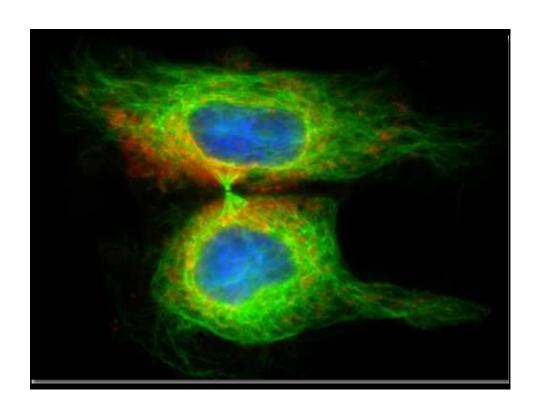
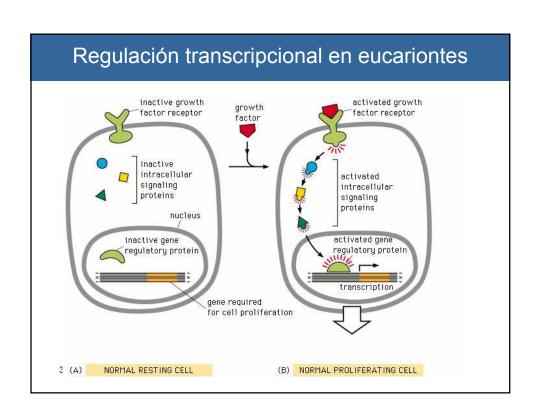


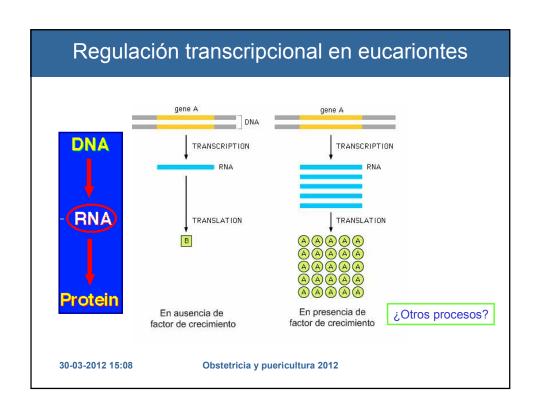


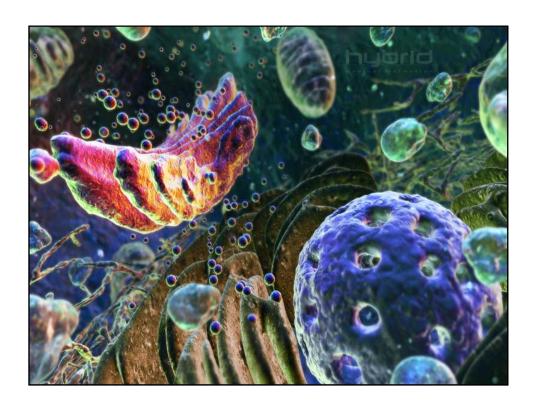
- Alto porcentaje del genoma está silenciado en cualquier tipo celular.
- Genes que se expresan específicamente en la embriogénesis temprana son posteriormente silenciados y así permanecen a lo largo del desarrollo.
- Mayoría de los genes tejido-específicos son reprimidos en una etapa temprana del desarrollo y se mantienen así en casi todos los tipos celulares; sólo se reactivan en los tejidos de expresión específica.

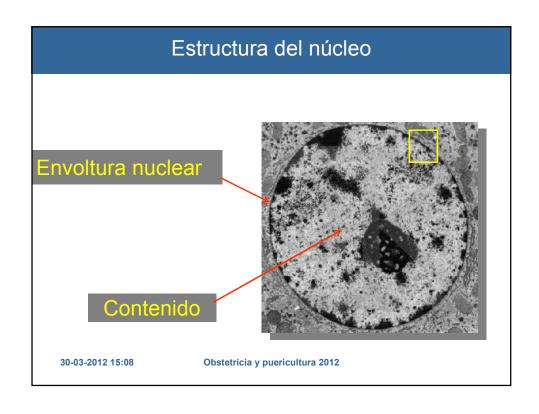
30-03-2012 15:08

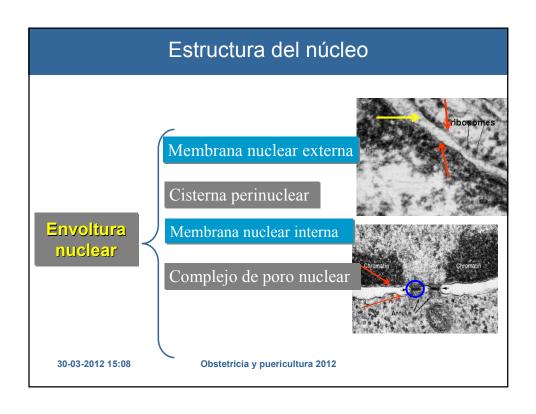




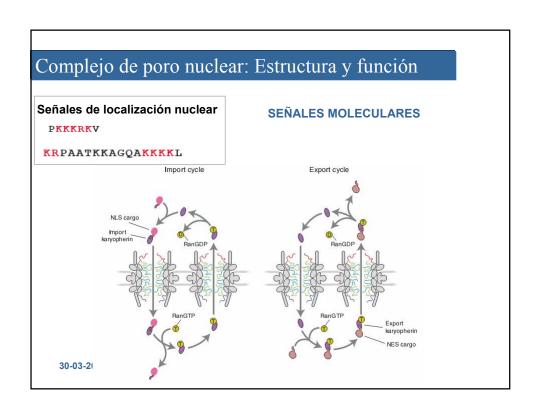


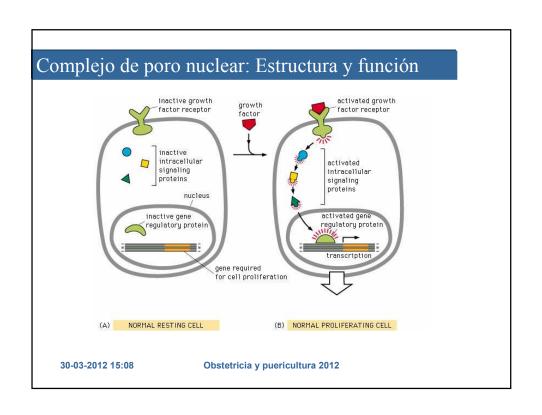


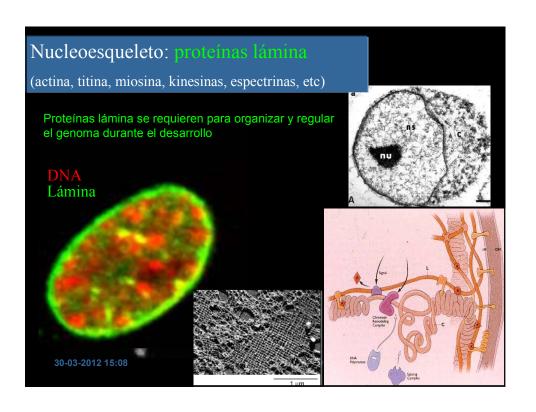


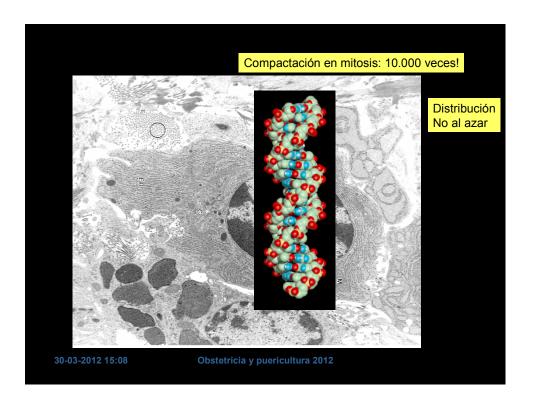


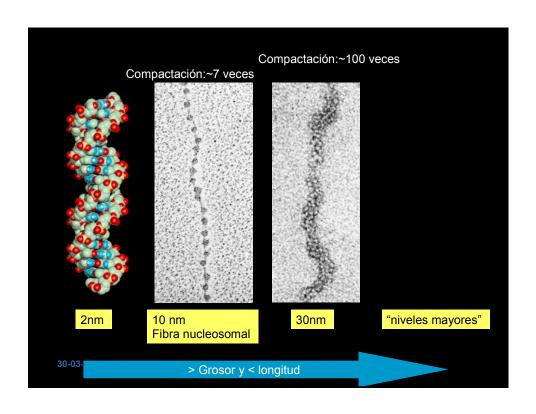


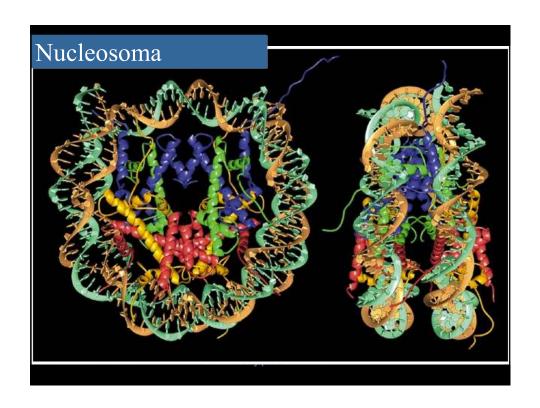


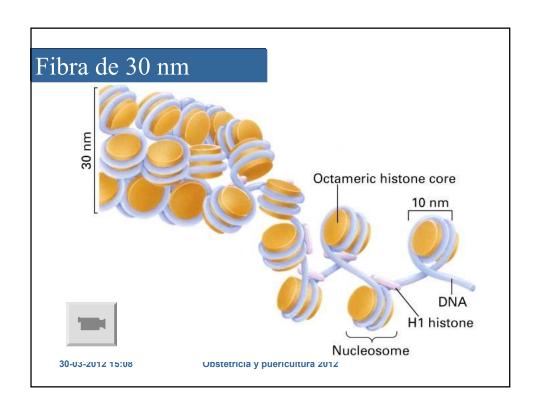




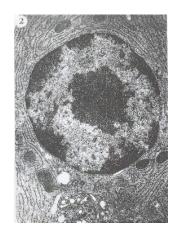




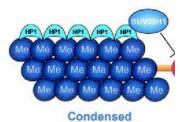




Formación de "heterocromatina"

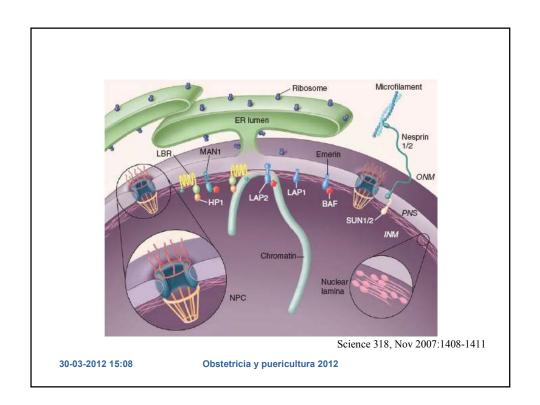


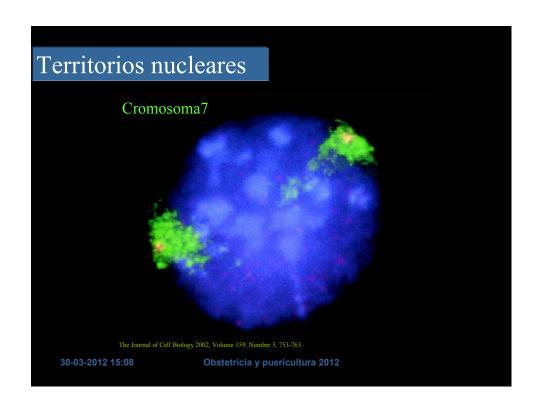
- · Deacetilación de histonas
- Metilación de Histone H3 en K9
- Metilación de DNA

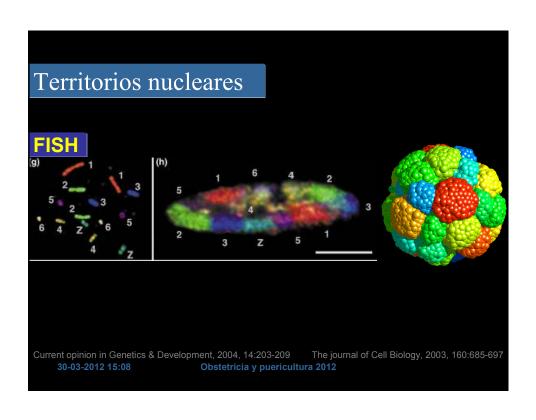


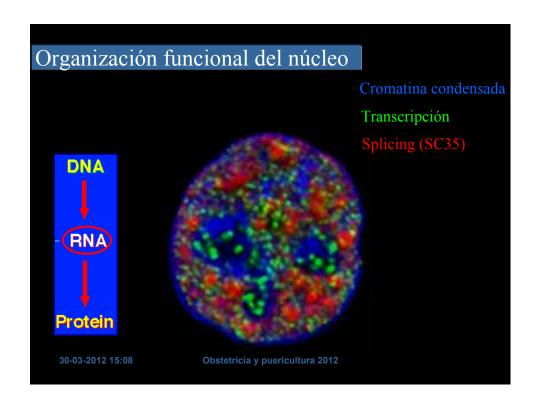
silent chromatin

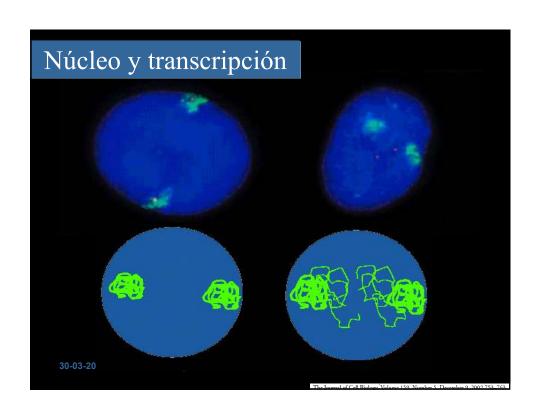
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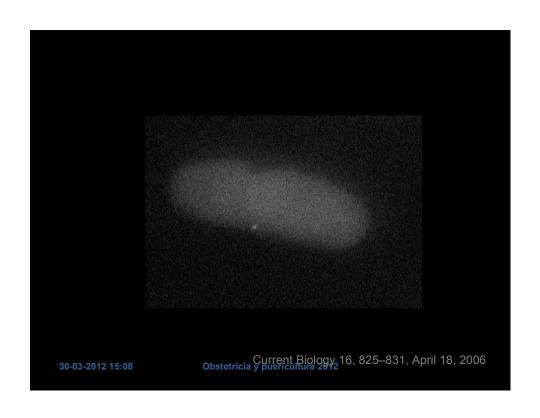


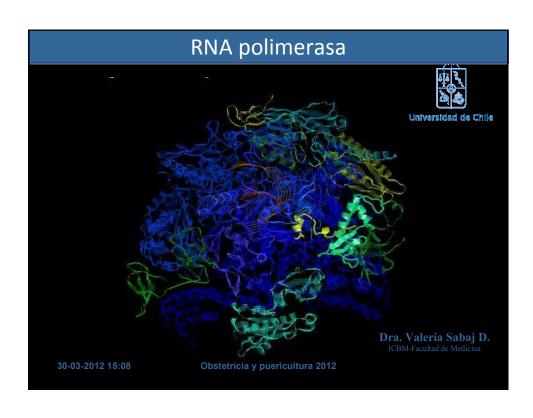




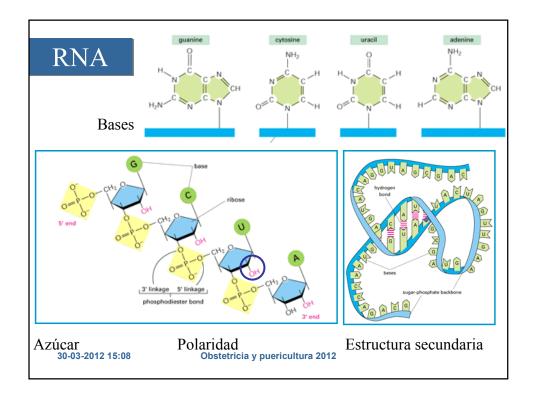


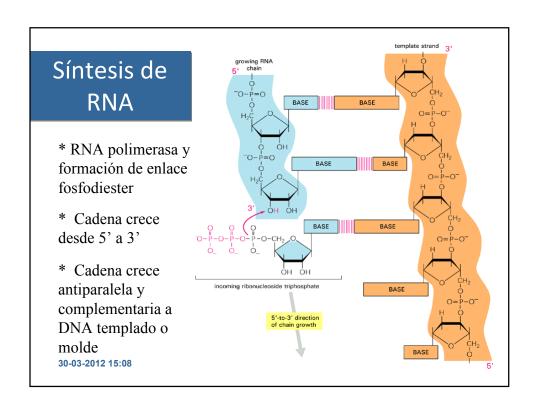


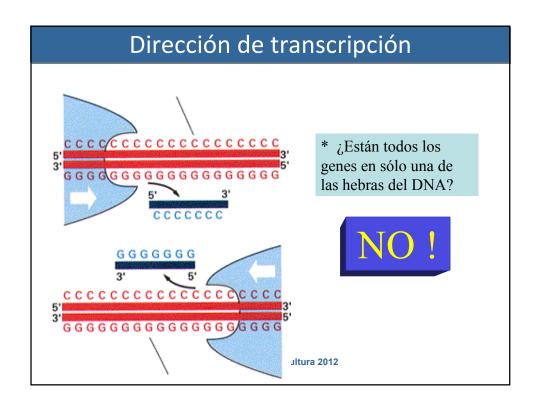




* tRNA o RNA de transferencia * rRNA o RNA ribosomal * mRNA o RNA mensajero Otros ncRNAs: Muy importantes en la regulación de la expresión génica Obstetricia y puericultura 2012







RNA POLIMERASA

- * Procariontes: 1
- * Eucariontes: 3 diferentes tipos
 - * Pol I rRNA (28S, 18S y 5,8S)
 - * Pol II → mRNA

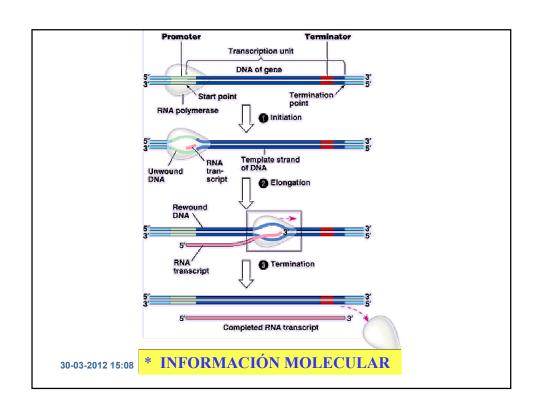
* Pol III - tRNA, 5S rRNA, y otros RNAs pequeños

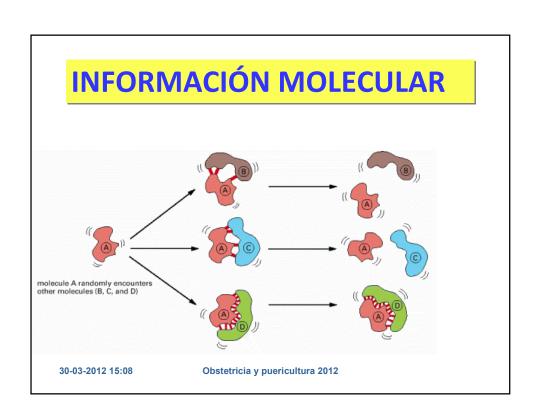
rudder

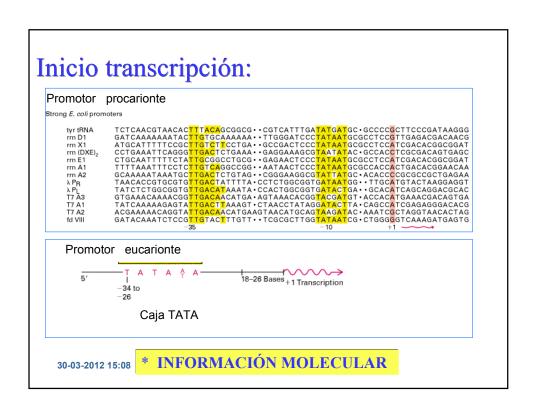
site of nucleotide

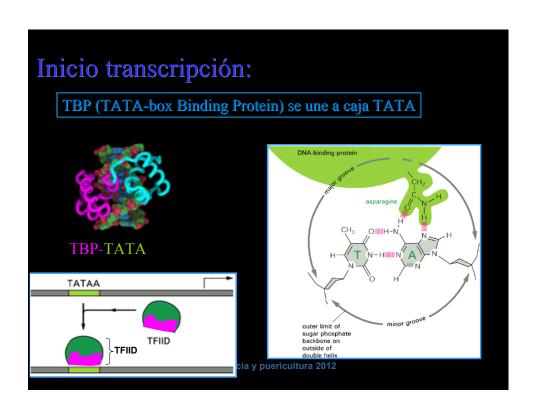
direction of

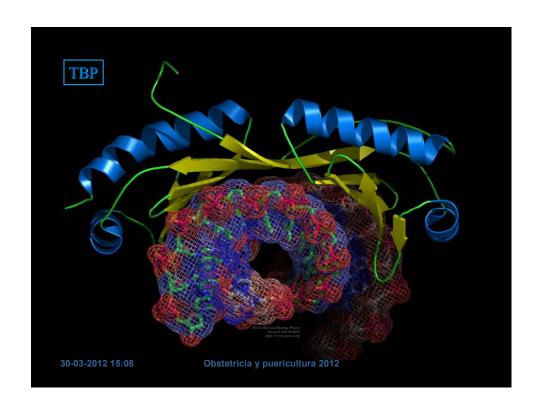
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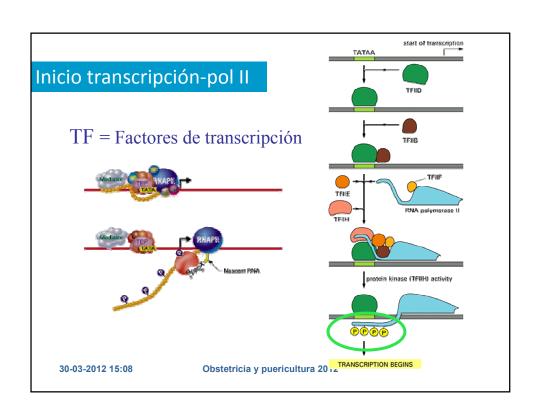


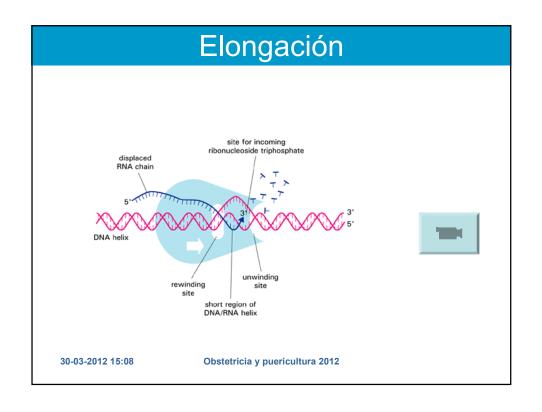


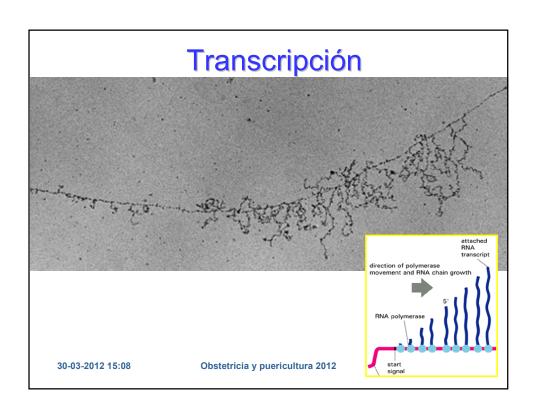


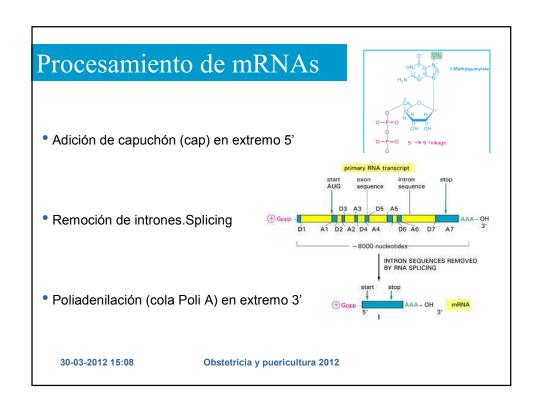


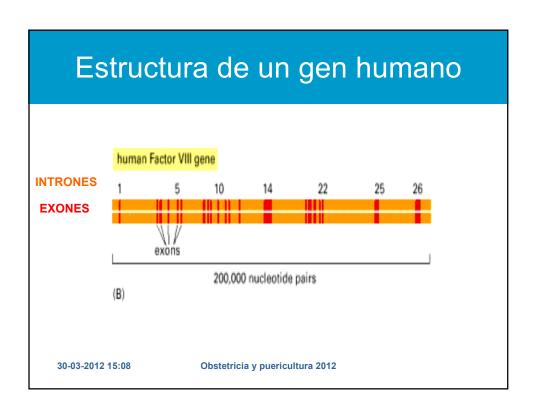


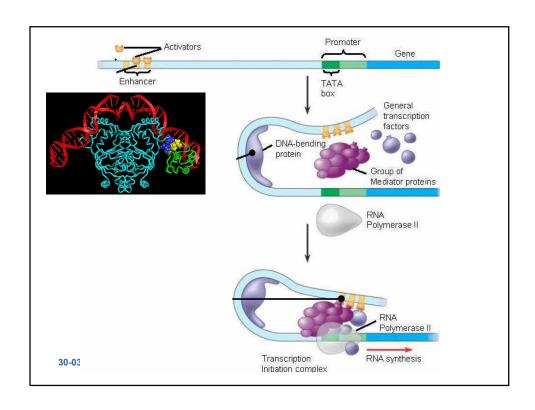


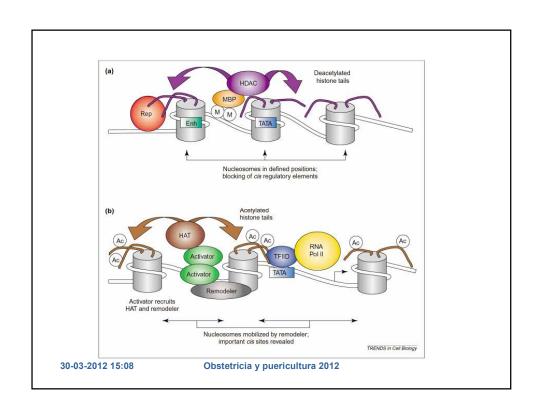












Control de la expresión génica

- Transcripción (activadores/represores)
- Salida del mRNA del núcleo
- Splicing alternativo
- Vida media del RNA



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