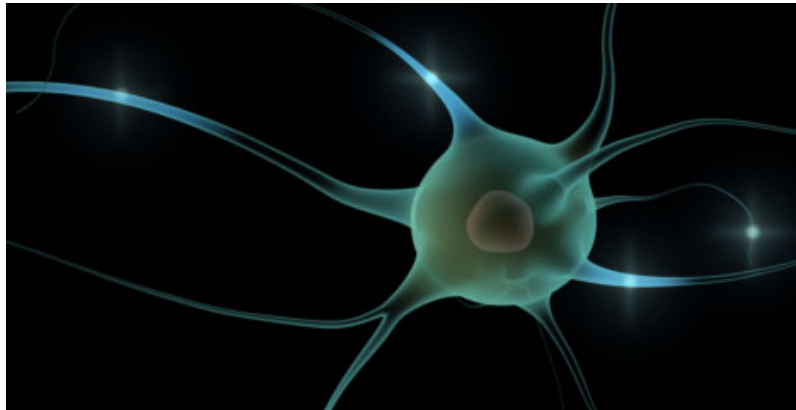
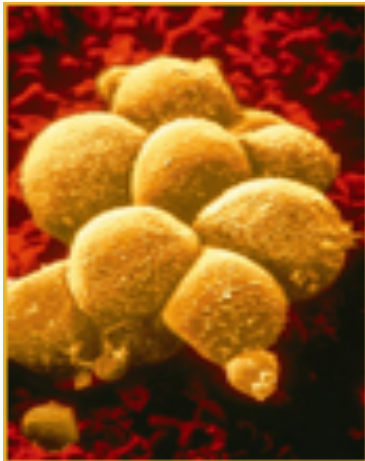


Ciclo celular



Parte 1

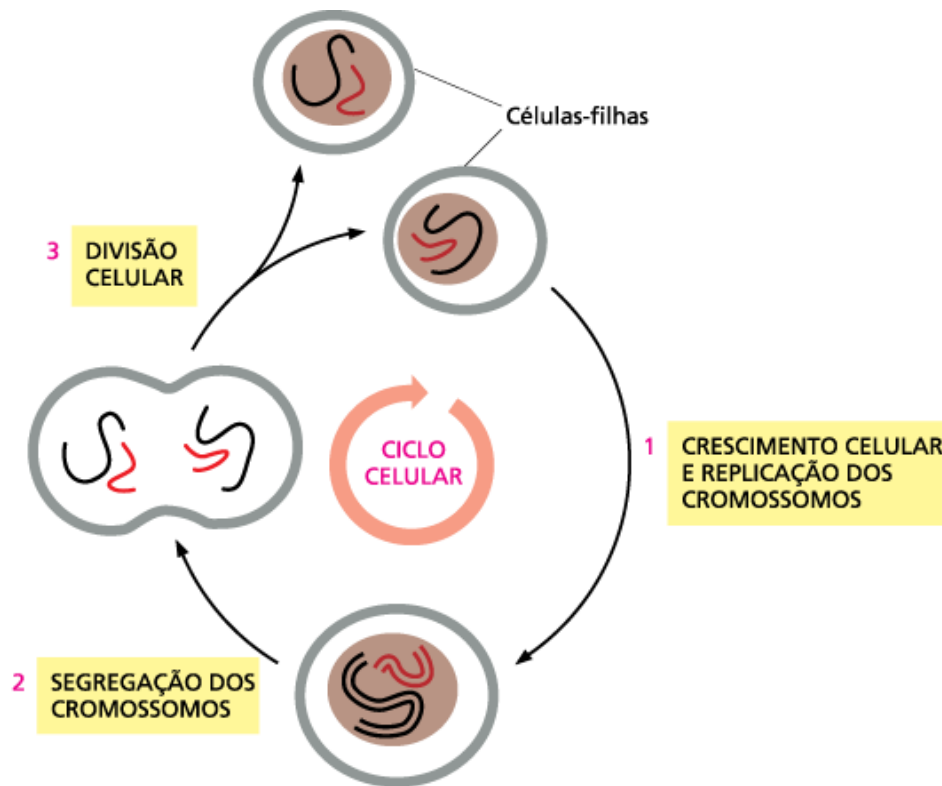
Patricia Coltri
coltri@usp.br

Nesta aula:

- Controle do ciclo celular
- Fatores que estimulam/inibem o ciclo celular
- Métodos para estudo do ciclo

Ciclo celular

Células se reproduzem com a duplicação de seu conteúdo e divisão em duas



Ciclo celular e proliferação

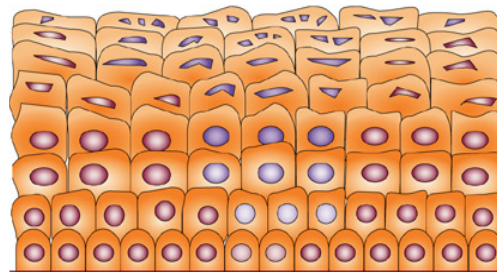
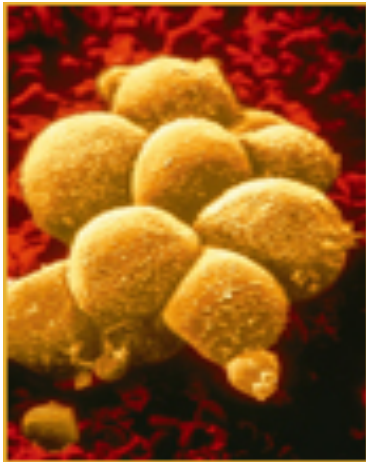
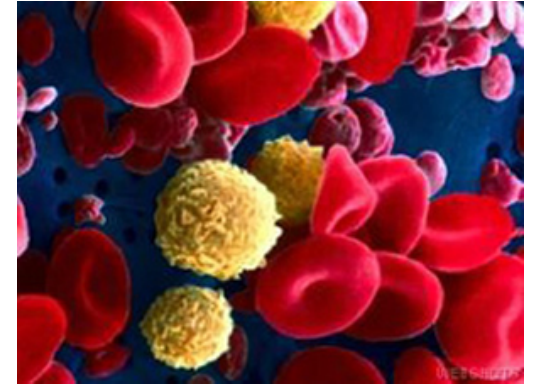
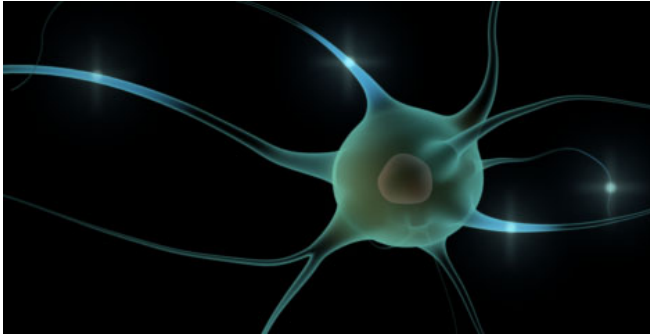


Eventos sequenciais coordenados: geração de células-filhas – geração de organismos

Ciclo celular

TIPO CELULAR	DURAÇÃO DO CICLO CELULAR
Células jovens de embrião de sapo	30 min
Célula de levedura	1,5 – 3 horas
Células epiteliais de intestino	~ 12 horas
Fibroblastos de mamíferos (cultura)	~ 20 horas
Células hepáticas humanas	~ 1 ano

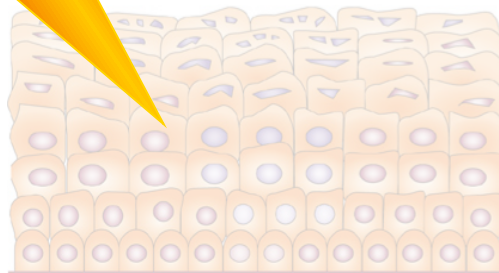
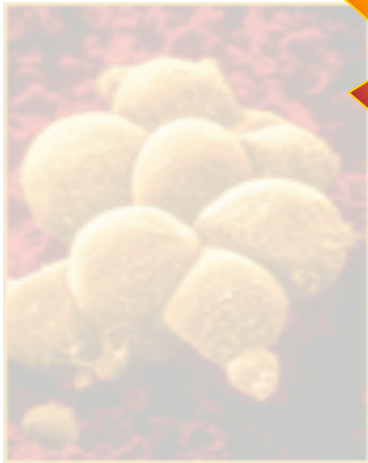
Estímulos: sinais intracelulares e extracelulares



Capacidade proliferativa no mesmo organismo: variável

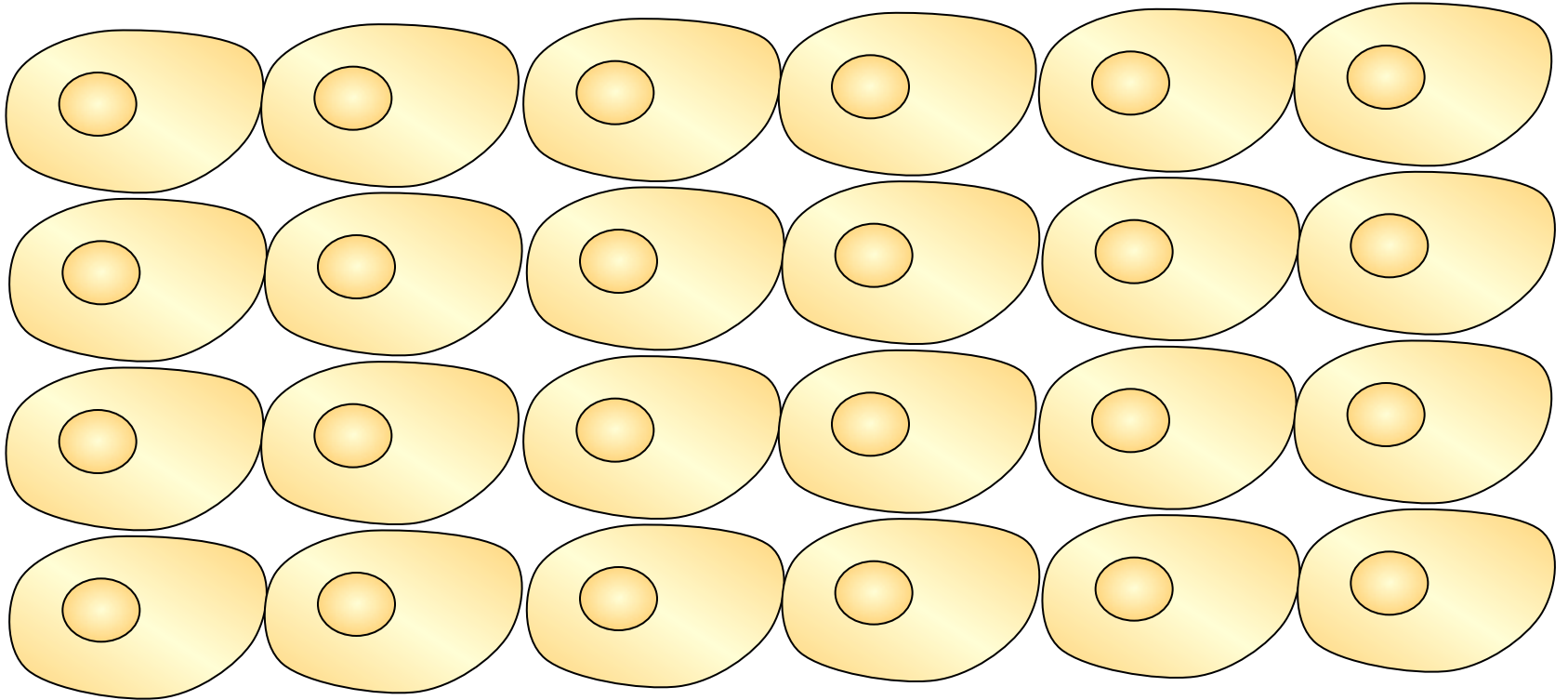


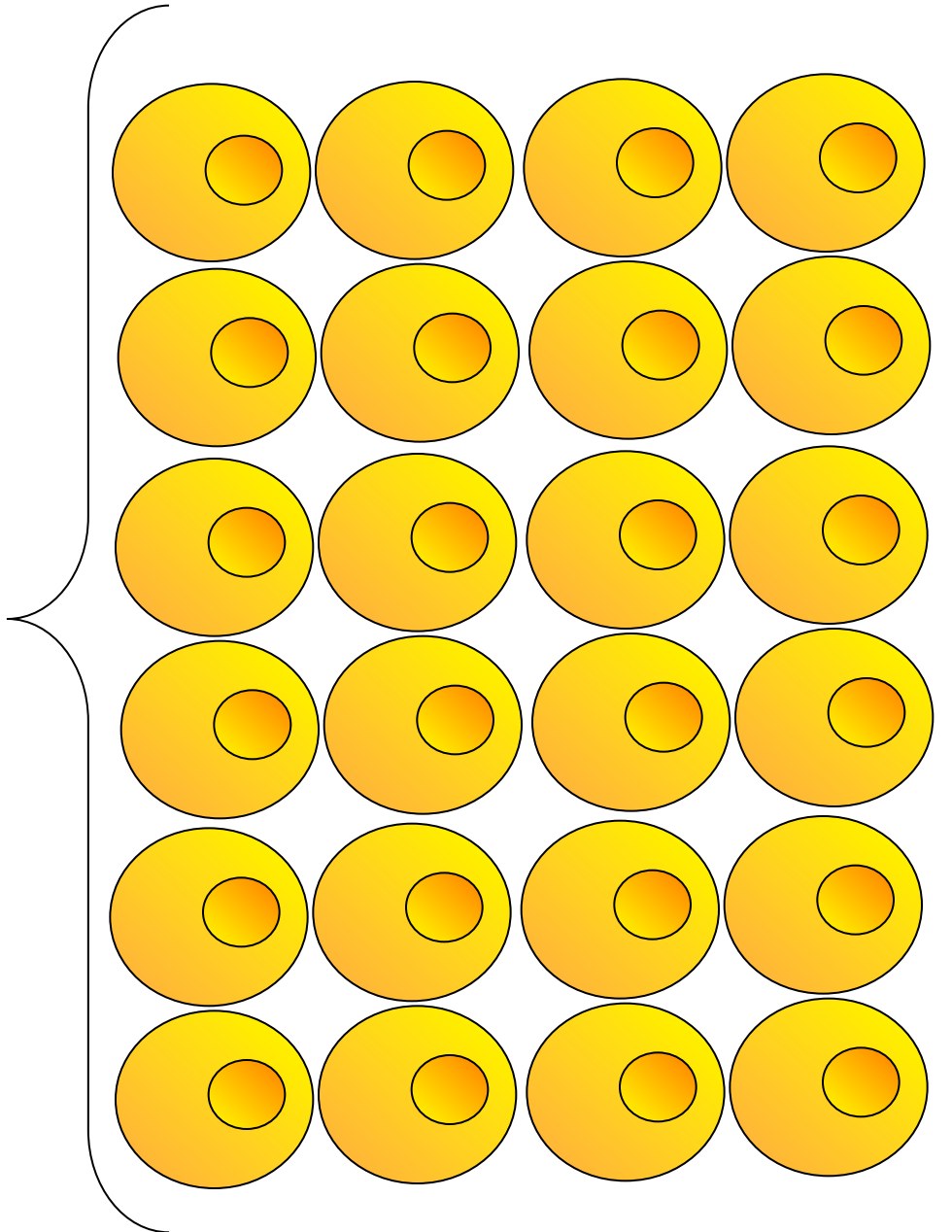
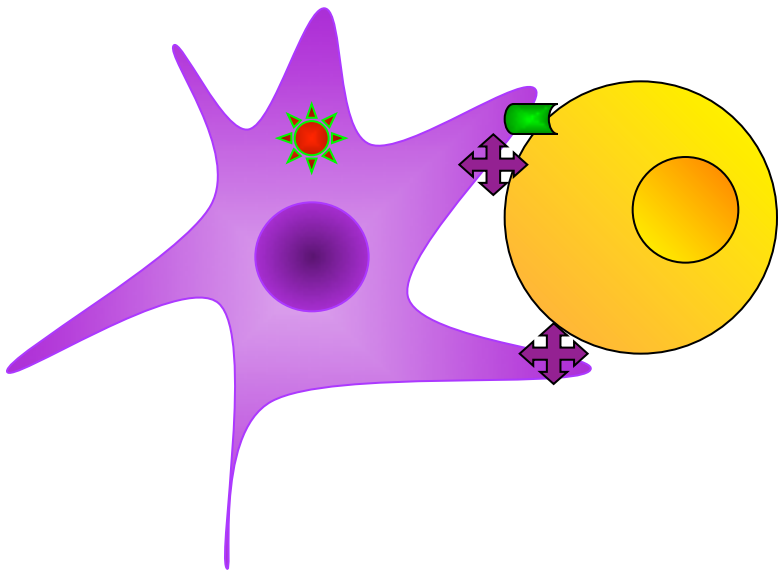
Células podem receber estímulos para iniciar ou parar ciclo celular

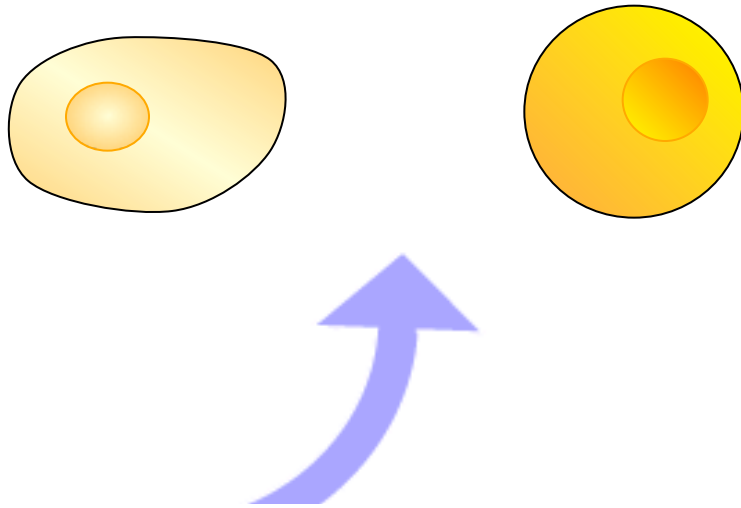


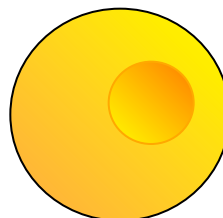
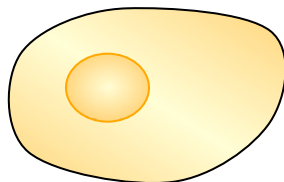
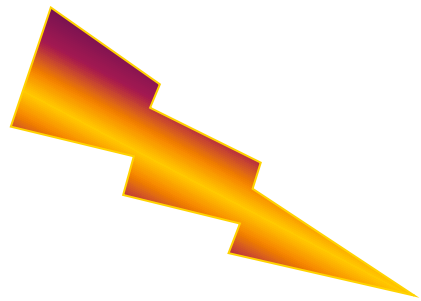
Capacidade proliferativa no mesmo organismo: variável

Regeneração de ferimentos









G0



G1

M

S

G2



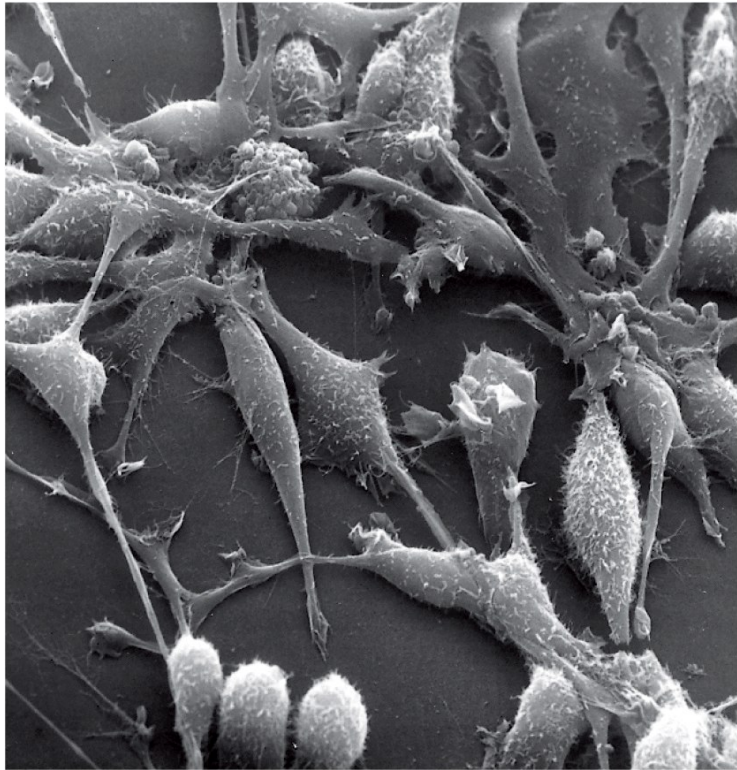
Células podem receber estímulos para iniciar ou parar ciclo celular

Mitógenos: estimulam a divisão celular

Fatores de crescimento: estimulam o crescimento celular (em massa)

Fatores de sobrevivência: supressão de apoptose

Capacidade proliferativa no mesmo organismo: variável



10 μm

Exemplo: Fibroblastos em cultura

- Estímulo para sair de G0: PDGF
- Estímulo para entrada no ciclo: EGF

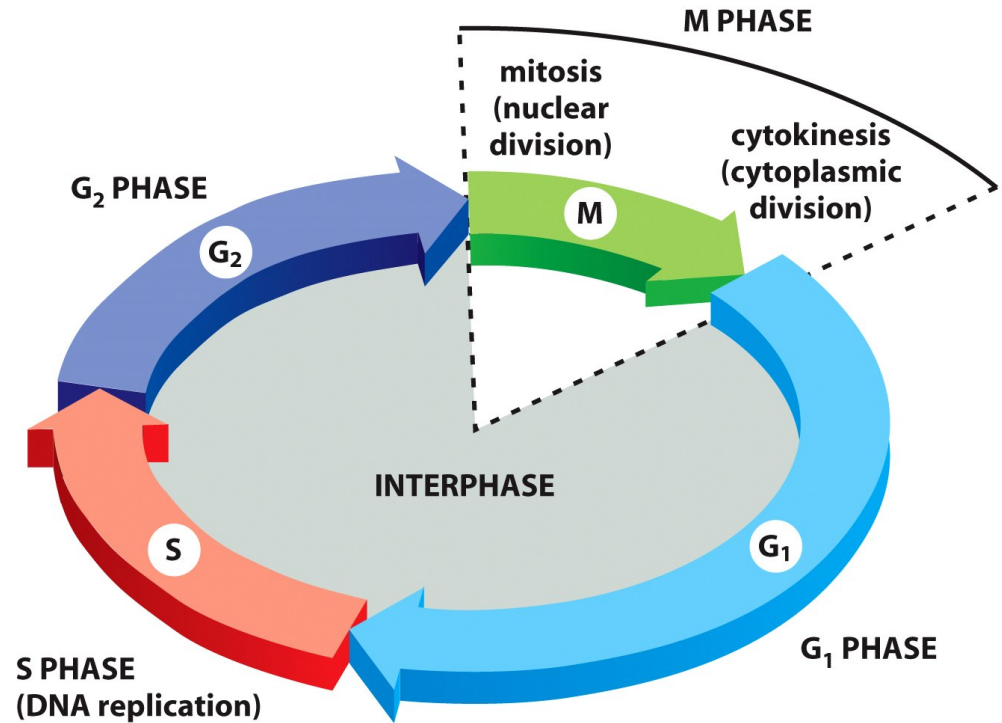
Ciclo celular

Intérfase:

-crescimento da célula e replicação do DNA

Mitose:

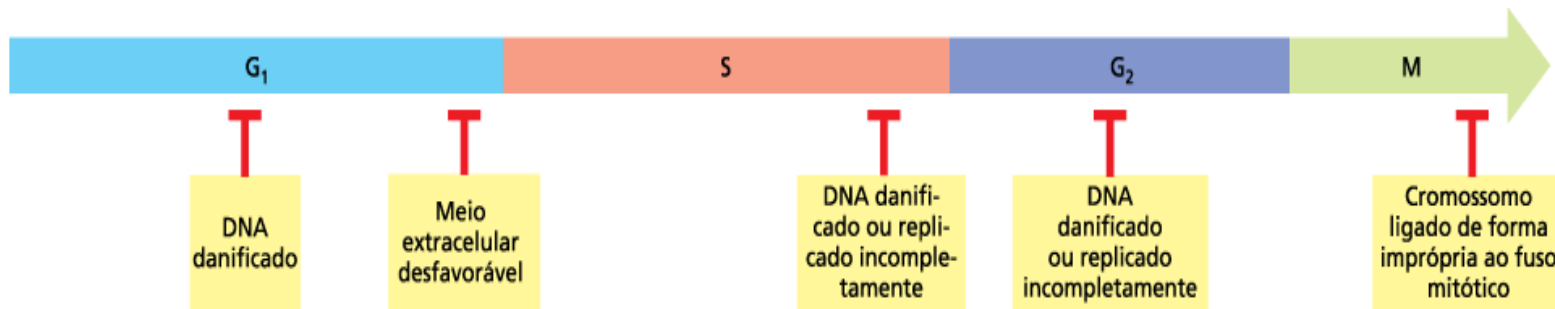
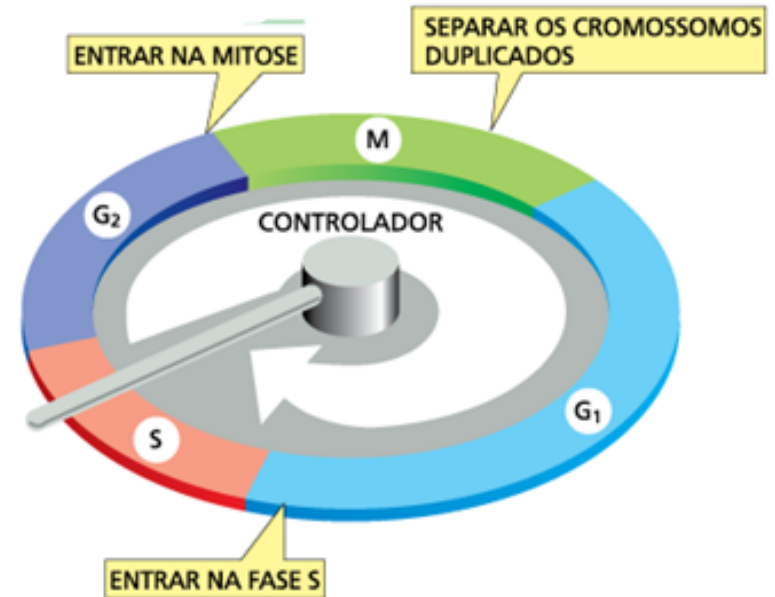
-divisão nuclear (mitose)
-divisão do citoplasma (citocinese)



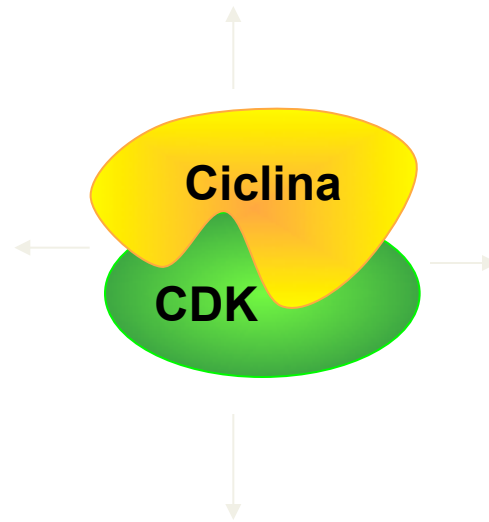
Pontos de verificação

pontos de verificação
são pontos de controle
do ciclo celular

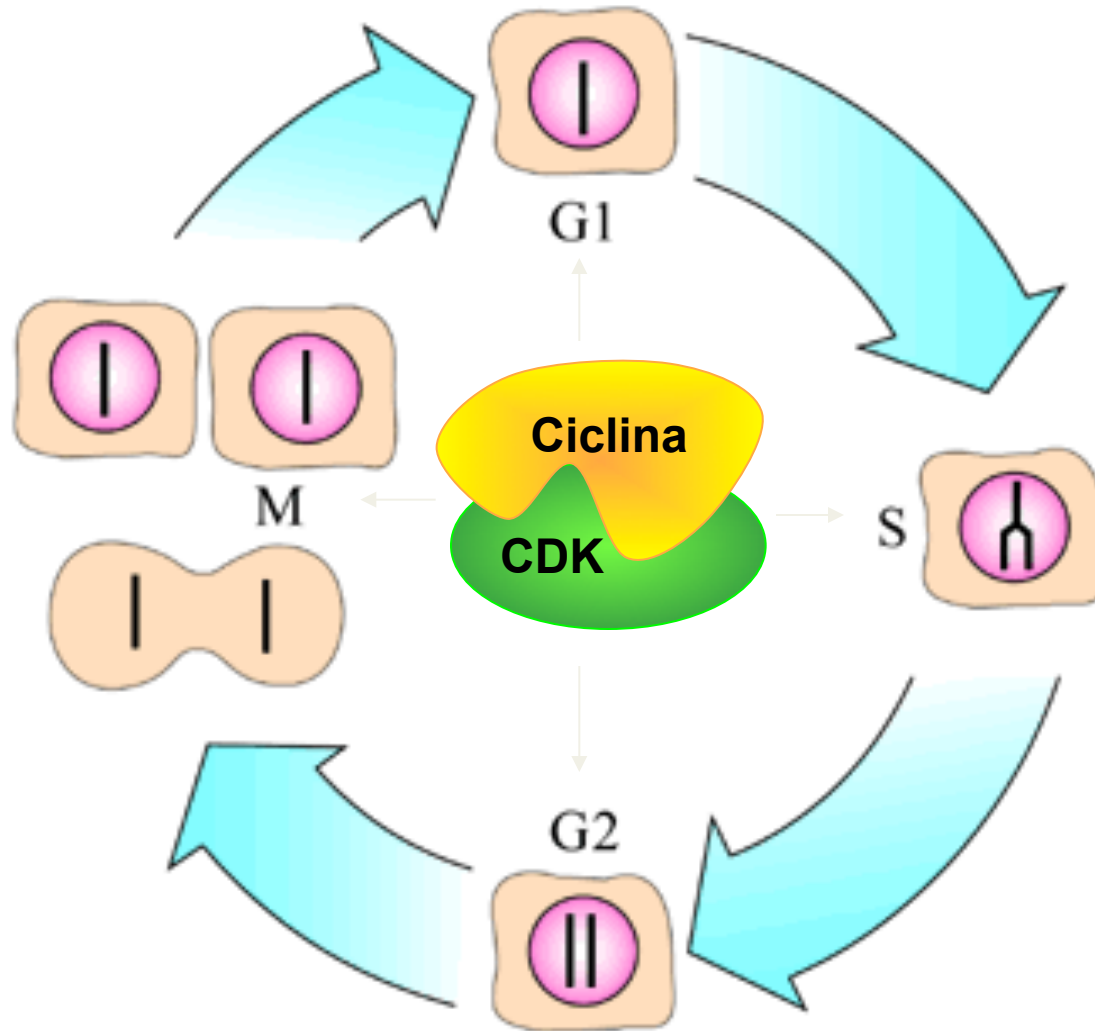
Condições externas e sinais
intracelulares



Controle do ciclo celular

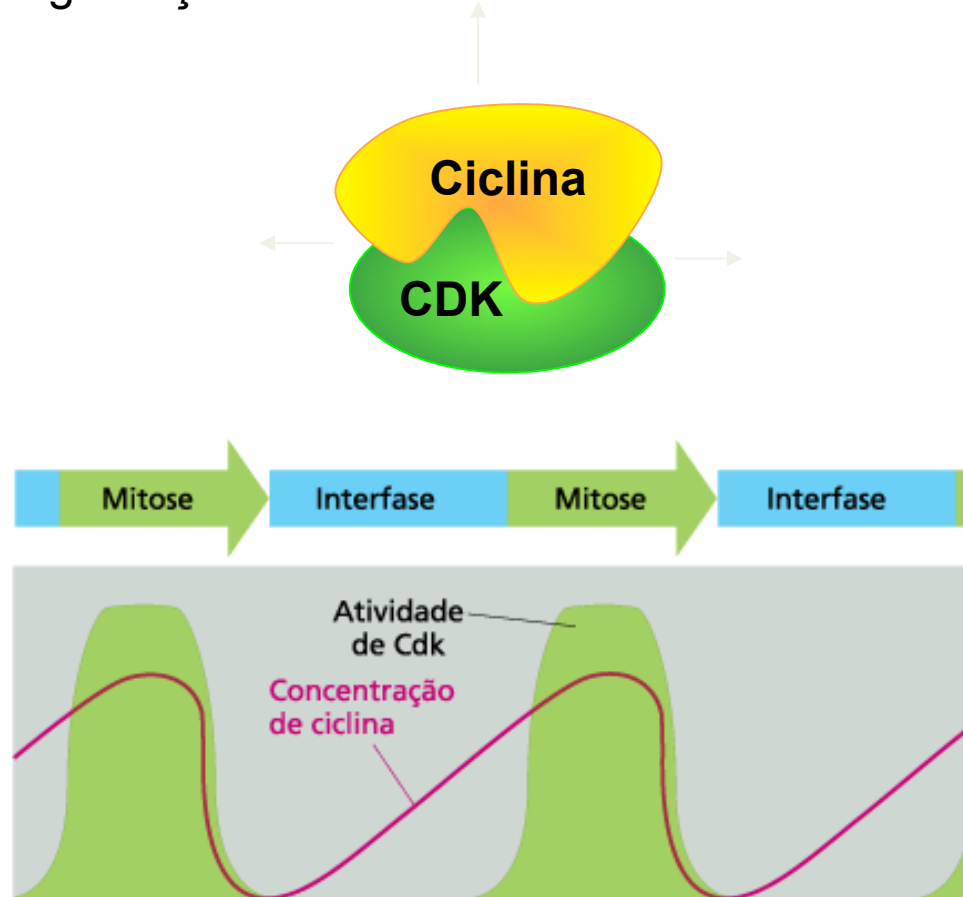


Controle do ciclo celular



Controle do ciclo celular: ciclina-CDK

Acúmulo e degradação de ciclinas modulam a atividade das CDKs

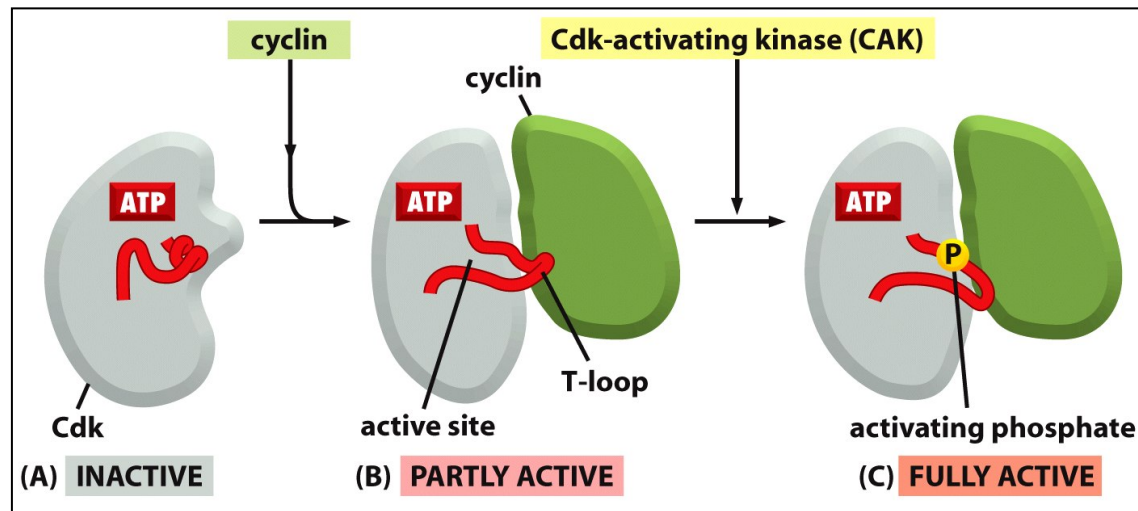


Controle do ciclo celular: ciclina-CDK

CDKs: proteínas conservadas; 30-40kDa

Ativação:

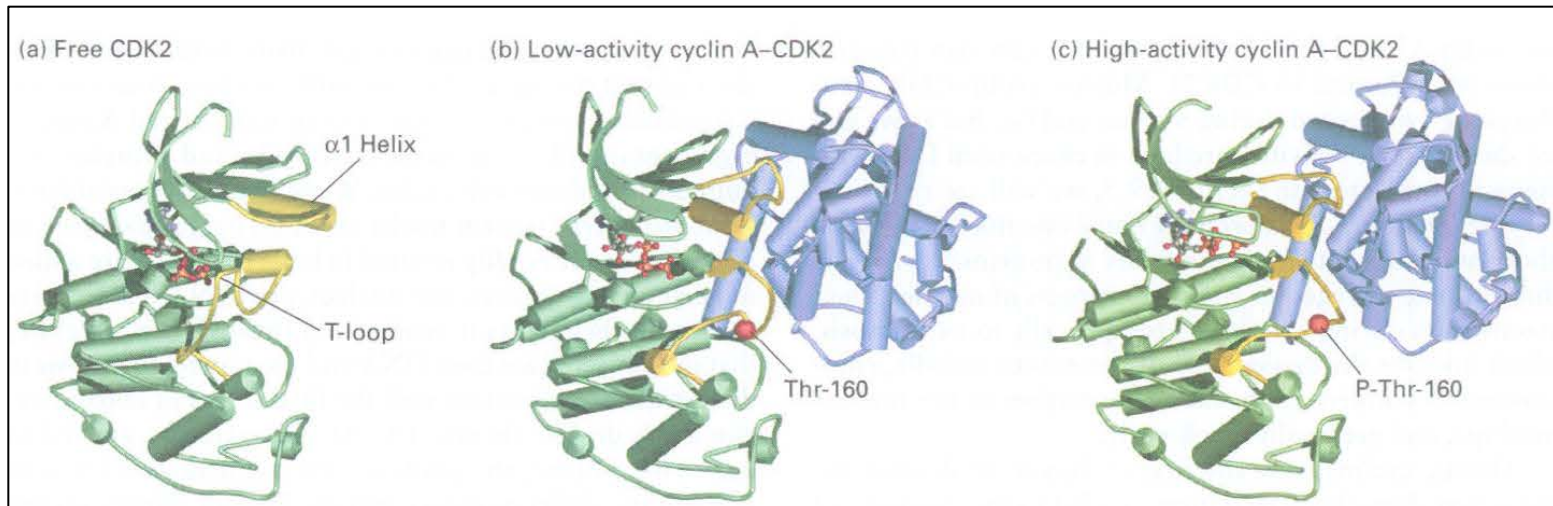
- 1) ligação a ciclina (altera conformação)
- 2) fosforilação sítio ativo



Controle do ciclo celular: ciclina-CDK

CDKs: proteínas conservadas; 30-40kDa

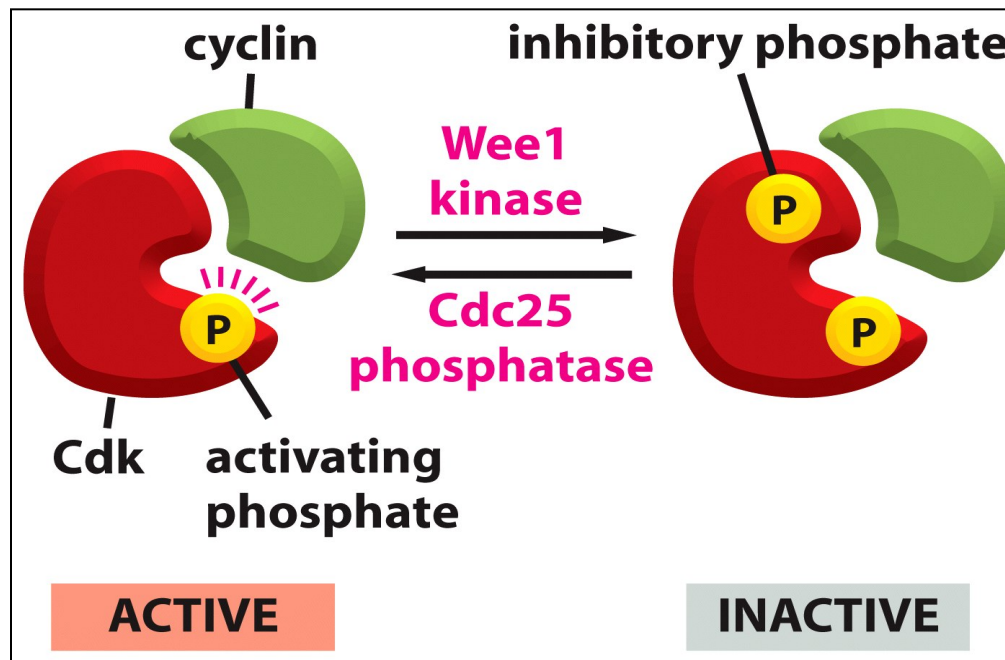
Ativação: 1) ligação a ciclina (altera conformação) e 2) fosforilação sítio ativo



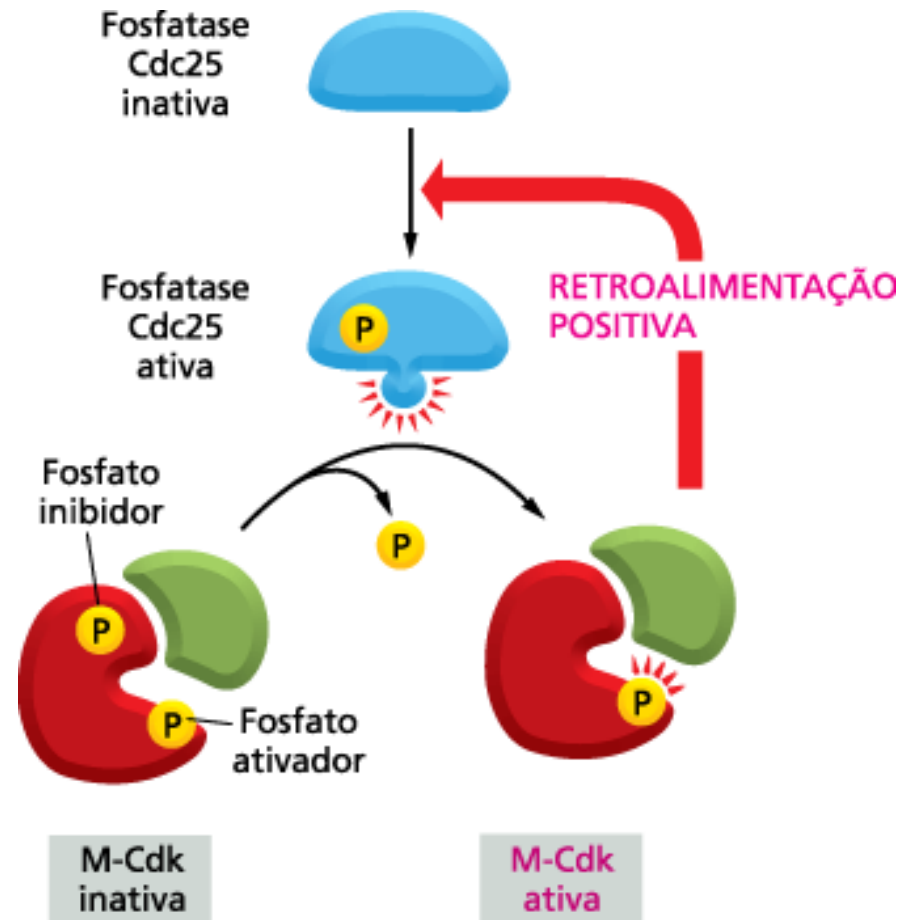
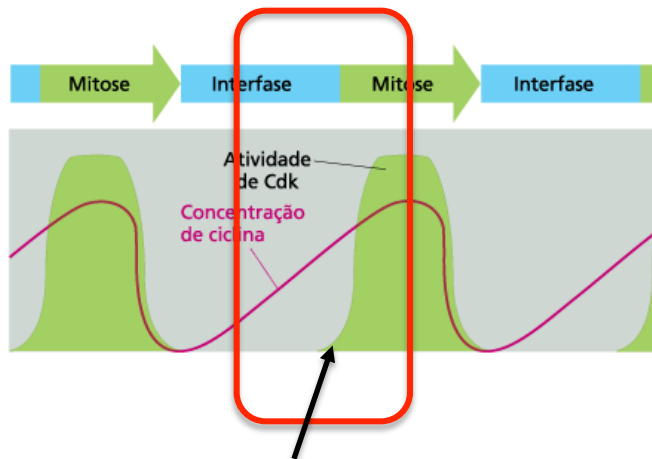
Controle do ciclo celular: ciclina-CDK

CDKs: proteínas conservadas; 30-40kDa

Regulação mais fina: kinase Wee1 (fosfato inibitório) e fosfatase Cdc25 (remove fosfato inibitório)



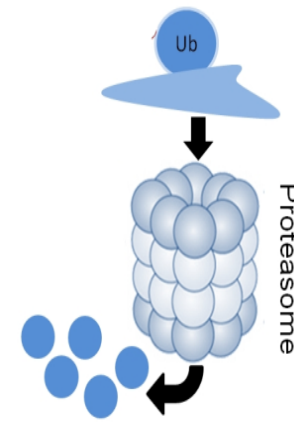
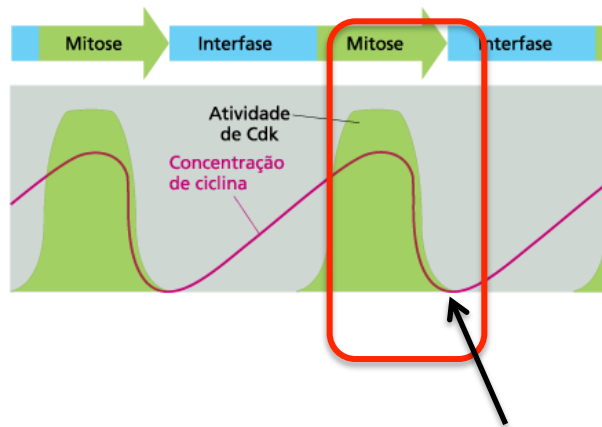
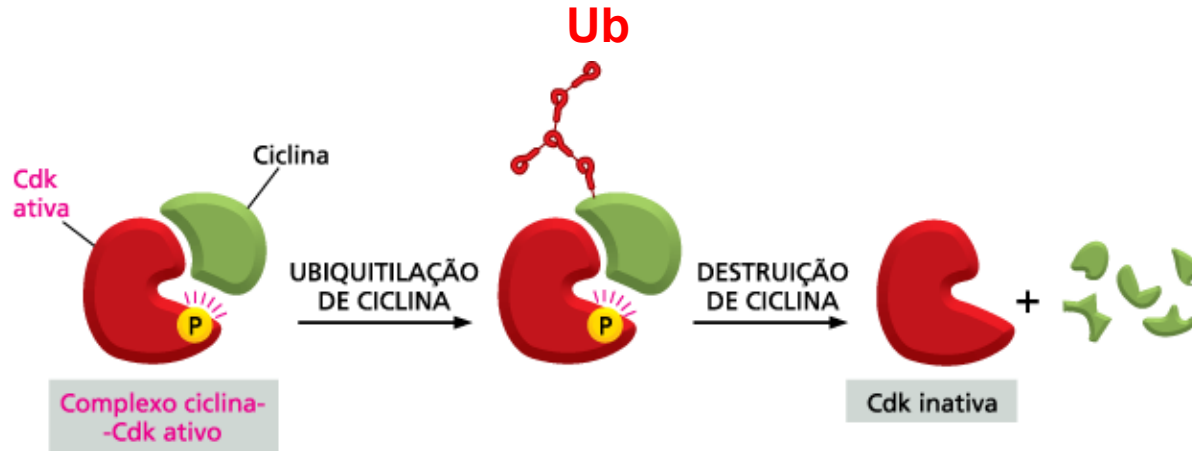
Controle do ciclo celular: ciclina-CDK





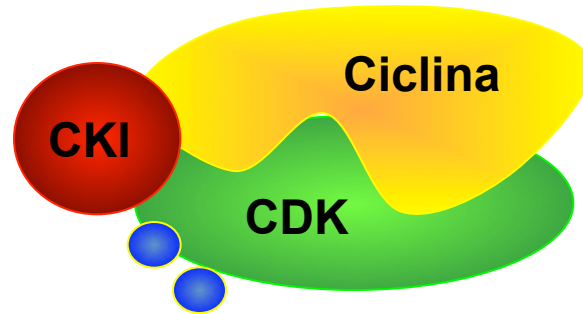
Controle do ciclo celular: ciclina-CDK

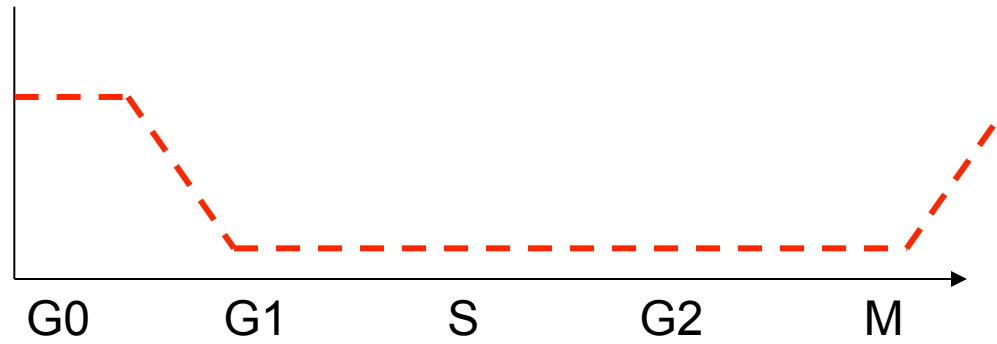
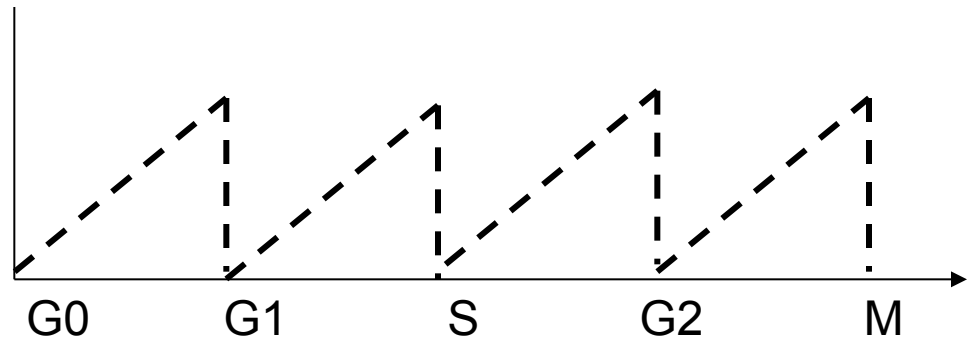
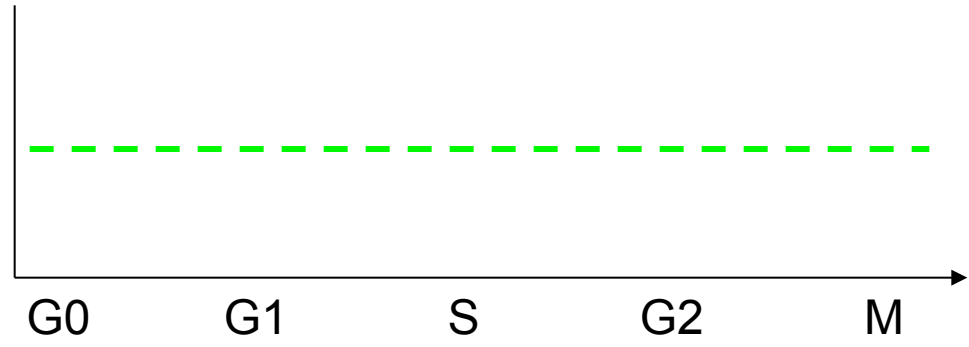
Degradação: proteassoma



Controle do ciclo celular: ciclina-CDK

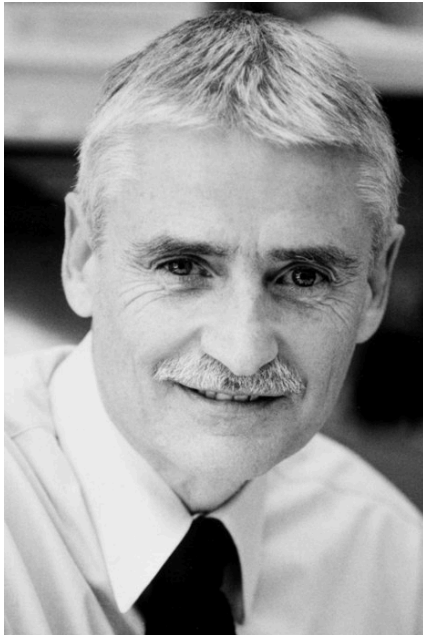
Interações com proteínas inibitórias: CKIs



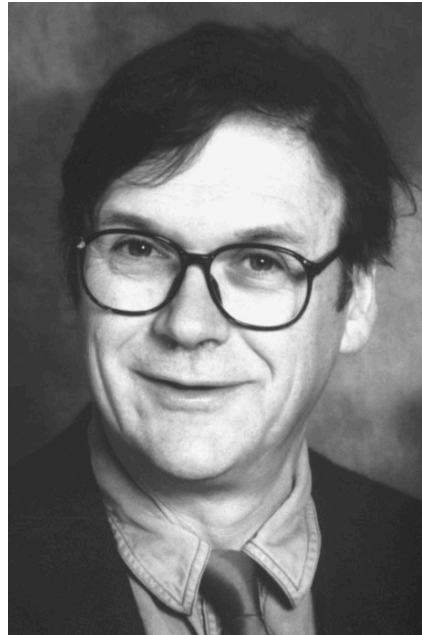




Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine 2001



Leland Hartwell



Tim Hunt



Sir Paul Nurse

“discovery of key regulators of the cell cycle”

CDK, Ciclinas e **CKI**

CDK1

Ciclinas A, B

p27, p21, p57

cip/kip

CDK2

Ciclinas A, E

CDK3

Ciclina E

CDK4

Ciclina D

p15, p16, p18, p19

INK4

CDK5

Ciclina D

CDK6

Ciclina D

CDK7

Ciclina H

CDK8

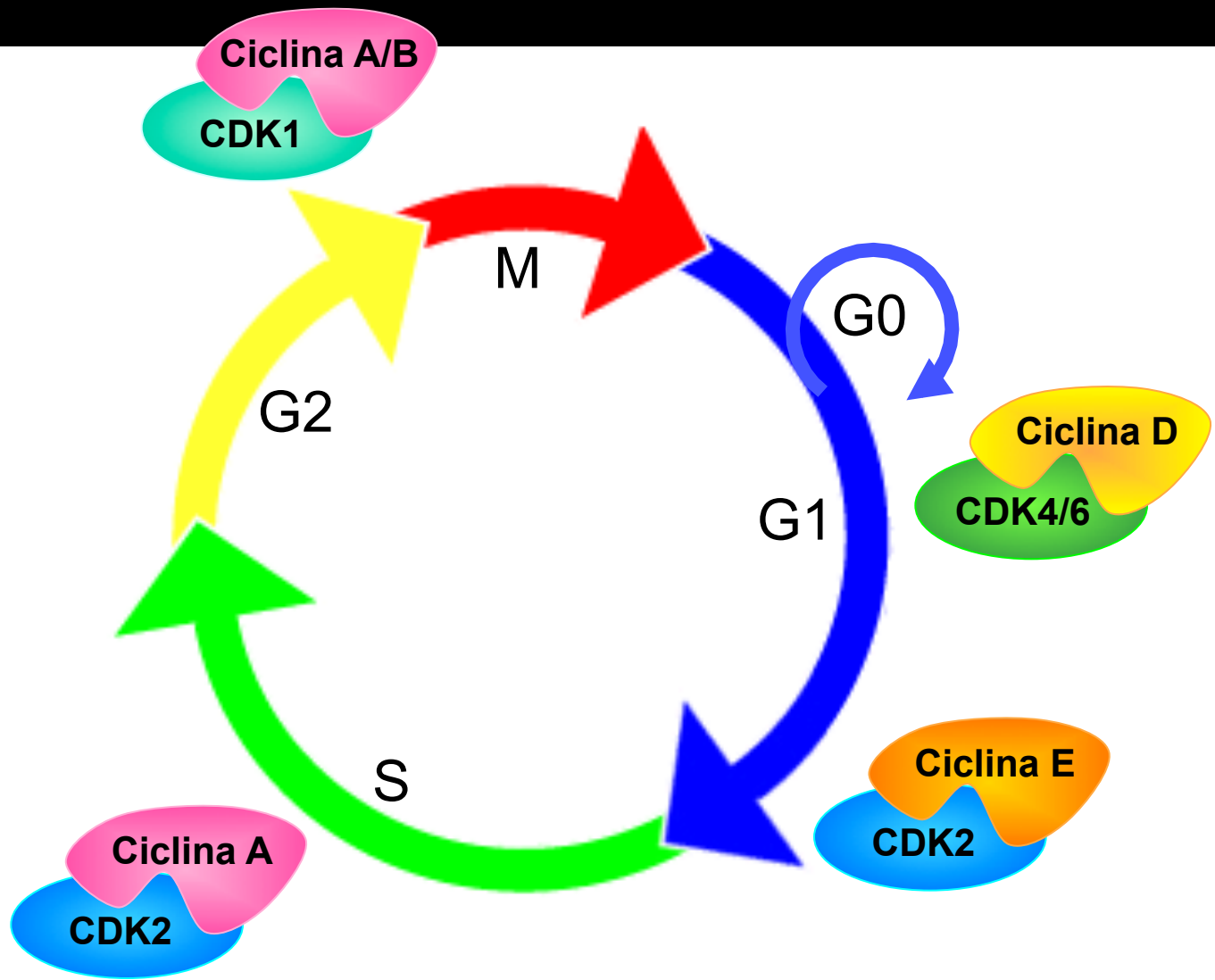
Ciclina C

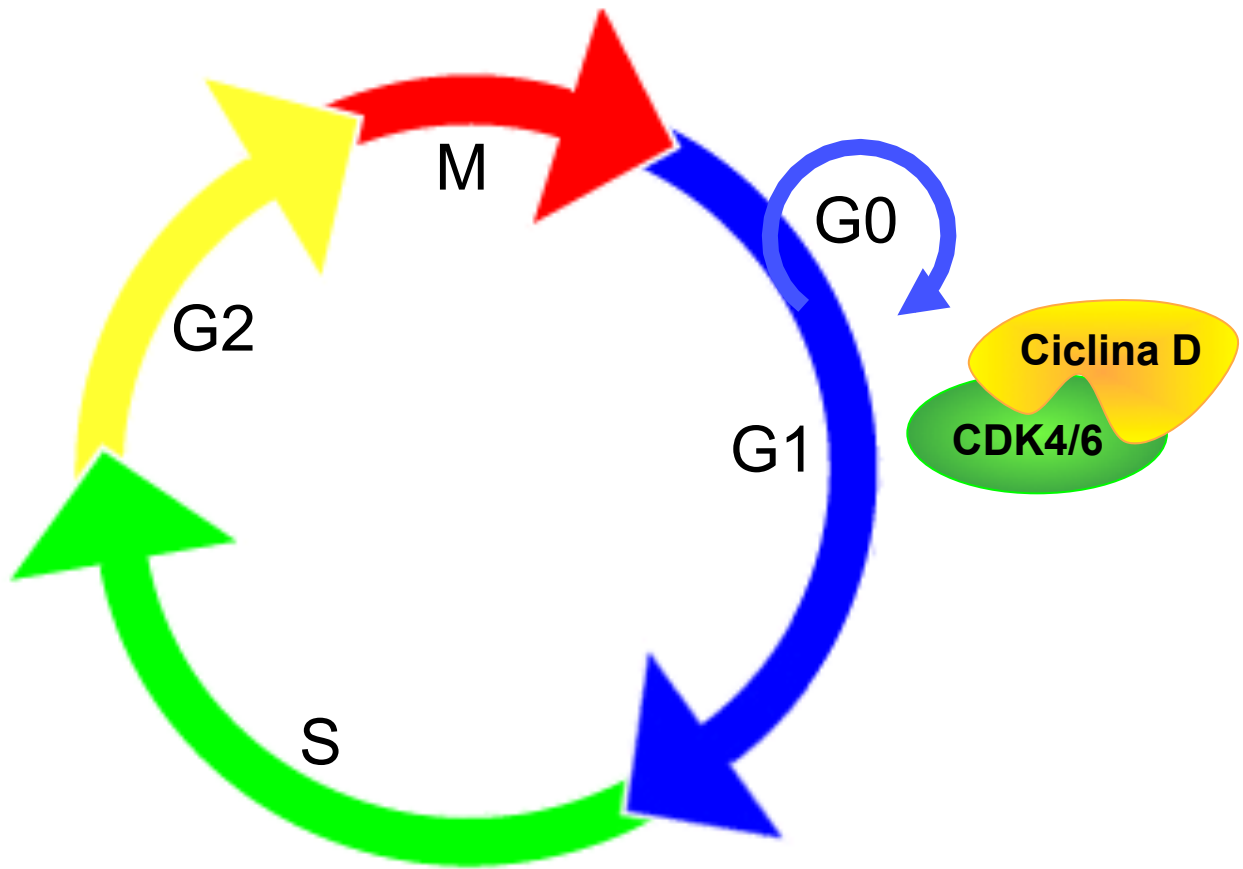
CDK9

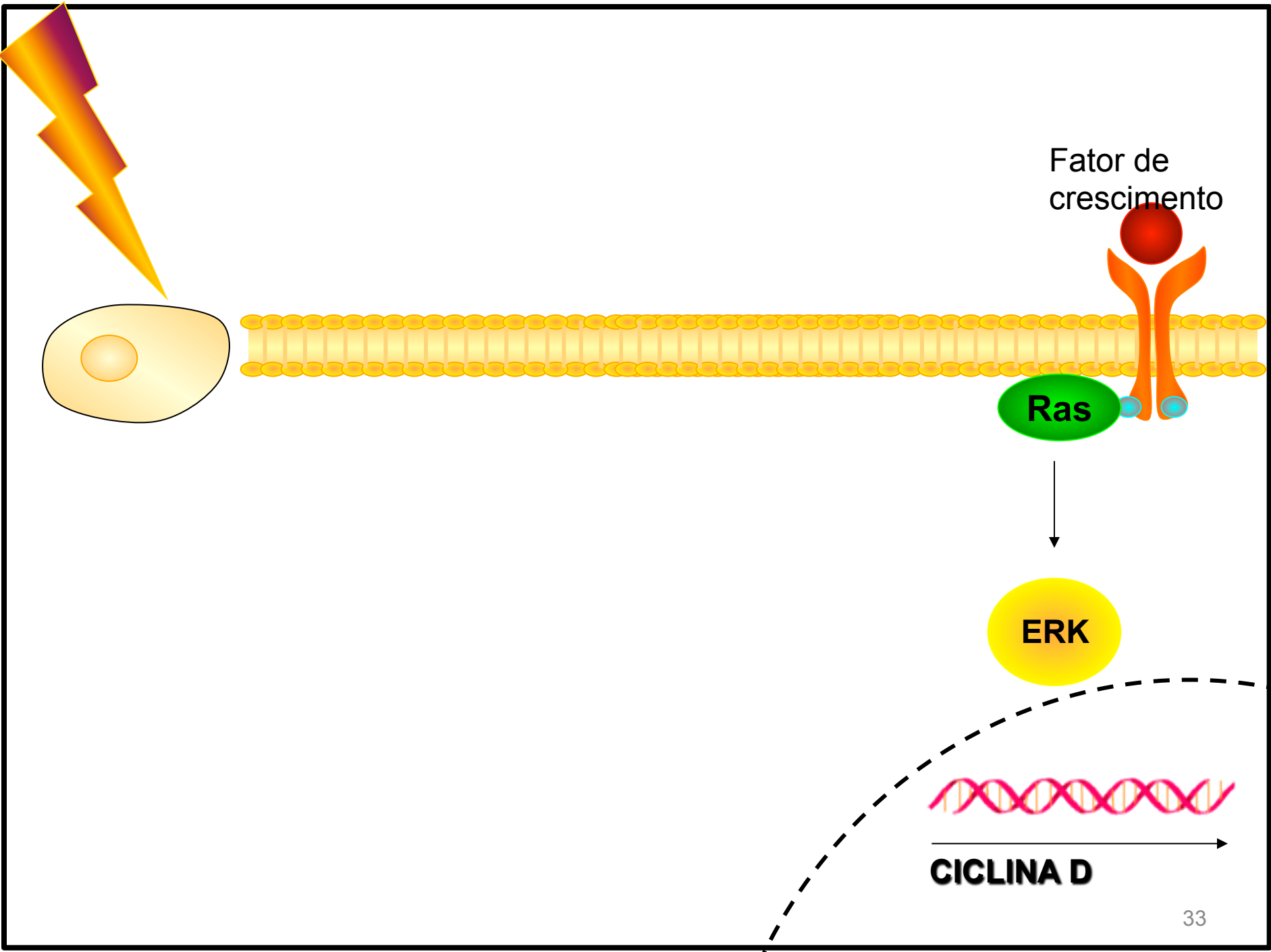
Ciclina T

CDK, Ciclinas e fases do ciclo

CDK1	Ciclinas A, B	G2/M
CDK2	Ciclinas A, E	G1/S, S
CDK3	Ciclina E	G1/S
CDK4	Ciclina D	G1/S
CDK5	Ciclina D	Diferenciação neuronal
CDK6	Ciclina D	G1/S
CDK7	Ciclina H	CAK
CDK8	Ciclina C	Regulação transcricional
CDK9	Ciclina T	G1/S







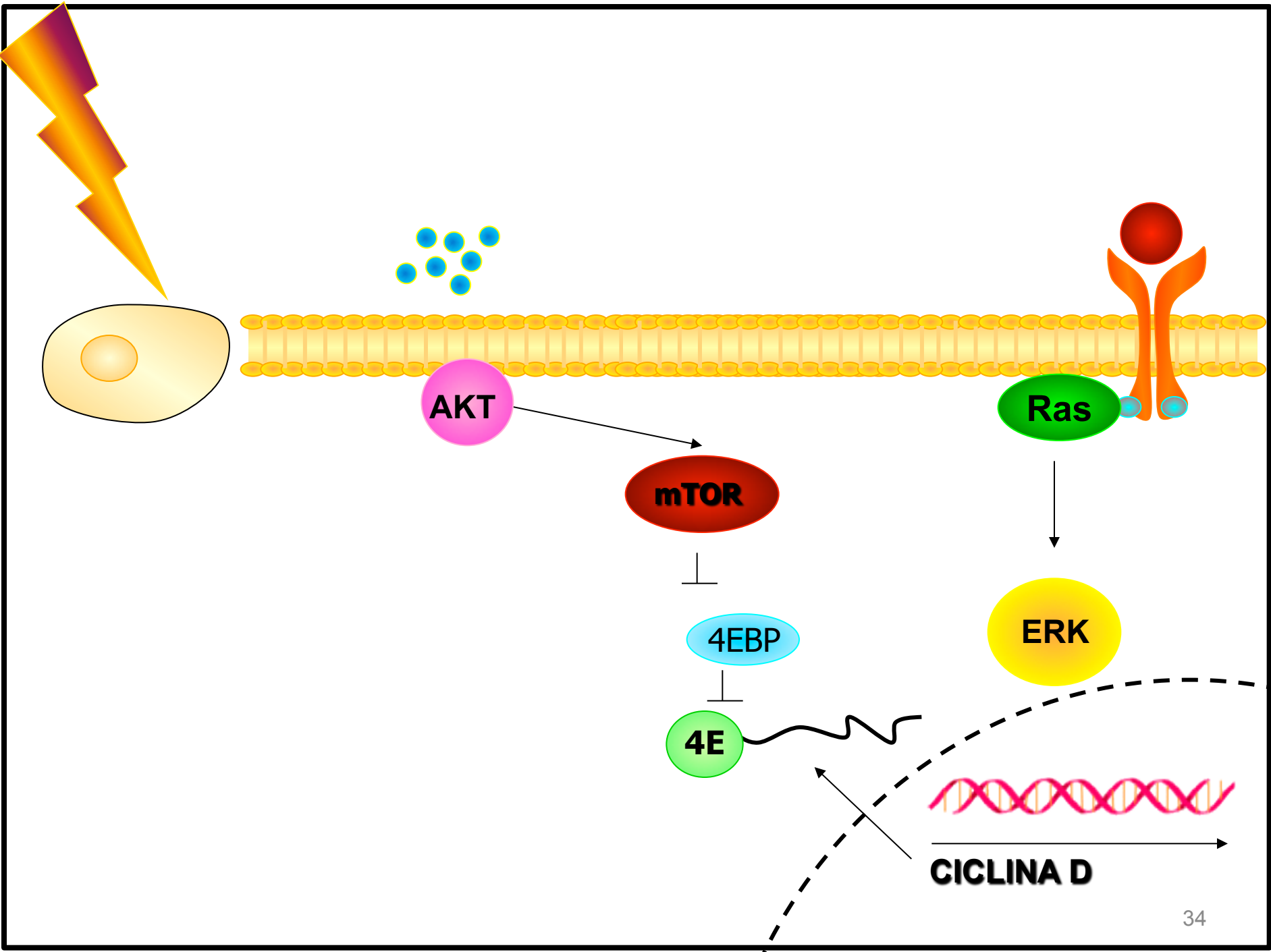
Fator de crescimento

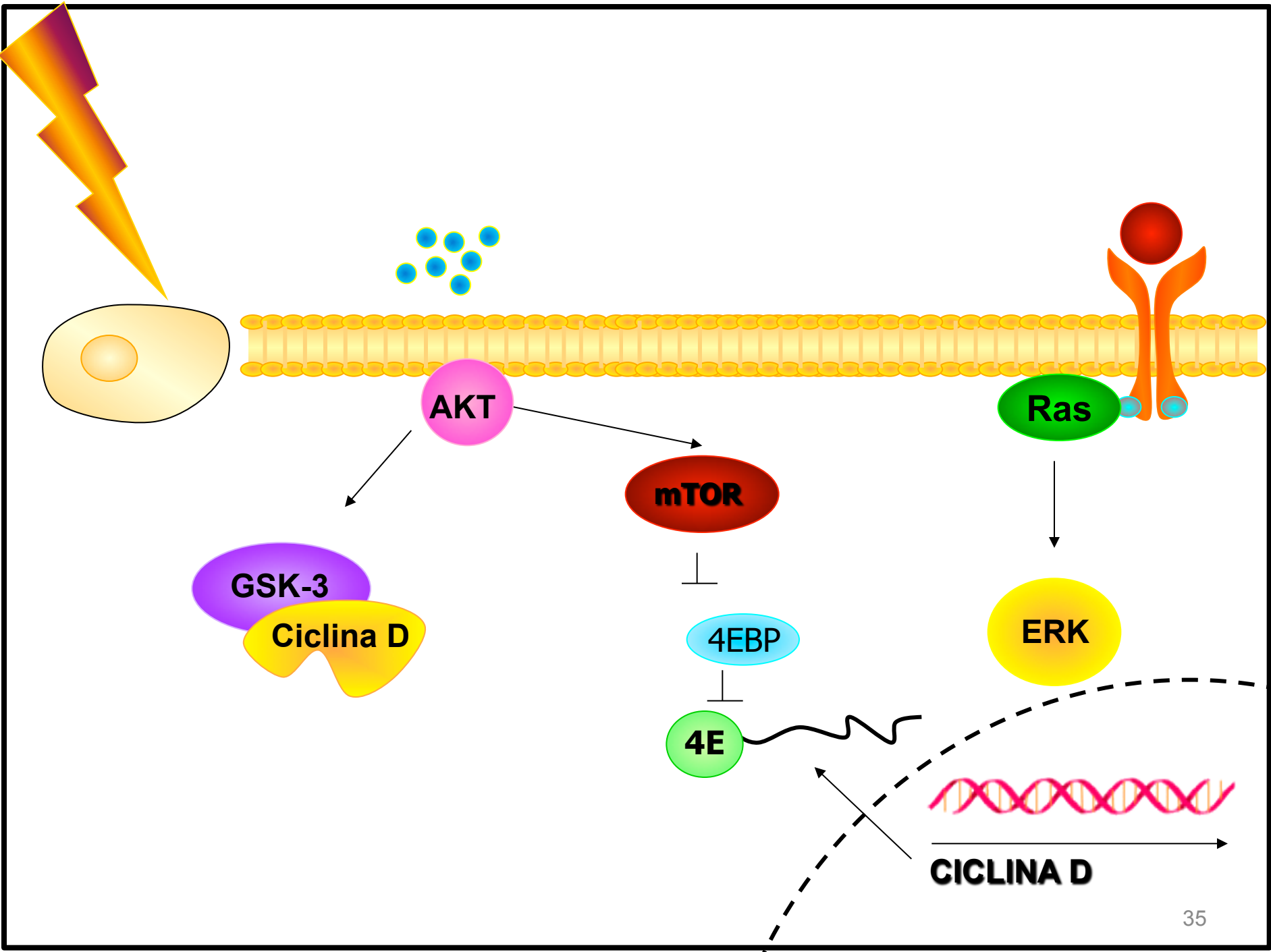
Ras

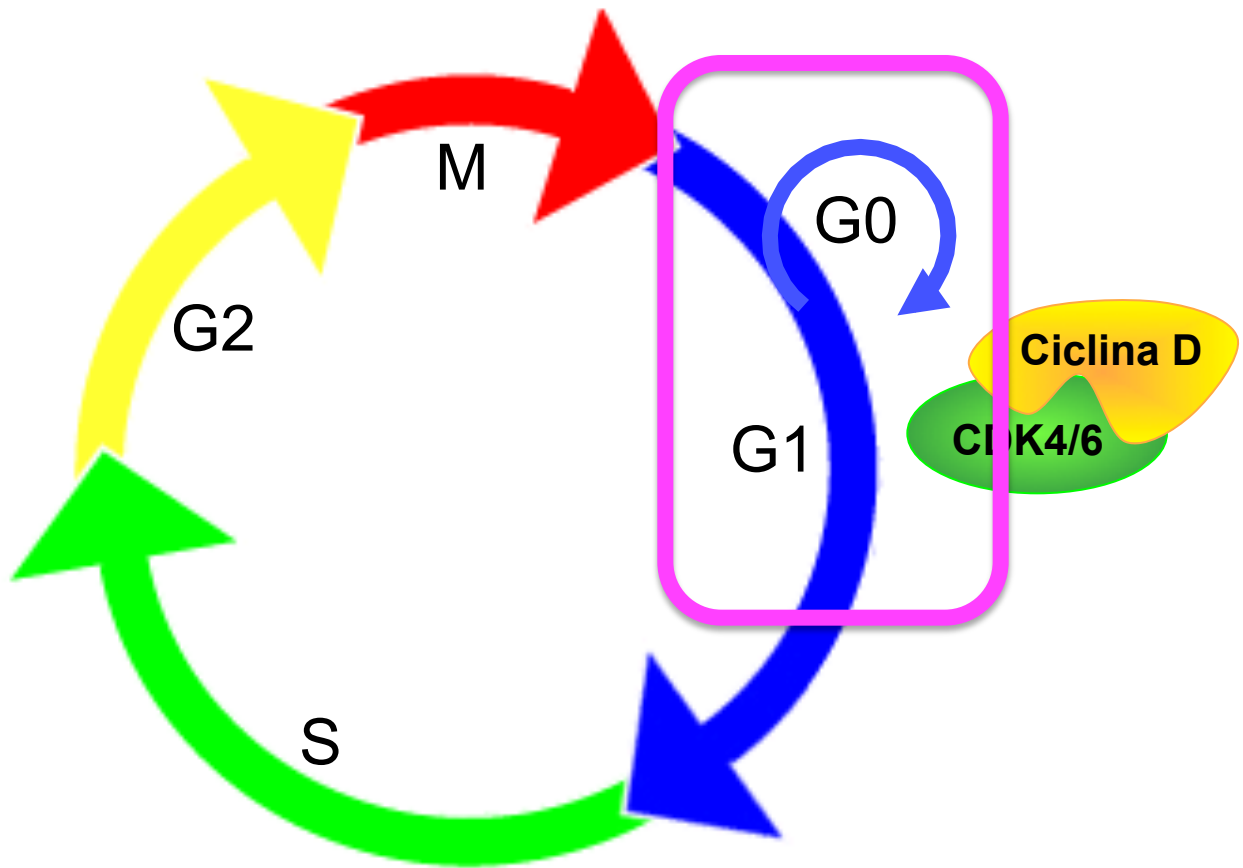
ERK



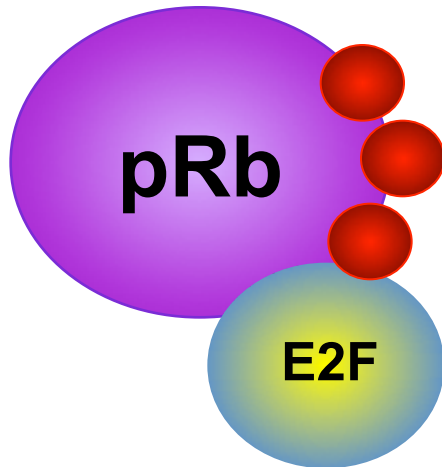
CICLINA D



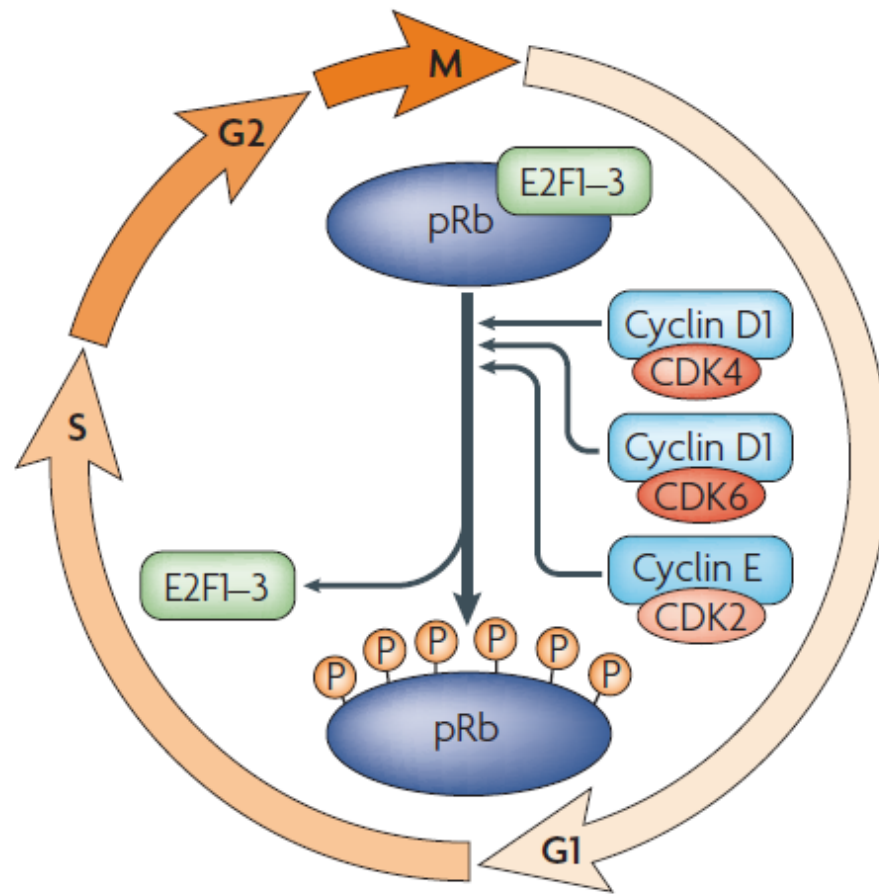




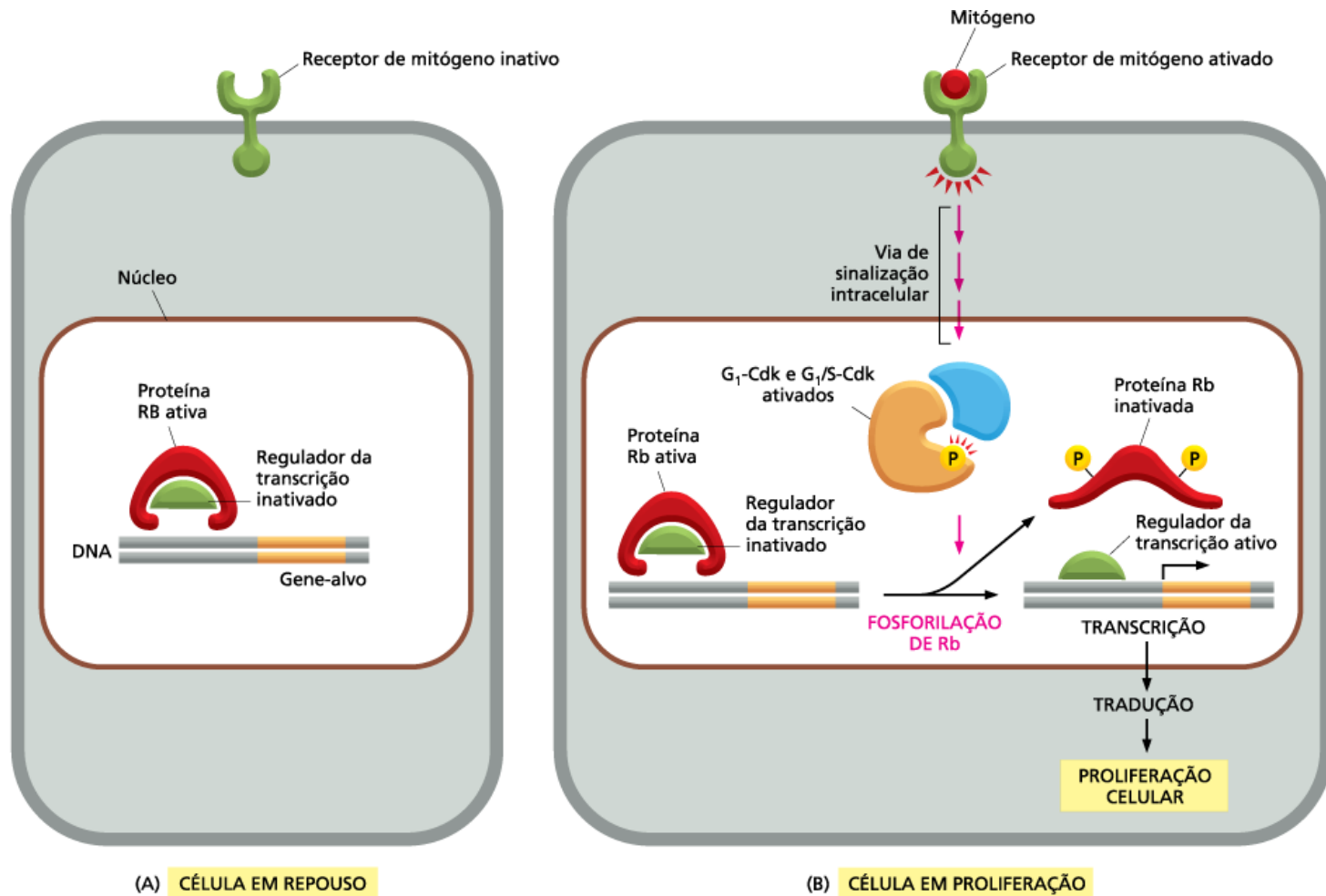
Período de resposta a estímulos extracelulares



- Ciclinas E e A
- CDK1
- c-myc
- E2F
- DNA polimerase α
- Timidina quinase
- Timidilato sintetase
- Hidrofolato redutase



Proteína pRB

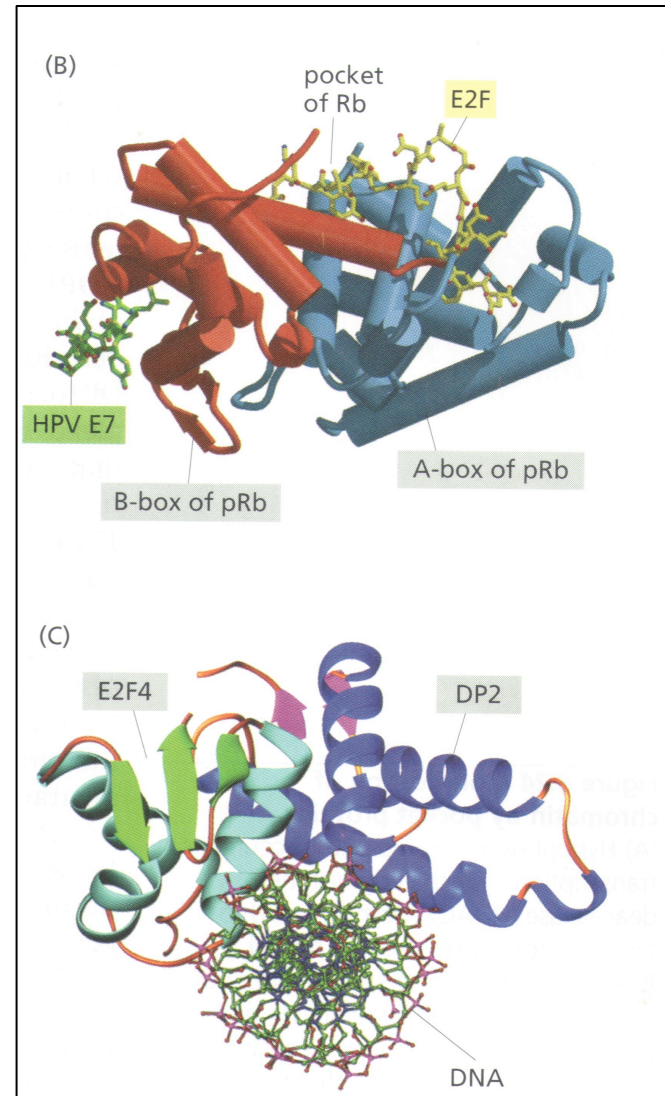


Proteína pRB

Reguladora do ciclo

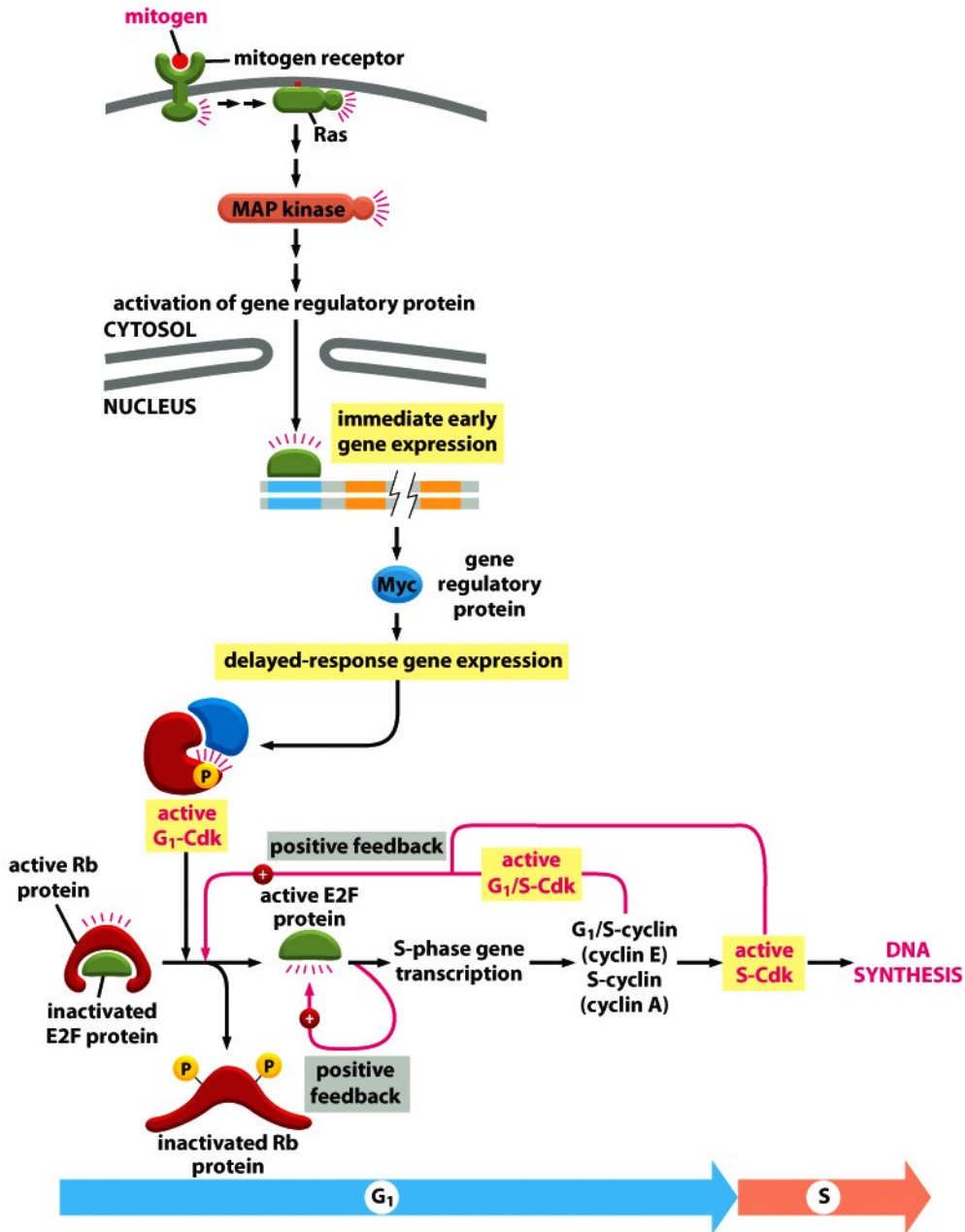
Pode se desligar de E2Fs na presença de algumas proteínas virais
→ oncoproteínas (HPV)

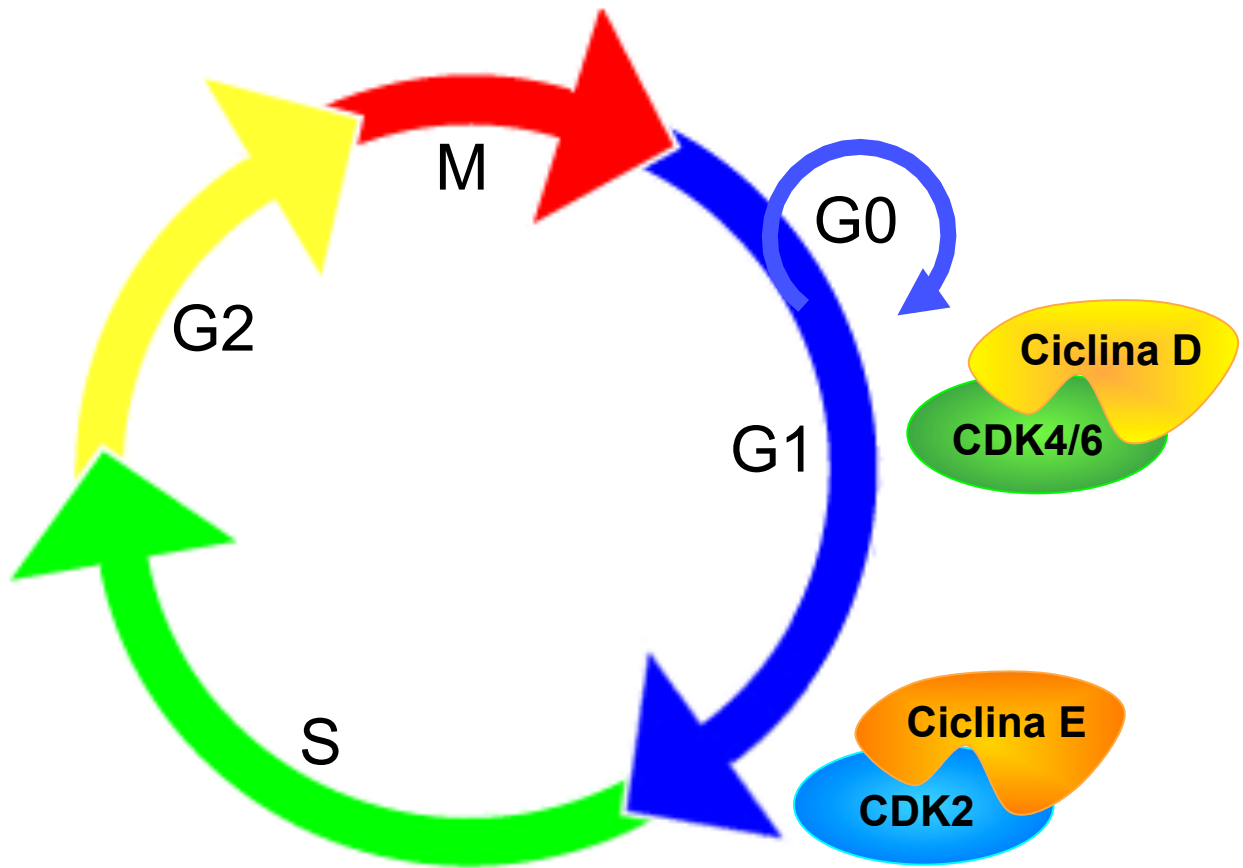
E2F4 ligando ao DNA



Myc

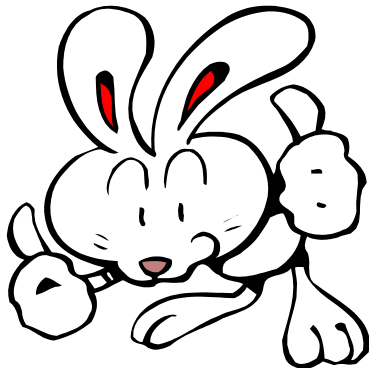
induz proliferação celular





Ponto de verificação G1/S

- ❖ O tamanho da célula é adequado ?
- ❖ Existe energia suficiente para continuar ?
- ❖ O estímulo para a proliferação continua ?
- ❖ A maquinaria de replicação está presente ?
- ❖ O DNA está íntegro para ser copiado ?



PROGRESSÃO

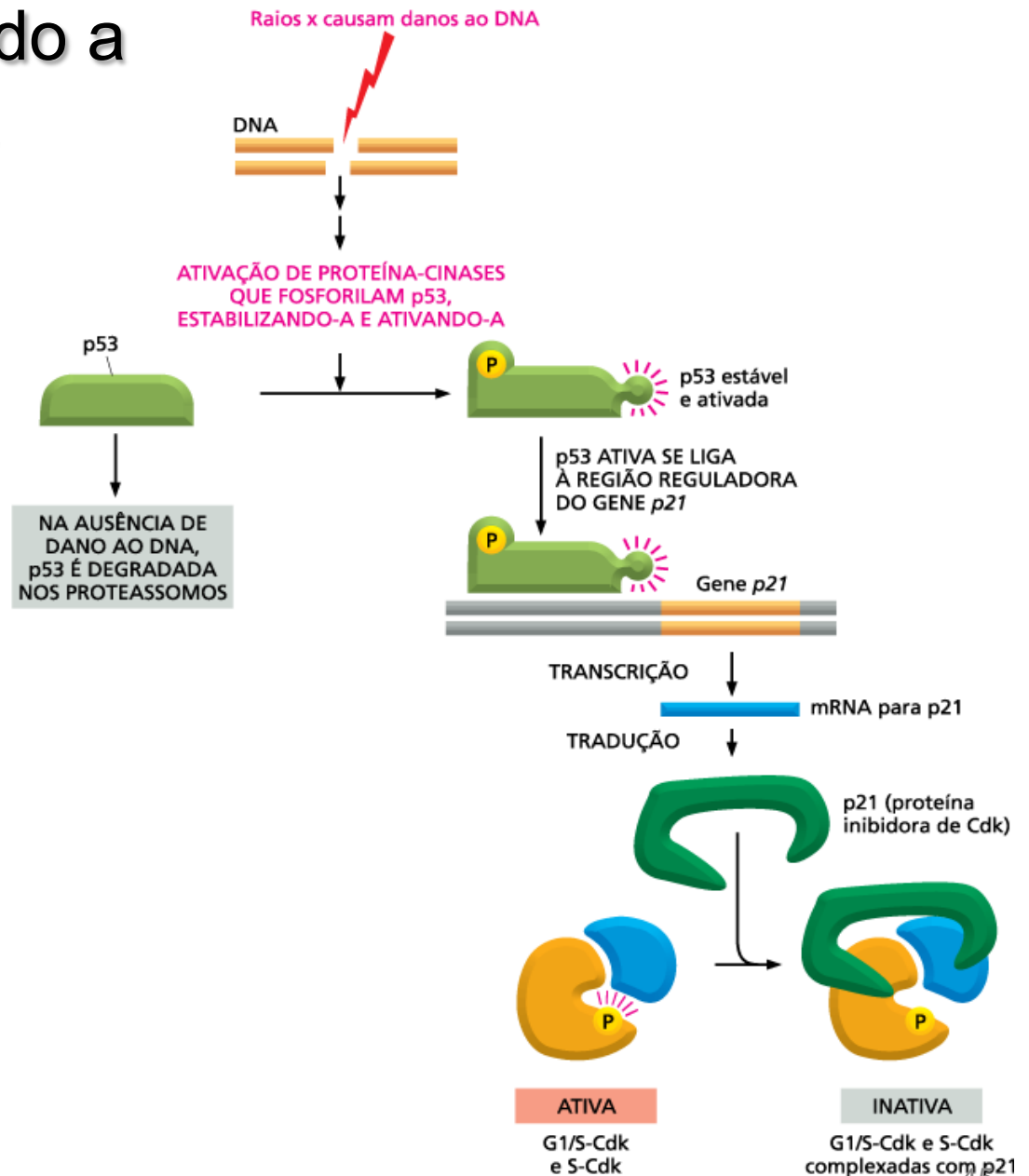
Ponto de verificação G1/S

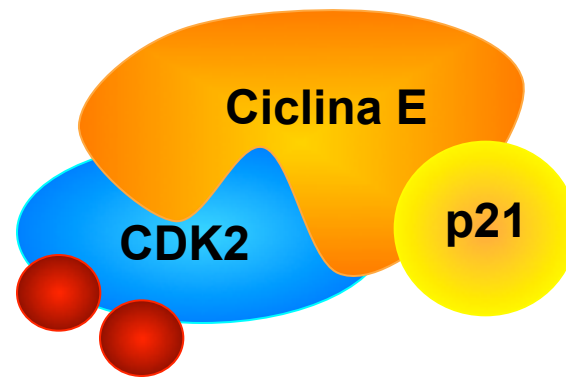
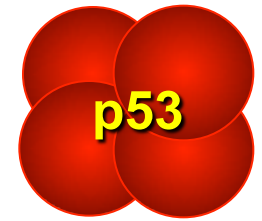
- ❖ O tamanho da célula é adequado ?
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- ❖ A maquinaria de replicação está presente ?
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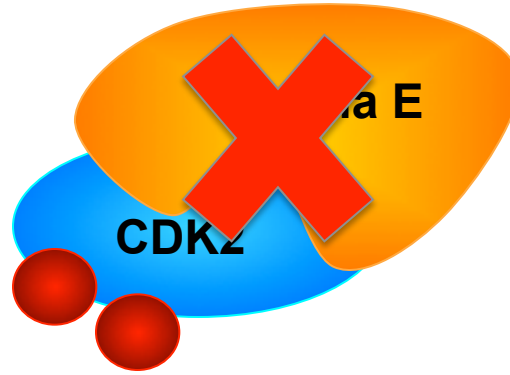


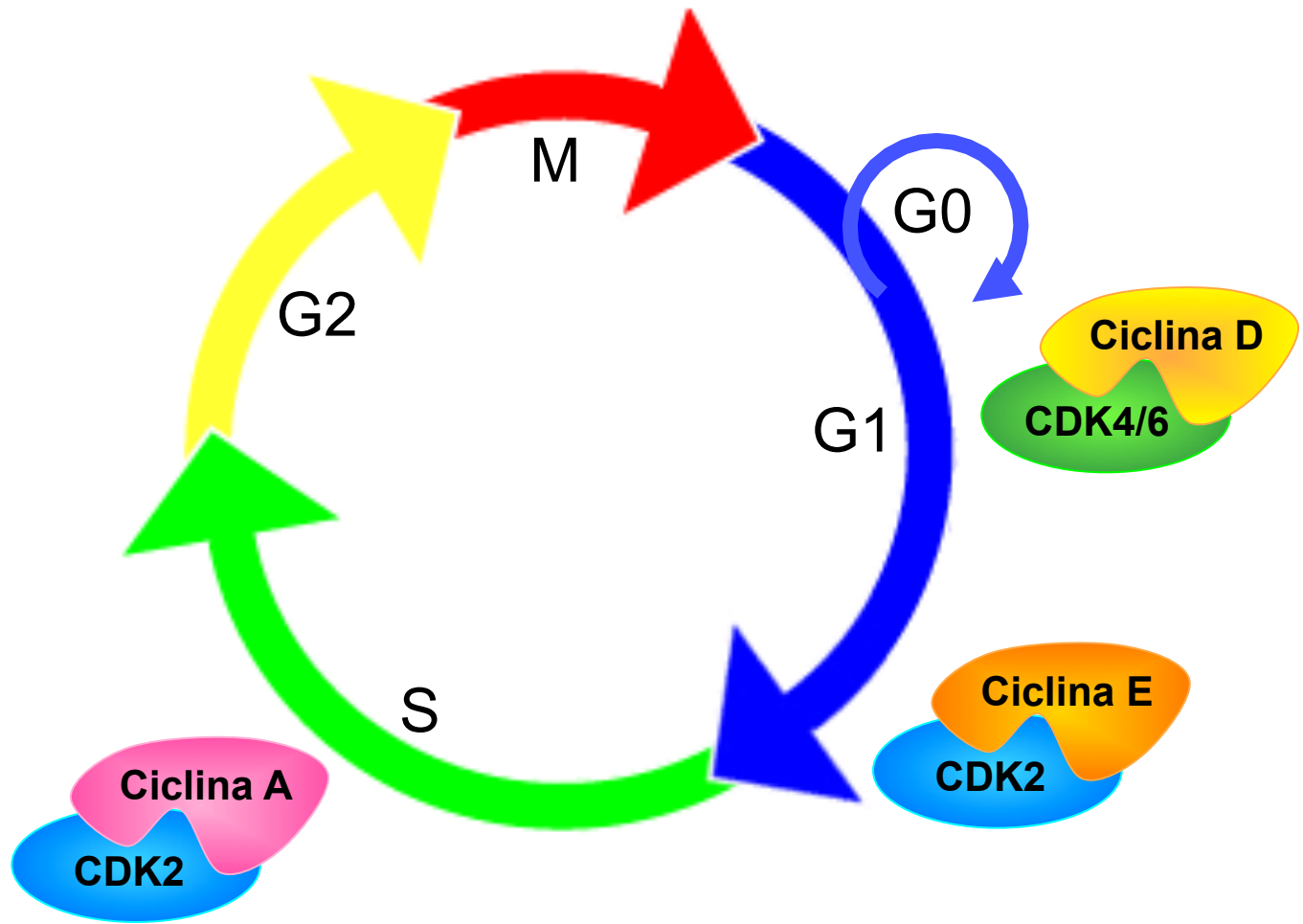
PARADA OU APOPTOSE

Parada em G1 devido a danos no DNA

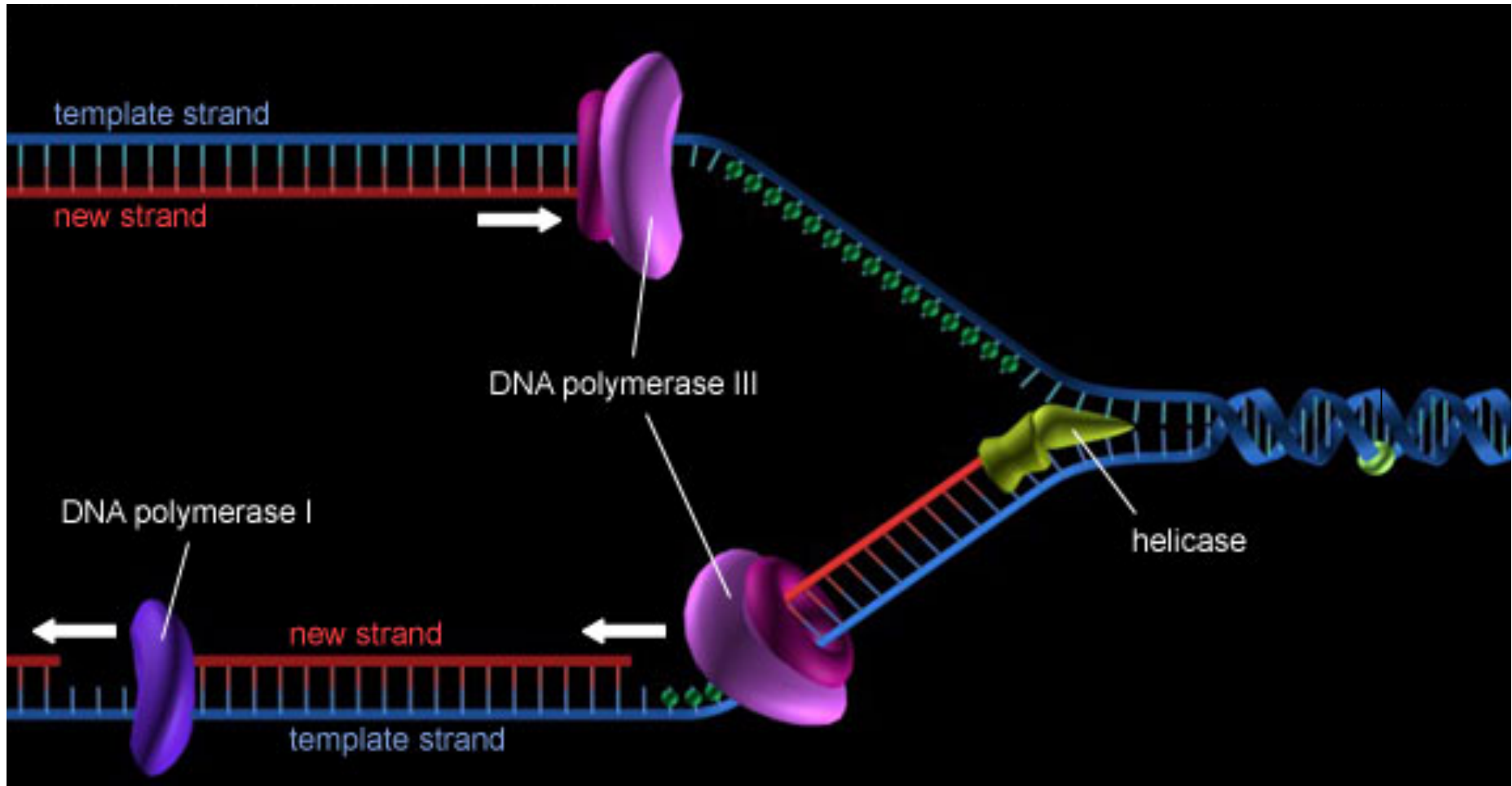




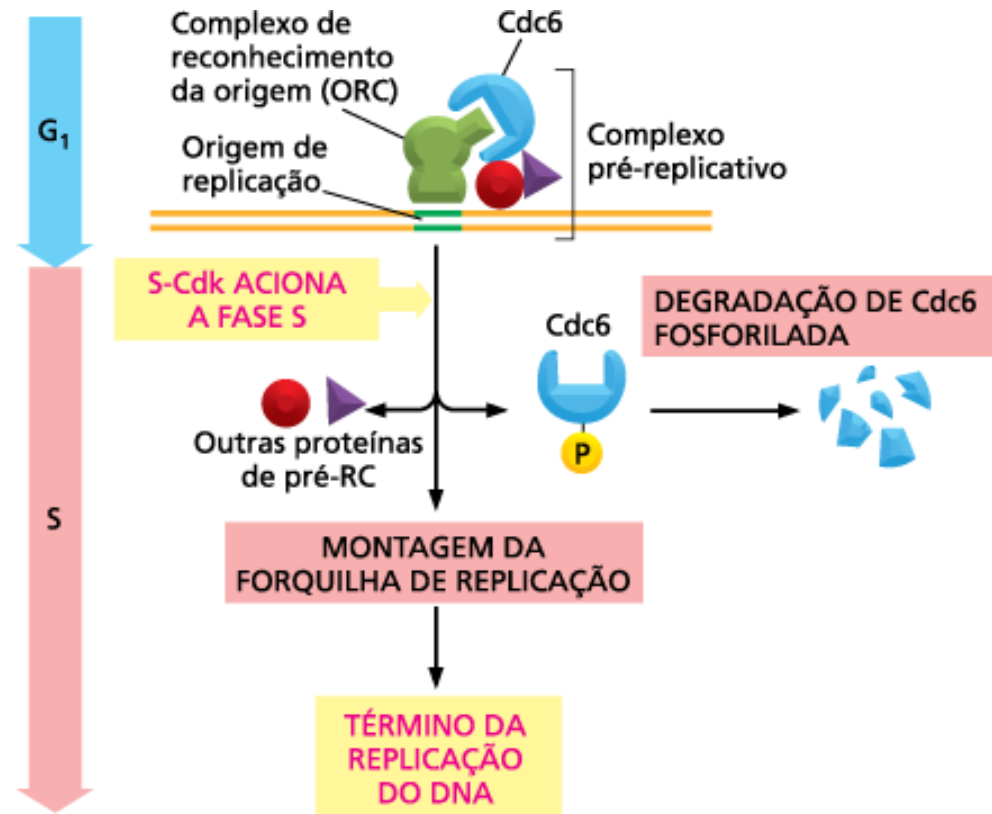




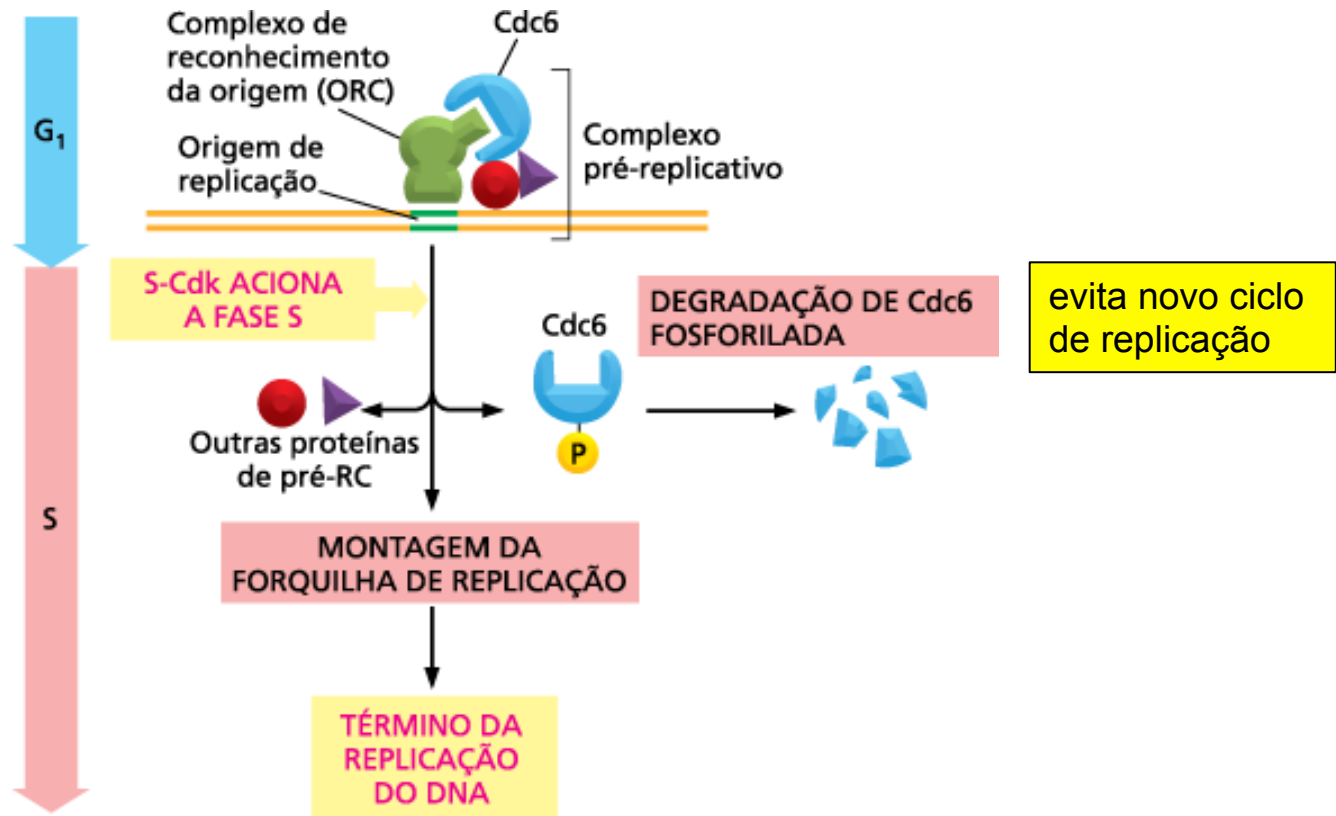
Fase S: replicação do DNA



Controle da replicação do DNA



Controle da replicação do DNA



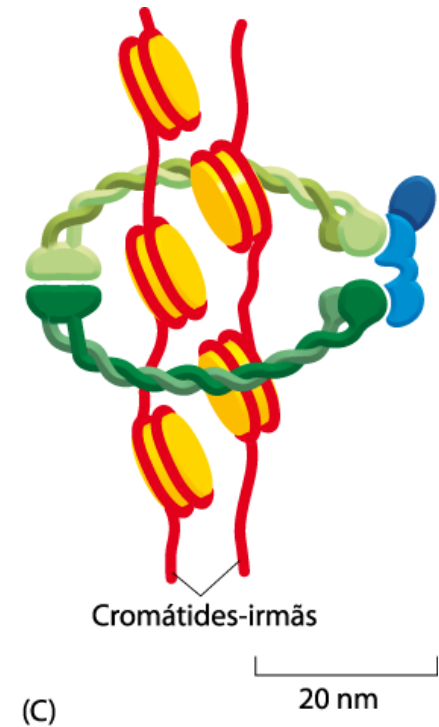
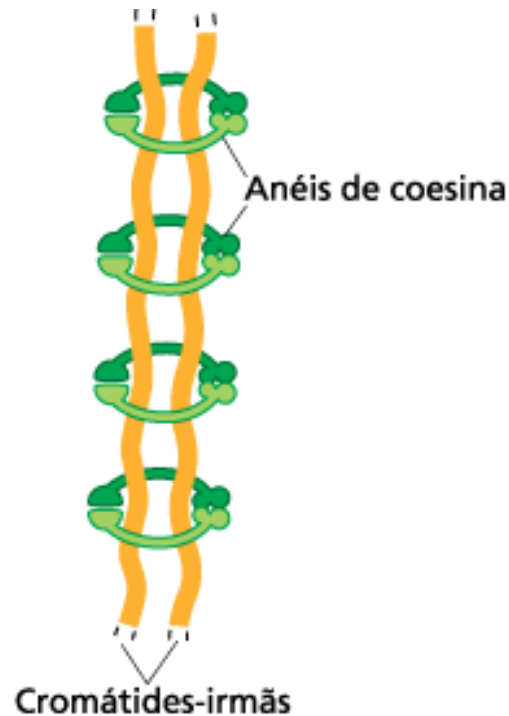
CDK2-ciclina A/ S-CDK:

- dispara replicação do DNA
- impede que a origem seja utilizada novamente

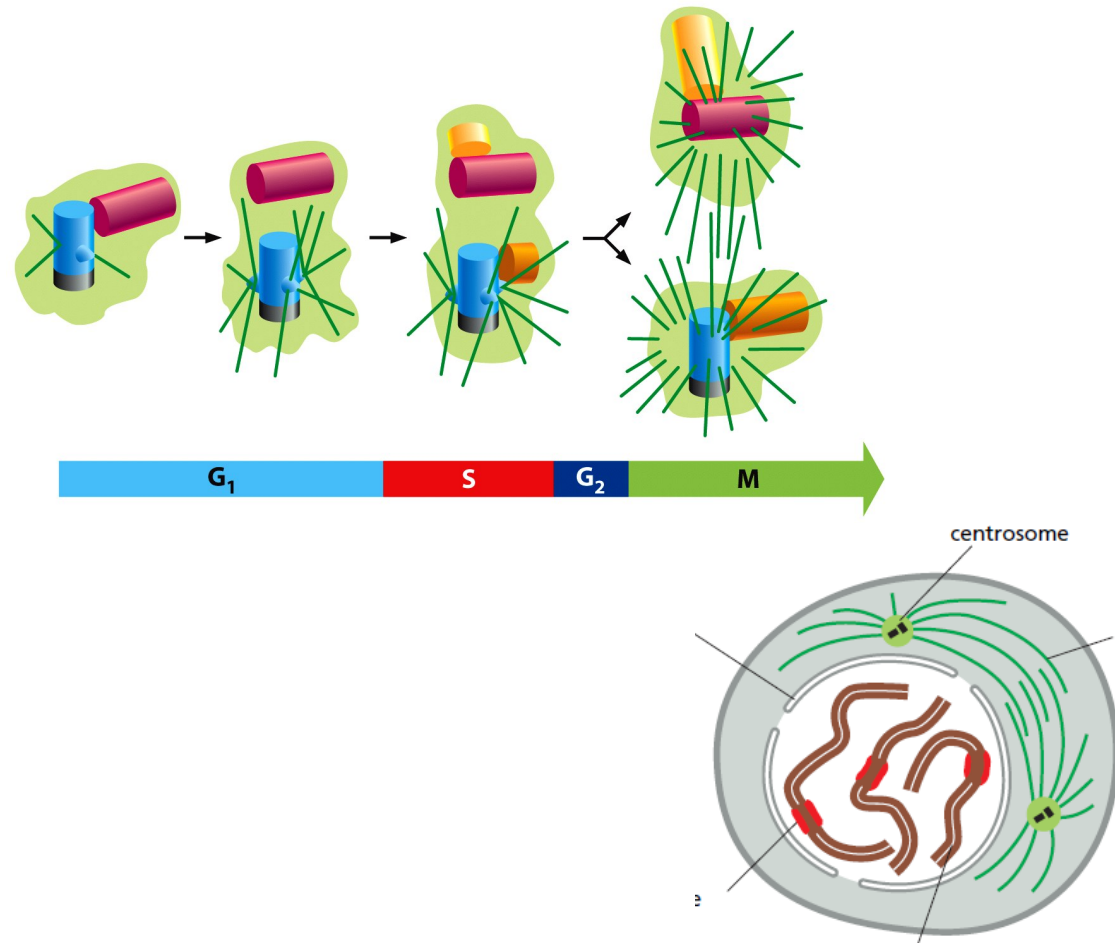
Controle da replicação do DNA

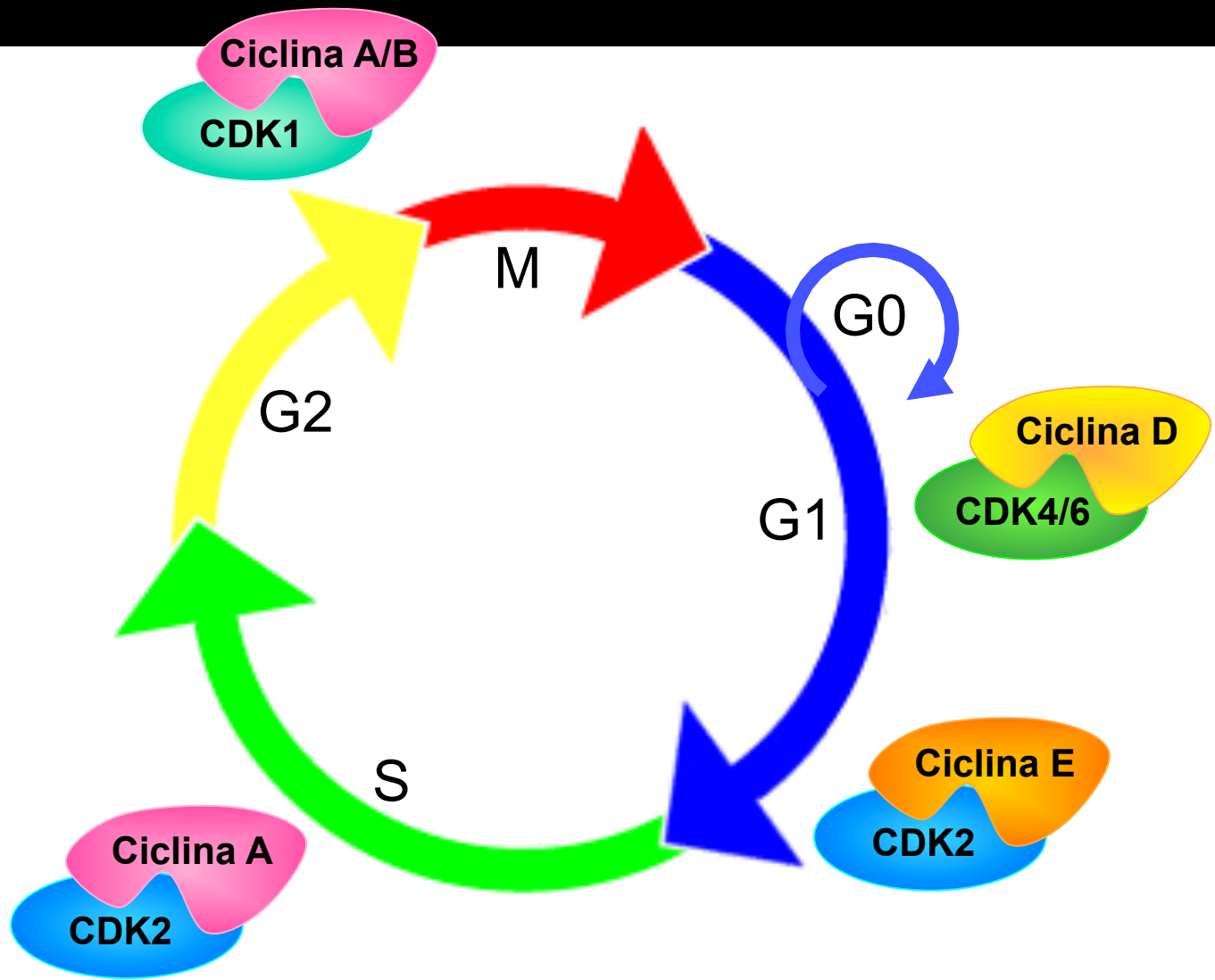
Coesina:

Mantém cromátides-irmãs unidas até o fim da mitose



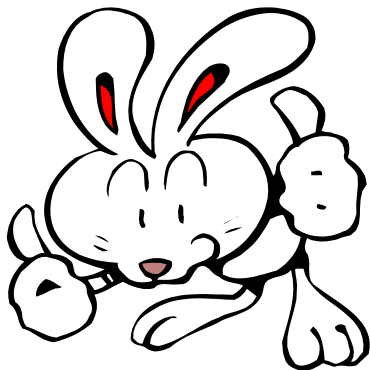
Duplicação dos centrosossomos





Ponto de verificação G2/M

- ❖ O tamanho da célula é adequado ?
- ❖ Existe energia suficiente para continuar ?
- ❖ A replicação dos cromossomos foi adequada?
- ❖ Os centrossomos foram duplicados ?



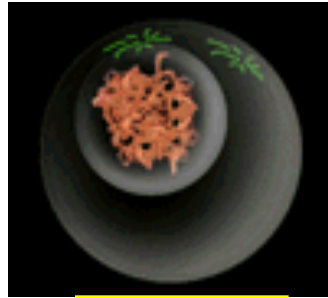
PROGRESSÃO

Ponto de verificação G2/M

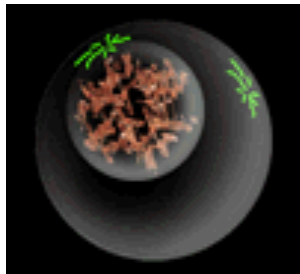
- ❖ O tamanho da célula é adequado ?
- ❖ Existe energia suficiente para continuar ?
- ❖ A replicação dos cromossomos foi adequada?
- ❖ Os centrossomos foram duplicados ?



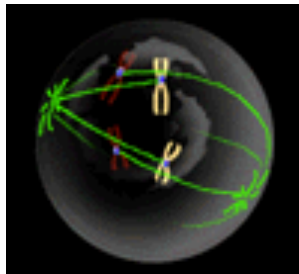
PARADA OU APOPTOSE



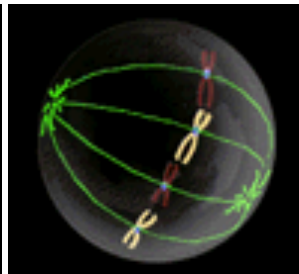
G2



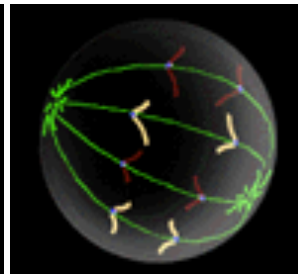
Prófase



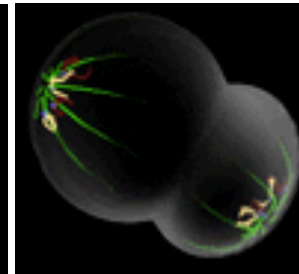
Prometáfase



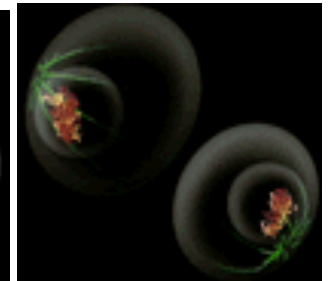
Metáfase



Anáfase



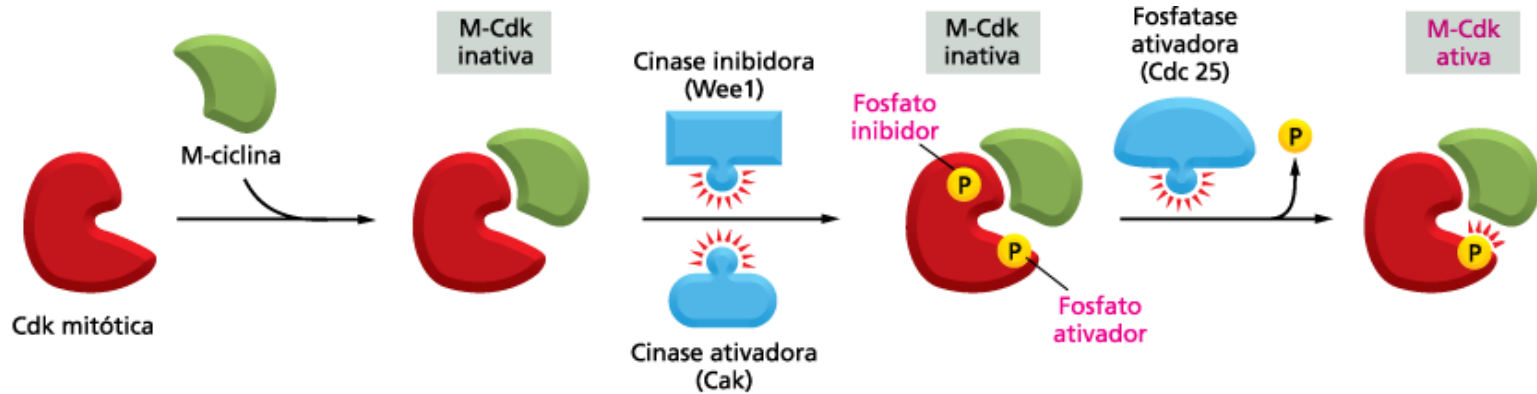
Telófase



Citocinese

MITOSE

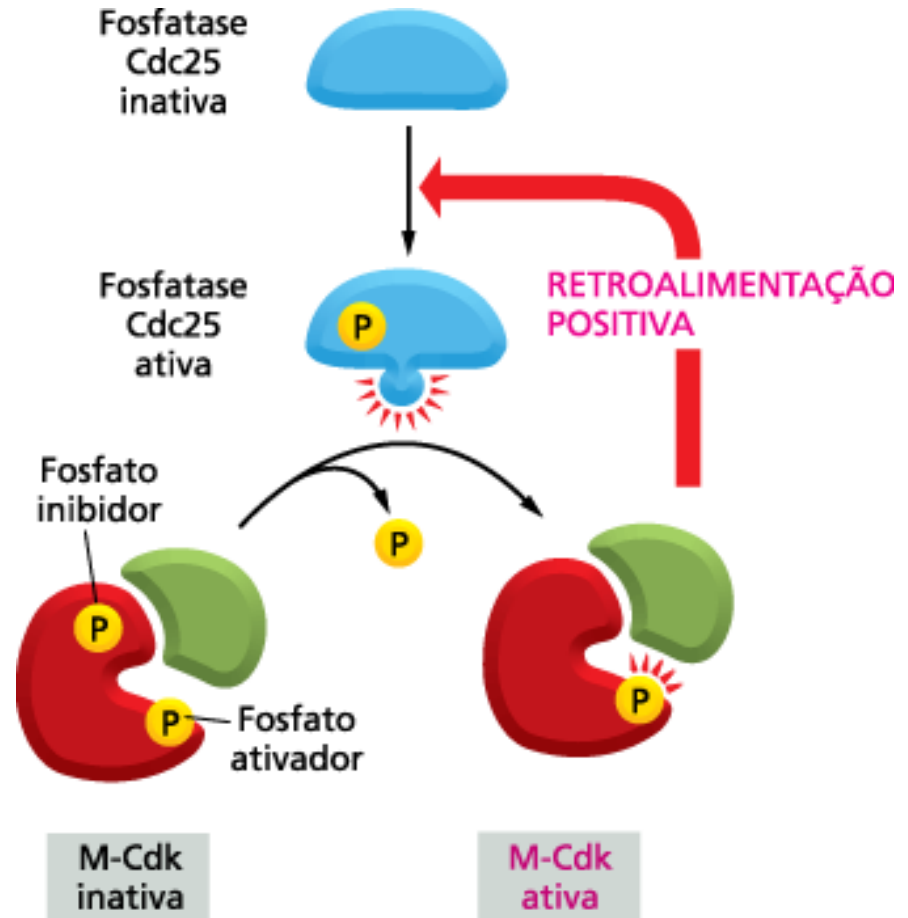
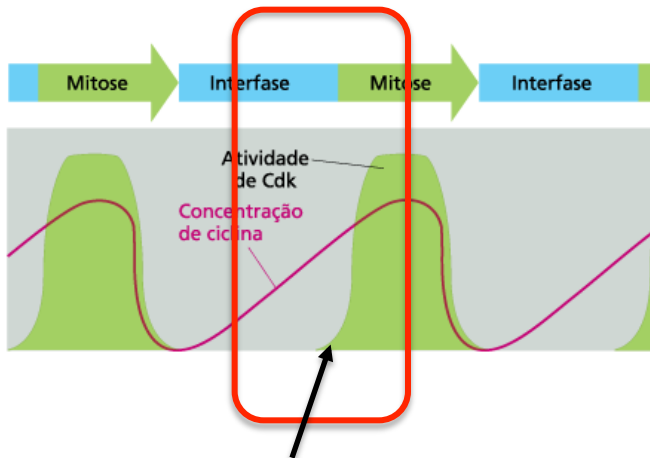
Mitose: ativação de M-CDK



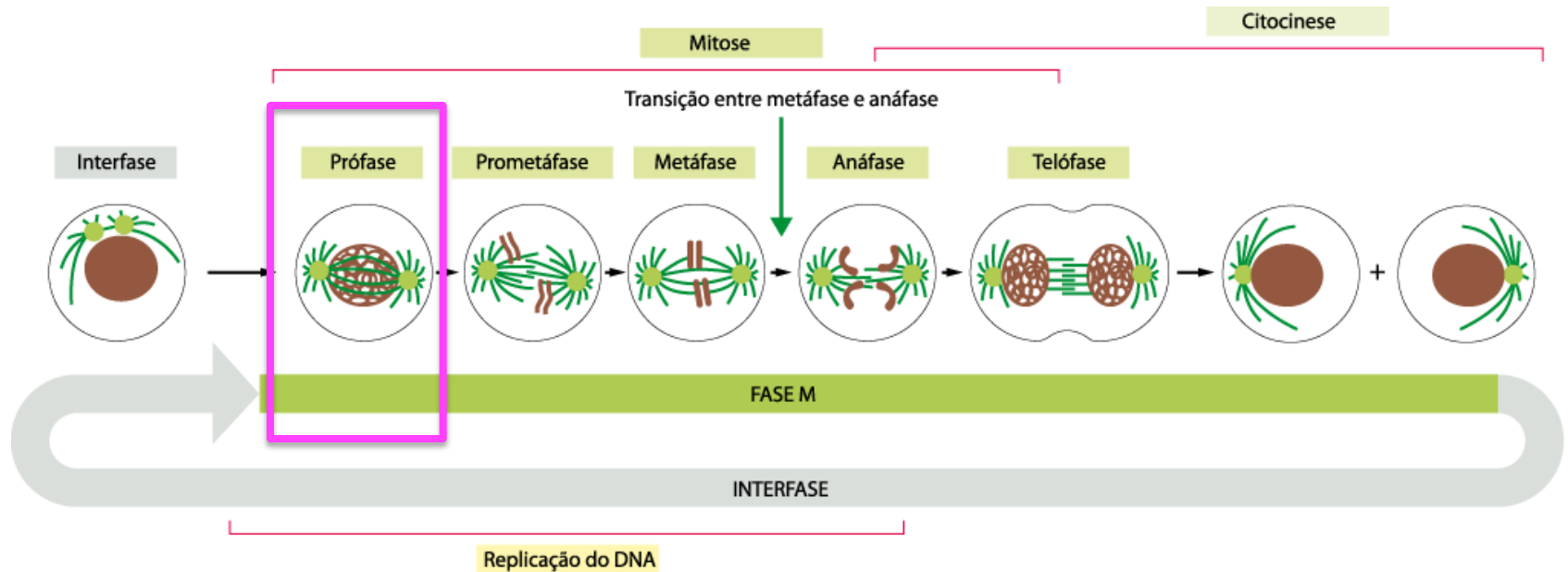
M-Cdk: condensação dos cromossomos e montagem do fuso mitótico

Mitose: ativação de M-CDK

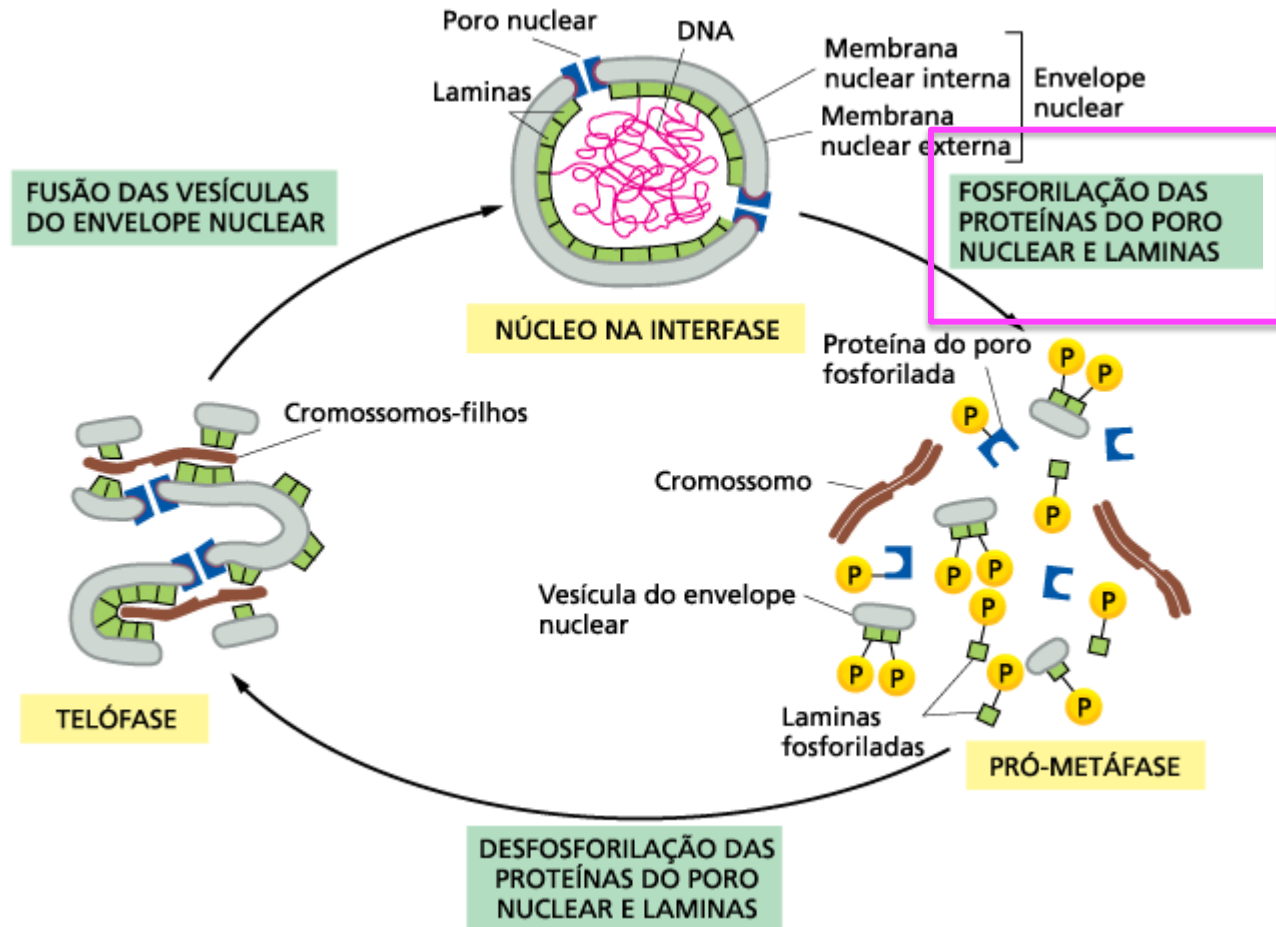
M-Cdk: Retroalimentação positiva de Cdc25



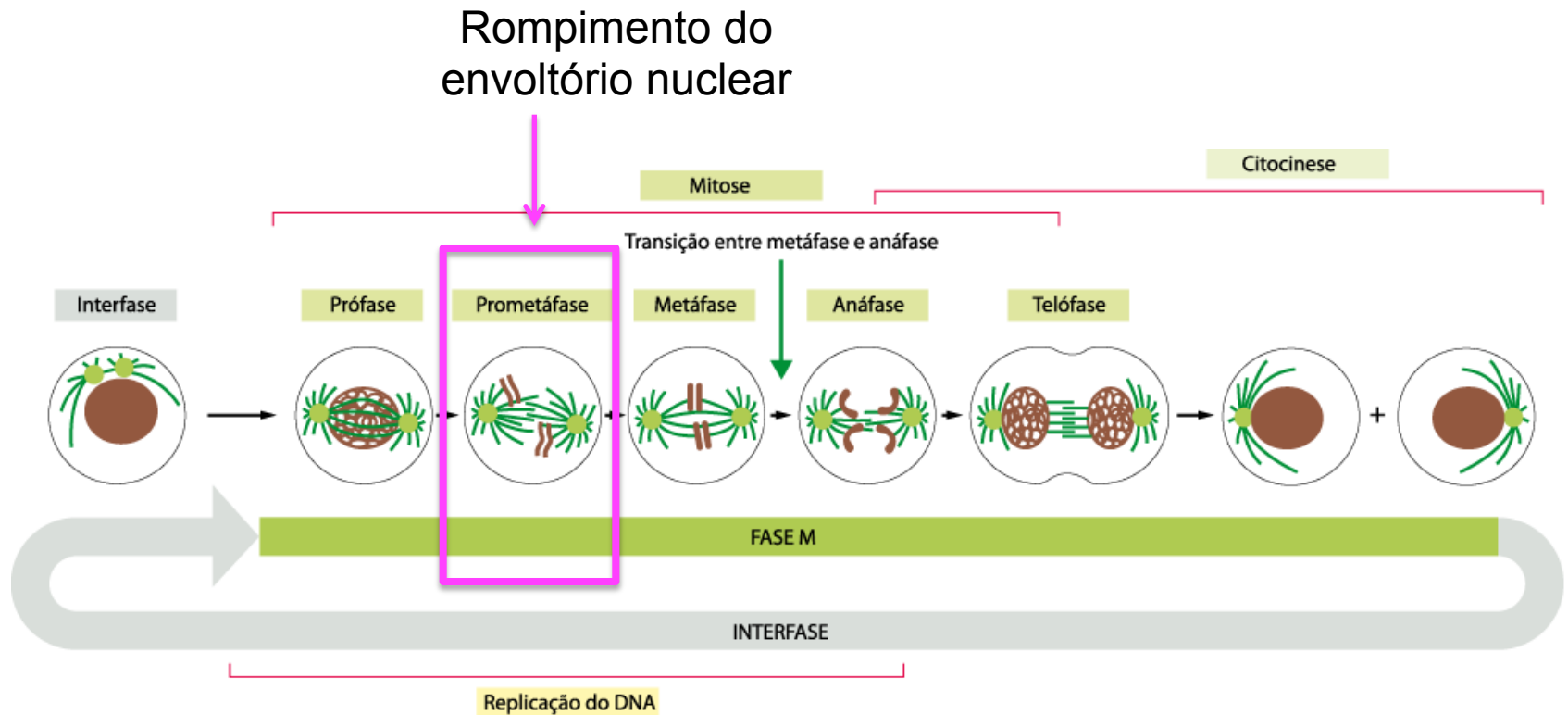
Mitose: ativação de M-CDK



M-CDK: fosforila laminas

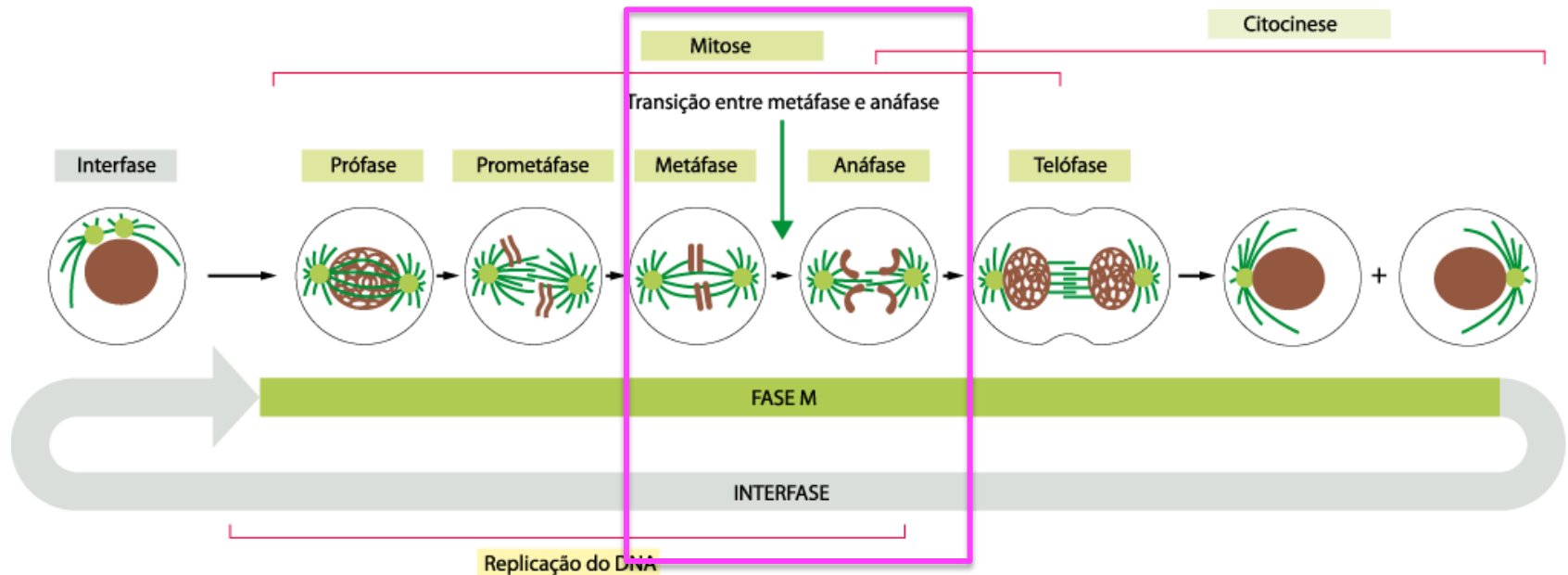


Mitose: ativação de M-CDK



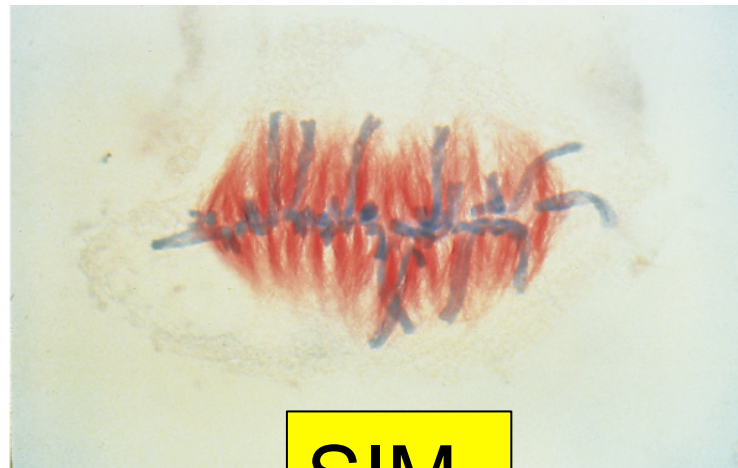
Mitose: ativação de M-CDK

Ponto de verificação M



Todos os cromossomos estão ligados corretamente ao fuso?

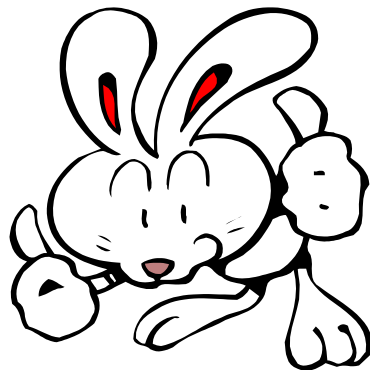
Todos os cromossomos estão ligados corretamente ao fuso?



(A)

SIM

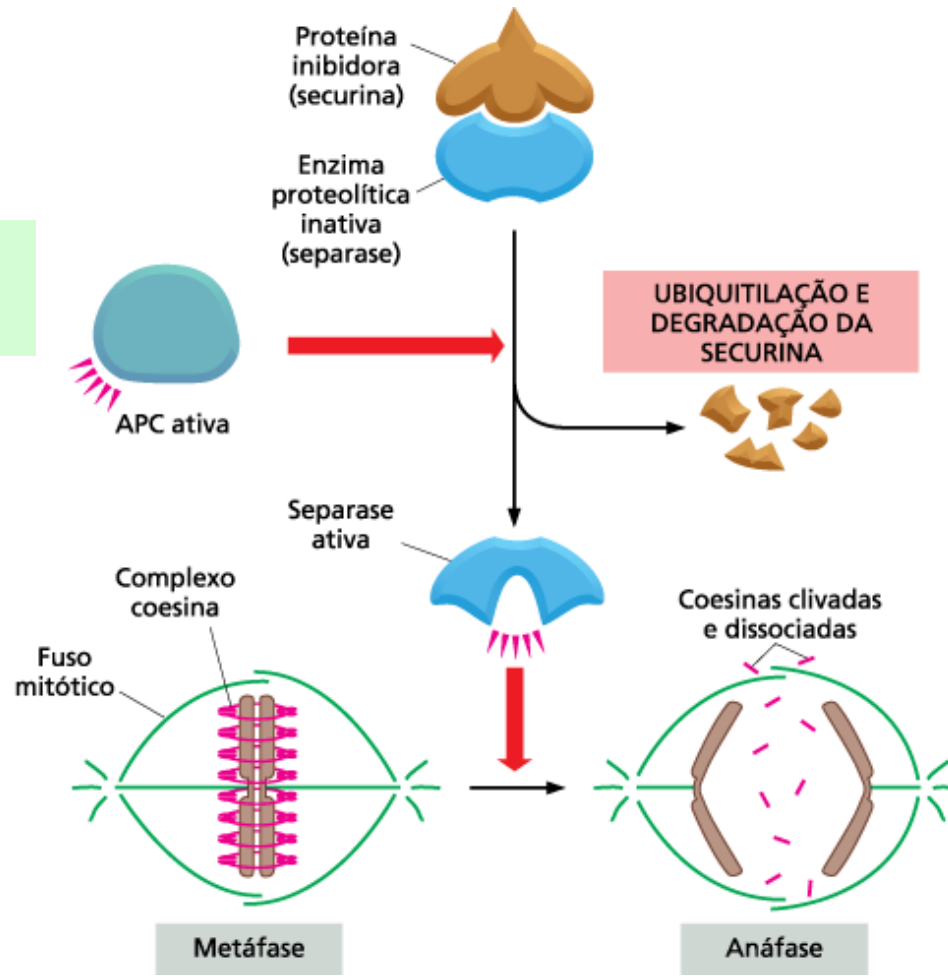
20 μ m



PROGRESSÃO

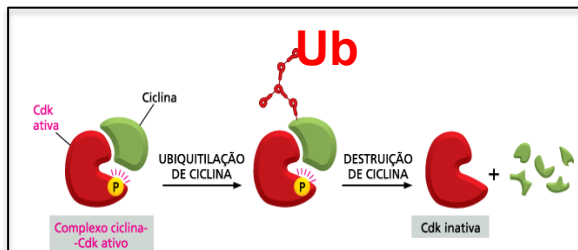
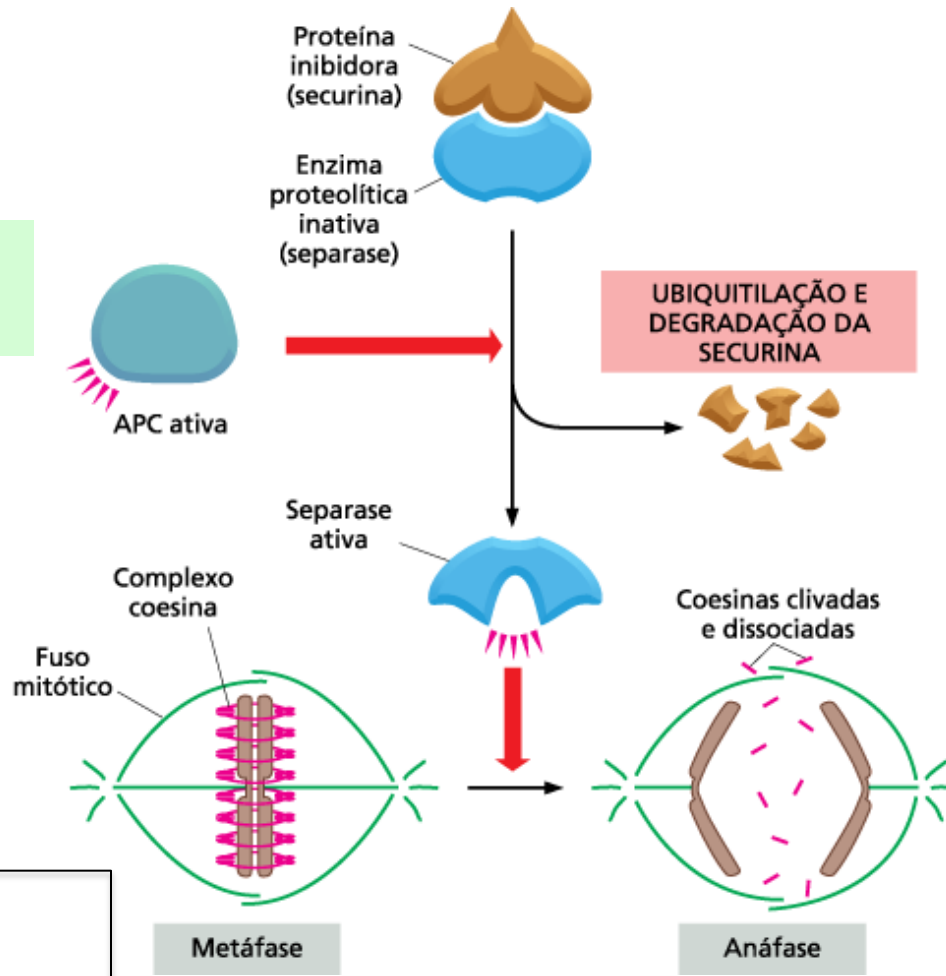
APC: complexo promotor da anáfase

APC/C:
ubiquitina ligase

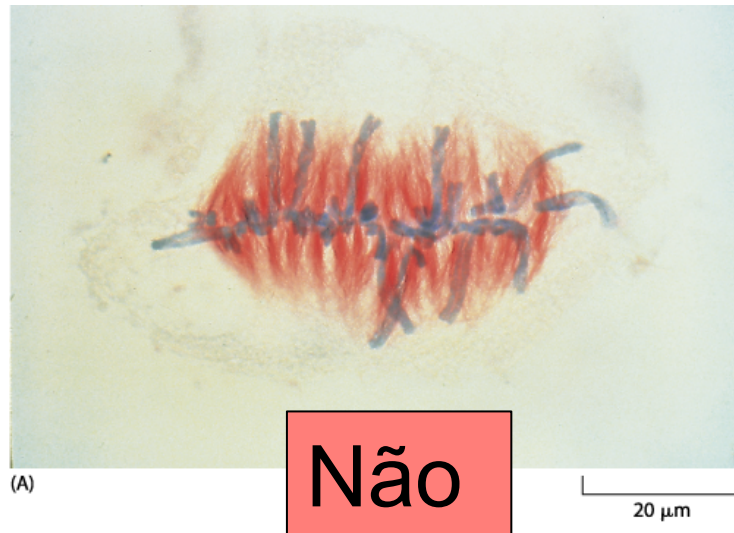


APC: complexo promotor da anáfase

APC/C:
ubiquitina ligase



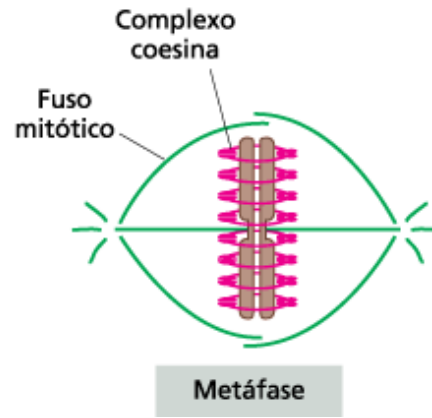
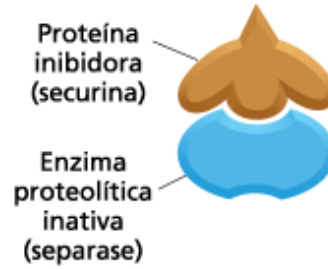
Todos os cromossomos estão ligados corretamente ao fuso?



PARADA OU APOPTOSE

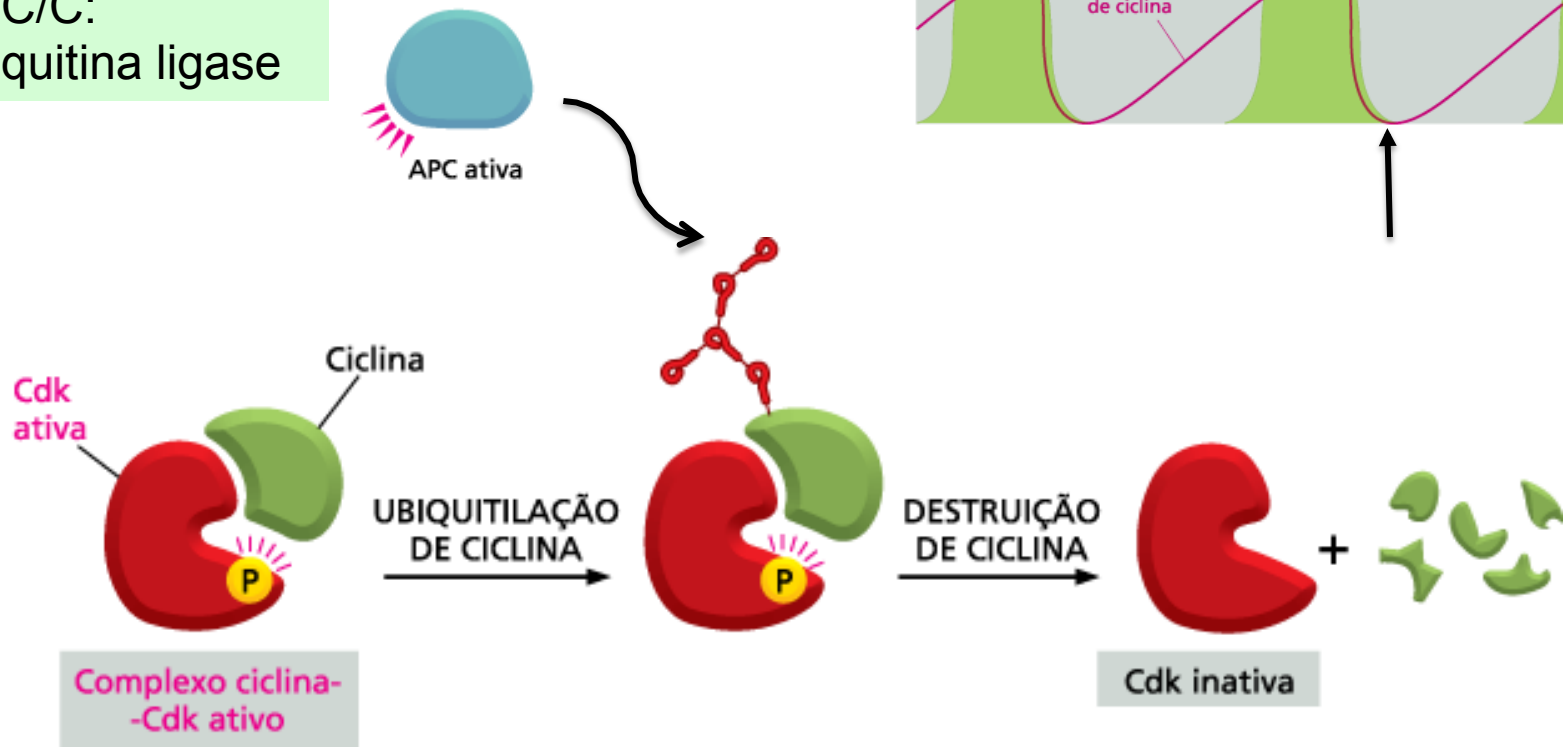
APC: complexo promotor da anáfase

APC/C:
ubiquitina ligase



APC: destruição de M-CDK

APC/C:
ubiquitina ligase



Ciclo Celular e Câncer

(reguladores G1/S)

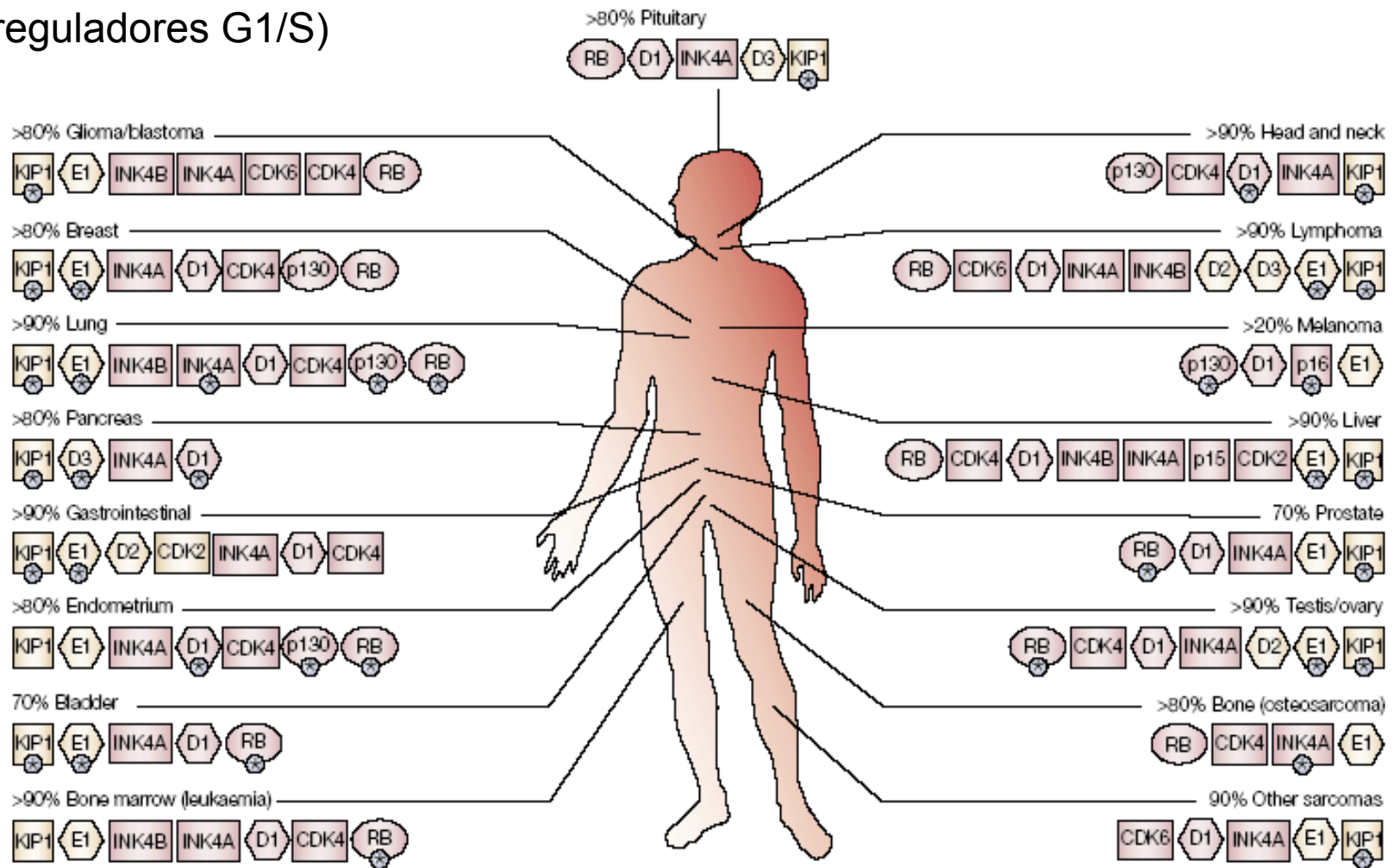


Figure 2 | **Mutation of G1/S regulators in human cancer.** Only alterations that occur in more than 10% of primary tumours have been considered. Numbers represent the percentage of tumours with alterations in any of the listed cell-cycle regulators. The loci in which specific genetic or epigenetic alteration have been defined are in pink. The alterations for which no mechanistic explanation has been provided are in yellow. Alterations relevant for tumour prognosis are indicated by asterisks.

Nesta aula:

- Controle do ciclo celular
- Fatores que estimulam/inibem o ciclo celular
- Métodos de estudo

Métodos de estudo do ciclo celular

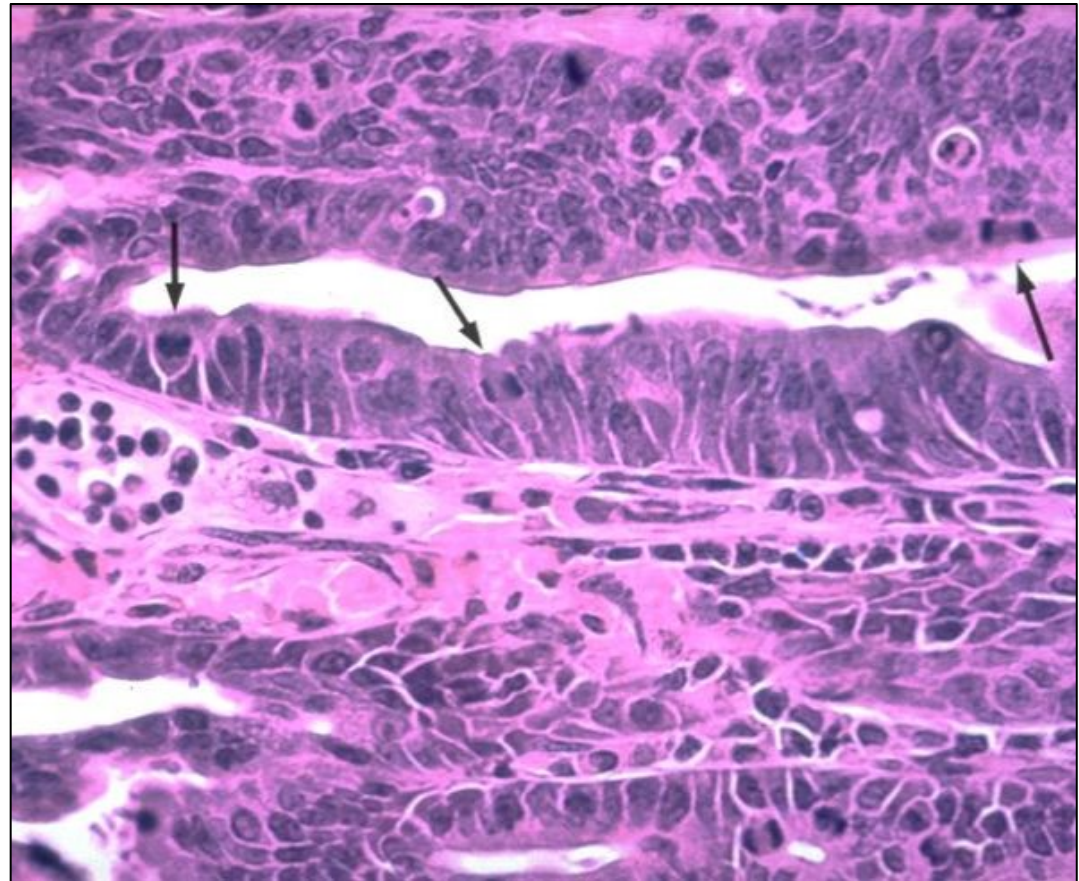
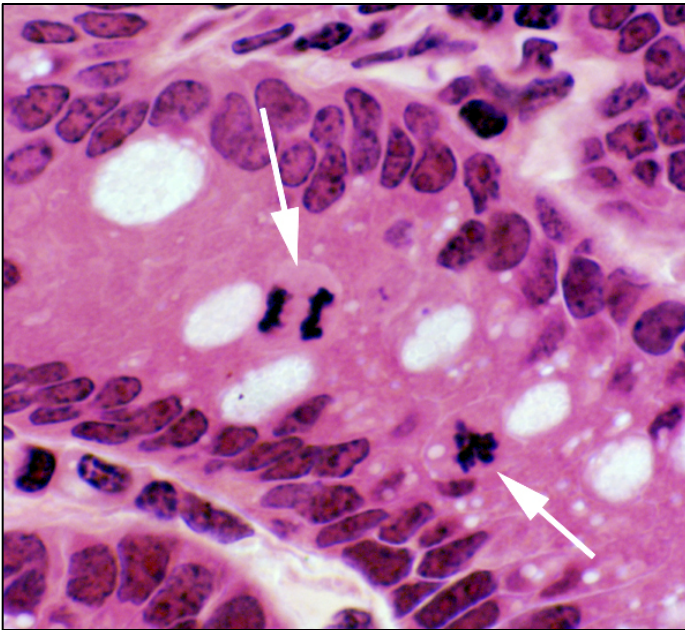
Como determinar a fase do ciclo celular em que uma célula está?

Como estudar uma população de células?



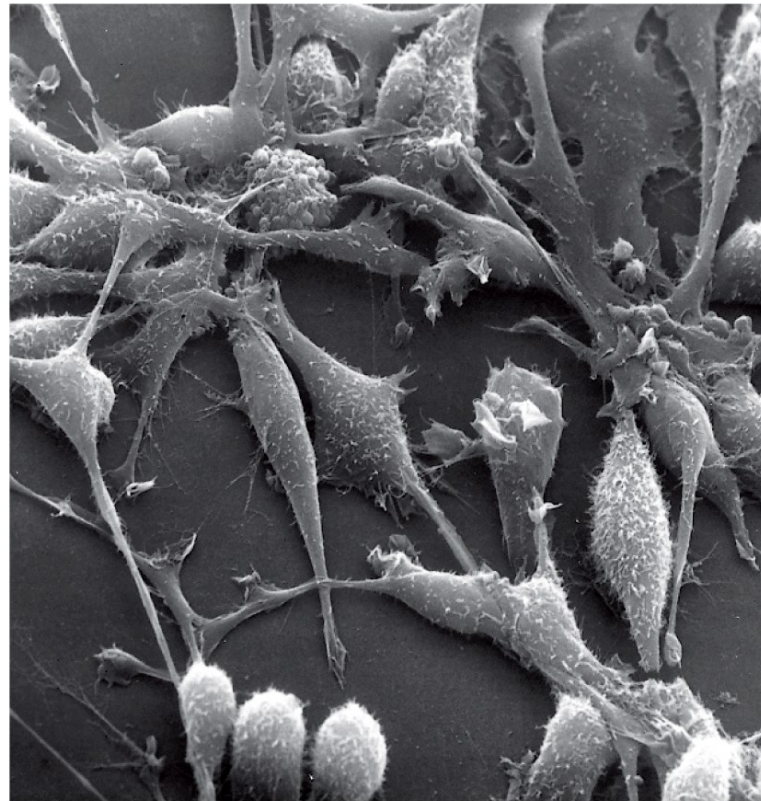
Métodos de estudo do ciclo celular

Microscopia – observação e contagem de células



Métodos de estudo do ciclo celular

Microscopia – observação e contagem de células



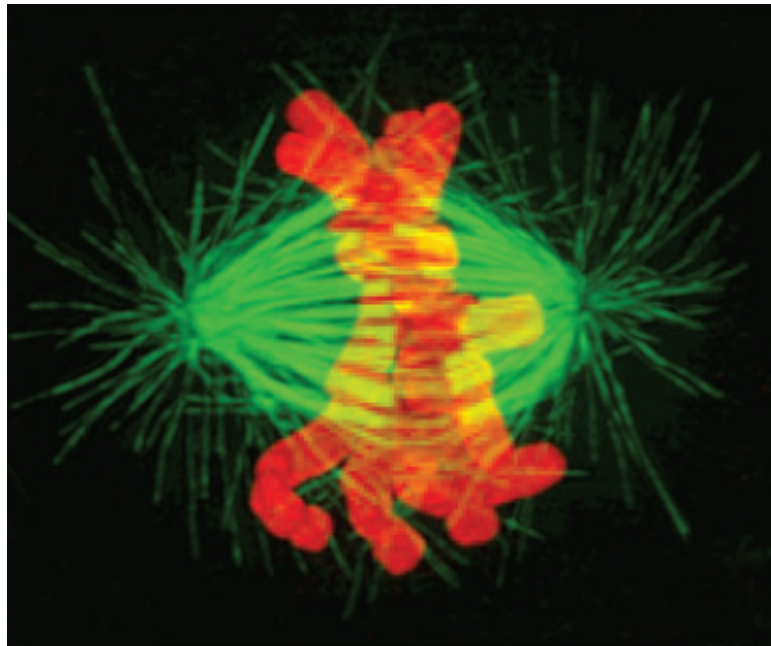
MEV

10 μm

Métodos de estudo do ciclo celular

Microscopia – observação e contagem de células

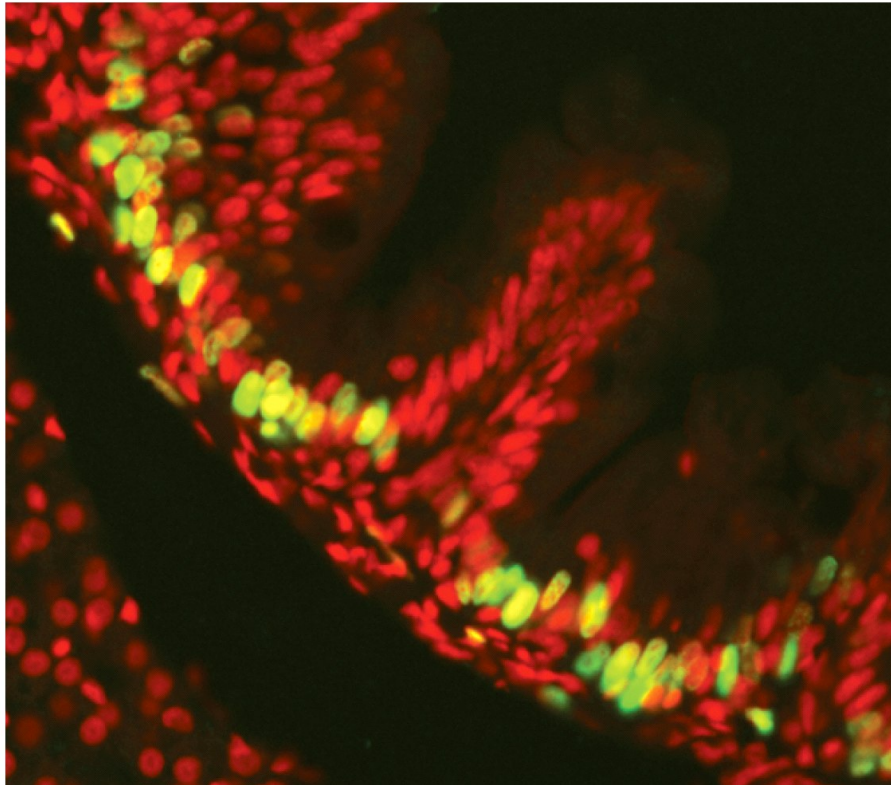
- ✧ Uso de anticorpos que reconhecem citoesqueleto
- ✧ Uso de agentes que marcam DNA (para visualizar mitose)



Métodos de estudo do ciclo celular

Microscopia – observação e contagem de células

- ✧ Uso de agentes que podem incorporar-se ao DNA (fase S) – **BrDU** (deoxi-uridina modificada com bromo)

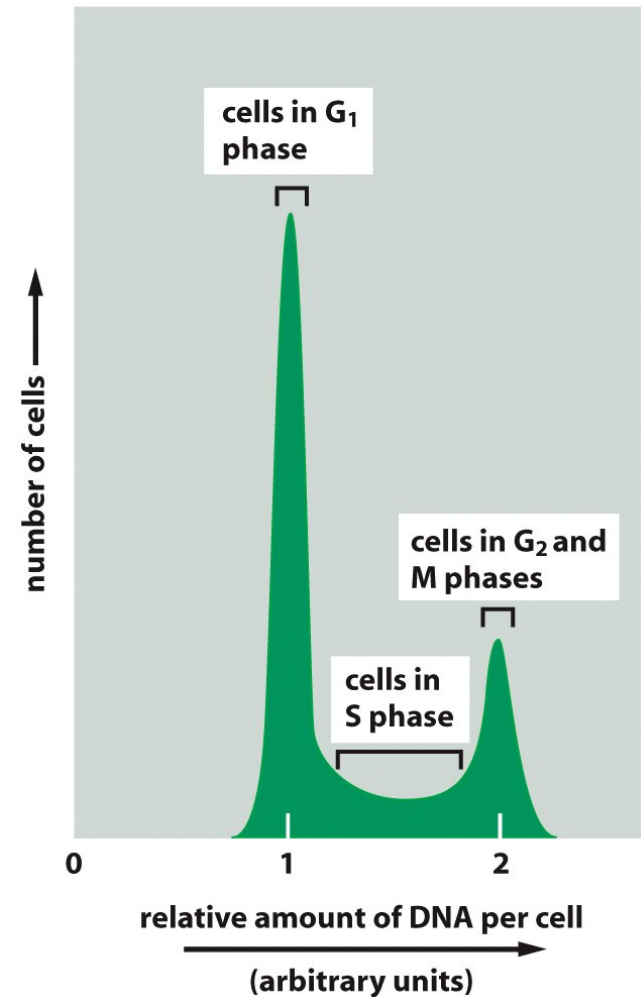


Anti-BrdU: verde
Células: vermelho

Métodos de estudo do ciclo celular

Citometria de fluxo (FACS)

Agente fluorescente ligado ao DNA:
permite inferir a fase do ciclo



Resumo

- Ciclo celular: duplicar o DNA dos cromossomos e as organelas e distribuir esse material igualmente entre as células-filhas
- Muitas células não realizam ciclo constantemente/ Saída de G_0 : estímulos
- Pontos de verificação ocorrem ao longo do ciclo
- A passagem de G1 para S compromete a célula com o ciclo: ponto de restrição/ ou START
- Controle do ciclo celular: ciclinas-Cdk/ CKI's – fosforilação/ desfosforilação/ degradação
- Métodos de estudo de ciclo celular: marcação com anticorpos/ contagem de células

Para saber mais

