

Sistemas subcelulares de conversión de energía:

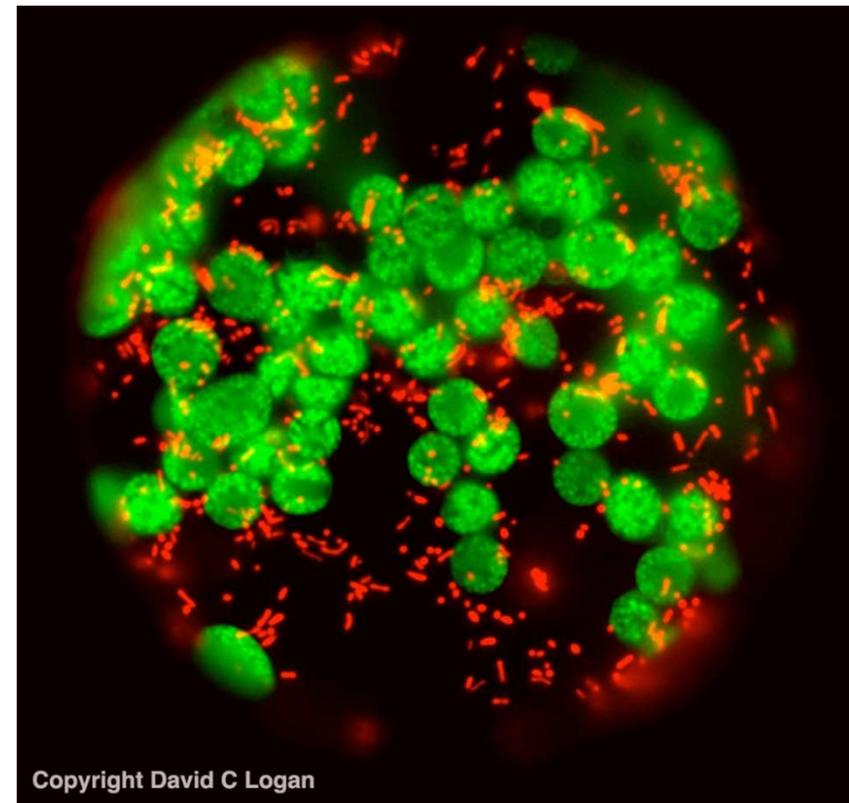
Mitocondrias y Cloroplastos

zoom

¿cuáles son las principales características estructurales de estos organelos?

¿cómo generan la energía que luego va a ser utilizada para los procesos celulares?

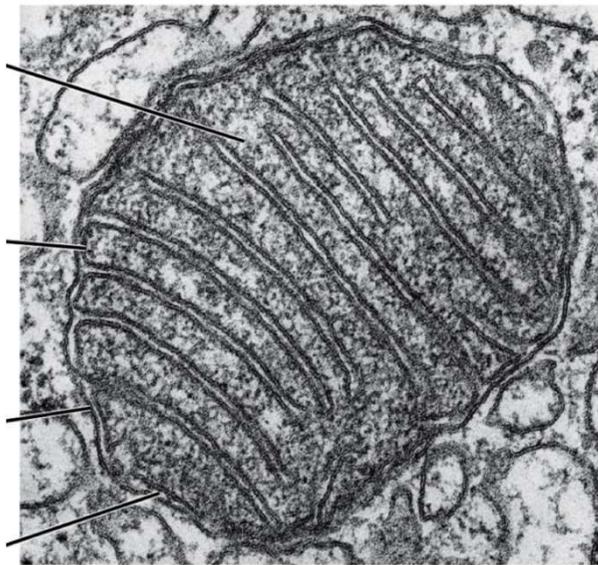
¿cómo se forman estos organelos?



Características comunes

- * con doble membrana
- * con genoma propio
- * aislados del tráfico vesicular
- * auto-replicantes

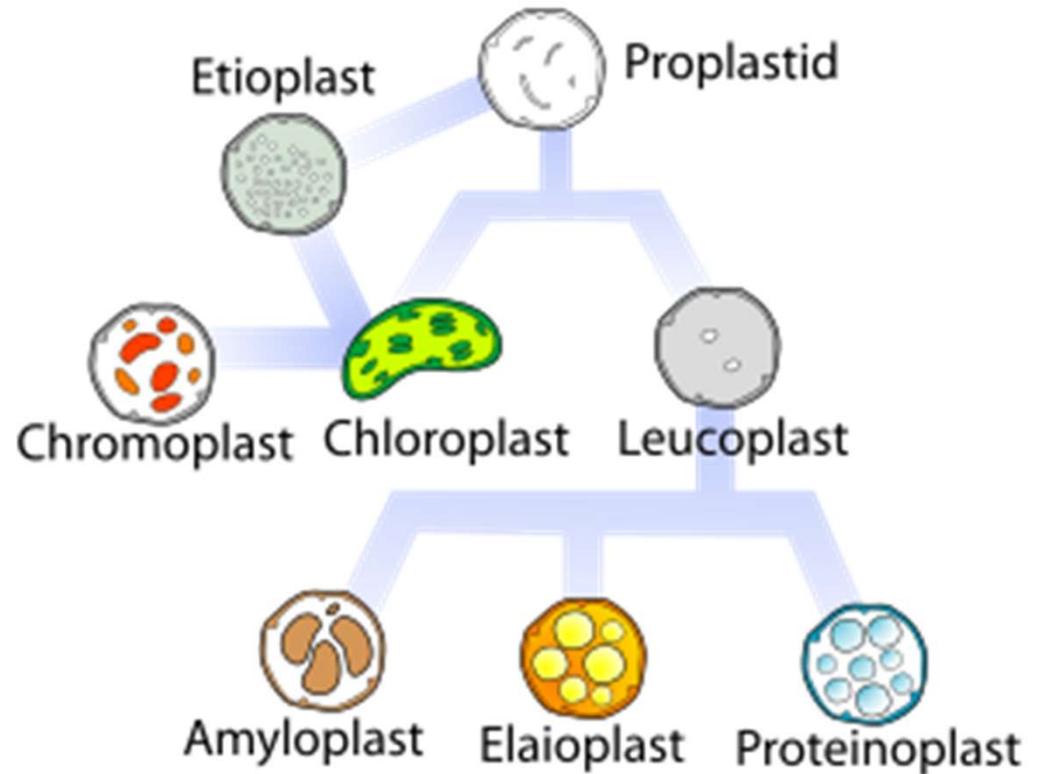
mitocondrias



100 nm



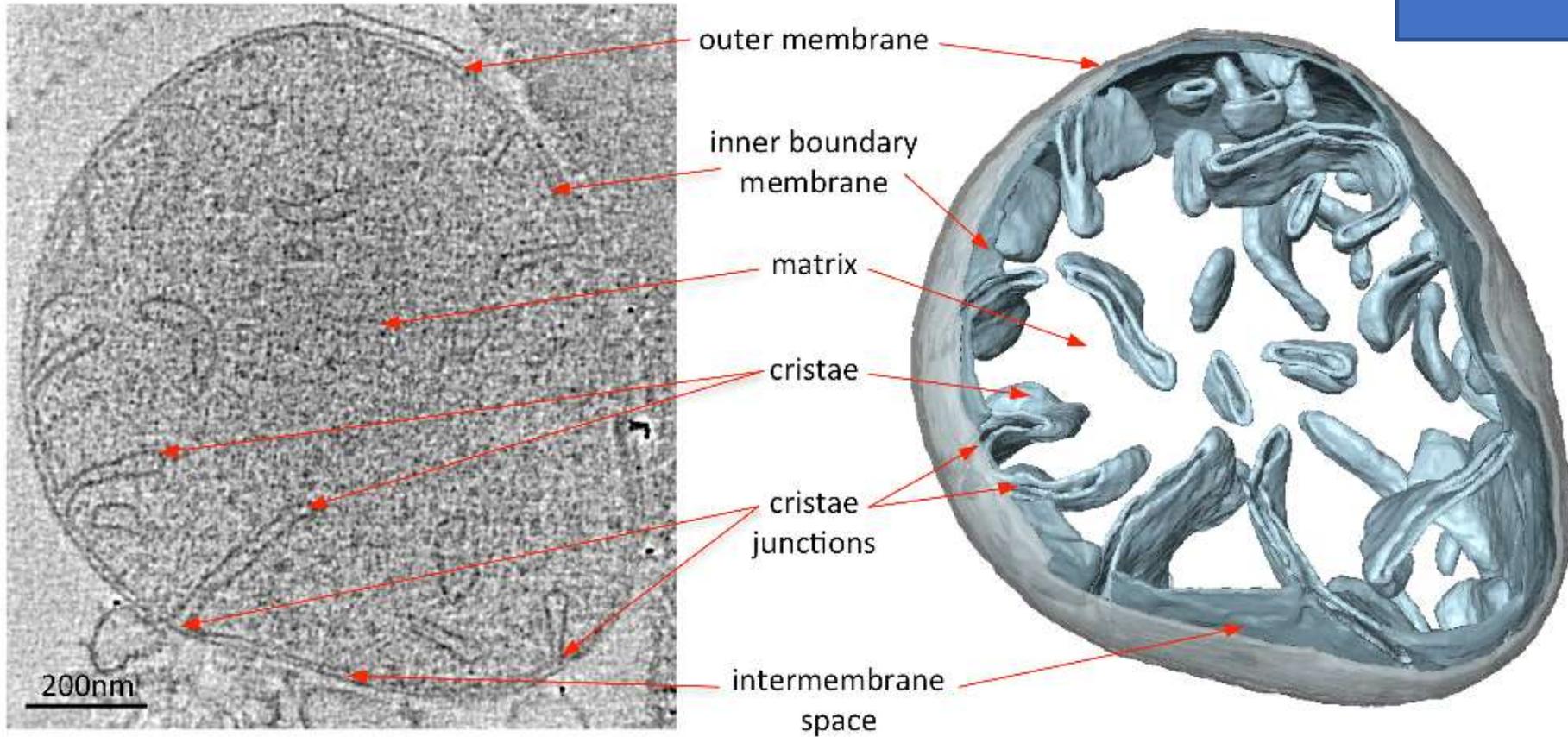
Plastids



Estructura de mitocondrias

zoom

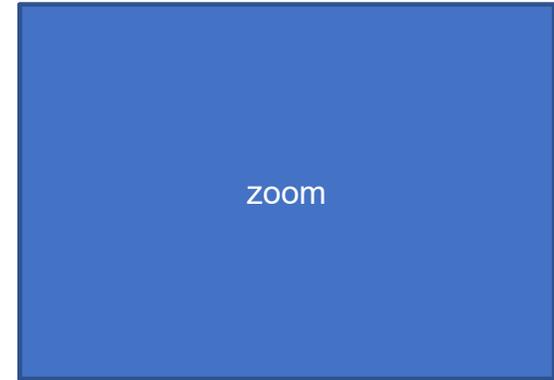
- Eucariotas



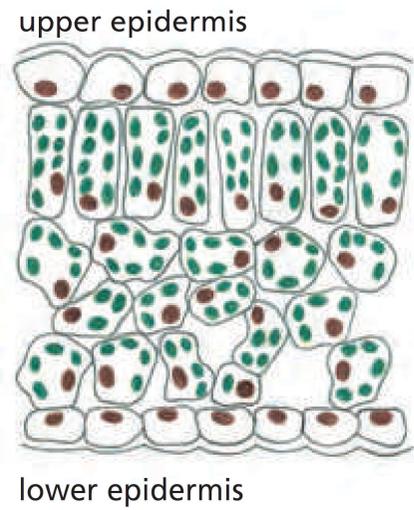
S. cerevisiae

Estructura de cloroplastos

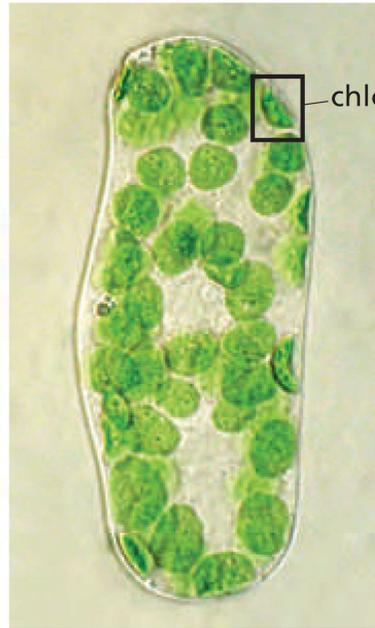
- Plantas, algas y algunos protistas



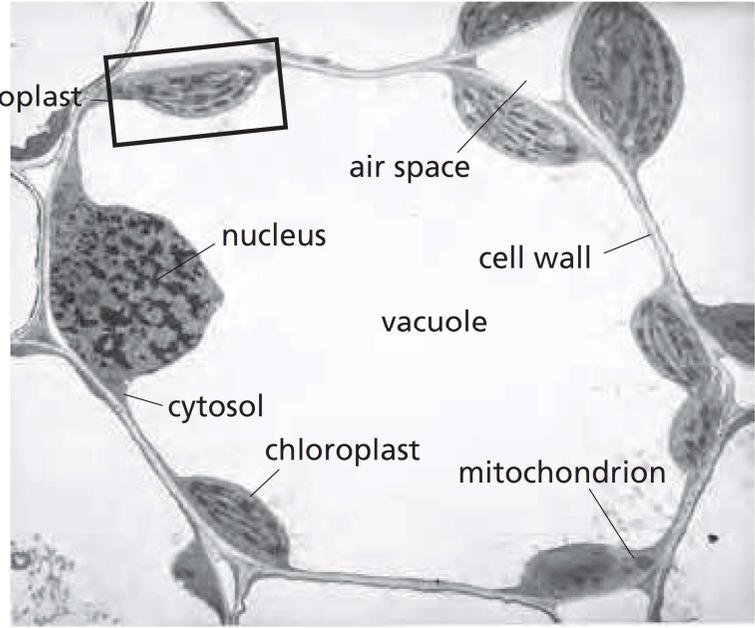
LEAF



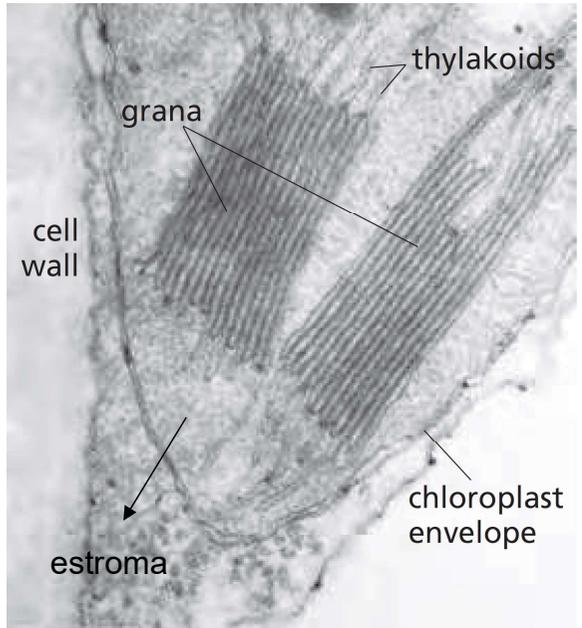
(A)



(B) 10 μm

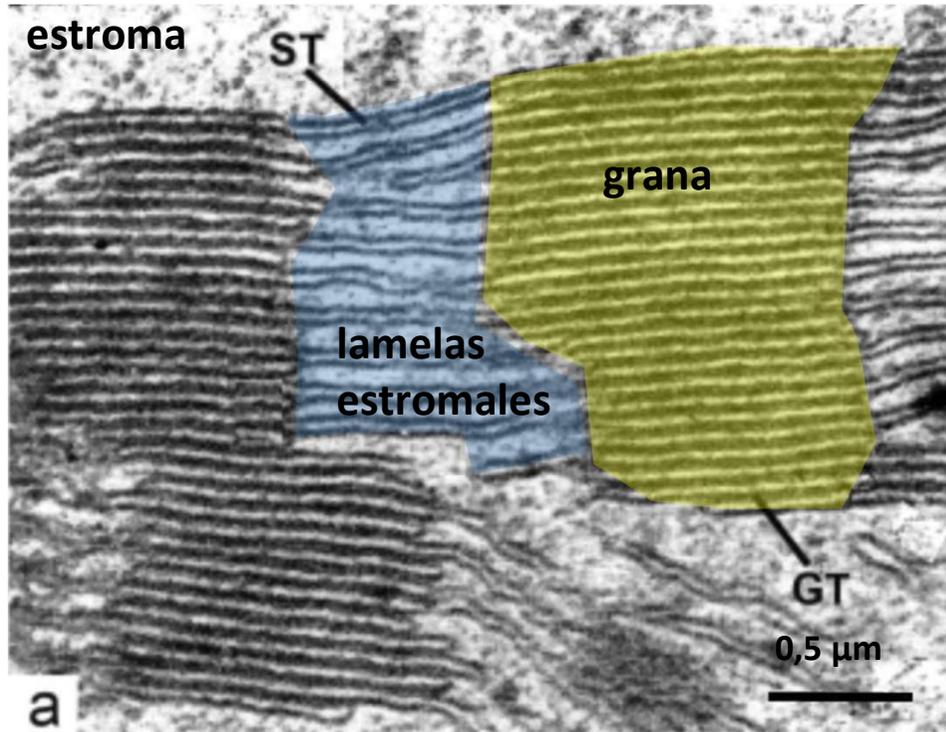


(C) 5 μm



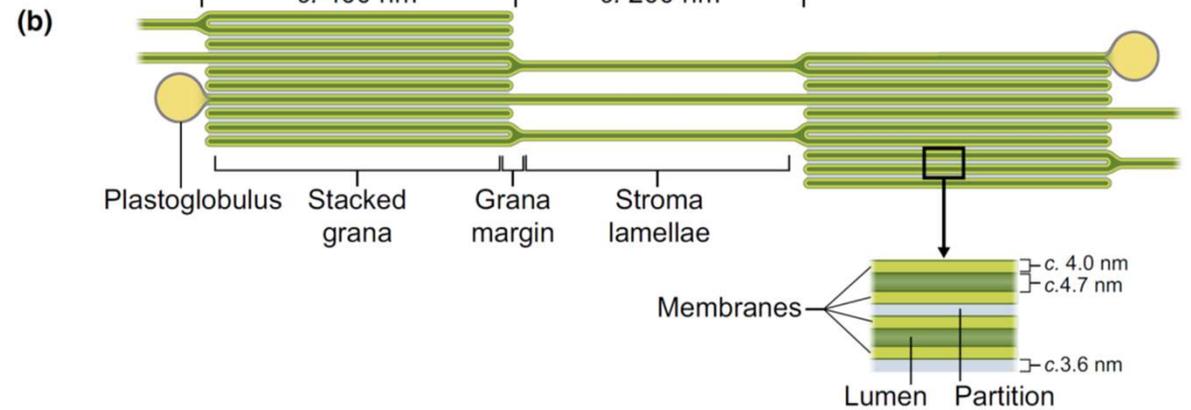
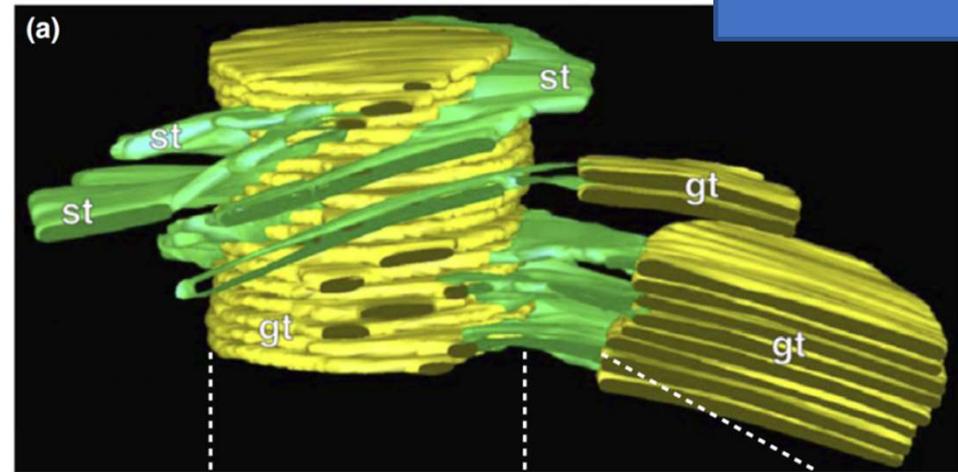
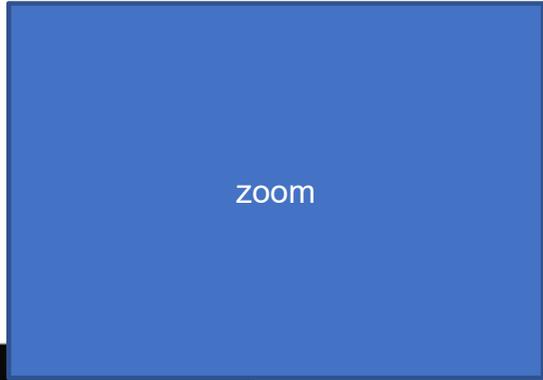
(D) 0.5 μm

tilacoides

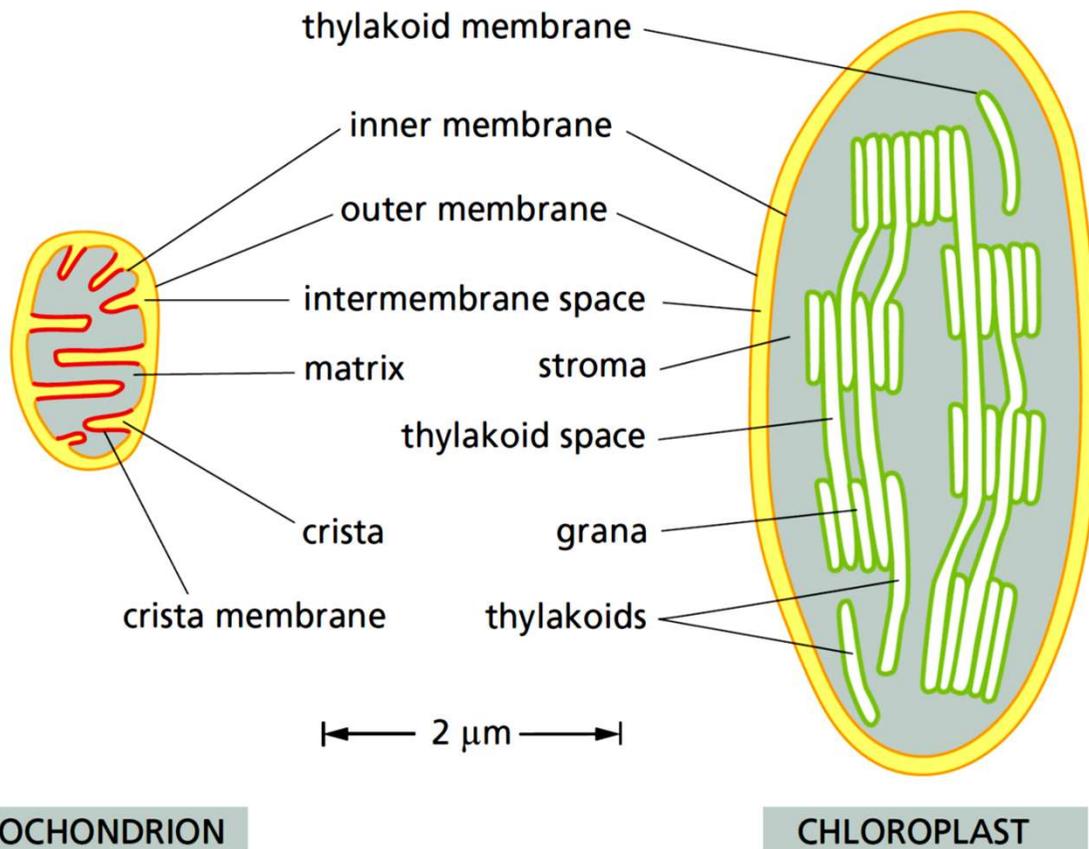
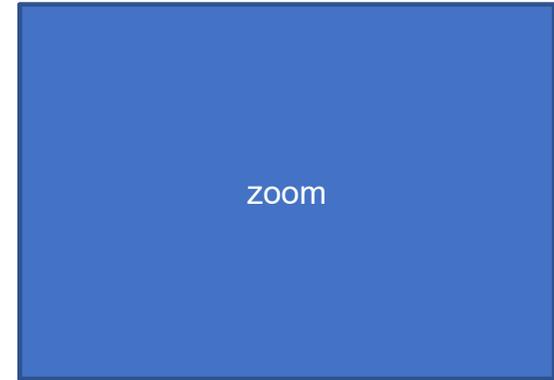


a
Corn chloroplast
TEM

membrana
tilacoidal



Estructura de mitocondrias y cloroplastos



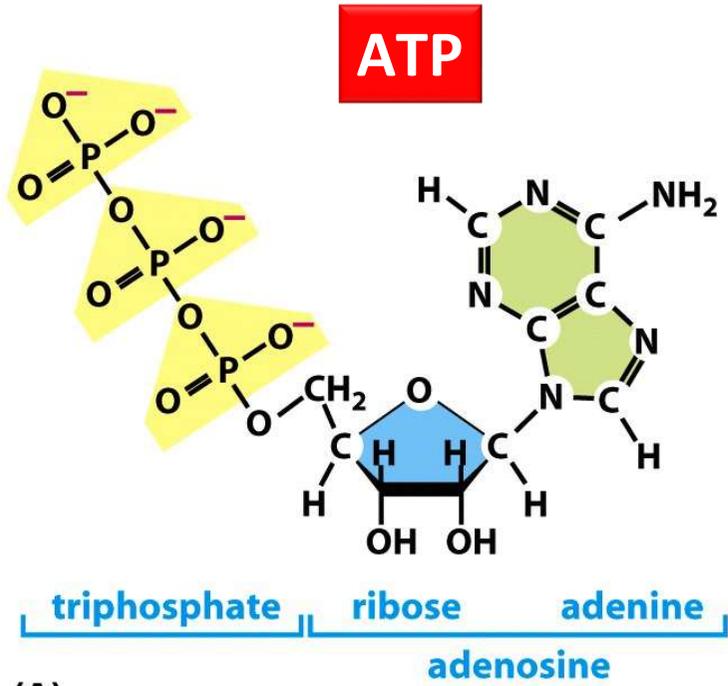
dos membranas

EXTERNA → con PORINAS
permeable a iones, metabolitos, ATP,
ADP, proteínas < 10kDa

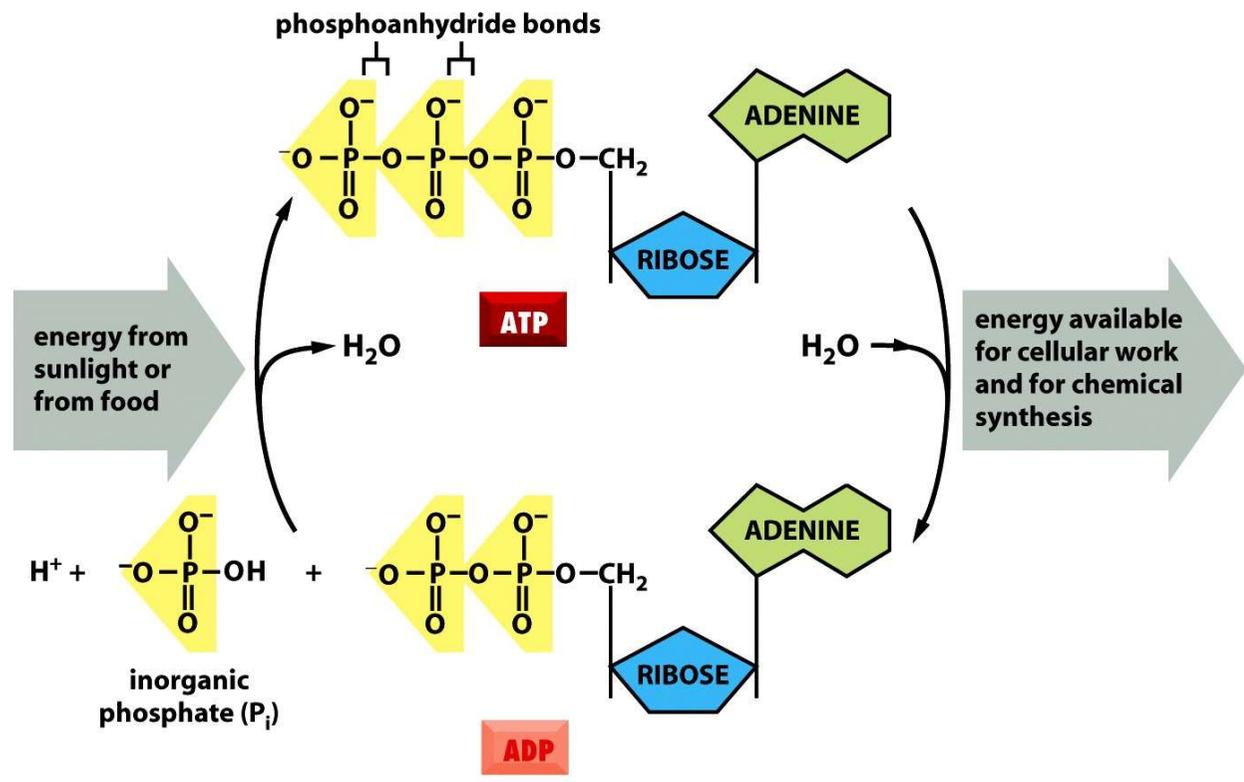
INTERNA → semi-permeable
sólo difunde libremente O₂, CO₂, agua

¿cómo se genera la energía requerida para los procesos celulares?

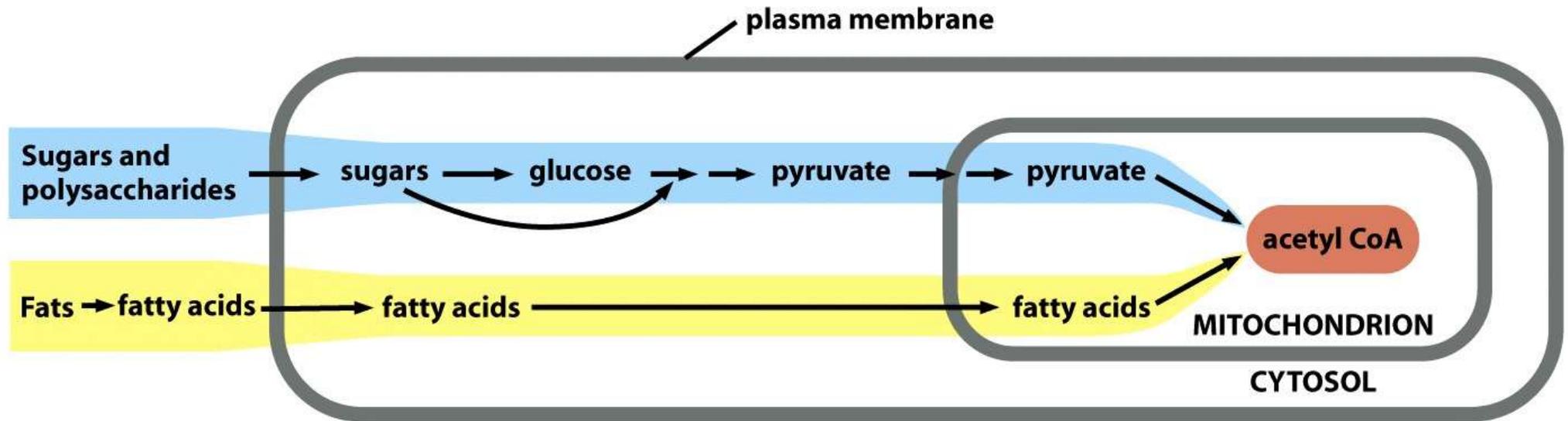
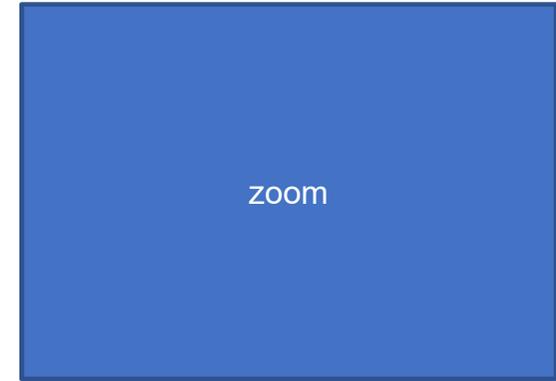
zoom



(A)



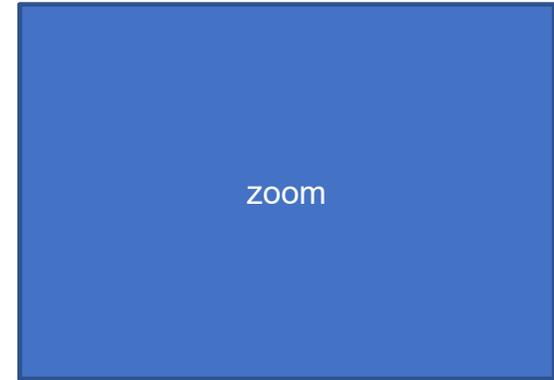
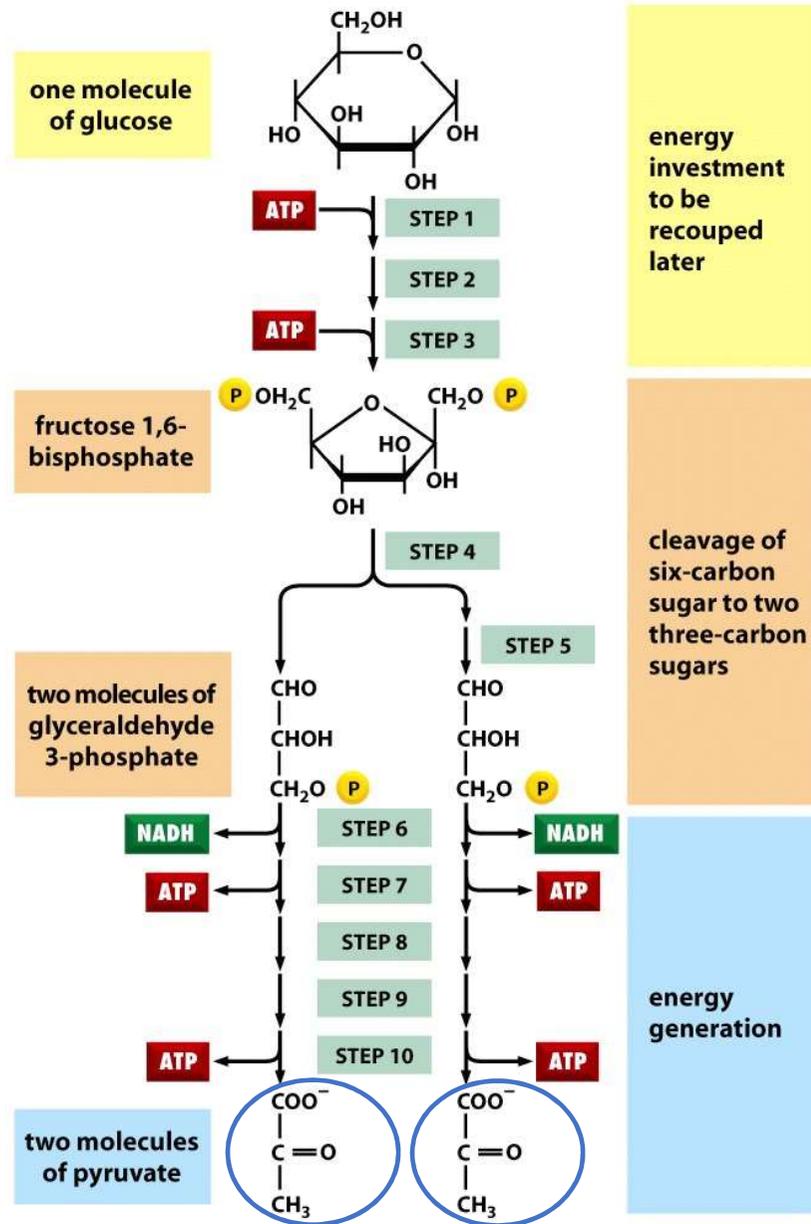
¿De dónde proviene esa energía?



¿De dónde proviene esa energía?

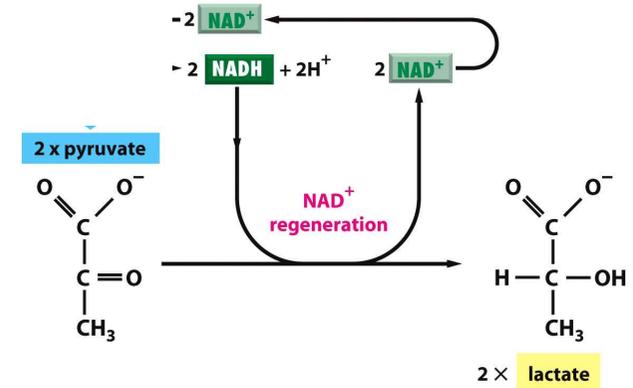
Glucólisis

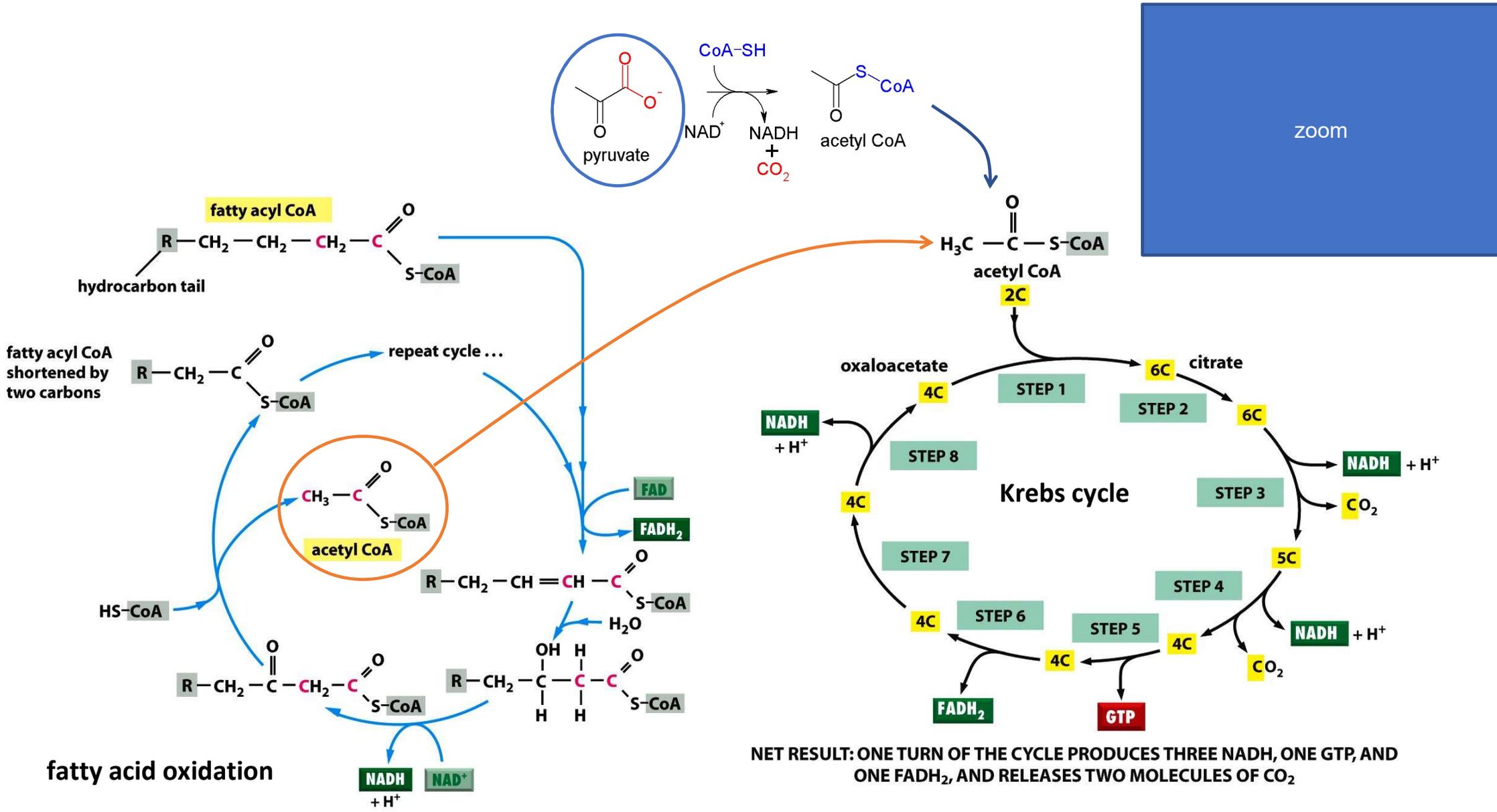
- **Citoplasma**
- No requiere la presencia de O_2



en condiciones anaeróbicas....

FERMENTATION LEADING TO EXCRETION OF LACTATE





MATRIZ MITOCONDRIAL

zoom

TABLE 14–1 Product Yields from the Oxidation of Sugars and Fats

A. Net products from oxidation of one molecule of glucose

In cytosol (glycolysis)

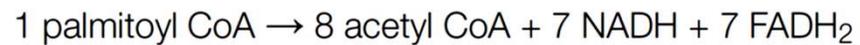


In mitochondrion (pyruvate dehydrogenase and citric acid cycle)

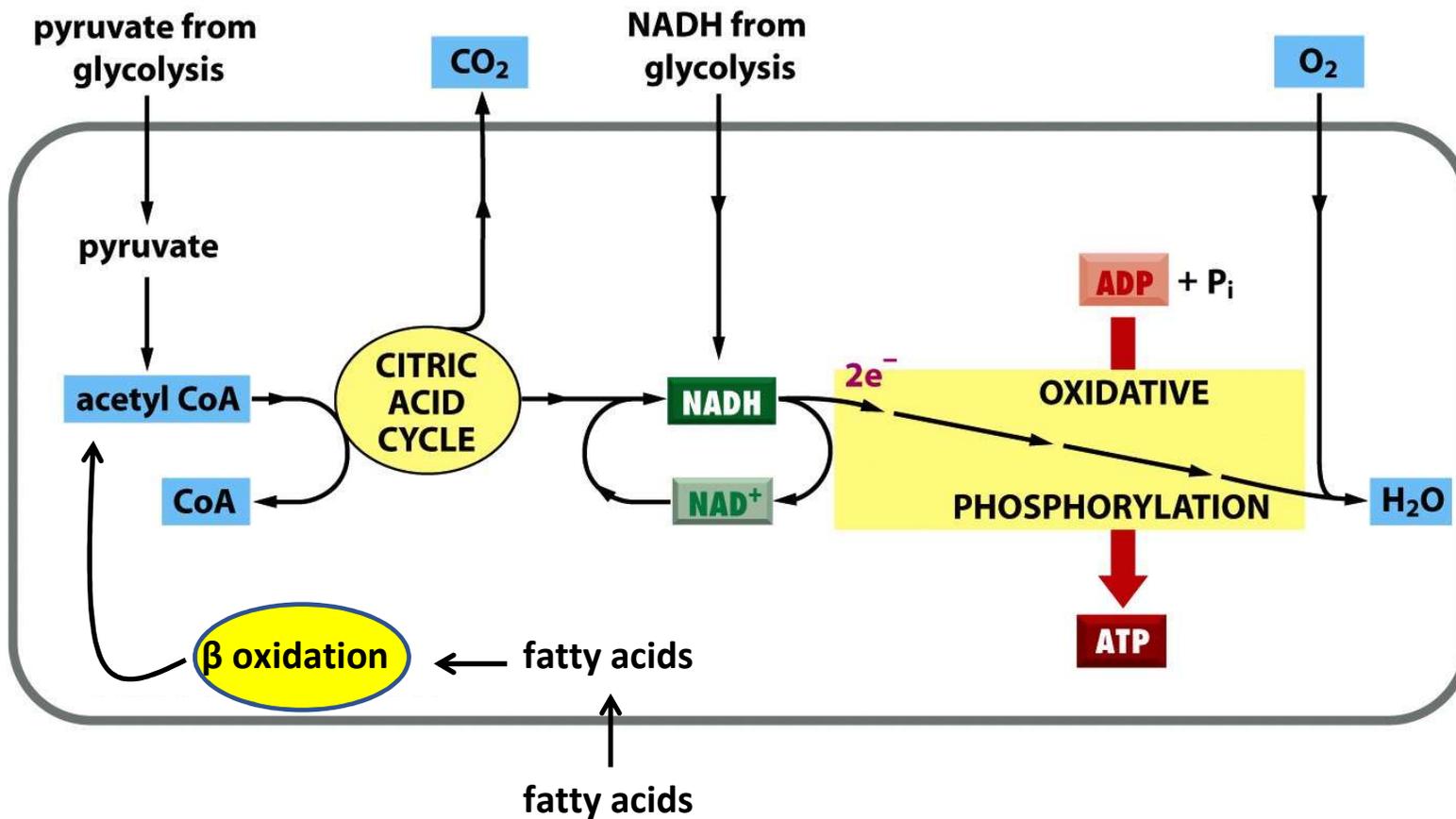
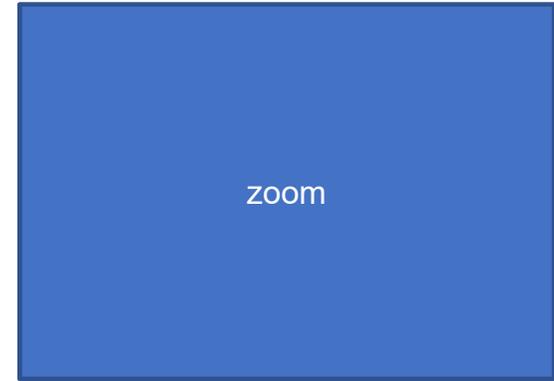


B. Net products from oxidation of one molecule of palmitoyl CoA (activated form of palmitate, a fatty acid)

In mitochondrion (fatty acid oxidation and citric acid cycle)



La fosforilación oxidativa permite generar grandes cantidades de ATP



**glicólisis +
fosforilación oxidativa**

1 Glucosa



30 ATP

**β-oxidación +
fosforilación oxidativa**

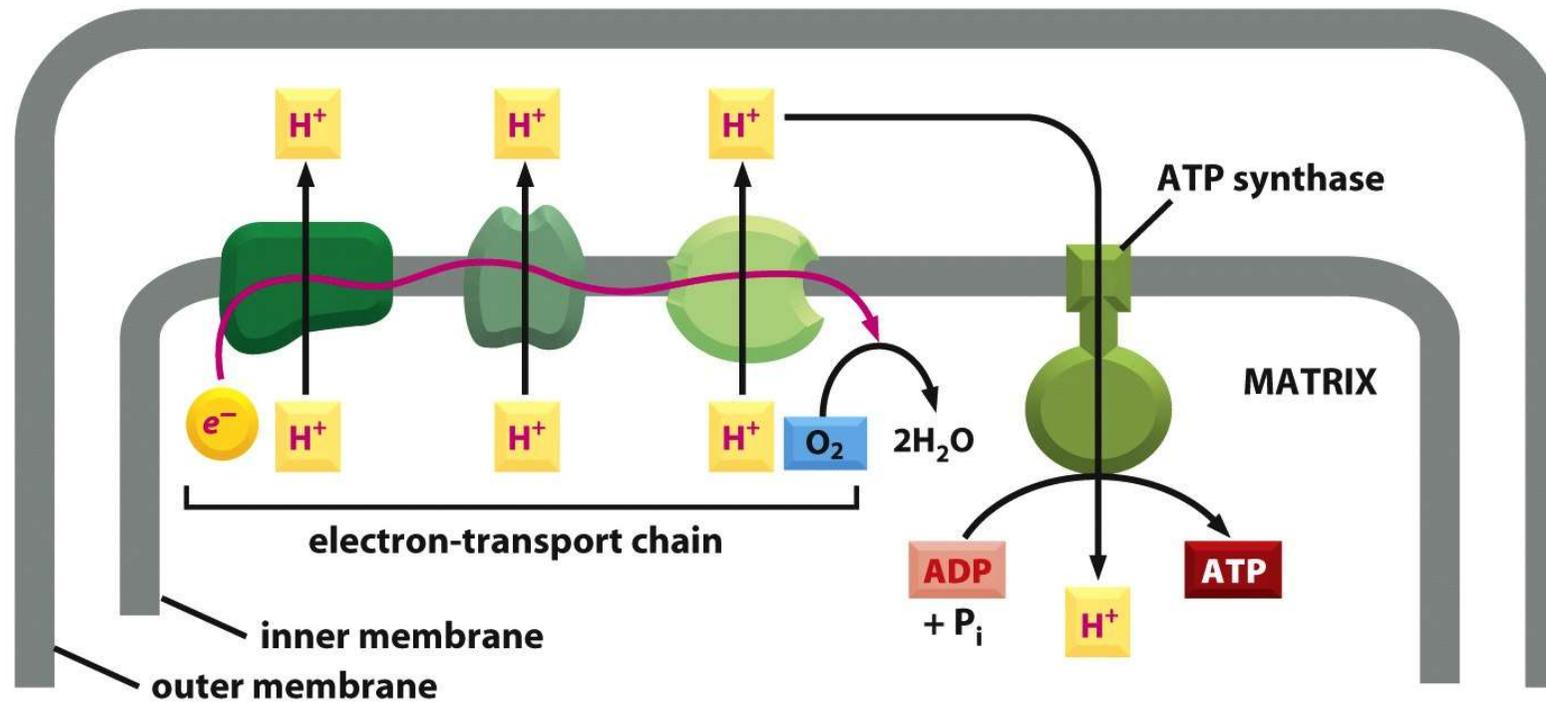
1 palmitoyl-CoA



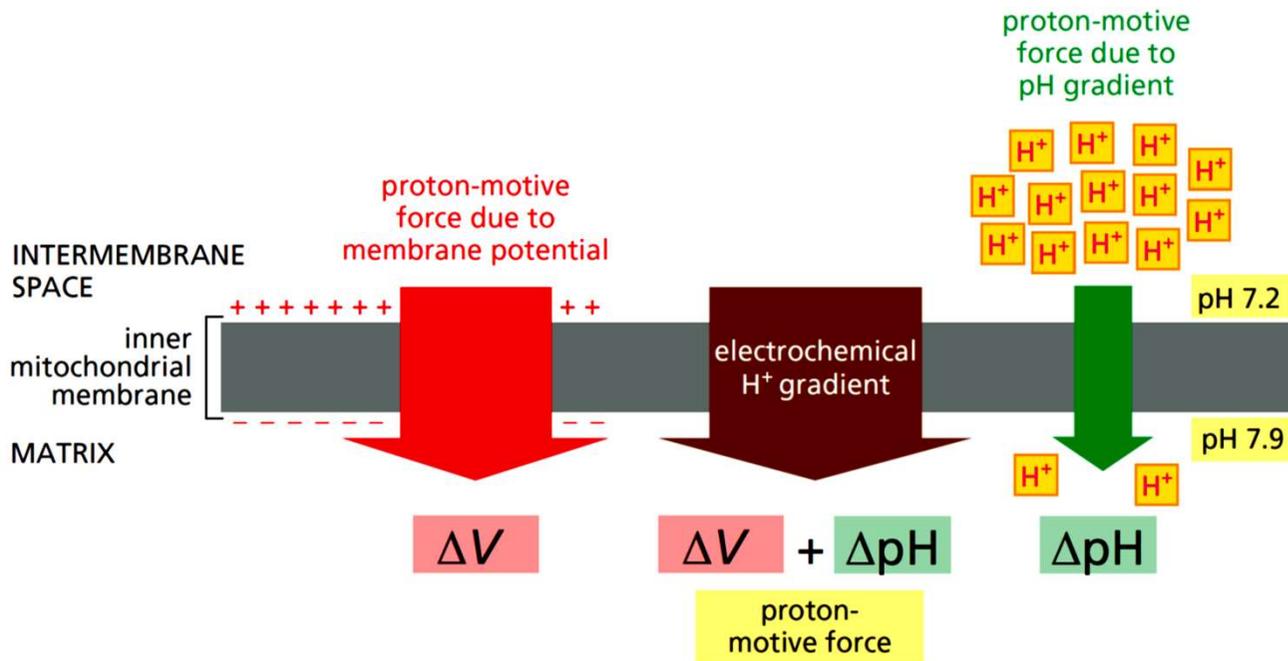
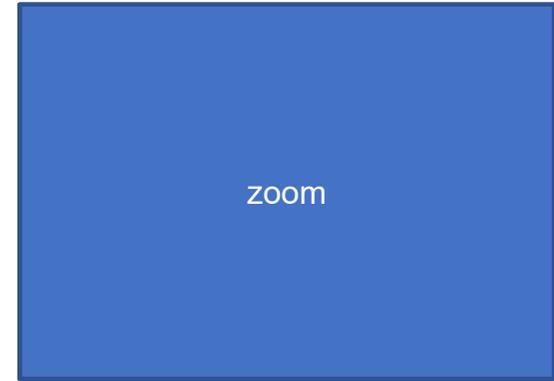
116 ATP

¿de qué se trata la fosforilación oxidativa?

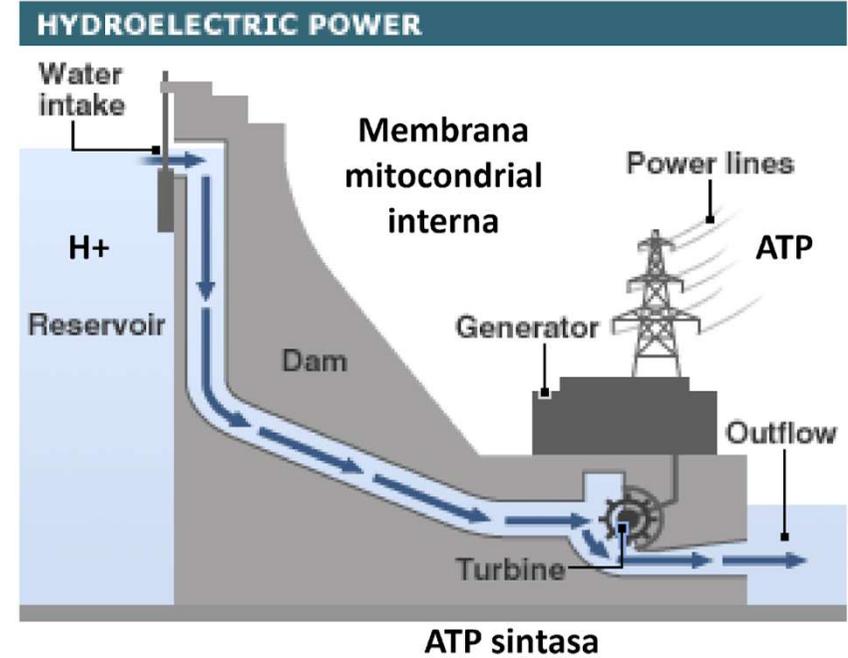
zoom



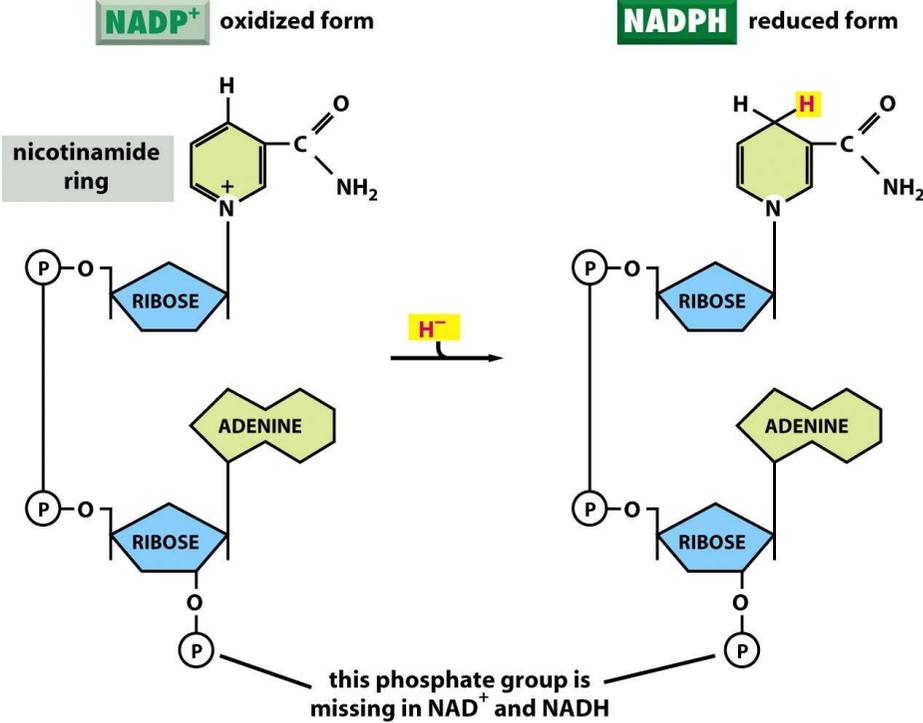
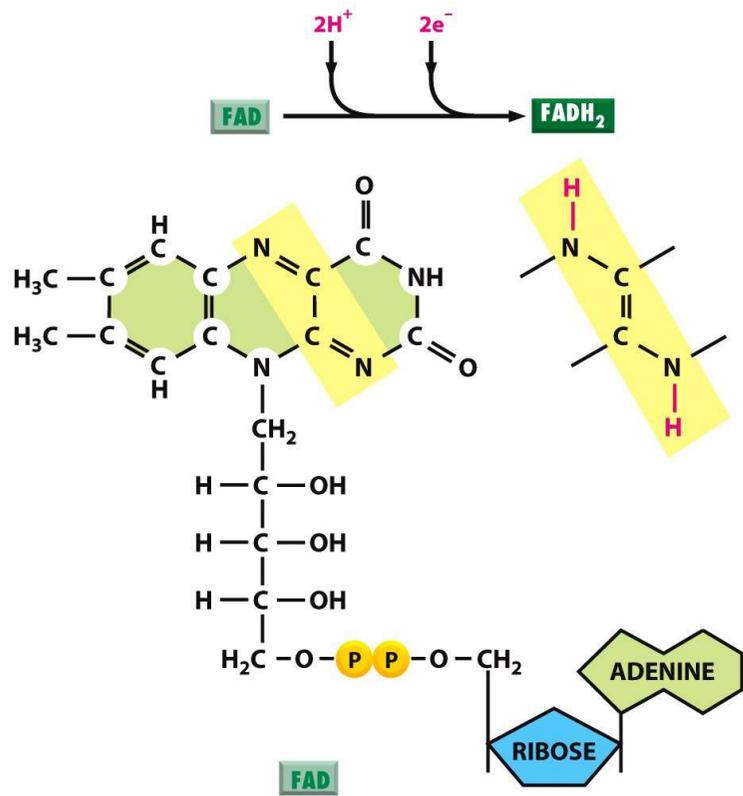
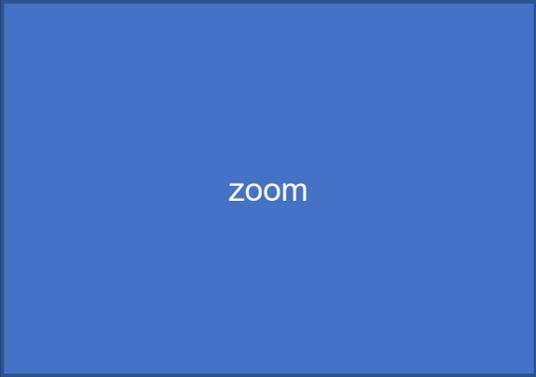
fosforilación oxidativa



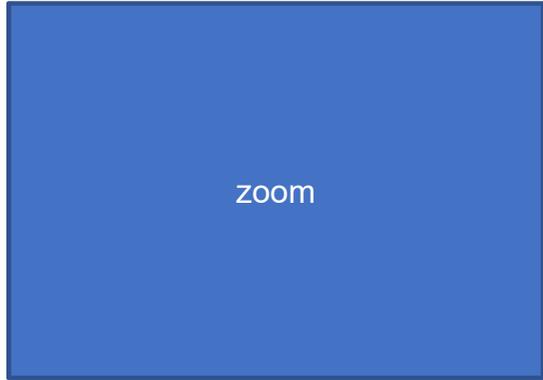
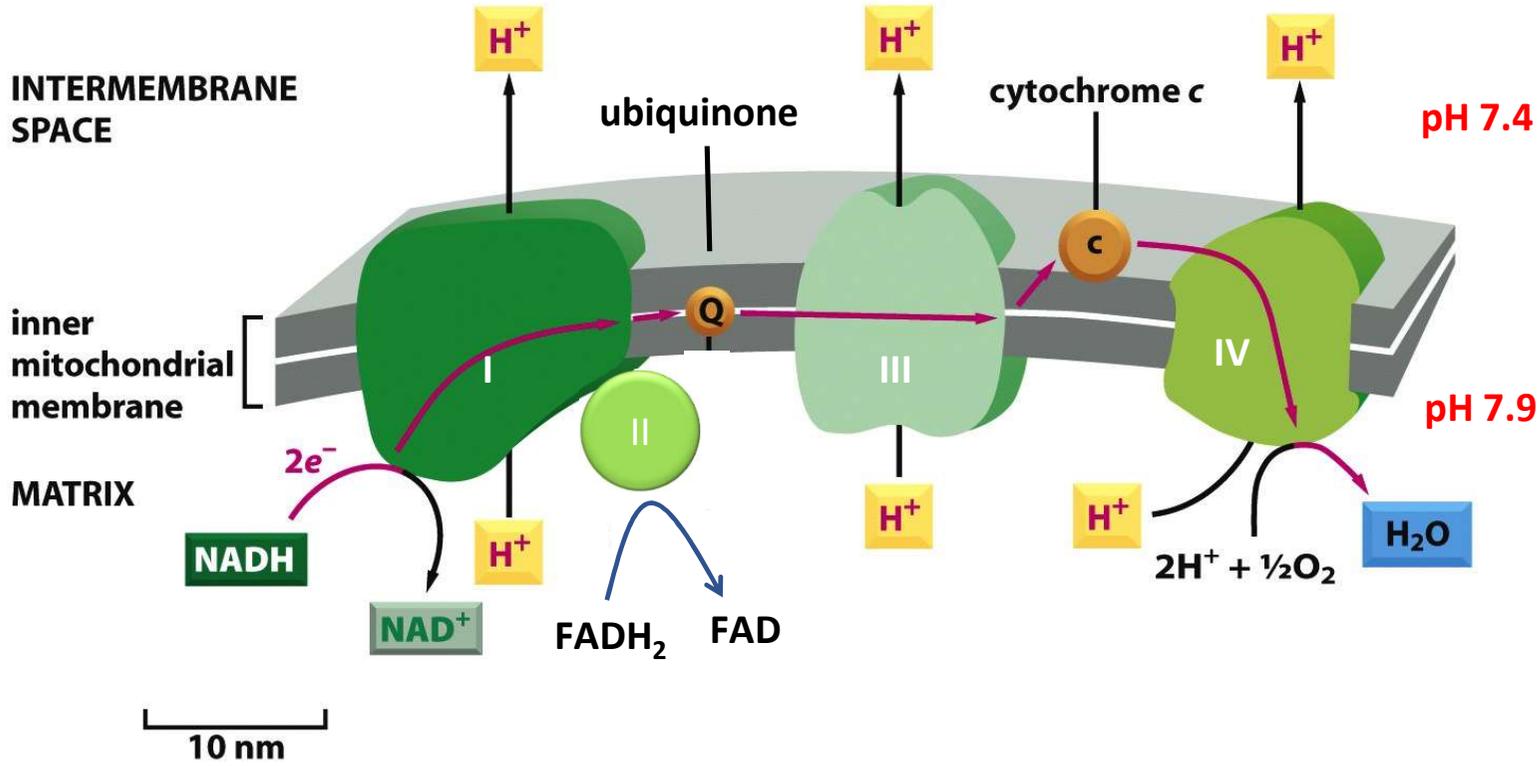
$$\text{pH} = -\log_{10} [\text{H}^+]$$



fosforilación oxidativa: los intermediarios



fosforilación oxidativa: el transporte de e⁻



Complex II:
Succinate
dehydrogenase

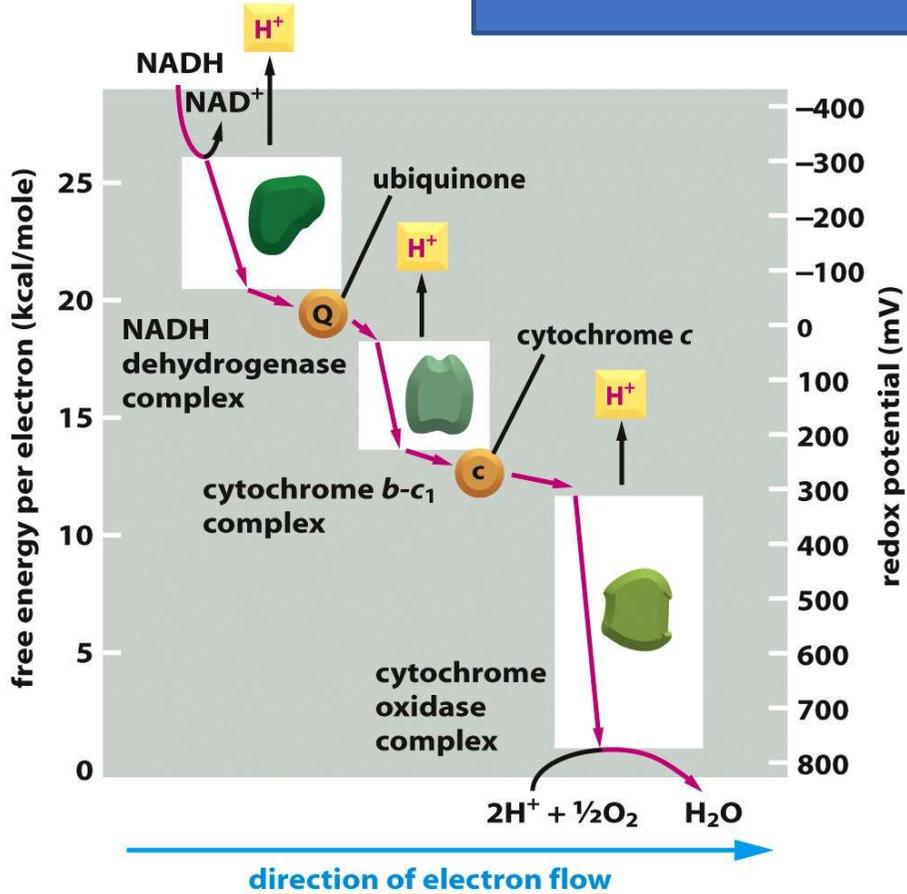
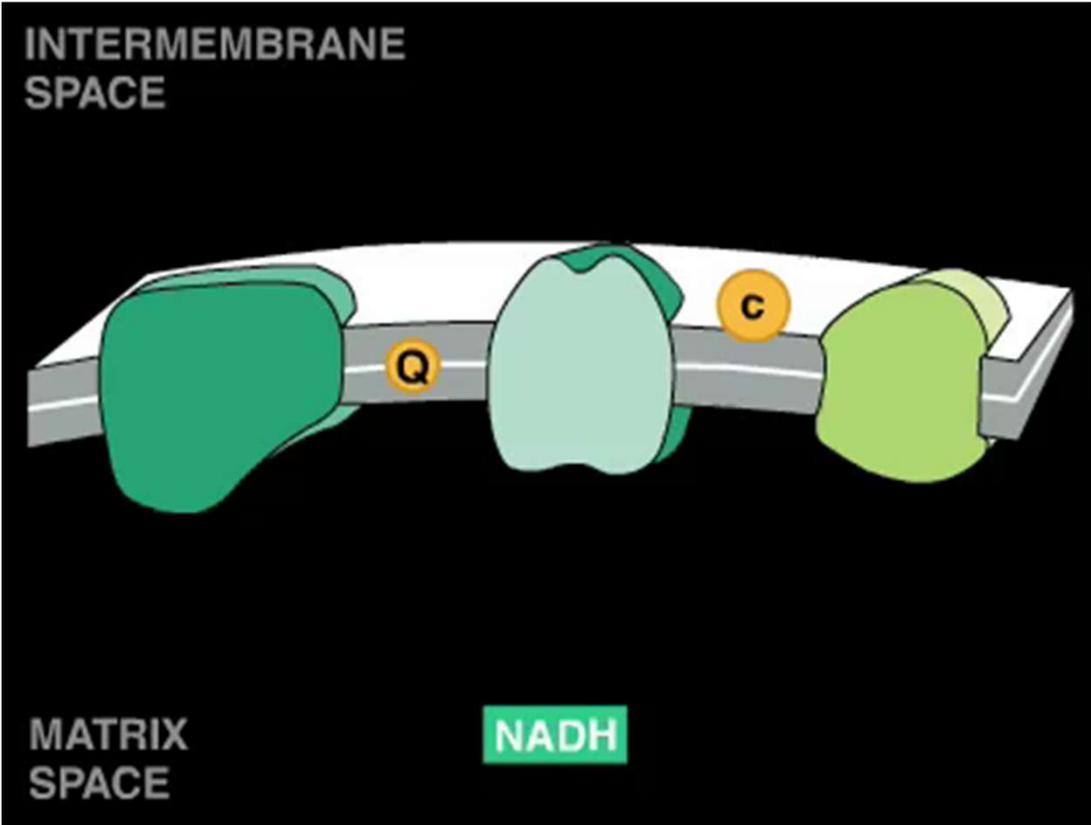
complex I:
NADH
dehydrogenase
complex

complex III:
cytochrome
reductase
complex

complex IV:
cytochrome
oxydase
complex

fosforilación oxidativa: el transporte de e⁻

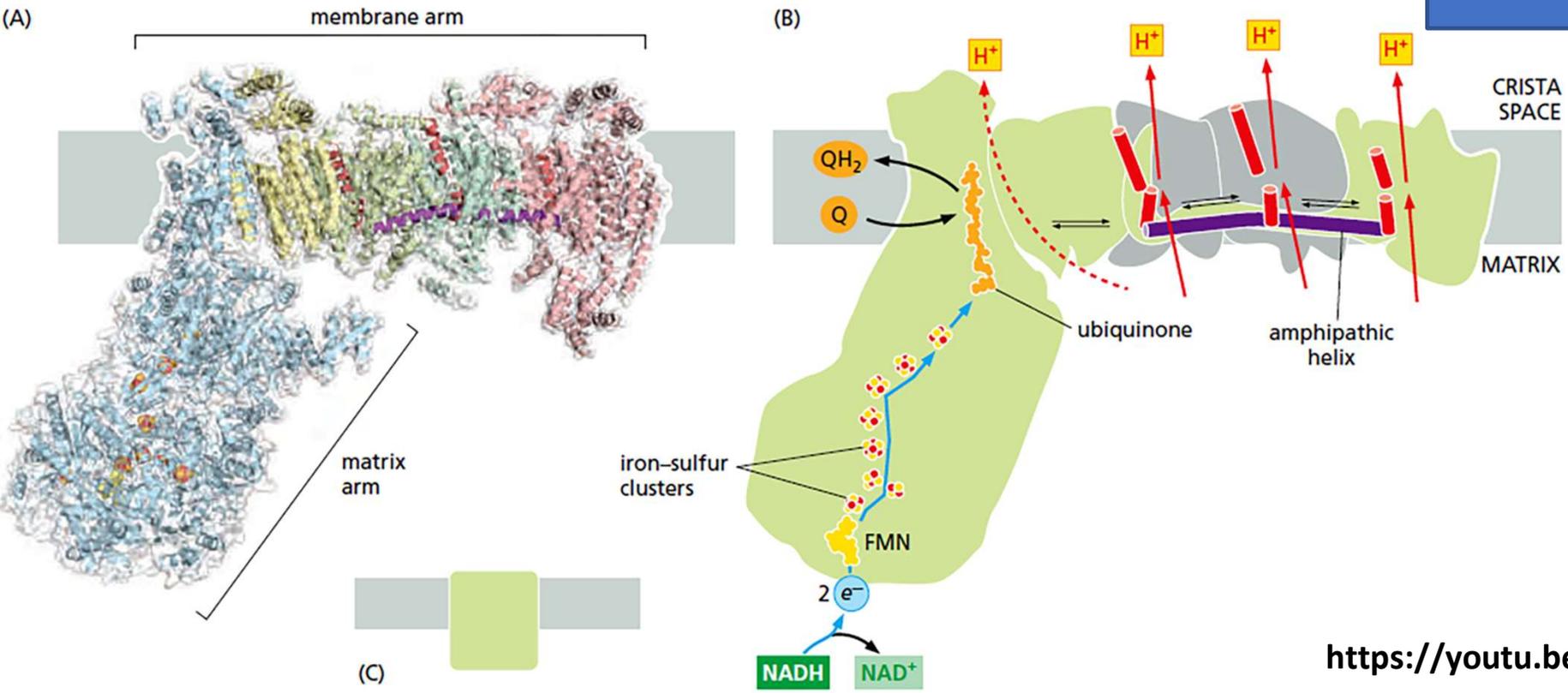
zoom



fosforilación oxidativa: el transporte de e⁻

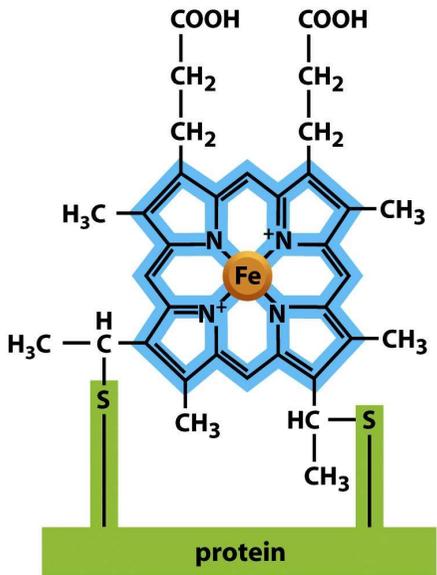
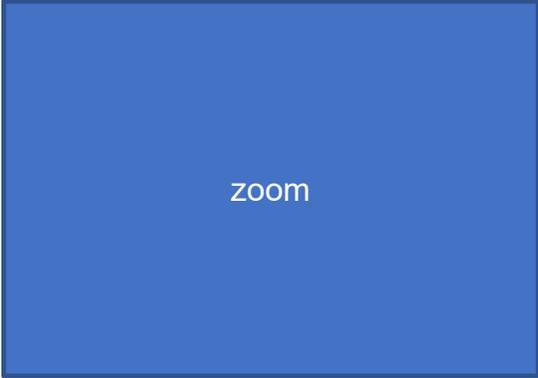
zoom

NADH deshidrogenasa

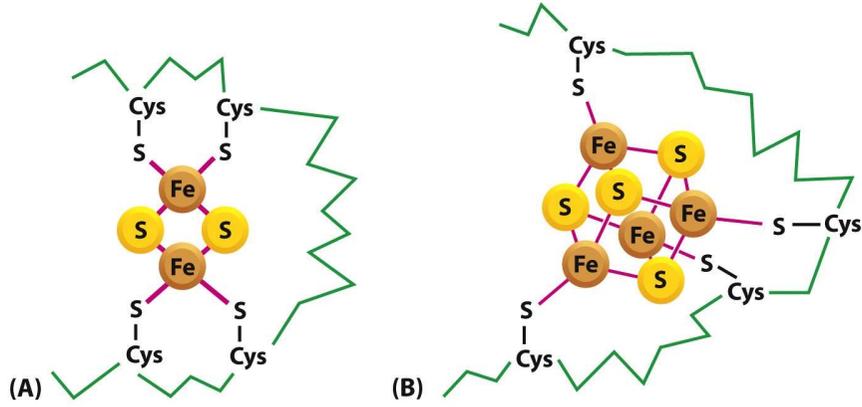


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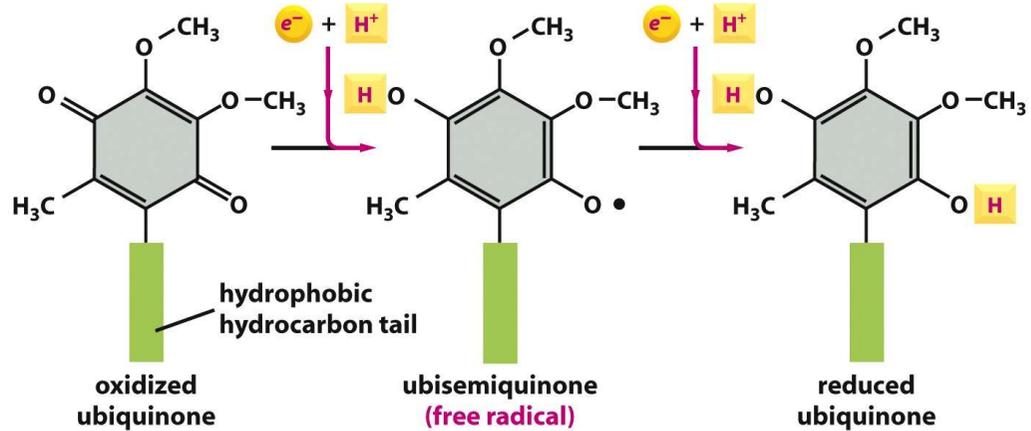
fosforilación oxidativa: el transporte de e⁻



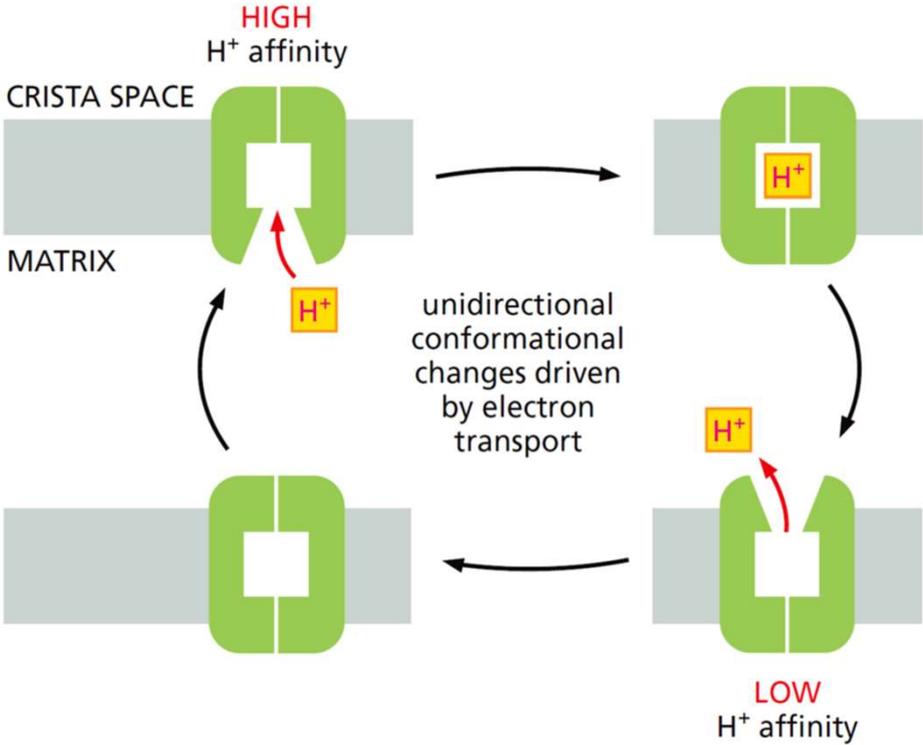
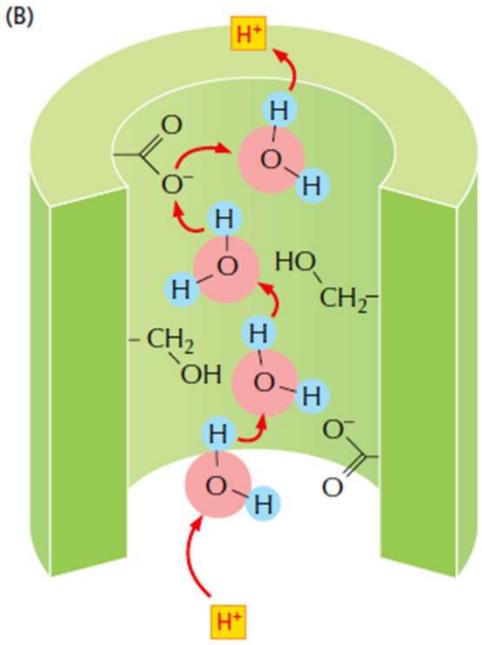
grupo hemo del citocromo C
6 diferentes



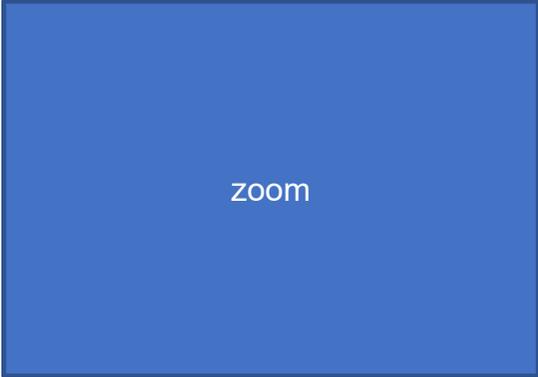
centros ferro-sulfurados
8 diferentes



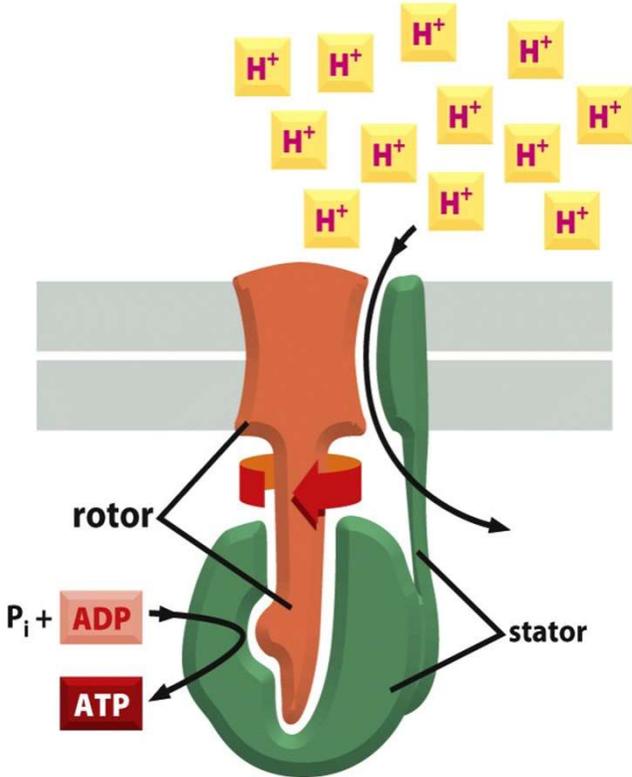
fosforilación oxidativa: el transporte de H^+



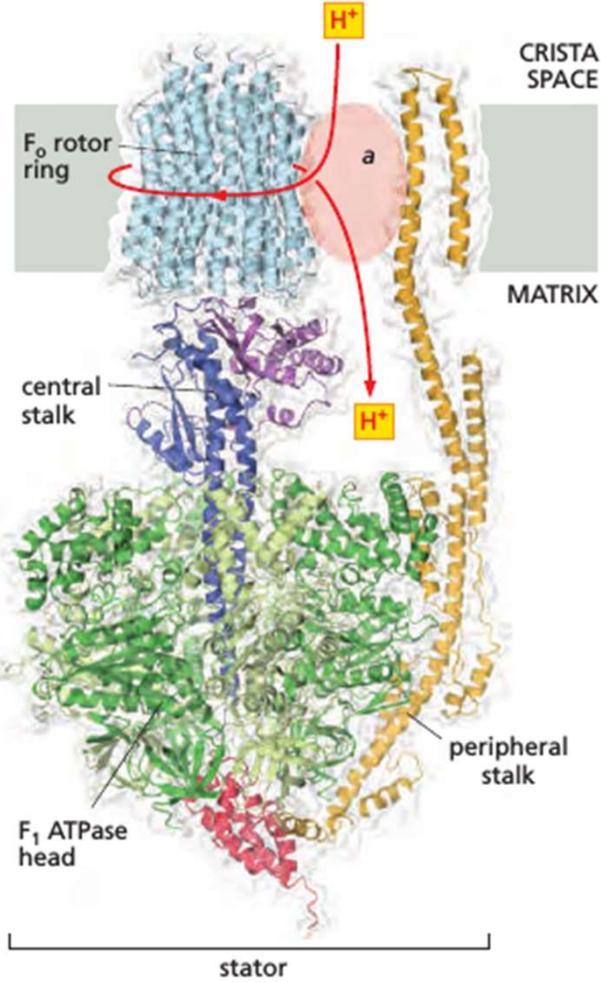
fosforilación oxidativa: la síntesis de ATP



(B)



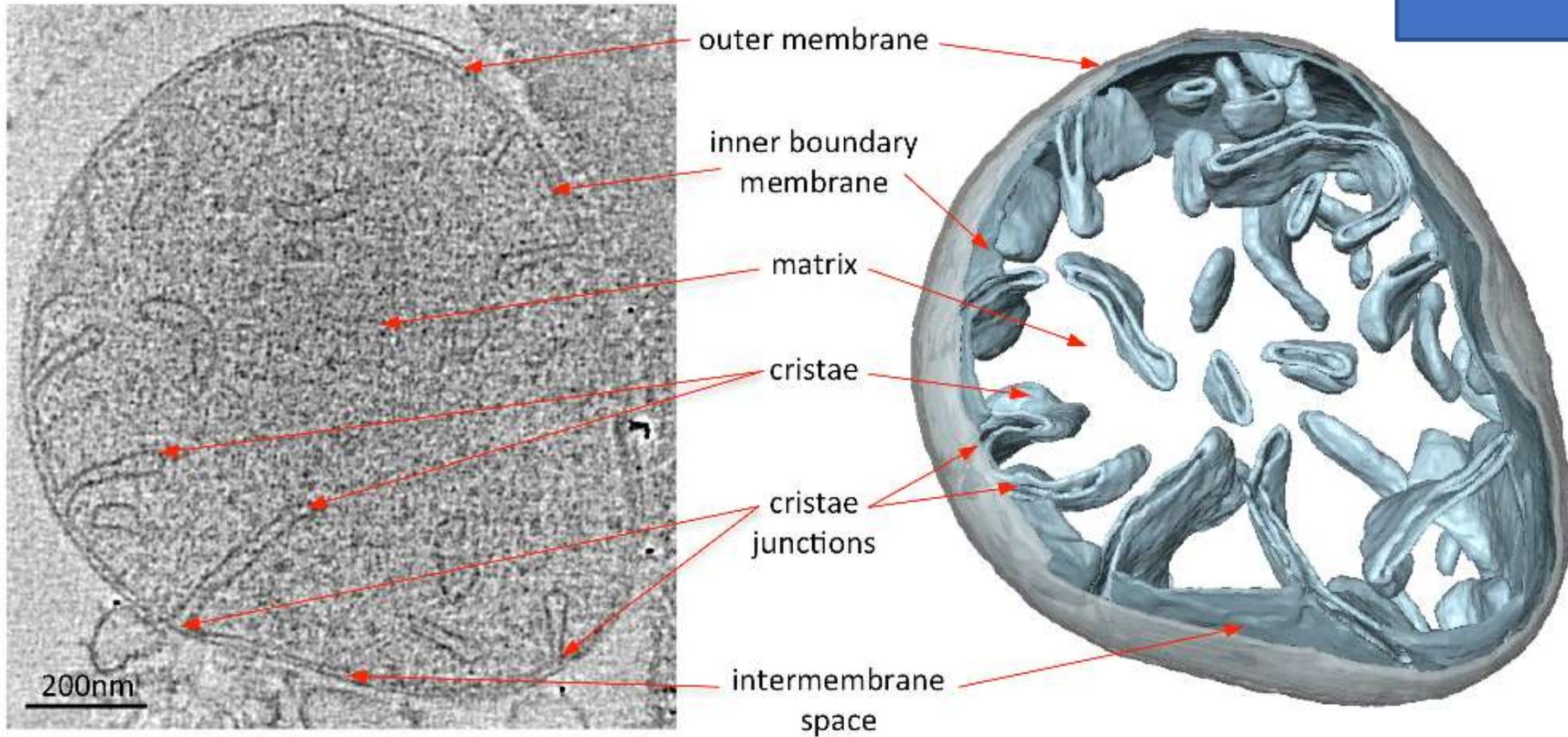
(A) ATP SYNTHESIS



<https://youtu.be/kXpzp4RDGJI>

crestas y fosforilación oxidativa: relación estructura-función

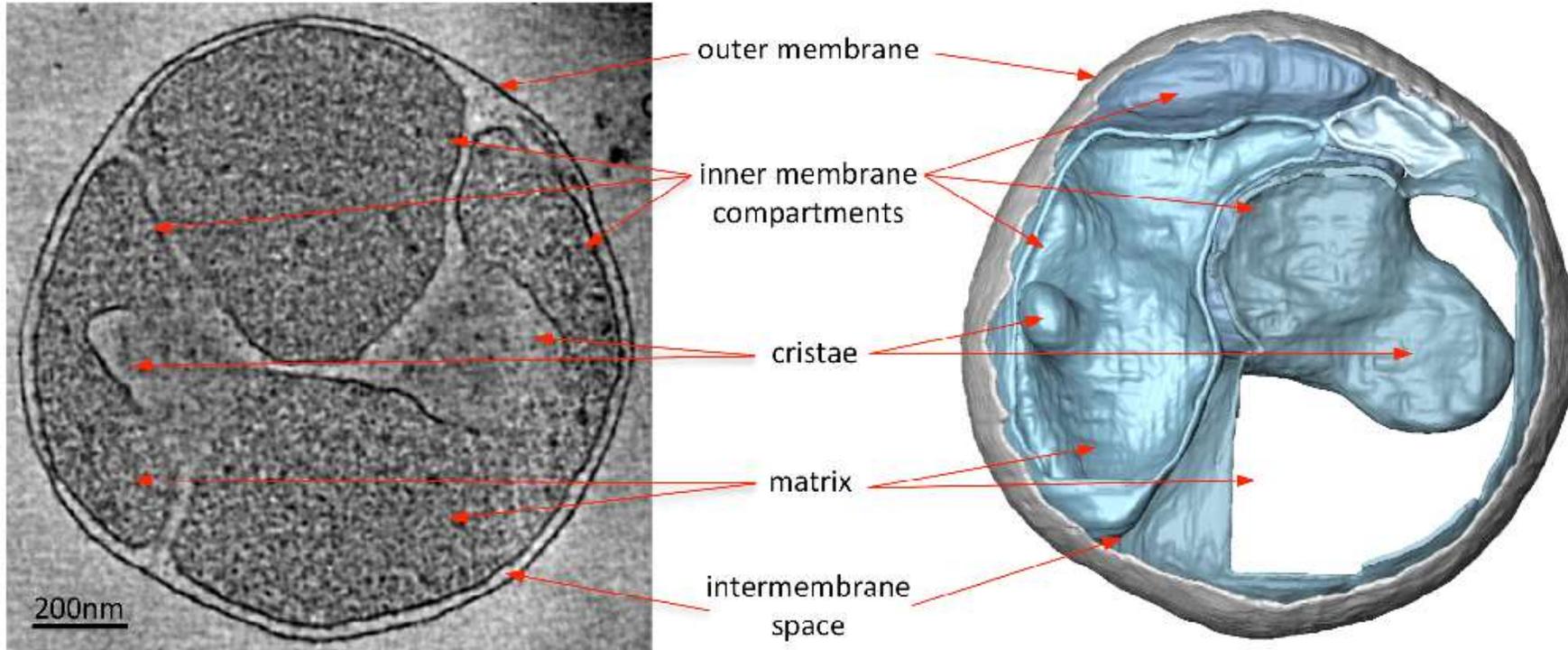
zoom



S. cerevisiae

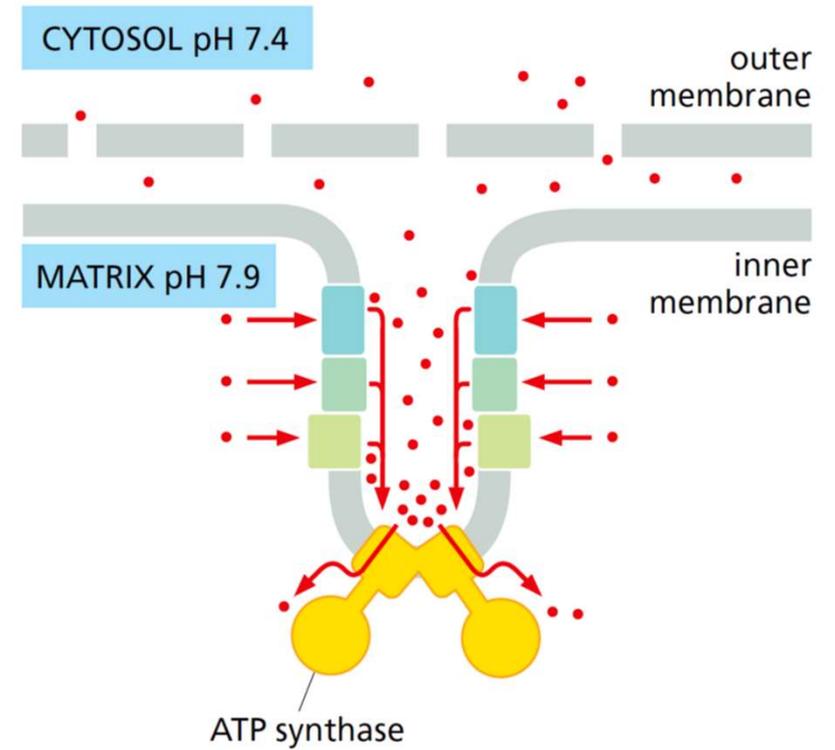
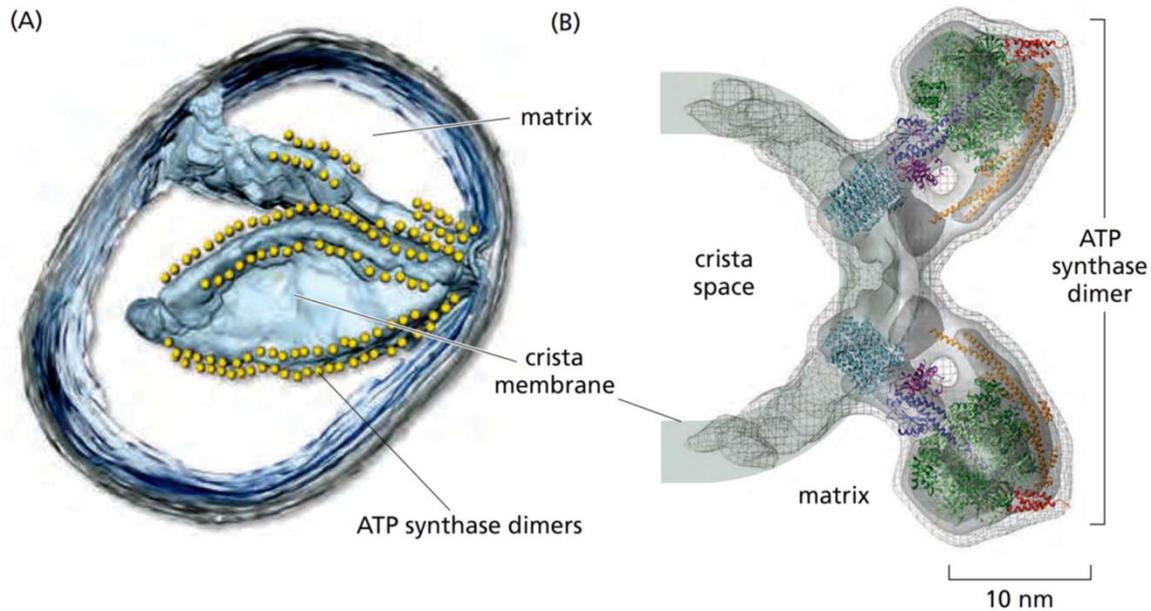
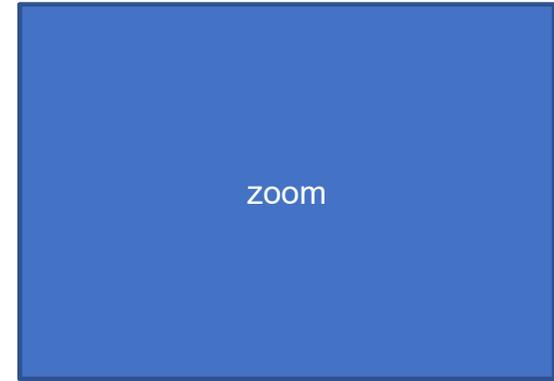
crestas y fosforilación oxidativa: relación estructura-función

zoom



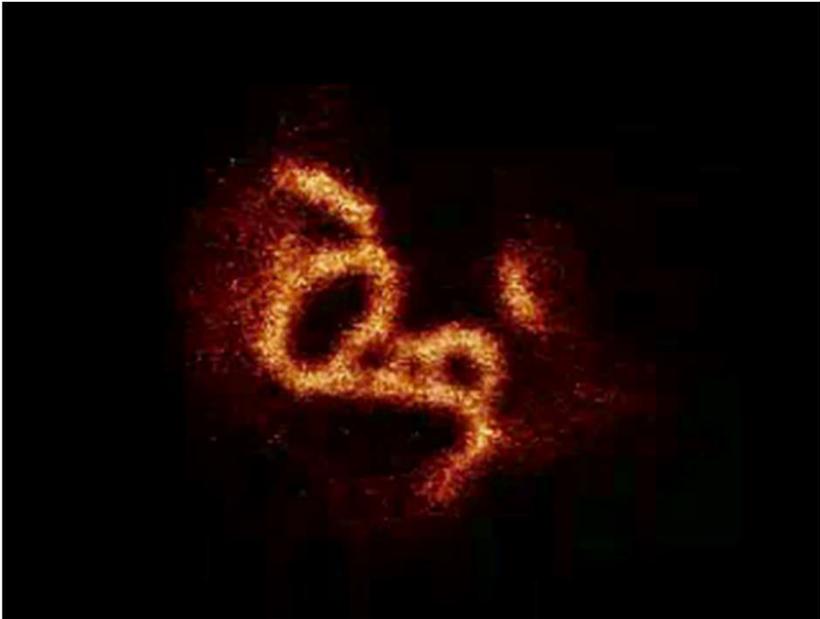
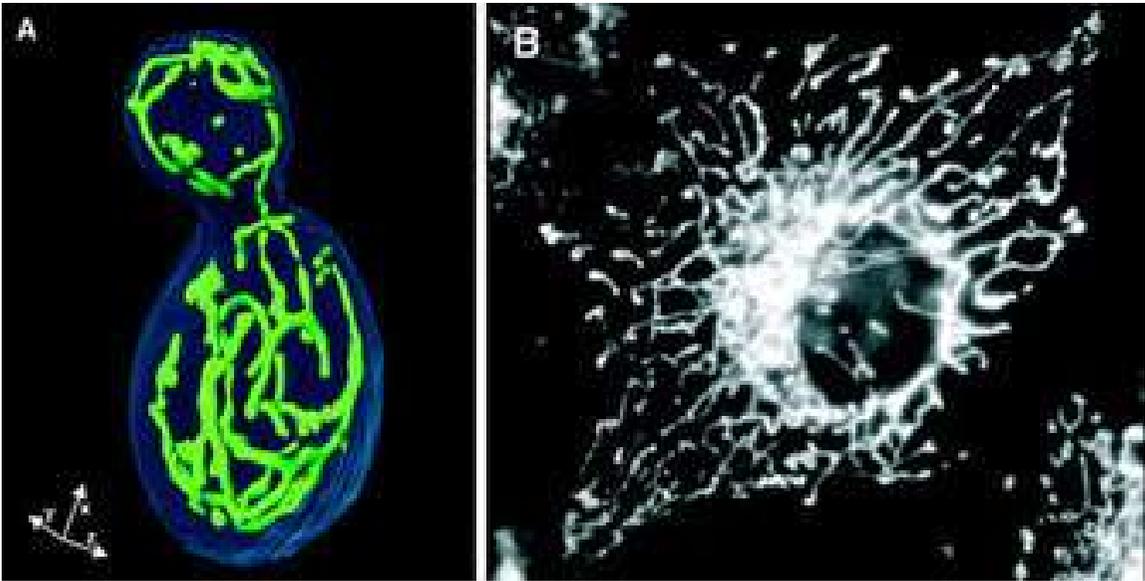
S. cerevisiae w/o *ATP synthase*

crestas y fosforilación oxidativa: relación estructura-función



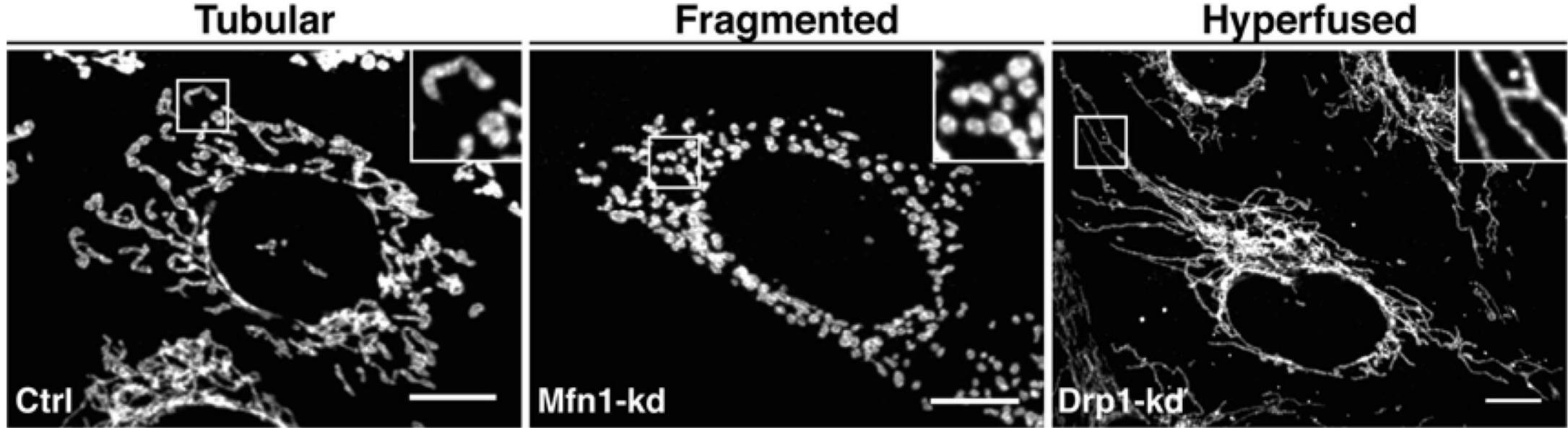
Dinámica de mitocondrias

zoom



Dinámica de mitocondrias

zoom

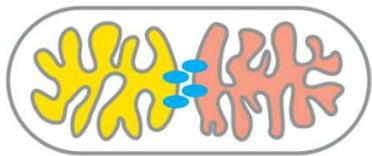


Anti-TOM

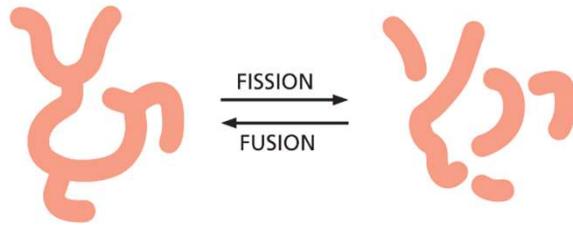
Dinámica de mitocondrias



GTP
(low)
outer
membrane
fusion

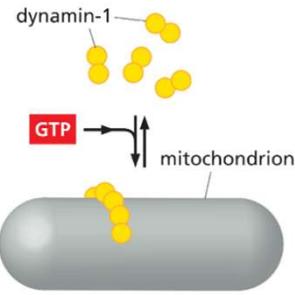


GTP
(high)
inner
membrane
fusion

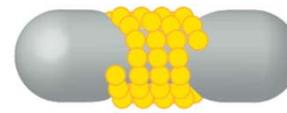


GTPasa parecidas a dinamina:
Mitofusinas (MFN1/2)
OPA-1

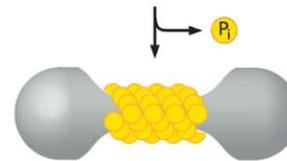
Charcot-Marie-
Tooth neuropathy
type 2A
dominant optic
atrophy



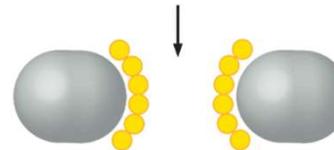
targeting



assembly-driven constriction

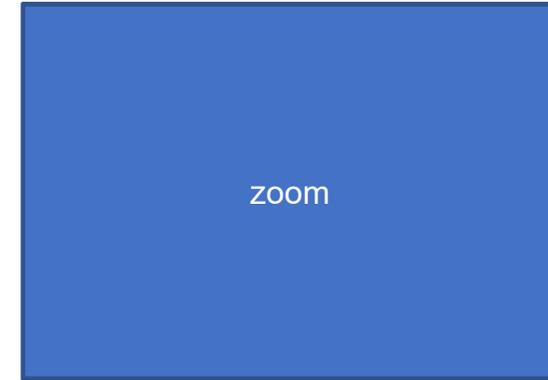


hydrolysis-driven constriction



fission

GTPasa asociada a dinamina
DRP-1

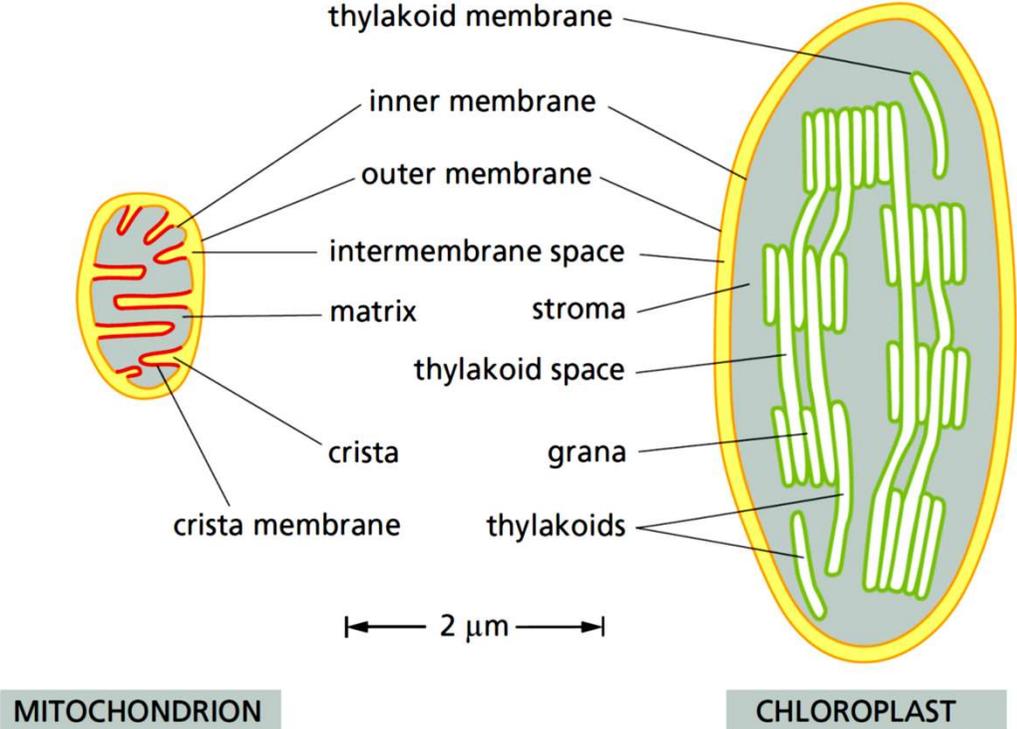
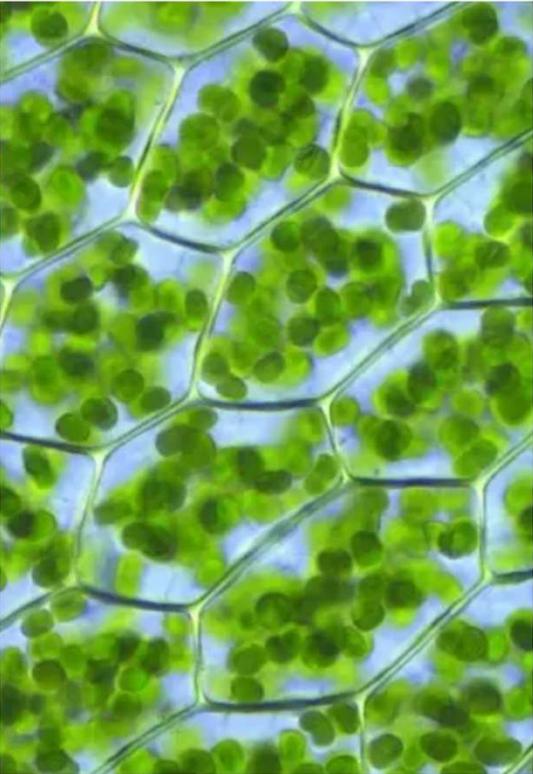
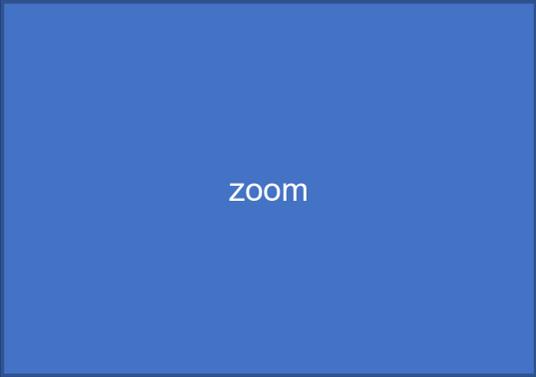


FISIÓN
FUSIÓN
TRANSPORTE
DEGRADACIÓN

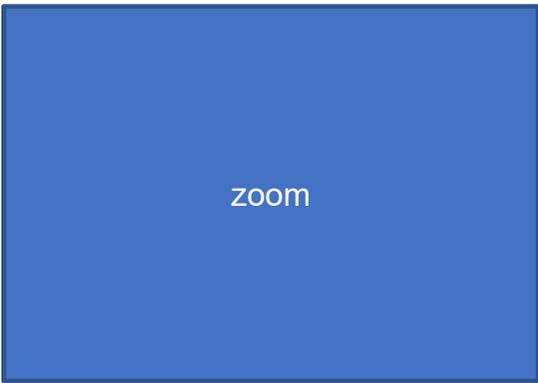
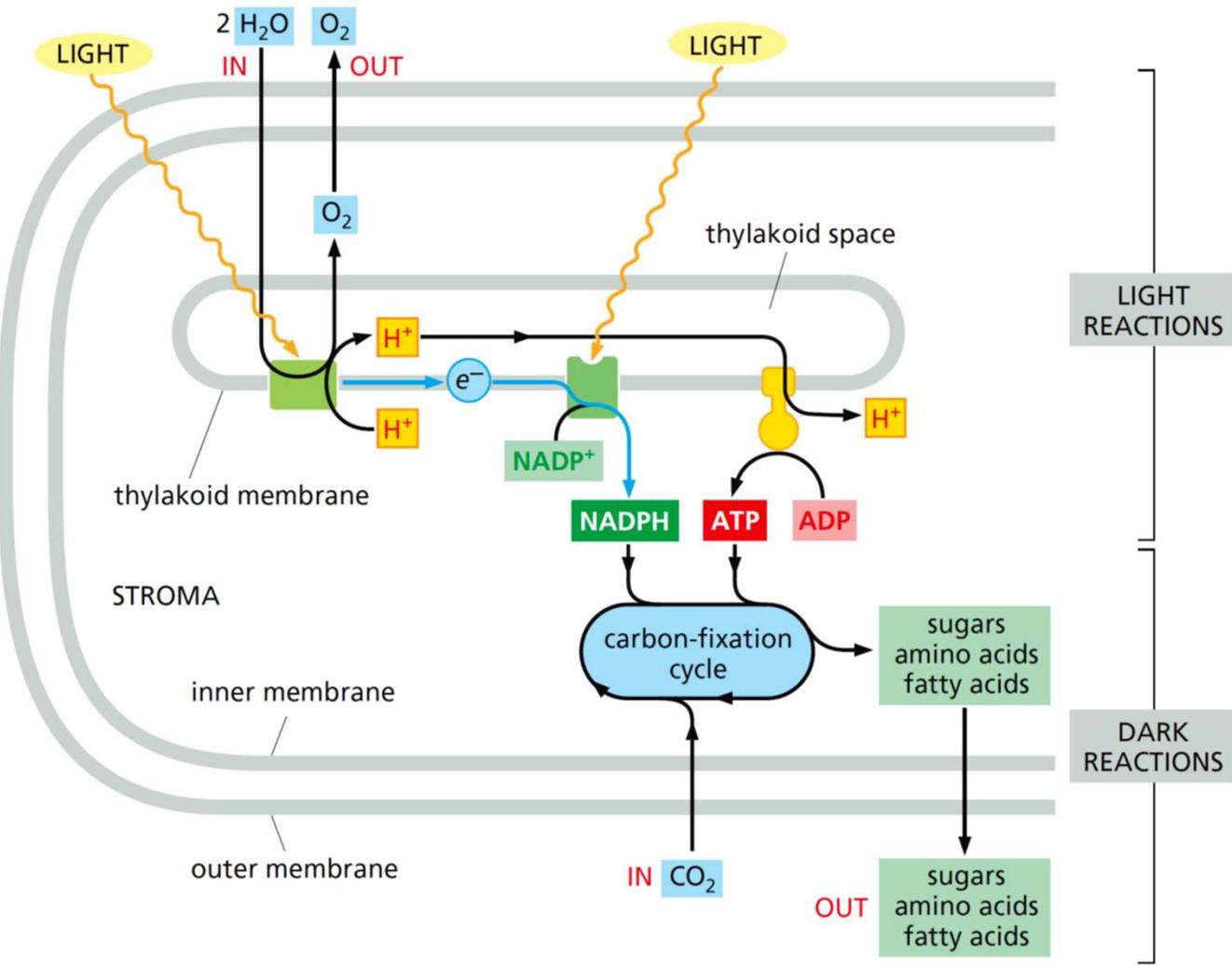


FOSFORILACIÓN
OXIDATIVA

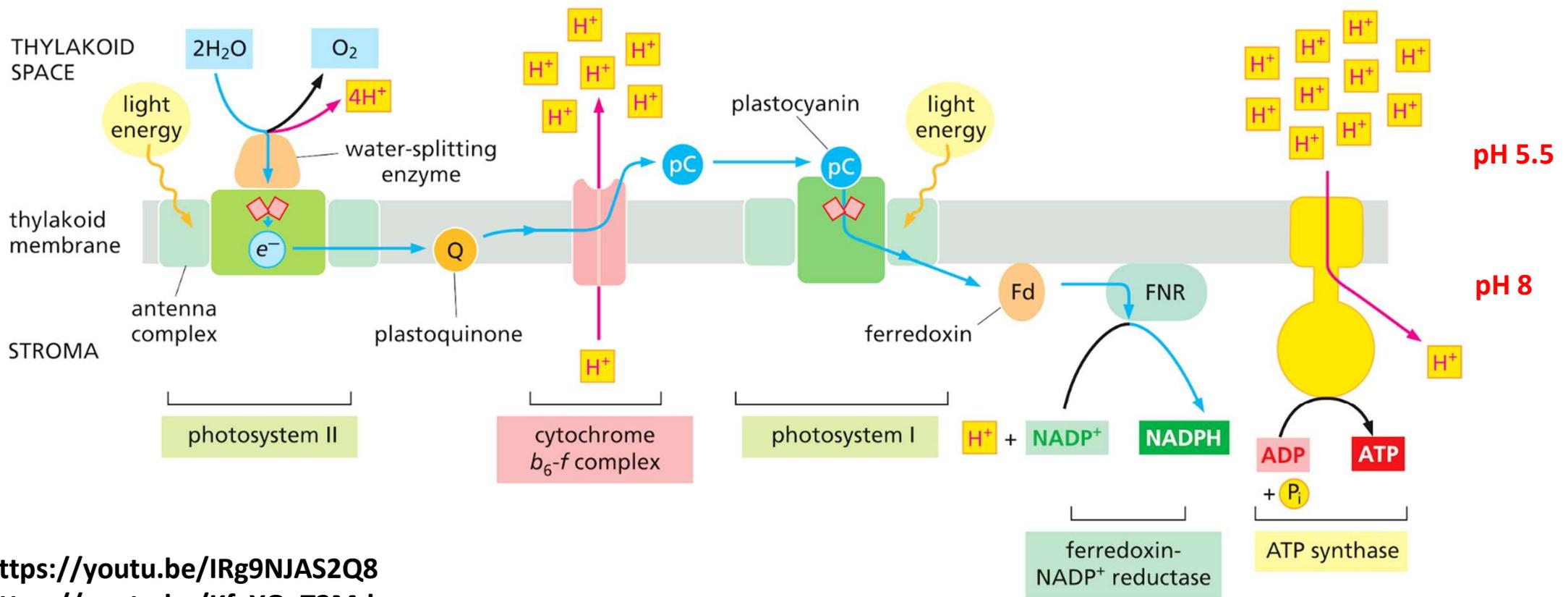
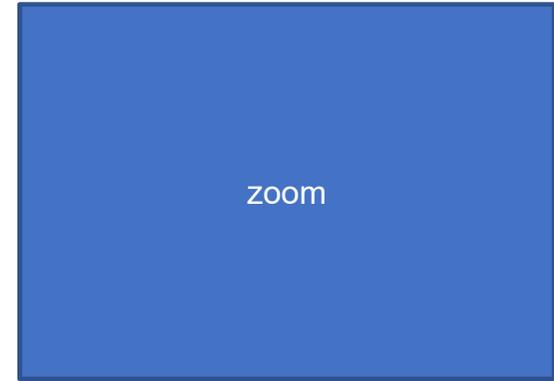
cloroplastos



cloroplastos: fotosíntesis



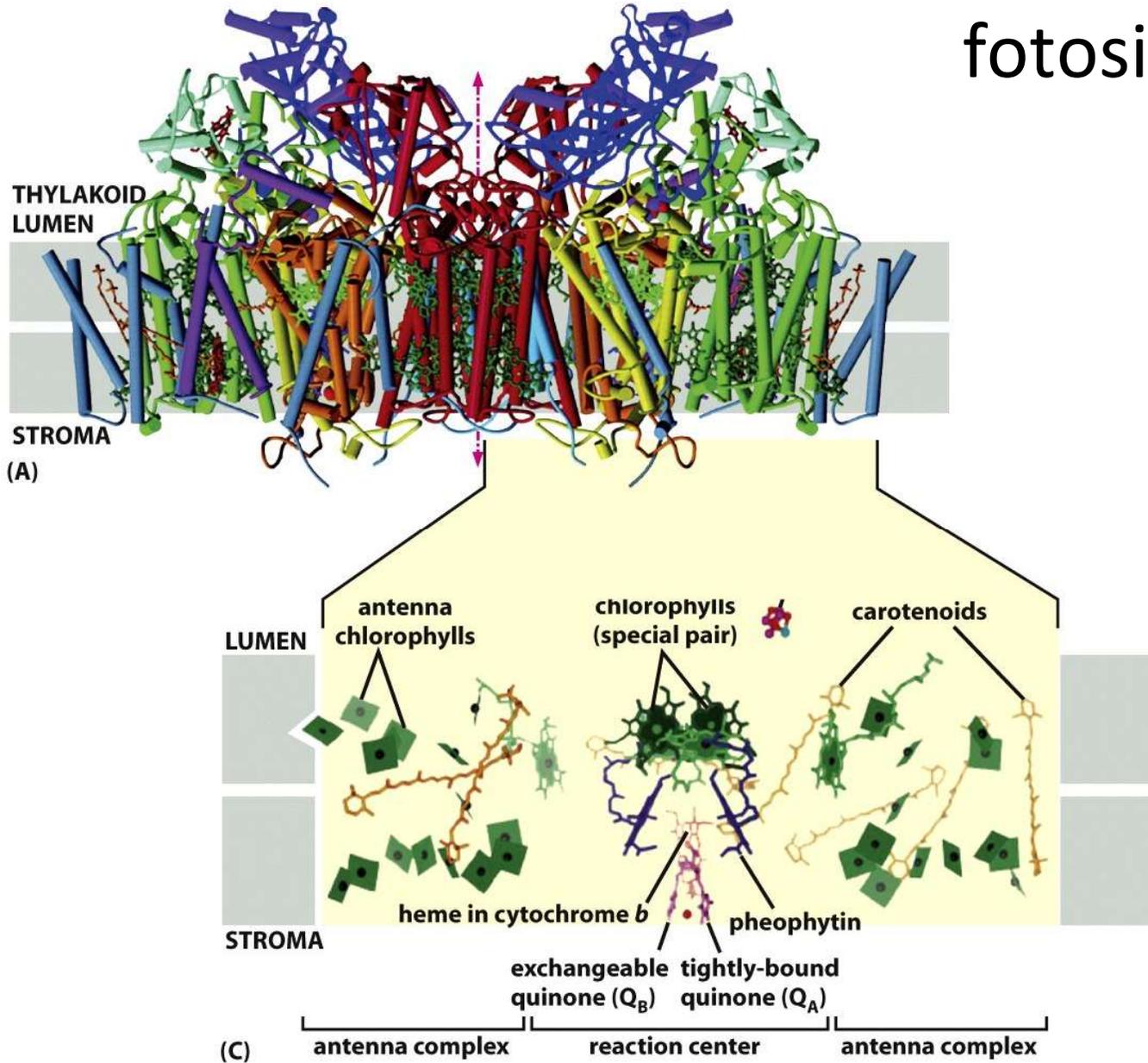
fotosíntesis: fotofosforilación



<https://youtu.be/IRg9NJAS2Q8>
<https://youtu.be/KfvYQgT2M-k>

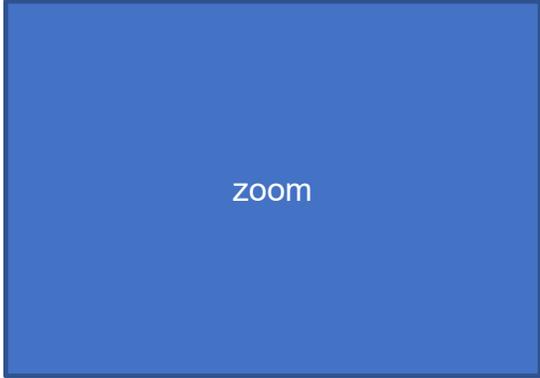
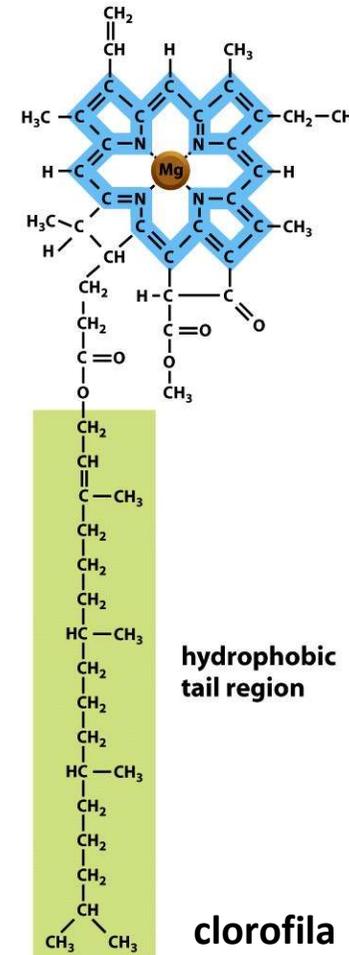
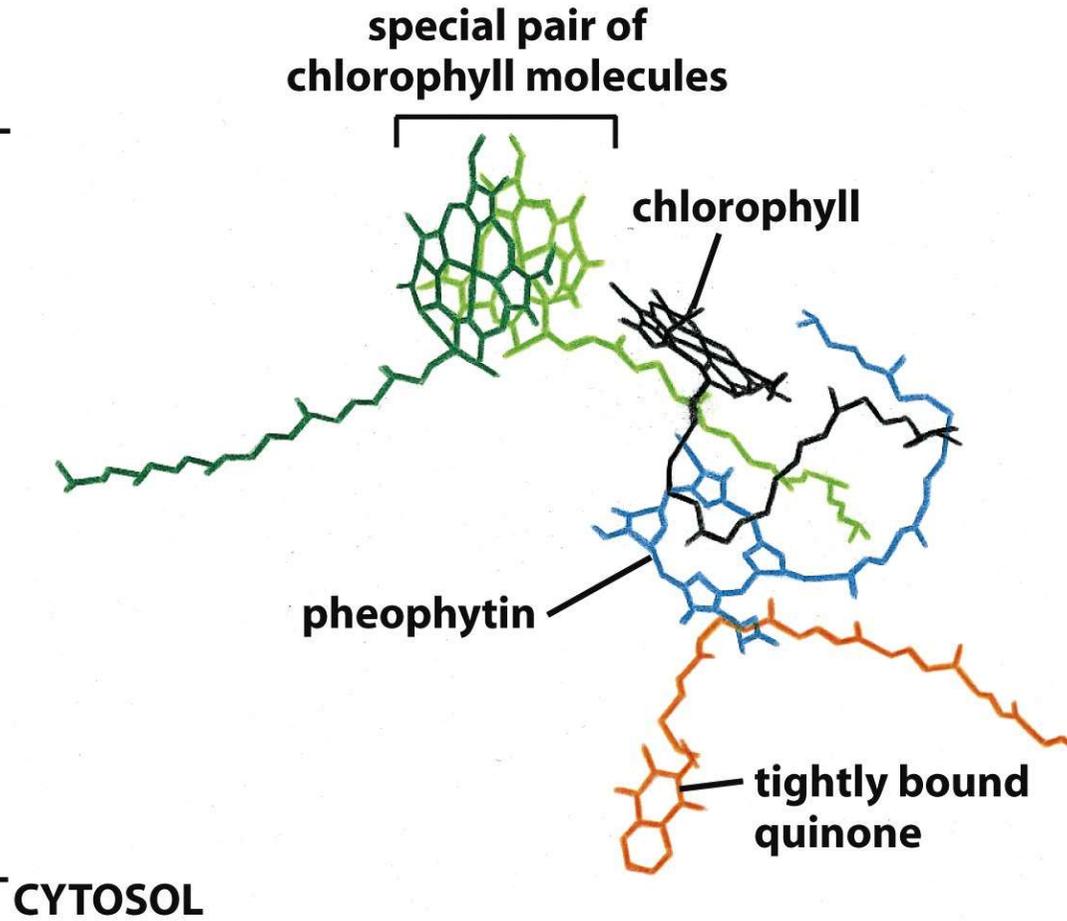
fotosistemas

zoom



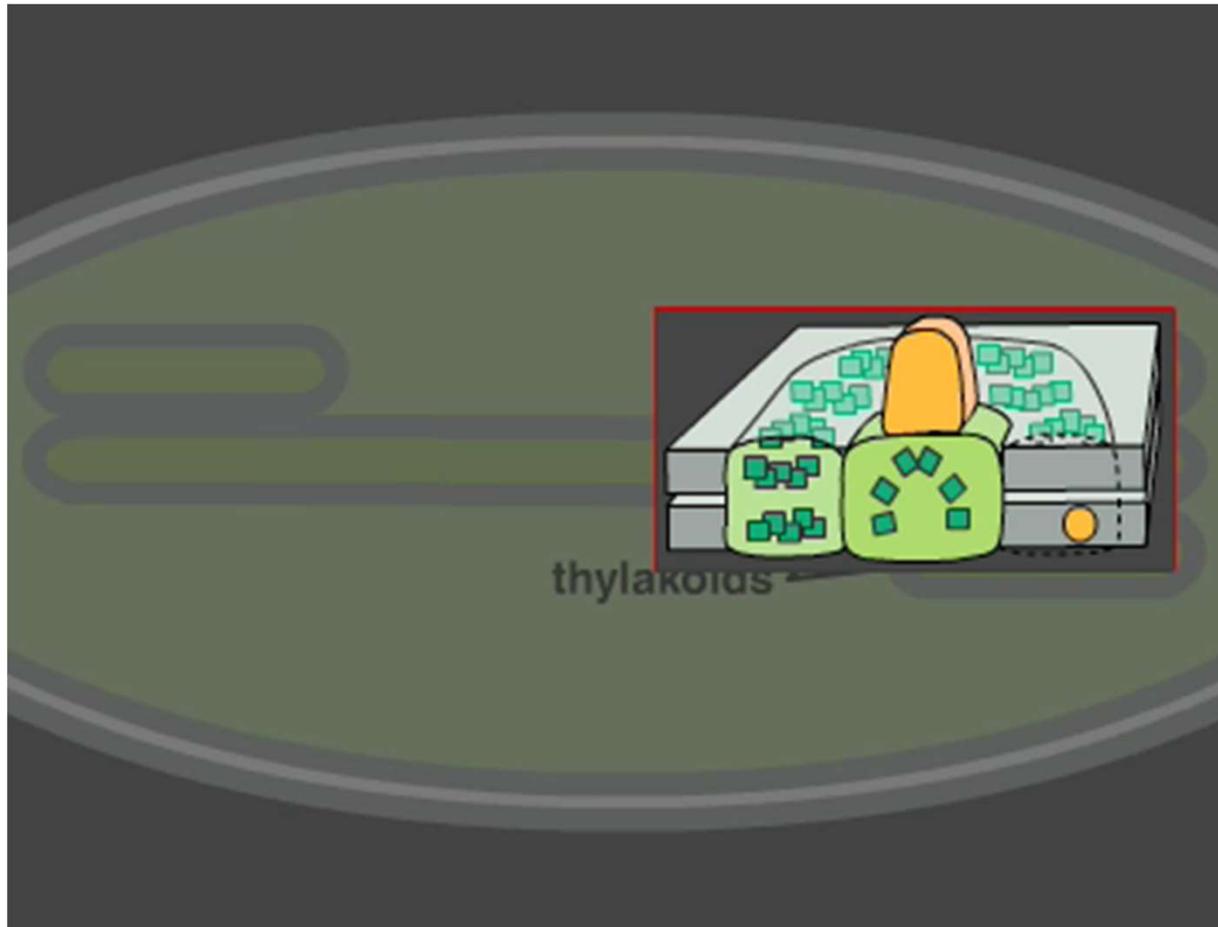
Centro de reacción bacteriano

lipid bilayer of bacterial plasma membrane



fotofosforilación: fotosistemas

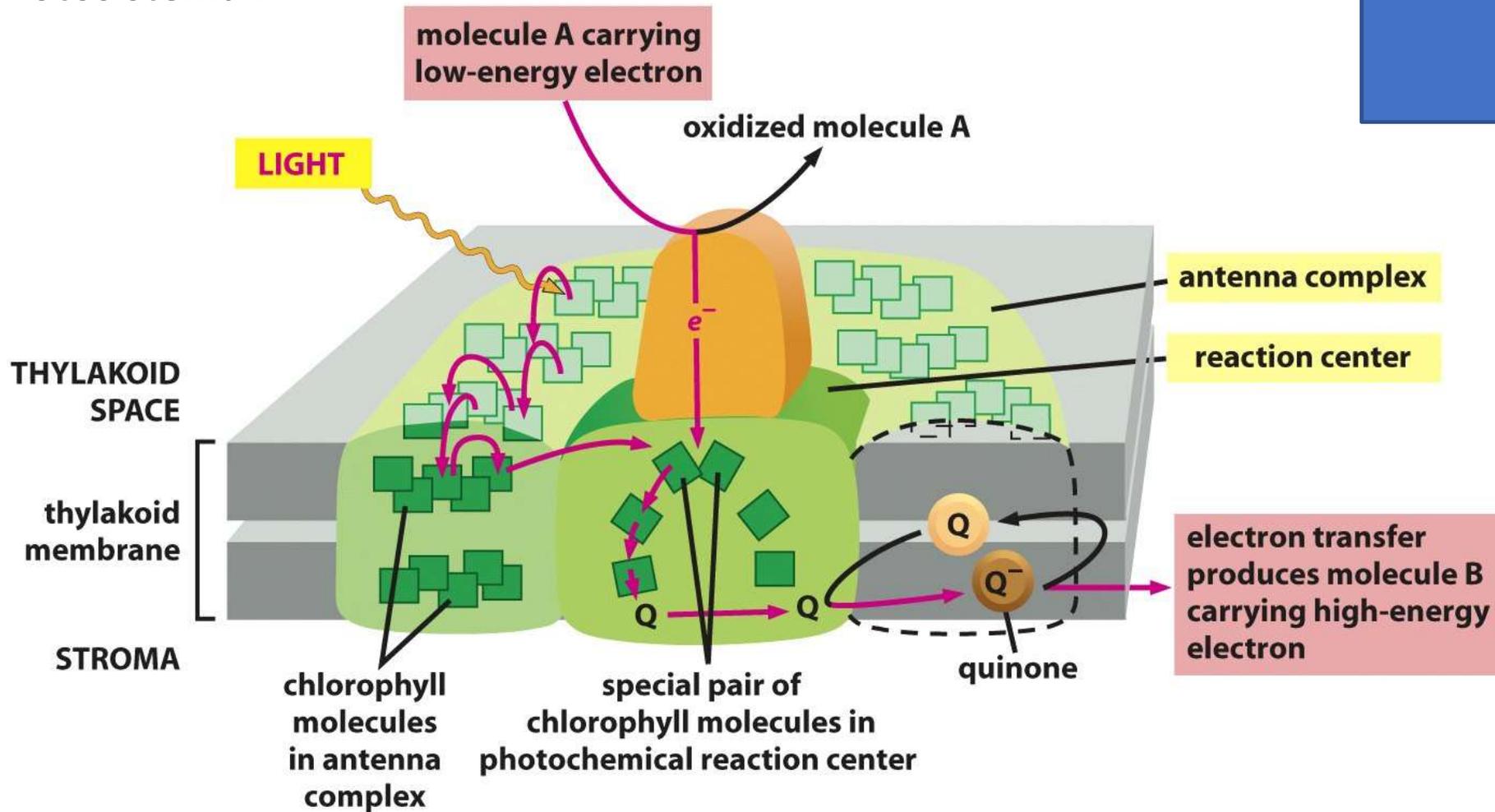
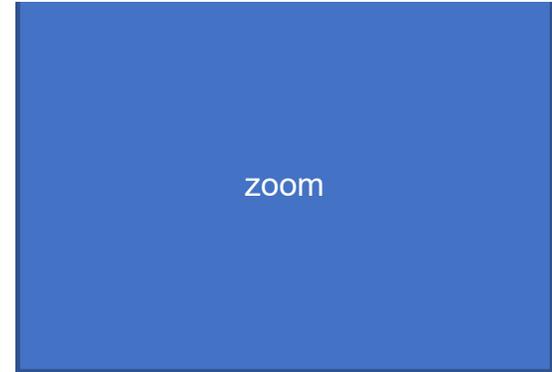
fotosistema II



zoom

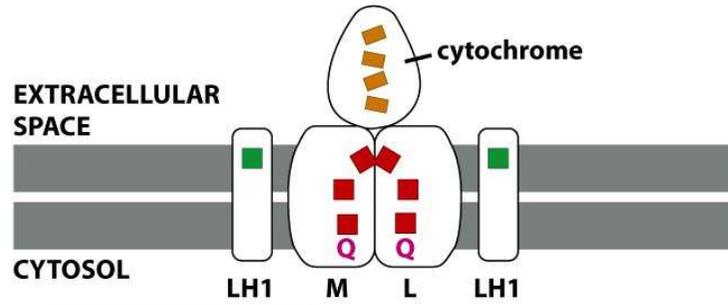
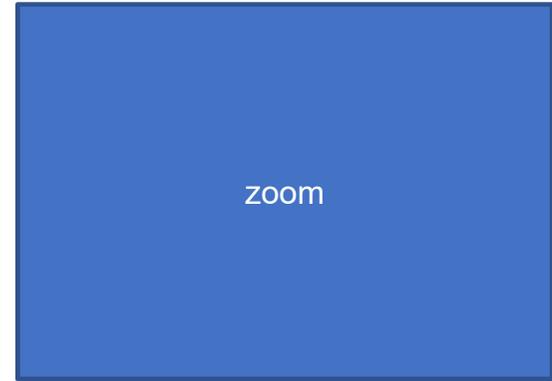
fotofosforilación: fotosistemas

fotosistema II

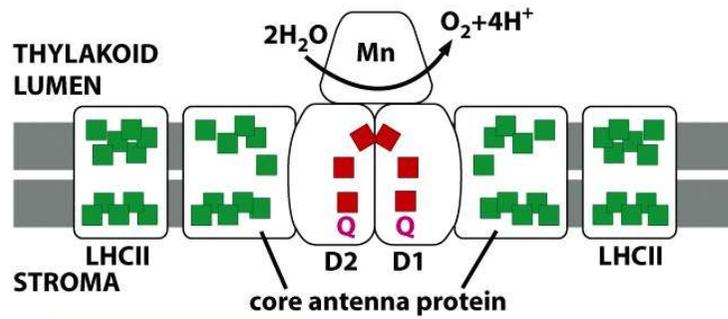


fotosistemas

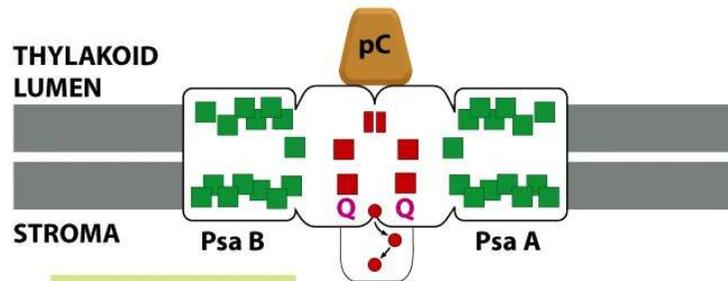
fotosistema II



(A) PURPLE BACTERIA

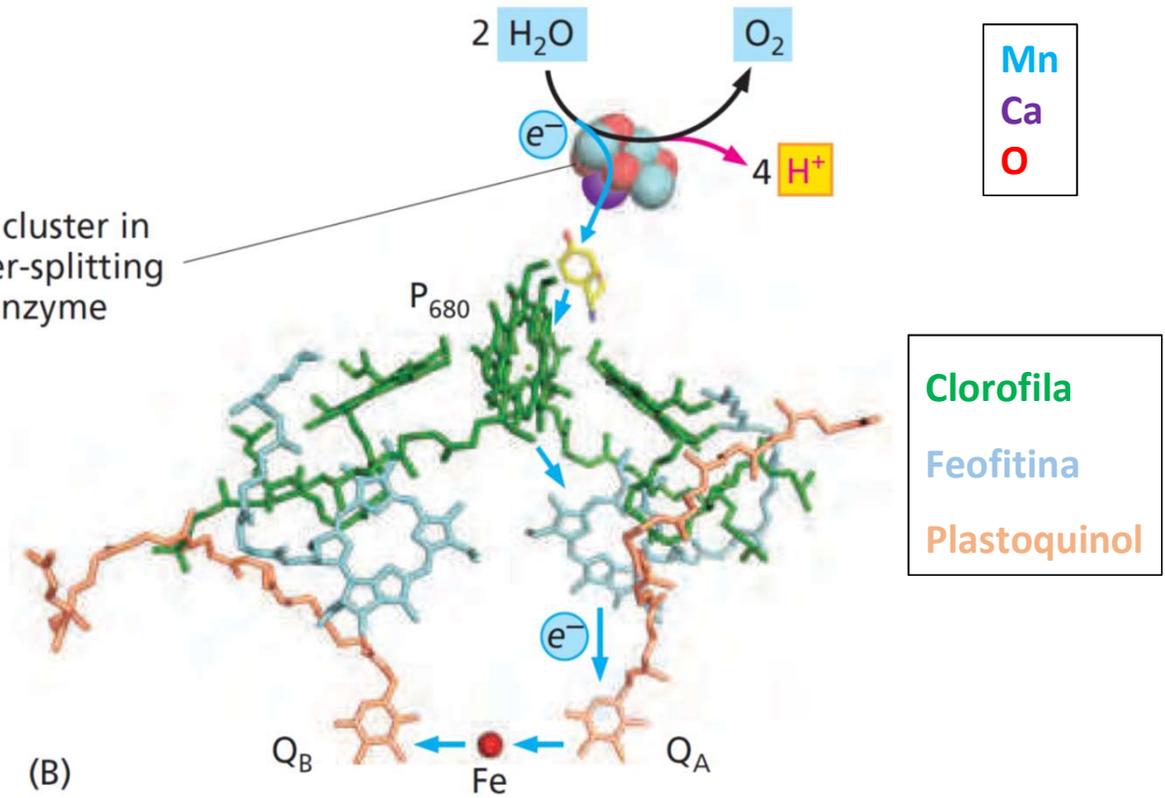


(B) PHOTOSYSTEM II



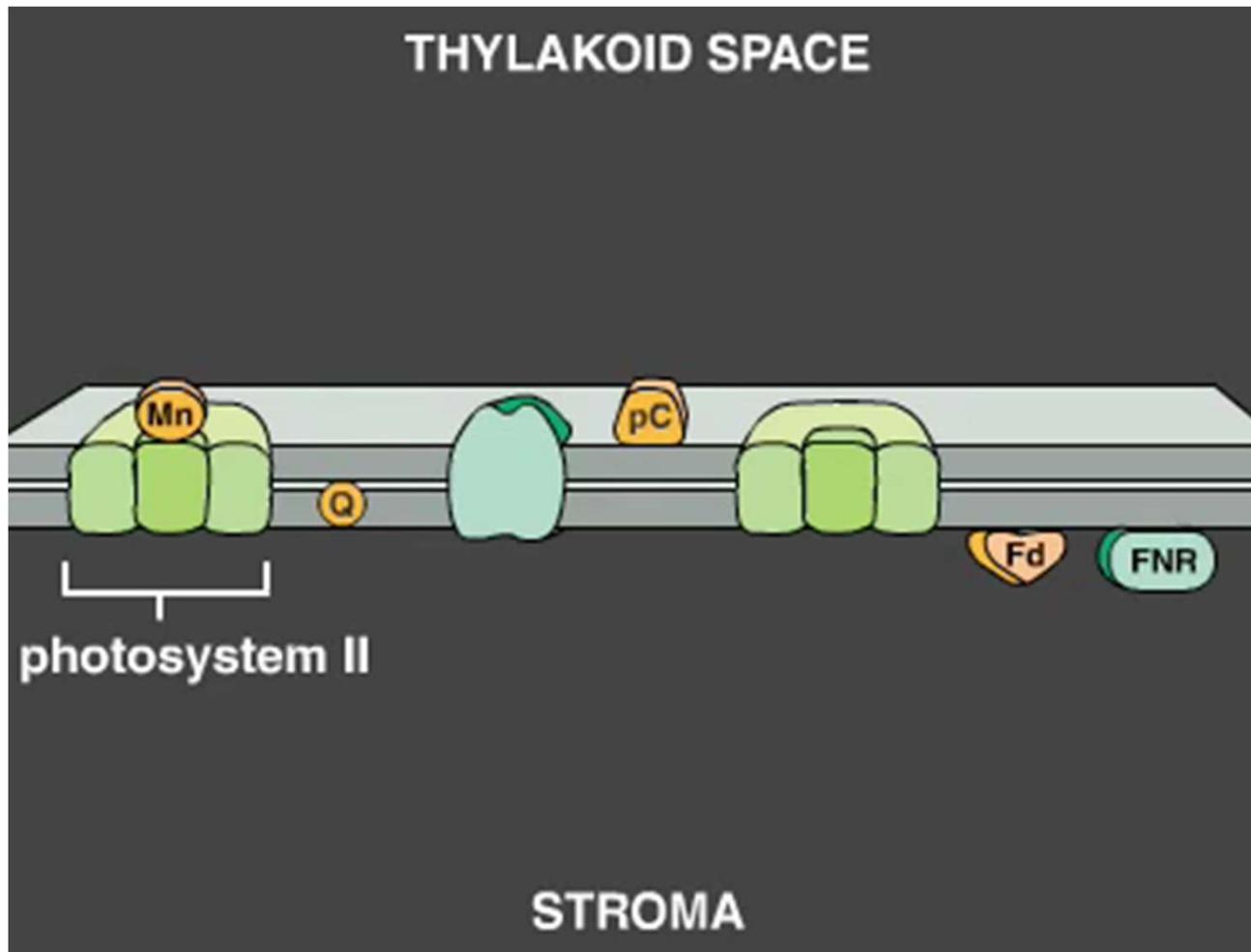
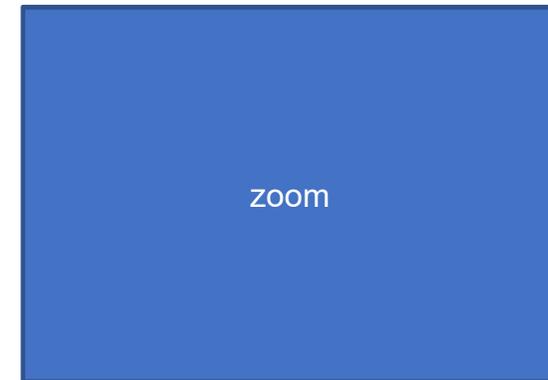
(C) PHOTOSYSTEM I

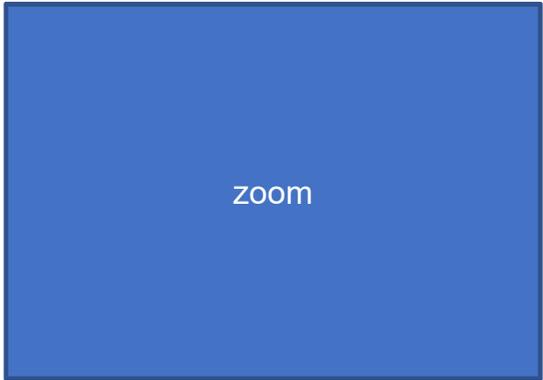
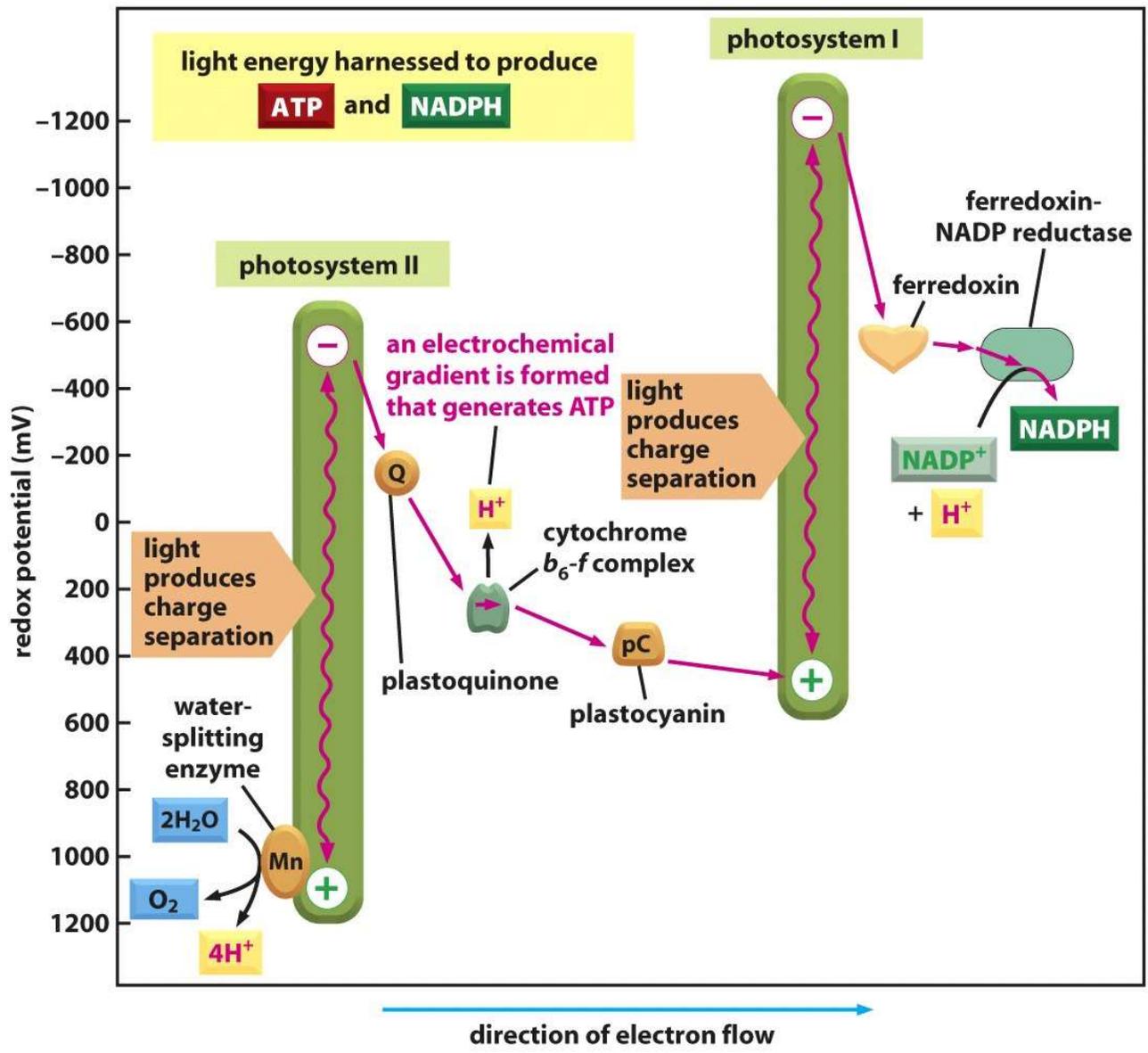
Mn cluster in water-splitting enzyme



(B)

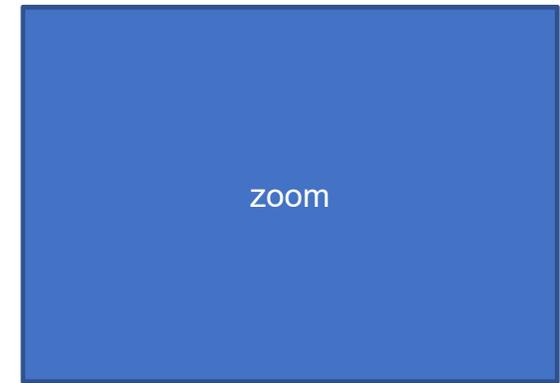
fotofosforilación: transporte de e⁻



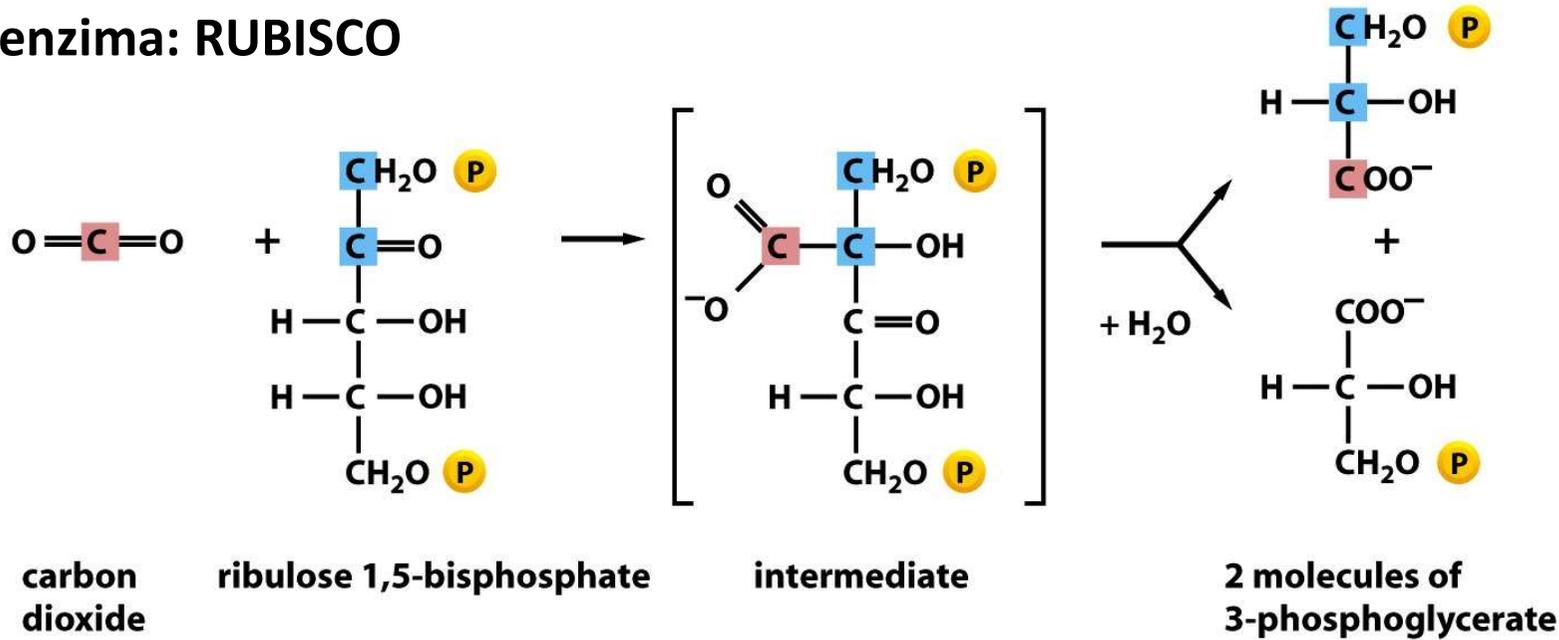


fotofosforilación:
transporte de e^-

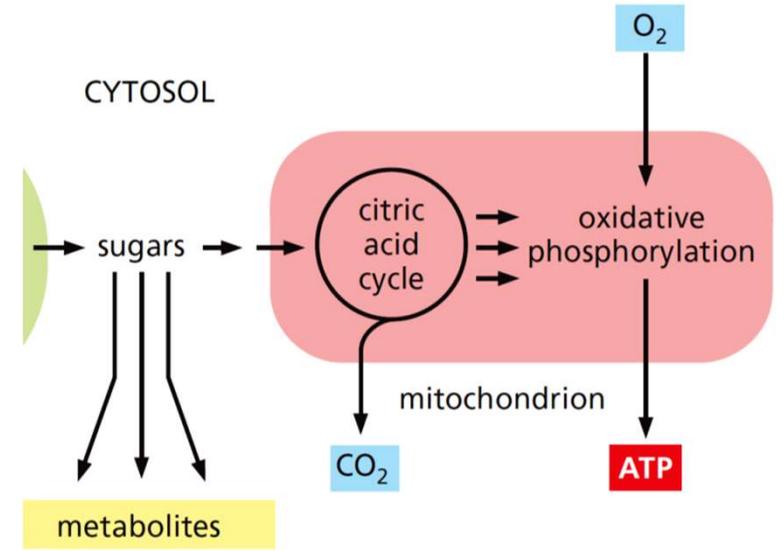
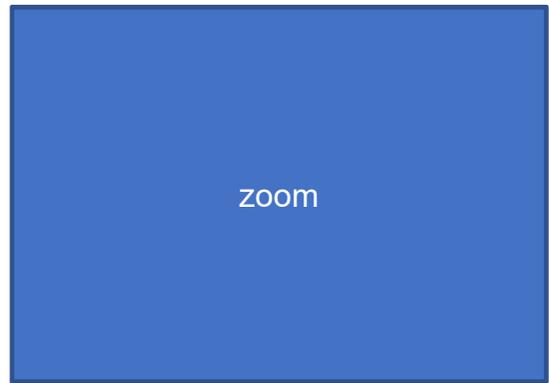
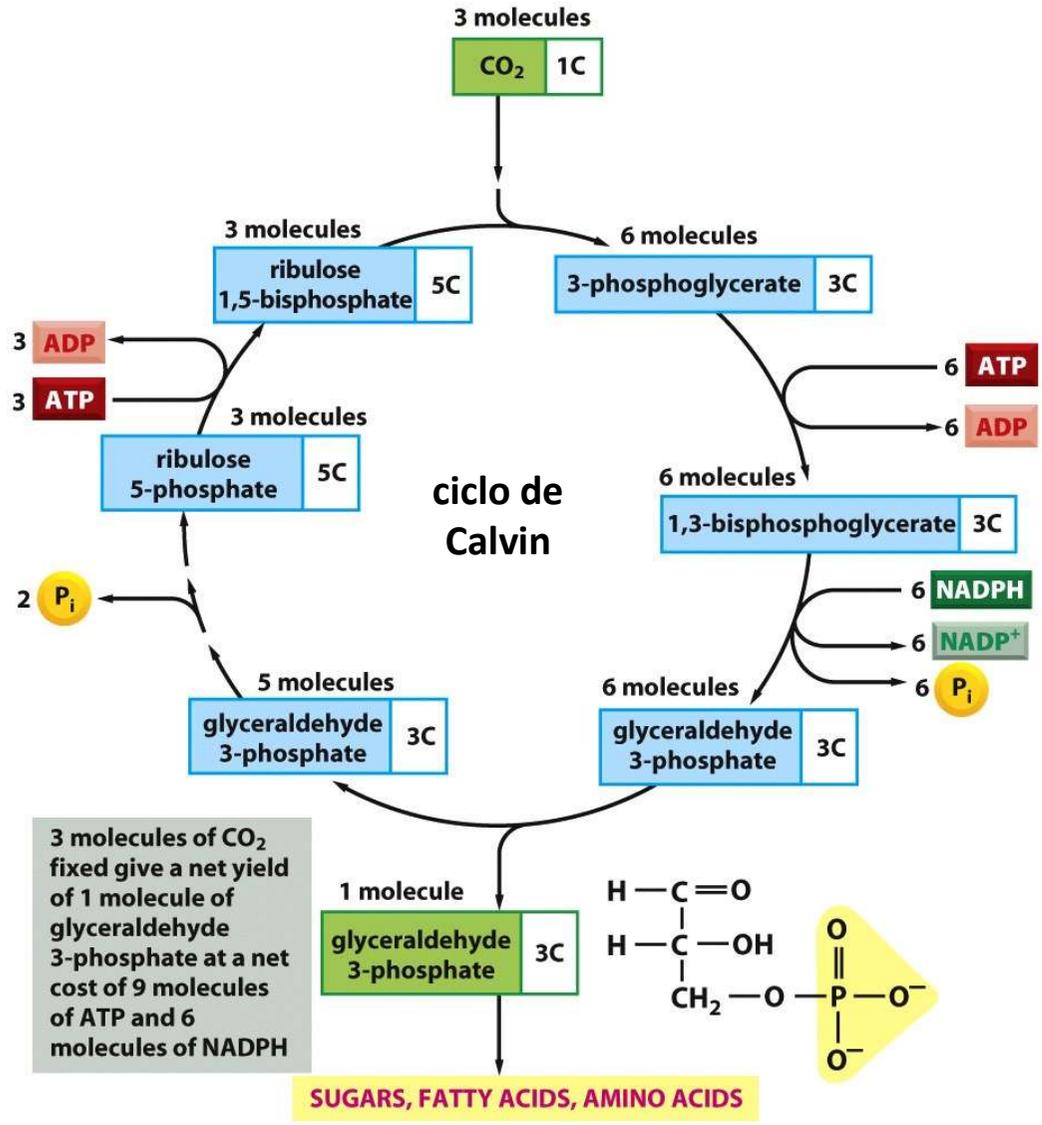
fotosíntesis: fijación de CO₂



enzima: RUBISCO

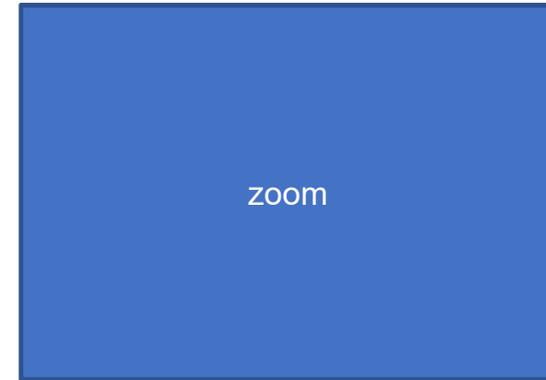
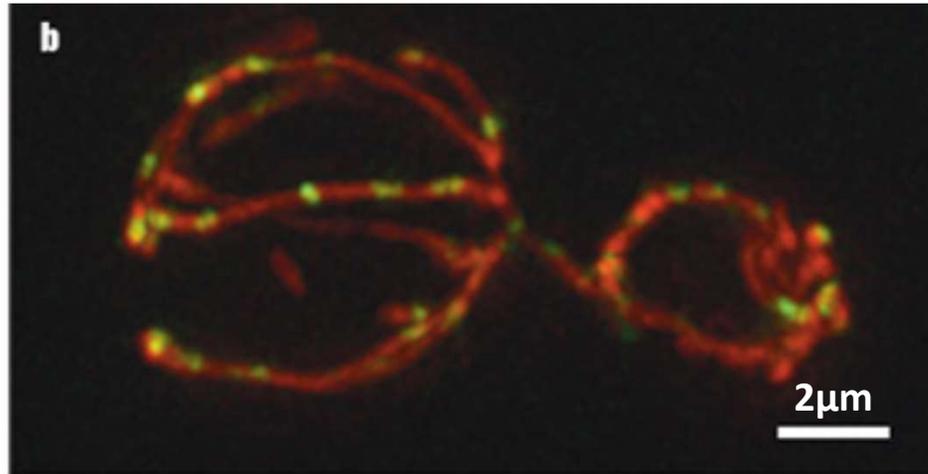


fotosíntesis: fijación de CO₂

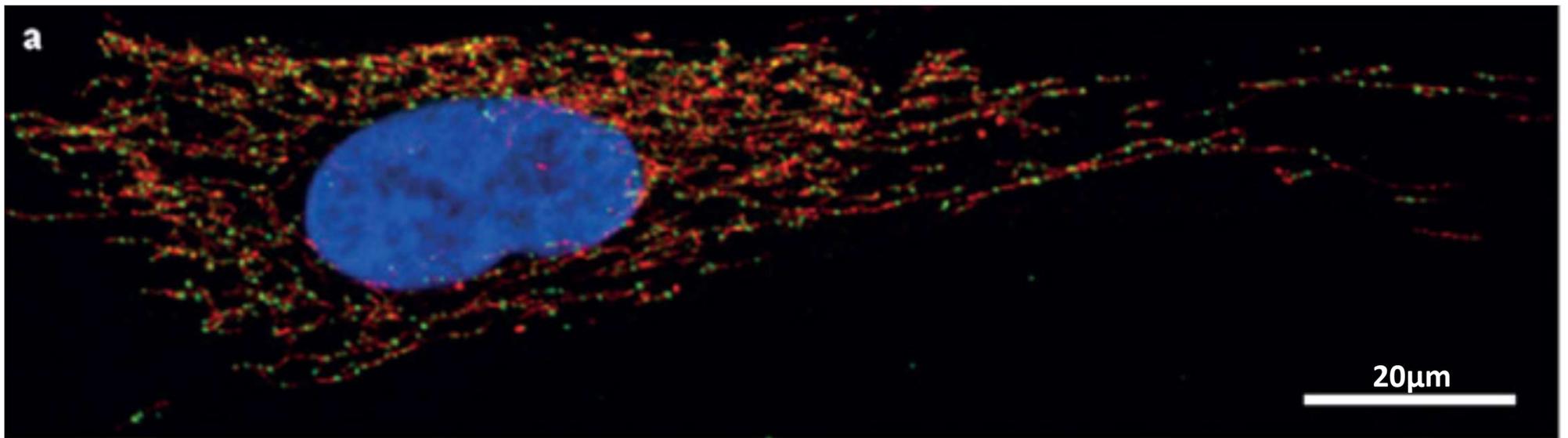


¿Cómo se forman las
mitocondrias y cloroplastos?

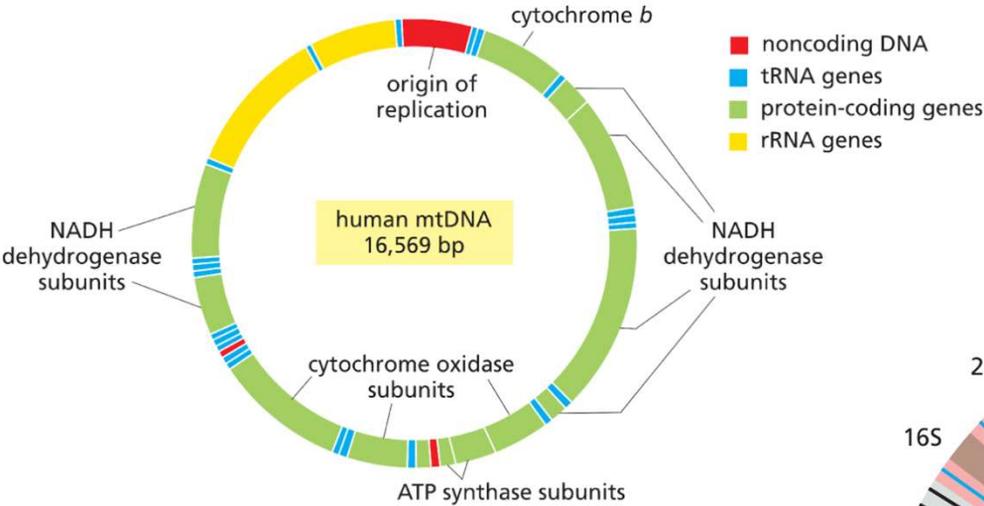
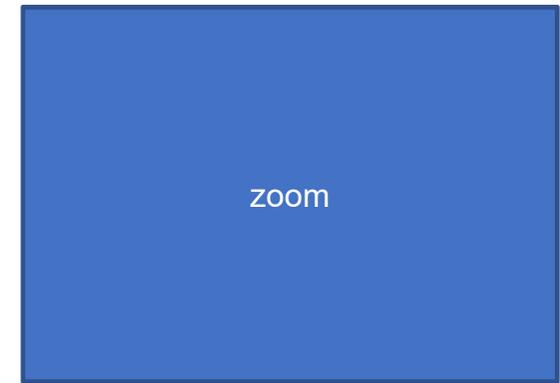
zoom



anti-ADNmt
anti-TOM (mitochondrias)

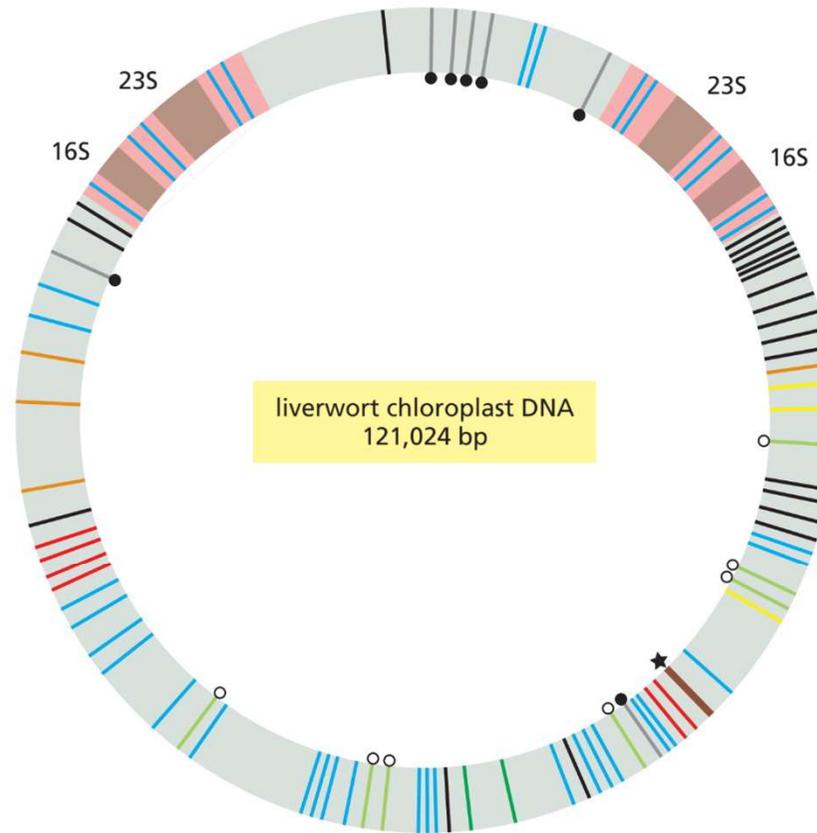


El genoma de mitocondrias y cloroplastos



- ADNmt: herencia materna en plantas y animales

- 2/3 plantas superiores heredan por vía materna - Otros pueden tener herencia biparental



- KEY:
- tRNA genes
 - ribosomal protein genes
 - photosystem I genes
 - photosystem II genes
 - ATP synthase genes
 - genes for b_6-f complex
 - RNA polymerase genes
 - genes for NADH dehydrogenase complex
 - ★ ribulose biphosphate carboxylase (large subunit)
 - inverted repeats containing ribosomal RNA genes

El genoma de mitocondrias y cloroplastos

zoom

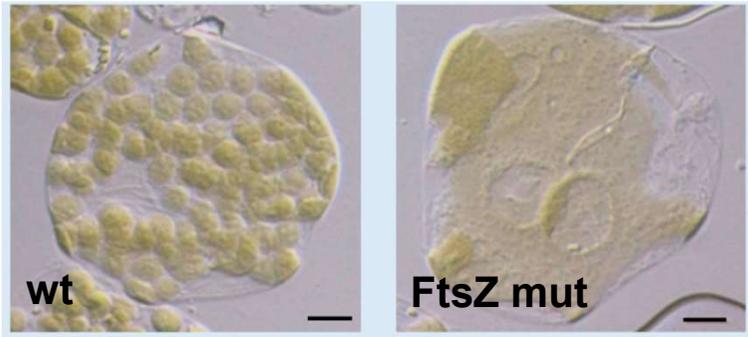
TABLE 14–3 Some Differences Between the “Universal” Code and Mitochondrial Genetic Codes*

Codon	“Universal” code	Mitochondrial codes			
		Mammals	Invertebrates	Yeasts	Plants
UGA	STOP	<i>Trp</i>	<i>Trp</i>	<i>Trp</i>	STOP
AUA	Ile	<i>Met</i>	<i>Met</i>	<i>Met</i>	Ile
CUA	Leu	Leu	Leu	<i>Thr</i>	Leu
AGA AGG	Arg	<i>STOP</i>	<i>Ser</i>	Arg	Arg

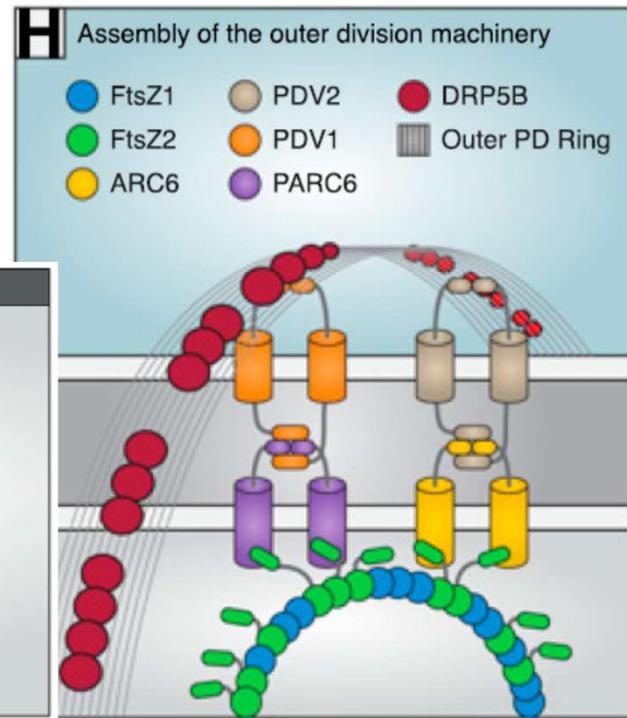
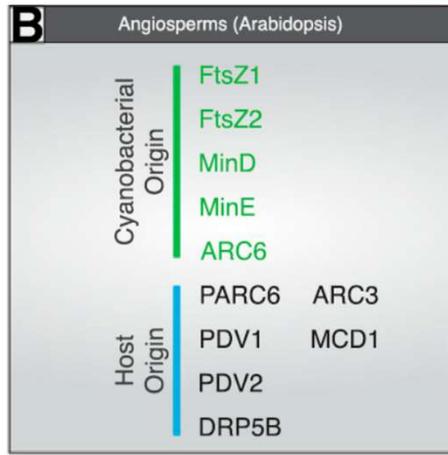
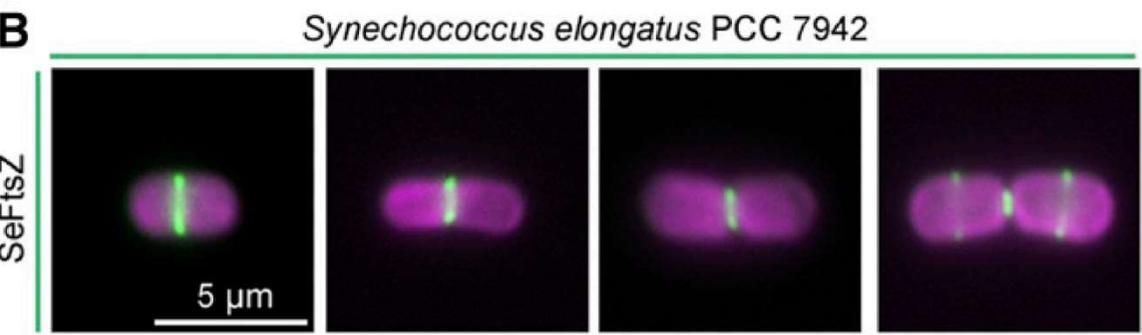
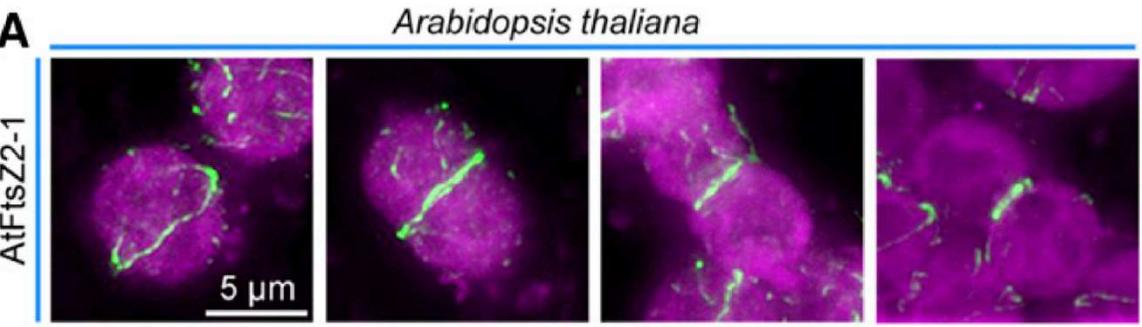
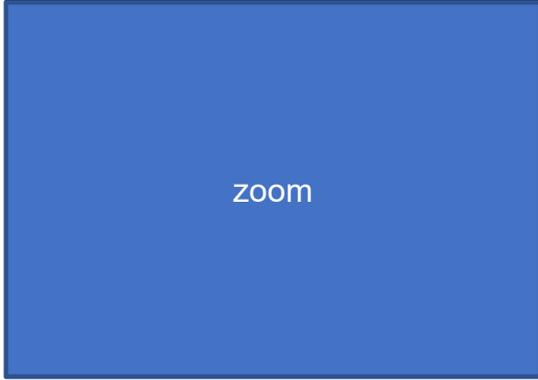
*Red italics indicate that the code differs from the “Universal” code.

- Sistema simplificado de sólo 22 tRNAs (reglas “relajadas” de apareamiento codón – anticodón)
- Pequeño número de genes y de codones permite “deriva” evolutiva del código genético

formación de cloroplastos



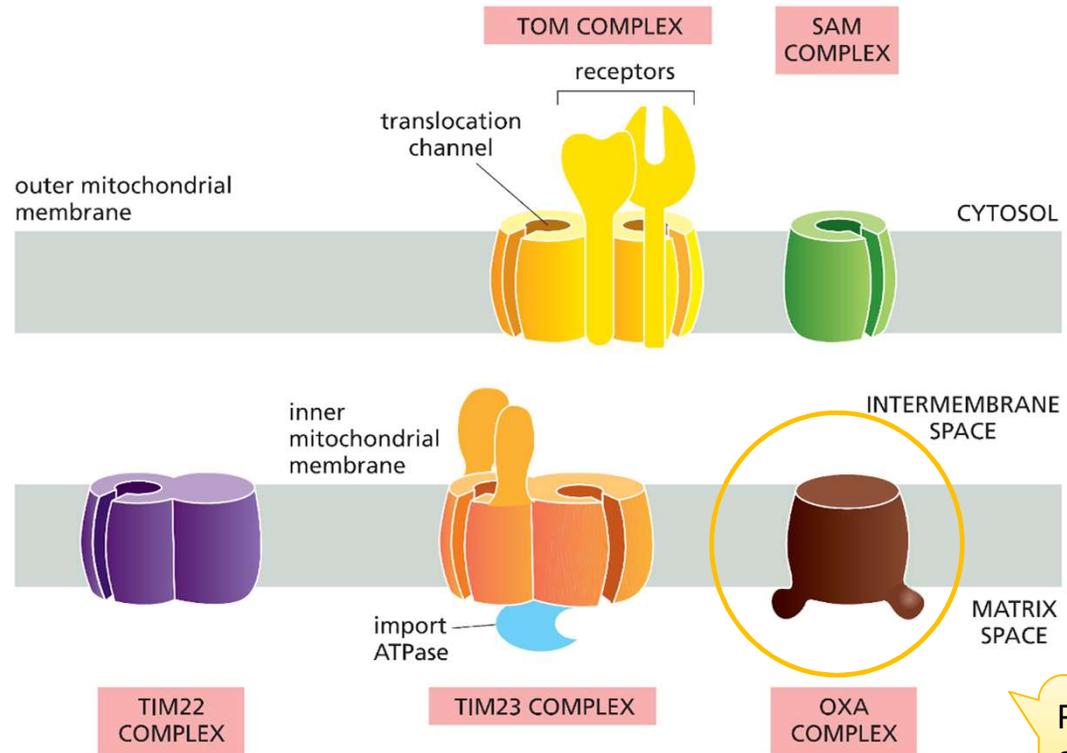
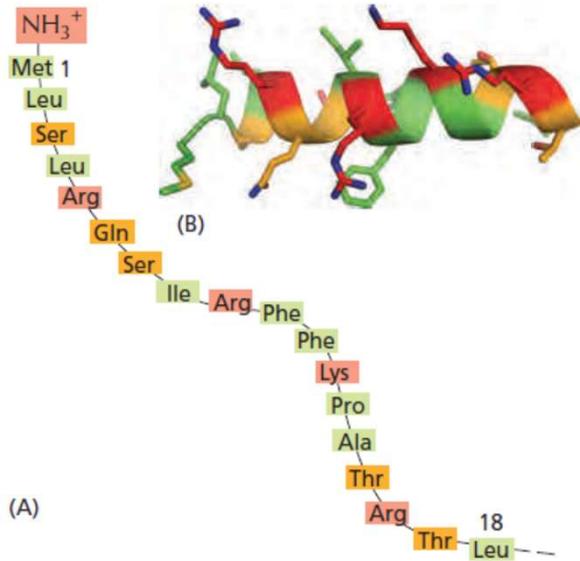
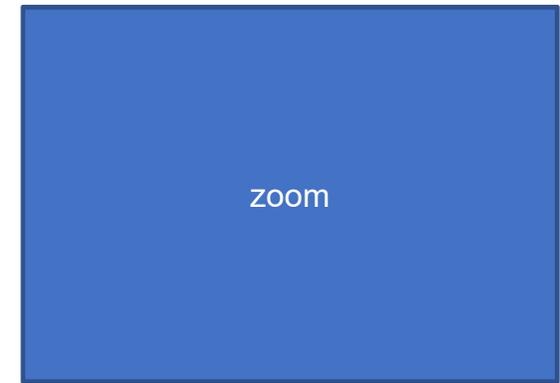
clorofila
FtsZ (GTPasa)



[Plant Physiol.](https://doi.org/10.1104/pp.17.01272) 2018 Jan;176(1):138-151. doi: 10.1104/pp.17.01272.

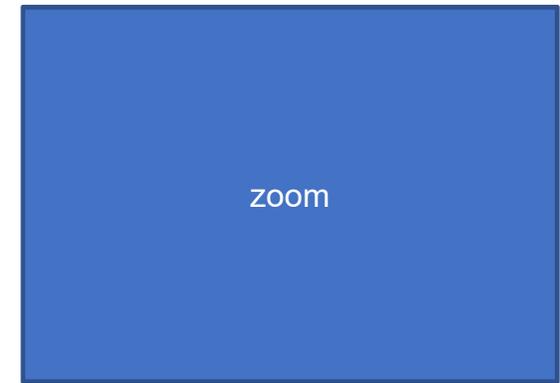
Transporte de proteínas hacia mitocondrias

- es Post-traducciona
- Participan:
 - Secuencias señal (N-terminal, internas)
 - Translocadores de membrana
 - Chaperonas
 - ATP

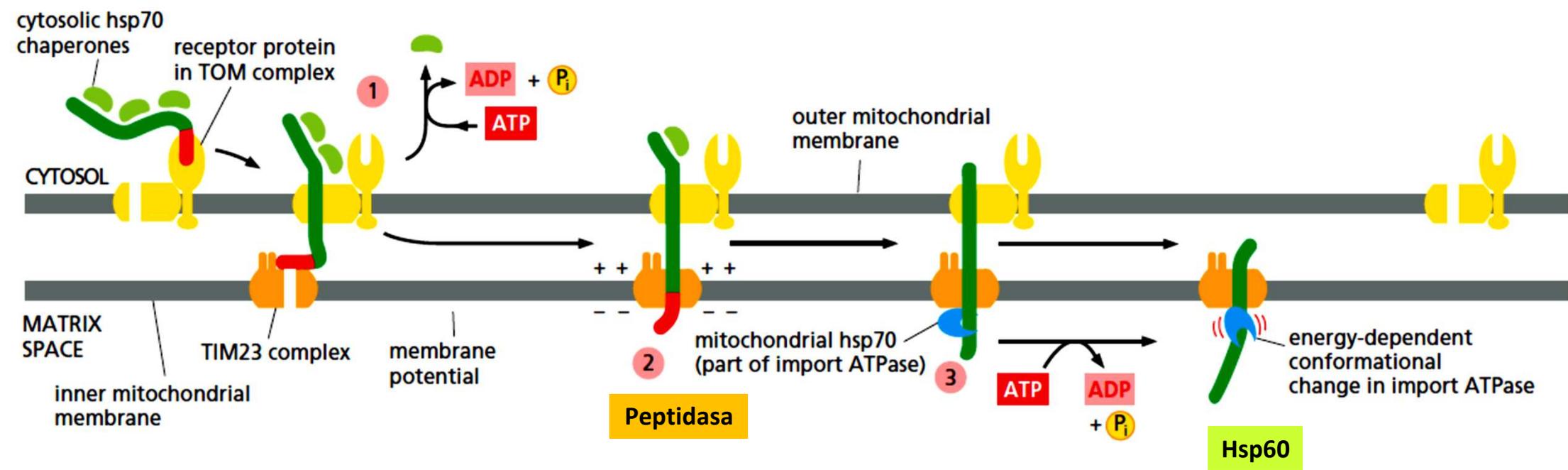


Proteínas de origen mitocondrial

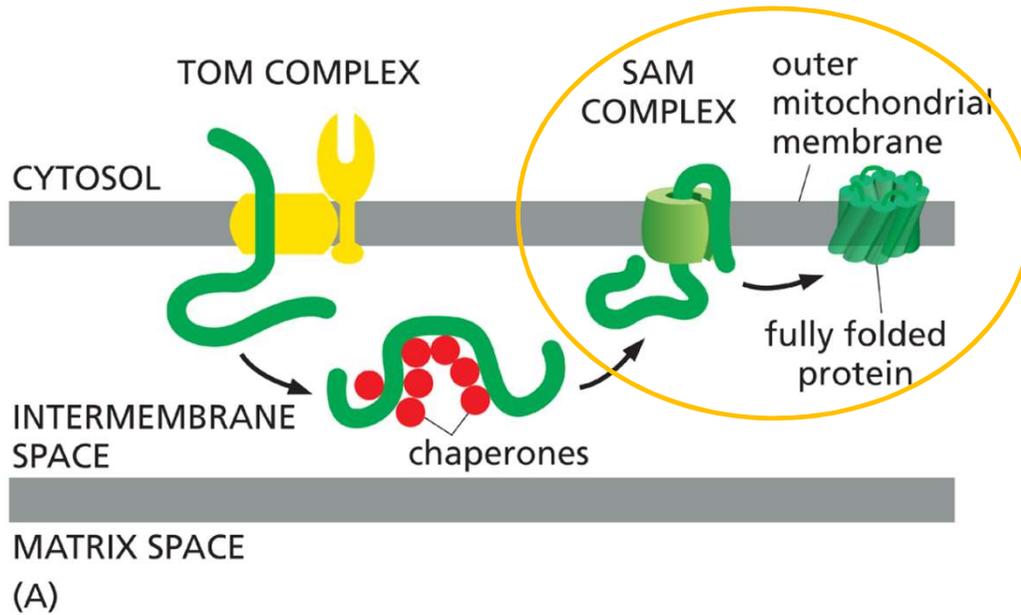
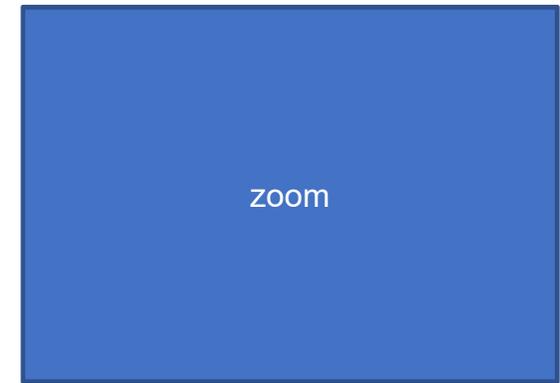
Transporte de proteínas hacia mitocondrias



Proteínas de matriz



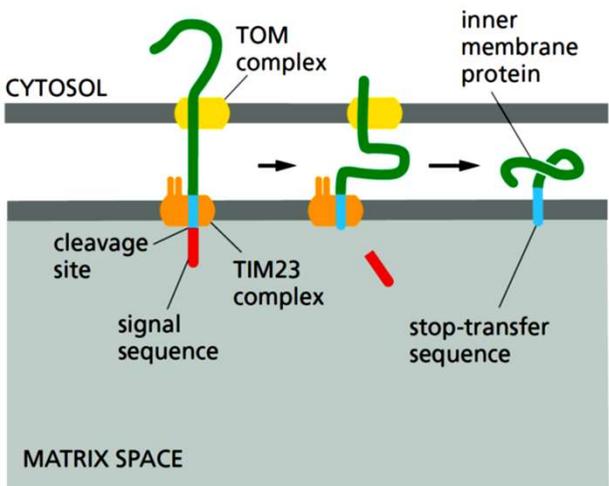
Transporte de proteínas hacia mitocondrias



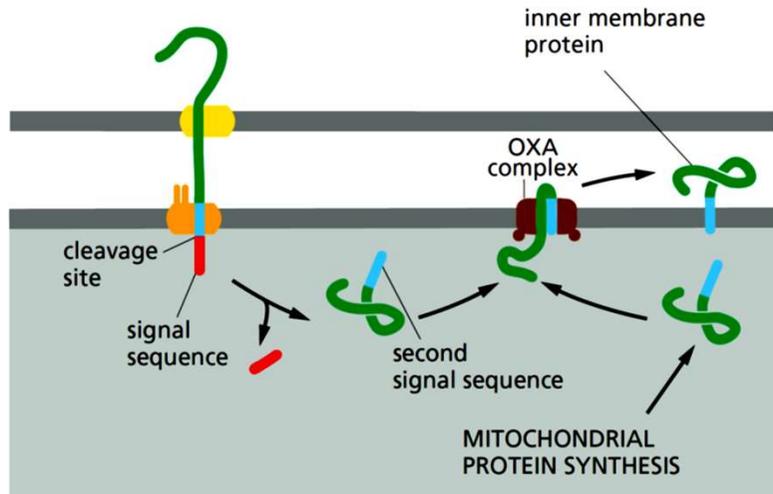
Translocadores similares para inserción de porinas en bacterias G(-)

Proteínas de membrana externa

Transporte de proteínas hacia mitocondrias

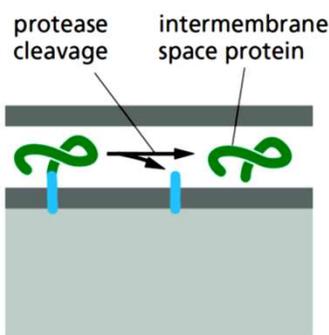


(A)

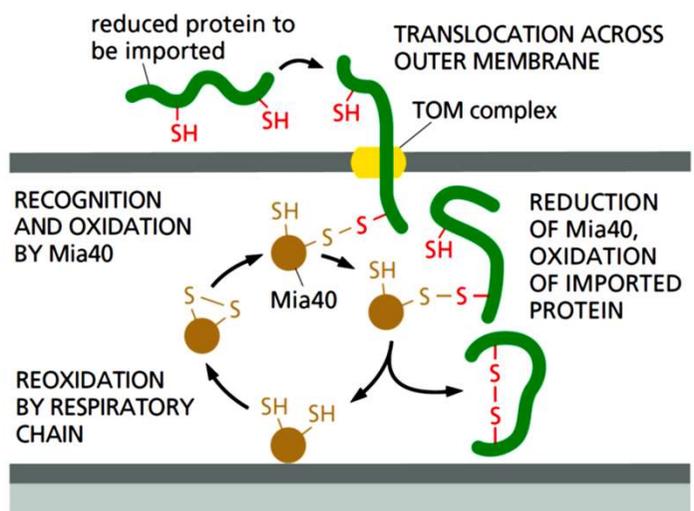


(B)

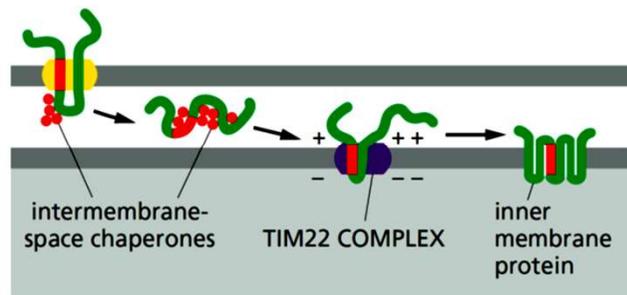
Proteínas de membrana interna



(C)



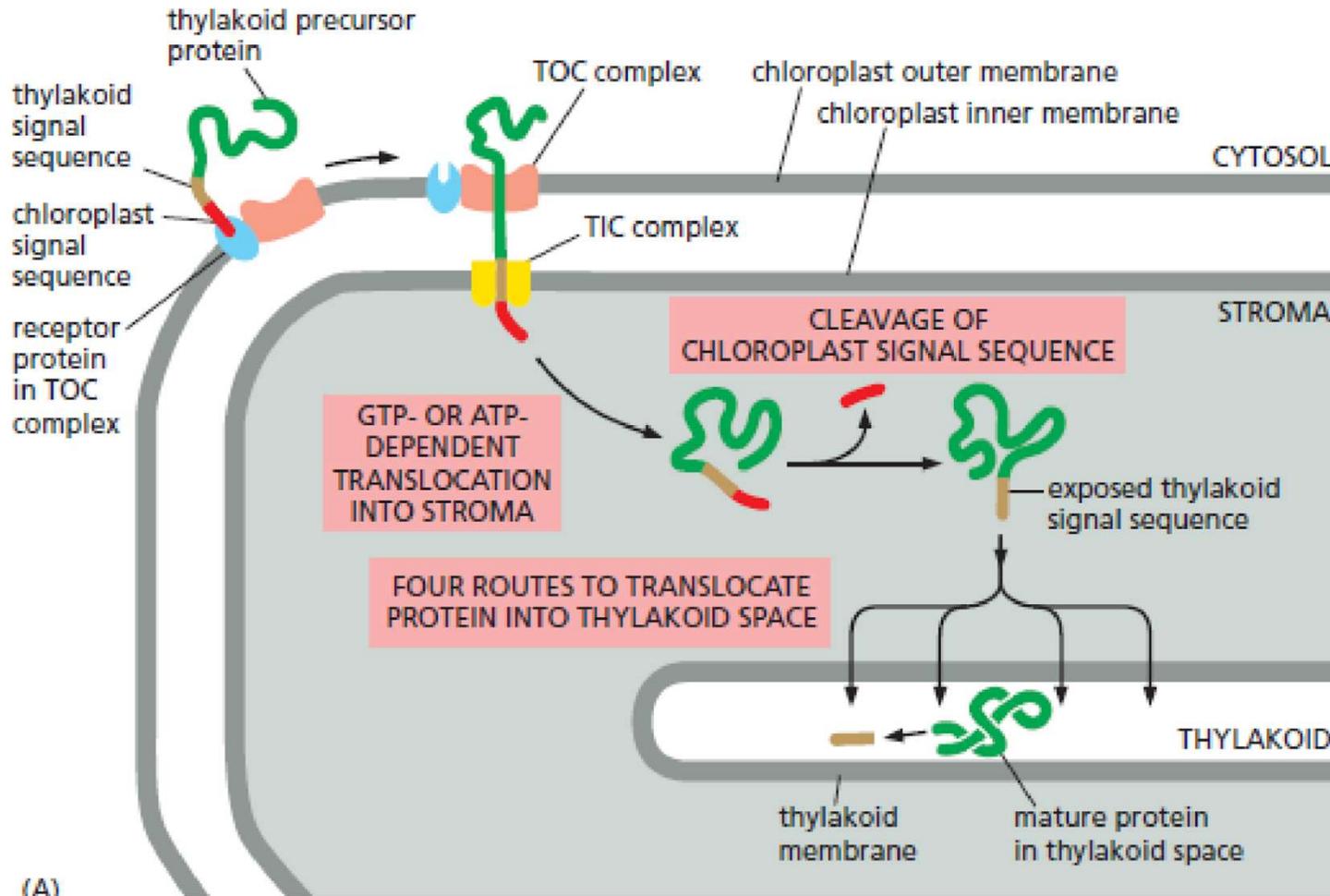
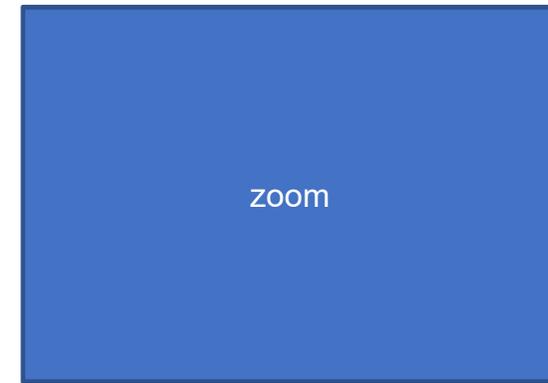
(D)



(E)

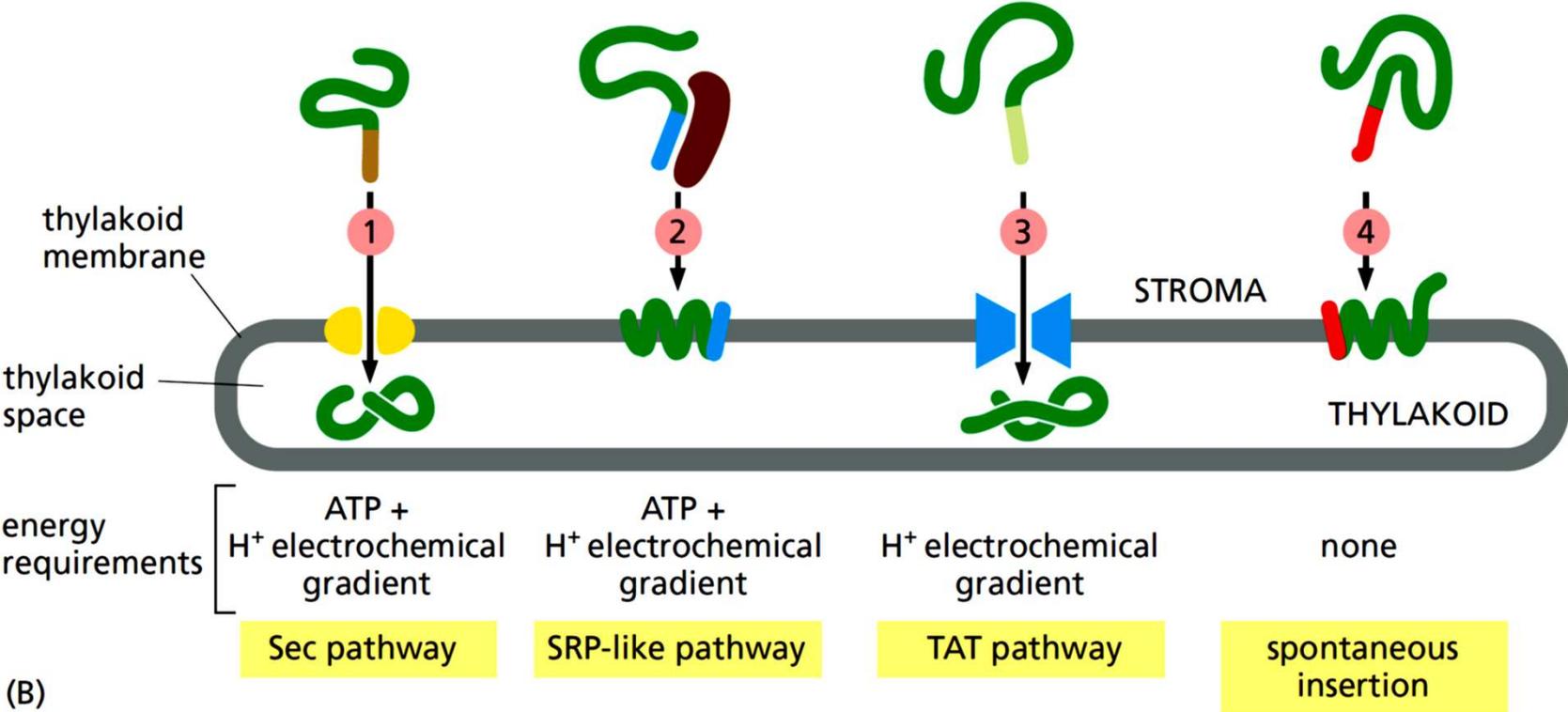
péptido señal con secuencia hidrofóbica

Transporte de proteínas hacia cloroplastos



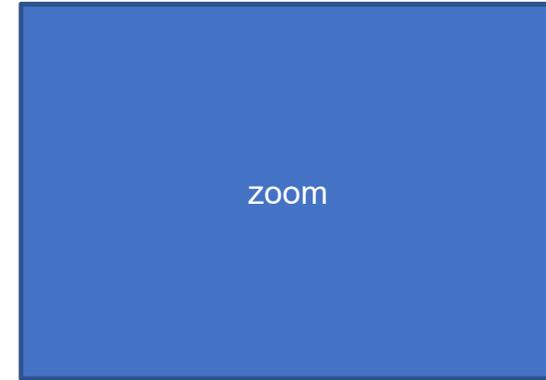
- es Post-traducciona
- Participan:
 - Secuencias señal (N-terminal, internas)
 - Translocadores de membrana
 - Chaperonas
 - ATP y GTP

Transporte de proteínas hacia cloroplastos

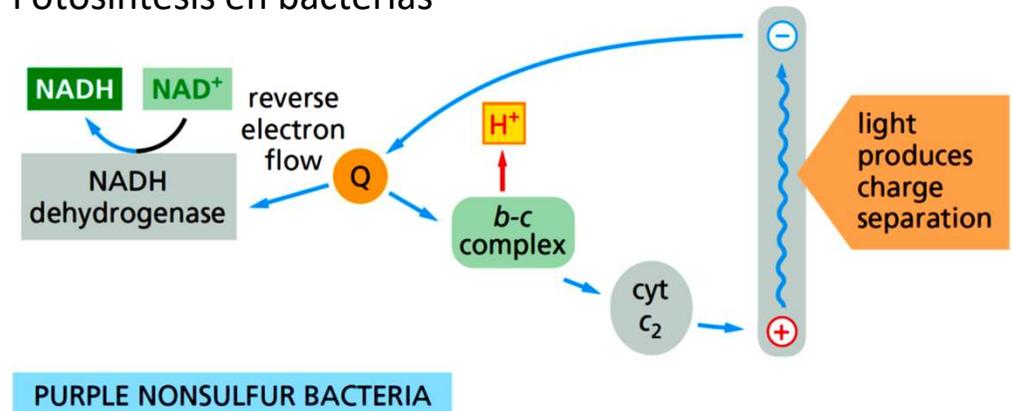


¿cuál es el origen evolutivo de mitocondrias y cloroplastos?

- Sistemas genéticos similares a bacterias
- Sensibilidad a antibióticos
- Inicio de proteínas con N-formil metionina
- Sistemas quimiosmóticos están presentes en bacterias
- Mecanismo de inserción de proteínas en membrana externa mitocondrial es similar al de bacterias
- Cloroplastos se dividen de forma muy similar a bacterias (FtsZ)
- Secuencias regulatorias en ADNcl

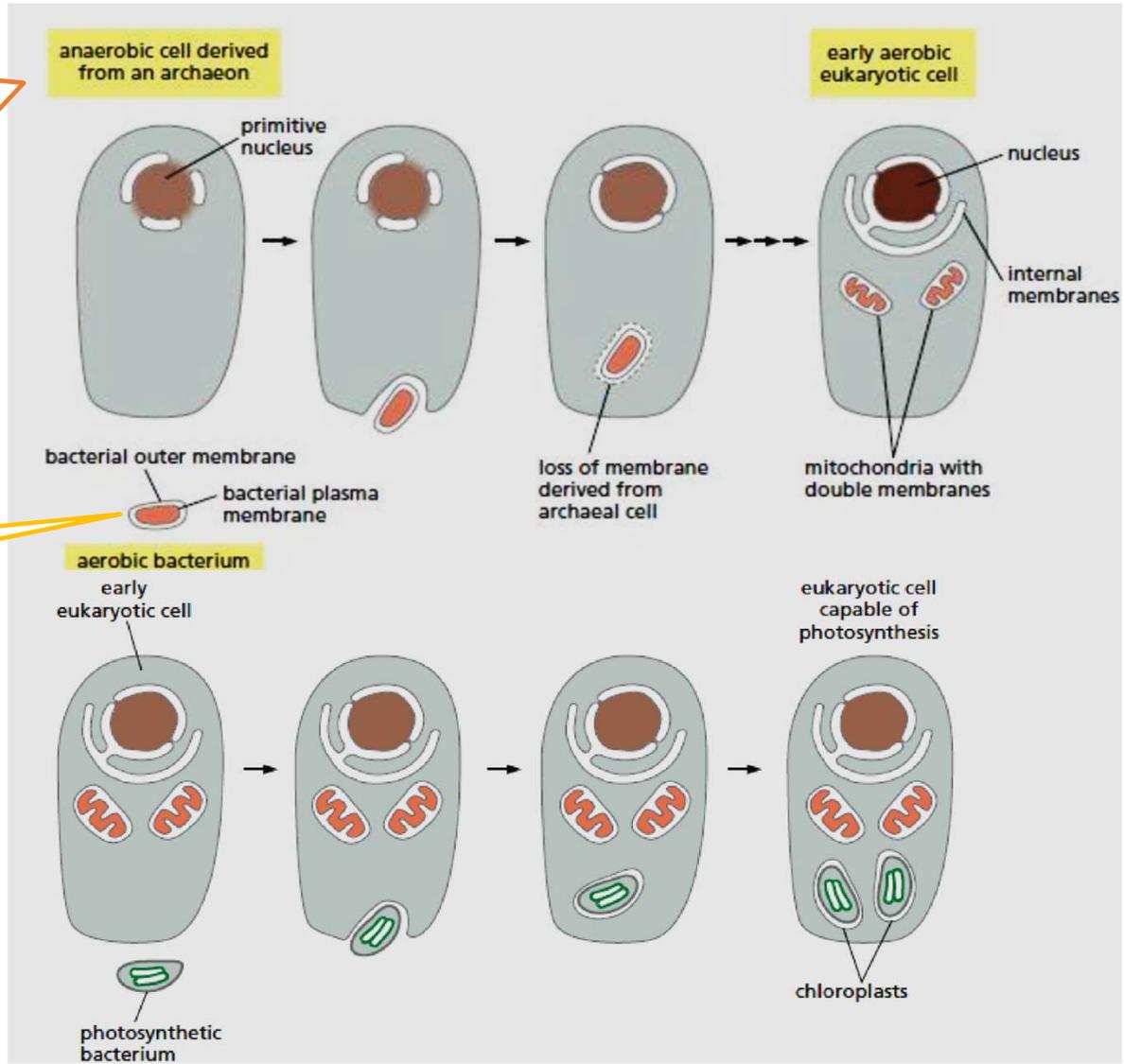


Fotosíntesis en bacterias



Teoría endosimbiótica

Homólogos en archea de: actina, tubulina, histonas y sistema de replicación de ADN



α -proteo-bacteria

Ciano-bacteria

zoom



Lynn Margulis
1938-2011

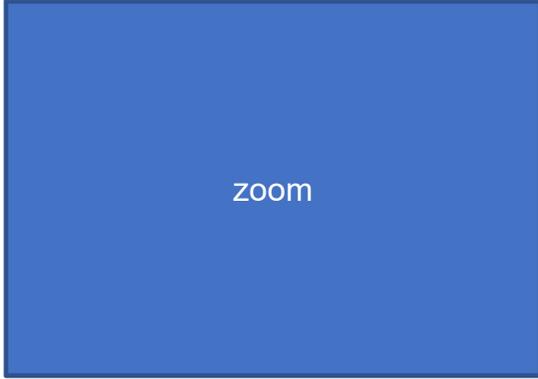
Mitocondrias y cloroplastos tienen otras funciones...

CLOROPLASTOS

- Síntesis ácidos grasos y lípidos de membrana
- Síntesis de isoprenoides, tetrapirroles
- Síntesis de almidón
- Síntesis de hormonas

MITOCONDRIAS

- Ciclo de la urea (algunos pasos)
- Formación de centros Fe-S
- Síntesis de lípidos (junto a Retículo)
- Regulación de concentración de Calcio (junto a Retículo)
- Regulación de muerte celular programada (Apoptosis)



zoom

Bibliografía

- Bruce Alberts 6ta edición: Capítulos 12 y 14
- Molecular Cell Biology - Lodish, 8th edition Capítulo 12- Cellular energetics