

TEMA 4

Regulación de la Expresión Génica



ORGANIZACIÓN DE UN OPERÓN PROCARIOTA

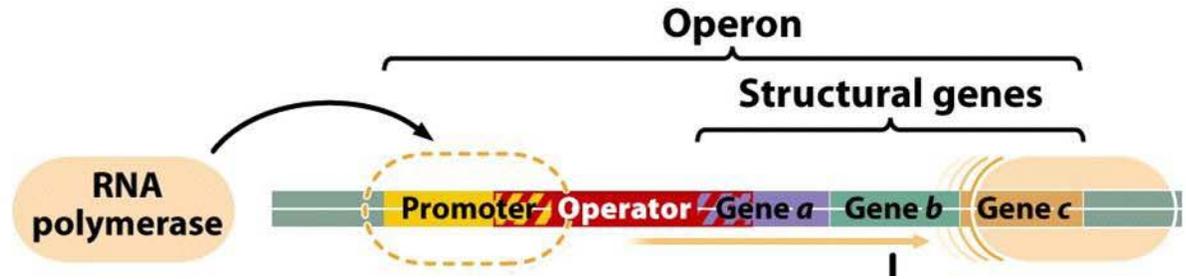


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ORGANIZACIÓN DE UN OPERÓN PROCARIOTA

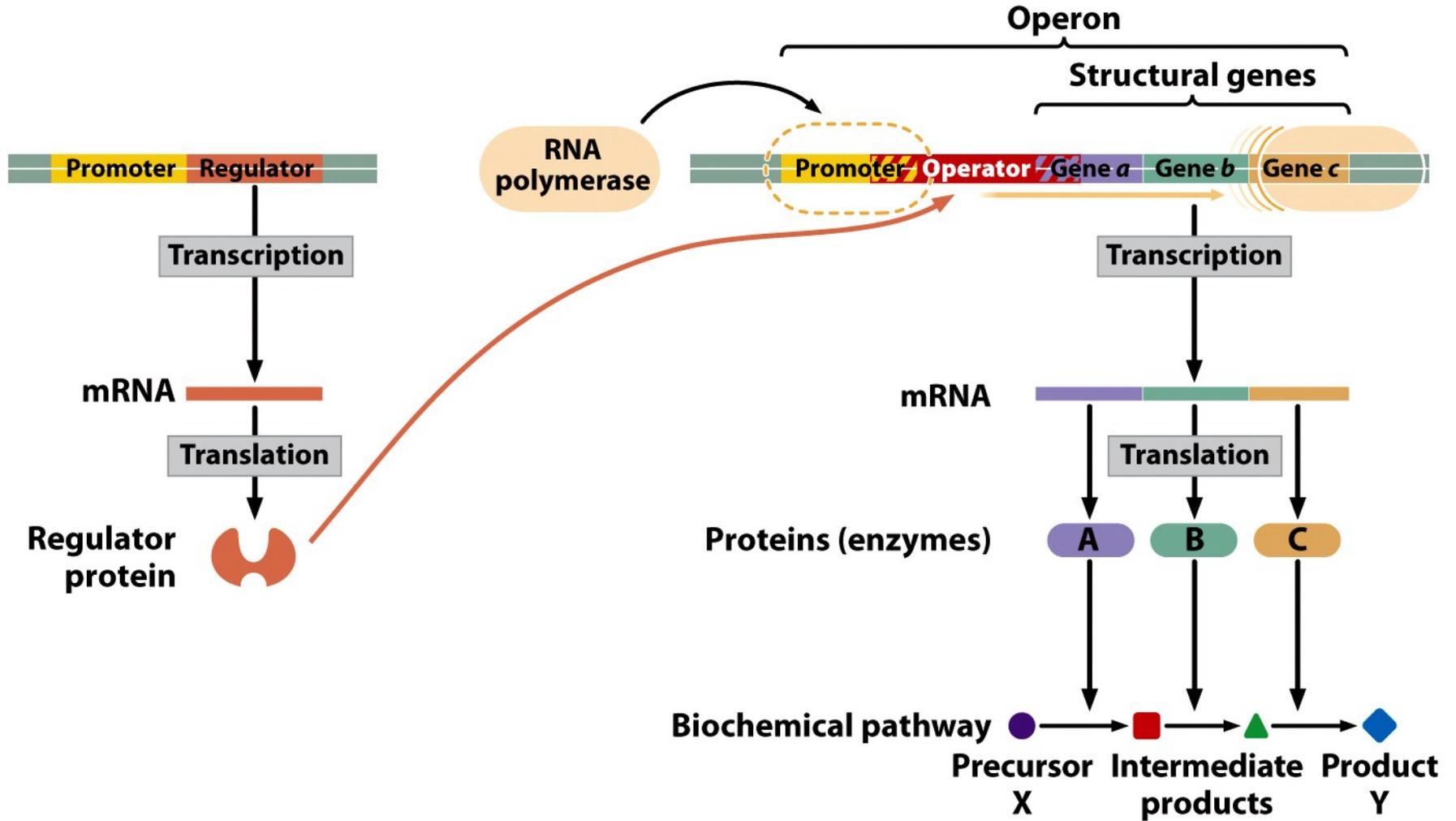
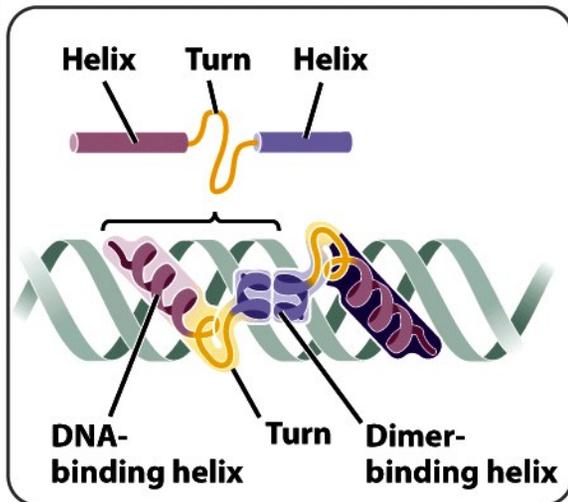


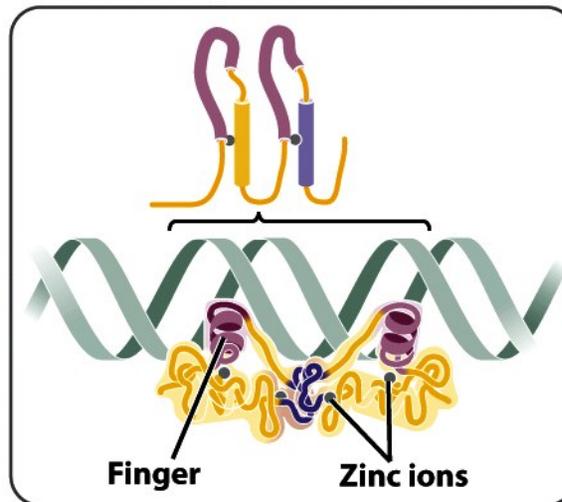
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Unión al ADN

(a) Helix-turn-helix



(b) Zinc fingers



(c) Leucine zipper

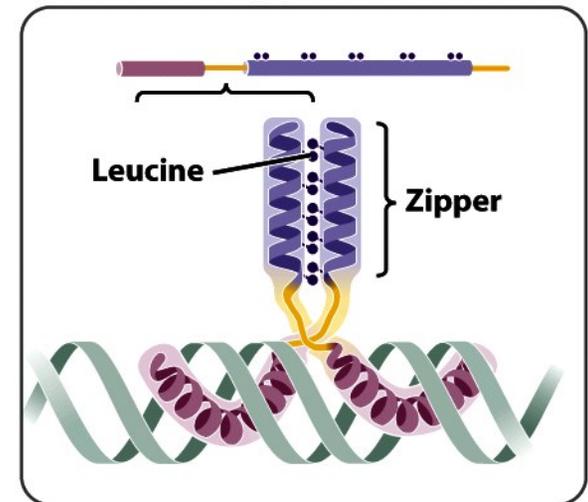
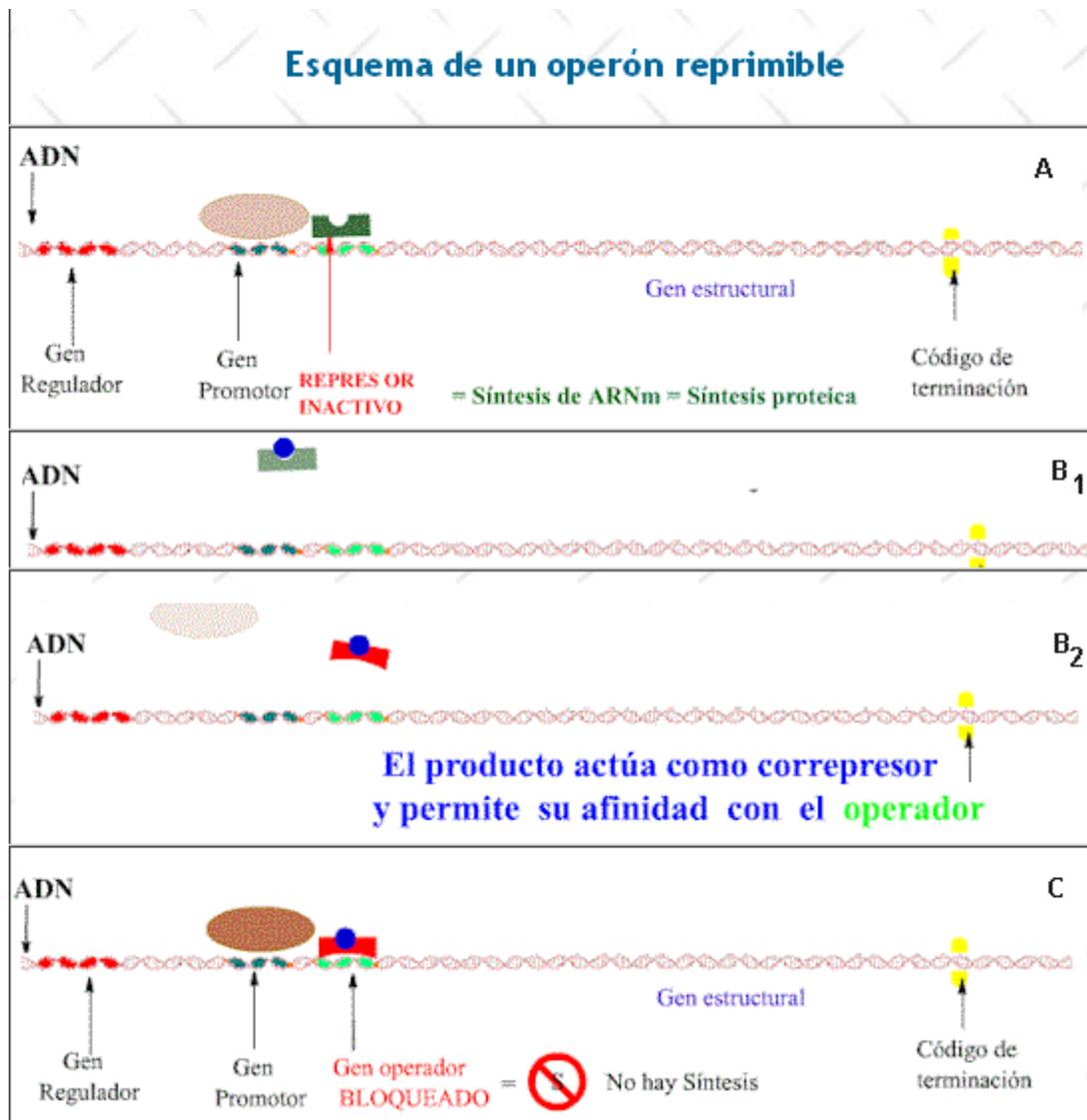


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- **Inducibles:** el sustrato sobre el que va a actuar la enzima provoca la síntesis de la misma
- **Reprimibles:** el producto generado por la enzima impide la síntesis de la misma

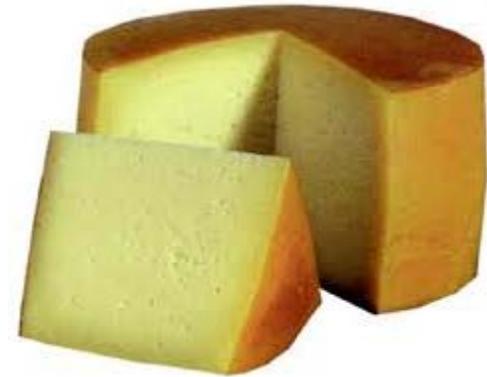
Procesos de Síntesis



Bacterias Ácido-Lácticas

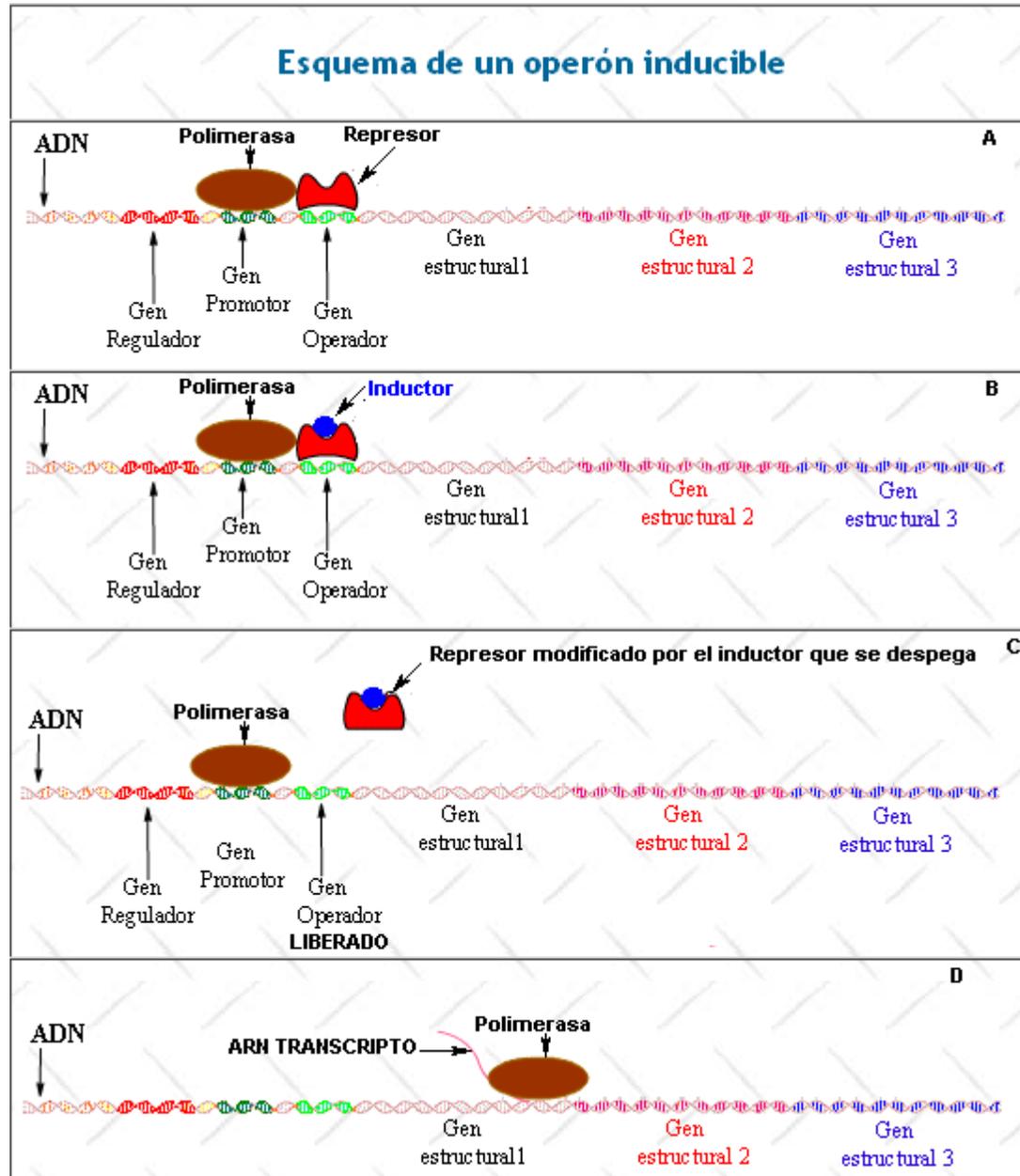


Lactosa



Ácido Láctico

Procesos Catabólicos



Control negativo con efectos inducibles (ej: en el operón lac): el represor, *per se* es activo, pero se inactiva en presencia del inductor.

Control negativo con efectos reprimibles (ej: en el operón trp): el represor, *per se* es inactivo (aporrepresor), pero en presencia del correpresor se activa (adquiere su capacidad funcional), y es entonces cuando reprime al operón estructural.

Operón
Lac

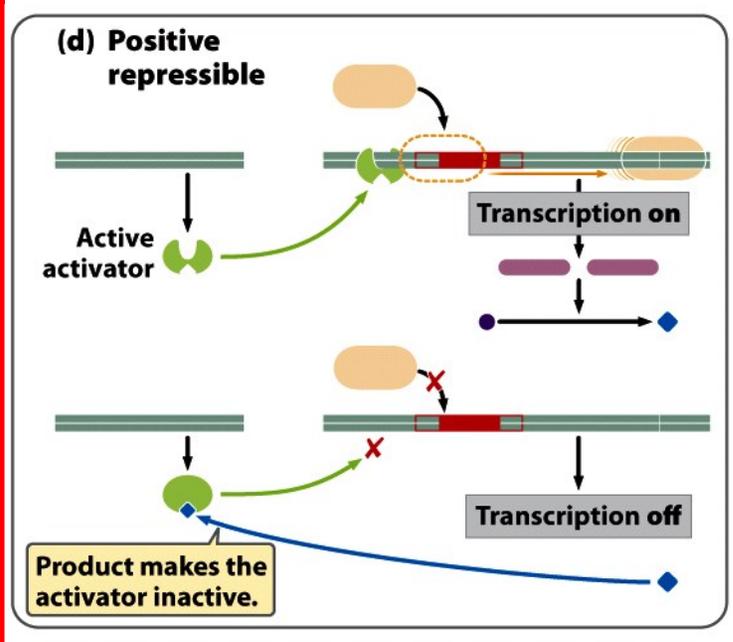
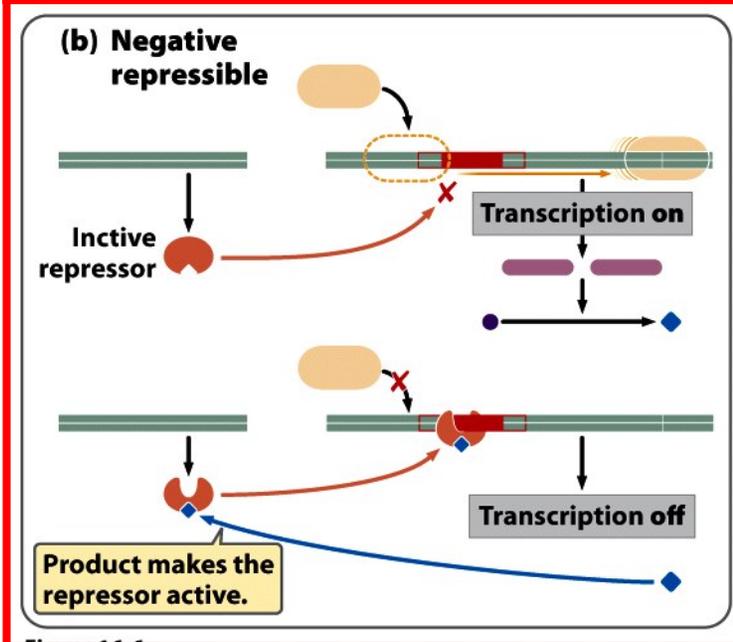
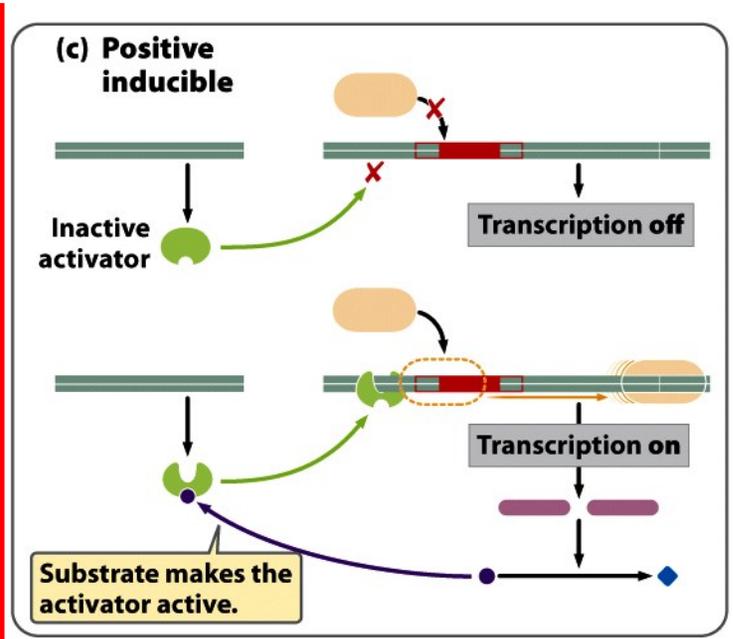
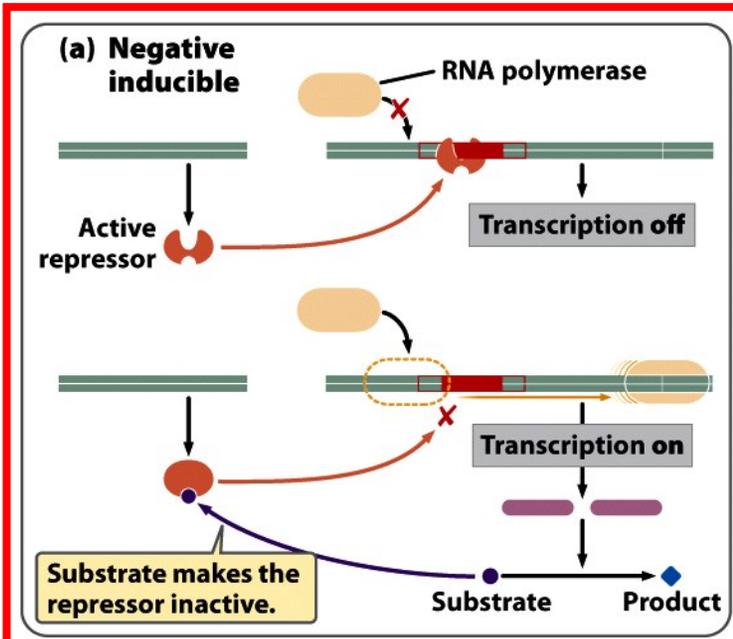


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Síntesis
Triptófano

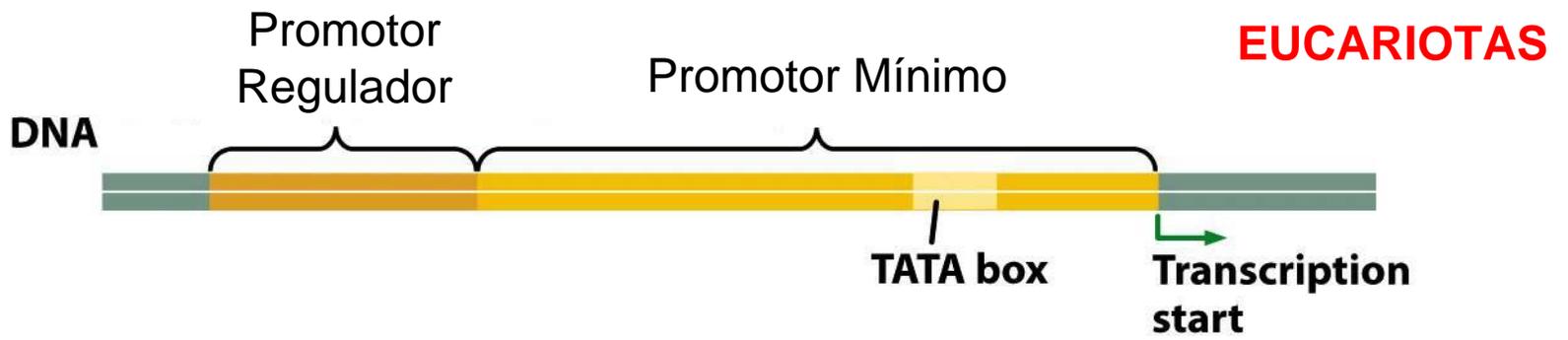


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EUCARIOTAS

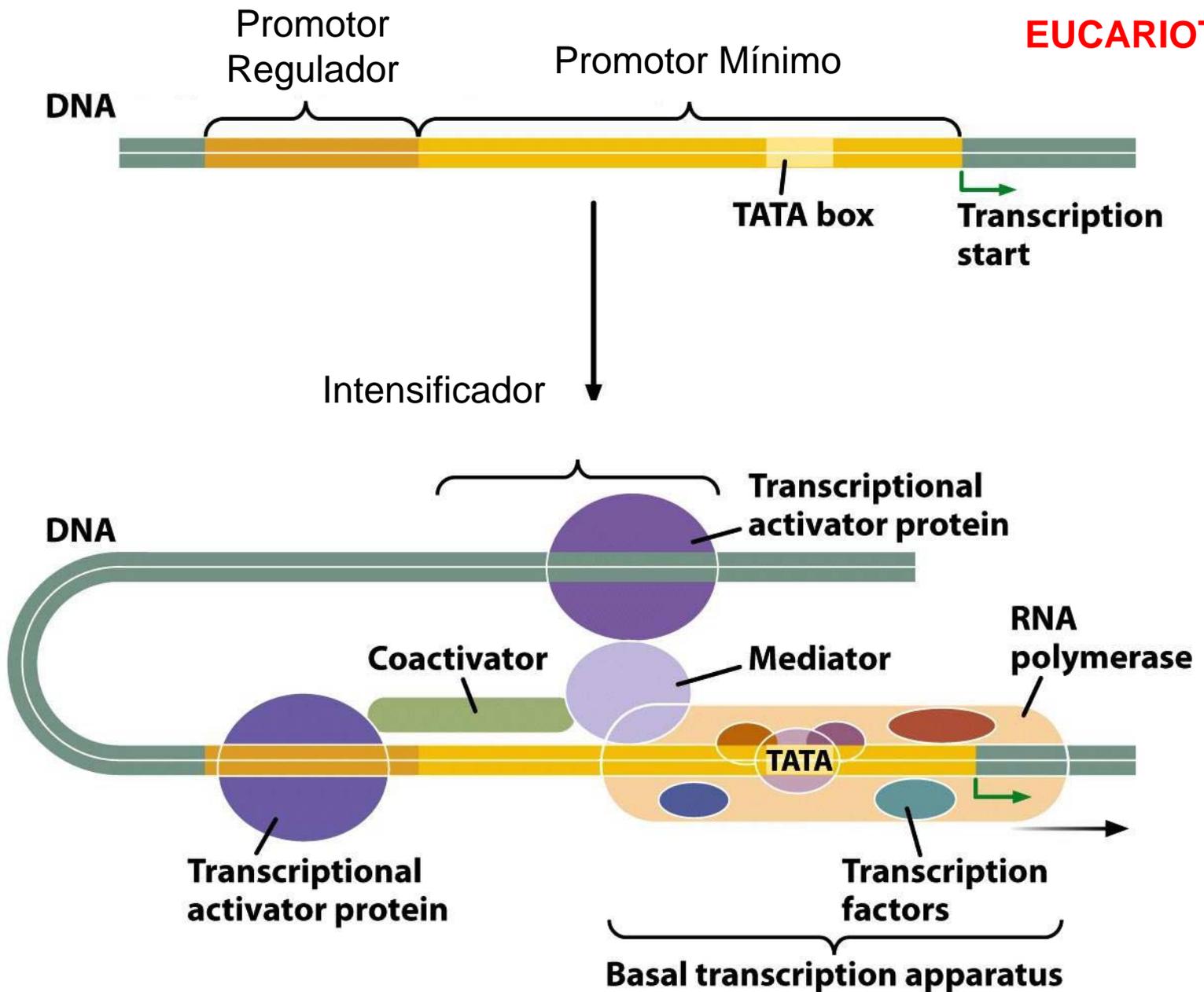
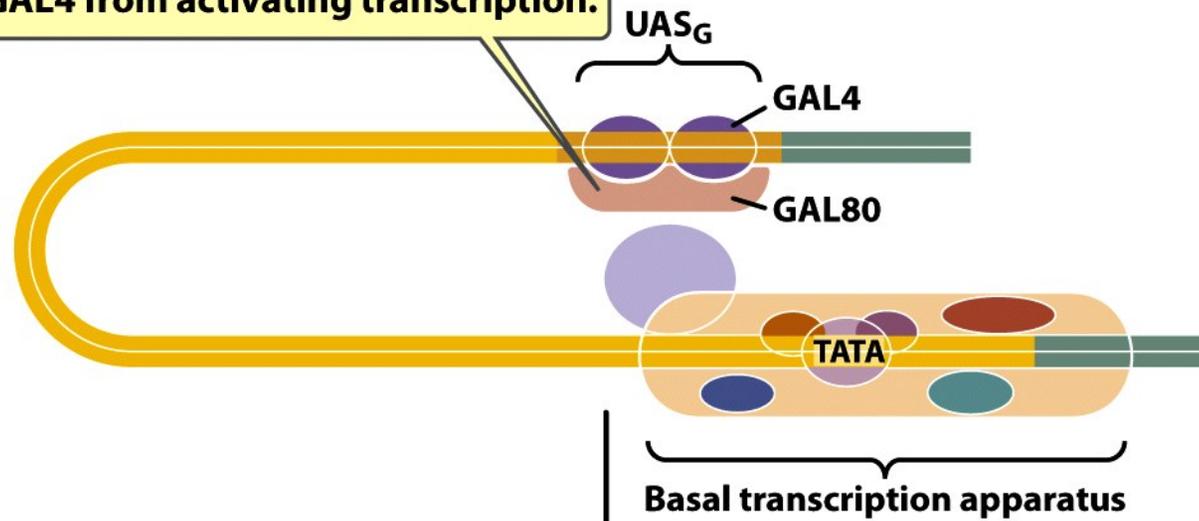
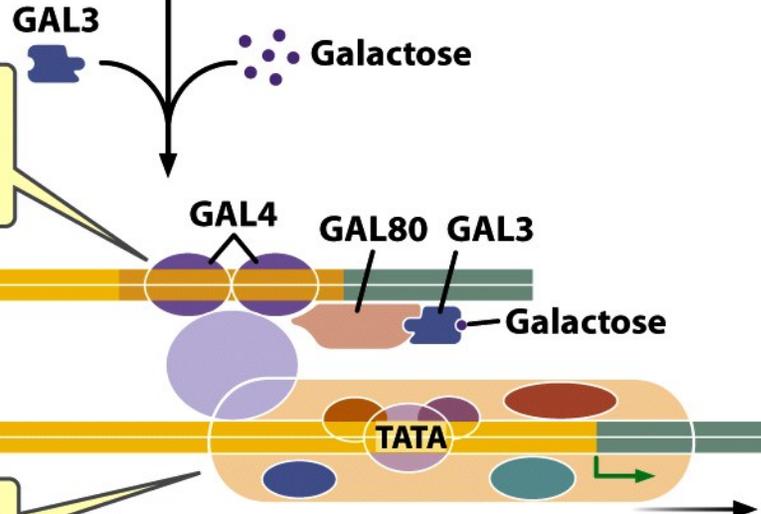


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In the absence of galactose, GAL80 blocks GAL4 from activating transcription.



When galactose is present, it binds to GAL3 and brings about a change in the conformation of GAL80.



GAL4 can now interact with basal transcription apparatus and stimulate transcription.

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“Otras formas de regulación de la Expresión Génica”

1º Ejemplo

CONTROL DE LA FLORACIÓN EN *Arabidopsis thaliana*



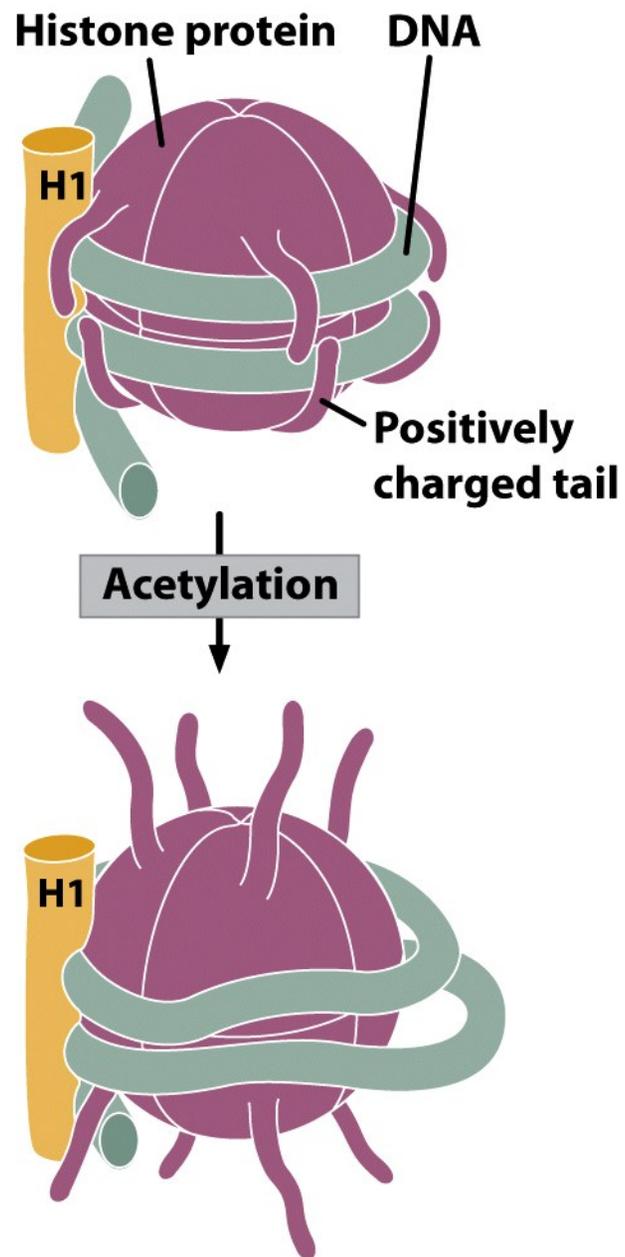


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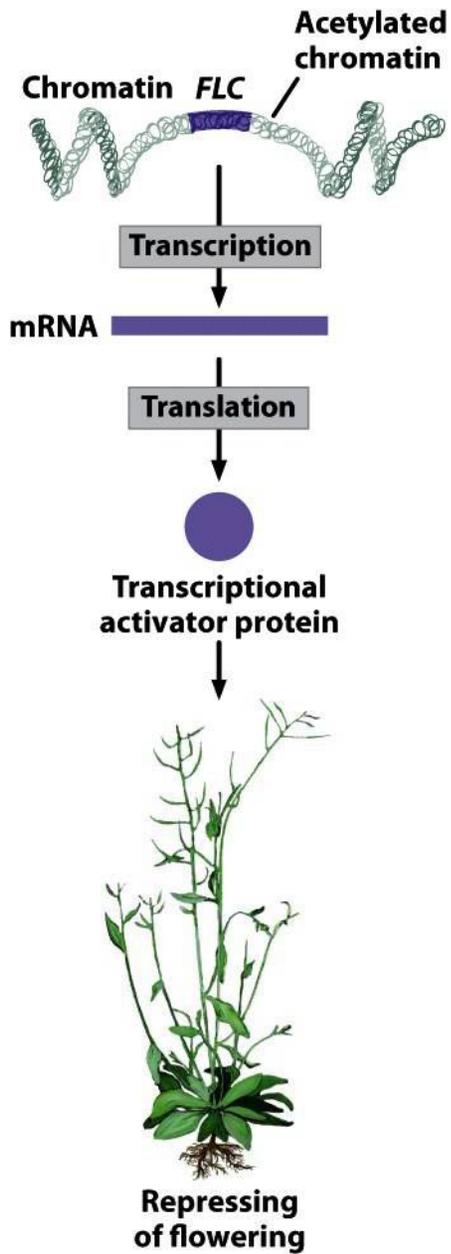


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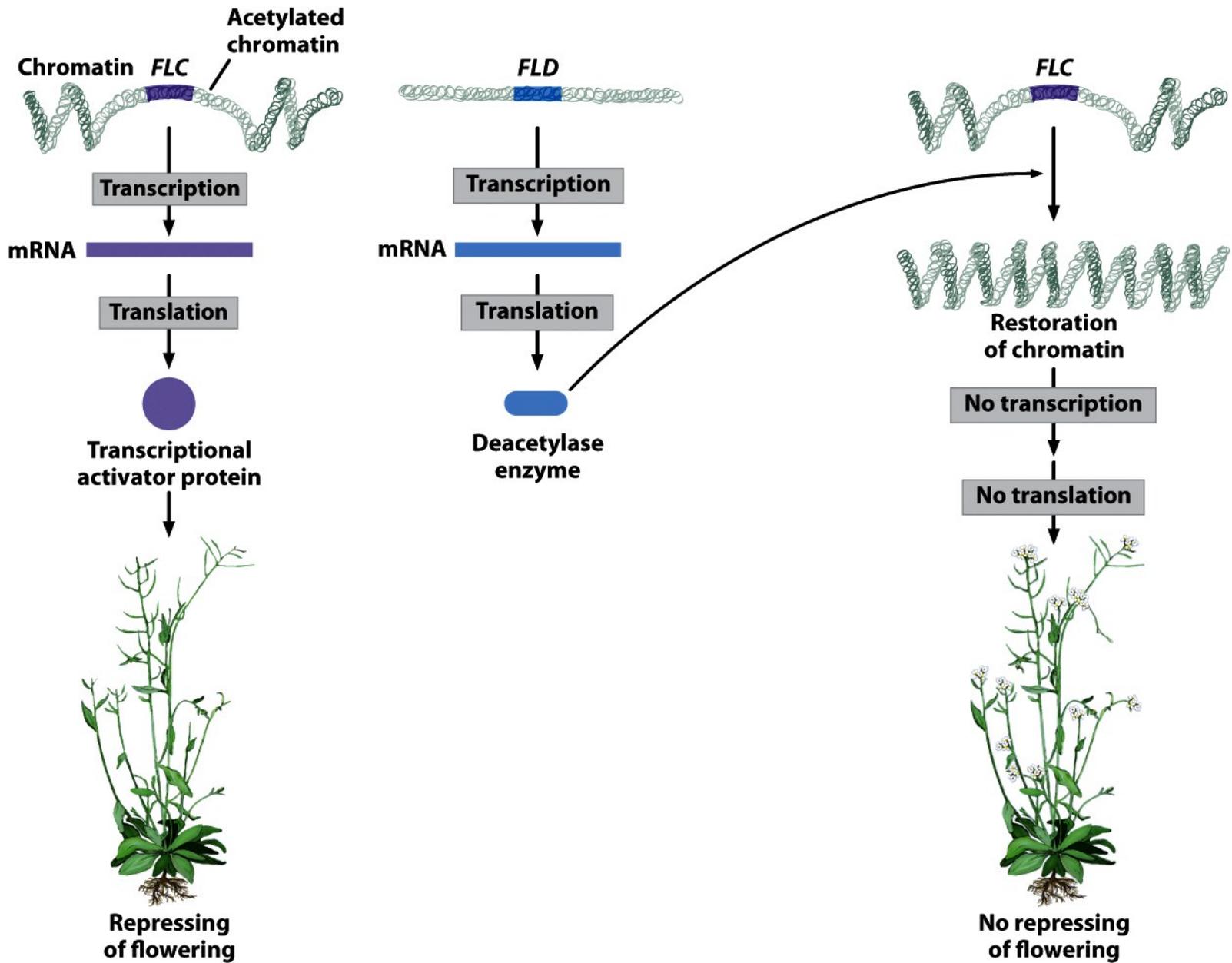
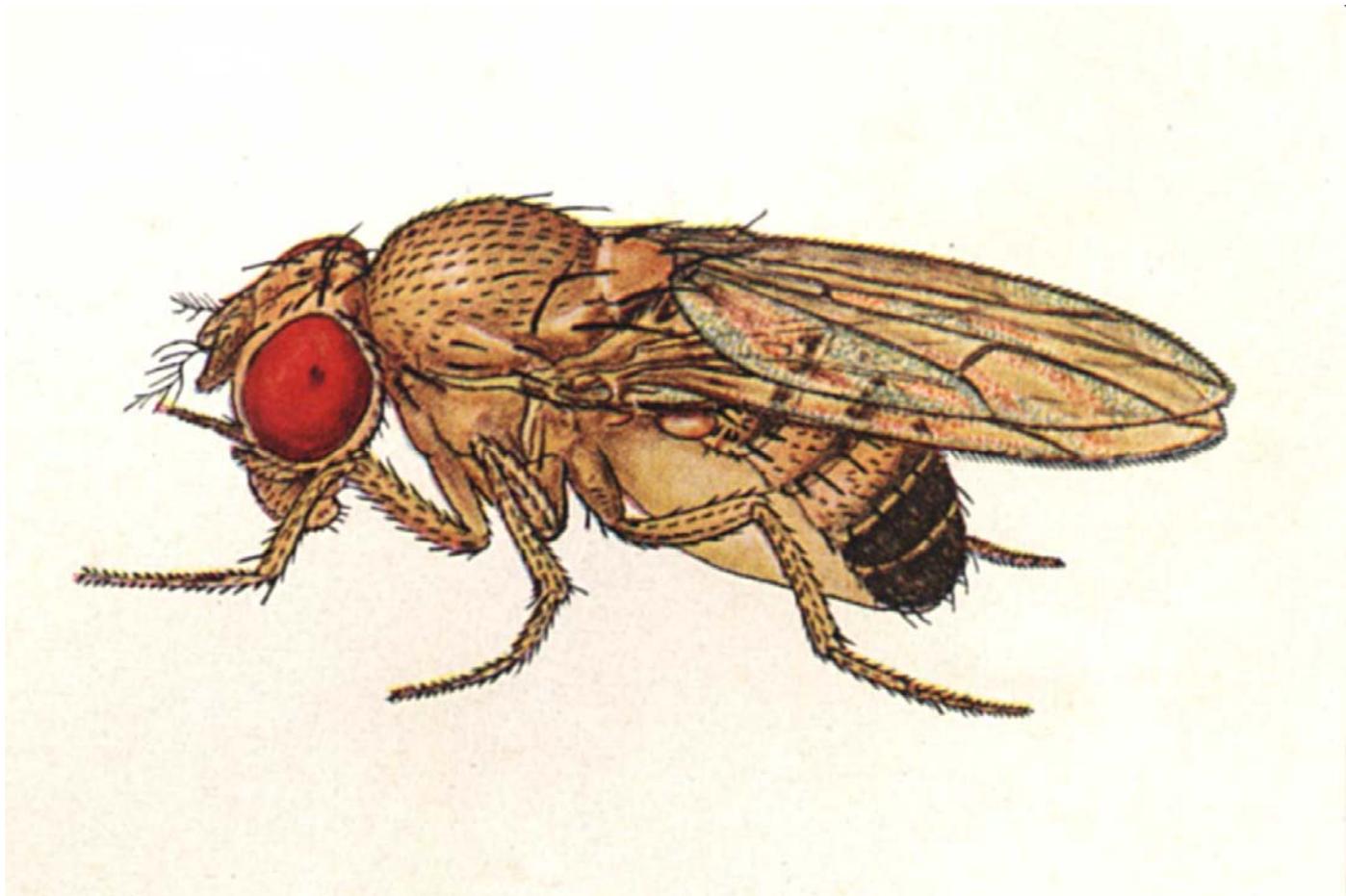


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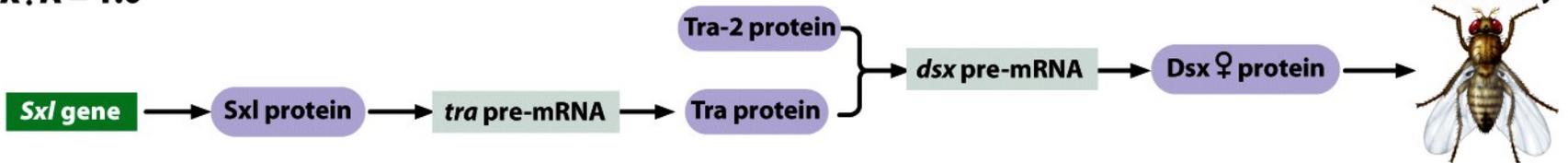
2º Ejemplo

CONTROL DE LA DETERMINACIÓN SEXUAL EN *Drosophila melanogaster*



XX genotype

X:A = 1.0



XY genotype

X:A = 0.5



Figure 17-10

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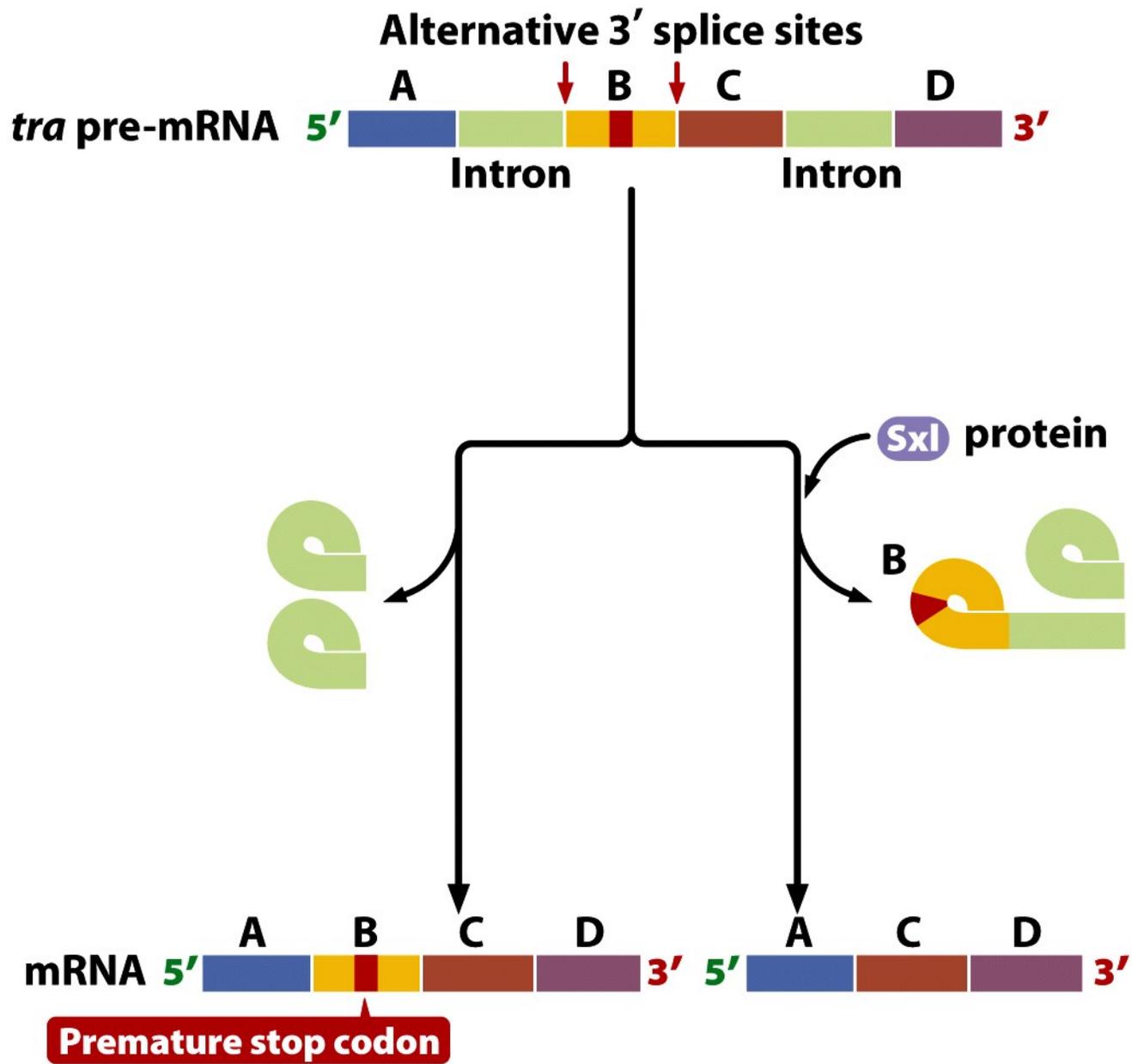


Figure 17-11 part 1
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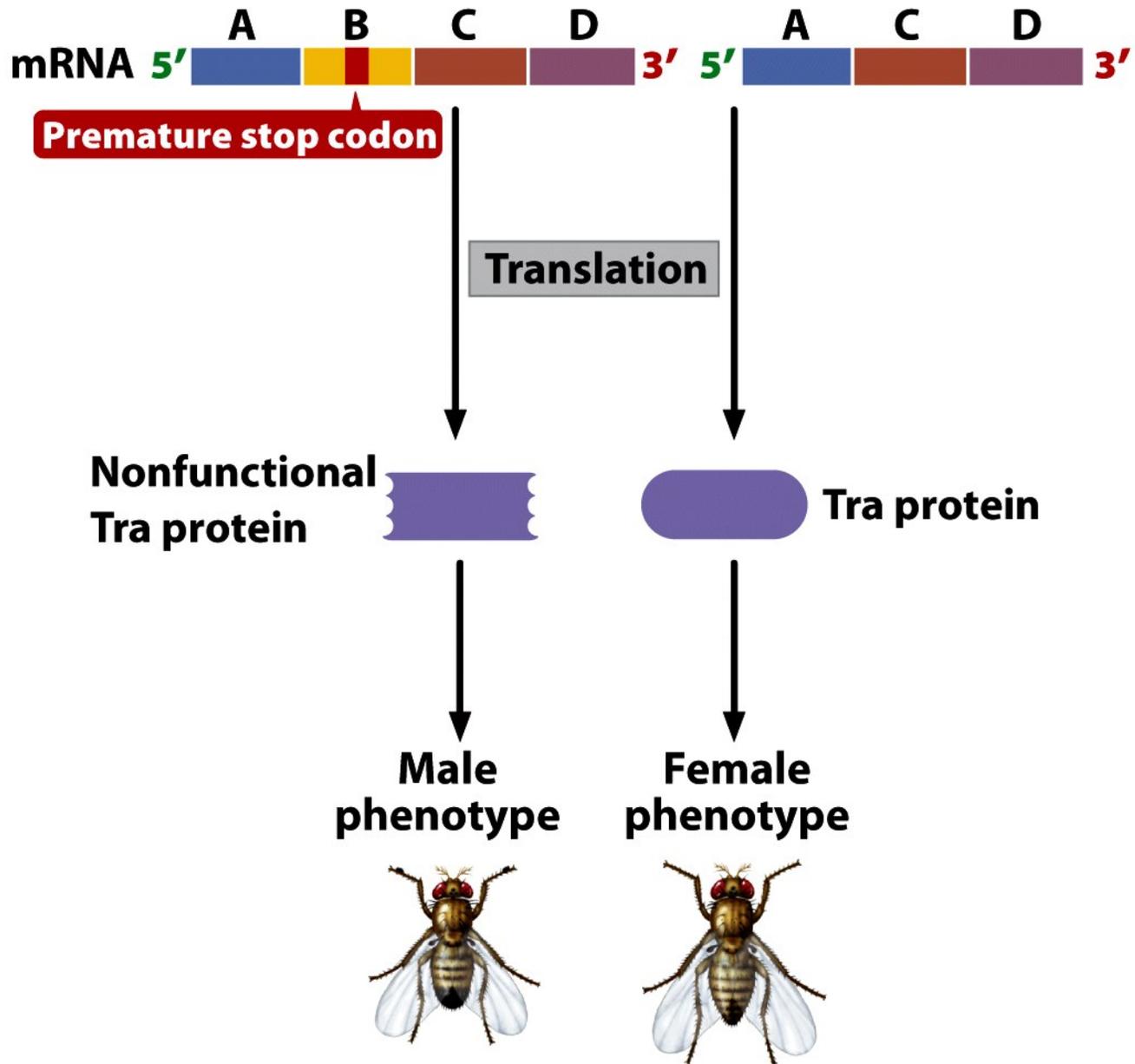


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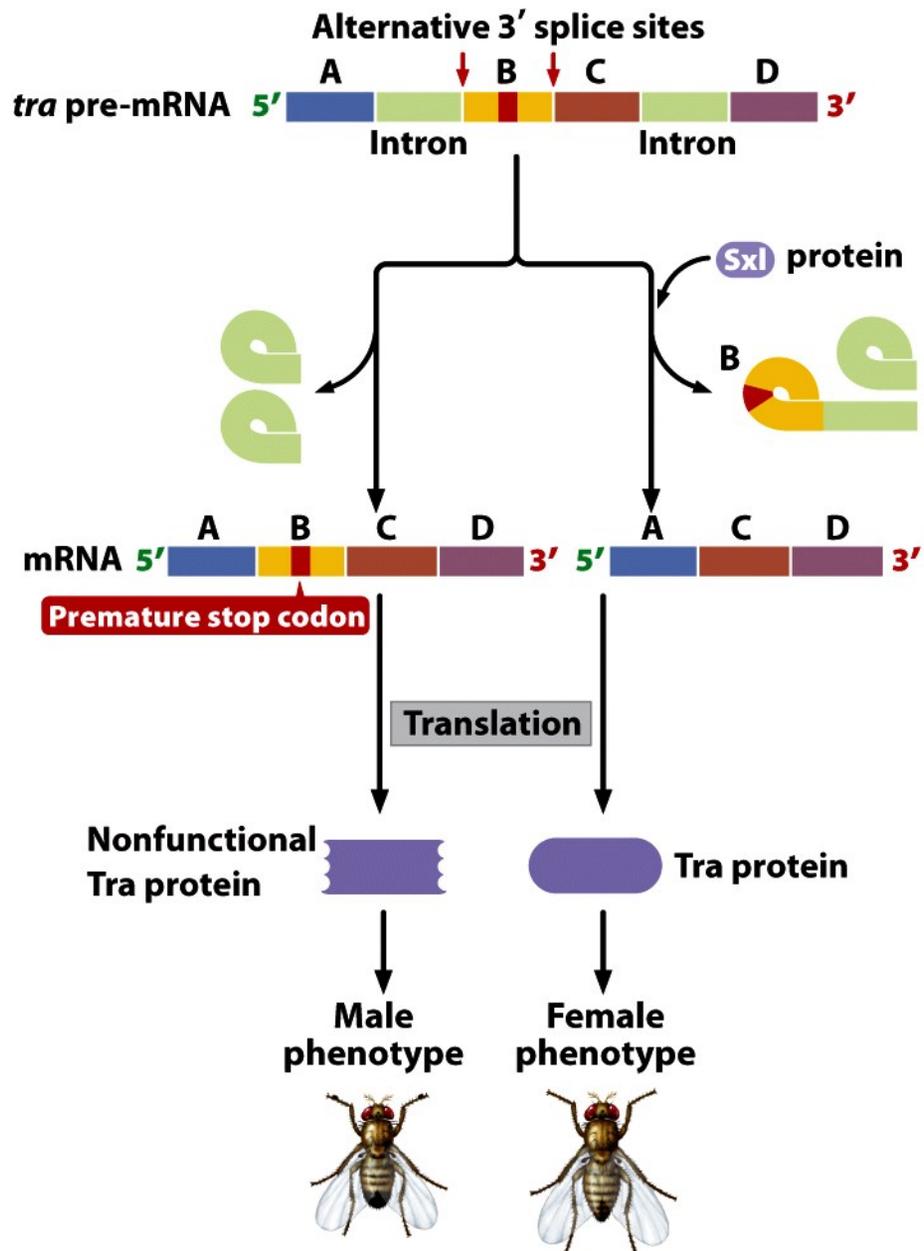


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3º Ejemplo

El gen *APETALA2* de *Arabidopsis thaliana*

Inferferencia por
ARN o
Silenciamiento
del ARN



Tipos de ARN

Table 13.2 Location and functions of different classes of RNA molecules

Class of RNA	Cell type	Location of function in eukaryotic cells*	Function
Ribosomal RNA (rRNA)	Bacterial and eukaryotic	Cytoplasm	Structural and functional components of the ribosome
Messenger RNA (mRNA)	Bacterial and eukaryotic	Nucleus and cytoplasm	Carries genetic code for proteins
Transfer RNA (tRNA)	Bacterial and eukaryotic	Cytoplasm	Helps incorporate amino acids into polypeptide chain
Small nuclear RNA (snRNA)	Eukaryotic	Nucleus	Processing of pre-mRNA
Small nucleolar RNA (snoRNA)	Eukaryotic	Nucleus	Processing and assembly of rRNA
Small cytoplasmic RNA (scRNA)	Eukaryotic	Cytoplasm	Variable
MicroRNA (miRNA)	Eukaryotic	Cytoplasm	Inhibits translation of mRNA
Small interfering RNA (siRNA)	Eukaryotic	Cytoplasm	Triggers degradation of other RNA molecules

*All eukaryotic RNAs are transcribed in the nucleus.

Origen de los ARN

Table 14.5 Differences between siRNAs and miRNAs

Feature	siRNA	miRNA
Origin	mRNA, transposon, or virus	RNA transcribed from distinct gene
Cleavage of	RNA duplex or single-stranded RNA that forms long hairpins	Single-stranded RNA that forms short hairpins
Action	Triggers degradation of mRNA	Some trigger degradation of mRNA, others inhibit translation
Target	Genes from which they were transcribed	Genes other than those from which they were transcribed

Double-stranded region of RNA

Inhibición de la Traducción



Dicer

miRNAs



Procesa y corta
moléculas de ARN en
fragmentos de 21-25
pb

RISC

mRNA



Complejo de
Silenciamiento
inducido por ARN
(activa la actividad
ARNasa)

Inhibition of
translation

Escisión del ARN

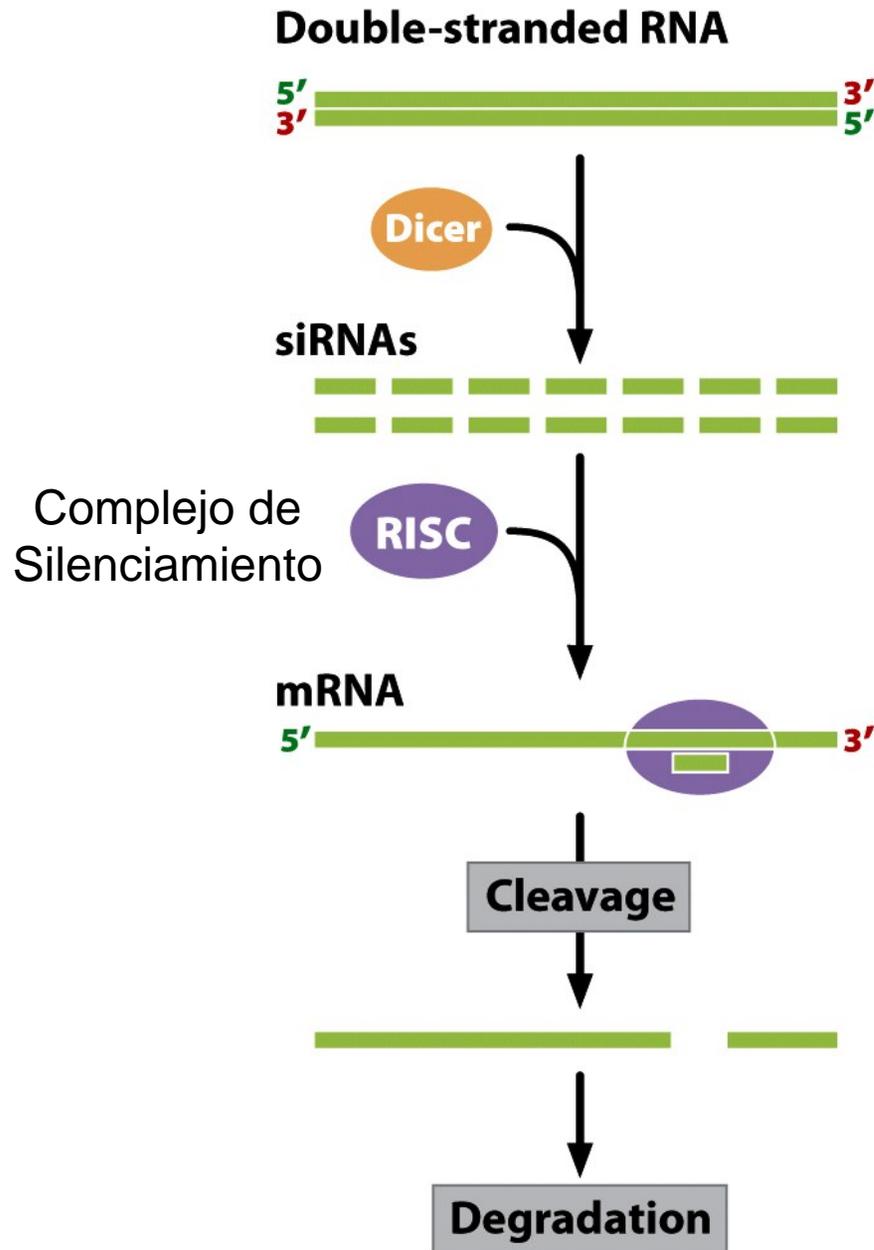


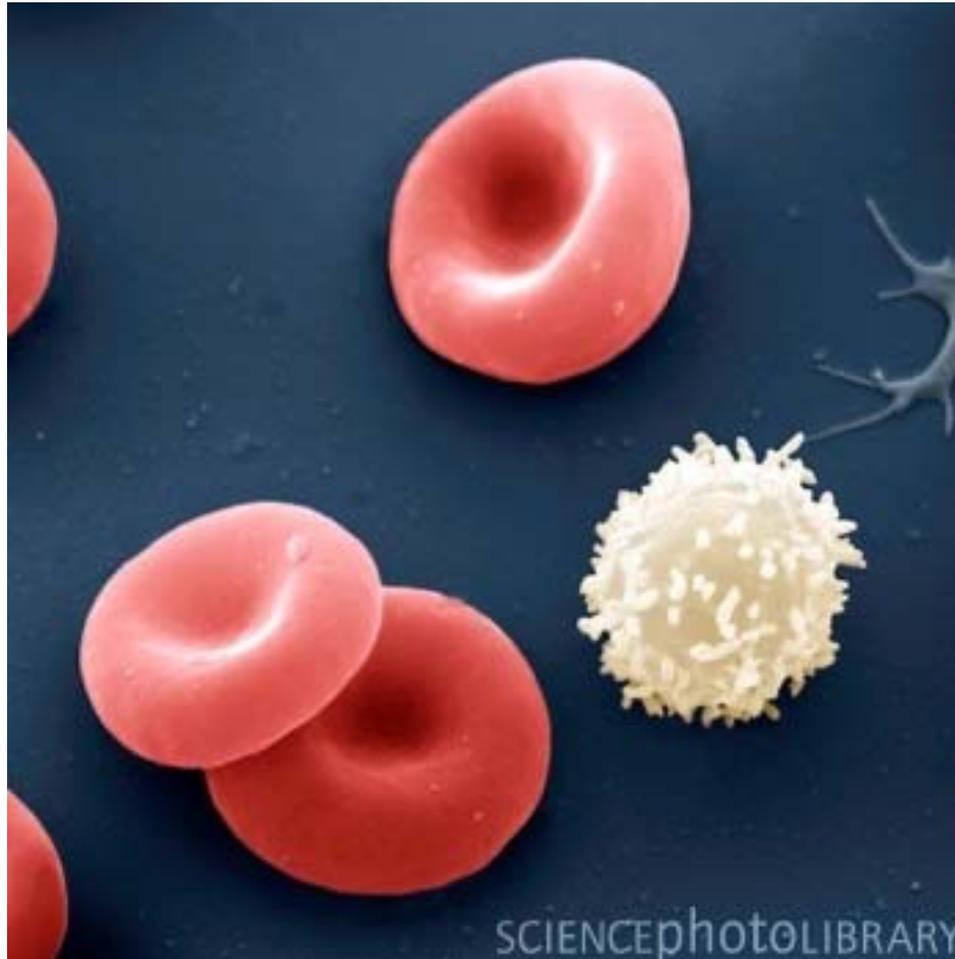
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Estabilidad del ARNm (Cuerpos P)

- Eliminación de la cap 5' y degradación 5' → 3'
- Degradación 3' → 5'
- Cortes internos

4º Ejemplo

Activación de los linfocitos T



Factores de Iniciación existentes en el medio de forma inactiva, que se activan por modificaciones químicas (p.ej. Fosforilación)

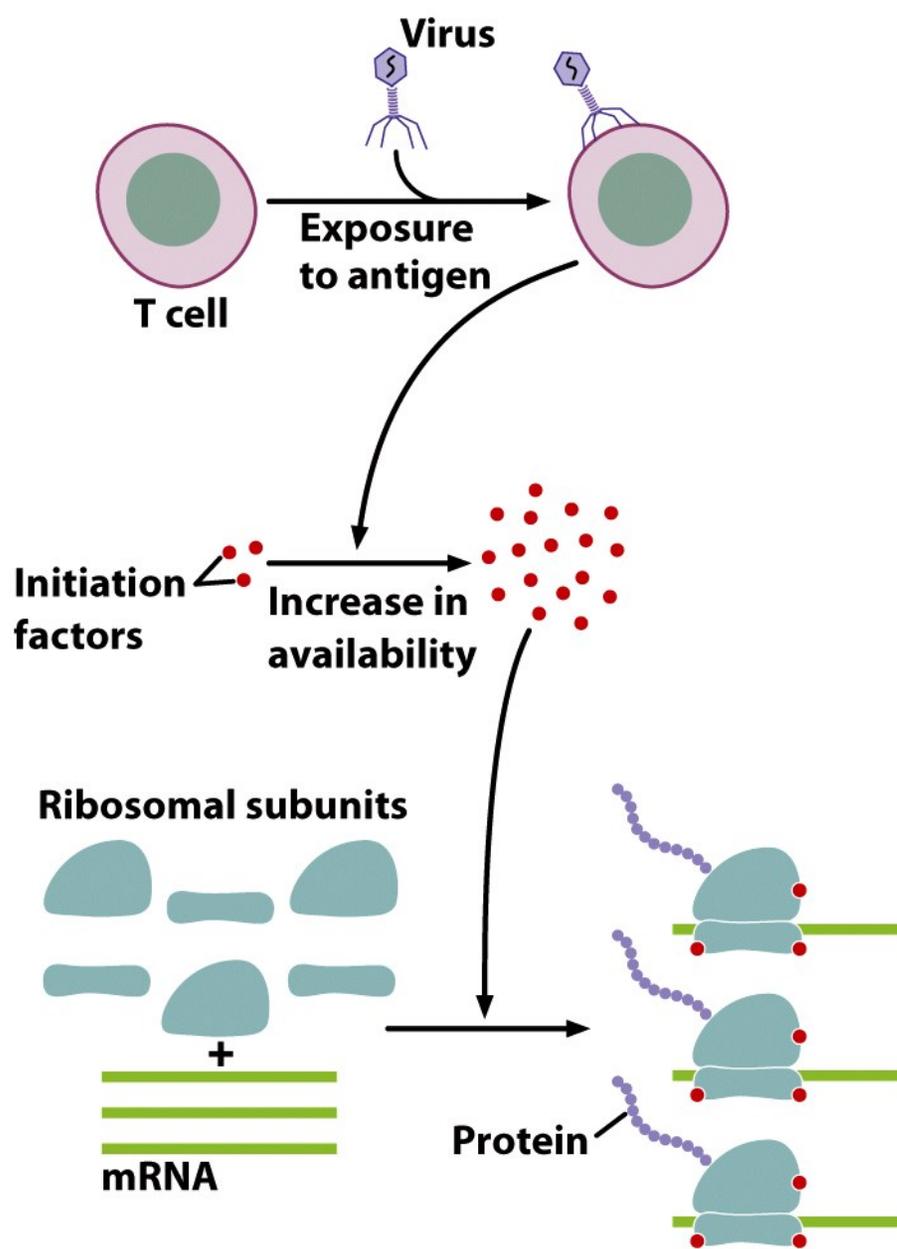
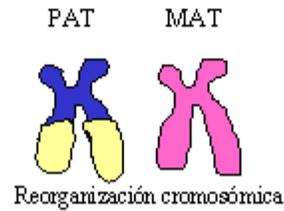
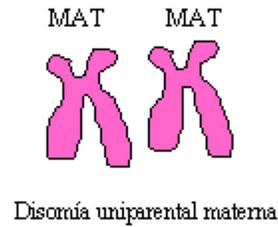
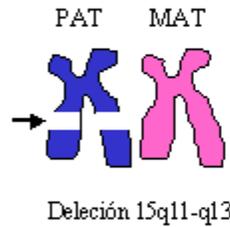
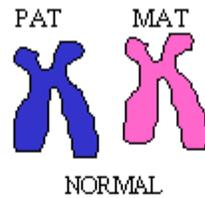
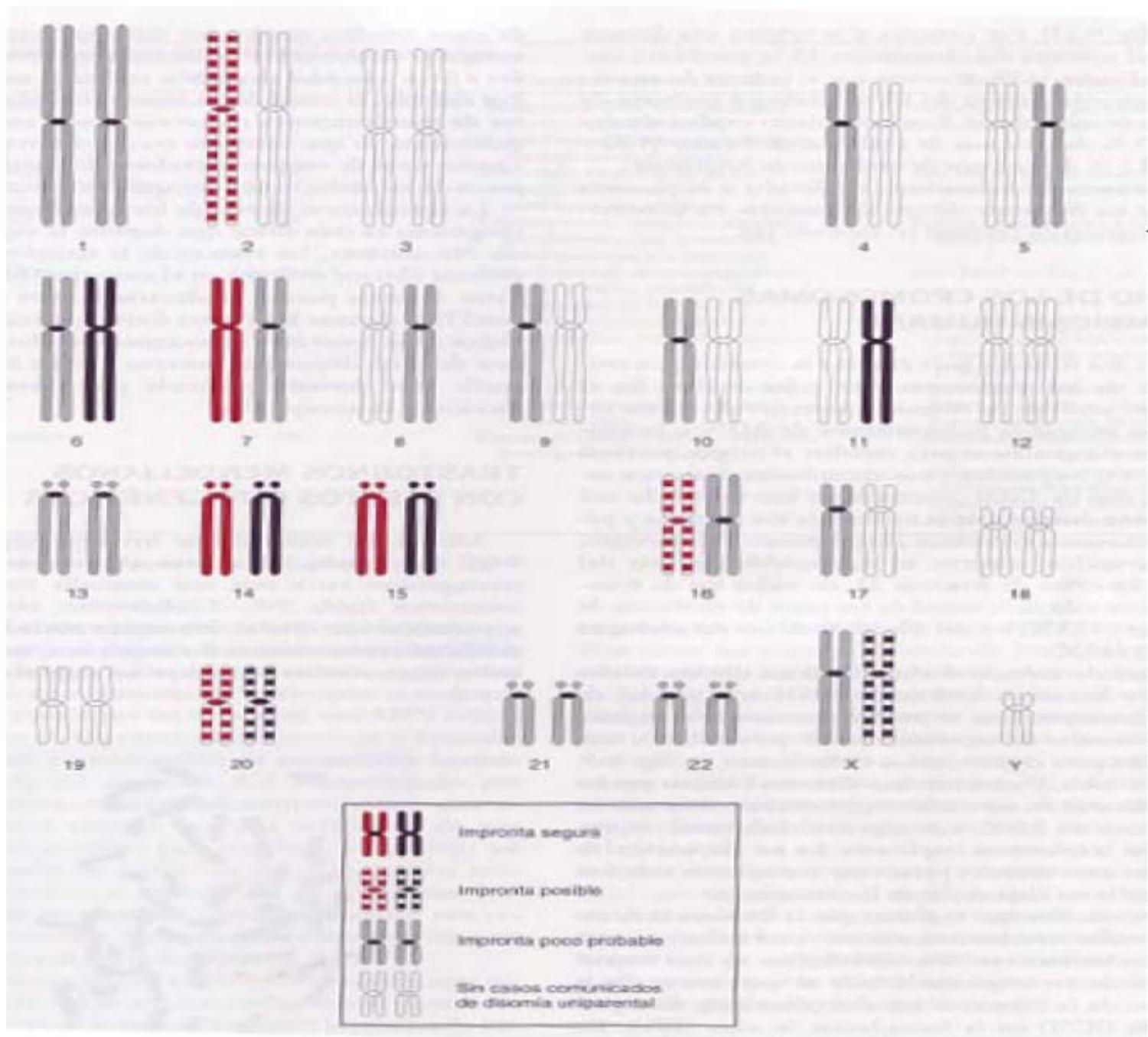


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5º Ejemplo

Impronta Genética





5º Ejemplo

Síndrome de Angelman y Síndrome de Prader-Willi

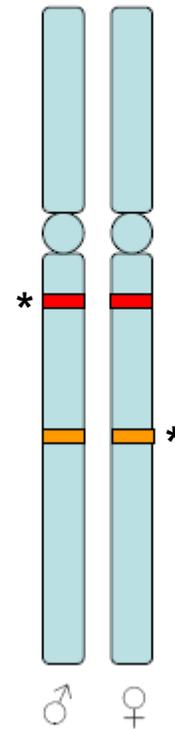


Impronta Genética

Enfermedades Asociadas

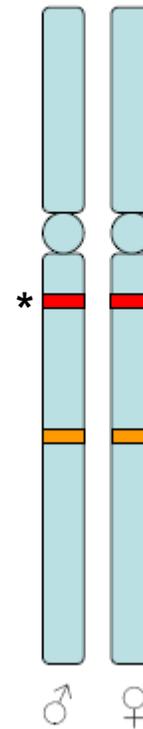
Impronta Genética

Cromosoma 15
Humano



Impronta Genética

Cromosoma 15
Humano

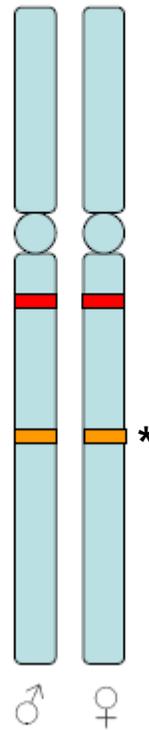


Angelman

- Pérdida o inactivación de genes maternos en la región 15q11-q13 del cromosoma 15.
- Convulsiones, movimientos hiperquinéticos, hiperactividad, risa persistente, problemas de lenguaje, retraso mental, hipopigmentación, estrabismo.

Impronta Genética

Cromosoma 15
Humano

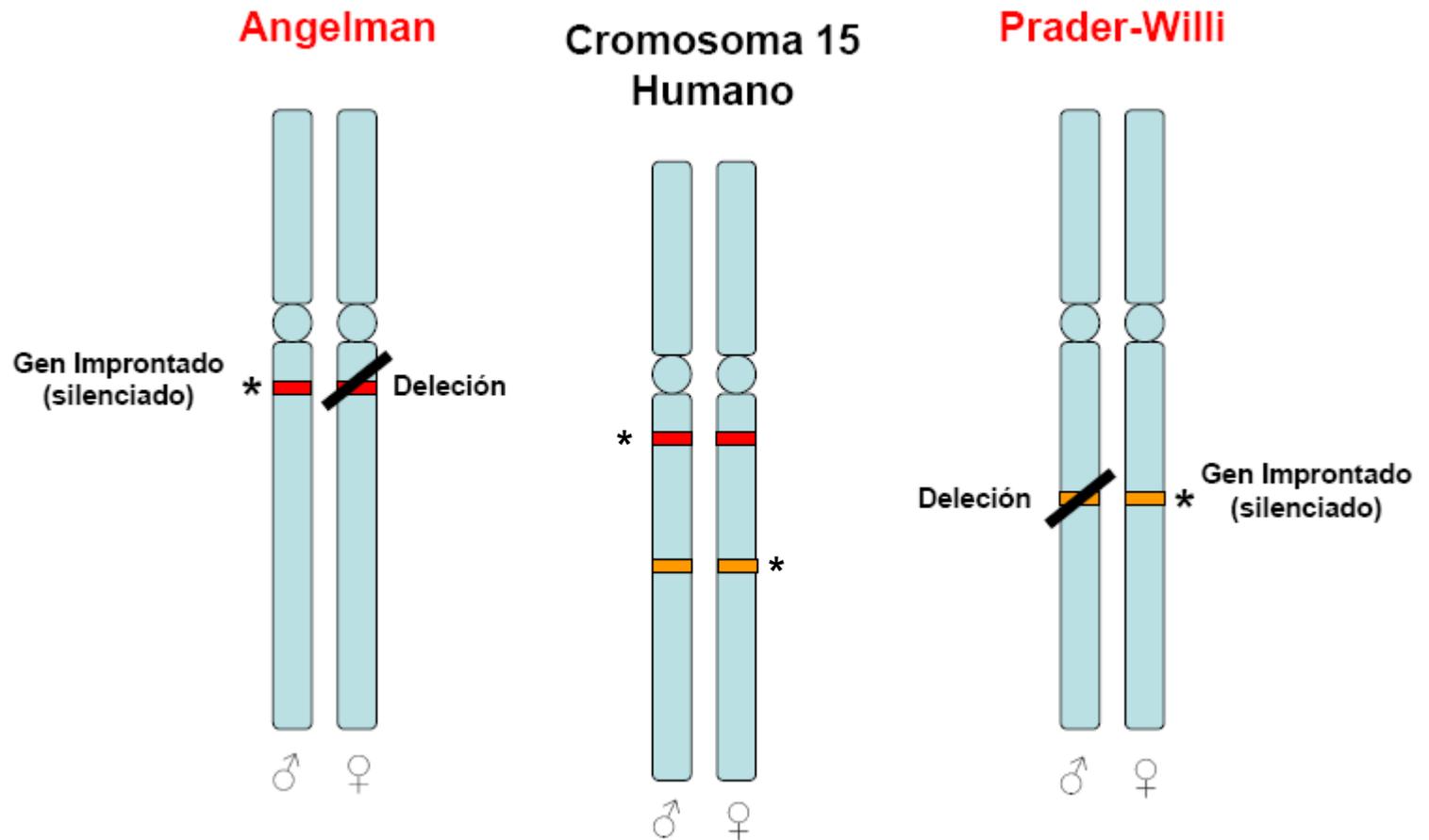


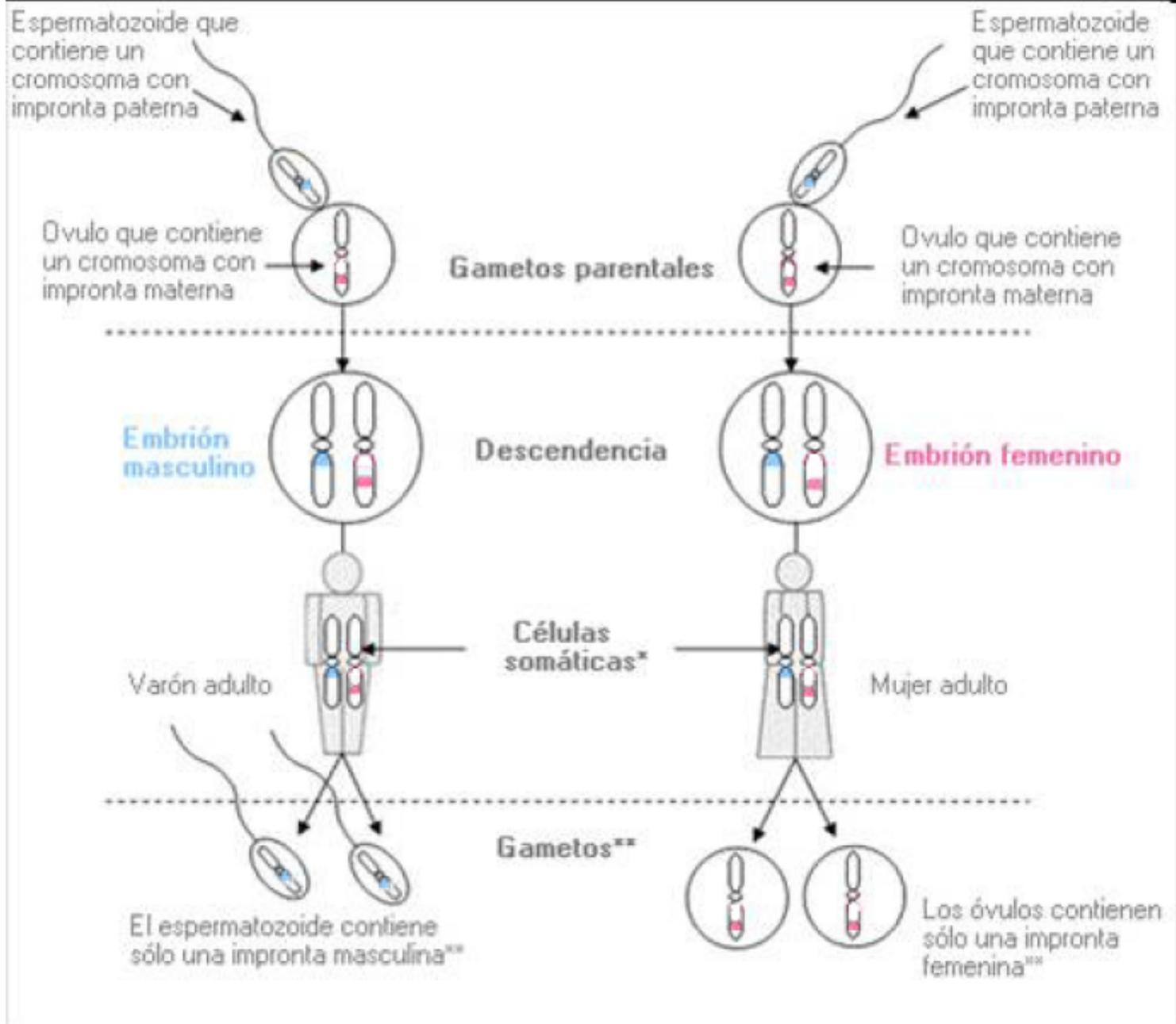


Prader-Willi

- Pérdida o inactivación de genes paternos en la región 15q11-q13 del cromosoma 15.
- Hipotonía muscular, apetito insaciable, obesidad si no se controla la dieta, hipogonadismo y desarrollo sexual incompleto, retraso en las etapas evolutivas, retraso mental o funcional en diferentes grados, baja estatura (adultos), manos y pies pequeños y problemas de comportamiento.

Impronta Genética (enfermedades asociadas)





Teorías sobre el significado evolutivo de la Impronta

- **“Guerra de Sexos”**
 - Genes paternos que promueven el crecimiento y favorecen a su descendencia frente a la de otros machos.
 - Genes maternos que reprimen el crecimiento y son equitativos para toda la prole.
- Evita **hibridación interespecífica**
- Mecanismo que previene la **partenogénesis**

CUADRO RESUMEN DE LOS NIVELES DE REGULACIÓN GÉNICA

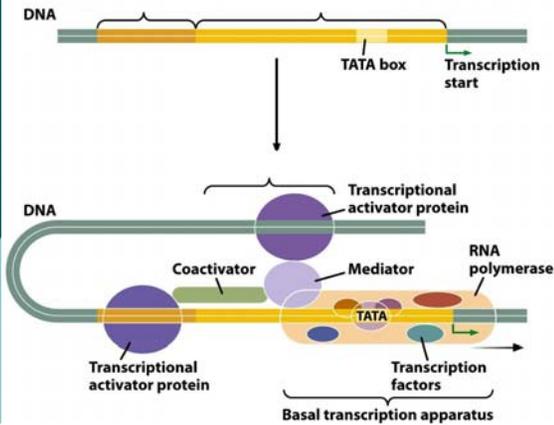
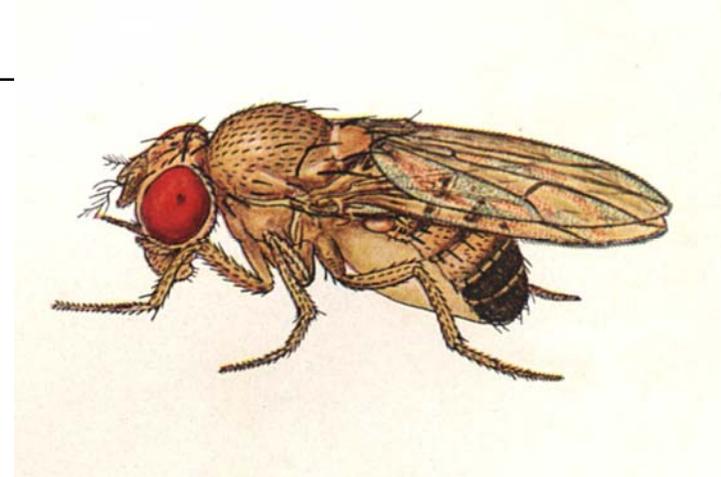
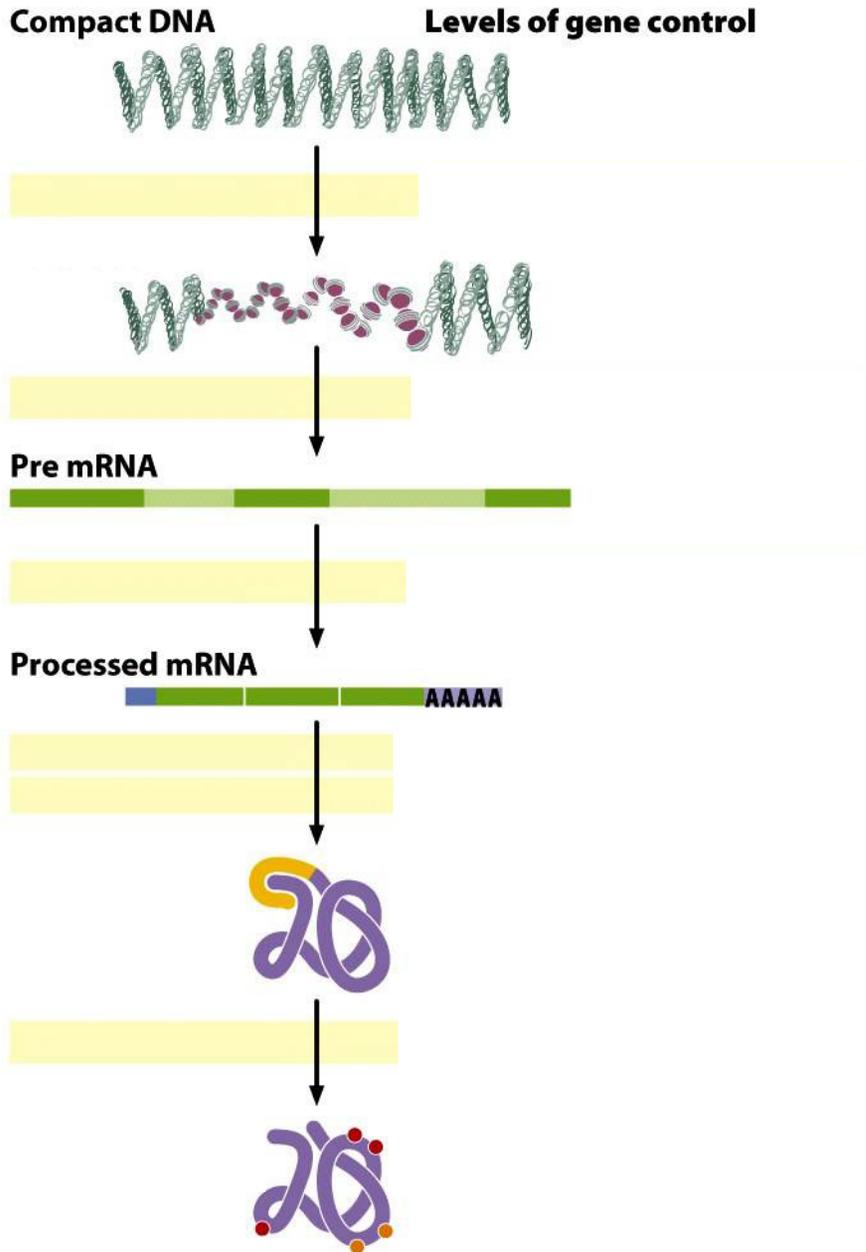


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NIVELES DE ACTUACIÓN DE LA REGULACIÓN GÉNICA



NIVELES DE ACTUACIÓN DE LA REGULACIÓN GÉNICA

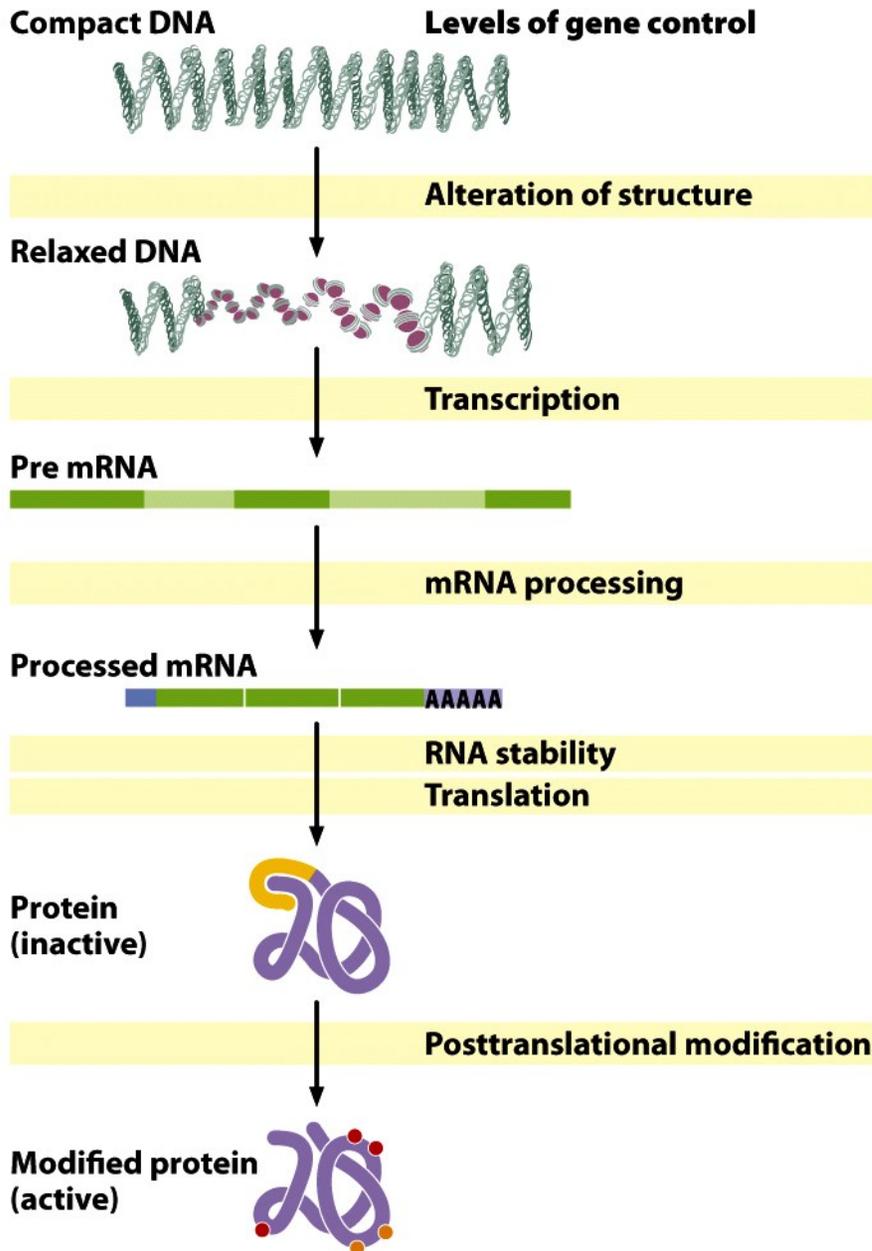


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1.- Estructura de la Cromatina

- Acetilación de histonas

2.- Regulación a nivel de la Transcripción

- Intervención de elementos reguladores

3.- Regulación a nivel Post-transcripcional

- Procesamiento/edición del ARNm
- Estabilidad/degradación del ARNm
- Silenciamiento

4.- Regulación a nivel de la Traducción

- Disponibilidad Elementos Traducción
- Proteínas que impiden la Traducción

5.- Regulación Postraducciona

- Modificación Proteínas (transporte, función y actividad)

6.- Regulación Epigenética

- Impronta (Metilación de Citosinas (islas CpG))