

# Kompleksy blonowe

Nowe zagadnienia w badaniu  
dynamiki wapnia w komórce

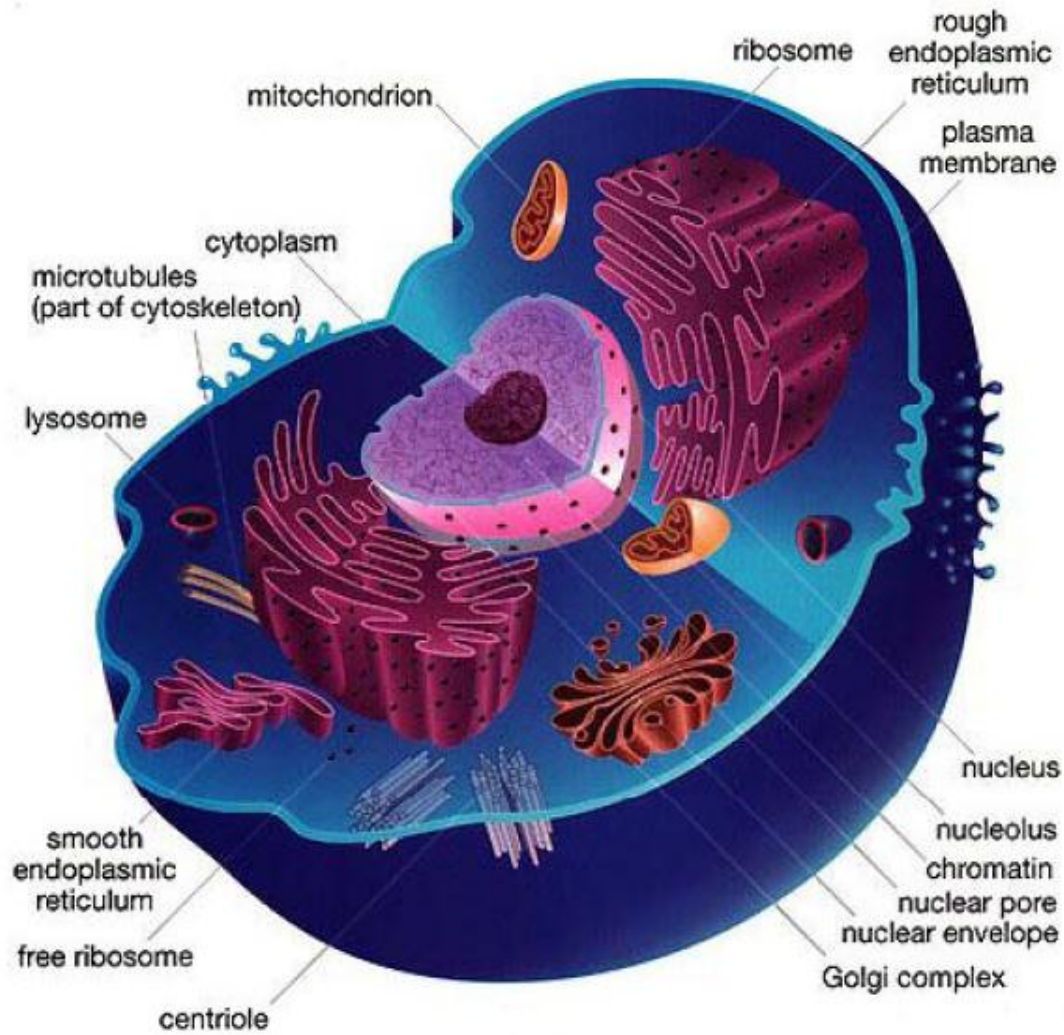


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*Image from:  
www.uvm.edu*



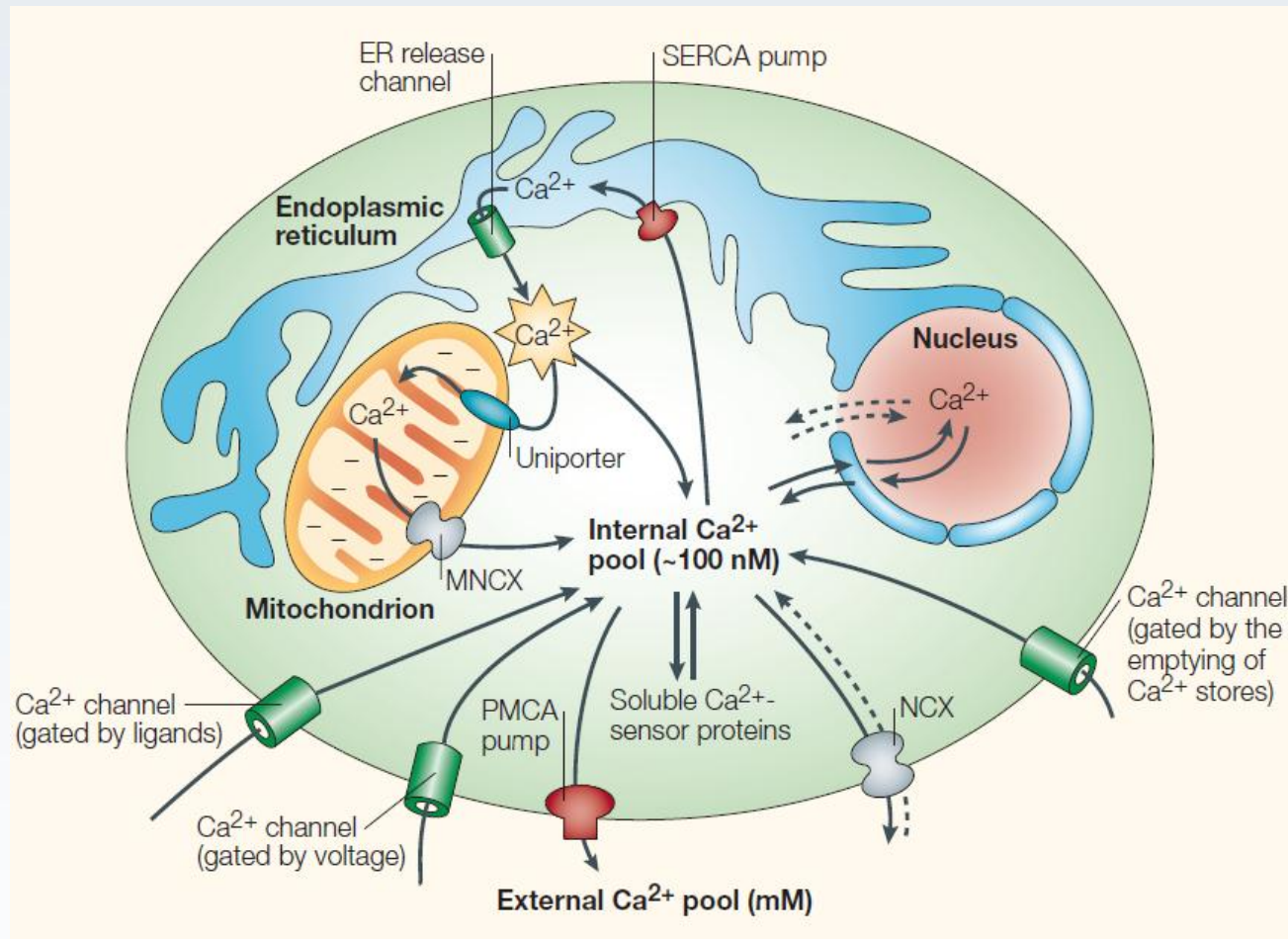
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# Homeostaza Ca<sup>2+</sup>



# Co to jest?

**MAM:**

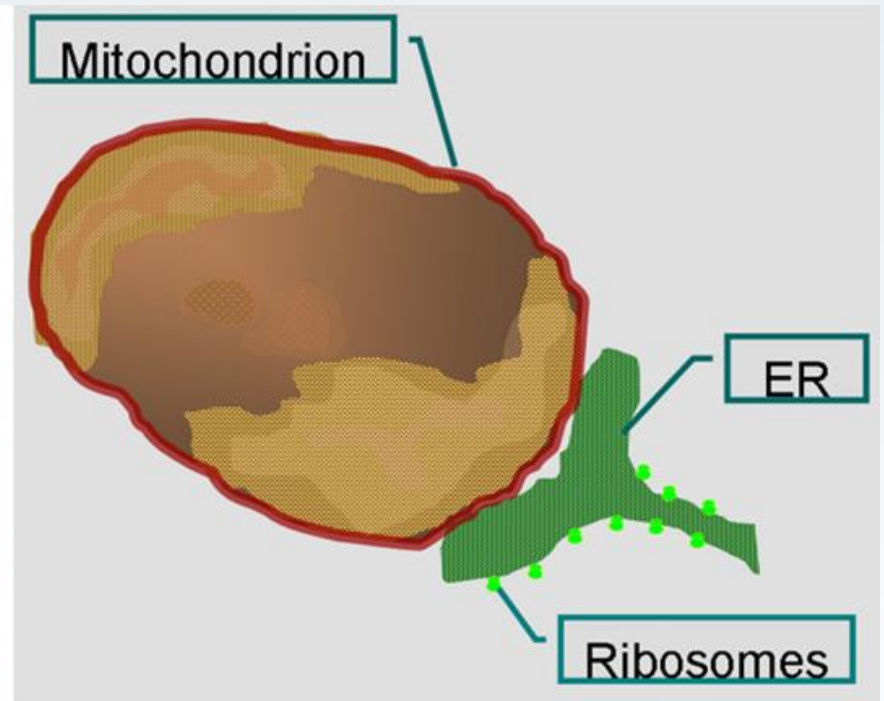
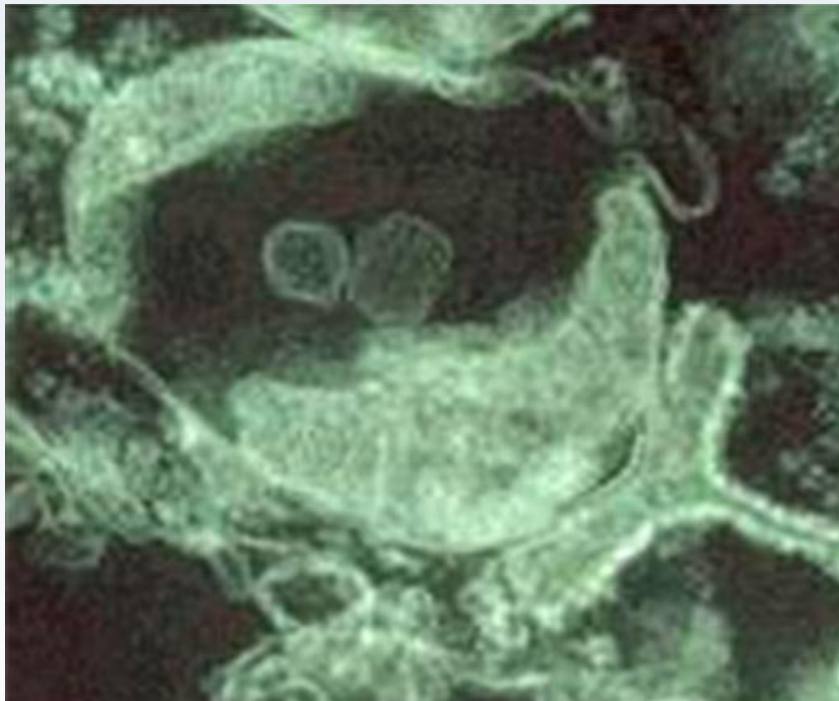
*mitochondria-associated ER membrane*

**PAM:**

*Plasma-membrane-associated ER membrane*

# MAM

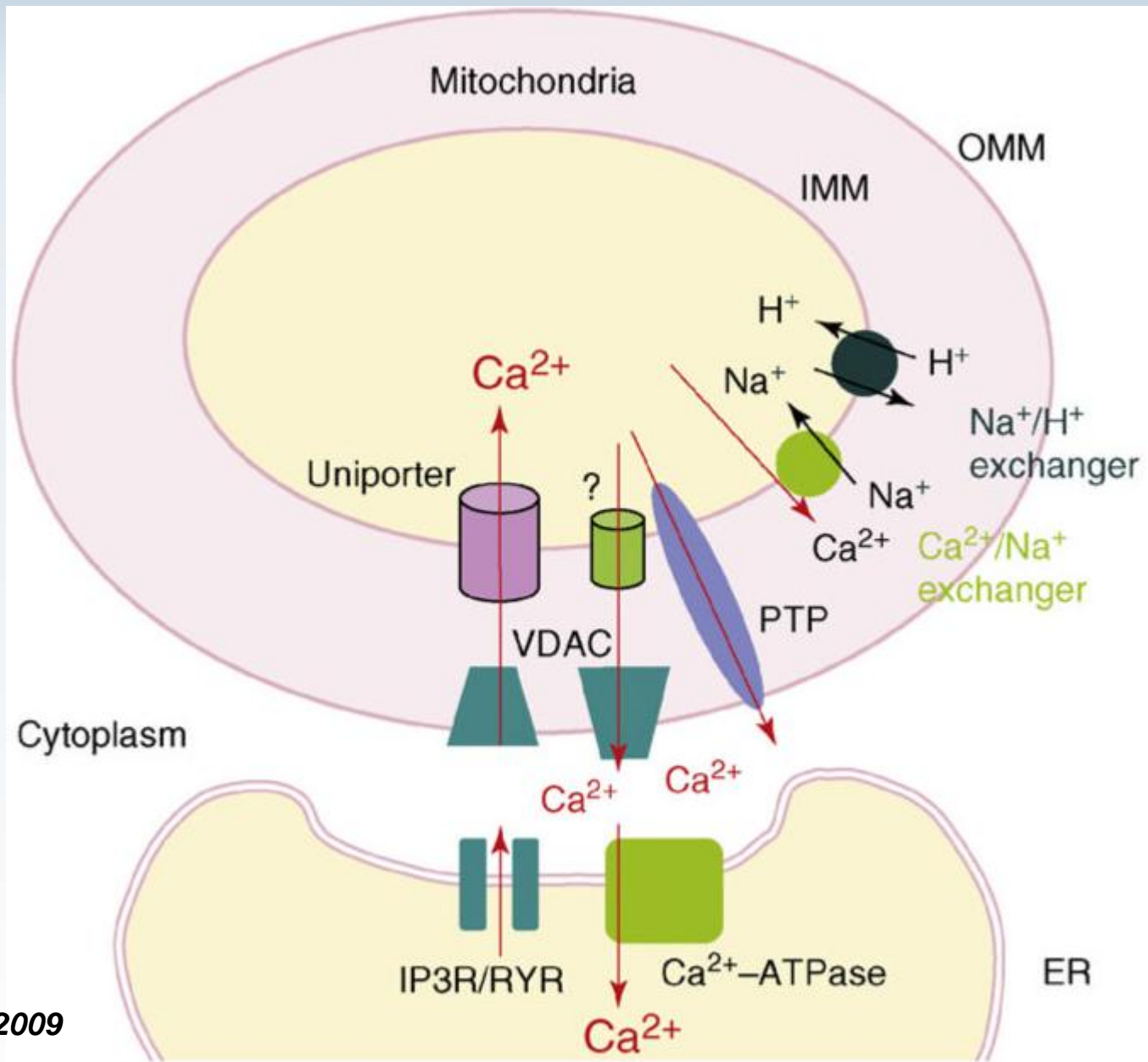
(26.000x) Mariusz R. Wieckowski



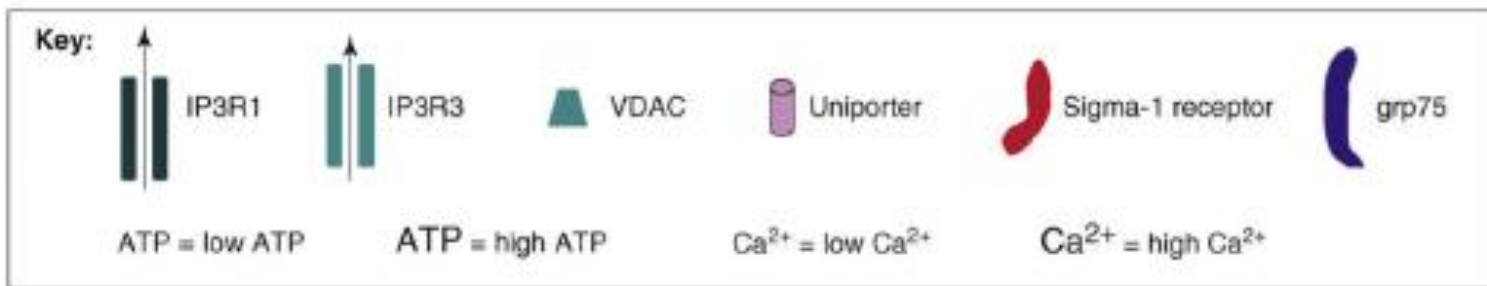
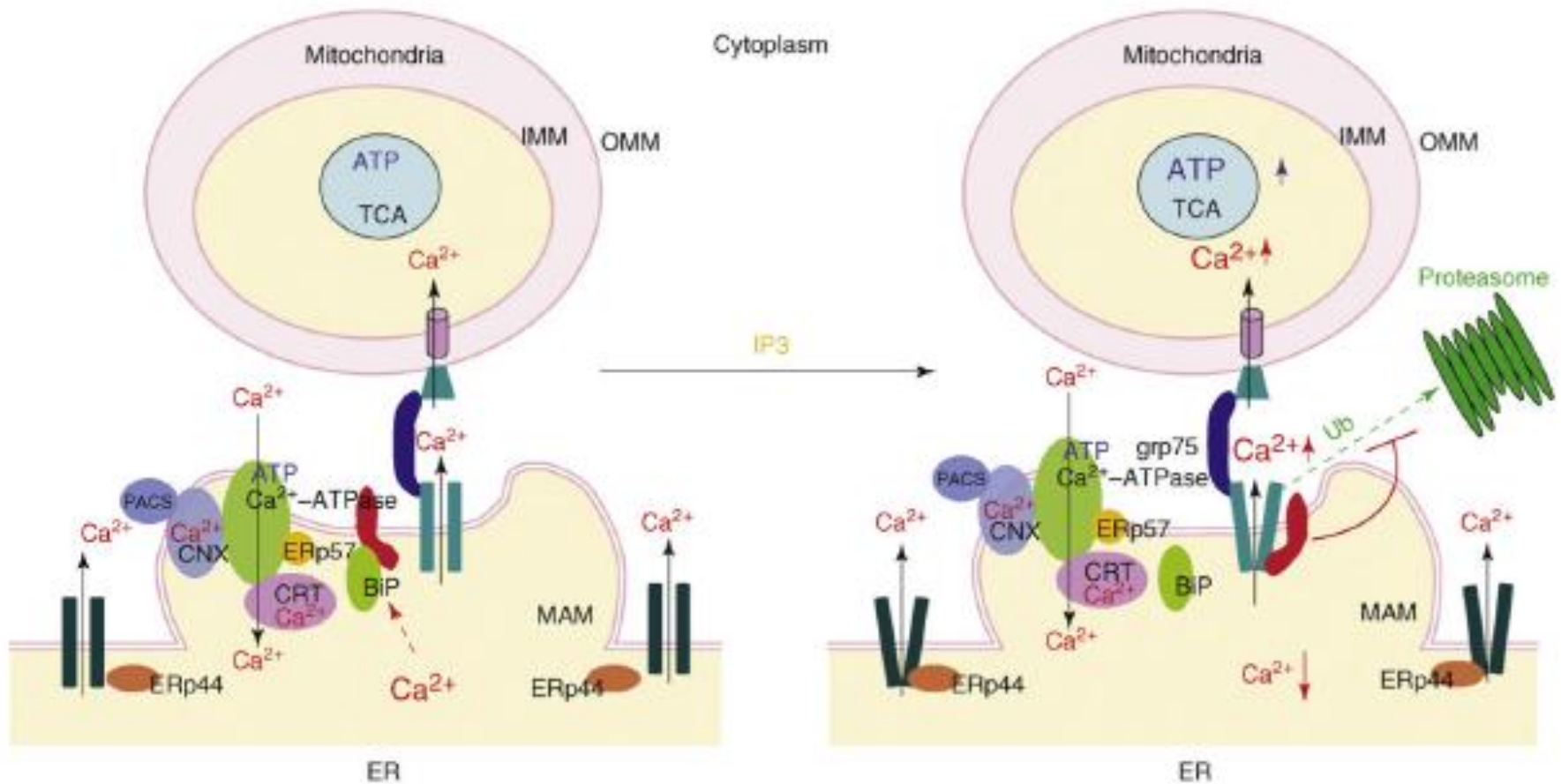


# Białka tworzące kompleksy MAM

- IP<sub>3</sub>R
- VDAC1 (voltage-dependent anion channel)
- Grp75
- Calnexin / Calreticulin
- PACS-2
- ERp44 & ERp57
- Sima-1 receptr
- AMF-R (autocrine motility factor receptor)
- Mitofuzyna 1 i 2 (Mfn1, Mfn2)
- SERCA



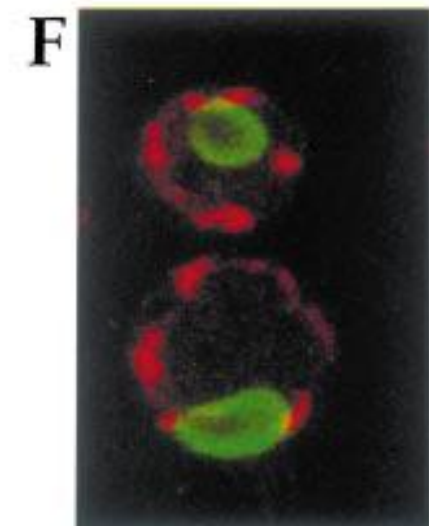
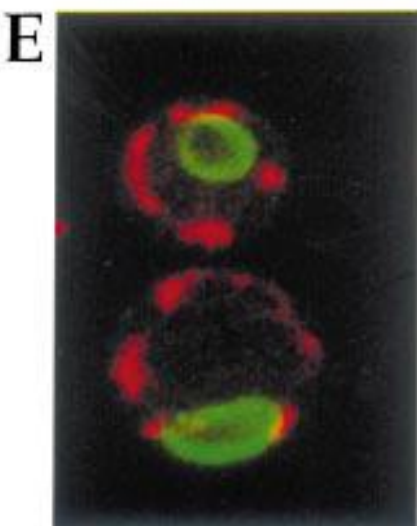
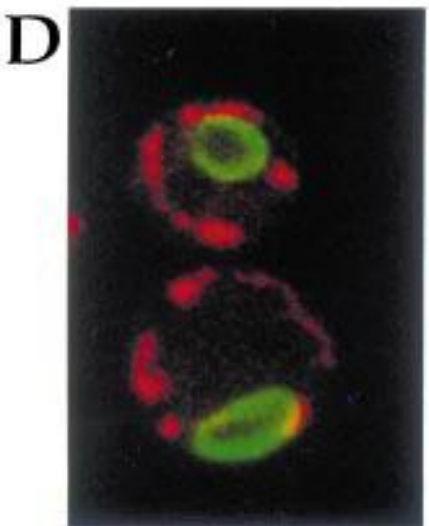
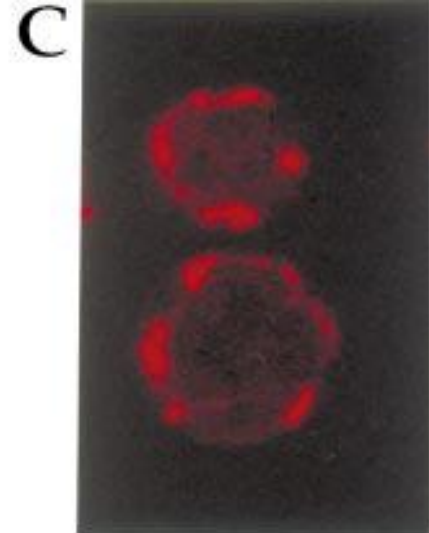
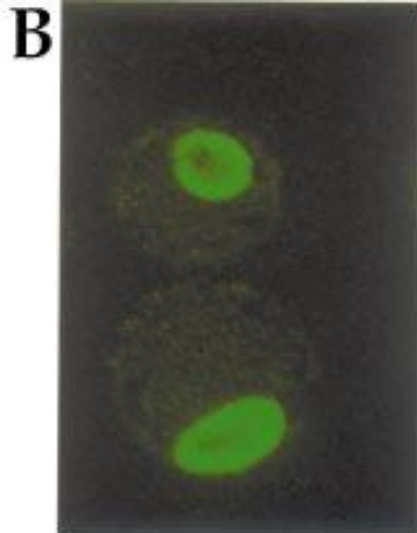
Hayashi et al. 2009



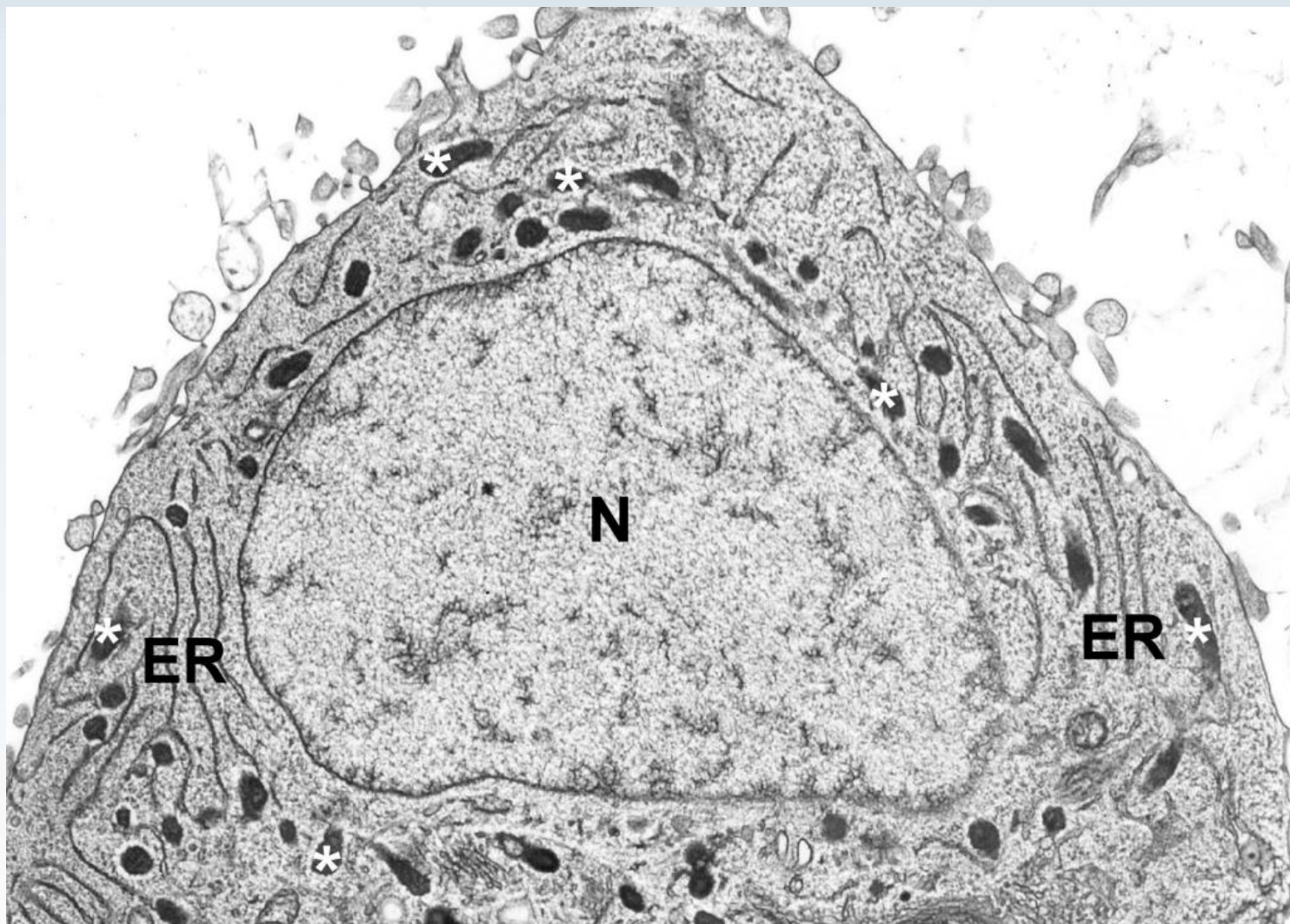


# Funkcje MAM

- Homeostaza wapniowa
- Regulacja aktywności enzymów cyklu Krebsa  
*(dehydrogenaza pirogronianowa, dehydrogenaza alfa-ketoglutaranu i izocytrynianu)*
- Metabolizm lipidów i glukozy  
*(syntaza fosfatydyloseryny, fosfastydyloetanolaminy, metylotransferaza-2, metylotransferazatransferaza metylowa diacyloglicerolu, acylotransferaza acylo-CoA:cholesterol, glukoza-6-fosfataza)*



10 $\mu$ m



*Rizzuto et al. 2004*



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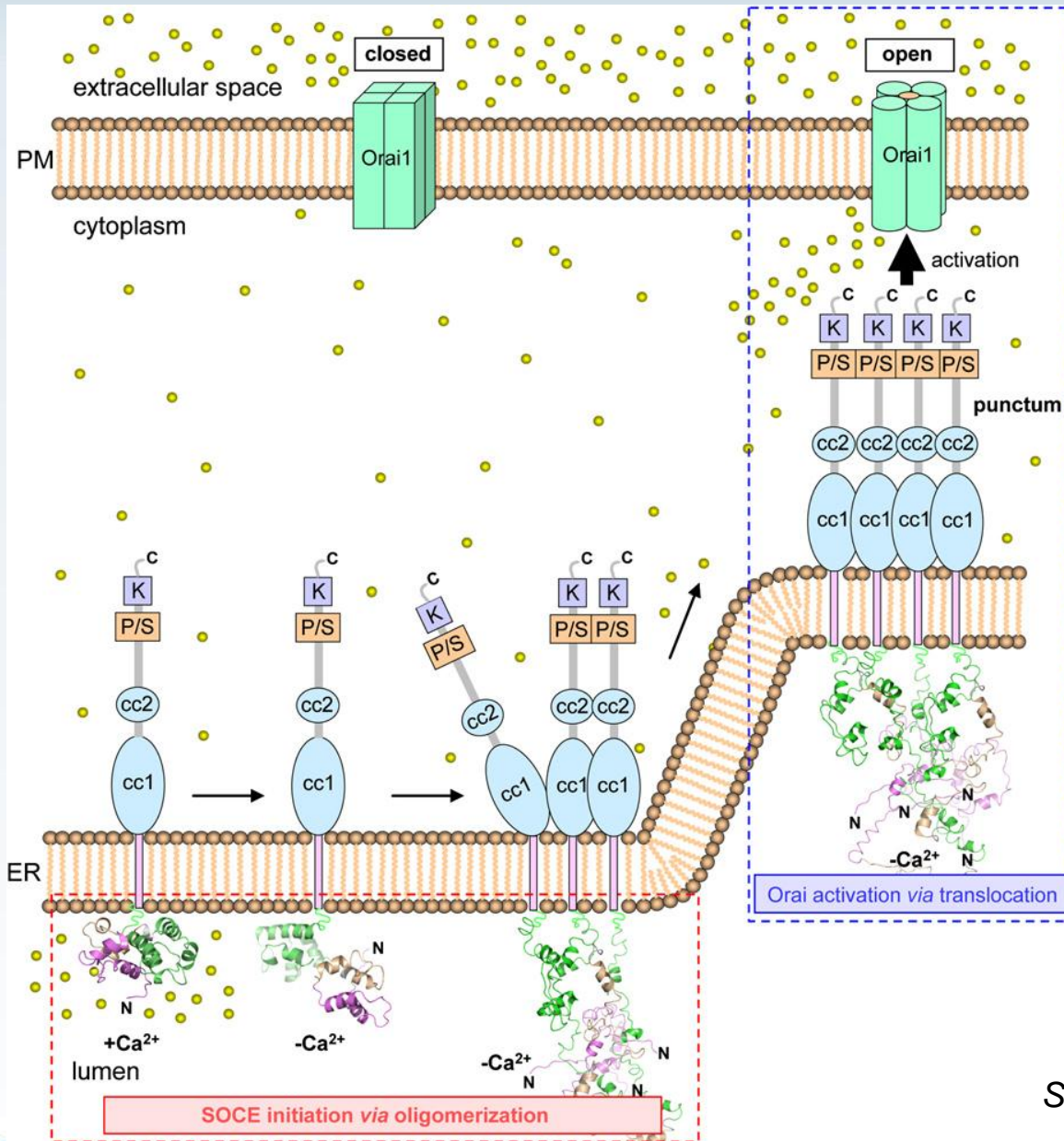
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# Białka tworzące kompleksy PAM

- Grp75
- Calnexin / Calreticulin
- PACS-2
- STIM 1 i 2
- Ori 1,2 i 3





STIM acts as a ER luminal  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sensor. Depletion of store causes STIM aggregation

- STIM aggregates bind and activate Orai ion channels on plasma membrane
- $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  influx in vicinity of ER allows refilling

*Stathopoulos et al. 2008*



# Współczesne modele ujmujące mitochondria



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# Model Marhla



ELSEVIER

BioSystems 57 (2000) 75–86



[www.elsevier.com/locate/biosystems](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/biosystems)

## Complex calcium oscillations and the role of mitochondria and cytosolic proteins

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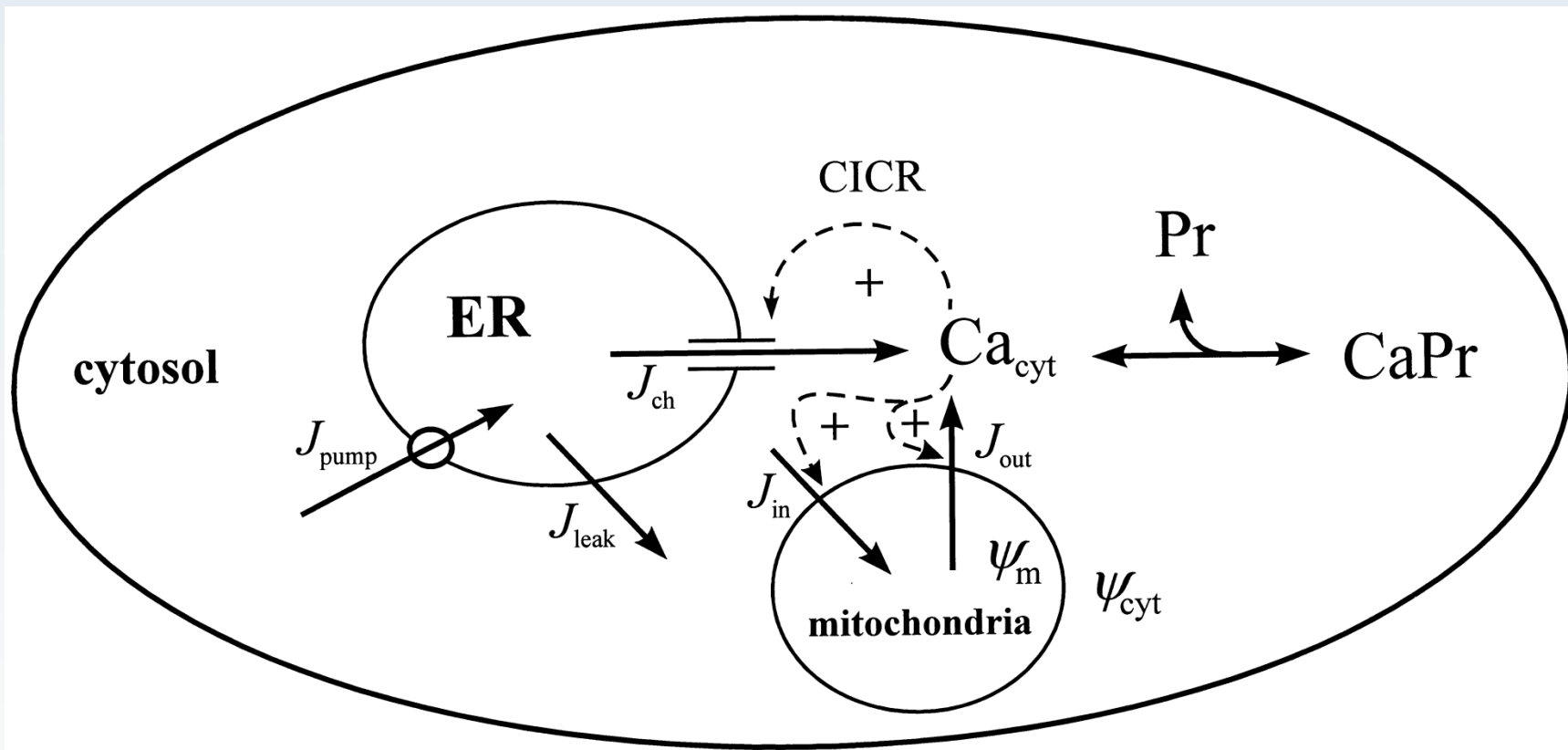
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- $$\frac{dCa_{ER}}{dt} = \frac{\beta_{ER}}{\rho_{ER}} (J_{pump} - J_{ch} - J_{leak})$$

- $$\frac{dCa_{Mit}}{dt} = \frac{\beta_{Mit}}{\rho_{Mit}} (J_{in} - J_{out})$$

- $$\frac{dCa_{cyt}}{dt} = \frac{dCa_{cyt}}{dt} = (J_{ch} + J_{leak} - J_{pump}) + (J_{out} - J_{in}) - k_- * CaPr - k_+ * Ca_{cyt}Pr$$



... gdzie



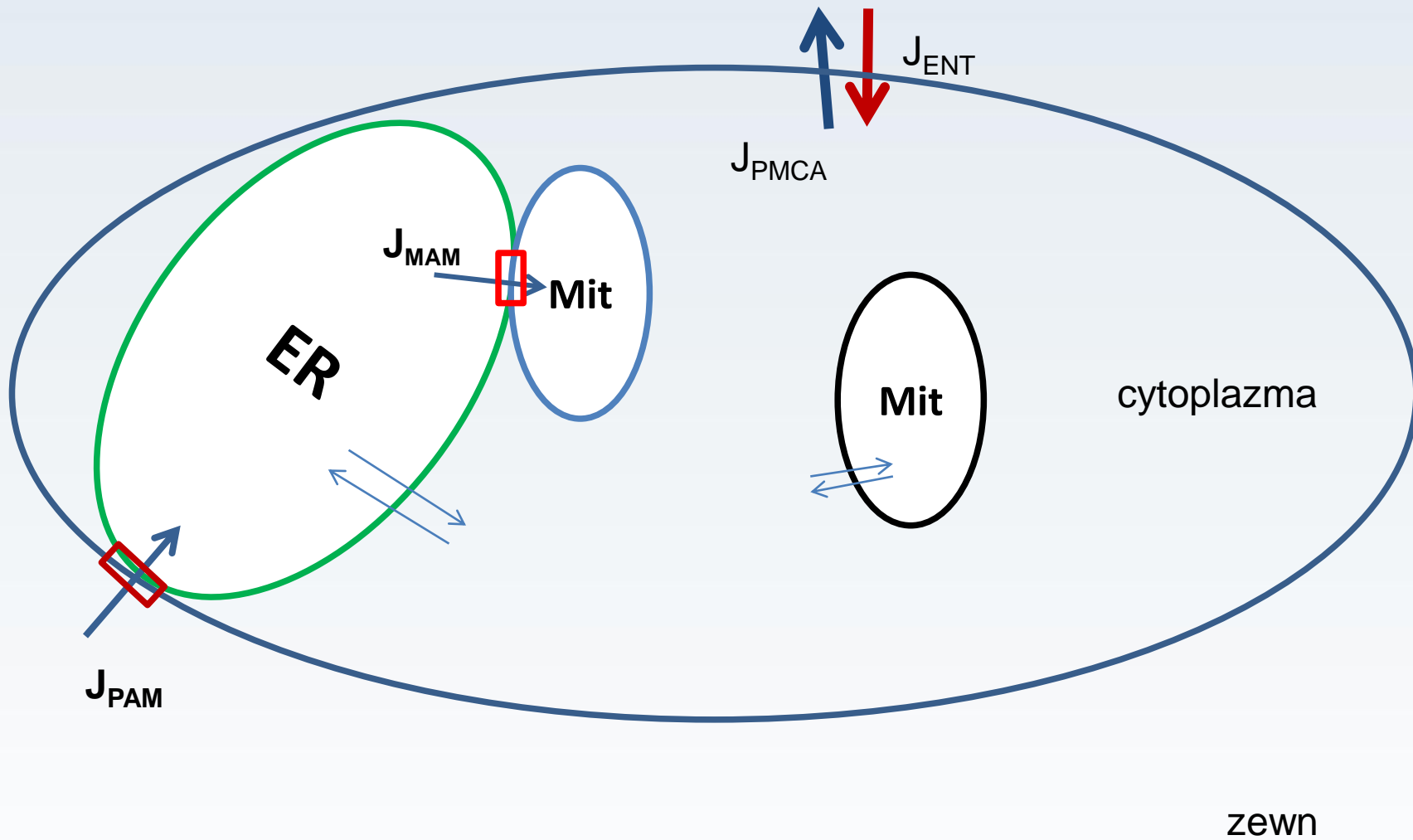
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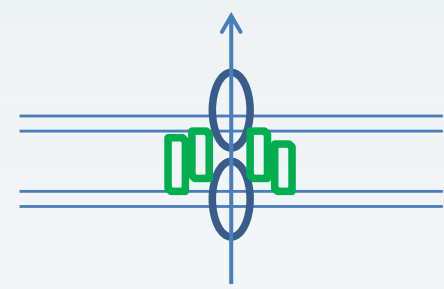
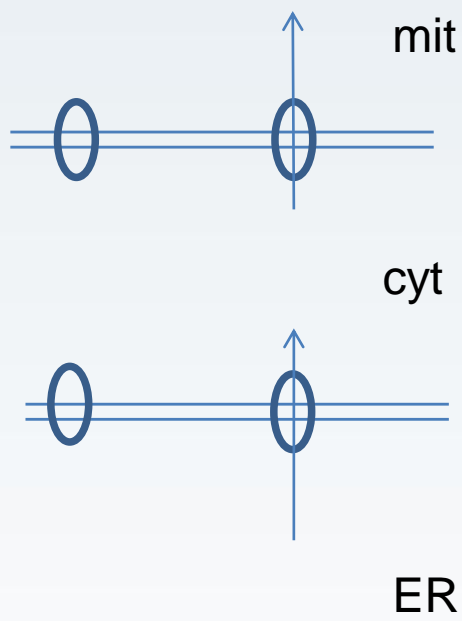


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# Równania opisujące zmiany poziomu wapnia w komórce:

- $$\frac{dCa_{ER}}{dt} = \frac{\beta_{ER}}{\rho_{ER}} (J_{pump} - J_{ch} - J_{leak}) + K6 * J_{PAM} - \frac{\beta_{MAM}}{\rho_{MAM}} * J_{MAM}$$
- $$\frac{dCa_{Mit}}{dt} = \frac{\beta_{Mit}}{\rho_{Mit}} (J_{in} - J_{out}) + \frac{\beta_{MAM}}{\rho_{MAM}} * J_{MAM}$$
- $$\frac{dCa_{cyt}}{dt} = (J_{ch} + J_{leak} - J_{pump}) + (J_{out} - J_{in}) - k_- CaPr - k_+ Ca_{cyt} Pr - J_{PMCA} + J_{ENT}$$
- $$\frac{dCa_{Pr}}{dt} = k_+ * Ca_{cyt} (Pr_{tot} - CaPr) - k_- CaPr$$

# Uwzględnienie PAM i MAM w równaniach

$$J_{MAM} = K_{MAM} \frac{Ca_{ER}^8}{K4^8 + Ca_{ER}^8}$$

$$J_{PAM} = K_{PAM} \frac{K5^8}{K5^8 + Ca_{ER}^8}$$

$$J_{PMCA} = K_{PMCA} * Ca_{cyt}$$



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# Dziękuję za uwagę

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# Prądy wapniowe

- $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  induced  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  release (CICR)
- capacitative  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  entry (CCE) / store operated  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  influx (SOC)
- $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  Release Activated  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  Current (CRAC)

