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# CURSO Bíología Celular 2020



UNIVERSIDAD DE LA REPÚBLICA  
URUGUAY

## ***Membrana plasmática***

- 1. estructura**
- 2. función**

María José Arezo



# Los teóricos: ¿qué esperar de esta instancia?

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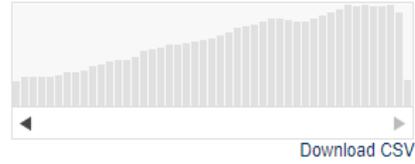
See [membrane membrane protein](#) in the Gene database

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- [Alleviation of osmotic stress by H<sub>2</sub>S is related to regulated PLDα1 and suppressed ROS in Arabidopsis thaliana.](#)  
Zhao M, Liu Q, Zhang Y, Yang N, Wu G, Li Q, Wang W.  
J Plant Res. 2020 Mar 21. doi: 10.1007/s10265-020-01182-3. [Epub ahead of print]  
PMID: 32200466  
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Quehenberger J, Pittenauer E, Allmaier G, Spadiut O.  
Extremophiles. 2020 Mar 21. doi: 10.1007/s00792-020-01165-1. [Epub ahead of print]  
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- Related searches
- membrane protein
  - cell membrane
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  - amniotic membrane
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2019  
1.465.781

# Los teóricos: ¿qué esperar de esta instancia?

- Guía que colabora en la jerarquización de la información relevante para el curso
- Contenido: libro de texto, artículos científicos, experiencia del docente
- Posibilidad de interacción
- Rol docente: facilitadores / motivadores

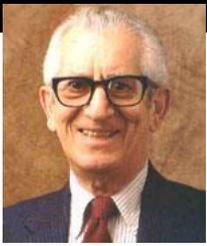
Preguntas de examen:  
basadas en información del libro recomendado



# Objetivos de la clase

1. Establecer un marco conceptual básico:  
desde el *enfoque de un biólogo celular*
2. Conocer herramientas experimentales:  
resolución de preguntas
3. Ejercitar el pensamiento crítico:  
análisis y discusión fundamentada





Dr. Benjamín Bloom  
1913 – 1999

# Taxonomía de Bloom

Clasificación de objetivos de la enseñanza y el aprendizaje

Aprendizaje: estructura jerárquica

Formular nuevo punto de vista, nueva hipótesis

Justificar una posición, sacar conclusiones

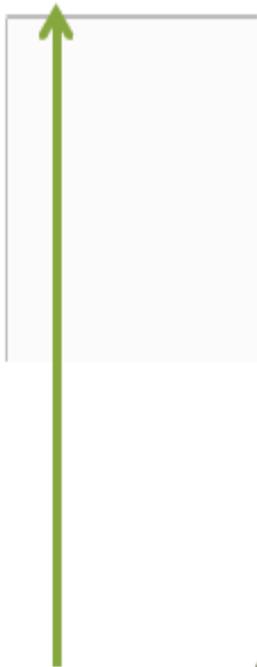
Examinar, cuestionar, experimentar

Usar la información en otro contexto

Explicar, discutir

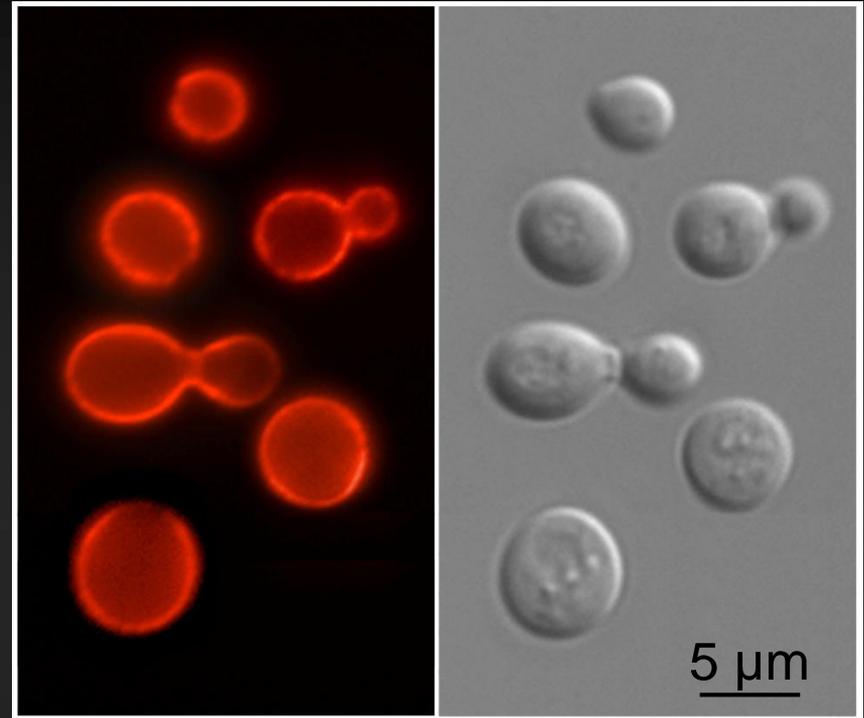
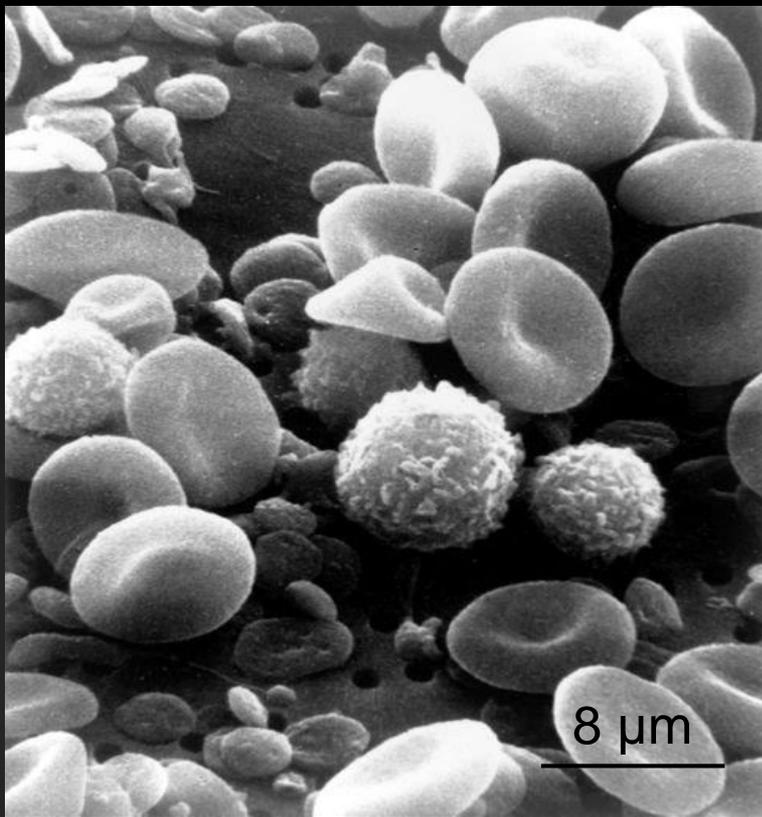
Memorizar, repetir

Pensamiento de  
Orden Superior



Pensamiento de  
Orden Inferior





- rodea a las células
- primer paso evolutivo en la construcción de la vida
- diferencias citoplasma / medio extracelular
- presentan una estructura general común



# Arquitectura general:

## 1. composición:

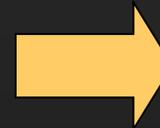
**lípidos**

organizados como bicapa continua  
(5nm de espesor aprox.)



barrera

**proteínas**



median las demás  
funciones

## 2. estructuras fluidas y dinámicas



# Timeline | A century of cell-membrane bilayers

Lord Rayleigh, Agnes Pockels and many others begin to investigate the spreading of oil on water.

Langmuir<sup>7</sup> publishes a model of how oil molecules are orientated at the water/air interface, which is based on the experiments of Agnes Pockels but with an improved apparatus (BOX 1).

Danielli and Davson<sup>8</sup> describe an influential membrane model that integrates lipids and proteins.

The fluidity of membrane lipids begins to be detected by several methods (for a review, see REF. 14). Lateral and rotational diffusion of membrane proteins begin to be demonstrated in several laboratories<sup>13,15-17</sup>.

After considerable debate<sup>10,11</sup>, a consensus is reached that cell-membrane lipids are organized as bilayers as proposed in REF.19.

The importance of membrane trafficking to the steady-state plasma-membrane structure begins to be appreciated<sup>32-34,39</sup>.

We are awaiting a new model that integrates the numerous features of eukaryotic cell membranes, which have emerged since they were first characterized.

1880s    1899    1917    1925    1935    1959    1969    1972    1973    1977    1980s    1990s    2003

Overton<sup>1</sup> describes a lipid barrier between the eukaryotic cell cytoplasm and the outside world. This work also focuses attention on the cell-surface membrane as the membrane that is most accessible to experimental study.

Gorter and Grendel<sup>2</sup> use Langmuir's methods to infer that erythrocyte membranes are bilayers.

Robertson<sup>3</sup> argues that all cell membranes have a common structure.

Data on membrane protein composition and mobility are fused in the fluid mosaic model of cell membranes<sup>19</sup>.

A domain model is proposed, which indicates that membranes can be mosaic rather than fluid<sup>27</sup>.

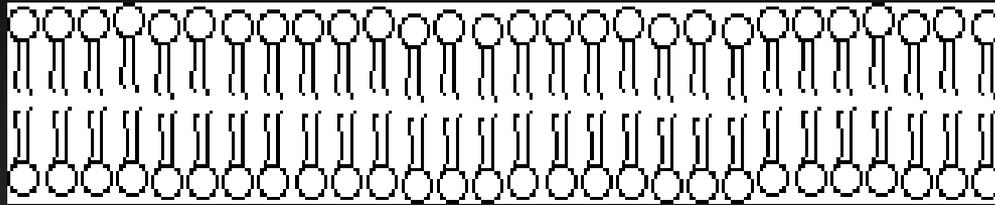
The fact that membrane lipid and protein domains have various cell functions begins to be appreciated<sup>30,36</sup>.

*Michael Edidin is at the Department of Biology, Johns Hopkins University, 3400 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, USA.*

Edidin, 2003. Nature

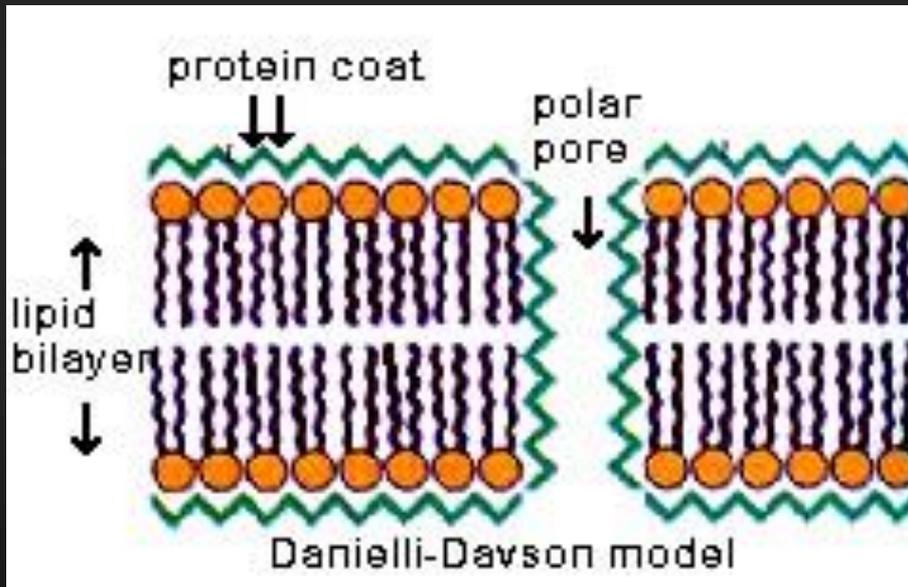


# Modelos estructurales de las membranas biológicas

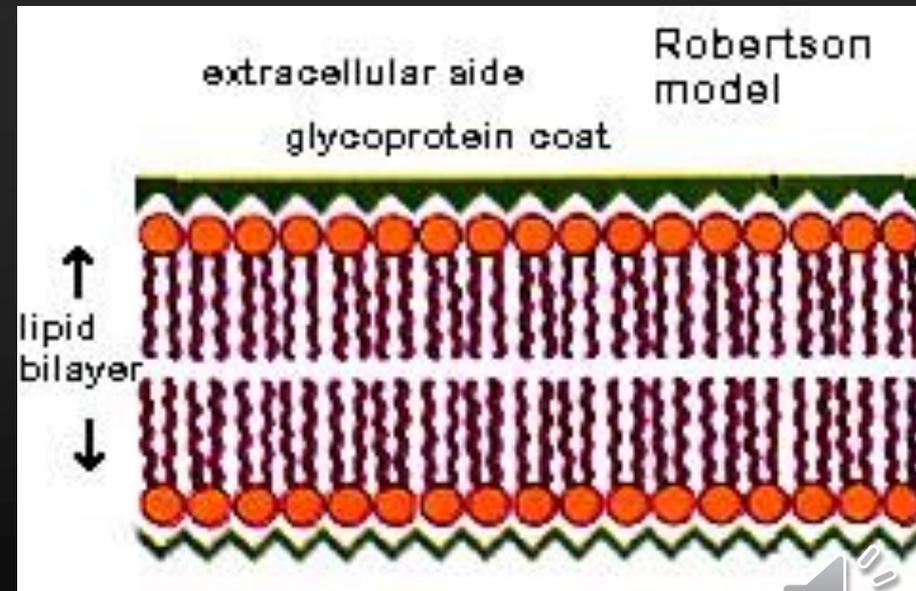


1925  
Gorter y Grendel

“estructura de membrana:  
universal”



1935  
Danielli y Davson



1959 Robertson



# Timeline | A century of cell-membrane bilayers

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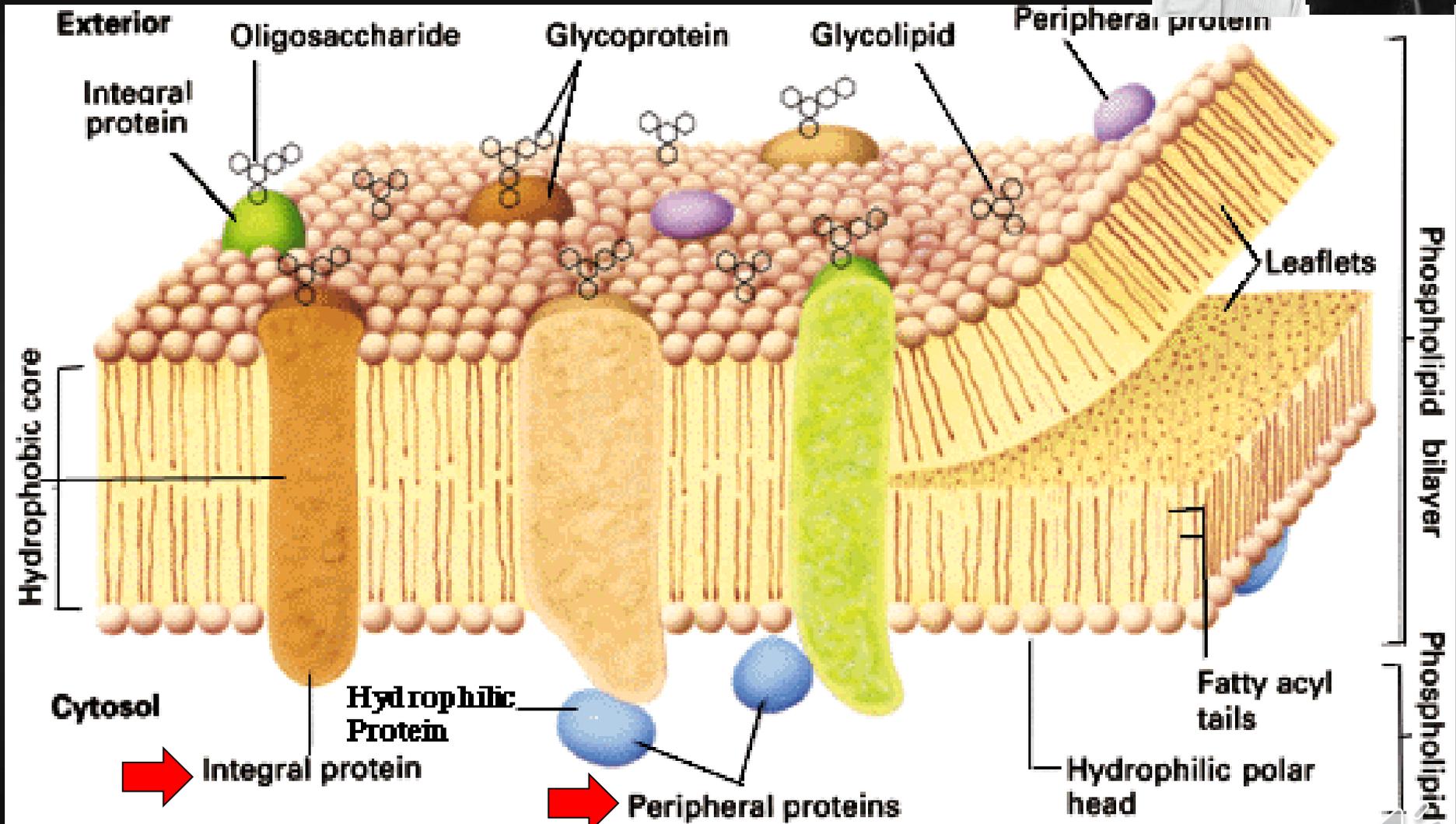
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The fact that membrane lipid and protein domains have various cell functions begins to be appreciated<sup>30,36</sup>.



# “Mosaico fluido”, Singer y Nicolson, 1972



Disposición de los componentes: al azar



Cuidado con el volumen del video, puede estar alto



# Timeline | A century of cell-membrane bilayers

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# Bicapa lipídica

- Lípidos

- aprox. 50% de la masa de membrana celular
- moléculas anfipáticas



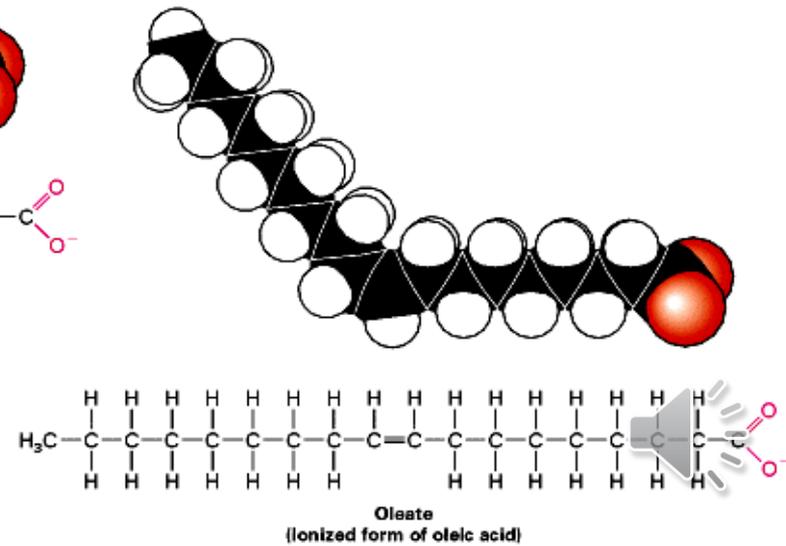
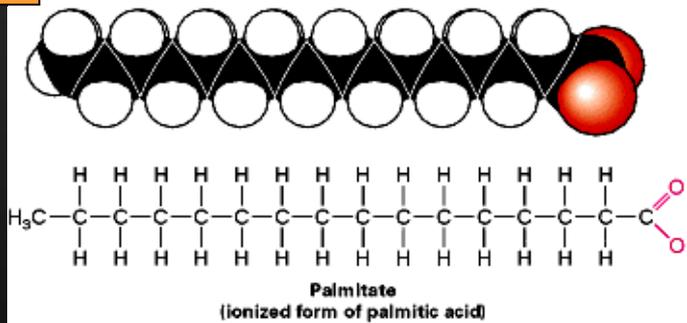
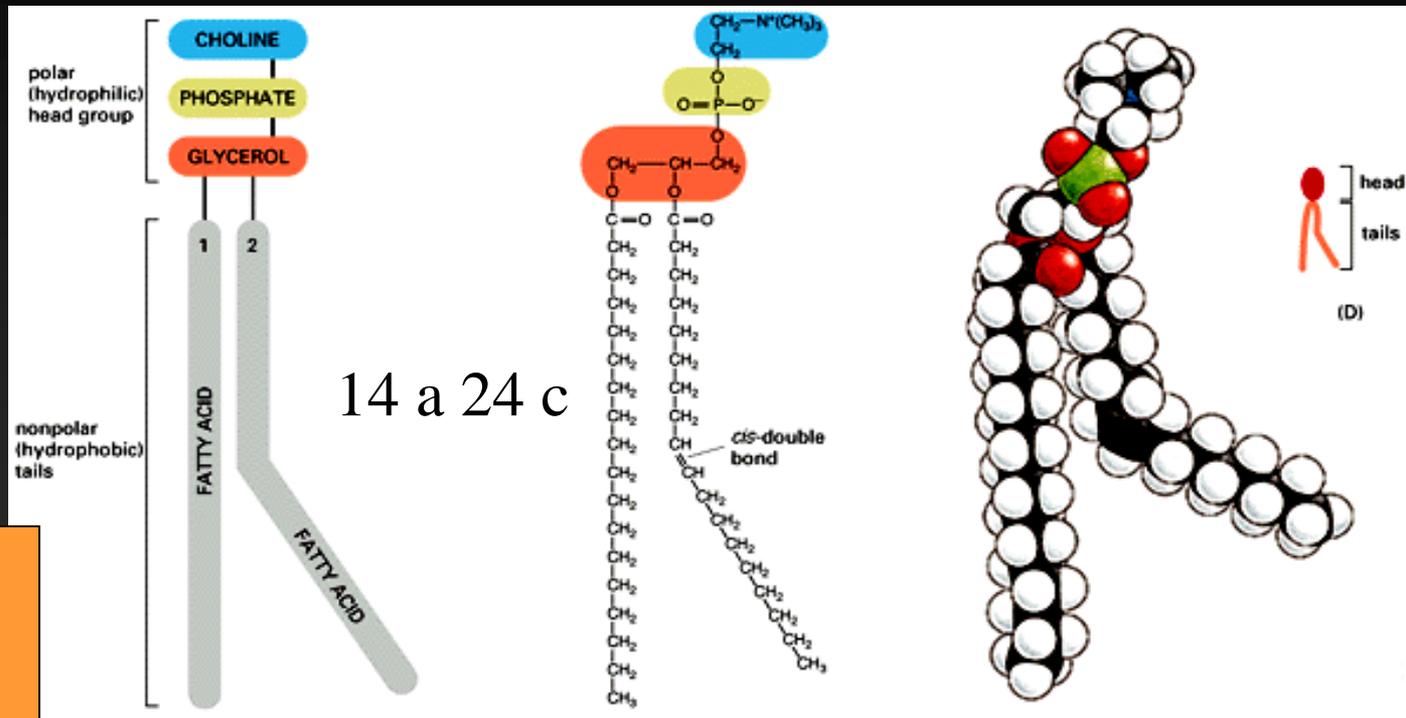
cabeza: hidrofílica o polar

cola: hidrofóbica o no polar

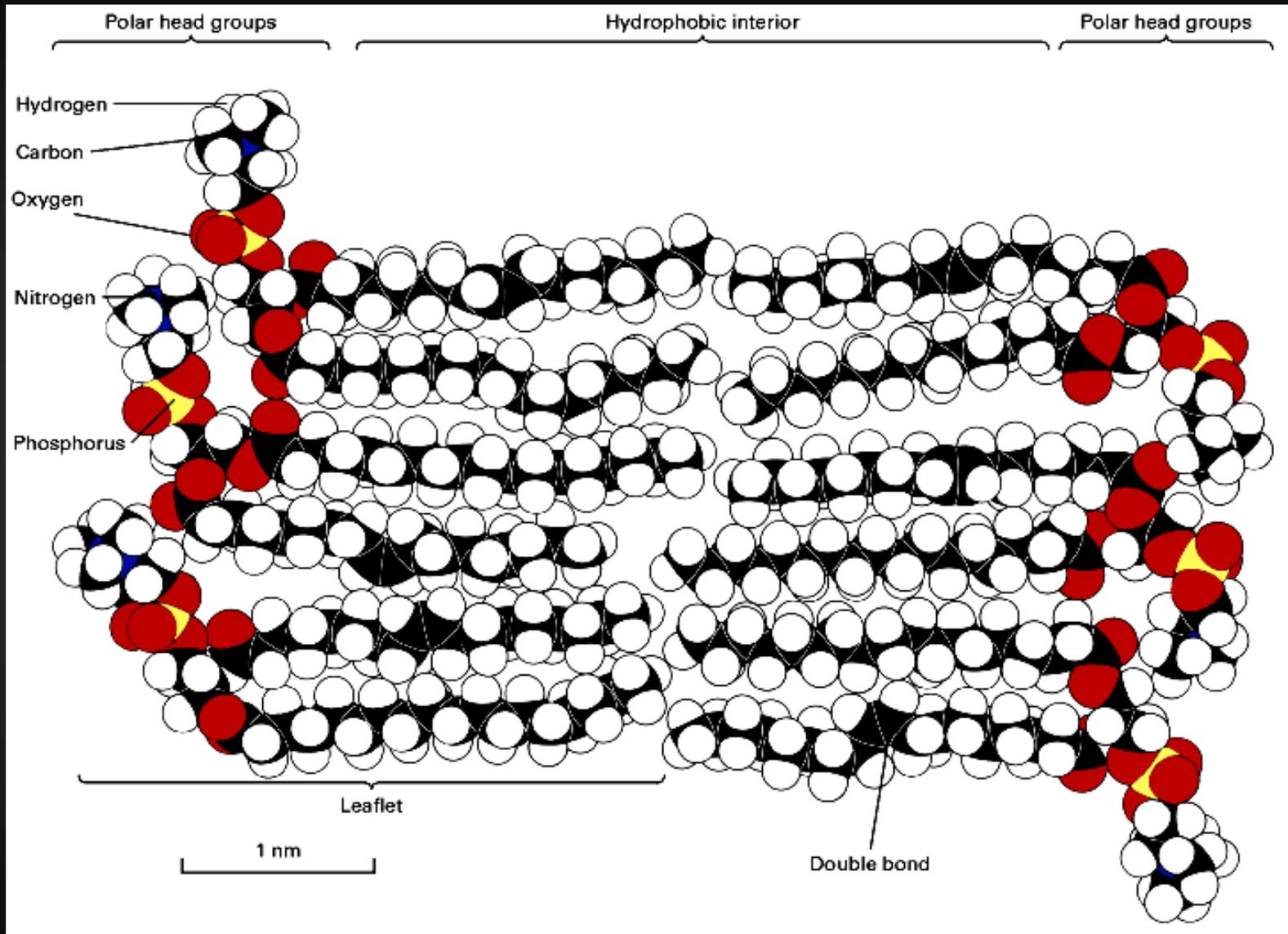


# Lípidos de membrana: estructura básica

fosfolípidos



# La bicapa lipídica: modelo tridimensional



Disposición energéticamente más favorable



# Naturaleza anfipática

agregación espontánea  
(medio acuoso)

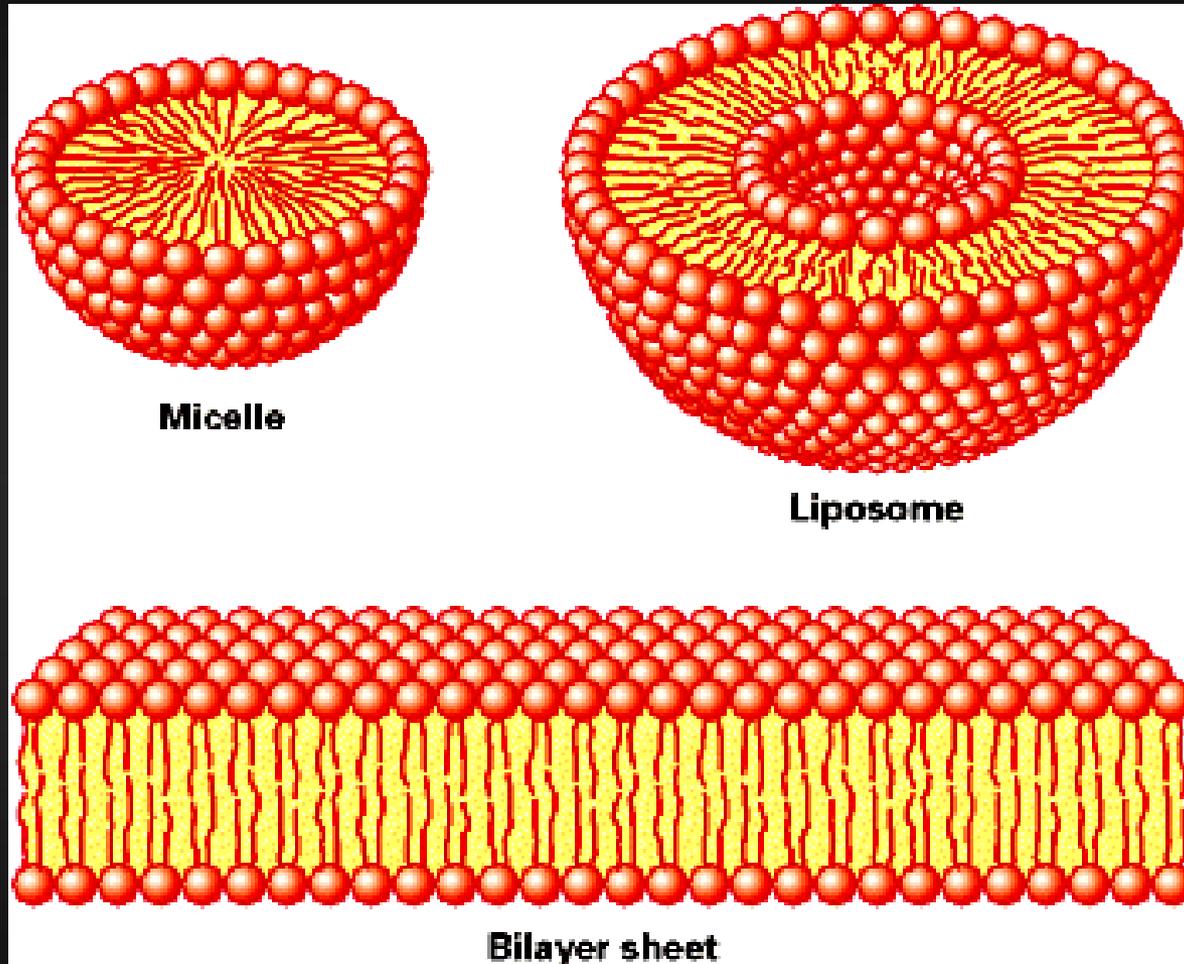


enmascaran colas y exponen  
cabezas

Formación y estabilidad de membranas:  
base termodinámica



# Disposición de las moléculas anfipáticas en una solución acuosa



Micelas

liposomas

Micelle

Liposome

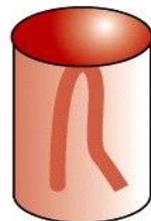
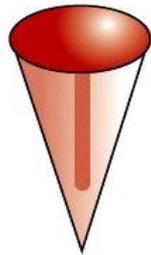
bicapas

Bilayer sheet

comportamiento espontáneo: sella compartimentos



## shape of lipid molecule



## packing of lipid molecules

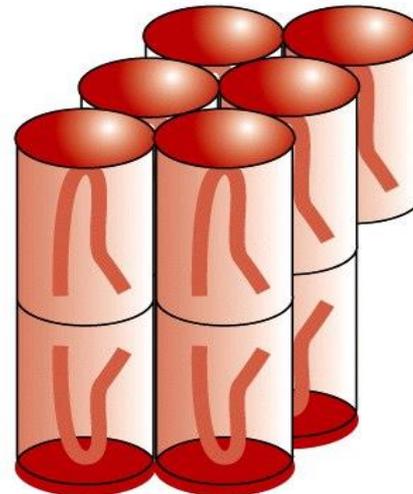
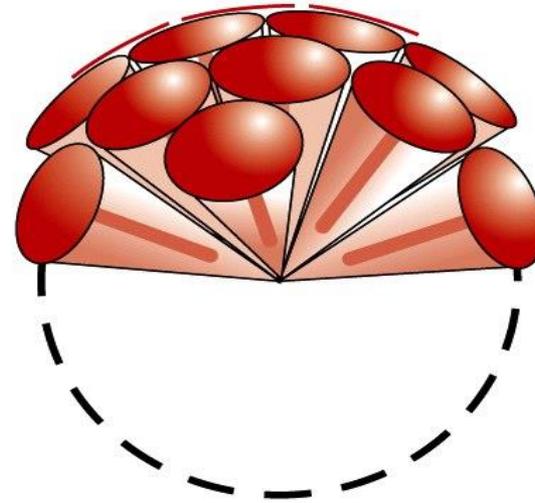


Figure 10-7a Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

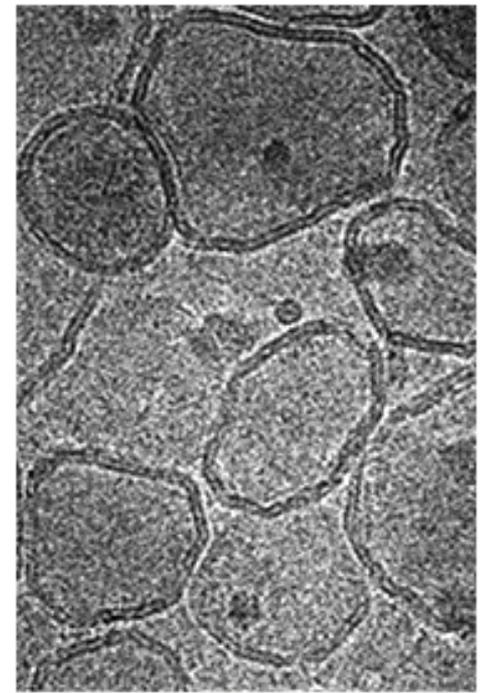
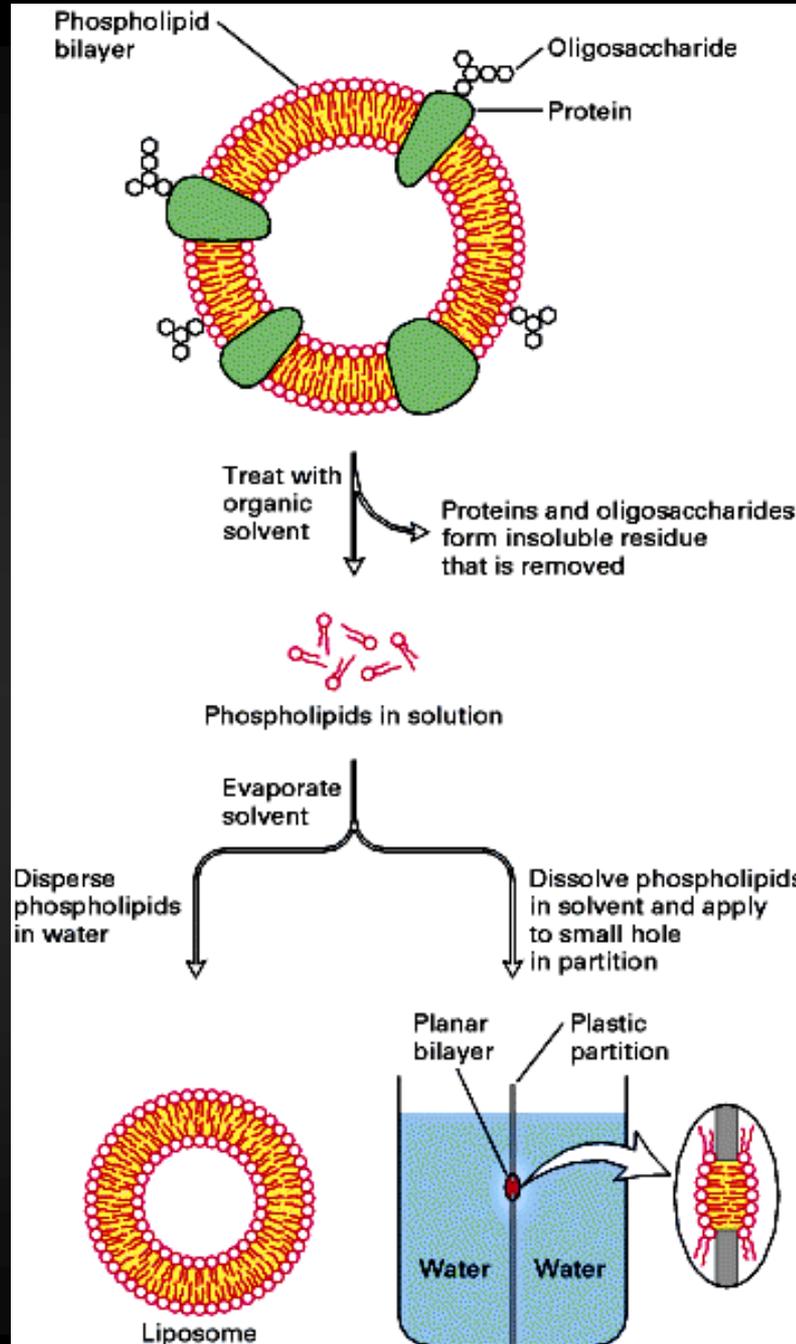


# Membranas artificiales

(bicapas sintéticas)

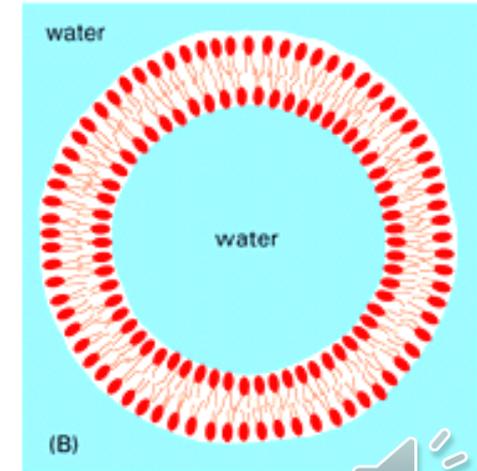
- difusión de lípidos  
marcado (grupo nitroxilo,  
fluorocromo u oro coloidal: cabeza)

- permeabilidad



(A)

100 nm

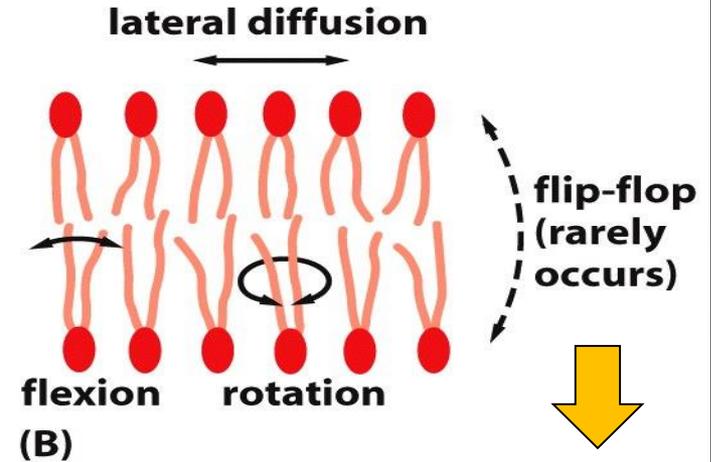
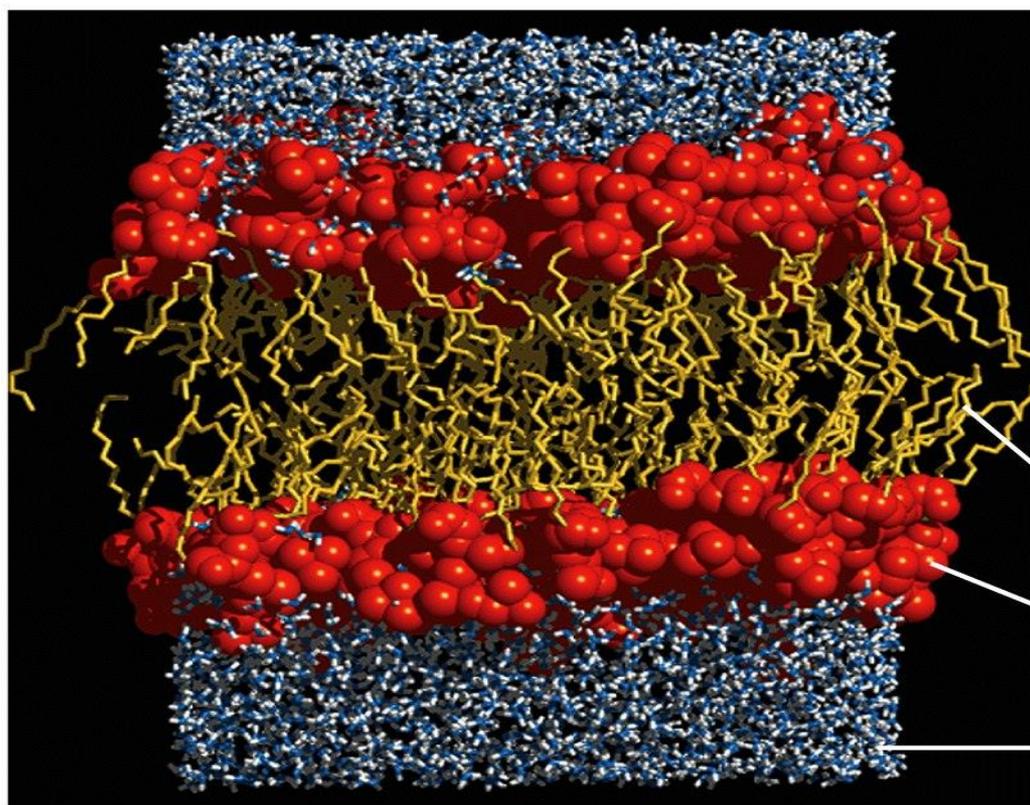


(B)

25 nm



# Movilidad de los lípidos en una bicapa lipídica



fatty acid tails

lipid head groups

water molecules

Proteínas:  
Flipasas  
Flopasas  
Escrablasas

Figure 10-11 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

- migración entre monocapas: ocurre rara vez ¿por qué?
- intercambio de sitios en monocapa:  $10^7$  / segundo
- difusión lateral: rápida
- rotación sobre su eje: rápido



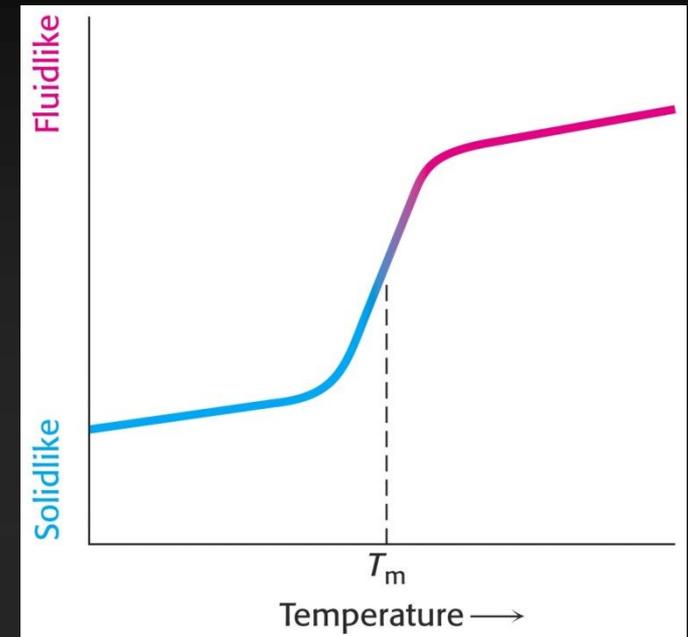
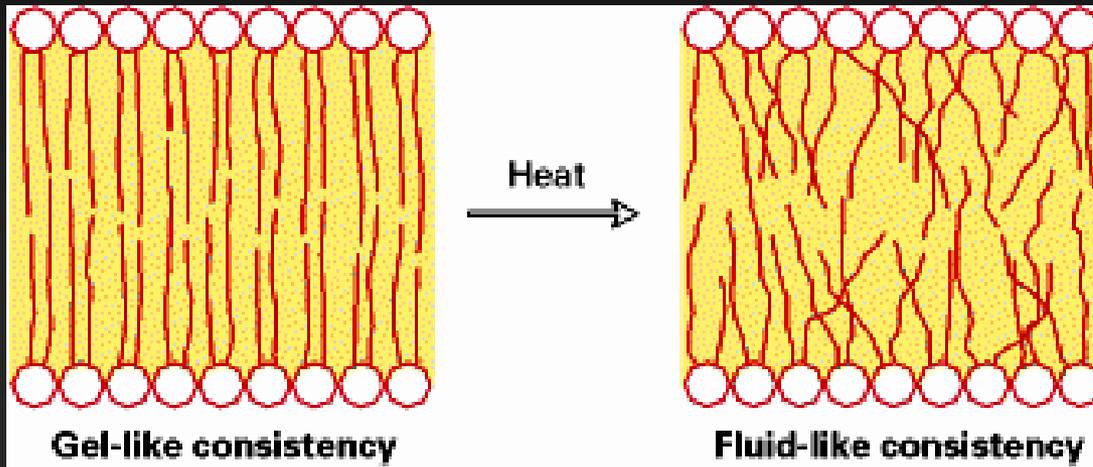
# ¿membranas biológicas?

- membranas aisladas
- células *in vivo*

En general, se cumplen los mismos principios definidos en las artificiales



# Fluidez de la bicapa lipídica



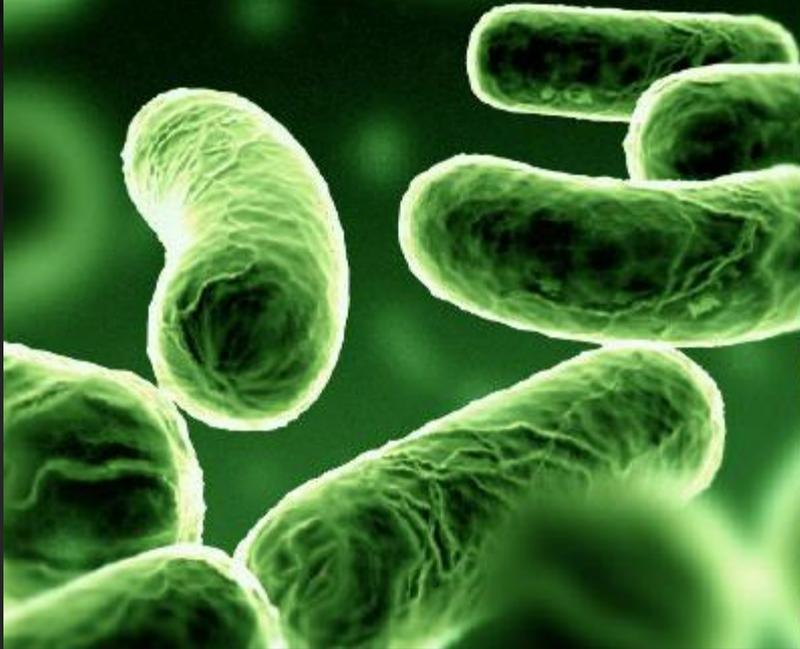
Cambio de estado:      **transición de fase**

- depende de la composición de lípidos
- temperatura: específica para cada lípido

(colas más cortas y/o con doble enlaces = temperatura de TF menor)



*duchamp models*



Bacterias

Levaduras



Ajuste en la composición de ácidos grasos de lípidos: mantenimiento de fluidez cte.

Importancia: procesos de transporte / actividades enzimáticas



# Lípidos de las membranas biológicas

## Fosfolípidos

- son los más abundantes
- 4 tipos principales:

- Fosfolípido derivado de esfingosina (esfingolípido)

- Fosfolípidos con inositol

(mamíferos)

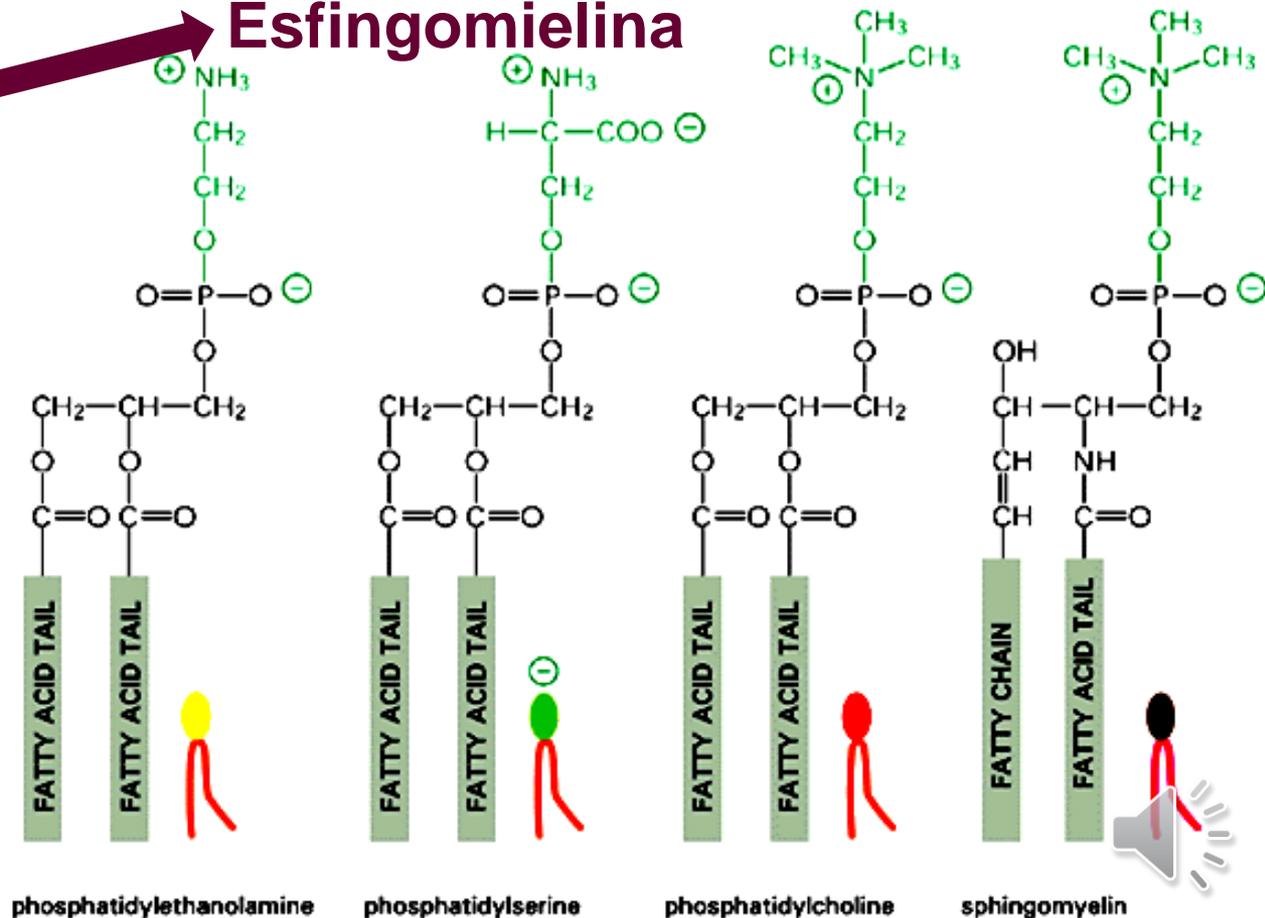
Fosfatidiletanolamina

Fosfatidilserina

Fosfatidilcolina

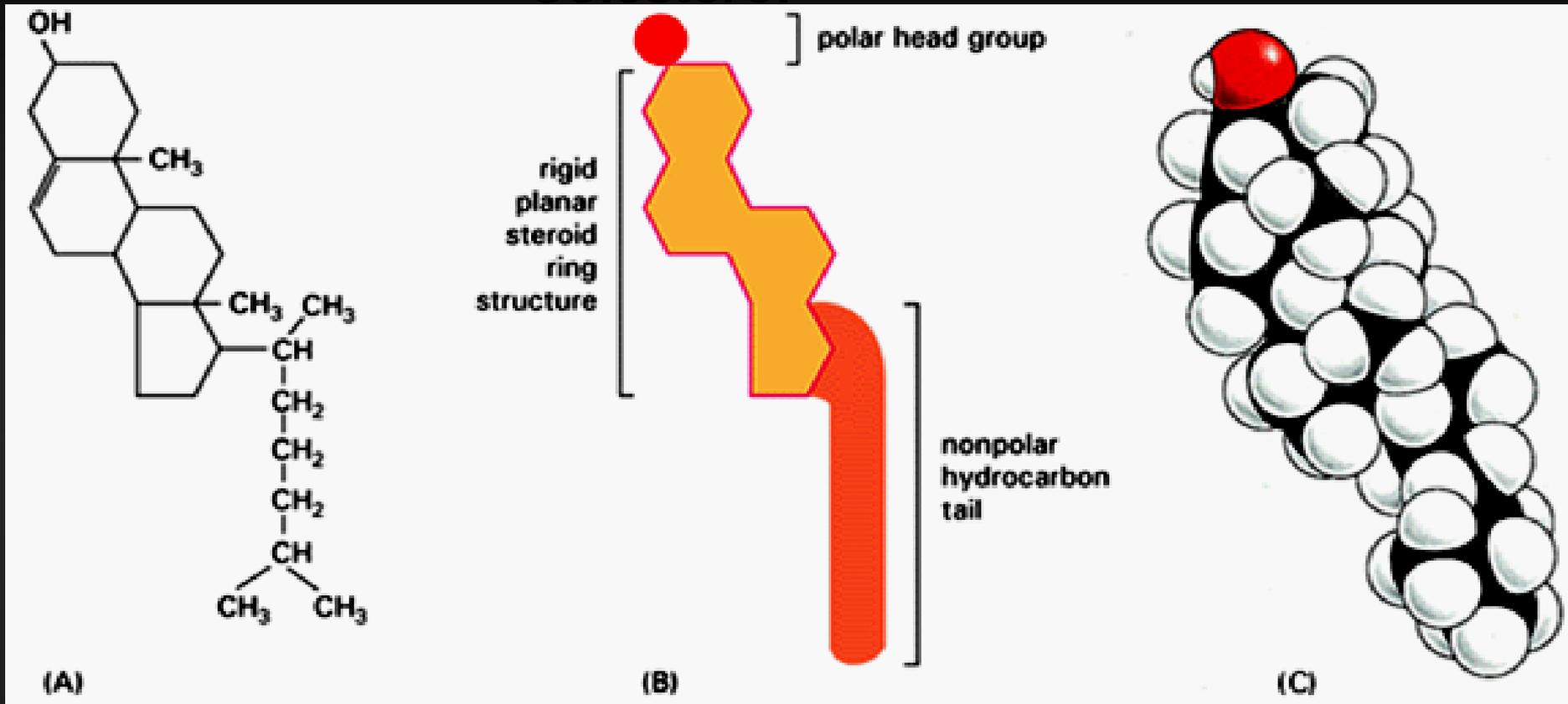
Derivados de glicerol

Esfingomielina



# Colesterol

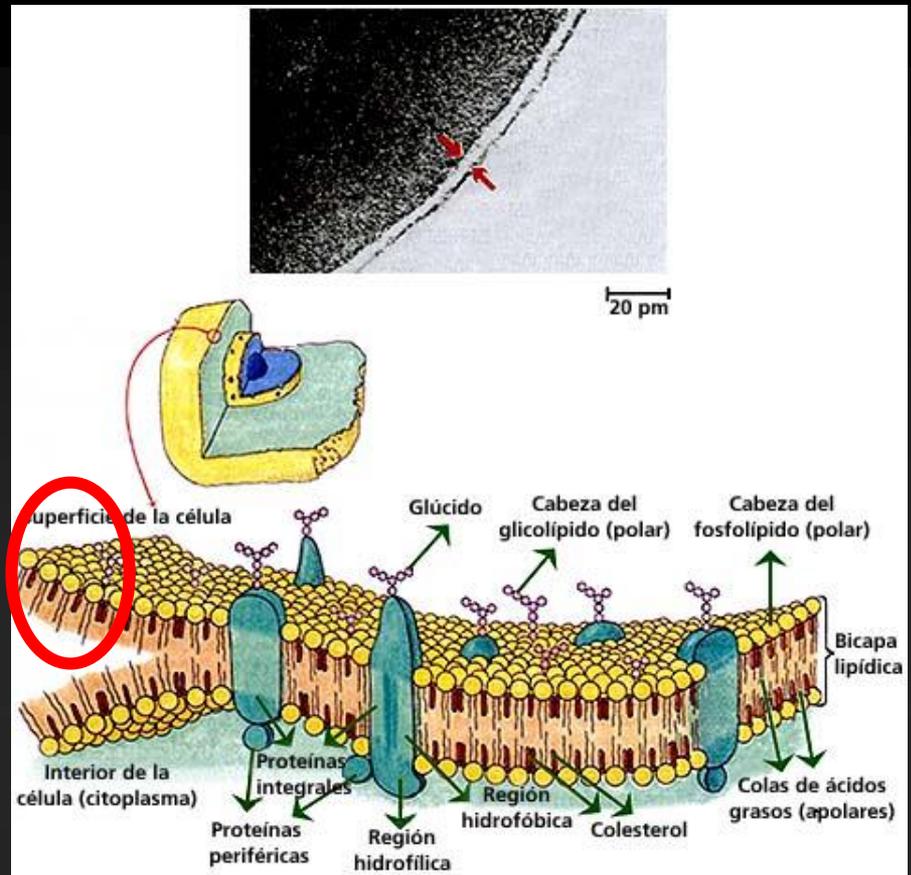
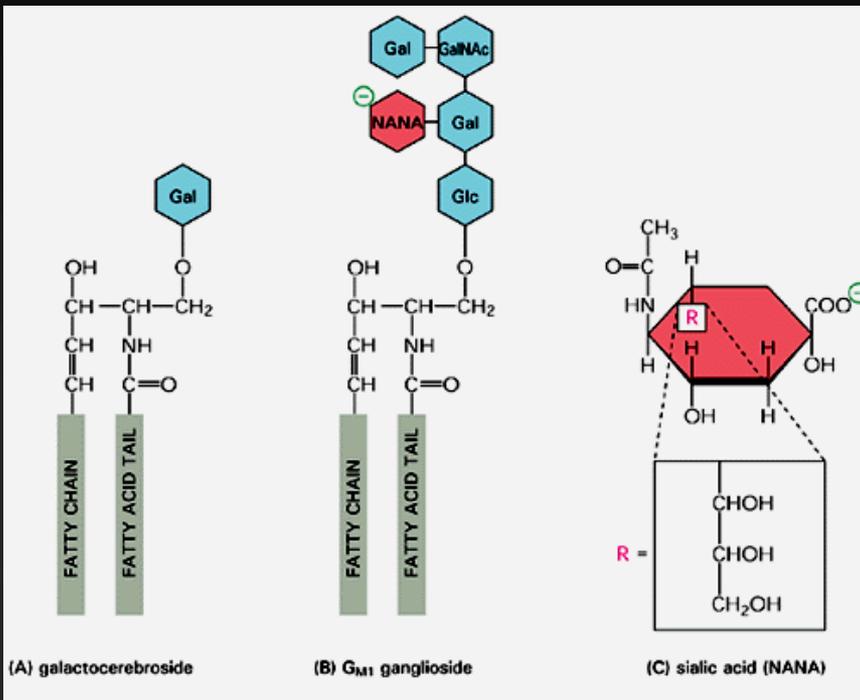
## Colesterol



- células eucariotas animales: abundante (relacionado con función de barrera)
- bacterias: ausente



# Glucolípidos



- sector externo de la bicapa lipídica
- 5% de las moléculas lipídicas
- distribución muy amplia (células animales, plantas y bacterias)
- grupos azúcares expuestos hacia exterior

interacciones célula – entorno / protección (células epiteliales)



**TABLE 10–1** Approximate Lipid Compositions of Different Cell Membranes

Lipid	Percentage of total lipid by weight					
	Liver cell plasma membrane	Red blood cell plasma membrane	Myelin	Mitochondrion (inner and outer membranes)	Endoplasmic reticulum	<i>E. coli</i> bacterium
Cholesterol	17	23	22	3	6	0
Phosphatidylethanolamine	7	18	15	28	17	70
Phosphatidylserine	4	7	9	2	5	trace
Phosphatidylcholine	24	17	10	44	40	0
Sphingomyelin	19	18	8	0	5	0
Glycolipids	7	3	28	trace	trace	0
Others	22	14	8	23	27	30

## Diversidad de lípidos a dos niveles:

- **química** confiere propiedades específicas a lípidos
- **composicional** afecta comportamiento colectivo de lípidos en la membrana (entre especies, entre tejidos y/o entre células de un mismo organismo, distintos organelos, distintas monocapas)



# Lípidos regulan procesos biológicos

Balance de tamaño cabeza/cola:  
afecta curvatura espontánea

## Understanding the diversity of membrane lipid composition

Takeshi Harayama and Howard Riezman

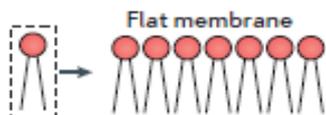
Insaturación aumenta fluidez

### a Membrane curvature

Lipid species and spontaneous membrane curvature

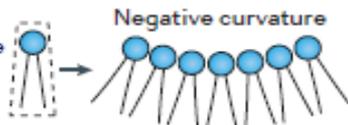
#### Cylindrical

- Phosphatidylcholine
- Phosphatidylserine



#### Conical

- Phosphatidylethanolamine
- Phosphatidic acid

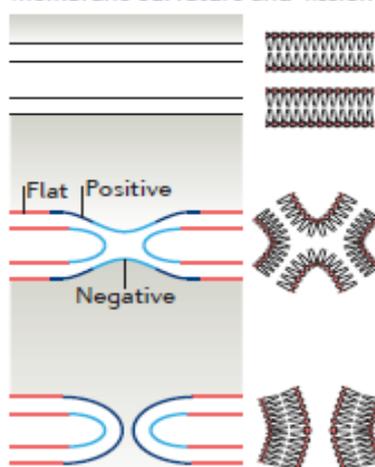


#### Inverted-conical

- Lyso-GPLs
- Phosphoinositides



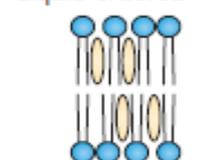
Membrane curvature and fission



### b Fluidity and/or phase behaviour

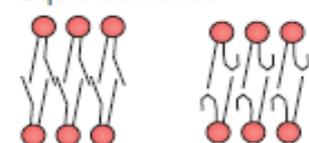
Model membranes

Liquid-ordered

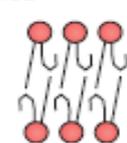


- Saturated lipids
- Cholesterol

Liquid-disordered



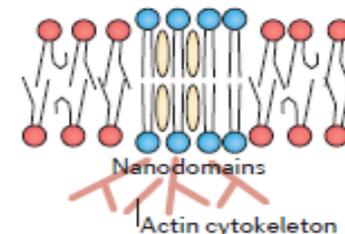
Mono-unsaturated lipids



Poly-unsaturated lipids

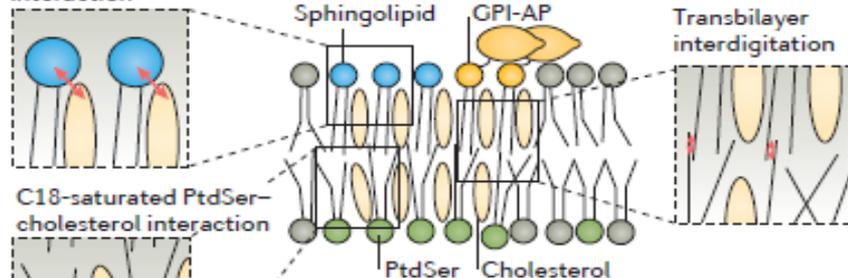
#### Cells

- Lateral heterogeneity
- Initiated by proteins and stabilized by lipids
- Driven by lipid immiscibility and phase separation?



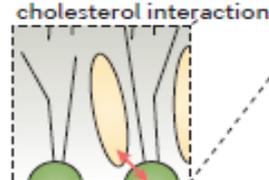
### c Lipid-lipid interactions

Spingolipid-cholesterol interaction



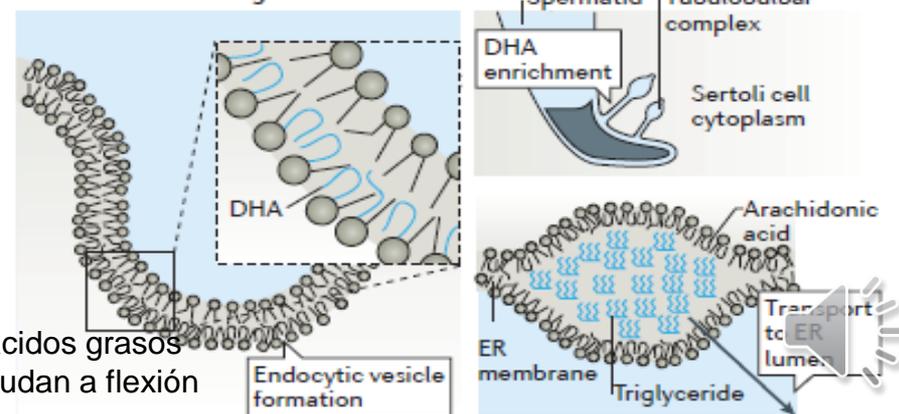
Afecta prop físicas / heterogeneidades

C18-saturated PtdSer-cholesterol interaction



Fosfolípidos con ácidos grasos poliinsaturados ayudan a flexión

### d Membrane bending



# ¿Cómo se distribuyen los lípidos en las membranas celulares?

- Monocapas: al azar
- Microdominios de membrana o balsas lipídicas (lipid rafts)
  - enriquecidos en esfingolípidos y colesterol
  - son transitorios (vida media 10 a 20 ms)
  - reportados en diversos tipos celulares (conservación)
  - mecanismo de generación aún en debate:
    1. nucleación iniciada por proteínas
    2. estabilización por interacciones proteína-lípido y lípido-lípido

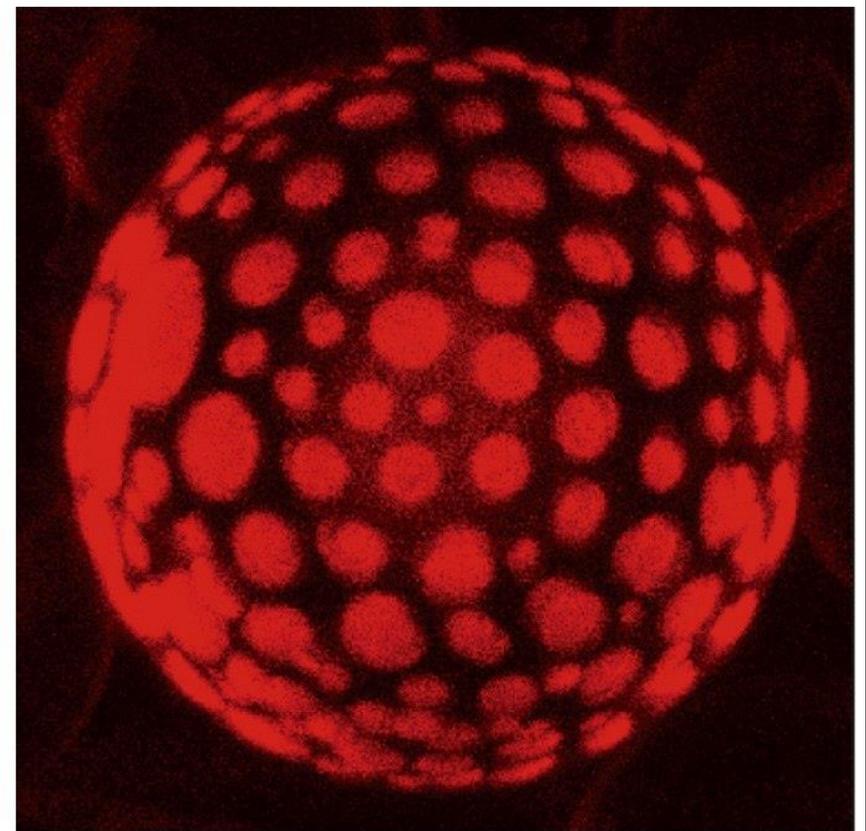
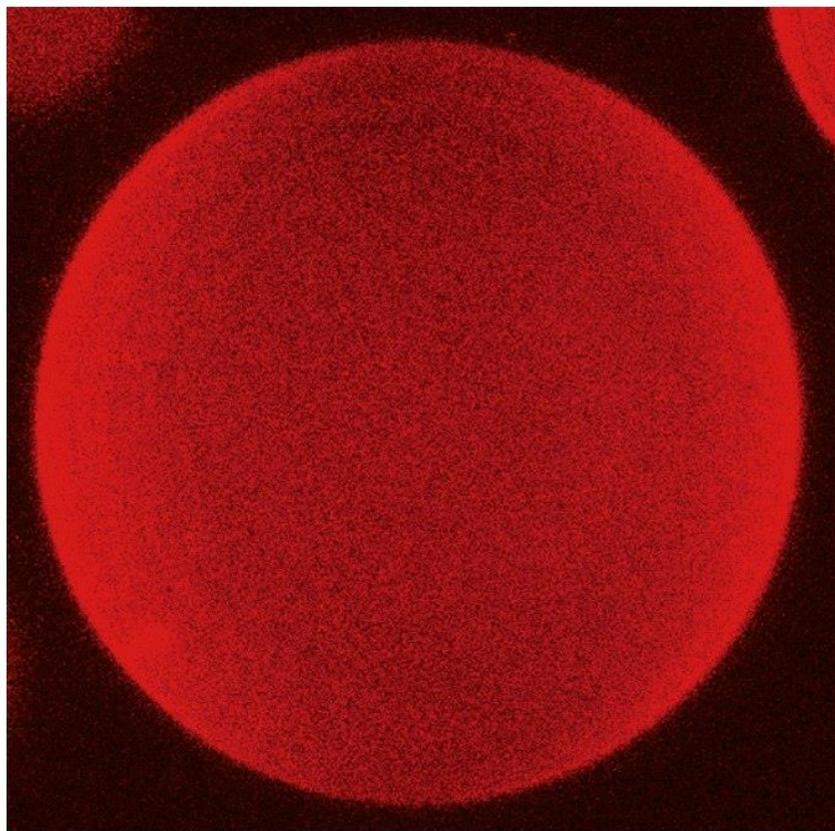
(Harayama y Riezman, Nature Rev.2018)

## Hipótesis

- ayudarían a organizar proteínas de membrana
  - a) concentración para transporte en vesículas
  - b) concentración para transducción de señales



# Liposomas



(A)

10  $\mu\text{m}$

(B)

5  $\mu\text{m}$

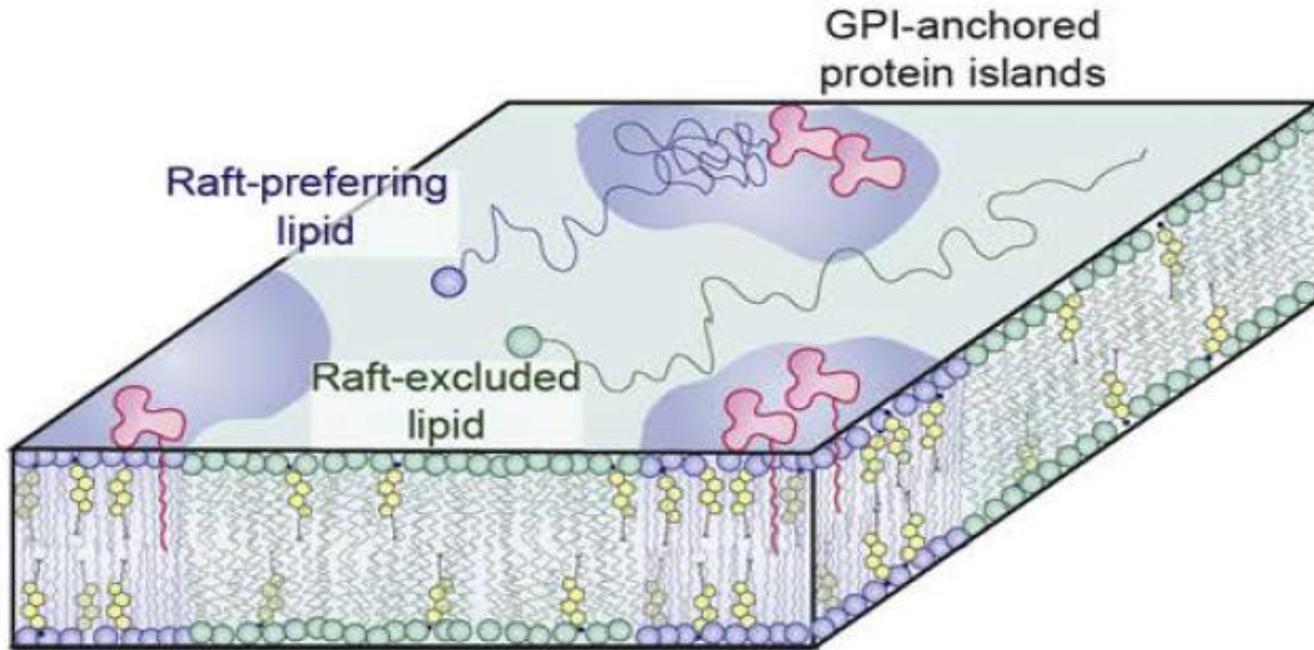
Figure 10-13 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

Fosfatidilcolina / esfingomielina  
1:1

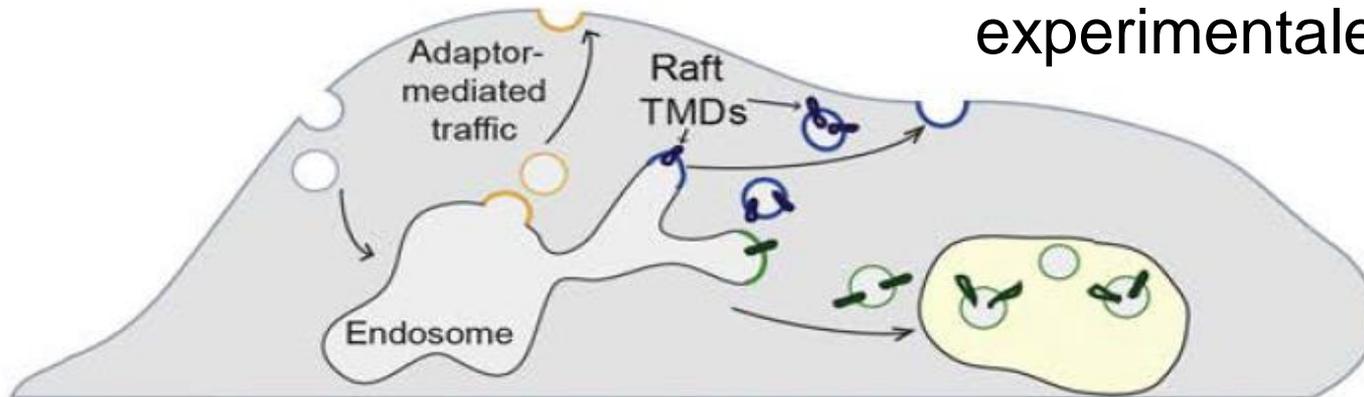
Fosfatidilcolina/esfingomielina/colesterol  
1:1:1

Controversia / Nicolson, 2013 y Levental y col. 2020: rol biológico



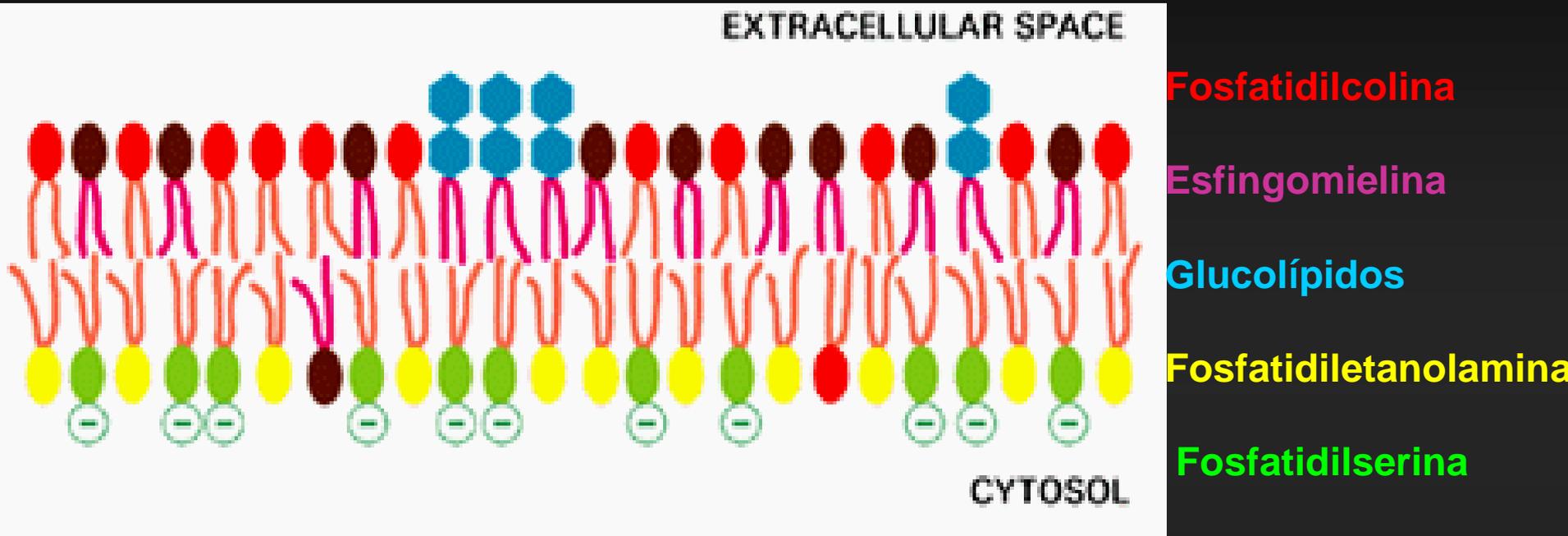


Algunas evidencias experimentales



# Asimetría en la distribución de lípidos en ambas monocapas

Ej: bicapa lipídica de glóbulo rojo humano



- existen diferencias entre la monocapa interna y externa
  - fosfolípidos y glucolípidos
- colesterol: distribución homogénea
- importancia: funcional
  - protección, unión de proteínas a ciertos lípidos, apoptosis

# Proteínas de membrana

- Estructura básica de las membranas biológicas: bicapa lipídica

## Proteínas de membrana

- responsables de la mayoría de las funciones específicas de las membranas
- imponen a cada membrana sus propiedades funcionales características

 cantidad y tipos presentes en las membranas: muy variable



# Composición de algunas membranas

Membrana	%proteínas	% lípidos	%carbohid.
M. mitocond. interna	76	22	2
M. mitocond. externa	52	46	2
MP bacteriana	60-70	40-30	0-10
MP hepatocito	50-60	45-35	5
MP eritrocito	50	40	10
Mielina	18	79	3



- menor concentración de proteínas

- mayor cantidad de lípidos

- menor complejidad funcional





# Proteínas integrales de membrana

## 1. Proteínas transmembrana (1,2 y 3)

- atraviesan la bicapa lipídica
- son anfipáticas

## 2. Proteínas ancladas a región citosólica de bicapa (4 y 5)

- alfa hélice anfipática
- unión covalente a lípido

## 3. Proteínas ancladas a región externa de la bicapa (6)

- unión por enlace covalente



# Proteínas periféricas

- asociación no covalente a cualquier cara de la bicapa lipídica

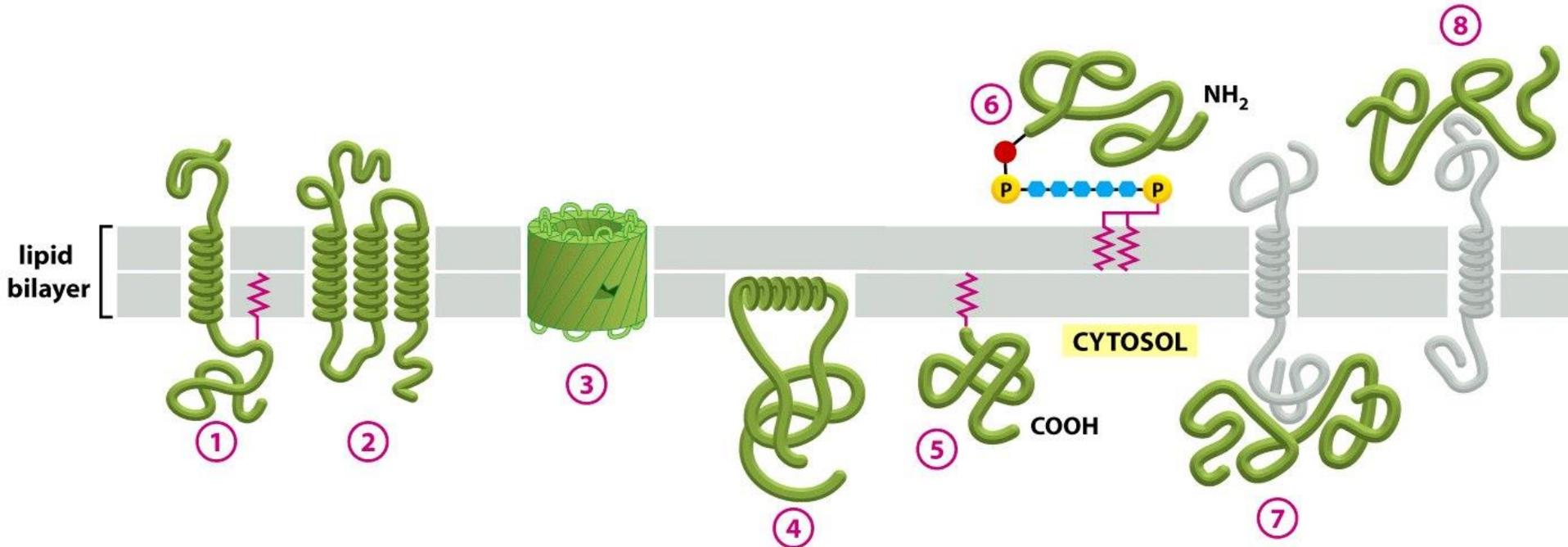


Figure 10-19 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

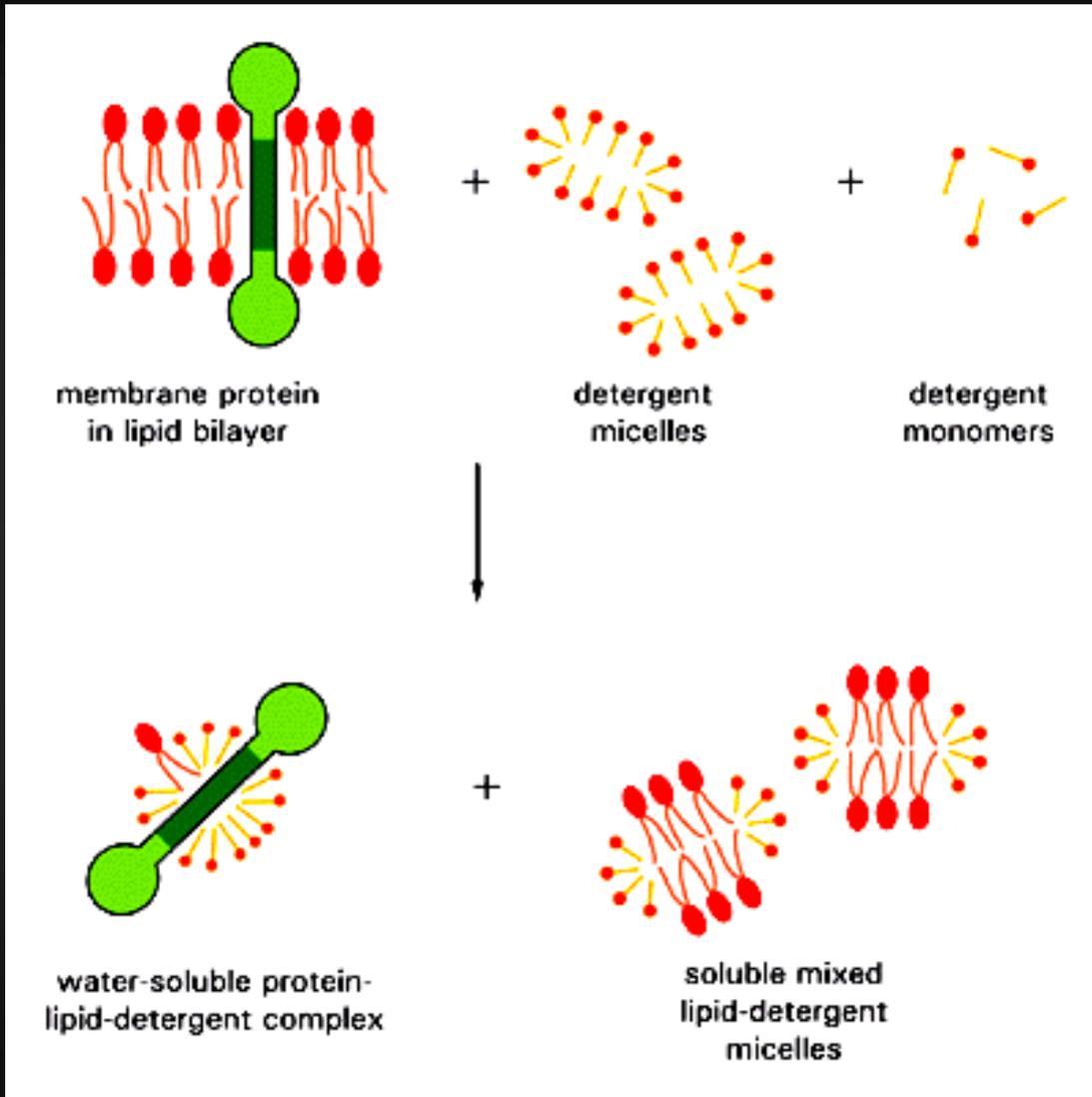
asociación proteína – bicapa lipídica



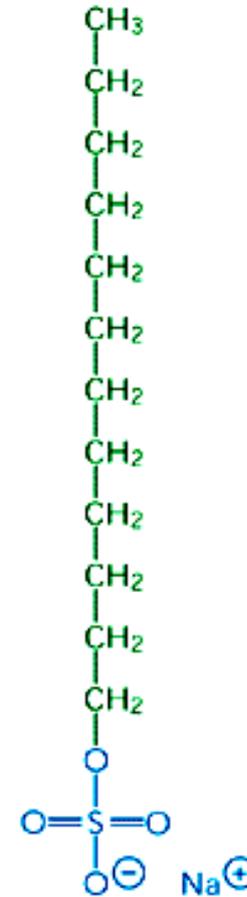
función de la proteína



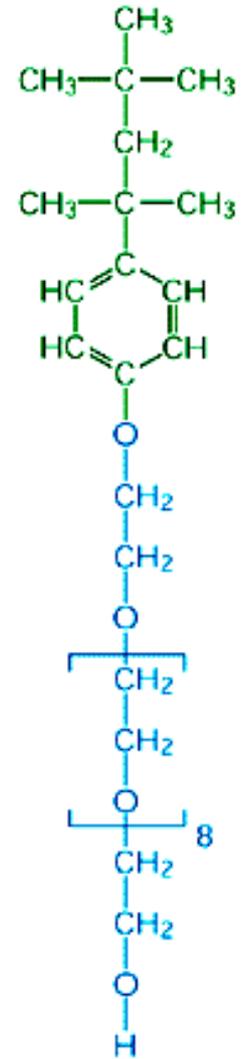
# Proteínas de membrana: solubilización



## Detergentes (anfipáticos)



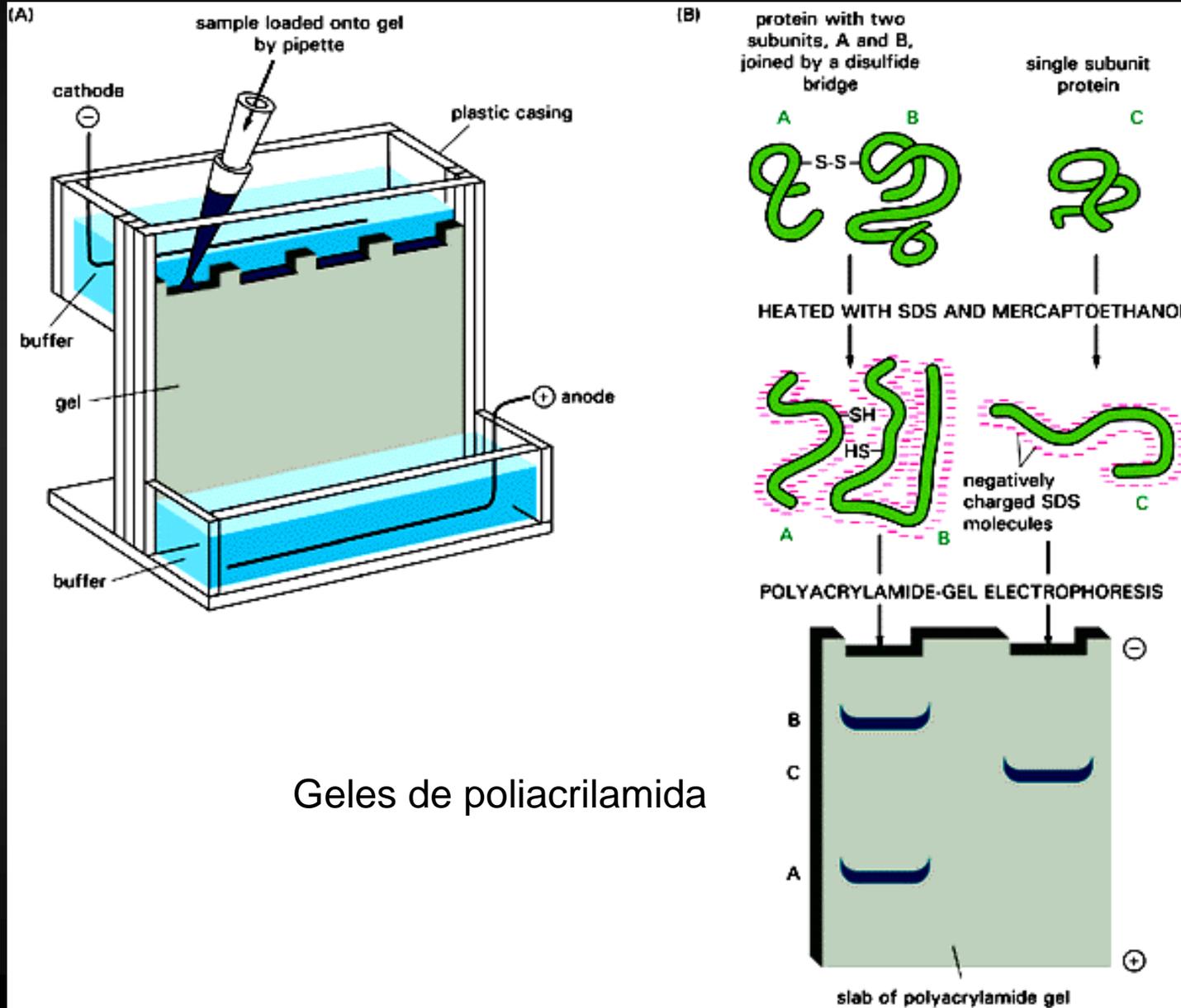
sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)



Triton X-100



# Proteínas de membrana: electroforesis



Geles de poliacrilamida



# La membrana plasmática de los eritrocitos humanos



- disponibles en grandes cantidades
- relativamente puros
- no poseen núcleo \* (mamíferos)
- es posible aislar membranas celulares

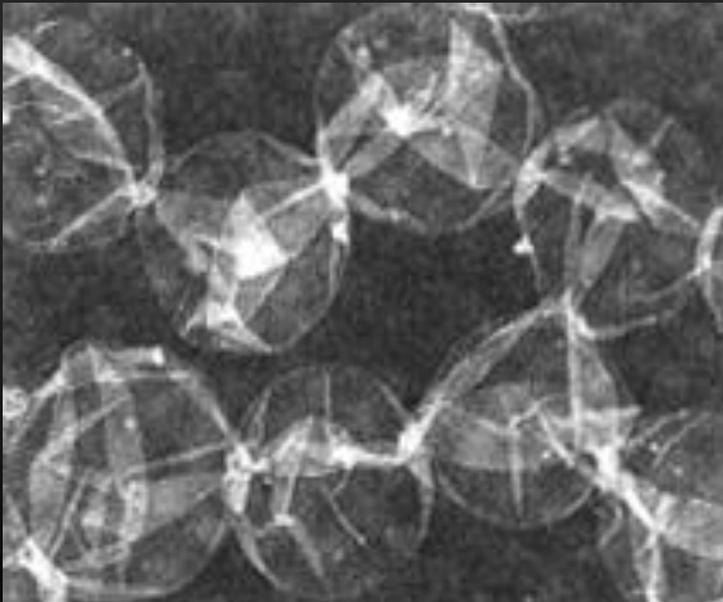
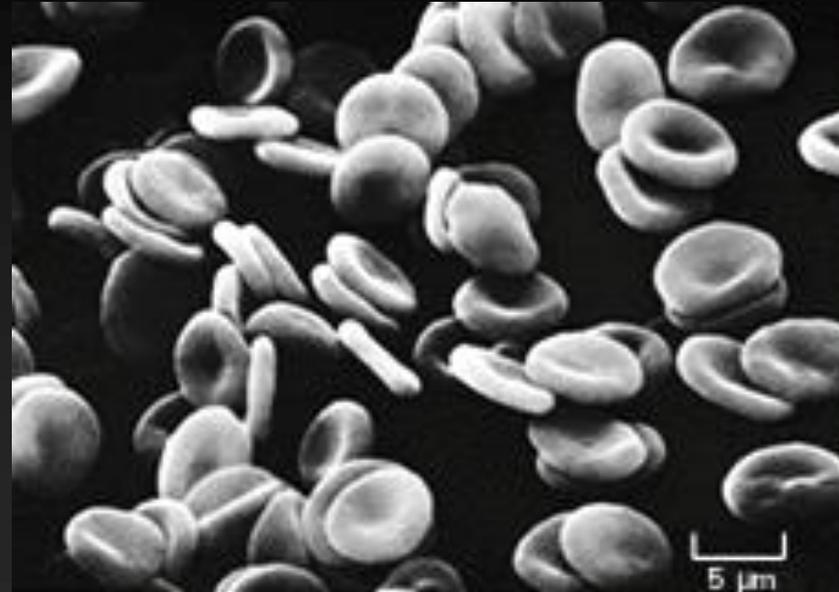


## Membranas celulares de eritrocitos aisladas:

exposición a medios hipotónicos



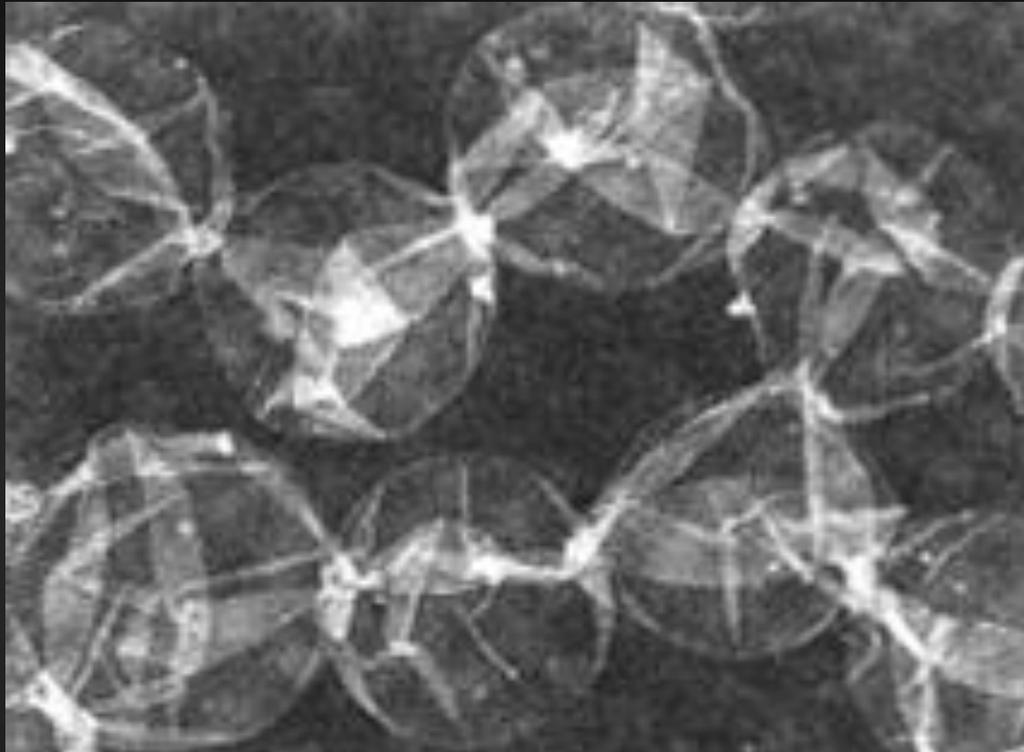
lisis celular



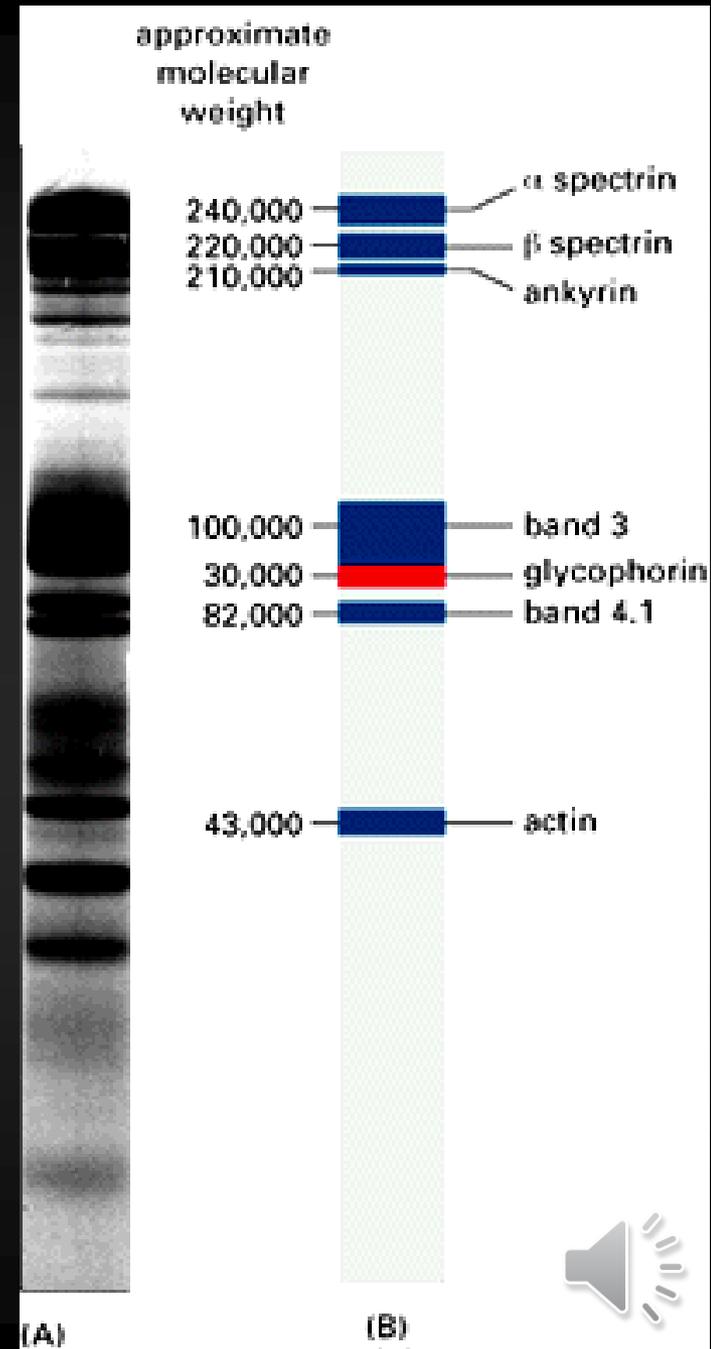
Solubilización  
con detergentes



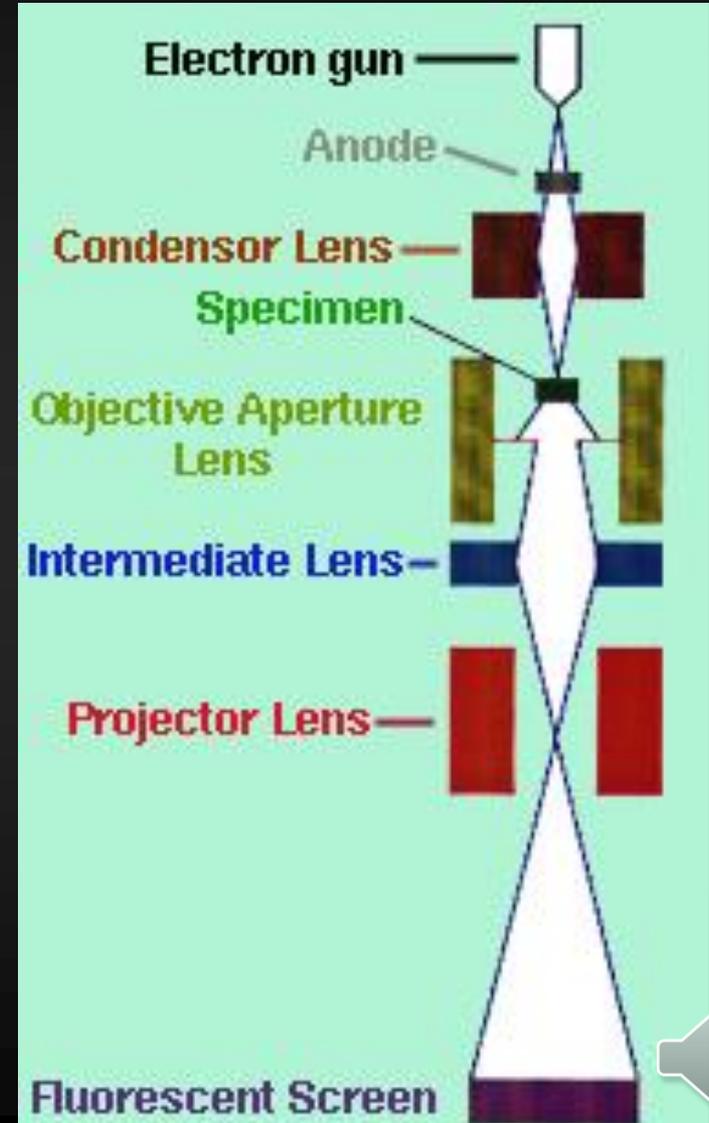
# Eritrocitos



Esta técnica, ¿nos permite saber la identidad o localización de las proteínas en la membrana?



# Microscopio electrónico de transmisión (MET)



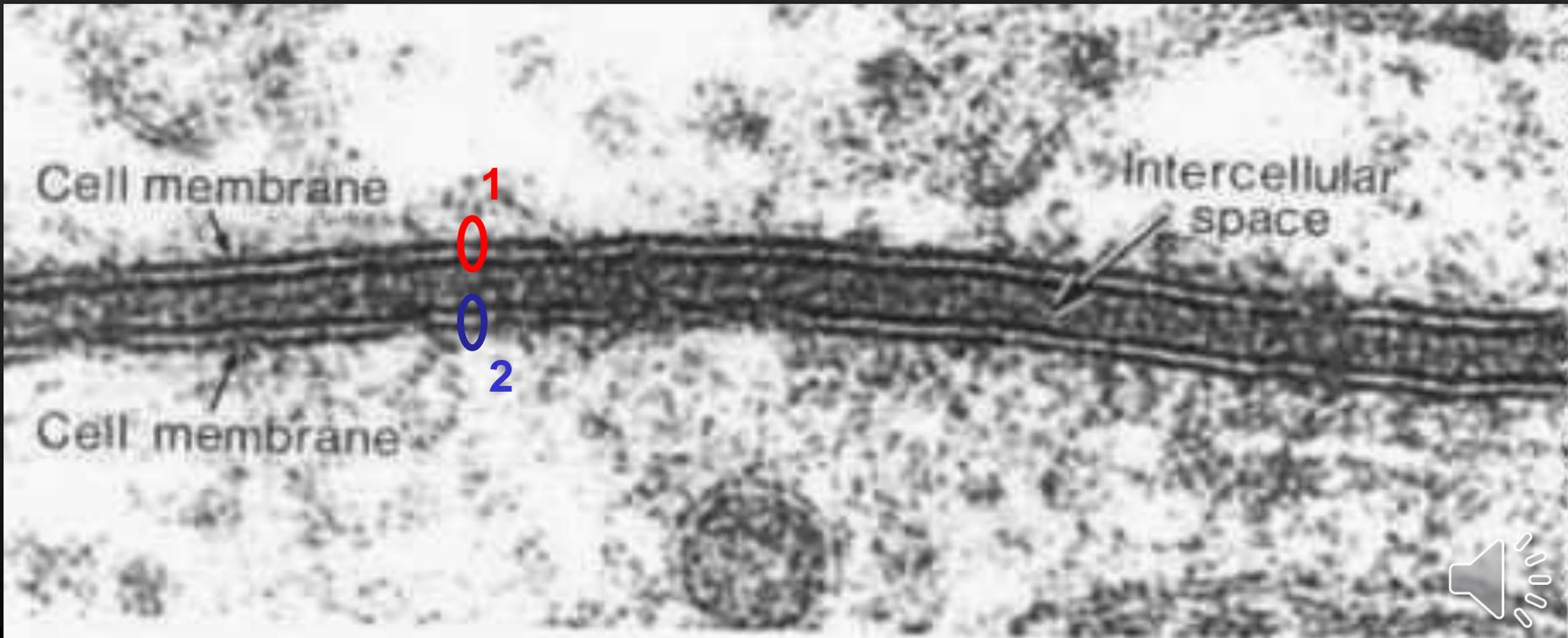
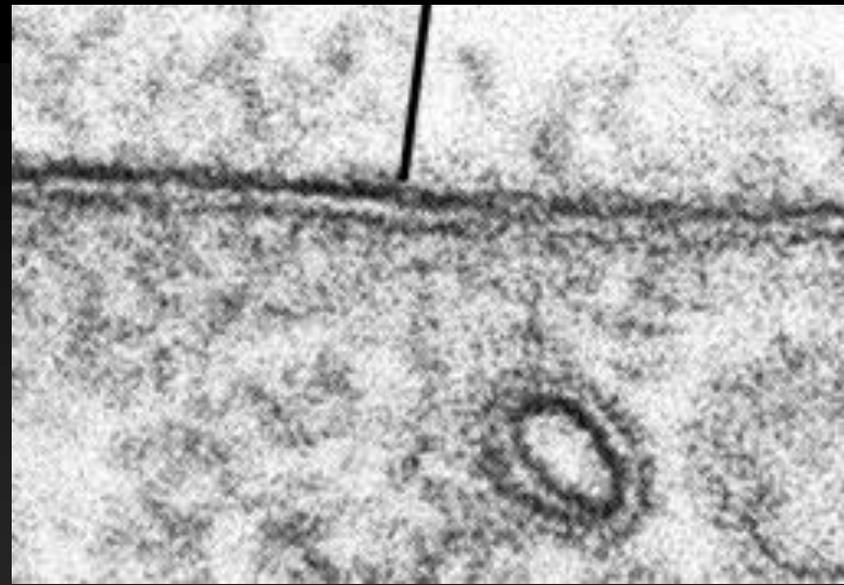
Análisis de membranas celulares  
Límite de resolución adecuado  
Distintas preguntas : distintas técnicas

# Membranas celulares

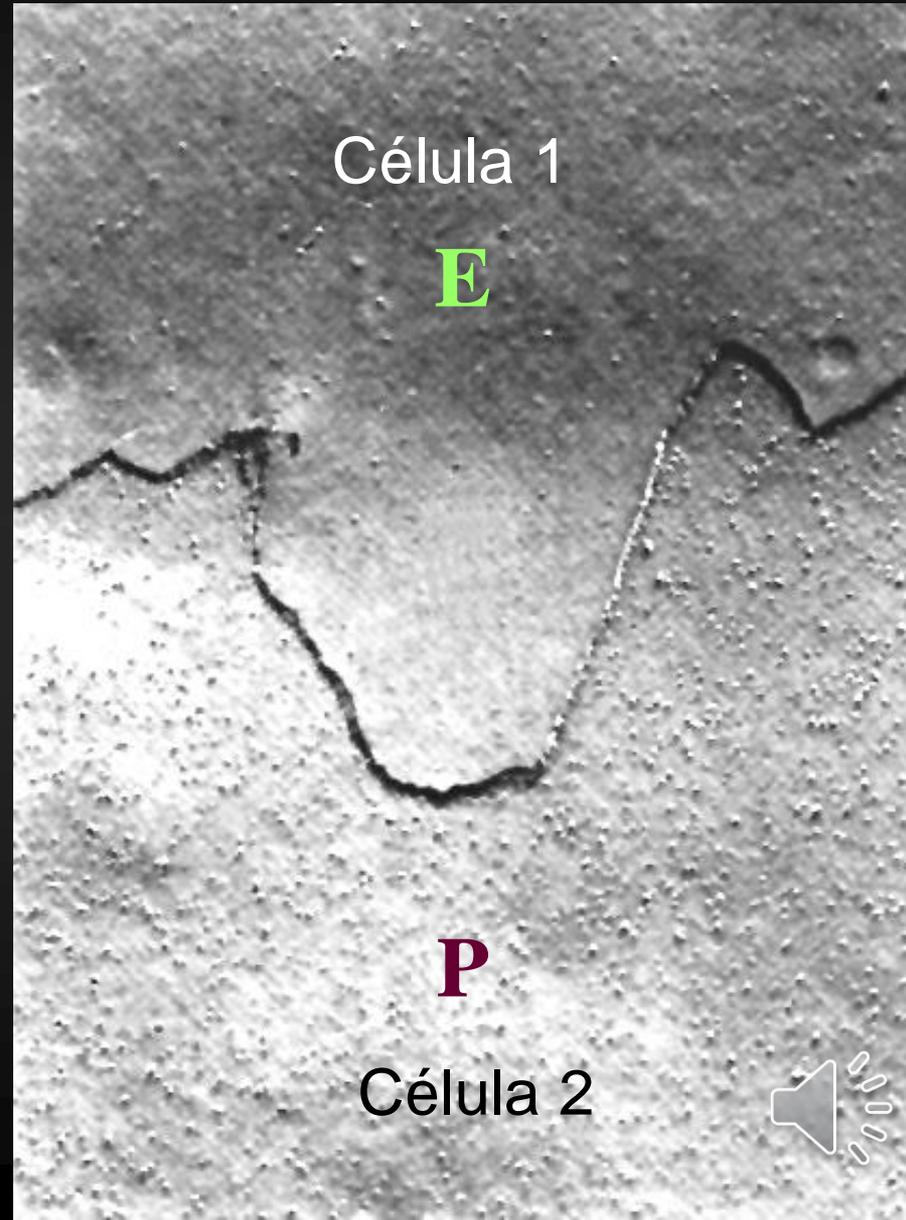
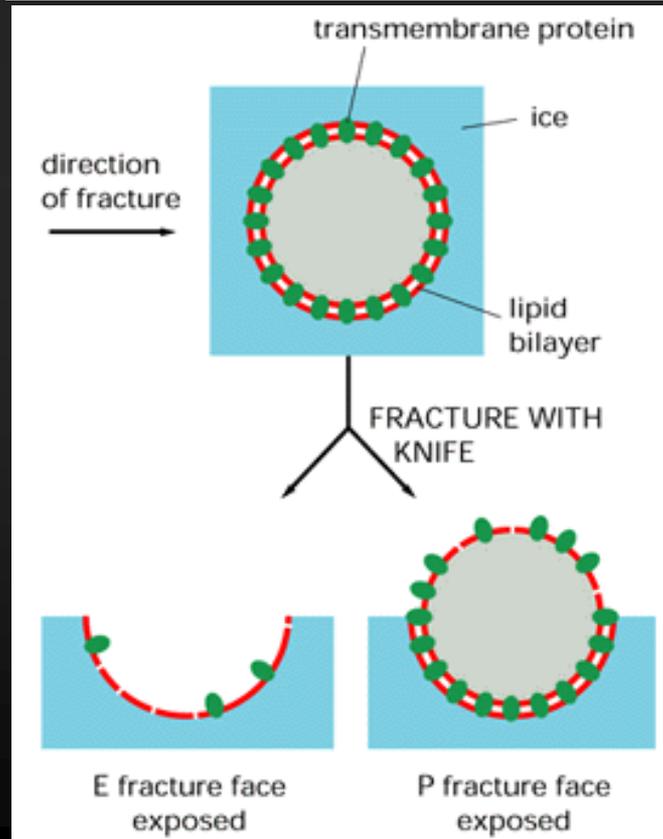
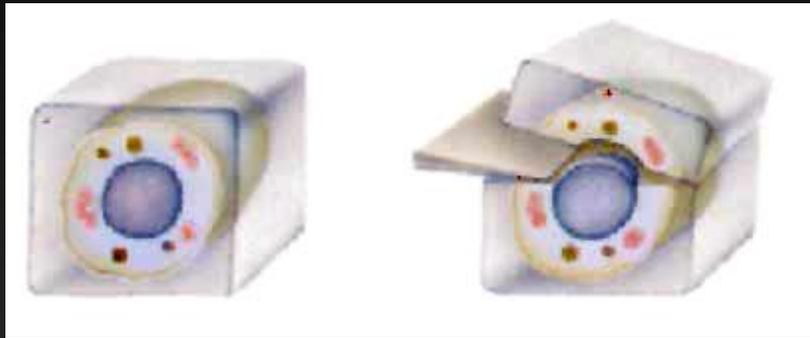
## imagen trilaminar

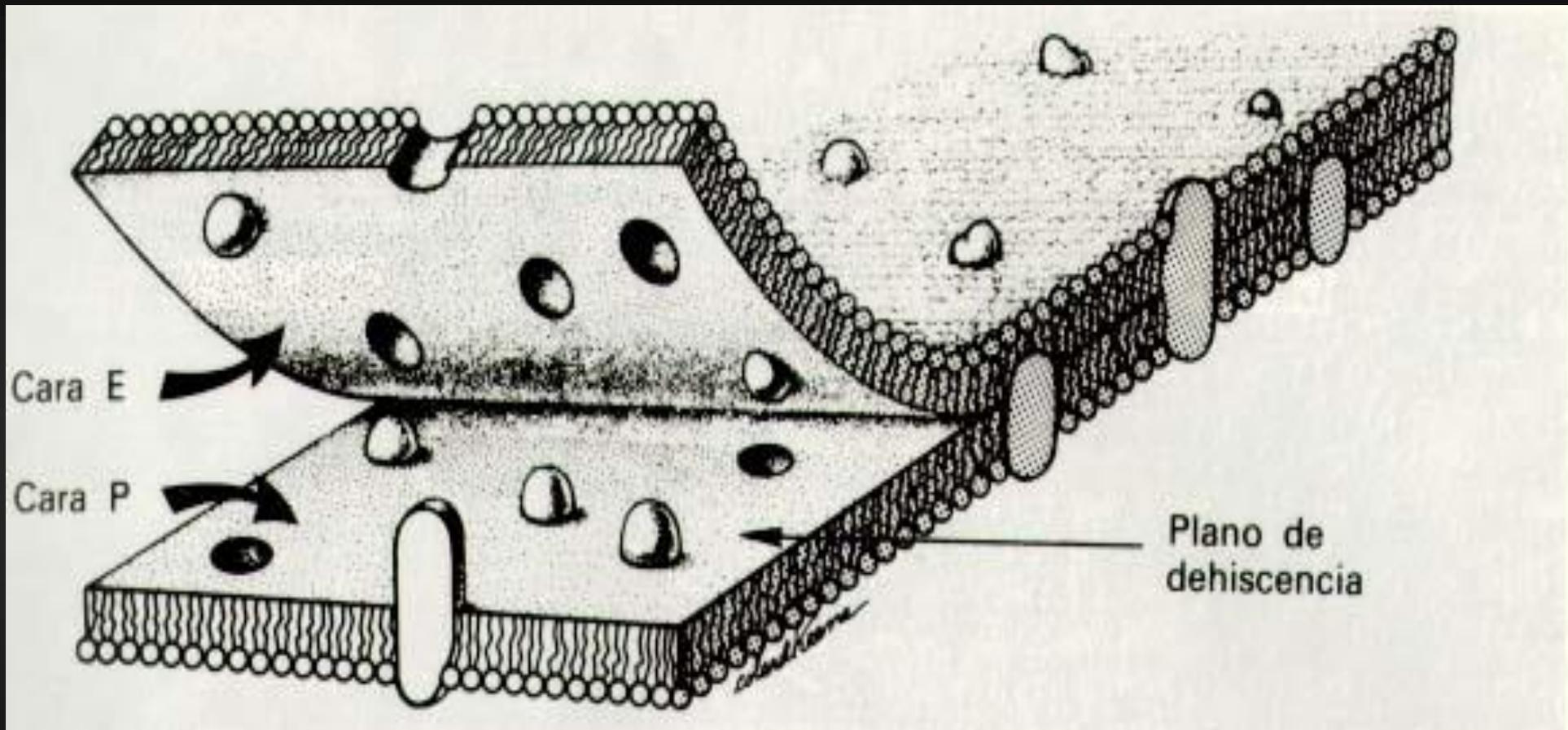
zonas electron-densas (oscuras)

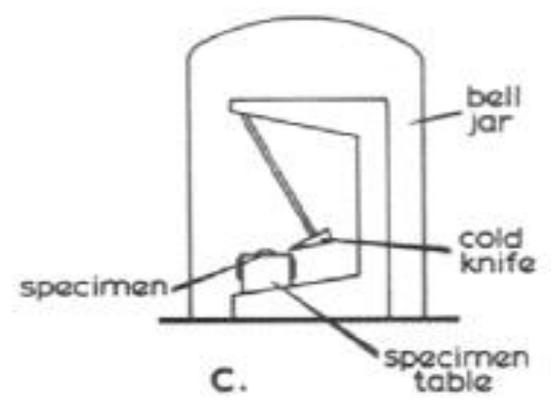
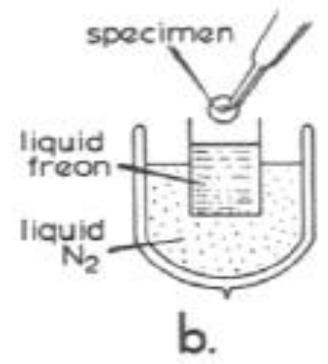
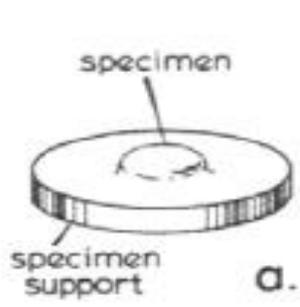
zonas electron-lúcidas (claras)



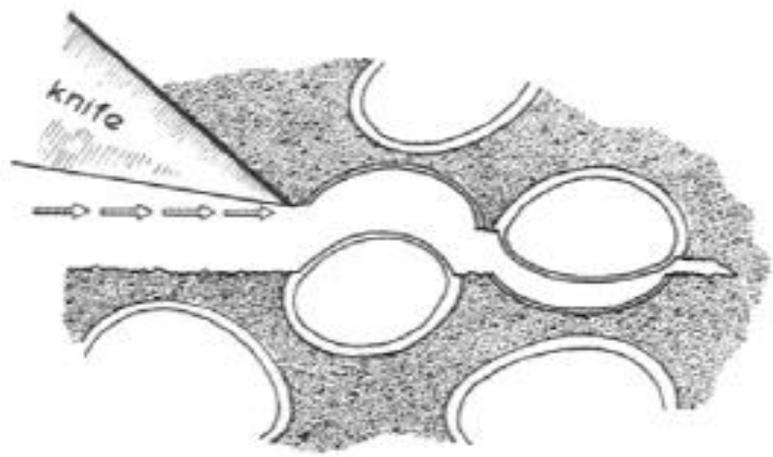
# Microscopía electrónica de transmisión criofractura-réplica



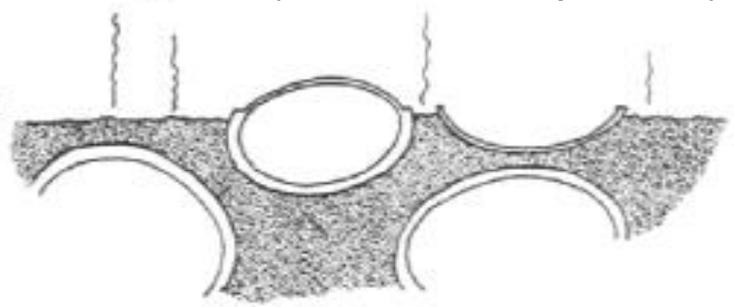




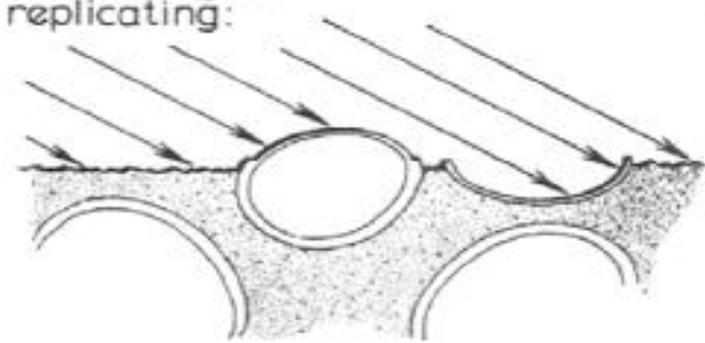
d. fracturing:



e. etching: (sublimado: opcional)

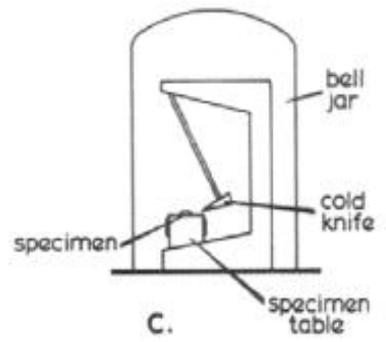
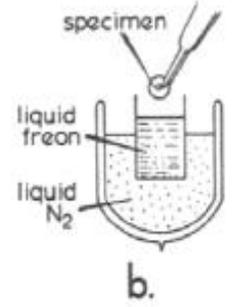
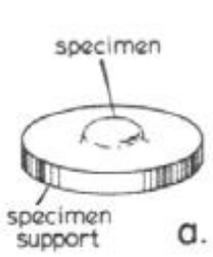


f. shadowing & replicating:

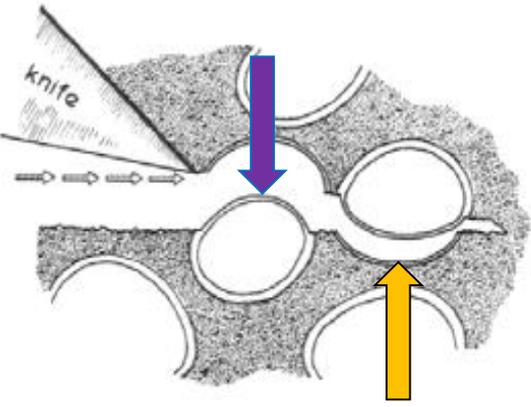


g. replica viewed in electron microscope:

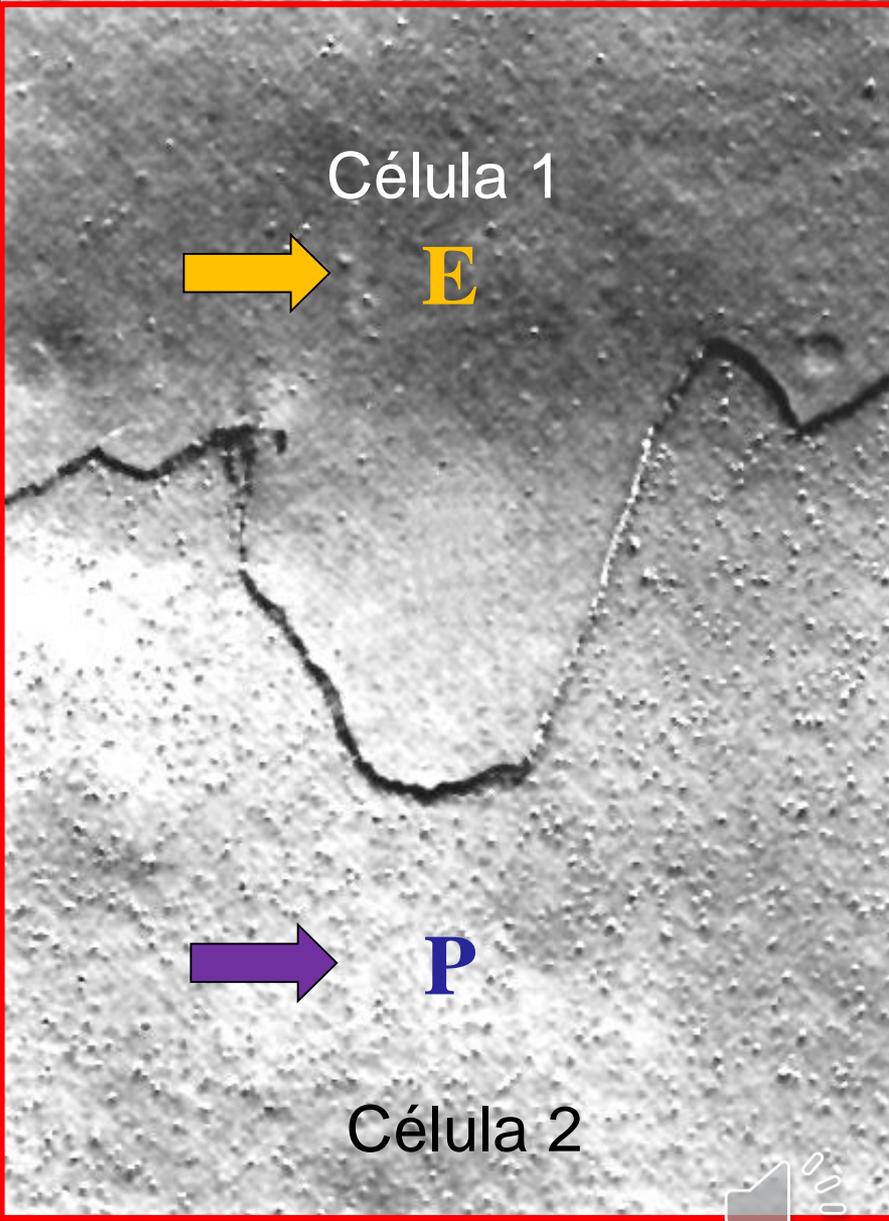
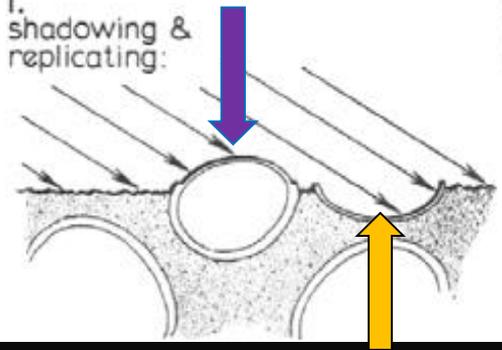


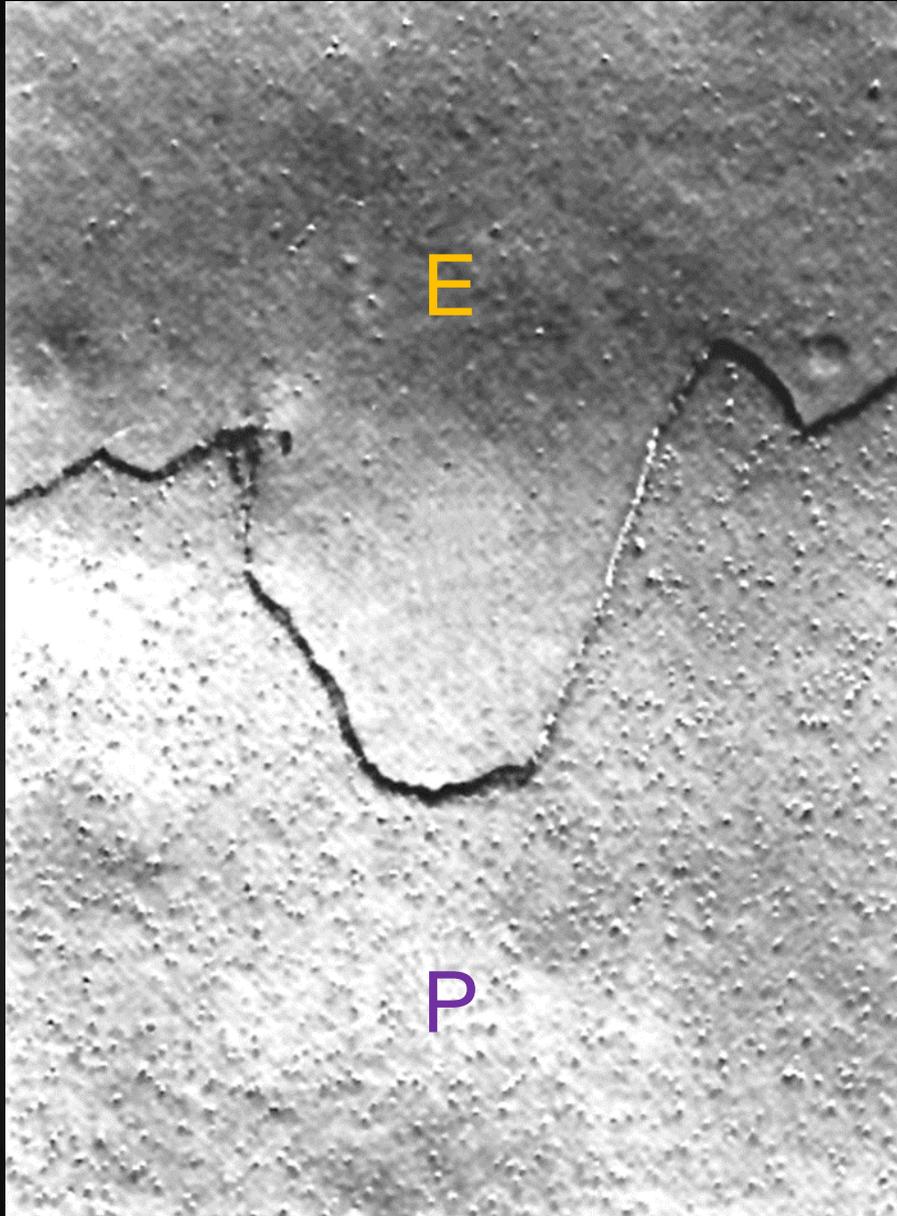


d. fracturing:



f. shadowing & replicating:





¿por qué la cara P presenta más partículas que la cara E?



# Localización de proteínas específicas a nivel ultraestructural

<http://www.ifom-ieo-campus.it/research/tacchetti.php>

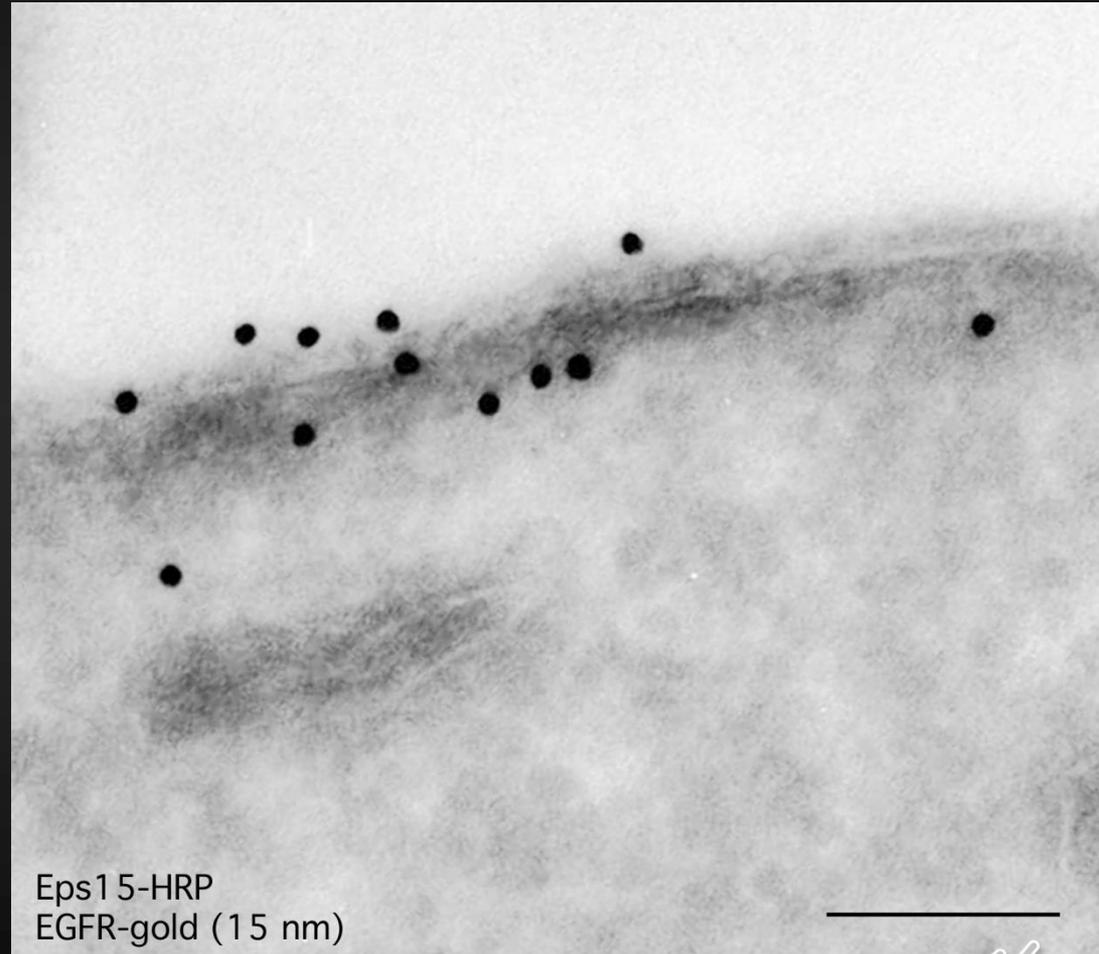
Anticuerpo primario específico



Anticuerpo secundario + oro coloidal



Microscopía Electrónica de Transmisión



Eps15-HRP  
EGFR-gold (15 nm)

Receptor de EGF (factor de crecimiento epidérmico)



# Las proteínas de membrana, ¿son capaces de moverse en el plano de la bicapa lipídica?

*J. Cell Sci.* 7, 319-335 (1970)

*Printed in Great Britain*

319

## THE RAPID INTERMIXING OF CELL SURFACE ANTIGENS AFTER FORMATION OF MOUSE- HUMAN HETEROKARYONS

L. D. FRYE\* AND M. EDIDIN†

*Department of Biology, The Johns Hopkins University,  
Baltimore, Maryland 21218, U.S.A.*



+



Líneas celulares clID y VA-2

# heterocarionte

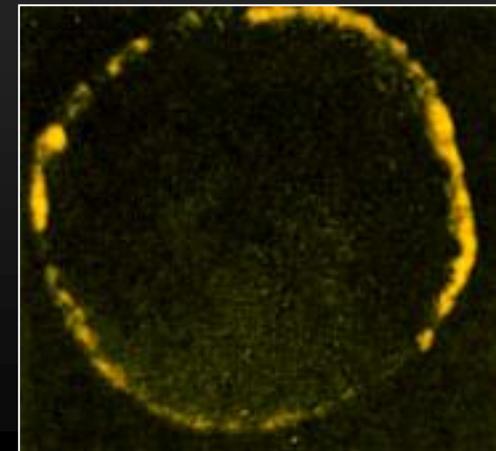
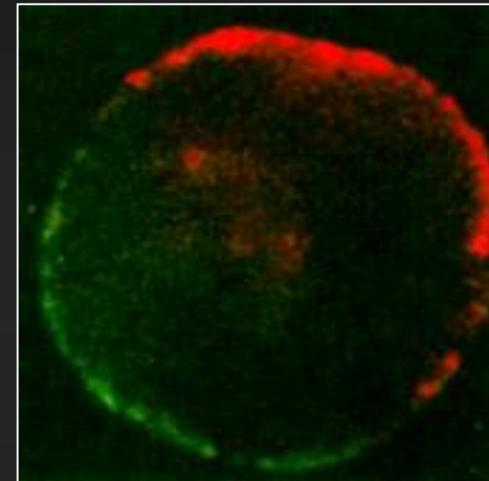
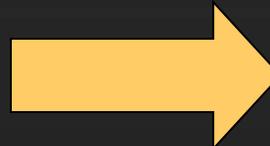
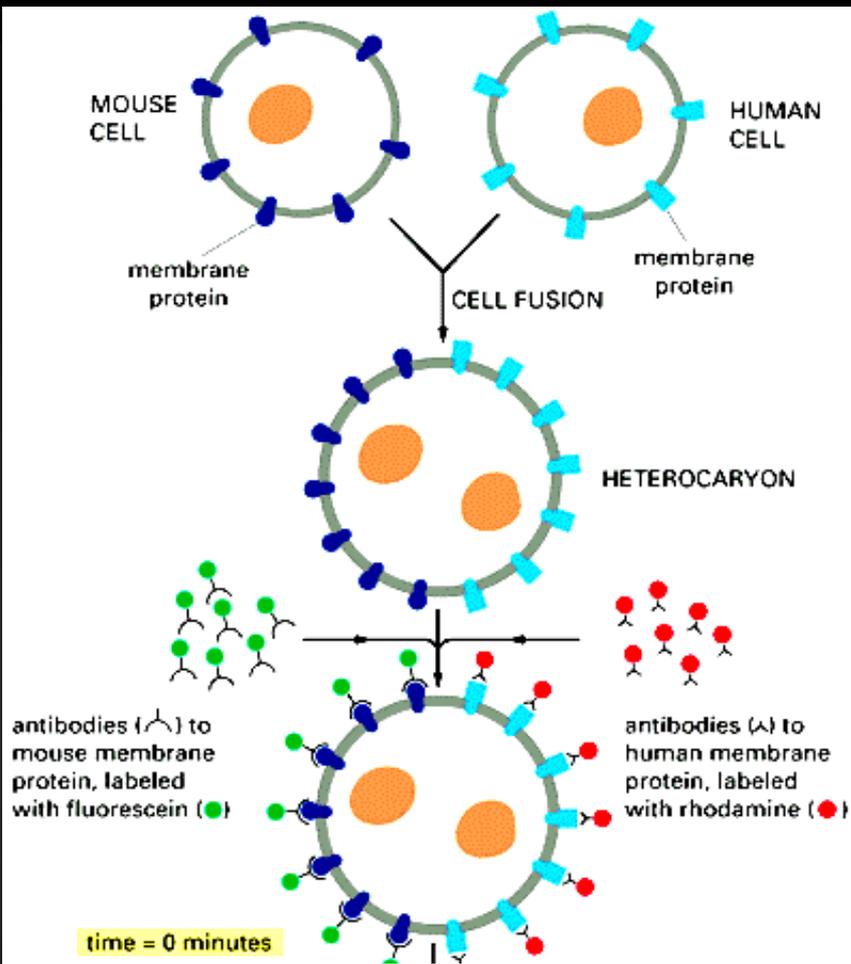


Michael Edidin, PhD



# Movilidad de las proteínas de membrana de membrana

*Respuesta de tipo cualitativo*



Frye y Edidin, 1970



# Tasa de difusión lateral de las proteínas de membrana

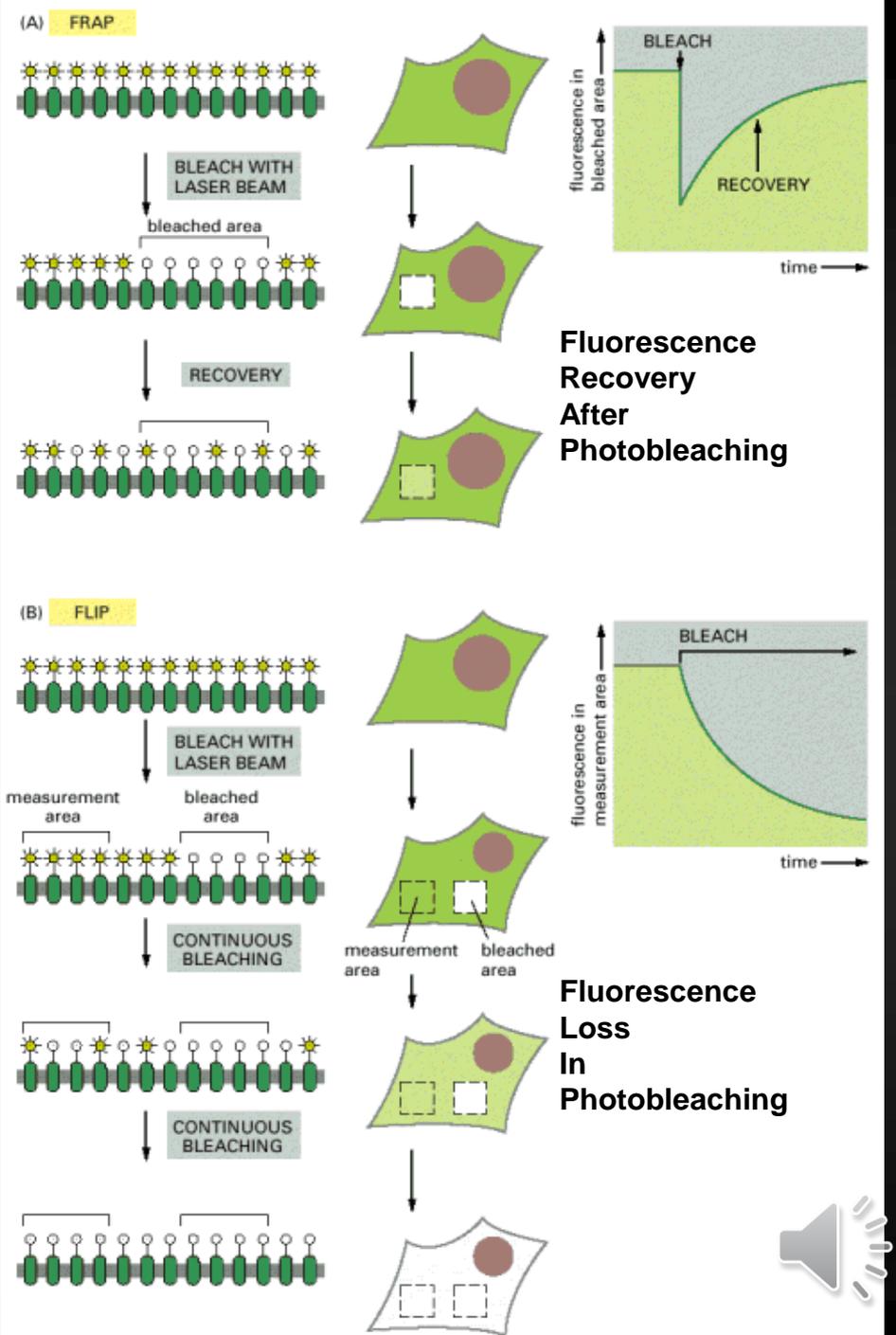
cálculo del coeficiente de difusión de la proteína marcada



muy variables

(interacciones proteína – proteína)

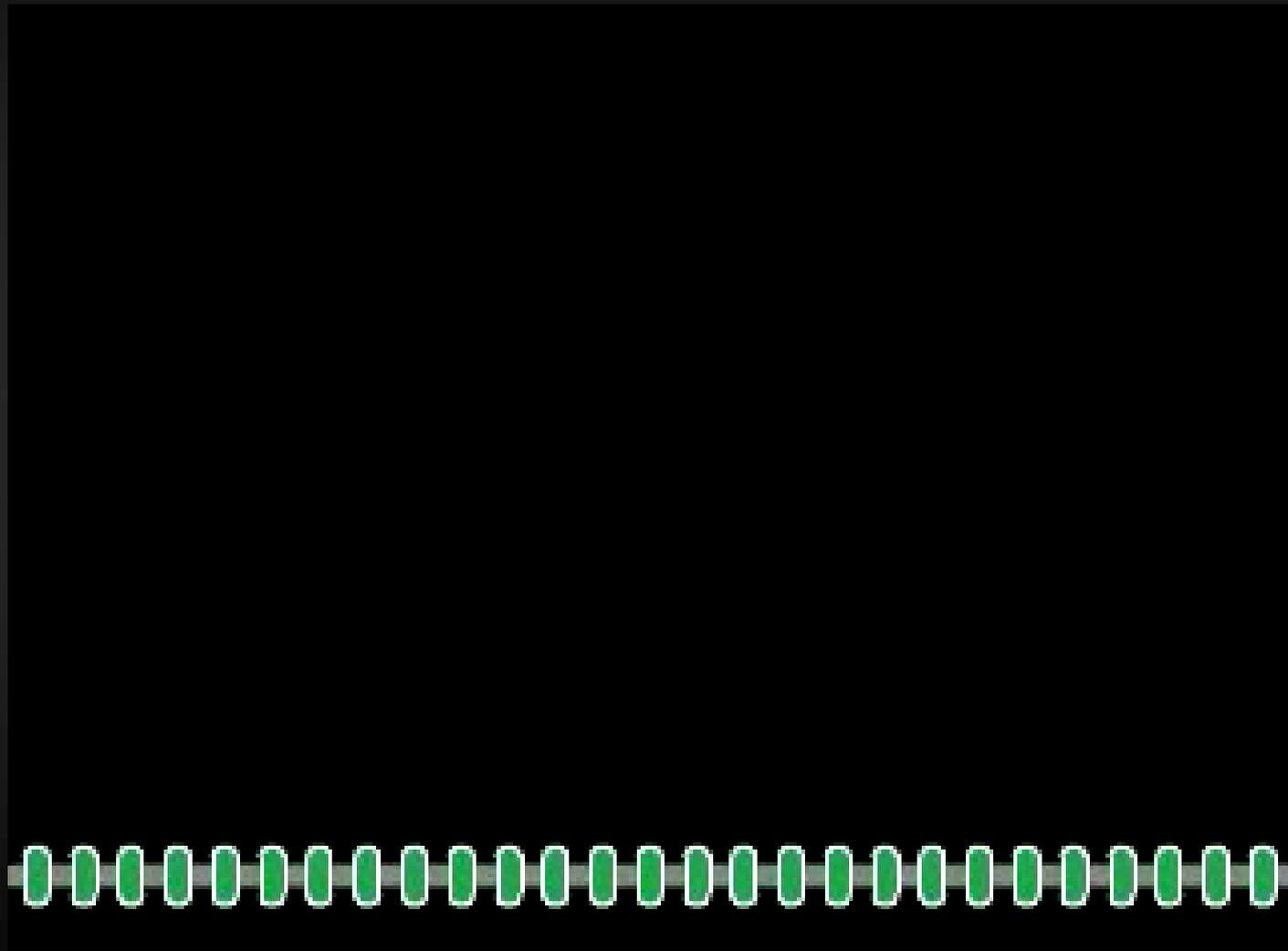
*Respuesta de tipo cuantitativo*



FRAP: fluorescence recovery after photobleaching

Cuidado con el volumen de la animación, puede estar alto





# Cálculo de la tasa de difusión lateral por FRAP:

¿será igual al valor *in vivo*  
para una proteína X?

- Considerar: células aisladas o en su contexto  
alteración potencial por marcado de las proteínas

¿es deseable que todas las proteínas difundan  
al azar en la bicapa lipídica?



# Movilidad de las proteínas de membrana:

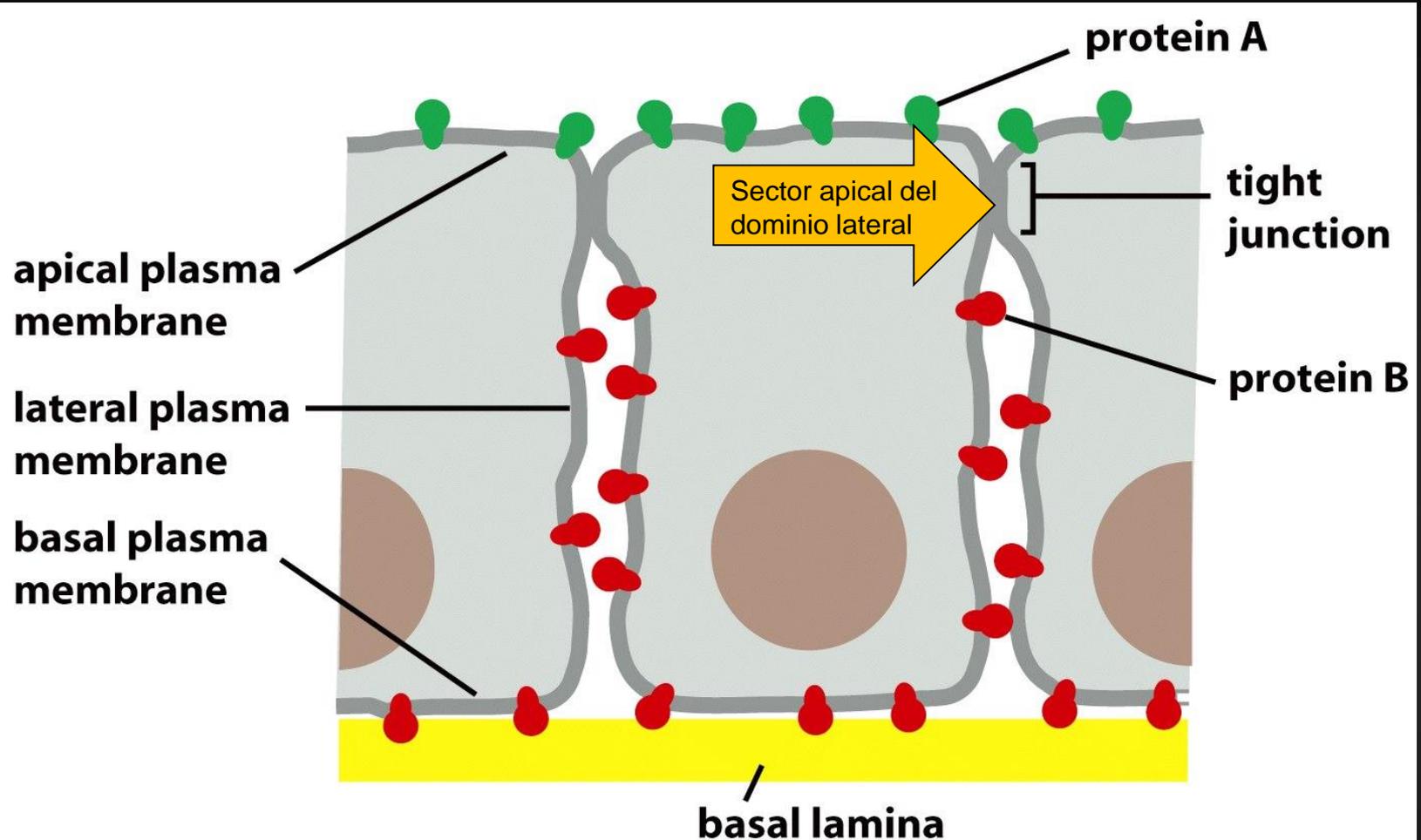
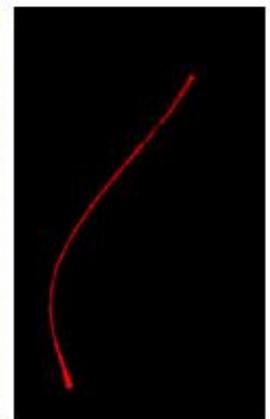
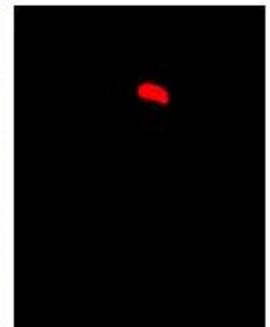
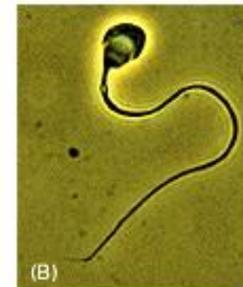
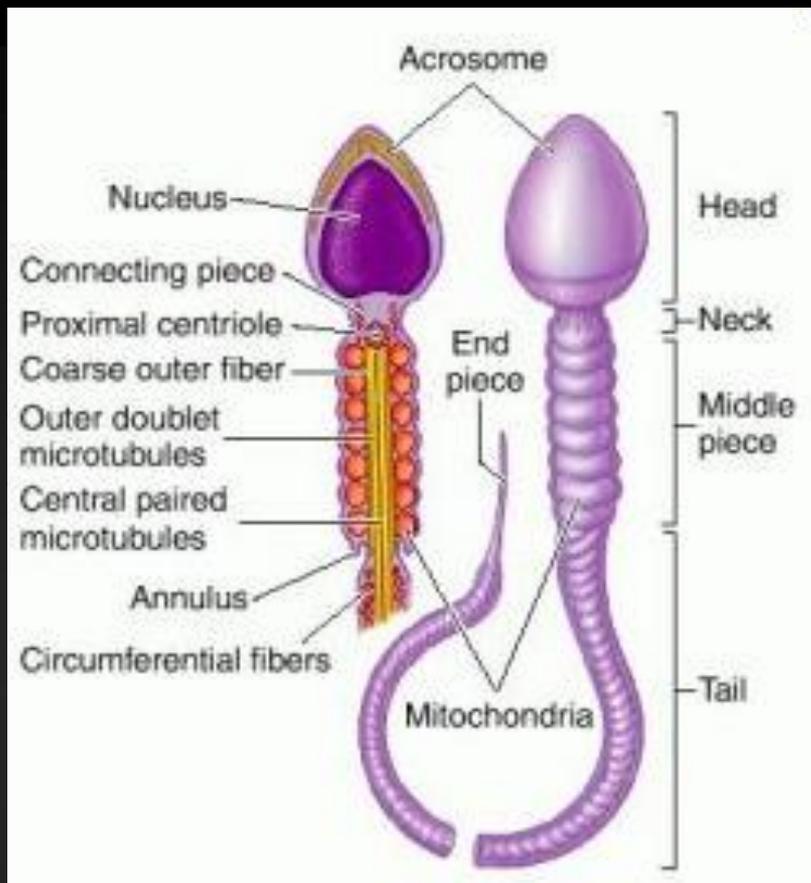


Figure 10-37 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

## Células epiteliales

- dominios específicos (apical, lateral, basal): distribución proteica asimétrica
- uniones intercelulares de tipo ocluyente





Espermatozoide mamífero



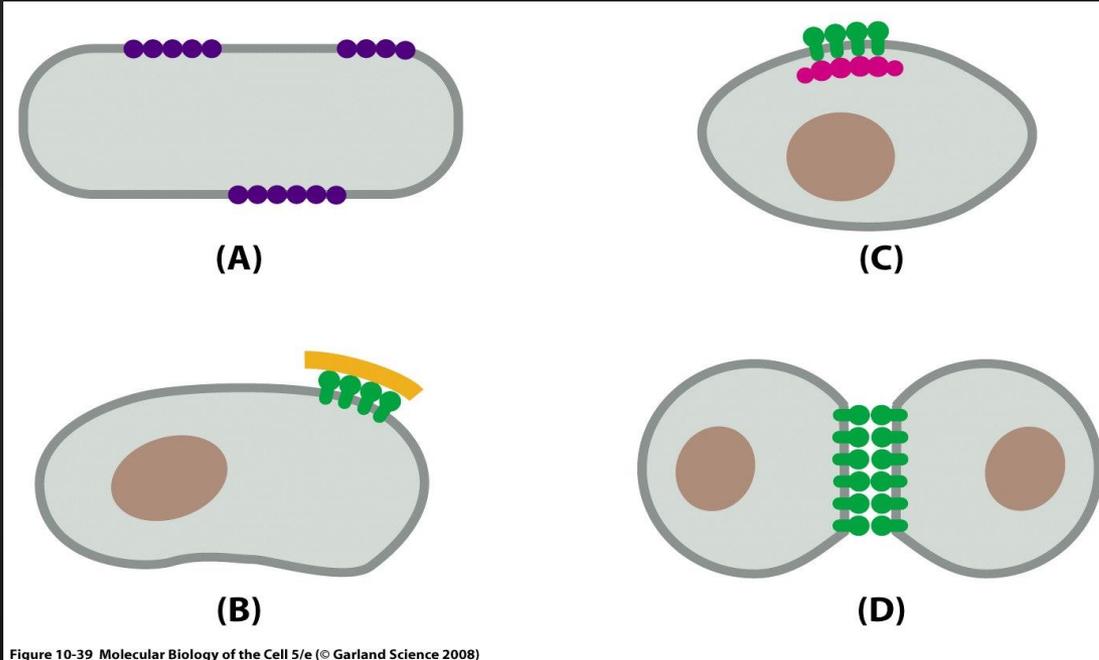
Difusión lateral de lípidos y proteínas confinada a dominios específicos dentro de una membrana plasmática continua

***¿Qué mecanismos están involucrados?***



# Mecanismos de inmovilización de proteínas de membrana

## Ensamblaje en cristales



## Anclaje a ensamblados macromoleculares

- B) externos (matriz extracelular)
- C) internos (citoesqueleto)

Entre células



# Proteínas con dominios hacia el exterior

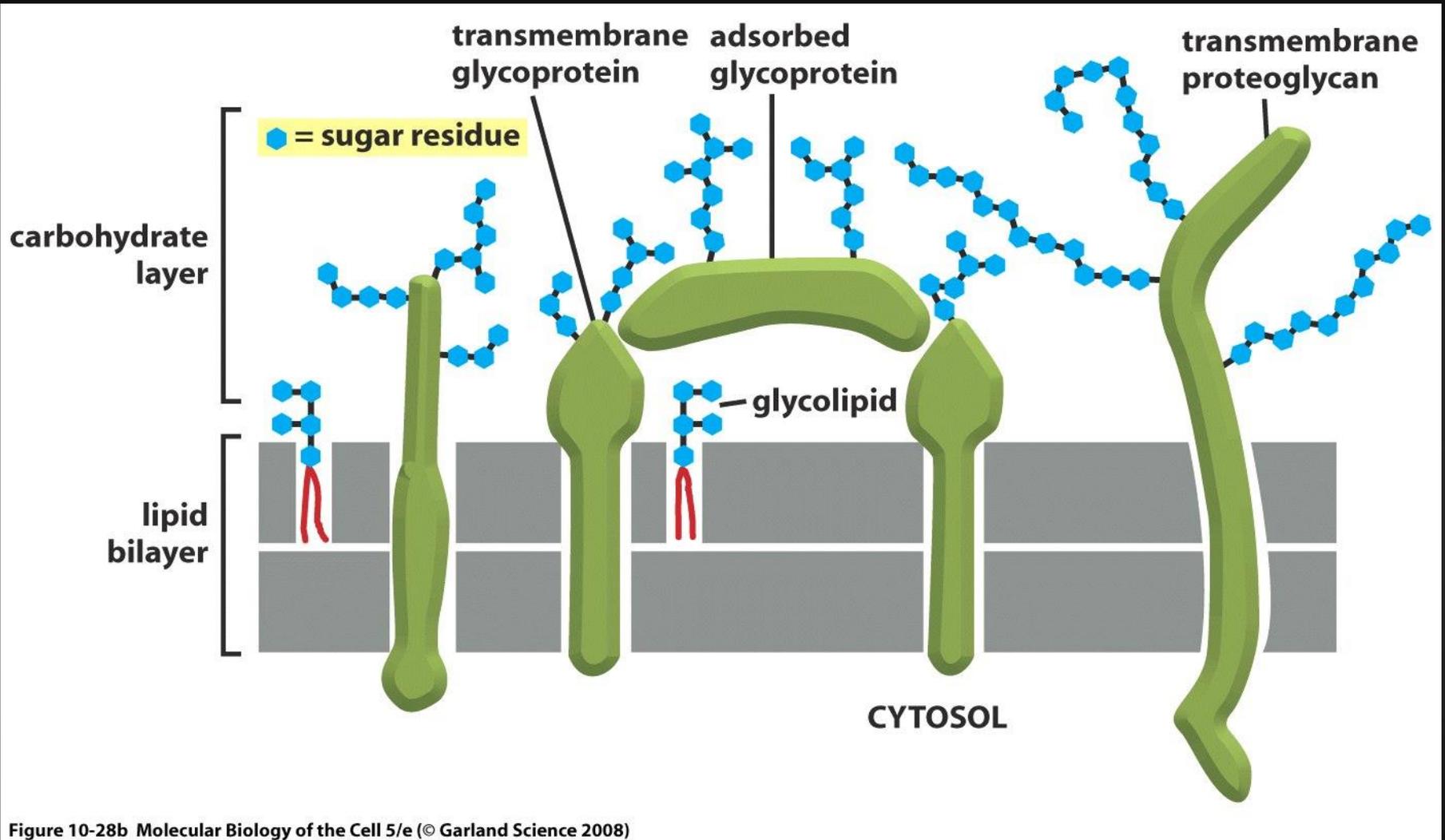


Figure 10-28b Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

- no se exponen desnudas hacia el exterior de la célula



- carbohidratos asociados:



## Cubierta celular o glucocáliz

proteínas (glucoproteínas)  
lípidos (glucolípidos)  
proteoglicanos

Oligosacáridos  
Polisacáridos - proteoglicanos

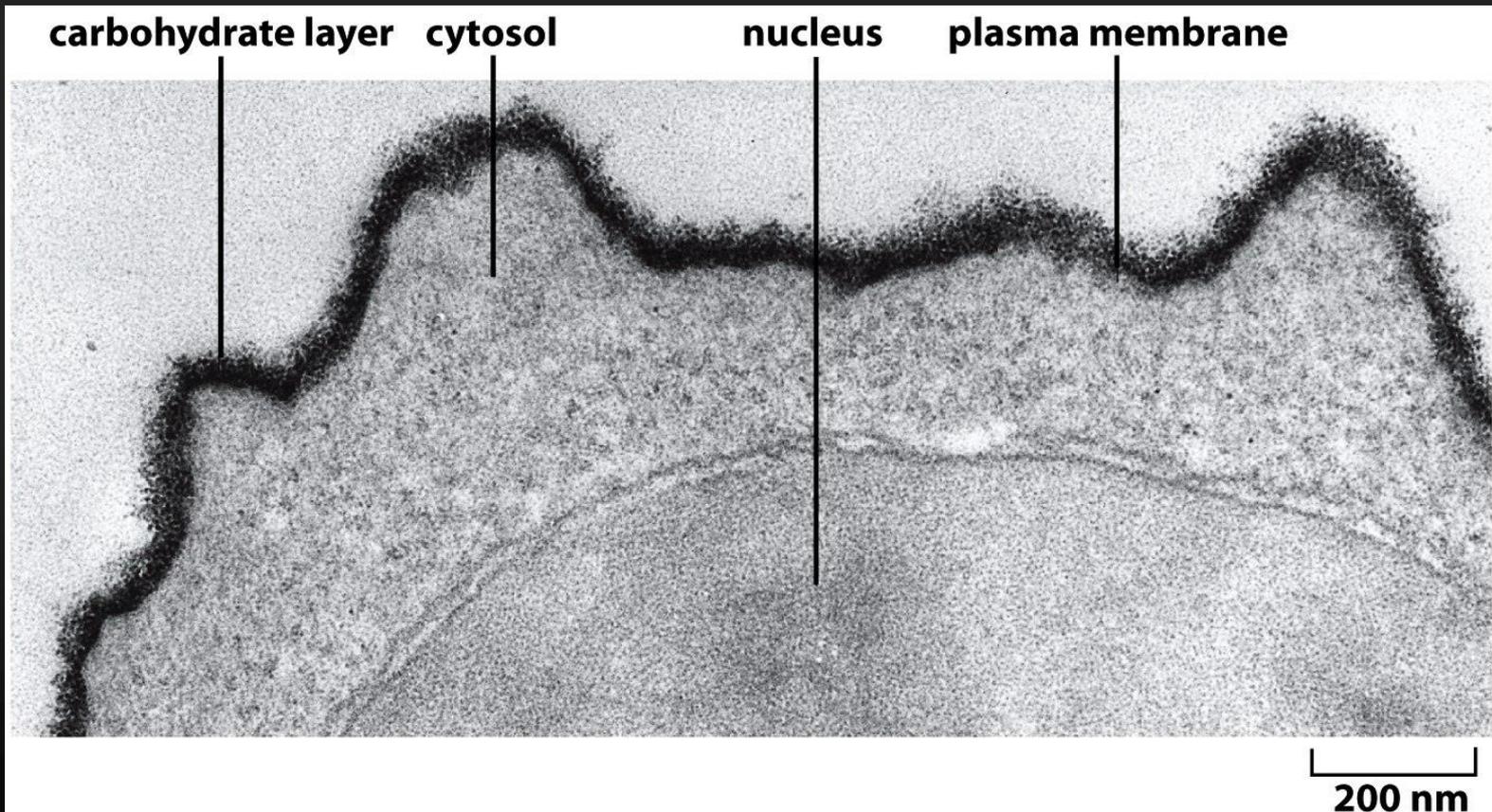


Figure 10-28a Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)



## Funciones de la cubierta

- protección (daño químico y mecánico)
- impedir interacciones proteína - proteína
- procesos de reconocimiento celular  
(diversidad de oligosacáridos)



# Modelo integrador

Biochimica et Biophysica Acta xxx (2013) xxx–xxx



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Biochimica et Biophysica Acta

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/bbamem](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/bbamem)



## Review

The Fluid–Mosaic Model of Membrane Structure: Still relevant to understanding the structure, function and dynamics of biological membranes after more than 40 years☆☆☆

Garth L. Nicolson \*

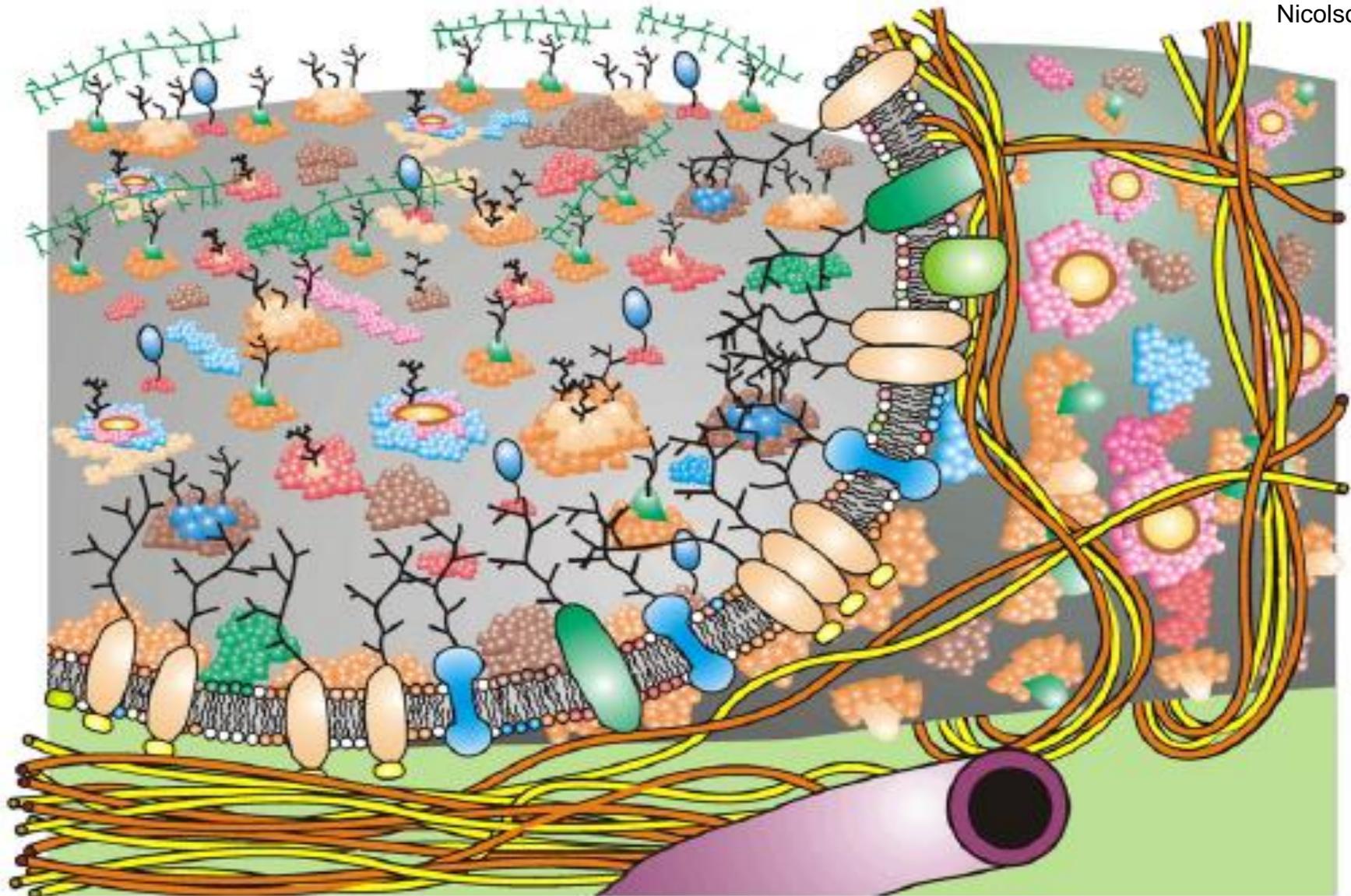
*Department of Molecular Pathology, The Institute for Molecular Medicine, Huntington Beach, CA 92649, USA*



Evolución del modelo propuesto por él mismo:

- 1) Existencia de dominios de membrana reversibles, balsas lipídicas
- 2) Asociación con citoesqueleto





- 3) arquitectura dinámica: respuesta rápida a claves internas y externas
- 4) no autónomas: integradas a su entorno
- 5) moléculas: organización cooperativa, no al azar, dominios reversibles



# En resumen:

- ***estructura de la membrana plasmática***

- son delgadas, fluidas, muy dinámicas e integradas a su entorno
- evolución de los modelos
- capacidad de autosellado espontáneo en medio acuoso
- características de los lípidos y proteínas. Diversos/as, presentes en diferentes proporciones, definen las funciones biológicas que cumplen las membranas.
- distribución asimétrica en monocapas de componentes
- existencia de dominios específicos
- capacidad de difusión lateral
- aproximaciones experimentales

