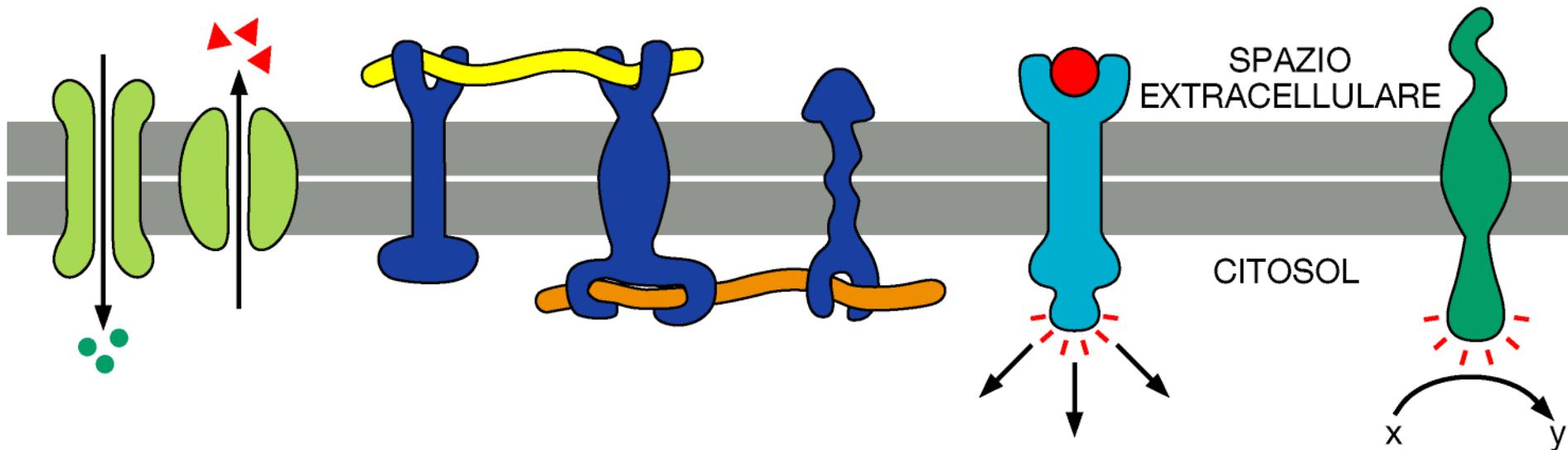


VETTORI

CONNETTORI

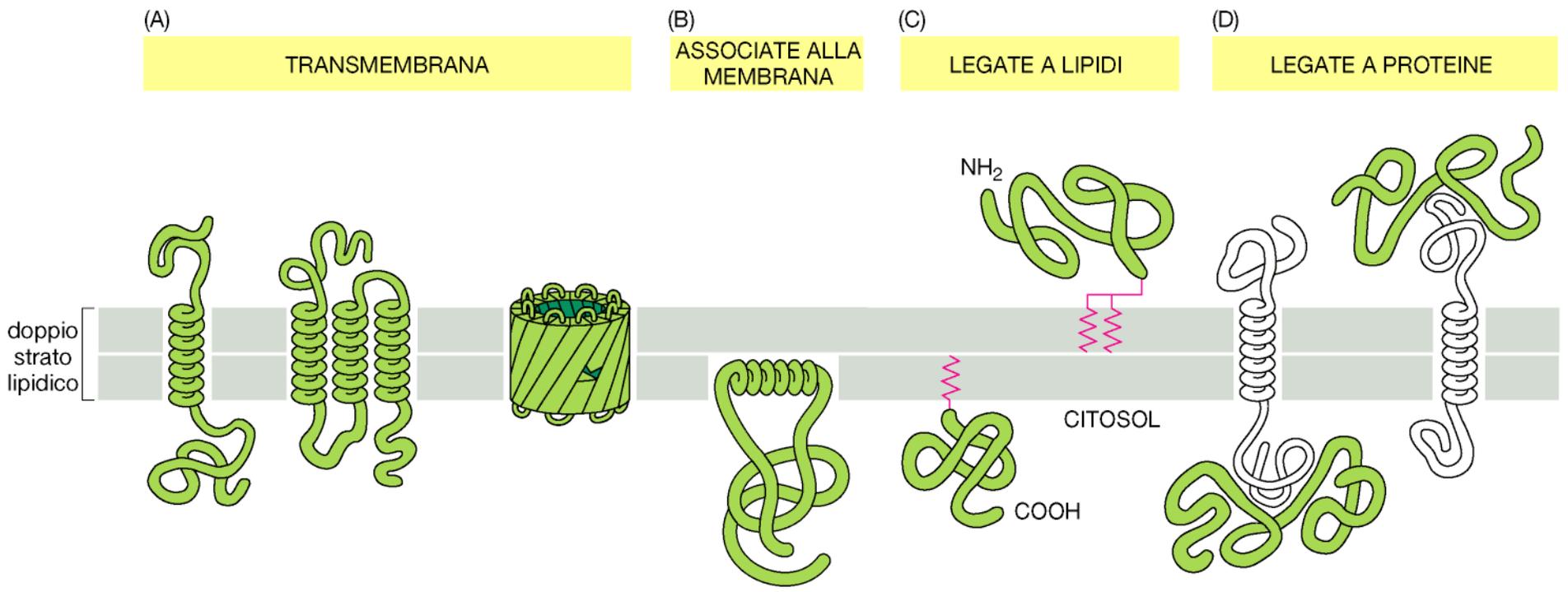
RECETTORI

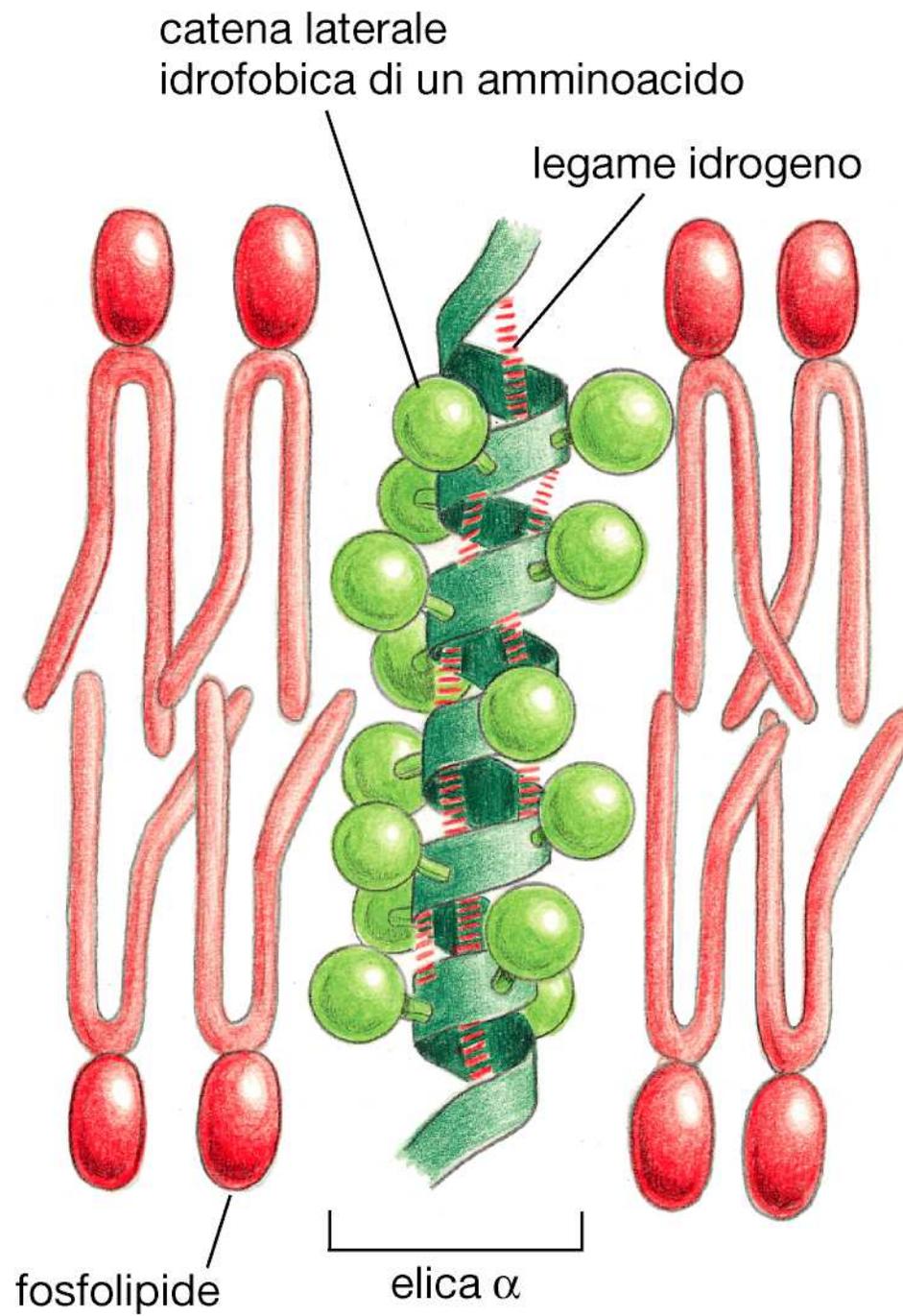
ENZIMI



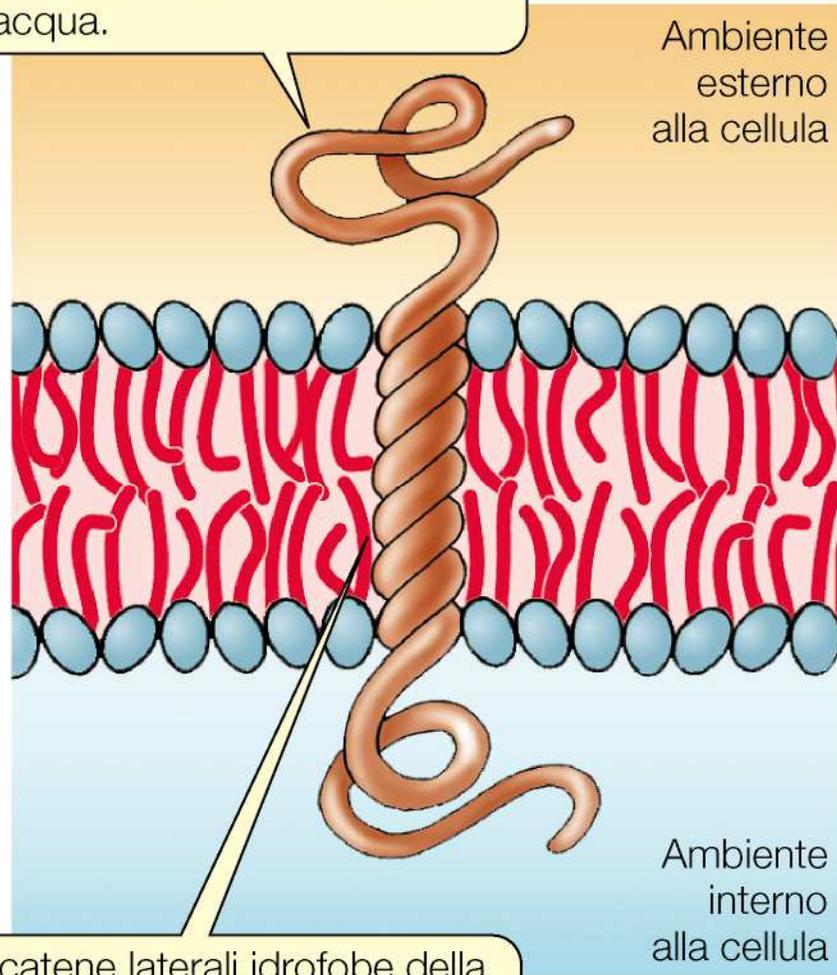
**Table 11-1 Some Examples of Plasma Membrane Proteins and Their Functions**

FUNCTIONAL CLASS	PROTEIN EXAMPLE	SPECIFIC FUNCTION
Transporters	Na <sup>+</sup> pump	actively pumps Na <sup>+</sup> out of cells and K <sup>+</sup> in
Anchors	integrins	link intracellular actin filaments to extracellular matrix proteins
Receptors	platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) receptor	binds extracellular PDGF and, as a consequence, generates intracellular signals that cause the cell to grow and divide
Enzymes	adenylyl cyclase	catalyzes the production of intracellular cyclic AMP in response to extracellular signals





Le catene laterali idrofile che appartengono a questa proteina e che sporgono verso l'esterno interagiscono con le molecole di acqua.



Ambiente esterno alla cellula

Ambiente acquoso (extracellulare)

Porzione interna idrofoba del *bilayer*

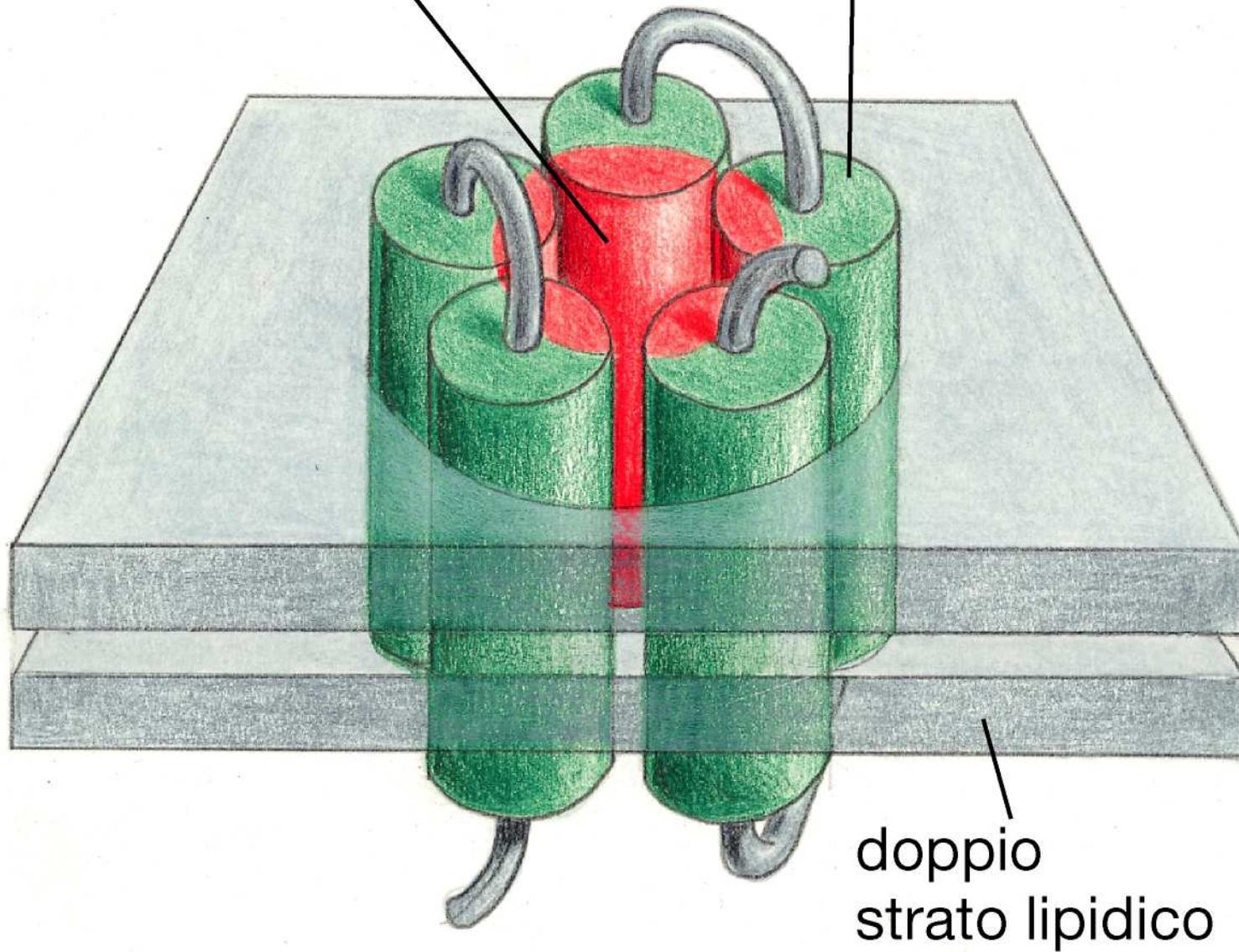
Ambiente interno alla cellula

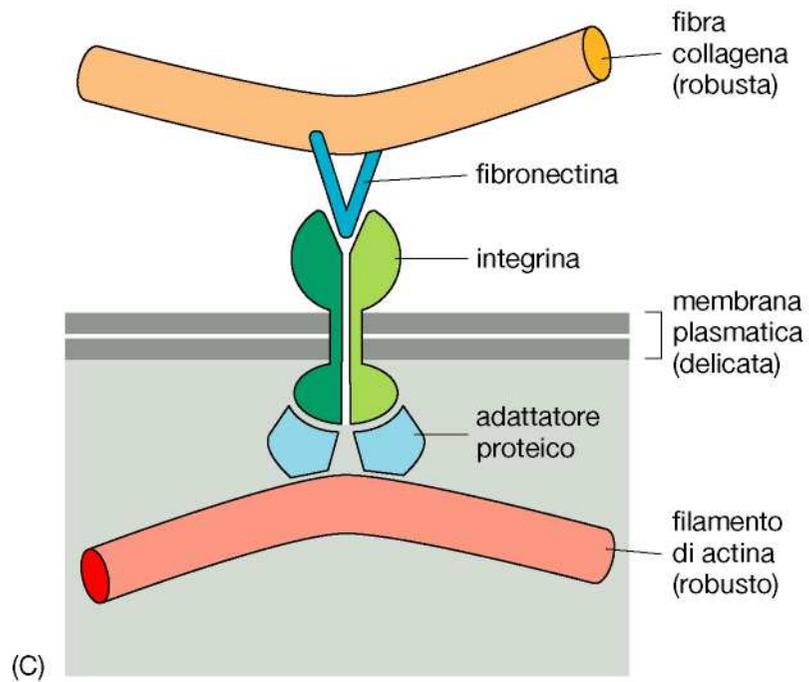
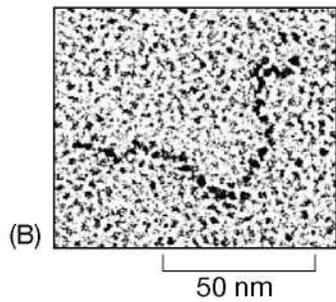
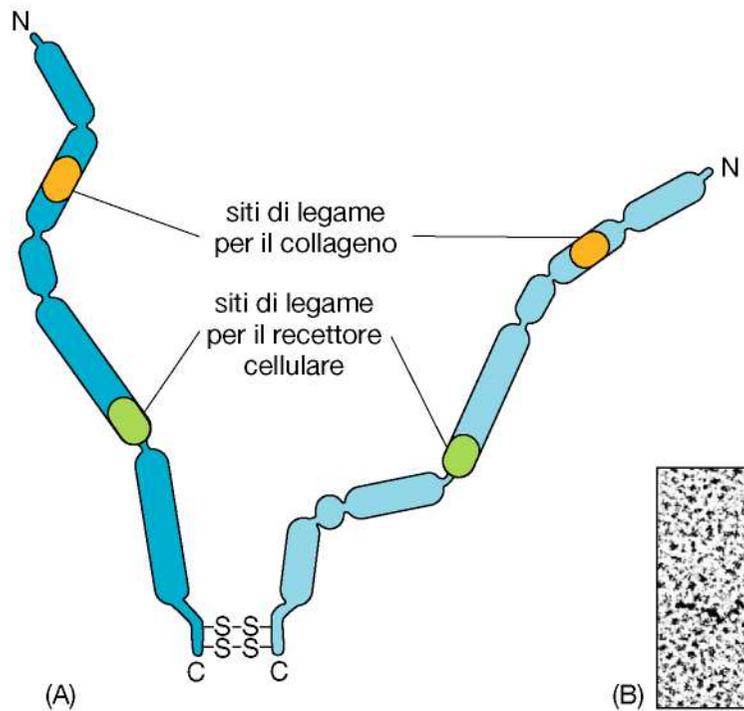
Ambiente acquoso (citoplasmatico)

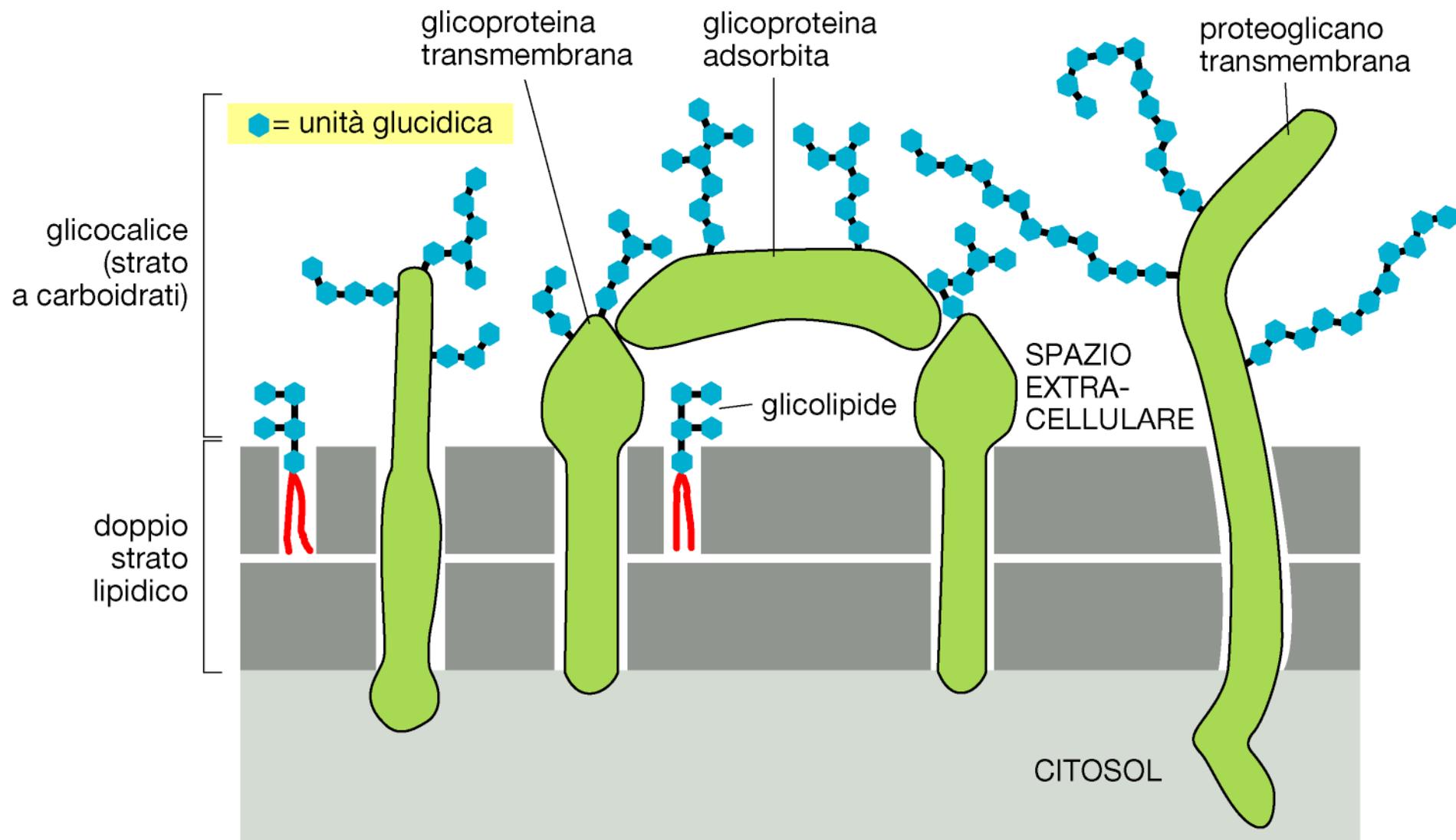
Le catene laterali idrofobe della molecola proteica interagiscono con la porzione interna della membrana, anch'essa idrofoba.

poro acquoso

elica  $\alpha$   
transmembrana







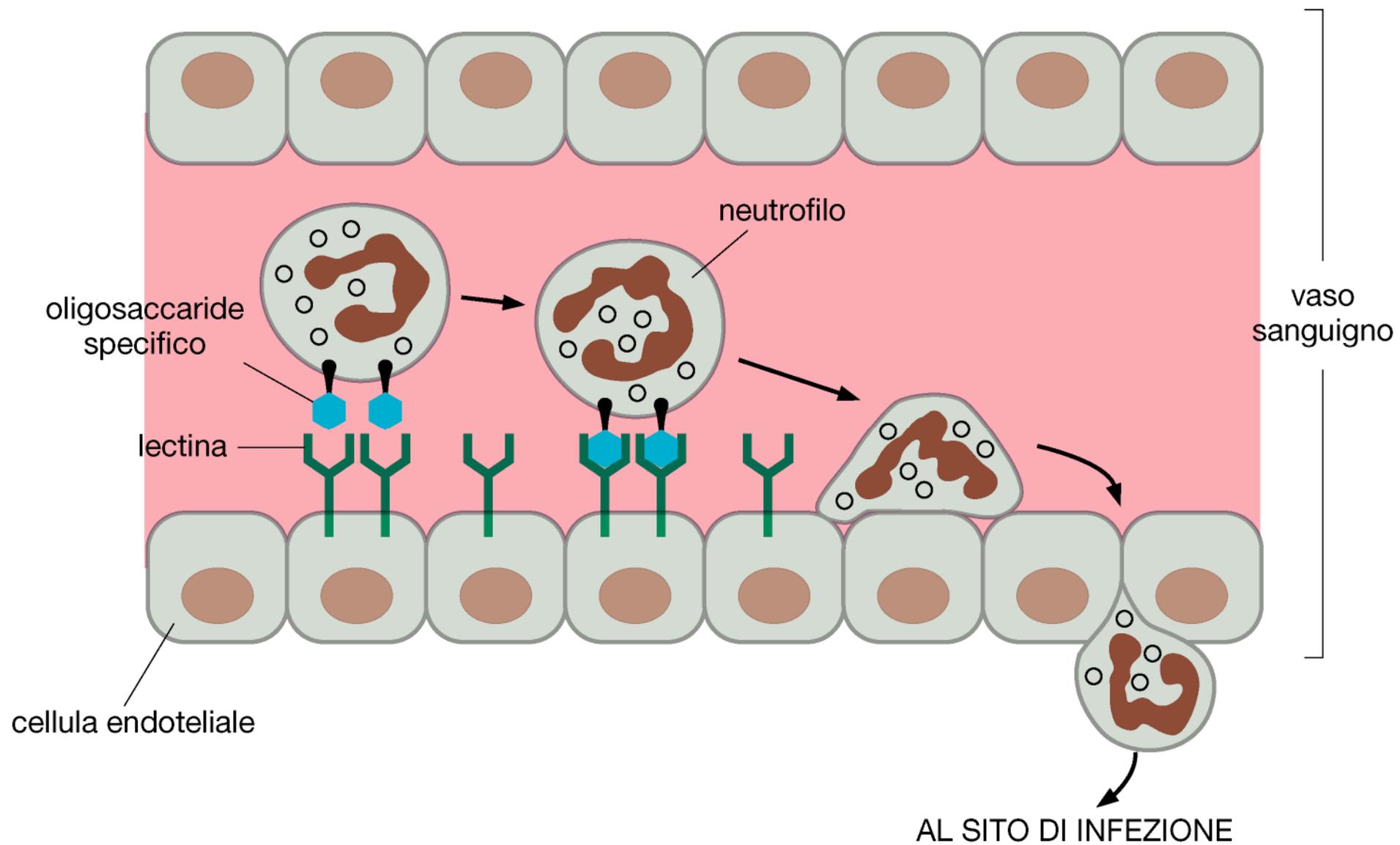
Funzione protettiva e di lubrificante.

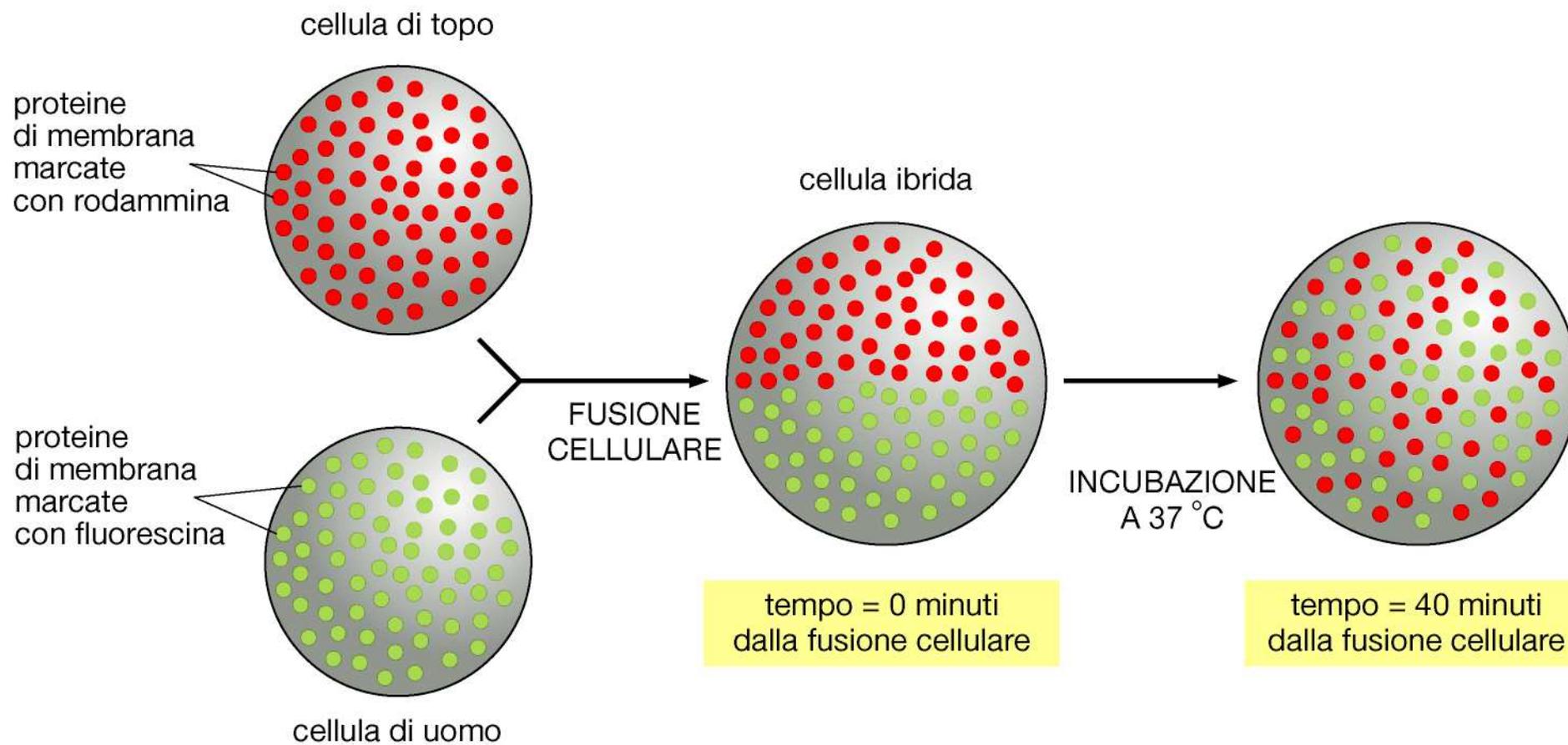
Costituiscono una sorta di “divisa”, e svolgono un ruolo chiave nel riconoscimento cellula-cellula e nell’adesione.

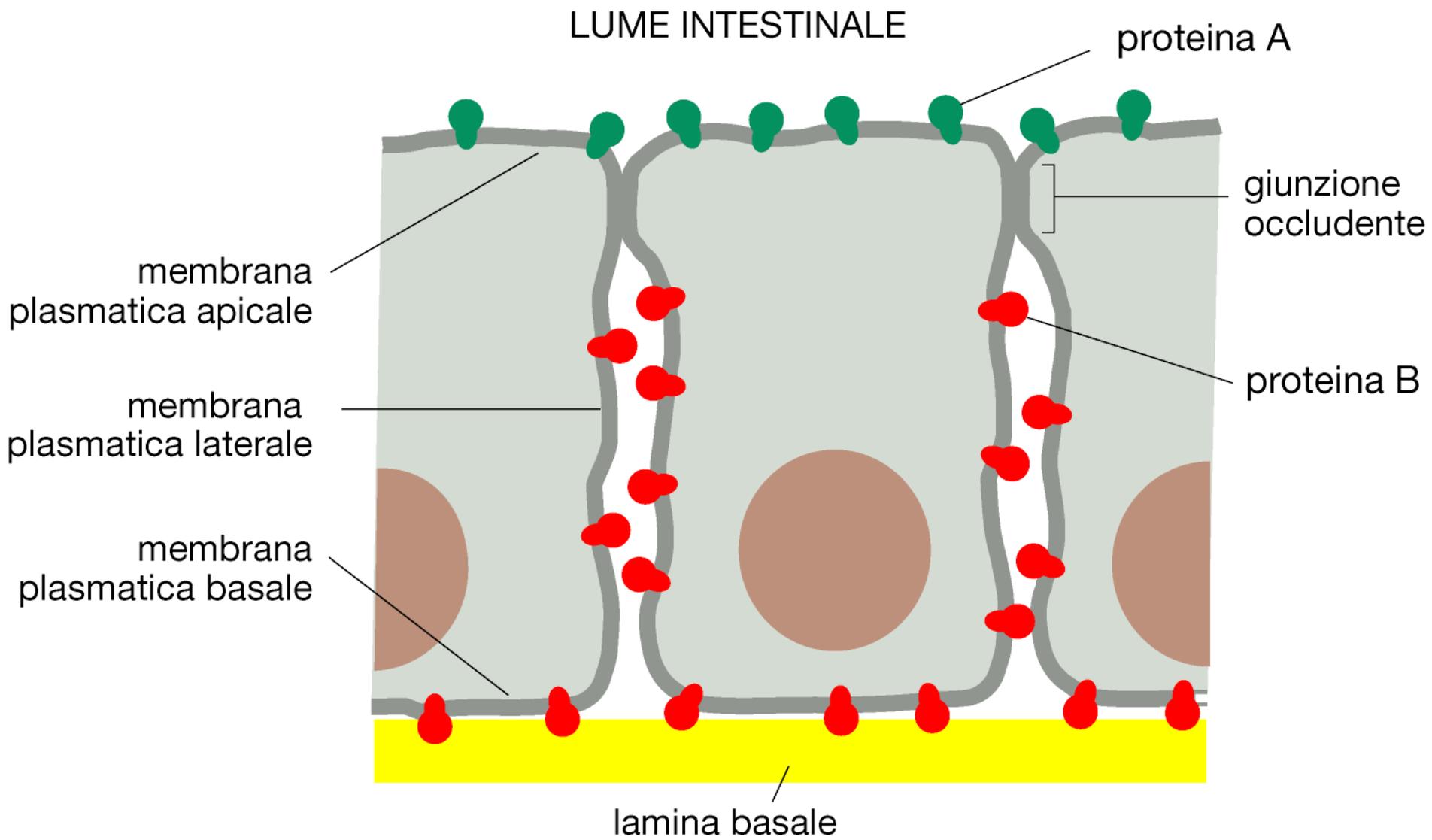
Es: Riconoscimento spermatozoo-cellula uovo.

Gruppo sanguigno

Risposta infiammatoria







# **Il DNA: la natura chimica del gene**

•1869: Miescher isola dal nucleo la **nucleina**

Spermatozoo e cellula uovo hanno  
quantità di nucleina molto diverse

•1890: nucleina = acido nucleico

# Esperimenti di Griffith (1928)

*Streptococcus pneumoniae* (Pneumococco).

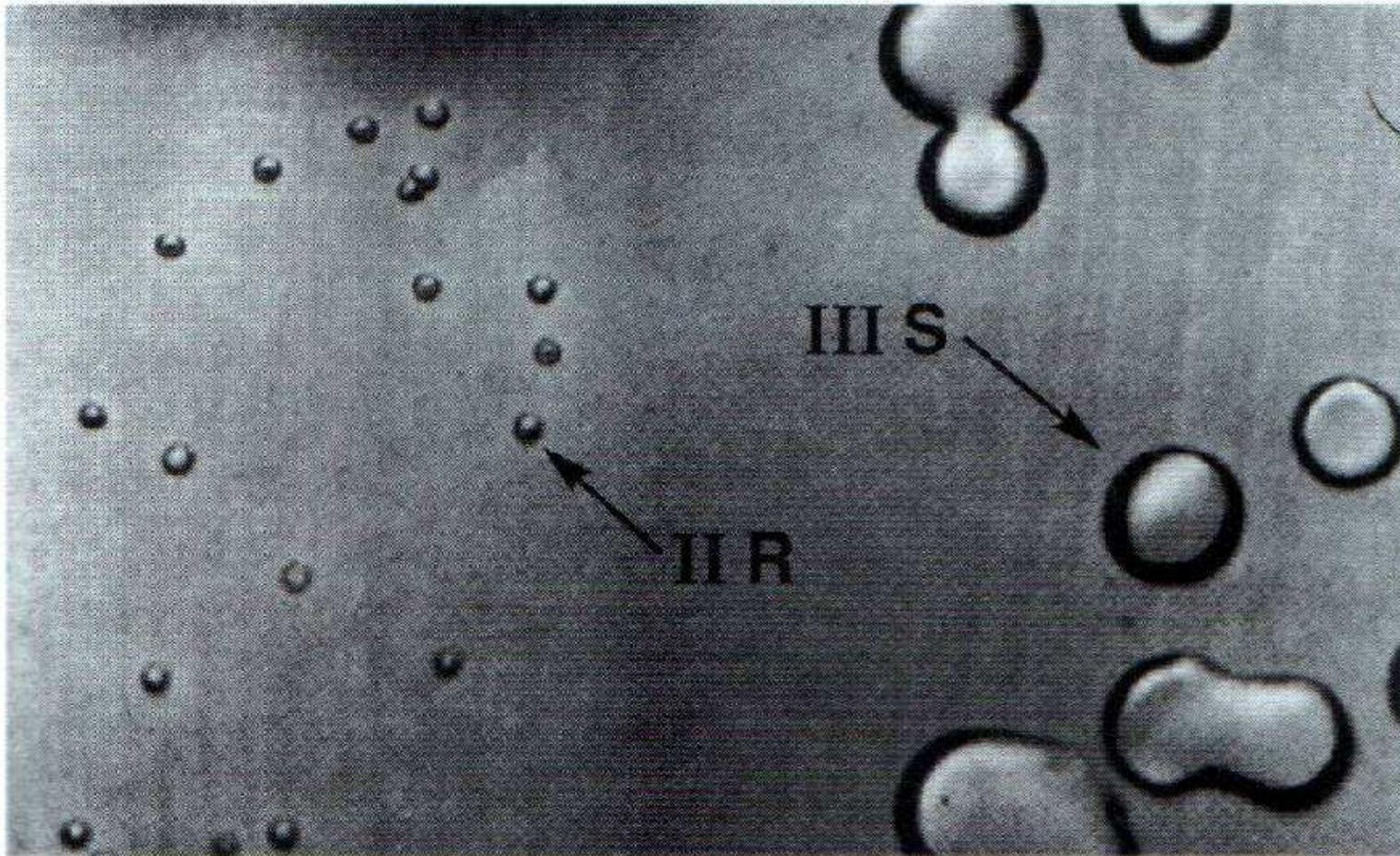
Ceppi S (smooth), virulenti.

Ceppi R (rough), non virulenti.

**Figure 6.1**

**Bacterial colonies growing on a nutrient medium in a Petri dish.**





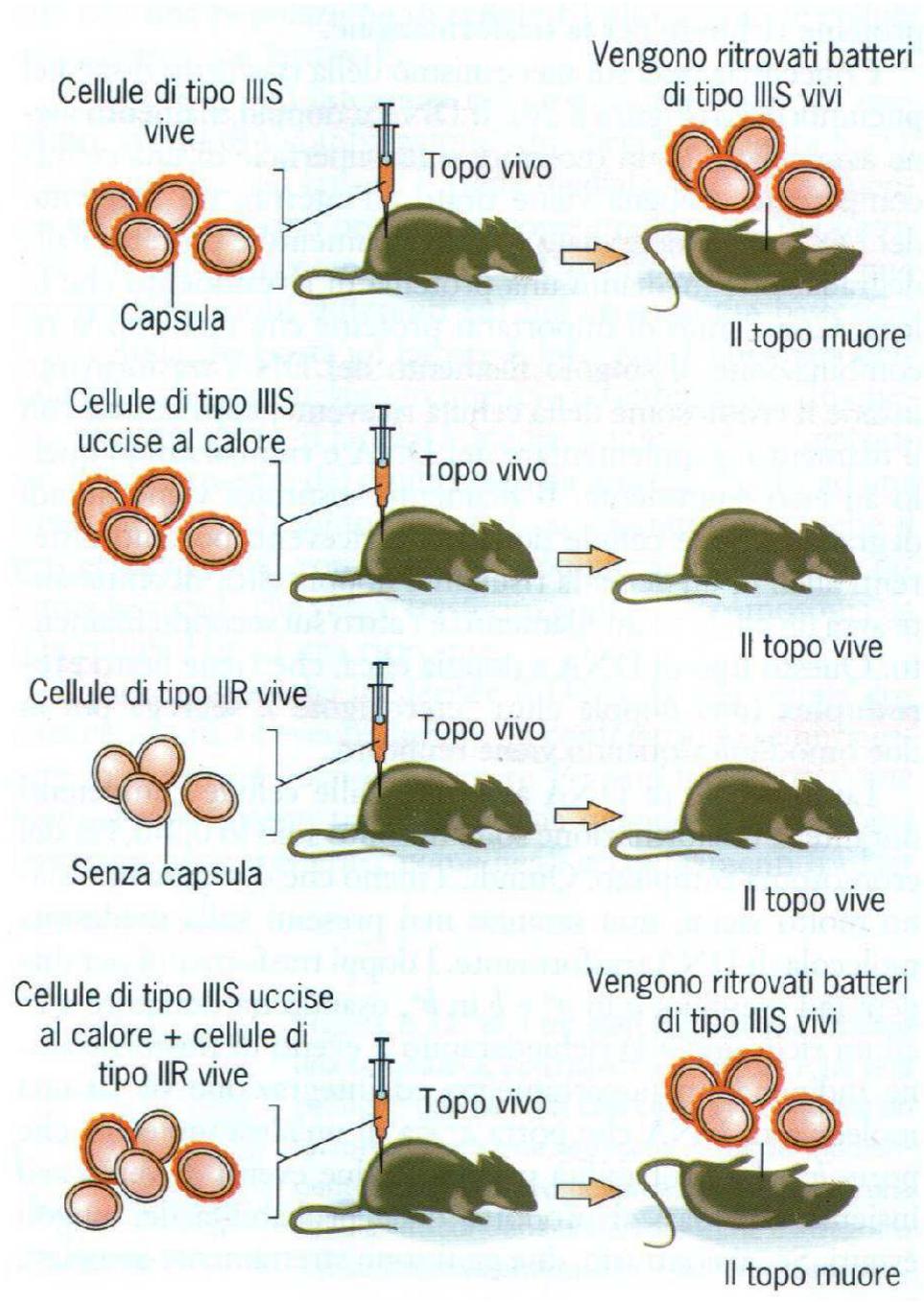
**Figura 8.18** ■ Fenotipi delle colonie dei due ceppi di *Streptococcus pneumoniae* studiati da Griffith nel 1928.

## Esperimenti di Griffith (1928)

Varianti dei ceppi S presentano differenze nella composizione chimica della capsula polisaccaridica: IIS, IIIS.

Si osservano mutazioni IIS  $\leftrightarrow$  IIR, oppure IIIS  $\leftrightarrow$  IIIR.

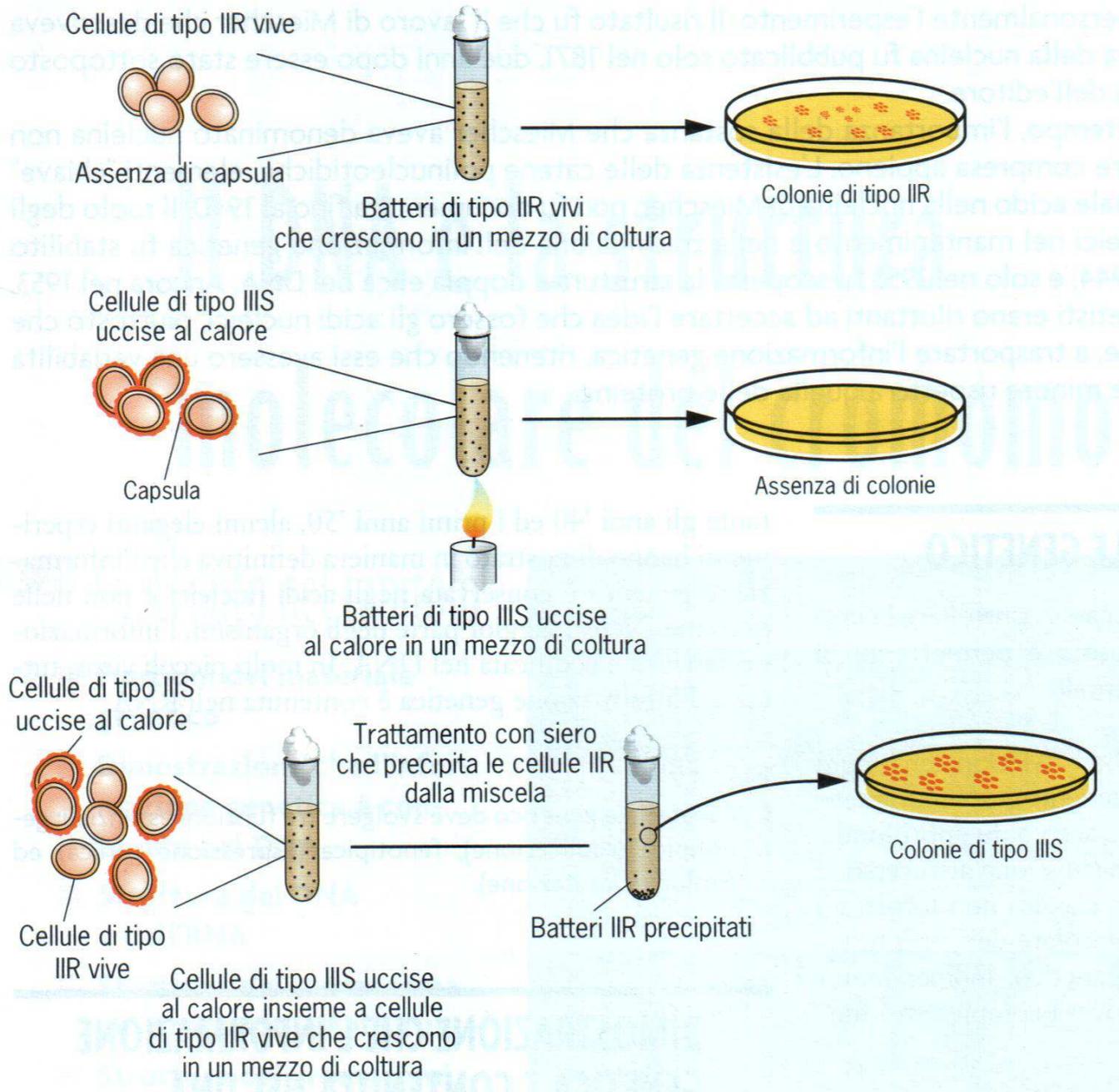
Tali mutazioni sono tipo-specifiche: cioè, non si osservano mutazioni II  $\leftrightarrow$  III.

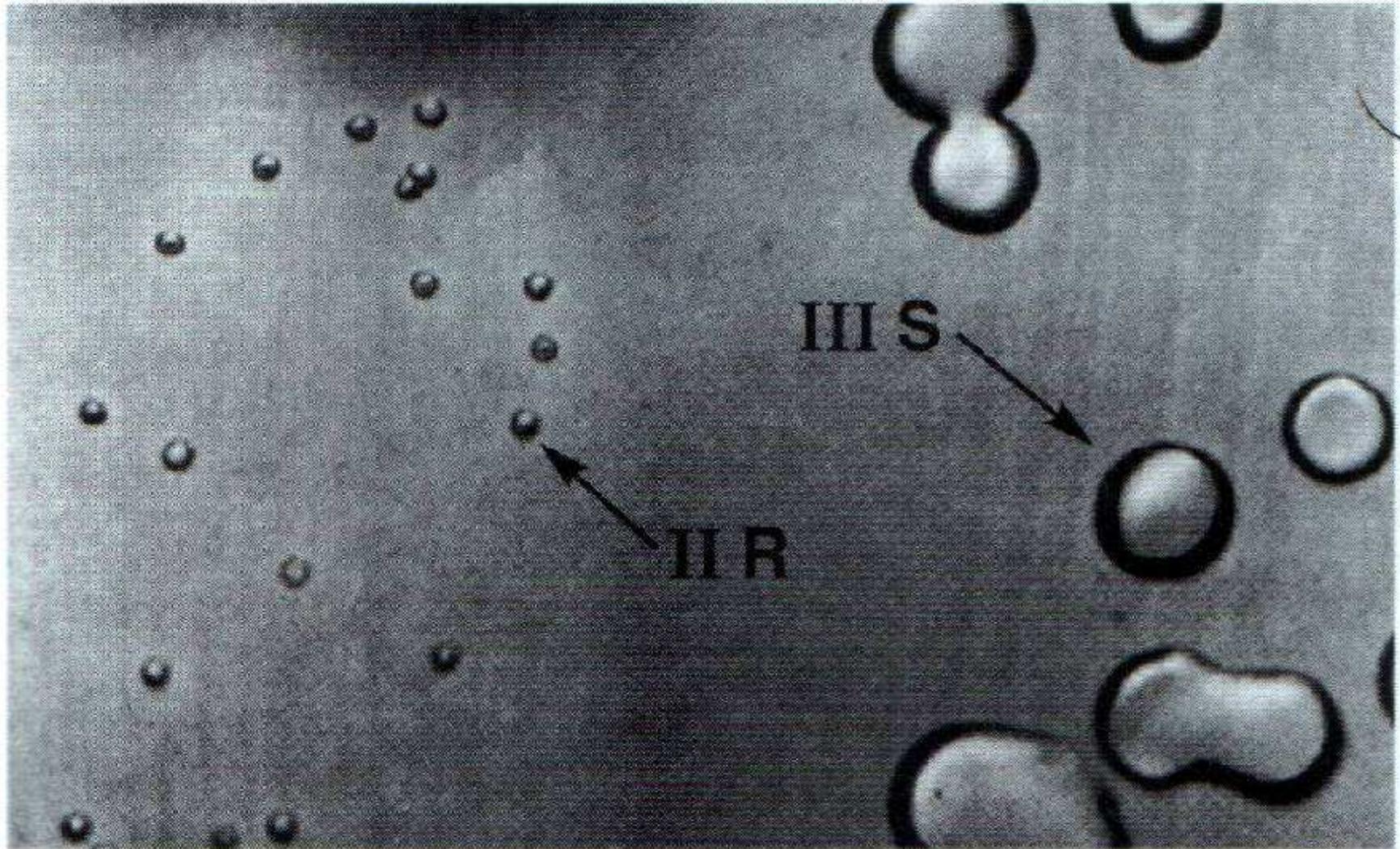


## **Esperimenti di Avery (1944)**

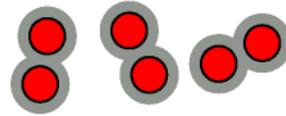
Pneumococchi IIR + estratti di pneumococchi IIIS.

Conferma del “principio trasformante”.





cellule di ceppo S



frazionamento  
dell'estratto acellulare  
in classi molecolari

RNA

proteine

DNA

lipidi

carboidrati

molecole saggate per potere trasformante su cellule R



ceppo R



ceppo R



ceppo S



ceppo R

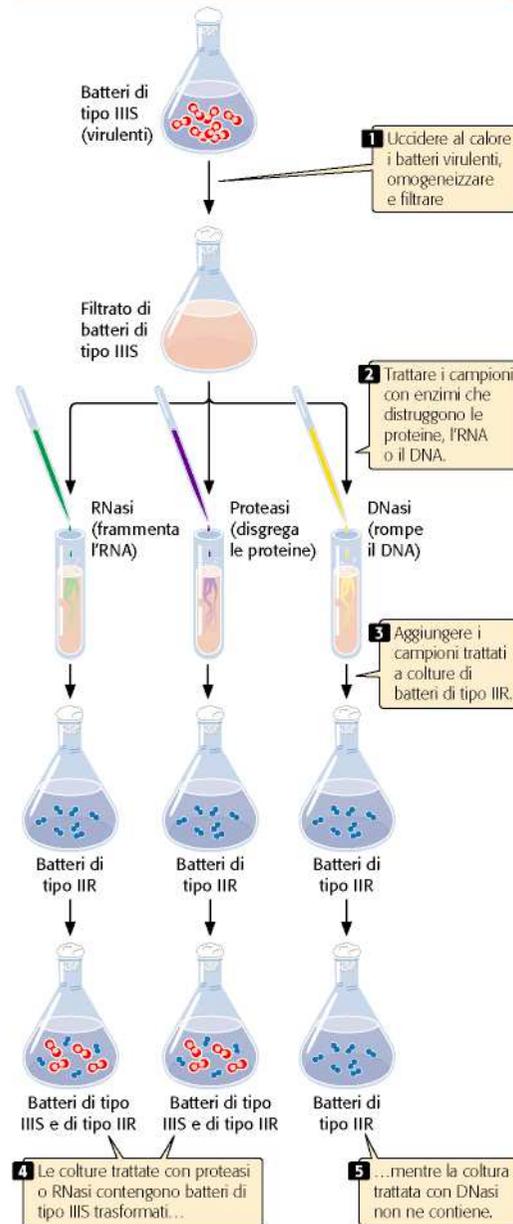


ceppo R

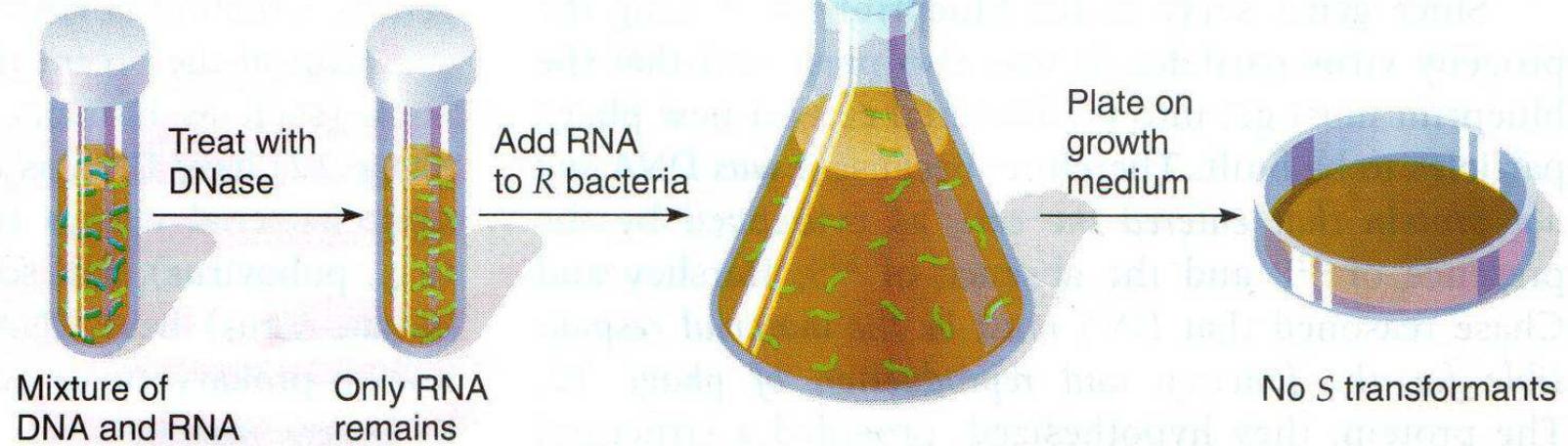
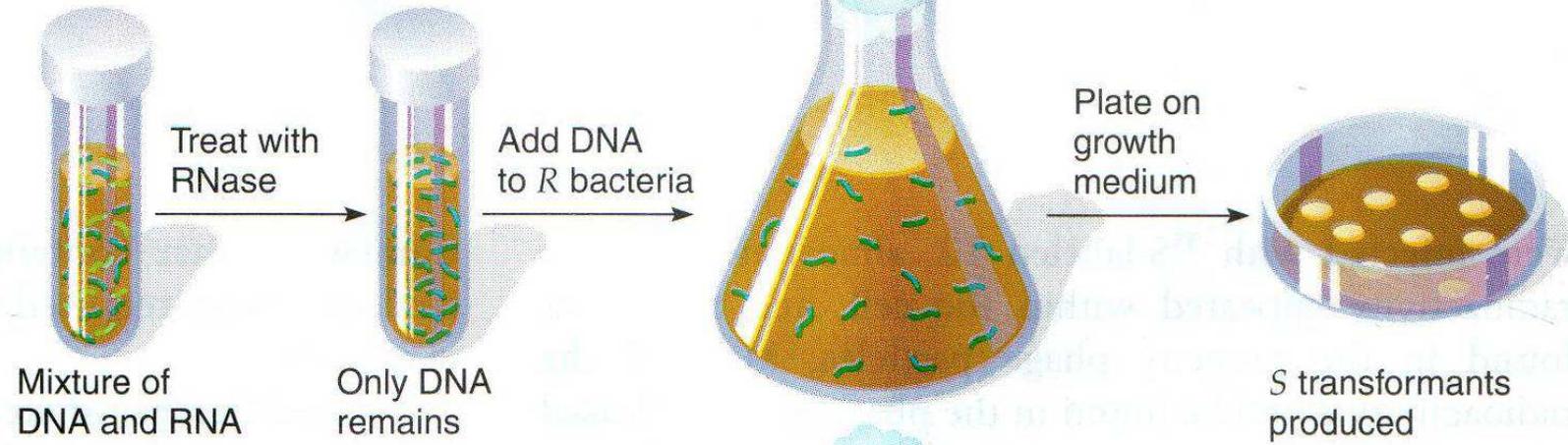
CONCLUSIONE: la classe  
di molecole che porta  
l'informazione ereditabile è il DNA.

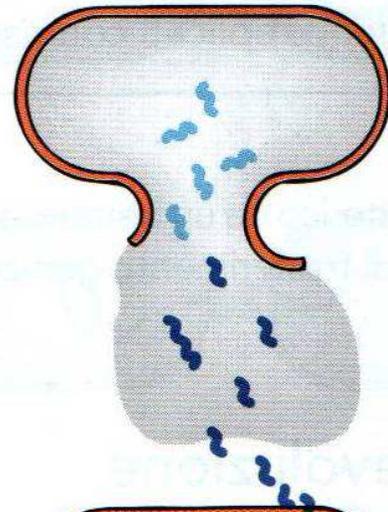
## Esperimento

Domanda: Qual'è la natura chimica della sostanza trasformante?

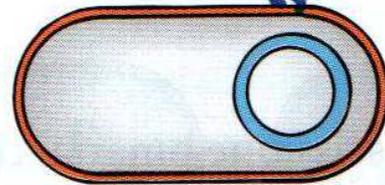


**Conclusione:** Poiché solamente la DNasi distrugge la sostanza trasformante, quest'ultima è costituita da DNA.

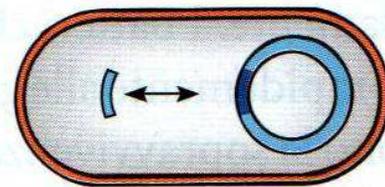




1 Un batterio muore e rilascia il proprio DNA.



2 Frammenti di DNA esogeno si legano a proteine presenti sulla superficie di un batterio vivo.

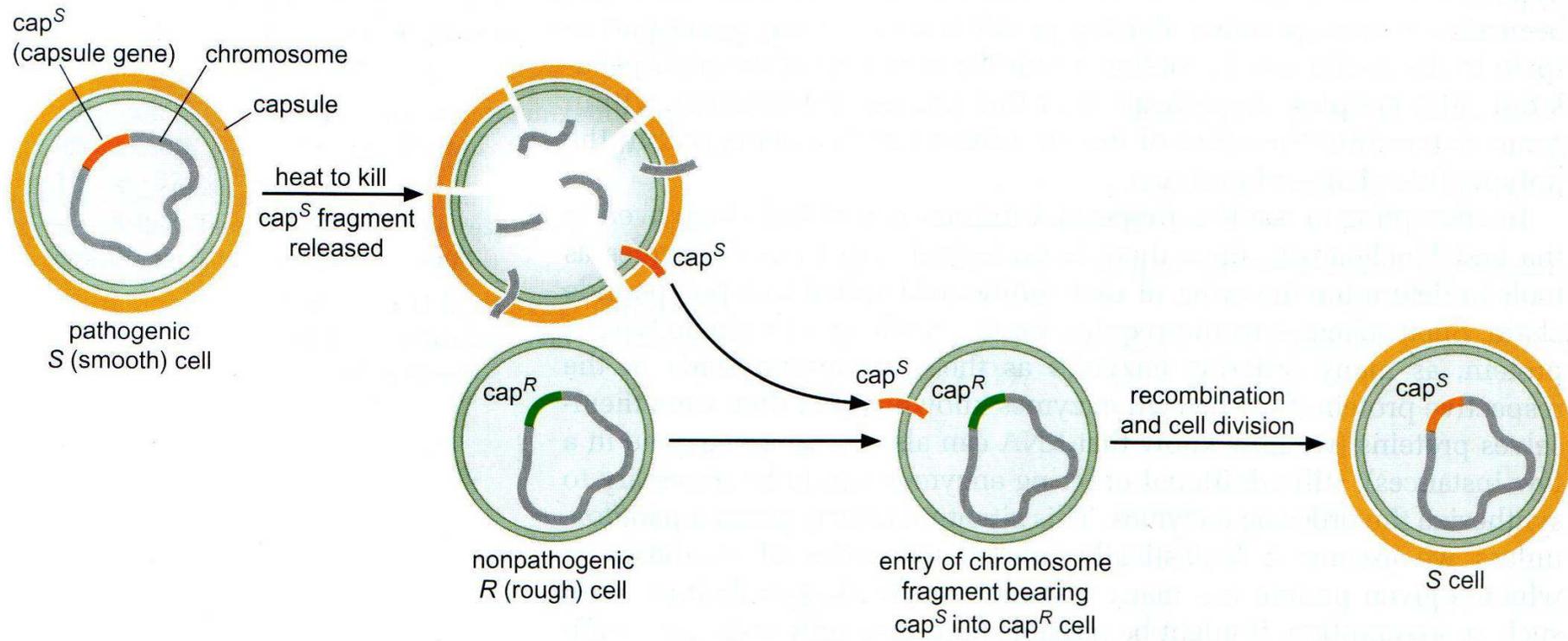


DNA scambiato

3 Il DNA entra nella cellula ed una parte di esso è incorporata nel DNA della cellula ospite per ricombinazione reciproca.

### Figura 19-12 La trasformazione

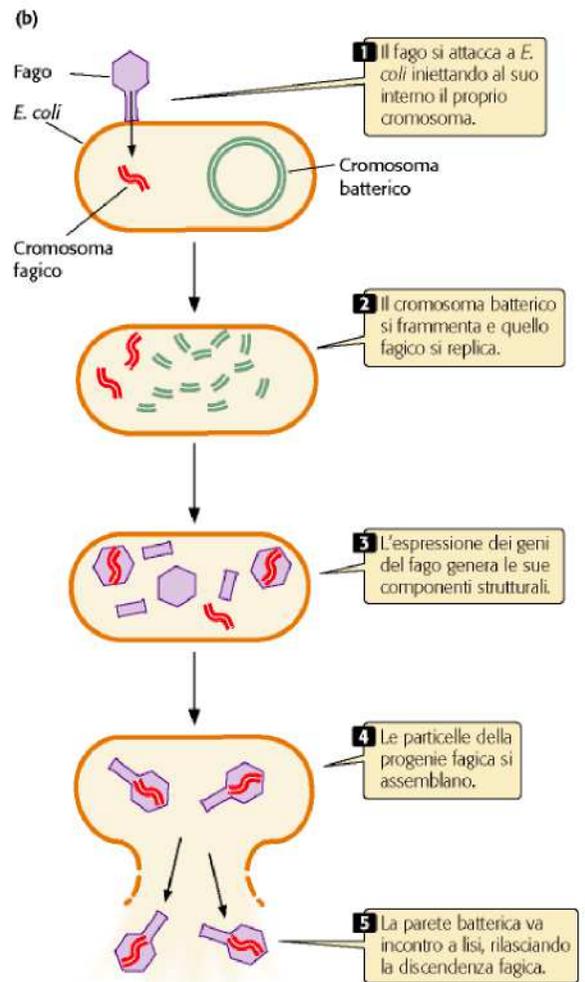
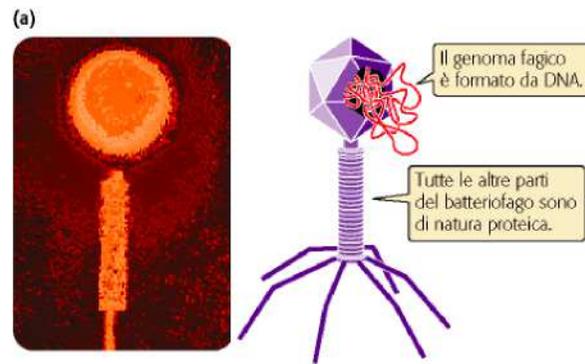
In questo processo, DNA esogeno derivante da un batterio morto entra in un batterio ospite. Avviene uno scambio di DNA per ricombinazione.



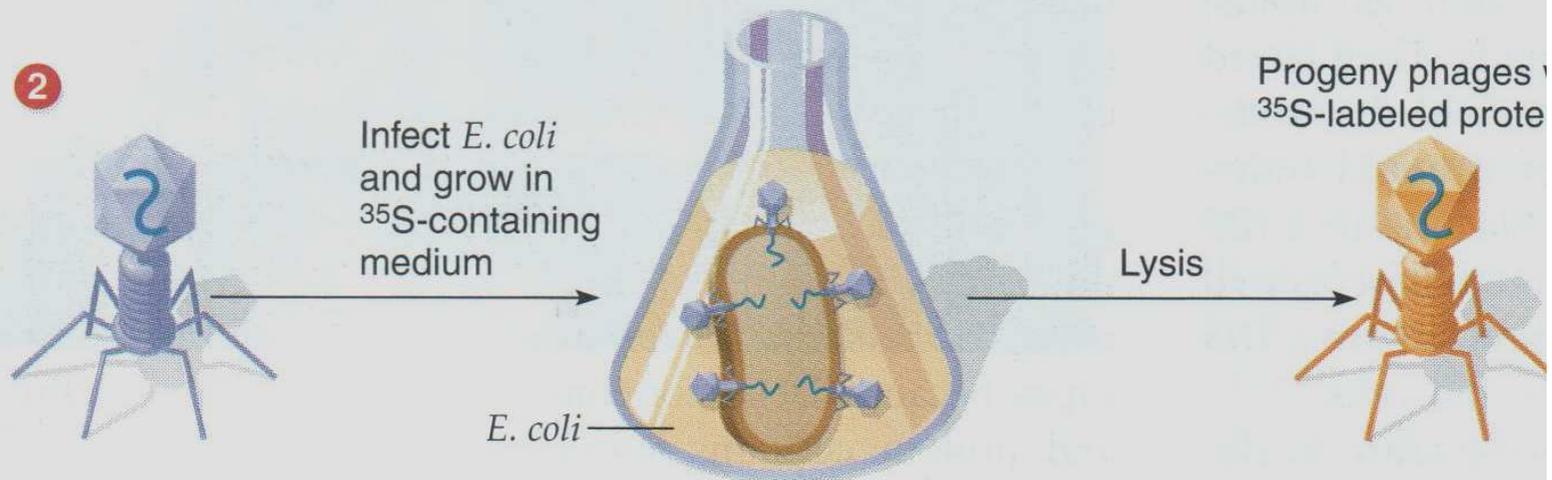
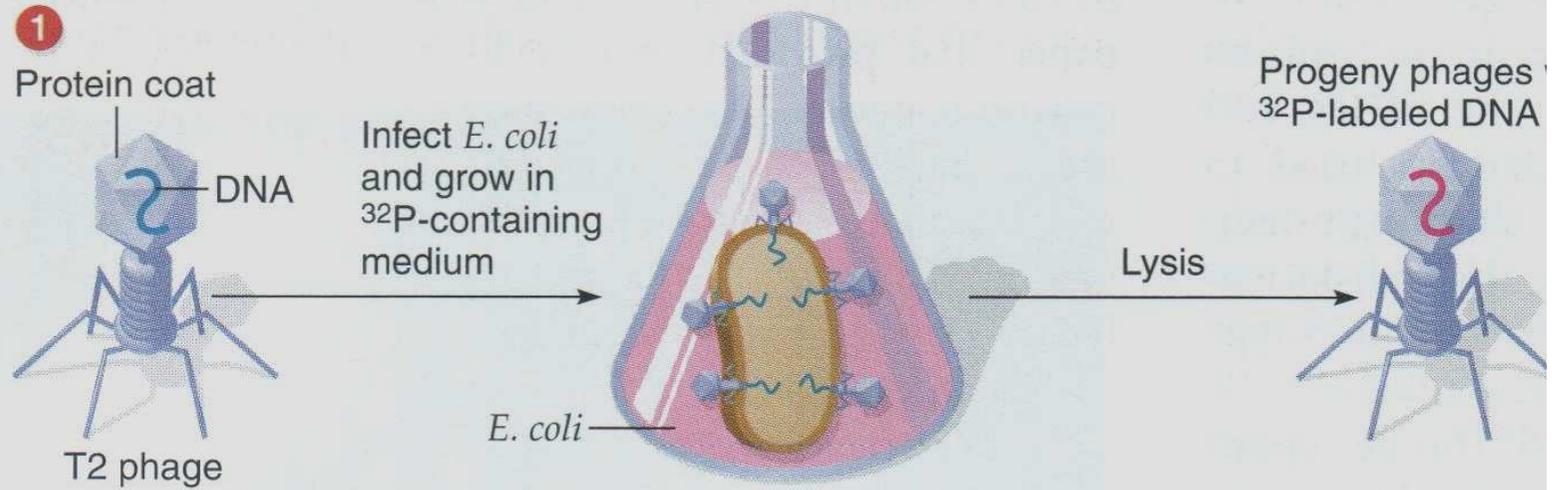
# Esperimenti di Hershey e Chase (1952)

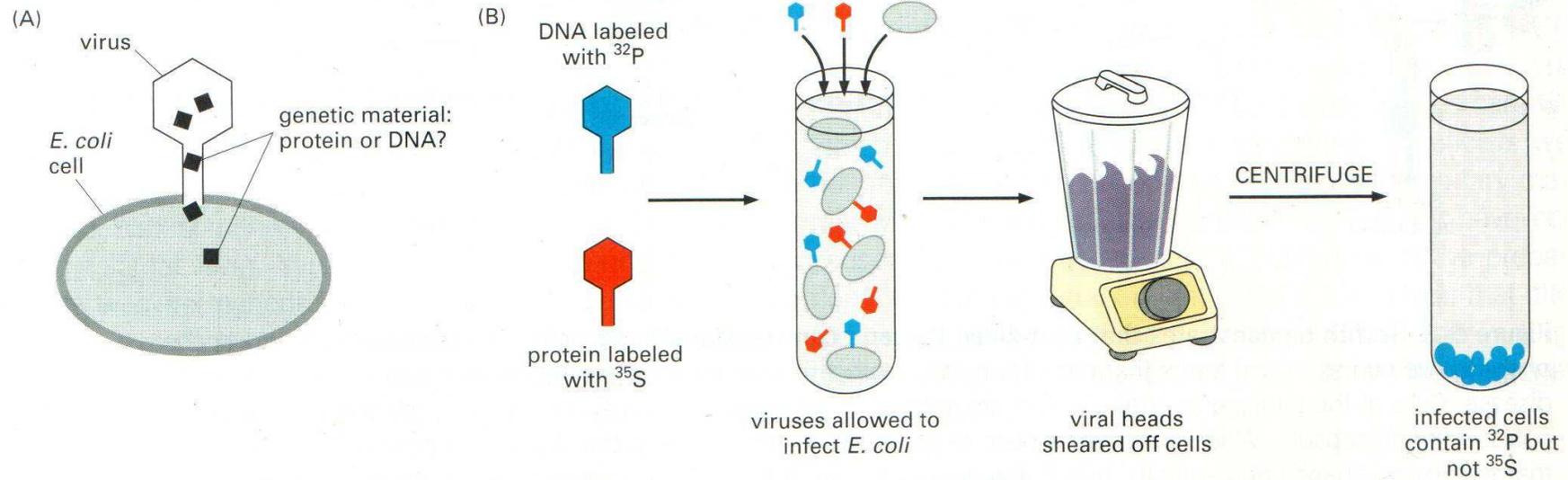
Batteriofago T2.

Isotopi radioattivi  $^{32}\text{P}$  oppure  $^{35}\text{S}$ .



### a) Preparation of radioactively labeled T2 bacteriophage





**Figure 5–5 Hershey and Chase demonstrate definitively that genes are made of DNA.** (A) The researchers worked with T2 viruses, which are made of protein and DNA. Each virus acts as a molecular syringe, injecting its genetic material into a bacterium; the empty viral capsule remains attached to the outside of the cell. (B) To determine whether the genetic material of the virus is protein or DNA, the researchers radioactively labeled the DNA in one batch of viruses with  $^{32}\text{P}$  and the proteins in a second batch of viruses with  $^{35}\text{S}$ . Because DNA lacks sulfur and proteins lack phosphorus, these radioactive isotopes provided a handy way for the researchers to distinguish these two types of molecules. These labeled viruses were then allowed to infect *E. coli*, and the mixture was disrupted by brief pulsing in a Waring blender to separate the infected bacteria from the empty viral heads. When the researchers measured the radioactivity, they found that most of the  $^{32}\text{P}$ -labeled DNA had entered the bacterial cells, while most of the  $^{35}\text{S}$ -labeled proteins remained in solution with the spent viral particles.

b) Experiment that showed DNA to be the genetic material of T2

