



G PROTEINS

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G proteins

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Diseases

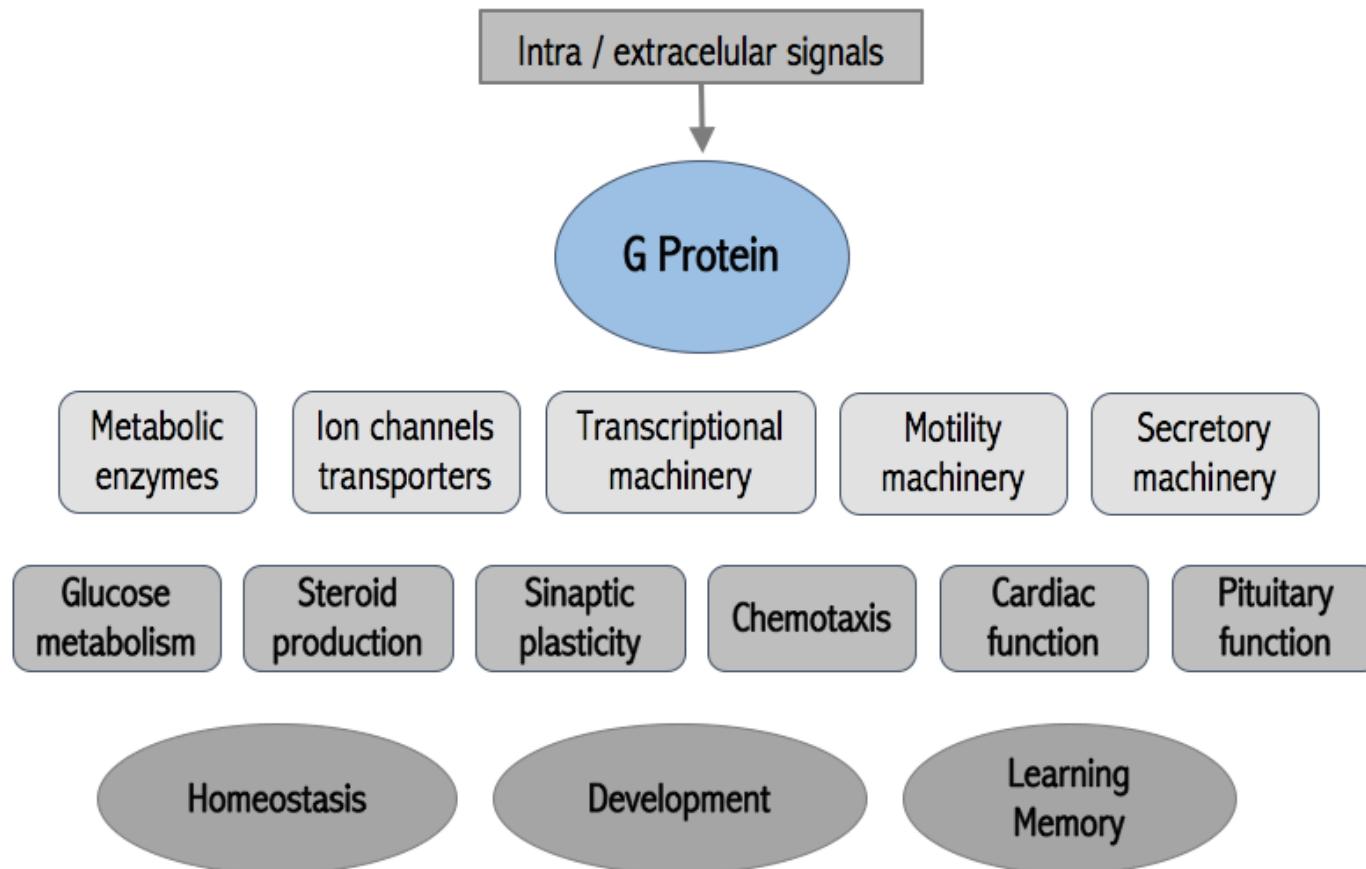
- Recurrent RhoA mutations in human cancer



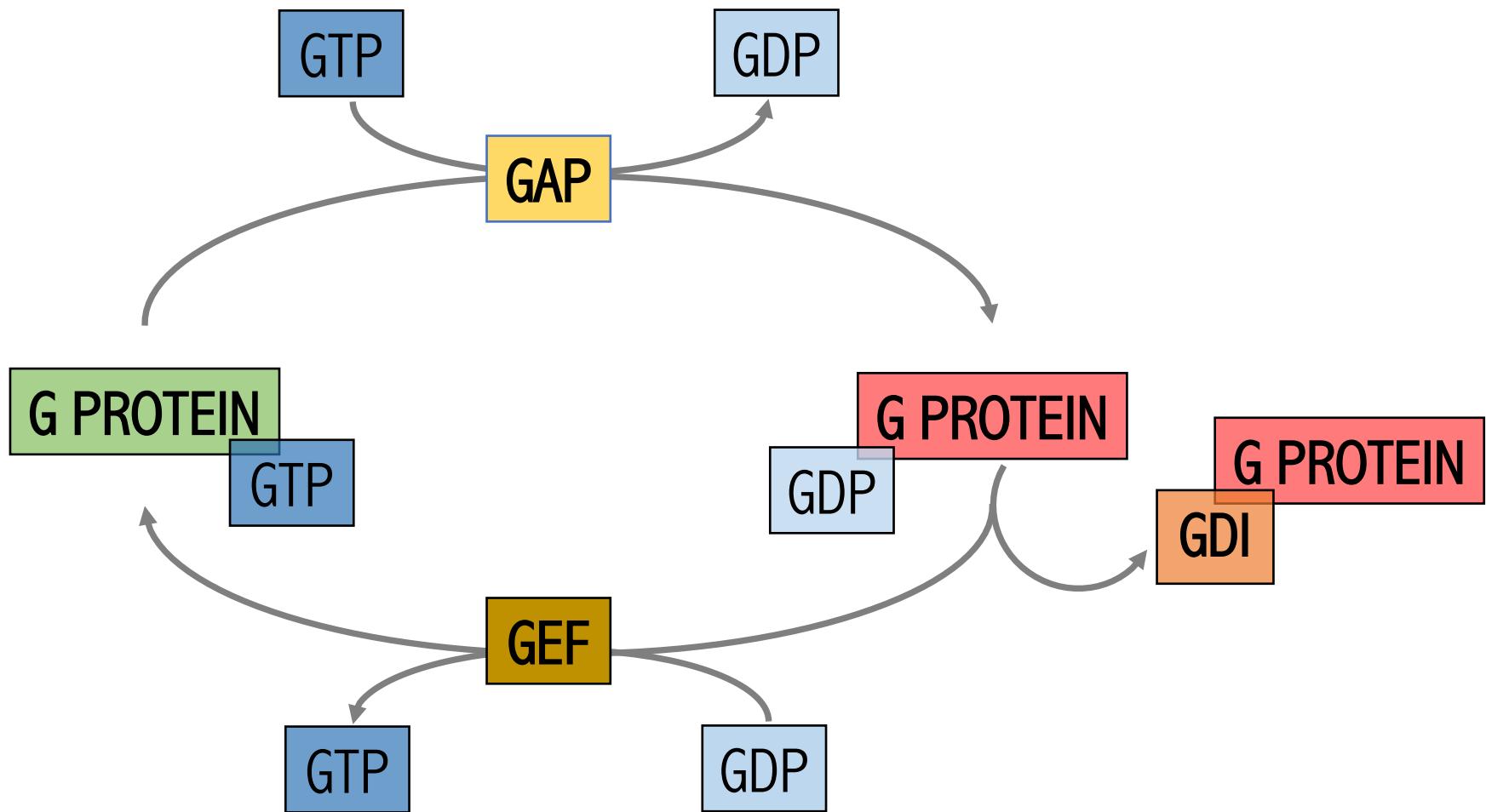
G PROTEINS

INTRODUCTION – G PROTEINS

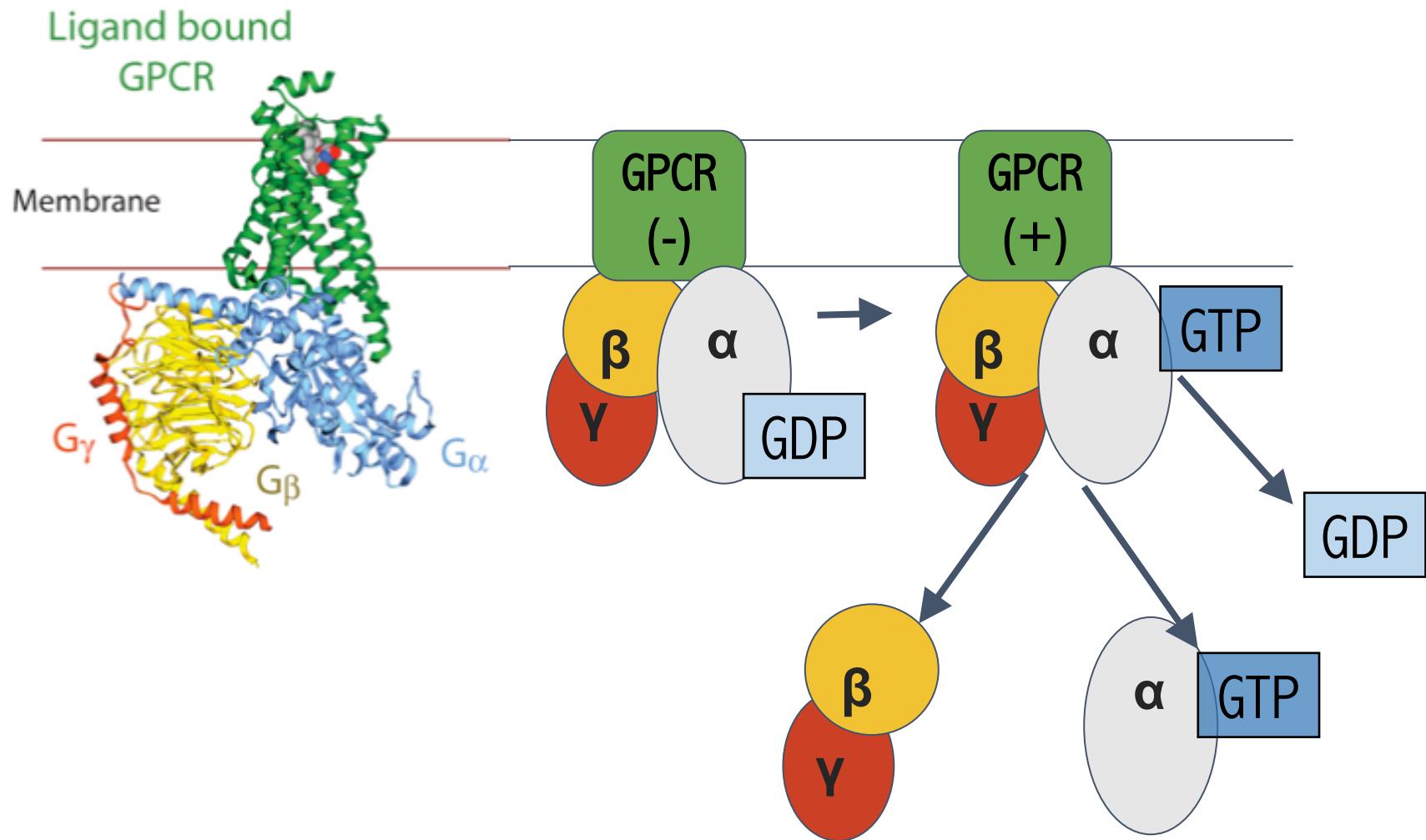
G proteins are a family that has an important role on the cellular signaling process



MECHANISM OF ACTION



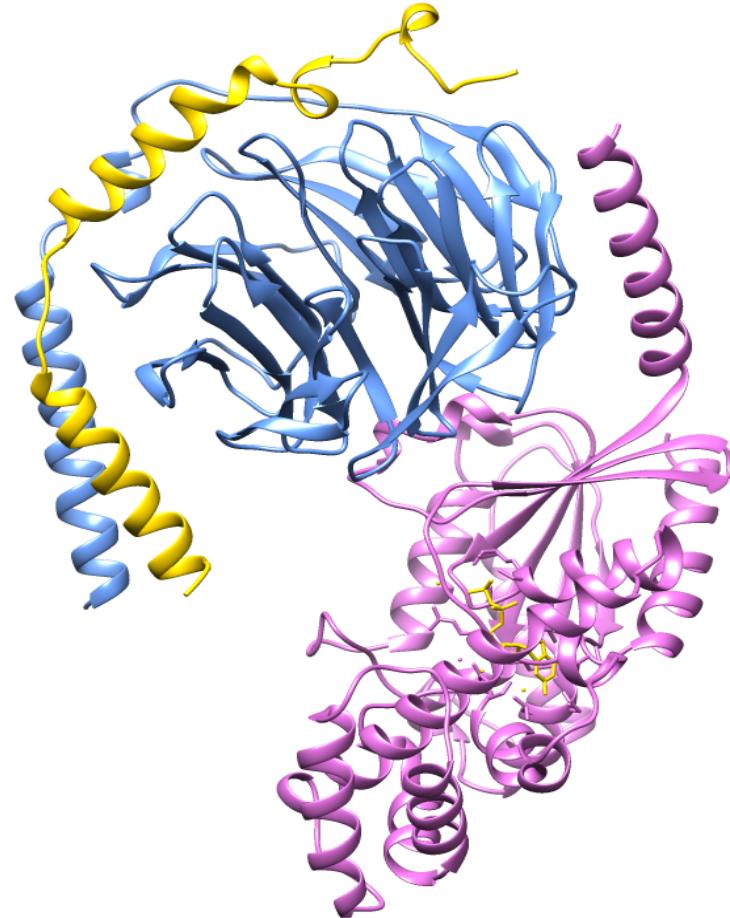
G PROTEIN STATES



TYPES OF G PROTEINS

HETEROTRIMERIC

- Location: Cell membrane.
- Coupled by GPCRs.
- 3 Subunits: Alpha, beta-gamma.
- α : Binds GTP, dissociates and interacts with effector.



HETEROTRIMERIC G PROTEINS

Families: Gi, Gs, Gq, and G12/13

Domains:

- GTPase: binding and hydrolysis of GTP
- Helical domain
- Switches: I, II, III
- NTD, CTD: Activation directs protein-protein interactions.

Ligands:

- GEFs (Guanine Nucleotide Exchange Factors)
- GAPs (GTPase-activating proteins)
- GDIs (Guanine nucleotide dissociation inhibitors)

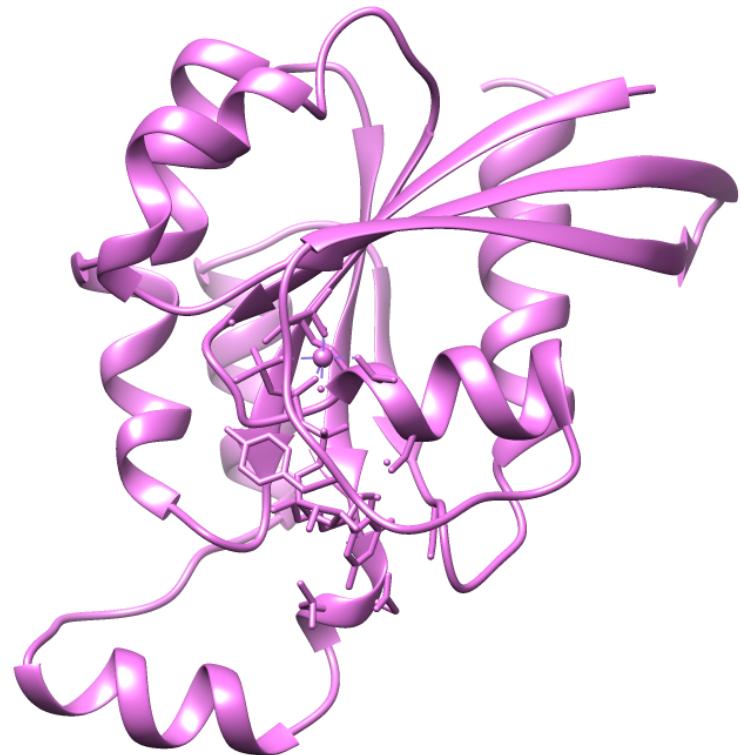
Effectors:

- AC, PLC, Phosphodiesterase, Ion channels.

TYPES OF G PROTEINS

MONOMERIC

- **Location:** Cytosol.
- **Structure:** Galpha homologous.
- Bind GTP.
- Catalyse hydrolysis of the terminal phosphate group (inactive GDP-bound conformation) .



MONOMERIC G PROTEINS

Families: Ras superfamily.

Domains:

- G domain /G motif / Core effector / Membrane targeting
- Switches: I, II
- NTD, CTD: little known: activation directs protein-protein interactions

Ligands:

- GEFs (Guanine Nucleotide Exchange Factors)
- GAPs (GTPase-activating proteins)
- GDIs (Guanine nucleotide dissociation inhibitors)

Effectors:

- AC, PLC, Phosphodiesterase, Ion channels

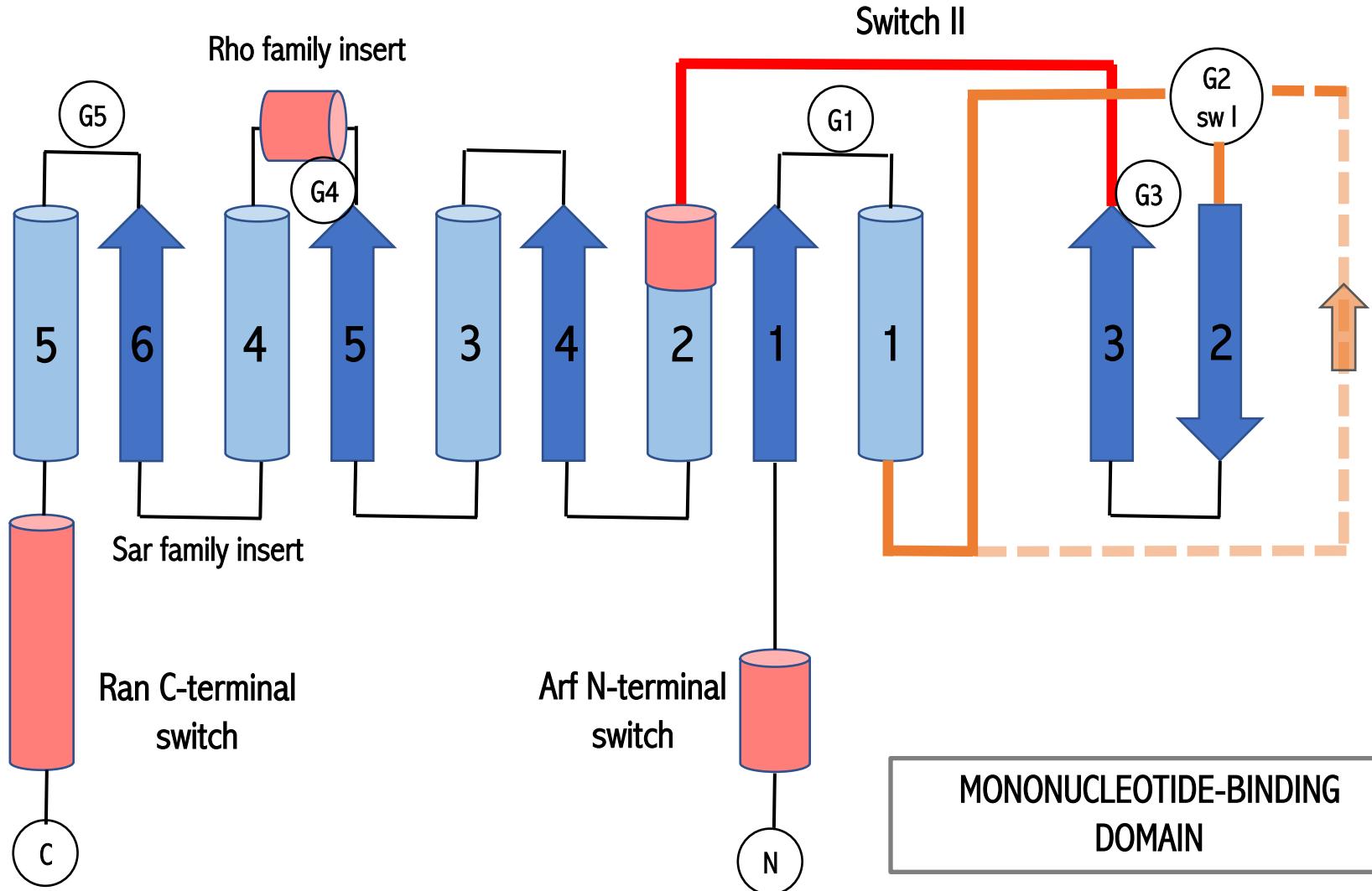


RAS SUPERFAMILY

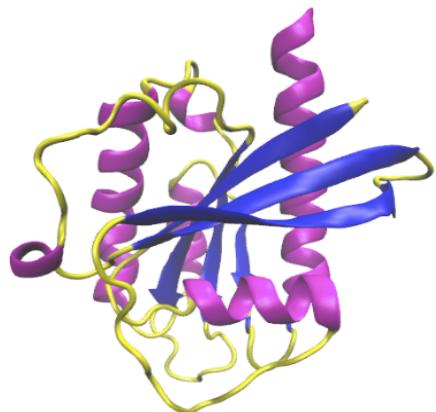
RAS SUPERFAMILY

FAMILY	FUNCTION	MEMBERS
Ras (Ras sarcoma oncoproteins)	Cell proliferation	H-Ras, K-Ras, M-Ras, N-Ras, R-Ras, RalA, RalB, Rap1, Rap2, TC21, Rin, Rit
Rab (Ras like proteins in brain)	Vesicles traffic	Rab-1, Rab63
Ran (Ras like nuclear protein)	Nuclear traffic	Ran
Arf (ADP-ribosylation factor)	Vesicles traffic	Arf1, Arf2, Arf3, Arf4, Arf5, Arf6
Rho (Ras homologous proteins)	Cell morphology	RhoA, RhoB, RhoC, RhoD, RhoE, RhoG, RhoH, Rac1, Rac2, Rac3, Cdc4, Rnd1, Rnd2, RIF, CHP, WRCH1, TC10

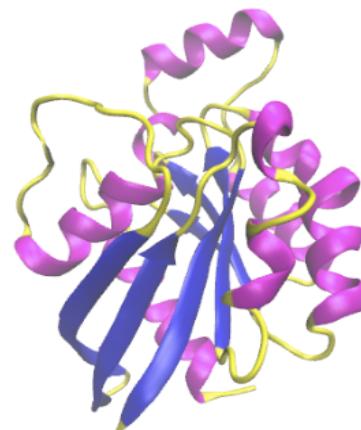
RAS GENERAL STRUCTURE



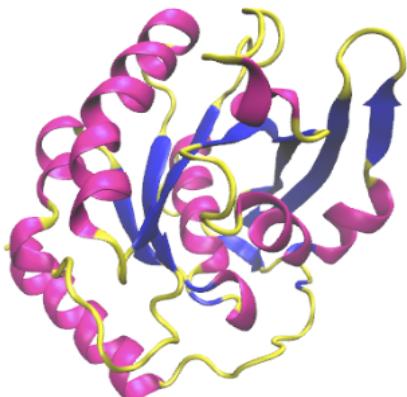
RAS SUPERFAMILY



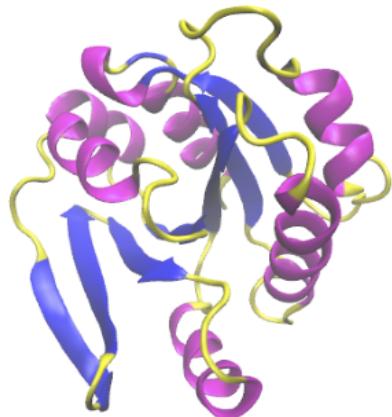
RAB



RHO



RAN



RAS



ARF

ALINGNMENT RAS

	Phosphate-binding Loop	Switch I	
RHOA_HUMAN	-----maairk KLVIVGDGACGKT CLLIVFSKDQFPEVYVPTV-FENYVADI		
KRAS_HUMAN	-----mtey KLVVVGAGGVGKS ALTIQLIQNHFVDEYDPTI-EDSYRKQV		
RAB1_HUMAN	-----mssmnpey dylfKLLLIGDSGVGKS CLLLRFADDTYTESYISTIGVDFKIRTI		
RAN_HUMAN	-----maaqgepqvqf KLVLVGDGGTGKTTFVKRHLTGEFEKKYVAT LGVEHPLVF		
ARF1_HUMAN	mgnifanlfkg lgk kemr-ILMVG LDAA GKTTI LYKLKLGEIVTT- IPTIGFNVE --T-		
	Switch II		
RHOA_HUMAN	EVDGKQVELALW DTAGQEDYDRLRPLS YPDTDVILMCFSIDSPDSLENIPeKWTPEVKHF		
KRAS_HUMAN	VIDGETCLLD I LD DTAGQEEYSAMRDQYMRTGEGFLCVFAINNTKSFEDIH-HYREQIKRV		
RAB1_HUMAN	ELDGKTIKL QI W DTAGQERFRTITSSYYRGAHGIIVVYDVTDQESFN NVK-QWLQEIDRY		
RAN_HUMAN	HTNRGPIKFNVW DTAGQEKF GGLRDGYYIQAQCAIIMFDVTSRVTYKNVP-NWHRDLVRV		
ARF1_HUMAN	-VEYKNISFTVWD VGGQDK I RPLWRHYF QNTQGLIFVVDSNDRERVNEAReELMRMLAED		
RHOA_HUMAN	CP--NVPII LVGNKKD LRNdehtrrrelakmk QEPVKPEEGRDMANRIGaFGYMECSAKTK		
KRAS_HUMAN	KD s EDVPMVL VGNKCD LPS-----RTVDTKQAQDLARSYG-IPFIETSAKTR		
RAB1_HUMAN	AS-ENV NKLLVGNKCD LTT-----KKVV DYTTAKEFADSLG-IPFLETSAKNA		
RAN_HUMAN	CE--NIPIVLC GNKVD IKD-----RKVKAKSIV-FHRKNN-LQYYDISAKSN		
ARF1_HUMAN	EL-RDAVLLVF ANKQD LPNa-----mnAAEITDKLGLHSLRHRN-WYI QATCATSG		
RHOA_HUMAN	DGVREV FEMATRAAL qarrgkksgclvl-----		
KRAS_HUMAN	QRVEDAFYTLVREIR qyrlkk iskeektpgcvkikkciim-----		
RAB1_HUMAN	TNVEQS FMTMAAEIK krmgpgataggaeksnvkiqstpvkqsgggcc-----		
RAN_HUMAN	YNFEKPFLWLARKL- igdpnlef vampalappevvmdpalaaqyehdlevaqttalpded		
ARF1_HUMAN	DG-----lyegldwlsnqlrnqk-----		

RAS SUPERFAMILY (STAMP)

No.	Domain1	Domain2	Sc	RMS	Len1	Len2	Align	NFit	Eq.	Secs.	%I	%S	P(m)
Pair 1	3oes	5cit	5.23	1.40	157	199	177	128	127	0	21.26	100.00	1.89e-04
Pair 2	3oes	1t91	7.09	1.30	157	176	174	142	142	0	32.39	100.00	2.00e-13
Pair 3	3oes	1a2b	7.02	1.18	157	178	181	139	138	0	31.88	100.00	1.20e-12
Pair 4	3oes	1e0s	0.44	1.96	157	173	223	13	7	0	0.00	100.00	1.00e+00
Pair 5	5cit	1t91	5.18	1.42	199	176	182	135	133	0	30.83	100.00	2.21e-11
Pair 6	5cit	1a2b	5.18	1.34	199	178	190	135	135	0	27.41	100.00	6.80e-09
Pair 7	5cit	1e0s	0.49	2.30	199	173	271	15	12	0	8.33	100.00	1.00e+00
Pair 8	1t91	1a2b	7.12	1.23	176	178	185	150	149	0	28.86	100.00	2.81e-10
Pair 9	1t91	1e0s	0.53	1.47	176	173	227	19	14	0	0.00	100.00	1.00e+00
Pair 10	1a2b	1e0s	5.13	1.77	178	173	194	128	127	0	20.47	100.00	4.35e-04

Reading in matrix file dominis.mat...

Doing cluster analysis...

Cluster: 1 (1t91 & 1a2b) Sc 7.12 RMS 1.21 Len 185 nfit 149
See file dominis.1 for the alignment and transformations

Cluster: 2 (3oes & 1t91 1a2b) Sc 7.95 RMS 1.17 Len 188 nfit 143
See file dominis.2 for the alignment and transformations

Cluster: 3 (5cit & 3oes 1t91 1a2b) Sc 6.49 RMS 1.36 Len 200 nfit 135
See file dominis.3 for the alignment and transformations

Cluster: 4 (1e0s & 5cit 3oes 1t91 1a2b) Sc 1.44 RMS 3.36 Len 253 nfit 37 LOW SCORE

See file dominis.4 for the alignment and transformations



ALIGNFIT in order to improve the results

RAS SUPERFAMILY (STAMP)

No.	Domain1	Domain2	Sc	RMS	Len1	Len2	Align	NFit	Eq.	Secs.	%I	%S	P(m)
Pair 1	3oes	5cit	5.21	1.36	157	199	176	126	126	0	21.43	100.00	6.89e-05
Pair 2	3oes	1t91	7.04	1.29	157	176	175	141	139	0	33.09	100.00	3.69e-13
Pair 3	3oes	1a2b	7.04	1.15	157	178	181	138	138	0	32.61	100.00	2.78e-13
Pair 4	3oes	1e0s	5.22	1.73	157	173	182	118	112	0	15.18	100.00	2.42e-02
Pair 5	5cit	1t91	5.20	1.39	199	176	180	133	130	0	31.54	100.00	9.91e-12
Pair 6	5cit	1a2b	5.19	1.33	199	178	189	136	135	0	26.67	100.00	7.41e-08
Pair 7	5cit	1e0s	4.66	1.78	199	173	177	125	123	0	18.70	100.00	2.74e-03
Pair 8	1t91	1a2b	7.13	1.20	176	178	185	149	148	0	29.05	100.00	6.14e-11
Pair 9	1t91	1e0s	4.87	1.71	176	173	188	117	112	0	15.18	100.00	2.42e-02
Pair 10	1a2b	1e0s	5.13	1.77	178	173	194	128	127	0	20.47	100.00	4.35e-04

Reading in matrix file dominis.mat...

Doing cluster analysis...

Cluster: 1 (1t91 & 1a2b) Sc 7.13 RMS 1.20 Len 185 nfit 149

See file dominis.1 for the alignment and transformations

Cluster: 2 (3oes & 1t91 1a2b) Sc 7.51 RMS 1.16 Len 187 nfit 142

See file dominis.2 for the alignment and transformations

Cluster: 3 (1e0s & 3oes 1t91 1a2b) Sc 6.07 RMS 1.73 Len 204 nfit 125

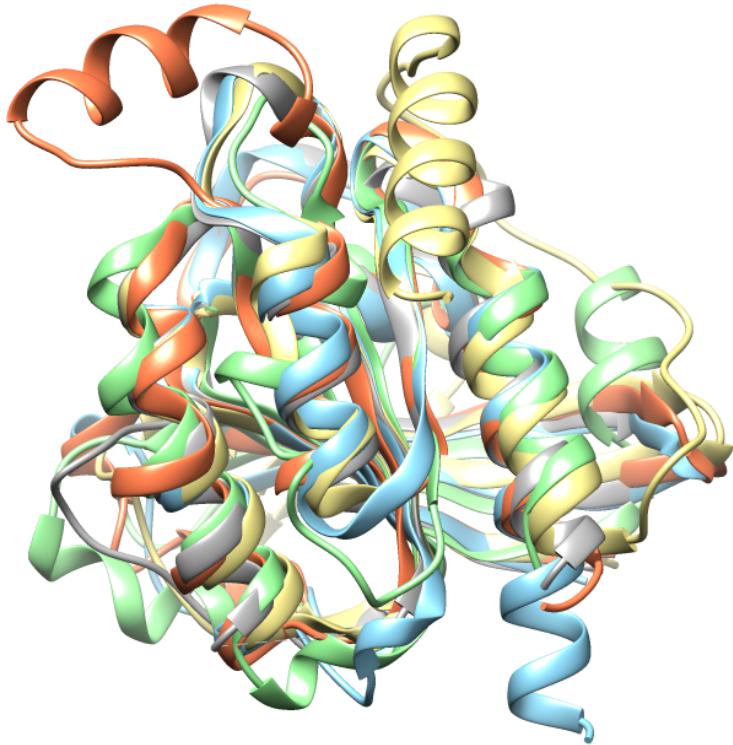
See file dominis.3 for the alignment and transformations

Cluster: 4 (5cit & 1e0s 3oes 1t91 1a2b) Sc 5.75 RMS 1.31 Len 208 nfit 129

See file dominis.4 for the alignment and transformations

SUPERIMPOSITION

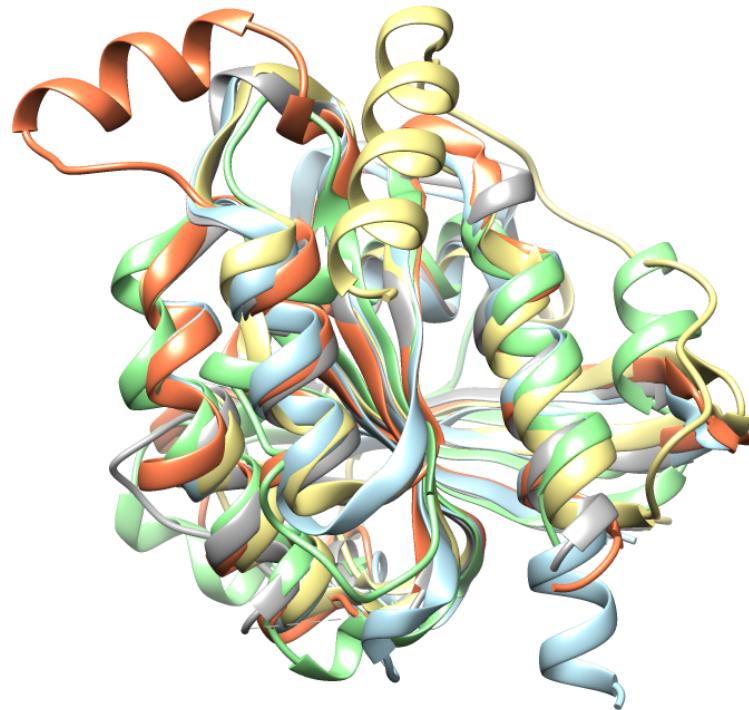
Rab
Arf
Ran
Rho
Ras



WITHOUT ALIGNFIT

RMS: 3,36

Score: 1,44

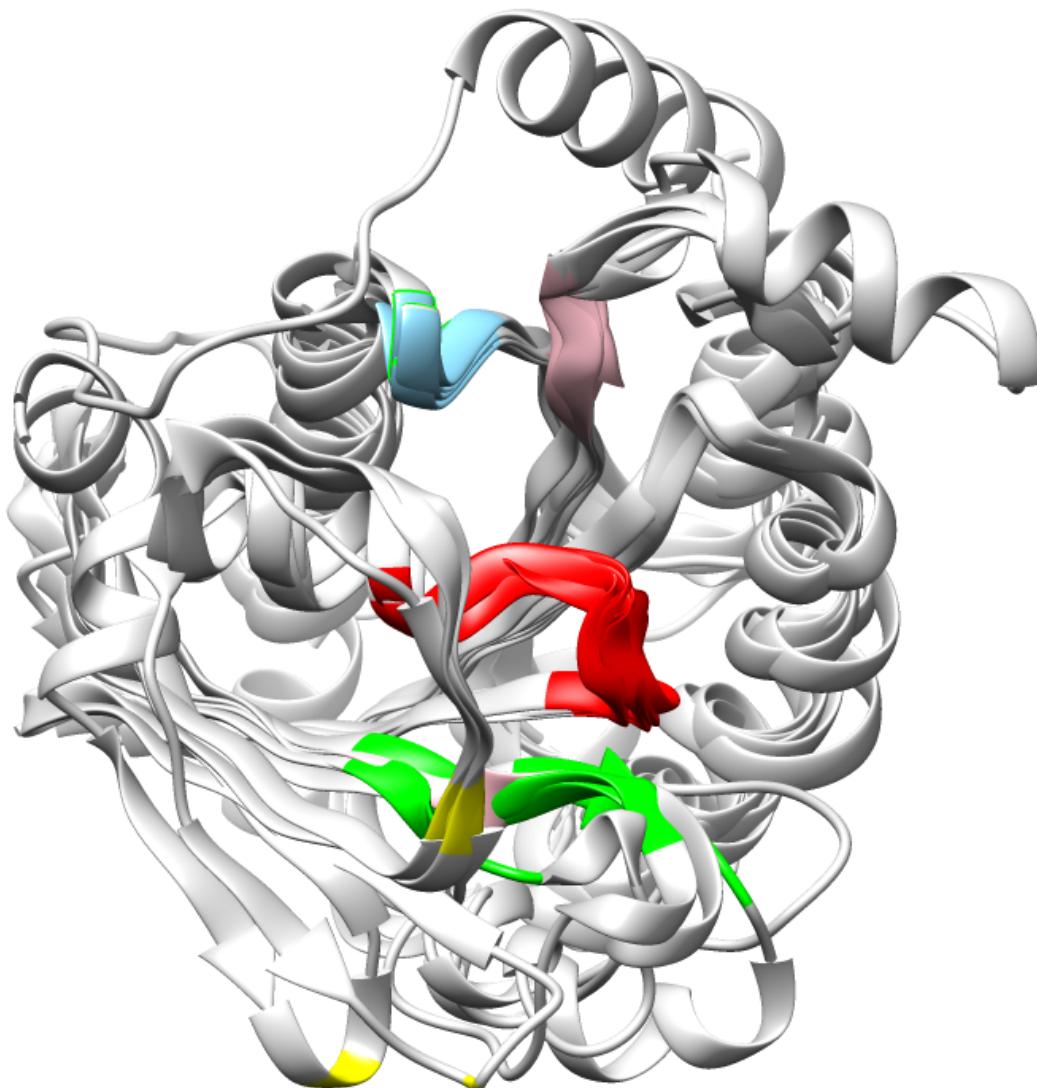


ALIGNFIT

RMS: 1,31

Score: 5,75

G DOMAINS



- Domain 1
- Domain 2
- Domain 3
- Domain 4
- Domain 5



RHO A

RHO FAMILY

Function: Regulation of actin cytoskeletal organization.

- Small (~21 kDa)
- All eukaryotic kingdoms

- Molecular switches
- Cell migration
- Secretion and endocytosis
- Proliferation and transformation

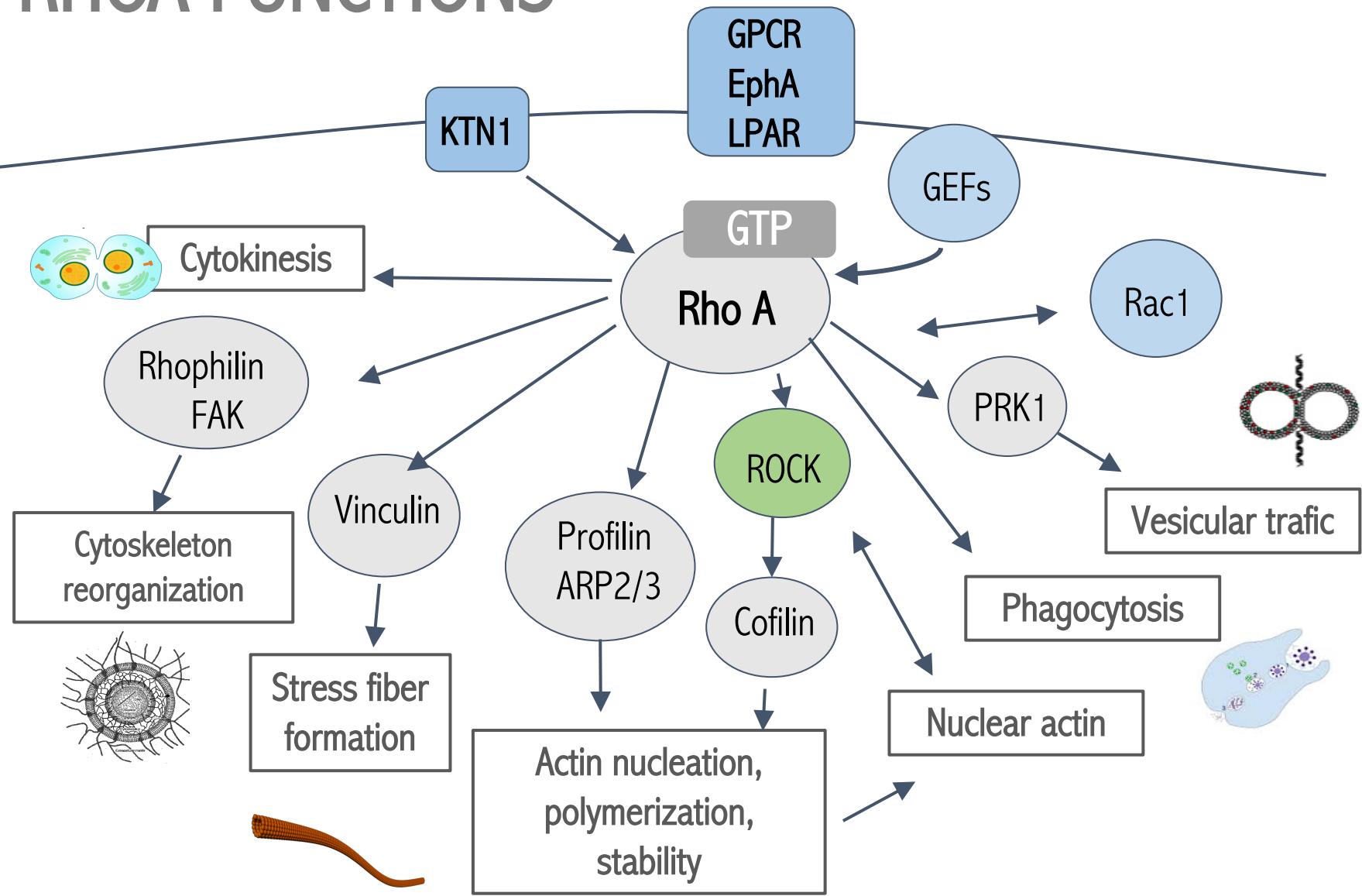


RHO FAMILY

RHO GTPASE	EFFECTORS	FUNCTION IN CELL BIOLOGY
Rho A, B, C	ROCK I, II	Actomyosin contractility, cell migration
Rac 1, 2, 3, Rho G	IRSp53	Actin polymeration, lamellipodia formation, driving force in cell migration
Cdc42 TC10, TCL, Chip, Wrch-1	WASP/N-WASP	Actin polymerization, filopodia formation, sensor role in cell migration

Other: RhoE/Rnd3, RhoH/TTF, Rif, RhoBTB1, RhoBTB2, Miro-1, Miro-2, RhoD, Rnd1 and Rnd2

RHOA FUNCTIONS



ALINGNMENT RHO

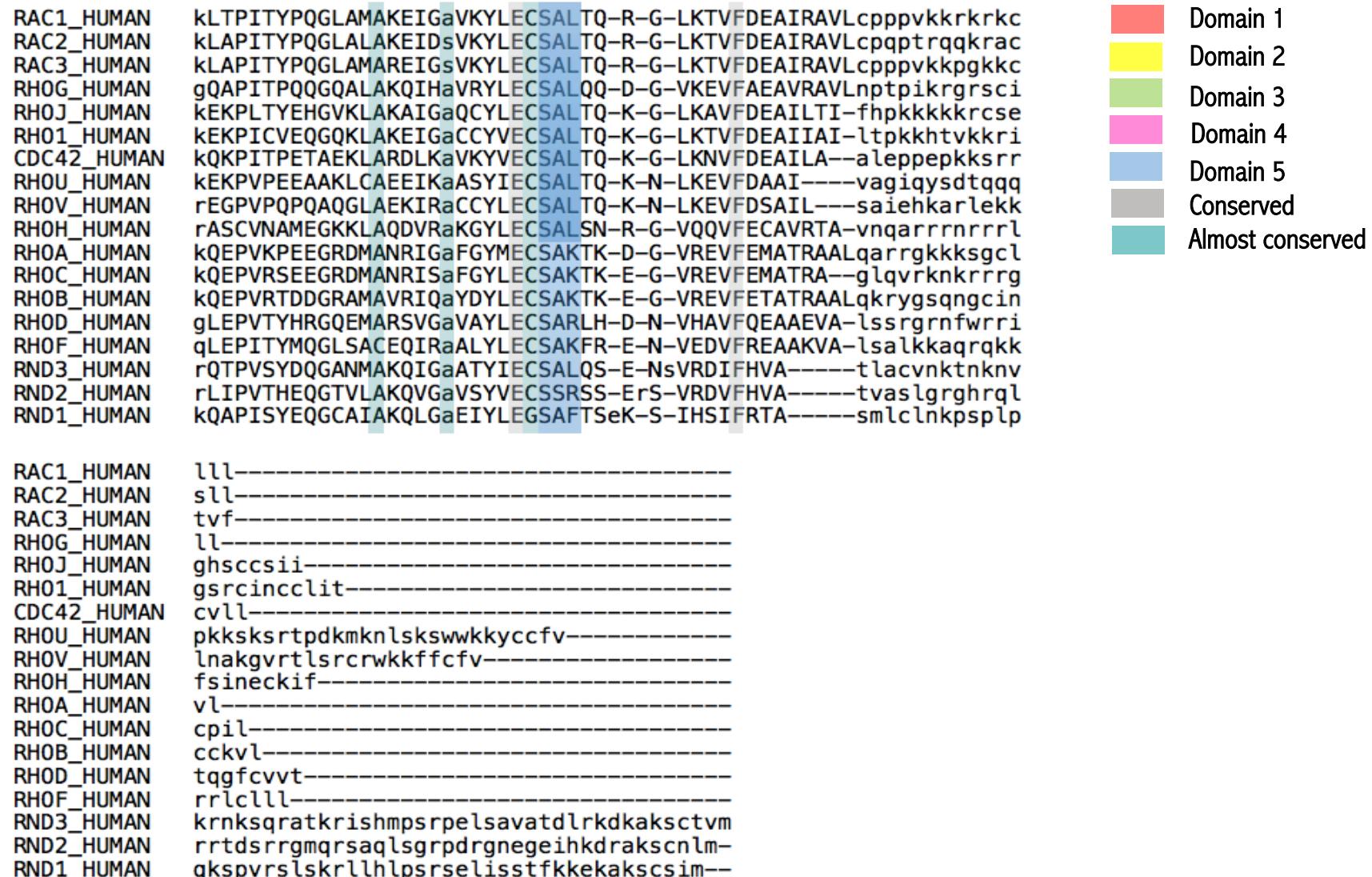


ALINGNMENT RHO



RAC1_HUMAN	TDVFLICFSLVSPASFENVRaKwYPEVRHHCP-NTPIILVGTKLDLRDdkdtie-klkek
RAC2_HUMAN	TDVFLICFSLVSPASYENVRaKWFPEVRHHCP-STPIILVGTKLDLRDdkdtie-klkek
RAC3_HUMAN	TDVFLICFSLVSPASFENVRaKwYPEVRHHCPH-TPILLVGTKLDLRDdkdtie-rlrdk
RHOG_HUMAN	TNVFVICFSIASPPSYENVRhKWHPEVCHHCP-DVPILLVGTKKDLRAqpdtdlr-rlkeq
RHOJ_HUMAN	TDVFLICFSVVPNPASYHNVQeEWVPELKDCMPH-VPYVLIGTQIDL RDdpktla-rllym
RH01_HUMAN	TDVFLICFSVVPNPASFQNVKeEWVPELKEYAP-NVPFLLIGTQIDL RDdpktla-rlndm
CDC42_HUMAN	TDVFLVCFSVSPSSFENVKeKwYPEITHHCPK-TPFLLVG TQIDL RDdpstie-klakn
RHOU_HUMAN	TDIFLLCFSVSPSSFQNVSeKwYPEIRCHCPK-APIILVG TQSDLR Edvkvli-eldkc
RHOV_HUMAN	TDVFLACFSVVPQSSFQNIteKwLPEIRTHNPQ-APVLLVG TQADLR Ddvnvliqlqdqgg
RHOH_HUMAN	ADVVLMCYSVANHNSFLNLKnKWIGEIRSNLPC-TPVLVVA TQTDQR Emg-----ph
RHOA_HUMAN	TDVILMCFSIDSPDSLENIPeKwTPEVKHFCP-NVPIILVG NKKDLRN dehtrr-elakm
RHOC_HUMAN	TDVILMCFSIDSPDSLENIPeKwTPEVKHFCP-NVPIILVG NKKDLRQ dehtrr-elakm
RHOB_HUMAN	TDVILMCFSDSPDSLENIPeKwVPEVKHFCP-NVPIILVANKKDLRS dehvrt-elarm
RHOD_HUMAN	ASVLLLCFDVTSPNSFDNIFnRwYPEVNHFCKK-VPIIVVG CKTDLCKdkslvn-klrrn
RHOF_HUMAN	THLVLICYDVMNPTSYDNVLiKWFPEVTHFCR-GIPMVLIG CKTDLRKdkeqlr-klraa
RND3_HUMAN	SDAVLICFDISRPETLDSVLkKWGEIQEFCP-NTKMLLVG CKSDLRTd vstlv-elsnh
RND2_HUMAN	SDAVLICFDISRPETLDSVLkKWQGETQEFCP-NAKVLVVG CKLDMRTdlatlr-elskq
RND1_HUMAN	SDAVLLCFDISRPETVDSALKWRTEILDYCP-STRVLLIG CKTDLRTd lstlm-elshq

ALINGNMENT RHO



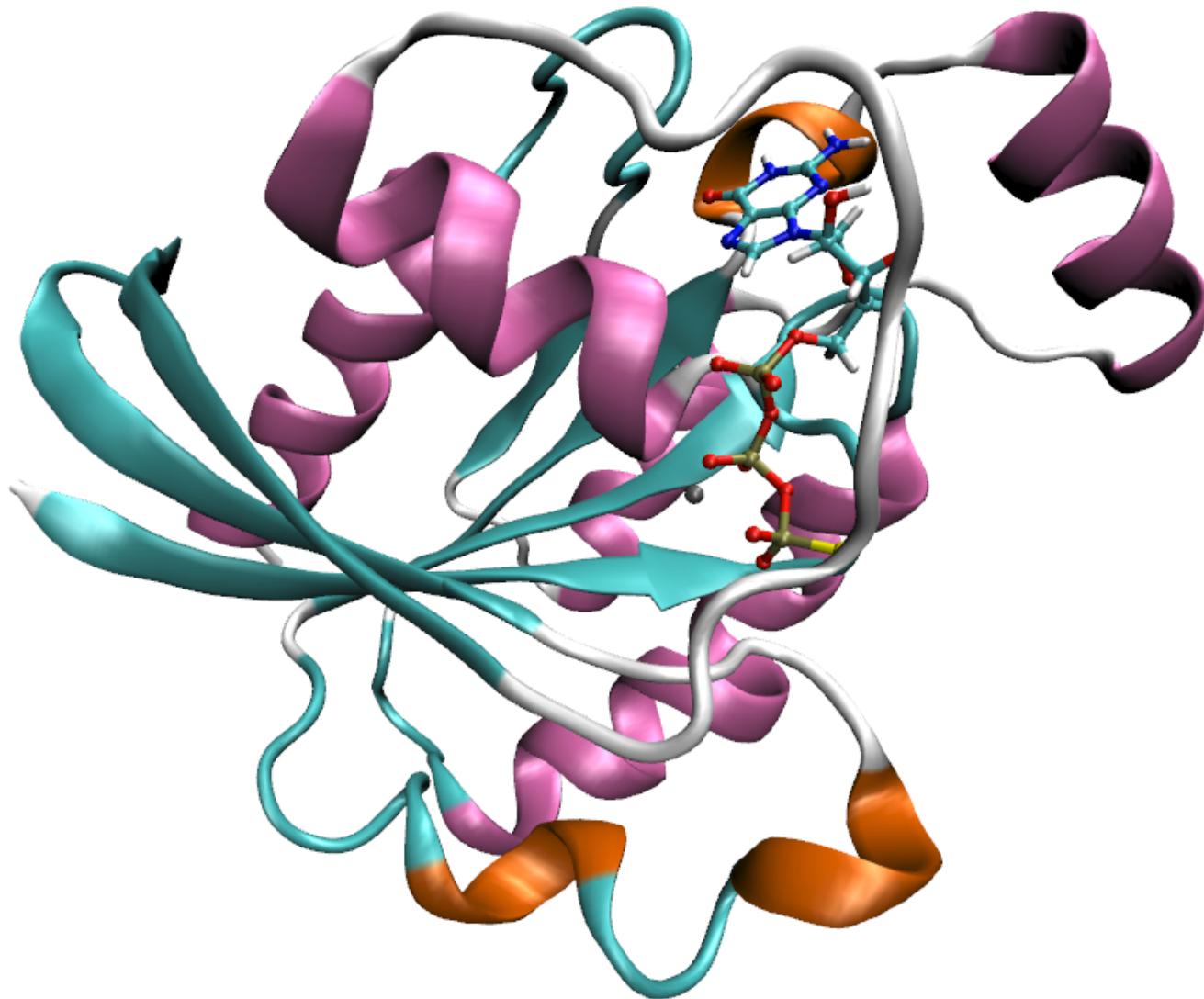
ALIGNMENT RHOA

	Phosphate-binding Loop	Switch I	
RHOA_HUMAN	maairkKLVIVG <small>GDGACG</small> KTCLLIVFSK <small>DQFPEV</small> YVPTV <small>FENYVADIE</small> VDGKQVELALWDT		
RHOA_MOUSE	maairkKLVIVG <small>GDGACG</small> KTCLLIVFSK <small>DQFPEV</small> YVPTV <small>FENYVADIE</small> VDGKQVELALWDT		
RHOA_CHICK	maairkKLVIVG <small>GDGACG</small> KTCLLIVFSK <small>DQFPEV</small> YVPTV <small>FENYVADIE</small> VDGKQVELALWDT		
RHOA_XENLA	maairkKLVIVG <small>GDGACG</small> KTCLLIVFSK <small>DQFPEV</small> YVPTV <small>FENYVADIE</small> VDGKQVELALWDT		
RHOA_DANRE	maairkKLVIVG <small>GDGACG</small> KTCLLIVFSK <small>DQFPEV</small> YVPTV <small>FENYVADIE</small> VDGKQVELALWDT		
RHOA_DROME	mttirkKLVIVG <small>GDGACG</small> KTCLLIVFSK <small>DQFPEV</small> YVPTV <small>FENYVADIE</small> VDGKQVELALWDT		
RHOA_CAEEL	maairkKLVIVG <small>GDGACG</small> KTCLLIVFSK <small>DQFPEV</small> YVPTV <small>FENYVADIE</small> VDGKQVELALWDT		
RHOA_EMENI	maeirrKLVIVG <small>GDGACG</small> KTCLLIVFSK <small>GTFPEV</small> YVPTV <small>FENYVADIE</small> VDGKQVELALWDT		
	Switch II		
RHOA_HUMAN	AGQEDYDRLRPLSYP <small>DTD</small> VILMCFSIDSPDSLENIPeKWTPEVKHFC <small>CPNV</small> PIILVGNKKD		
RHOA_MOUSE	AGQEDYDRLRPLSYP <small>DTD</small> VILMCFSIDSPDSLENIPeKWTPEVKHFC <small>CPNV</small> PIILVGNKKD		
RHOA_CHICK	AGQEDYDRLRPLSYP <small>DTD</small> VILMCFSIDSPDSLENIPeKWTPEVKHFC <small>CPNV</small> PIILVGNKKD		
RHOA_XENLA	AGQEDYDRLRPLSYP <small>DTD</small> VILMCFSIDSPDSLENIPeKWTPEVKHFC <small>CPNV</small> PIILVGNKKD		
RHOA_DANRE	AGQEDYDRLRPLSYP <small>DTD</small> VILMCFSIDSPDSLENIPeKWTPEVKHFC <small>CPNV</small> PIILVGNKKD		
RHOA_DROME	AGQEDYDRLRPLSYP <small>DTD</small> VILMCFSIDSPDSLENIPeKWTPEVKHFC <small>CPNV</small> PIILVGNKKD		
RHOA_CAEEL	AGQEDYDRLRPLSYP <small>DTD</small> VILMCFSIDSPDSLENIPeKWTPEVRHFC <small>CPNV</small> PIILVGNKRD		
RHOA_EMENI	AGQEDYDRLRPLSYP <small>DSH</small> VILICFAVDSPDSLDNVQeKWISEVLHFCQGLPIILVGCKKD		
RHOA_HUMAN	LRNdehtrrelakmkQEPVKPEEGRDMANRIGaFGYMECSAKTKDG <small>VREV</small> FEMATRAALq		
RHOA_MOUSE	LRNdehtrrelakmkQEPVKPEEGRDMANRIGaFGYMECSAKTKDG <small>VREV</small> FEMATRAALq		
RHOA_CHICK	LRNdehtrrelakmkQEPVKPEEGRDMANRIGaFGYMECSAKTKDG <small>VREV</small> FEMATRAALq		
RHOA_XENLA	LRNdehtrreltmkQEPVKPEEGRDMANRISaYGYMECSAKTKDG <small>VREV</small> FELATRAALq		
RHOA_DANRE	LRNdehtrrelqmkQEPVKPEEGRDMANRINaFGYLECSAKTKEGV <small>REV</small> FEMATRAALq		
RHOA_DROME	LRNdptindlakmkQEPVKPQEGRAMAEKINaFAYLECSAKSKEGVRDVFETATRAALq		
RHOA_CAEEL	LRSdpqtvrelakmkQEPVKPEQGRAIAEQIGaFAYLECSAKTKDGIREVFEKATQAALq		
RHOA_EMENI	LRHdpktieelnktsQKPVTPEQGEEVRKKIGaYKYLECSARTNEGVRREVFEAATRAA-l		
RHOA_HUMAN	arrgkkksgclvl-		
RHOA_MOUSE	arrgkkksgclil-		
RHOA_CHICK	arrgkkksgclll-		
RHOA_XENLA	arrgkkkttclli-		
RHOA_DANRE	akkrgkknacall-		
RHOA_DROME	vkkrkktrclll--		
RHOA_CAEEL	qkkkkkskcmil--		
RHOA_EMENI	ltkthkskkcsil		

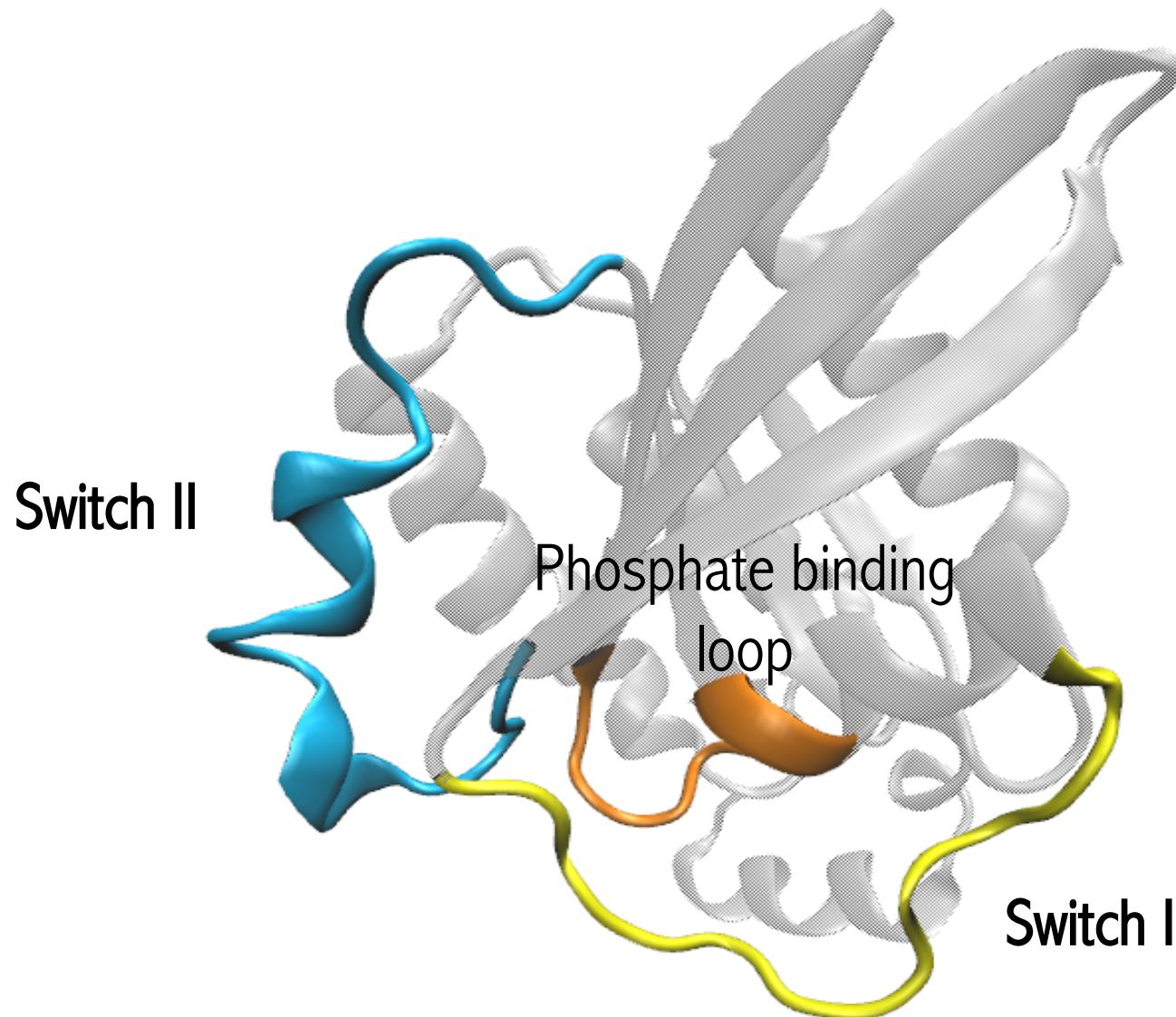
SCOP

- **Class: Alpha and beta proteins (a/b)**
Mainly parallel beta sheets (beta-alpha-beta units).
- **Fold: P-loop containing nucleoside triphosphate hydrolases**
3 layers: a/b/a, parallel or mixed beta-sheets of variable sizes
- **Superfamily: P-loop containing nucleoside triphosphate hydrolases**
Division into families based on beta-sheet topologies.
- **Family: G proteins**
Core: Mixed beta-sheet of 6 strands, order 231456; strand 2 is antiparallel to the rest.
- **Protein: Rho A**
- **Species: Human (Homo sapiens)**
SQ P61586

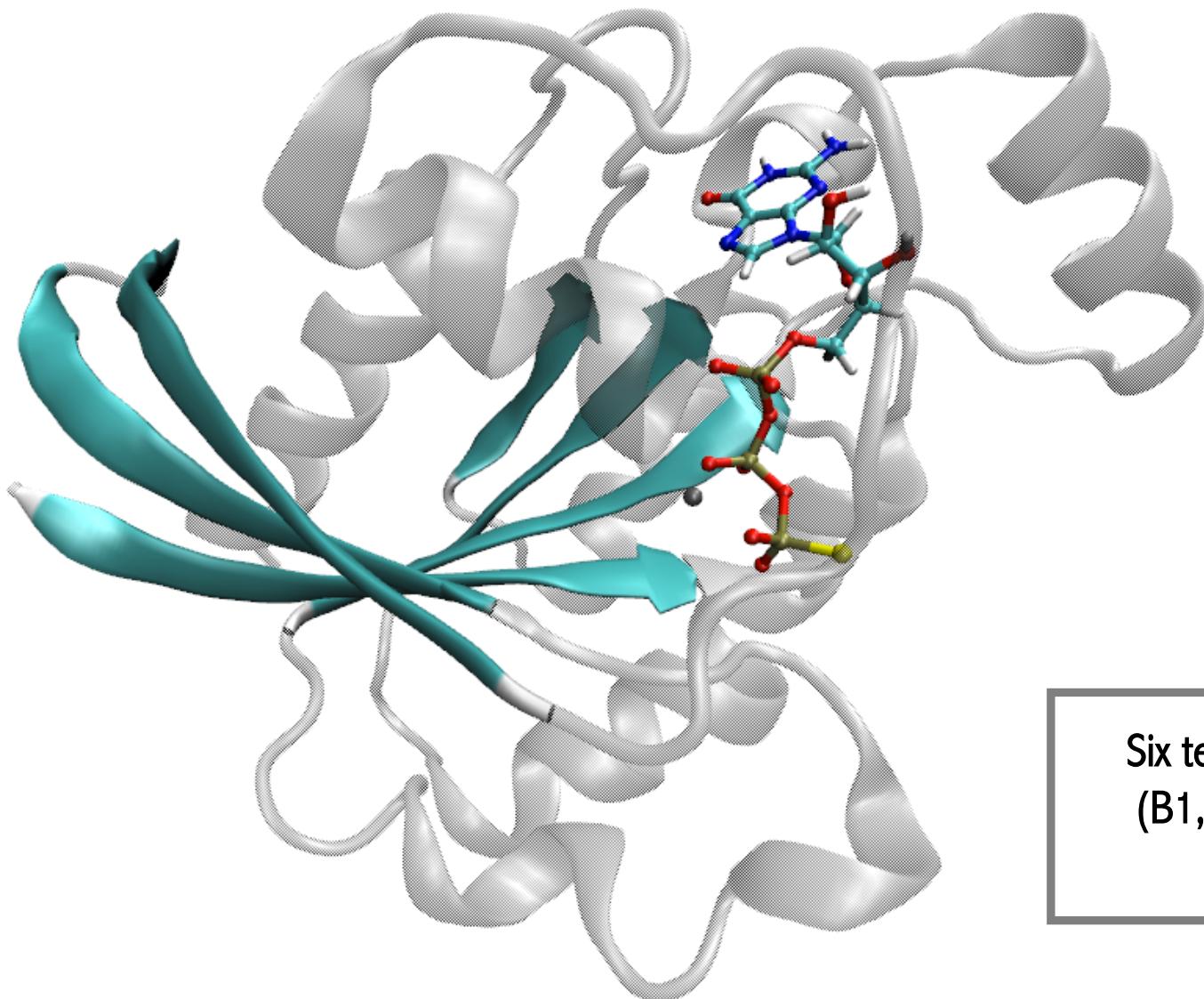
OVERALL STRUCTURE OF RHOA



RHOA SWITCH REGIONS

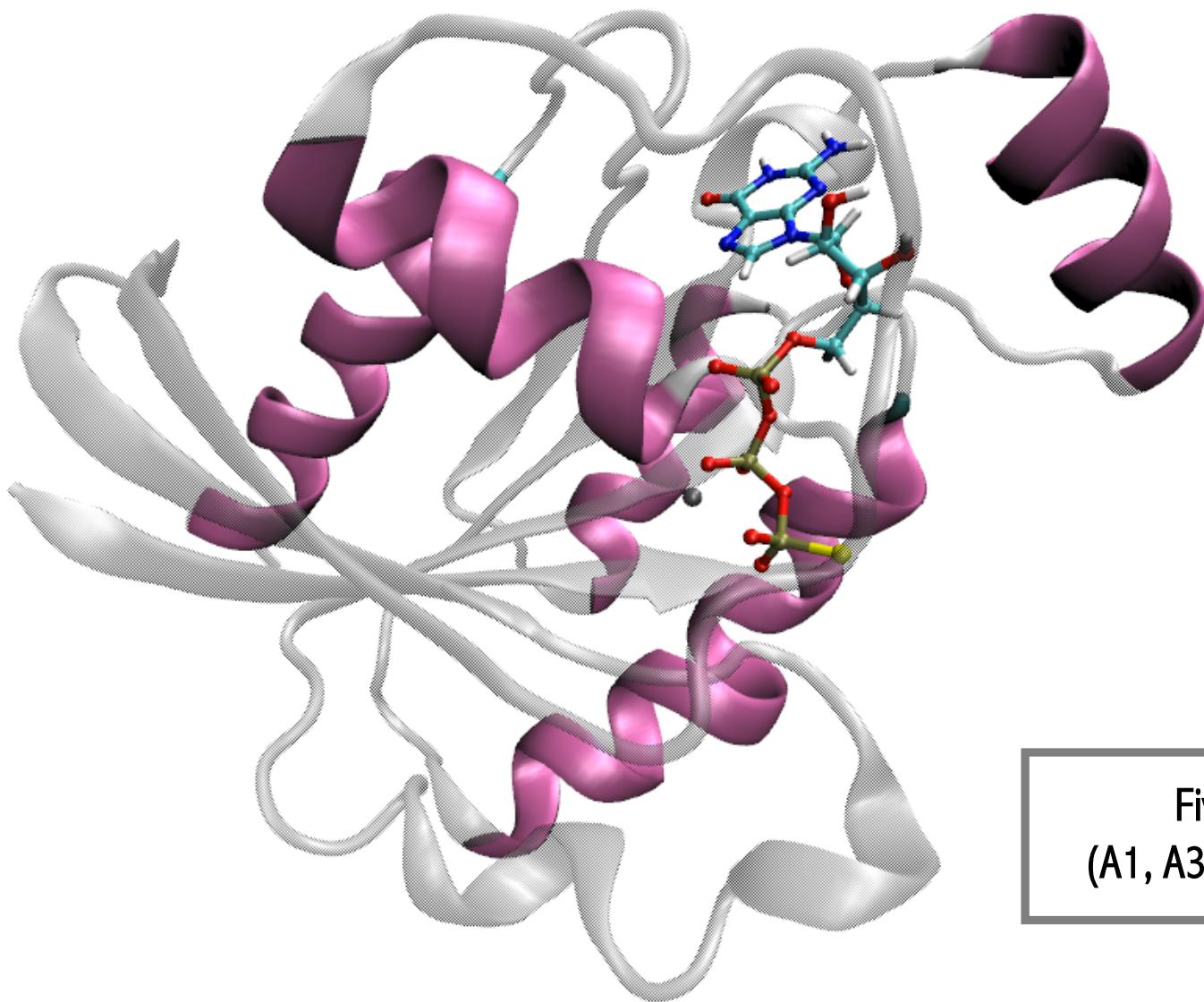


OVERALL STRUCTURE OF RHOA



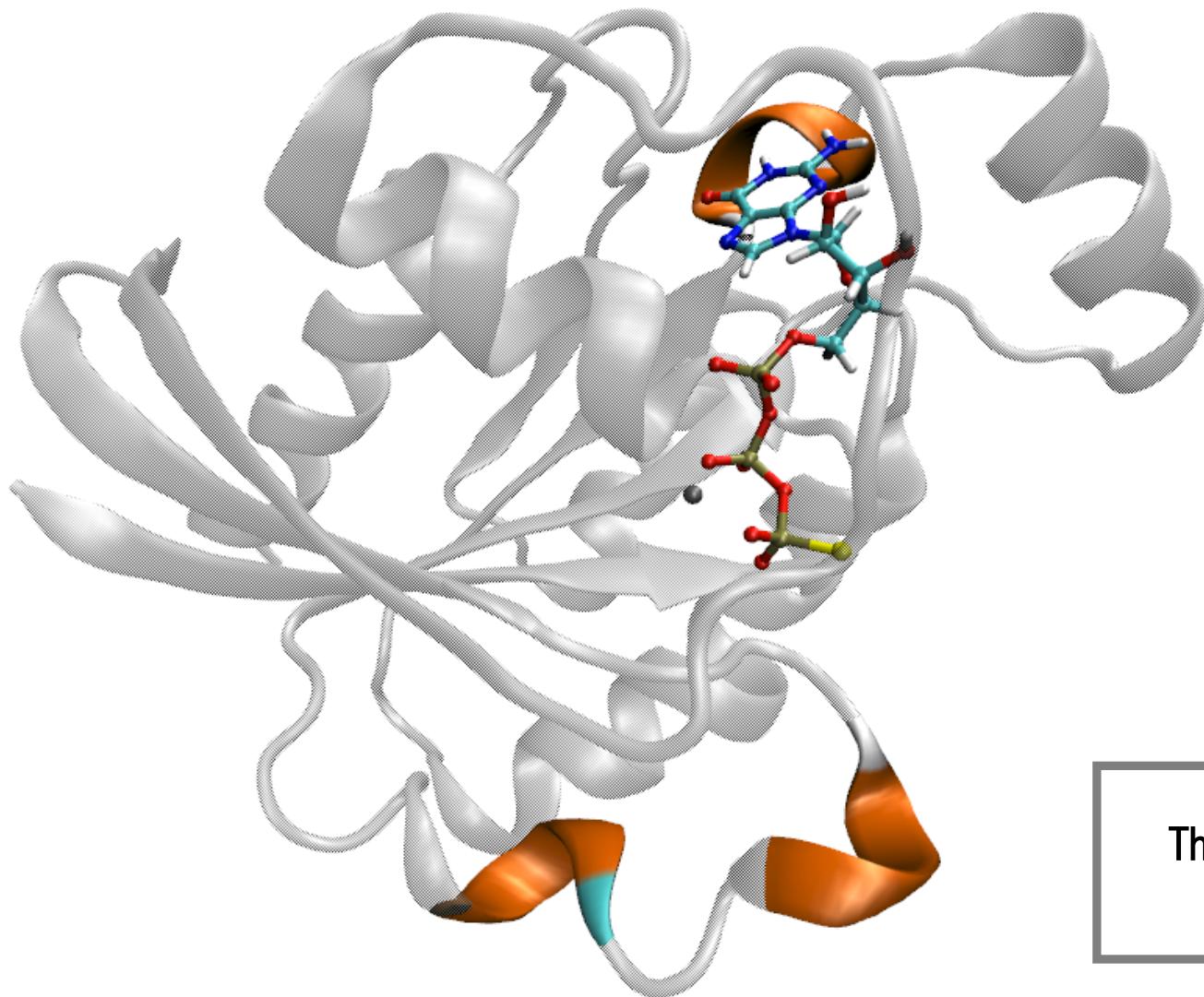
Six tended β -strands
(B1, B2, B3 B4, B5
and B6)

OVERALL STRUCTURE OF RHOA



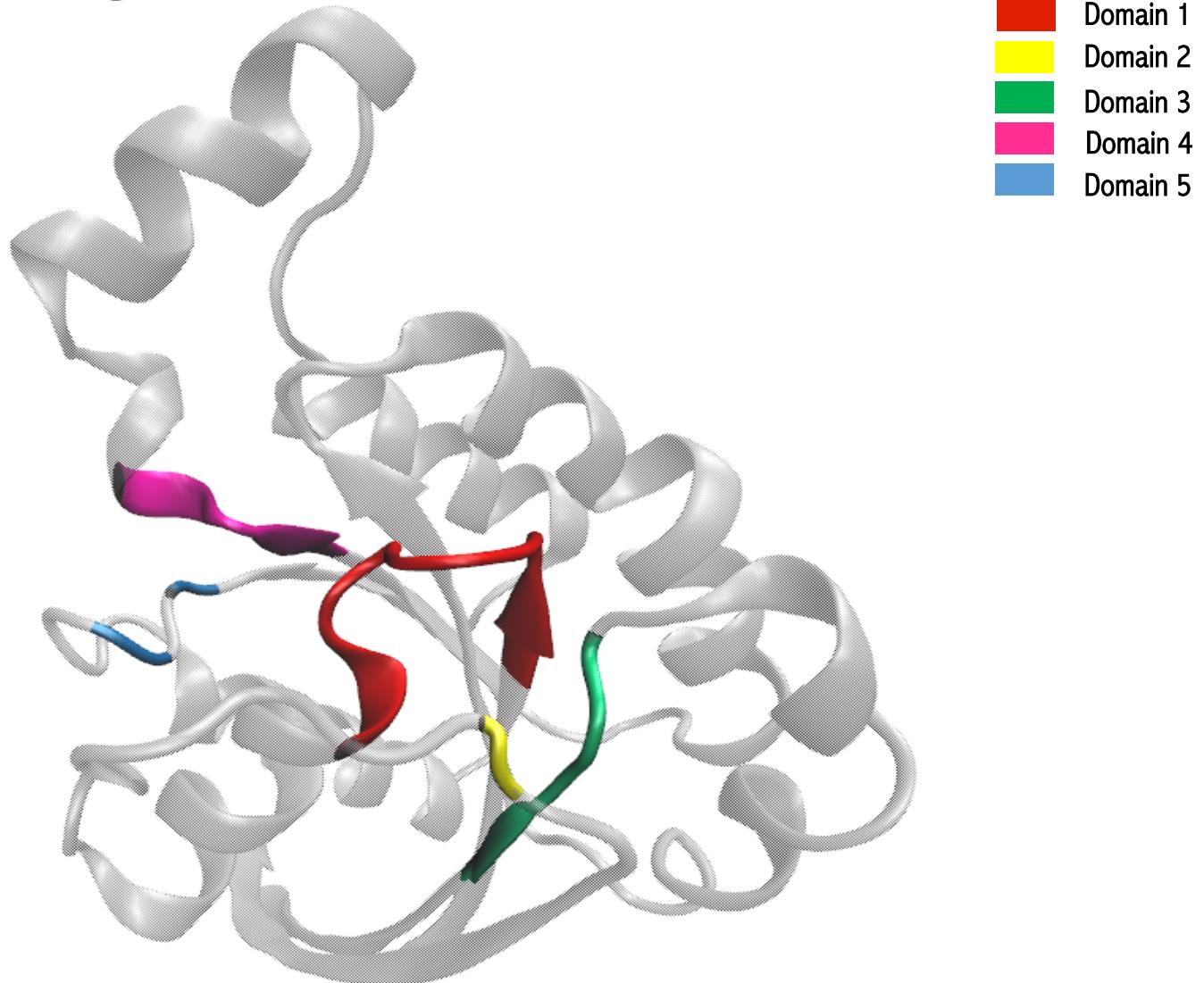
Five α -helices
(A1, A3, A3', A4 and A5)

OVERALL STRUCTURE OF RHOA

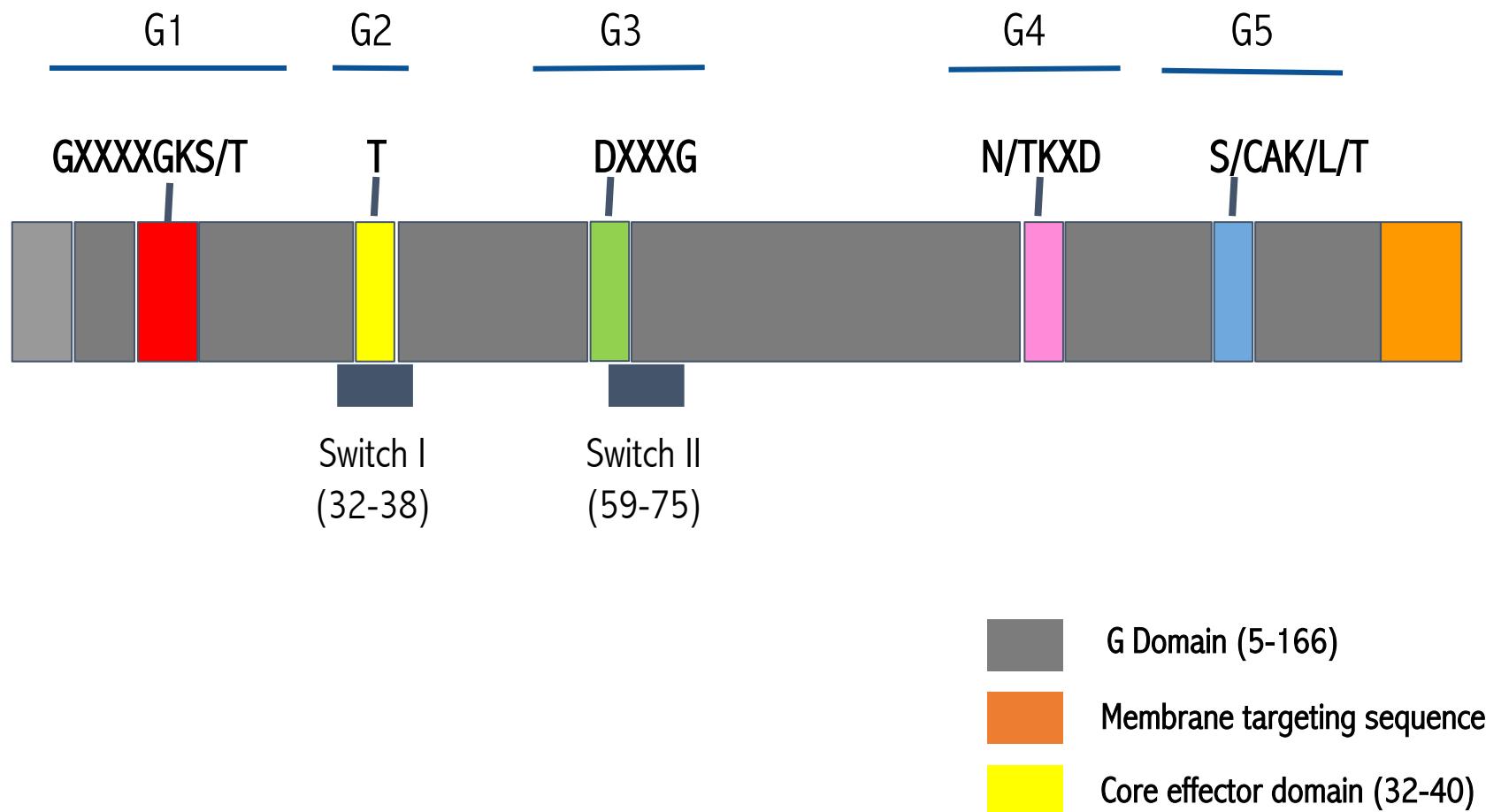


Three 3_{10} helices (H1,
H2 and H3)

G DOMAINS



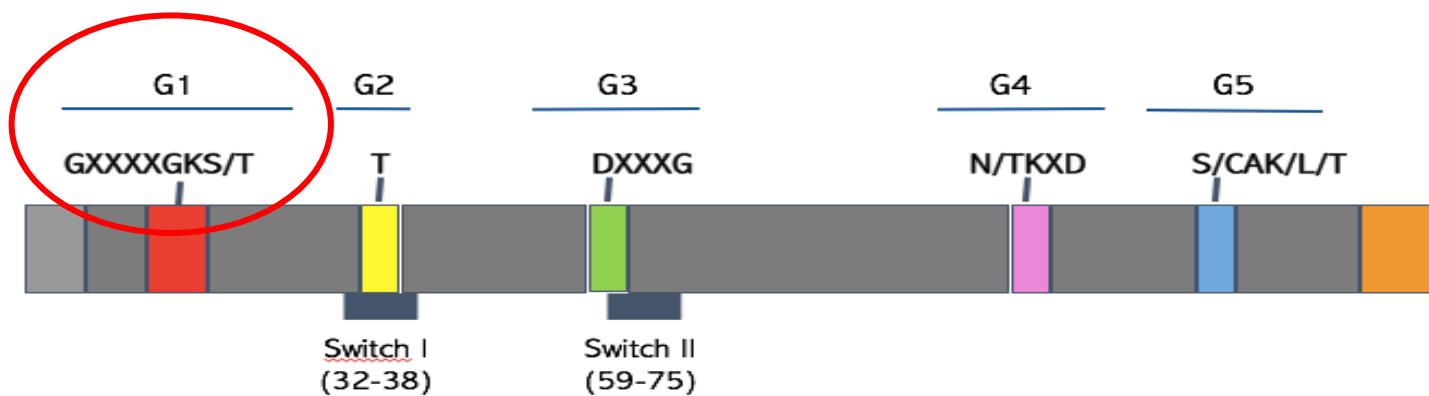
MONOMERIC GTPASE STRUCTURE



RHOA: G1 DOMAIN

$_{12}\text{GxxxxGK[S/T]}_{19}$

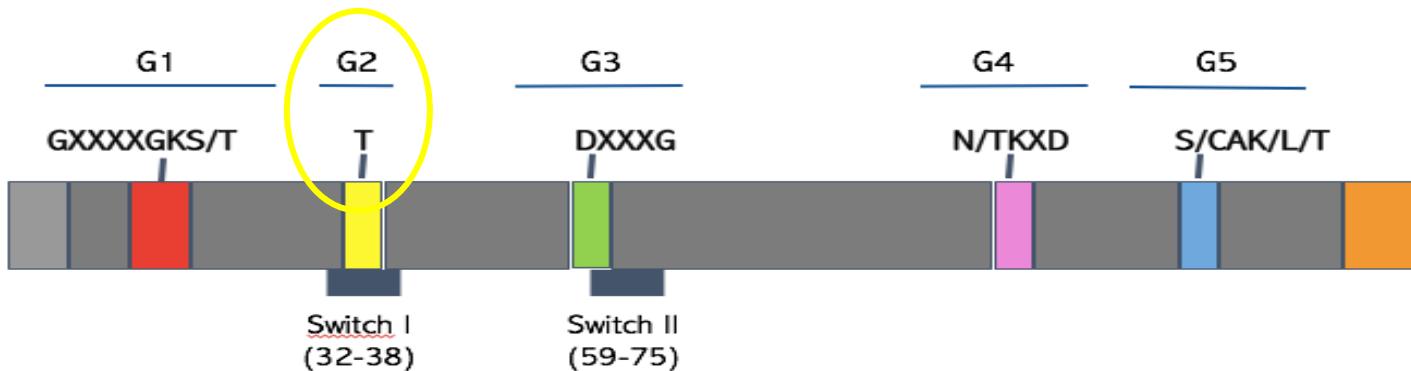
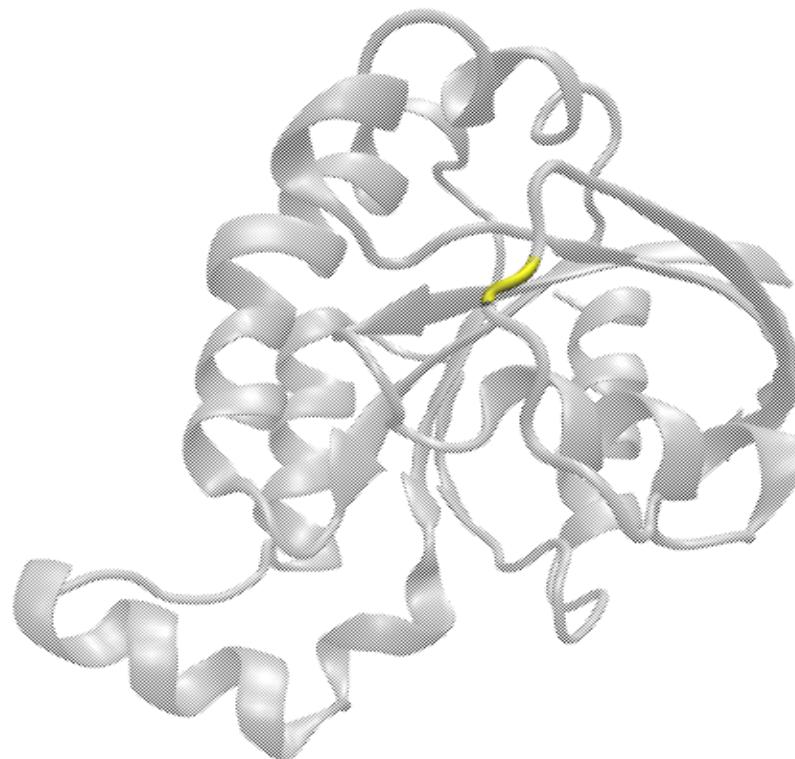
Phosphate binding effector loop.



RHOA: G2 DOMAIN

T₃₇

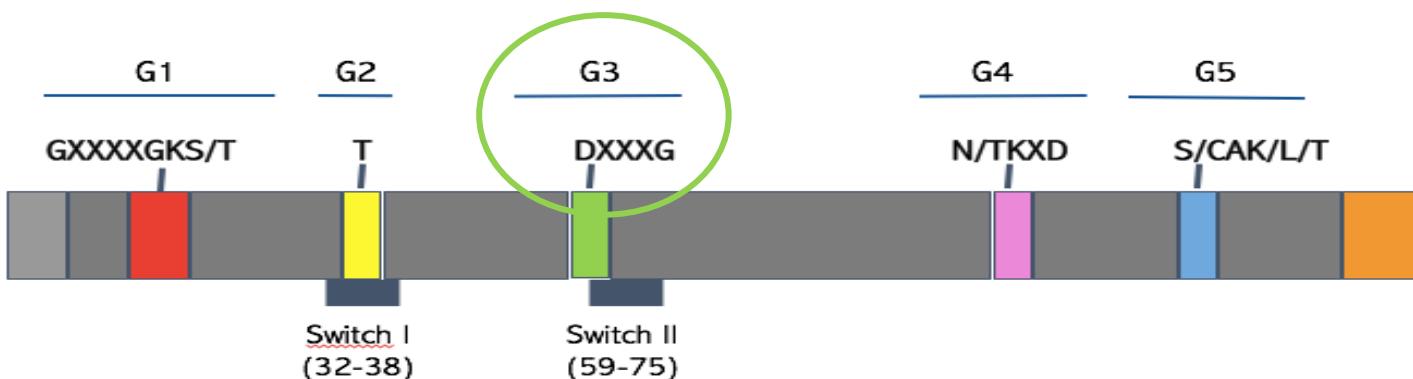
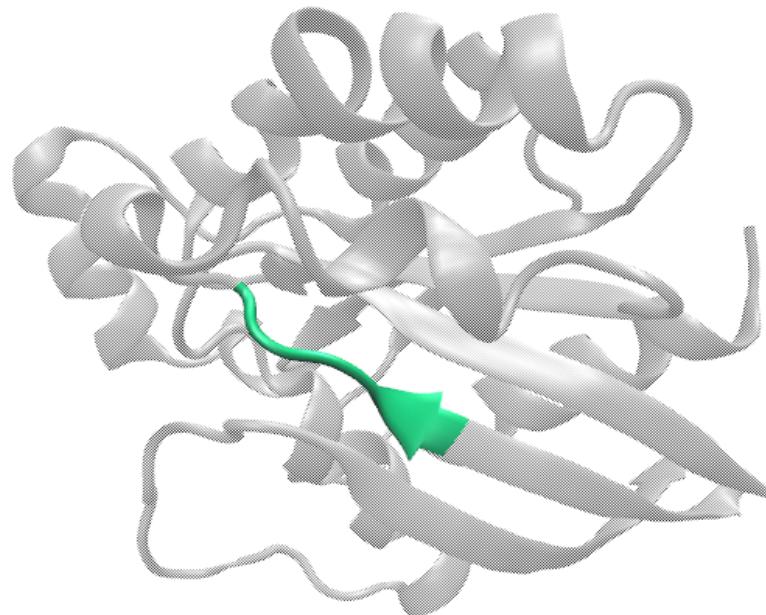
Provides major components of the effector binding surface



RHOA: G3 DOMAIN

59DxxG₆₂

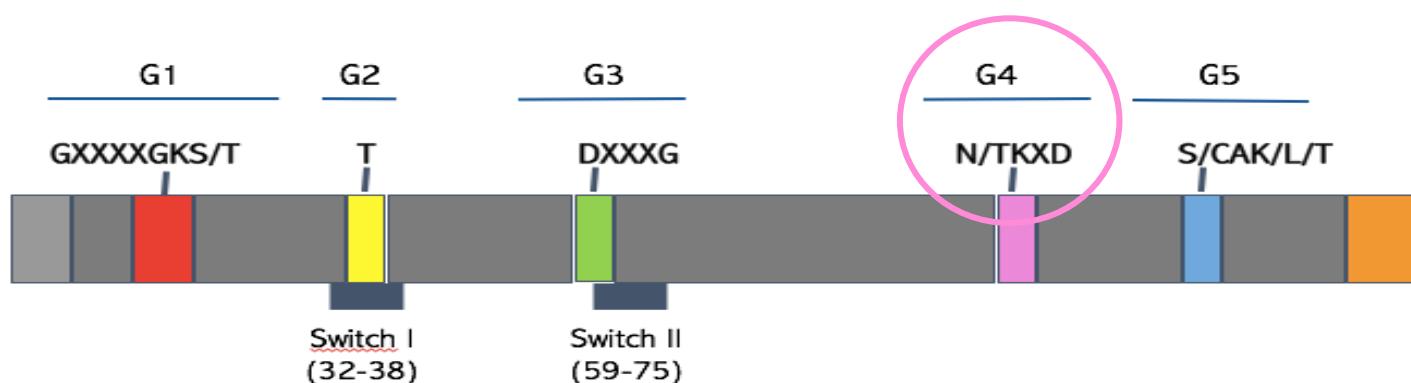
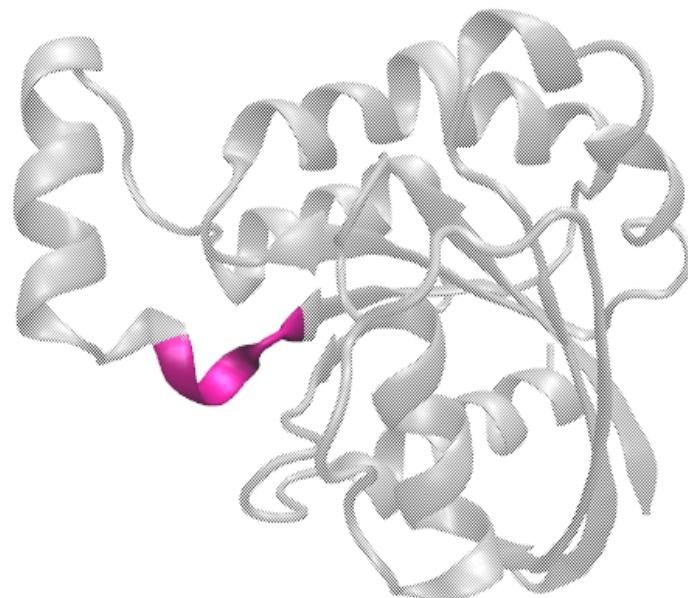
Involved in binding a nucleotide – associated Mg^{2+} ion by water contact. Important role in GEFs and GAPs exchange



RHOA: G4 DOMAIN

118[N/T]KxD₁₂₁

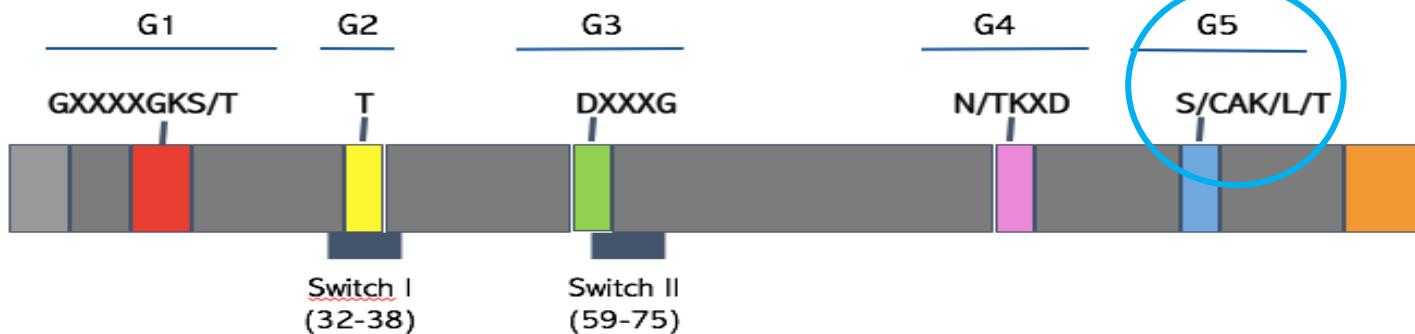
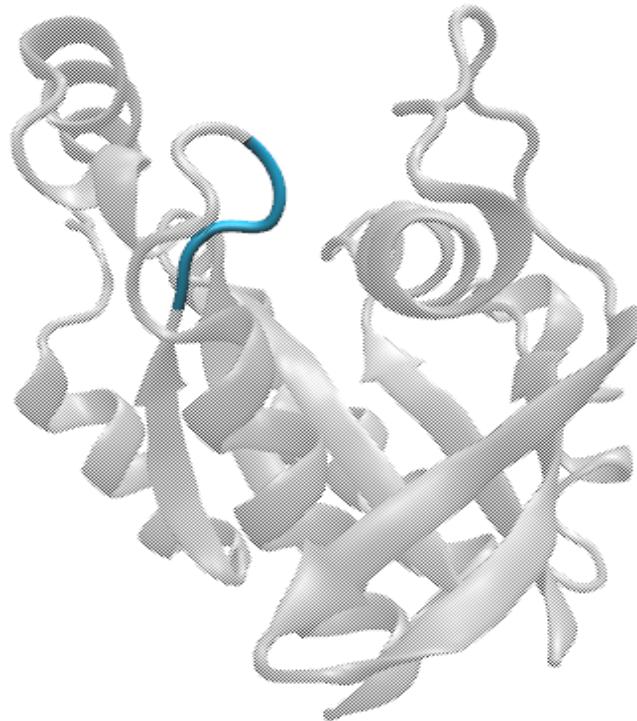
Confers specificity to GTP over ATP



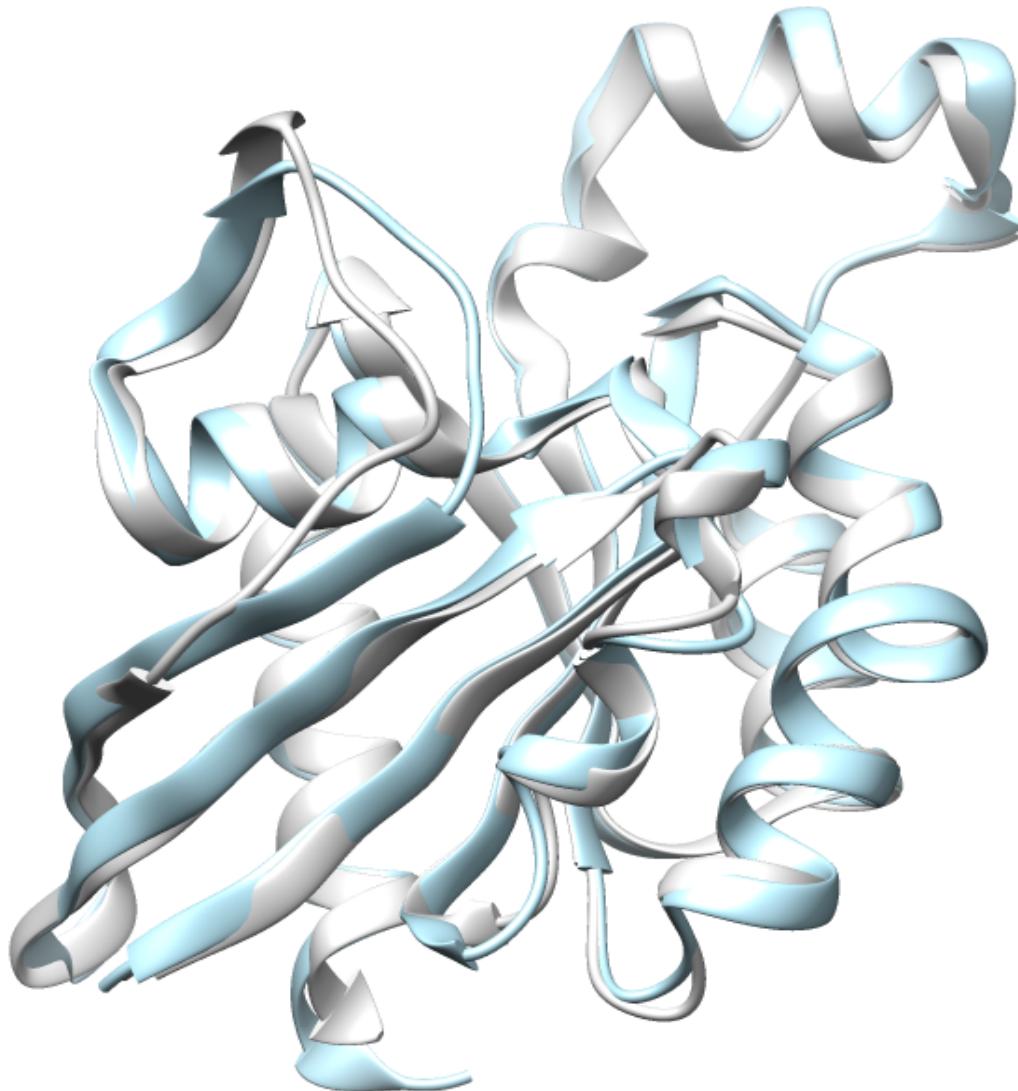
RHOA: G5 DOMAIN

160SAK₁₆₂

Makes indirect associations with the guanine nucleotide



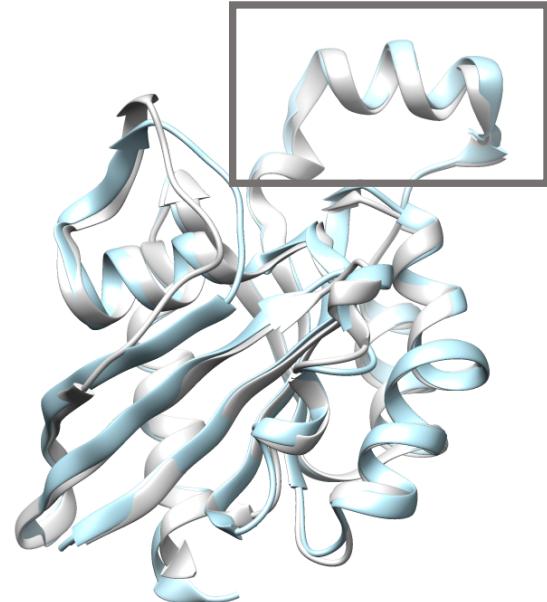
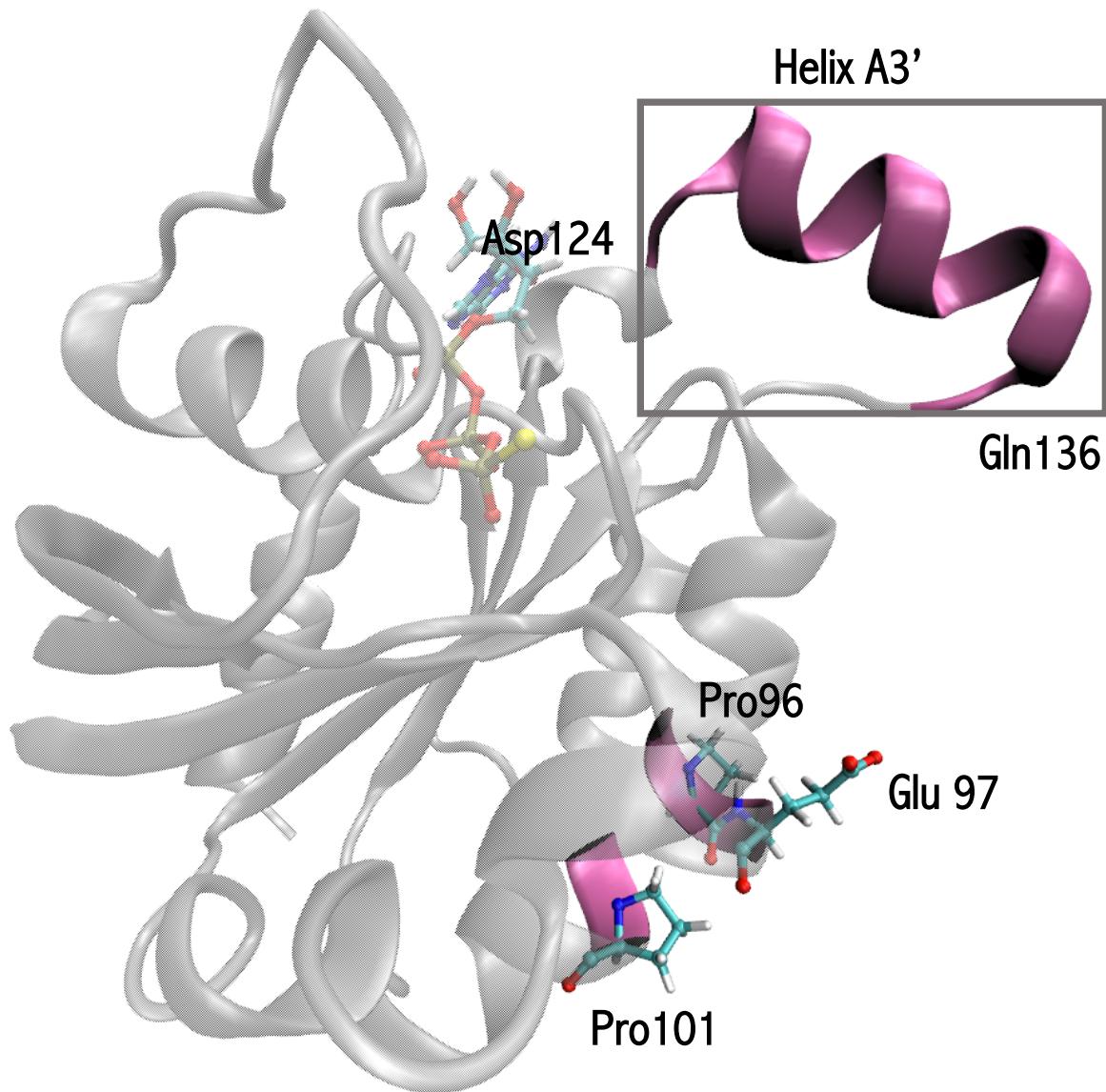
SUPERIMPOSITION RHOA-GTP RHOA-GDP



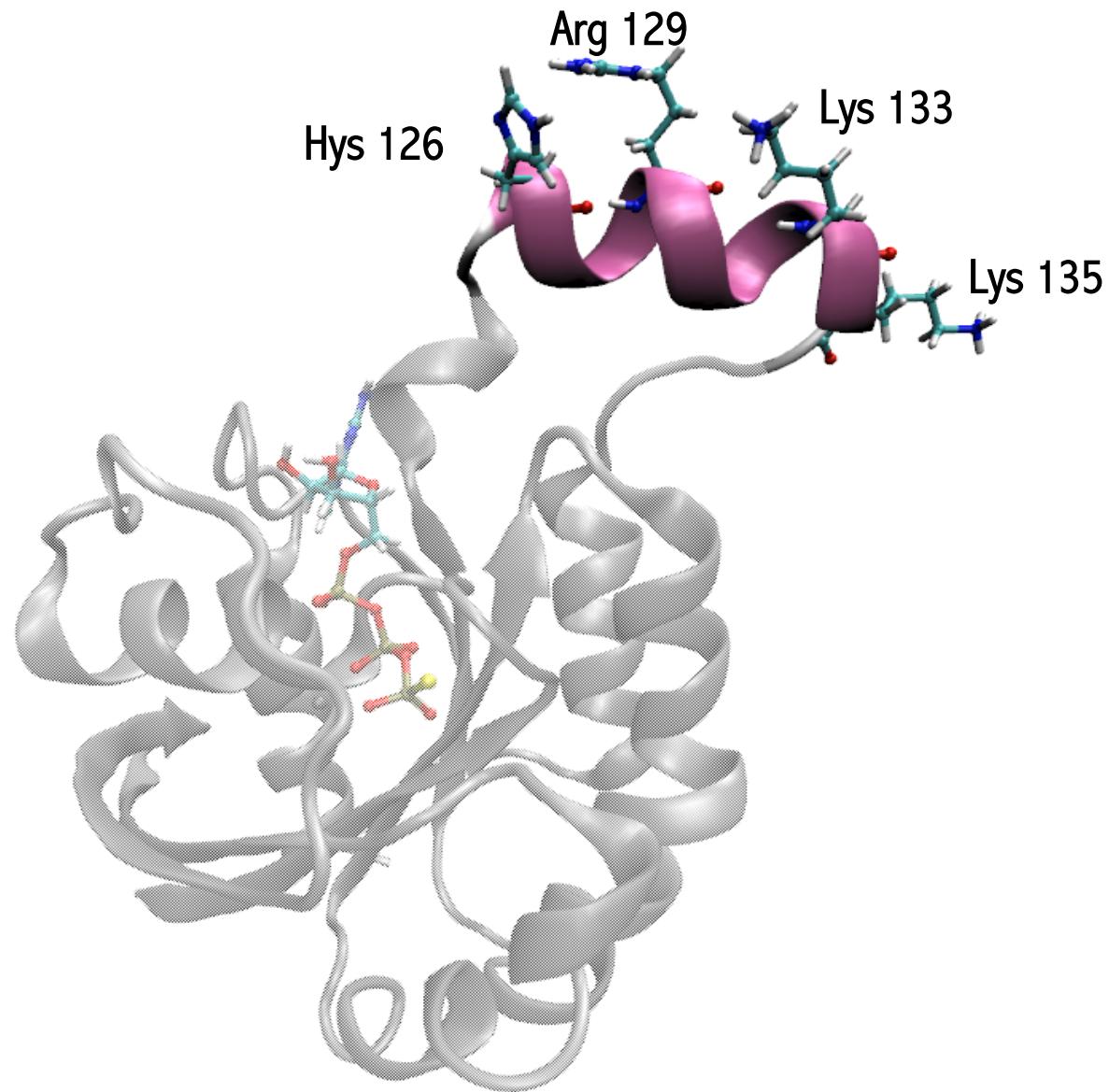
RMS: 0,94
Score: 9,00

RhoA - GTP
 RhoA - GDP

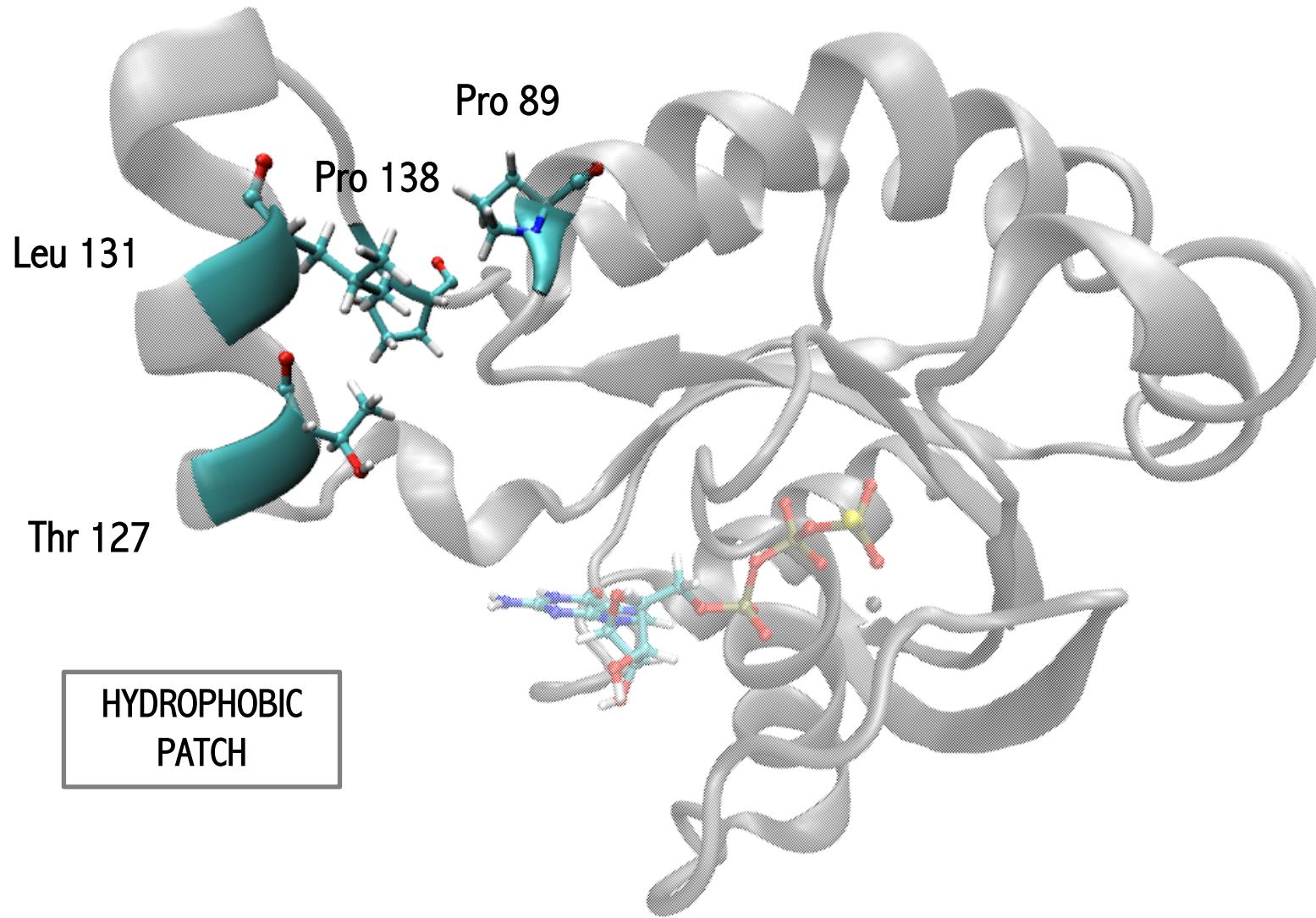
INSERT REGIONS



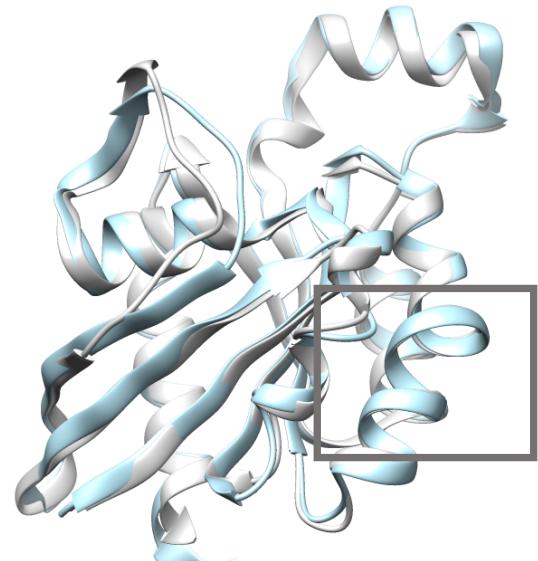
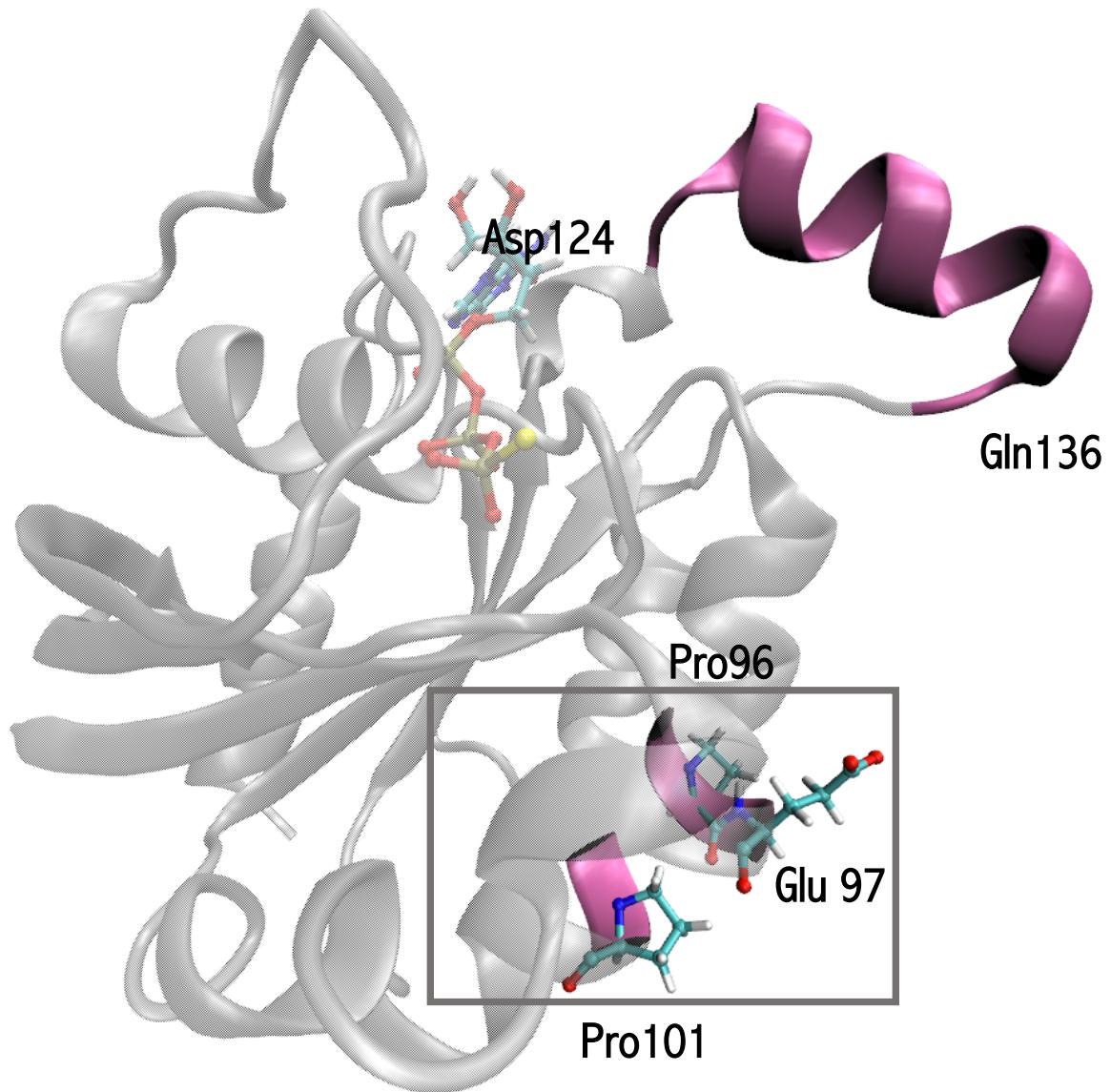
INSERT REGIONS



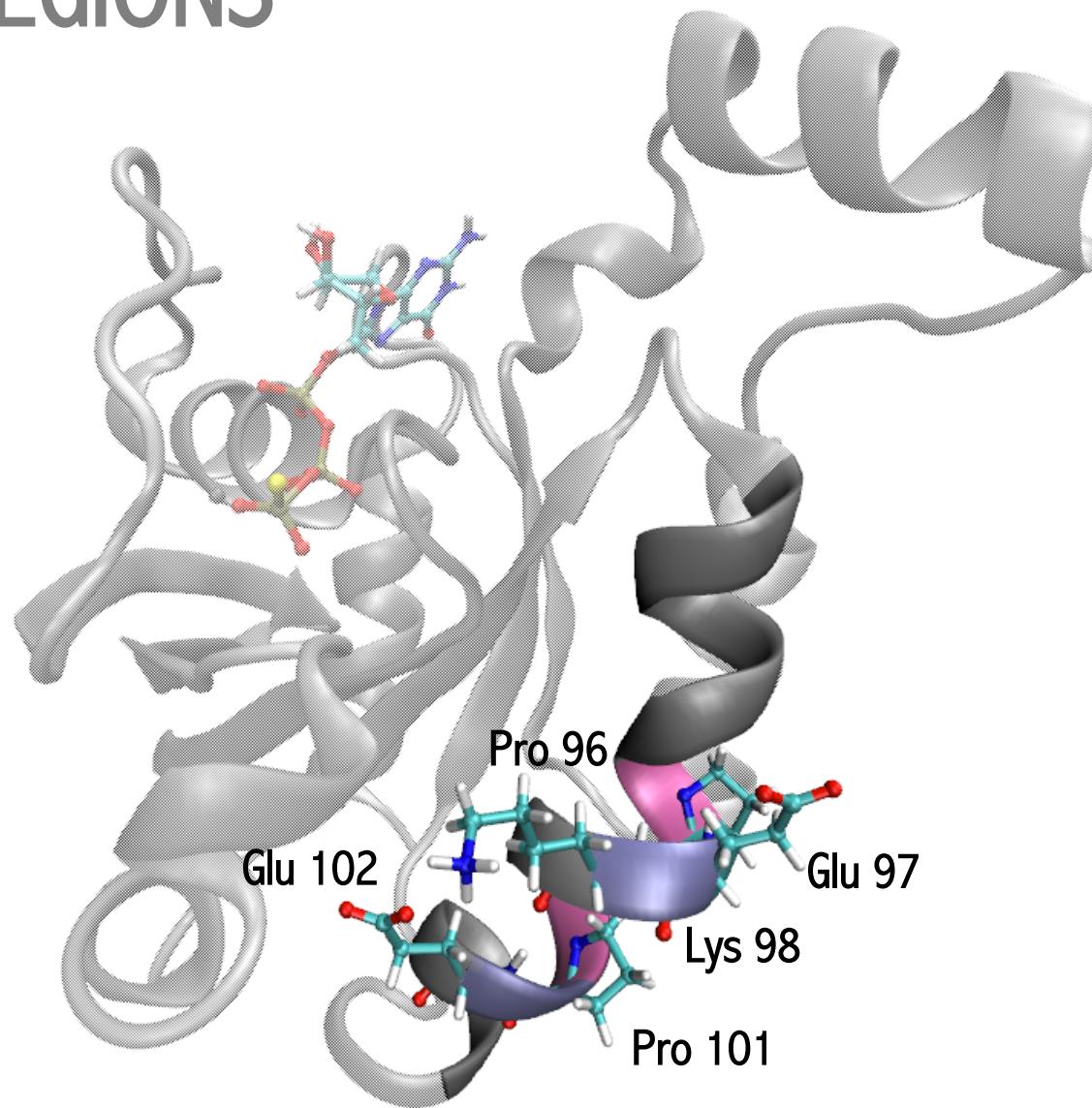
INSERT REGIONS



INSERT REGIONS

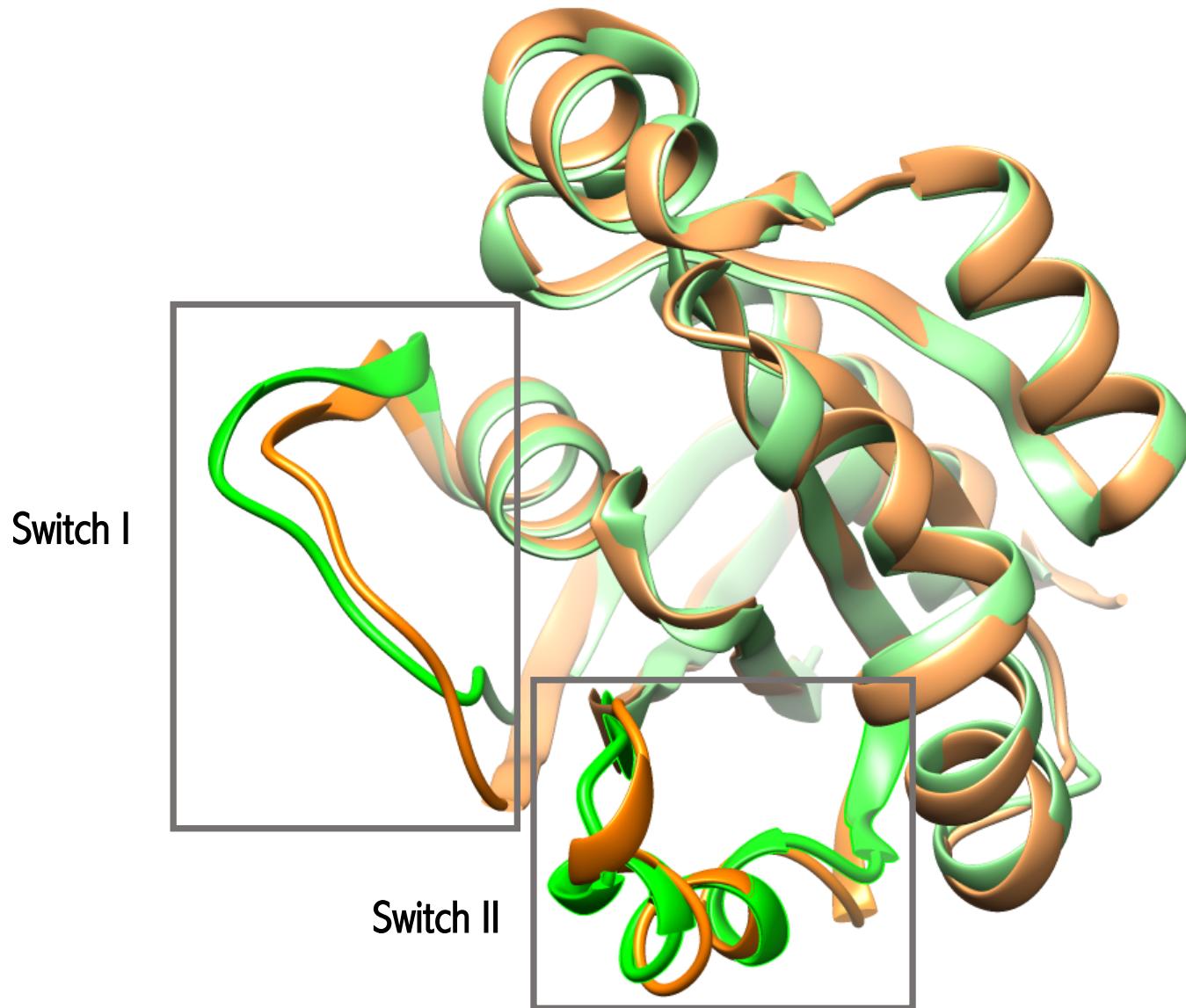


INSERT REGIONS

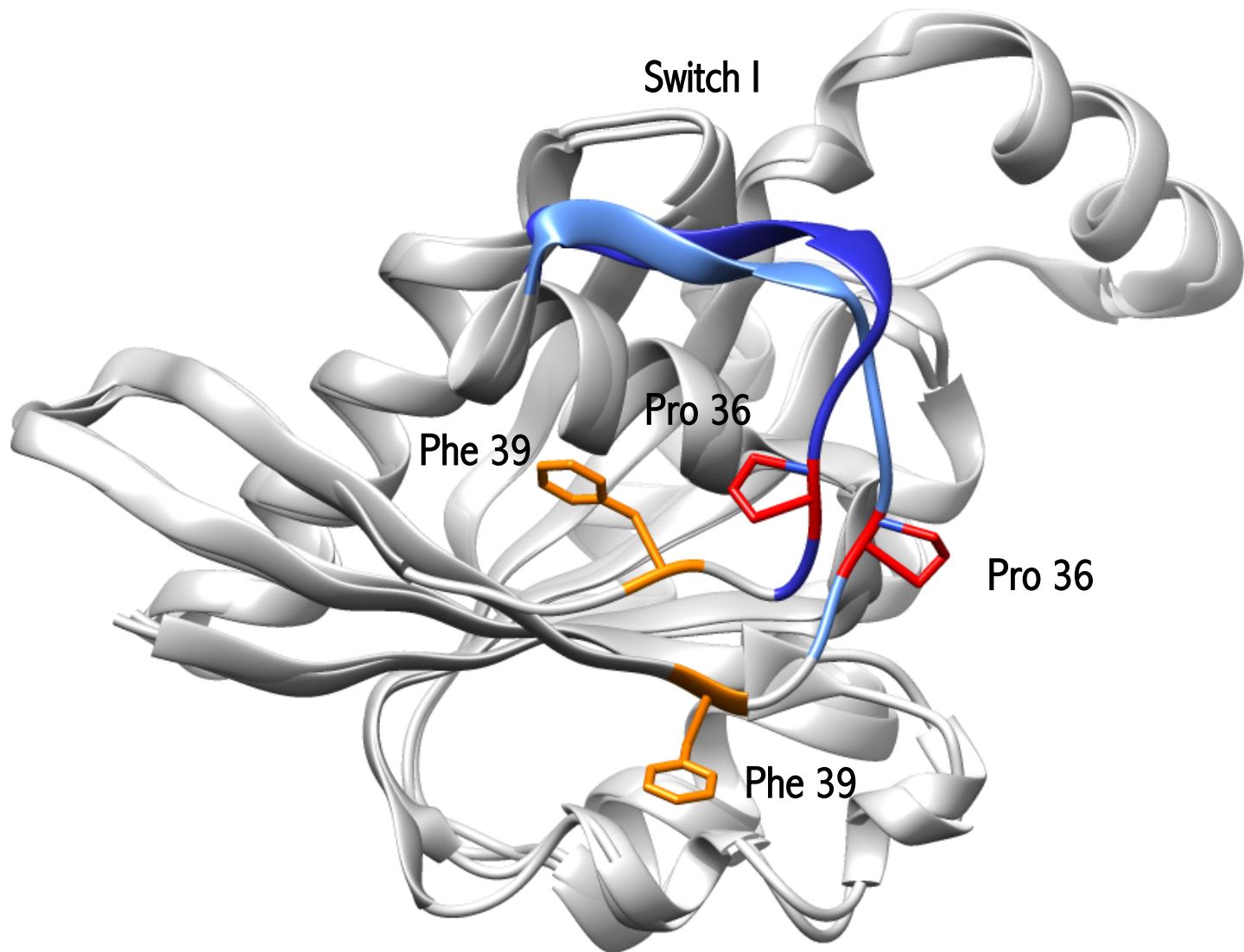


RHOA SWITCH REGIONS

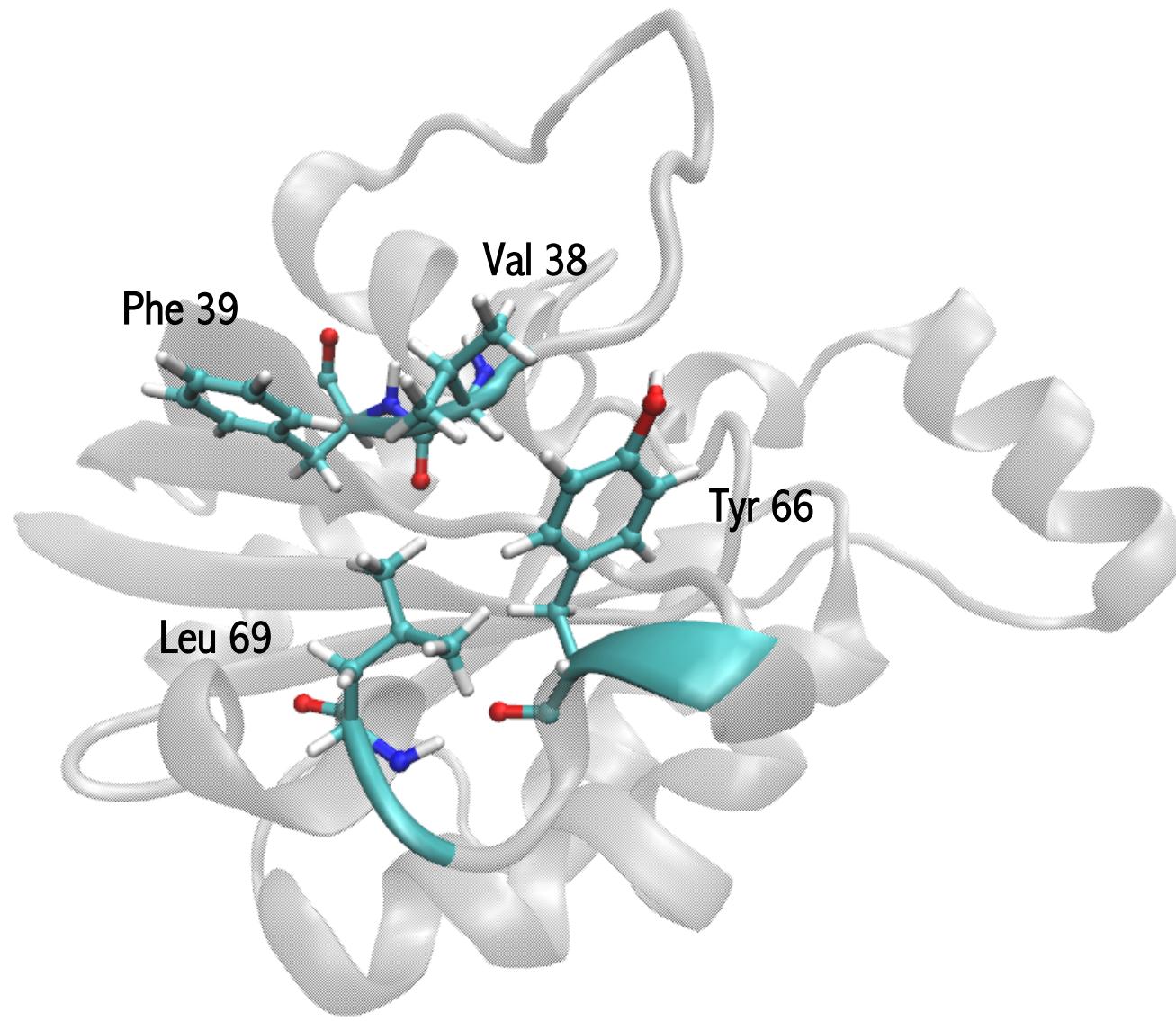
█ Rho A-GTP
█ Rho A-GDP



RHOA SWITCH REGIONS



RHOA SWITCH REGIONS



RHOA INTERACTIONS GTP / GDP

COMMON

ASP 120
LYS 118
LYS 18
GLY 17
ALA 15
THR 19
CYS 20

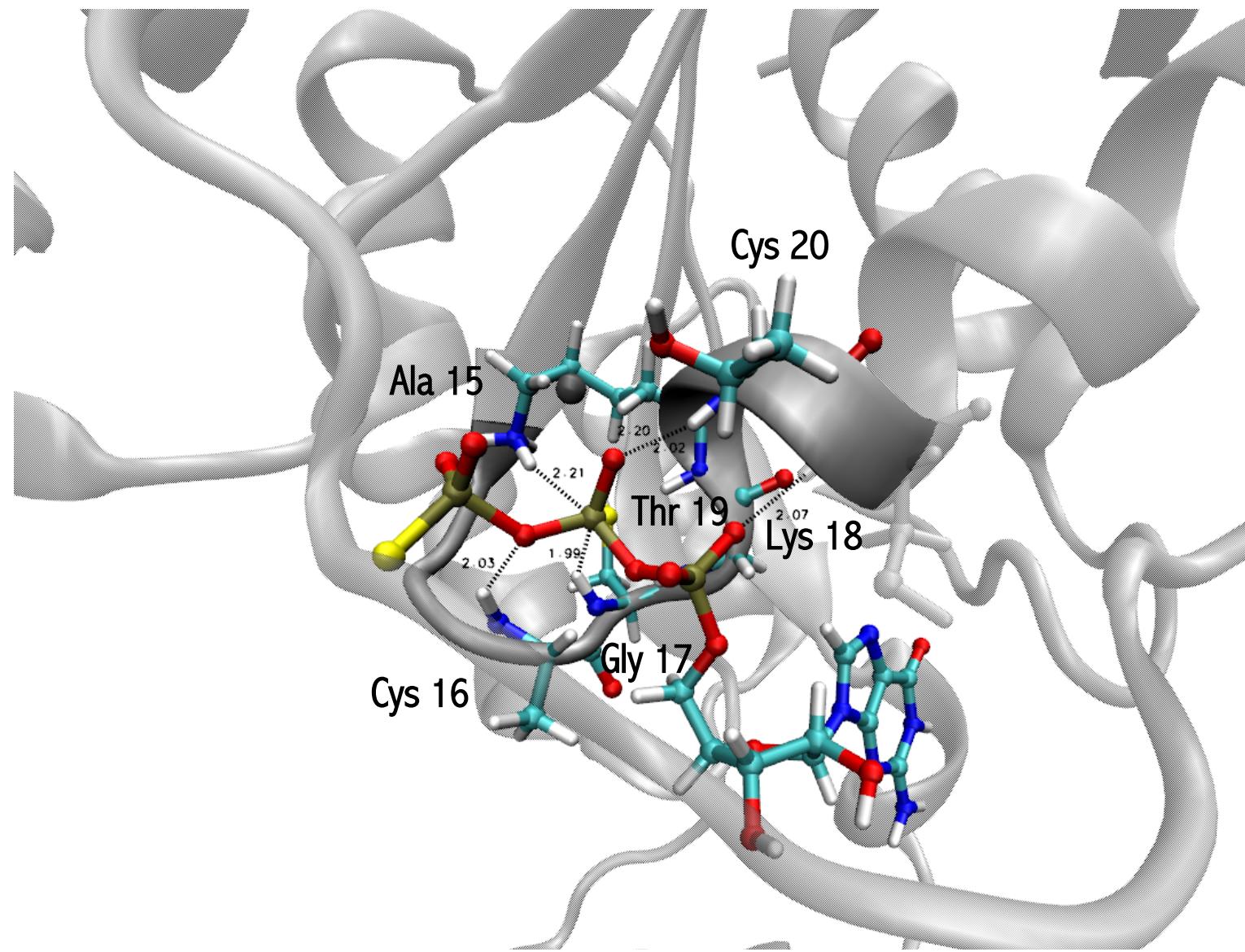
GTP - SPECIFIC

ALA 161
CYS 16
THR 37

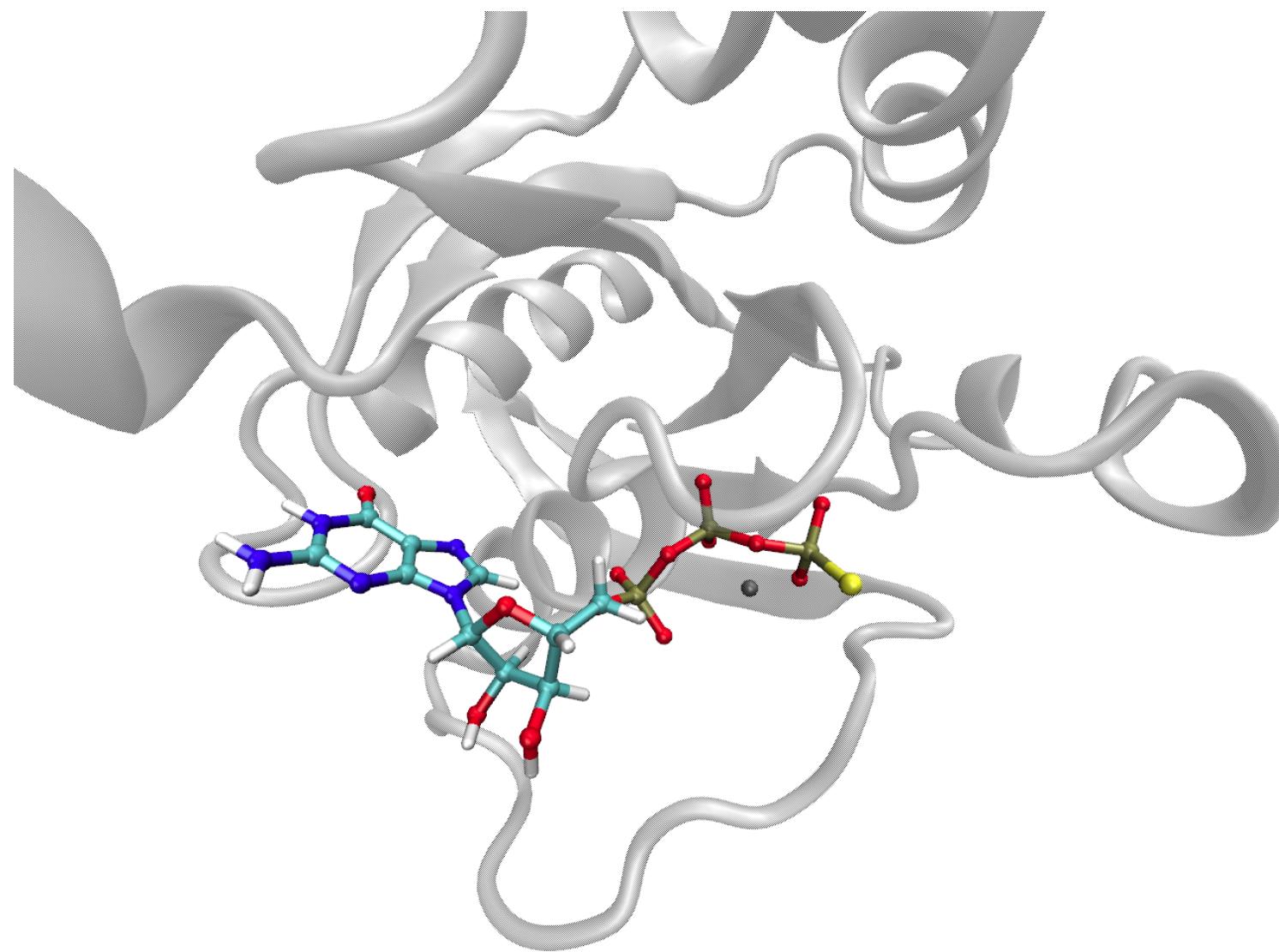
GDP - SPECIFIC

LYS 162

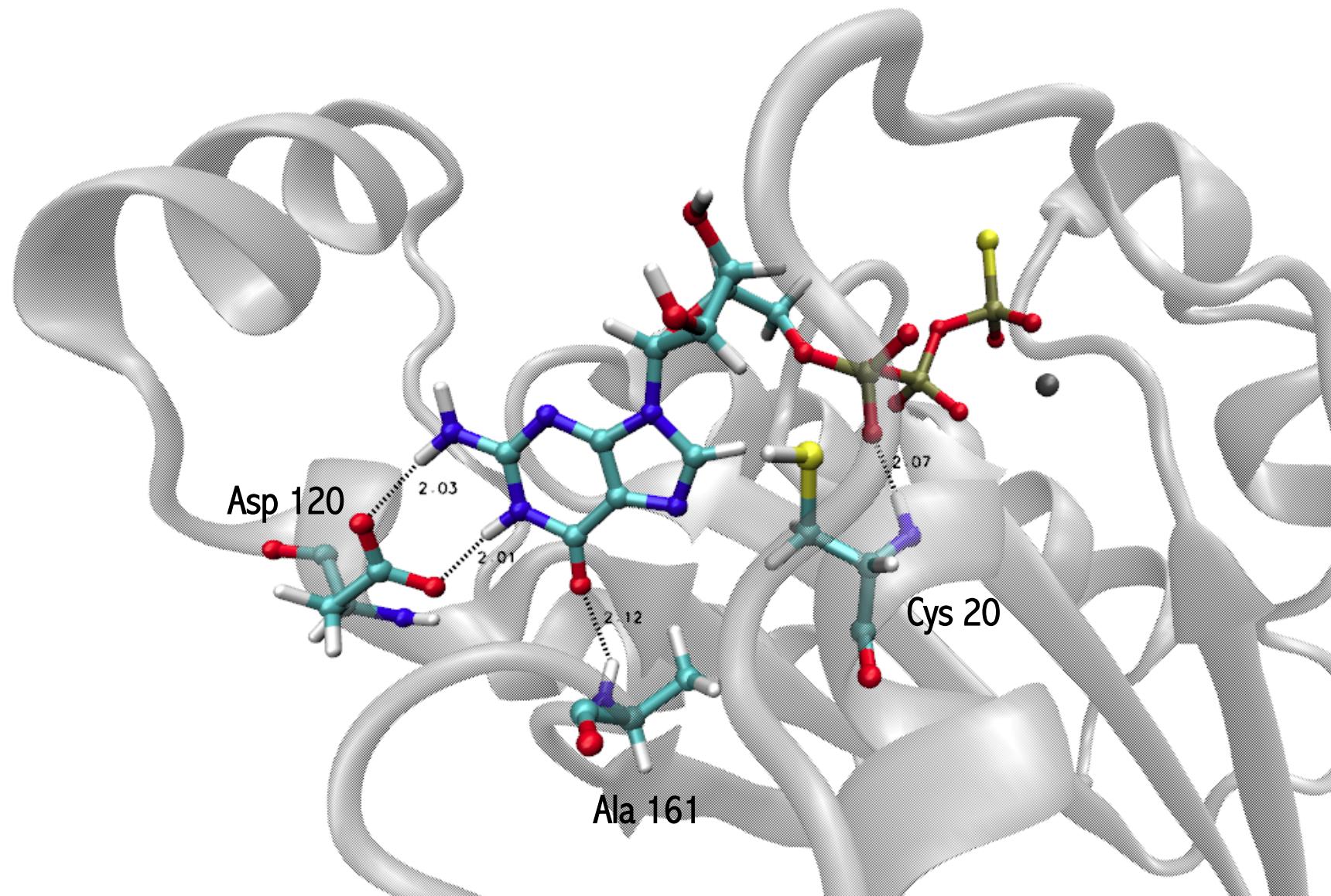
PHOSPHATE BINDING LOOP



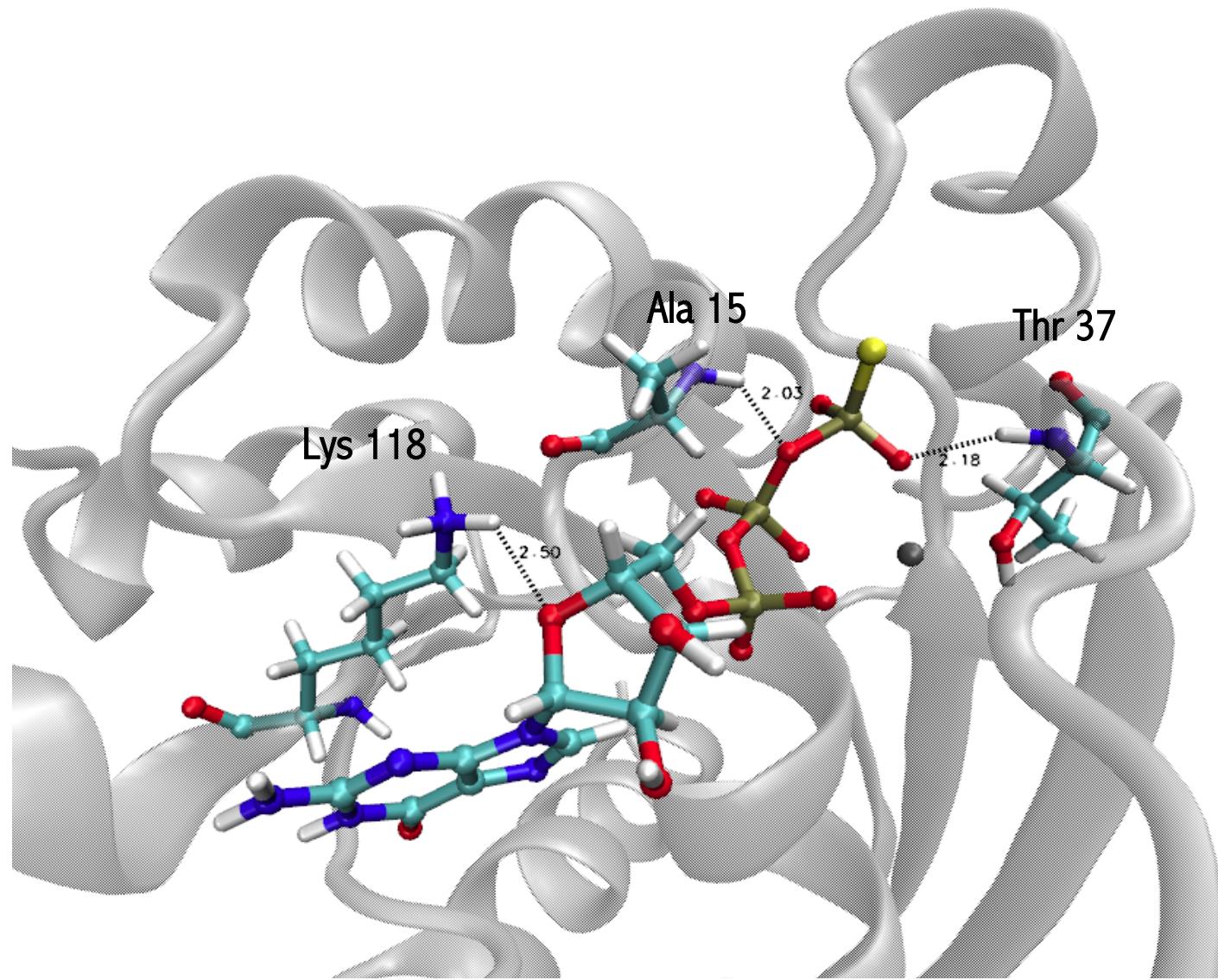
RHOA INTERACTIONS GTP



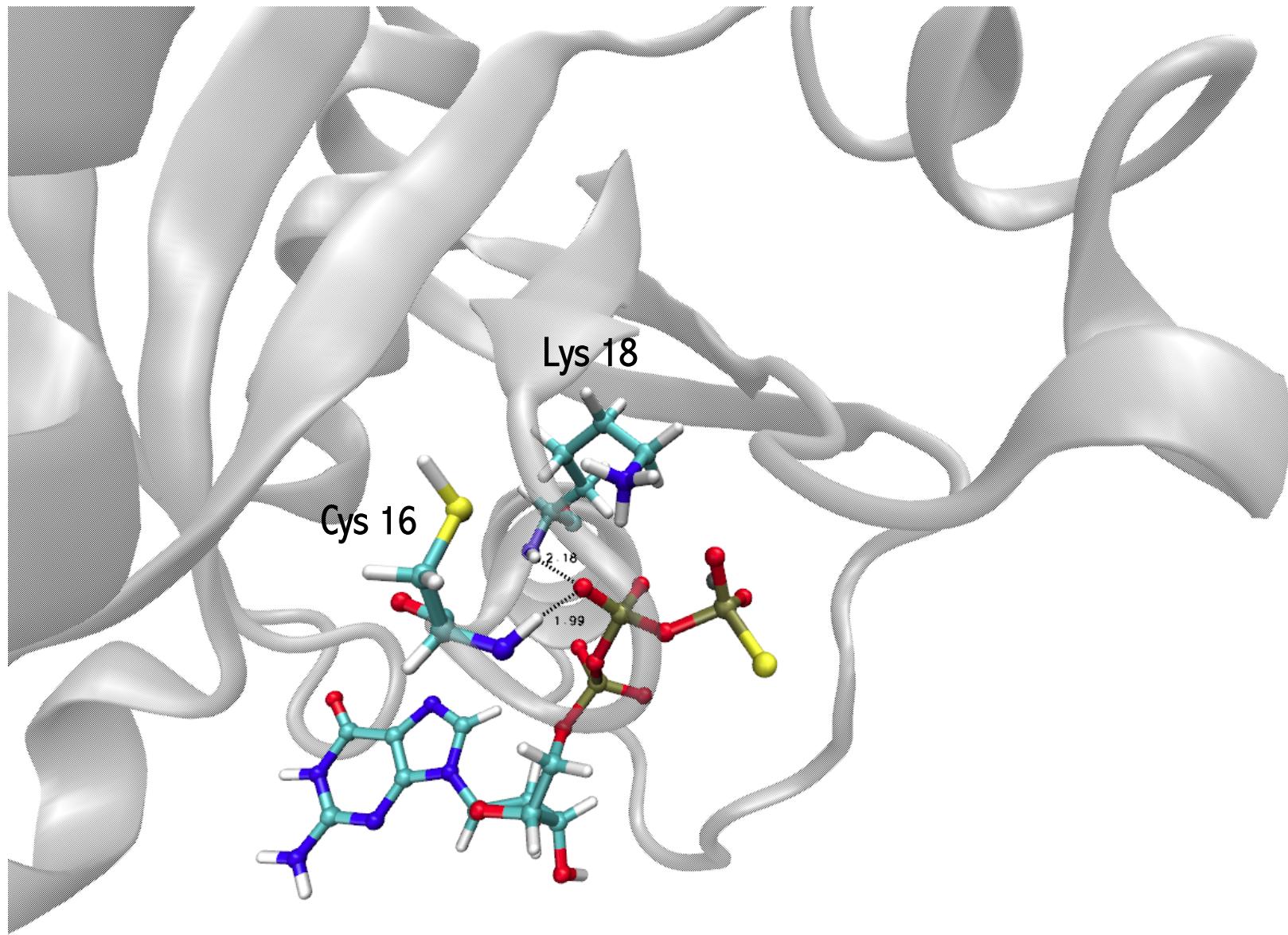
RHOA INTERACTIONS GTP



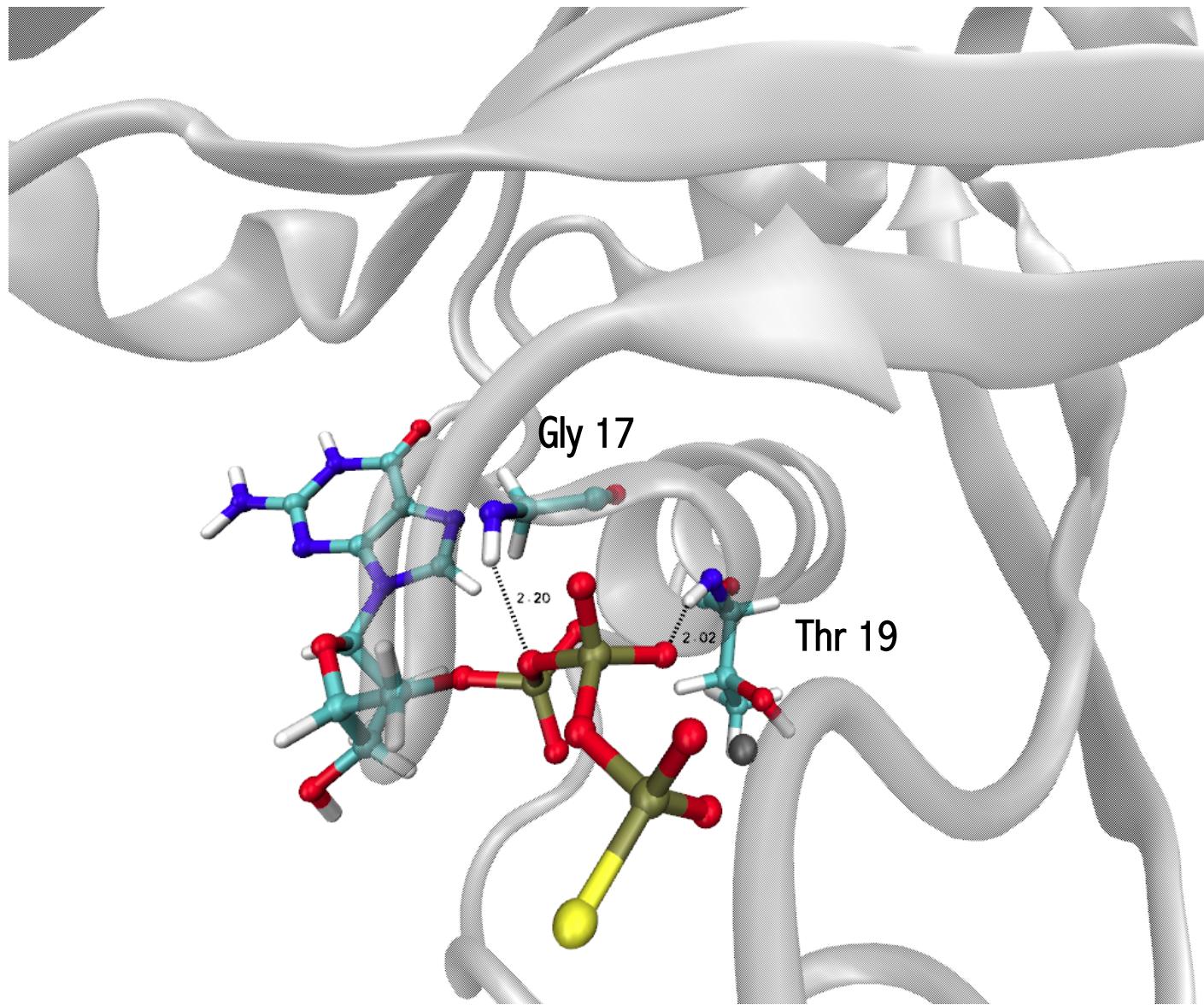
RHOA INTERACTIONS GTP



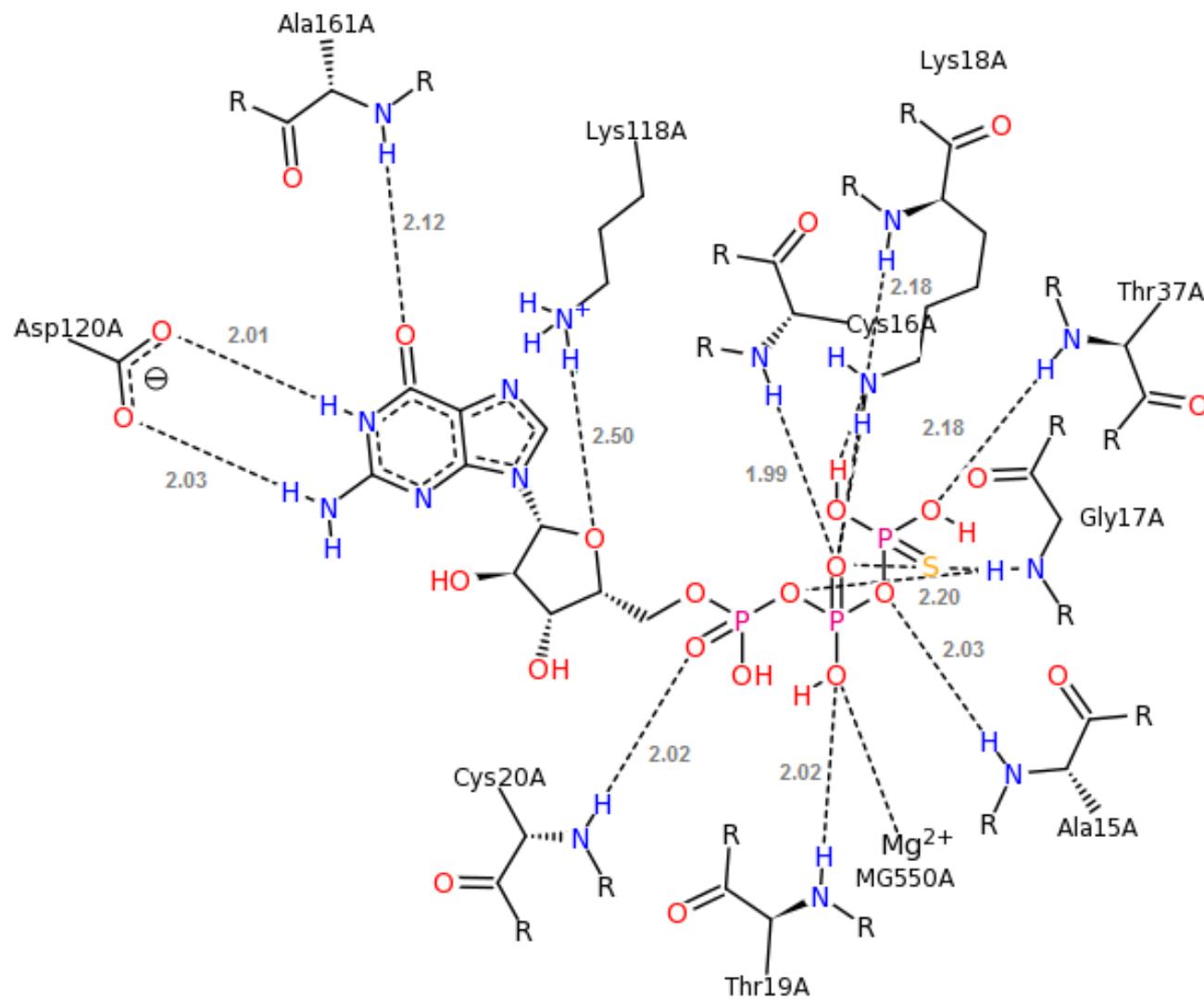
RHOA INTERACTIONS GTP



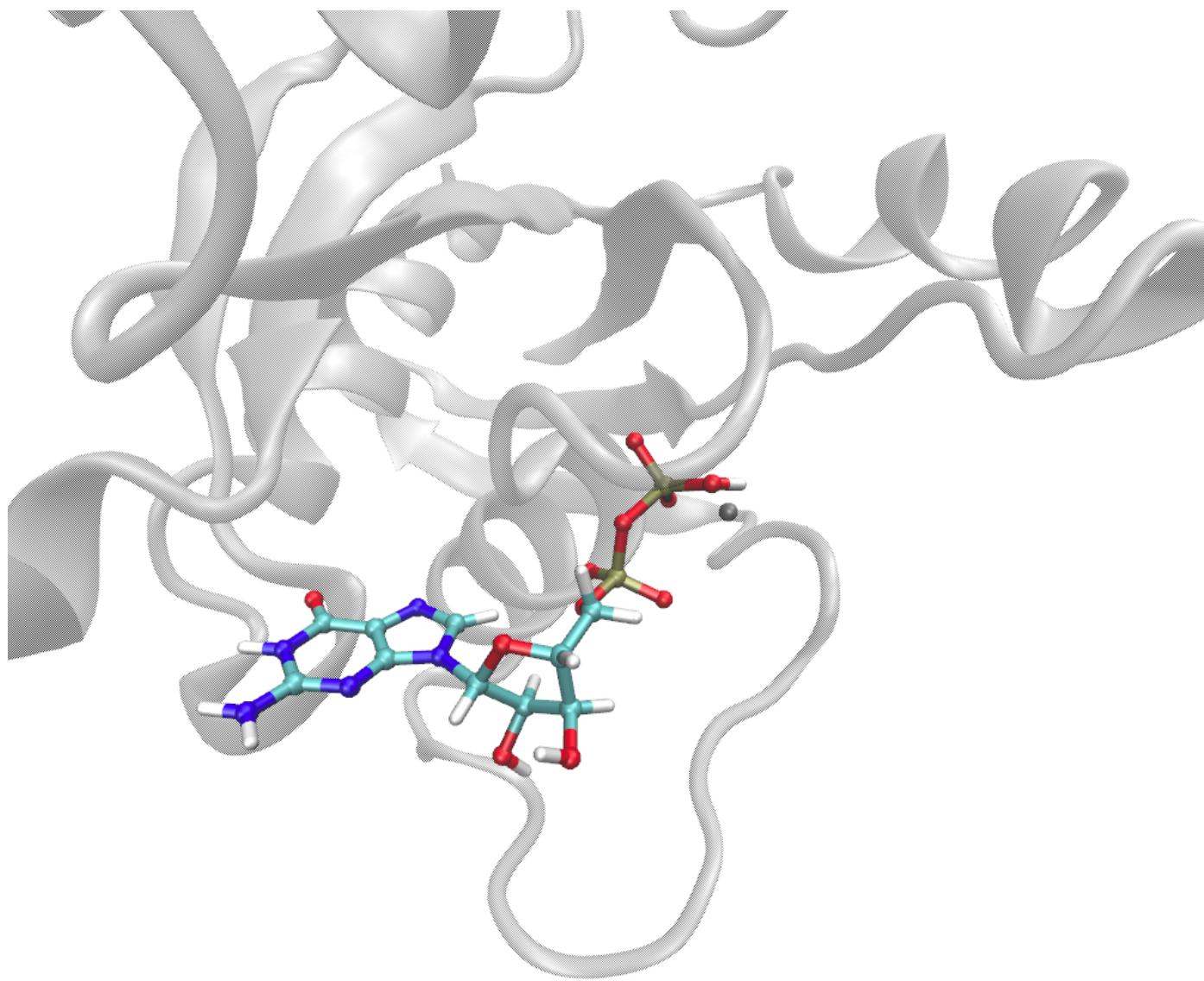
RHOA INTERACTIONS GTP



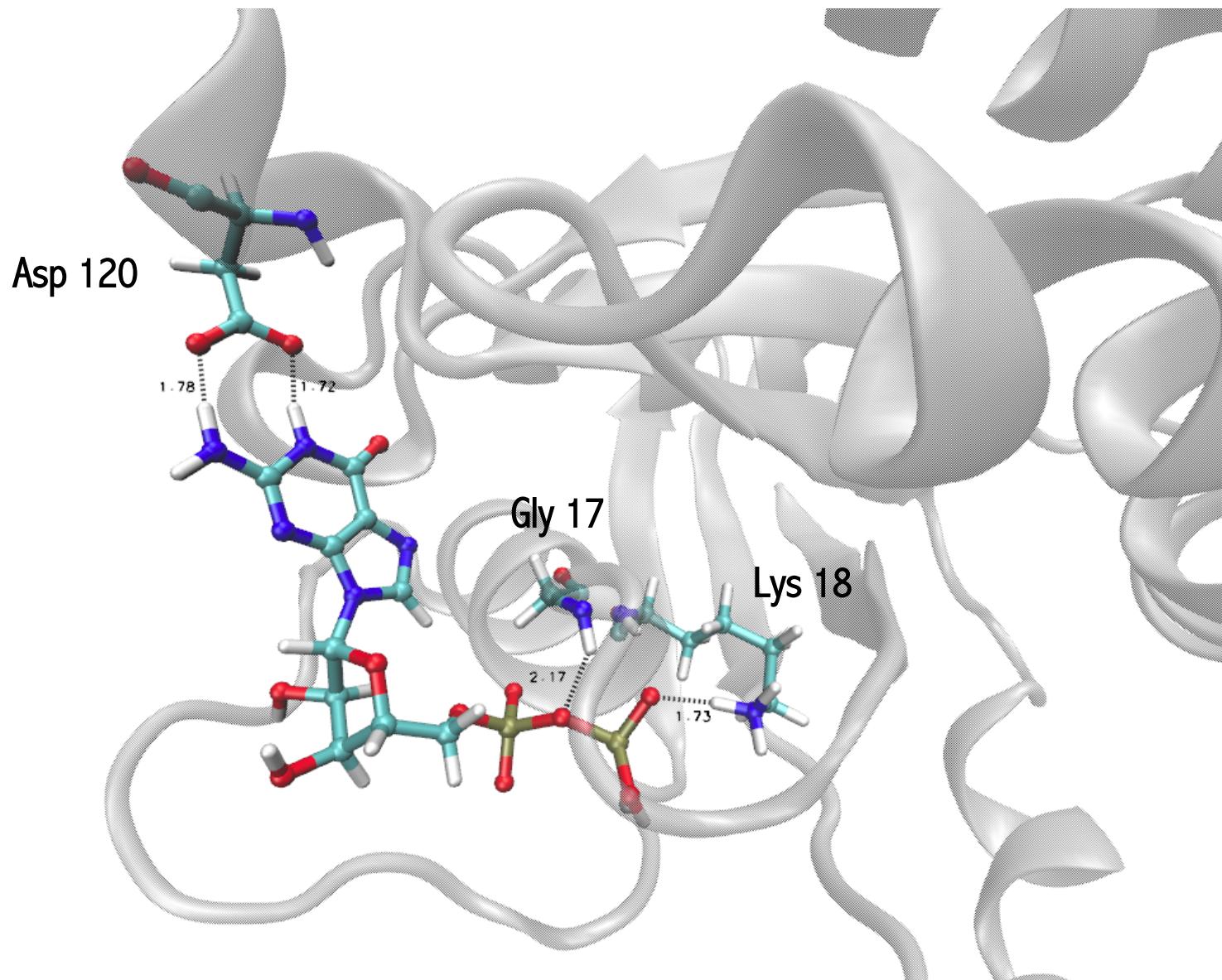
RHOA INTERACTIONS GTP



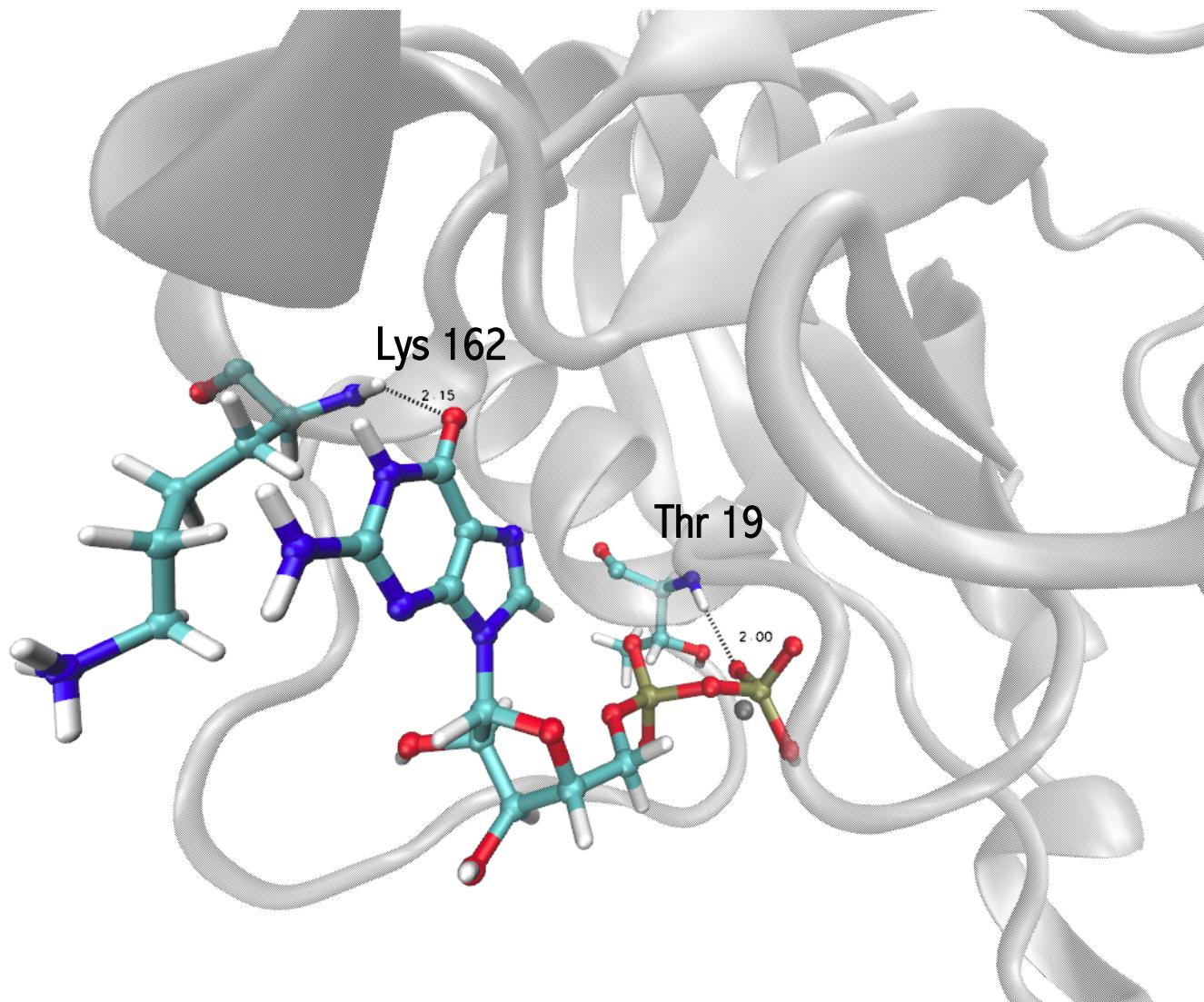
RHOA INTERACTIONS GDP



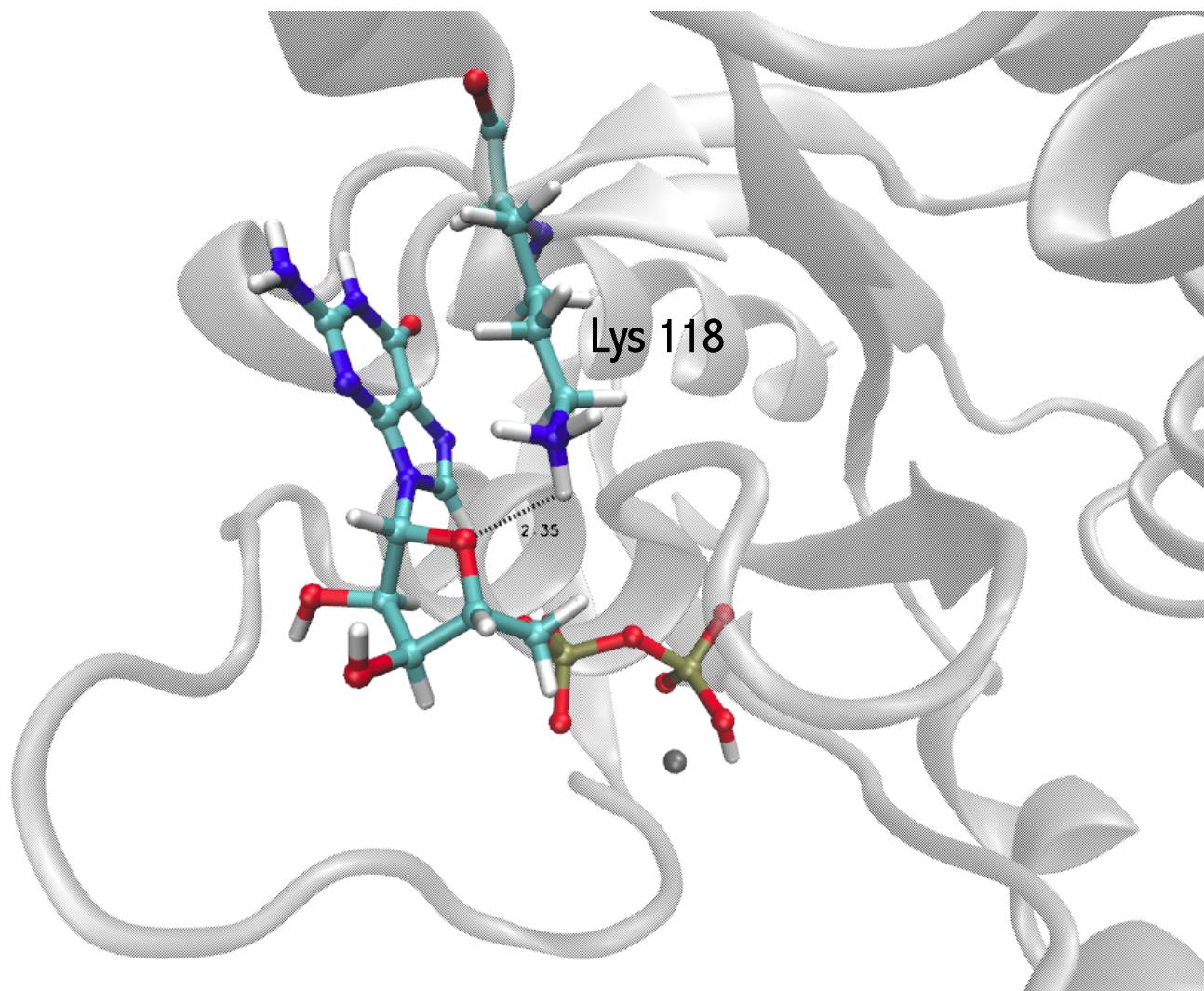
RHOA INTERACTIONS GDP



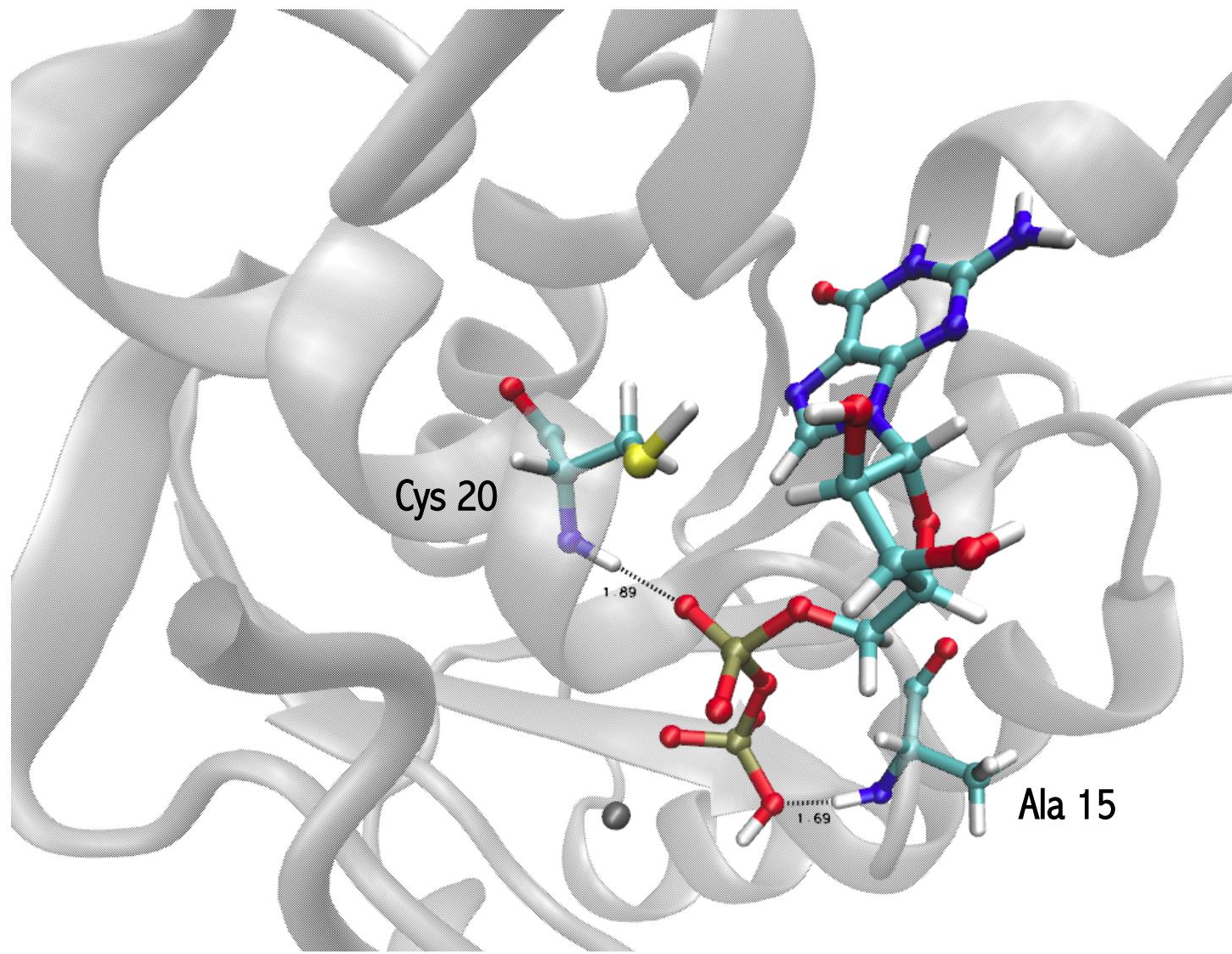
RHOA INTERACTIONS GDP



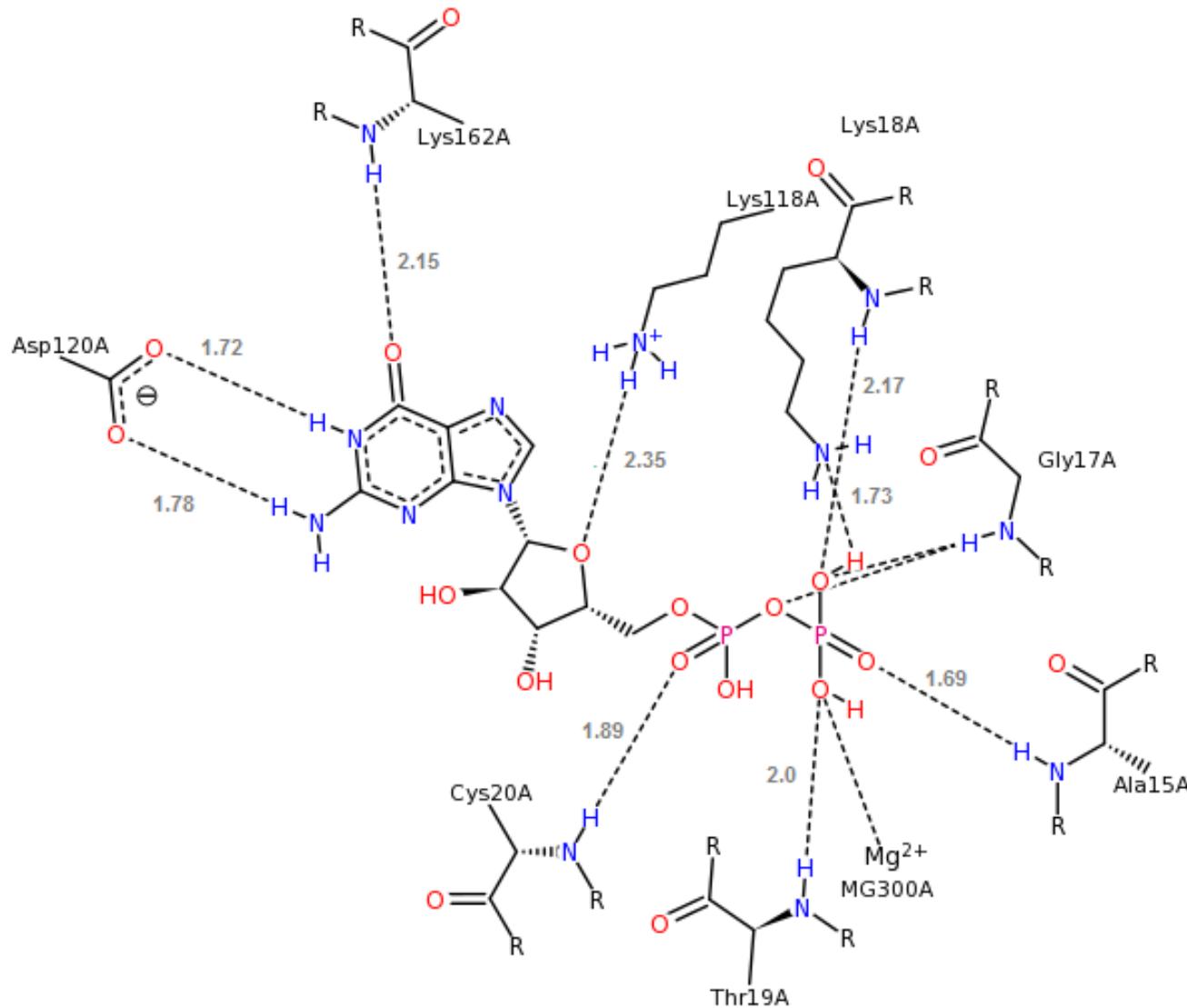
RHOA INTERACTIONS GDP



RHOA INTERACTIONS GDP

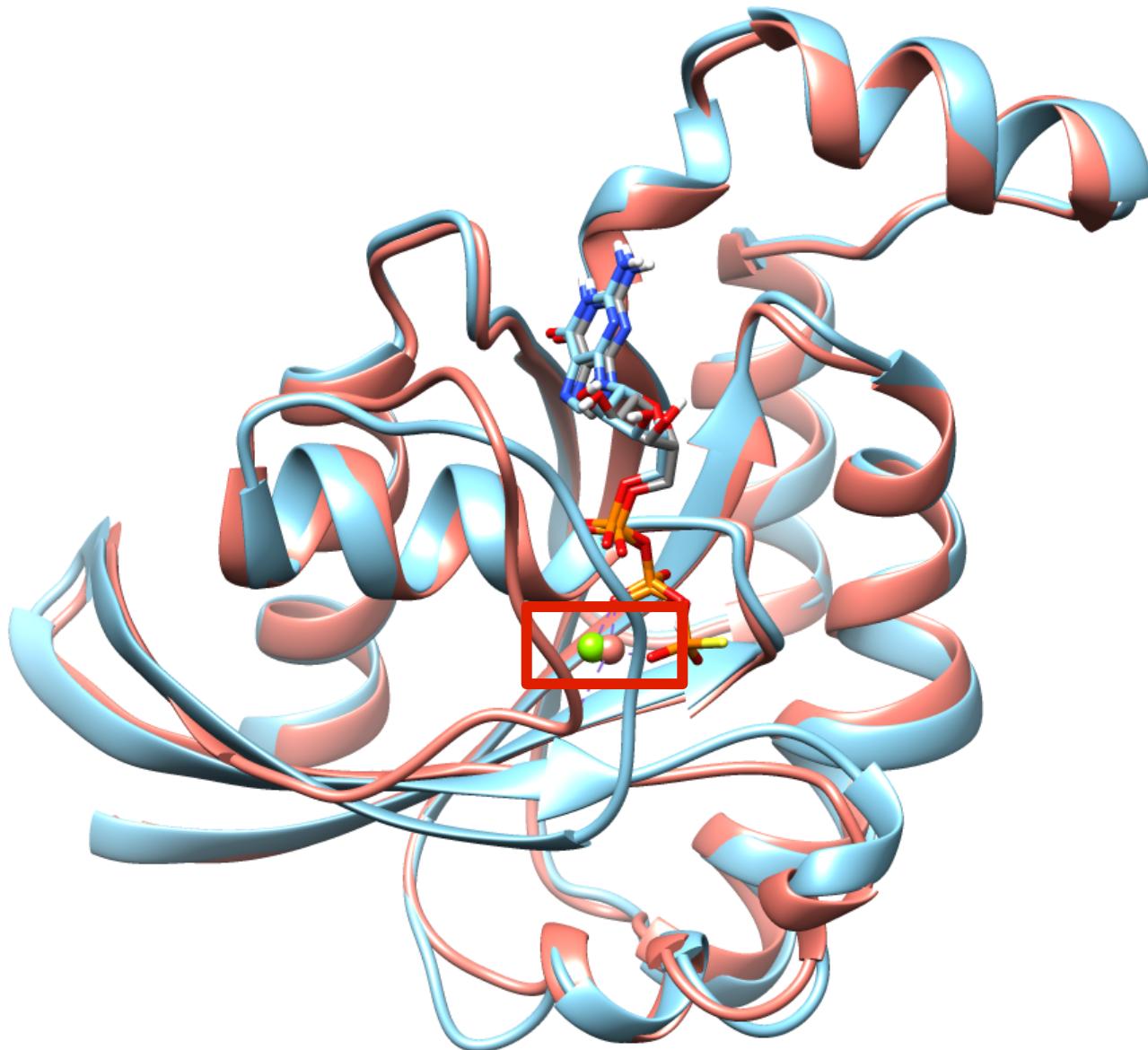


RHOA INTERACTIONS GDP



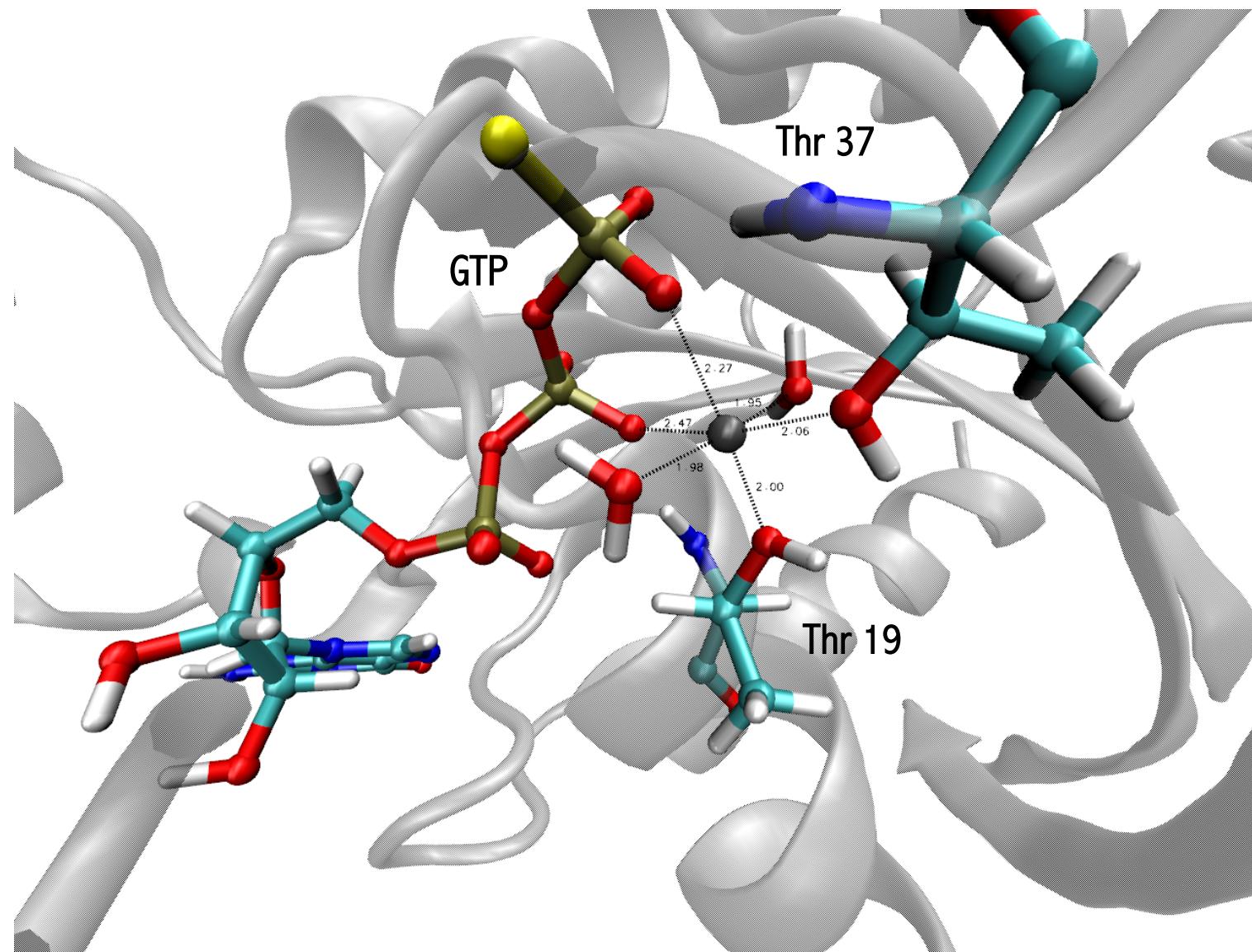
RHOA INTERACTIONS Mg²⁺

 RhoA - GDP
 RhoA - GTP

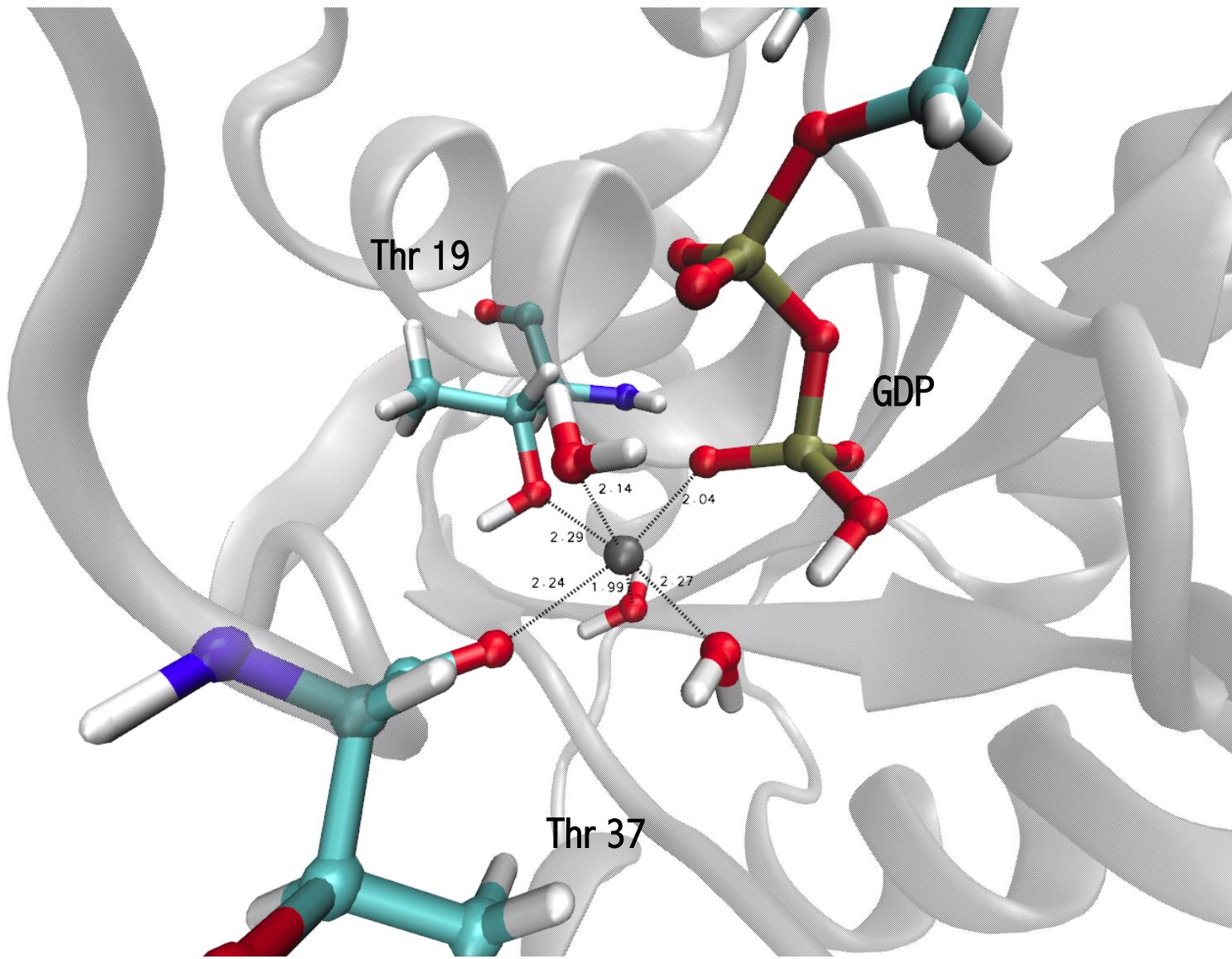


DISTANCE
0,66

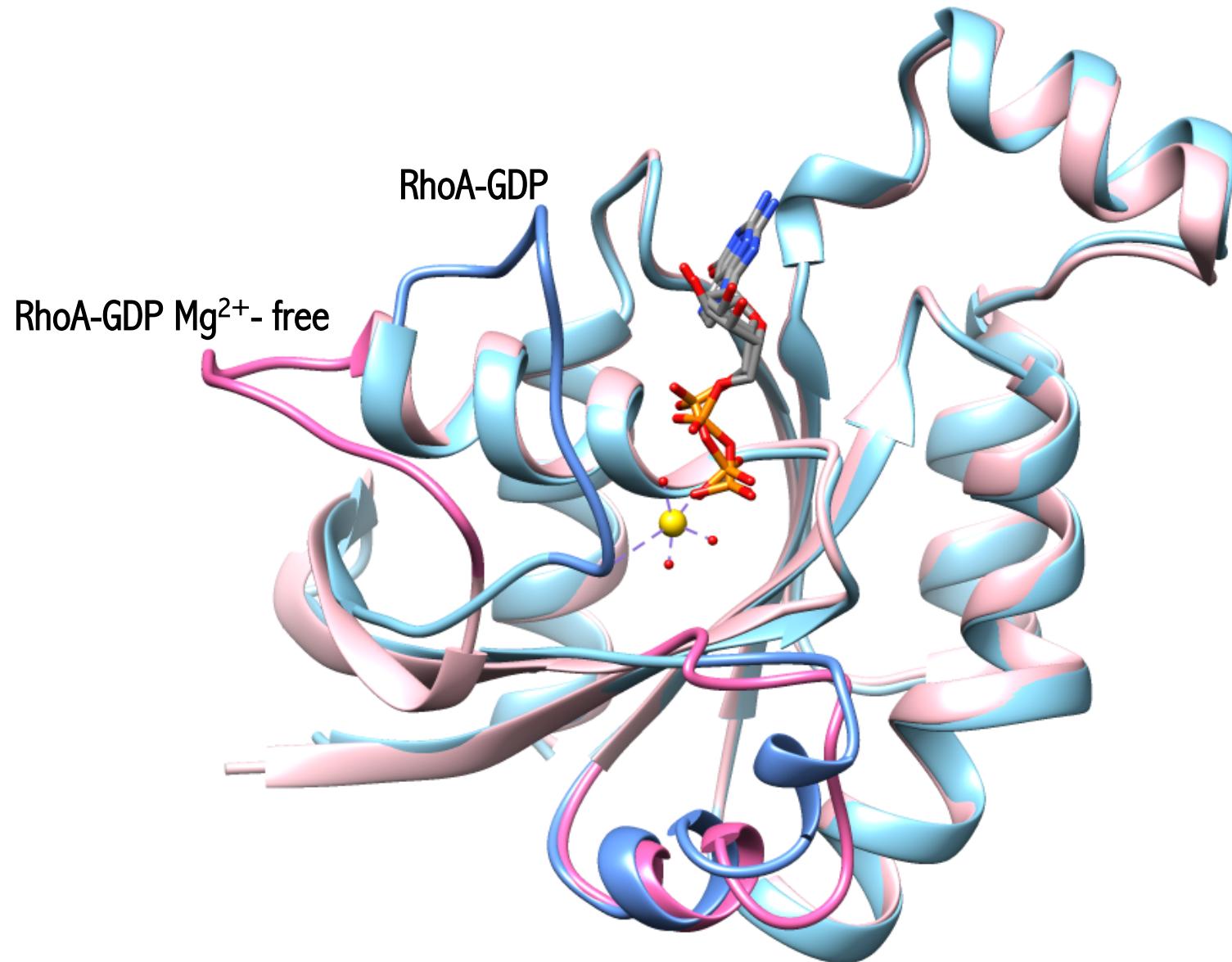
RHOA - GTP INTERACTIONS Mg²⁺



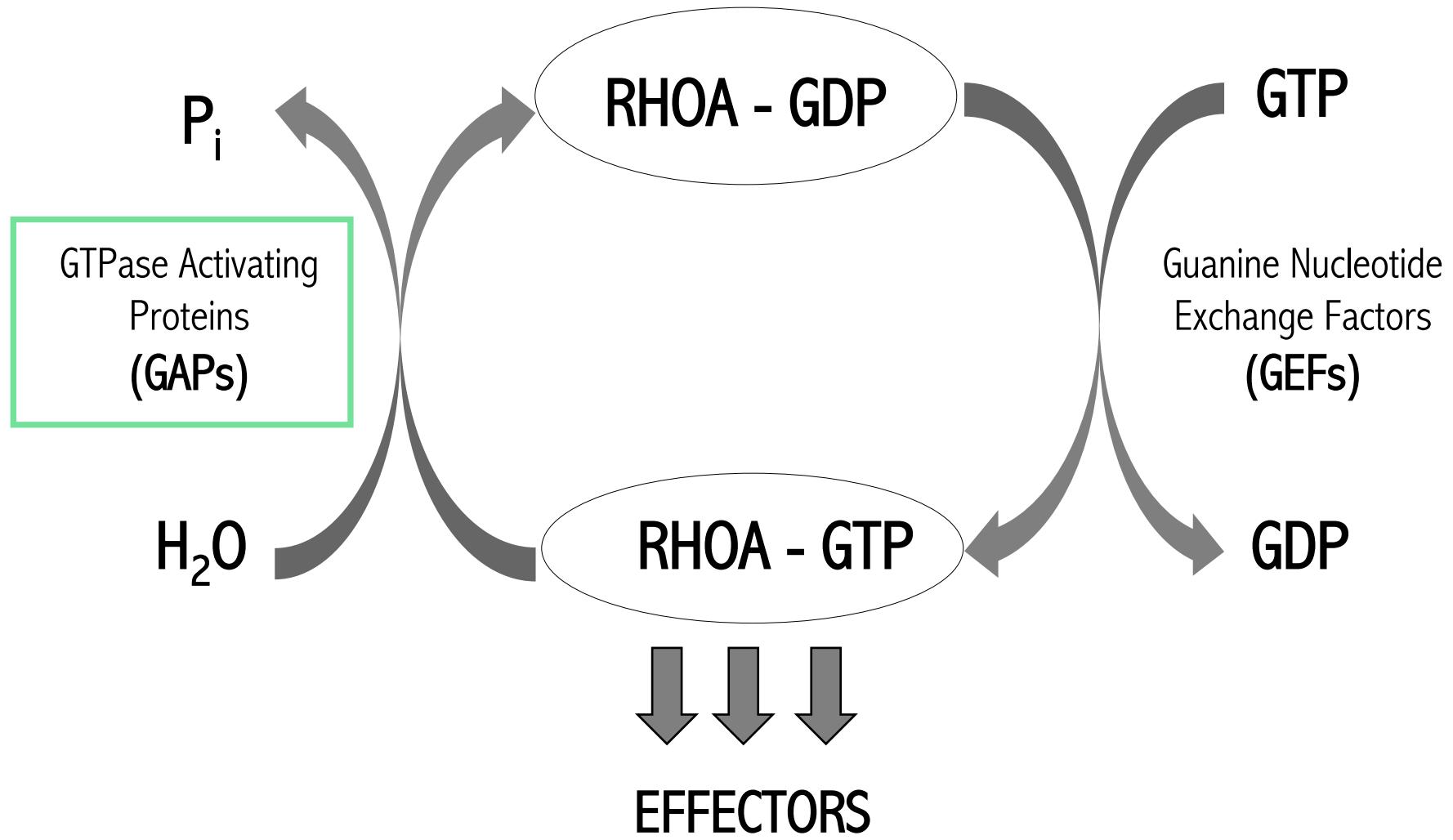
RHOA - GDP INTERACTIONS Mg²⁺



RHOA - GDP INTERACTIONS Mg²⁺

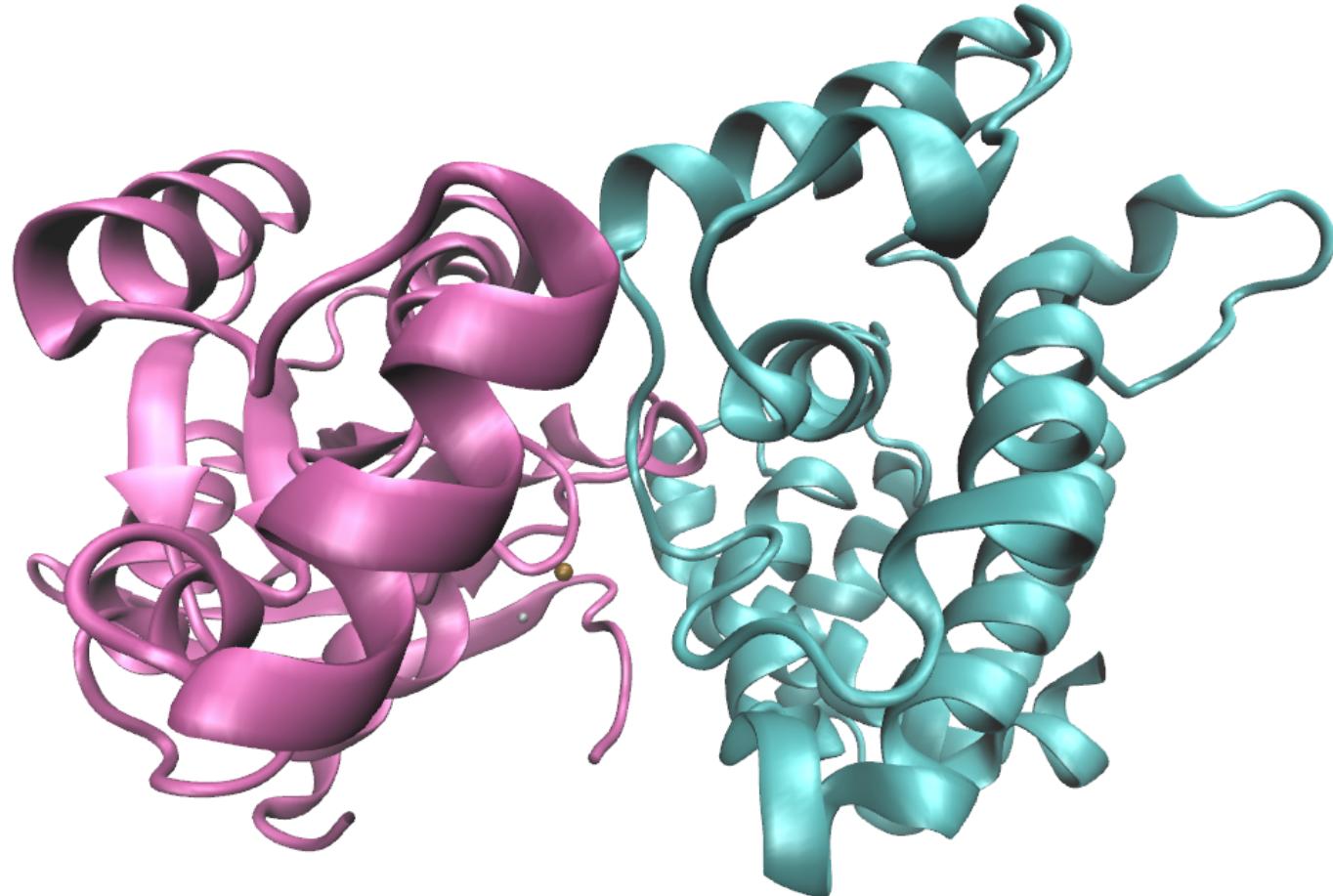


RHOA INTERACTIONS WITH GAP



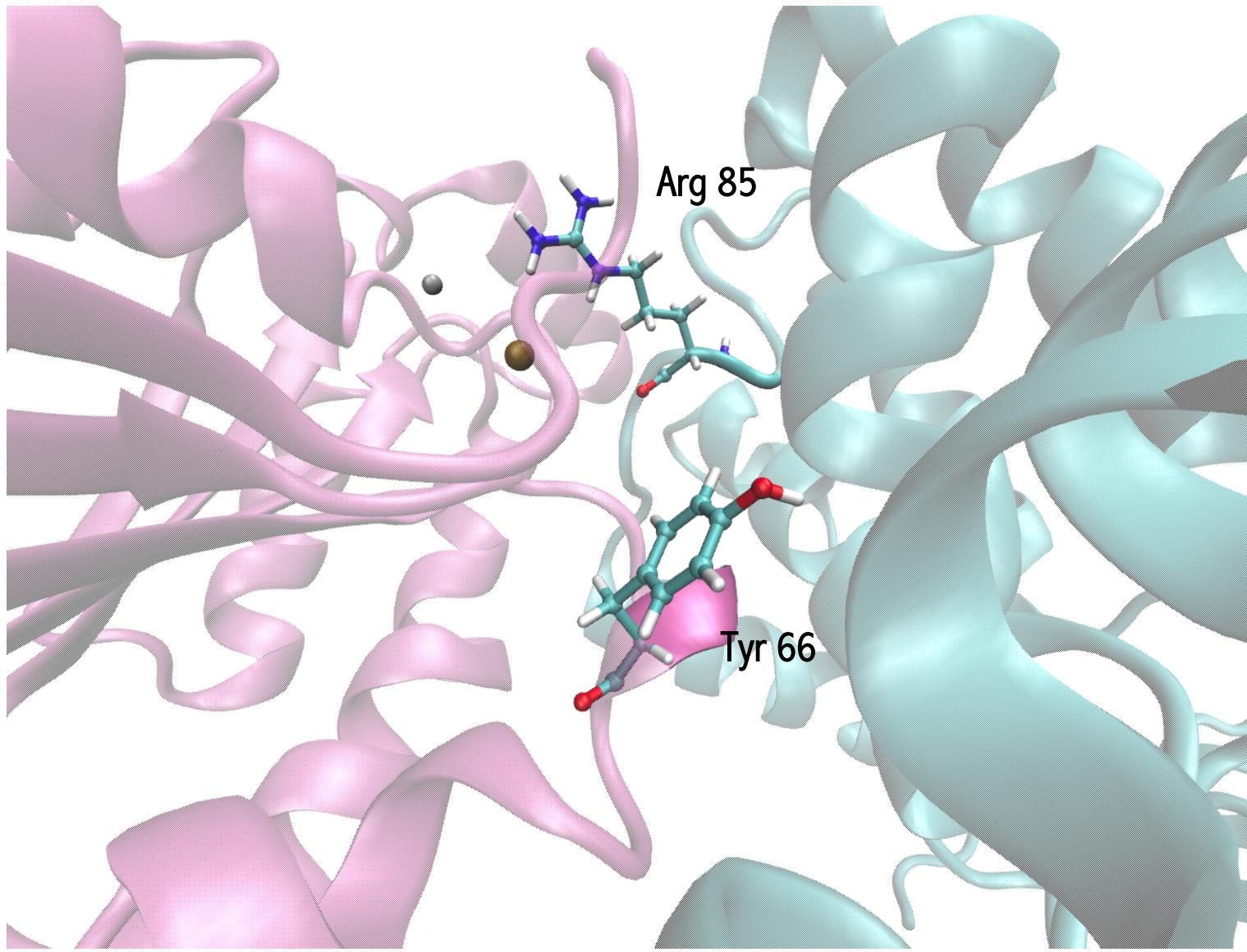
RHOA – GAP

█ Rho A
█ GAP



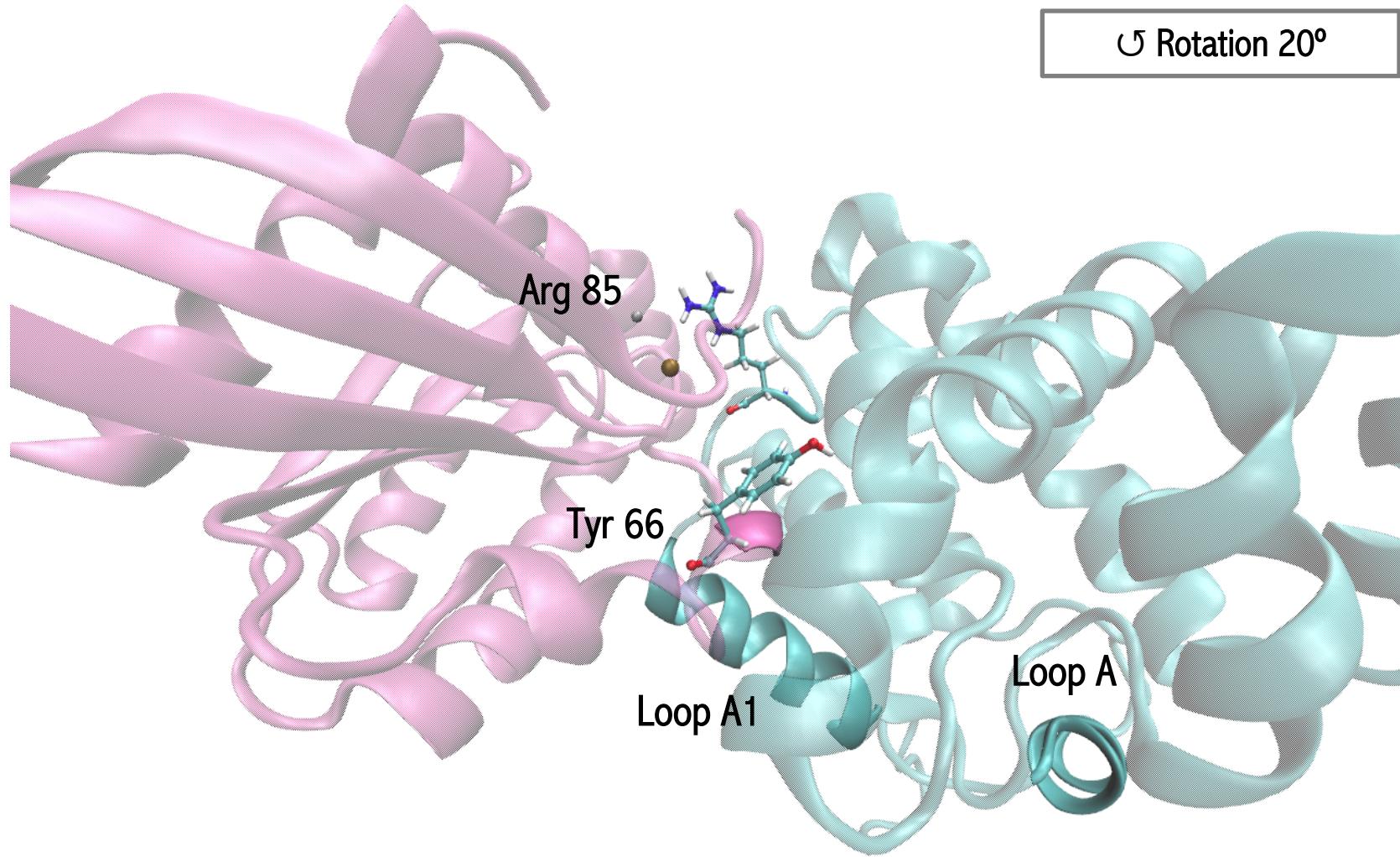
RHOA – GAP

Rho A
GAP



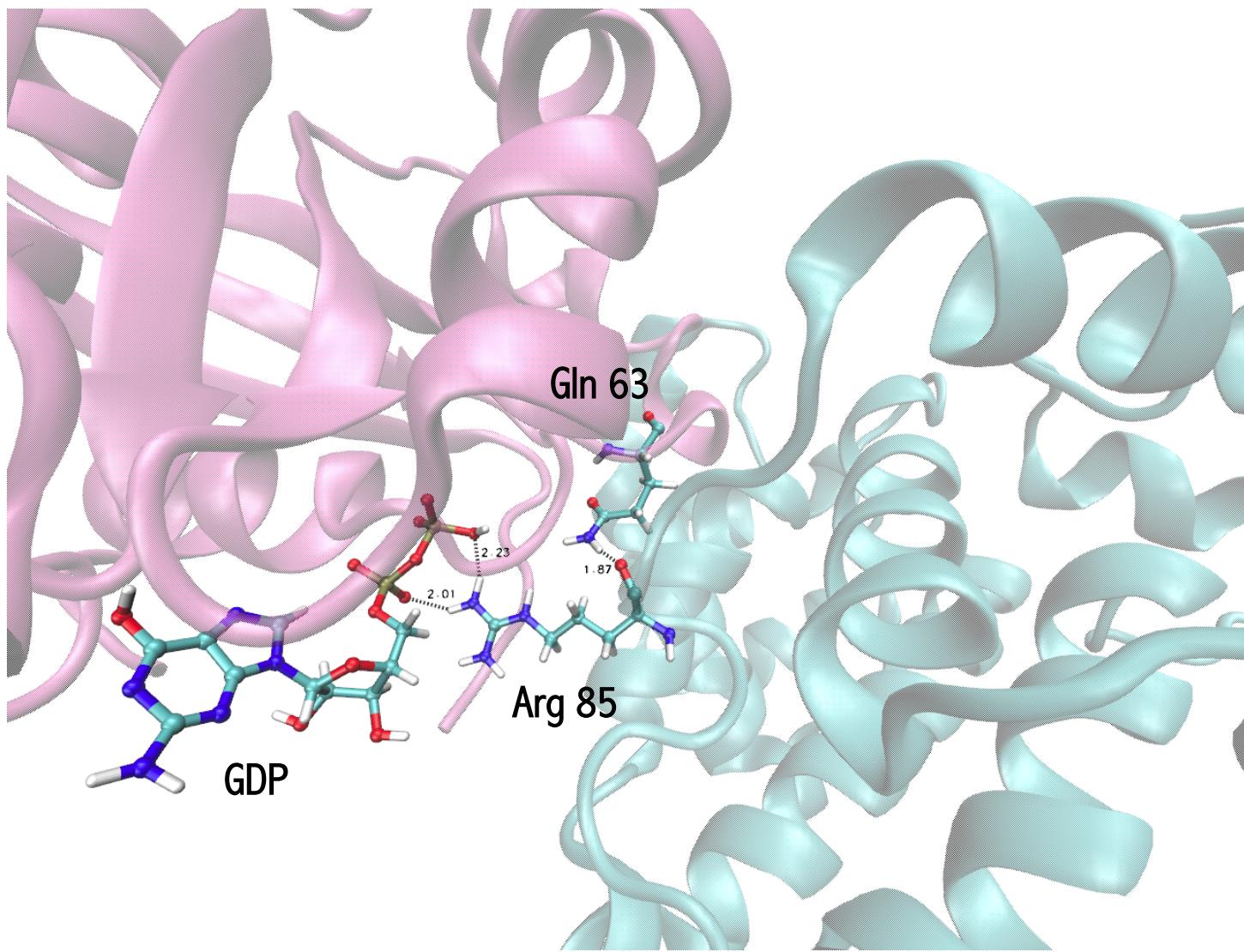
RHOA – GAP

Rho A
GAP



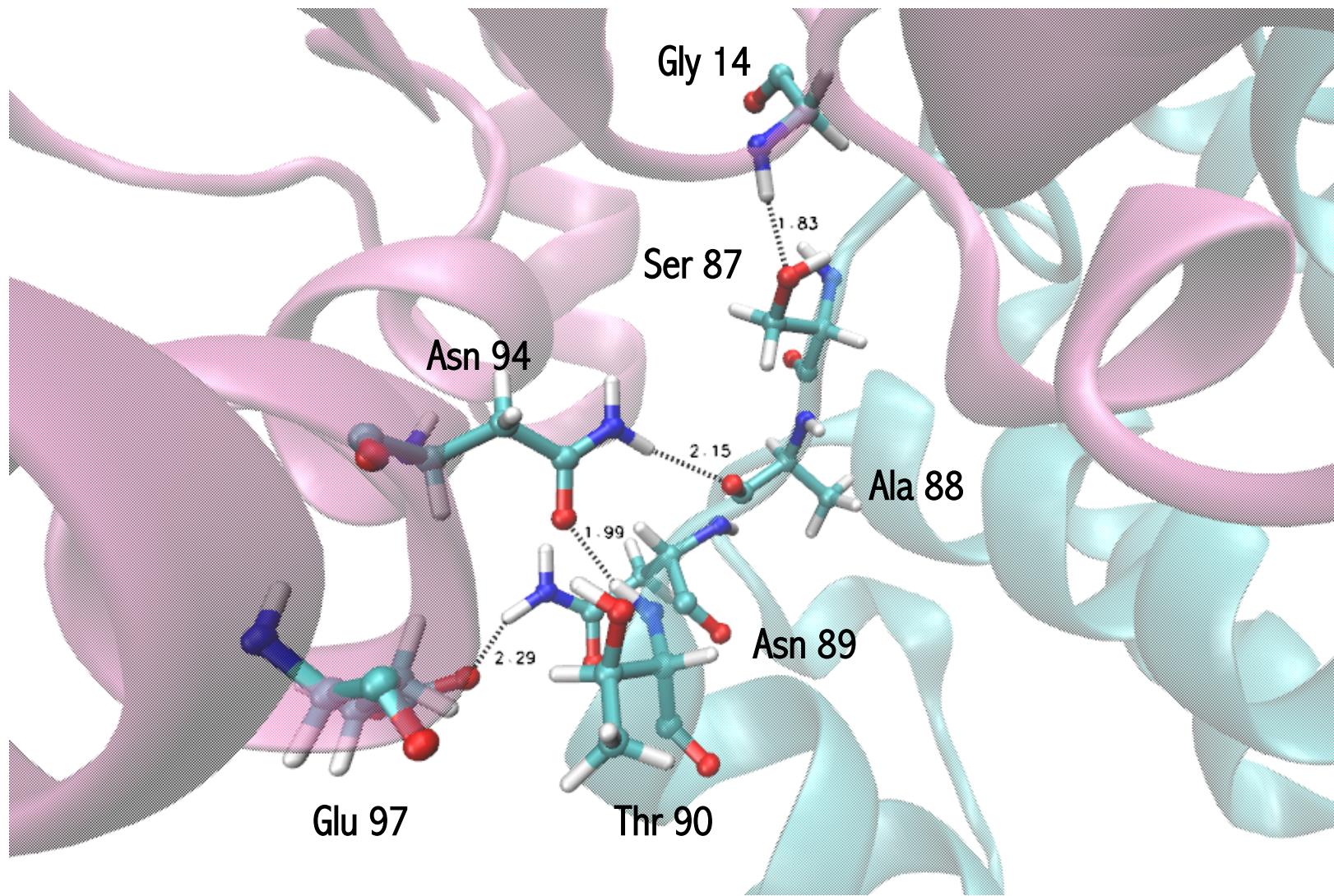
RHOA – GAP

█ Rho A
█ GAP



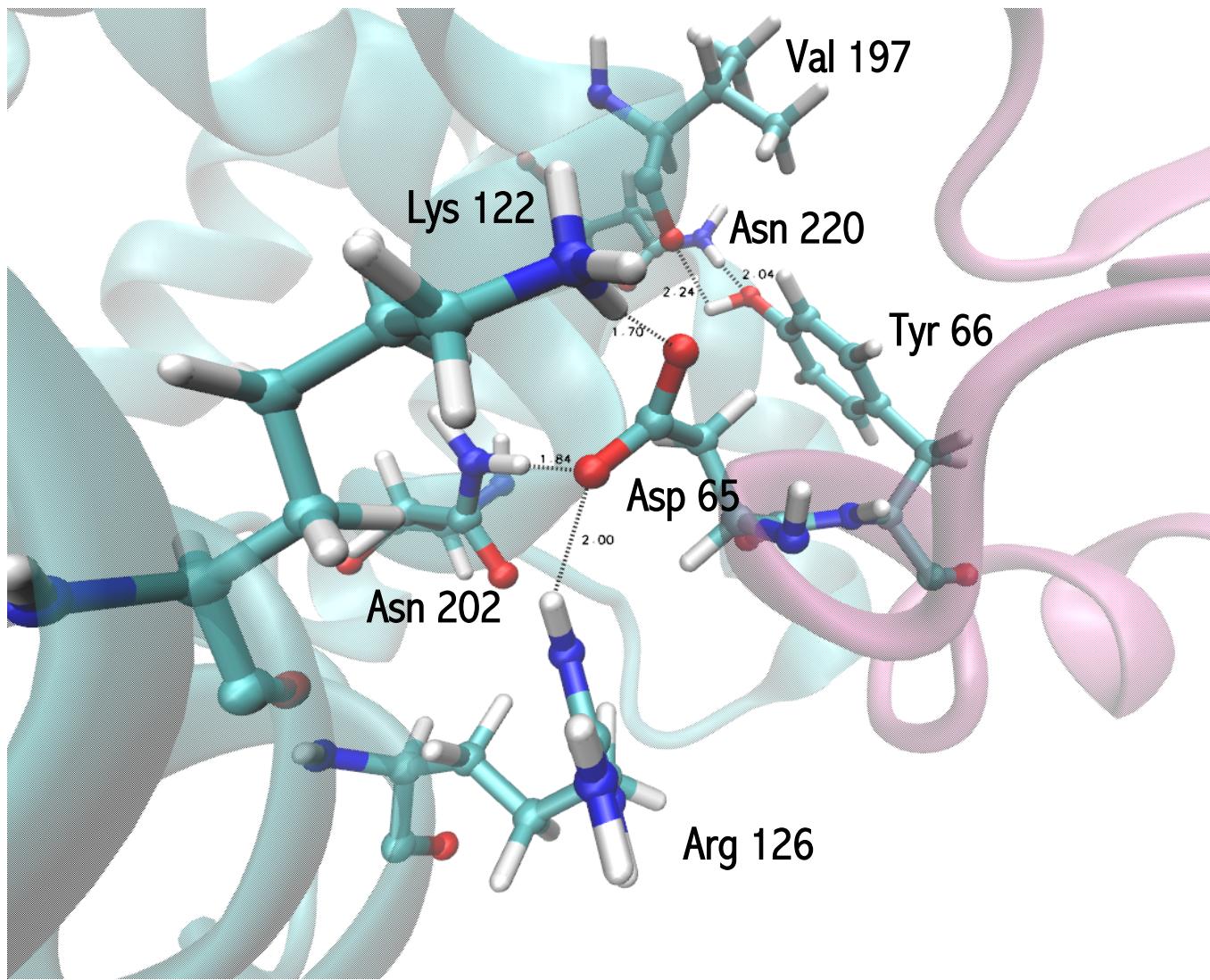
RHOA – GAP

█ Rho A
█ GAP



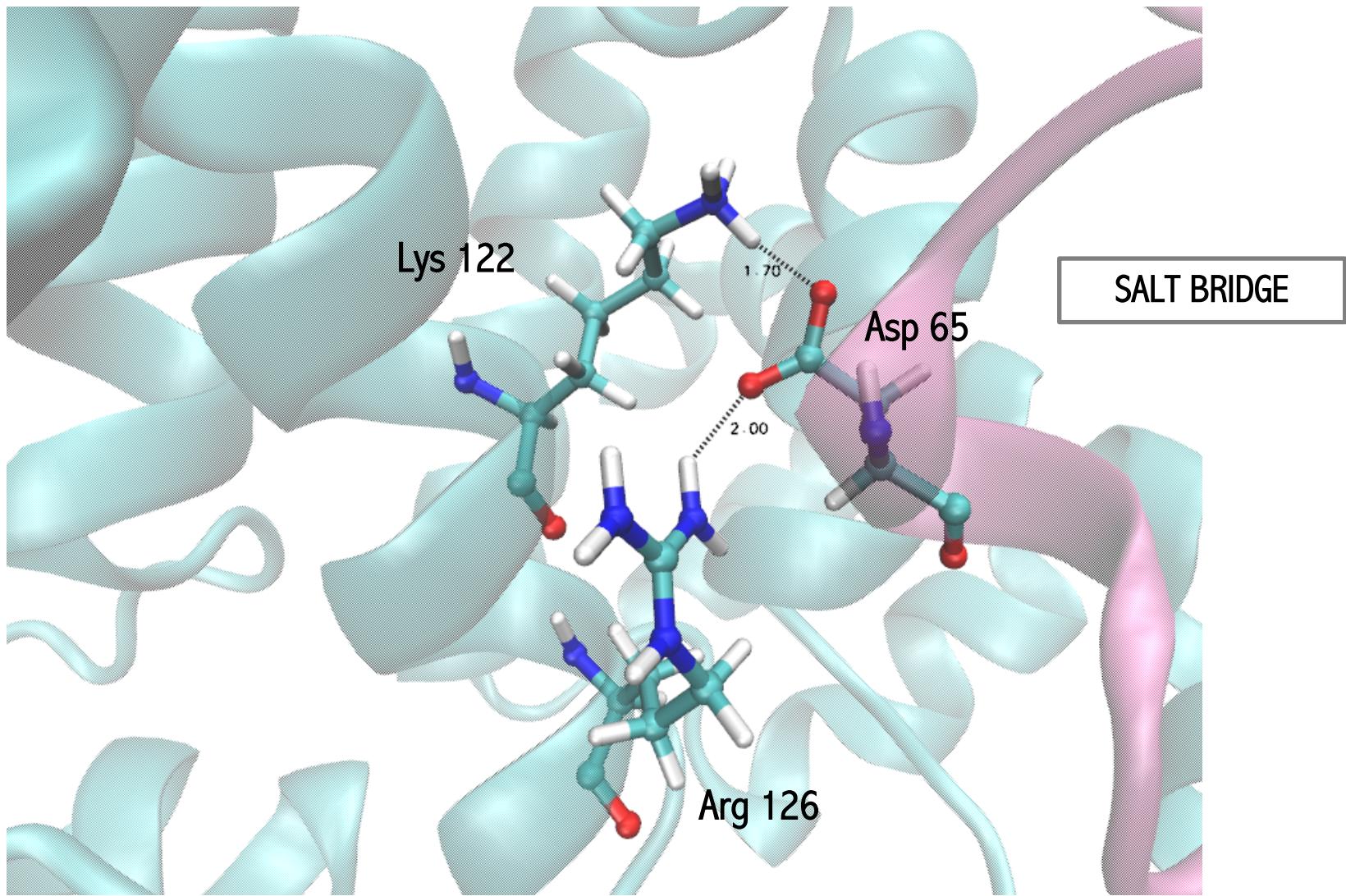
RHOA – GAP

 Rho A
 GAP



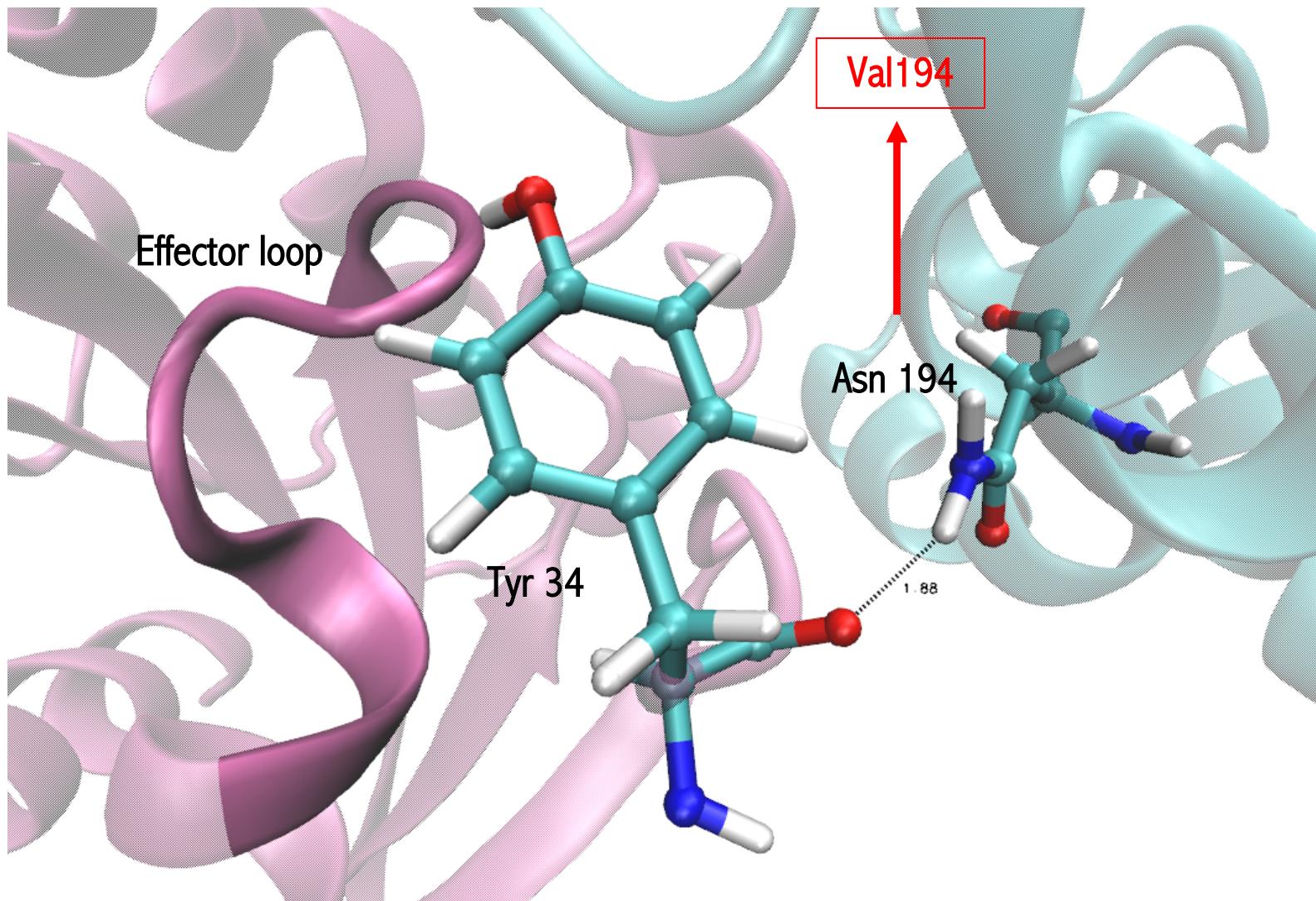
RHOA – GAP

Rho A
GAP



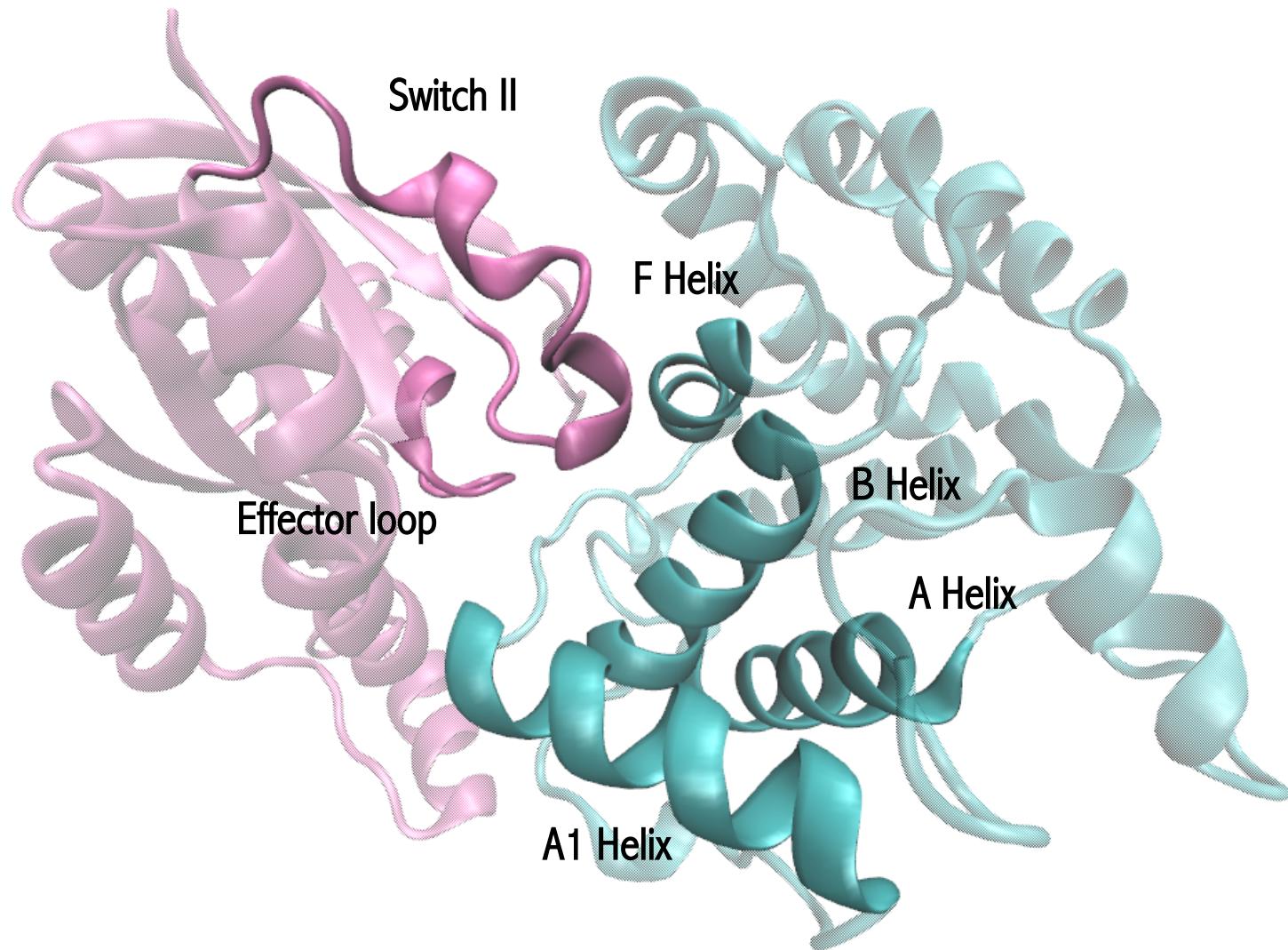
RHOA – GAP

 Rho A
 GAP



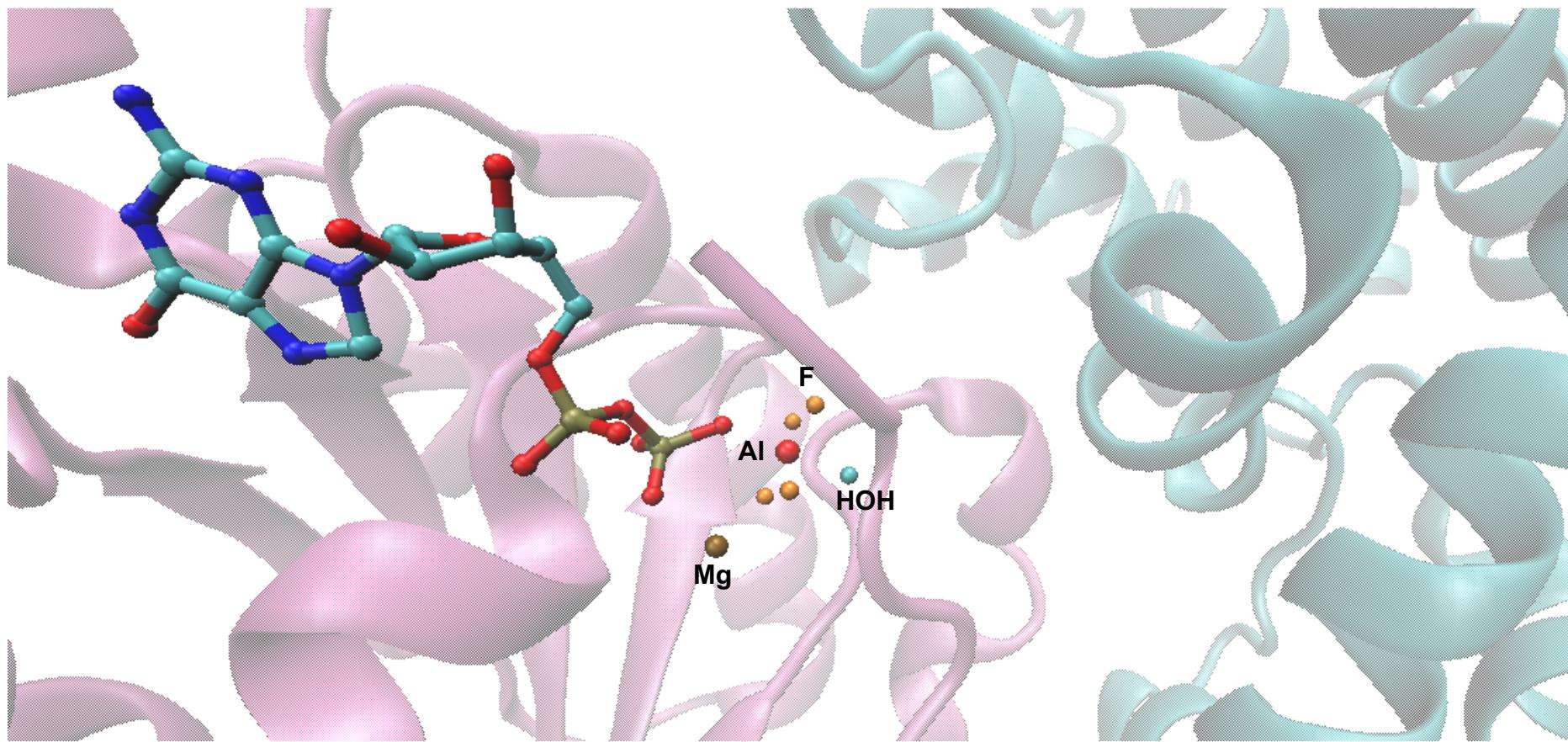
RHOA – GAP

█ Rho A
█ GAP



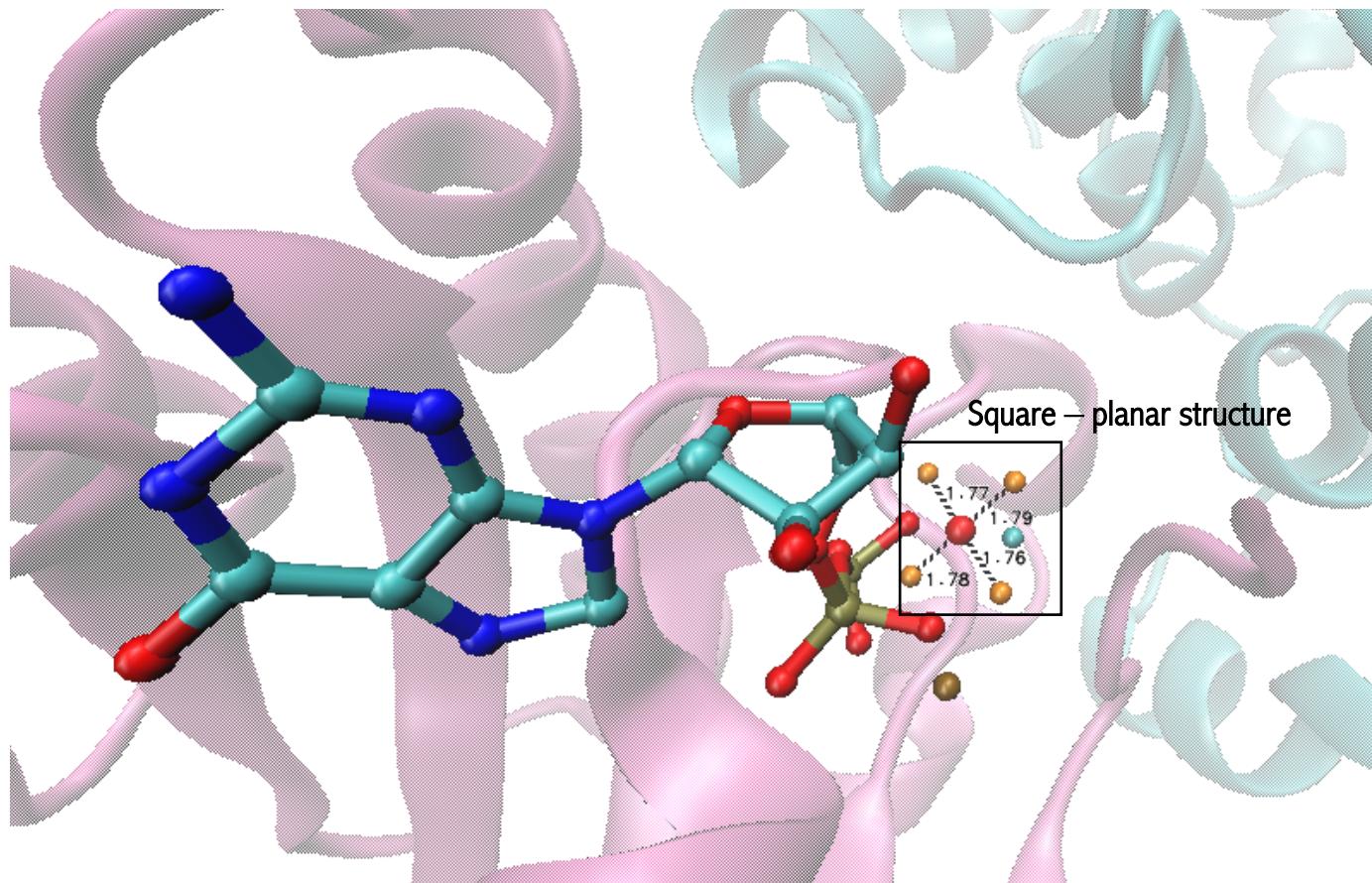
RHOA – GAP

■ Rho A
■ GAP



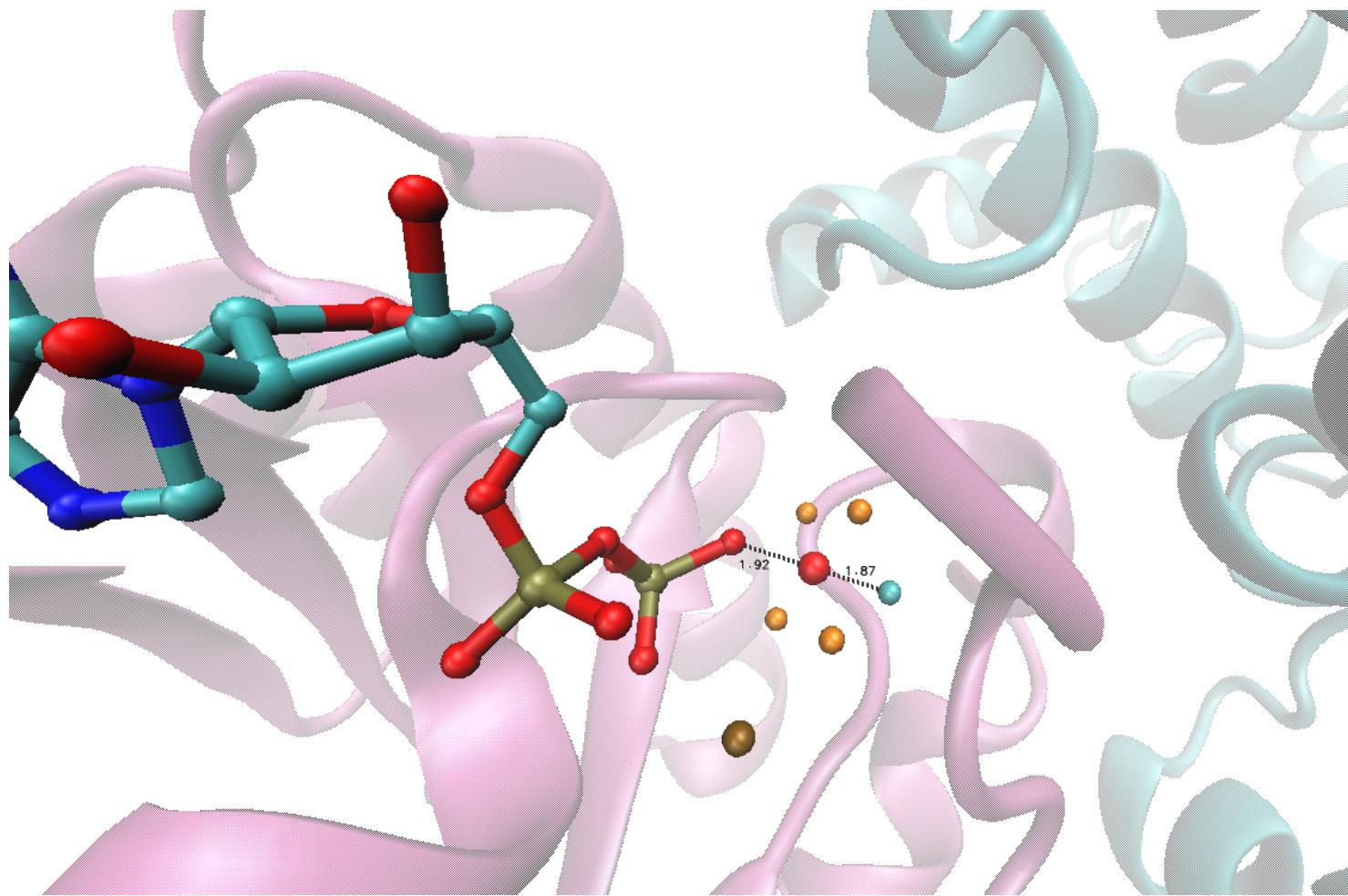
RHOA – GAP

 Rho A
 GAP

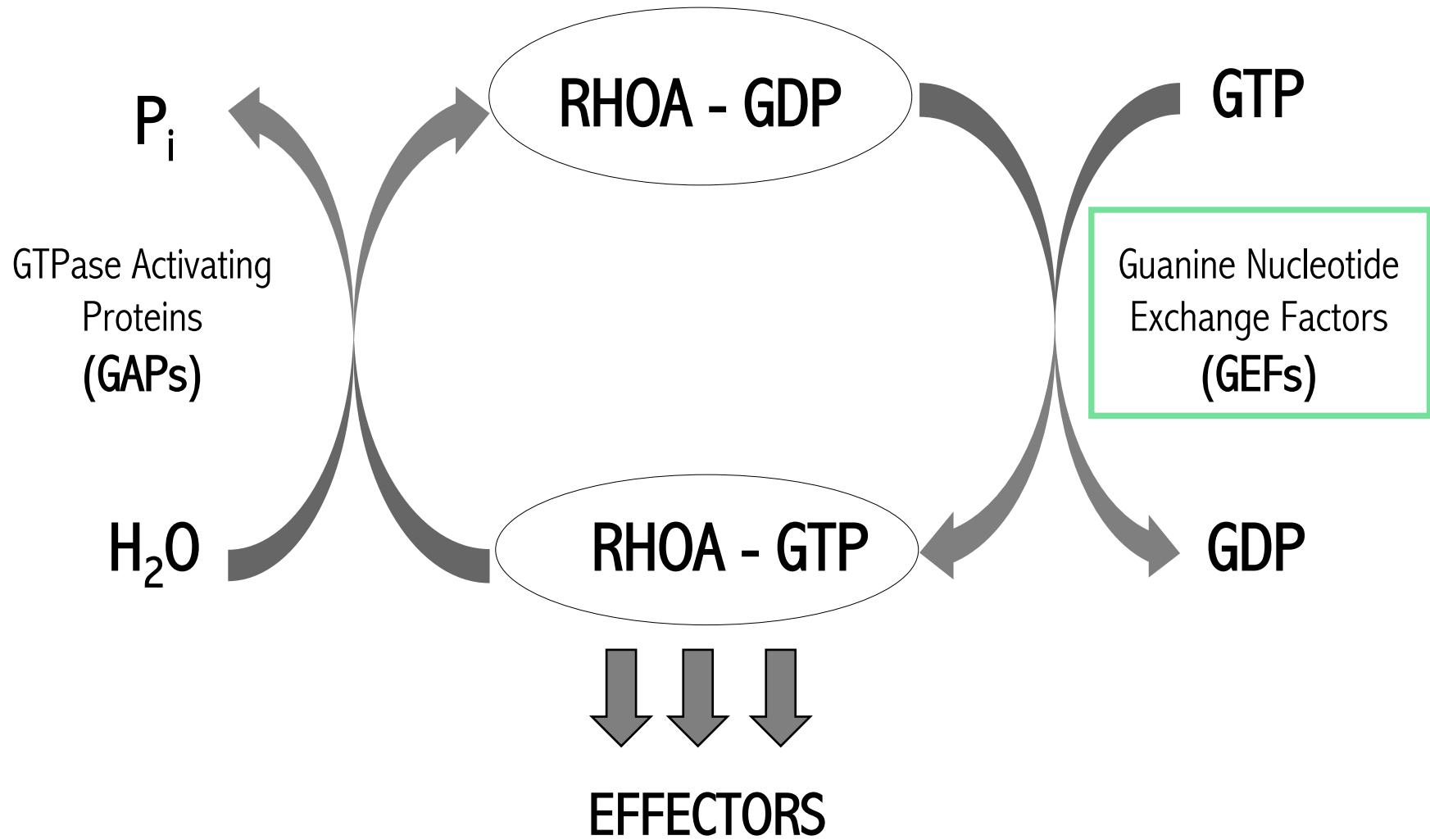


RHOA – GAP

■ Rho A
■ GAP



RHOA INTERACTIONS WITH GEF



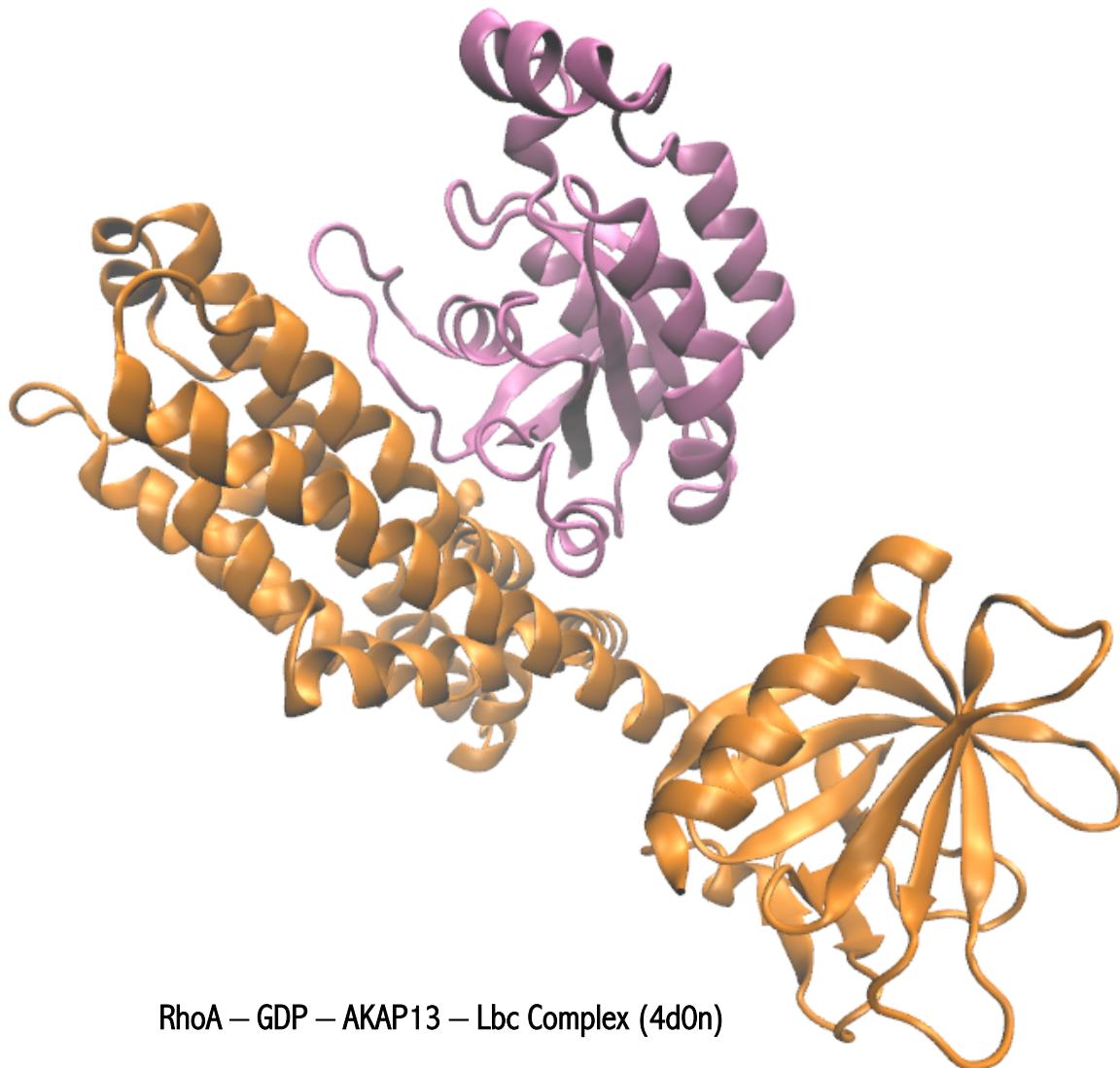
RHOA INTERACTIONS WITH GEF

GEFs from RHO family

ARGH	ABR	TRIO	OBSCN
FARP	NET	KALRN	ECT
AKAP13	MCF	SPATA	DNMBP
PLEK	BCR	FGD	ITSN

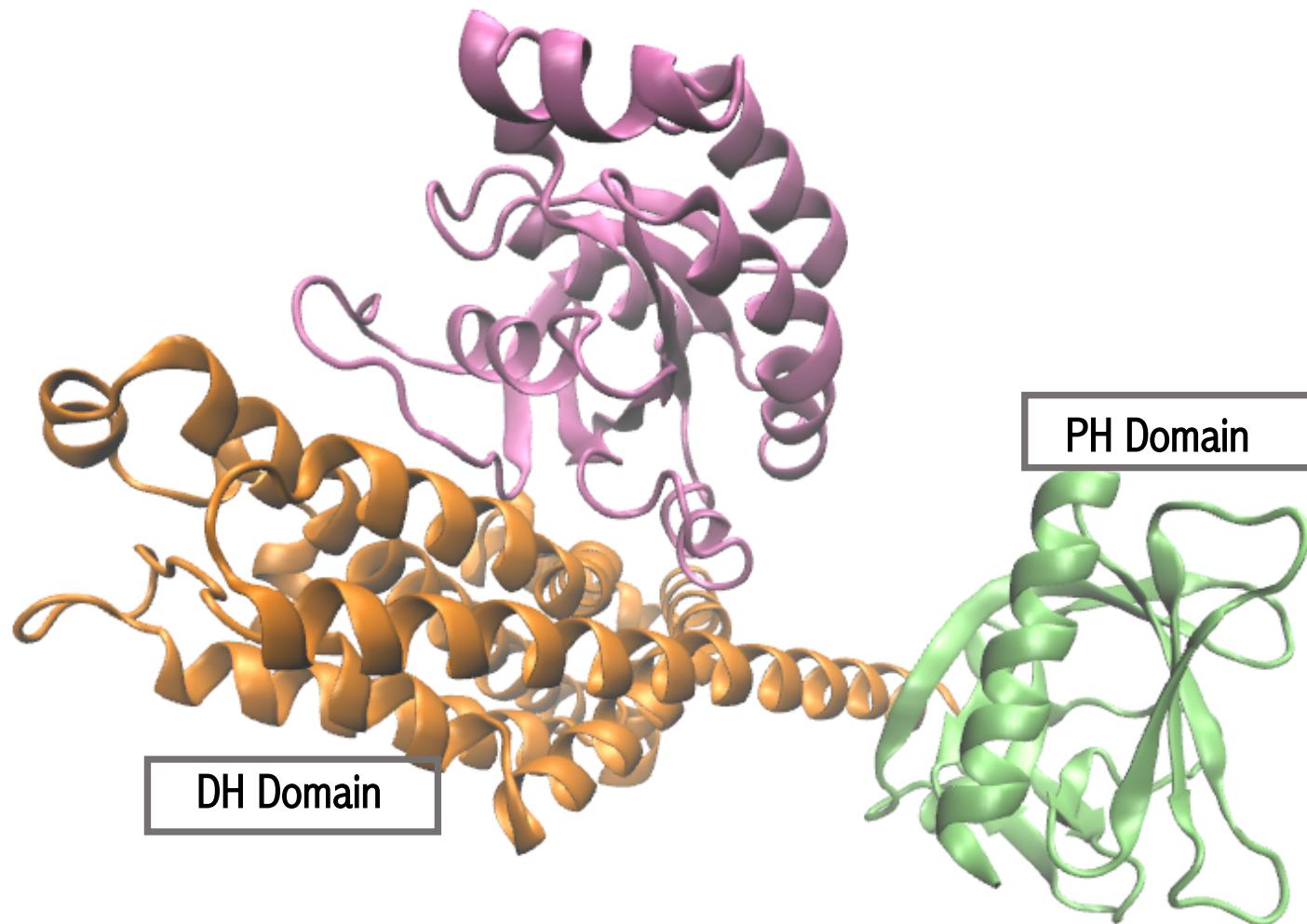
RHOA – GEF

■ Rho A
■ GEF



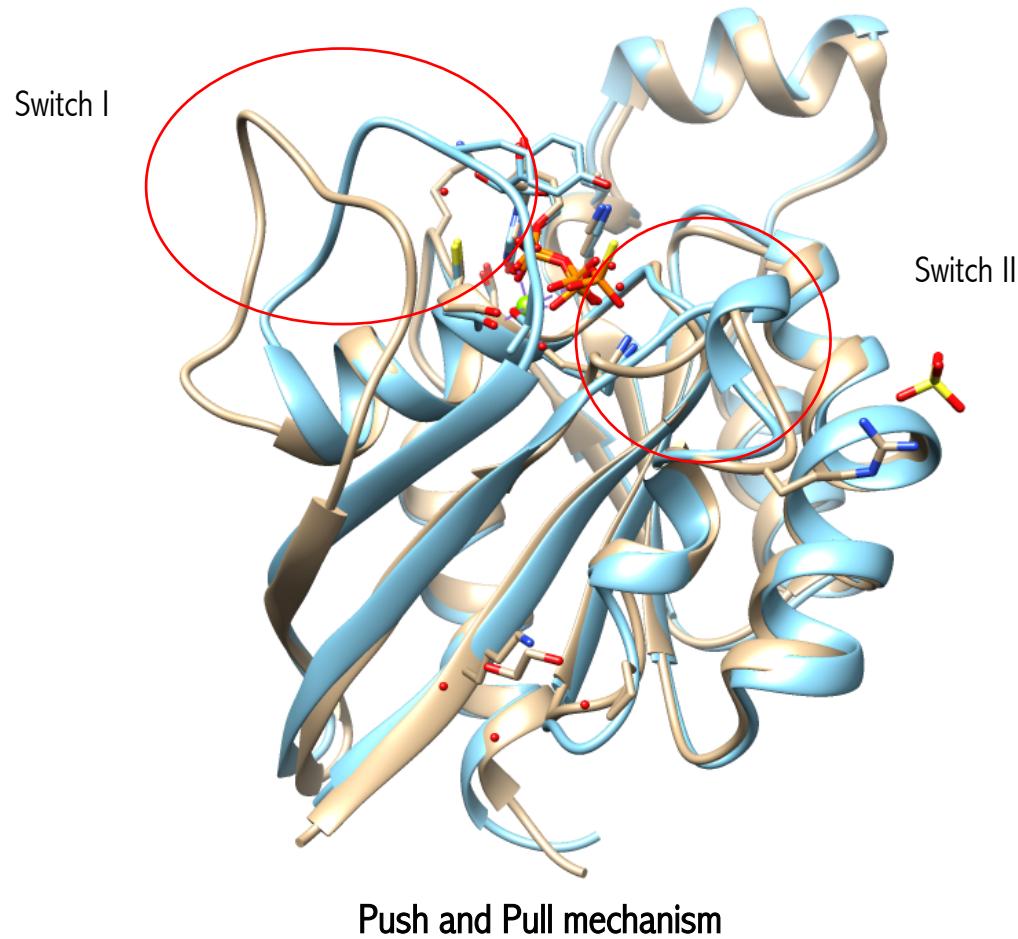
RhoA – GDP – AKAP13 – Lbc Complex (4d0n)

RHOA – GEF

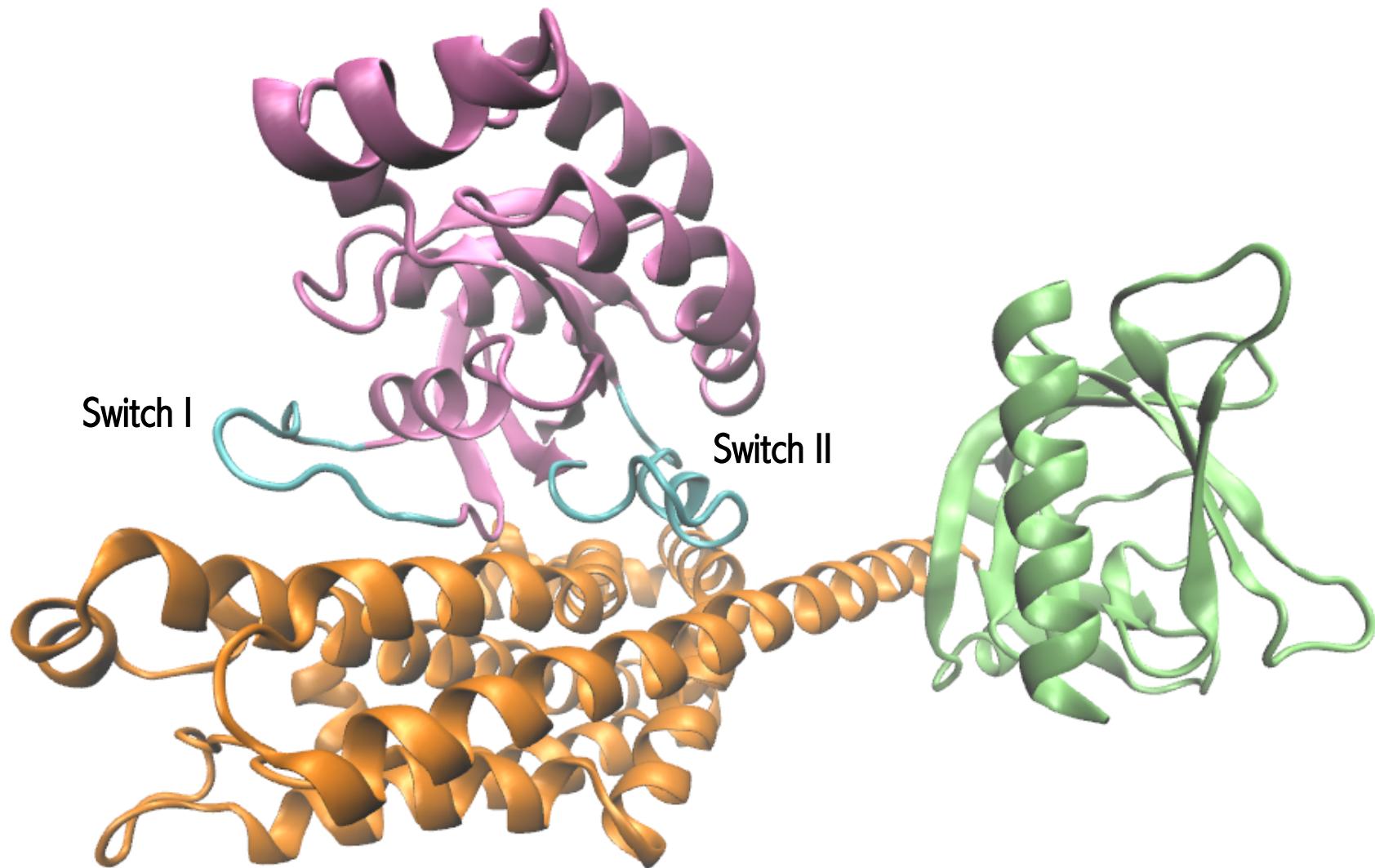


RHOA – GEF

█ RhoA
█ Rho A - GEF

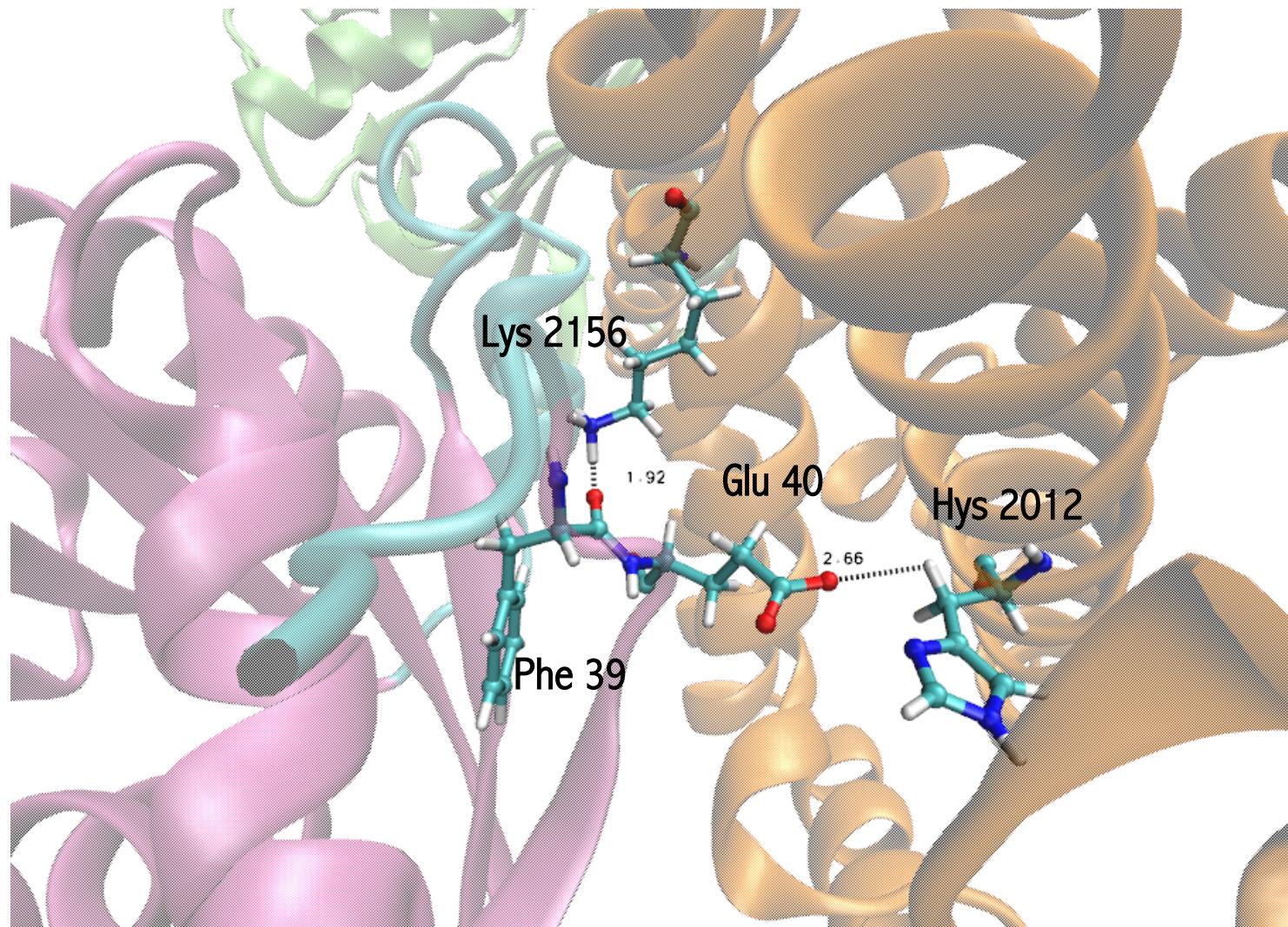


RHOA – GEF



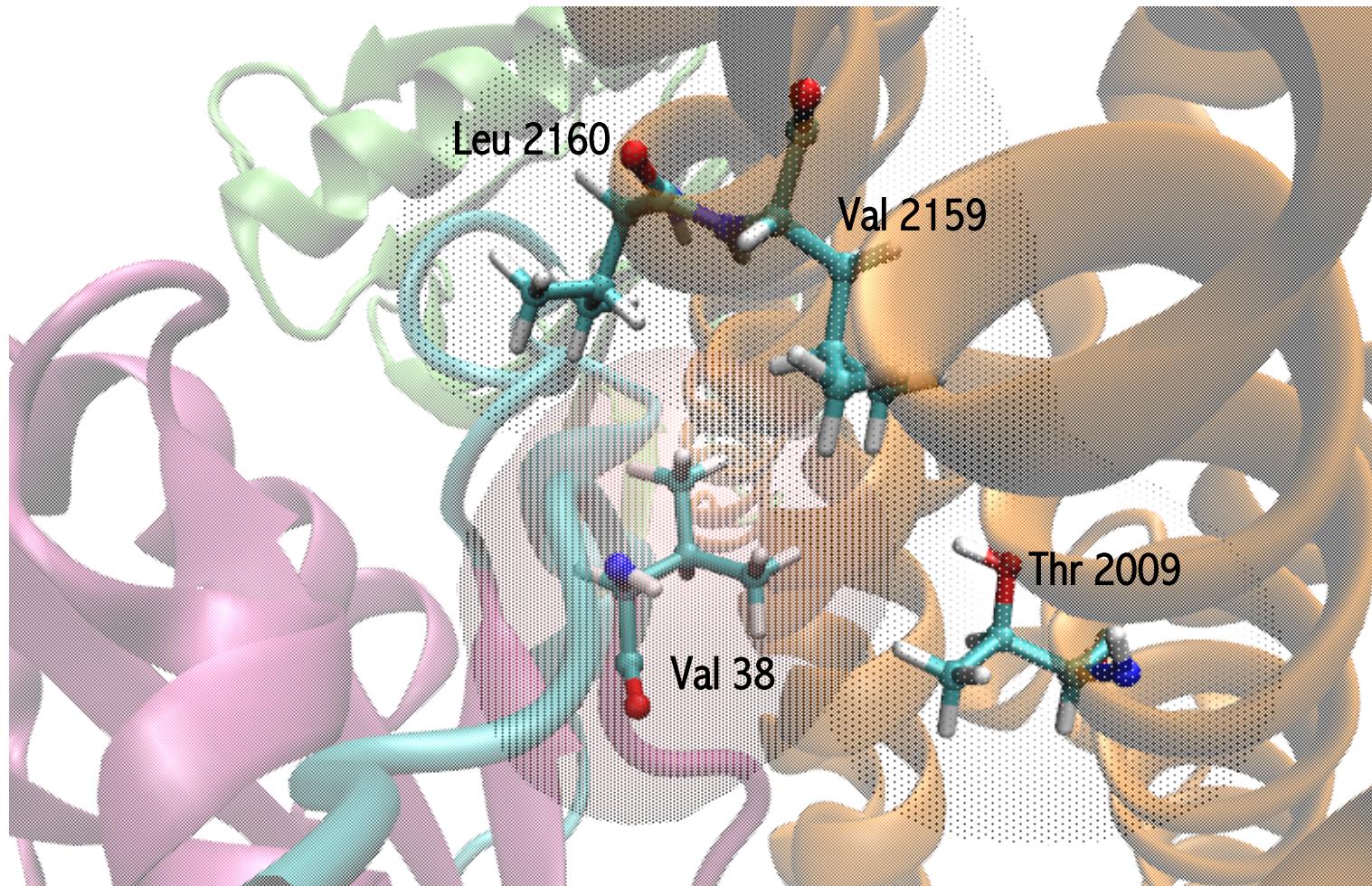
RHOA – GEF

Switch I



RHOA – GEF

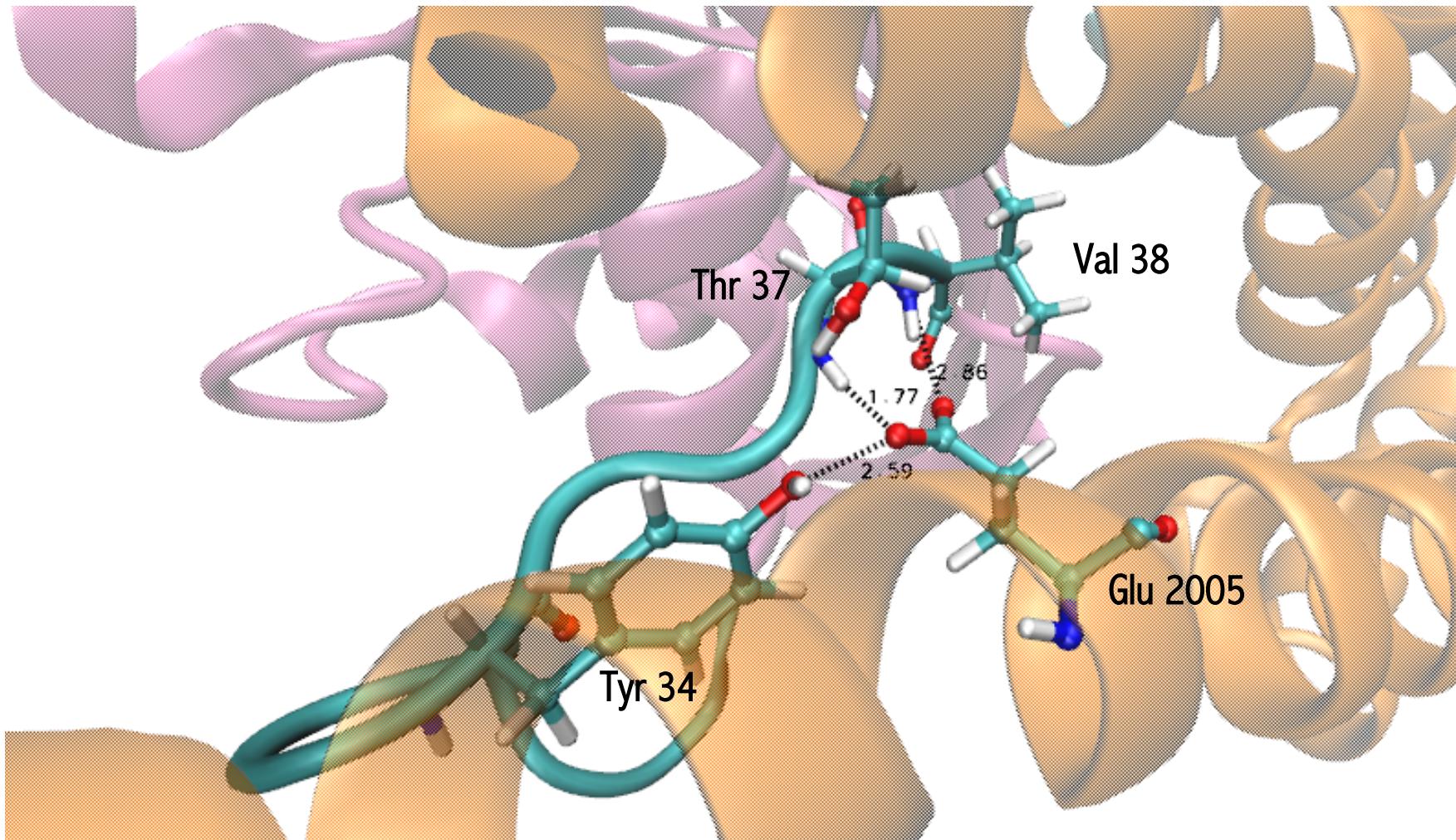
Switch I



HYDROPHOBIC PATCH

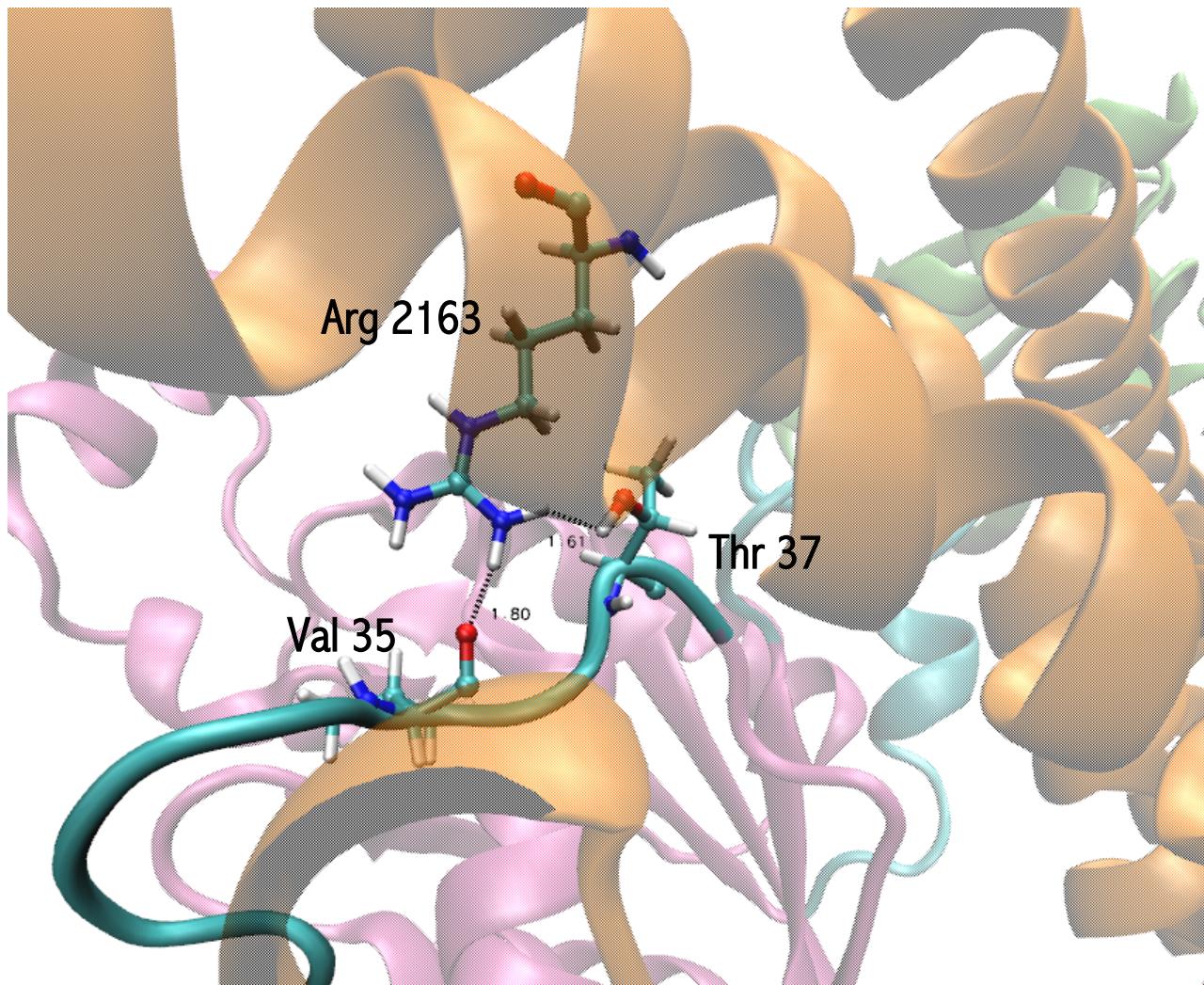
RHOA – GEF

Switch I



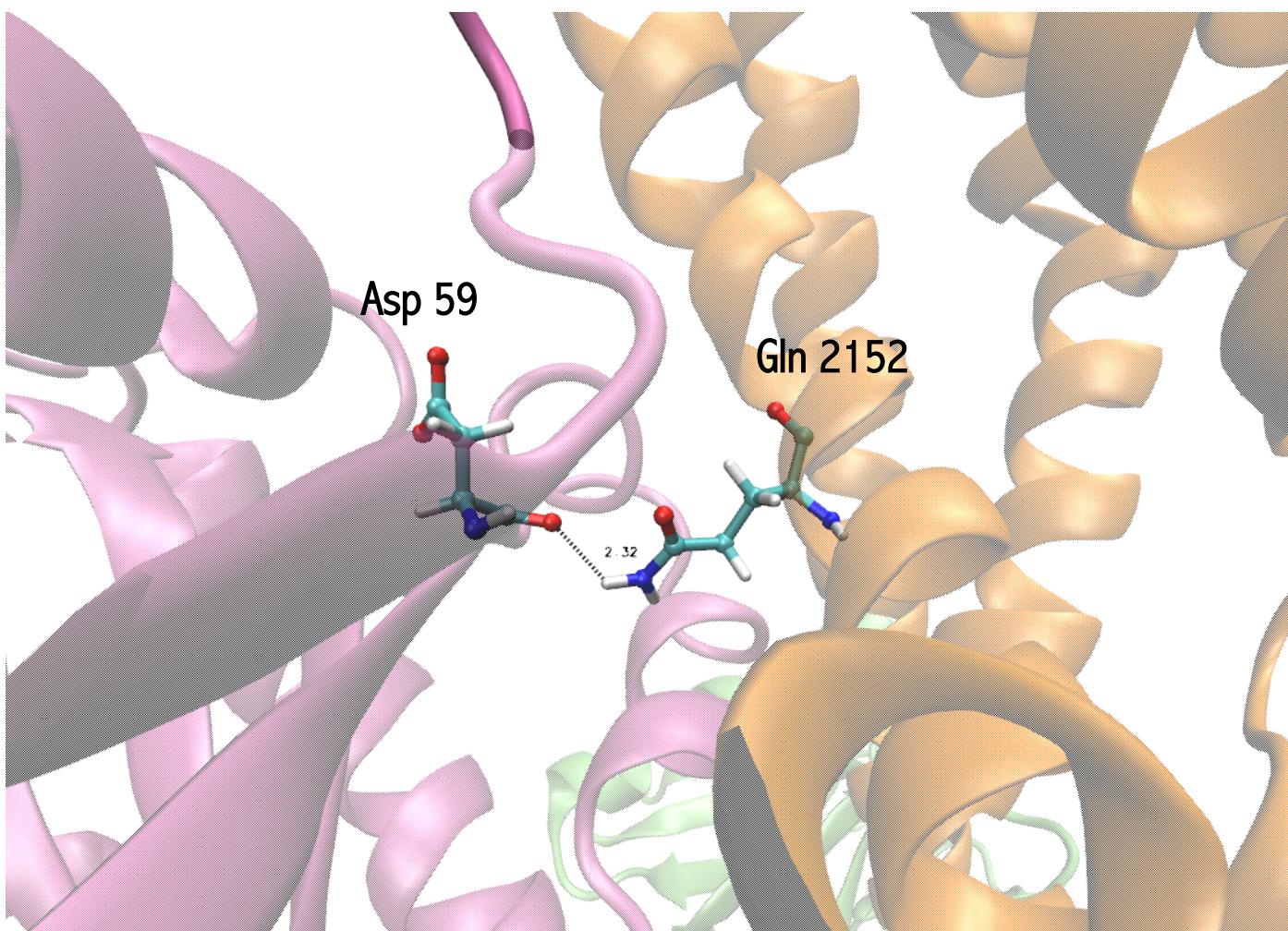
RHOA – GEF

Switch I



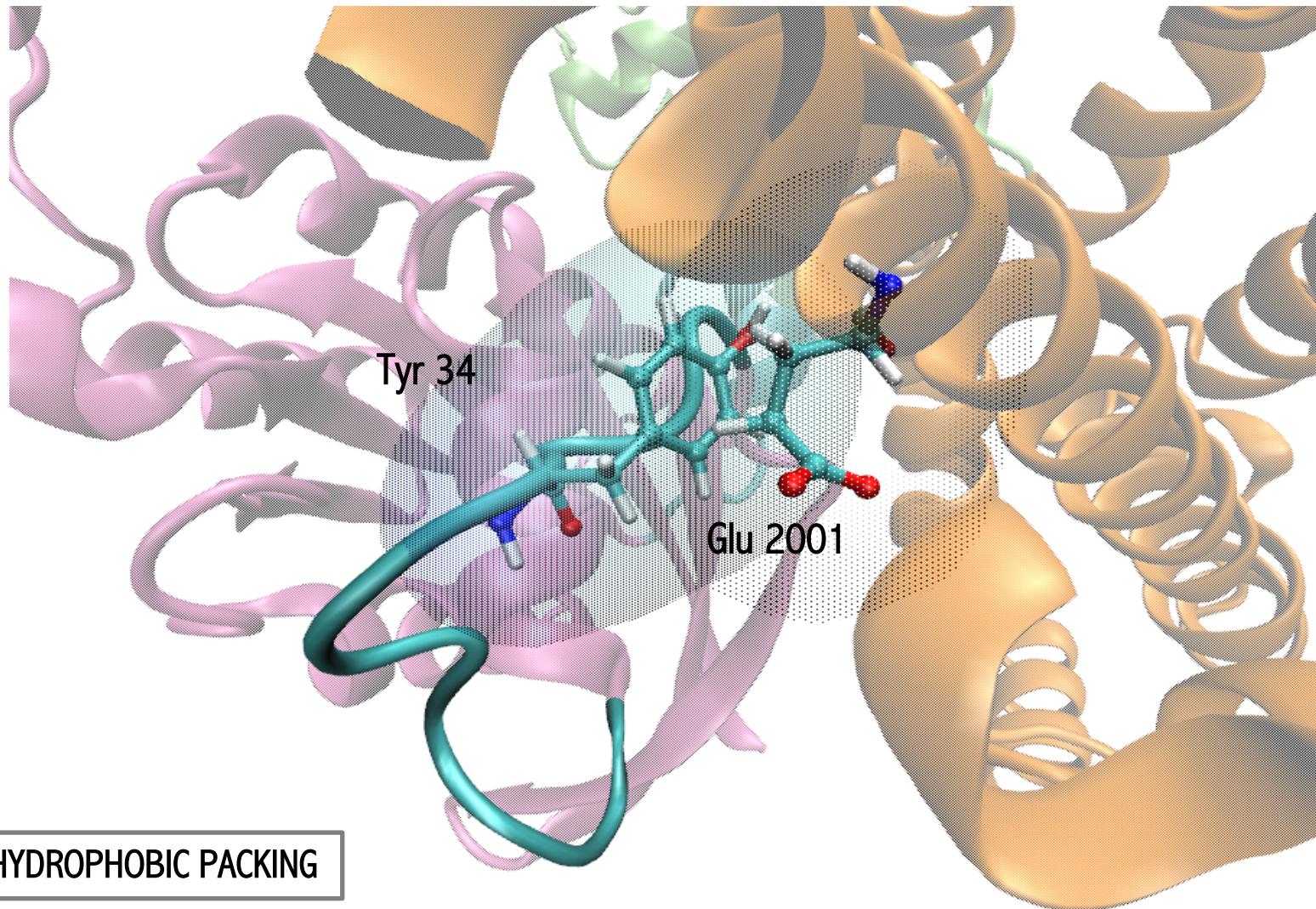
RHOA – GEF

Switch I



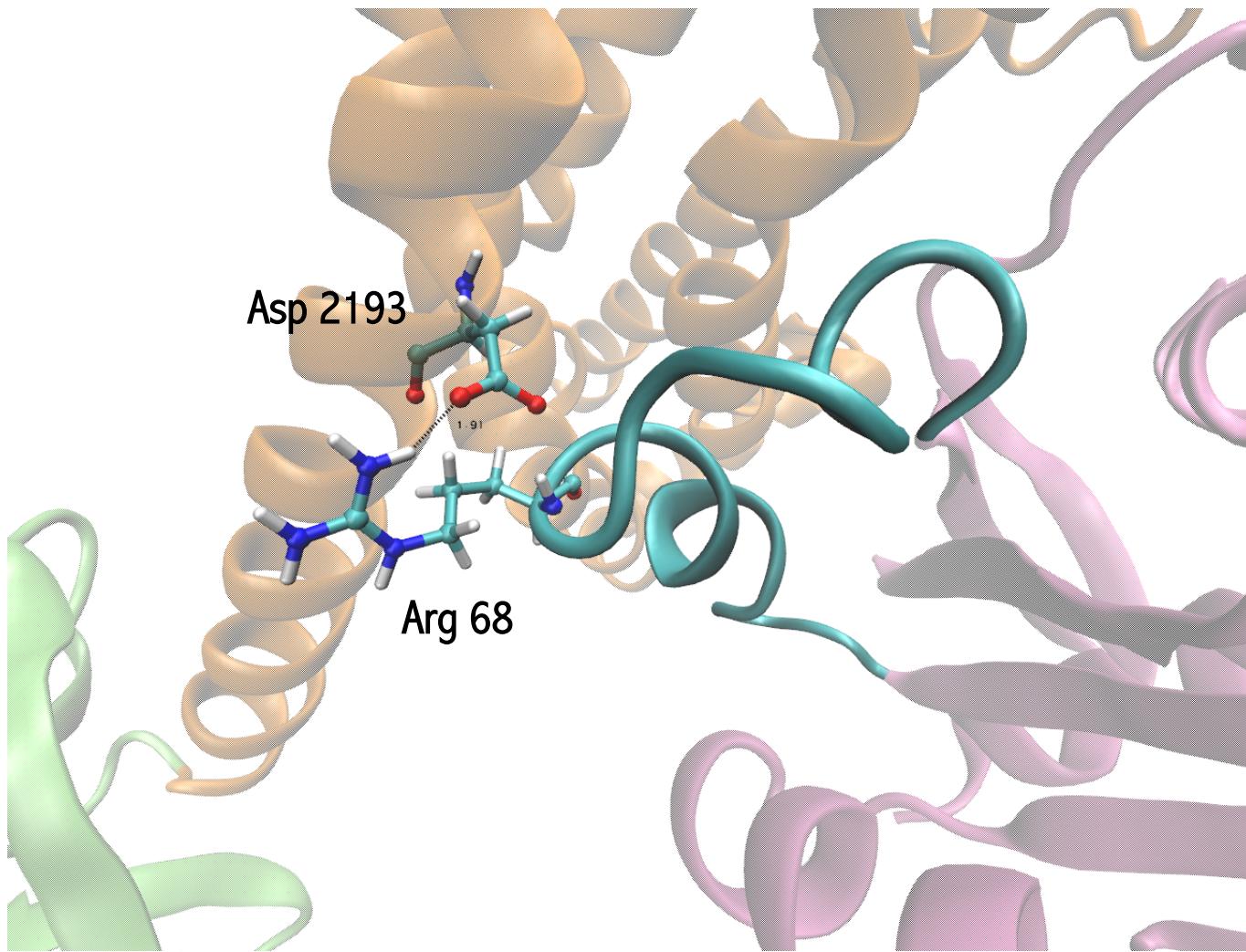
RHOA – GEF

Switch I



RHOA – GEF

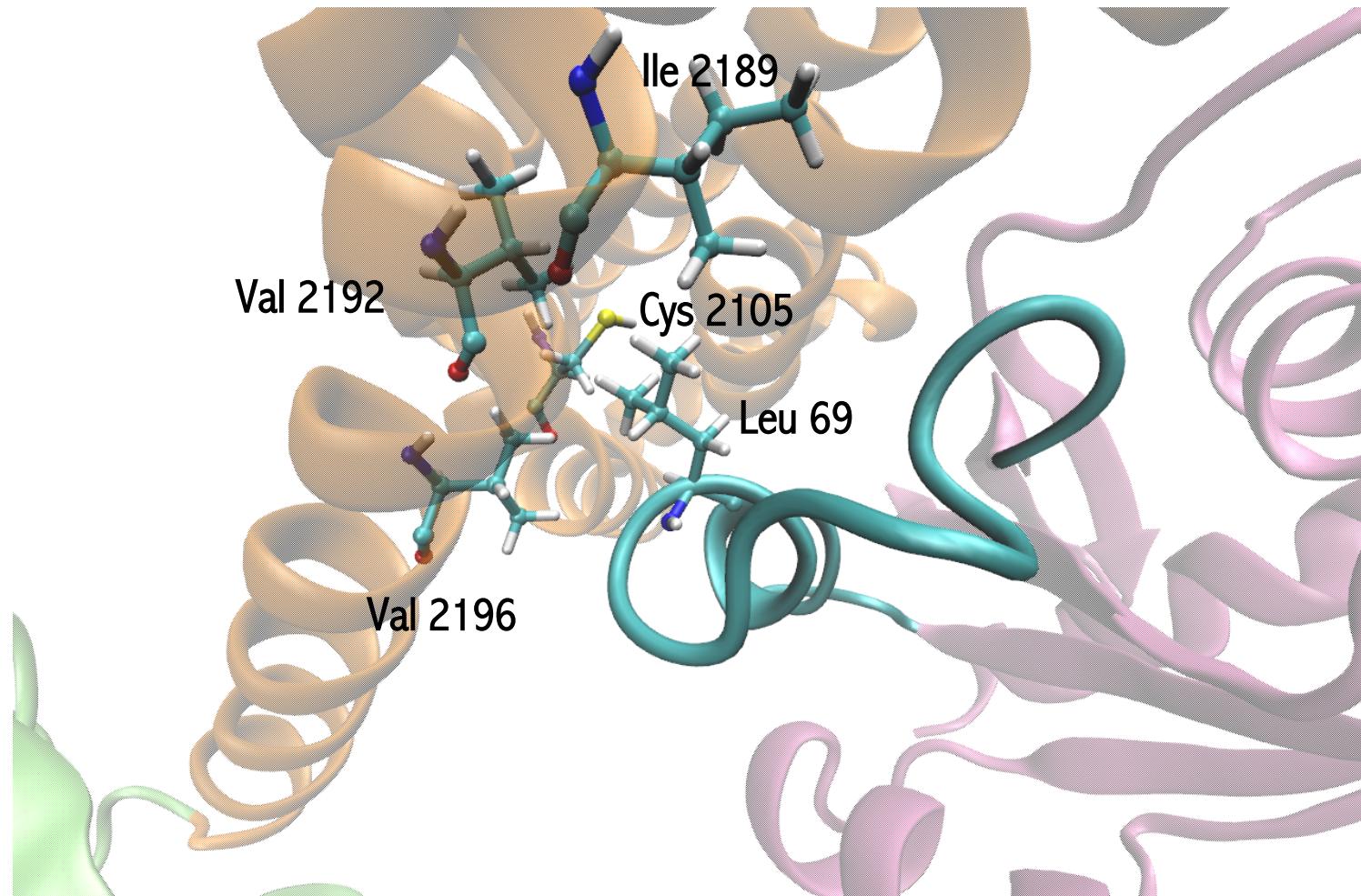
Switch II



POLAR INTERACTION

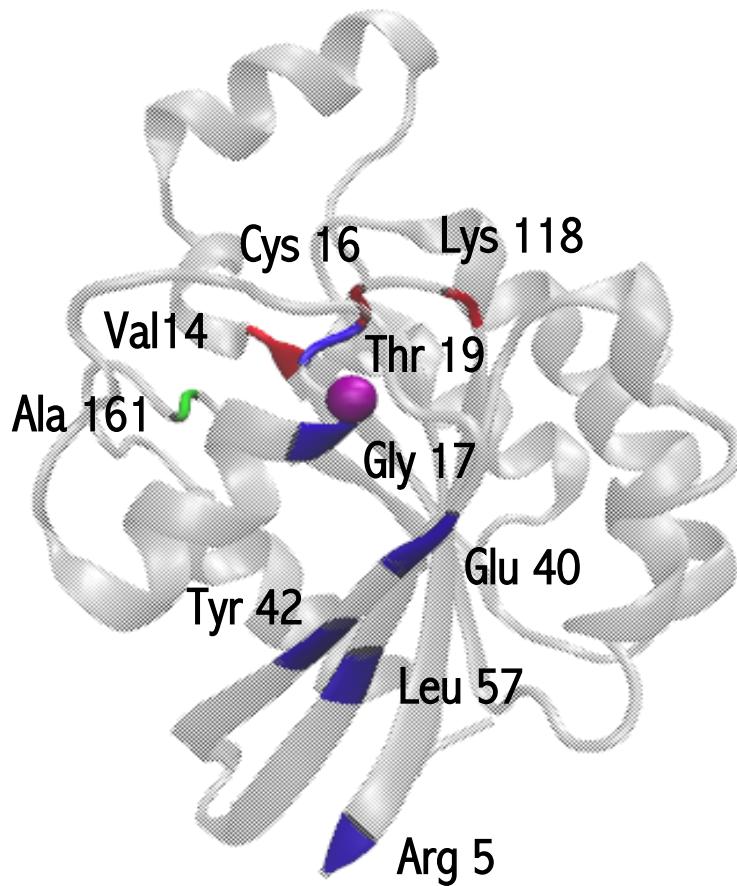
RHOA – GEF

Switch II



HYDROPHOBIC PACKING

RECURRENT RHOA MUTATIONS IN HUMAN CANCER



	R5	R5W			3	6	
R5	R5Q						
	R5W						2 / 1 / 2
G14	G14V			1			
C16	C16R	1 / 0 / 0		9			
	C16F			1			
G17	G17V	8 / 15 / 1	22 / 49 / 24	3			
	G17E	1 / 0 / 0		3			3 / 2 / 1 / 2
	G17R			1			
	G17Del		0 / 1 / 0				
T19	T19I	1 / 0 / 0		1			
E40	E40Q				5		
	E40K						0 / 1 / 0
	E40V						1 / 0 / 0
Y42	Y42I				1		
	Y42C					6	8 / 3 / 5
	Y42F					1	
	Y42S					1	0 / 2 / 0
L57	L57V						4 / 1 / 3
K118	K118E			1			
	K118Q			1			
A161	A161P			2			
	A161V			2			
	A161E		0 / 1 / 0				

Peripheral T-Cell lymphoma not otherwise specified (PTCL NOS) (n=44)³⁹ / (n=13)⁴¹

Angiolymphoid T-cell lymphoma (ATLL) (n=35)³⁹ / (n=45)⁴¹

Adult T-Cell leukemia / lymphoma (ATLL) (n=203)⁴³

Head and neck cancer (n=384)⁴⁶

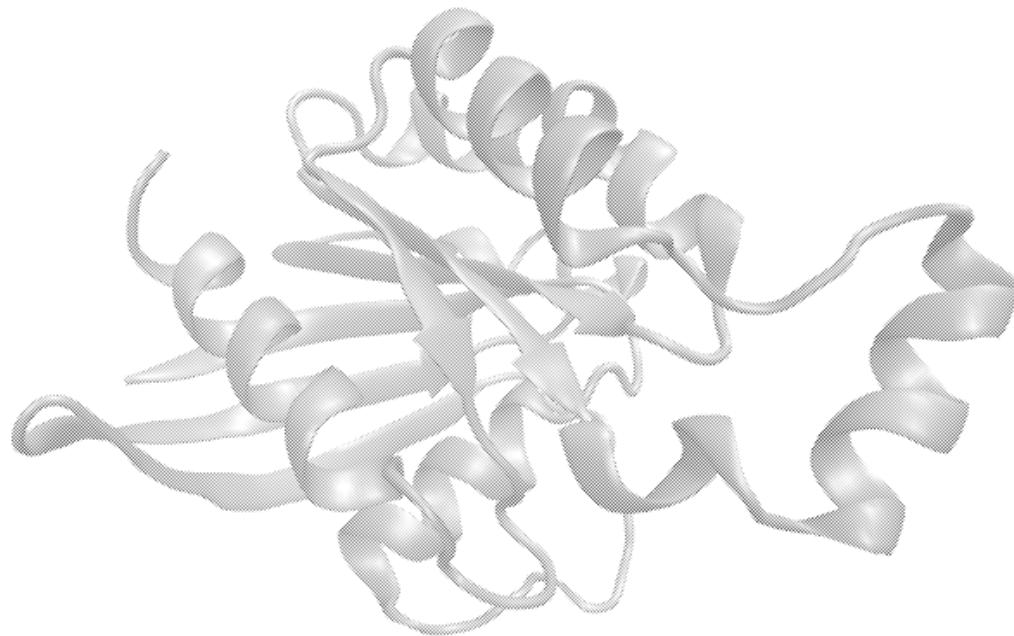
Burkitt lymphoma (n=82)⁴⁴

Diffuse gastric cancer (n=87)⁴⁵

Gastric cancer (n=283)³⁹ / (n=295)³⁷ / (n=415)³⁸

CONCLUSIONS

- G Domains are conserved in the different monomeric G – proteins.
- The interactions between Rho A and the nucleotide is essential for its GTPase activity.
- Magnesium ion is a relevant element from the structure and the function of the protein.
- The key residues in the interaction between GAP and Rho A are Arg85, Asn194 from GAP and Tyr66 from Rho A whereas the interaction between GEF and Rho A needs the presence of Switch regions.
- Taking into account gain/loss of function mutations of Rho A and Cdc42.



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QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS

1. Which ion has a pivotal role in G protein affinity to the GTP/GDP molecules:

- a) **Mg²⁺**
- b) Fe²⁺
- c) K⁺
- d) Cl⁻
- e) Mn⁺

2. Choose the **correct** answer

- a) RhoA is involved in Huntington and Alzheimer disease.
- b) RhoA is involved in several types of cancer.**
- c) Once GDP is bound, the alpha subunit assumes its activated conformation and dissociates from both the receptor and the G_βγ dimer.
- d) Alpha and beta subunits from trimeric G proteins works as a dimer.
- e) GAPs (GTPase activation protein) helps on the exchange from GTP to GDP.

3. Choose the **incorrect** answer

- a) Heterotrimeric G proteins function as molecular switches.
- b) Monomeric G proteins function as molecular switches.
- c) Monomeric G proteins have three subunits, alpha, beta and gamma.**
- d) When a G protein is bound to GTP is in its active form.
- e) The alpha subunit of trimeric G proteins functions as an hydrolase.

4. In relation to the Ras superfamily choose the **correct** answer:

- a) Ras family is involved in cell vesicular traffic.
- b) Ras superfamily is divided in five families: Ran, Rab, Ras, Rho, Rif.
- c) Arf and Rab families are involved on vesicle trafficking.**
- d) Ras superfamily is divided in seven families: Ran, Rho, Ras, Rac, Rap, Rab, Ros.
- e) Ras superfamily is the most known heterotrimeric G proteins.

QUESTIONS

5. Choose the **correct** answers

1. Heterotrimeric G proteins are mainly located in the cell membrane.
2. Alpha subunit binds GTP, dissociates and interacts with effector.
3. The ligands of G proteins are GEFs, GAPs and GDI.
4. Monomeric G proteins are coupled by GPCRs.

- a) 1,2,3
- b) 1,3
- c) 2,4
- d) 4
- e) 1,2,3,4

6. In relation with monomeric G proteins, choose the **incorrect** answer:

- a) They are located in the cytosol.
- b) **Its structure is homologous to Gbeta.**
- c) They catalyse the hydrolysis of the terminal phosphate group.
- d) AC, PLC and Ion channels are its typical effectors.
- e) These proteins are characterized by a very conserved fold known as the G DOMAIN formed by five domains.

7. Regarding RhoA signalling, choose the **incorrect** answer

- a) RhoA is activated by growth factors and cytokines.
- b) RhoA is activated by GPCRs and hormones.
- c) GPCRs, EphA, activate RhoA through the function of GEFs.
- d) KTN1 can activate RhoA directly.
- e) **GPCRs, EphA, activate RhoA through the function of GDIs.**

QUESTIONS

8. Choose the **incorrect** answer

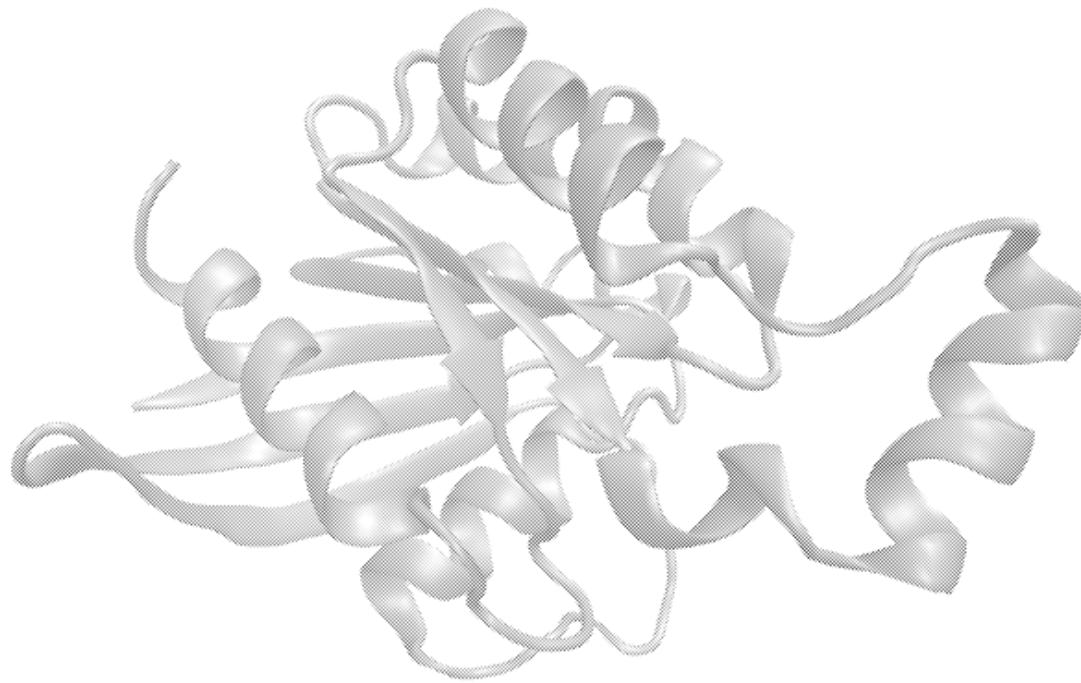
- a) Rho GTPase signalling is important in Ras pathways and other cancer-driven mechanisms.
- b) Multiple Rho GTPases have been found to be potential anti-neoplastic targets in a wide variety of cancers.
- c) **Rho GTPases may function as pro-oncogenes but never as tumour suppressors.**
- d) Recent studies show that Rho GTPases, RhoA and Cdc42 in particular, may also behave as 'tumour suppressors' in certain cancer and defined circumstances.
- e) Loss- and gain-of-function mutations of RhoA may endow the tumour cells selective advantage in early vs late stages of the cancer progression, respectively.

9. Regarding Rho family choose the **correct** answer:

- a) Rac 1 effectors are ROCK I and II.
- b) Rac effectors are WASP/N-WASP.
- c) Cdc42 effector is IRSp53.
- d) Rac effectors are ROCK I and II.
- e) **Rho effectors are ROCK I and II.**

10. In relation to the G DOMAIN (G1-G5), choose the **correct** answer:

- a) Together the 5 domains make up an ~20 kDa G domain that has a conserved structure and biochemistry shared by all Ras superfamily proteins.
- b) G5 is the less prevalent domain.
- c) **a and b are correct.**
- d) All G DOMAINS are constituted by 7 amino acids.
- e) All answers are correct.



G PROTEINS

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