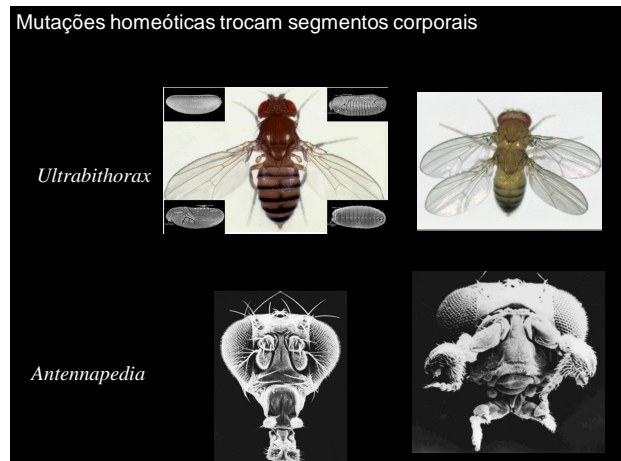


O que são genes HOX/Homeobox/Homeóticos?

Codificam proteínas que causam HOMEosis

HOMEO: similar

Sis: transformação



O que são genes HOX/Homeobox/Homeóticos?

Codificam fatores de transcrição

Propriedades das Proteínas Homeóticas

- São fatores de transcrição com um domínio ligante a DNA (domínio homeobox ou homeótico)
- O domínio homeobox tem cerca de 60 aminoácidos

Antennapedia homeodomain bound to DNA

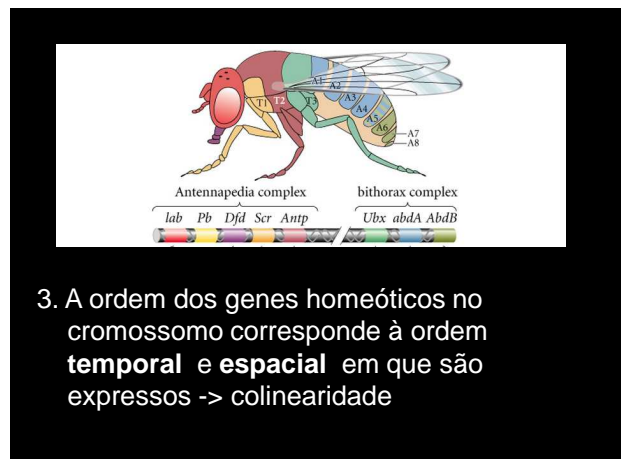
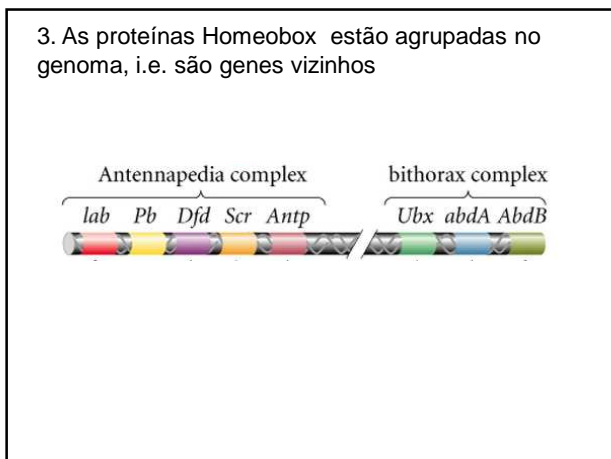
Helix 1

Helix 2

Helix 3

N'

C'



(A) Mudanças no **número de genes**

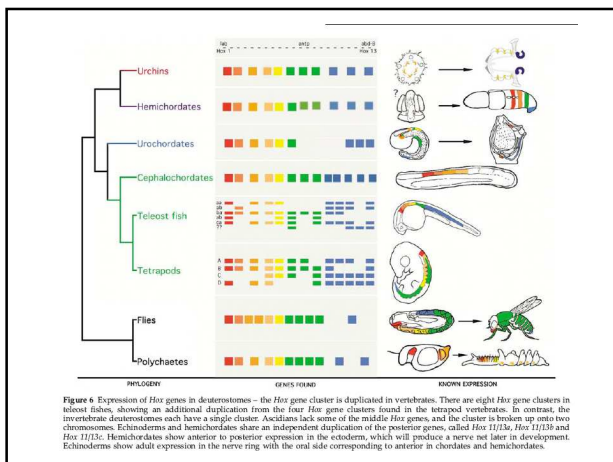
(B) Mudanças no **padrão de Expressão**

(D) Mudanças no **genes-alvo**

lab pb bcd zen z2 Dfd Scr Antp Ubx adb-A Abd-B

**Crítérios para Hox:**

1. Homologia
2. Grupamento no Genoma



lab pb bcd zen z2 Dfd Scr Antp Ubx adb-A Abd-B

hypothetical common ancestor

Antp-Ubx-abdA precursor

AbdB

lab pb bcd zen z2 Dfd Scr Antp Ubx adb-A Abd-B

hypothetical common ancestor

Antp-Ubx-abdA precursor

AbdB

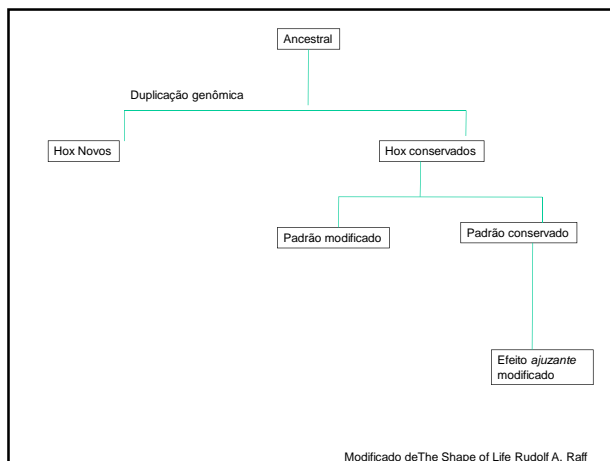
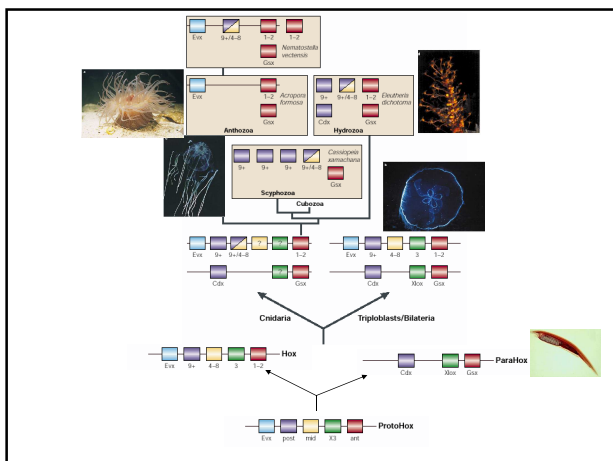
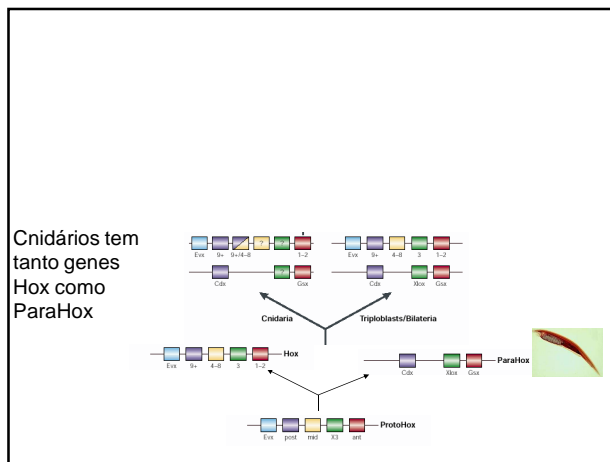
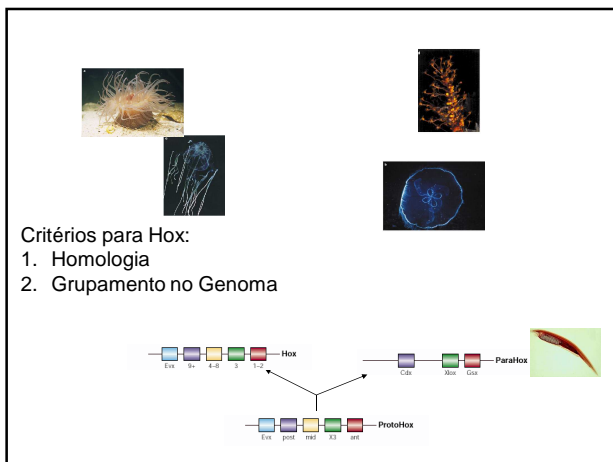
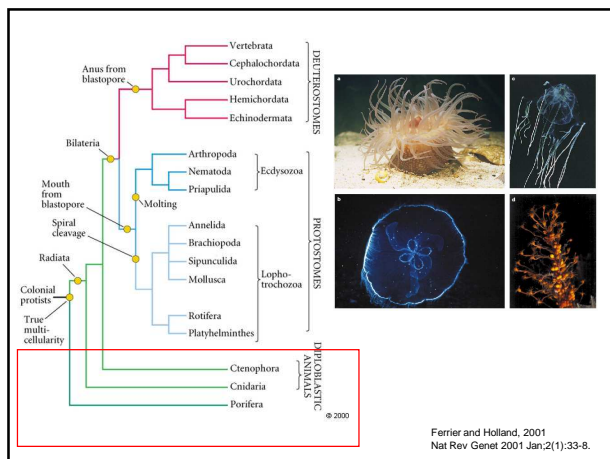
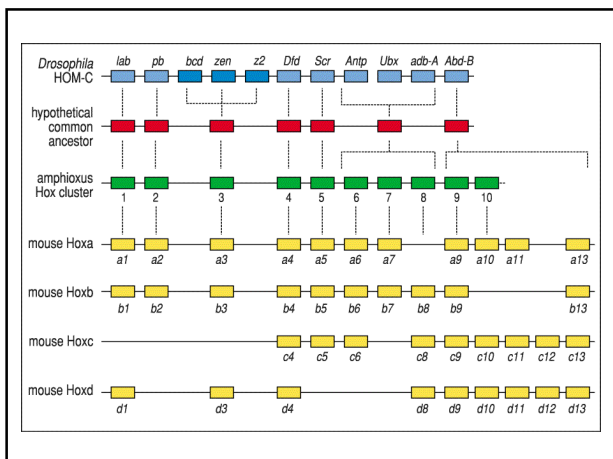
lab pb bcd zen z2 Dfd Scr Antp Ubx adb-A Abd-B

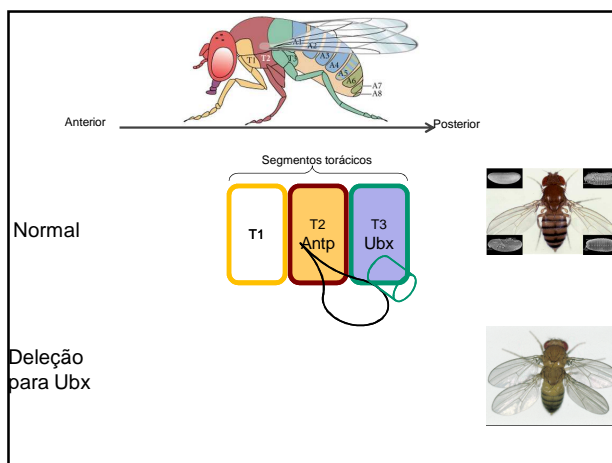
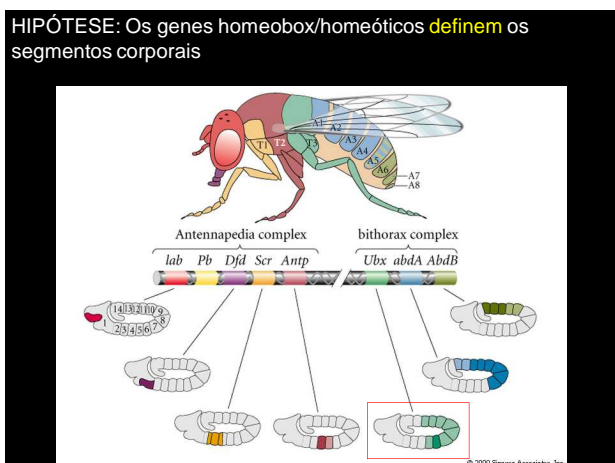
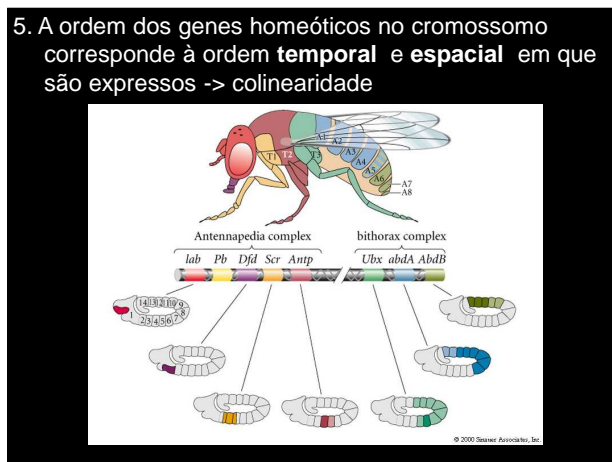
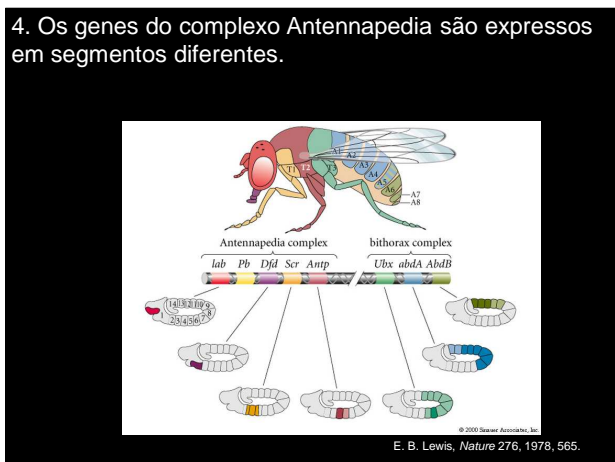
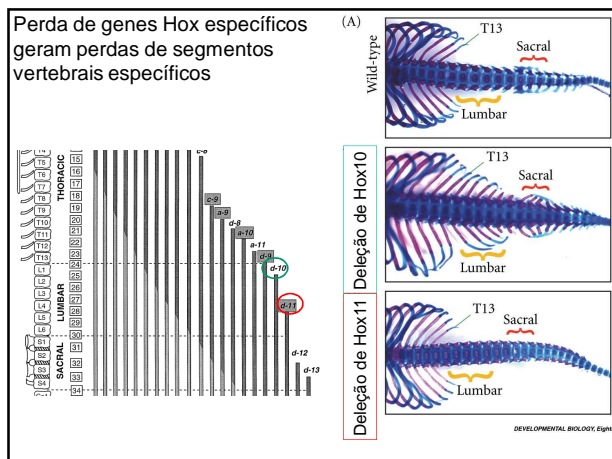
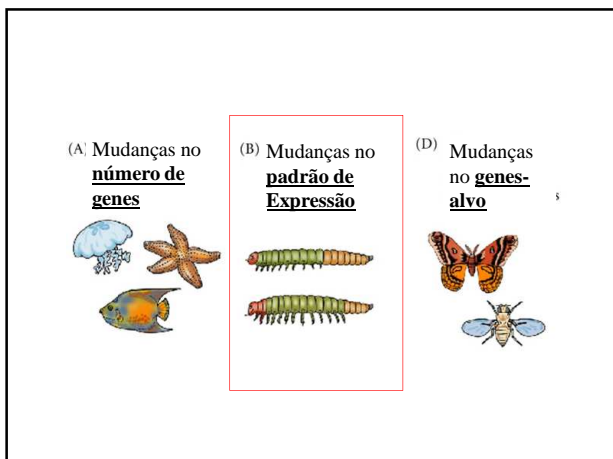
hypothetical common ancestor

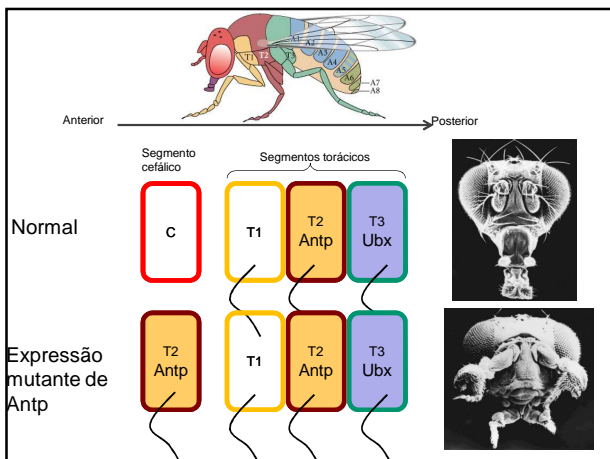
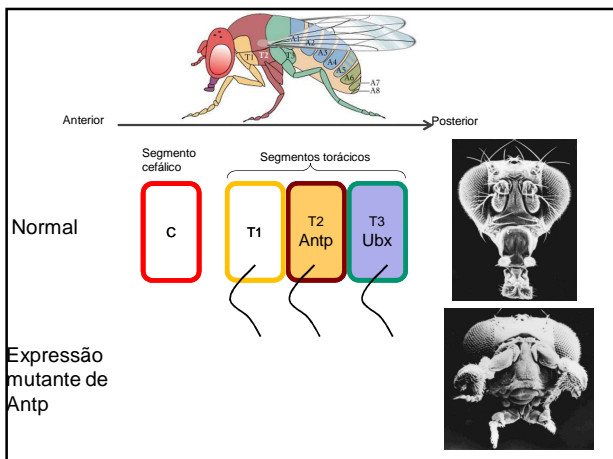
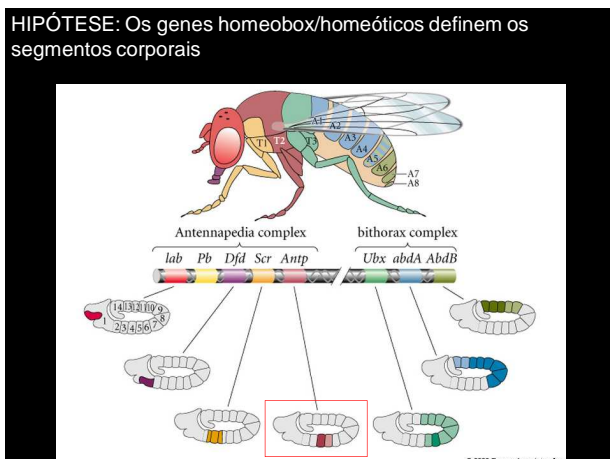
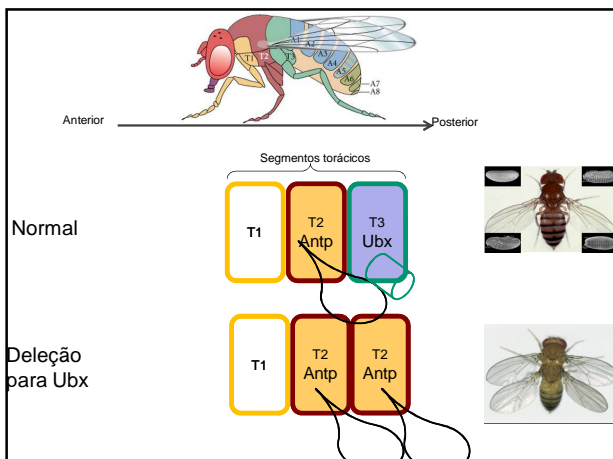
Antp-Ubx-abdA precursor

AbdB

\* Evento de duplicação

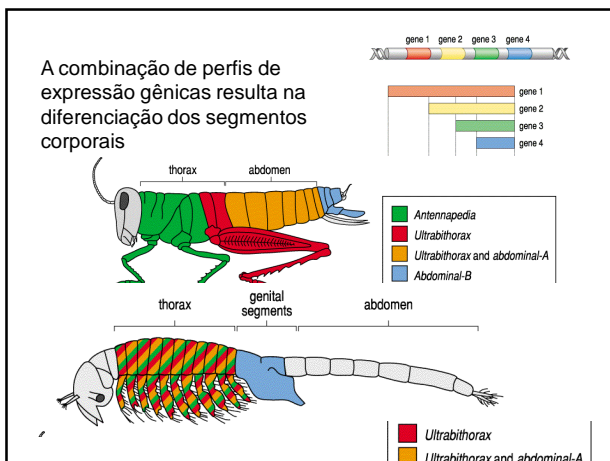






O LIMITE ANTERIOR DO DOMÍNIO DE EXPRESSÃO DE UM CONJUNTO DE HOX DETERMINA O FIM DOS SEGMENTOS ANTERIORES A ESTES

COMO ISTO PODE GERAR DIVERSIDADE?



O que determina o número de patas locomotoras vs. Maxilípídeos?

maxilípídeo      Pata locomotora

	✗	✗	T1
	T1	T2	T3
T1	T2	T3	T4

(Averof e Patel, 1997)

Os segmentos torácicos variam na expressão de Ubx+Abd

Ubx+abd

Tórax

Triops: T1 T2 T3

Mysidium: T1 T2 T3

Perilemines: T1 T2 T3 T4

Averof, 1997

O primeiro segmento a desenvolver uma pata locomotora é a que expressa Ubx+Abd

	✗	✗	T1
	T1	T2	T3
T1	T2	T3	T4

A segmentação da espécie varia de acordo com a expressão de Ubx e abdA

Branchiopoda

Order: Anostraca (5 segments: T1-T5), Notostraca (5 segments: T1-T5)

Genus: Artemia (5 segments: T1-T5), Triops (5 segments: T1-T5)

Maxillopoda: Cyclopodia, Calanoidea (5 segments: T1-T5)

Genus: Mesocyclopa (5 segments: T1-T5)

Malacostraca

Order: Lepiostraca (5 segments: T1-T5), Decapoda (5 segments: T1-T5)

Genus: Paranebalia (5 segments: T1-T5), Homaris (5 segments: T1-T5), Perilemines (5 segments: T1-T5)

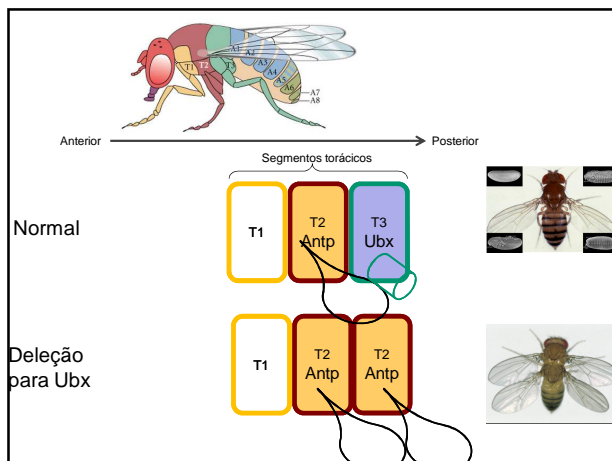
© 2000 Science Associates, Inc.

(A) Mudanças no número de genes

(B) Mudanças no padrão de Expressão

(D) Mudanças no genes-alvo

O que gera a diferença de asas em Diptera e Lepidoptera?

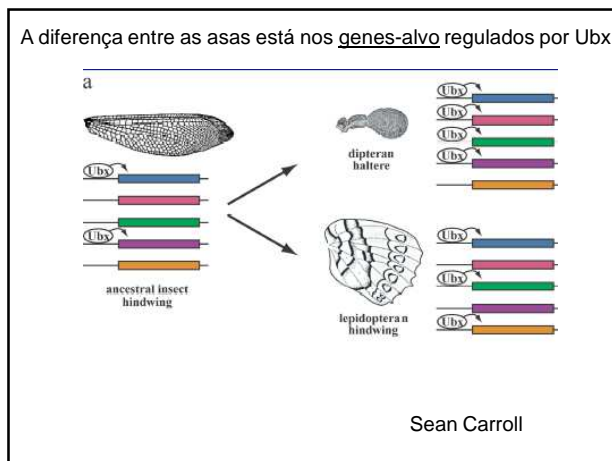
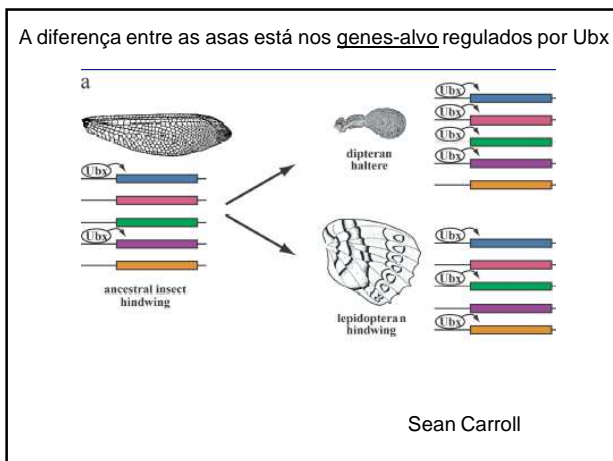




A mutação/ inativação de Ultrabithorax (ubx) estende o limite posterior do segmento torácico

OU, a ausência de Ubx permite crescimento de asas

O que pode ter acontecido em borboletas?

	Ubx	DSRF	ASC	Wg
(b) Fly (1 mm)	✗	✓	✓	✓
(b) Fly (0.1 mm)	✓	✗	✗	✗
(c) Butterfly (1 mm)	✗	✓	✓	✓
(c) Butterfly (0.1 mm)	✓	✓	✓	✓



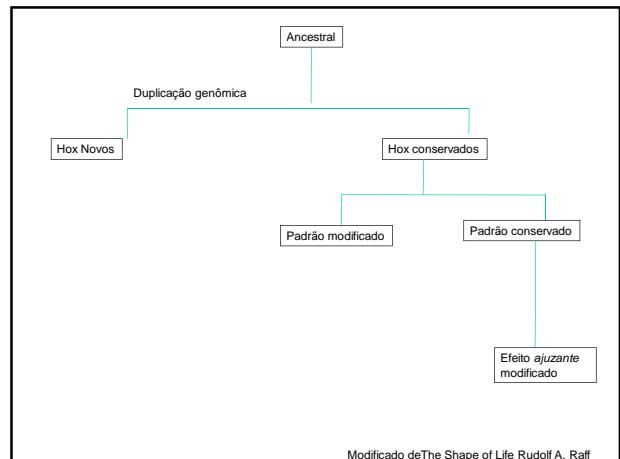
**A diferença estrutural entre o Ubx de *Onychophora* e de *Drosophila* afeta a sua capacidade de regulação gênica – GENES ALVOS DIFERENTES**

UAS construct	Tissue transformations			Target genes		
	Antenna to leg	Wing to haltere	Thorax to A1	Repress SRF	Activate dpp	Repress Dll
<i>DUbx1a</i>	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
<i>OUbx</i>	+++	++	-	++	++	-

a) O Ubx de *Onychophora* não transforma torácico em abdominal

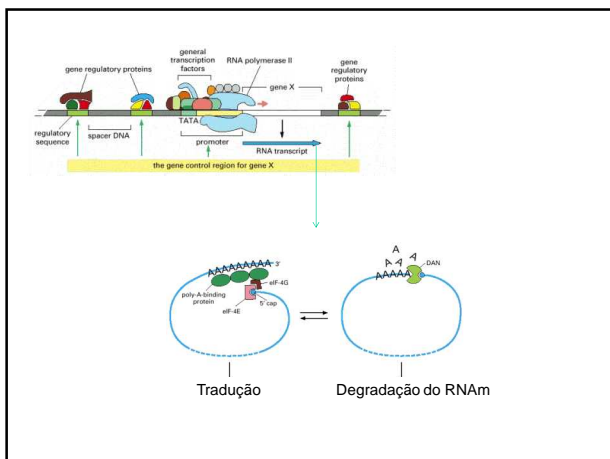
b) O Ubx de *Onychophora* não reprime Distal-less

Grenier, 2000



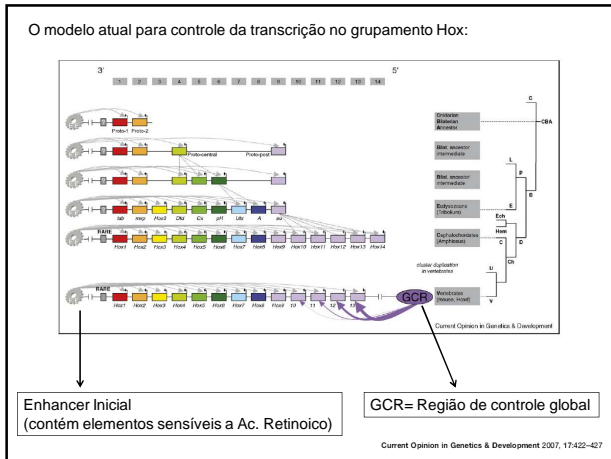
3. A ordem dos genes homeóticos no cromossomo corresponde à ordem **temporal** e **espacial** em que são expressos -> colinearidade

**COMO É REGULADO A EXPRESSÃO DE GENES HOX? molecularmente**



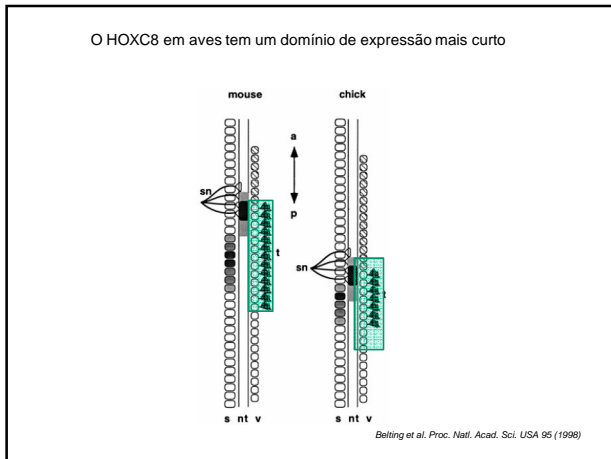
**REGULAÇÃO A NÍVEL DE TRANSCRIÇÃO**





**Hoxc8 DETERMINA A REGIÃO DO FLANCO**

**PORQUÊ SEU PADRÃO DE EXPRESSÃO VARIOU NA EVOLUÇÃO?**



Comparação do Enhancer Imediato de camudongo e galinha

```

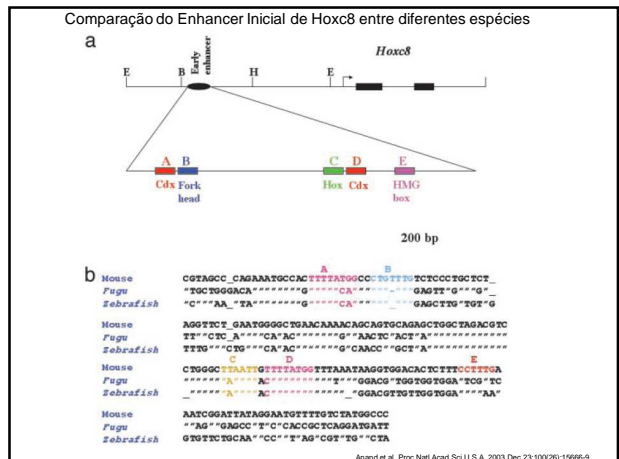
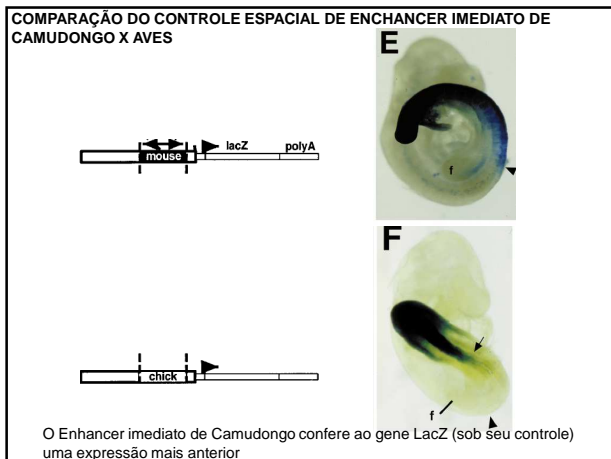
mouse  CCFAGCC_CAGAAATGCCACTTTATGGCCCTTTTCRCCTCCCTCT_AGGTTCTGAATGGGGCTGACAAAAC
chick  *C***A*A*****g*****CA*****g*****A*GC**gg*****A**GC*****

```

```

                C      D      E
AGCAGTCGACAGACTGGCTAGACCTCGGCCTTAATGTTTATGTTAATGAAGGTGGACACTCTTCTCTTGA
**G*CCG**g*****g*****g*****g*****g*****g*****g*****g*****g*****

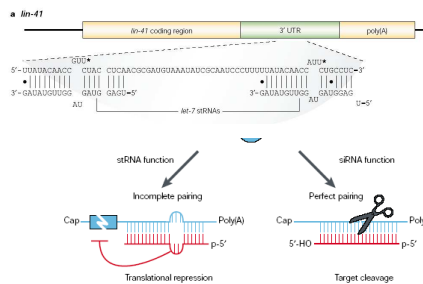
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# REGULAÇÃO A NÍVEL DE TRADUÇÃO

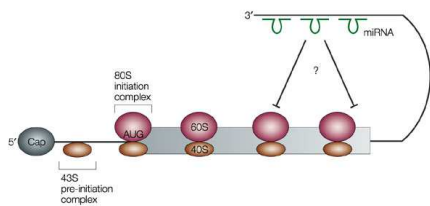
## miRNA ou microRNA

O miRNA é gerado pela transcrição de uma região não-codificante e interfere na expressão do gene-alvo



Nature Review Genetics, Outubro 2002

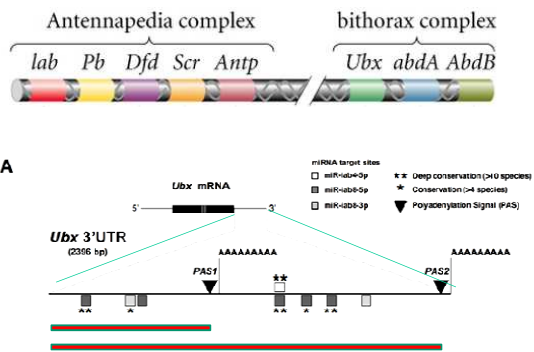
O Anelamento de miRNA a região 3' não-traduzida do RNAm pode interferir na sua tradução



Nature Reviews | Molecular Cell Biology

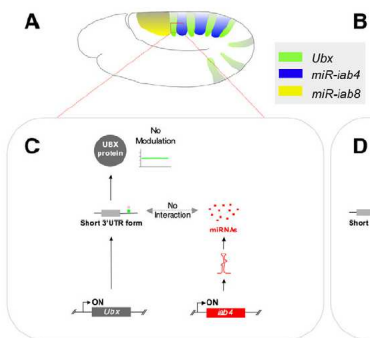
Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology 5, 827-835 (October 2004)

O RNAm para Ubx tem regiões passíveis de regulação por miRNA



Development 137, 2951-2960 (2010)

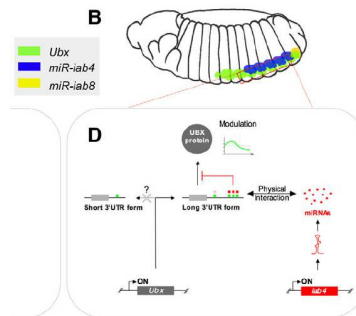
No estágio 10, o miRNA e o Ubx estão em células diferentes e o 3'UTR do Ubx tem poucos sítios para miRNA



Development 137, 2951-2960 (2010)

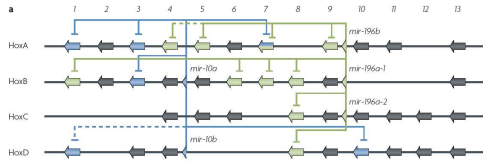
No estágio 15, o miRNA e o Ubx estão nas mesmas células e o Ubx contém um 3'UTR com mais sítios para miRNA

PORTANTO o miRNA pode modular a tradução de Ubx



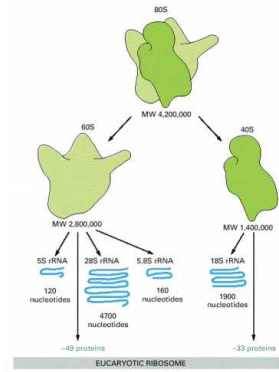
Development 137, 2951-2960 (2010)

Existem sítios para regulação por miRNA nos Hox de vertebrados também



Nature Review Genetics, Outubro 2008

Ribossomos são constituídos de rRNA+ proteínas



EUCARYOTIC RIBOSOME

### Ribosome-Mediated Specificity in Hox mRNA Translation and Vertebrate Tissue Patterning

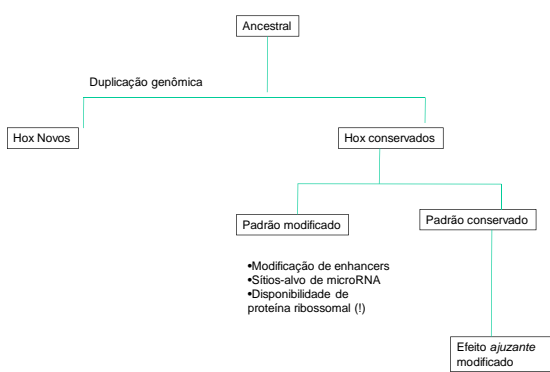
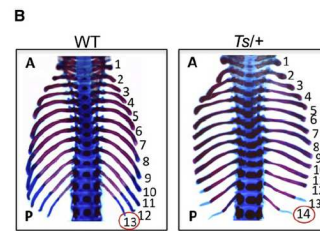
Nadya Kondratyev,<sup>1</sup> Aya Fuso,<sup>1,2</sup> Craig R. Stump,<sup>1,3</sup> Kunihiko Shimizu,<sup>4,5</sup> Andrew C. Hsieh,<sup>1,2</sup> Shifeng Xue,<sup>1</sup> Junko Ishijima,<sup>6</sup> Toshihiko Shiroishi,<sup>4</sup> and Maria Bama<sup>1\*</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Cardiovascular Research Institute  
<sup>2</sup>Division of Hematology/Oncology  
<sup>3</sup>University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94158, USA  
<sup>4</sup>Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Nihon University School of Dentistry at Matsudo, Chiba 271-8587, Japan  
<sup>5</sup>Mammalian Genetics Laboratory, National Institute of Genetics, Mishima-Shizuoka-ken 411-8540, Japan  
<sup>6</sup>These authors contributed equally to this work  
 \*Correspondence: maria.bama@ucsf.edu  
 DOI 10.1016/j.cell.2011.03.028

A proteína Ribossomal RPL38:

- 1) tem expressão restrita em alguns segmentos
- 2) Controla a expressão de alguns genes Hox

Cell 145, 383–397, April 29, 2011

Camundongos Heterozigotos para a deleção da proteína ribossomal RPL38 apresentam transformações homeóticas



Modificado de The Shape of Life Rudolf A. Raff