

2. Bunkové jadro: štruktúra a dynamika

- Chromozómy a chromozómová teória dedičnosti
- Jadro, jadrová membrána, jadrový pór, jadierko
- DNA a proteínové komponenty chromozómov.
- Distribúcia chromozómov pri delení buniek.
- Objav úlohy DNA. Replikačné stratégie DNA.
- Experimenty Meselsona a Stahla. Semikonzervatívny mechanizmus syntézy DNA.
- Iniciácia, elongácia a terminácia replikácie (replikačné počiatky, replikačné bubliny. Okazakiho fragmenty, *leading* a *lagging* vlákno).
- Replizóm.
- Kľúčové enzymy v replikácii: DNA polymerázy, primázy, ligázy, helikázy, topoizomerázy, ssb proteíny.



Chromozóm - gr. *chroma* + *soma*



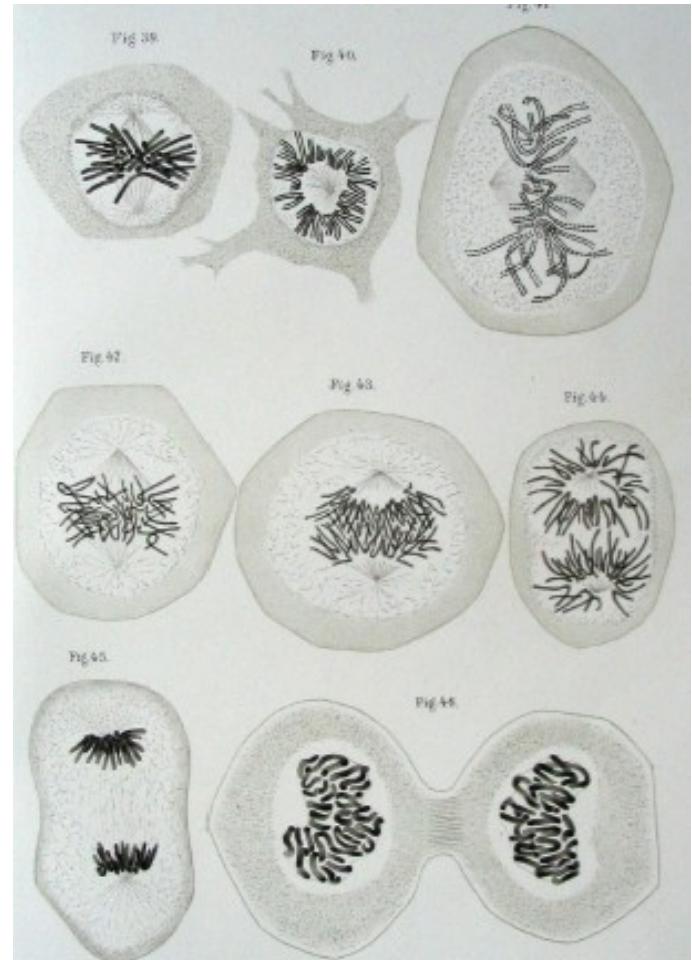
Heinrich W.G. von Waldeyer-Hartz
(1836-1921)

chromozóm



Walther Flemming
(1843-1905)

chromatín
↓
chromozómy
↓
chromatín



Flemming W. (1882)
Zellsubstanz, Kern und Zelltheilung

Chromozómová teória dedičnosti (Boveri-Suttonova teória)



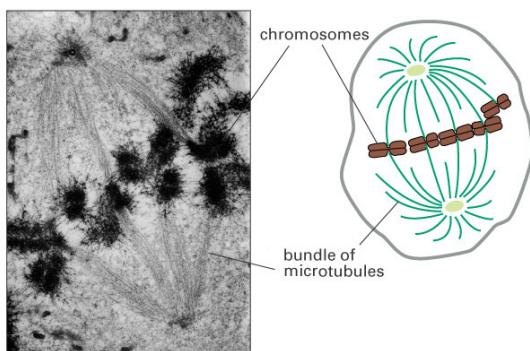
Theodor Heinrich Boveri
(1862-1915)



Walter S. Sutton
(1877-1916)



Thomas Hunt Morgan
(1866-1945)

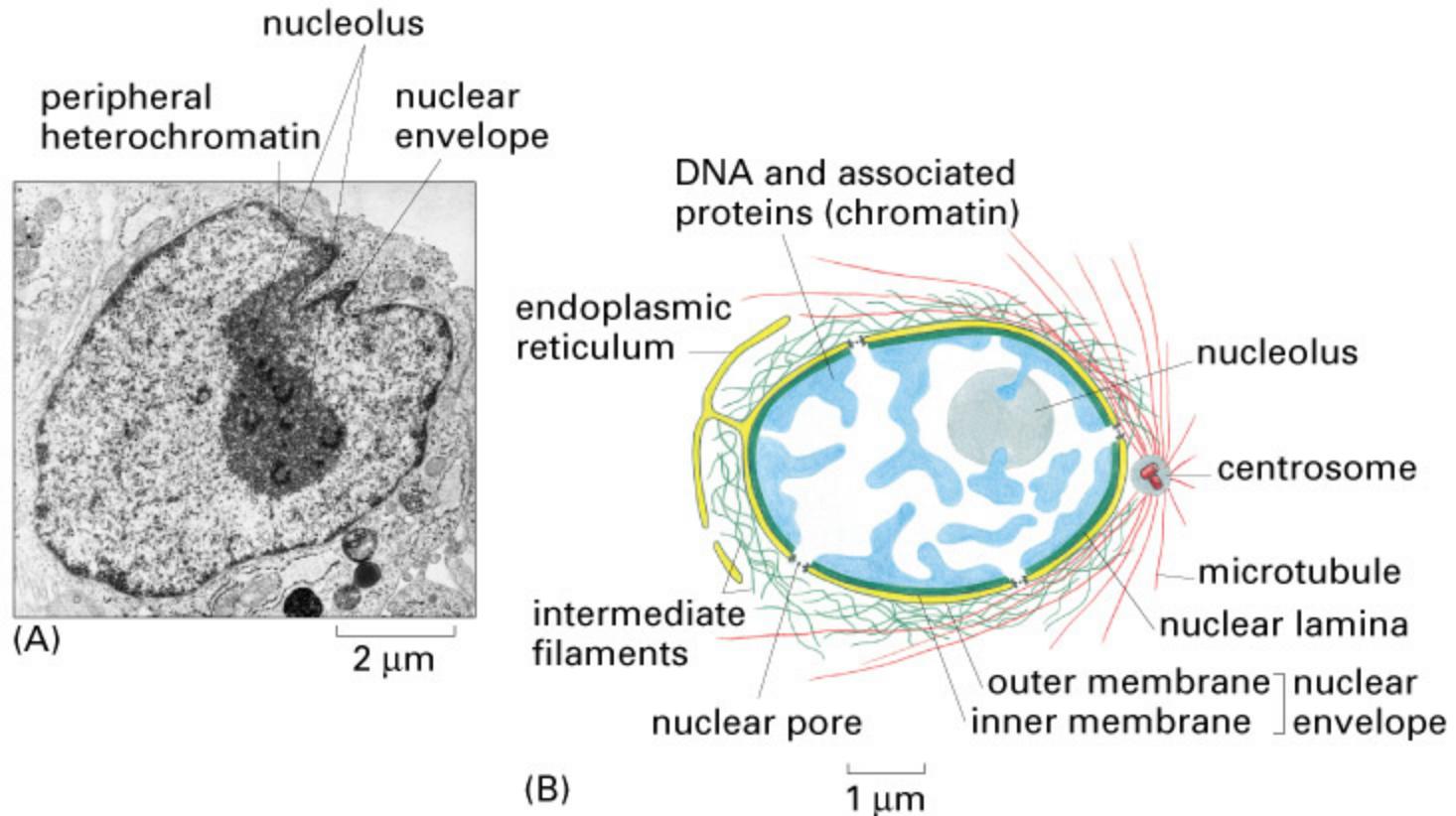


Experimentálny dôkaz chromozómovej teórie

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (1933)
*"for his discoveries concerning the role played
by the chromosome in heredity"*

Nobelprize.org

Bunkové jadro (*nucleus*) - eukaryoty



Nukleoid - prokaryoty, organely (mitochondrie, plastidy)

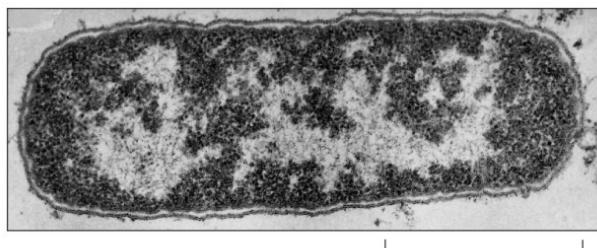


Figure 1-11 Essential Cell Biology, 2/e. (© 2004 Garland Science)

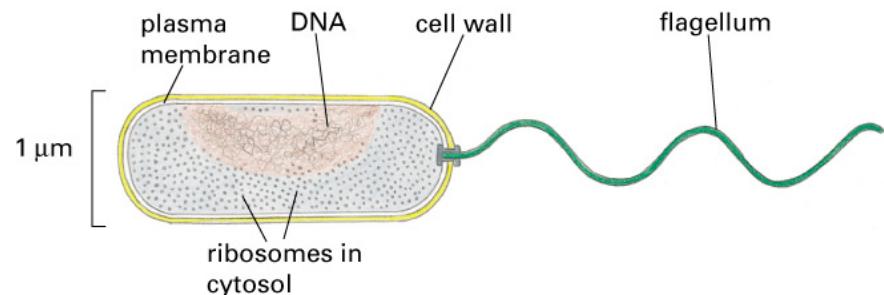


Figure 1-18 part 1 of 2. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

Jadrova membrána a jadrova lama

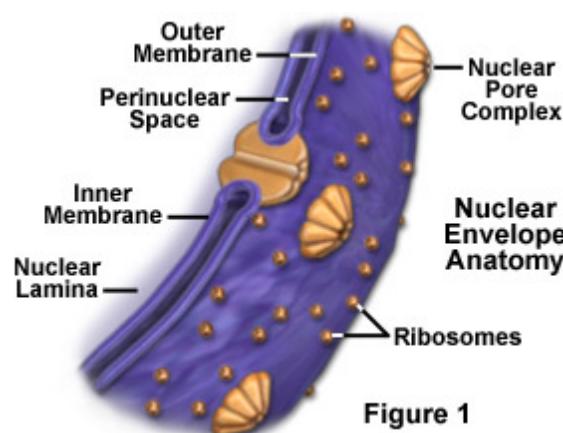
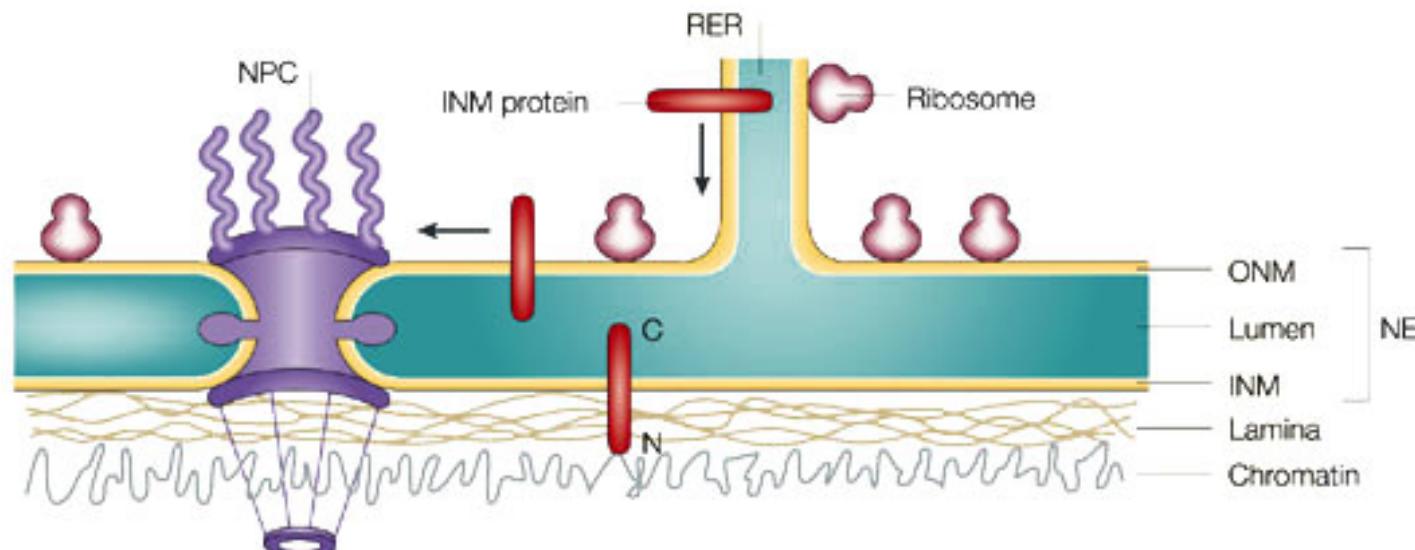


Figure 1

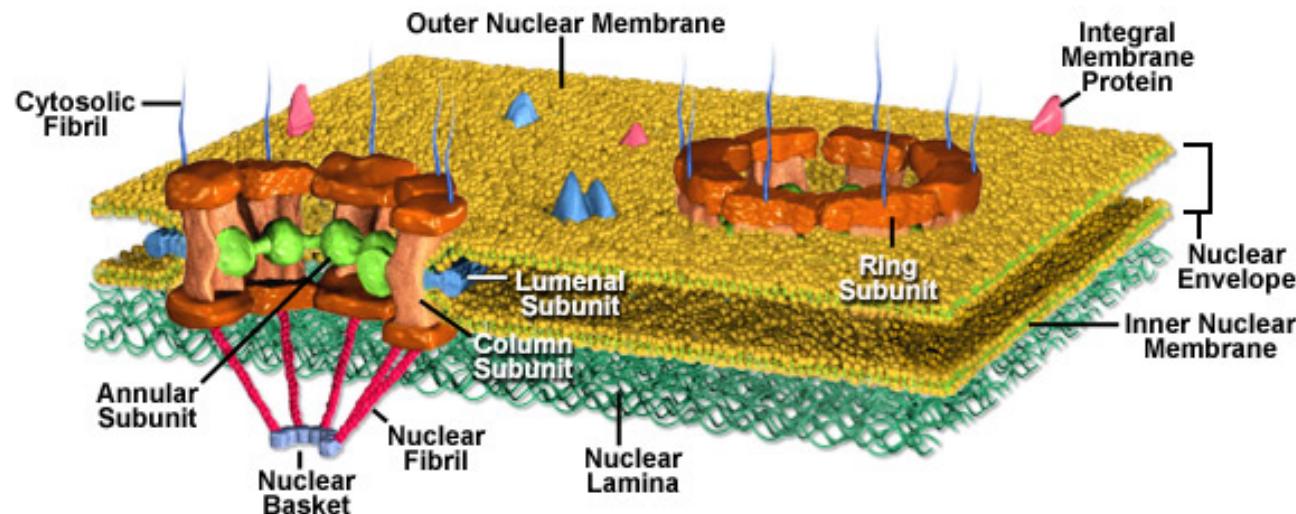
- kompartment jadra je v bunke definovaný membránami
- dve membrány, vonkajšia časť prechádza do ER
- vnútorná membrána je v styku s jadrovou laminou
- komunikáciu s cytosolom zabezpečujú póry v membráne
- u väčšiny eukaryotov sa membrána rozpadá počas mitózy

- jadrovú lameniu tvorí siet' intermediárnych filamentov
- pozostáva z rôznych typov lamínov (A, B1, B2, C)
- rozpad a skladanie obalu jadra sú kontrolované posttranslačnou modifikáciou lamínov (fosforyláciou / defosforyláciou)

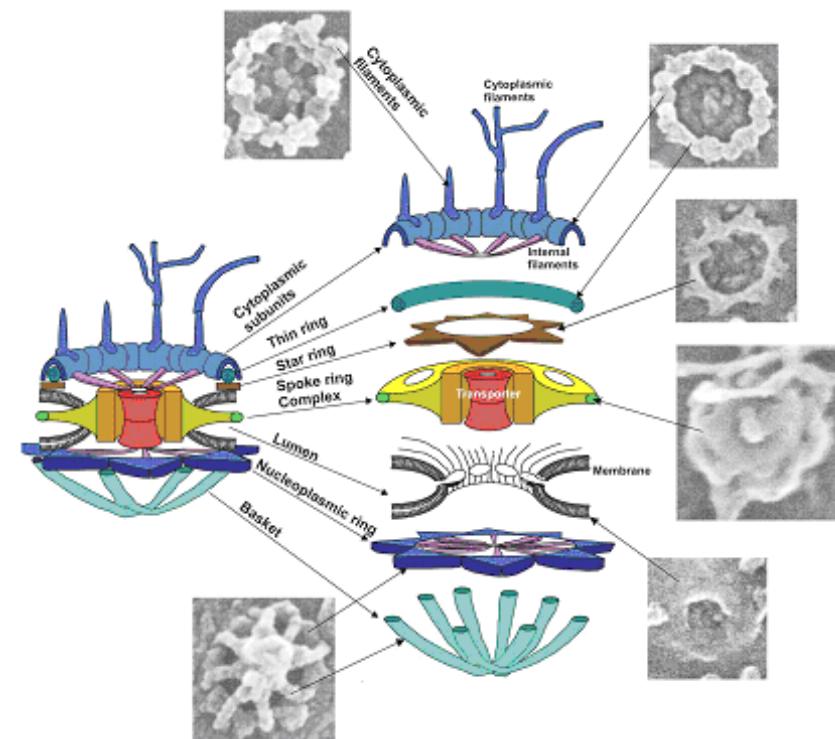


Jadrový pór

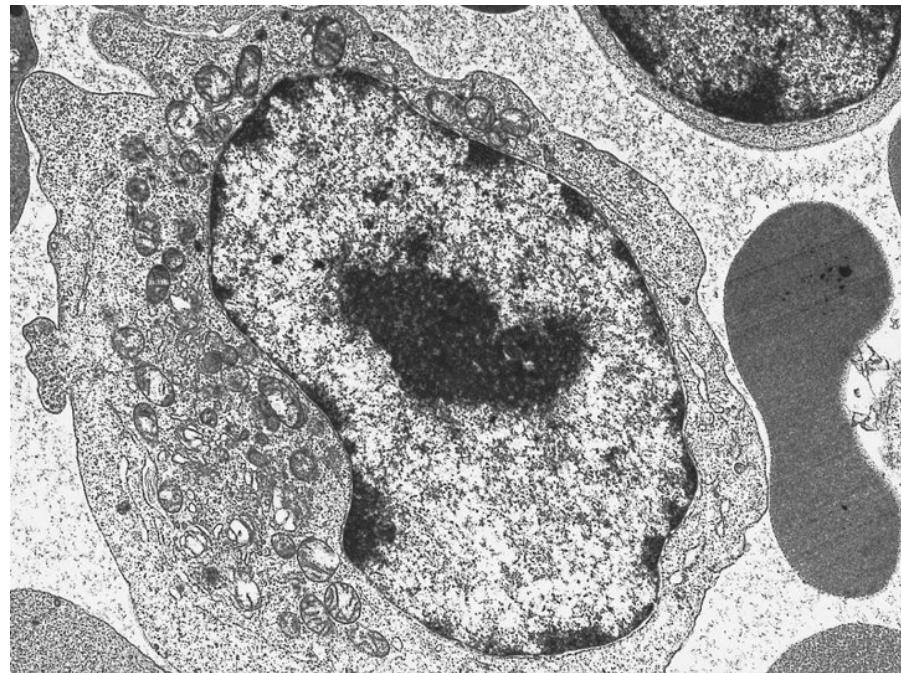
Nuclear Pore Complexes in the Nuclear Envelope



- nukleoporíny (NUP) tvoria komplex jadrového póru
- častice (molekuly a komplexy) do 30 kDa prechádzajú cez pór pasívou difúziou
- väčšie komplexy vyžadujú ďalšie proteíny:
 - karyoferíny
 - importíny
 - exportíny



Jadierko (*nucleolus*)



- špecifická subnukleárna štruktúra
- nie je obklopená membránou
- pozostáva z komplexov nukleových kyselín a proteínov
- v sekvencii genómu sú oblasti NOR (*nucleolar organizing regions*), ktoré korešpondujú repetíciami génov pre ribozomálne RNA
- miesto transkripcie, úprav a asemblácie ribozomálnych RNA

Prokaryotický chromozóm

- Bunky prokaryotov obsahujú (väčšinou) jednu cirkulárnu molekulu DNA
- Kondenzáciu DNA zabezpečuje viacero typov proteínov (HU, H-NS, Fis, IHF)

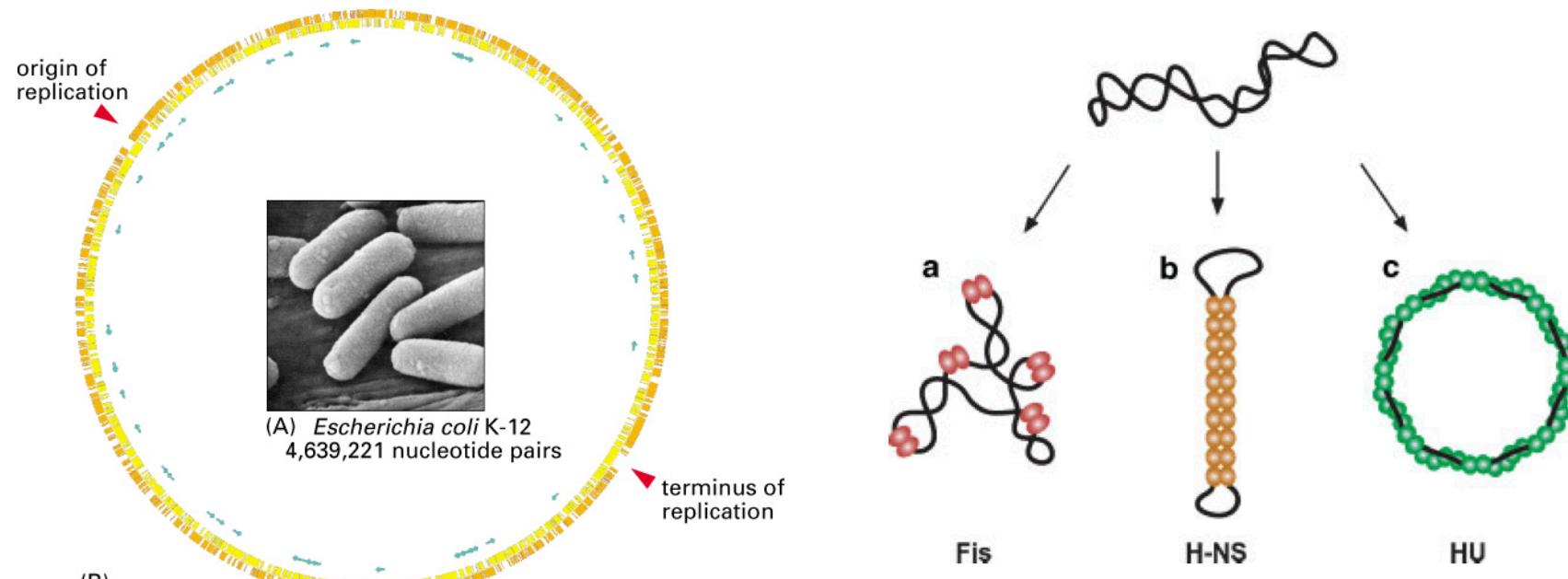


Figure 1-30. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

Thanbichler M et al. (2005) J Cell Biochem 96: 506-521.

$$4,6 \times 10^6 \text{ bp} = \sim 1,5 \text{ mm}$$

[bunka *E.coli* $\sim 0.5 \times 2 \mu\text{m}$]

Eukaryotický chromozóm

Bunky eukaryotov obsahujú (väčšinou) viacero chromozómov

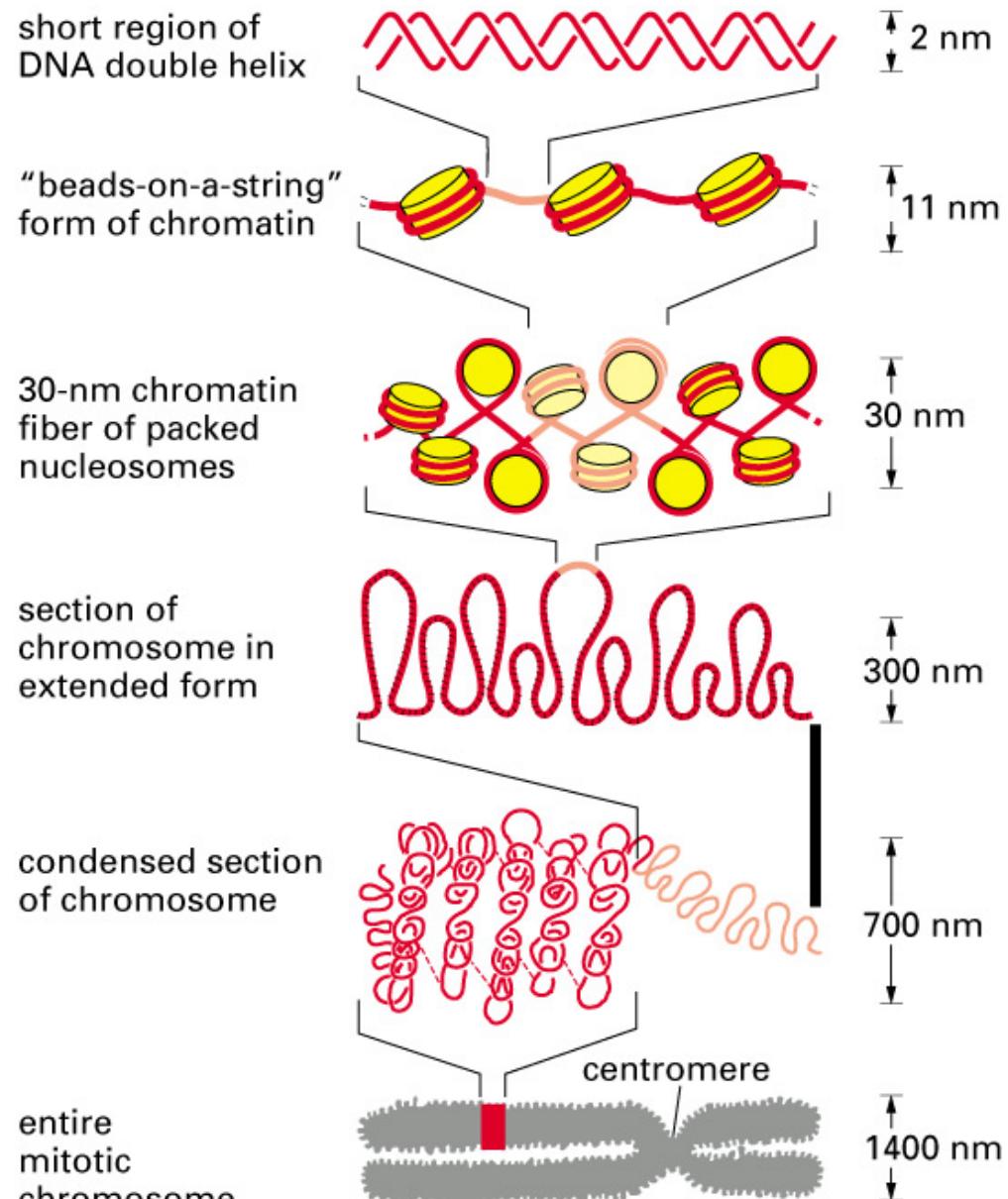
Každý chromozóm je reprezentovaný jednou lineárnom molekulou DNA

Zbaľovanie DNA do štruktúry chromozómov zabezpečujú históny a ďalšie proteíny

Nukleozóm tvoria históny:

H2A, H2B, H3, H4

H1 spája susedné nukleozómy



NET RESULT: EACH DNA MOLECULE HAS BEEN
PACKAGED INTO A MITOTIC CHROMOSOME THAT
IS 10,000-FOLD SHORTER THAN ITS EXTENDED LENGTH

Figure 4–55. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

Počas mitózy sú chromozómy rovnomerne distribuované do dcérskych buniek

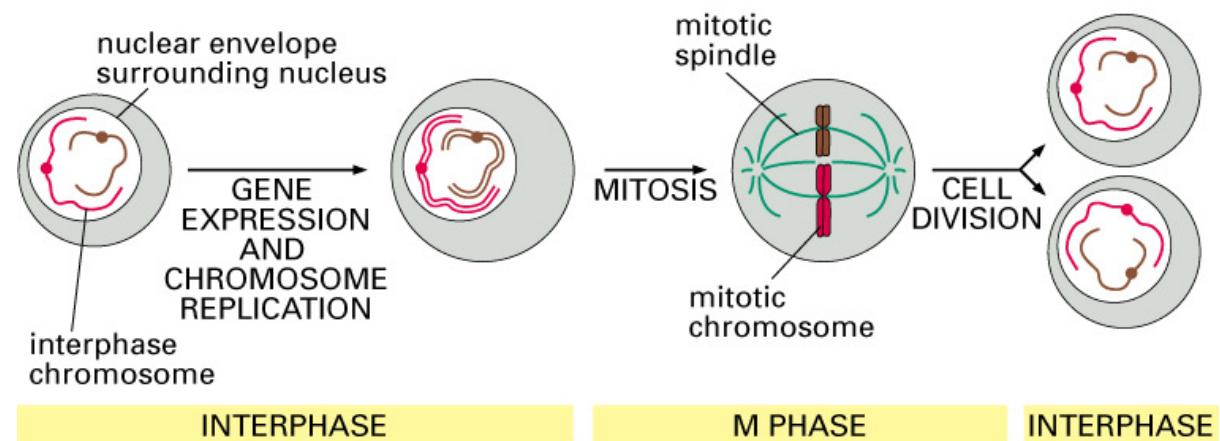
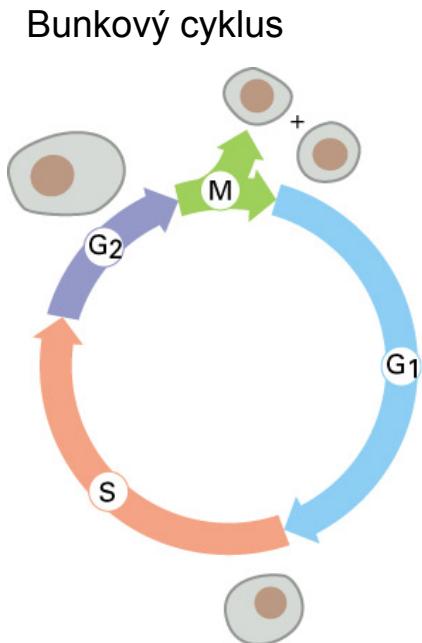


Figure 4–20. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

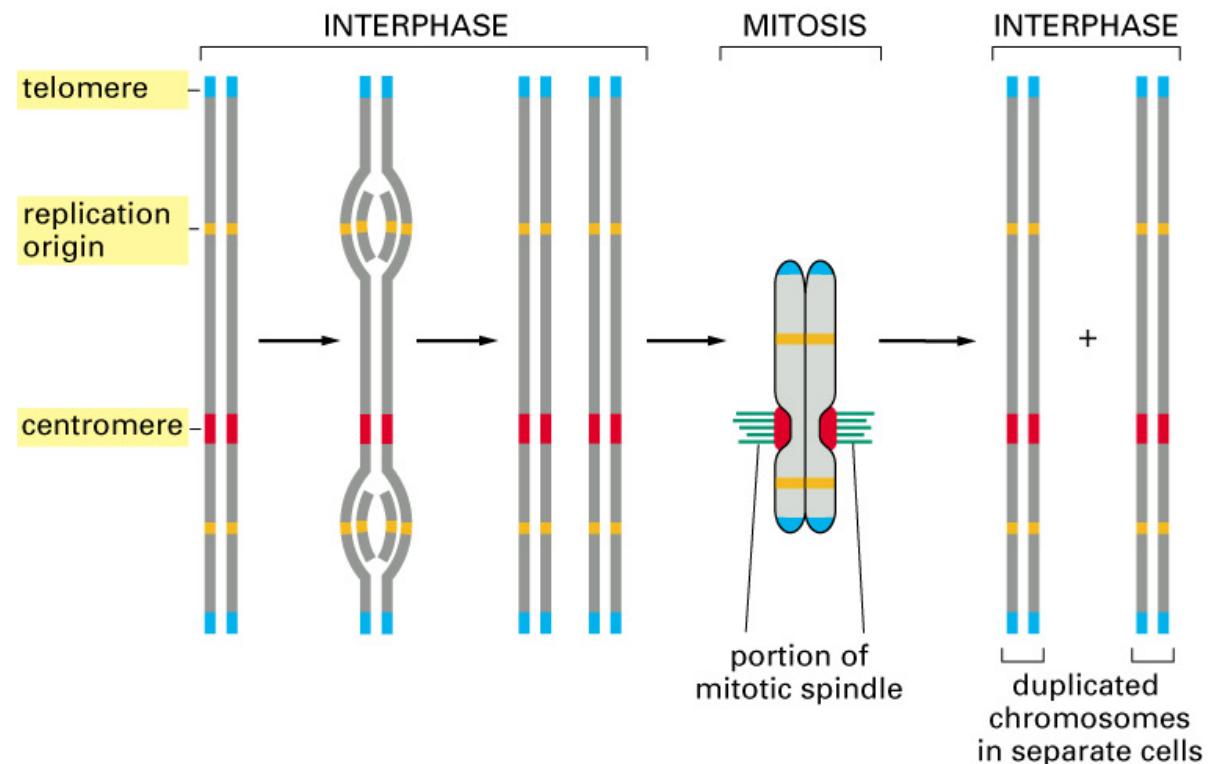


Figure 4–22. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

Replikácia chromozomálnej DNA

(prebieha v S-fáze bunkového cyklu)

Syntéza DNA vyžaduje:

- templát
- primer s voľnou 3'-OH skupinou
- enzým (DNA polymeráza)
- sadu dNTP

Syntéza prebieha na princípe komplementarity báz a vždy v smere 5' → 3' (nové vlákno)

DNA polymeráza

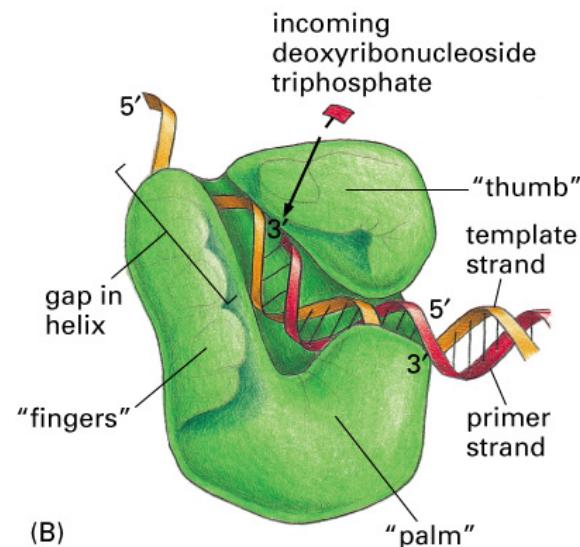


Figure 5–4 part 2 of 2. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

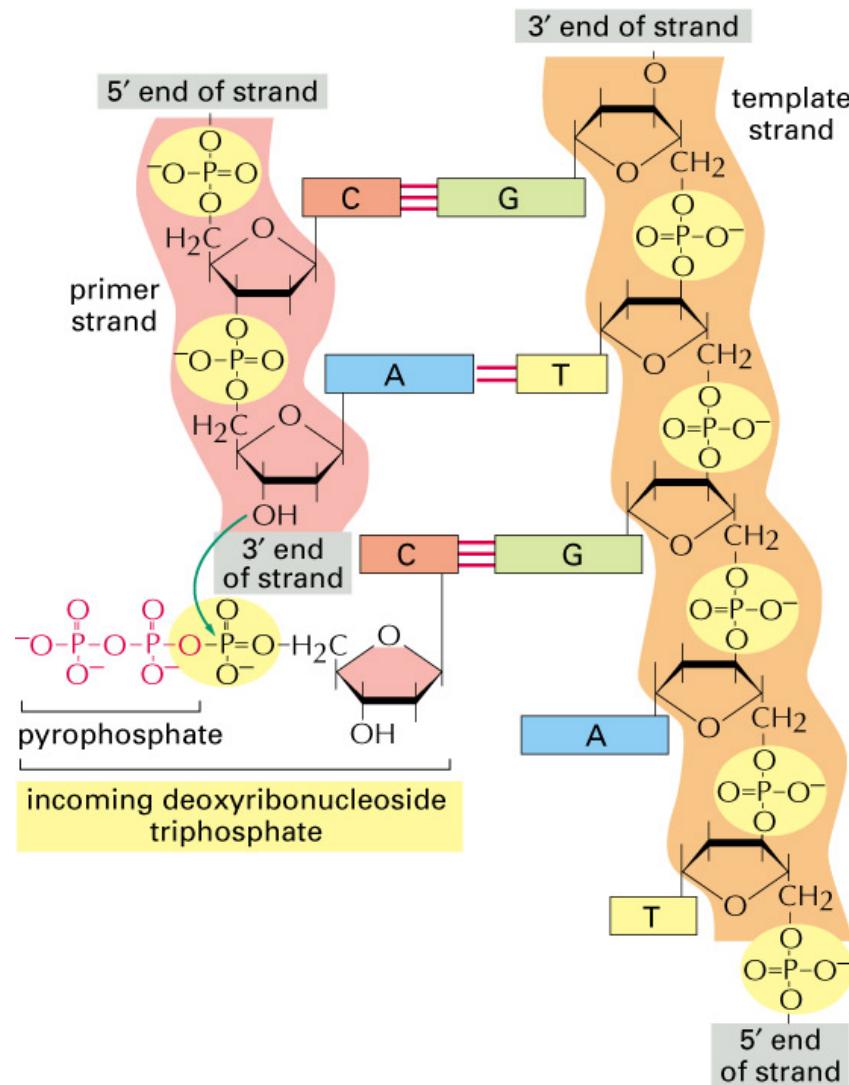


Figure 5–3. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

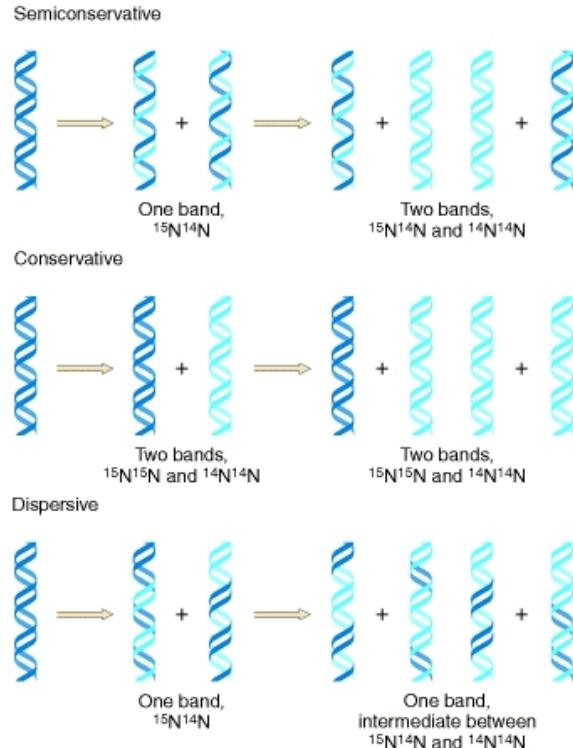
The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (1959)
***"for their discovery of the mechanisms in the biological synthesis of
ribonucleic acid and deoxyribonucleic acid"***



Severo Ochoa
(1905-1993)



Arthur Kornberg
(1918-2007)



Syntéza DNA je semikonzervatívna

Experiment Meselsona a Stahla (1958)

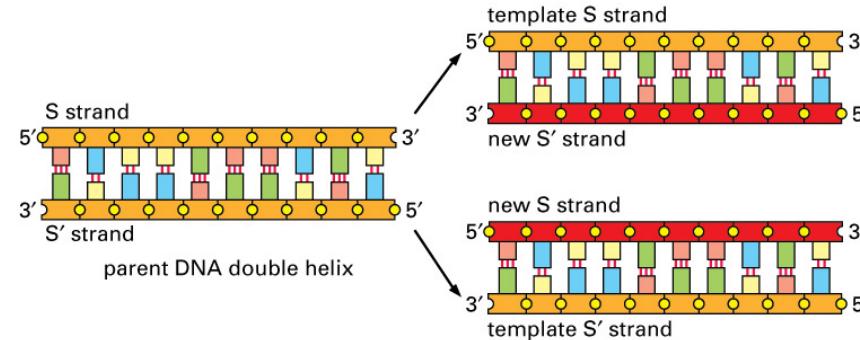
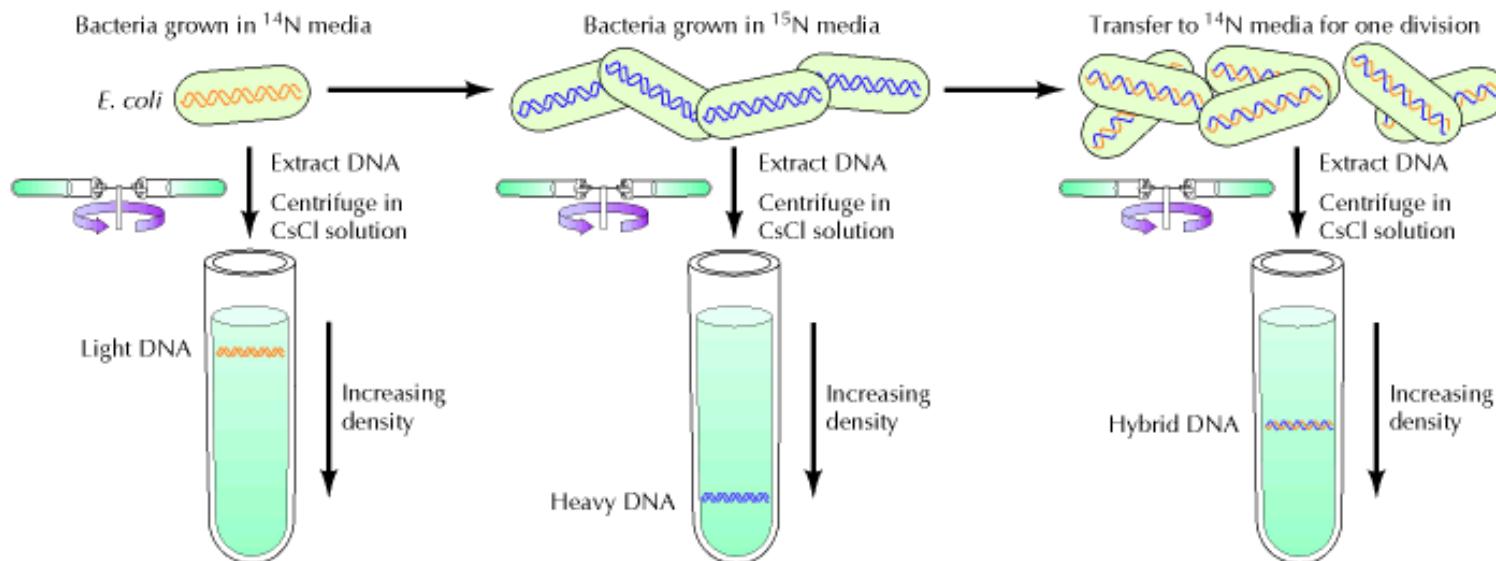


Figure 4–8. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.



The Cell: A Molecular Approach. 2nd edition.

Syntéza DNA prebieha v jednom reťazci kontinuálne a v druhom v krátkych úsekoch (Okazakiho fragmenty)

- vedúce (*leading*) vlákno
- zaostávajúce (*lagging*) vlákno

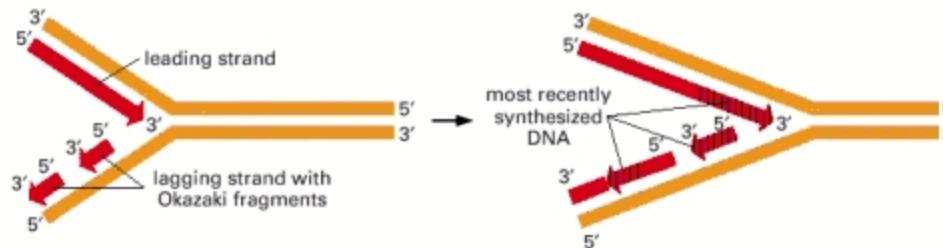


Figure 5.8. Molecular Biology of the Cell. 4th edition.

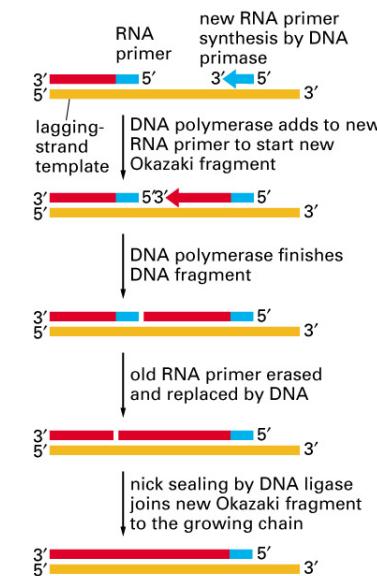
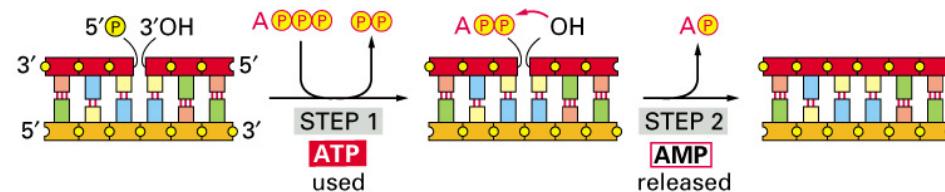


Figure 5–13. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

- syntéza oboch vlákov je iniciovaná z krátkeho (~ 10 nt) RNA oligonukleotidu (**primer**), ktorý syntetizuje enzym **RNA polymeráza (DNA primáza)**
- po ukončení syntézy je RNA odstránená a chýbajúce úseky sú doplnené **DNA polymerázou**
- vedúce vlákno syntetizuje **DNA polymeráza δ (eukaryoty) / DNA polymeráza III (prokaryoty)**
- zaostávajúce vlákno syntetizuje **DNA polymeráza α (eukaryoty) / DNA polymeráza I (prokaryoty)**
- dĺžka Okazakiho fragmentov je ~ 200 nt (eukaryoty) alebo ~ 1000 nt (prokaryoty)



susedné úseky spája DNA ligáza

Figure 5–14. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

Replikácia DNA vyžaduje súhru viacerých proteínov

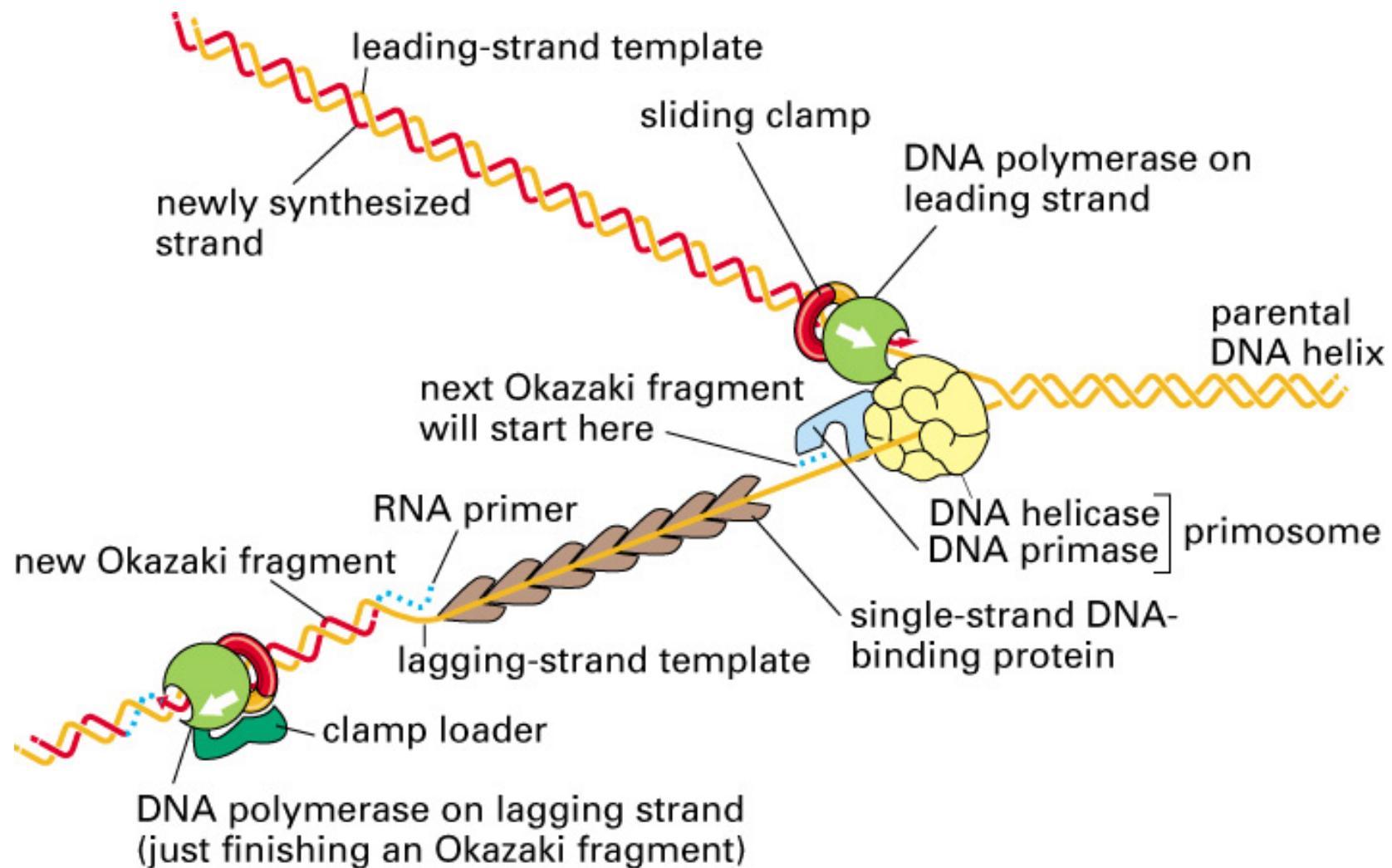


Figure 5–21. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

Replikácia DNA prebieha súbežne na oboch ret'azcoch

Komplex replikačných proteínov - replizóm

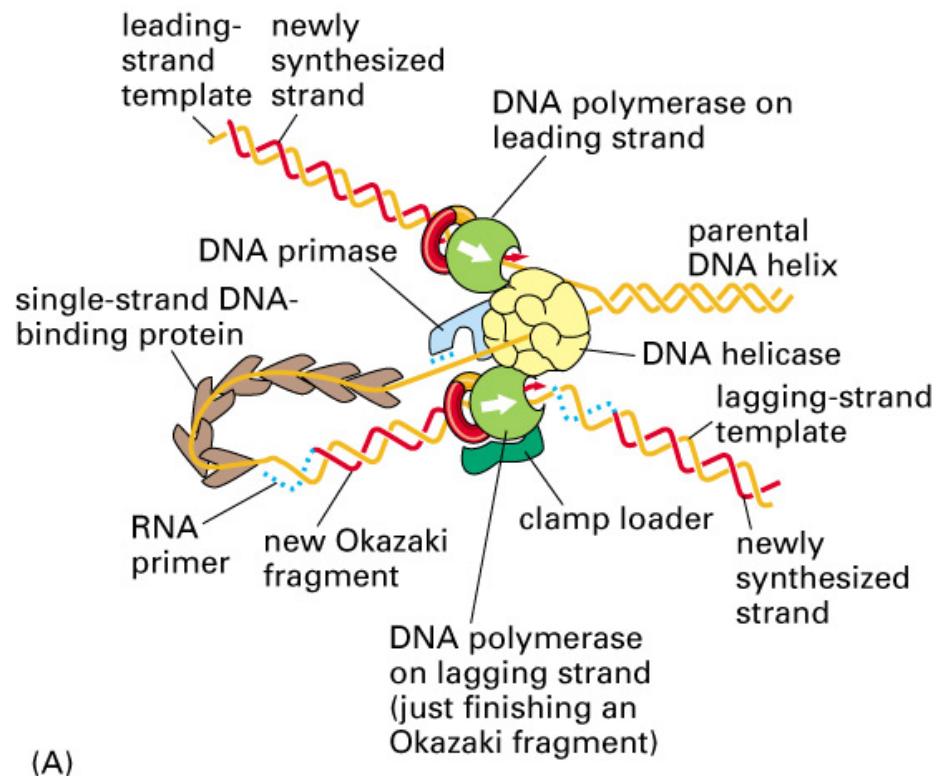
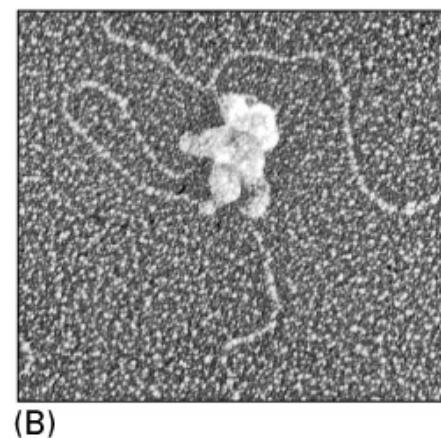
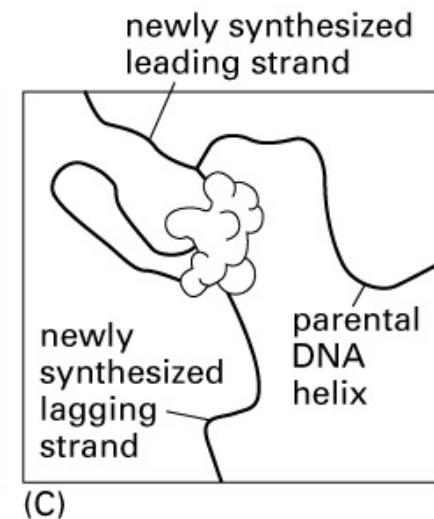


Figure 5–22 part 1 of 2. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.



(B)



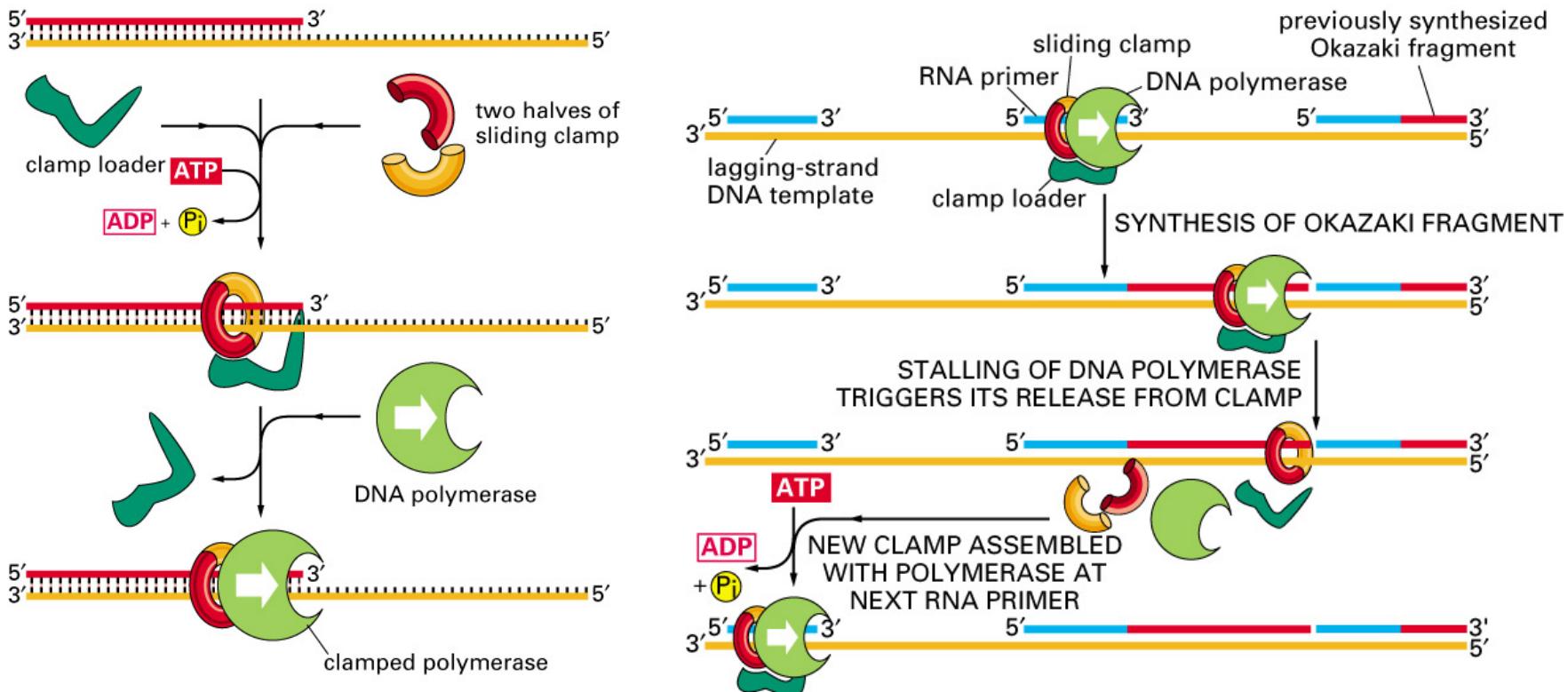
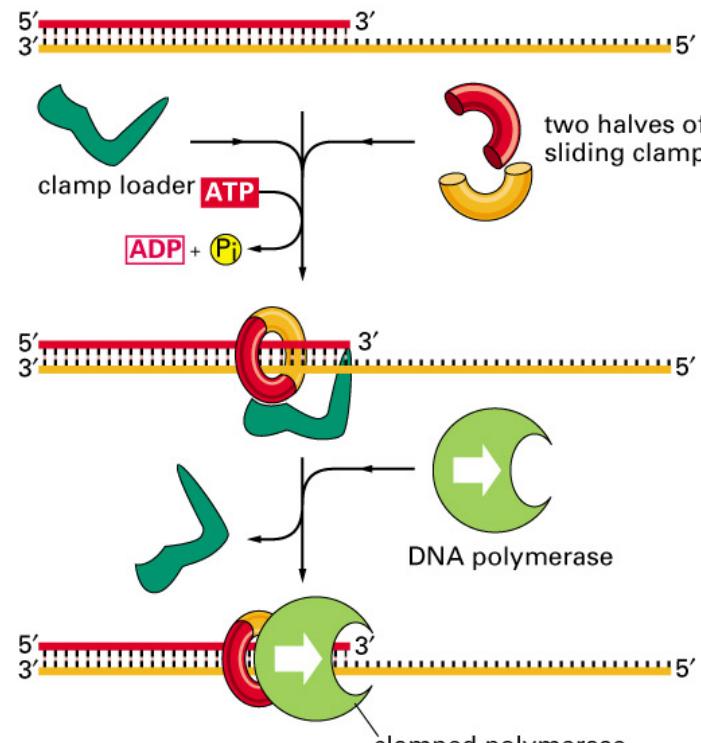
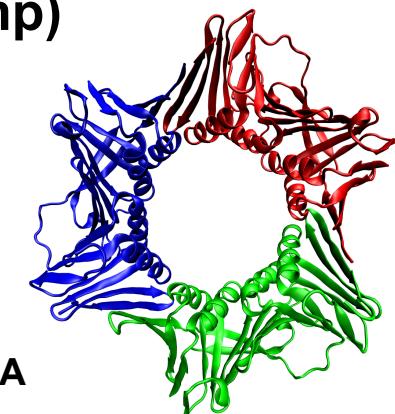
(C)

Figure 5–22 part 2 of 2. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

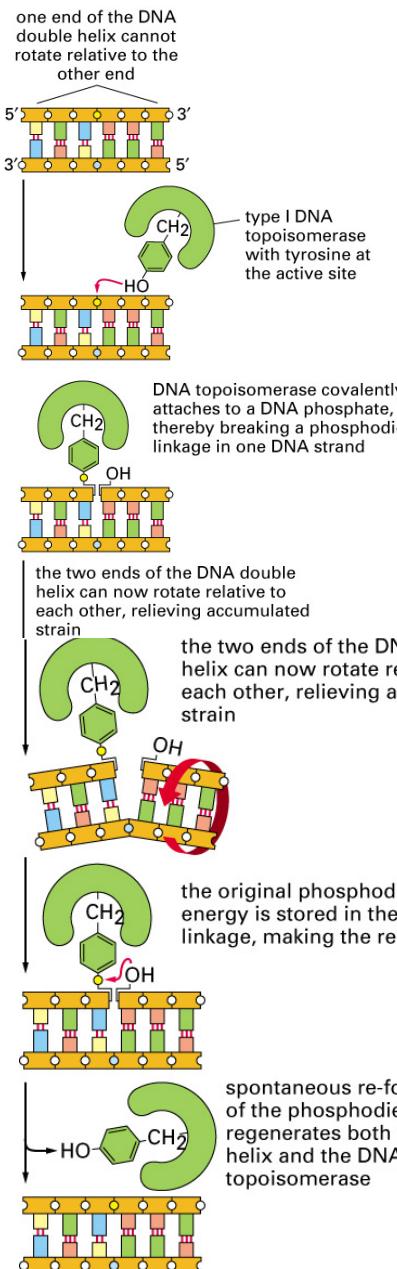
Svorkový proteín (DNA clamp/sliding clamp)

Udržuje DNA polymerázu na templáte a zvyšuje jej procesivitu

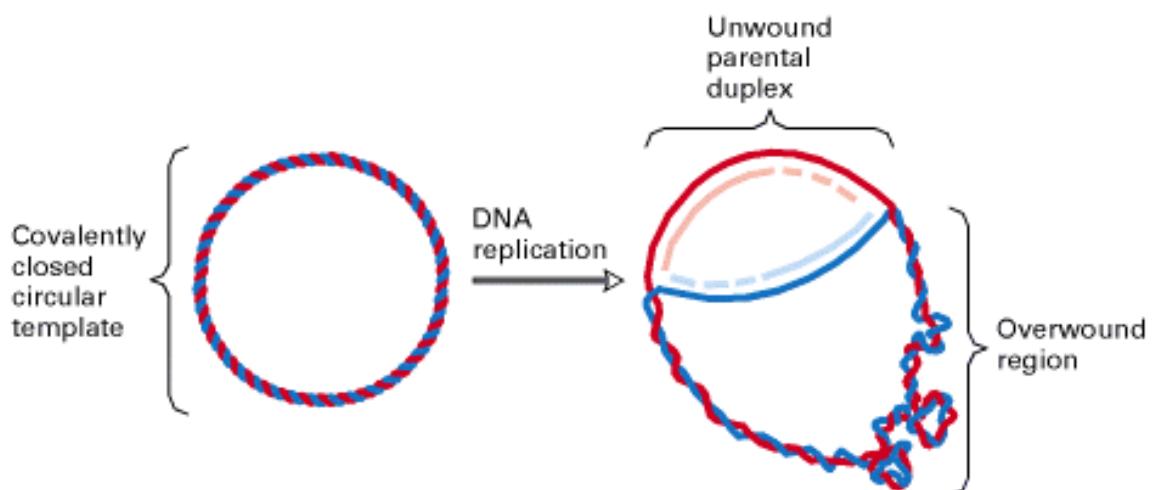
- PCNA - v ľudských bunkách
- podjednotka β DNA polymerázy III (*E.coli*)



DNA topoizomeráza I



Úloha DNA topoizomeráz



DNA topoizomeráza II

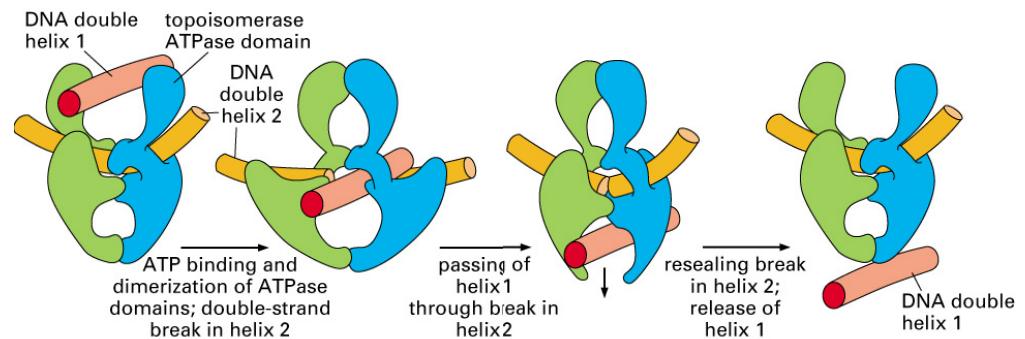
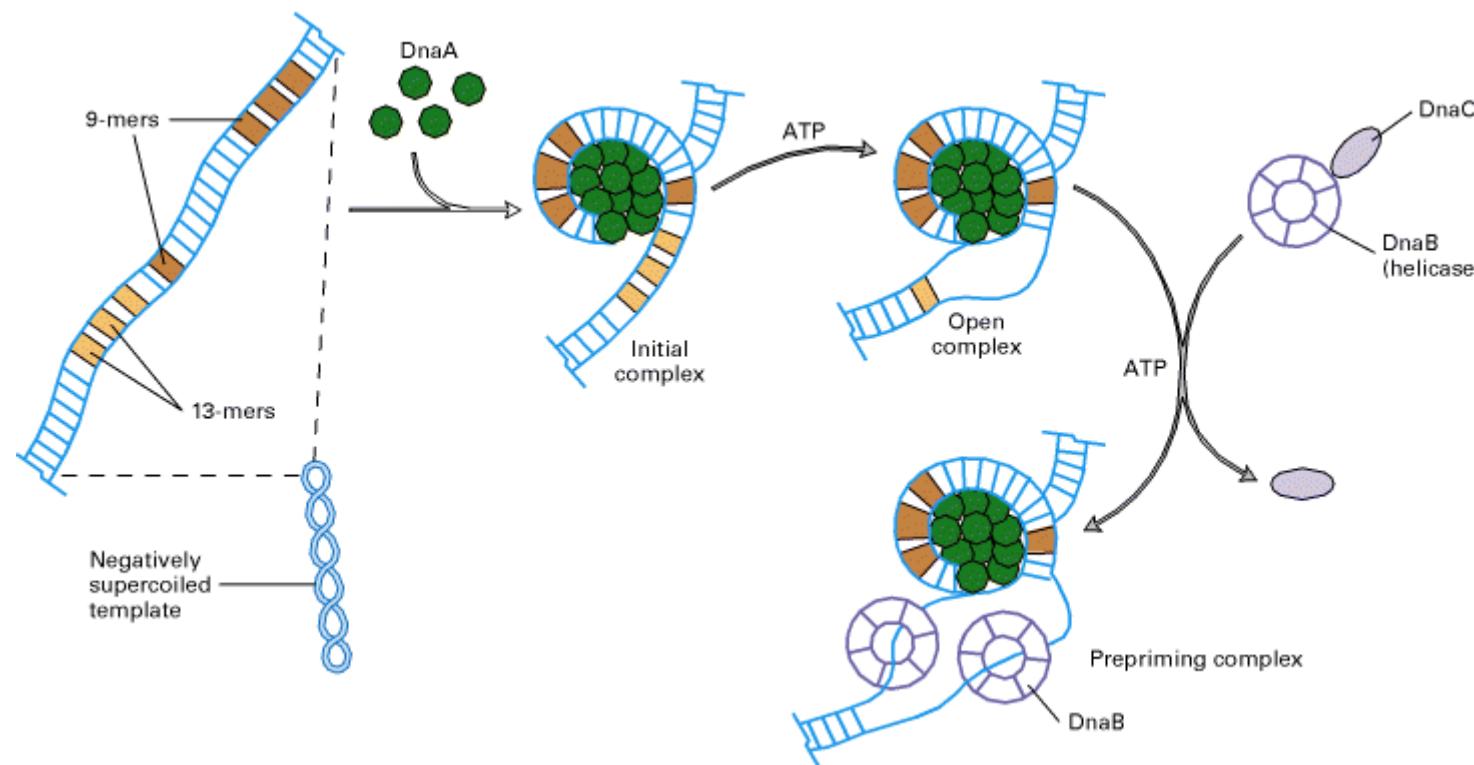
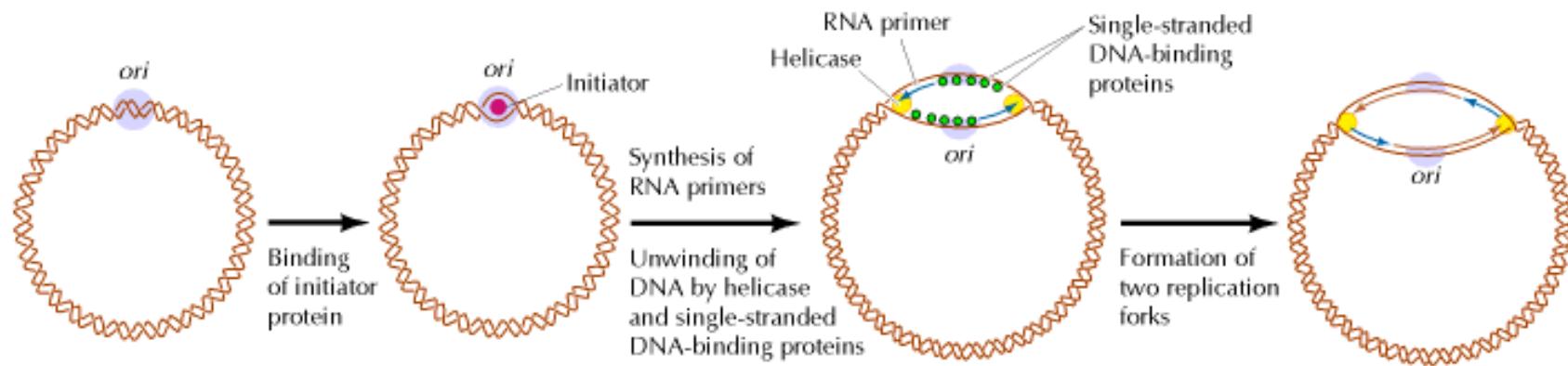


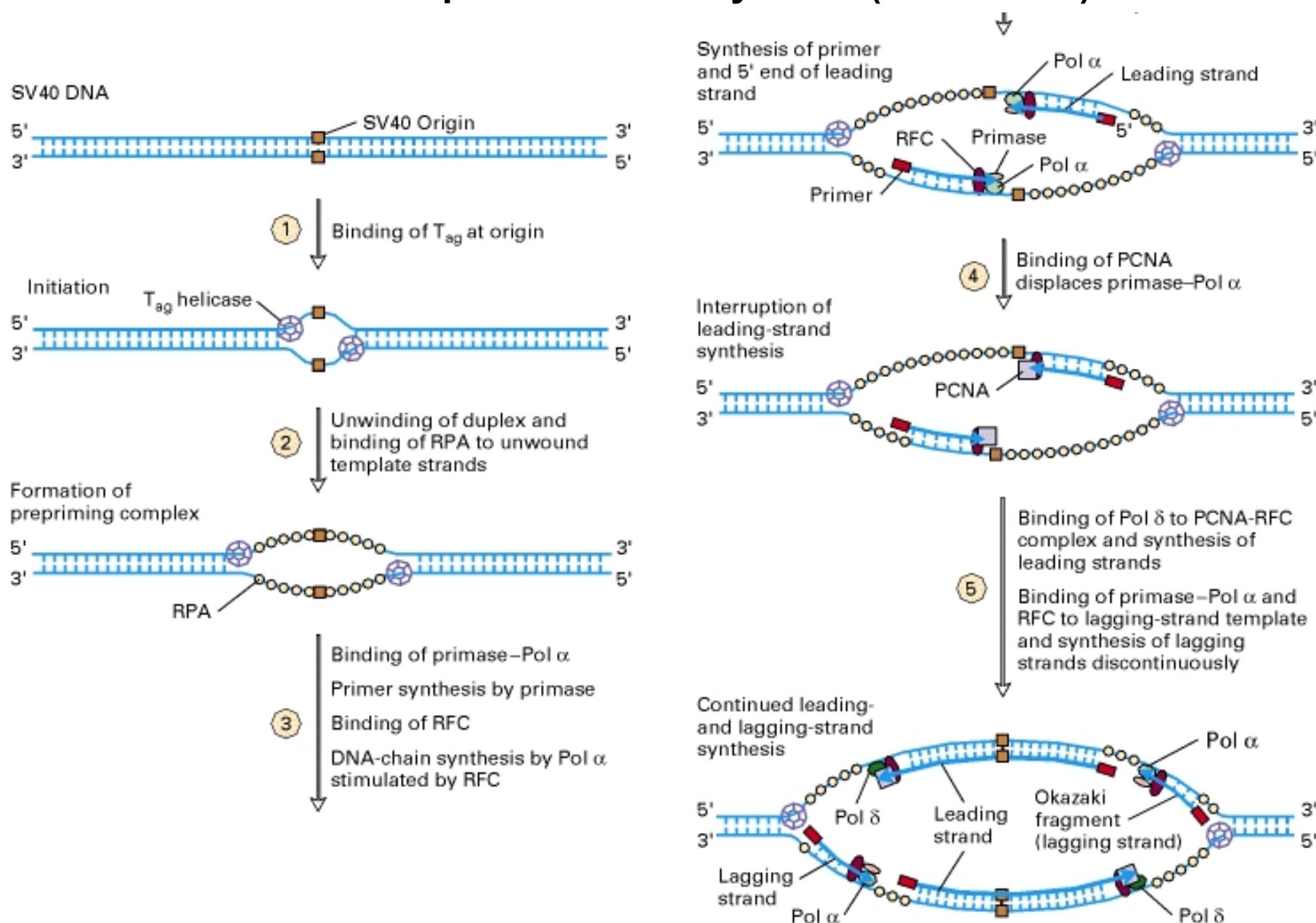
Figure 5–25 part 2 of 2. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

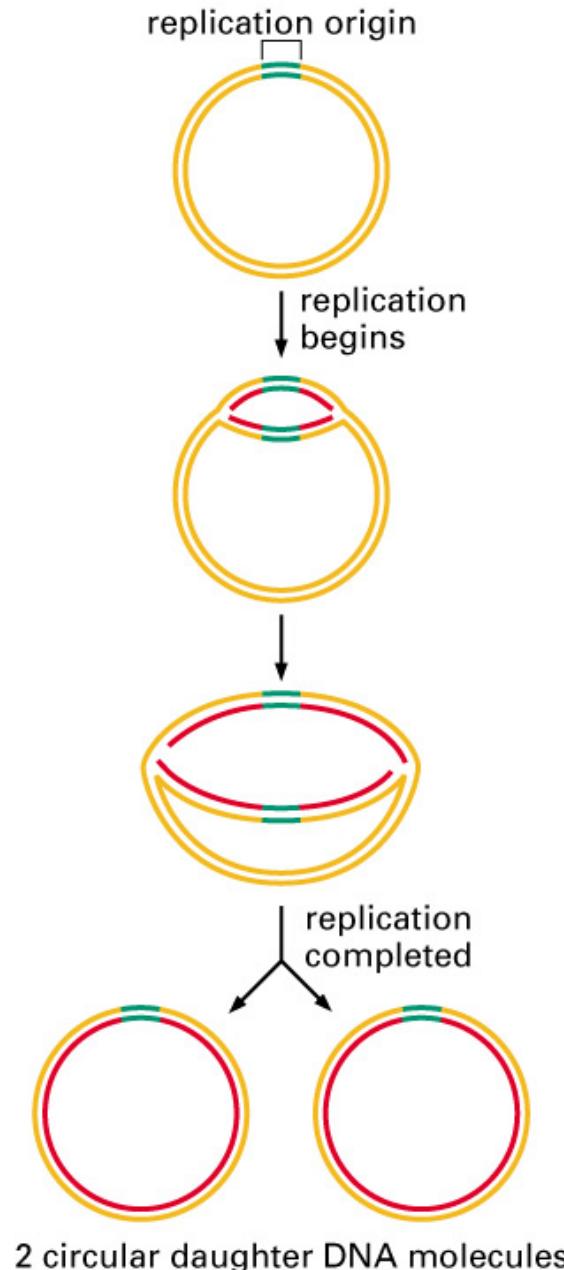
Figure 5–26 part 1 of 2. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

Iniciácia replikácie v prokaryotoch



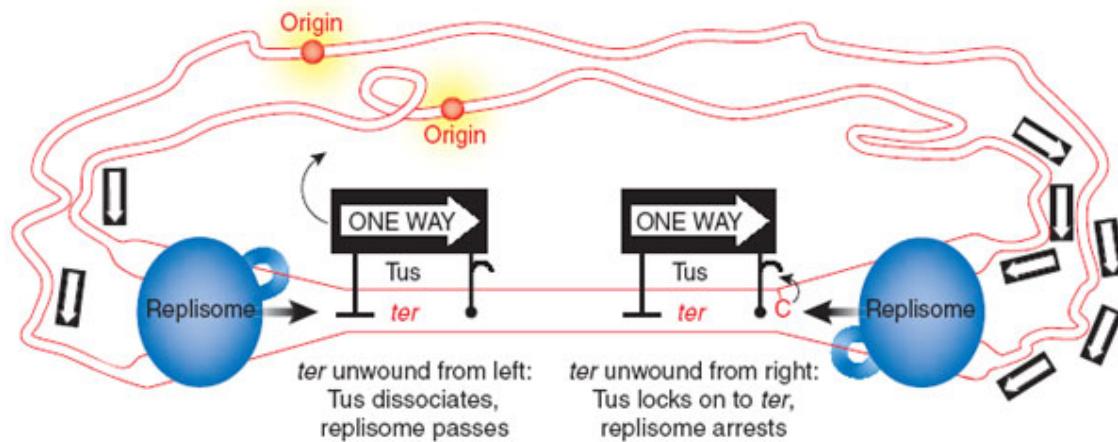
Iniciácia replikácie v eukaryotoch (vírus SV40)





Terminácia replikácie

Proteín Tus rozpoznáva sekvencie *ter*



Theis K (2006) *Nature Chemical Biology* 2: 455 - 456

Figure 5–30. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

Problém replikácie koncov lineárnych molekúl DNA

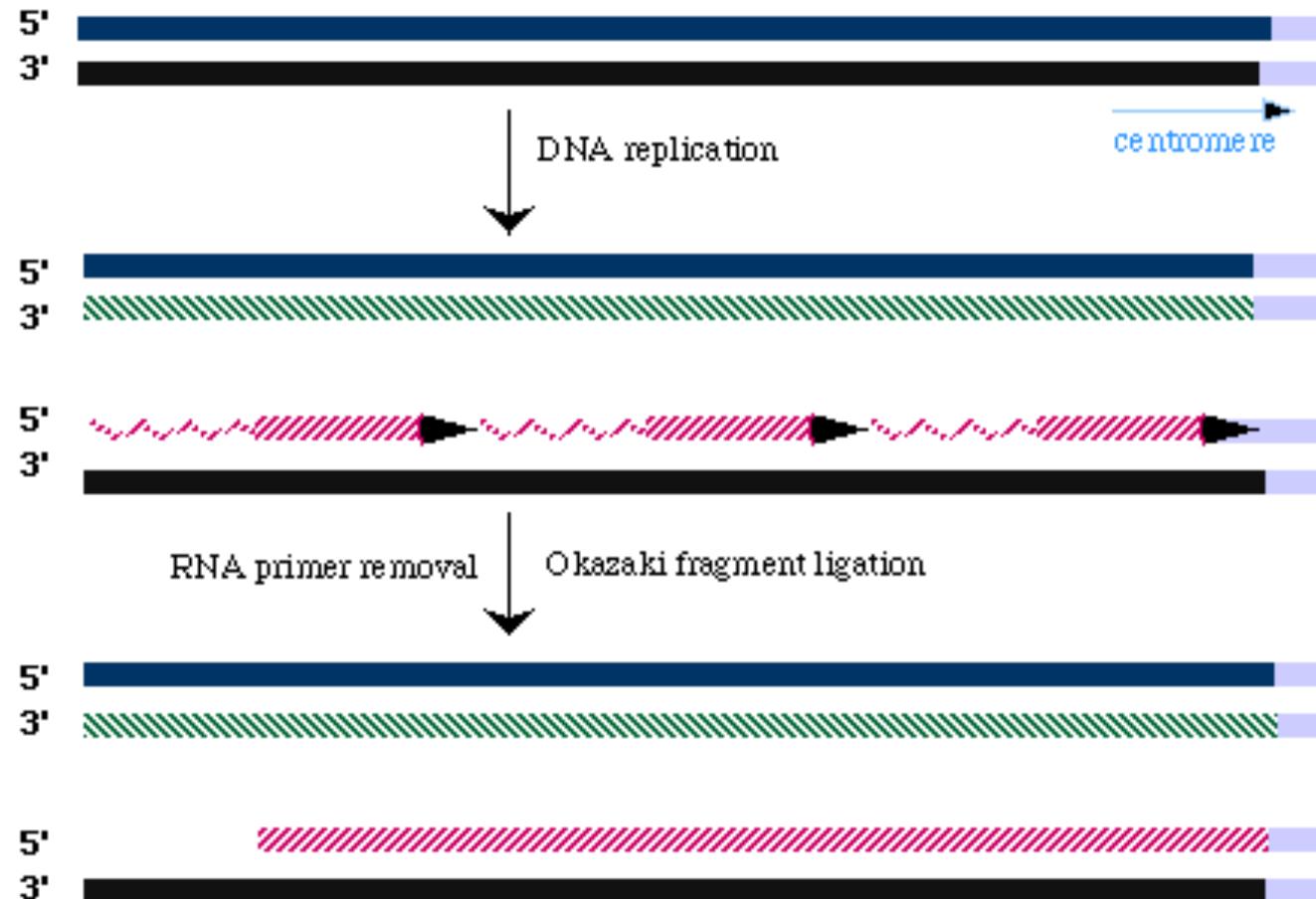
The end-replication problem (1972-1973)



Alexei M.Olovnikov
(1936-)



James D.Watson
(1928-)



The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2009)

"for the discovery of how chromosomes are protected by telomeres and the enzyme telomerase"



Elizabeth H. Blackburn
(1948-)



Carol W. Greider
(1961-)



Jack W. Szostak
(1952-)

Nobelprize.org

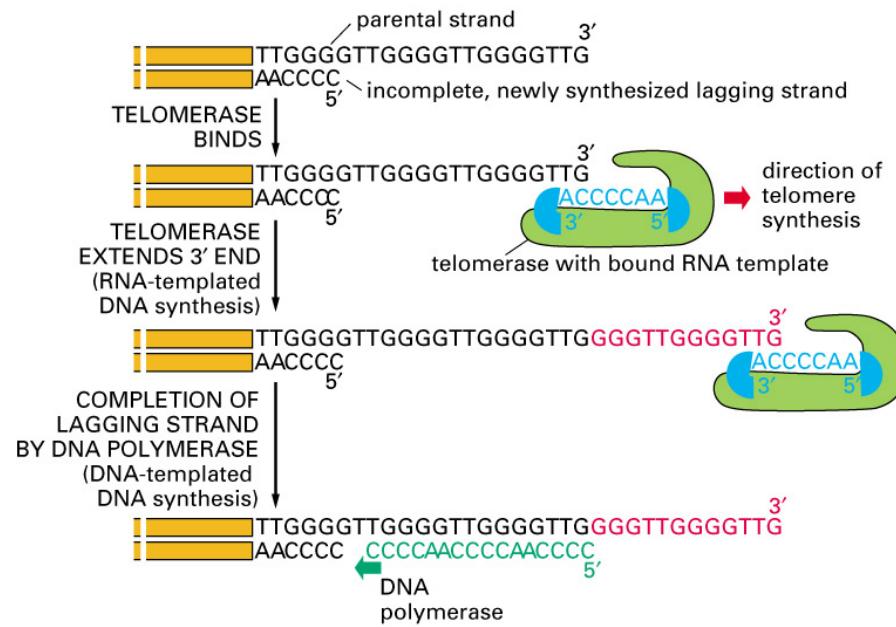


Figure 5–43. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

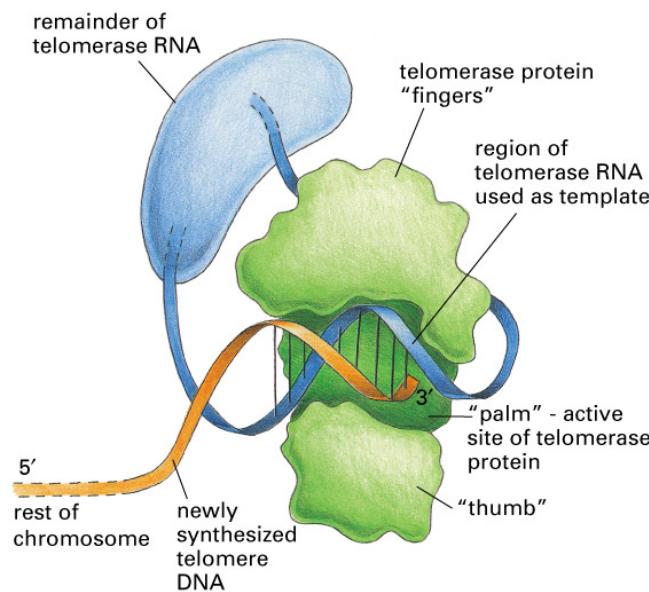


Figure 5–42. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

Nabudúce:

3. Mechanizmy opravy poškodenej DNA

- Poškodenia chromozomálnej DNA.
- Fyzikálne, chemické a biologické mutagény. Príčiny vzniku spontánnych mutácií.
- Reparačné mechanizmy (fotoreaktivácia, bázová a nukleotidová excízna reparácia, rekombinačná oprava, SOS odpoved').
- Ochorenia spôsobené defektmi v oprave DNA.