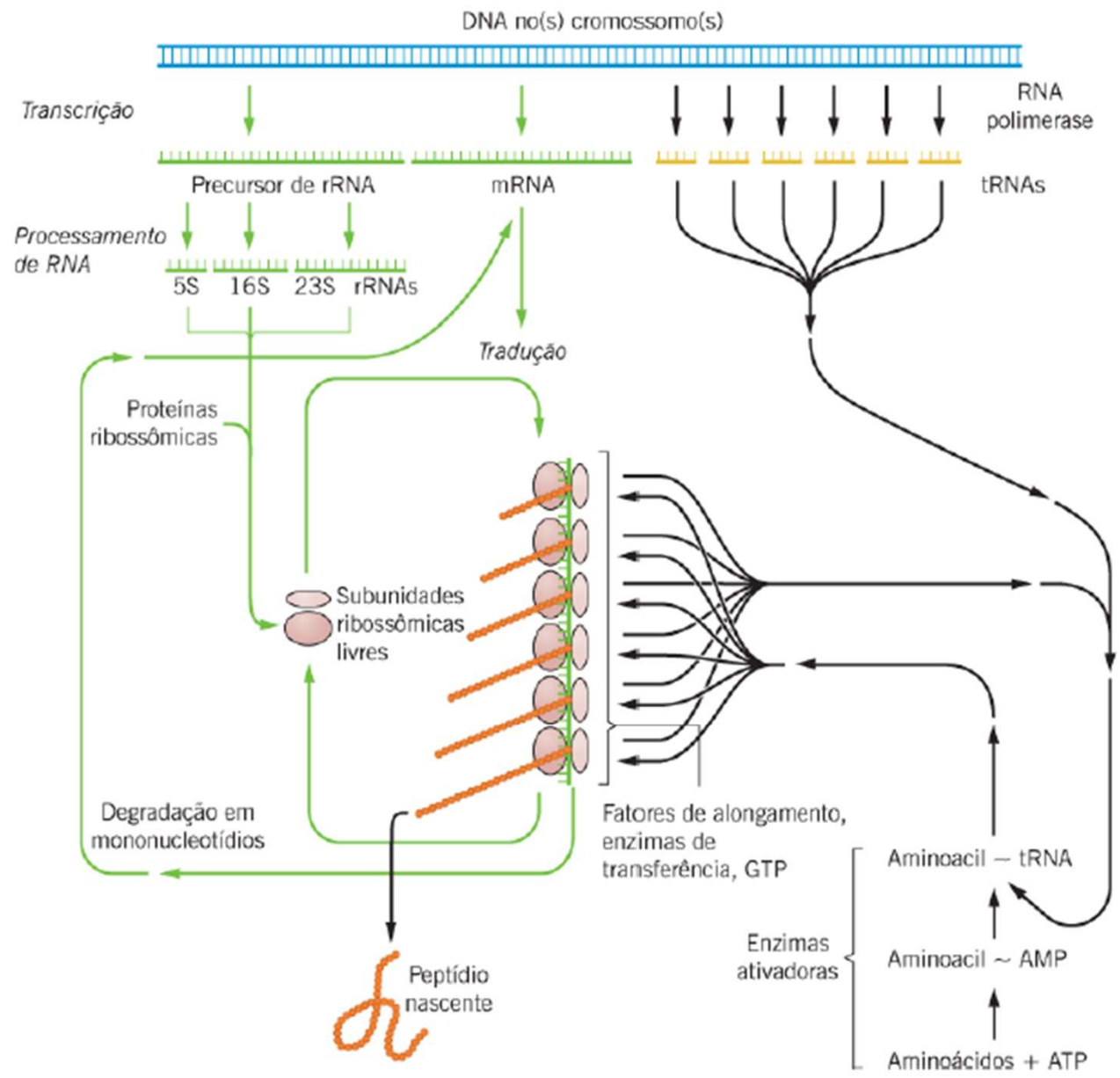


Crescimento apenas quando é acrescentada a vitamina ácido pantotênico.

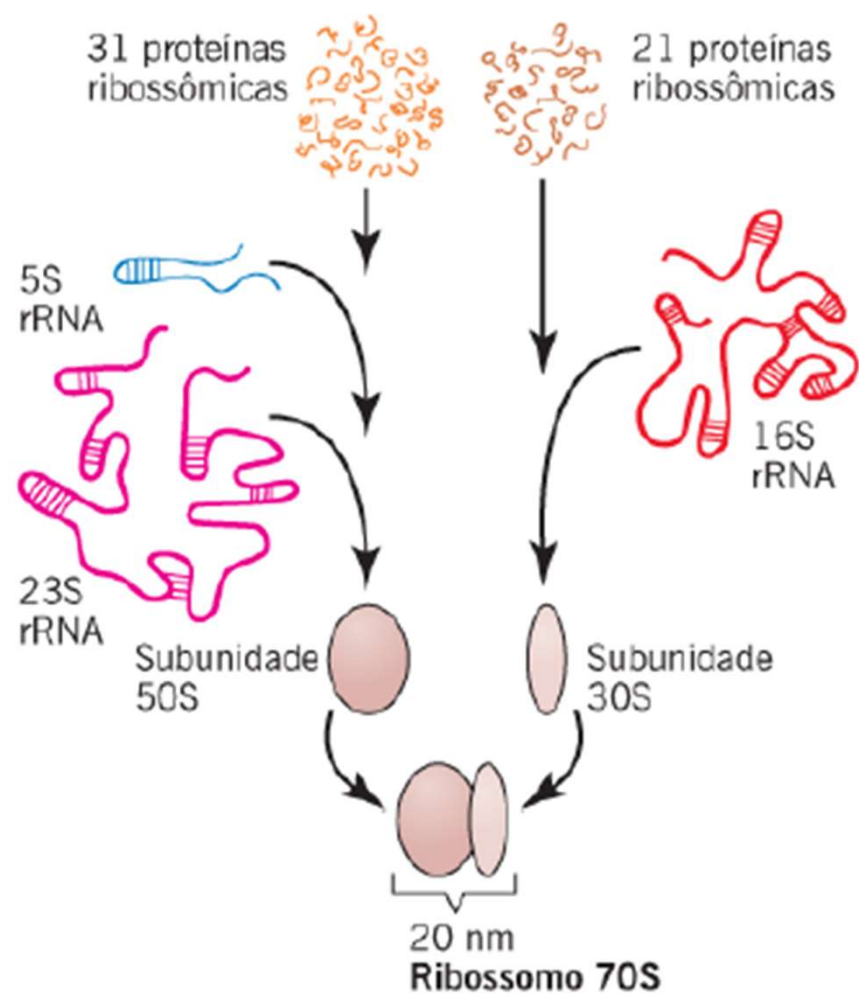




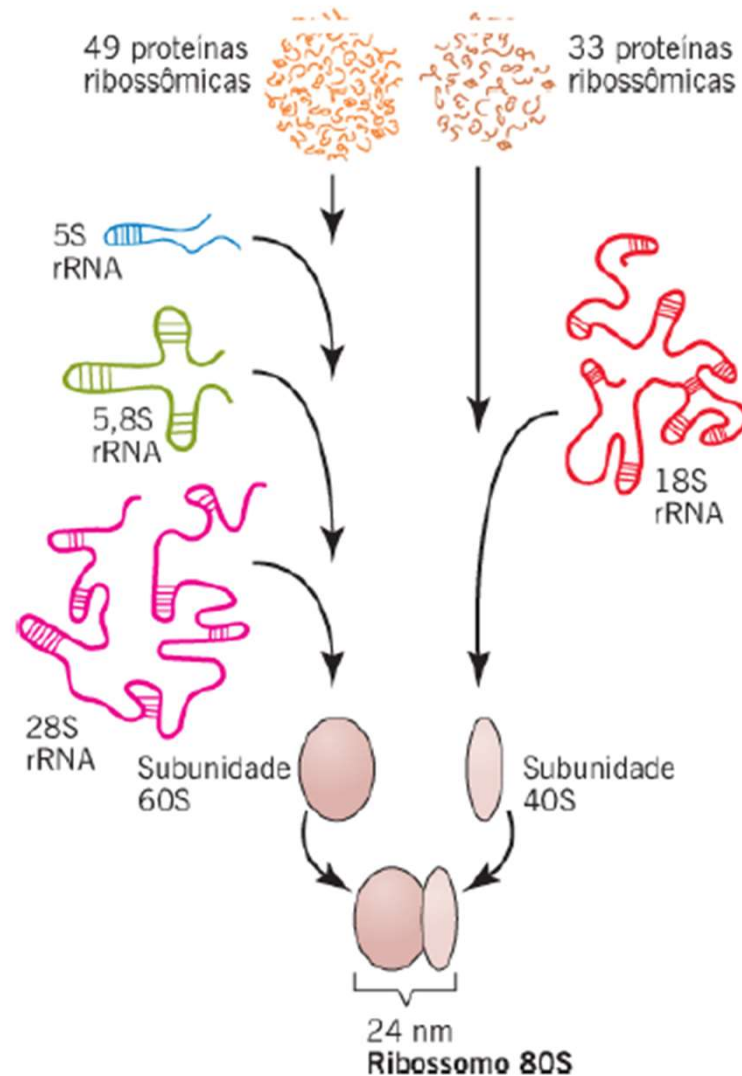
**FIGURA 12.7** Um recombinante contendo três inserções de pares de bases únicos tem a matriz de leitura do tipo selvagem.

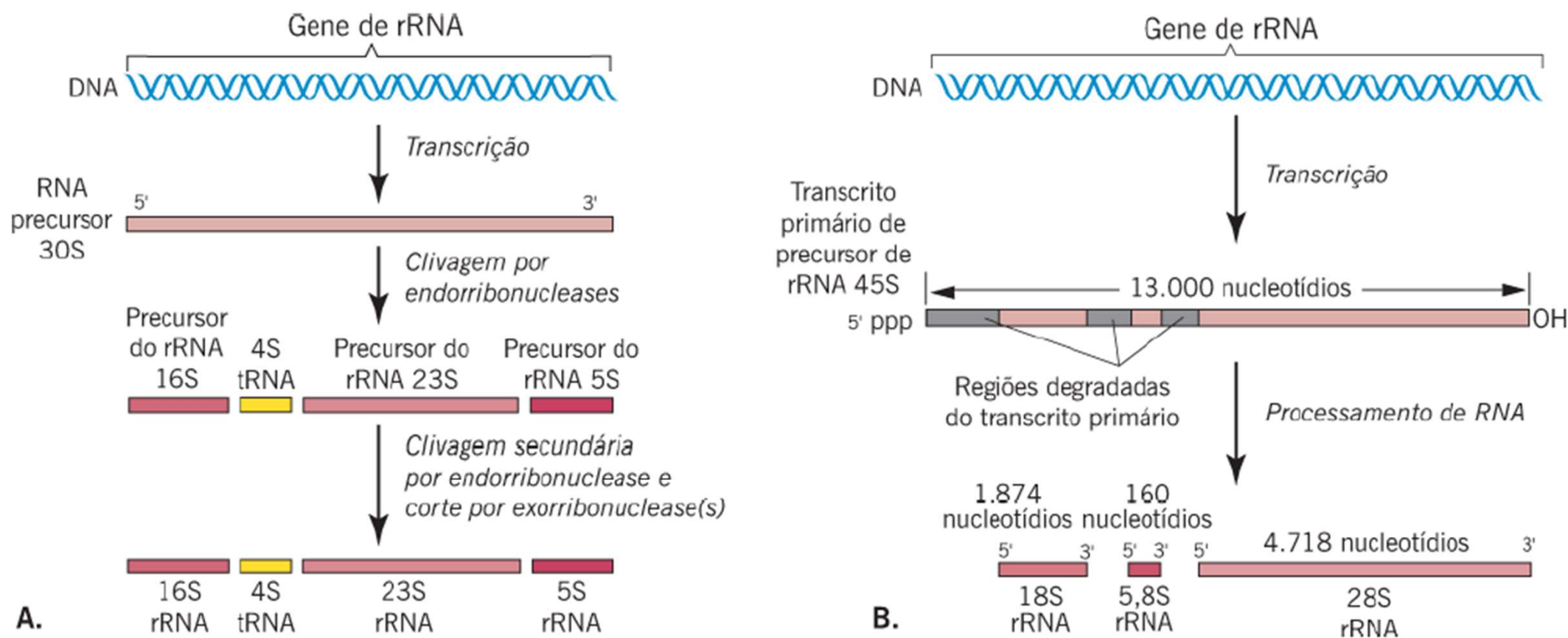


### Ribossomo procariótico

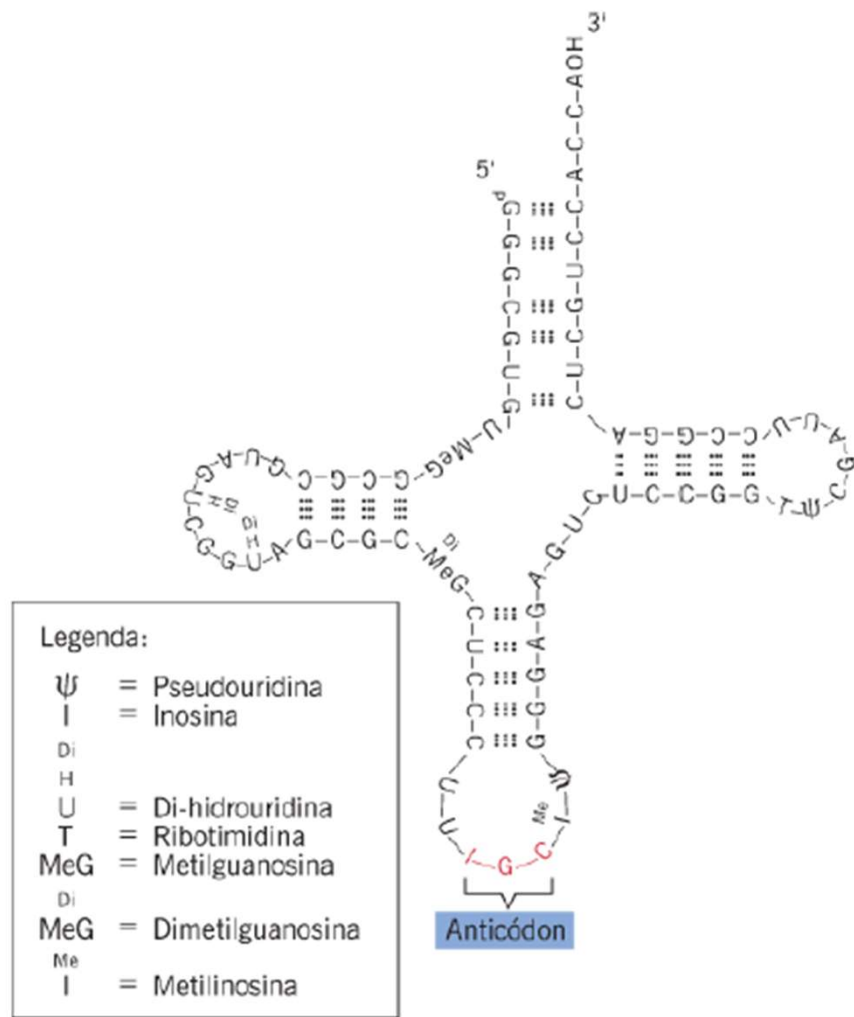


### Ribossomo eucariótico (mamífero)

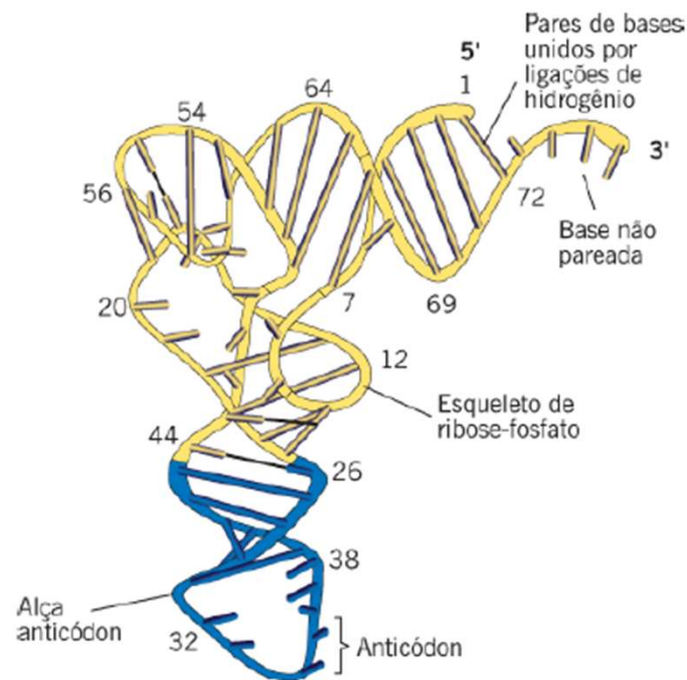




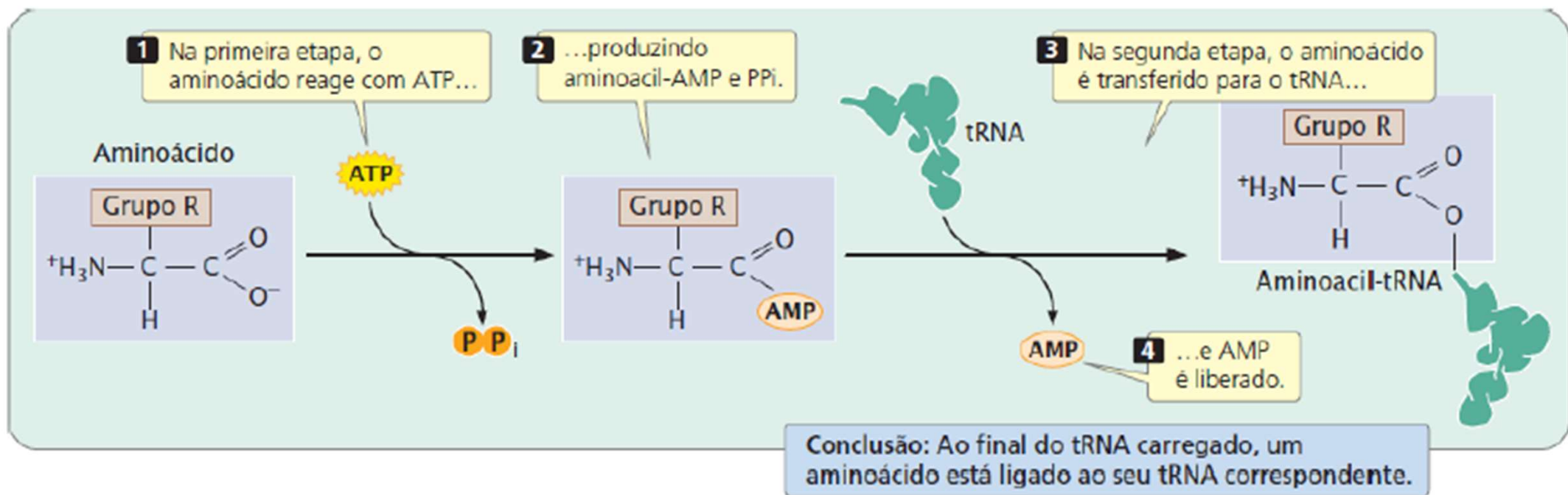
**FIGURA 12.11** Síntese e processamento de precursor de rRNA 30S em *E. coli* (A) e precursor de rRNA 45S em mamíferos (B).



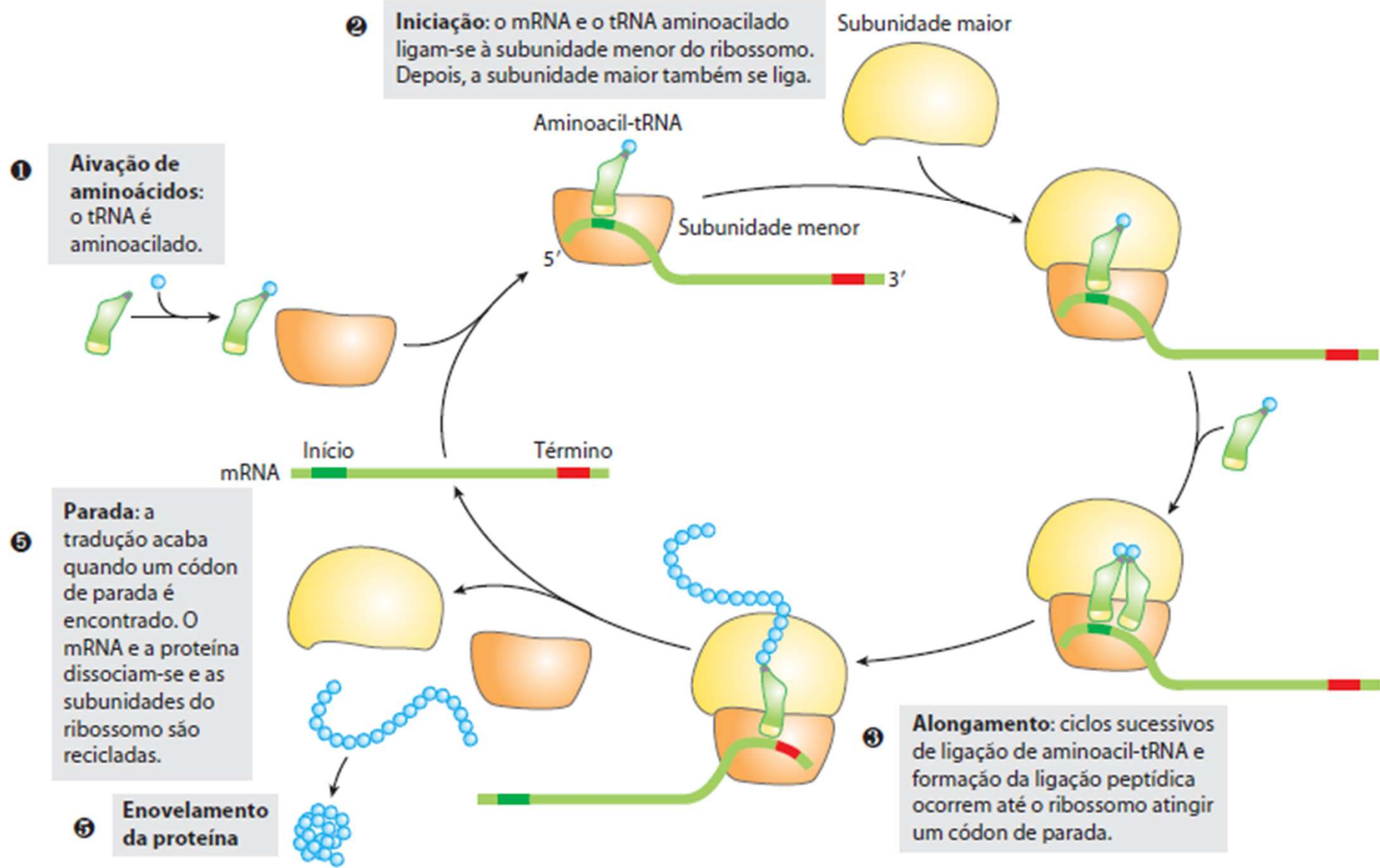
Reproduzida, com autorização, de Holley, R.W., et al., 1965. *Science* 147: 1462-1465.  
Copyright 1965 American Association for the Advancement of Science.



**FIGURA 12.12** Sequência nucleotídica e configuração em folha de trevo do tRNA de alanina de *S. cerevisiae*. Os nomes dos nucleosídeos modificados presentes no tRNA são mostrados no detalhe.







2 **Iniciação:** o mRNA e o tRNA aminoacilado ligam-se à subunidade menor do ribossomo. Depois, a subunidade maior também se liga.

1 **Aivação de aminoácidos:** o tRNA é aminoacilado.

3 **Alongamento:** ciclos sucessivos de ligação de aminoacil-tRNA e formação da ligação peptídica ocorrem até o ribossomo atingir um códon de parada.

4 **Parada:** a tradução acaba quando um códon de parada é encontrado. O mRNA e a proteína dissociam-se e as subunidades do ribossomo são recicladas.

5 **Enovelamento da proteína**

mRNA **Início** **Término**

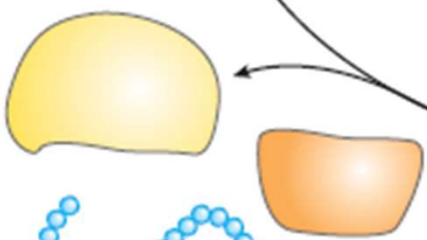
Aminoacil-tRNA

Subunidade maior

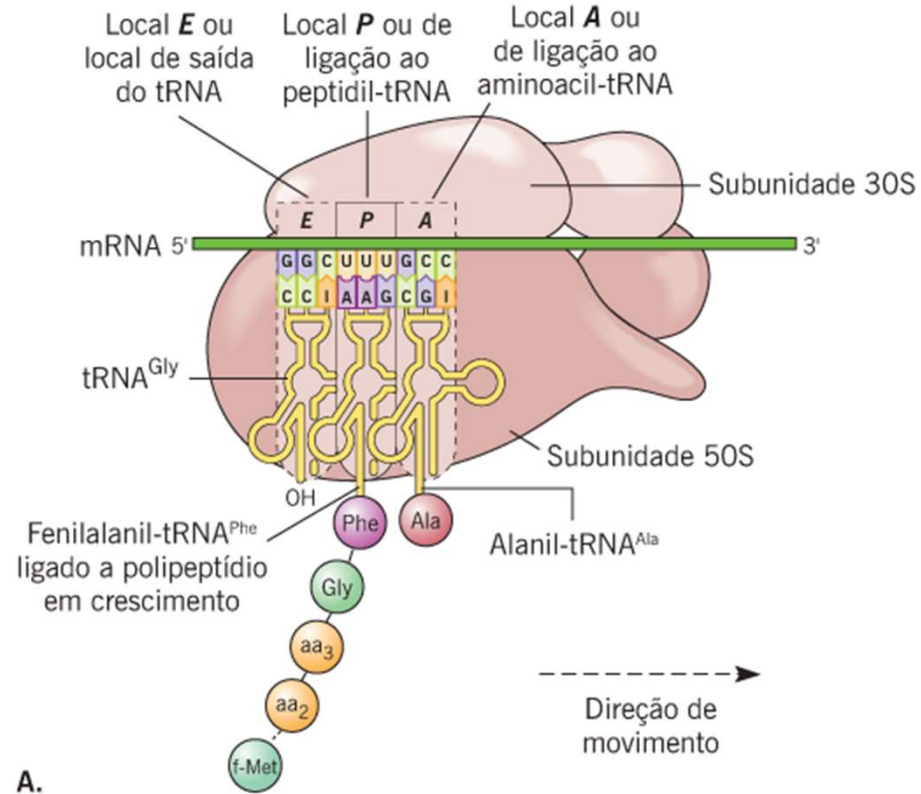
Subunidade menor

5'

3'

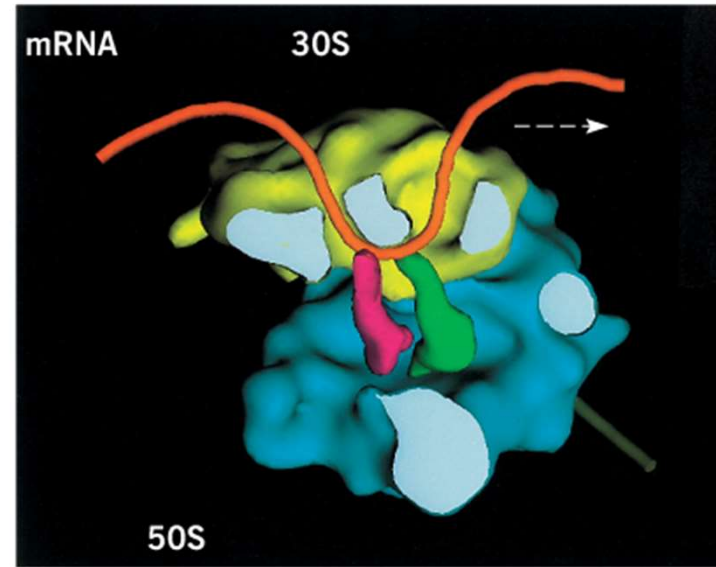


**Diagrama de ribossomo 70S**



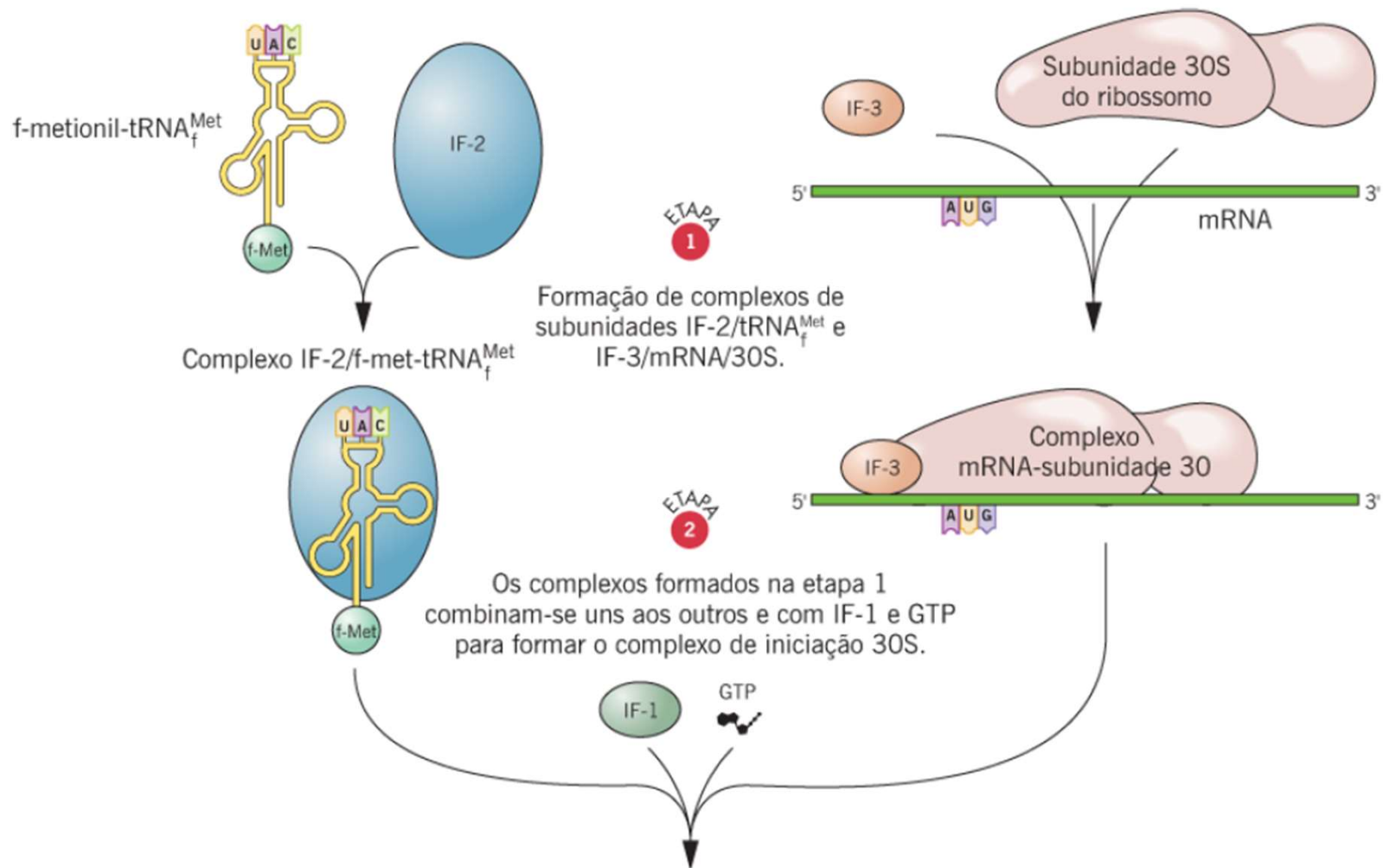
A.

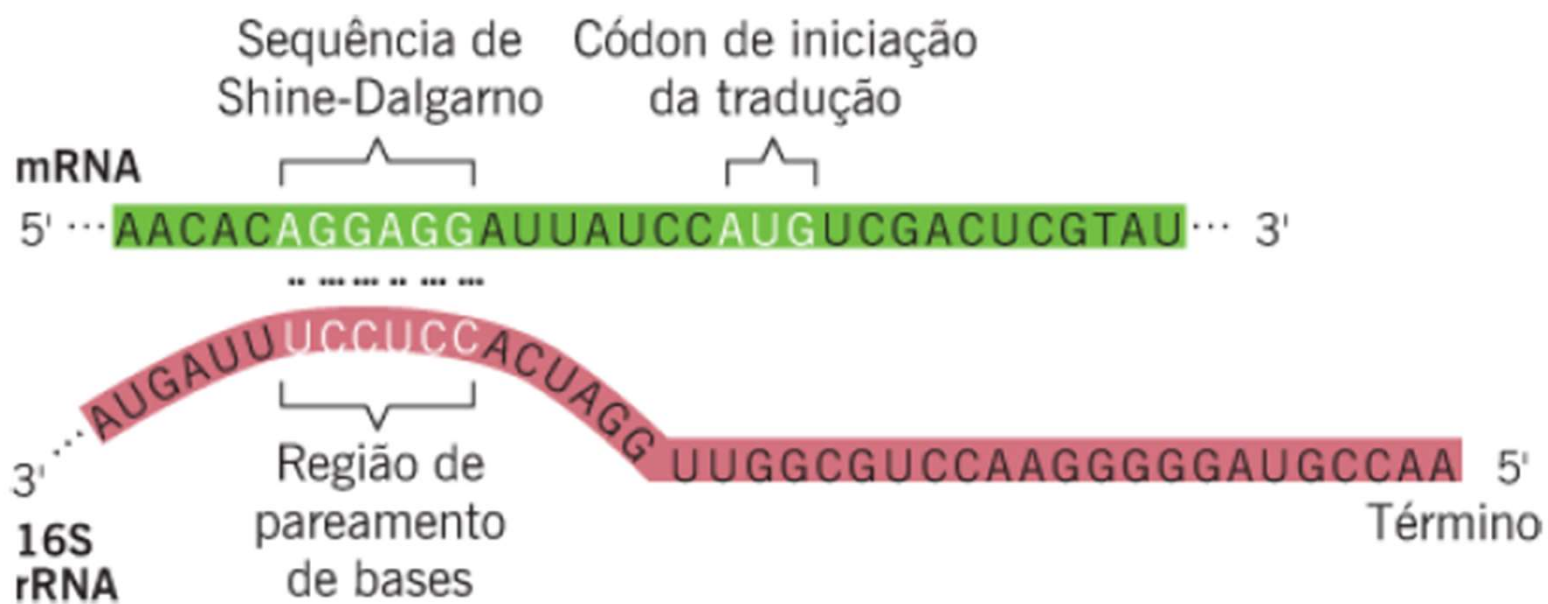
**Ribossomo 70S – vista cortada de modelo**

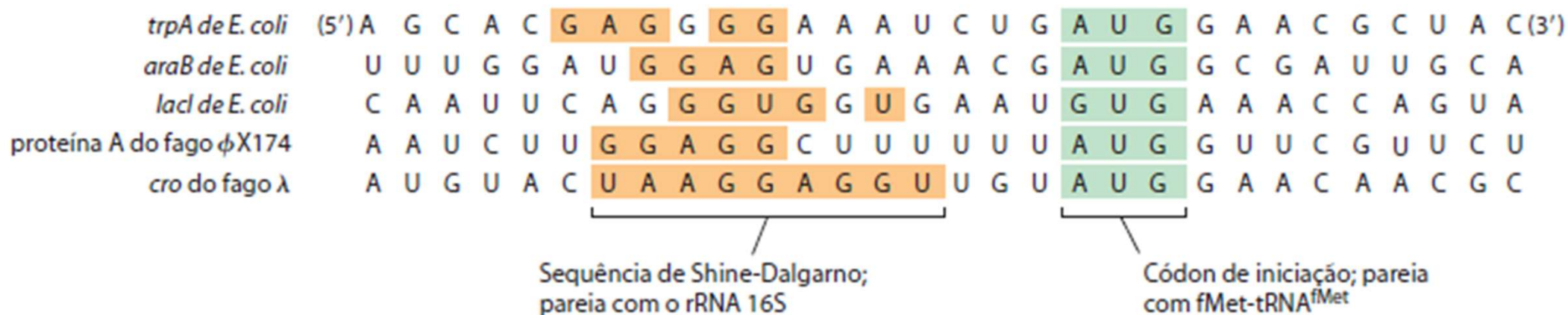


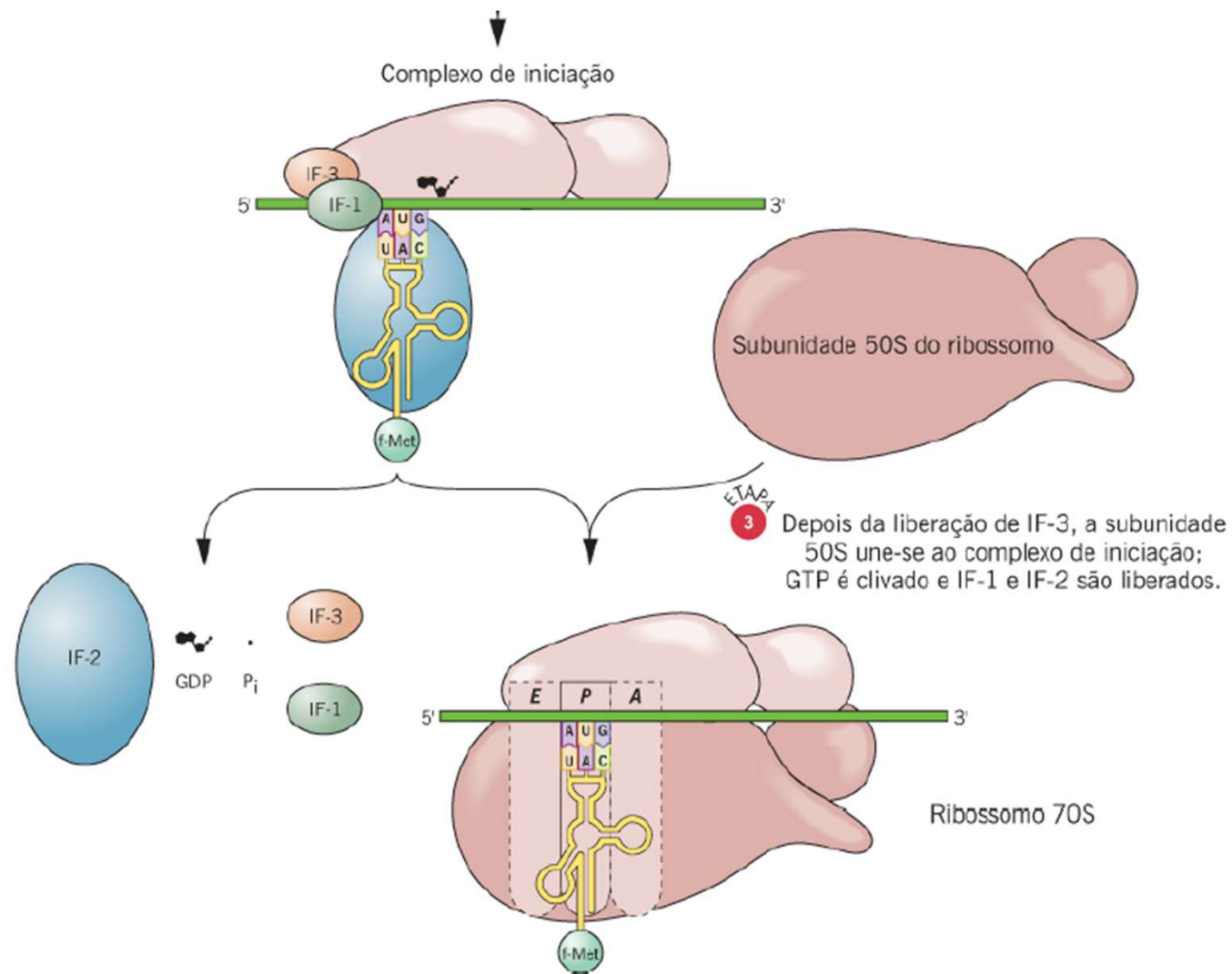
B.

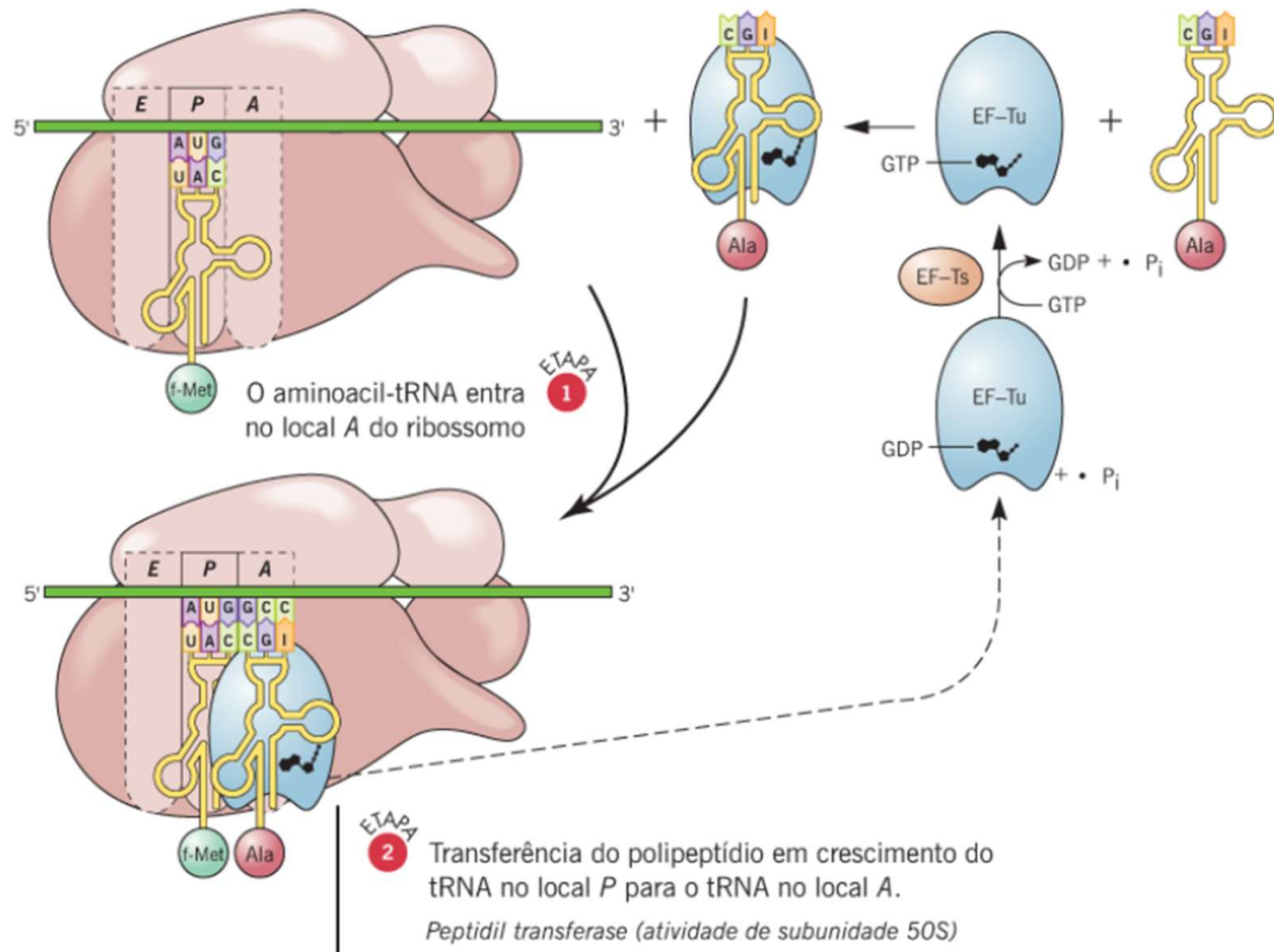
Cortesia de Dr. Joachim Frank. From Frank, et al. 1995. Biochemistry and Cell Biology 73: 357.

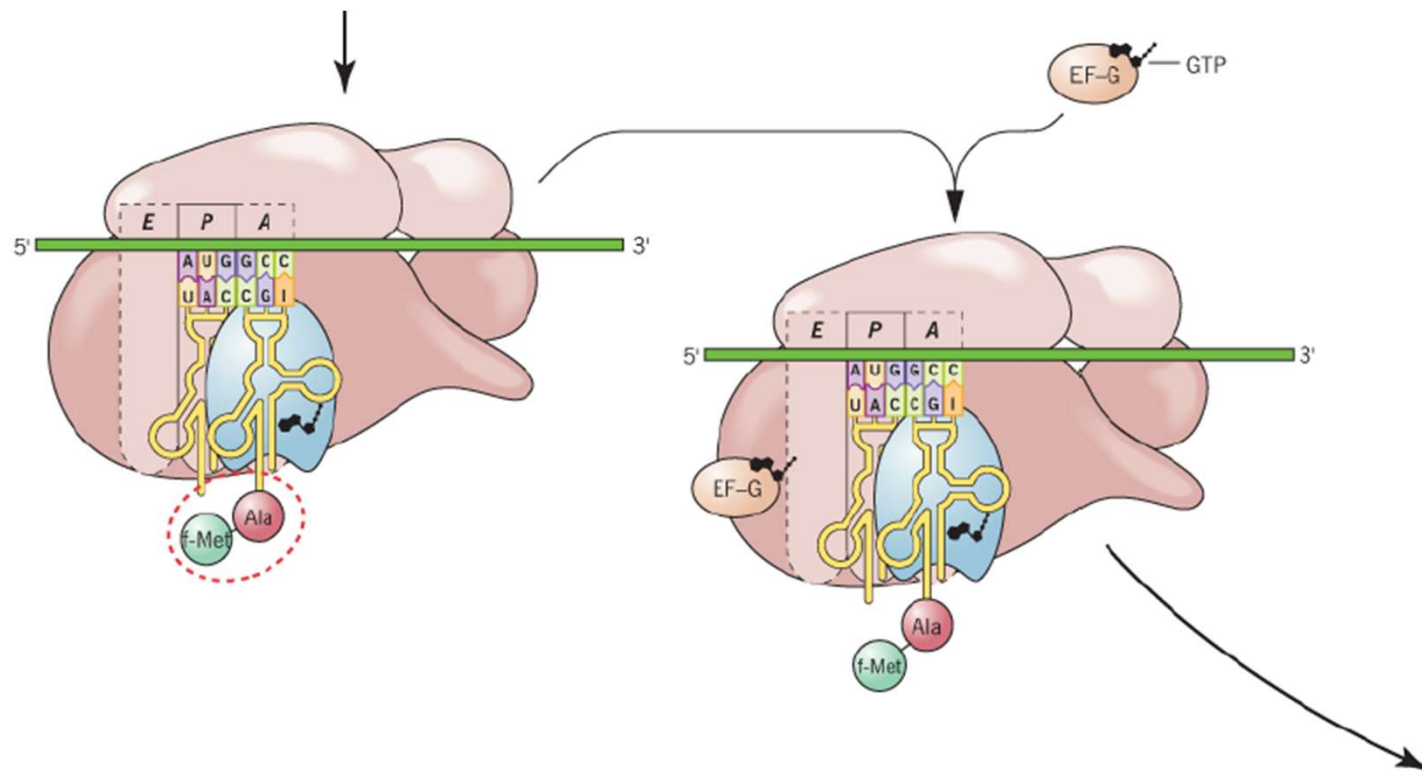




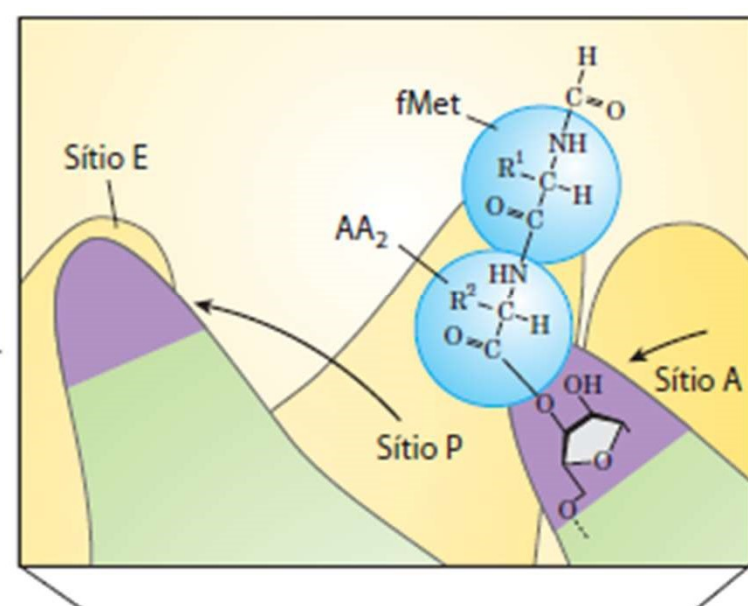
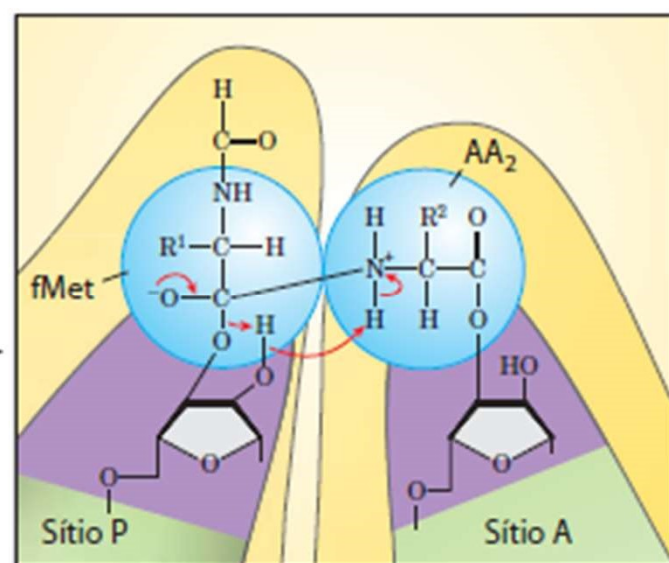
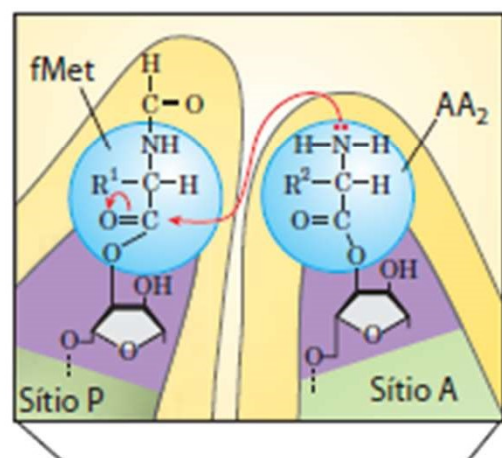












ETAPA

**3** Translocação do polipeptídio-tRNA em crescimento do local *A* para o local *P* e do tRNA que sai para o local *E*.

