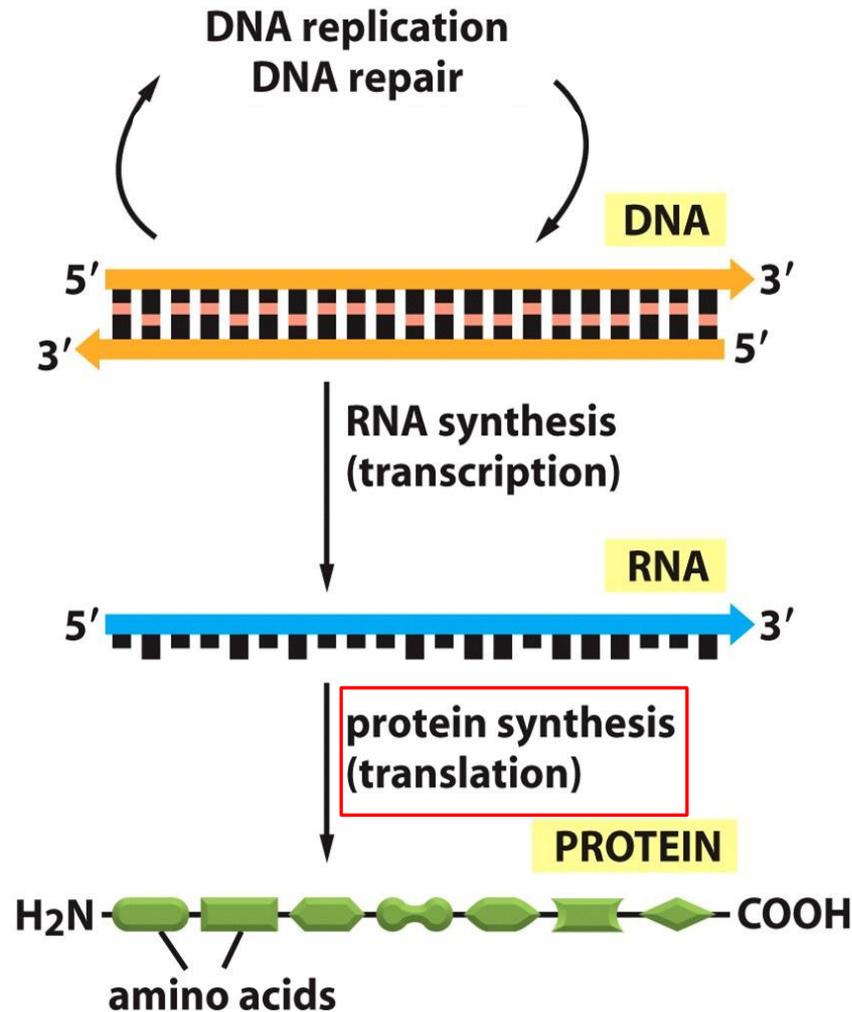


# QBQ 136 Biologia Molecular

## TRADUÇÃO E CÓDIGO GENÉTICO



RNA mensageiro

A, C, G, U



Proteína

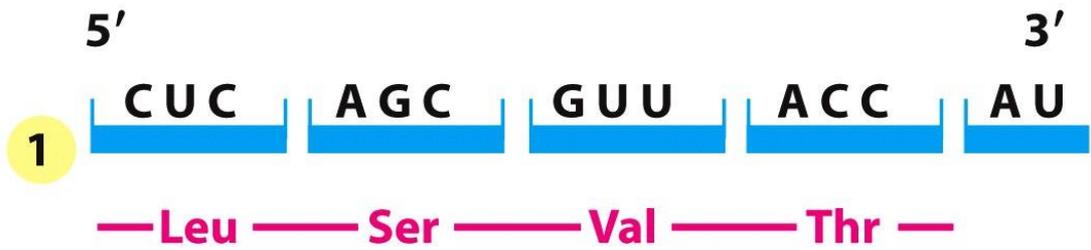
A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, Y

Como podem 4 bases codificar 20 aminoácidos ?

Ver vídeo!



### 3- No código genético não há sobreposição

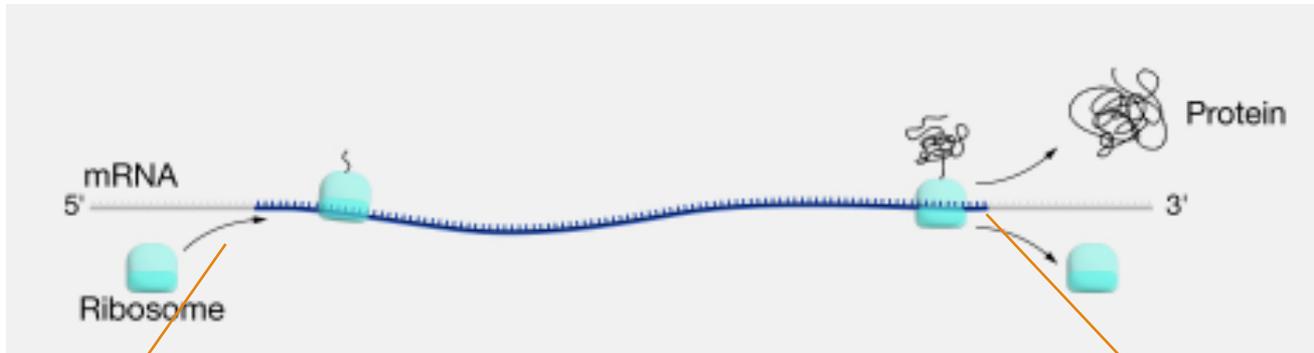


Lido no sentido 5' → 3' do mRNA

3 possíveis quadros de leitura



Figure 6-51 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)



Fase aberta de leitura ou quadro aberto de leitura  
(ORF, Open Reading Frame)



## 4- O código genético é (praticamente) universal



Insulina humana pode ser produzida em bactérias

Há pequenas variações no código genético, principalmente nas mitocôndrias

**Table 14–3 Some Differences Between the “Universal” Code and Mitochondrial Genetic Codes\***

CODON	“UNIVERSAL” CODE	MITOCHONDRIAL CODES			
		MAMMALS	INVERTEBRATES	YEASTS	PLANTS
UGA	STOP	<i>Trp</i>	<i>Trp</i>	<i>Trp</i>	STOP
AUA	Ile	<i>Met</i>	<i>Met</i>	<i>Met</i>	Ile
CUA	Leu	Leu	Leu	<i>Thr</i>	Leu
AGA } AGG }	Arg	<i>STOP</i>	<i>Ser</i>	Arg	Arg

\*Red italics indicate that the code differs from the “Universal” code.

# Classificação das mutações

## Mutações pontuais

Silenciosa (*silent*)

Sentido trocado (*missense*)

Sem sentido (*nonsense*)

## Mutações de mudança de fase (*frameshift*)

### Wild-type sequences

Amino acid	N-Phe	Arg	Trp	Ile	Ala	Asn-C
mRNA	5'-UUU	CGA	UGG	AUA	GCC	AAU-3'
DNA	3'-AAA	GCT	ACC	TAT	CGG	TTA 5'
	5'-TTT	CGA	TGG	ATA	GCC	AAT 3'

### Missense

	3'-AAT	GCT	ACC	TAT	CGG	TTA-5'
	5'-TTA	CGA	TGG	ATA	GCC	AAT-3'
Amino acid	N-Leu	Arg	Trp	Ile	Ala	Asn-C

### Nonsense

	3'-AAA	GCT	ATC	TAT	CGG	TTA-5'
	5'-TTT	CGA	TAG	ATA	GCC	AAT-3'
Amino acid	N-Phe	Arg	Stop			

### Frameshift by addition

	3'-AAA	GCT	ACC	ATA	TCG	GTT A-5'
	5'-TTT	CGA	TGG	TAT	AGC	CAA T-3'
Amino acid	N-Phe	Arg	Trp	Tyr	Ser	Gln

### Frameshift by deletion

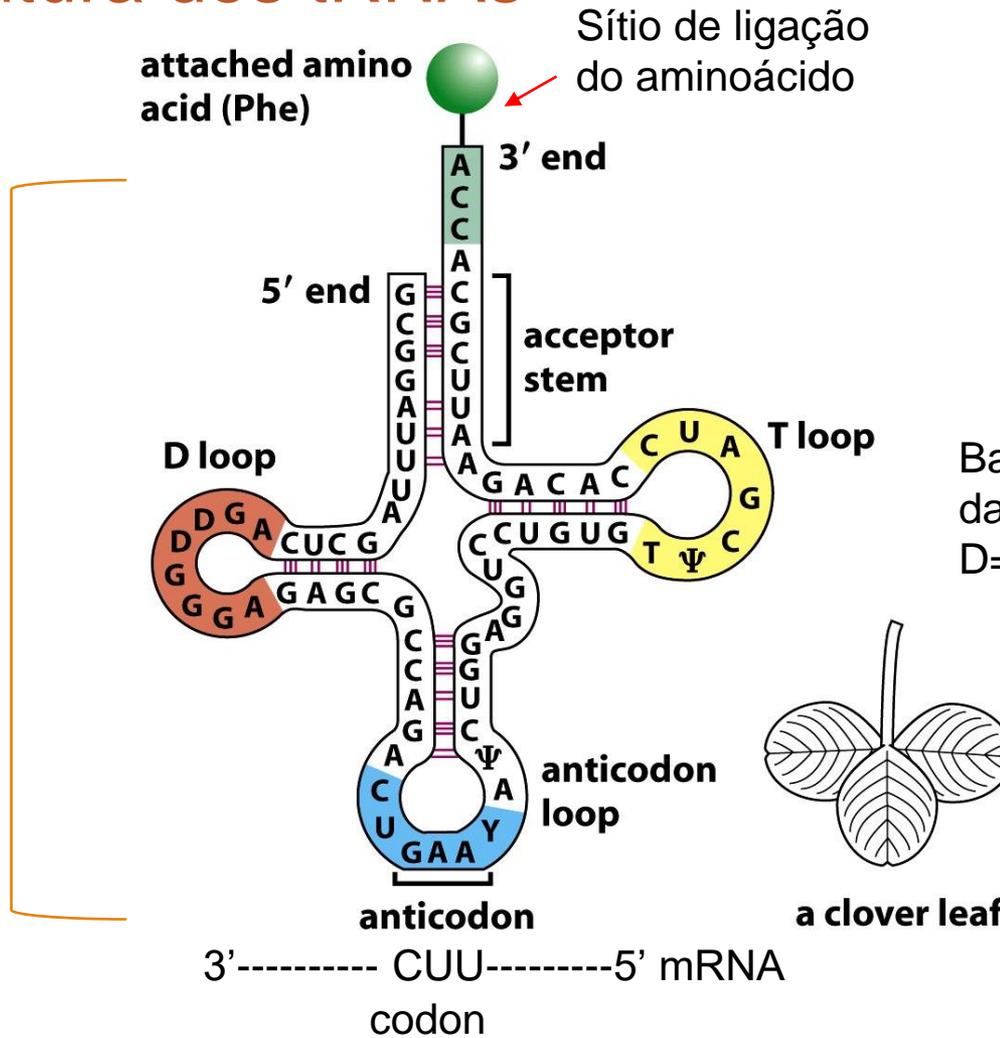
		GCTA				
		CGAT				
	3'-AAA	↓ CCT	ATC	GGT	TA-5'	
	5'-TTT	GGA	TAG	CCA	AT-3'	
Amino acid	N-Phe	Gly	Stop			



# Estrutura dos tRNAs

RNAs transportadores são as moléculas adaptadoras que traduzem o código dos nucleotídeos em aminoácidos

tRNA<sup>Phe</sup>



Bases modificadas depois da sua transcrição (Y=pseudouridina; D=dihydrouridina)

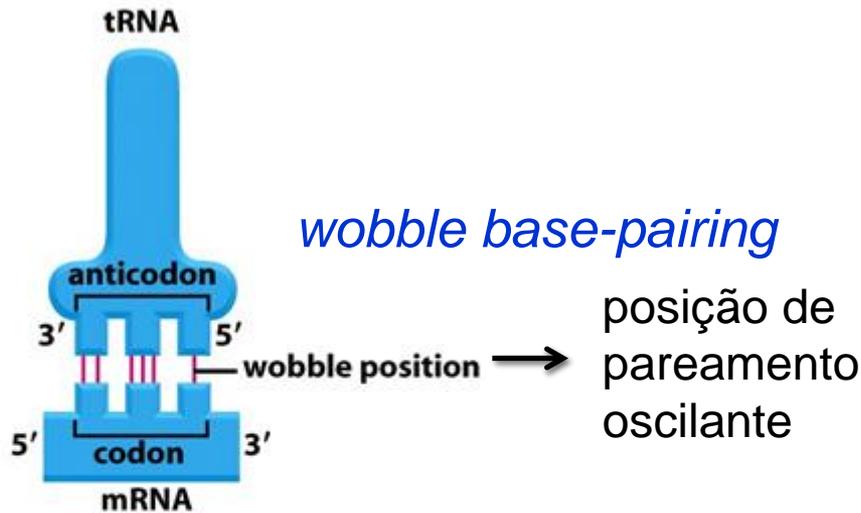
Aminoacyl-tRNA  
(Phe-tRNA<sup>Phe</sup>)

Quantos tRNAs são necessários  
para decifrar o código?

61?

31?

# Pareamento oscilante (bambo) entre codons e anticodons



Implica na necessidade de um menor número de tRNAs do que os 61 que seriam necessários para corresponder a todos os codons

Pareamento wobble: interação códon-anticódon não é Excessivamente estável. Acelera tradução.

wobble codon base	possible anticodon bases
U	A, G, or I
C	G or I
A	U or I
G	C or U

(I = inosina)

Phe

anticodon

3' AAG 5'

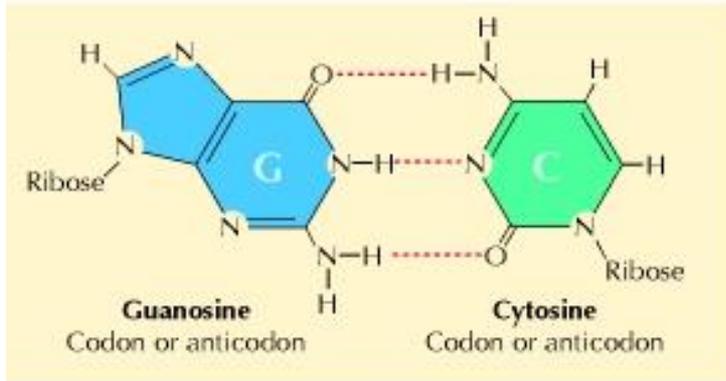
5' UUU 3'

5' UUC 3'

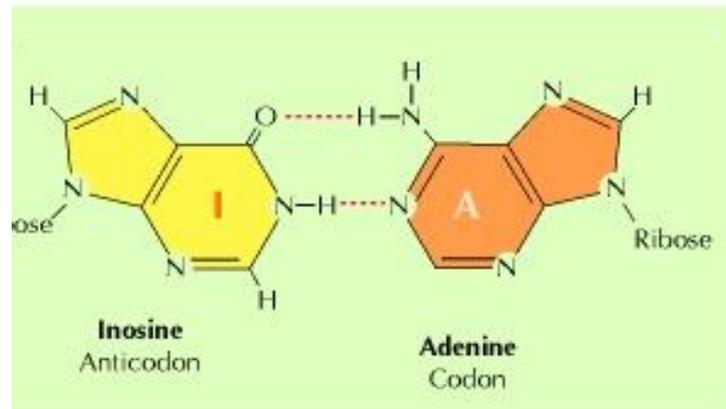
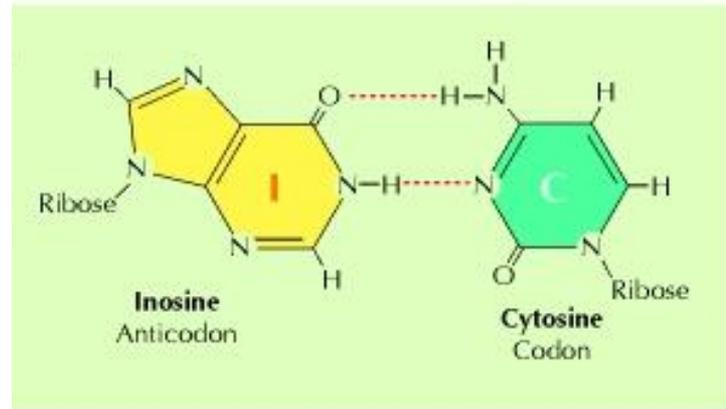
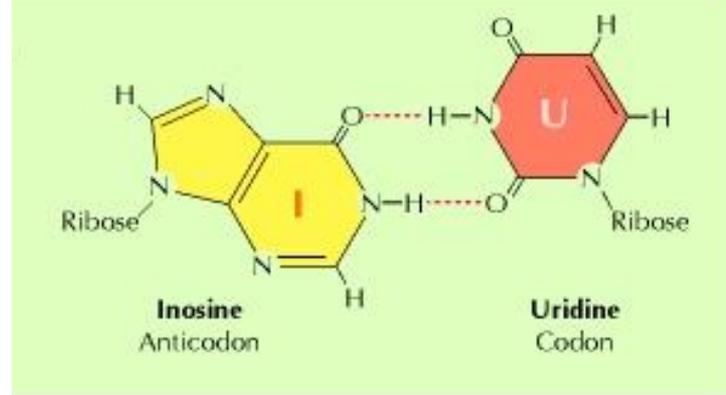
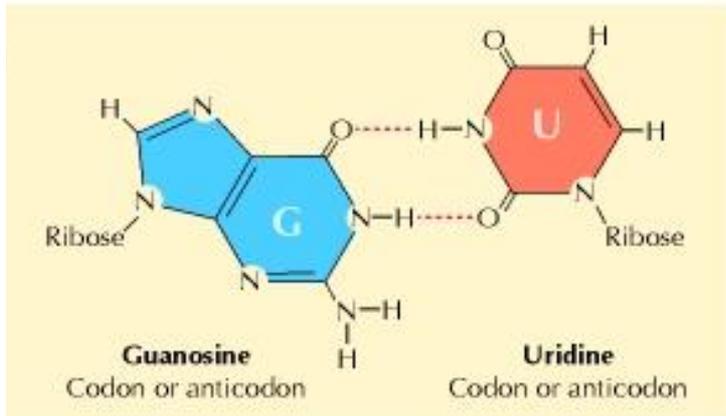
códons

# Pareamentos não usuais entre códon e anticódon

usual



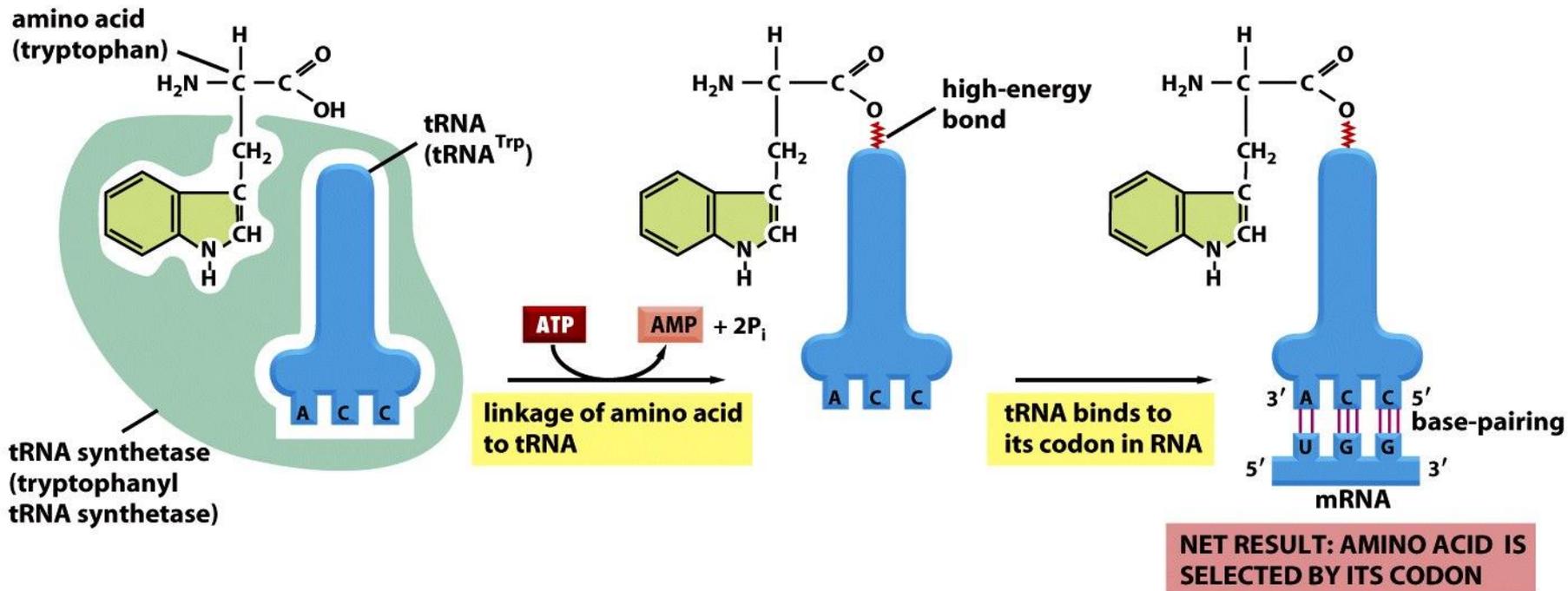
não usual



# Aminoacil-tRNA sintetases

Enzimas que ligam os aminoácidos aos seus respectivos tRNAs

A maioria dos organismos tem 20 aminoacil-tRNA sintetases



Aminoacil-tRNA sintetases realizam correção de erros

Fundamental para fidelidade da síntese proteica: ribossomo não verifica a identidade do AA ligado ao tRNA

# Incorporação de um aminoácido a uma proteína

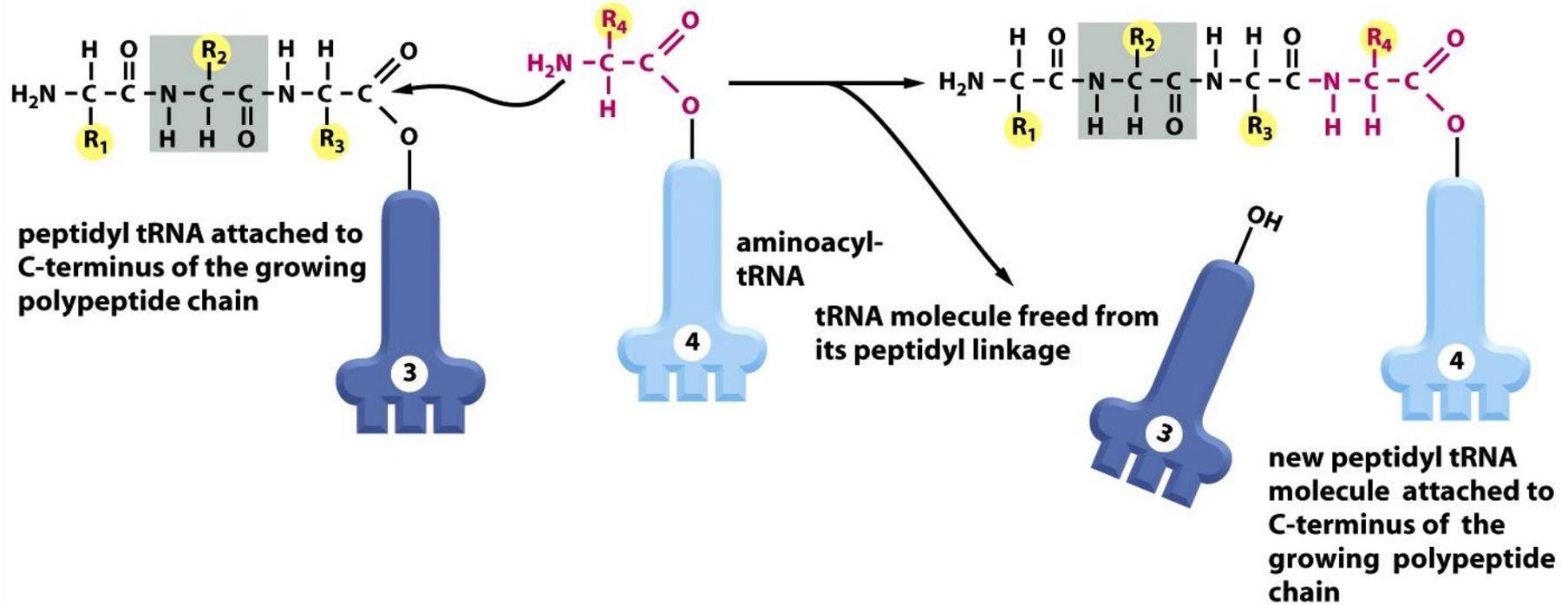
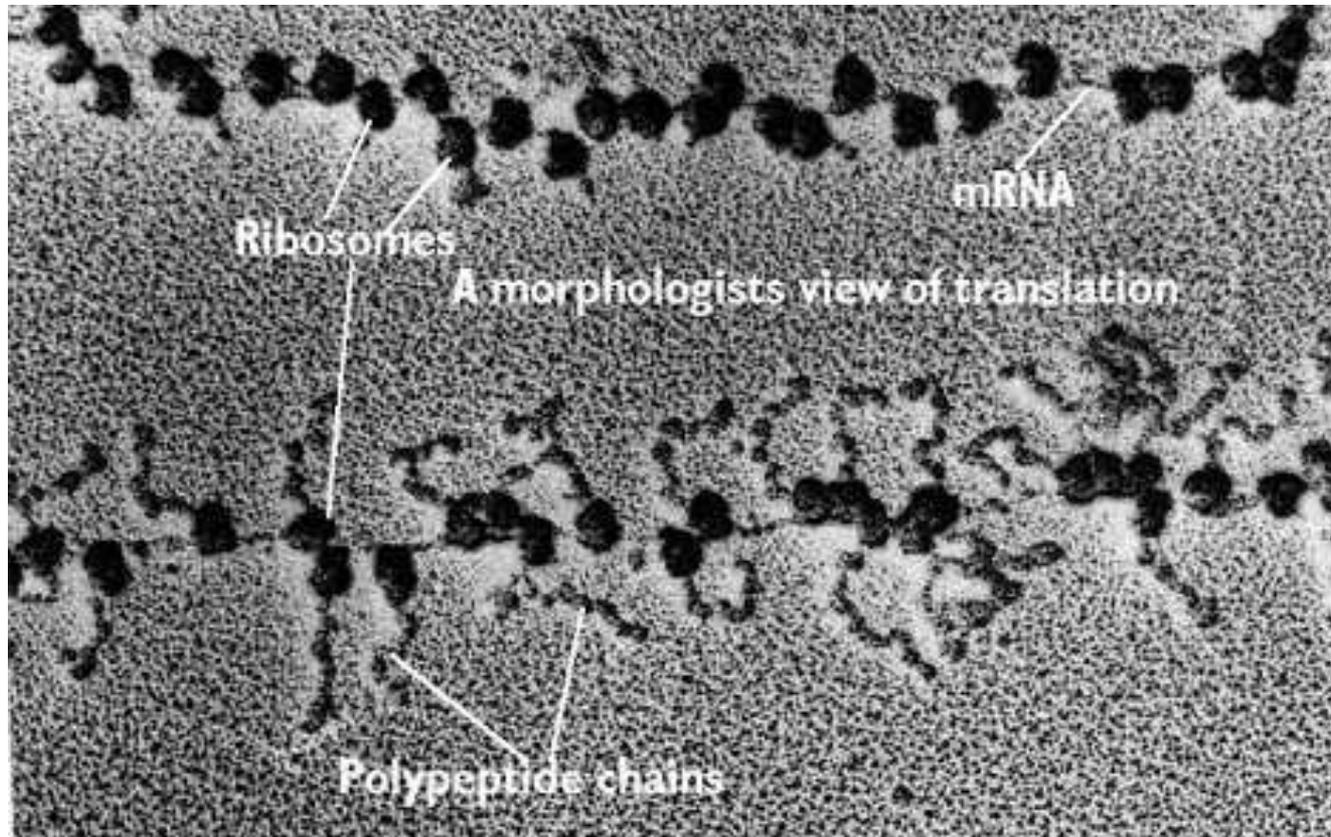


Figure 6-61 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

# Ribossomos e síntese proteica



# Comparação dos ribossomos procarióticos e eucarióticos

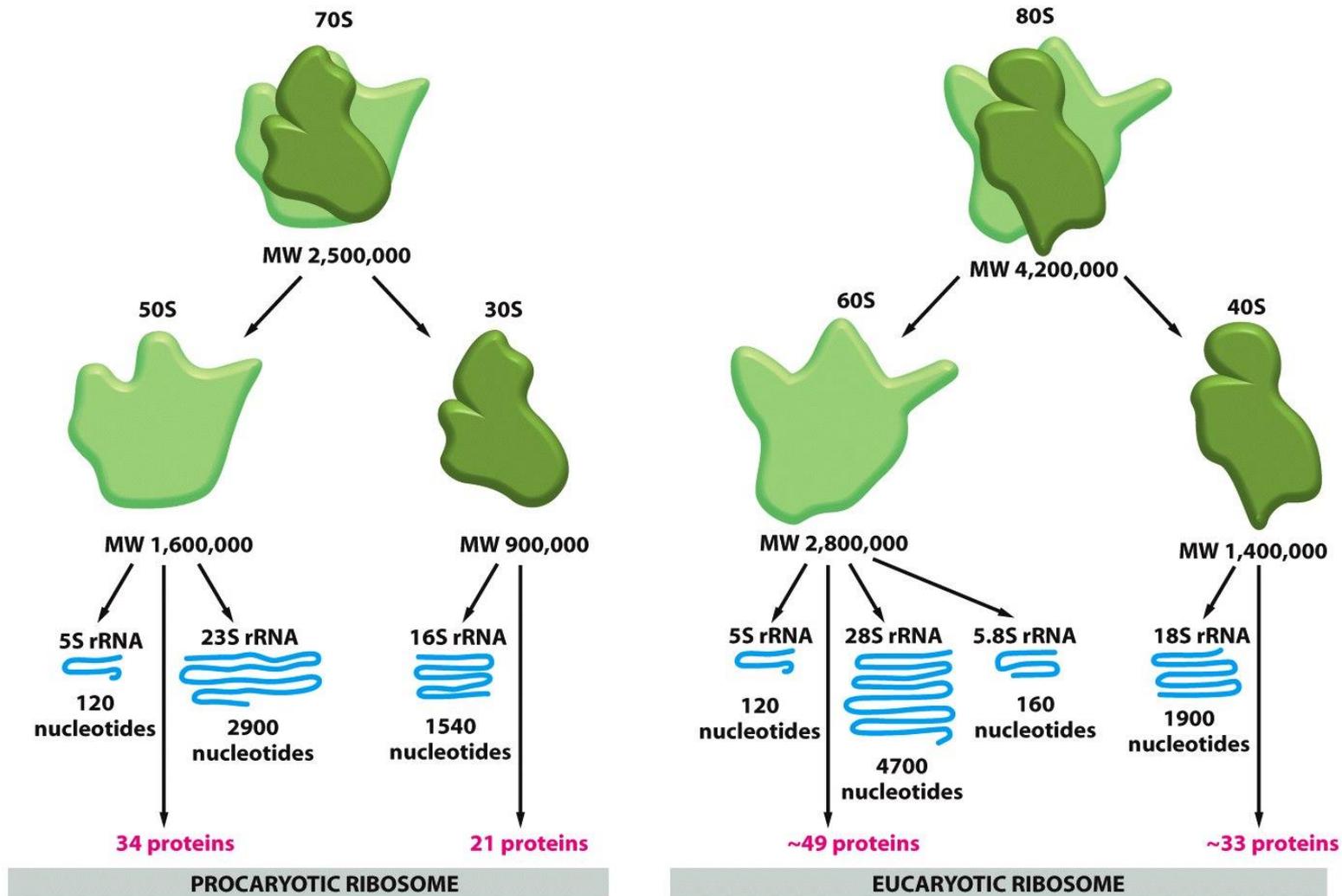
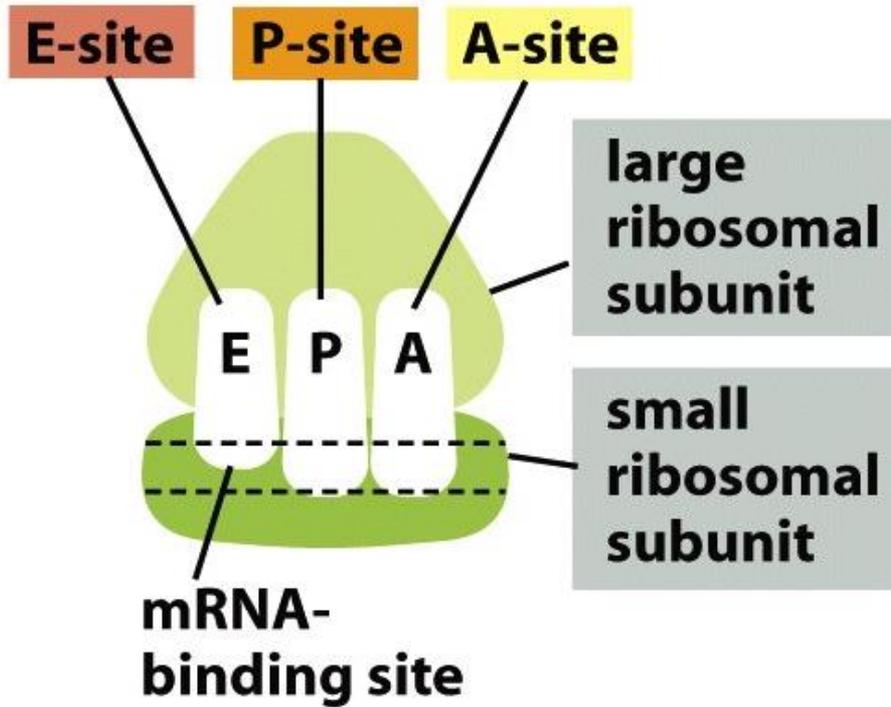


Figure 6-63 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

# Sítios de ligação do tRNA e mRNA no ribossomo



A-site: aminoacil-tRNA  
P-site: peptidil-tRNA  
E: exit

## Etapas na tradução:

1- Início

2- Elongação

3- Término

# Início da tradução em eucariotos

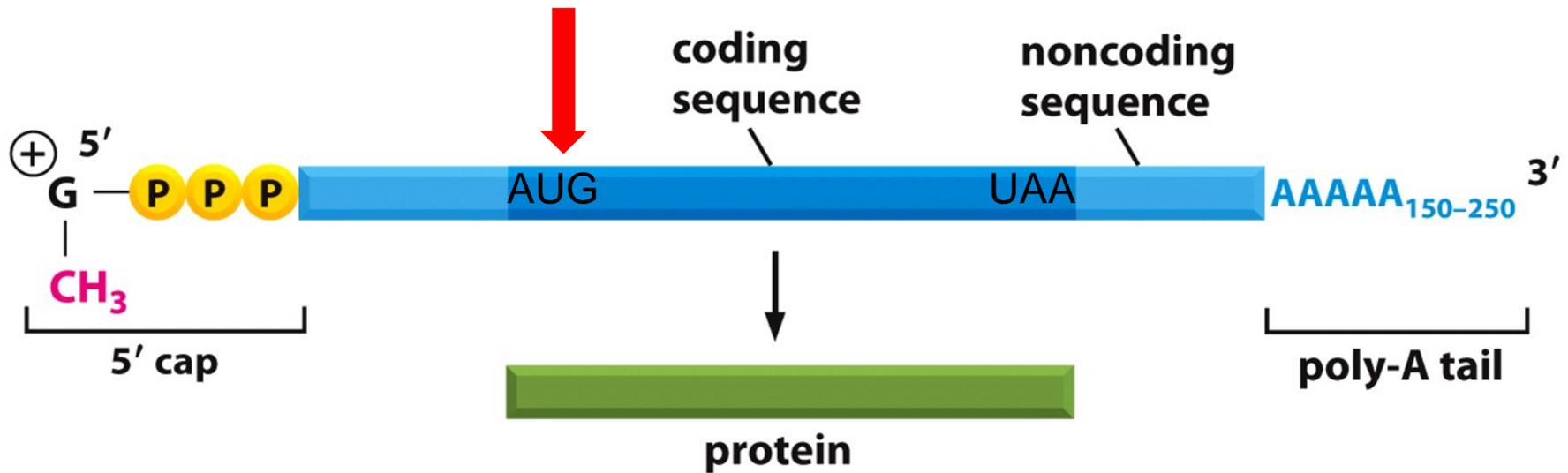


Figure 7-16a *Essential Cell Biology* (© Garland Science 2010)

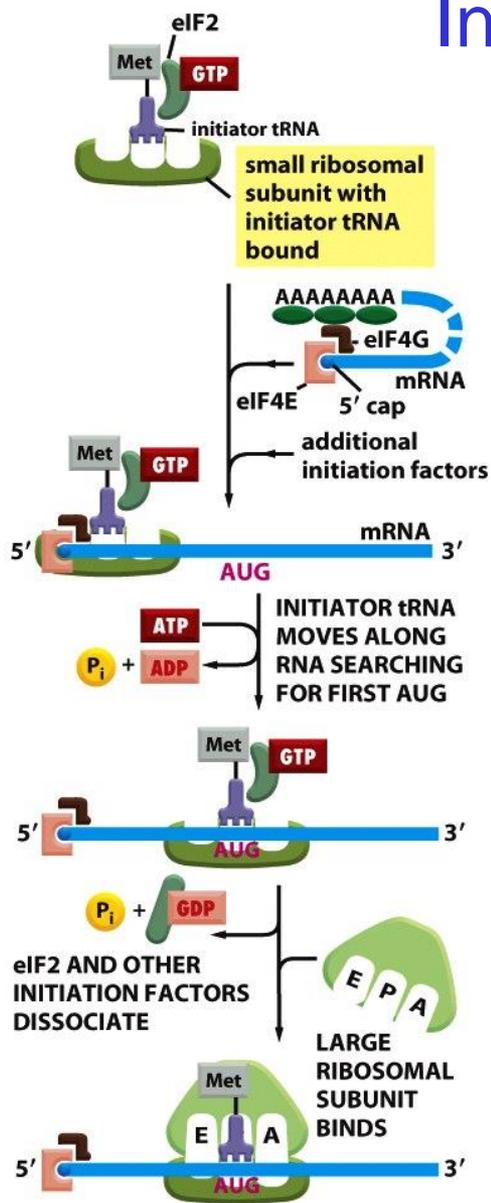
# Início da tradução

Existem dois tipos de Met-tRNAs<sup>Met</sup> :

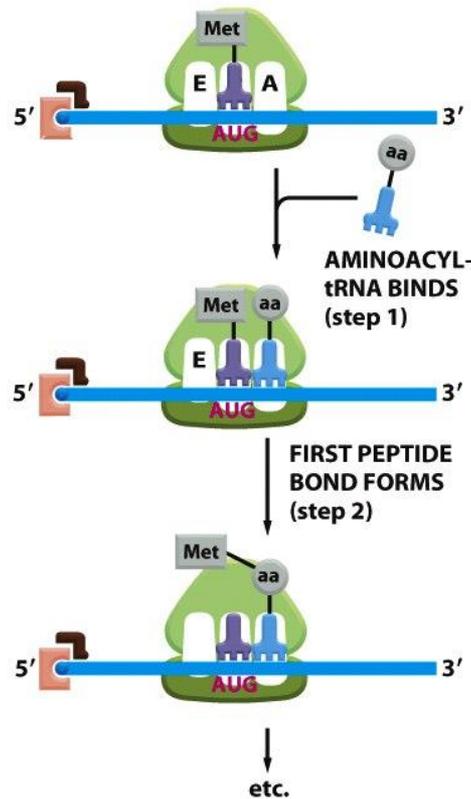
tRNA<sub>i</sub> (tRNA iniciador)



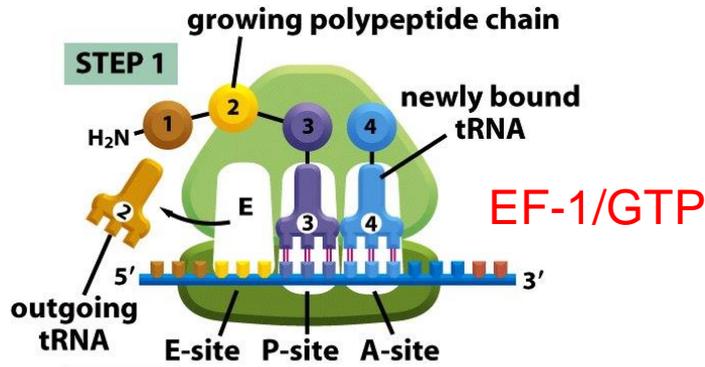
# Início da tradução em eucariotos



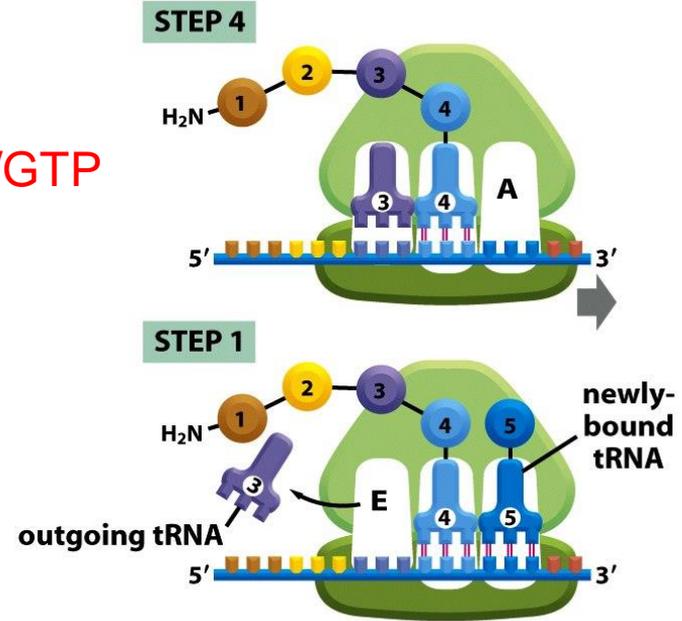
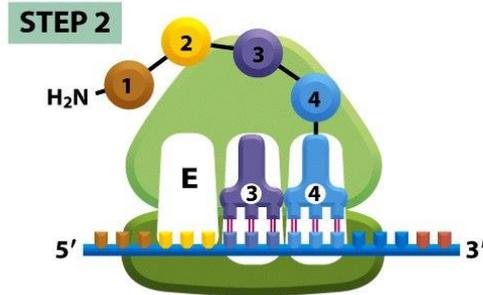
Fatores de início da tradução (IFs): proteínas envolvidas no início da tradução



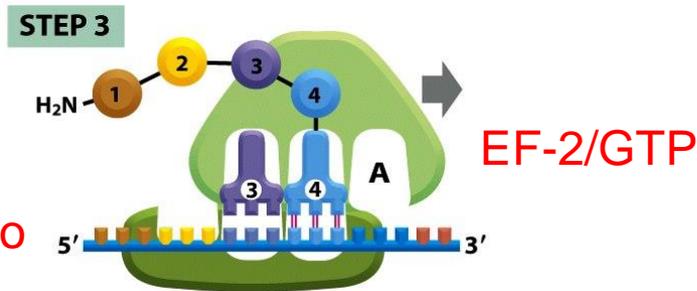
# Elongação



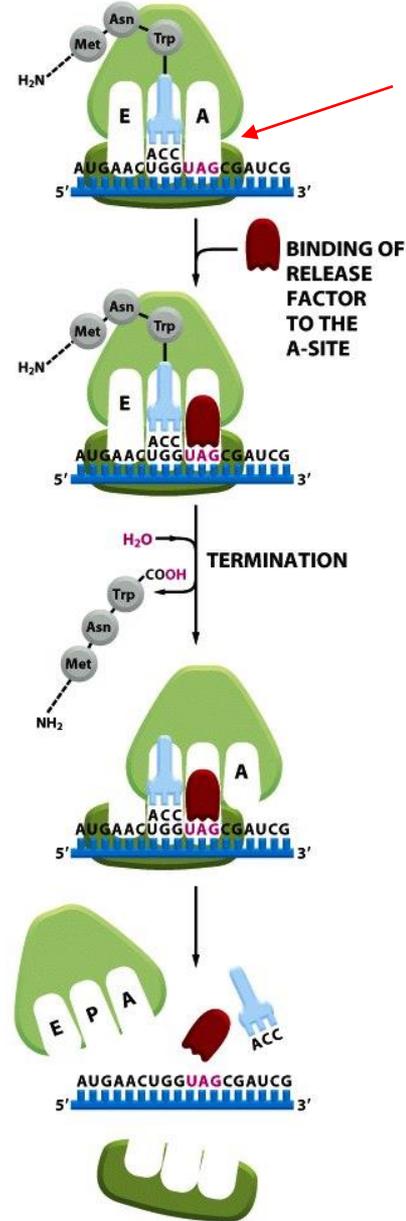
Reação de peptidil transferase



Fatores de alongação de tradução (EFs): proteínas envolvidas na alongação



# Término da tradução



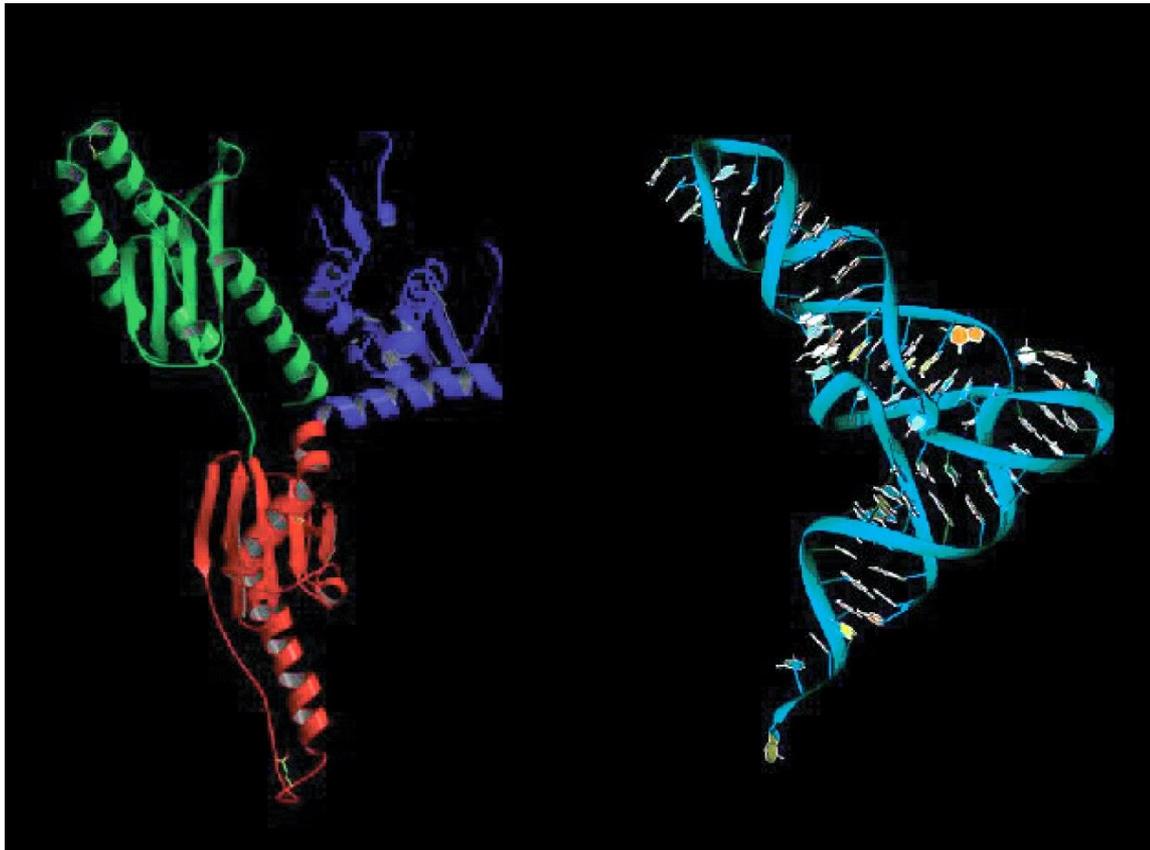
codon de parada

← Fator de terminação (RF)

Figure 6-74 Molecular Biology of the Cell (© Garland Science 2008)

# Término da tradução

Estrutura do fator de terminação (RF) humano e sua semelhança com um tRNA



Ver vídeo!!!!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5bLEDd-PSTQ>

**Table 6–4 Inhibitors of Protein or RNA Synthesis**

INHIBITOR	SPECIFIC EFFECT
-----------	-----------------

*Acting only on bacteria*

- Tetracycline blocks binding of aminoacyl-tRNA to A-site of ribosome
- Streptomycin prevents the transition from translation initiation to chain elongation and also causes miscoding
- Chloramphenicol blocks the peptidyl transferase reaction on ribosomes (step 2 in Figure 6–66)
- Erythromycin binds in the exit channel of the ribosome and thereby inhibits elongation of the peptide chain
- Rifamycin blocks initiation of RNA chains by binding to RNA polymerase (prevents RNA synthesis)

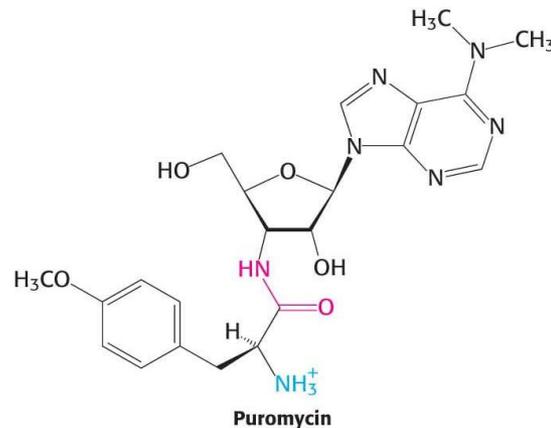
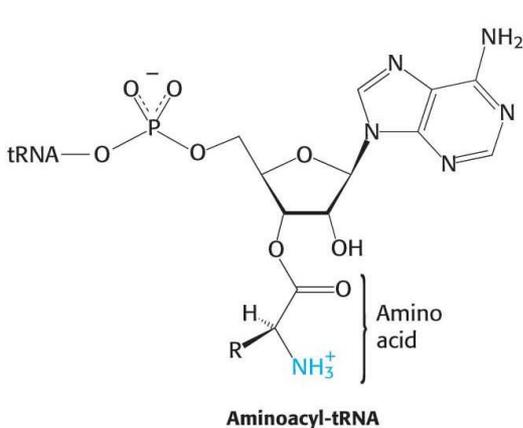
*Acting on bacteria and eucaryotes*

- Puromycin causes the premature release of nascent polypeptide chains by its addition to the growing chain end
- Actinomycin D binds to DNA and blocks the movement of RNA polymerase (prevents RNA synthesis)

*Acting on eucaryotes but not bacteria*

- Cycloheximide blocks the translocation reaction on ribosomes (step 3 in Figure 6–66)
- Anisomycin blocks the peptidyl transferase reaction on ribosomes (step 2 in Figure 6–66)
- α-Amanitin blocks mRNA synthesis by binding preferentially to RNA polymerase II

The ribosomes of eucaryotic mitochondria (and chloroplasts) often resemble those of bacteria in their sensitivity to inhibitors. Therefore, some of these antibiotics can have a deleterious effect on human mitochondria.



Análogo do terminal do aminoacyl-tRNA

