

Regolazione del Ciclo Cellulare

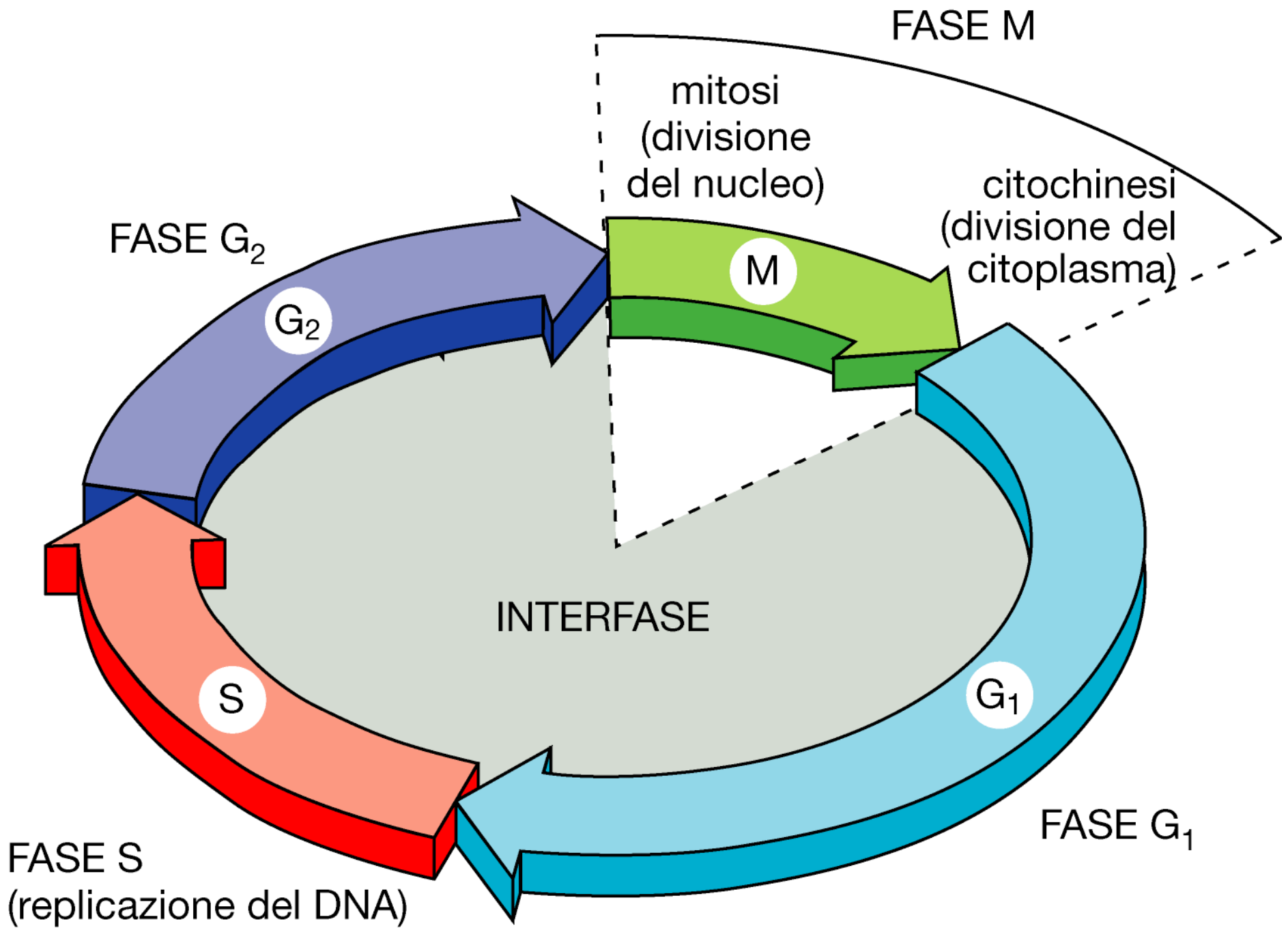
Ciclo Cellulare

Una cellula eucariotica si riproduce attraverso una ordinata sequenza di eventi in cui la cellula prima aumenta il proprio volume, duplica il suo DNA e poi si divide in due. Tale alternanza di crescita, duplicazione e divisione è detta **ciclo cellulare**.

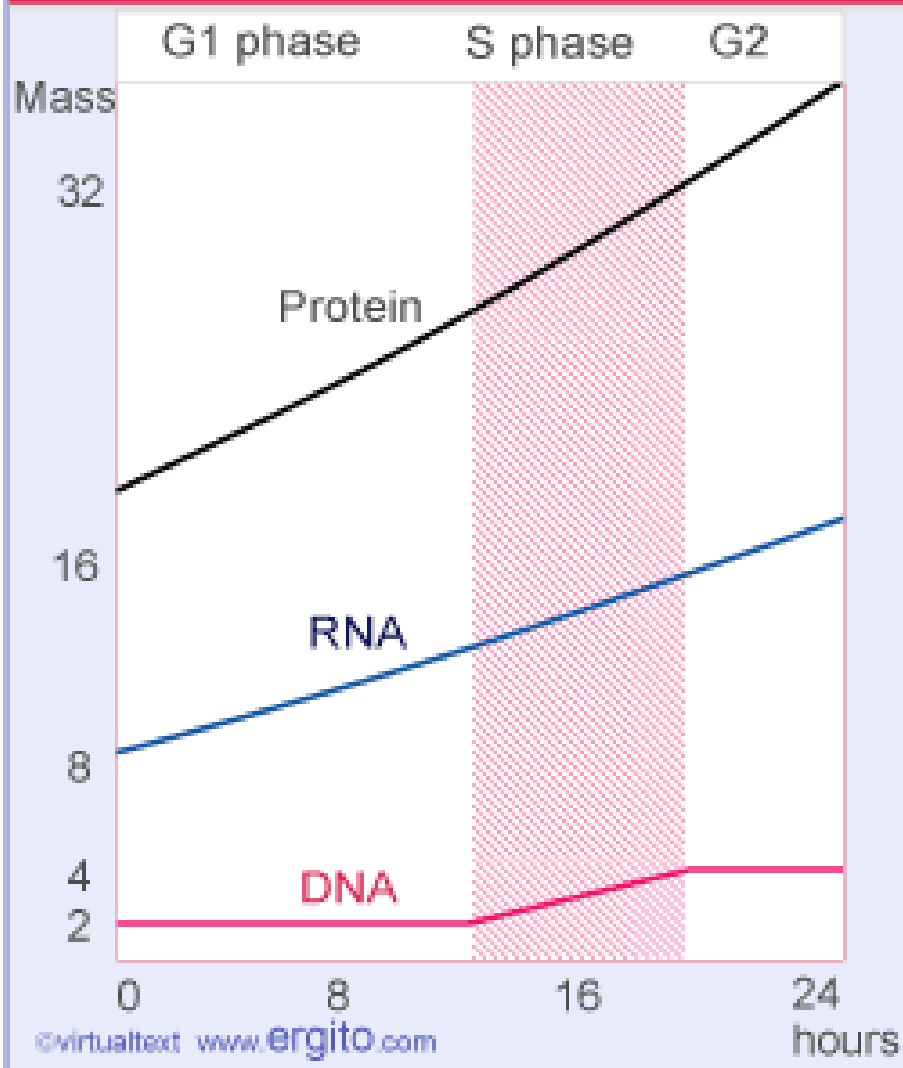
E' un processo **altamente conservato**.

Nel ciclo cellulare distinguiamo quattro fasi:

- **Fase G1**
- **Fase S**
- **Fase G2**
- **Fase M**



Cell growth is continuous but replication is not



The cell cycle has S, M and two gaps

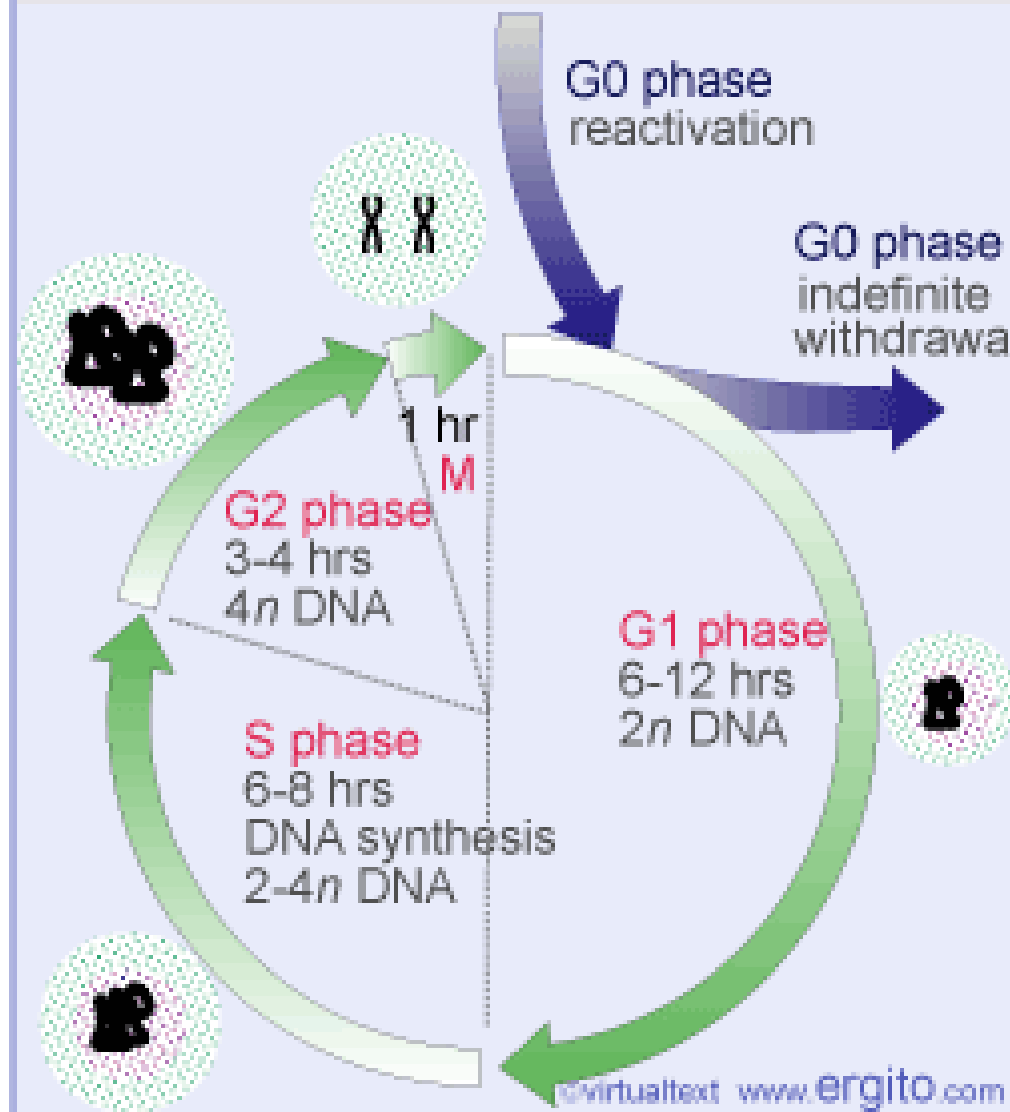


Table 18–1 Some Eucaryotic Cell-Cycle Times

CELL TYPE	CELL-CYCLE TIMES
Early frog embryo cells	30 minutes
Yeast cells	1.5–3 hours
Intestinal epithelial cells	~12 hours
Mammalian fibroblasts in culture	~20 hours
Human liver cells	~1 year

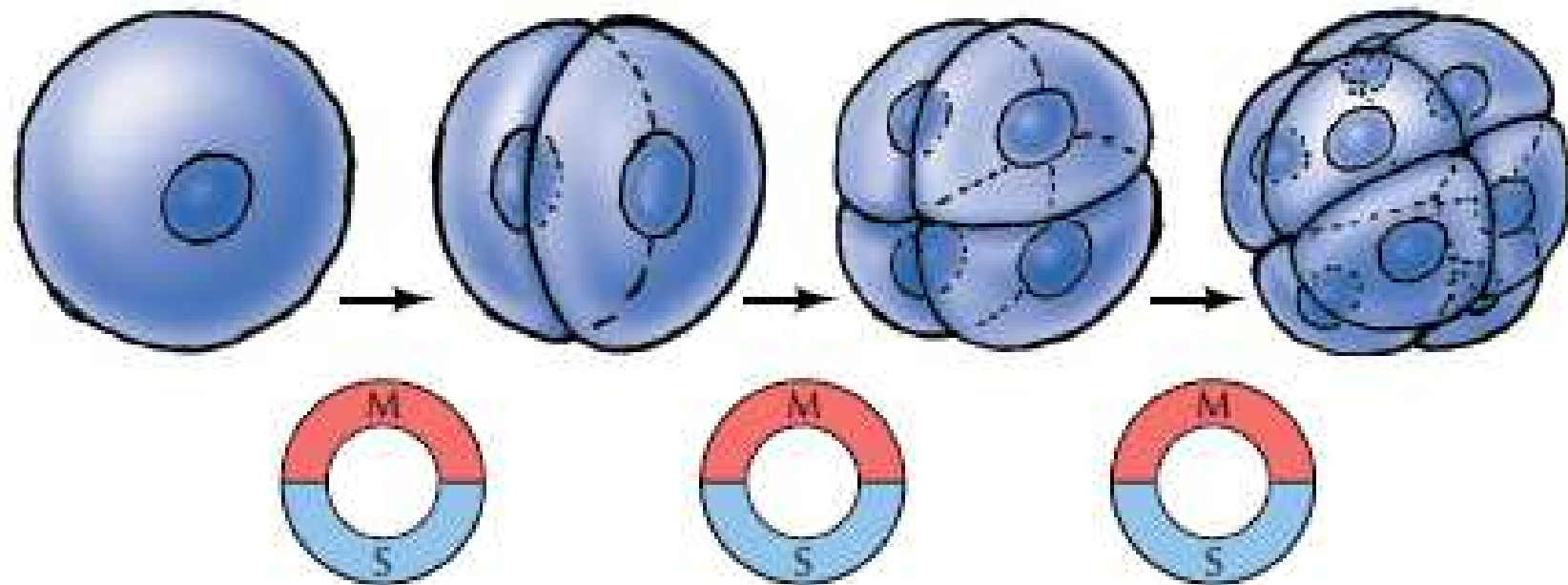
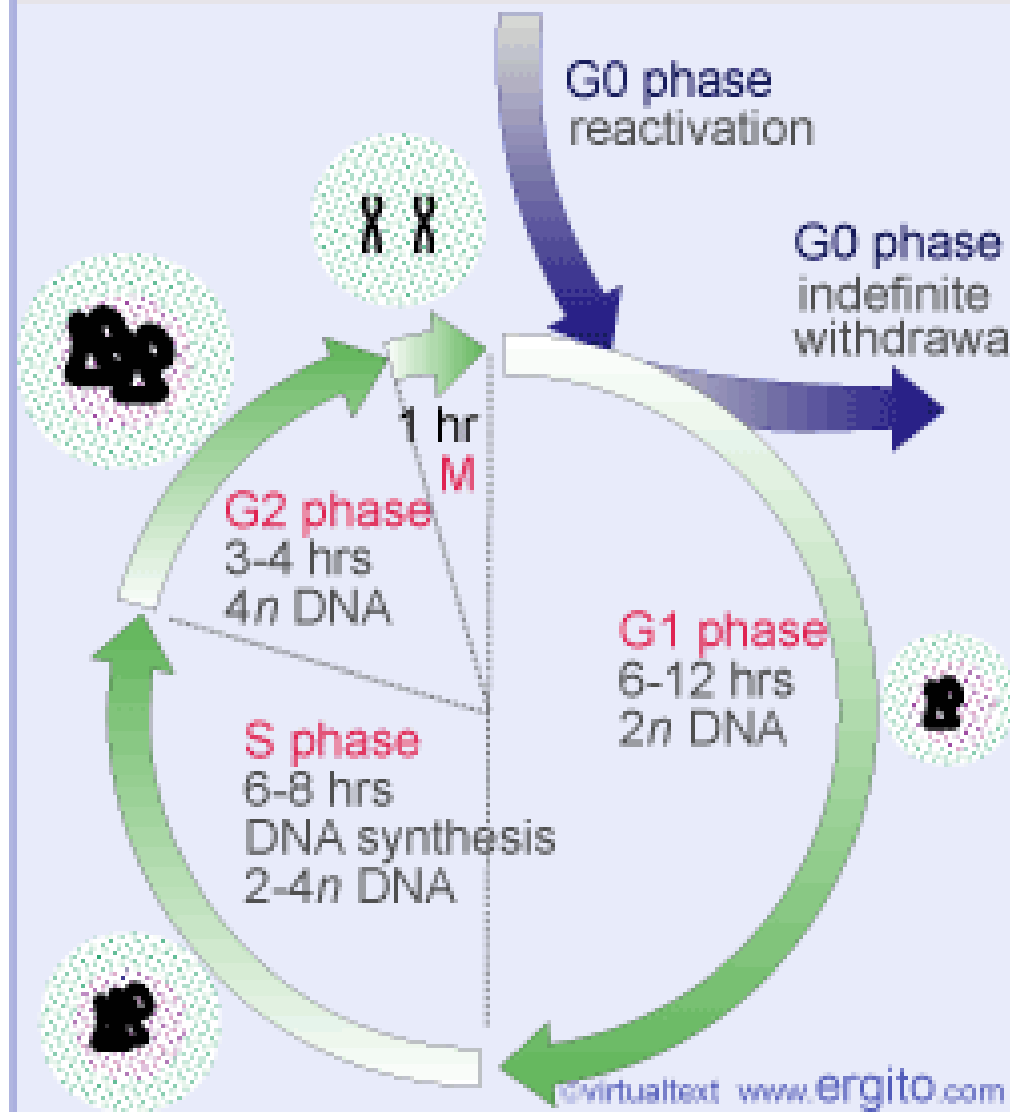
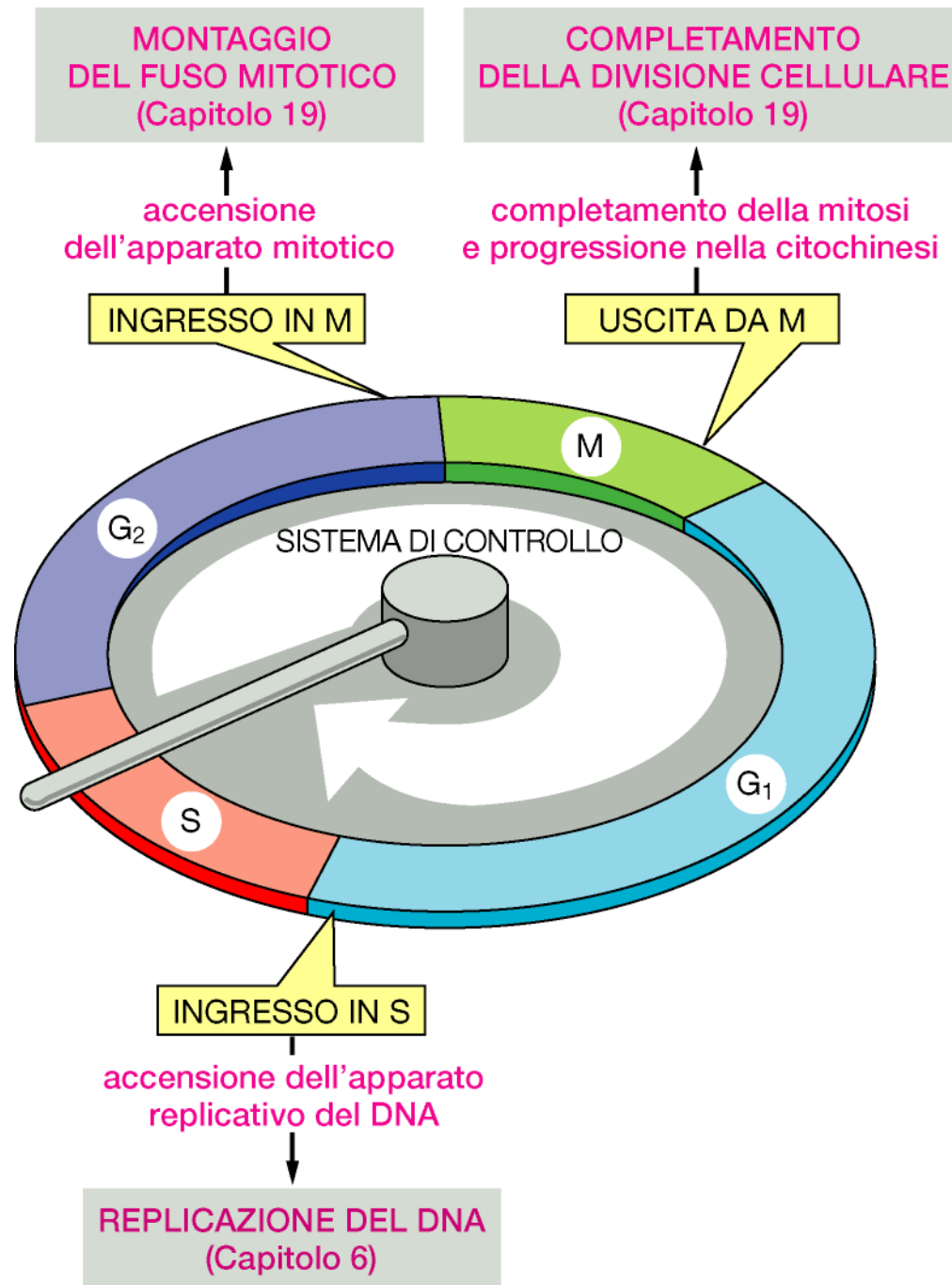


FIGURA 16.2 Cicli delle cellule embrionali I cicli di cellule embrionali precoci dividono rapidamente il citoplasma dell'uovo in cellule più piccole. Le cellule non crescono durante questi cicli, che non hanno né la fase G_1 né la G_2 e consistono semplicemente di brevi fasi S che si alternano con fasi M.

The cell cycle has S, M and two gaps



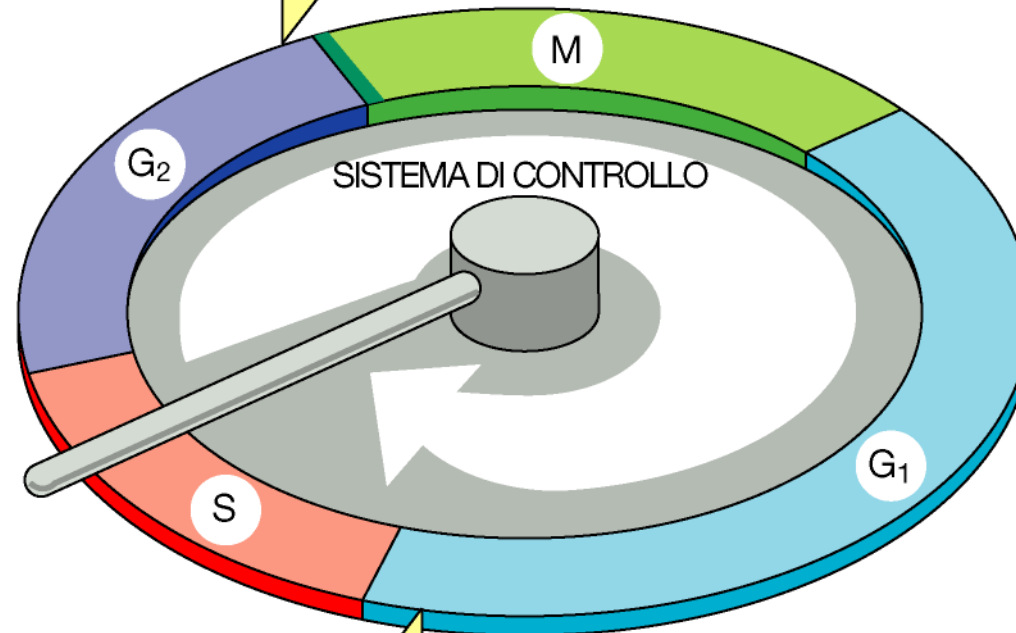


Il DNA si è replicato tutto?

Il DNA è intatto?

PUNTO DI CONTROLLO G₂

INGRESSO IN M



INGRESSO IN S

PUNTO DI CONTROLLO G₁

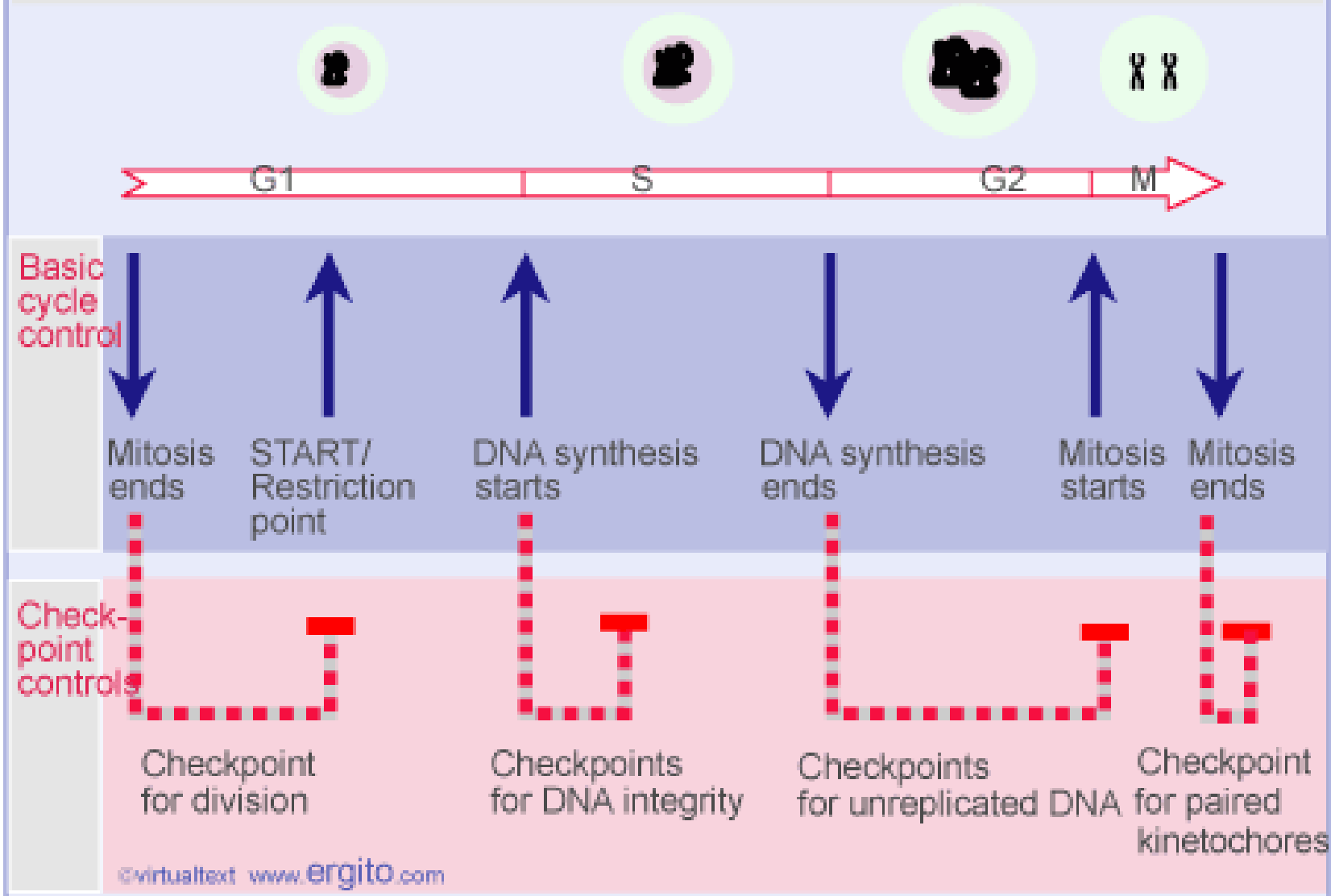
L'ambiente è favorevole?

Il DNA è intatto?

vado avanti per S?
mi fermo qui per ora?
mi parcheggio in G_0 ?



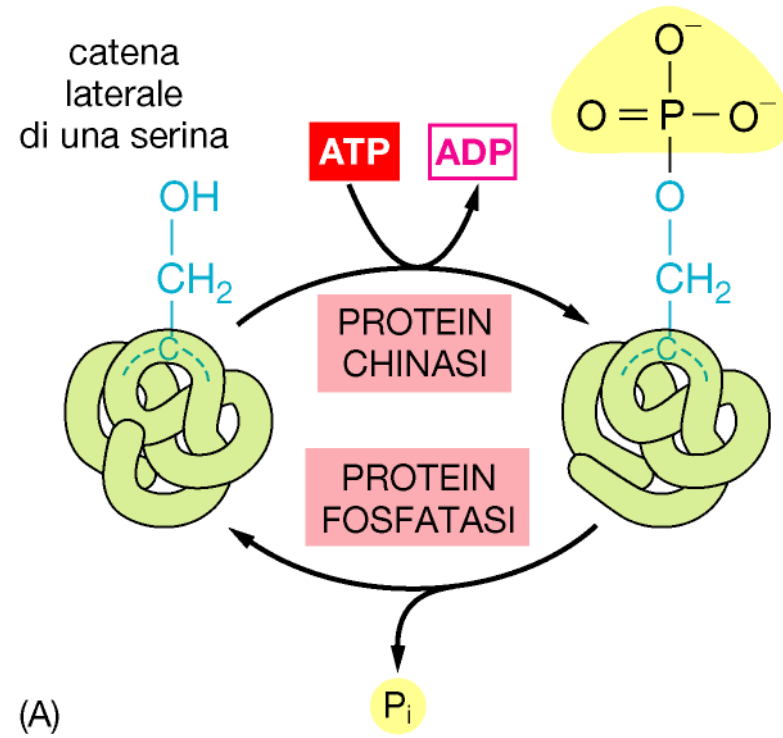
The cell cycle has checkpoints as well as the basic controls



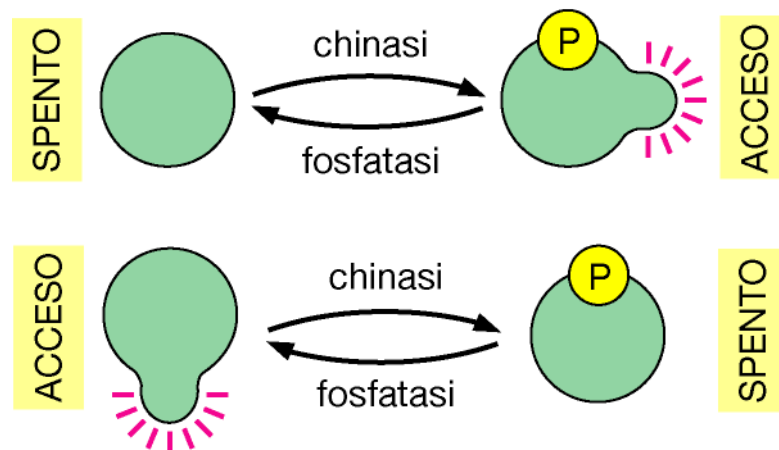
Sistema di controllo del ciclo cellulare: rete di proteine che fungono da interruttori biochimici che controllano gli eventi principali del ciclo.

Tale sistema risponde a vari segnali e stimoli che provengono sia dall'interno della cellula sia dall'esterno.

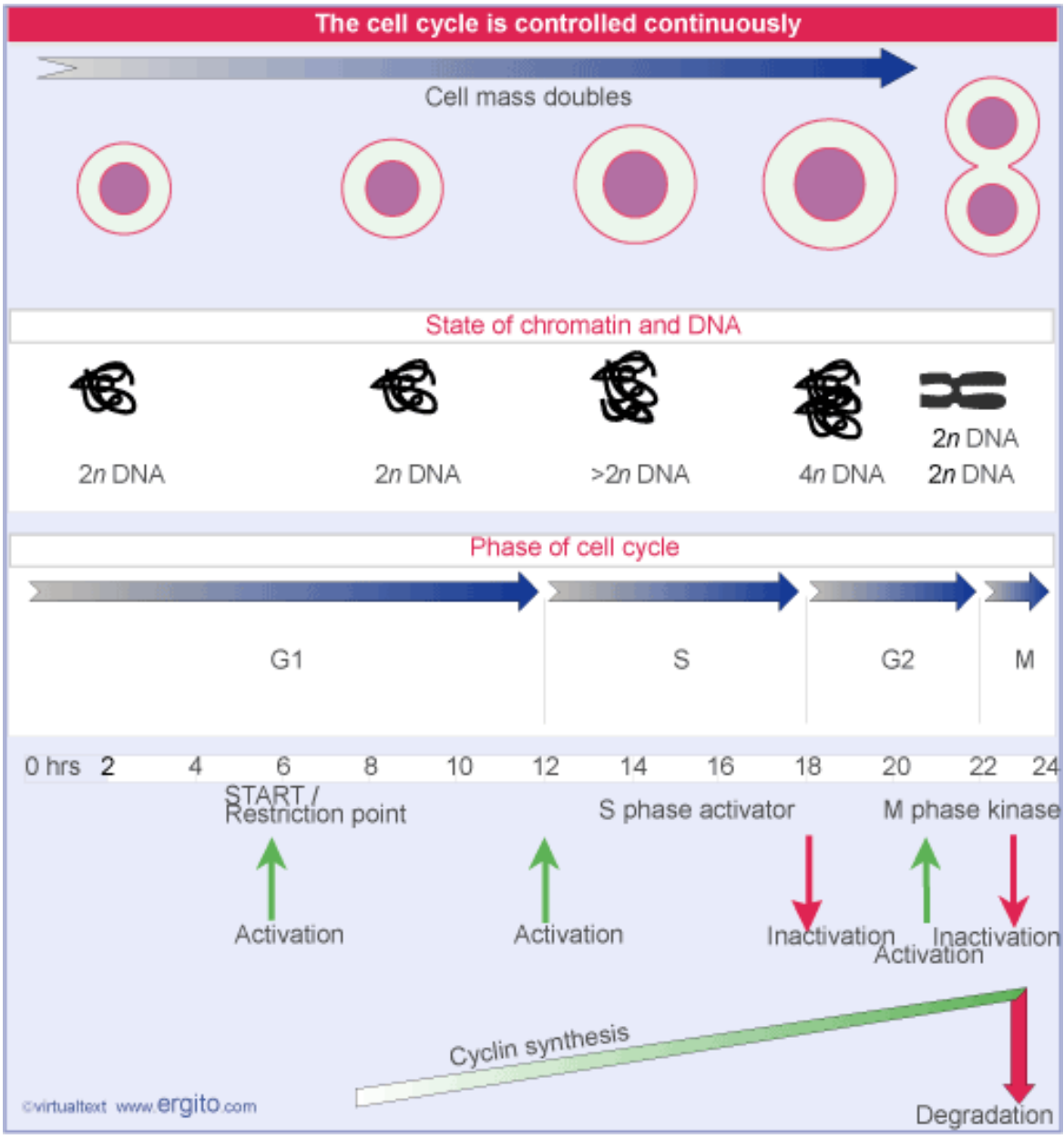
Il sistema di controllo del ciclo cellulare opera attraverso una ciclica **attivazione** ed **inattivazione** di proteine chiave che regolano la replicazione del DNA e la mitosi. Tale attivazione ed inattivazione è dovuta a meccanismi di **fosforilazione** e **defosforilazione** da parte di determinate proteine **chinasi** e **fosfatasi**.



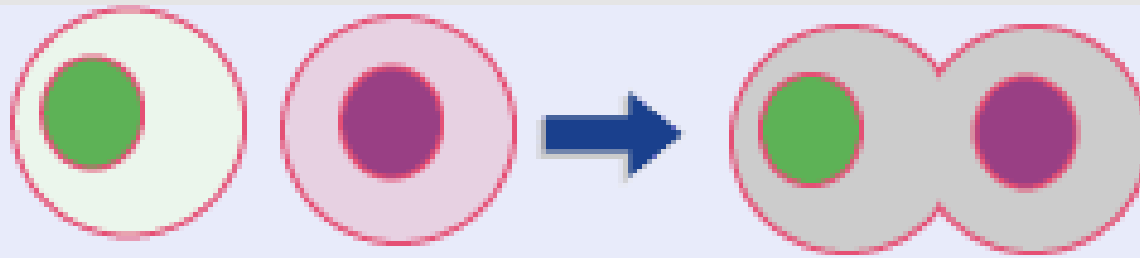
(A)



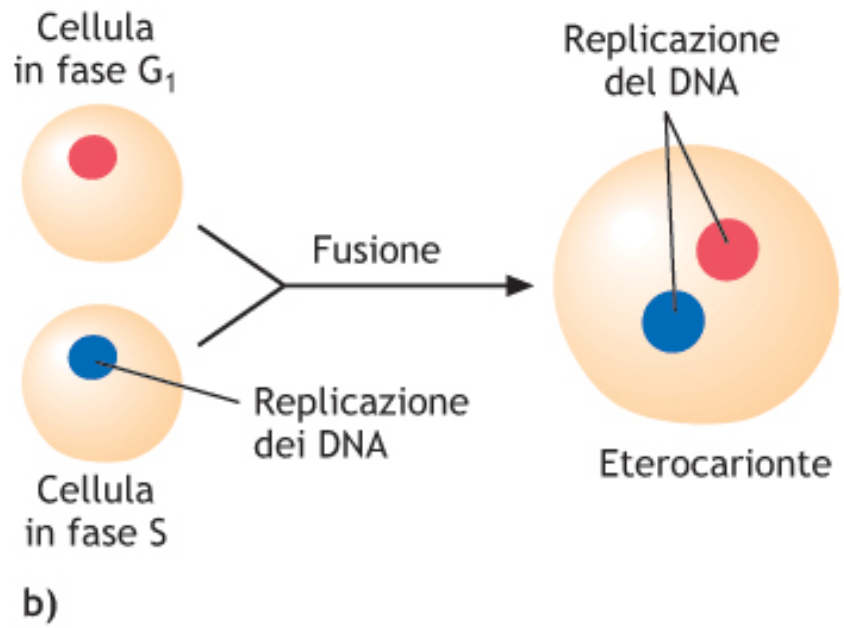
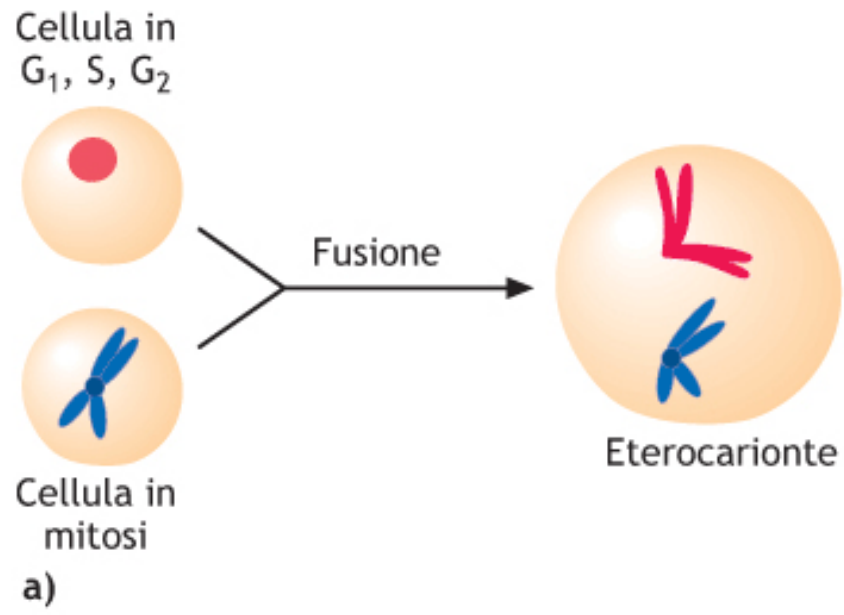
(B)



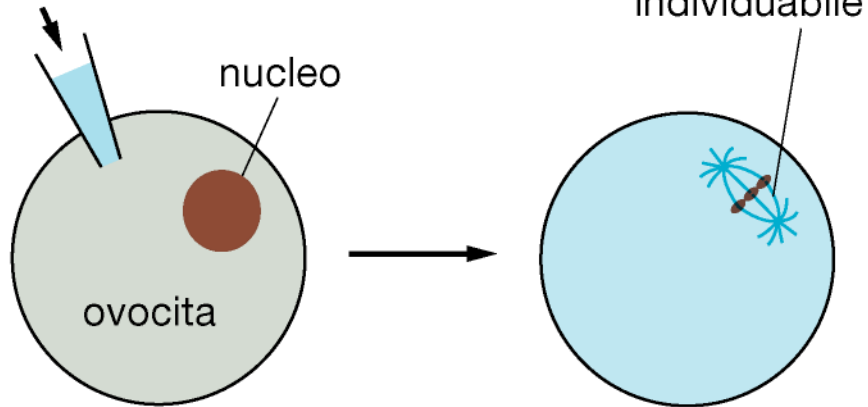
Heterokaryons contain two nuclei



Cell	Cell	Nucleus	Nucleus
S phase	× G1 phase	replicates	replicates
S phase	× G2 phase	replicates	waits
mitotic	× interphase	mitotic	divides
G1 phase	× G2 phase	interphase	waits



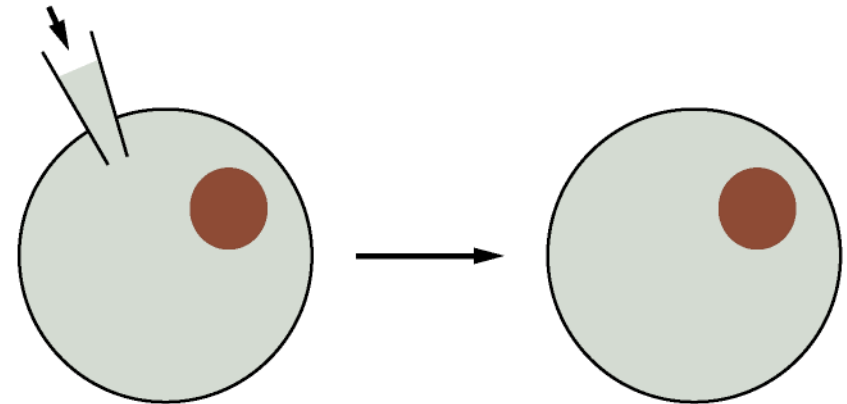
SI INIETTA DEL CITOPLASMA
ESTRATTO
DA UNA CELLULA
IN FASE M



L'OVOCITA
È INDOTTO
A ENTRARE
IN FASE M

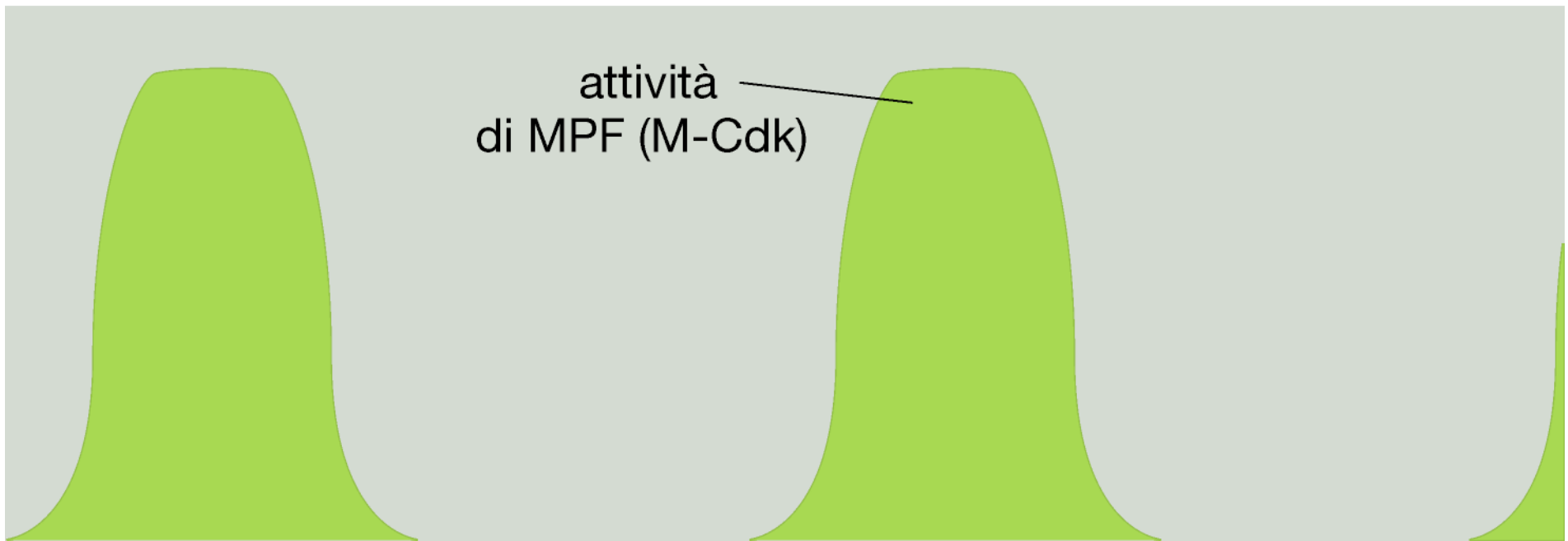
(A)

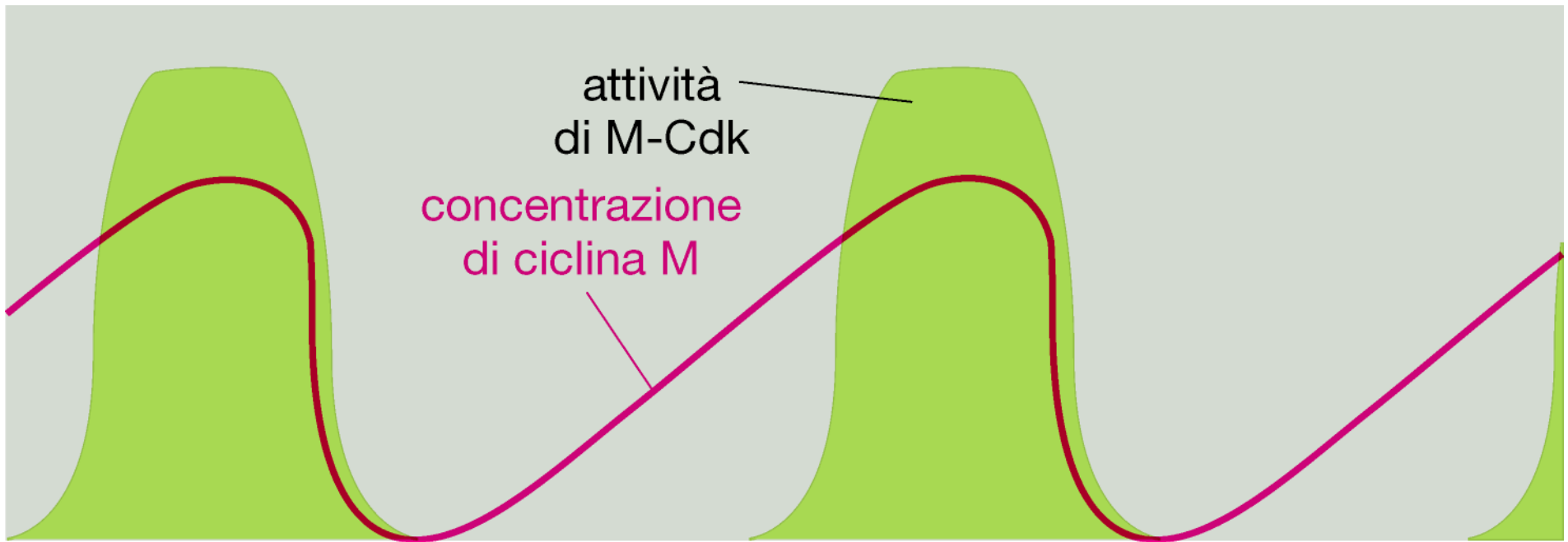
SI INIETTA DEL CITOPLASMA
ESTRATTO
DA UNA CELLULA
IN INTERFASE



L'OVOCITA
NON ENTRA
IN FASE M

(B)



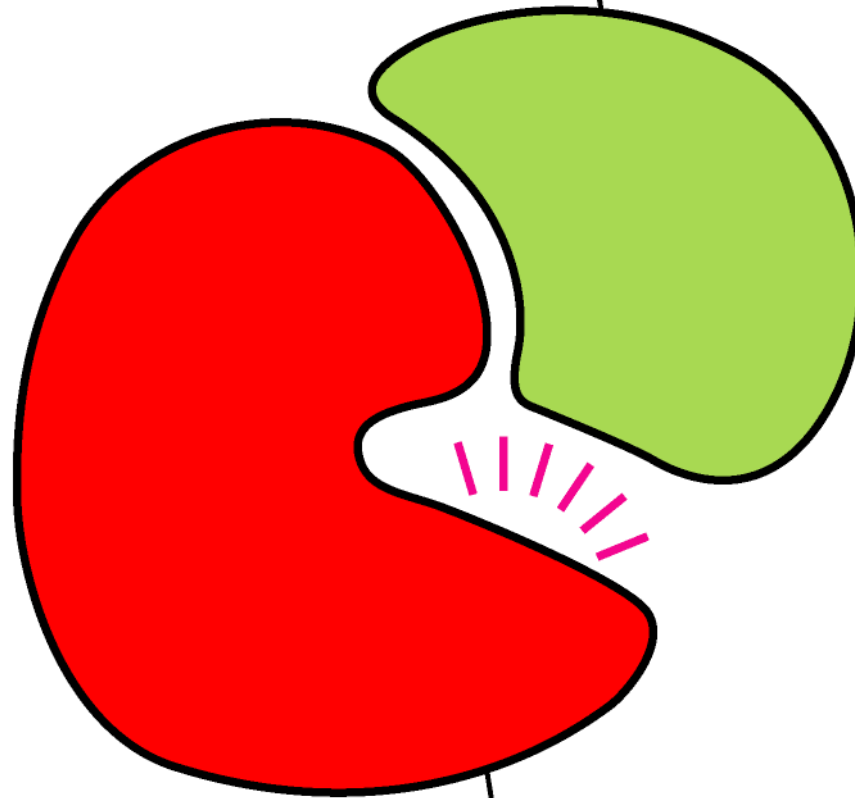


Le componenti principali del sistema di controllo del ciclo cellulare sono rappresentate da due classi di proteine:

- **Proteine chinasi** Subunità catalitica
- **Cicline** Subunità regolativa

Tali chinasi sono dette chinasi ciclino-dipendenti: **Cdk**.

ciclina



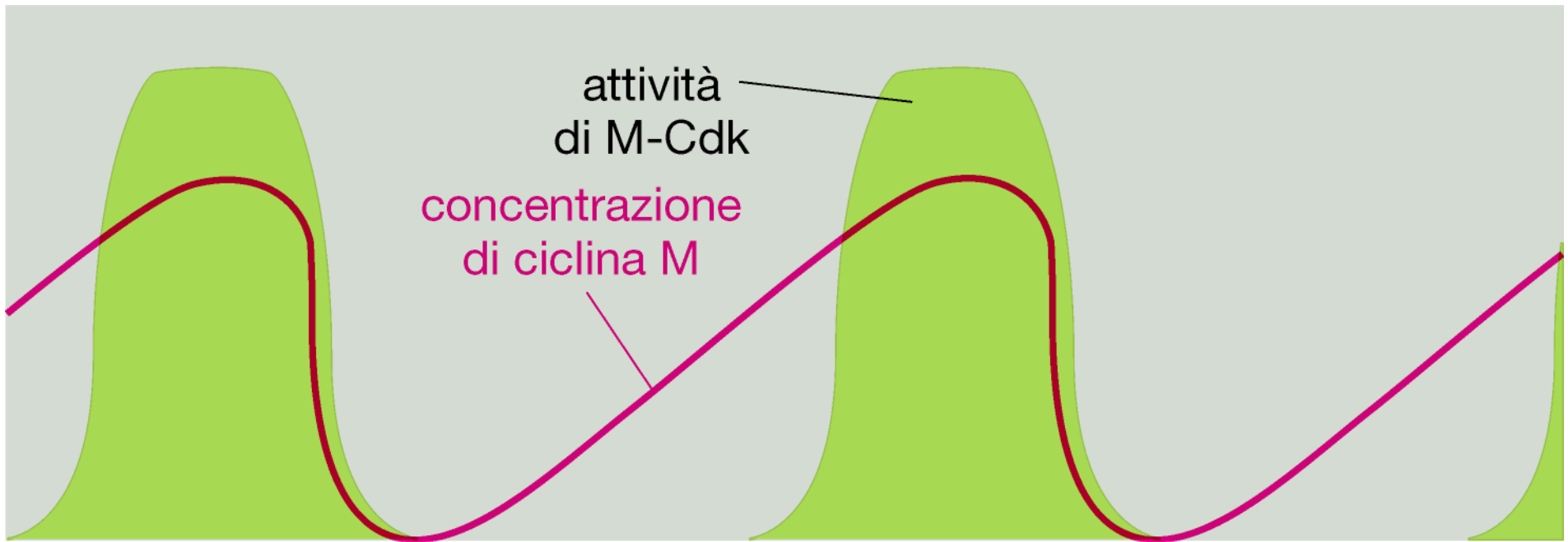
chinasi ciclina
dipendente (Cdk)

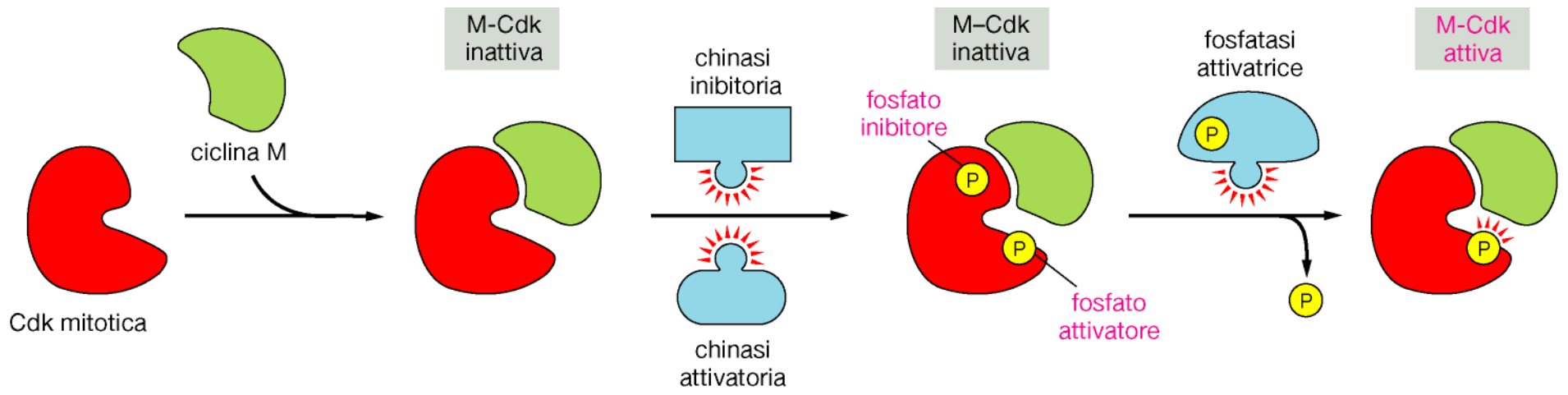
Table 18–2 The Major Cyclins and Cdks of Vertebrates

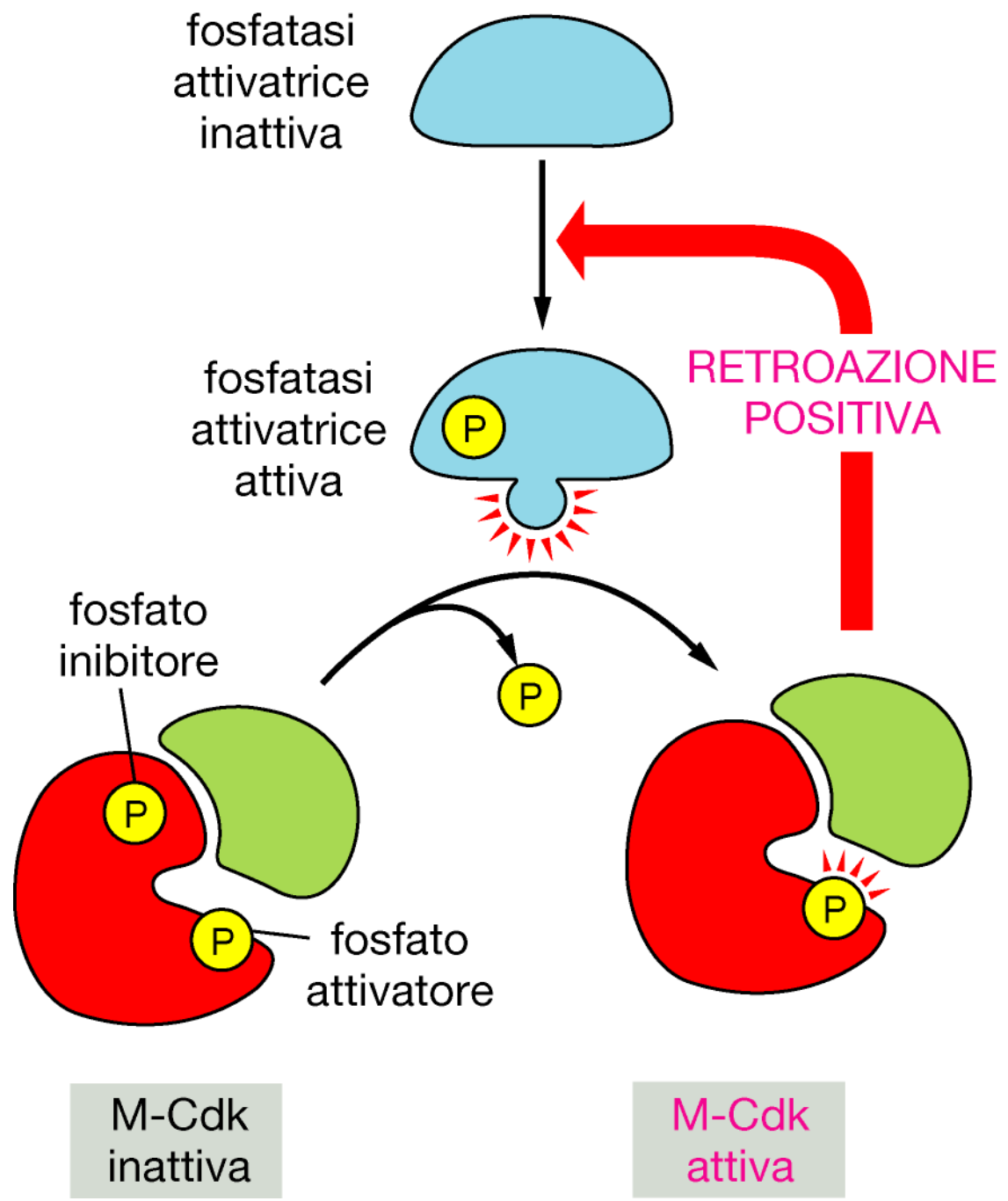
Cyclin–Cdk Complex	Cyclin	Cdk Partner
G1-Cdk	cyclin D*	Cdk4, Cdk6
G1/S-Cdk	cyclin E	Cdk2
S-Cdk	cyclin A	Cdk2
M-Cdk	cyclin B	Cdk1**

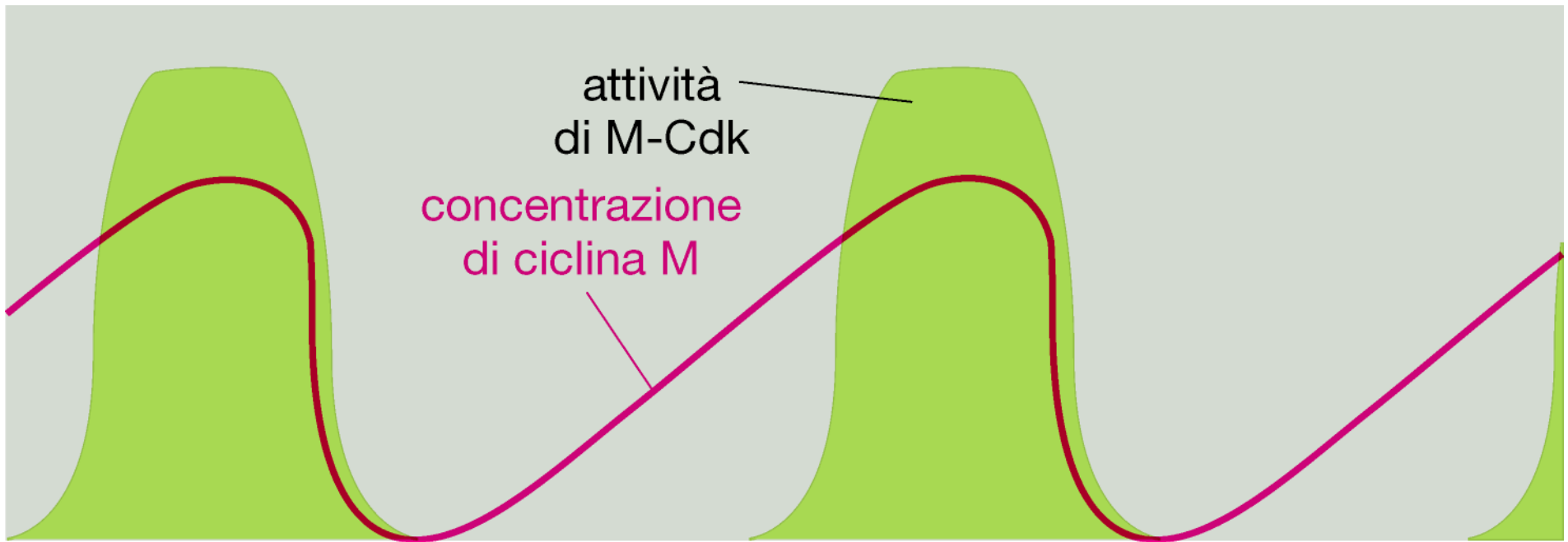
*There are three D cyclins in mammals (cyclins D1, D2, and D3).

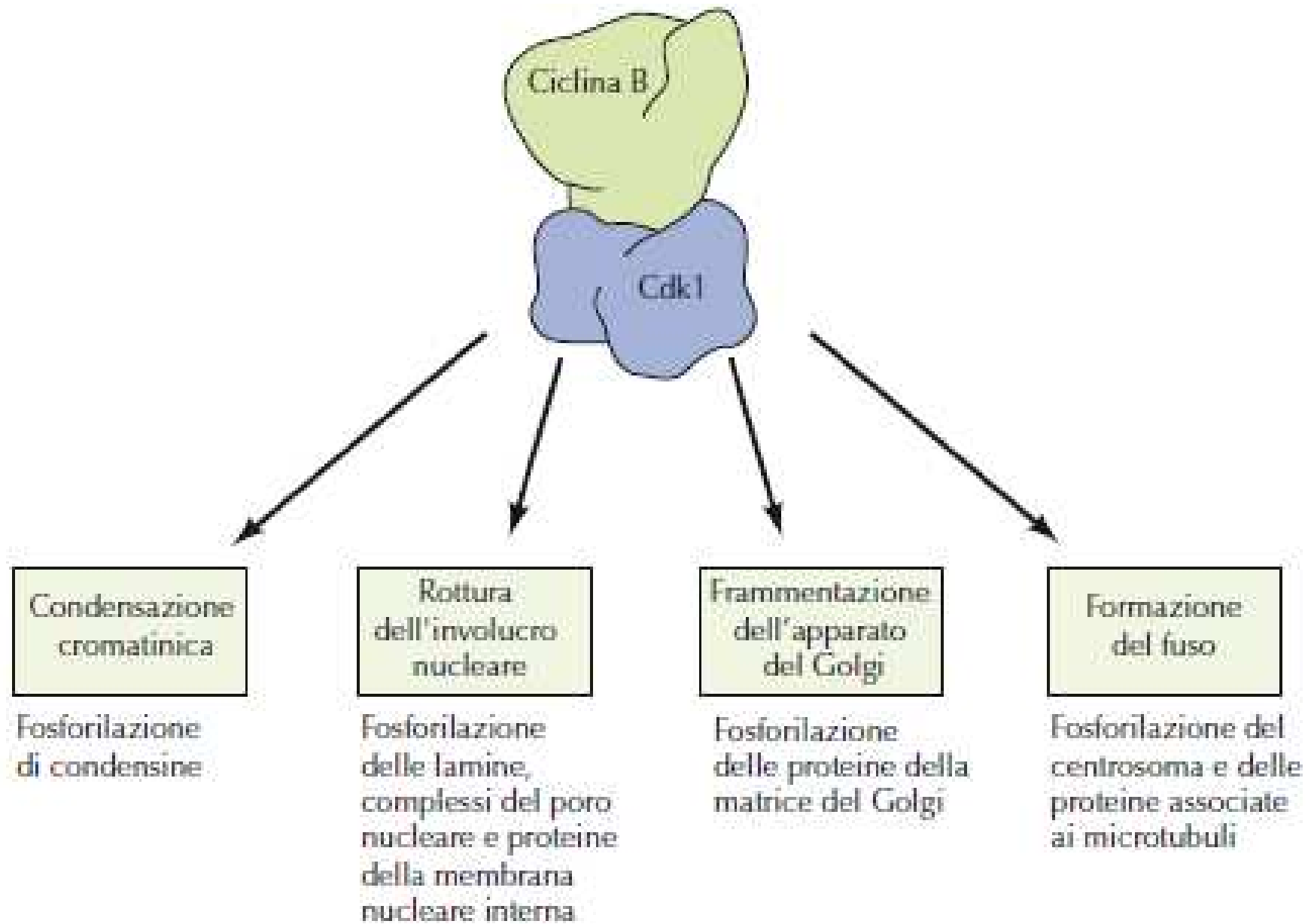
**The original name of Cdk1 was Cdc2 in vertebrates.

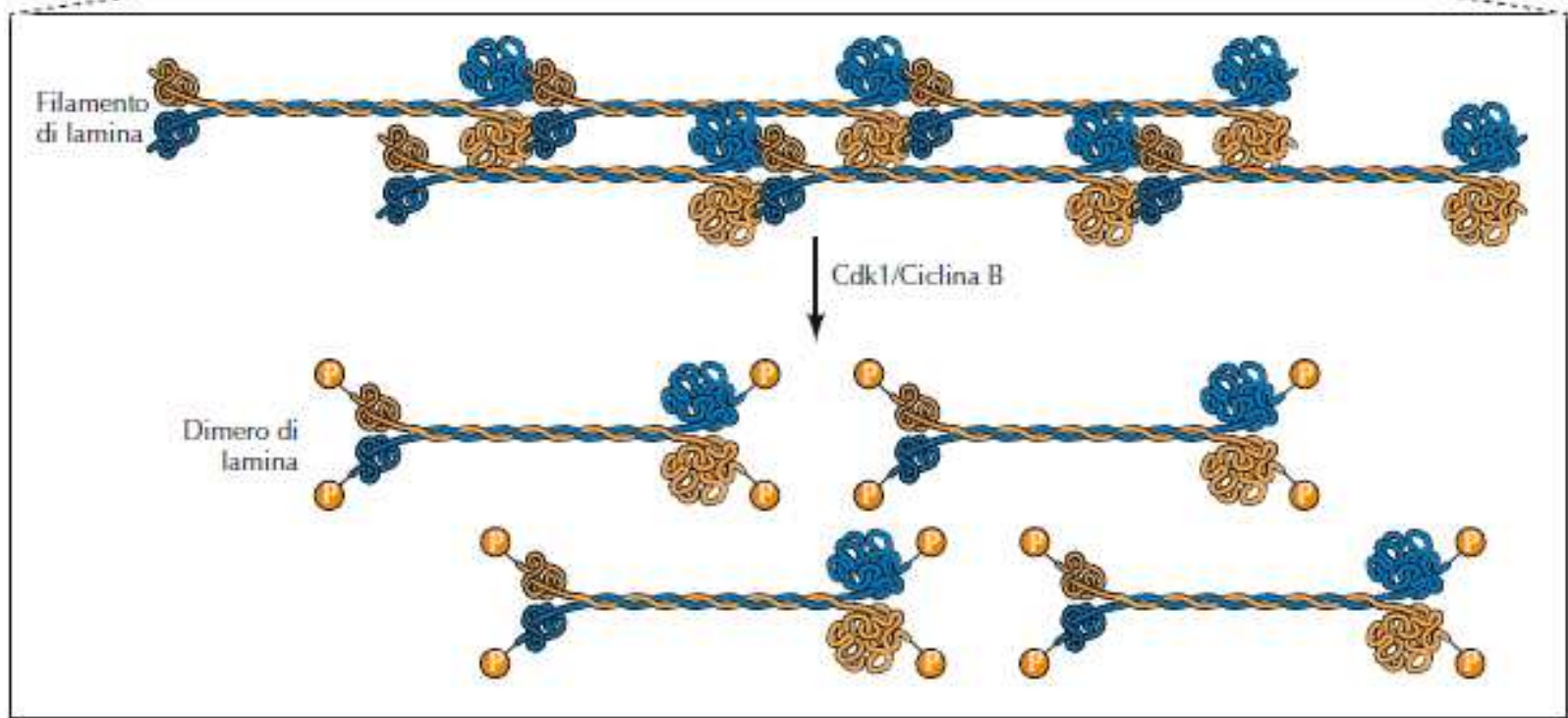
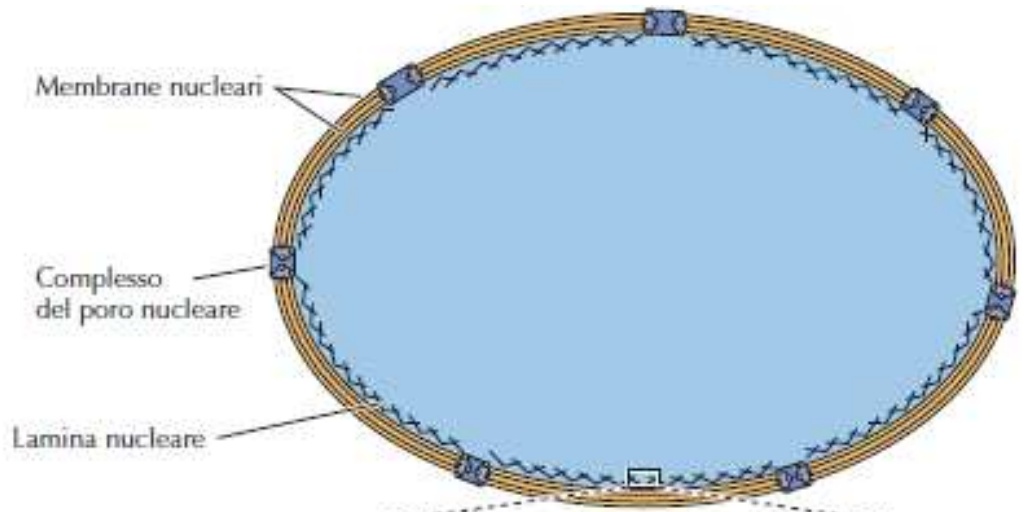


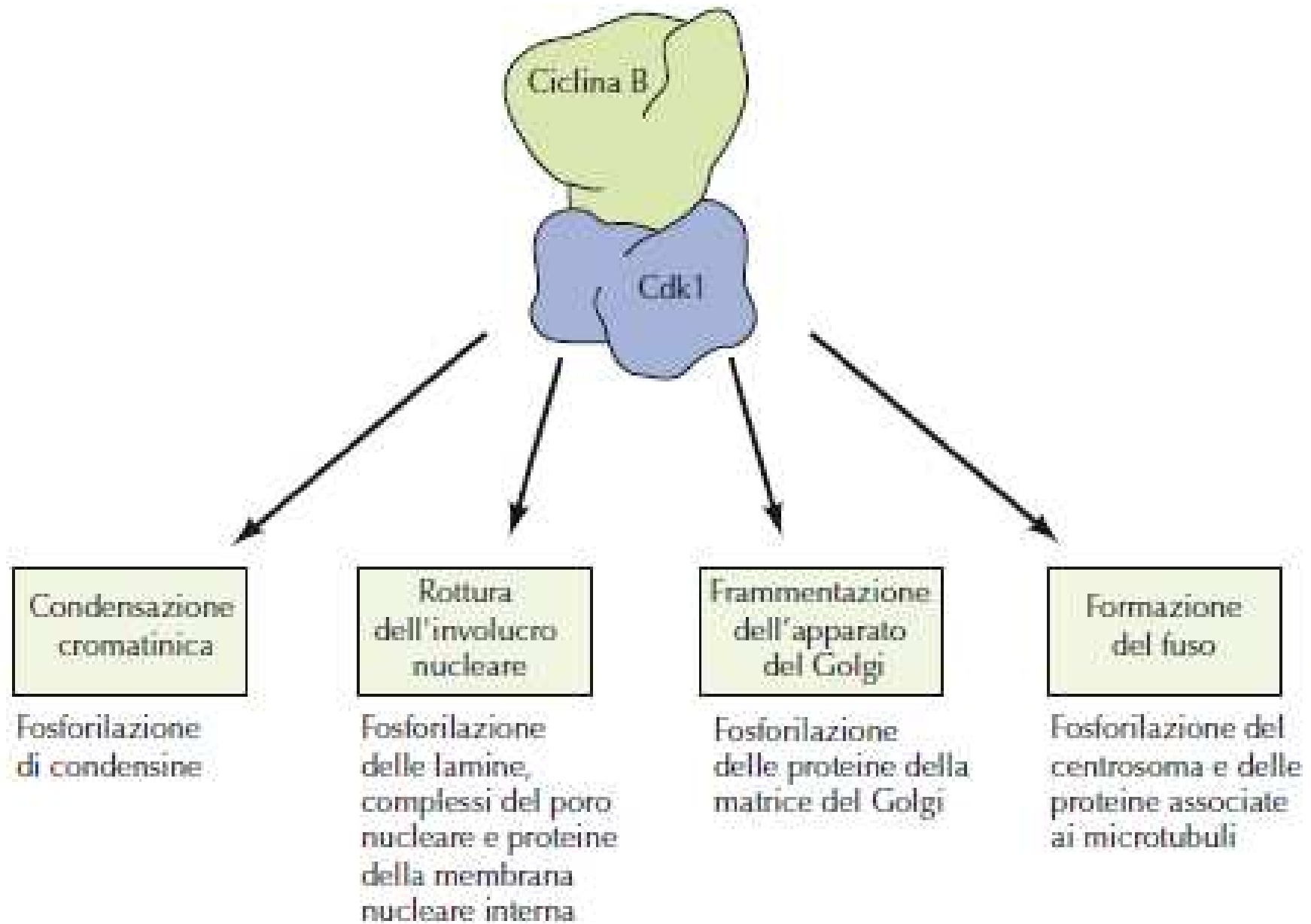






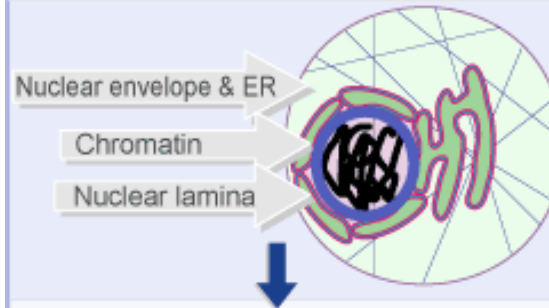






Cell structure is reorganized at mitosis

Interphase cell has a nucleus and cytoplasm



M phase kinase phosphorylates lamins



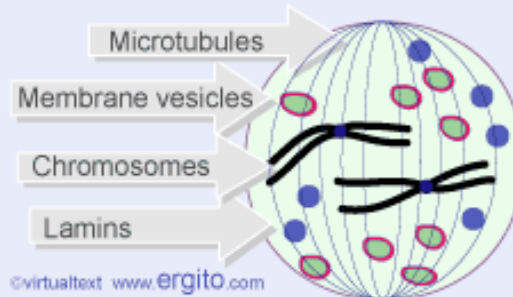
Membrane disaggregation: cause unknown



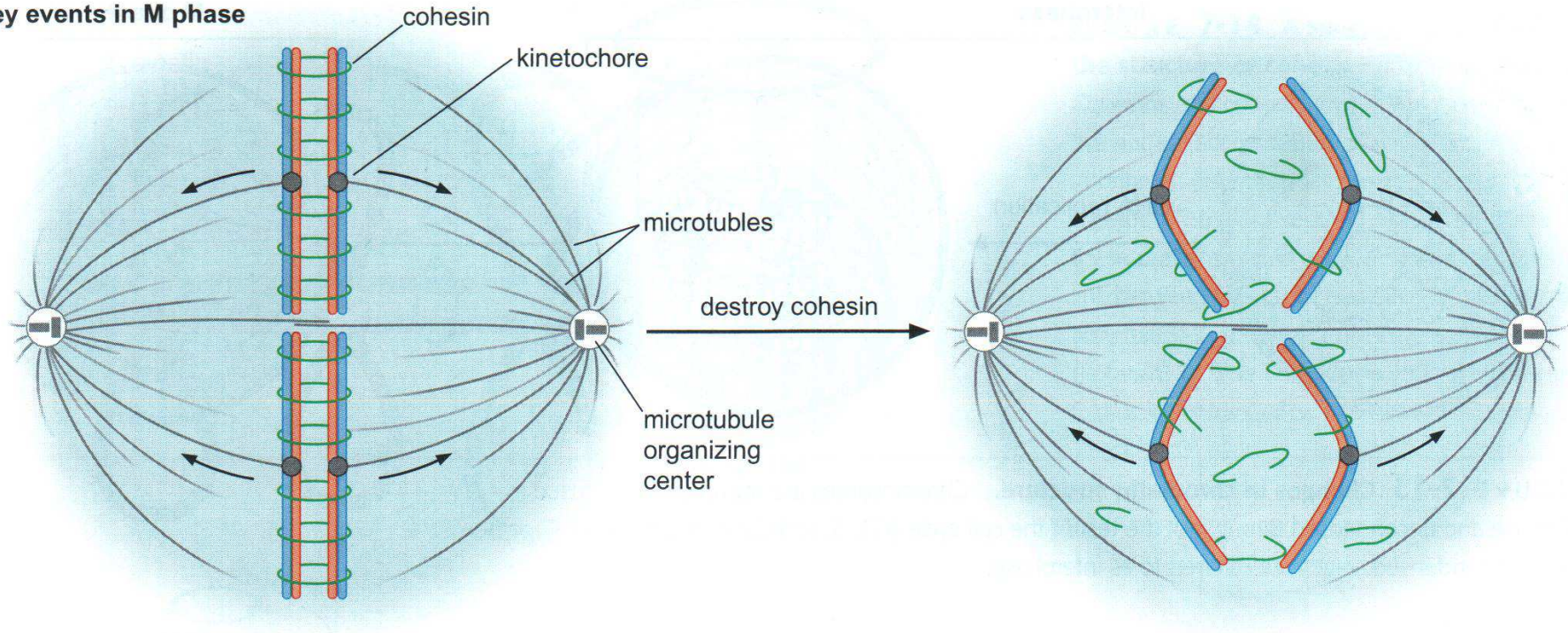
M phase kinase phosphorylates H1

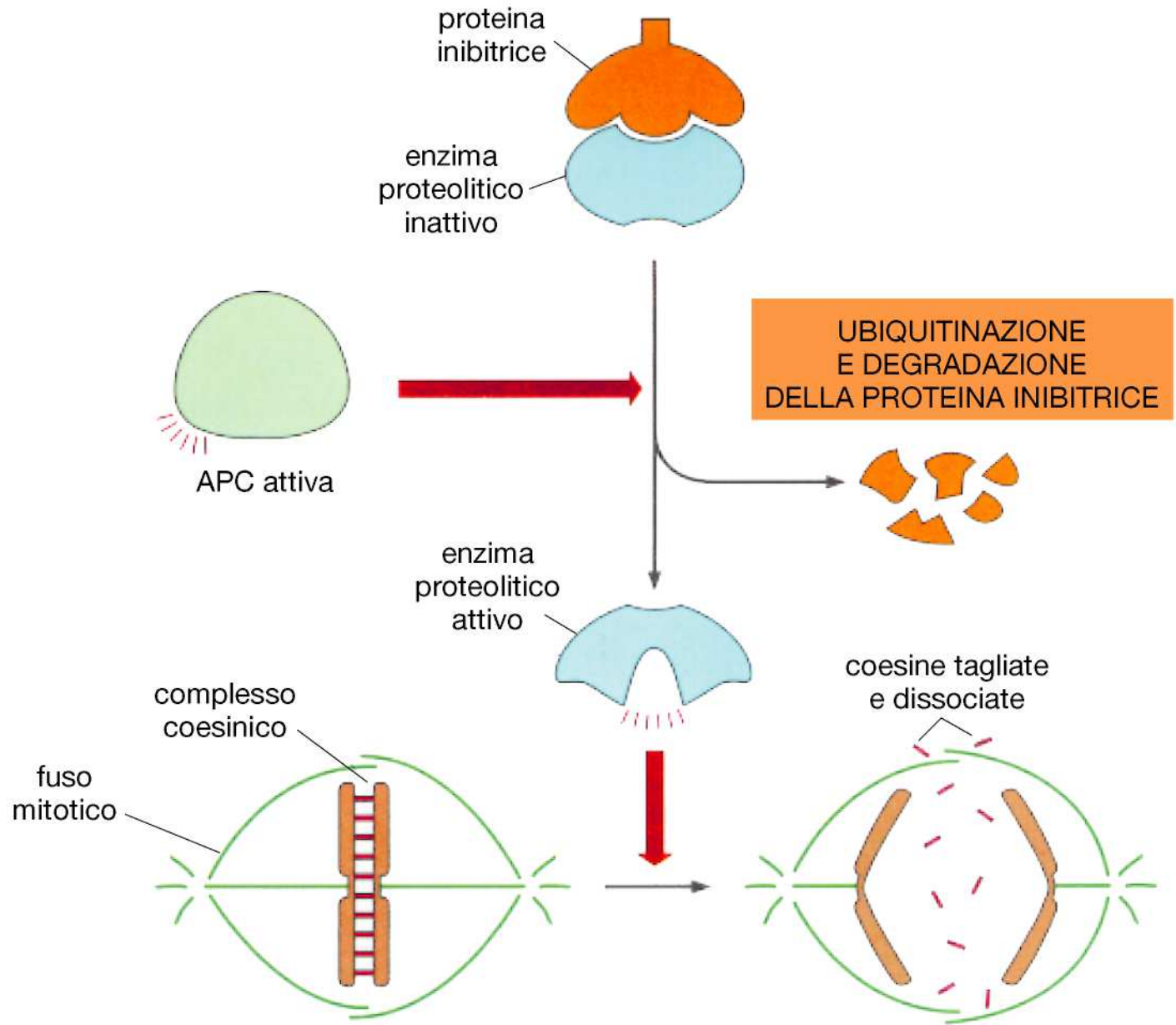


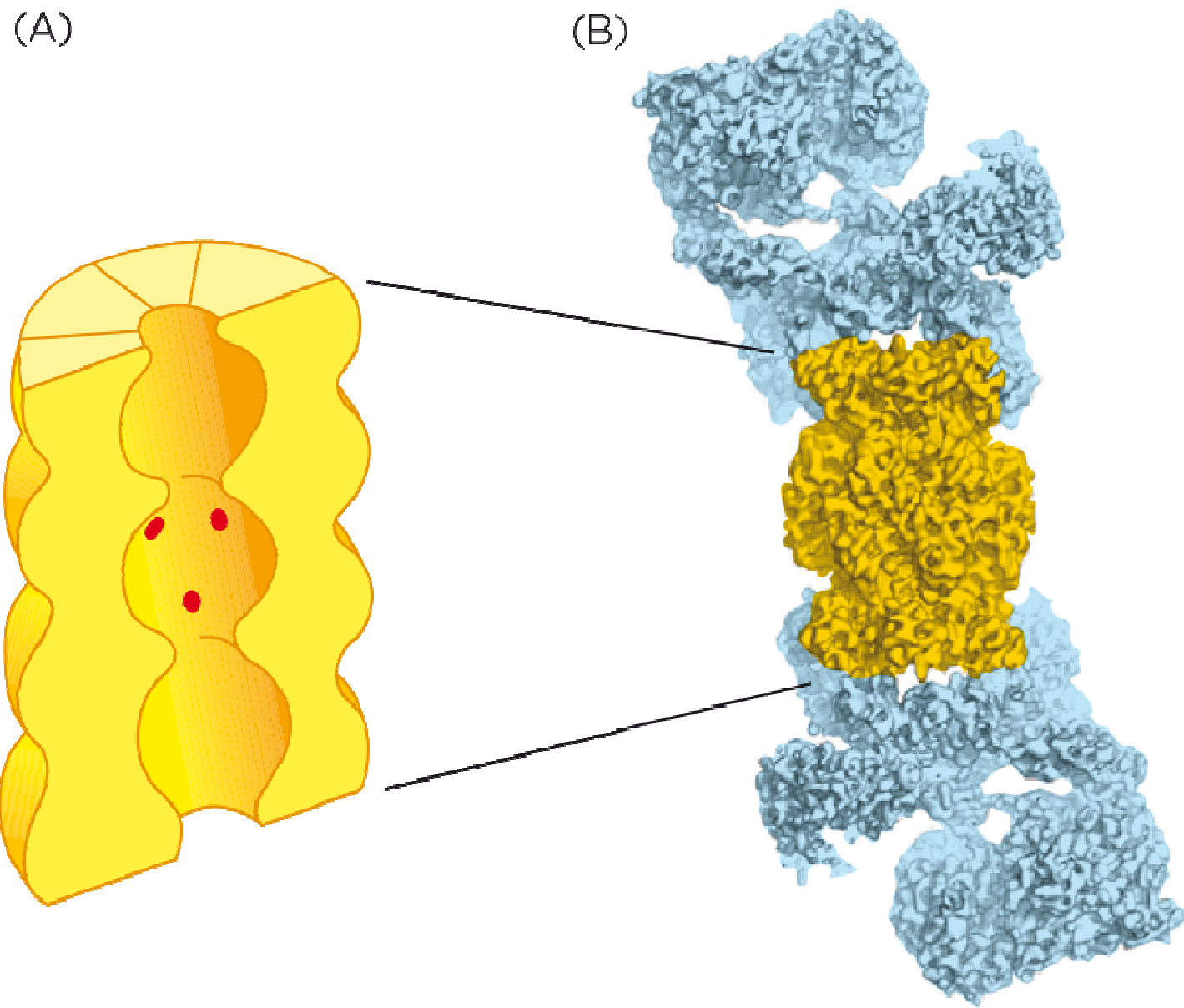
Mitotic cell has a spindle



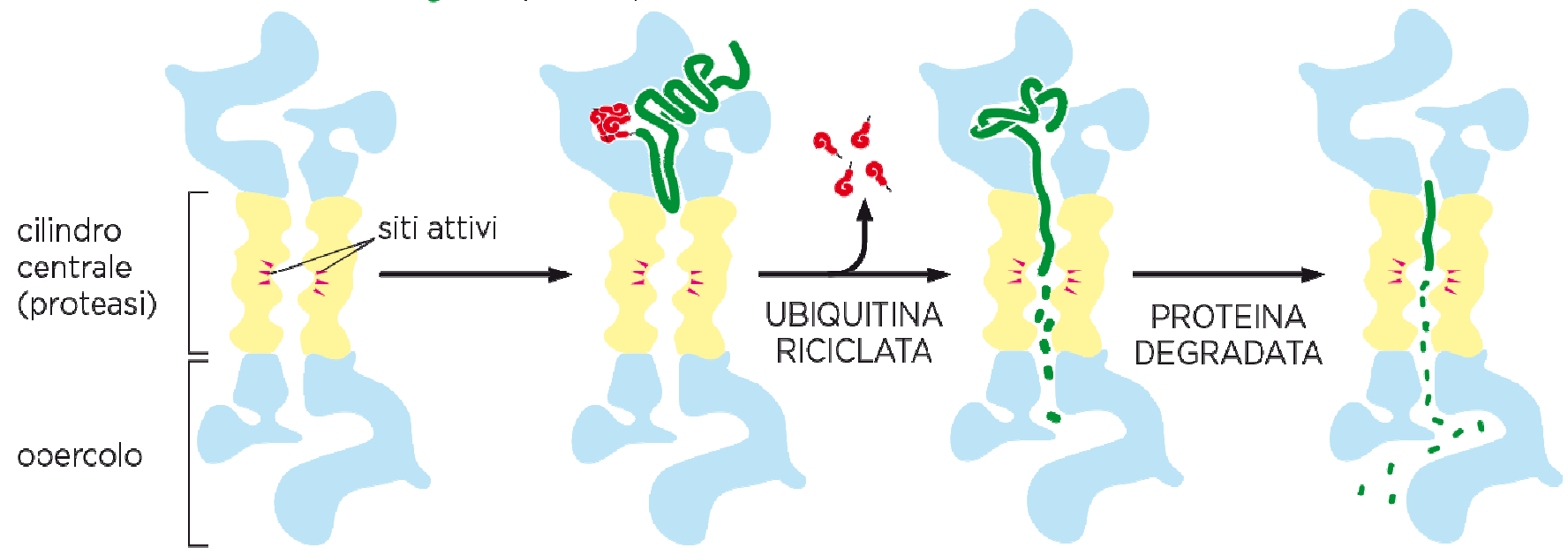
key events in M phase

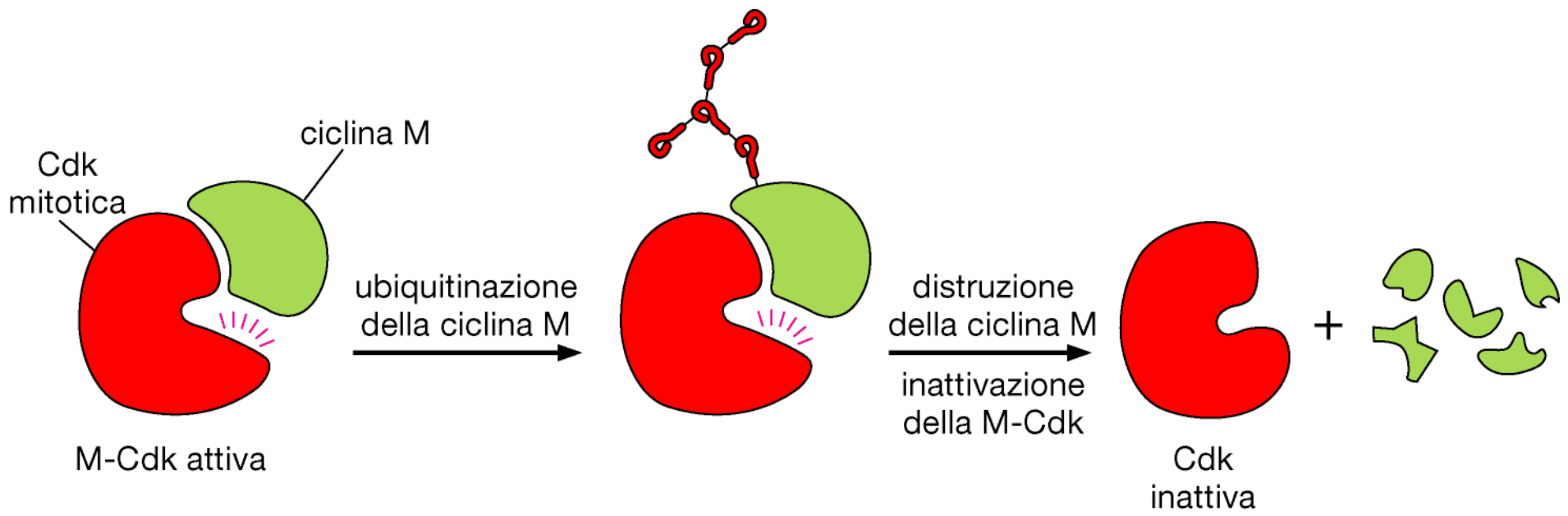


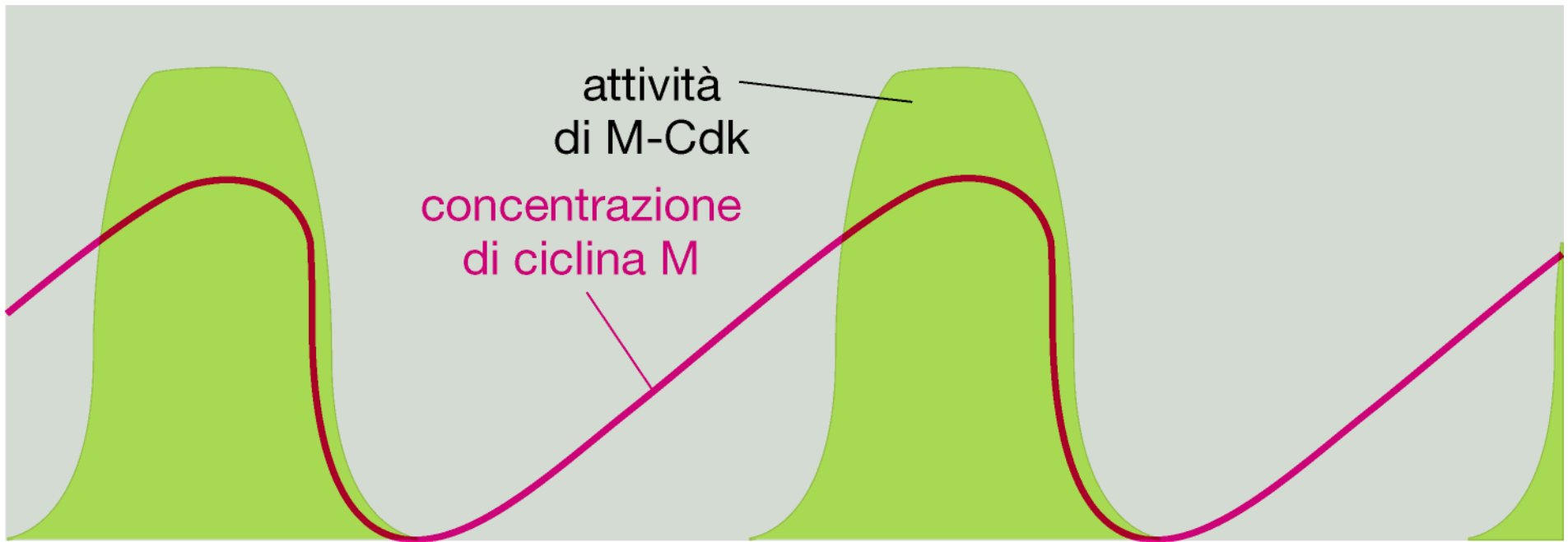




proteina bersaglio
con la catena
di poliubiquitina

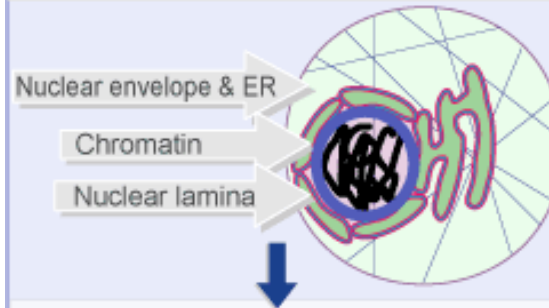






Cell structure is reorganized at mitosis

Interphase cell has a nucleus and cytoplasm



M phase kinase phosphorylates lamins



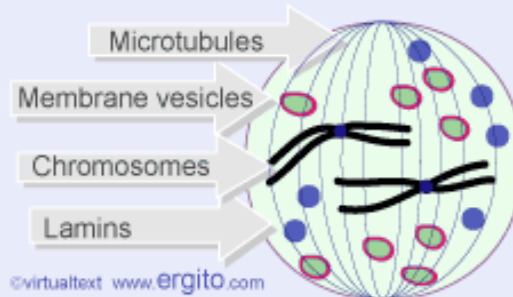
Membrane disaggregation: cause unknown

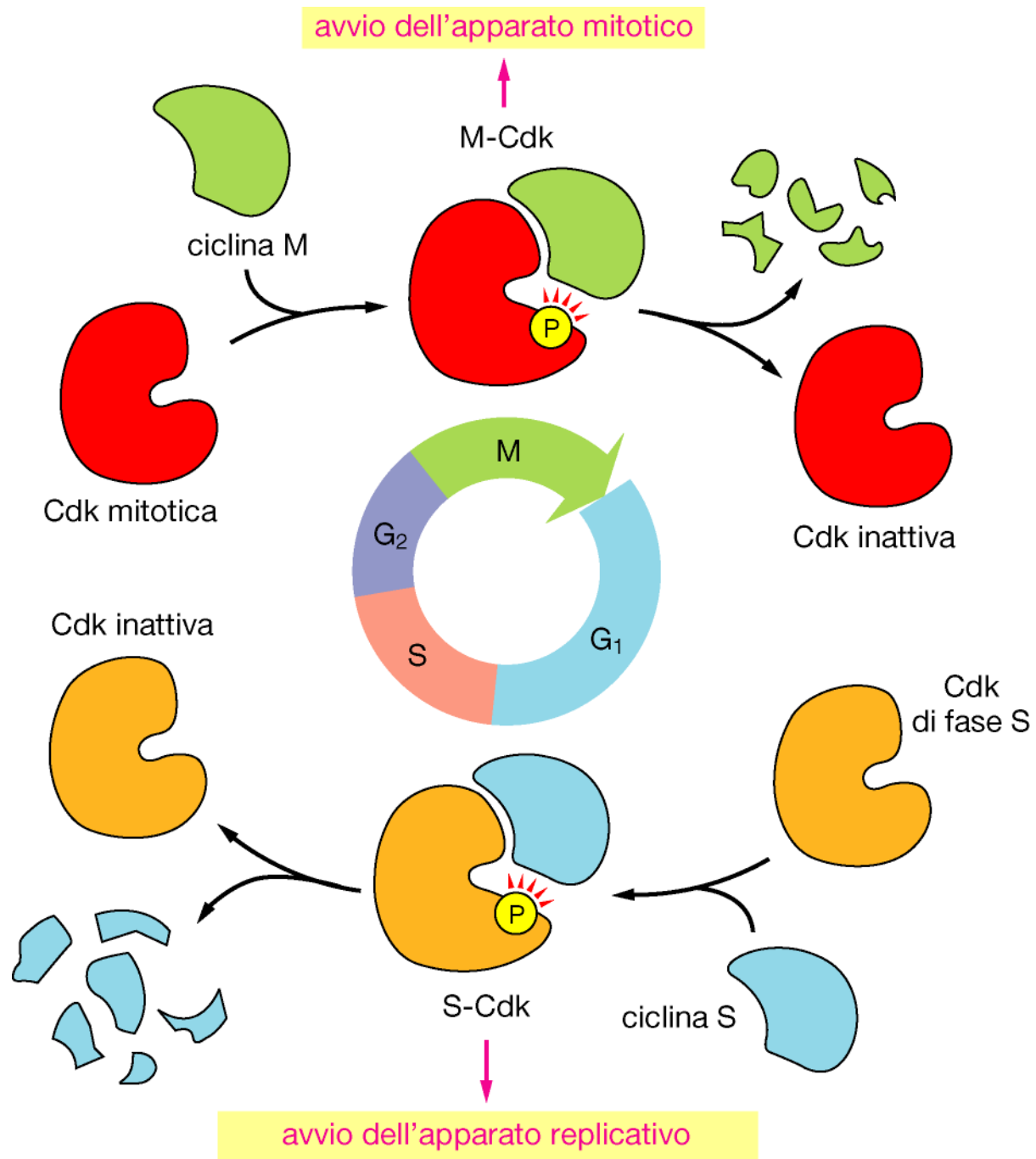


M phase kinase phosphorylates H1



Mitotic cell has a spindle

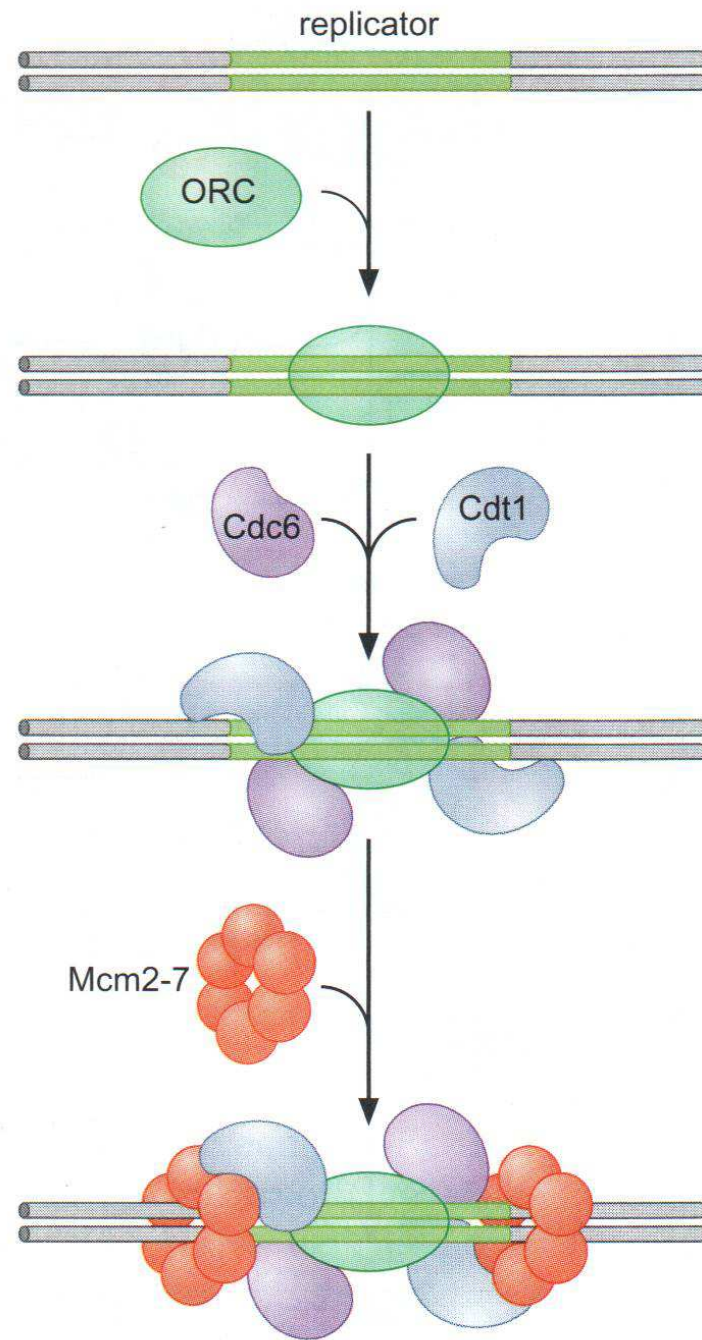


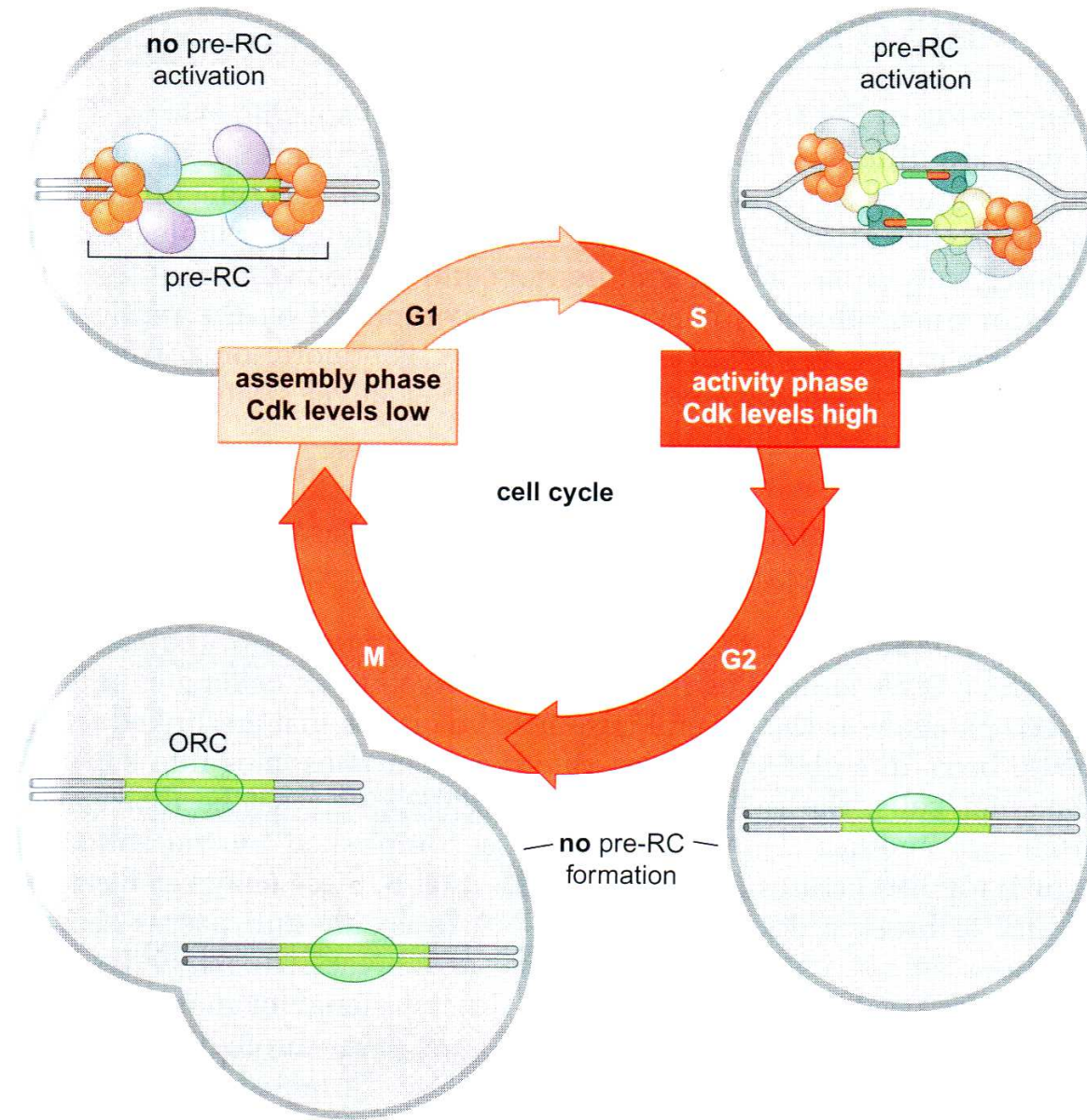


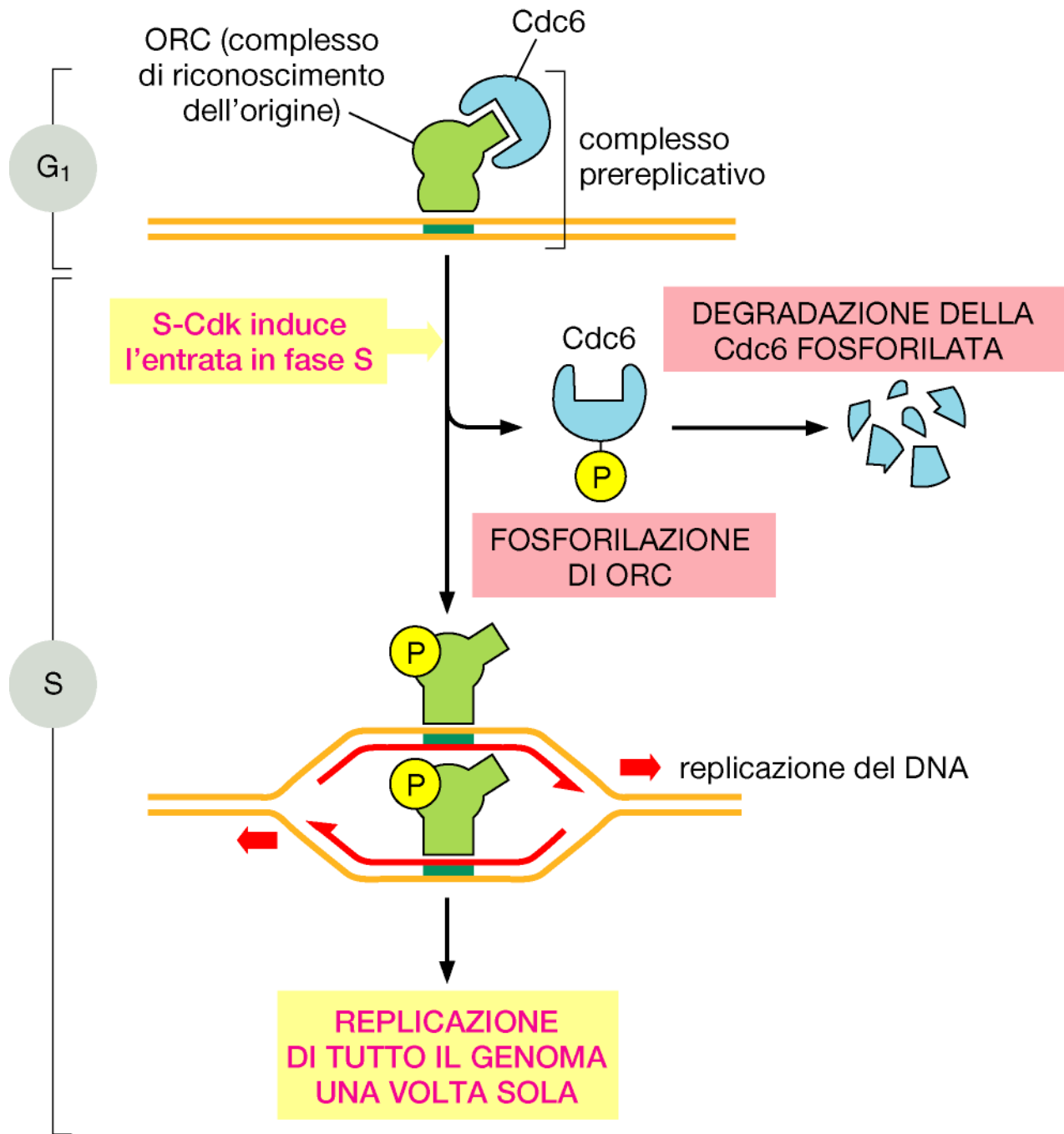
Il riconoscimento delle origini di replicazione e la formazione del complesso pre-replicativo avviene in fase G1.

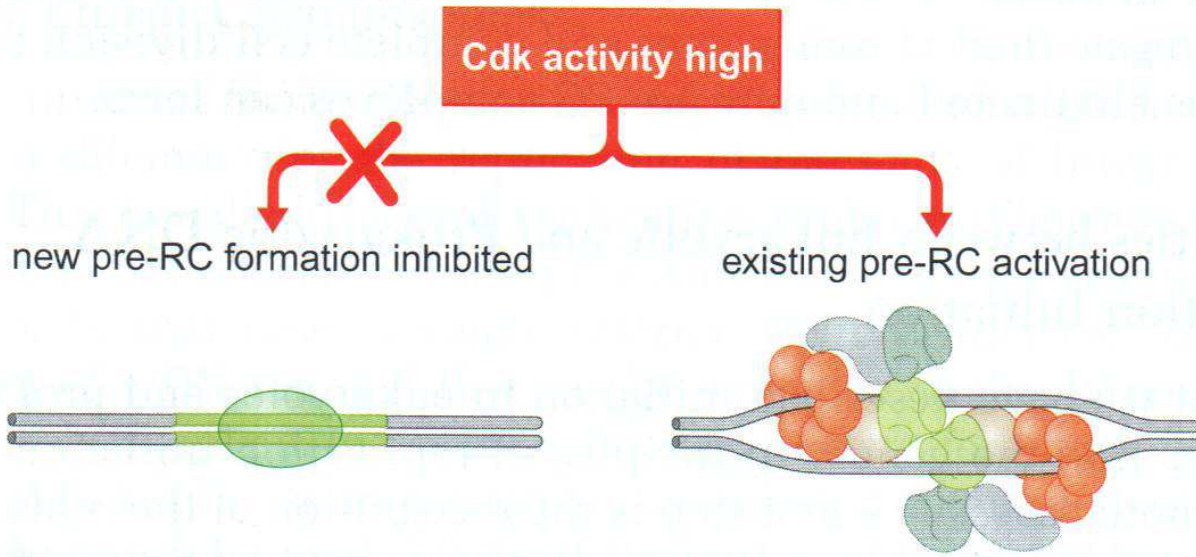
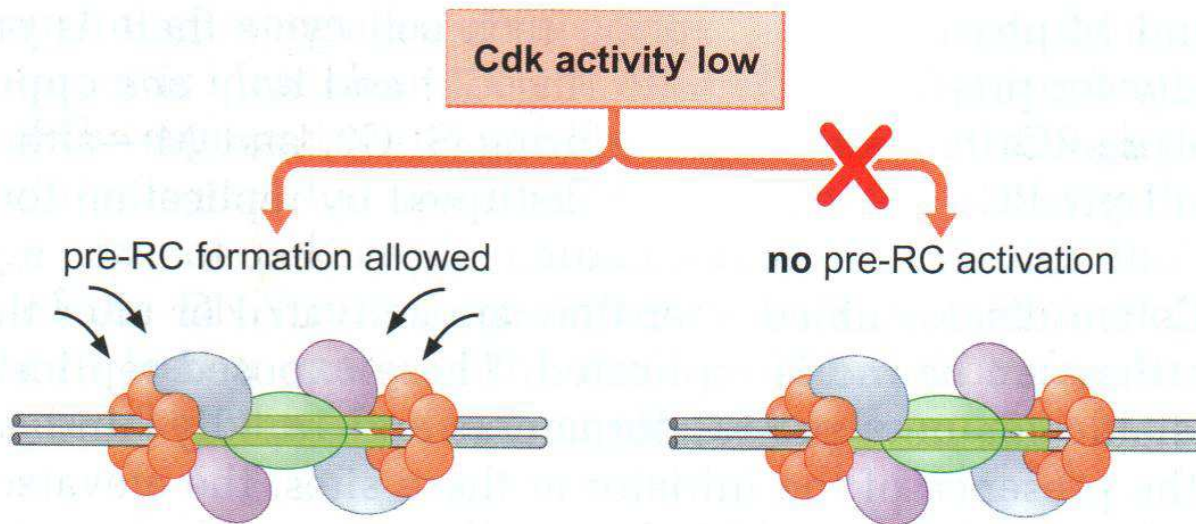
La attivazione del complesso di replicazione avviene ad opera di una chinasi.

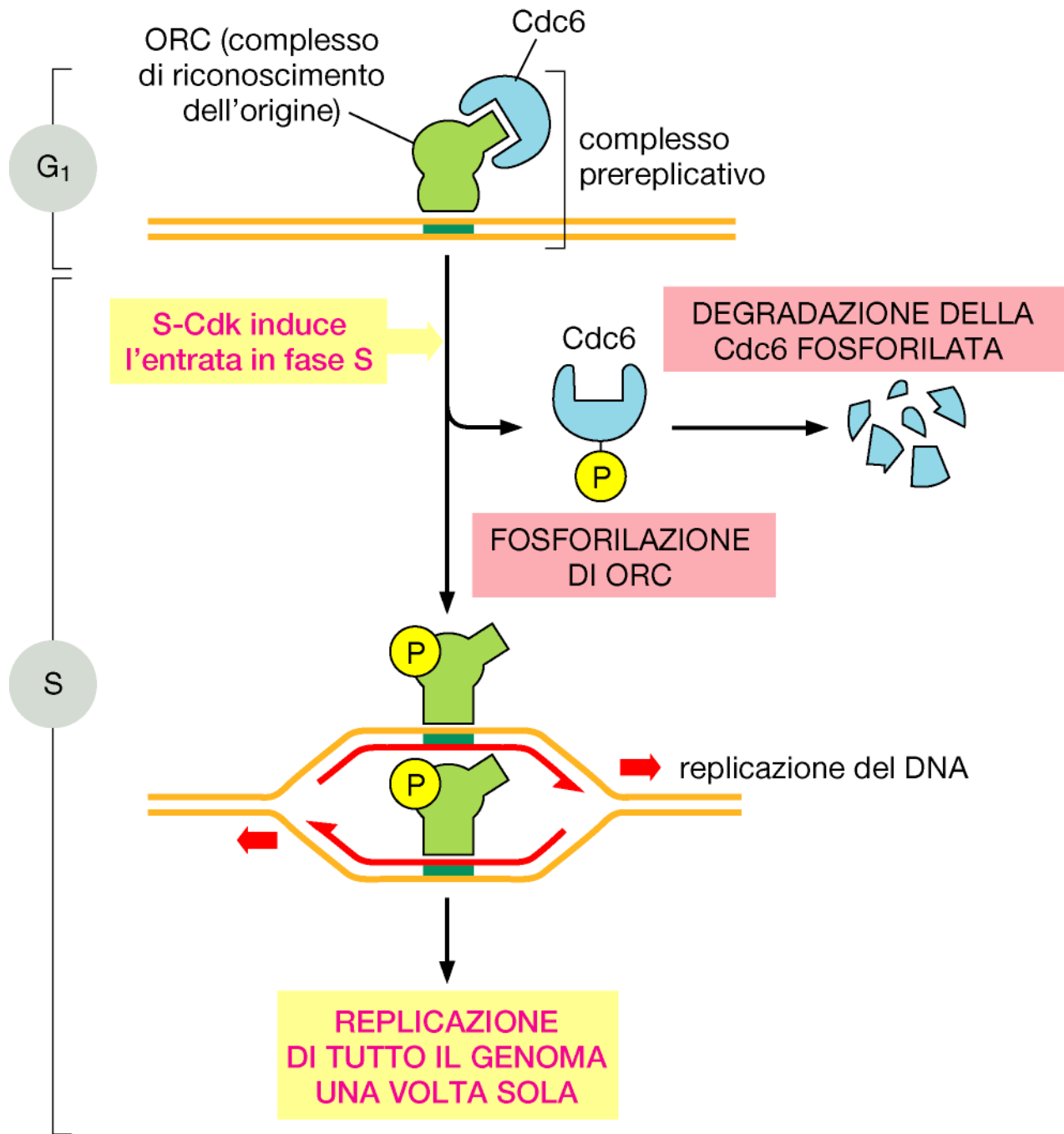
Tale chinasi è inattiva in G1 e viene attivata solo quando la cellula entra in fase S.



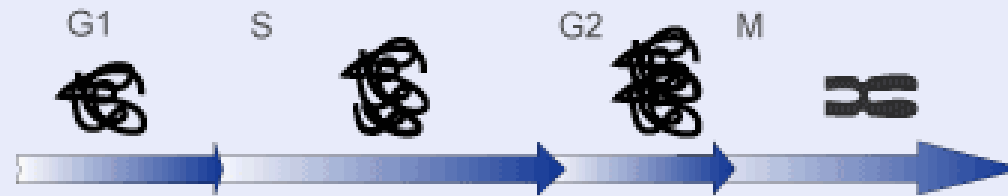








There are checkpoints throughout the cell cycle

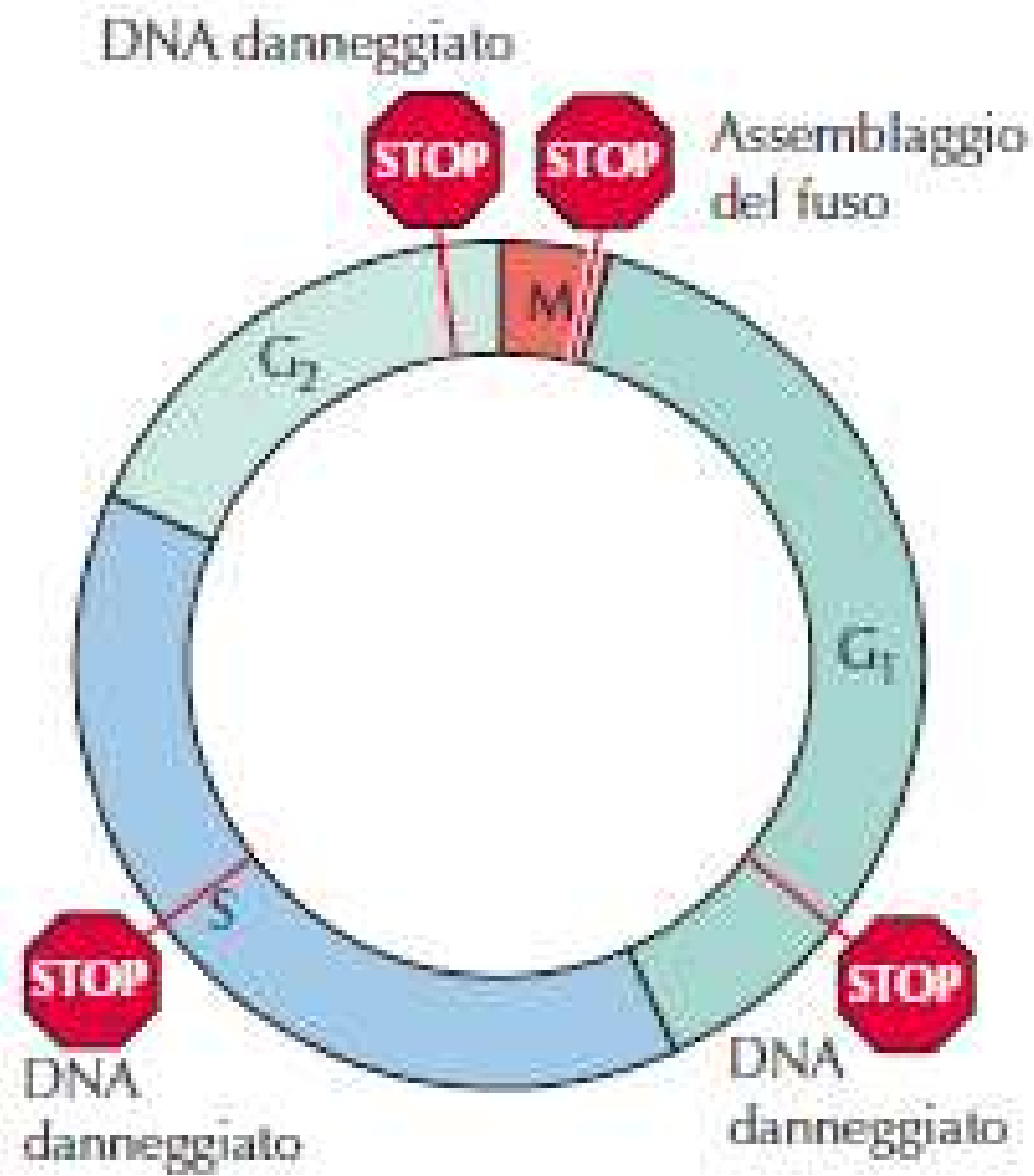


Trigger for checkpoint	DNA damage	Replication block	DNA damage	DNA damage	Mitotic progress	Mitotic progress
Genes required	<i>RAD17</i> <i>RAD24</i> <i>MEC3</i>	<i>RFC5</i> <i>POL2</i> <i>DPB11</i> <i>DRC1</i>	<i>RAD17</i> <i>RAD24</i> <i>MEC3</i> <i>SGS1</i>	<i>RAD17</i> <i>RAD24</i> <i>MEC3</i>	<i>BUB1,3</i> <i>MAD1,2,3</i>	<i>BUB2</i> <i>BFA1</i>
Action of checkpoint	Arrest G1	Arrest S phase	Slow replication	Arrest G2	Arrest anaphase	Arrest exit

Effector genes

MEC1, TEL1
MRE11, RAD50, XRS2
RAD9
RAD53
DUN1
RAD55
PDS1

A red gene name indicates that there is a human disease in a homologous gene



Cinetocore non attaccate

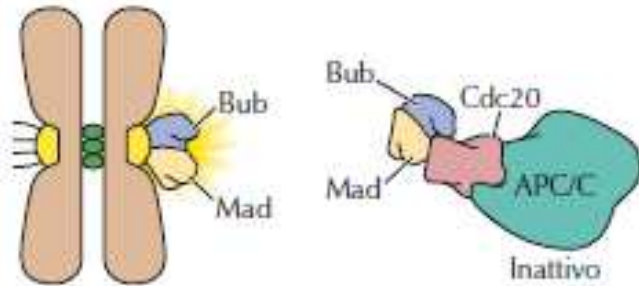


FIGURA 16.29 Il punto di controllo dell'assemblaggio del fuso La progressione all'anafase è mediata dall'attivazione del complesso che promuove l'anafase (APC/C) ubiquitin ligasi. I cinetocori non attaccati portano all'assemblaggio di un complesso di proteine Mad/Bub in cui le proteine Mad sono attivate e impediscono l'attivazione di APC mediante inibizione di Cdc20. Quando tutti i cromosomi sono allineati sul fuso, il complesso Mad/Bub si dissocia, rilevando l'inibizione di Cdc20 e portando all'attivazione di APC/C ubiquitina la ciclina B, portando alla sua degradazione e all'inattivazione di Cdk1. Inoltre APC/C ubiquitina la securina, portando all'attivazione della separasi. La separasi degrada una subunità della coesina rompendo il legame tra i cromatidi fratelli e iniziando l'anafase.

Tutti i cromosomi allineati sul fuso

