

G-PROTEINS

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INTRODUCTION (G PROTEINS)

History
Classification : MONOMERIC + TRIMERIC
Evolution

RAB FAMILY

Introduction + Structure
Evolution
Interactions

TAKE HOME MESSAGES

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INTRODUCTION (G PROTEINS)

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HISTORY

Cells communicate with each other

How the cell manages to convert
external signals into the cell?

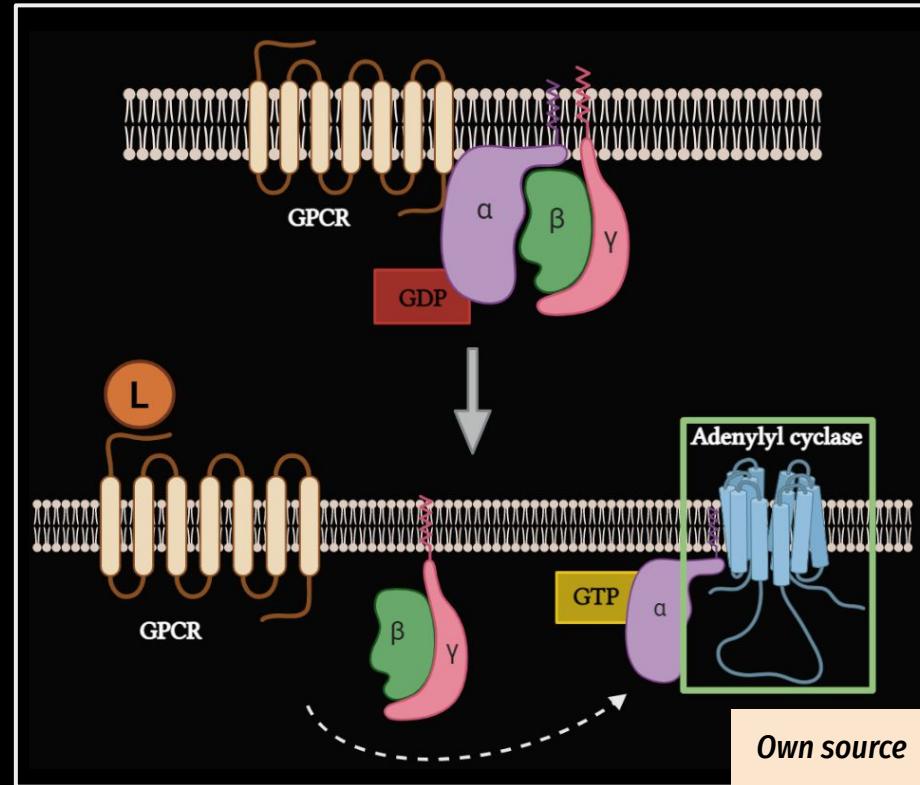
1994- Nobel Prize in Physiology or
Medicine



Alfred G. Gilman and **Martin Rodbell** received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discovery of
"G-proteins and the role of these proteins in signal transduction in cells"

TRIMERIC G - PROTEINS

Signalling transduction processes			
3 subunits			
Alpha	Beta	Gamma	
G _a : GTPase intrinsic activity			
20% conservation	Variability		
Classification			
G _a _s	G _a _i	G _a _q	G _a ₁₂
GTPase domain	Homology		



Own source

MONOMERIC - TRIMERIC

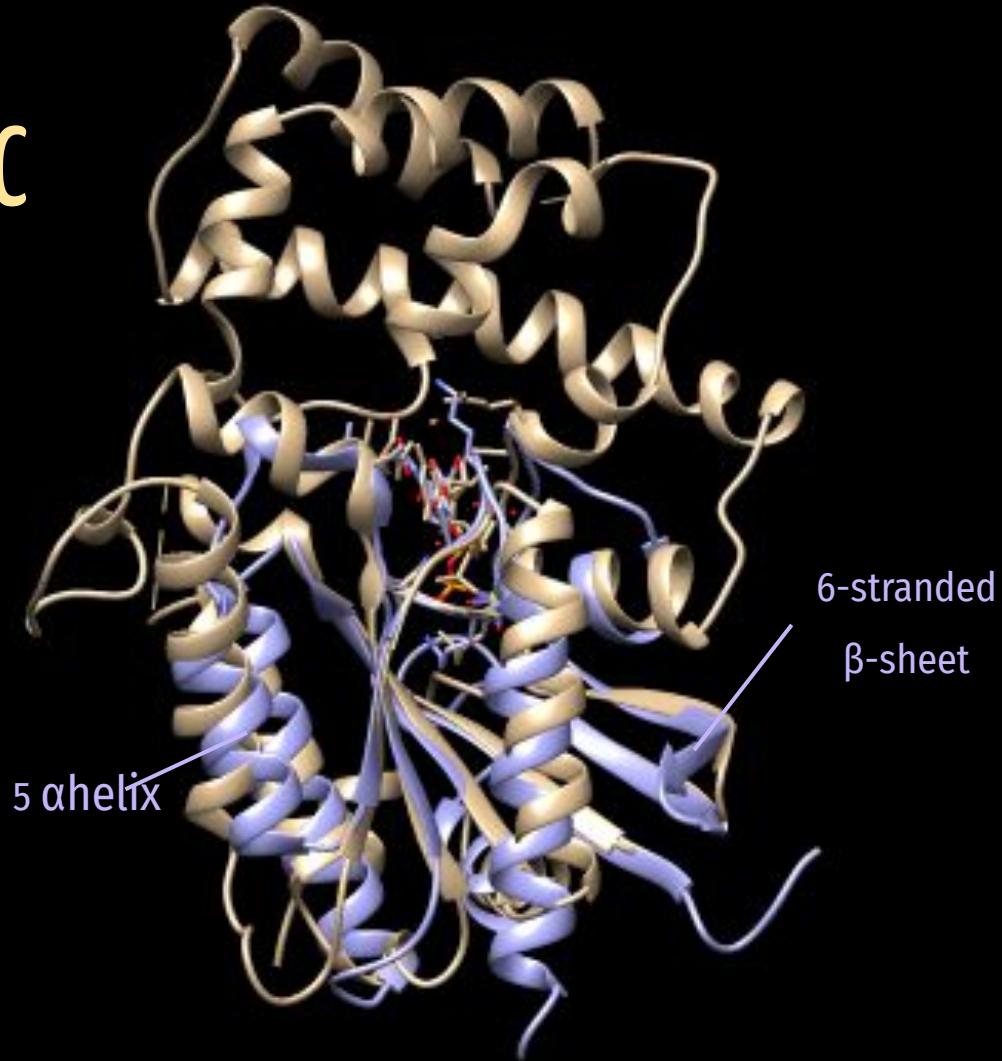
RRAS

G - α -l1

RAS domain

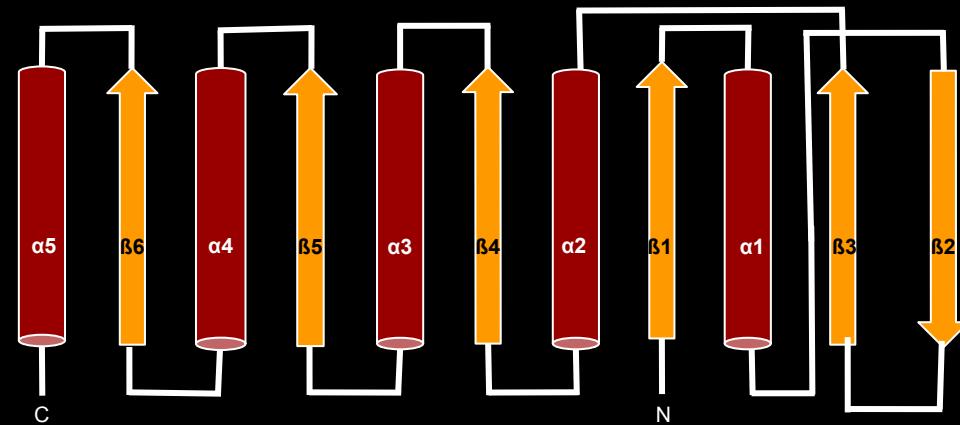
(GTP binding
domain)

Resolution = 0,936 Å



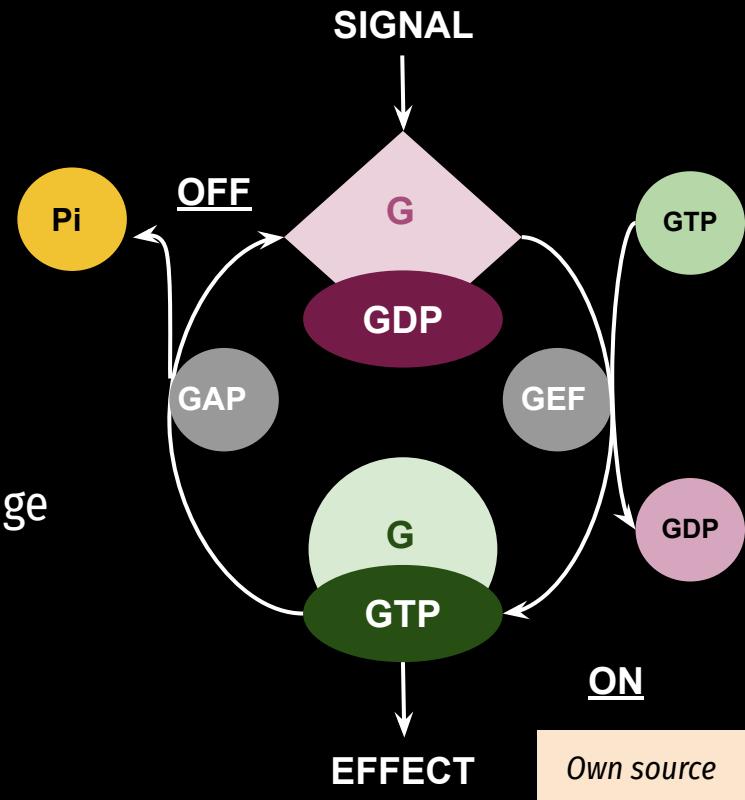
MONOMERIC G - PROTEINS (or RAS SUPERFAMILY)

- **Small GTPases** (21 - 30 kD)
- Common core structure (G domain) : **5 helix + 6-stranded β -sheet**
- 5 families (Post translational modifications)
- Cytosol/membrane



MONOMERIC G - PROTEINS (or RAS SUPERFAMILY)

- SWITCHES :
 - ON (GTP)
 - OFF (GTP hydrolyzed to GDP)
- Switch I + Switch II
- Activation by proteins → conformational change
- RGS = Regulators of G protein Signalling
(GAP + GEF)



Own source

MONOMERIC G - PROTEINS

FAMILY	SUBFAMILIES	FUNCTION
RAS	HRAS, NRAS, KRAS, RRAS, RAP, RAL, RIT...	Cell growth (growth factor signal cascades)
RHO	RHOA,B,C,D...RAC, ROCK, RND...	Cytoskeletal dynamics = cell adhesion and migration
RAB	RAB3A, RABL, RAB1A, RAB14, RAB35...	Protein trafficking pathways, regulation of vesicle formation, actin-tubulin dependent movement and membrane fusion
RAN	RAN	Transport of proteins into and out of the nucleus (localisation of prot)
ARF	ARF1, ARF3, ARF4, ARF5...ARL 4, ARFRP, ARL, SARA...	Vesicle biogenesis, recycling and trafficking

EVOLUTION OF G PROTEINS

TRIMERIC: GPCR signalling system

Most of the gene families of this system were already present in the LECA

Some species have GPCRs without G proteins and vice versa

Different parts of the GPCR signalling system evolved independently

The system is very plastic

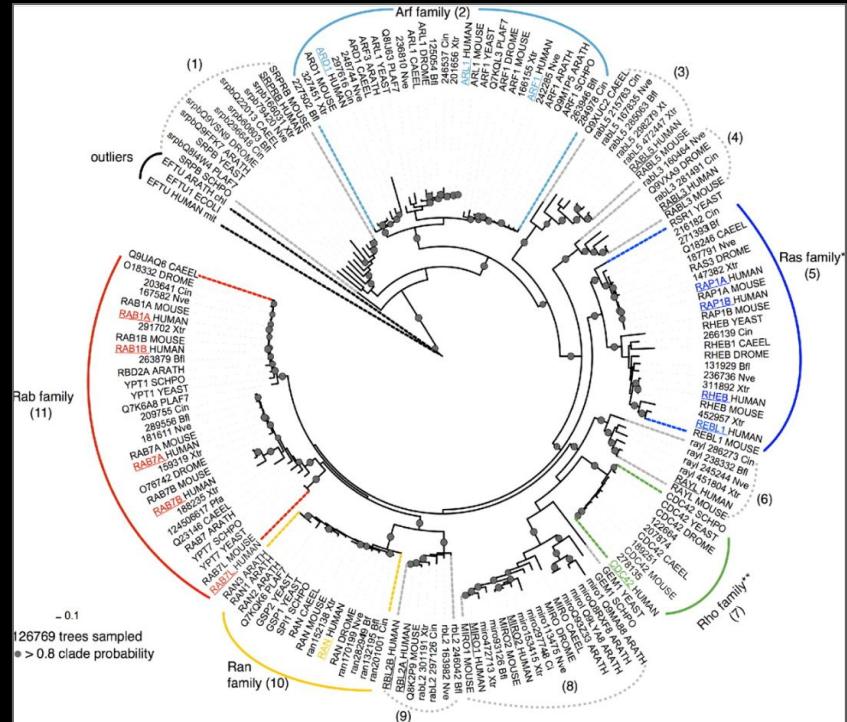
The expansion of the GPCR receptors could be motivated by the emergence of multicellularity in metazoans

A key to developing multicellularity complexity

EVOLUTION OF G PROTEINS

MONOMERIC: Ras superfamily

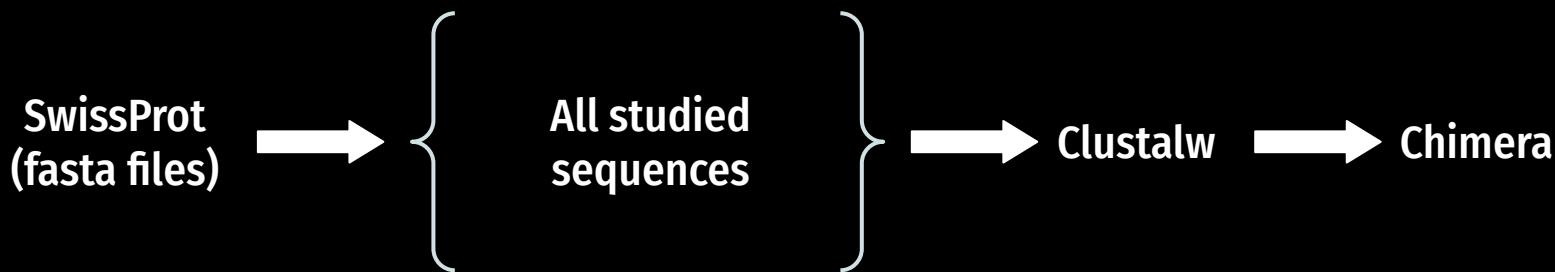
- The Ras superfamily is divided into five families: Ras, Rho, Arf/Sar, Ran, and Rab.
- The separation between families was an early evolutionary event that predated the expansion of eukaryotes.
- Arf family is the possible founding member.



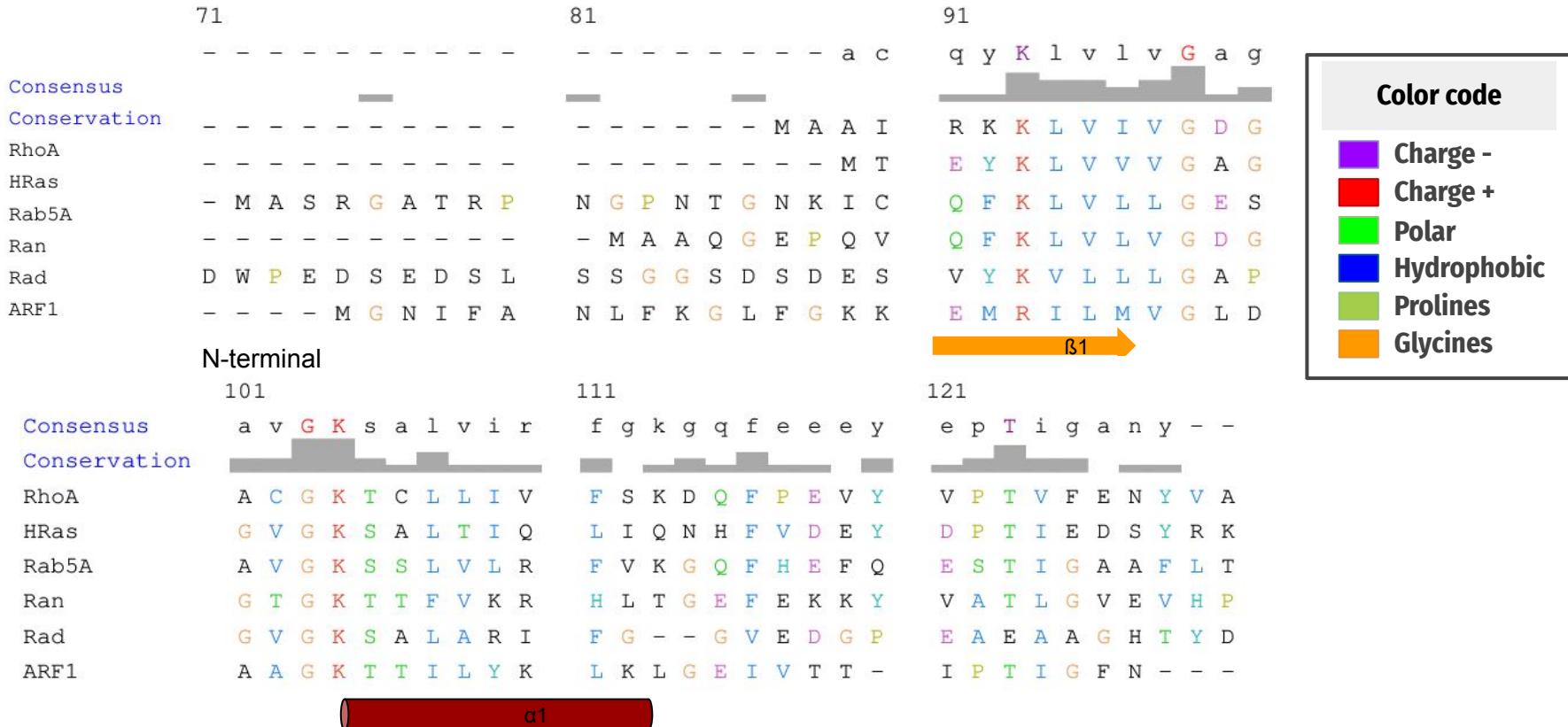
Phylogenetic tree of selected Ras superfamily members rooted with outliers. Rojas A, Fuentes G, Rausell A, Valencia A. The Ras protein superfamily: Evolutionary tree and role of conserved amino acids. *J Cell Biol.* 2012;196(2):189-201.

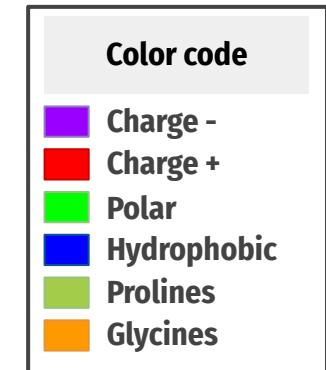
MONOMERIC G - PROTEINS : CLUSTALW

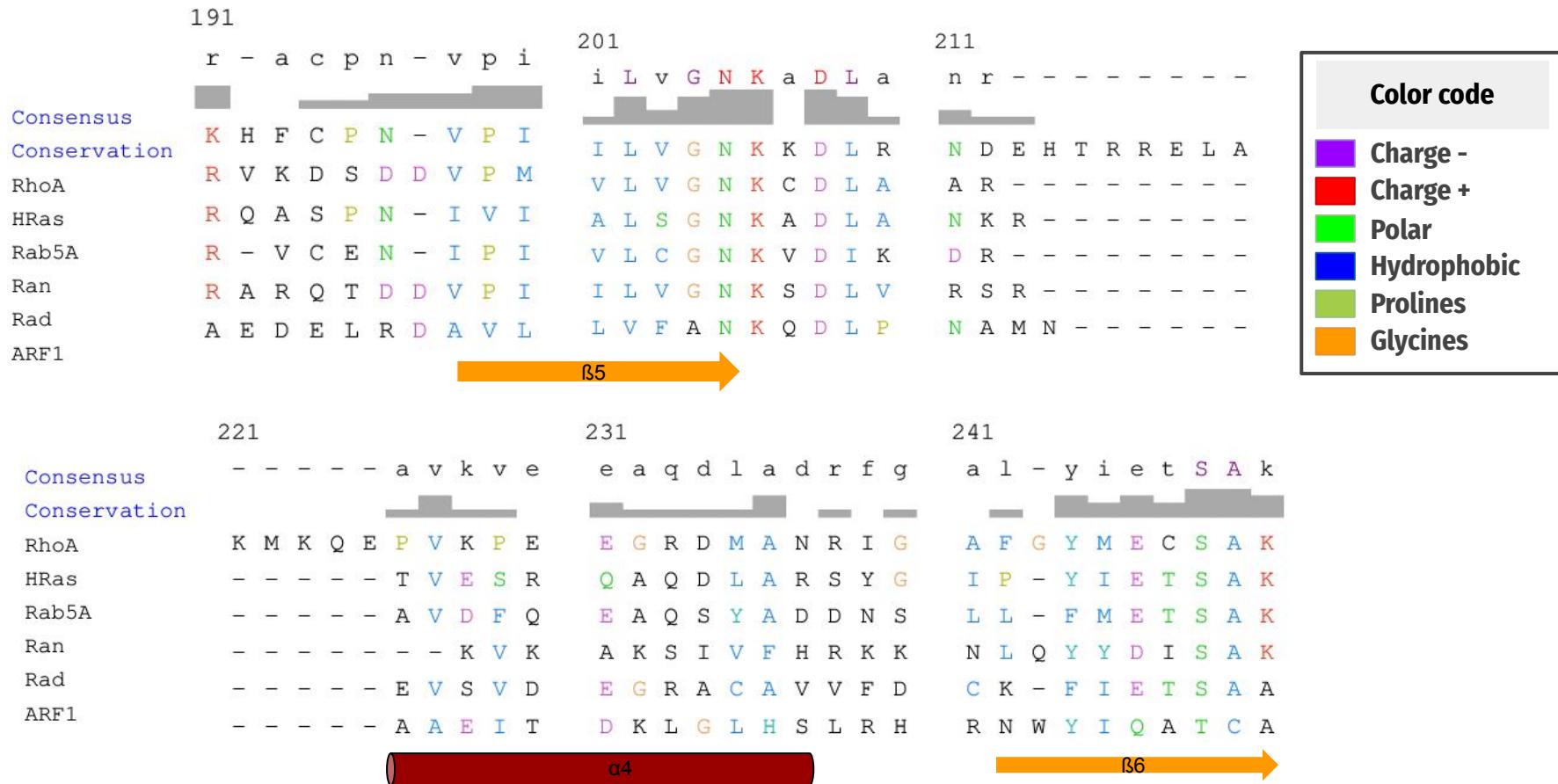
Are the human superfamily ras proteins similar between them?



MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF HUMAN RAS SUPERFAMILY







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RAB FAMILY

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INTRODUCTION TO RAB FAMILY

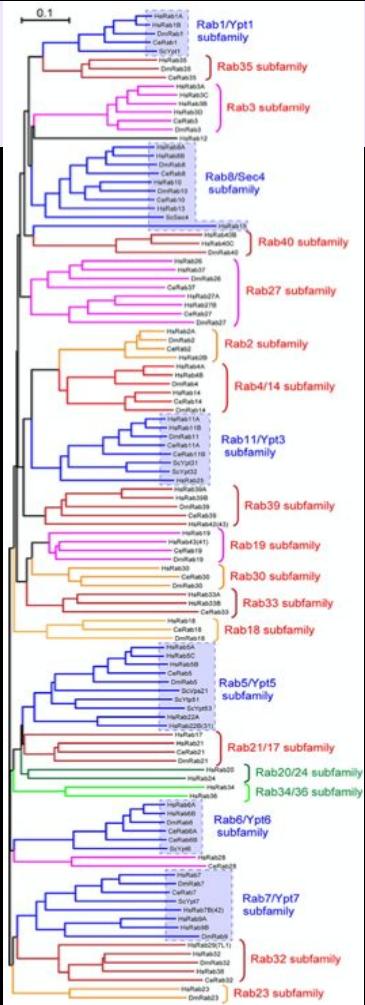
Largest small GTPases 200-250 amino acids

70 Rabs and 44 subfamilies

They modulate vesicle trafficking and protein transport of eukaryotes

Little is known about regulation and function of a large number of rab proteins.

Phylogenetic analysis of Rabs. Homma Y, Hiragi S, Fukuda M. Rab family of small GTPases: an updated view on their regulation and functions. FEBS J. 2021 Jan;288(1):36-55.



RAB SCOPE CLASSIFICATION

STRUCTURAL CLASS → Alpha and beta proteins

FOLD → G domain like

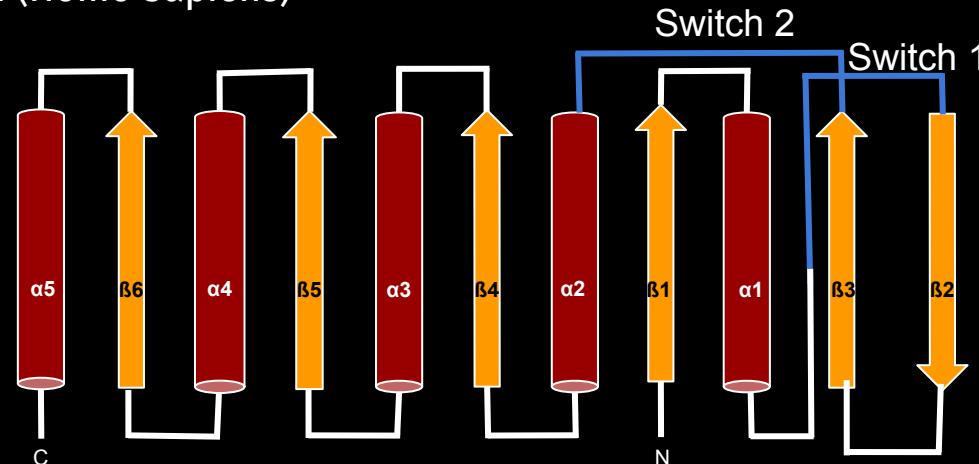
SUPERFAMILY → Ras like protein P loop GTPases

FAMILY → Ras like monodomain GTPases (Rab)

SUBFAMILY → Rab14, Rab7

PROTEIN → Rab14, Rab7A, Rab7B

SPECIES → Human (Homo Sapiens)



Own source

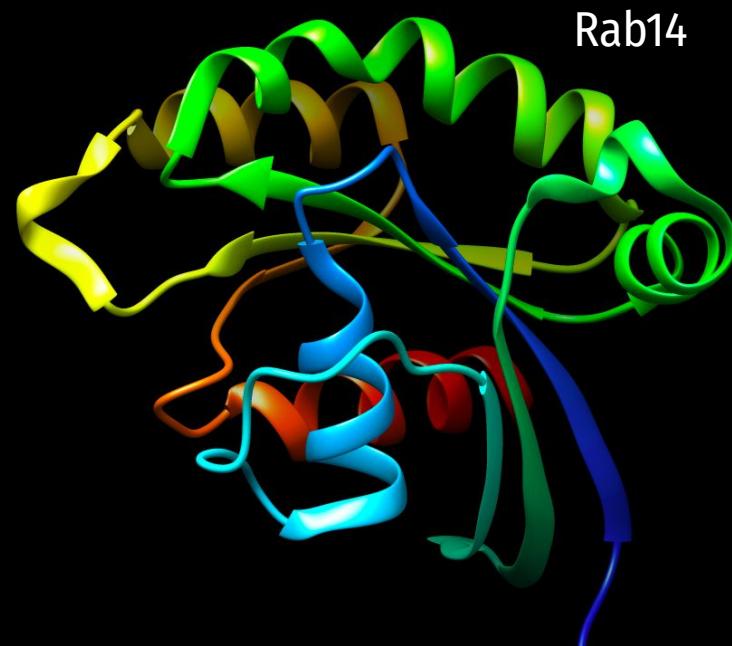
GENERAL STRUCTURE

SECONDARY STRUCTURE

6 stranded β -sheet

(with five parallel strands and one antiparallel)

5 α -helices

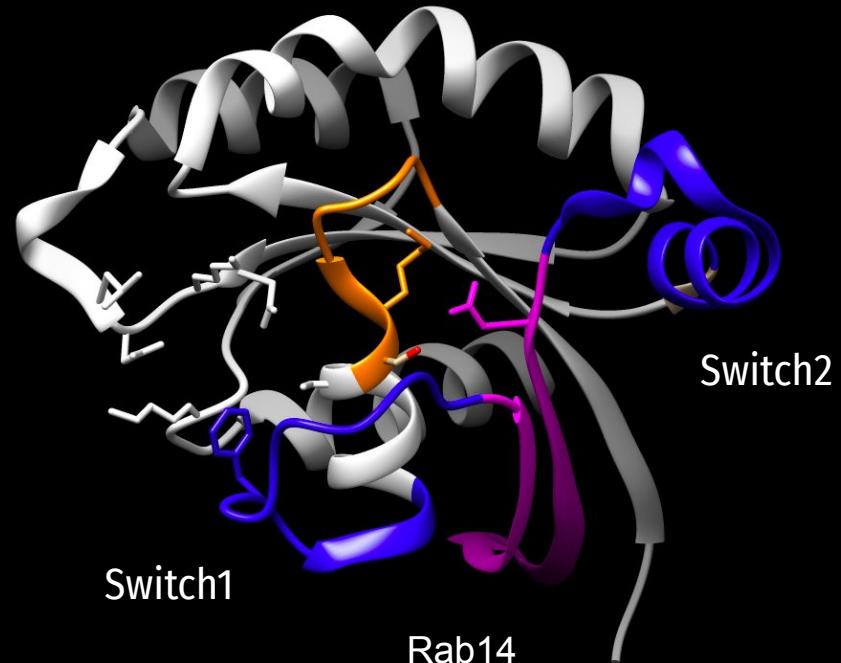


GENERAL STRUCTURE

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

- P-loop
- Switch I
- InterSwitch
- Switch II

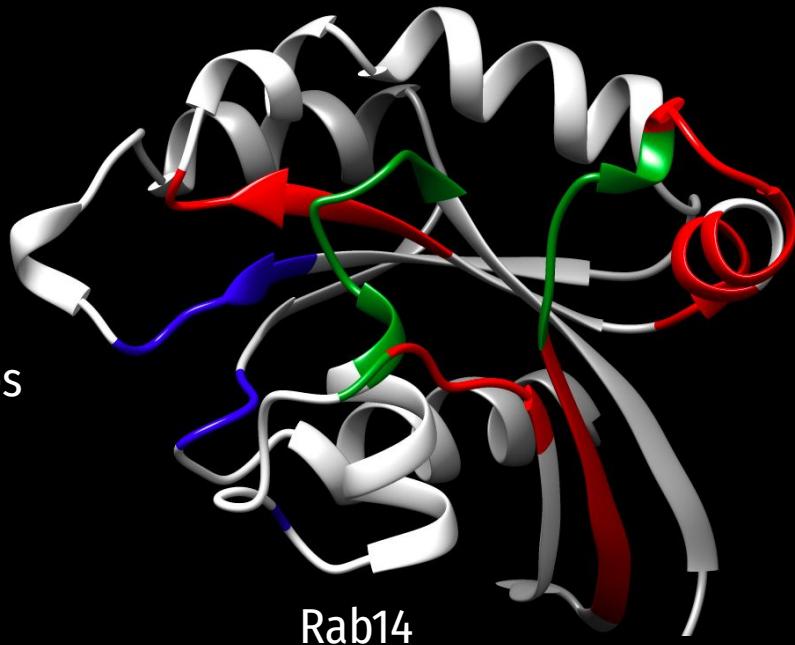
COOH-terminal → hypervariable
region (CAAX boxes: approx 35–40 aa)



GENERAL STRUCTURE

SEQUENCE MOTIFS

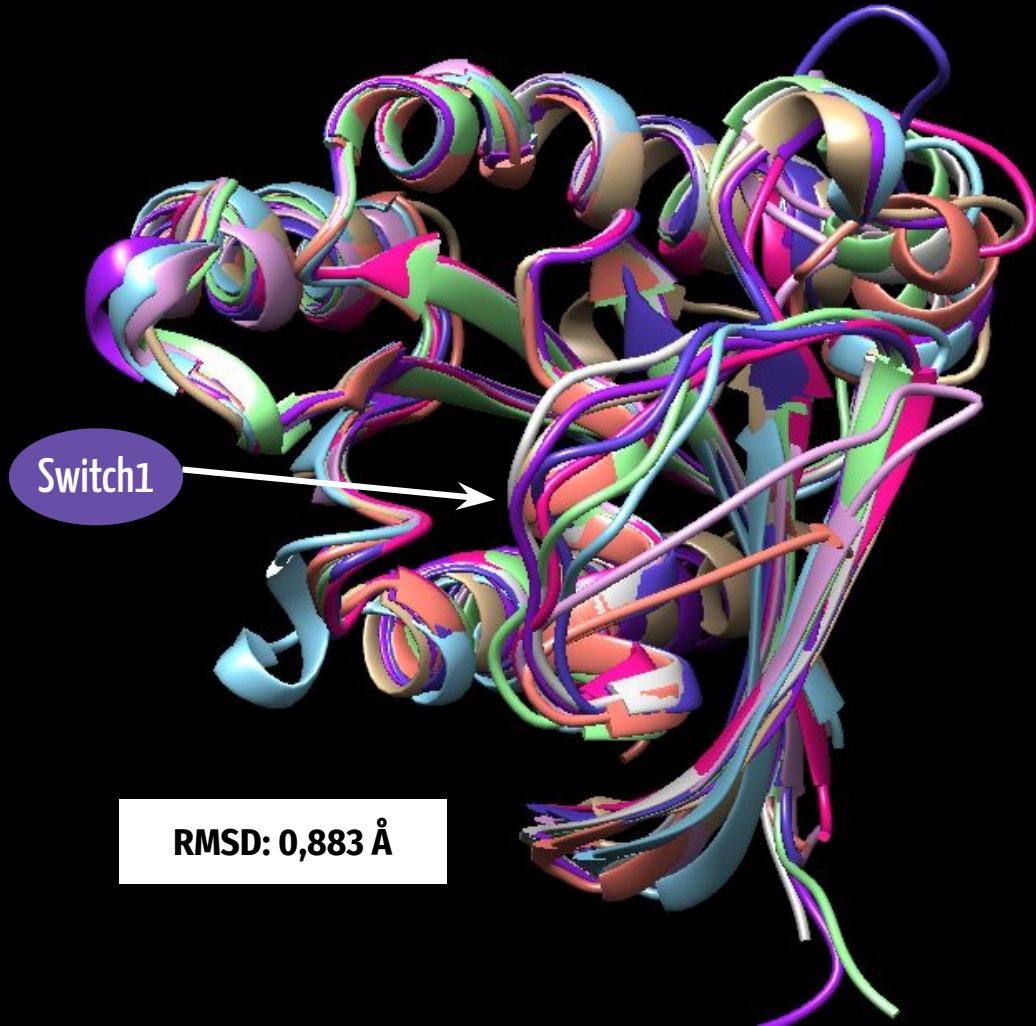
- Conserved regions (F1-F5)
- Phosphate/magnesium-binding motifs (PM1-PM3) → P-loop NTPases
- Guanine-binding motifs (G1-G3)



SUPERIMPOSITION

(of HUMAN Rab proteins)

Rab14	
Rab2A	Rab1B
Rab4A	Rab33
Rab7	Rab35
Rab11	Rab43



EVOLUTION CLUSTALW of human Rabs proteins

Rab14

Rab4A

Rab2A

Rab11A

Rab43

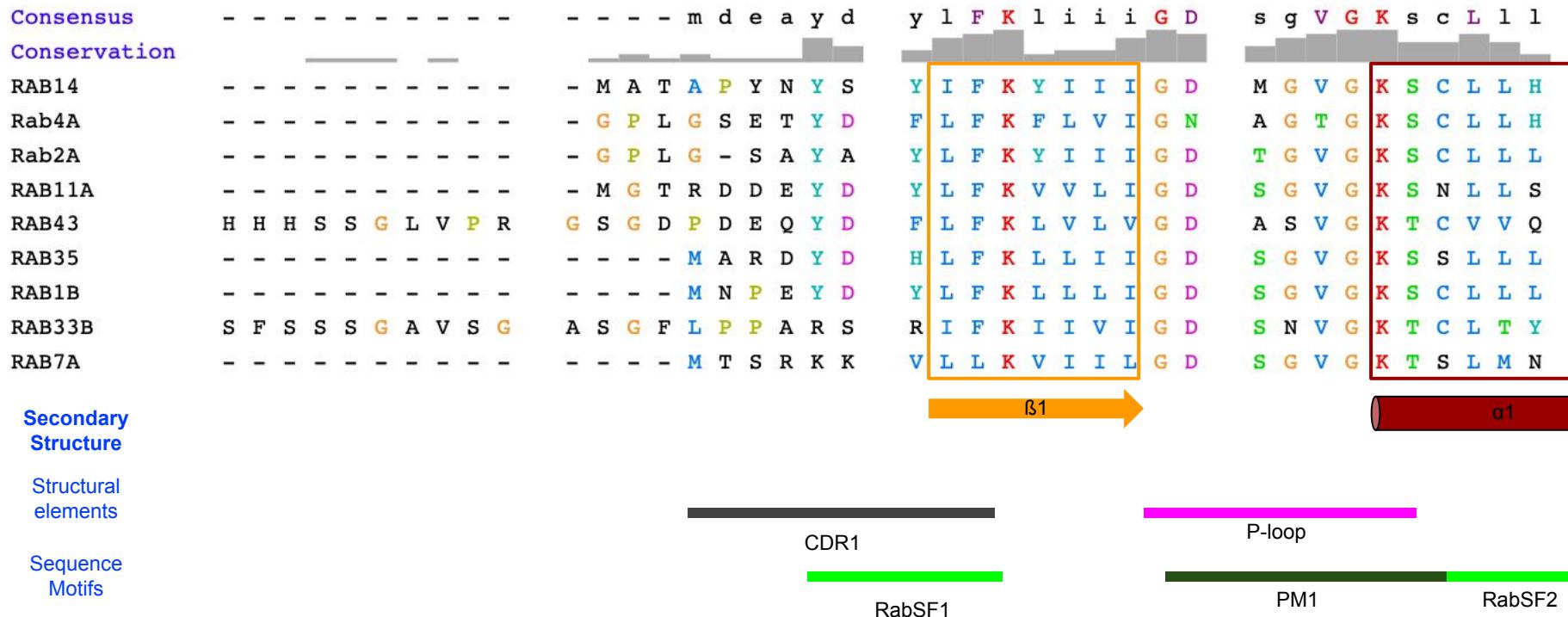
Rab3

Rab1B

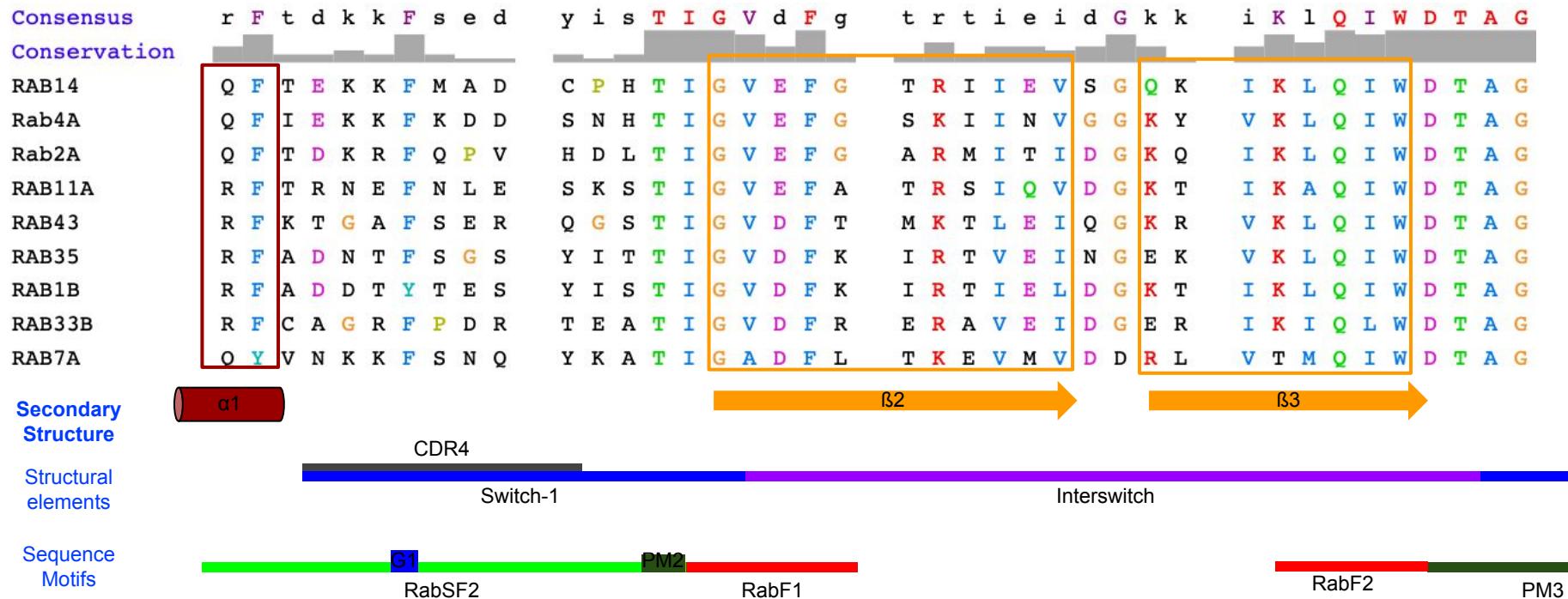
Rab33B

Rab7A

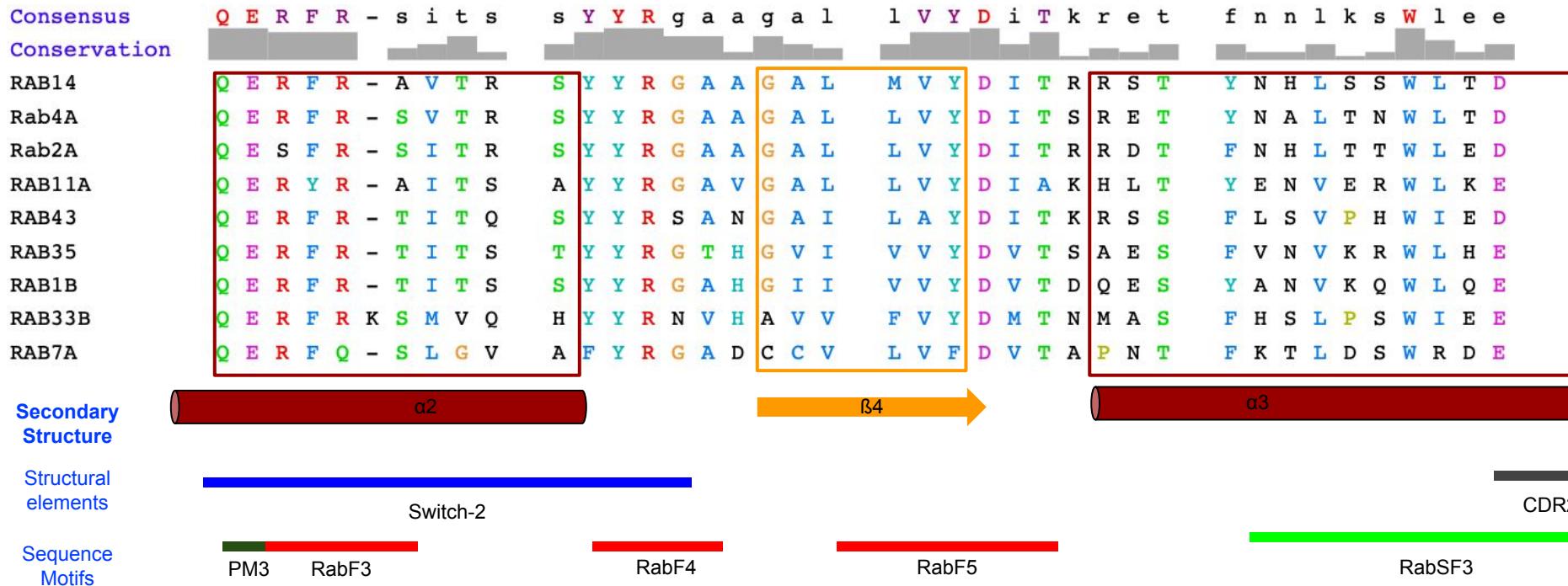
MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF HUMAN RAB PROTEINS



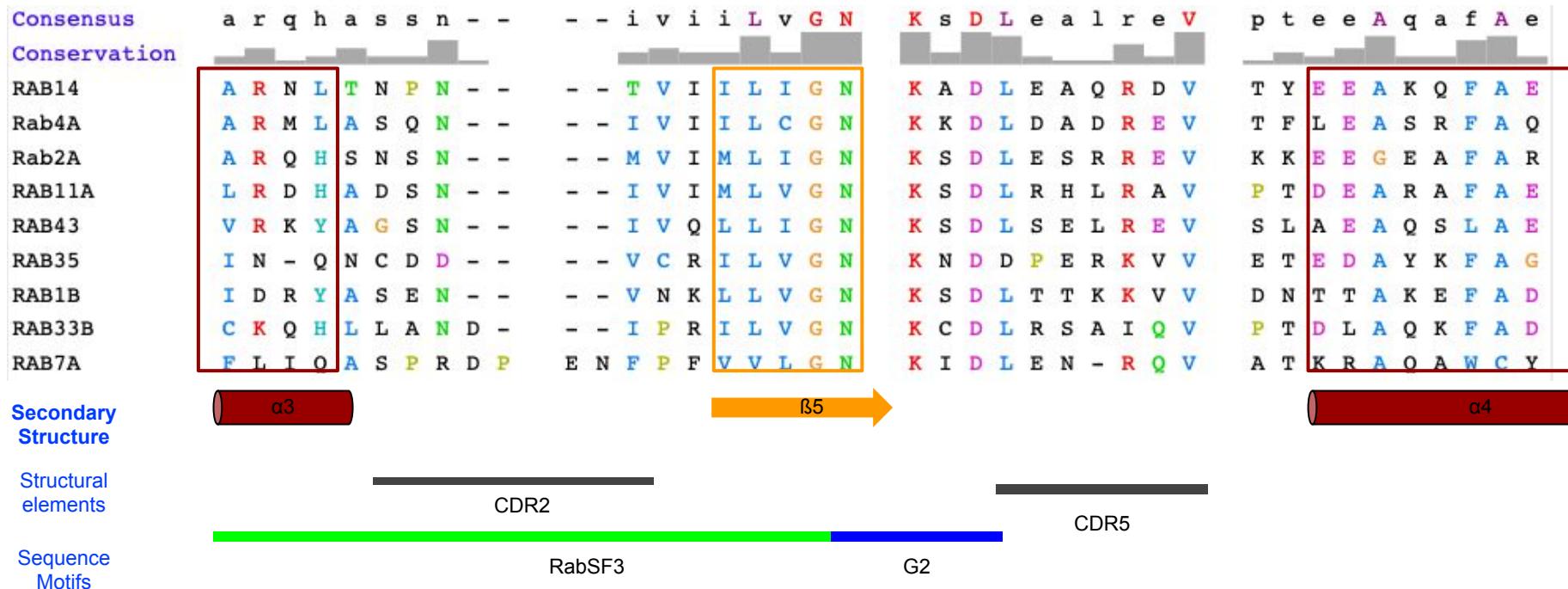
MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF HUMAN RAB PROTEINS



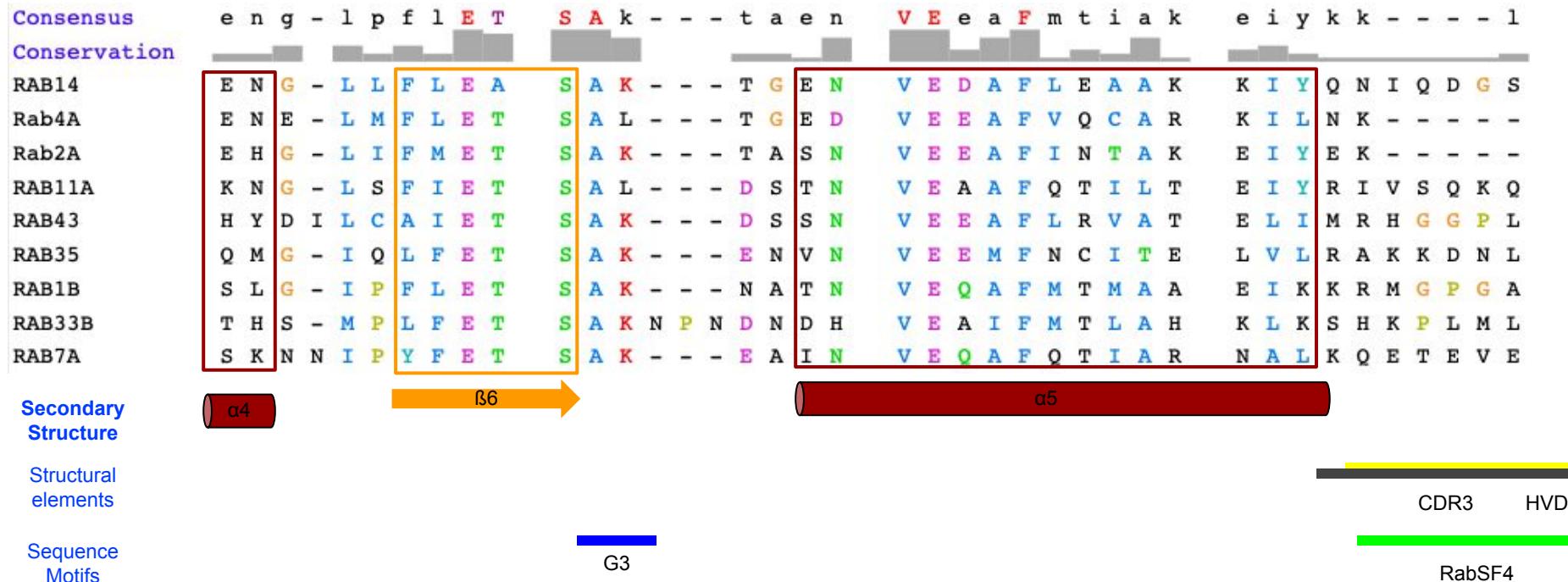
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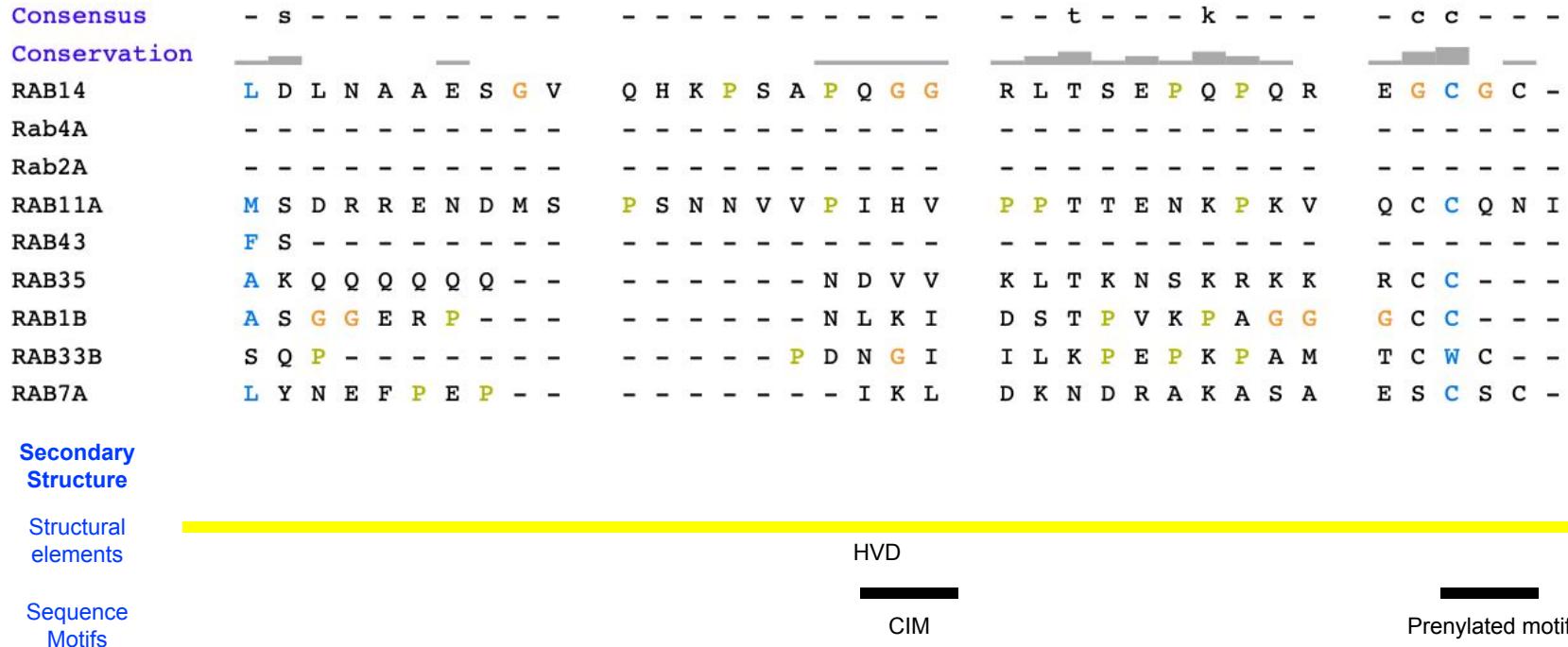
MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF HUMAN RAB PROTEINS



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MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF HUMAN RAB PROTEINS

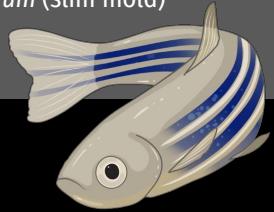


EVOLUTION CLUSTALW of Rab14 proteins

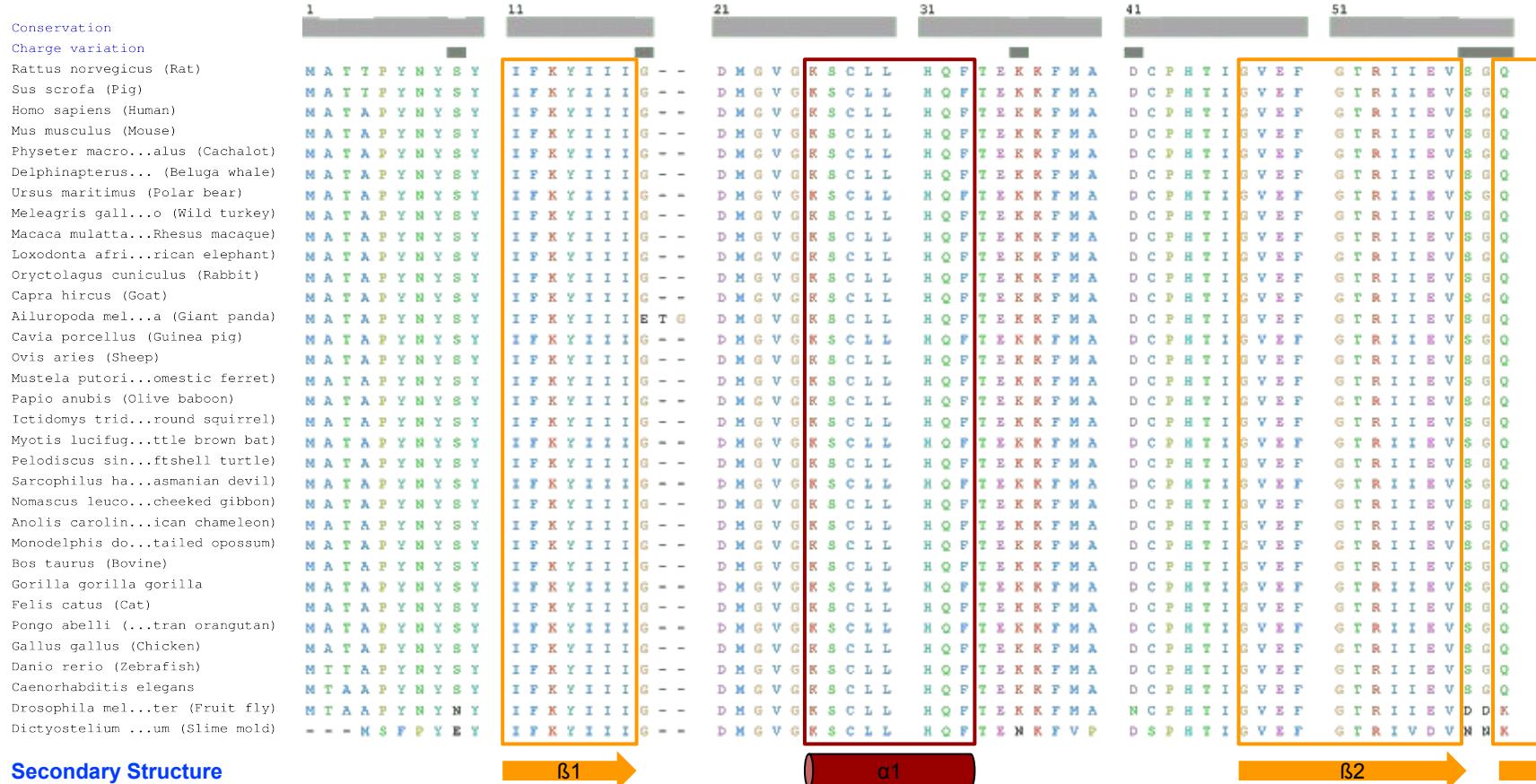


Homo sapiens (Human)
Rattus norvegicus (Rat)
Sus scrofa (Pig)
Mus musculus (Mouse)
Physeter macrocephalus (Cachalot)
Delphinapterus leucas (Beluga whale)
Ursus maritimus (Polar bear)
Meleagris gallopavo (Wild turkey)
Loxodonta africana (African elephant)
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)
Capra hircus (Goat)
Ailuropoda melanoleuca (Giant panda)
Cavia porcellus (Guinea pig)
Ovis aries (Sheep)
Mustela putorius furo (Domestic ferret)
Papio anubis (Olive baboon)

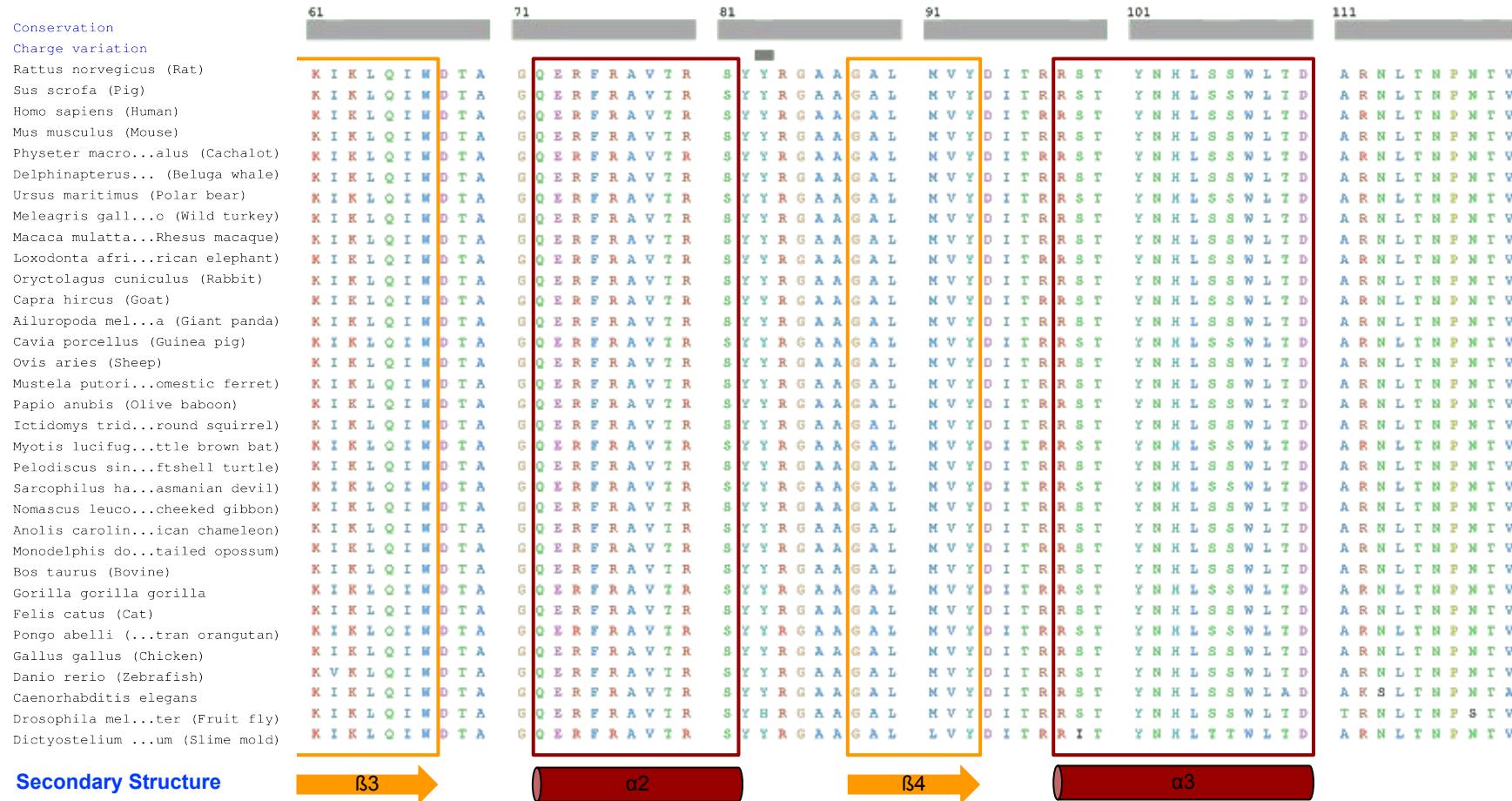
Ictidomys tridecemlineatus (Thirteen-lined ground squirrel)
Myotis lucifugus (Little brown bat)
Pelodiscus sinensis (Chinese softshell turtle)
Sarcophilus harrisii (Tasmanian devil)
Nomascus leucogenys (Northern white-cheeked gibbon)
Anolis carolinensis (American chameleon)
Monodelphis domestica (Gray short-tailed opossum)
Bos taurus (Bovine)
Gorilla gorilla gorilla
Felis catus (Cat)
Pongo abelli (Sumatran orangutan)
Gallus gallus (Chicken)
Danio rerio (Zebrafish)
Caenorhabditis elegans
Drosophila melanogaster (Fruit fly)
Dictyostelium discoideum (slim mold)



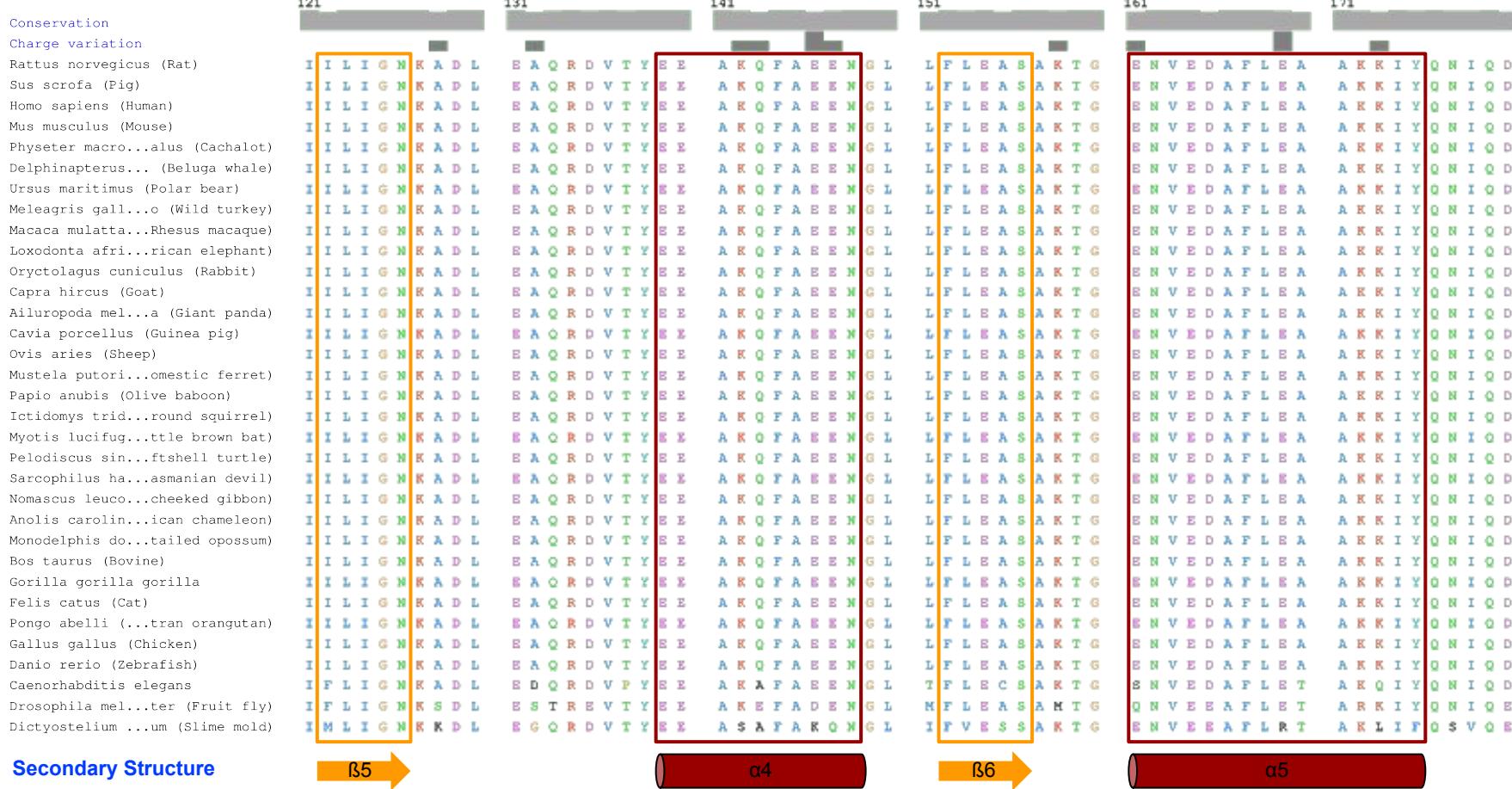
MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF RAB14 PROTEINS



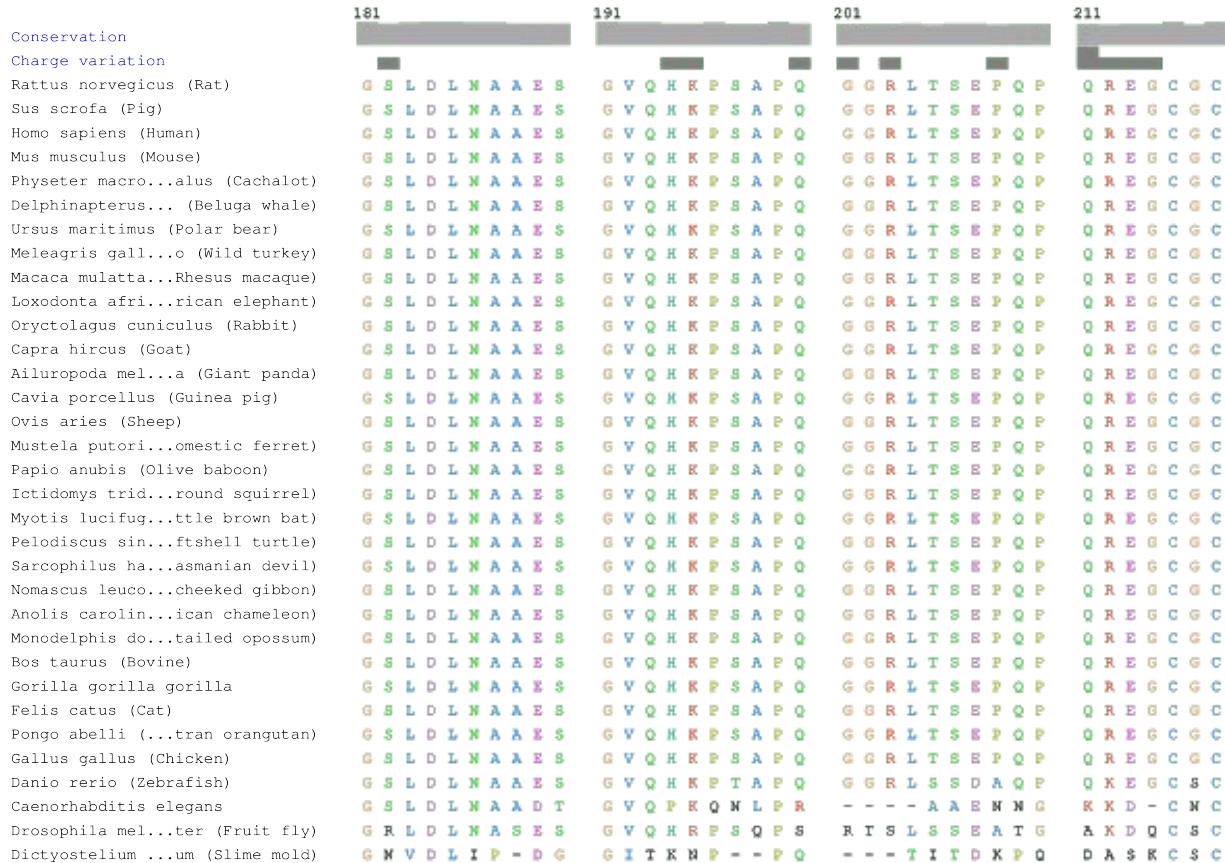
MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF RAB14 PROTEINS



MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF RAB14 PROTEINS

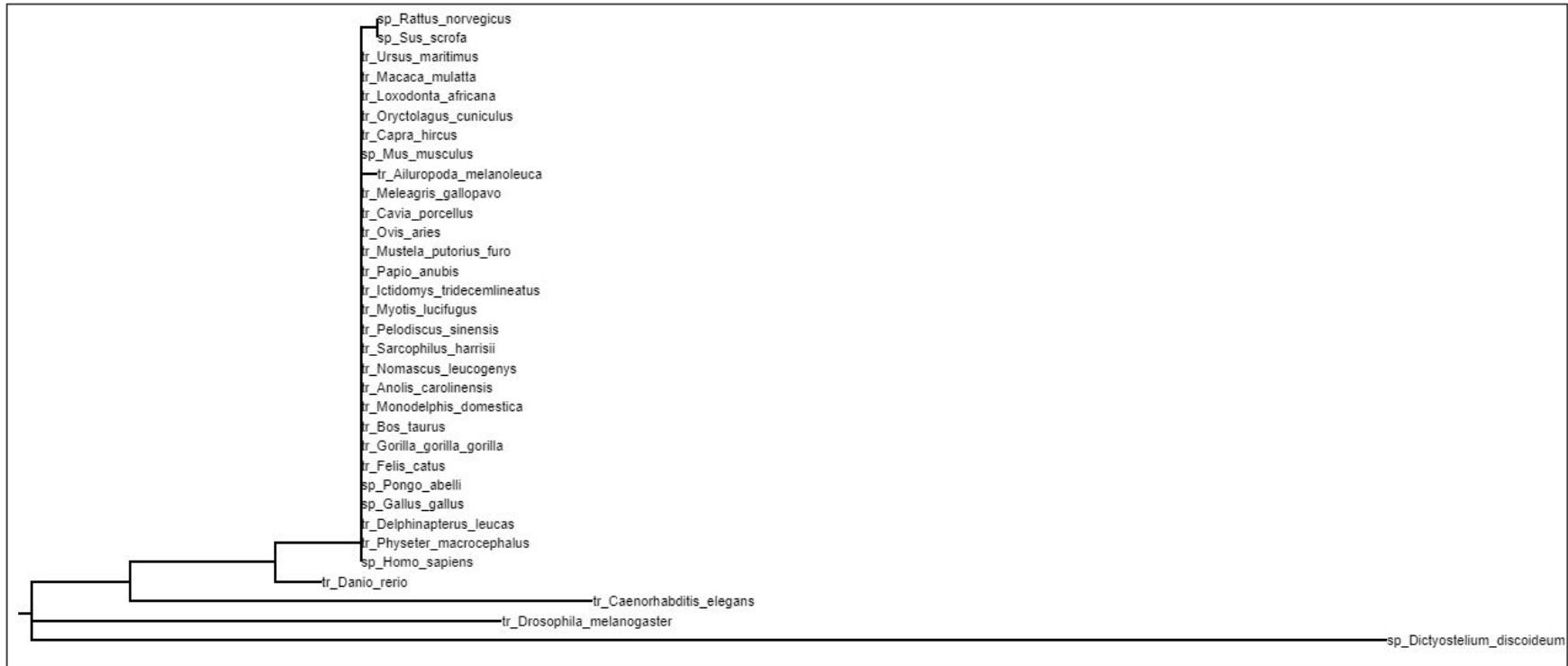


MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF RAB14 PROTEINS



Secondary Structure

EVOLUTION: DENDROGRAM OF RAB14 PROTEINS



Own source

FUNCTION OF RAB PROTEINS

They regulate intracellular membrane trafficking by orchestrating the **biogenesis, transport, tethering, and fusion of membrane-bound organelles and vesicles.**

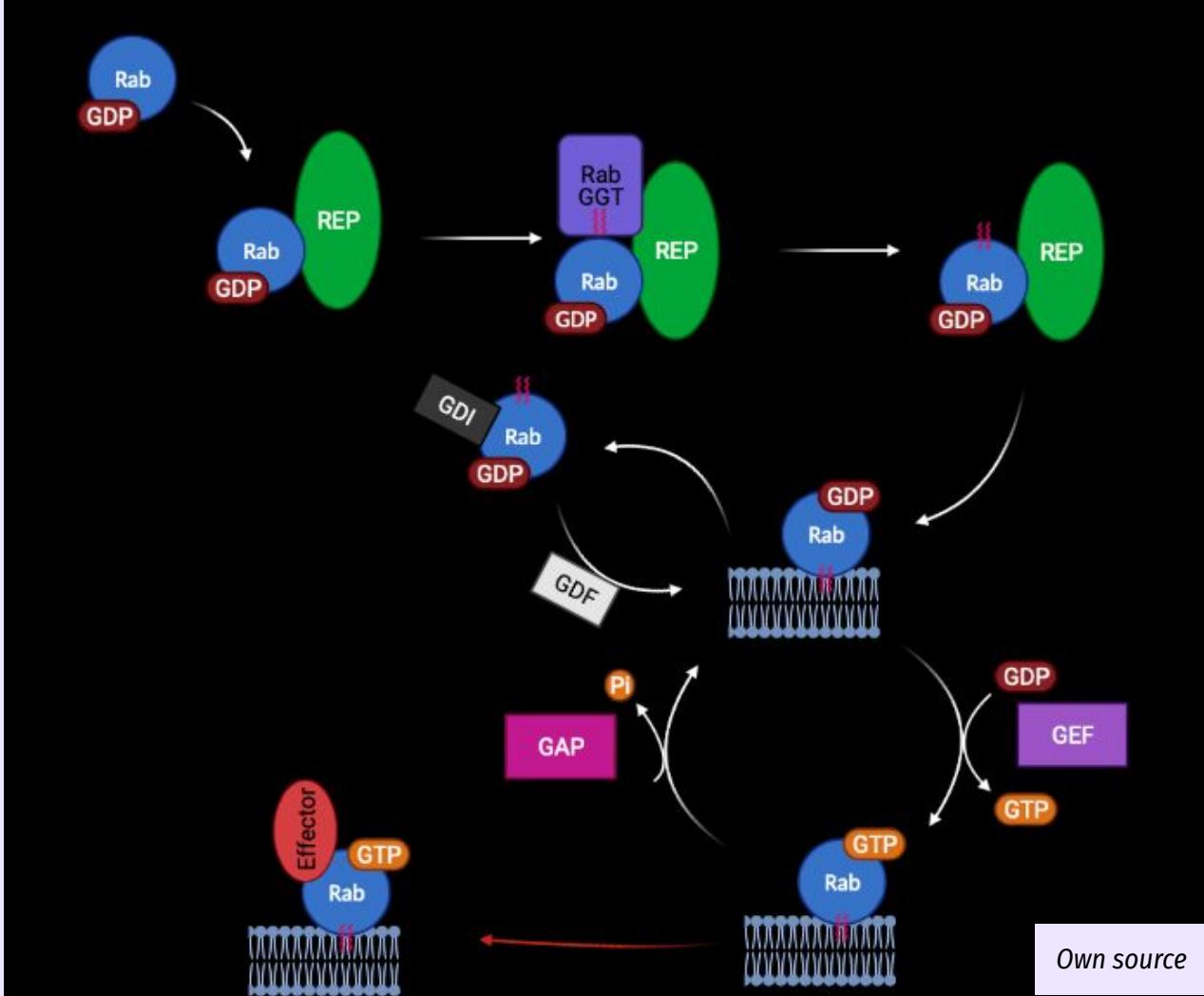
TWO STATES



Active state (GTP-loaded)

Inactive state (GDP-loaded)

Rab GTPase cycle



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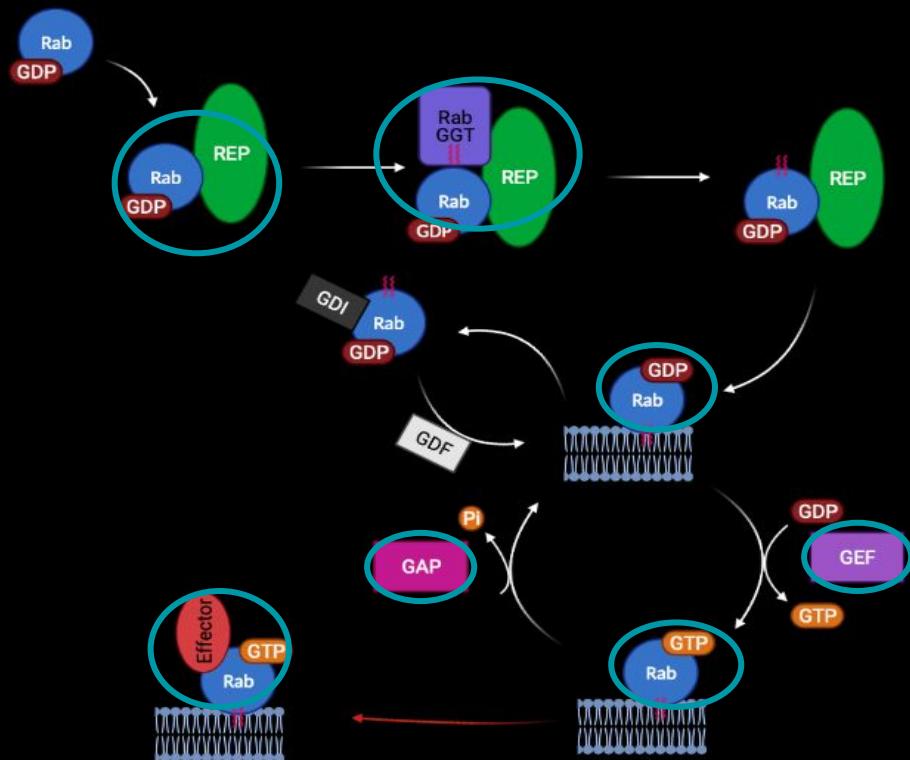
Introduction + Structure

Evolution

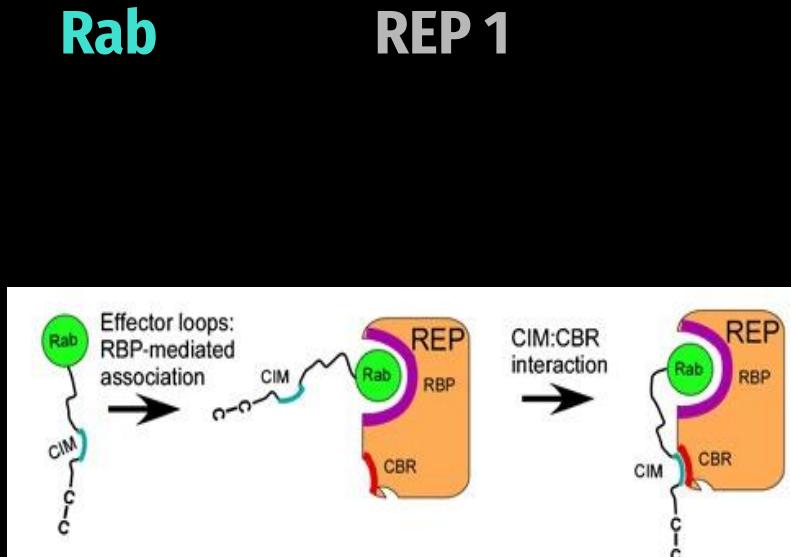
INTERACTIONS

RAB FAMILY : INTERACTIONS

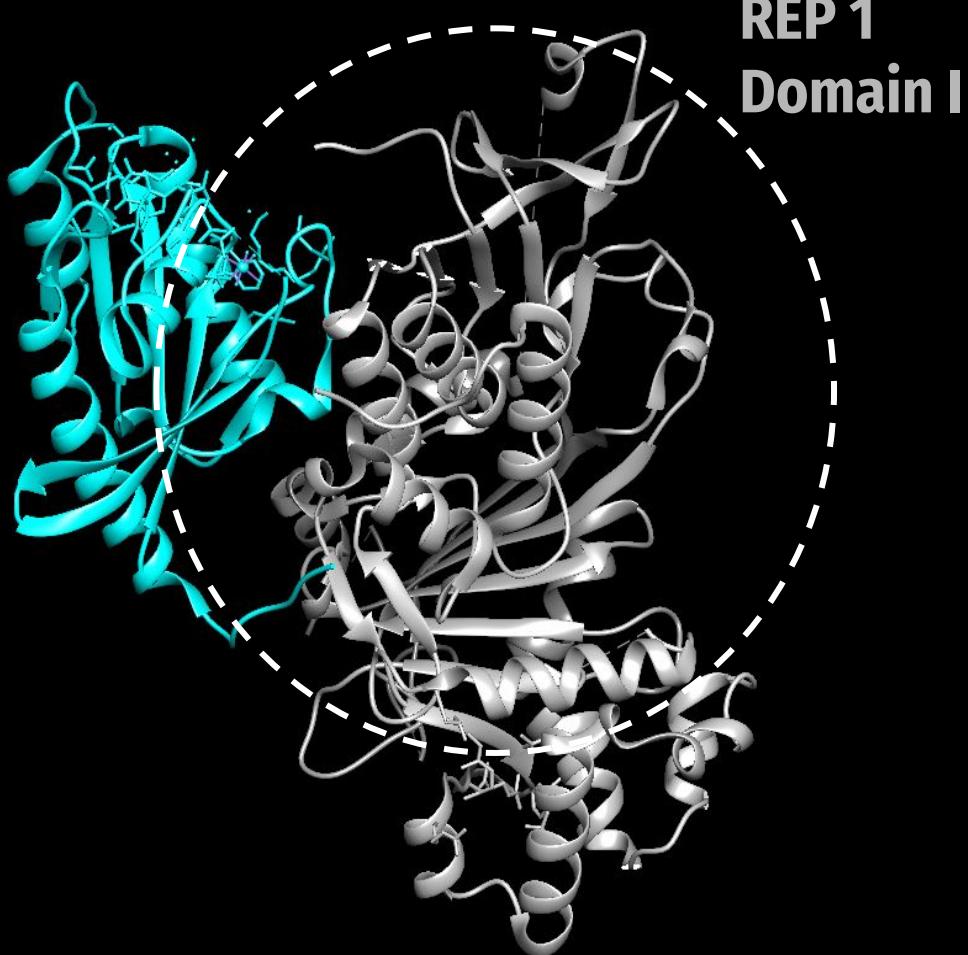
- Rab- REP
- REB- Rab- RabGGTase
- Rab- GDP/GTP
- Rab- GEF
- Rab-GAP
- Effectors



Rab7:REP1 INTERFACE



Mechanistic model of RabGGTase-mediated protein prenylation. Guo Z, Wu Y, Das D, Delon C, Cramer J, Yu S et al. Structures of RabGGTase–substrate/product complexes provide insights into the evolution of protein prenylation. *EMBO J.* 2008; 27(18): 2444-2456.



RAB7: REP1 INTERFACE

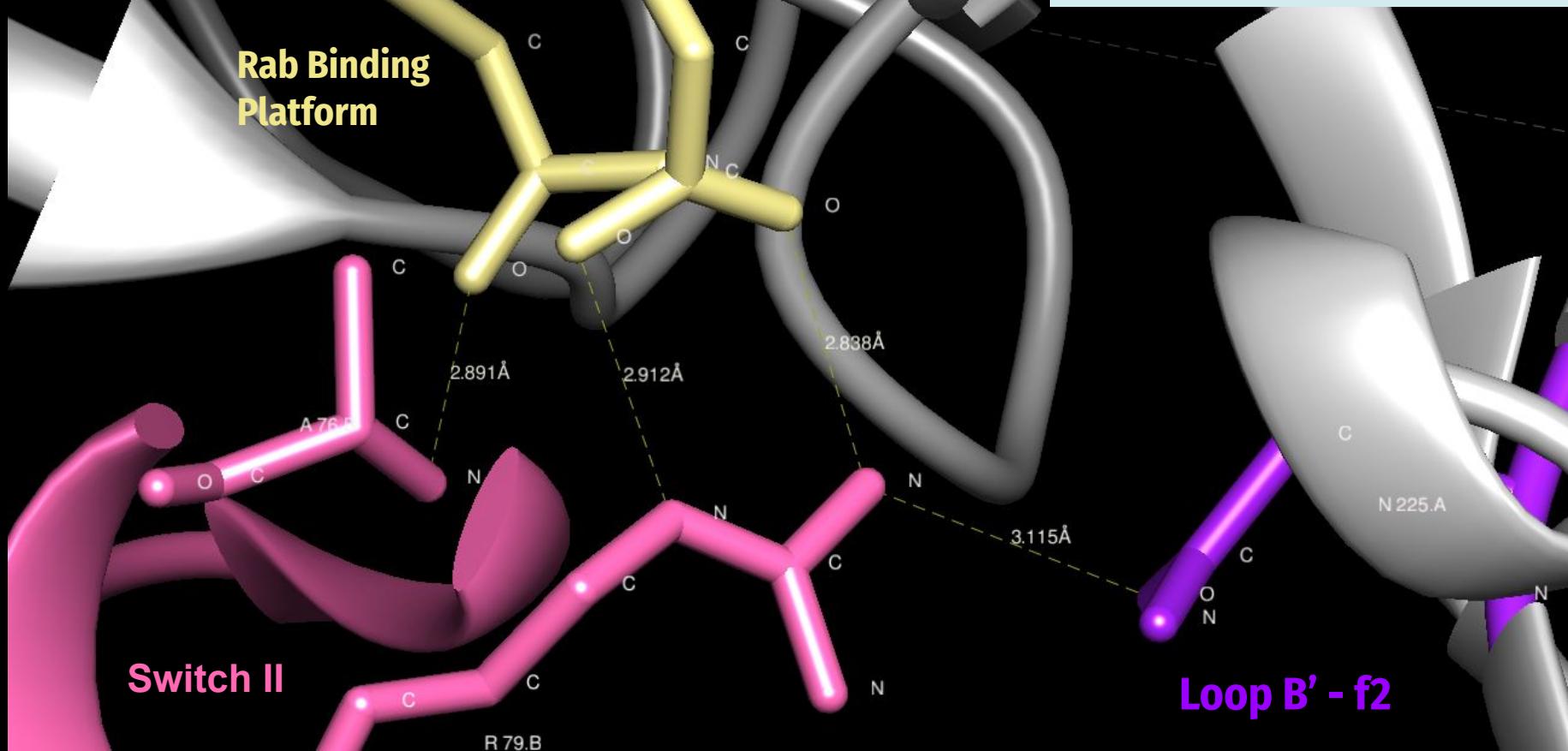
RAP7	
	Switch I
	Switch II
	Interswitch

REP1	
	Rab Binding Platform
	Loop B' - f2



Rab7:REP1 INTERFACE

Rab Binding Platform



Rab7:REP1 INTERFACE

RAP7	
	Switch I
	Switch II
	Interswitch

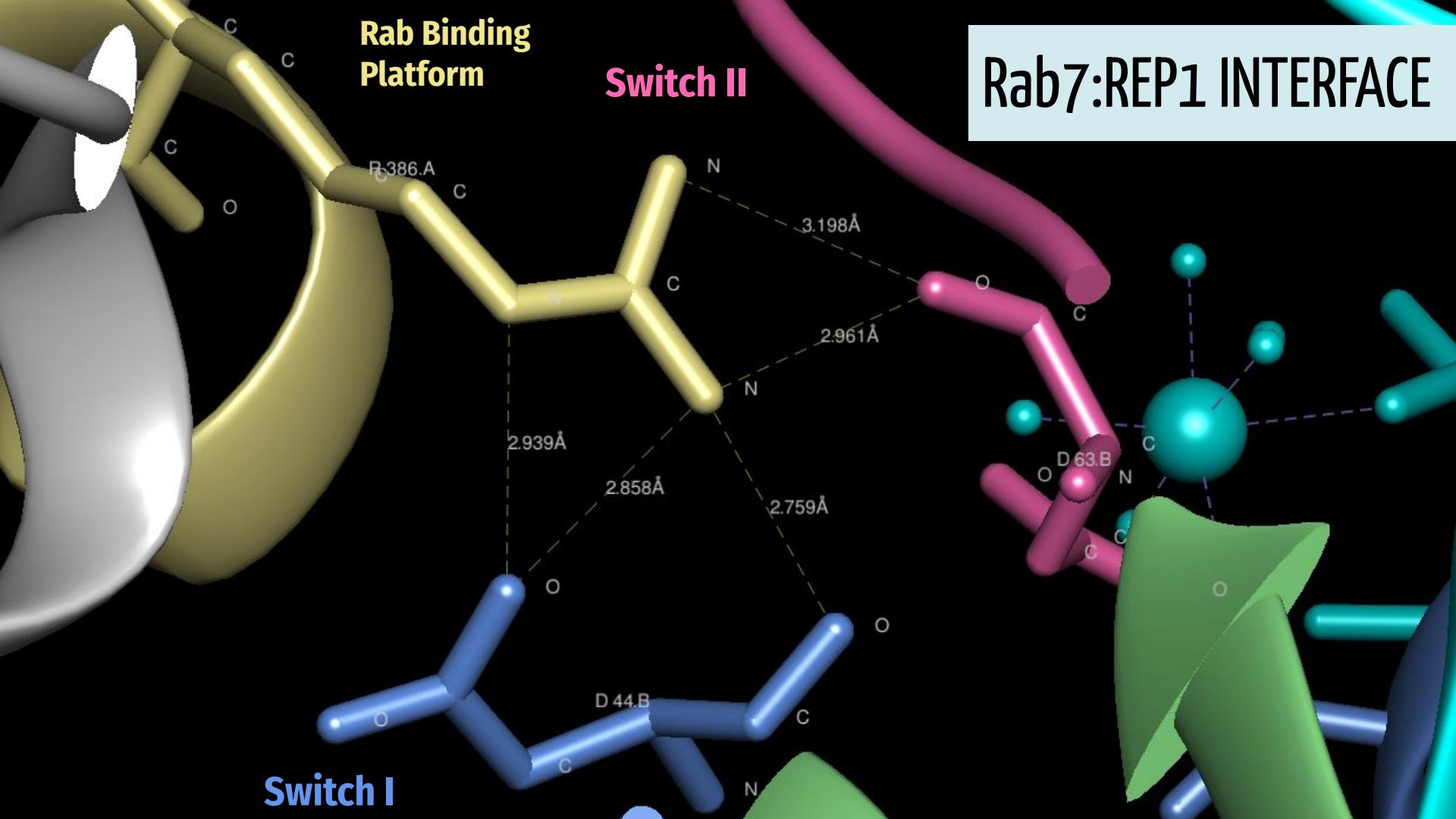
REP1	
	Rab Binding Platform
	Loop B' - f2



Rab Binding Platform

Switch II

Rab7:REP1 INTERFACE



Switch I

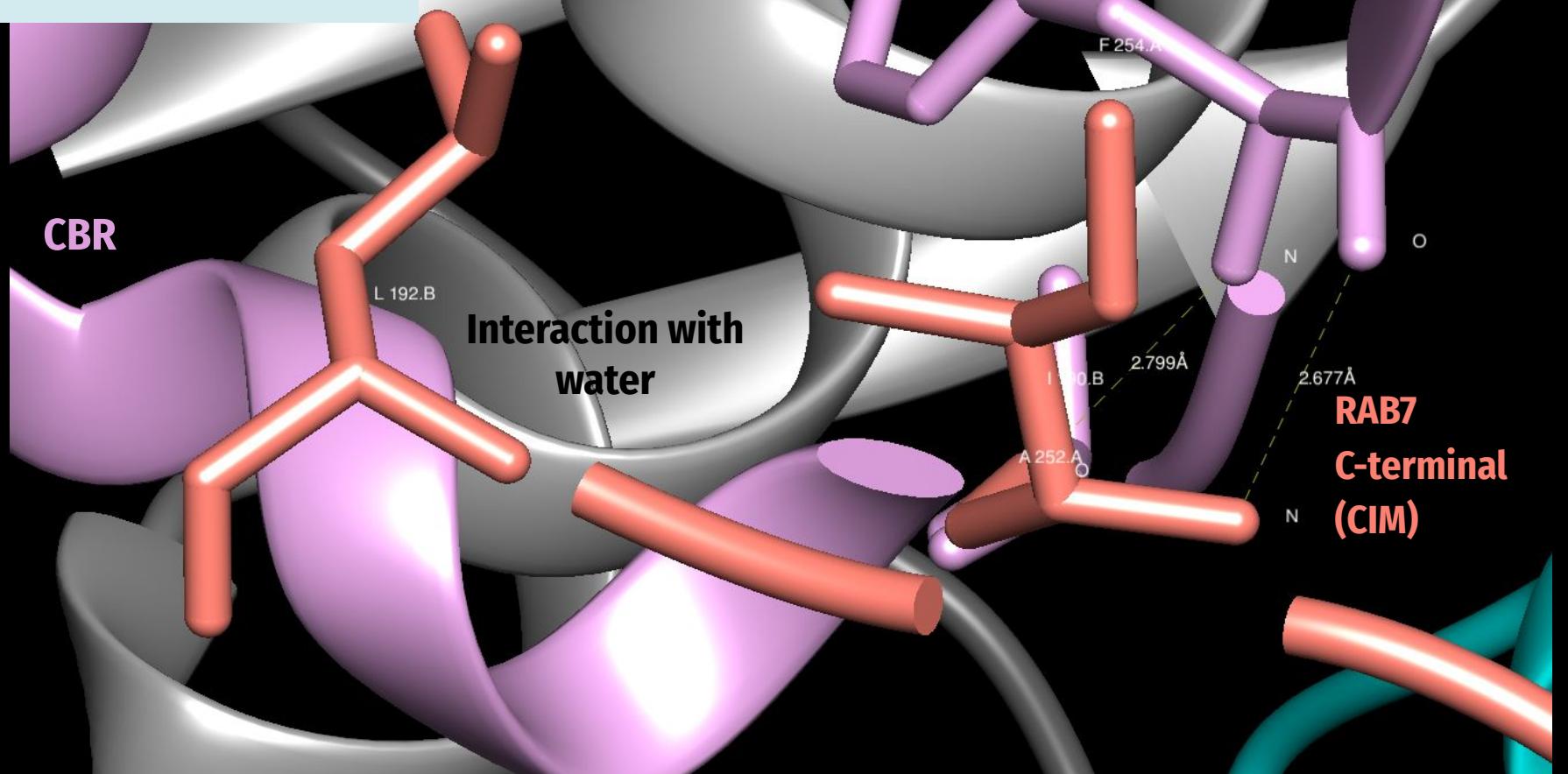
RAB7 C TERMINAL- REP 1

RAB7 C terminal (CIM)

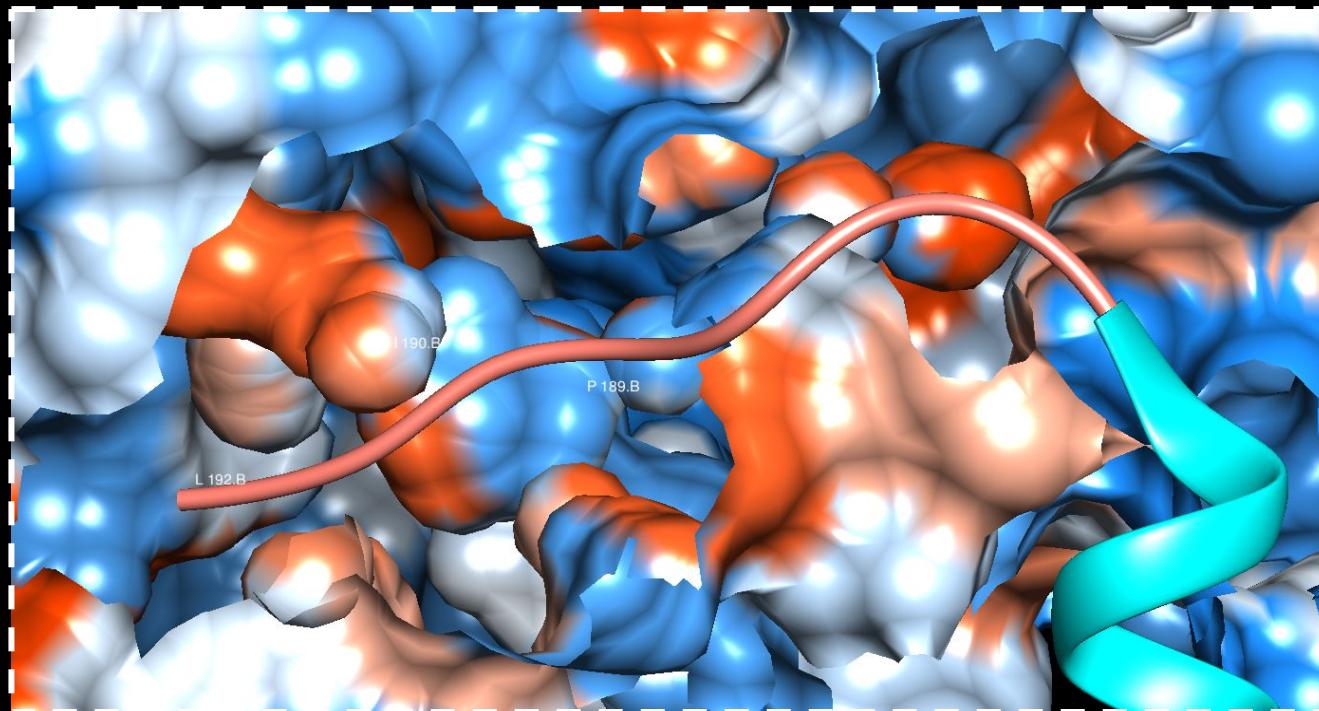
REP1 C-terminus
binding region (CBR)



RAB7 C TERMINAL- REP 1

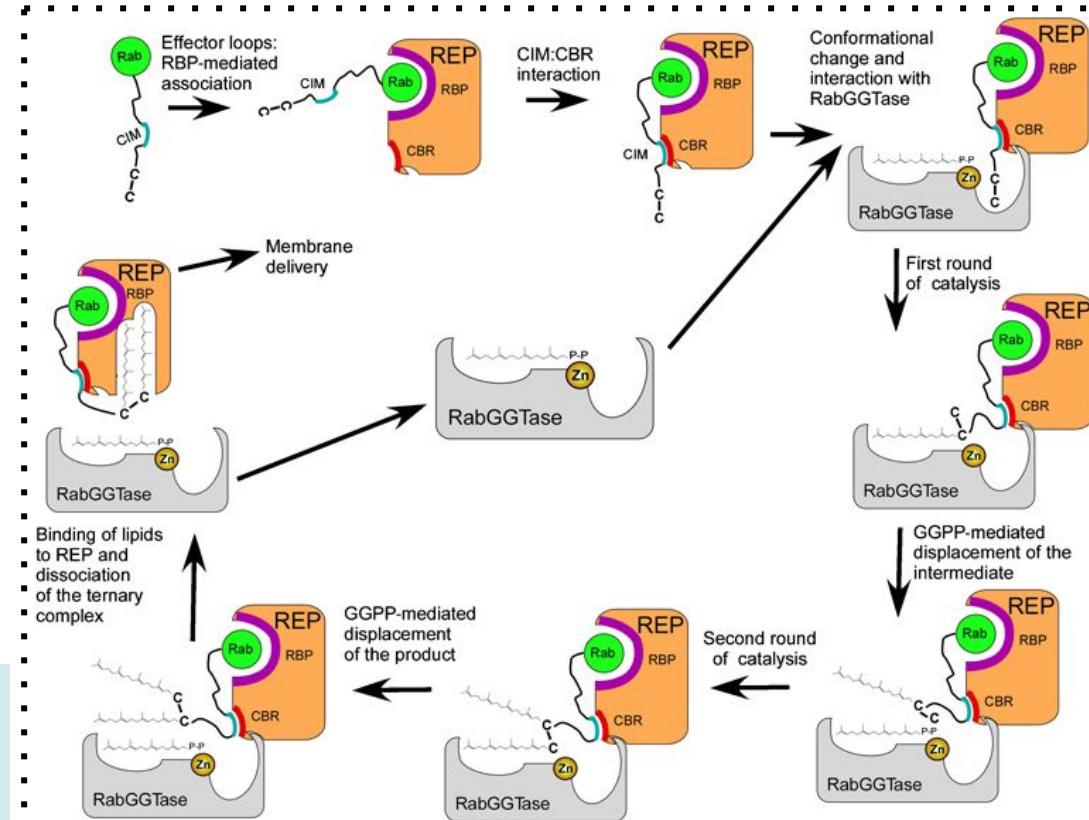


RAB7 C TERMINAL - REP 1



Rab C terminal (CIM) → I K L

REP - Rab- RabGGTase



Mechanistic model of RabGGTase-mediated protein prenylation.
Guo Z, Wu Y, Das D, Delon C, Cramer J, Yu S et al. Structures of RabGGTase-substrate/product complexes provide insights into the evolution of protein prenylation. *EMBO J.* 2008; 27(18): 2444-2456.

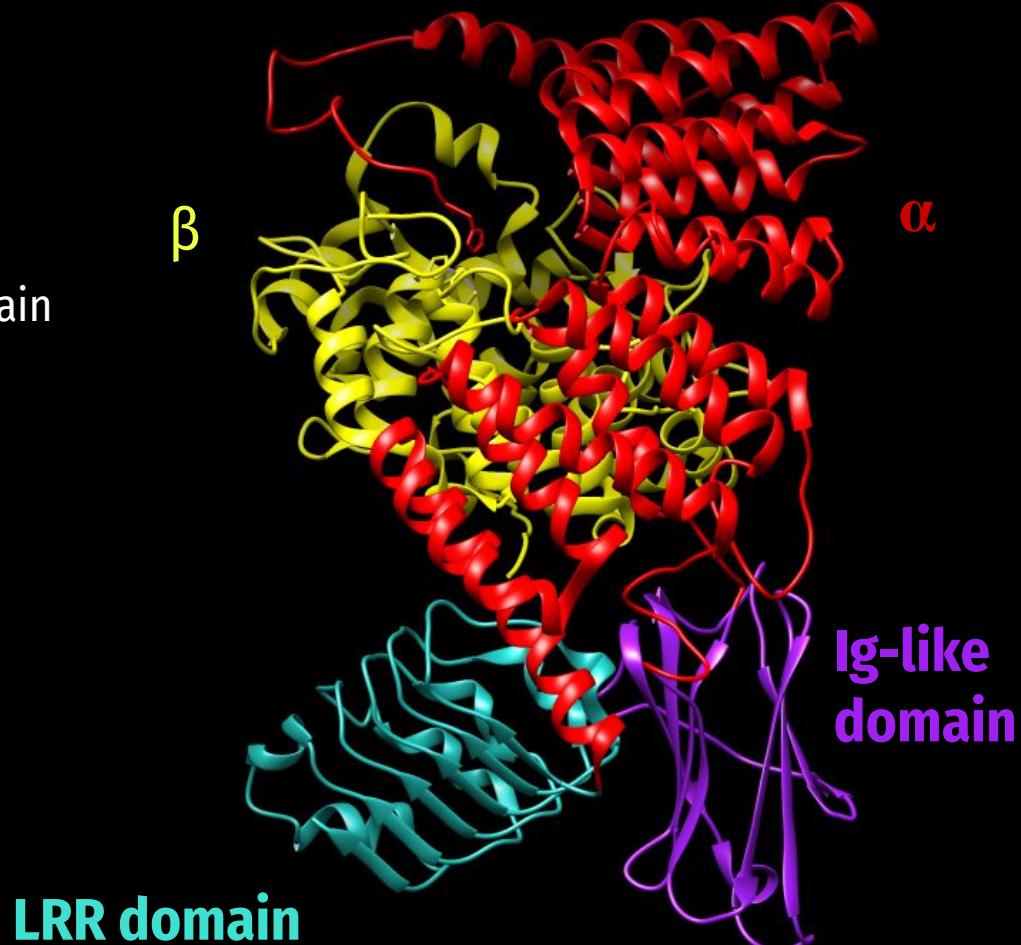
RabGGTase

Alpha subunit: interacts with REP II domain

- LRR domain
- Ig-like domain
- His2: coordinates a zinc ion

Beta subunit: has the active site

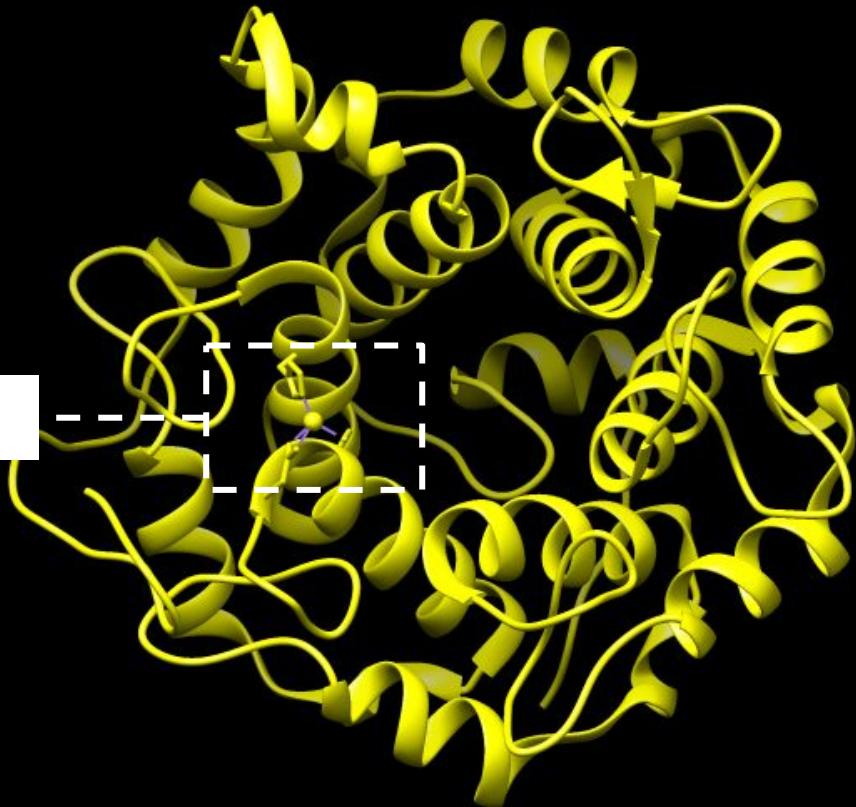
- Coordinates a zinc ion
- GGPP-binding site



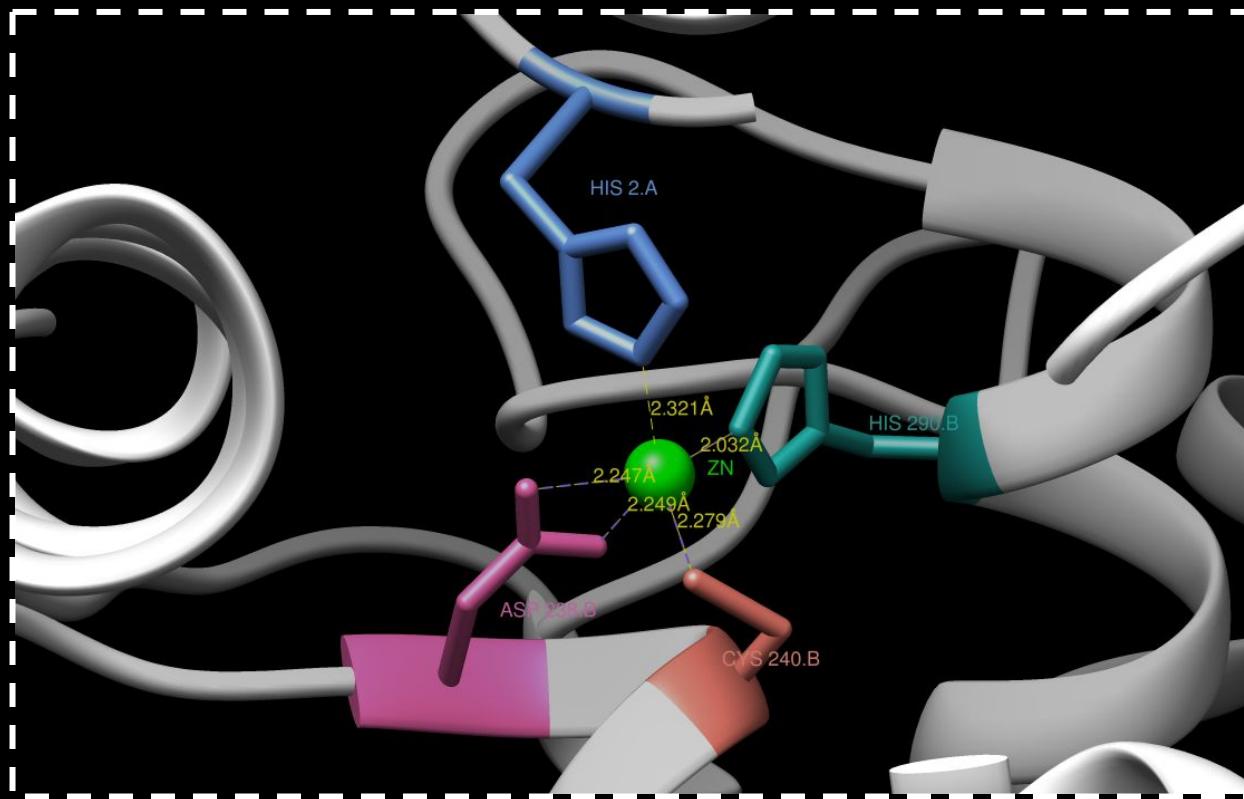
□ subunit RabGGTase

α - α barrel made up of 12 α helices

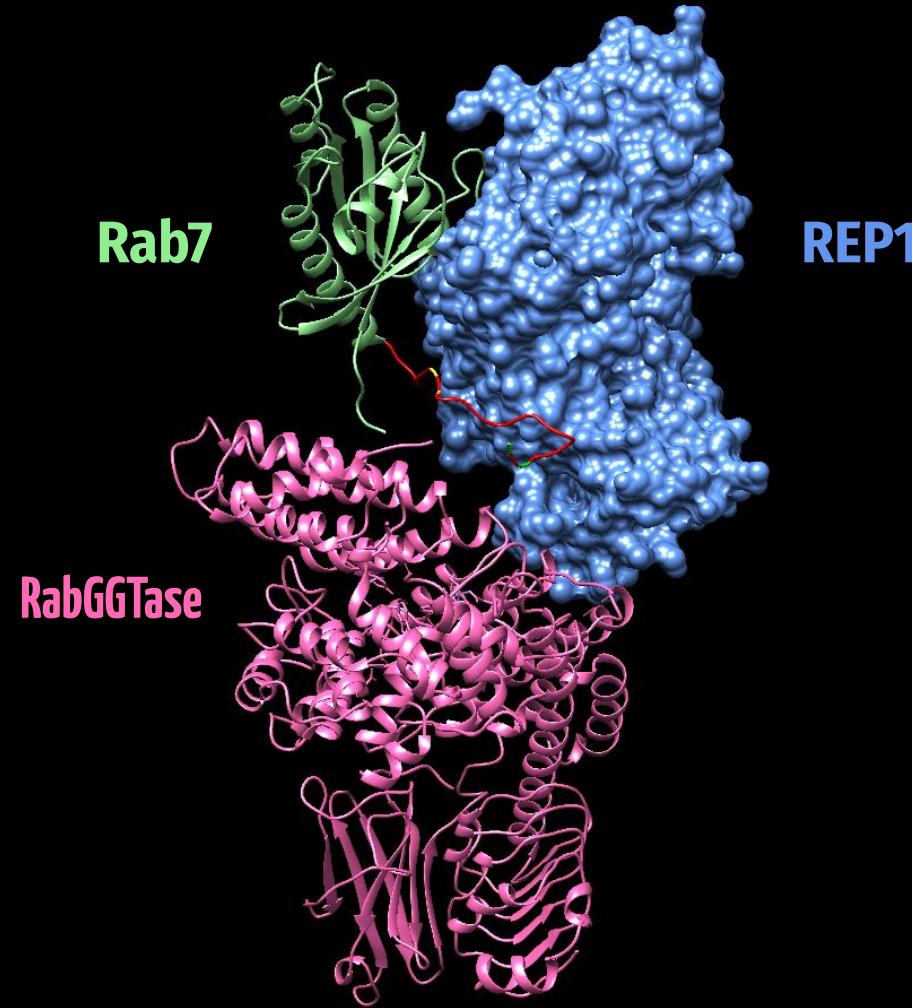
Zinc ion



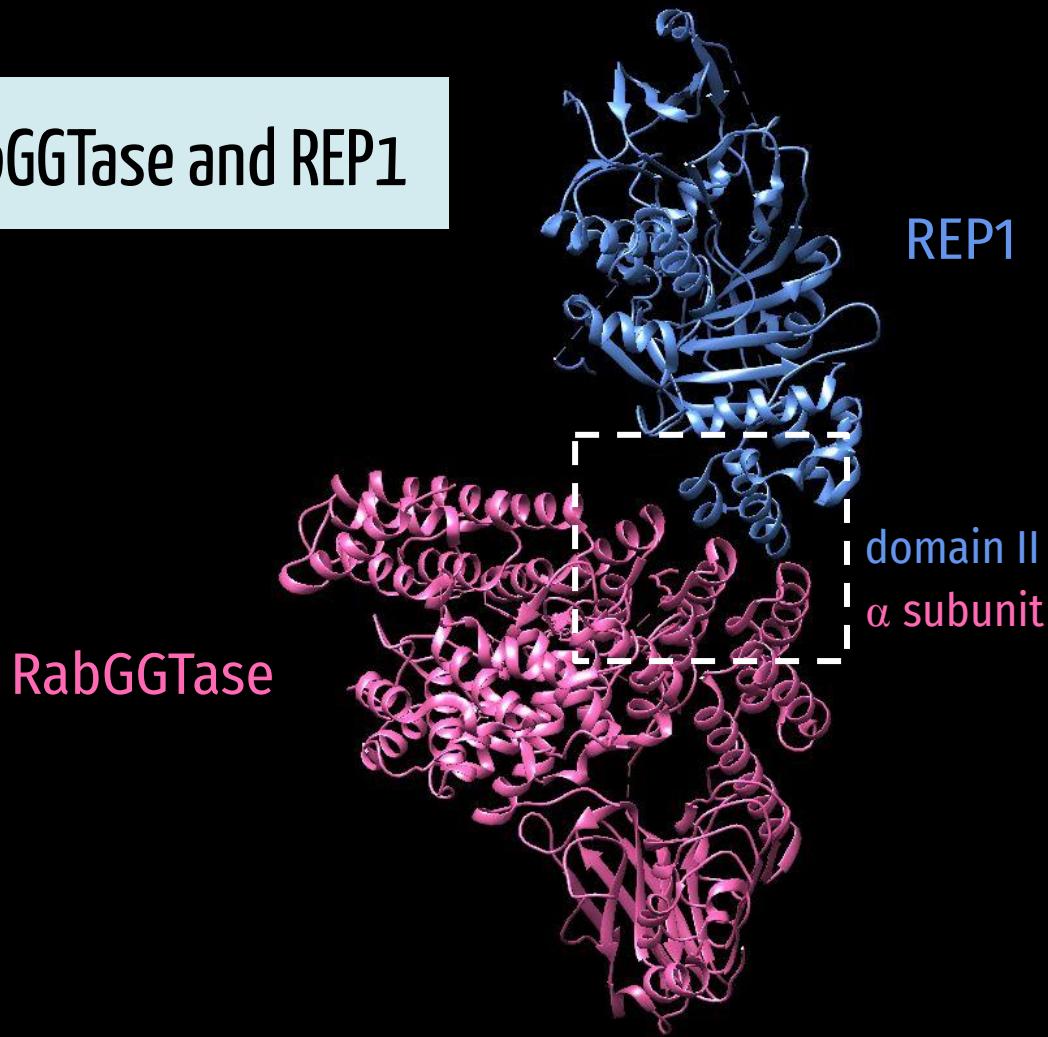
Catalytic Zn^{2+} ion

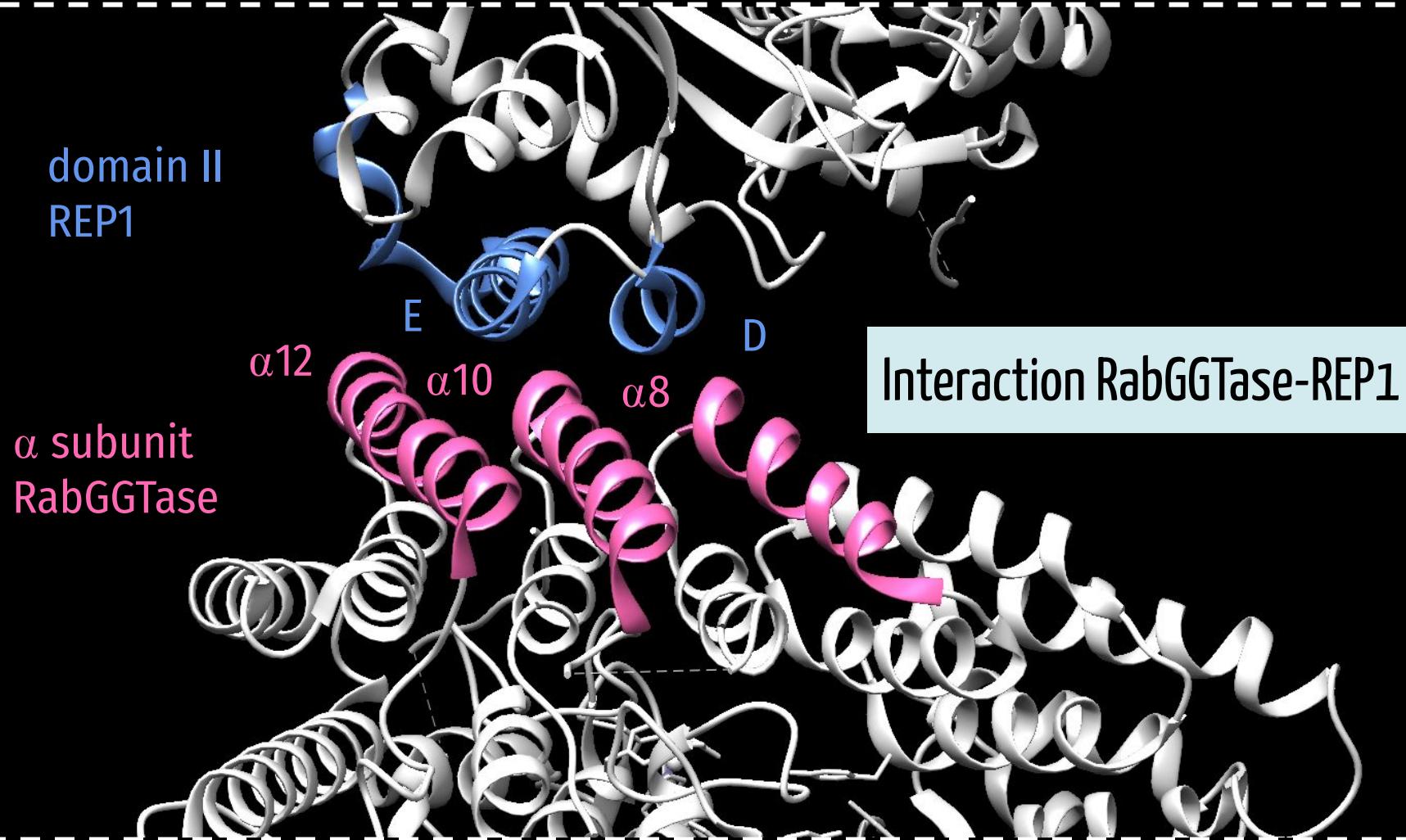


Ternary complex

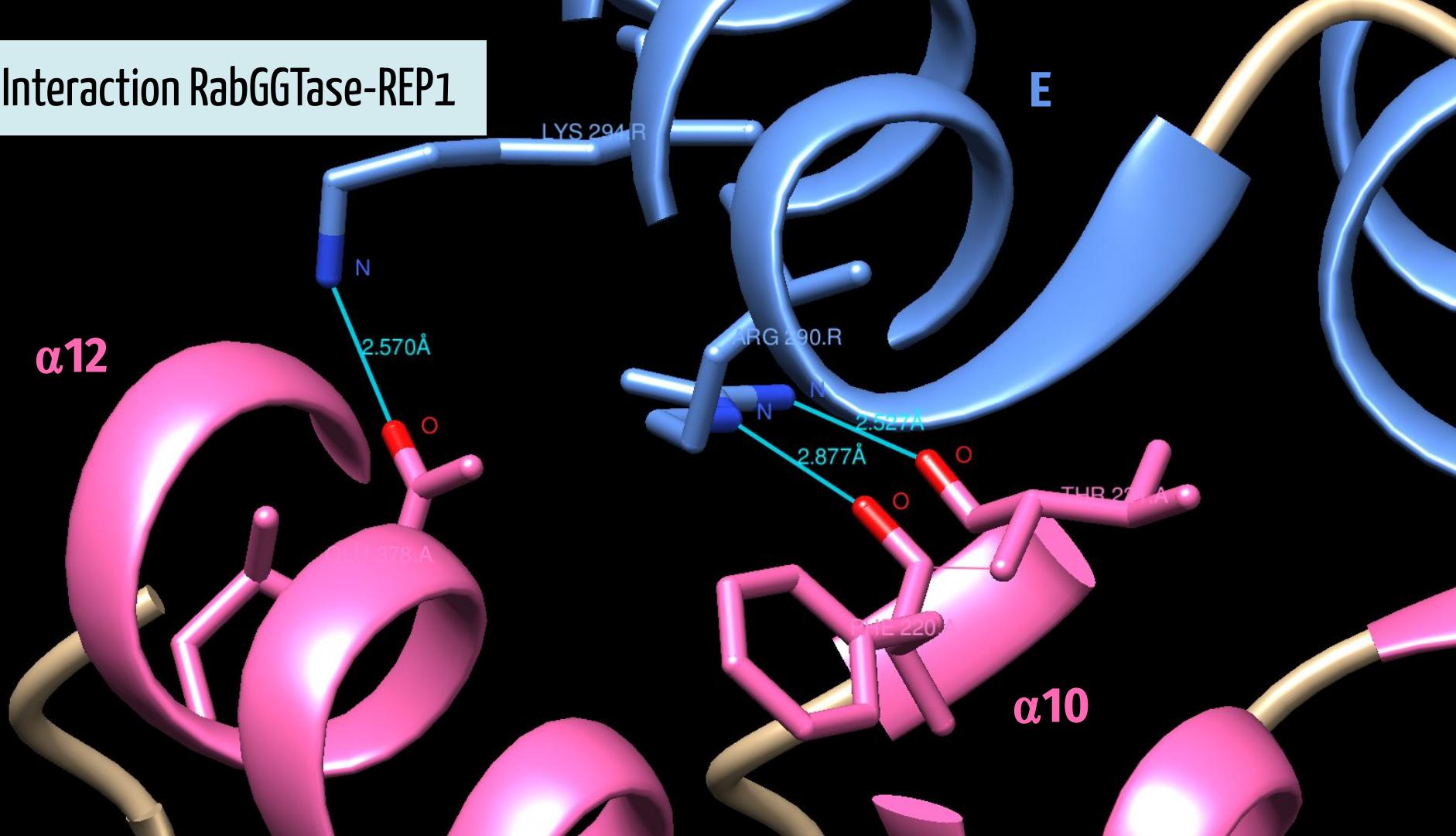


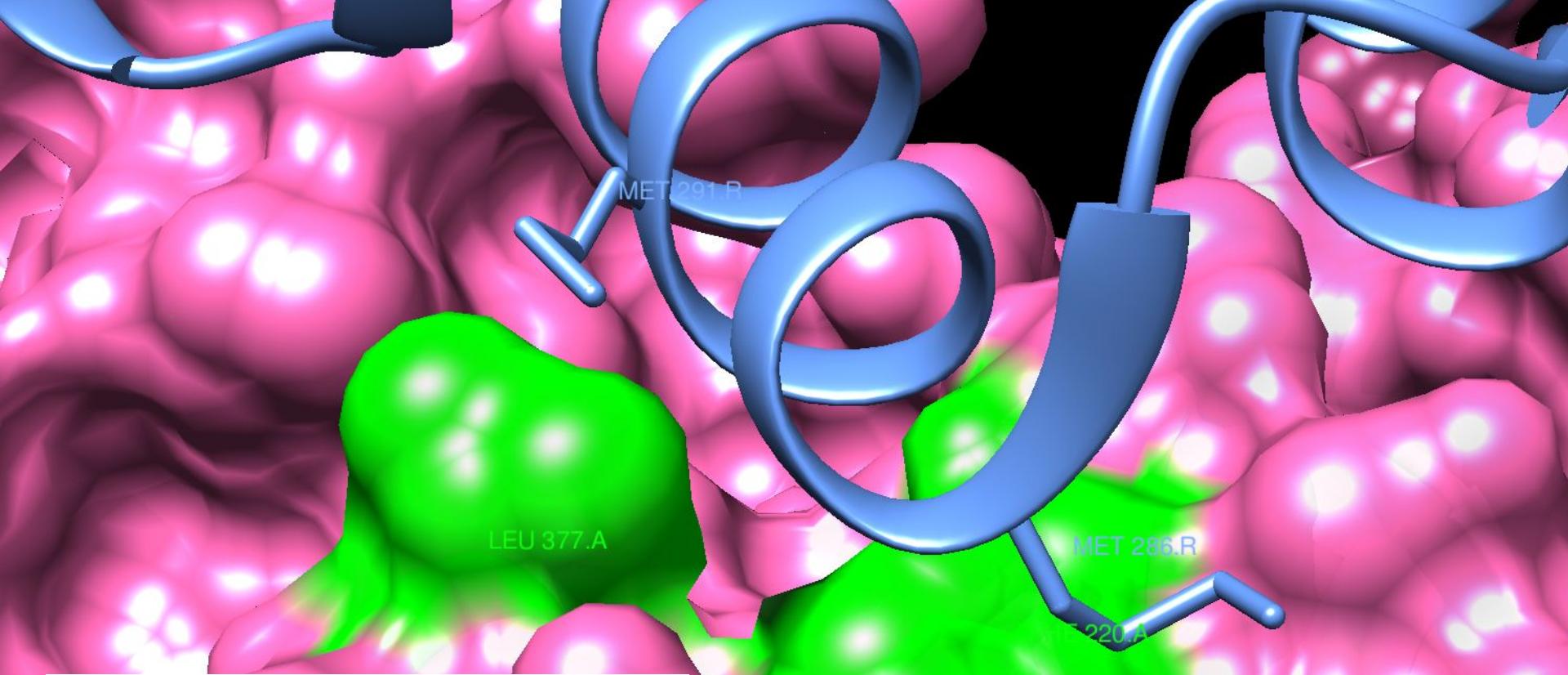
Interaction between RabGGTase and REP1





Interaction RabGGTase-REP1



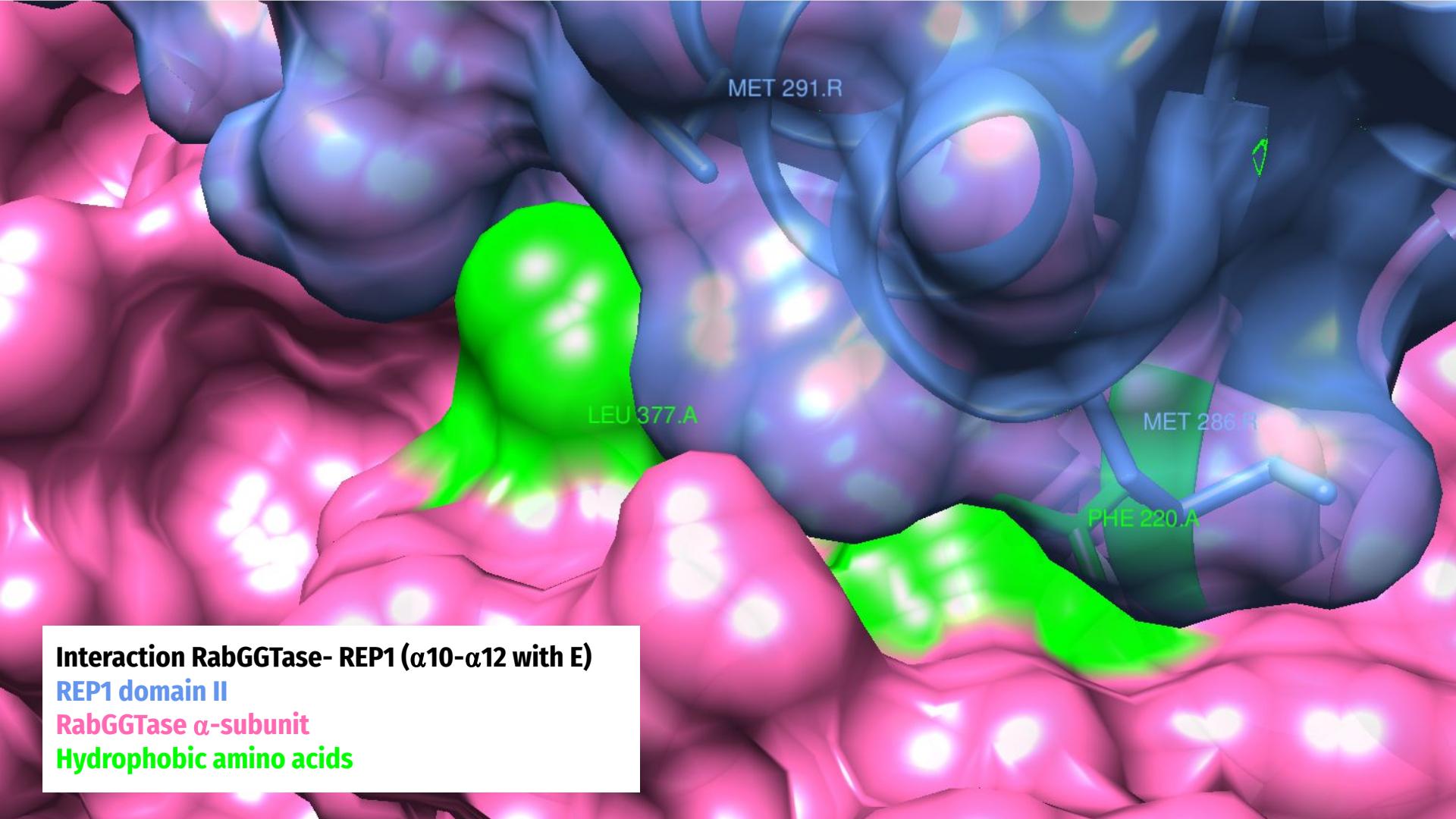


Interaction RabGGTase- REP1 (α 10- α 12 with E)

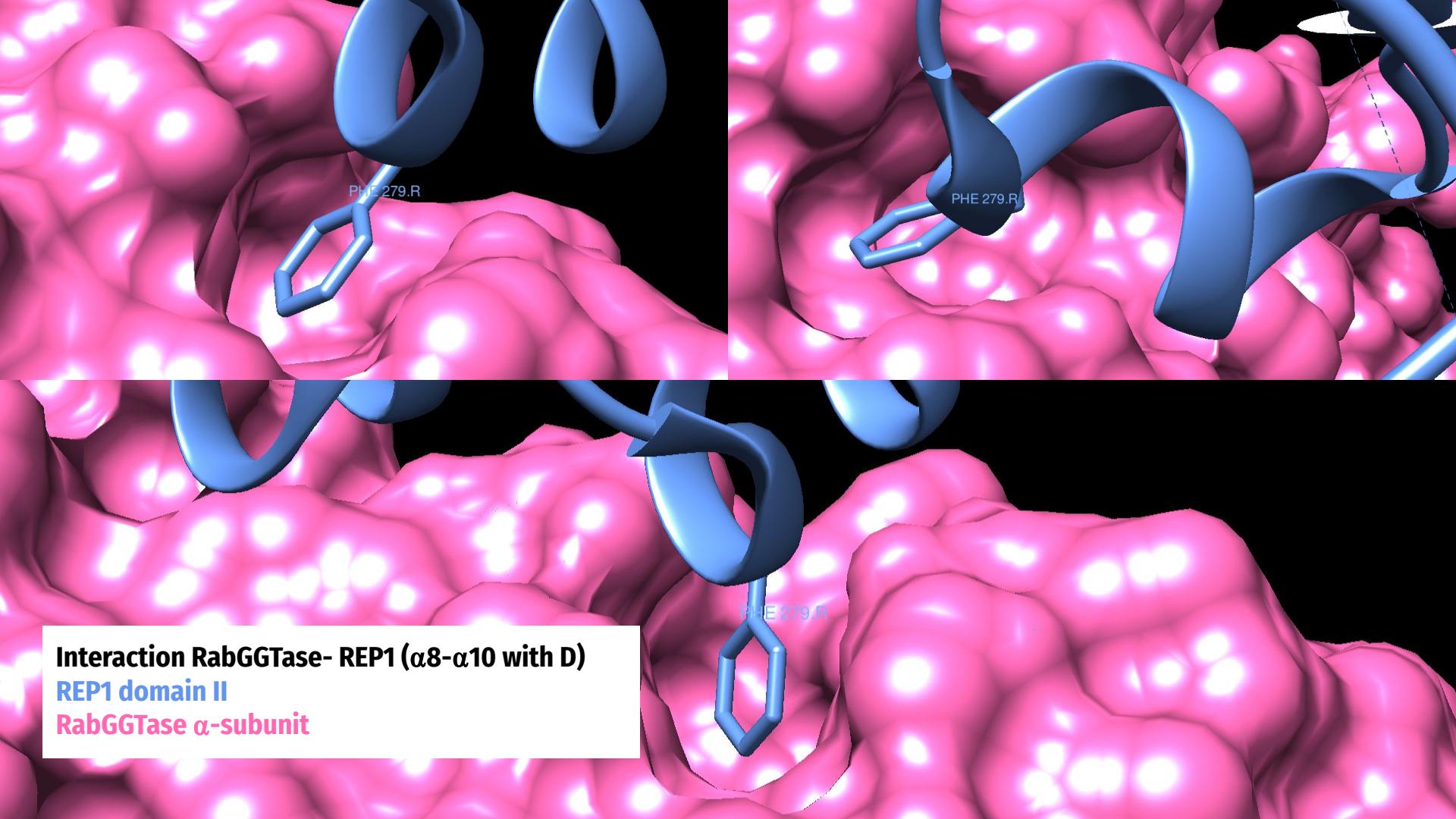
REP1 domain II

RabGGTase α -subunit

Hydrophobic amino acids



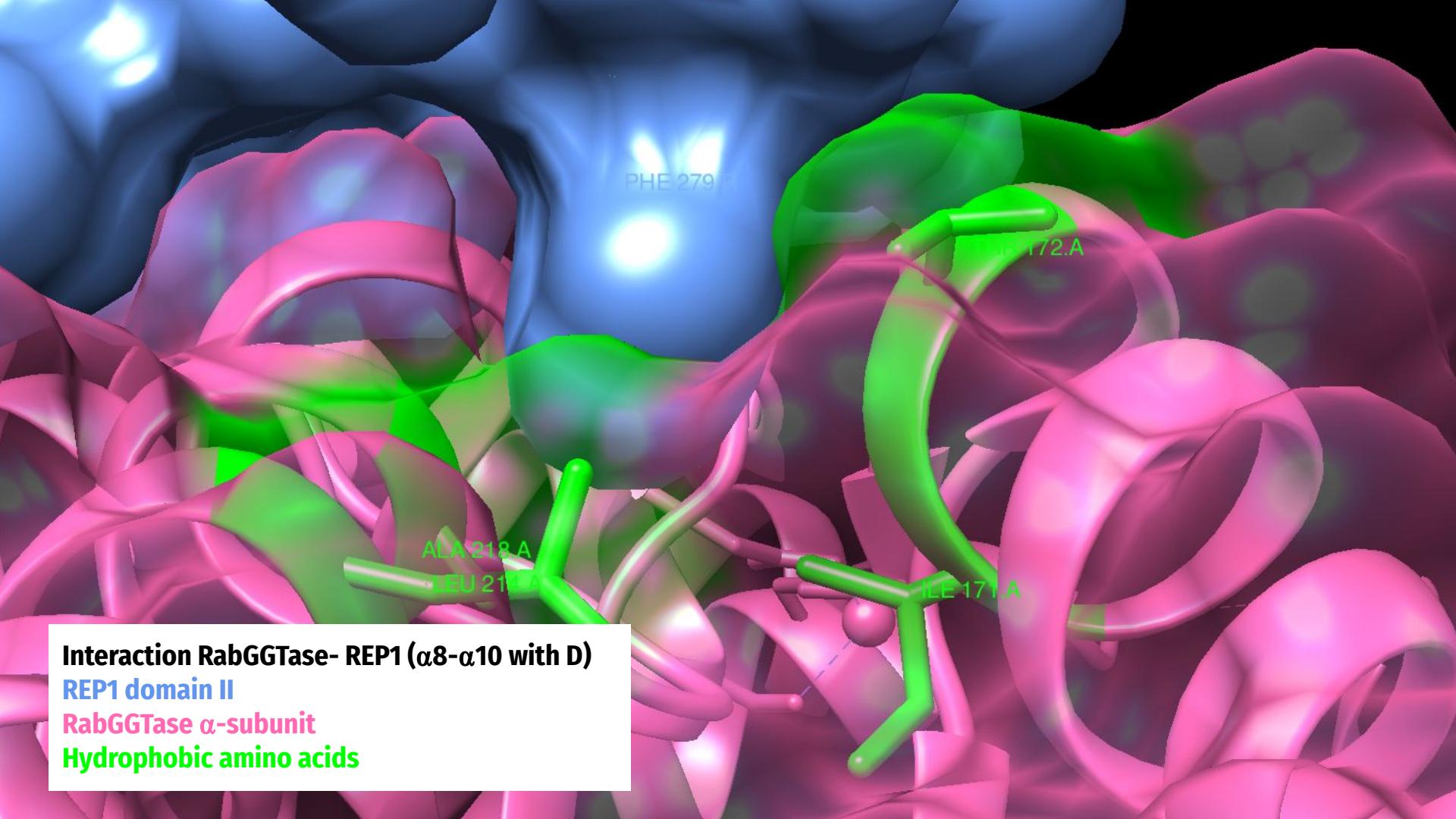
Interaction RabGGTase- REP1 ($\alpha 10-\alpha 12$ with E)
REP1 domain II
RabGGTase α -subunit
Hydrophobic amino acids



Interaction RabGGTase- REP1 (α 8- α 10 with D)

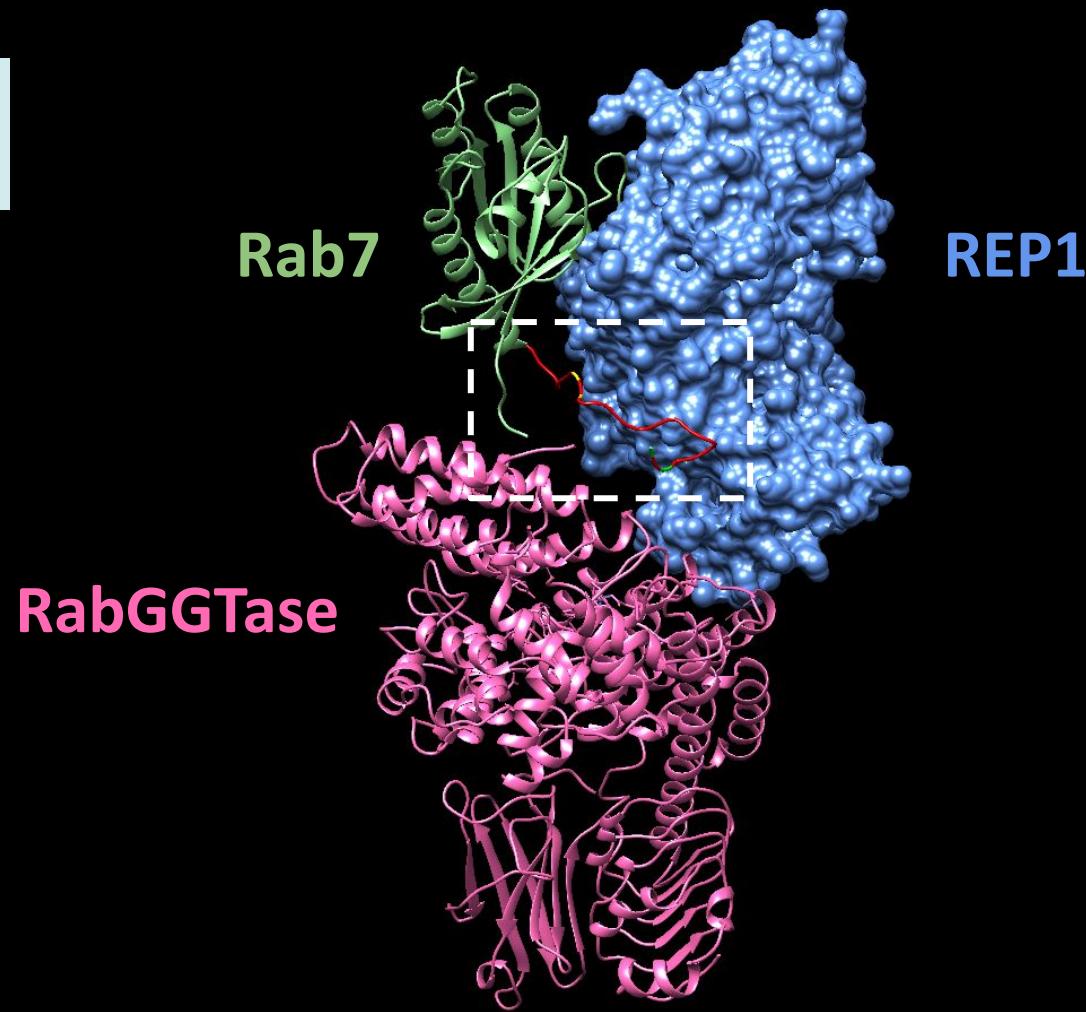
REP1 domain II

RabGGTase α -subunit

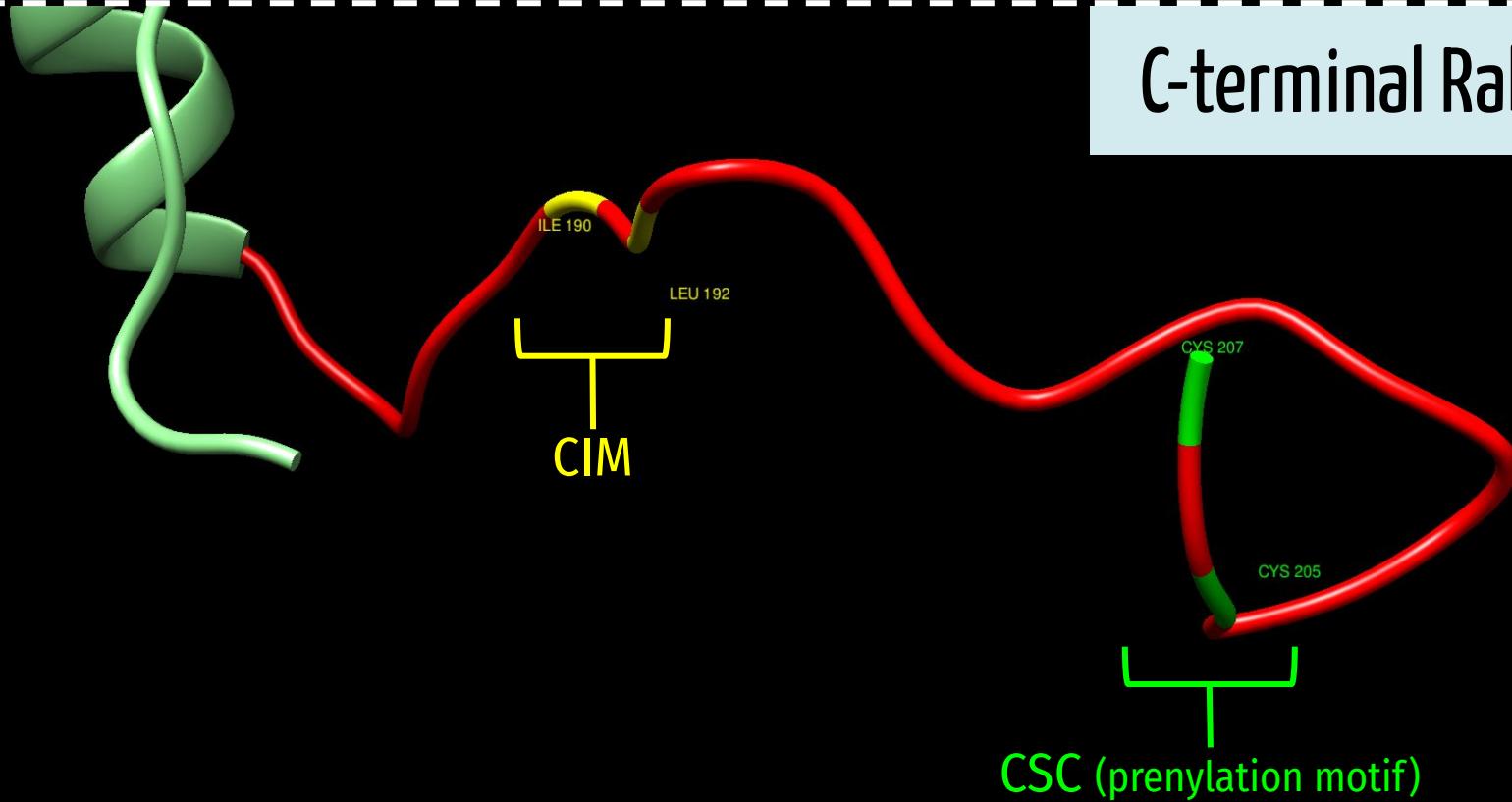


**Interaction RabGGTase- REP1 (α 8- α 10 with D)
REP1 domain II
RabGGTase α -subunit
Hydrophobic amino acids**

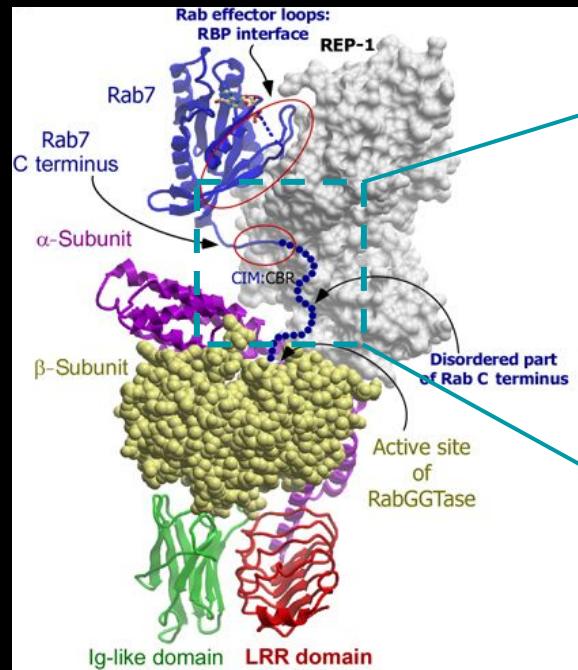
Ternary complex



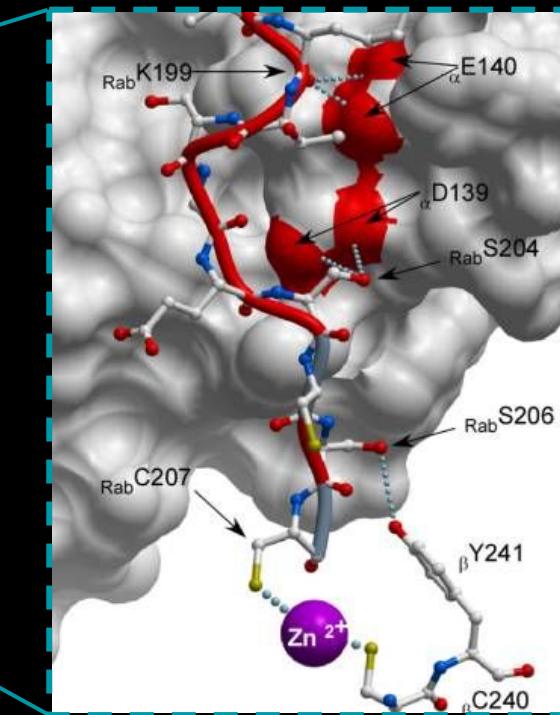
C-terminal Rab7



Rab7 - RabGGTase



Model of the mammalian RabGGTase catalytic ternary complex. Guo Z, Wu Y, Das D, Delon C, Cramer J, Yu S et al. Structures of RabGGTase-substrate/product complexes provide insights into the evolution of protein prenylation. *EMBO J.* 2008; 27(18): 2444-2456.



Detailed view of interactions of the C-terminus of Rab7 with RabGGTase. Wu Y, Goody R, Abagyan R, Alexandrov K. Structure of the Disordered C Terminus of Rab7 GTPase Induced by Binding to the Rab Geranylgeranyl Transferase Catalytic Complex Reveals the Mechanism of Rab Prenylation. *J Biol Chem.* 2009; 284(19): 13185-13192.

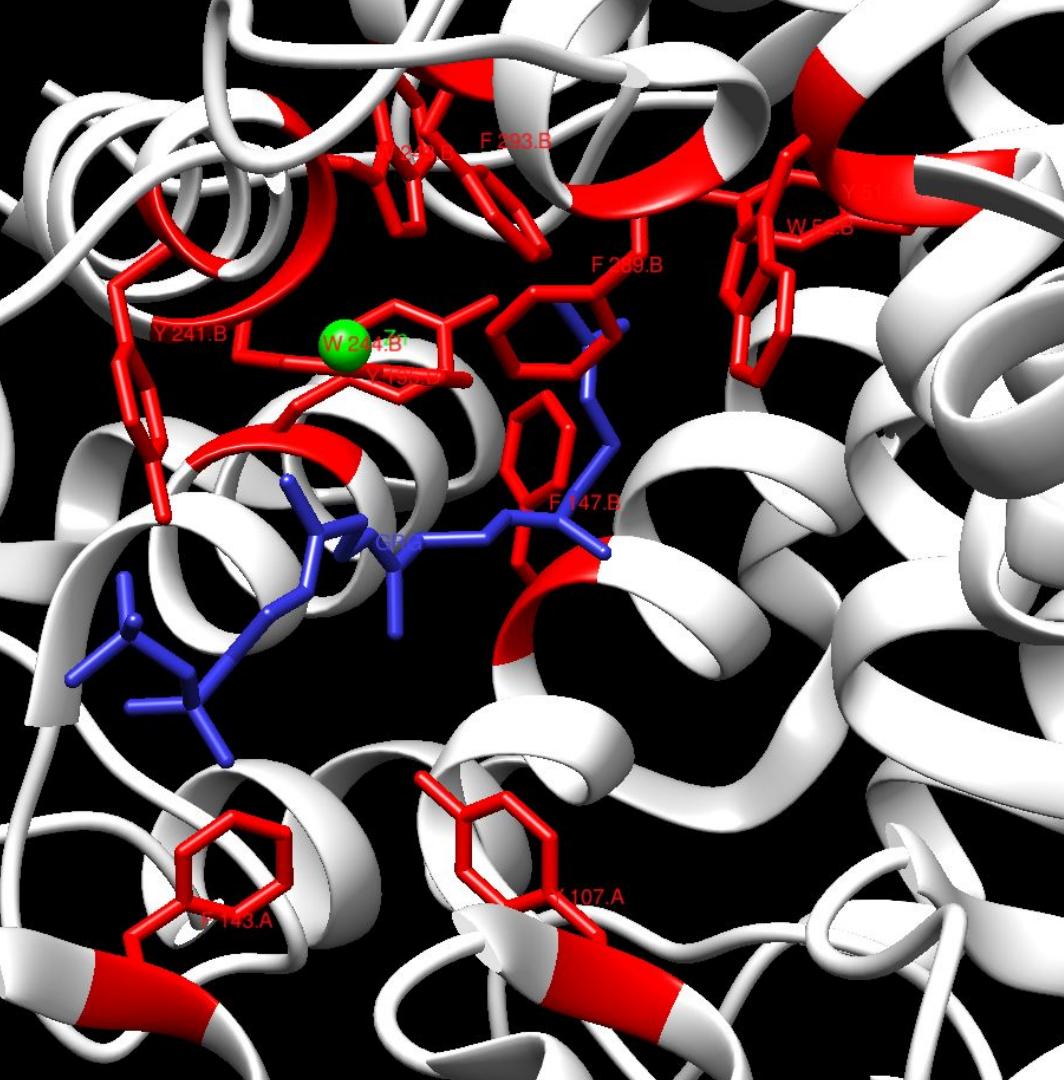
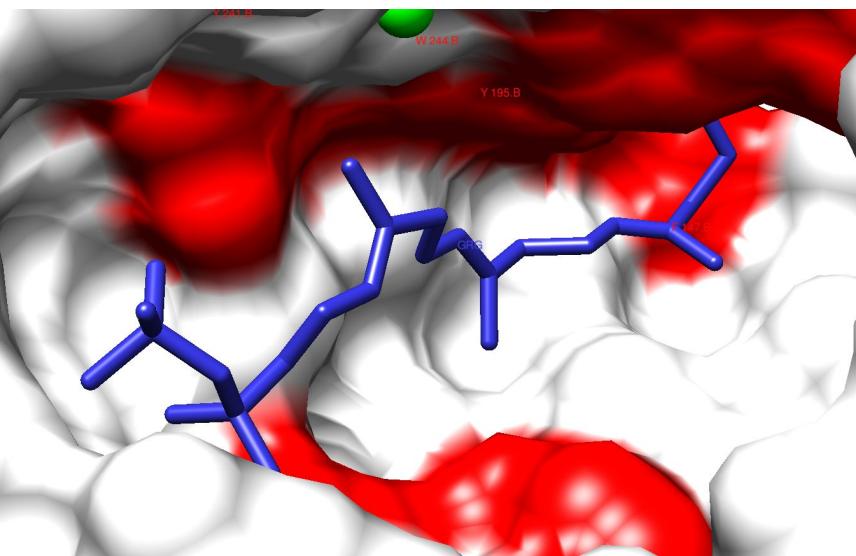
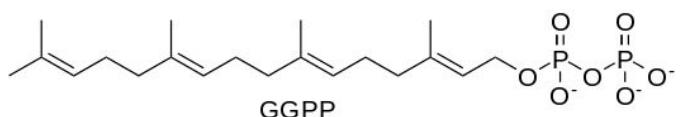
Prenylation: interaction

D-l-GCTaa-p-GGPP

GGPP

Hydrophobic amino acids

Zinc ion



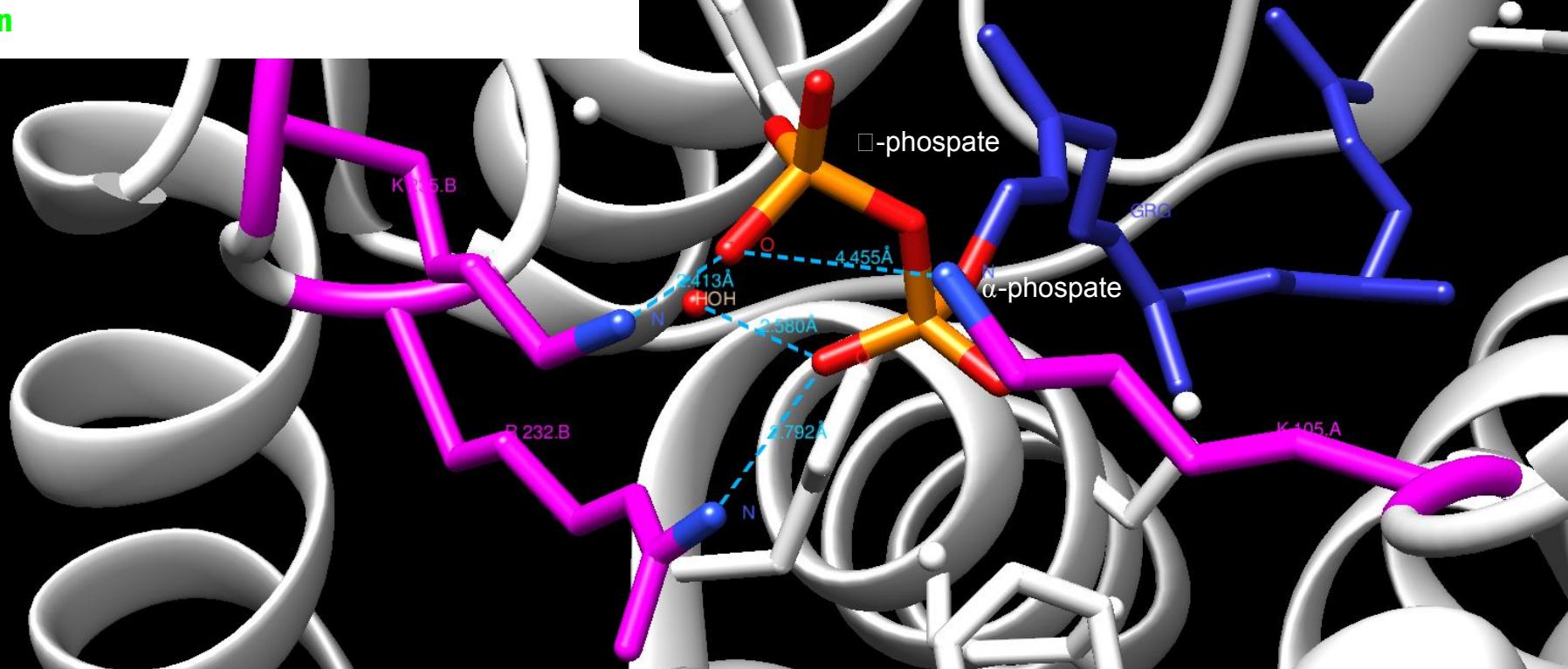
Prenylation: interaction

DAL-1 CCTase-GGPP

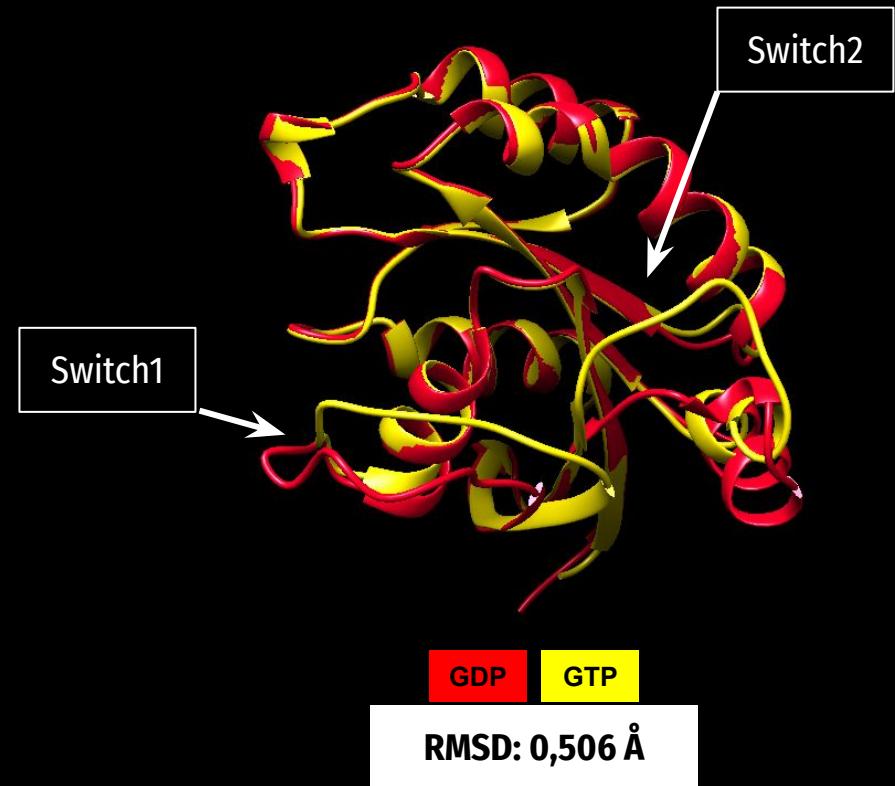
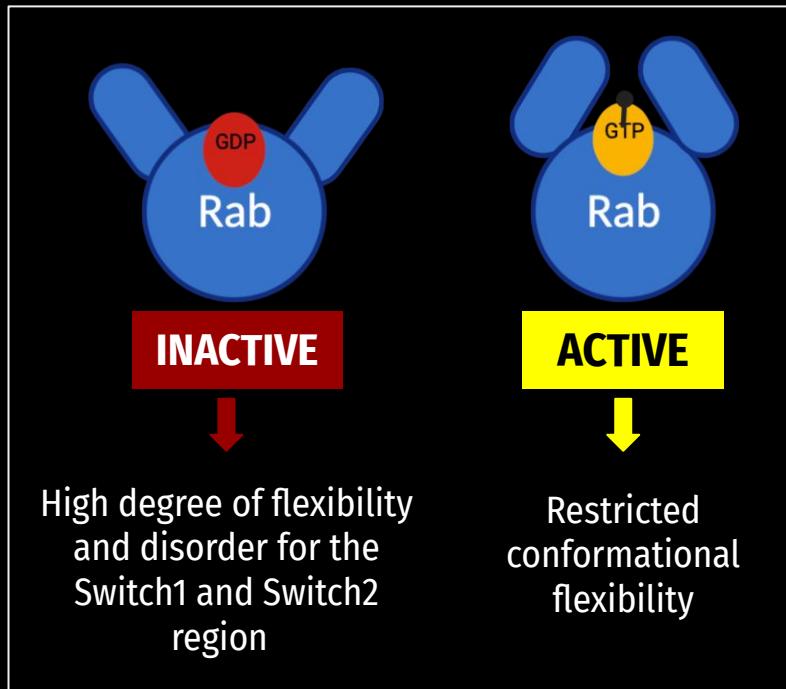
GGPP (phosphates)

Amino acids that form hydrogen bonds with GGPP

Zinc ion



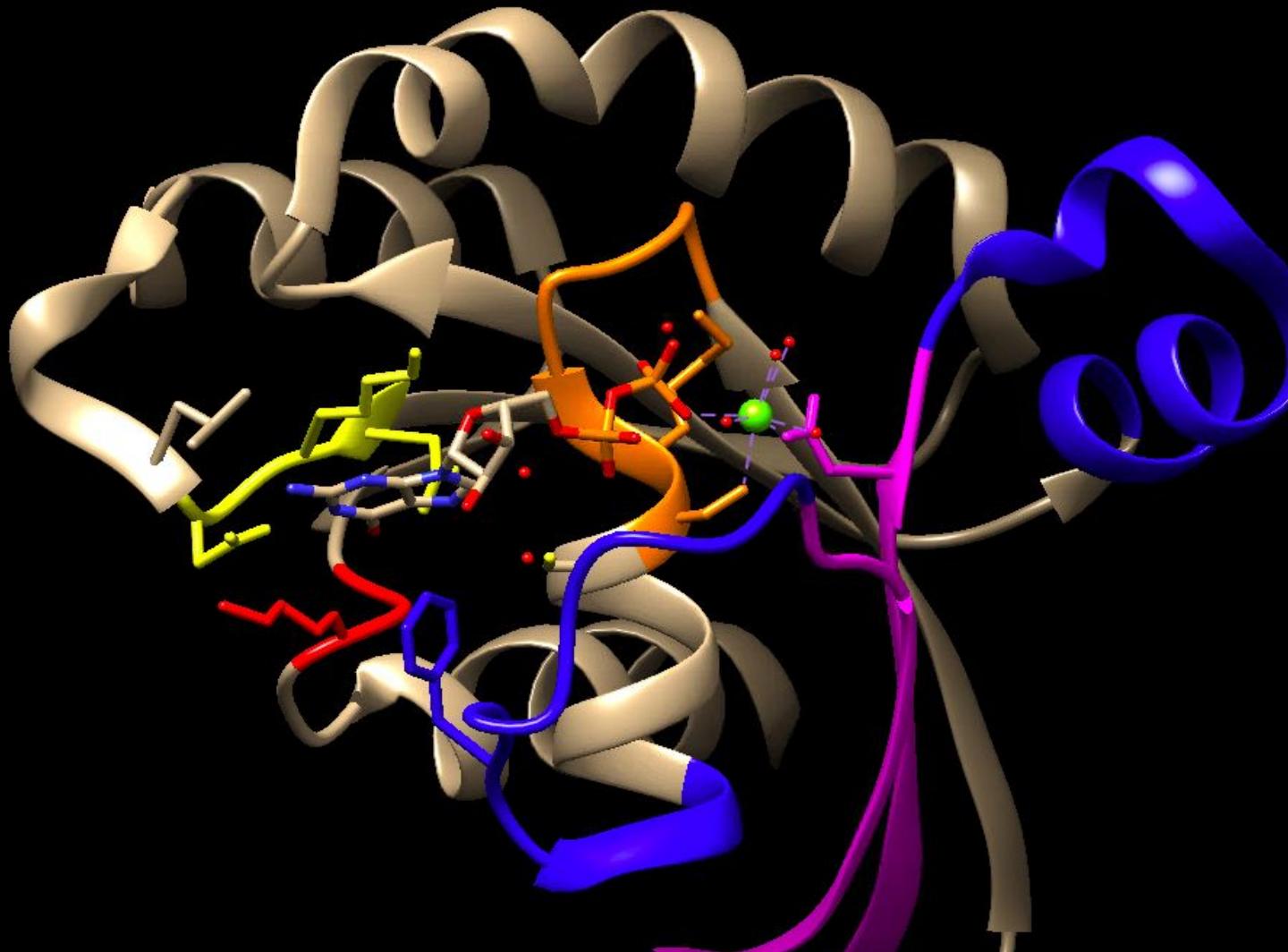
GDP-Rab & GTP-Rab



Video

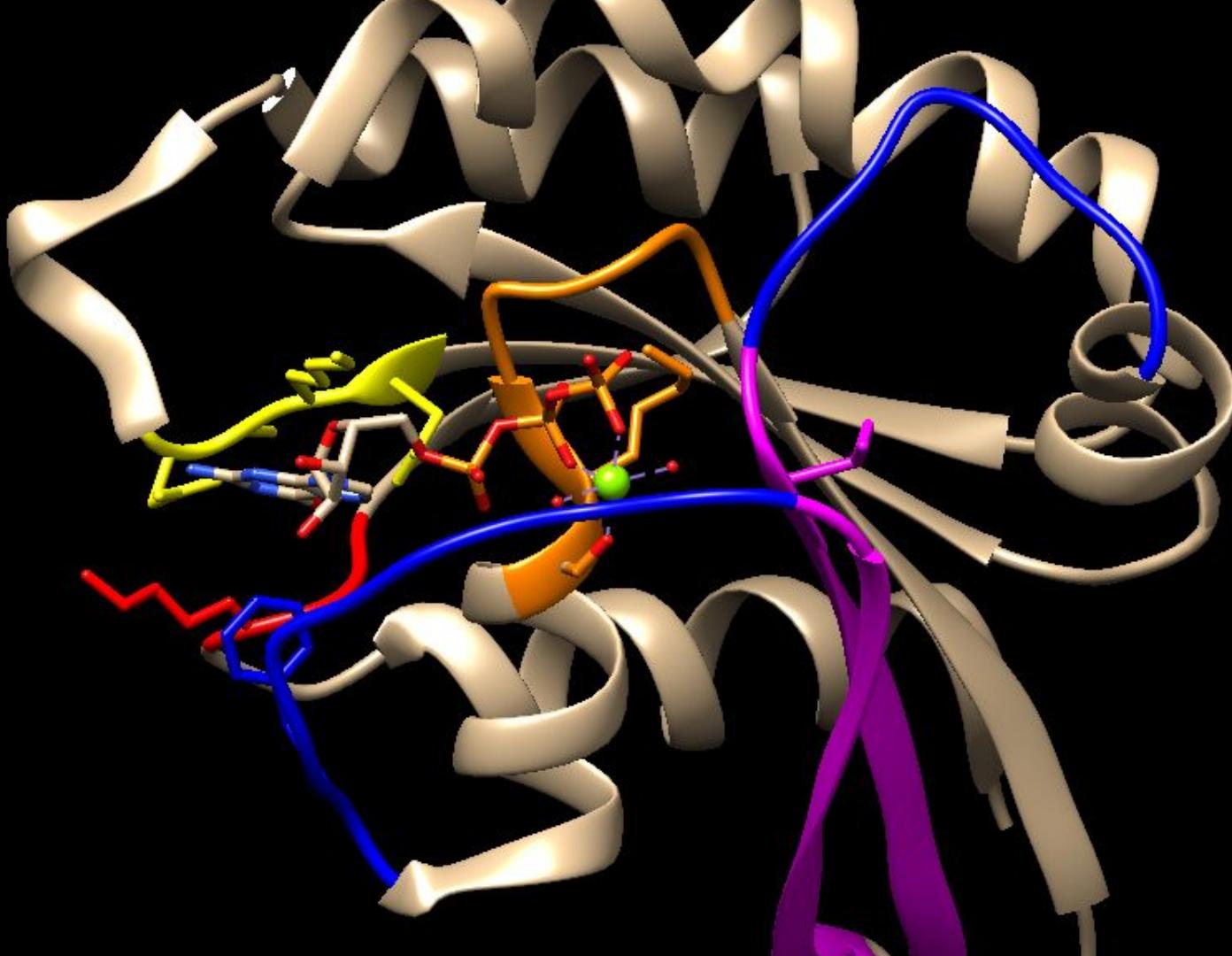
Rab - GDP

P-loop
G2
G3
Switch (I & II)
Interswitch

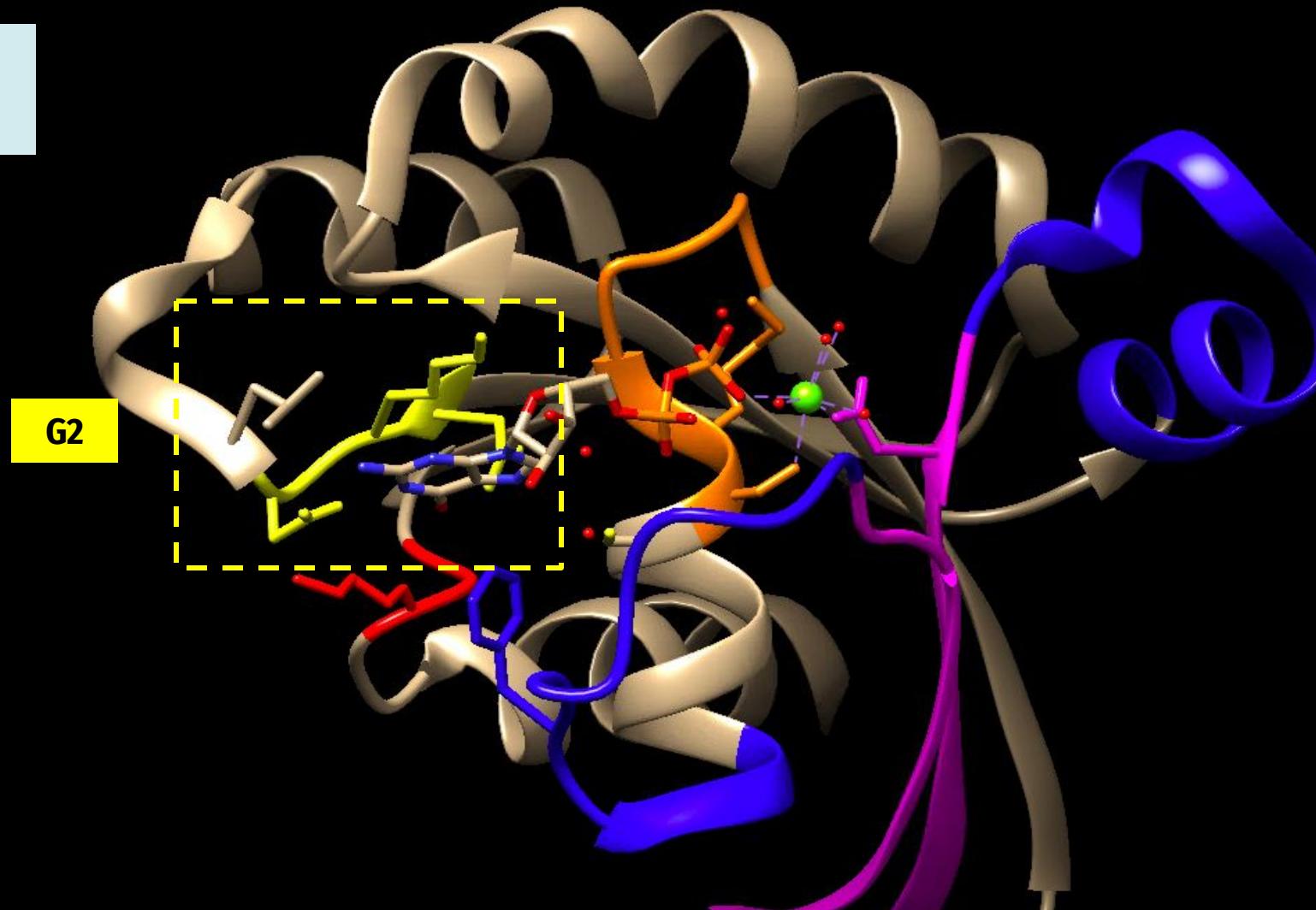


Rab - GTP

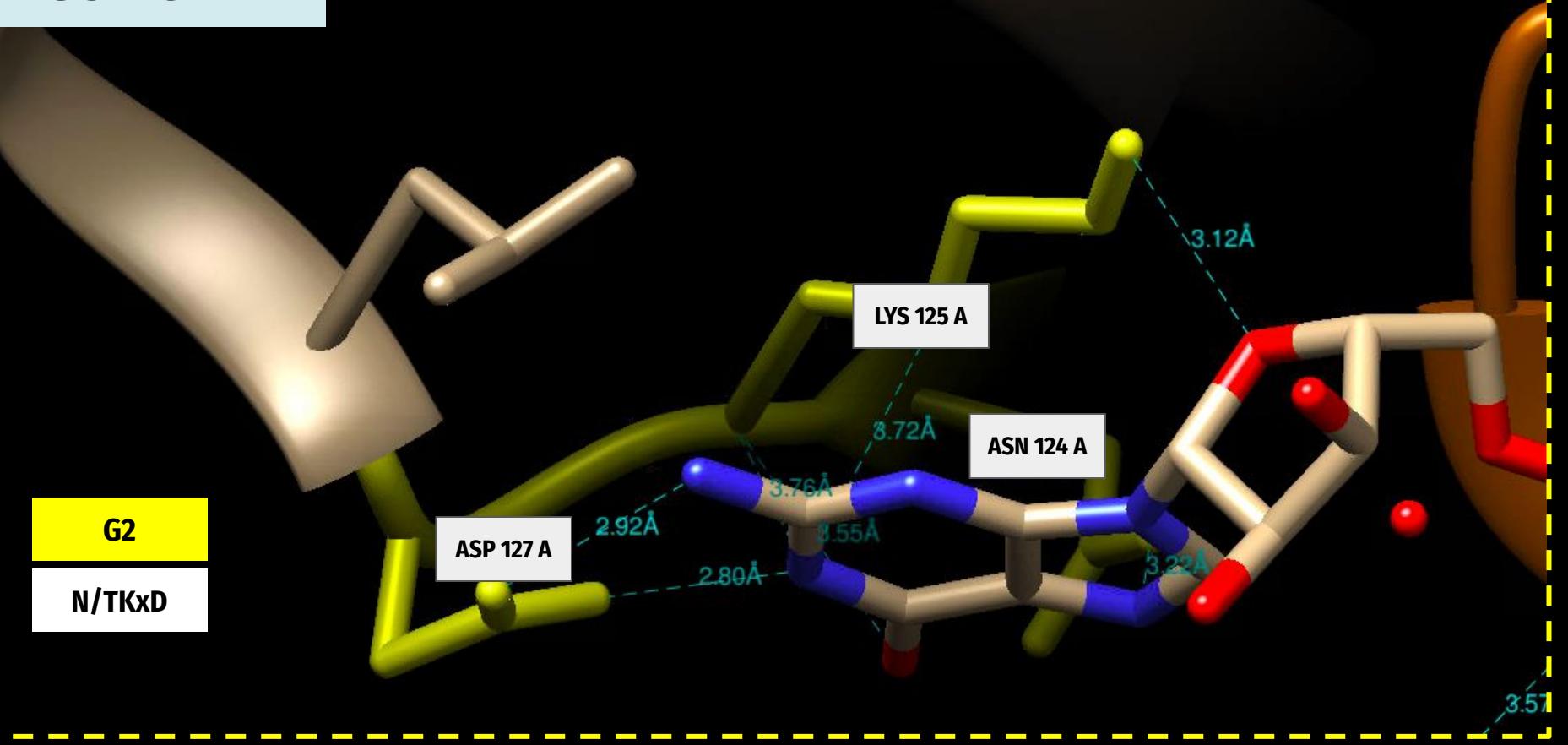
P-loop
G2
G3
Switch (I & II)
Interswitch



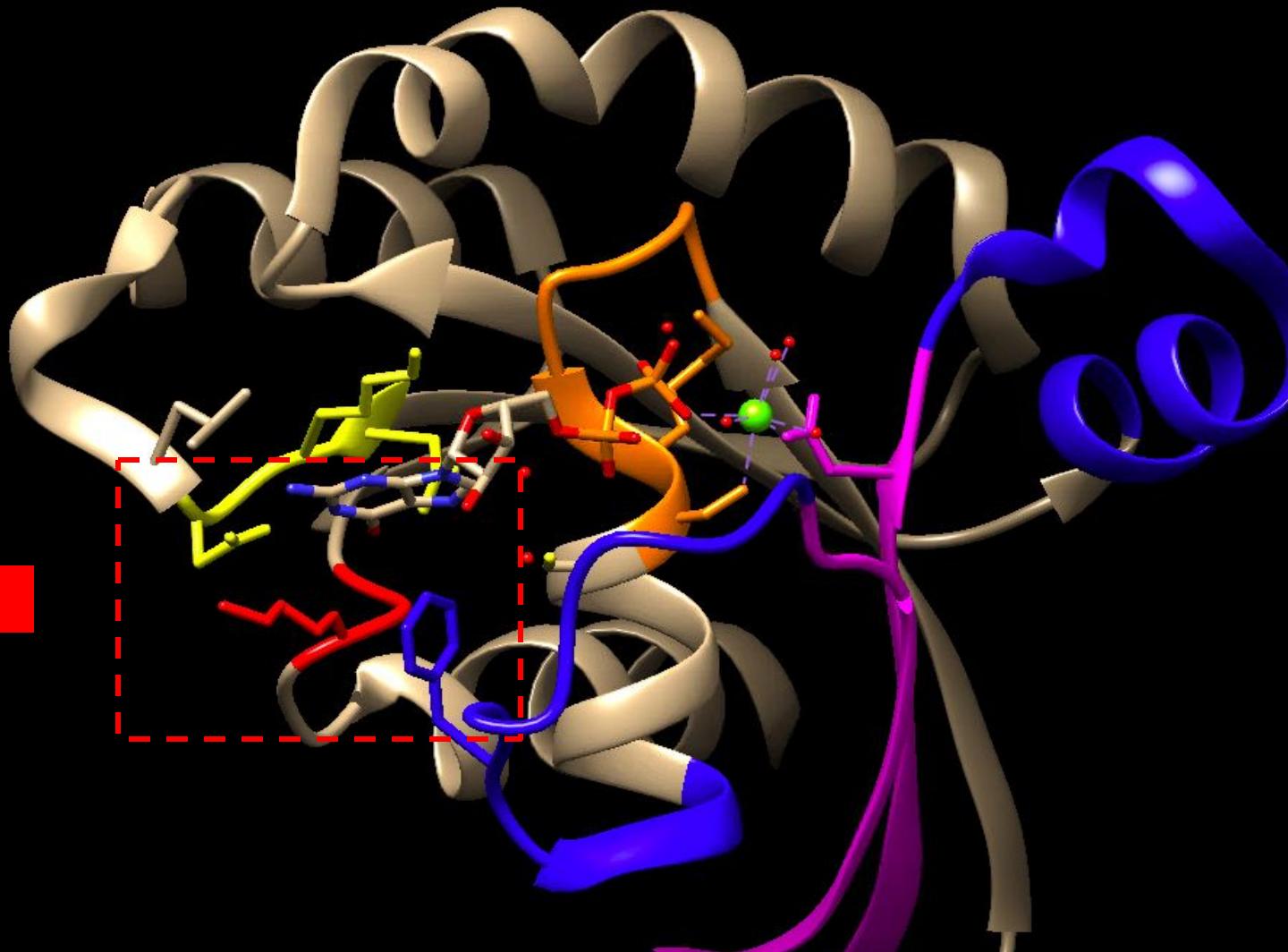
Rab - GDP



Rab- GDP

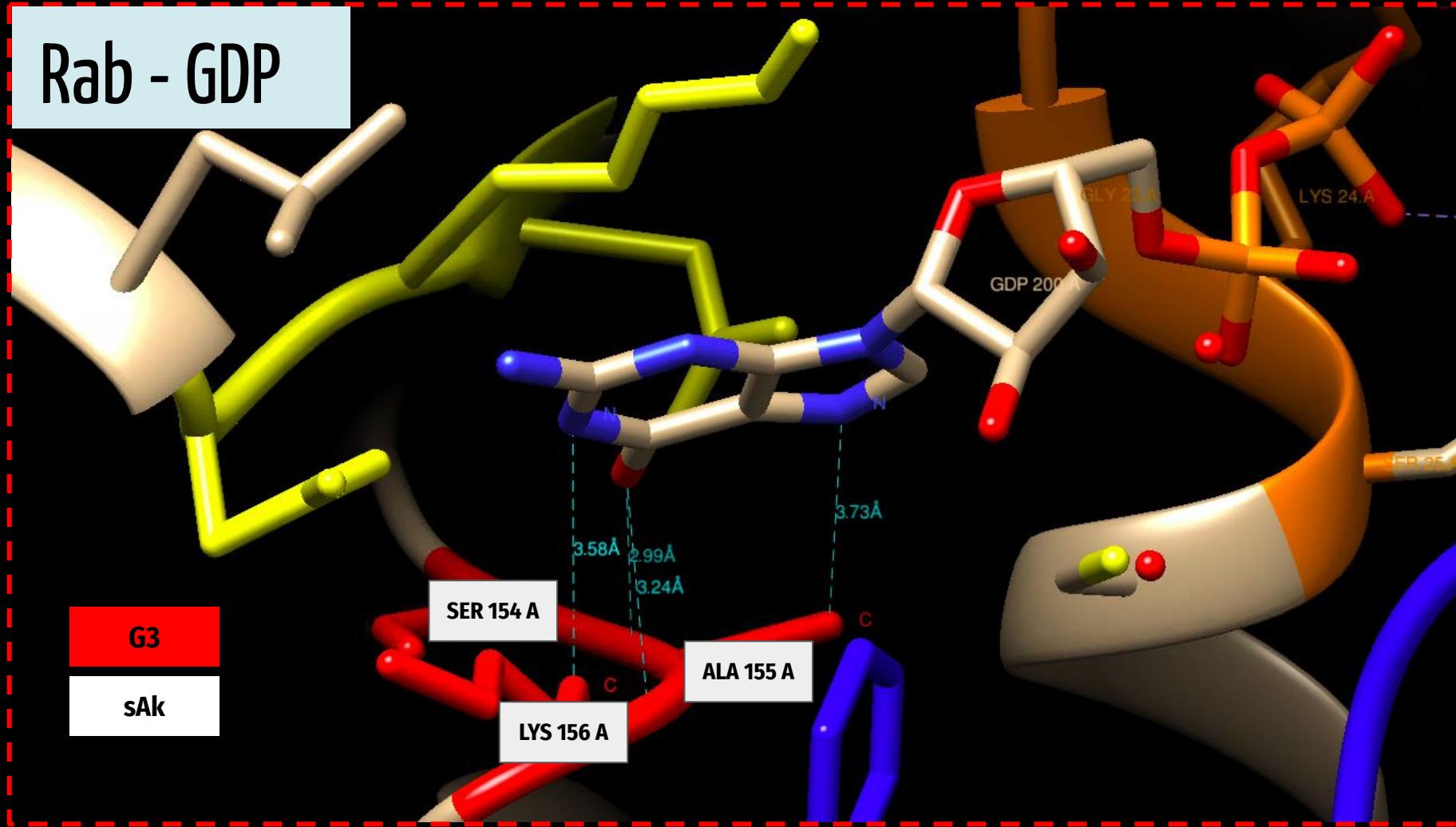


Rab - GDP

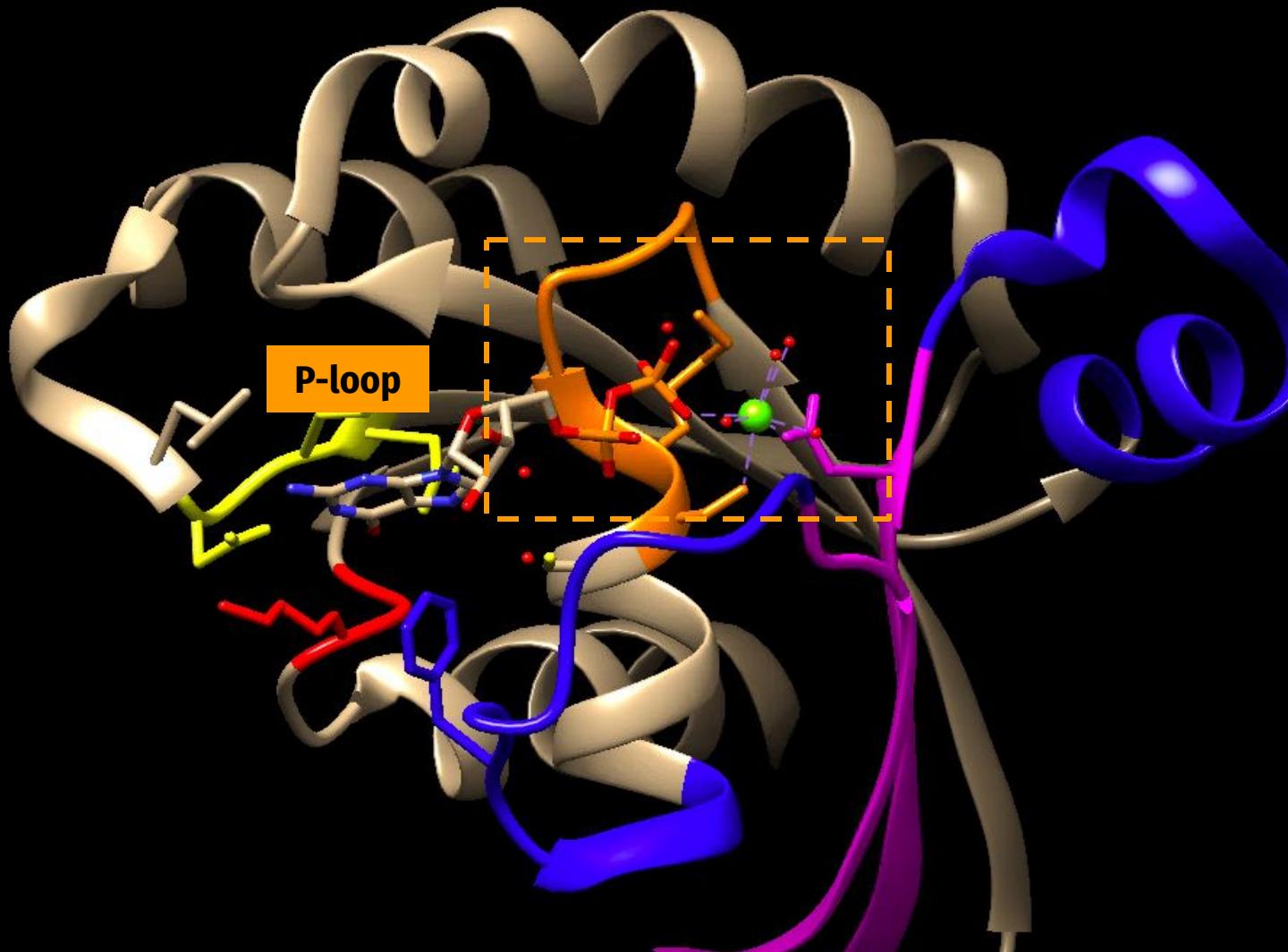


G3

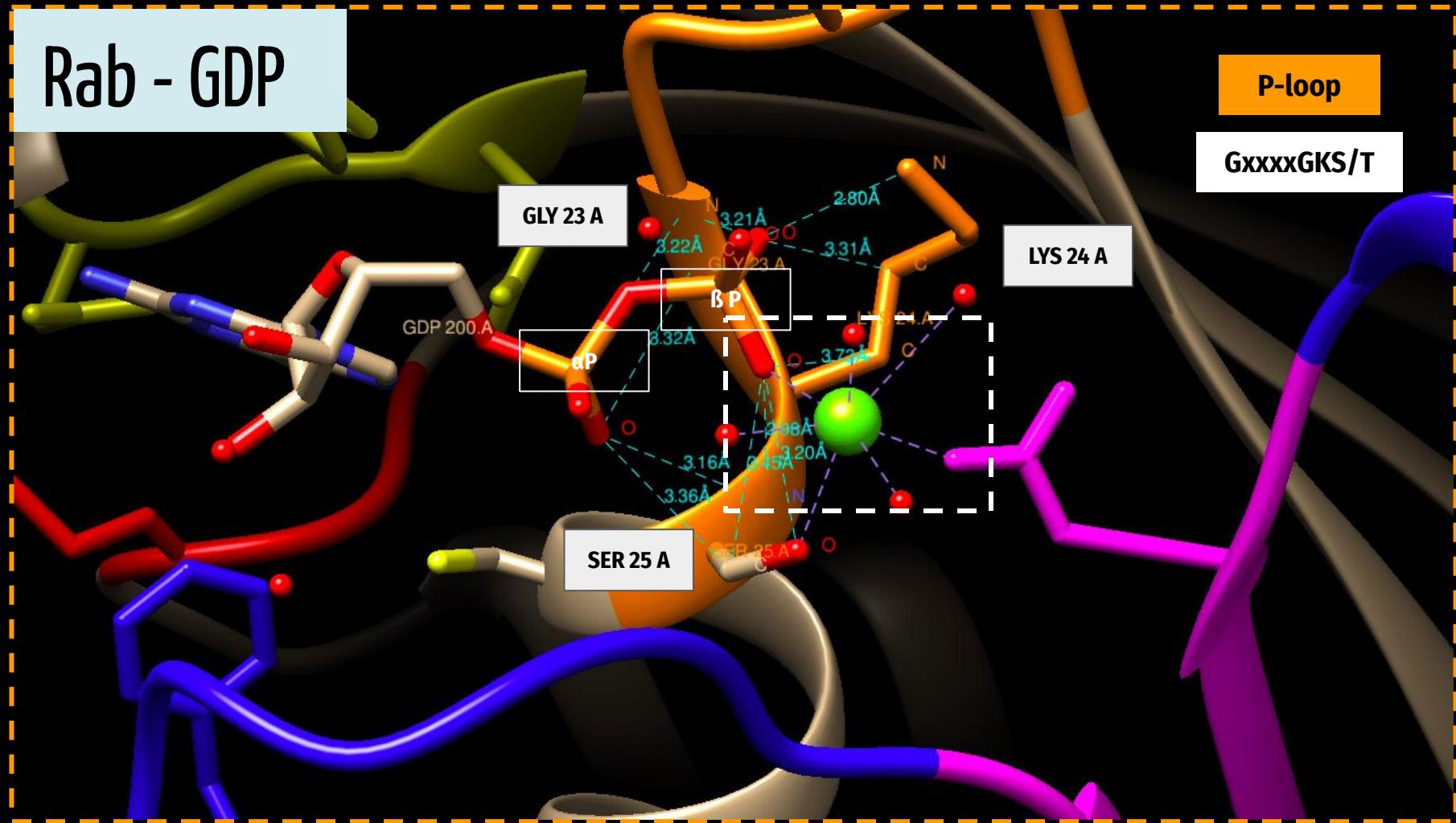
Rab - GDP



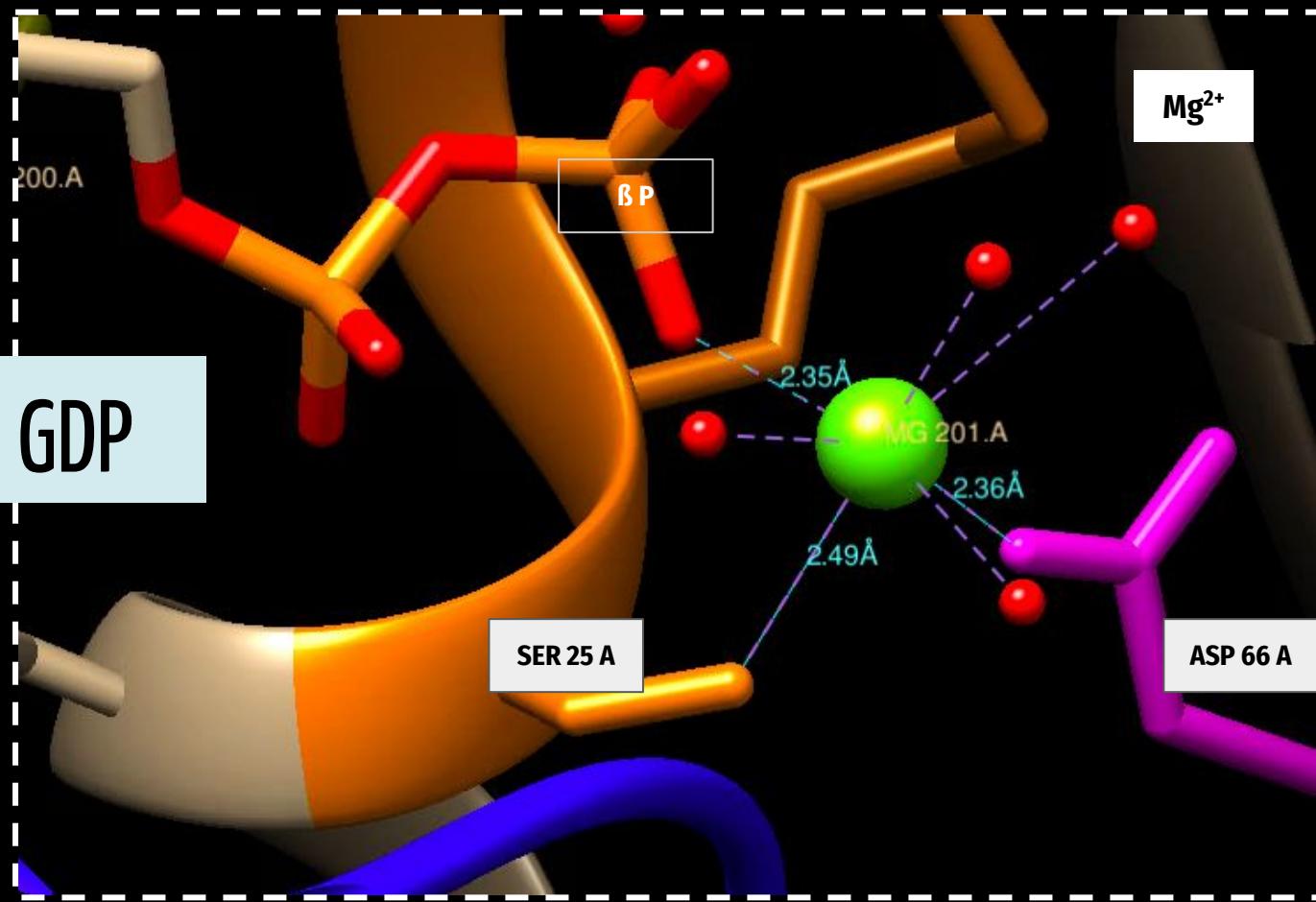
Rab - GDP



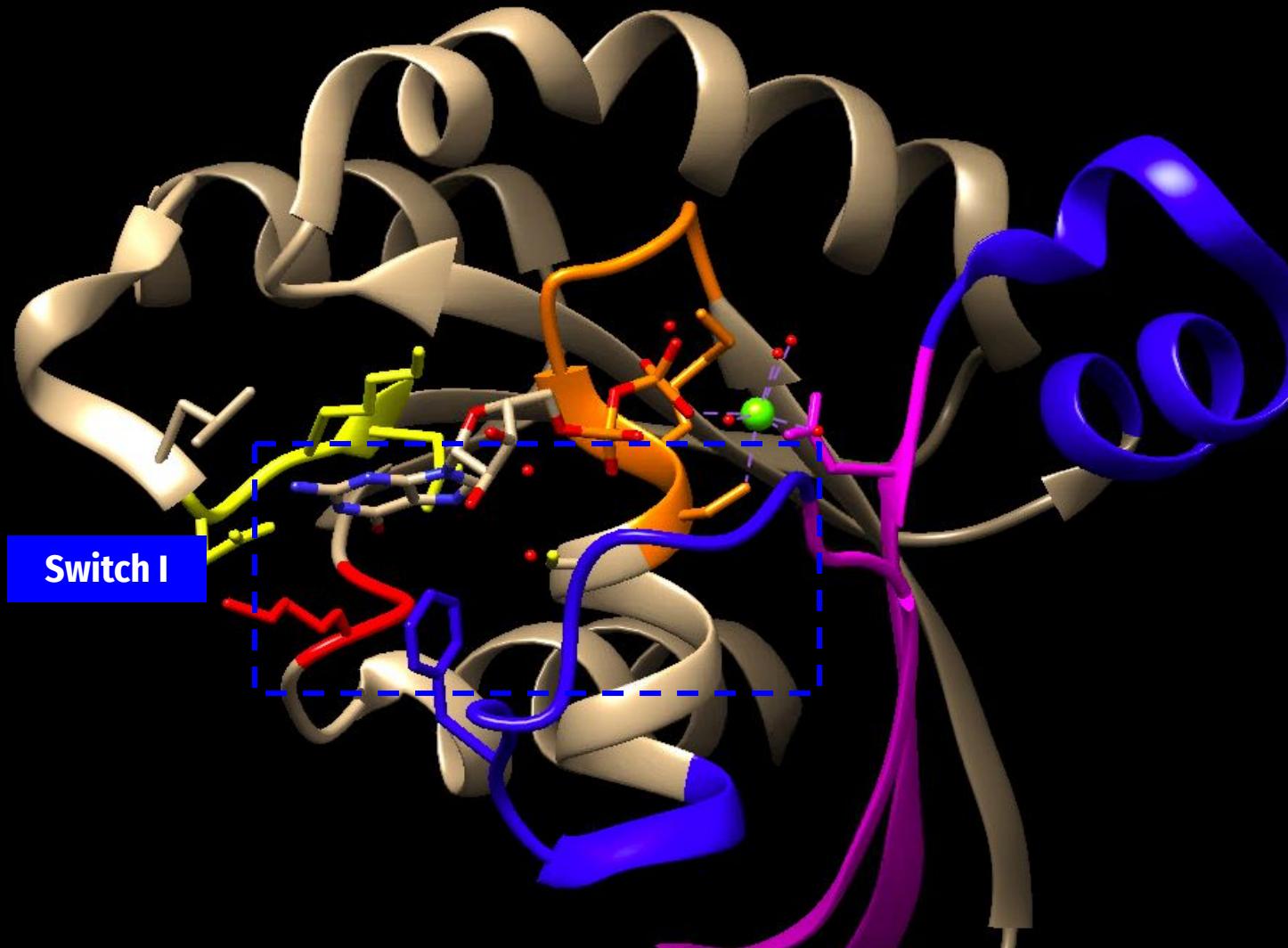
Rab - GDP



Rab - GDP



Rab - GDP

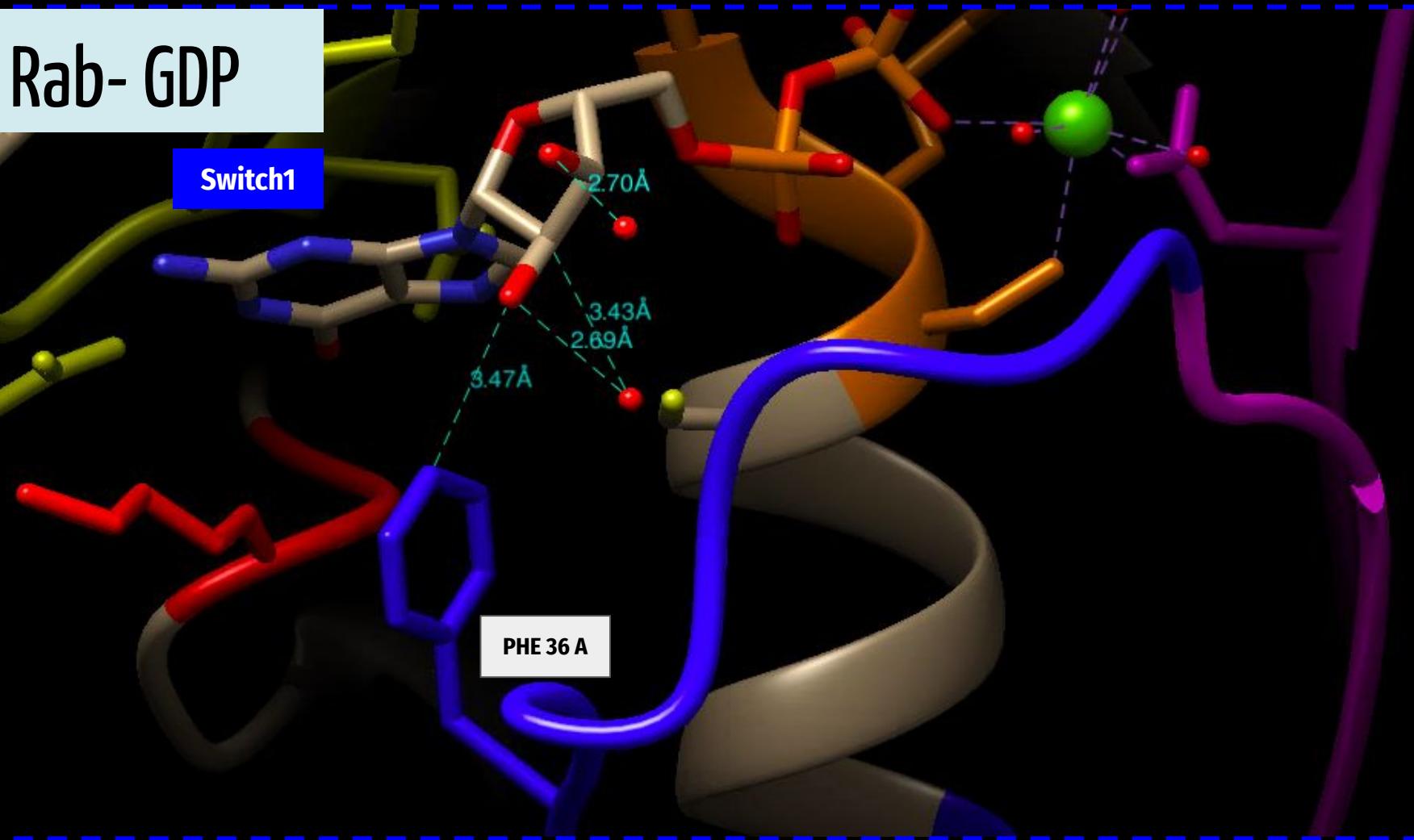


Rab- GDP

Switch1

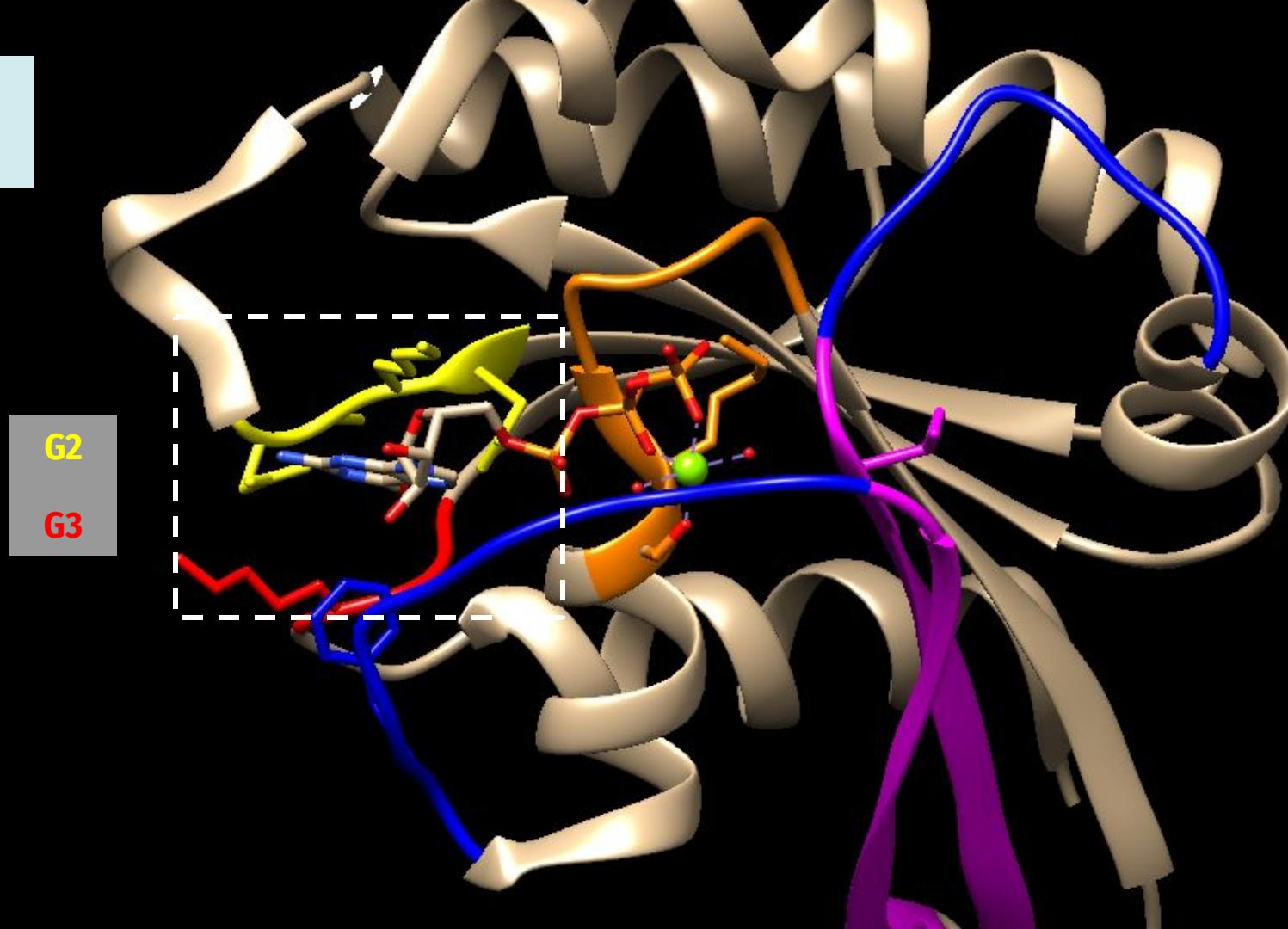
PHE 36 A

2.70 Å
3.43 Å
2.69 Å
3.47 Å



Rab - GTP

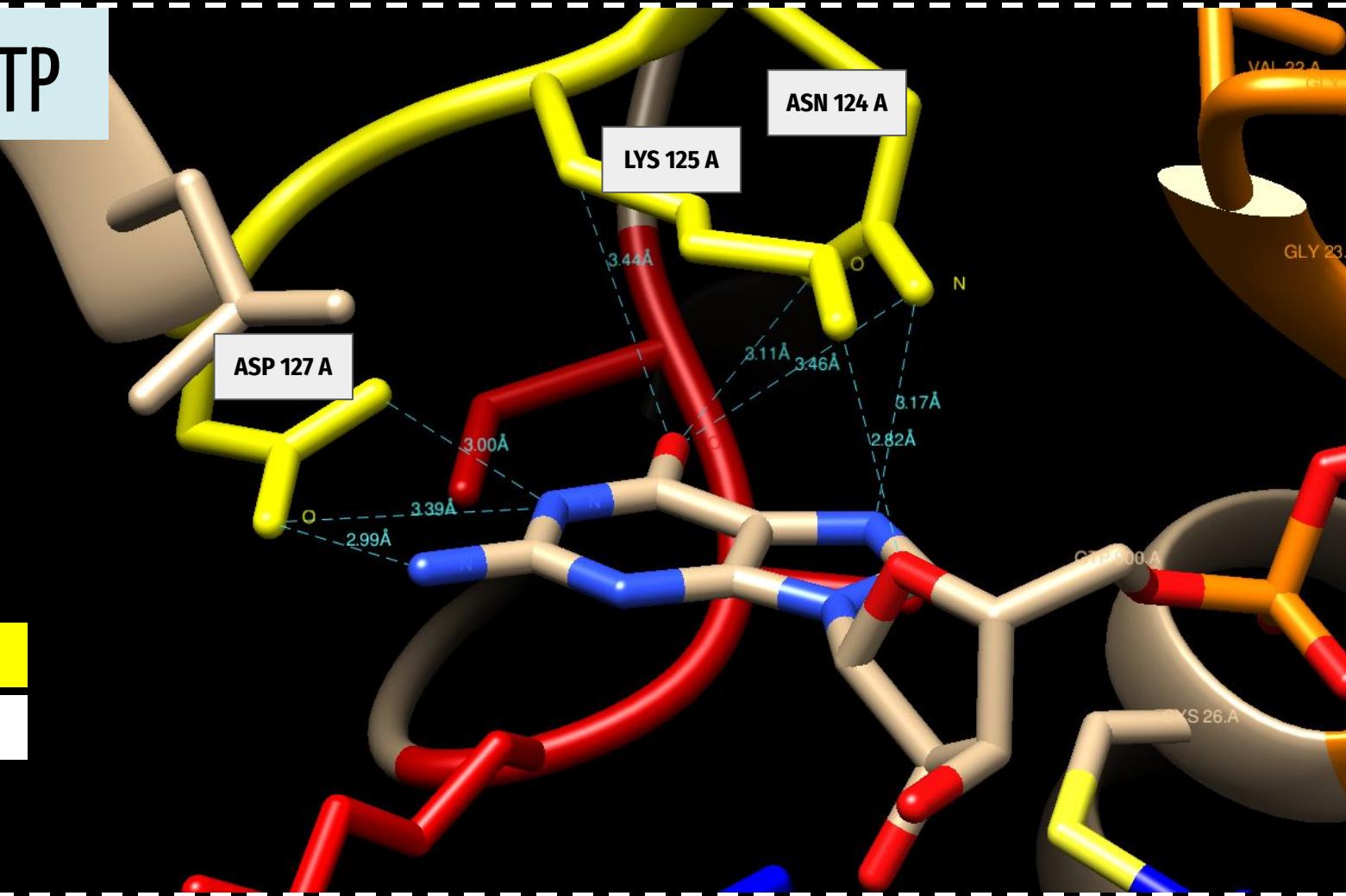
Rab - GTP



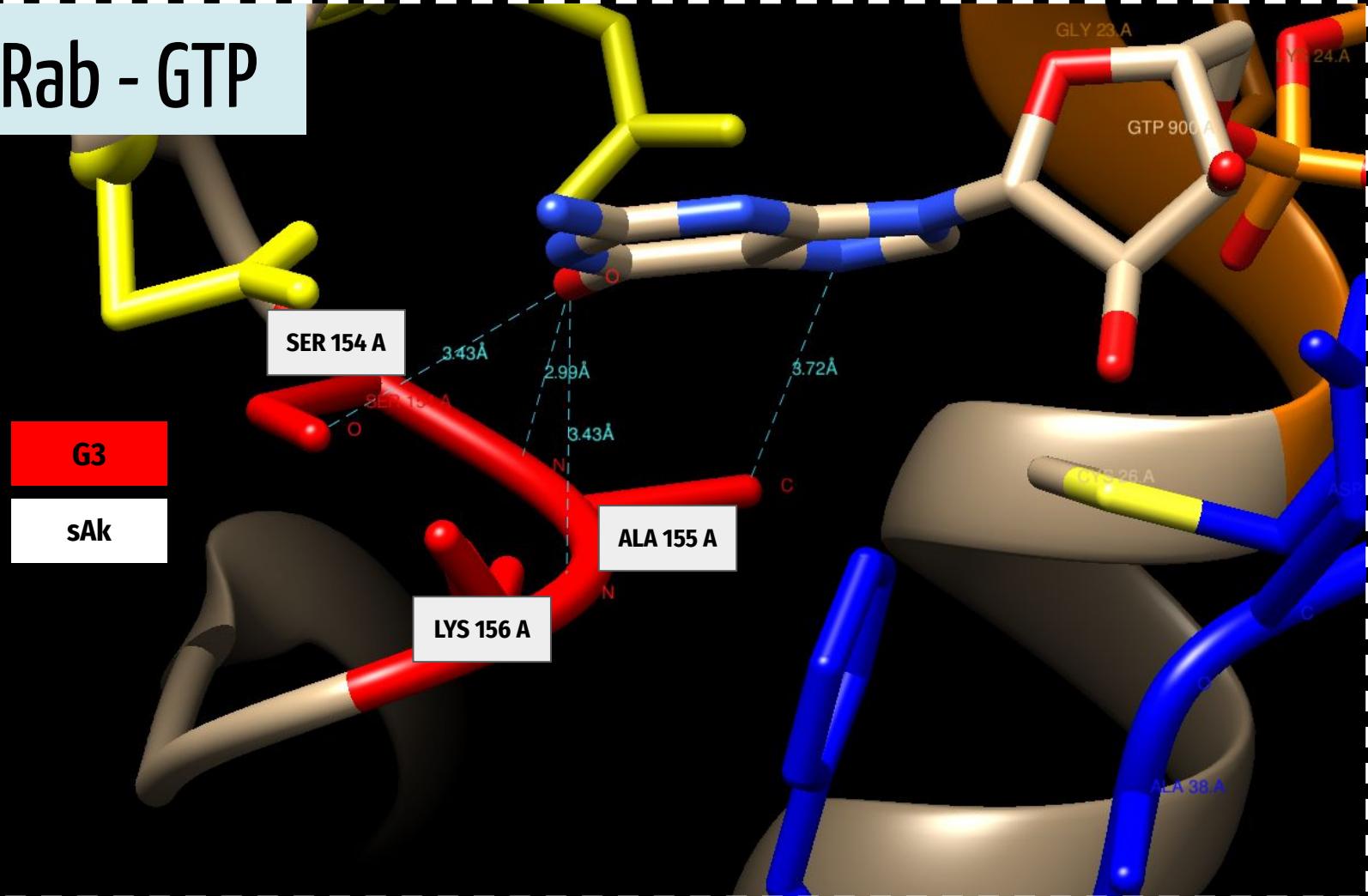
Rab - GTP

G2

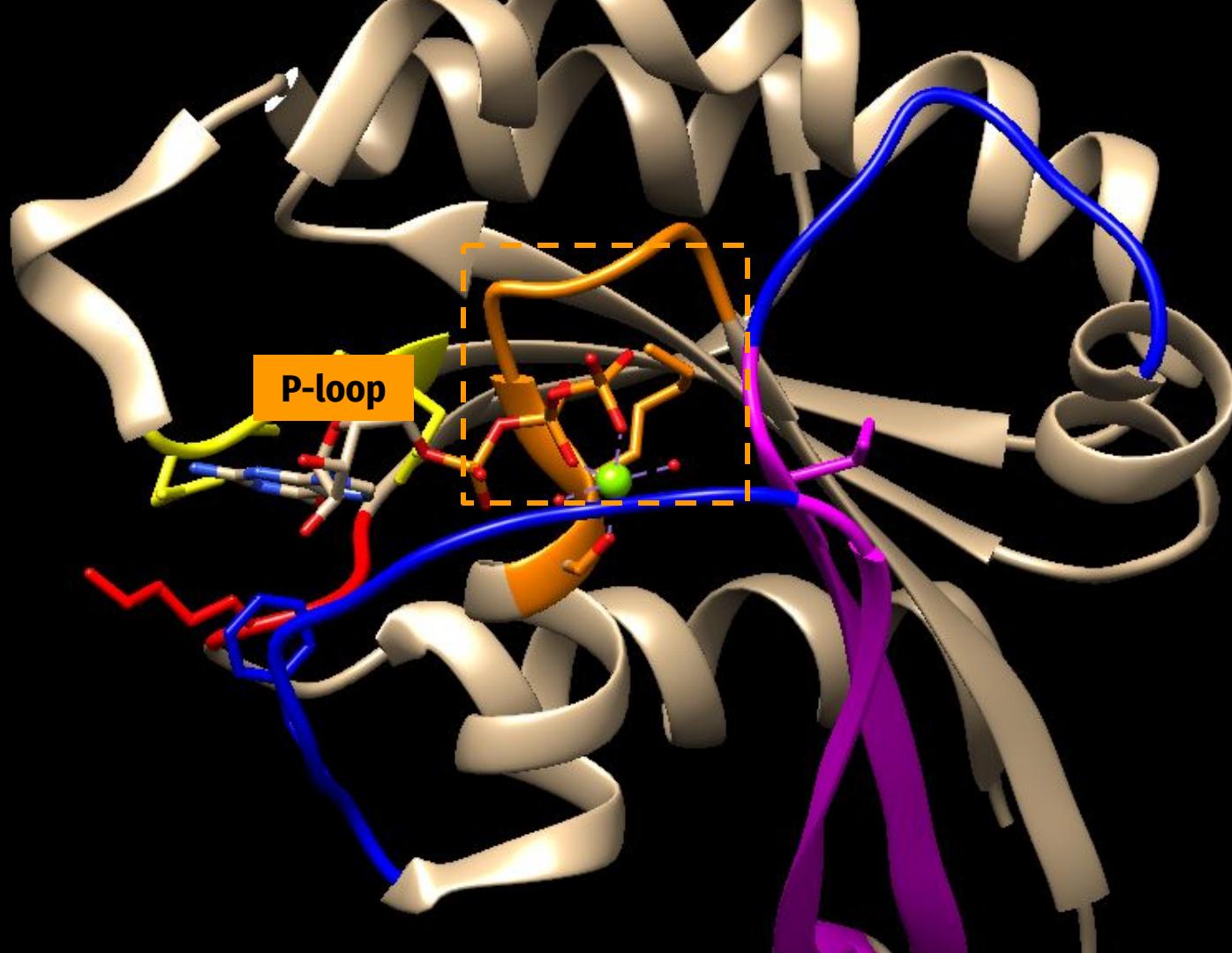
N/TKxD



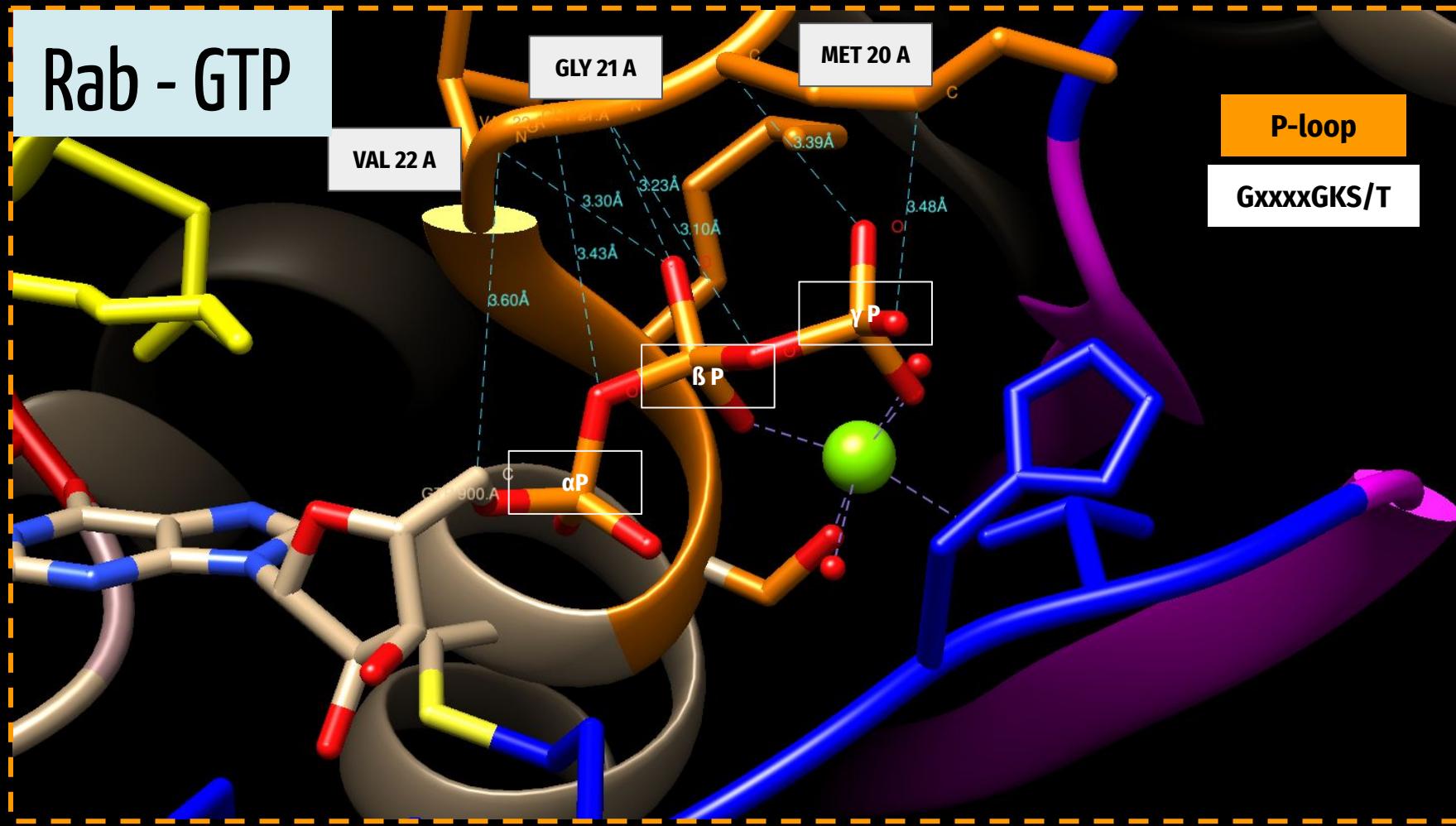
Rab - GTP



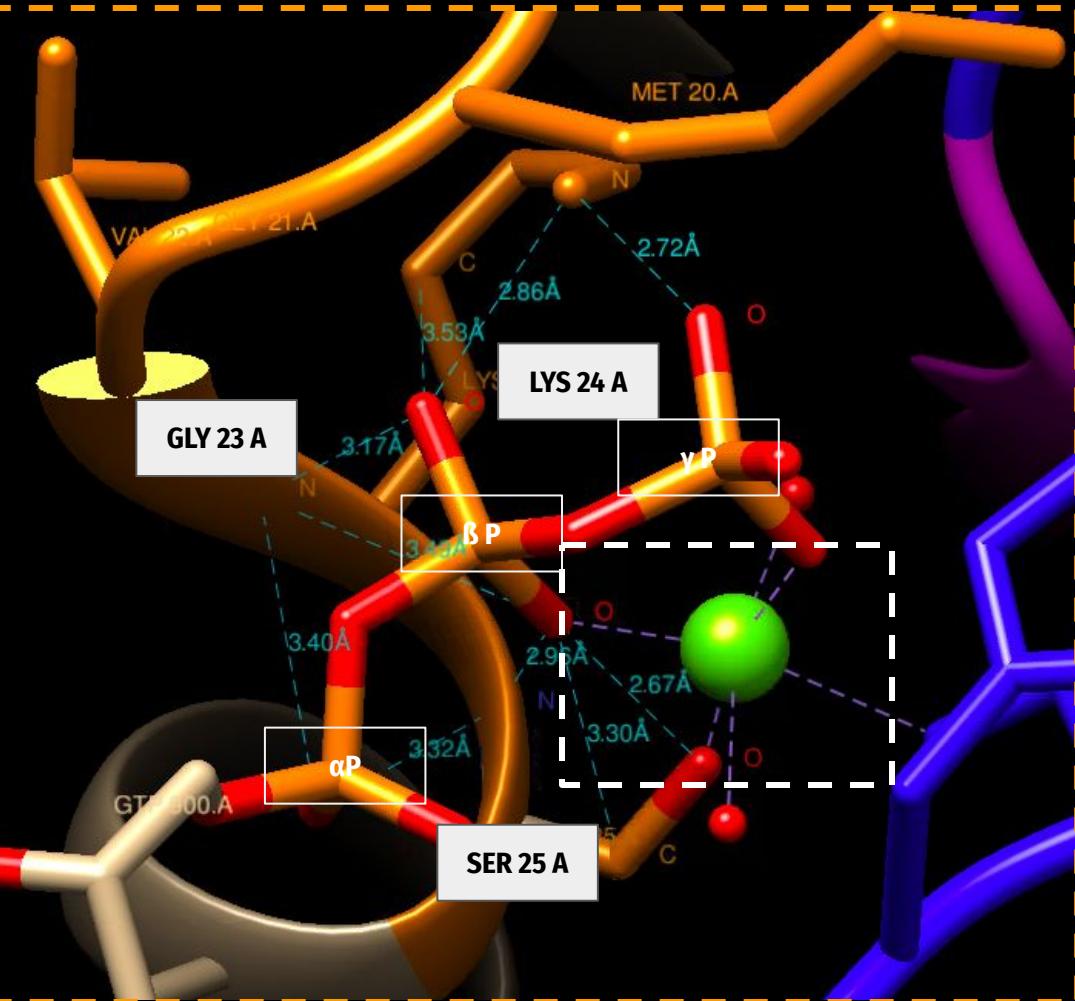
Rab - GTP



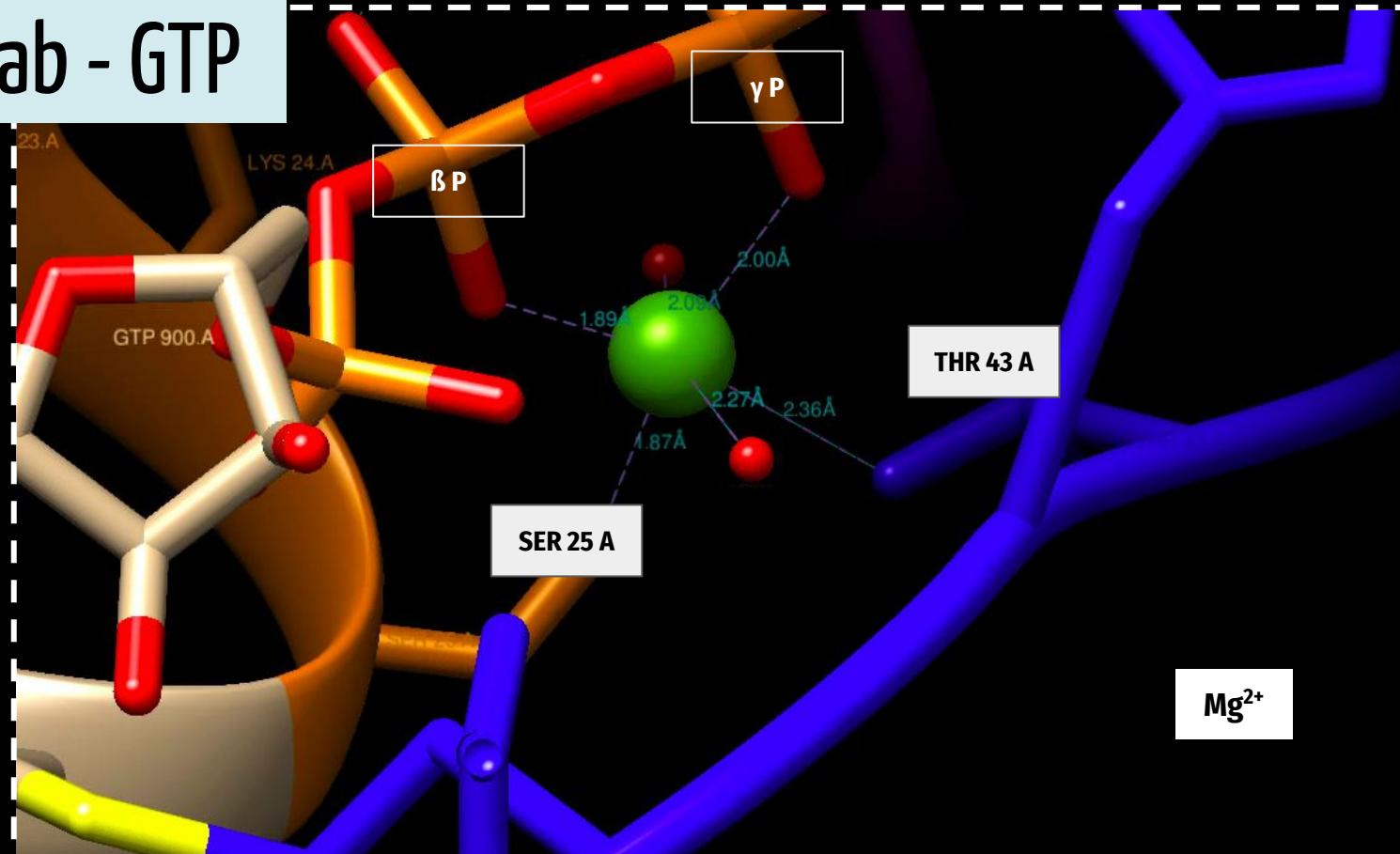
Rab - GTP



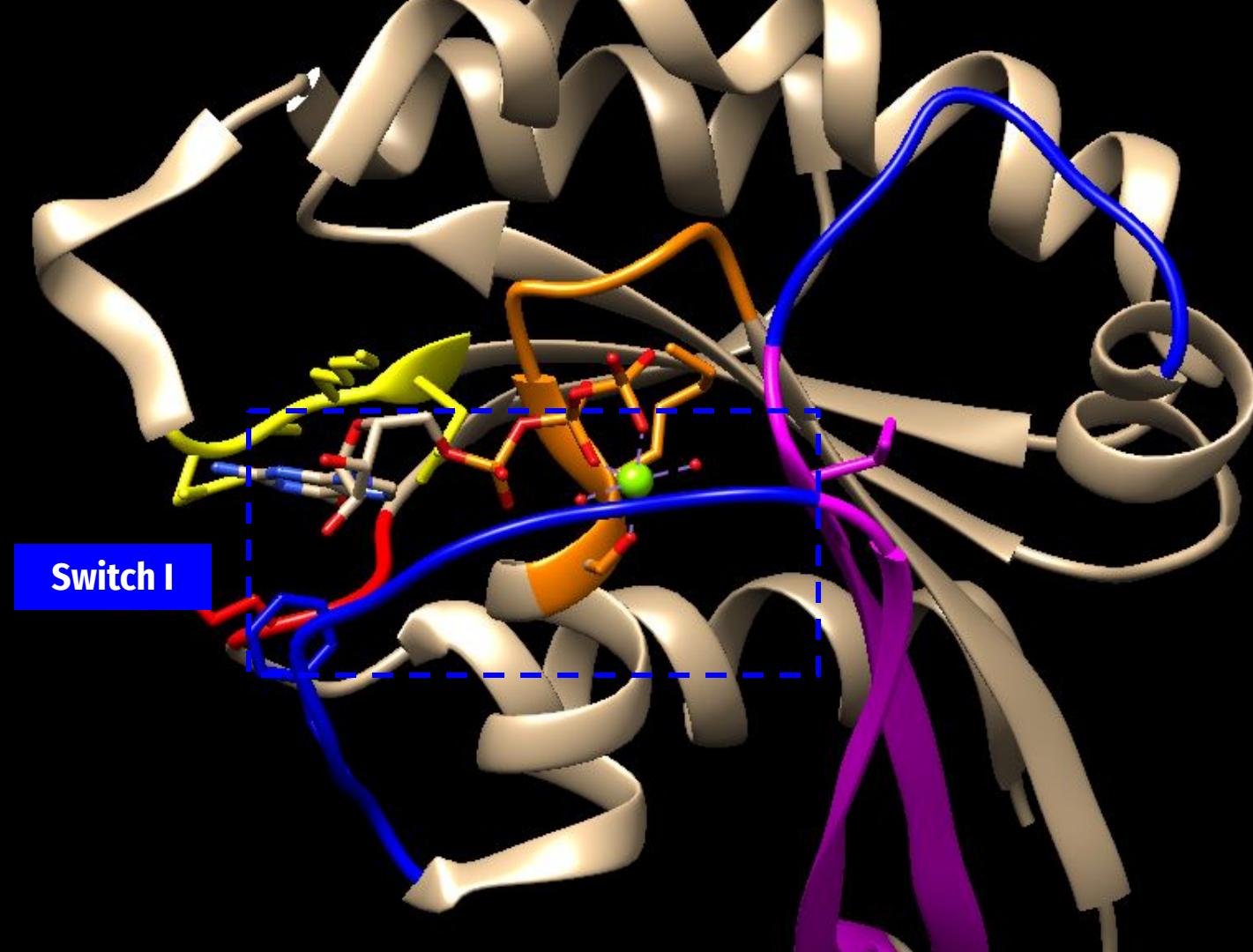
Rab - GTP



Rab - GTP

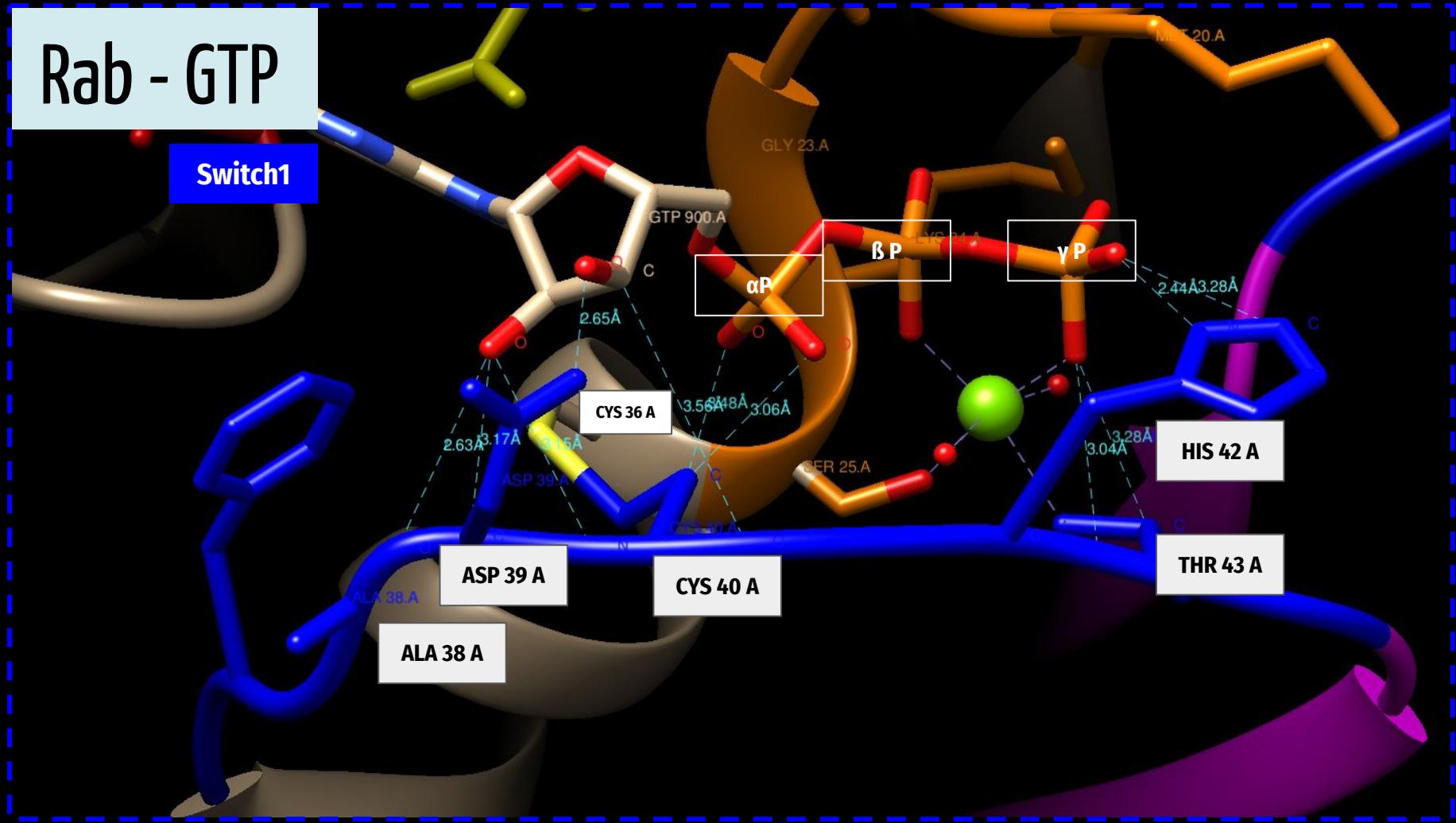


Rab- GTP



Rab - GTP

Switch1



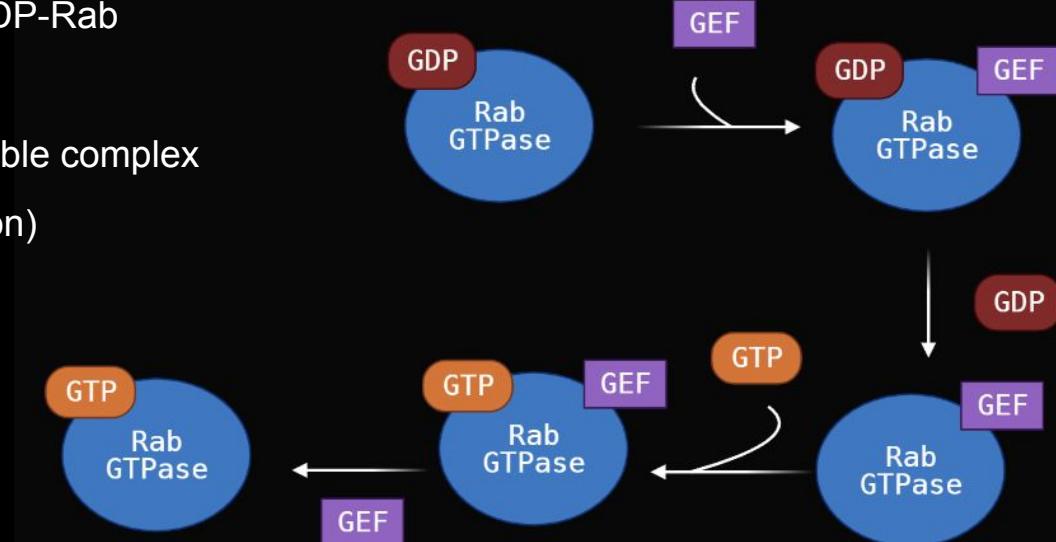
Rab-GDP <-> GEF

- 1) GEFs destabilizes the ternary GDP-Rab
- 2) GDP is released
- 3) Nucleotide free-Rab + GEF = stable complex
- 4) GTP binding (higher concentration)
- 5) Destabilization = GEF released
- 6) Rab ACTIVE

*Catalytic mechanism → variety

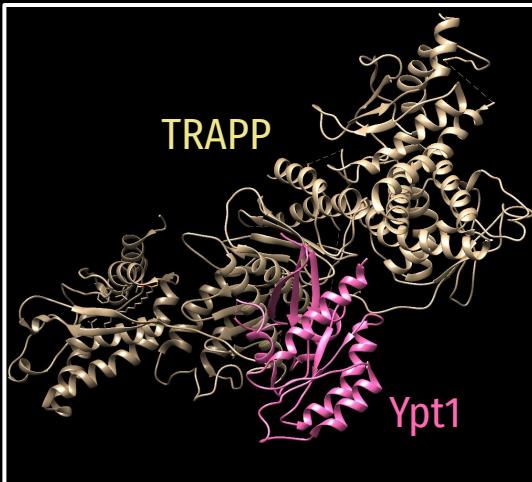
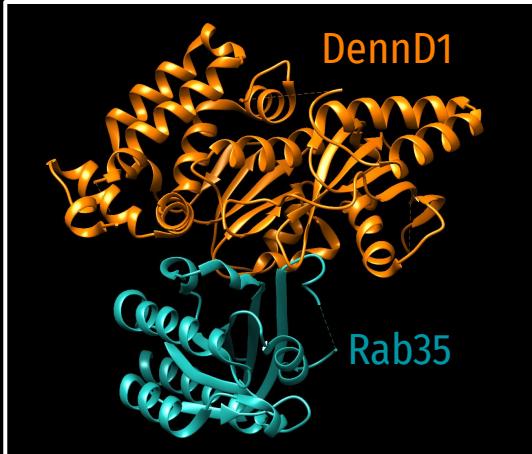
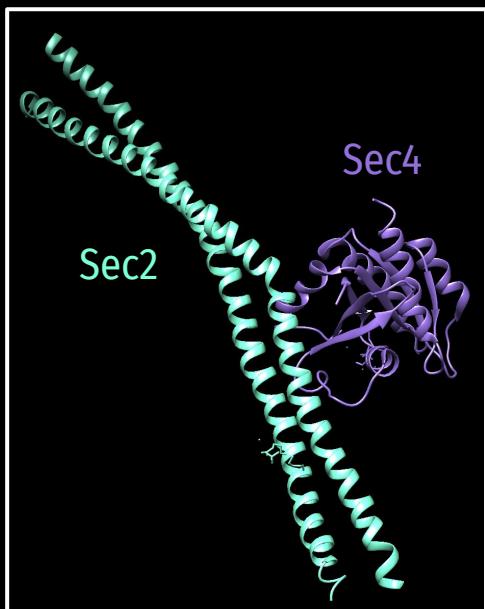
*Residues conservation GAP > GEF

*Opening of the nucleotide binding pocket + projection residues of Mg binding



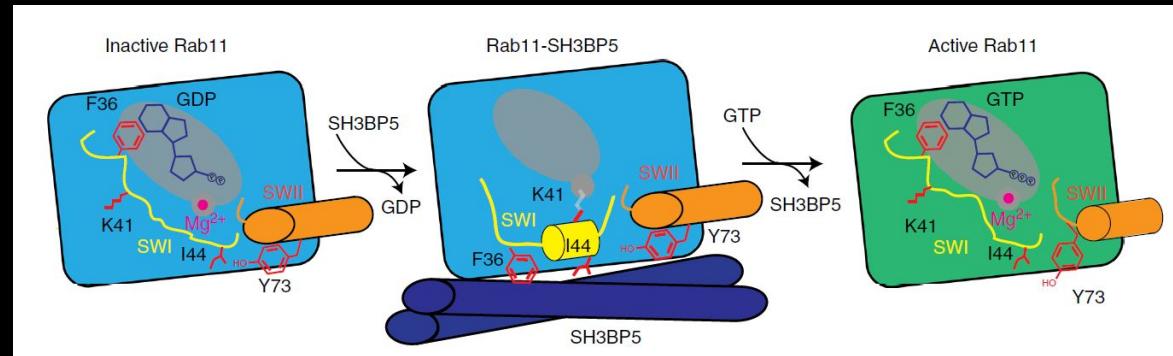
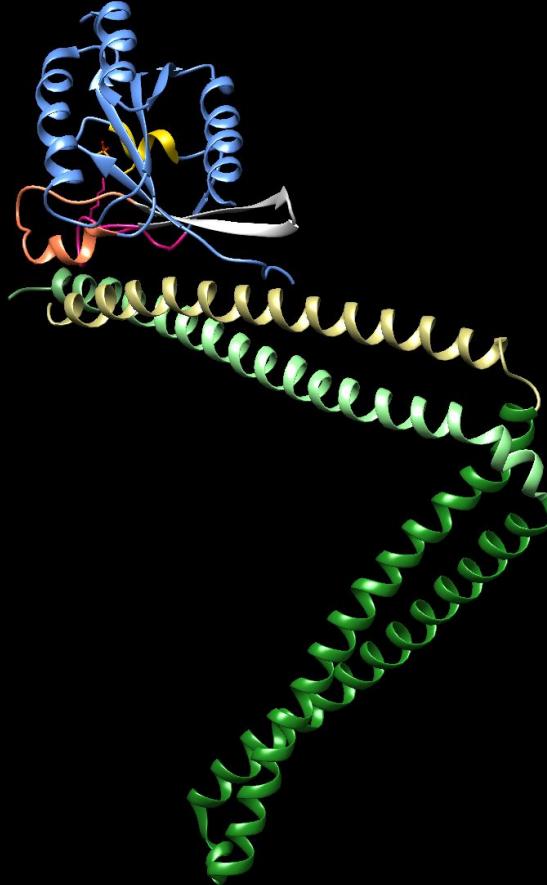
Own source

Rab-GDP \leftrightarrow GEF



GEFs	Rab
DENN proteins	The largest class Rab3, Rab27, Rab14, Rab35 u-DENN, c-DENN, d-DENN
VSP9 proteins	Vacuolar protein Rab5, Rab21, Rab22 Alpha helix
Sec2 proteins	Sec4 (yeast homologue of Rab8)
TRAPP complexes	Multi-subunit 3 forms (I, II, III) Ypt1 (Rab1 homologue)
Heterodimer GEFs	Mon1A-Ccz1, HPS1-HPS4, Ric1-Rgp1, Rab3GAP1-Rab3GAP2 Rab7, 32/38, 6, 18
SH3BP5	Rab11

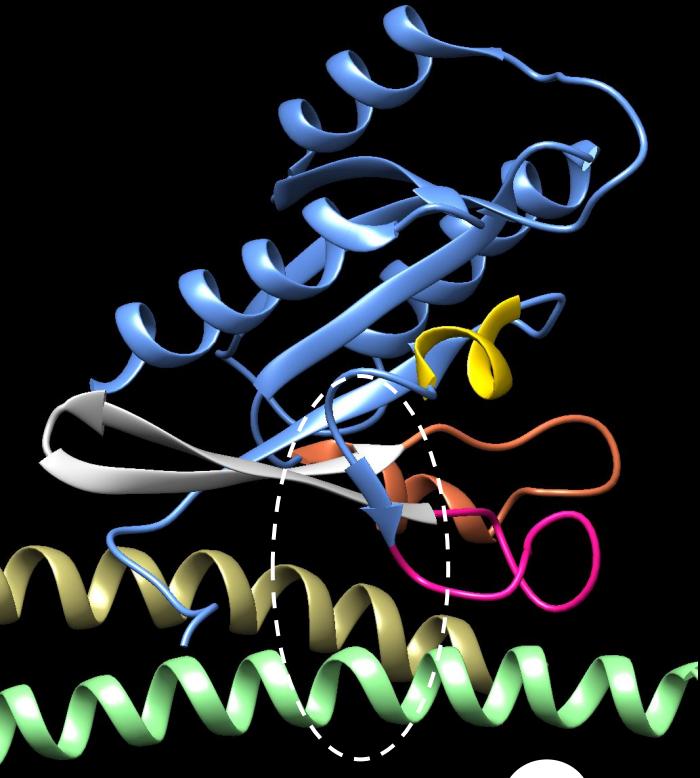
Rab11a INTERACTION WITH SH3BP5 (GEF)



Jenkins M, Margaria J, Stariha J, Hoffmann R, McPhail J, Hamelin D et al. Structural determinants of Rab11 activation by the guanine nucleotide exchange factor SH3BP5. *Nature Communications*. 2018;9(1).

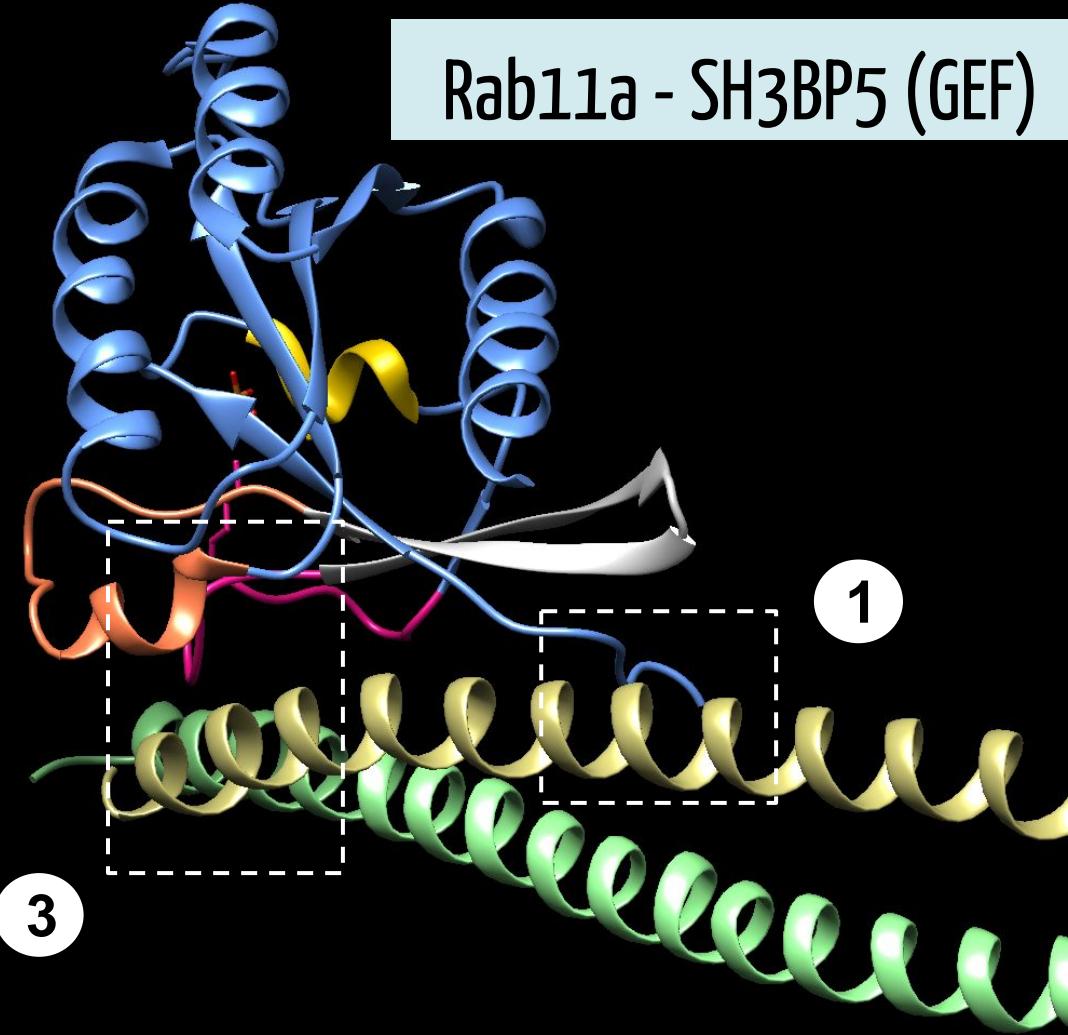
SH3BP5 (GEF): $\alpha 1 + \alpha 2 + \alpha 3 + \alpha 4$

Rab11a :
P-loop + Switch I + Switch II + Interswitch



HYDROPHOBIC

2



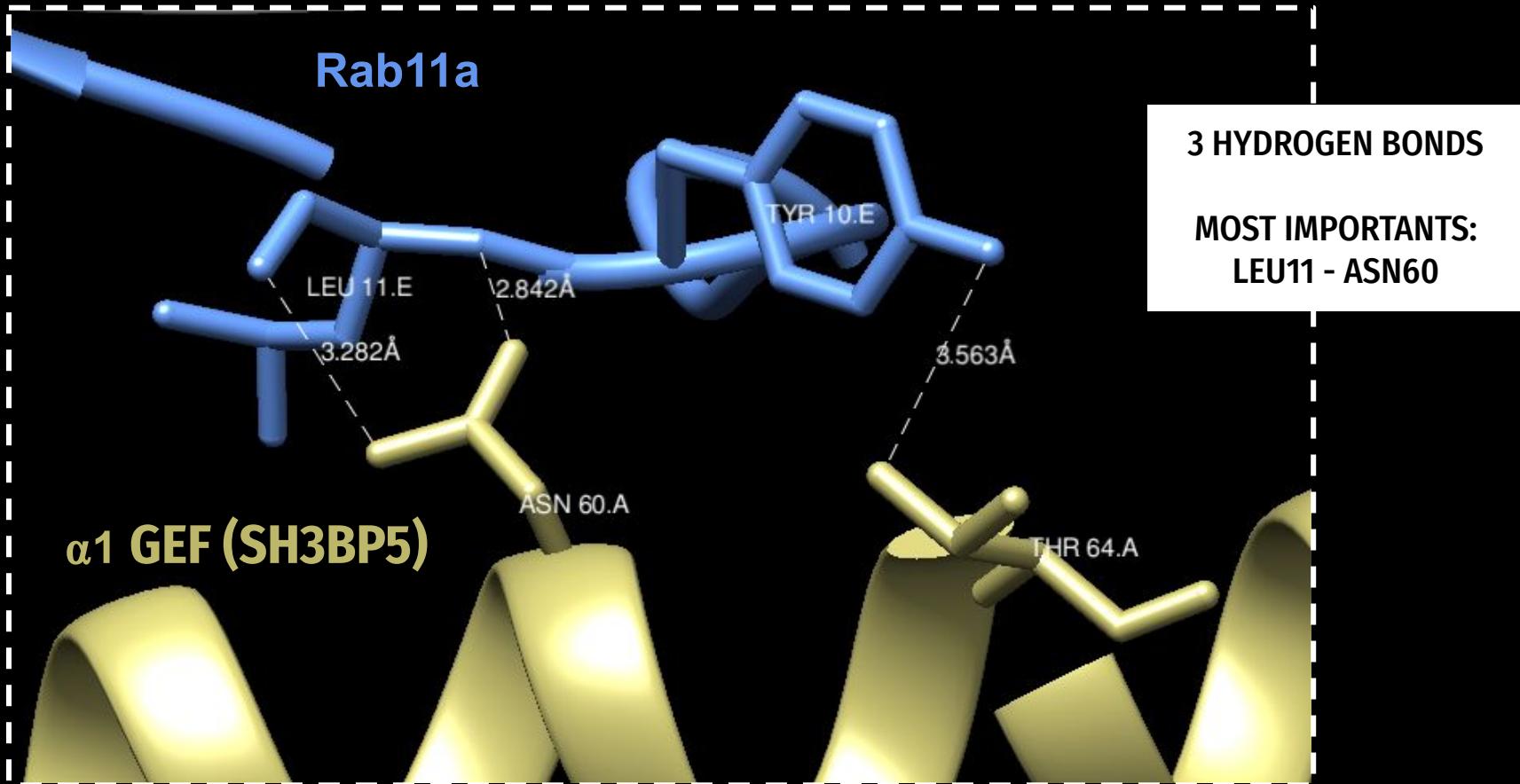
3

1

1

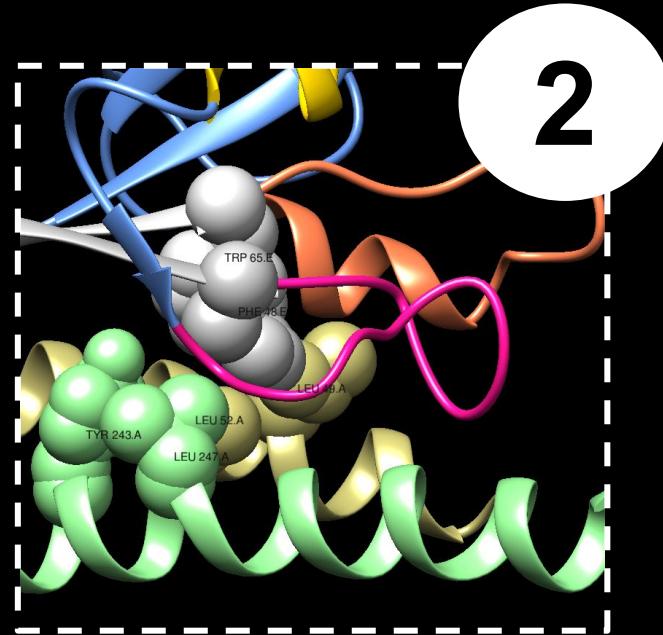
N-terminal Rab11a

$\alpha 1$ GEF (SH3BP5)



HYDROPHOBIC INTERACTION

INTERSWITCH Rab11 + α 1 α 4 GEF (SH3BP5)

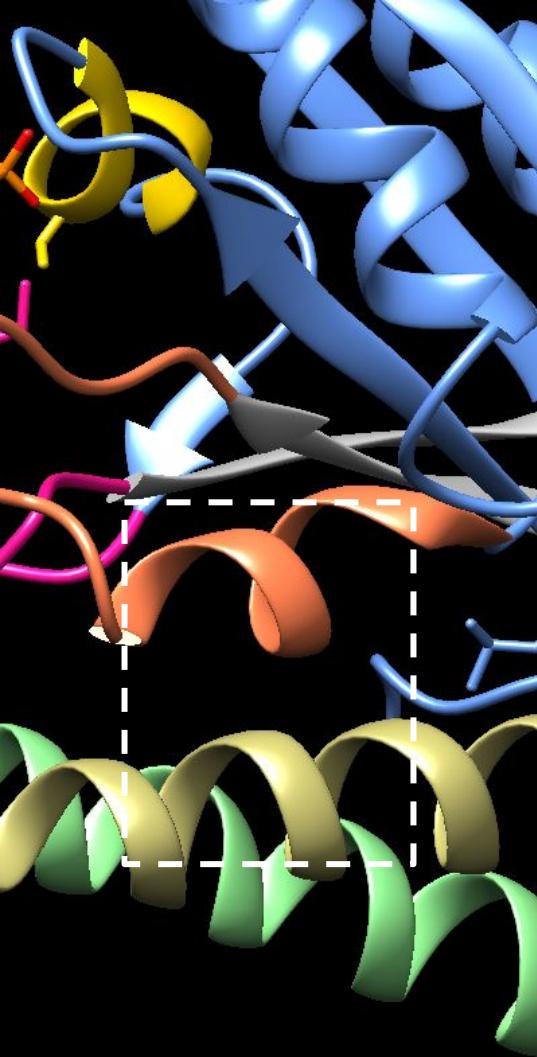


PHE48 + TRP65

LEU49 + LEU 52

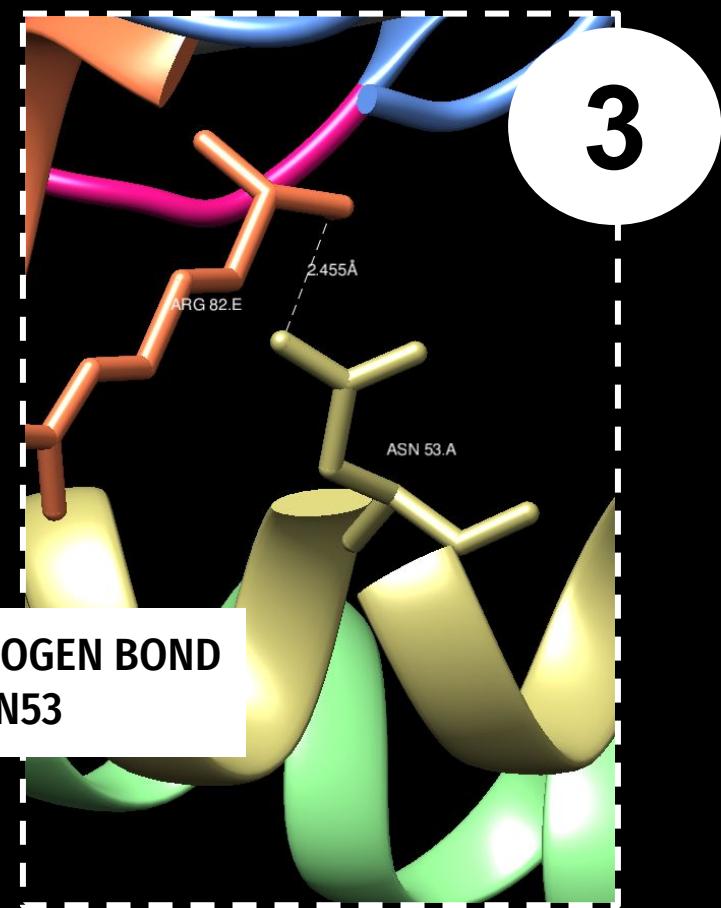
TYR 243 + LEU 247

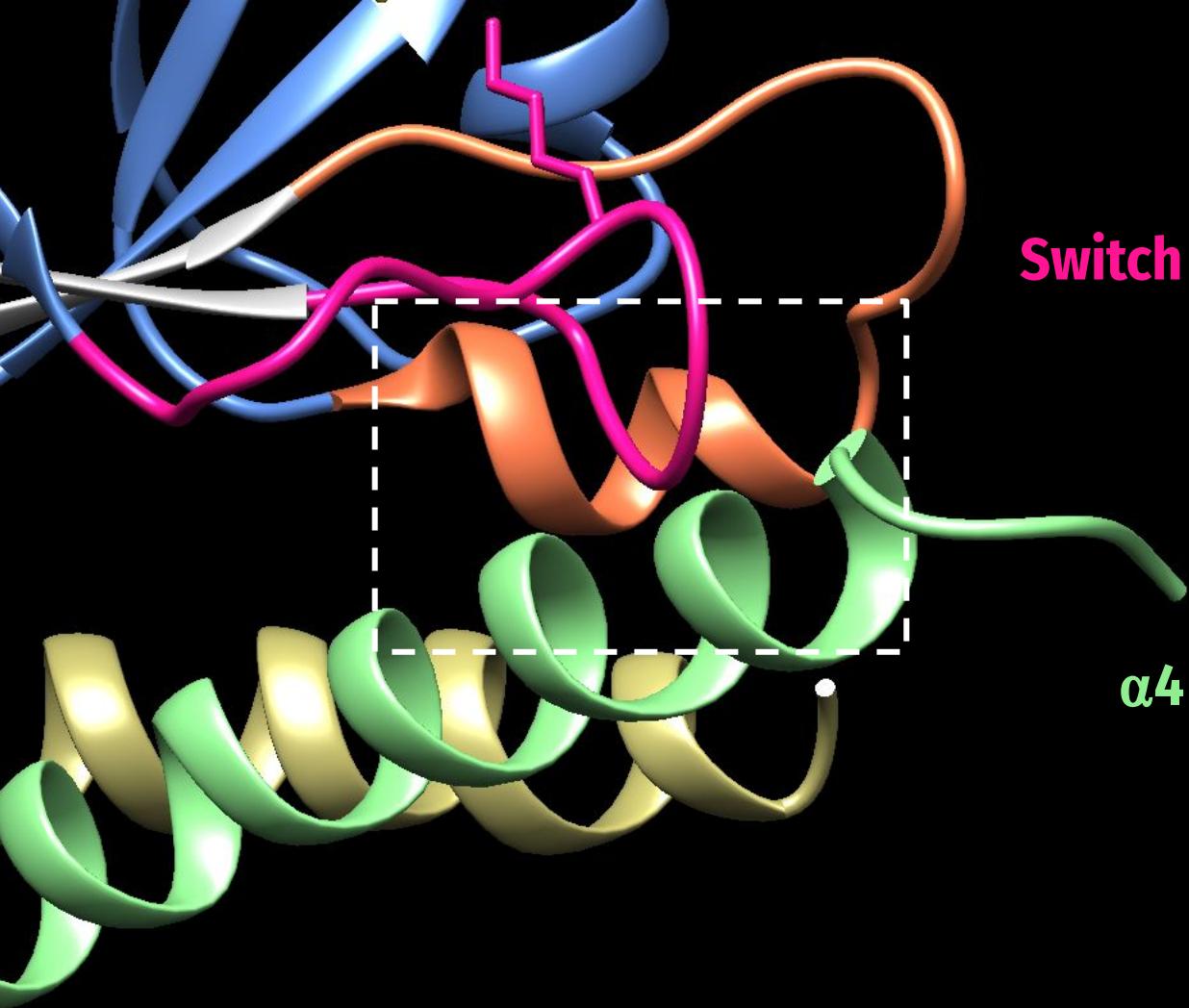
+ DISPENSABLE H.BOND GLN63 - TYR243



Switch II Rab11a

$\alpha 1$ GEF (SH3BP5)



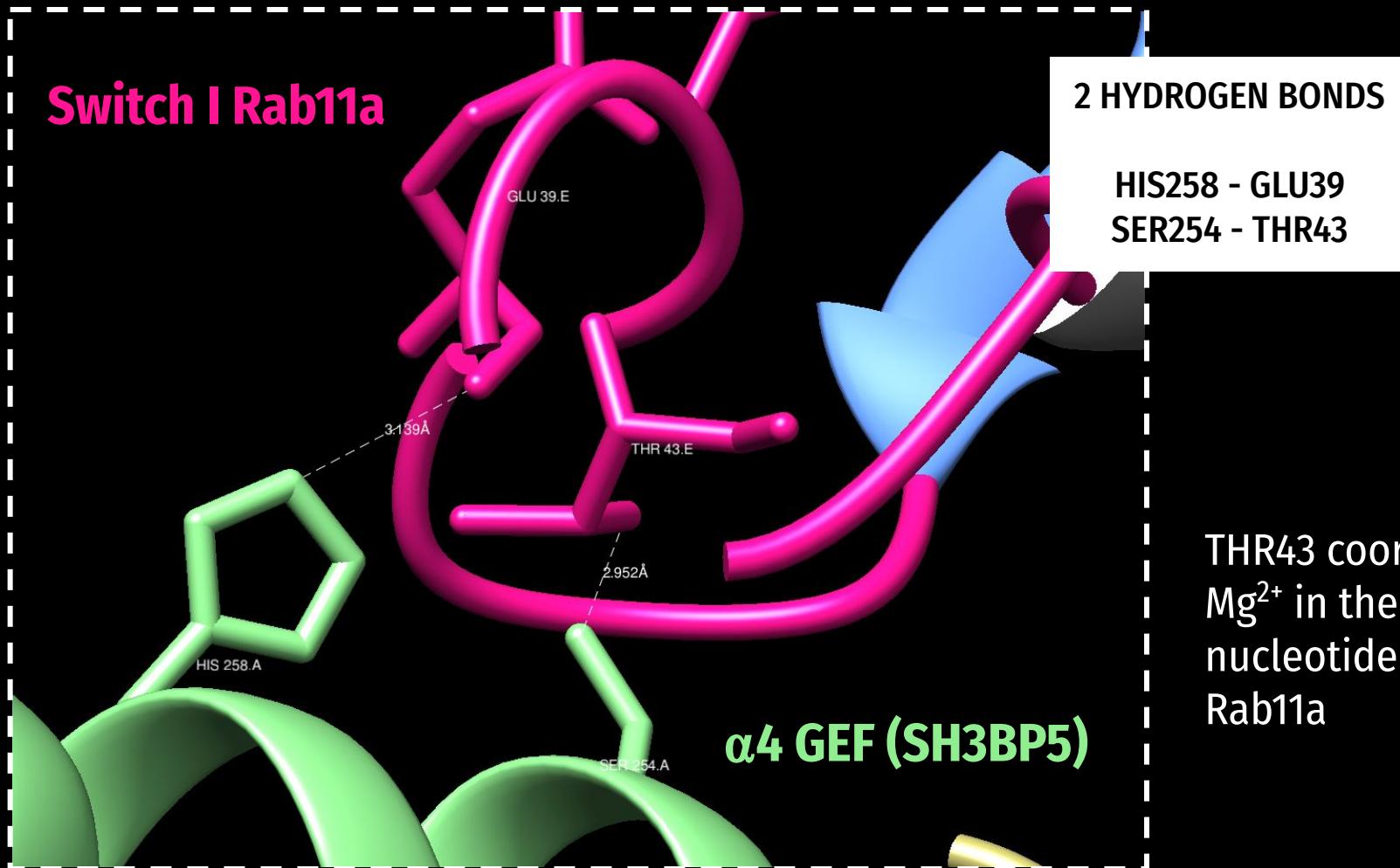


Switch I Rab11a

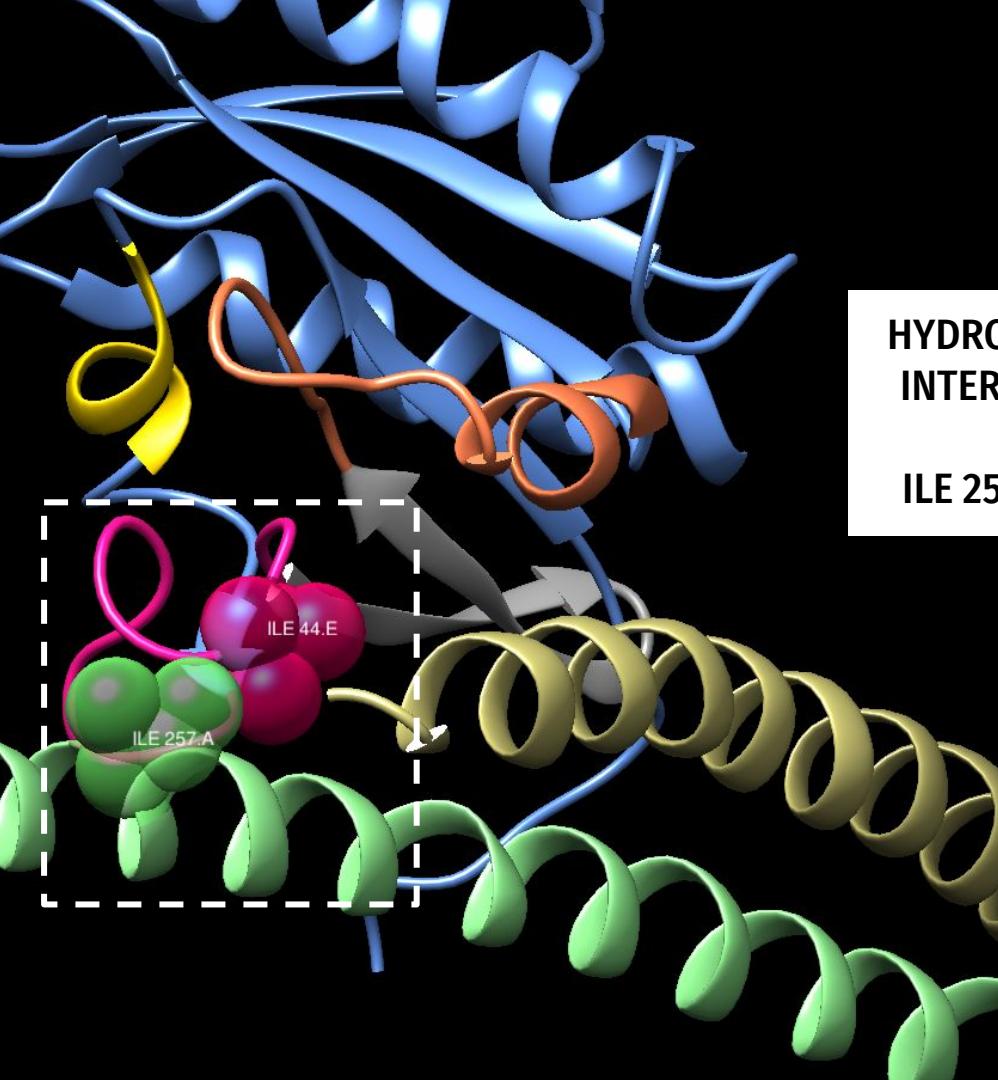
3

$\alpha 4$ GEF (SH3BP5)

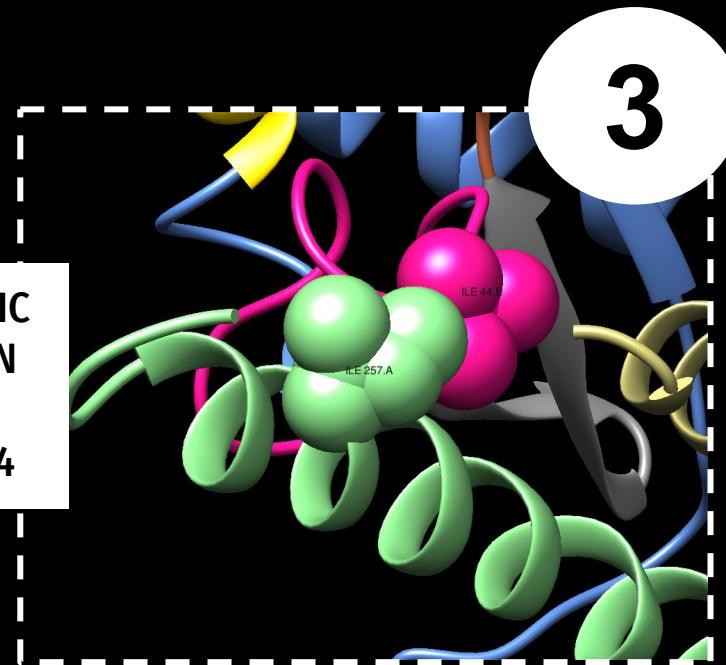
Switch I Rab11a



THR43 coordinates
 Mg^{2+} in the
nucleotide-bound
Rab11a

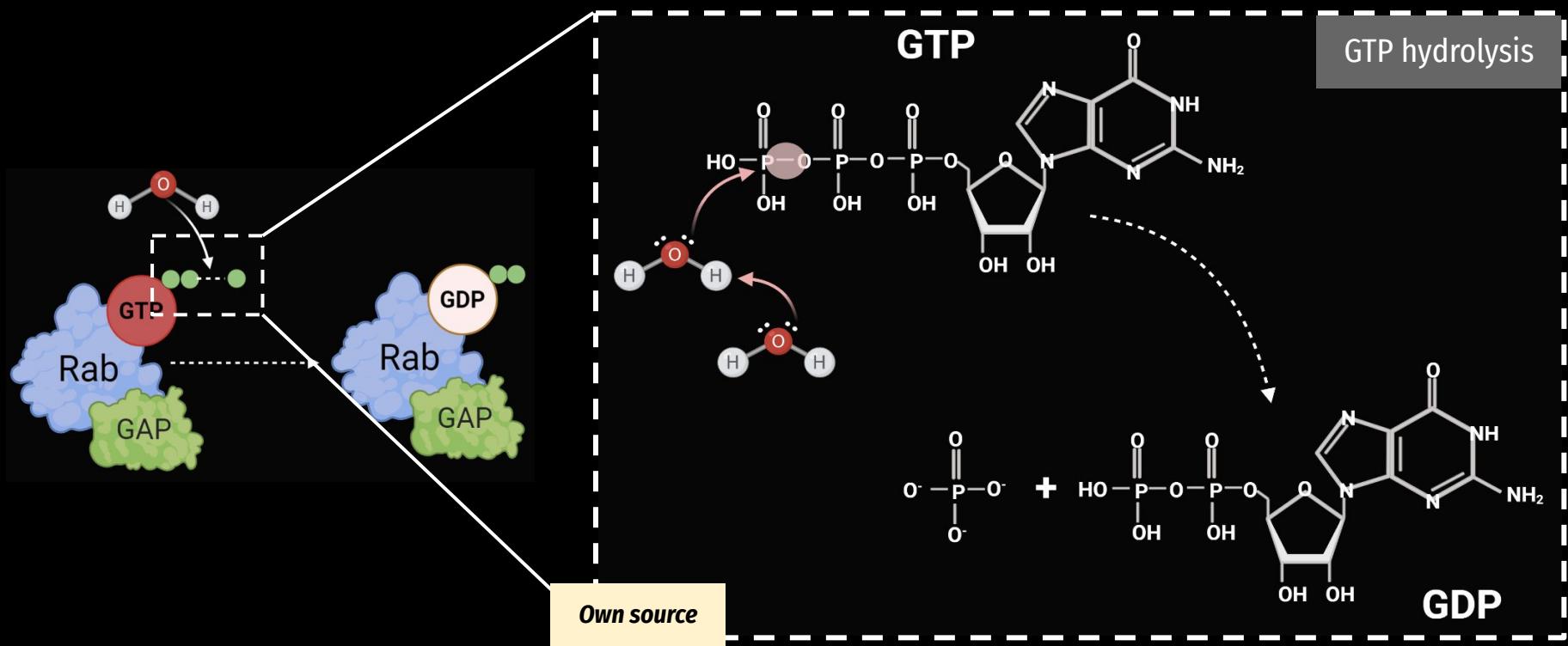


HYDROPHOBIC
INTERACTION
ILE 257-ILE44



$\alpha 4$ GEF (SH3BP5)

GTPase Activating Protein (GAP)- GTP Hydrolysis



GTPase Activating Protein (GAP)

Rab GAPs have a very conserved structure

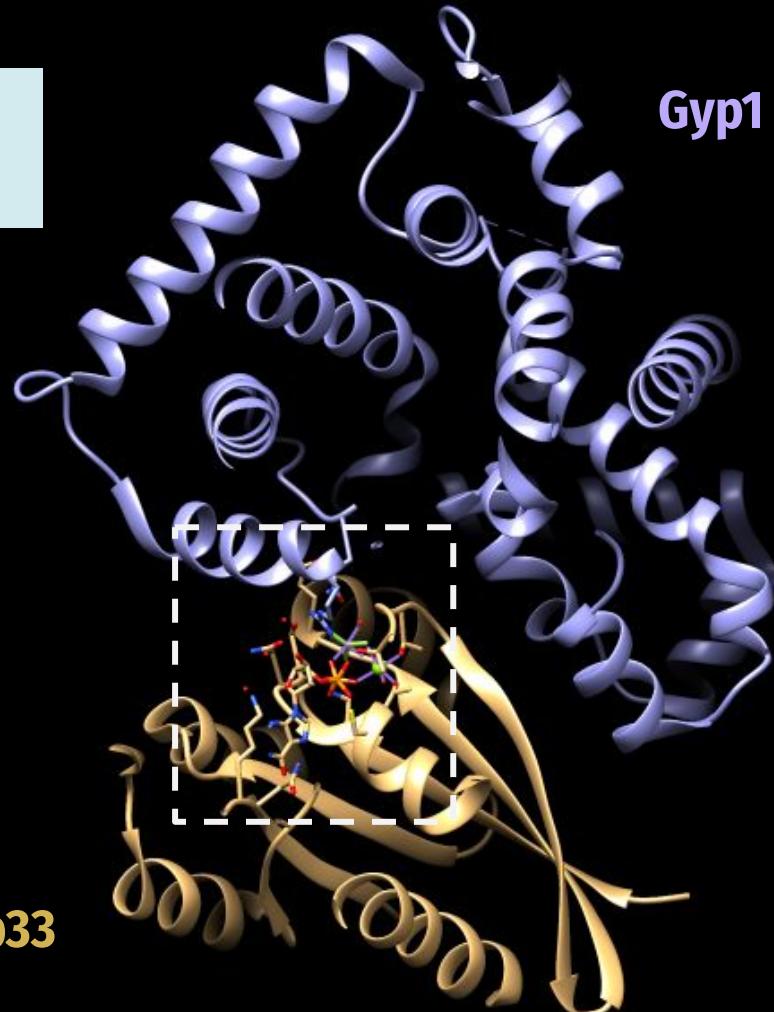
TBC domain (Tre2, Bub2, Cdc16)

Arginine Finger

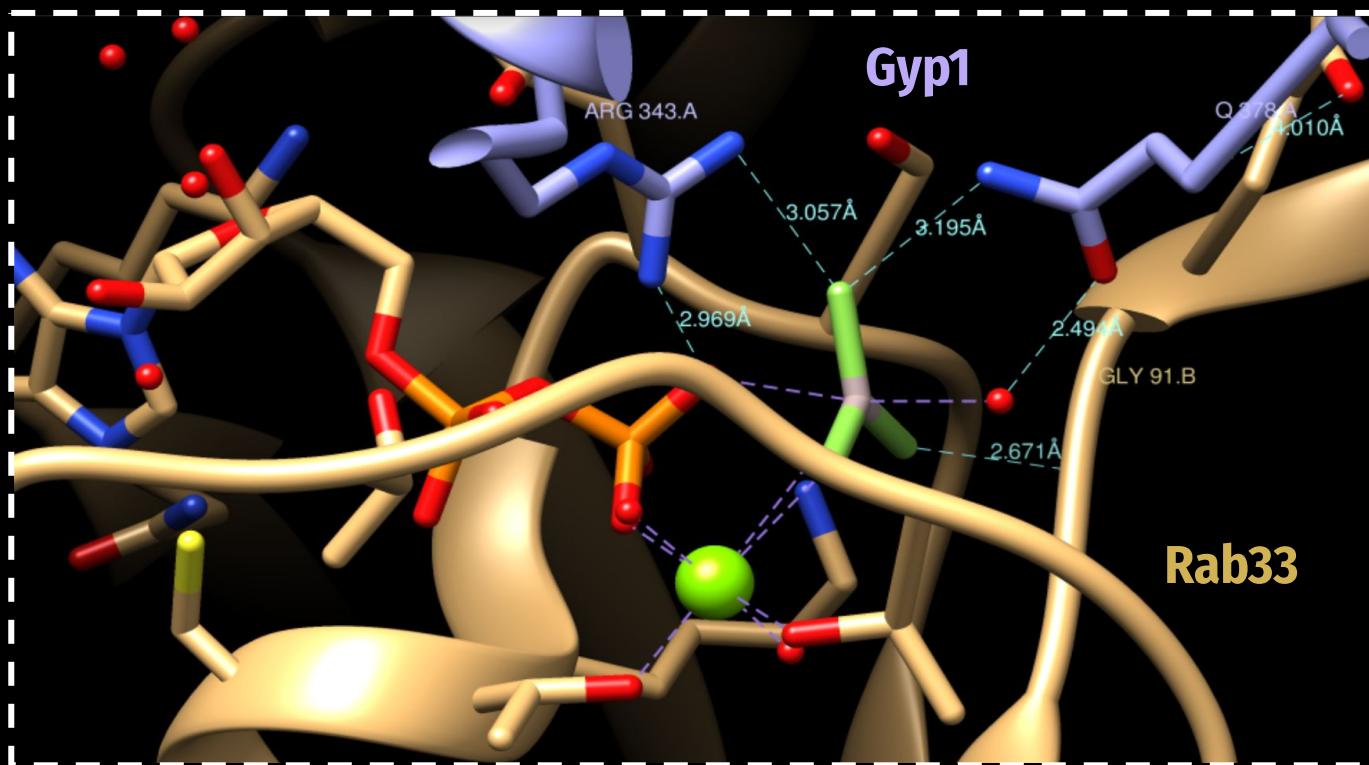
Glycine Finger

Gyps (GAP for Ypt proteins)

Rab33



Rab33 INTERACTIONS WITH Gyp1 (GAP)



Arginine Finger

Glycine Finger

Aluminium Fluoride

GDP molecule

Glycine 91B

EFFECTORS

Rab protein	Effector	Function/Membrane Traffic Pathway
Rab14	FIP2, RCP, Rip11, D-AKAP2	TGN/RE to plasma membrane; apical membrane targeting
Rab11a	Sec15, Rab11-FIP1 to FIP5	TGN/RE to plasma membrane
Rab7A	Vps 35/29/26 complex (retromer), Rabring7, proteasome alpha-subunit PSMA7, Vps34/p150 PI3-kinase complex	Late endosome to lysosome

TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- 1 Rab proteins are a huge family
- 2 There's a conservation through the evolution and the phylogeny between species
- 3 The interaction REP1-Rab-GGTase is essential to its anchorage at the membrane
- 4 The active state of a G protein is mediated by GAP and GEF (the protein will be active in the presence of GTP and inactive with GDP)
- 5 G proteins have a common structure
- 6 There's homology between the alpha region of trimeric G proteins and monomeric G proteins
- 7 A mutation in a G protein cycle or structure implies a disease

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- Europe P. Ligand GTP bound in PDB entry 4d0g < Protein Data Bank in Europe (PDBe) < EMBL-EBI [Internet]. Ebi.ac.uk. 2021. Available from: <https://www.ebi.ac.uk/pdbe/entry/pdb/4d0g/bound/GTP>
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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

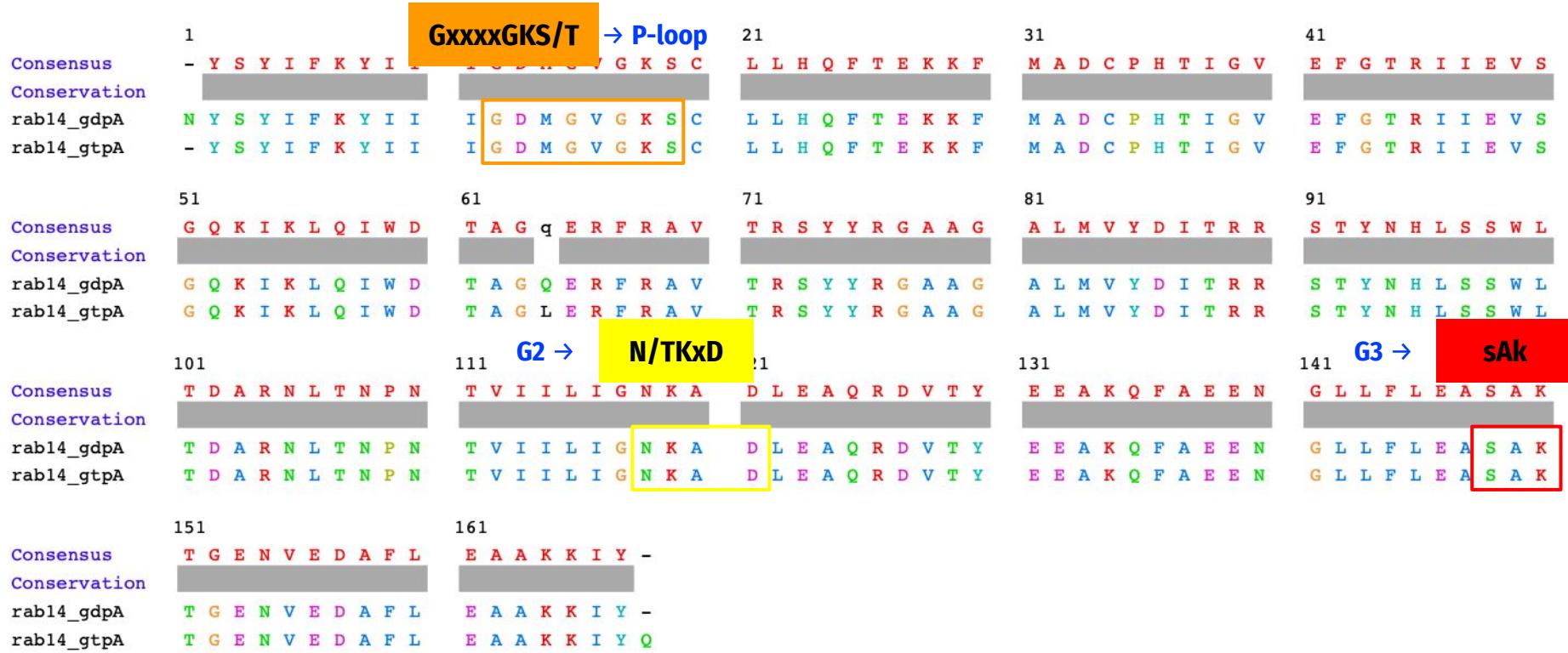
EXTRA

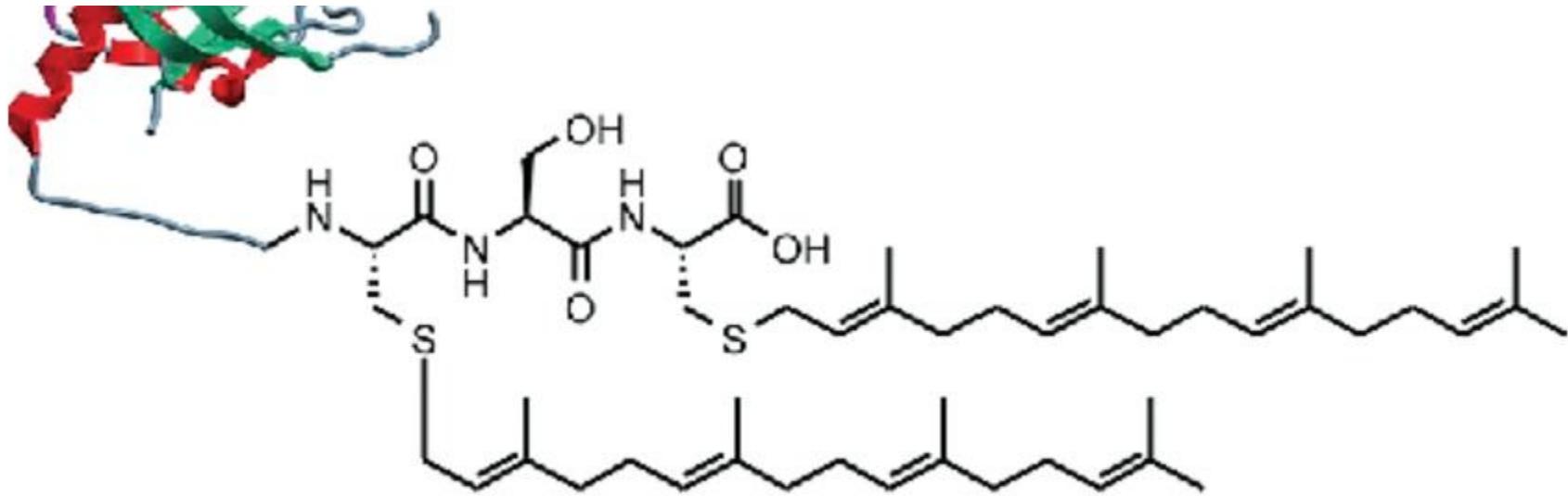
WHY THIS INTERACTION IS WEAK?

Rabs wt/mutants	C-terminal sequence	Kd of binary complex, REP-1 (nM)	Kd of ternary complex, RabGGTase (nM)
Rab7wt	EFPEPIKLDKNDRAKTSAES CSC	7.5 ± 2.7	130 ± 9.3
Rab7Δ3	EFPEPIKLDKNDRAKTSAES	16.1 ± 1.0	191 ± 22
Rab7Δ14	EFPEPIKLD	15.8 ± 2.1	321 ± 11
Rab7Δ22	E	381 ± 37	491 ± 31
Rab7-5A	EFPEPIKLDKNDRAAAAAA CSC	21.5 ± 1.1	188 ± 45

Summary of dissociation constants for interaction between Rab7wt/mutants and REP and RabGGTase. Adapted from: Wu Y, Goody R, Abagyan R, Alexandrov K. Structure of the Disordered C Terminus of Rab7 GTPase Induced by Binding to the Rab Geranylgeranyl Transferase Catalytic Complex Reveals the Mechanism of Rab Prenylation. *J Biol Chem.* 2009; 284(19): 13185-13192.

Rab-GTP vs Rab -GDP : IMPORTANT MOTIFS





di-geranylgeranylated Rab

QUESTIONS

1. Choose the correct affirmation about small GTPases:

- a) In the transition of active and inactive state switch regions are known to undergo large conformational changes.
- b) In the inactive state it has been demonstrated that its structure has a high degree of flexibility and disorder for the Switch1 and Switch2 regions
- c) Both a and c are correct.
- d) In the activate state their structures show a more restricted conformational flexibility compared with the inactive form.
- e) All of them are correct.

2. Which functions are regulated by Rab proteins?

- 1. Vesicle biogenesis
- 2. Vesicle transport
- 3. Vesicle tethering
- 4. Vesicle fusion

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

QUESTIONS

3. Mark the incorrect answer:

- a) The Ras superfamily is divided into five families: Ras, Rho, Arf/Sar, Ran, and Rab.
- b) The separation between G protein families was an early evolutionary event that predated the expansion of eukaryotes.
- c) G proteins have not a common structure.
- d) The original function of these proteins may have been related to the regulation of membrane trafficking.
- e) Some species have GPCRs without G proteins and vice versa.

4. Choose the correct answer related with the interaction Rab-REP-RabGGTase (ternary complex):

- a) The prenylation (the addition of hydrophobic molecules to a protein) of Rab is optional for membrane anchoring.
- b) There is a Na^+ ion in the active site of RabGGTase.
- c) The CIM (C-terminal interacting motif) of Rab interacts with REP.
- d) There is not any hydrophobic interaction in the assembly of the ternary complex.
- e) RabGGTase can recognize directly the Rab C-terminal peptide as a substrate.

QUESTIONS

5. Which structure of Rab11 doesn't interact with GEF?

- a. P-loop
- b. Switch I
- c. Switch II
- d. Interswitch
- e. N-terminal

6. Choose the correct affirmation(s) about GEF:

- 1. GEFs destabilize the GTPase interaction with GDP
- 2. Each GEF interacts with the Rab surface differently
- 3. GEF plays an important role in activating Rab proteins
- 4. GEF stabilizes the intermediate nucleotide-free state of small GTPases

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

QUESTIONS

7. The most important sequence motifs in Rab proteins are:

- a. Alpha helices and beta sheets
- a. **Conserved regions (F1-F5), phosphate/magnesium-binding motifs (PM1-PM3) and guanine-binding motifs (G1-G3)**
- b. P-loop, switch I, interSwitch and switch II
- c. Switch III and Switch IV

8. Which is the secondary conserved structure of Ras superfamily?

- b. 6 stranded β -sheet (with six parallel strands) and 5 α -helices
- c. **6 stranded β -sheet (with five parallel strands and one antiparallel) and 5 α -helices**
- d. 6 stranded β -sheet (with six parallel strands and one antiparallel) and 4 α -helices
- e. 5 stranded β -sheet (with four parallel strands and one antiparallel) and 4 α -helices

QUESTIONS

9. Which of these affirmations about GTPase Activating Protein (GAP) is correct:

- a. Rab GAPs have a very conserved structure
- b. GAP hydrolyzes GTP to GDP
- c. a) and b) are correct
- d. GAP exchanges GDP for GTP
- e. All are incorrect

10. Choose the correct affirmation(s) about trimeric G-proteins:

- 1. Trimeric G-proteins have two β subunits and an α one.
- 2. The $G\beta$ subunit has GTPase intrinsic activity.
- 3. The GTPase domain isn't structurally homologous to the monomeric G-proteins family.
- 4. The $G\alpha$ subunit is the most heavy subunit.

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