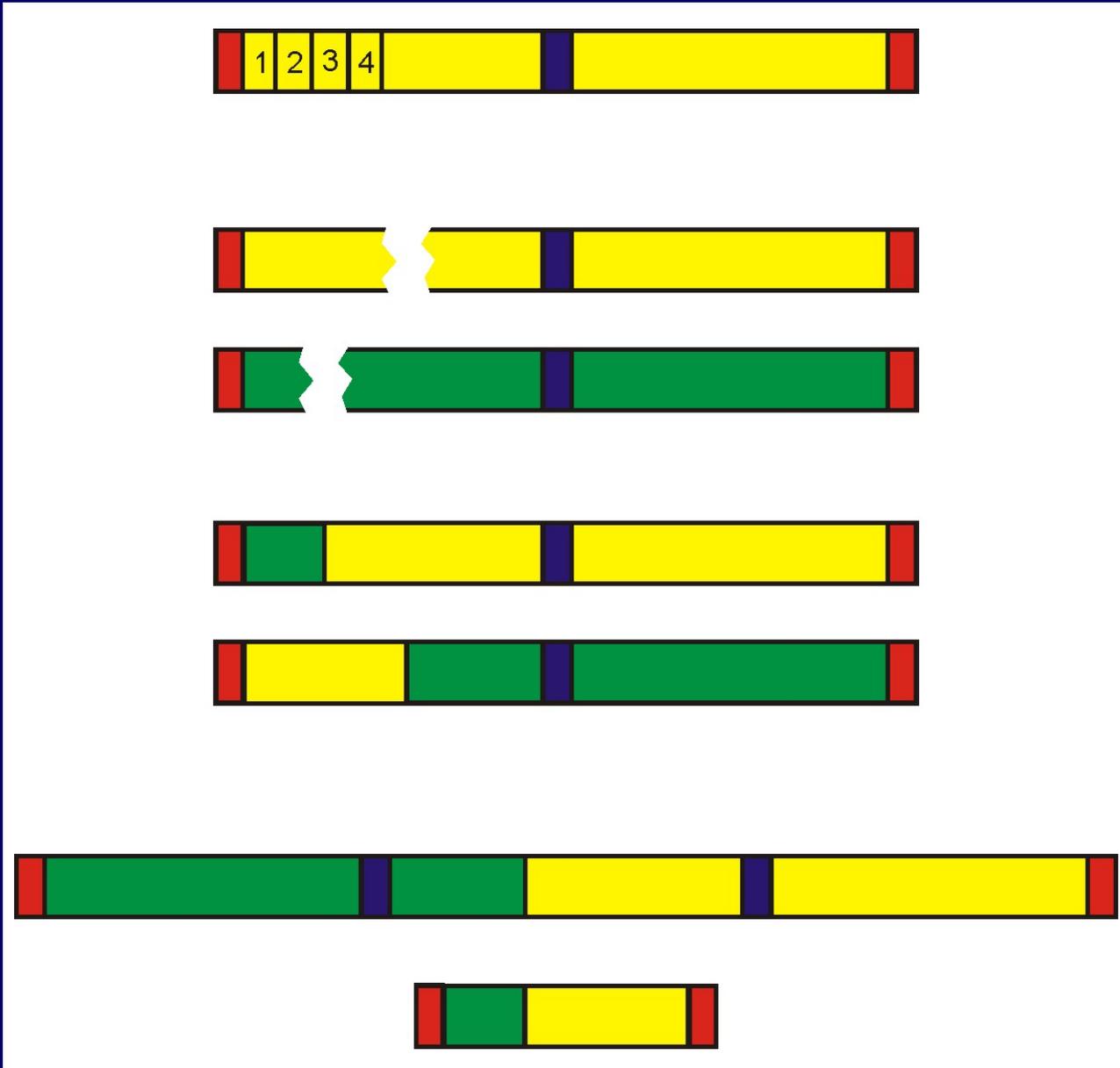


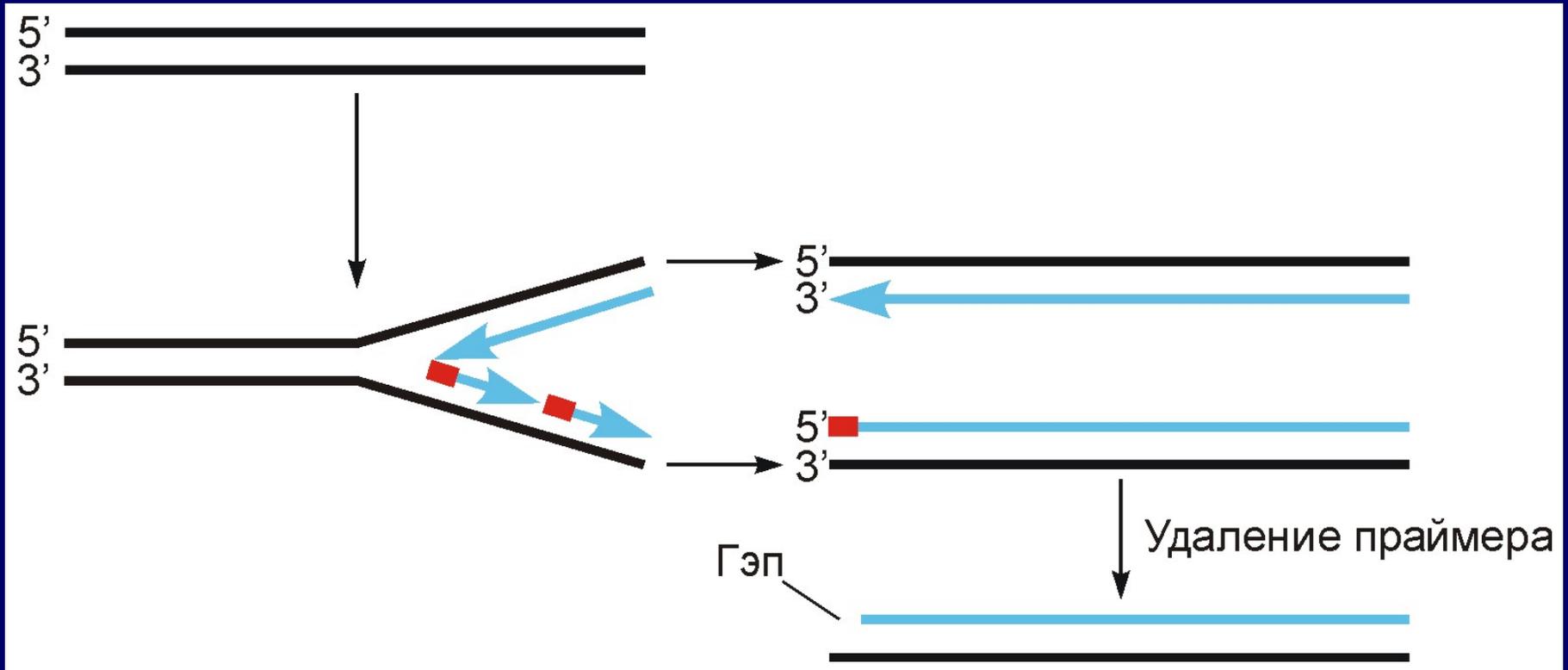
Теломера

Г. Меллер

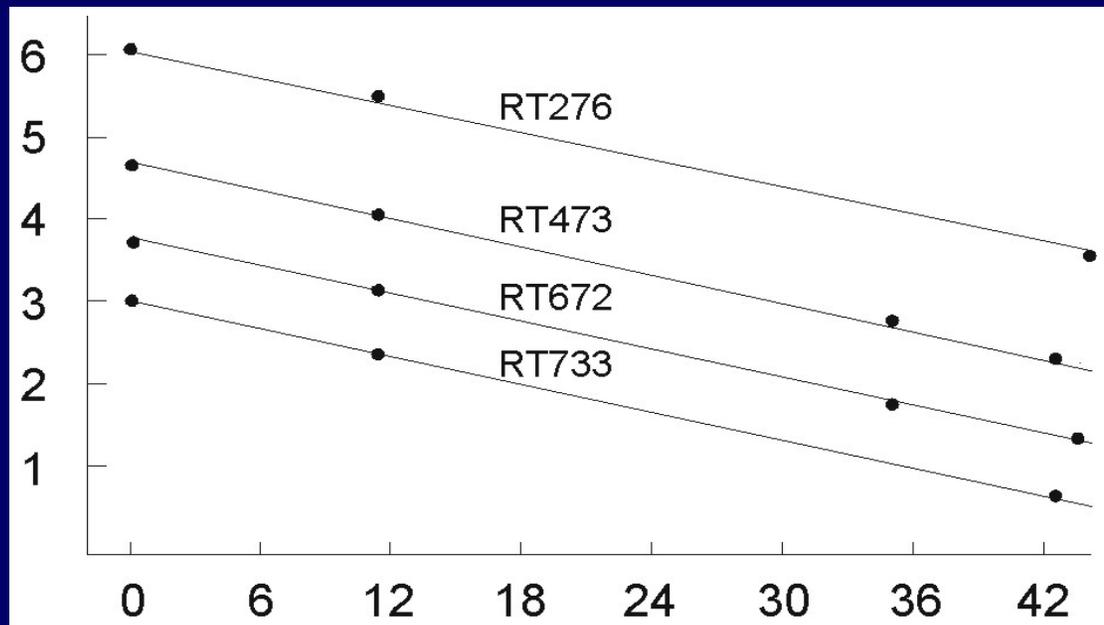
Б. МакКлинтон



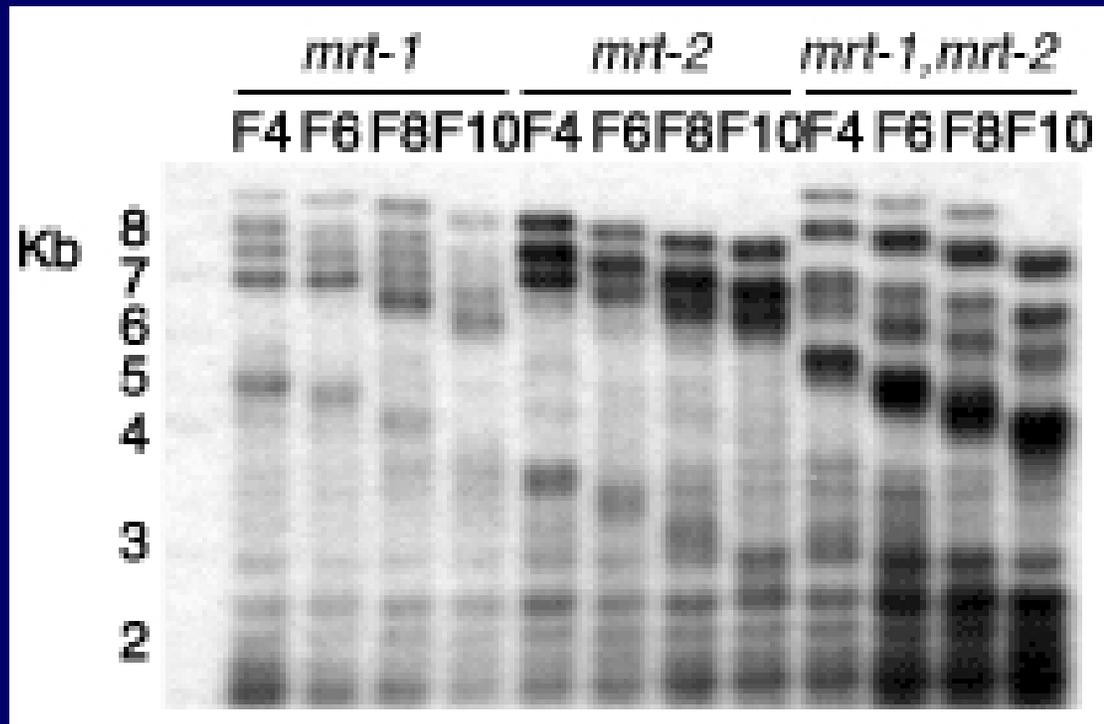
А. ОЛОВНИКОВ



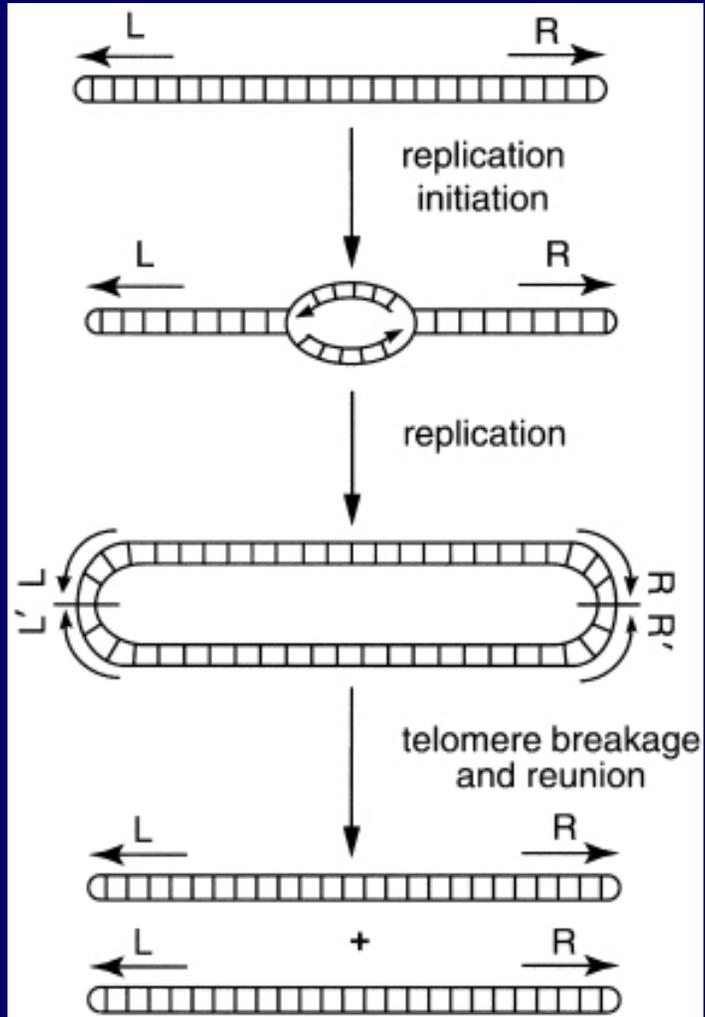
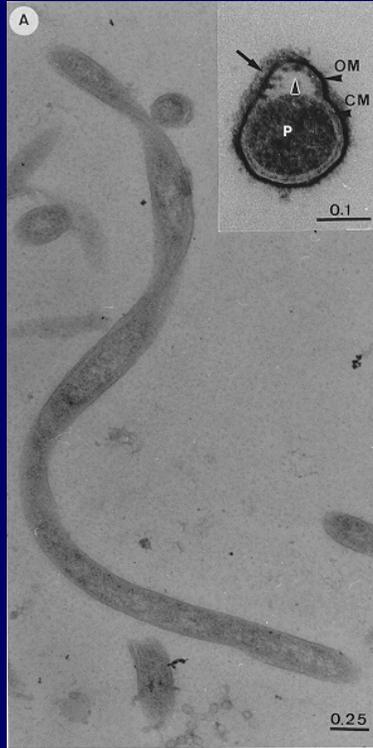
D. melanogaster

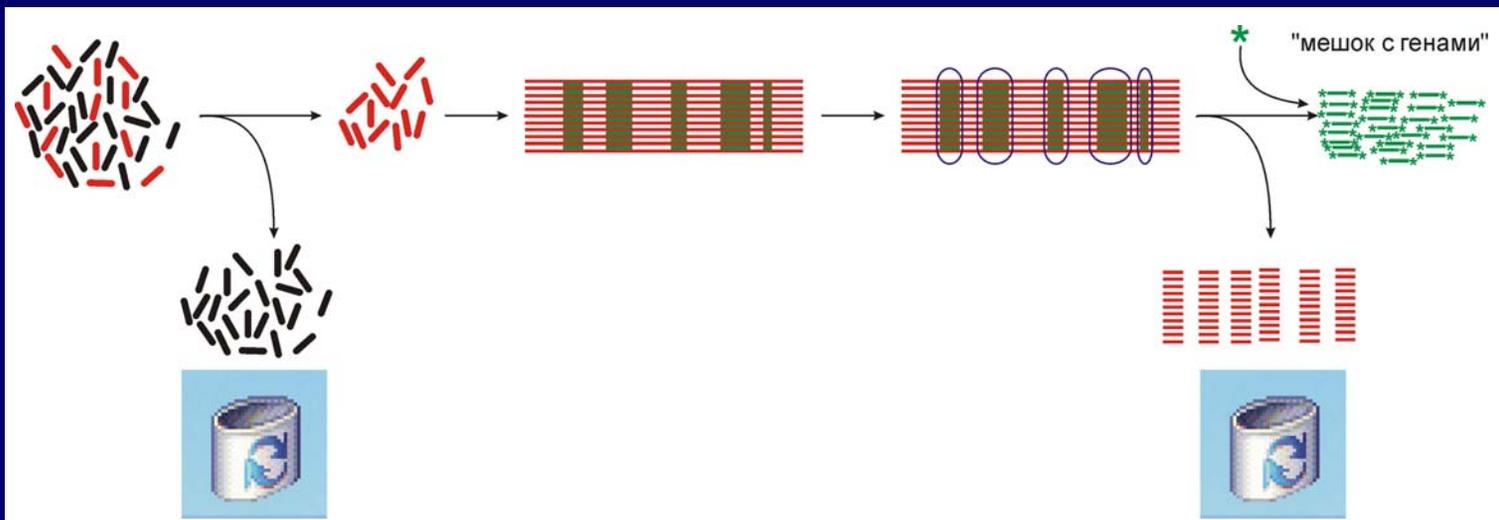
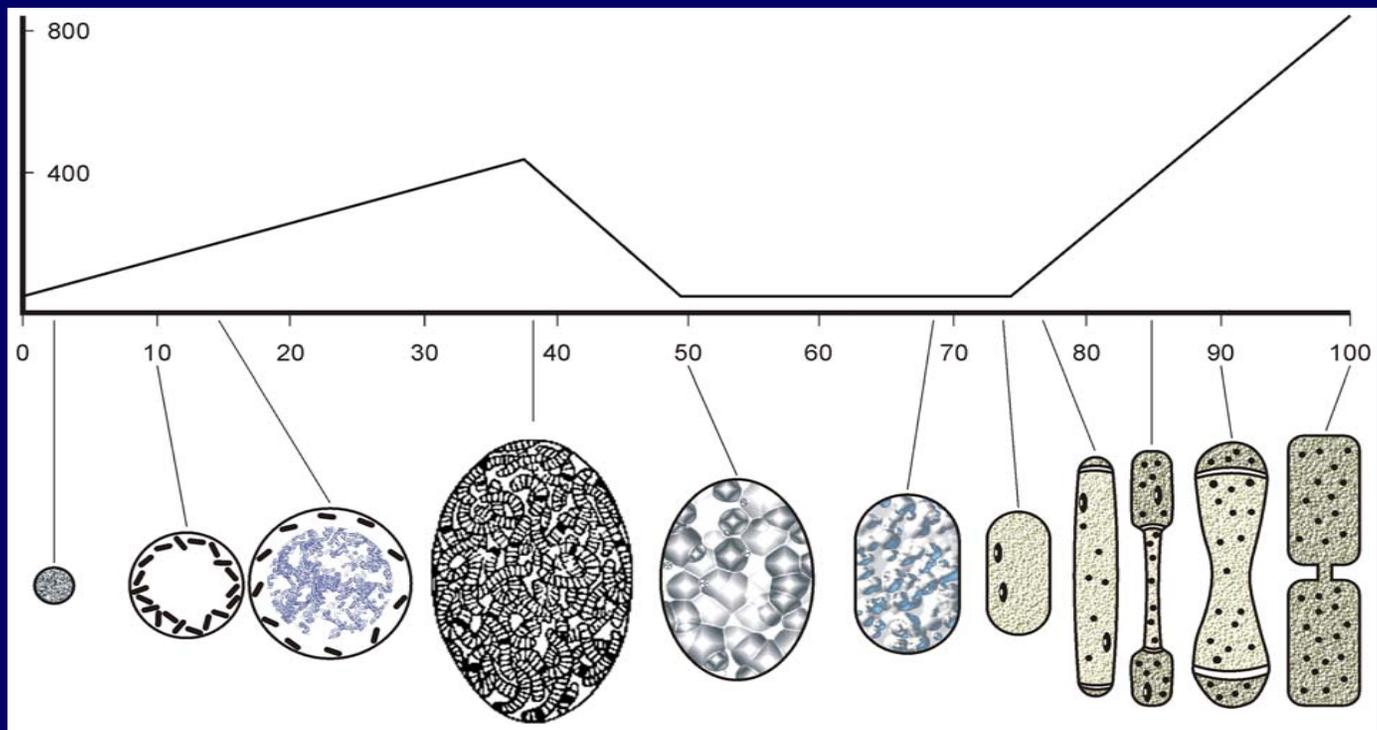


C. elegans



Borrellia burgdorferi



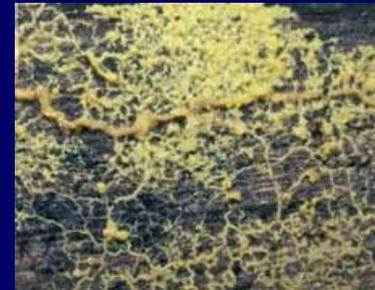




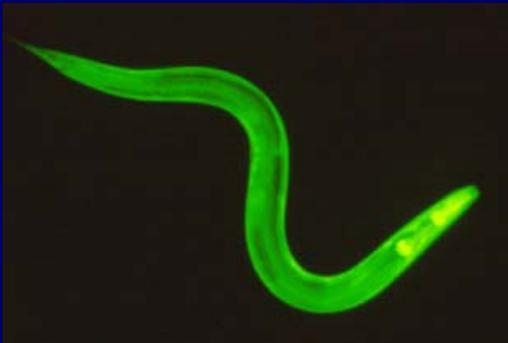
Xenopus laevis
TTAGGG



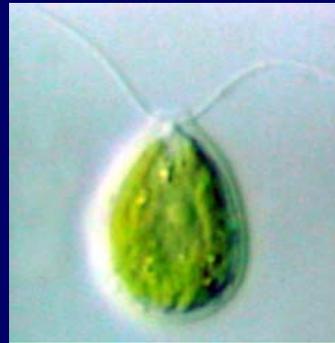
Arabidopsis thaliana
TTTAGGG



Physarium
TTAGGG



Caenorhabditis elegans
TTAGGC



Chlamydomonas
TTTTAGGG



Bombix mori
TTAGG



Trypanosoma
TTAGGG



Tetrachymena
TTGGGG



Neurospora crassa
TTAGGG



Arabidopsis thaliana
TTTAGGG



Aloe



Asparagus

TTAGGG



Allium
**Сателлиты,
гены рРНК**



Saccharomyces cerevisiae **G₂₋₃(TG)₁₋₆T**
Candida guilliermondii **GGTGTAC**
Candida glabrata **GGGGTCTGGGGTGCTG**
Candida pseudotropicalis **GGTGTACGGATTTGATTAGTTATGT**

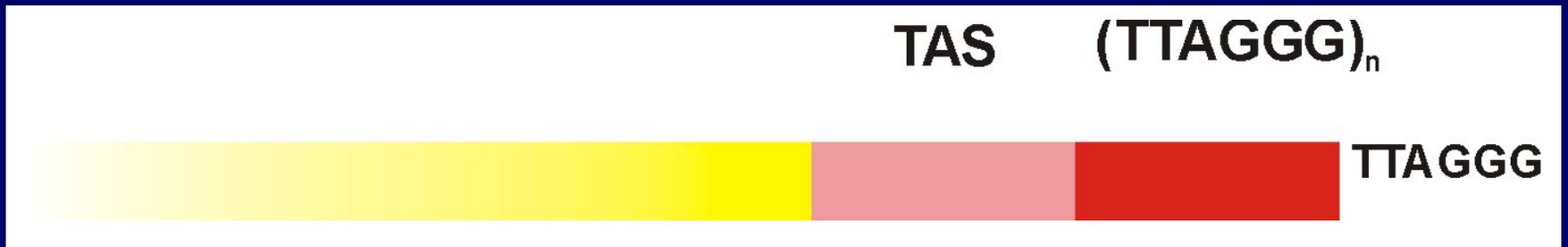


Drosophila
HeT-A
TART
TAHRE



Chironomus
Anopheles
TA

Теломеры в хромосомах человека

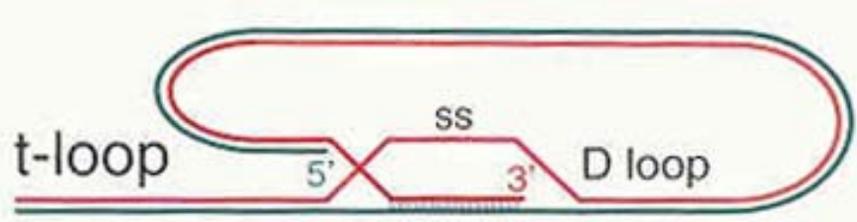


Двунитевая цепь (TTAGGG)

Человек - ~10 т.п.н.

Мышь - ~40 т.п.н.

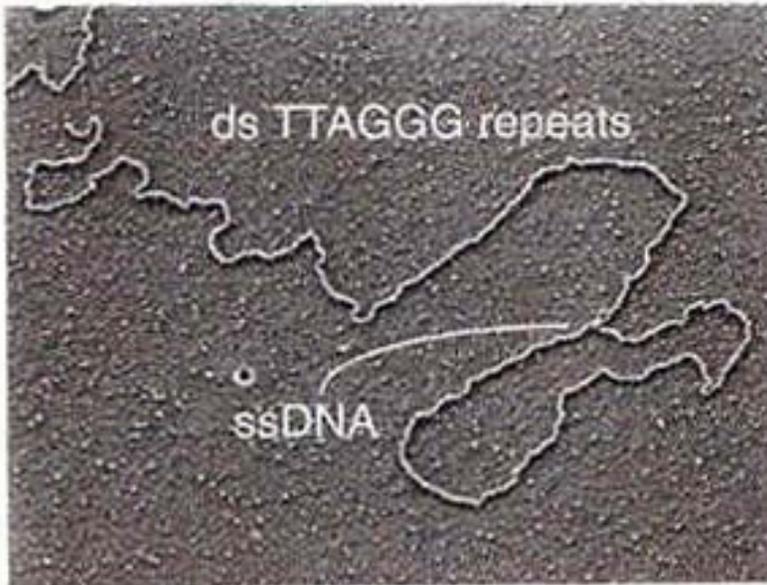
Однонитевая цепь - 150-200 н.



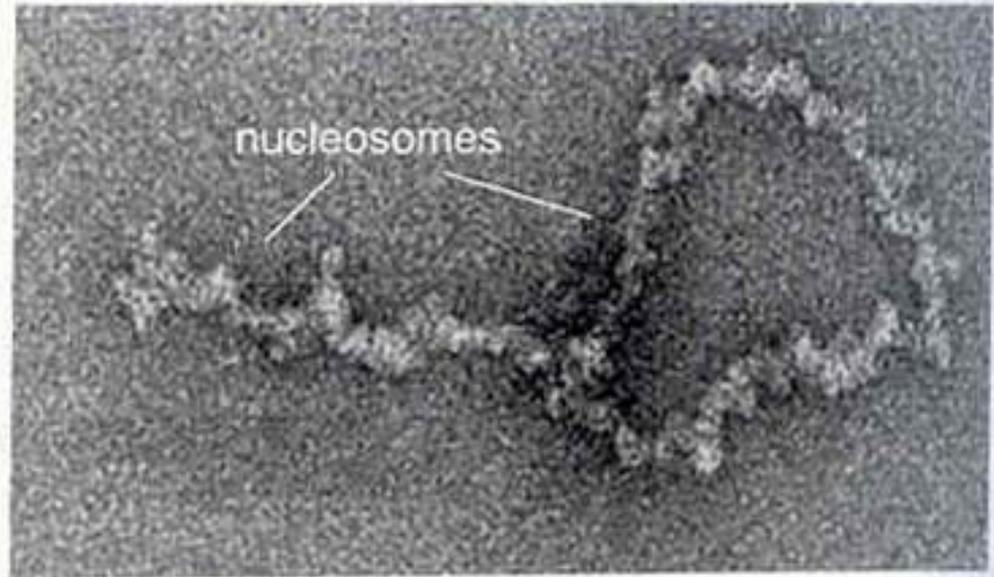
TTAGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG
 AATCCCAATCCCAA

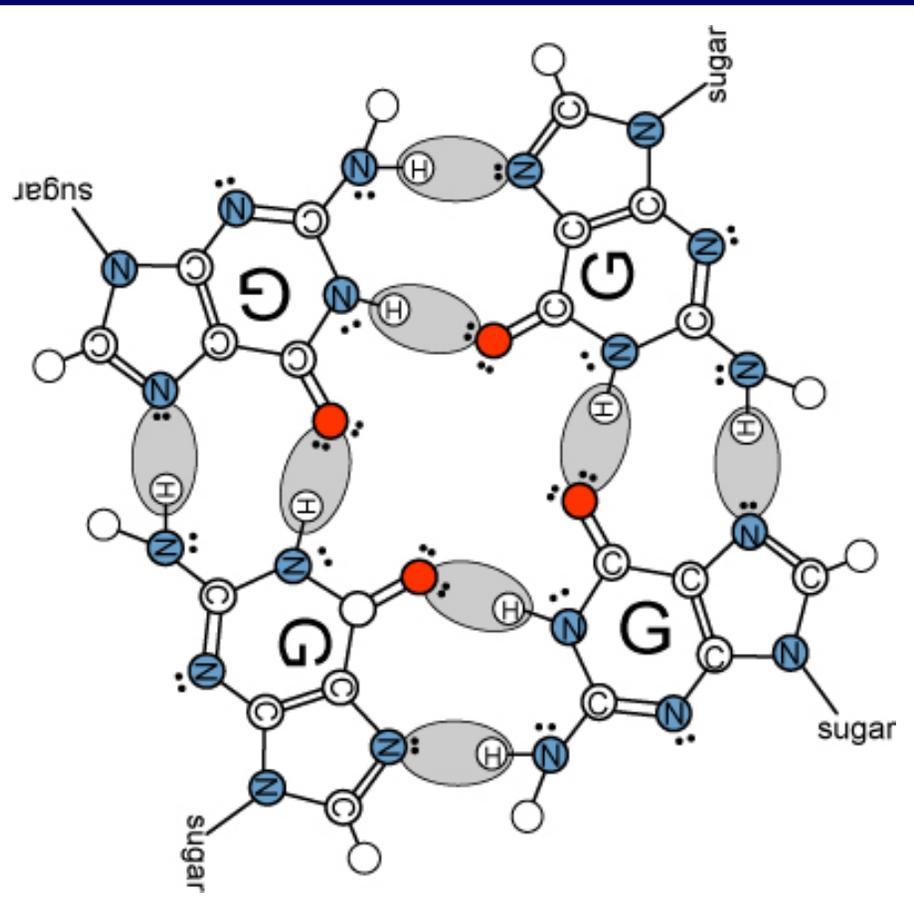
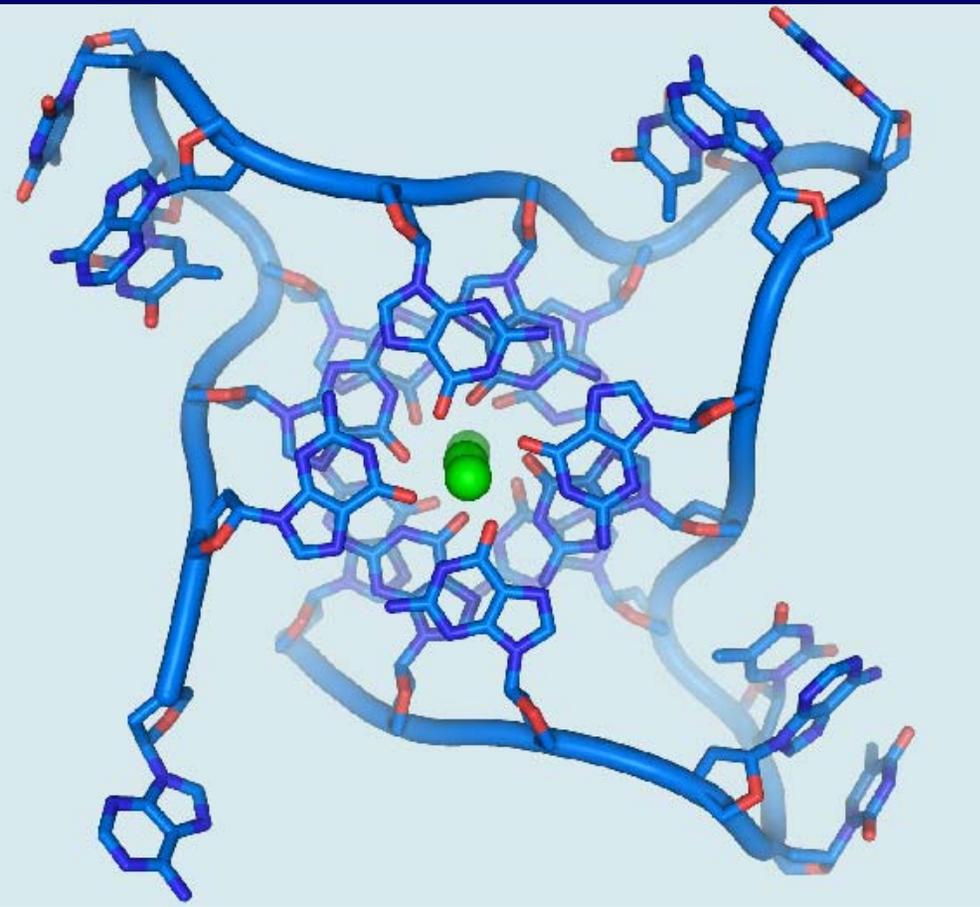
T-петля из хромосомы клеток человека HeLa

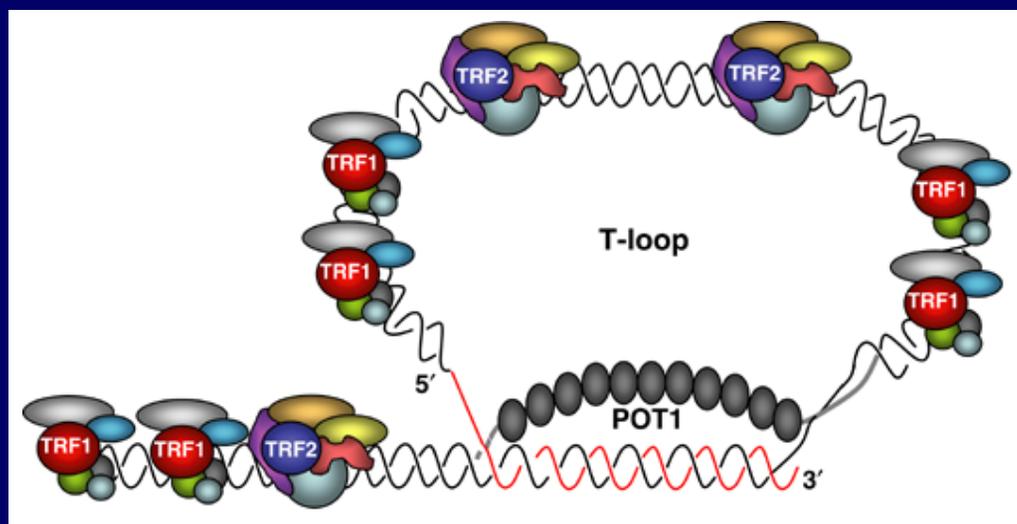
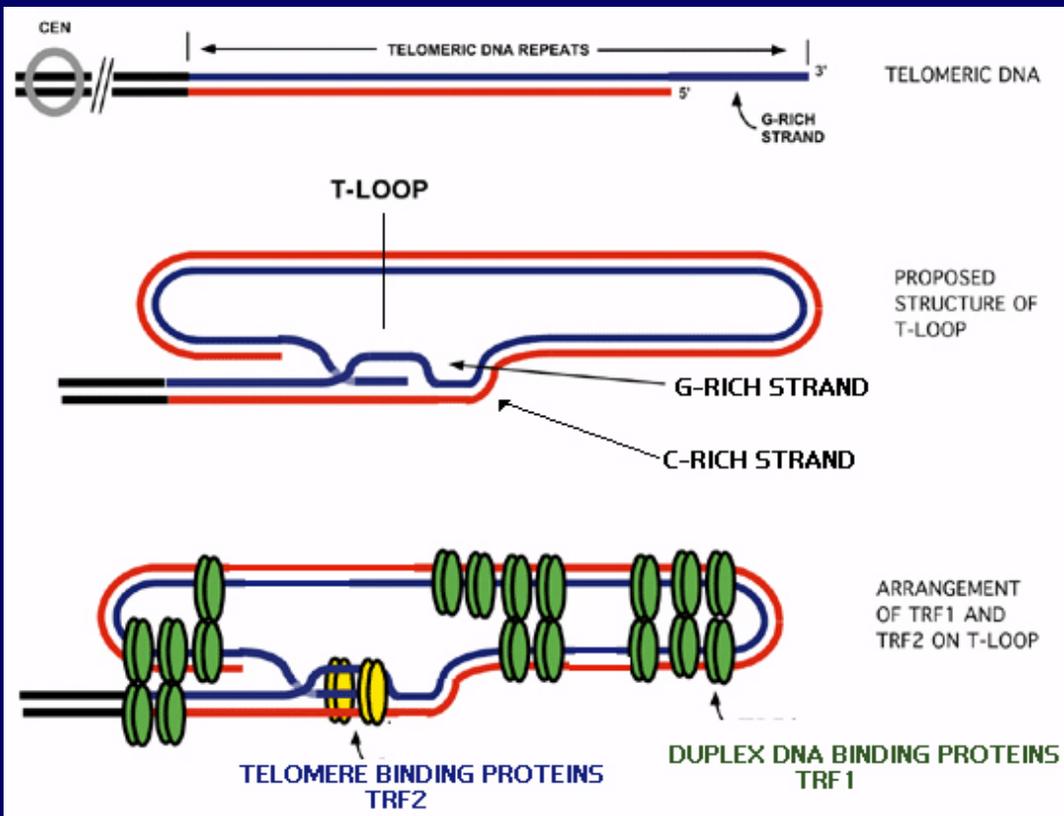
T-loop (Griffith et al., 1999)



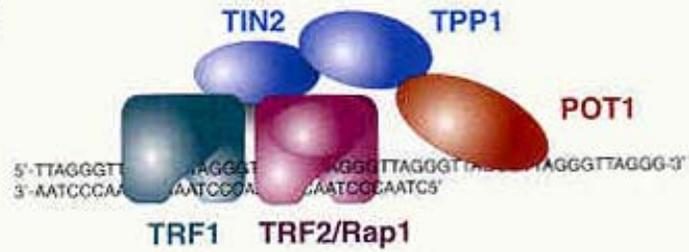
Telomeric chromatin (Nikitina and Woodcock, 2004)



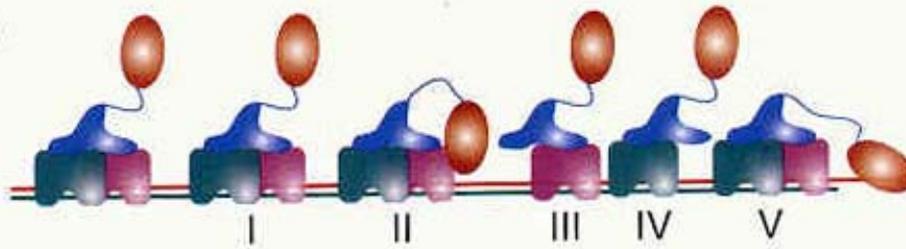




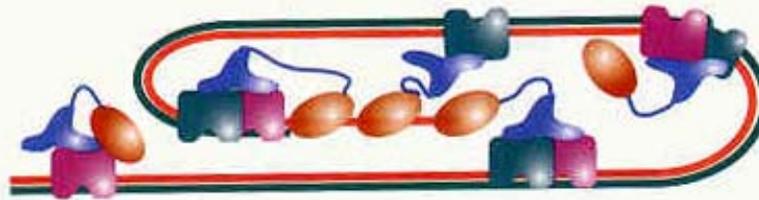
B



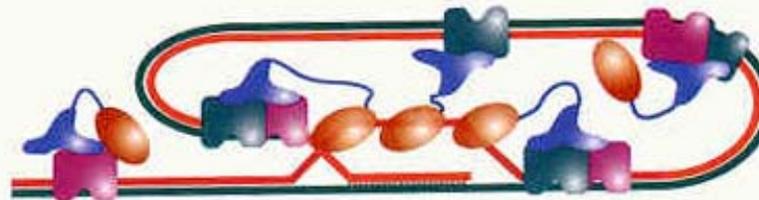
C



TRF1 + other factors



TRF2 + other factors



Теломерные белки

Специфически
связывается с
TTAGGG, ингибирует
теломеразу

Telomere proteins

TERF1 (TRF1)	Telomeric-repeat-binding factor (NIMA-interacting) 1
TERF2 (TRF2)	Telomeric-repeat-binding factor 2
TNKS (tankyrase)	Tankyrase, TRF1-interacting ankyrin- related (ADP-ribose)polymerase
TNKS2 (TANK2)	Tankyrase, TRF1-interacting ankyrin- related (ADP-ribose)polymerase 2
TINF2 (TIN2)	TERF1 (TRF1)-interacting nuclear factor 2
RAP1	TRF2-interacting telomeric RAP1 protein
POT1	<i>Homo sapiens</i> cDNA FLJ11073, putative telomere-end-binding protein
WRN	Werner syndrome (control of genomic stability)
ADPRT (PARP)	ADP-ribosyltransferase [NAD ⁺ ; poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase]

Специфически
связывается с TTAGGG,
ингибирует вилки
репликации, слияние
теломер и удлинение
теломер, защита G-цепи
от разрушения

Связывается с
одонитчатым
повтором
TTAGGG

Теломераза

РНК-содержащая РНК-зависимая ДНК-полимераза

Telomerase components ^a	Description
TERT (hTERT) TERC (hTR)	Telomerase reverse transcriptase Telomerase RNA component
HSPCA (HSP90)	Heat shock 90 kDa protein 1, alpha
P23	Telomerase-binding protein, p23
TEP1 (TP1)	Telomerase-associated protein 1
SSB (La)	Sjogren syndrome antigen B (autoantigen La)
RPL22 (L22)	Ribosomal protein L22
STAU	Staufen (<i>Drosophila</i> RNA-binding protein)
DKC1	Dyskeratosis congenita 1, dyskerin
NOLA1 (GAR1)	Nucleolar protein family A, member 1 (H/ACA small nucleolar ribonucleoproteins)

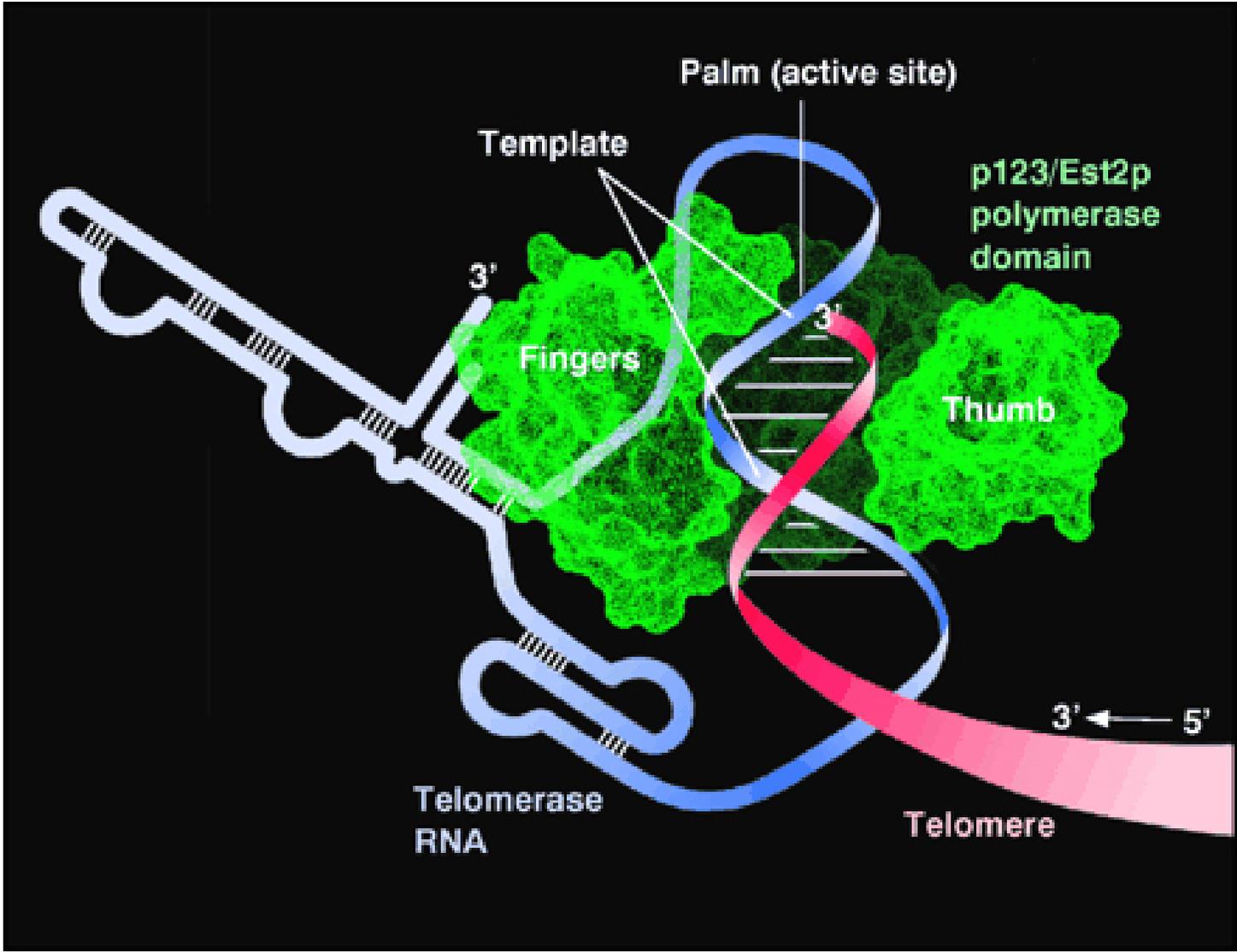
Обратная транскриптаза

РНК-матрица

Белок теплового шока Hsp90

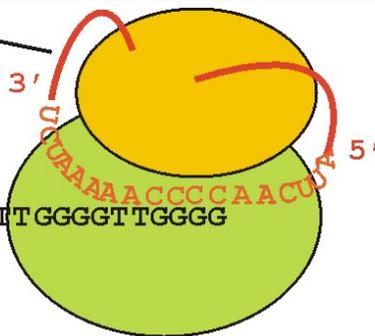
Шаперон

Компонент псевдоуридин синтазы



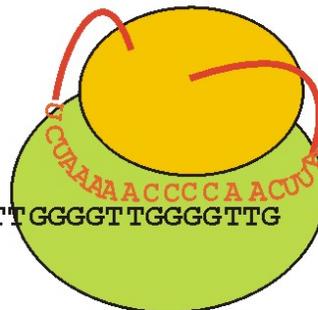
Теломерная РНК

3' — C C C C A A C C C C A A C C C
5' — G G G G T T G G G G T T G G G G T T G G G G T T G G G G



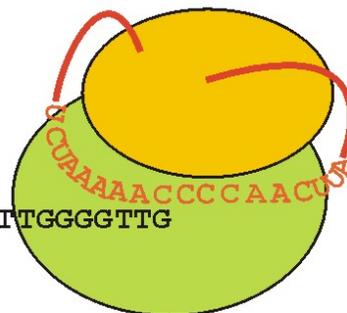
Удлинение

3' — C C C C A A C C C C A A C C C
5' — G G G G T T G G G G T T G G G G T T G G G G T T G G G G T T G



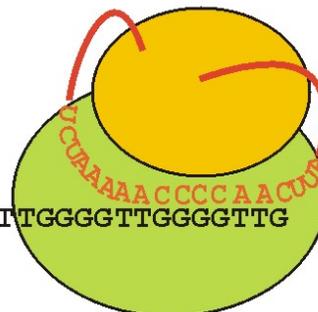
Перемещение

3' — C C C C A A C C C C A A C C C
5' — G G G G T T G G G G T T G G G G T T G G G G T T G G G G T T G



Удлинение

3' — C C C C A A C C C C A A C C C
5' — G G G G T T G G G G T T G G G G T T G G G G T T G G G G T T G G G G T T G



long telomere/more shelterin



short telomere/less shelterin



Telomerase blocked



Telomerase not blocked

Пока теломера достаточно длинная для формирования Т-петли, белковые комплексы блокируют теломеразную активность на данной теломере.

Блоки прителомерного гетерохроматина у растений

C-окраска

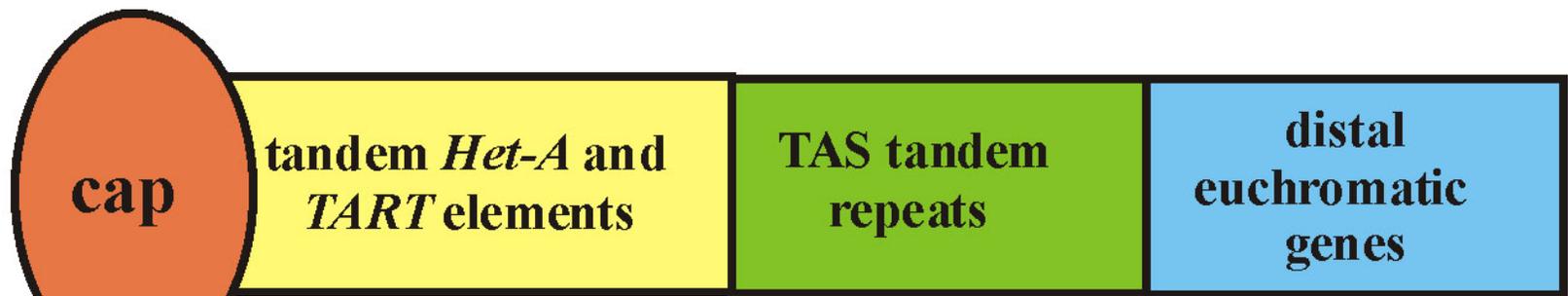
Secale



Hordeum



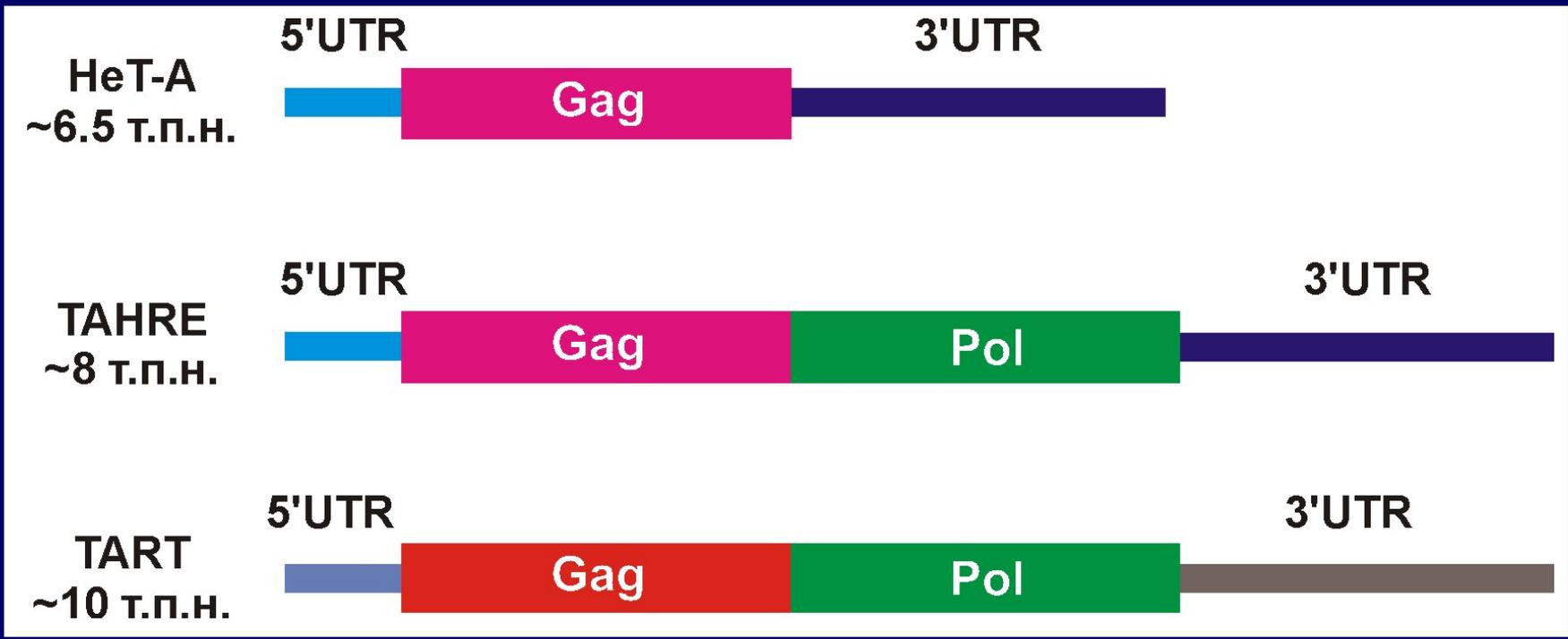
Теломеры в хромосомах дрозофилы



↑
Белковый КЭП
препятствует
слиянию
хромосом по
концам

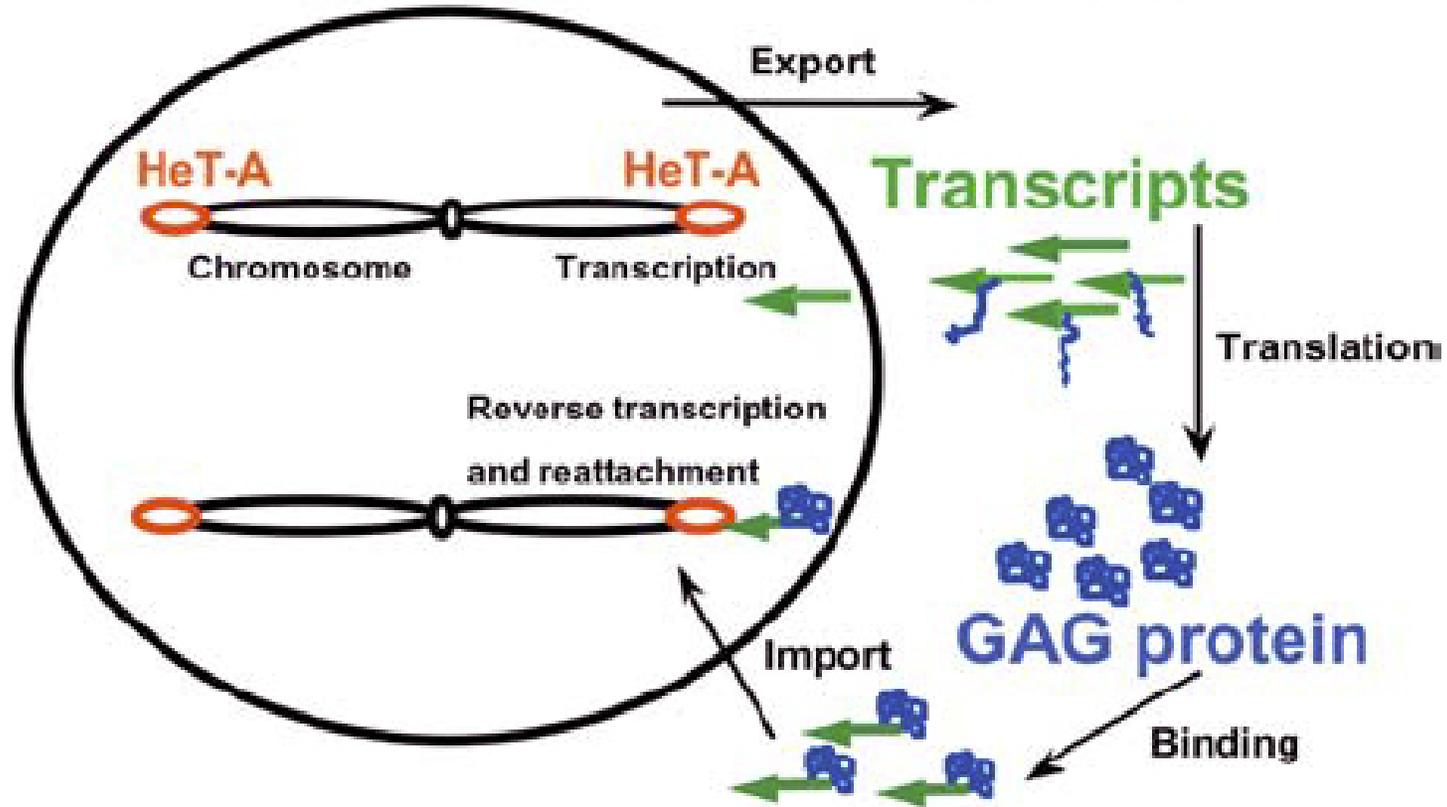
↑
LTR-не содержащие
ретротранспозоны
выполняют функцию
поддержания длины
теломер

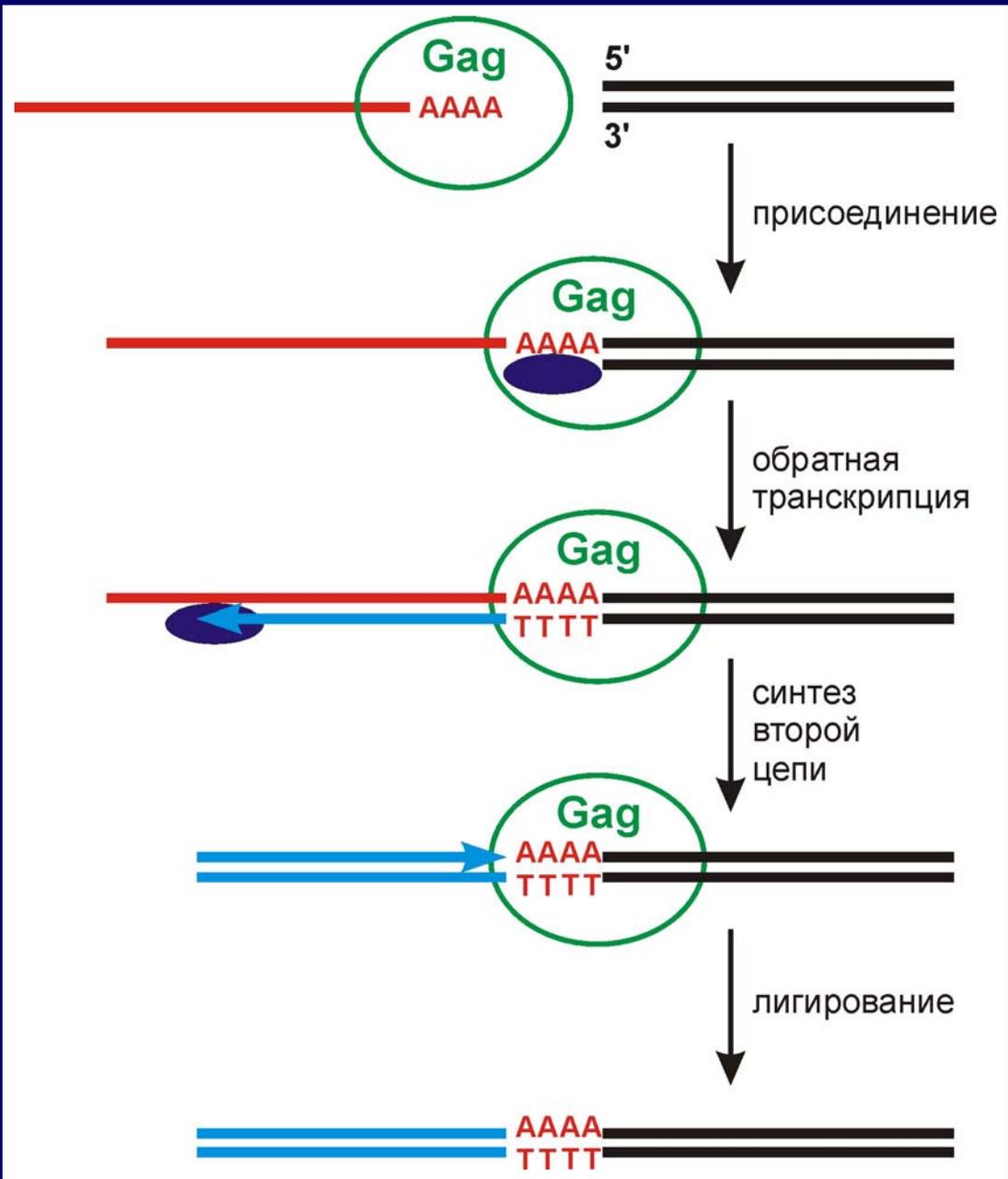
↑
Другие повторы,
ассоциированные
с теломерой
(прителомерный
гетерохроматин)
Не являются
необходимыми.



Nucleus

Cytoplasm





Теломеры, старение и рак

Барьер Хейфлика

Нормальные клетки
новорожденных -
80-90 делений

Нормальные клетки
70-летнего человека -
20-30 делений

Раковые клетки способны
делиться бесконечно

Зародышевые клетки
способны делиться бесконечно

Стволовые клетки способны
делиться бесконечно



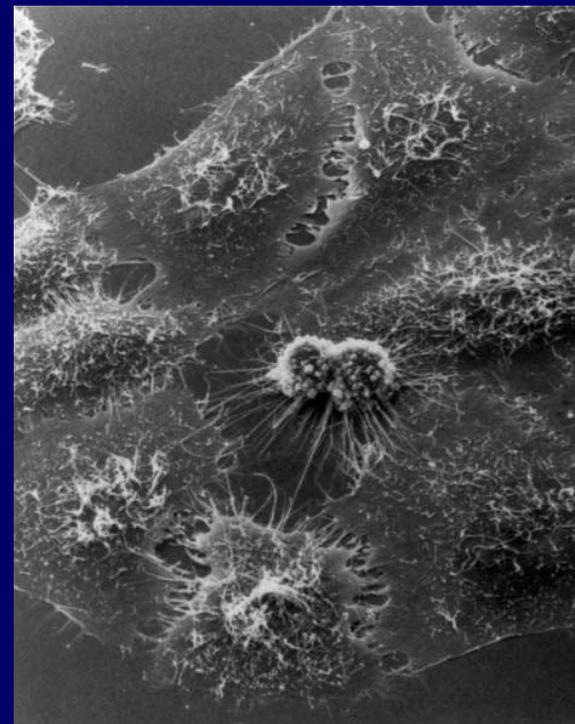
Leonard Hayflick



Henrietta Lacks
(1920-1951)



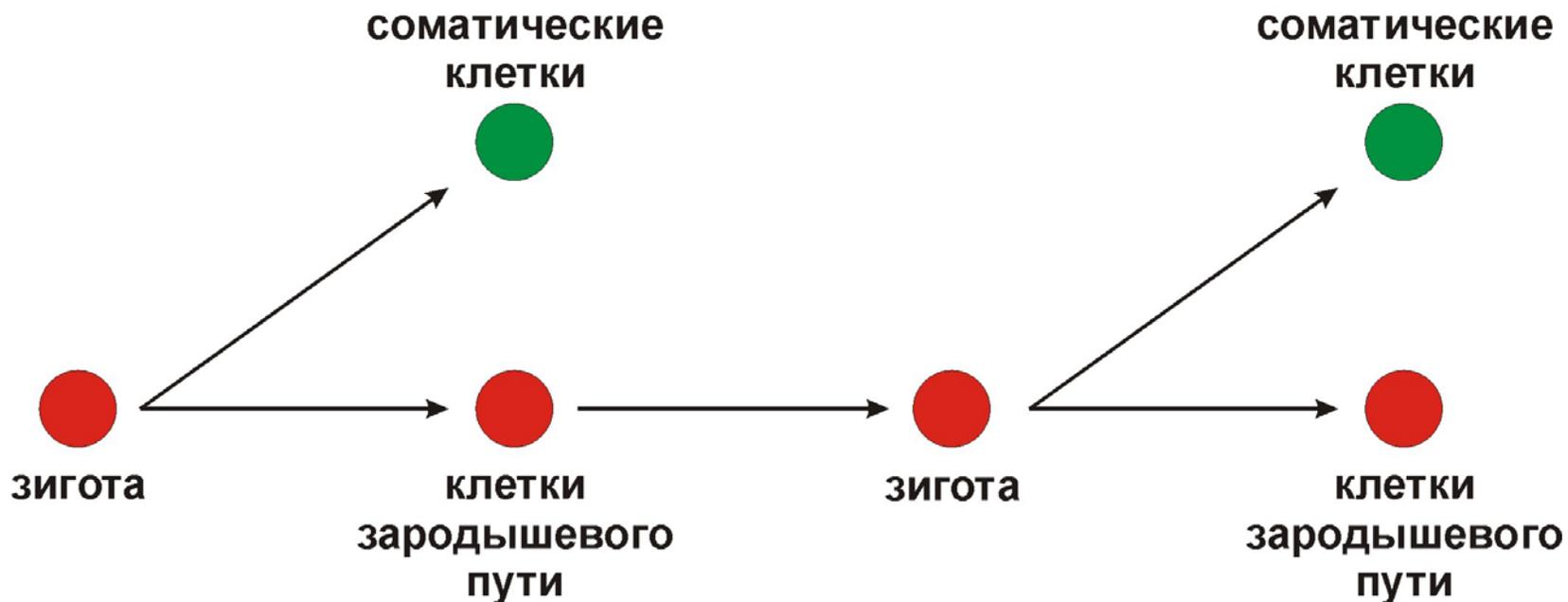
George Otto Gey
(1899-1970)



Клетки HeLa

Тип клеток	Теломеры, т.п.н.	Теломеразная активность
Половые	15–20	Высокая
Соматические	10–12 при рождении, уменьшаются с возрастом	Отсутствует
Раковые	4–6, 10–15	Присутствует в 80% случаев

теломераза не активна



теломераза активна

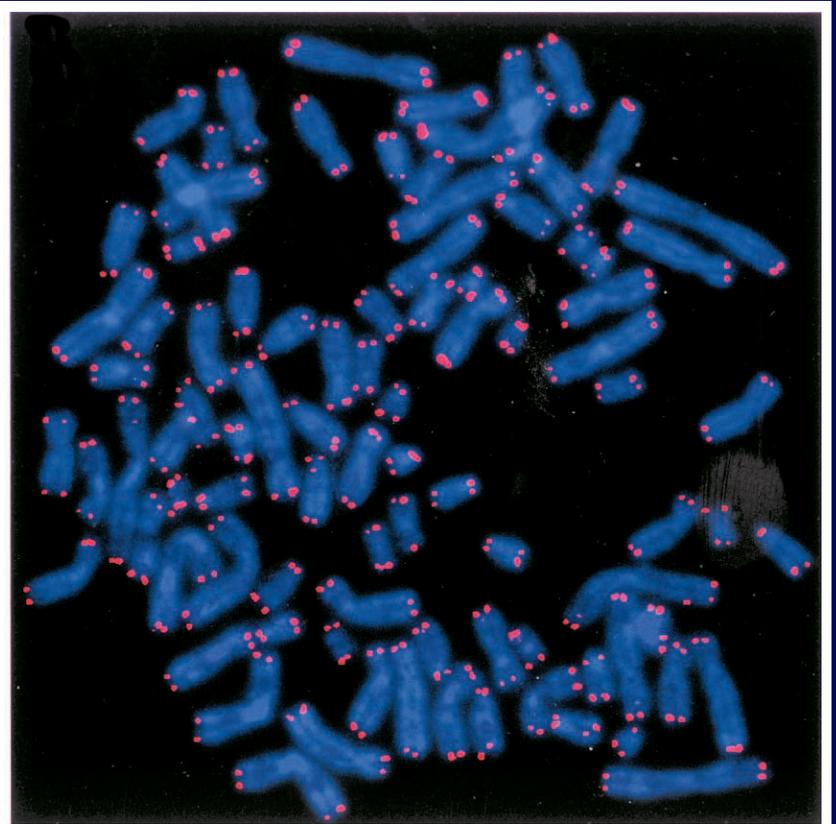
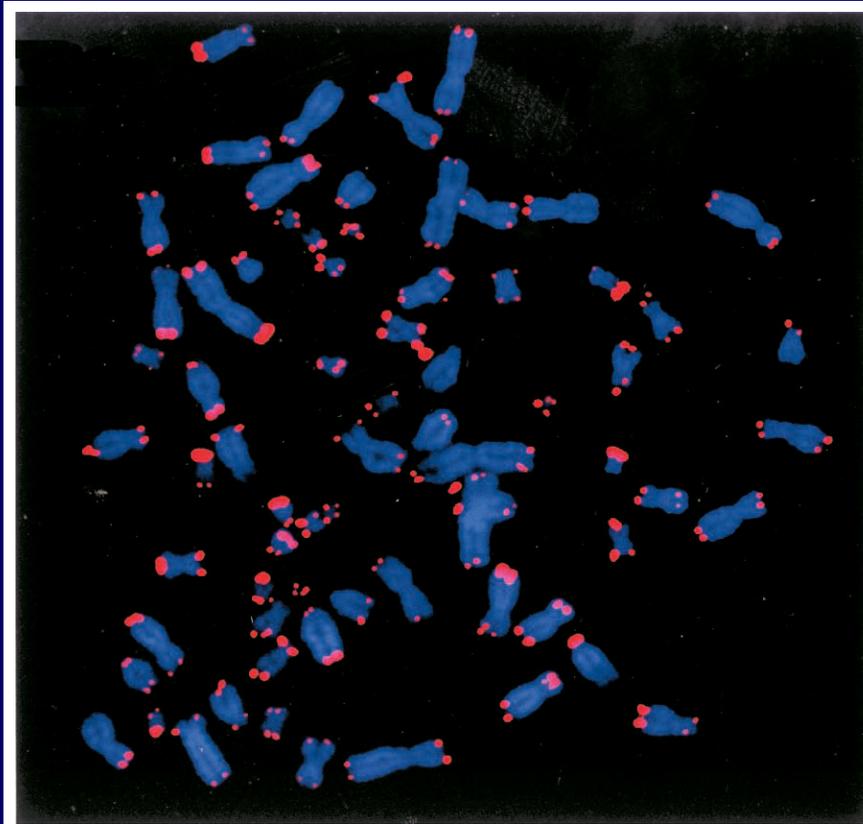
Alternative Lengthening of Telomeres (ALT)

Тип клеток	Теломеры, т.п.н.	Теломеразная активность
Половые	15–20	Высокая
Соматические	10–12 при рождении, уменьшаются с возрастом	Отсутствует
Раковые	4–6, 10–15	Присутствует в 80% случаев

Длина теломер

ALT-клетки

клетки с теломеразой

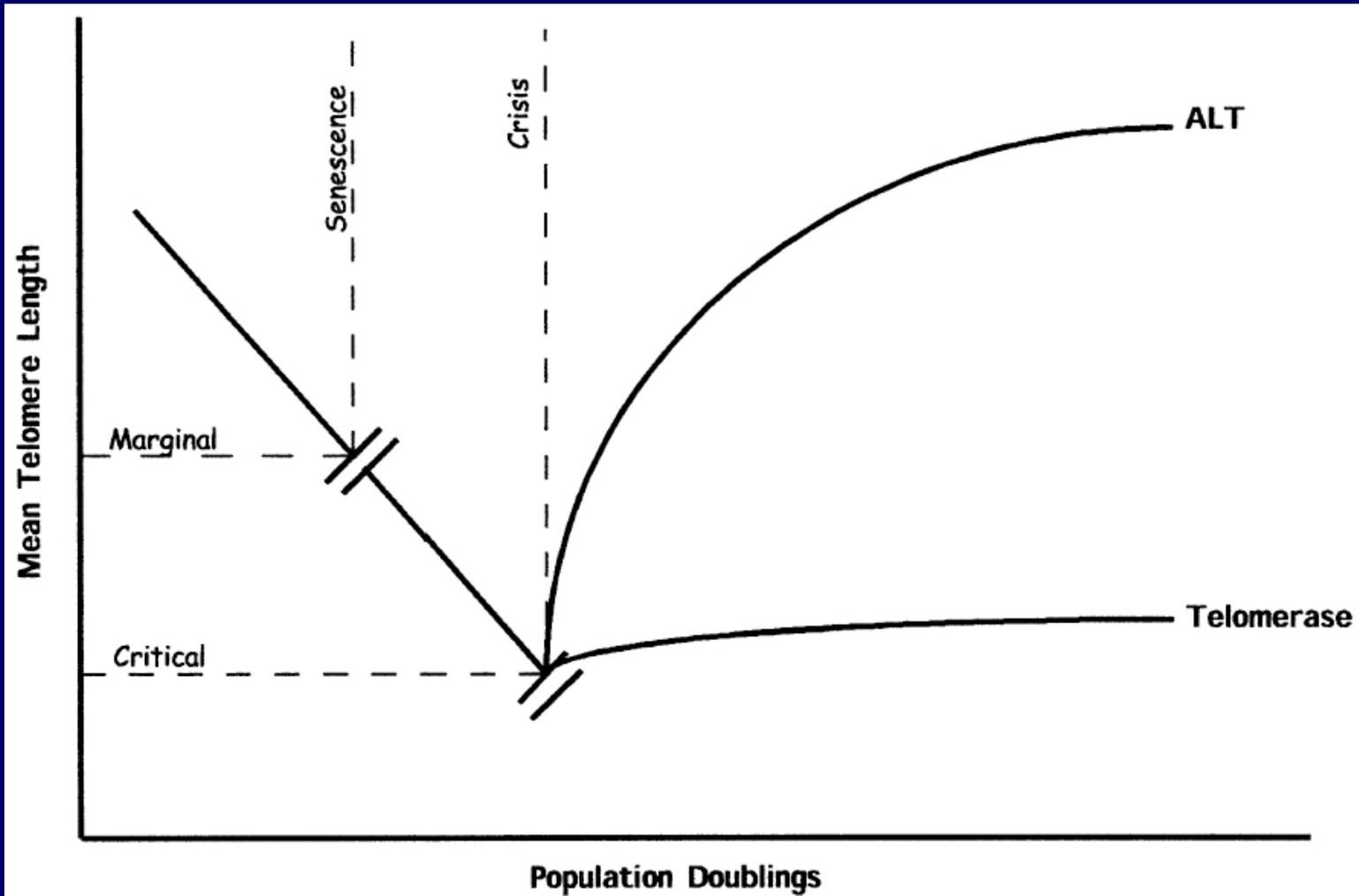


Длина теломер:

в норме - ~ 10 т.п.н.

в раковых клетках с теломеразой - < 10 т.п.н.

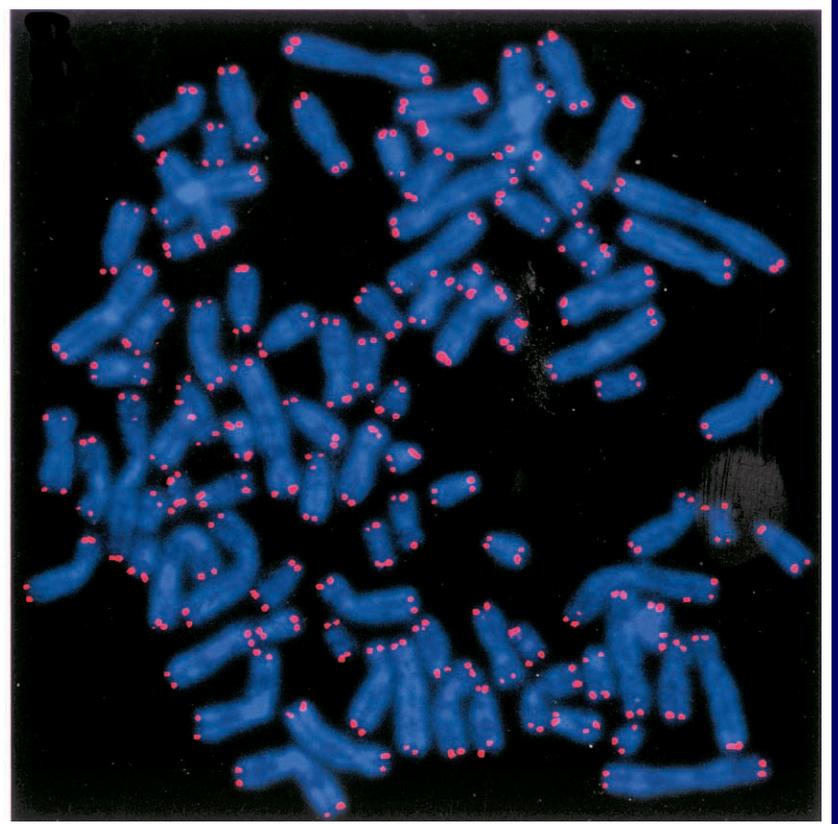
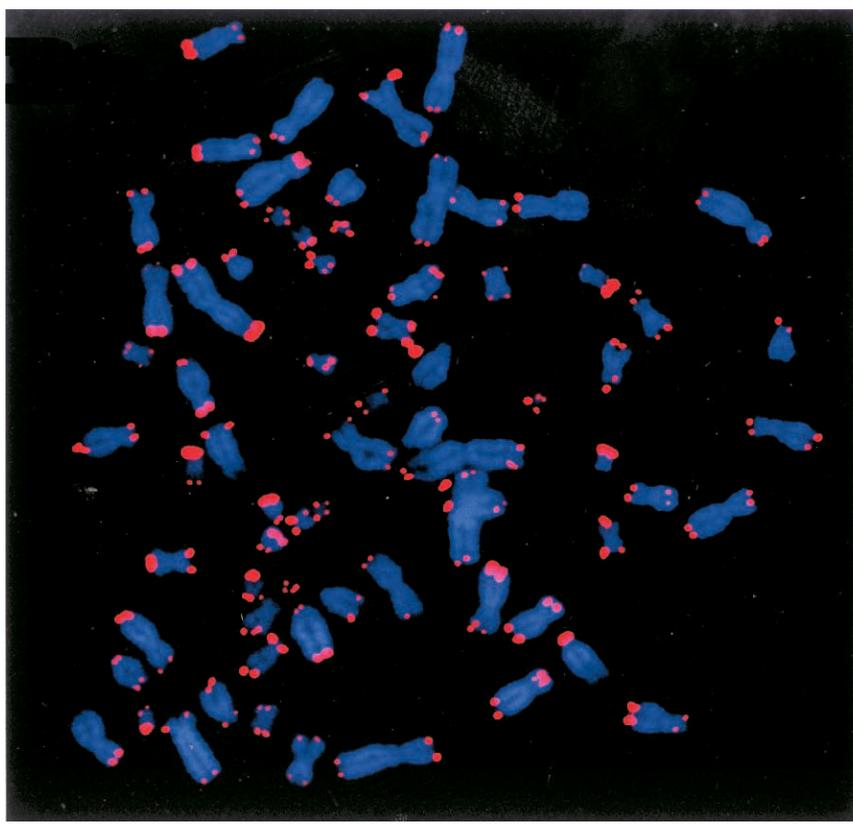
в раковых клетках без теломеразы - в среднем 20 т.п.н. (3-50)



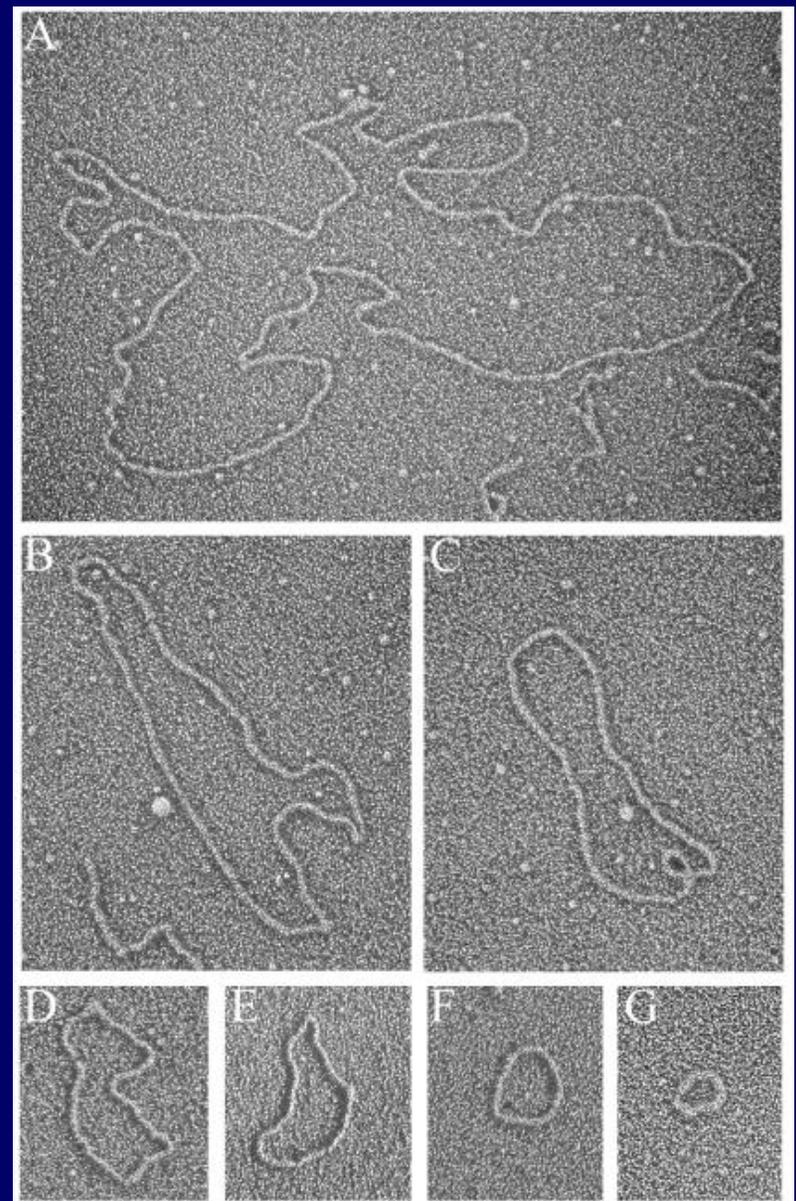
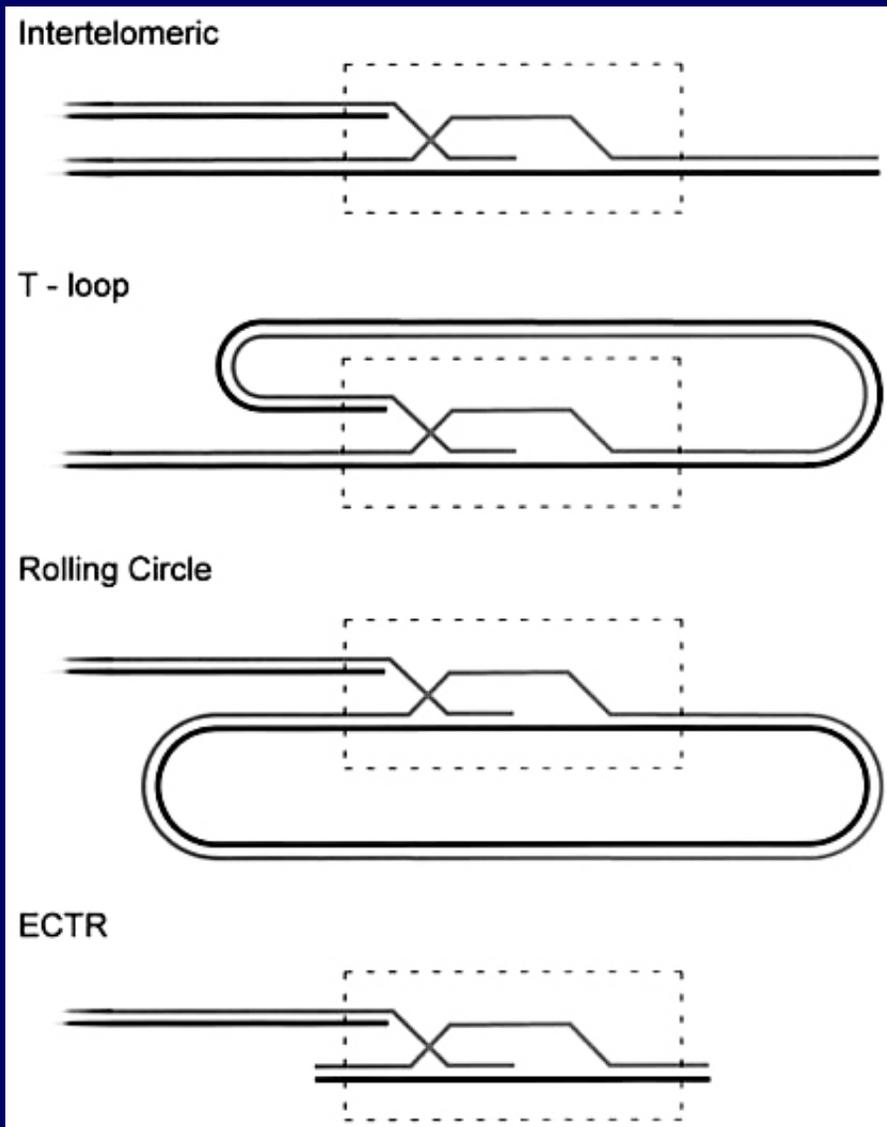
Длина теломер

ALT-клетки

клетки с теломеразой



Возможные механизмы альтернативного удлинения теломер в раковых клетках человека



Индукция теломеразы вызывает преодоление барьера Хейфлика

Science 16 January 1998:

Vol. 279, no. 5349, pp. 349 - 352

Extension of Life-Span by Introduction of Telomerase into Normal Human Cells

Andrea G. Bodnar, * Michel Ouellette, * Maria Frolkis, Shawn E. Holt, Choy-Pik Chiu, Gregg B. Morin, Calvin B. Harley, Jerry W. Shay, Serge Lichtsteiner, † Woodring E. Wright †

Normal human cells undergo a finite number of cell divisions and ultimately enter a nondividing state called replicative senescence. It has been proposed that telomere shortening is the molecular clock that triggers senescence. To test this hypothesis, two telomerase-negative normal human cell types, retinal pigment epithelial cells and foreskin fibroblasts, were transfected with vectors encoding the human telomerase catalytic subunit. In contrast to telomerase-negative

control clones, which exhibited telomerase-negative telomerase-expressing clones had a 50% reduction in β -galactosidase staining. Notably, the telomerase-expressing clones had already exceeded their normal life span. These results establish a causal relationship between telomerase activity and cellular senescence. The ability to maintain normal human cells in a phenotypically youthful state could have important applications in research and medicine.

Scientists find clue to secret of eternal life

By Aiding Irwin, Science Correspondent

SCIENTISTS claim to have the "cellular fountain of youth". They have added the life span of a cell by working out a way to overcome the mechanism that destines them to die.

The researchers have discovered that a natural substance known as telomerase, in human cells grown in laboratory, causes them to keep their youth and not to divide long past the time when they normally

stop dividing. The discovery means that one day chunks of cells could be taken from a patient, rejuvenated and returned to them.

"This research raises the possibility that we could take a patient's own cells, rejuvenate them, then modify the cells as needed and give them back to the patient to treat a variety of genetic and other diseases," said Dr Woodring Wright, of the Uni-

versity of Texas in Dallas, one of the researchers.

"The potential long-term applications are simply staggering."

Normal human cells have a limited ability to proliferate. After a certain number of cell divisions, time on the biological clock runs out and the cells age and stop dividing.

It has been known for a while that the time remaining in a cell's life can be mea-

sured by the length of its telomeres, protective coverings on the tips of chromosomes.

In normal cells, telomeres shorten with each cell division. But it was not known whether the shortening was the cause of the aging or just a sign of it.

The new research, to be published in Friday's issue of Science, shows that the shortening of the telomeres

with each division is what causes human cells to age.

Scientists knew that cells, such as cancer cells, seem immortal because they keep on dividing. These contain telomerase.

Introducing telomerase into normal cells causes them to divide for 20 to 30 generations.

"It should extend the span indefinitely," said Jerry Shay, another one of the team.

При нарушении функции теломеры у человека возникает синдром
Diskieratosis congenita

5 % - аутомомные де ново возникающие мутации в гене TERC (РНК-компонент теломеразы)

35% сцепленная с X-хромосомой рецессивная мутация в гене diskierin
60% - аутомомные рецессивные мутации

Синдром Хатчинсона–Гилфорда

или детская прогерия

~1 случай на 1 000 000



Sam, 7 лет, John, 15 лет

Синдромом Вернера

или прогерия взрослых

в Японии 1 случай на 40 000



48 лет

Атеросклероз, диабет, инфаркт, инсульт,
облысение, потеря зубов

Синдром Хатчинсона–Гилфорда - теломеры укорочены, т.е. раньше времени достигается барьер Хейфлика и запускается механизм старения и апоптоза

Синдромом Вернера - теломеры нормальной длины, т.е. точка барьера Хейфлика на теломере гораздо ближе к концу хромосомы, чем у других людей