



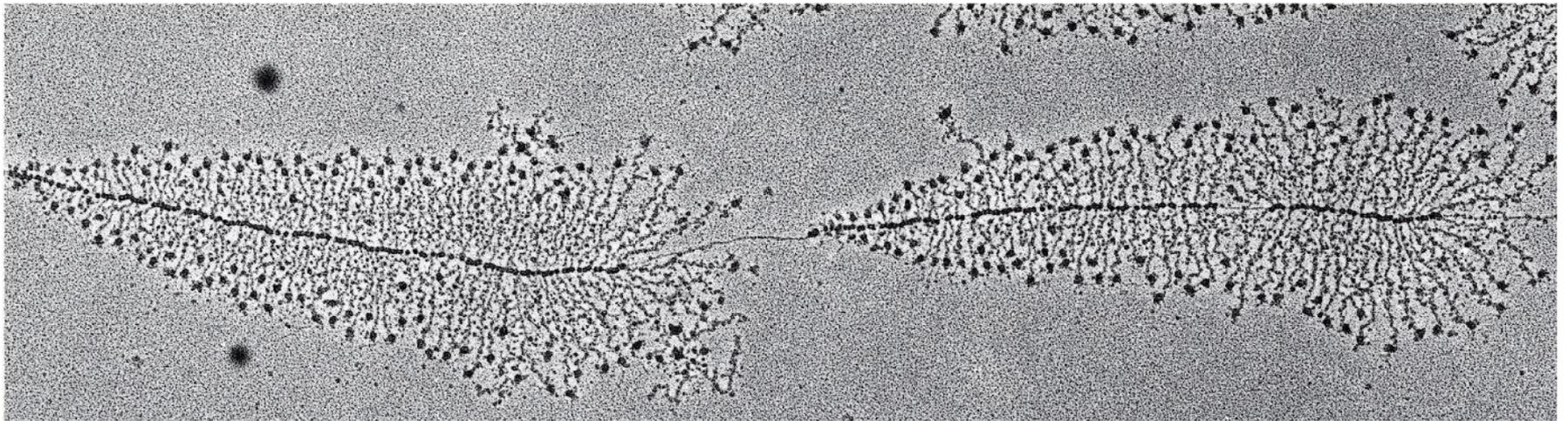
# QBQ1354 – Biologia Molecular

Aula 8 - 2024

## Transcrição em Eucariotos

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Instituto de Química  
Universidade de São Paulo

# Transcrição em Eucariotos



1  $\mu\text{m}$

# PROCARYOTES

**DNA**



**TRANSCRIPTION**

**mRNA**



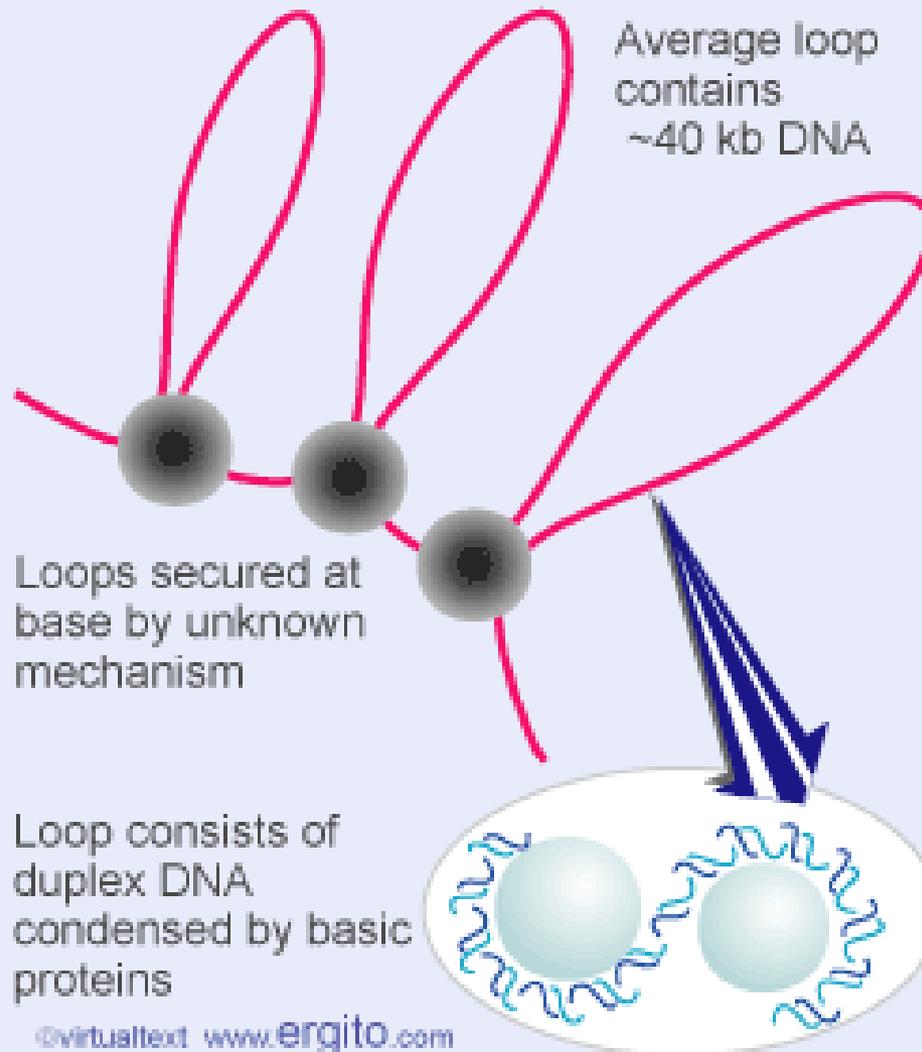
**TRANSLATION**

**protein**

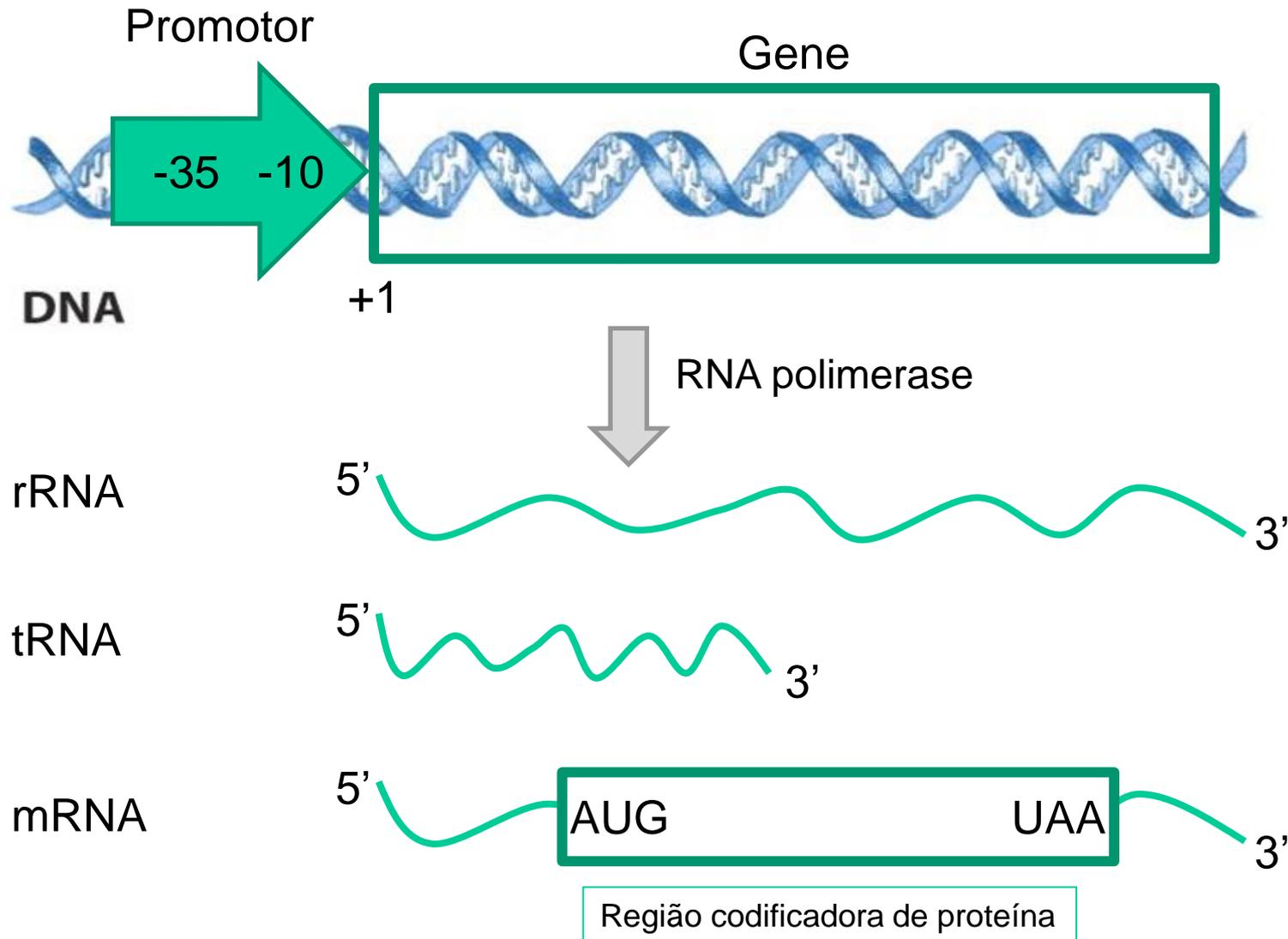


# Bactérias

## Bacterial DNA has independently coiled domains



# Procariotos



# Transcrição em Eucariotos

Existem 3 RNA polimerases em eucariotos:

RNA pol I	→	rRNAs	rRNAs 18S, 25S/28S e 5.8S
RNA pol II	→	mRNAs	Alguns snRNAs e snoRNAs
RNA pol III	→	tRNAs	rRNAs 5S, snRNAs, snoRNAs

**Table 6–2 The Three RNA Polymerases in Eucaryotic Cells**

TYPE OF POLYMERASE	GENES TRANSCRIBED
RNA polymerase I	5.8S, 18S, and 28S rRNA genes
RNA polymerase II	all protein-coding genes, plus snoRNA genes, miRNA genes, siRNA genes, and most snRNA genes
RNA polymerase III	tRNA genes, 5S rRNA genes, some snRNA genes and genes for other small RNAs

The rRNAs are named according to their “S” values, which refer to their rate of sedimentation in an ultracentrifuge. The larger the S value, the larger the rRNA.

# Transcrição em Eucariotos

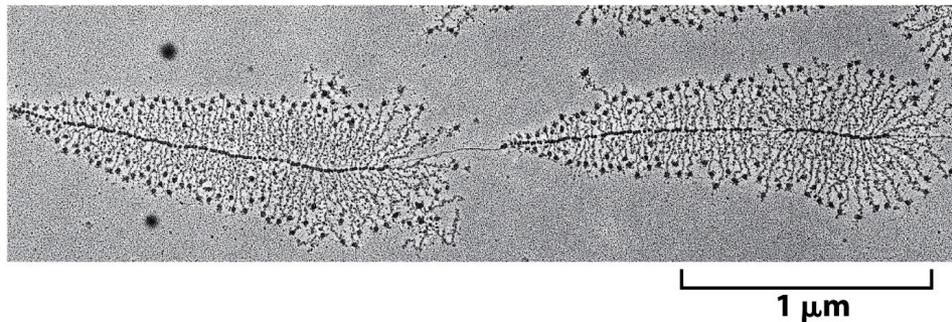
Existem 3 RNA polimerases em eucariotos:

RNA pol I → rRNAs

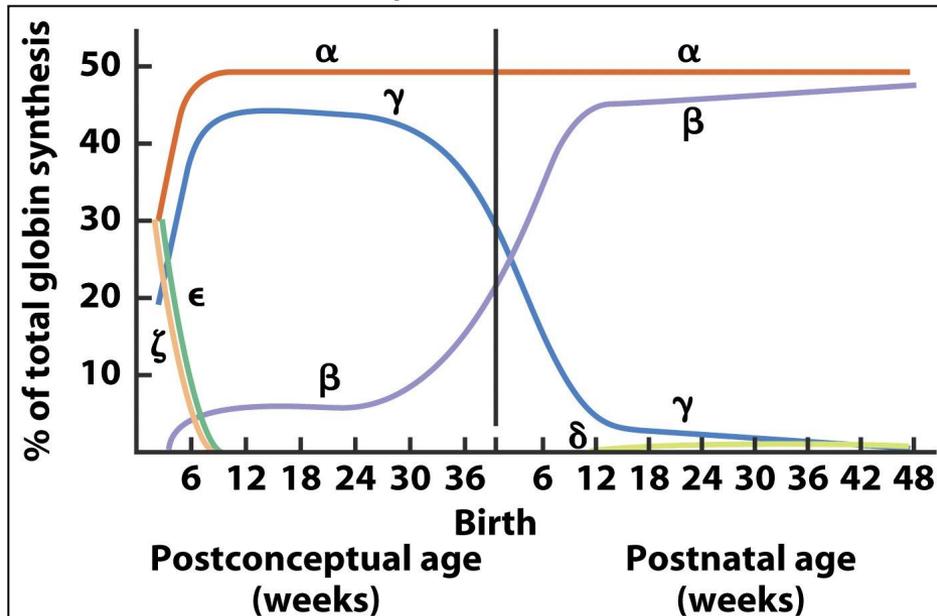
RNA pol II → mRNAs

RNA pol III → tRNAs

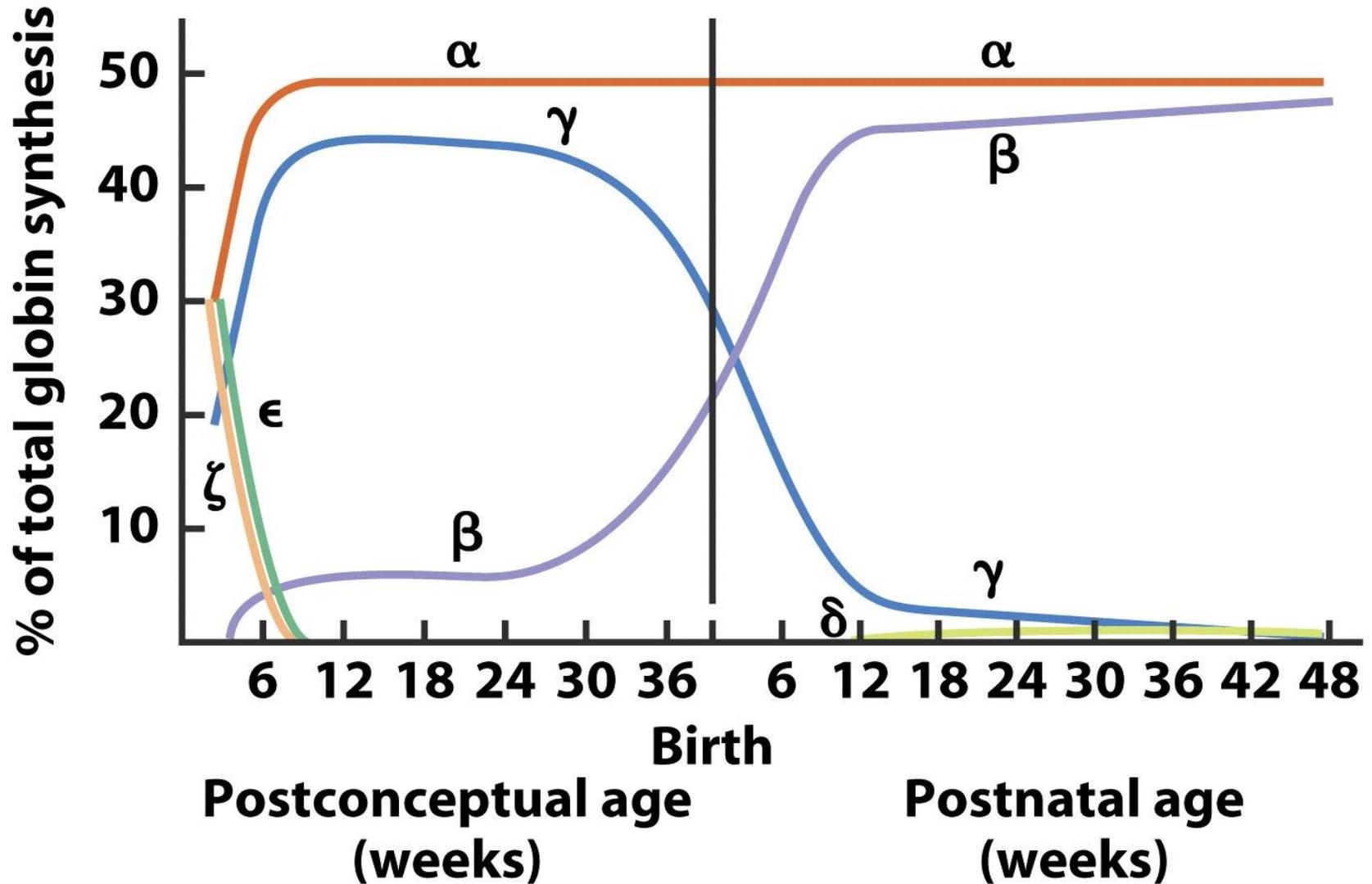
RNA polimerase I



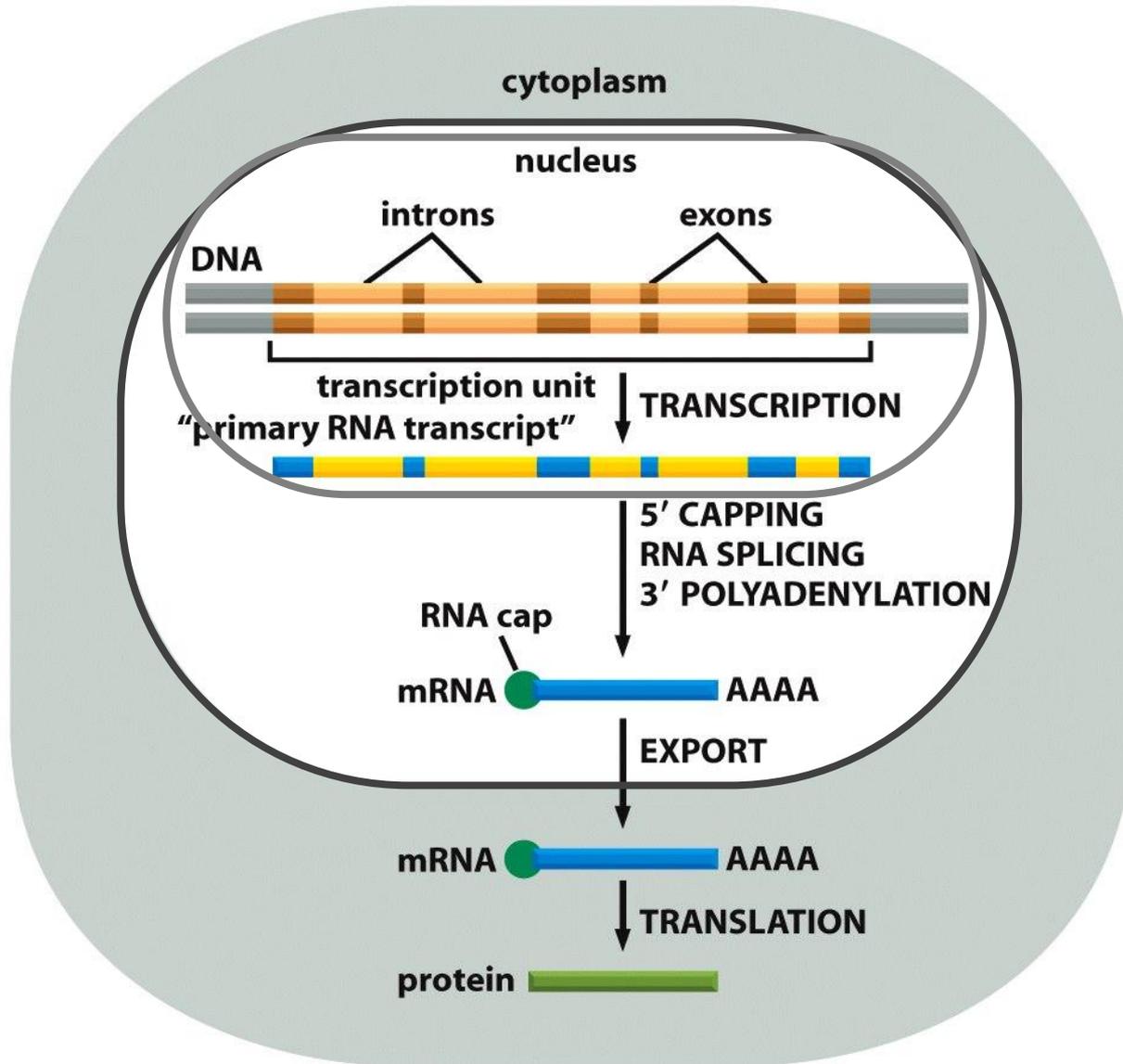
RNA polimerase II



# Expressão de diferentes globinas ao longo do desenvolvimento humano



# EUCARYOTES



# Eucariotos

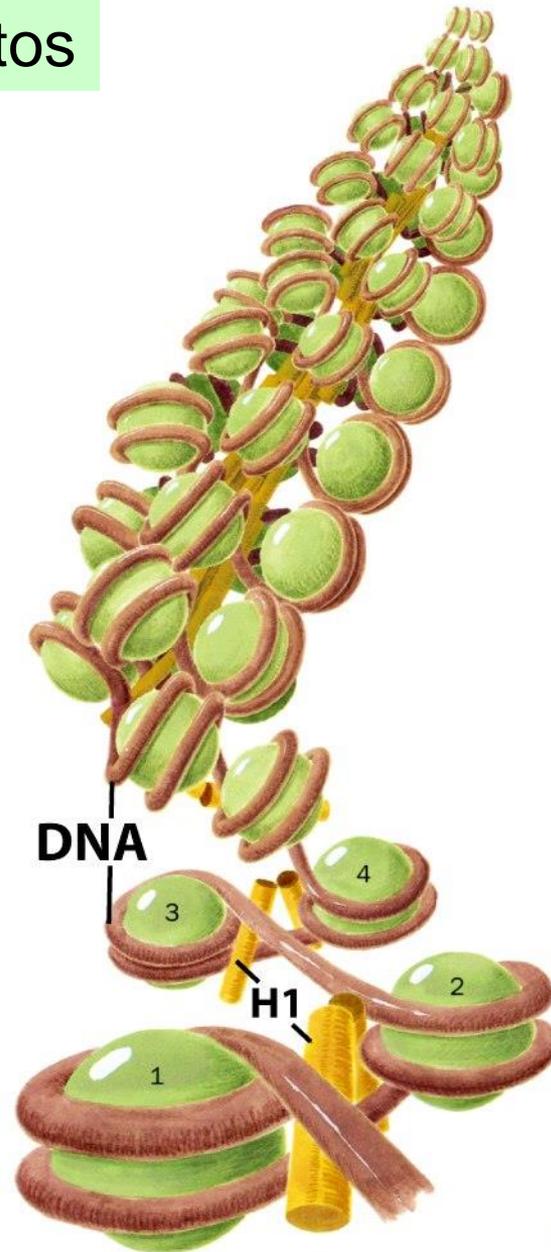
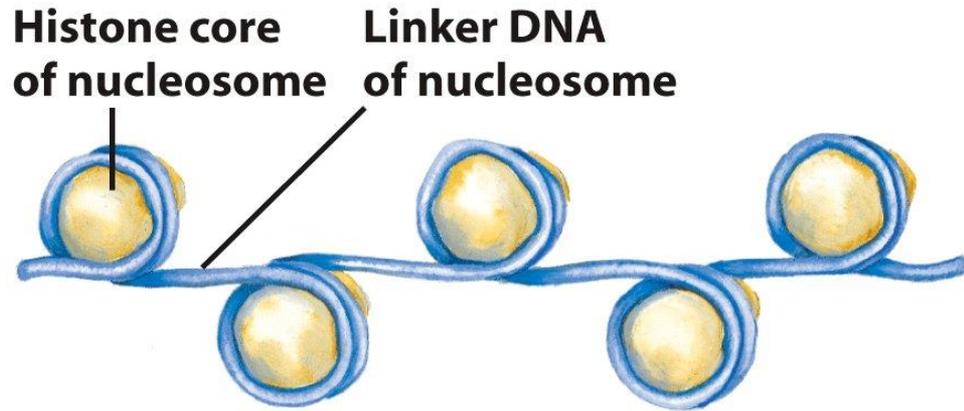
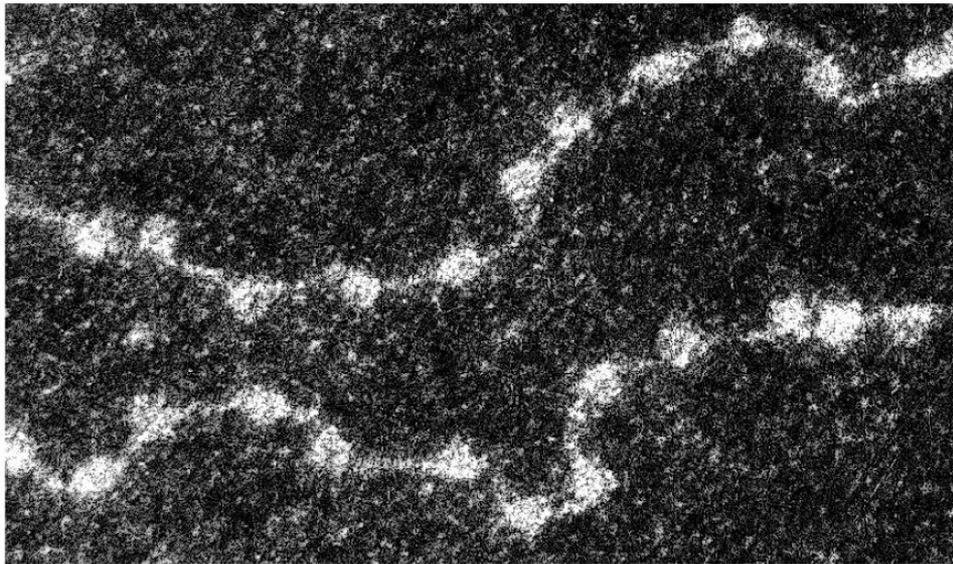


Figure 23-50 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e  
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# Nucleosomos

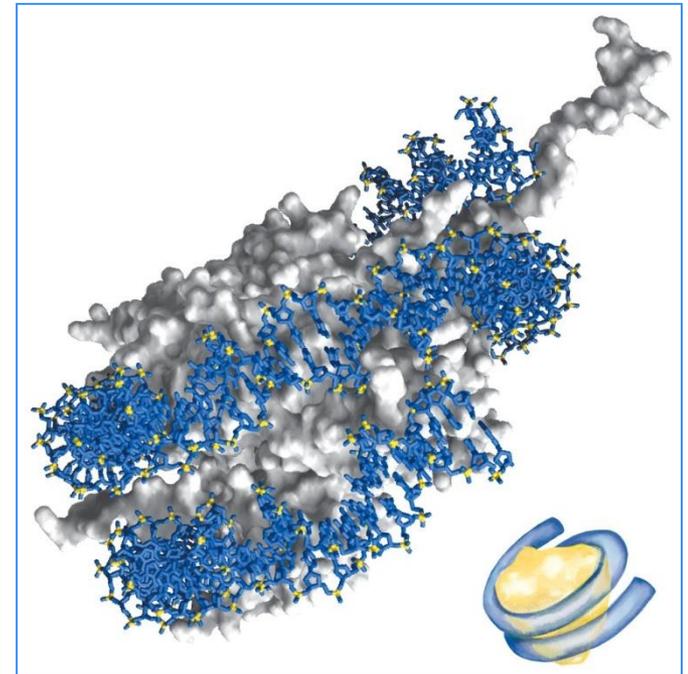


(a)



(b)

50 nm



# Histonas

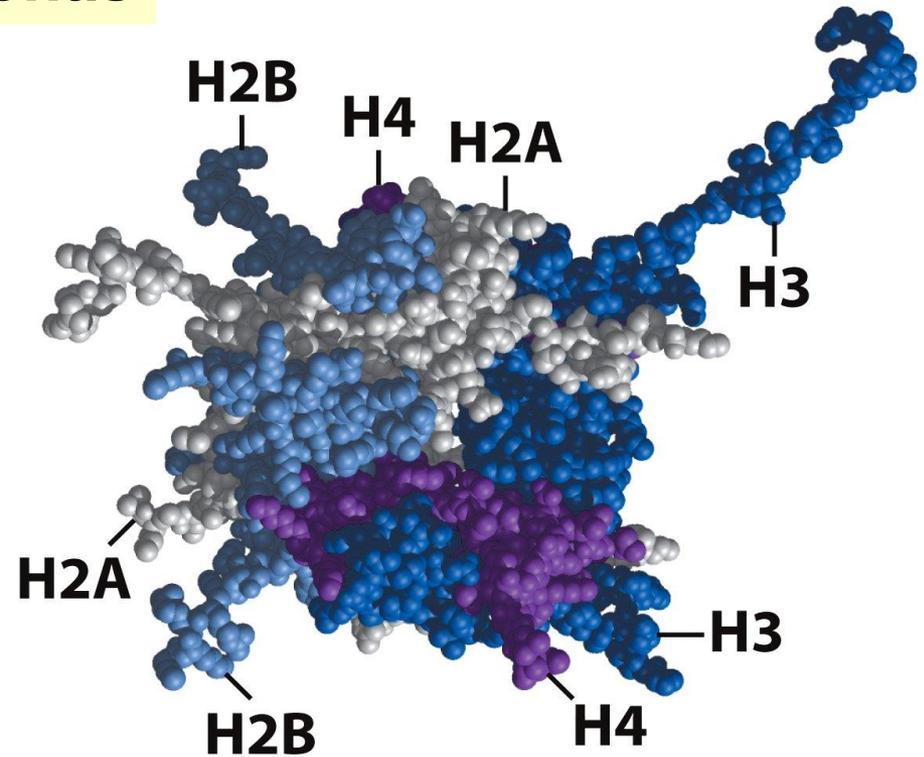


table 24-3

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

\*The sizes of these histones vary somewhat from species to species. The numbers given here are for bovine histones.

# Eucariotos

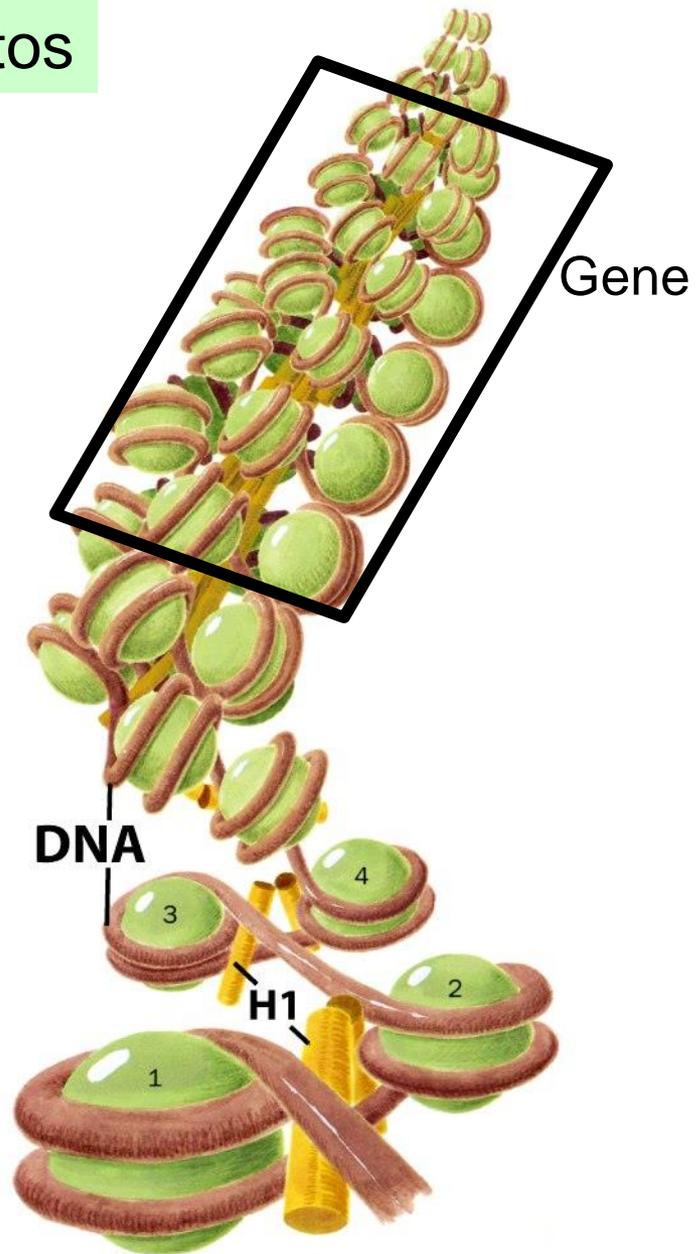


Figure 23-50 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e  
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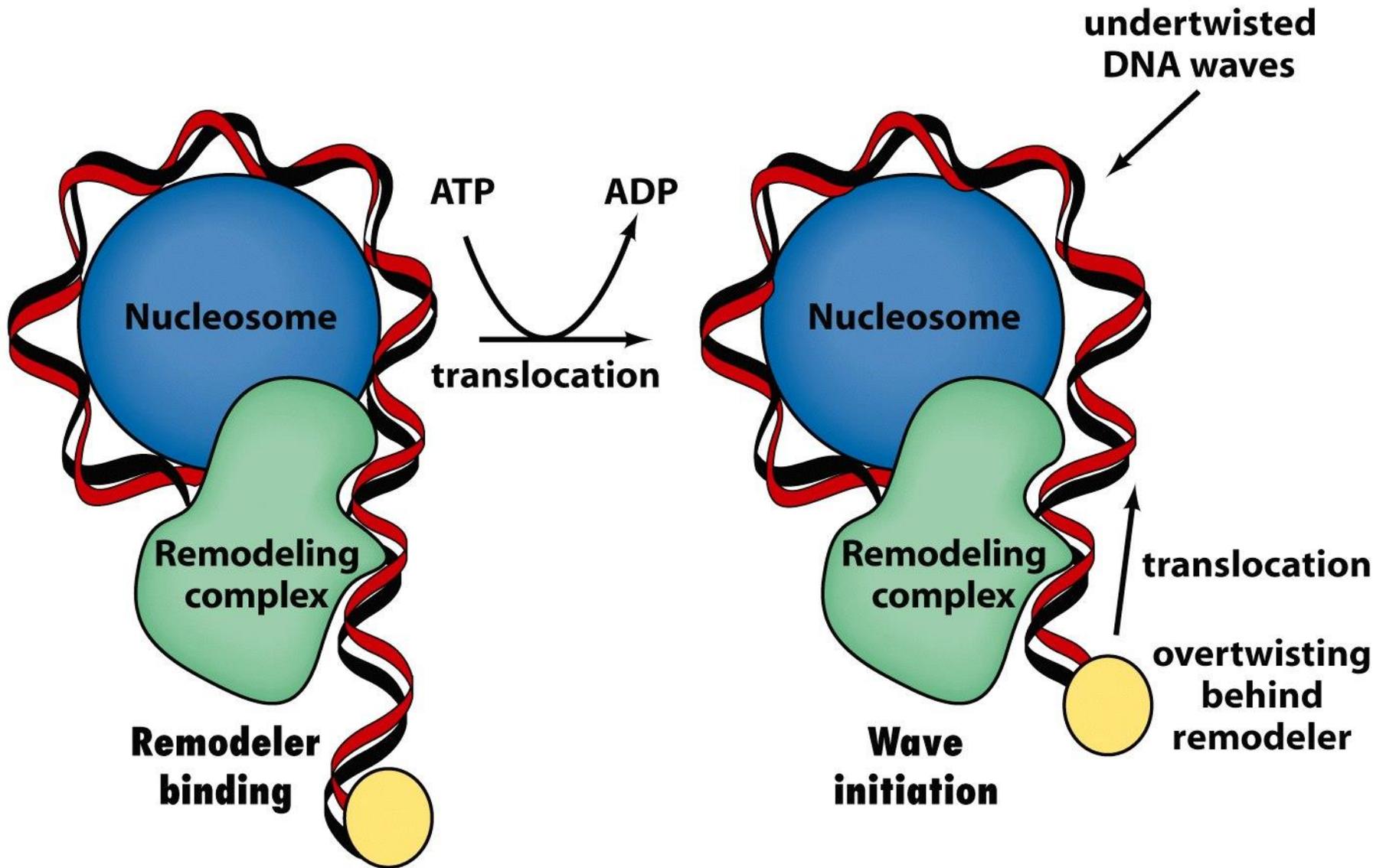


Figure 27-22 part 1 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e  
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Aminoácidos nas extremidades amino-terminais das histonas podem ser modificados, levando à alteração da estrutura dos nucleossomos

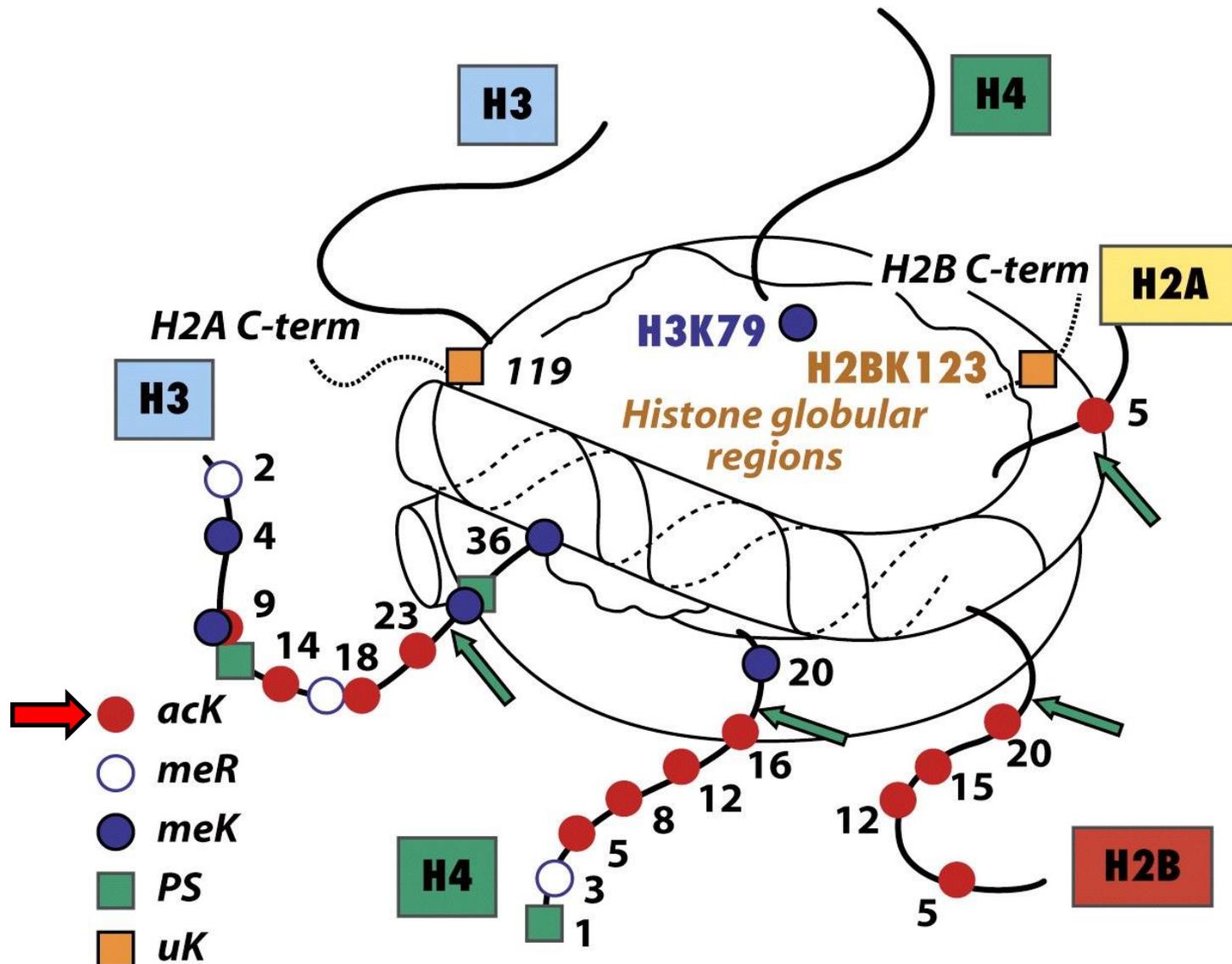
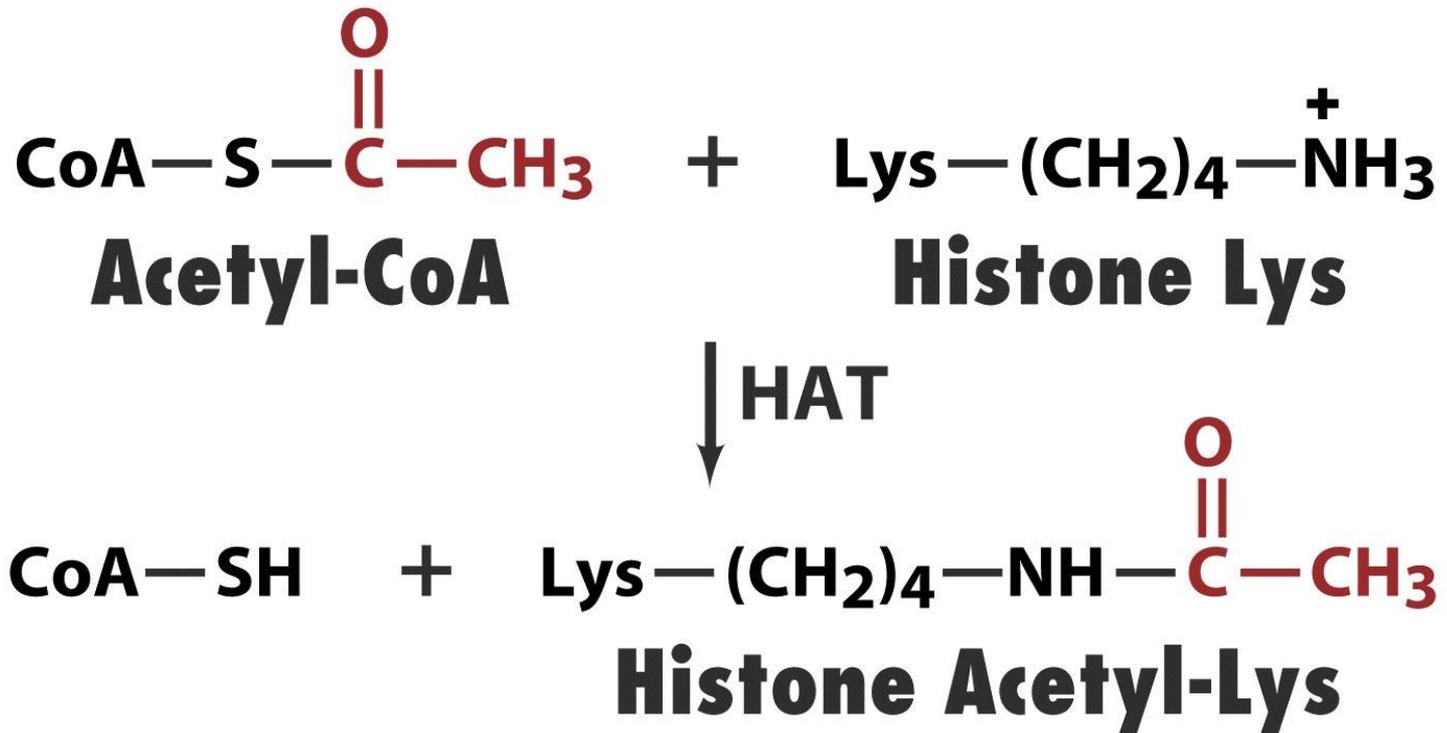
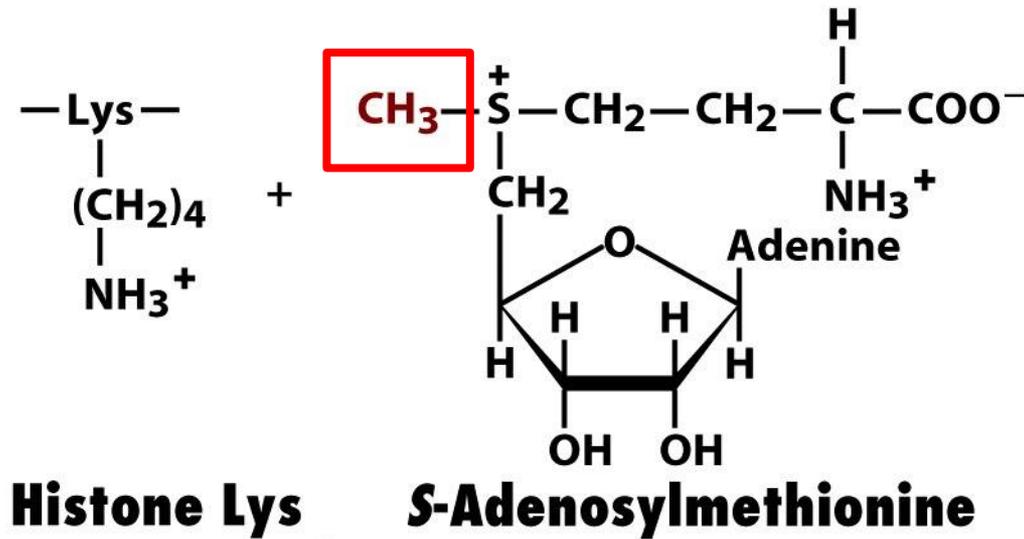


Figure 27-24 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e

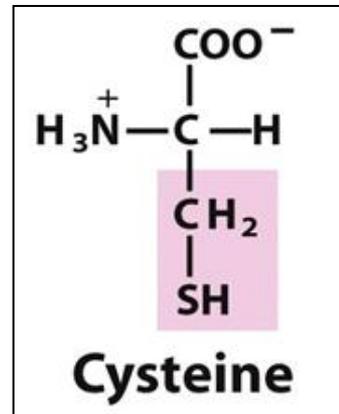
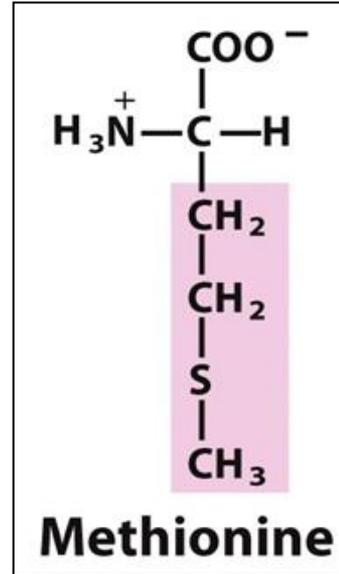
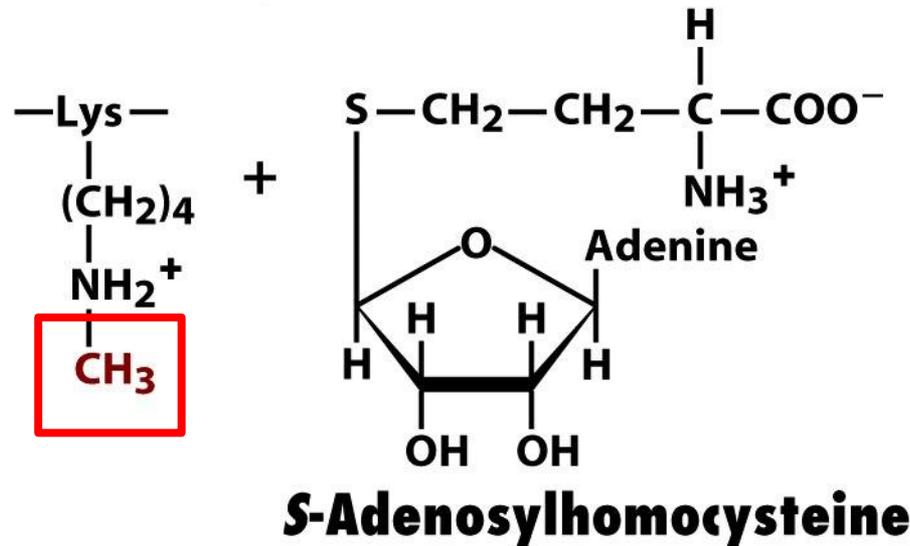
## Acetilação de histonas



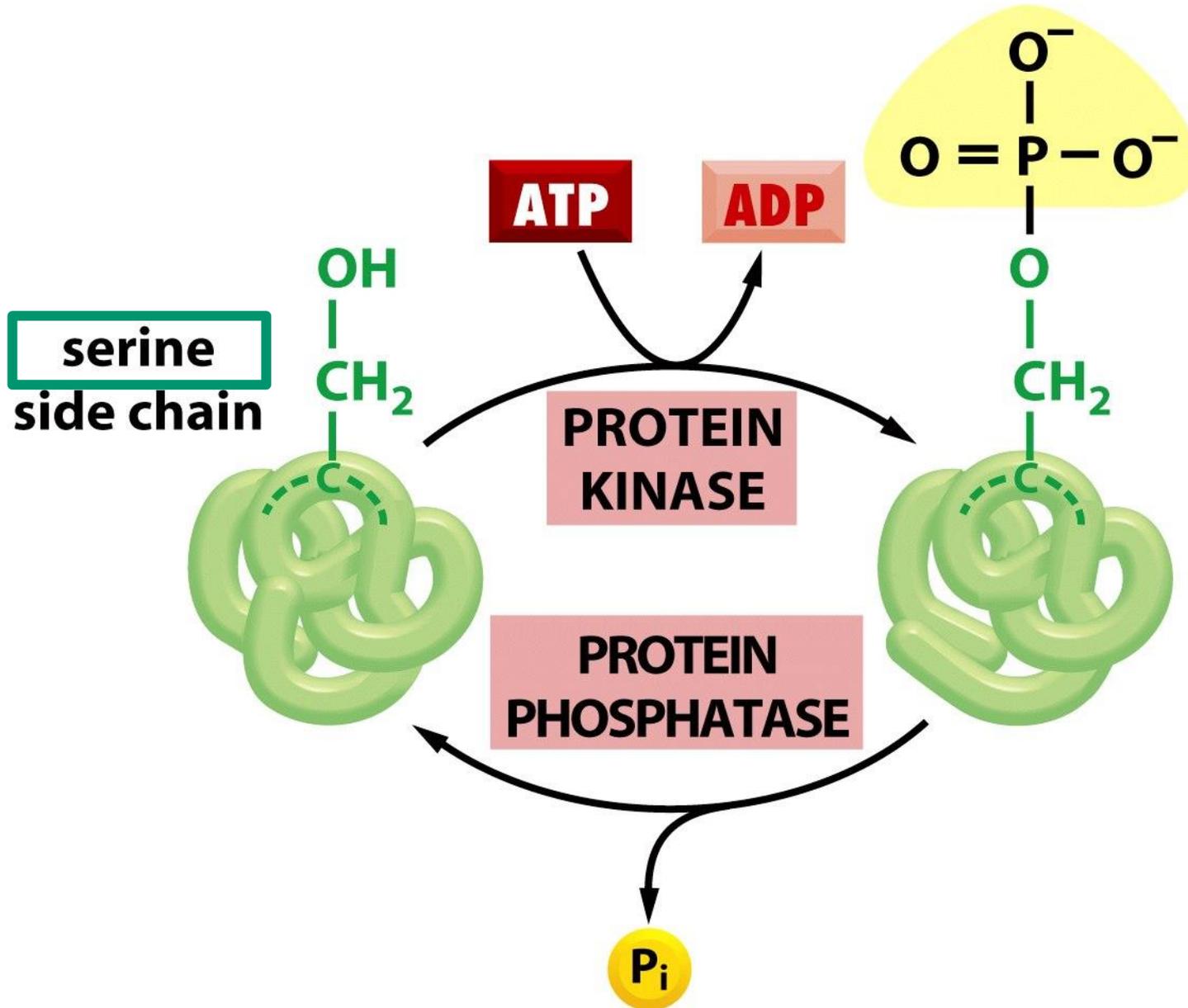
# Metilação de histonas



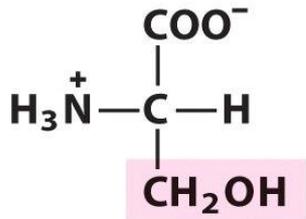
lysine histone methyltransferase



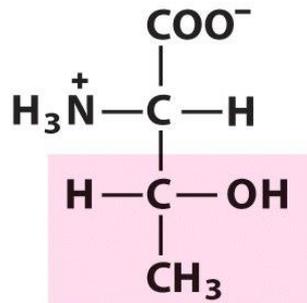
# Fosforilação de Serina



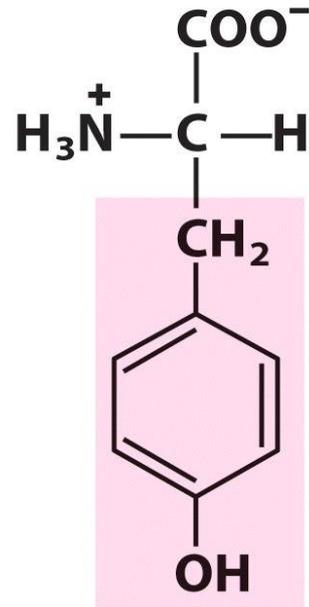
# Amino ácidos fosforilados



**Serine**

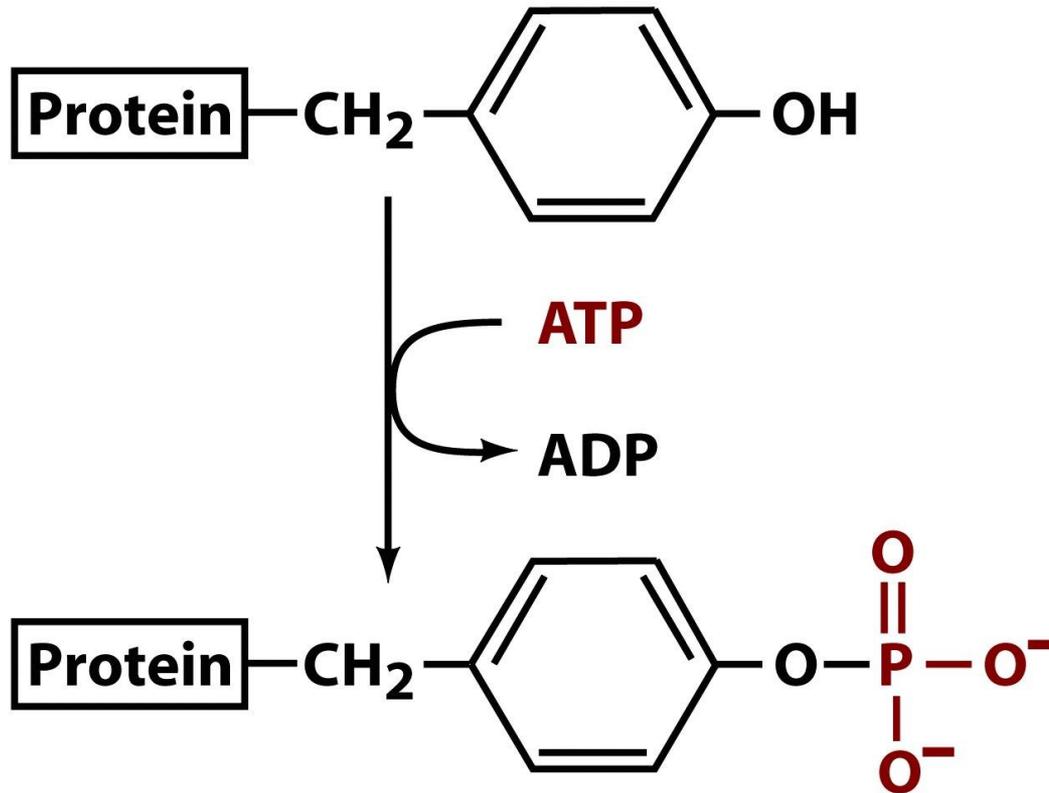


**Threonine**



**Tyrosine**

# Fosforilação de Tirosina



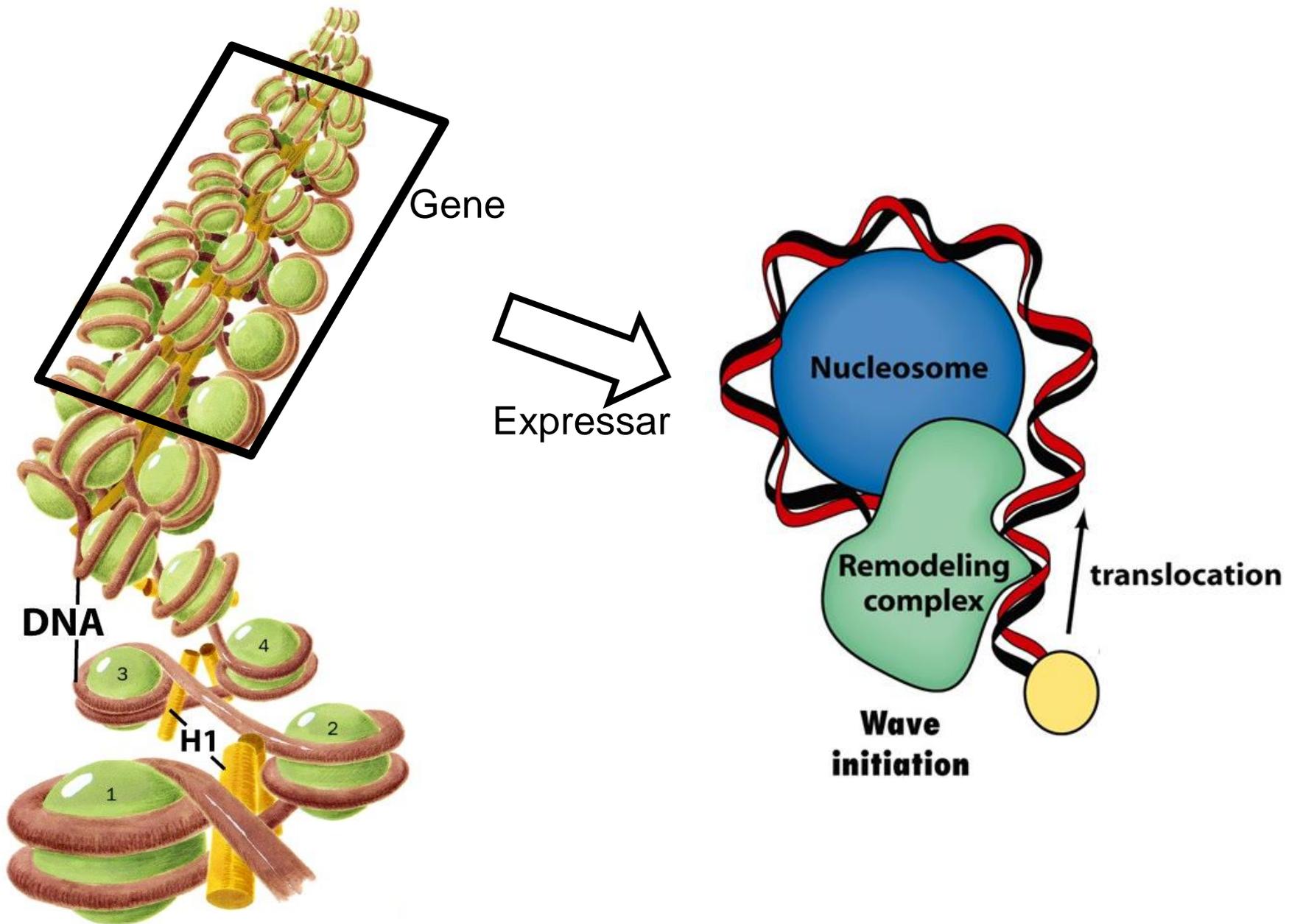
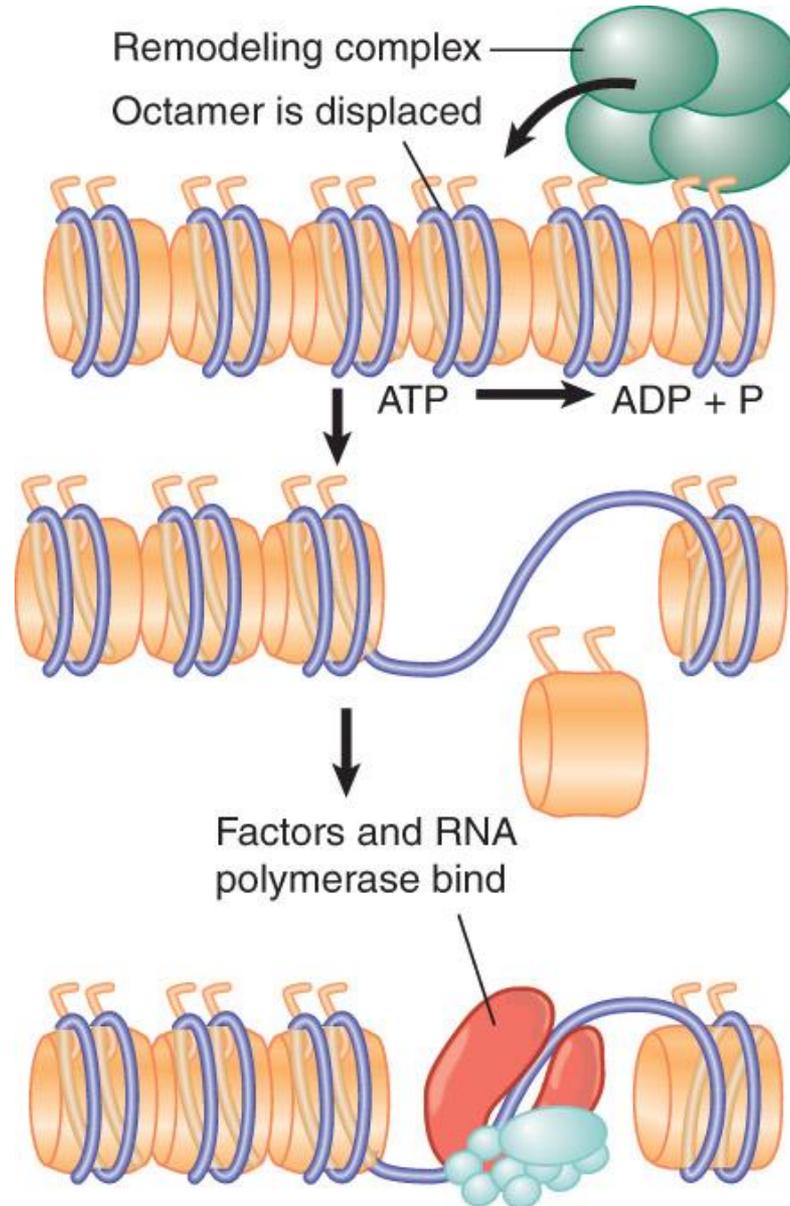
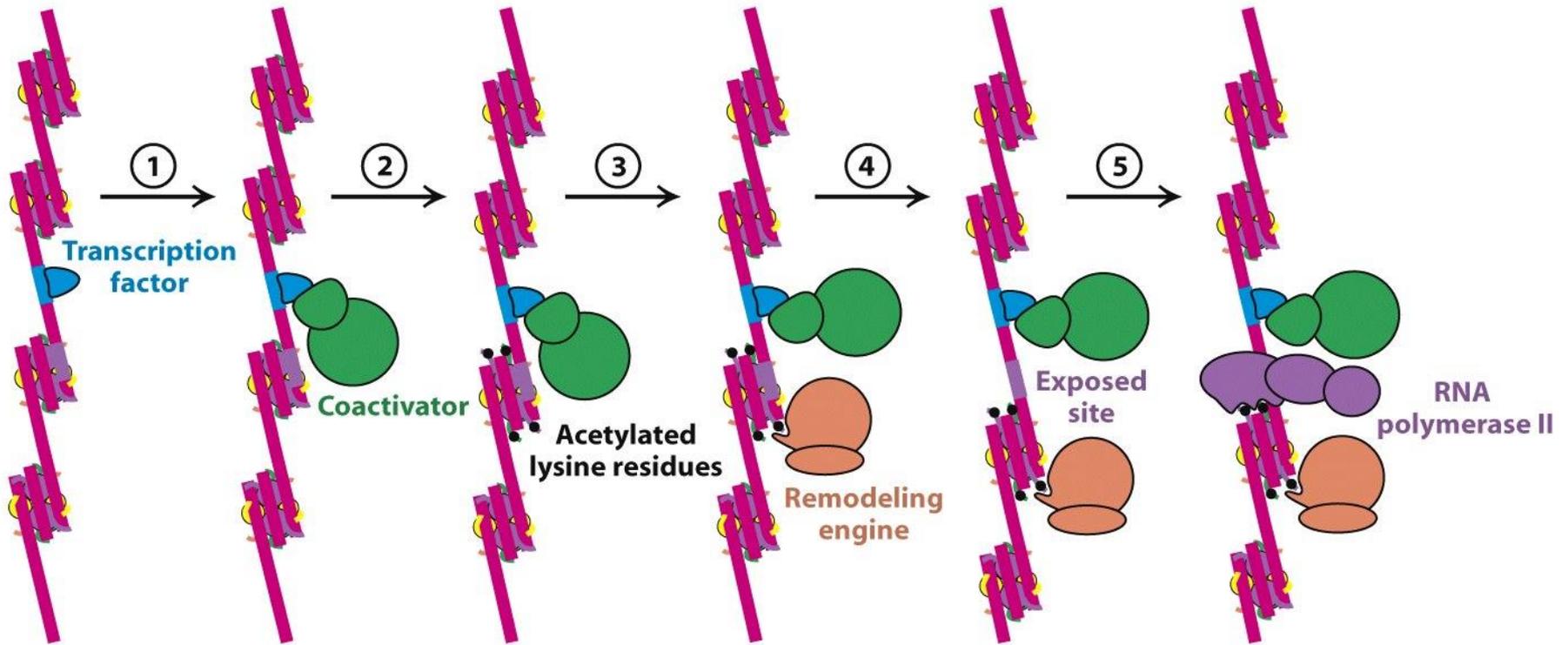


Figure 23-50 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e  
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# Ativação da Transcrição

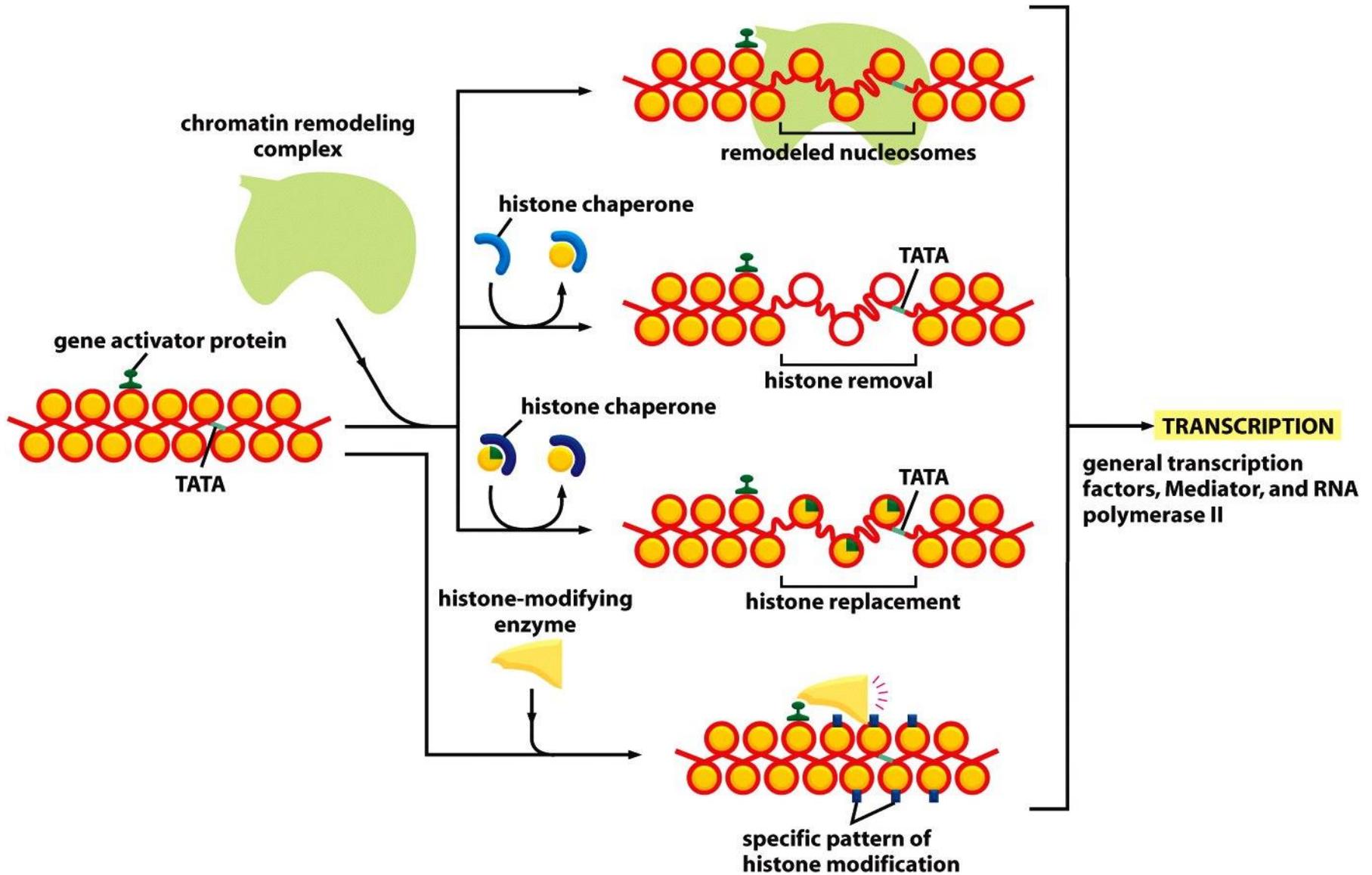


# Ativação da Transcrição



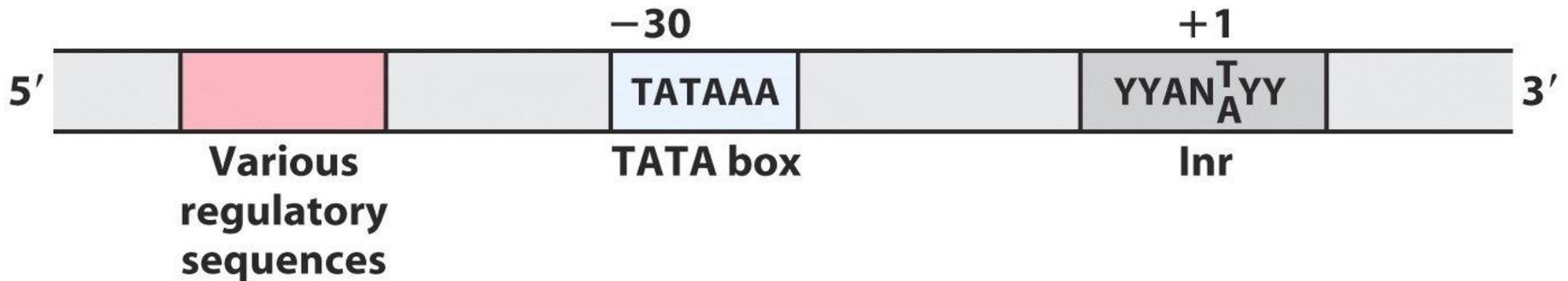
**Figure 31-32**  
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# Ativação da Transcrição

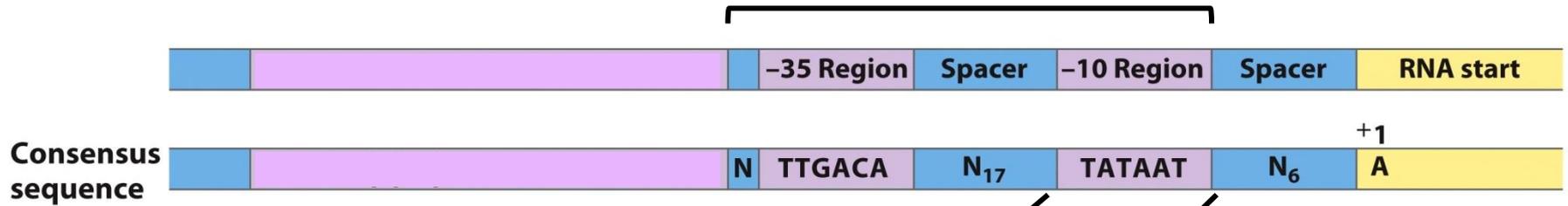


# Eucariotos

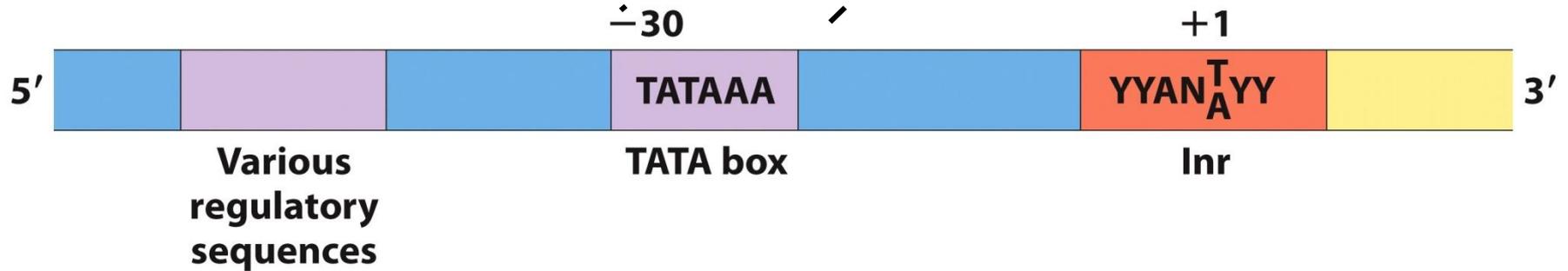
Seqüências consenso reconhecidas pela RNA polimerase II + Fatores de transcrição



# Promotor em procariotos

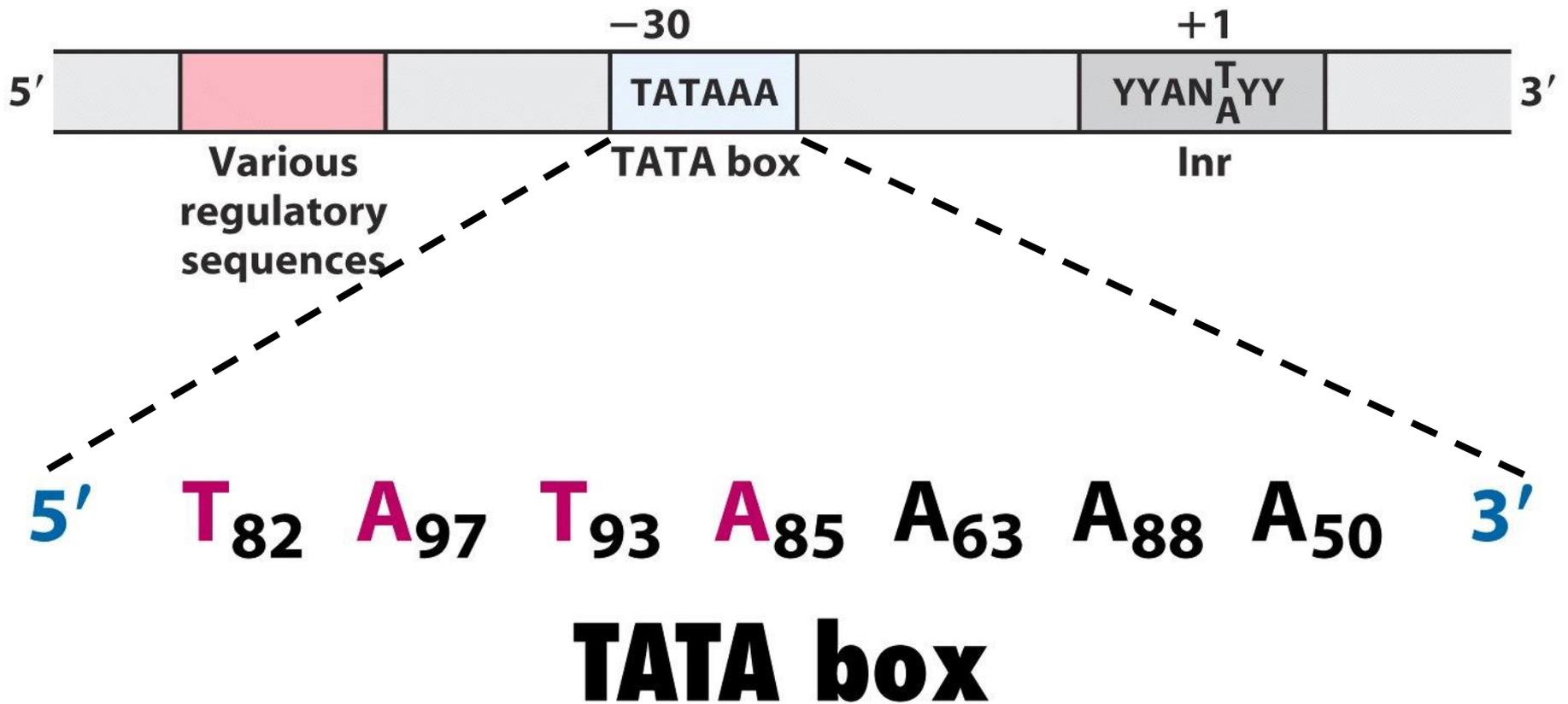


# Promotor em eucariotos



**Figure 26-8**  
*Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, Sixth Edition*  
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# Eucariotos



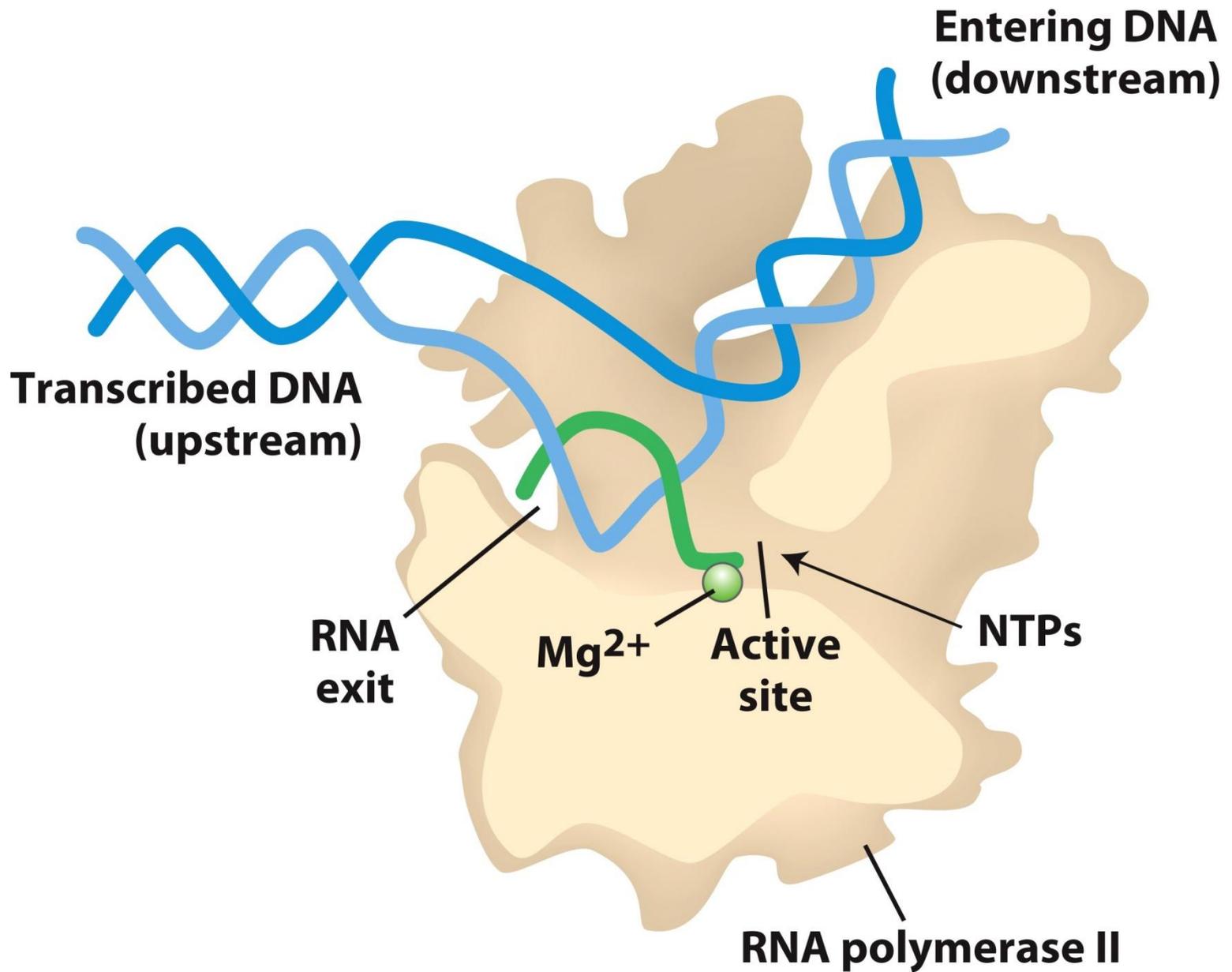
## Proteins Required for Initiation of Transcription at the RNA Polymerase II (Pol II)

### Promoters of Eukaryotes

<i>Transcription protein</i>	<i>Number of subunits</i>	<i>Subunit(s) M<sub>r</sub></i>	<i>Function(s)</i>
<b>Initiation</b>			
Pol II	12	10,000–220,000	Catalyzes RNA synthesis
TBP (TATA-binding protein)	1	38,000	Specifically recognizes the TATA box
TFIIA	3	12,000, 19,000, 35,000	Stabilizes binding of TFIIB and TBP to the promoter
TFIIB	1	35,000	Binds to TBP; recruits Pol II–TFIIF complex
TFIIE	2	34,000, 57,000	Recruits TFIIH; has ATPase and helicase activities
TFIIF	2	30,000, 74,000	Binds tightly to Pol II; binds to TFIIB and prevents binding of Pol II to nonspecific DNA sequences
TFIIH	12	35,000–89,000	Unwinds DNA at promoter (helicase activity); phosphorylates Pol II (within the CTD); recruits nucleotide-excision repair proteins

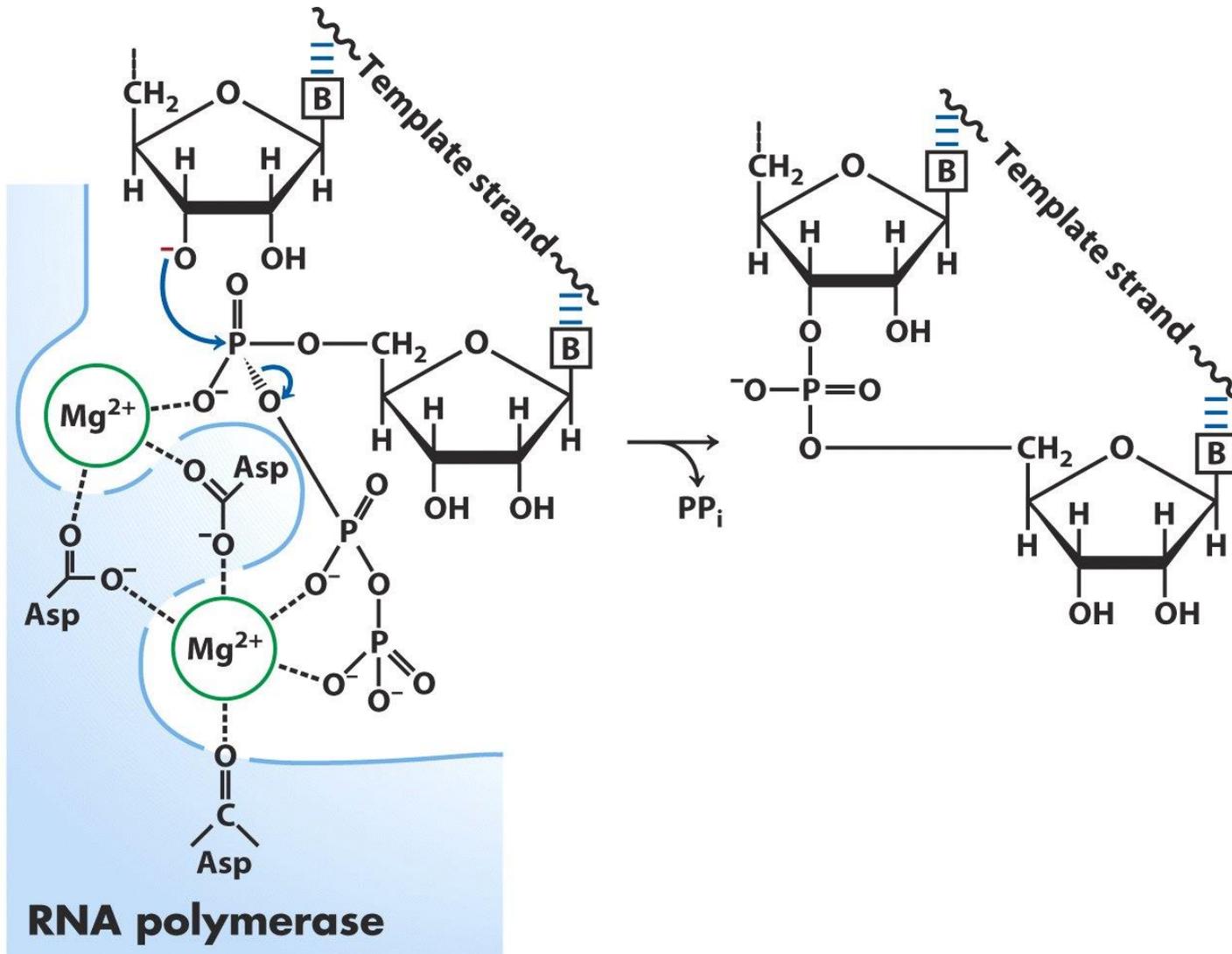
### Subunits of RNA polymerase from *E. coli*

<b>Subunit</b>	<b>Gene</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Mass (kd)</b>
$\alpha$	<i>rpoA</i>	2	37
$\beta$	<i>rpoB</i>	1	151
$\beta'$	<i>rpoC</i>	1	155
$\sigma^{70}$	<i>rpoD</i>	1	70
$\omega$		1	

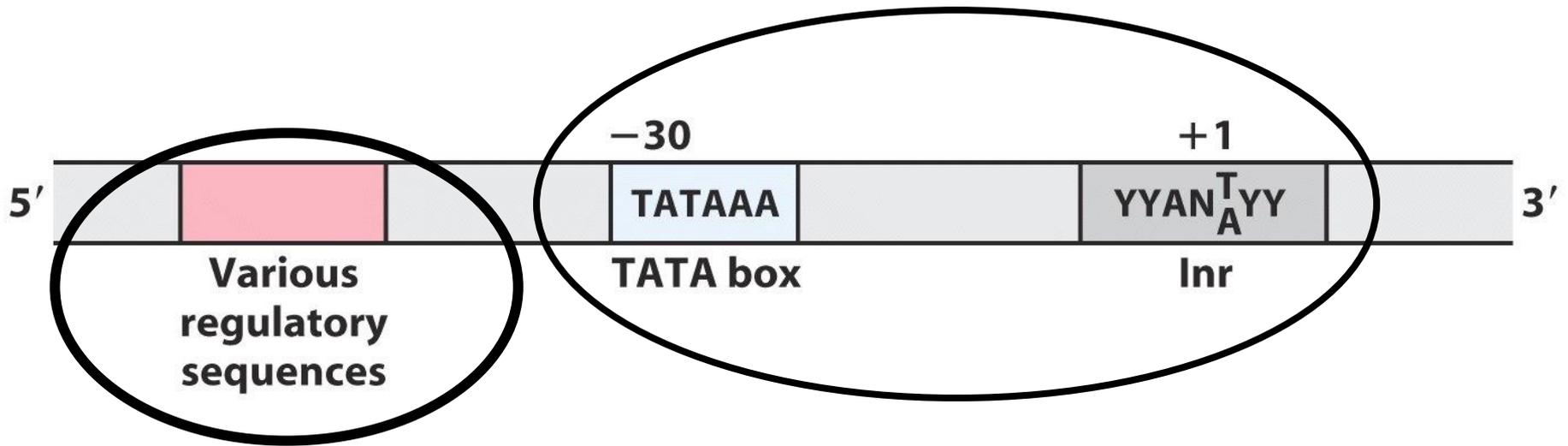


**Figure 26-9c**  
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# Transcrição



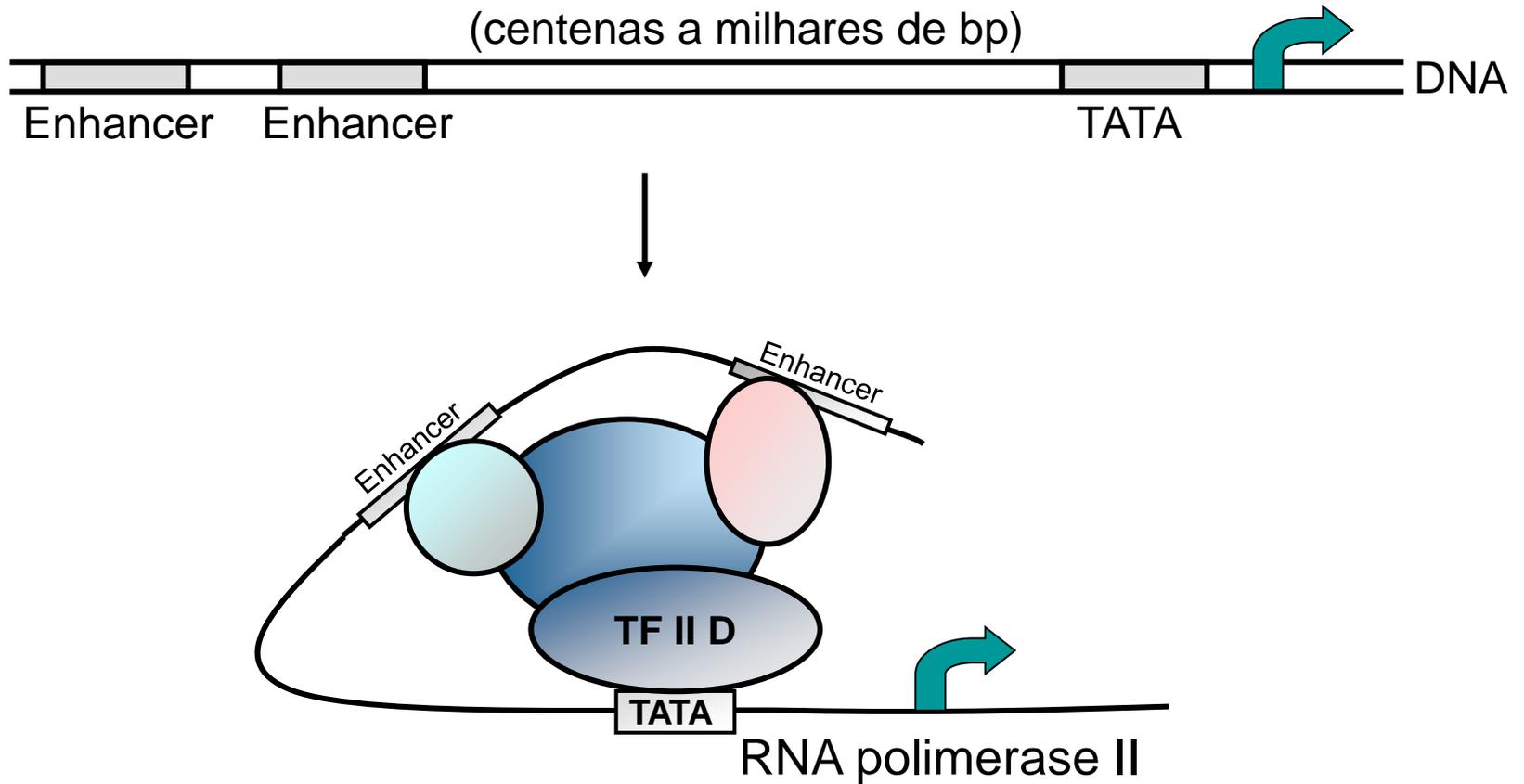
# Promotor de Eucariotos



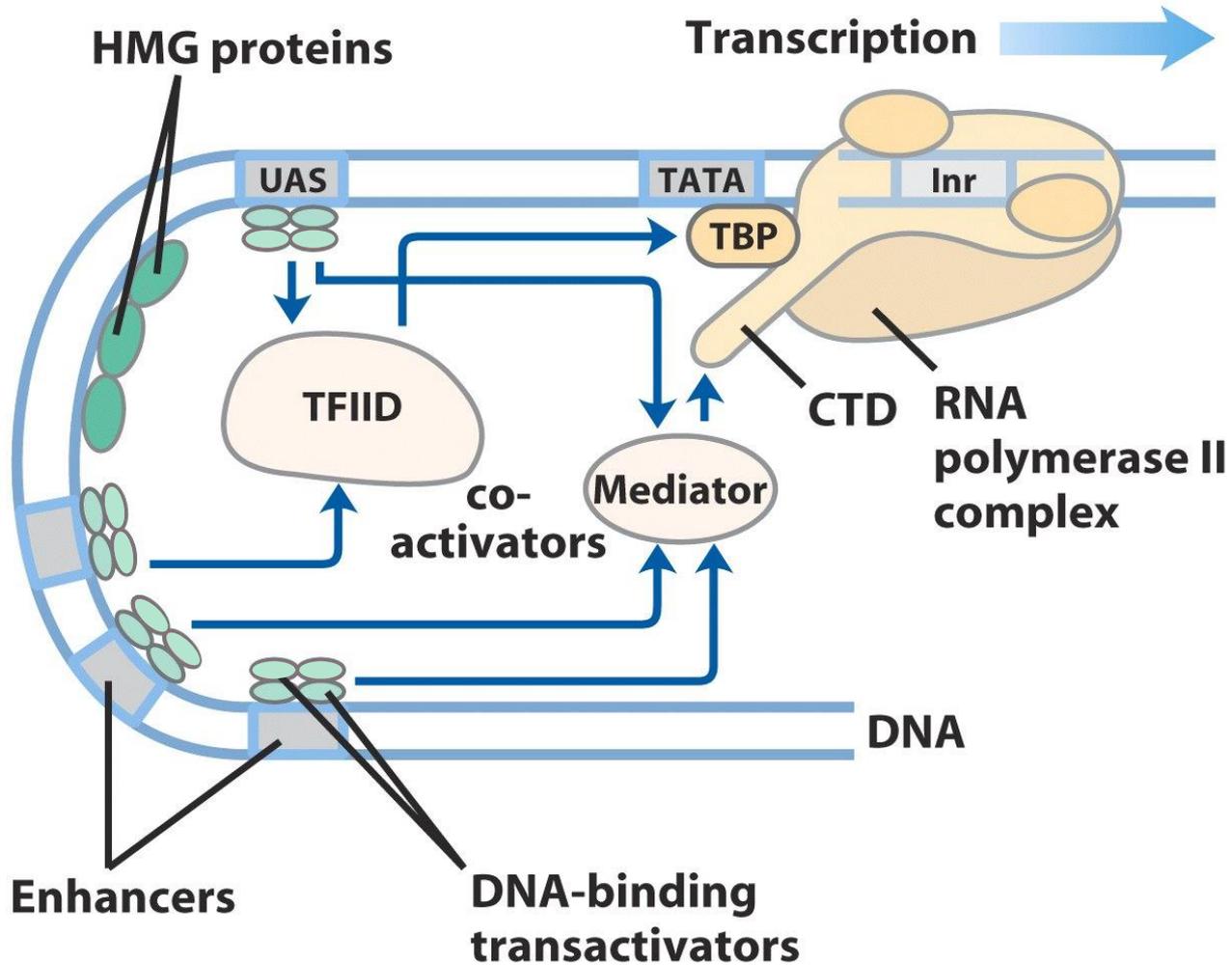
Para que servem os Enhancers/ Upstream activator sequences (UAS)?

Para ativar a transcrição;  
Para controlar a transcrição.

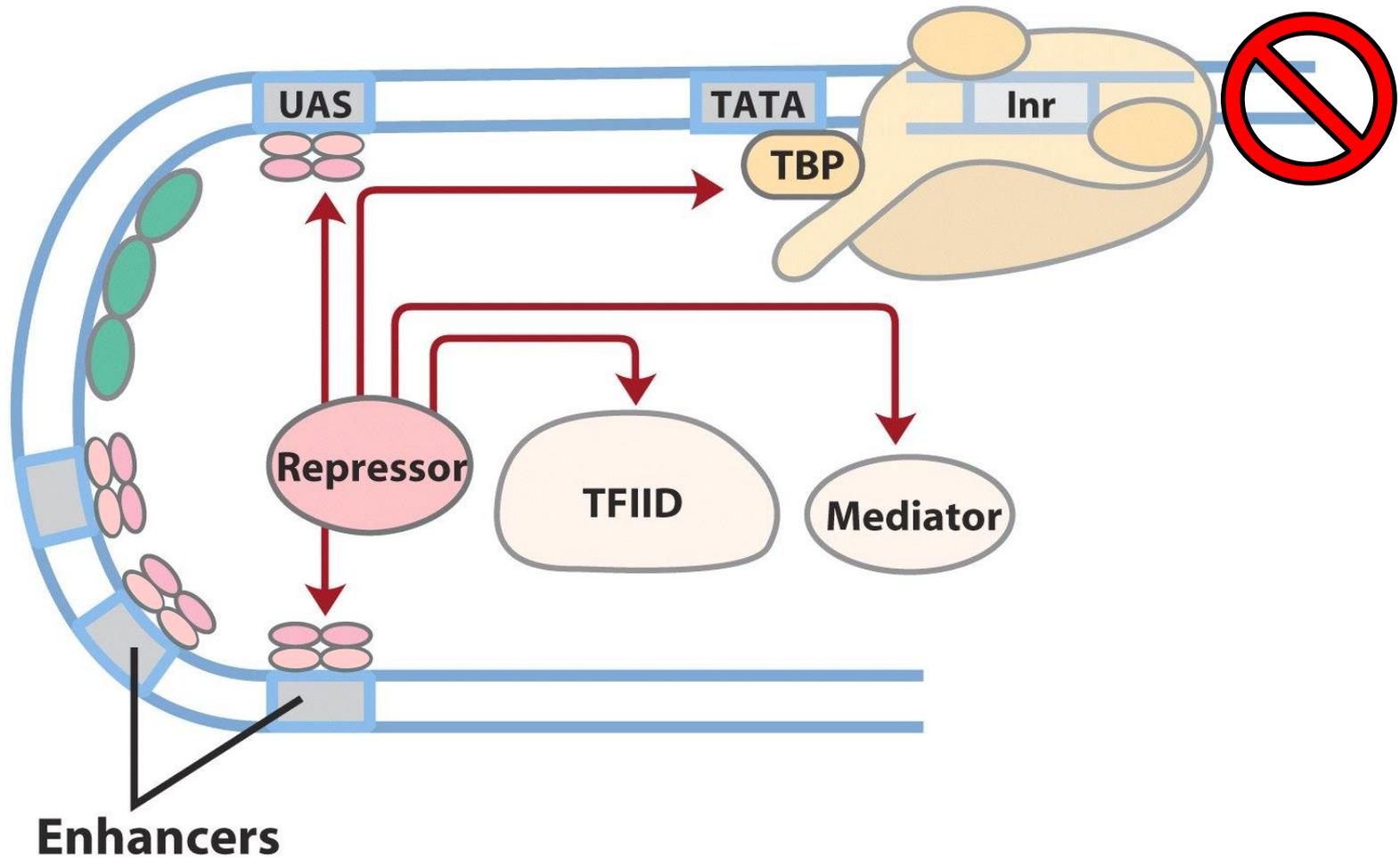
# Como os enhancers ativam a transcrição?



# Ativação da Transcrição



# Inibição da Transcrição



# Ativação da Transcrição

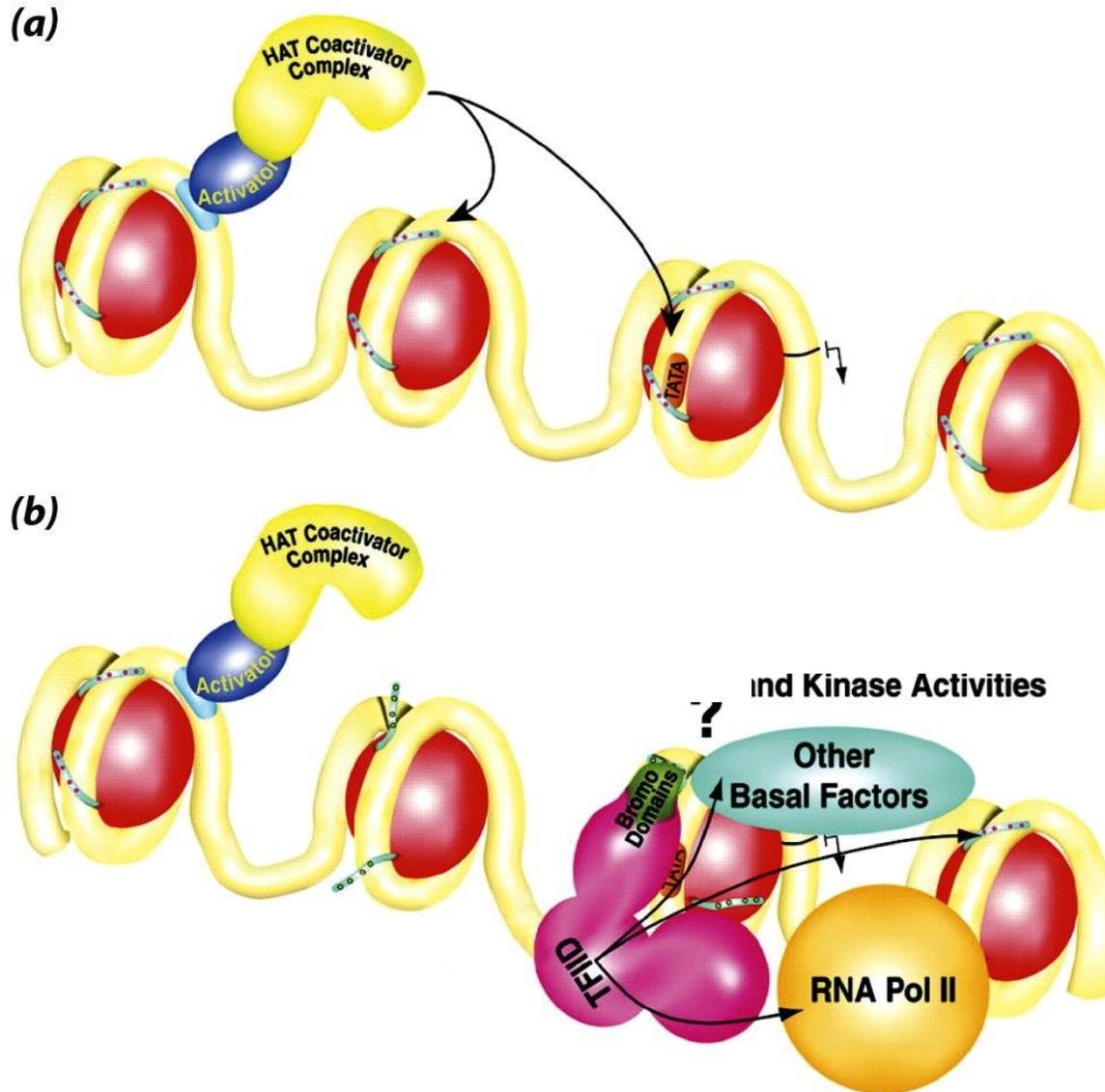
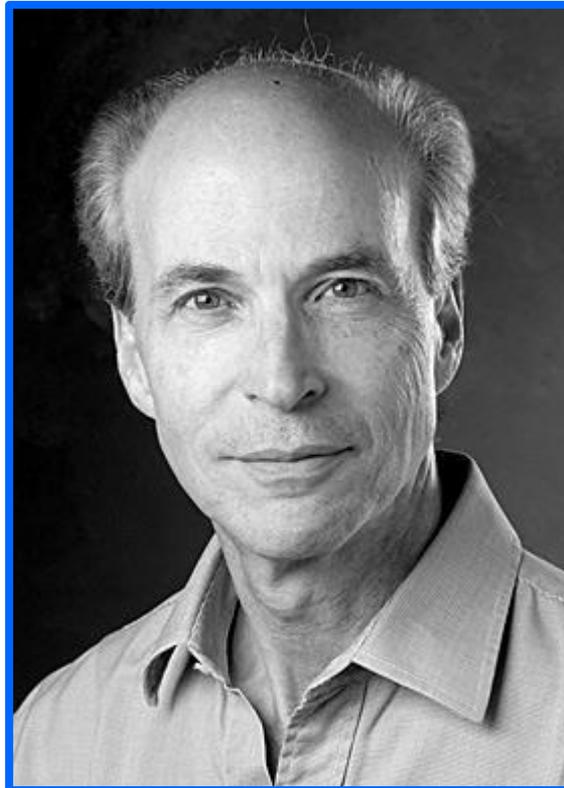


Figure 27-27 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e

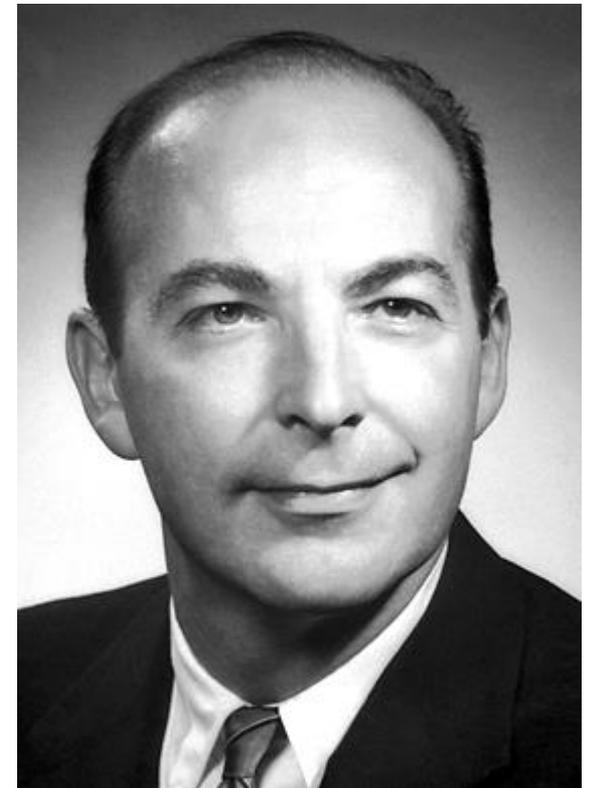


## The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2006

*"for his studies of the molecular basis of eukaryotic transcription"*

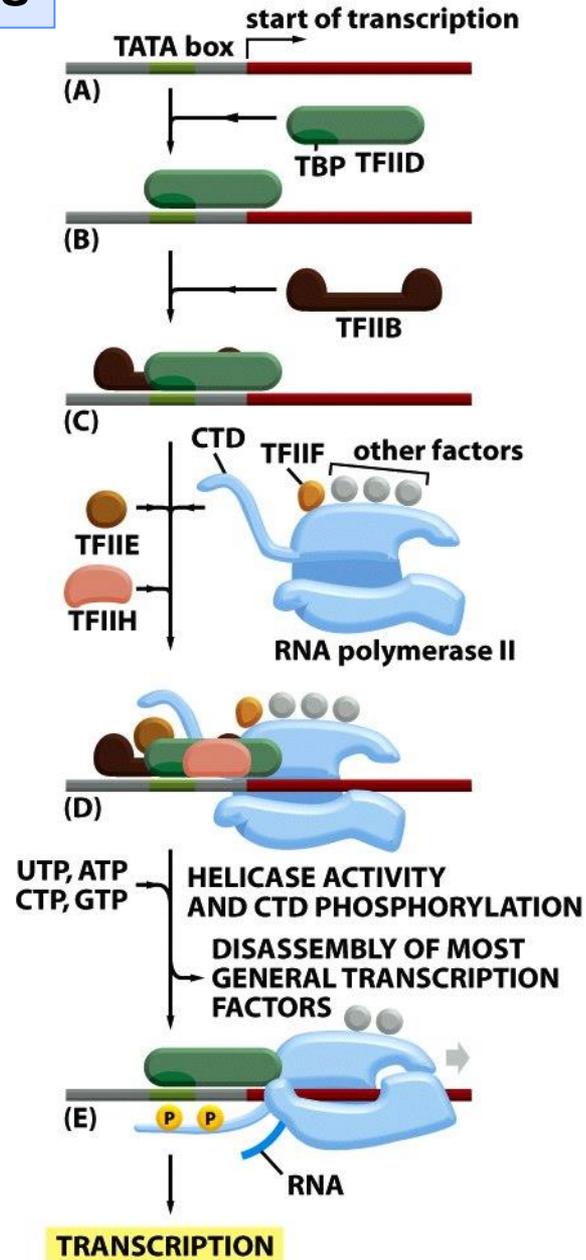


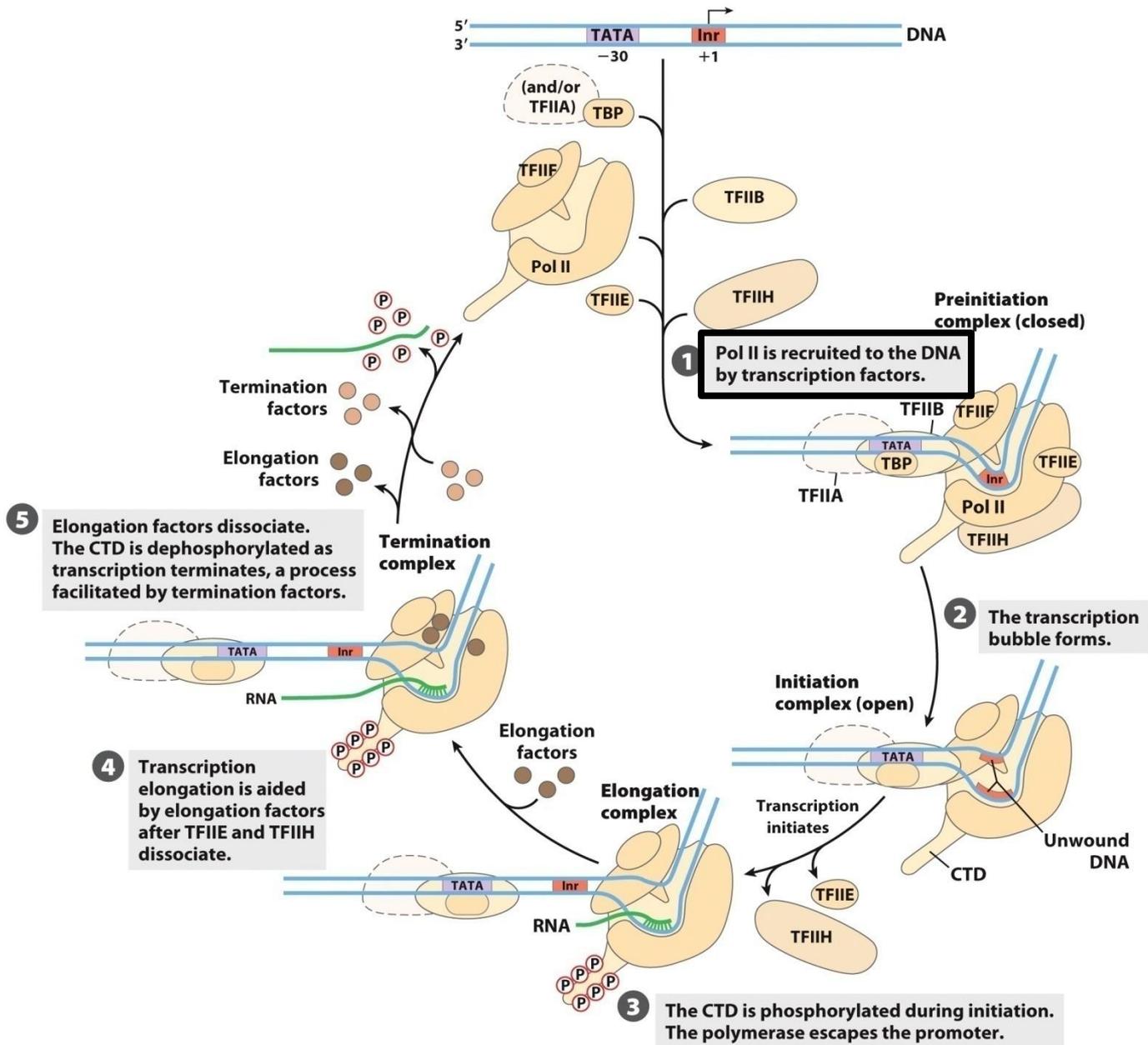
**Roger D. Kornberg**



**Arthur Kornberg  
Nobel 1959**

# Transcrição em Eucariotos

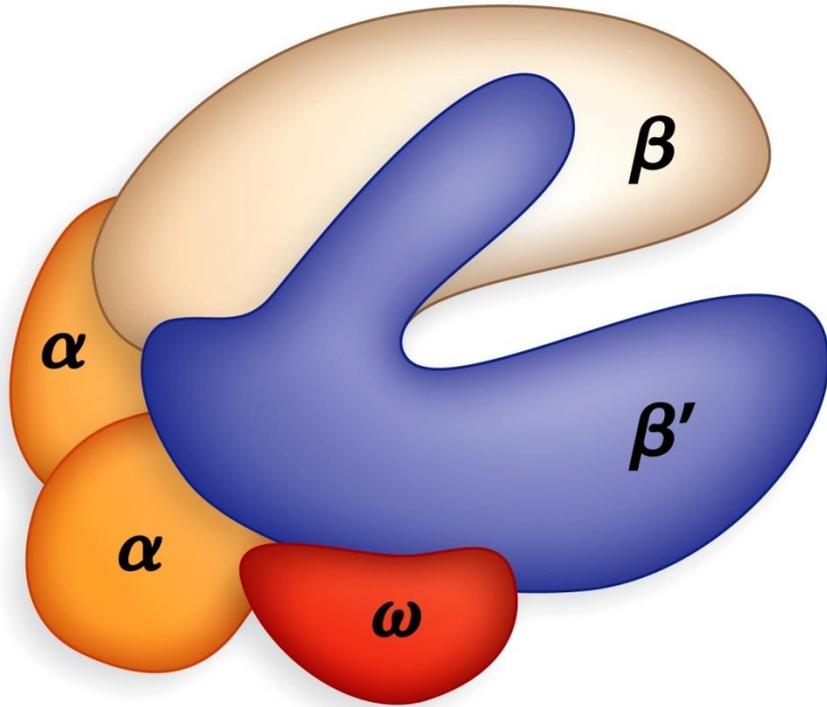




**Figure 26-9a**

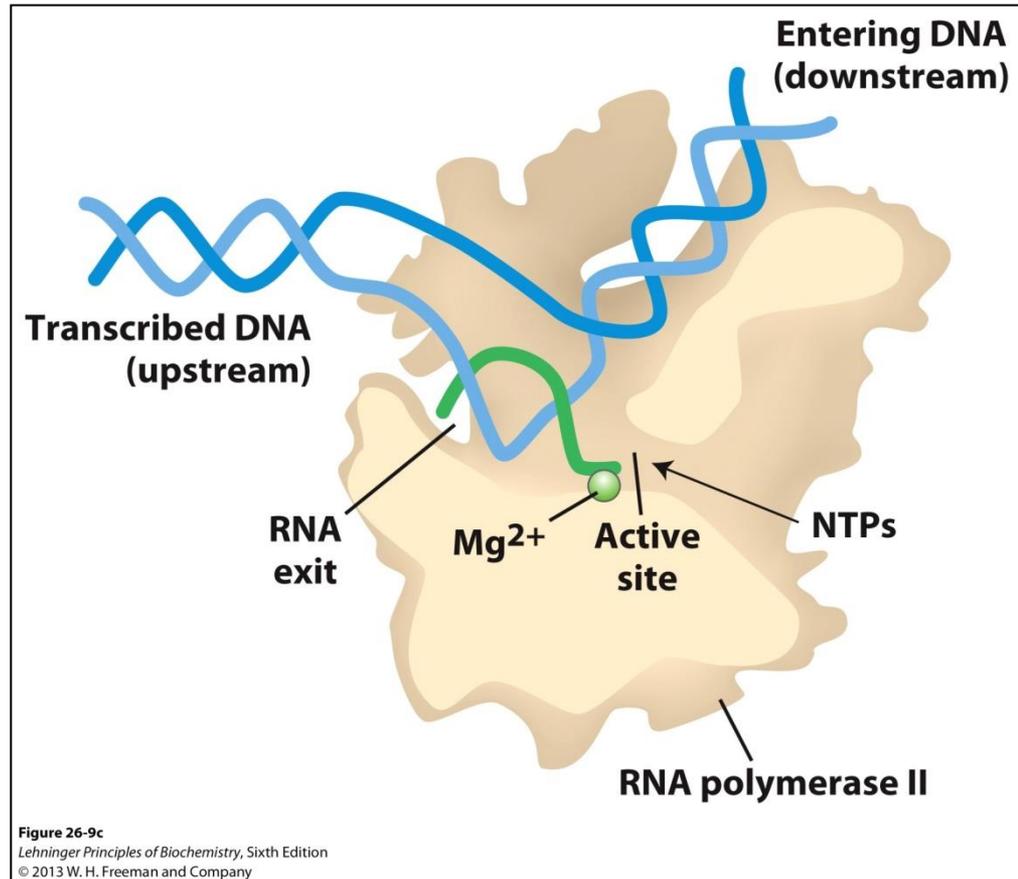
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# Procariotos



**Figure 26-4**  
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# Eucariotos

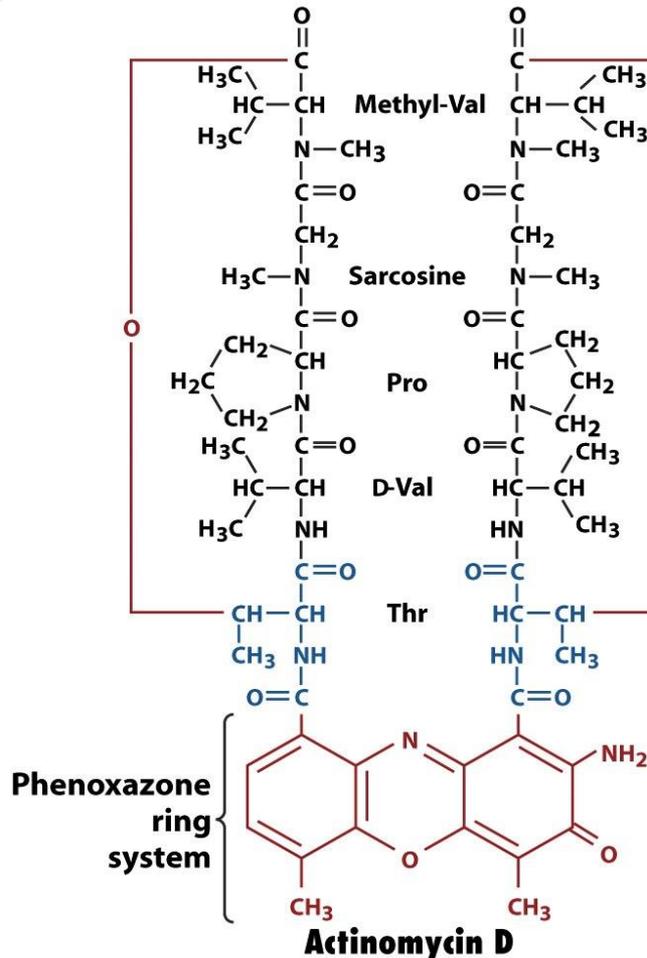


**Figure 26-9c**  
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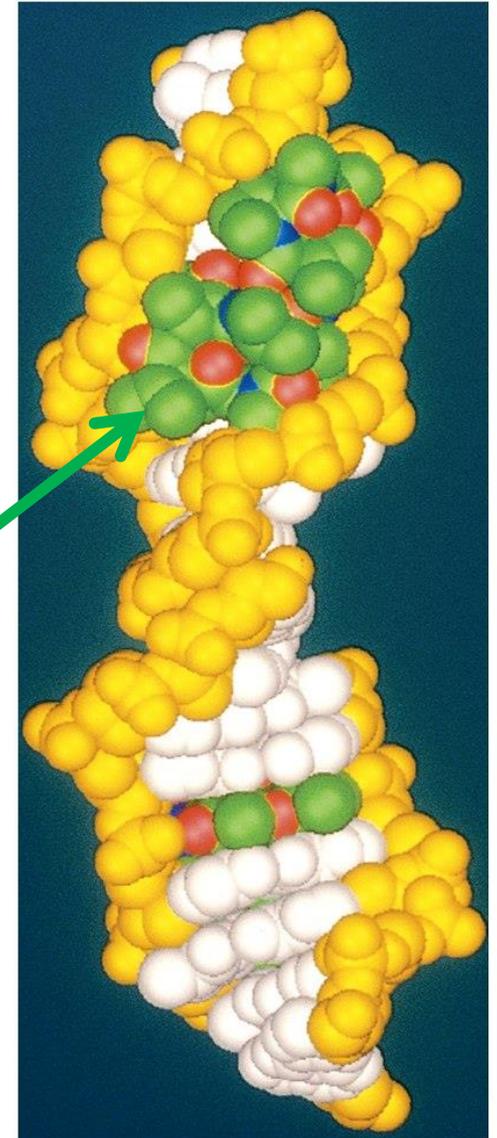


# Antibióticos que inibem a transcrição

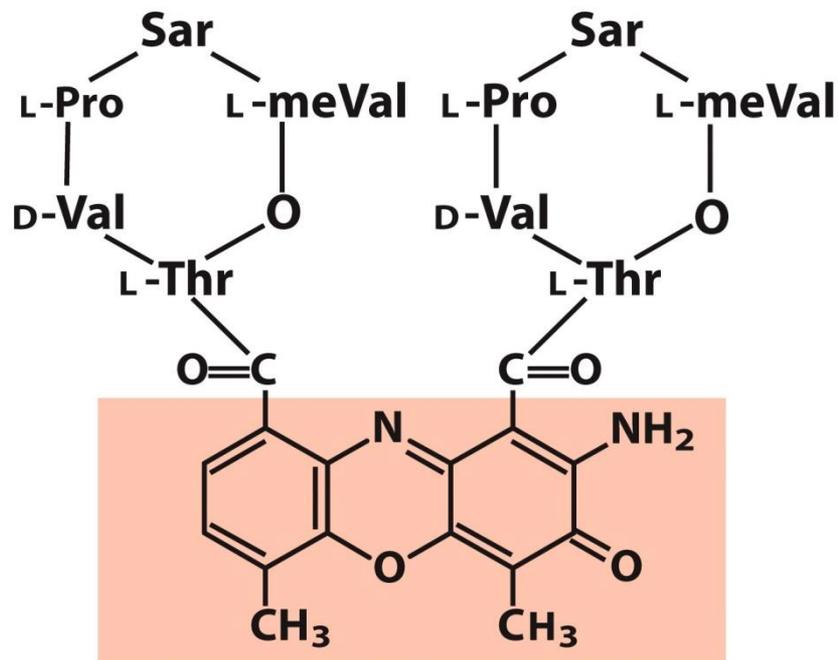
**Actinomicina D** intercala-se na dupla-fita de DNA, inibindo tanto transcrição como replicação de DNA, tanto de procariotos como de eucariotos.



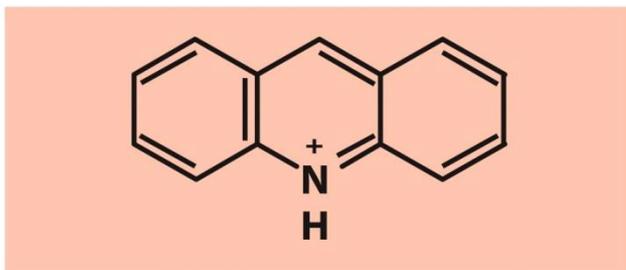
Box 25-2 figure 2 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e  
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Box 25-2 figure 3 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e

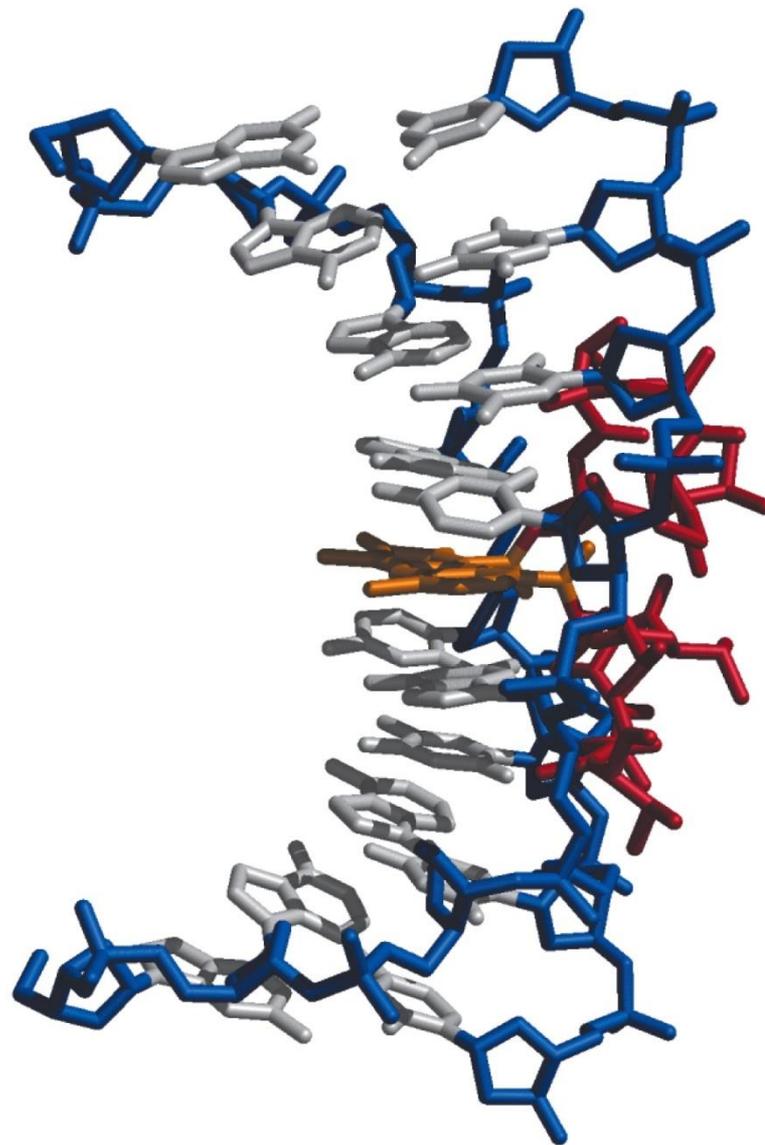


**Actinomycin D**



**Acridine**

(a)



(b)

**Figure 26-10**

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$\alpha$ -amanitina liga-se à RNA polimerase II, inibindo a transcrição de eucariotos, mas não a de procariotos.

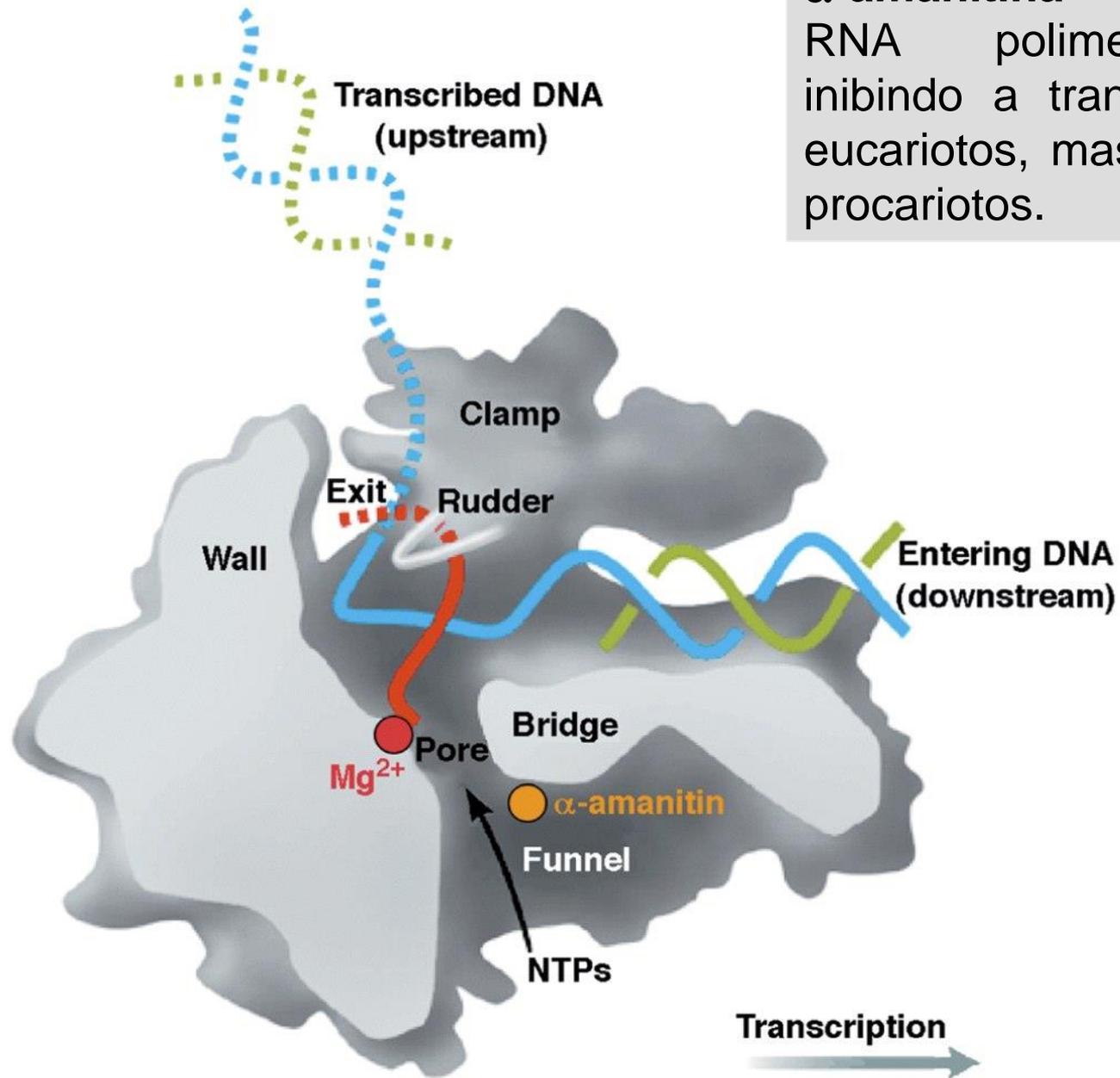


Figure 25-12b Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e

# EUCARYOTES

