

TIBBİ BİYOLOJİ VE GENETİK

Sorumlu Öğretim Üyesi

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- Ankara Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi
Tıbbi Biyoloji Anabilim Dalı

Kaynakça

- Molecular Biology of the Cell
Alberts B, ve ark.
- Genes VIII- Lewin
- Biochemistry- Mathews
- Genetics in Medicine- Thompson
- Molecular Cell Biology, Lodish ve ark.
- Genes IX-Lewin
- The Cell- Cooper
- Lehninger- Biyokimyanın İlkeleri- Ed. Nedret Kılıç
- Tıbbi Biyoloji- Ayşe Başaran
- Tıbbi Genetik- Nurettin Başaran
- Tıbbi Biyoloji ve Genetik- Fulya Tekşen

CANLI

- Yaşama, gelişme ve üremesi için ileri derecede organize olmuş, kendi kendini yöneten, çevresindeki madde ve enerjiden yararlanabilecek yetenekte olan, fiziksel ve kimyasal karmaşık bir sistemdir.
- CANSIZLARDAN ayıran özellikler;
- ÜREME
- GELİŞME
- UYARILABİLME (İRRİTABİLİTE)
- HAREKET
- BESLENME
- UYUM (ADAPTASYON)
- METABOLİZMA

HÜCRE

Prokaryotik ve Ökaryotik Hücre

Hücrenin moleküler biyolojik önemi;

- - Biyolojik Bilimlere TEMEL oluşturma
- -Diş Hekimliği
- - Tıp
- - Ziraat
- - Biyoteknoloji
- - Biyomedikal mühendislik

Hücrenin orijini;

- 3.8 milyar yıl önce
- Dünyanın oluşumundan 750 milyon yıl sonra
- Tek atasal hücreden

- Kimyasal EVRİM (2- 15 MİLYAR YIL)
- Biyolojik EVRİM (3-4 MİLYAR YIL)

Organik Moleküllerin Spontan oluşumu;

- 1920 de İLKEL ATMOSFER KOŞULLARI”nda

ÇOK AZ VEYA HIÇ OKSİJEN

Karbondioksit

Nitrojen

Hidrojen

Hidrojen sülfür

Karbon Monoksit

Basit organik moleküllerin spontan polimerizasyonu görüşü

- 1950 Stanley Miller ,

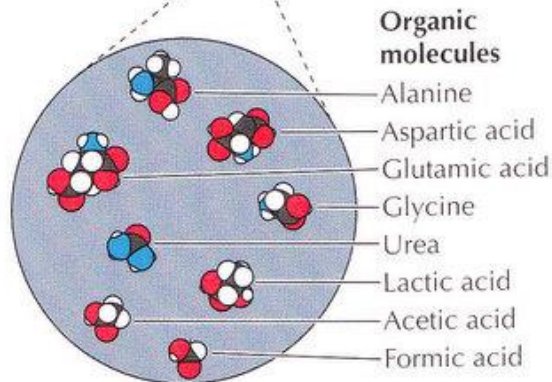
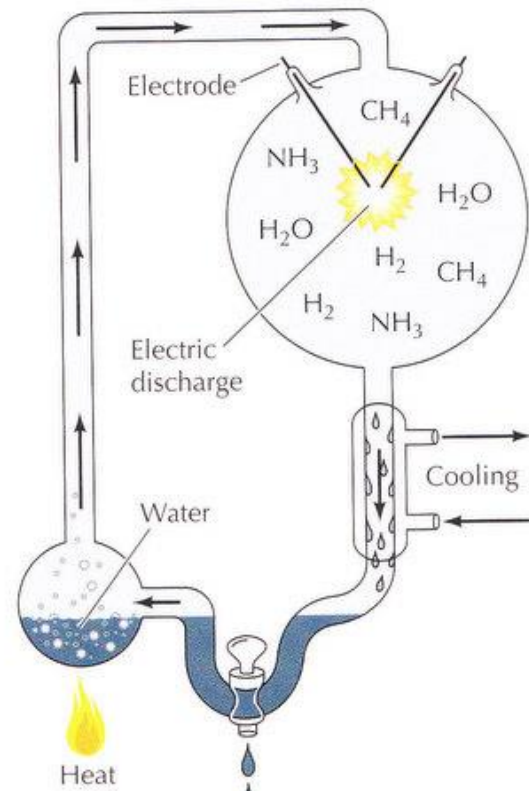
- Deney;

- Hidrojen

- Metan

- Amonyak

Su varlığında elektrik akımının bu karışıma gönderilmesi; AMİNOASİT OLUŞUMU



Evren Evolüsyonu Hipotezi;

(10 milyar yıl önce)

- Primordial madde

PATLAMA

PRİMORDİAL maddedeki

NÖTRON (SOĞUMA sırasında)

AYRIŞMA ...

Proton ve Nötronlar.....

Çevredeki ELEKTRONLAR

ATOM

ELEMENT

DÜNYANIN OLUŞUMU

- Primordial Madde
- KOPMA
- Dünya Kütlesi
- Genişleme (Gaz yoğunluğunda artış)
- Yüksek basınç ve sürtünme
- Merkezde sıcaklık artışı
- Kendi etrafında dönme
- Yanardağ faaliyetleri ile kütlede soğuma
- Ağır metallerin merkeze çökmesi
- Hafif olanların yeryüzünün dış kısmında yerleşmesi
- Sıvı kütlelerin yeryüzüne çıkışı
- Yoğunlaşan su buharıOKYANUS

EVİRİMİN 2. BASAMAĞI

Makromolekül Oluşumu

- **MAKROMOLEKÜL**
- **İnformasyonel makromolekül;**
- **Nükleik Asit ve Protein**
- **Replikasyon (N.A)**

İLK HÜCRE

İlk kalıtsal materyal RNA'nın Fosfolipit membran ile çevrilmesi

Koaservat oluşumu

Evrim,

2 BASAMAK

- Rastgele varyasyon
- Genetik bilginin seleksiyonu

Atasal hücre..... Doğal seleksiyon

KOMPLEKS CANLI

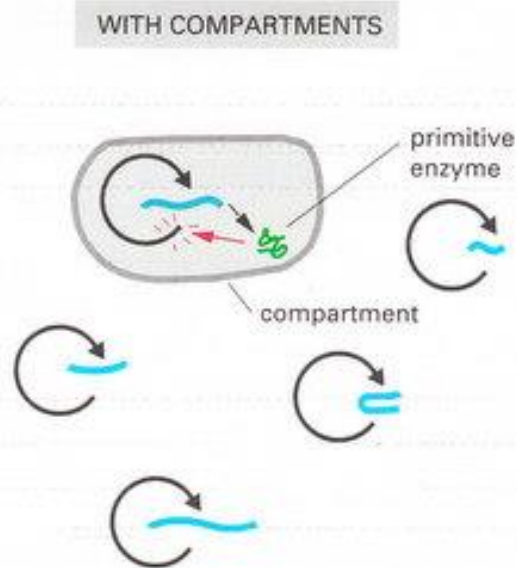
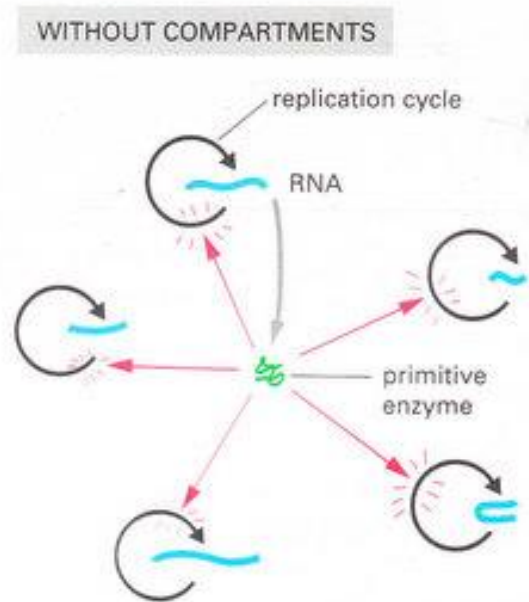


Figure 1-8 Evolutionary significance of cell-like compartments. In a mixed population of self-replicating RNA molecules capable of influencing protein synthesis (as illustrated in Figure 1-7), any improved form of RNA that is able to promote formation of a more useful protein must share this protein with its neighboring competitors. However, if the RNA is enclosed within a compartment, such as a lipid membrane, then any protein the RNA causes to be made is retained for its own use; the RNA can therefore be selected on the basis of its guiding production of a better protein.

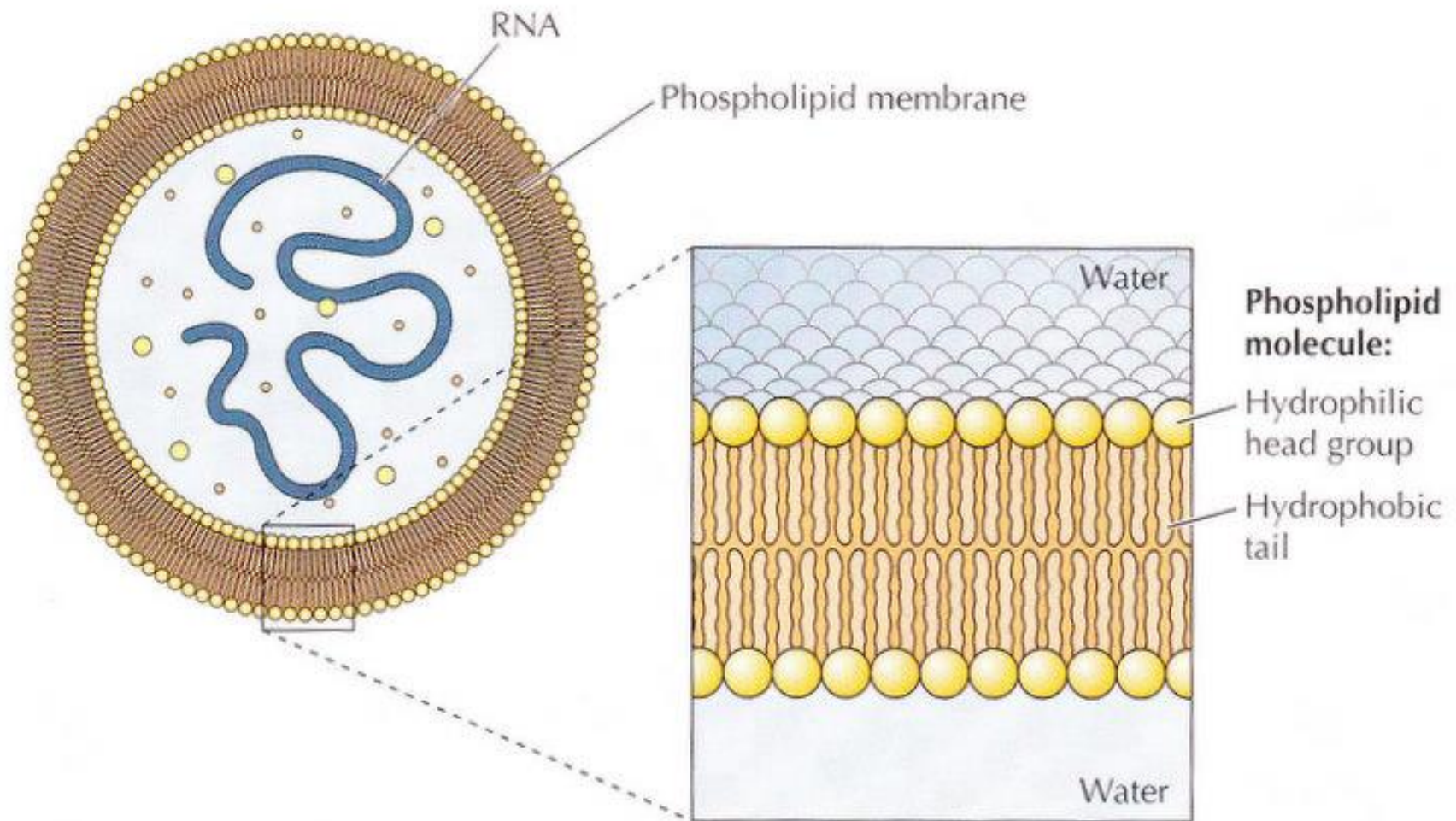


FIGURE 1.3 Enclosure of self-replicating RNA in a phospholipid membrane

The first cell is thought to have arisen by the enclosure of self-replicating RNA and associated molecules in a membrane composed of phospholipids. Each phospholipid molecule has two long hydrophobic tails attached to a hydrophilic head group. The hydrophobic tails are buried in the lipid bilayer; the hydrophilic heads are exposed to water on both sides of the membrane.

RNA- 1980

- Sid Altman ve Tom Cech Lab.
- Kendini eşleme
- Katalizör

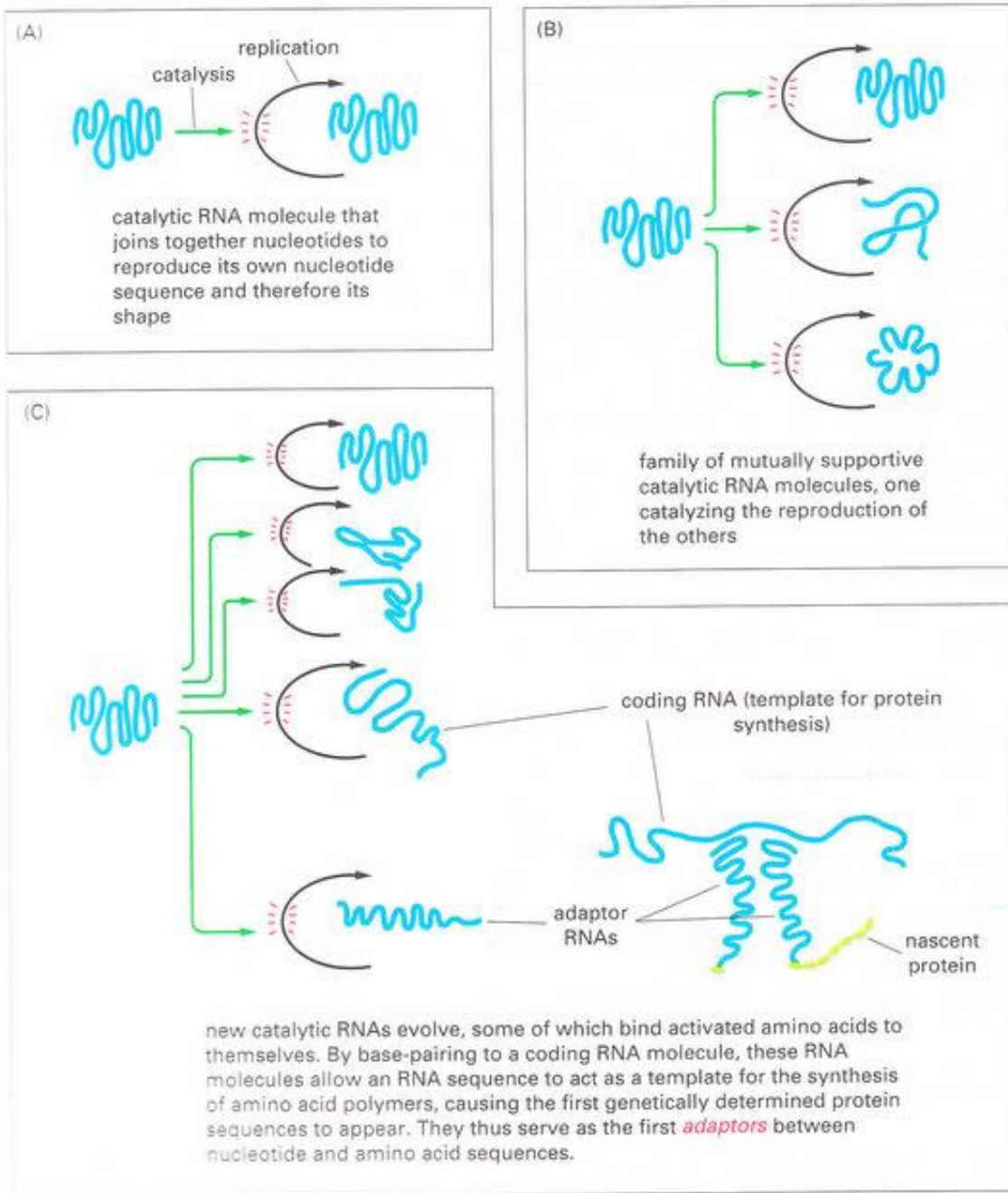


Figure 1-7 Three successive steps in the evolution of a self-replicating system of RNA molecules capable of directing protein synthesis.

RNA

- KALITSAL MOLEKÜL- DNA
- Çift iplik
- Tamir mekanizmaları
- Replikasyonun kolay olması
- KATALİZÖR- PROTEİN (Ribozim)
- ÖNEMLİ FONKSİYON
- DNA - RNA - PROTEİN
KORELASYONU SÜRMEKTEDİR.....

RNA

ANOLOG

- Nükleotid sekans- GENOTİP
- 3 Boyutlu katlanmış yapı- FENOTİP

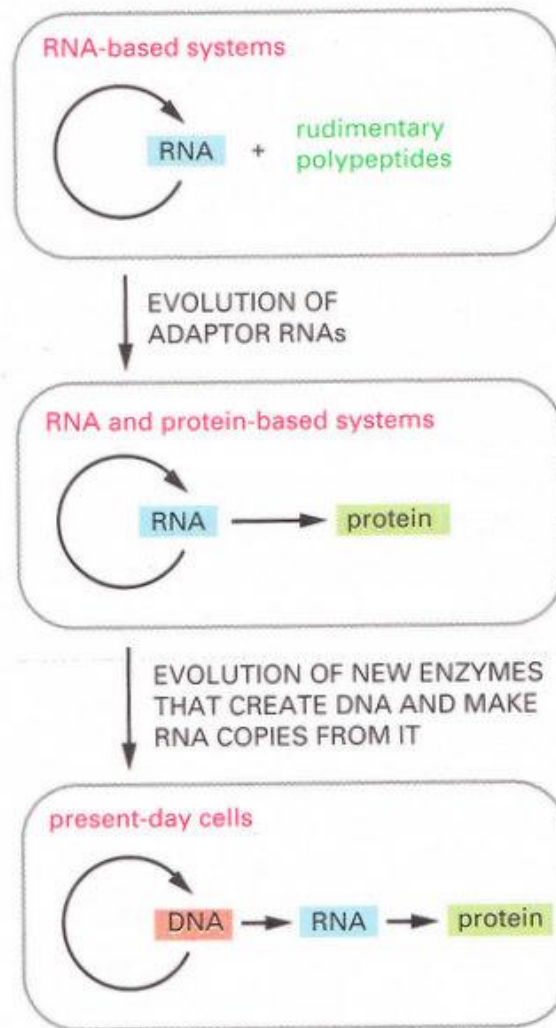


Figure 1-11 Suggested stages of evolution from simple self-replicating systems of RNA molecules to present-day cells.

- Today, DNA is the repository of genetic information and RNA acts
- largely as a go-between to direct protein synthesis.

METABOLİZMANIN EVRİMİ

Metabolik Yolların ortaya çıkışına ilişkin 2 olası mekanizma

- - Hücre dışında birkaç uygun metabolit
- - Hücre dışında tek uygun metabolit

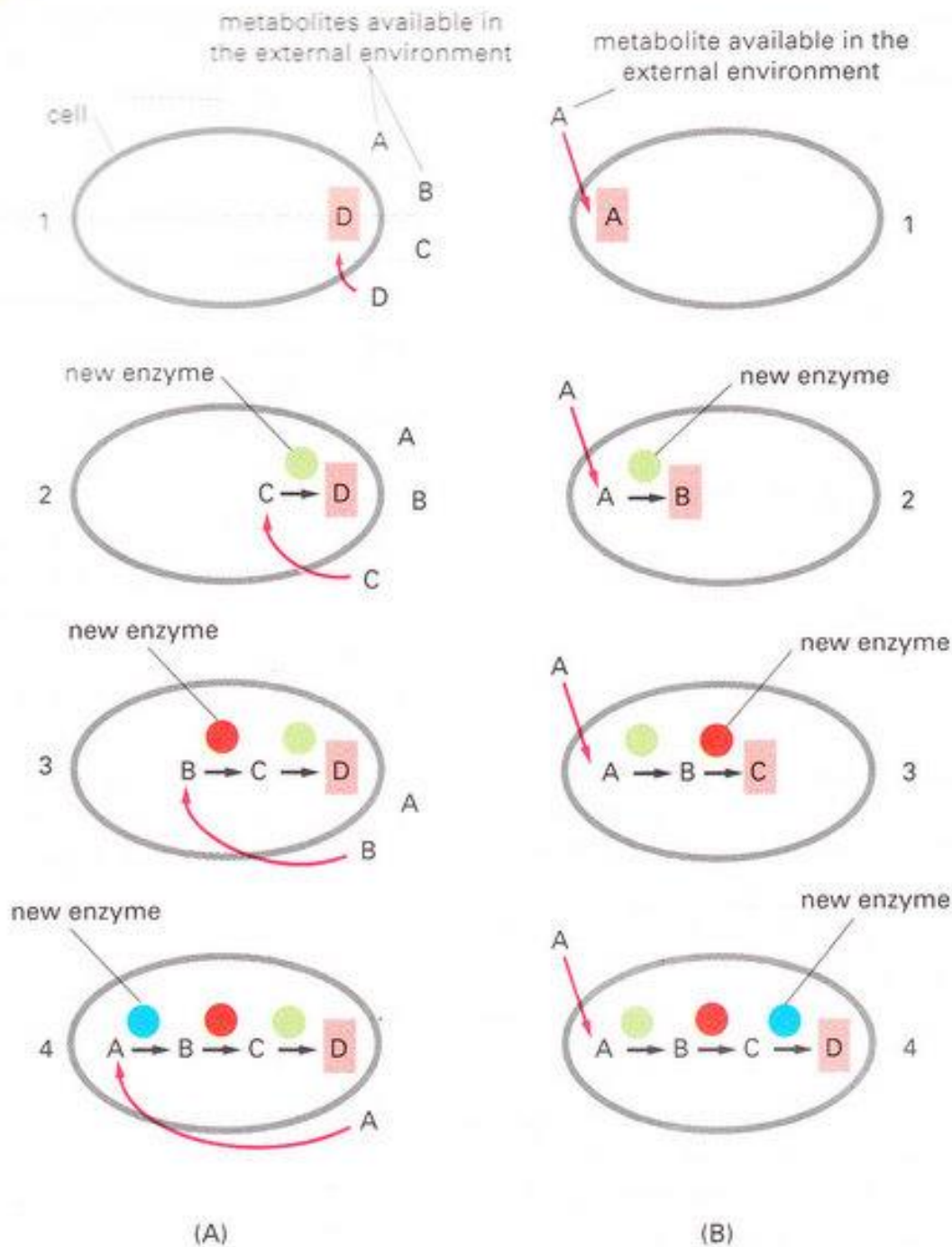


Figure 1-14 Two possible ways in which metabolic pathways might have evolved. (A) The cell on the left is provided with a supply of related substances (A, B, C, and D) produced by prebiotic synthesis. One of these, substance D, is metabolically useful. As the cell exhausts the available supply of D, a selective advantage is obtained by the evolution of a new enzyme that is able to produce D from the closely related substance C. Fundamentally important metabolic pathways may have evolved by a series of similar steps. (B) On the right, a metabolically useful compound A is available in abundance. An enzyme appears in the course of evolution that, by chance, has the ability to convert substance A to substance B. Other changes then occur within the cell that enable it to make use of the new substance. The appearance of further enzymes can build up a long chain of reactions.

Hücrelerin ATP (Adenozin trifosfat) elde etmek üzere geliştirdikleri metabolik yollar 3 aşamalıdır;

- 1- GLİKOLİZ

Glukoz..... Laktik asit (2 ATP)

2- FOTOSENTEZ

İlk fotosentetik bakteri (3 milyar yıl önce)

Muhtemelen Hidrojen Sülfürü kullanmıştır.

Karbondiyoksit + Su.....Glukoz+OKSİJEN

3- OKSİDATİF MEKANİZMA

Glukoz + Oksijen.....(38 ATP)

METABOLİZMA

- ANABOLİZMA
- KATABOLİZMA

İlk canlı;

- Ototrof ?
- Heterotrof ?

PROKARYOT VE ÖKARYOT HÜCRELER ALEMİ (KINGDOM)

PROKARYOT

- Bakteriler
- Arkeobakterler

ÖKARYOT

- Protista
- Mantarlar (Fungus)
- Bitkiler
- Hayvanlar

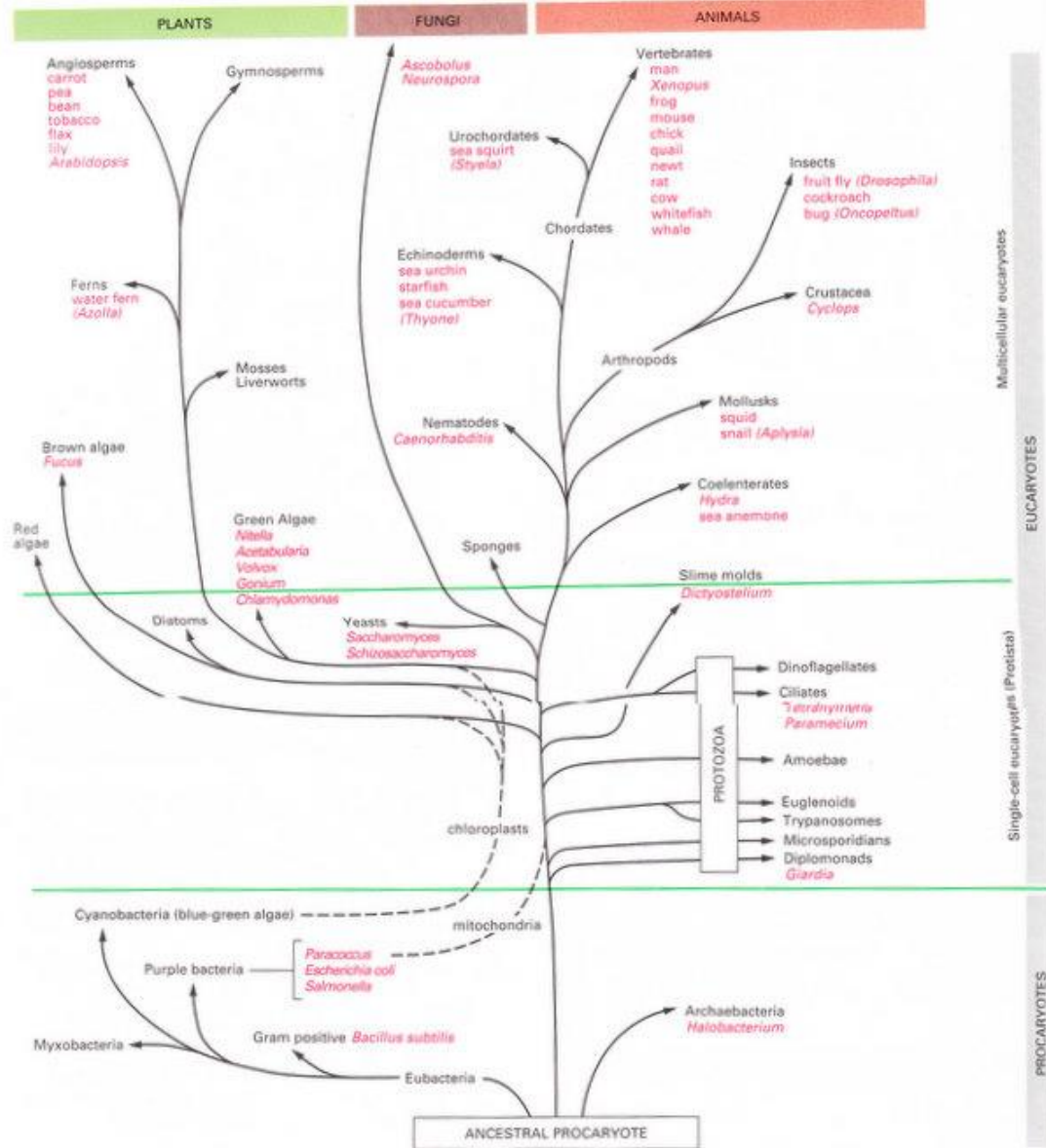


Figure 1-38 Evolutionary relationships among some of the organisms mentioned in this book. The branches of the evolutionary tree show paths of descent but do not indicate by their length the passage of time. (Note, similarly, that the vertical axis of the diagram shows major categories of organisms and not time.)

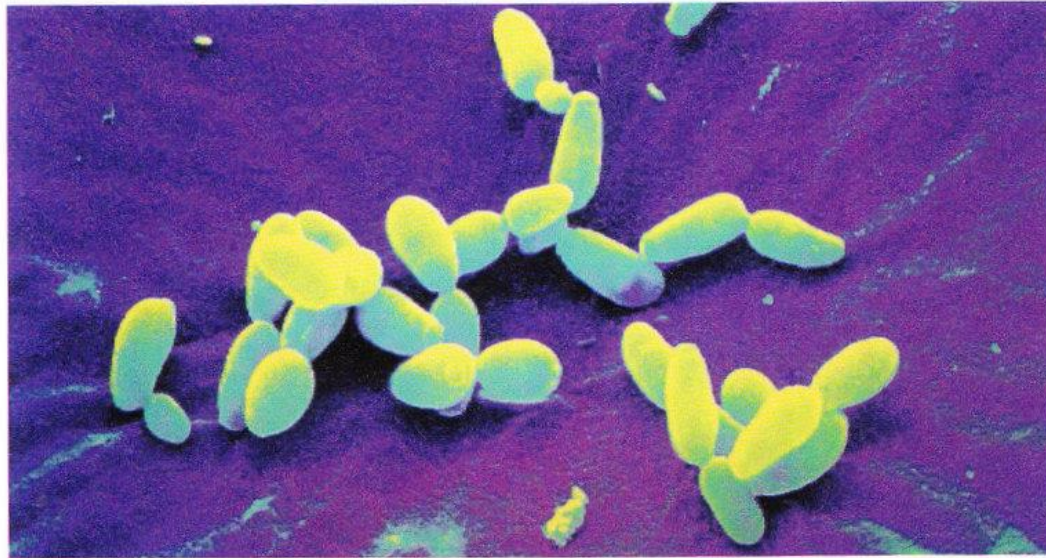


FIGURE 1.8 Scanning electron micrograph of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
Artificial color has been added to the micrograph. (Andrew Syed/Science Photo Library/Photo Researchers, Inc.)

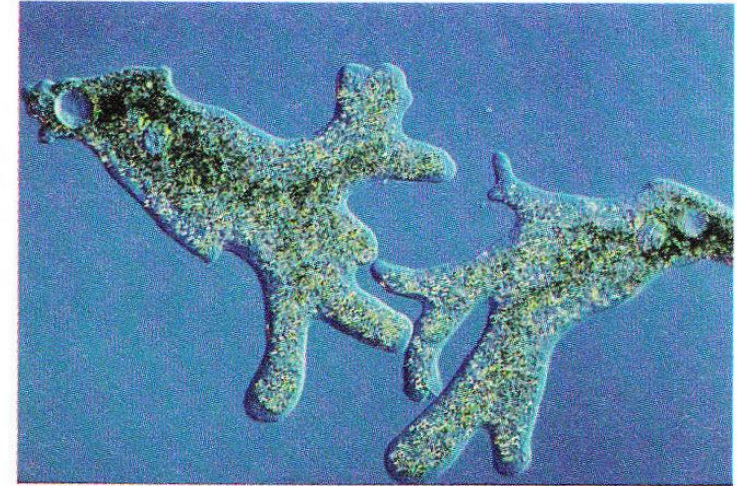


FIGURE 1.9 Light micrograph of *Amoeba proteus* (M. I. Walker/Photo Researchers, Inc.)

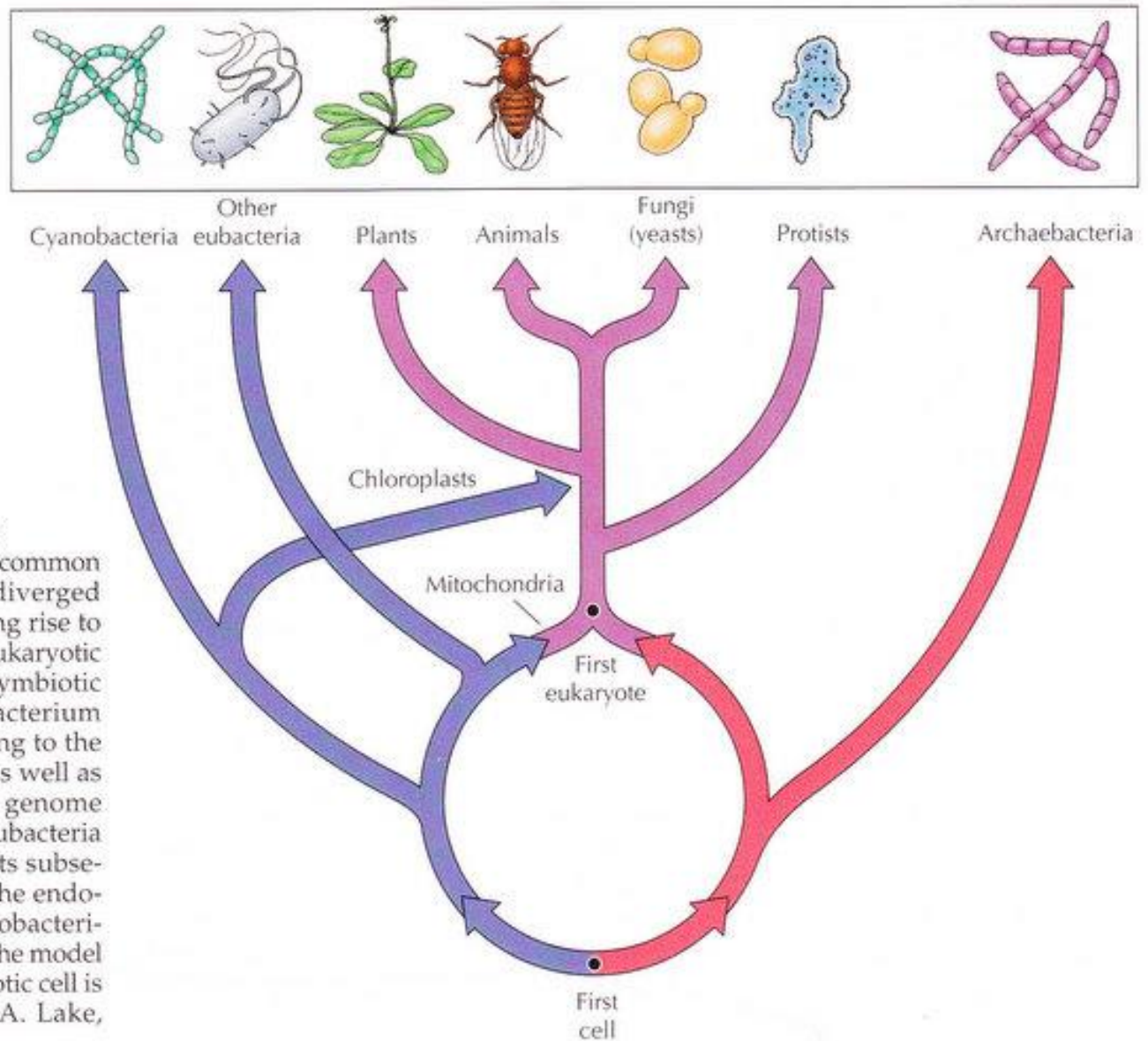


FIGURE 1.7 Evolution of cells

Present-day cells evolved from a common prokaryotic ancestor which diverged along two lines of descent, giving rise to archaeobacteria and eubacteria. Eukaryotic cells may have arisen by endosymbiotic association of an aerobic eubacterium with an archaeobacterium, leading to the development of mitochondria as well as the formation of a eukaryotic genome with genes derived from both eubacteria and archaeobacteria. Chloroplasts subsequently evolved as a result of the endosymbiotic association of a cyanobacterium with the ancestor of plants. The model for formation of the first eukaryotic cell is based on M. C. Rivera and J. A. Lake, 2004. *Nature* 431: 152.

HÜCRE

- 1665 ROBERT HOOK

Canlının en küçük yapısal ve fonksiyonel birimi.

Bu birimde;

BİYOKİMYASAL

FİZYOLOJİK OLAYLAR

BAĞIMSIZ OLARAK CEREYAN ETMEKTEDİR.

HÜCRE TEORİSİ

- 19. yüzyıl
- SHLEİDEN Ve Schwann adlı iki BİYOLOG;
- Tek hücreli organizmalardan insanlara kadar bütün canlılar hücrelerden oluşmuşlardır,
- Bağımsız oldukları halde birlikte işlev görürler
- Hücre yalnız kendinden önce var olan hücreden meydana gelebilir.

Hücreler başlıca 2 tiptedir;

• PROKARYOT

• NUKLEUS

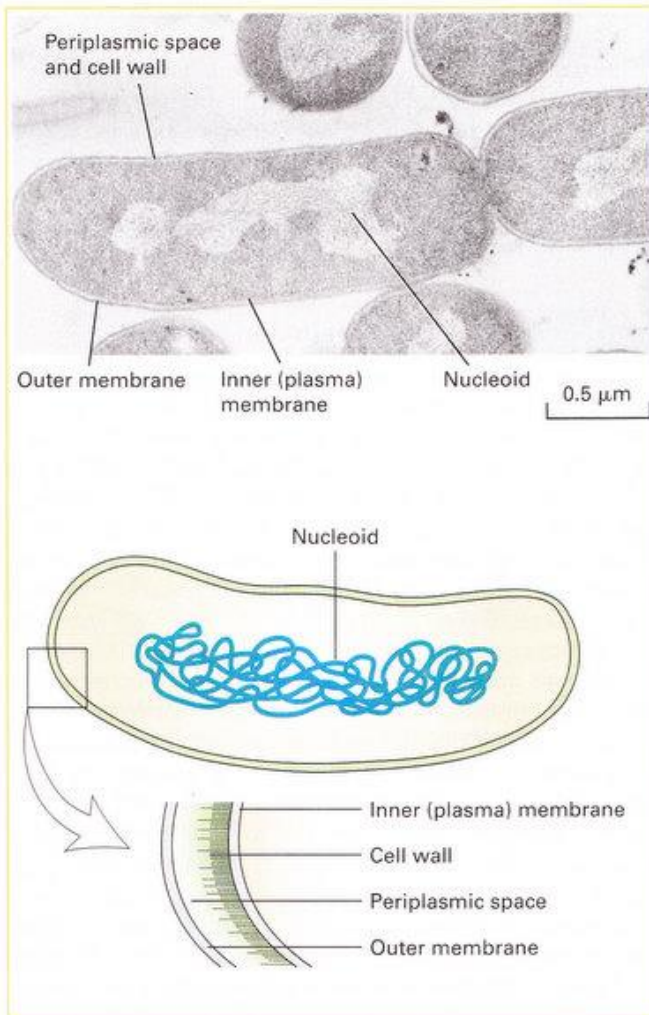
- Yok
- TİPİK HÜCRE ÇAPI
- Yaklaşık 1 μm
- HÜCRE İSKELETİ
- Yok
- SİTOPLAZMİK ORGANELLER
- Yok
- DNA İÇERİĞİ (BAZ ÇİFTİ)
- 1×10^6 ila 5×10^6
- KROMOZOMLAR
- Tek nükleer DNA Molekülü
- GENOM
- Çıplak DNA
- ÇOĞALMA
- Bölünme ya da tomurcuklanma

• ÖKARYOT

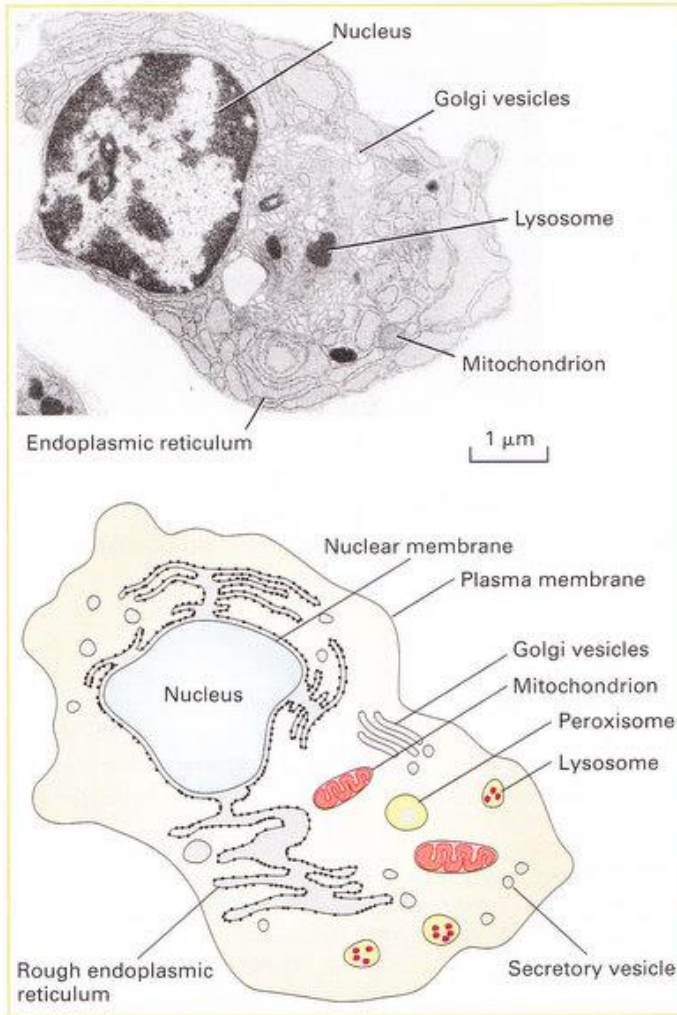
Var

- 10-100 μm
- Var
- Var
- 1.5×10^7 ila 5×10^9
- Çok sayıda linear DNA molekülü
- HİSTON ve HİSTON OLMAYAN PROTEİN VAR
- Mitoz

(a) Prokaryotic cell



(b) Eukaryotic cell



▲ **FIGURE 1-2 Prokaryotic cells have a simpler internal organization than eukaryotic cells.** (a) Electron micrograph of a thin section of *Escherichia coli*, a common intestinal bacterium. The nucleoid, consisting of the bacterial DNA, is not enclosed within a membrane. *E. coli* and some other bacteria are surrounded by two membranes separated by the periplasmic space. The thin cell wall is adjacent to the inner membrane. (b) Electron micrograph of a plasma cell, a type of white blood cell that secretes antibodies. Only a single membrane (the plasma membrane) surrounds the cell, but the interior contains many membrane-limited compartments, or organelles. The defining characteristic of eukaryotic cells is

segregation of the cellular DNA within a defined nucleus, which is bounded by a double membrane. The outer nuclear membrane is continuous with the rough endoplasmic reticulum, a factory for assembling proteins. Golgi vesicles process and modify proteins, mitochondria generate energy, lysosomes digest cell materials to recycle them, peroxisomes process molecules using oxygen, and secretory vesicles carry cell materials to the surface to release them. [Part (a) courtesy of I. D. J. Burdett and R. G. E. Murray. Part (b) from P. C. Cross and K. L. Mercer, 1993, *Cell and Tissue Ultrastructure: A Functional Perspective*, W. H. Freeman and Company.]

Prokaryotlar

- Tek bir atasal hücreden orijin alan prokaryotlardan,

Arkeobakteriler , ekstrem çevre koşullarında (80 C, pH: 2)yaşamlarını sürdürmüşlerdir.

Öbakteriler- Günümüzdeki yaygın bakterilerin bulunduğu ve toprak, su, diğer organizmalar (insan patojenleri) gibi birçok ortamda yaşayabilen canlılardır.

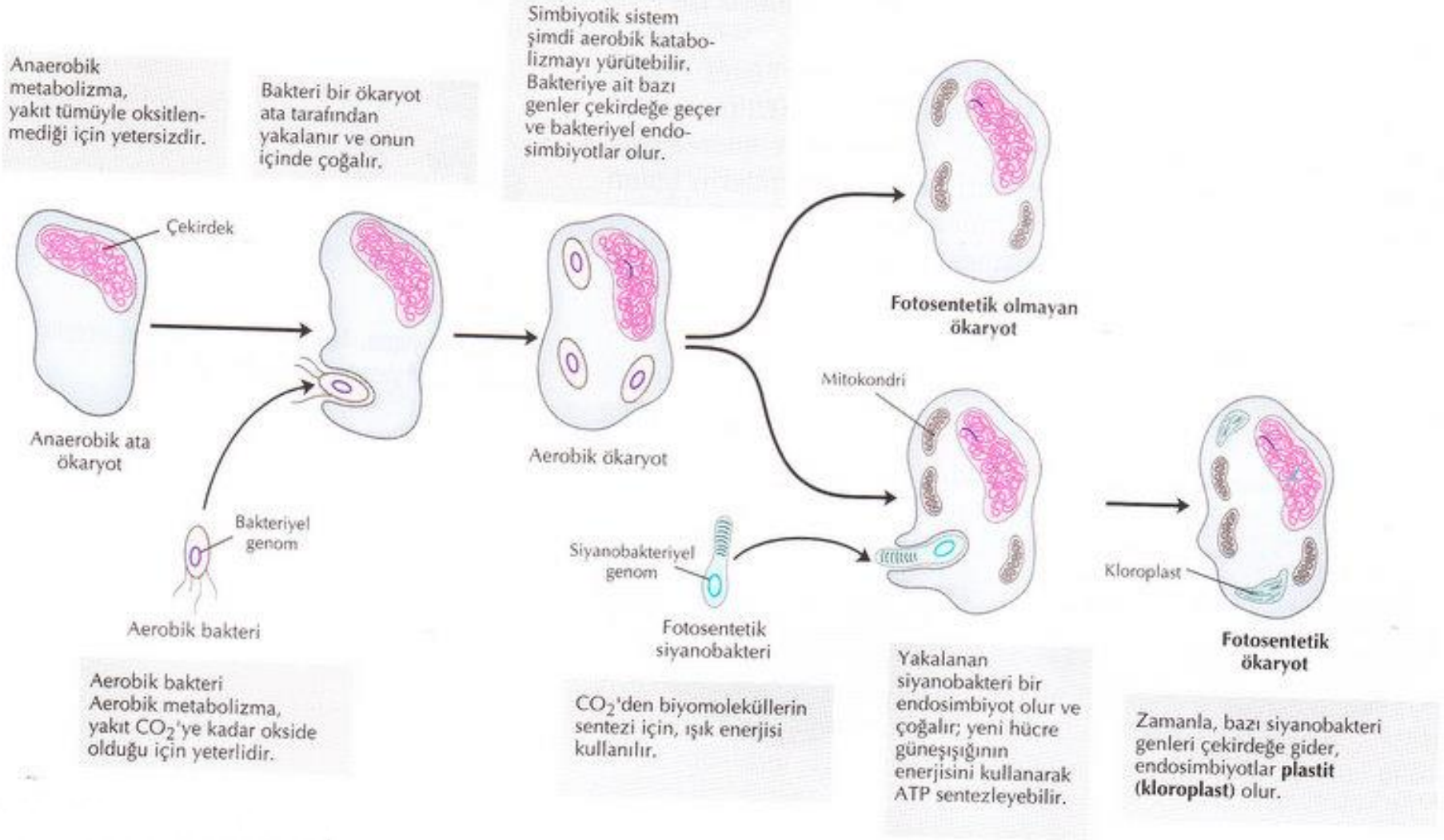
Ör. E.coli

Ökaryotlar

- Ökaryotların evriminde kritik basamak;
- ENDOSİMBİYOZ; Bir hücrenin diğer bir hücre içerisinde yaşaması.
- Ökaryotik organellerin, ökaryotların ataları içerisinde yaşayan prokaryotik hücrelerden geliştiği düşünülmektedir.
- Ör. Mitokondri Aerobik öbakteri
- Kloroplast..... Fotosentetik öbakteri
- (Siyanobakteri)

Ökaryotik hücrenin orijini

- Ökaryot genomu; hem öbakter, hem de arkeobakterden gelen GEN 'leri içermektedir.
- O halde HİPOTEZ; ÖBAKTER ile ARKEOBAKTER'in endosimbiyotik birlikteliği ve iki prokaryot genomunun füzyonu ilk atasal
- ÖKARYOTİK GENOM'u meydana getirmiştir.



Şekil 2-15

Mitokondri ve kloroplastların evrimine ilişkin akılcı kuram. Bu kuram bazı aerobik bakterilerle mitokondriler arasında ve bazı siyanobakterilerle kloroplastlar arasında birkaç dikkat çekici biyokimyasal ve genetik benzerlik olmasına dayanır. Ökaryot hücrelerin evrimleri sırasında bakteriler bir anaerob atayla simbiyotik ilişkiye girmiştir. Sonuçta sitoplazma içine alınmış bakteriler modern ökaryotların mitokondrileri ve kloroplastları olmuşlardır.

Çok hücreli organizmaların gelişimi

- Tek hücreli ökaryotlardan 1 milyar yıl sonra geliştikleri kabul edilmektedir.
- Evrimsel geçişin bazı tek hücreli ökaryotların toplanarak koloni oluşturmaları ile meydana geldiği düşünülmektedir.
- Ör. Yeşil alg türü Volvoks

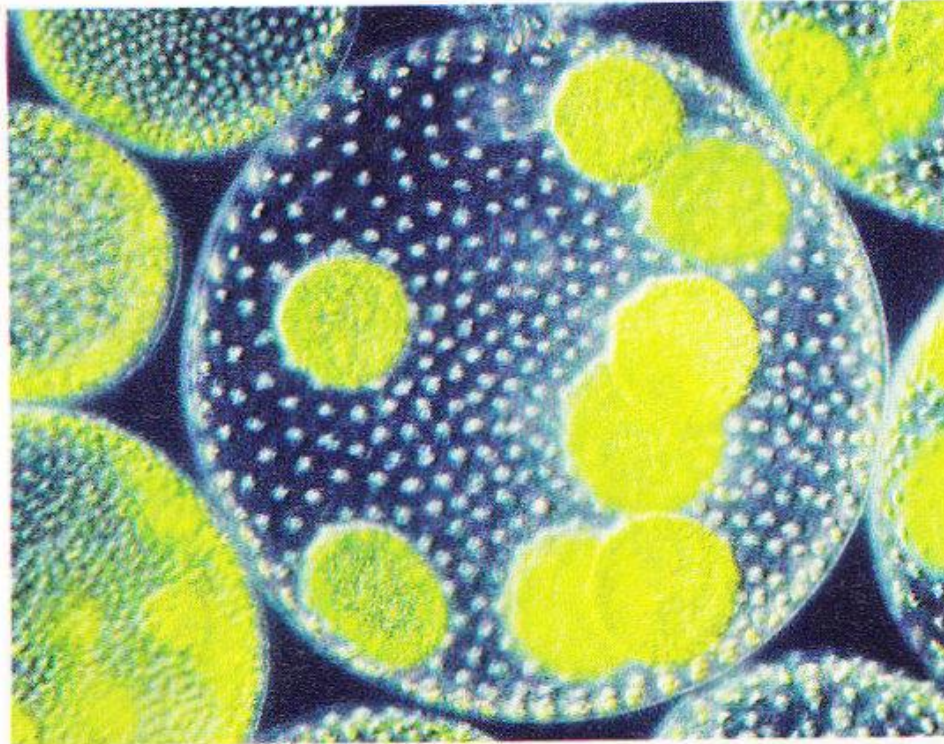


FIGURE 1.10 Colonial green algae

Individual cells of *Volvox* form colonies consisting of hollow balls in which hundreds or thousands of cells are embedded in a gelatinous matrix. (Cabisco/Visuals Unlimited.)

Koloni topluluklarından gerçek çok hücreli organizmalara geçiş,

- İKİ ÖNEMLİ ÖZELLİK;
- Hücre özelleşmesi
- İş Bölümü (KOOPERASYON)

- SONUÇ: KOMPLEKS CANLILAR
- ÇEŞİTLİLİK

Kooperasyon

- Bağlantı kurulması;
 - Sitoplazmik Köprüler
 - Matriks
 - Epitel Doku

DÜZENLEME: Gen ekspresyonunun KONTROLÜ

GEN SAYISI-KOMPLEKSİTE

- İlk olarak bakteri genomu sekanslanmıştır
- (2 Megabazdan küçük)
- 2002 yılında ise 3000 Mb lik insan genomu sekanslanmıştır.

Bilinen en küçük genoma sahip organizma, yaklaşık 470 gen ile Mikoplazma genitalium'dur.

Minimum gene numbers range from 500 to 30,000

500 genes
Extracellular (parasitic)
bacterium



1,500 genes
Free-living bacterium



5,000 genes
Unicellular eukaryote



13,000 genes
Multicellular eukaryote



25,000 genes
Higher plants



25,000 genes
Mammals



FIGURE 5.1 The minimum gene number required for any type of organism increases with its complexity. Photo of extracellular bacterium courtesy of Gregory P. Henderson and Grant J. Jensen, California Institute of Technology. Photo of free-living bacterium courtesy of Karl O. Stetter, Universität Regensburg. Photo of unicellular eukaryote courtesy of Eishi Noguchi, Drexel University College of Medicine. Photo of multicellular eukaryote courtesy of Carolyn B. Marks and David H. Hall, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY. Photo of higher plant courtesy of Keith Weller/USDA. Mammal photo © Photodisc.

KOMPLEKS TÜRLERİN EVRİMİ;

Farklı genomların karşılaştırılması;

- Gen sayısının kararlı bir şekilde arttığını
- Omurgalılara özgü olan genlerin ise ;
İMMUN SİSTEM veya SİNİR SİSTEMİNE
ait olduğunu göstermektedir.

BUNUN DIŐINDA;

- Ekstraselüler fonksiyonların da artması gerekmiştir;
- VE ÖKARYOTLARDA,
- Transmembran ve Ekstraselüler fonksiyonları yerine getiren yeni proteinlerin birikimi gelişmişliđin artması ile birlikte seyretmektedir.

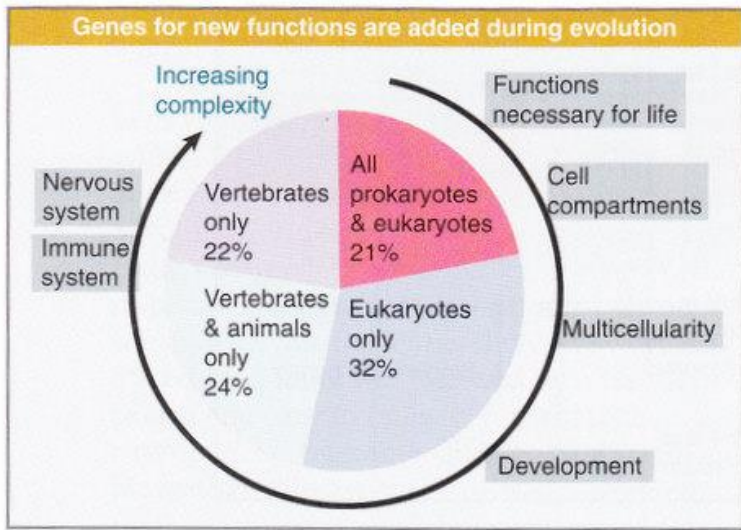


FIGURE 5.16 Human genes can be classified according to how widely their homologues are distributed in other species.

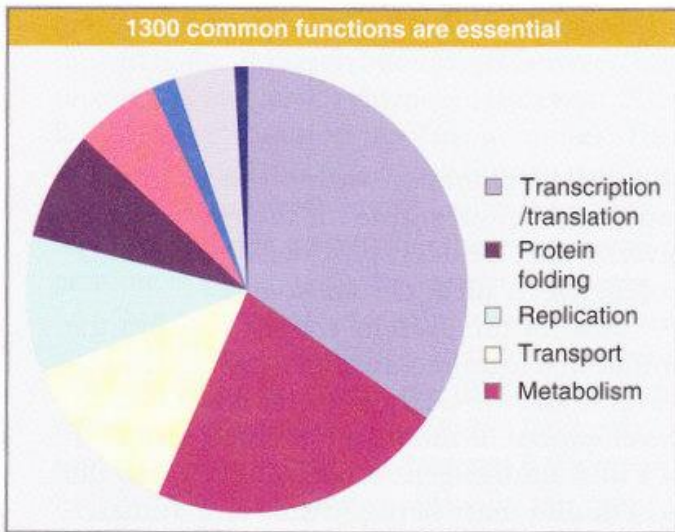


FIGURE 5.17 Common eukaryotic proteins are concerned with essential cellular functions.

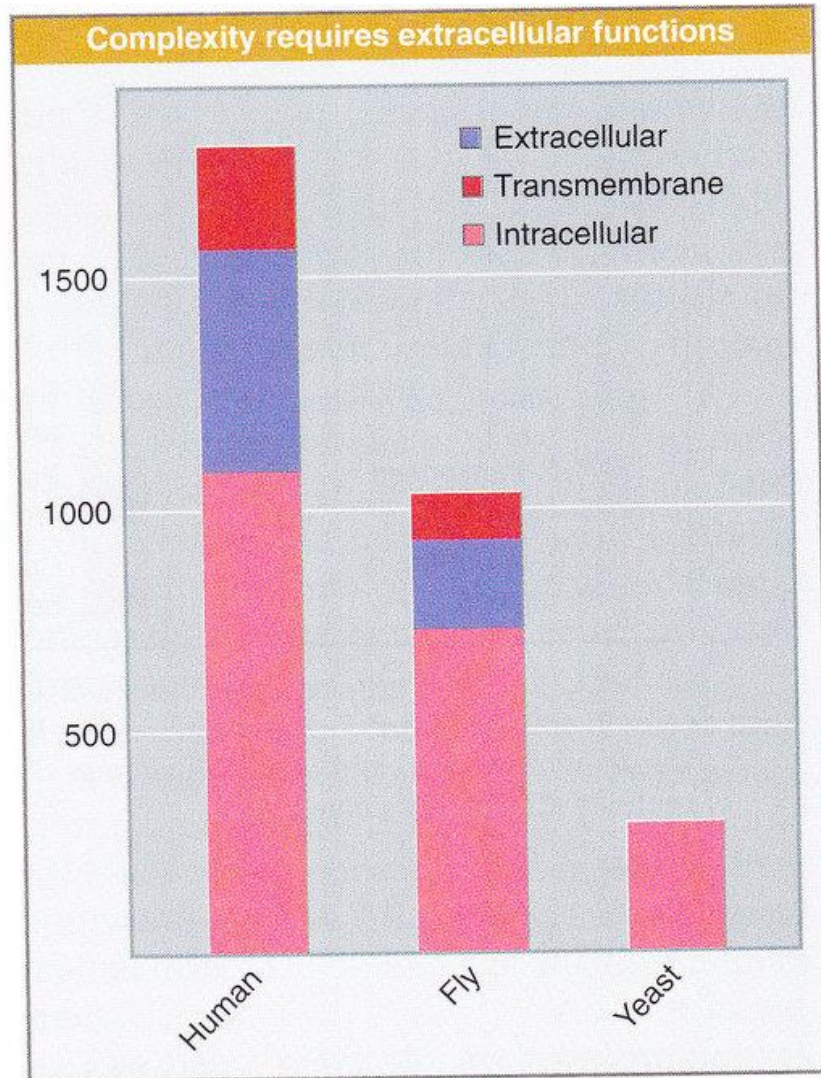


FIGURE 5.18 Increasing complexity in eukaryotes is accompanied by accumulation of new proteins for transmembrane and extracellular functions.

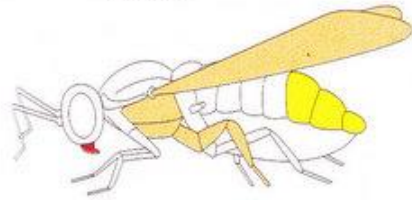
Filogenetik alıřmalar;

- Farklı canlılardaki benzer genlerin birçok gelişimsel işlevi regüle ettiğini ve evrim boyunca korunduğunu göstermektedir.
- Ör. Memeli ve böcek göz gelişimi ile ilgili genler

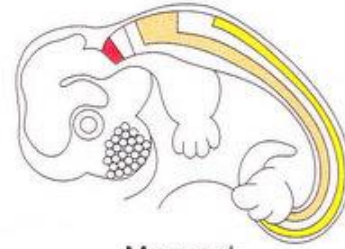
(a)



Genes



Fly

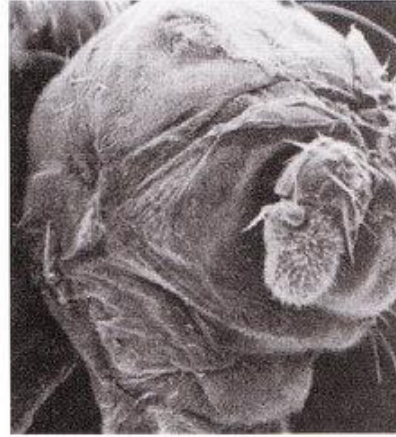


Mammal

(b)



(c)

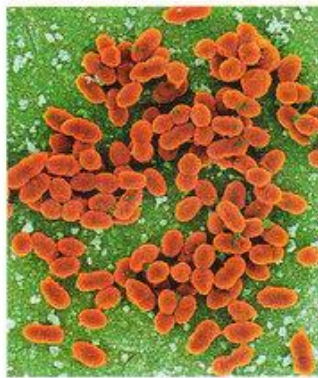


(d)



(e)





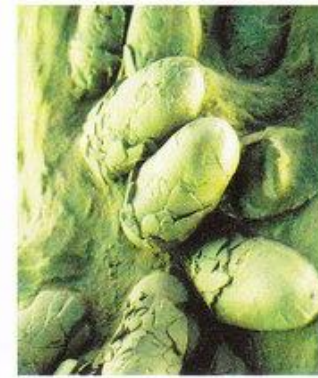
(a)



(b)



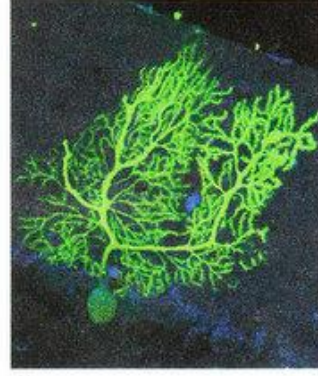
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)



(h)

▲ **FIGURE 1-1 Cells come in an astounding assortment of shapes and sizes.** Some of the morphological variety of cells is illustrated in these photographs. In addition to morphology, cells differ in their ability to move, internal organization (prokaryotic versus eukaryotic cells), and metabolic activities. (a) Eubacteria; note dividing cells. These are *Lactococcus lactis*, which are used to produce cheese such as Roquefort, Brie, and Camembert. (b) A mass of archaeobacteria (*Methanosarcina*) that produce their energy by converting carbon dioxide and hydrogen gas to methane. Some species that live in the rumen of cattle give rise to >150 liters of methane gas/day. (c) Blood cells, shown in false color. The red blood cells are oxygen-bearing erythrocytes, the white blood cells (leukocytes) are part of the immune system and fight infection, and the green cells are platelets that provide substances to make blood clot at a wound. (d) Large single cells: fossilized dinosaur eggs. (e) A colonial single-celled green alga, *Volvox aureus*. The large spheres are made up of many individual cells, visible as blue or green dots. The yellow masses inside are daughter colonies, each made up of many

cells. (f) A single Purkinje neuron of the cerebellum, an incredibly large cell that can form more than 100,000 connections with other cells through the branched network of dendrites. The cell was made visible by introduction of a fluorescent protein; the cell body is the bulb at the bottom. (g) Cells can form an epithelial sheet, as in the slice through intestine shown here. Each finger-like tower of cells, a villus, contains many cells in a continuous sheet. Nutrients are transferred from digested food through the epithelial sheet to the blood for transport to other parts of the body. New cells form continuously near the bases of the villi, and old cells are shed from the top. (h) Plant cells are fixed firmly in place in vascular plants, supported by a rigid cellulose skeleton. Spaces between the cells are joined into tubes for transport of water and food. [Part (a) Gary Gaugler/ Photo Researchers, Inc. Part (b) Ralph Robinson/ Visuals Unlimited, Inc. Part (c) NIH/Photo Researchers, Inc. Part (d) John D. Cunningham/Visuals Unlimited, Inc. Part (e) Carolina Biological/Visuals Unlimited, Inc. Part (f) Helen M. Blau, Stanford University. Part (g) Jeff Gordon, Washington University School of Medicine. Part (h) Richard Kessel and C. Shih/Visuals Unlimited, Inc.]