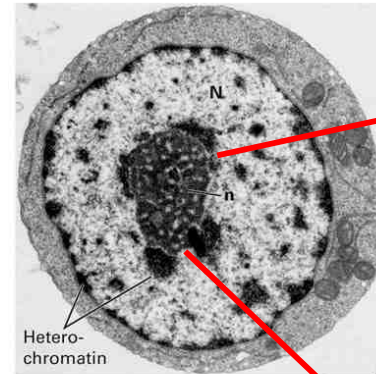


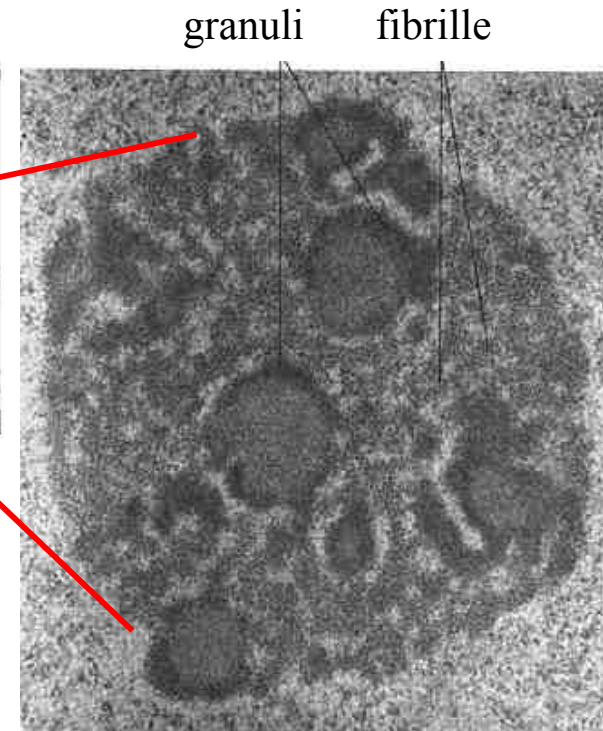
rRNA

NUCLEOLO

Molti nuclei, contengono una o più strutture estremamente dense chiamate nucleoli, che sono i siti di sintesi dell' **RNA ribosomico** e dell' assemblaggio delle **subunità ribosomali**.



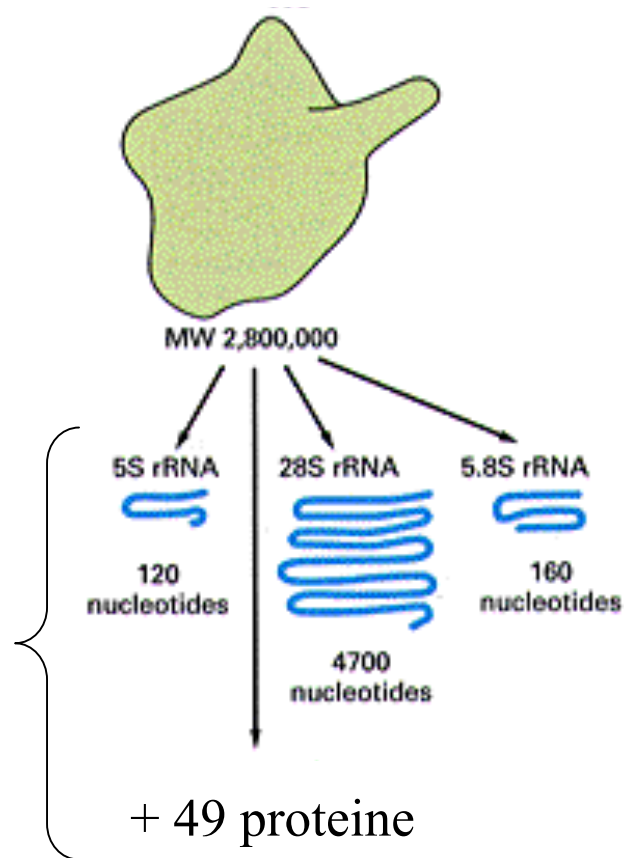
I nucleoli sono strutture eterogenee in cui le aree più pallide rappresentano i siti del DNA che codificano per l'rRNA e le aree scure i siti di assemblaggio delle subunità ribosomali. Ogni tipo cellulare ha una caratteristica forma del nucleo e, in generale, il livello di attività di ogni cellula può essere desunto dall'aspetto ultrastrutturale del suo nucleo. Le cellule relativamente inattive hanno un nucleo piccolo, in cui la cromatina è prevalentemente in forma addensata (eterocromatina) ed in cui il nucleolo è piccolo o assente, mentre nelle cellule molto attive da un punto di vista della sintesi proteica, il materiale nucleare è disperso (eucromatina) ed i nucleoli sono molto evidenti.



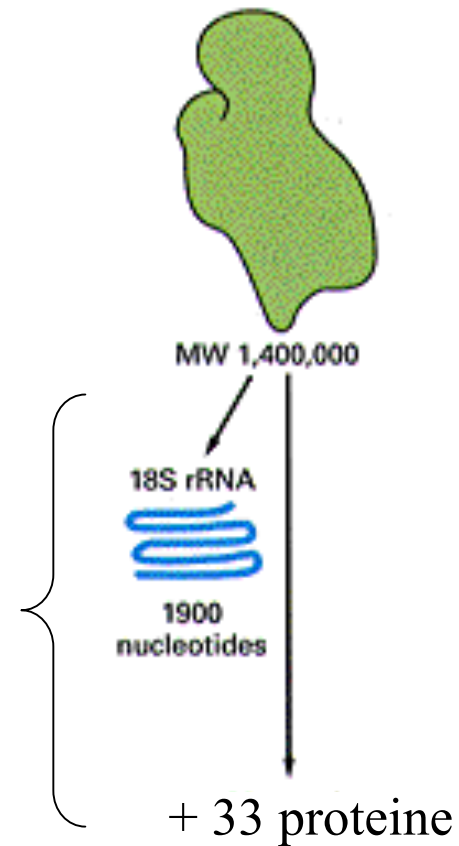
Nucleolo: masserella granulare e fibrillare dai contorni irregolari non rivestita da citomembrane.
Costituito da: parte (RNA e proteine) parte fibrillare 5-10 nm diametro (DNA ed RNA)
parte amorfa proteica
nucleoscheletro

Le due subunità ribosomali sono formate nel nucleolo dall'associazione tra rRNA e proteine

Composizione della grande subunità ribosomale =60S



Composizione della piccola subunità ribosomale =40S



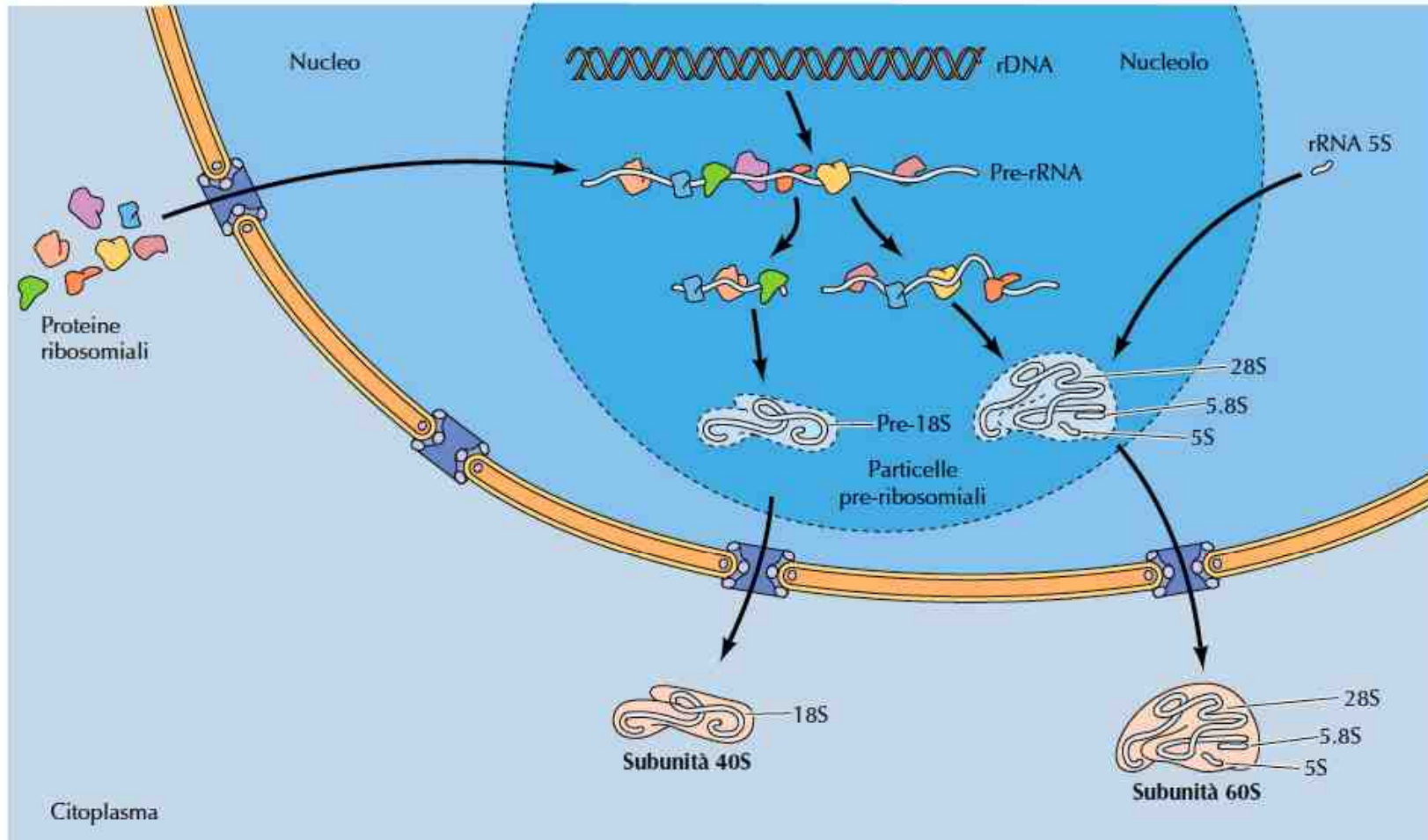


FIGURA 9.31 Assemblaggio dei ribosomi Le proteine ribosomiali sono importate dal citoplasma al nucleolo e iniziano ad associarsi al pre-rRNA prima che cominci la sua maturazione. Nel corso della maturazione del pre-rRNA, altre proteine ribosomiali e l'rRNA 5S (che viene sintetizzato in altra sede nel nucleo) si uniscono a formare particelle pre-ribosomiali. Le fasi finali di maturazione avvengono dopo il passaggio delle particelle pre-ribosomiali nel citoplasma e portano alla formazione delle subunità ribosomiali 40S e 60S.

altri RNA

snRNA

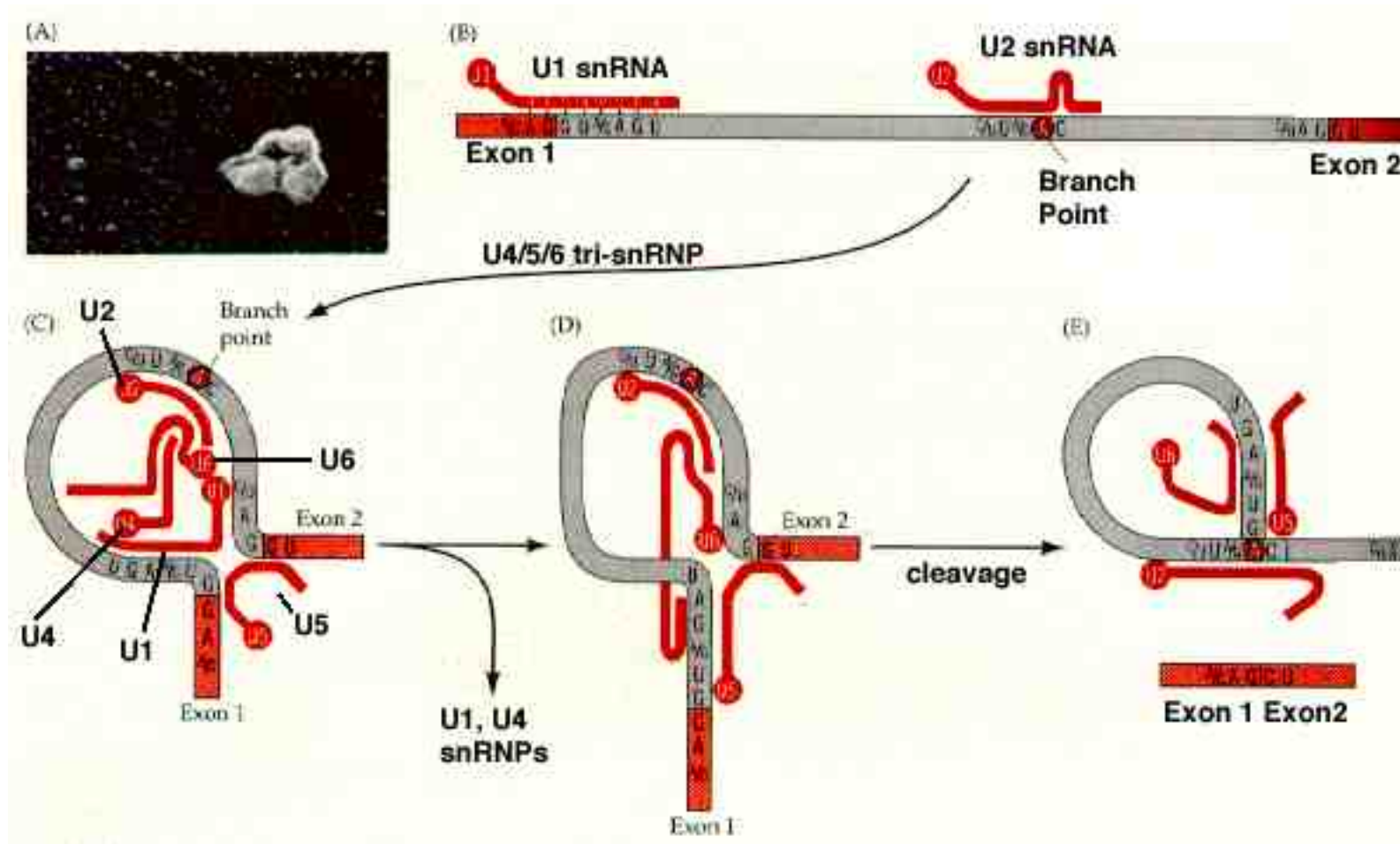
Per small nuclear RNA (piccolo RNA nucleare, abbreviato come snRNA) si intende una piccola molecola di acido ribonucleico, solitamente molto ricca di uracile, che partecipa alla maturazione dell'mRNA. La localizzazione degli snRNA è tipicamente nel nucleo eucariote.

Gli snRNA, trascritti dalla RNA polimerasi II o dalla RNA polimerasi III, sono coinvolti in una serie di importanti processi come lo splicing (la rimozione degli introni dal pre-mRNA), la regolazione dei fattori di trascrizione (7SK RNA) o della stessa RNA polimerasi II (B2 RNA) o il mantenimento dei telomeri.

Le snRNP formano lo spliceosoma, cioè quell'insieme di particelle che contribuiscono allo splicing di un tratto della catena di mRNA.

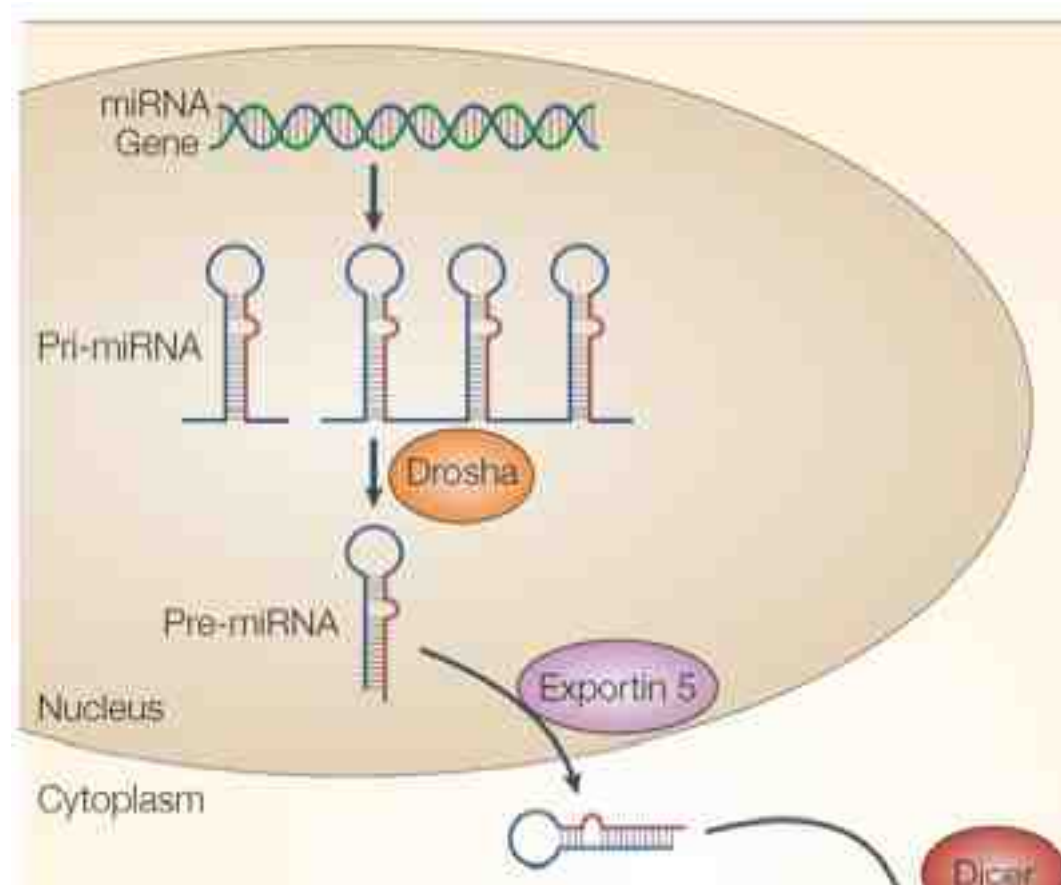
snRNA

Regulation of splicing



miRNA

I miRNAs sono piccole molecole di RNA (microRNA), a singolo filamento di 20-22 nucleotidi che svolgono diverse funzioni, la più nota attualmente è una regolazione post-trascrizionale.

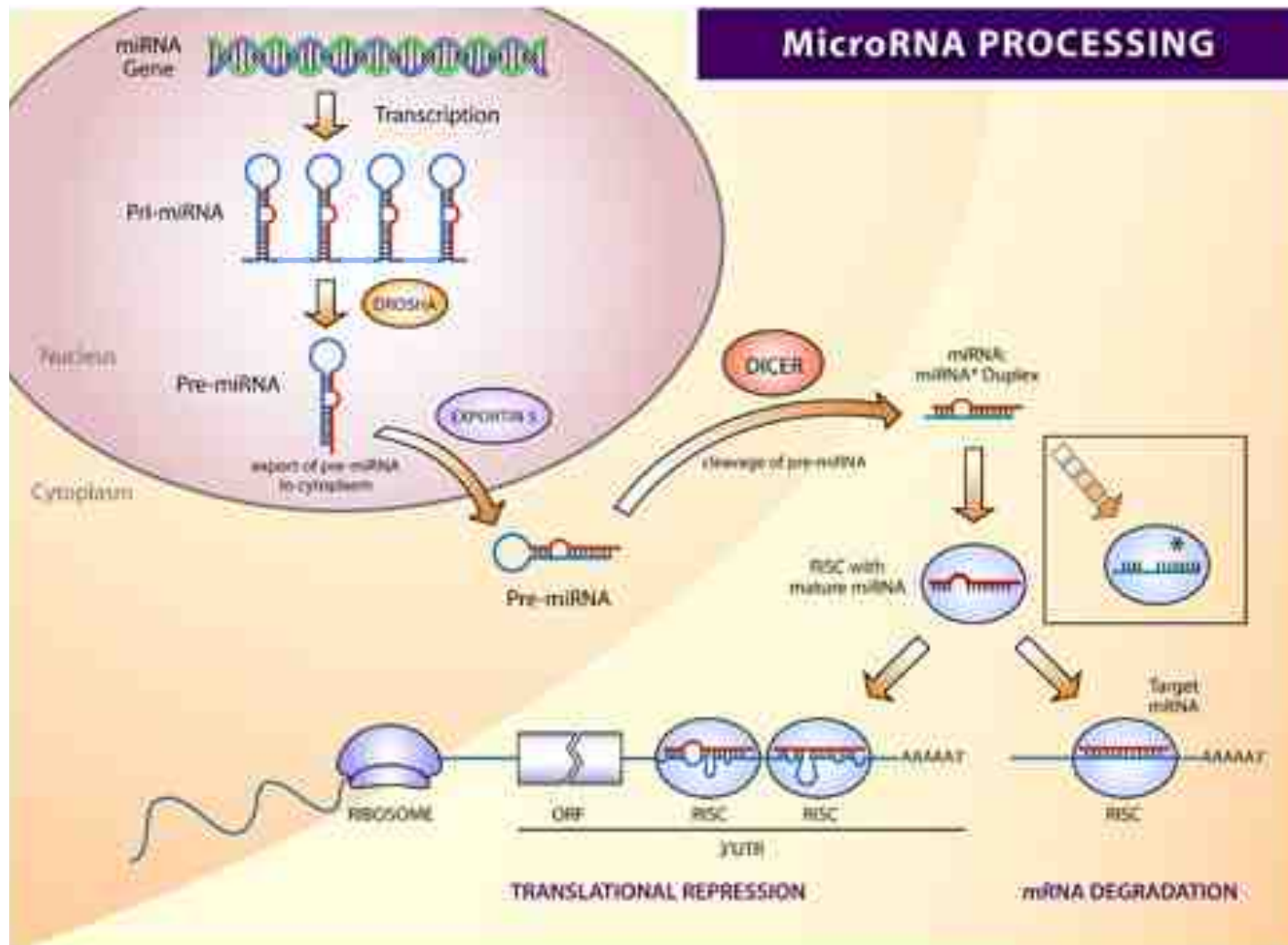


09_bct_2011

Modifiche citoplasmatiche degli RNA

miRNA

I pre-miRNAs sono ulteriormente tagliati per formare miRNA maturi che portano alla degradazione o al blocco della traduzione degli mRNA ai quali si ibridano.

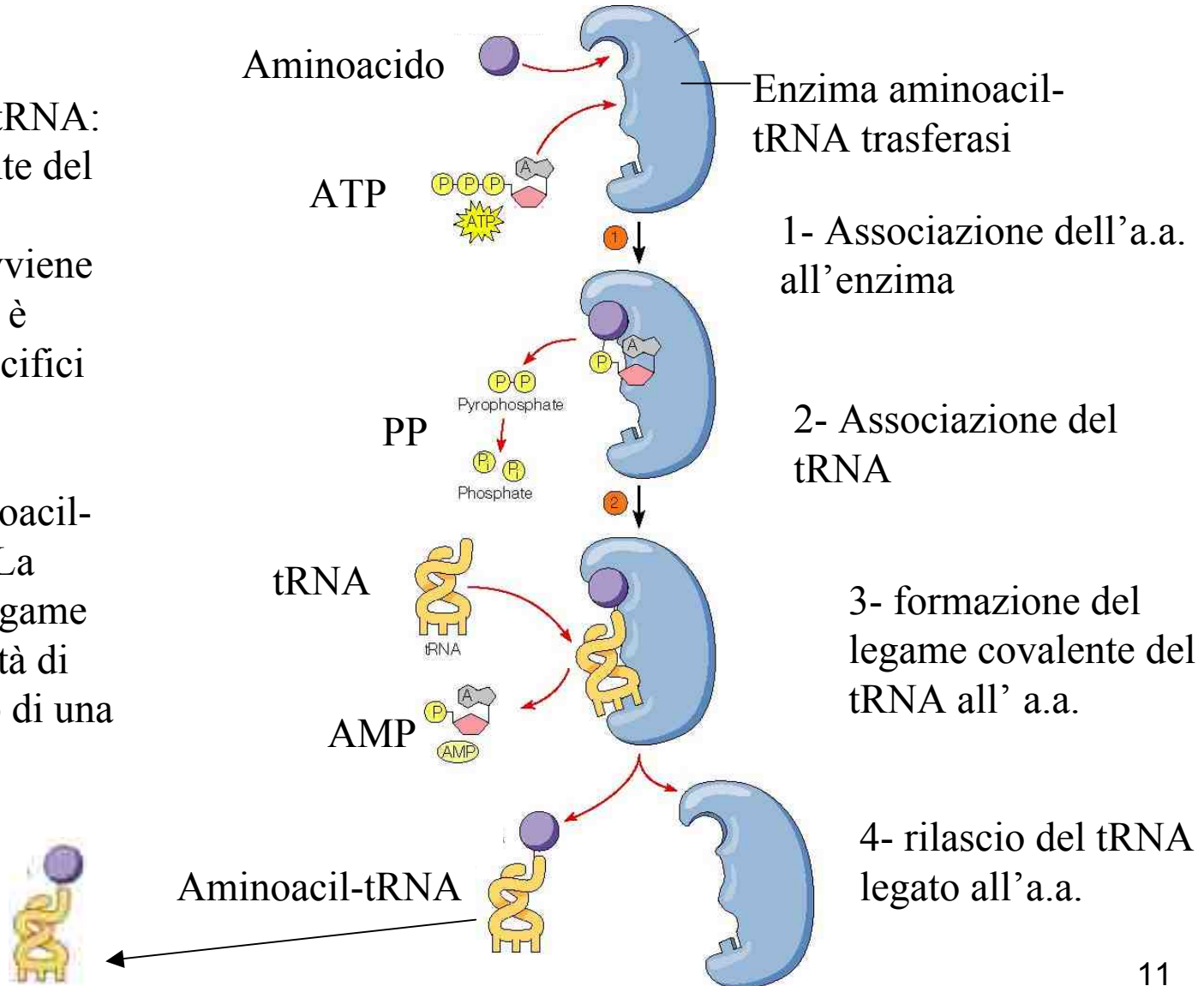


tRNA

Marurazione del tRNA: Il legame covalente del tRNA all'a.a.

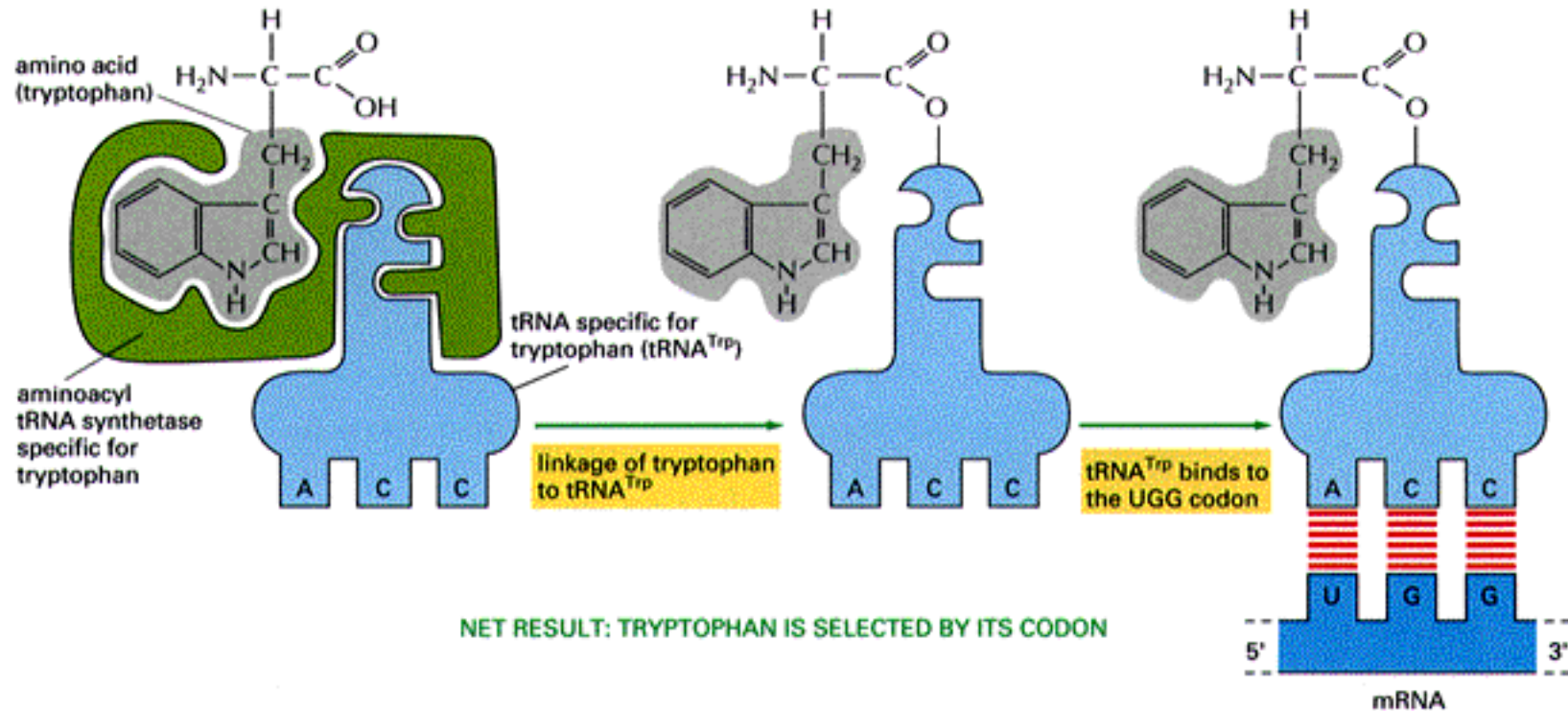
Marurazione del tRNA:
Il legame covalente del tRNA all'a.a. corrispondente avviene nel citoplasma ed è catalizzato da specifici enzimi chiamati aminoacil-tRNA-trasferasi (o aminoacil-tRNA-sintetasi). La formazione del legame covalente necessita di energia: consumo di una molecola di ATP

tRNA pronto per sintesi proteica



tRNA

Ci sono altre tanto enzimi aminoacyl tRNA synthetase quanti sono i tRNA

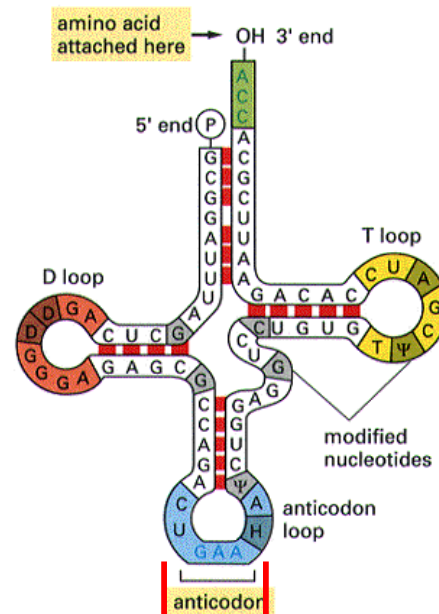


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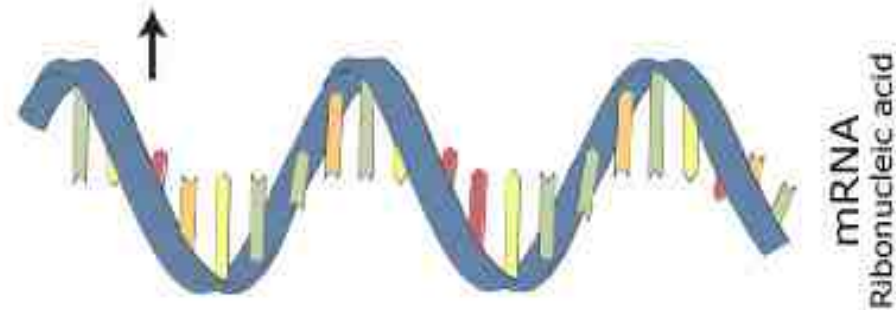
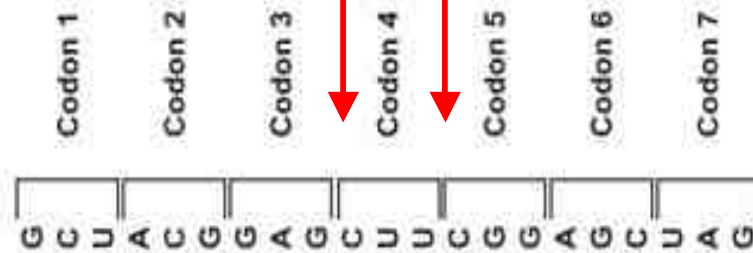
Traduzione e indirizzamento delle proteine

Traduzione

Traduzione:
mRNA -----> proteine

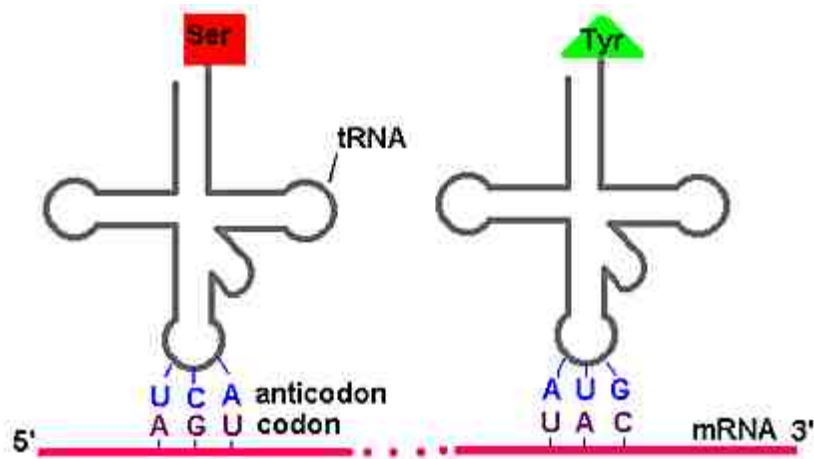


tRNA



mRNA

Genetic code



		2nd base in codon					
		U	C	A	G		
1st base in codon	U	Phe Phe Leu Leu	Ser Ser Ser Ser	Tyr Tyr STOP STOP	Cys Cys STOP Trp	U C A G	3rd base in codon
	C	Leu Leu Leu Leu	Pro Pro Pro Pro	His His Gln Gln	Arg Arg Arg Arg	U C A G	
	A	Ile Ile Ile Met	Thr Thr Thr Thr	Asn Asn Lys Lys	Ser Ser Arg Arg	U C A G	
	G	Val Val Val Val	Ala Ala Ala Ala	Asp Asp Glu Glu	Gly Gly Gly Gly	U C A G	

codone di inizio = AUG =Metionina =Met

	T			C			A			G		
T	TTT	Phe	F	TCT	Ser	S	TAT	Tyr	Y	TGT	Cys	C
	TTC	Phe	F	TCC	Ser	S	TAC	Tyr	Y	TGC	Cys	C
	TTA	Leu	L	TCA	Ser	S	TAA	stop	*	TGA	stop	*
	TTG	Leu	L	TCG	Ser	S	TAG	stop	*	TGG	Trp	W
C	CTT	Leu	L	CCT	Pro	P	CAT	His	H	CGT	Arg	R
	CTC	Leu	L	CCC	Pro	P	CAC	His	H	CGC	Arg	R
	CTA	Leu	L	CCA	Pro	P	CAA	Gln	Q	CGA	Arg	R
	CTG	Leu	L	CCG	Pro	P	CAG	Gln	Q	CGG	Arg	R
A	ATT	Ile	I	ACT	Thr	T	AAT	Asn	N	AGT	Ser	S
	ATC	Ile	I	ACC	Thr	T	AAC	Asn	N	AGC	Ser	S
	ATA	Ile	I	ACA	Thr	T	AAA	Lys	K	AGA	Arg	R
	ATG	Met	M	ACG	Thr	T	AAG	Lys	K	AGG	Arg	R
G	GTT	Val	V	GCT	Ala	A	GAT	Asp	D	GGT	Gly	G
	GTC	Val	V	GCC	Ala	A	GAC	Asp	D	GGC	Gly	G
	GTA	Val	V	GCA	Ala	A	GAA	Glu	E	GGA	Gly	G
	GTG	Val	V	GCG	Ala	A	GAG	Glu	E	GGG	Gly	G

GenBank Overview

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genbank/index.html

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GenBank Overview

NCBI **GenBank Overview**

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[NCBI Handbook](#)

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International sequence databases exceed 100 gigabases

In August 2005, the INSDC announced the DNA sequence database exceeded 100 gigabases. GenBank is proud of its contributions toward this milestone. We thank all the scientists who have worked through the submission process at GenBank and made their sequence data available to the world. See the related [press release](#).

Growth of the International Nucleotide Sequence Database Collaboration

Date	GenBank (Billions)	EMBL (Billions)	DDBJ (Billions)	Total (Billions)
Aug-00	~1	~0	~0	~1
Aug-01	~5	~1	~1	~7
Aug-02	~15	~2	~2	~19
Aug-03	~35	~3	~3	~41
Aug-04	~65	~4	~4	~73
Aug-05	~85	~5	~5	~95

Base Pairs contributed by GenBank EMBL DDBJ

Come raggiungere le informazioni contenute nelle banche dati?

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National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) September 24, 2007

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PubMed is a service of the [U.S. National Library of Medicine](#) that includes over 17 million citations from MEDLINE and other life science journals for biomedical articles back to the 1950s. PubMed

The screenshot shows the NCBI Nucleotide search interface. The search query is 'stathmin rat mRNA complete'. The results page displays 12 nucleotide sequences. A red arrow points to the third result, BC062234, which is the reference sequence for Rattus norvegicus stathmin 1. The interface includes a search bar, navigation tabs (All Databases, PubMed, Nucleotide, Protein, Genome, Structure, PMC, Taxonomy, Books), and a sidebar with various tools and resources.

NCBI Nucleotide

Search CoreNucleotide for stathmin rat mRNA complete

Found 12 nucleotide sequences. CoreNucleotide [10] EST [1] GSS [1]

Display Summary Show 20 Sort by Send to

All: 10 Bacteria: 0 RefSeq: 0 mRNA: 10

Items 1 - 10 of 10 One page.

- 1: [BC087660](#) Reports Order cDNA clone, Links
Rattus norvegicus stathmin-like 2, mRNA (cDNA clone MGC:105372 IMAGE:7313867), complete cds
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- 3: [BC062234](#) Reports Order cDNA clone, Links
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NCBI Sequence Viewer v2.0

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Display GenBank Show 5 Send to Hide: sequence all but gene, CDS and mRNA features

Range: from begin to end Reverse complemented strand Features: + Refresh

1: BC062234, Reports *Rattus norvegicus*...[gi:38328241] [Order cDNA clone, Links](#)

[Comment](#) [Features](#) [Sequence](#)

LOCUS BC062234 1138 bp mRNA linear ROD 20-OCT-2004

DEFINITION *Rattus norvegicus* stathmin 1, mRNA (cDNA clone MGC:72884 IMAGE:6917958), complete cds.

ACCESSION BC062234

VERSION BC062234.1 GI:38328241

KEYWORDS MGC.

SOURCE *Rattus norvegicus* (Norway rat)

ORGANISM [Rattus norvegicus](#)
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Glires; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muroidea; Muridae; Murinae; Rattus.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 1138)

AUTHORS Strausberg,R.L., Feingold,E.A., Grouse,L.H., Derge,J.G., Klausner,R.D., Collins,F.S., Wagner,L., Shenmen,C.M., Schuler,G.D., Altschul,S.F., Zeeberg,B., Buetow,K.H., Schaefer,C.F., Bhat,N.K., Hopkins,R.F., Jordan,H., Moore,T., Max,S.I., Wang,J., Hsieh,F., Diatchenko,L., Marusina,K., Farmer,A.A., Rubin,G.M., Hong,L., Stapleton,M., Soares,M.B., Bonaldo,M.F., Casavant,T.L., Scheetz,T.E., Brownstein,M.J., Usdin,T.B., Toshiyuki,S., Carninci,P., Prange,C., Raha,S.S., Loquellano,N.A., Peters,G.J., Abramson,R.D., Mullahy,S.J., Bosak,S.A., McEwan,P.J., McKernan,K.J., Malek,J.A., Gunaratne,P.H., Richards,S., Worley,K.C., Hale,S., Garcia,A.M., Gay,L.J., Hulyk,S.W., Villalón,D.K., Muzny,D.M., Sodergren,E.J., Lu,X., Gibbs,R.A., Fahey,J., Helton,E., Ketteman,M., Madan,A., Rodrigues,S., Sanchez,A., Whiting,M., Madan,A., Young,A.C., Shevchenko,Y., Bouffard,G.G., Blakesley,R.W., Touchman,J.W., Green,E.D., Dickson,M.C., Rodriguez,A.C., Grimwood,J., Schmutz,J., Myers,R.M., Butterfield,Y.S., Krzywinski,M.I., Skalska,U., Smailus,D.E., Schnerch,A., Schein,J.E., Jones,S.J. and Marra,M.A.

TITLE Generation and initial analysis of more than 15,000 full-length human and mouse cDNA sequences

numan and mouse cDNA sequences
JOURNAL Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99 (26), 16899-16903 (2002)
PUBMED [12477932](#)
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 1138)
AUTHORS Director MGC Project.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (13-NOV-2003) National Institutes of Health, Mammalian Gene Collection (MGC), Cancer Genomics Office, National Cancer Institute, 31 Center Drive, Room 11A03, Bethesda, MD 20892-2590, USA
REMARK NIH-MGC Project URL: <http://mgc.nci.nih.gov>
COMMENT Contact: MGC help desk
 Email: cgapbs-r@mail.nih.gov
 Tissue Procurement: John C. Marshall, M.D., Ph.D
 cDNA Library Preparation: CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc.
 cDNA Library Arrayed by: The I.M.A.G.E. Consortium (LLNL)
 DNA Sequencing by: Genome Sequence Centre,
 BC Cancer Agency, Vancouver, BC, Canada
info@bcgsc.bc.ca
 Steve Jones, Sarah Barber, Mabel Brown-John, Yaron Butterfield,
 Andy Chan, Steve S. Chand, William Chow, Alison Cloutier, Ruth
 Featherstone, Malachi Griffith, Obi Griffith, Ran Guin, Nancy Liao,
 Kim MacDonald, Amara Masson, Mike R. Mayo, Josh Moran, Ryan Morin,
 Teika Olson, Diana Palmquist, Anca Petrescu, Anna Liisa Prahbu,
 Parvaneh Saeedi, JR Santos, Angelique Schnerch, Ursula Skalska,
 Duane Smailus, Jeff Stott, Miranda Tsai, George Yang, Jacquie
 Schein, Asim Siddiqui, Rob Holt, Marco Marra.

 Clone distribution: MGC clone distribution information can be found
 through the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium/LLNL at: <http://image.llnl.gov>
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Sequenza aminoacidica

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Sequenza nucleotidica

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Codone di inizio: nucleotidi 94-96

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5'

C-term

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Codone di STOP: nucleotidi 541-543

polyA

3'

Ribosomi e sintesi proteica



The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2009

"for studies of the structure and function of the ribosome"



Photo: MRC Laboratory
of Molecular Biology

**Venkatraman
Ramakrishnan**

🕒 1/3 of the prize

United Kingdom

MRC Laboratory of
Molecular Biology
Cambridge, United
Kingdom



Credits: Michael
Marsland/Yale University

Thomas A. Steitz

🕒 1/3 of the prize

USA

Yale University
New Haven, CT,
USA; Howard
Hughes Medical
Institute



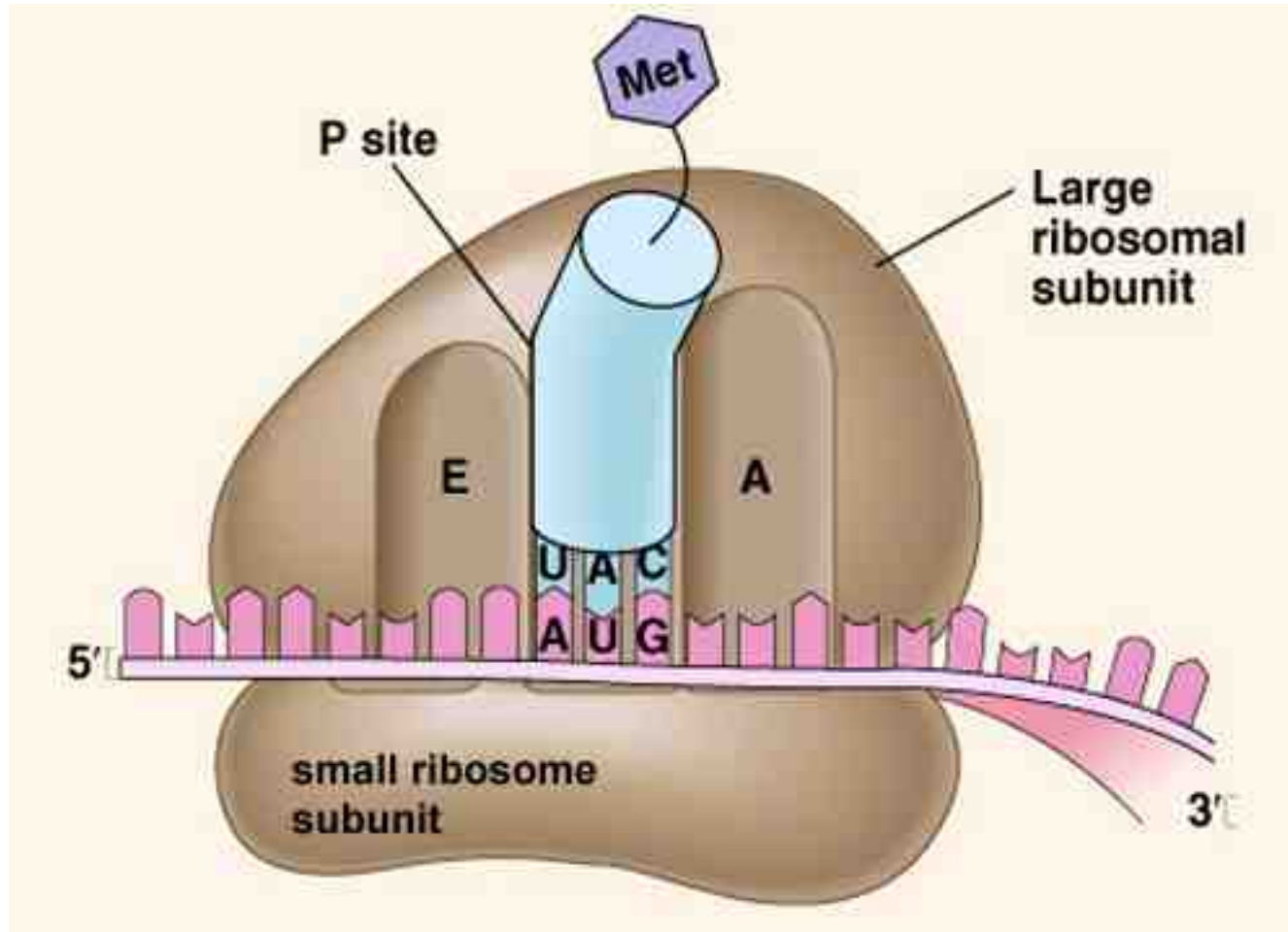
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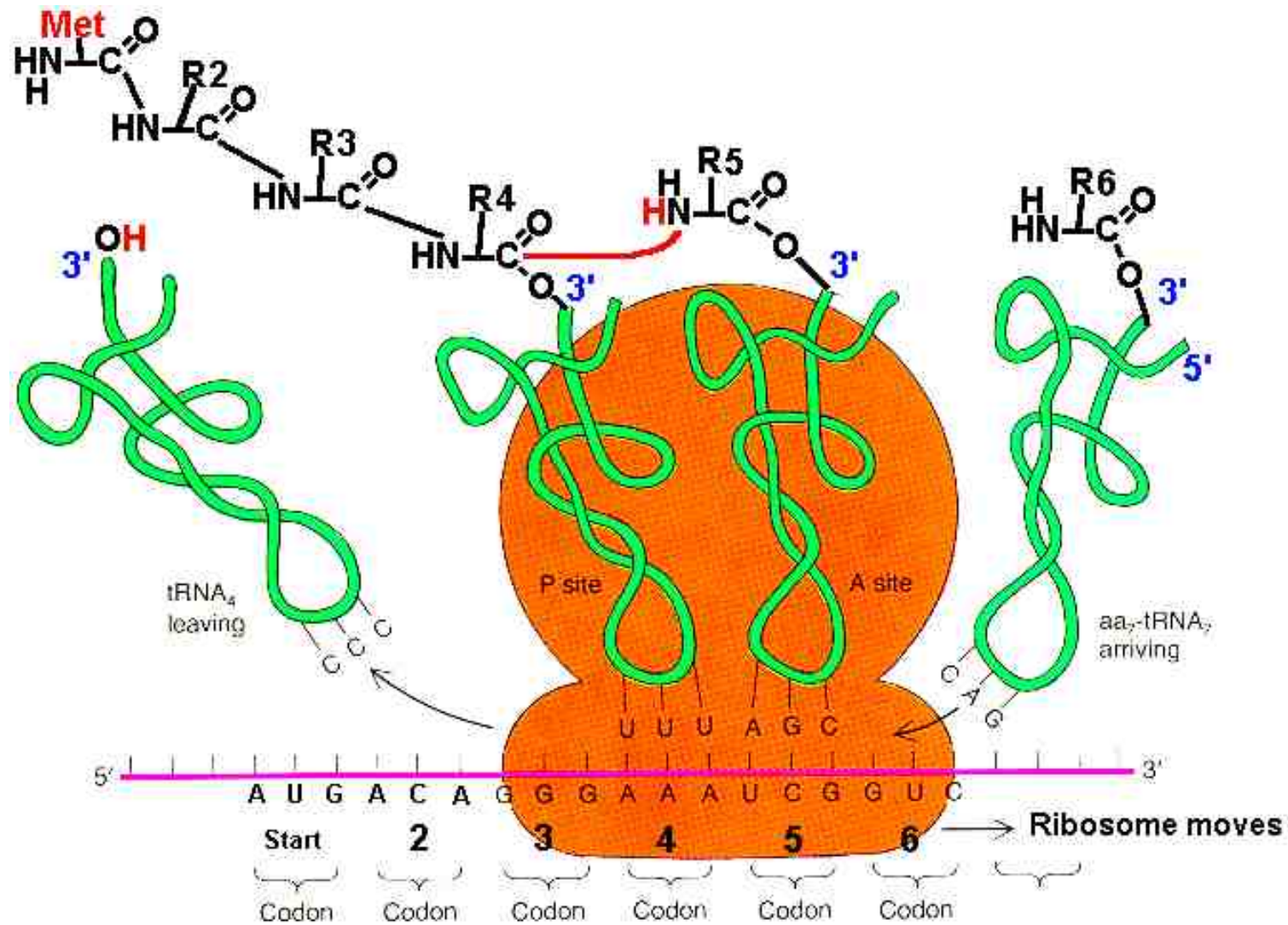
Ada E. Yonath

🕒 1/3 of the prize

Israel

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Modified from Griffiths et al., AN INTRODUCTION TO GENETIC ANALYSIS, 6th Ed., W.H. Freeman & Co., 1996.

La sintesi proteica inizia nel citoplasma con l'aggancio della piccola subunità ribosomiale all'estremità 5' dell'mRNA. In corrispondenza del codone di inizio "AUG" si aggancia la grande subunità ribosomiale. Il primo a.a. al N-terminale è dunque una metionina (Met) e la sintesi proteica prosegue con la lettura dell'mRNA nella direzione 5'--->3'. A questo punto, se i primi a.a. sintetizzati corrispondono al "peptide segnale" allora la sintesi potrà proseguire soltanto in corrispondenza della membrana del RER. Negli altri casi il ribosoma rimane "libero" e la sintesi prosegue fino allo stop codon.

