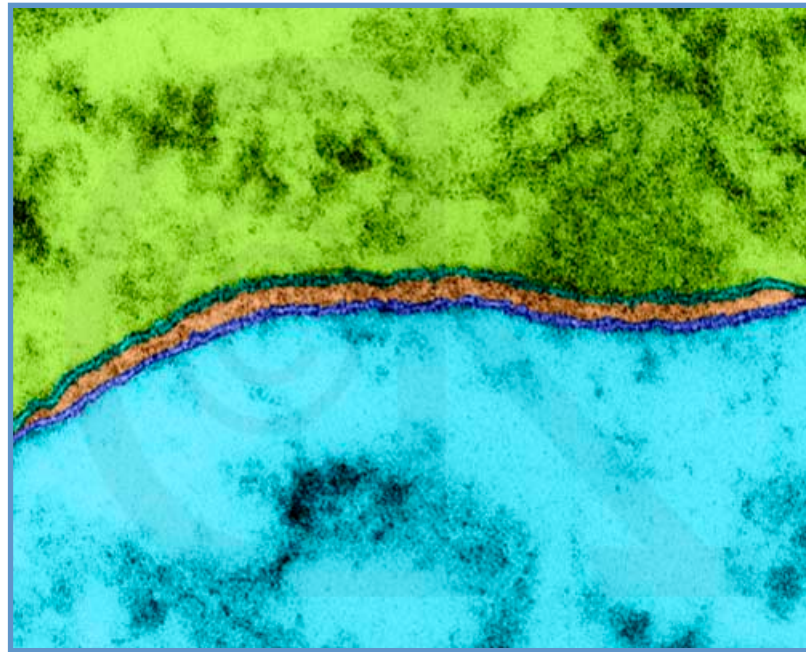
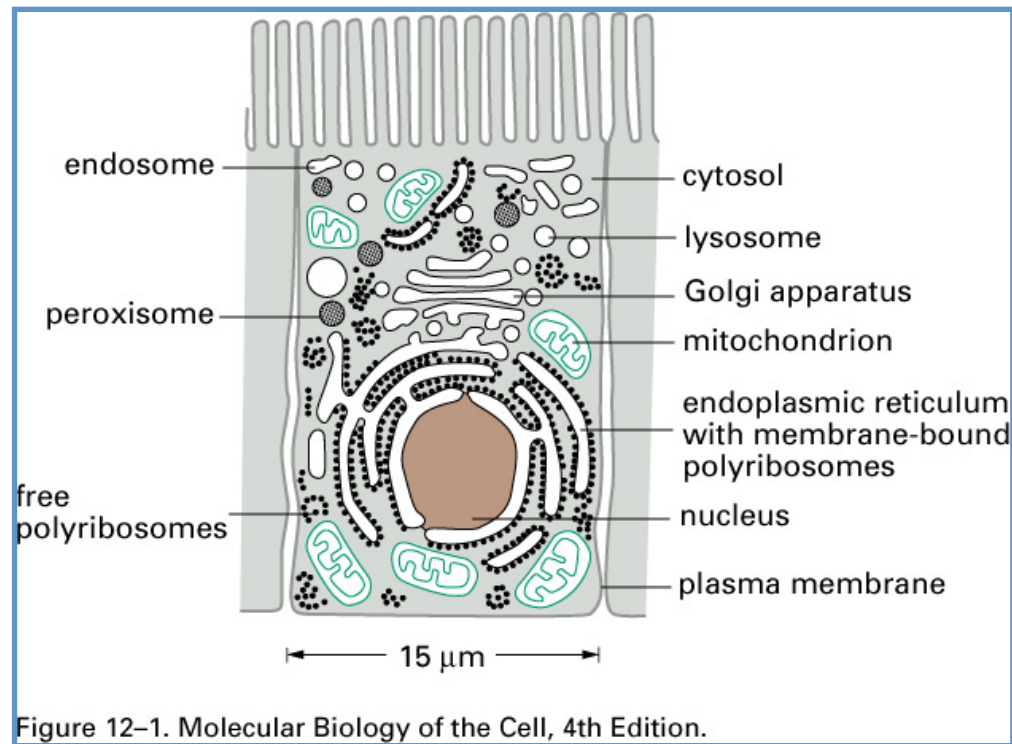


# Celični razdelki in transport proteinov

# Kompartimentalizacija celic



# Kompartimentalizacija celic



# Kompartmentalizacija celic

**TABLE 12-1** Relative Volumes Occupied by the Major Intracellular Compartments in a Liver Cell (Hepatocyte)

INTRACELLULAR COMPARTMENT	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CELL VOLUME
Cytosol	54
Mitochondria	22
Rough ER cisternae	9
Smooth ER cisternae plus Golgi cisternae	6
Nucleus	6
Peroxisomes	1
Lysosomes	1
Endosomes	1



# Celične membrane

**TABLE 12-2** Relative Amounts of Membrane Types in Two Kinds of Eucaryotic Cells

MEMBRANE TYPE	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CELL MEMBRANE	
	LIVER HEPATOCYTE*	PANCREATIC EXOCRINE CELL*
Plasma membrane	2	5
Rough ER membrane	35	60
Smooth ER membrane	16	<1
Golgi apparatus membrane	7	10
Mitochondria		
Outer membrane	7	4
Inner membrane	32	17
Nucleus		
Inner membrane	0.2	0.7
Secretory vesicle membrane	not determined	3
Lysosome membrane	0.4	not determined
Peroxisome membrane	0.4	not determined
Endosome membrane	0.4	not determined

\*These two cells are of very different sizes: the average hepatocyte has a volume of about 5000  $\mu\text{m}^3$  compared with 1000  $\mu\text{m}^3$  for the pancreatic exocrine cell. Total cell membrane areas are estimated at about 110,000  $\mu\text{m}^2$  and 13,000  $\mu\text{m}^2$ , respectively.

# Glavni celični organeli

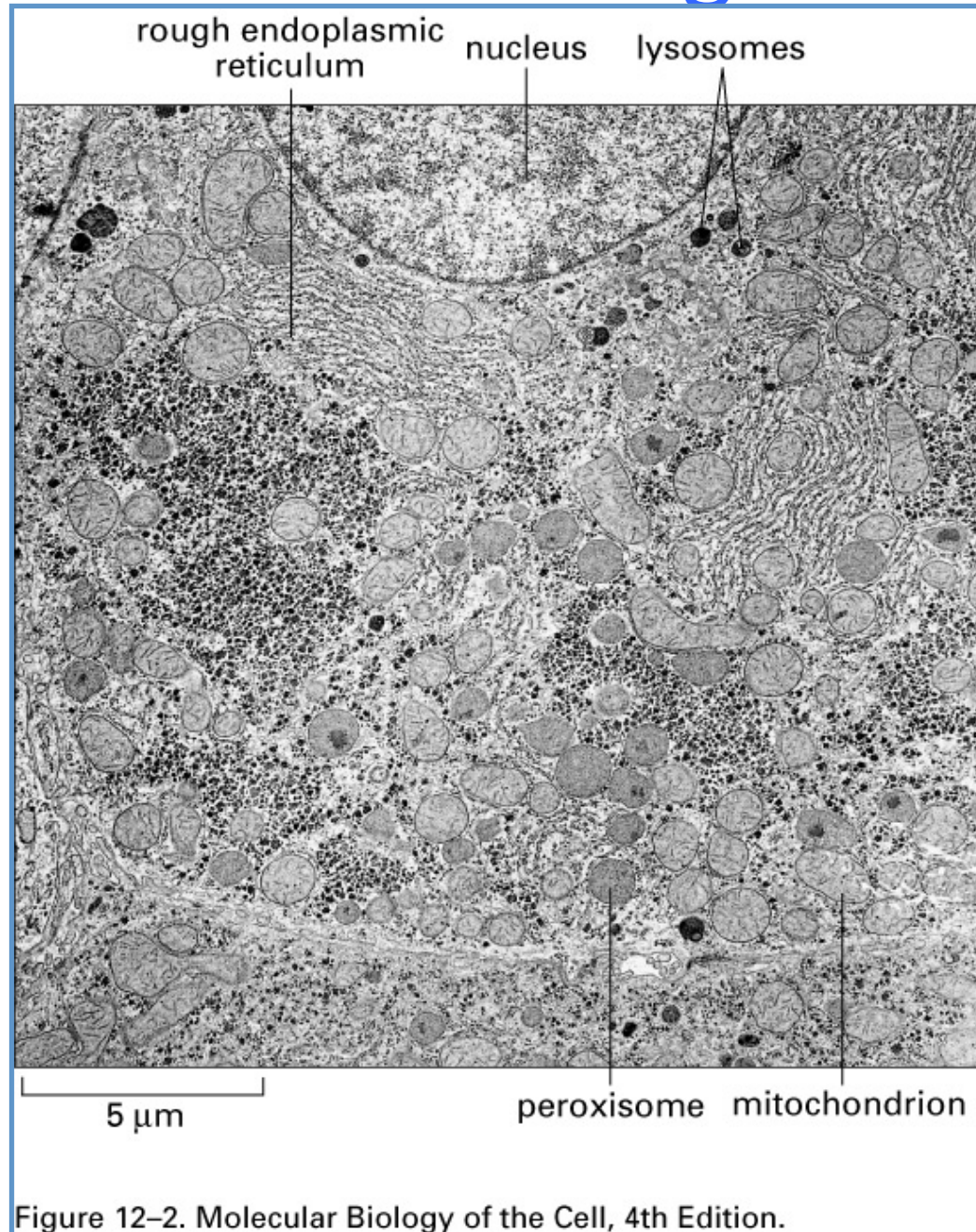
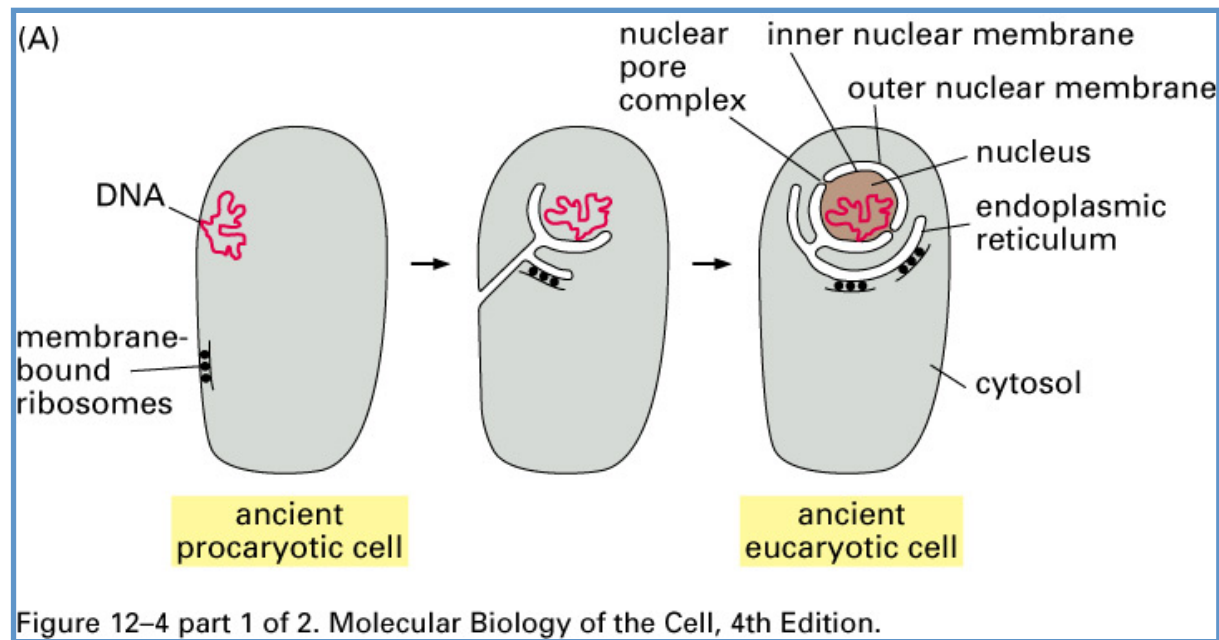


Figure 12-2. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

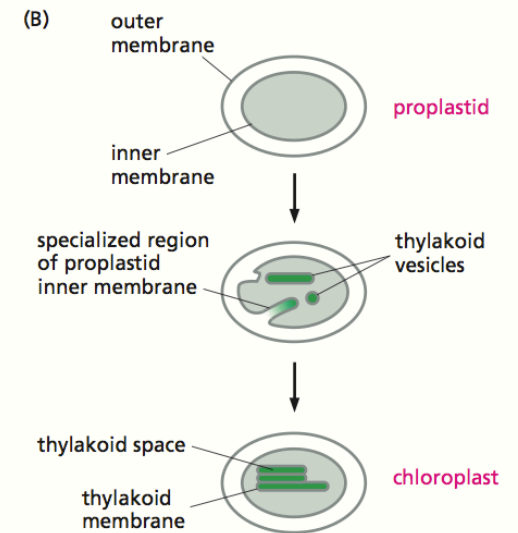
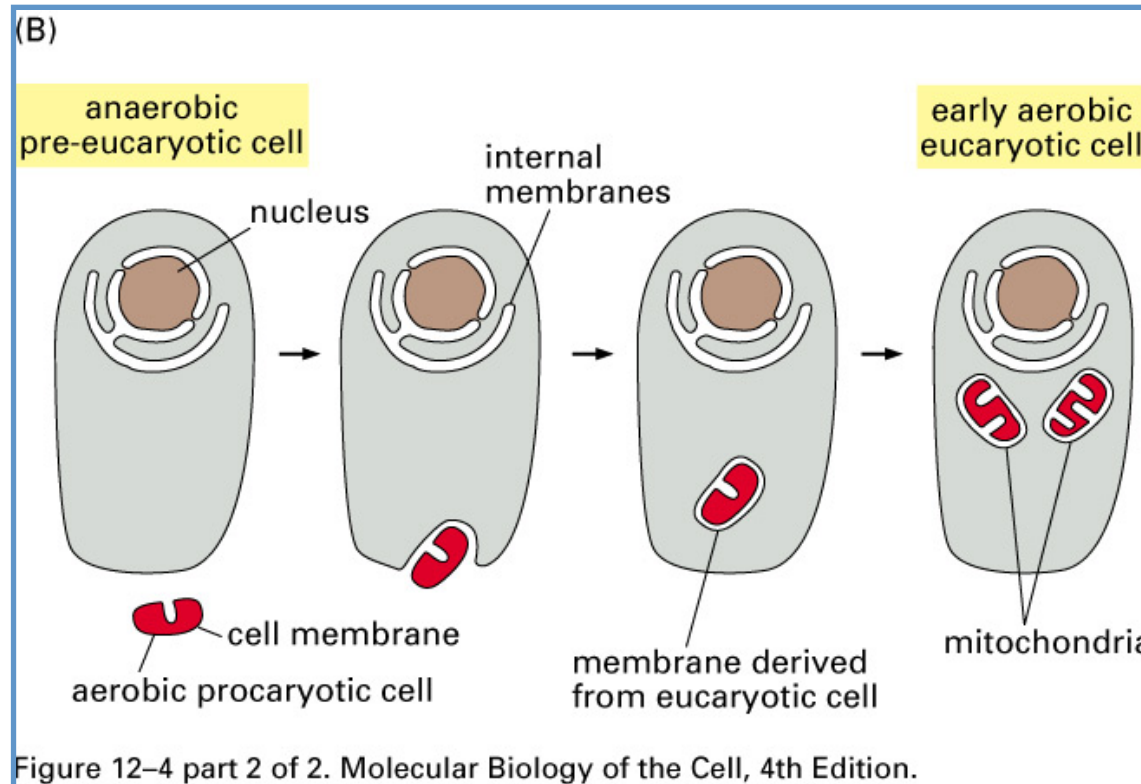
# Evolucijski izvor topologije celic



## Topology governed by evolutionary origins

Invagination of pm creates organelles such as nucleus that are topologically equivalent to cytosol and communicate via pores

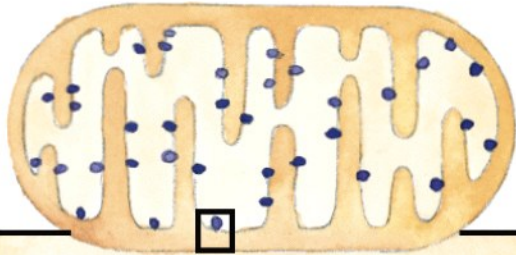
# Evolucijski izvor topologije celic



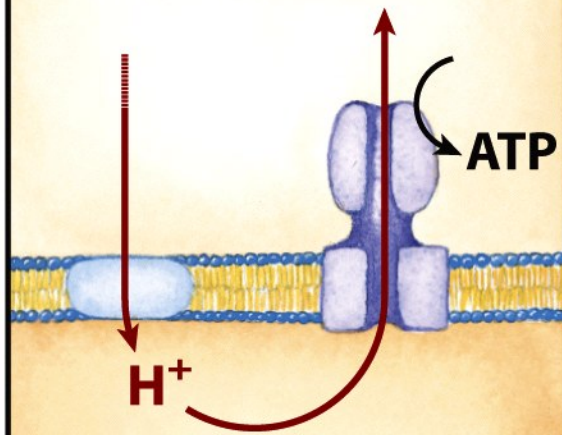
Topology governed by evolutionary origins  
Endosymbiosis of mito and plastids creates double membrane organelle (have own genome)



### Mitochondrion

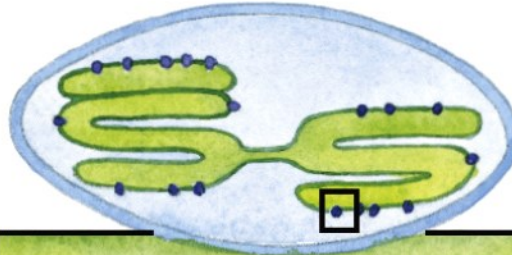


Matrix (N side)

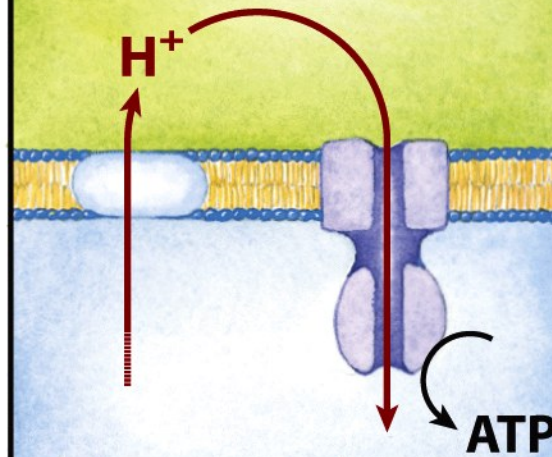


Intermembrane space (P side)

### Chloroplast

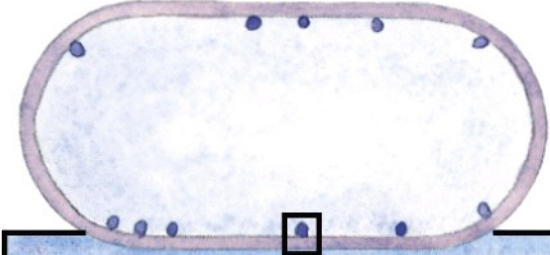


Thylakoid lumen (P side)

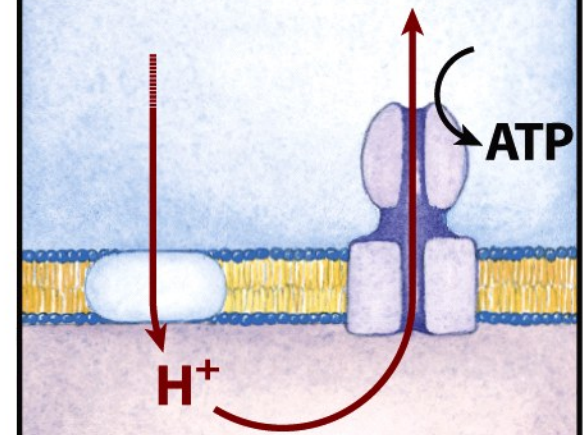


Stroma (N side)

### Bacterium (*E. coli*)



Cytosol (N side)



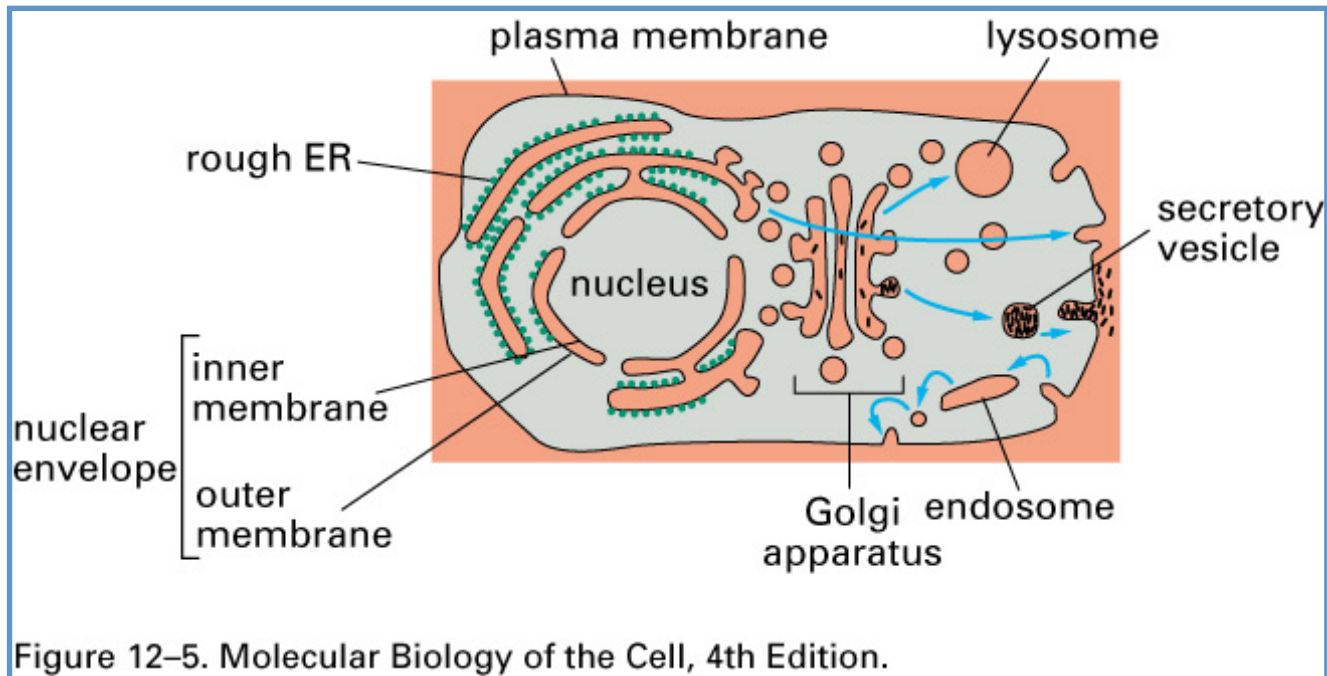
Intermembrane space (P side)

Figure 19-64

Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, Fifth Edition

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# Evolucijski izvor topologije celic



Notranjost organel, ki so nastale z invaginacijo in odcepitvijo plazemske membrane je topološko ekvivalentna zunanosti celice

Večina organel se ne more zgraditi *de novo*

# Različni načini transporta proteinov

## Trije mehanizmi

1. Kanalčki z vrati- topološko ekvivalenten prostor
2. Transmembranski transport: proteinski translokatorju, topološko drug prostor
3. Transport z vezikli: z membrano ločeni intermediati, topološko ekvivalenten prostor

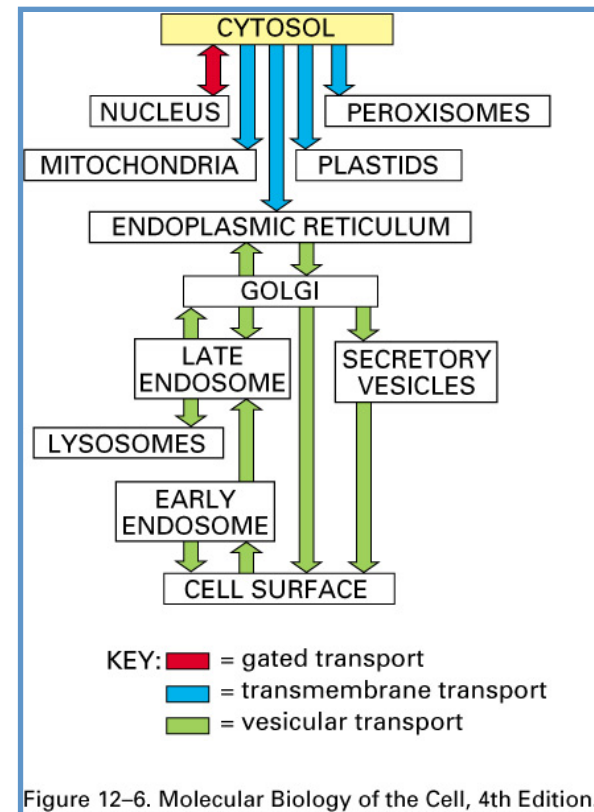
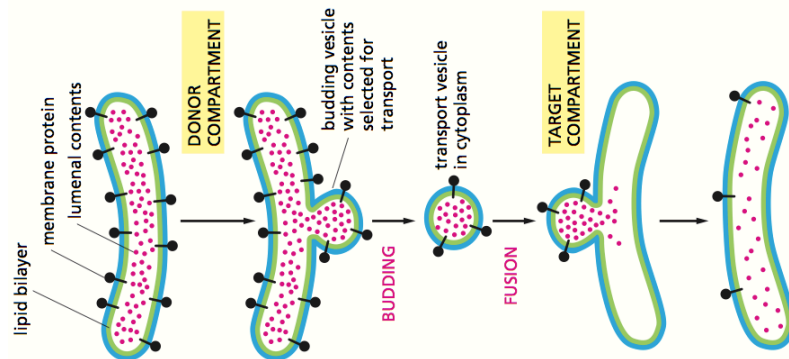
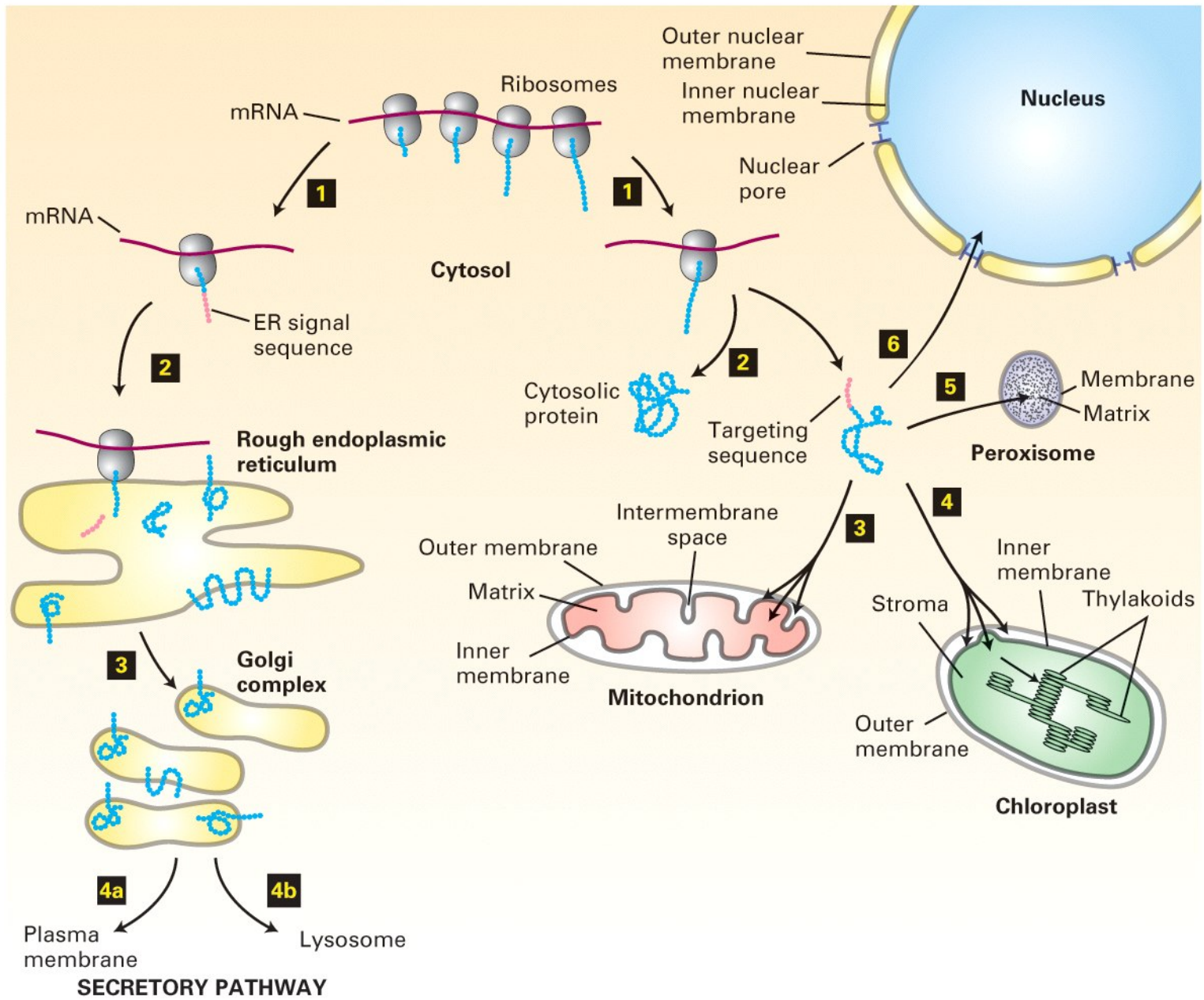


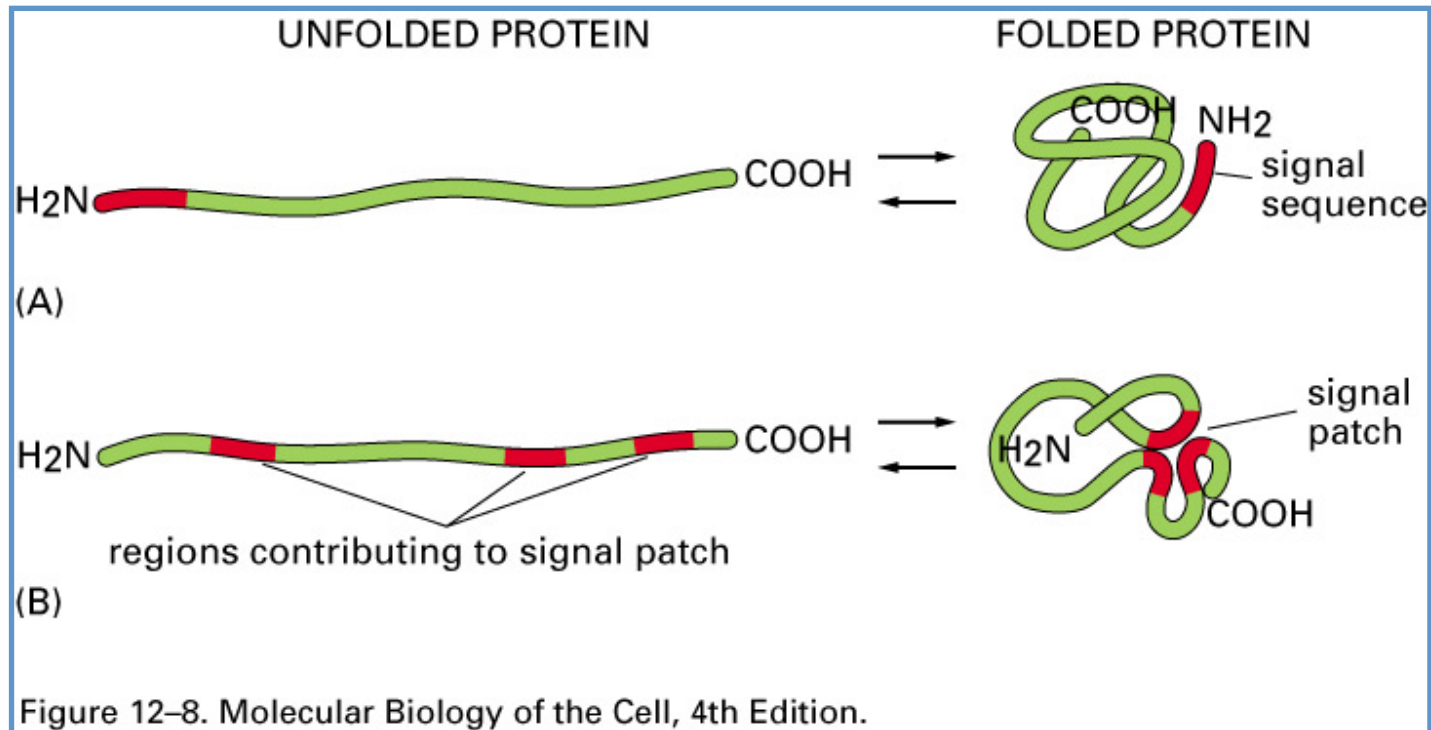
Figure 12-6. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.







# Tipi sortirnih signalov

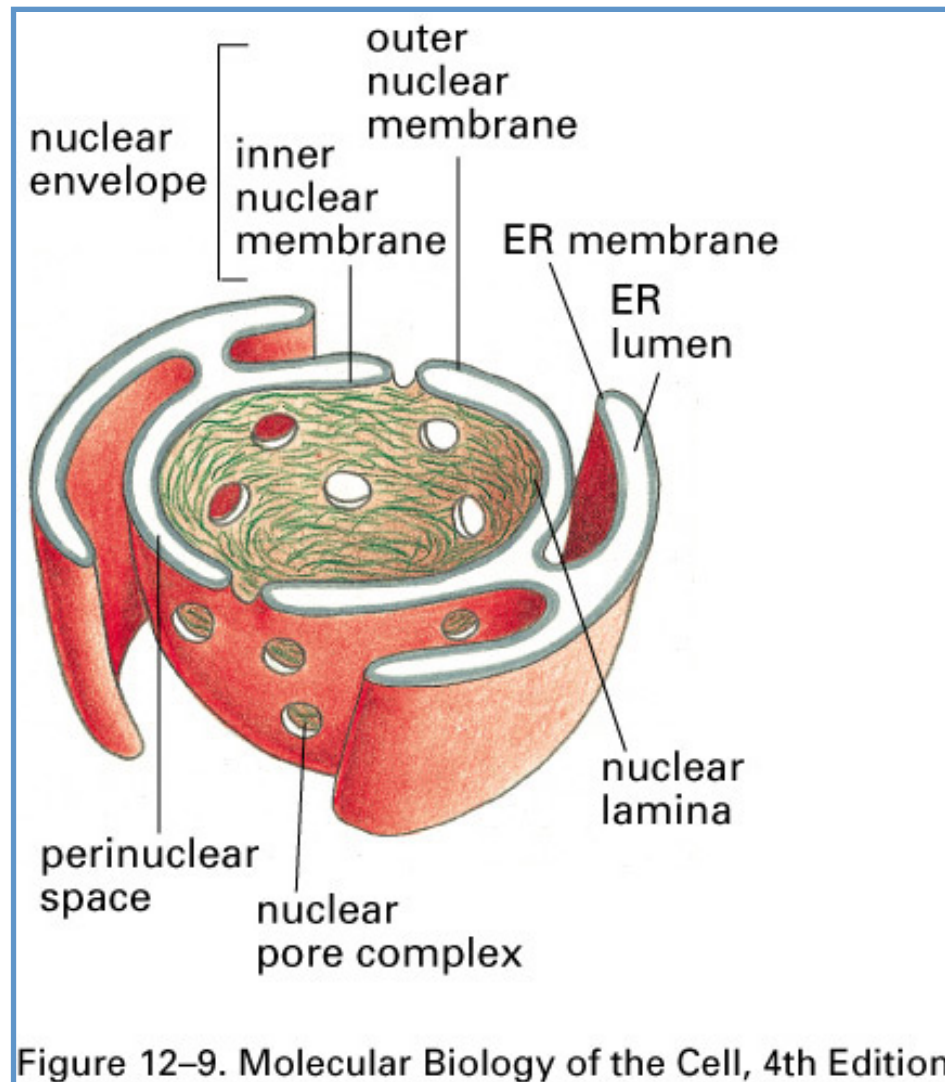


# Tipična signalna AK zaporedja

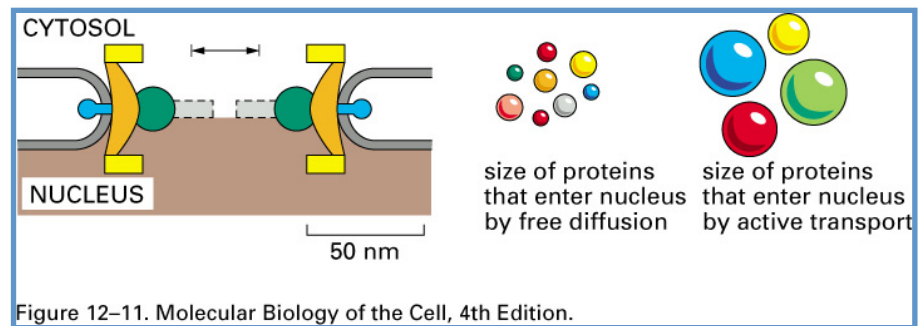
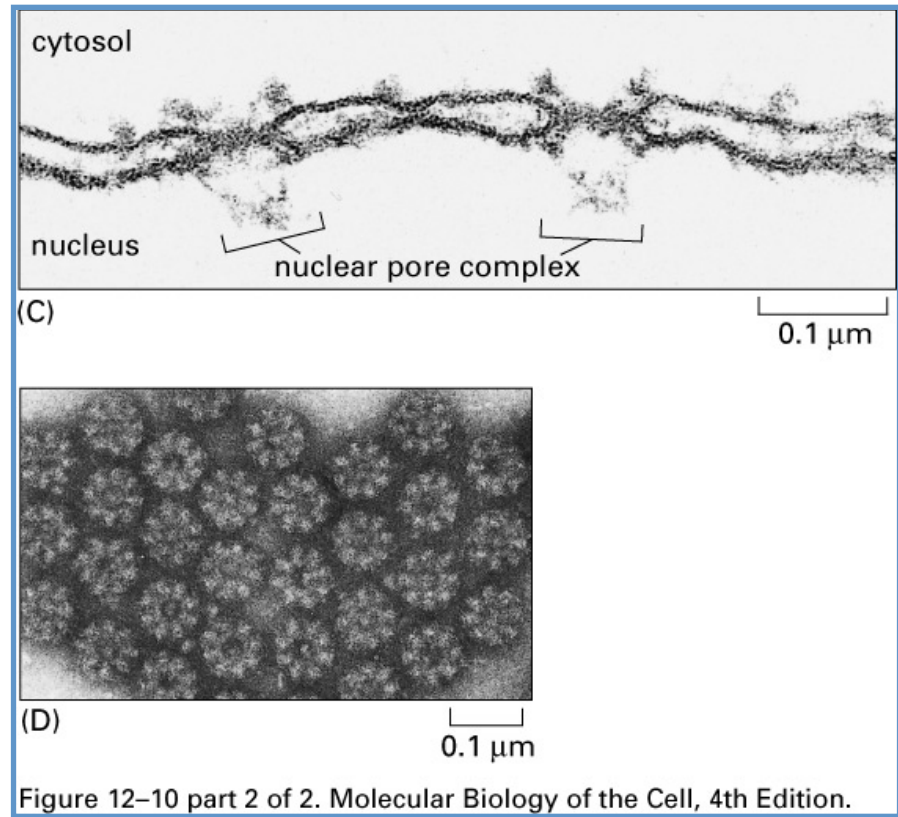
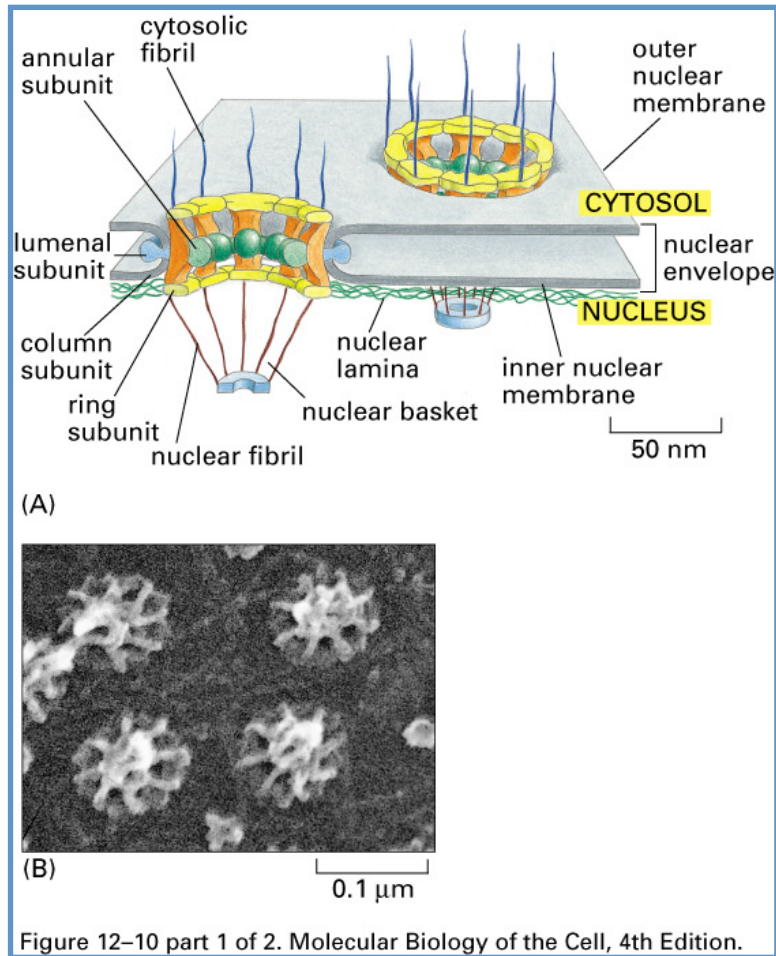
**Table 12–3 Some Typical Signal Sequences**

FUNCTION OF SIGNAL SEQUENCE	EXAMPLE OF SIGNAL SEQUENCE
Import into nucleus	-Pro-Pro-Lys-Lys-Lys-Arg-Lys-Val-
Export from nucleus	-Leu-Ala-Leu-Lys-Leu-Ala-Gly-Leu-Asp-Ile-
Import into mitochondria	+H <sub>3</sub> N-Met-Leu-Ser-Leu-Arg-Gln-Ser-Ile-Arg-Phe-Phe-Lys-Pro-Ala-Thr-Arg-Thr-Leu-Cys-Ser-Ser-Arg-Tyr-Leu-Leu-
Import into plastid	+H <sub>3</sub> N-Met-Val-Ala-Met-Ala-Met-Ala-Ser-Leu-Gln-Ser-Ser-Met-Ser-Ser-Leu-Ser-Leu-Ser-Ser-Asn-Ser-Phe-Leu-Gly-Gln-Pro-Leu-Ser-Pro-Ile-Thr-Leu-Ser-Pro-Phe-Leu-Gln-Gly-
Import into peroxisomes	-Ser-Lys-Leu-COO <sup>-</sup>
Import into ER	+H <sub>3</sub> N-Met-Met-Ser-Phe-Val-Ser-Leu-Leu-Leu-Val-Gly-Ile-Leu-Phe-Trp-Ala-Thr-Glu-Ala-Glu-Gln-Leu-Thr-Lys-Cys-Glu-Val-Phe-Gln-
Return to ER	-Lys-Asp-Glu-Leu-COO <sup>-</sup>

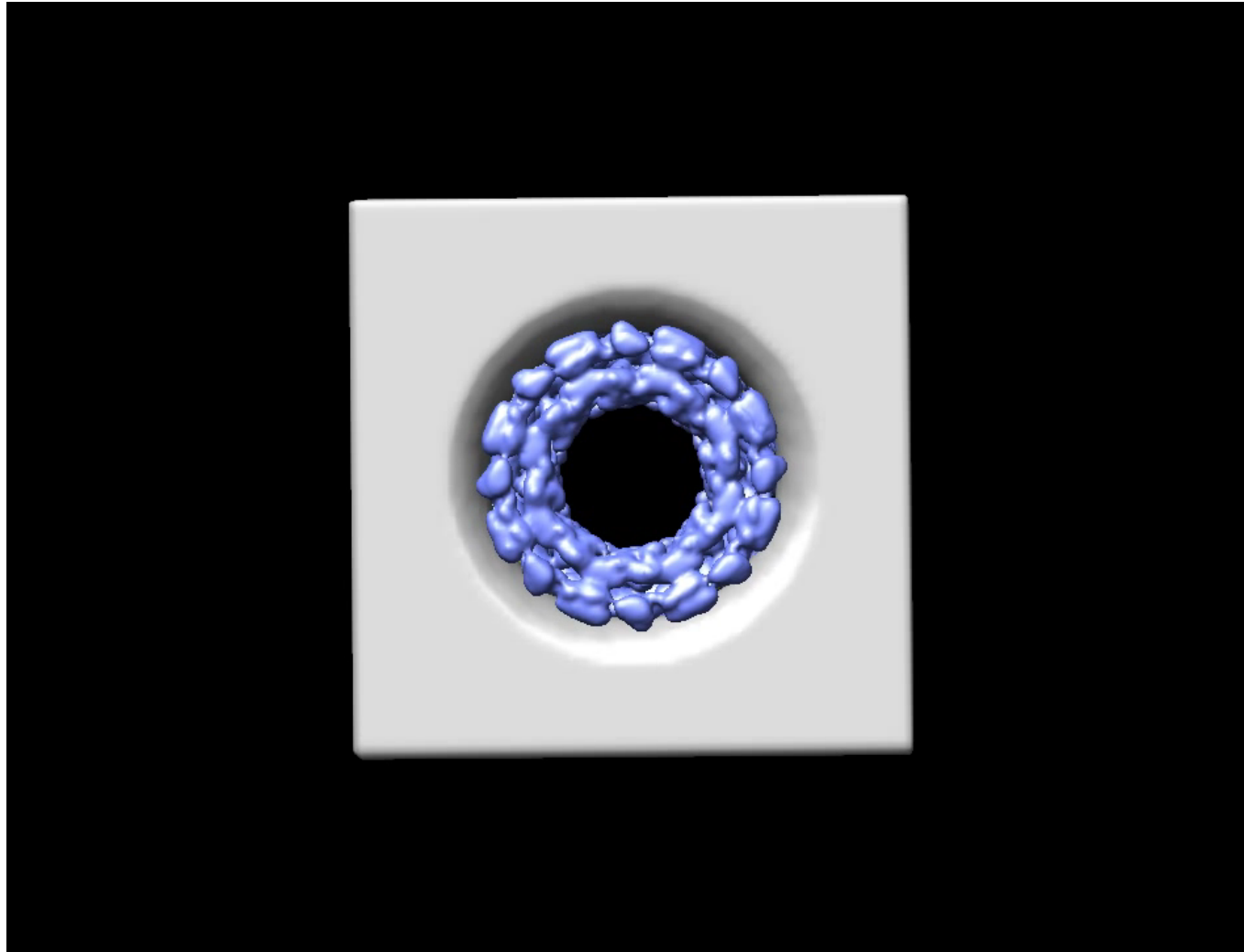
## Jedrna membrana



# Transport proteinov med jedrom in citosolom



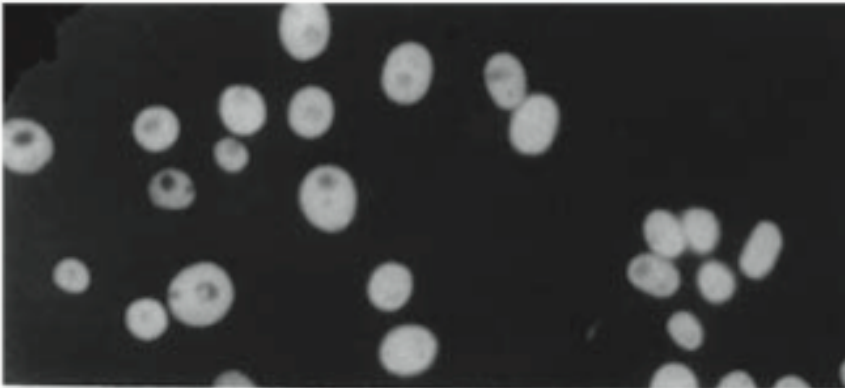
# Kompleks jedrne pore (NPC)



# Transport proteinov med jedrom in citosolom

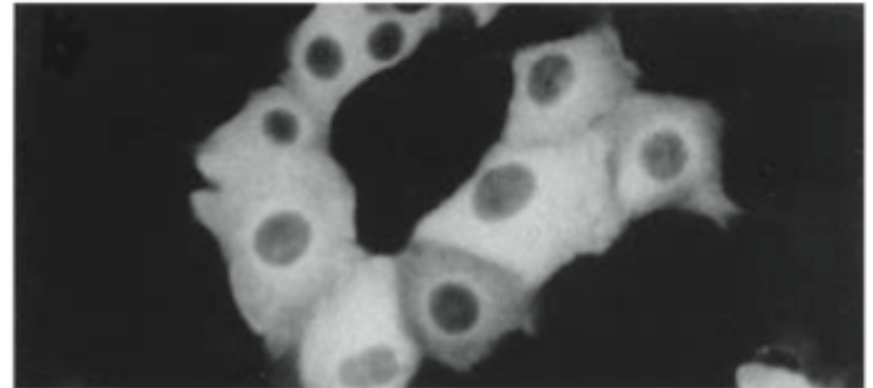
(A) LOCALIZATION OF T-ANTIGEN CONTAINING ITS NORMAL NUCLEAR IMPORT SIGNAL

Pro — Pro — Lys — Lys — Lys — Arg — Lys — Val —



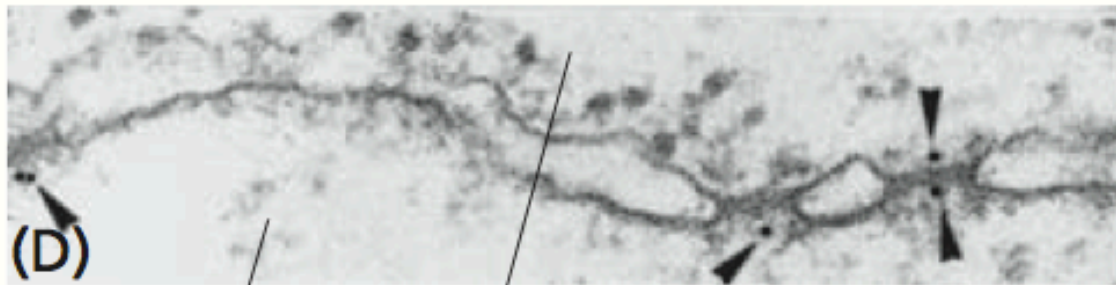
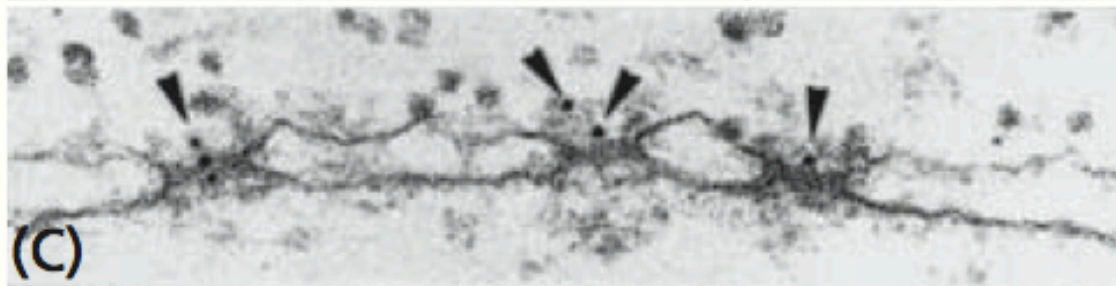
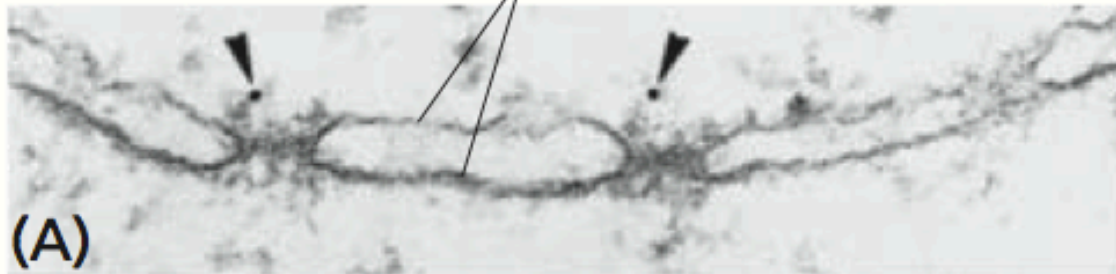
(B) LOCALIZATION OF T-ANTIGEN CONTAINING A MUTATED NUCLEAR IMPORT SIGNAL

Pro — Pro — Lys — Thr — Lys — Arg — Lys — Val —





nuclear envelope

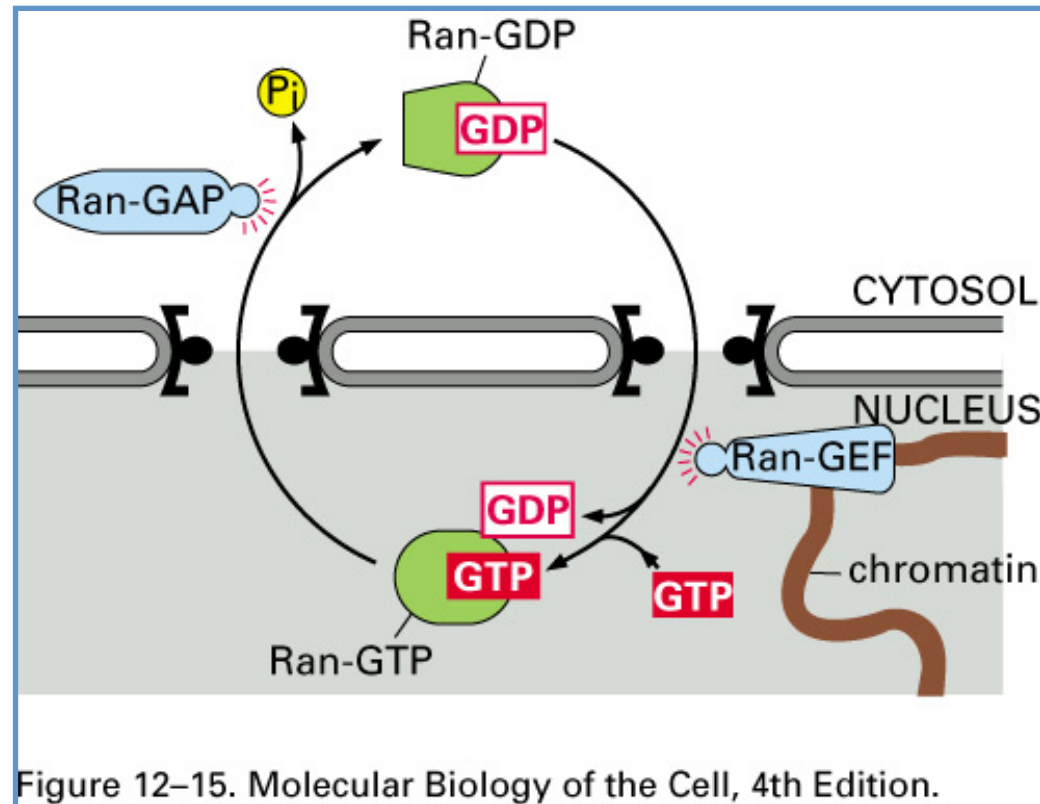


nucleus

cytosol

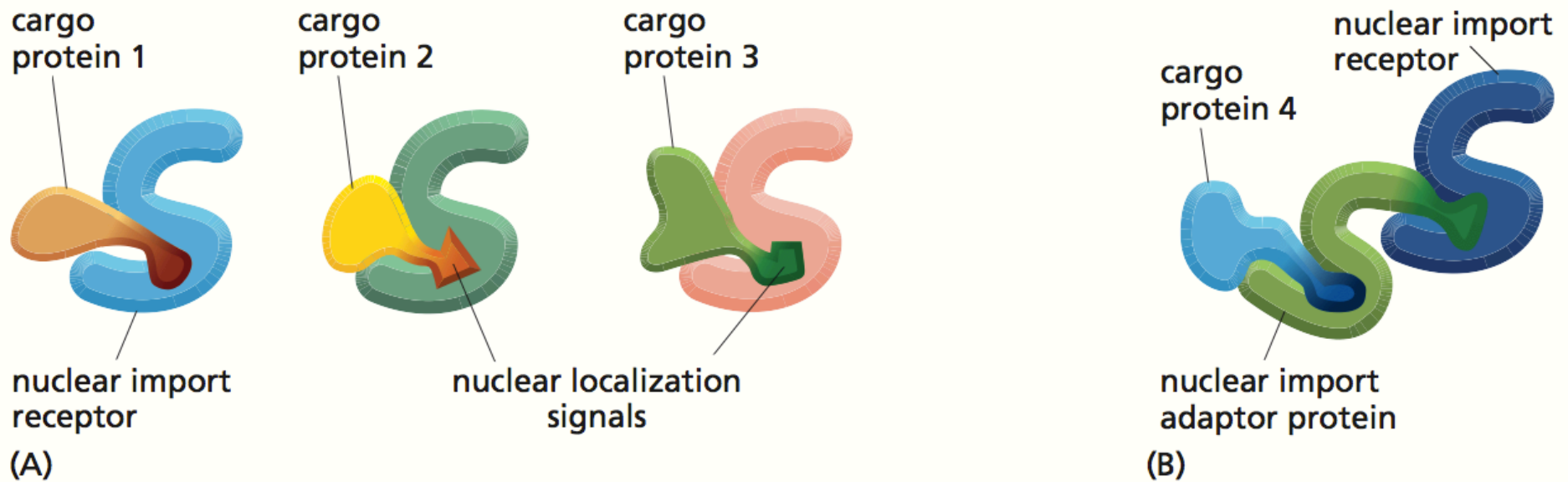
100 nm

## Transport proteinov med jedrom in citosolom

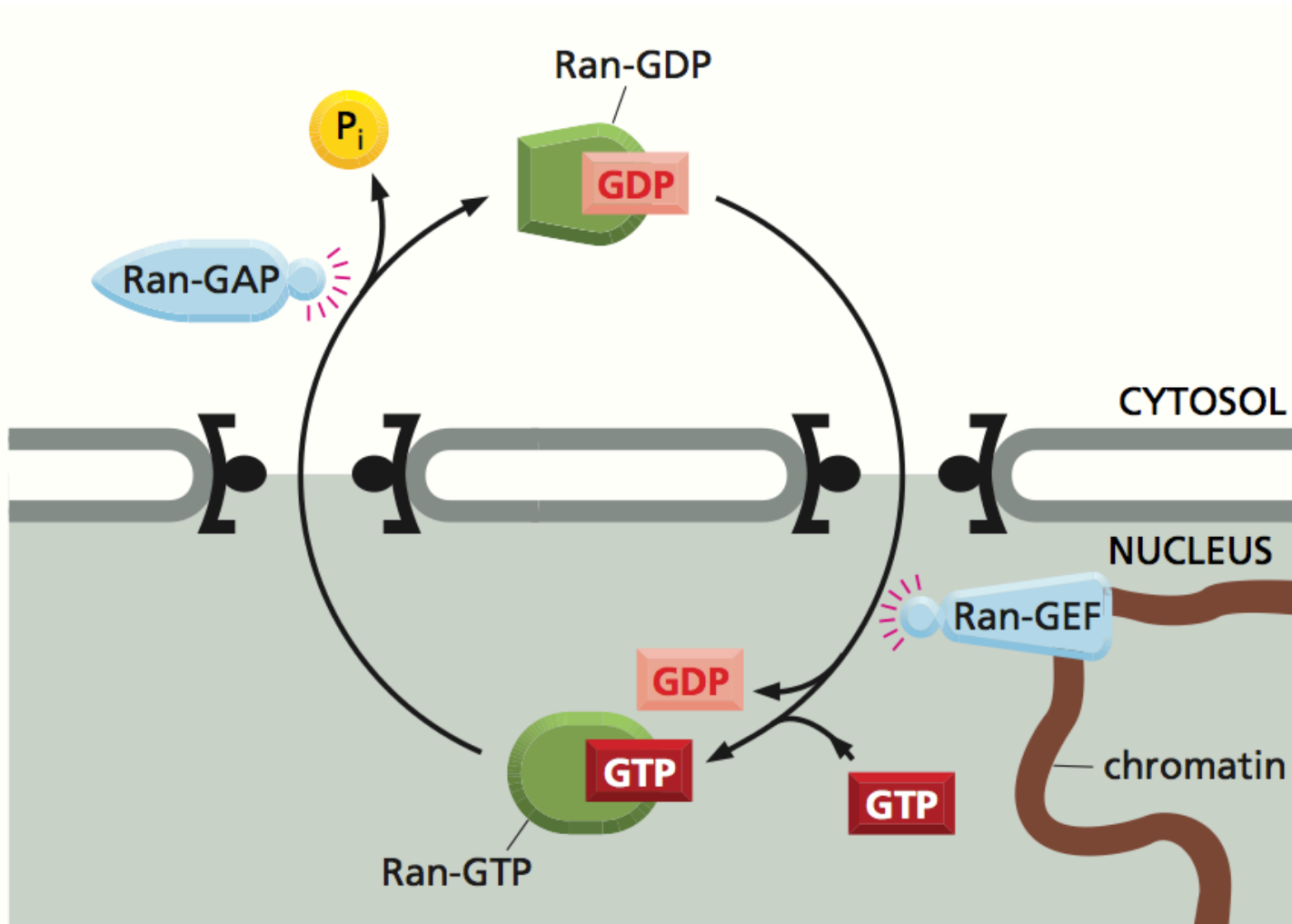




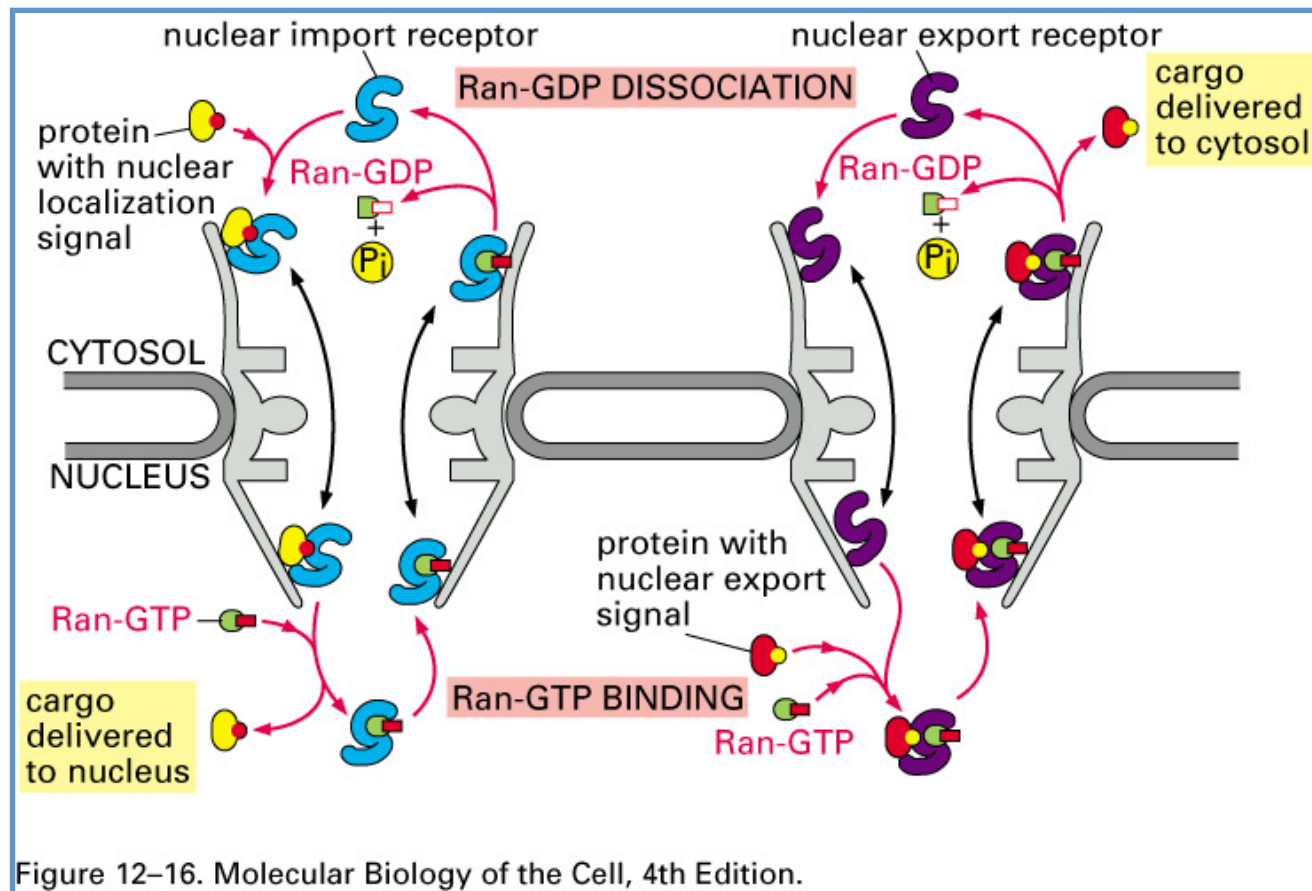
# Prenašalni jedrni receptorski proteini



## Transport proteinov med jedrom in citosolom



# Transport proteinov med jedrom in citosolom



# Regulacija transkripcije z NT

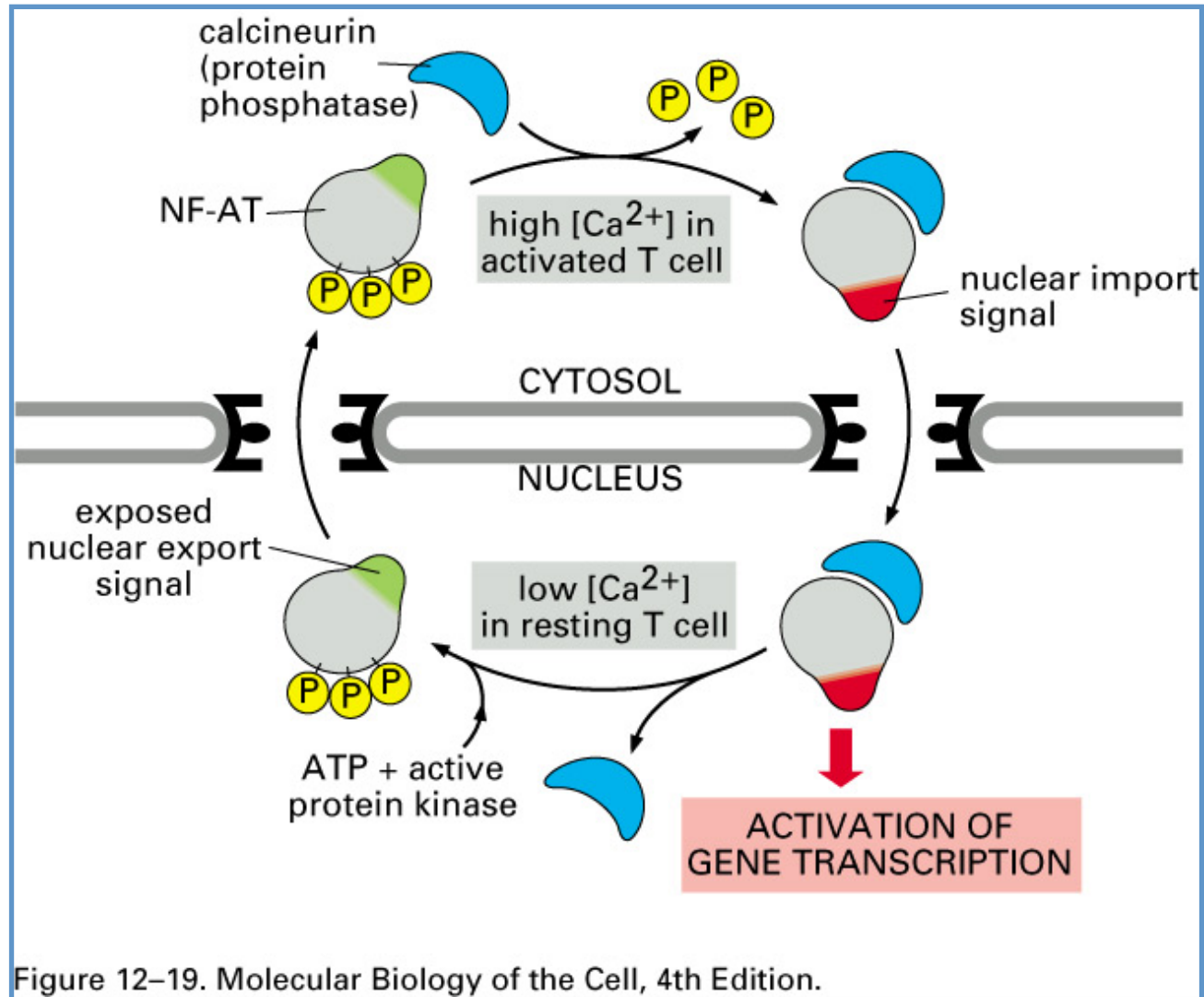
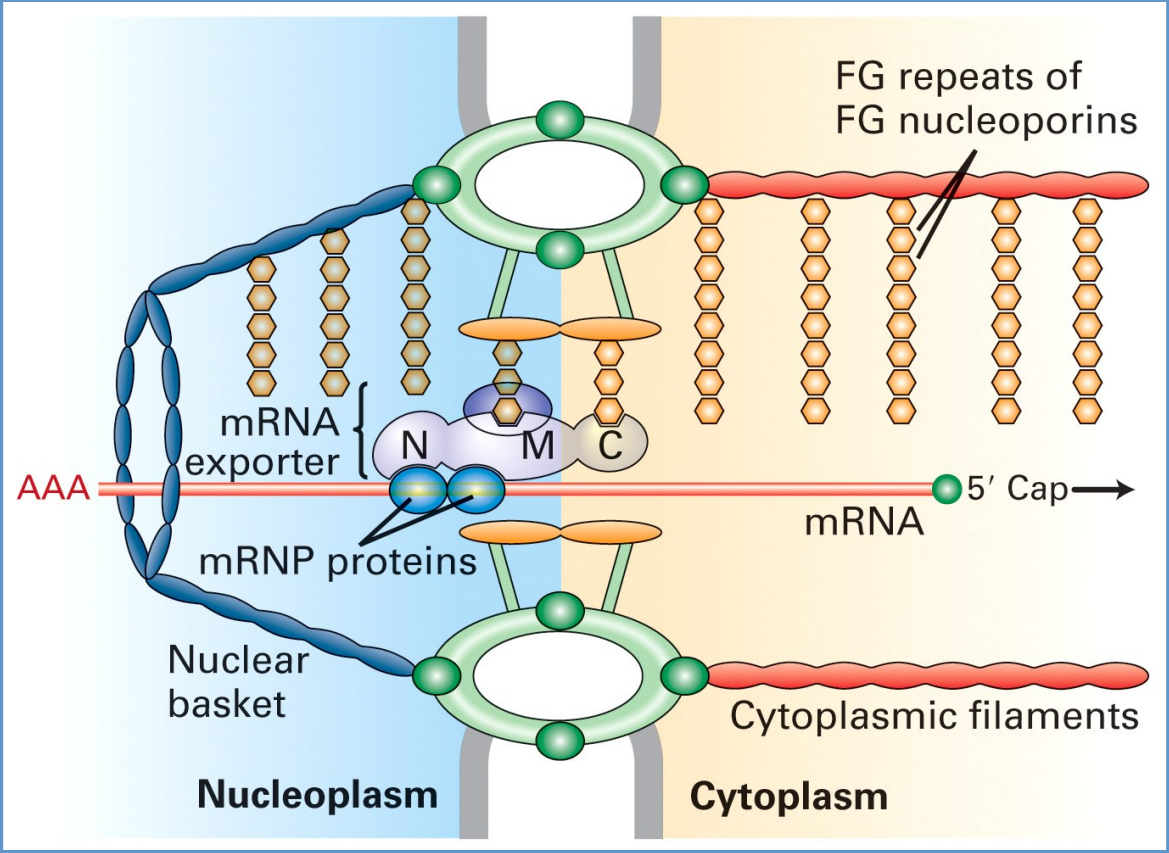
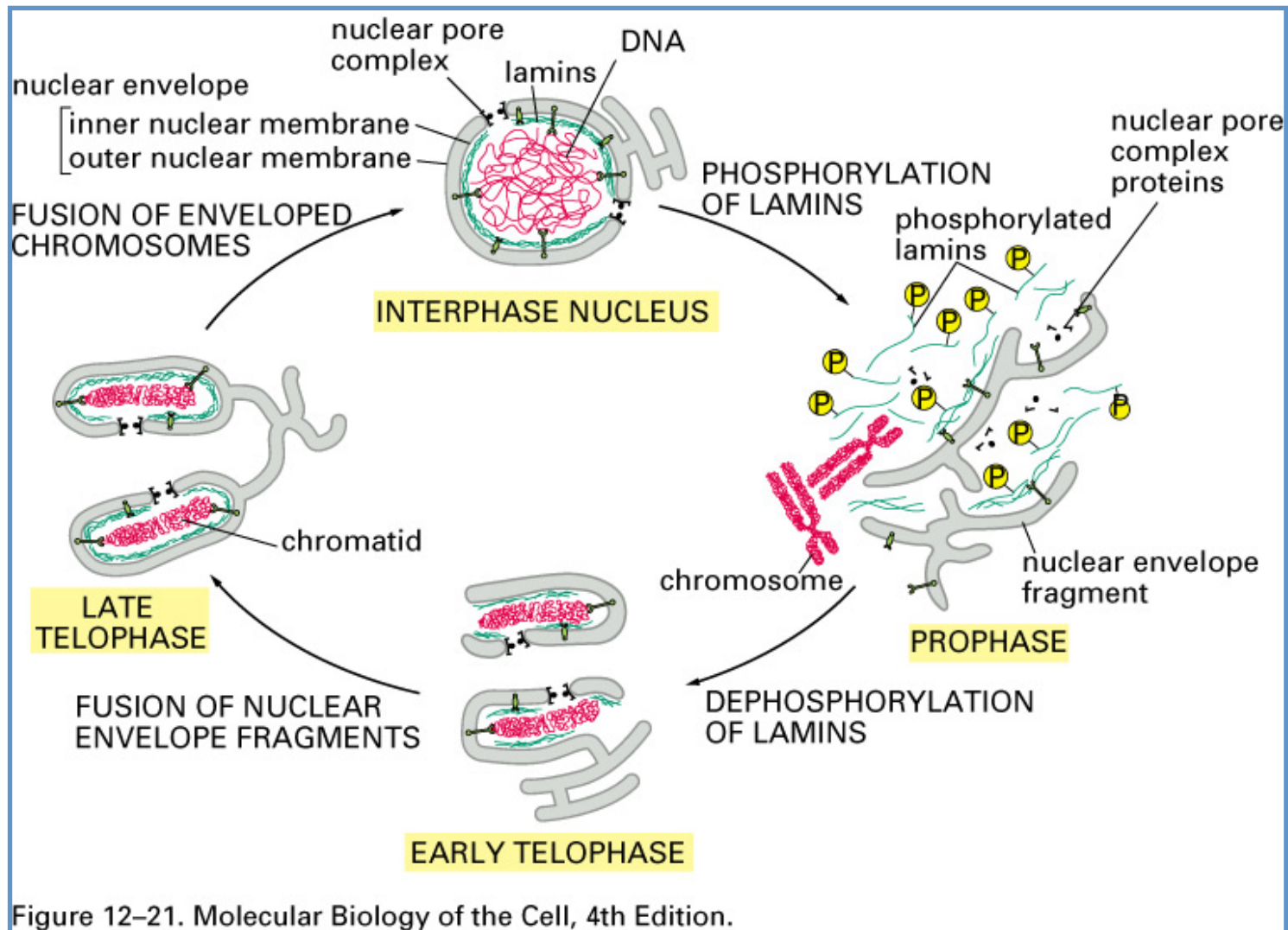


Figure 12-19. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

# Izvoz mRNA



# Jedrna membrana med mitozo





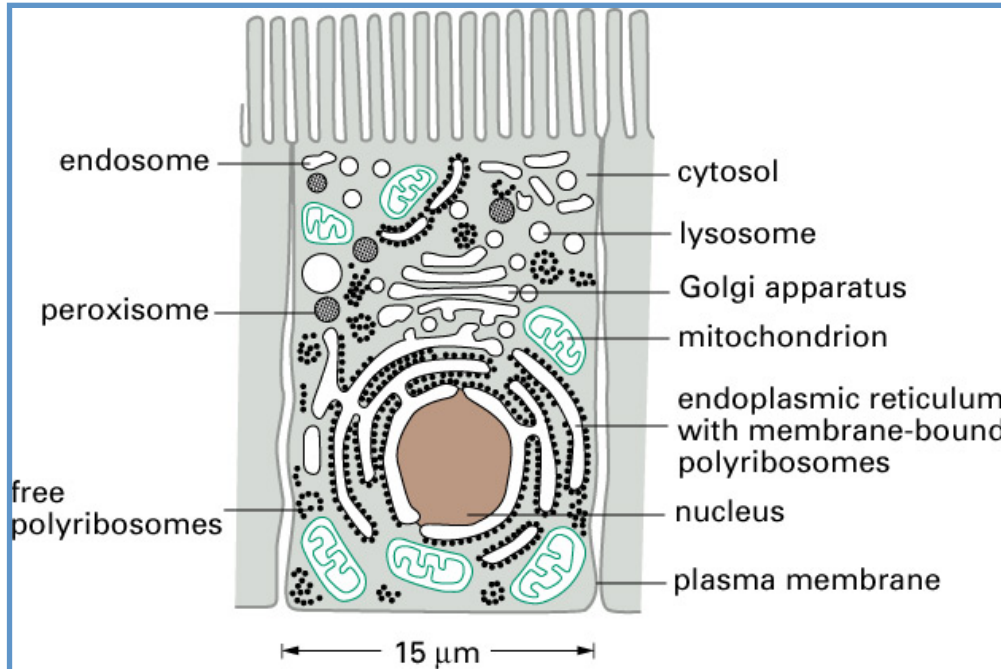


Figure 12-1. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

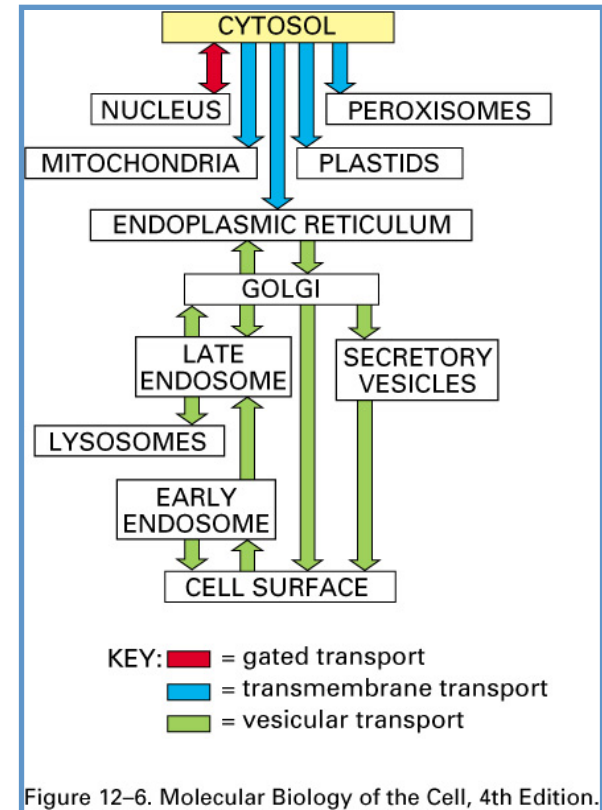


Figure 12-6. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

# Transport v mitohondrije in kloroplaste

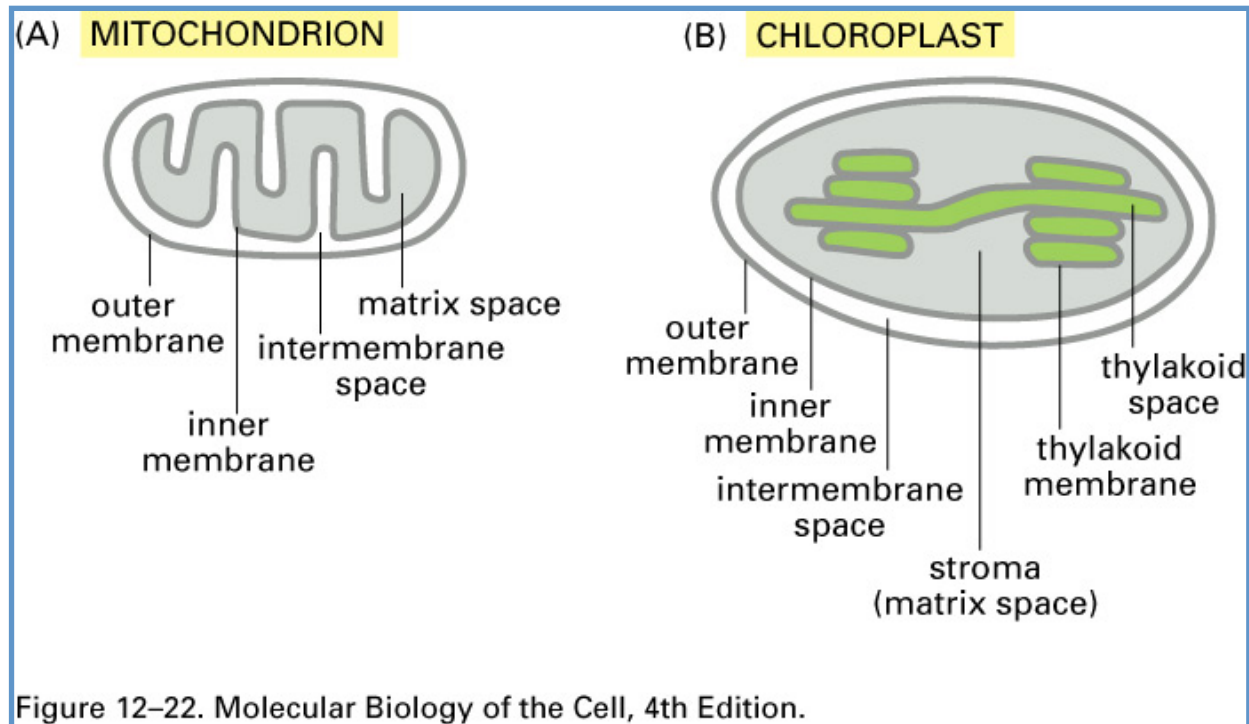
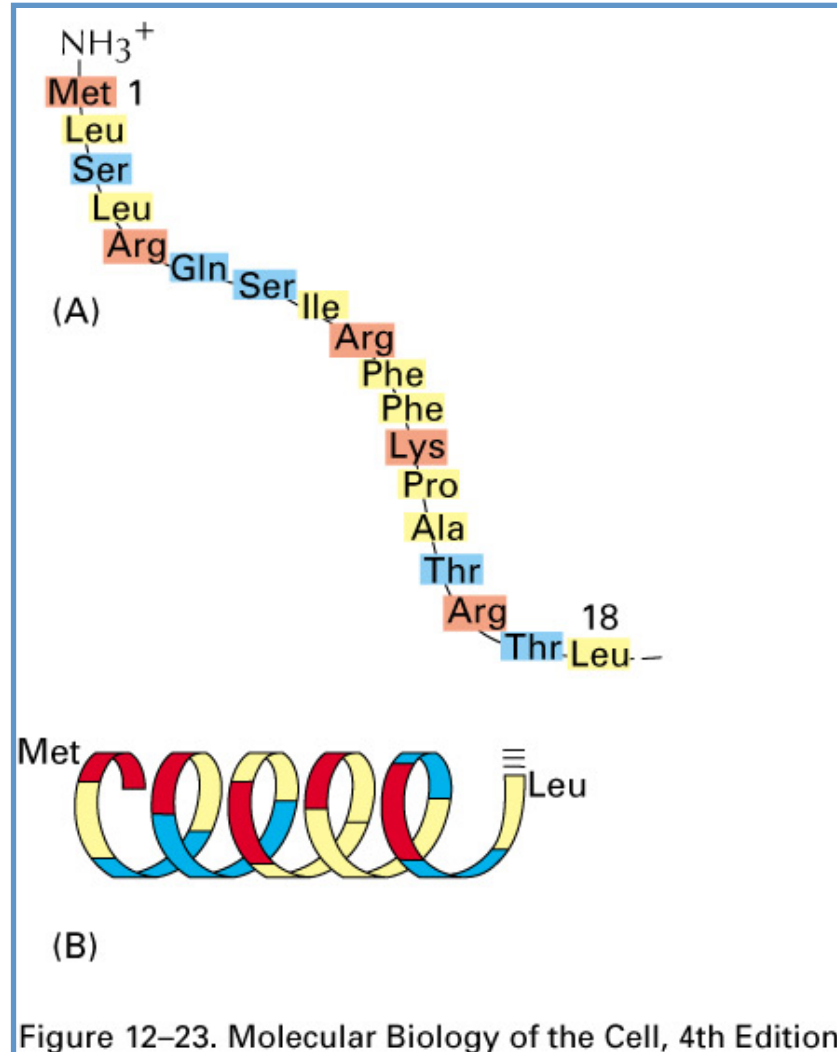


Figure 12-22. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

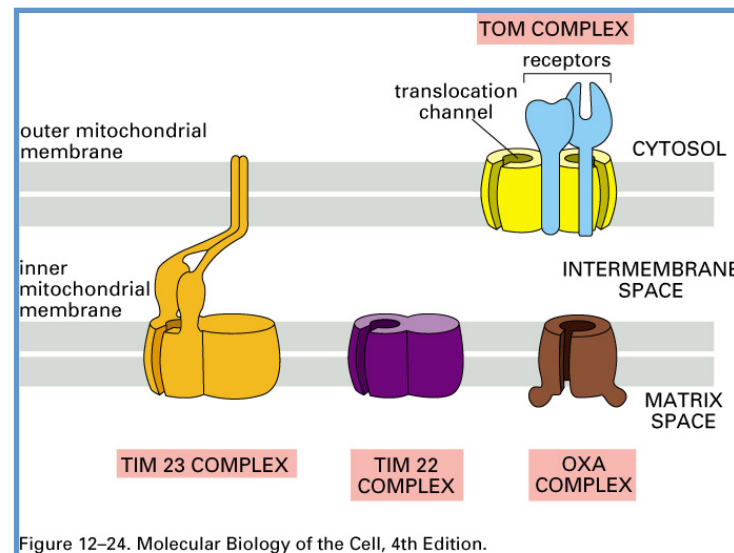


# Transport v mitohondrije- signalna sekvenca je amfipatična alfa vijačnica

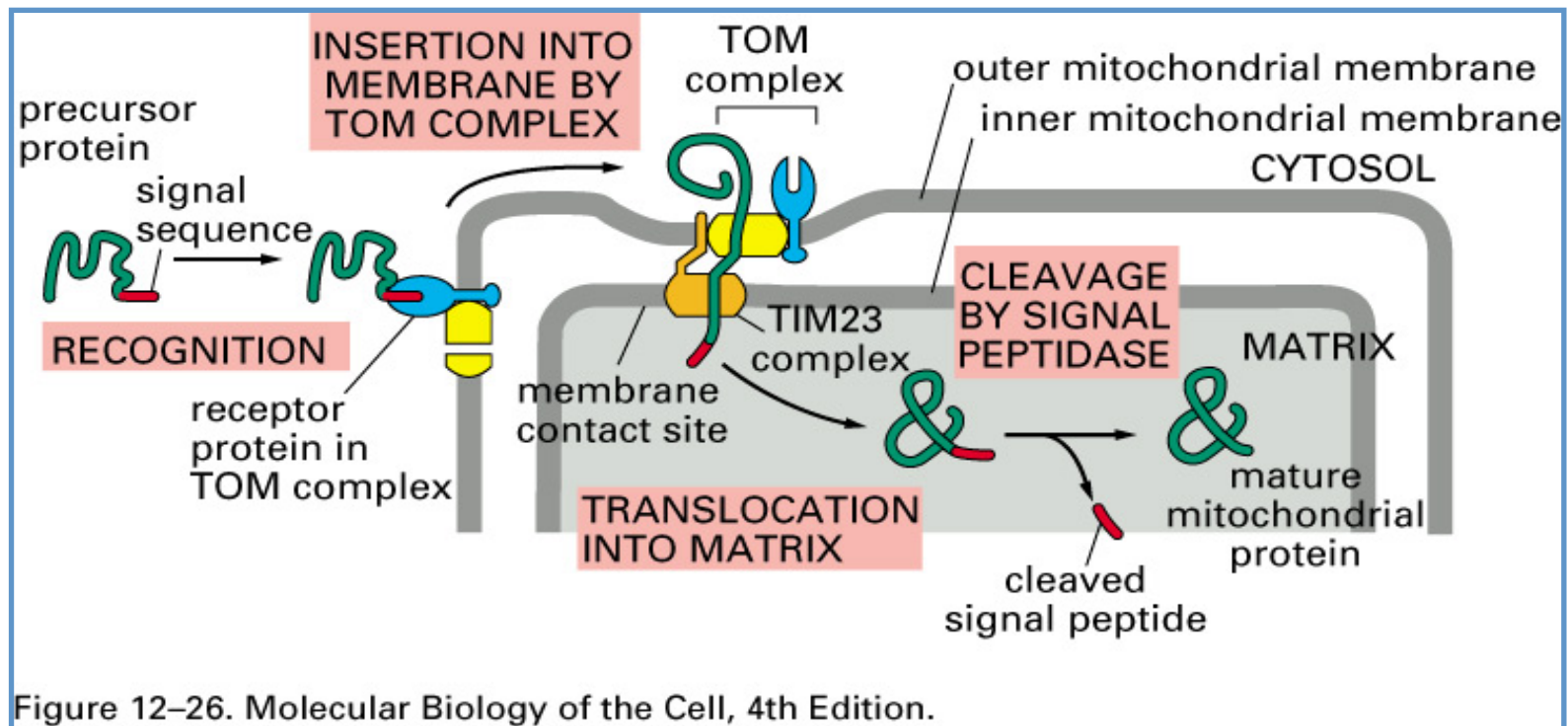


# Transport v mitohondrije

- TOM- translokator proteinov v zunanji membrani
- TIM- v notranji membrani
- OXA- insercija proteinov, ki se sintetizirajo v MT in tistih, ki so se transportirali v matriks, v notranjo membrano



# Transport proteinov v mitohondrije



# Za transport proteinov v mitohondrije je potrebna energija

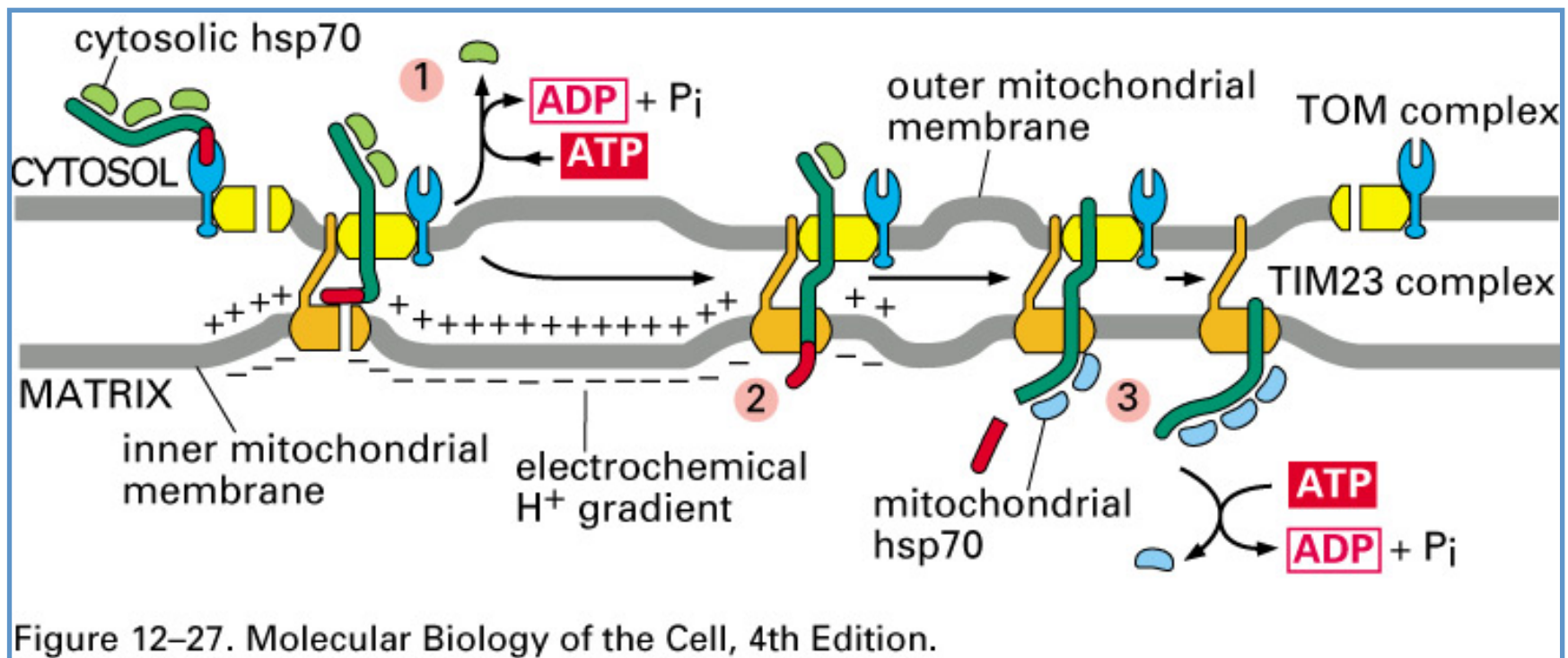
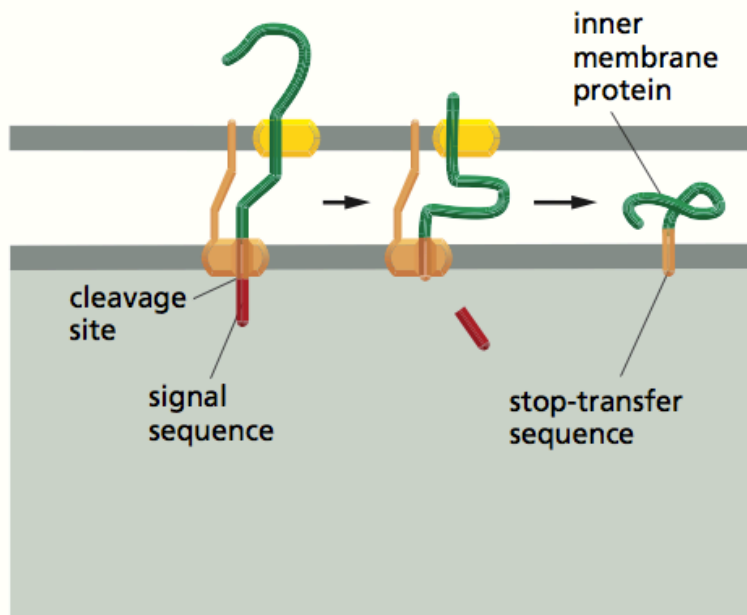
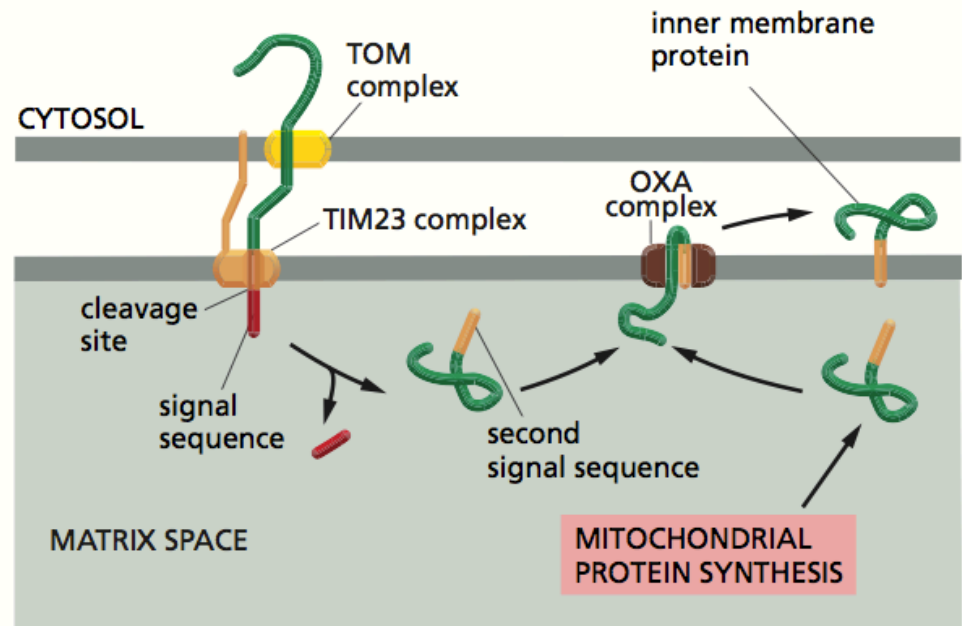


Figure 12-27. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

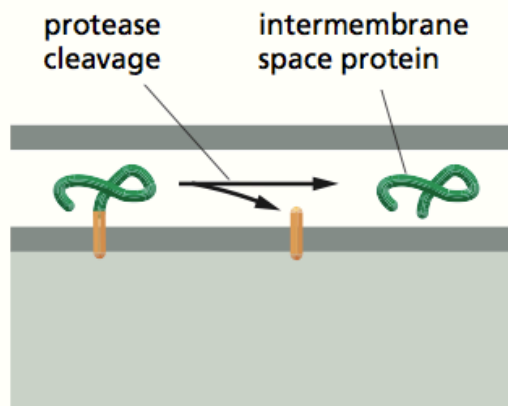
# Dve signalni zaporedji sta potrebni za transport proteinov v medmembranski prostor ali v notranjo MT membrano



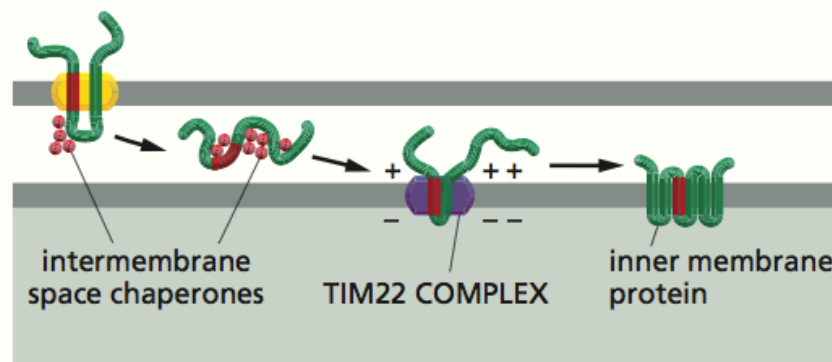
(A)



(B)

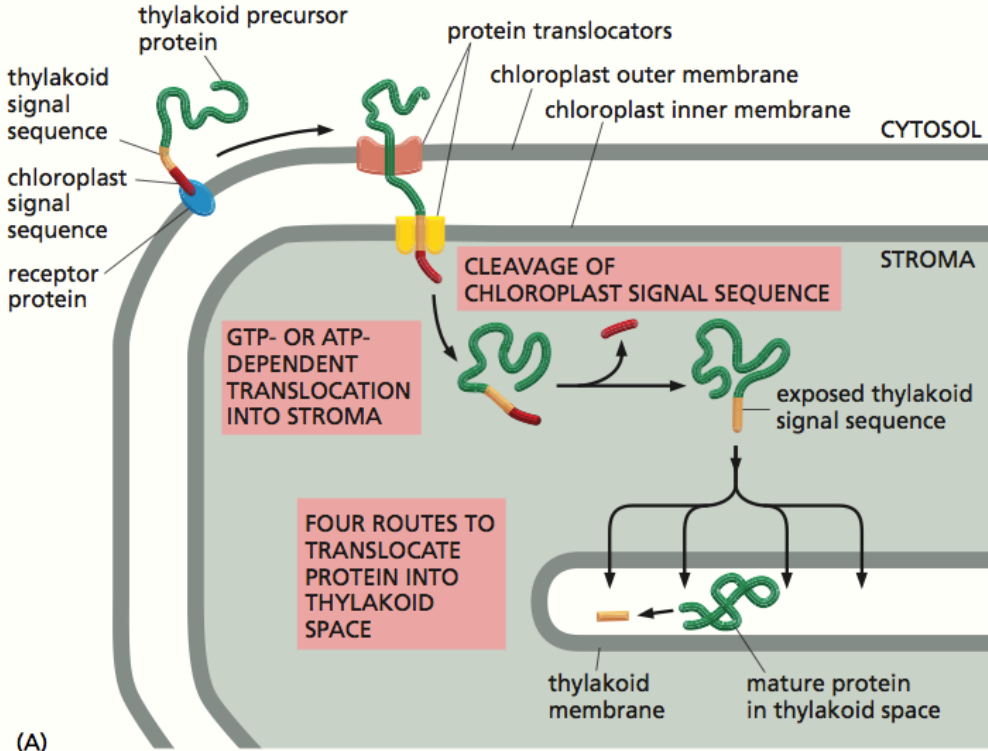


(C)

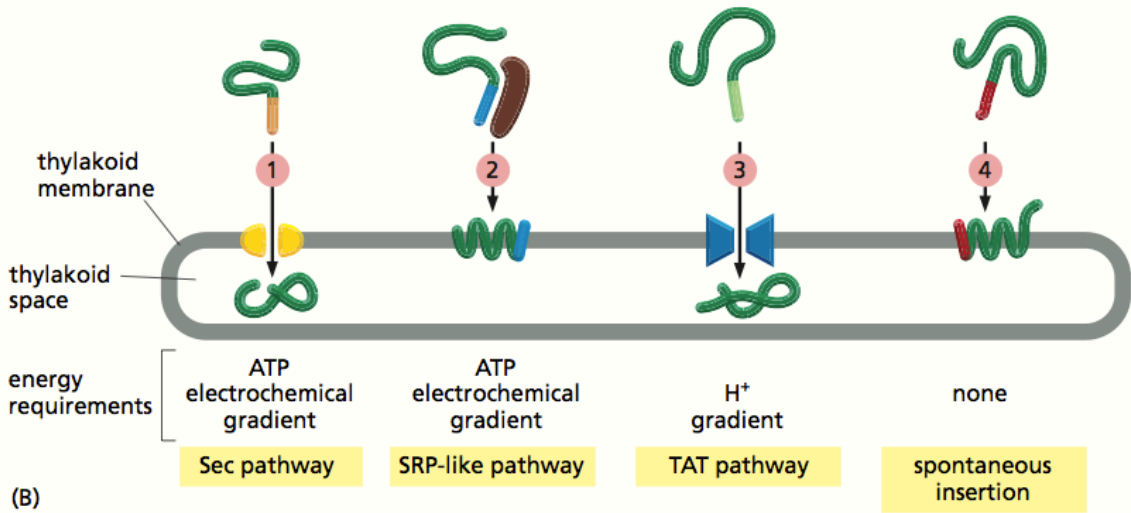


(D)

# Transport proteinov v kloroplaste

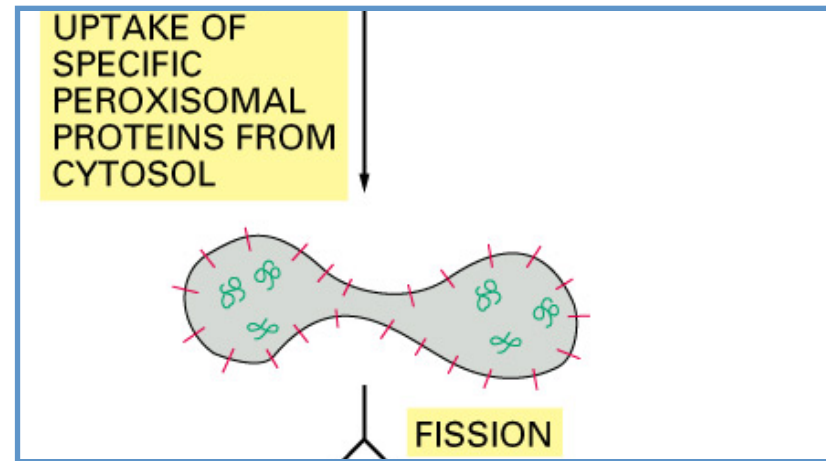
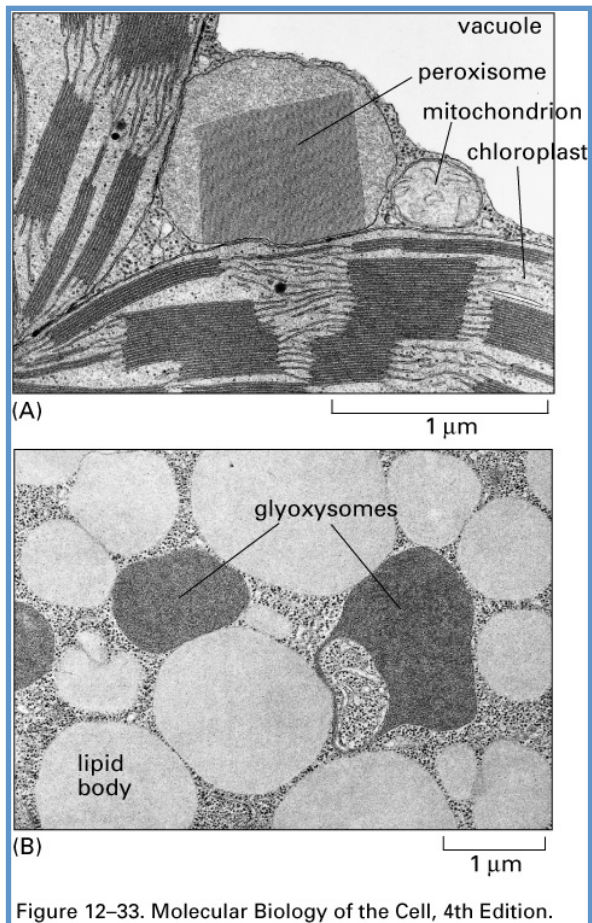


(A)



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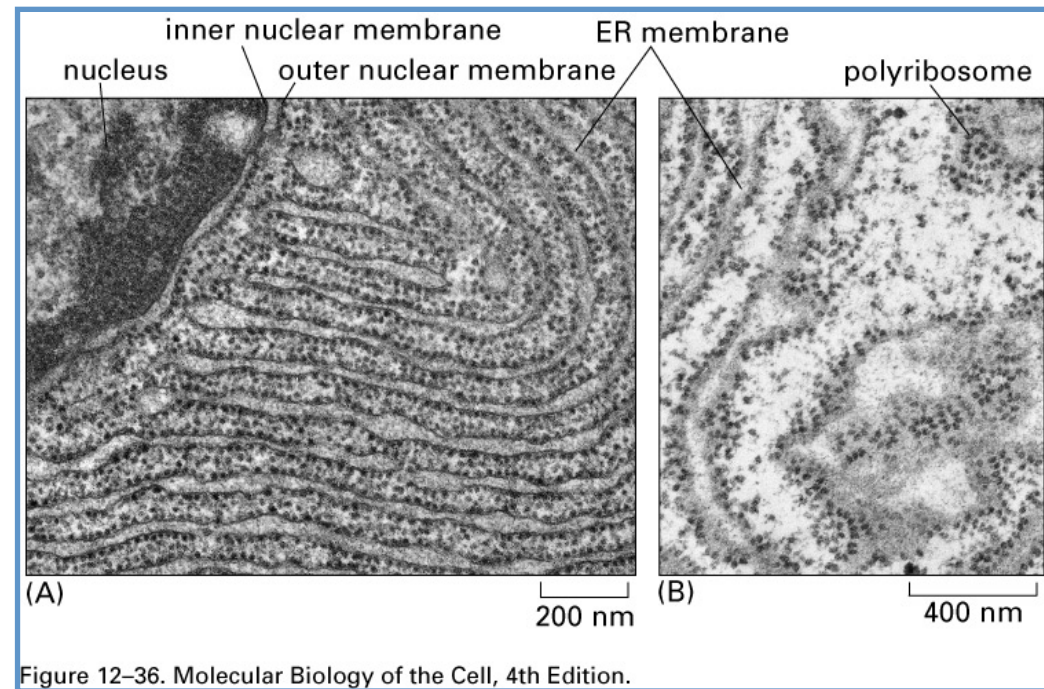
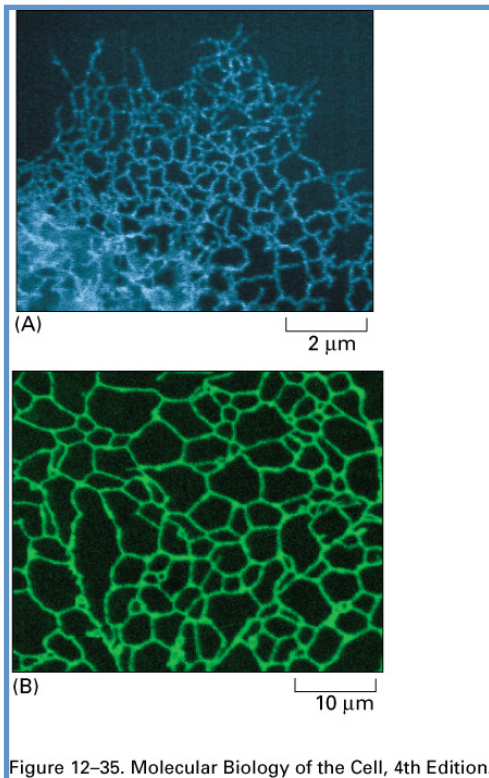
# Peroxisomi



- -Ser-Lys-Leu-COO<sup>-</sup>
- peroksini- transportni proteini



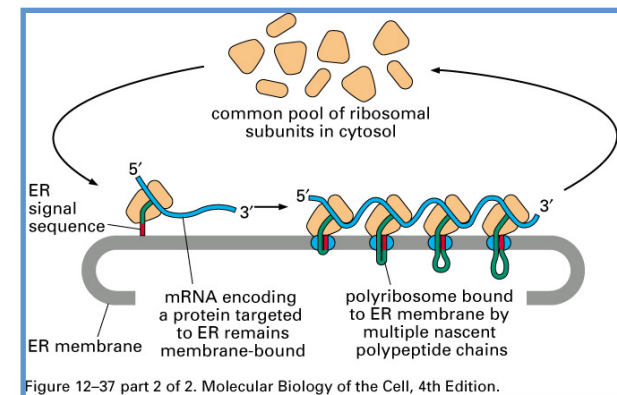
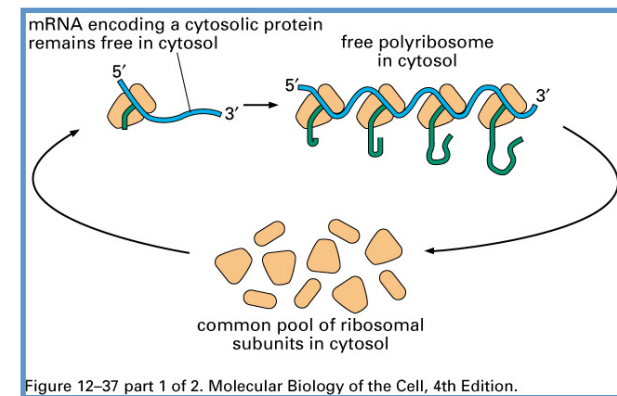
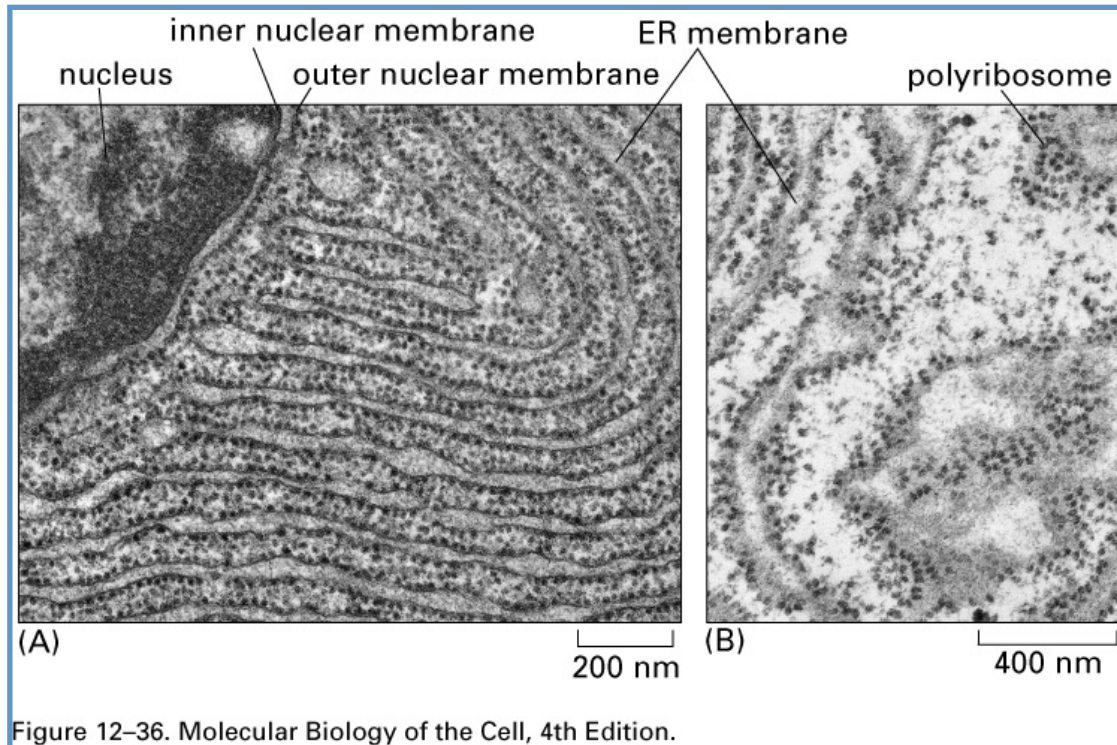
# Endoplazemski retikulum



- zavzema  $\geq 50\%$  vse membranske površine v celici in  $\sim 10\%$  celičnega volumna
- kontinuirana membrana z jedrno membrano
- centralna vloga pri sintezi proteinov in lipidov

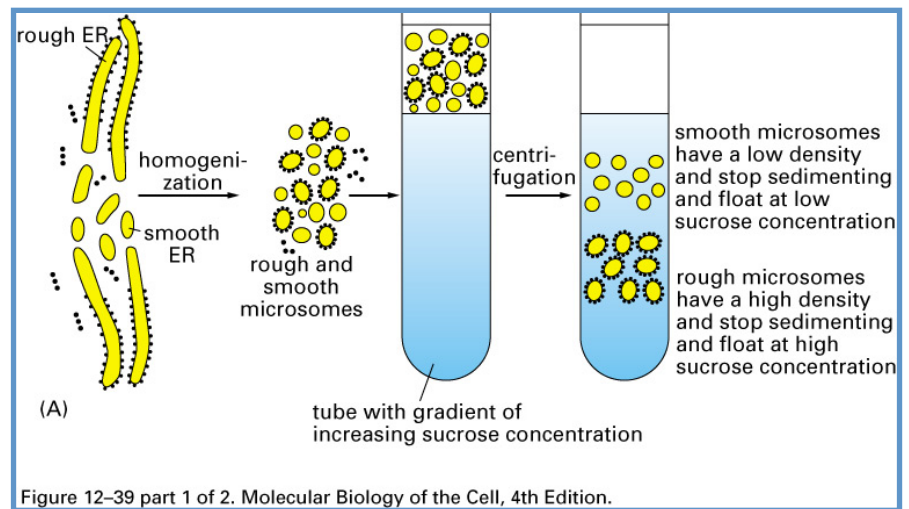
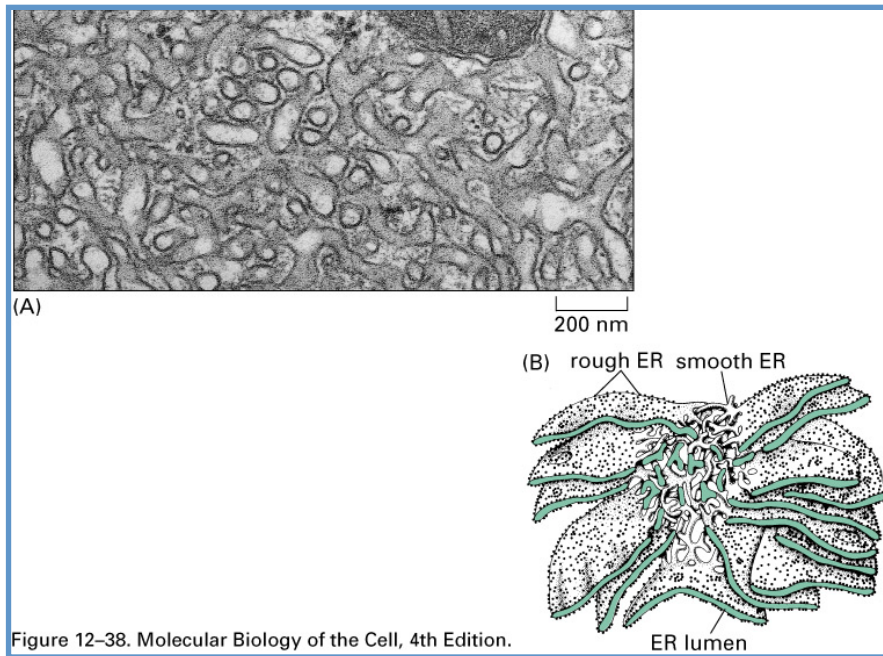


# ER in transport proteinov

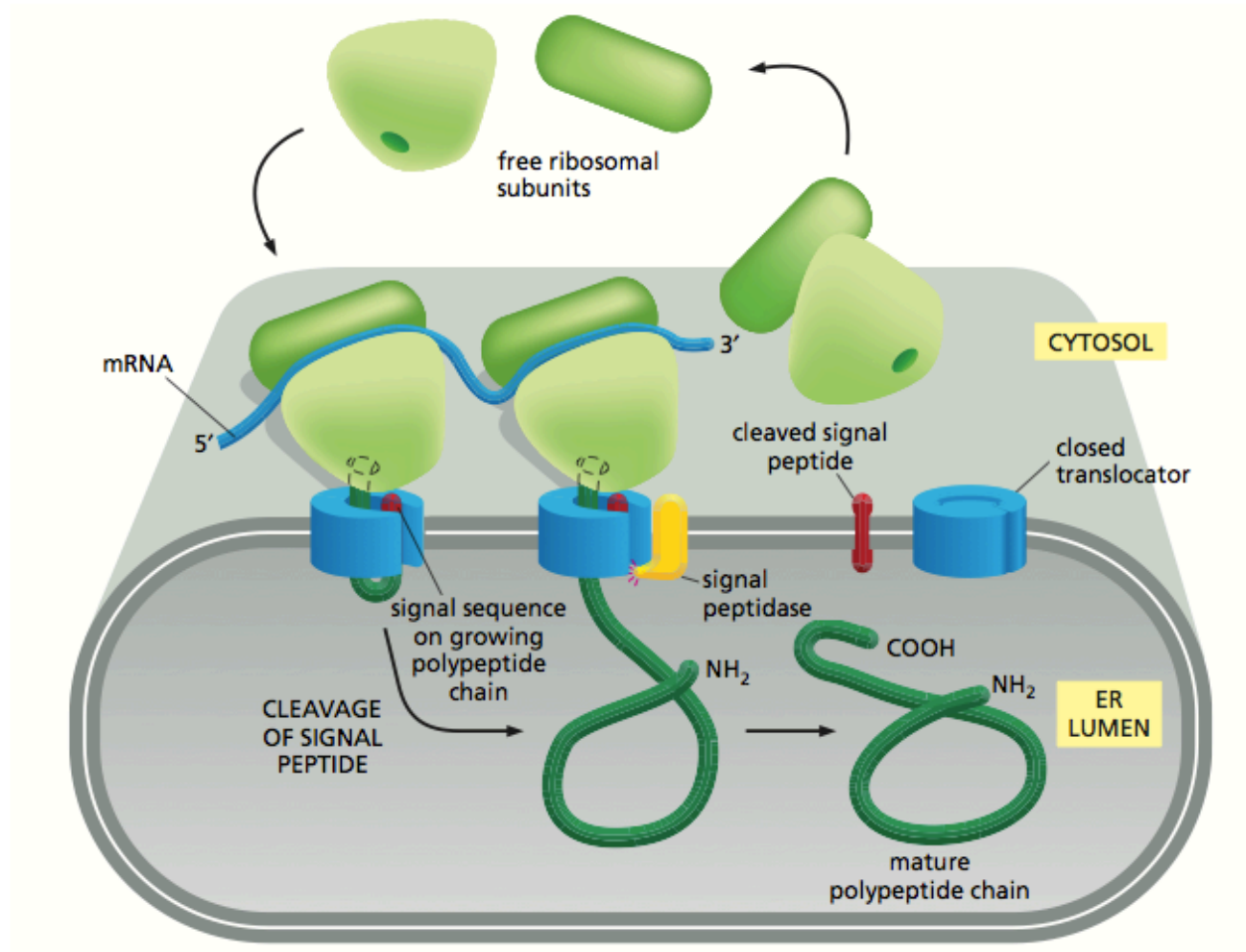


- vsi transmembranski proteini, skoraj vsi ekstracelularni proteini ter proteini, ki gredo v lumen ER, Golgijev aparat in lizosome se najprej prenesejo v lumen ER
- proteini se prenašajo v lumen ER že med sintezo (kotrancijsko)- ribosom je pritrjen na ER membrano (grobi ER)

# Gladki in grobi ER

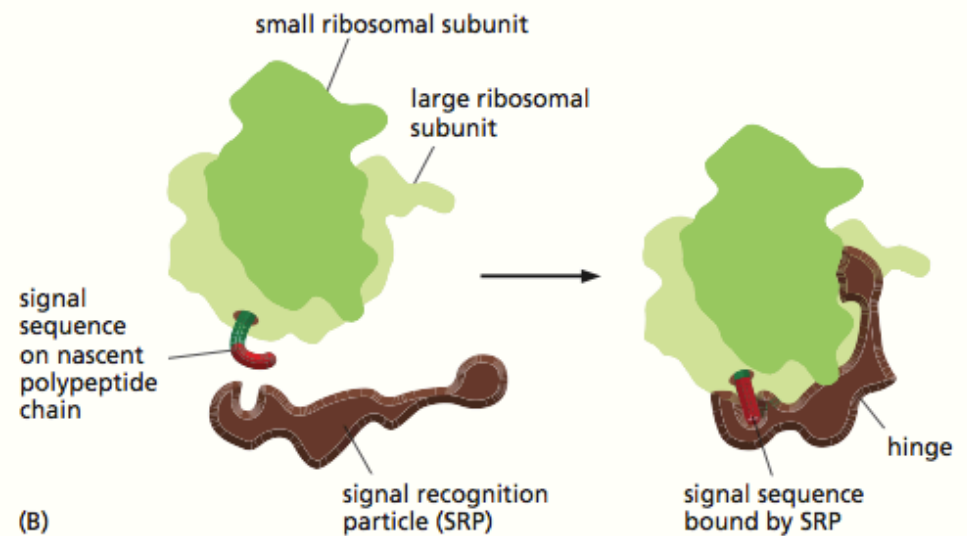
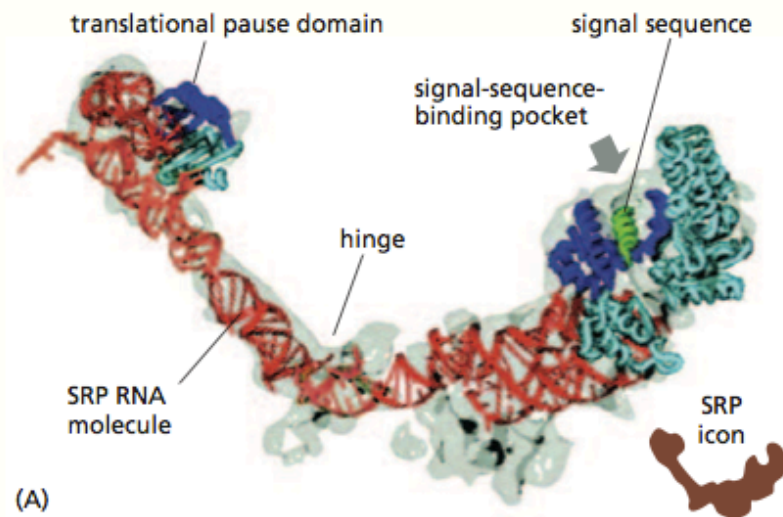


# ER in transport proteinov- hipoteza

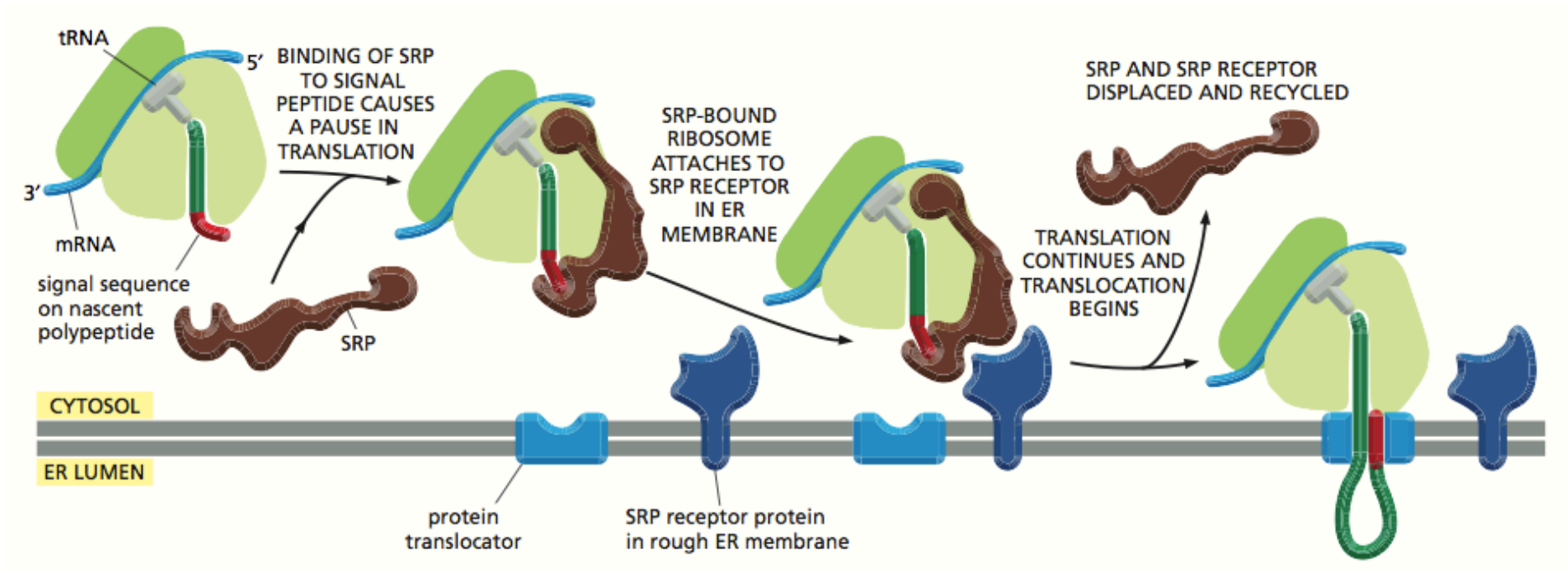


# Delec, ki prepozna signalno zaporedje (SRP)

- hidrofobna signalna sekvenca – 8 ali več AK
- SRP ima hidrofobni žep
- vezava SRP zaustavi sintezo proteina, dokler se ribosom ne veže na SRP receptor v ER membrani
- protein se podaljšuje v ER

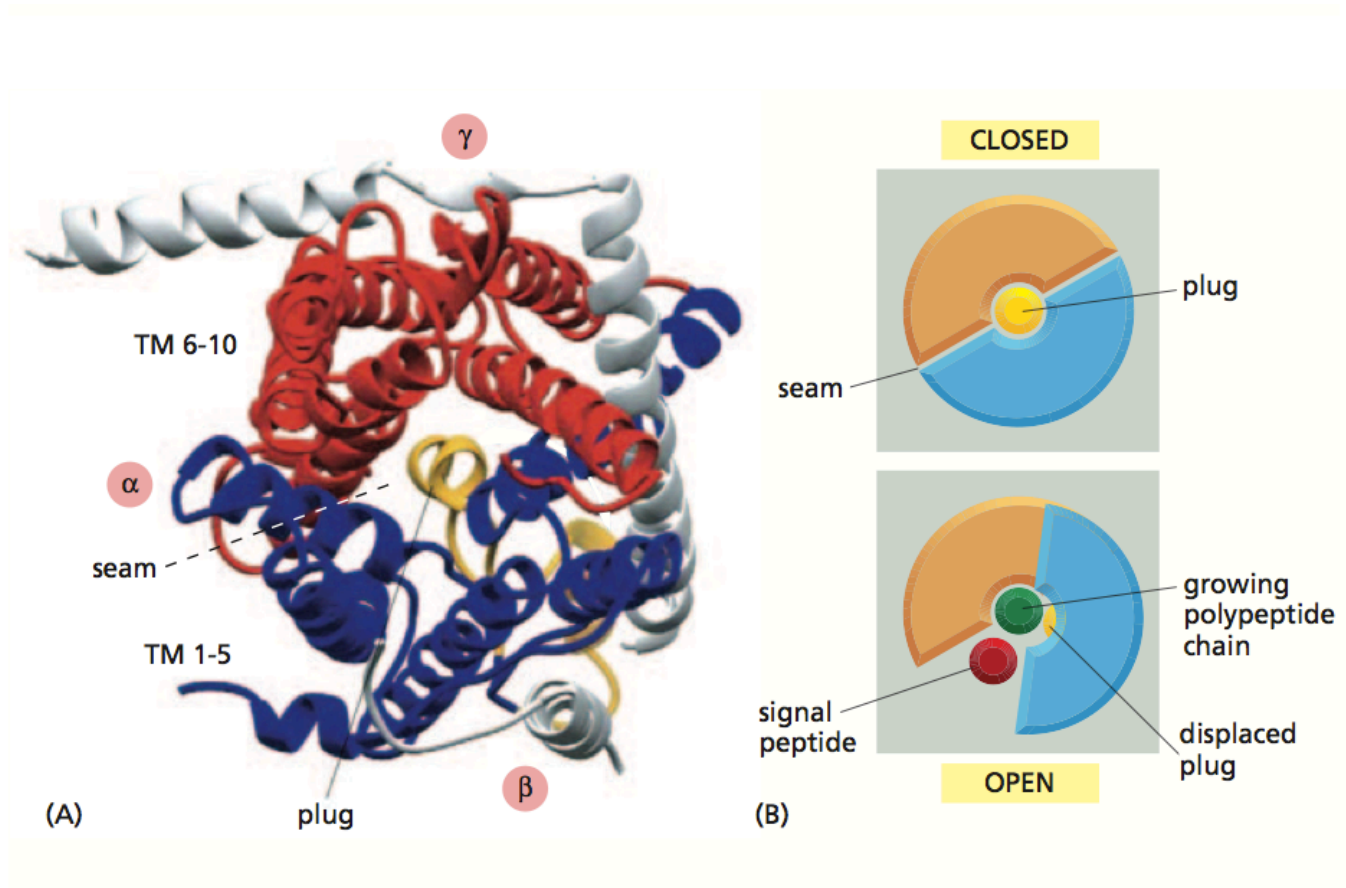


# ER in transport proteinov



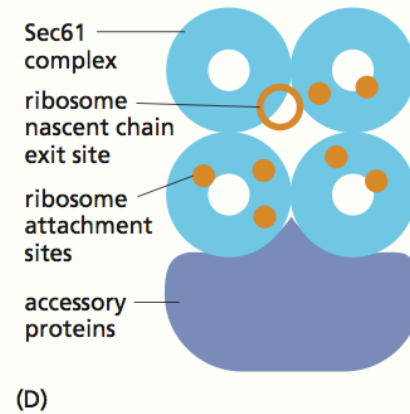
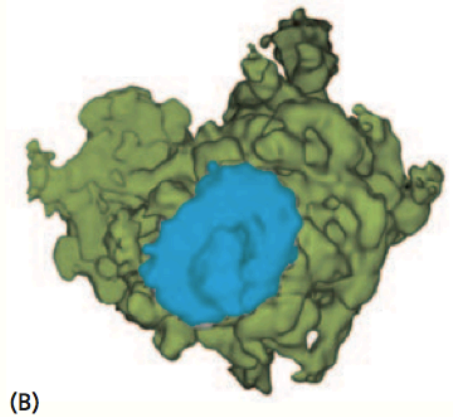
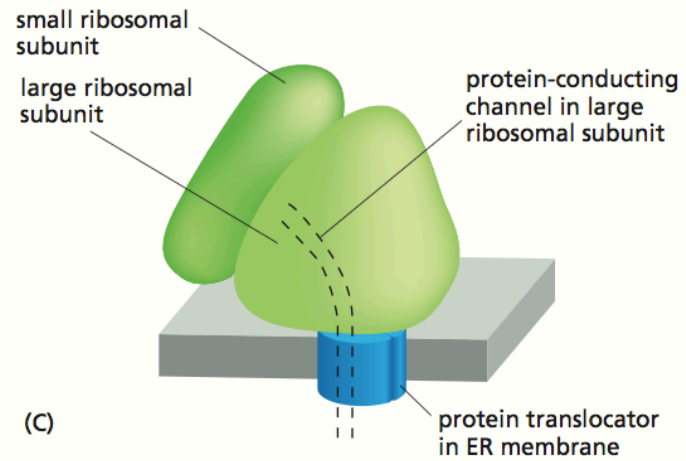
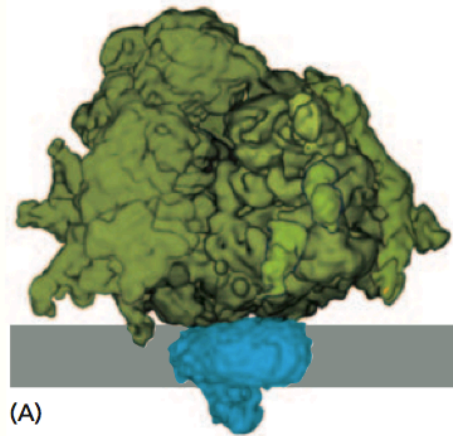


# ER in transport proteinov - translokator

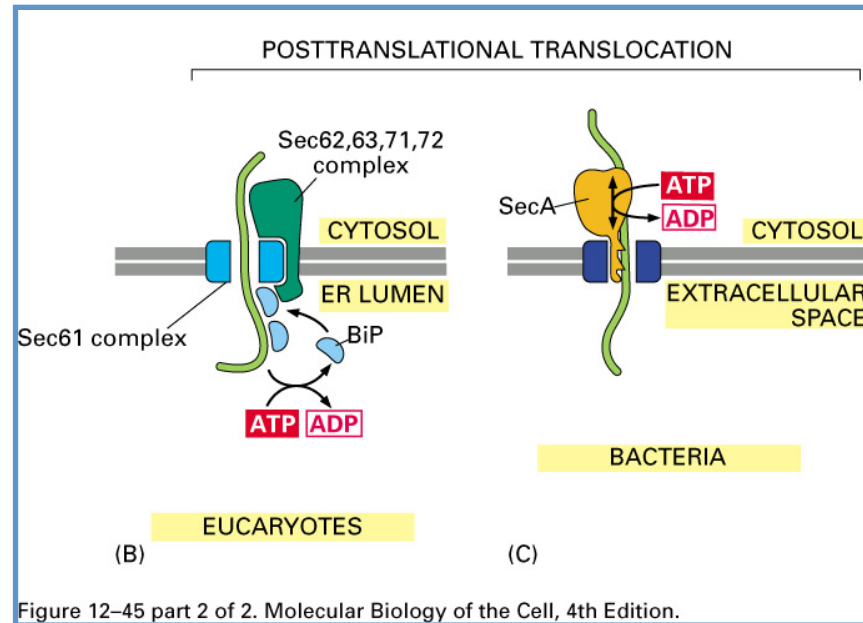
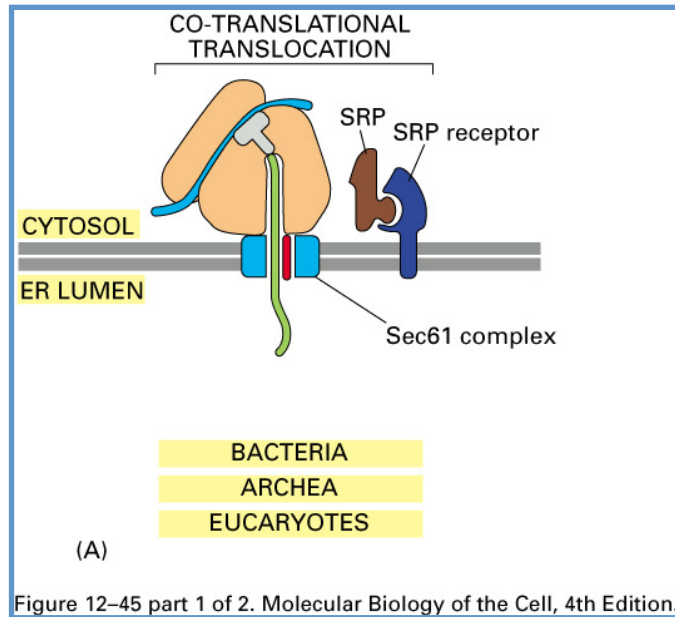




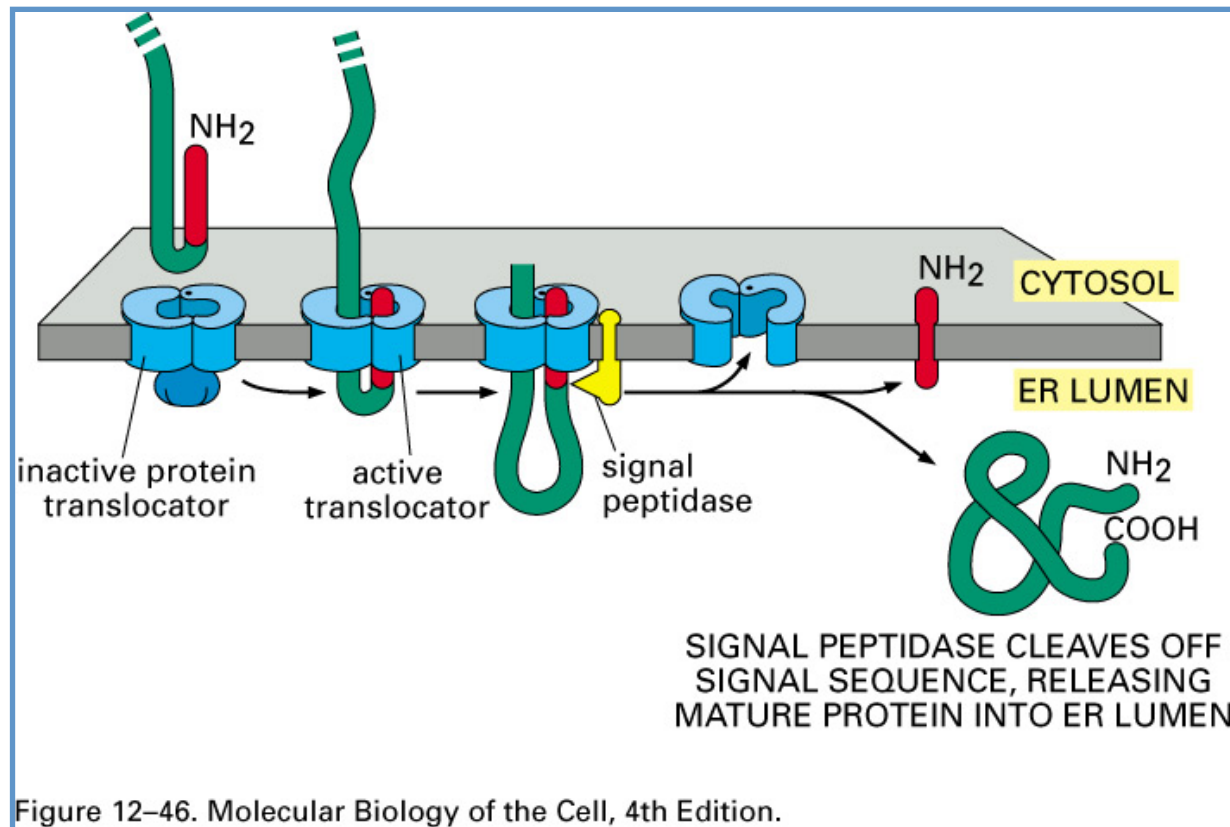
# ER in transport proteinov



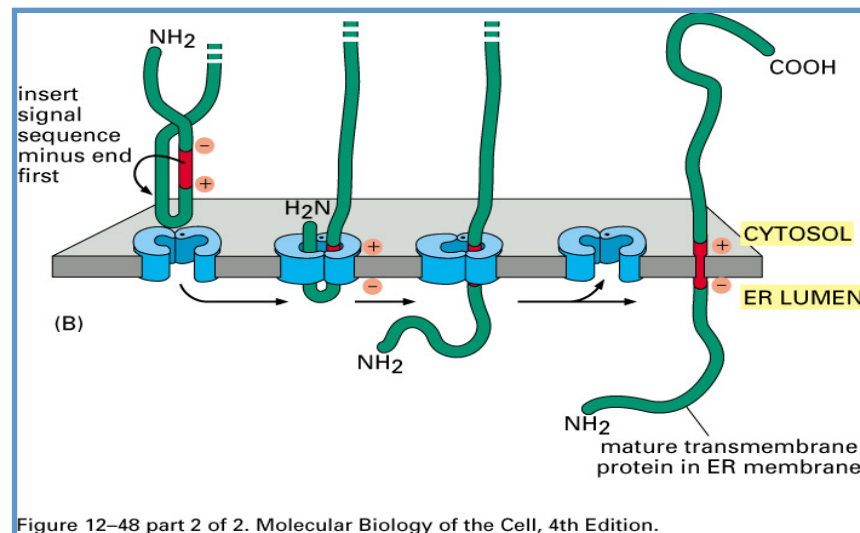
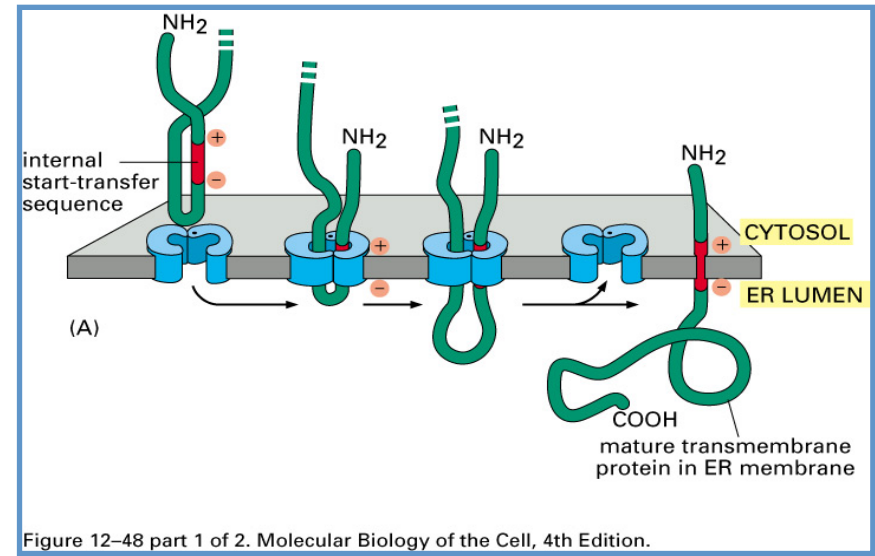
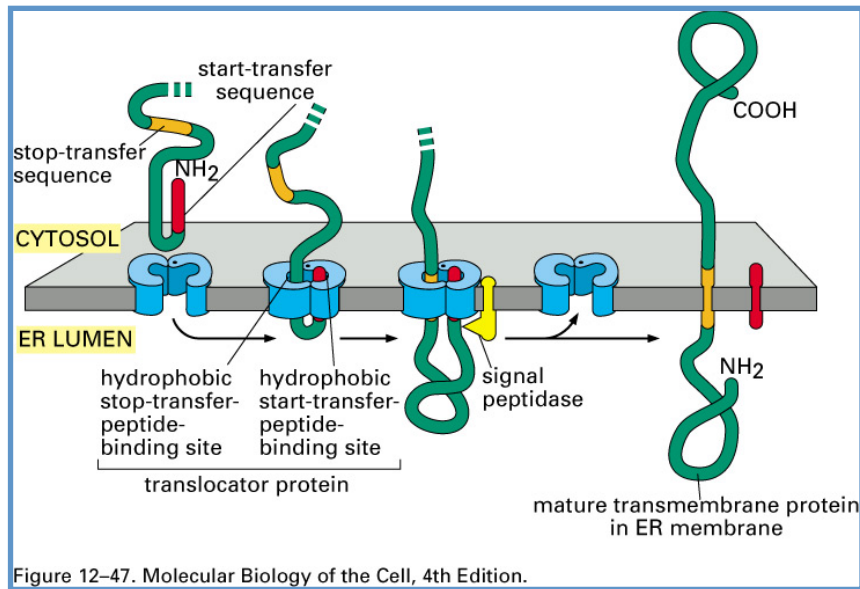
# Nekateri proteini se tudi v ER prenesejo post-translacijsko



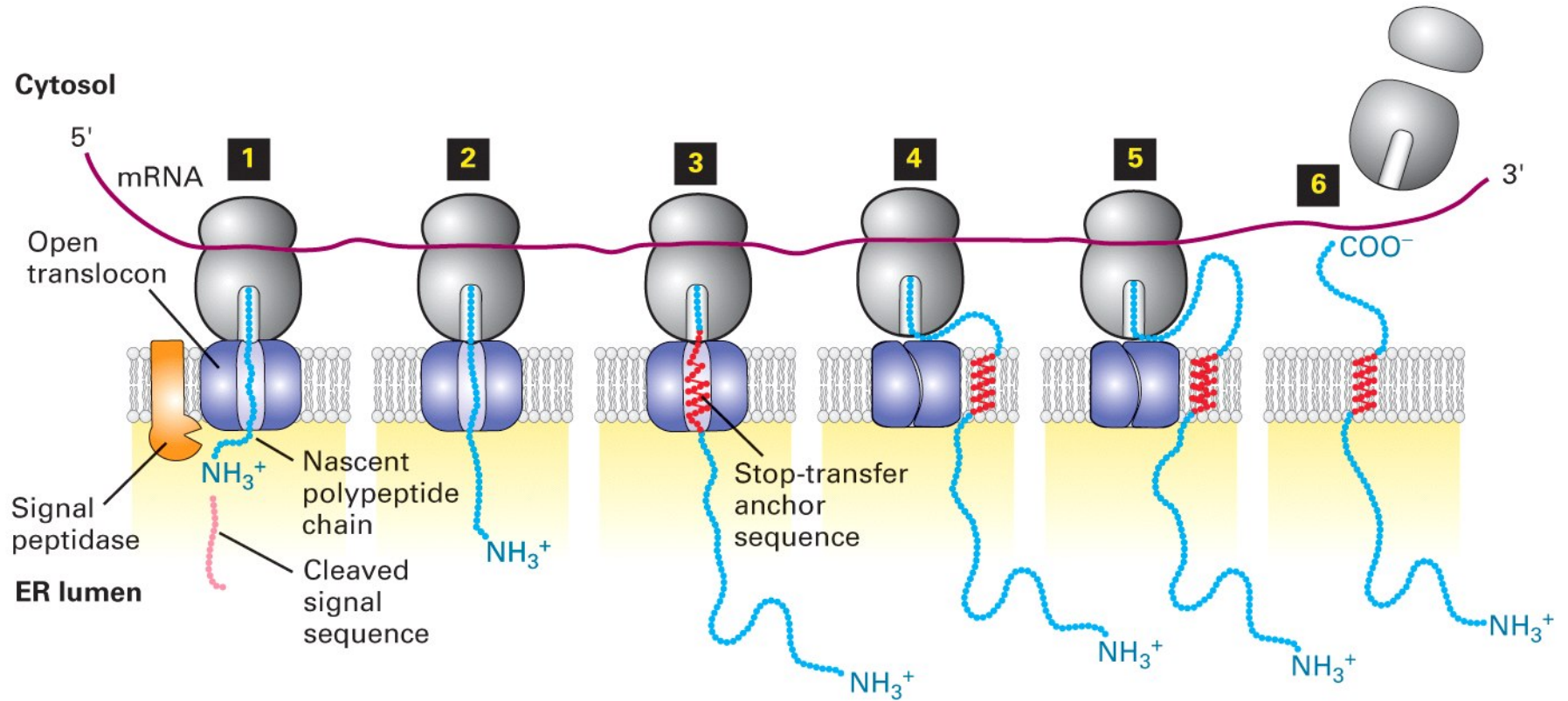
# V lumnu ER se signalno zaporedje odstrani



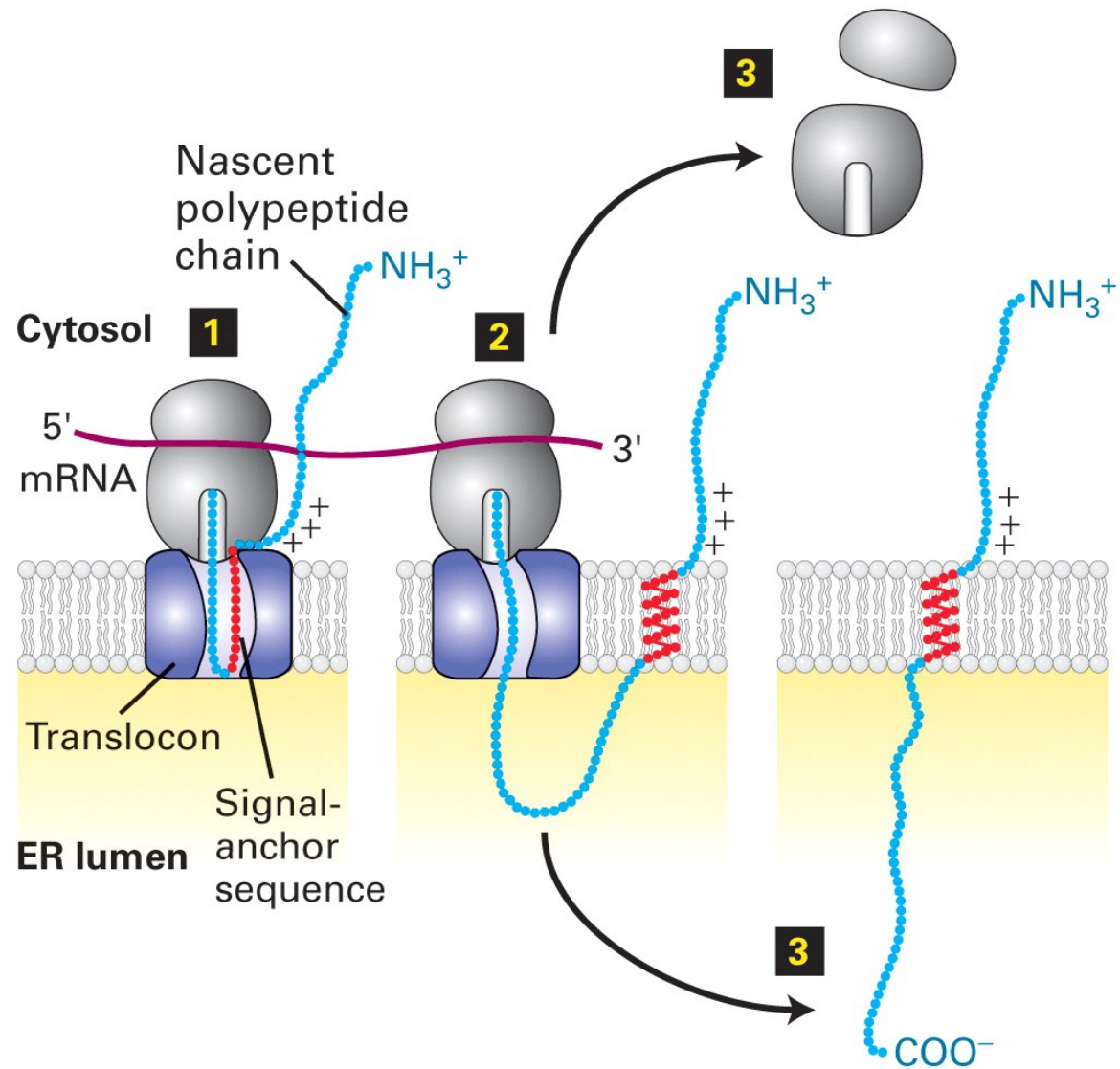
# Transmembranski proteini



# Transmembranski proteini

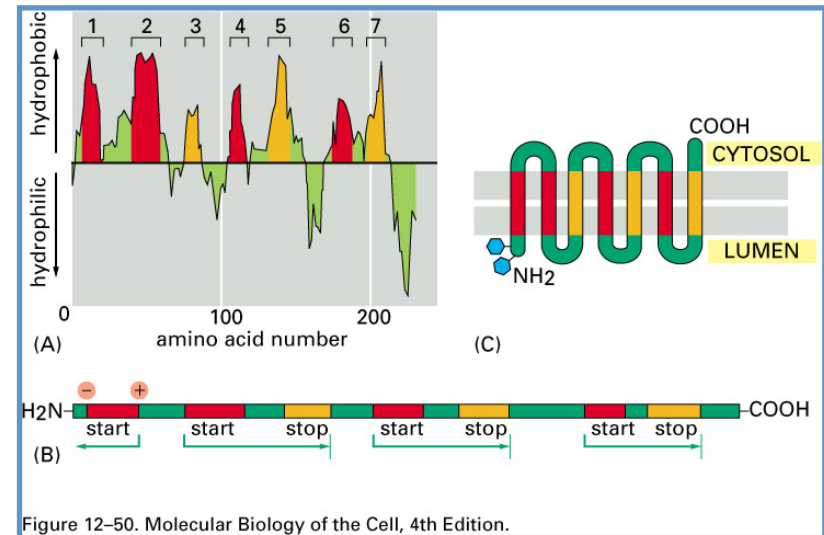
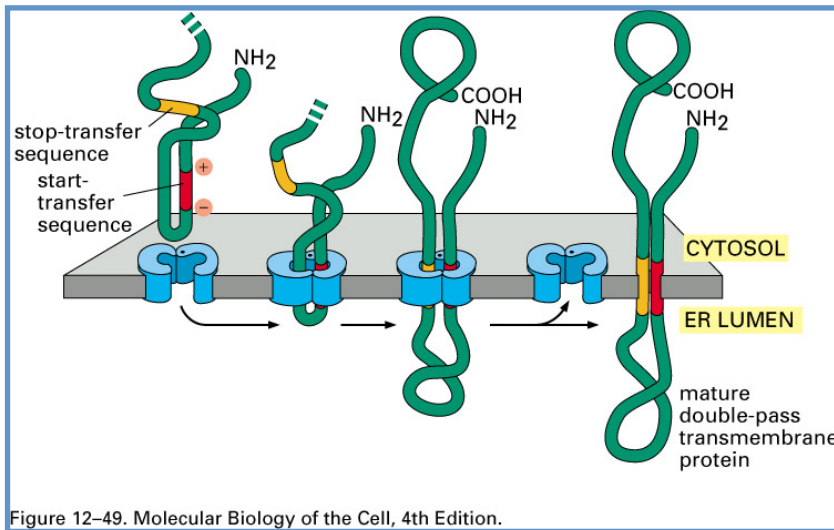


# Transmembranski proteini



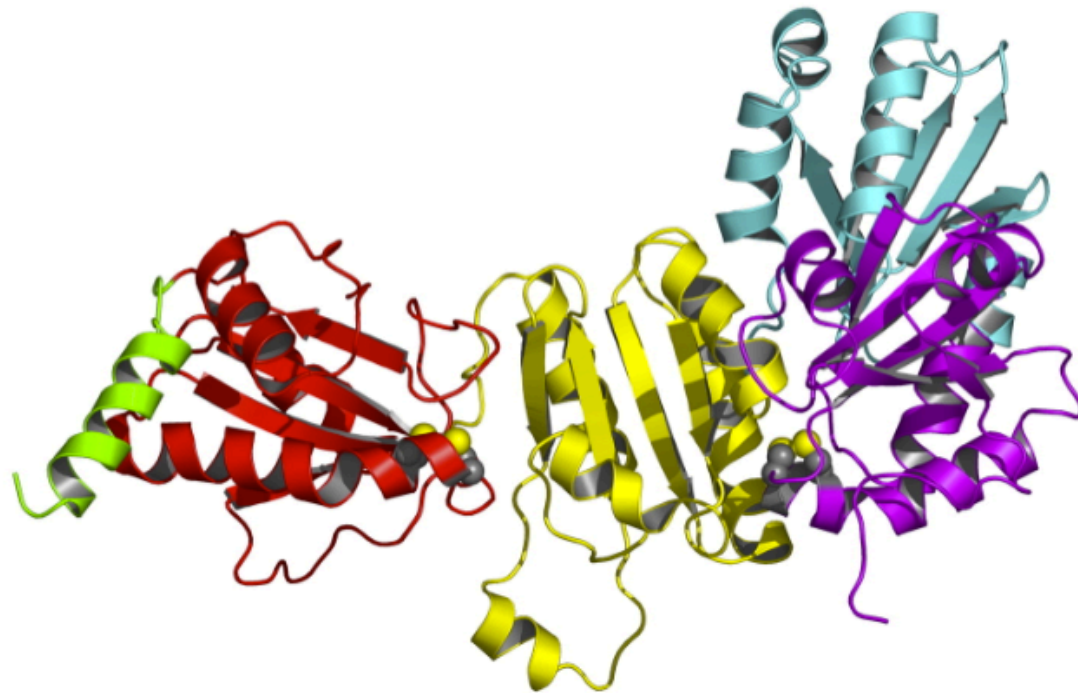


# Transmembranski proteini 2



# ER in transport proteinov

- proteini, ki ostanejo v ER vsebujejo ER zadrževalni signal- 4AK na C-koncu (npr. PDI, BiP šaperone ...)

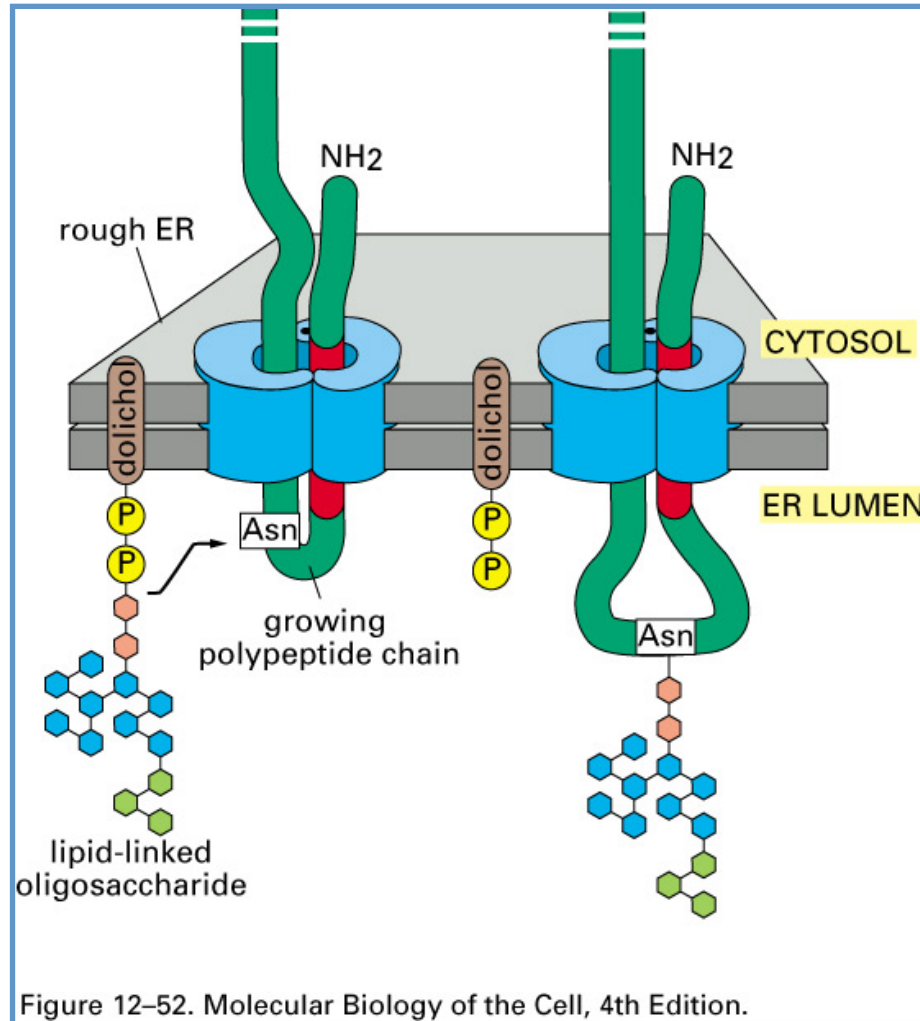
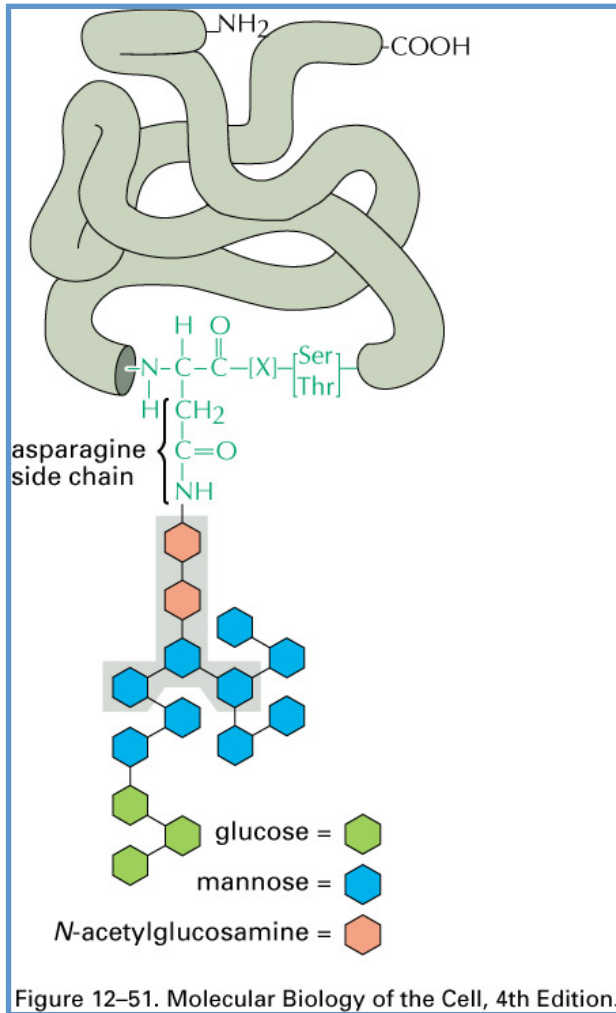


# Tipična signalna AK zaporedja

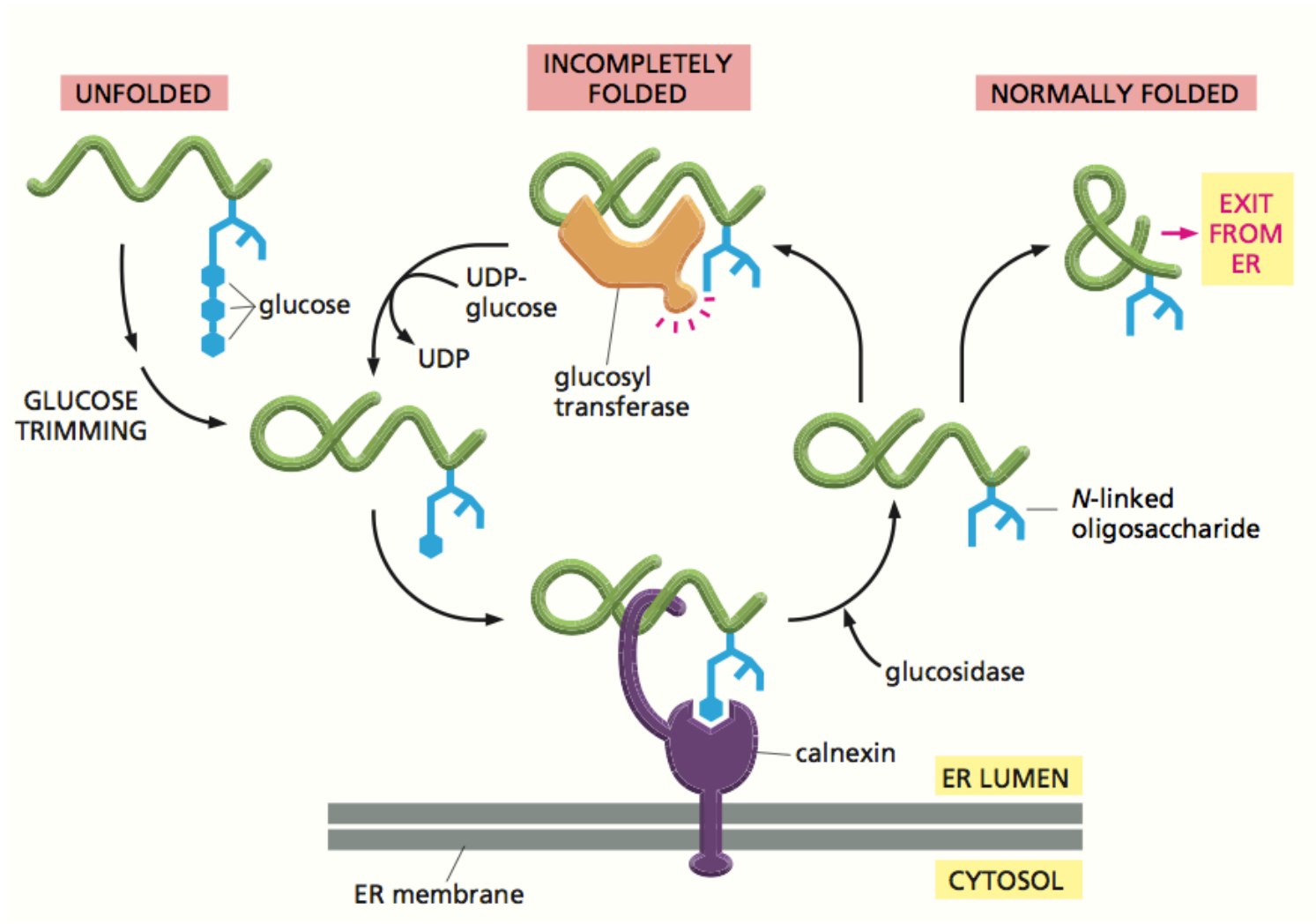
**Table 12–3 Some Typical Signal Sequences**

FUNCTION OF SIGNAL SEQUENCE	EXAMPLE OF SIGNAL SEQUENCE
Import into nucleus	-Pro-Pro-Lys-Lys-Lys-Arg-Lys-Val-
Export from nucleus	-Leu-Ala-Leu-Lys-Leu-Ala-Gly-Leu-Asp-Ile-
Import into mitochondria	+H <sub>3</sub> N-Met-Leu-Ser-Leu-Arg-Gln-Ser-Ile-Arg-Phe-Phe-Lys-Pro-Ala-Thr-Arg-Thr-Leu-Cys-Ser-Ser-Arg-Tyr-Leu-Leu-
Import into plastid	+H <sub>3</sub> N-Met-Val-Ala-Met-Ala-Met-Ala-Ser-Leu-Gln-Ser-Ser-Met-Ser-Ser-Leu-Ser-Leu-Ser-Ser-Asn-Ser-Phe-Leu-Gly-Gln-Pro-Leu-Ser-Pro-Ile-Thr-Leu-Ser-Pro-Phe-Leu-Gln-Gly-
Import into peroxisomes	-Ser-Lys-Leu-COO <sup>-</sup>
Import into ER	+H <sub>3</sub> N-Met-Met-Ser-Phe-Val-Ser-Leu-Leu-Leu-Val-Gly-Ile-Leu-Phe-Trp-Ala-Thr-Glu-Ala-Glu-Gln-Leu-Thr-Lys-Cys-Glu-Val-Phe-Gln-
Return to ER	-Lys-Asp-Glu-Leu-COO <sup>-</sup>

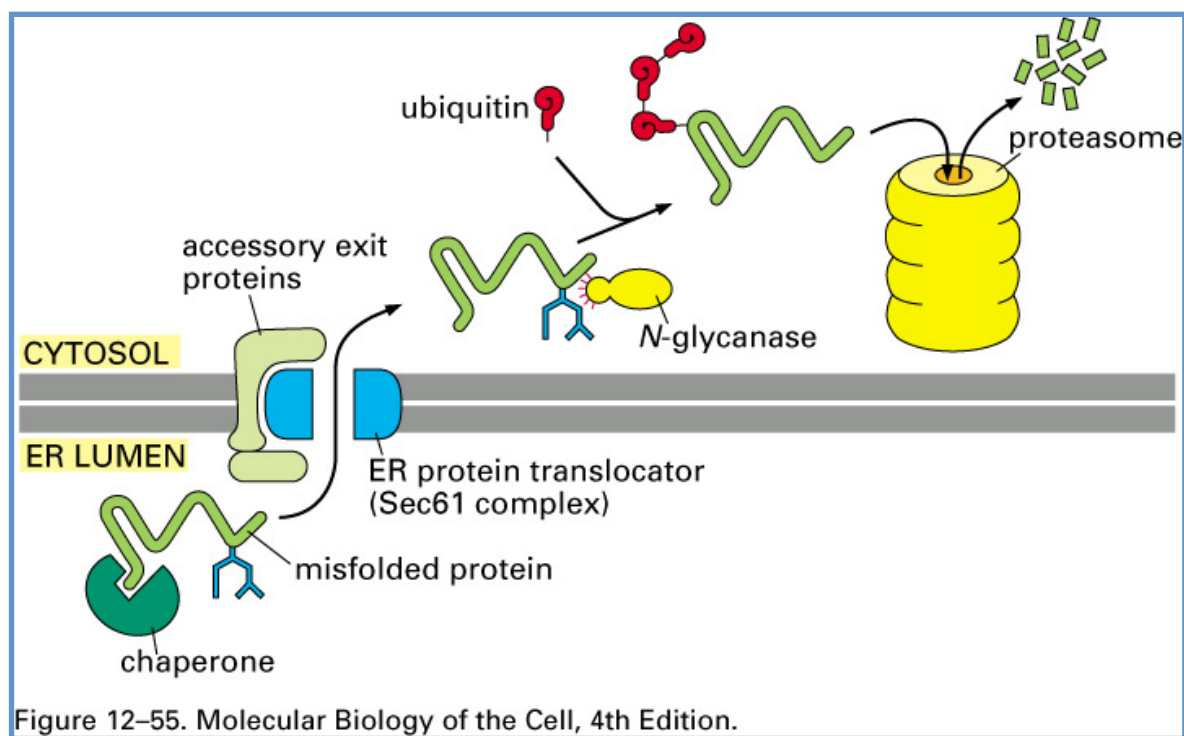
# Glikozilacija proteinov v ER



# Vloga N-glikozilacije pri kontroli zvijanja proteinov

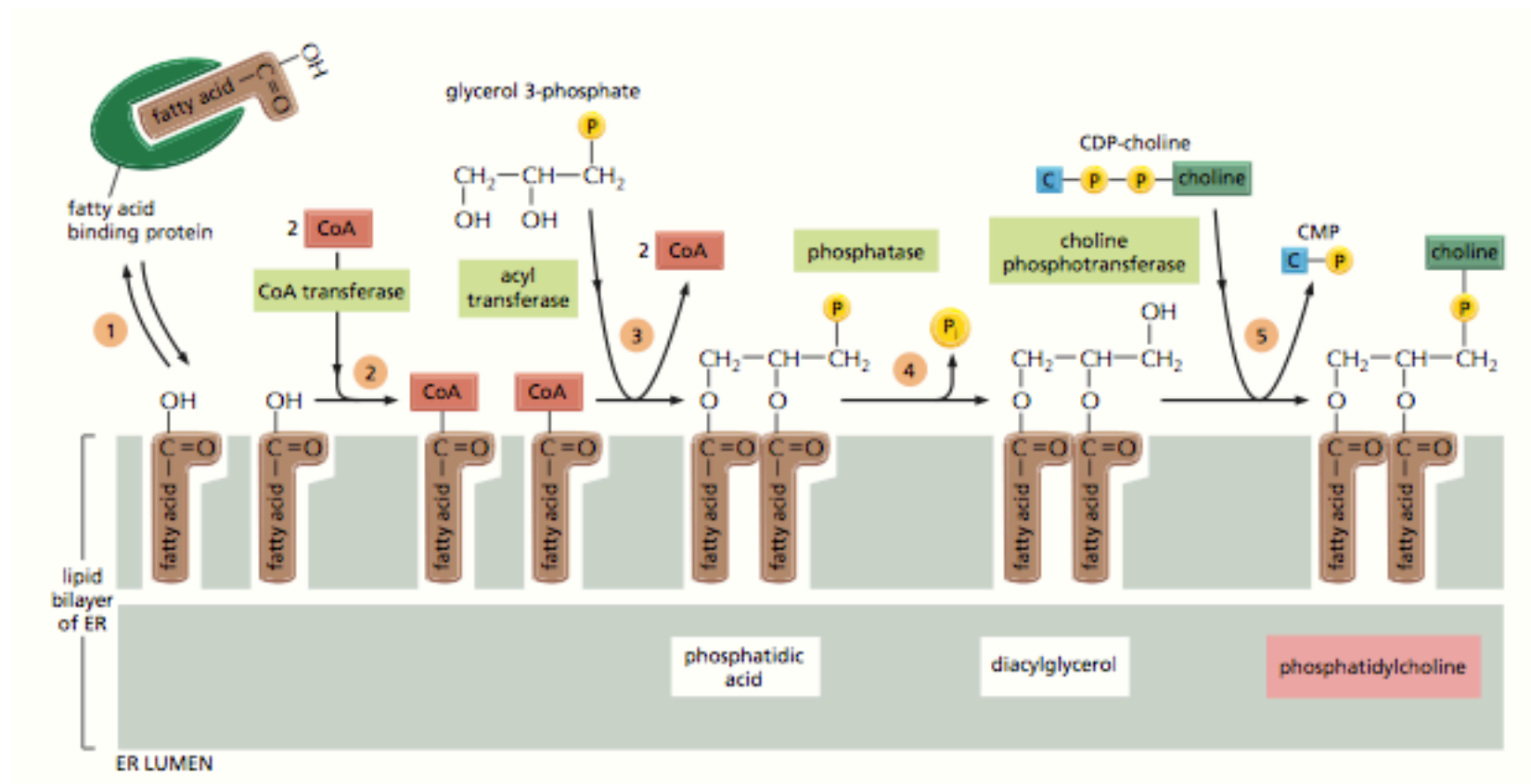


# Nepravilno zviti proteini se prenesejo nazaj v citosol- retrotranslokacija



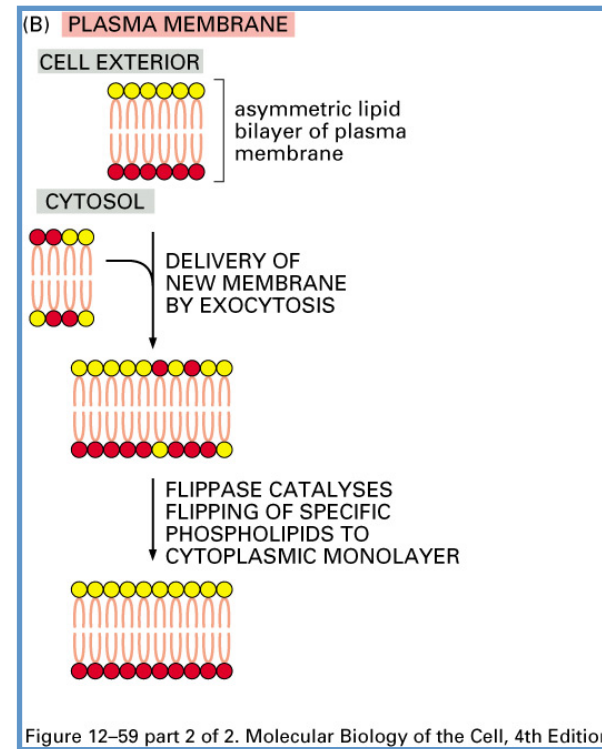
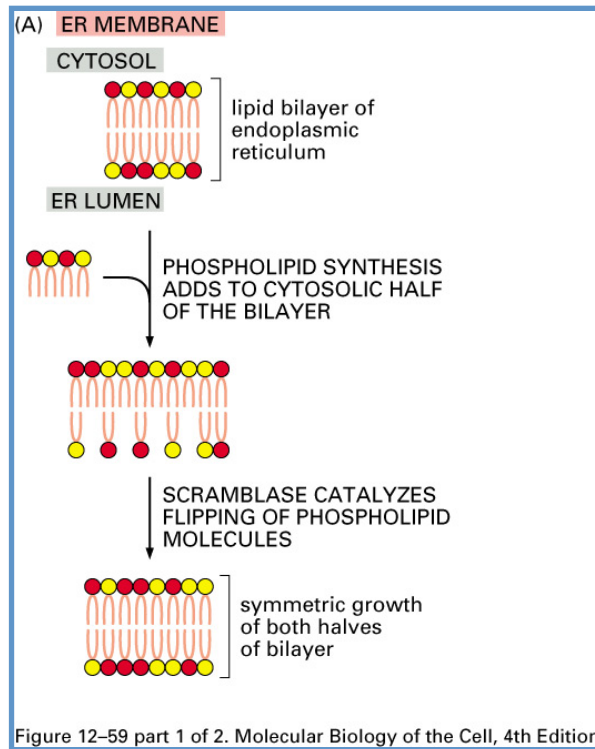


# ER in lipidni dvosloj

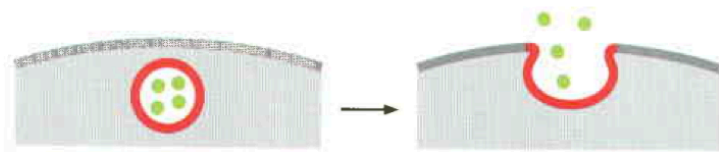


**Figure 12-57** The synthesis of phosphatidylcholine. As illustrated, this phospholipid is synthesized from glycerol 3-phosphate, cytidine-diphosphocholine (CDP-choline), and fatty acids delivered to the ER by fatty acid binding protein.

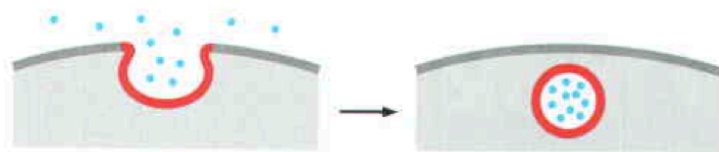
# ER in lipidni dvosloj



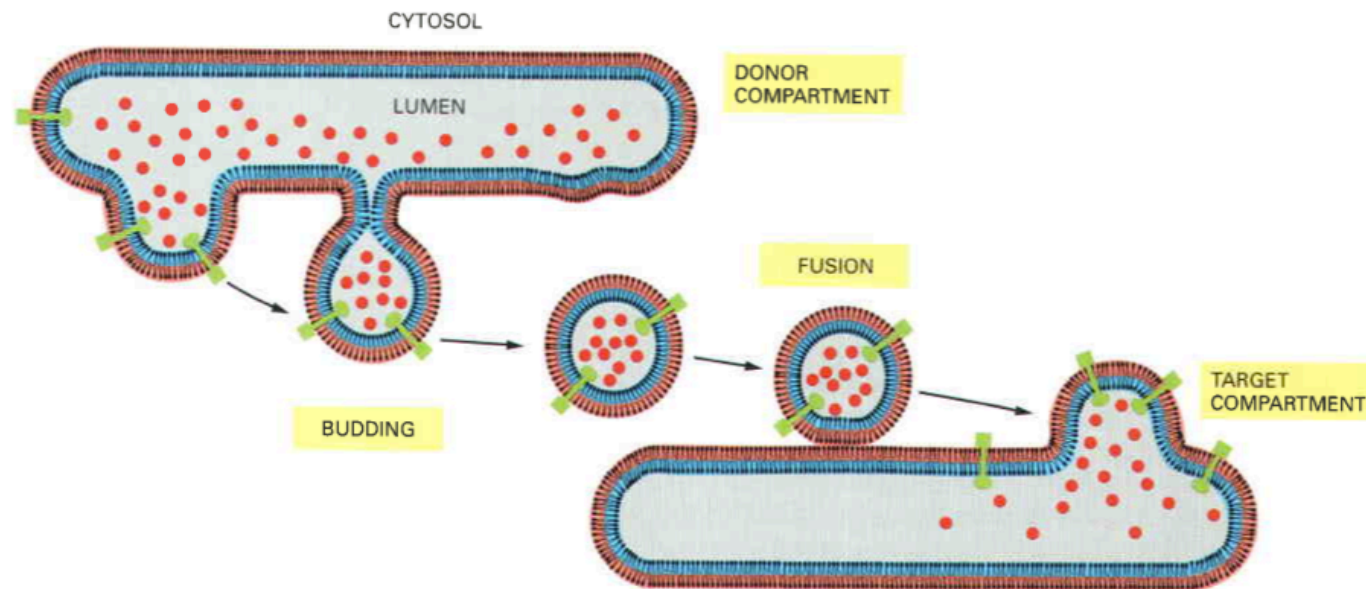
# Vezikularni transport



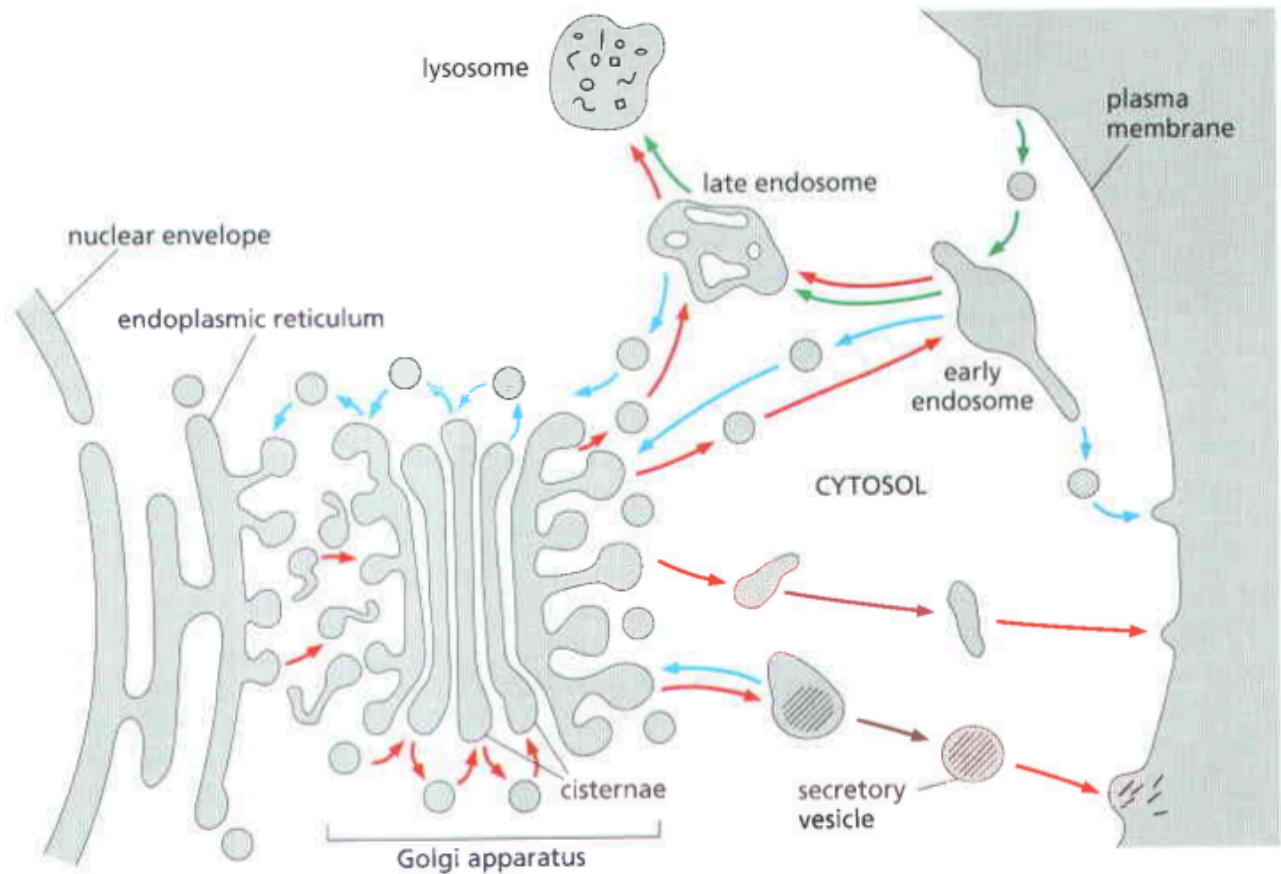
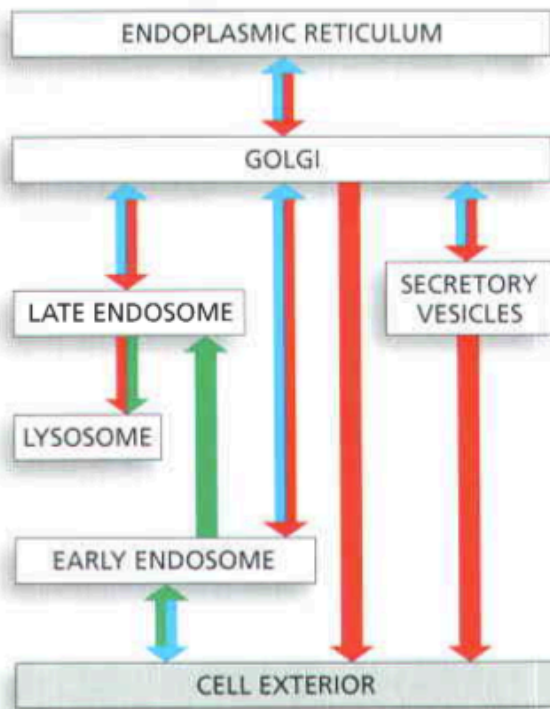
(A) exocytosis



(B) endocytosis



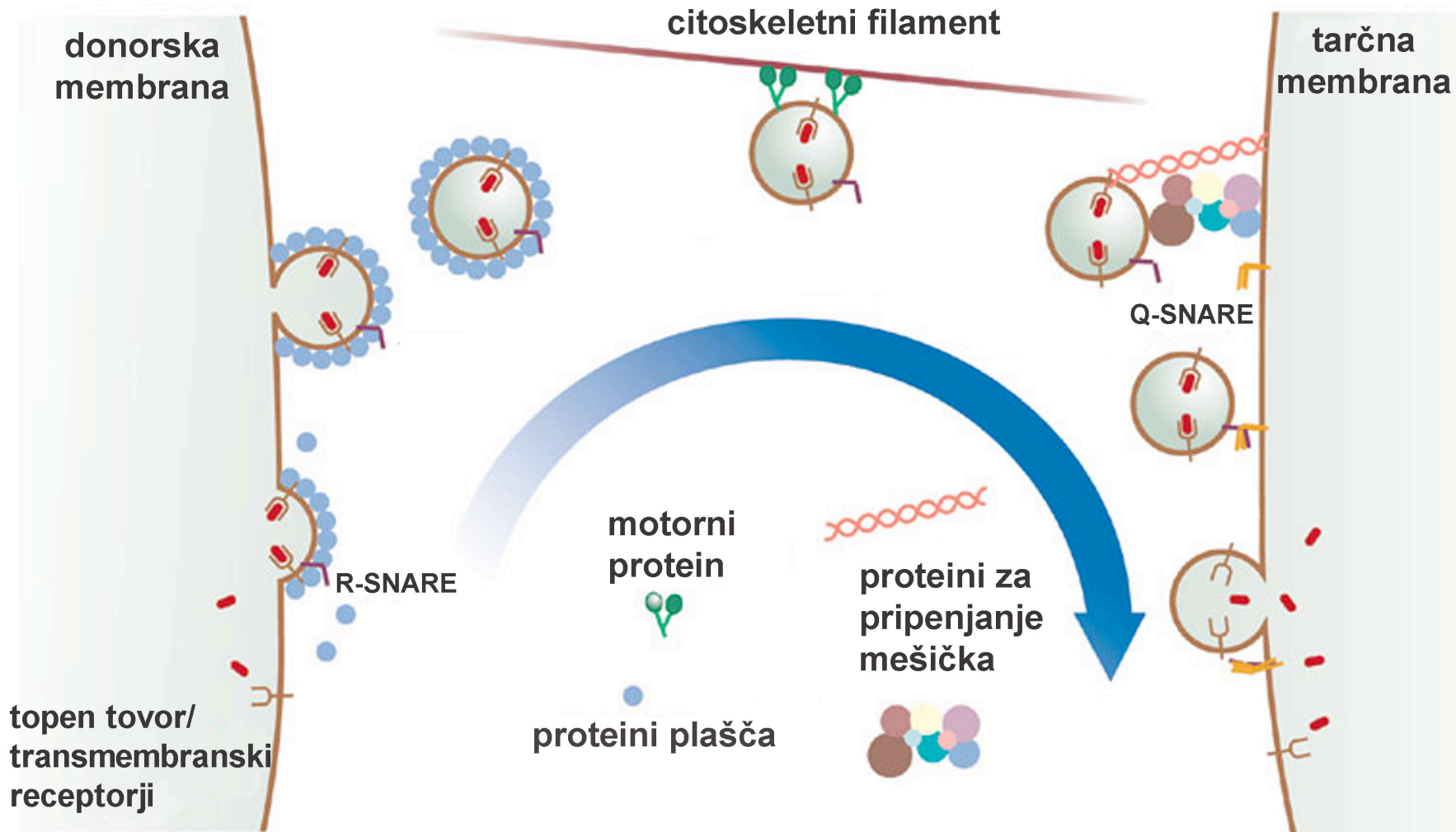
# Vezikularni transport



**BRSTENJE MEŠIČKOV**  
(proteinski plašči, dinamin)

**TRANSPORT MEŠIČKOV**  
(citoskeletni filamenti in  
motorni proteini, proteini Rab)

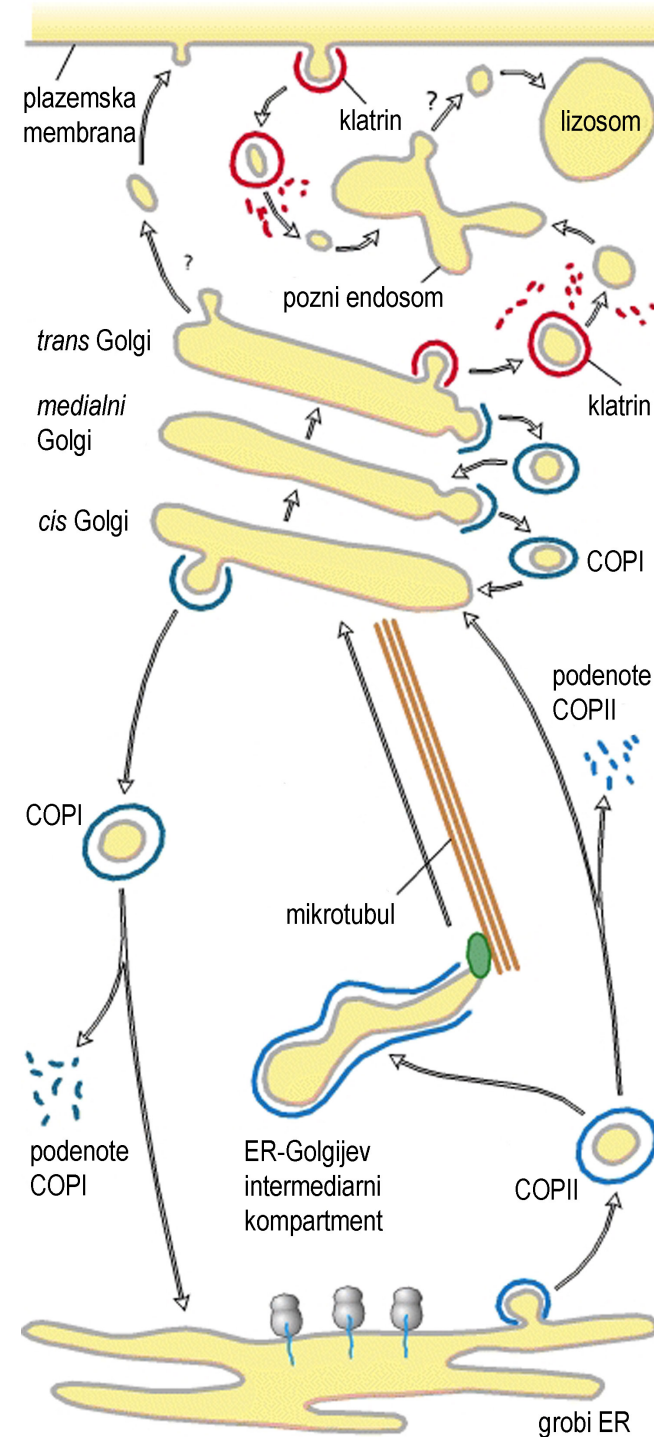
**FUZIJA MEŠIČKOV**  
(proteini SNARE)



Povzeto po: Behnia, R. in Munro, S. (*Nature*, 2005 (438) str. 597-604)

# Nastanek mešička

- I. Fagocitoza in makropinocitoza
- II. Brstenje mešičkov iz plazemske membrane ali endocitoza
- III. Brstenje mešičkov iz membran endoplazemskega retikuluma (ER)
- IV. Brstenje mešičkov iz membran Golgijevega aparata (GA)



Povzeto po: Lodish, H. in sod. (Molecular Cell Biology, 4th edition, New York: W. H. Freeman, 2000)



# Vezikularni transport

