Sistema de endomembranas

II

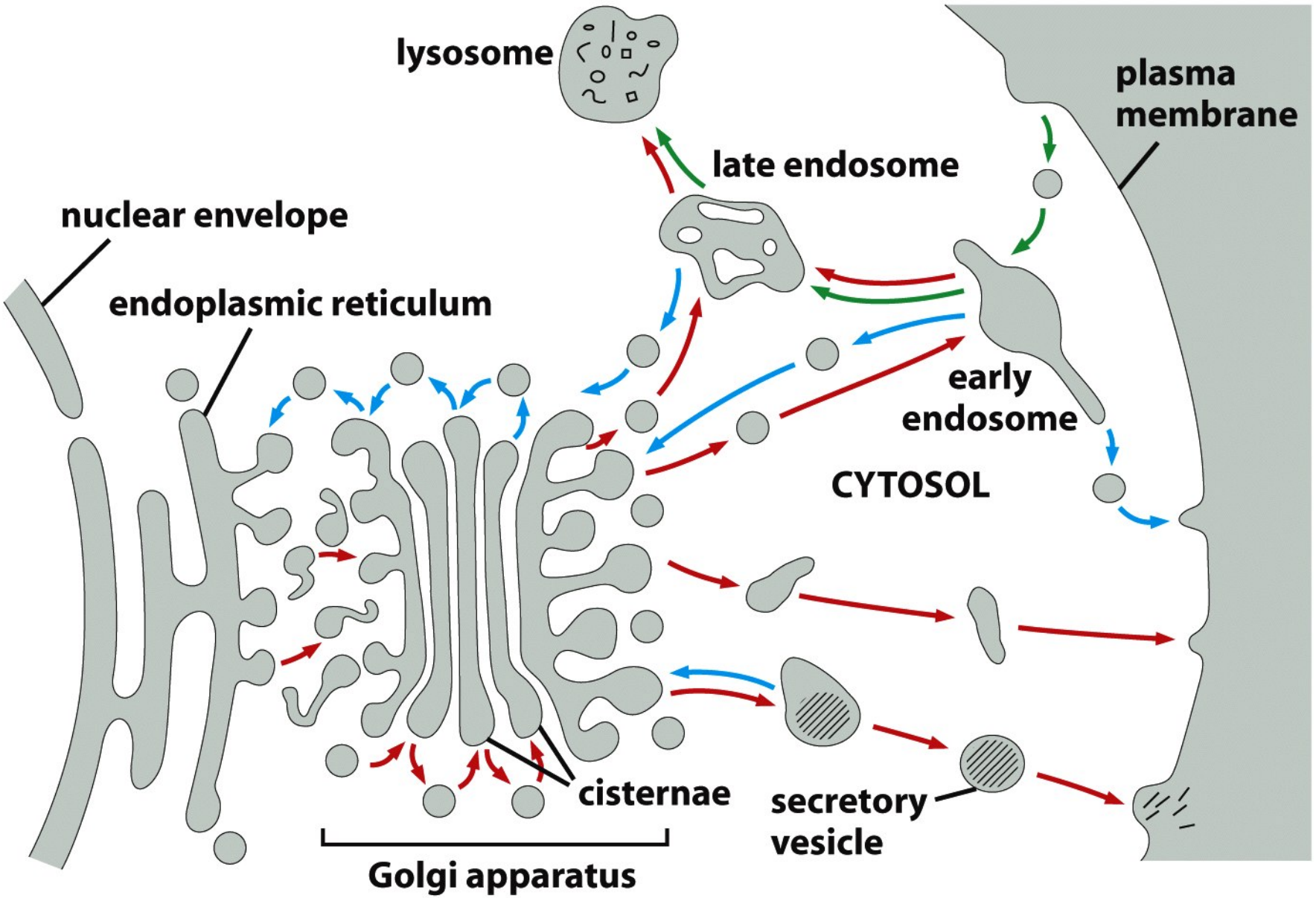


Figure 13-3b *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

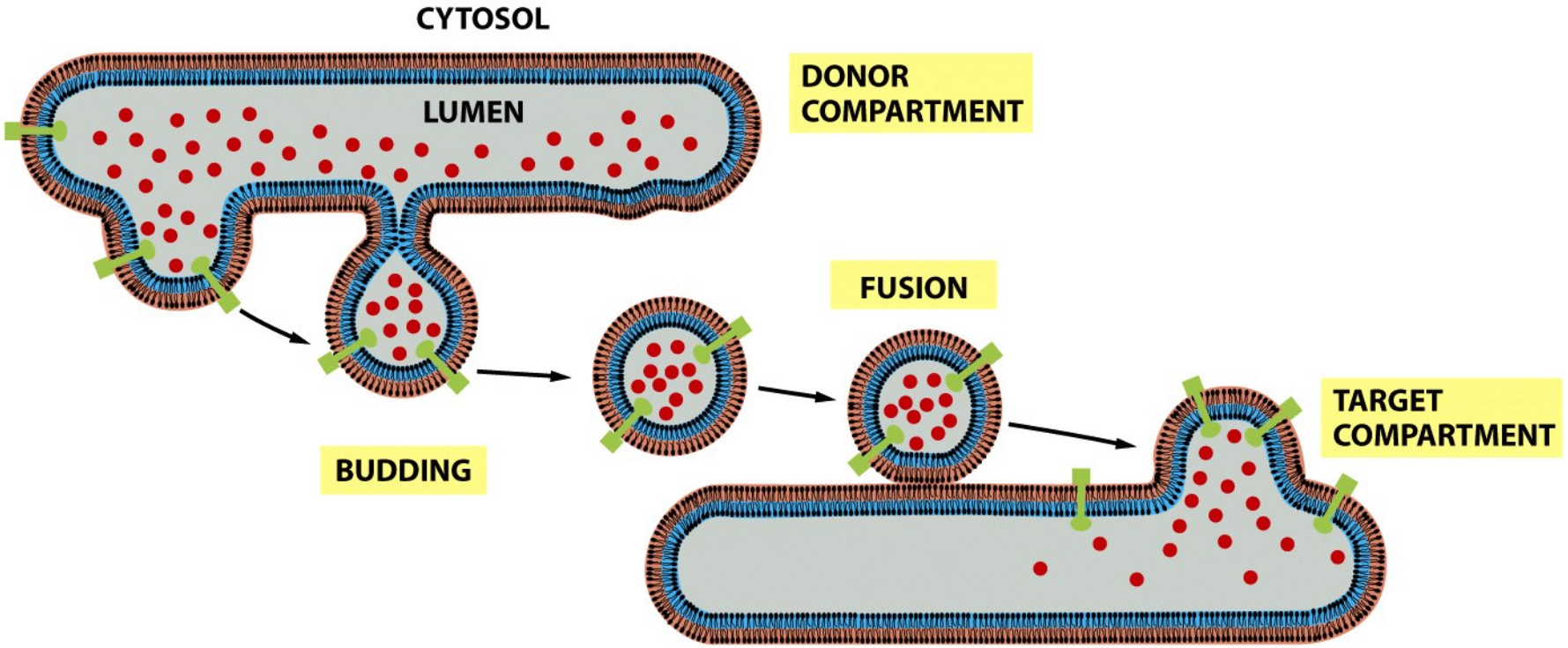


Figure 13-2 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

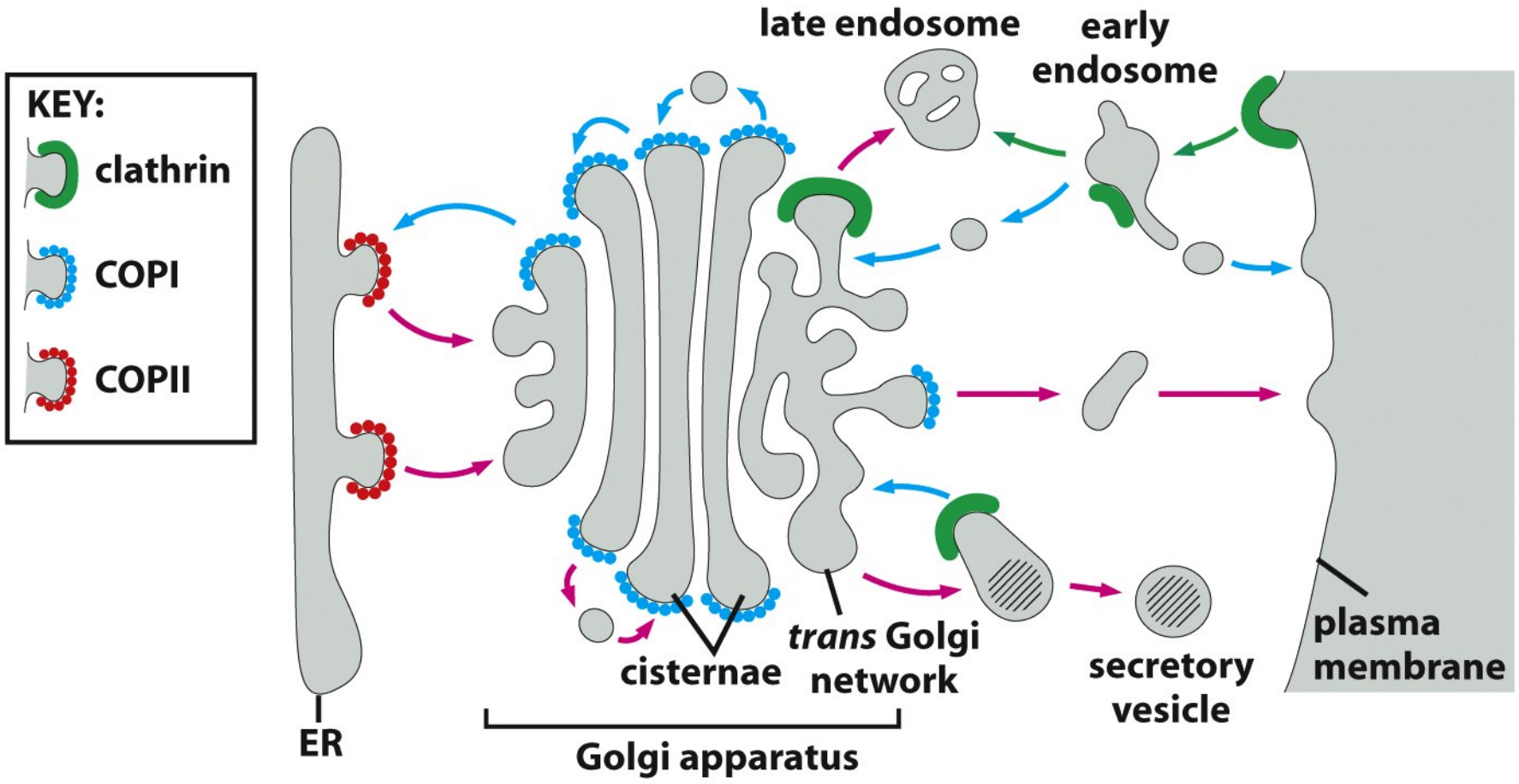


Figure 13-5 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

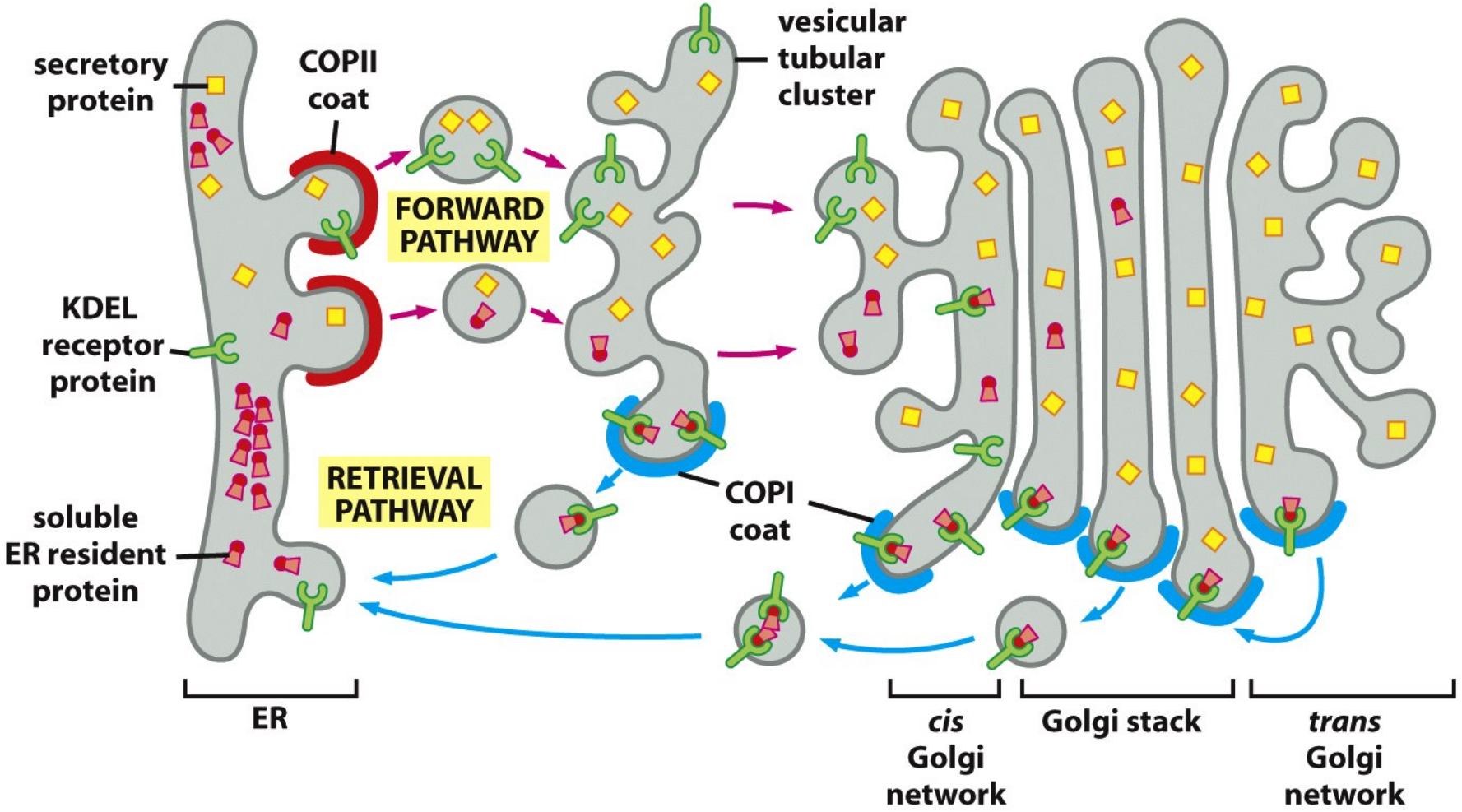
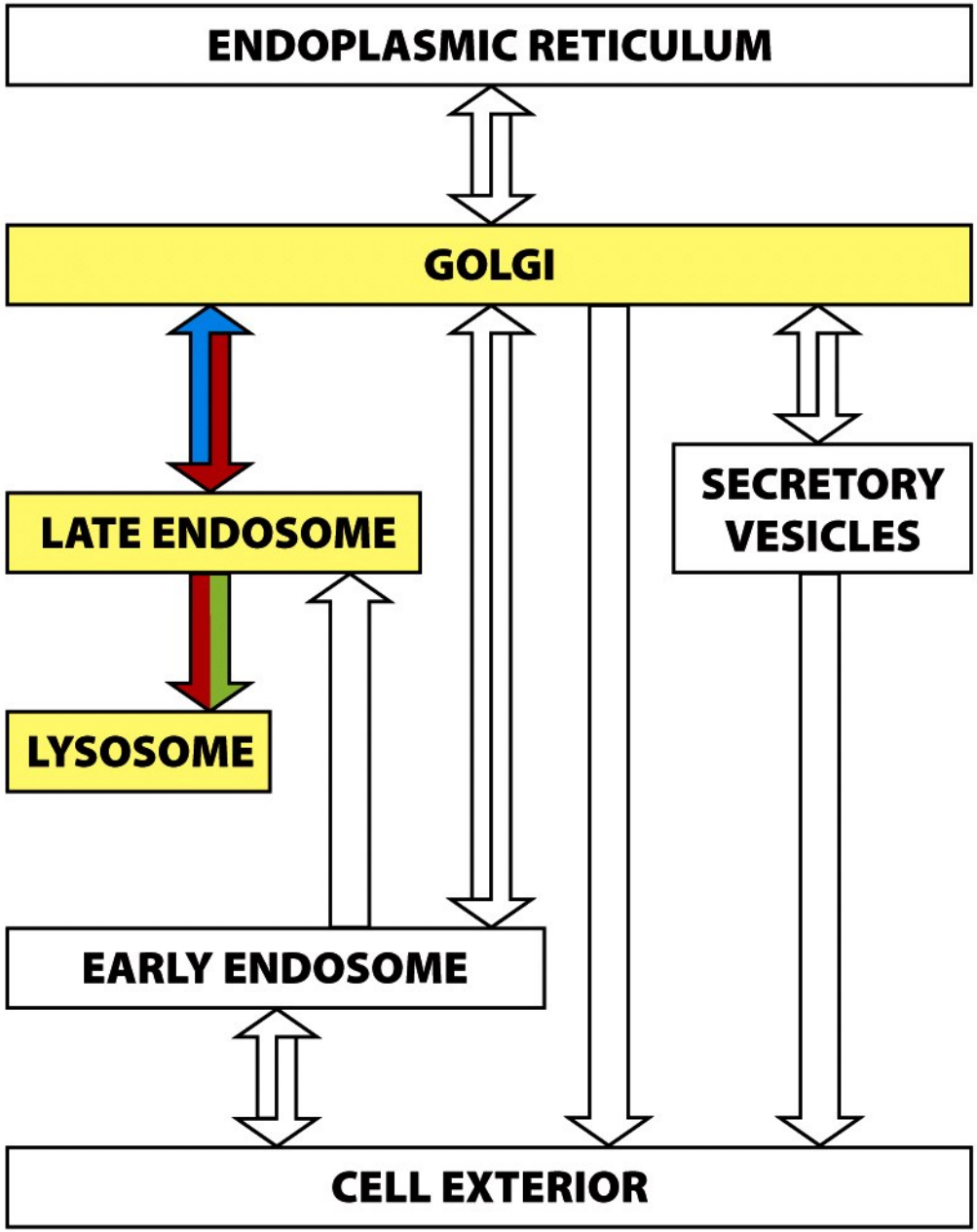


Figure 13-24b *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)


ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM
GOLGI
LATE ENDOSOME
SECRETORY VESICLES
LYSOSOME
EARLY ENDOSOME
CELL EXTERIOR

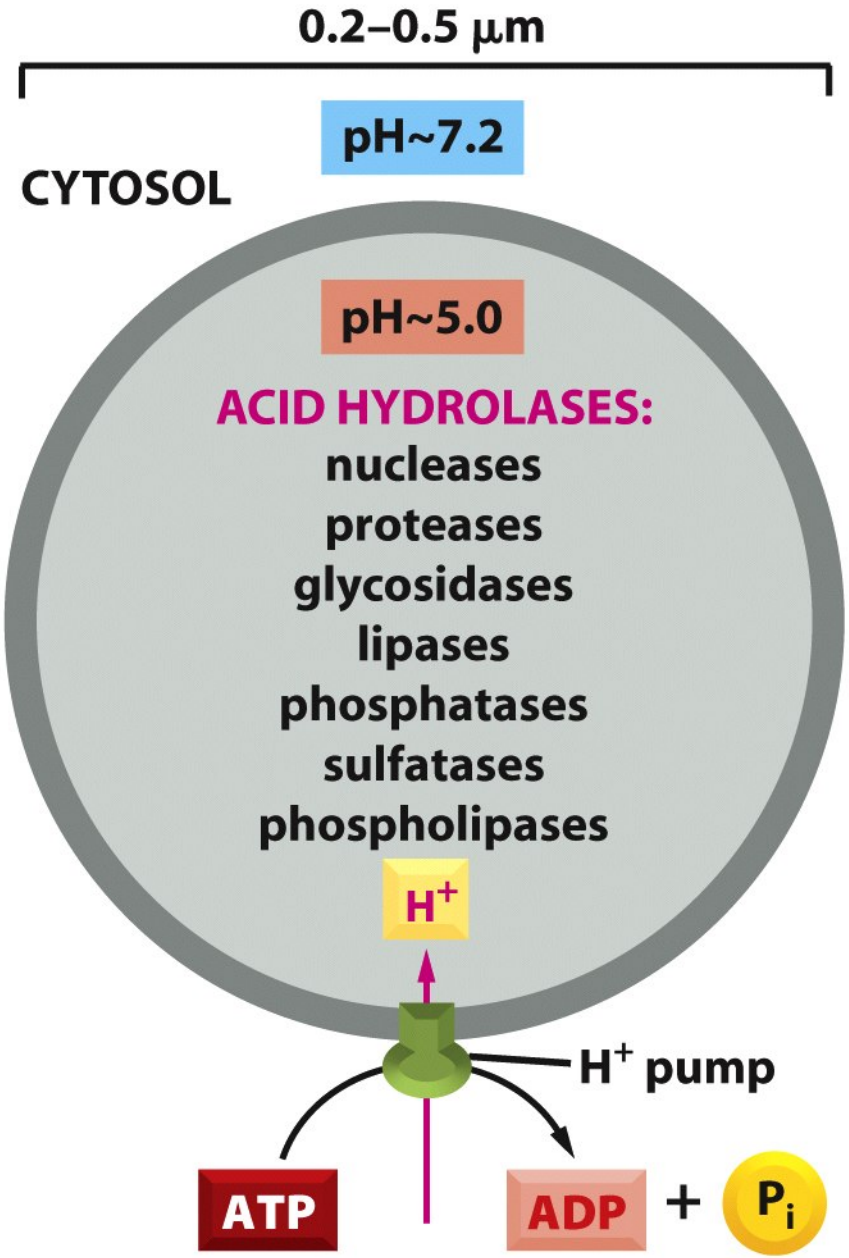


Figure 13-36 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

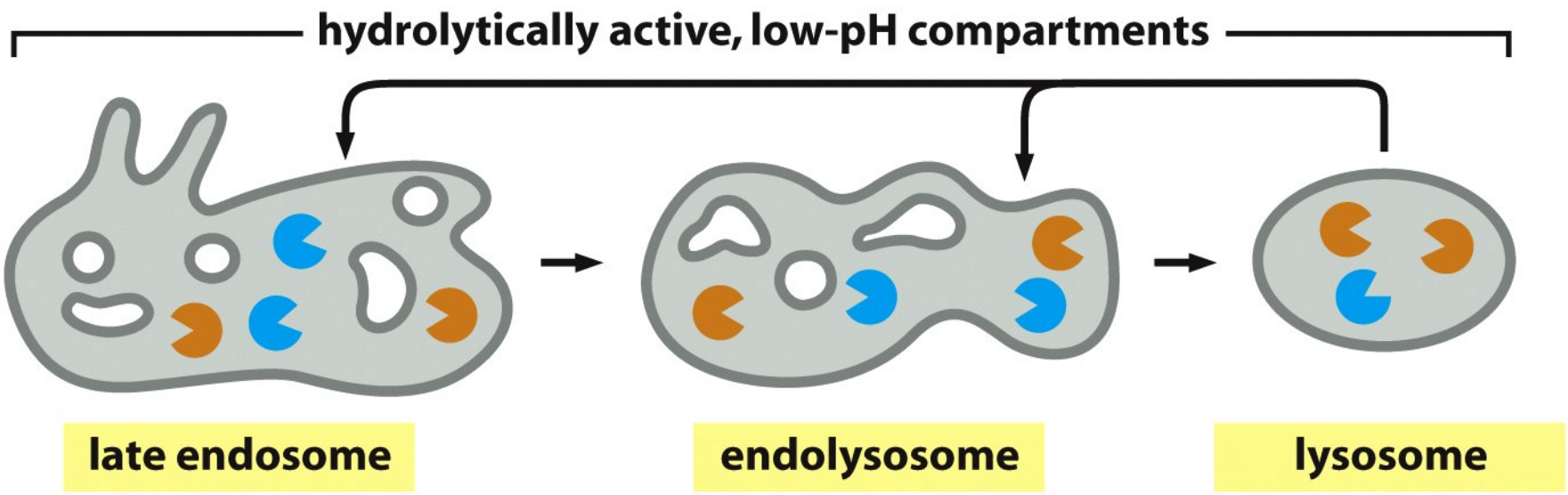


Figure 13-38 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

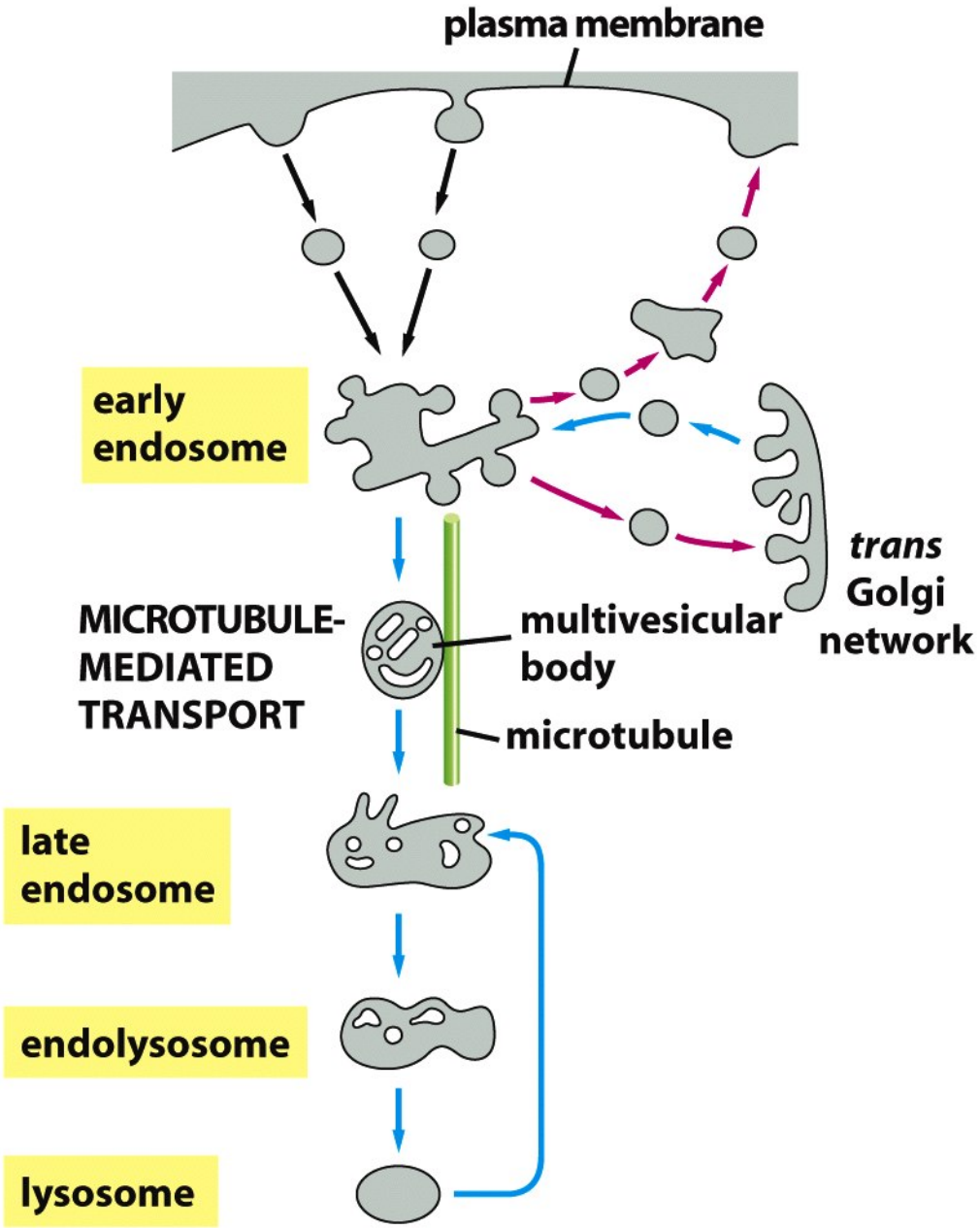


Figure 13-56 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

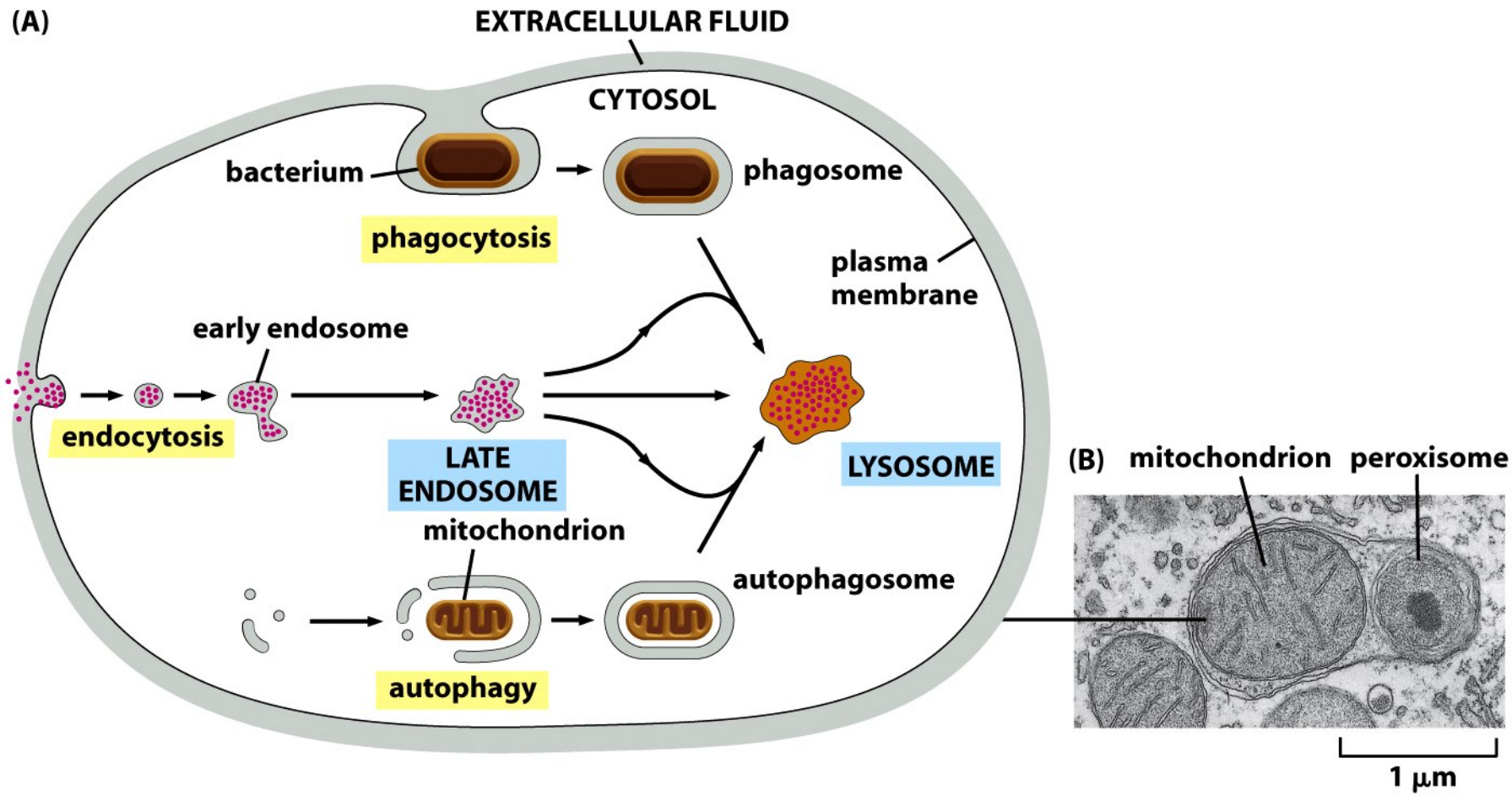


Figure 13-42 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

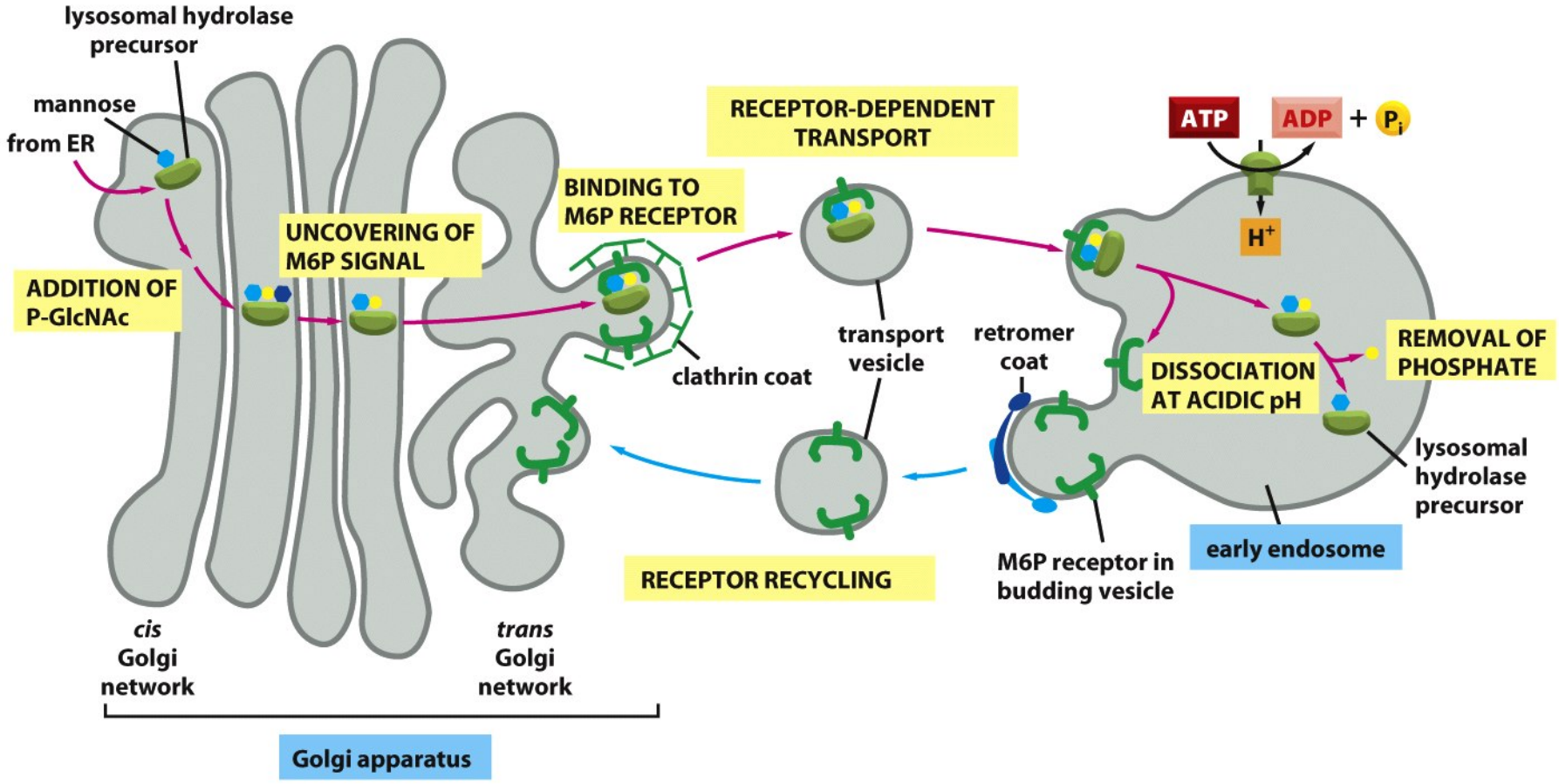


Figure 13-44 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

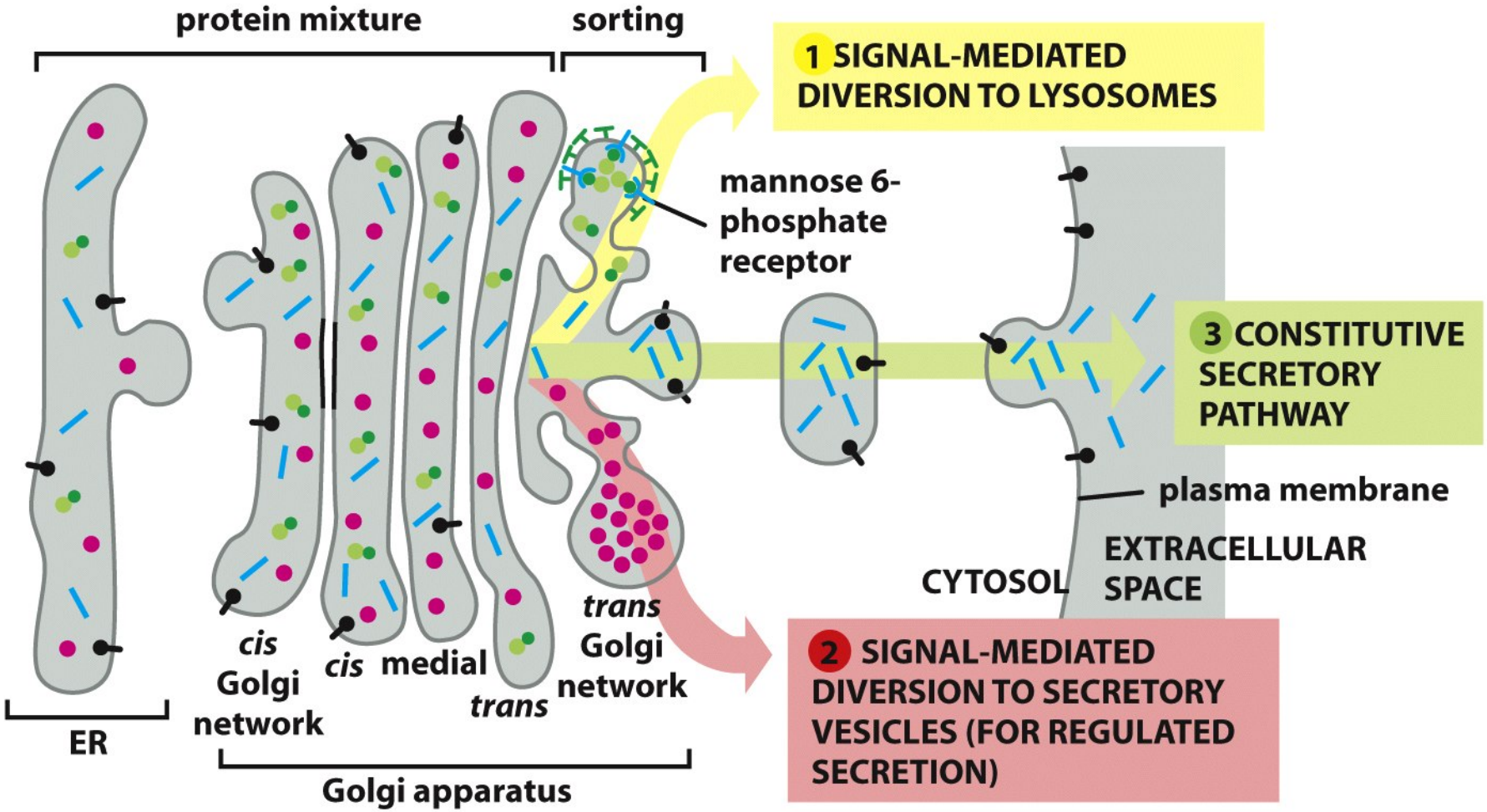


Figure 13-64 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

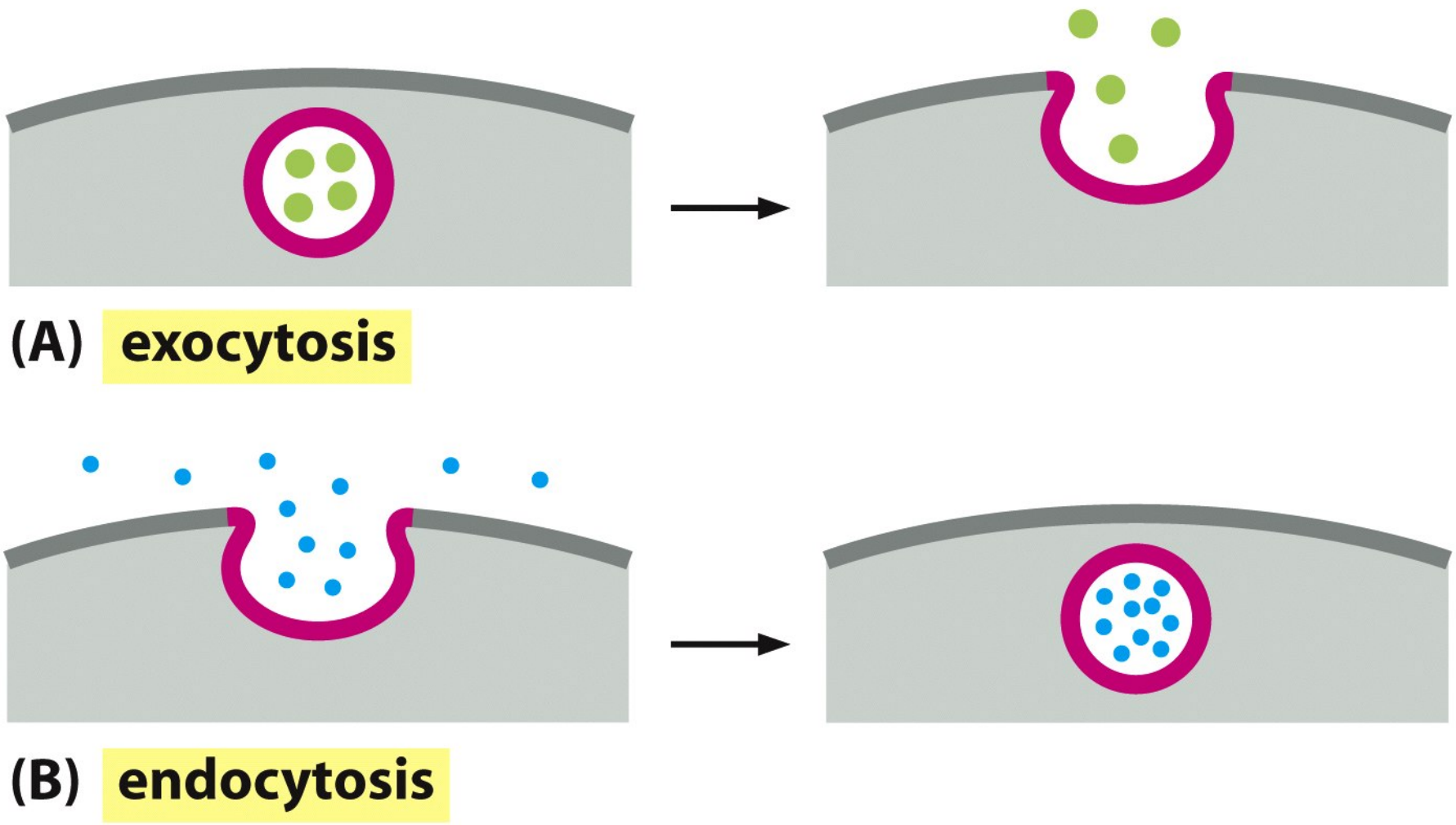


Figure 13-1 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

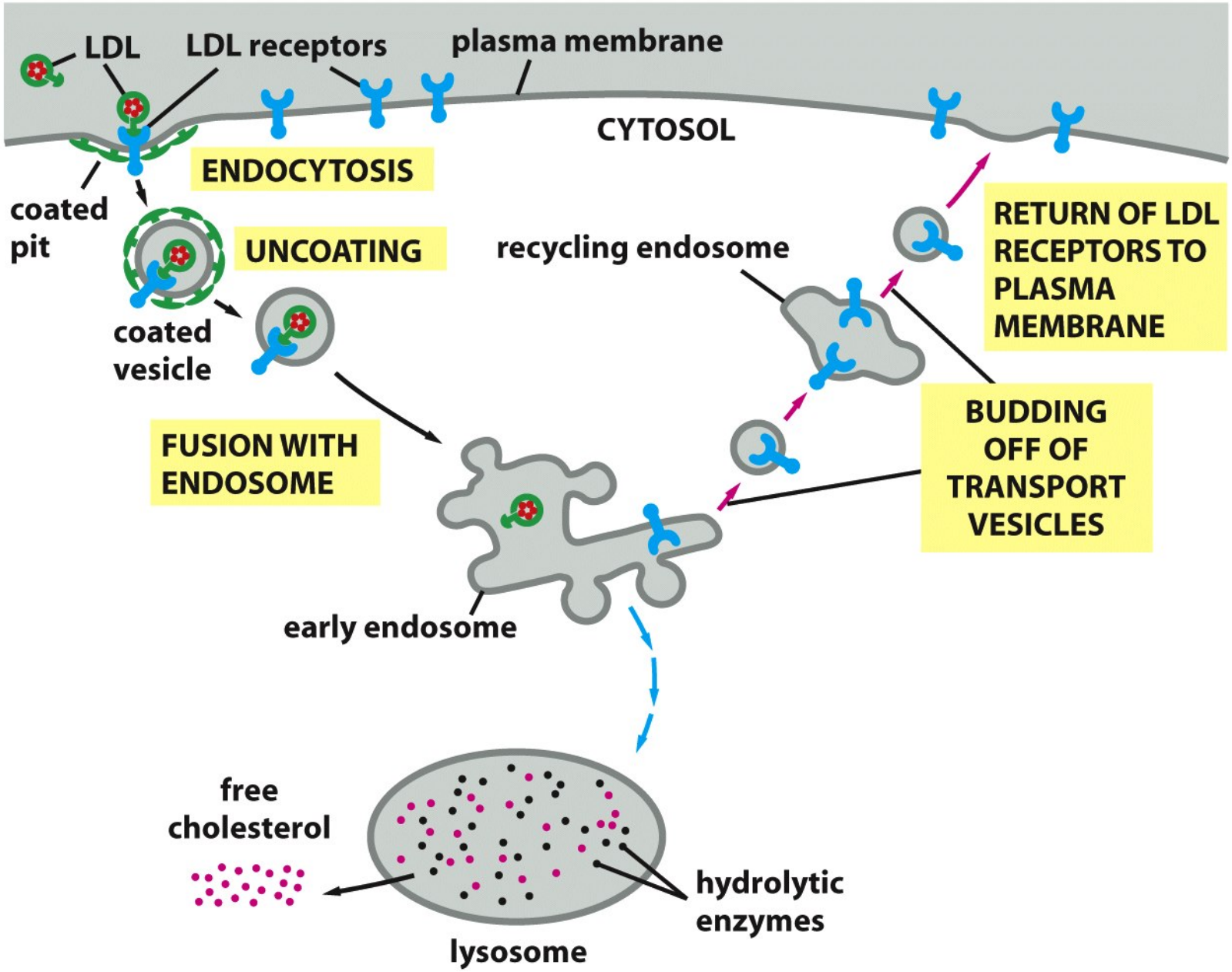


Figure 13-53 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

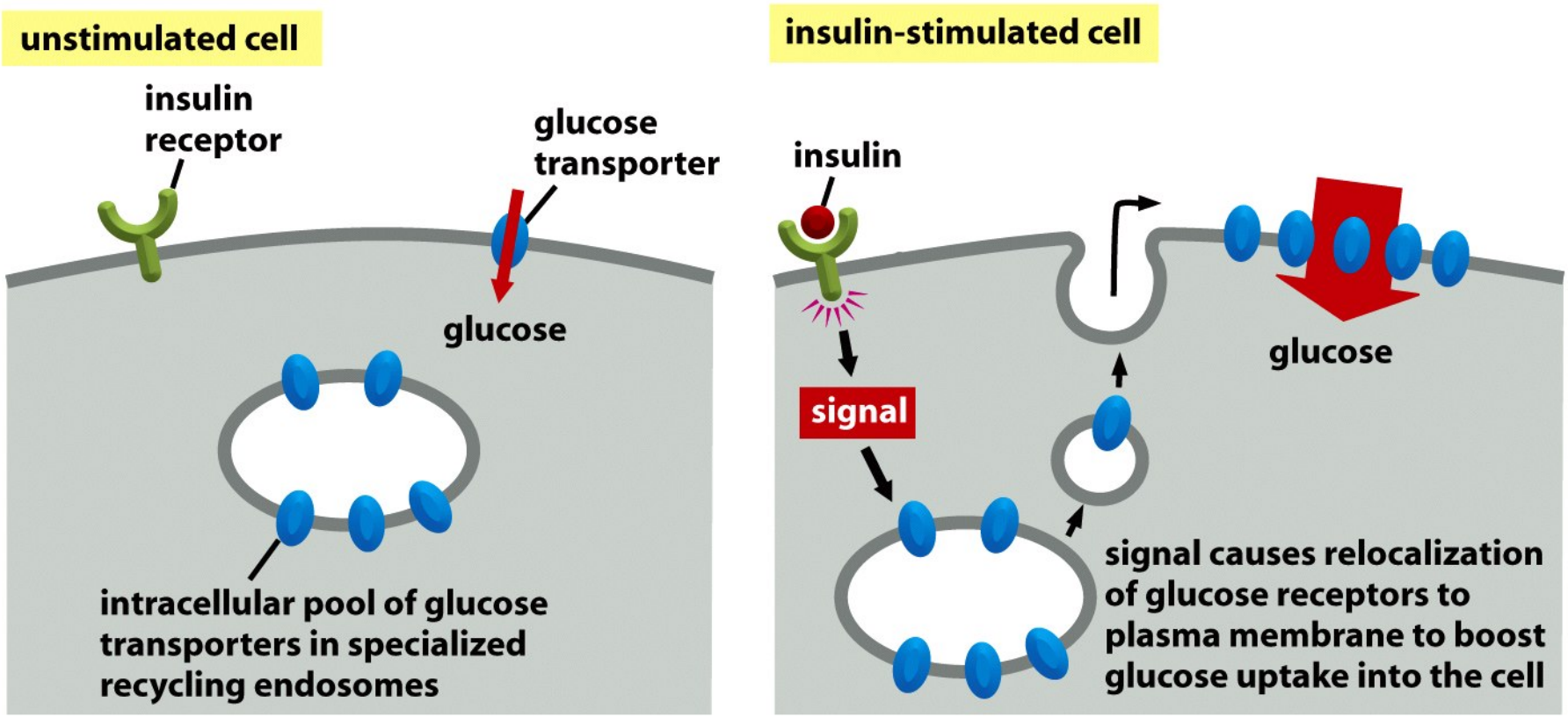
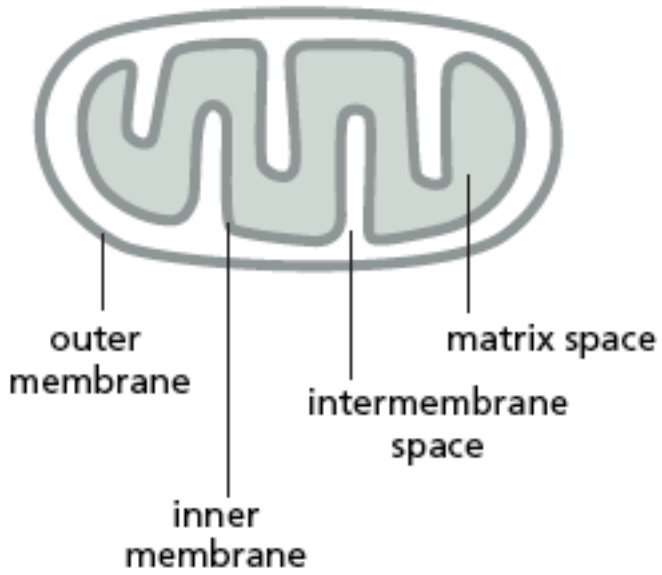


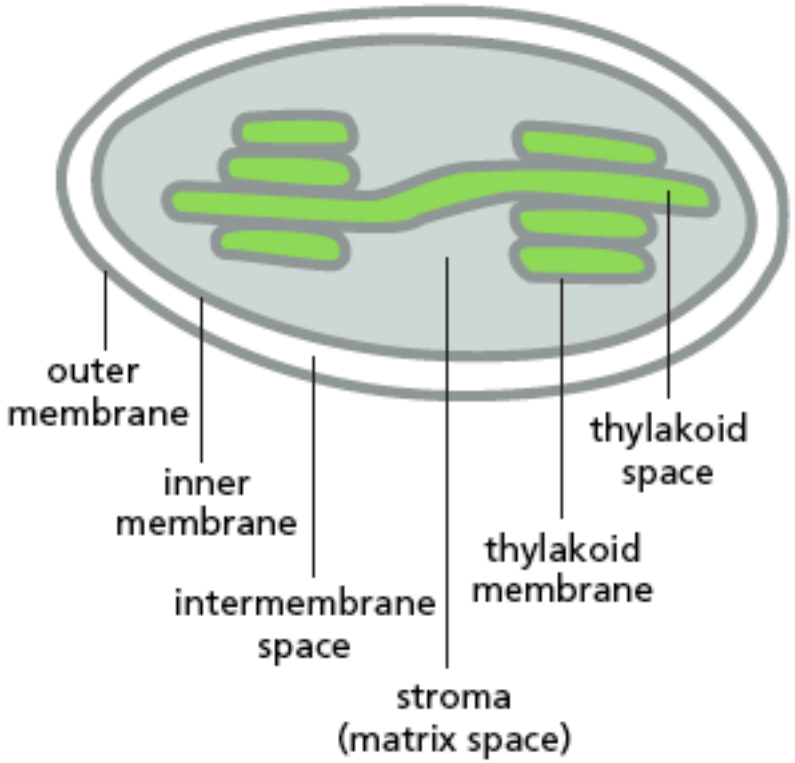
Figure 13-61 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

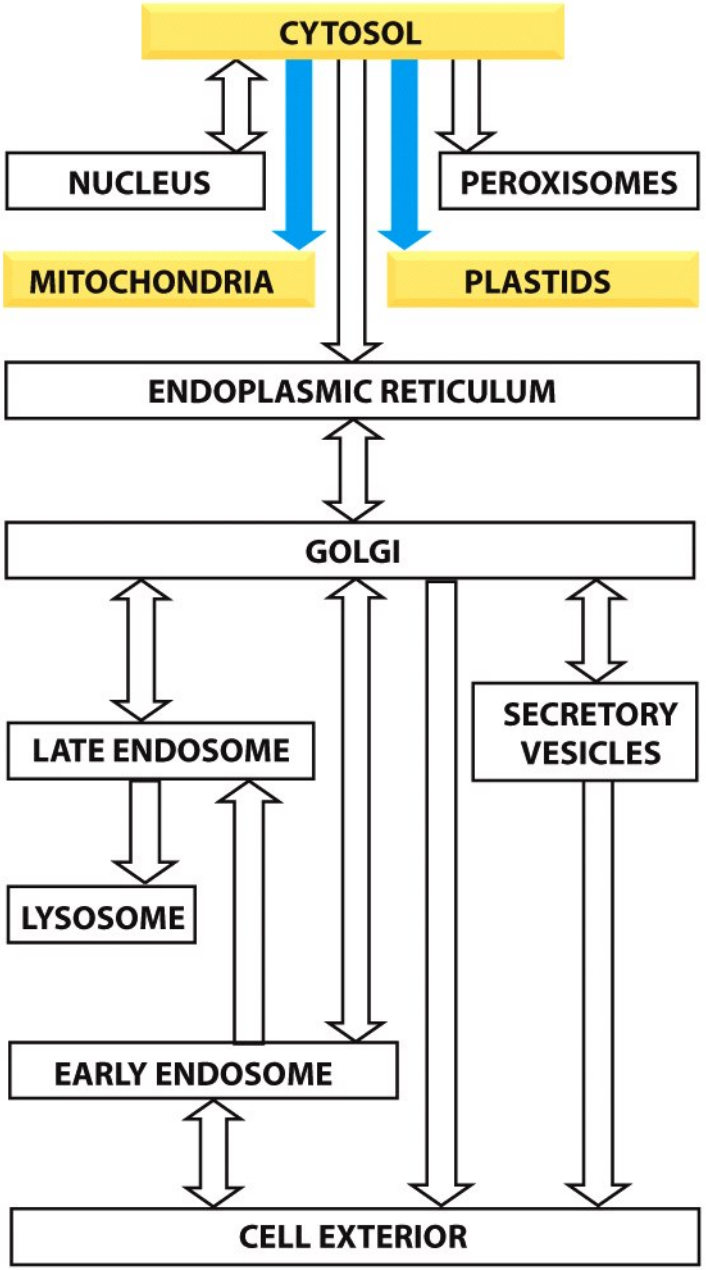
Organelos

(A) MITOCHONDRION



(B) CHLOROPLAST




CYTOSOL
NUCLEUS
PEROXISOMES
MITOCHONDRIA
PLASTIDS
ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM
GOLGI
LATE ENDOSOME
SECRETORY VESICLES
LYSOSOME
EARLY ENDOSOME
CELL EXTERIOR

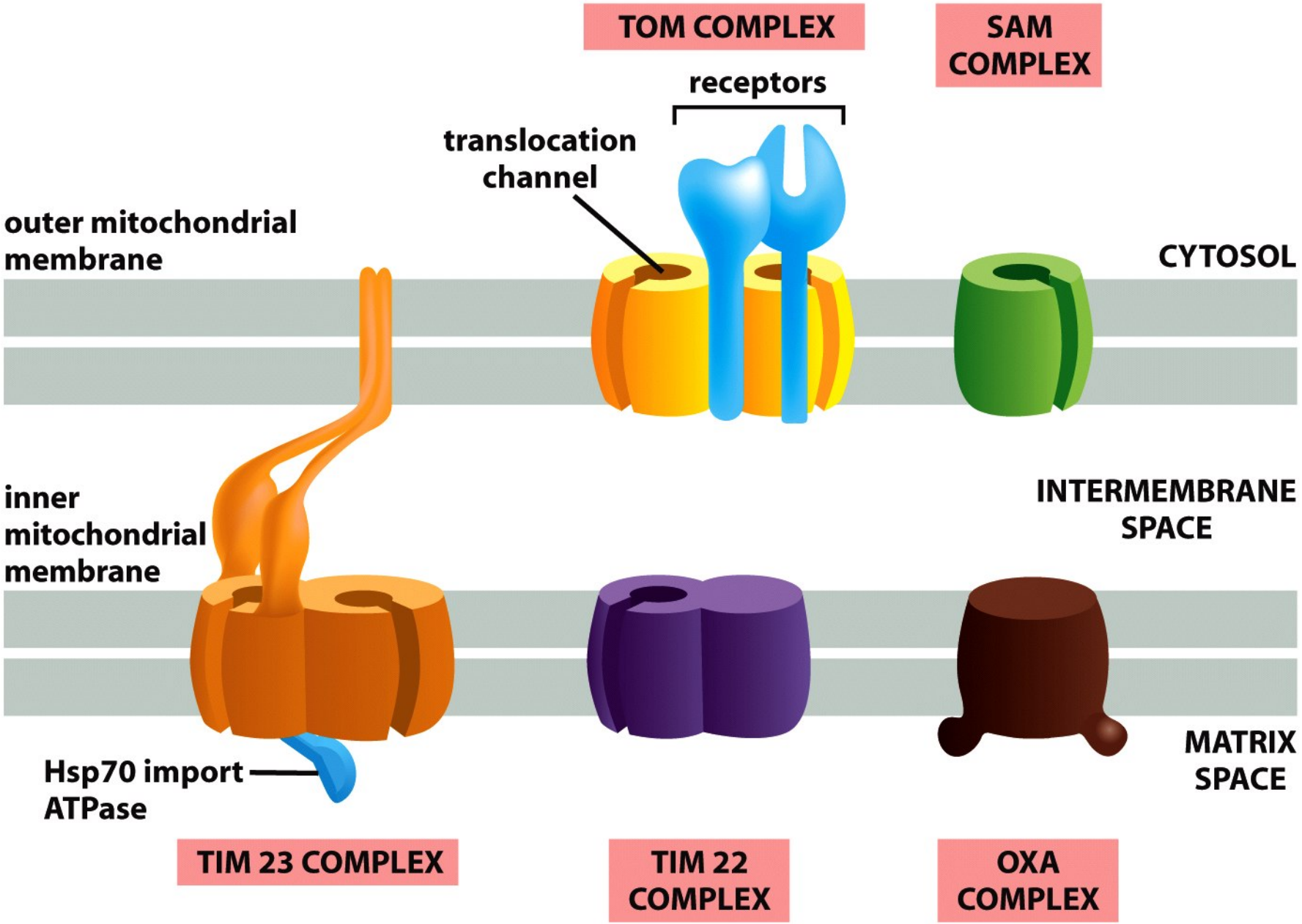


Figure 12-23 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

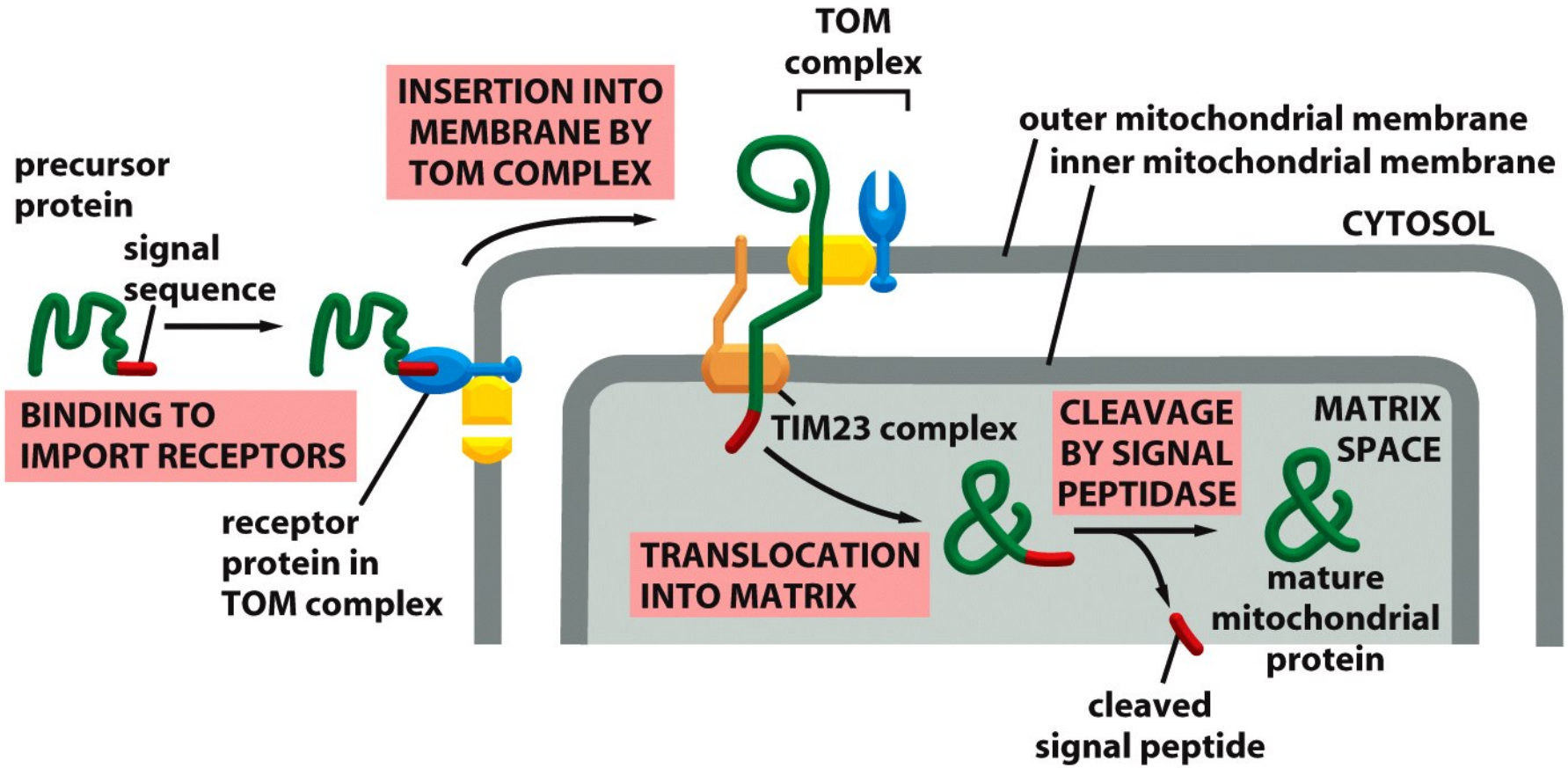


Figure 12-25 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

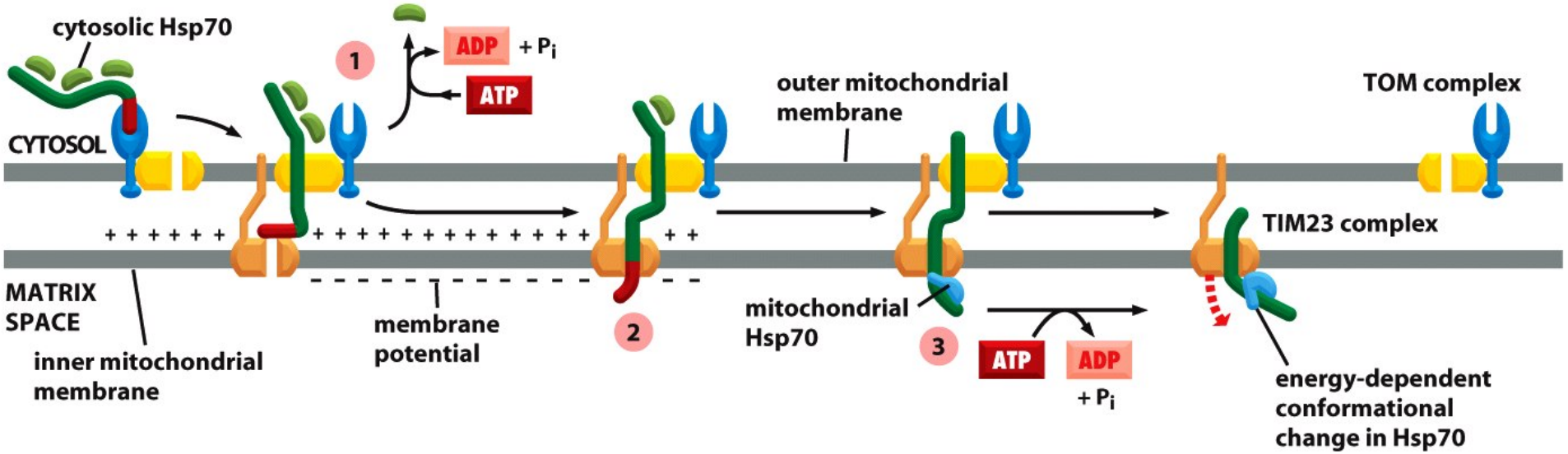


Figure 12-26 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

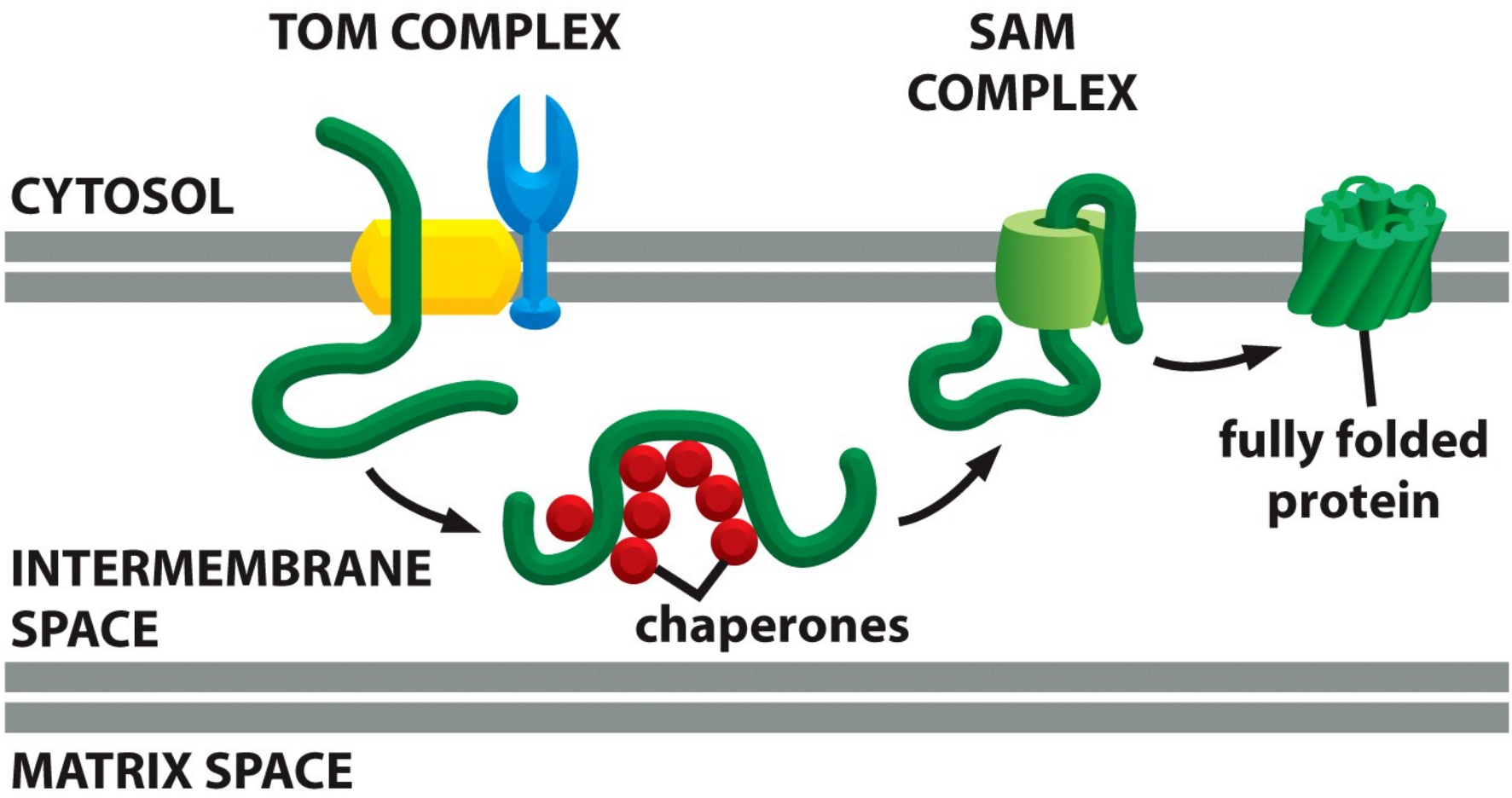


Figure 12-27 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

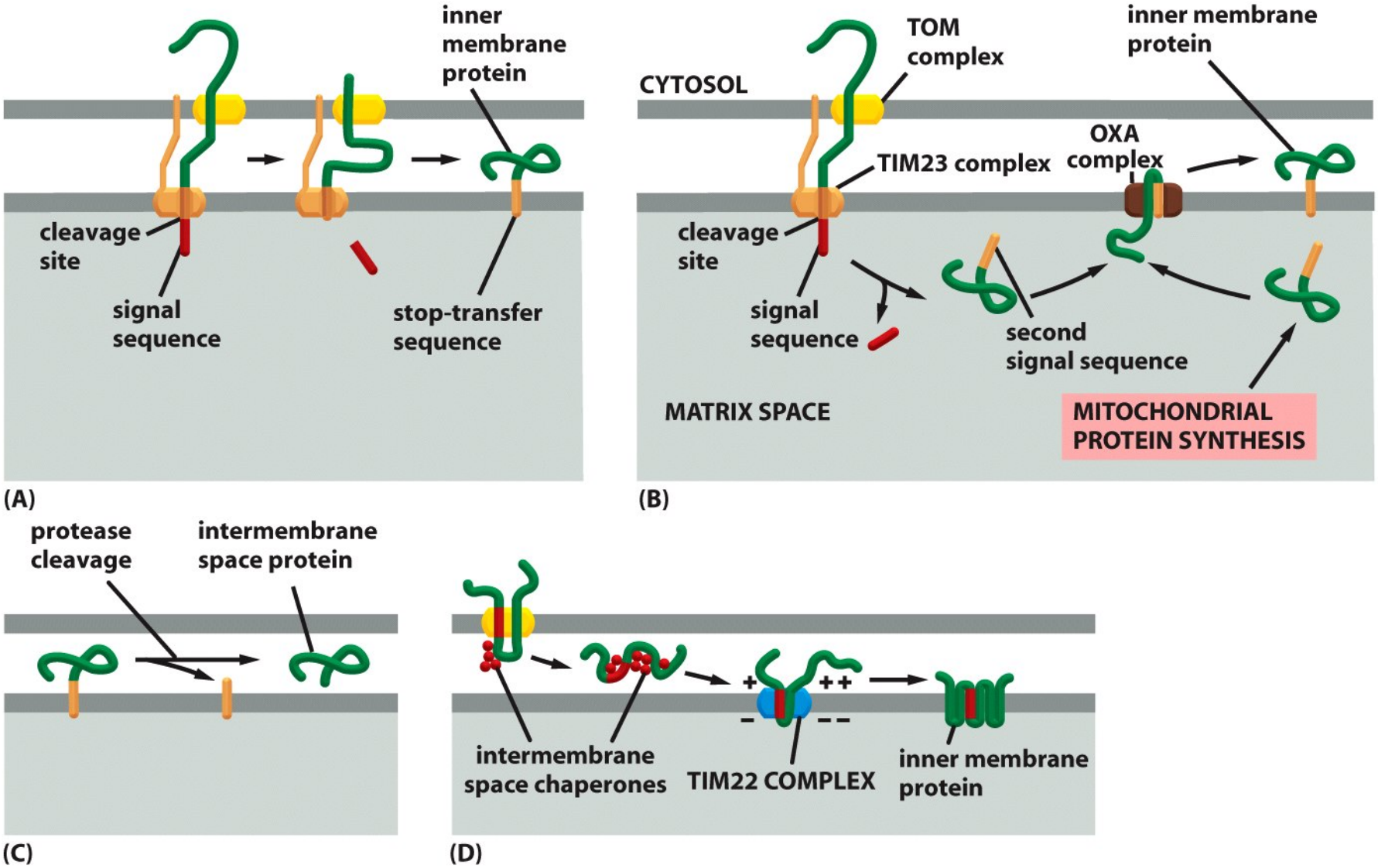


Figure 12-28 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

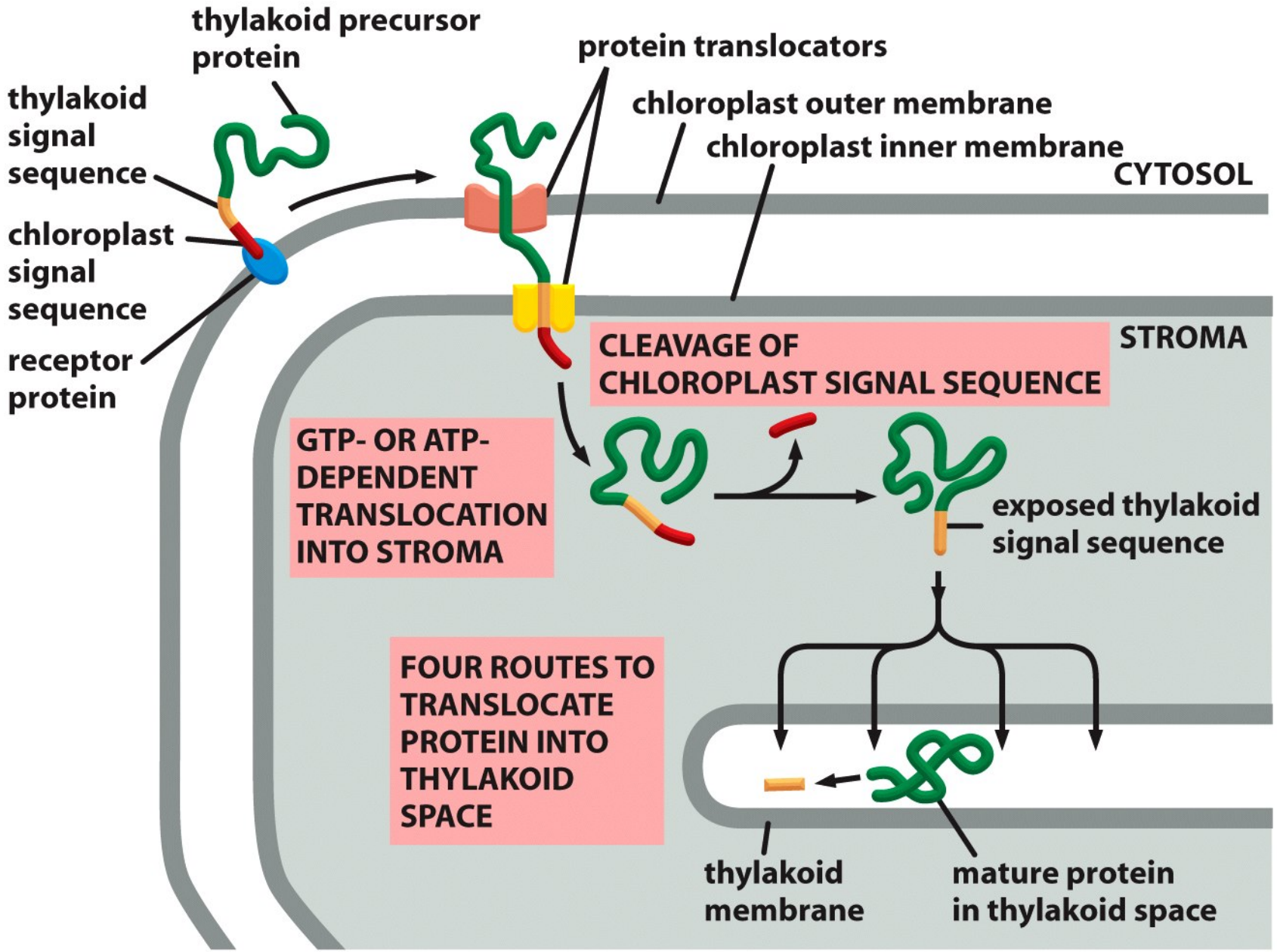
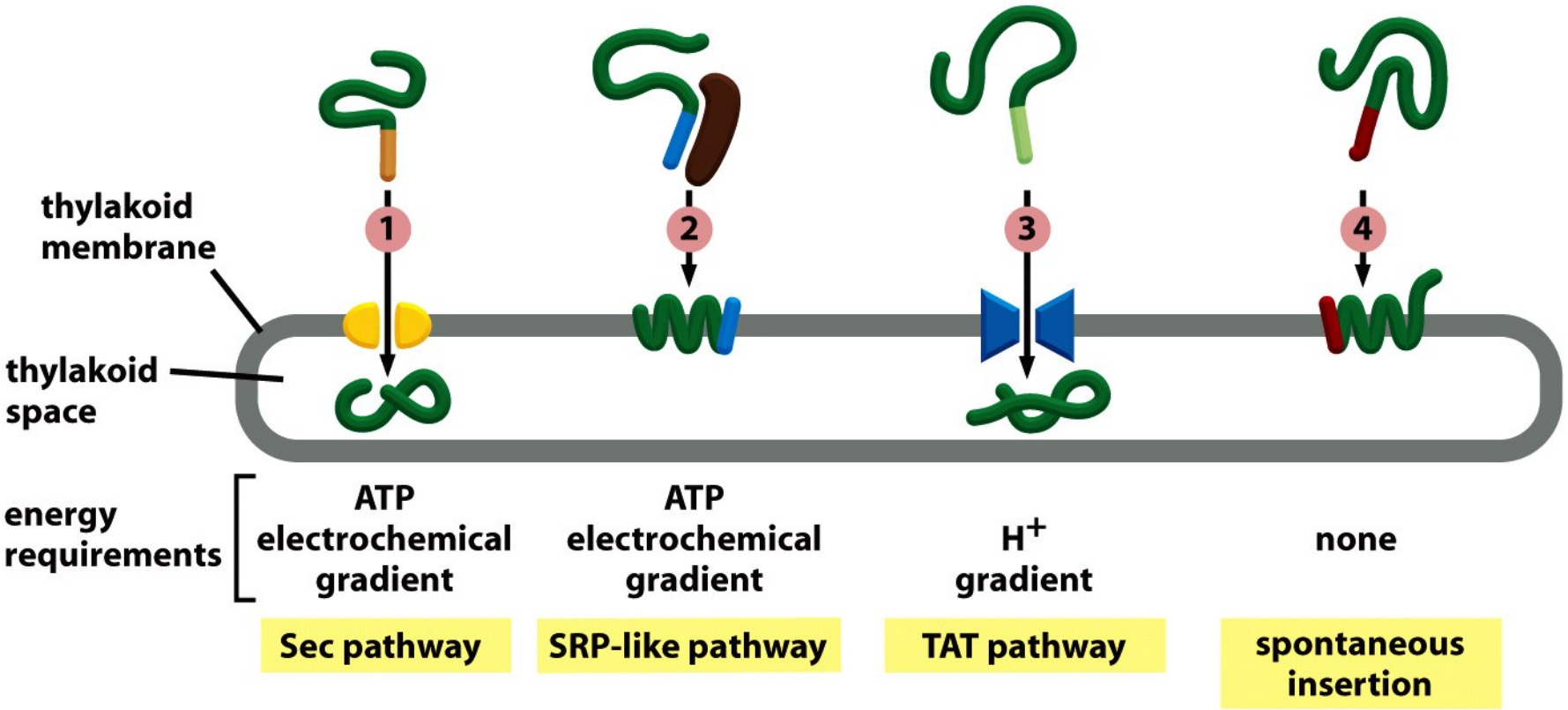
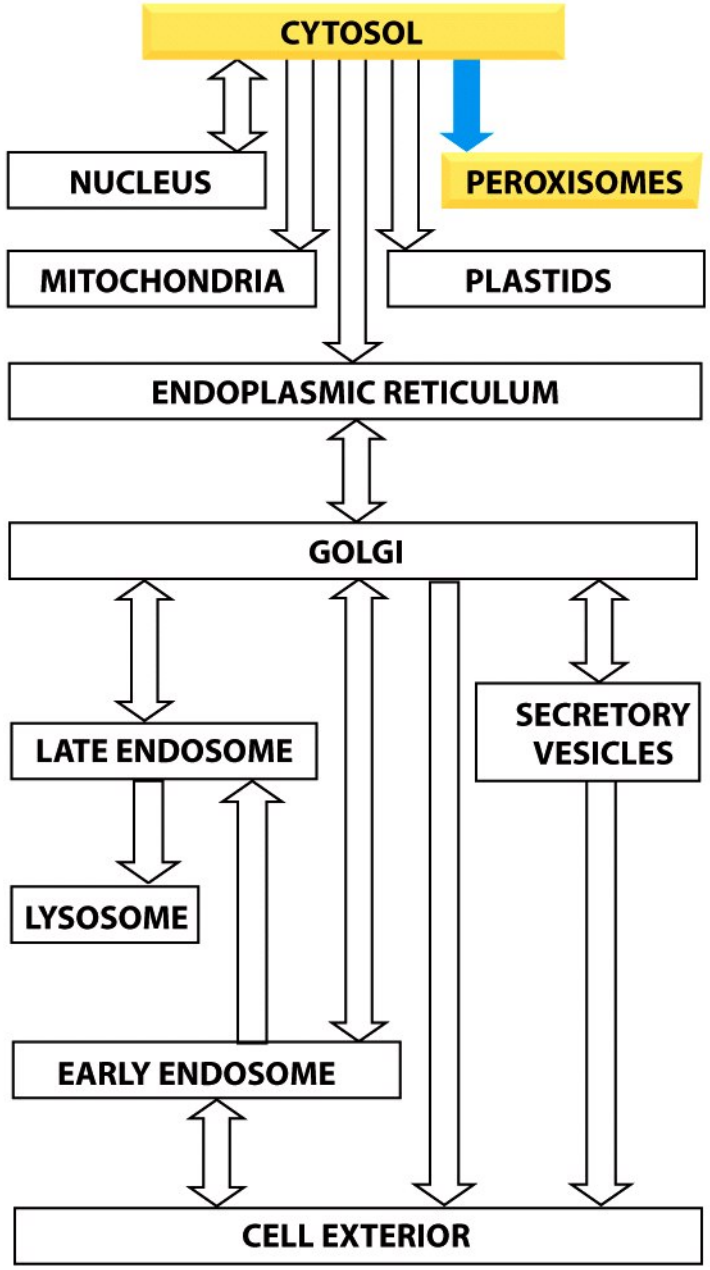


Figure 12-29a *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)



membrane. (B) Translocation into the thylakoid space or thylakoid membrane can occur by any one of at least four routes: (1) a *Sec pathway*, so called because it uses components that are homologs of Sec proteins, which mediate protein translocation across the bacterial plasma membrane (discussed later), (2) an *SRP-like pathway*, so called because it uses a chloroplast homolog of the signal recognition particle, or SRP (discussed later); (3) a *TAT* (twin arginine translocation) *pathway*, so called because two arginines are critical in the signal sequences that direct proteins into this pathway, which depends on the H^+ gradient across the thylakoid membrane; and (4) a *spontaneous insertion pathway* that seems not to require any protein translocator.

Figure 12-29b *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)


CYTOSOL
NUCLEUS
PEROXISOMES
MITOCHONDRIA
PLASTIDS
ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM
GOLGI
LATE ENDOSOME
SECRETORY VESICLES
LYSOSOME
EARLY ENDOSOME
CELL EXTERIOR

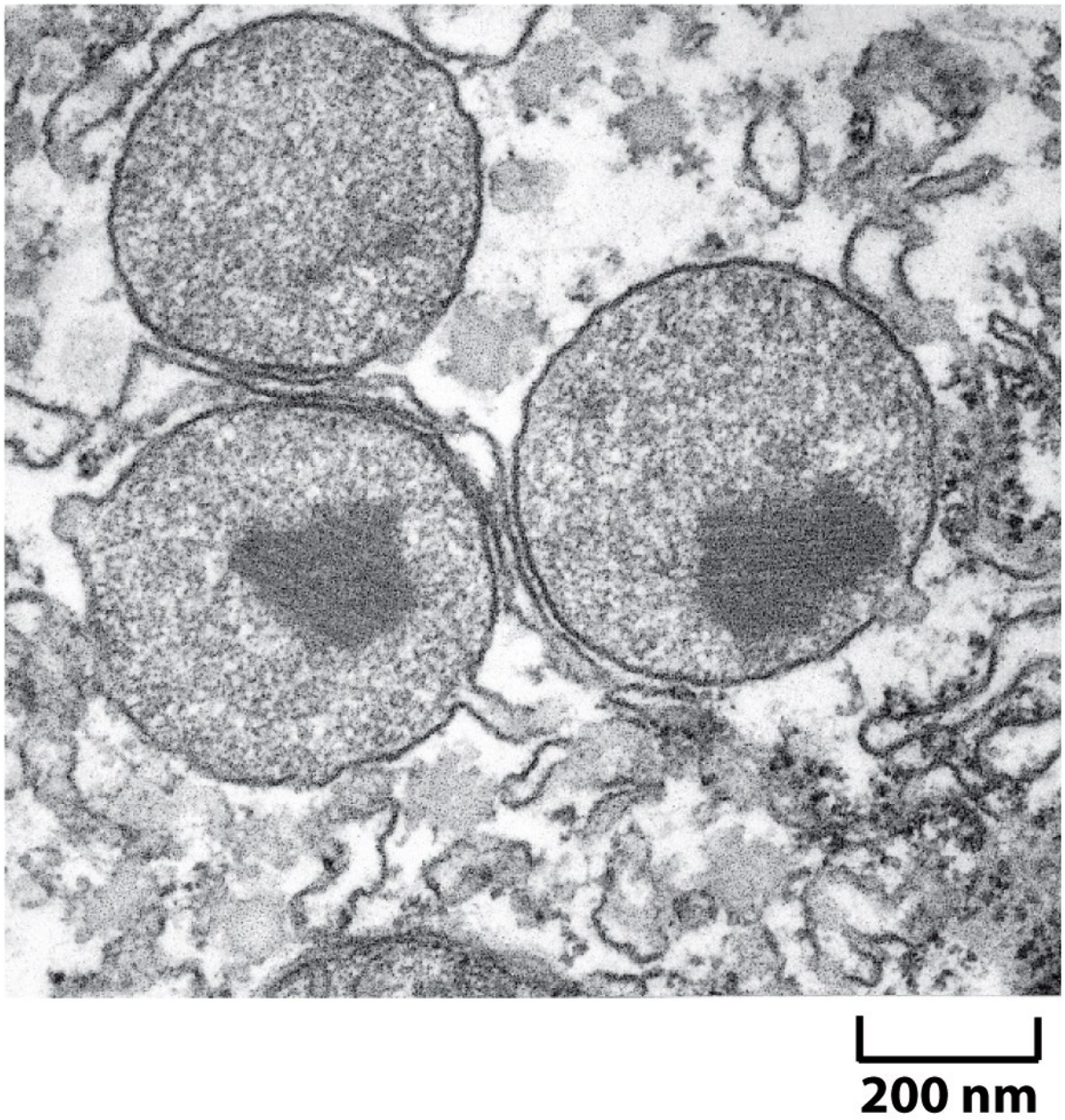


Figure 12-30 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

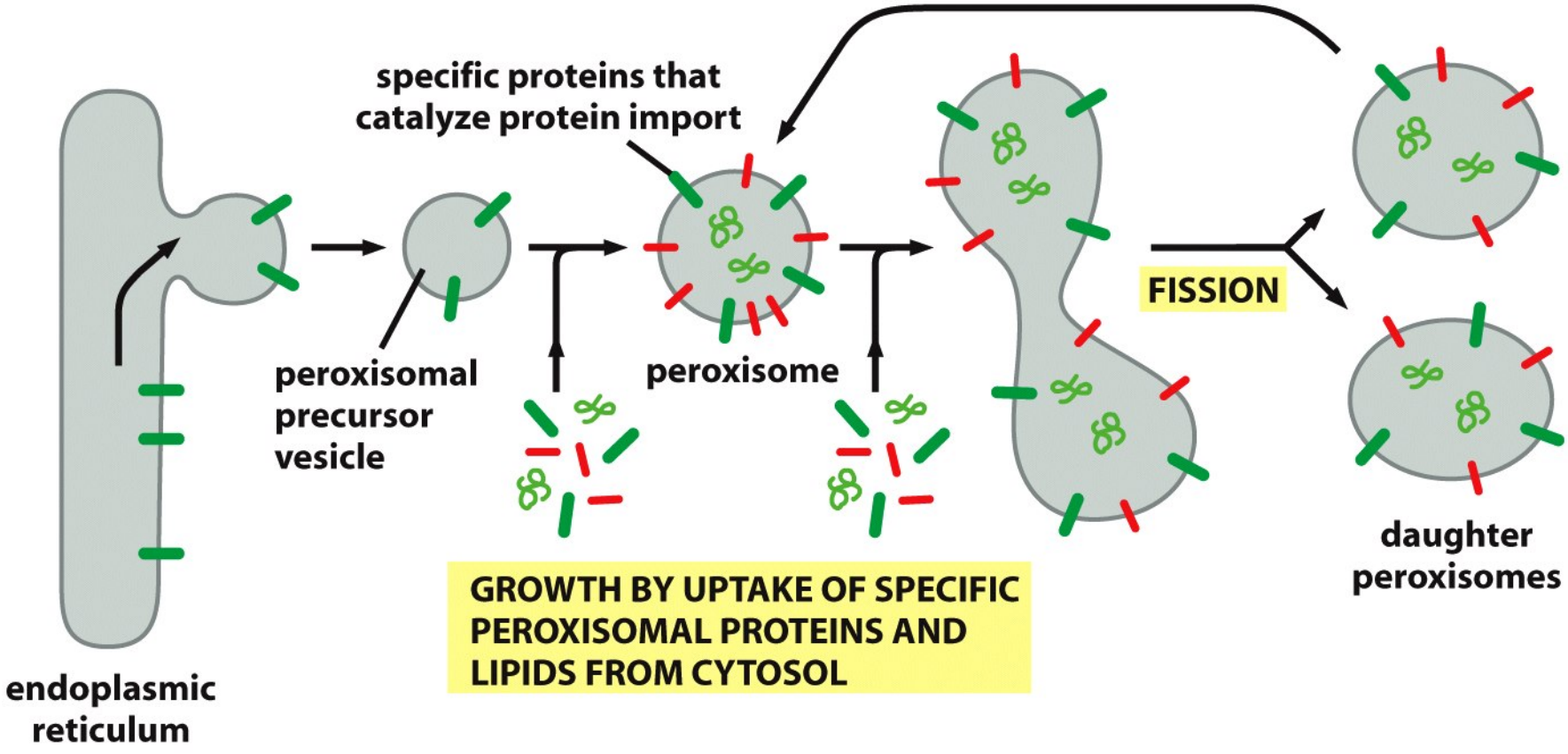


Figure 12-33 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

En el citoplasma hay UN conjunto de unidades ribosomales las que se ensamblan en ribosomas ya sea en el propio citoplasma o en la membrana del retículo endoplásmico. Las distintas proteías se sintetizan en uno de los 2 compartimentos de acuerdo a la siguiente lista.

Síntesis CITOPLASMICA:Proteínas citoplásmicas, mitocondriales (algunas), de cloroplastos (algunas), de matriz peroxisomal, de membrana peroxisomal (la mayoría), nucleares.

Sínesis en el RETICULO ENDOPLASMICO RUGOSO:Proteínas de RE (liso y rugoso, de membrana y de lumen), de envoltura nuclear, de aparato de Golgi, de secreción, exportación, de endosomas, de lisosomas, de membrana plasmática, de membrana peroxisomal (algunas), de matriz extracelular.

ADEMAS, mitocondrias y cloroplastos sintetizan parte de sus prote□as en la matriz mitocondrial y en el estroma del cloroplasto, respectivamente.