ME 411 / ME 511

Biological Frameworks for Engineers





Class Organization

- Lab 2 report
 - Due on Monday
- Exam 1
 - Take-home (honor code)
 - Due Fri Oct 31
- Tiny Workhorses
 - 2 pairs formed
 - Selected helicase and actin-myosin

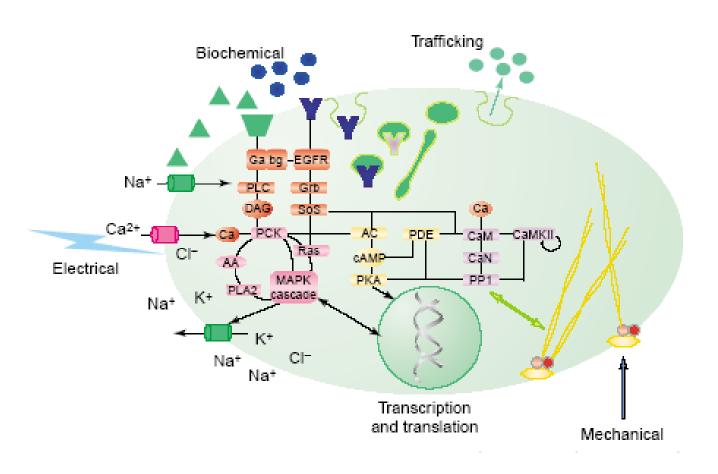


ME 411 / ME 511

Cell Signaling



Cell Signaling

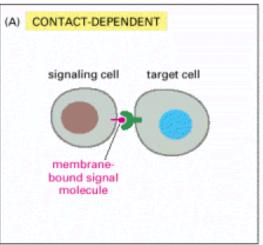


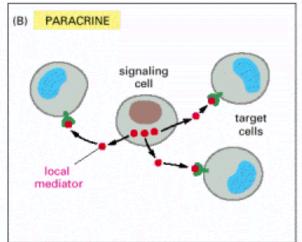




Cell Communication

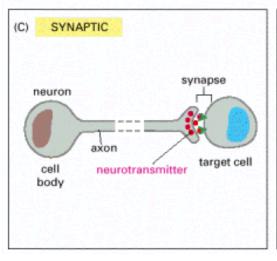
Very Local

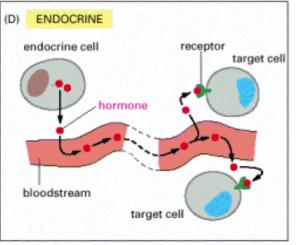




Local

Local

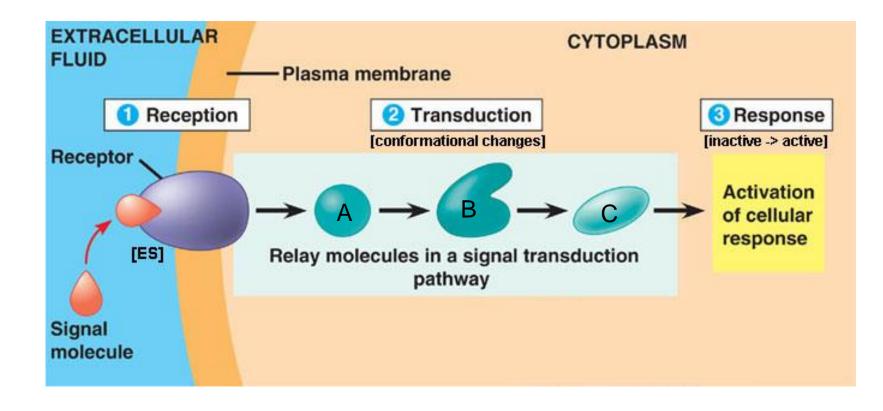




Distance



Cell Signaling





Signal Logic

Latent gene regulators activate at cell surface and initiate transcription

Scaffolds cluster proteins together

Relays simply pass along a signal

Adaptors transmit signal between two others

<u>Amplifiers</u> enhance a signal strength

<u>Transducers</u> covert signal to other forms

<u>Small intracellular molecules</u> promote

rapid signal transport

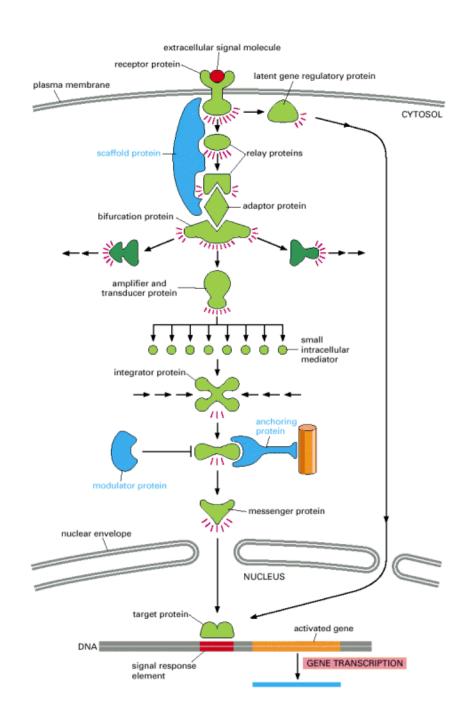
<u>Integrators</u> cross-reference different

signaling pathways

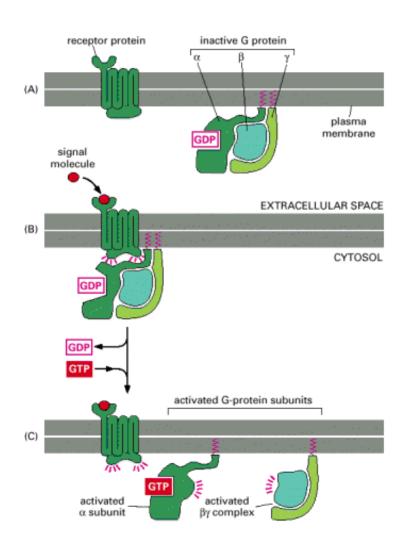
Modulators enhance signaling activity

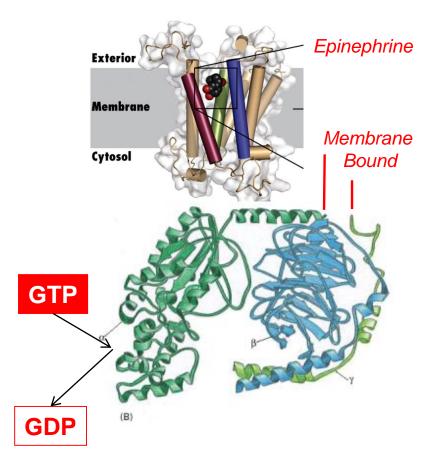
Anchors localize proteins at key sites

Messengers carry signal into nucleus



G-Protein Linked Receptors







Secondary Messengers

Carries signal by change in concentration

 $o-\check{c}H_{2}$

Ca²⁺ ions



Activates protein kinase A (PKA)

(cAMP)

0=P O OH
3',5'-Cyclic GMP

Activates protein kinase G (PKG) and opens cation channels in rod cells

(cGMP)

 $\begin{array}{c|c} \operatorname{CH_3} - (\operatorname{CH_2})_n - \operatorname{C} - \operatorname{O} - \operatorname{CH_2} \\ \parallel & \parallel \\ \operatorname{CH_3} - (\operatorname{CH_2})_n - \operatorname{C} - \operatorname{O} - \operatorname{CH} \\ \parallel & \parallel \\ \operatorname{CH_3} - \operatorname{CH_2} + \operatorname{C} - \operatorname{O} - \operatorname{CH} \\ \parallel & \parallel \\ \operatorname{CH_2OH} \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c|c} \operatorname{CH_2OH} \\ \operatorname{Glycerol} \end{array}$

1,2-Diacylglycerol (DAG)

Activates protein kinase C (PKC)

PO₃ PO₃

Inositol
1,4,5-trisphosphate
(IP₃)

Opens Ca²⁺ channels in the endoplasmic reticulum

Figure 15-9

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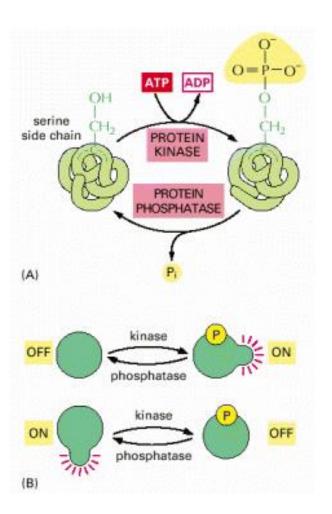
Phosphorylation

Kinase:

- attachment of phosphate group from ATP
- binds to –OH amino acid
 on Serine (S), Threonine
 (T) or Tyrosine (Y)

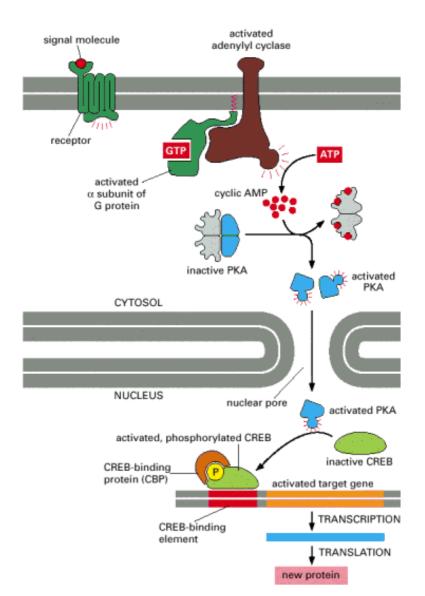
Phosphatase:

- removal of (P)
- Conformational Switch
 - Off→On or On→Off





Gene Transcription

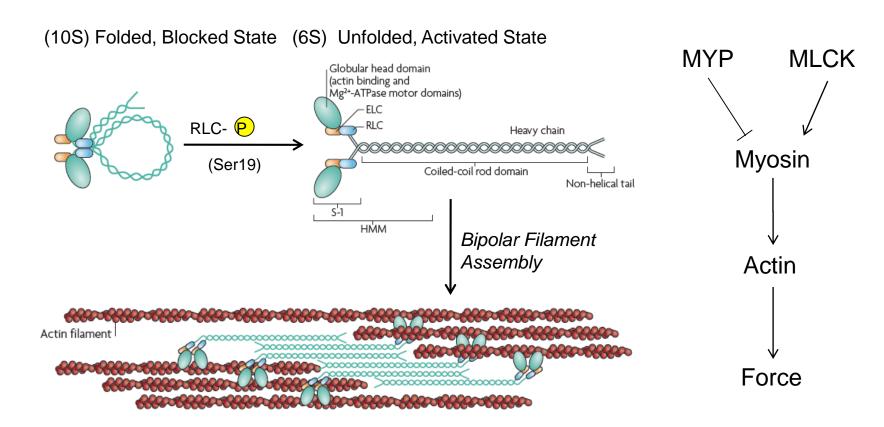




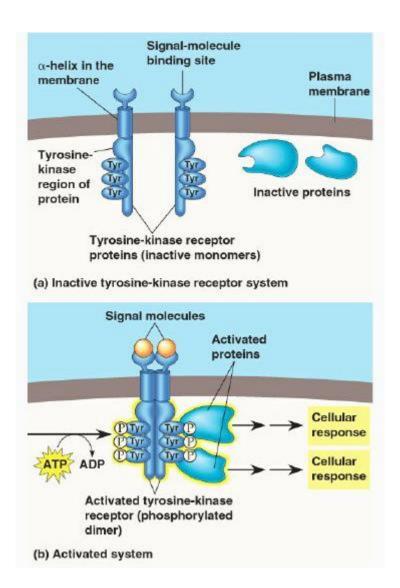


Nonmuscle Myosin Activation

Phosphorylation needed for contractile filament assembly

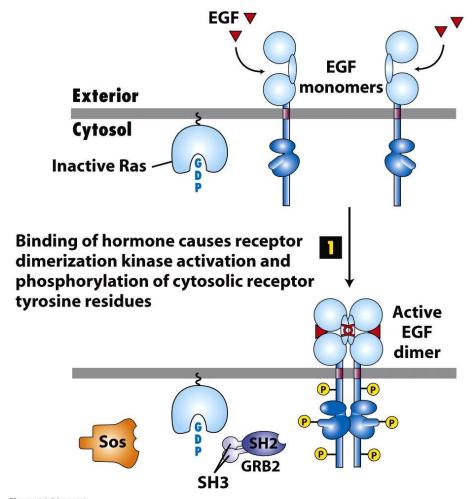


Receptor Tyrosine Kinase





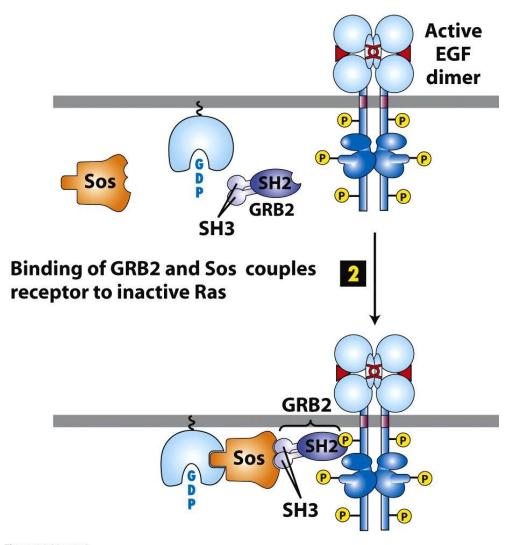
Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Activates Ras





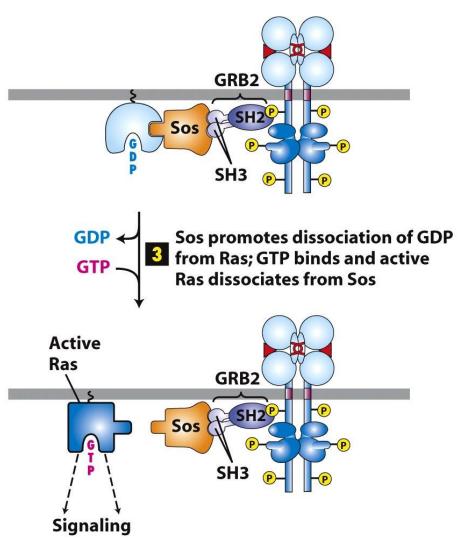


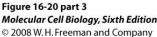
EGFR-P → GRB2-SOS-Ras





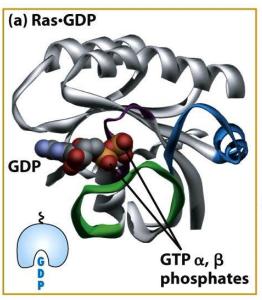
SOS → Active Ras

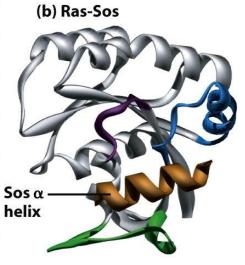


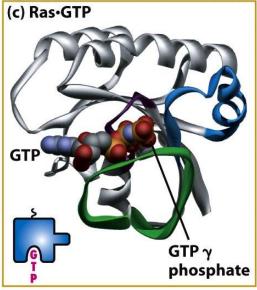




How does Sos Work?







Switch I
Switch II

Figure 16-24

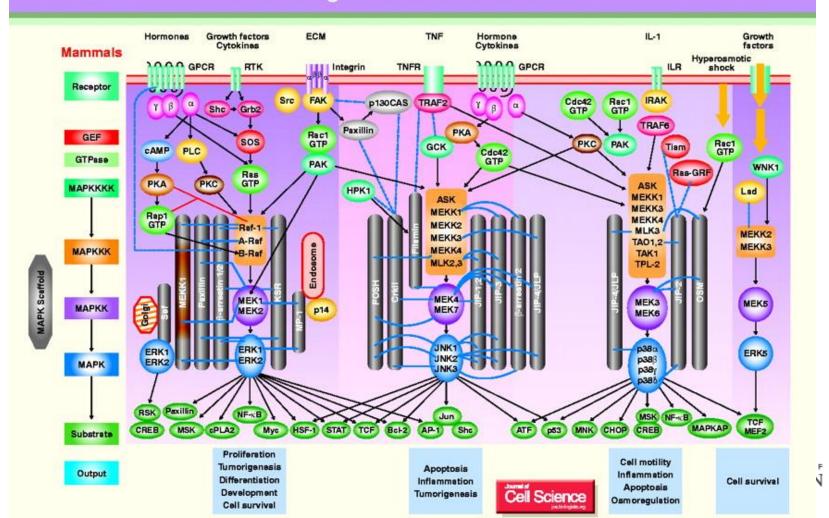
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Signaling Pathways

MAP Kinase Pathways Maosong Qi and Elaine A. Elion



Questions?

