Biological Frameworks for Engineers

ME 411 / ME 511

Biological Frameworks for Engineers

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Class Organization

- Exam 1 due on Wed
- *Tiny Workhorse* Project:

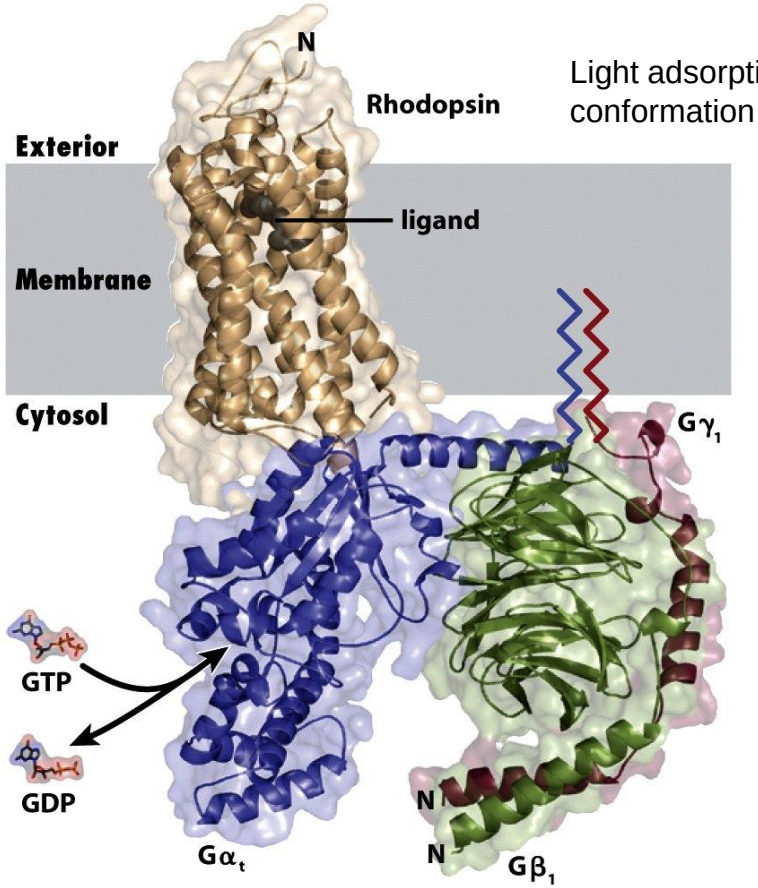
Motor Protein	Grad Students
Mysoin II	Corey & Cory
Kinesin	Nathan & John
Prestin	Babak & Alexi
F0F1-ATPase	Hanna & Lei
Rotaxane	Nikita & Wes
Dynein	Michael & Shane

ME 411 / ME 511

Cell Signaling

Cell Signaling

- How do G-Protein Linked Receptors Work?



Light adsorption induces a conformation change in Rhodopsin

Figure 15-19
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition

G Protein & Effectors

TABLE 15-1 Major Classes of Mammalian Trimeric G Proteins and Their Effectors*

G_α CLASS	ASSOCIATED EFFECTOR	2ND MESSENGER	RECEPTOR EXAMPLES
$G_{\alpha s}$	Adenylyl cyclase	cAMP (increased)	β-Adrenergic (epinephrine) receptor; receptors for glucagon, serotonin, vasopressin
$G_{\alpha i}$	Adenylyl cyclase K^+ channel ($G_{\beta\gamma}$ activates effector)	cAMP (decreased) Change in membrane potential	α_2-Adrenergic receptor Muscarinic acetylcholine receptor
$G_{\alpha olf}$	Adenylyl cyclase	cAMP (increased)	Odorant receptors in nose
$G_{\alpha q}$	Phospholipase C	IP_3, DAG (increased)	α_1-Adrenergic receptor
$G_{\alpha o}$	Phospholipase C	IP_3, DAG (increased)	Acetylcholine receptor in endothelial cells
$G_{\alpha t}$	cGMP phosphodiesterase	cGMP (decreased)	Rhodopsin (light receptor) in rod cells

*A given G_α subclass may be associated with more than one effector protein. To date, only one major $G_{\alpha s}$ has been identified, but multiple $G_{\alpha q}$ and $G_{\alpha i}$ proteins have been described. Effector proteins commonly are regulated by G_α but in some cases by $G_{\beta\gamma}$ or the combined action of G_α and $G_{\beta\gamma}$.
IP_3 = inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate; DAG = 1,2-diacylglycerol.
SOURCES: See L. Birnbaumer, 1992, *Cell* **71**:1069; Z. Farfel et al., 1999, *New Eng. J. Med.* **340**:1012; and K. Pierce et al., 2002, *Nature Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* **3**:639.

Table 15-1
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition

Cell Signaling

- How do G-proteins work?

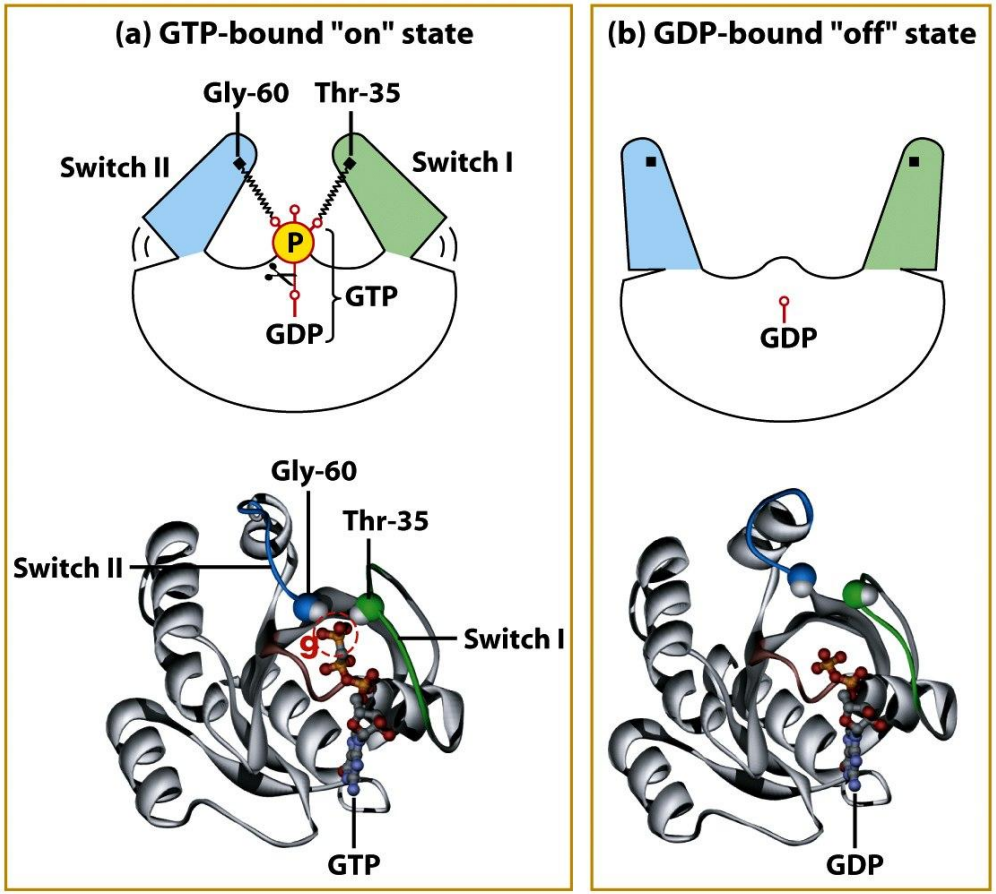
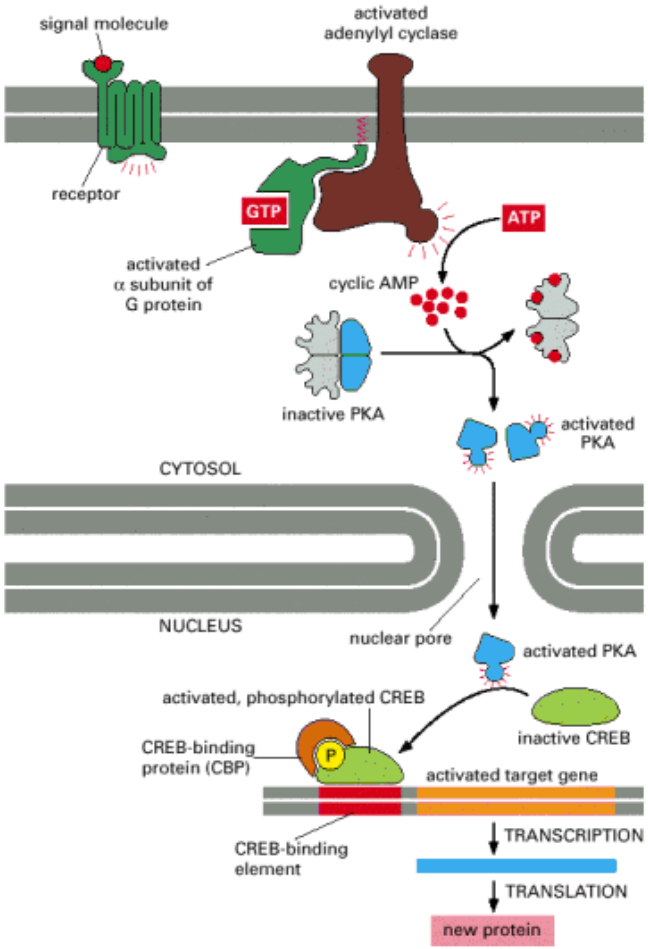


Figure 15-8
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition

Cell Signaling

- How do secondary messengers work?



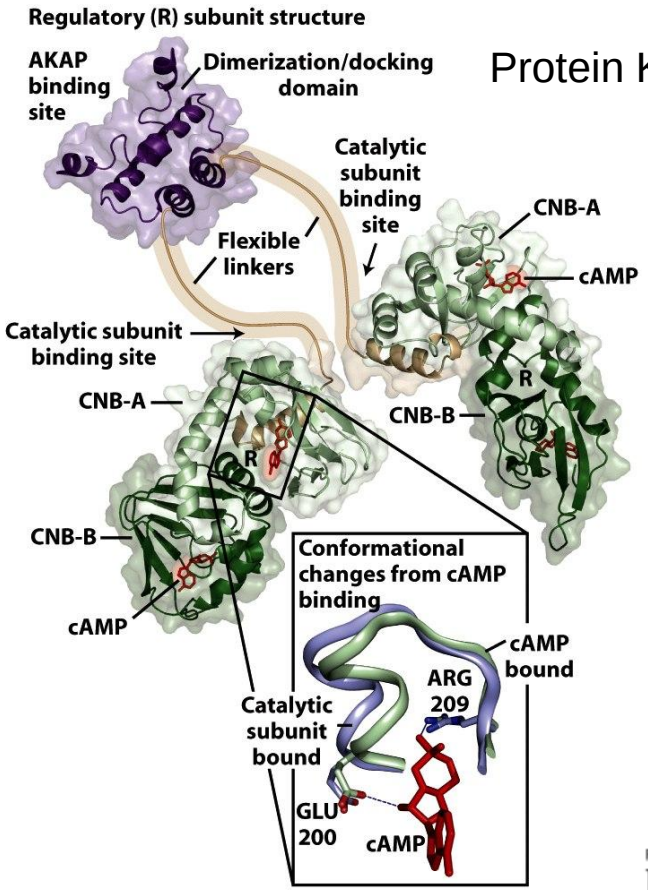


Figure 15-23b
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition

cAMP is essential

TABLE 15-2 Cellular Responses to Hormone-Induced Rise in cAMP in Various Tissues*

TISSUE	HORMONE INDUCING RISE IN cAMP	CELLULAR RESPONSE
Adipose	Epinephrine; ACTH; glucagon	Increase in hydrolysis of triglyceride; decrease in amino acid uptake
Liver	Epinephrine; norepinephrine; glucagon	Increase in conversion of glycogen to glucose; inhibition of glycogen synthesis; increase in amino acid uptake; increase in gluconeogenesis (synthesis of glucose from amino acids)
Ovarian follicle	FSH; LH	Increase in synthesis of estrogen, progesterone
Adrenal cortex	ACTH	Increase in synthesis of aldosterone, cortisol
Cardiac muscle	Epinephrine	Increase in contraction rate
Thyroid gland	TSH	Secretion of thyroxine
Bone	Parathyroid hormone	Increase in resorption of calcium from bone
Skeletal muscle	Epinephrine	Conversion of glycogen to glucose
Intestine	Epinephrine	Fluid secretion
Kidney	Vasopressin	Resorption of water
Blood platelets	Prostaglandin I	Inhibition of aggregation and secretion

*Nearly all the effects of cAMP are mediated through protein kinase A (PKA), which is activated by binding of cAMP.
SOURCE: E. W. Sutherland, 1972, *Science* **177**:401.

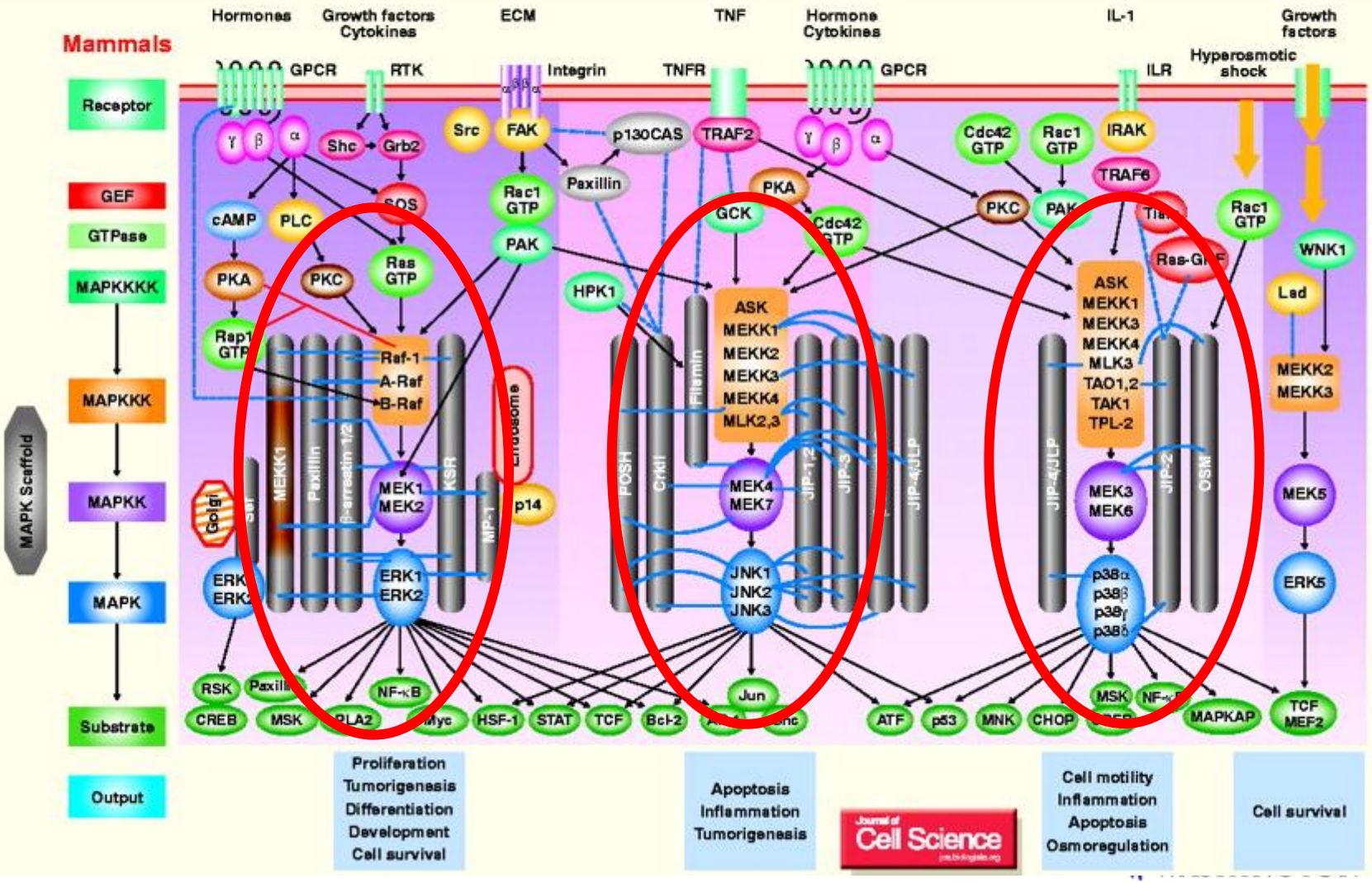
Table 15-2
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition

Signaling Cascades?

We wish!

MAP Kinase Pathways

Maosong Qi and Elaine A. Elion



Cell Signaling

- How does phosphorylation work?

Raf
↓
MEK
↓
MAP Kinase (ERK)
↓
Transcription Factors

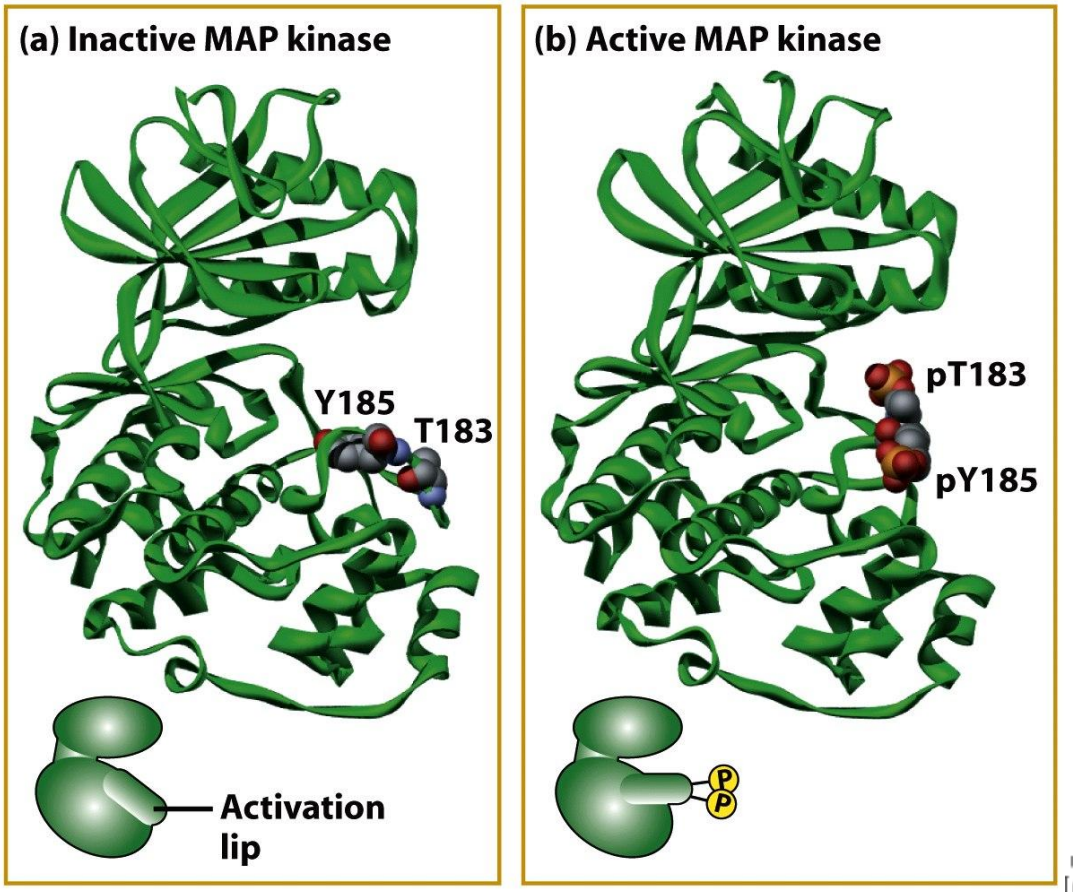


Figure 16-26
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition

Cell Signaling

- How do Receptor Tyrosine Kinases work?

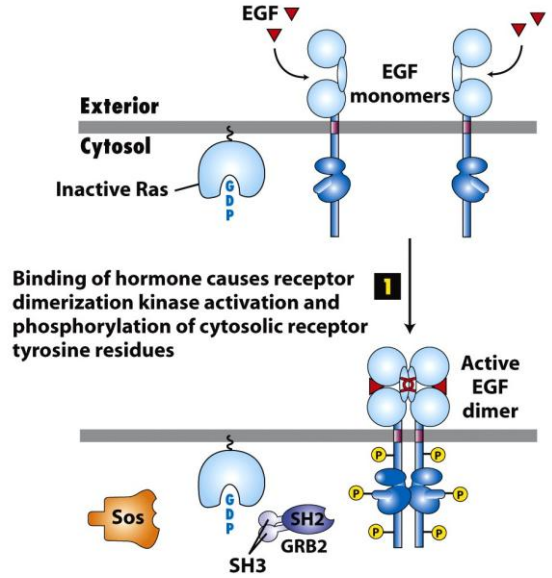


Figure 16-20 part 1
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition
© 2008 W. H. Freeman and Company

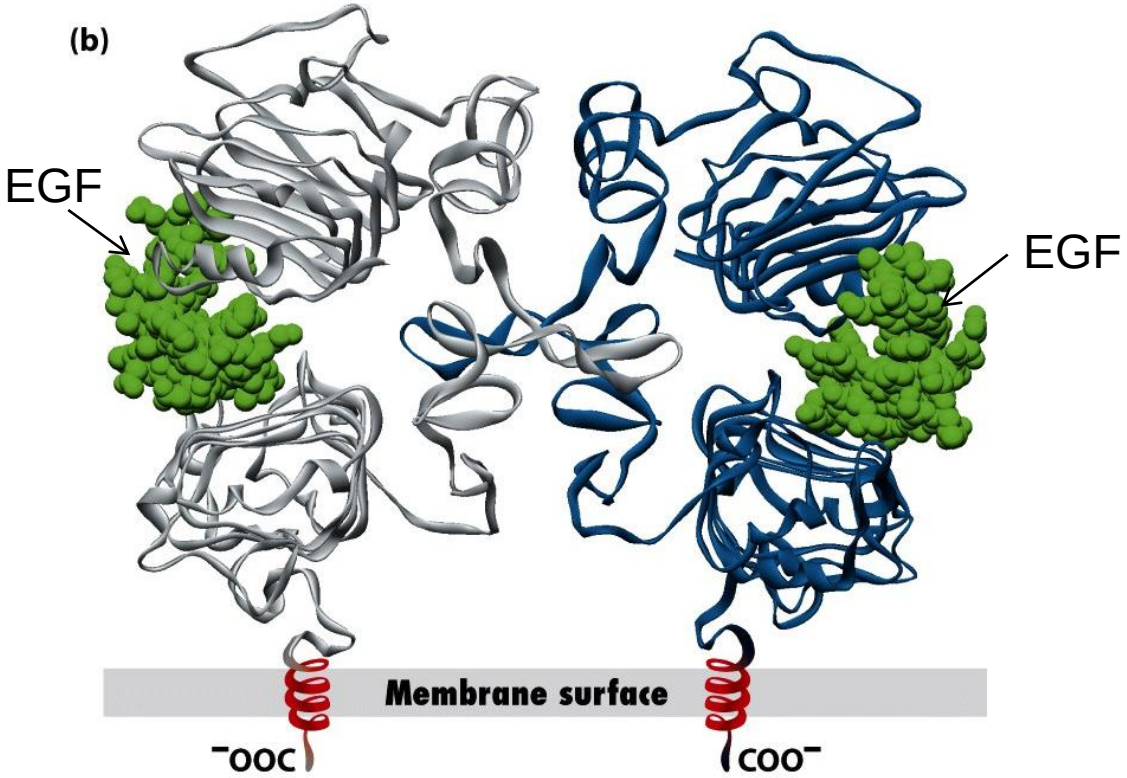


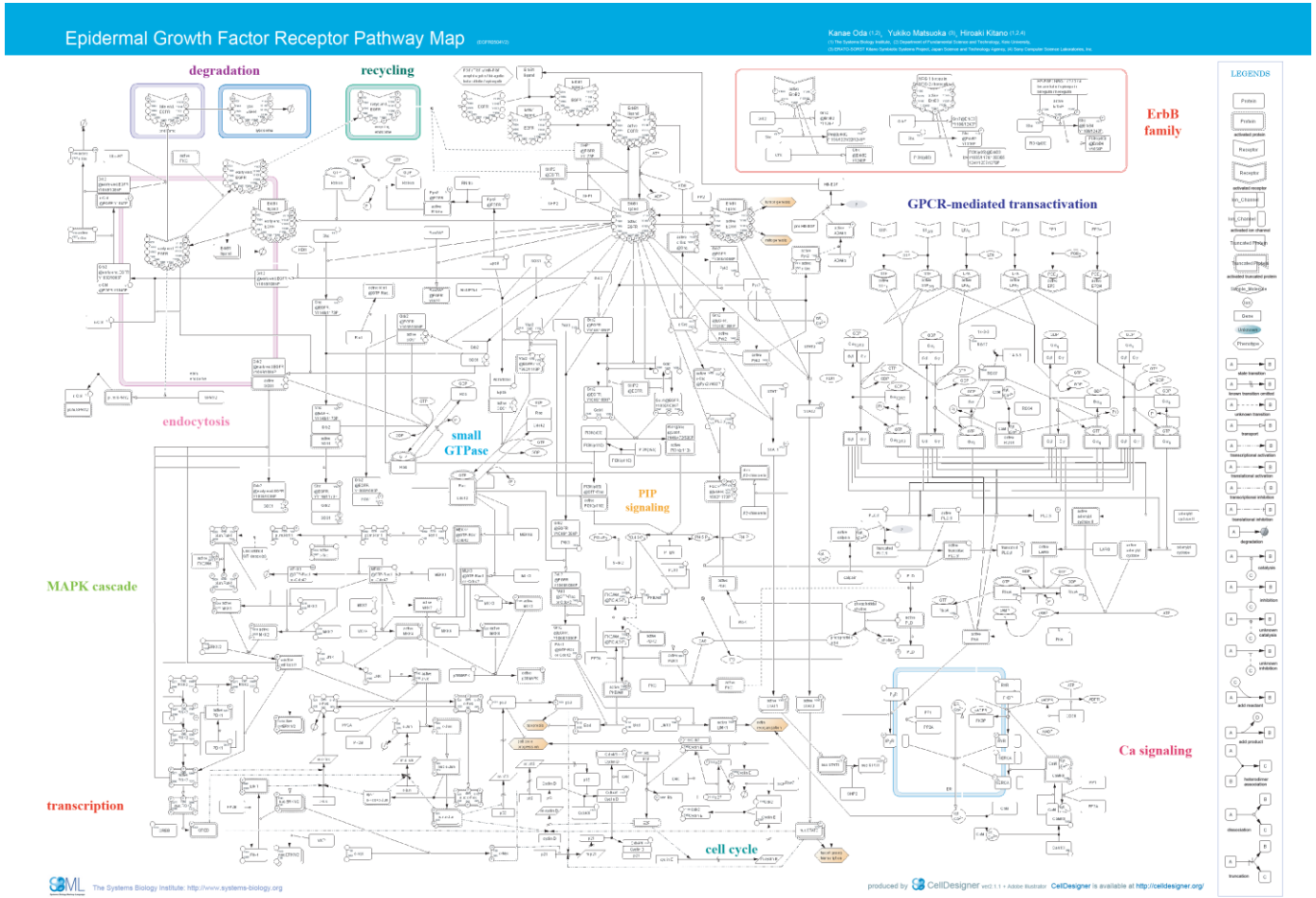
Figure 16-17
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition
© 2008 W. H. Freeman and Company

Biological Frameworks for Engineers

A comprehensive pathway map of epidermal growth factor receptor signaling

K Oda, Y Matsuoka, A Funahashi & H Kitano

Molecular Systems Biology (2005) doi:10.1038/msb4100014



CellDesigner.org

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Signal Manipulations

Gene Inactivation

- Replacing a normal gene with another sequence
- Introducing an allele whose encoded protein inhibits functioning of the target protein
- Promoting destruction of the mRNA expressed from a gene

Replacements

- **Dominant Negative:** altered gene product that acts antagonistically to the wild-type allele. These mutations usually result in an altered molecular function (often inactive).
- **Constitutively Active:** altered gene product that renders protein that is locked in the active state. Kinase domain active regardless of state of upstream signals

Transfections

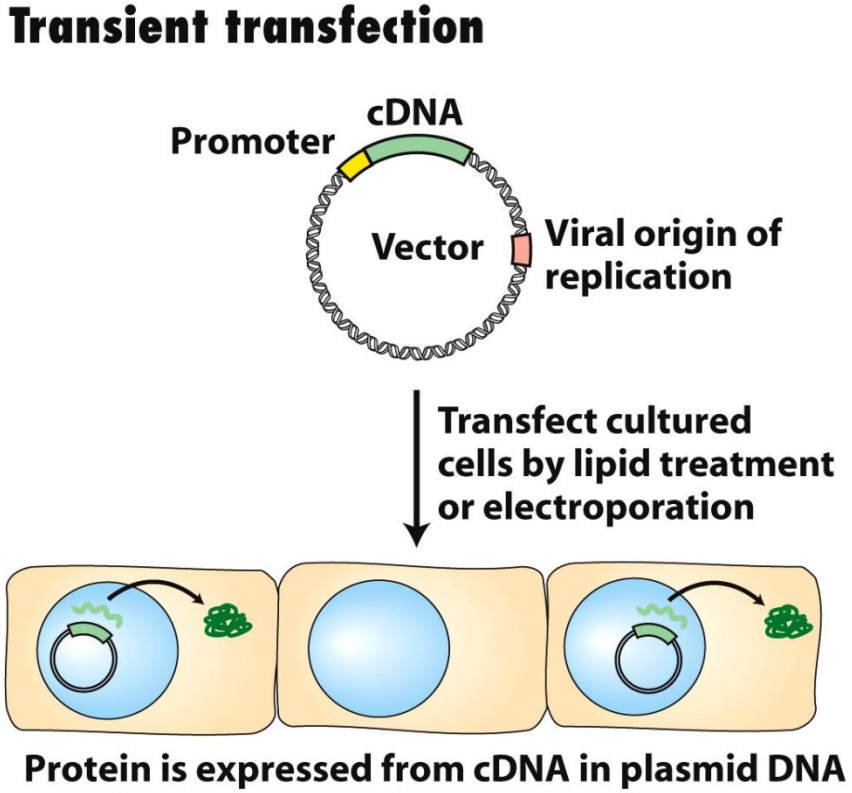


Figure 5-32a
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition

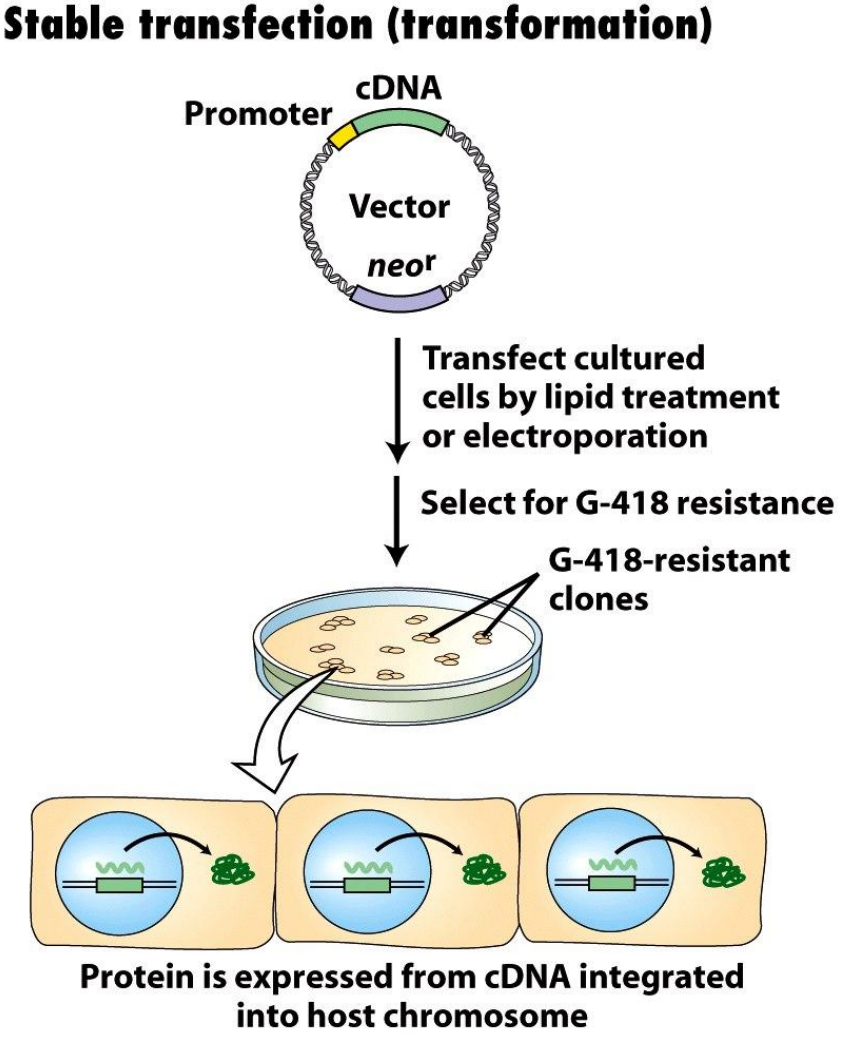


Figure 5-32b
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition

Origin of replication: viral DNA sequence that hijacks a host's genetic machinery

Infections

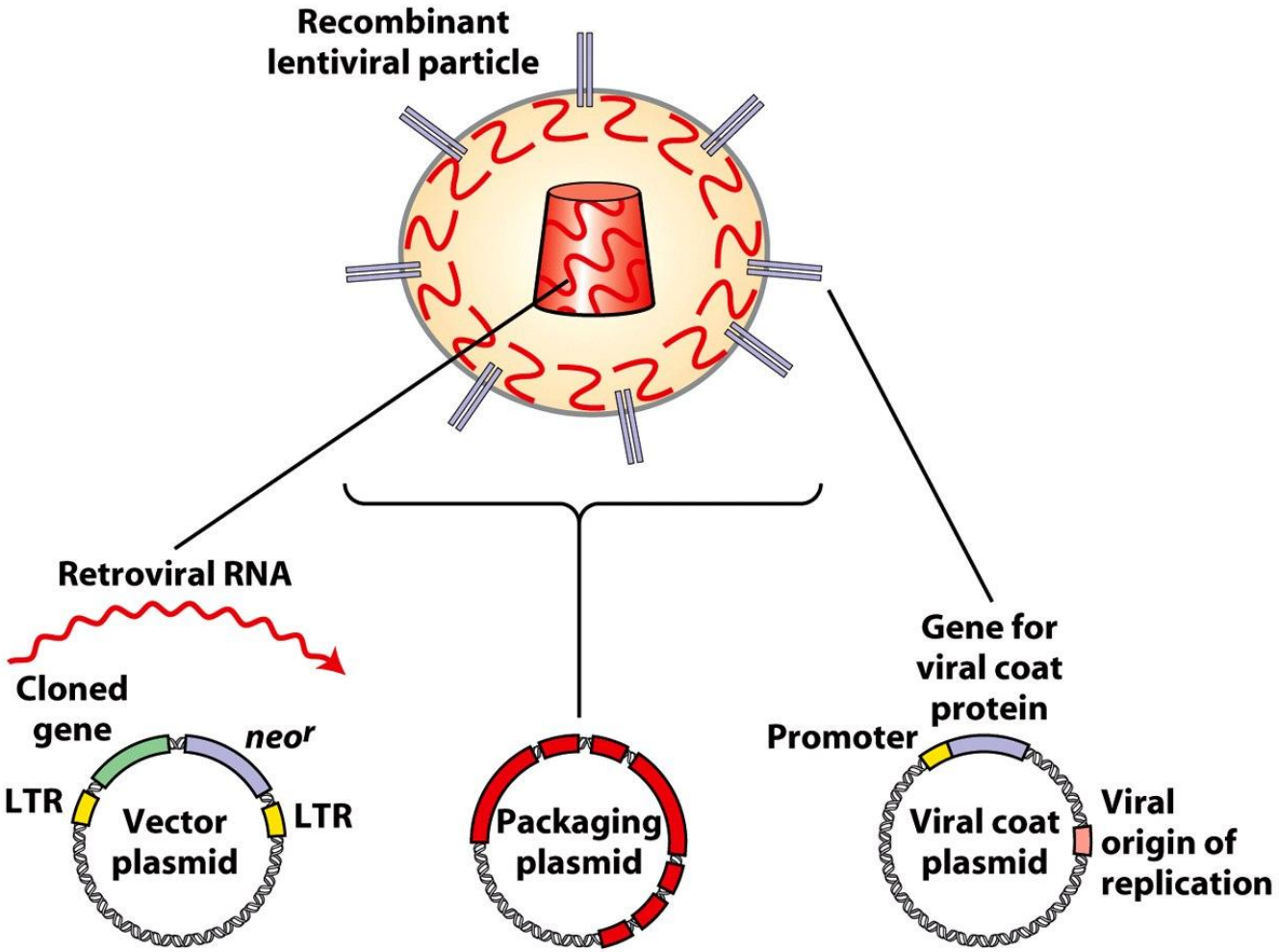
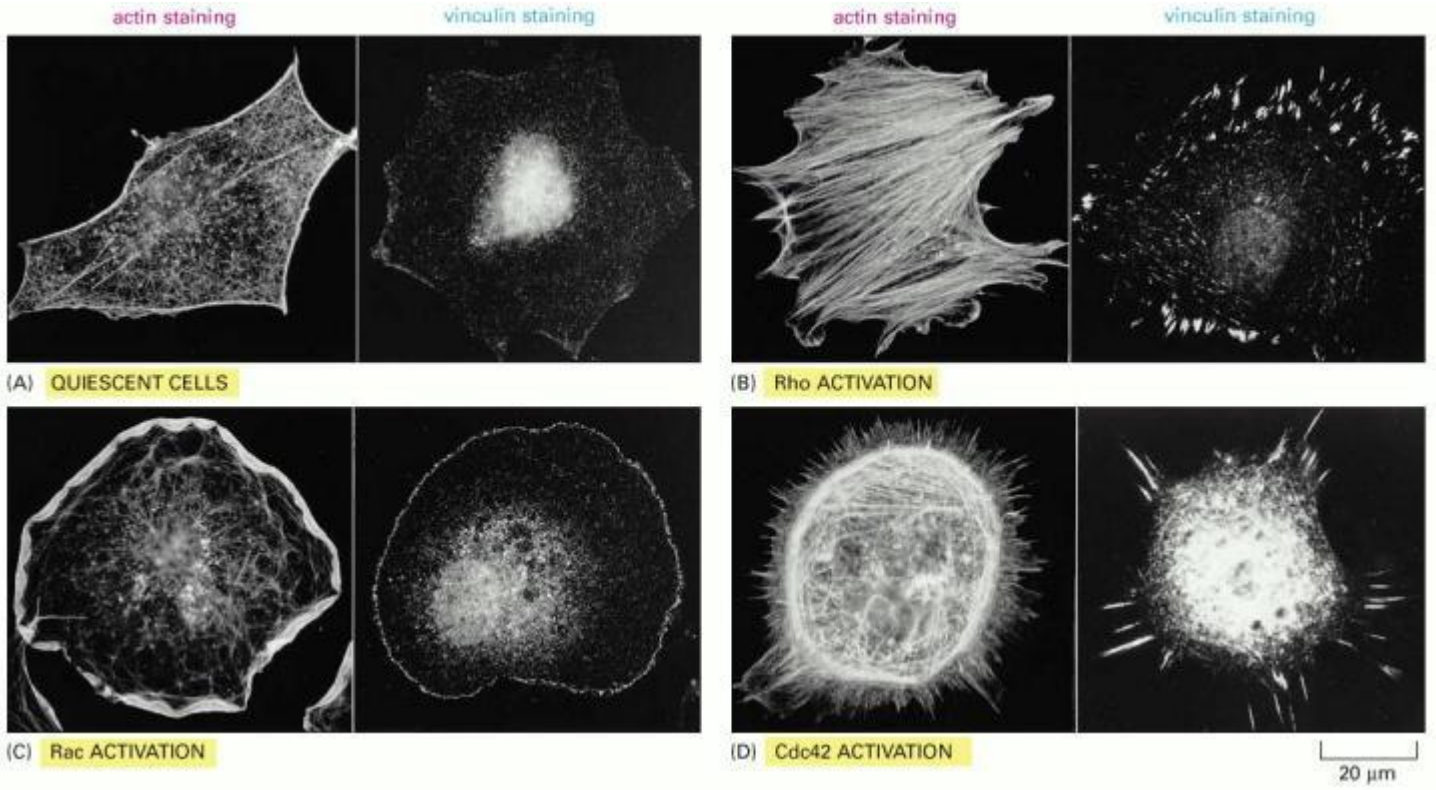


Figure 5-33
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition

Case Study: RhoGTPases

- **Ann Ridley & Alan Hall**



RhoGTPase Cross-talk

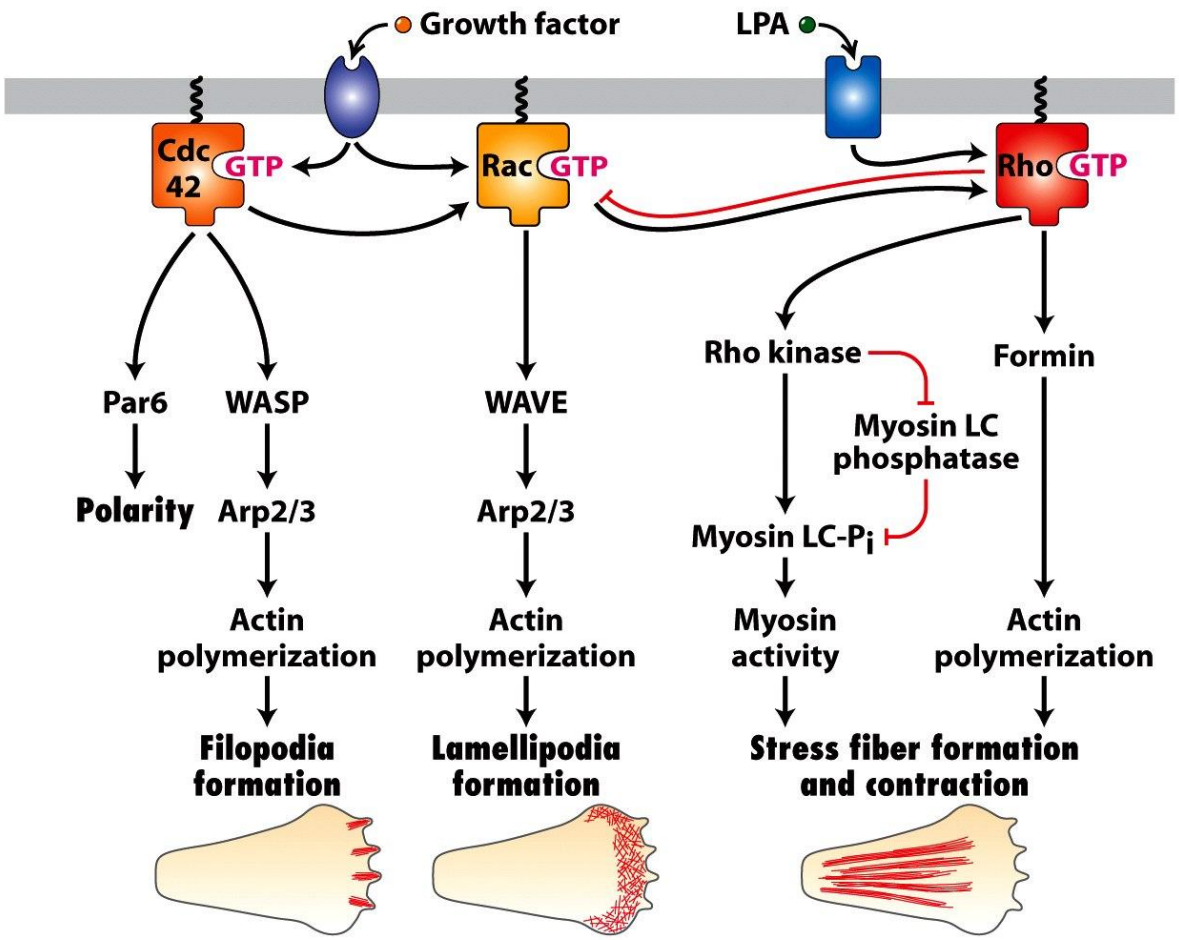


Figure 17-42
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition

Questions?