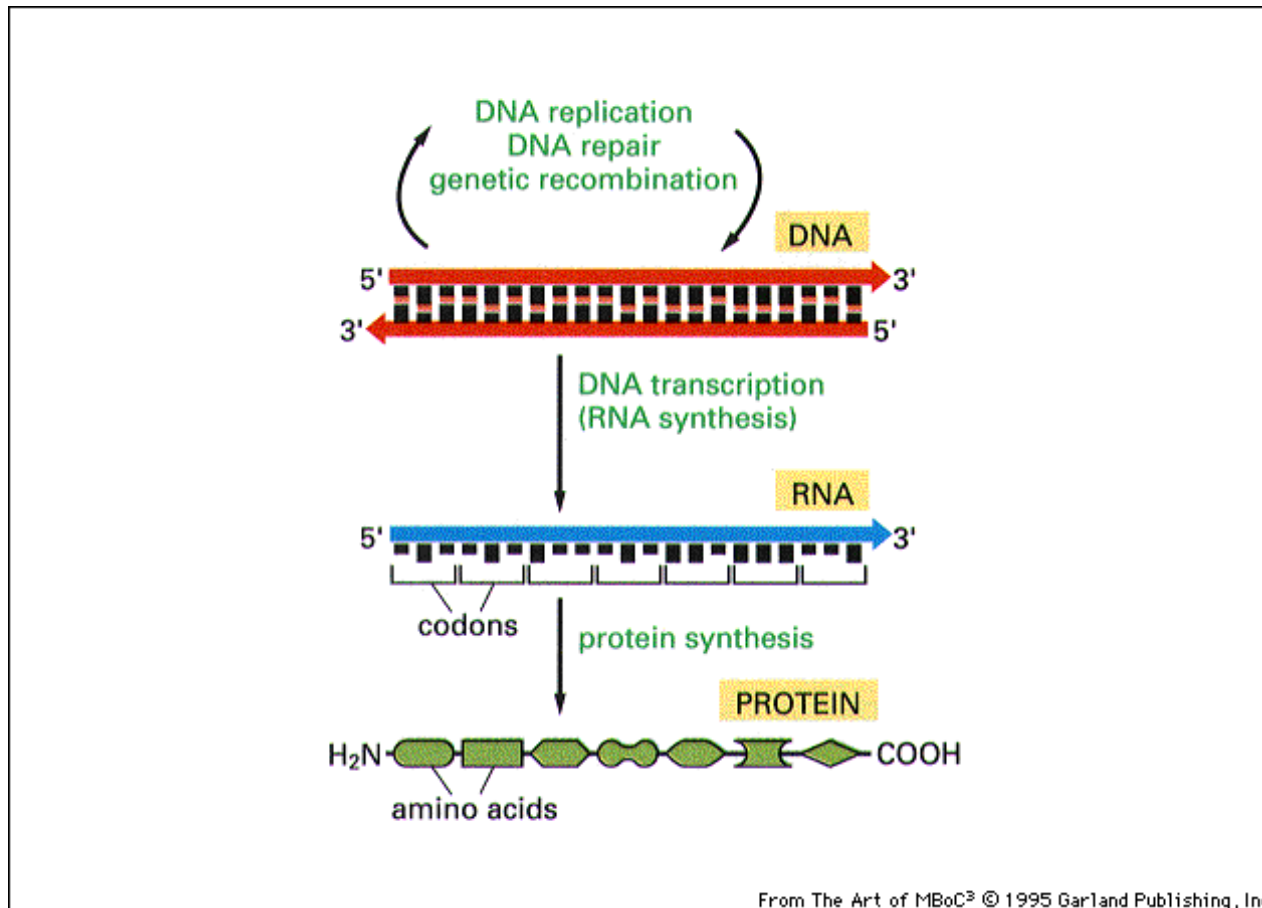


L' ESPRESSIONE GENICA

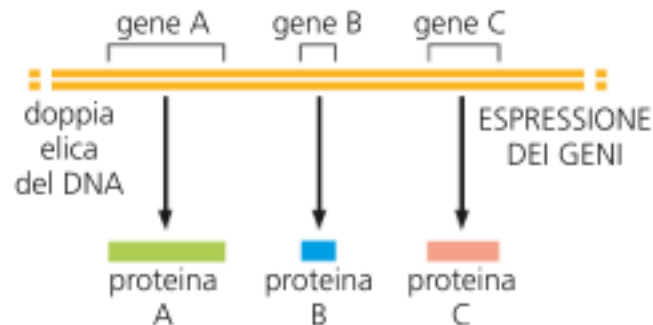
COMPRENDE IL PROCESSO DI
TRASCRIZIONE E TRADUZIONE



COSA SONO I GENI?

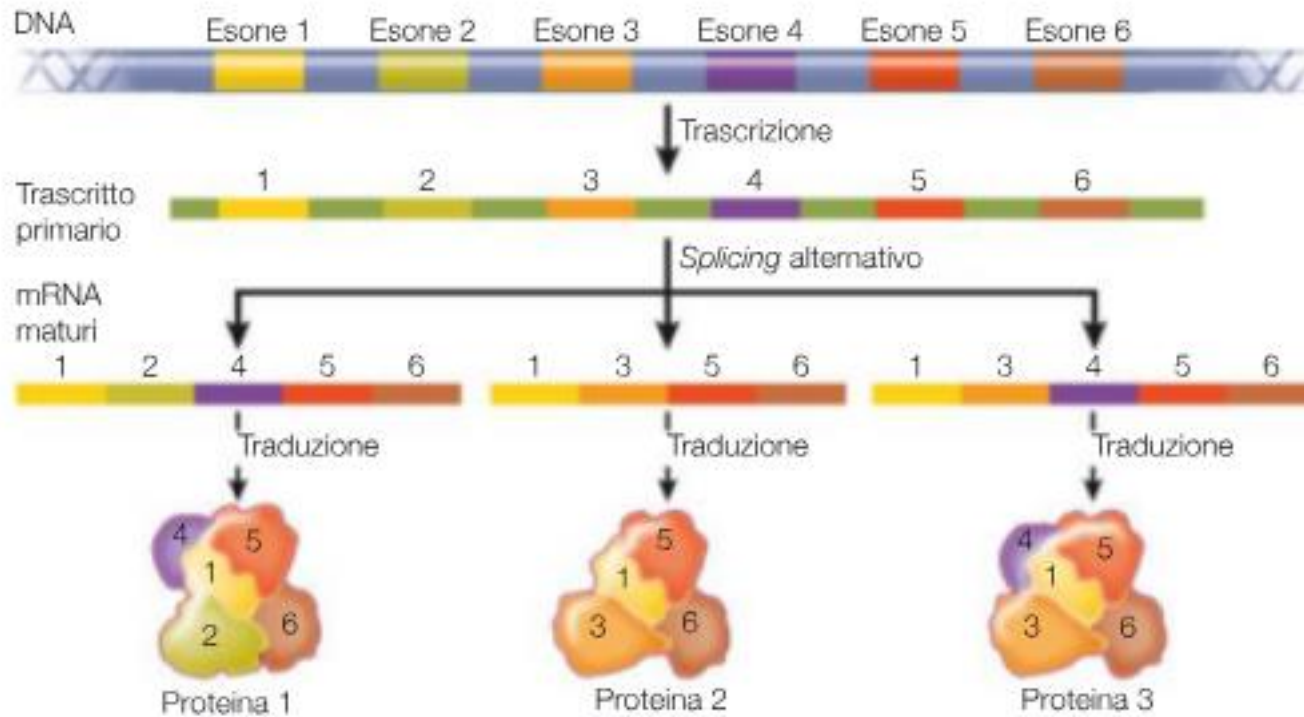
I GENI sono segmenti di DNA che contengono le informazioni per determinare le caratteristiche di un individuo

UN GENE = UN POLIPEPTIDE



L'insieme dei geni costituisce il GENOMA

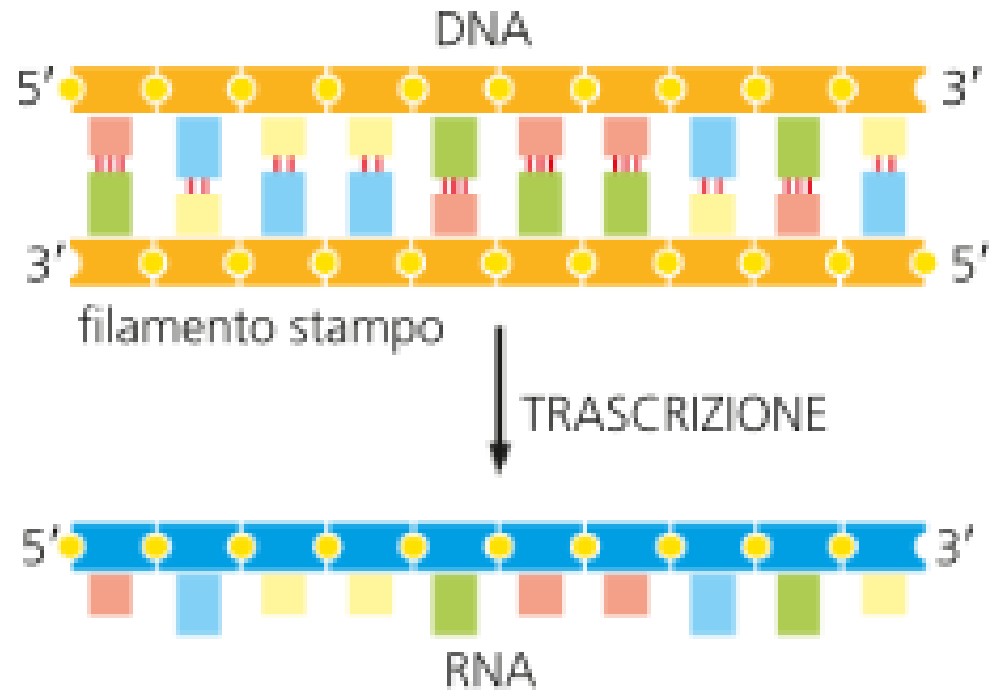
I GENI EUCARIOTICI SONO COSTITUITI DA ESONI E INTRONI



LA TRASCRIZIONE

(SINTESI DEL RNA)

TUTTO L'RNA DI UNA CELLULA E' PRODOTTO DALLA TRASCRIZIONE DEL DNA



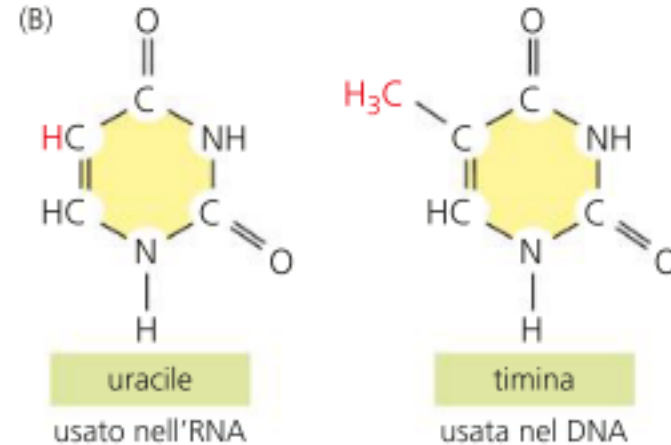
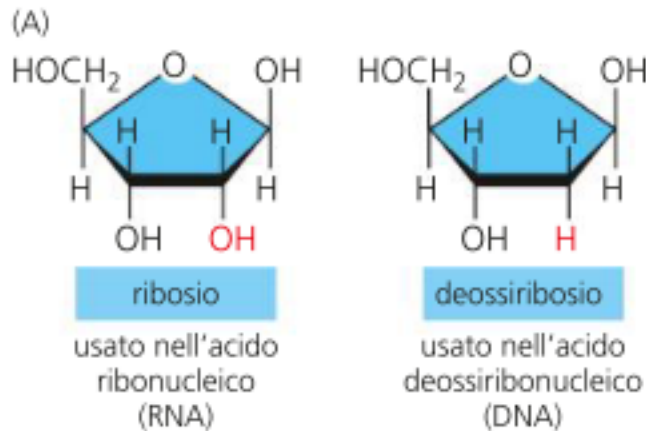
TRA DNA ED RNA VI SONO ALCUNE DIFFERENZE

DNA

desossiribosio
timina
doppia elica

RNA

ribosio
uracile
filamento singolo



Anche l' RNA ha la sua struttura spaziale 3D!

ESISTONO 3 TIPI PRINCIPALI DI RNA

MESSAGGERO

RIBOSOMALE

TRANSFER

MA ESISTONO ALTRI TIPI DI RNA

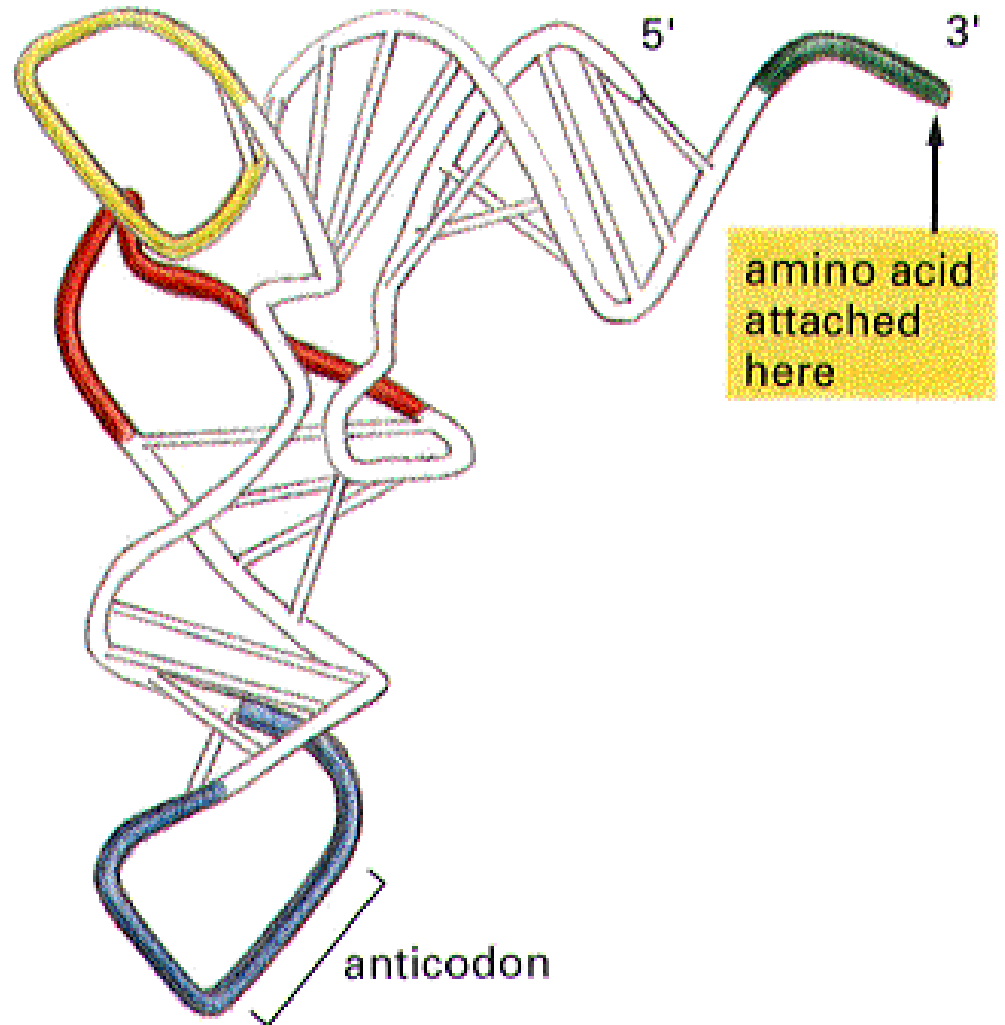
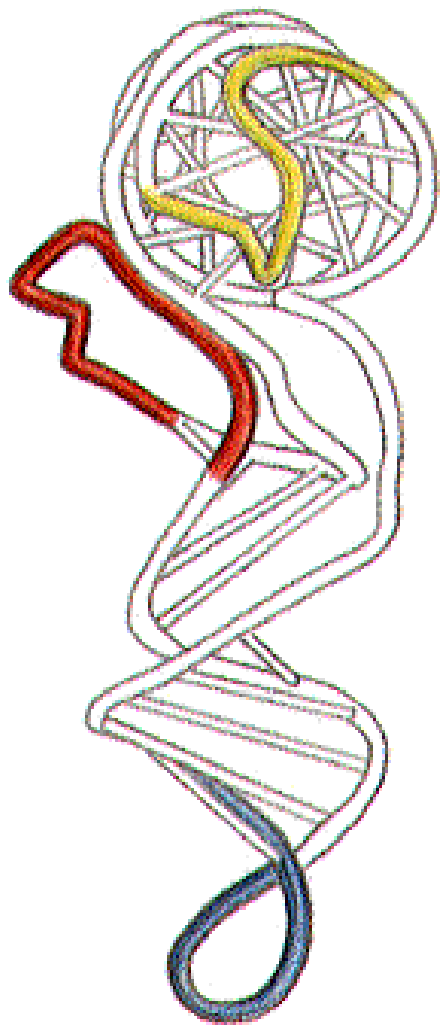
snRNA, snoRNA, scaRNA, miRNA, siRNA, altri RNA

Quali sono le loro funzioni?

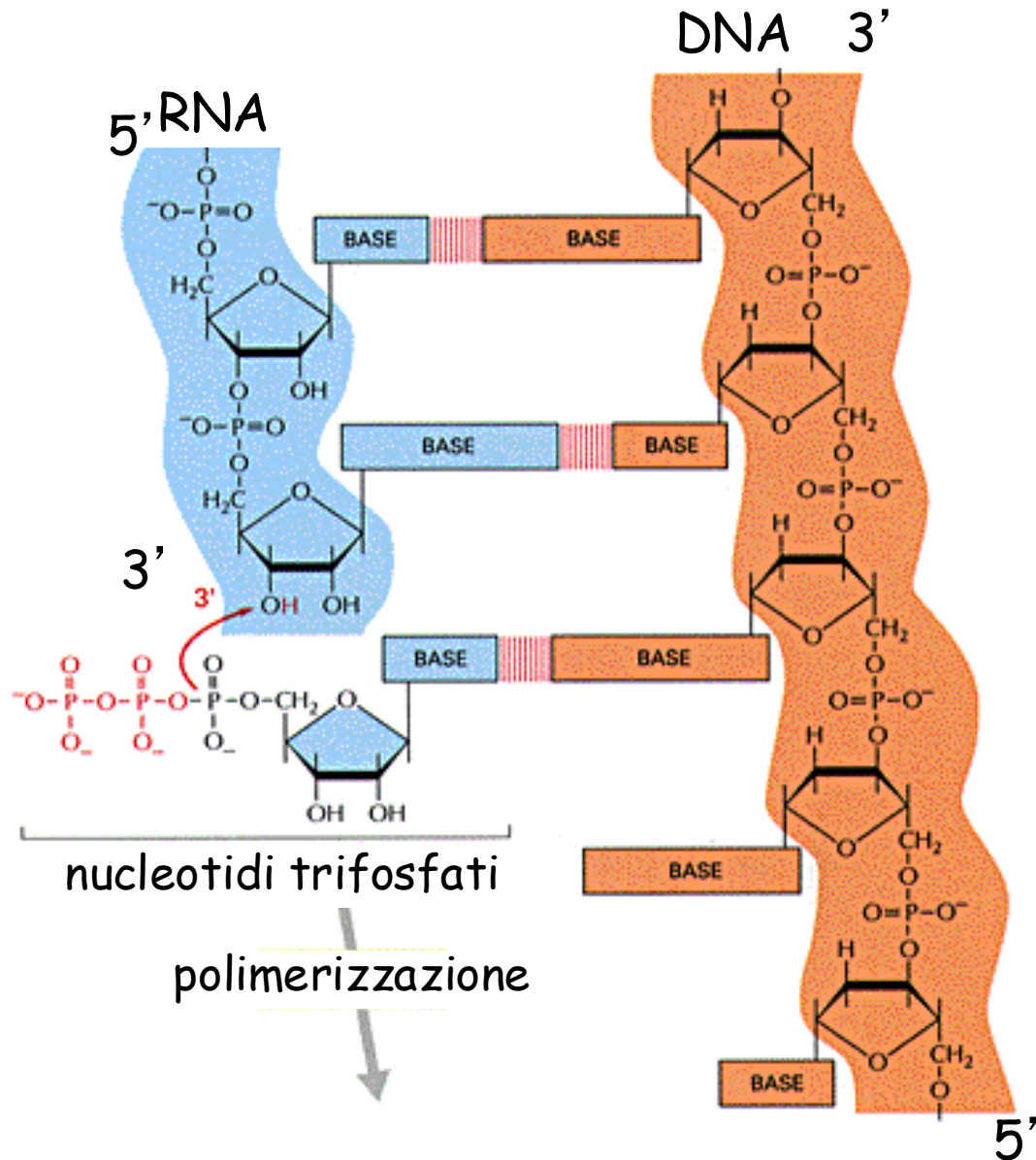
Table 6–1 Principal Types of RNAs Produced in Cells

TYPE OF RNA	FUNCTION
mRNAs	messenger RNAs, code for proteins
rRNAs	ribosomal RNAs, form the basic structure of the ribosome and catalyze protein synthesis
tRNAs	transfer RNAs, central to protein synthesis as adaptors between mRNA and amino acids
snRNAs	small nuclear RNAs, function in a variety of nuclear processes, including the splicing of pre-mRNA
snoRNAs	small nucleolar RNAs, used to process and chemically modify rRNAs
scaRNAs	small cajal RNAs, used to modify snoRNAs and snRNAs
miRNAs	microRNAs, regulate gene expression typically by blocking translation of selective mRNAs
siRNAs	small interfering RNAs, turn off gene expression by directing degradation of selective mRNAs and the establishment of compact chromatin structures
Other noncoding RNAs	function in diverse cell processes, including telomere synthesis, X-chromosome inactivation, and the transport of proteins into the ER

LA STRUTTURA TRIDIMENSIONALE E' RILEVANTE IN ALCUNI RNA (ESEMPIO DEL tRNA)



LA SINTESI DELL'RNA, COME QUELLA DEL DNA, E' UNA REAZIONE PROCESSIVA



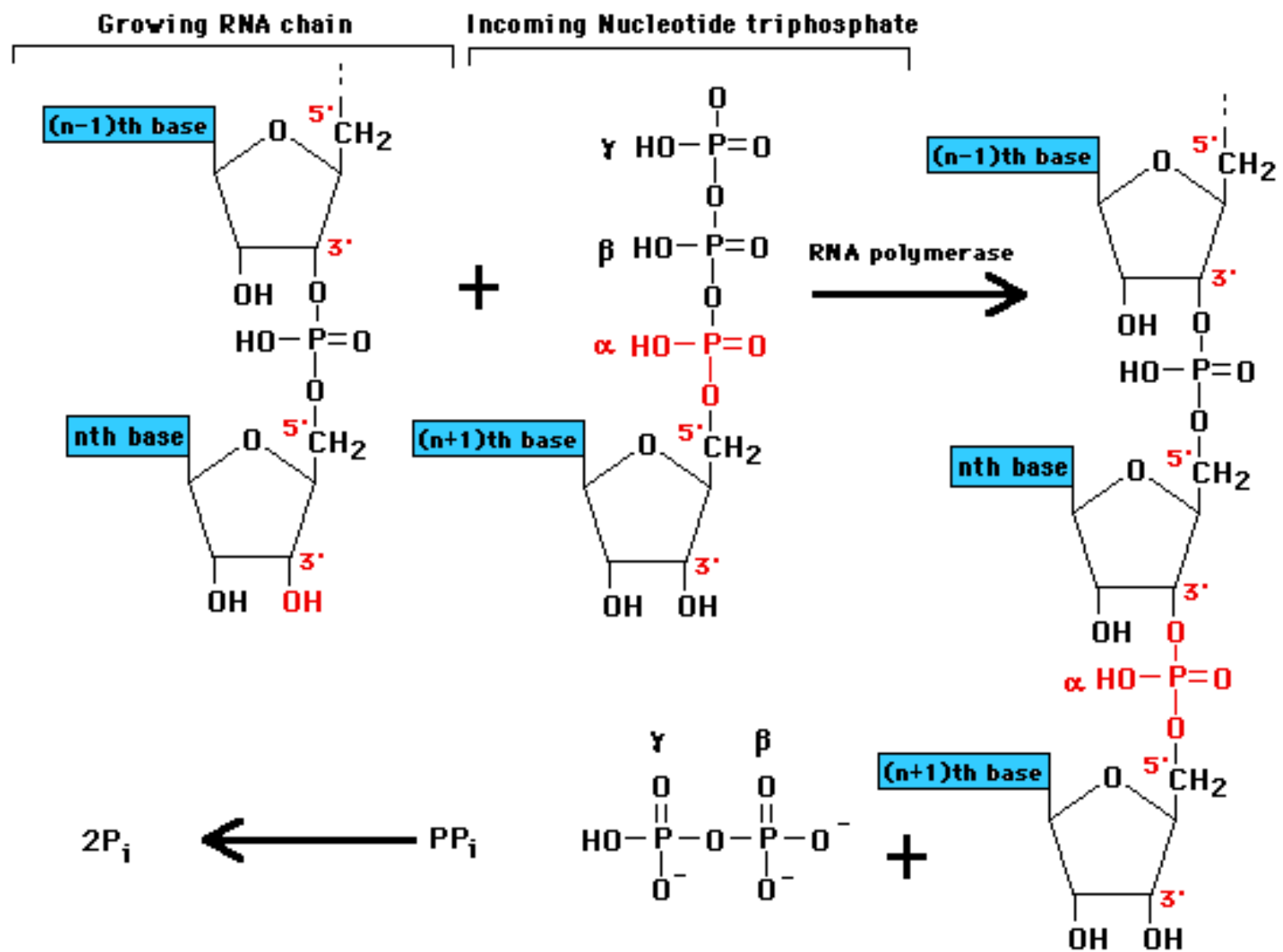
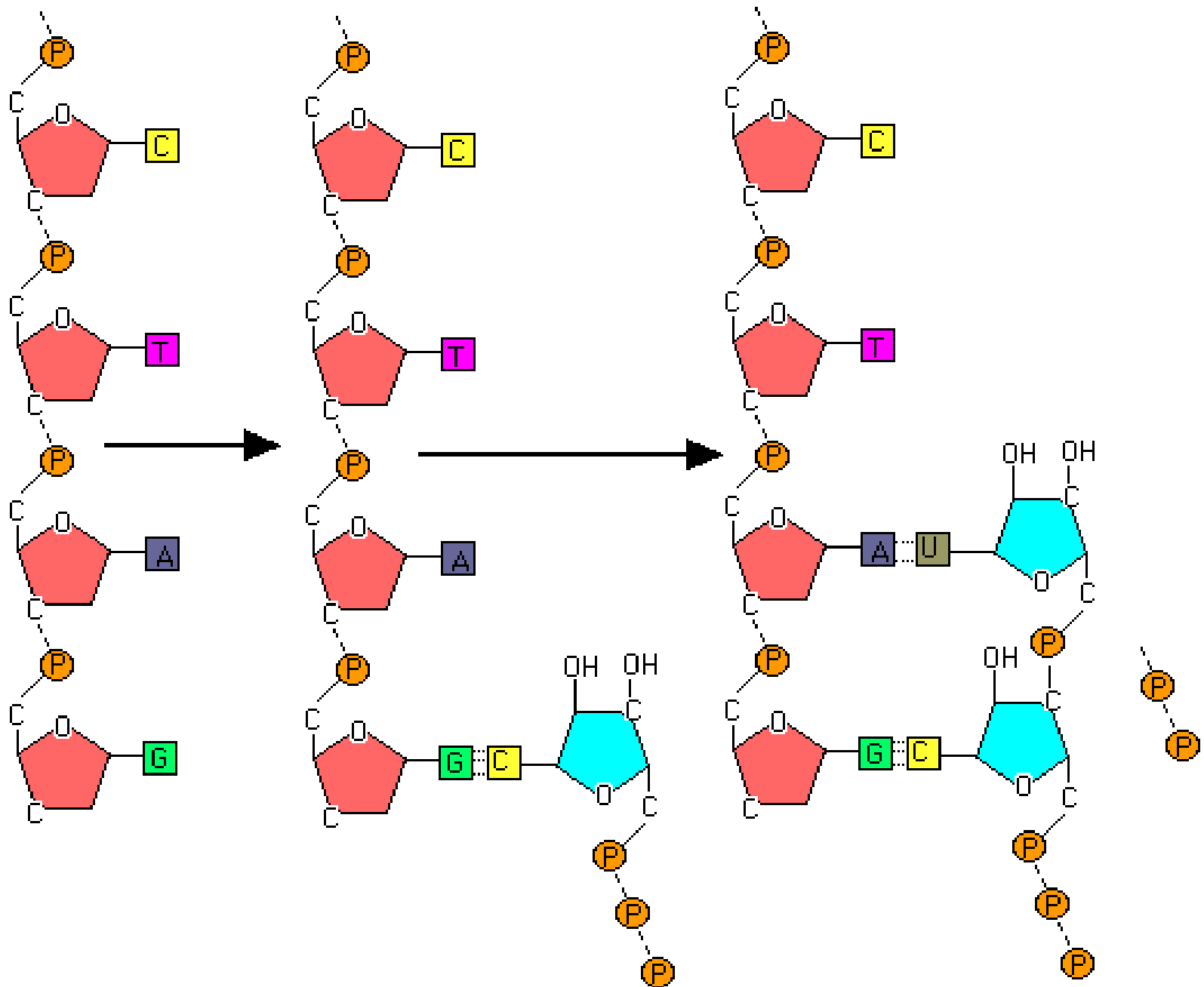


Fig. During RNA chain growth, the α phosphate (red) of the incoming nucleoside triphosphate is linked to the 3' hydroxyl of the previous nucleotide added to the growing chain, thus extending the chain. The β and γ phosphates are released as pyrophosphate (PP_i), which then is cleaved to yield two molecules of inorganic phosphate (P_i).

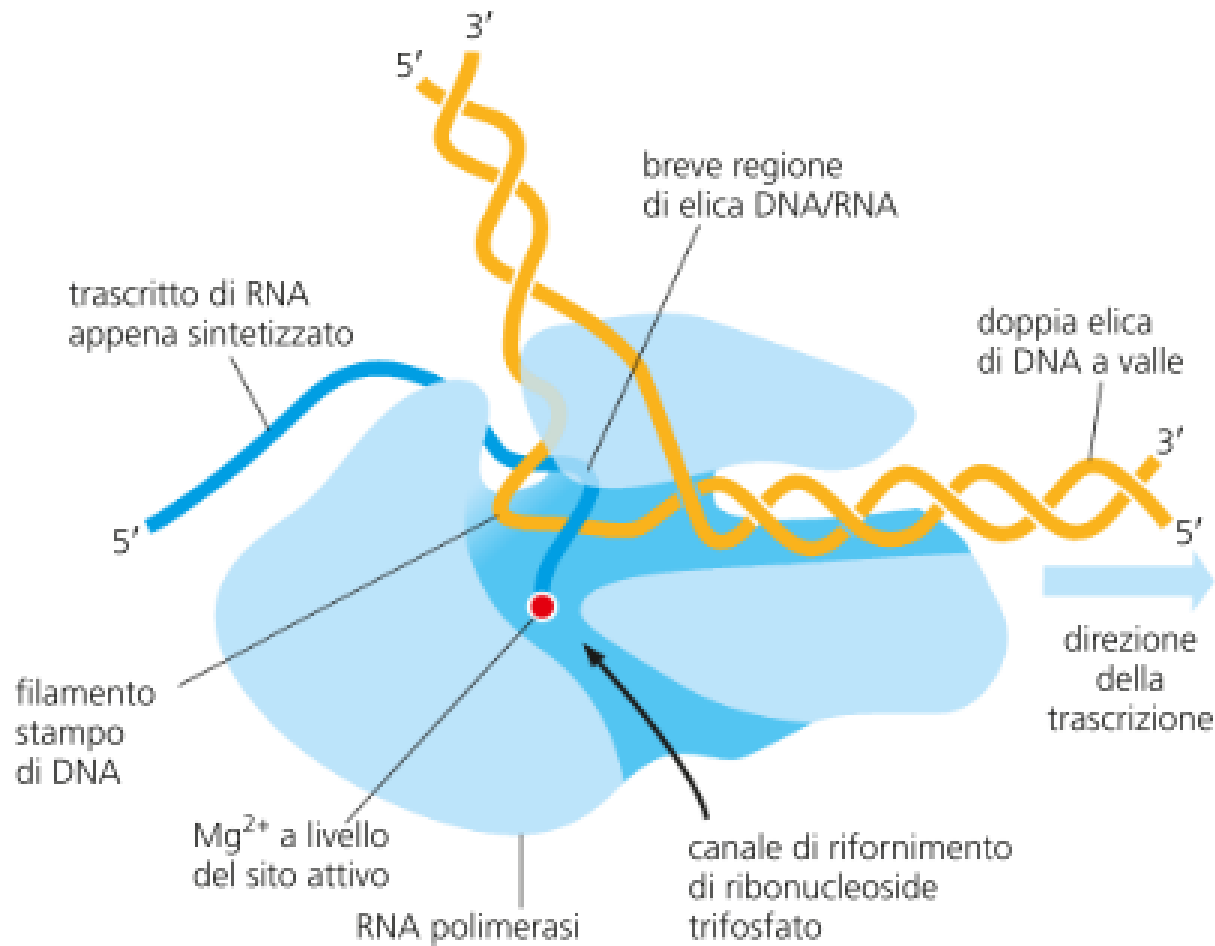
The Overall Mechanism of RNA Transcription



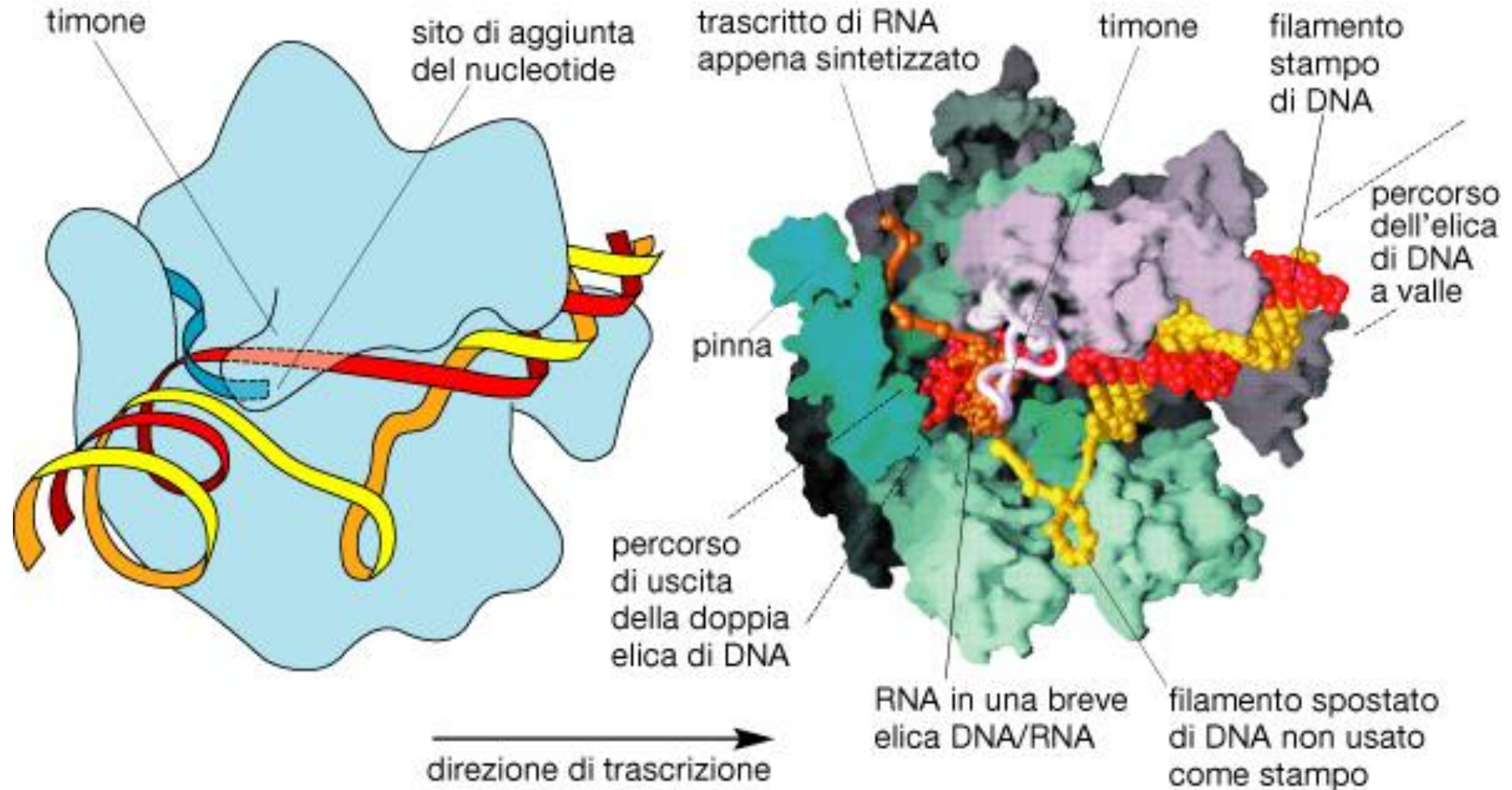
COSA SERVE?

- Un DNA stampo per l'appaiamento complementare delle basi
- I quattro ribonucleosidi trifosfato ATP, GTP, CTP e UTP che fungono da substrati
- Un enzima - l'RNA polimerasi
- Sali e tampone pH per creare le condizioni appropriate alla reazione

LA RNA POLIMERASI CATALIZZA LA SINTESI DI RNA

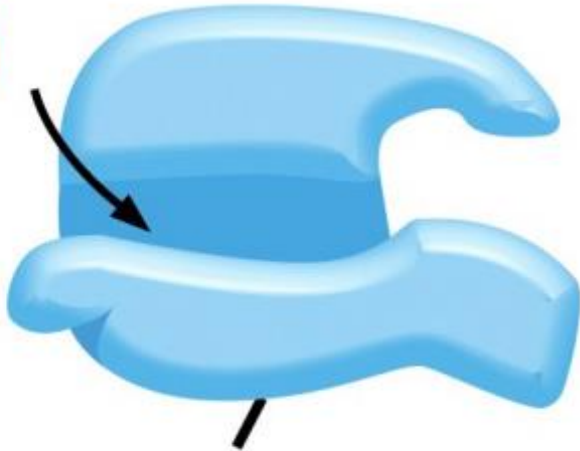


STRUTTURA DELLA RNA POLIMERASI BATTERICA (un enzima con struttura quaternaria)



L'RNA POLIMERASI BATTERICA HA BISOGNO DEL FATTORE SIGMA

σ factor



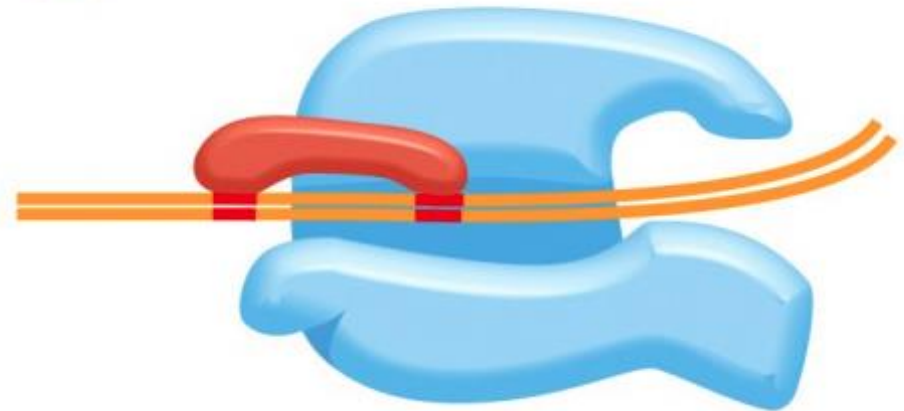
RNA polymerase

promoter



DNA

1

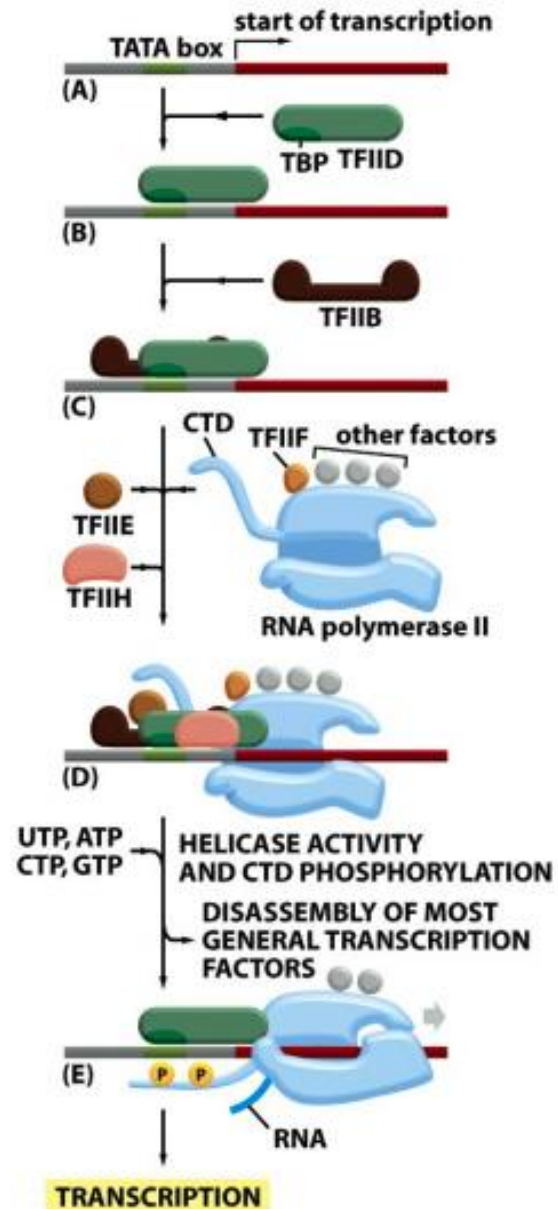


GLI EUCARIOTI HANNO TRE RNA POLIMERASI

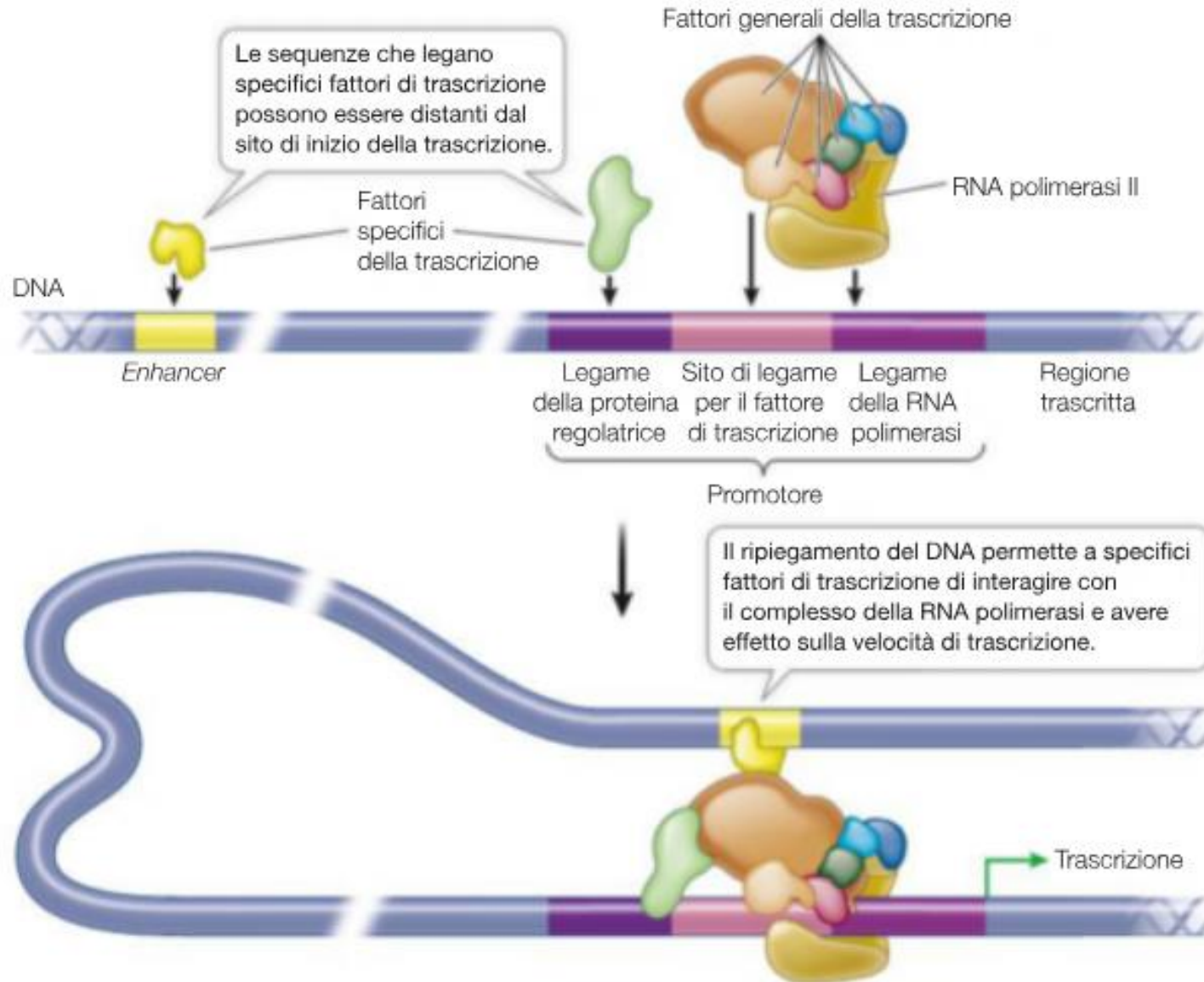
TABELLA 6.2 Le tre RNA polimerasi delle cellule eucariotiche

Tipo di polimerasi	Geni trascritti
RNA polimerasi I	Geni degli rRNA 5.8S, 18S e 28S
RNA polimerasi II	Tutti i geni che codificano proteine, più i geni di snoRNA, i geni di miRNA, i geni di siRNA, i geni di lncRNA e la maggior parte dei geni di snRNA
RNA polimerasi III	Geni di tRNA, geni di rRNA 5S, alcuni geni di snRNA e geni per altri piccoli RNA

L'RNA POLIMERASI II RICHIEDE I FATTORI GENERALI DI TRASCRIZIONE



ESISTONO ANCHE FATTORI DI TRASCRIZIONE REGOLATORI SPECIFICI



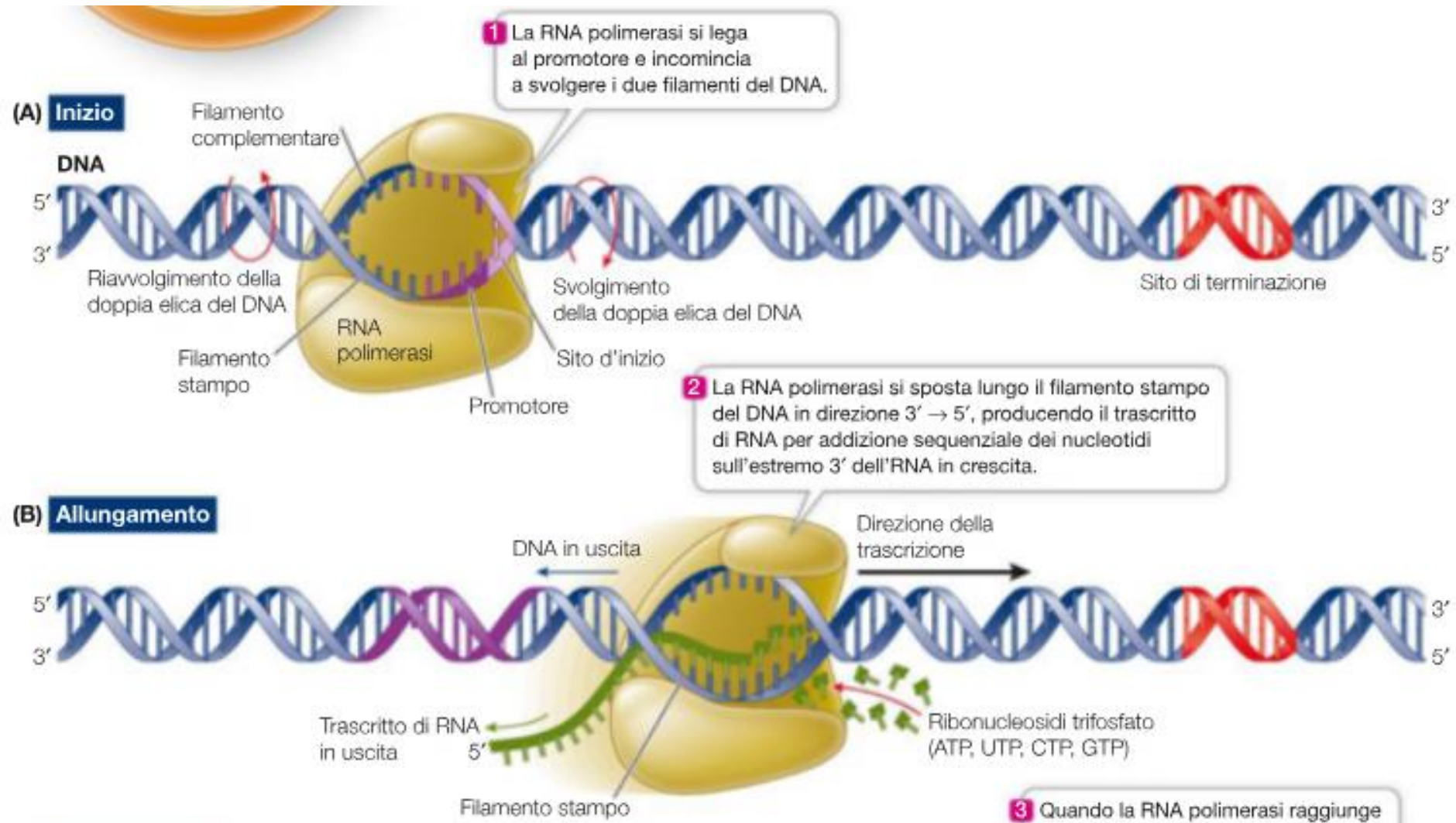
NELLA TRASCRIZIONE POSSIAMO DISTINGUERE 3 FASI

INIZIO

ALLUNGAMENTO

TERMINE

LE FASI DELLA TRASCRIZIONE

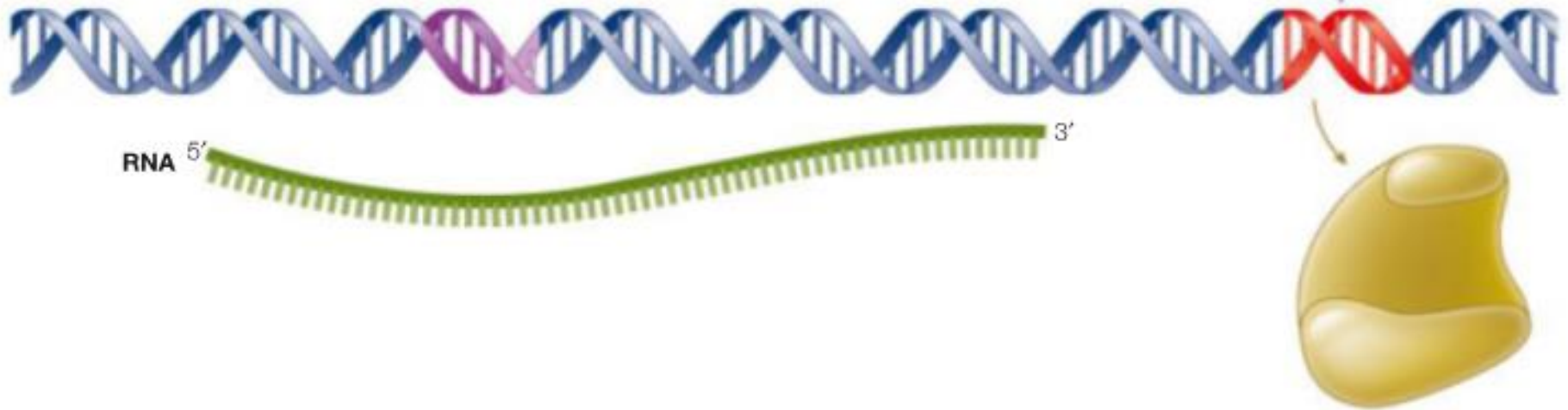


LE FASI DELLA TRASCRIZIONE

(C) Terminazione

Filamento stampo

3 Quando la RNA polimerasi raggiunge il sito di terminazione, il trascritto di RNA viene rilasciato dallo stampo.



Transcription

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LA TRASCRIZIONE HA INIZIO DAL PROMOTORE

PROMOTORI DI E. COLI

tyr tRNA	TCTCAACGTAACAC	TTTACAGCGGCG	••CGTCATTTGA	TATGATGC	•GCCCCG	GCTTCCCGATAAGGG
rrn D1	GATCAAAAAAATAC	TTGTGCAAAAAA	••TTGGGATCCC	TATAATGCGCCTCC	GTTGAGACGACAACG	
rrn X1	ATGCATTTTCCGC	TTGTCTTCTCTGA	••GCCGACTCCC	TATAATGCGCCTCC	ATCGACACGGCGGAT	
rrn (DXE) ₂	CCTGAAATTCAGGG	TTGACTCTGAAA	••GAGGAAAGCG	TAATATAC	•GCCAC	CTCGCGACAGTGAGC
rrn E1	CTGCAATTTTCTA	TTGCGGCCTGCG	••GAGAACTCCC	TATAATGCGCCTCC	ATCGACACGGCGGAT	
rrn A1	TTTTAAATTTCTC	TTGT CAGGCCGG	••AATAACTCCC	TATAATGCGCCACC	ACTGACACGGAACAA	
rrn A2	GCAAAAAATAAATGC	TTGACTCTGTAG	••CGGGAAGGCG	TATTATGC	•ACACC	CCGCGCCGCTGAGAA
λ Pr	TAACACCGTGCGTG	TTGACTATTTTA	•CCTCTGGCGGTGATAATGG	••TTGCATGTACTAAGGAGGT		
λ PL	TATCTCTGGCGGTG	TTGACATAAATA	•CCTCTGGCGGTGATACTGA	••GCACATCAGCAGGACGCAC		
T7 A3	GTGAAACAAAACGG	TTGACAACATGA	•AGTAAACACGGTACGATGT	•ACCACATGAAACGACAGTGA		
T7 A1	TATCAAAAAGAGTA	TTGACTTAAAGT	•CTAACCTATAGGATACTTA	•CAGCCATCGAGAGGGACACG		
T7 A2	ACGAAAAACAGGTA	TTGACAACATGAAGTAACATGCAGTAAGATAC	•AAATCG	GCTAGGTAACTAG		
fd VIII	GATACAAATCTCCG	TTGTACTTTTGT	••TCGCGCTTGGTATAATCG	•CTGGGG	GGTCAAAGATGAGTG	

-35

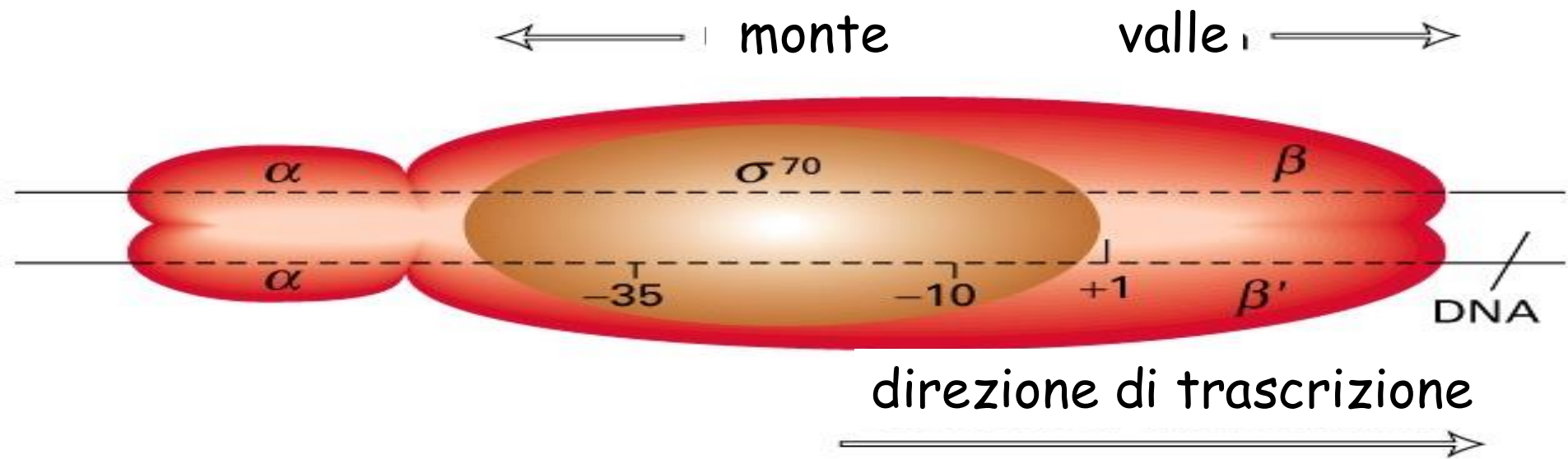
-10

+1



SEQUENZA CONSENSO

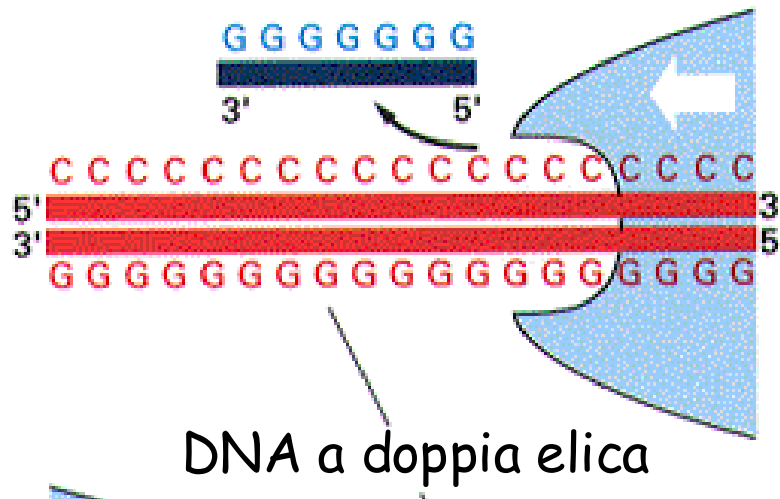
————— **TTGACAT** ——— 17+1 bp ——— **TATAAT** —————



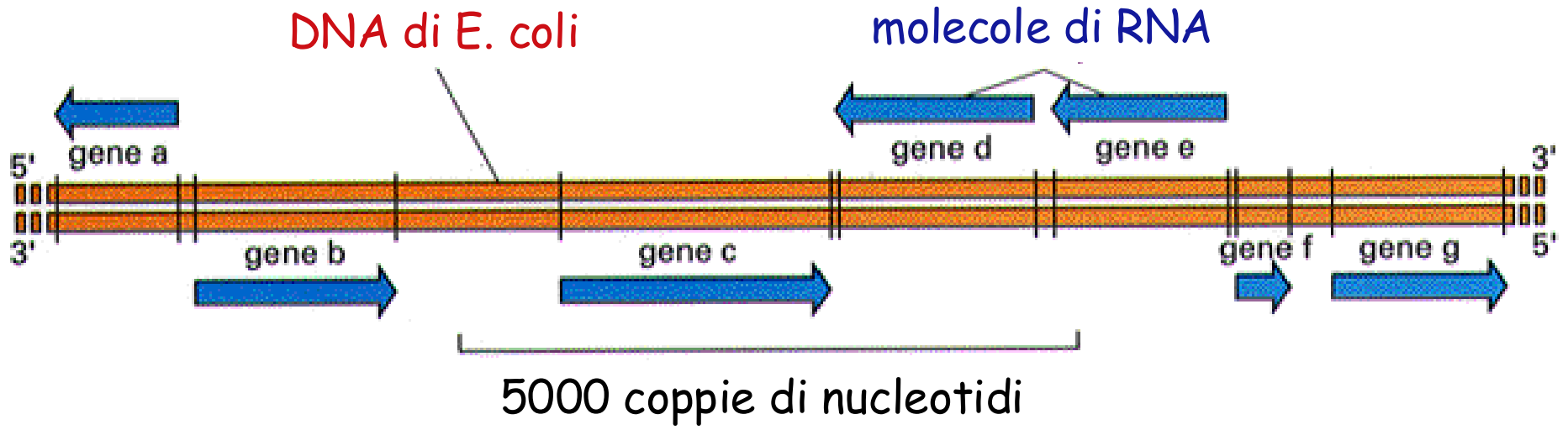
LA RNA POLIMERASI SI LEGA AL PROMOTORE

E' IMPORTANTE QUALE DELLE DUE ELICHE VIENE TRASCRITTA

RNA copia dell' elica 5' -3'

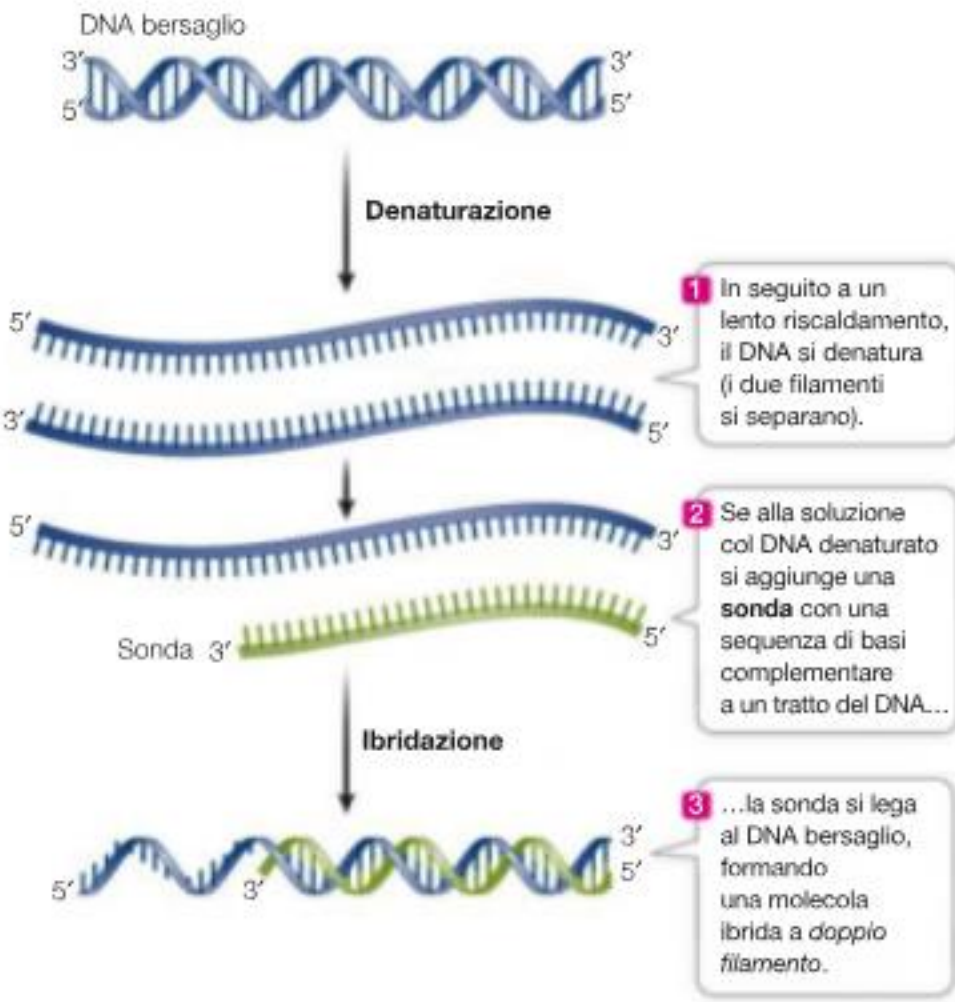


ENTRAMBE LE ELICHE DEL DNA POSSONO ESSERE TRASCRITTE

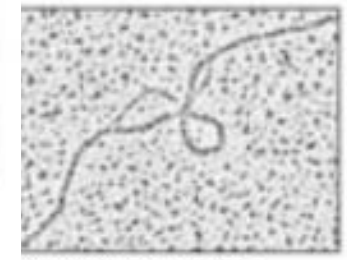
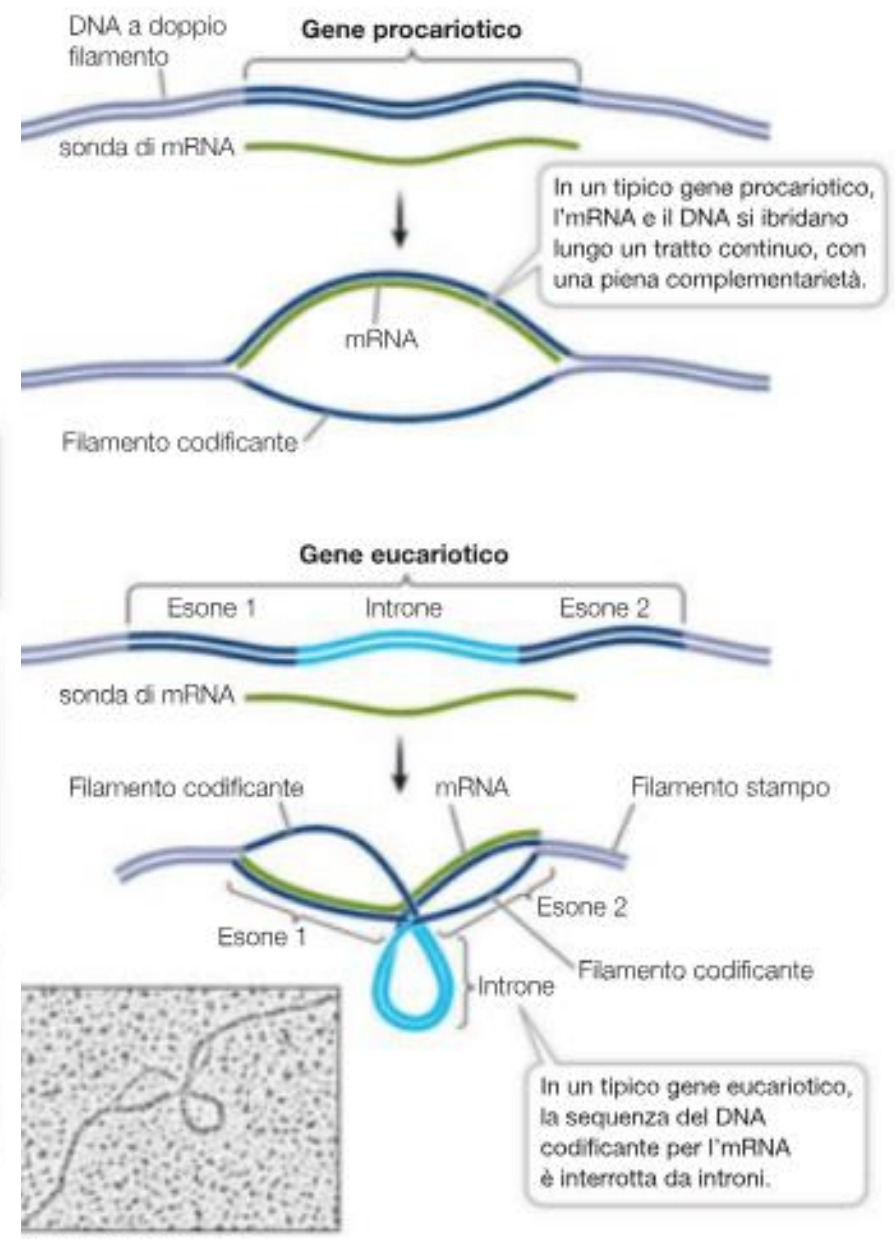


Differenze tra procarioti ed eucarioti

(A) Ibridazione di acidi nucleici



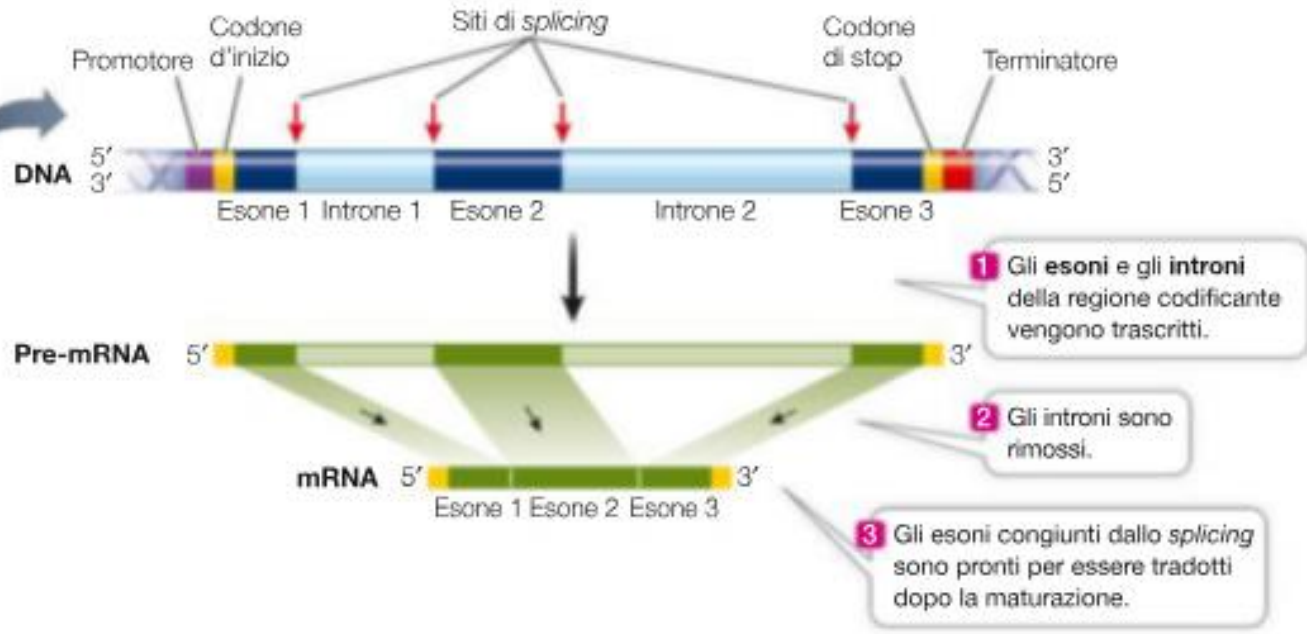
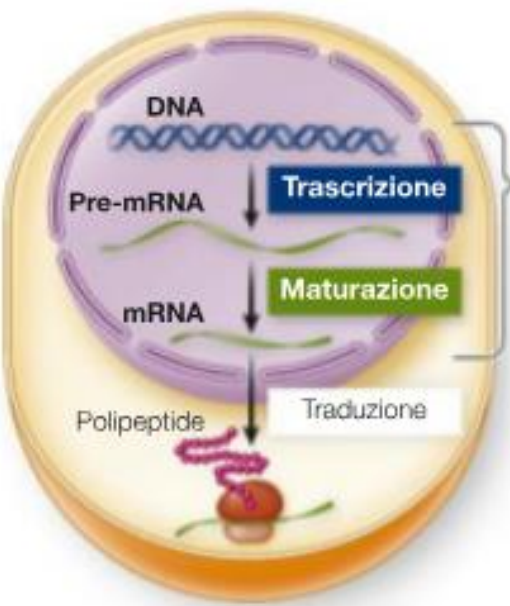
(B) Esperimenti di ibridazione mostrano che nei geni eucariotici sono presenti introni



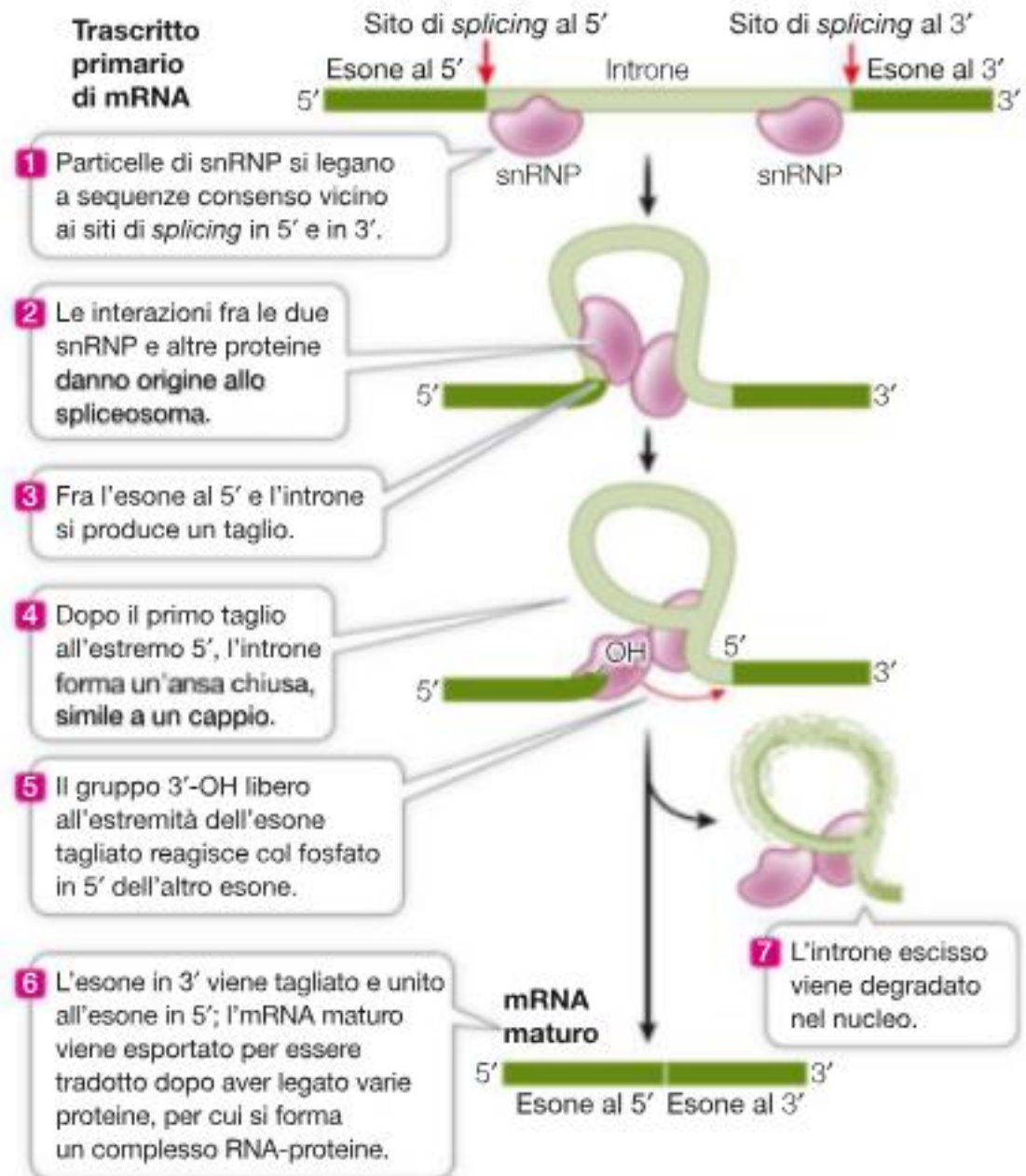
Micrografia elettronica dell'ibrido mRNA-DNA

In un tipico gene eucariotico, la sequenza del DNA codificante per l'mRNA è interrotta da introni.

Trascrizione di un gene eucariotico



LO SPLICING



RNA Splicing

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ALCUNE PROTEINE CONTRIBUISCONO AD
IDENTIFICARE I PROMOTORI

NEGLI EUCARIOTI ESISTONO CENTINAIA DI PROTEINE
CON QUESTA FUNZIONE

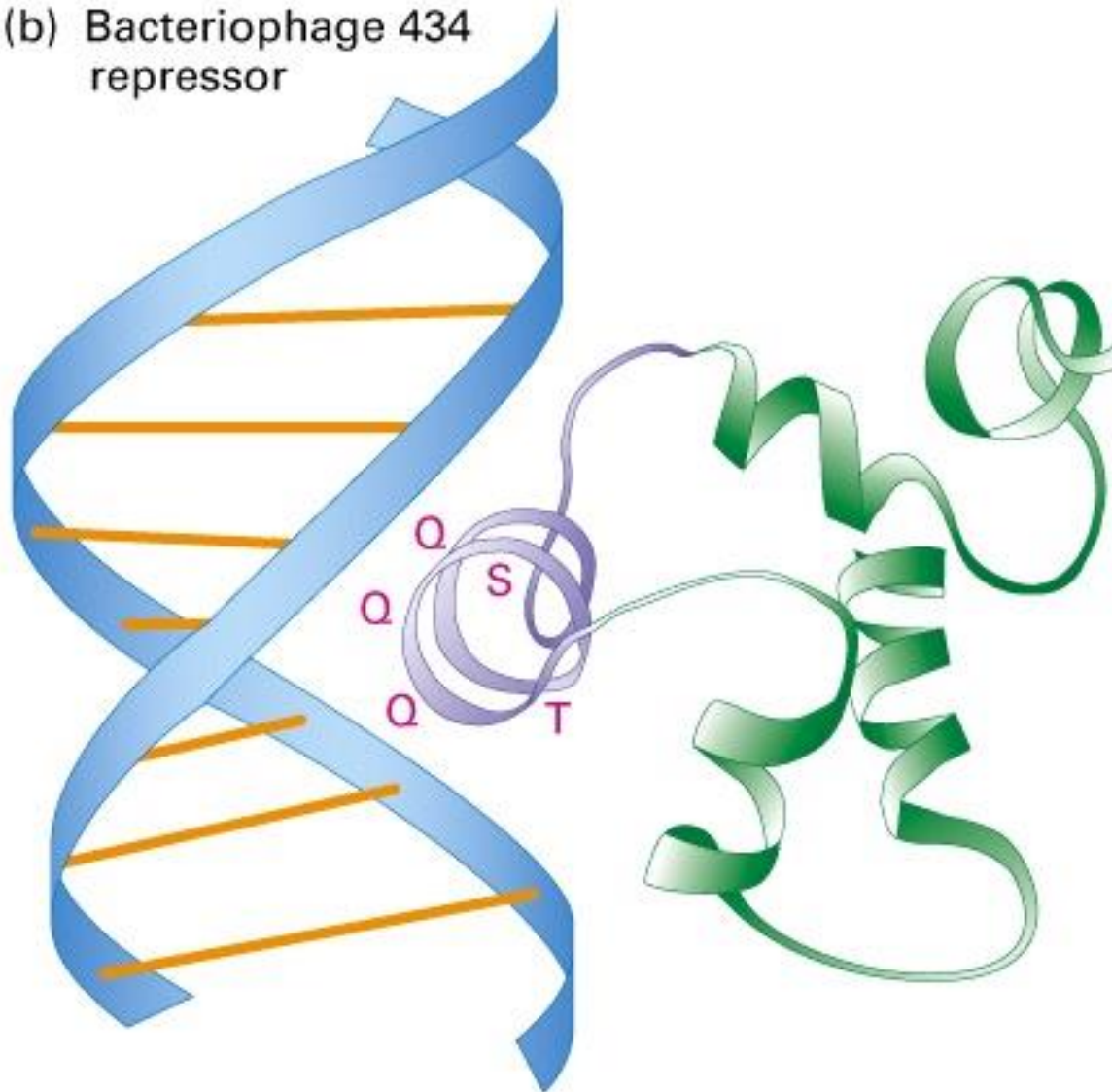
GLI **ATTIVATORI** SONO PROTEINE CHE FAVORISCONO IL RICONOSCIMENTO RNA POLIMERASI-PROMOTORE

Gal4



I **REPRESSORI** SONO PROTEINE CHE IMPEDISCONO IL RICONOSCIMENTO RNA POLIMERASI-PROMOTORE

(b) Bacteriophage 434 repressor



LA TRASCRIZIONE PUO' AVERE DIVERSA EFFICIENZA

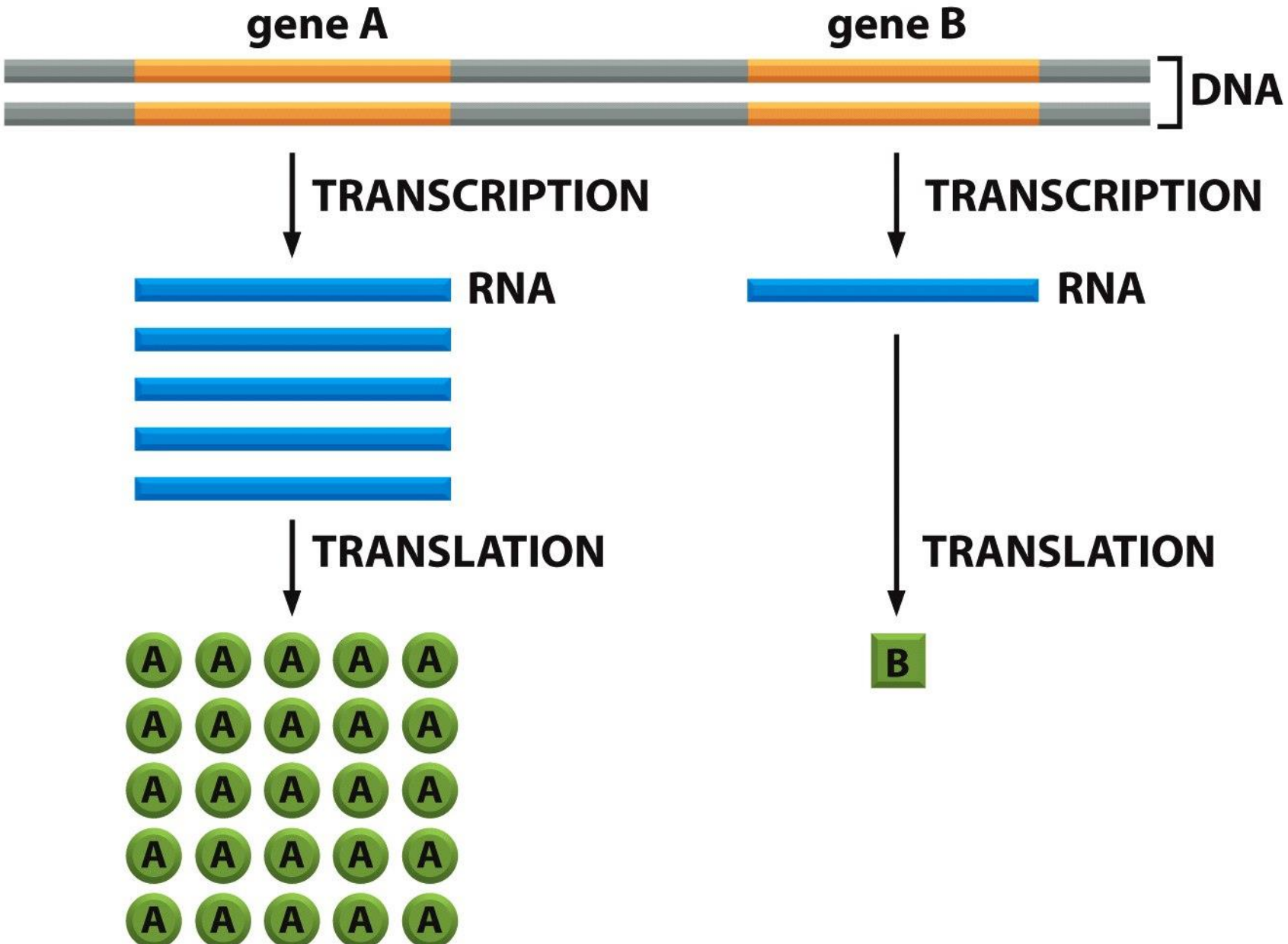


Figure 6-3 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

TRASCRIZIONE

<http://vcell.ndsu.nodak.edu/~christjo/vcell/animationSite/transcription/movie.htm>

<http://vcell.ndsu.nodak.edu/animations/transcription/movie.htm>

http://nobelprize.org/medicine/educational/dna/b/transcription/transcription_ani.html

http://www.phschool.com/science/biology_place/biocoach/transcription/complete.html

<http://academy.d20.co.edu/kadets/lundberg/animations.html>