Chemical Biology 03 Oct 26, 2009

Gene Regulation and Cell Differentiation

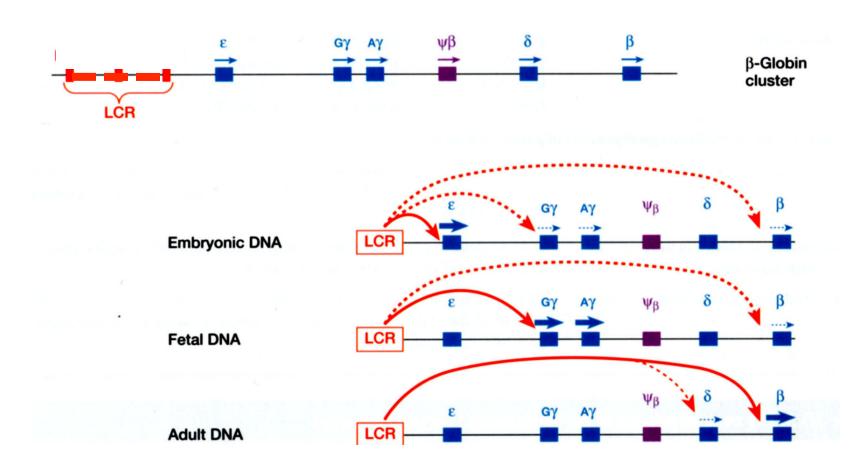
In adult RBC: Chromosome 16 Globin proteins Chromosome 11 0% Globin genes (β-globin family) 1% ("Hb F") α "Embryonic" Globin genes 2-3% ("Hb A2") "Fetal" 97% "Minor adult" "Major adult"

Hemoglobin

Other cell types: No hemoglobin

Regulation of Gene Expression: β Globin gene cluster

- •Only expressed in Red Blood Cells (cell-type specific expression)
- •Expression changes over course of development
- •Locus Control Region: crammed with recognition sequences for Regulators

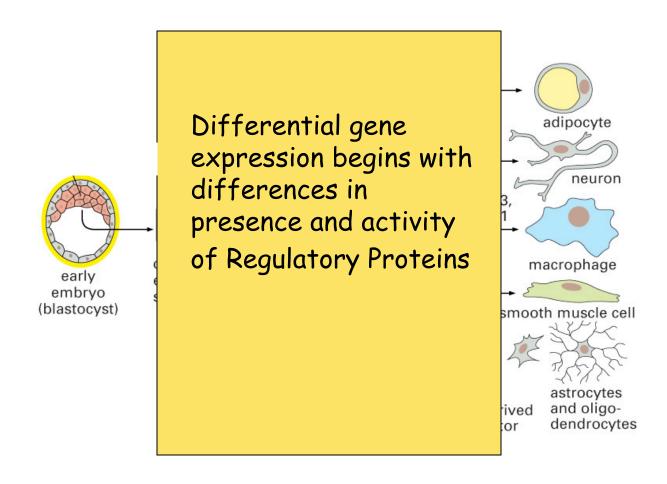


Faustino et al. 2002

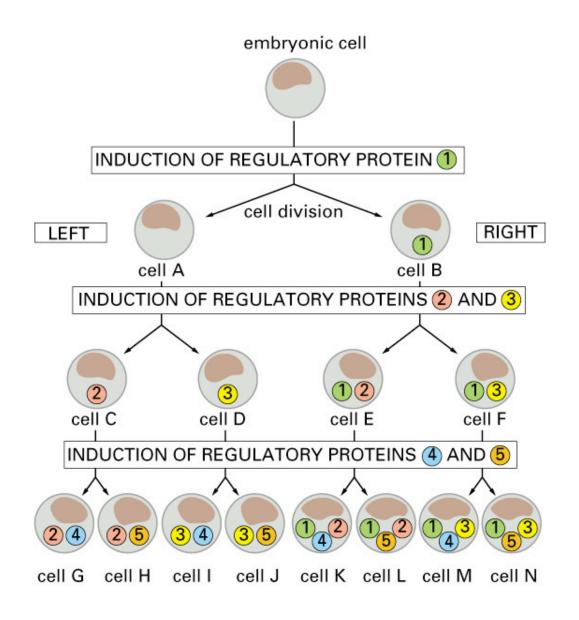
Asymptomatic Homozygous Deletion β^o -Thalassemia in an African Individual

Cell differentiation in muliticellular animals

<u>Undifferentiated cells</u> <u>Differentiated cells</u>



Different collections of regulatory proteins in each cell type give rise to unique patterns of gene expression for each cell type



Combinatorial Control of gene expression Transcription Regulators work as part of committee allows multiple inputs one can act as trigger

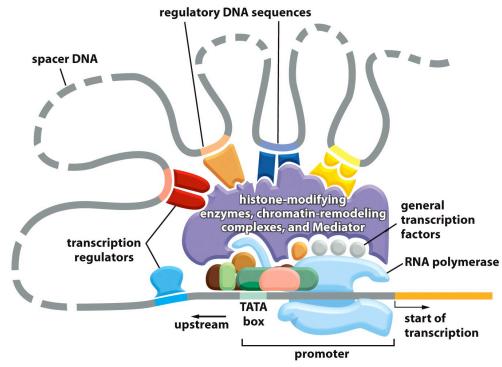
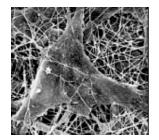


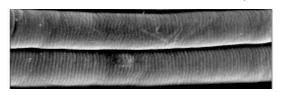
Figure 8-12 Essential Cell Biology 3/e (© Garland Science 2010)







Skeletal muscle fibers



MyoD

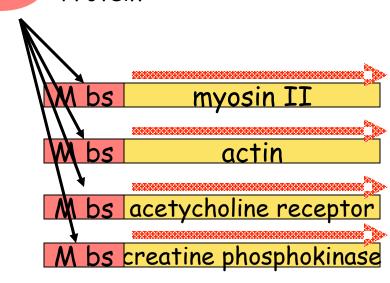
Master Regulatory Protein

M bs actin

M bs acetycholine receptor

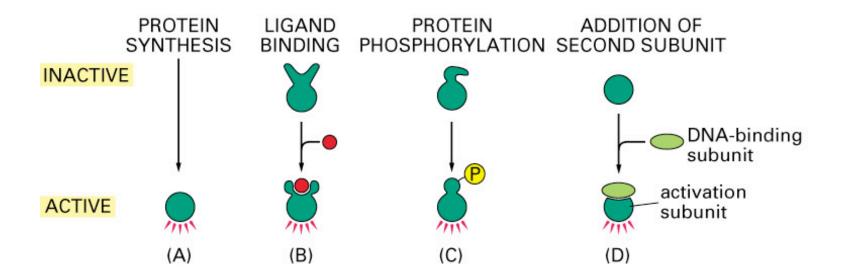
M bs creatine phosphokinase

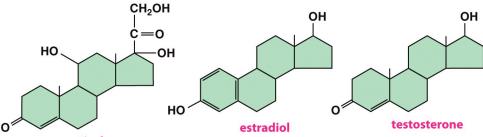
Genes OFF



Genes ON

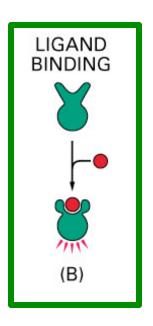
How are the Gene Regulators Regulated?

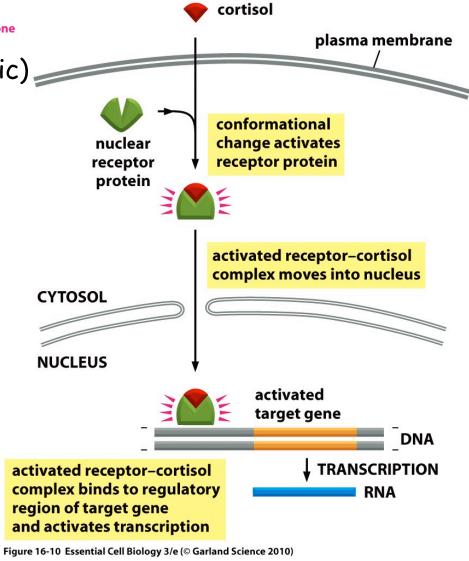




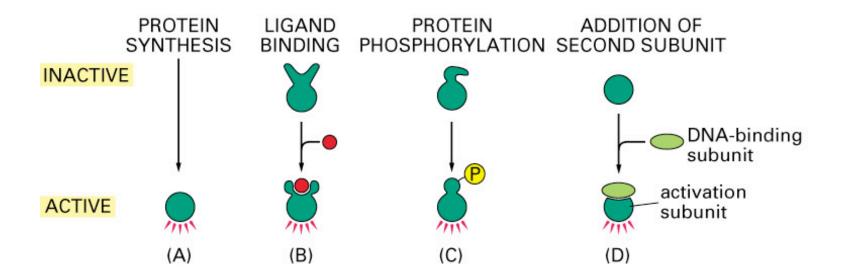
Steroid Hormones (small hydrophobic)

"Nuclear Receptor" Class of Transcription Regulators

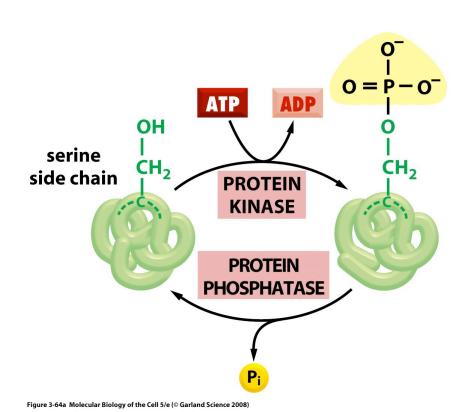


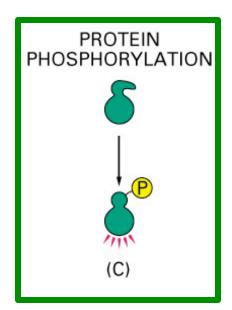


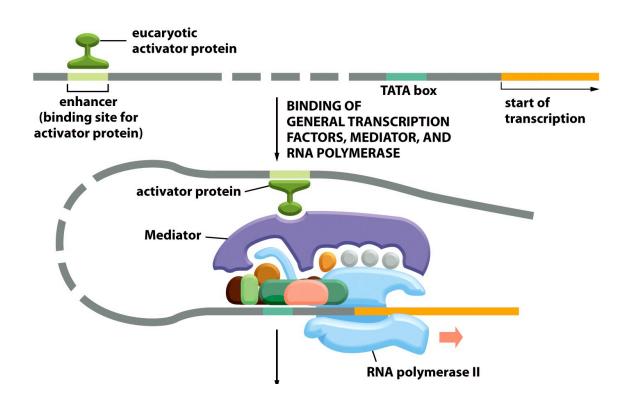
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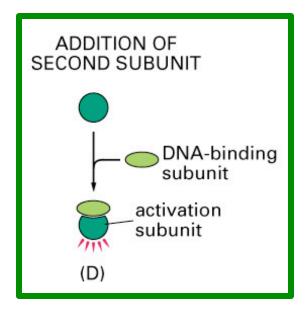


How are the Gene Regulators Regulated?









How are the Gene Regulators Regulated (continued)?

