



## Hücre

Prof. Dr. Özgür Çınar

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## Histology

- Histo (doku) + -logy (çalışma, bilim)
- 17. yy da Marcelo Malpighi mikroskopunu yapar ve gözlemlere başlar. Alveol ve kapiller
- Marcello Malpighi (10 March 1628 – 29 November 1694) was an Italian biologist and physician, who is referred to as the "Father of microscopical anatomy, histology, physiology and embryology". (wikipedia)

2

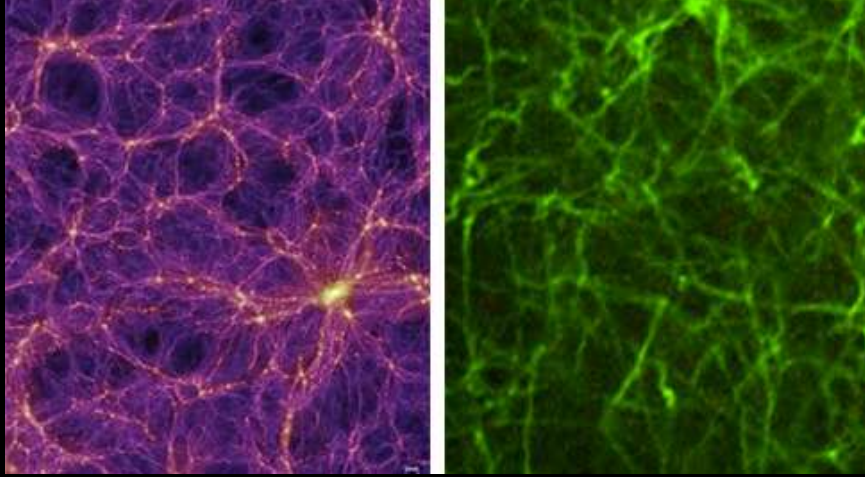


3

- 19. yy'da histoloji kendi başına bir akademik disiplin kabul edildi.
- 1906 yılı Nobel, Fizyoloji veya Tıp Ödülü, Camillo Golgi ve Santiago Ramon Cajal'a verildi.  
Sinir sisteminin yapısının aydınlatılmasına ilişkin çalışmaları nedeniyle...

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## Ne resimleri?



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## Neden, neden, neden!!!

- Neden varız?
- Neden canlılar çoğalır?
  - Bir bakteri neden bölünür?
  - Bir insan neden çocuk yapar?
- Neden buradasınız?
- Neden yaşamak istersiniz?

6

"Neden"i anlamak için "Nasıl"ı anlamaya çalışırız.

7

## Dersle İlgili Kaynak Önerileri

- *Histology: A Text and Atlas*, Ross and Pawlina
- *Histology and Cell Biology: An Introduction to Pathology*, Kierszenbaum A.L
- *Color Atlas and Text of Histology*, Gartner LP
- *Junqueira's Basic Histology: Text and Atlas*, Mescher A
- *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, Alberts B
- *The Cell: A Molecular Approach*, Cooper GM
- *Anatomy & Physiology: The Unity of Form and Function*, Saladin KS

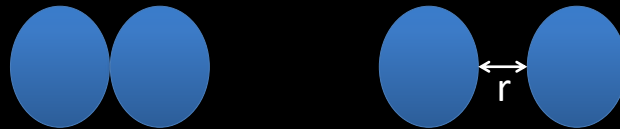
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## Hücre çıplak gözle görünür mü?

- A. Evet görünür.
- B. Hayır görünmez.
- C. Bazen görünür.
- D. Hücrenin keyfine göre değişir.
- E. Sadece mavi gözlülere görünür.

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## Bir mikroskopunun ayırım gücü ne kadardır?



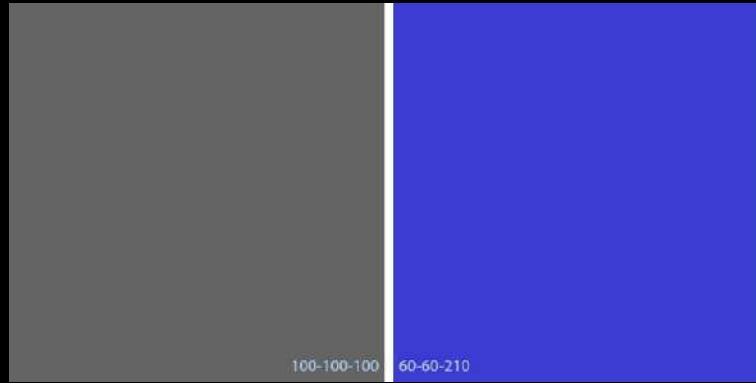
$$r = 0,61\lambda / NA$$

$$(NA = n \cdot \sin \alpha)$$

$r_{\text{göz}}$	= 100 $\mu\text{m}$	= 100.000 nm - Oosit
$r_{\text{im}}$	= 0,22 $\mu\text{m}$	= 220 nm - Küçük bir mitokondriyon
$r_{\text{em}}$	= 2 nm	= 2 nm - Hücre zarının bir katmanı

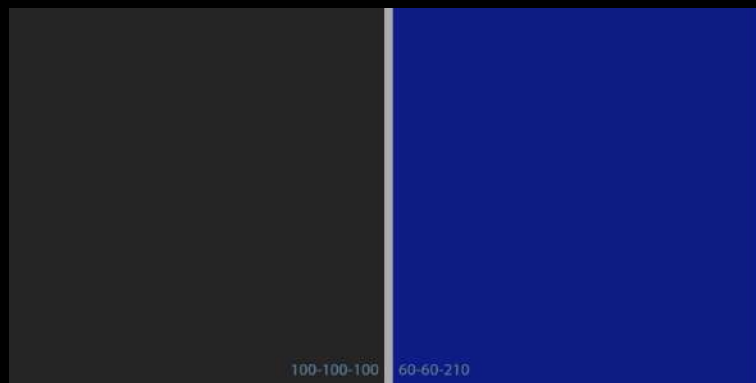
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## Mikroskopta görmeyi neler etkiler?



11

## Mikroskopta görmeyi neler etkiler?

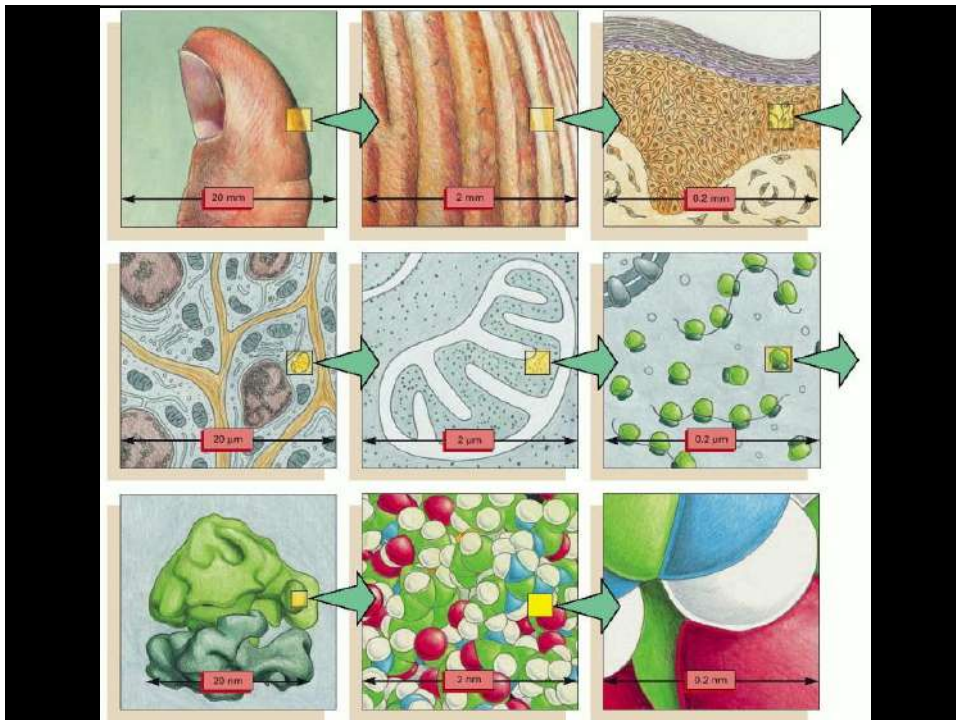


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# Mikroskopta görmeyi neler etkiler?



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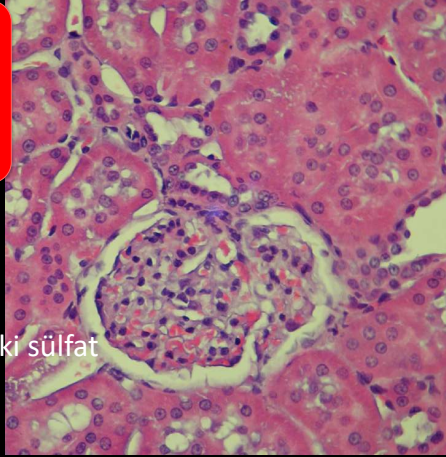
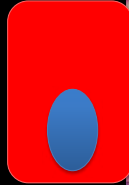
## Temel boyanma prensibini hatırlayalım!!!

Asit boya:

Negatif yüklüdür.  
Katyonik bölgeleri boyar.

Baz boya:

Pozitif yüklüdür.  
Anyonik bölgeleri boyar.  
DNA, RNAdaki fosfat, GAGdaki sülfat



BAZİK BOYALAR	ASİDİK BOYALAR
Metil yeşili	Asit fuksin
Metilen mavisi	Anilin Mavisi
Pironin G	Eozin
Toluidin Mavisi	Orange G

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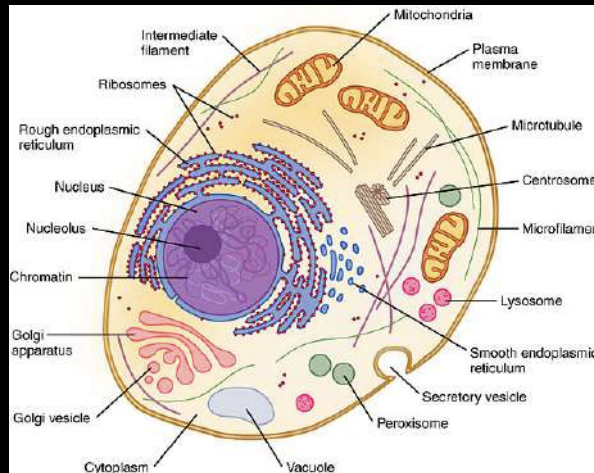
## Hücre (Cell)

- Cella = Küçük oda, odacık
- A. Leeuwenhoek; mikroskobu yapar
- Robert Hooke; 1665, Micrographia kitabında cella,
- Rudolf Virchow; hücre bölünmesi

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Bir hücreye baktığımızda hangi bölümleri izlenir?



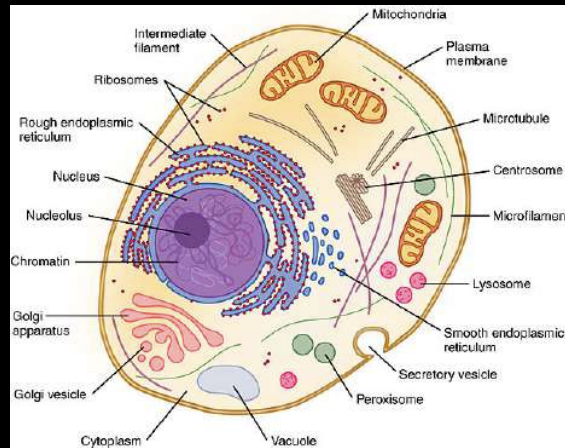
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### Sitoplazma, Protoplazma (Hücre plazması!!!)

- Hücreyi sınırlayan zarın içinde kalan
- İçinde organeller ve çekirdek bulunan
- Su, iyonlar, proteinler ve diğer moleküllerden oluşmuş yapıya protoplazma (sitoplazma) denir.
- Protoplazma = Sitoplazma + Nükleoplazma
- Sitosol = Sitoplazmanın su bölümü

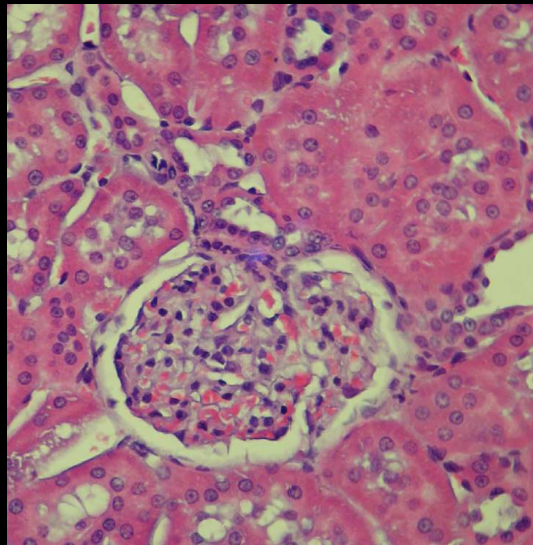
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## Hücre Zarı (Cell Membrane, Plasmalemma)



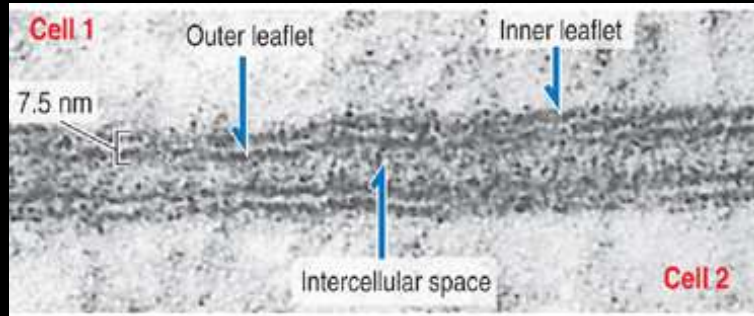
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## Hücre zarı ışık mikroskopunda görünür mü?



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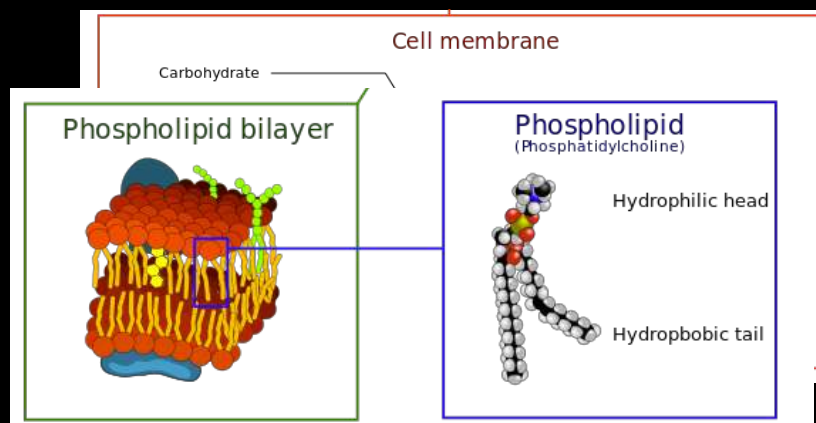
## O zaman elektron mikroskobu



Kaynak: Kierszenbaum Histology

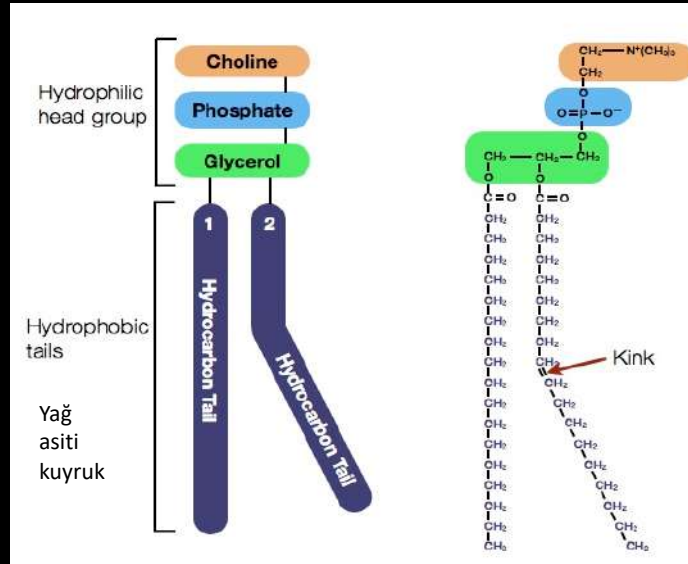
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## Hücre zarı: fosfolipid bilayer EM de trilaminer olarak izlenir



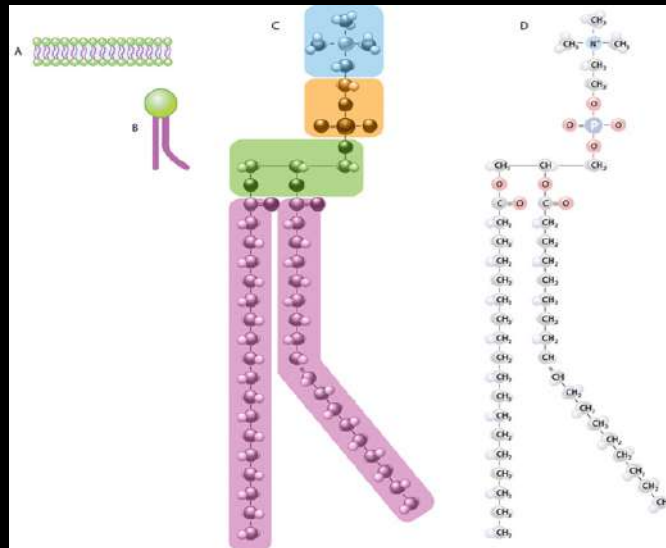
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## Fosfolipid molekülleri hücre zarını yapar



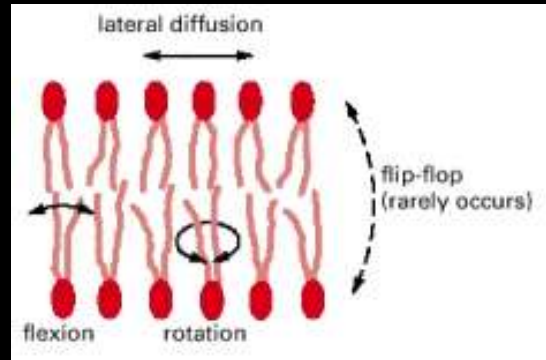
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Yağ asitlerinde genelde metilenler ( $\text{CH}_2$ ) tek bağ ile birbirlerine bağlanır.



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## Fosfolipid molekülleri hareketi pek sever



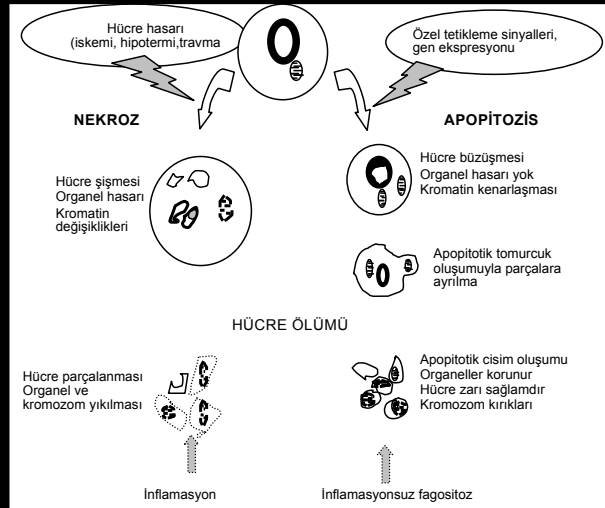
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## Hücre zarı fosfolipidleri

- Fosfotidil etanolamin
- Fosfotidil kolin → Zardaki en çok
- Fosfotidil serin → Apoptozda eksternalize olur
- Fosfotidil inositol
- Sfingomyelin

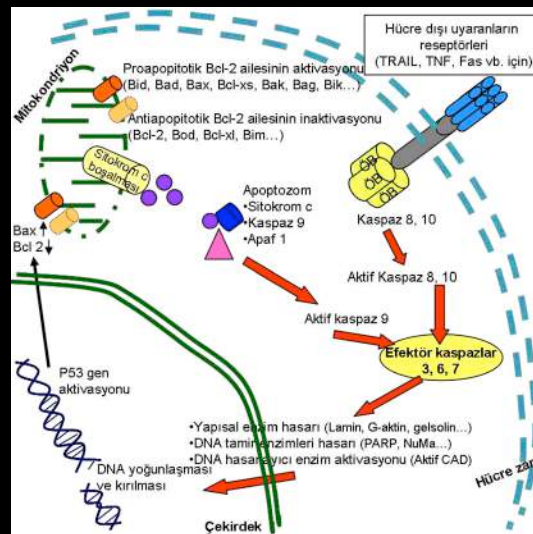
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## Apoptoz



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## Apoptoz



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**Toxicological Sciences**

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF TOXICOLOGY

**Carbofuran Alters Mitotic Spindle Organization, Centrosome Positioning, and Mitotic Centriole Separation**  
Ozgur Cinar<sup>1</sup>, Olcay Cinar<sup>1</sup>, and Mustafa Cinar<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Histology, Etilim University, Istanbul, Turkey  
\*To whom correspondence should be addressed

**Look Inside ToxicSci**  
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Mercury and dopamine metabolism  
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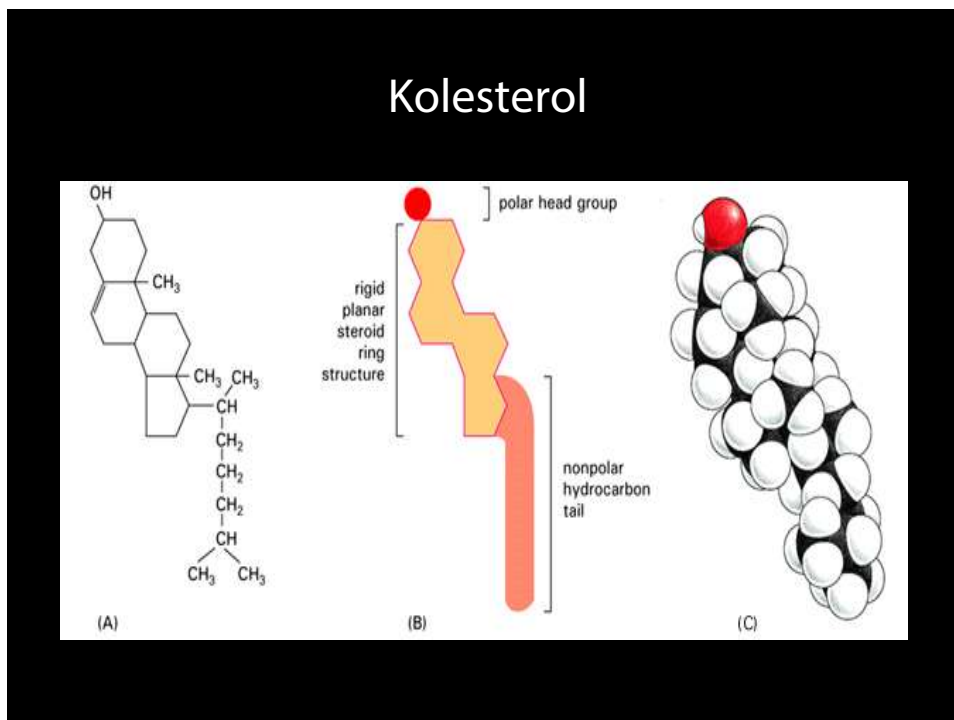
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**Cover illustrations.** Effects of carbofuran on mitotic spindles from Cinar *et al.*, 298–306. Effects of furan on chromatin structure from de Conti *et al.*, 217–226. Presence of centromeres in TK6 cells from Manshian *et al.*, 246–258. Oyster mushroom toxins and neuroblastoma cell morphology from Vrecl *et al.*, 276–283.

after CF exposure in Vero cells (red) (Western blot analyses of total protein in a dose-dependent manner) (metabolic illustration of

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## Zarın akışkanlığını ne belirler?

- Ortamın sıcaklığı
- Zarda bulunan kolesterol moleküllerinin miktarı
- Zar fosfolipidlerindeki yağ asitlerinin doymunluğu
- Zar fosfolipidlerindeki yağ asitlerinin uzunluğu



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**Membran proteini**/lipidi oranı zarlar arasında farklılıklar gösterir.

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Hücreyi dıştan ne örter?

- Hücre örtüsü (Cell Coat)
- Görevi nedir?

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## Raft (sal)



Yolcu

Raft

Akışkan sıvı

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## Lipid Raft



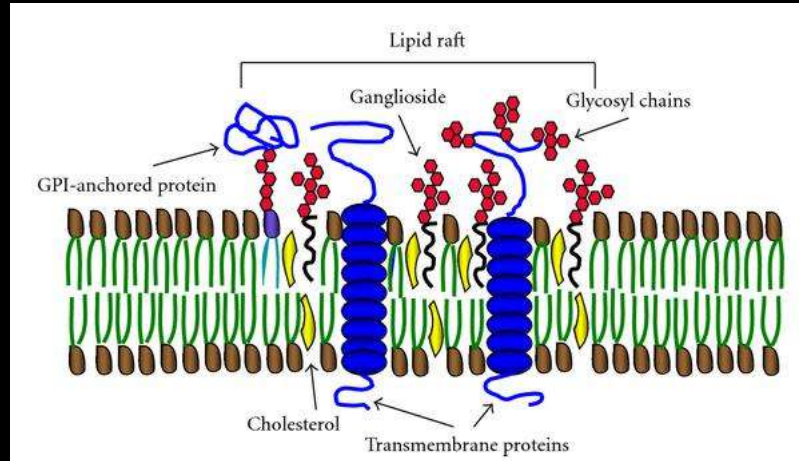
Protein

Lipid raft

Hücre zarı

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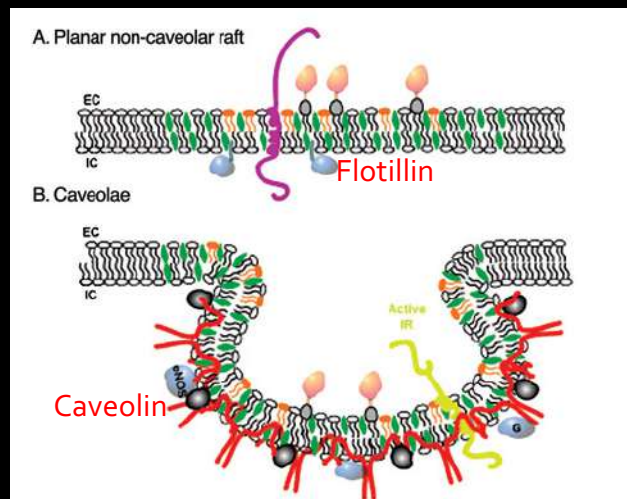
## Lipid Raft



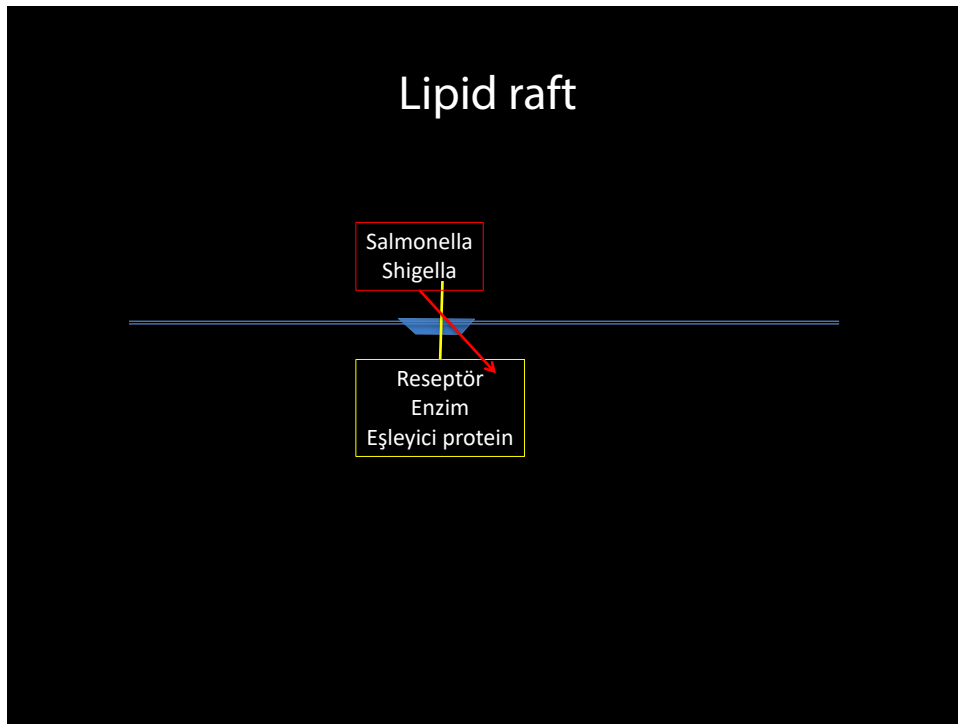
Glikolipoproteinlerden (glikosfingolipid) ve kolesterolden zengin, içinde reseptör proteinleri bulunan bölgeleridir.

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## İki tür lipid raft izlenir.



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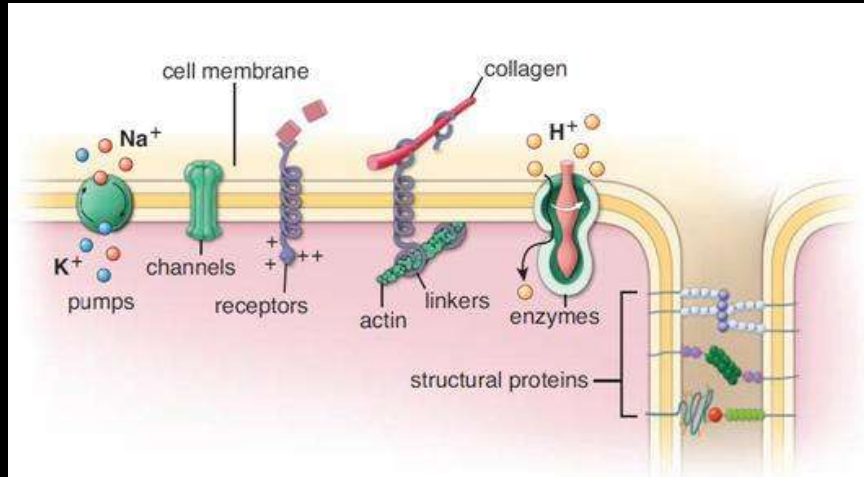


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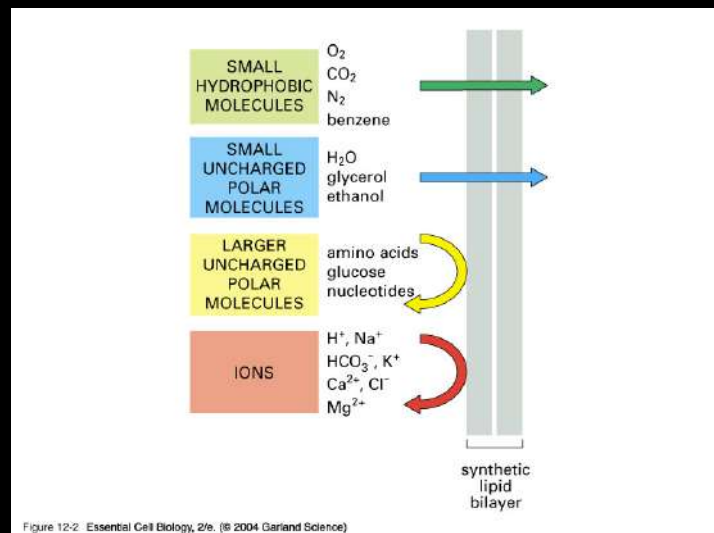
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## Hücre zarında bulunan proteinlerin görevleri



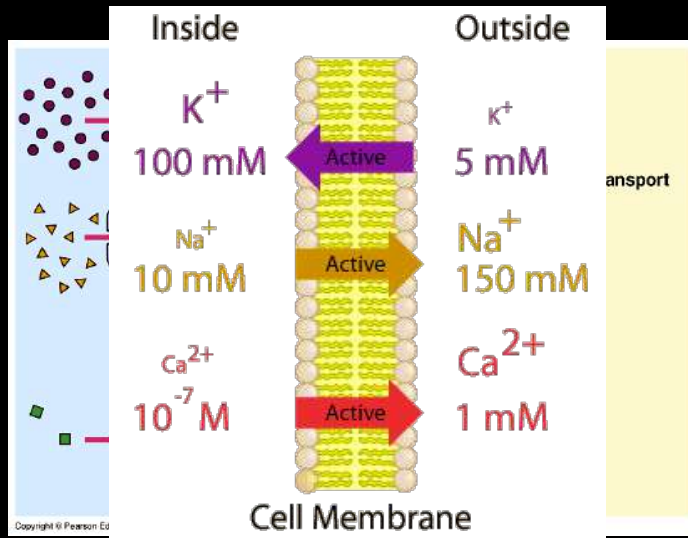
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## Hücre zarı seçici geçirgen bir bariyerdir.



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## Seici geirgen hcre zarı

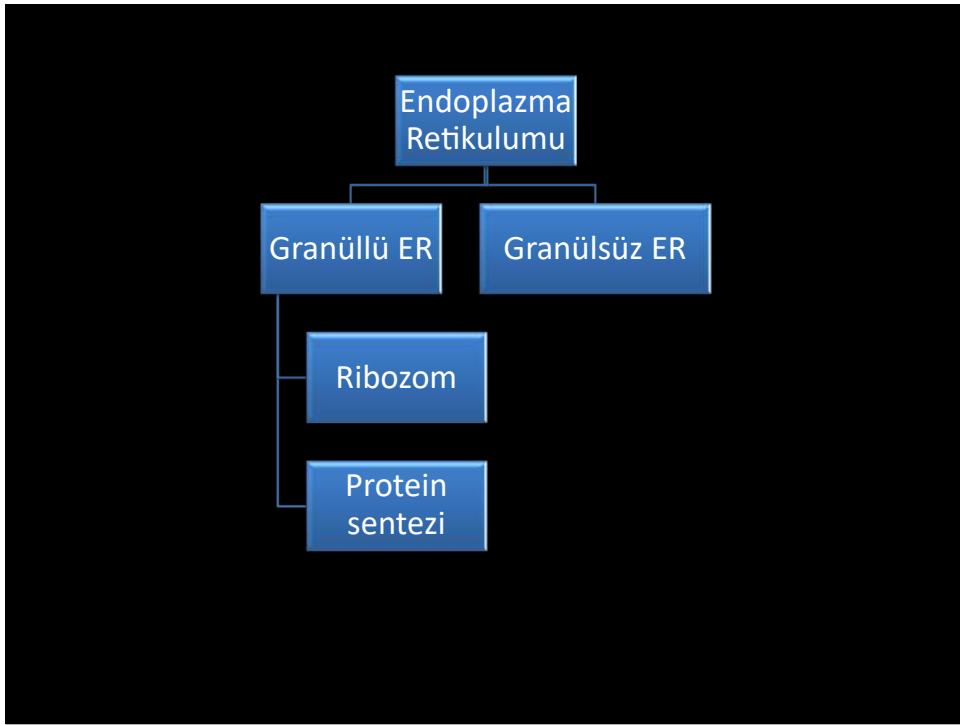


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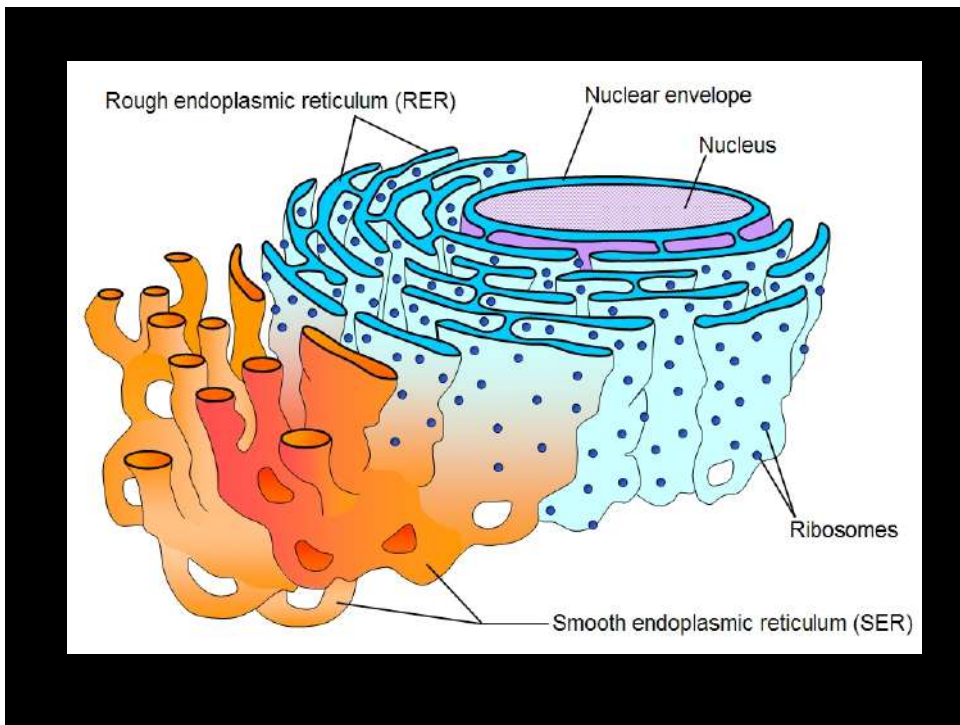
Hcre zarı sadece hcreyi deęil pek ok organeli de evreler.

- ekirdek
- Granll Endoplazmik Retikulum
- Golgi
- Granlsz Endoplazmik Retikulum
- Mitokondriyon
- Peroksizom
- Lizozom
- Endozom

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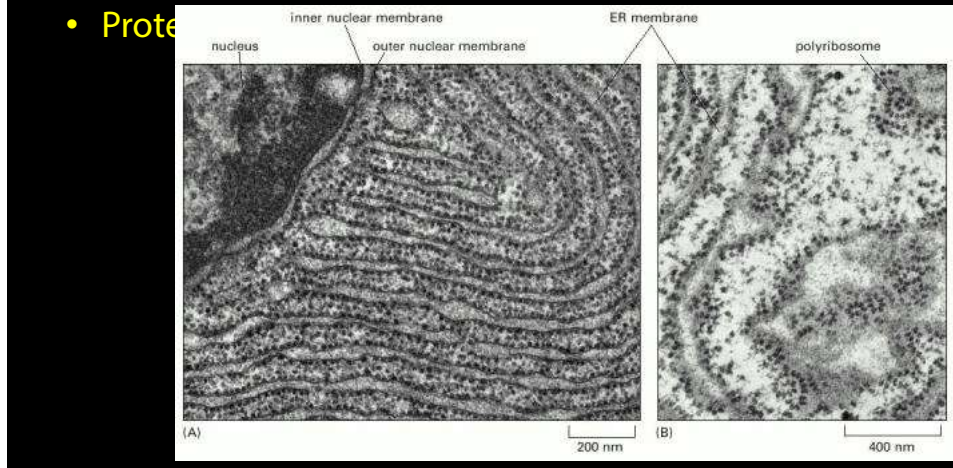
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## Granüllü Endoplazma Retikulumu

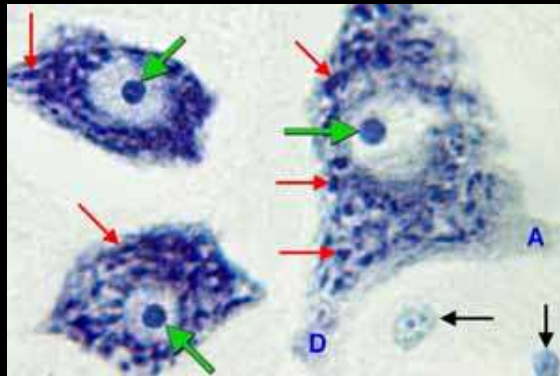
- Ribozom
- Prote



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## Granüllü Endoplazma Retikulumu

- Bazofilik görünüm (Ergasitoplazma)
- Nissl cismi

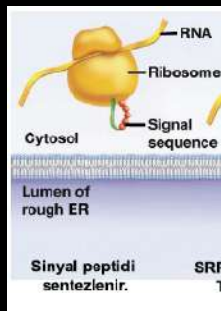


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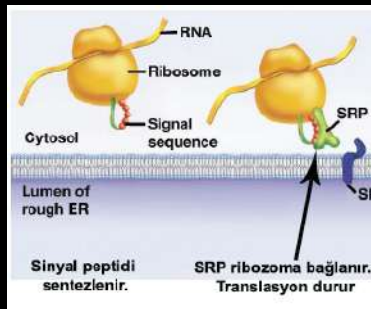
## GER'de protein sentezi

- GER membranına yakın ribozom protein sentezine başlar.
- Sentezlenen proteinin ilk kısmına sinyal peptidi (lider sekans) denir.



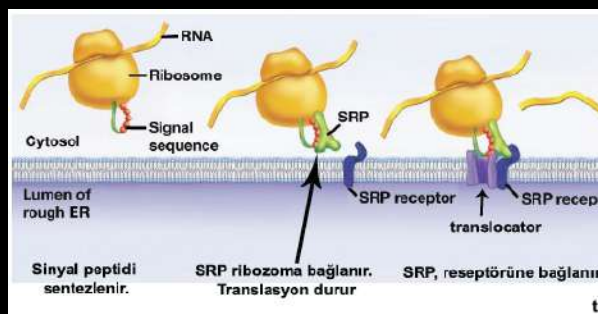
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- Sinyal peptidi sentezini izleyerek **sinyal tanıma partikülü (SRP) gelip ribozoma bağlanarak translasyon işlemini durdurur.**



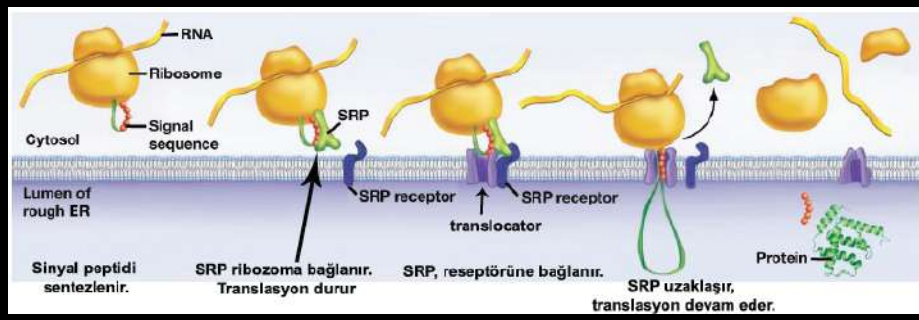
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- GER membranındaki SRP reseptörüne, SRPnin bağlanmasıyla GER yüzeyine ribozom yerleşir.
- Bağlanma sonrası GERdeki **translocon** adlı porların **translocator** adlı proteinleri SRPyi uzaklaştırır.



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- GER lümeni içinde **sinyal peptidaz** aracılığıyla sinyal peptidi kesilerek uzaklaştırılır ve protein sentezi GER lümeni içine doğru devam eder.



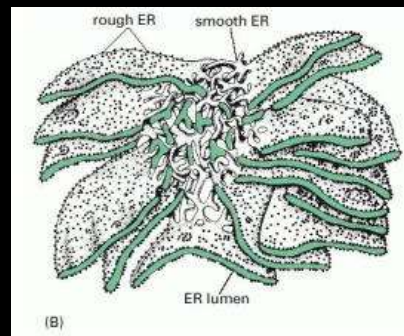
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## Granülsüz Endoplazma Retikulumu (Smooth ER, SER)

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## Granülsüz Endoplazma Retikulumu

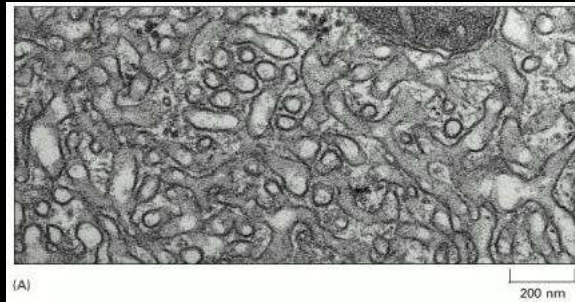
- Granüllü – granülsüz dönüşümü dinamikdir.
  - GERde sentezlenen protein veziküllerinin çıkış yeri SER şeklindedir.



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## Granülsüz Endoplazma Retikulumu

- Fosfolipid sentezler.
  - Organellerin membranlarını yapar.
- Steroid sentezler
  - Hormon yapar.



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## Hepatositte SER

- Lipoprotein üretimi
  - Kanda lipidleri taşır.
- Detoksifikasyon
  - Suda çözümlü hale getirir.
  - Sitokrom P450

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## Granülsüz Endoplazmik Retikulum

- Glikoneogenez



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## Granülsüz Endoplazmik Retikulum

- Kasta sarkoplazmik retikulum
- Görevi biten organellerin kaldırılması
- Mitokondriyon bölünmesi

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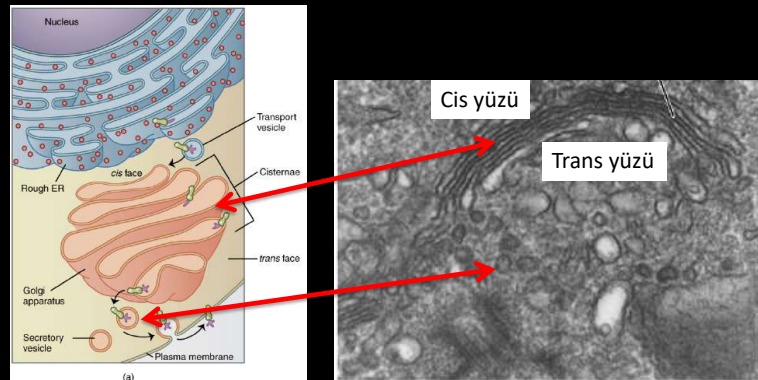
## Golgi Aygıtı (Complex, Apparatus, Body)

- Camillo Golgi
  - Osmiyum çöktürülmüş nöronlarda perinükleer yapılar
- Ergasitoplazma (gER bölgeleri) etrafındaki soluk boyanma Golgi aygıtını düşündürür.
- Ağır metaller (ör. Gümüş) çöktürülerek izlenebilir.

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## Golgi Aygıtı (devam - 1)

- E.M.de zarlı kese ve sisternalar şeklinde izlenir.
- Polarizedir, gER'e yakın **cis**, uzak **trans** yüzü



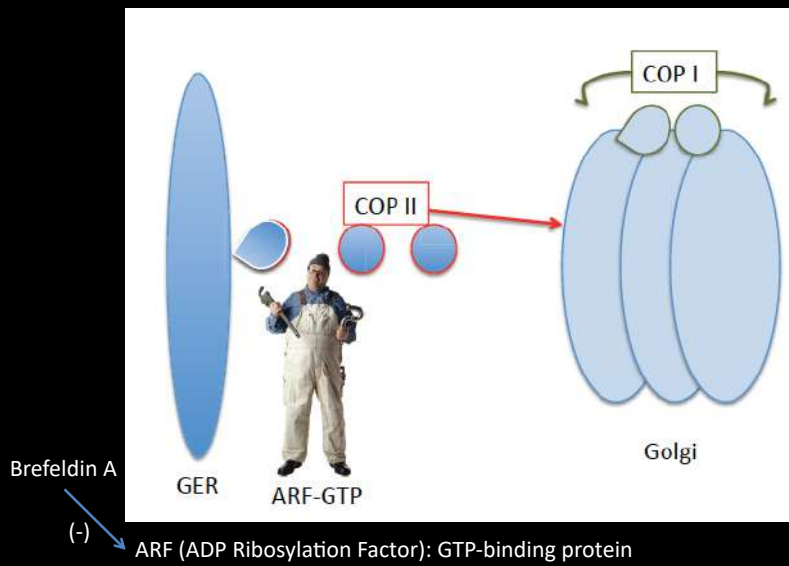
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## Golgi Aygıtı (devam - 2)

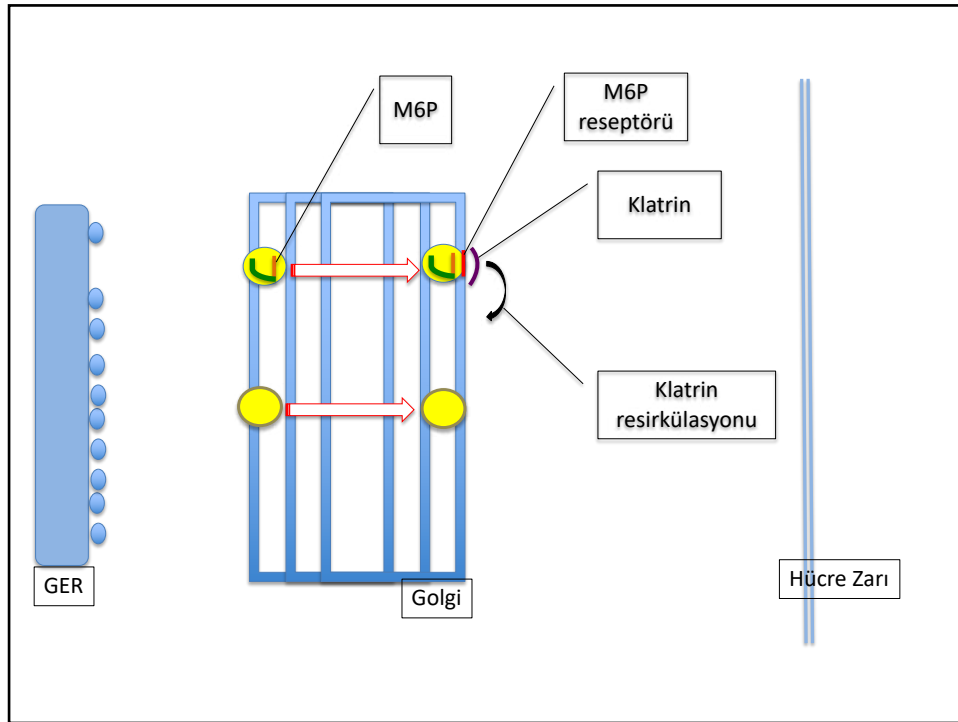
- Post-translasyonel modifikasyon yapar.
- Protein sınıflaması ve paketlemesi yapar.
- M-6-P işaretleme yapılır.
- Sfingomyelin ve glikosfingolipid sentezi

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## GER – Golgi arası taşımada COP'lar görev alır



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## Mitokondriyon (mitos + chondros)

- 1840, Richard Altman, Bioblast
- 1898, Carl Benda, İplik + tanecik/granül
- 0,4 – 0,8 x 4 – 8 um
- Kendi kendine yeter
- Kalıtımı anneden
- Sirküler DNA'ya sahiptir

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## Biparental Inheritance of Mitochondrial DNA in Humans

Shiyu Luo<sup>a,b</sup>, C. Alexander Valencia<sup>a,1</sup>, Jinglan Zhang<sup>c</sup>, Ni-Chung Lee<sup>d</sup>, Jesse Stone<sup>a</sup>, Baoheng Gu<sup>a,b</sup>, Xinjian Wang<sup>a</sup>, Zhuo Li<sup>a,2</sup>, Sarah Dell<sup>a</sup>, Jenice Brown<sup>a</sup>, Stella Maris Chen<sup>e</sup>, Yin-Hsiu Chien<sup>d</sup>, Wuh-Liang Hwu<sup>d</sup>, Pi-Chuan Fan<sup>e</sup>, Lee-Jun Wong<sup>f</sup>, Paldeep S. Atwal<sup>f,3</sup>, and Taosheng Huang<sup>a,3,4</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Division of Human Genetics, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH 45229; <sup>b</sup>Maternal and Child Health Hospital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Nanning, 530003 Guangxi, China; <sup>c</sup>Department of Molecular and Human Genetics, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX 77030; <sup>d</sup>Department of Pediatrics and Medical Genetics, National Taiwan University Hospital, 100 Taipei, Taiwan; <sup>e</sup>Department of Pediatrics, National Taiwan University Hospital, 100 Taipei, Taiwan; and <sup>f</sup>Department of Clinical Genomics, Center for Individualized Medicine, Mayo Clinic Hospital, Jacksonville, FL 32224

Edited by Douglas C. Wallace, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and University of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, and approved October 29, 2018 (received for review June 26, 2018)

Although there has been considerable debate about whether paternal mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) transmission may coexist with maternal transmission of mtDNA, it is generally believed that mitochondria and mtDNA are exclusively maternally inherited in humans. Here, we identified three unrelated multigeneration families with a high level of mtDNA heteroplasmy (ranging from 24 to 76%) in a total of 17 individuals. Heteroplasmy of mtDNA was independently examined by high-depth whole mtDNA sequencing analysis in our research laboratory and in two Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments and College of American Pathologists-accredited laboratories using multiple approaches. A comprehensive exploration of mtDNA segregation in these families shows biparental mtDNA transmission with an autosomal dominantlike inheritance mode. Our results suggest that, although the central dogma of maternal inheritance of mtDNA remains valid, there are some exceptional cases where paternal mtDNA could be passed to the offspring. Elucidating the molecular mechanism for this unusual mode of inheritance will provide new insights into how mtDNA is passed on from parent to offspring and may even lead to the development of new avenues for the therapeutic treatment for pathogenic mtDNA transmission.

mutation load is less than 30%, a child is expected to be asymptomatic. The probability of having severe symptoms is low until the mutant load reaches 60–70% for the m.8993T > G mutation (6). Given their strict maternal inheritance, the options for treating pathogenic mtDNAs remain limited. Transmission of mtDNA mutations can potentially be avoided by using technologies, such as oocyte spindle transfer to reconstitute a carrier's nucleus into the cytoplasm of enucleated donor oocytes that do not carry any mtDNA mutations. Once reconstituted, such oocytes could be in vitro fertilized and implanted using established in vitro fertilization procedures, resulting in a so-called "three-parent baby." This process has already been successfully used to treat a m.8993T > G carrier with an extensive history of miscarriages and early death of offspring, resulting in the birth of a healthy child in early 2016 (7). However, most countries do not currently permit carrying embryos created through mitochondrial replacement therapy to term due to ethical controversies over mixing genetic material from three different individuals. In addition, the procedure

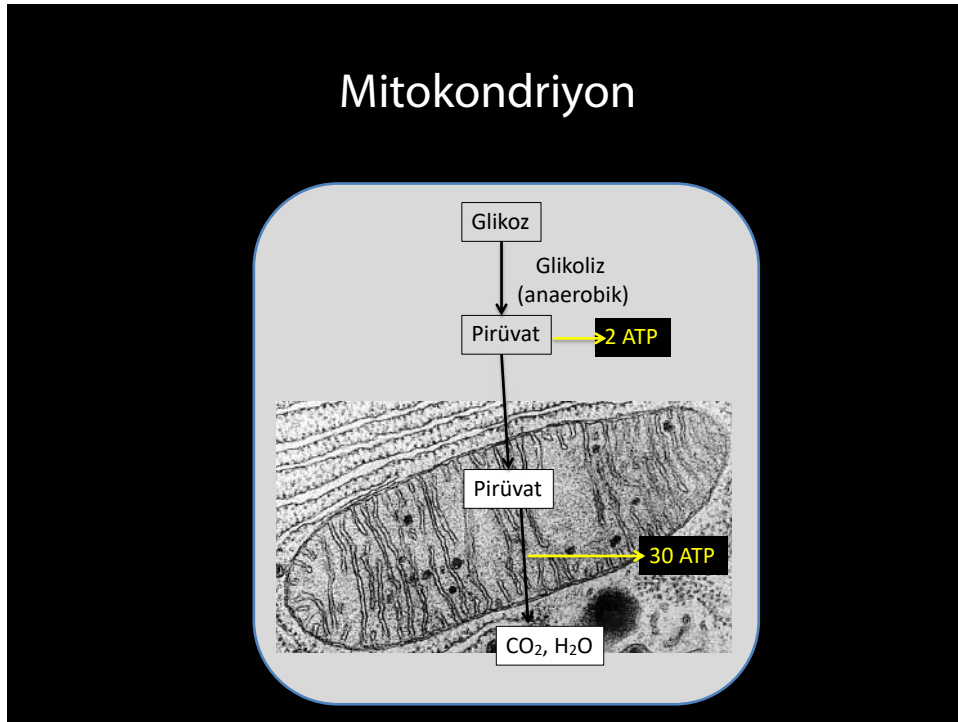
**Significance**

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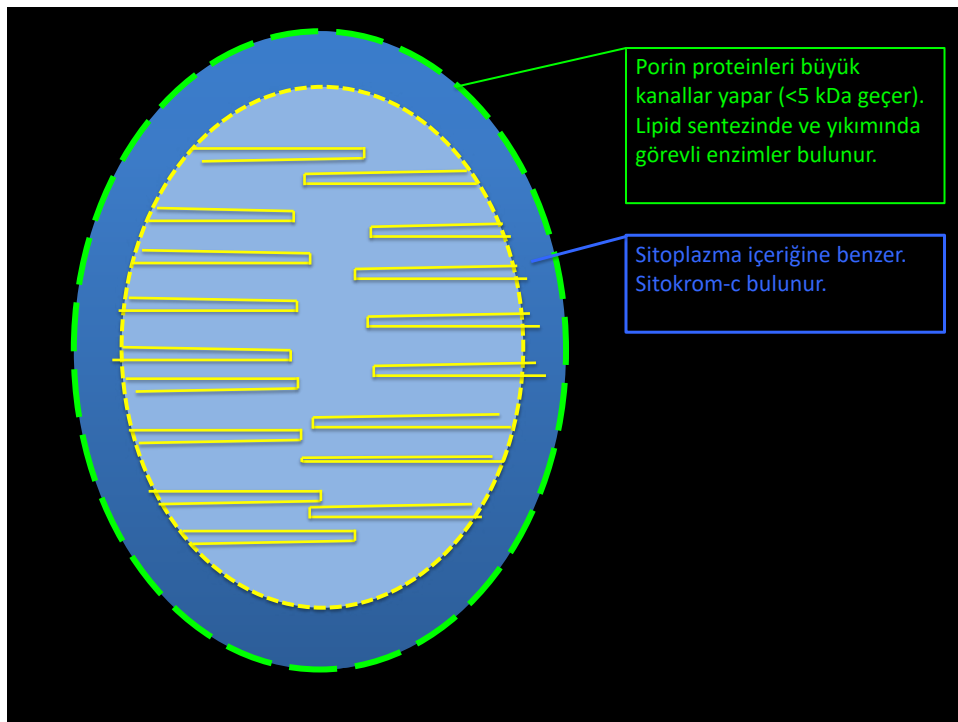
## Mitokondriyon

- Eritrositlerde ve terminal keratinositlerde izlenmez.
- Proksimal tübül, Parietal Hücre, Oksintik hücre
- Fonksiyona göre yerleşim gösterir.
- Fiksasyon: Potasyum bikromat, Osmiyum tetroksit
- Boya:
  - Vital: Janus green B
  - Demirli hematoksilin
  - Asidofilik

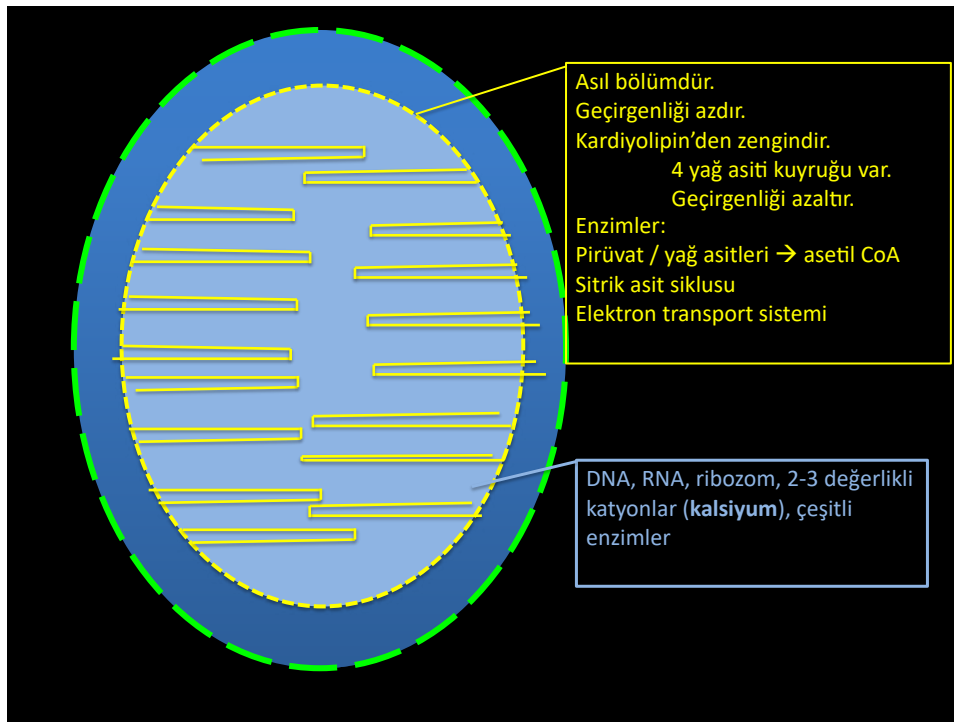
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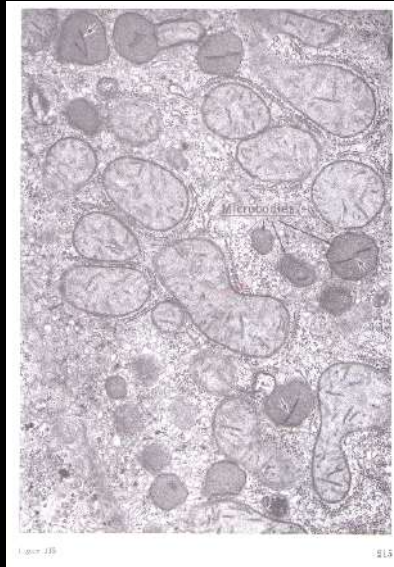
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## Peroksizom (microbody, mikrocisim)

- Küçük, tek membranla çevrili, içinde enzimler içeren organellerdir.
- DNA'daki yaklaşık 85 gen bölgesi tarafından peroksizomal proteinler kodlanır.
  - Bu proteinlerin çoğu enzimdir.
  - Yapısal proteinleri peroksin'lerdir.
- Peroksizomlar bölünerek çoğalabilirler.

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## Peroksizom (microbody, mikrocisim)



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Peroksizomlar en az 50 tür farklı enzim içerirler.

- Uzun zincirli yağ asitlerinin beta oksidasyonunda görev alırlar.
- Bu sırada hidrojen peroksit ( $H_2O_2$ ) de oluşur.
- $H_2O_2$ 'yi yıkan enzimler (katalaz) de içerir.
- Oksidaz enzimleriyle oksidasyon reaksiyonlarında görev alır (ürik asit, a.a., yağ asiti, pürin, metanol).

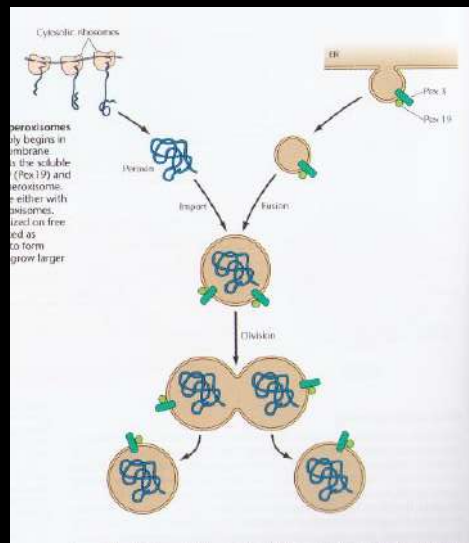
72

## Peroksizomlar lipidlerin ve lizin a.a.nin biyosentezinde de görev alır.

- Kolesterol sentezler.
- Hepatositlerde kolesterolden safra asitleri sentezler.
- Plazmalojen (bir tür fosfolipid) sentezler.
  - Beyin ve kalp hücrelerinin membranındaki önemli bir fosfolipiddir.

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## Peroksizom GER'den, enzimleri ribozomdan



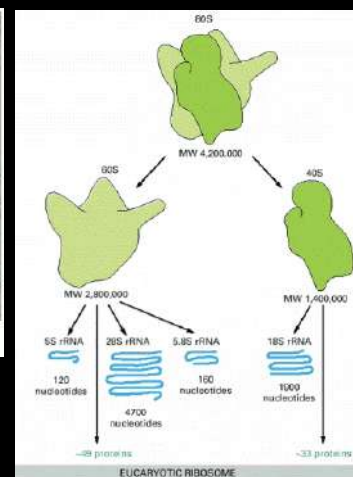
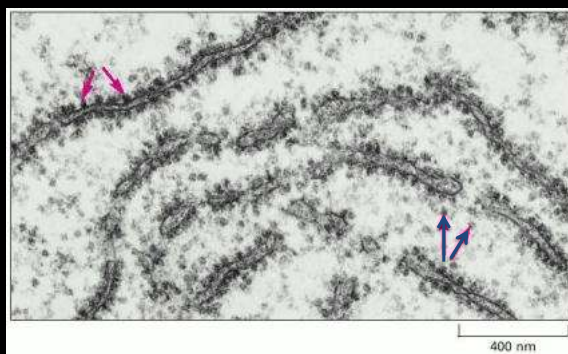
74

- Zellweger sendromu
- Adrenoleukodystrophy



75

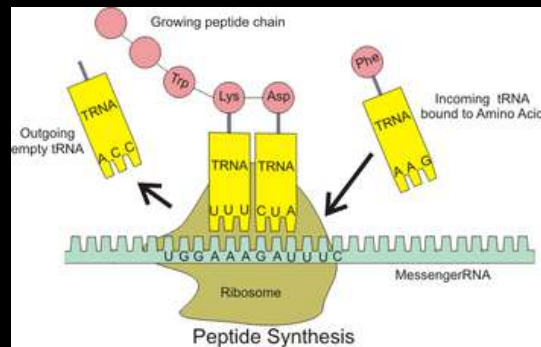
## Ribozom



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## Ribozom

- Translasyon yapan organeldir.
- Sitoplazmada, çekirdekte ve mitokondriyon matriksinde izlenebilirler.



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## Proteazom

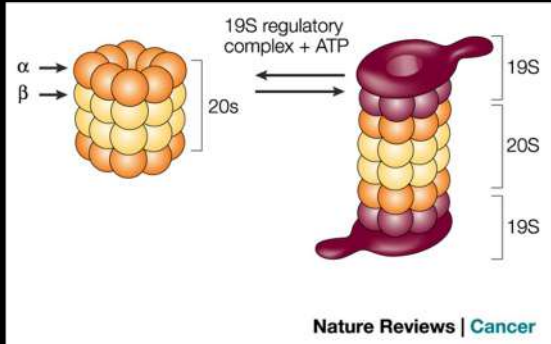
- Protein kompleksleridir.
- Çekirdekte ve sitoplazmada bulunabilir.
- Proteinleri yıkma görevini üstlenmiştir.
  - Yanlış katlanmış.
  - Görevi sona ermiş.

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## Proteazom, proteoliz

● Ubiquitin

- Proteazlar peptid bağlarını yıkar.



The diagram illustrates the activation of the proteasome. On the left, a 20S proteasome core is shown as a barrel-shaped structure composed of orange and yellow subunits, with  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  subunits indicated. On the right, the 26S proteasome is shown with two 19S regulatory subunits (purple) bound to the 20S core. A double-headed arrow between them is labeled "19S regulatory complex + ATP". To the right of the 26S complex, a yellow squiggly line represents a ubiquitin chain, with several grey spheres representing ubiquitin molecules. The label "AT&AMP" is positioned near the ubiquitin chain.

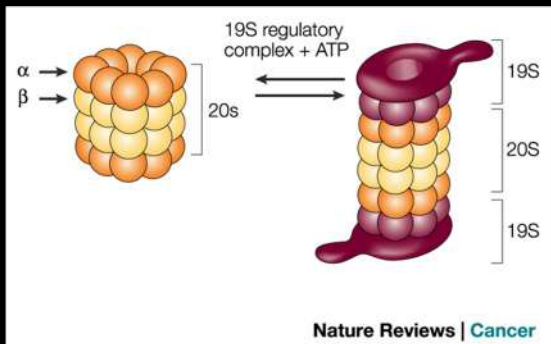
Aktivasyon (E1)  
Konjugasyon (E2)  
Ligasyon (E3)

AT&AMP

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## Proteazom, proteoliz



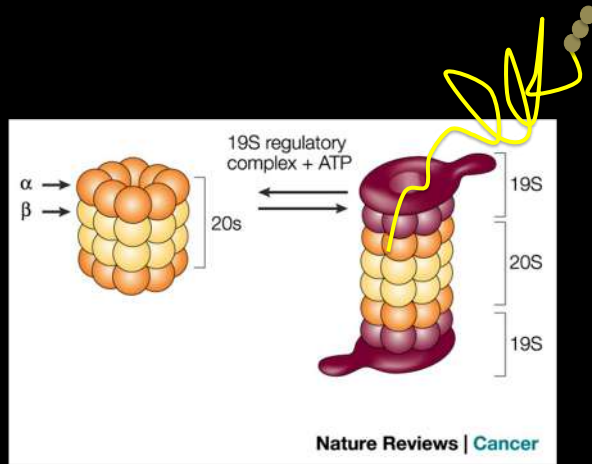
The diagram illustrates the activation of the proteasome. On the left, a 20S proteasome core is shown as a barrel-shaped structure composed of orange and yellow subunits, with  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  subunits indicated. On the right, the 26S proteasome is shown with two 19S regulatory subunits (purple) bound to the 20S core. A double-headed arrow between them is labeled "19S regulatory complex + ATP". To the right of the 26S complex, a yellow squiggly line represents a ubiquitin chain, with several grey spheres representing ubiquitin molecules.

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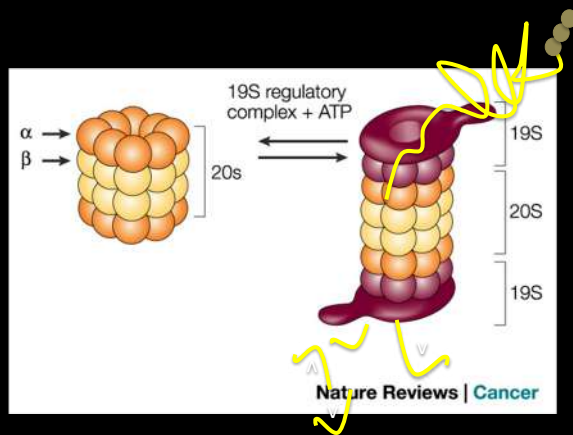


# Proteazom, proteoliz



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# Proteazom, proteoliz

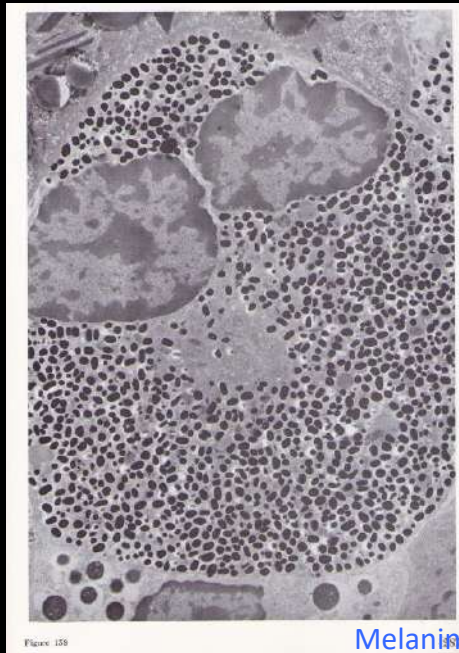


82

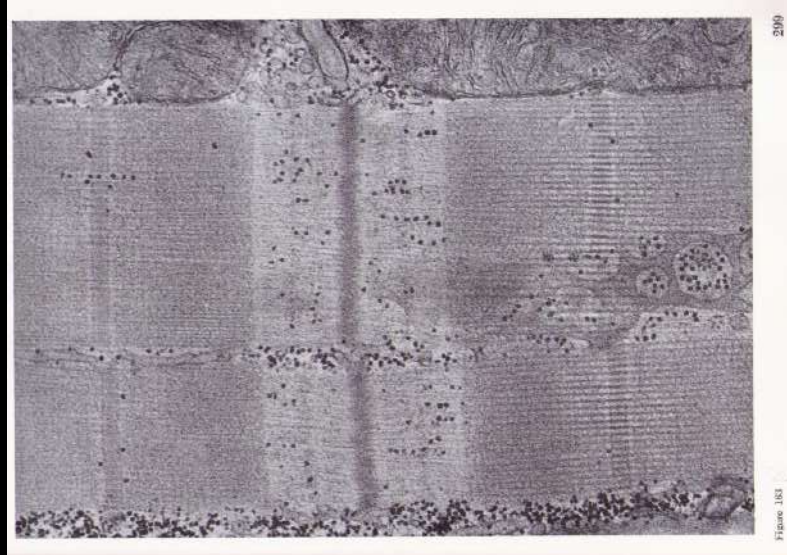
## Inklüzyonlar

- Endojen
  - Melanin
  - Lipid
  - Glikojen
  - Hemaglobin
  - Lipofussin
- Ekzojen
  - Karbon
  - Karoten
  - Dövme
  - Barut

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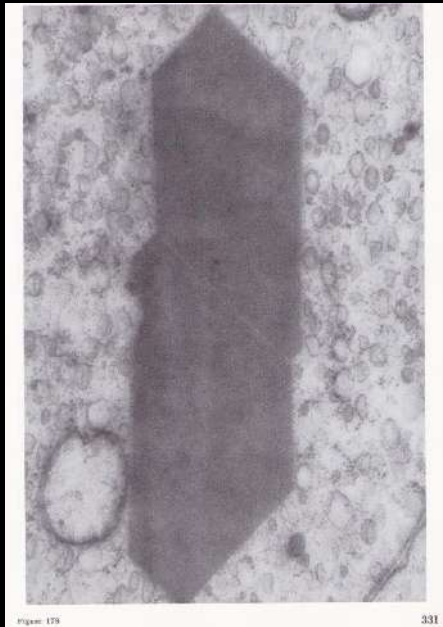


84



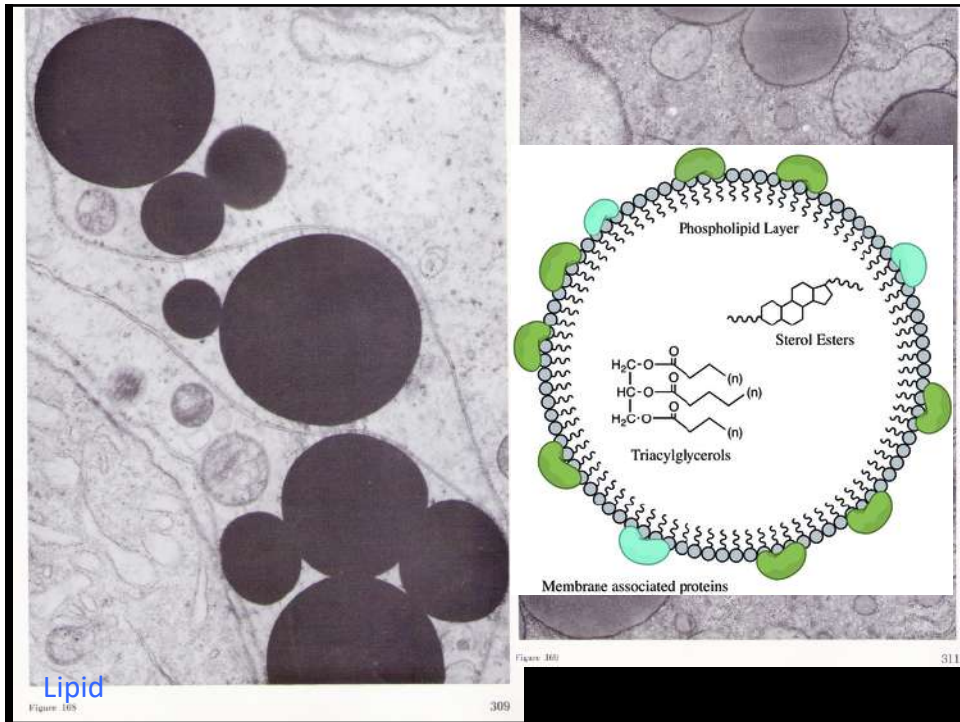
Glikojen

85

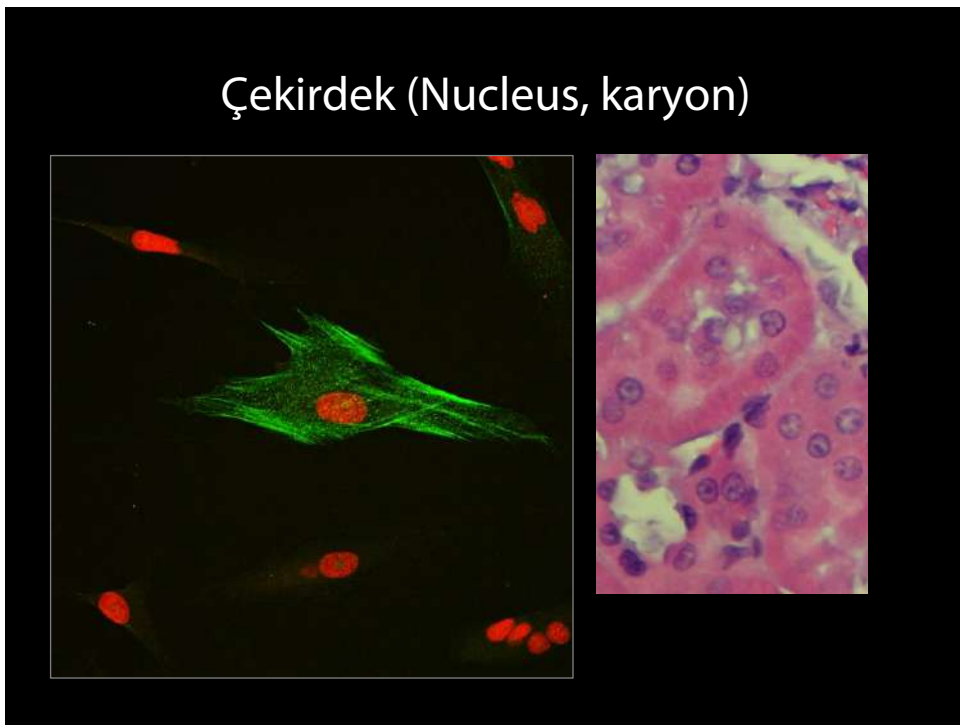


Reinke kristali, Leydig hücresi

86



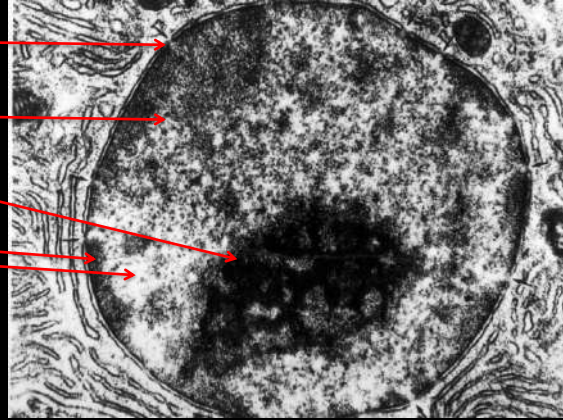
87



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## Çekirdek

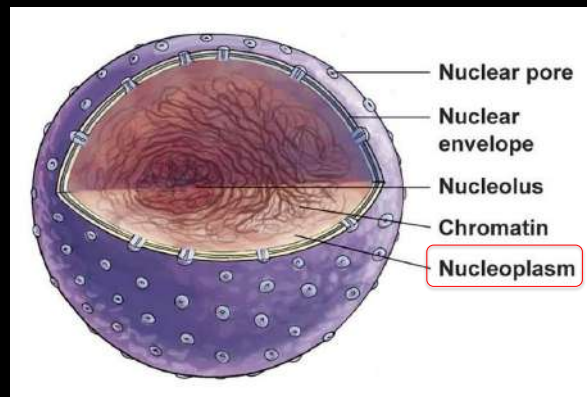
- Çekirdek zarı
- Nükleoplazma
- Çekirdekçik
- Kromatin
  - Ökromatin
  - Heterokromatin



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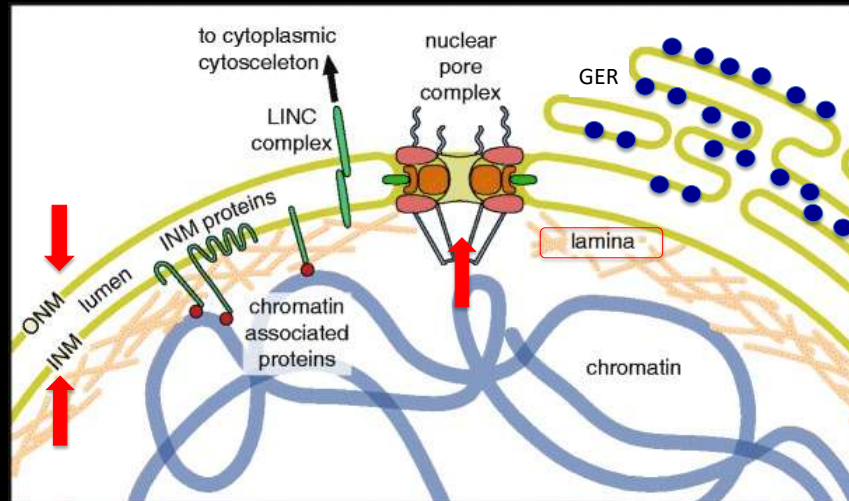
## Nükleoplazma

Çekirdek zarının içinde bulunan, sitoplazmaya benzer amorf yapıdır.



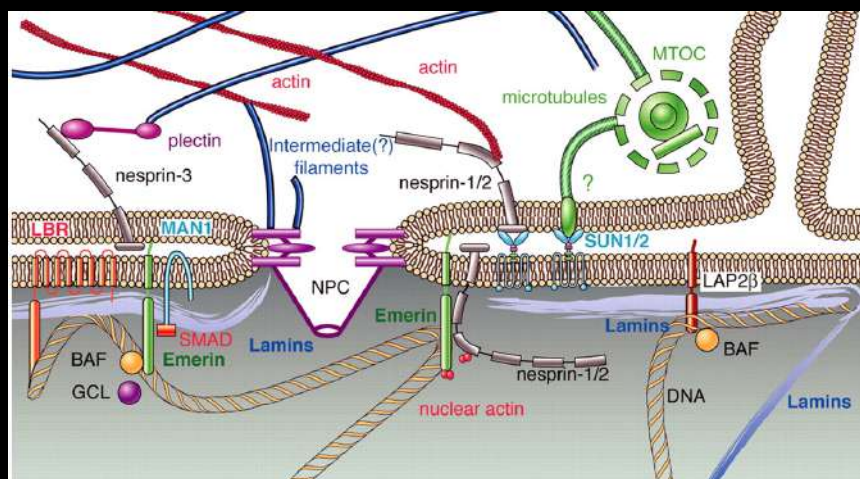
90

## Çekirdek Zarı (Zarfi, Envelope)



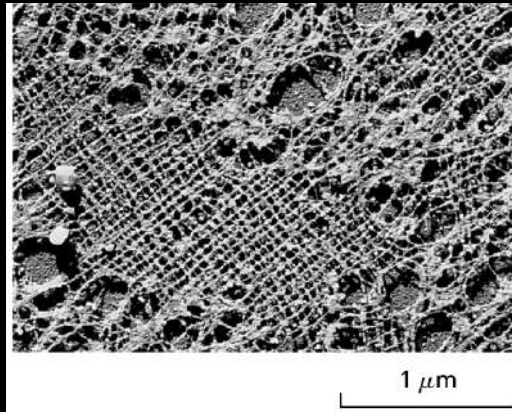
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## Çekirdek zarı



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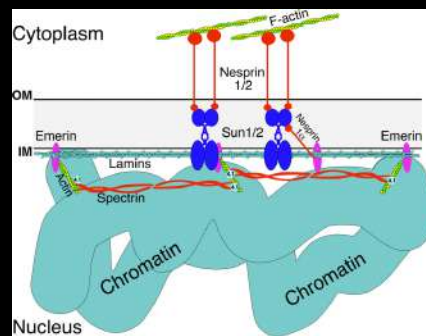
- Çekirdek zarının iç yaprağı alttan nükleer (fibröz) laminayla desteklenmiştir.
- İç zarda lamin reseptörleri ve laminle-ilişkili proteinler çekirdek zarını, kromatine bağlar.



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## Nükleer lamina

- "Lamin" adlı fibröz ara filaman proteinlerinden oluşur.
- Lamin a ve c yapısal, lamin b ise bağlayıcıdır.
- Lamin'ler hücre bölünmesinde görev alır.
- Lamin reseptörleri
  - Emerin
  - Nurim
  - Lamin B reseptörü



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## Laminopati'ler

Nükleer lamina yapı ya da fonksiyon bozukluklarıyla giden genetik hastalıklardır.

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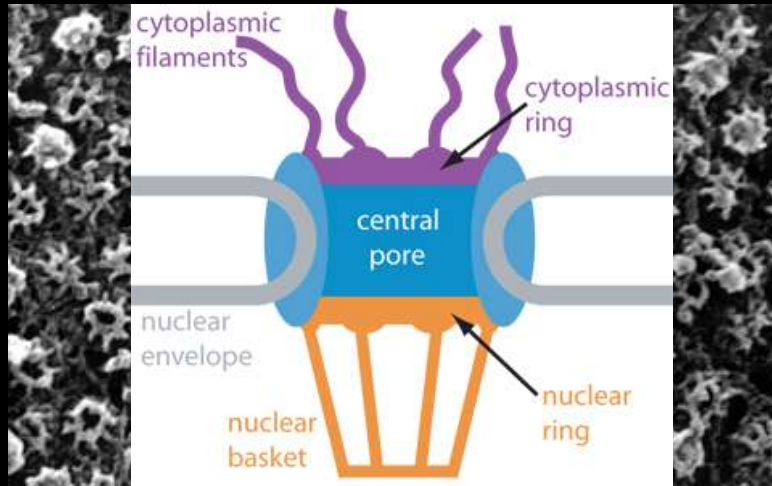
## Nükleer Por Kompleksi



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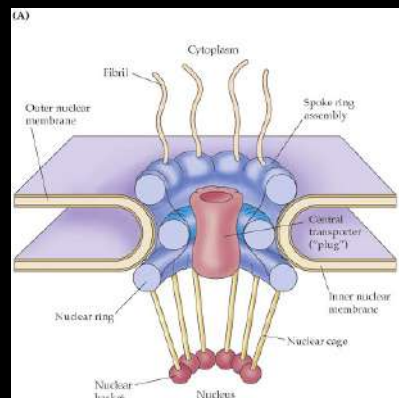


## Nükleer Por Kompleksi



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- ...k, 50 nm küçük halka
- ...a (=30 x ribozom)



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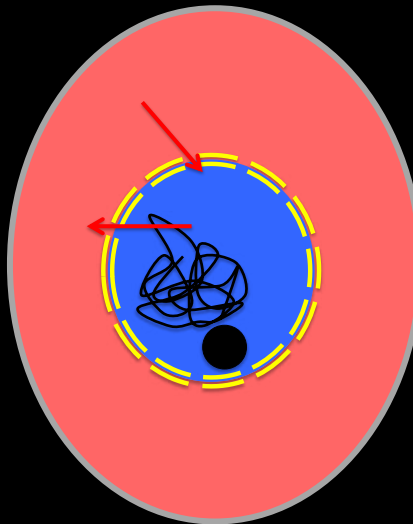
## Yapı ve işlev

- Nükleoporin (Nup) ailesi 30 çeşit proteinden oluşur.
- 40 kDa'dan (9 nm'den) küçükler rahat geçer.
- Ama ya daha büyükler?

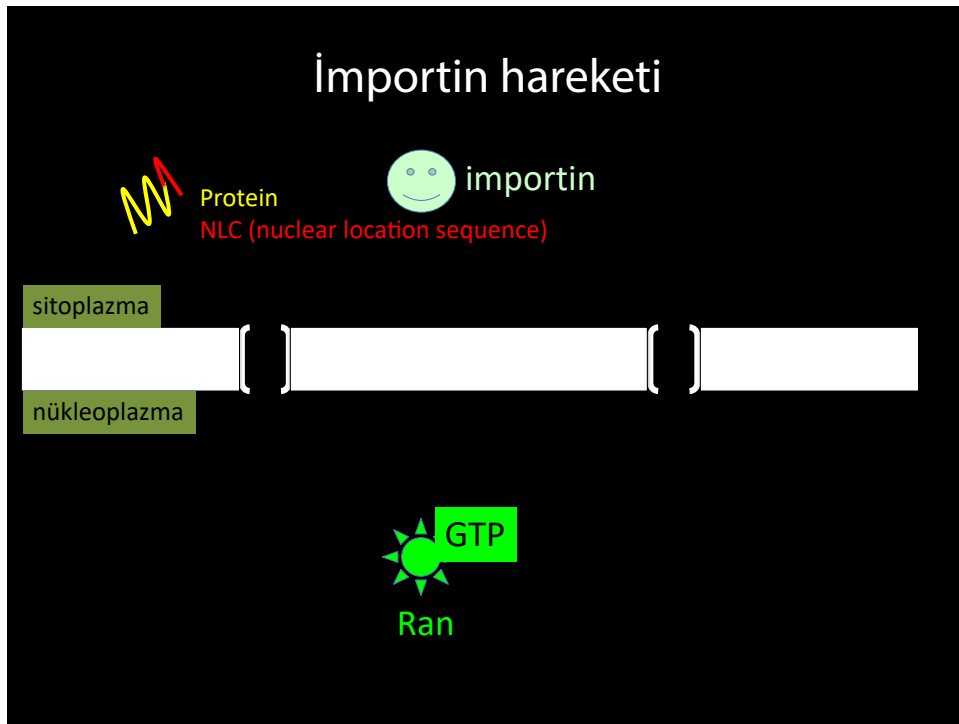
99

## Karyopherin ailesi proteinleri

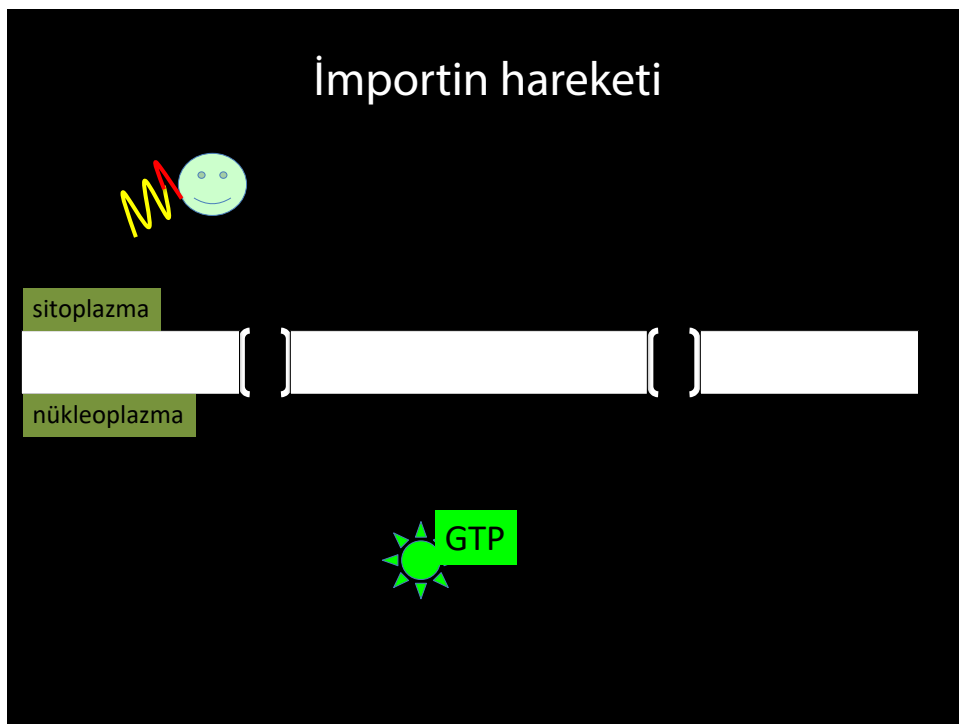
importin x eksportin



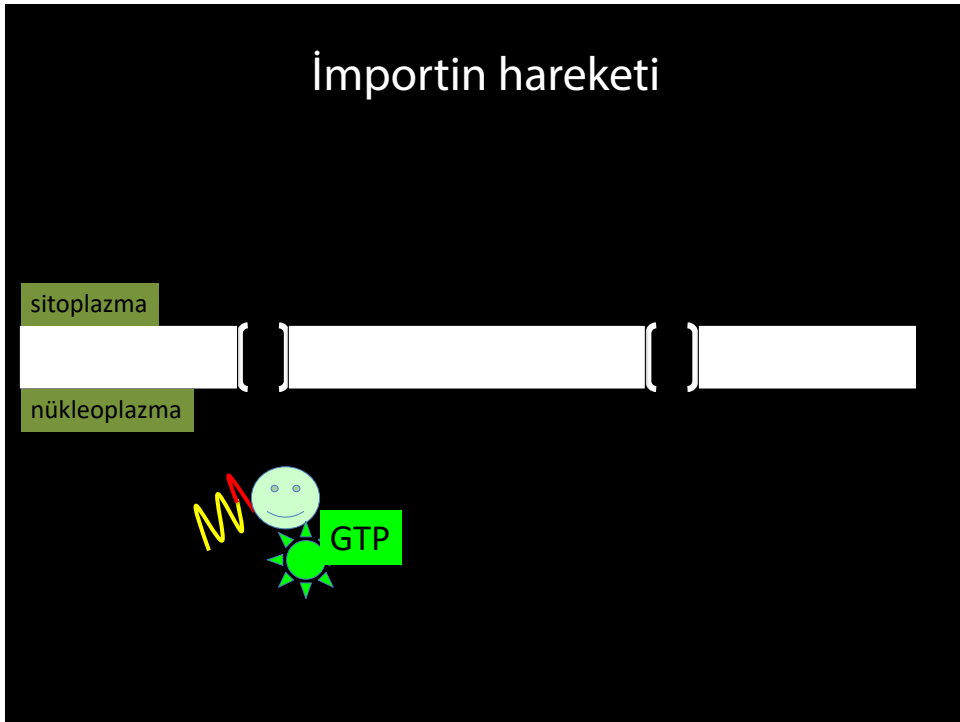
100



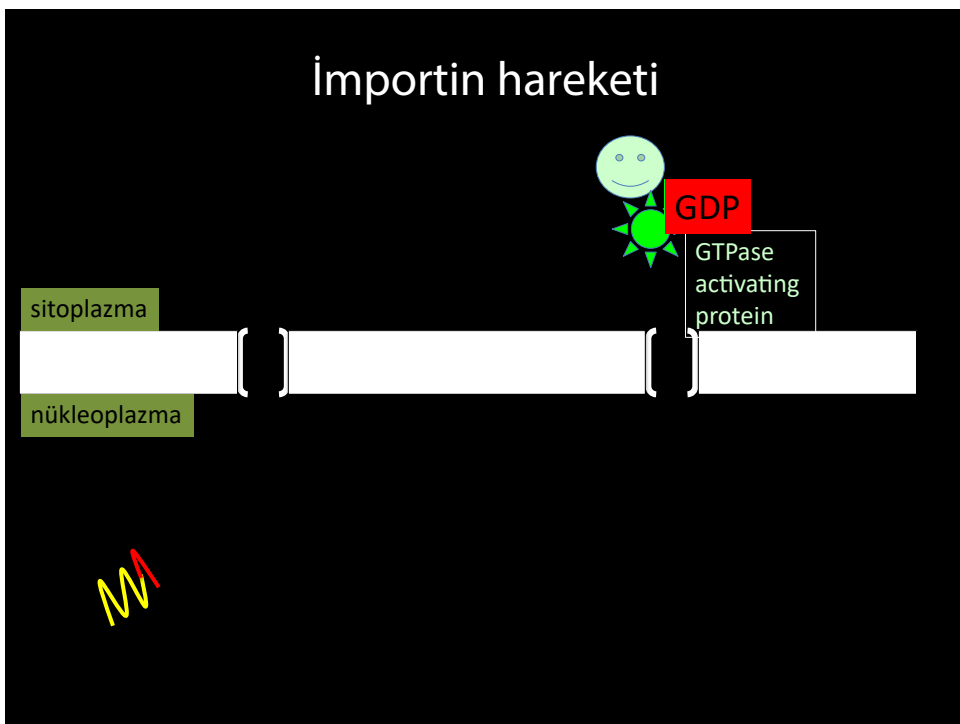
101



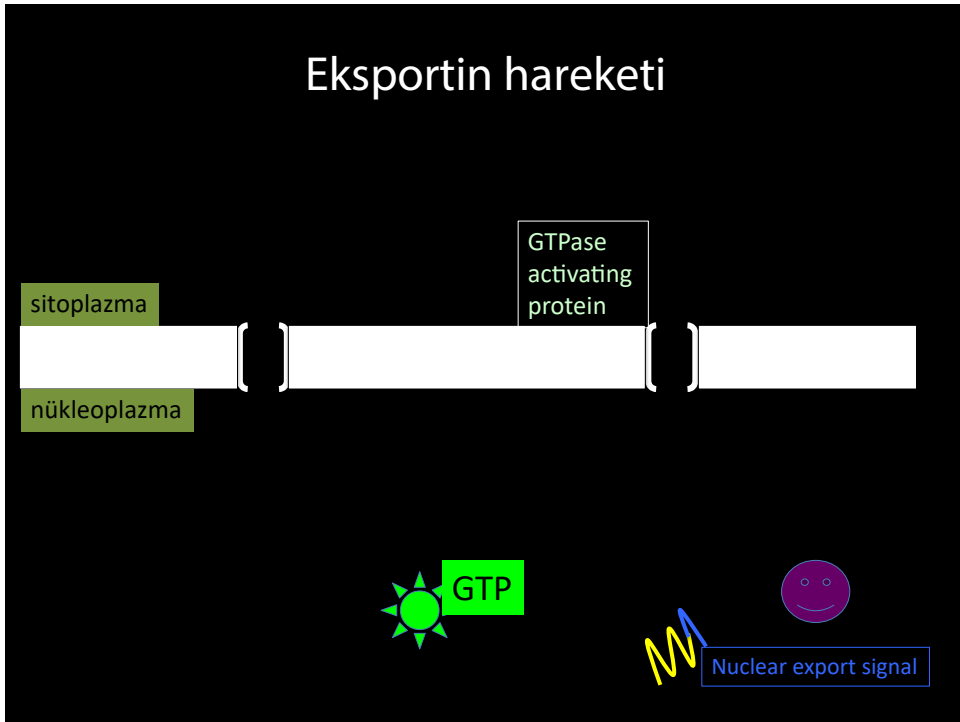
102



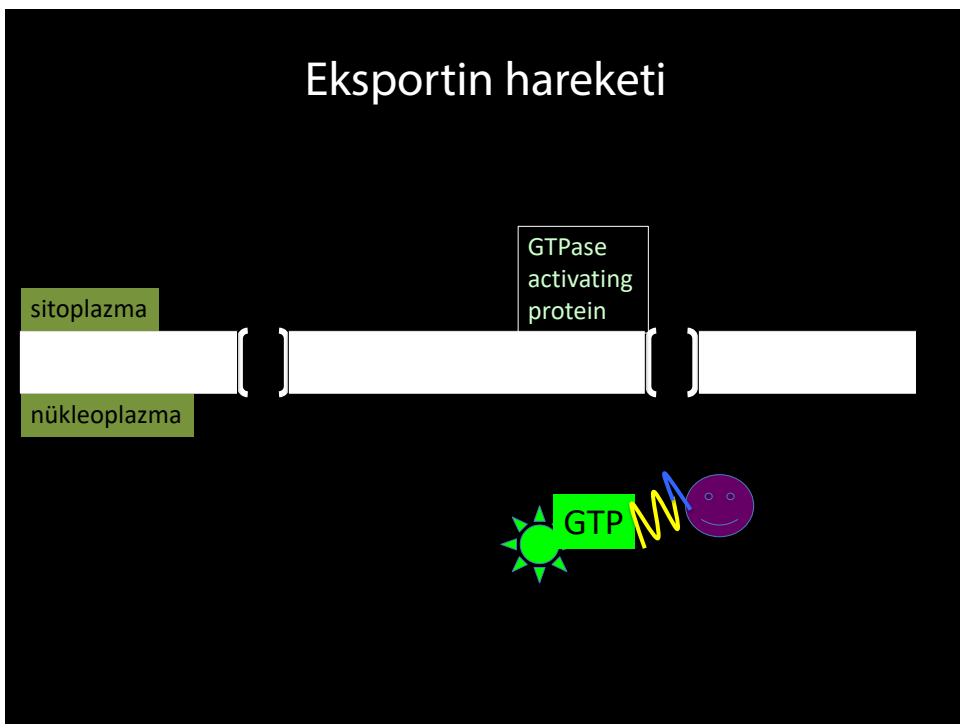
103



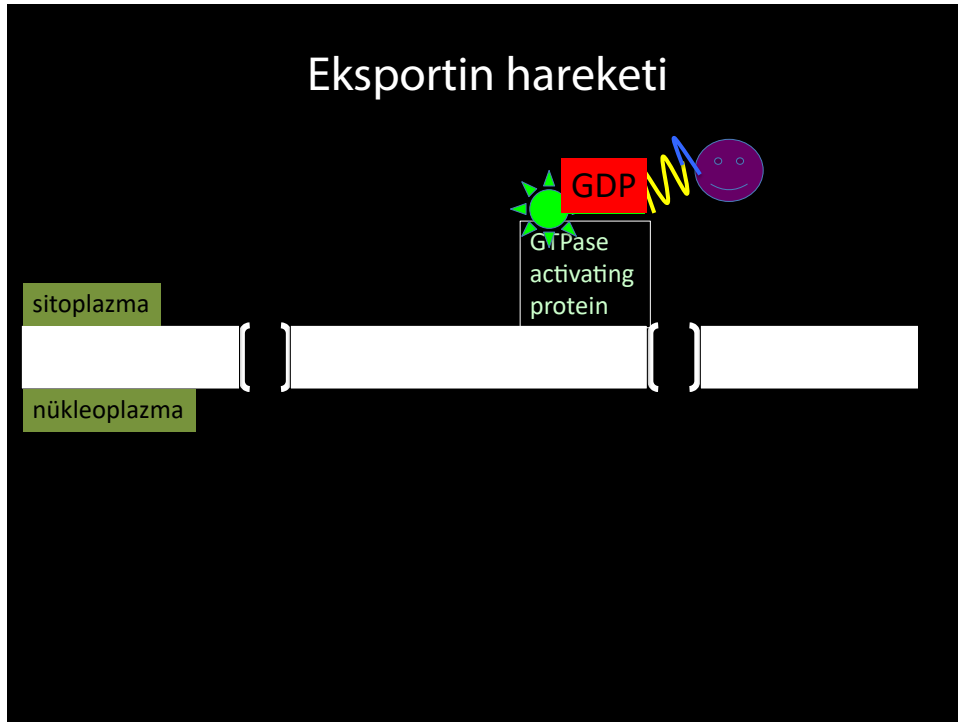
104



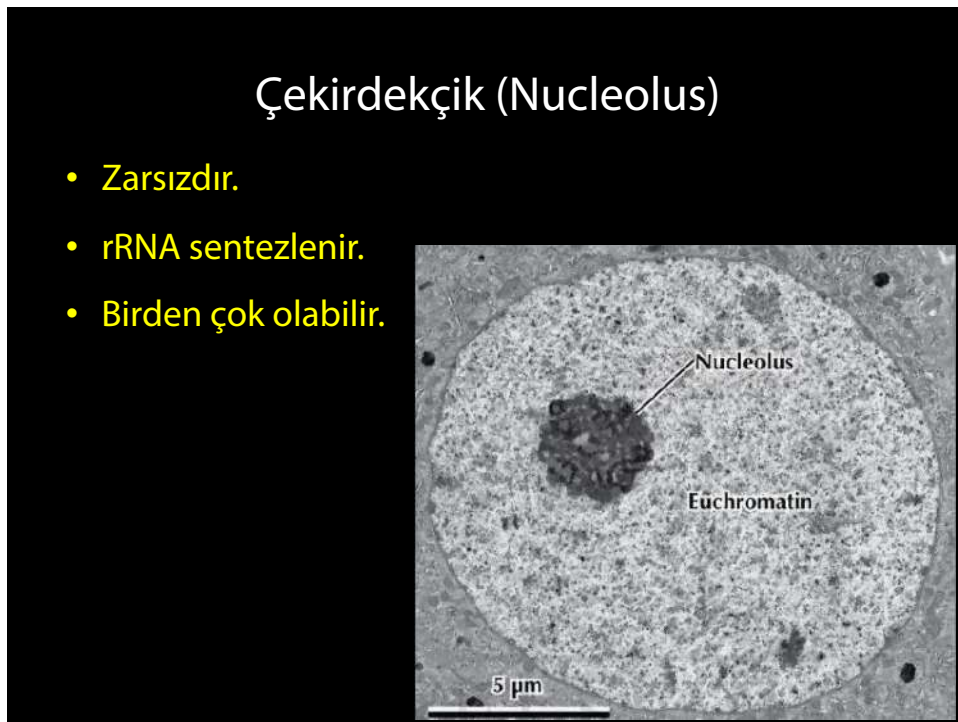
105



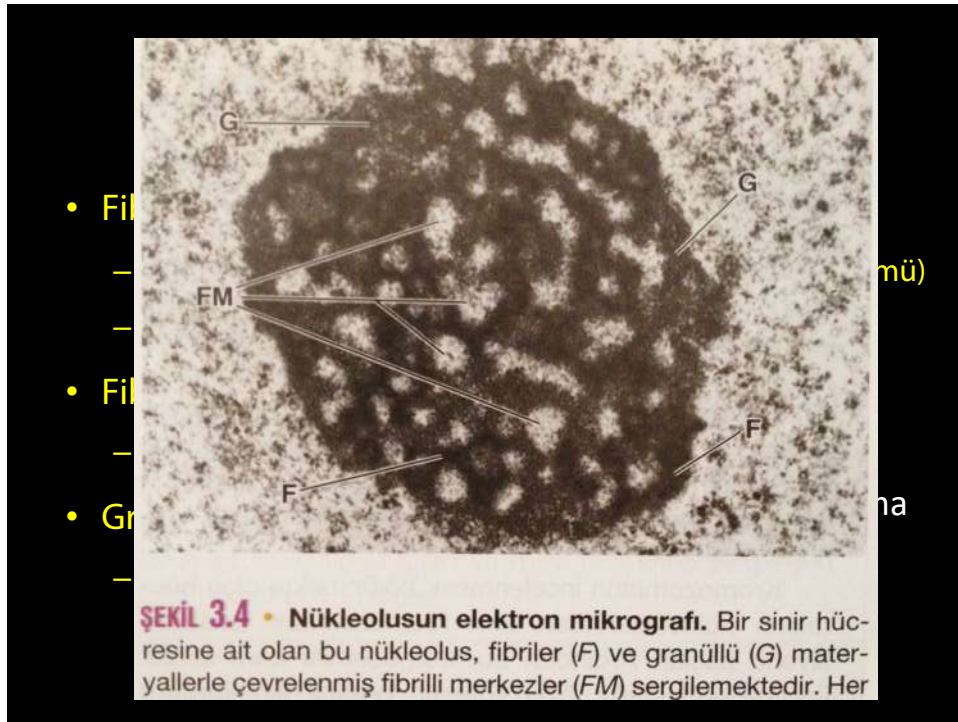
106



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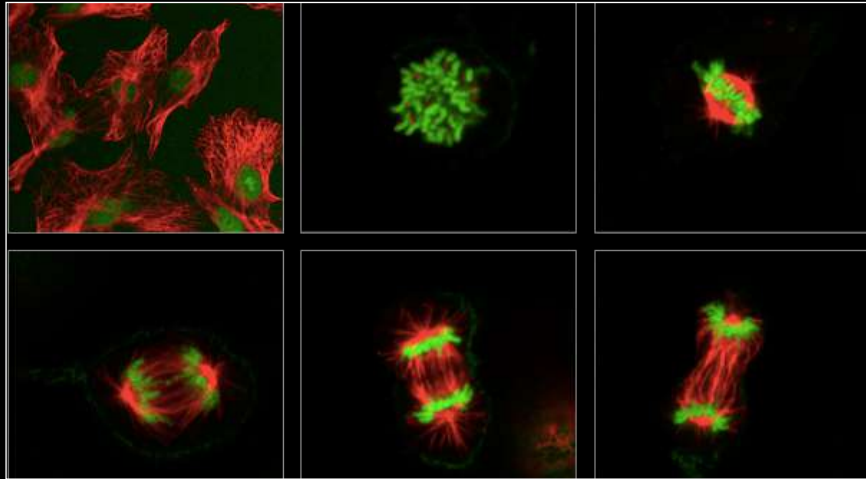
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### Çekirdekçik hücre döngüsünün düzenlenmesinde görev alır.

- Nükleostemin
  - p53-binding protein
  - Tümör hücrelerinde artmıştır.
  - Farklanan hücrelerde azalmıştır.
- Bazik boyalarla boyanır.
- Thionin ile metakromatik boyanır.

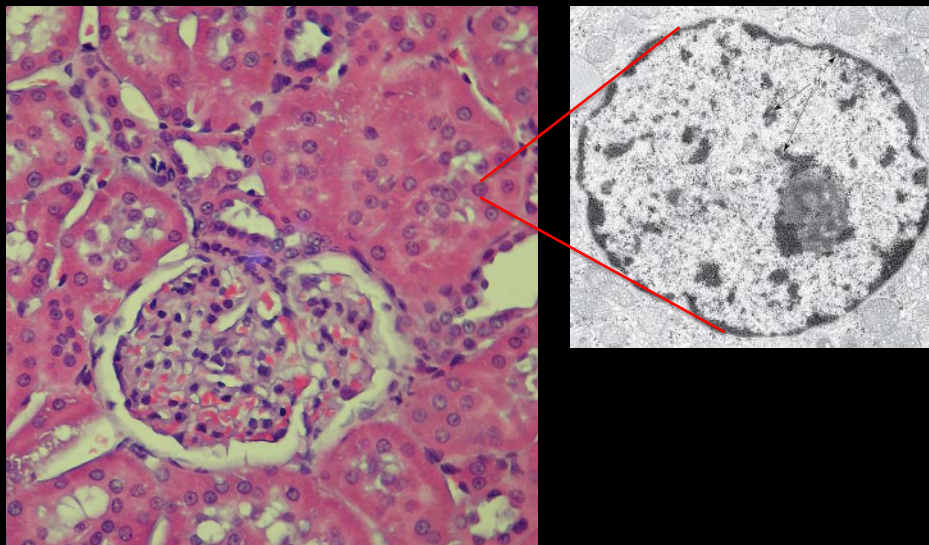
110

## Kromatin - Kromosom



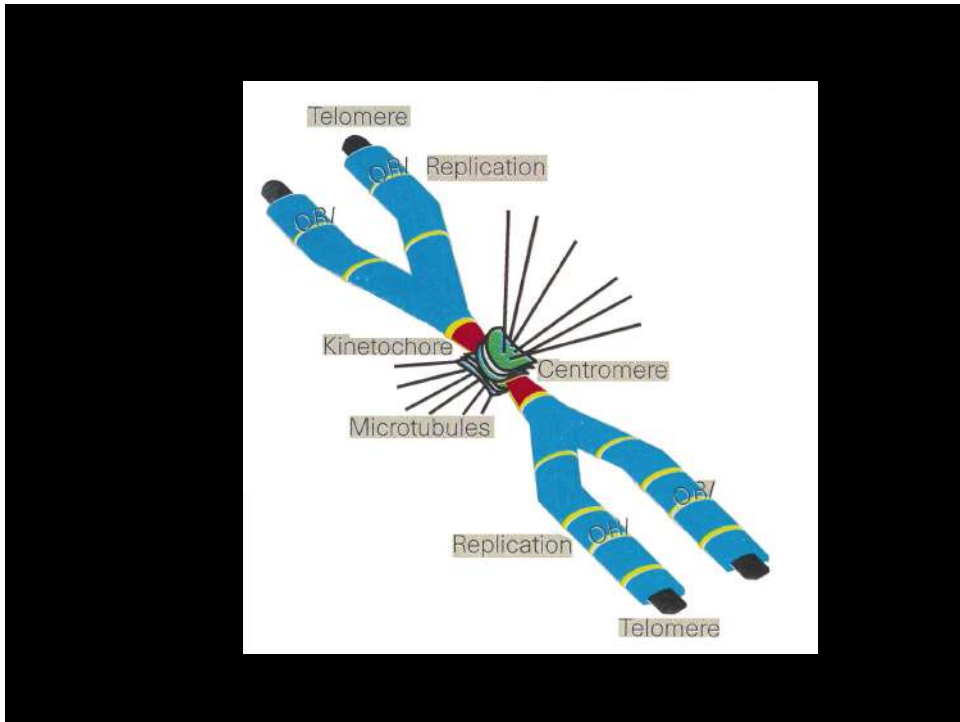
111

## Ökromatin - Heterokromatin



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DNA'nın deoksiribozu **Feulgen** boyasıyla boyanır.  
 Çekirdekçik Feulgen negatif boyanır!!!



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## Çalışma Önerileri

- Dersle ilgili öğrenmiş olduğunuz bilim adamlarını ve buluşlarını yazınız.
- Organelleri zar varlığına göre sınıflandırınız.
- Hücre zarının moleküler yapısını ve yapı taşlarını anlatınız.
- Zarla ilişkili kavramlar nelerdir anlatınız.
- Her bir organelin yapısını ve işlevini anlatınız.

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