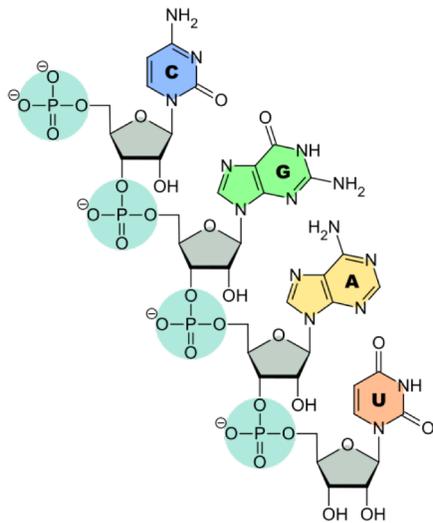
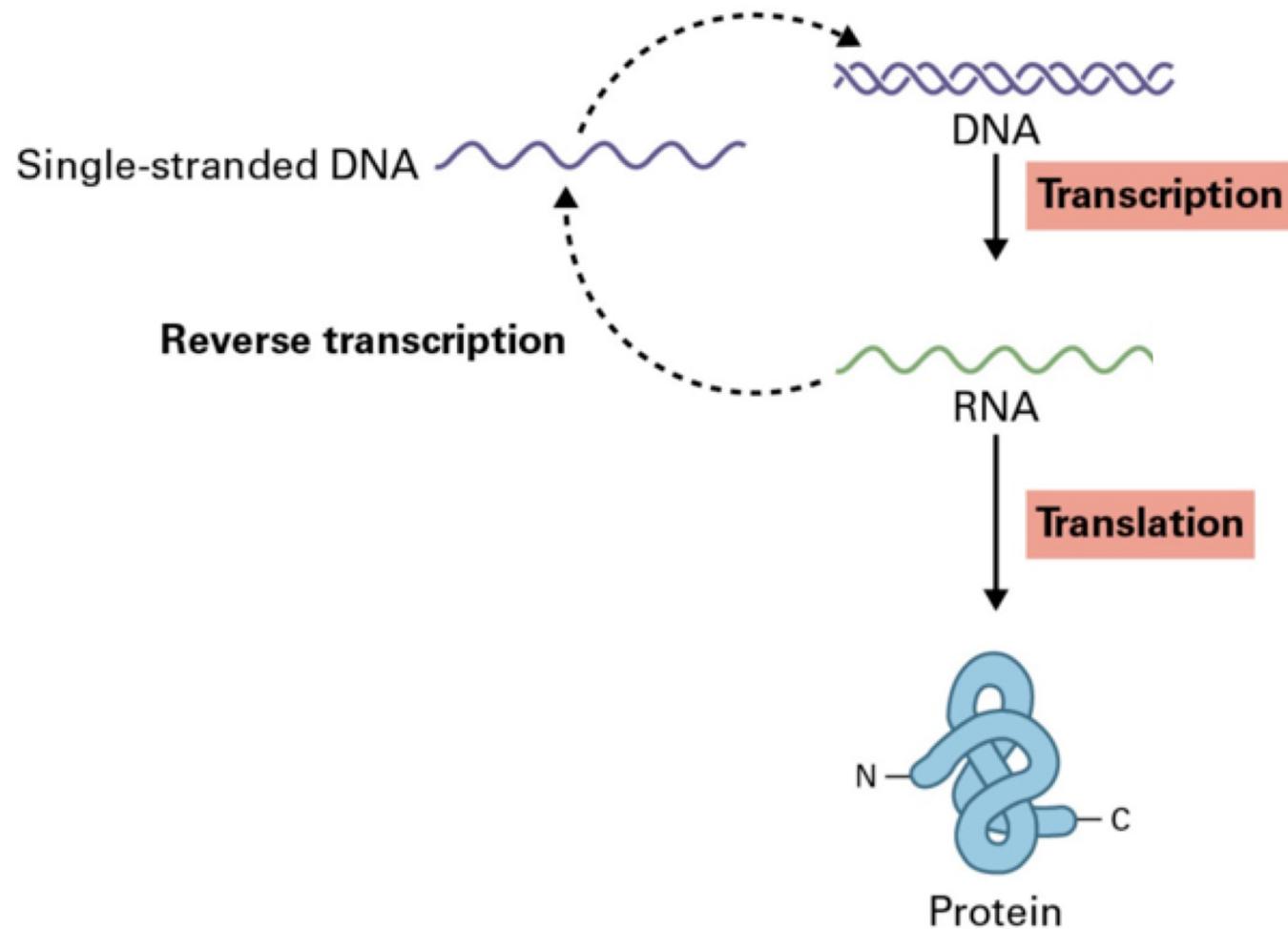


# Regulação da expressão gênica em plantas



# Processos envolvidos na transdução da informação



# Regulação espacial e temporal da expressão gênica permite:

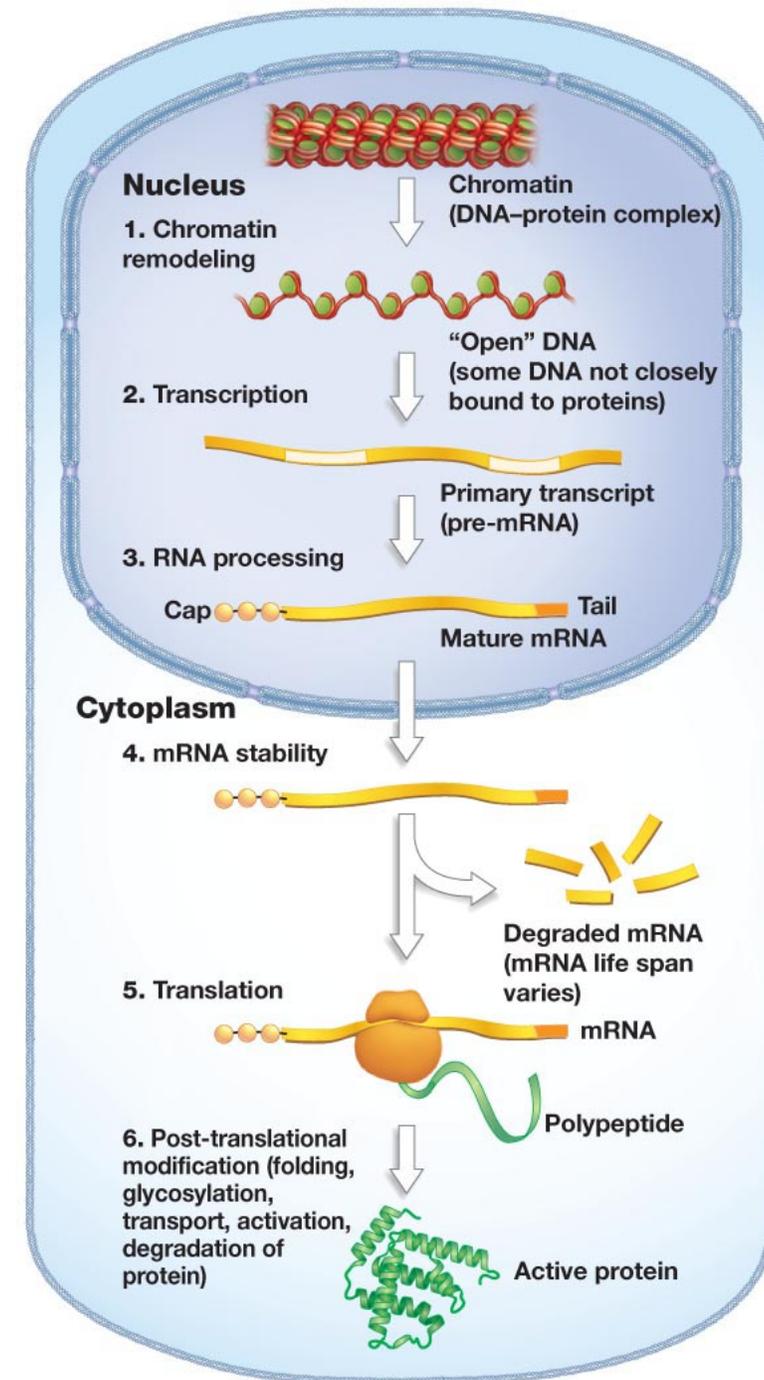
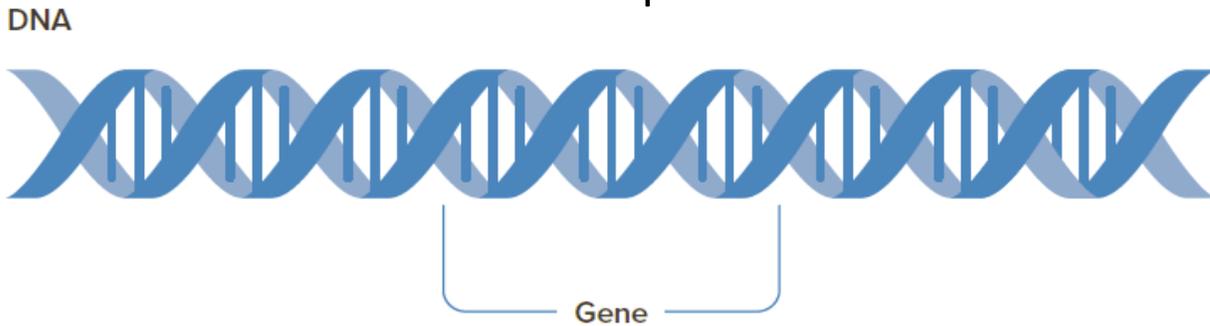
- diferenciação celular/tissular;
- respostas a fatores ambientais (bióticos ou abióticos).

**Quando?  
Onde?  
Quanto?  
Como?**



# Regulação nos diferentes níveis da expressão

Sem alterar a sequência de DNA



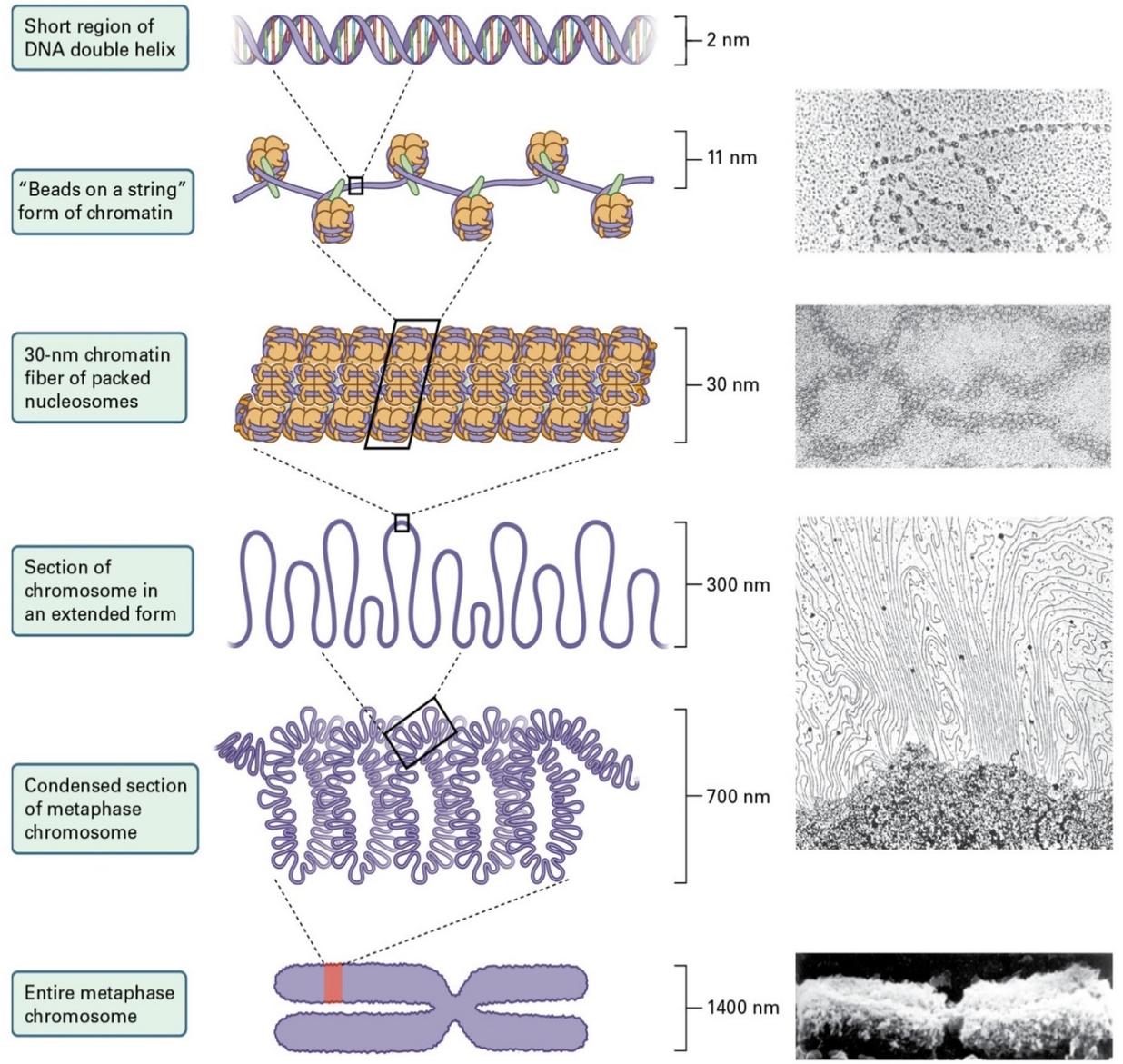
# Plano de aula

1. Controle epigenético
2. Controle transcricional
3. Processamento do pré-mRNA e estabilidade do mRNA
4. Controle pós-transcricional
5. Controle traducional
6. Controle pós-traducional

# 1. Controle epigenético



# Cromatina - grau de condensação



Short region of DNA double helix

2 nm

"Beads on a string" form of chromatin

11 nm

30-nm chromatin fiber of packed nucleosomes

30 nm

Section of chromosome in an extended form

300 nm

Condensed section of metaphase chromosome

700 nm

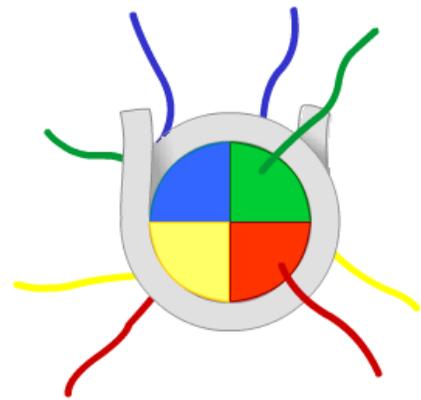
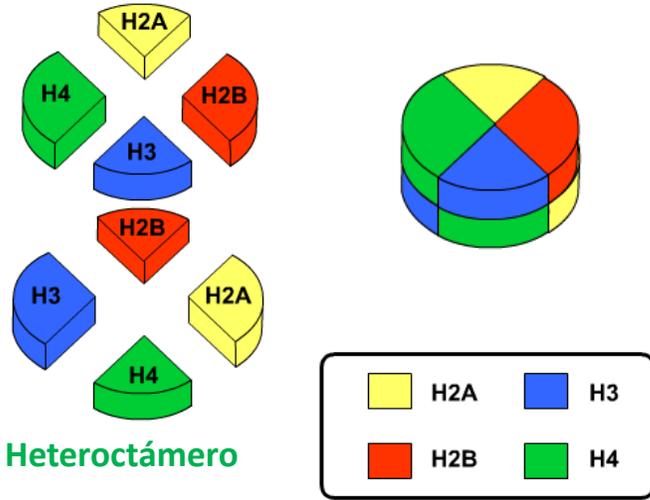
Entire metaphase chromosome

1400 nm

eucromatina

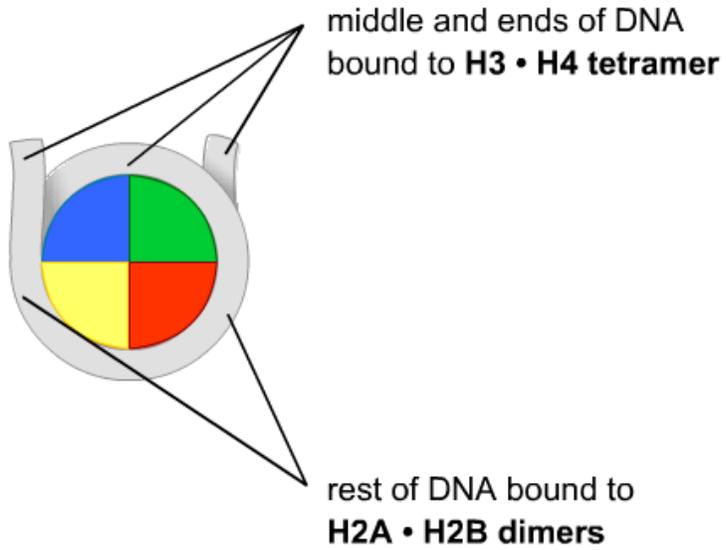
heterocromatina

# Nucleossomo

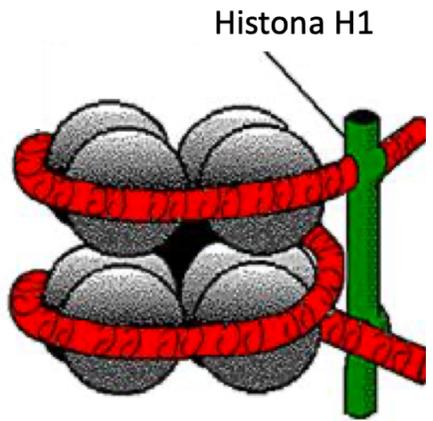


Cada subunidade tem uma cauda

- ▶ DNA wraps around the histone core 1.65 times
- ▶ Core DNA contains 147 base pairs
- ▶ Hydrogen bonding binds DNA to the core

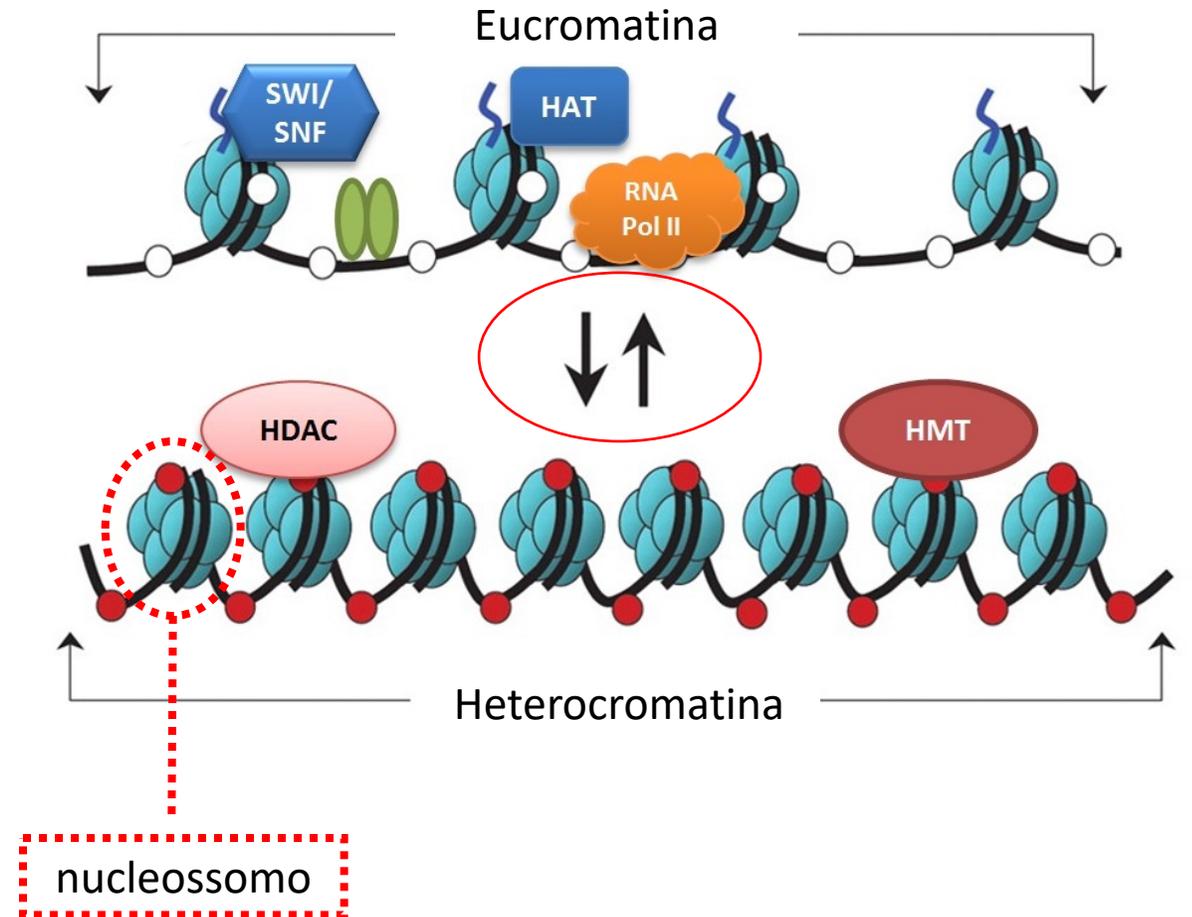


**Estabiliza a estrutura do nucleossomo**



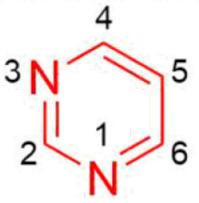
# O controle epigenético

- Modificações reversíveis, “herdáveis”, que se encontram sob o DNA e controlam a expressão gênica **alterando a acessibilidade da maquinaria transcricional ao DNA**:
  - Metilação do DNA
  - Modificações pós-traducionais das caudas das histonas
  - Remodelação do nucleossomo



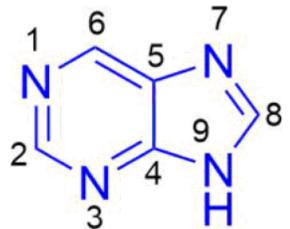
# Metilação do DNA



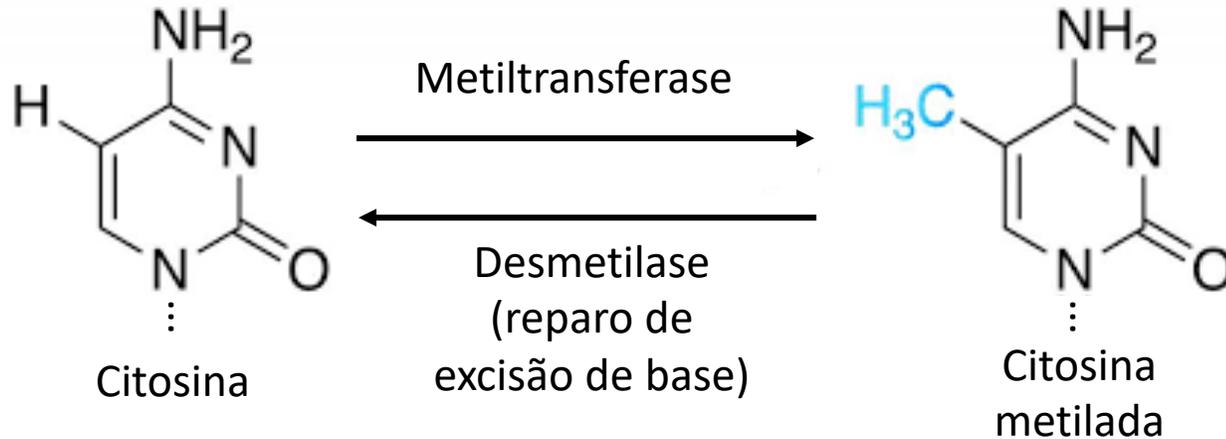


Pirimidina

# Até 64% das citosinas em plantas podem estar metiladas



Purina

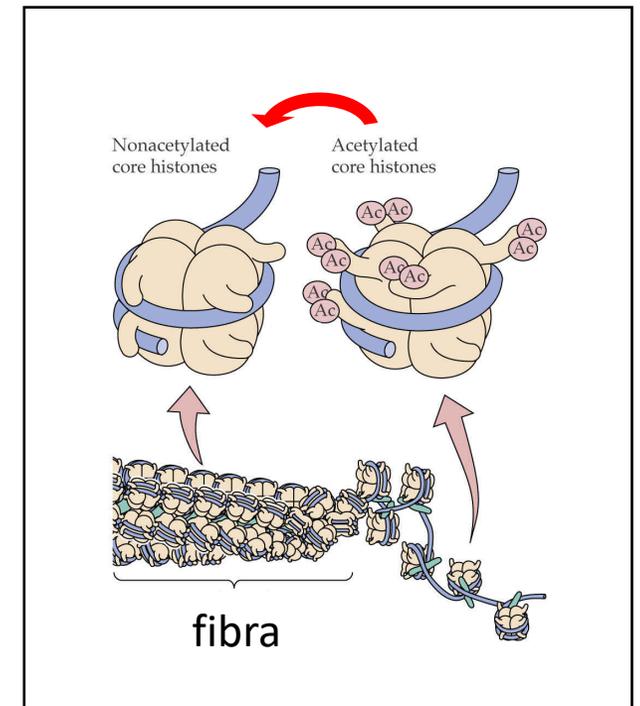
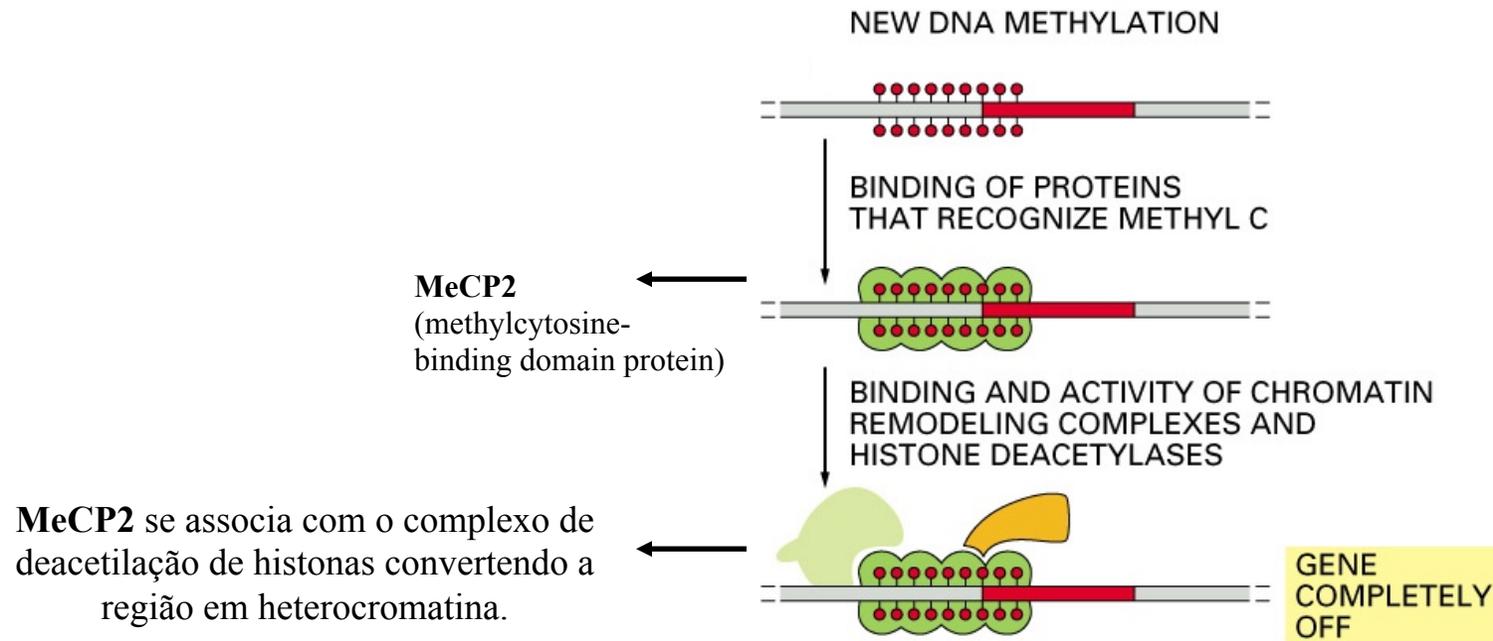


Alvos famosos:

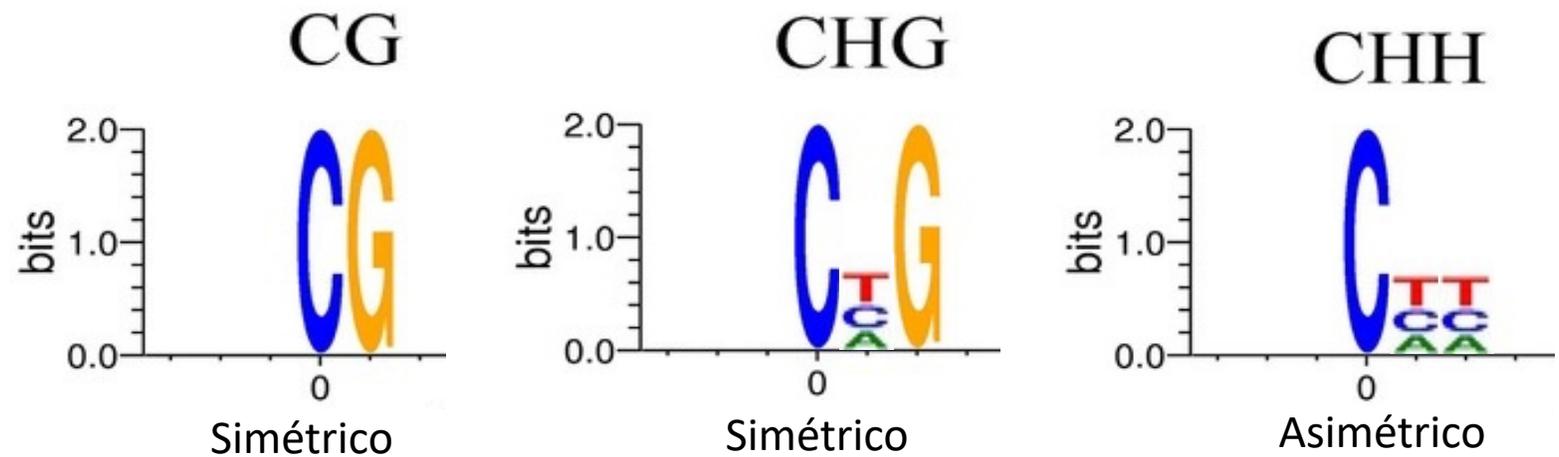
- Silenciamento de transposons

GENE COMPLETELY OFF

# A metilação de citosina é um pré-requisito para o silenciamento transcricional mas não é suficiente



Três contextos de metilação do DNA: simétricos e não simétrico



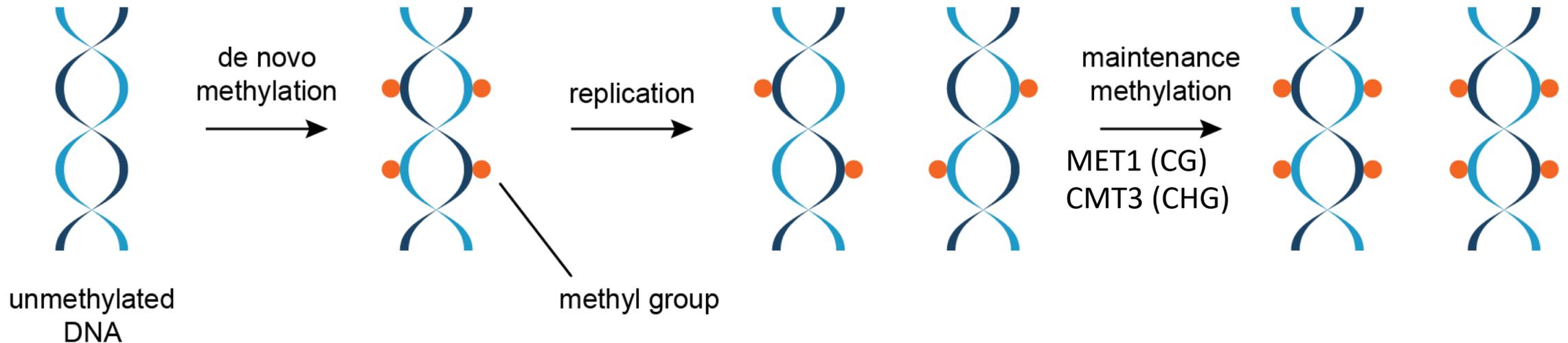
	CG	CHG	CHH
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (beet)	92.6	81.2	18.9
<i>Selaginella moellendorffii</i>	12.5	9.0	0.92
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> (grape)	46.0	20.4	1.2
<i>Zea mays</i> (maize)	86.0	74.0	5.4
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (sorghum)	52.5	27.1	2.1
<i>Setaria viridis</i>	44.5	23.3	1.6
<i>Oryza sativa</i> (rice)	58.4	31.0	5.5
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (potato)	70.9	> 42.2	> 15.8
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> (tomato)	84.1	54.8	8.4
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> (green bean)	49.8	33.4	4.0
<i>Glycine max</i> (soybean)	63.2	38.4	4.1
<i>Eutrema salsugineum</i>	38.2	9.3	6.1
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> (wild cabbage)	52.6	22.0	5.1
<i>Arabidopsis lyrata</i>	41.0	21.0	6.5
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	30.5	10.0	3.9

# Mecanismos de metilação do DNA

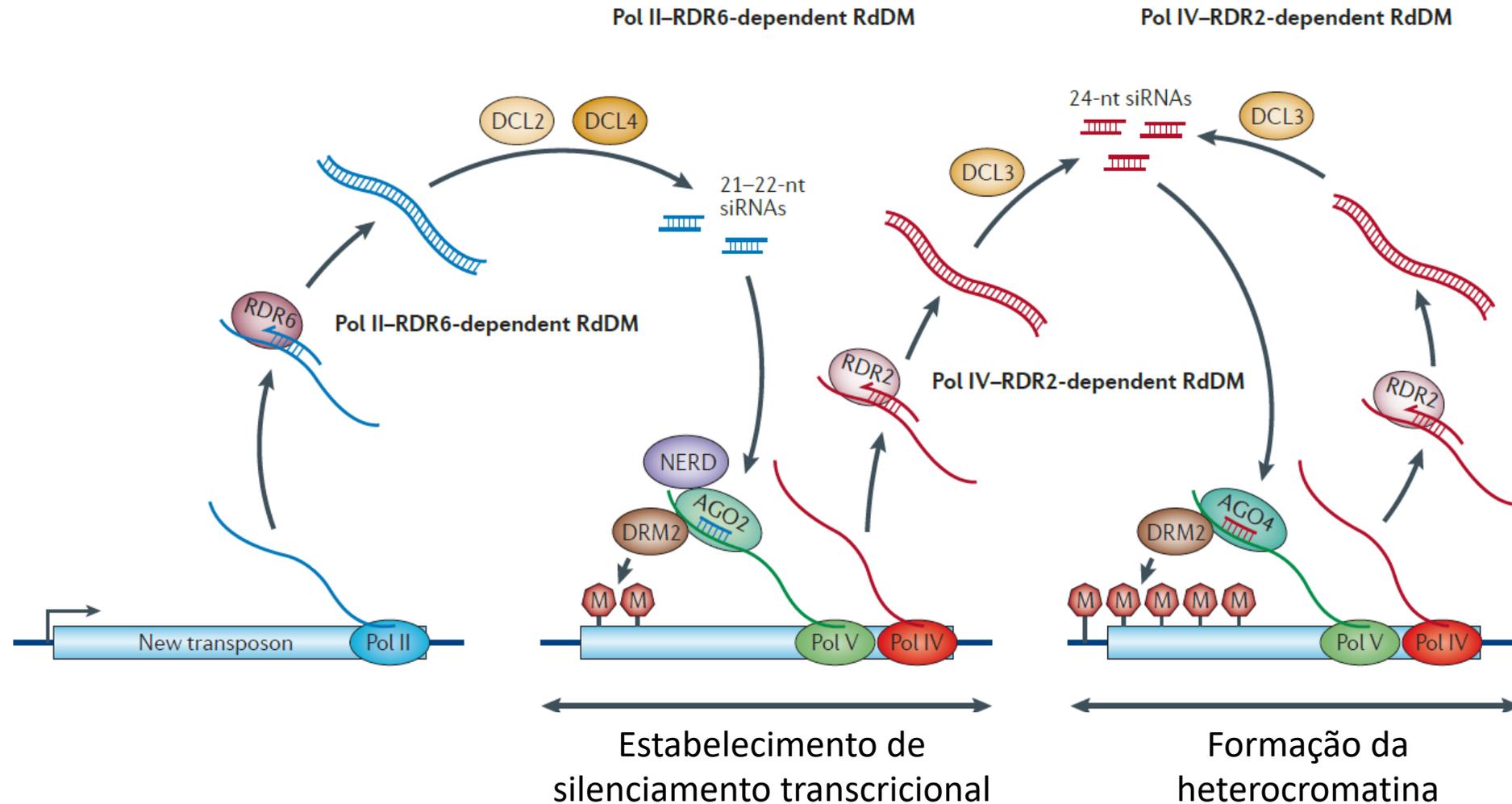
## Via *de novo* (CG, CHG, CHH)

(próximo slide)

## Via de manutenção (CG, CHG)

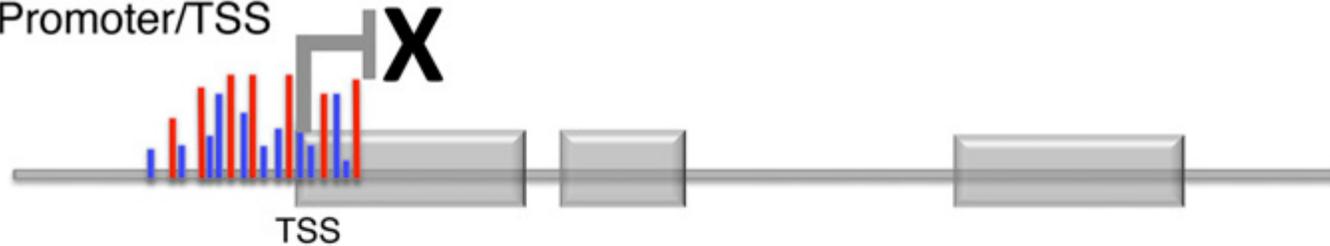


# Via de novo: Metilação do DNA direcionada por RNA (RdDM)

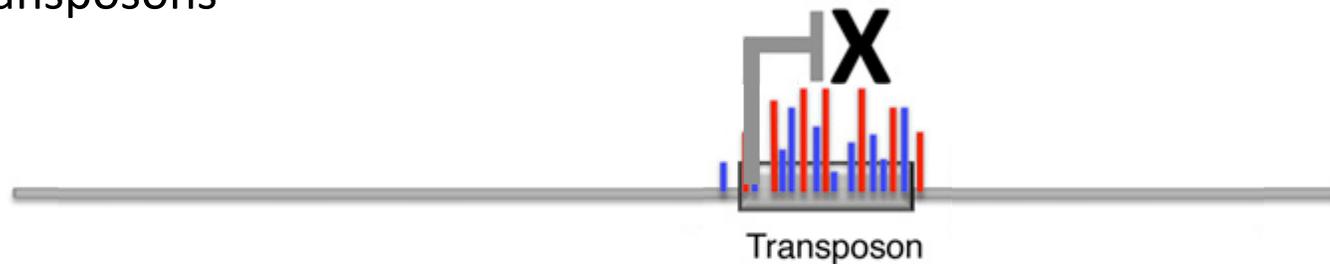


# Regiões alvos de metilação e seus efeitos sobre a expressão

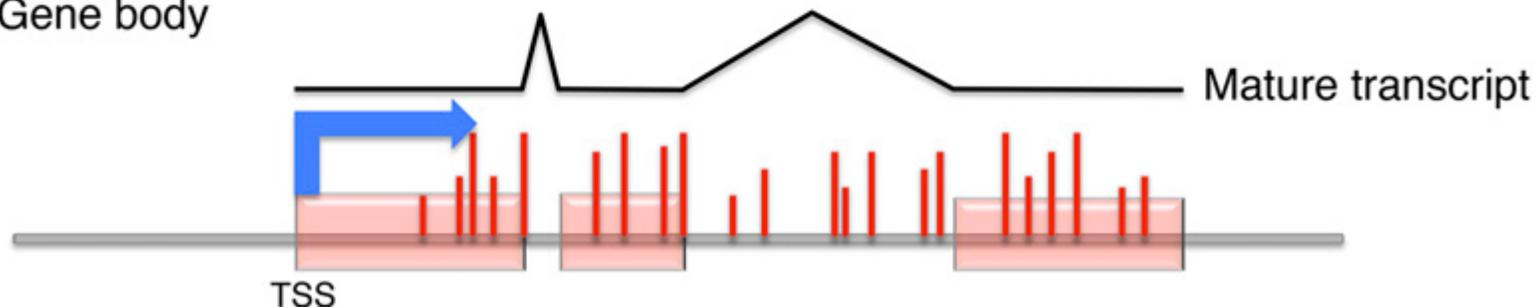
**A** in Promoter/TSS



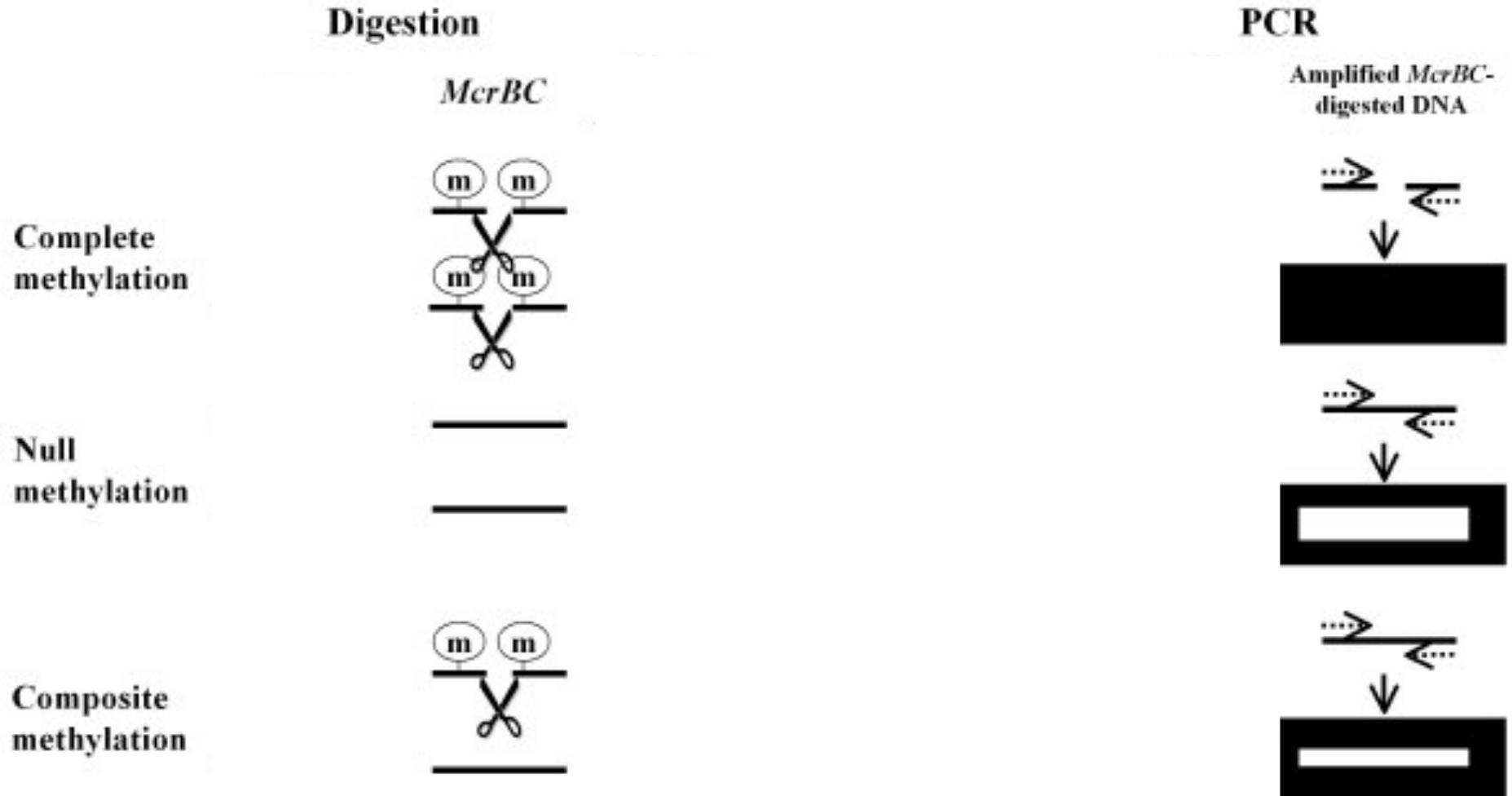
**B** Transposons



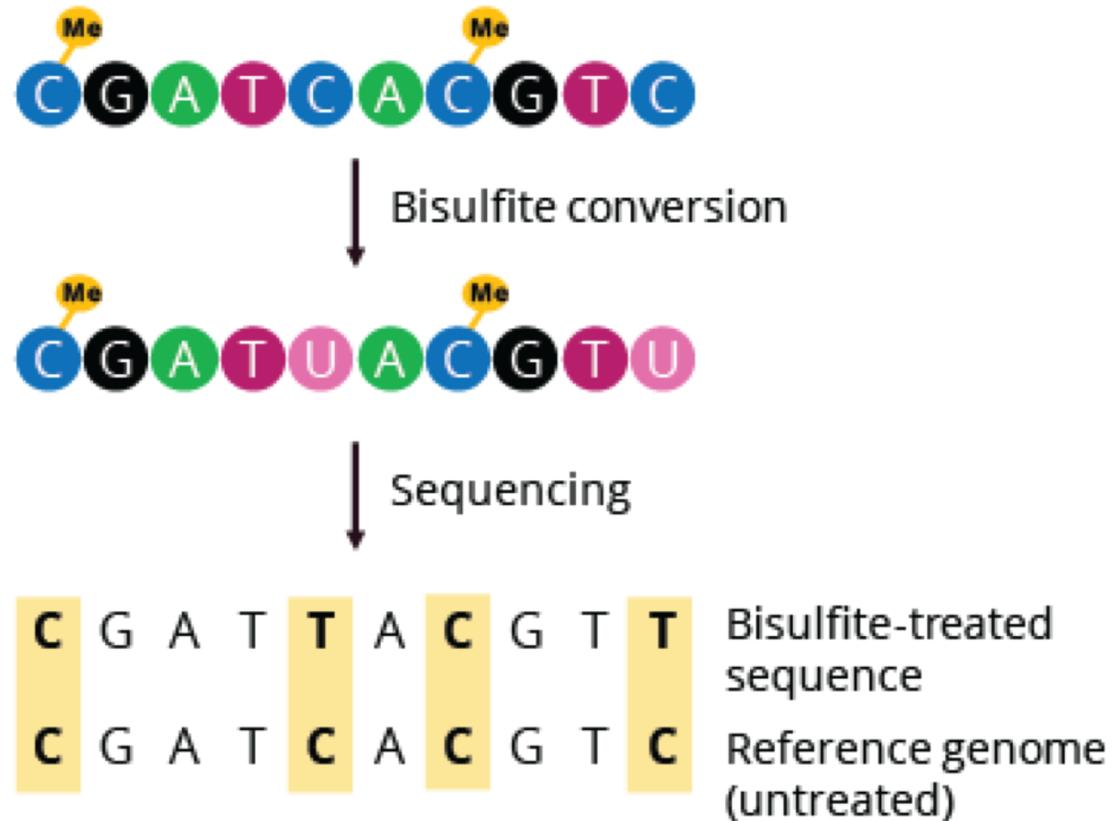
**C** in Gene body



# Como detectar metilação no DNA genômico?



# Bisulfite treatment and sequencing

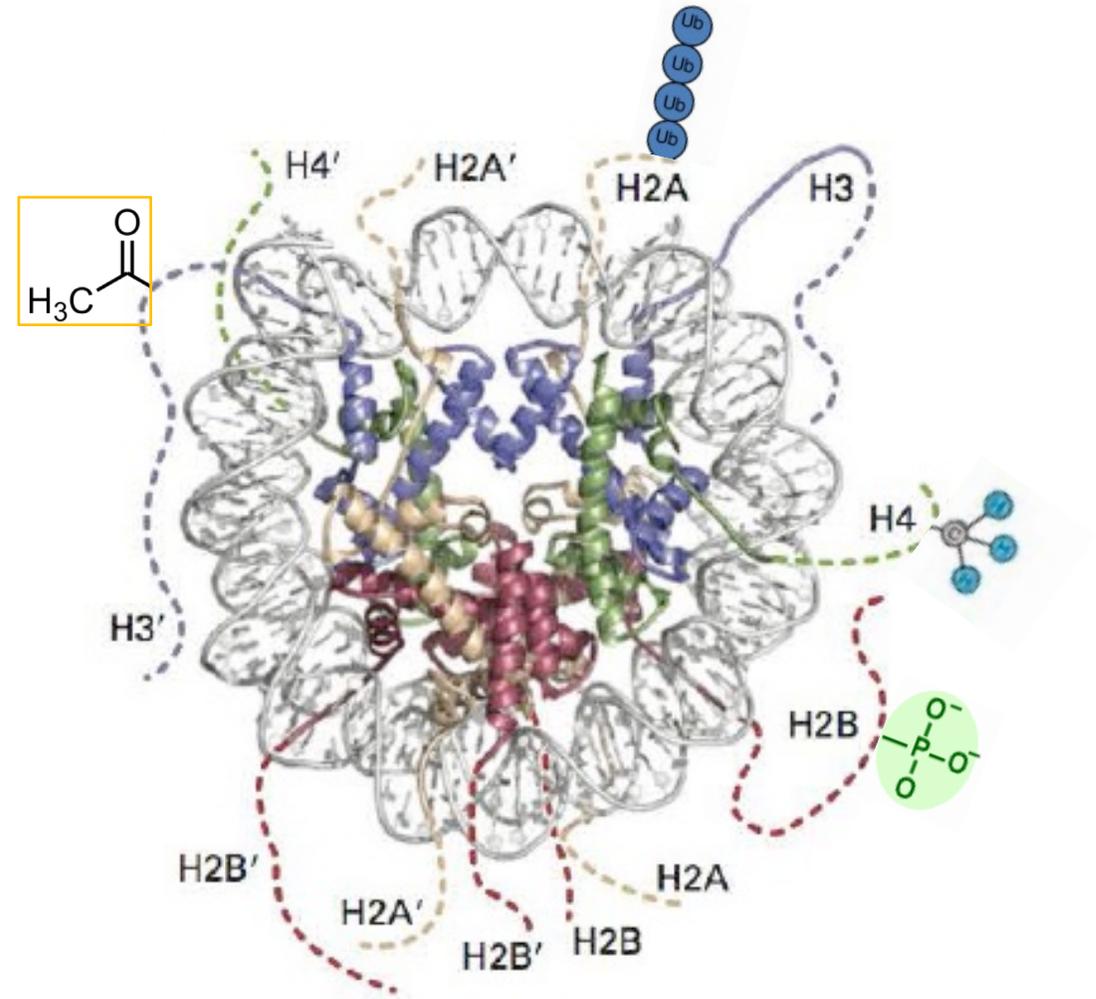


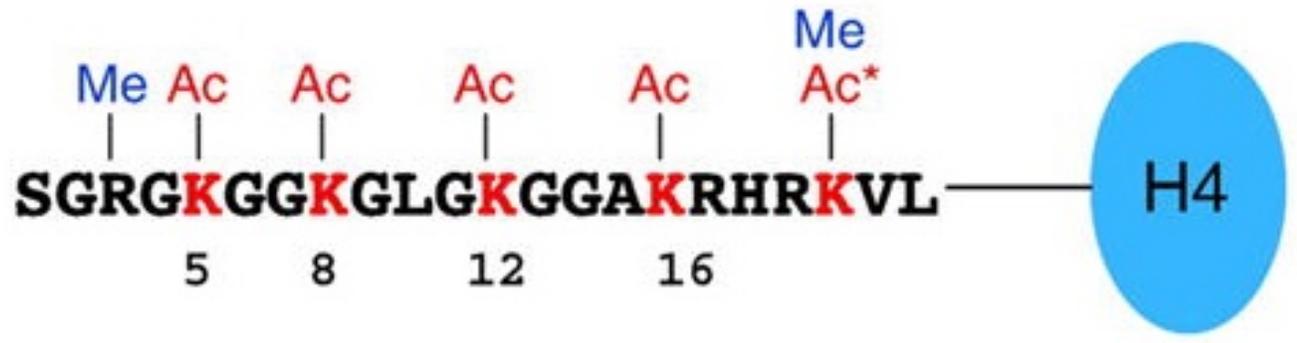
# Modificações pós-traducionais das caudas das histonas



# Modificações nas caudas das histonas

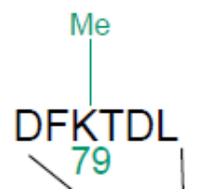
- Acetilação
- Metilação
- Fosforilação
- Ubiquitinação





As modificações nas caudas das histonas alteram:

- 1) as atrações químicas de compactação da cromatina e
- 2) recrutamento de proteínas específicas



Amino Acid	Three Letter Code	One Letter Code
Alanine	Ala	A
Arginine	Arg	R
Aspartic Acid	Asp	D
Asparagine	Asn	N
Cysteine	Cys	C
Glutamic Acid	Glu	E
Glutamine	Gln	Q
Glycine	Gly	G
Histidine	His	H
Isoleucine	Ile	I
Leucine	Leu	L
Lysine	Lys	K
Methionine	Met	M
Phenylalanine	Phe	F
Proline	Pro	P
Serine	Ser	S
Threonine	Thr	T
Tryptophan	Trp	W
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y
Valine	Val	V

<b>Histone modification</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Function</b>
H3K4me1	Enhancers	Activation
H3K4me3	Promoters	Activation
H3K36me3	Gene bodies	Activation
H3K79me2	Gene bodies	Activation
H3K9Ac	Enhancers, promoters	Activation
H3K27Ac	Enhancers, promoters	Activation
H4K16Ac	Repetitive sequences	Activation
H3K27me3	Promoters, gene-rich regions	Repression
H3K9me3	Satellite repeats, telomeres, pericentromere	Repression

**Table 1. The major categories of histone writers and erasers.**

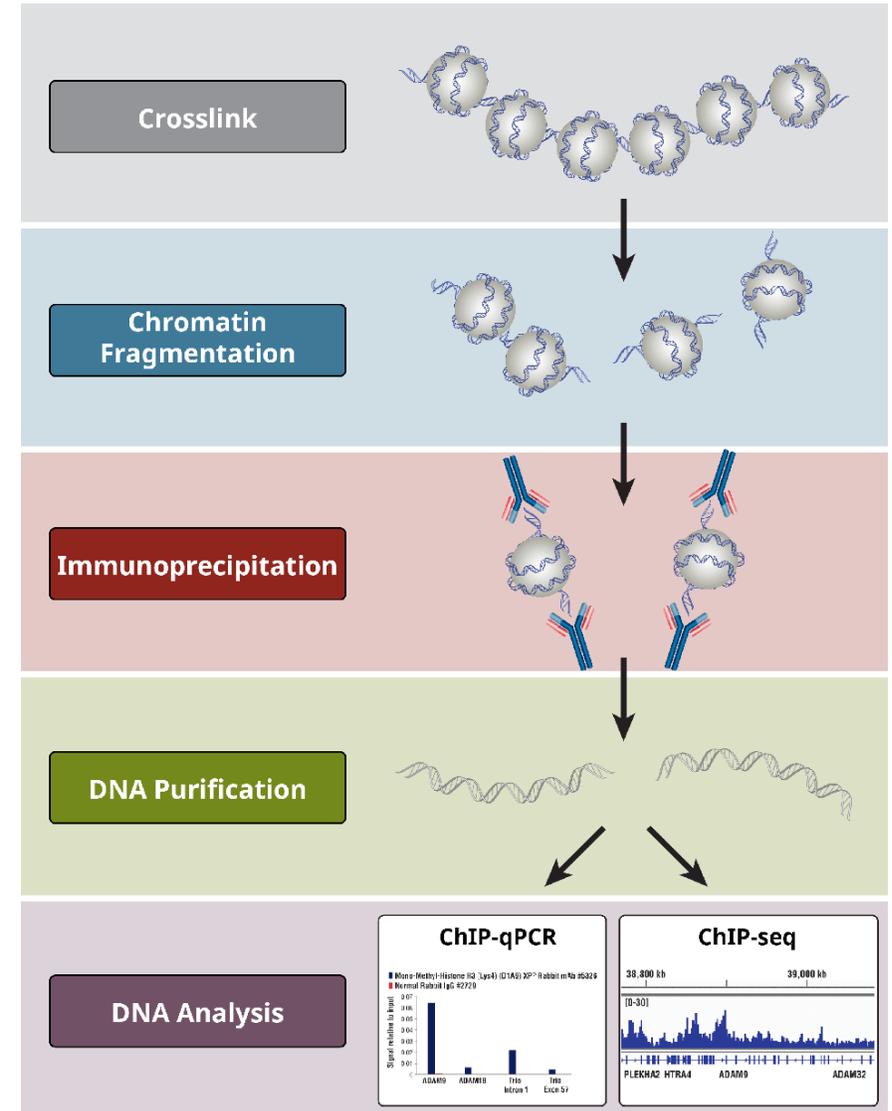
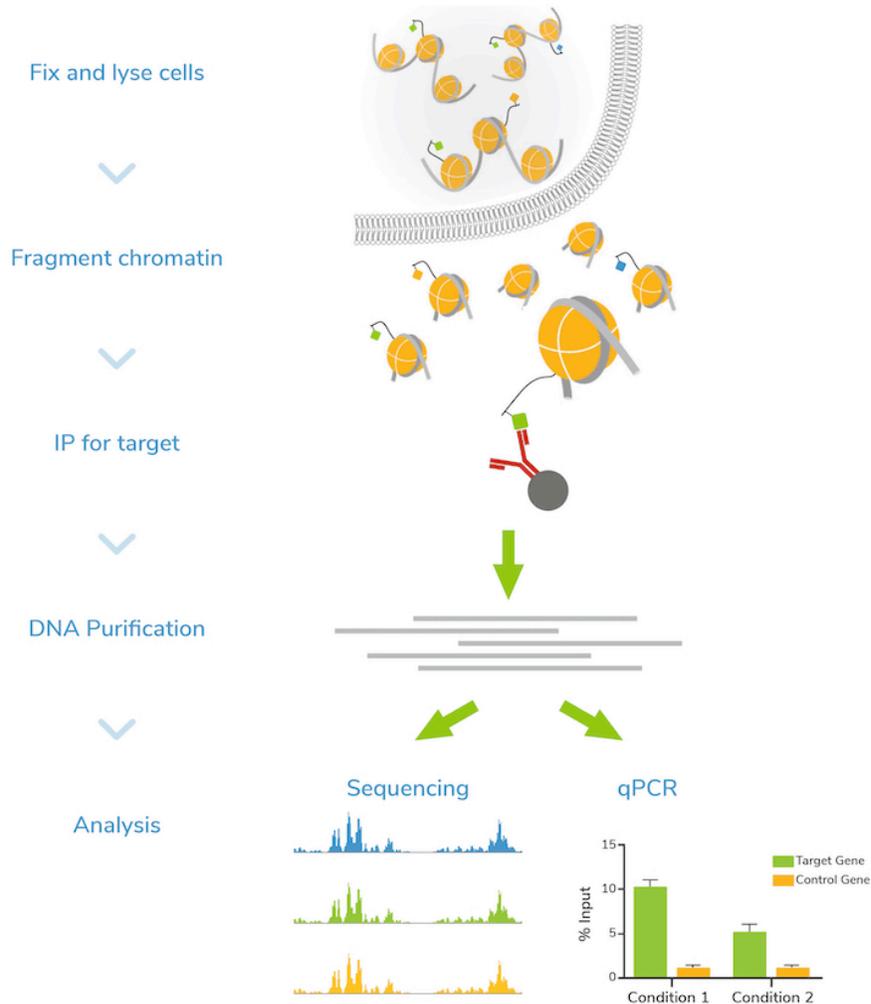
<b>Modification</b>	<b>Writers</b>	<b>Erasers</b>
Acetylation	Histone acetyltransferases (HATs)	Histone deacetylases (HDACs)
Methylation	Histone methyltransferases (HMTs/KMTs) and protein arginine methyltransferases (PRMTs)	Lysine demethylases (KDMs)
Phosphorylation	Kinases	Phosphatases

# Modificações pós-traducionais das caudas das histonas

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eYrQ0EhVCYA>

# Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP)

## ChIP Workflow

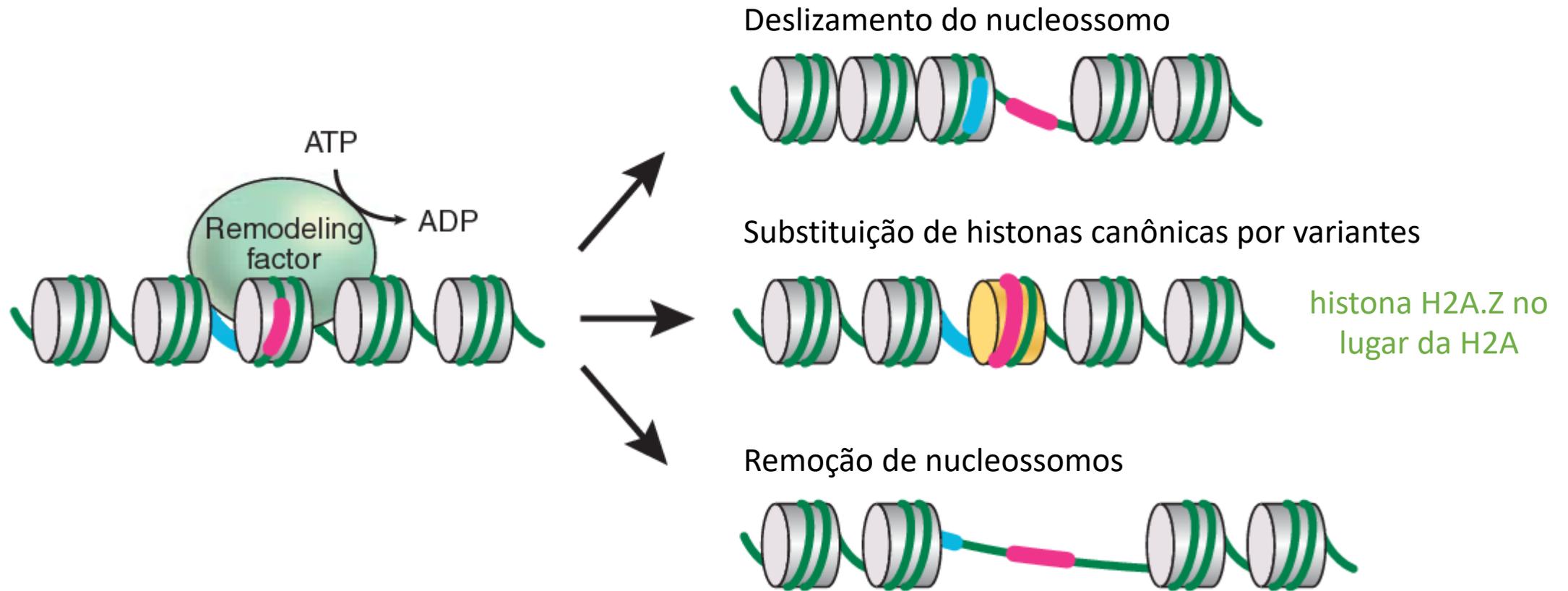


# Remodelação do nucleossomo

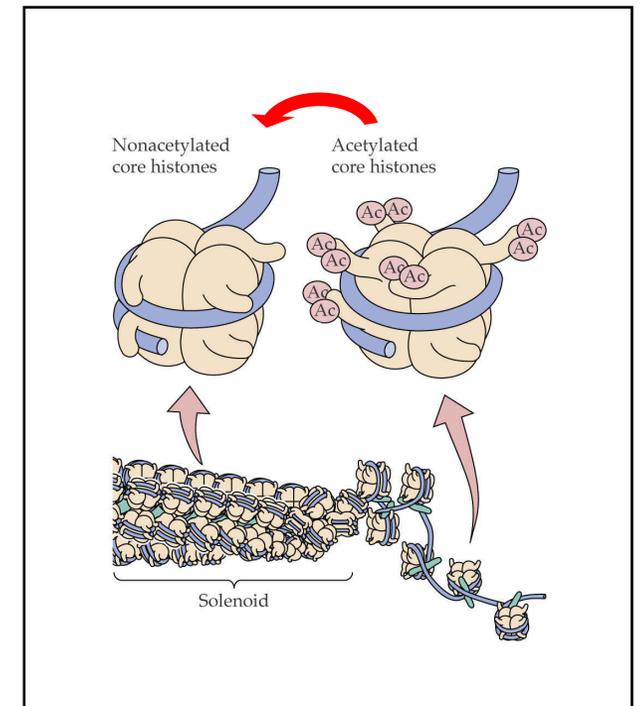
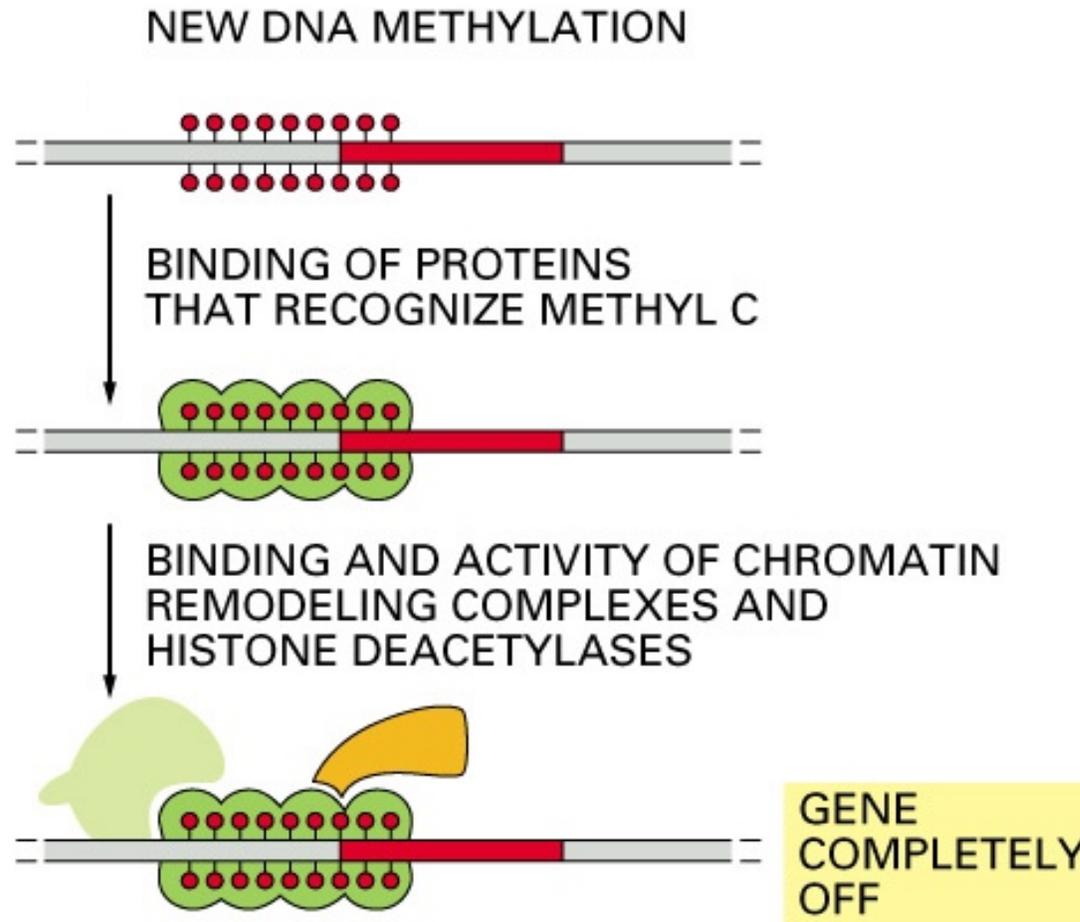


# Remodelação do nucleossomo

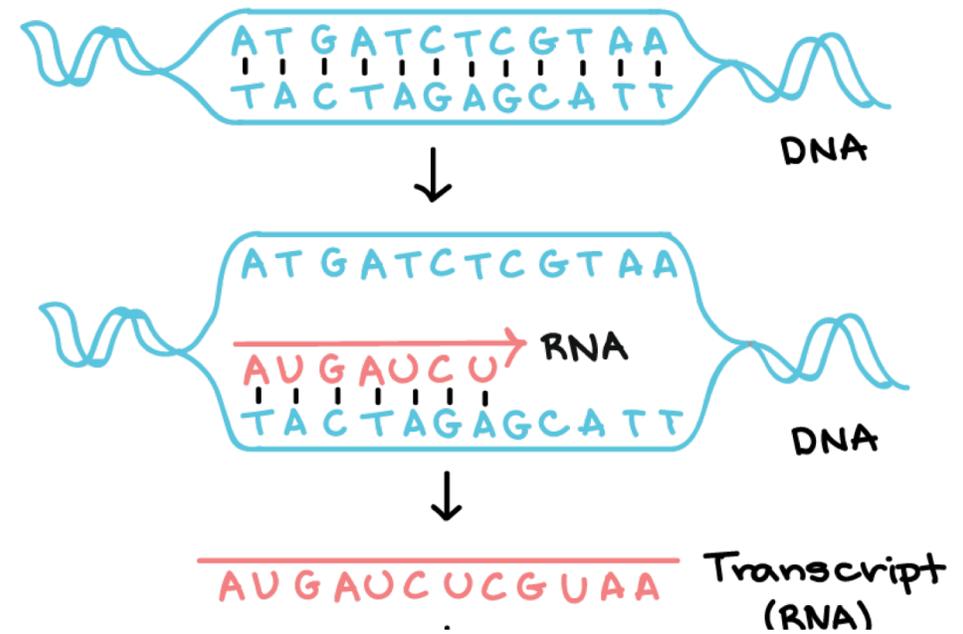
Dependendo do padrão da metilação e modificações de histonas presentes:



# Metilação de DNA, modificação de histonas e remodelação de cromatina não são eventos independentes



## 2. Controle transcricional





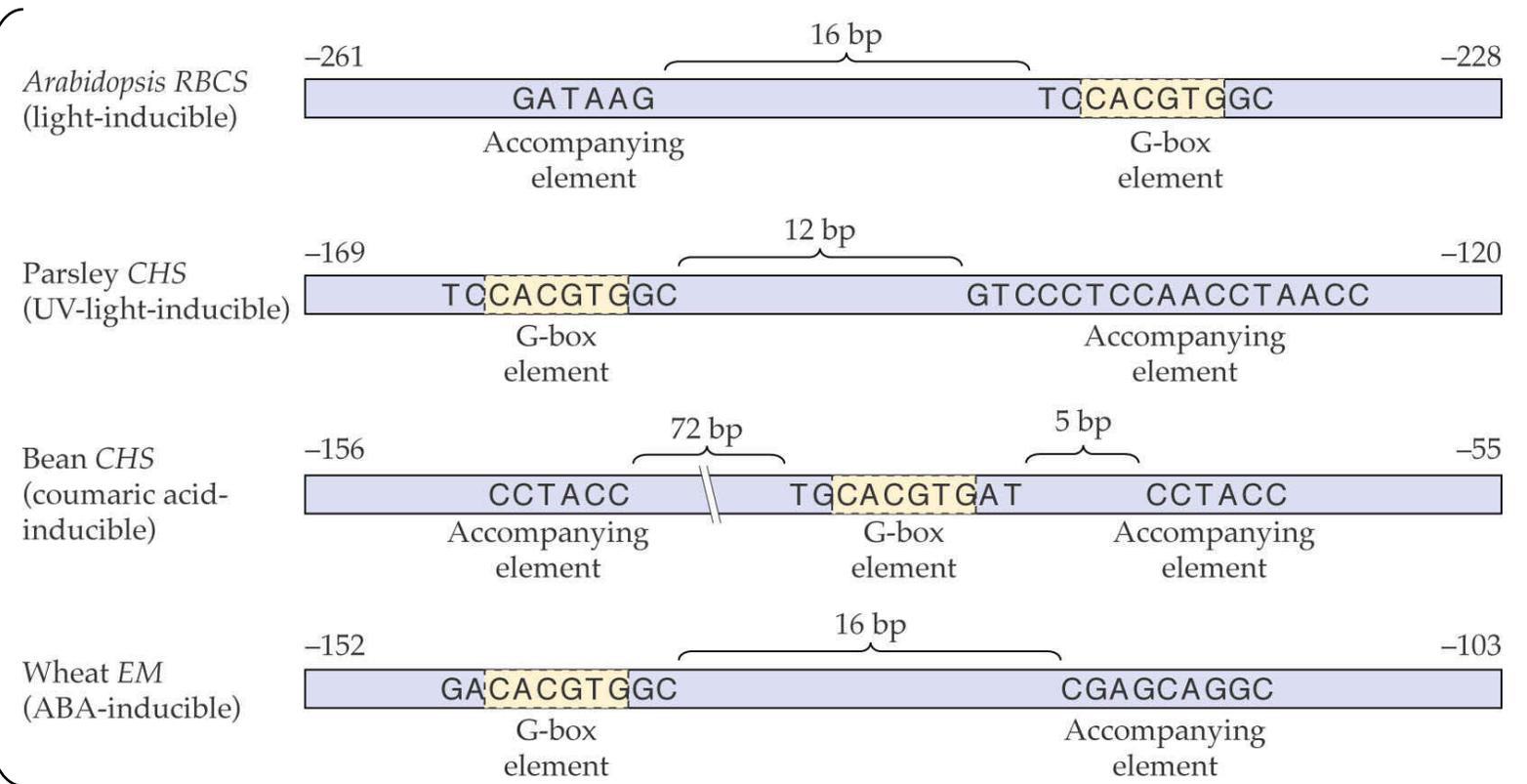
# Motivos regulatórios

- Sequências consenso de sítios de ligação a FTs.

	Motif	Sequence	Position (from ATG codon)	Recognized by	Pathway	
5'-UTR	△	<b>AuxRE</b>	GAGACA	-102 to -107	▲ ARF7, ARF19	Auxin signaling
	▲	<b>EBS</b>	CTCCGATTATC	-240 to -250	▲ EIN3	Ethylene signaling
Promoter	▲	<b>TGAs</b>	AACGAC	-352 to -357 -1036 to -1041	▲ ARF7, ARF19	Auxin signaling
	▲	<b>FBS</b>	CACGCGC	-379 to -385	▲ FHY3, FAR1	Far red light response
	△	<b>ACEs</b>	ACGT	-410 to -413 -416 to -419	▼ HY5	Photomorphogenesis

# Promotores: combinação de motivos regulatórios

Mesmo elemento G-box,  
mas diferentes  
**combinações e**  
**espaçamento** com outros  
elementos

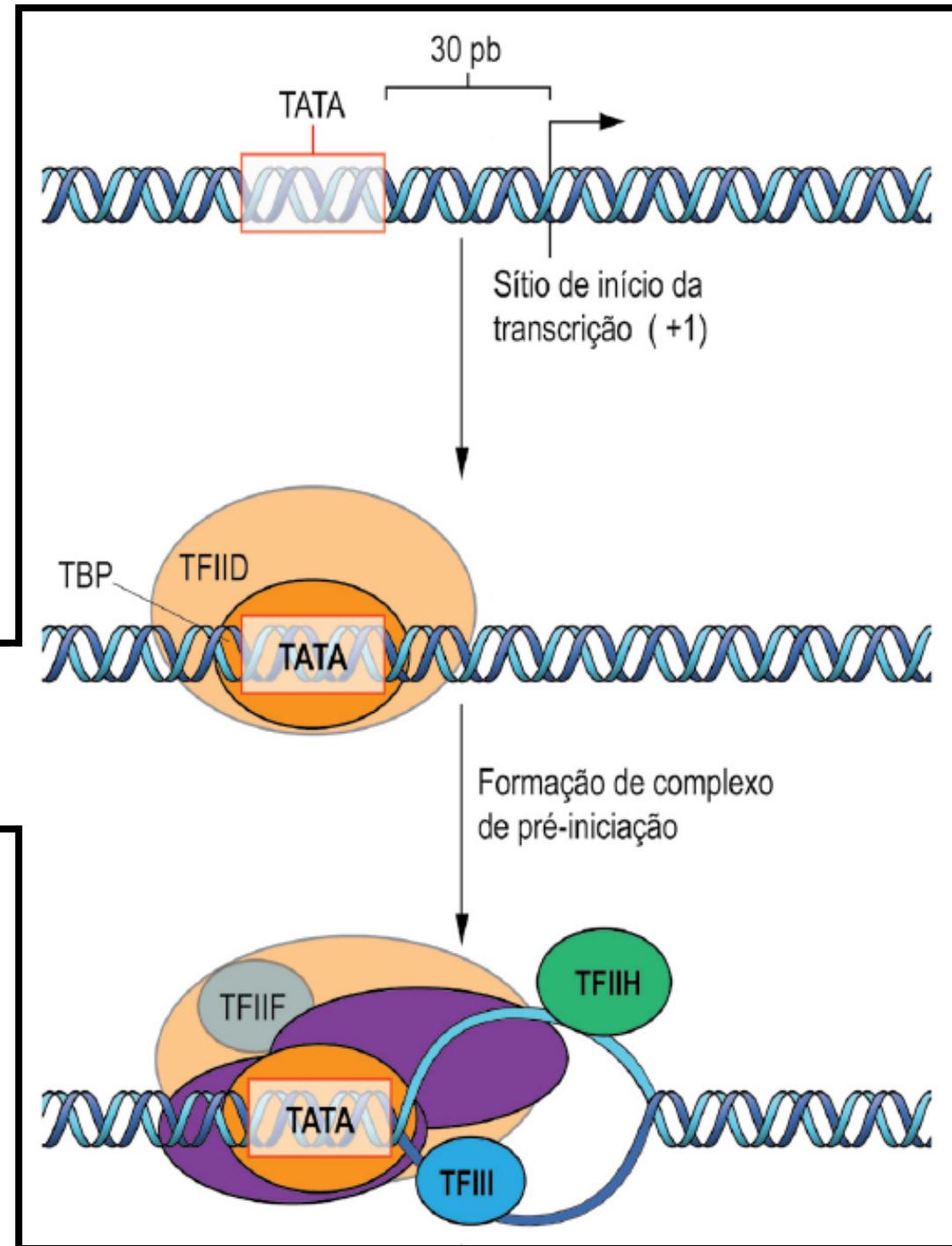


# Transcrição

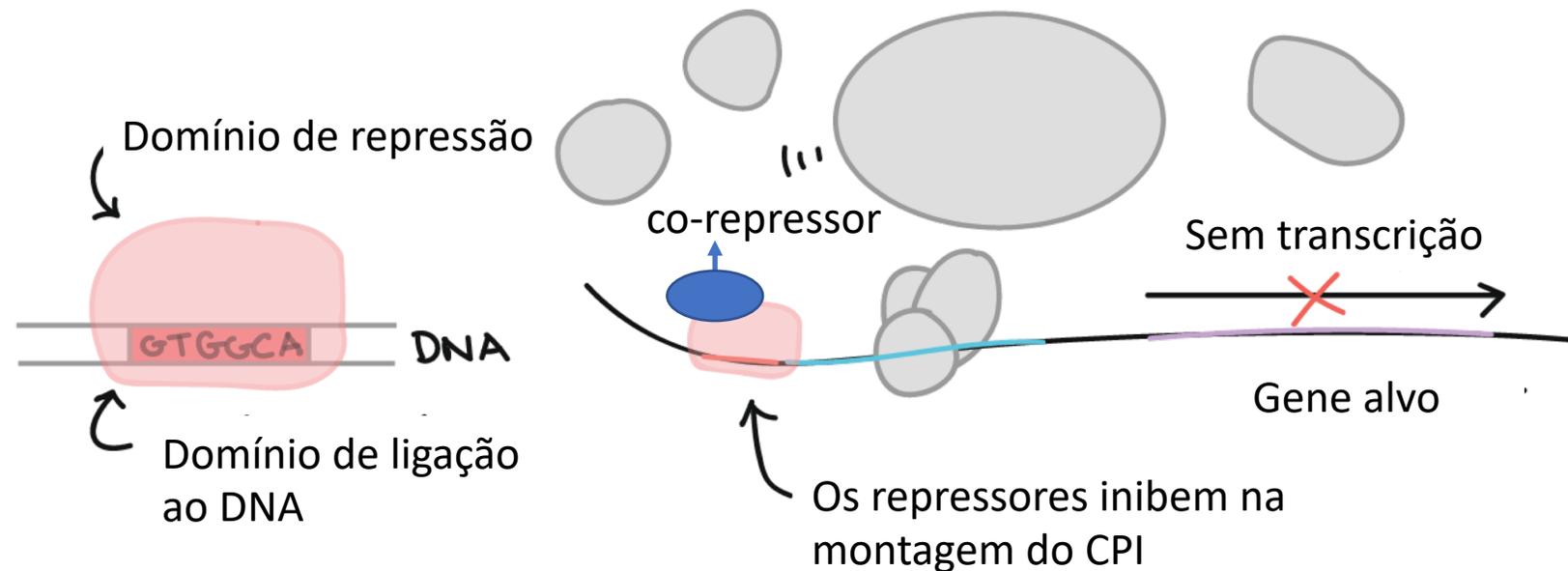
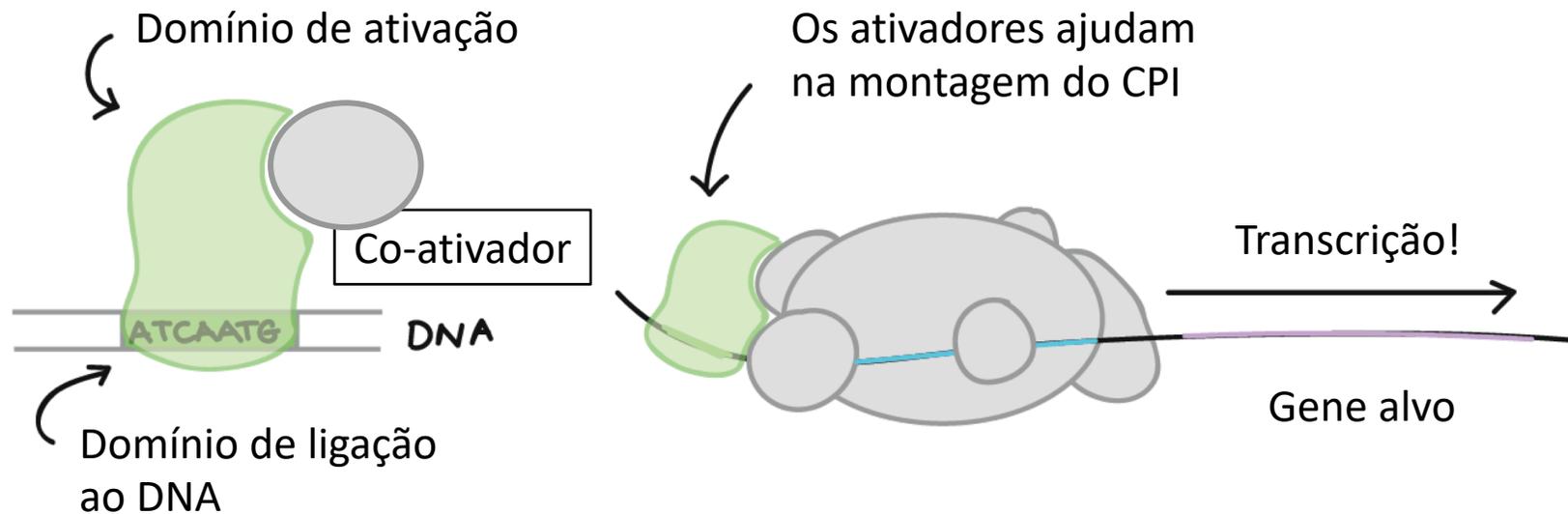
- Pode ser dividida em 4 eventos principais:
  1. Montagem do complexo de pré-iniciação (CPI):

Fatores basais de transcrição guiam a RNAPol II

Durante todos os eventos, fatores especiais de transcrição podem interagir com os fatores basais e a RNAPol, controlando a transcrição.

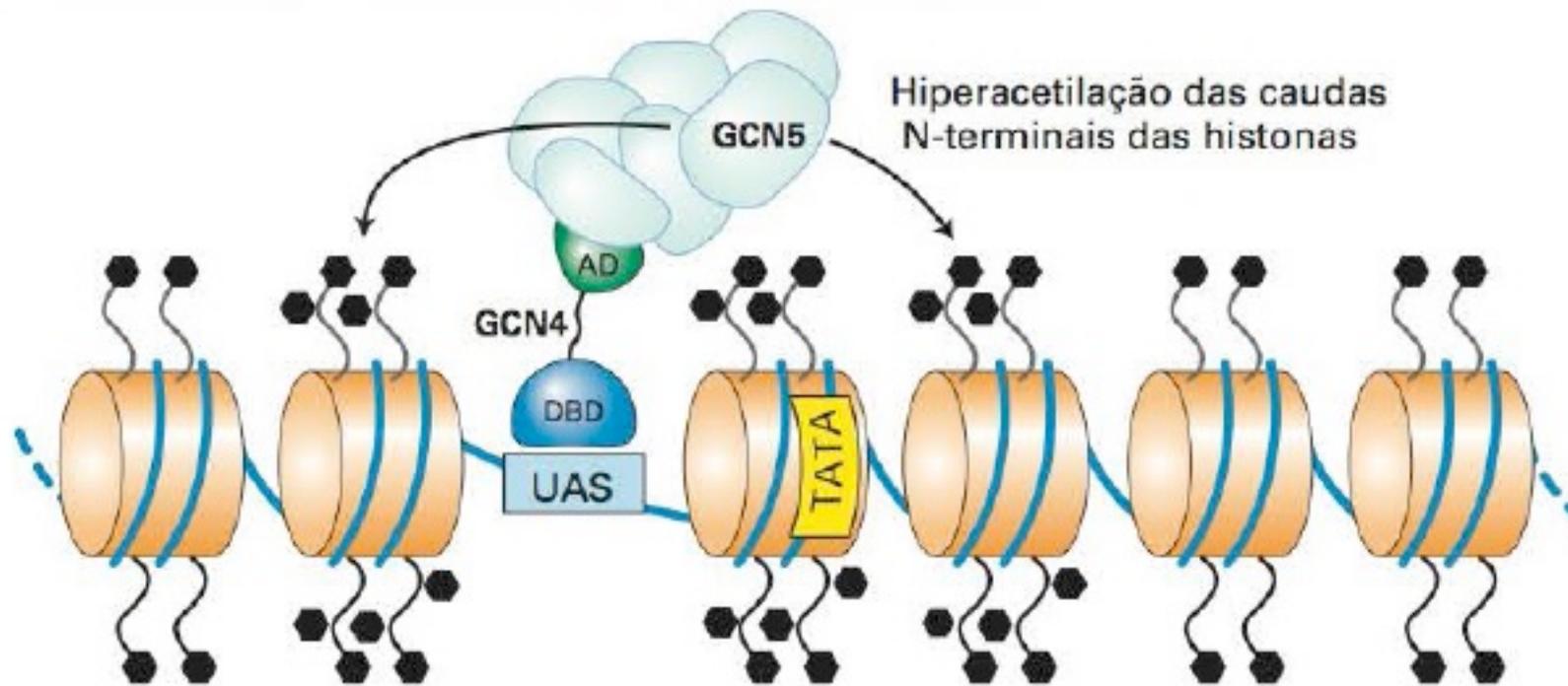


# FTs: domínios funcionais distintos



# Ativadores podem direcionar a acetilação de histonas em genes específicos

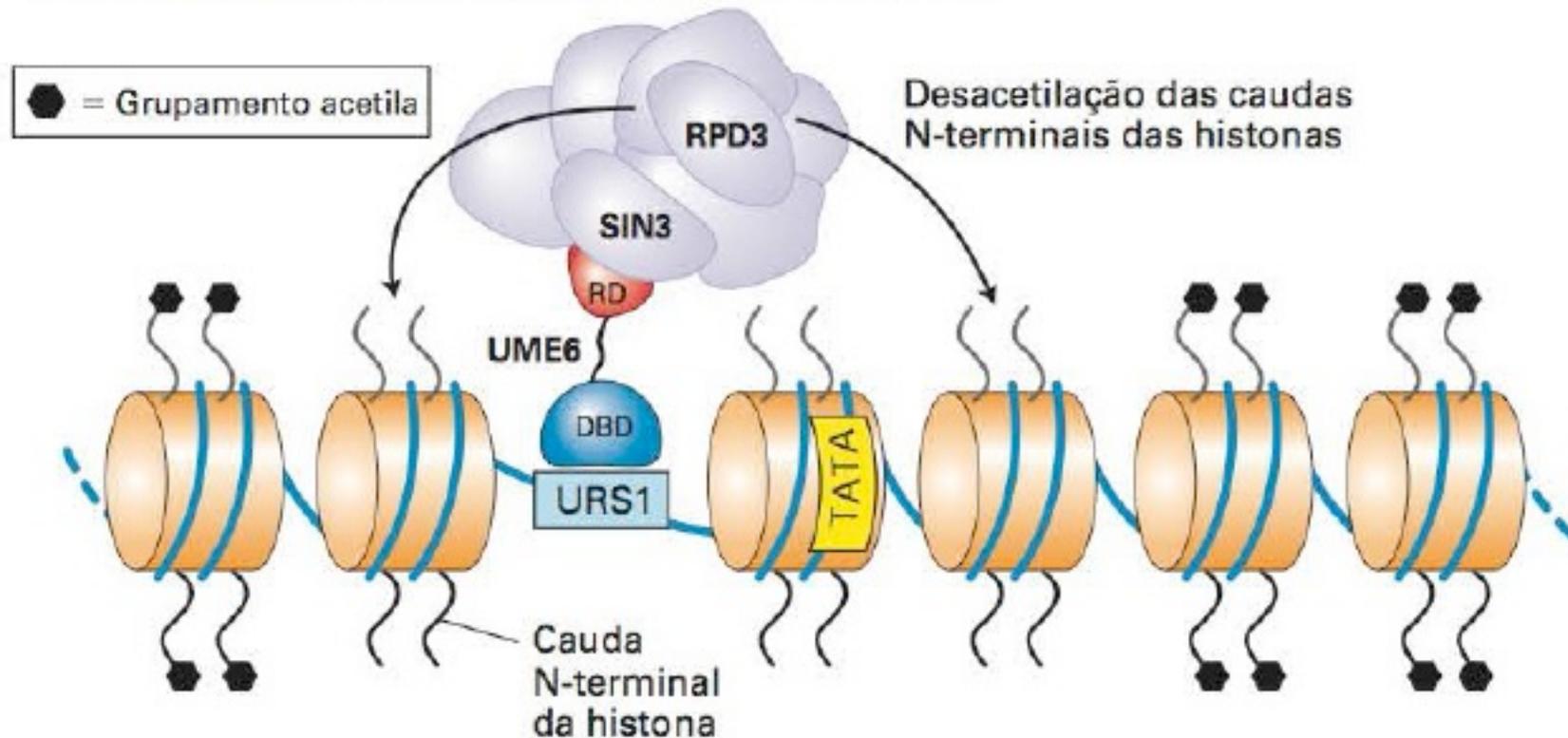
Hiperacetilação de histonas direcionada pelo ativador



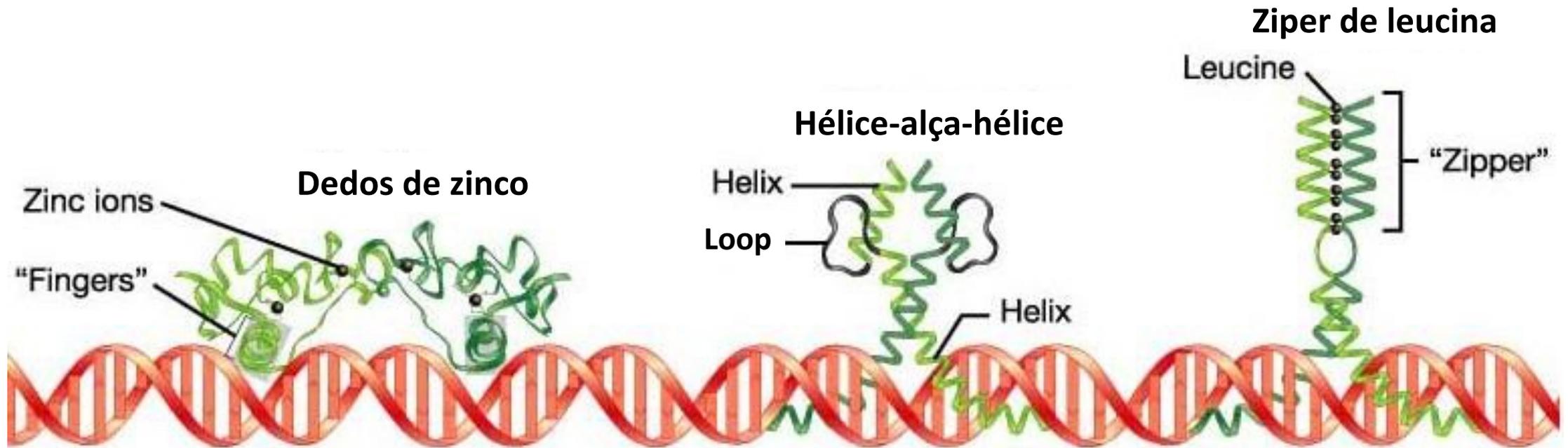
GCN4 atrai acetilases permitindo o relaxamento da cromatina e o acesso de outros TFs e do complexo da PolII

# Repressores podem determinar a desacetilação das histonas em genes específicos

Desacetilase de histonas direcionada pelo repressor



# Domínios de ligação ao DNA



União não covalente

Alfa hélice :: sulco maior do DNA (base)

# Fatores de transcrição (FTs)

Dados da PlantTFDB

>1700 FTs



>1800 FTs

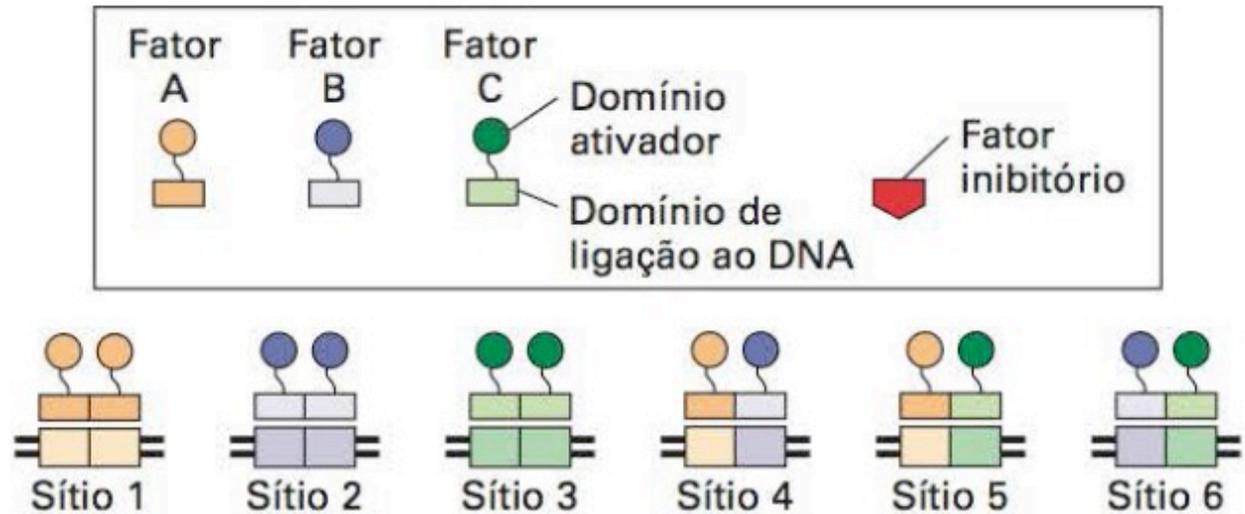


>3300 FTs

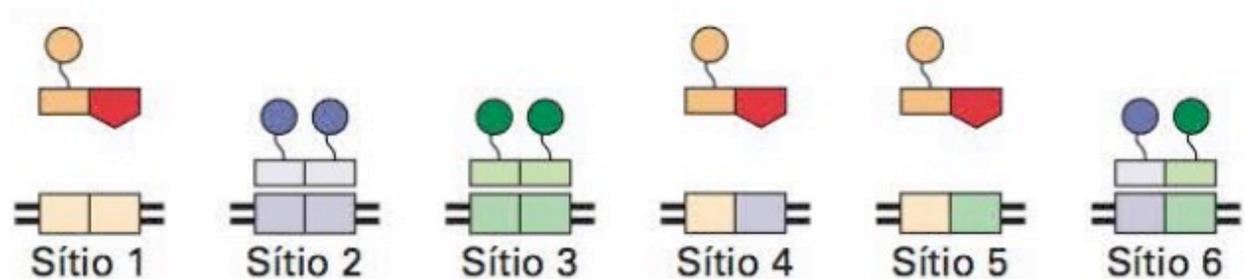


A transcrição de cada gene no genoma pode ser regulada de modo independente por combinação de FTs e motivos regulatórios

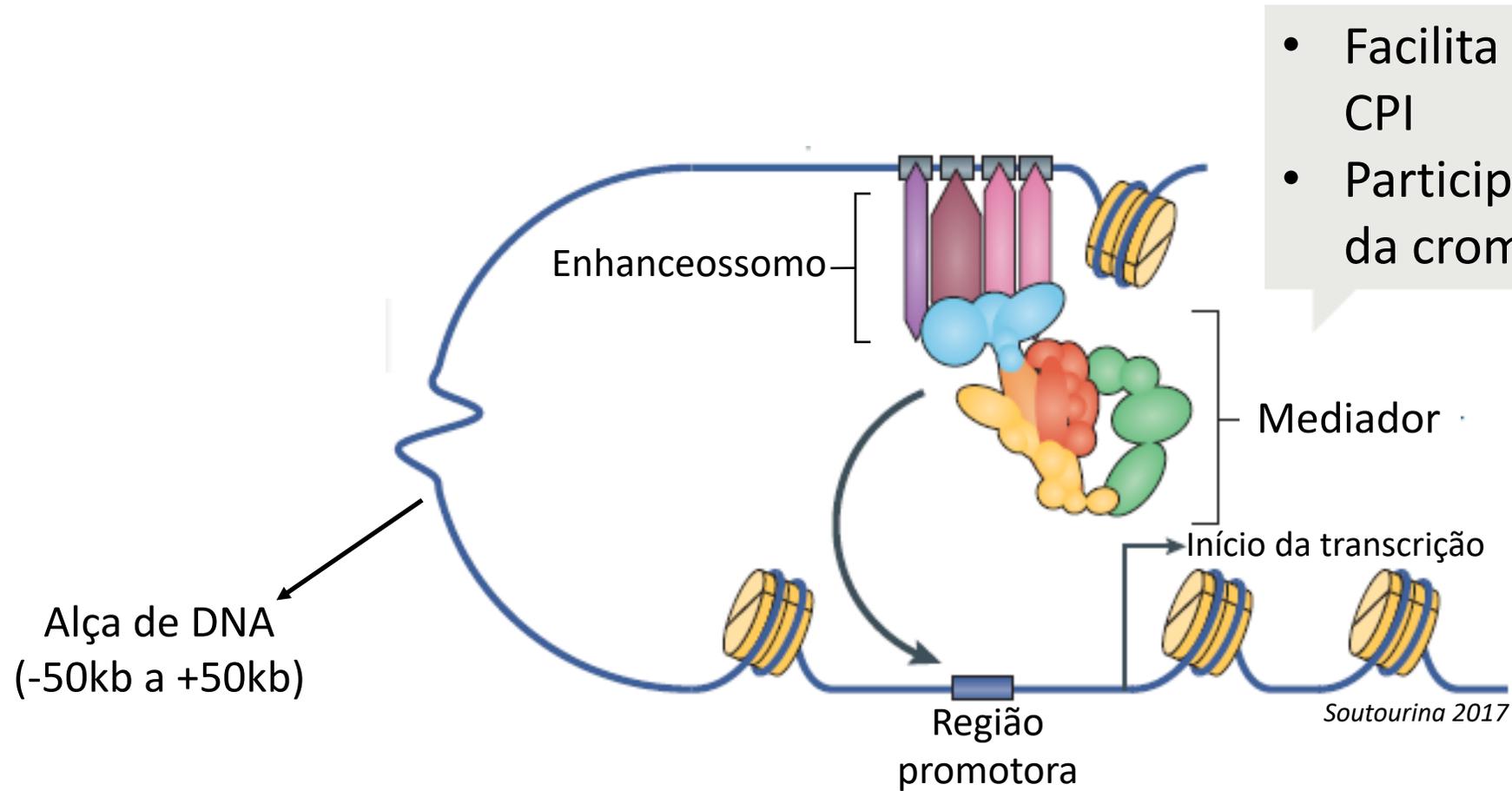
# A interação entre os FTs (dímeros) aumenta as opções de controle gênico



Homo ou heterodímeros



# Enhancers e Mediadores

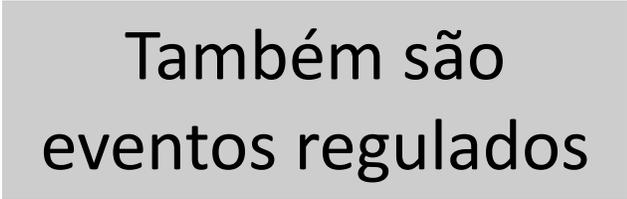


- Facilita a montagem do CPI
- Participa da remodelação da cromatina

# Transcrição

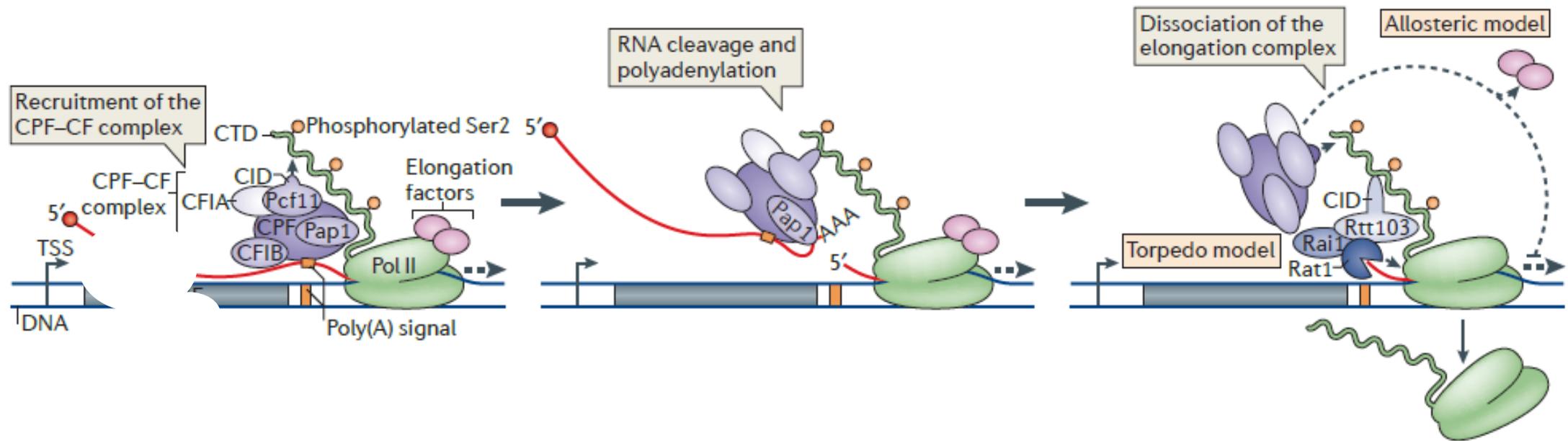
- Pode ser dividida em 4 eventos principais:

1. Montagem do complexo de pré-iniciação (CPI):
2. Fase de iniciação
3. Fase de alongamento
4. Término da transcrição



Também são  
eventos regulados

# Término depende da clivagem e poliadenilação do RNA

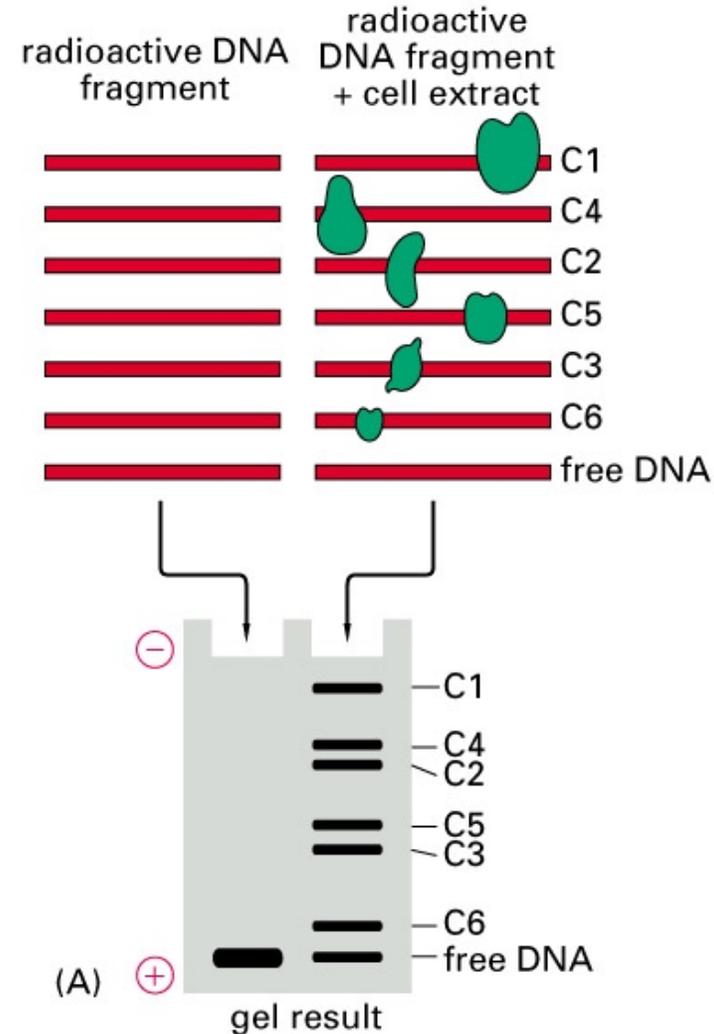


- Cleavage and polyadenylation factor (CPF) and cleavage factor (CF) complexes recognize specific sequences in the 3' UTR of the transcript.
- Upon endonucleolytic cleavage of the transcript at the poly(A) site, poly(A) tails are added by the CPF-associated poly(A) polymerase Pap1.
- The 5' end of the downstream portion of the transcript is then targeted by the Rat1 5'-3' exonuclease.

# Gel shift: interação

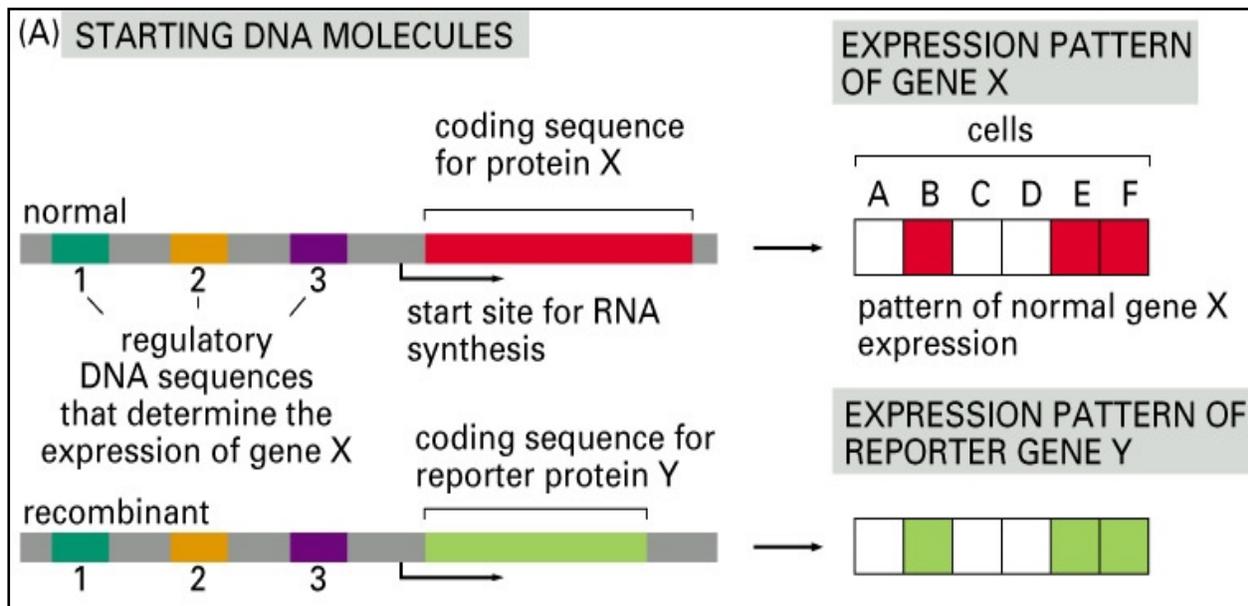
## DNA (promotor)-proteína (fator de transcrição)

- Alterando a sequência do fragmento de DNA é possível determinar quais bases são imprescindíveis para a união das diferentes proteínas.

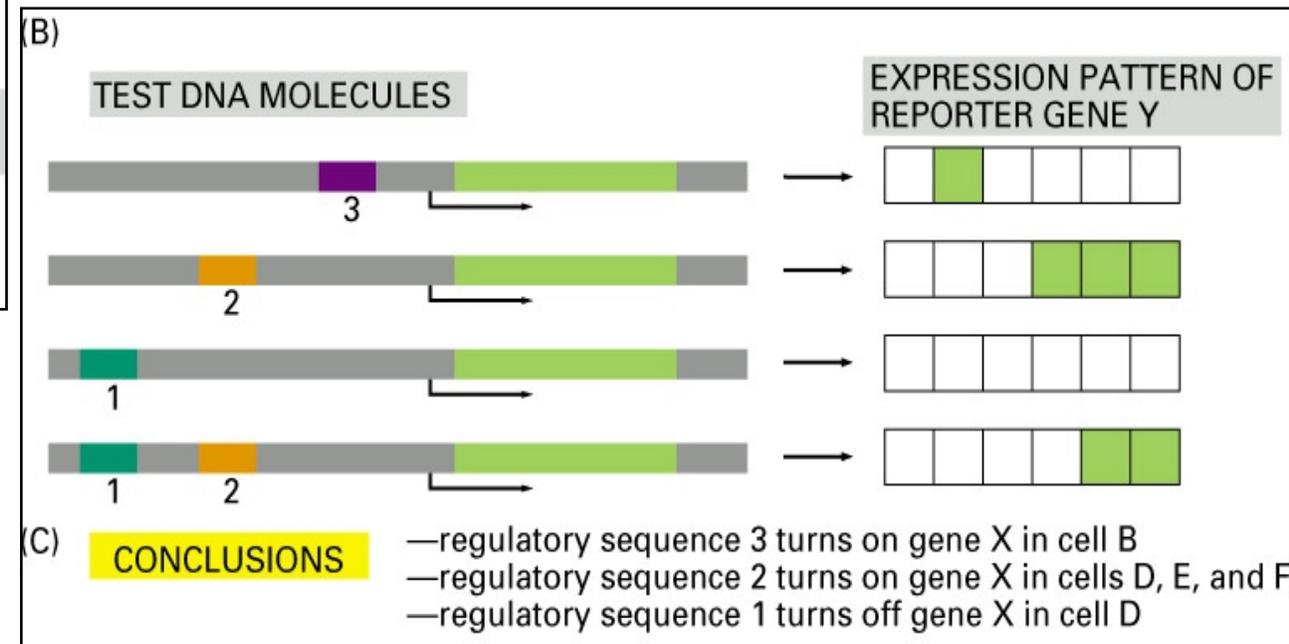


# Estudo da expressão gênica: fusão do promotor de interesse com gene repórter

Em que células é expresso o gene?



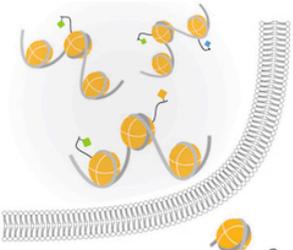
Onde estão os motivos regulatórios no promotor?



# ChIP com anticorpo anti TF

## ChIP Workflow

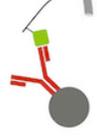
Fix and lyse cells



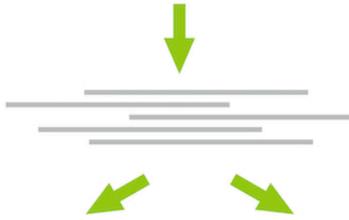
Fragment chromatin



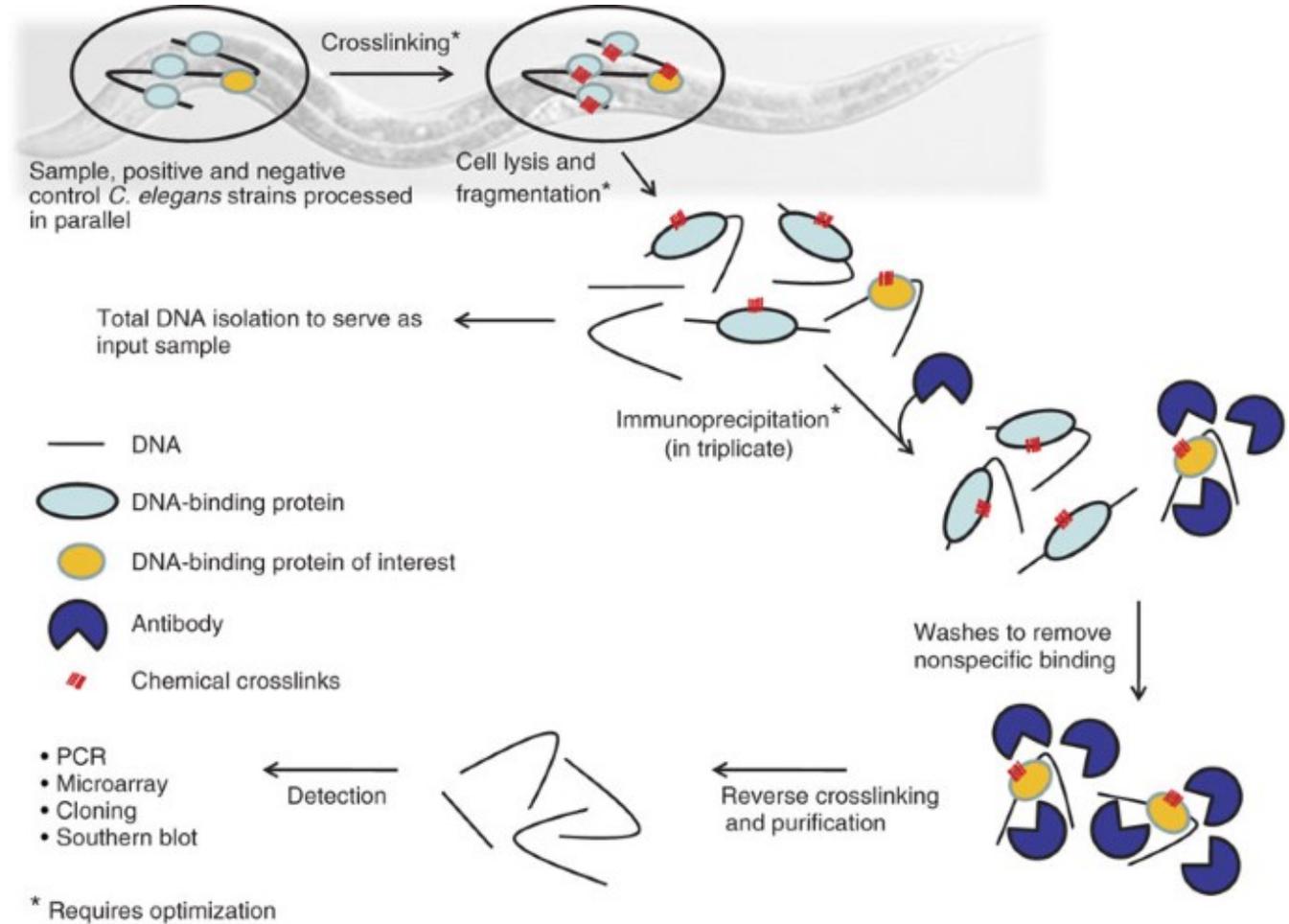
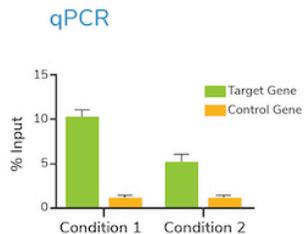
IP for target



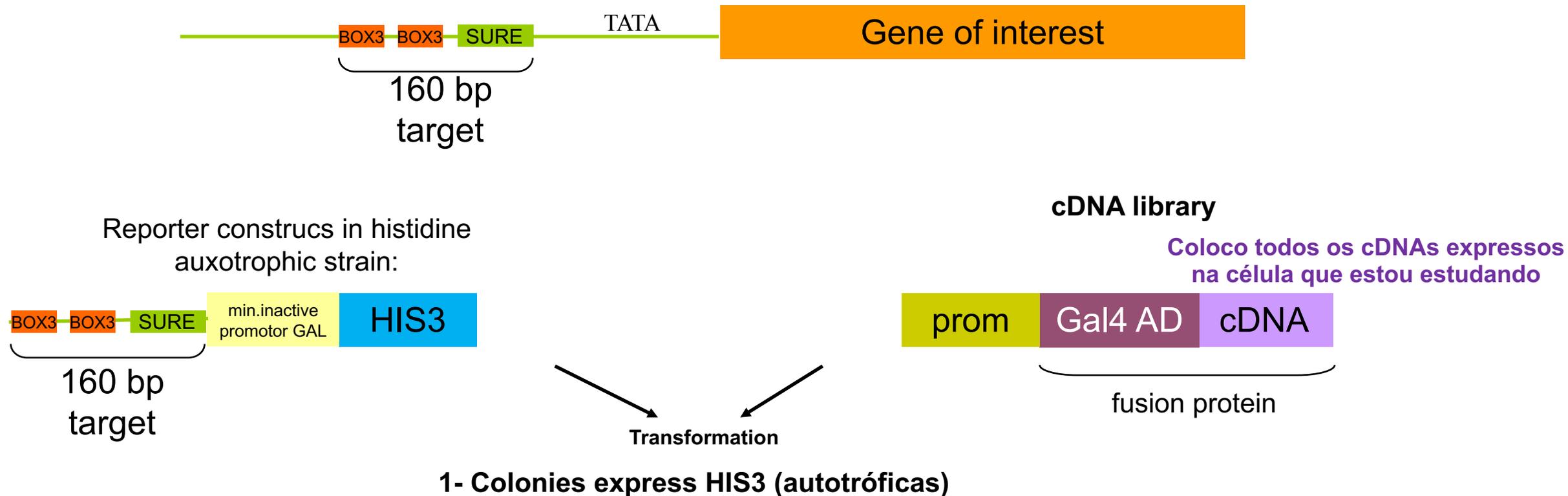
DNA Purification



Analysis



# One-hybrid system: procurar proteína que interage com sequência de DNA de interesse



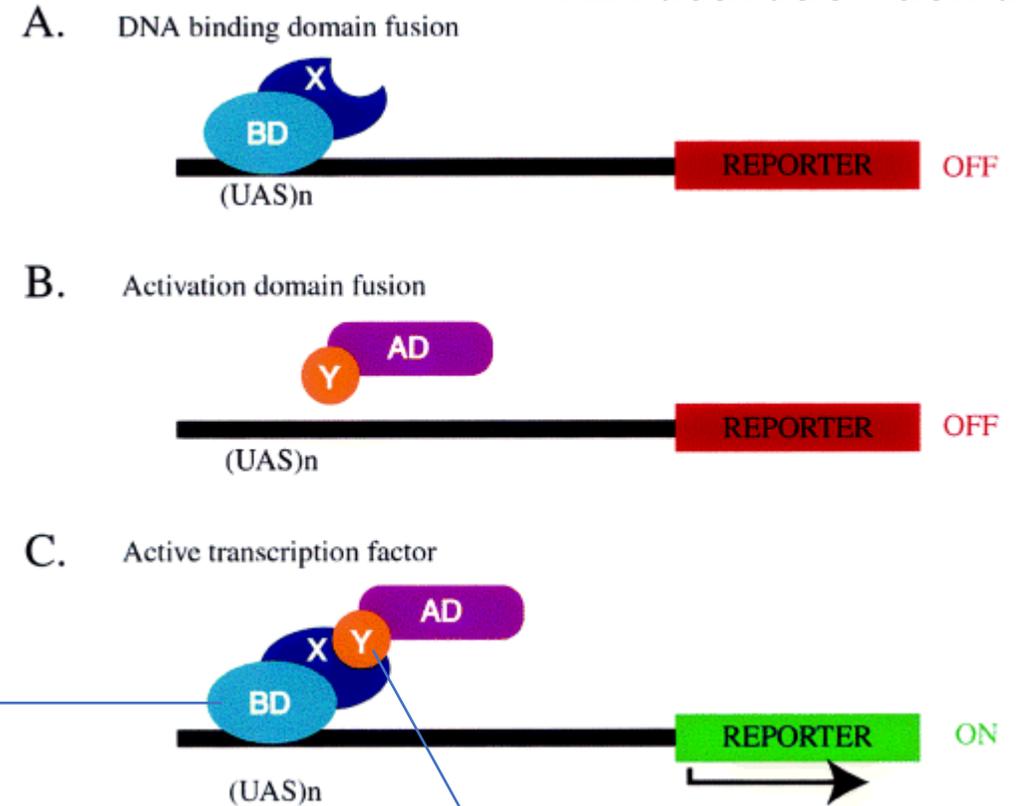
Quando o cDNA codificar uma proteína que reconhece a minha sequência de interesse, o ativador Gal4 AD ativará o promotor GAL e a levedura vai expressar HIS3 e crescerá SEM histidina.

*Two-hybrid system:*  
achar uma proteína (X)  
que interage com  
outra (Y)

Para o gene repórter ser expresso, AD e BD precisam estar no mesmo complexo

A interação de X e Y faz com que AD e BD fiquem no mesmo complexo.

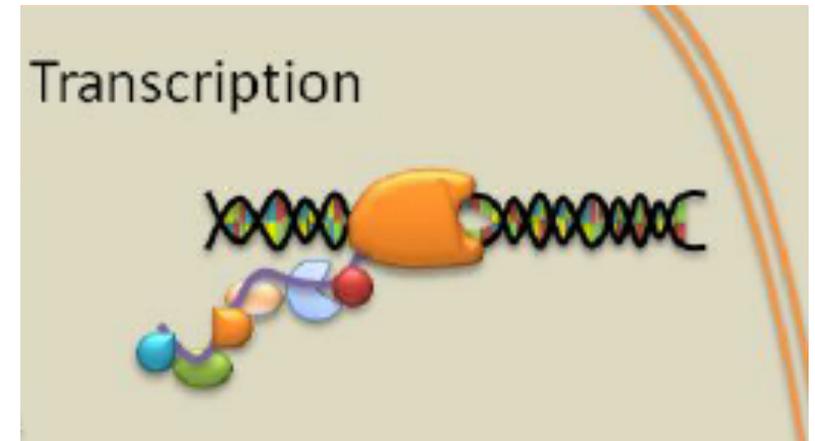
**Gal4 system in yeast**  
*BD: binding domain*  
*AD: activation domain*



Intervalo!



### 3. Processamento do pré-mRNA e estabilidade do mRNA



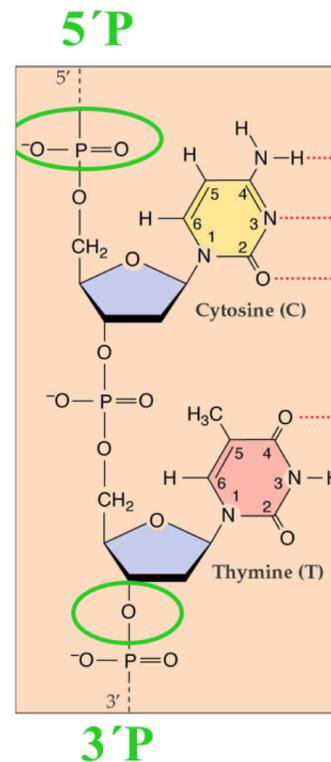
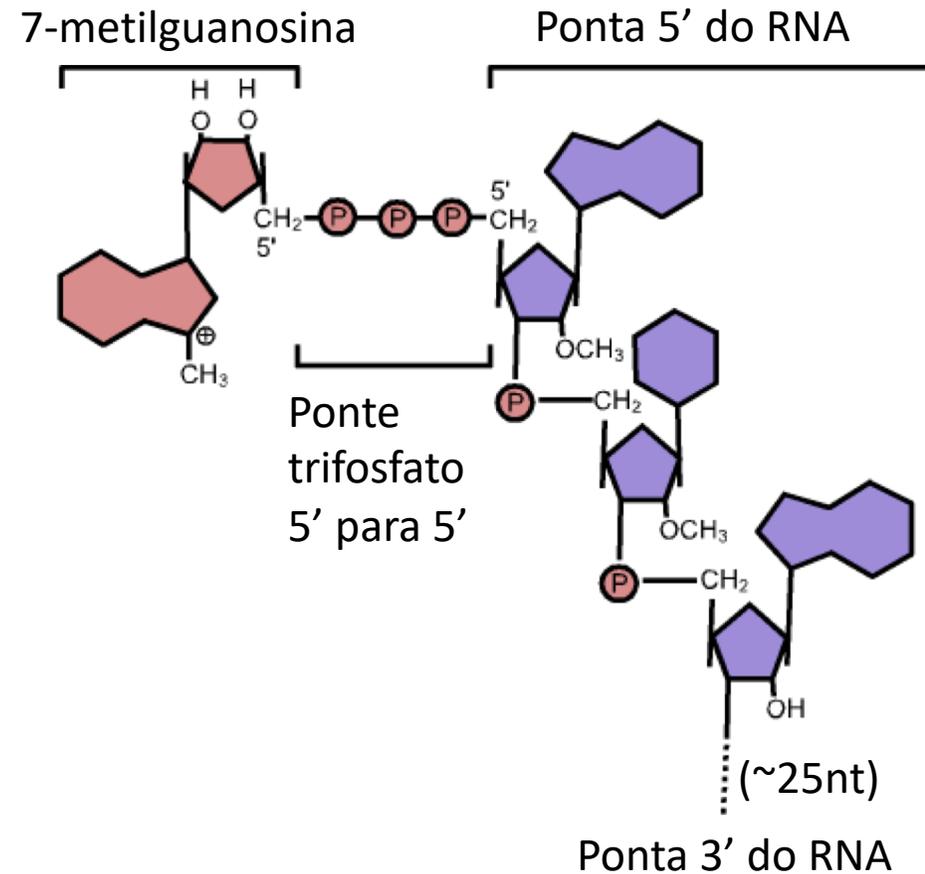
# Processamento do pré-mRNA é concomitante com a transcrição

## Estabilidade do mRNA

- Pode ser dividido em 4 eventos principais:

1. Adição do “cap” 7-MG (durante a transcrição)

Protege o extremo 5' da ação das RNAses



# Processamento do pré-mRNA é concomitante com a transcrição

- Pode ser dividido em 4 eventos principais:

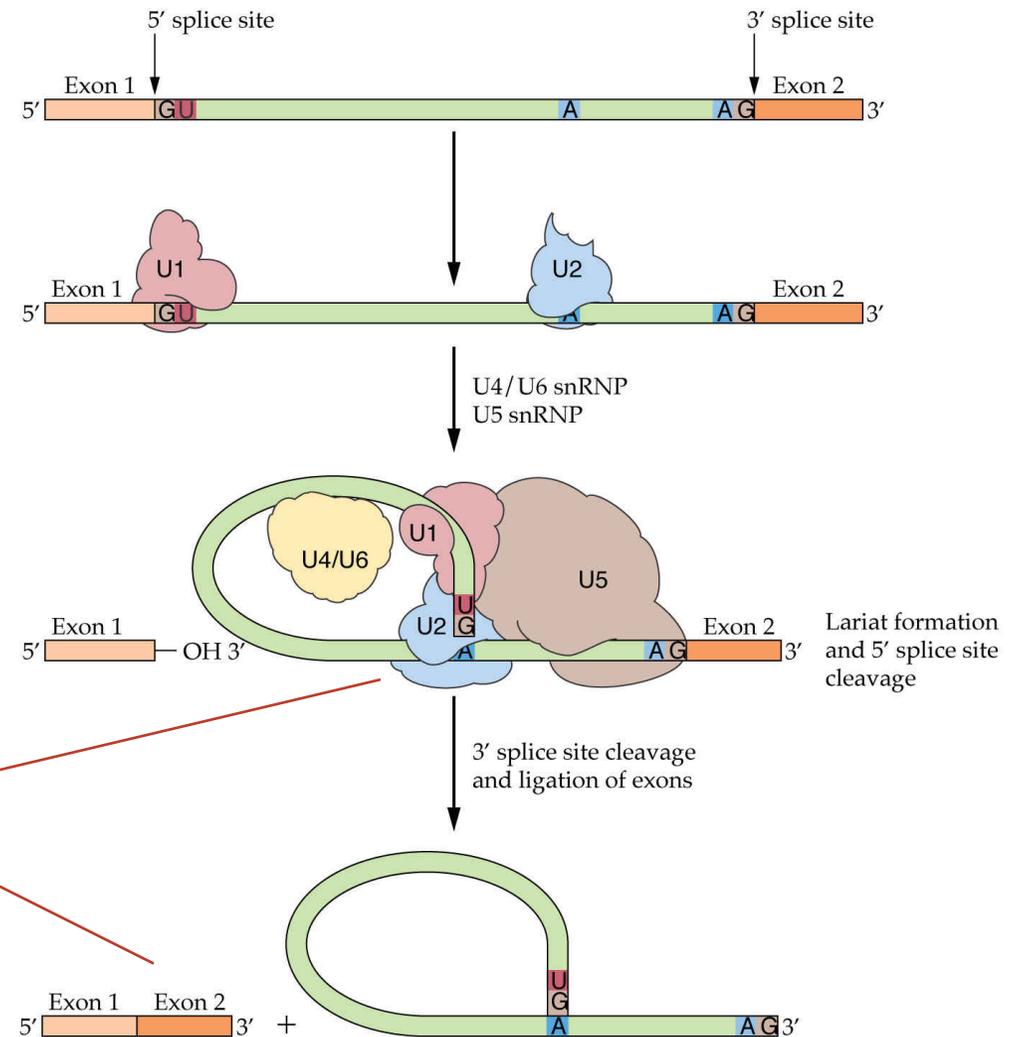
1. Adição do “cap” 7-MG

2. *Splicing*

(durante a transcrição)

>3/4 dos genes em plantas possuem íntrons

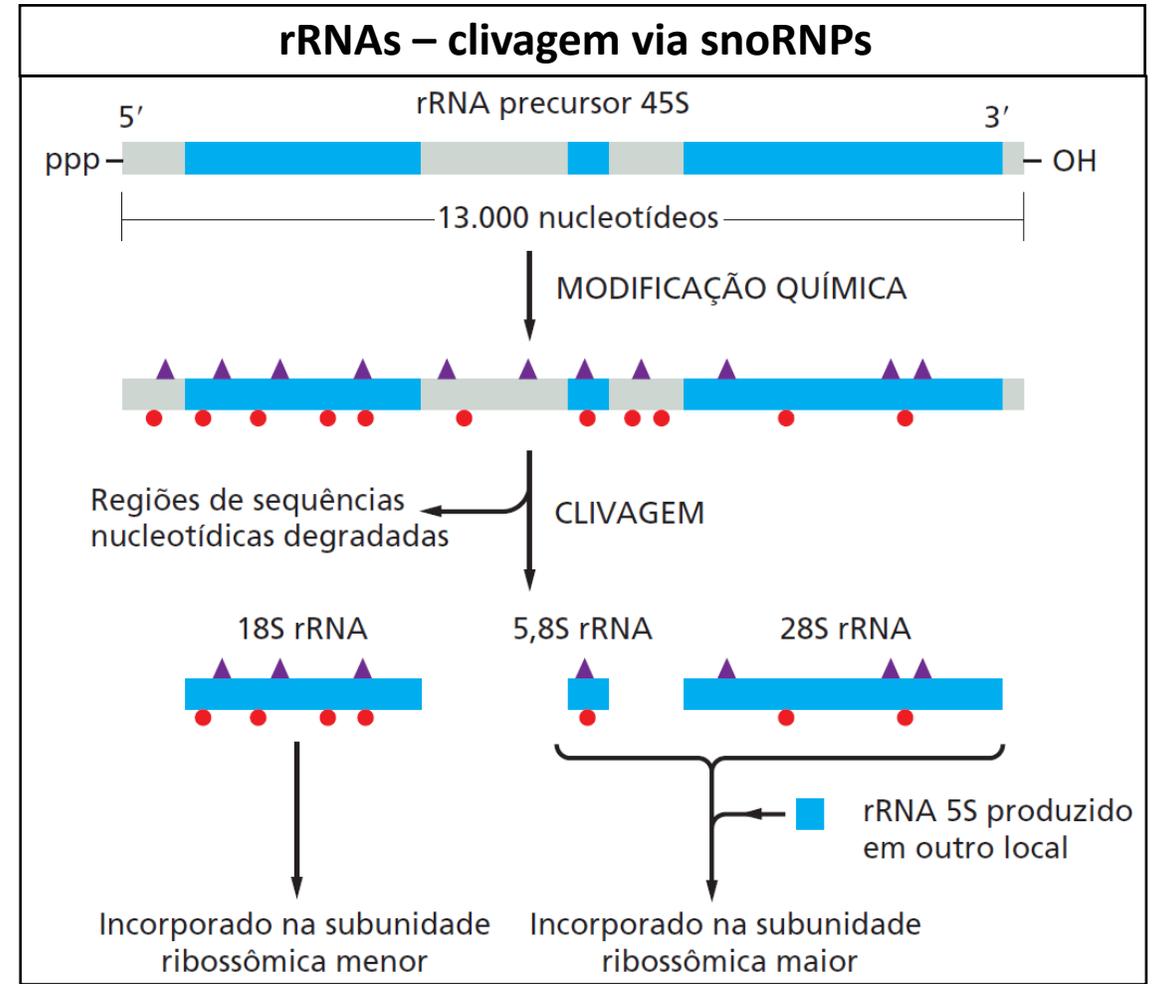
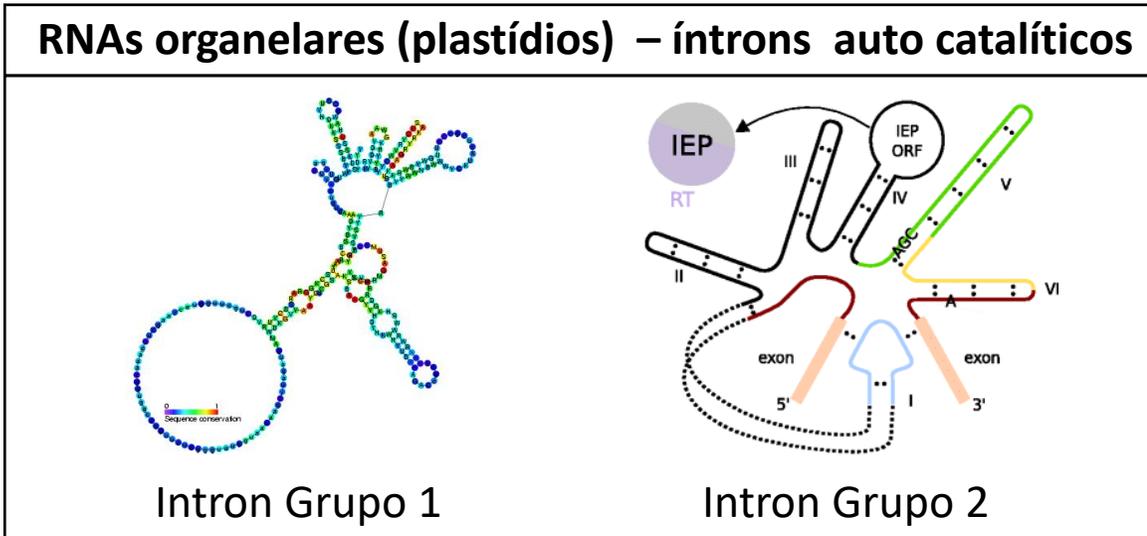
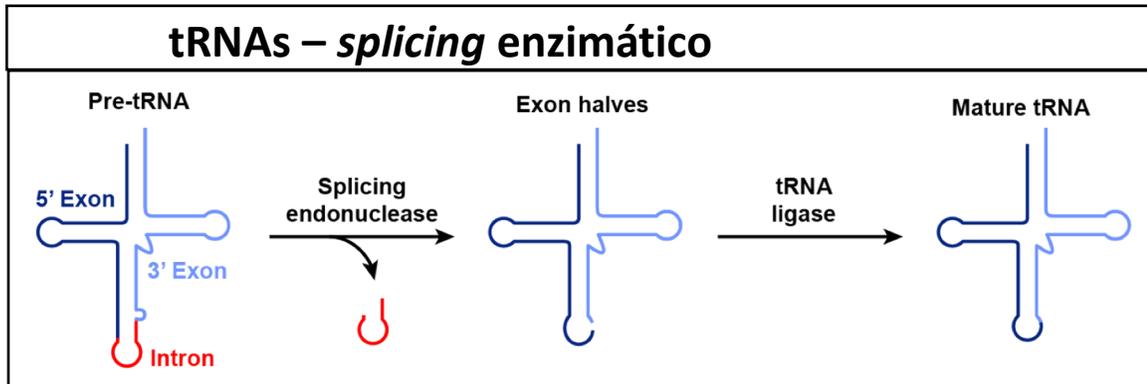
duas reações de transesterificação



# Splicing de RNA e o spliceossomo

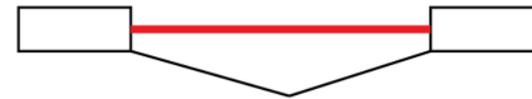
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CdwLKwseP9Q>

# Processamento de outros RNAs em plantas

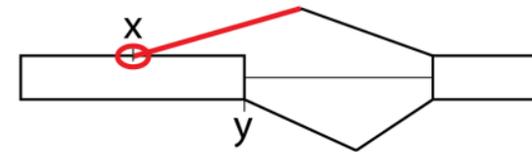


# *Splicing* alternativo

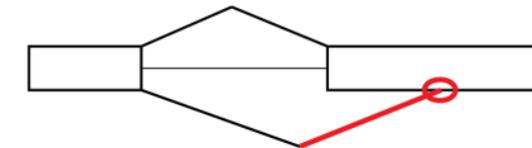
- Até 70% dos genes de planta que contem íntron sofrem *splicing* alternativo



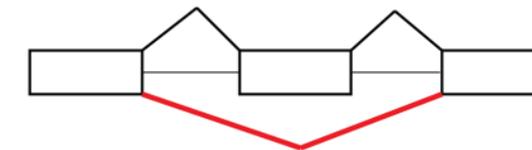
Retenção de íntron



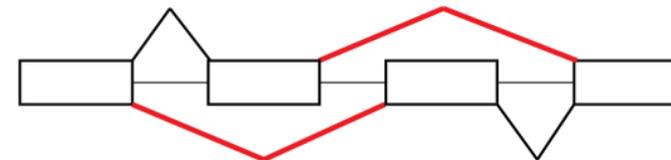
Sítio alternativo de junção 5'



Sítio alternativo de junção 3'



Exon alternativo



Exons de exclusividade mútua

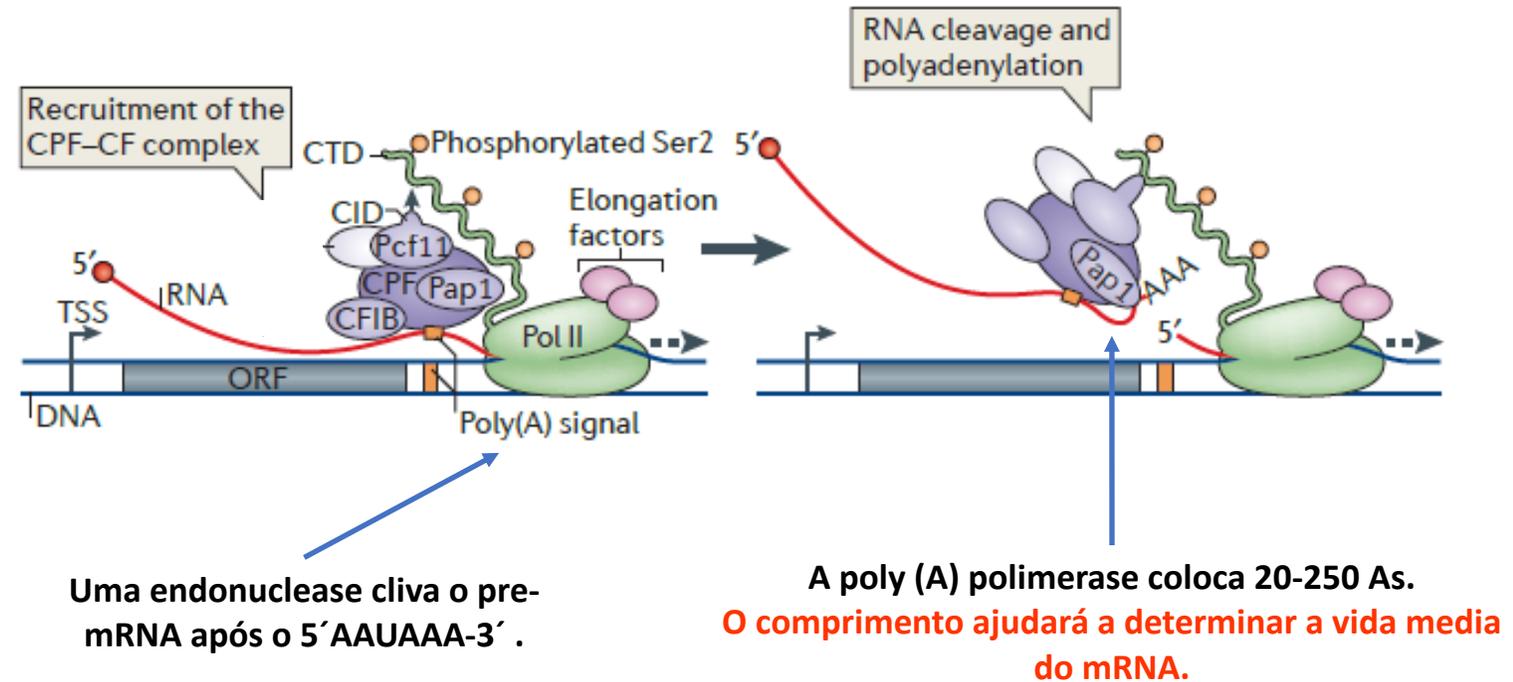


Éxitron

# Estabilidade do mRNA

- Pode ser dividida em 4 eventos principais:

1. Adição do “cap” 7-MG
2. *Splicing*
3. Poliadenilação  
(final da transcrição)  
~70% genes em plantas  
(rRNAs não têm)

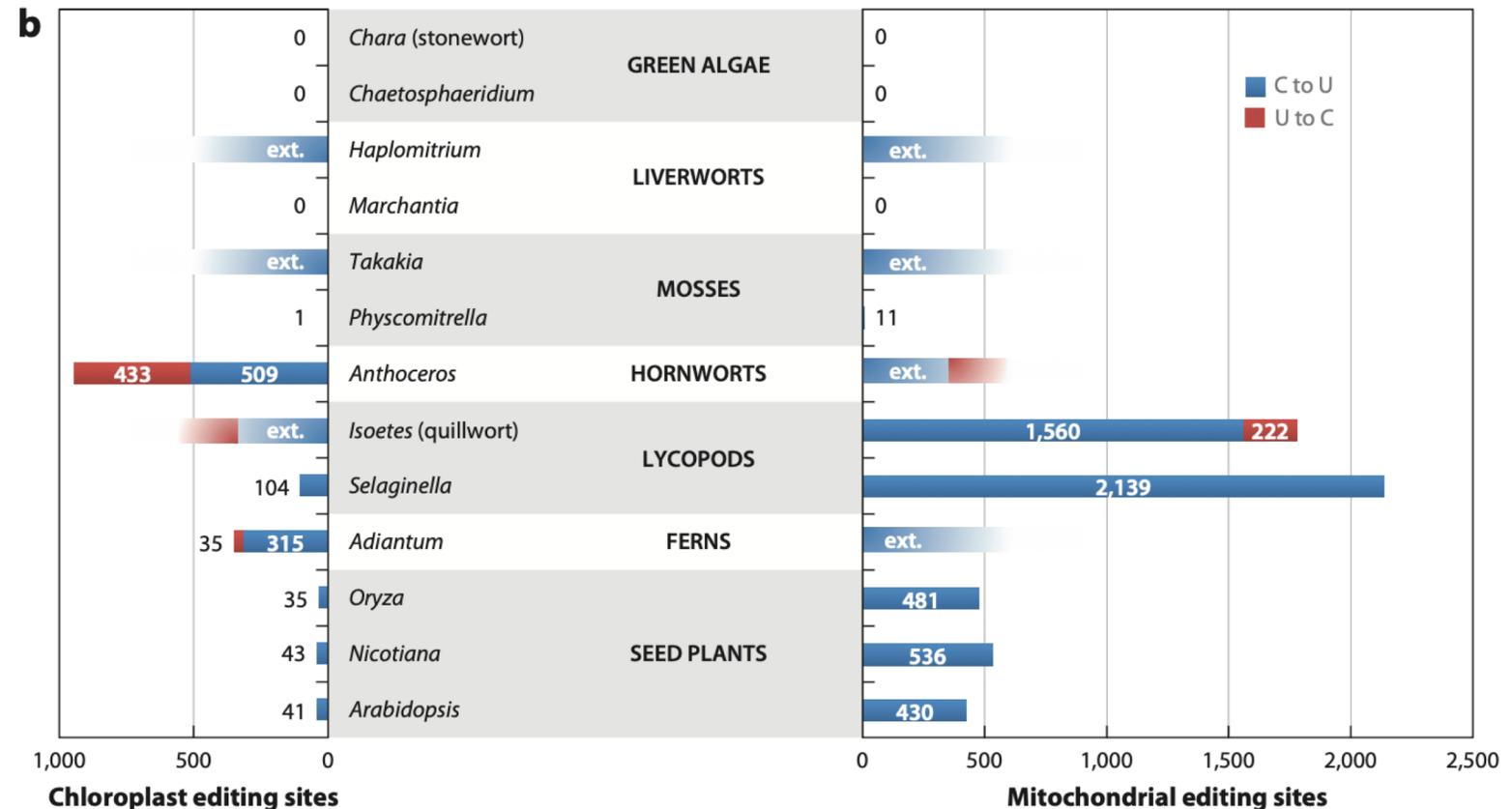
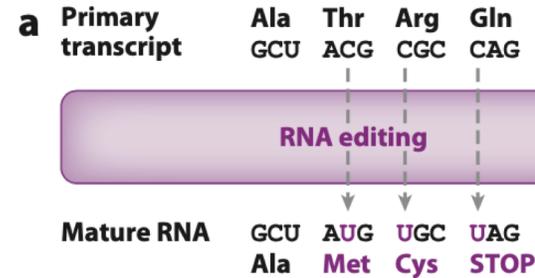


- Cleavage and polyadenylation factor (CPF) and cleavage factor (CF) complexes recognize specific sequences in the 3' UTR of the transcript.
- Upon endonucleolytic cleavage of the transcript at the poly(A) site, poly(A) tails are added by the CPF-associated poly(A) polymerase Pap1.
- The 5' end of the downstream portion of the transcript is then targeted by the Rat1 5'–3' exonuclease.

# Processamento do pré-mRNA

- Pode ser dividida em 4 eventos principais:

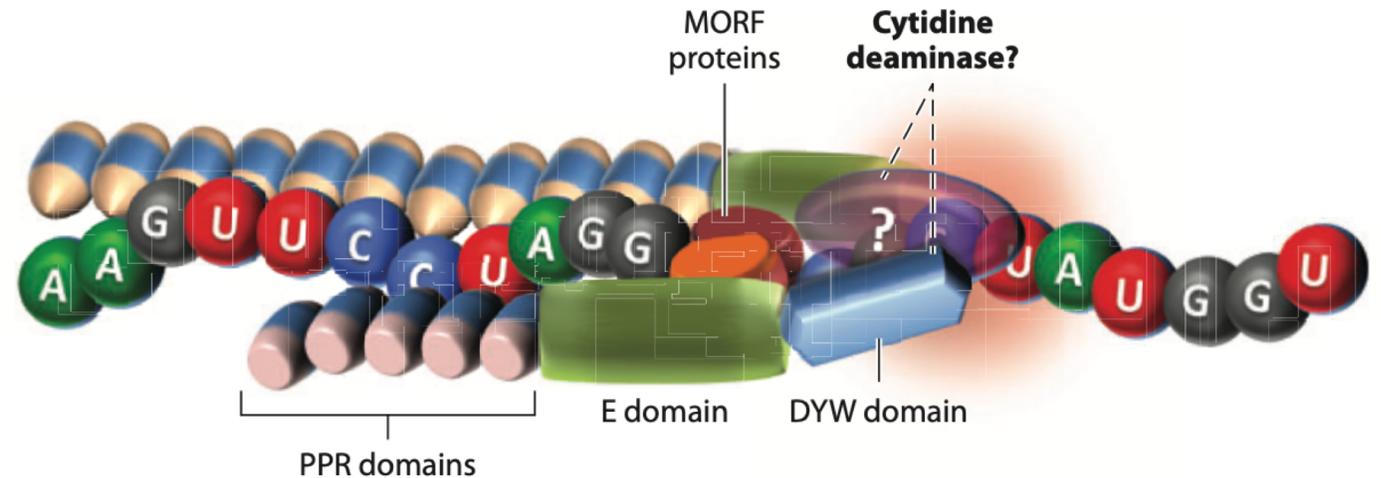
1. Adição do “cap” 7-MG
2. Splicing
3. Poliadenilação
4. Edição (substituir C por U, e vice-versa) modificando a sequencia do mRNA (mitocôndrias e plastídios)



# Processamento do pré-mRNA

- Pode ser dividida em 4 eventos principais:

1. Adição do “cap” 7-MG
2. Splicing
3. Poliadenilação
4. Edição (substituir C por U, e vice-versa) modificando a sequencia do mRNA (mitocôndrias e plastídios)

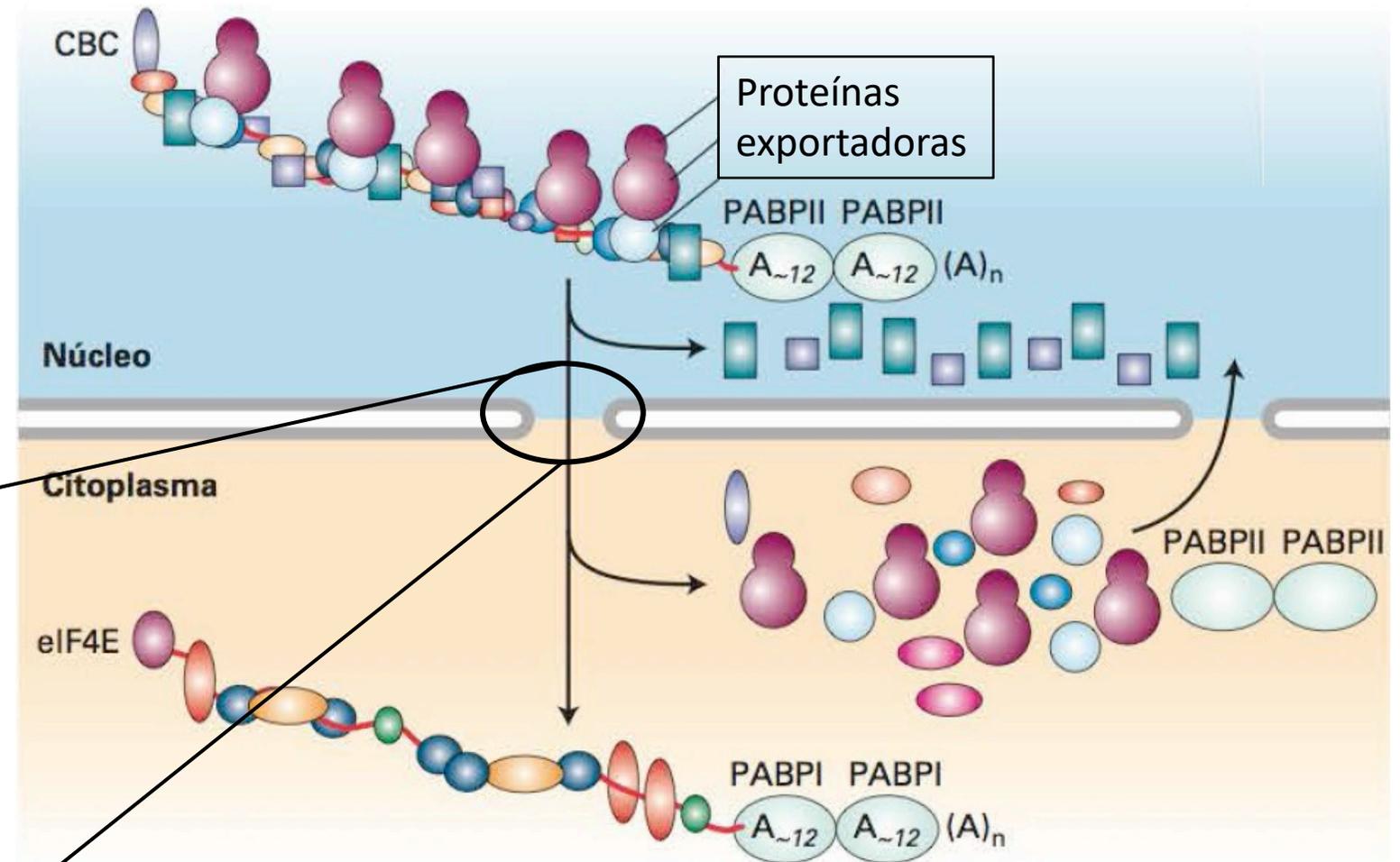
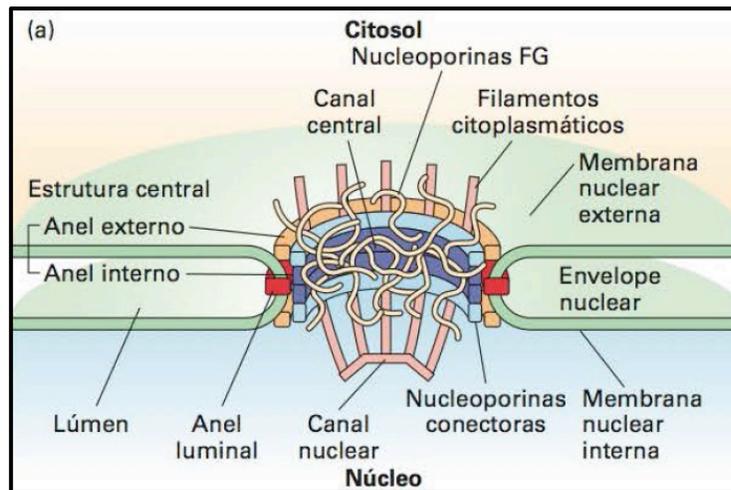


**Figure 4**

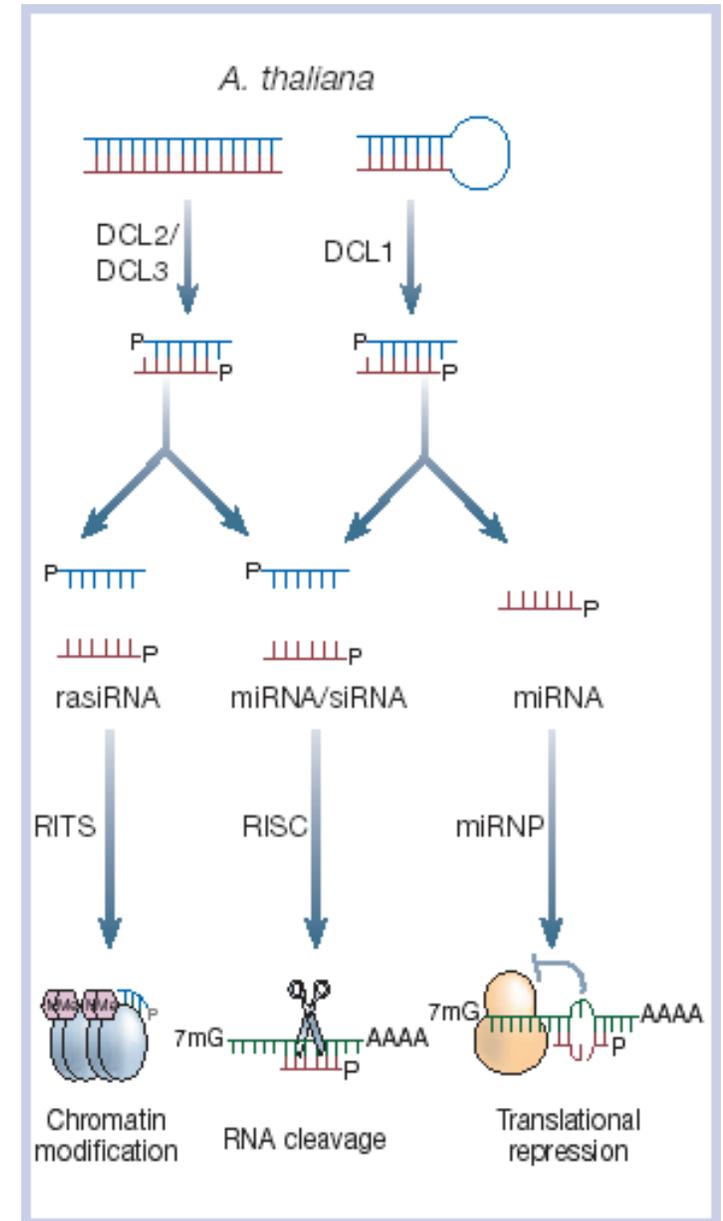
Model of the presently identified composition of the hypothetical editosome in flowering plant organelles. A pentatricopeptide repeat (PPR) protein binds to a specific combination of nucleotides in the RNA. One or more multiple organellar RNA-editing factor (MORF) proteins interact with the PPR protein and attract the enzymatic activity. This most likely deaminase activity may be a DYW domain from a respective (second) PPR protein or an entirely different moiety. Bullets represent nucleotides in the RNA. Cartridges in the PPR proteins denote the degenerate repeats of approximately 35 amino acids. The E and DYW domains of the respective PPR proteins are indicated.

# “Controle de qualidade” para exportação nuclear

- O mRNAs que foi corretamente processado recrutará as proteínas necessárias para ser transportado, de maneira contrária, o mRNA será degradado no núcleo...
- Proteínas citoplasmáticas de ligação ao mRNA substituem as proteínas nucleares.



## 4. Controle pós-transcricional



# RNAs não codificadores envolvidos no controle pós-transcricional

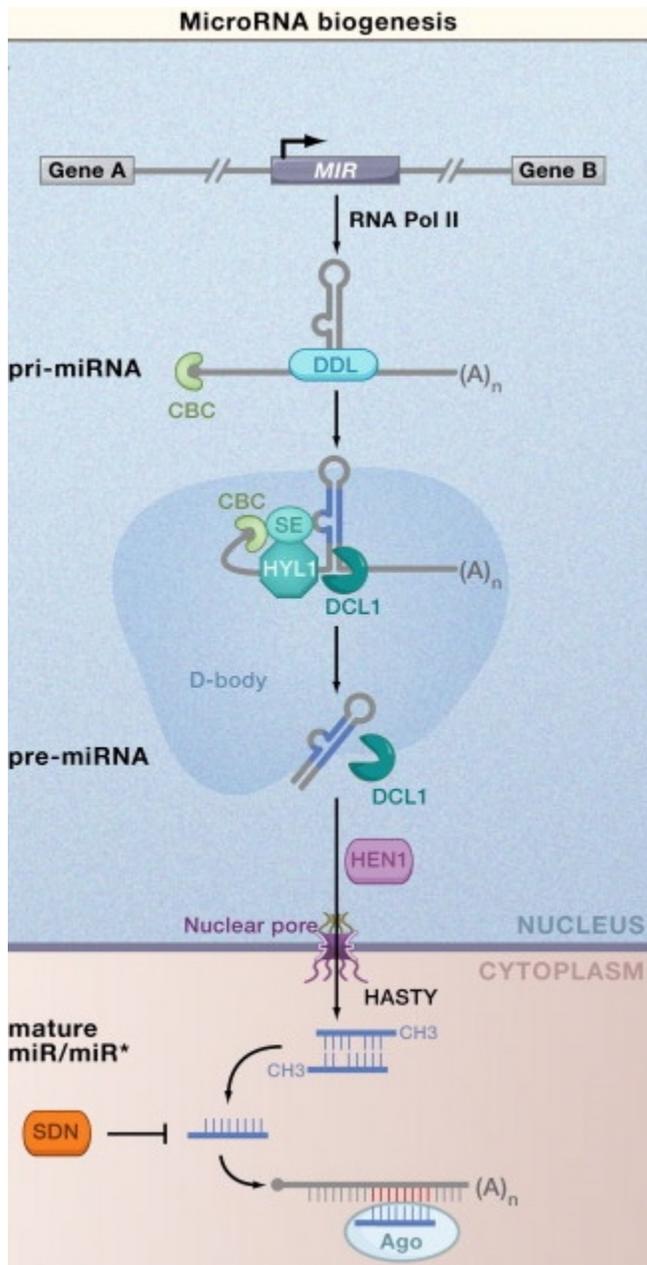
miRNA

siRNA

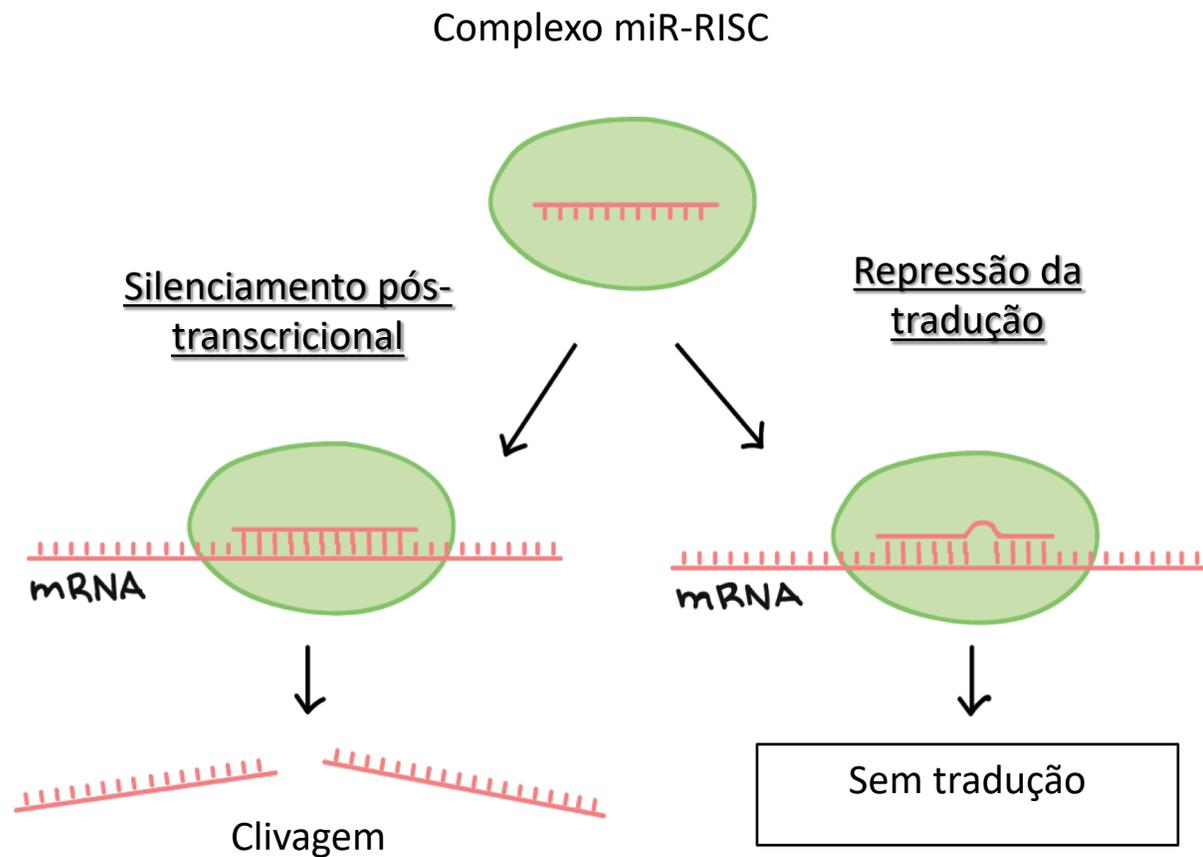
lncRNA

Pequenos RNAs

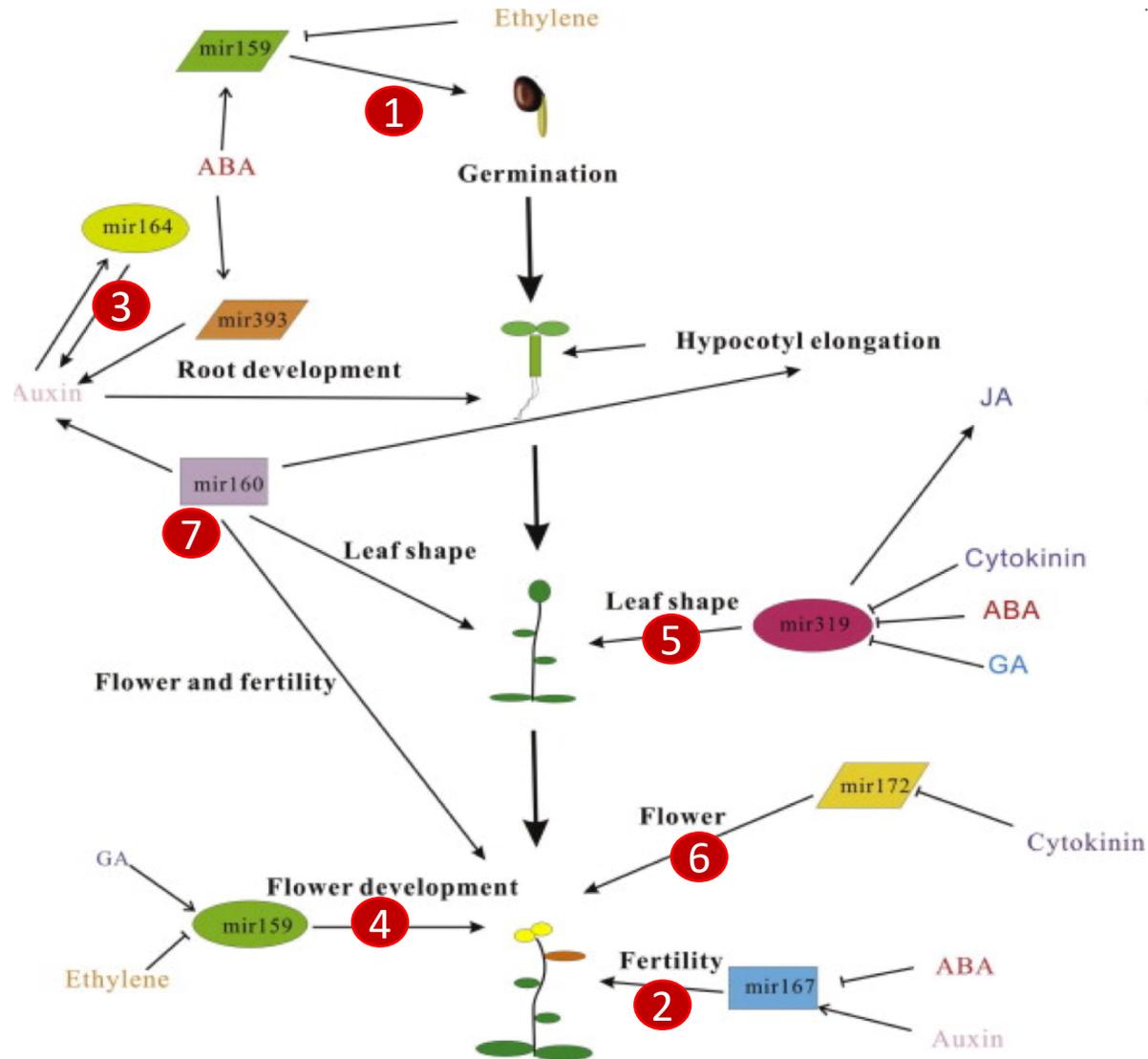
# miRNAs



- RNA polymerase II
- Dicer-like 1 (**DCL1**)
- Methylated by **HEN1** protects from SMALL RNA DEGRADING NUCLEASE (SDN) degradation
- **ARGONAUTA** + miRNA: RNA-induced silencing complex (**RISC**)

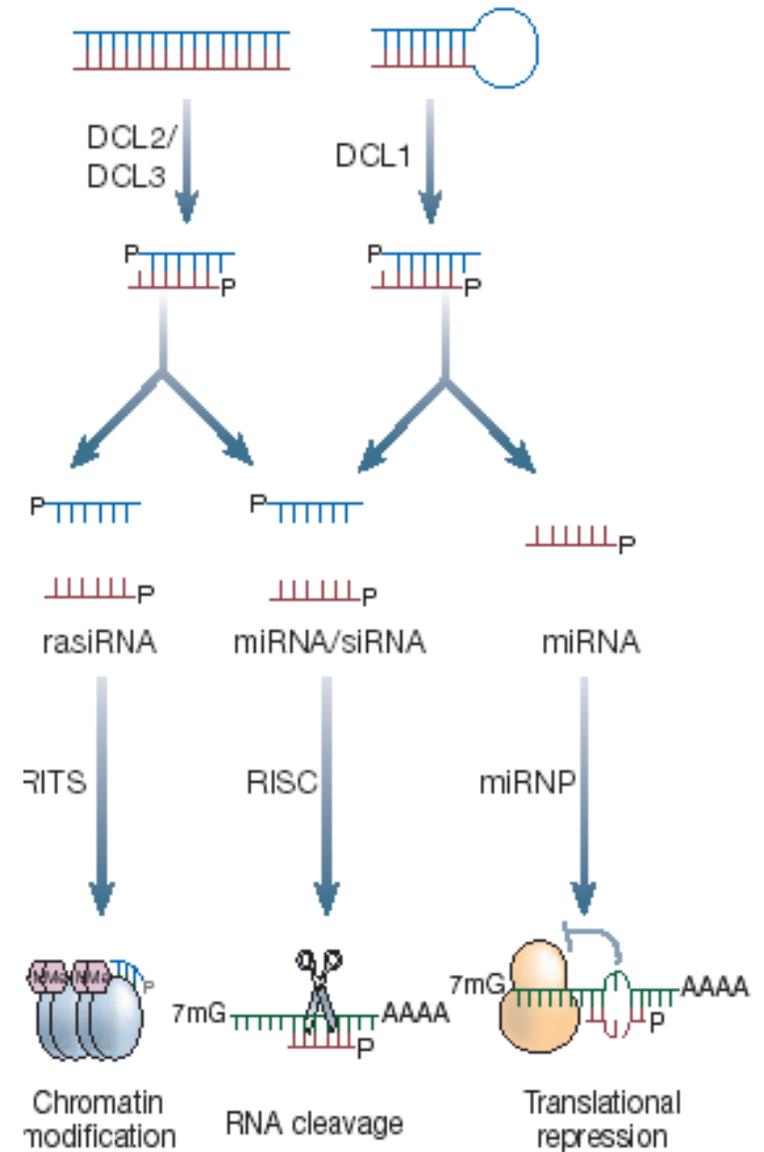
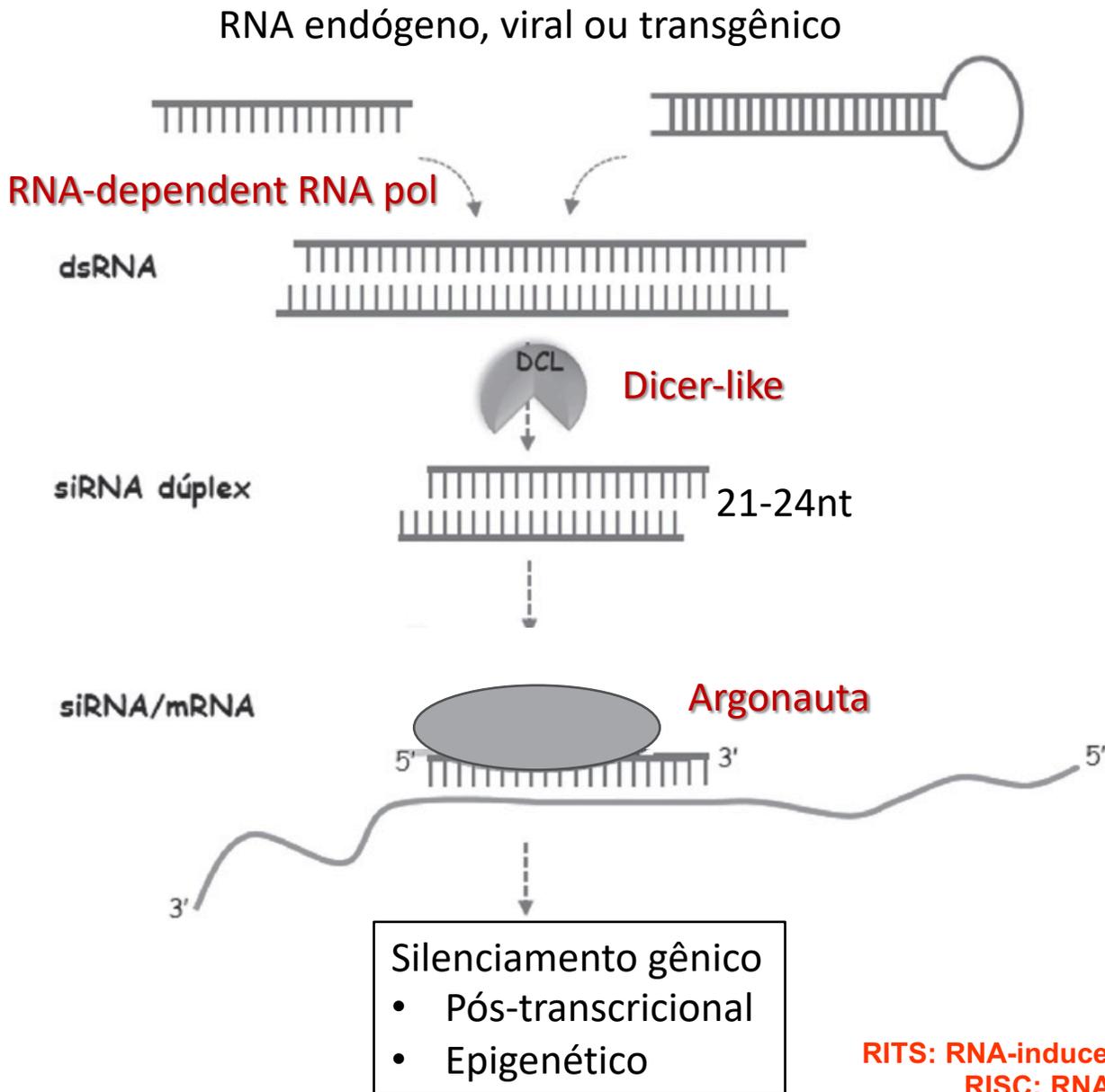


# miRNAs regulam a resposta a fitormônios



- 1 Inibe efeito do ABA degradando os mRNAs dos FTs específicos: **ativa germinação**
- 2 Degrada a proteína responsiva a auxina ARF8 que diferencia órgãos reprodutivos. **Então com stress, o ABA inibe o miR e a flor diferencia mais rapidamente.**
- 3 Degrada NAC1 que é um ativador da transcrição dos genes induzidos por auxina, assim regula por feedback negativo a resposta a auxina. Mutantes acumulam NAC1 e desenvolvem muitas raízes laterais e perdem a resposta a auxina.
- 4 Degrada FT de resposta a GA demorando a floração, induzida pelo GA em excesso do próprio GA.
- 5 Degrada TCP FTs que inibem o crescimento de folhas e ativam a senescência via síntese de JA.
- 6 Degrada APETALA-2 circunscrevendo a sua expressão e **permitindo a correta diferenciação dos órgãos florais.**
- 7 Degrada proteínas responsivas a auxina ARFs **regulando todos os processos onde a auxina atua.**

# siRNAs

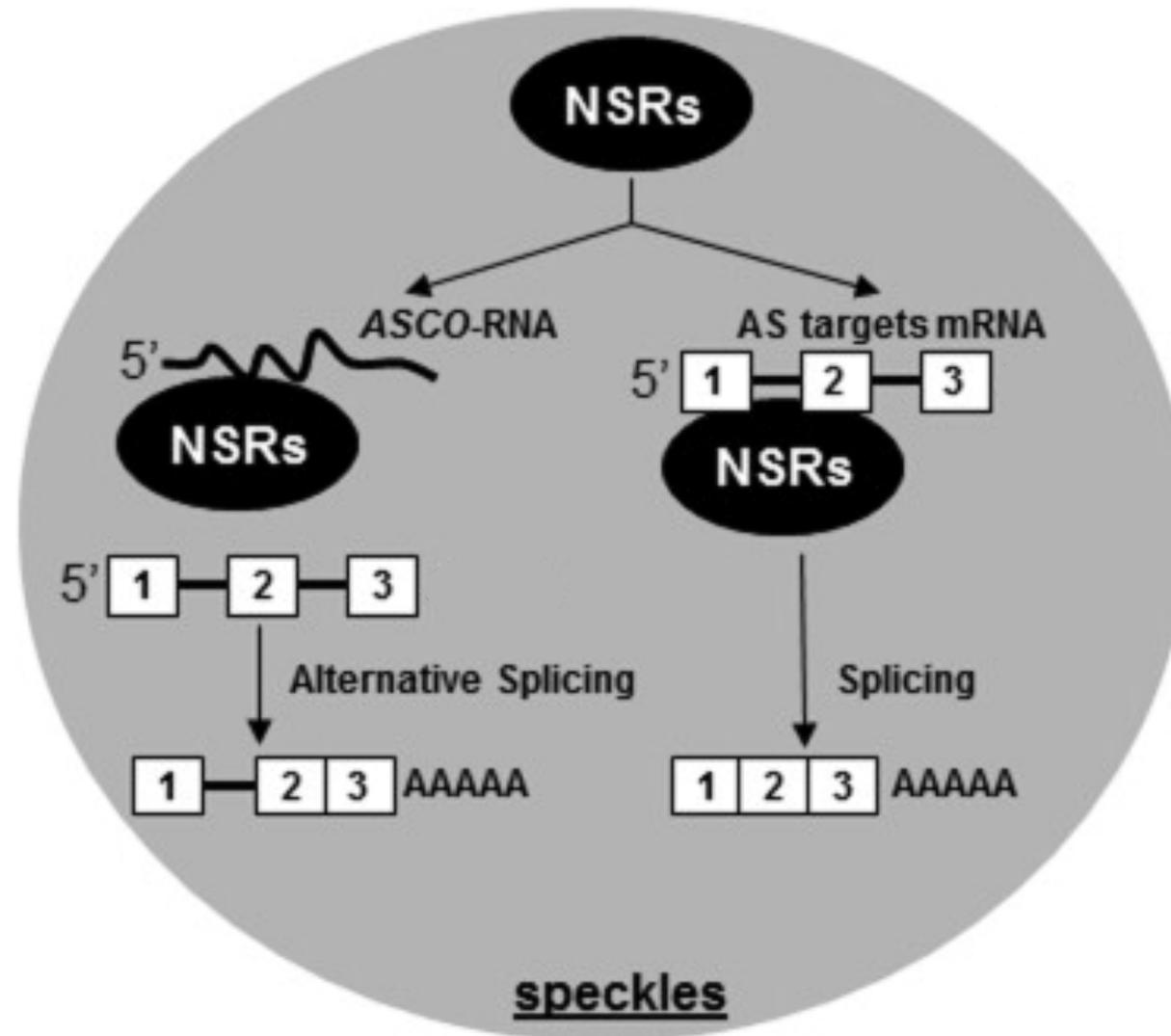


**RITS: RNA-induced transcriptional silencing complex**  
**RISC: RNA-induced silencing complex**

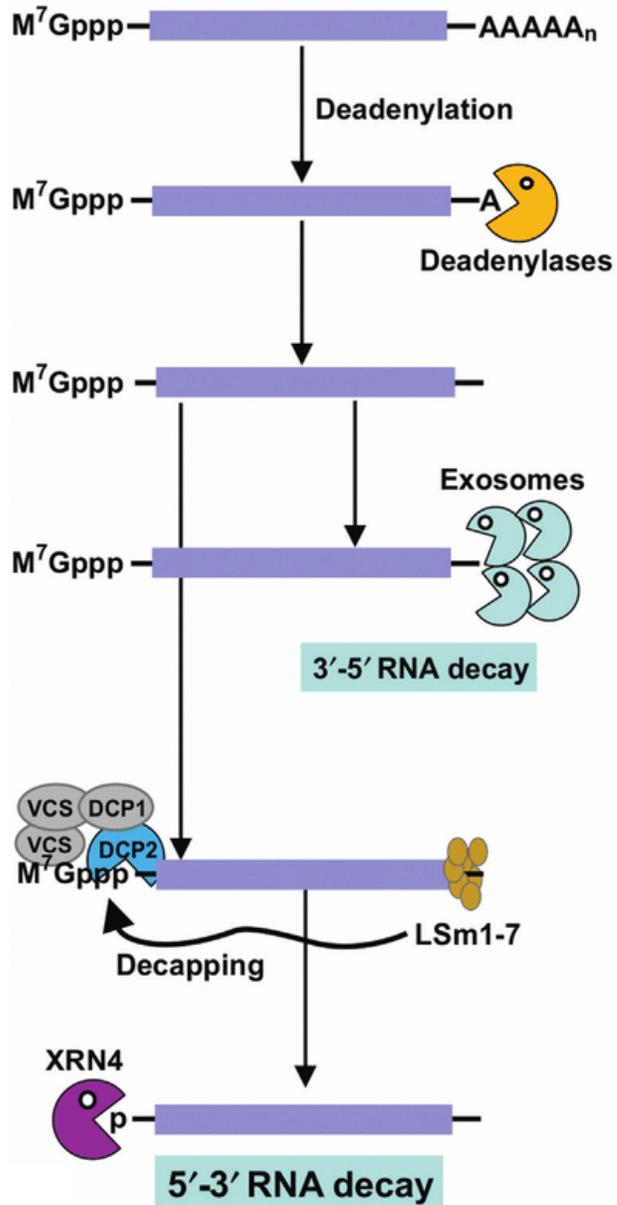
# IncRNAs

NSR (nuclear speckle RNA-binding protein) são reguladores de splicing que se ligam a pré-mRNA alvos e modulam seu splicing

O IncRNA ASCO sequestra o complexo NSR resultando no splicing alternativo do gene.



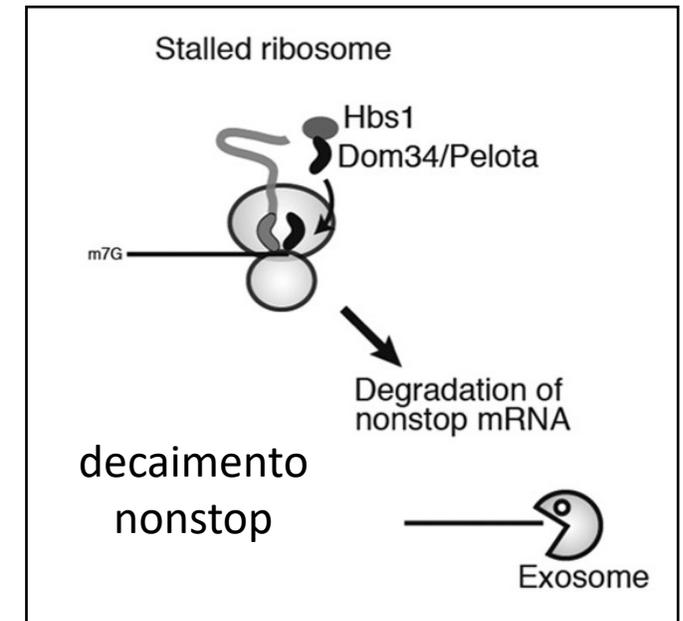
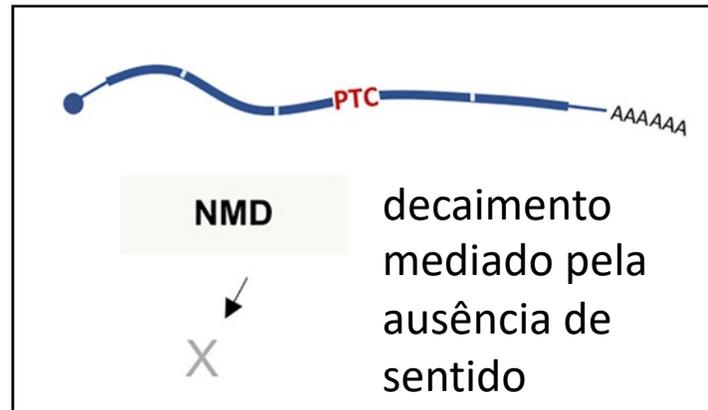
## Basal RNA decay in plants



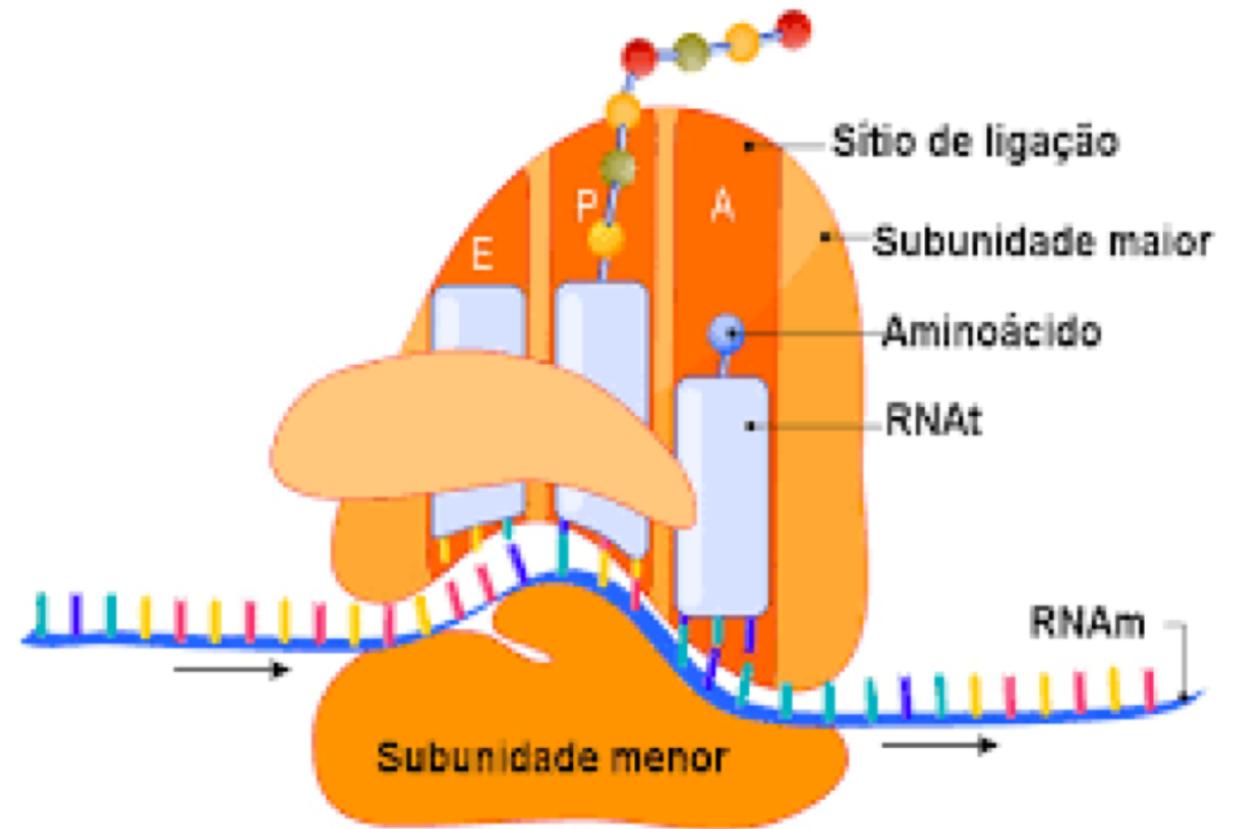
[doi.org/10.1016/j.tim.2019.05.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tim.2019.05.007)

# Vida-média do RNA

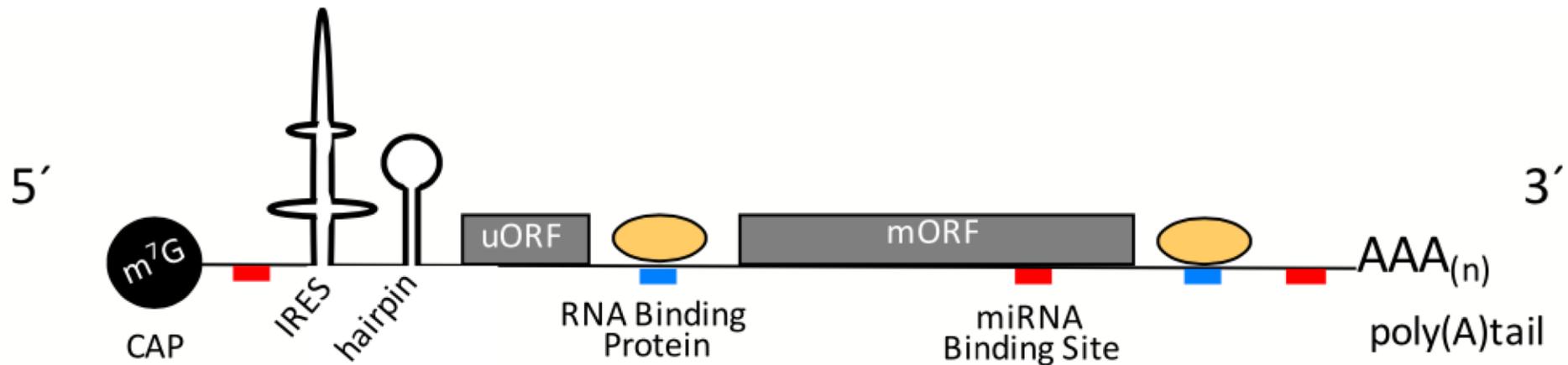
- A vida-média do mRNA pode ser regulada de duas maneiras principais:
  - Perda das “proteções”
  - Erros no mRNA

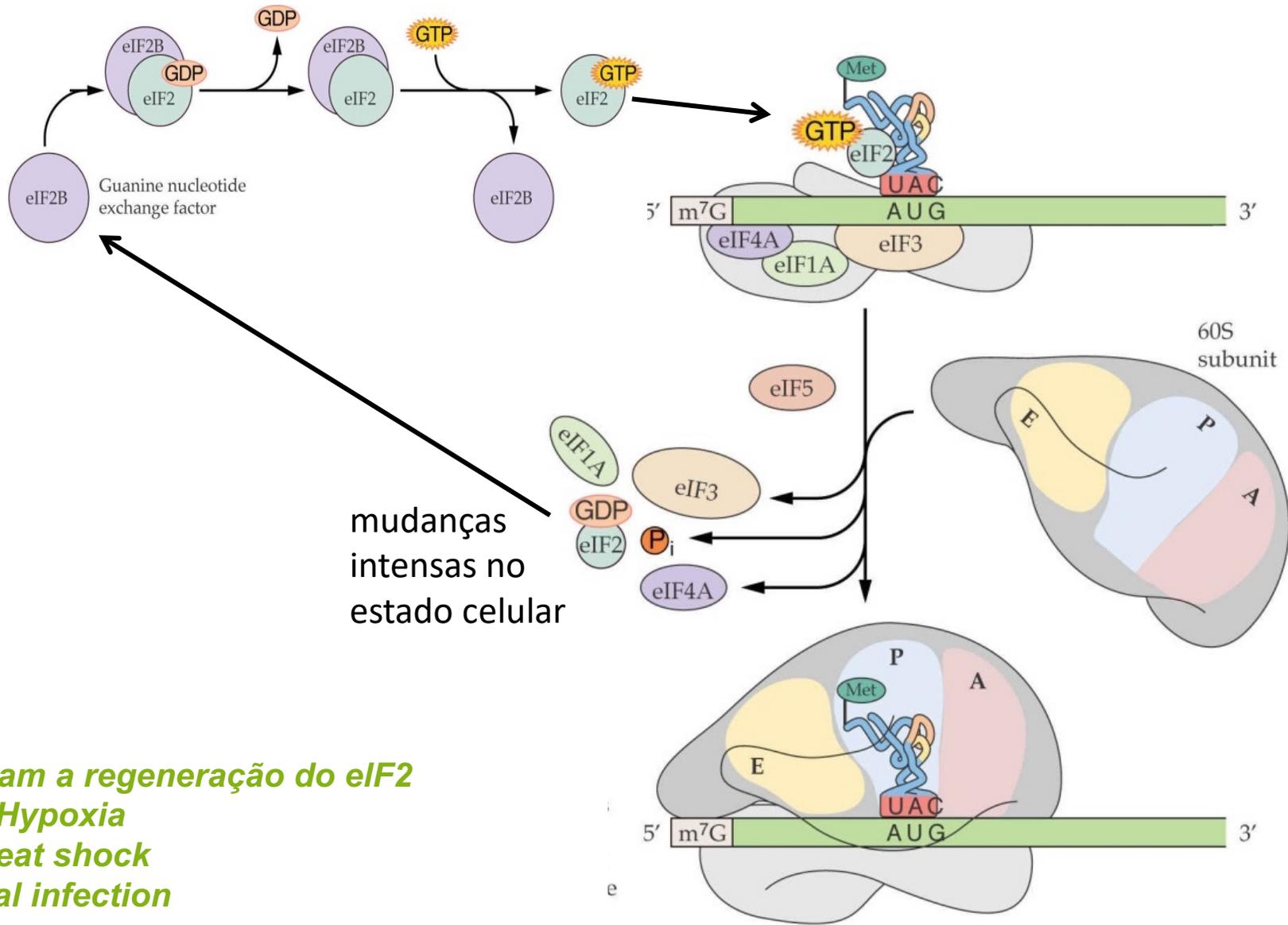


## 5. Controle traducional



- Presença de CAP e poliA induzem a tradução.
- Internal ribosomal entry sites (IRES) são necessários para o reconhecimento dos ribossomos.
- Hairpins e upstream ORFs inibem a tradução da ORF principal (mORF).
- Sequencias de binding de proteínas regulatórias podem induzir o reprimir a tradução.
- Sítios de reconhecimento por miRNA inibe tradução pela degradação do mRNA.



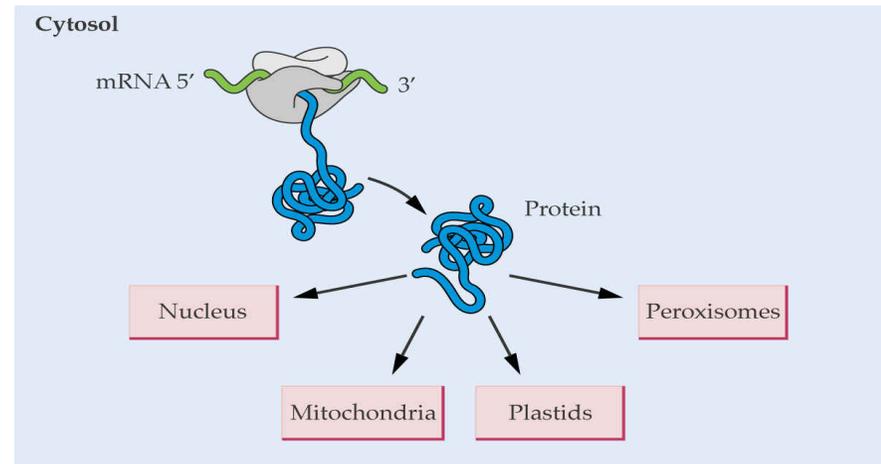


**Estresses bloqueiam a regeneração do eIF2**  
**Hypoxia**  
**Heat shock**  
**Viral infection**

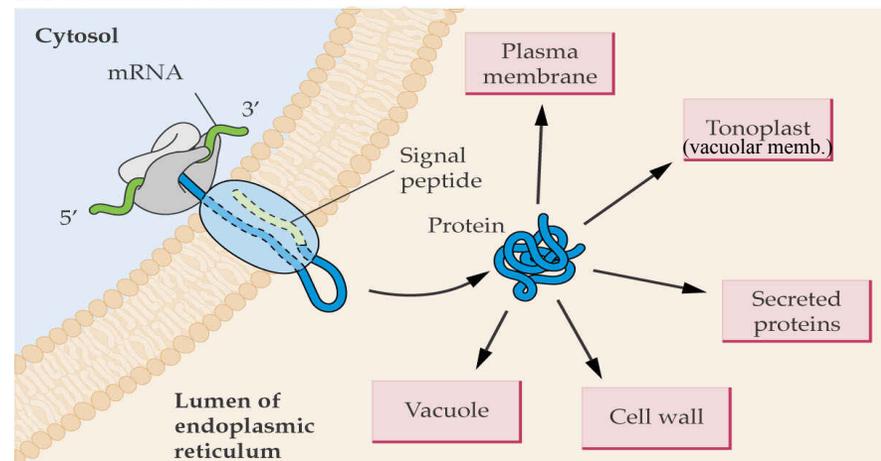
**mRNAs de estresse não precisam de eIF2!!!!**

# Tradução e direcionamento para organelas

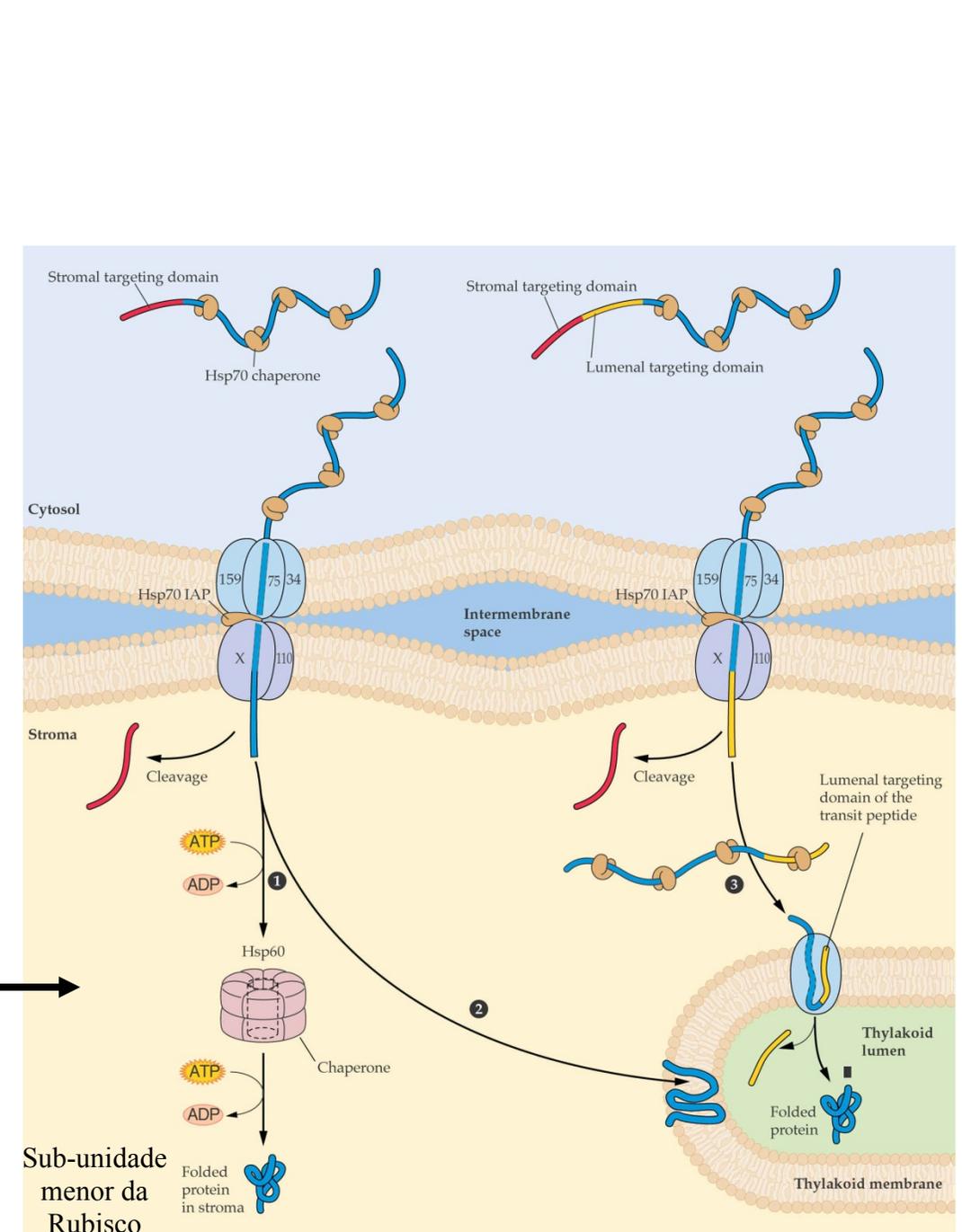
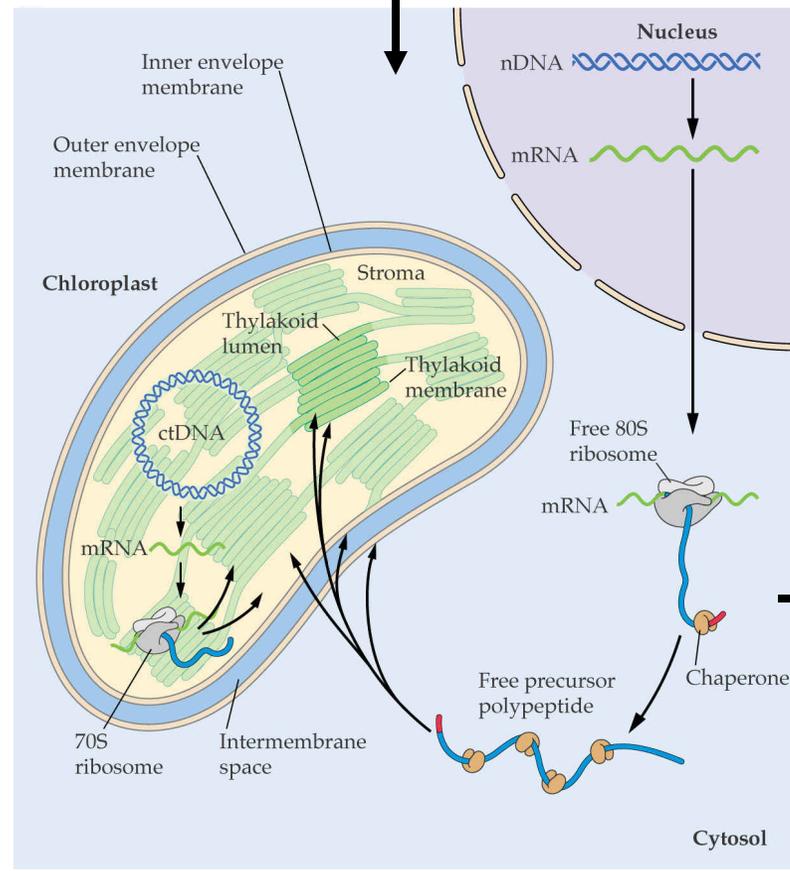
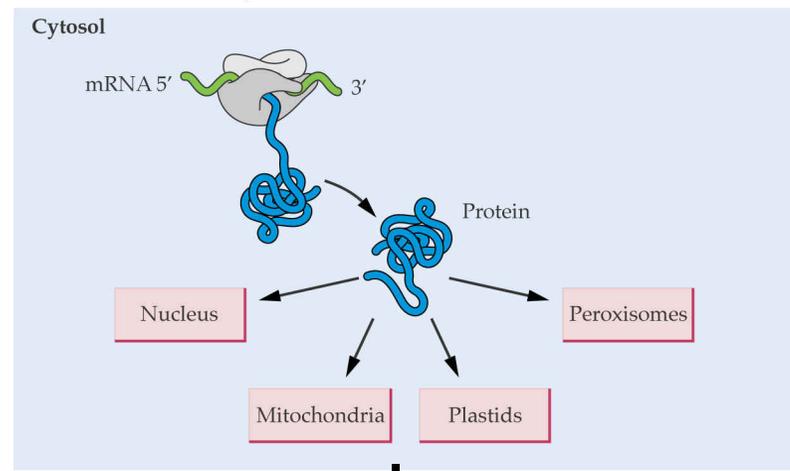
(A) Free ribosomes in cytosol



(B) Membrane-bound ribosomes

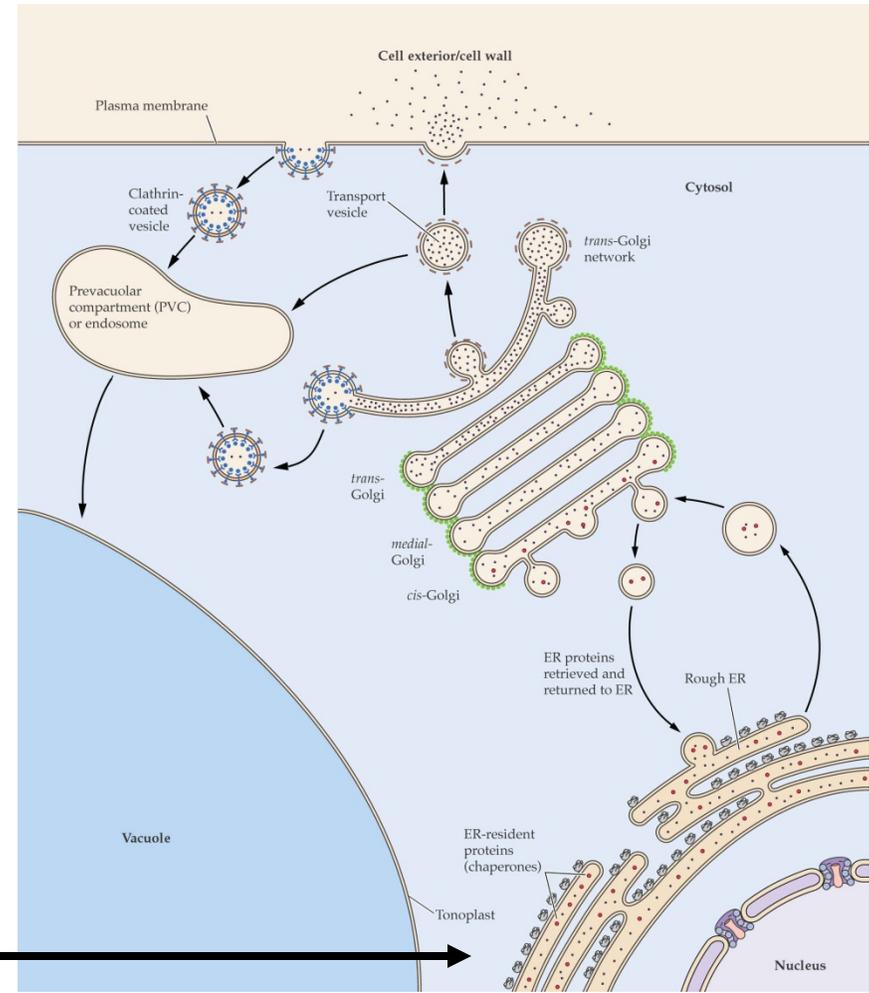
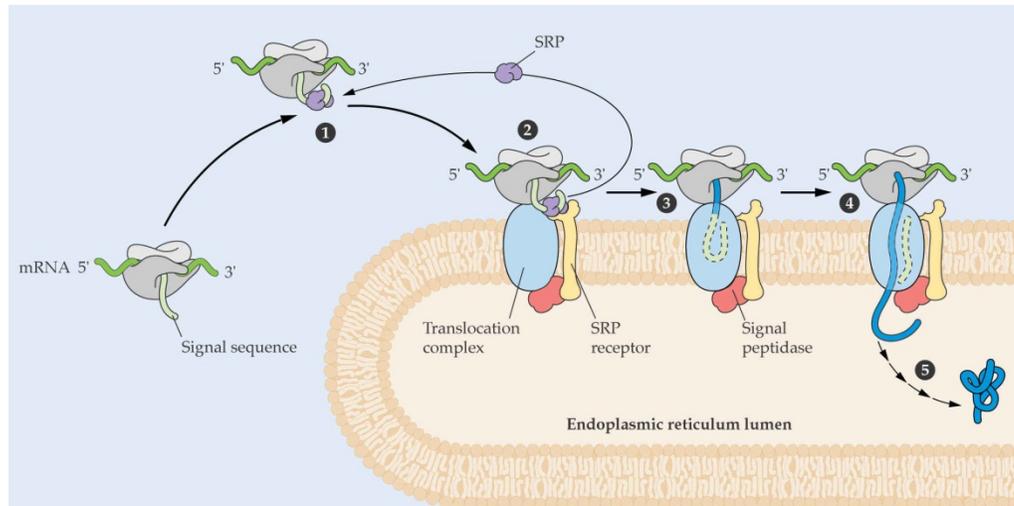
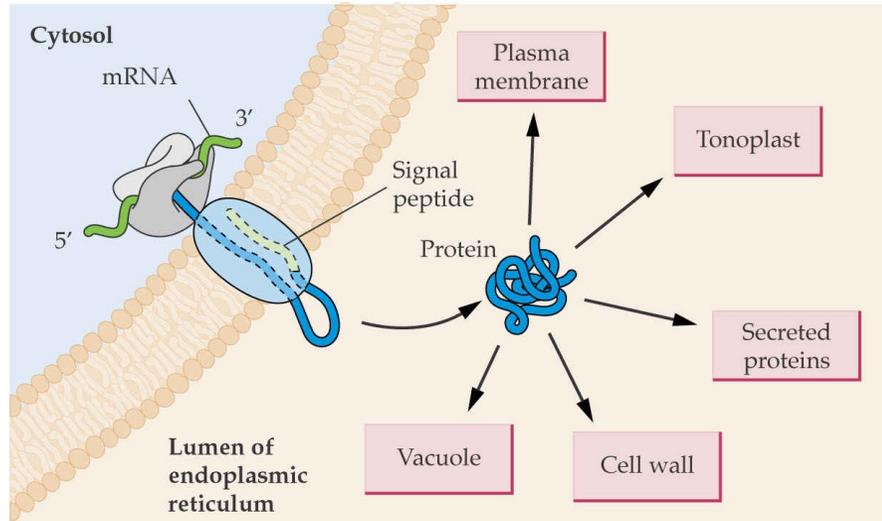


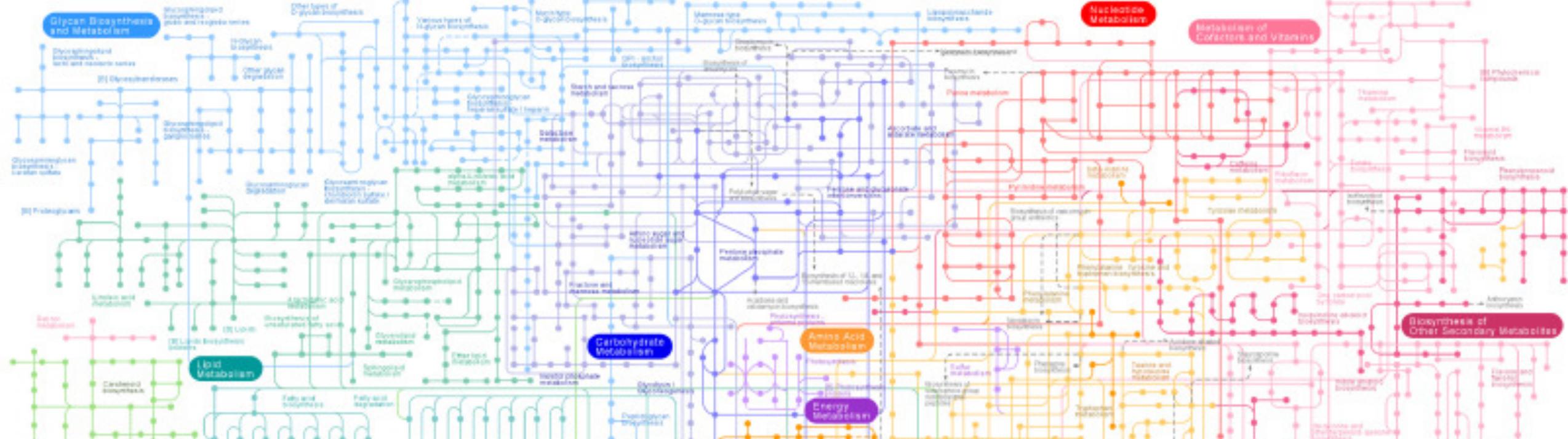
(A) Free ribosomes in cytosol



Sub-unidade menor da Rubisco

**(B) Membrane-bound ribosomes**



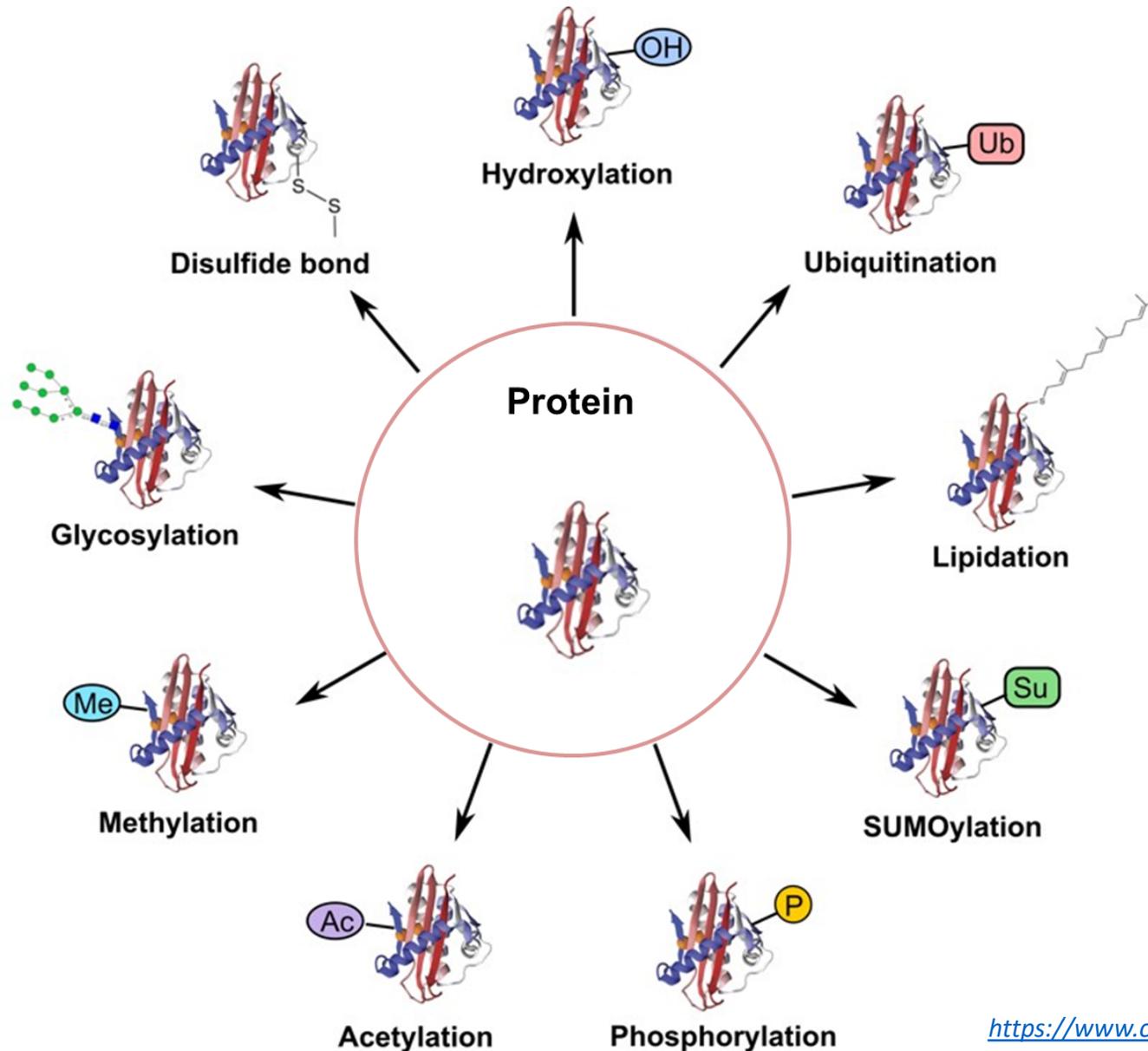


# 6. Controle pós-traducional

Modificação das cadeias laterais de resíduos de aminoácidos

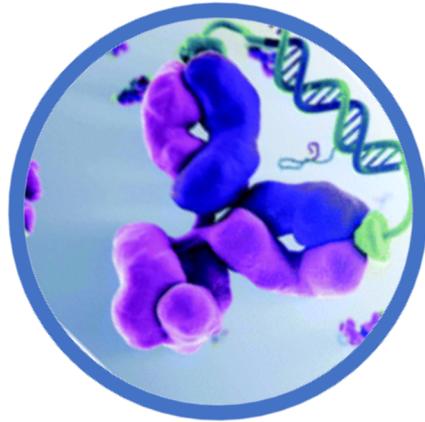


# Tipos de modificações



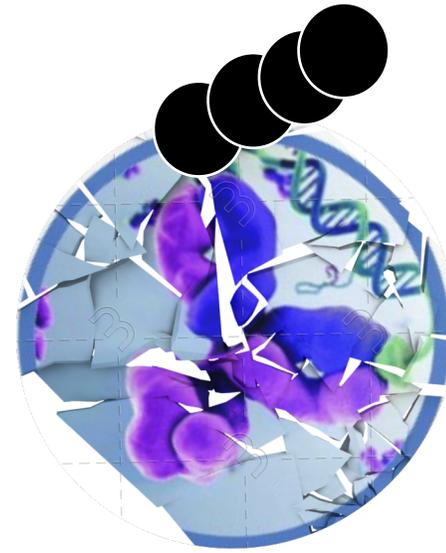
	~60	~100 aa
<b>Ubiquitination vs SUMOylation</b> <small>More Information Online <a href="http://WWW.DIFFERENCEBETWEEN.COM">WWW.DIFFERENCEBETWEEN.COM</a></small>		
	<b>Ubiquitination</b>	<b>SUMOylation</b>
<b>DEFINITION</b>	Ubiquitination is a post translational modification which covalently conjugates ubiquitin to proteins	SUMOylation is a post translational modification which adds SUMOs to proteins
<b>MODIFIER</b>	Ubiquitin	SUMO
<b>MARKING PROTEINS FOR DEGRADATION</b>	Can tag proteins for degradation	Not used in cells to mark proteins for degradation
<b>IMPORTANCE</b>	Targeting proteins for proteolytic degradation by proteasome and regulate localization and/or activity independent of proteolysis	Important roles in gene expression, chromatin structure, signal transduction, and maintenance of the genome
<b>MODIFICATION</b>	Covalently conjugate ubiquitin to proteins	Adds SUMOS to proteins

# Dois níveis de regulação pós-traducional



## Função

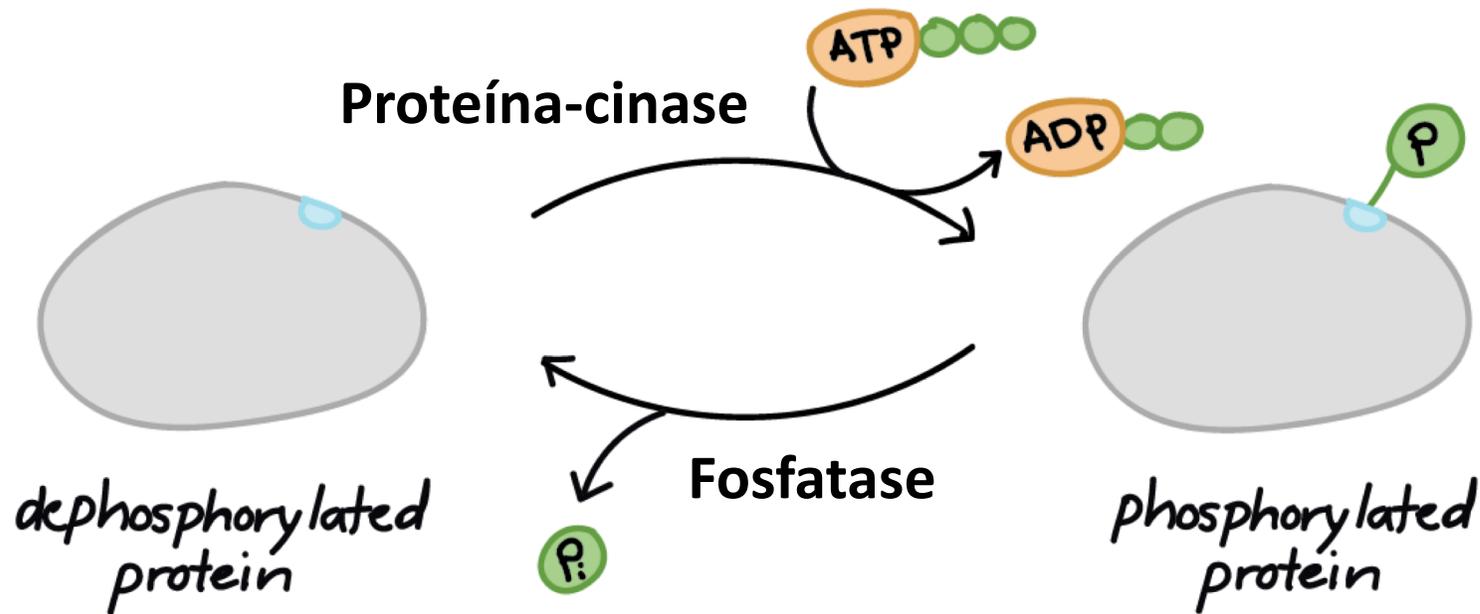
- Atividade
- Interação
- Localização



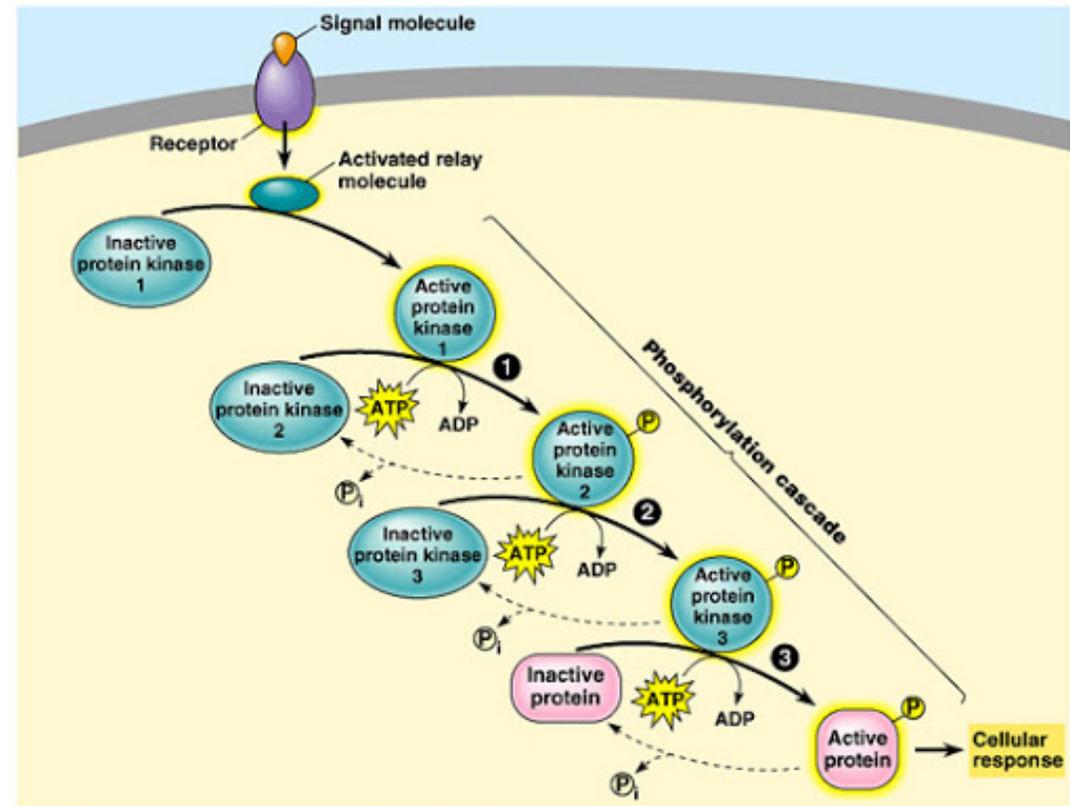
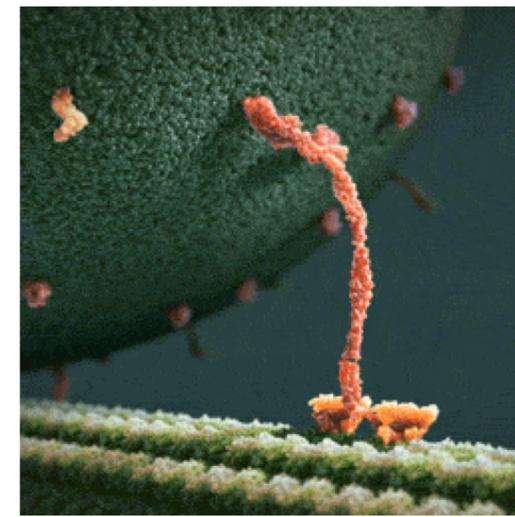
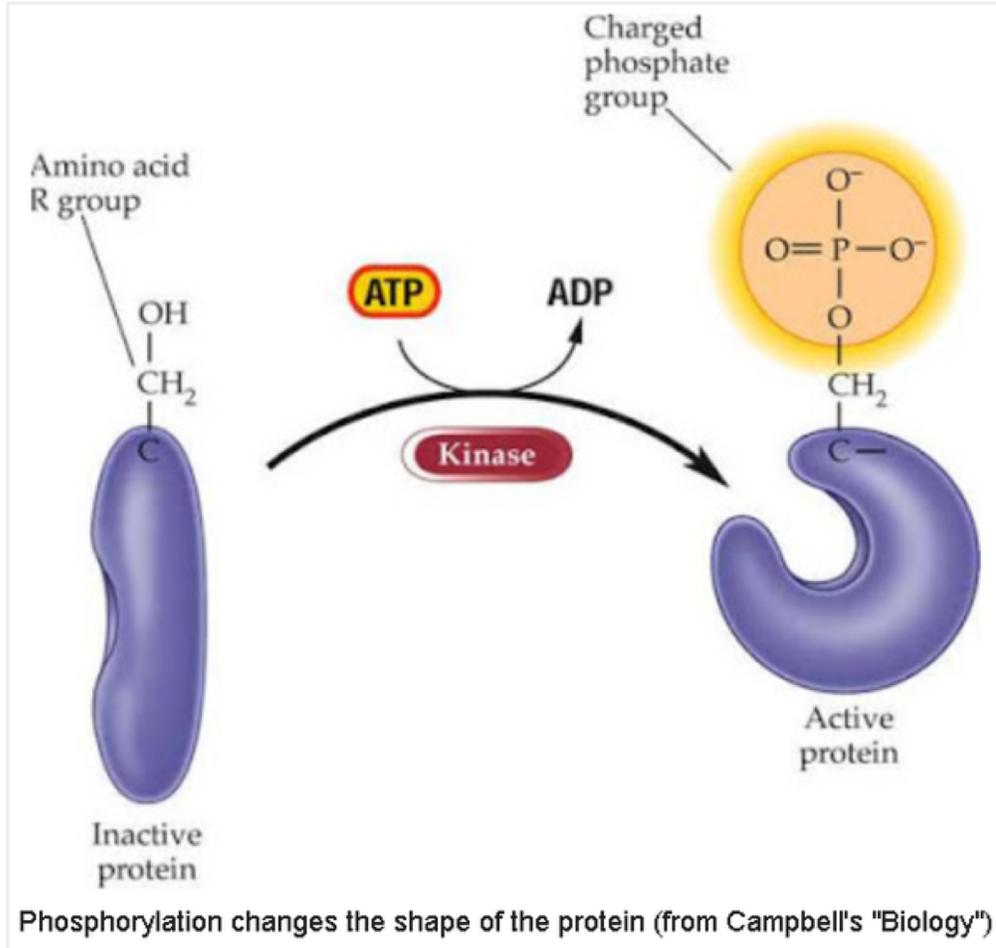
## Proteólise Ubiquitinação

# (Des-)Fosforilação

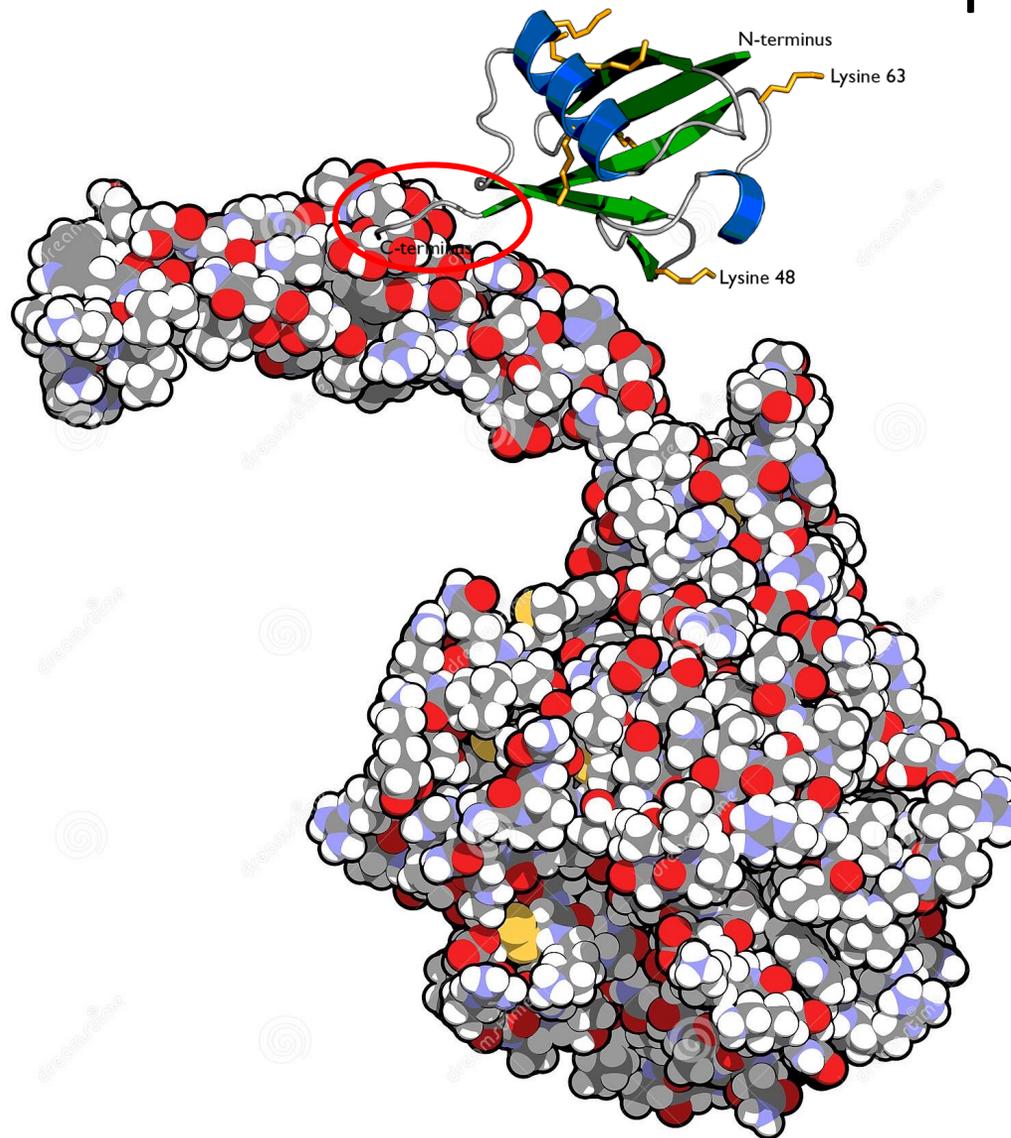
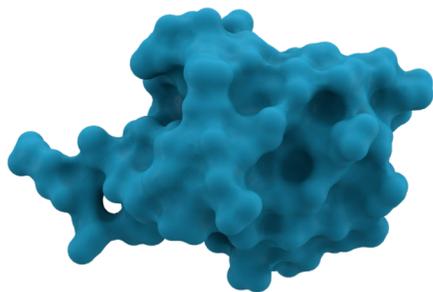
- Adicionado pelas **proteínas-quinase** e removido pelas **fosfatases**

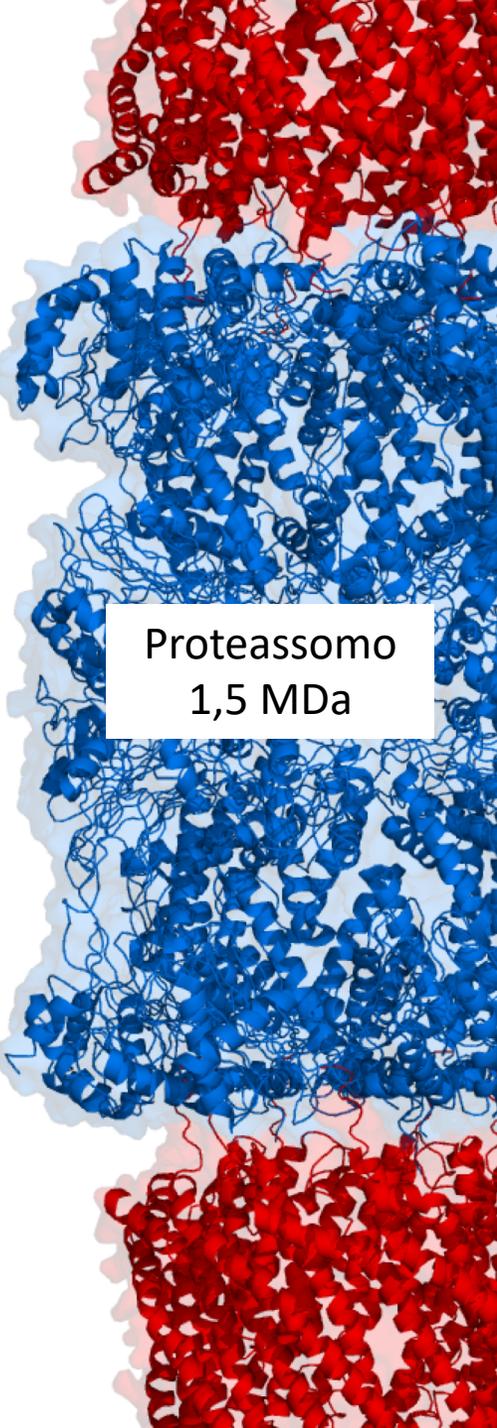
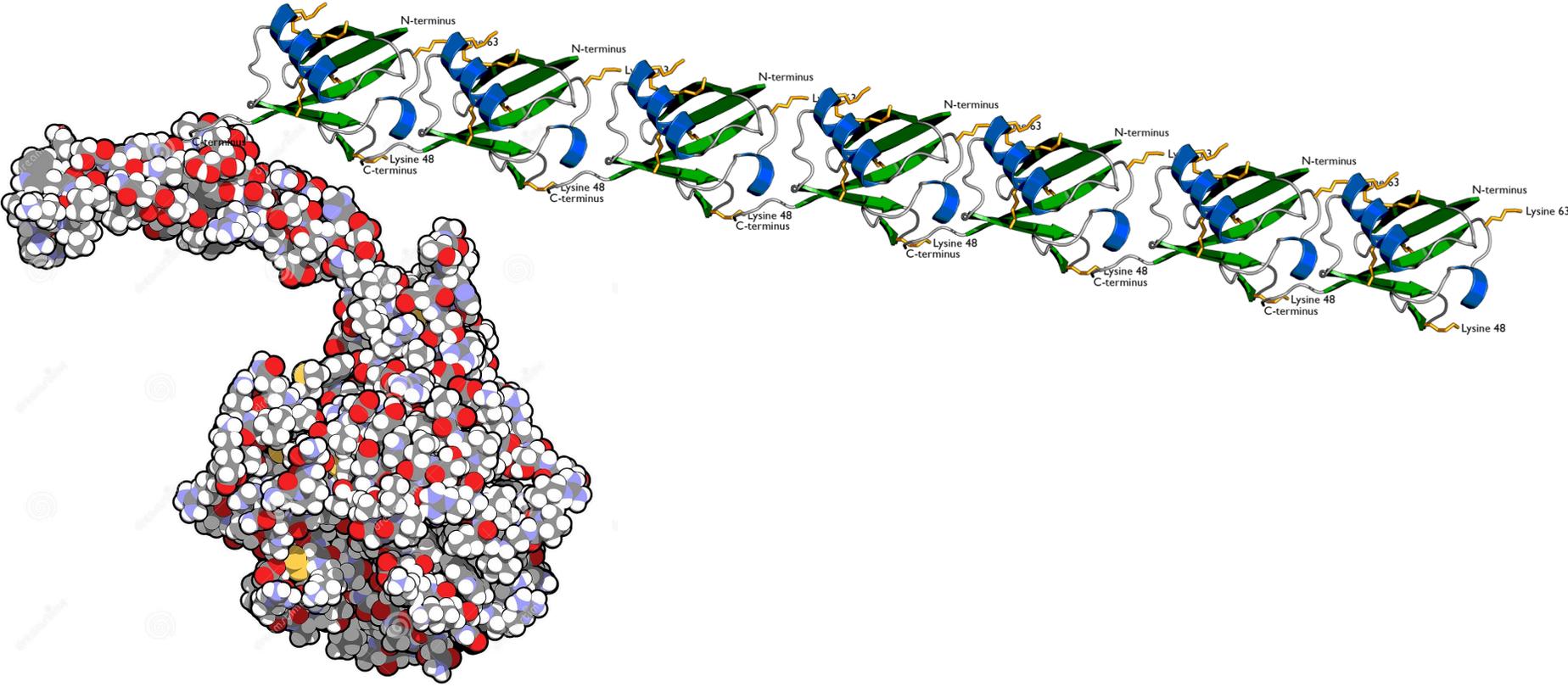


# (Des-)Fosforilação



# Ubiquitina



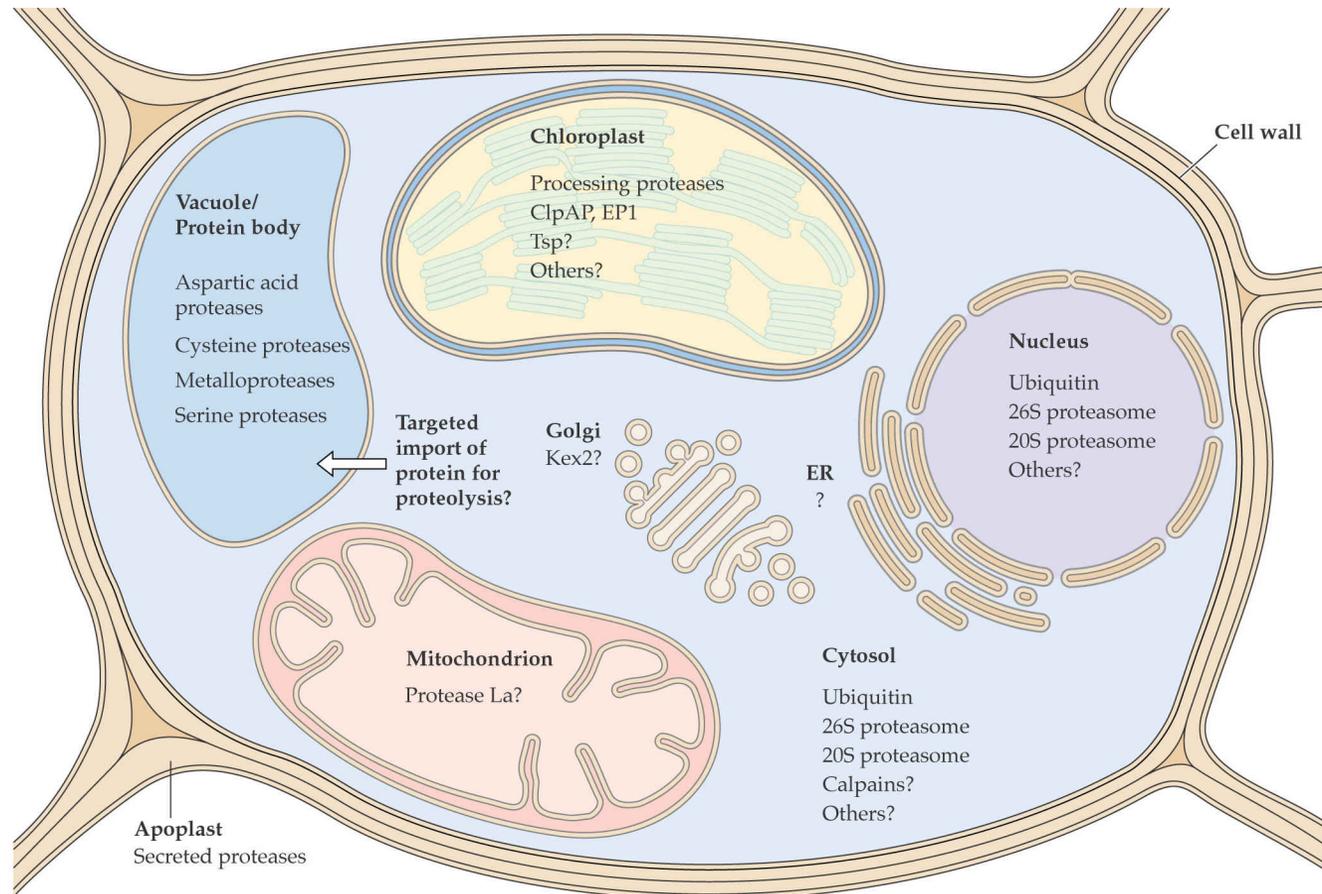


Proteassomo  
1,5 MDa

A via da ubiquitina-proteassomo

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Si0tA-ej3So>

# Controle pós-traducional: degradação



- **A degradação é muito controlada e consome ATP.**
- **A seq. N terminal determina a vida média da proteína:**
  - **PEST (Pro-Glu-Ser-Thr) é um sinal de proteólise.**
  - **Acetilação confere estabilidade.**
  - **AAs hidrofóbicos expostos é sinal de unfolded protein.**

OBRIGADA!



Epigenetics:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eYrQ0EhVCYA>

Splicing:

[youtube.com/watch?v=CdwLKwseP9Q&ab\\_channel=HealthCare](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CdwLKwseP9Q&ab_channel=HealthCare)

Ubiquitin:

[youtube.com/watch?v=Si0tA-ej3So&ab\\_channel=CristianeCalixto](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Si0tA-ej3So&ab_channel=CristianeCalixto)