Proteasome 26S and Ubiquitin Proteasome system (UPS)



Protein biosynthesis and degradation are fundamental processes warrenting homeostasis

Protein synthesis



Transcription

Translation



proteins are degradated and resynthetized. Degradation

– cellulare cycle of eucariots is controlled by regulatory enzymes that are degradated in specific moments depending upon extracellular stimuli.





1- Lysosomes = are demolitors of garbage and extracellular

substances.

Damaged proteins enter lysosomes via endocytosis where enzymes break peptidic bonds.



Mechanisms:

- Degradation by hydrolitic enzymes (acid hydrolases)
- They work at low pH (4,8 vs 7)

2- Ubiquitin-Proteasome = Proteins are marked for degradation

by chain of poly-ubiquitins (Ubq)

Proteasome 26S disrupts protein in peptides , then degradated in aa

Ubiquitin-Proteasome System (UPS)



Bond between COOH terminal of Ubq and the NH2terminal of a lysine of the protein to be destroyed, ATP dependent reaction

3 enzymes are involved







- Cellular Cycle regulation
- Cellular development
- Stress response
- Neuronal web
- Modulation of membrane receptors
- DNA repair, transcriptional regulation
- Long term memory
- Circadian rythms
- neuroimmuno and inflammatory stimuli
- Organelles biogenesys

Rapid protein degradation

Protein to be eliminated is tagged by means of a covalent bond with Ubq And addressed towards proteolysis by the 26S.

This mechanism has something to do with epigenetics

This mechanism is very important because its malfunction is involved in tumoral progression Genetic diseases Neurodegenerative diseases Chronic pain



Time after acute, extensive, but sublethal oxidative stress exposure

(Korovila, et al. Redox Biol. 2017, 13:550-567)



(Grune et al,. Free Radic Biol Med. 2011. 51:1355-1364.)

(Lefaki et al., Redox Biol. 2017, 3:452-458)

Glutathionylation

Glycoxidation

Lipoxidation

Carbonylation





 Drugs or diet-derived compounds: proteasome quantity and function up-/down-regulation (depending on the treatment)

•UV radiation: proteasome impairment •Environmental stress: proteasome function alterations



- Neurotransmitter receptors
- Ion channels
- Neurotrophic factors
- Second messengers
- Protein kinases
- Enzymes

Transcription factors

- Rna Pol.II
- Epigenetic mechanisms

UPS Inhibitors as antineoplastic:

Bortezomib = first iUPS approved in human (2003) → multiple mieloma Carfizomib = mieloma multiplo Ixazomib = mieloma multiplo

Side effects: Neuropathic pain



3- Neurodegeneration

In stress conditions UPS can be damaged inducing an increase and accumulation of toxic proteins leading to

- Alzheimer D
- Parkinson D



Placche e grovigli in Alzheimer

Corpi di Levi nel Parkinson

Malattie nouradaganarativa

CNS Neurol Disord Drug Targets, 2013 Oct 28. [Epub ahead of print]

α-Synuclein Ubiquitination and Novel Therapeutic Targets for Parkinson's Disease.

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