

LGN5809- Genética Molecular

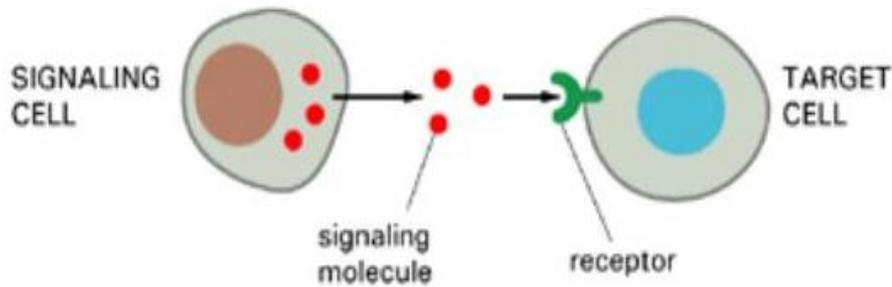
# SINALIZAÇÃO CELULAR

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# SUMÁRIO

- Sinalização Celular;
- Sistema dois componentes em procariotos;
- Sistema HK – RR;
- Diversidade de sinalização em eucariotos ;
- Hormônios e a sinalização em eucariotos pluricelulares ;
- Proteínas G em eucariotos
- Próxima aula.

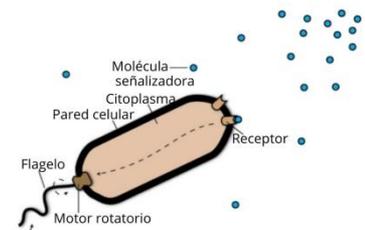
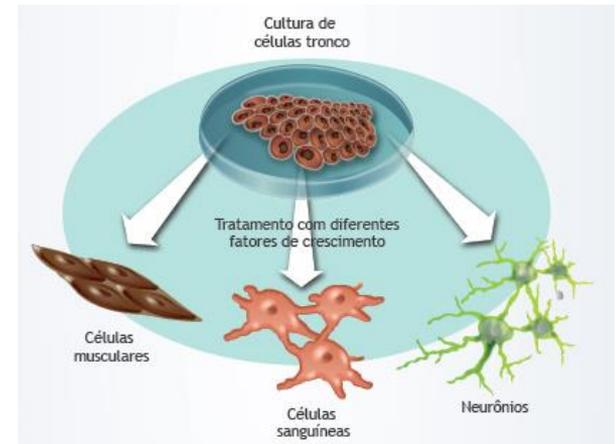
# FATO...AS CÉLULAS RECEBEM E EMITEM INFORMAÇÃO



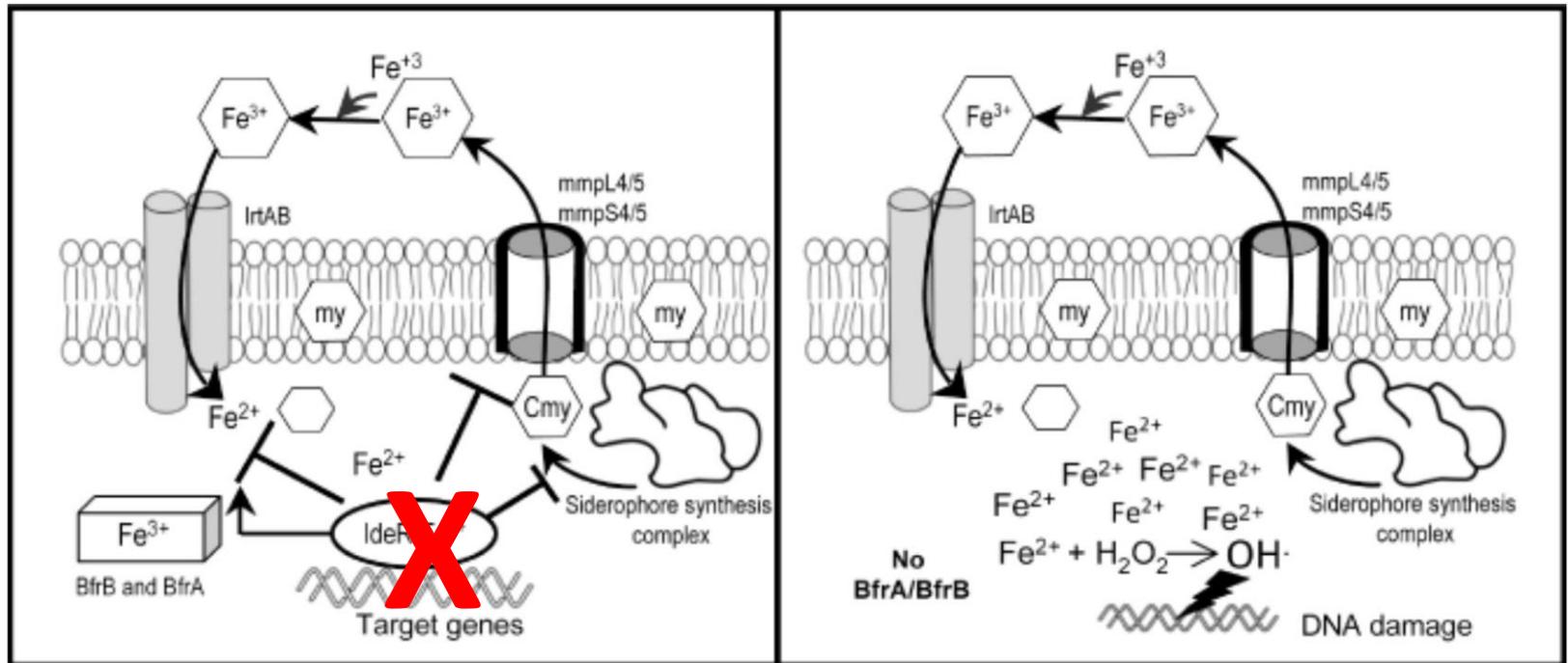
- Movimento, apoptose, defesa!
- Proliferação
- Sobrevivência
- Diferenciação



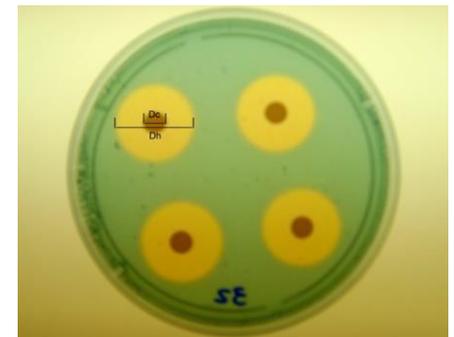
**Figura 1.** Sintomas observados em folhas de couve chinesa inoculadas com *Pseudomonas viridiflava*



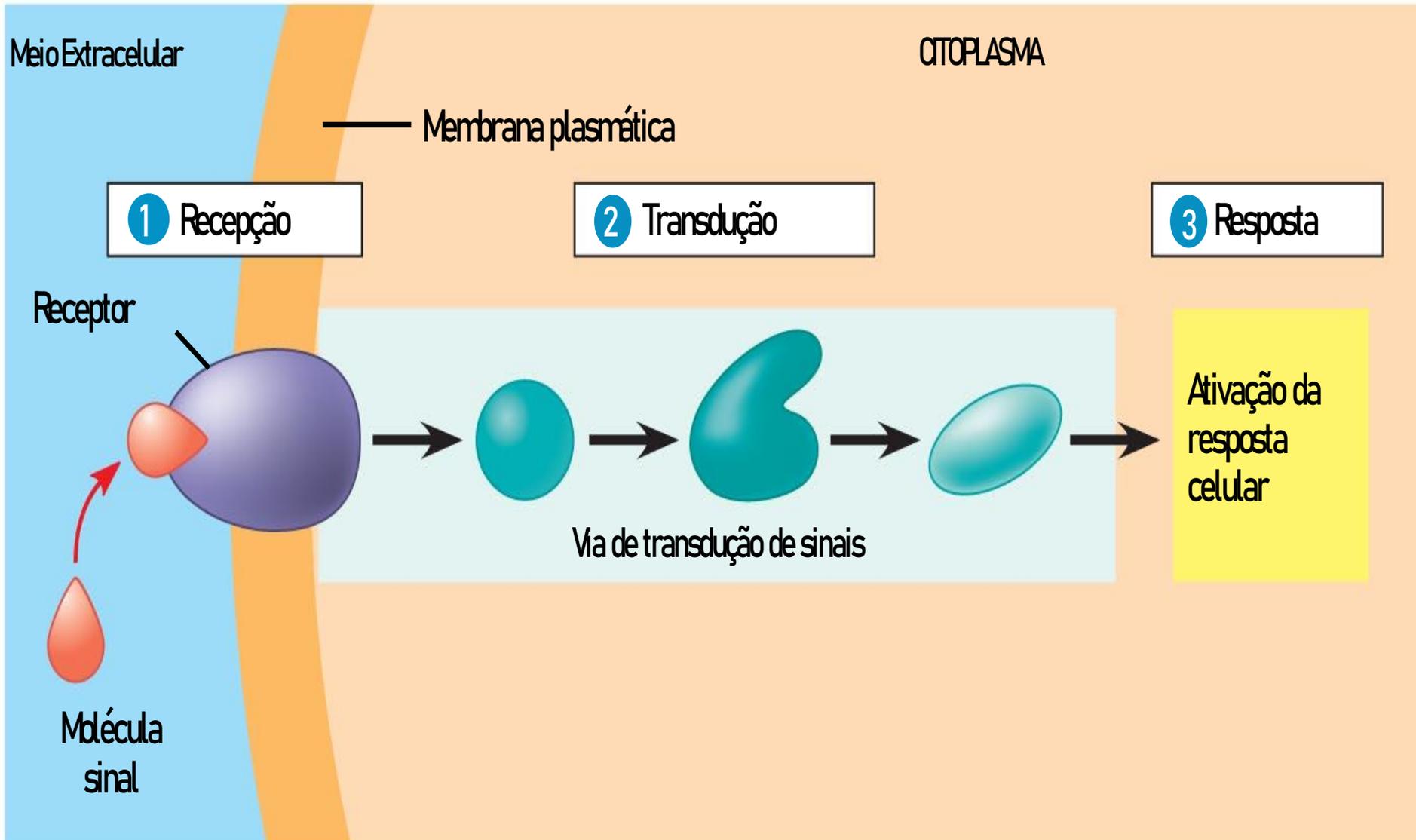
# MUITO COMPLEXO...UM SINAL...MAIS DE UMA RESPOSTA



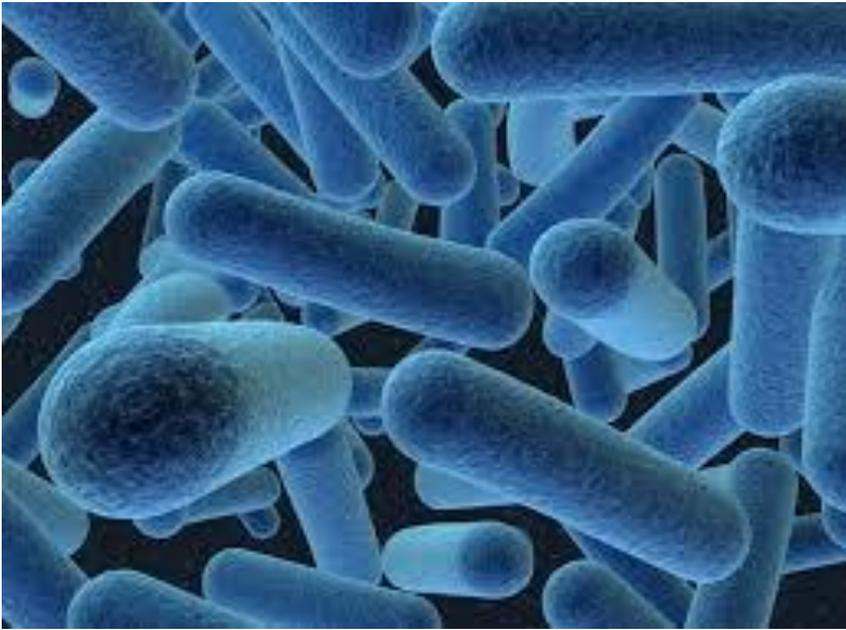
**Aumento de  $Fe^{2+}$  - inibe expressão de sideróforos e desencadeia sistema de detoxicação!**



# TRÊS ESTÁGIOS FAZEM PARTE DA SINALIZAÇÃO

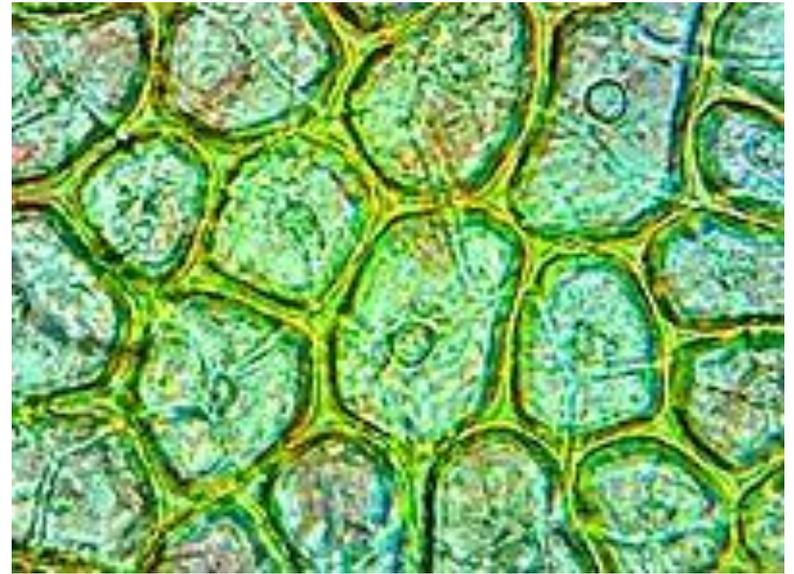


# DEPENDE DO ORGANISMO



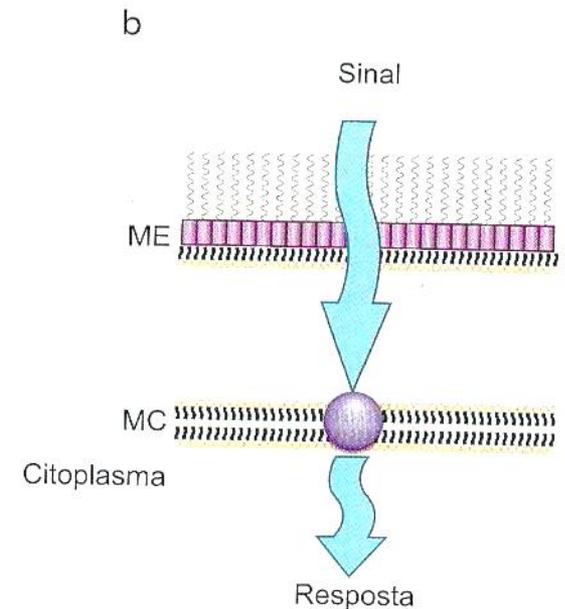
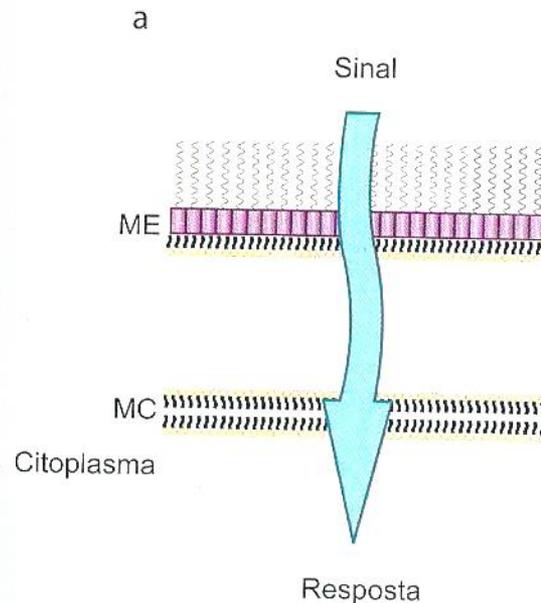
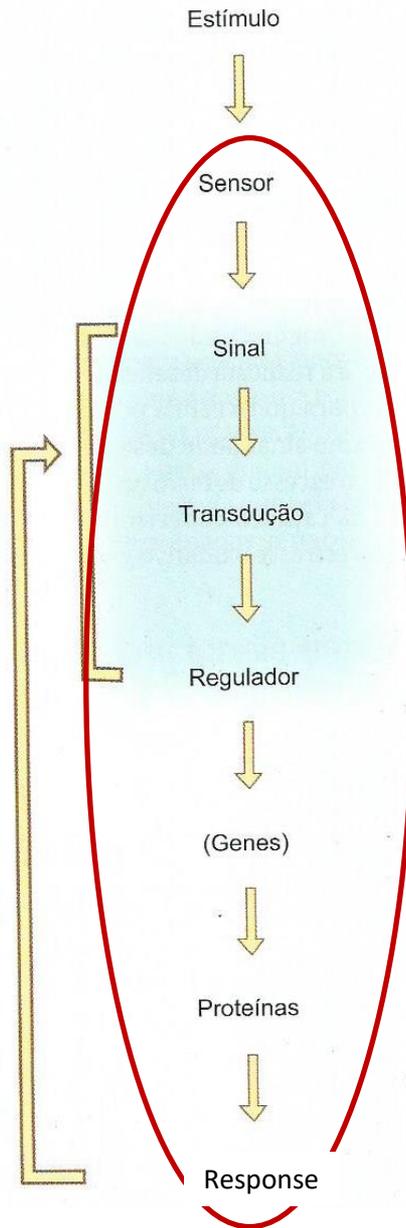
Unicelular  
Procarioto x Eucarioto

Pluricelular



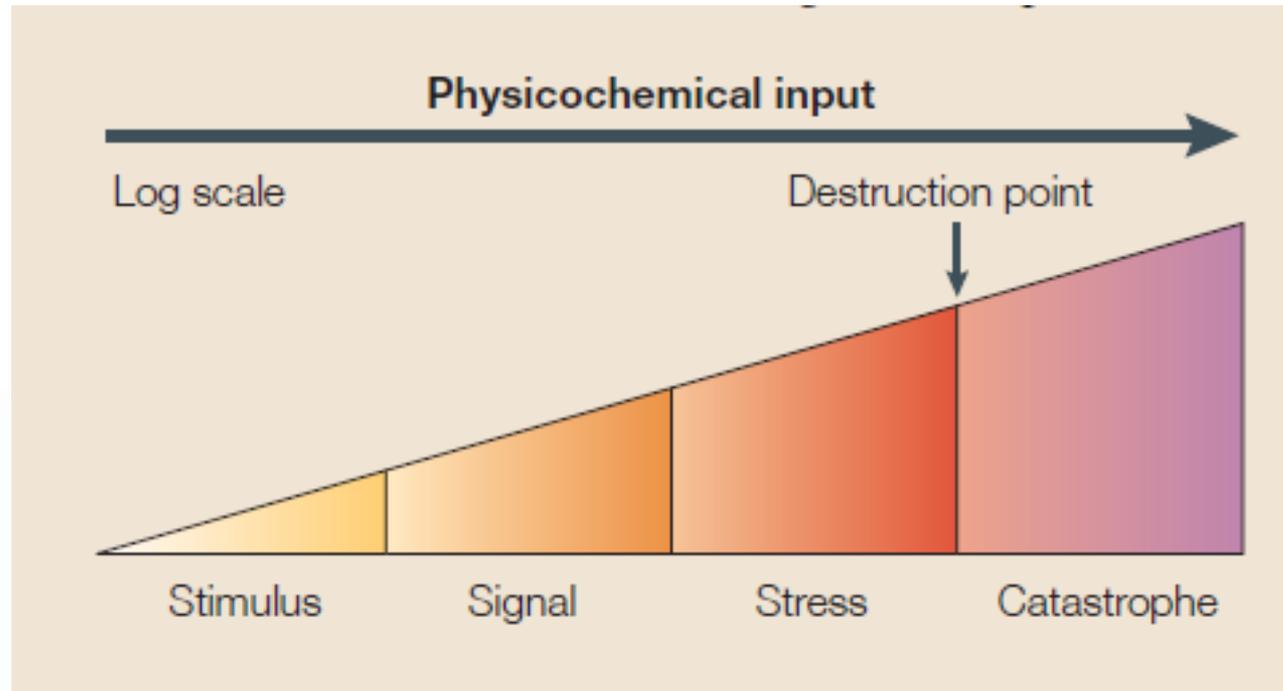
# SINAL – TRANSDUÇÃO - RESPOSTA

Muitas vezes o sensor pode ser outro agente químico não necessários para seu próprio estímulo



Todo o sinal é reconhecido pela célula alterando a conformação proteica

# ESTÍMULO X SINAL



**Alguns sinais podem funcionar com autoindutores de circuitos!**

Temperatura é um estímulo, mas o sinal é a proteína desnaturada

# TRANSDUÇÃO DE SINAL, DEFINIÇÃO ...

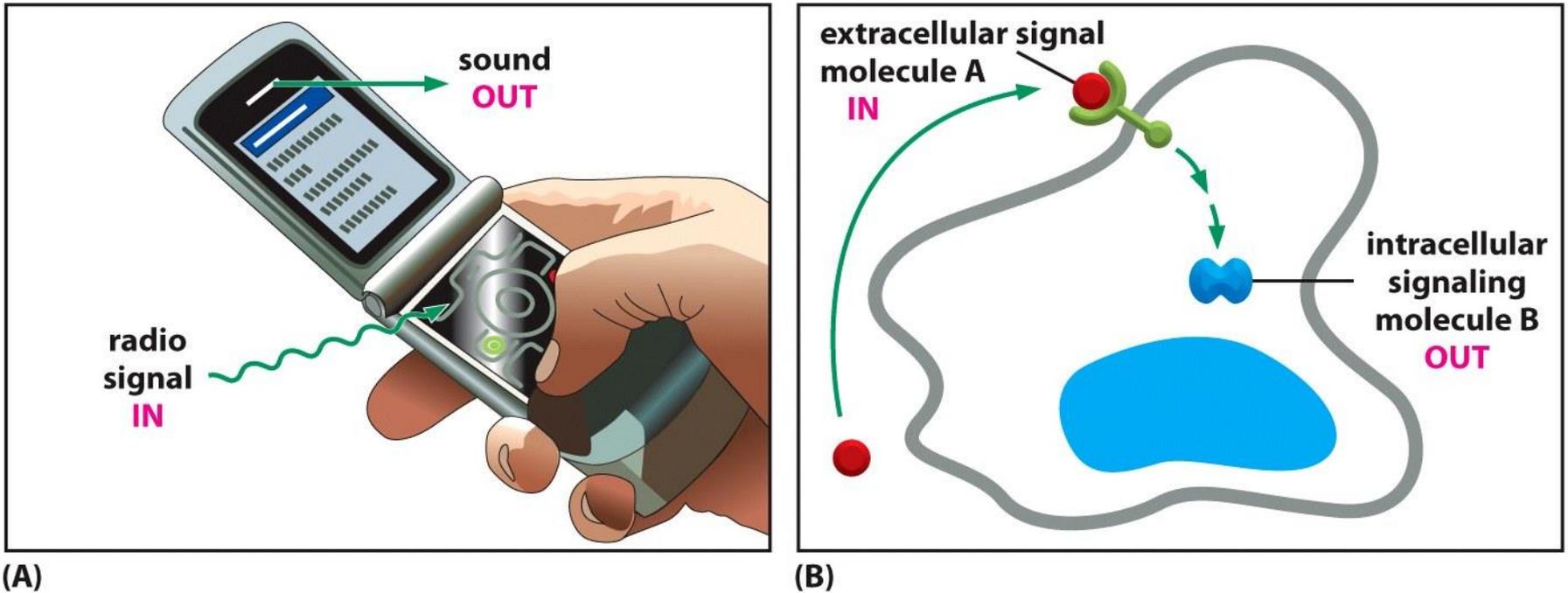
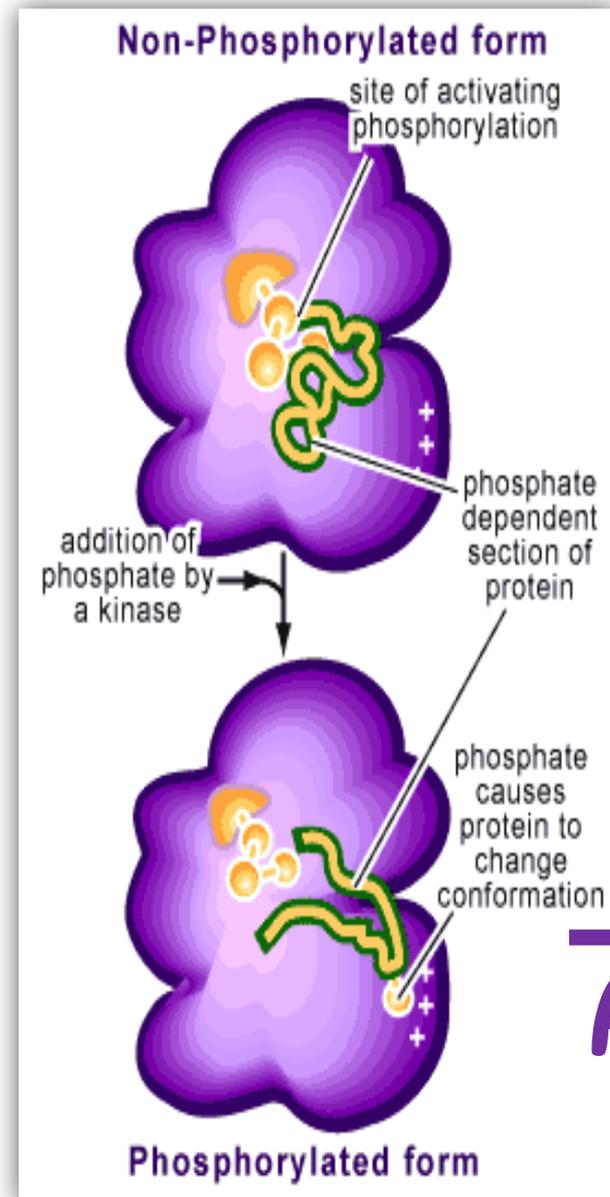
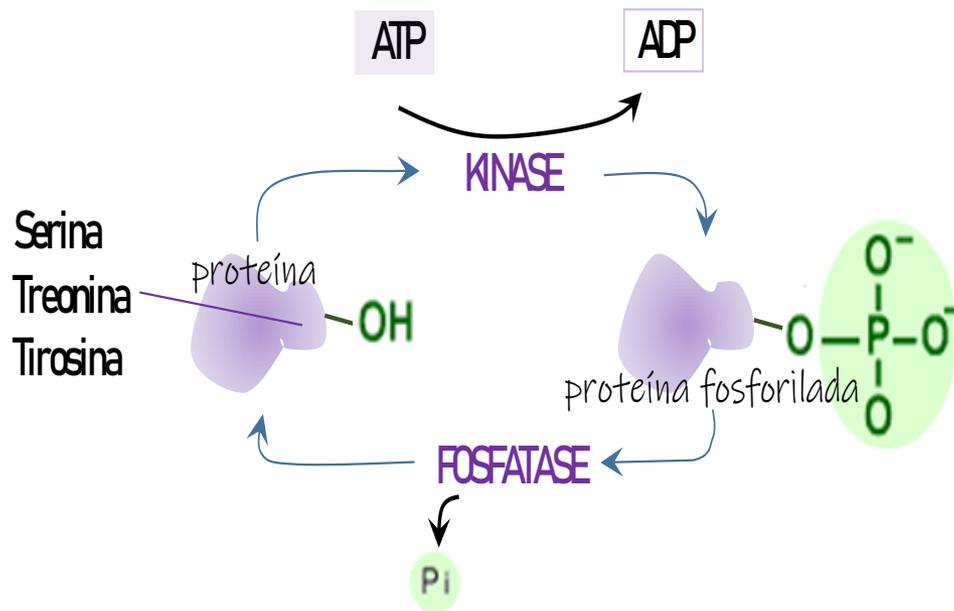


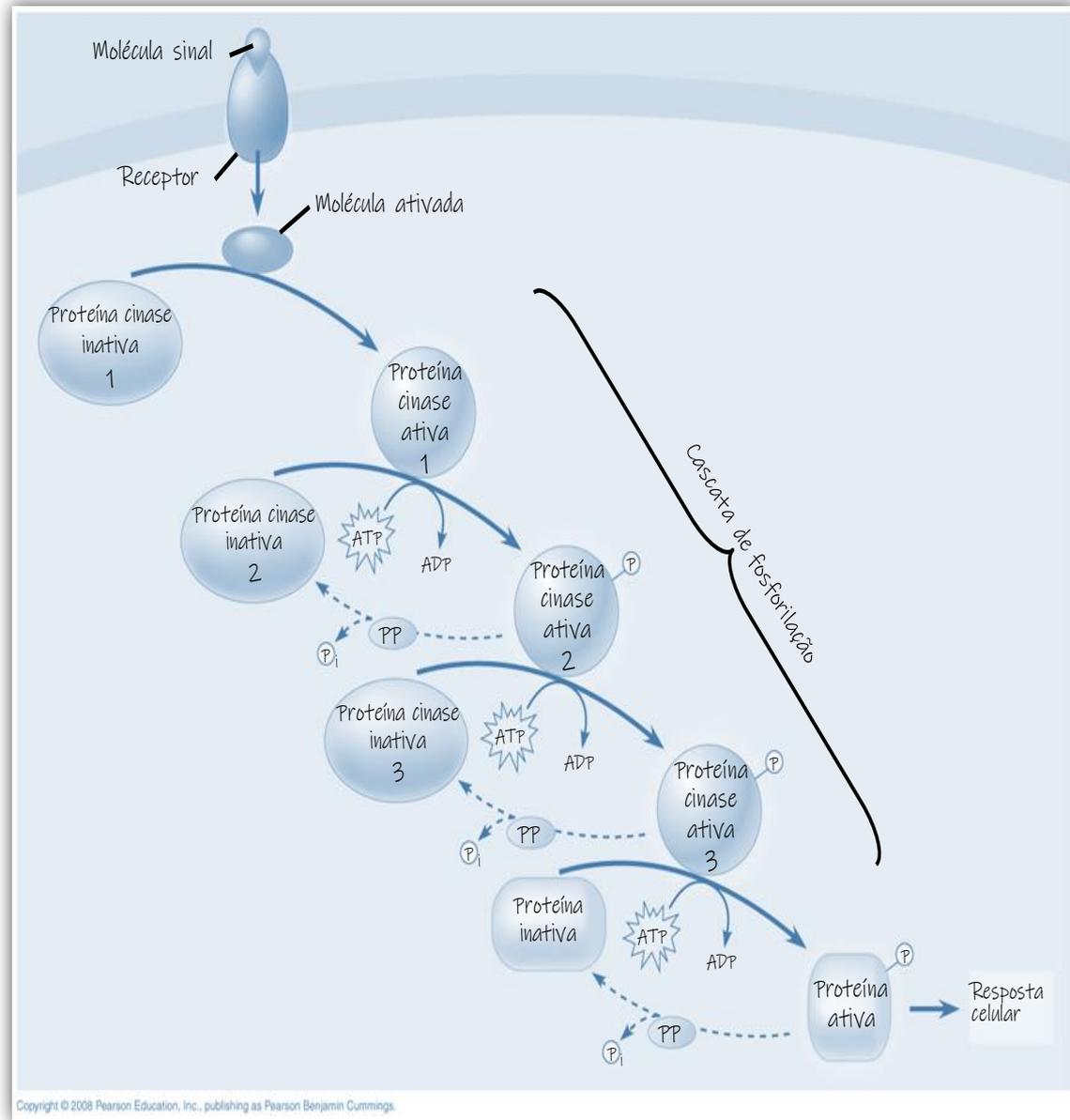
Figure 16-2 Essential Cell Biology 3/e (© Garland Science 2010)

A conversão de um sinal em outro sinal!

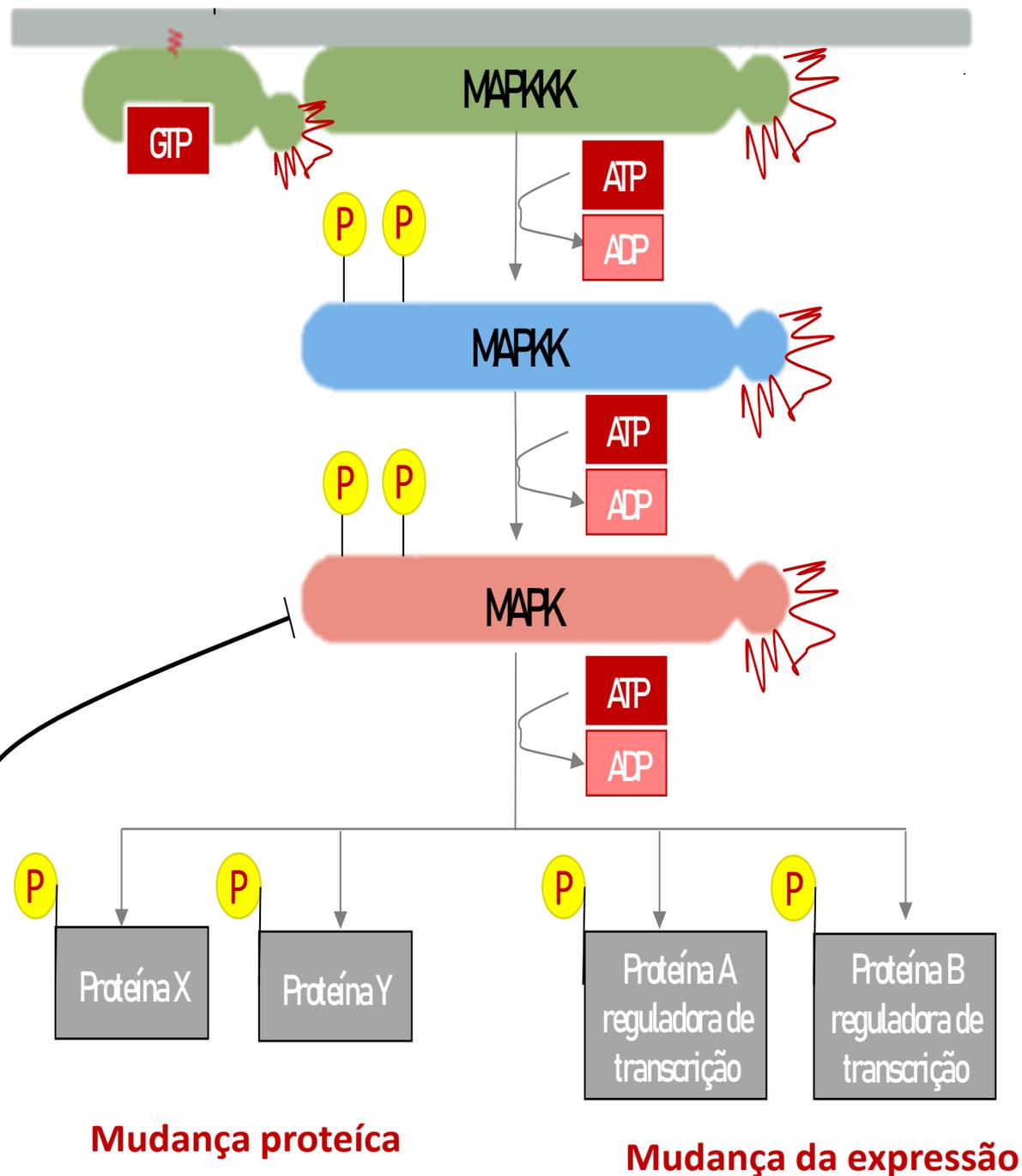
# A FORMA É TUDO...



Funciona como **uma corrida de revezamento molecular**, na qual uma molécula de sinalização intracelular passa o sinal para a outra, em que cada uma ativa ou gera a próxima molécula de sinalização

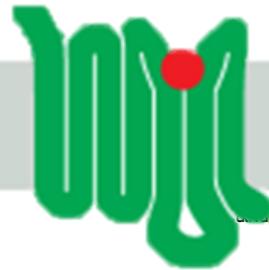


Muitos fatores influenciam a duração e outras características da resposta de sinalização, incluindo ciclos de retroalimentação positiva e negativa, as quais podem ser combinadas para gerar respostas graduais ou do tipo “tudo ou nada”, assim como respostas curtas ou de longa duração.



# ENTENDER SINAL PARA ENTENDER CONTROLE DA EXPRESSÃO!

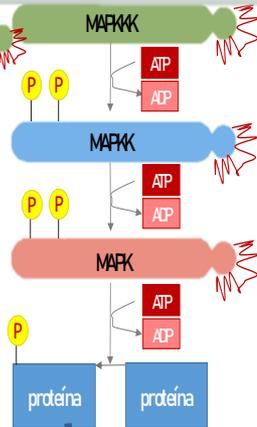
Sinal 



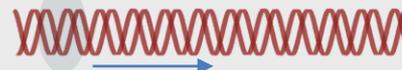
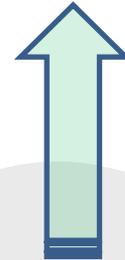
Receptor

Membrana plasmática

citoplasma



**resposta**

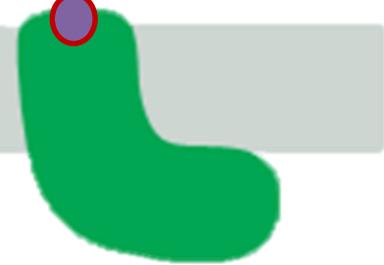


ativar a transcrição

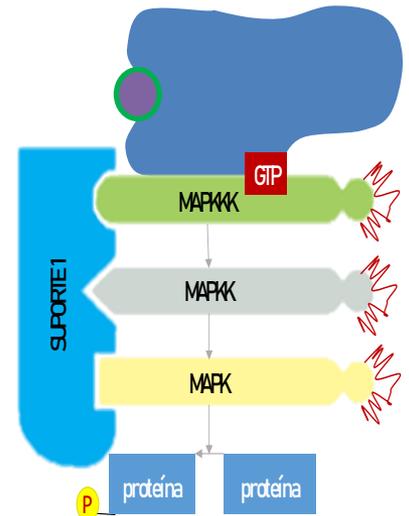
núcleo

Sinal  

extracelular



Receptores

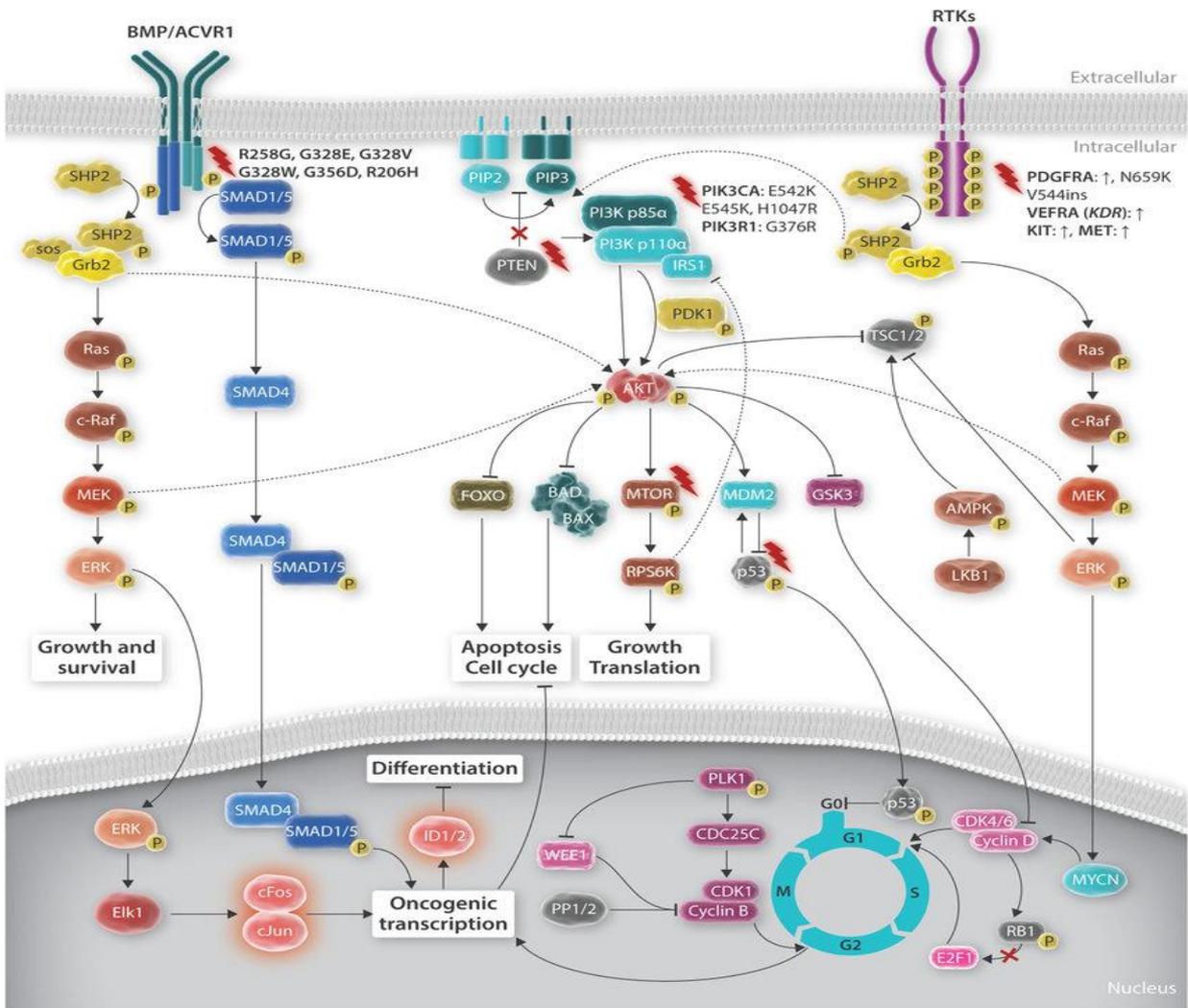


**HÁ MUITOooooooooooooo SINAL EM  
UMA CÉLULA!!!**

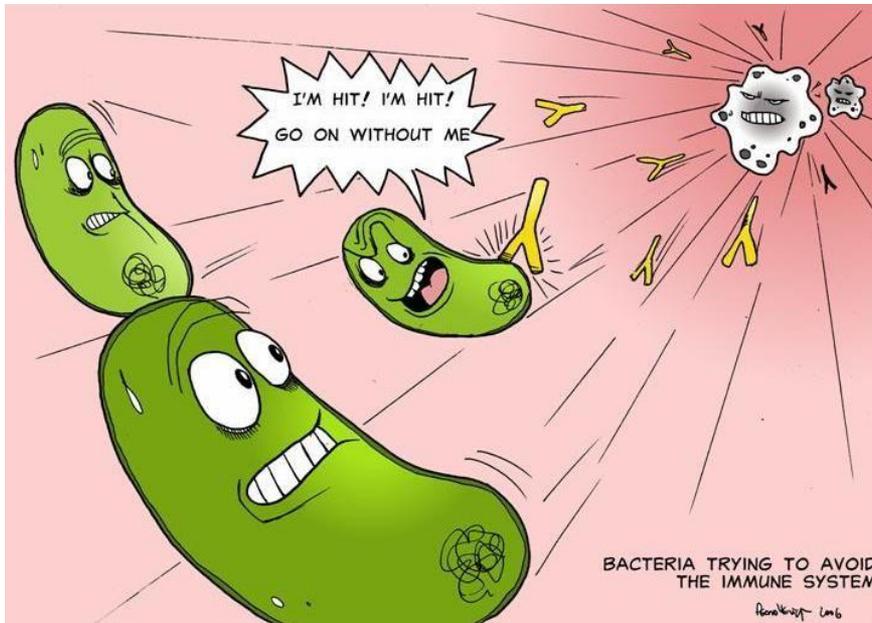


# Signal Transduction in Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma

Ryan J. Duchatel, Evangeline R. Jackson, Frank Alvaro, Brett Nixon, Hubert Hondermarck, and Matthew D. Dun\*

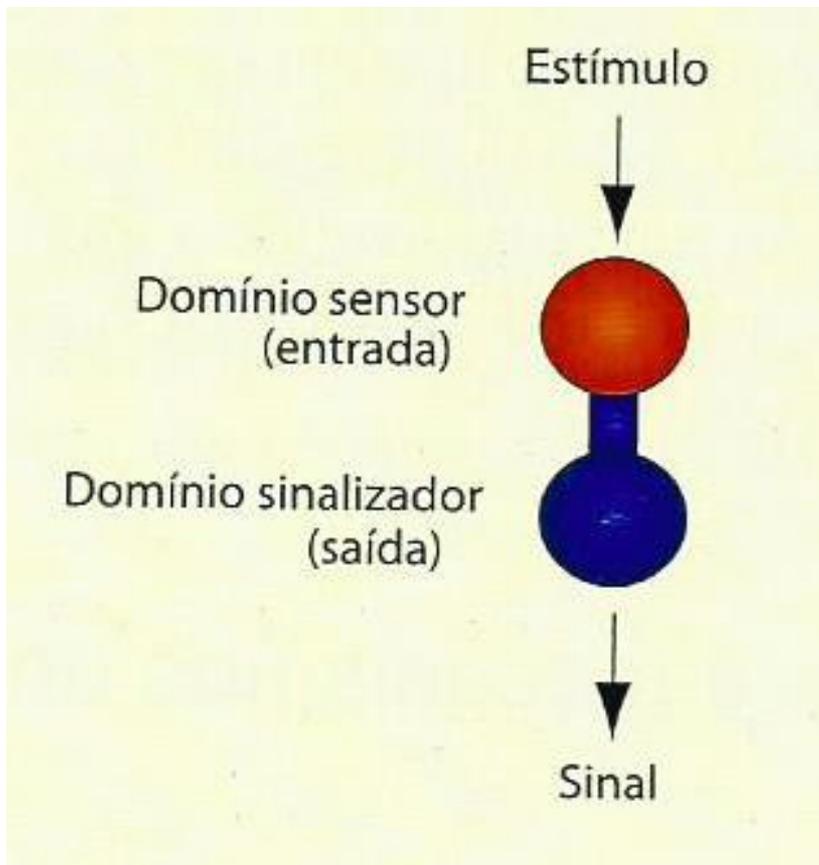


# SISTEMA DOIS COMPONENTE – MODELO DE SINALIZAÇÃO EM PROCARIOTOS



Só para distrair...

# RECONHECIMENTO DE PROTEÍNAS SINALIZADORAS



Bem conservadas

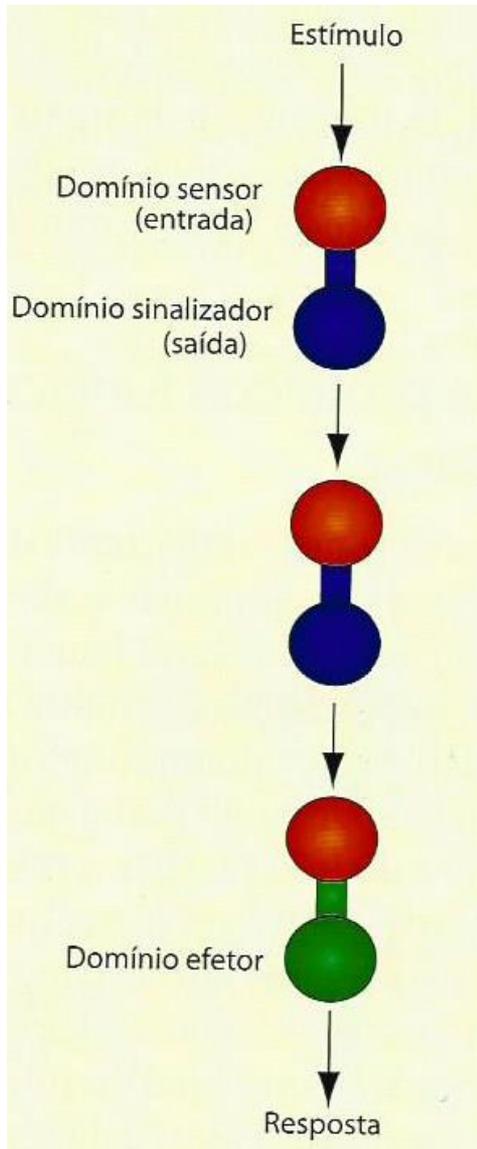
Domínio sensor – altamente variado!

Domínio sinalizador – alterado depende do alvo!

# DOMÍNIOS SINALIZADORES E SUAS FUNÇÕES

Domínio	Função
EAL	Fosfodiesterase (degrada c-diGMP)
GGDEF	Diguanilato ciclase (sintetiza c-diGMP)
Acyc	Síntese de cAMP e cGMP
CheY	Aceptor de fosfato no aminoácido Asp
HATPase	Transferência de fosfato do ATP para o domínio HisKA
HisKA	Transferência de fosfato no aminoácido His
HPT	Transferência de fosfato
HAMP	Provável dimerização
GAF	Ligação de cAMP, cGMP e fosfopigmento
PAS	Ligação de pequenas moléculas (heme, flavina, adenina), sensor de luz, oxigênio

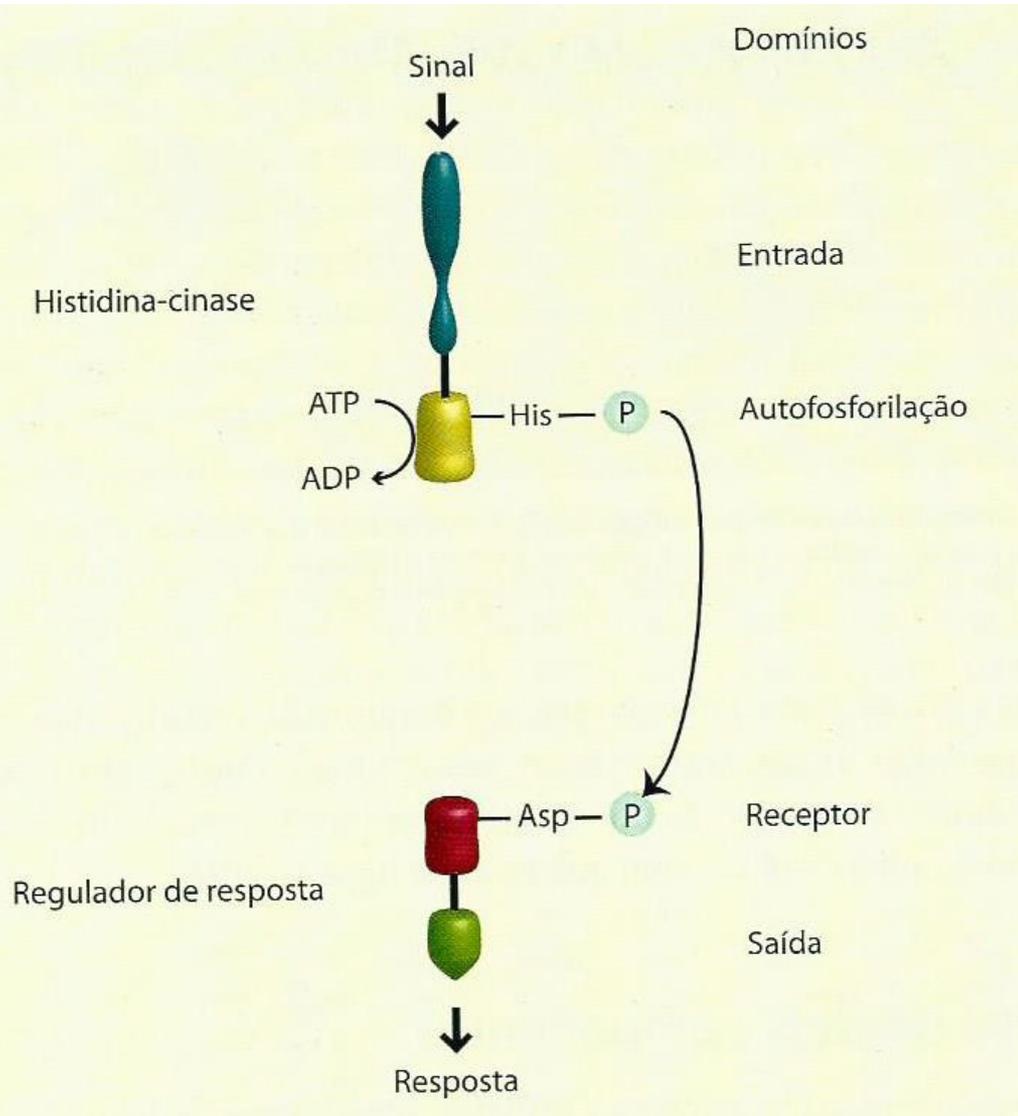
# EVENTO PODE OCORRE EM CASCATA...



Várias proteínas até chegar no domínio efetor!

Combinação de domínios – maior versatilidade nas respostas!

# SISTEMA DE DOIS COMPONENTES

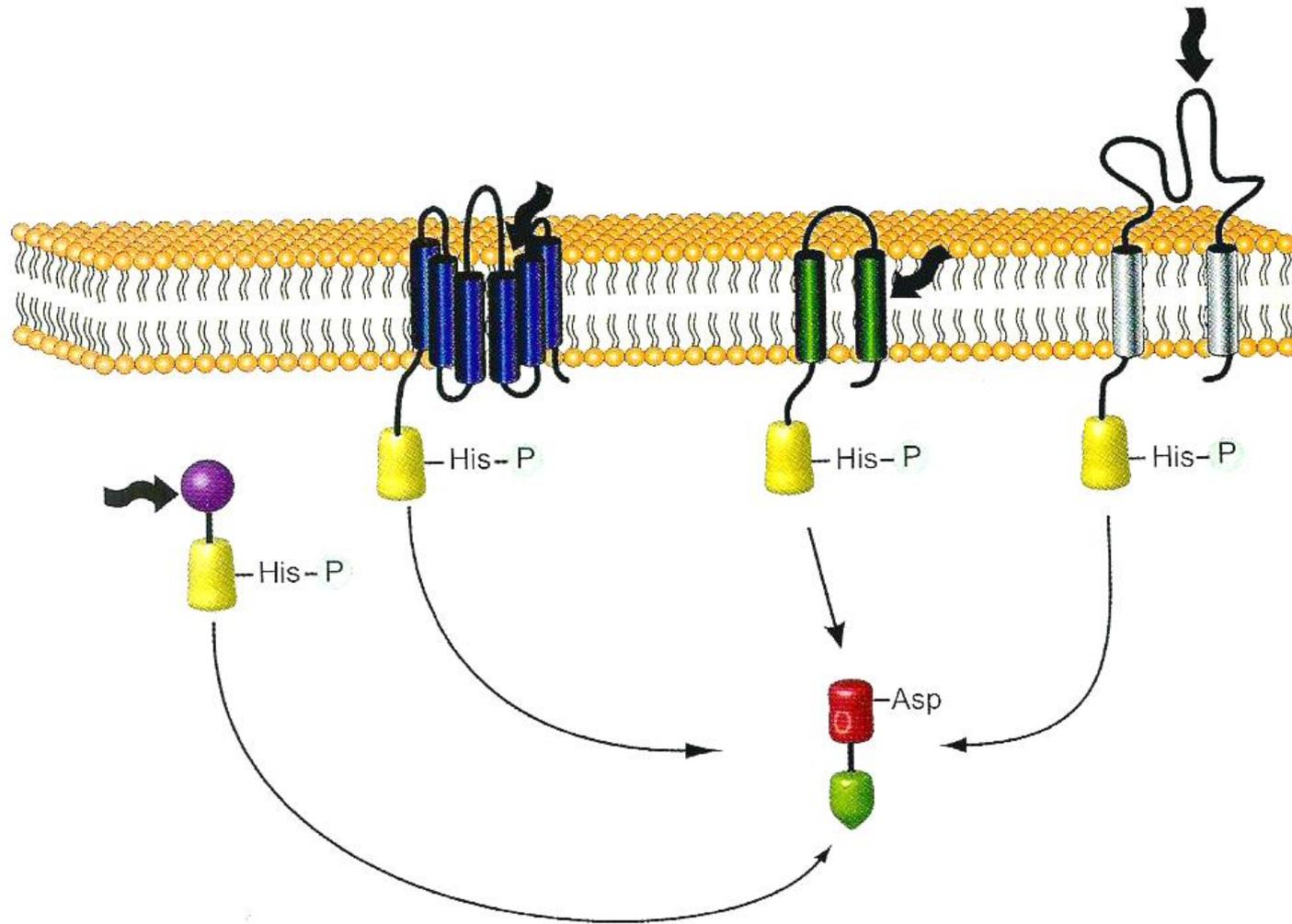


Altamente conservado

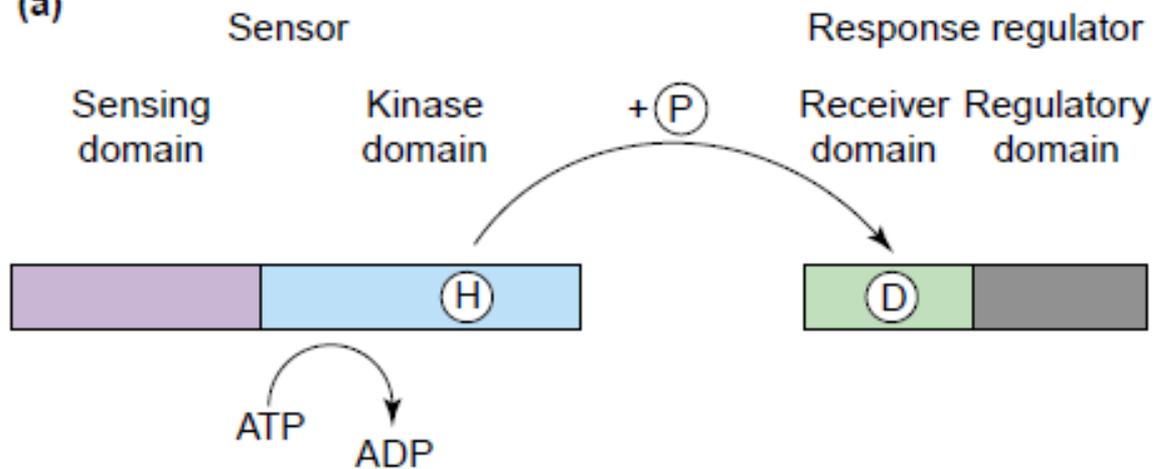
HK - Uma proteína com domínio C terminal onde encontra-se uma histidina que sofre autofosforilação (HATPase)

RR – proteína com N - terminal contendo aspartato receptora de P

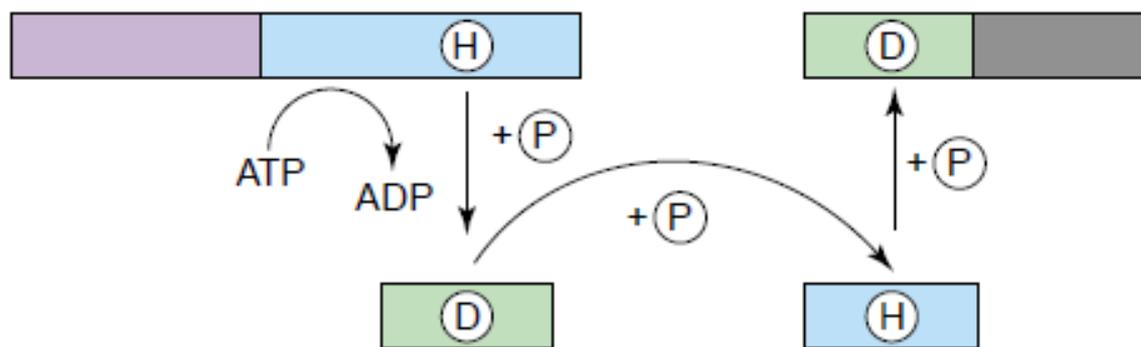
# HK E SUAS VÁRIAS CONFORMAÇÕES



(a)



(b)

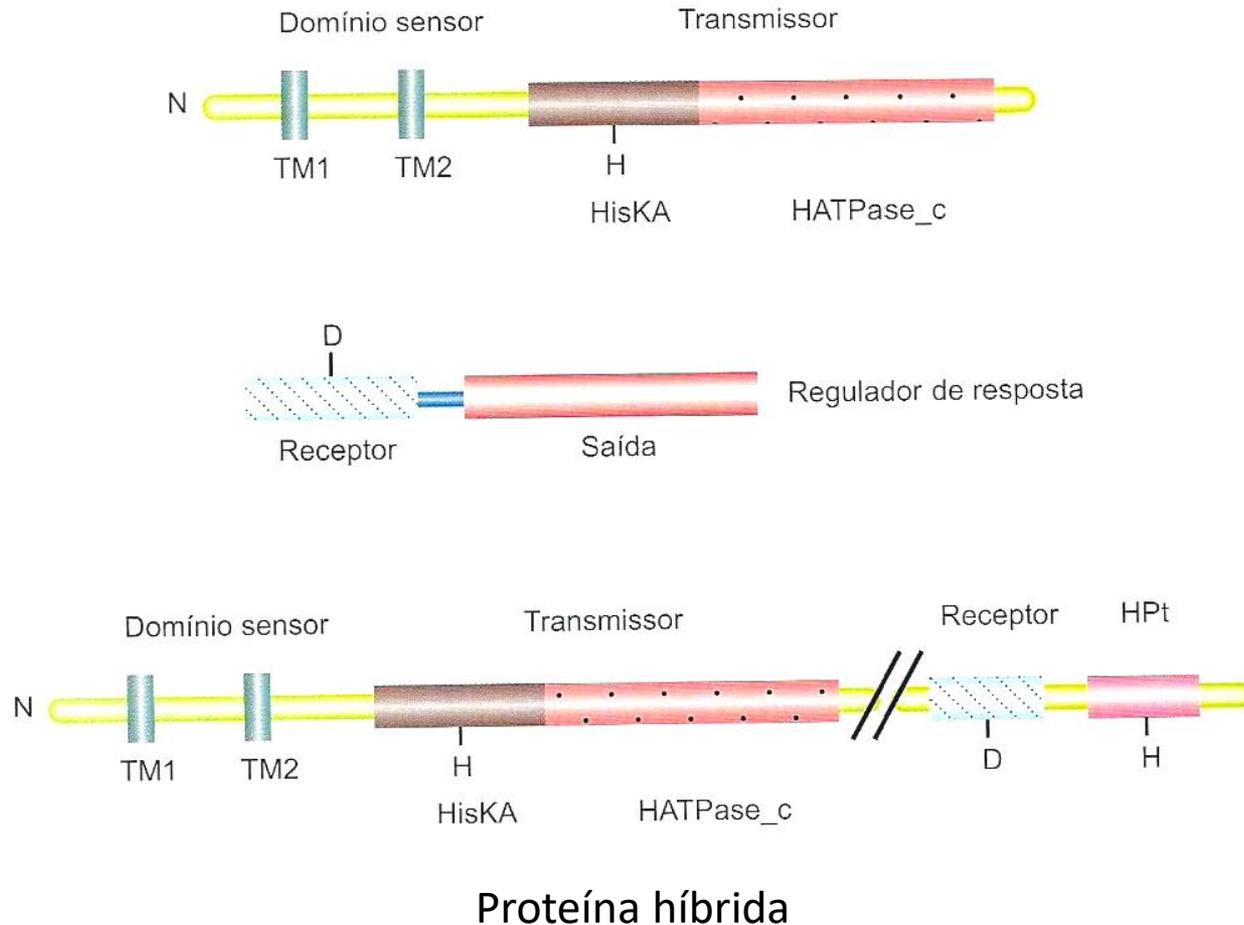


# SISTEMA BACTERIANO DOIS COMPONENTES

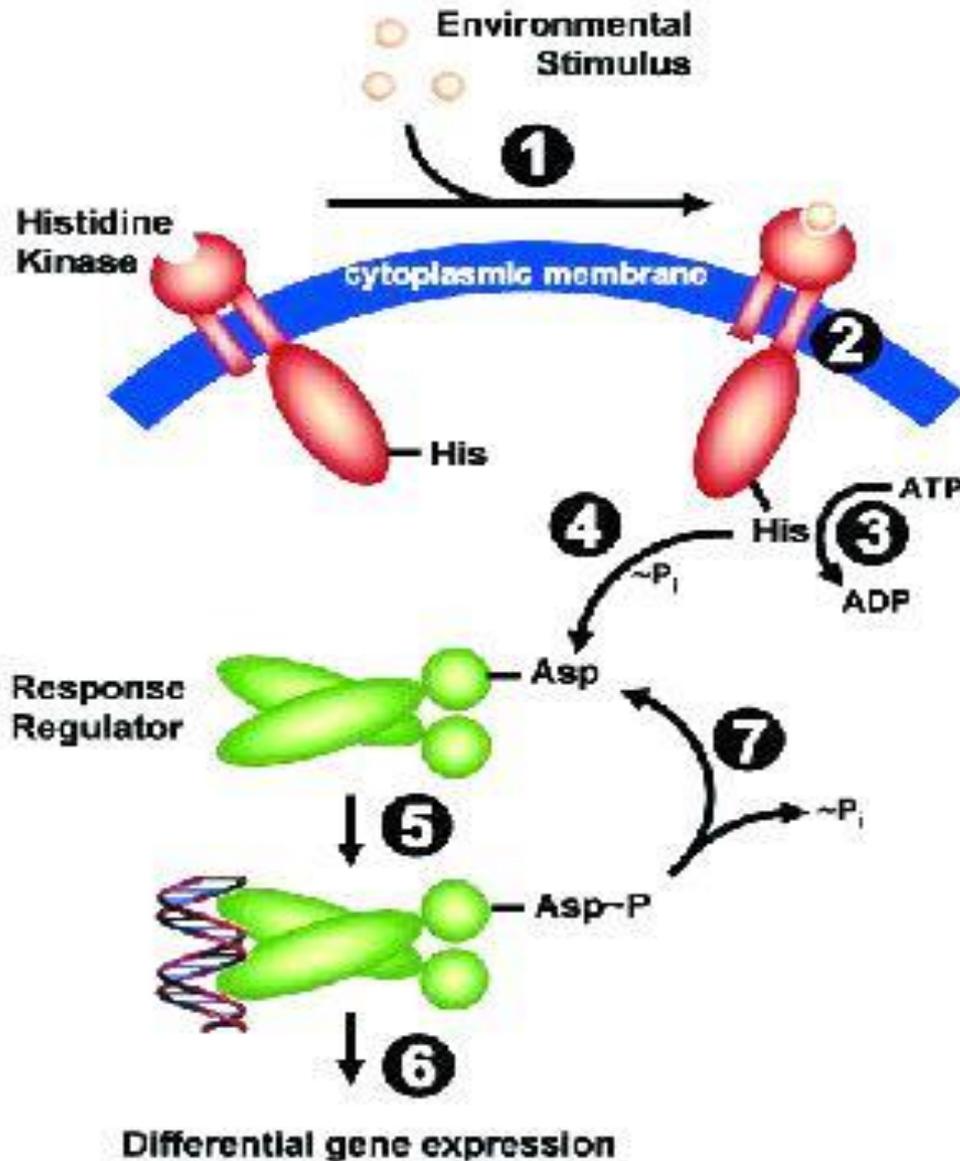
Histidina quinase	Regulador de resposta	Processo fisiológico regulado
ArcB	ArcA	Disponibilidade de oxigênio
CheA	CheY	Quimiotaxia
DivJ	DivK	Desenvolvimento
EnvZ	OmpR	Osmolaridade
KdpD	KdpE	Estresse osmótico
NtrB	NtrC	Disponibilidade de nitrogênio
PhoP	PhoQ	Virulencia, disponibilidade de magnésio
PhoR	PhoB	Disponibilidade de fosfato inorgânico
RegB	RegA	Estado redox (ubiquinona)
VanS	VanR	Resistência a vancomicina

**Geralmente em operons HK e RR – mas não é regra!!!**

**Atividade fosfatásica cognatos..mais atrativos..**

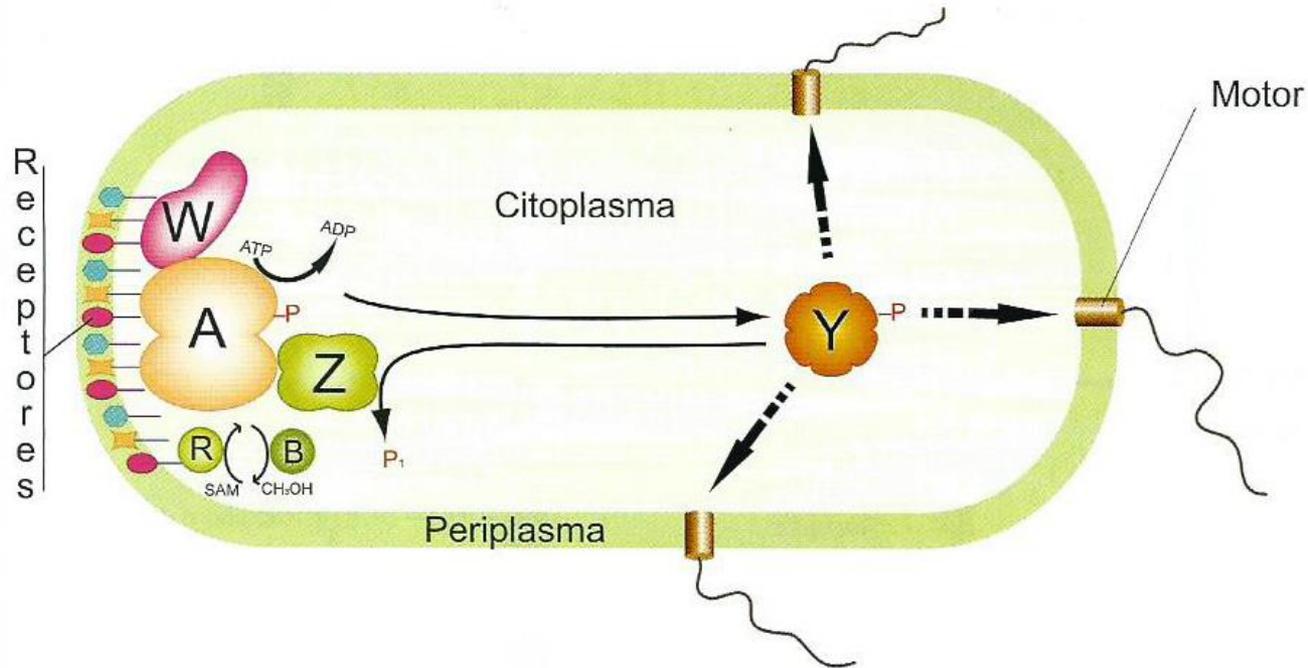


# MAS COMO OCORRE?



- 1 – Percepção do sinal
- 2- Mudança conformacional –  
foforilação de His
- 3 - His~P doador de P para o  
domínio receptor do cognato
- 4- Mudança conformacional e  
dimerização
- 5 e 6 – ativação da domínio  
efetor para controle da expressão.
- 7 - Desfoforilação (domínios  
internos ou fosfatases externas)

# QUIMIOTAXIA EXEMPLO DE SISTEMA DE SINALIZAÇÃO



**CheA - HK - repelente – autofosforila, atraiete inibe fosforilação**

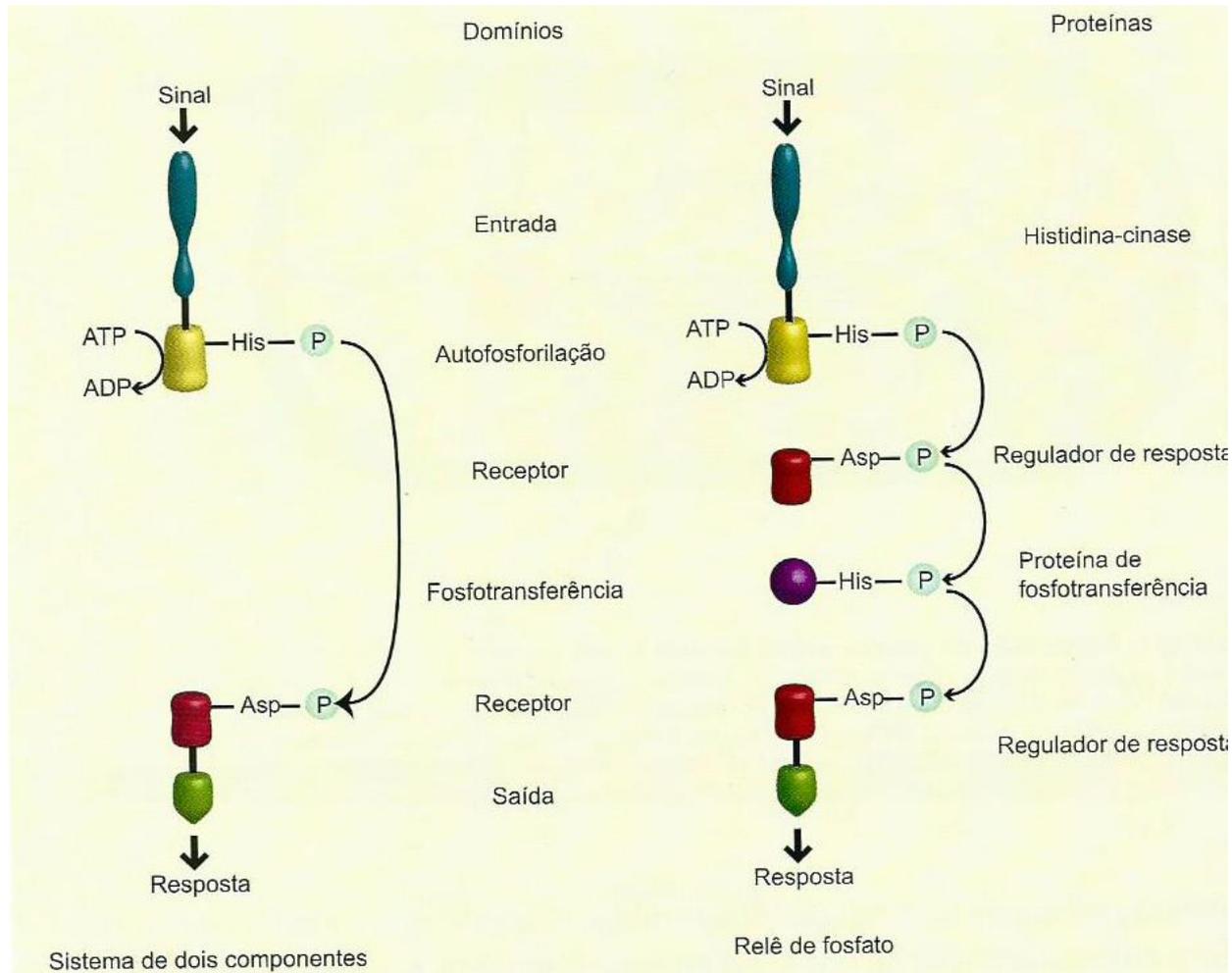
**CheY - RR – muda rotação dos flagelos**

**Che W – auxilia CheA**

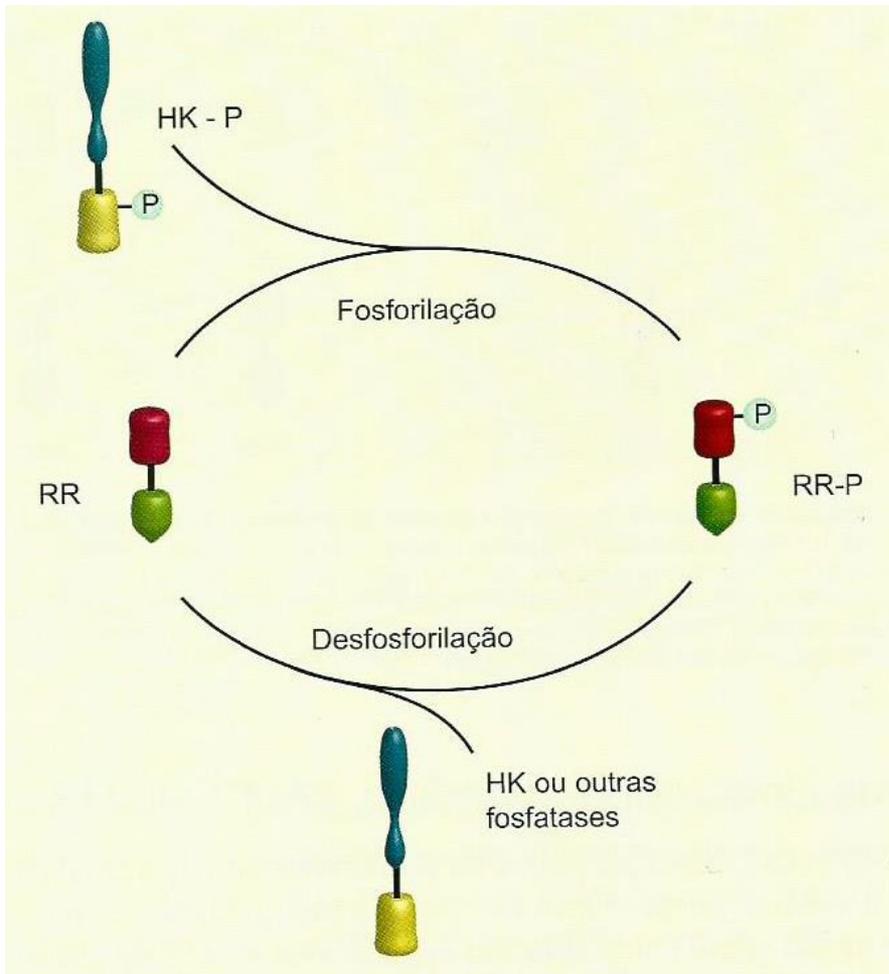
**Che Z – fosfatase P**

**CheR e CheB – metilação de receptores**

# NA VERDADE NÃO É SOMENTE DOIS COMPONENTES...NA MAIORIA...

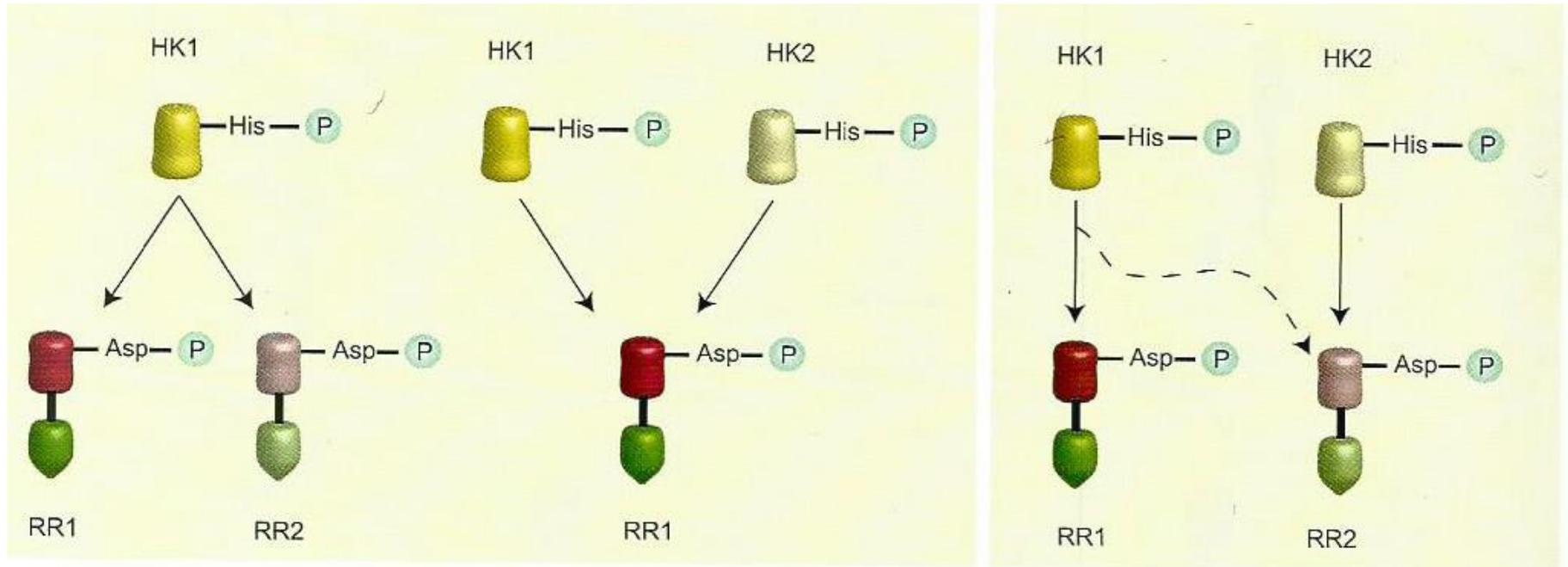


**Maior versatilidade do sistema!!**



**Mecanismos de  
fosfatase em RR –  
controle do tempo do  
sinal!**

# O SISTEMA É COMPLEXO...REDE DE SINAIS...

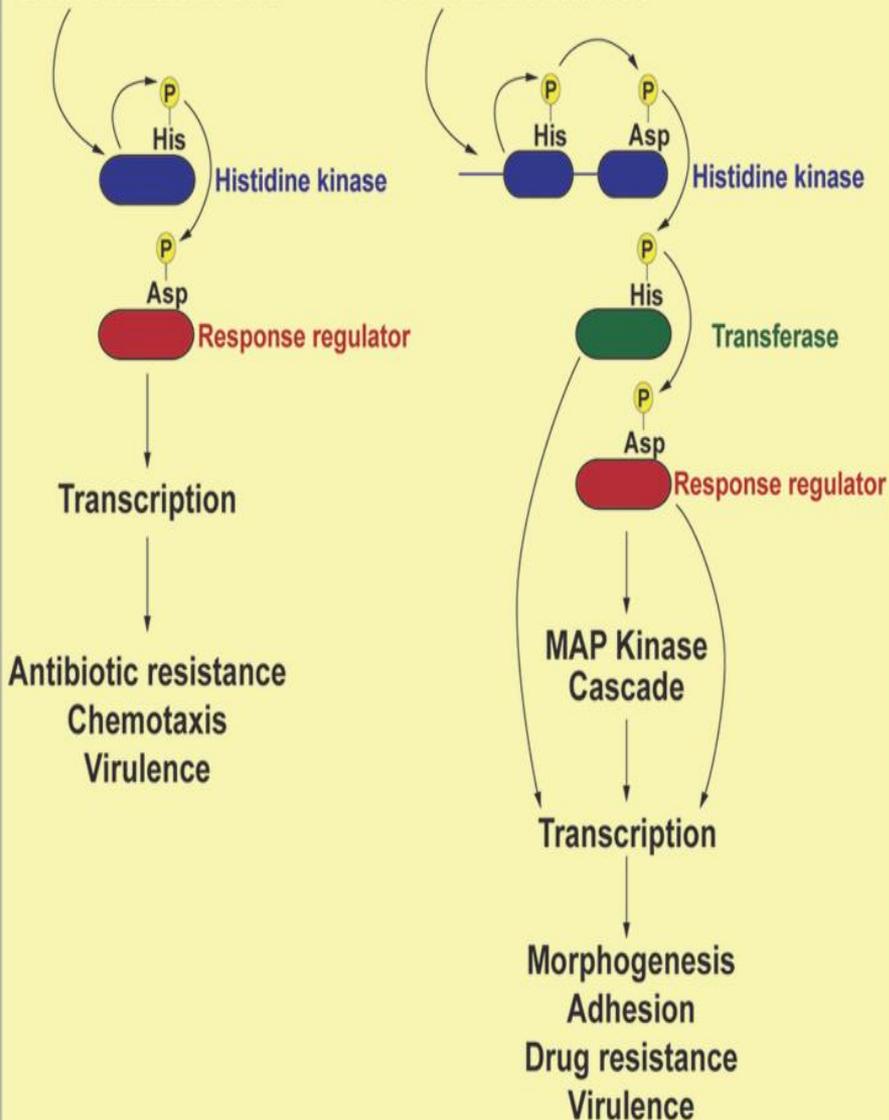


## Bacteria

## Fungi

Environmental cue

Environmental cue



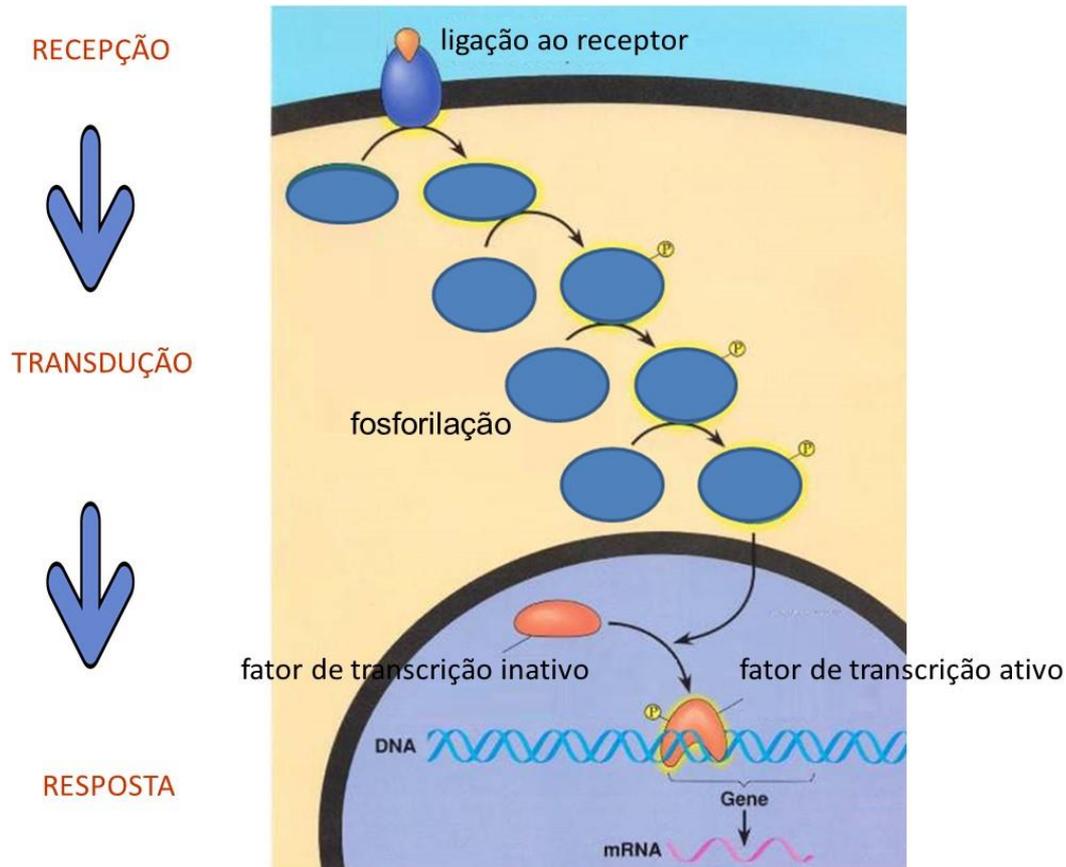
Sistema dois componentes apresentam alvos atraentes para a descoberta de drogas antifúngicas porque existem em procariontes, plantas e eucariotas inferiores, mas não em células de mamíferos!

# Two-component systems in plant signal transduction

Takeshi Urao, Kazuko Yamaguchi-Shinozaki  
and Kazuo Shinozaki

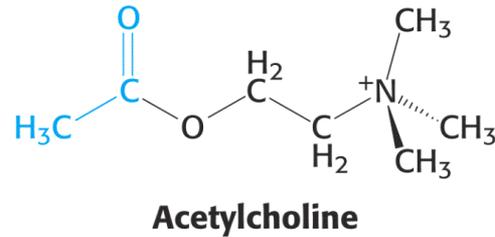
In plants, two-component systems play important roles in signal transduction in response to environmental stimuli and growth regulators. Genetic and biochemical analyses indicate that sensory hybrid-type histidine kinases, ETR1 and its homologs, function as ethylene receptors and negative regulators in ethylene signaling. Two other hybrid-type histidine kinases, CKI1 and ATHK1, are implicated in cytokinin signaling and osmosensing processes, respectively. A data base search of *Arabidopsis* ESTs and genome sequences has identified many homologous genes encoding two-component regulators. We discuss the possible origins and functions of these two-component systems in plants.

# EM EUCARIOTOS PLURICELULARES , OS HORMÔNIOS SÃO VITAIS

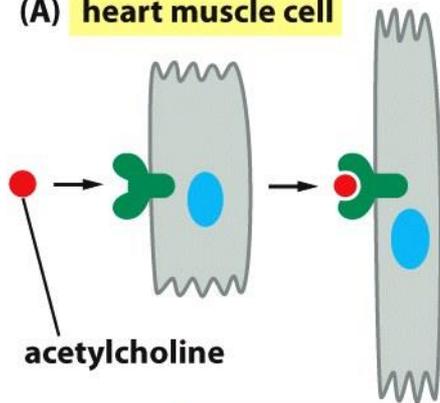


**Em plantas devem ser pequenos para atravessar a parede celular!**

# Sempre...a resposta celular é dependente de seu histórico e de seu estado atual

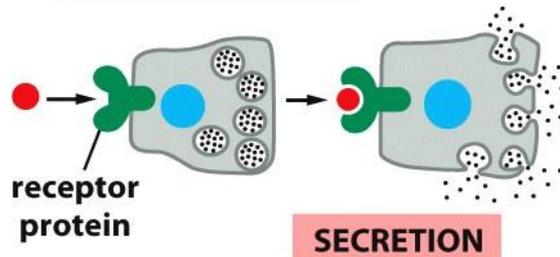


(A) heart muscle cell

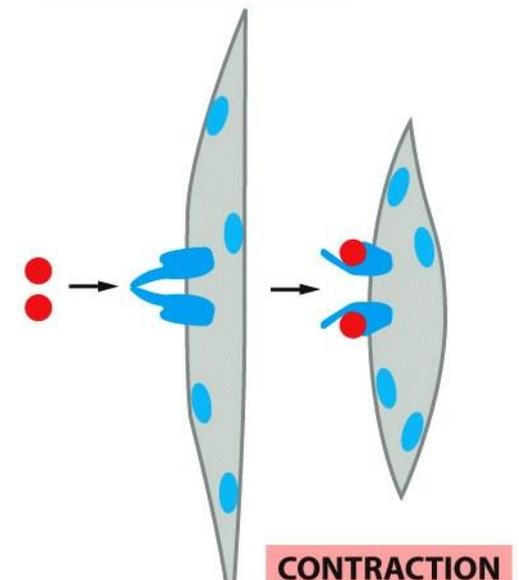


DECREASED RATE AND FORCE OF CONTRACTION

(B) salivary gland cell



(C) skeletal muscle cell



# O EFETOR FINAL DIRECIONA A RESPOSTA CELULAR

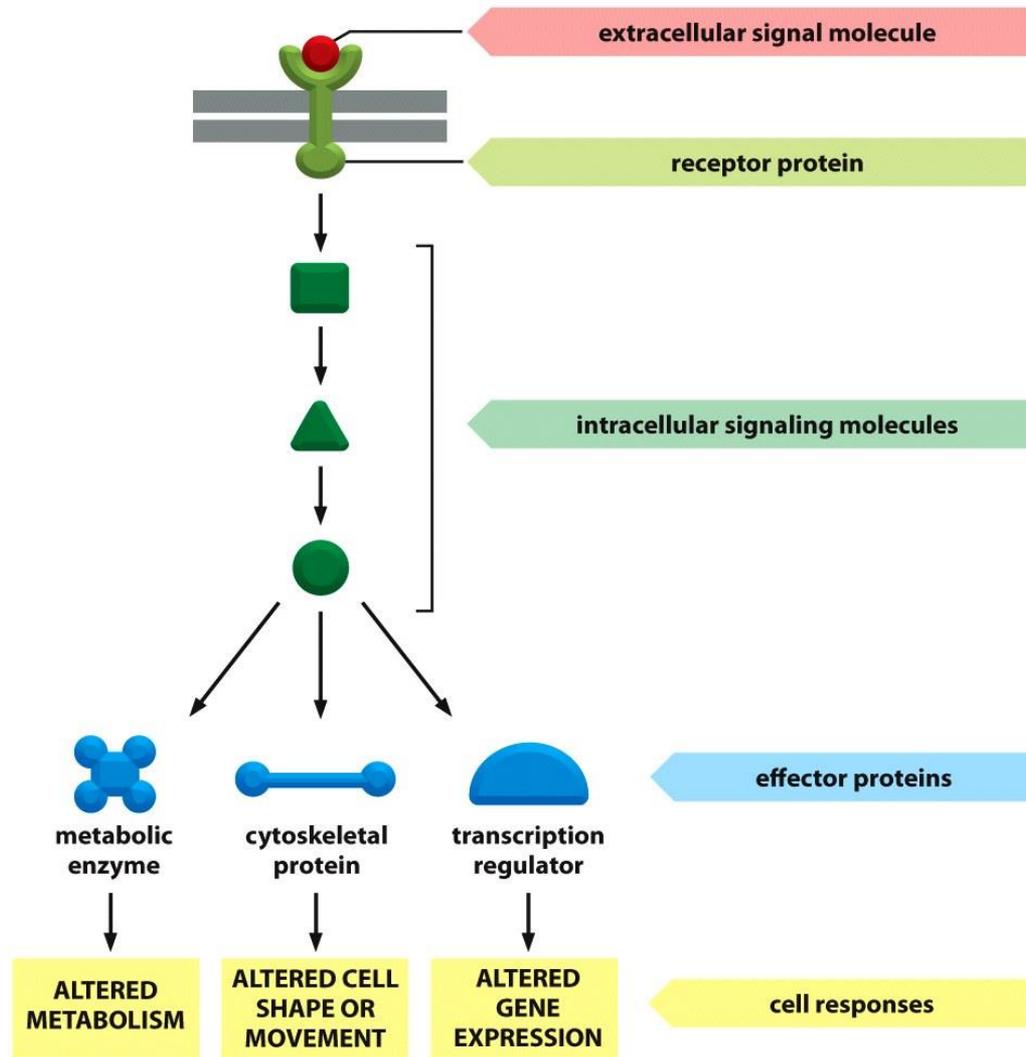


Figure 16-12 Essential Cell Biology 3/e (© Garland Science 2010)

extracellular signal molecule

intracellular signaling pathway

cell-surface receptor protein

nucleus

**FAST**  
(< sec to mins)

**ALTERED PROTEIN FUNCTION**

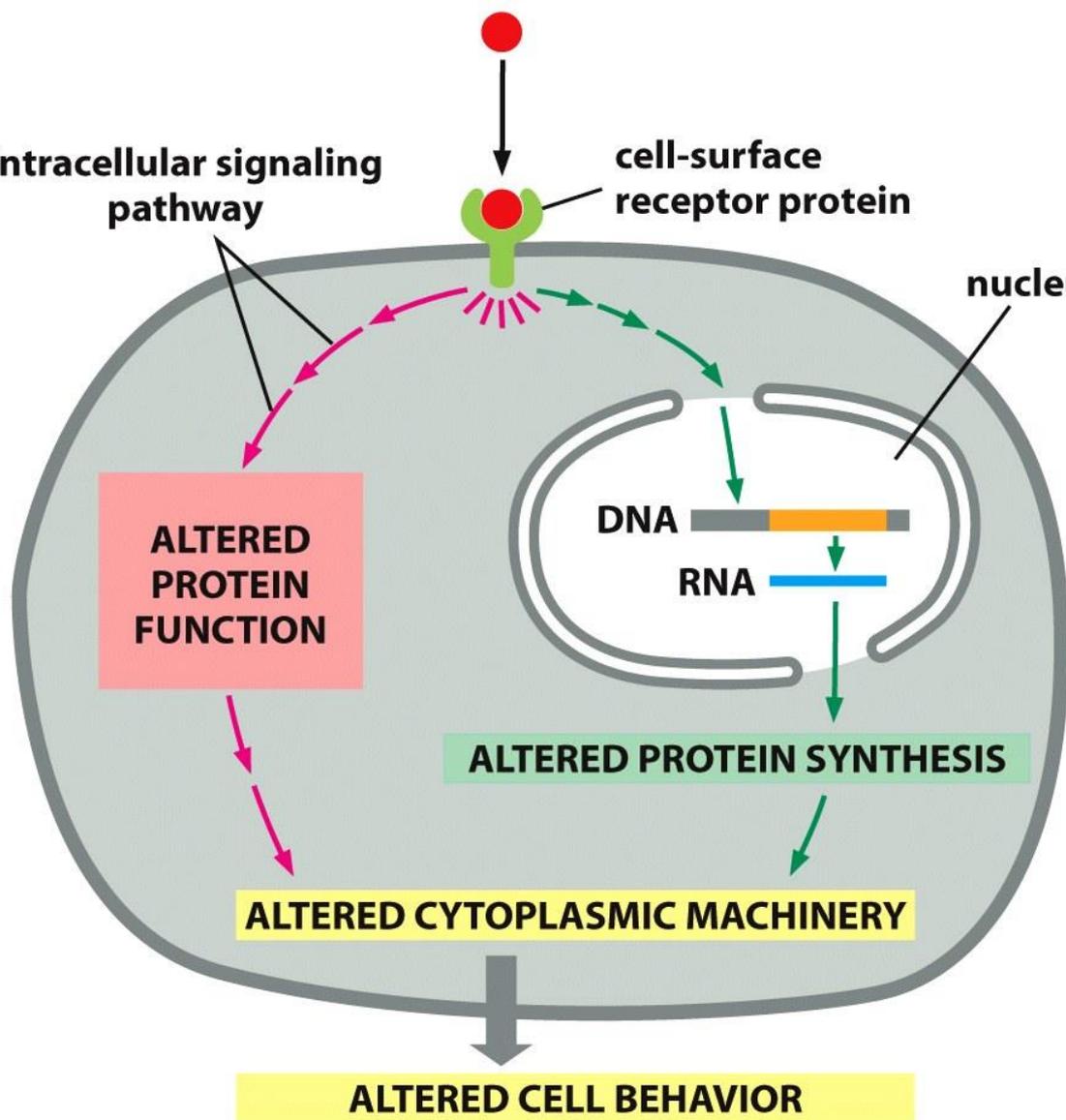
**SLOW**  
(mins to hrs)

**ALTERED PROTEIN SYNTHESIS**

**ALTERED CYTOPLASMIC MACHINERY**

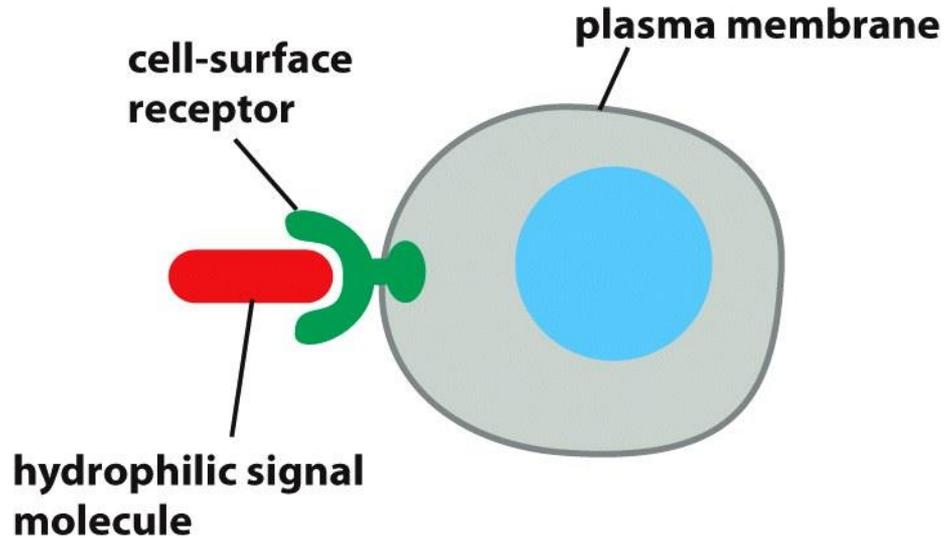
**ALTERED CELL BEHAVIOR**

Figure 16-7 Essential Cell Biology 3/e (© Garland Science 2010)

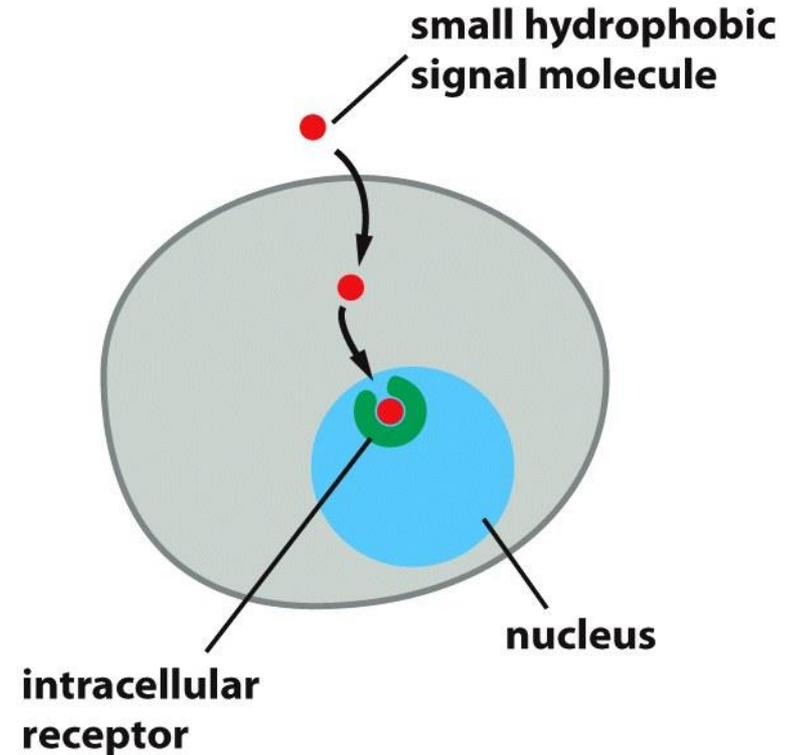


# Algumas moléculas independem de receptores de membrana

## (A) CELL-SURFACE RECEPTORS



## (B) INTRACELLULAR RECEPTORS



# Em muito eucariotos – tirosina cinases são predominantes

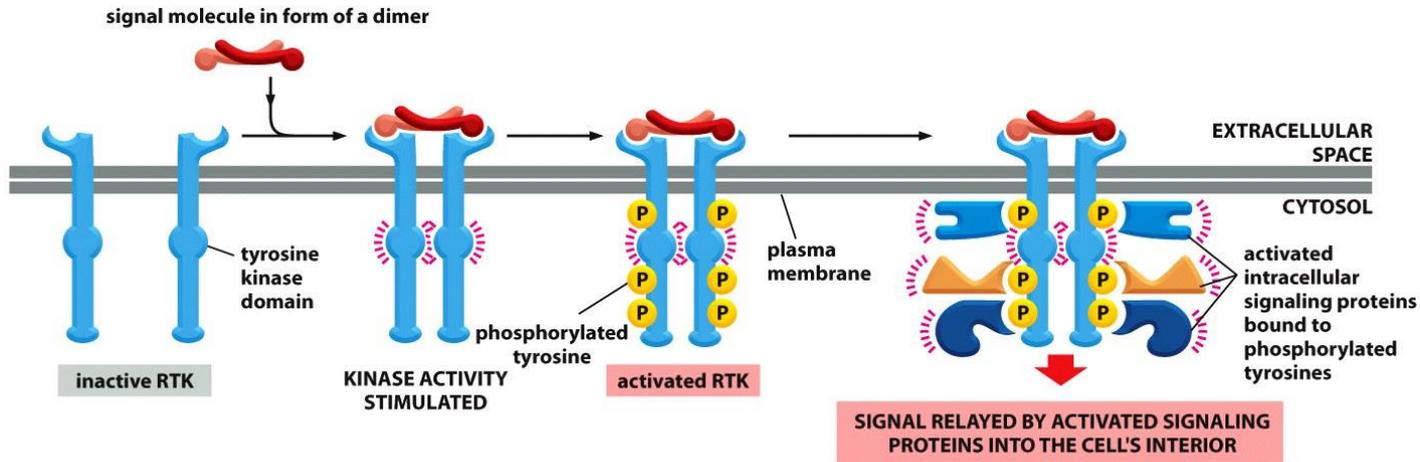


Figure 16-30 Essential Cell Biology 3/e (© Garland Science 2010)

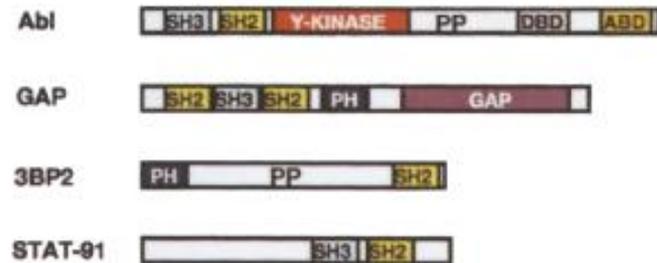


Figure 1. Examples of Proteins with SH2, SH3, and PH Domains  
 Y-kinase, tyrosine kinase domain; PP, Pro-rich region that binds to SH3 domains; DBD, DNA-binding domain; ABD, actin-binding domain; GAP, GTPase-activating domain.

# MAS EXISTEM OUTROS TIPOS DE CINASES...

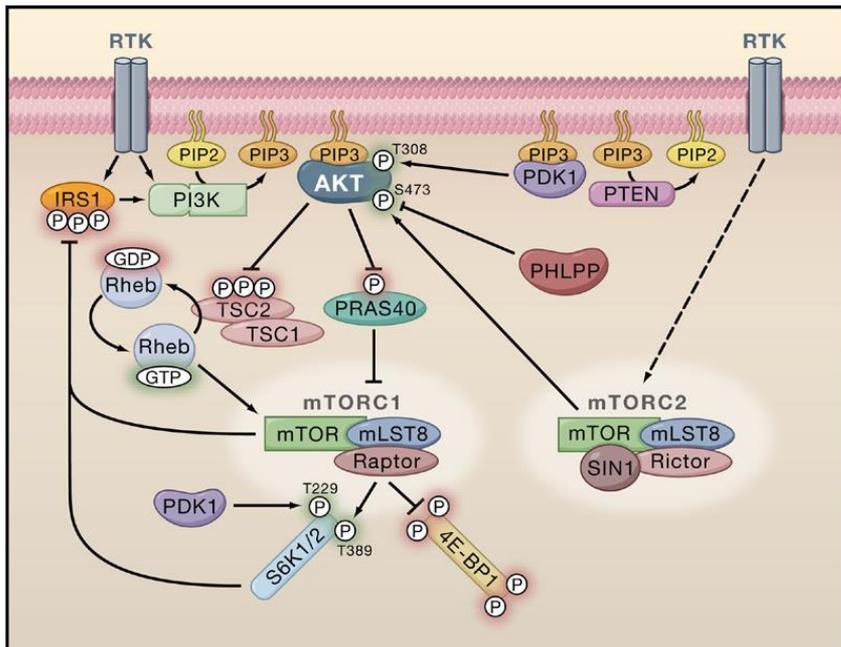
## AKT/PKB Signaling: Navigating Downstream

Brendan D. Manning<sup>1,\*</sup> and Lewis C. Cantley<sup>2</sup>

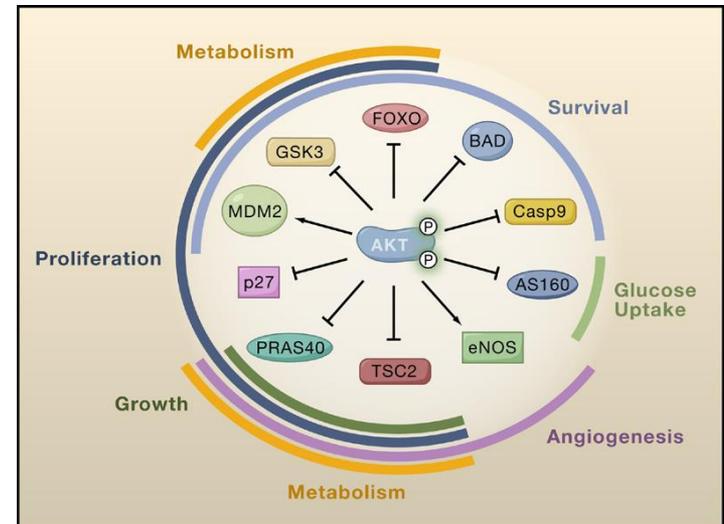
<sup>1</sup>Department of Genetics and Complex Diseases, Harvard School of Public Health, 665 Huntington Avenue, SPH2-117, Boston, MA 02115

<sup>2</sup>Division of Signal Transduction, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Department of Systems Biology, Harvard Medical School, 77 Avenue Louis Pasteur, Boston, MA 02115

\*Correspondence: [bmanning@hsph.harvard.edu](mailto:bmanning@hsph.harvard.edu)  
DOI 10.1016/j.cell.2007.06.009



## Mais diversas funções...



# A Serina/treonina cinase estão presentes na sinalização do etileno

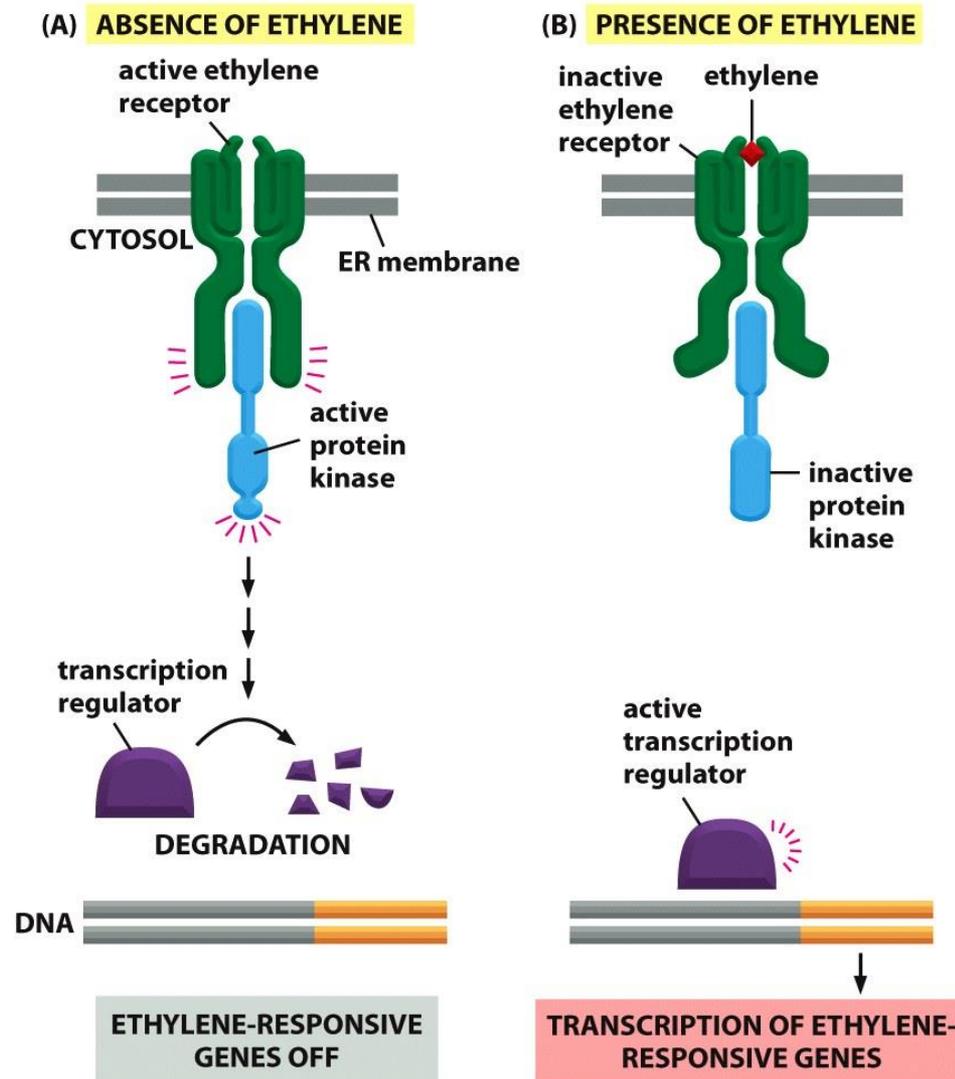
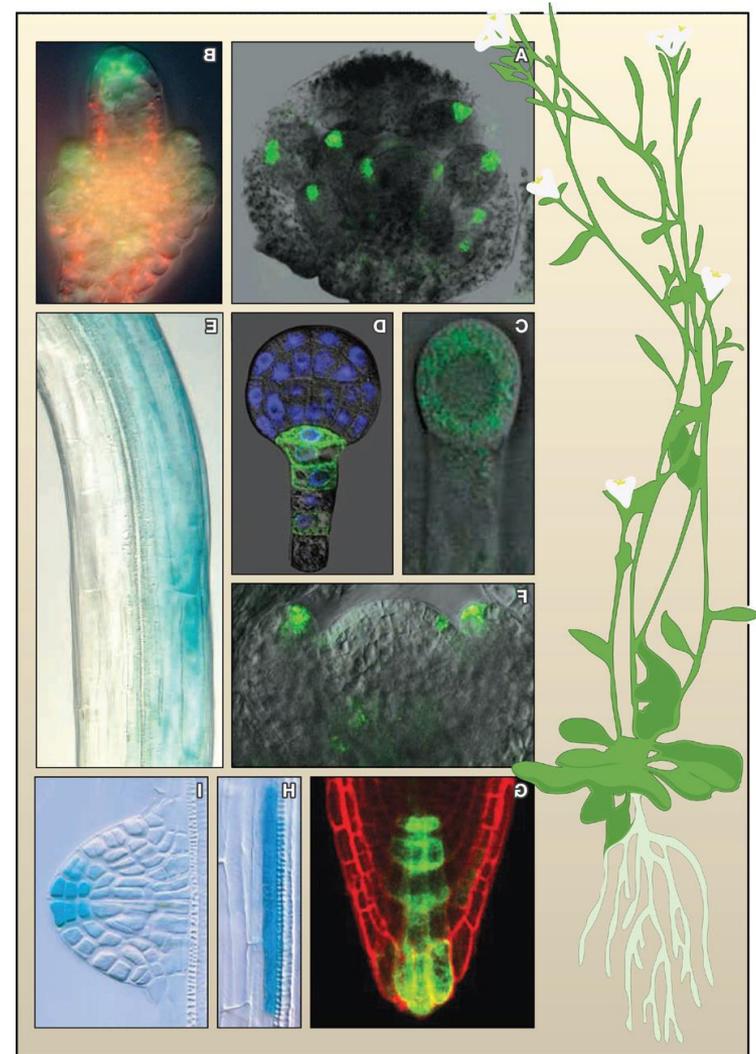
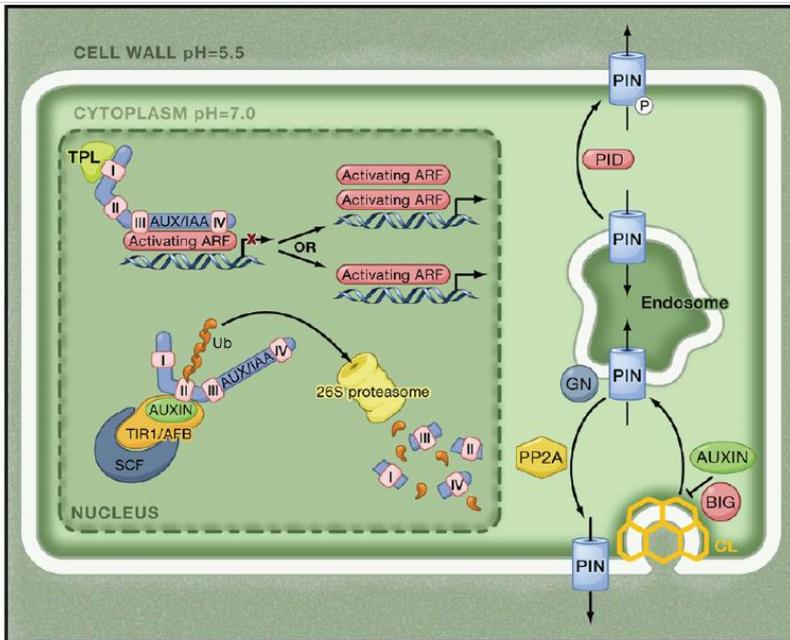


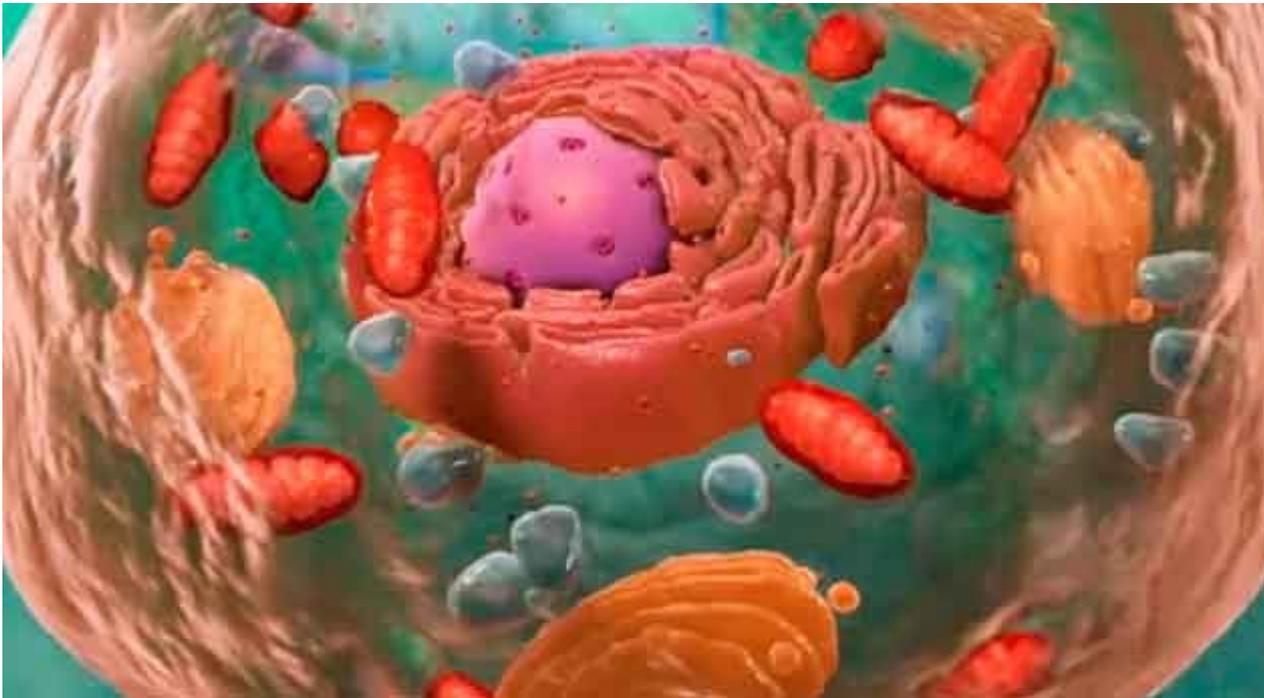
Figure 16-41 Essential Cell Biology 3/e (© Garland Science 2010)

# Auxin: A Trigger for Change in Plant Development

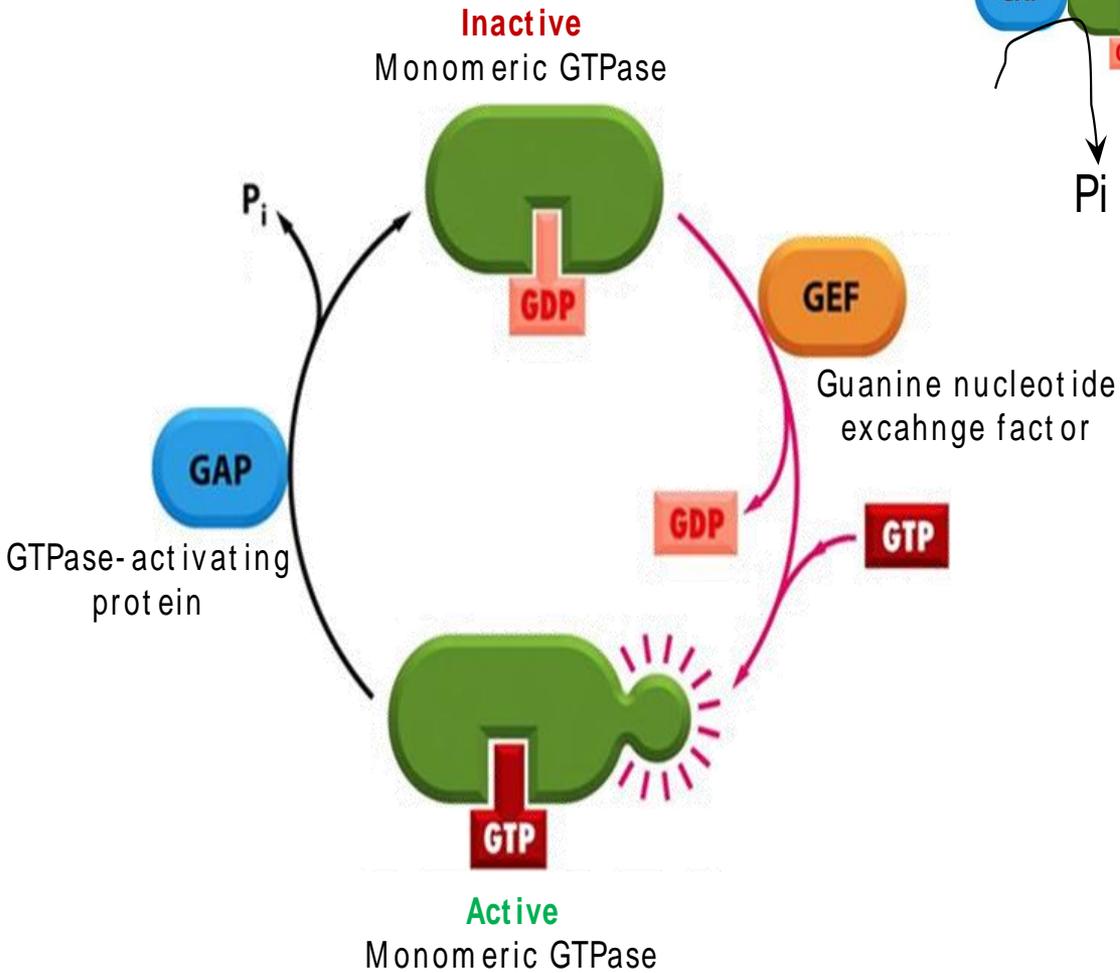
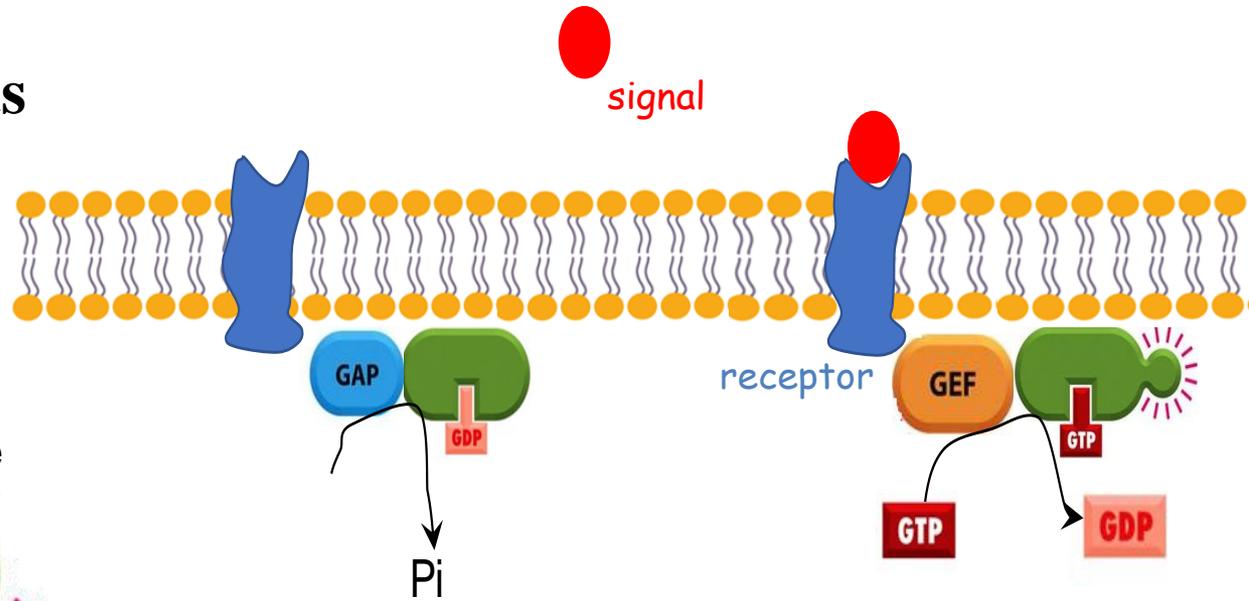
Steffen Vanneste<sup>1</sup> and Jiří Friml<sup>1,\*</sup>



# PROTEÍNAS G – MODELO DE SINALIZAÇÃO EM EUKARIOTOS



# GTPases monoméricas

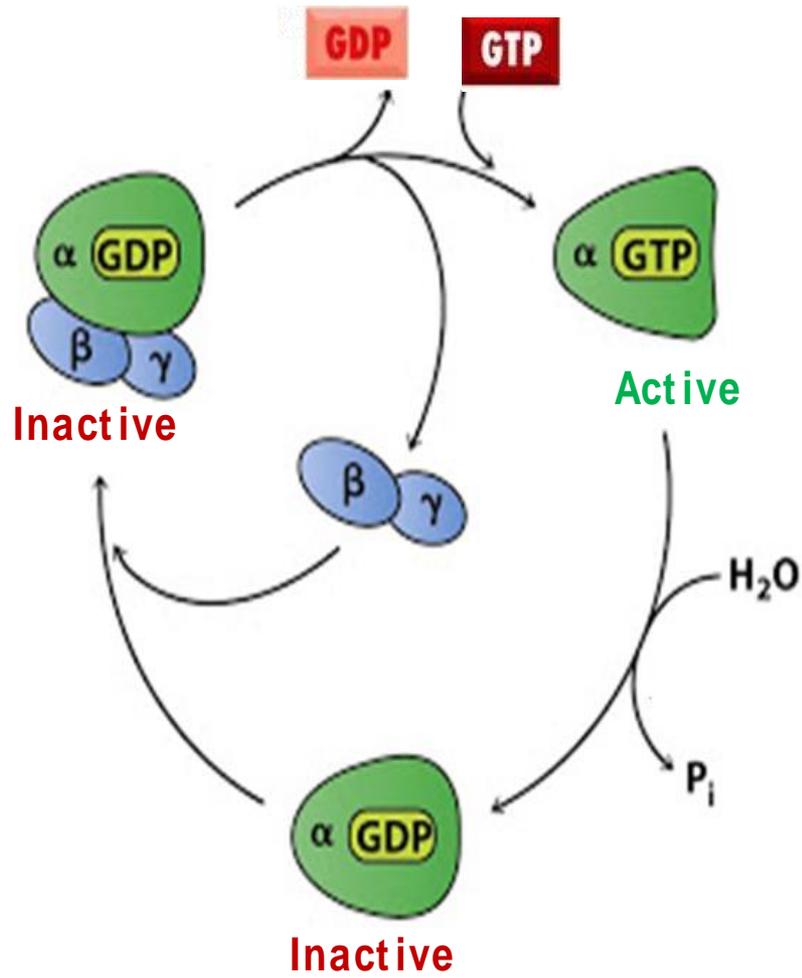
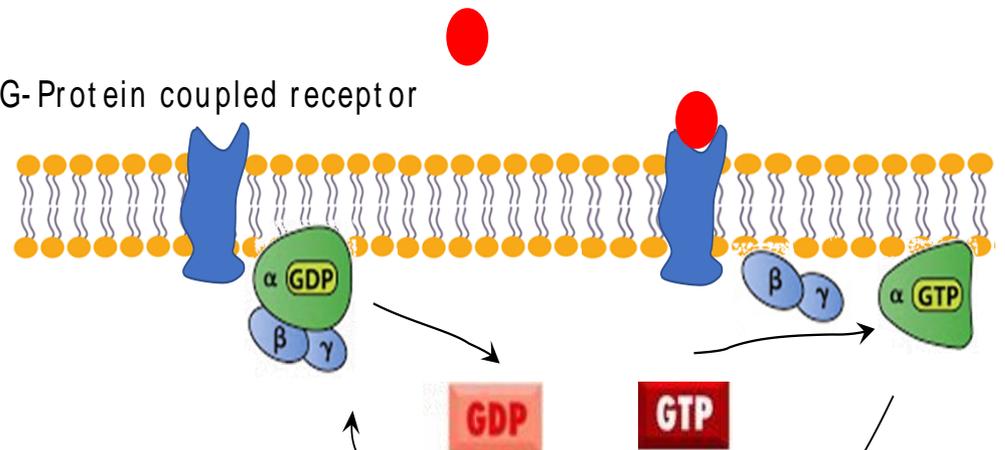


## Subfamilies:

- Ras
- Rho
- Rap
- Cdc42

# G proteínas

G-Protein coupled receptor



GDP

GTP

GDP

GTP

H<sub>2</sub>O

P<sub>i</sub>

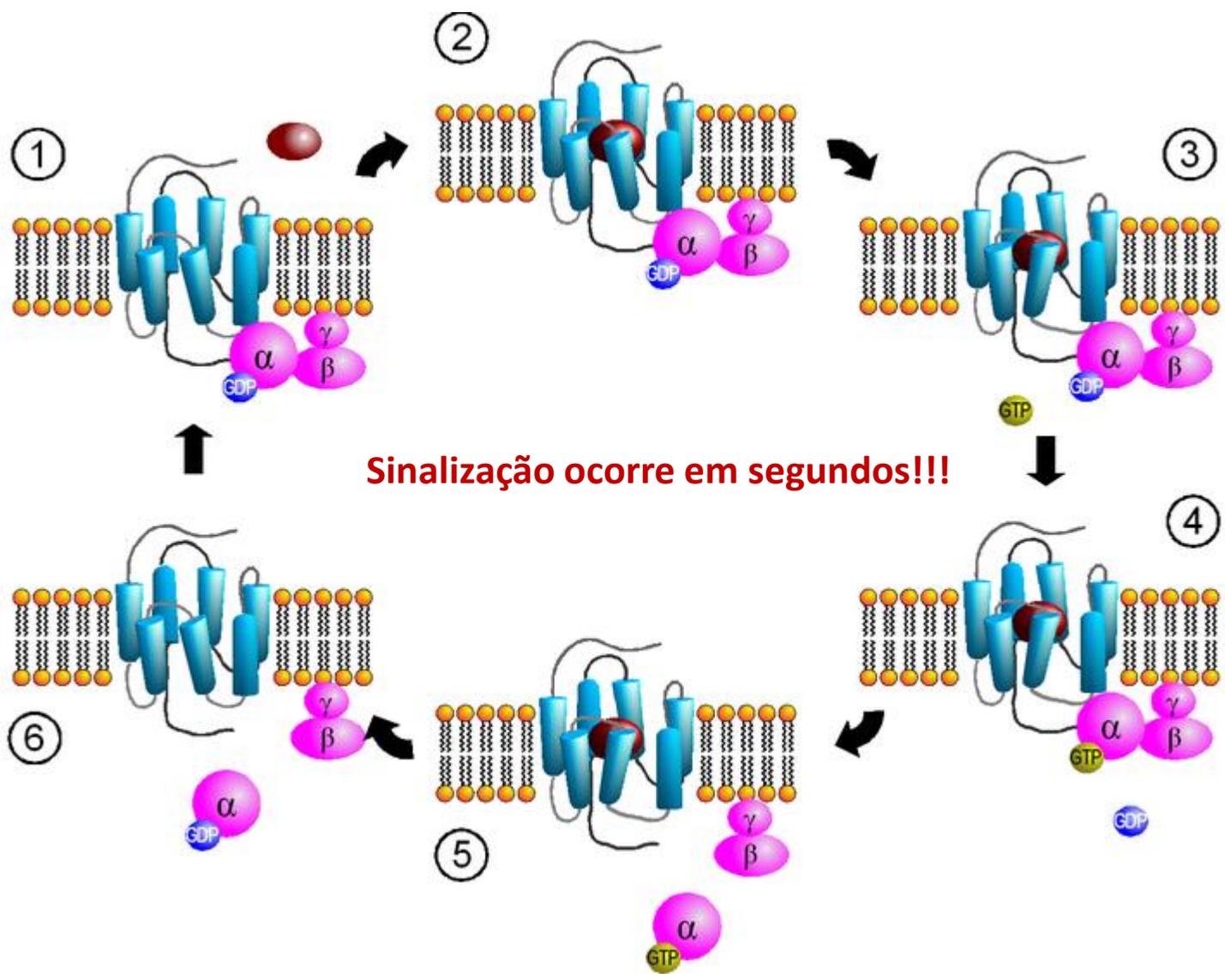
H<sub>2</sub>O

P<sub>i</sub>

Inactive

Active

Inactive

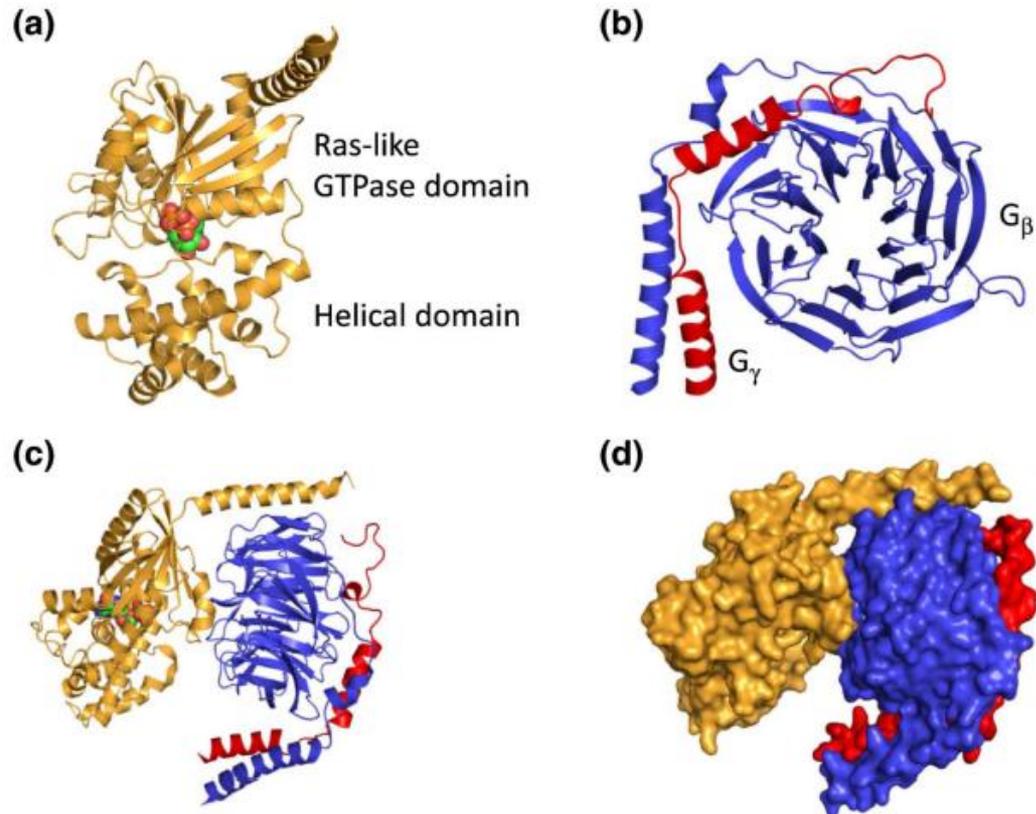


**Sinalização ocorre em segundos!!!**

# Regulation, Signaling and Physiological Functions of G-proteins

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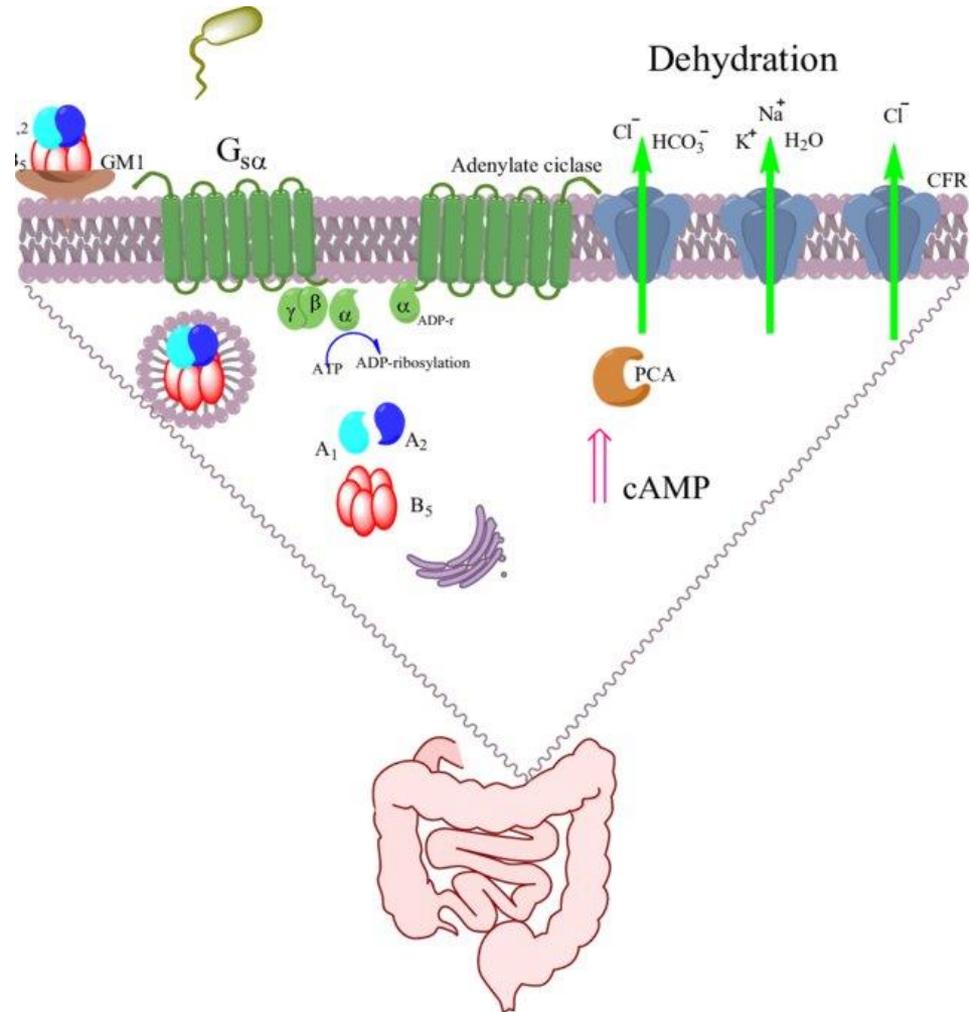
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# Management of Secretory Diarrhea

Chapter · January 2012

DOI: 10.5772/28528 · Source: InTech



Modelo propuesto por Velasquez C.

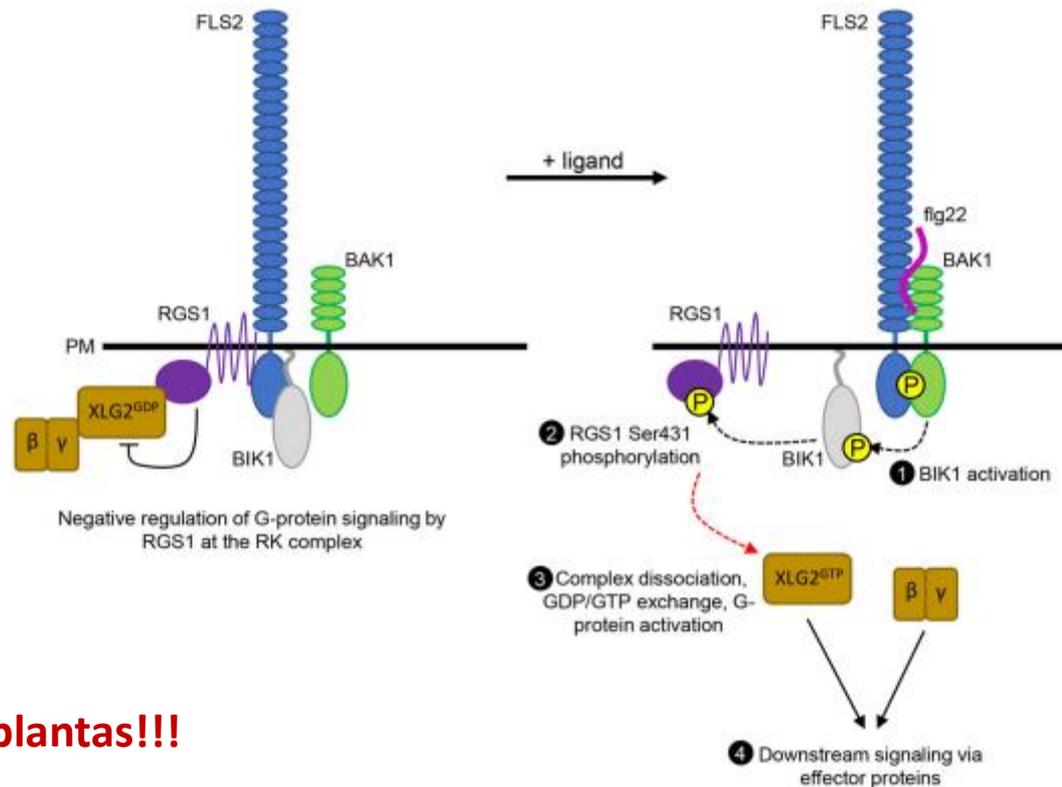


## RESEARCH HIGHLIGHT

# Plant G-protein activation: connecting to plant receptor kinases

Kyle W. Bender and Cyril Zipfel

*Cell Research* (2018) 28:697–698; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41422-018-0046-2>



**Vária um pouco em plantas!!!**

**Table 1 Receptor-like proteins known to function with G proteins in plants**

<b>Receptor/receptor-like protein</b>	<b>Biological processes or pathways</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Reference(s)</b>
GCR1	ABA signaling, early seedling development, stress responses, flavonoid biosynthesis	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	12, 82, 133
GTG1/GTG2	ABA signaling	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	84
RGS1	D-glucose sensing and signaling	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	62, 127
MLO2	Immunity	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	66
ER	Response to necrotrophic fungus	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	65
CLV/FEA2	SAM development, stem cell proliferation	Maize, <i>Arabidopsis</i>	9, 40, 41, 135
NFR1/NFR5	Nodule formation	Soybean	95
FER	Stomatal movement and salinity response	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	141, 142
CERK1, FLS2, EFR, BAK1, BIR1	Immunity	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	2, 64, 116, 118
FLS2/BIK1	Immunity	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	58, 59, 118, 131, 138
ZAR1	Zygote asymmetric cell division and daughter cell fate	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	140
BRI1/BAK1	Sugar-responsive growth and development	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	86

**Table 2 Proteins that interact with different components of heterotrimeric G proteins<sup>a</sup>**

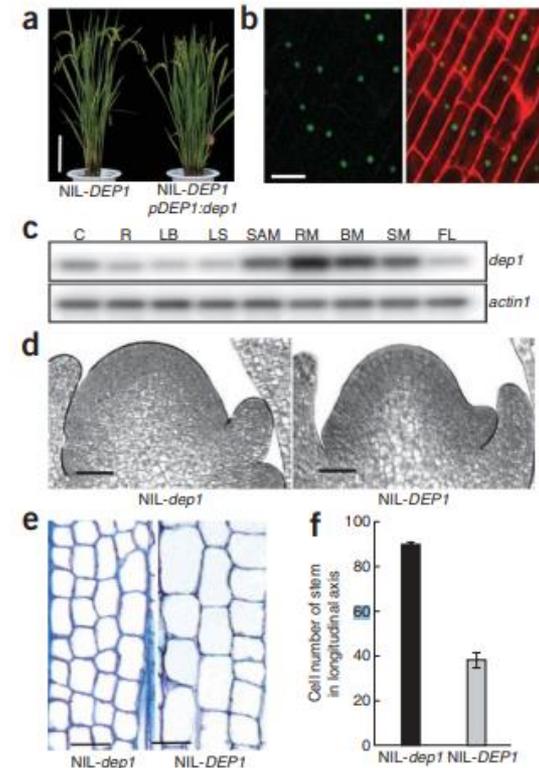
G-protein subunit	Interacting protein	Pathway/phenotype	Species	Reference(s)
<i>Arabidopsis</i> G $\alpha$ (GPA1)	AtPirin 1	Interacts with a Pirin protein during early seedling growth and development	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	52
GPA1	Abscisic acid (ABA)-insensitive 1 (ABI1) and phospholipase D $\alpha$ 1 (PLD $\alpha$ 1)	Interacts with ABI1 phosphatase and PLD $\alpha$ 1 during ABA-dependent stomatal opening and closure	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	74
GPA1	Thylakoid formation 1 (THF1)	Interacts with THF1 in sugar signaling pathway	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	38
GPA1	Prephenate dehydratase 1 (PD1)	Interacts with PD1 during blue light-induced phenylalanine production	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	133
GPA1/ <i>Arabidopsis</i> G $\beta$ 1 (AGB1)	PLD $\alpha$ 1	G $\alpha$ and G $\beta$ both interact with PLD $\alpha$ 1; PLD $\alpha$ 1 also interacts with Regulator of G-protein signaling 1 (RGS1), and both proteins regulate the other's biochemical activity; PLD $\alpha$ 1 and RGS1 also regulate GPA1's GTPase activity	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	97, 98, 146
GPA1/AGB1	Mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase and Receptor of activated protein C kinase 1 (RACK1)	G proteins interact with MAP kinases and RACK1 in activation of multiple defense and development pathways	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	19, 73, 105, 143
Rice G $\alpha$ protein1 (RGA1)	Taihu Dwarf1 (TUD1)	Interacts with a ubiquitin ligase TUD1 to regulate brassinosteroid (BR) signaling	Rice	37
<i>Pisum sativum</i> G $\alpha$ 1 (PsG $\alpha$ 1)	Phospholipase C $\delta$ (PLC $\delta$ )	Interacts with PLC $\delta$ to regulate stress responses	Pea	75, 119
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> G $\alpha$ (TaGa1)	Phosphoinositide phospholipase C1 (PI-PLC1)	Interacts with the calcium-binding protein Clo3 and a PI-PLC1	Wheat	48
Extra-large G protein (XLG)	Related to vernalization 1 (RTV1)	XLG2 interacts with RTV1 to control vernalization and flowering	<i>Arabidopsis</i>	36

**E muito outros...**

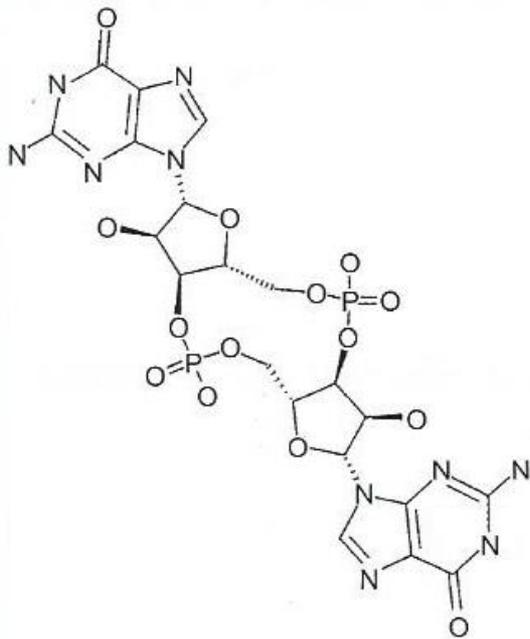
# Natural variation at the *DEP1* locus enhances grain yield in rice

DEPI é uma variante de Gy

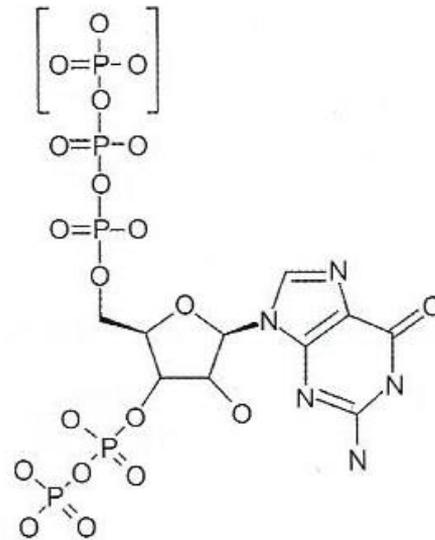
Efeito positivo na produtividade em arroz!



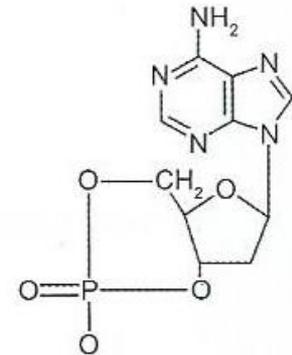
# PEQUENOS SINALIZADORES



Di-GMP cíclico



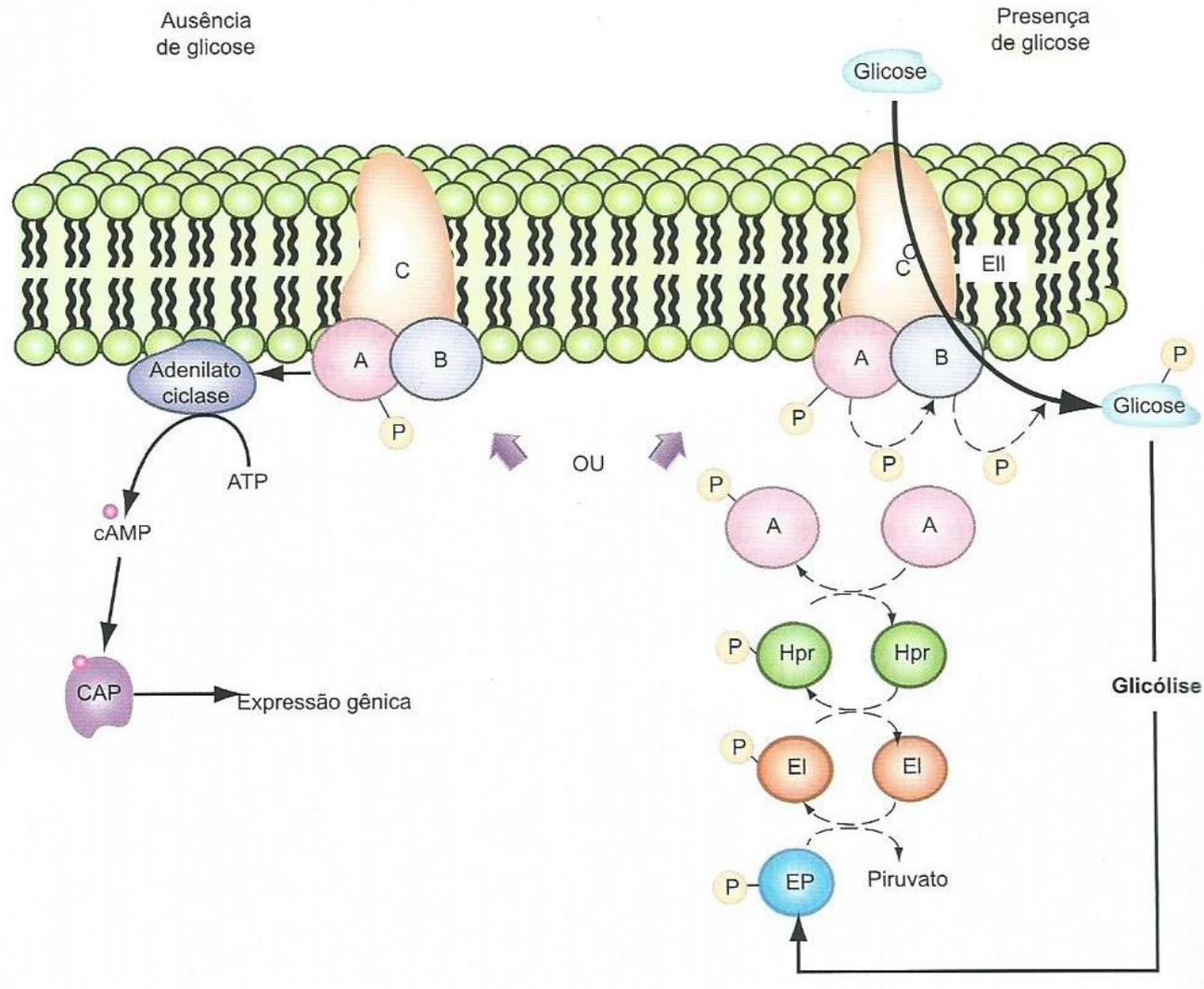
(p) ppGpp



AMP cíclico

Segundo - mensageiro: alcançam um certo limiar para gerar a resposta que é um novo sinal

# cAMP – um caso clássico...

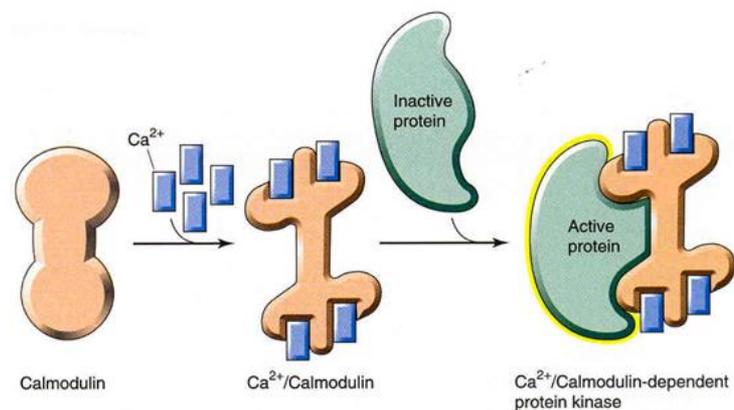
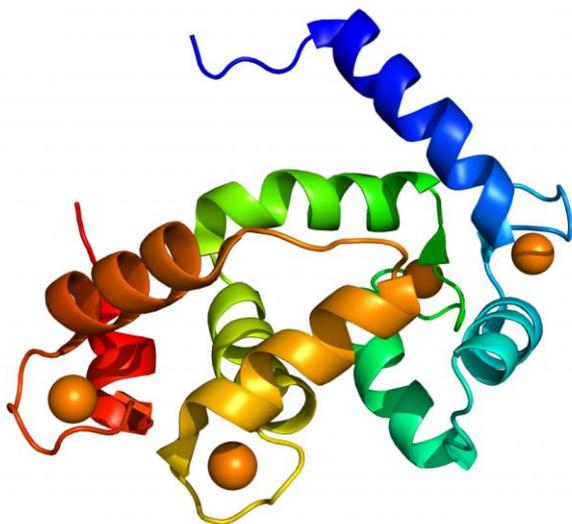




Review

# Molecular Mechanisms Underlying $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ /Calmodulin-Dependent Protein Kinase Kinase Signal Transduction

Hiroshi Tokumitsu <sup>1,\*</sup> and Hiroyuki Sakagami <sup>2</sup>



# PRÓXIMA AULA

Controle da expressão em procariotos