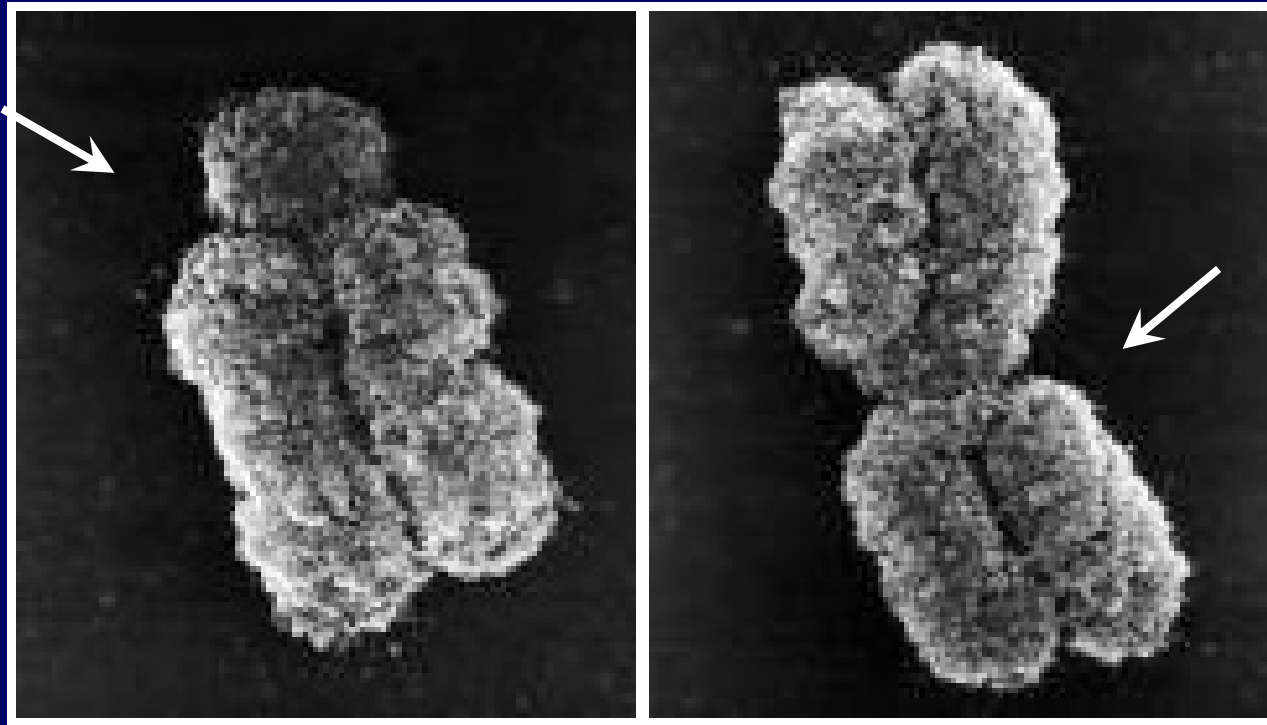
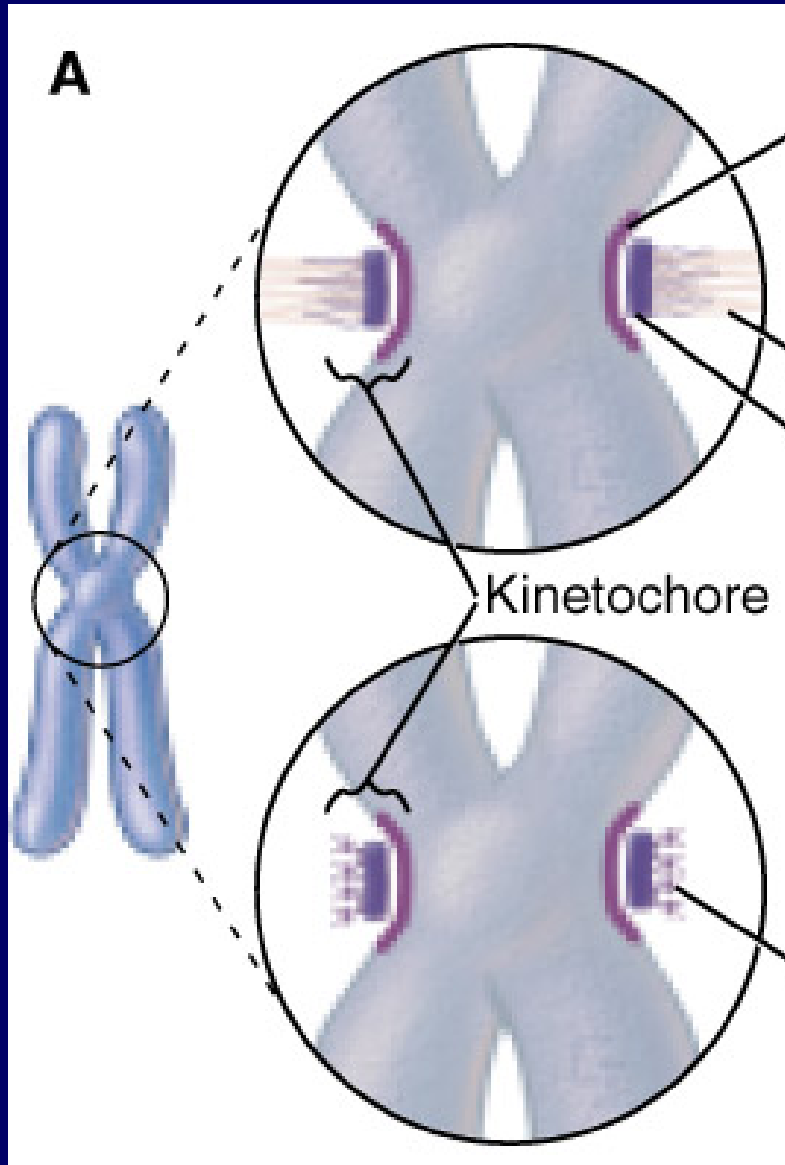


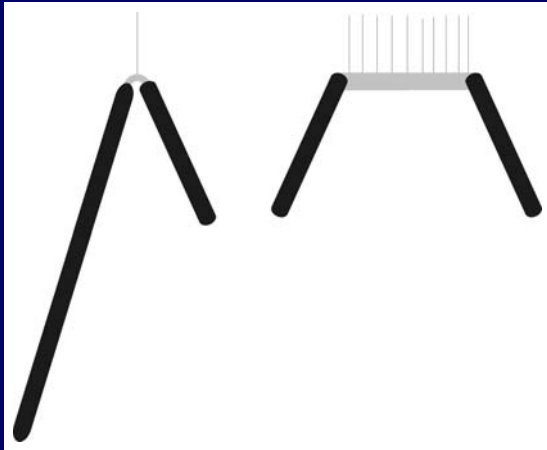
# Центромера



# Центромера – место формирования кинетохора



# Моно- и голо-центрические (полицентрические) хромосомы



Tetranychus



Luzula



Megoura



Parascaris



Agallia



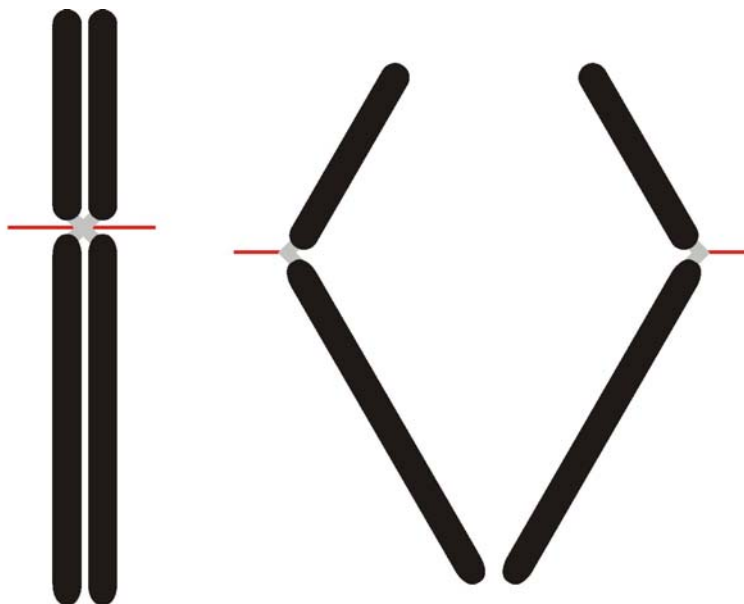
Megoura



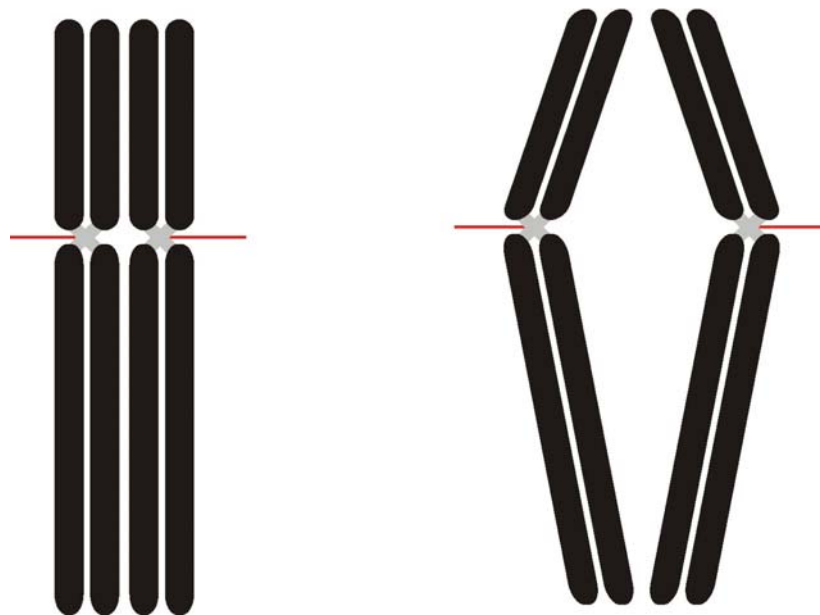
Parascaris



МИТОЗ



Мейоз



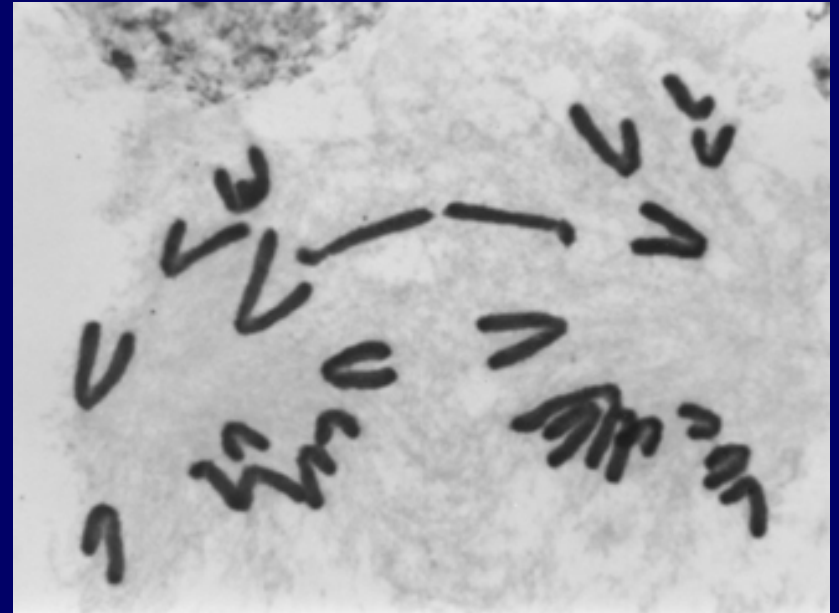
## Анафаза митоза



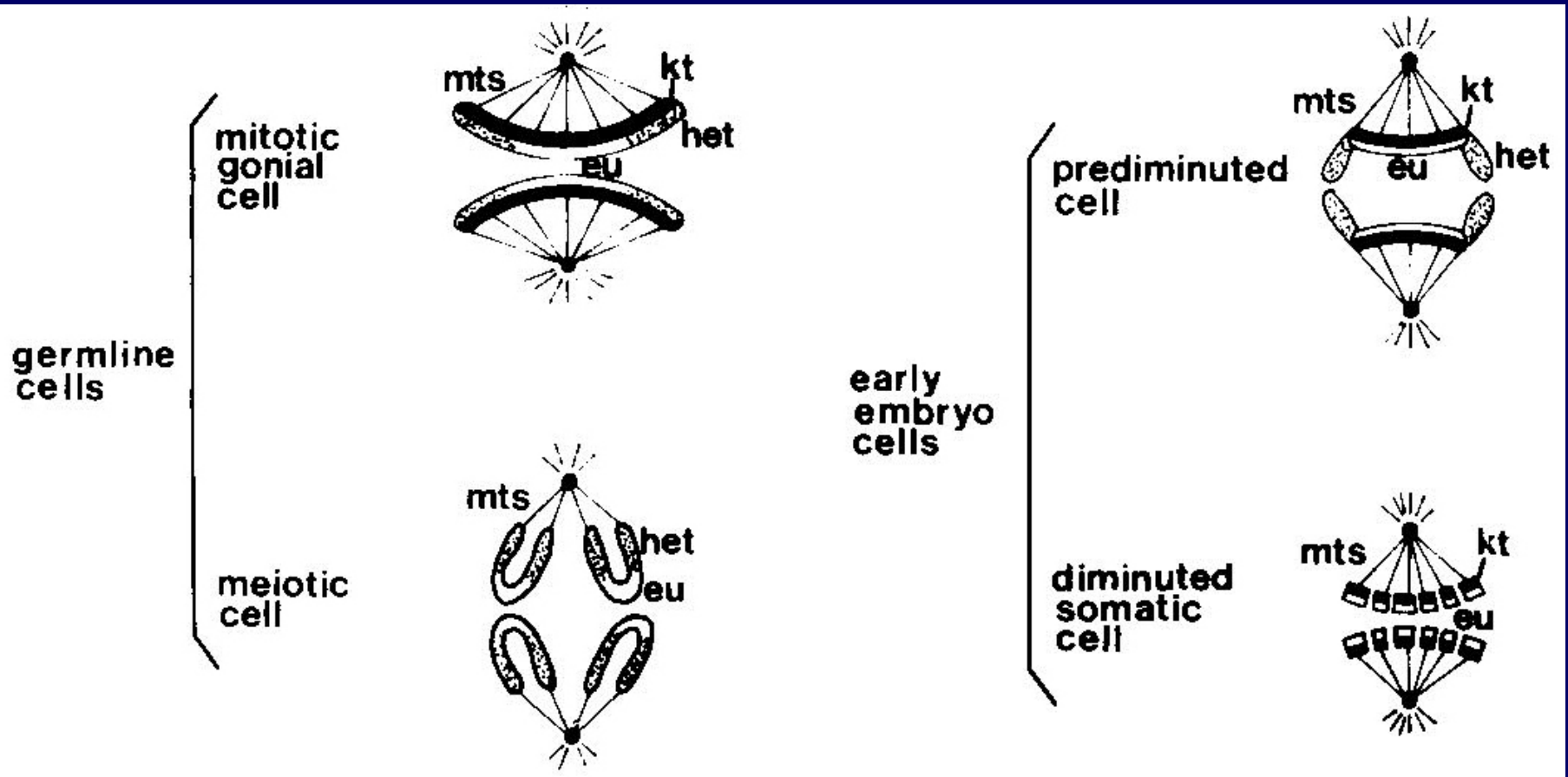
## Анафаза I мейоза

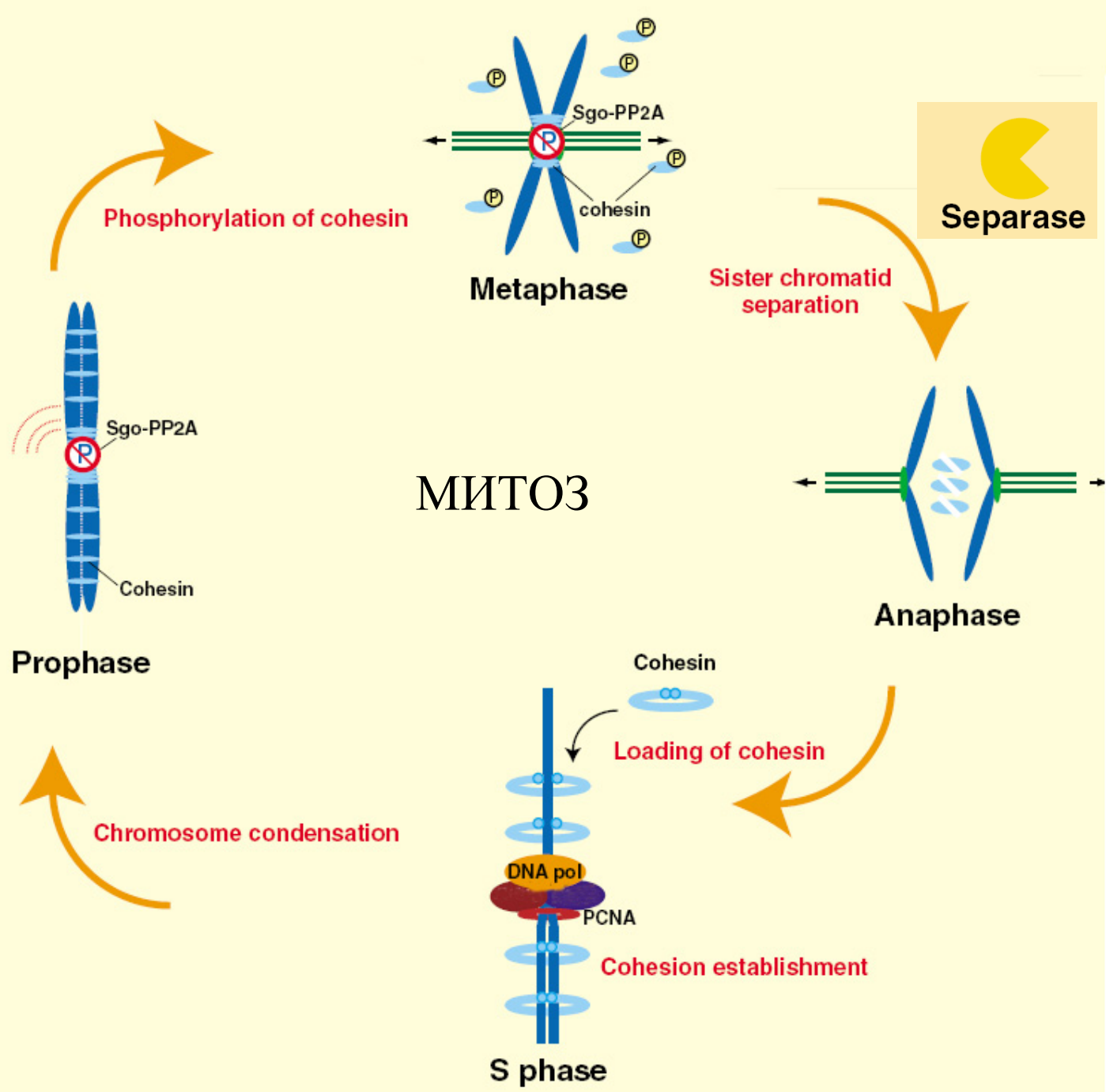


## Анафаза II мейоза



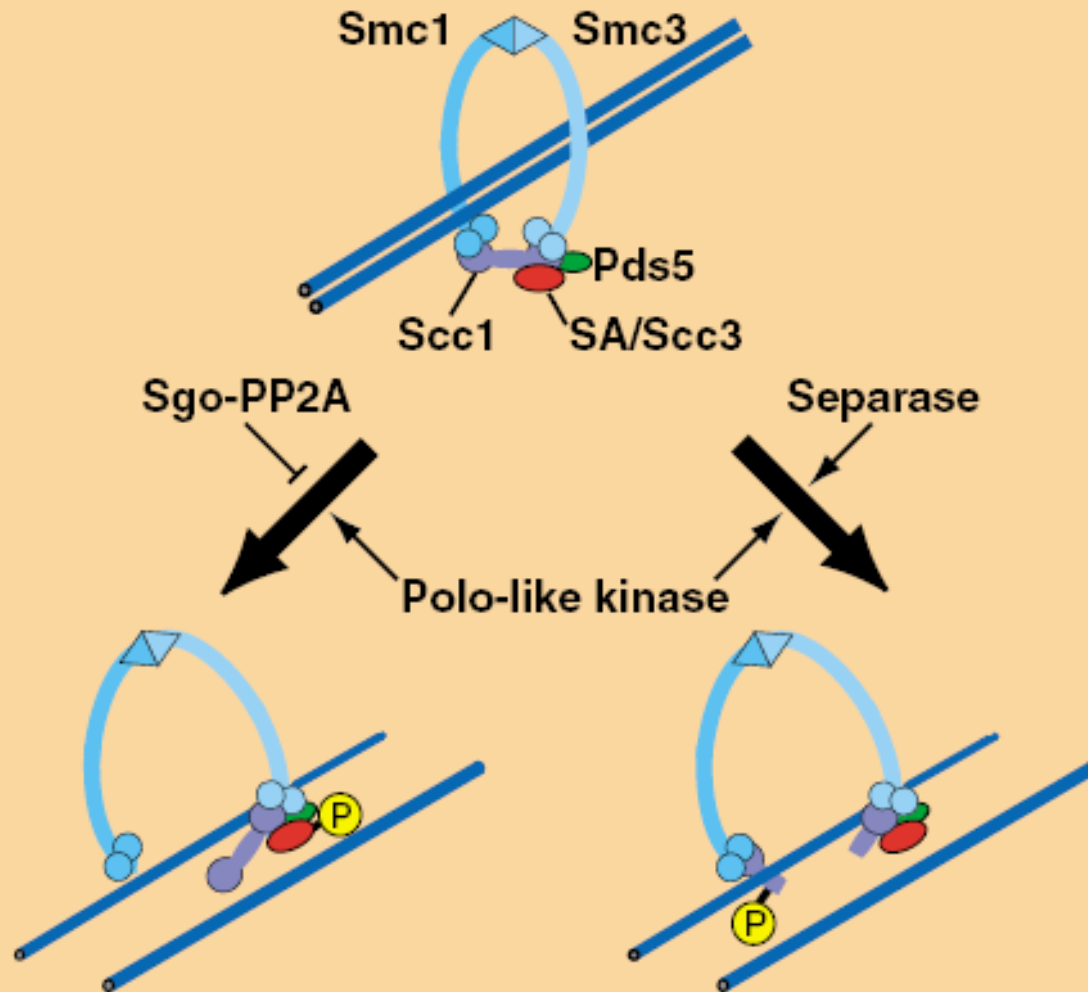
# Parascaris univalens

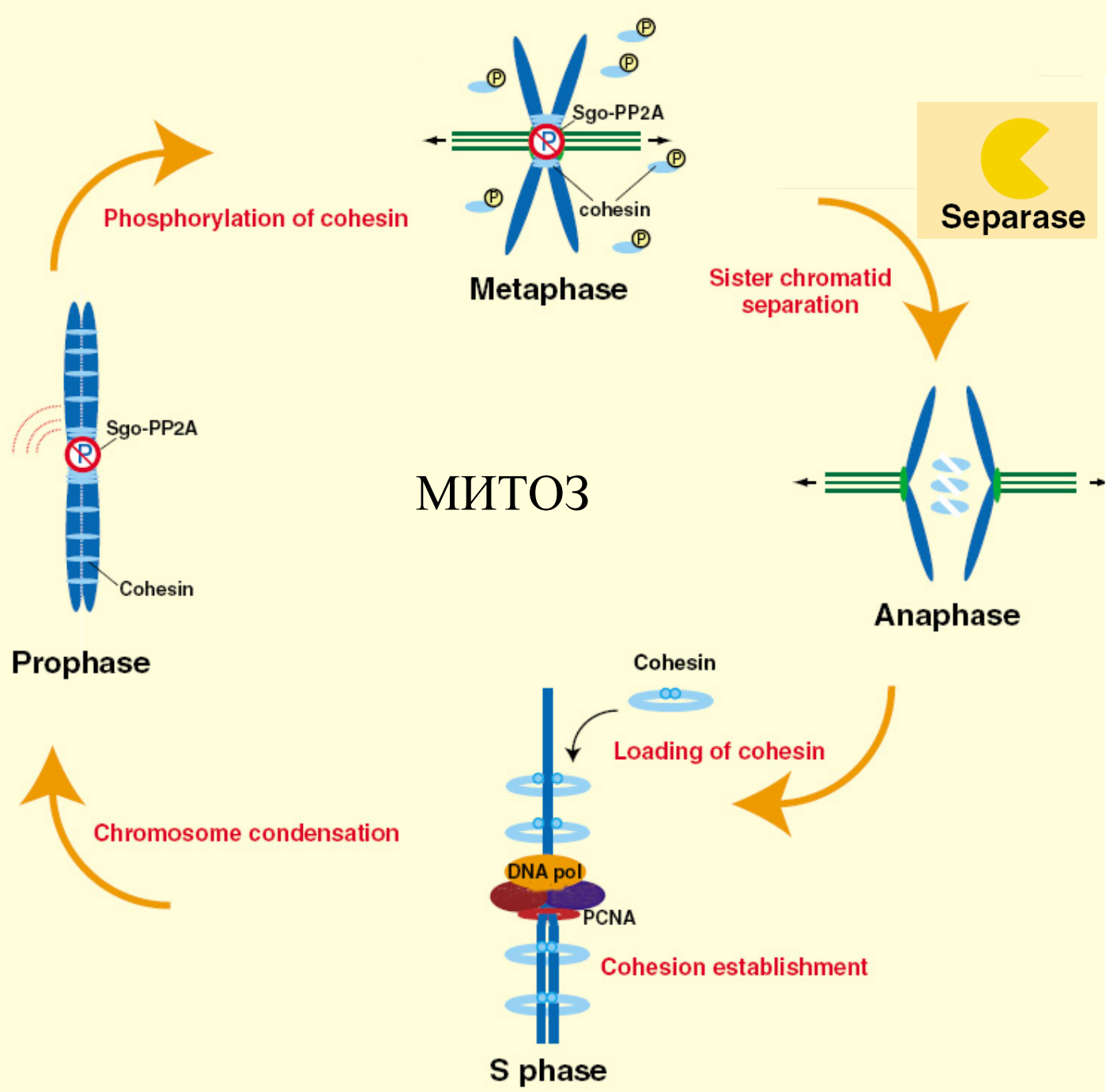


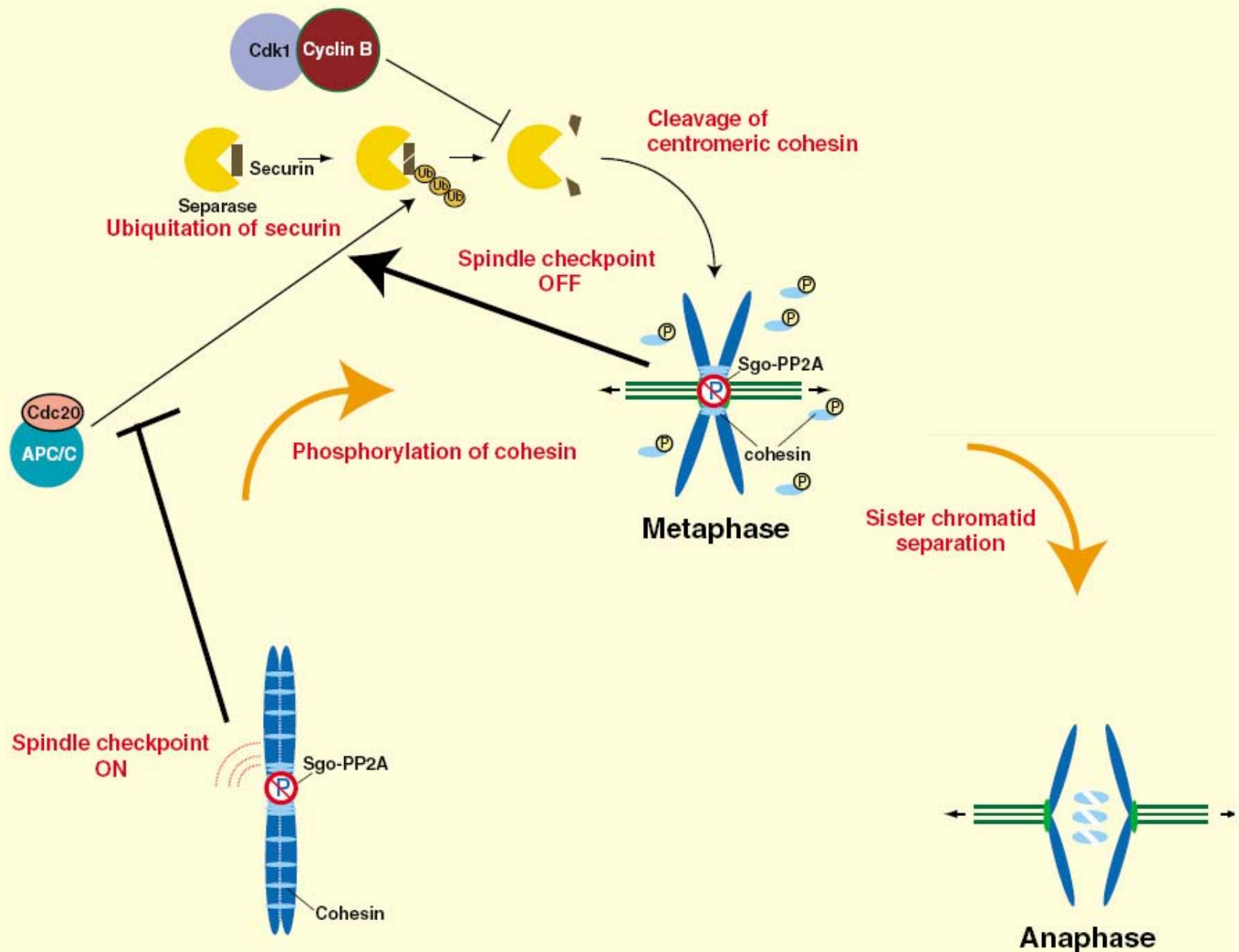




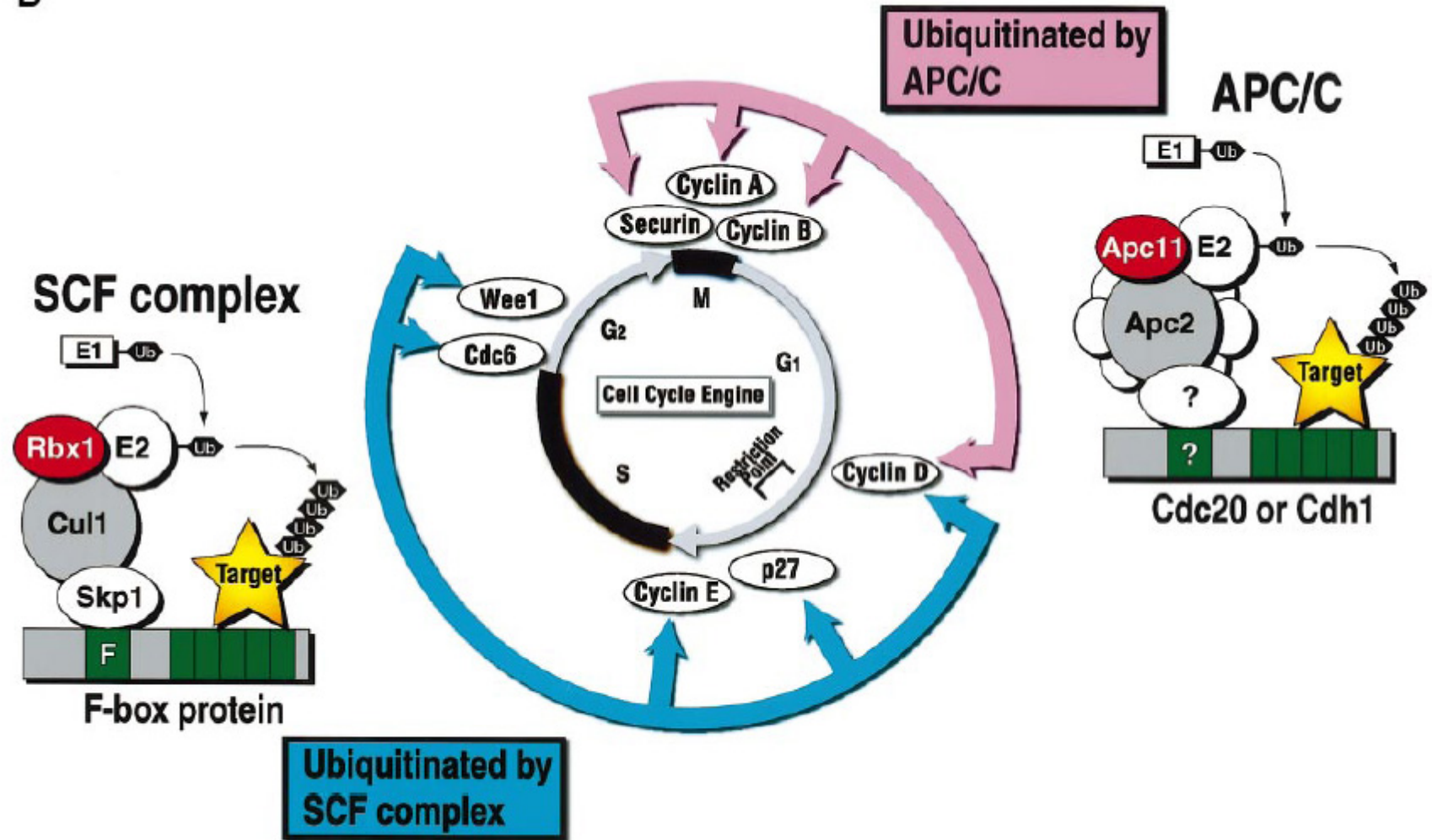
## Dissociation of cohesin

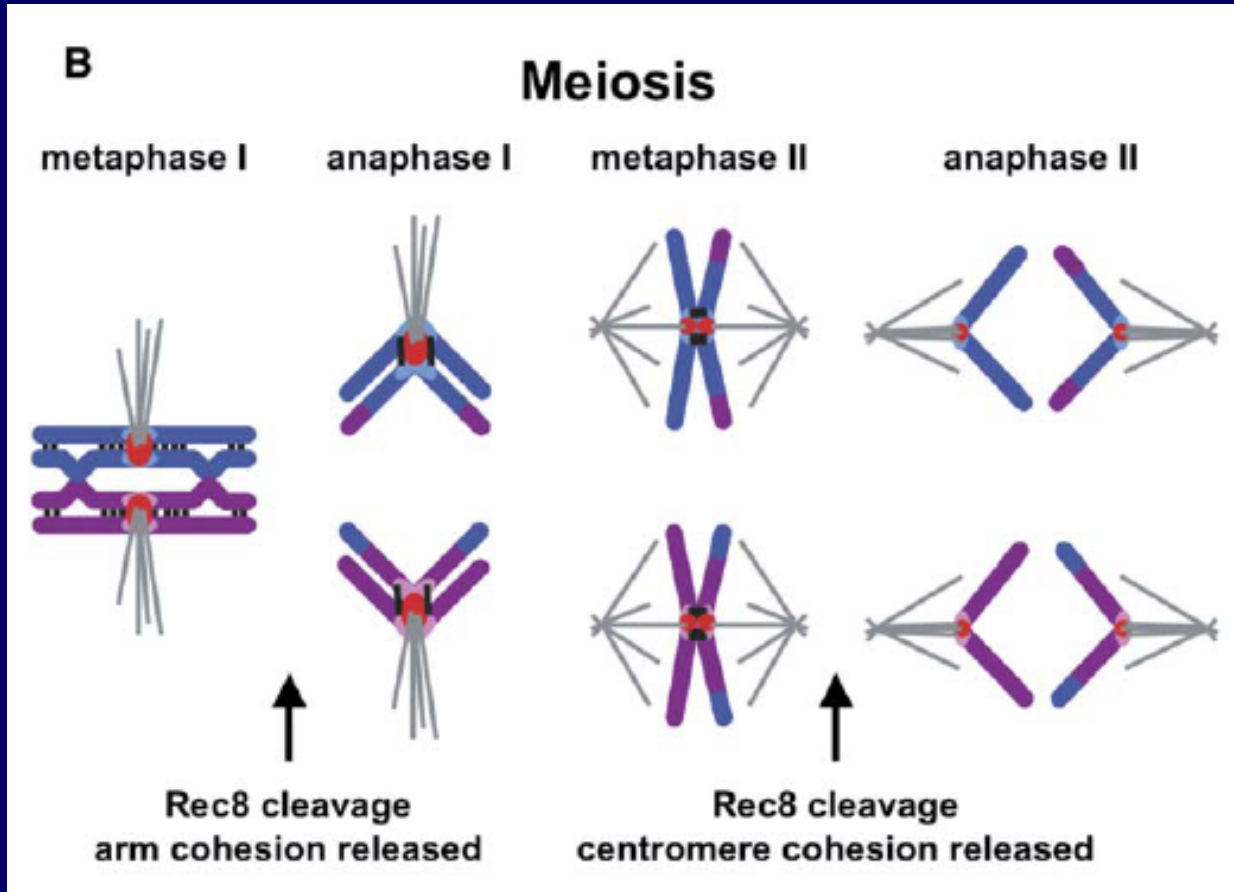
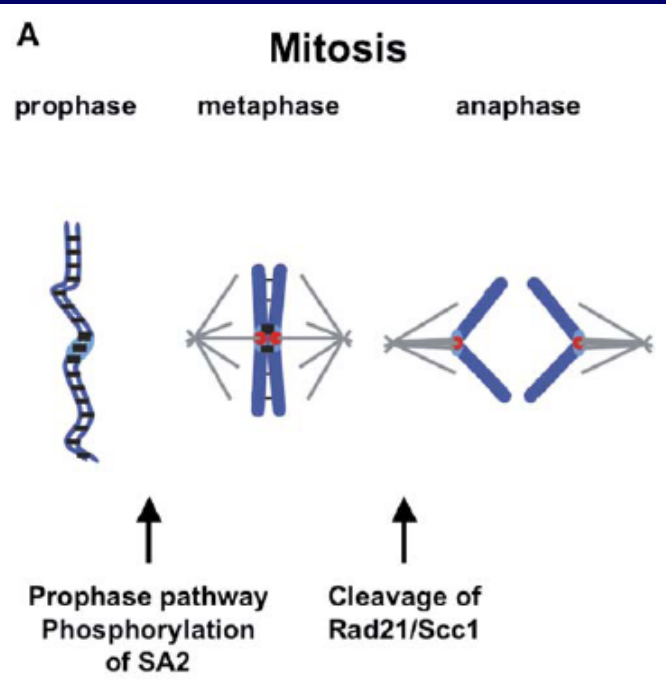






B



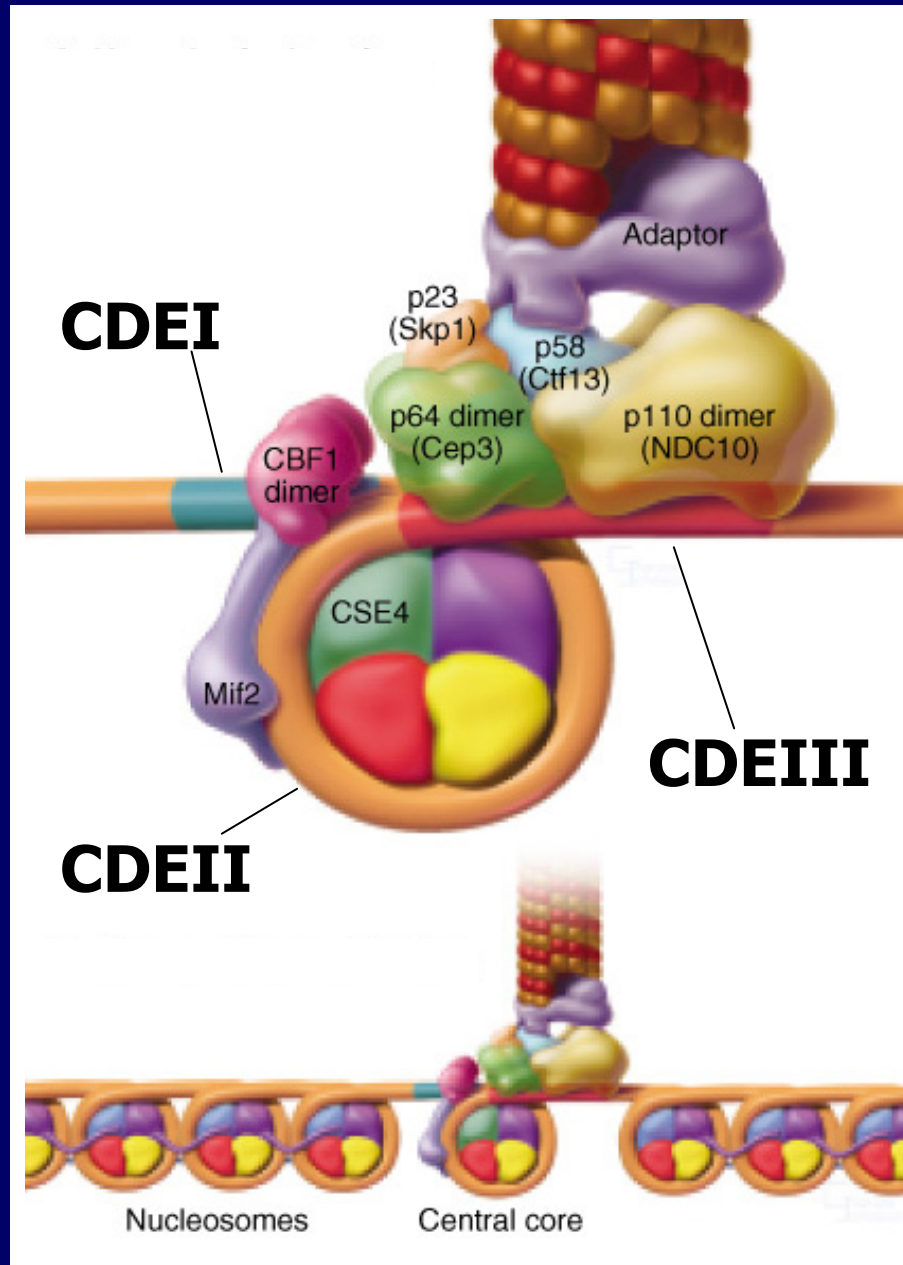


		Vertebrate	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	<i>S. pombe</i>	<i>D. melanogaster</i>
Cohesin subunits	SMC	SMC1 $\alpha$ SMC1 $\beta$ *	Smc1	Psm1	DmSMC1
		SMC3	Smc3	Psm3	DmSMC3
Kleisin $\alpha$	SCC1/RAD21	Scc1/Mcd1	Rad21	DmRAD21	
	REC8*	Rec8*	Rec8*	C(2)M*	
	SA1, SA2	Scc3	Psc3	DmSA1	
	SA3*		Rec11*	DmSA2*	
	PDS5	Pds5	Pds5	DmPDS5	
Securin	PTTG1	Pds1	Cut2	PIM	
Separase/separin	Separase	Esp1	Cut1	THR, SSE	
Shugoshin	Sgo1, Sgo2	Sgo1	Sgo1*, Sgo2	Mei-S332	
Polo kinase	PLK1	Cdc5	Plo1	Polo	

(\* meiosis specific)

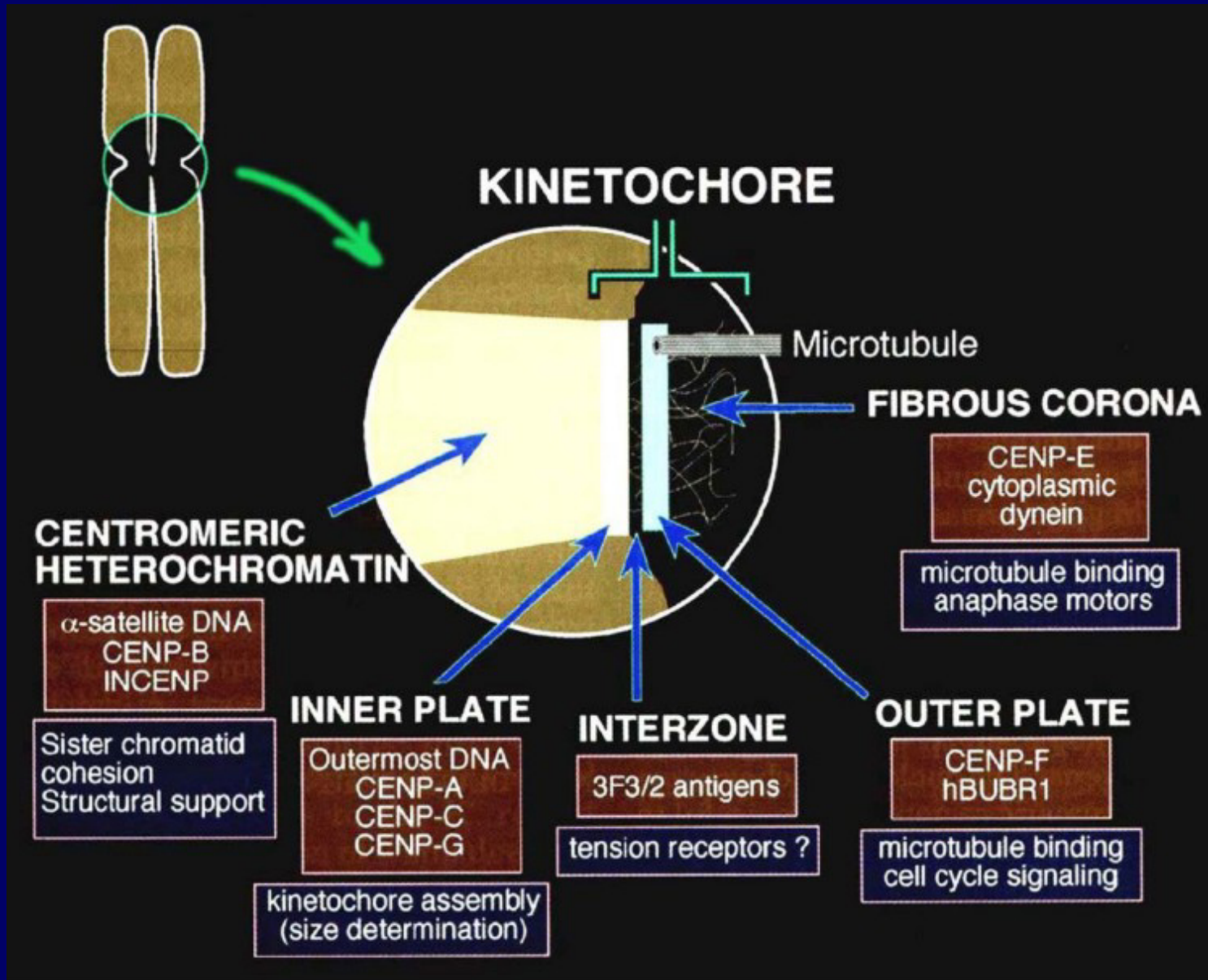
**Кинетохор**

# кинетохор в хромосомах *S. cerevisiae*

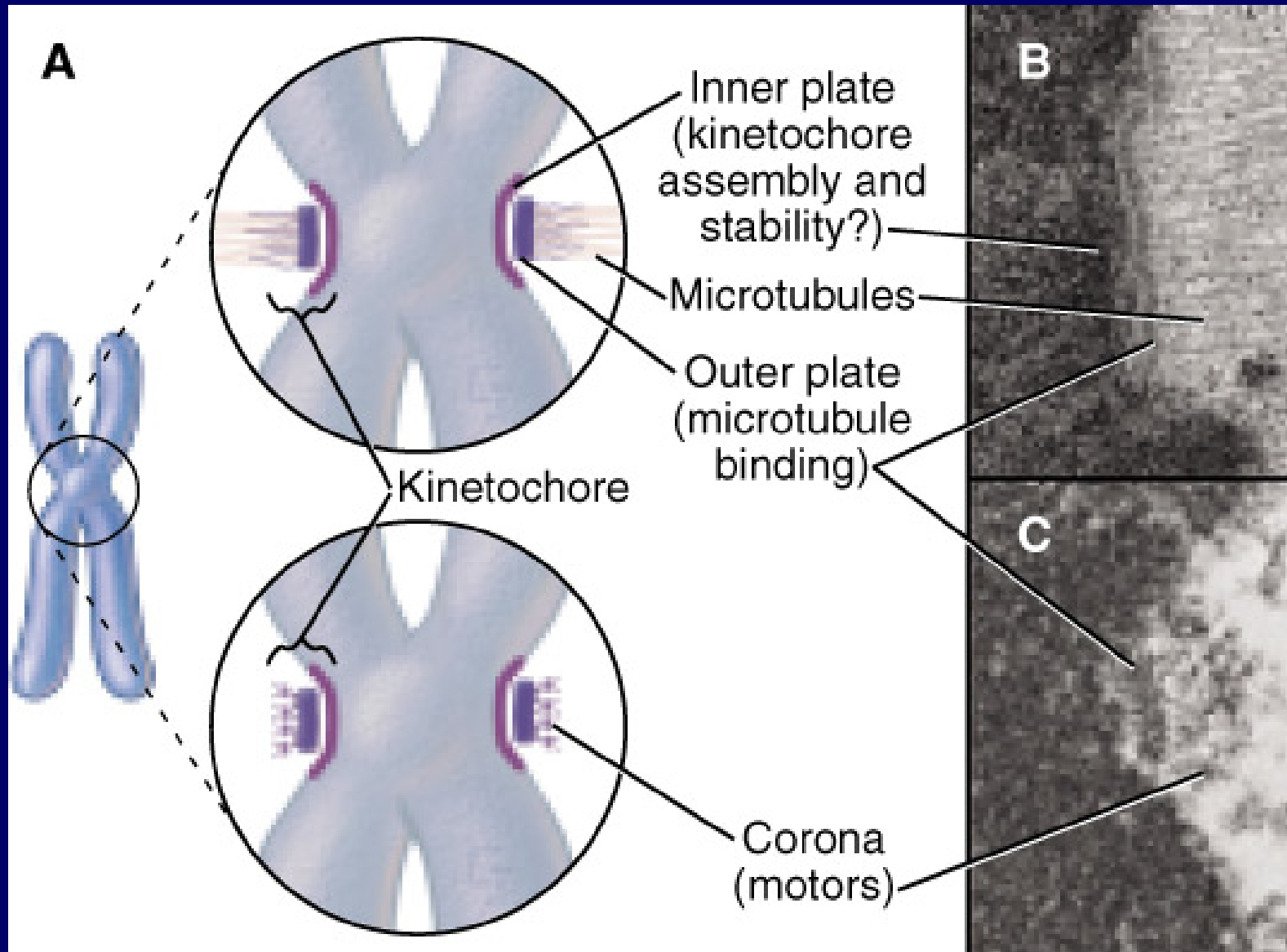




# Кинетохор в хромосомах человека



# Кинетохор в хромосомах человека



# Центромерно-Кинетохорные белки

Белки внутреннего слоя кинетохора

Белки среднего слоя кинетохора

Белки внешнего слоя кинетохора

Регуляторные белки

Что нужно для работы центромеры?

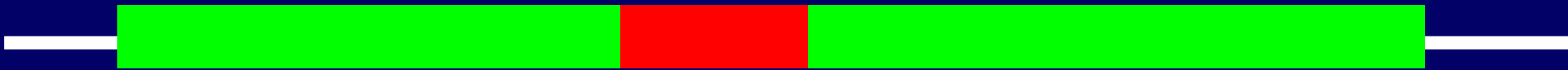
**Нет консервативности последовательностей ДНК**

**КОНСЕРВАТИВНЫЕ БЕЛКИ!**

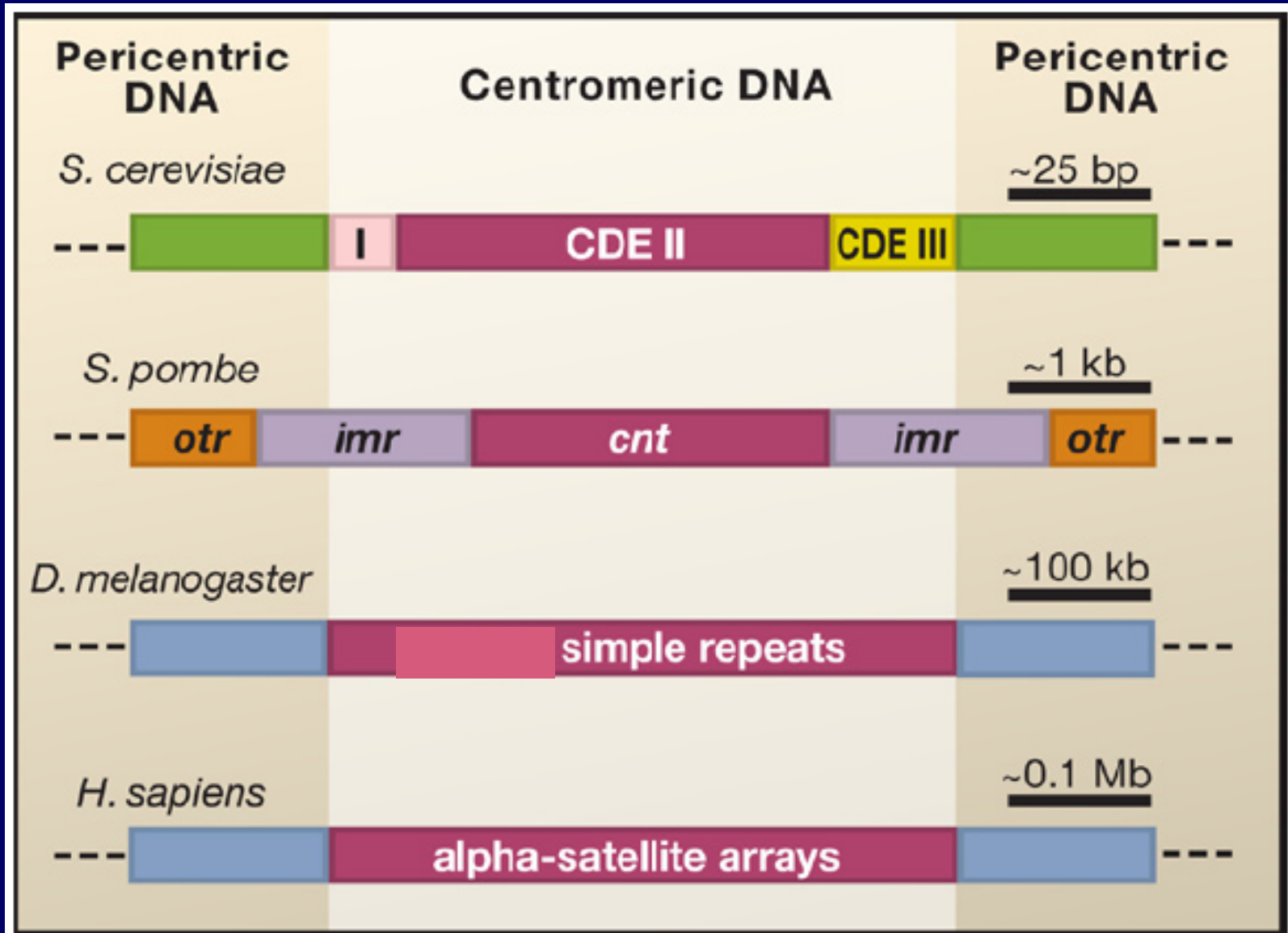
Прицентромерный  
хроматин

Прицентромерный  
хроматин

Центромерный  
хроматин



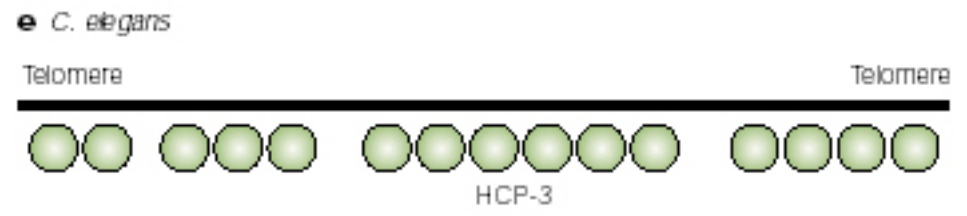
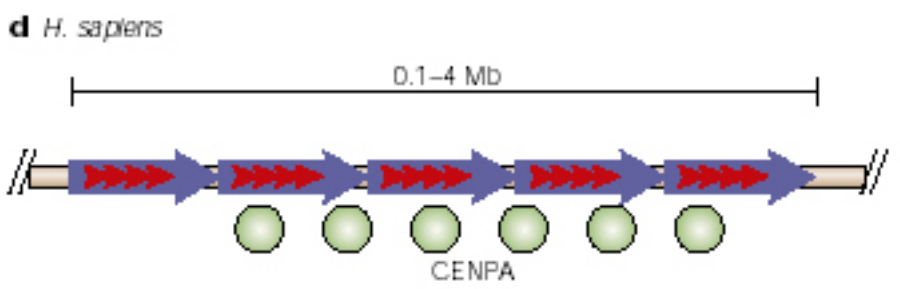
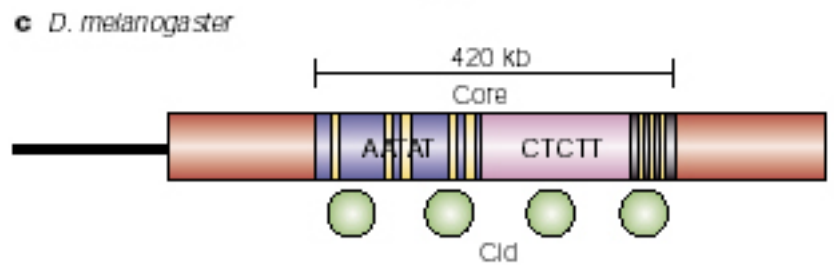
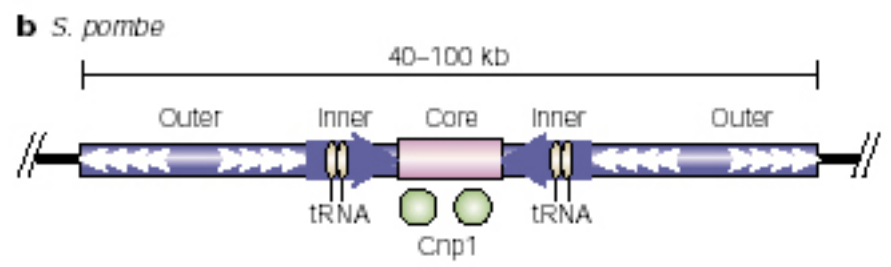
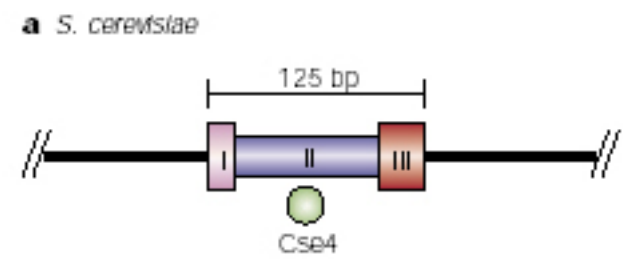
# Организация центромеры эукариот

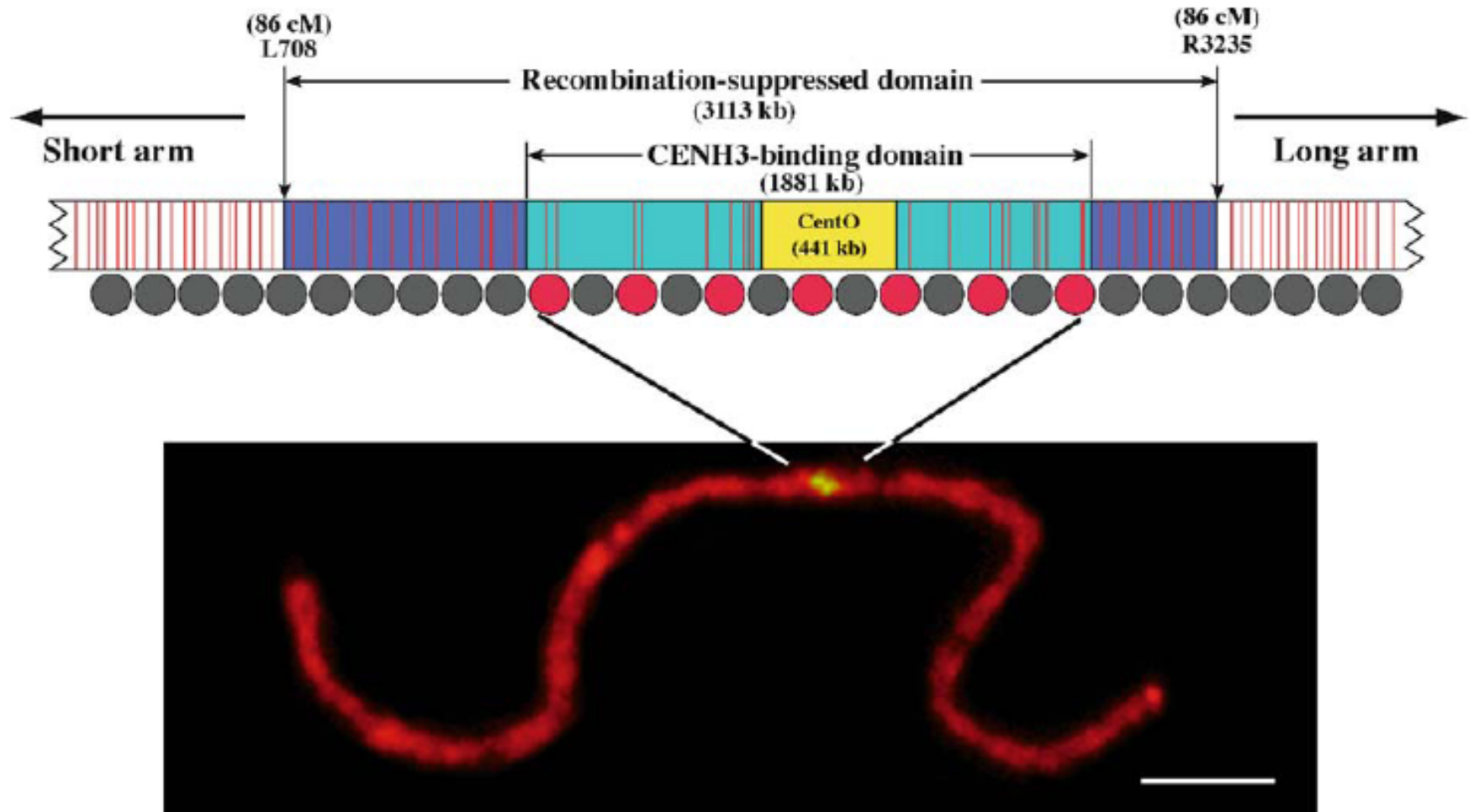


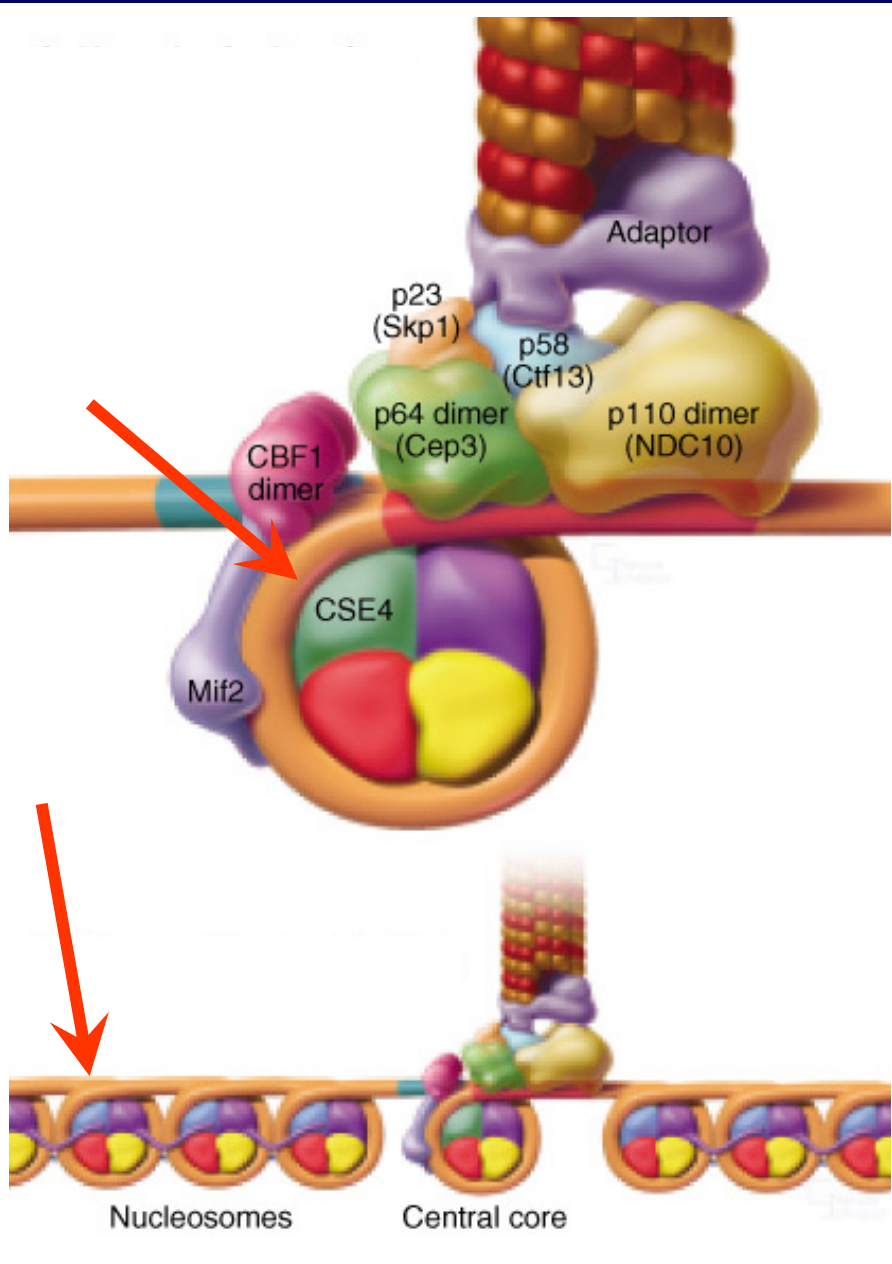
# Организация центромеры эукариот

 - CENP-A

CENP-A = центромерный белок А,  
центромерный аналог гистона H3





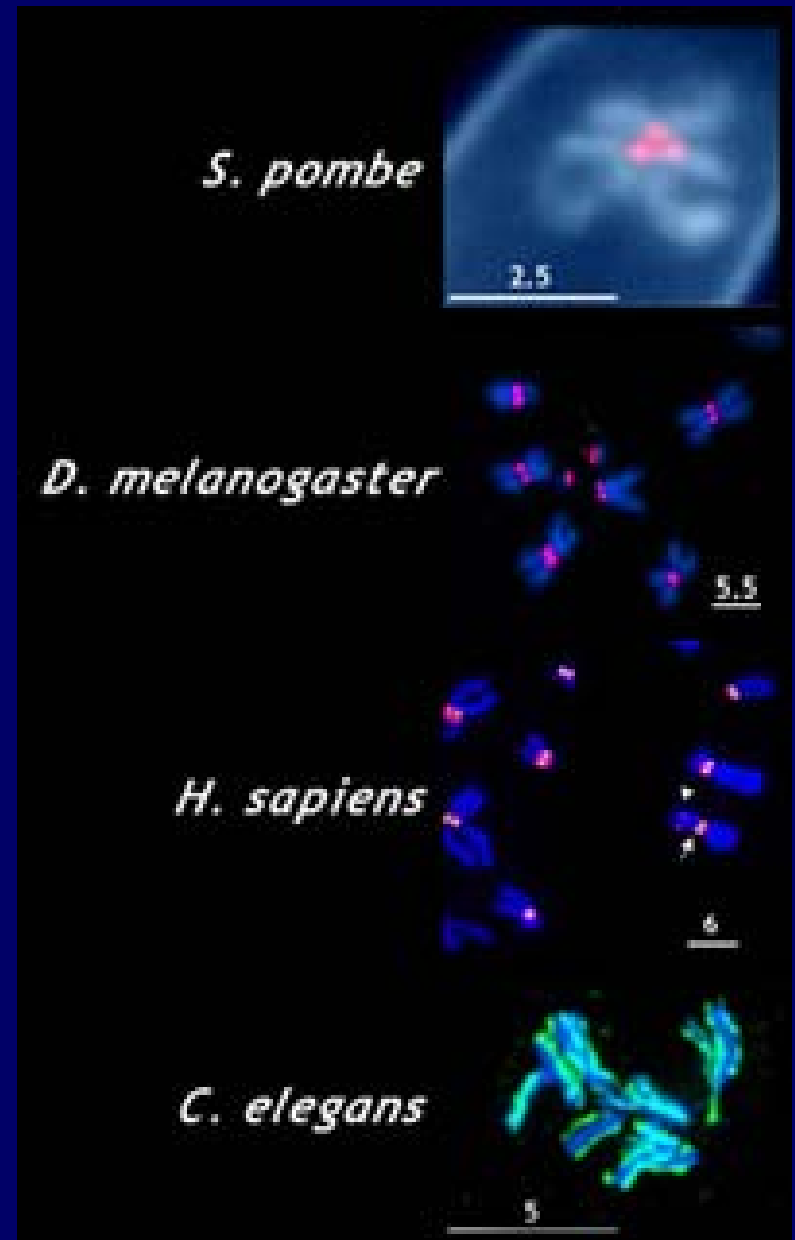


**CSE4**  
белок, заменяющий  
гистон H3 в центромере



H3 ↔

H. sapiens	CENP-A
M. musculus	CENP-A
G. gallus	CENP-A
X. laevis	CENP-A
S. cerevisiae	CSE4
S. pombe	CND1
D. melanogaster	CID
C. elegans	HCP3



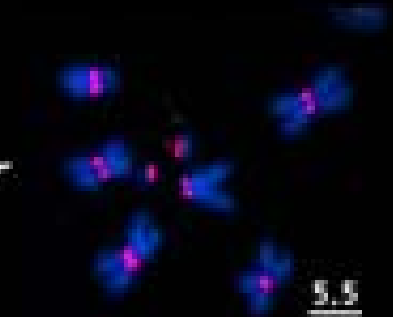
CENP-A = центромерный белок А



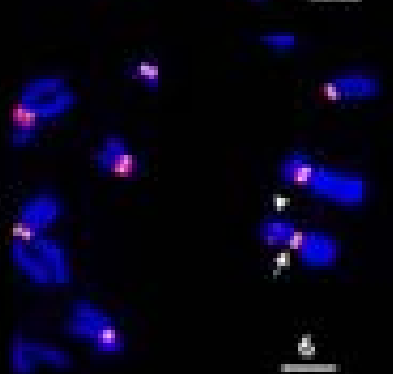
*S. pombe*



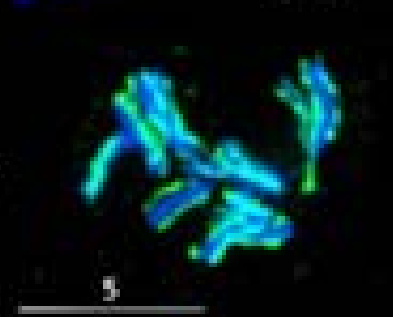
*D. melanogaster*

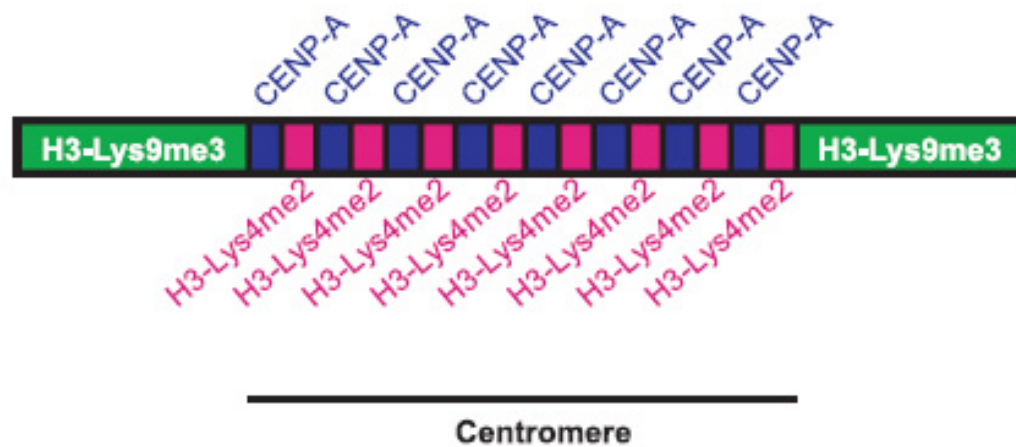
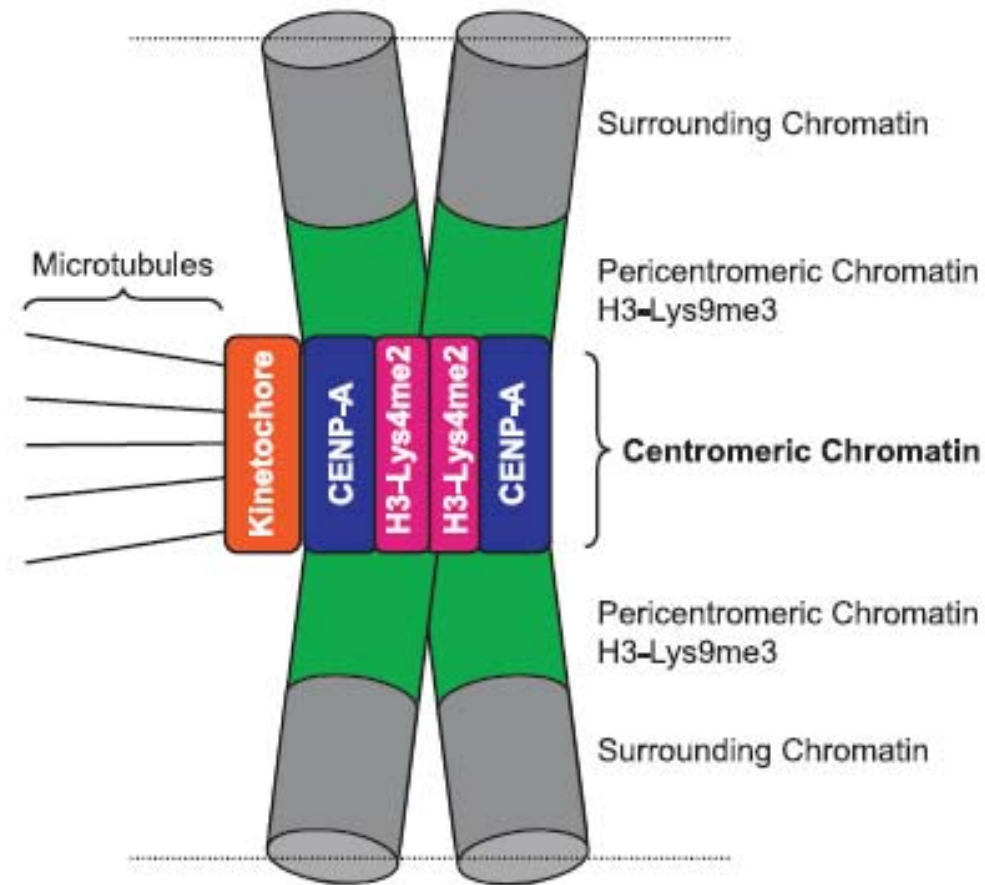


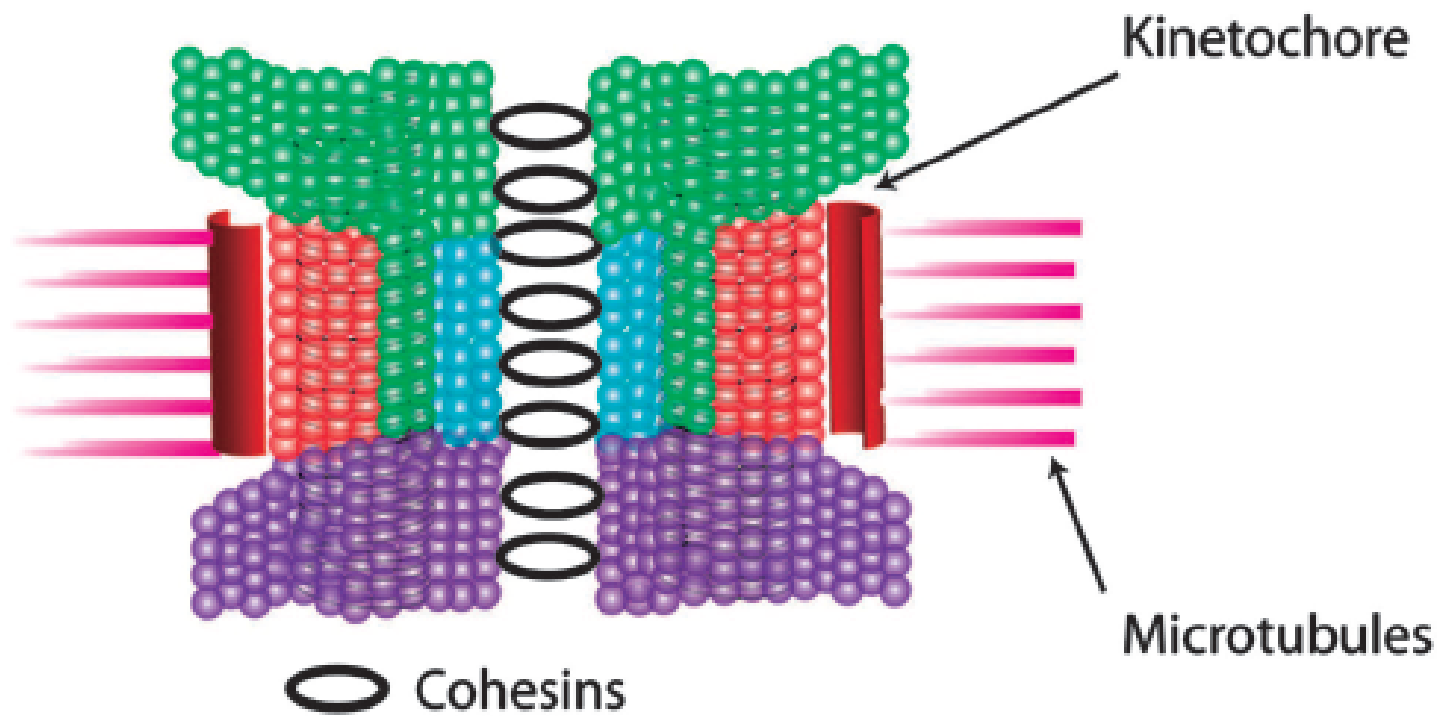
*H. sapiens*



*C. elegans*







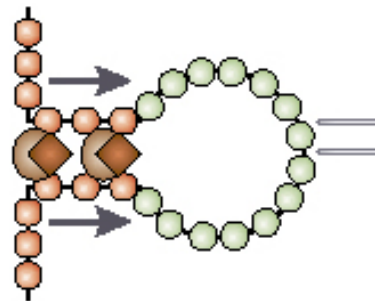
- H2A/H3-K9.3xMe nucleosomes
- H2A.Z/H3-K4.2xMe nucleosomes
- CENP-A nucleosomes
- H2A.Z/H3-K9.3xMe nucleosomes

Одна из  
современных  
моделей  
организации  
центромеры

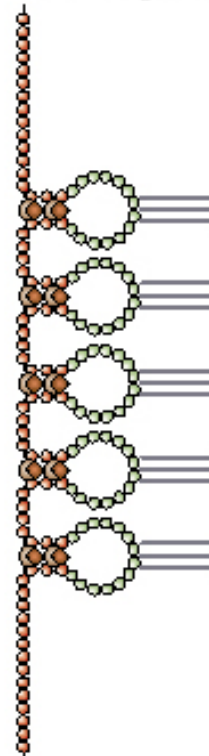
**a** *S. cerevisiae*



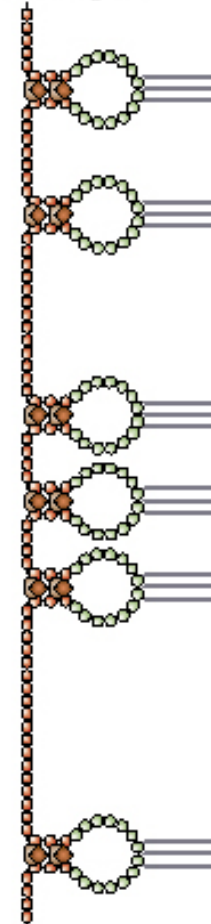
**b** *S. pombe*








**c** *D. melanogaster*, human



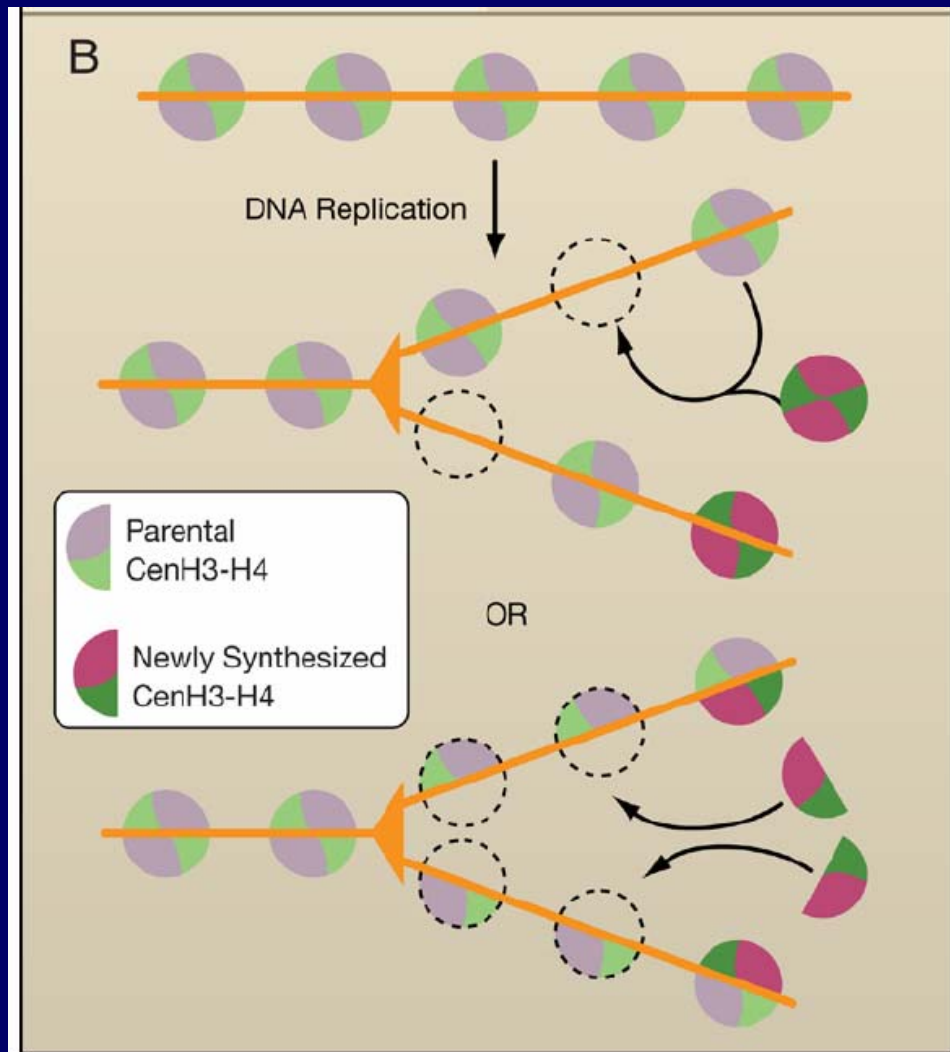
**d** *C. elegans*



-  CENPA nucleosome
-  H3 nucleosome
-  HP1
-  SU(VAR)3-9
-  Kinetochore microtubule

# Эпигенетическое поддержание центромеры

Воспроизведение  
центромерного хроматина  
во время репликации



**У всех исследованных эукариот за исключением *S. cerevisiae* последовательности ДНК в центромерах отличаются даже между хромосомами одного набора хромосом**



# Saccharomyces cerevisiae

\*TCA\*\*TG

\*G\*\*\*\*G\*\*\*\*CCGAA\*\*\*\*\*

CDEI

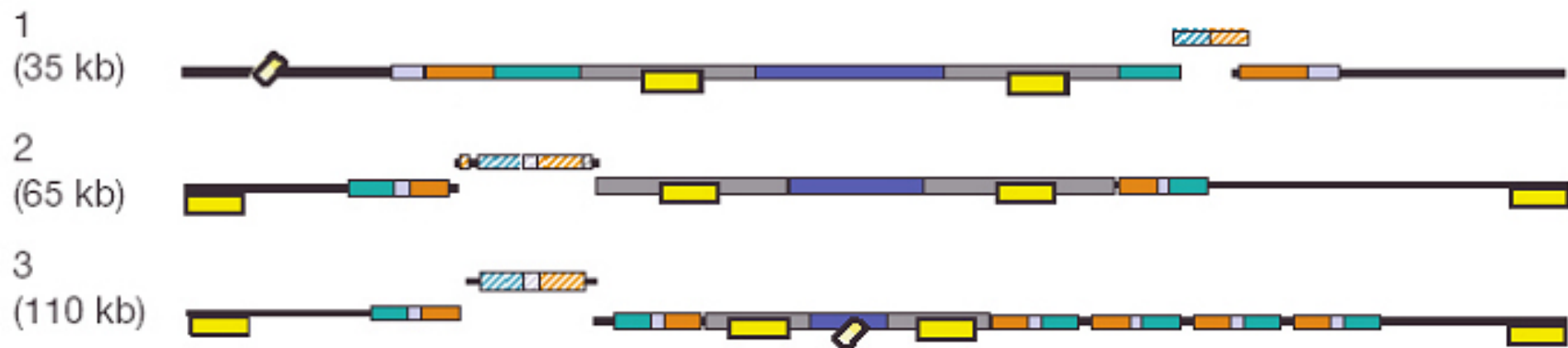
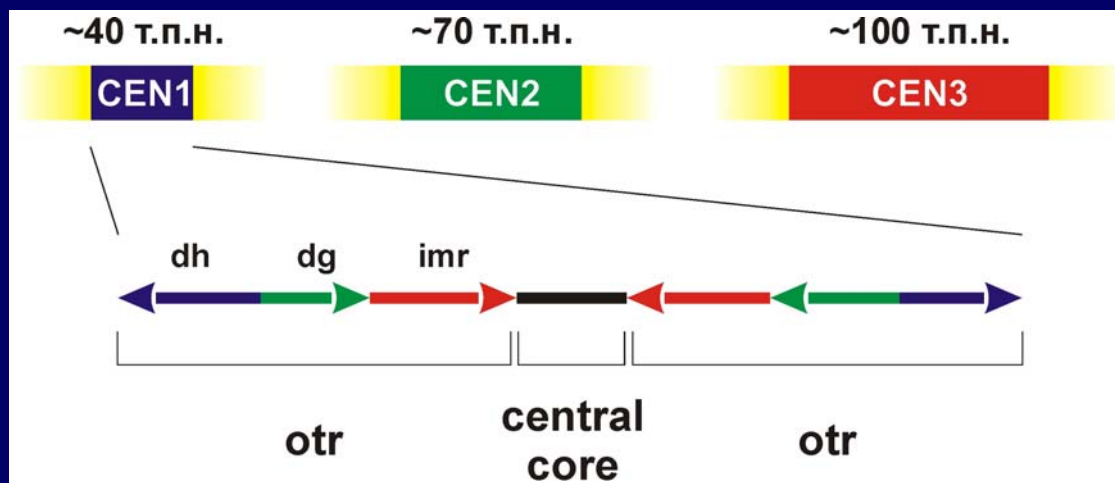
CDEII

CDEIII

111-120 п.н.

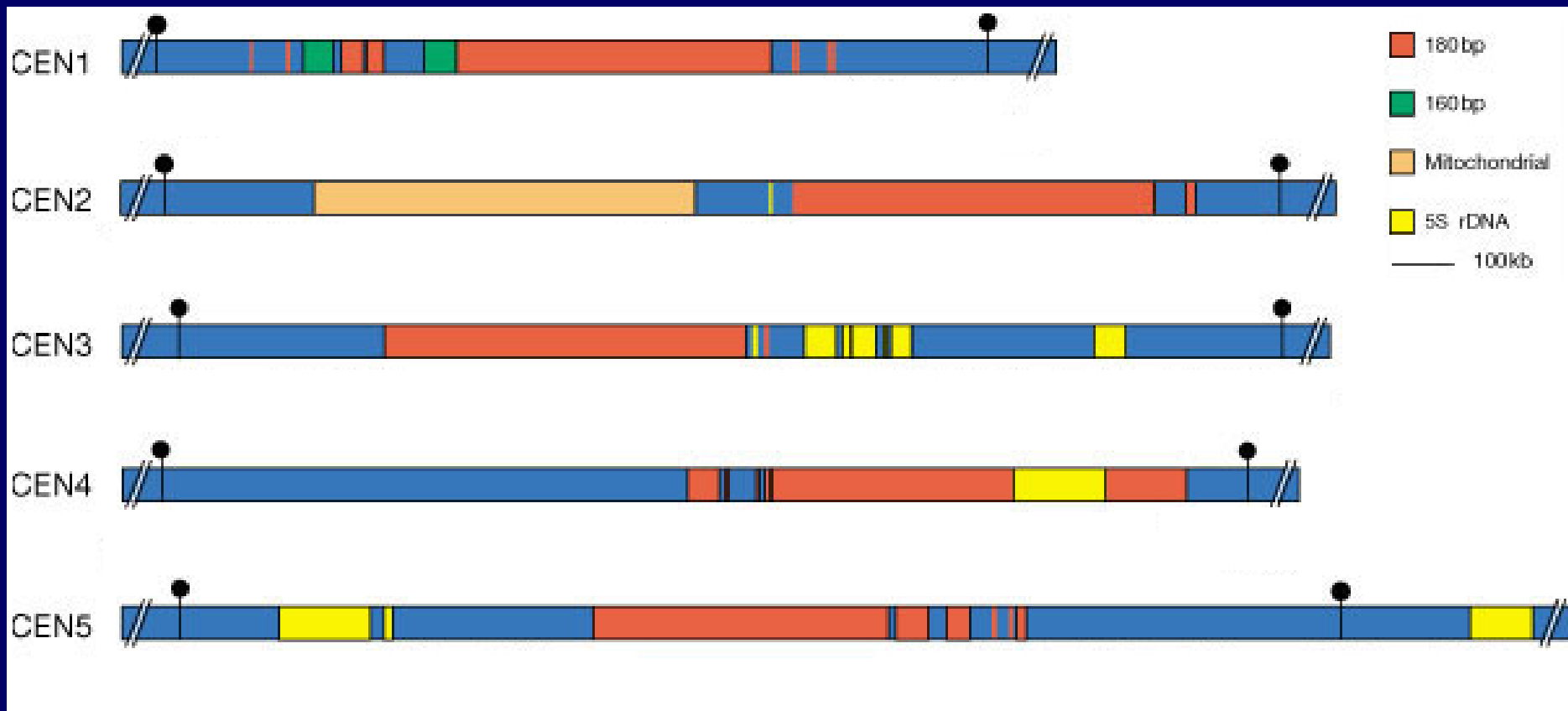
		*	20	*	40	*	60	
		TCA	TG					
Cen6	:	ATCACG	TGCT	-	ATAAAAATAATTATAATTTAAATTTTTTAAATATAAAATATATAAAATTTAAA	:	59	
Cen11	:	GTCACAT	GAT	-	AAAAACATATTTAAAAATTTTAAAAAAATTAATTTTTCAAATAAAATTTAT	:	59	
Cen10	:	ATCACG	TGTT	-	AAATAATTAATTTACTTTAAAATTTATTTTTTAAATATAAAATATTTATT	:	59	
Cen8	:	ATCACAT	GAC	-	TAATAATTCTTTTAAATTTTAAATTAATTTAATAAAAATTTAAAATAATATAT	:	59	
Cen5	:	ATCACG	TGCT	-	TTTTAAAAAATATAAAATTTAATTTTCATTT-TCTATTTCAATATTTATTA	:	58	
Cen7	:	ATCACG	TGTT	-	TATATTTACTATATAAAAAATTTCAAT-AAATAAAAAGTTAGAAGATAAAAAAT	:	59	
Cen12	:	ATCACG	TGTA	-	ATAAAATATTATTAAAAAGTTTATTAAAATAAAAATAATAATTTAAATTTACT	:	60	
Cen1	:	GTCACAT	GACATA	-	ATAATAATAAATTTTAAAAATATAAAATATTTTTTAAATAGTTTTTT--A	:	58	
Cen2	:	ATCATG	TGACTT	-	ATTTTATTTAATTTATTATTAAGTAAAAAAGATTTTCTATTTAAATT--T	:	58	
Cen3	:	GTCACAT	GATGAT	-	ATTTTATTTAATTTTTTAAAAAAGTAAAAAATAAAAAAGTA	:	58	
Cen16	:	ATCACAT	GATATAT	-	TTTTTTAATTTTTTTTAAATTTAATAATTATAAAAAATTAATTTTTTTCT	:	58	
Cen4	:	GTCACAT	GCTTATA	-	ATCA--ACTTTTTTAAAAATTTAAAATACTTTTTTATTTTTTTATTT	:	58	
Cen9	:	TTACG	TGAAAAT	-	TTTTATATTTTTAATTTAAATTTTTTATAATATTATAAATTTATTATAA	:	59	
Cen14	:	GTCACG	TGCAGCT	-	TTTTAAAAATATTTTAAACATTTTAAAAAATATACATTTTTTTTAT	:	59	
Cen15	:	ATCACG	TGAAC	-	TTATTTTGCATTTAAAAAAAAGTAAAAACTATTTGCTAAAATATATTTT	:	60	
Cen13	:	ATCACAT	GACTAC	-	CTAACAAAATATTTATTTTTCTTTTTTAAATTTGAAAATACTAAAA	:	60	
		<-CDEI-><-----CDEII--- (>90% AT-rich)----->						
		*	80	*	100	*	120	
					G	G	CCGAA	
Cen6	:	AATAGAAAGTAAAAAAGAAATTAAGAAAAA-ATA	ATTTTTT	GTTTTT	CCGAAGAT	GTAAA	:	118
Cen11	:	TATATTTTTTTAATTACATAATCATAAAAAATA-AAT	GTTTCAT	GATTT	CCGAACGT	TATAAA	:	118
Cen10	:	CTTTTTATTTAAAAATAAAAAACACAAAAAACAAT	GTTTAT	GATTT	CCGAA	CCTAAAATA	:	119
Cen8	:	ATACTAAATTGTTTATTAATAAATGATTAACATTGG	CTTT	-TGTGTT	CCGAA	CTTAGAAA	:	118
Cen5	:	AATAAAAAATTTGAAAAATATATAAAAAATTTGTAG	CAGT	ATTAGATTT	CCGAAA	AAGAAAAA	:	118
Cen7	:	TATATTATACATATTTTTATTTTTATTATAATTTT	GT	TTTTGCCTT	CCGAAA	AAGAAAAAT	:	119
Cen12	:	ATTTTTAAATAAGTTTTATTTTTTAAATAACACTAT	TG	TATTTGTTAT	CCGAACA	ATAAAA	:	120
Cen1	:	AATATTTTACAGTTTATTTTTTAAATTTATTTATAT	GTTTTT	GTTTTT	CCGAA	GCAGTCAA	:	118
Cen2	:	ATTAATTAATTTTTTTCTTAAATAATTTATTTAT	TTTTT	GTTTTT	CCGAAA	AAAGAAAA	:	117
Cen3	:	GTTTTTTTTTAAAAAATAAAATTTAAA-TATTAGT	GTATTT	GATTT	CCGAAA	AGTAAAA	:	117
Cen16	:	TTAAATTAACAAAAATAAAAAATTTGTT-TTTTGT	TGGTTA	AGATTT	CCGAAA	AATAGAAA	:	117
Cen4	:	TTAAACATAAATGAAATAATTTAT-----TTAT	TGTTTAT	GATTA	CCGAA	ACATAAAA	:	111
Cen9	:	TATTGATATTTAAAATTA-AAAACAAAT-TATTAAT	GGTTTT	GTTTTT	CCGAA	ATGTTTTT	:	117
Cen14	:	TATTTTTTTATATATTAATGTTAAAAT-TATTTAT	GTATTT	GTCTT	CCGAAA	AGTAAAA	:	118
Cen15	:	TTTAATTTTTTAAAAATAATGTTTTAAT-ATTTAAT	GTATAT	GACTT	CCGAAA	AAATATAT	:	119
Cen13	:	TATTTTTTGTGTTTTTTGAAA-AAAGGATTTTTAAT	TGTAT	GCGTT	CCGAA	CTTTAAAT	:	119
		<-----CDEII-----><-----CDEIII----->						

# Schizosaccharomyces pombe



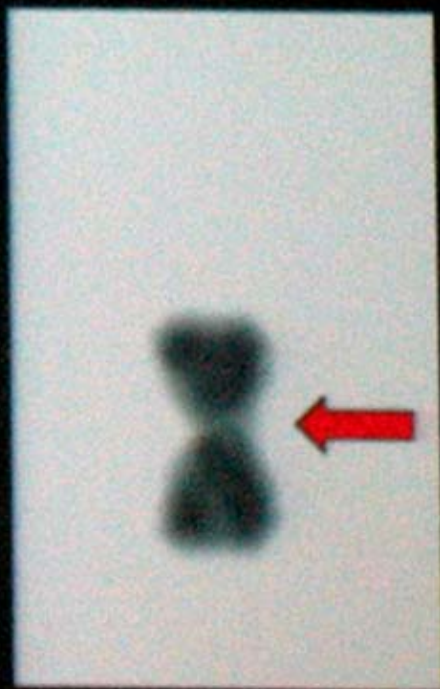
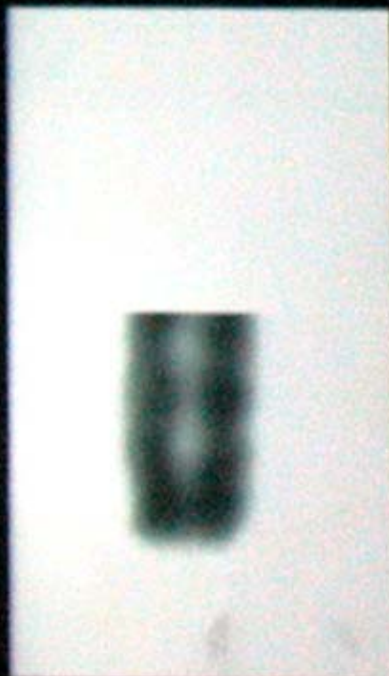
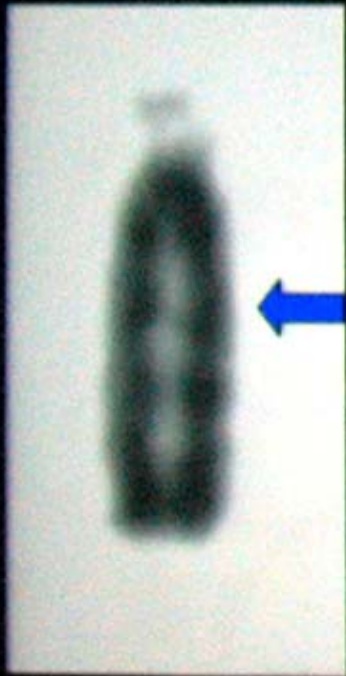


# Центромеры в хромосомах арабидопсиса

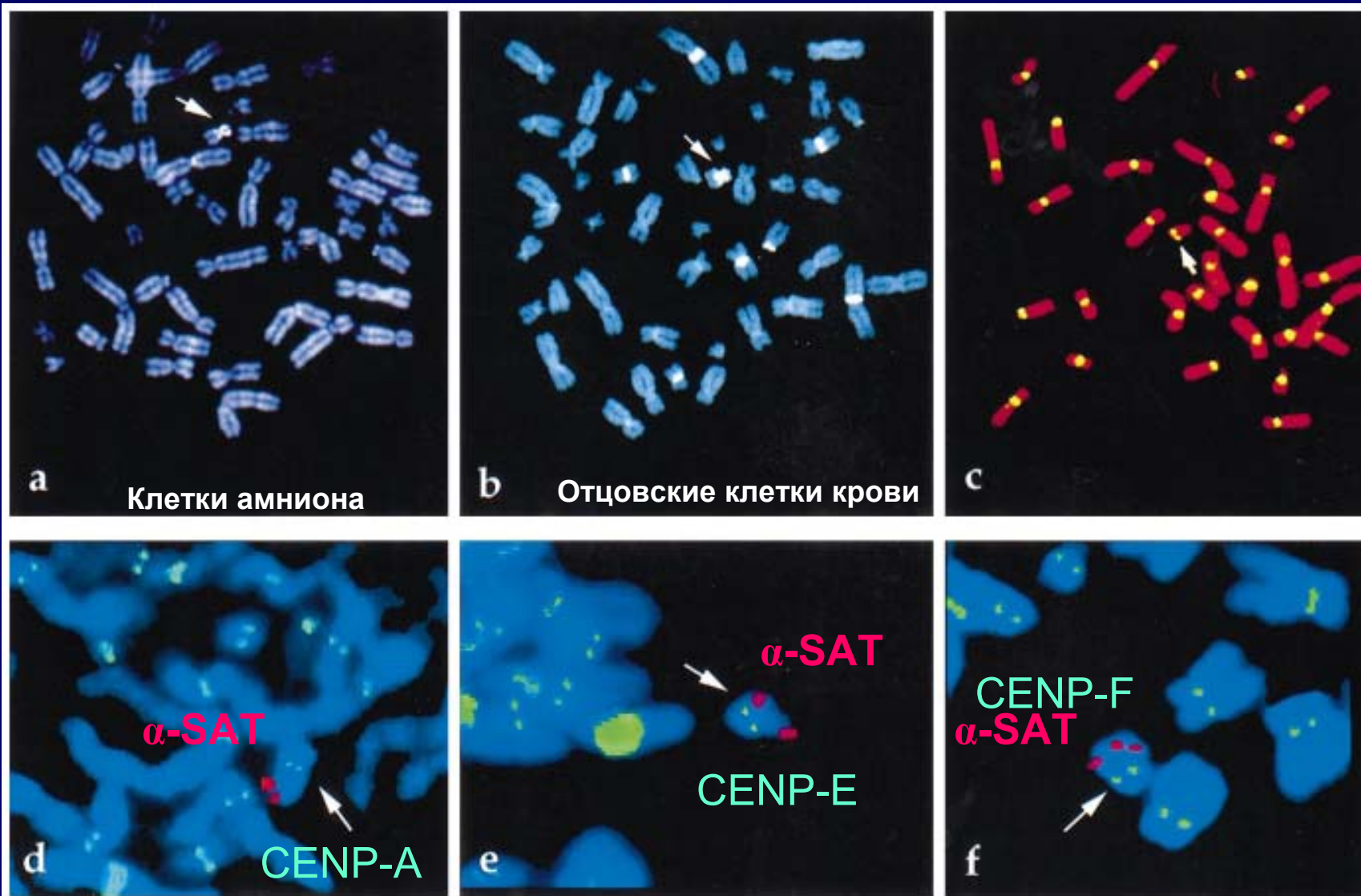


**Неоцентромеры –ключ к  
пониманию эволюции и  
устройства центромер**

# Human clinical neocentromeres

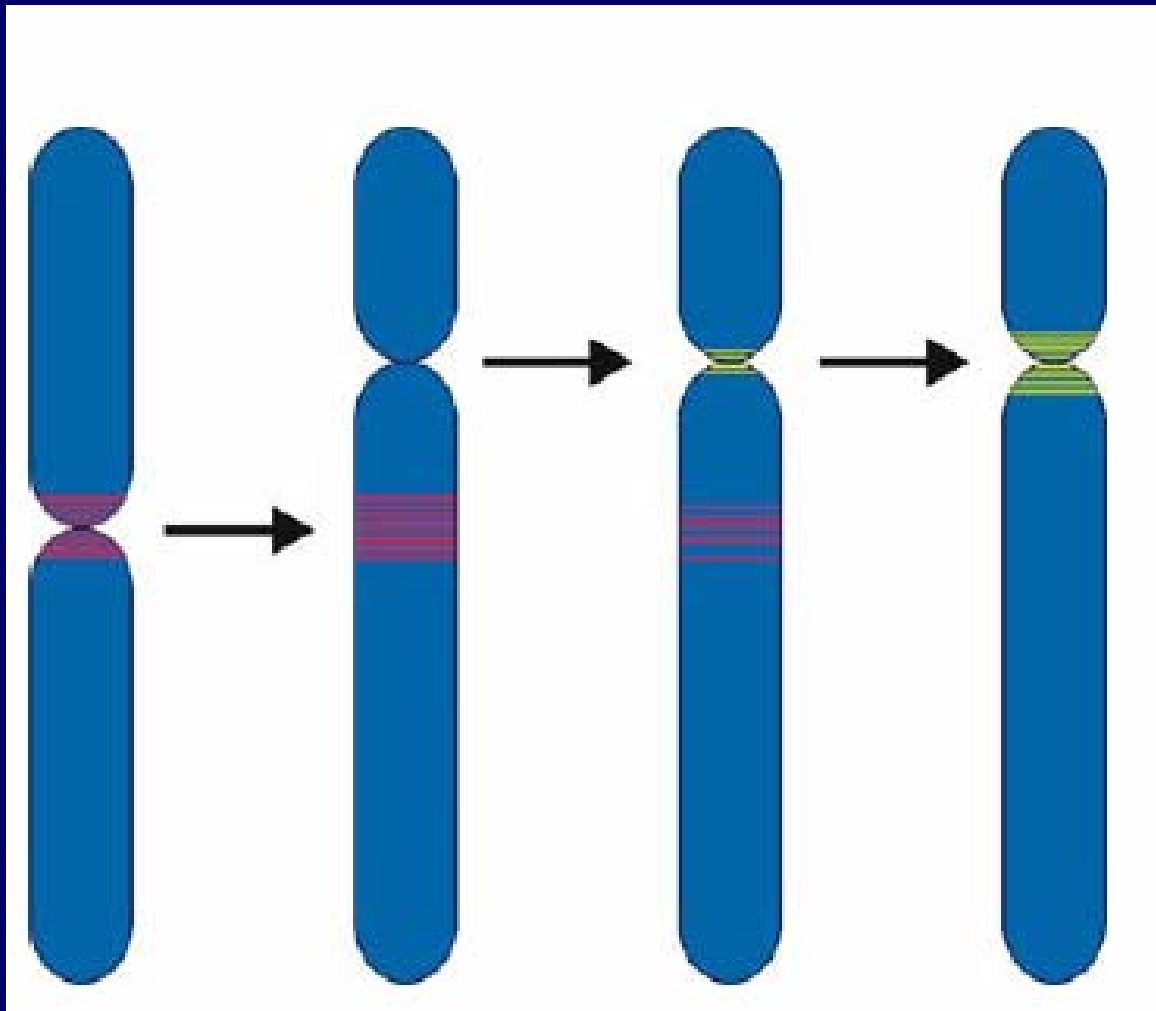




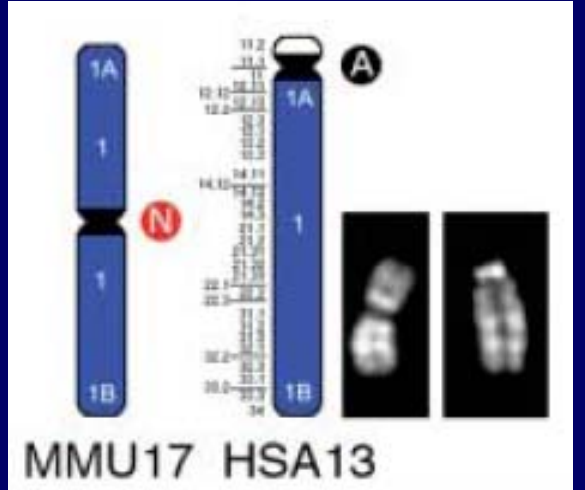
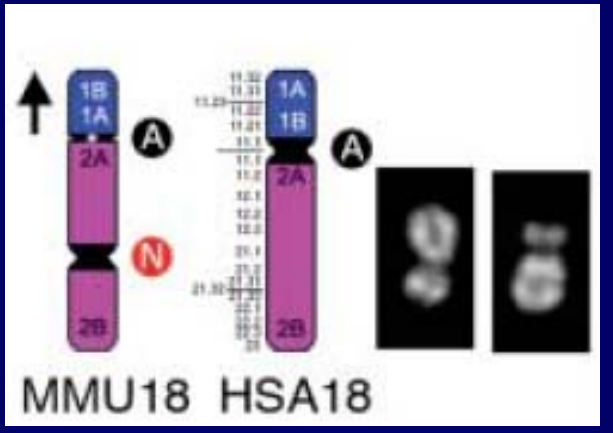
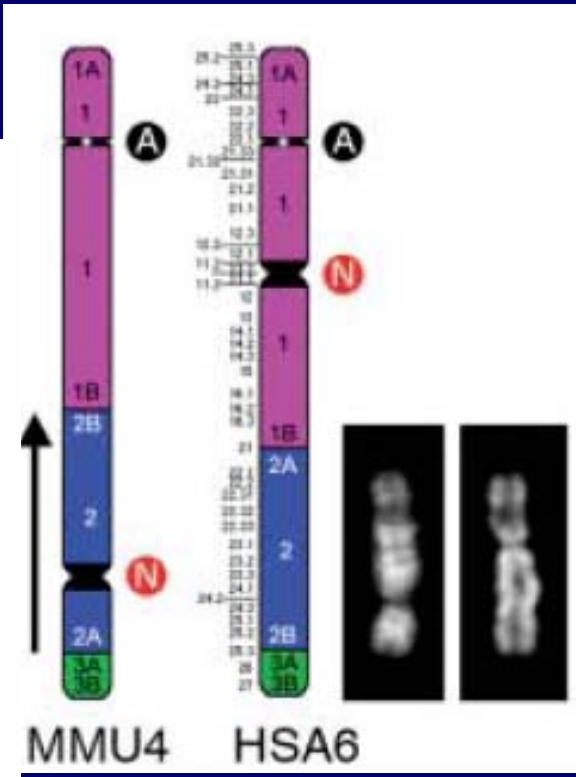
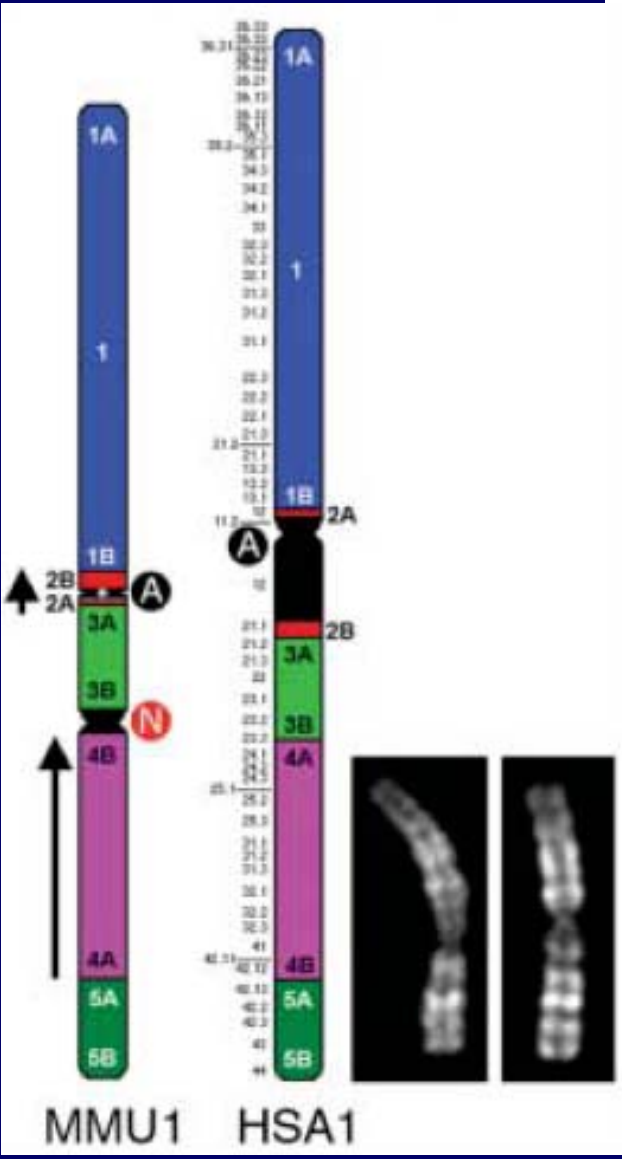


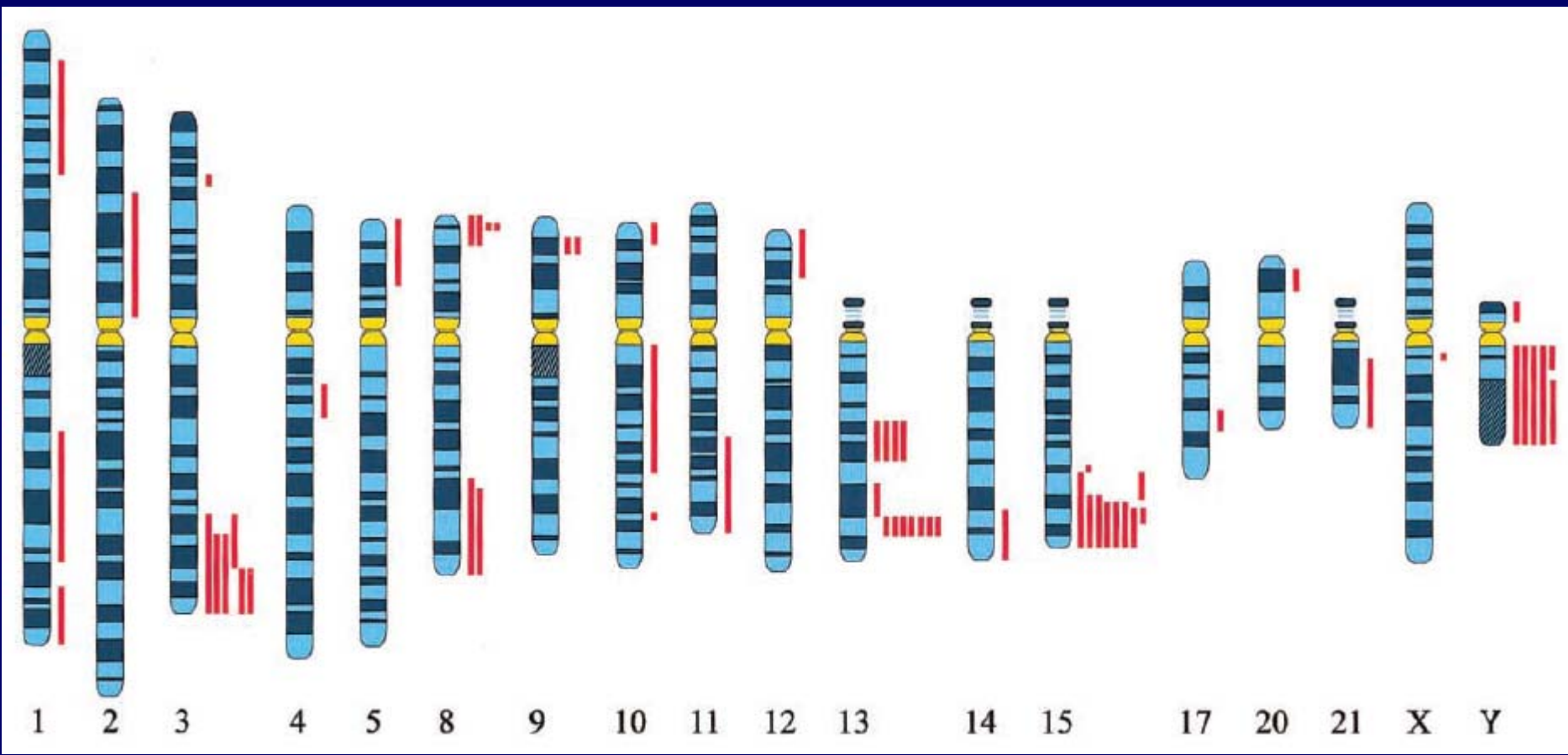
Transmission of a Fully Functional Human Neocentromere through Three Generations  
 Chris Tyler-Smith et al., 1999

## Модель эволюции центромер









- 1. Неоцентромеры возникают случайно, а последующий отбор оставляет лишь некоторые?
- 2. Есть «горячие точки» возникновения неоцентромер?