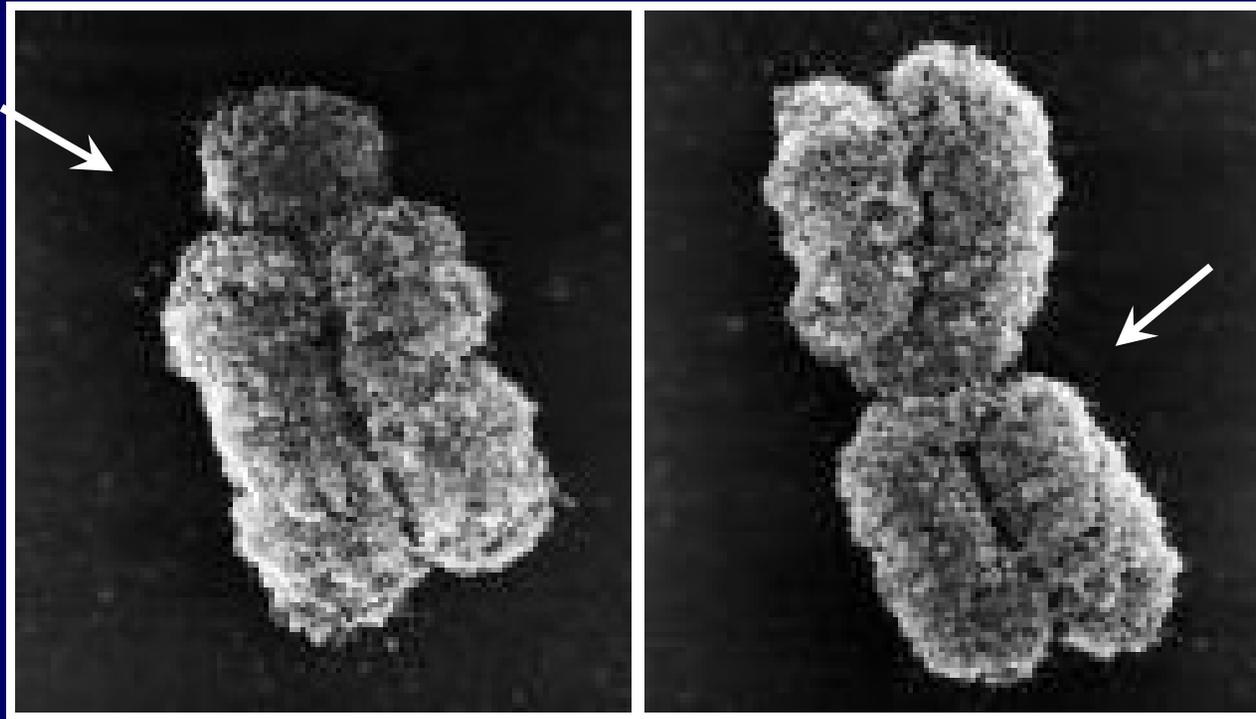
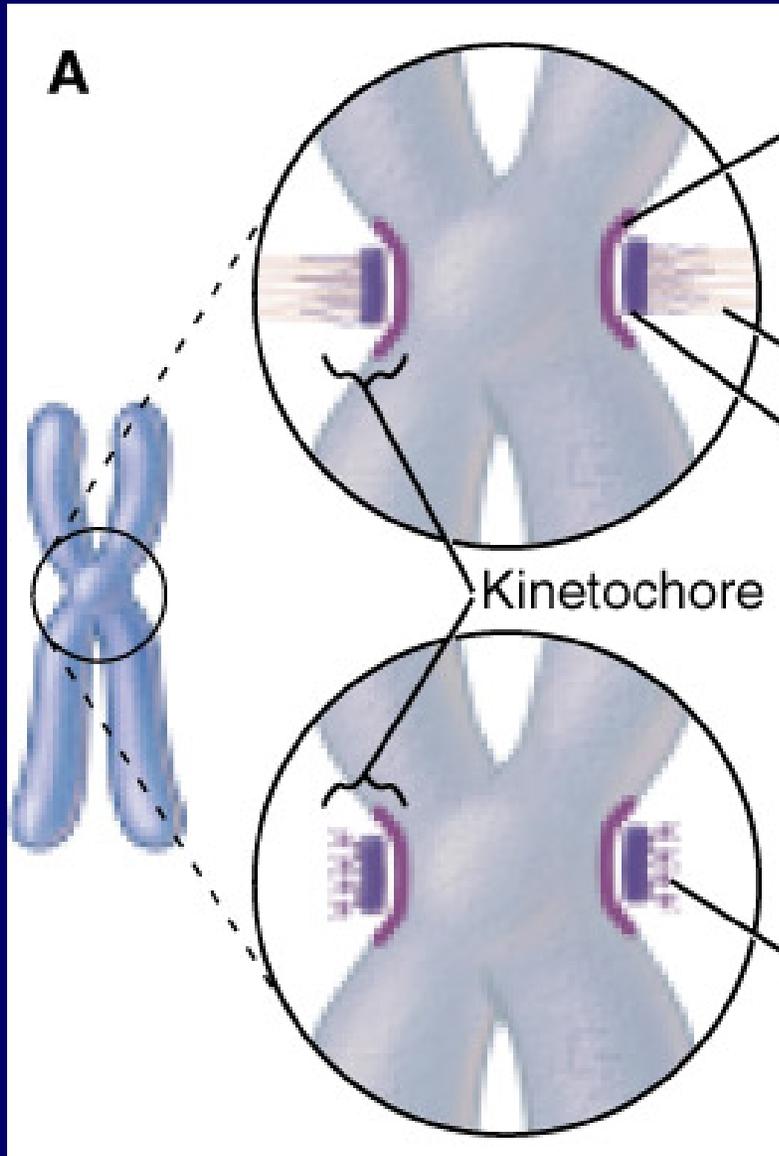


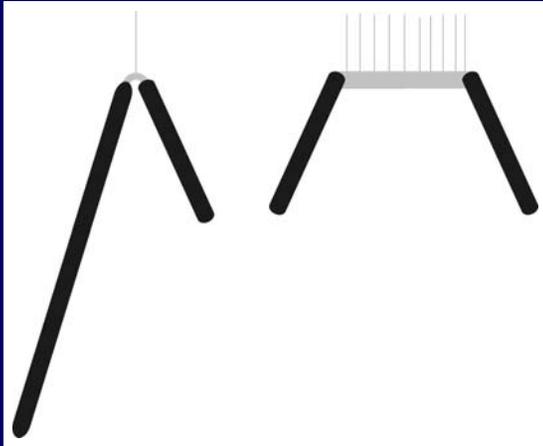
Центромера



Центромера – место формирования кинетохора



Моно- и голо-центрические (полицентрические) хромосомы



Tetranychus



Luzula



Megoura



Parascaris



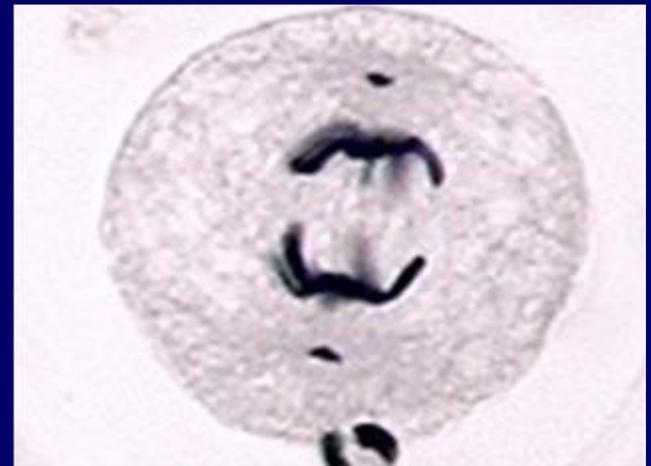
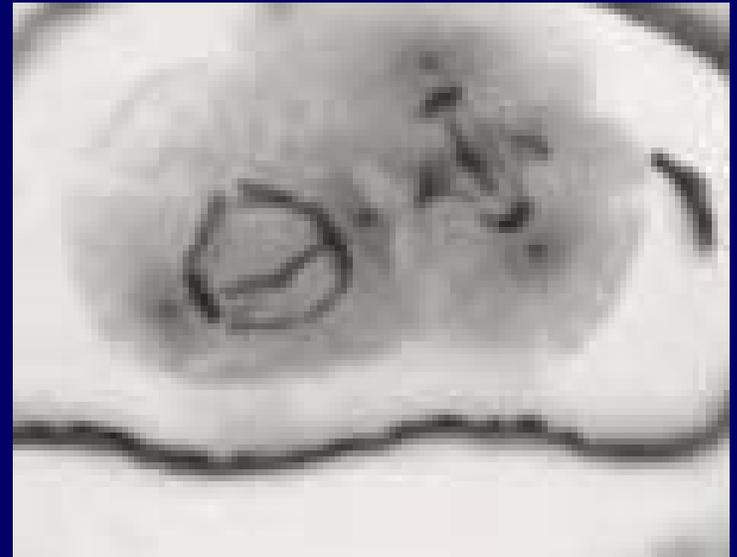
Agallia



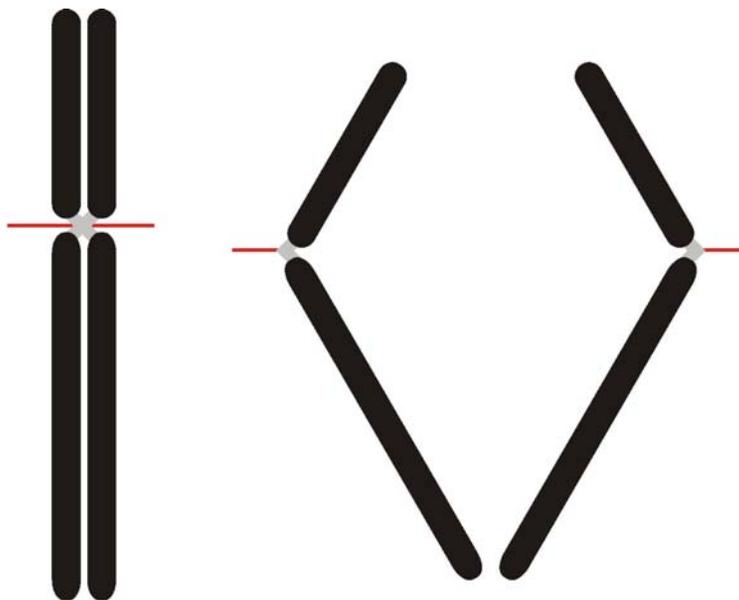
Megoura



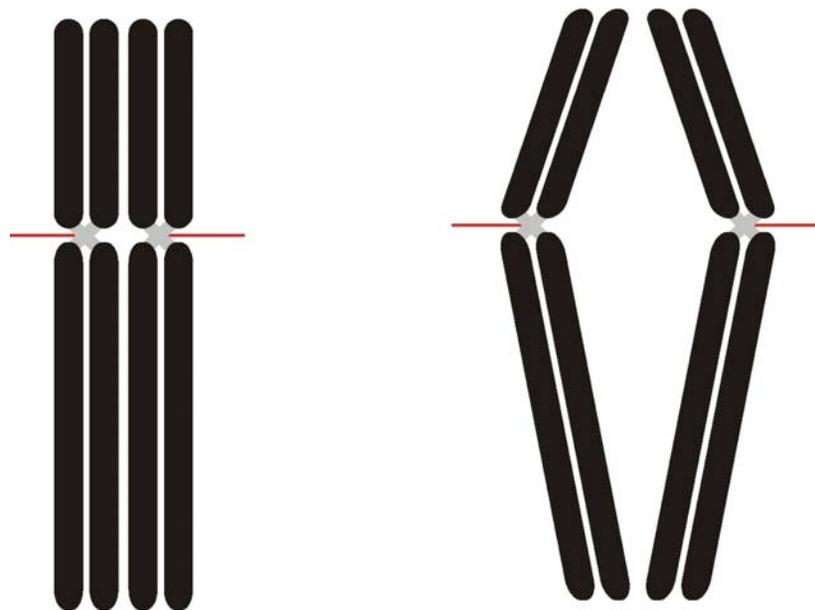
Parascaris



МИТОЗ



Мейоз



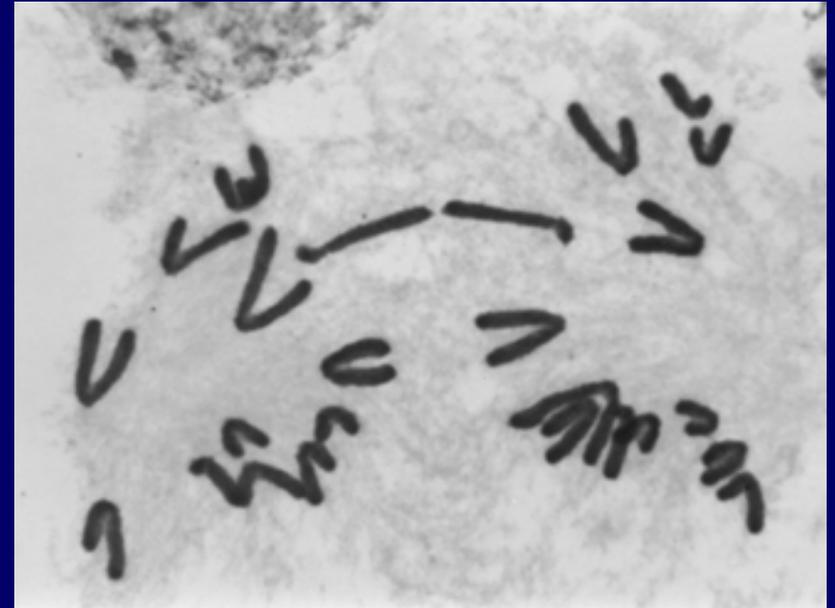
Анафаза митоза



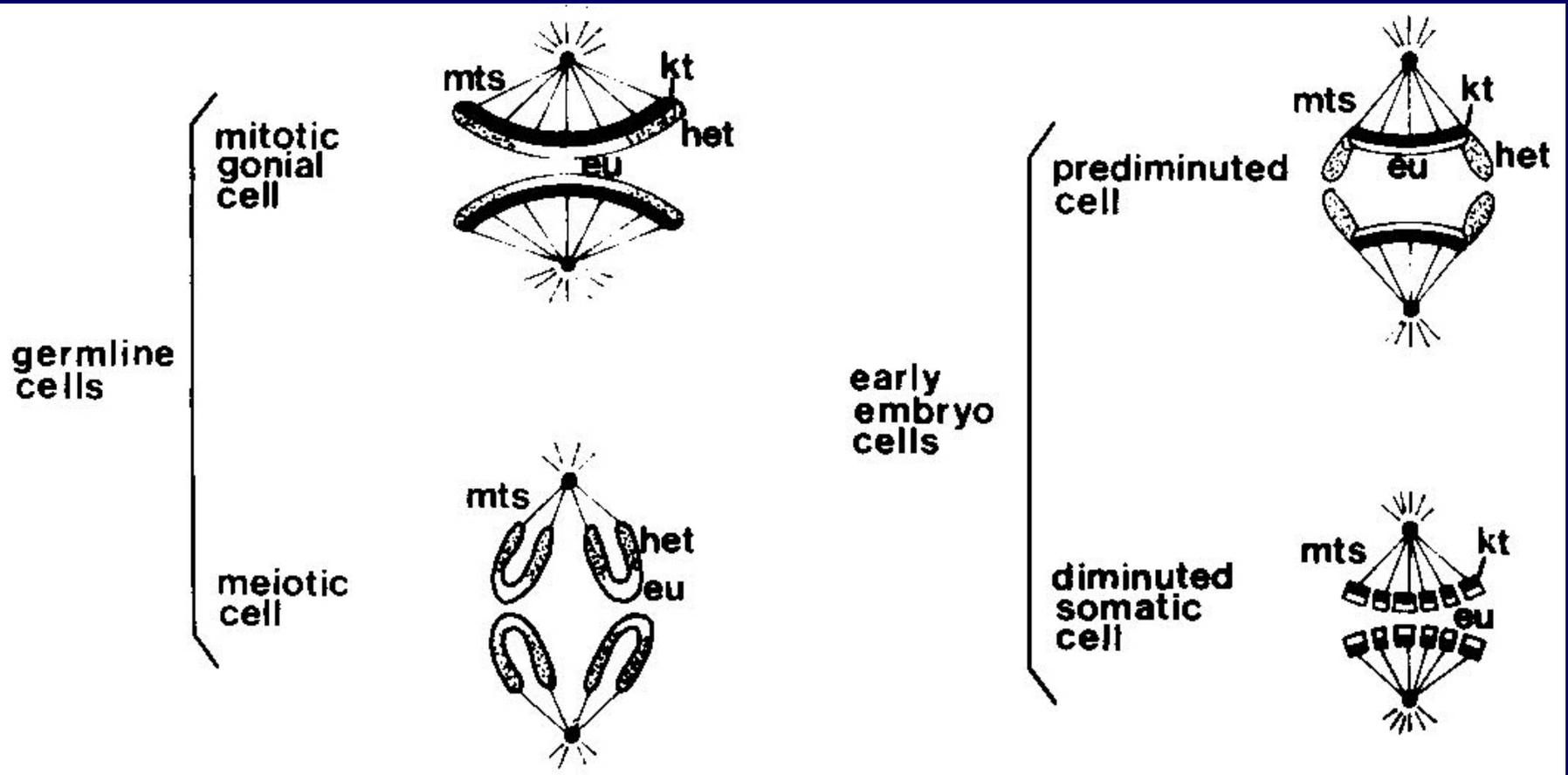
Анафаза I мейоза

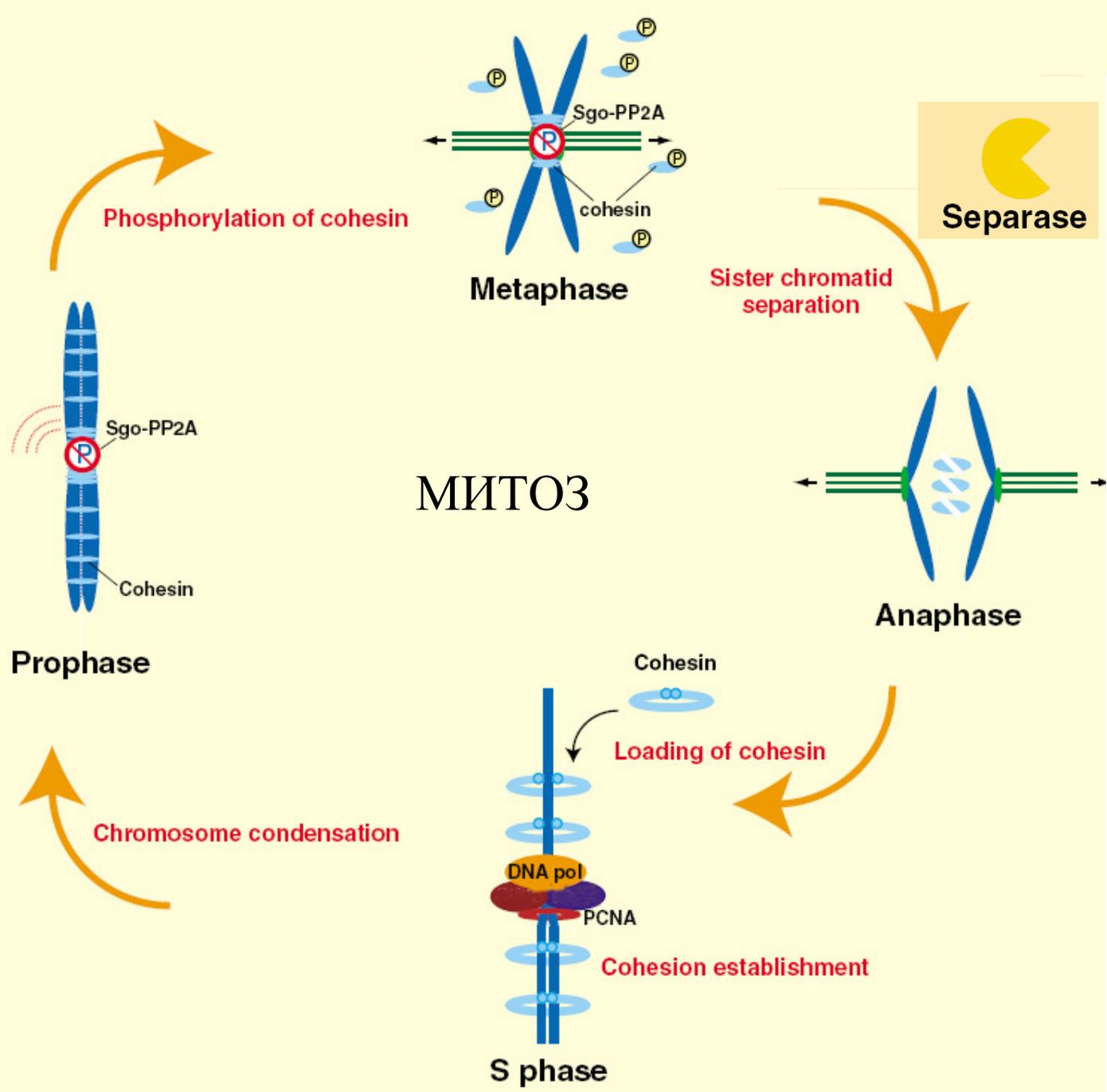


Анафаза II мейоза

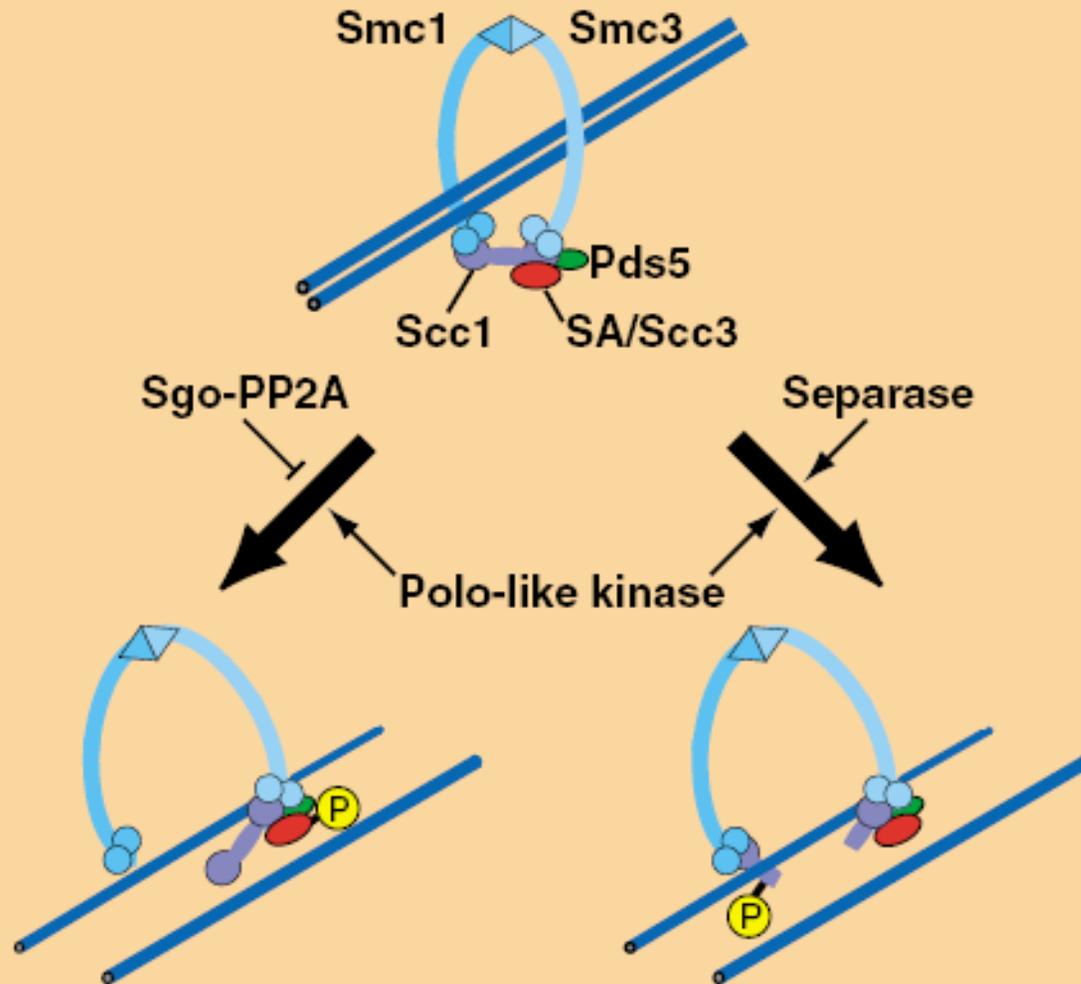


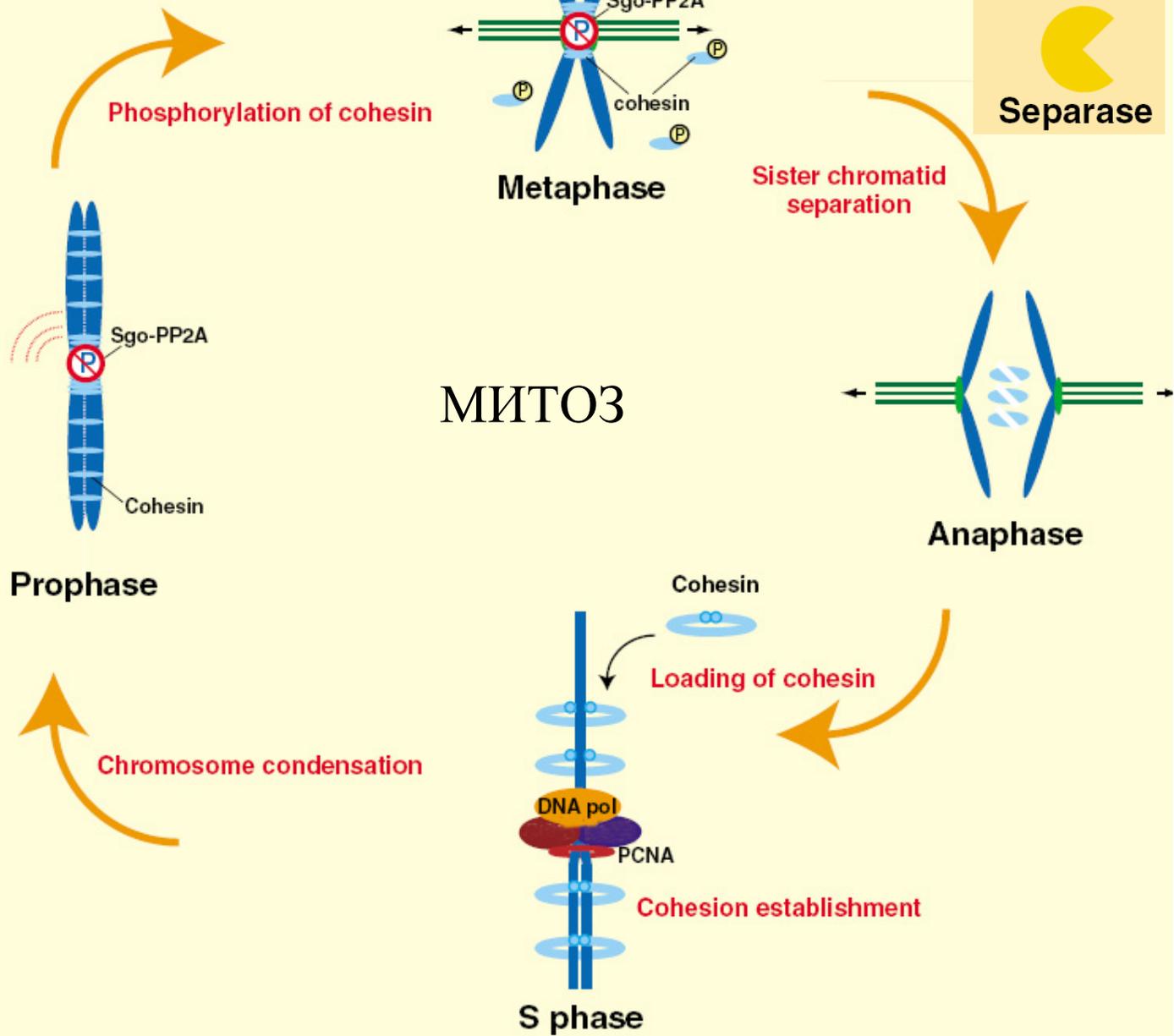
Parascaris univalens

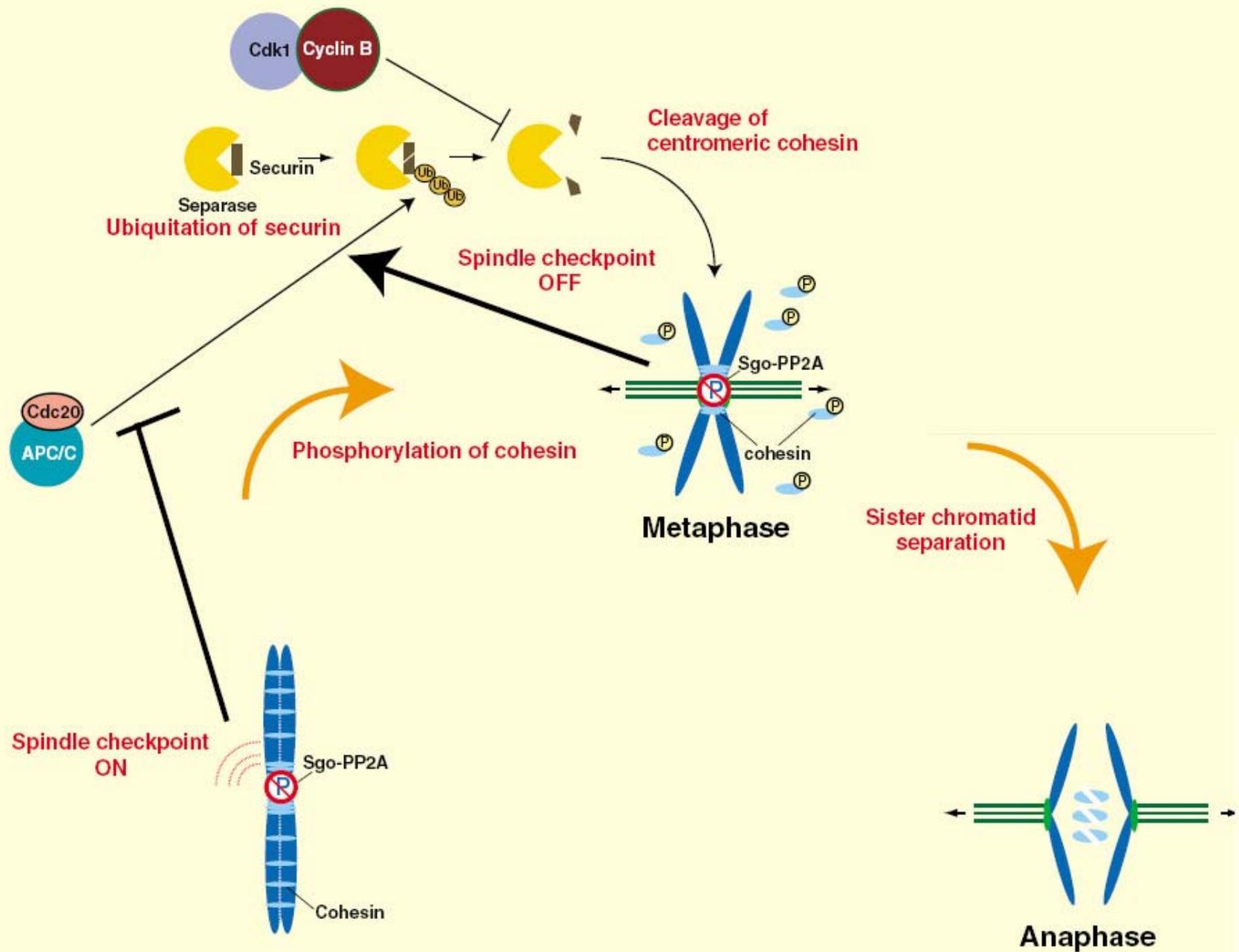




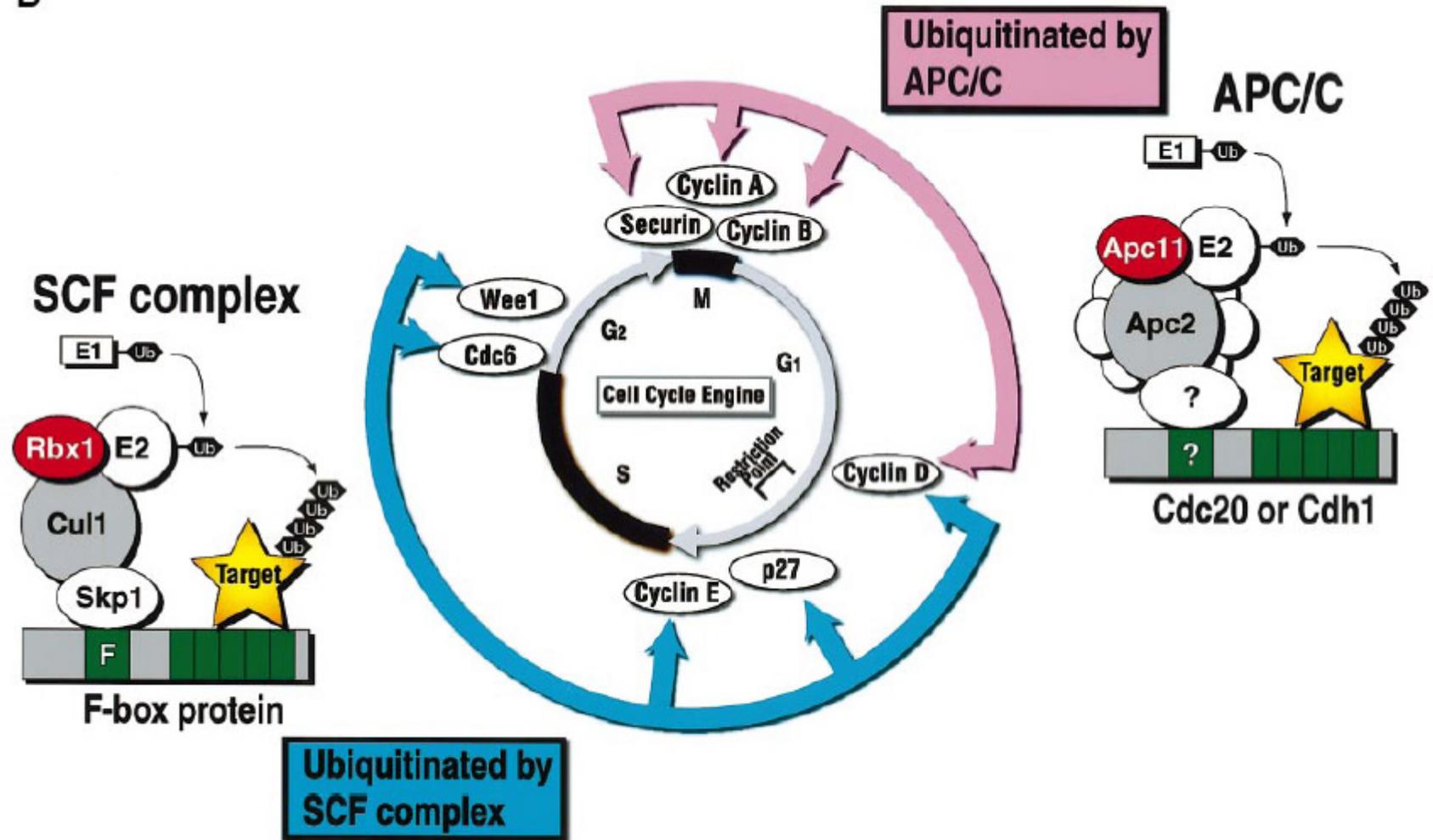
Dissociation of cohesin

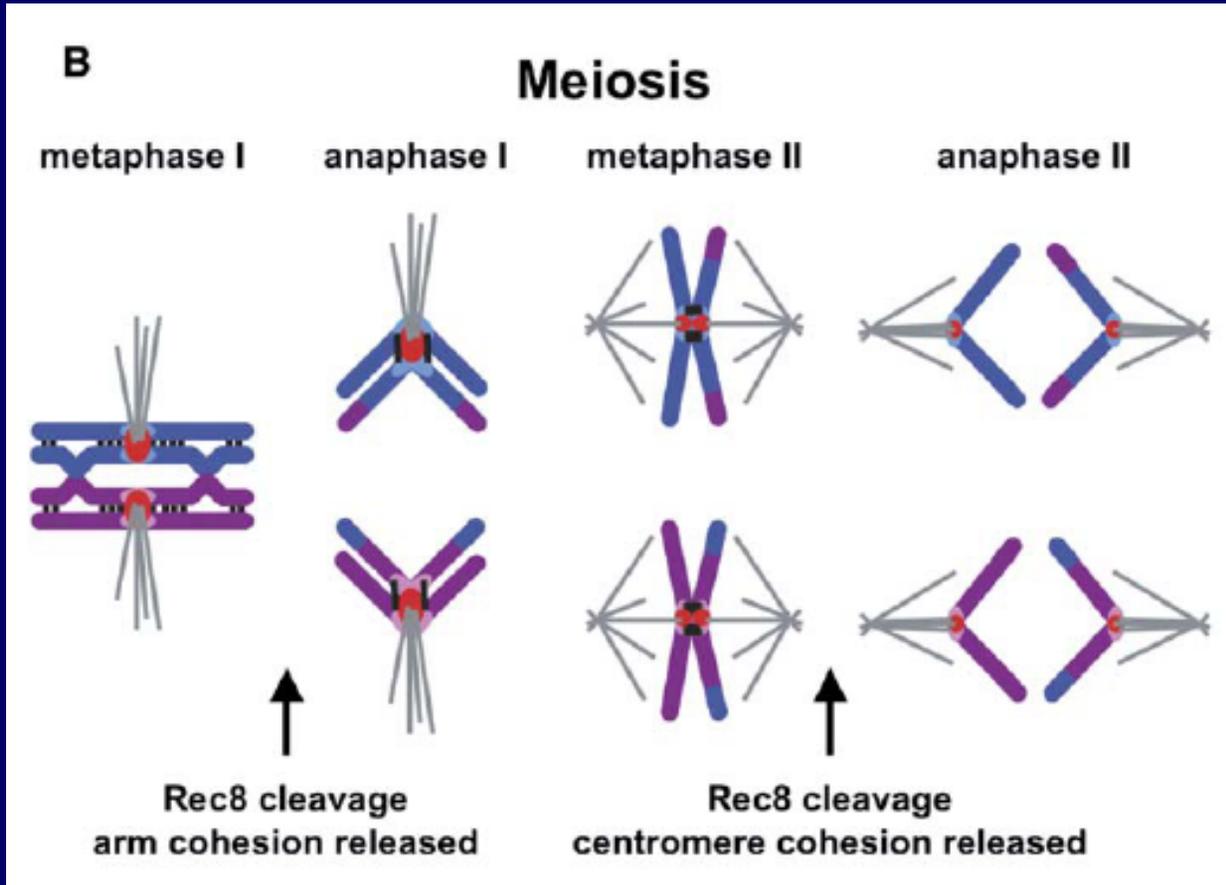
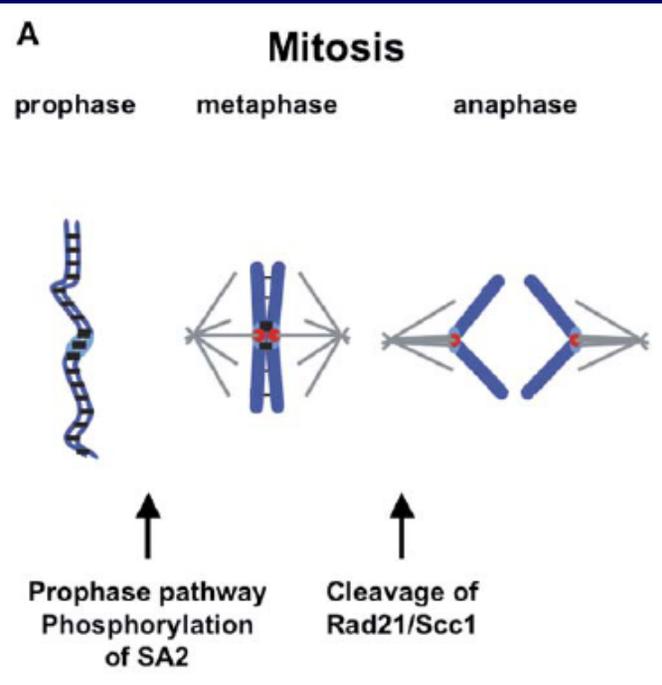






B



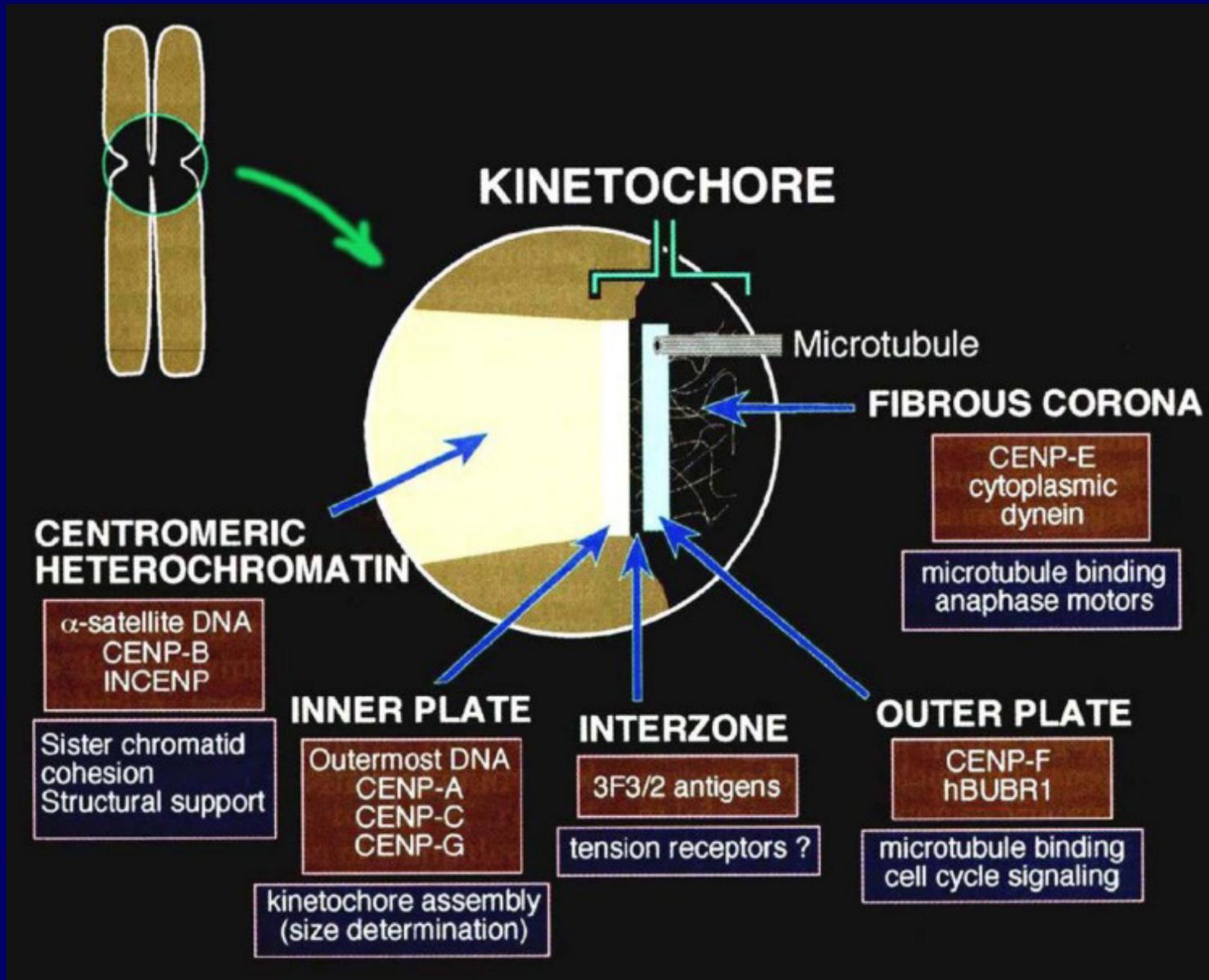


		Vertebrate	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	<i>S. pombe</i>	<i>D. melanogaster</i>
Cohesin subunits	SMC	SMC1 α SMC1 β *	Smc1	Psm1	DmSMC1
		SMC3	Smc3	Psm3	DmSMC3
Kleisin α	SCC1/RAD21	Scc1/Mcd1	Rad21	DmRAD21	
	REC8*	Rec8*	Rec8*	C(2)M*	
	SA1, SA2	Scc3	Psc3	DmSA1	
	SA3*		Rec11*	DmSA2*	
	PDS5	Pds5	Pds5	DmPDS5	
Securin	PTTG1	Pds1	Cut2	PIM	
Separase/separin	Separase	Esp1	Cut1	THR, SSE	
Shugoshin	Sgo1, Sgo2	Sgo1	Sgo1*, Sgo2	Mei-S332	
Polo kinase	PLK1	Cdc5	Plo1	Polo	

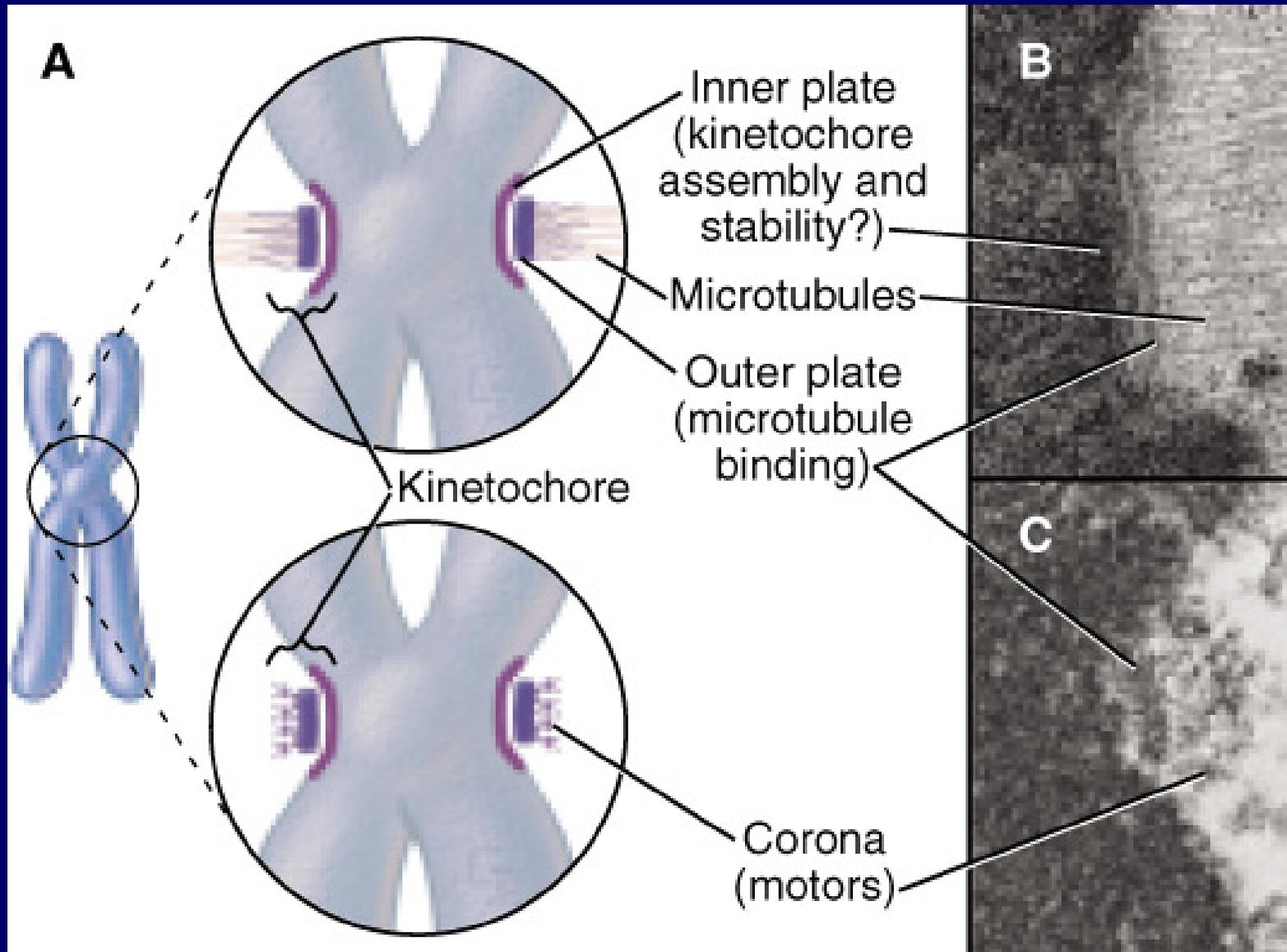
(* meiosis specific)

Кинетохор

Кинетохор в хромосомах человека



Кинетохор в хромосомах человека



Центромерно-Кинетохорные белки

Белки внутреннего слоя кинетохора

Белки среднего слоя кинетохора

Белки внешнего слоя кинетохора

Регуляторные белки

Что нужно для работы центромеры?

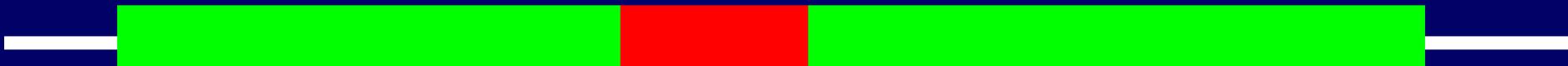
Нет консервативности последовательностей ДНК

КОНСЕРВАТИВНЫЕ БЕЛКИ!

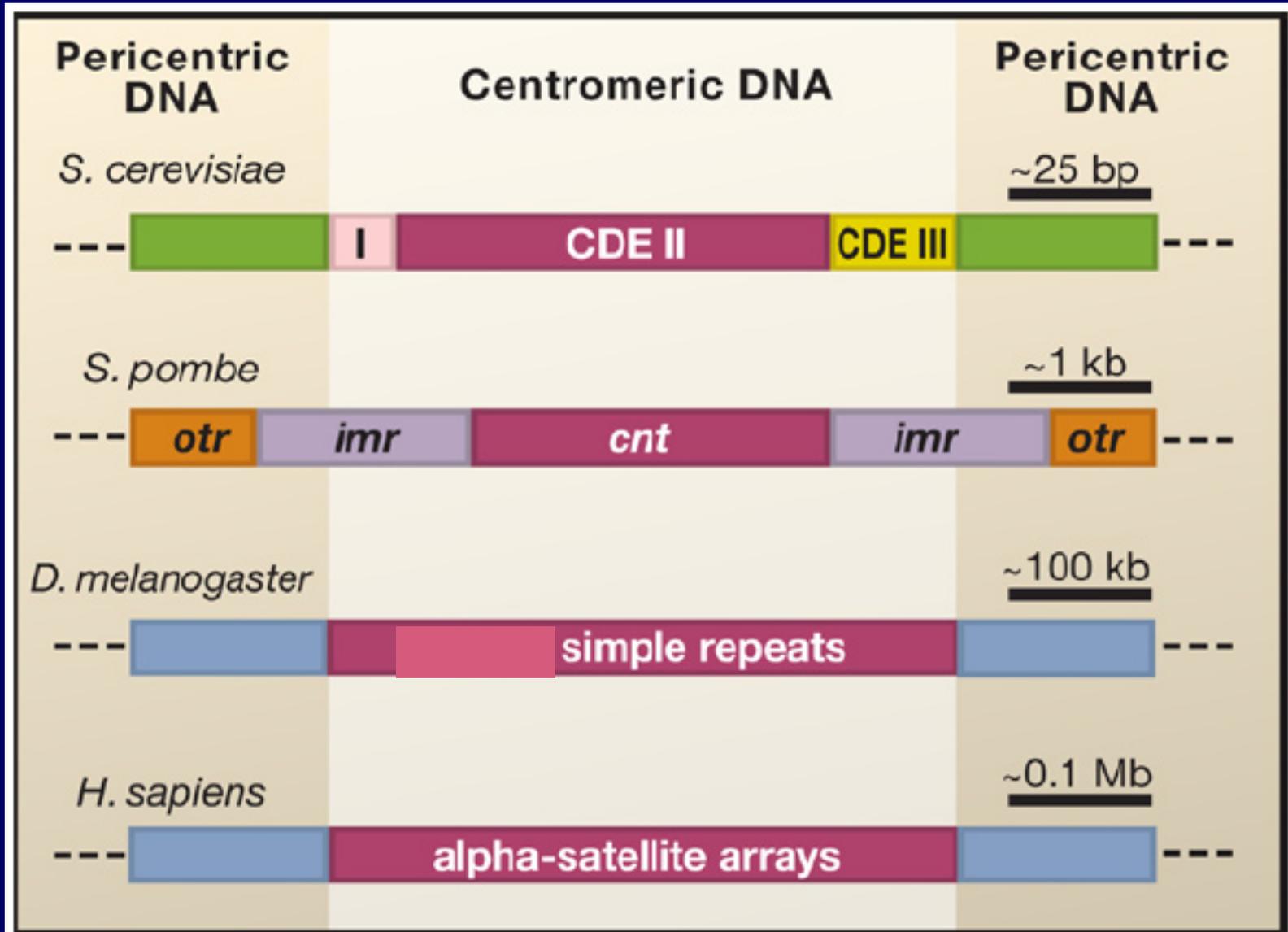
Прицентромерный
хроматин

Прицентромерный
хроматин

Центромерный
хроматин



Организация центромеры эукариот

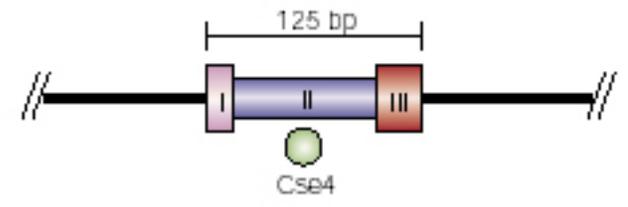


Организация центромеры эукариот

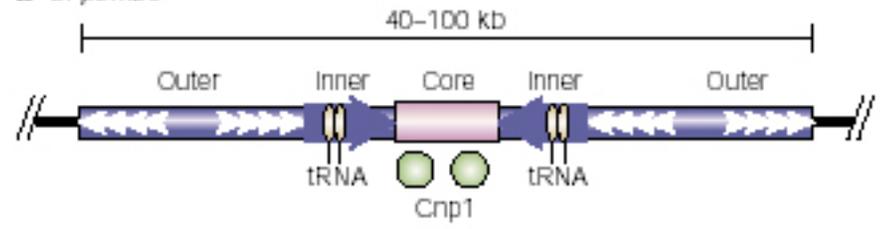
 - CENP-A

CENP-A = центромерный белок А,
центромерный аналог гистона H3

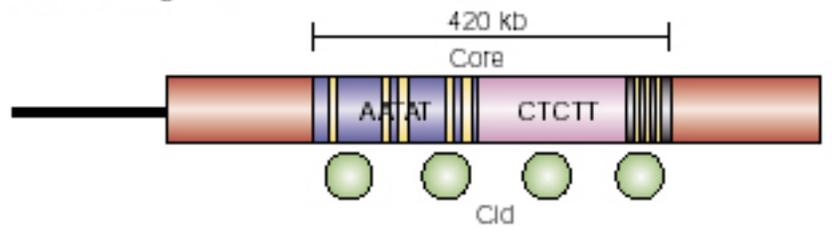
a *S. cerevisiae*



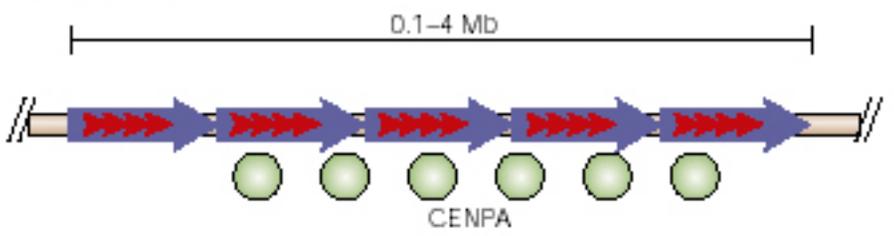
b *S. pombe*



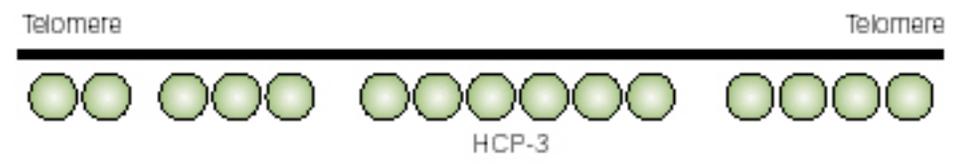
c *D. melanogaster*

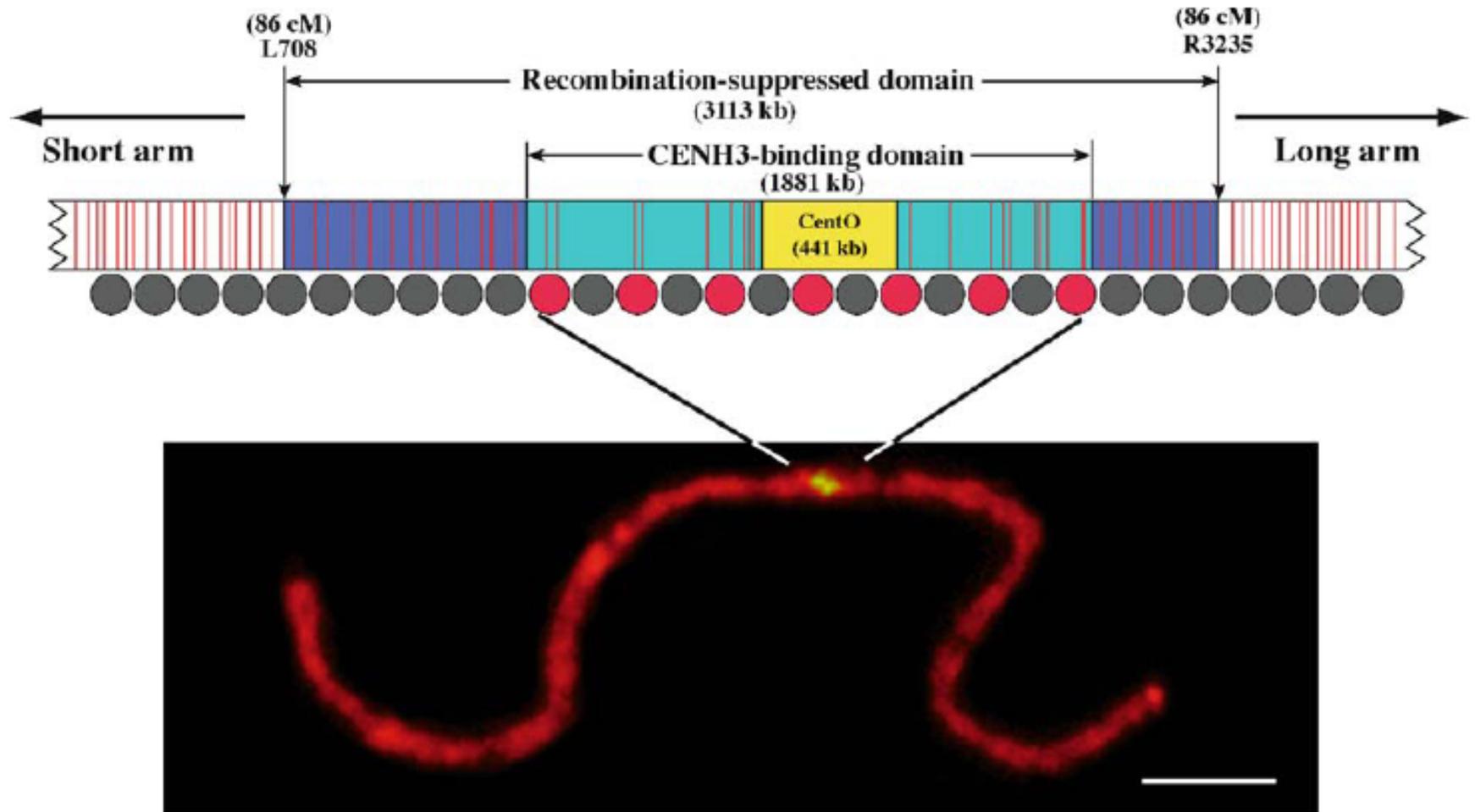


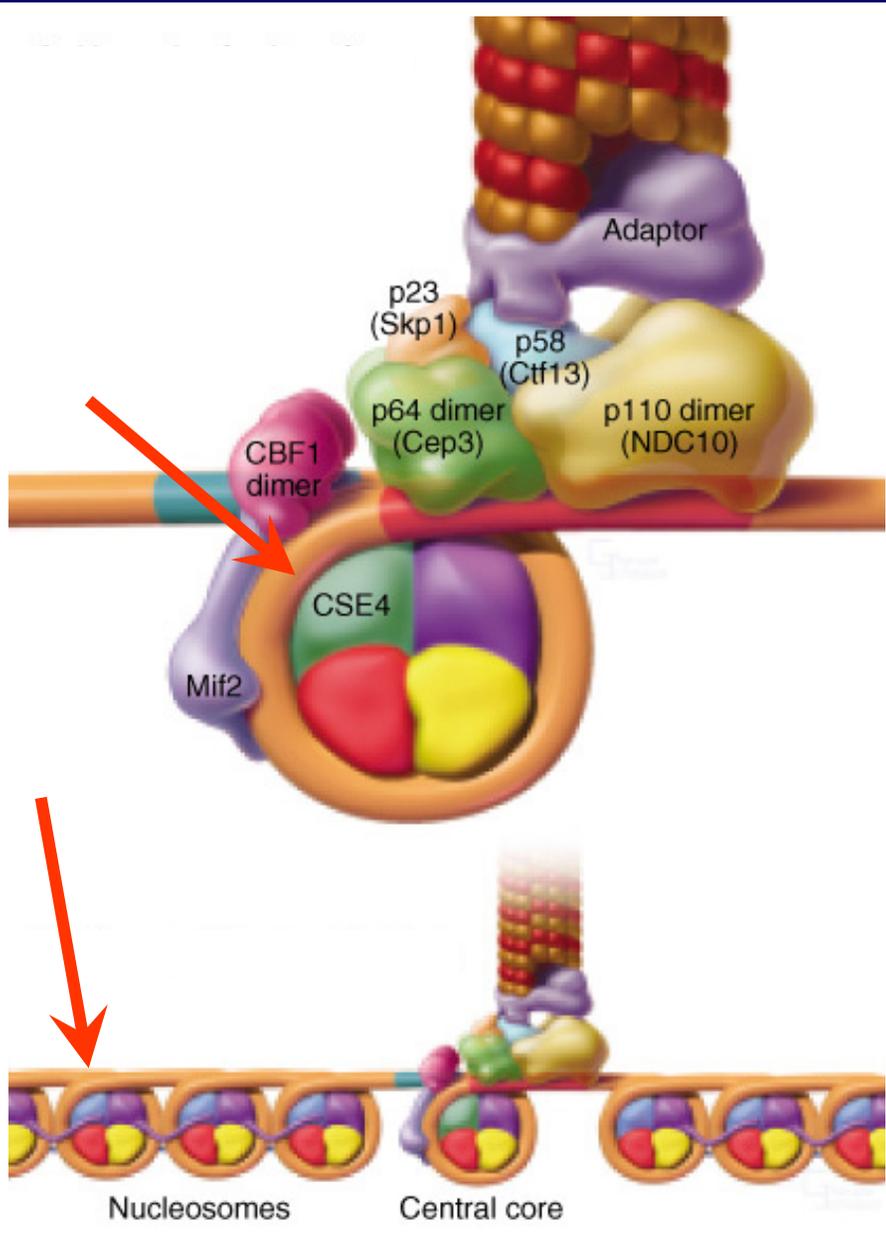
d *H. sapiens*



e *C. elegans*



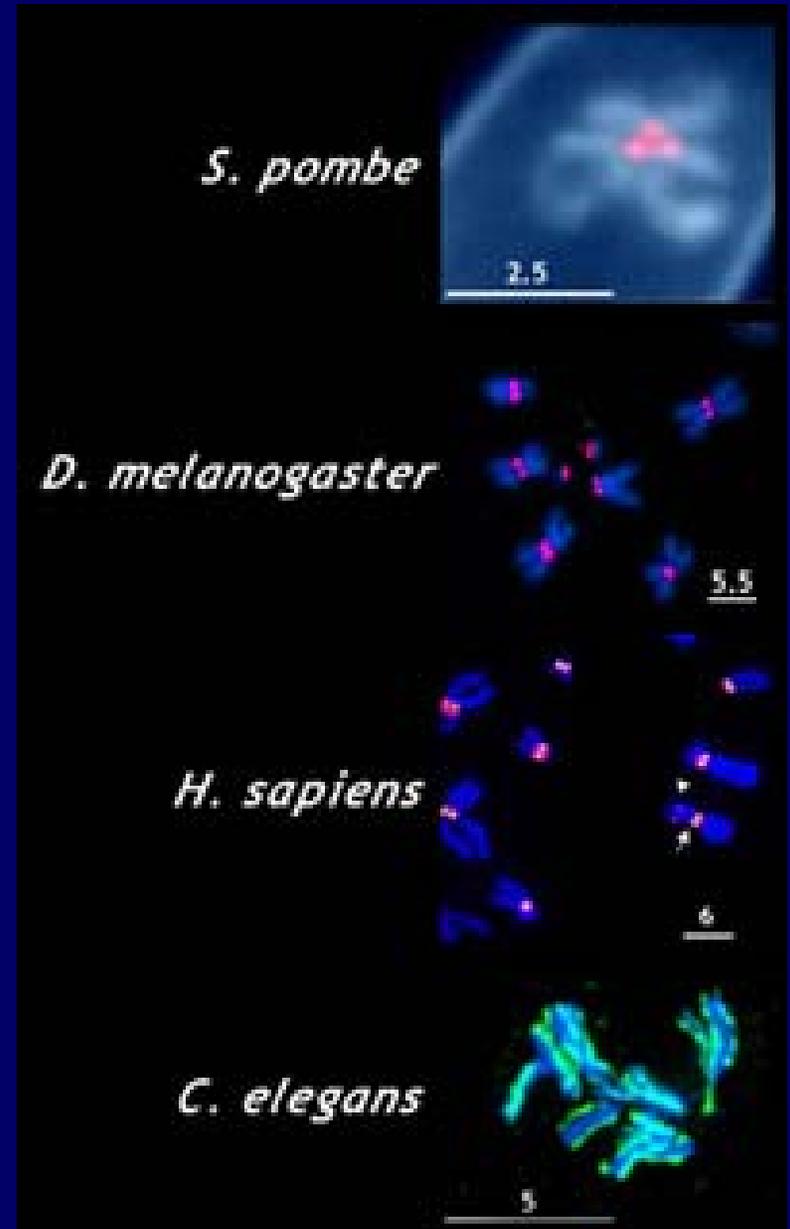




CSE4
белок, заменяющий
гистон H3 в центромере

H3 ↔

H. sapiens	CENP-A
M. musculus	CENP-A
G. gallus	CENP-A
X. laevis	CENP-A
S. cerevisiae	CSE4
S. pombe	CND1
D. melanogaster	CID
C. elegans	HCP3

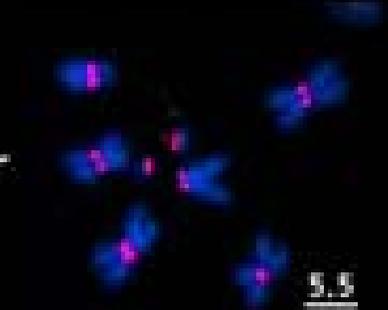


CENP-A = центромерный белок А

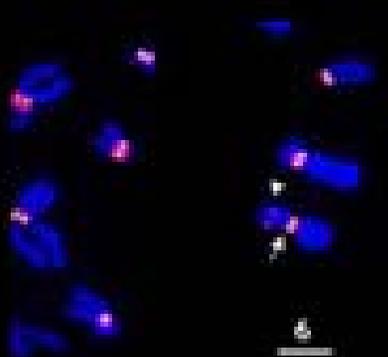
S. pombe



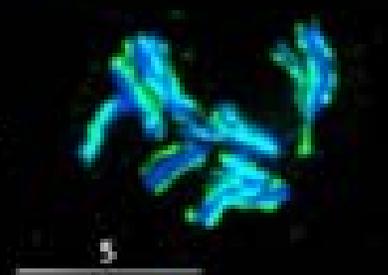
D. melanogaster

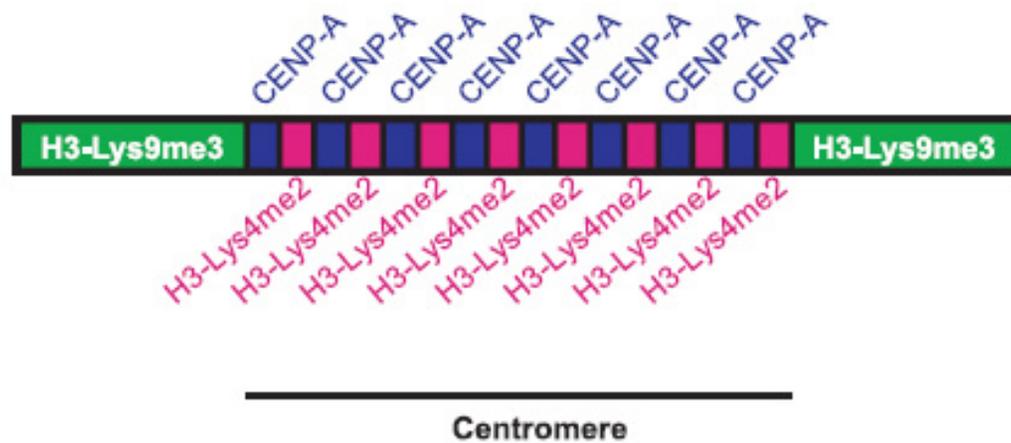
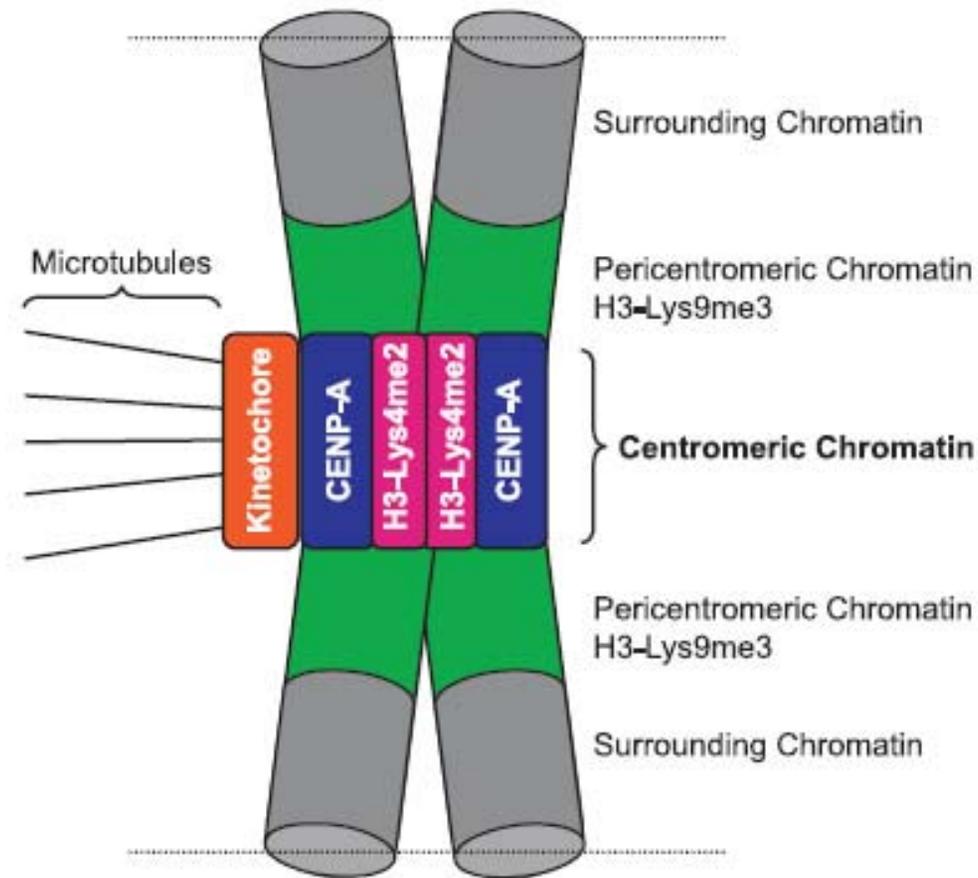


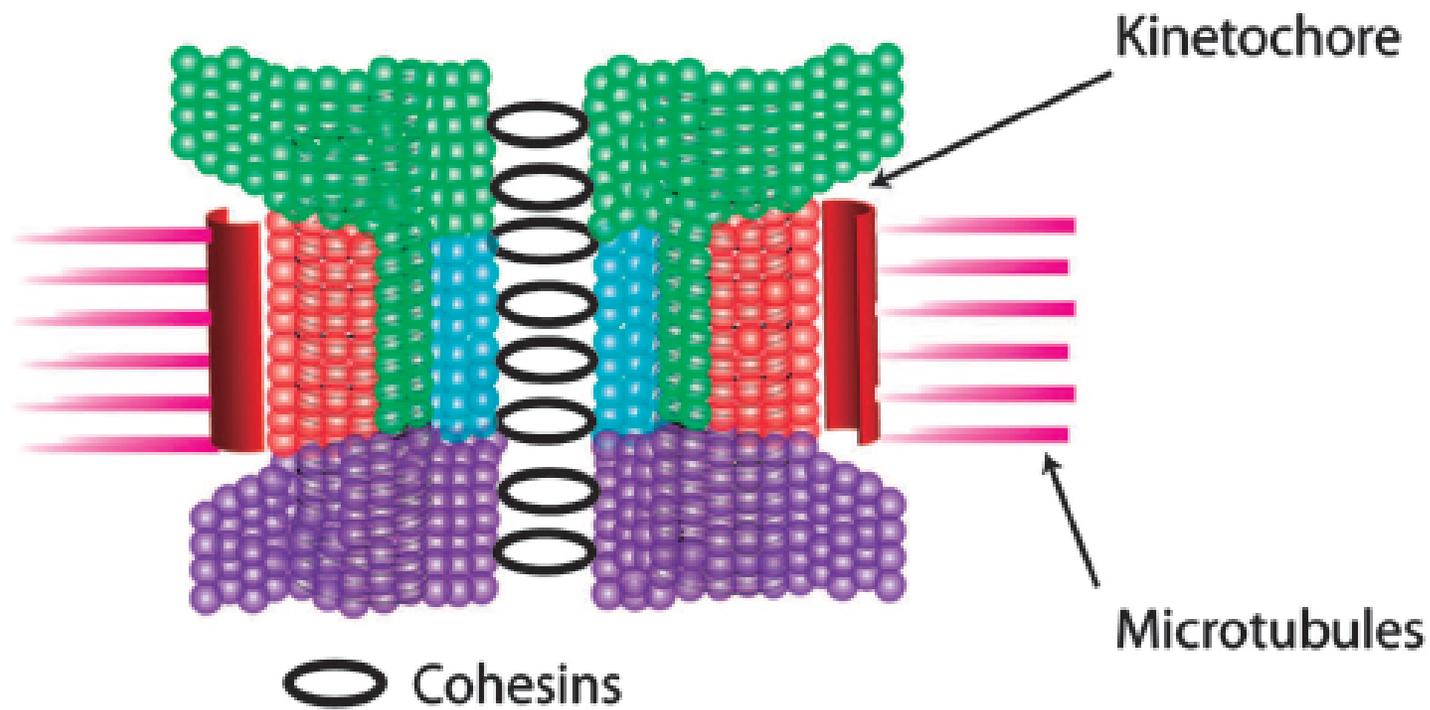
H. sapiens



C. elegans







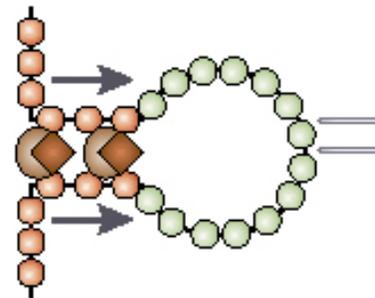
- H2A/H3-K9.3xMe nucleosomes
- H2A.Z/H3-K4.2xMe nucleosomes
- CENP-A nucleosomes
- H2A.Z/H3-K9.3xMe nucleosomes

Одна из
современных
моделей
организации
центромеры

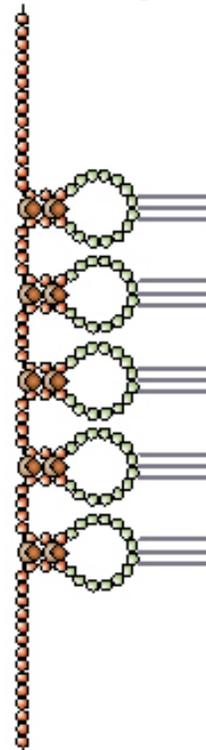
a *S. cerevisiae*



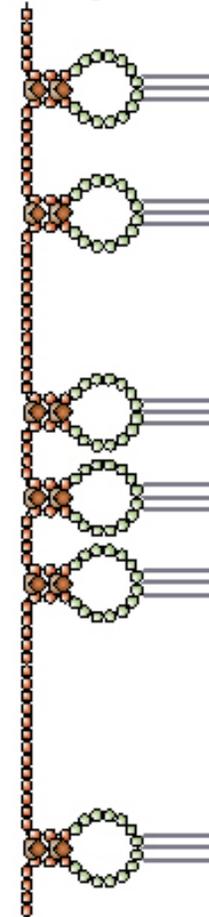
b *S. pombe*



c *D. melanogaster*, human



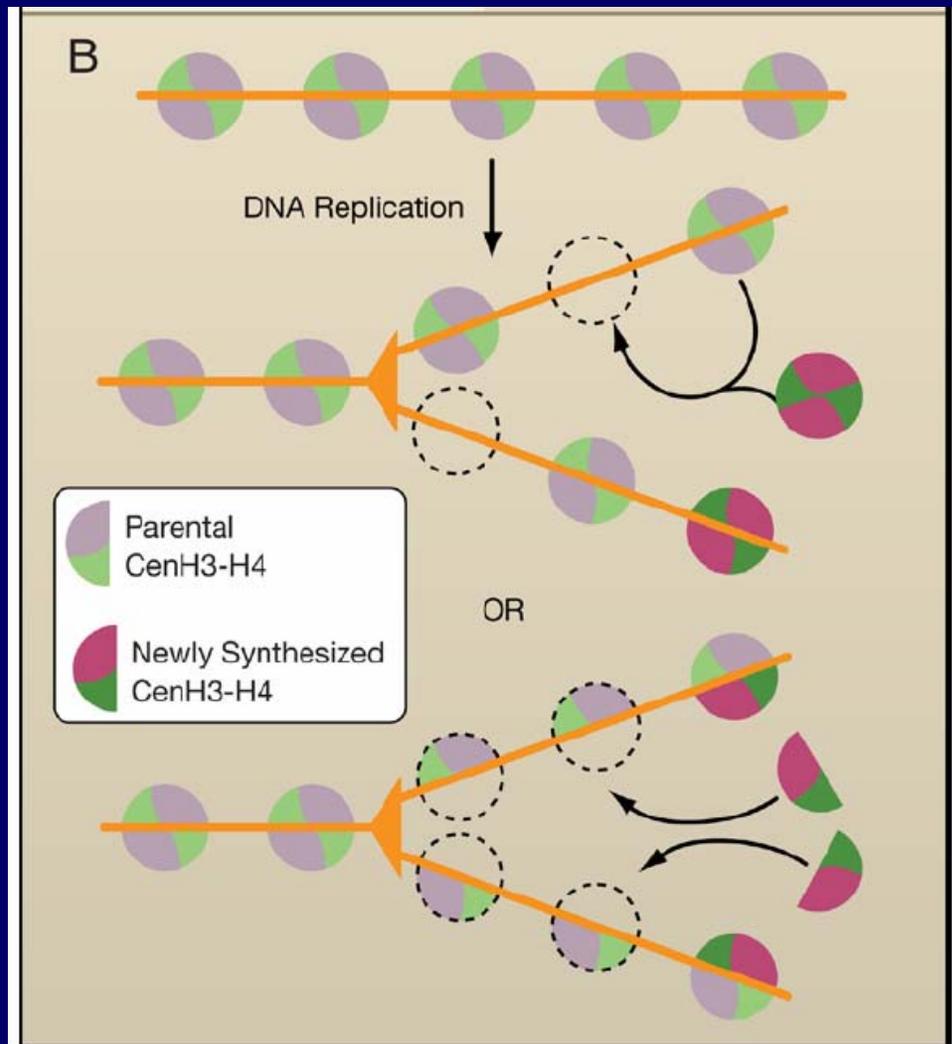
d *C. elegans*



-  CENPA nucleosome
-  H3 nucleosome
-  HP1
-  SU(VAR)3-9
-  Kinetochore microtubule

Эпигенетическое поддержание центромеры

Воспроизведение
центромерного хроматина
во время репликации



У всех исследованных эукариот за исключением *S. cerevisiae* последовательности ДНК в центромерах отличаются даже между хромосомами одного набора хромосом

Saccharomyces cerevisiae

*TCA**TG

*G****G****CCGAA*****

CDEI

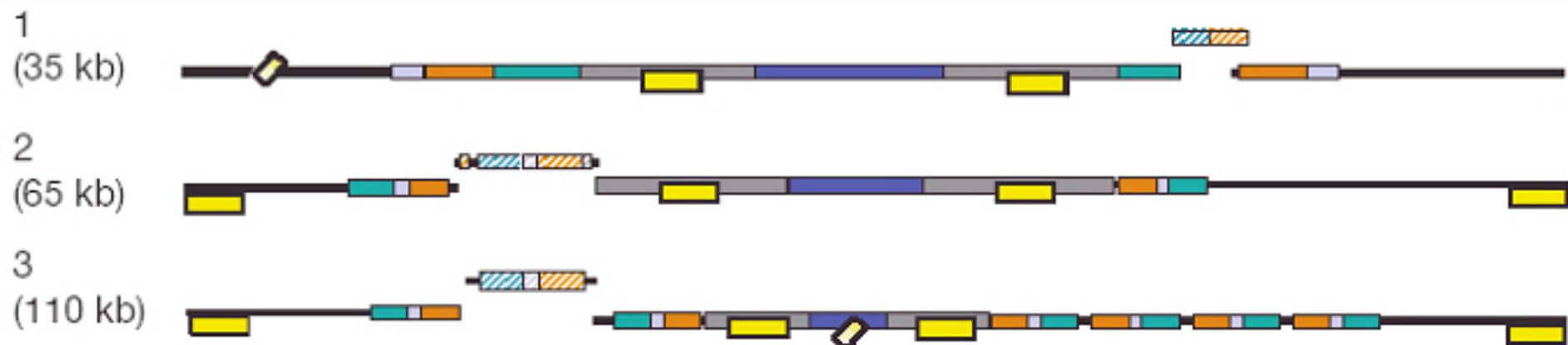
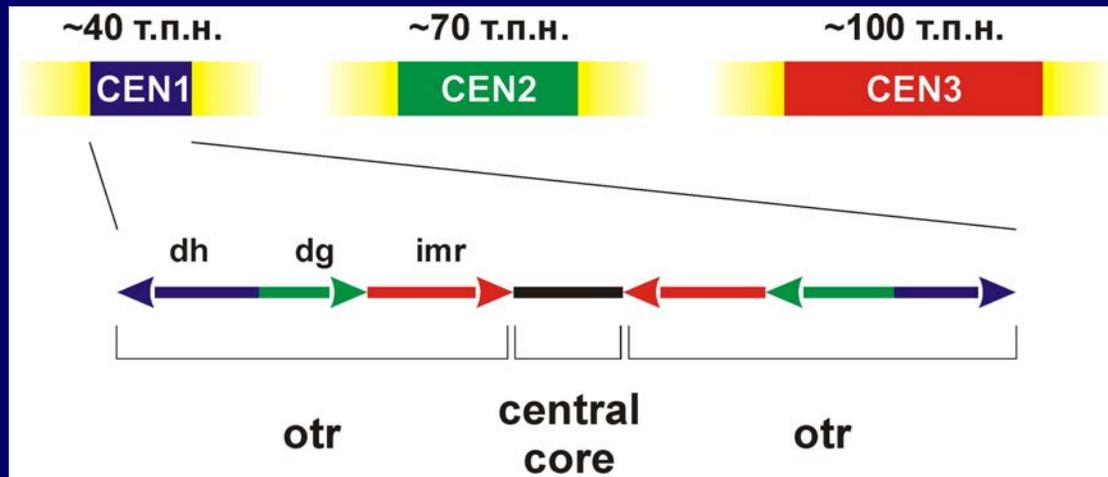
CDEII

CDEIII

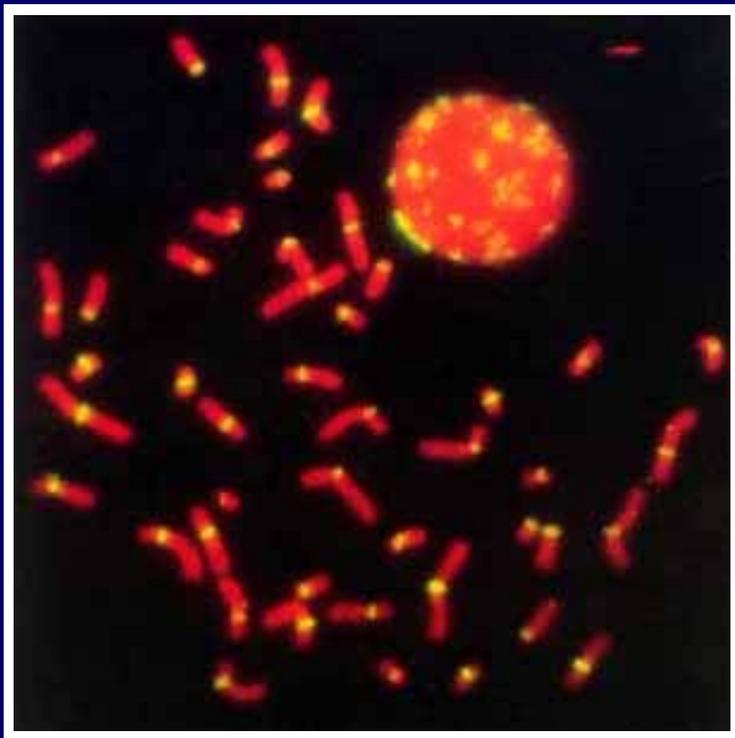
111-120 п.н.

		*	20	*	40	*	60	
	TCA	TG						
Cen6	:	ATCACG	TGCT-ATAAAAATAATTATAATTTAAATTTTTTAAATATAAAATATATAAAATTA	:	59			
Cen11	:	GTCACAT	GAT-AAAAACATATTTAAAATTTTAAAAAAATTAATTTTCAAAATAAATTTAT	:	59			
Cen10	:	ATCACG	TGTT-AAATAATTAATTTACTTTAAAATTTATTTTTTAAATATAAAATATTTATT	:	59			
Cen8	:	ATCACAT	GAC-TAATAATTCTTTTAAATTTTAAATTAATTTAATAAAAATTAATAAATATAT	:	59			
Cen5	:	ATCACG	TGCT-TTTTTAAAAATATAAATTTAATTTTCATTT-TCTATTTCAATATTTATTA	:	58			
Cen7	:	ATCACG	TGTTATATTTACTATATAAAAATTC AAT-AAATAAAAAGTTAGAAGATAAAAAT	:	59			
Cen12	:	ATCACG	TGTAATAAATATTATTA AAAAGTTTATTAAAATAAAAATAAATTTAAATTA	:	60			
Cen1	:	GTCACAT	GACATAATAATAAATAATTTTAAAAATATAAAATATTTTTTAAATAGTTTTTT--A	:	58			
Cen2	:	ATCATG	TGACTTATTTATTTAATTTATTTAAGTAAAAAAGATTTTCTATTTAAATT--T	:	58			
Cen3	:	GTCACAT	GATGATATTTG--ATTTTATTATTTTTTAAAAAAGTAAAAAATAAAAAGTA	:	58			
Cen16	:	ATCACAT	GATATATTTTTT--TATTTTTAATTTTTTTTTTAAATTTATAAAAATAATTTTTTCT	:	58			
Cen4	:	GTCACAT	GCTTATAATCA--ACTTTTTTAAAAATTTAAAATACTTTTTTATTTTTTTATTT	:	58			
Cen9	:	TTACG	TGAAAAT-TTTTATATTTTTTAAATTTTATAAATTTATAAATTTATTTATAA	:	59			
Cen14	:	GTCACG	TGCAGCT-TTTTTAAAAATATTTTAAACATTTTAAAAAATATACATTTTTTTAT	:	59			
Cen15	:	ATCACG	TGAACCTATTTTGCATTTAAAAAAAAGTAAAAACTATTTGCTAAAATATATTTT	:	60			
Cen13	:	ATCACAT	GACTACCTAACAAAATATTTATTTTTCTTTTTTAAATTTGAAAATACTAAAA	:	60			
		<-CDEI->	<-----CDEII---		(>90% AT-rich)		<----->	
		*	80	*	100	*	120	
					G	G	CCGAA	
Cen6	:	AATAGAAAGTAAAAAAGAAAATTAAGAAAAA-ATA	ATTTTTTGT	TTTT	CCGAA	GATGTAAA	:	118
Cen11	:	TATATTTTTTTAATTACATAATCATAAAAAATA-AAT	GTTTCATG	ATTT	CCGAA	CGTATAAA	:	118
Cen10	:	CTTTTTATTTAAAAATAAAAAACACAAAAAACAAT	GTTTATG	ATTT	CCGAA	CCTAAAATA	:	119
Cen8	:	ATACTAAATTGTTTATTA AAAATGATTAACATTGG	CTTT	-TGTGTT	CCGAA	CTTAGAAA	:	118
Cen5	:	AATAAAAAATTTGAAAAATATATAAAAATGTAGCAG	TATTAG	ATTT	CCGAA	AAGAAAAA	:	118
Cen7	:	TATATTATACATATTTTTATTTTTATTATAATTTT	TGTTTT	TGCCTT	CCGAA	AAGAAAAAT	:	119
Cen12	:	ATTTTTAAATAAGTTTTATTTTTTAAATAACACTAT	TGATTT	TGTTAT	CCGAA	CAATAAAA	:	120
Cen1	:	AATATTTTACAGTTTATTTTTTAAATTTATTTATAT	GTTTTT	TGTTT	CCGAA	GCAGTCAA	:	118
Cen2	:	ATTAATTAATTTTTTTCTTAAATAATTTATTT	TATGTT	TTTTGT	CCGAA	AAAGAAAA	:	117
Cen3	:	GTTTTTTTTTAAAAAATAAAAATTTAAAATATTAG	TGATTT	TGATTT	CCGAA	AGTTAAAA	:	117
Cen16	:	TTAAATTA AACAAAAATAAAAATTTGTT-TTTTGT	TGGTTA	AGATTT	CCGAA	AATAGAAA	:	117
Cen4	:	TTAAACATAAATGAAATAATTTAT-----TTAT	TGTTAT	GATTA	CCGAA	ACATAAAA	:	111
Cen9	:	TATTGATATTTAAAATTA-AAAACAAAT-TATTAAT	GGTTTT	TGTTT	CCGAA	ATGTTTTT	:	117
Cen14	:	TATTTTTTTATATATTAATGTTAAAATT-TATTTAT	TGATTT	TGCTT	CCGAA	AAGTAAAA	:	118
Cen15	:	TTTAATTTTTTAAAAATAATGTTTTAATT-ATTTAAT	TGATAT	GACTT	CCGAA	AAATATAT	:	119
Cen13	:	TATTTTTTGTGTTTTTTGAAA-AAAGGATTTTTAAT	TGTATG	CGTT	CCGAA	CTTTAAAT	:	119
		<-----CDEII	<-----CDEIII		<----->			

Schizosaccharomyces pombe



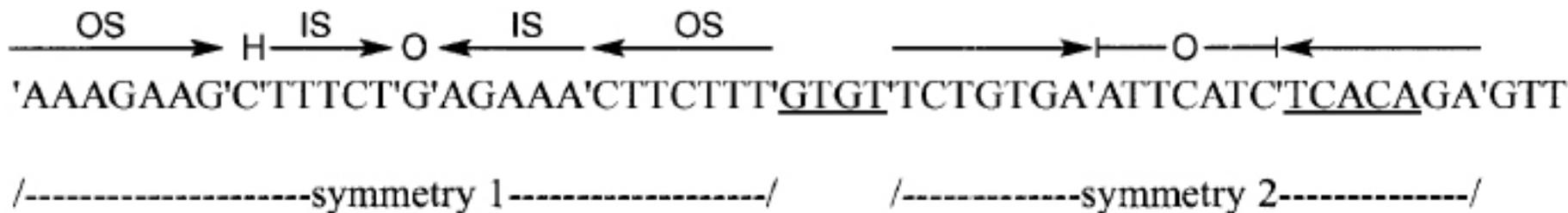
Центромеры в хромосомах человека



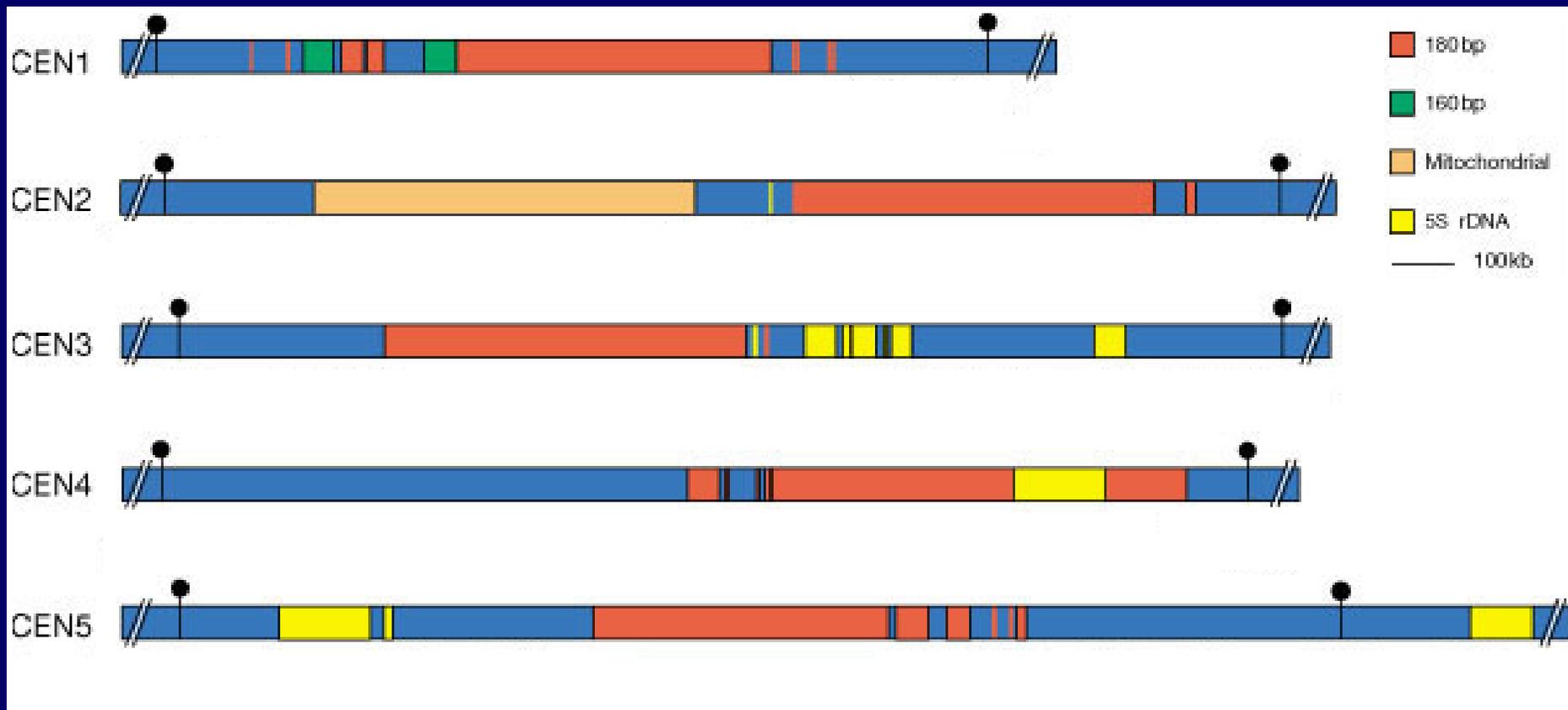
альфа-сателлит
~171 п.н.

консервативная часть - 54 п.н.
вариабельная часть - ~117 п.н.

Primate alpha satellite DNA

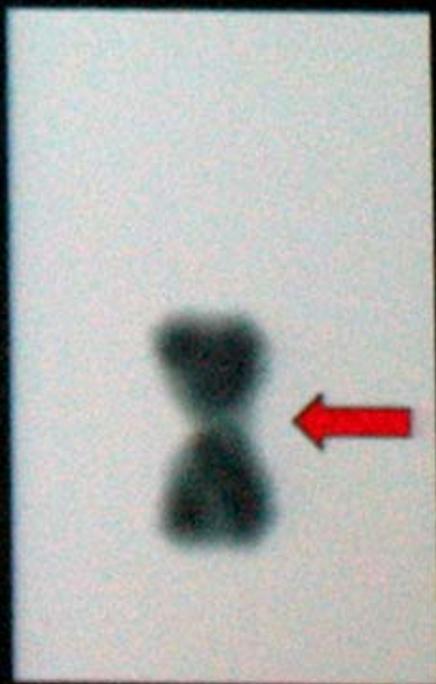
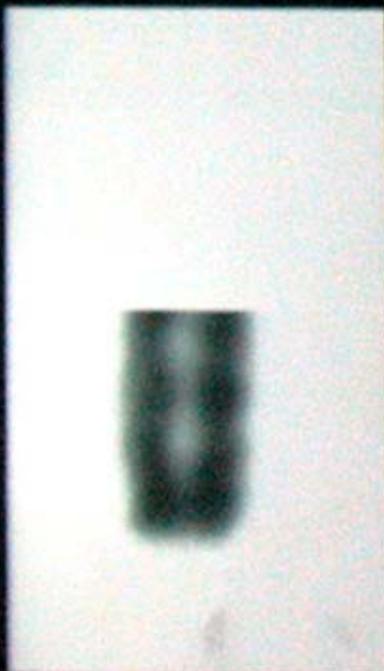
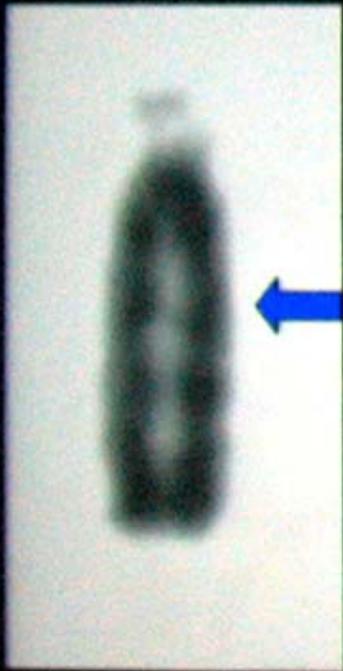


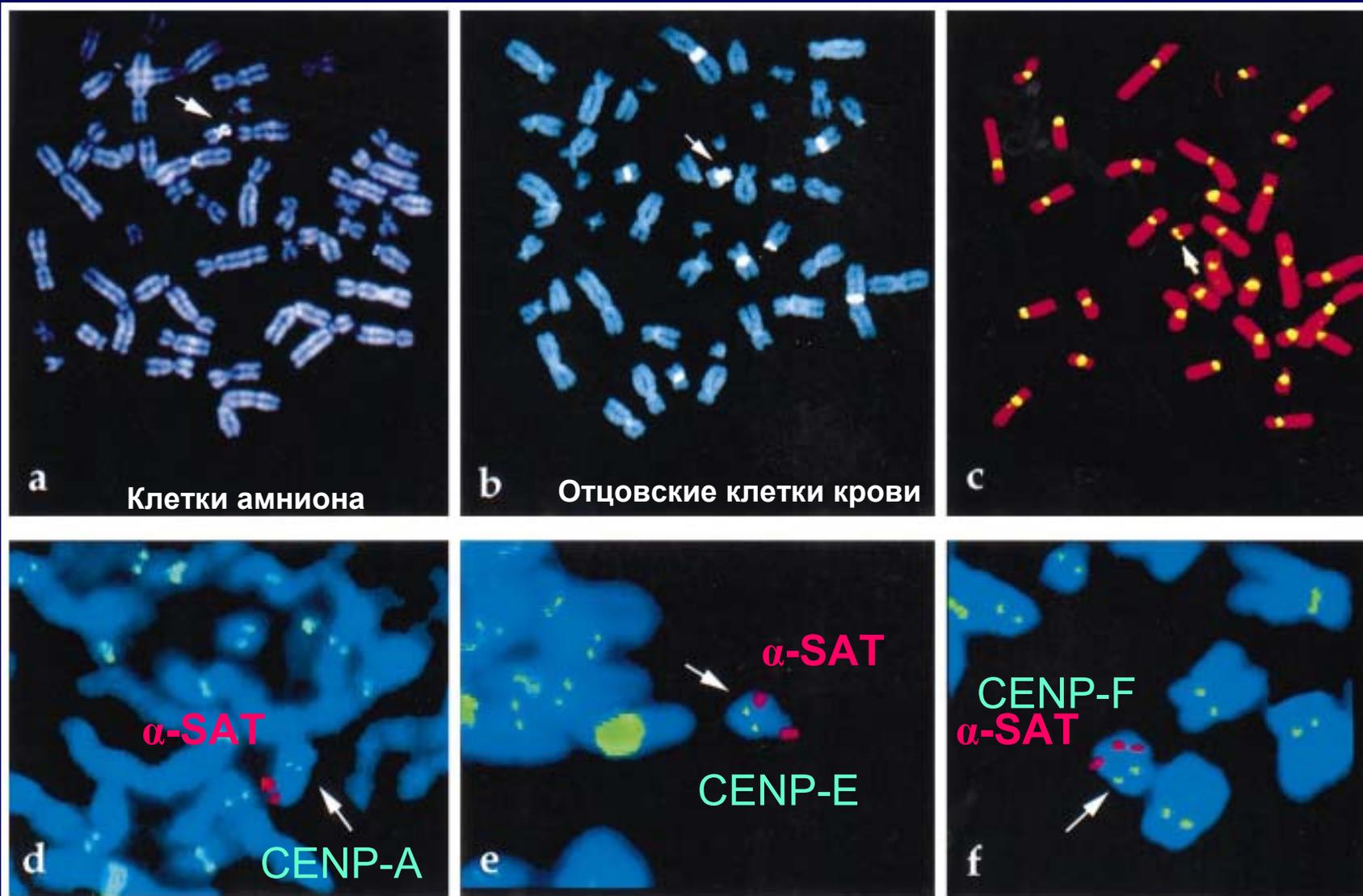
Центромеры в хромосомах арабидопсиса



**Неоцентромеры –ключ к
пониманию эволюции и
устройства центромер**

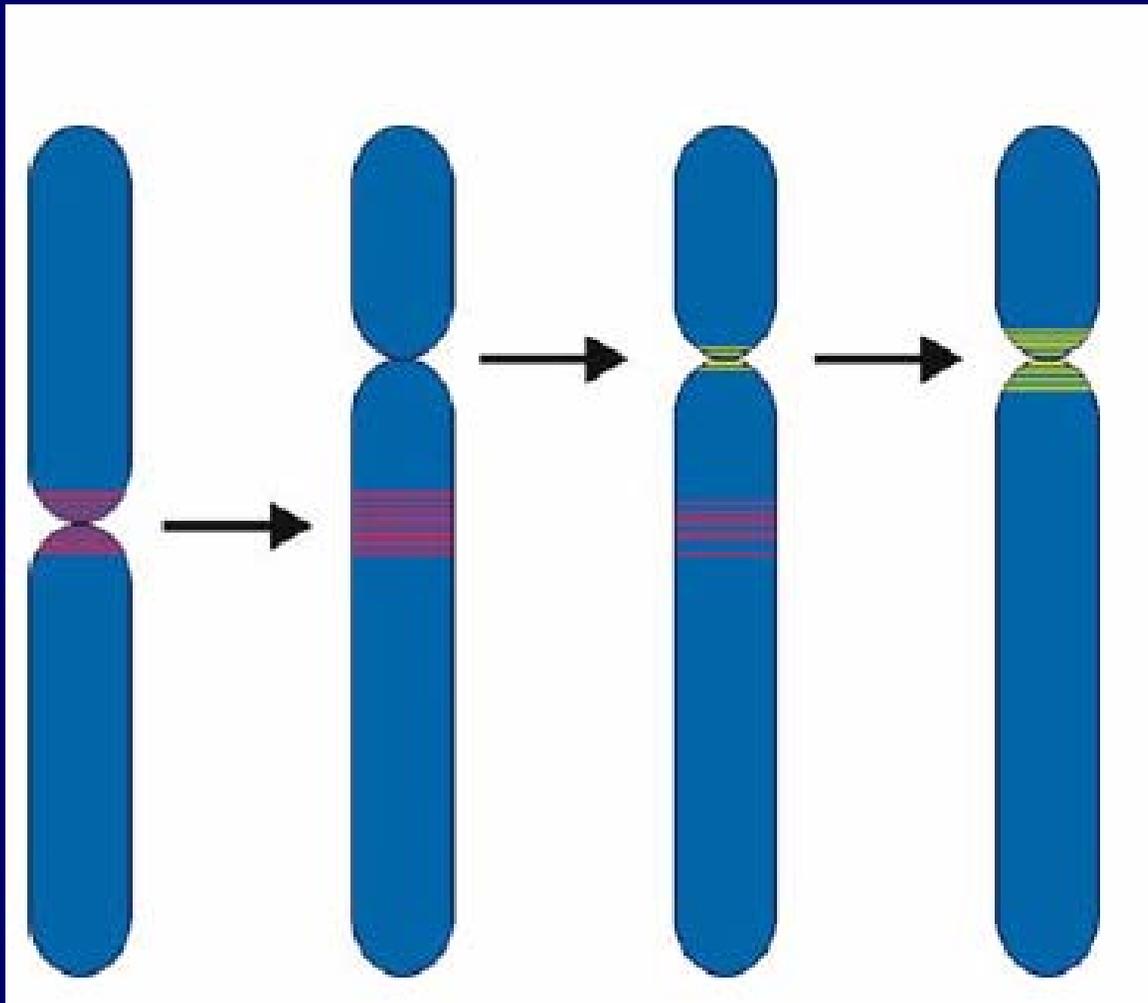
Human clinical neocentromeres

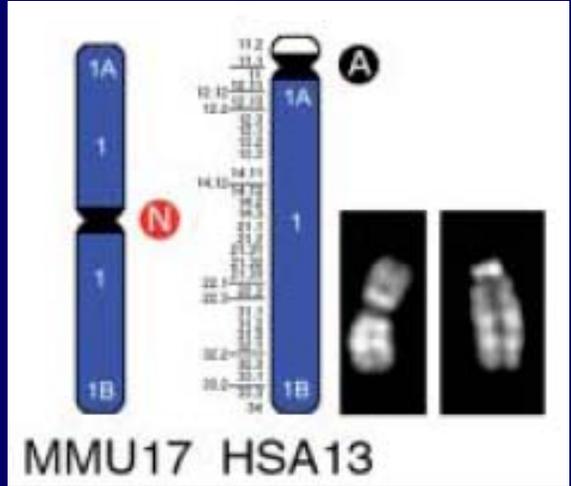
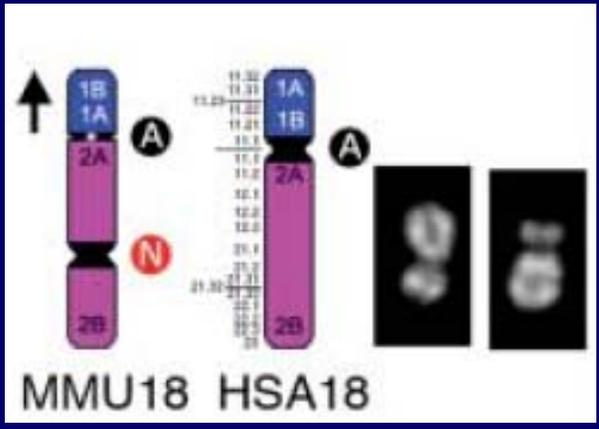
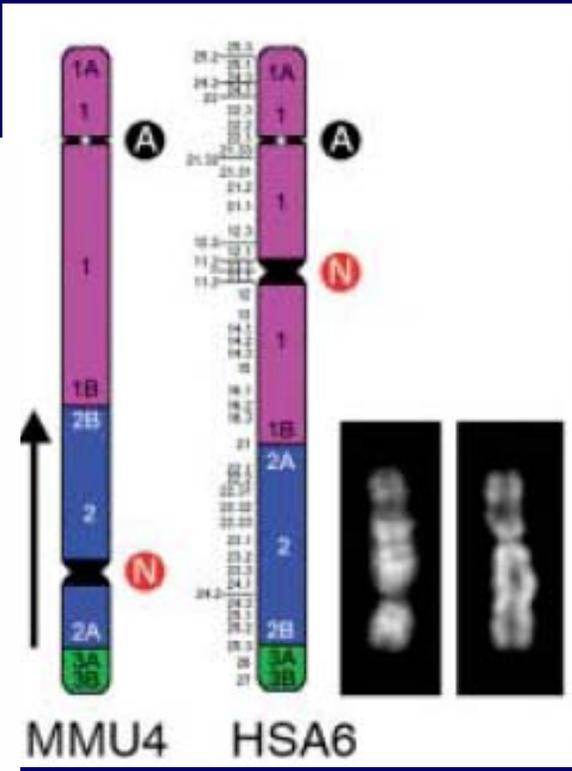
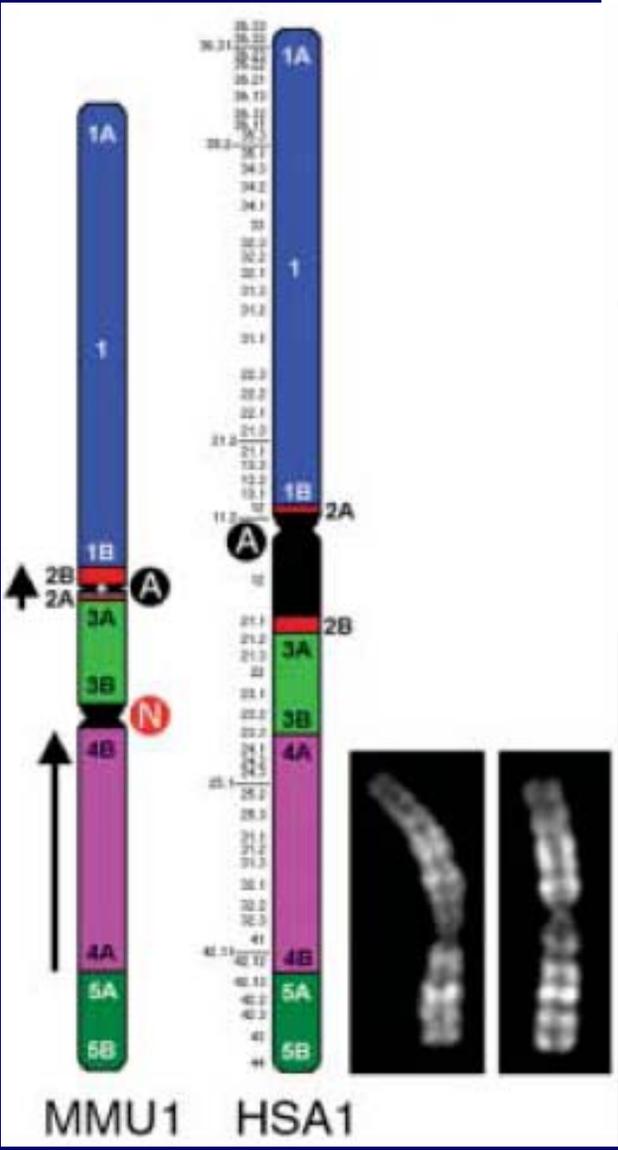


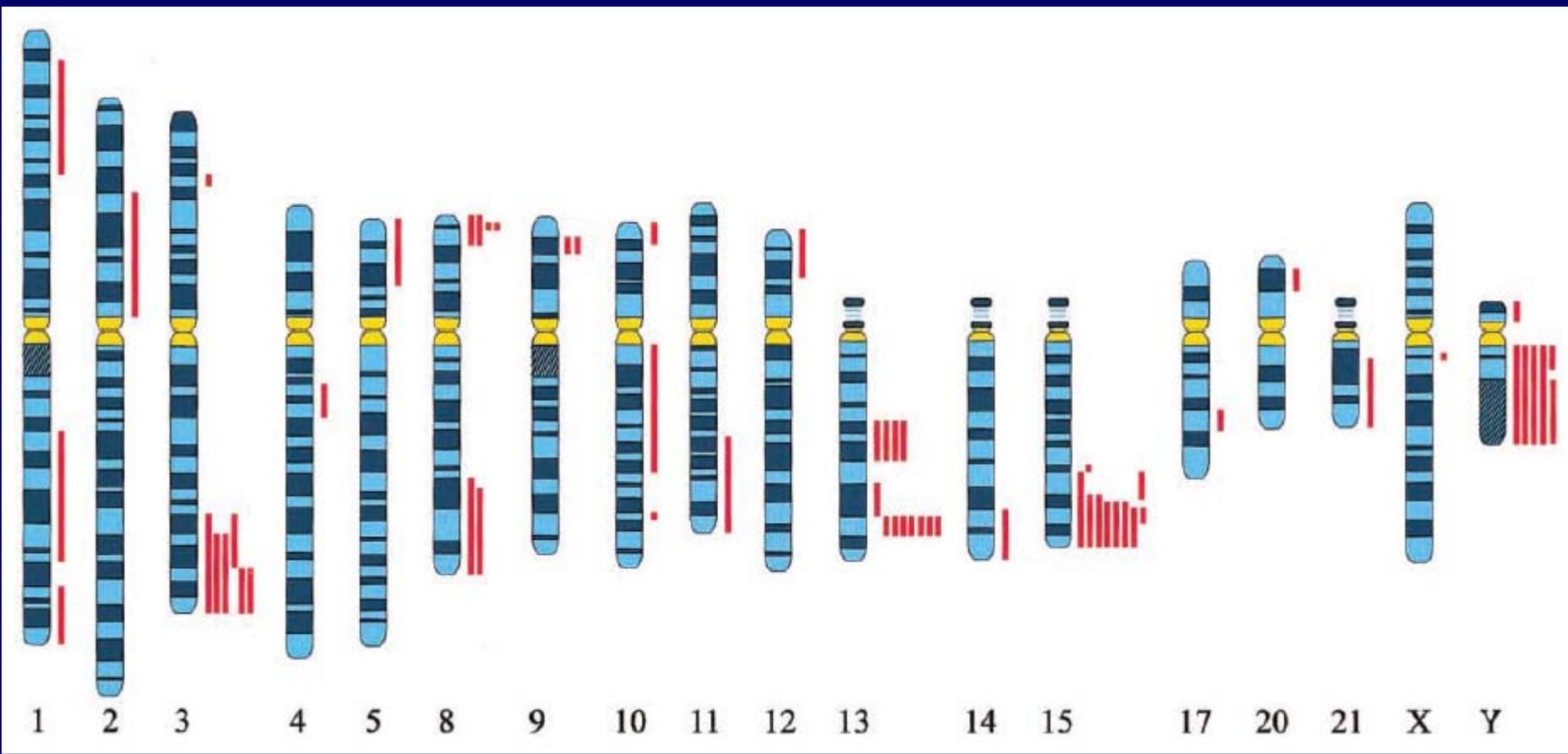


Transmission of a Fully Functional Human Neocentromere through Three Generations
Chris Tyler-Smith et al., 1999

Модель эволюции центромер







- 1. Неоцентромеры возникают случайно, а последующий отбор оставляет лишь некоторые?
- 2. Есть «горячие точки» возникновения неоцентромер?