

Ciclo Celular

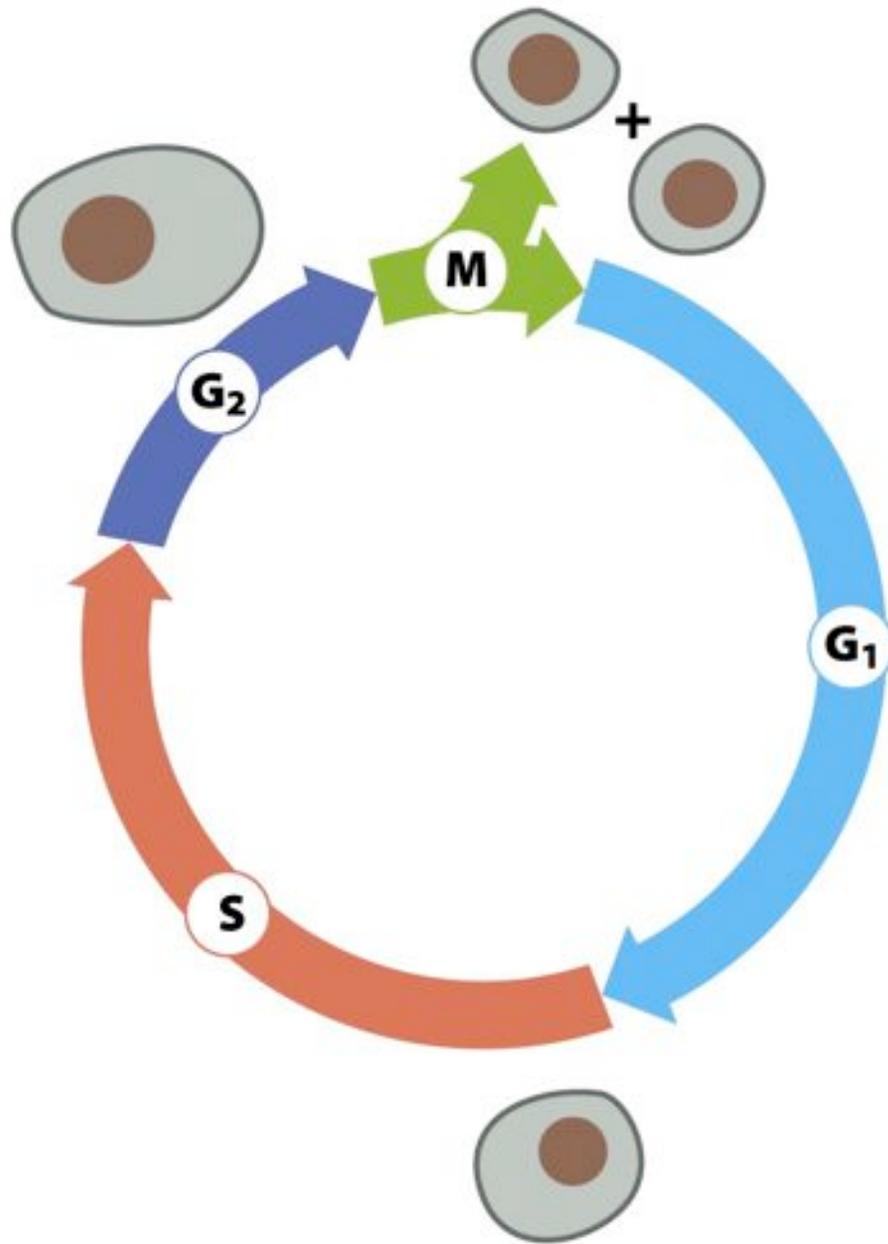


Figure 5-30 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

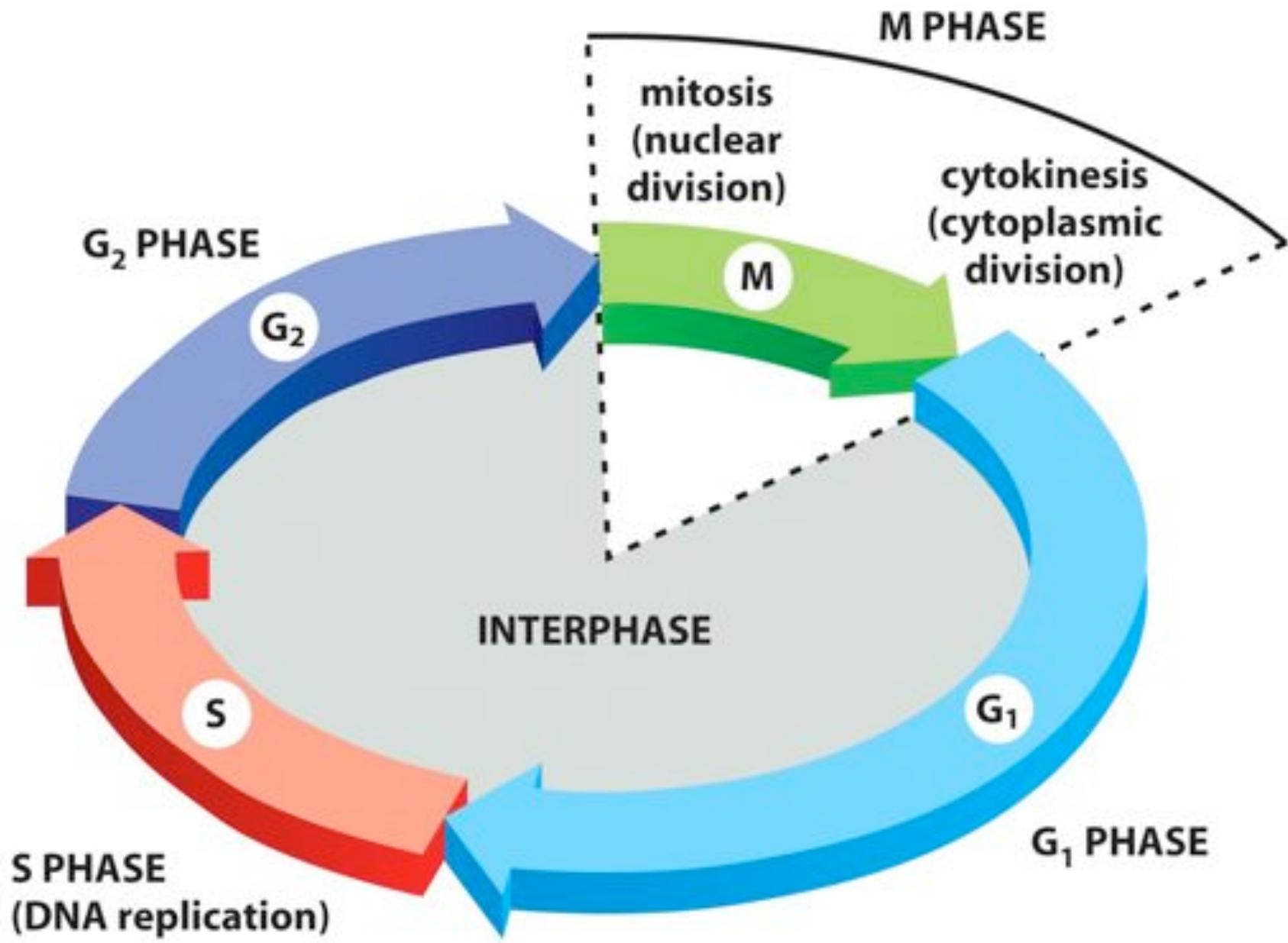
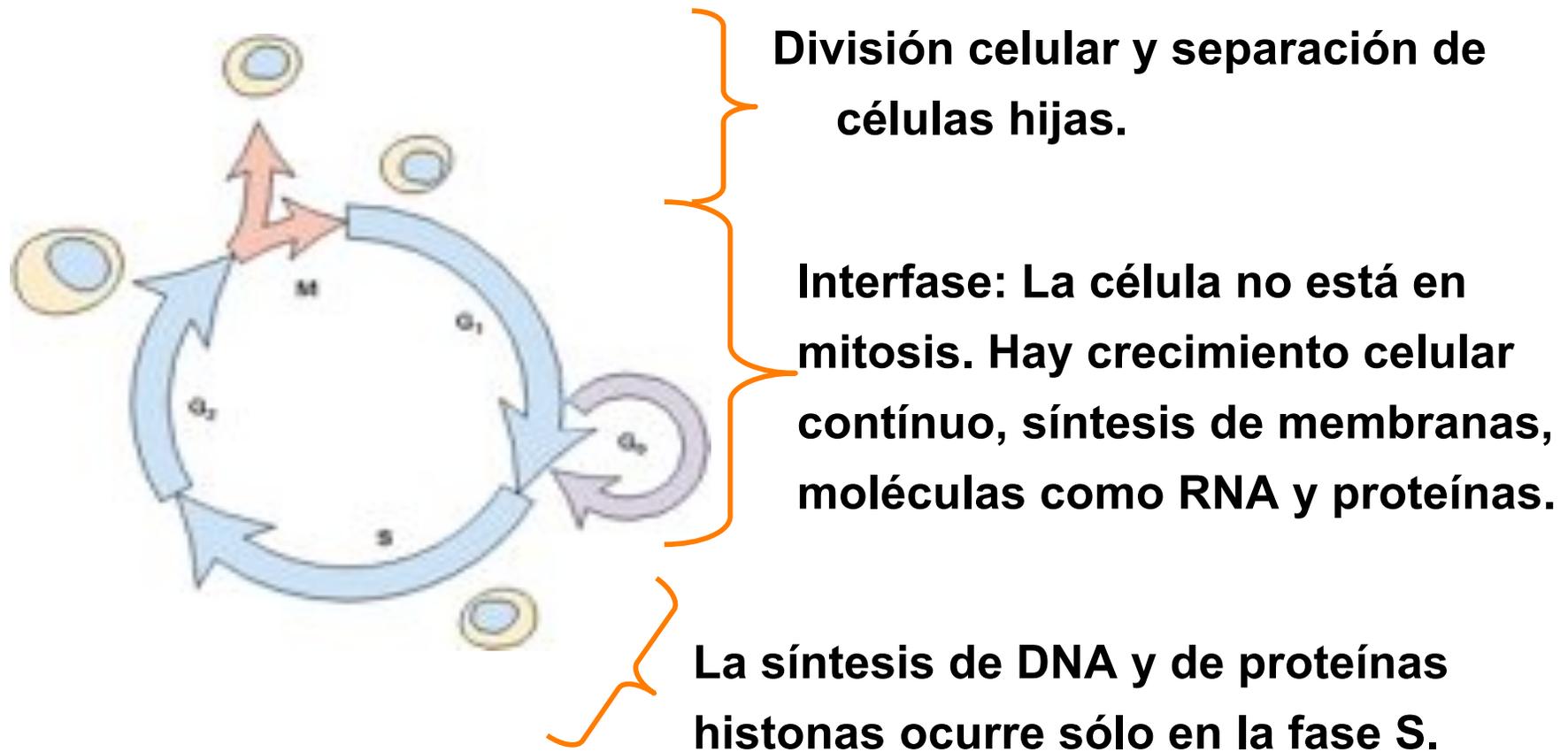
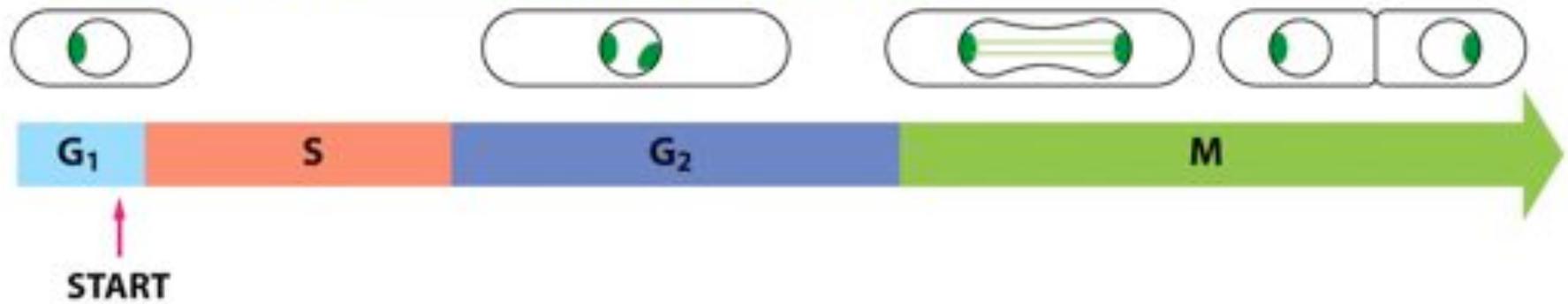


Figure 17-4 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

Una célula eucariótica requiere para dividirse en dos, estas dos en cuatro, etc, que ocurran dos procesos alternadamente: La duplicación del genoma (DNA) en la fase S del ciclo celular, y la división de ese genoma durante la mitosis (fase M).



(A) FISSION YEAST (*Schizosaccharomyces pombe*)



(B) BUDDING YEAST (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)

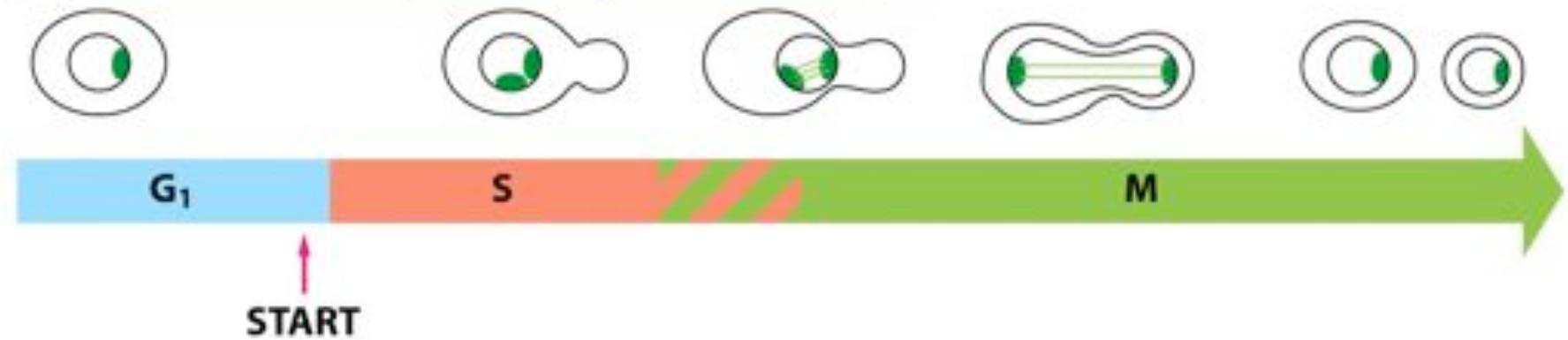


Figure 17-5 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

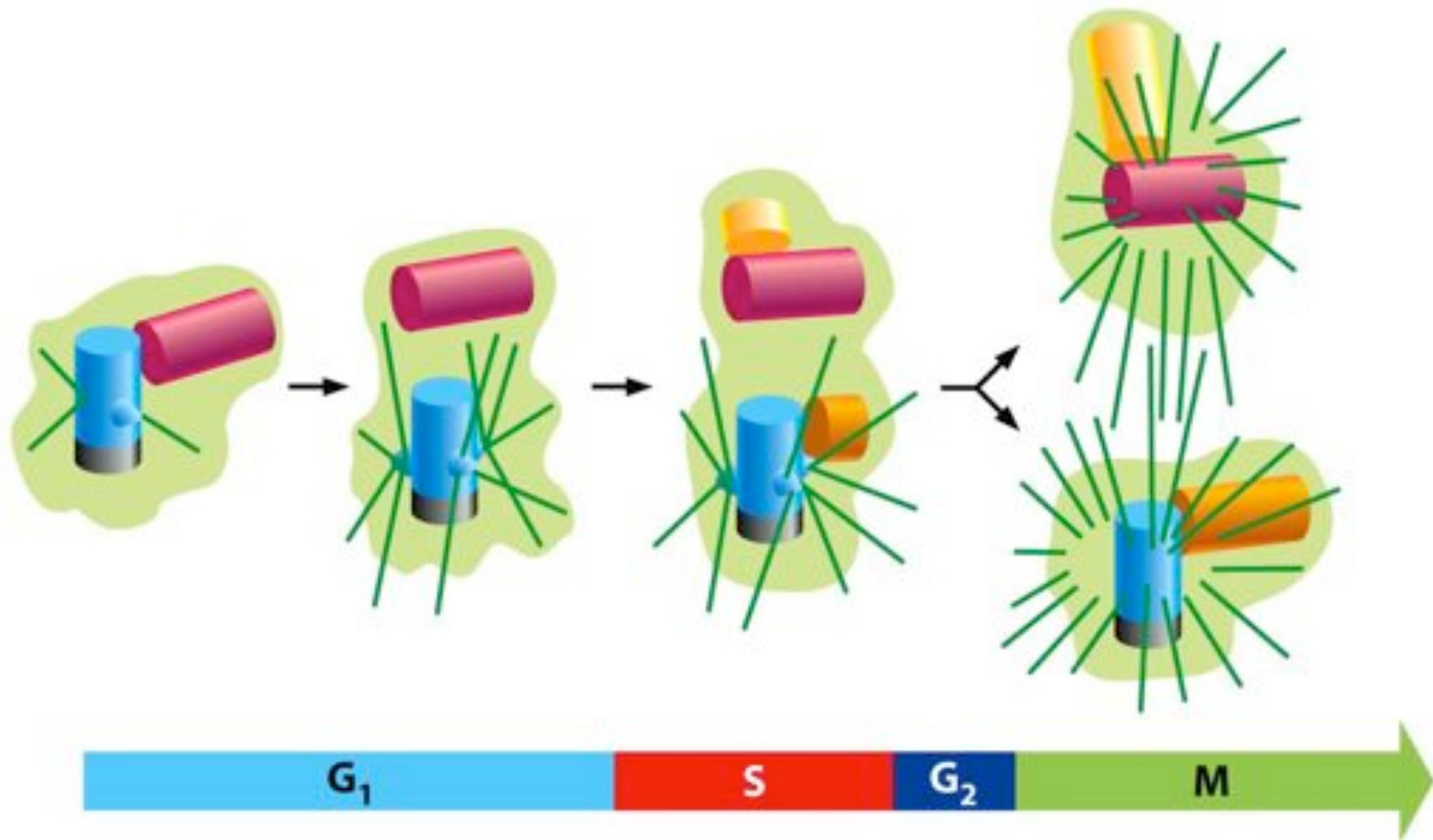


Figure 17-31 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

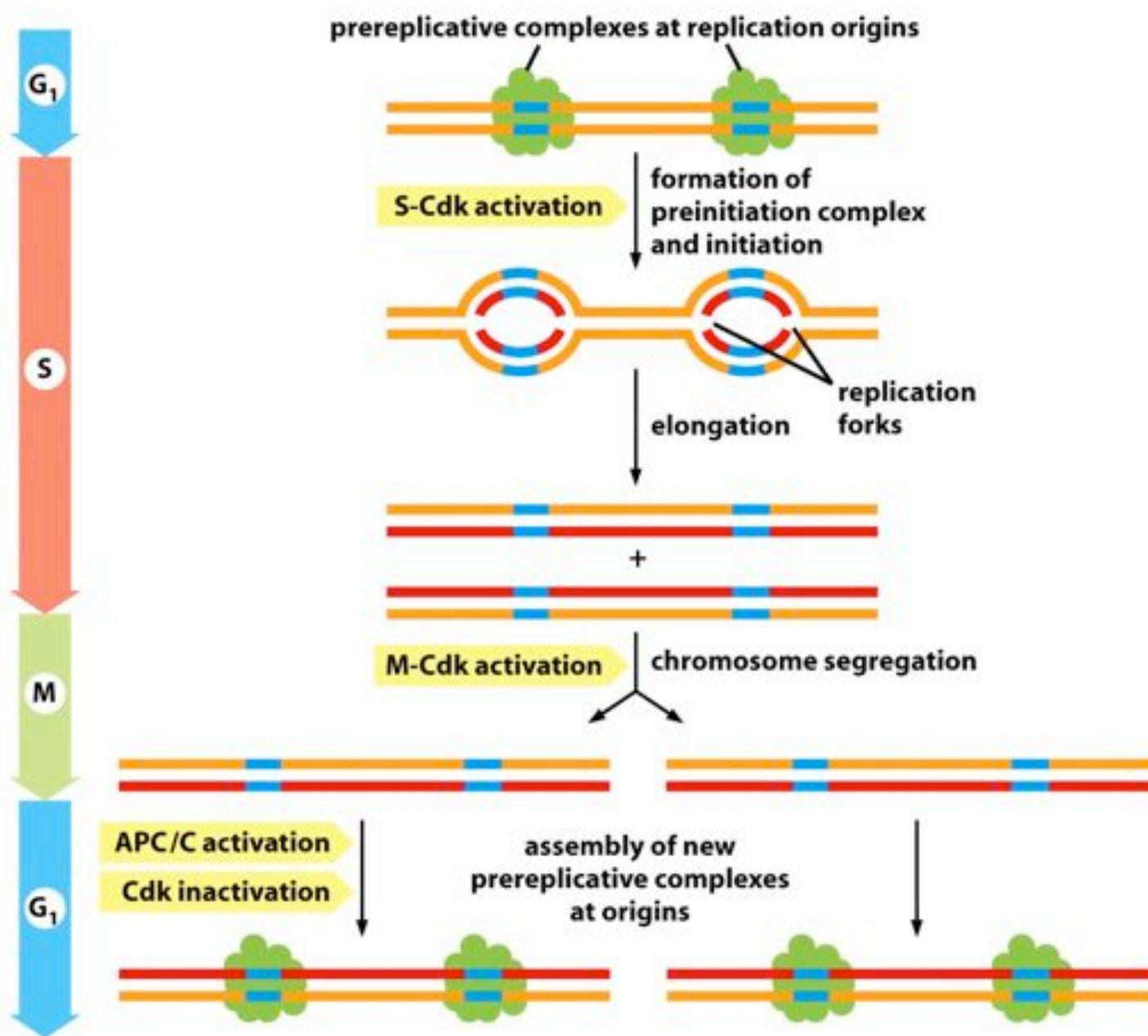


Figure 17-22 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

NÚCLEO

La cubierta nuclear: dos membranas concéntricas que lo separan del citoplasma.

Poros nucleares: originados por la fusión de la doble membrana. Permiten el intercambio de materiales con el citoplasma, en un proceso altamente selectivo.

Laminas: proteínas específicas (fibras intermedias del citoesqueleto) que sirven como andamio nuclear.

Nucléolo: estructura más visible en el núcleo (cuerpo compacto sin membrana, en donde se sintetiza el RNA ribosomal y se ensamblan los ribosomas).

Los cromosomas: organización de la cromatina.

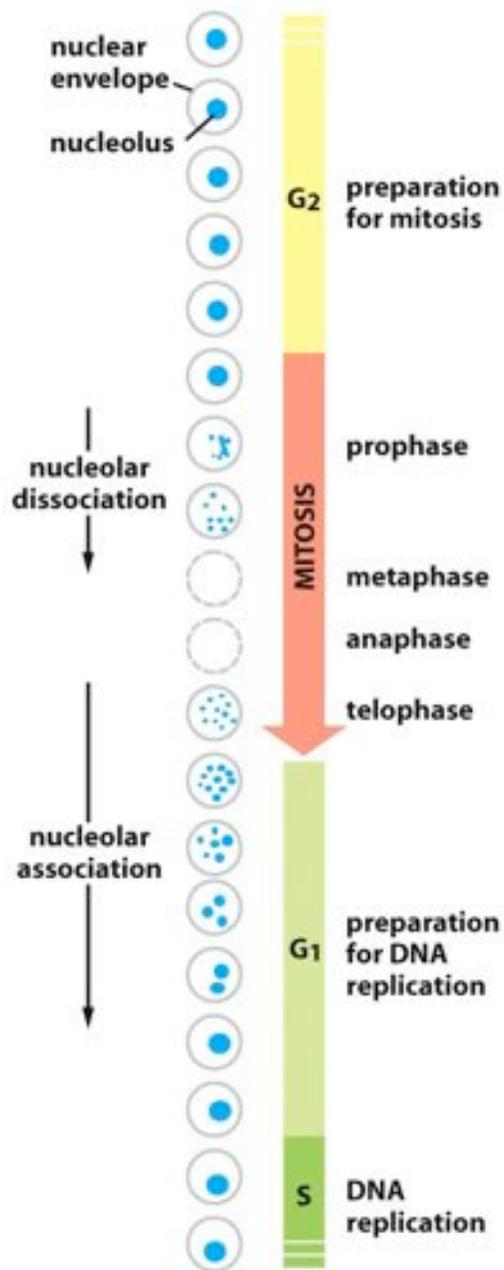
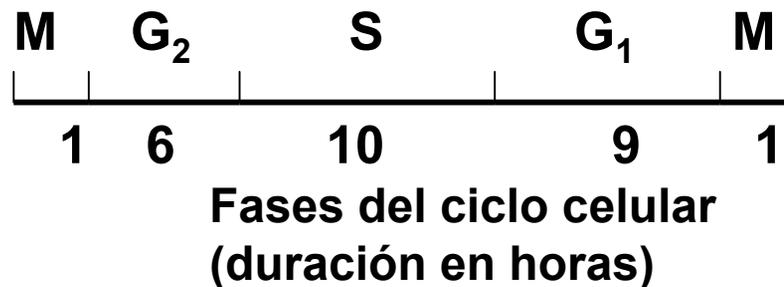


Figure 6-45 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

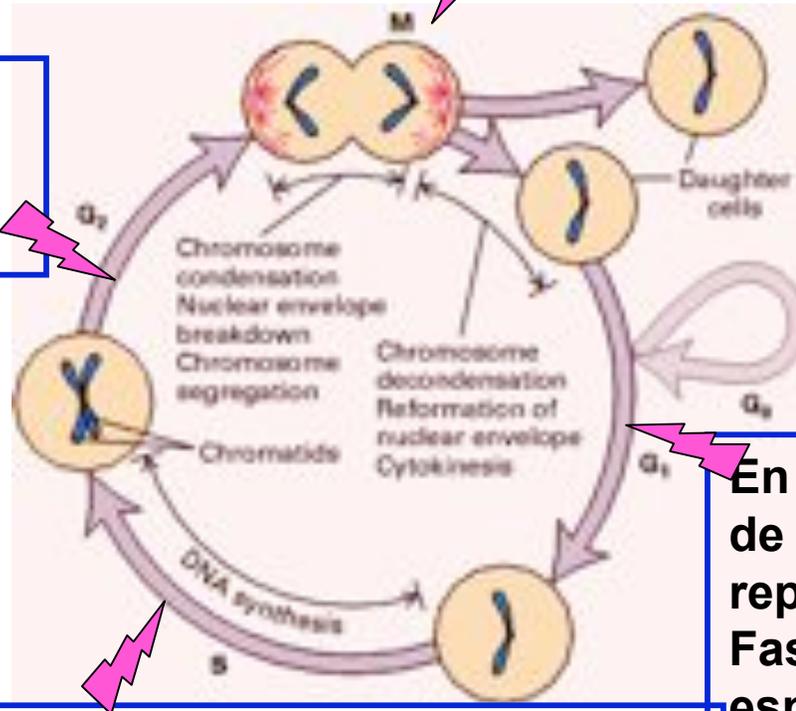
El tiempo total que toma completar un ciclo celular se llama tiempo de generación, T. Puede variar mucho, en células animales y vegetales es de alrededor de 8 a 20 h.

Células humanas en rápida replicación progresan en el ciclo \pm en 24 h. En levaduras, todo el ciclo toma \pm 90 min.



La célula se divide en la fase Mitótica (M); se distribuyen copias idénticas del DNA a las células hijas.

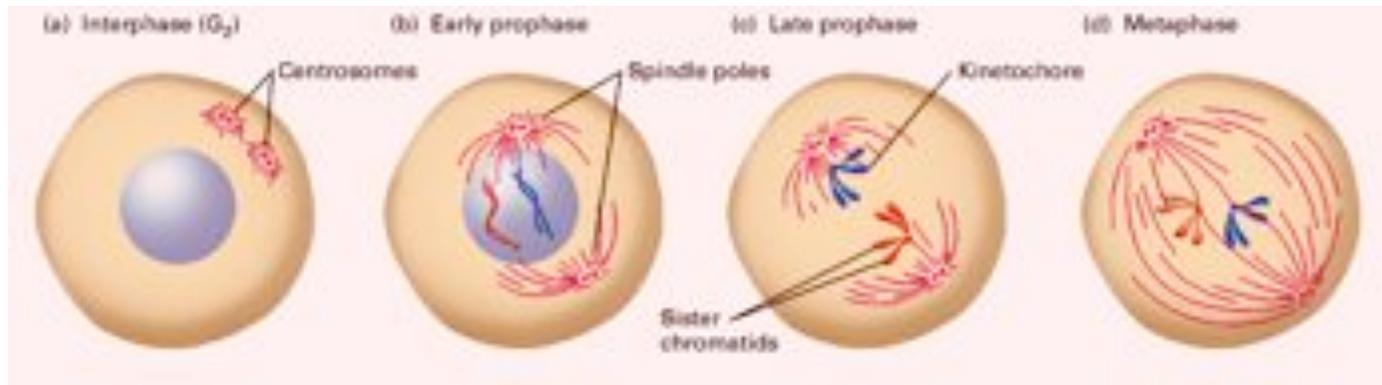
En G2 hay 2 copias del DNA original en G1.



En G1 y G2 no hay síntesis de DNA, aunque puede ser reparado. Fases G = gap (pausa, espera)

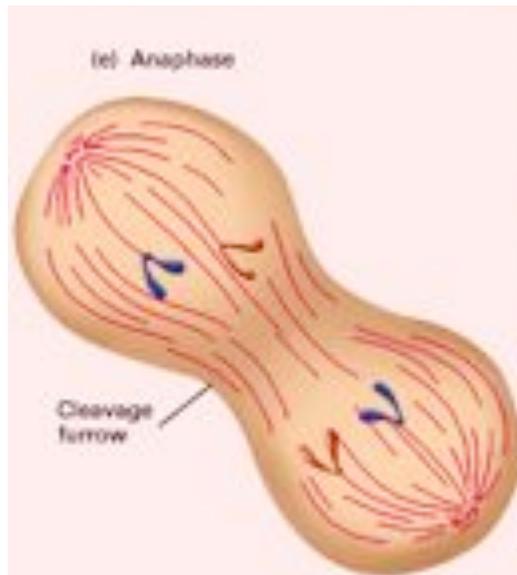
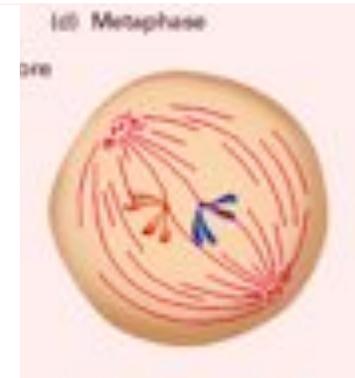
En S las moléculas de DNA se replican; las histonas y otras proteínas se unen rápidamente al DNA replicado.

Etapas de la mitosis y citokuinesis en una célula animal



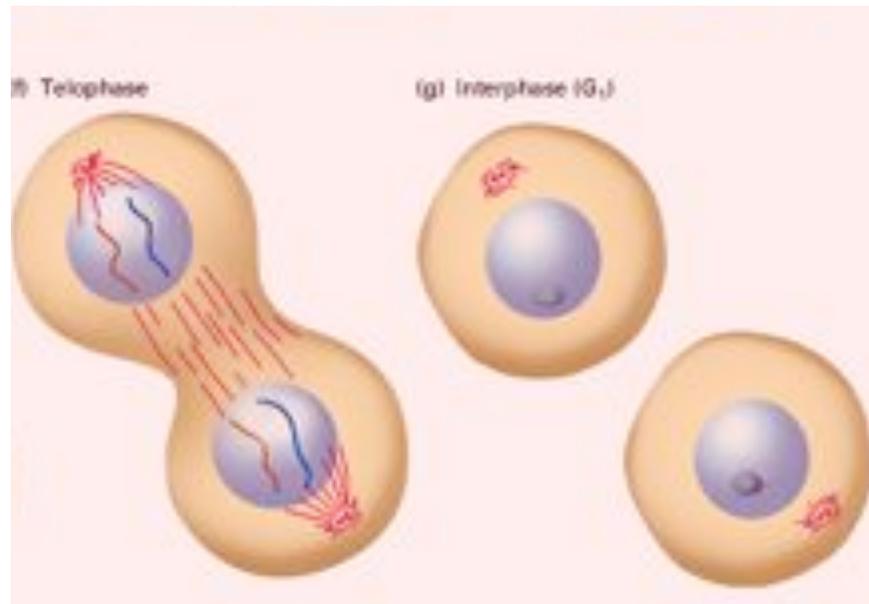
- a) **Interfase G₂** (que precede a la mitosis) cada cromosoma contiene una cromátida hermana, dispersa e indistinguible. Los centríolos (también replicados) forman pequeños centríolos hermanos.
- b) **Profase temprana**: Los centrosomas, cada uno con un centríolo hijo, se mueven hacia polos opuestos. Los cromosomas se ven como hilos largos, la membrana nuclear se disgrega en pequeñas vesículas.
- c) **Profase media y tardía**: condensación de cromosomas completa; cada cromosoma visible tiene dos cromátidas unidas en el centrómero. Las fibras del huso comienzan a radiar desde cerca de los centrosomas, que se mueven hacia los polos. Hay fibras que van de polo a polo, la mayoría se une a las cromátidas en el cinetocoro.

a) **Metafase:** Los cromosomas se alinean en el ecuador celular. Las cromátidas hermanas no se han separado.



e) **Anafase:** Las cromátidas hermanas se separan en cromosomas independientes. Desde un polo las fibras del huso se unen al centrómero y comienzan a desplazar el cromosoma. La célula se alarga según se extiende el huso hacia los polos. Se inicia la citoquinesis a medida que se comienza a formar el estrechamiento de división.

f) Telofase: Se forman nuevas membranas nucleares alrededor de los núcleos, los cromosomas se desenrollan y son menos visibles, el nucléolo es nuevamente visible. La citoquinesis está casi completa, desaparece el huso según los microtúbulos se depolimerizan. Luego de completar la citoquinesis, cada célula hija entra en la fase G1 del ciclo.



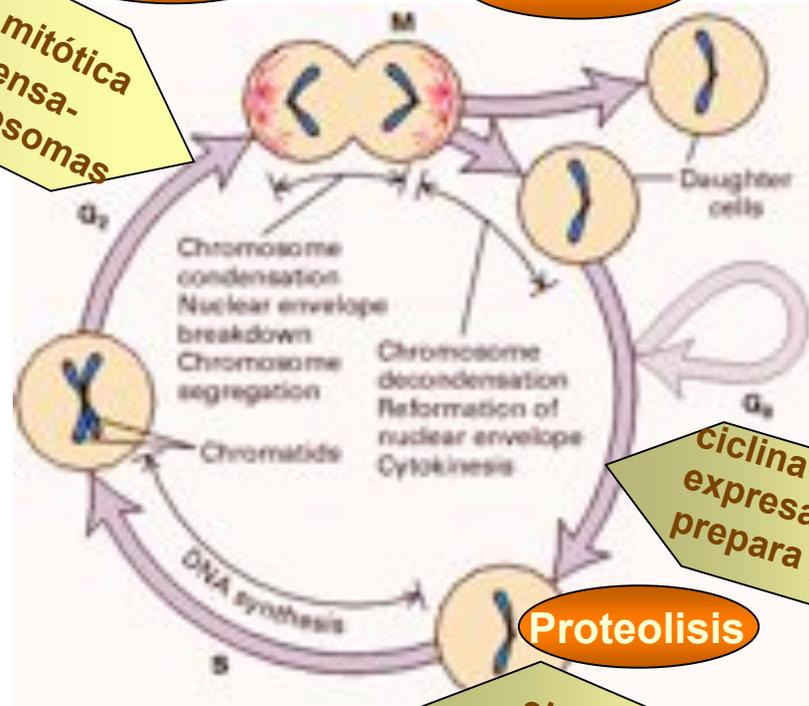
El paso a través del ciclo es controlado por enzimas del citoplasma, como las protein-quinasas heterodiméricas. Estas enzimas tienen una subunidad regulatoria que se llama ciclinas, se controla su cantidad durante el ciclo. La sub-unidad catalítica es una quinasa dependiente de ciclina (Cdk), son inactivas si no se asocian a una ciclina. Los complejos de fase: G1-Cdk, S-Cdk y M-Cdk, controlan el paso a través del ciclo celular. Además, el complejo promotor de anafase (APC), promueve la separación de cromátidas y degrada a la M-Cdk.

La degradación de las CdK elimina la señal que inhibe la división celular y el ciclo entra en mitosis.

ciclina-Cdk mitótica
Induce condensación de cromosomas

Proteolisis

Proteolisis



ciclina-Cdk G1 se expresa primero, prepara para S

Proteolisis

ciclina-Cdk de fase S, estimula entrada en S

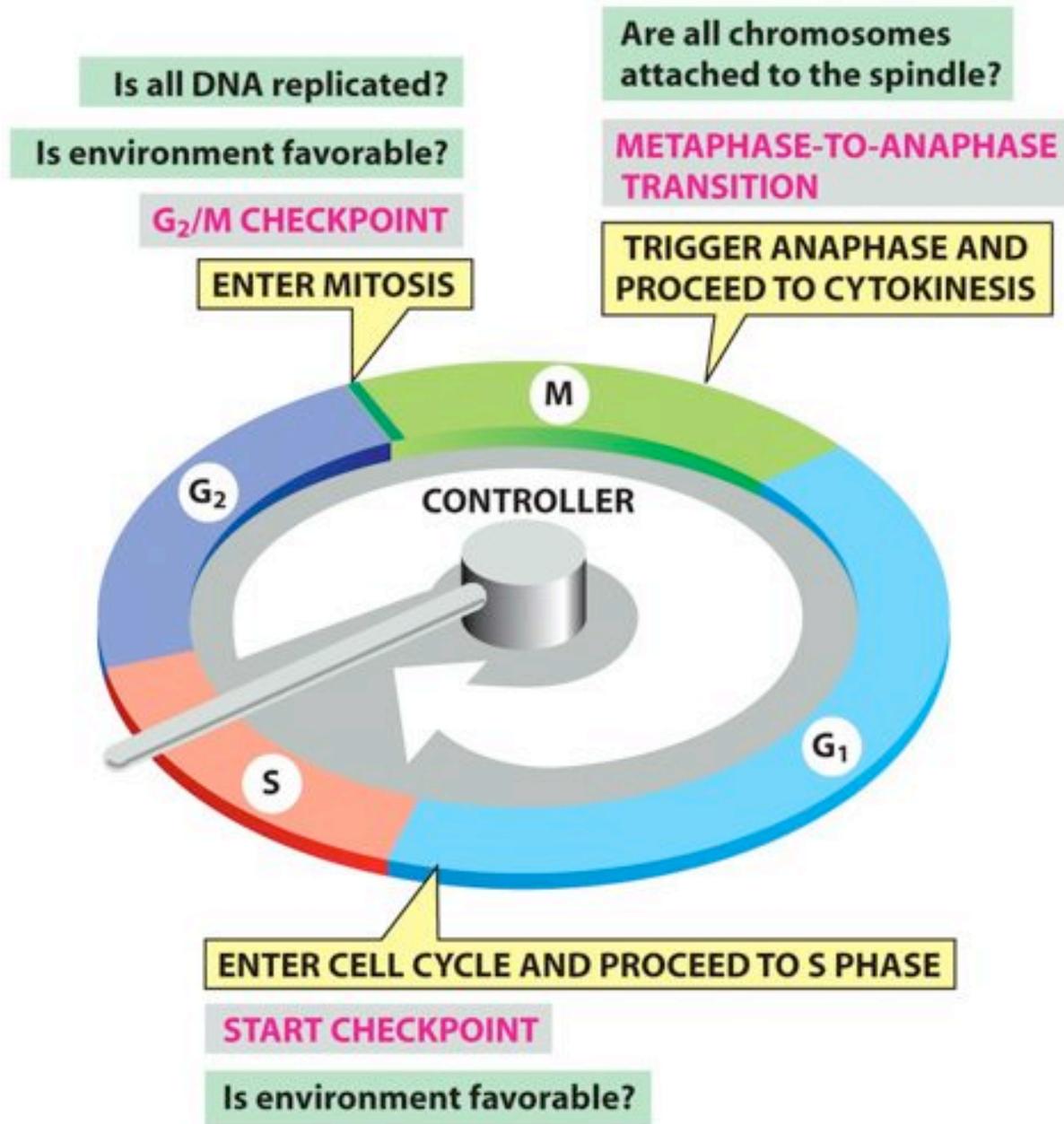


Figure 17-14 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

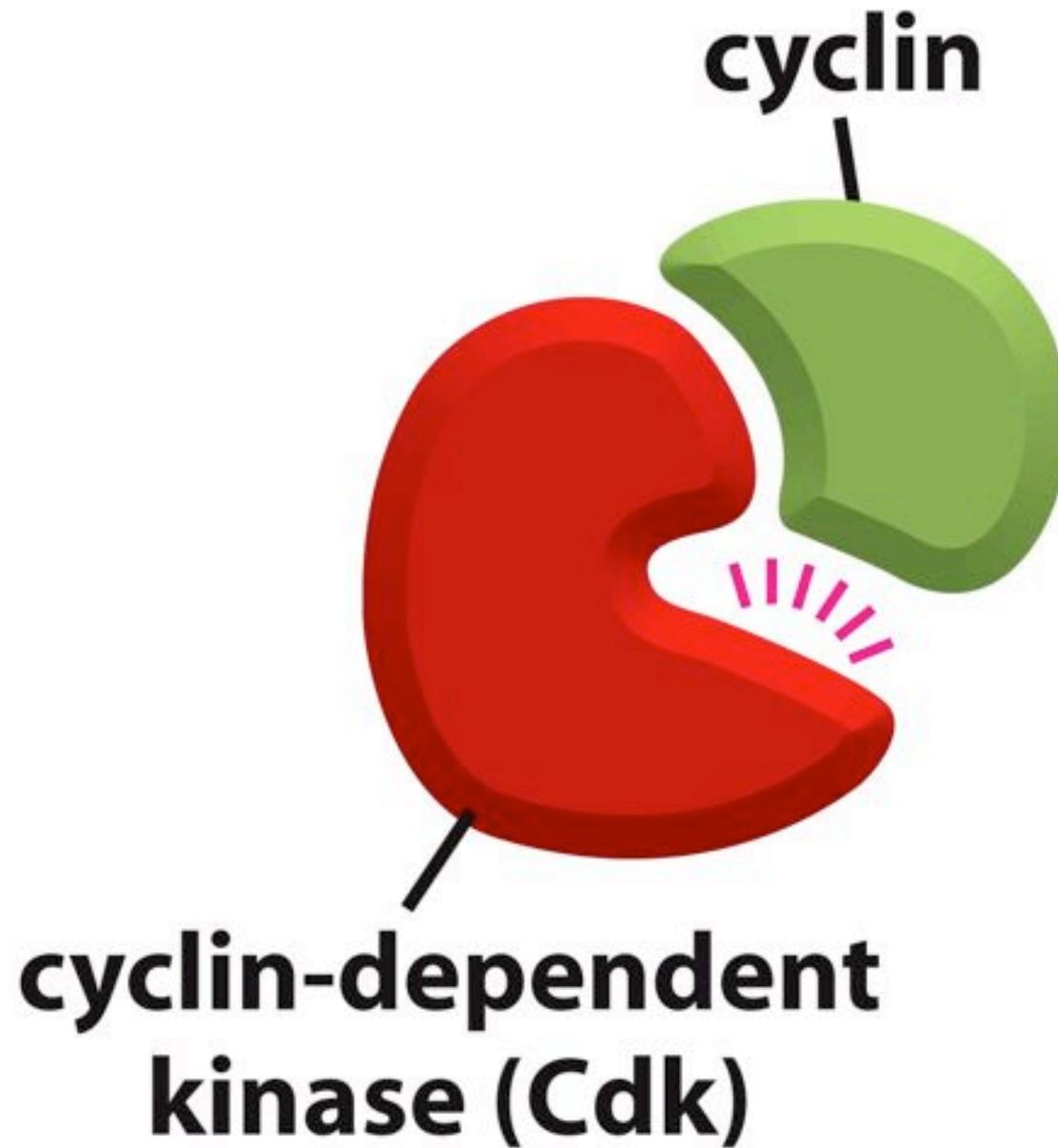


Figure 17-15 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

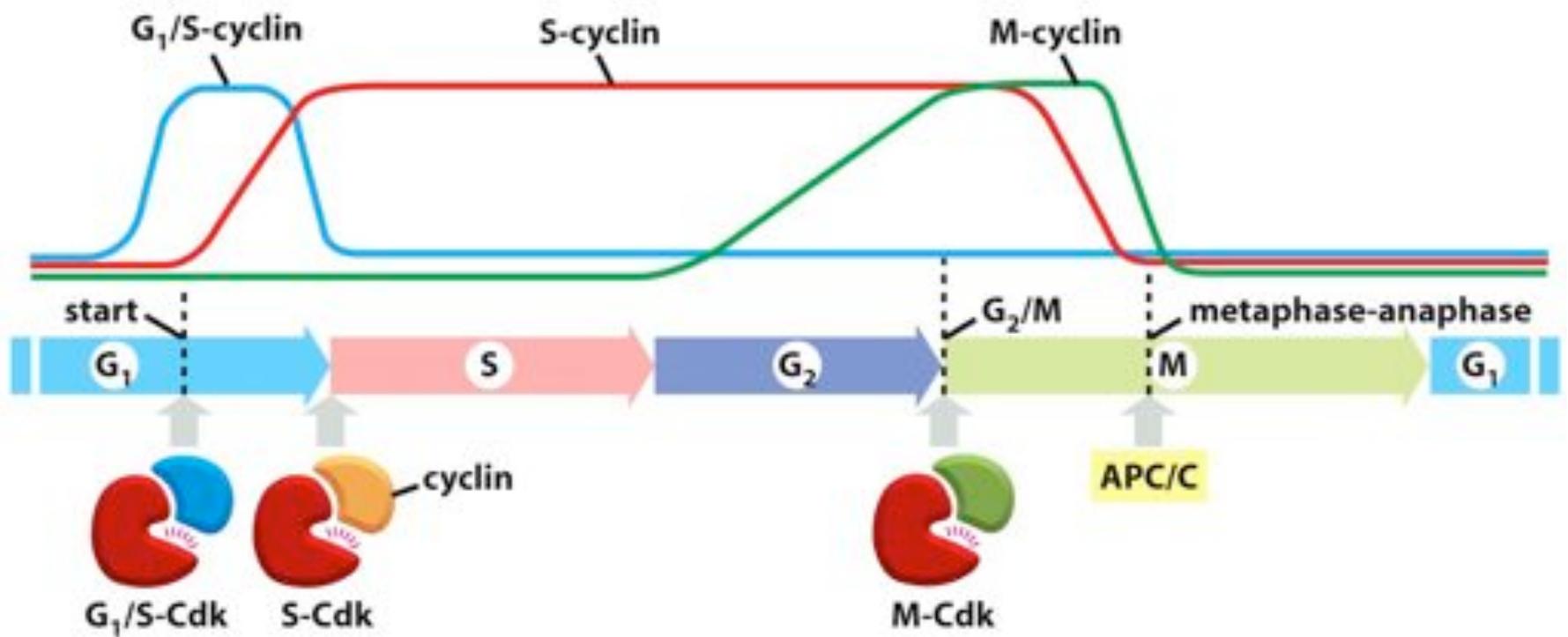


Figure 17-16 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

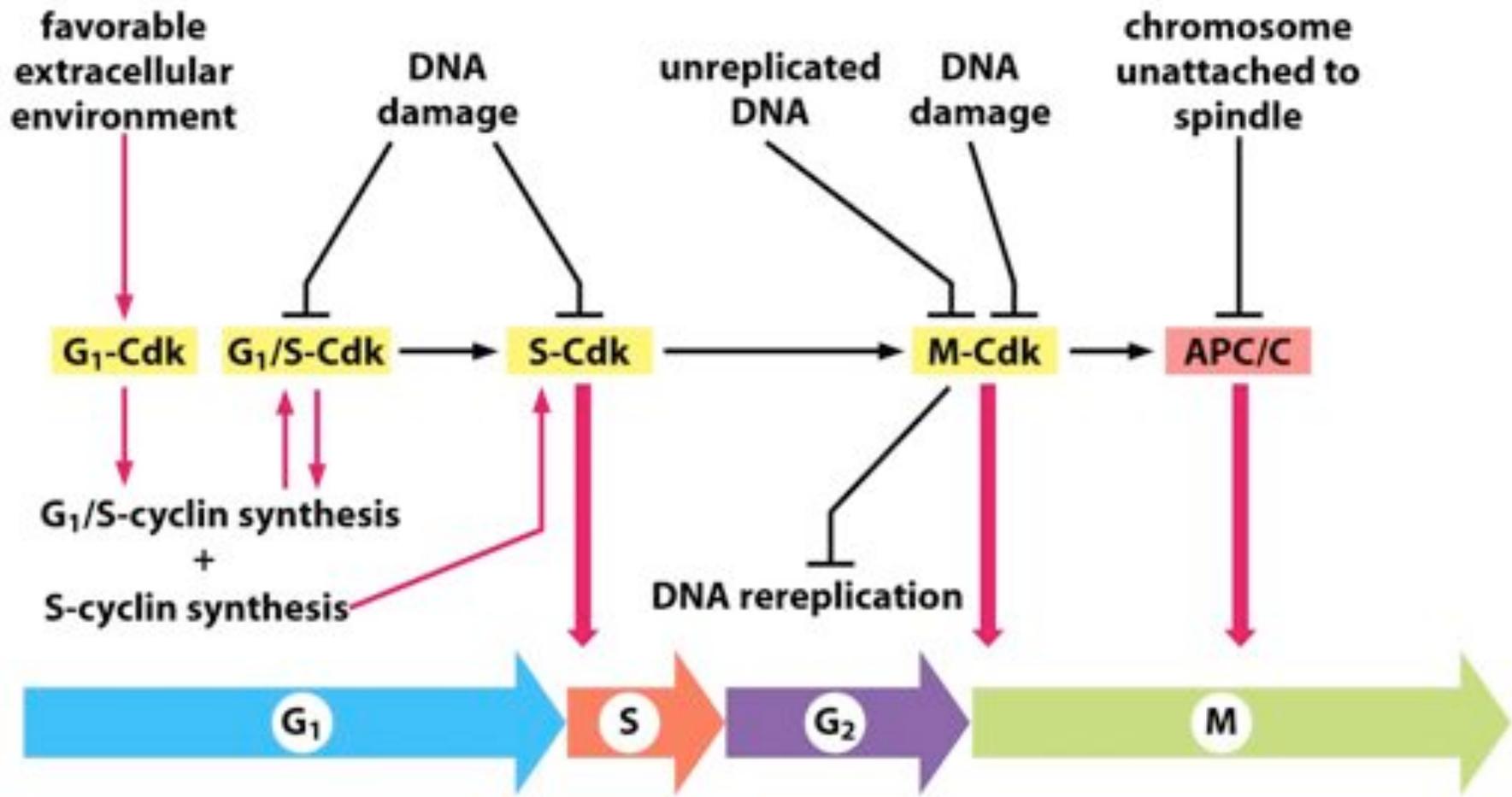


Figure 17-21 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

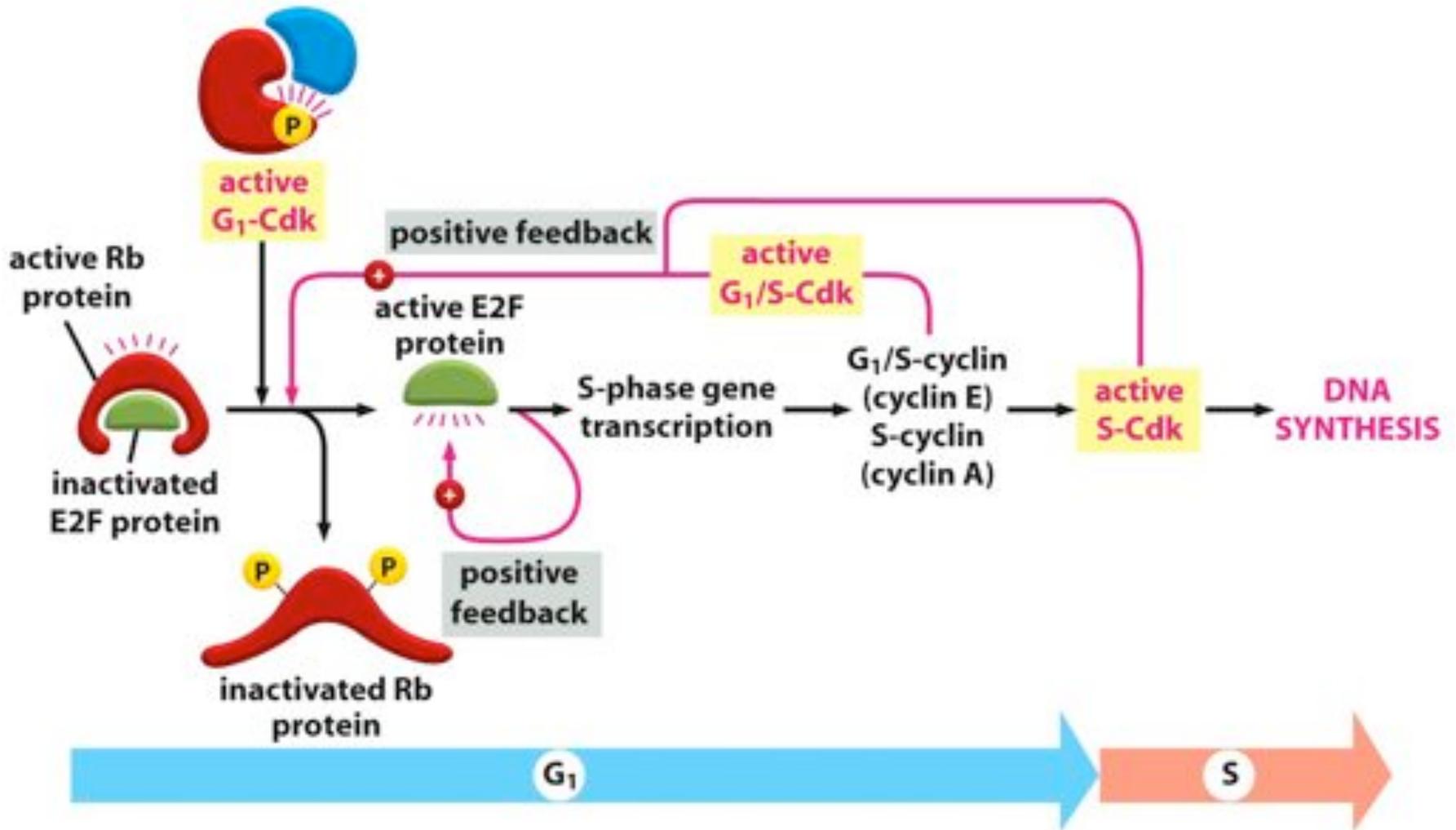


Figure 17-62 (part 3 of 3) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

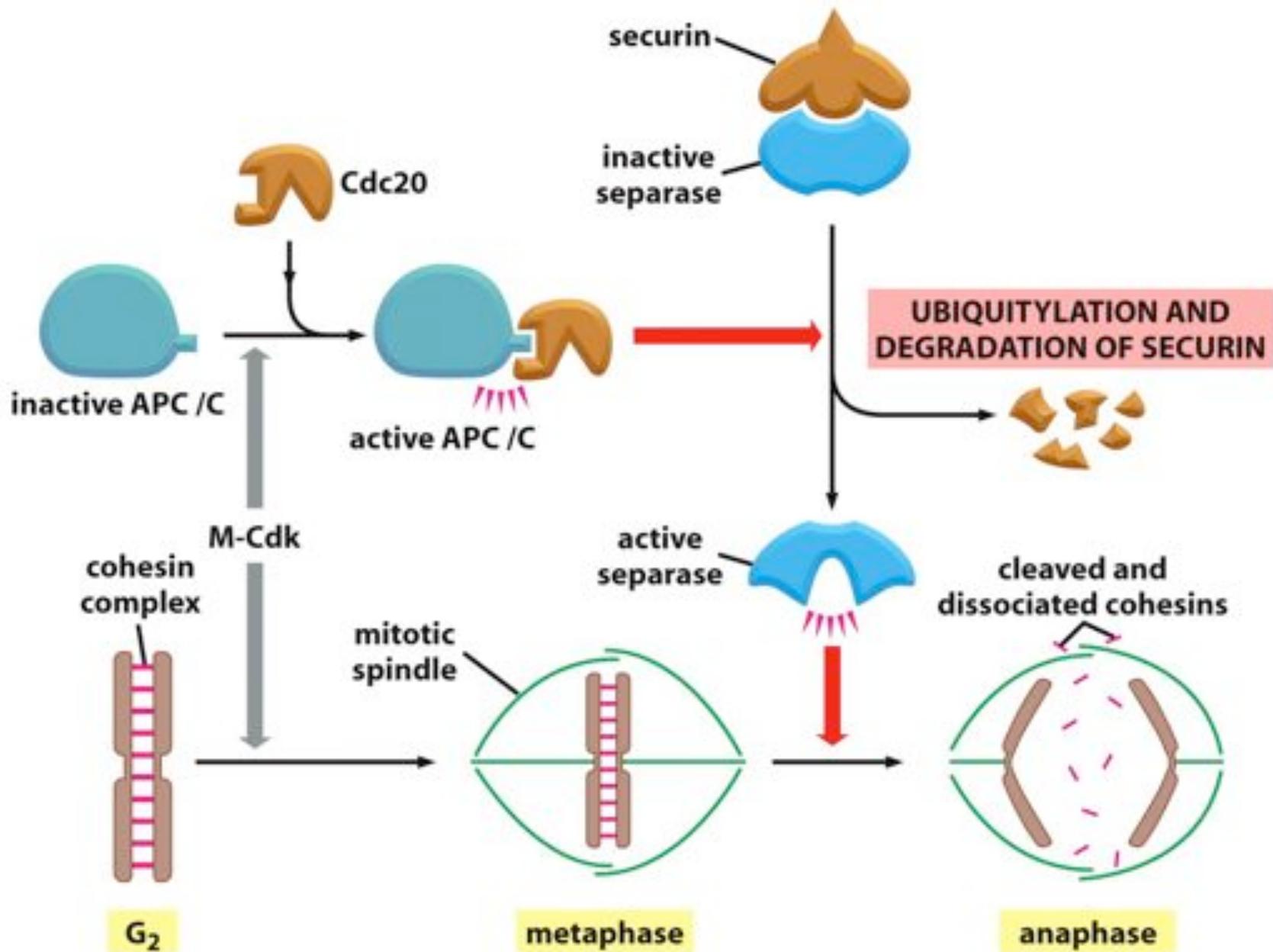


Figure 17-44 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

Table 17–1 The Major Cyclins and Cdks of Vertebrates and Budding Yeast

| CYCLIN–CDK COMPLEX | VERTEBRATES | | BUDDING YEAST | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| | CYCLIN | CDK PARTNER | CYCLIN | CDK PARTNER |
| G ₁ -Cdk | cyclin D* | Cdk4, Cdk6 | Cln3 | Cdk1** |
| G ₁ /S-Cdk | cyclin E | Cdk2 | Cln1, 2 | Cdk1 |
| S-Cdk | cyclin A | Cdk2, Cdk1** | Clb5, 6 | Cdk1 |
| M-Cdk | cyclin B | Cdk1 | Clb1, 2, 3, 4 | Cdk1 |

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

** The original name of Cdk1 was Cdc2 in both vertebrates and fission yeast, and Cdc28 in budding yeast.

Table 17–2 Summary of the Major Cell-Cycle Regulatory Proteins

| GENERAL NAME | FUNCTIONS AND COMMENTS |
|--|---|
| Protein kinases and protein phosphatases that modify Cdks | |
| Cdk-activating kinase (CAK) | phosphorylates an activating site in Cdks |
| Wee1 kinase | phosphorylates inhibitory sites in Cdks; primarily involved in suppressing Cdk1 activity before mitosis |
| Cdc25 phosphatase | removes inhibitory phosphates from Cdks; three family members (Cdc25A, B, C) in mammals; primarily involved in controlling Cdk1 activation at the onset of mitosis |
| Cdk inhibitor proteins (CKIs) | |
| Sic1 (budding yeast) | suppresses Cdk1 activity in G ₁ ; phosphorylation by Cdk1 at the end of G ₁ triggers its destruction |
| p27 (mammals) | suppresses G ₁ /S-Cdk and S-Cdk activities in G ₁ ; helps cells withdraw from cell cycle when they terminally differentiate; phosphorylation by Cdk2 triggers its ubiquitylation by SCF |
| p21 (mammals) | suppresses G ₁ /S-Cdk and S-Cdk activities following DNA damage |
| p16 (mammals) | suppresses G ₁ -Cdk activity in G ₁ ; frequently inactivated in cancer |
| Ubiquitin ligases and their activators | |
| APC/C | catalyzes ubiquitylation of regulatory proteins involved primarily in exit from mitosis, including securin and S- and M-cyclins; regulated by association with activating subunits |
| Cdc20 | APC/C-activating subunit in all cells; triggers initial activation of APC/C at metaphase-to-anaphase transition; stimulated by M-Cdk activity |
| Cdh1 | APC/C-activating subunit that maintains APC/C activity after anaphase and throughout G ₁ ; inhibited by Cdk activity |
| SCF | catalyzes ubiquitylation of regulatory proteins involved in G ₁ control, including some CKIs (Sic1 in budding yeast, p27 in mammals); phosphorylation of target protein usually required for this activity |

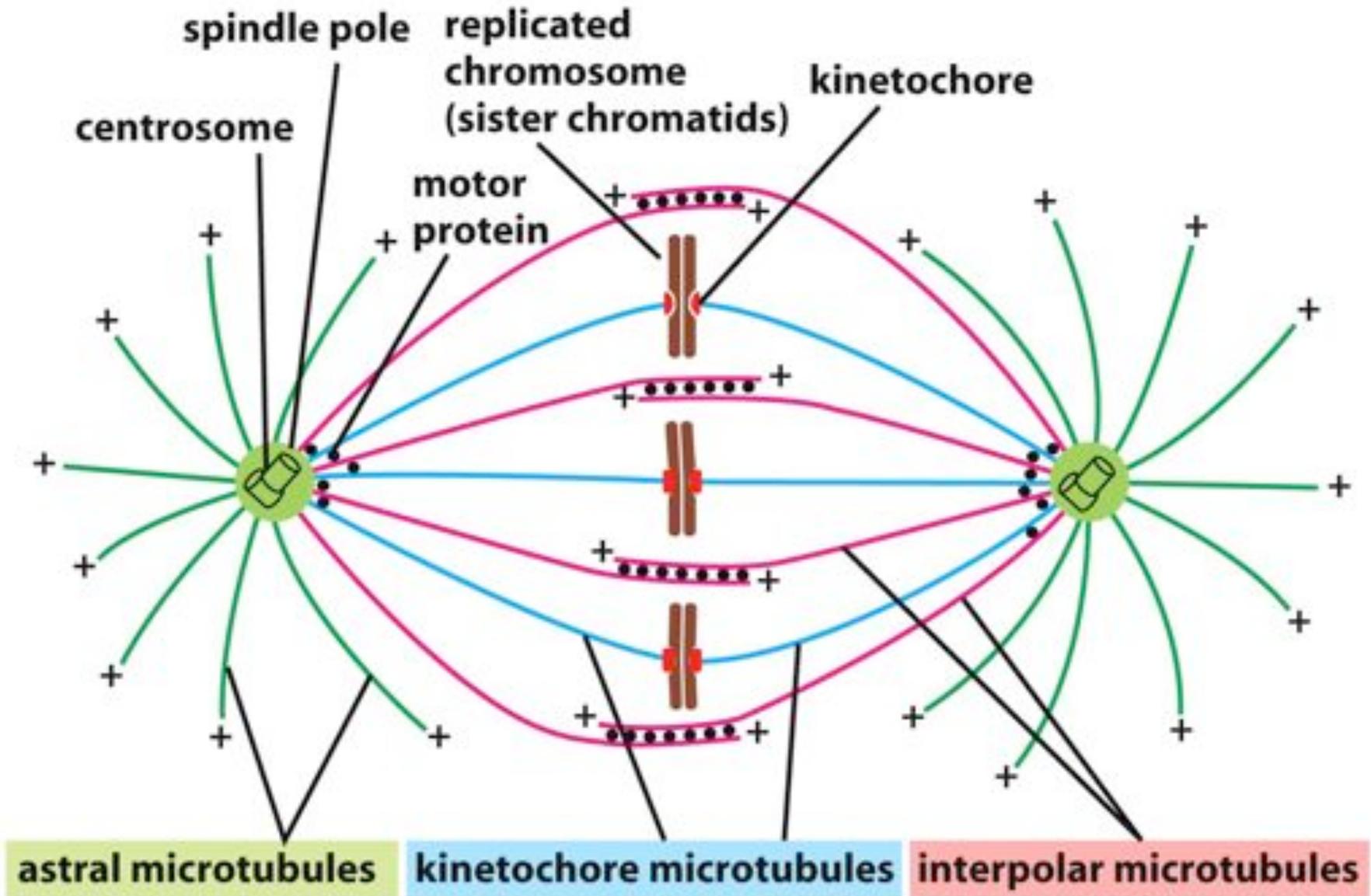


Figure 17-28 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

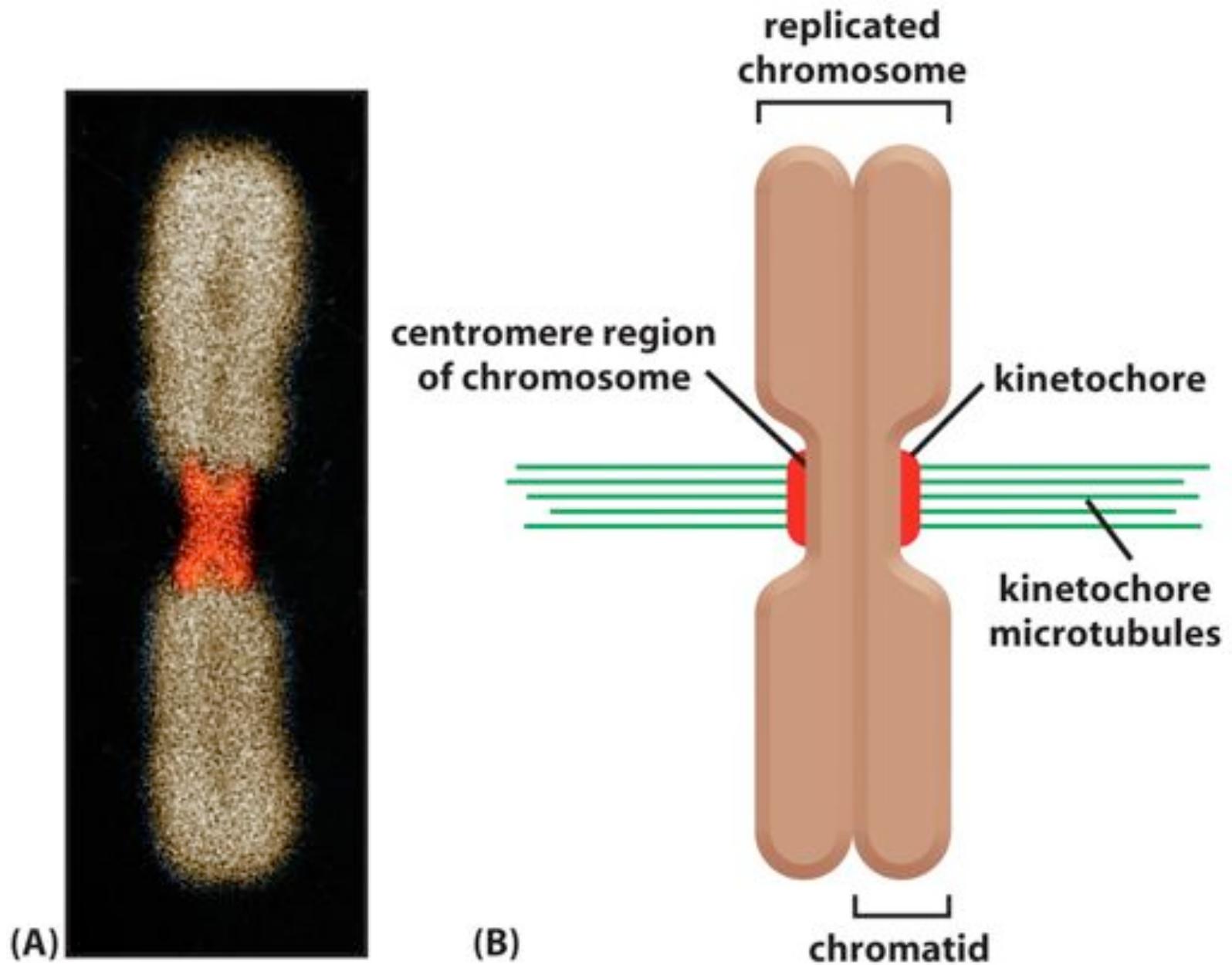


Figure 17-36a,b *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

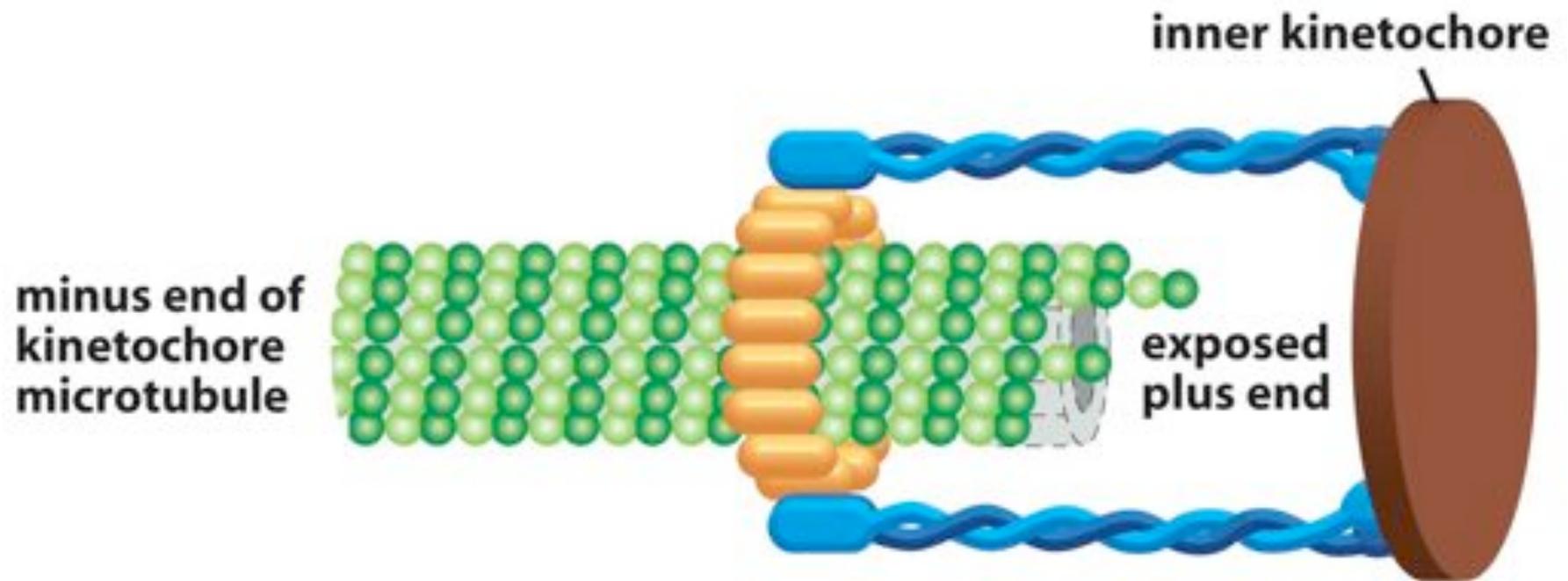


Figure 17-37 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

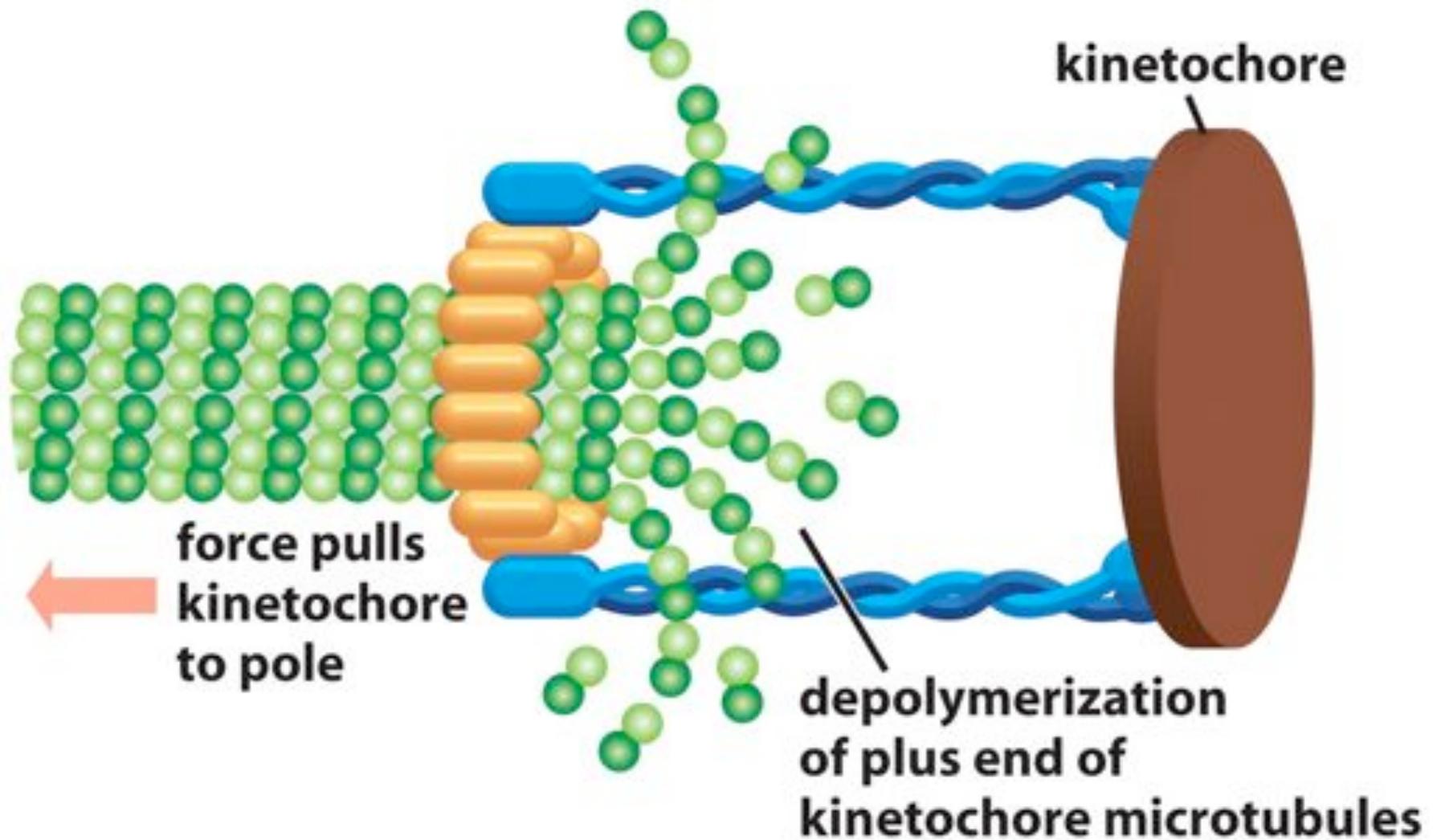
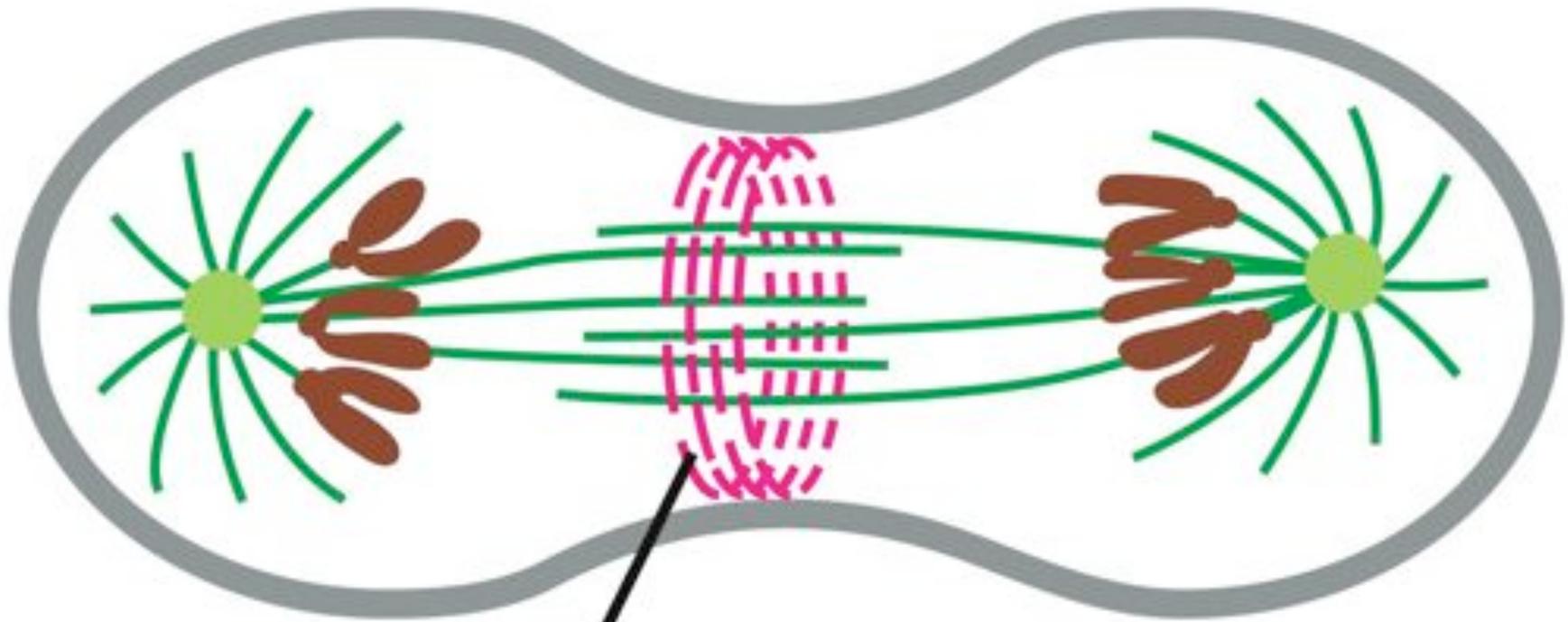
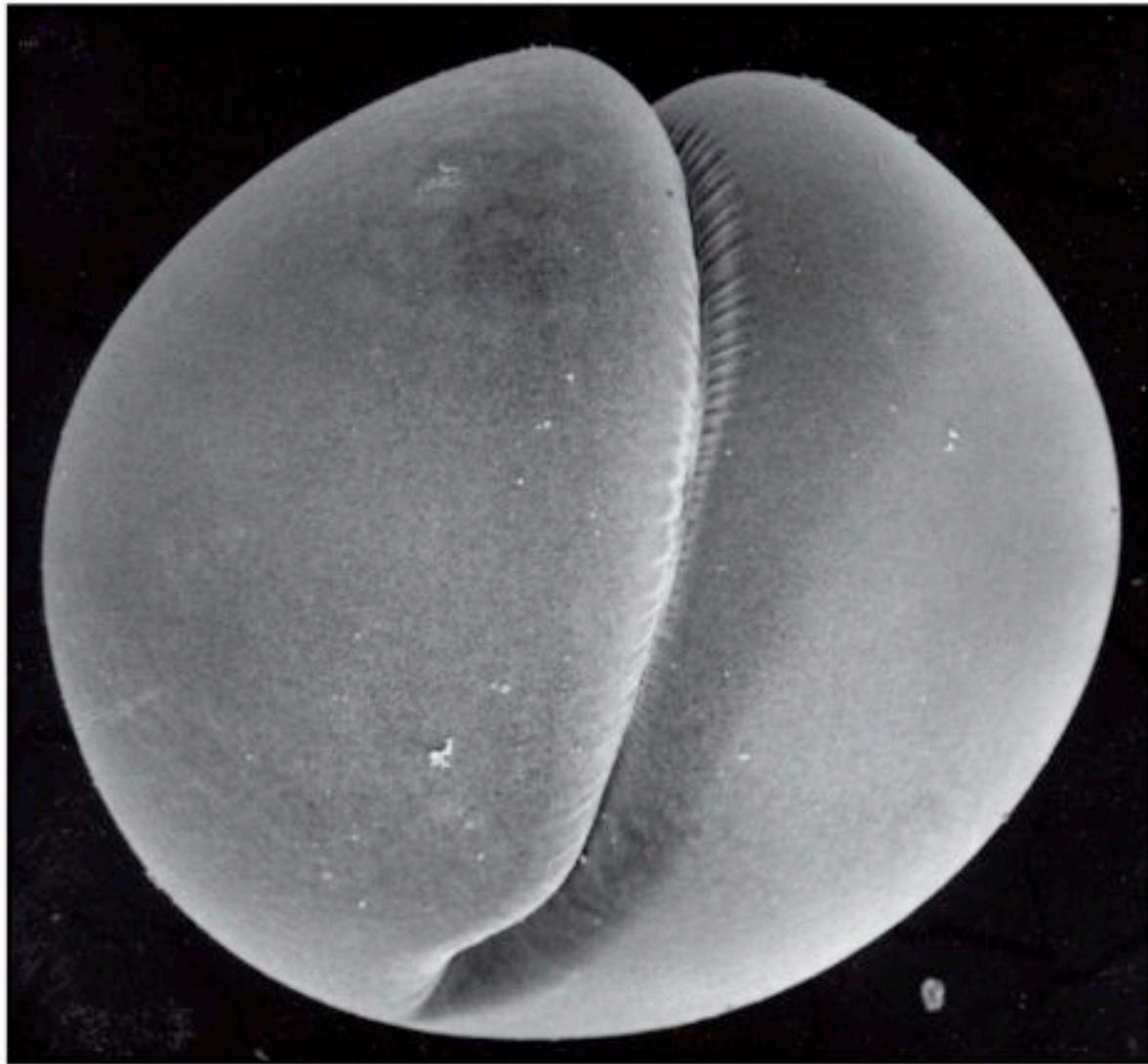


Figure 17-40 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)



**actin and myosin filaments of the
contractile ring**



200 μm

Figure 17-49b *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

Apoptosis

(muerte celular programada)

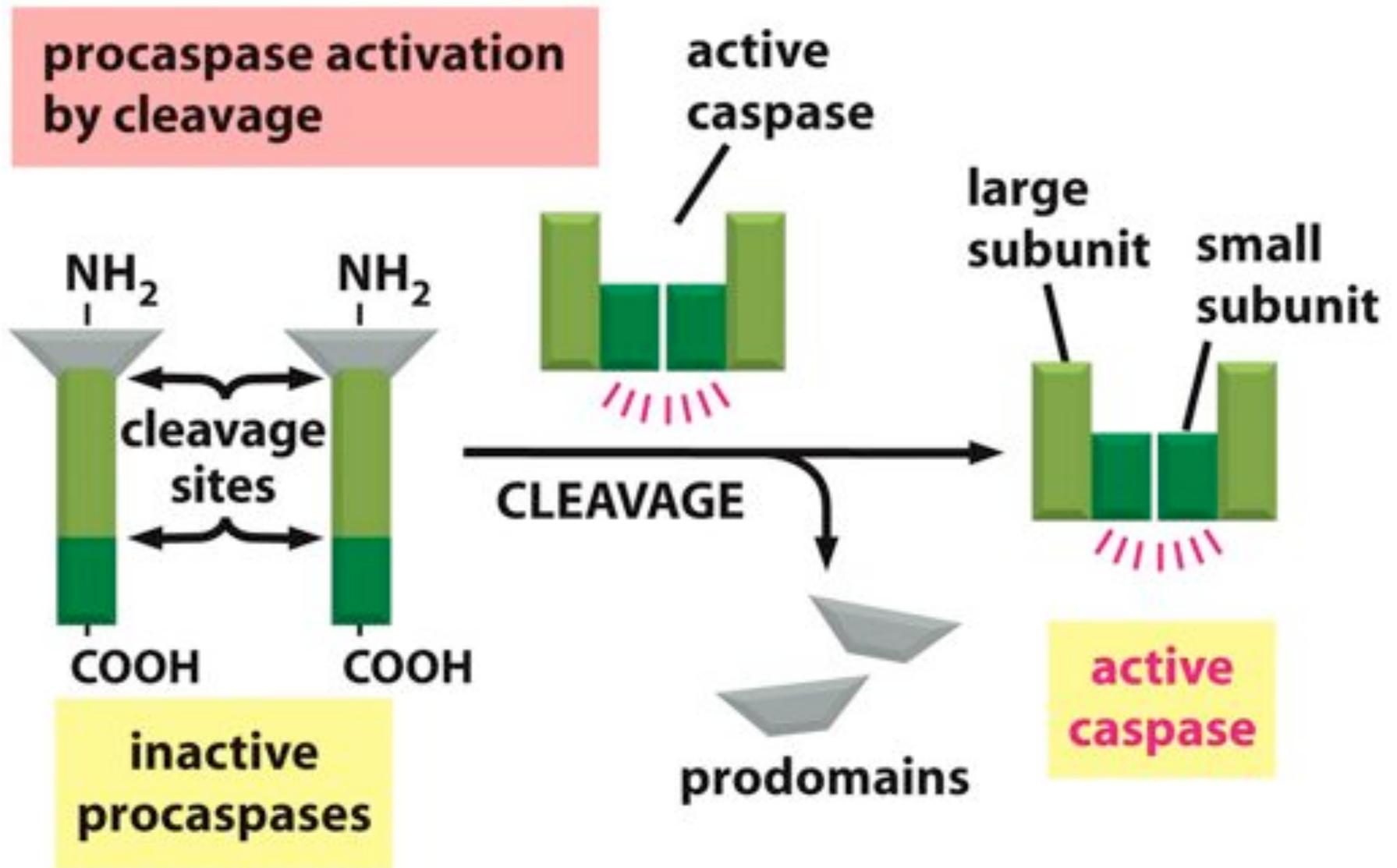


Figure 18-5a *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

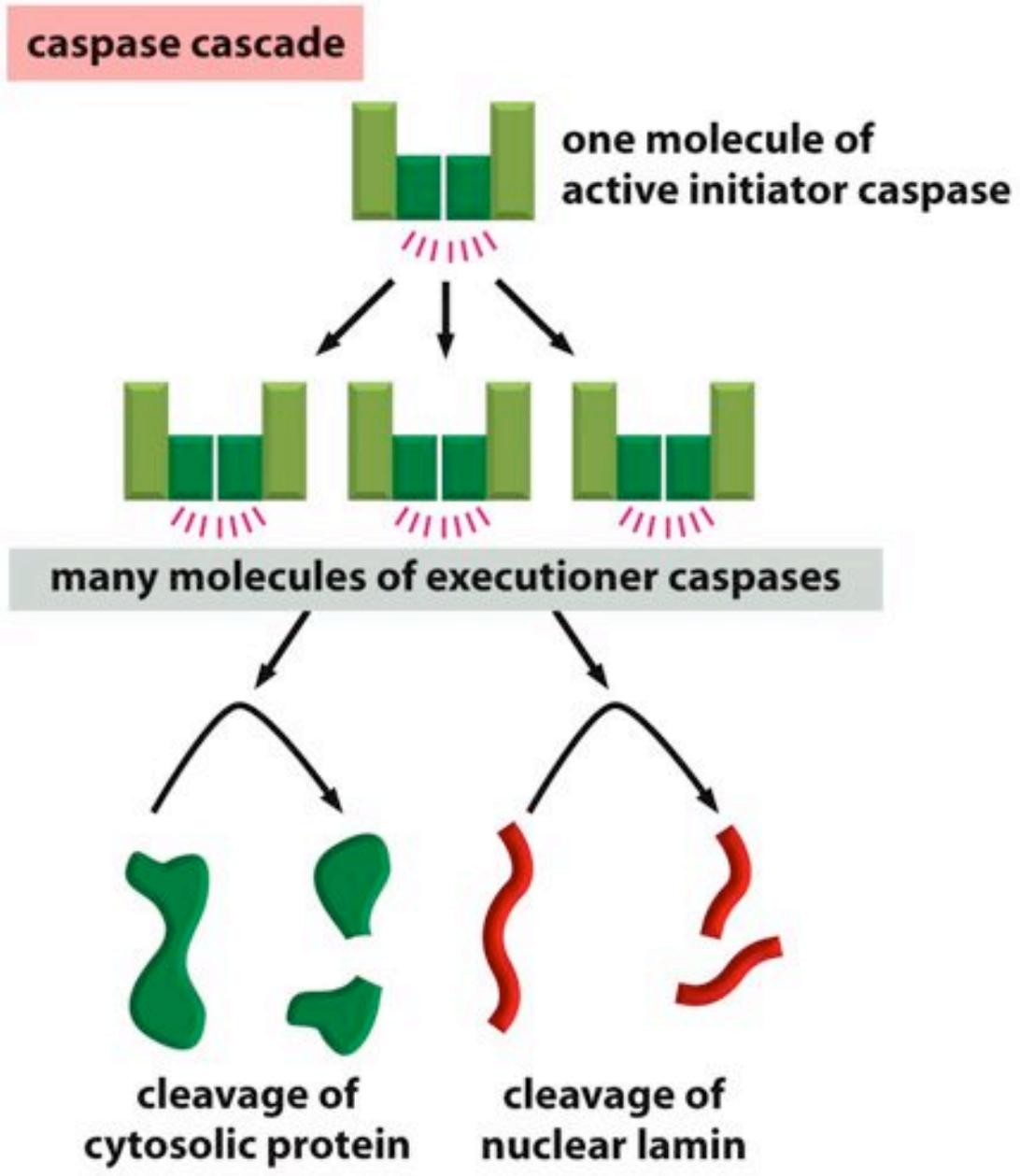


Figure 18-5b *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

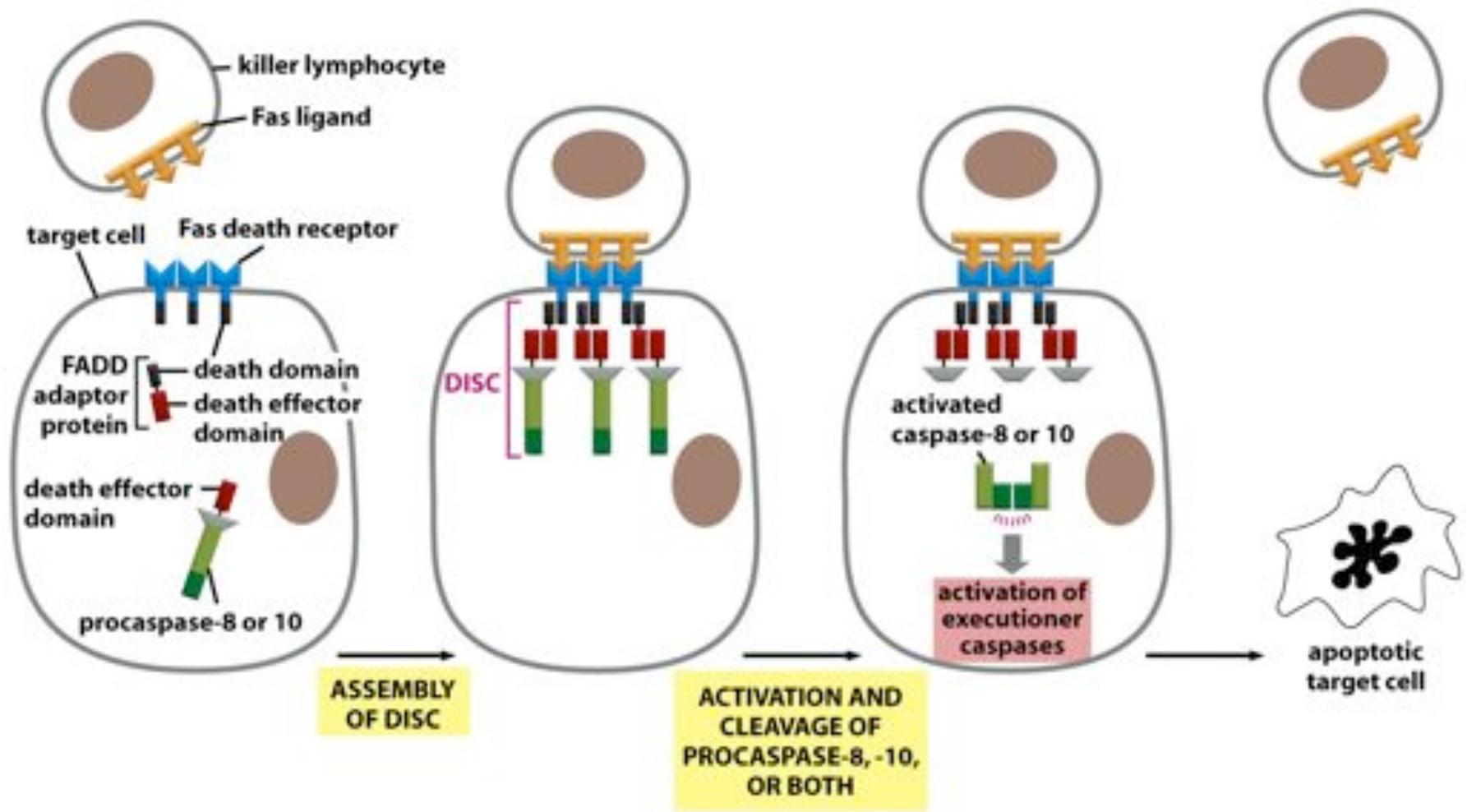


Figure 18-6 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

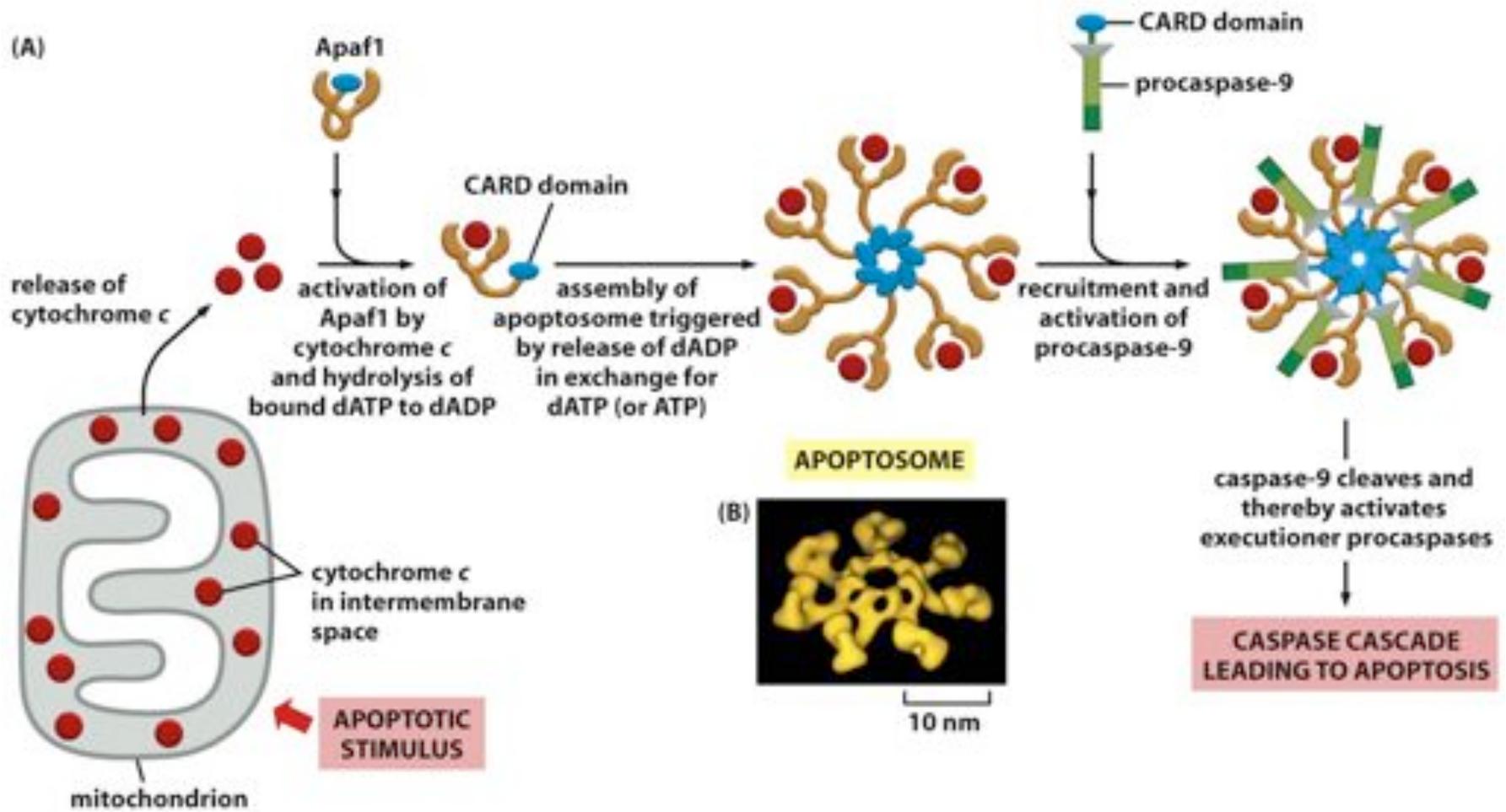


Figure 18-8 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

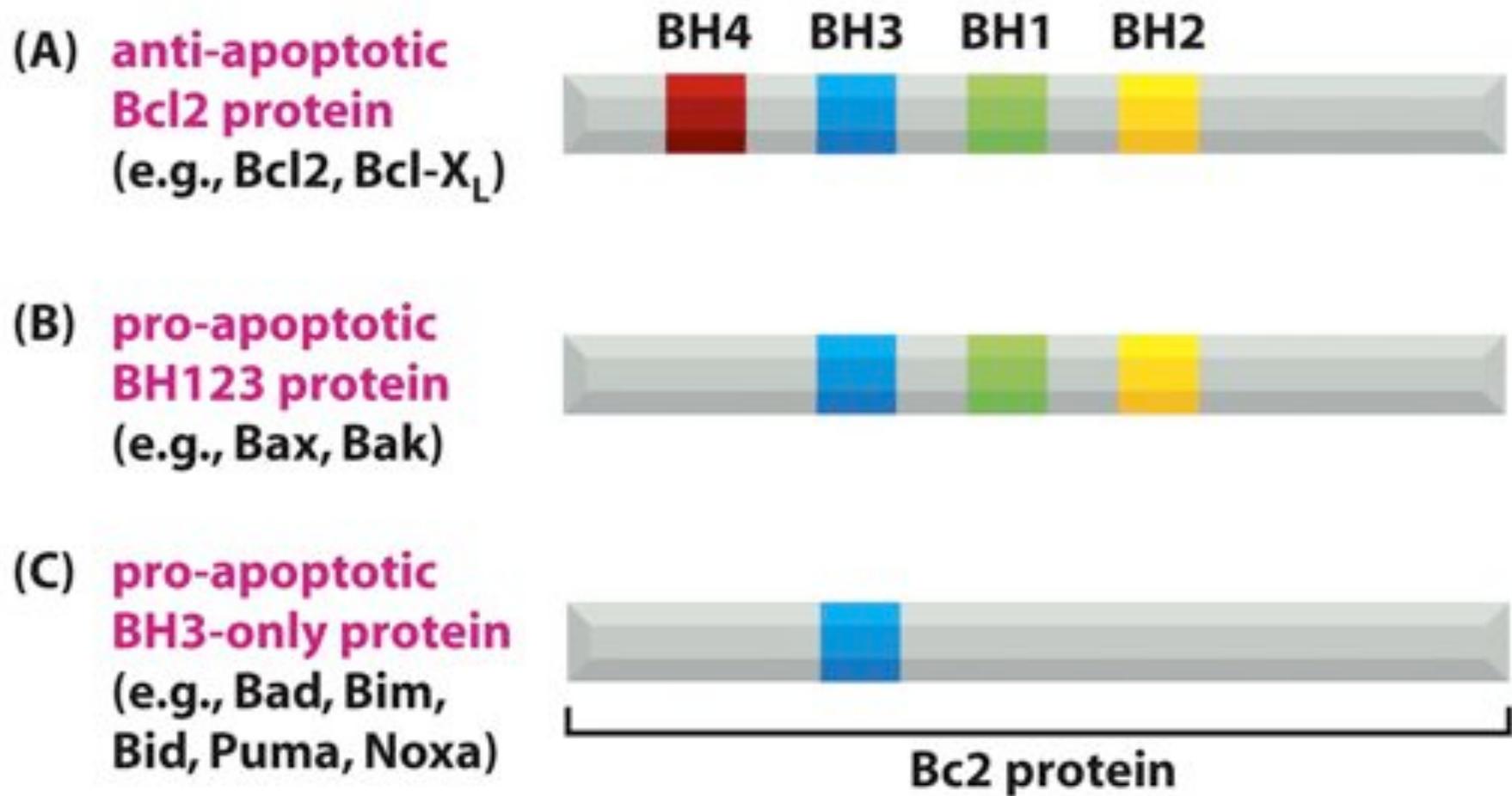


Figure 18-9 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

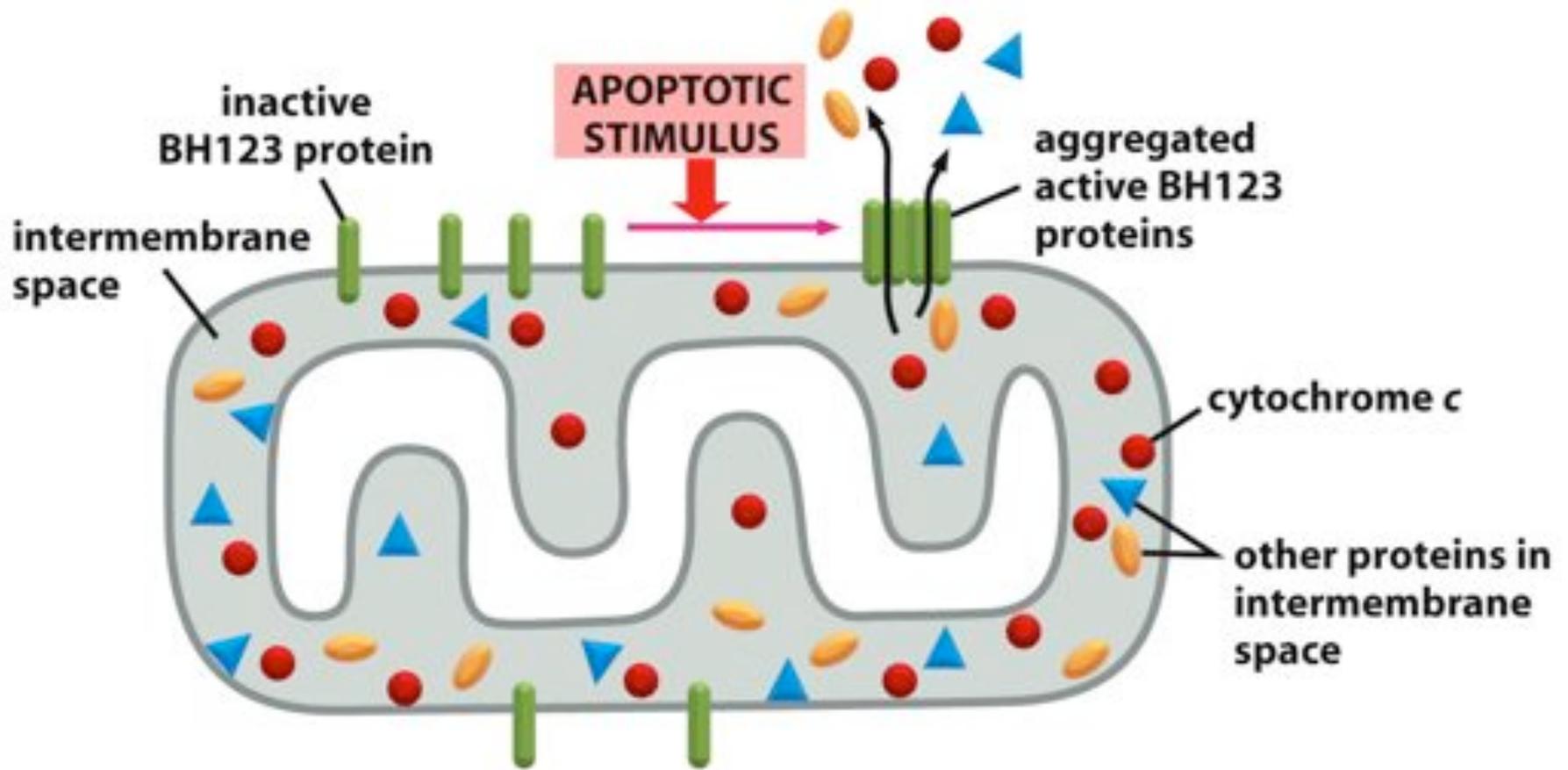


Figure 18-10 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

INACTIVE INTRINSIC PATHWAY

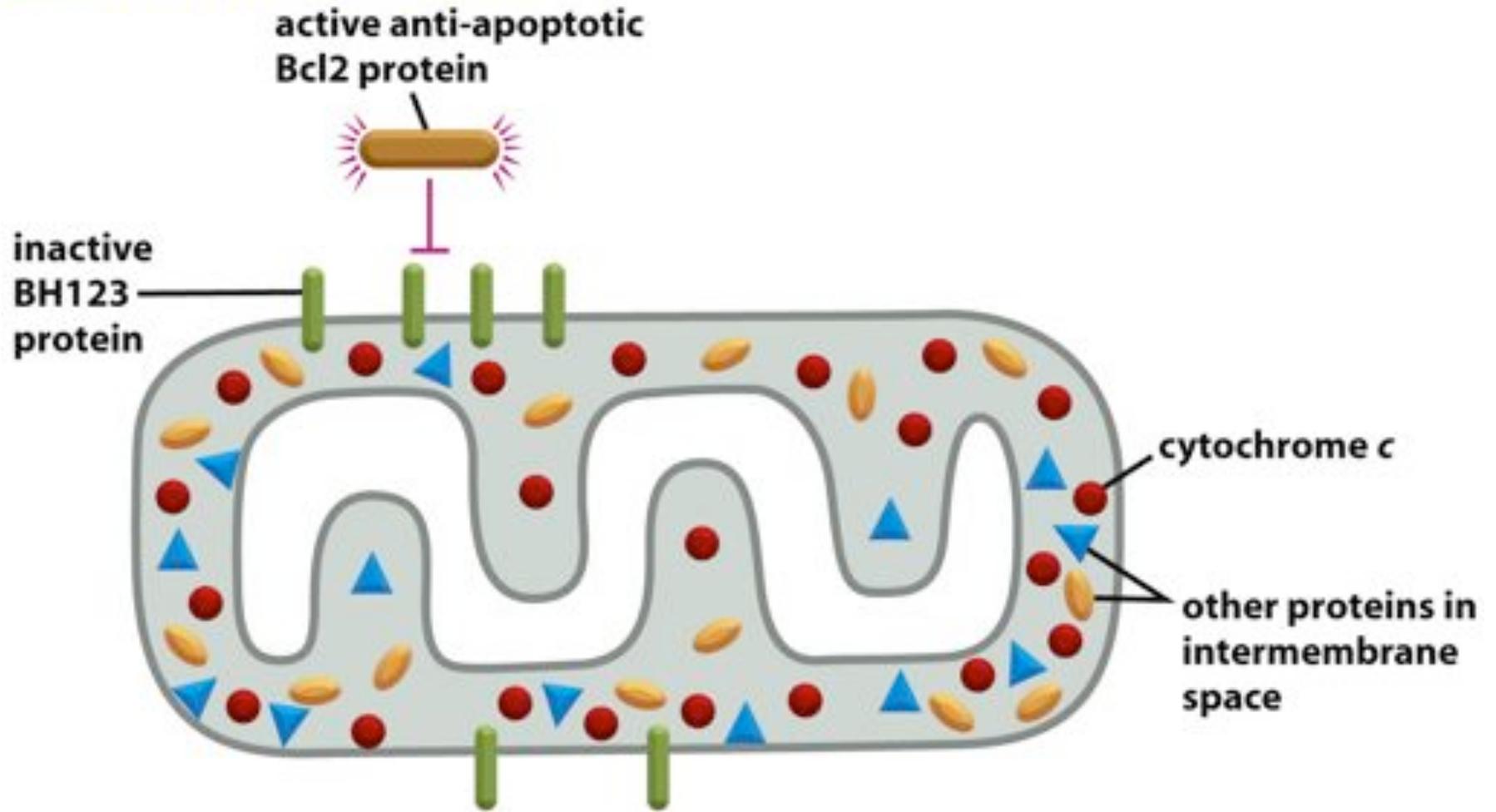


Figure 18-11a *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

ACTIVATION OF INTRINSIC PATHWAY

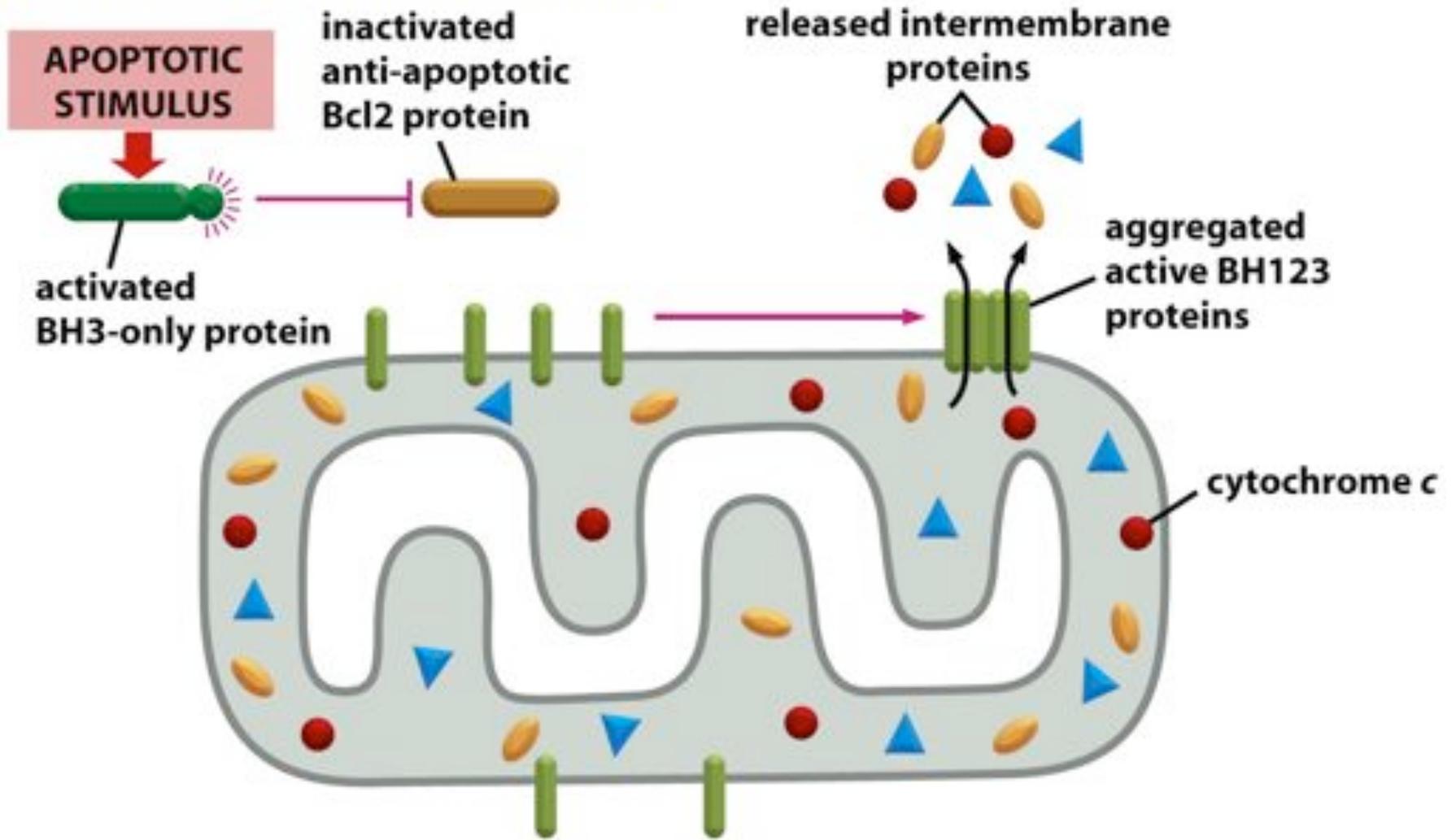


Figure 18-11b *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

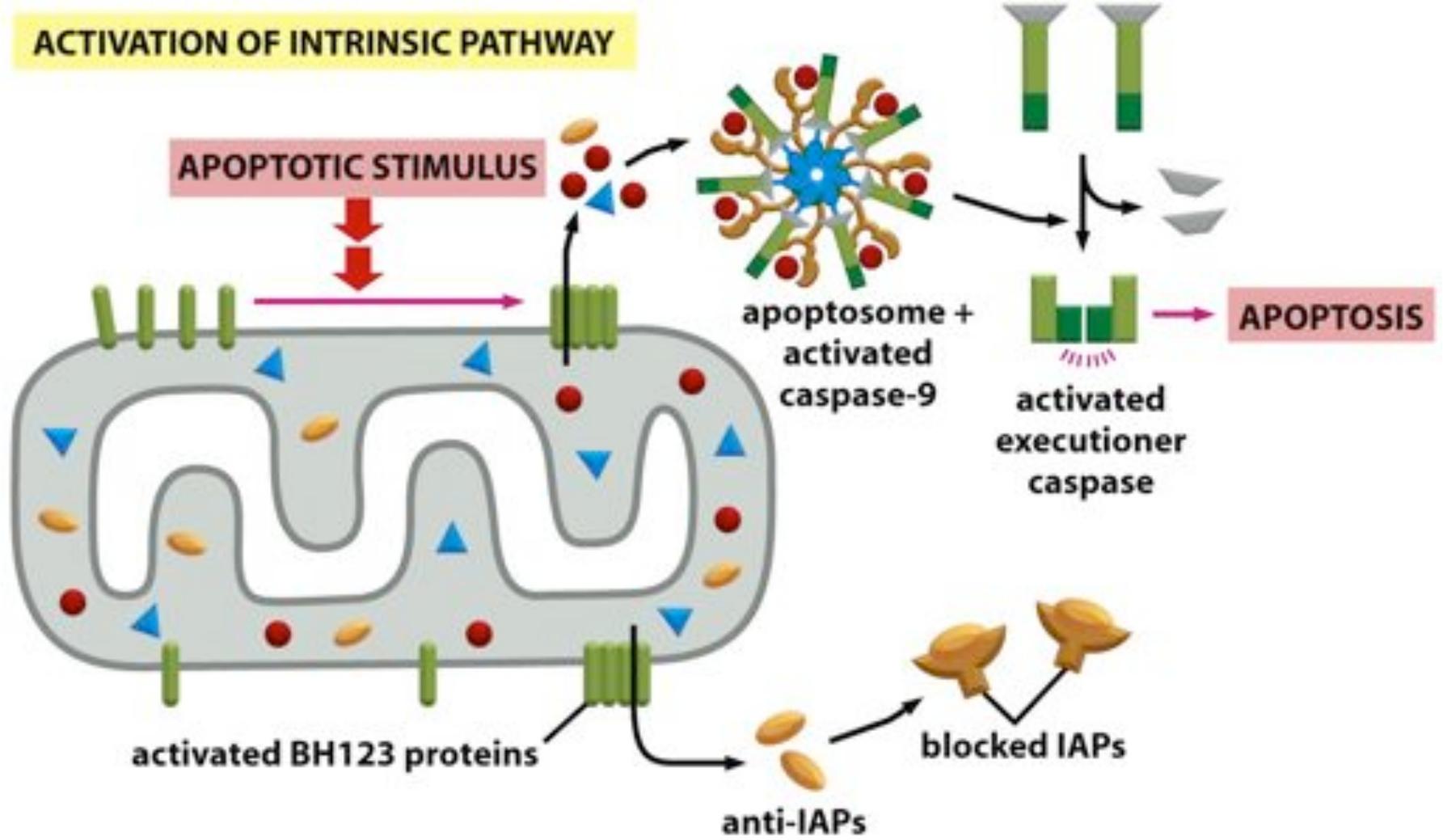
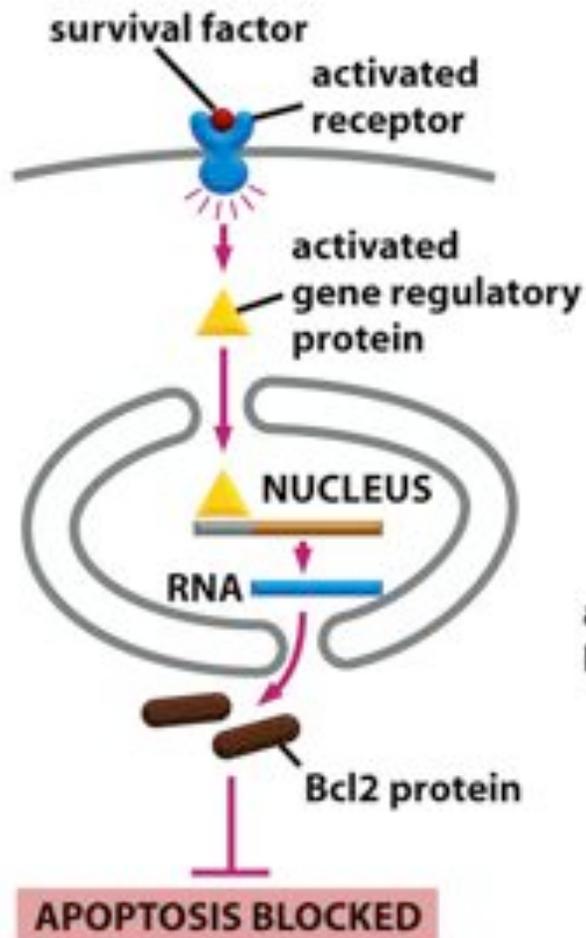
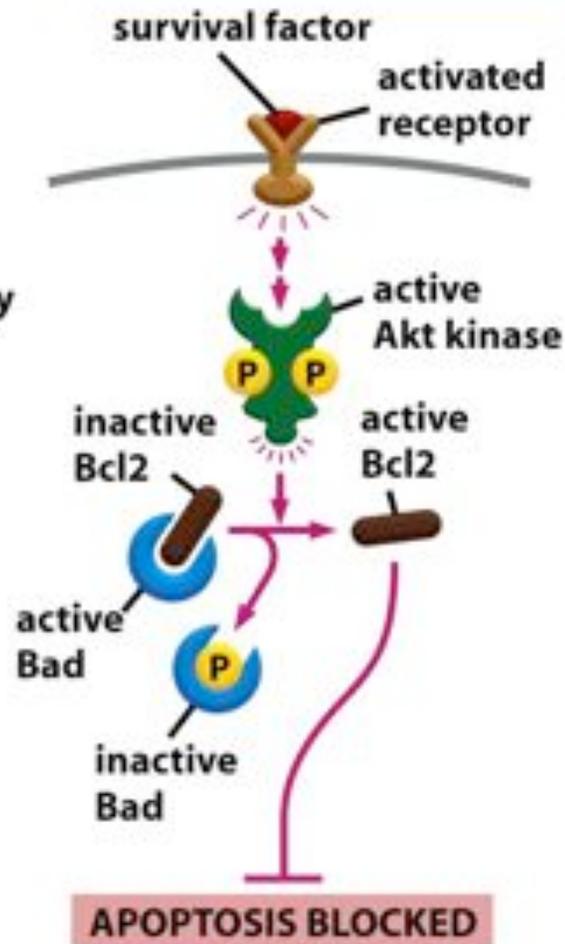


Figure 18-12b *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

(A) increased production of anti-apoptotic Bcl2 protein



(B) inactivation of pro-apoptotic BH3-only Bcl2 protein



(C) inactivation of anti-IAPs

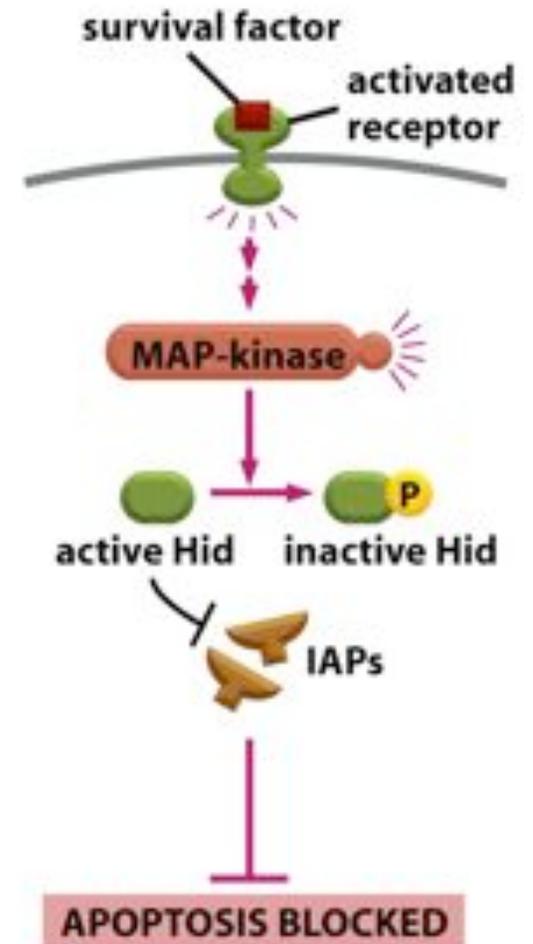


Figure 18-14 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)