

## kinetika encimske pretvorbe

pretvorba encimov sledi kinetiki prvega reda  $v = k[E]$

sinteza encimov sledi kinetiki nultega reda

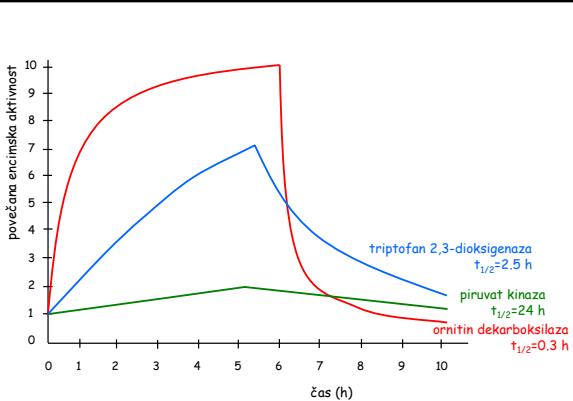
v ravnotežju

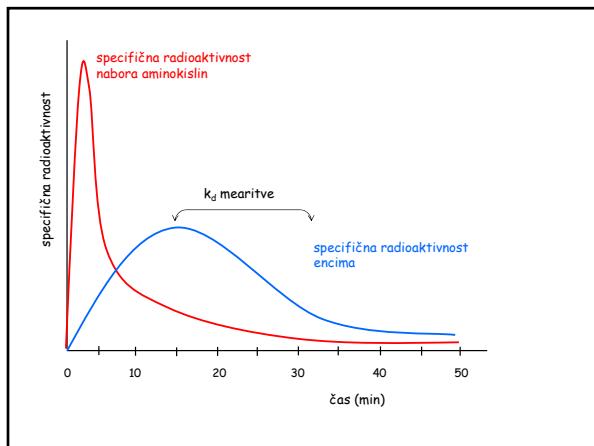
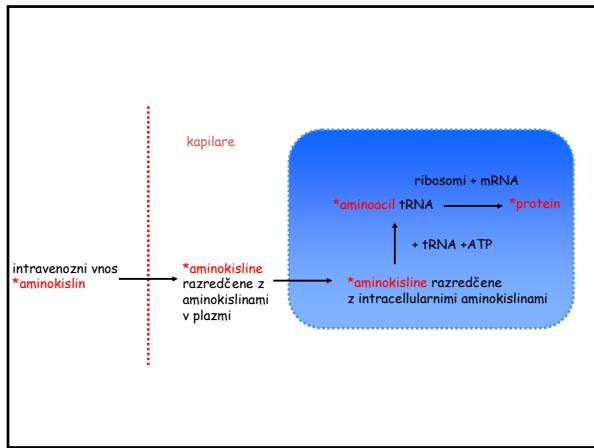
$$\frac{dE}{dt} = k_s - k_d [E] \quad \frac{dE}{dt} = 0 \quad k_s = k_d [E]$$

$$\left[ \frac{E_t}{E_0} \right] = \frac{k_s}{k_d} - \left( \frac{k_s}{k_d} - 1 \right) e^{-k_d t}$$

## razpolovni čas

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{k_d} = \frac{0.69}{k_d}$$





encim	Razpolovni čas (h)
ornitin-dekarboksilaza	0.3
5-aminolevulinat sintaza	1.2
RNA-polimeraza I	1.3
tirozin -aminotransferaza	1.5
triptofan 2,3-dioksiogenaza	2.0
timidin-kinaza	2.6
hidroksimetiglutaril-CoA reduktaza	4.0
serin dehidrataza	5.2
fosfoenolpiruvat-karboksikinaza	8.0
RNA-polimeraza II	13.0
glukosa-6-fosfat-dehidrogenaza	24
glukokinaza	30
katalaza	33
acetil CoA-karboksilaza	50
gliceralehid-3-fosfat-dehidrogenaza	74
piruvat -kinaza	84
arginaza	108
fruktoza-bifosfat-alddolaza	117
laktat-dehidrogenaza	144
6-fosfofruktokinaza	168

razpolovni čas (v dnevih) encimov v različnih tkivih podgor

encim	jetra	srce	skeletne mišice	ledvice	možgani
piruvat-kinaza	3.5	4.2	21.6	-	-
laktat-dehidrogenaza	1.8-3.8	3.7-9.9	3.0-8.5	3.0-5.0	3.0-7.2
ornitin-aminotransferaza	0.95	-	-	4.0	-
maščobne kisline -sintaza	6.4	-	-	-	2.8

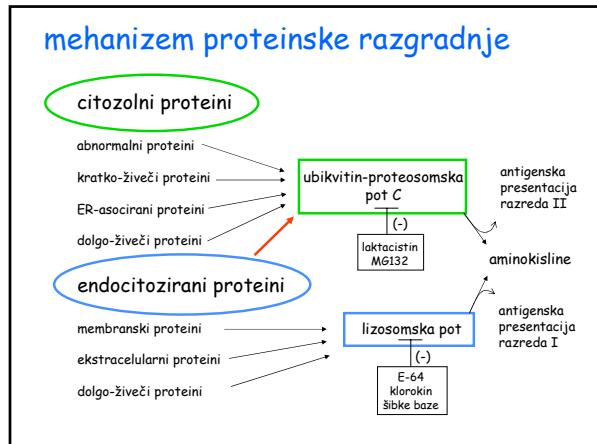
## signali za degradacijo

- **PEST elementi**
  - območja bogata z Pro (**P**), Glu (**E**), Ser (**S**), Thr (**T**)
  - pogosto vsebujejo tudi fosforilacijsko mesto potrebno pri razgradnji
  - začetne stopnje se odvijajo preko protein kinaze, temu pa sledi prepoznavanje E3 ubikvitin ligaze
- **N-zaporedje**
  - proteini s kratko življensko dobo (< 3min) posedujejo najverjetneje Arg, Lys, Phe, Leu ali Trp
  - proteini z dolgo življensko dobo (>30 ur) posedujejo najpogosteje Cys, Ala, Ser, Thr, Gly, Val ali Met
- **D-predel razgradnje** (<sup>D</sup>=destruction)
  - R-(A/T)-(A)-L-(G)-X(D)-(I/V)-(G/T)-(N) (R in L sta ednina nespremenljiva ak preostanka)
  - prisotni pri ciklinih
- **KFERQ**
  - za vnos v lizosom
- **SSSTDSTP**
  - prisotni pri transkripcijskih faktorjih

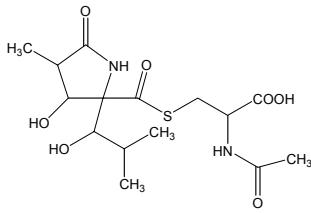
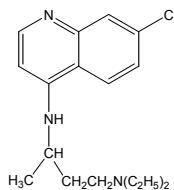
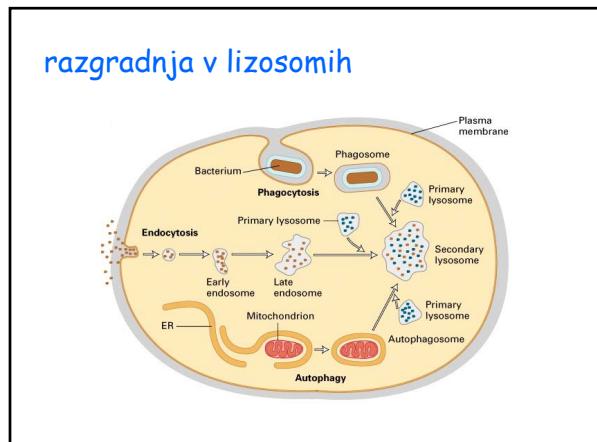
## mehanizem proteinske razgradnje

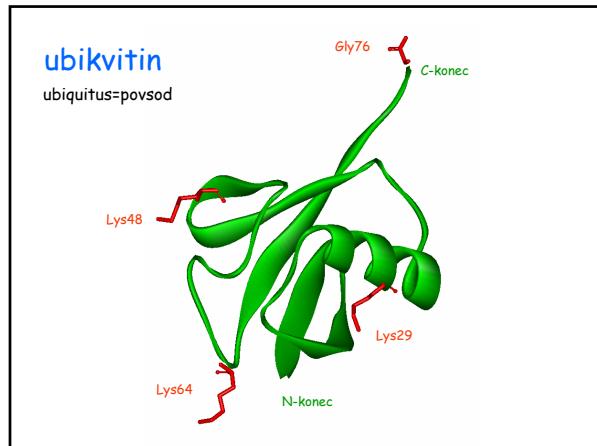
- 1980 Avram Hershko  
**konjugacija proteinov z ubikvitinom**  
(selektivna razgradnja)
- 1980 Sherwin Wilk, Robert Orlowski  
**proteosom** (neselektivna razgradnja)

## mehanizem proteinske razgradnje



## razgradnja v lizosomih






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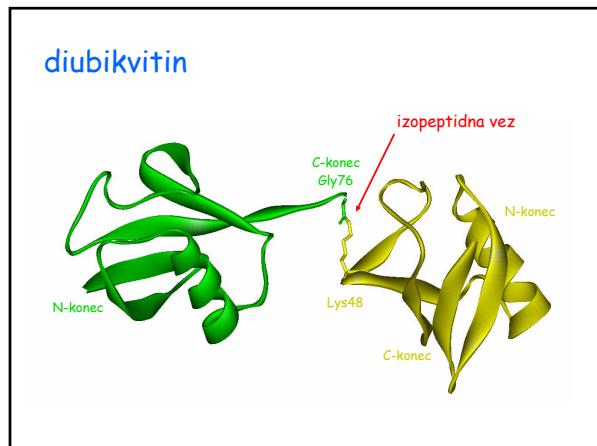
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**vloga ubikvitina**

- kontrola celičnega cikla
- razgradnja onkoproteinov
- apoptoza
- regulacija transkripcije
- odgovor na stres
- vzdrževanje strukture kromatina
- popravljanje DNA
- Ag prezentacija

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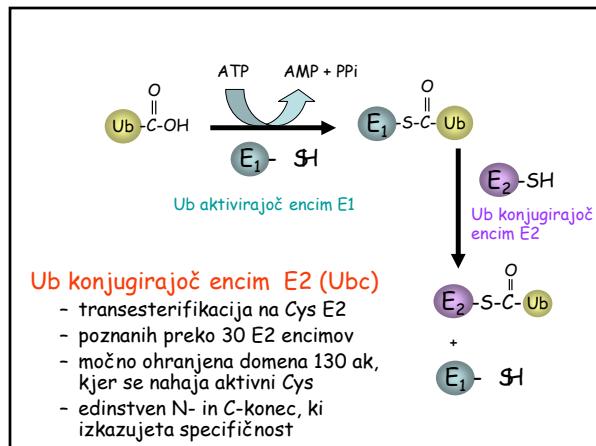
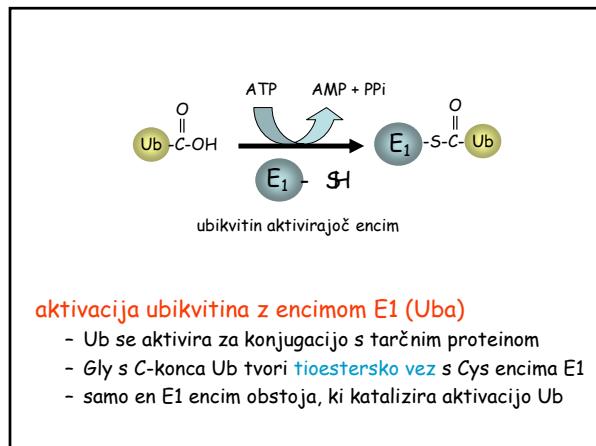
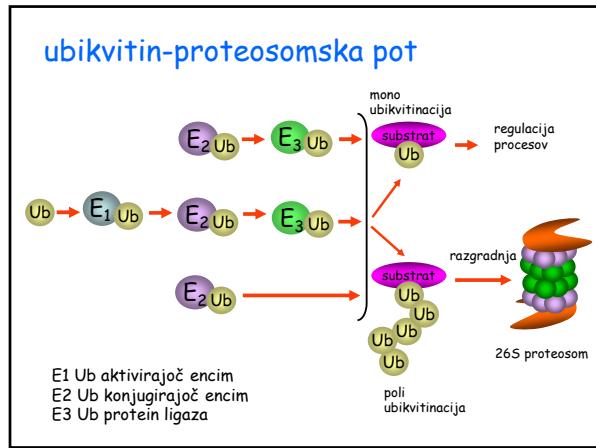
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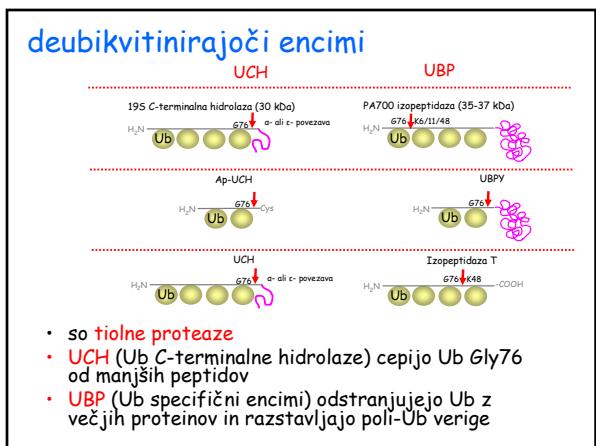
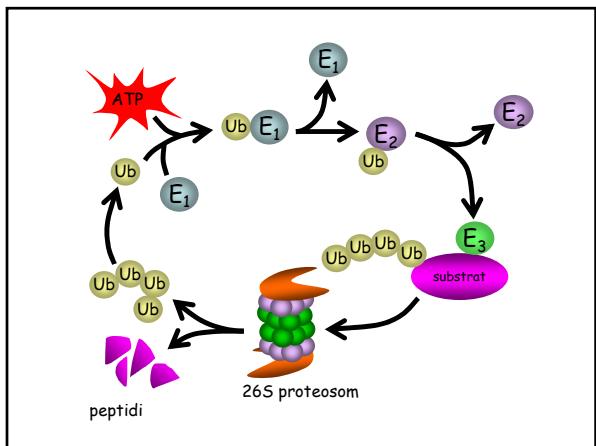
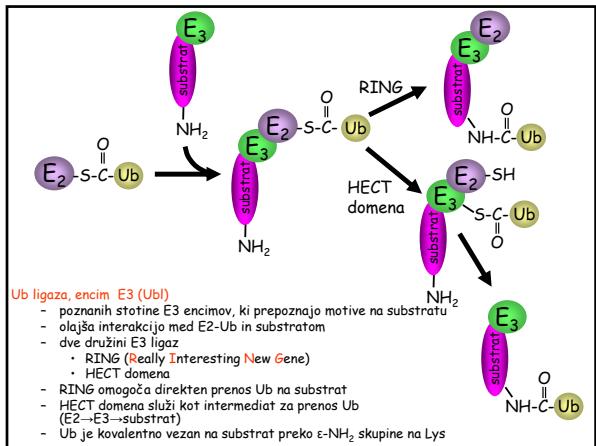


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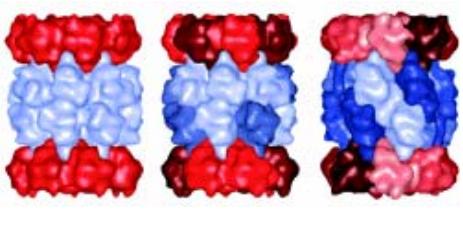
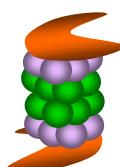
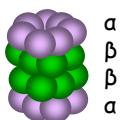
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## proteosom

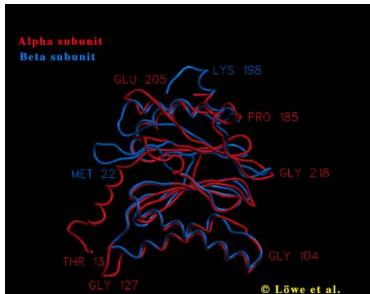
- osrednji del je cilindrične oblike (CP)
  - štirje heptamerni obroči
  - zunanjega obroča sta neaktivna ( $\alpha$ -podenote)
  - notranja obroča sta proteolizno aktivna ( $\beta$ -podenote)
- proteosom arhej
  - ena vrsta  $\alpha$ -podenot
  - ena vrsta  $\beta$ -podenot ] 20S
- eukariotski proteosom
  - sedem vrst  $\alpha$ -podenot
  - sedem vrst  $\beta$ -podenot
  - regulatorna enota (vsaj 17 podenot) ] 20S ] 19S ] 26S

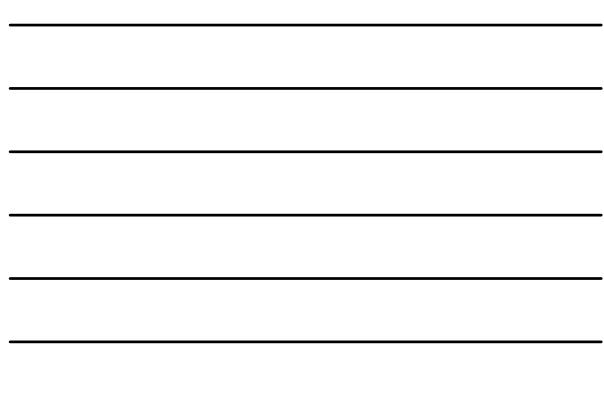
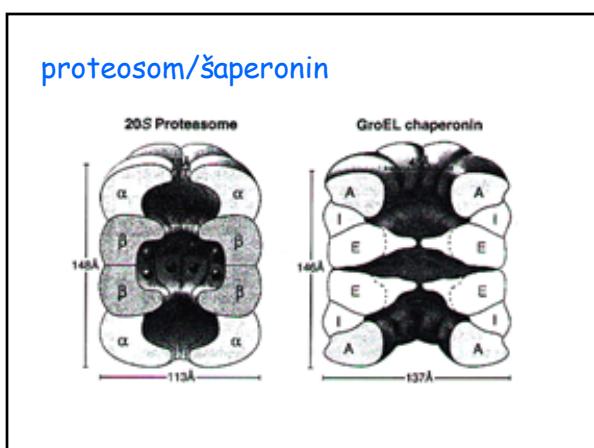
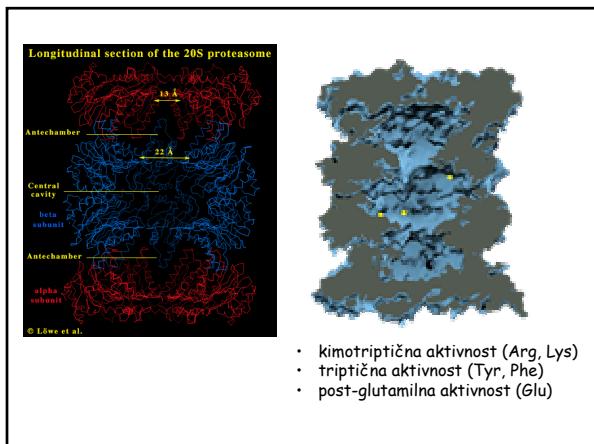
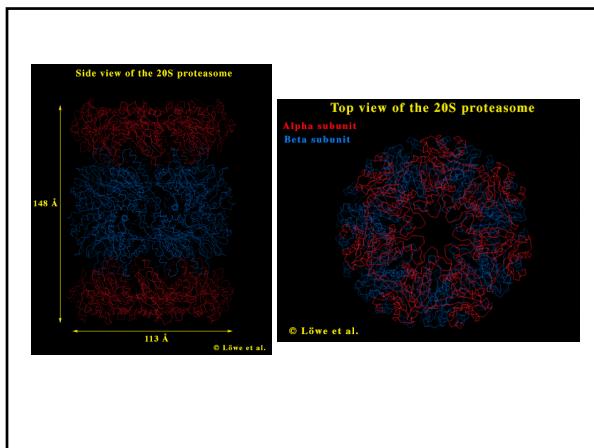


Thermoplasma  
proteasom

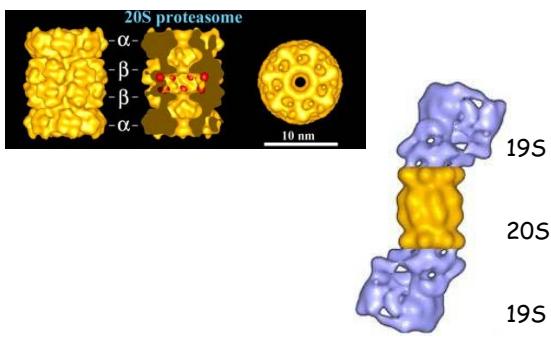
Rhodococcus  
proteasom

Sacharomyces  
proteasom

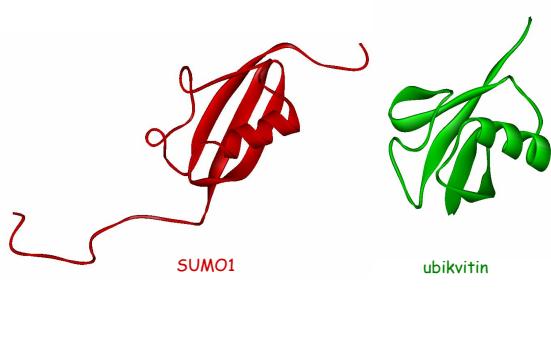




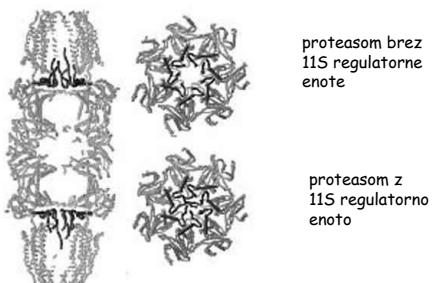
### PA700 regulatorna enota



### SUMO1

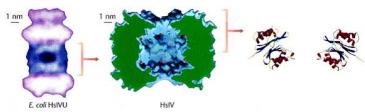


### 11S regulatorna enota



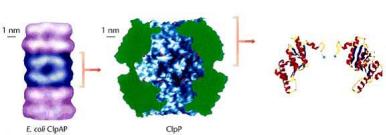
## bakterijski proteasom?

HsIUV (HsIV + HsIU)



Lon FtsH

ClpAP, ClpXP



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