

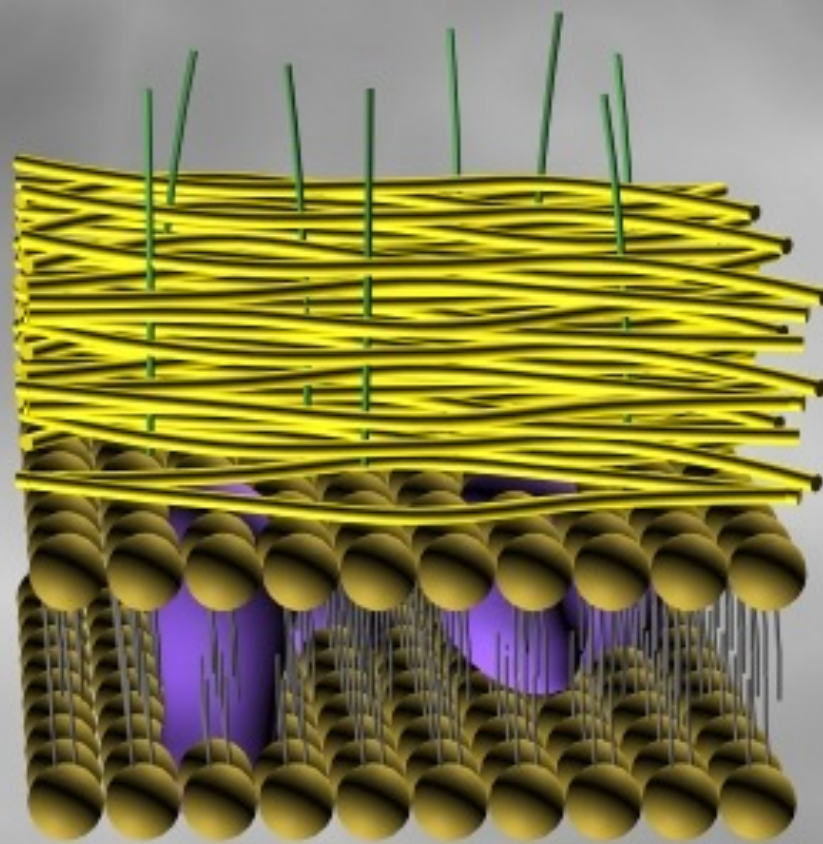
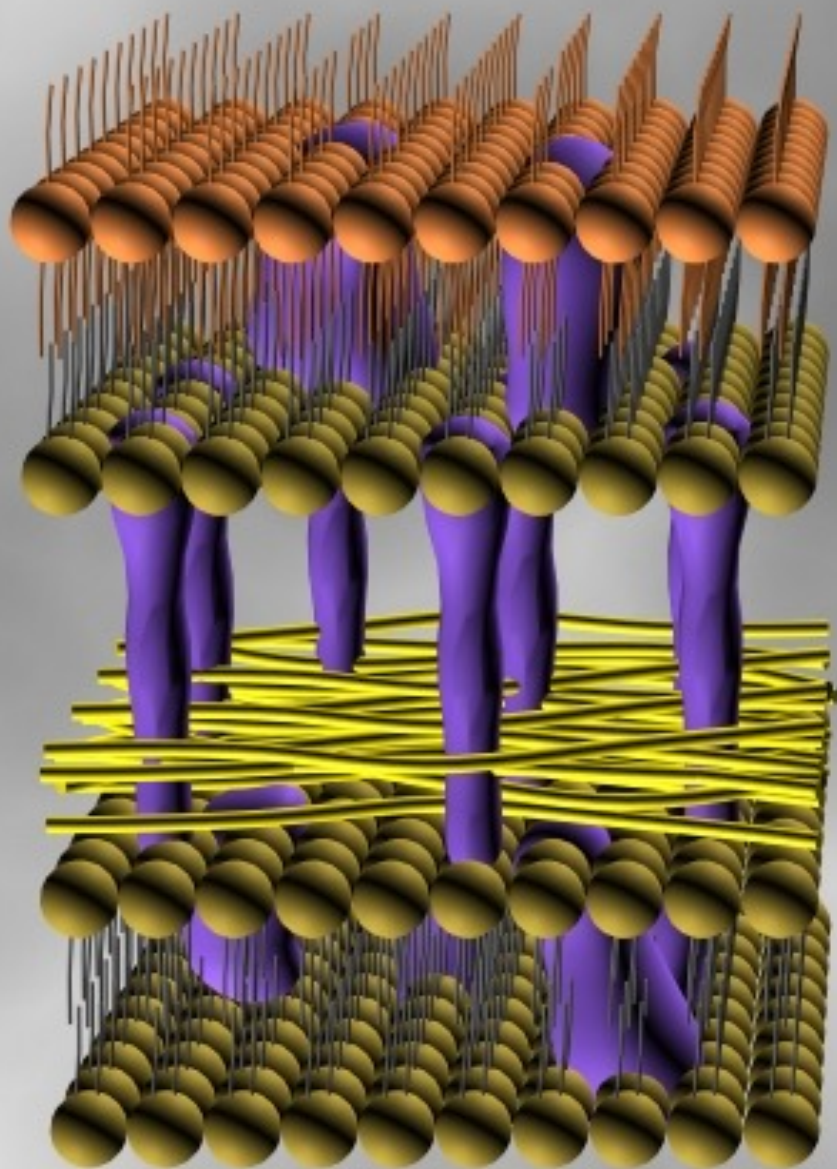
MICROBIOLOGIA

lezione 5

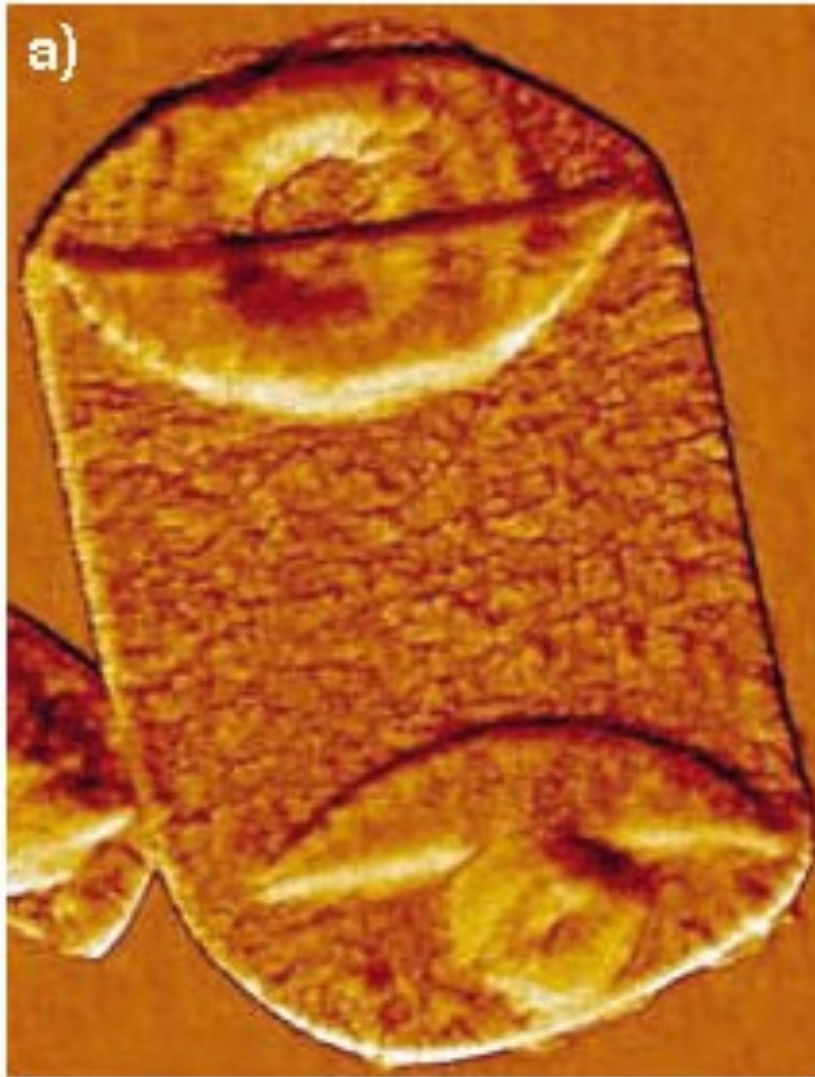
Le strutture (2)

Di che parliamo oggi??

Oggi parliamo di



Il peptidoglicano o **mureina**: ovvero la parete dei batteri

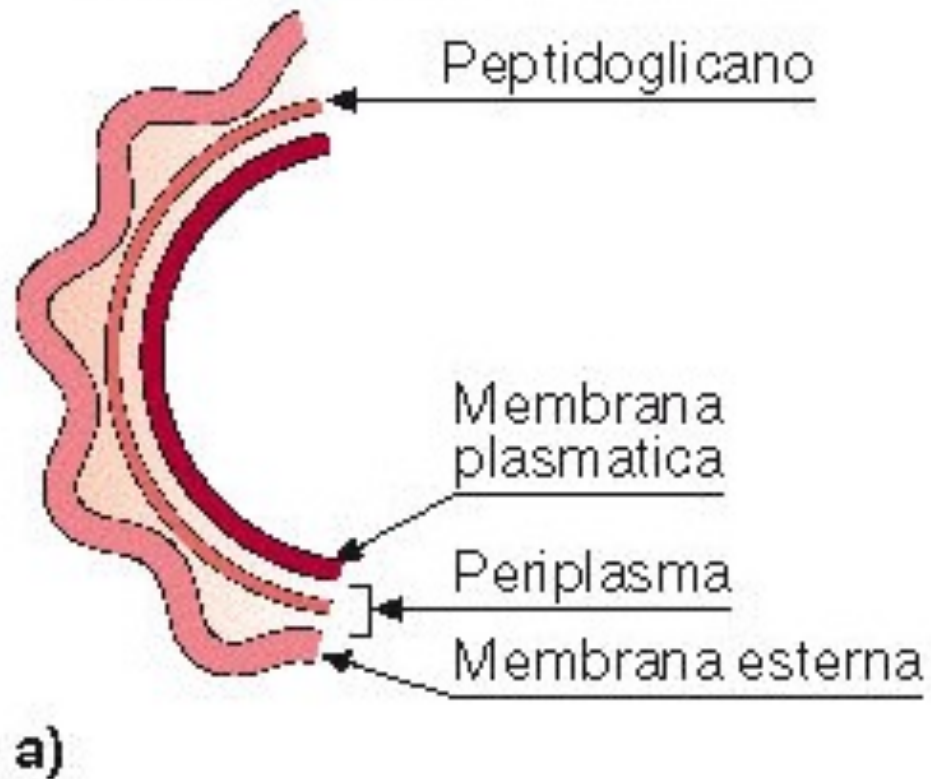


Escherichia coli

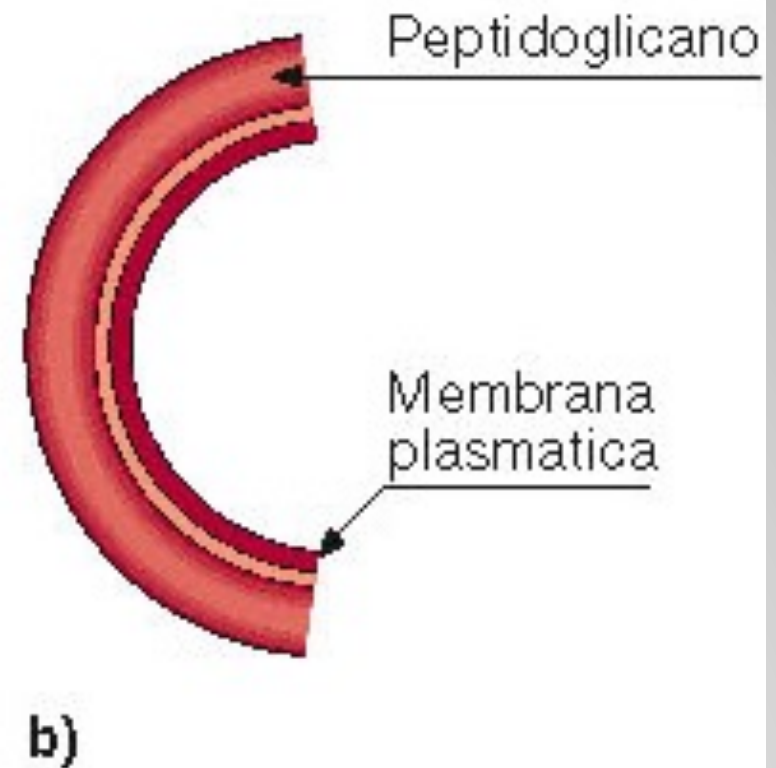


Thermus Thermophilus

Gram negativi

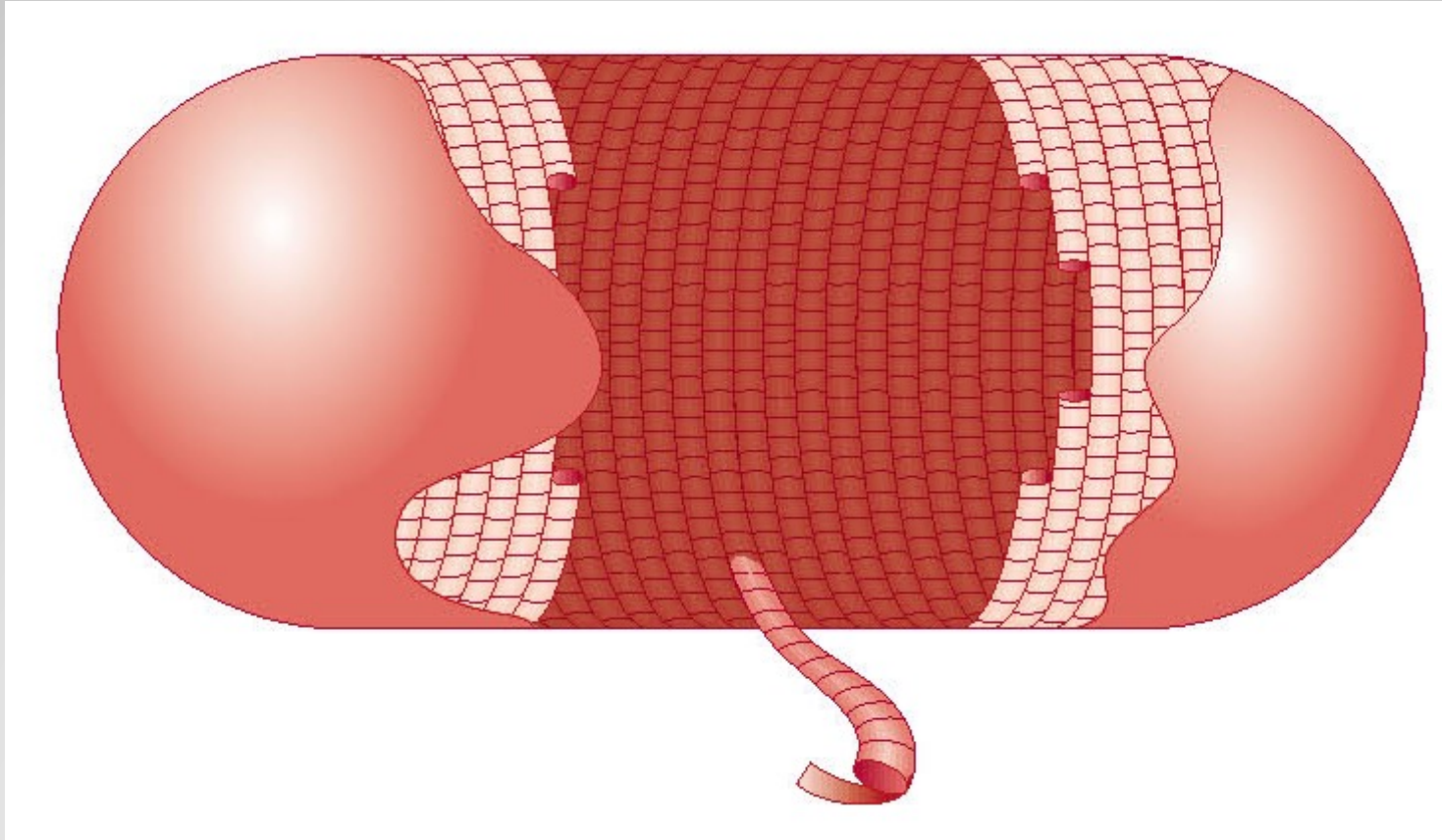


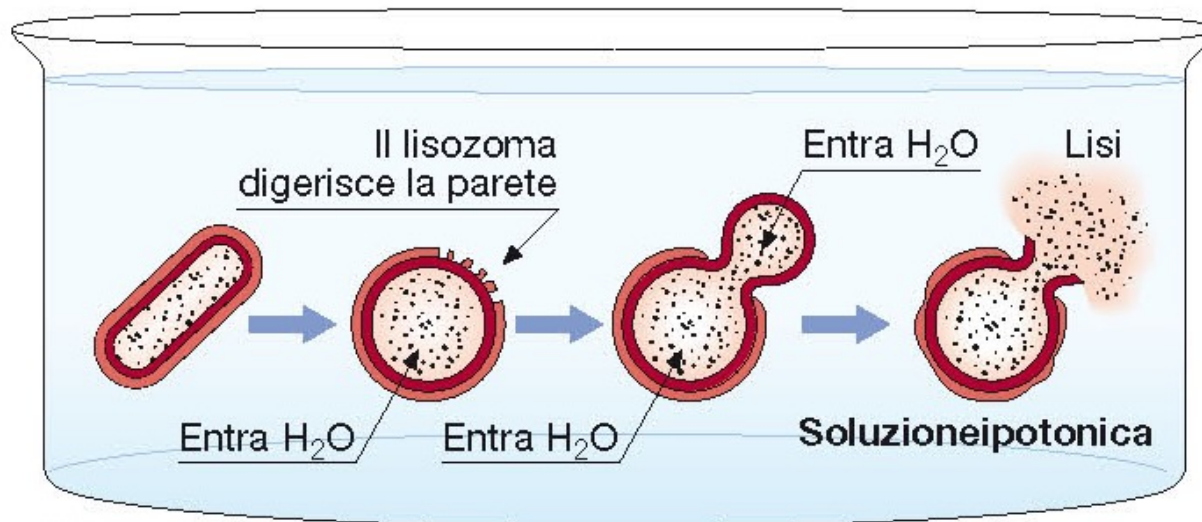
Gram positivi



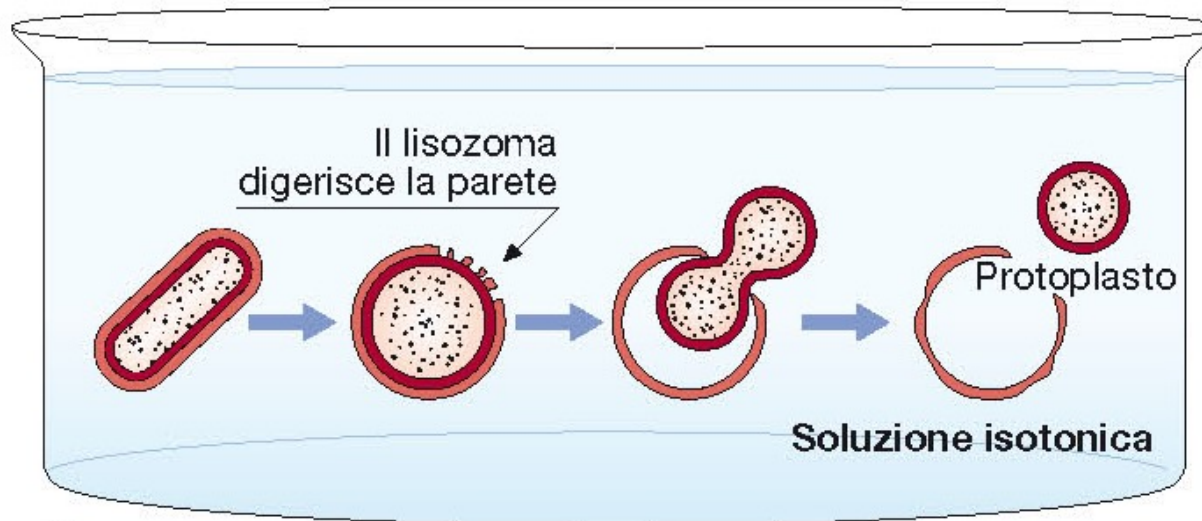
Nei batteri Gram-positivi il peptidoglicano costituisce il 90% dell'involucro dei batteri mentre nei Gram-negativi c'è solo uno strato sottile

In tridimensionale.....





a)



b)

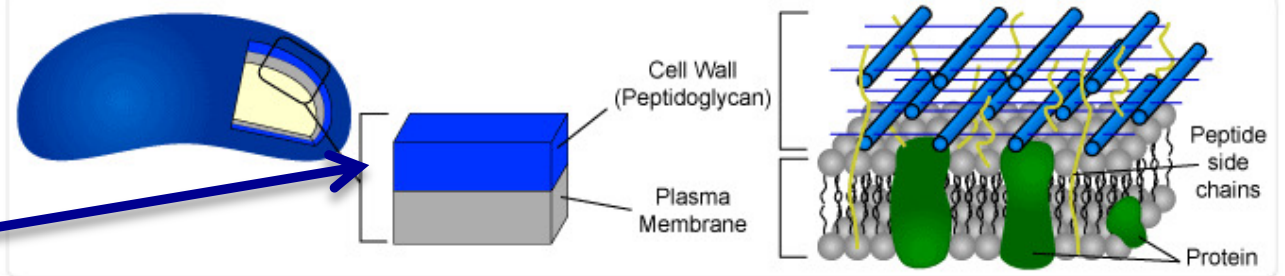
Il peptidoglicano può essere danneggiato o rimosso. Cosa succede quando c'è un danno a questa struttura??

IL PEPTIDOGLICANO

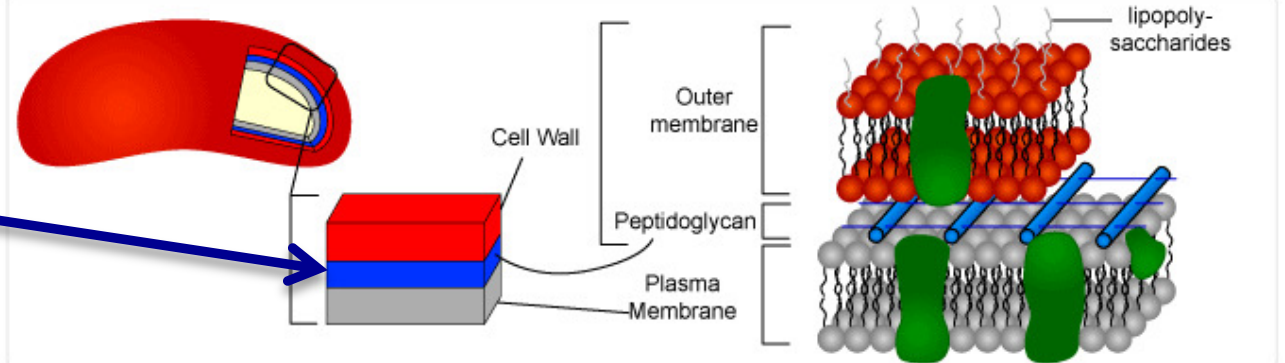
- Unica grossa molecola-aminozucchero- nelle tre direzioni dello spazio
- Uno scheletro saccarididico unito a corte catene peptidiche
- **Legami beta-1,4** particolarmente forti fra le unità saccaridiche
- Presenza di **zuccheri non comuni** (MurNac): le catene peptidiche sono unite al residuo carbossilico dell'acido muramico mediante il residuo aminico.
- Alternanza di **aminoacidi D** e L risulta in una resistenza maggiore
- Sembra che tra i vari gruppi peptidici si stabiliscano numerosi legami idrogeno



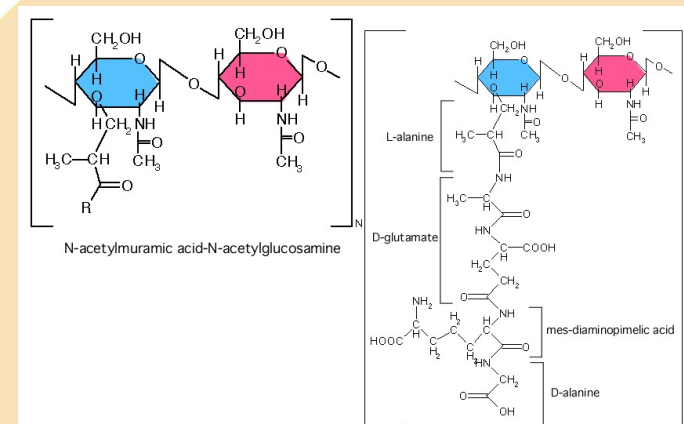
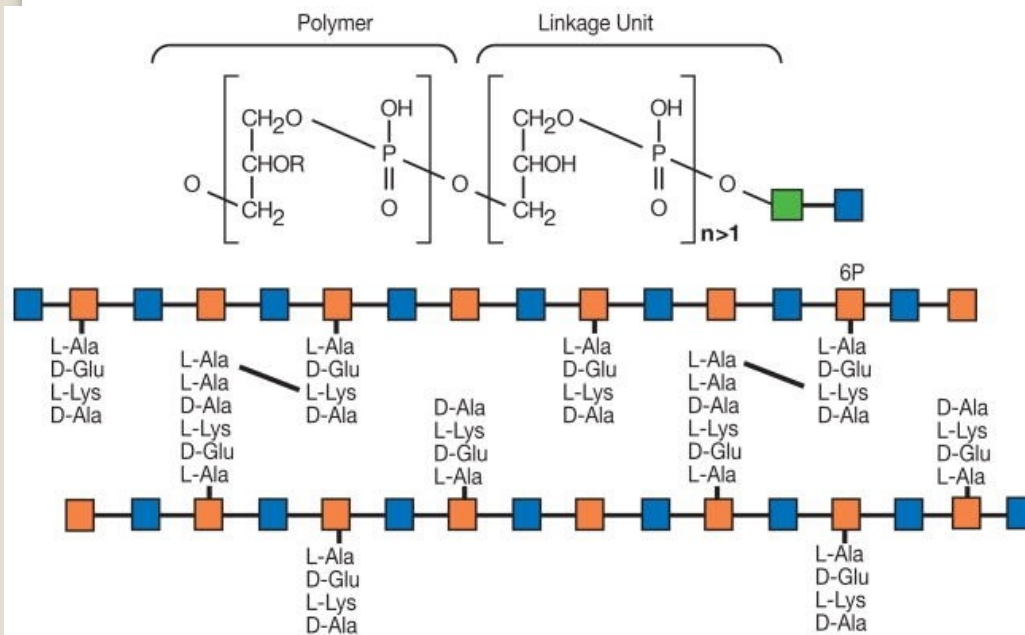
Gram⁺ Bacteria

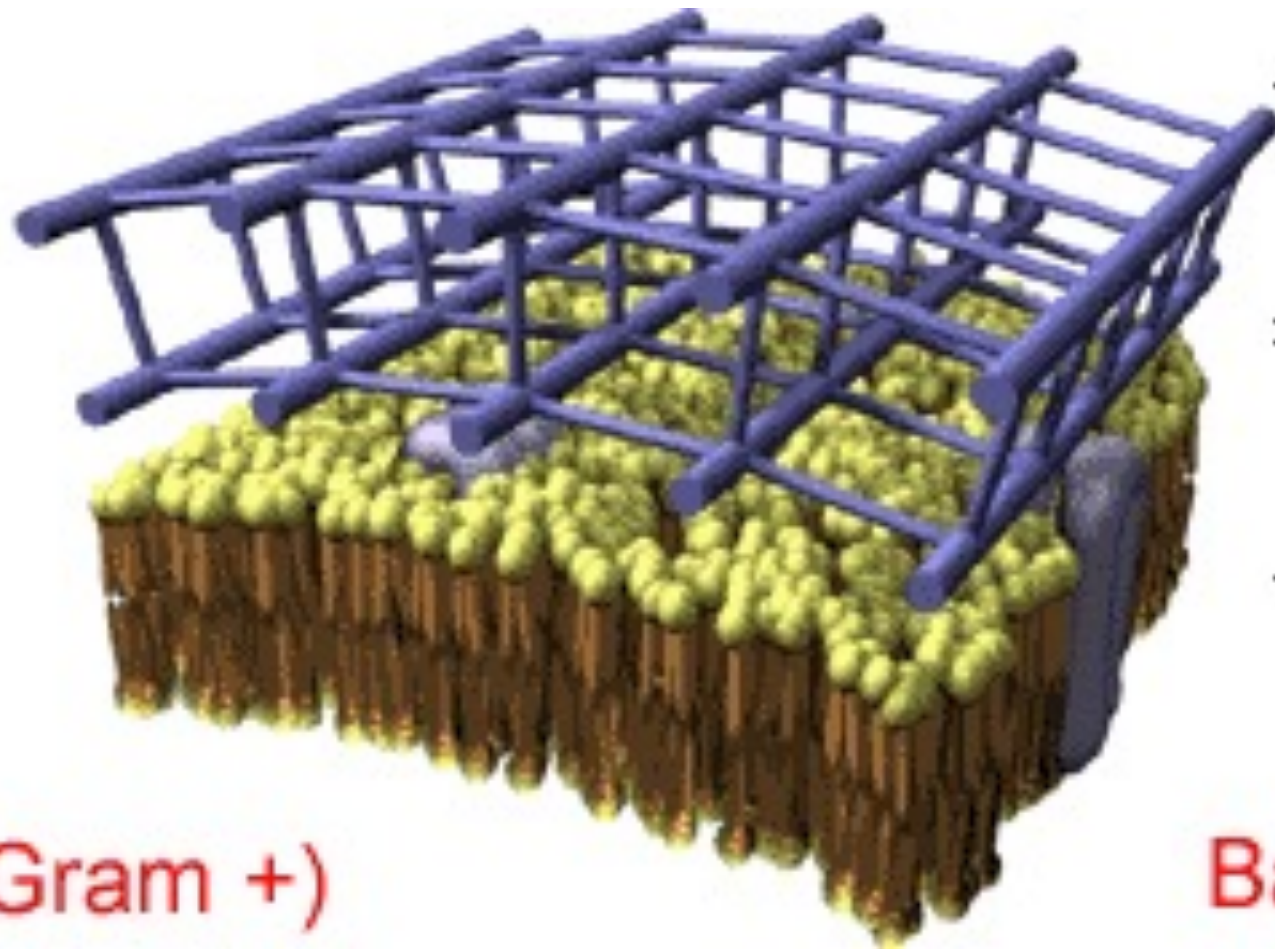


Gram⁻ Bacteria



Dept. Biol. Penn State ©2002

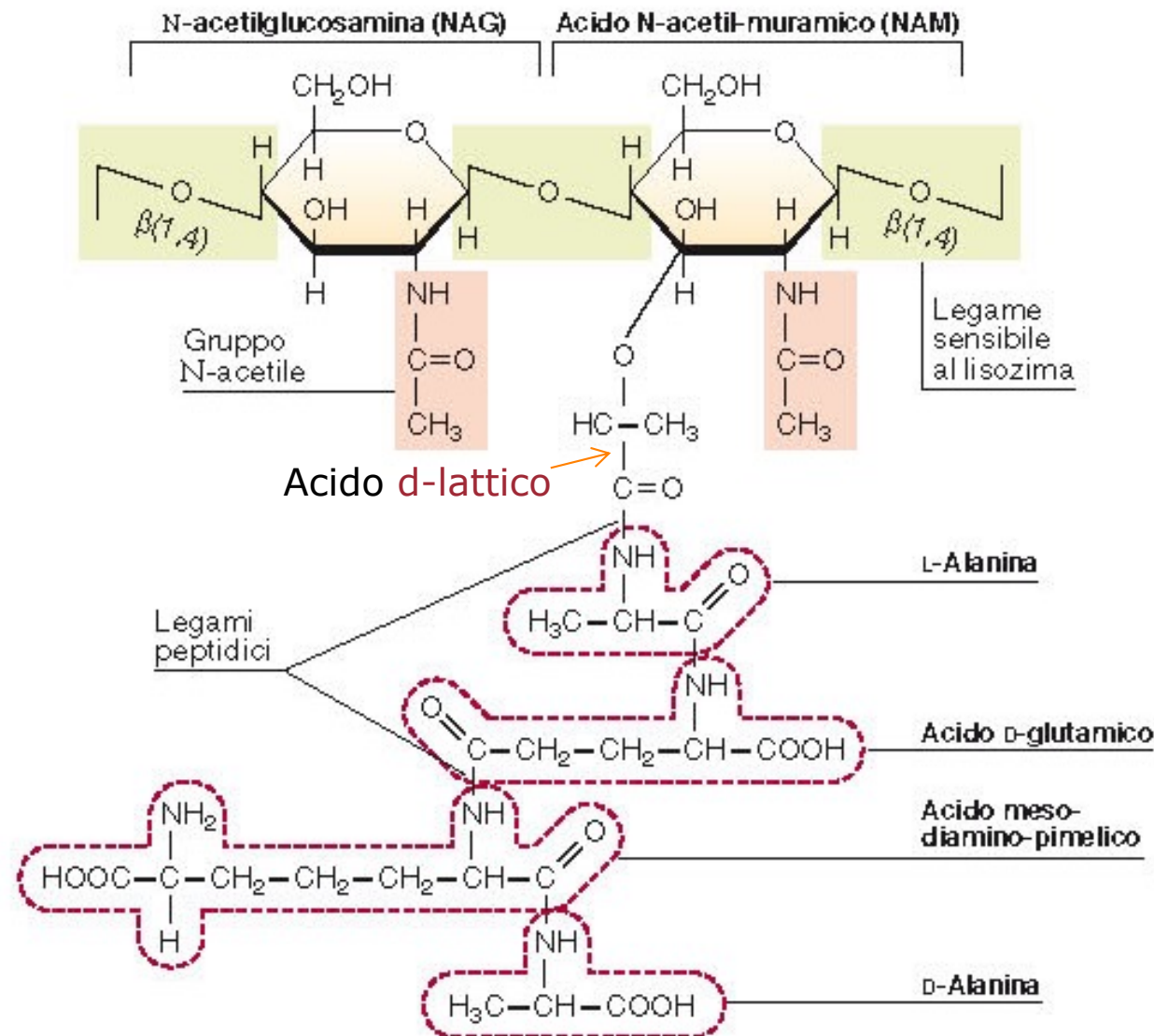




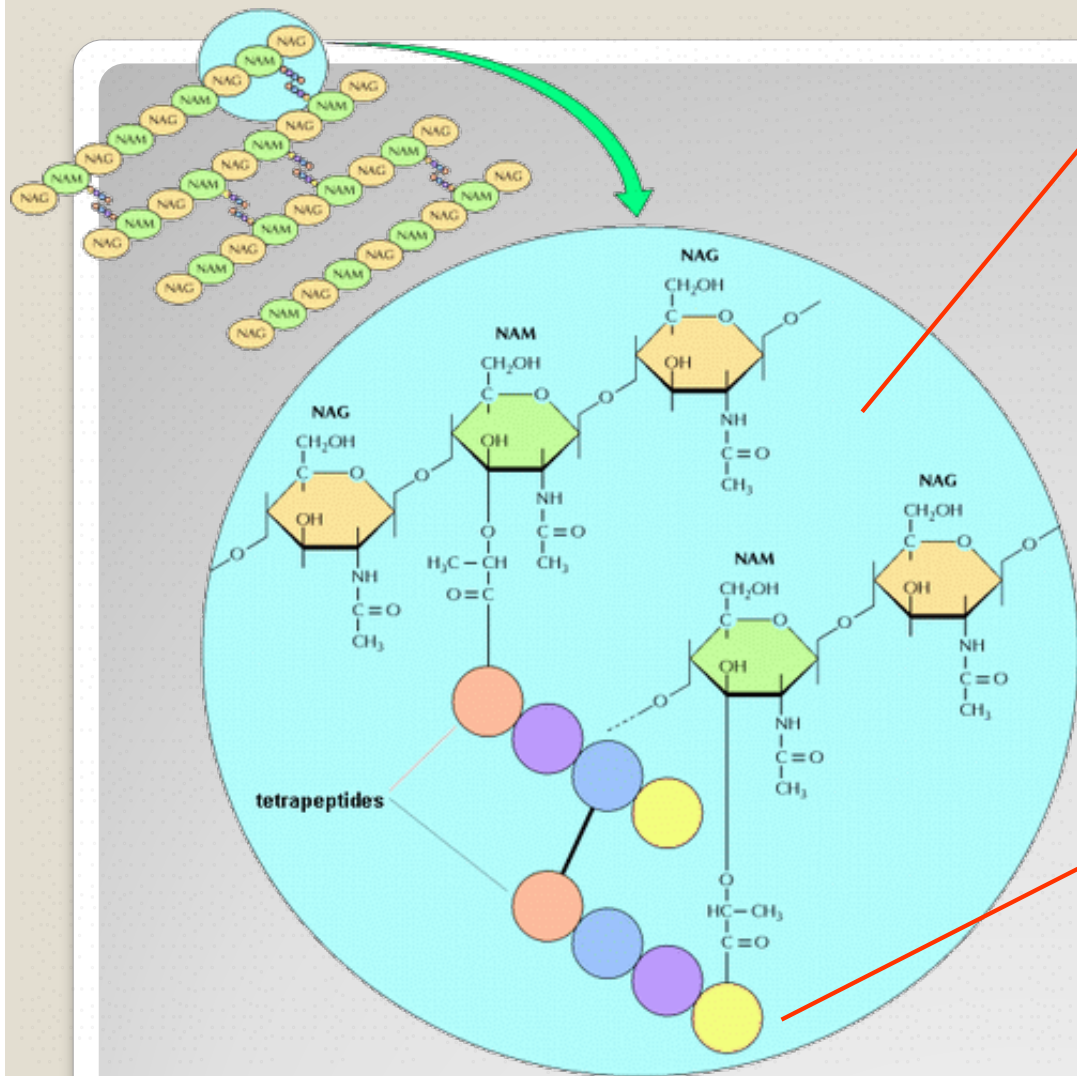
(Gram +)

Ba

La struttura del peptidoglicano



Il gruppo carbossilico del gruppo lattilico del NAM si lega al gruppo aminico del primo amminoacido del tetrapeptide mediante un legame carboaminico

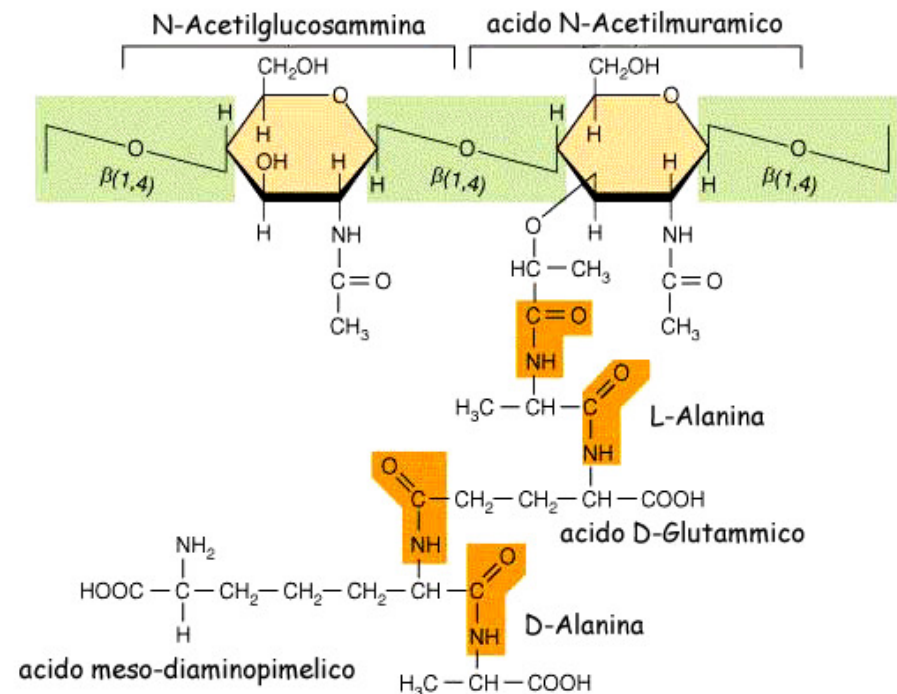


COMPONENTE GLUCIDICA

Catene lineare di n unità di un disaccaride:

N-acetil-D-glucosamina (NAG)

Acido N-acetil-muramico (NAM)



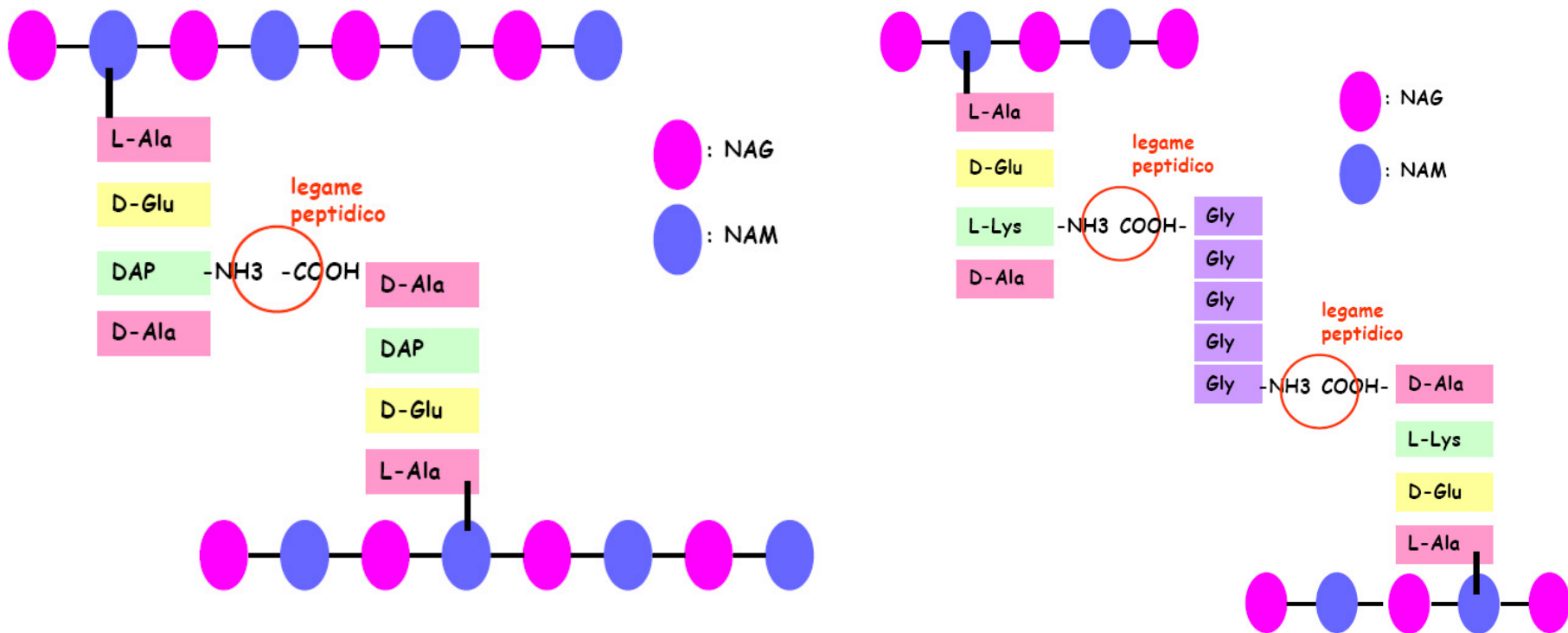
COMPONENTE PEPTIDICA

Corta catena di aminoacidi (TETRAPEPTIDE) alternati negli stereoisomeri D e L

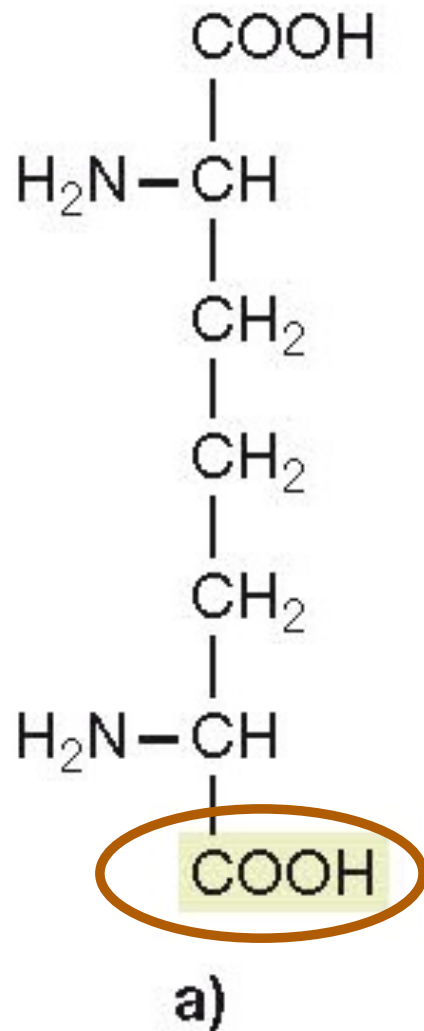
I tetrapeptidi

I tetrapeptidi si legano tra di loro con due modalità principali:

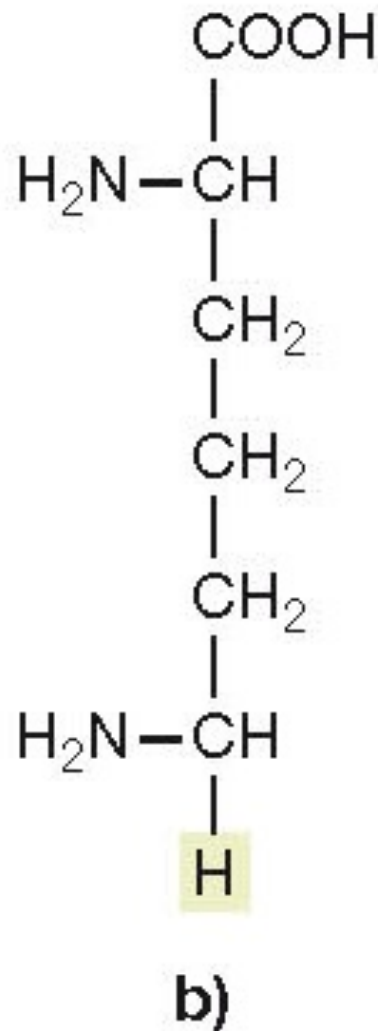
- 1) **DIRETTAMENTE** (nei Gram negativi)
- 2) **INDIRETTAMENTE** (solo in alcuni Gram positivi)



- Il legame peptidico coinvolge il di-aminoacido in posizione 3 e la D-Alanina in posizione 4 di una catena adiacente.
- Questo è il "legame diretto" che è più diffuso sia nei batteri Gram-negativi che Gram-positivi.
- In alcuni Gram-positivi il legame interpeptidico si instaura fra la l'aa in posizione 3 (solitamente la L-Lys) e la D-Ala in 4 mediante l'interposizione di uno o più aa.
- Il tipo più frequente è rappresentato dal ponte di 5 Gly.



Acido *meso*-diaminopimelico



L-Lisina

L'acido *meso*-diaminopimelico è presente prevalentemente nei batteri Gram-negativi mentre la lisina si ritrova nei batteri Gram-positivi. Entrambi sono di-aminoacidi

Table 1. Amino acid variations in the peptide stem

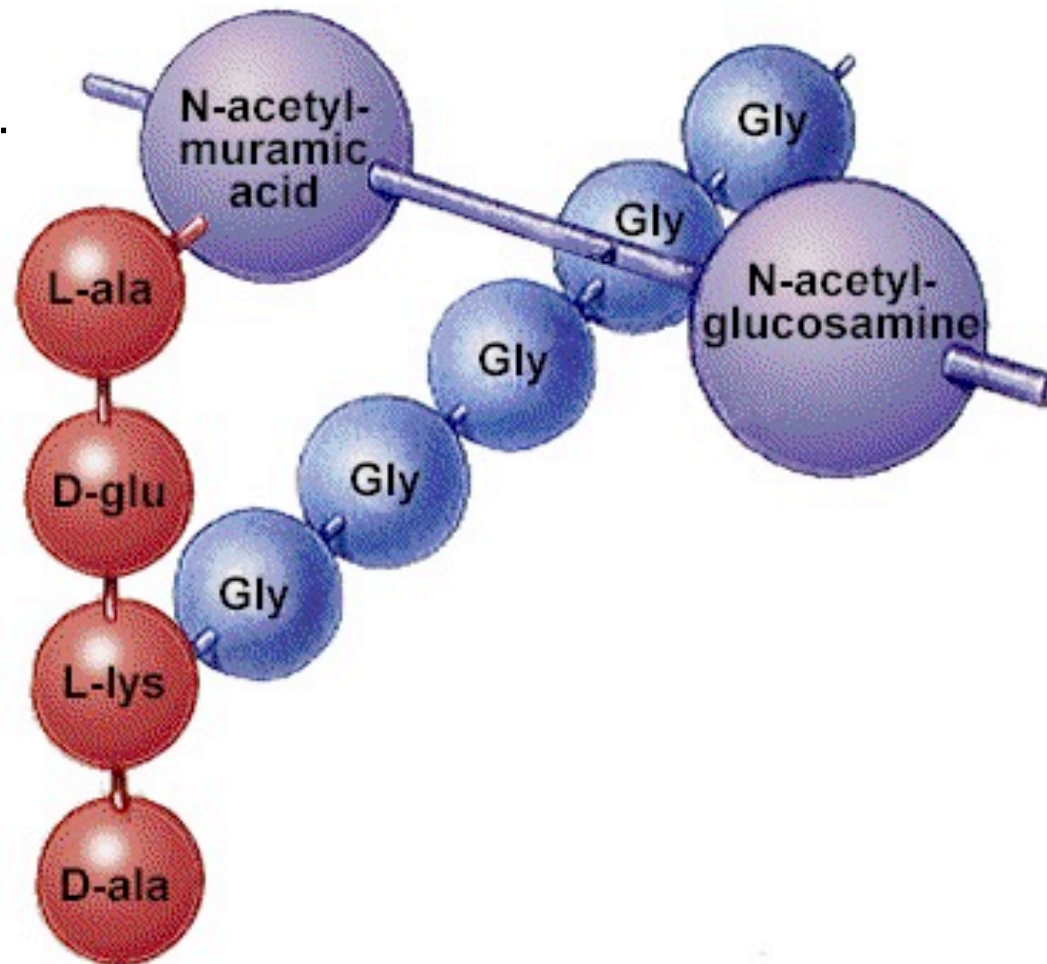
Position	Residue encountered	Examples
1	L-Ala Gly L-Ser	Most species <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i> , <i>Brevibacterium imperiale</i> <i>Butyribacterium rettgeri</i>
2	D-Isoglutamate D-Isoglutamine* threo-3-Hydroxyglutamate*	Most Gram-negative species Most Gram-positive species, Mycobacteria <i>Microbacterium lacticum</i>
3	meso-A ₂ pm L-Lys L-Orn L-Lys/L-Orn L-Lys/D-Lys L-A ₂ pm meso-Lanthionine L-2,4-Diaminobutyrate L-Homoserine L-Ala L-Glu Amidated meso-A ₂ pm* 2,6-Diamino-3-hydroxypimelate† L-5-Hydroxylysine† N ^ε -Acetyl-L-2,4-diaminobutyrate*	Most Gram-negative species, Bacilli, Mycobacteria Most Gram-positive species Spirochetes, <i>Thermus thermophilus</i> <i>Bifidobacterium globosum</i> <i>Thermotoga maritima</i> <i>Streptomyces albus</i> , <i>Propionibacterium petersonii</i> <i>Fusobacterium nucleatum</i> <i>Corynebacterium aquaticum</i> <i>Corynebacterium poinsettiae</i> <i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i> <i>Arthrobacter</i> J. 39 <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> <i>Ampuraliella regularis</i> <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> ‡ <i>Corynebacterium insidiosum</i>
4	D-Ala	All bacteria
5	D-Ala D-Ser D-Lac	Most bacteria <i>Enterococcus gallinarum</i> <i>Lactobacillus casei</i> , Enterococci with acquired resistance to vancomycin

*These residues result from reactions occurring posterior to the action of Mur ligases.

†The process of formation of these residues (direct incorporation by MurE or subsequent hydroxylation of the nonhydroxylated residue) is unclear (Muñoz *et al.*, 1966; Perkins, 1969).

‡In this organism, a 10: 1 ratio of lysine to hydroxylysine was found Muñoz *et al.* (1966).

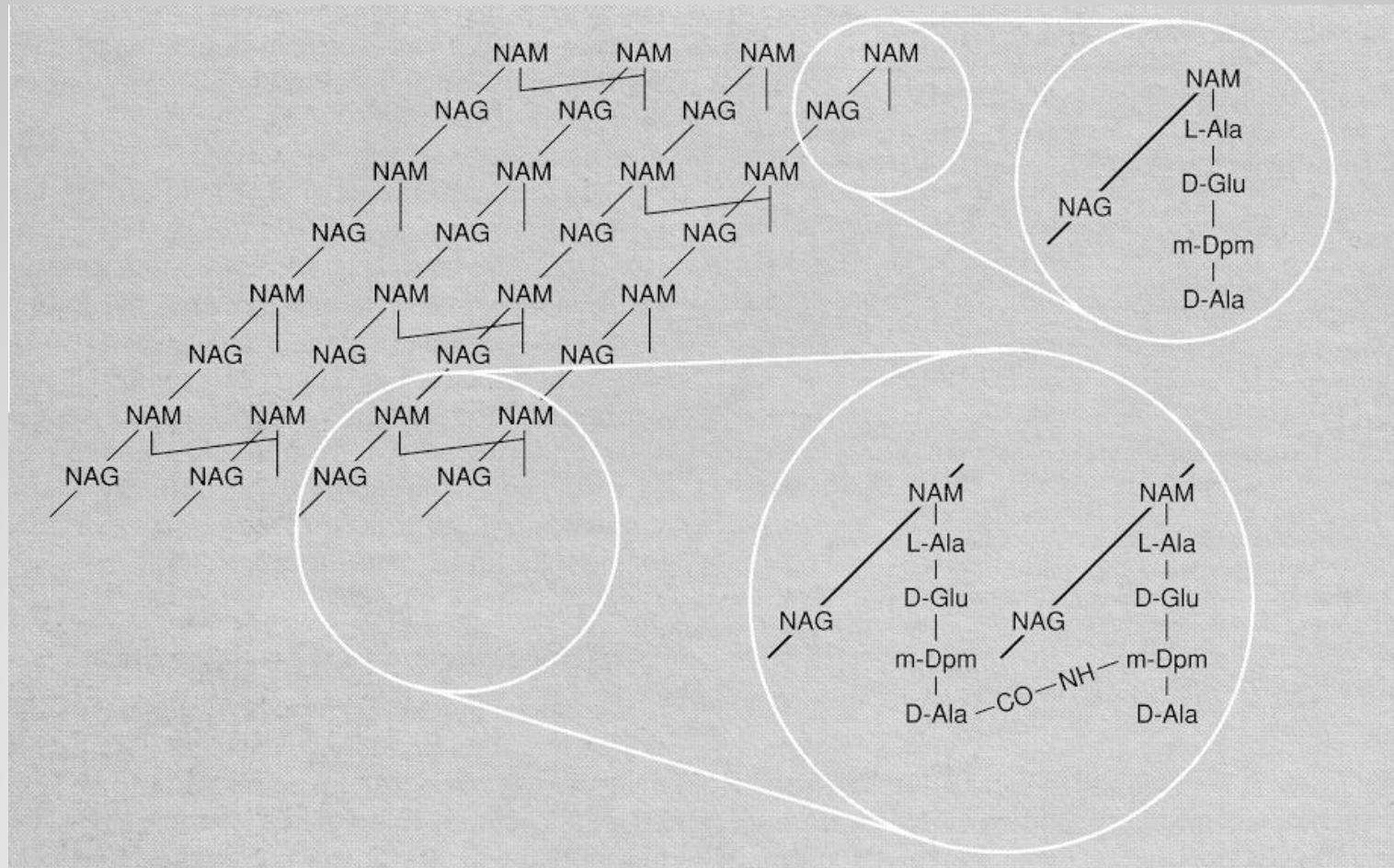
Negli
stafilococchi...



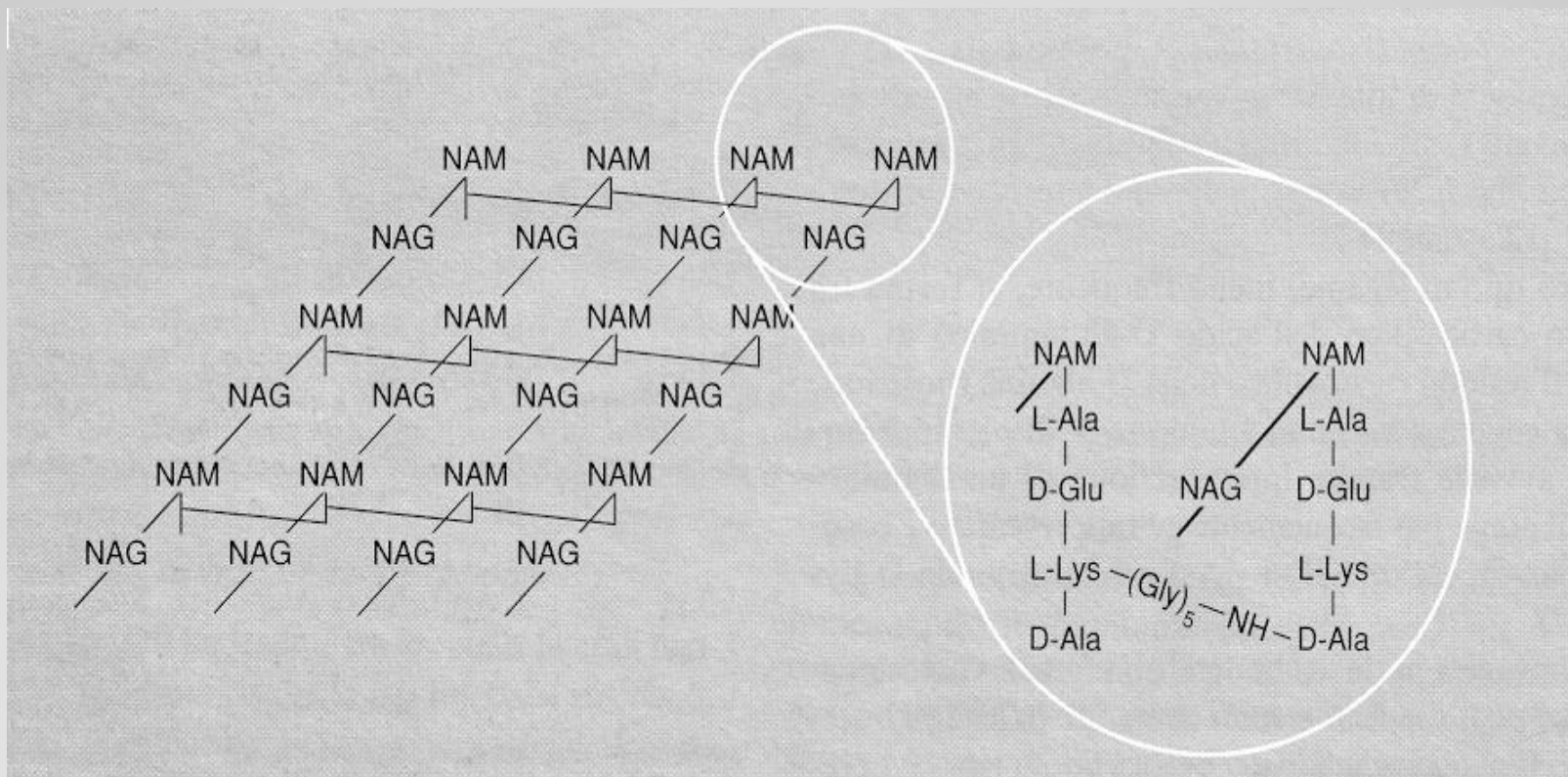
AA che sosstituiscono il ponte di pentaglicine

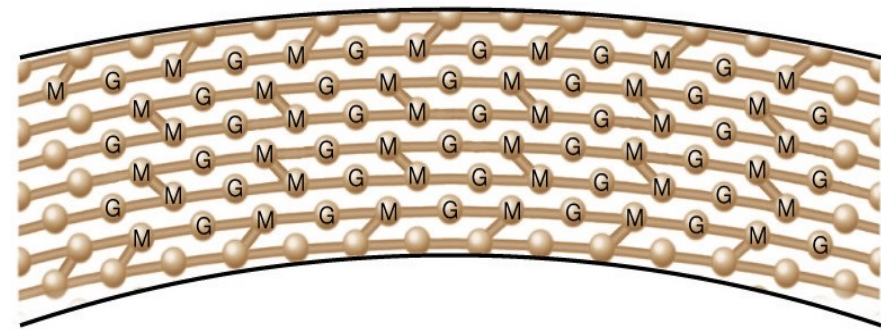
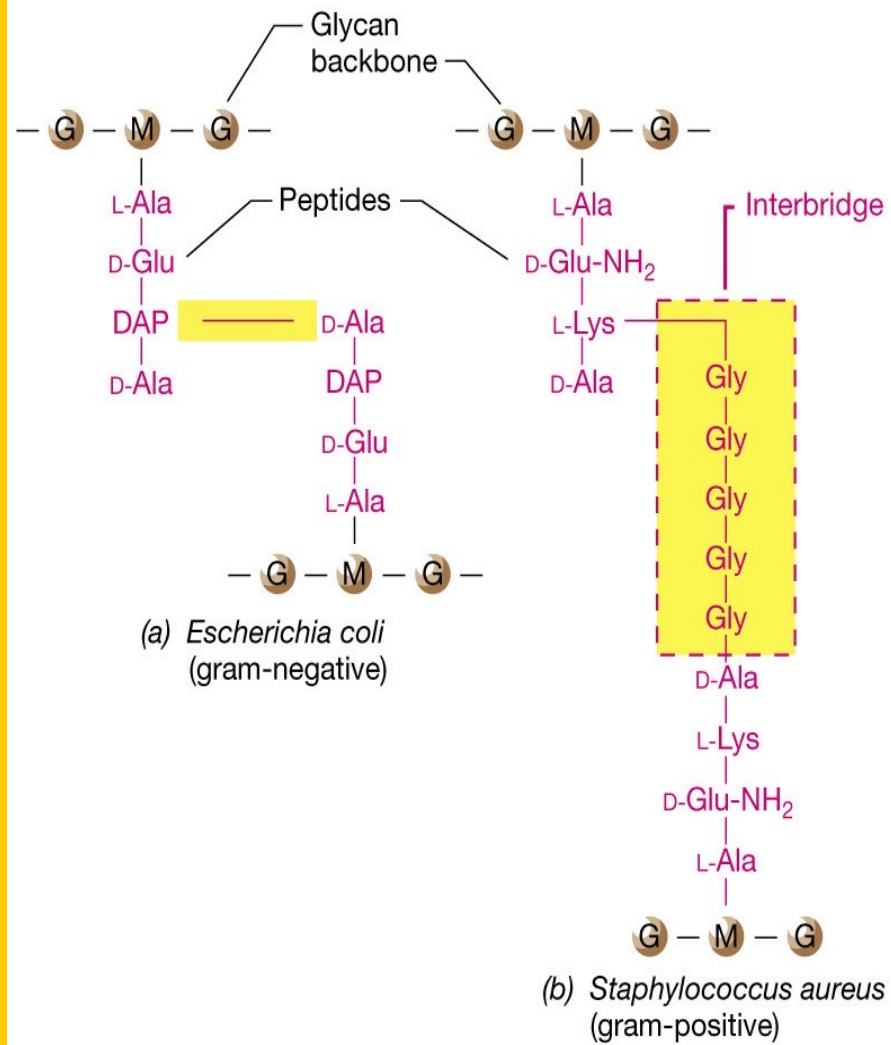
AA in posizione 3	Ponte interpeptidico	batterio
L-Lys	GLy-Gly-GLy-Gly-Gly	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
L-Lys	L-Ala-L-Ala-L-Ala (L-Ala)	<i>Micrococcus roseus</i>
L-Lys	L-Thr-L-Ala-L-Ala-L-Ala	<i>Micrococcus roseus</i> (CM2131)
L-Lys	Gly	<i>Bifidobacterium infantis</i>
L-Lys	L-Ala-L-Ala-(L-Ala)	<i>Streptococcus faecalis</i>
L-Lys	D-Ala	<i>Lactobacillus buchneri</i>
L-Lys	L-Thr-L-Ala-(L-Ser)	<i>Streptococcus bovis</i>
M-Dpm	Assente(legame diretto)	<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i> , <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>

Il Peptidoglicano (PGN): il legame delle catene peptidiche [1]



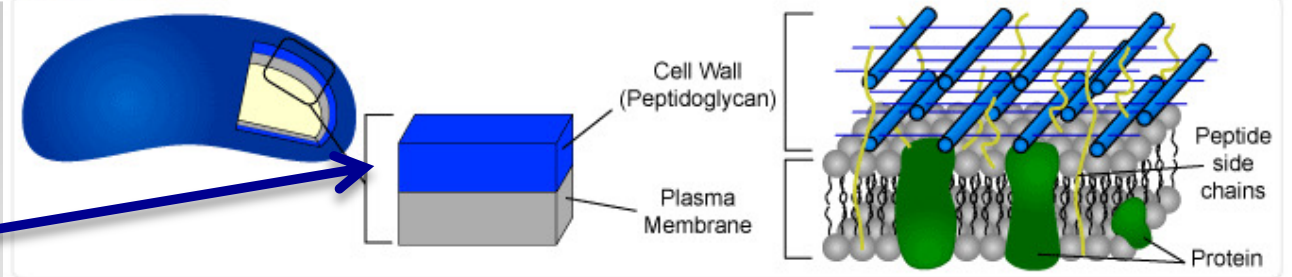
Il Peptidoglicano (PGN): il legame delle catene peptidiche [2]





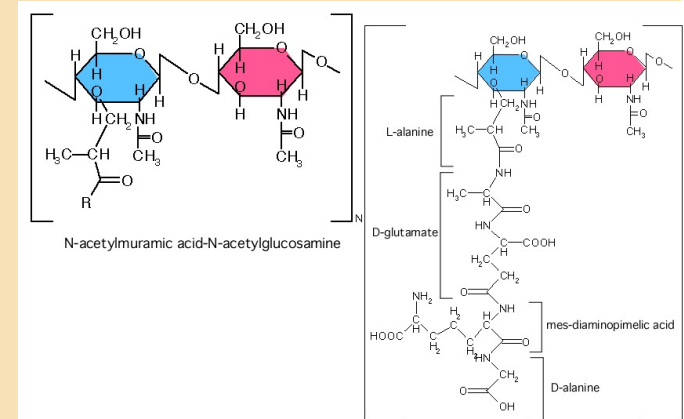
(c)

2008 © A. Scardinala



The diagram illustrates the cell envelope of a Gram-negative bacterium. It shows a cross-section of the cell wall and a detailed view of the outer membrane. The cell wall consists of an outer membrane, a middle layer of peptidoglycan, and an inner plasma membrane. The outer membrane is a phospholipid bilayer with lipopolysaccharides (LPS) on the surface and phospholipids with fatty acid chains on the inner leaflet. The peptidoglycan layer is a mesh of polymerized peptides and sugars. The plasma membrane is a phospholipid bilayer with various proteins embedded in it.

The diagram illustrates a complex branched polysaccharide structure. The main chain consists of repeating units of N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) and N-acetylmuramic acid (MurNAc), indicated by the labels 'GlcNAc' and 'MurNAc' at the top. The units are linked by glycosidic bonds, with a repeating unit index 'n' shown. The structure is branched, with side chains attached to the main chain. These side chains include various amino acids and their derivatives, such as D-Lac, L-Ala, D-Ileu, m-A2pm, D-Ala, D-Ileu, L-Ala, and 1,6-anhydroMurNAc. The side chains are color-coded: blue for the main chain and side chains, red for D-Lac, L-Ala, D-Ileu, m-A2pm, D-Ala, and D-Ileu, and green for the other side chains. The structure also shows various functional groups, including hydroxyl groups, amide bonds, and carboxylic acid groups.



Biosintesi del PGN

➤ La sintesi del PGN ha luogo in tre diversi compartimenti

1. Fase citoplasmatica
2. Fase di membrana
3. Fase periplasmatica

Fase citoplasmatica

Sintesi dei precursori di natura saccaridica e proteica

Fase di membrana

Assemblaggio del glican-pentapeptide e attraversamento della membrana citoplasmatica

Fase periplasmatica

Polimerizzazione del PGN (reazioni di **transglicosilazione**) e formazione dei legami crociati (reazioni di **transpeptidazione**)

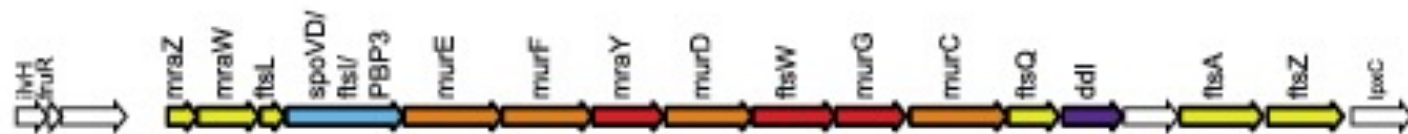
Bacillales

Bacillus subtilis subsp. *subtilis*
str. 168

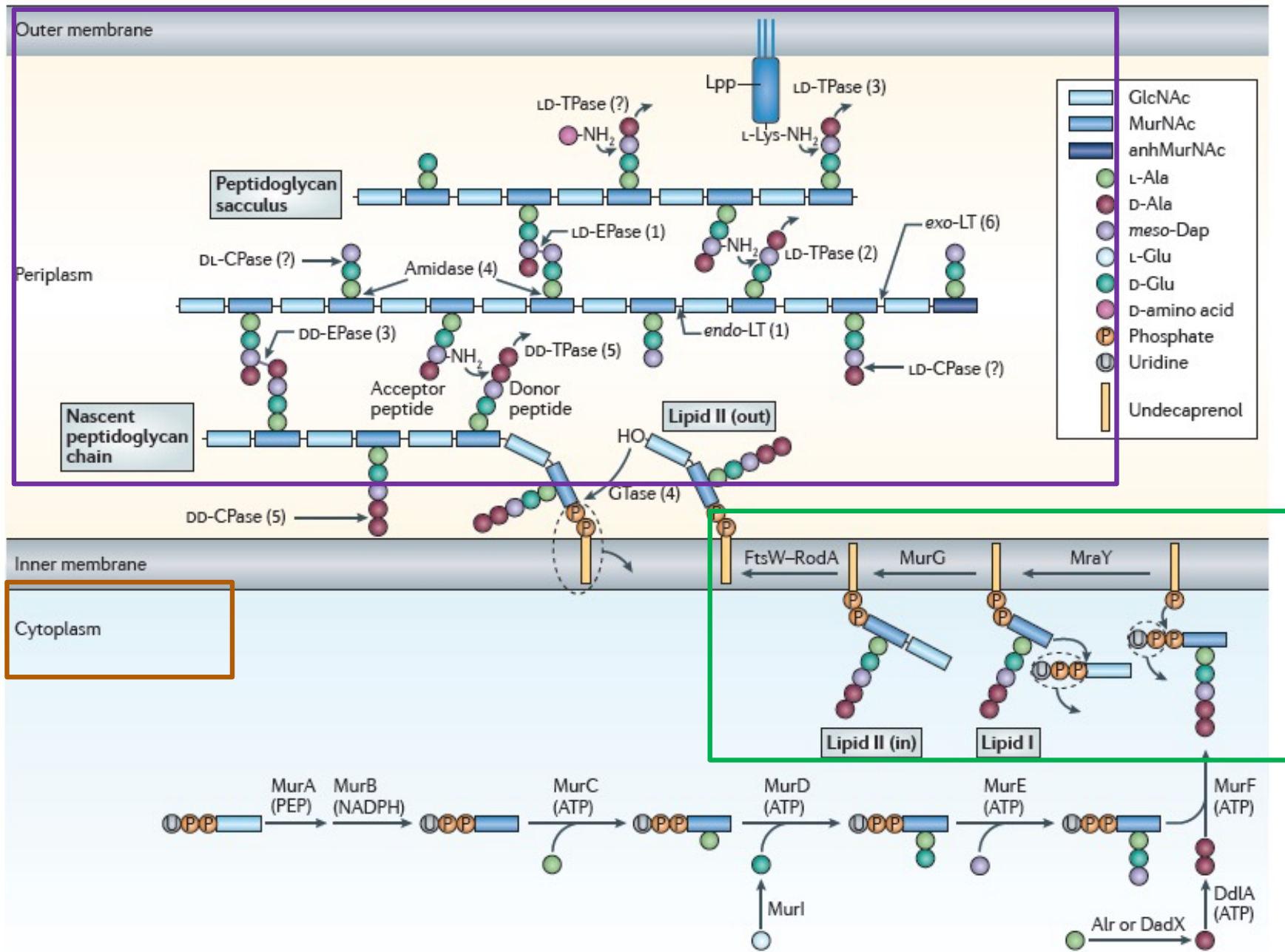


Enterobacterales

Escherichia coli
K12 MG1655

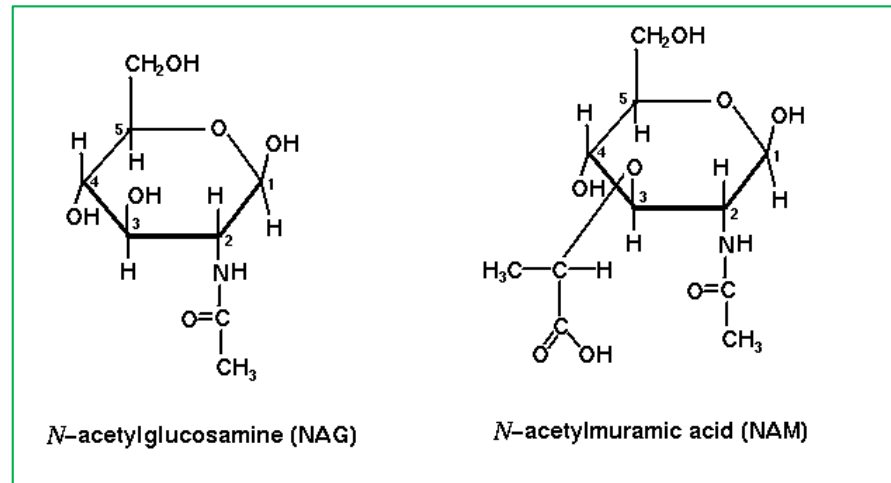


Biosintesi del PGN



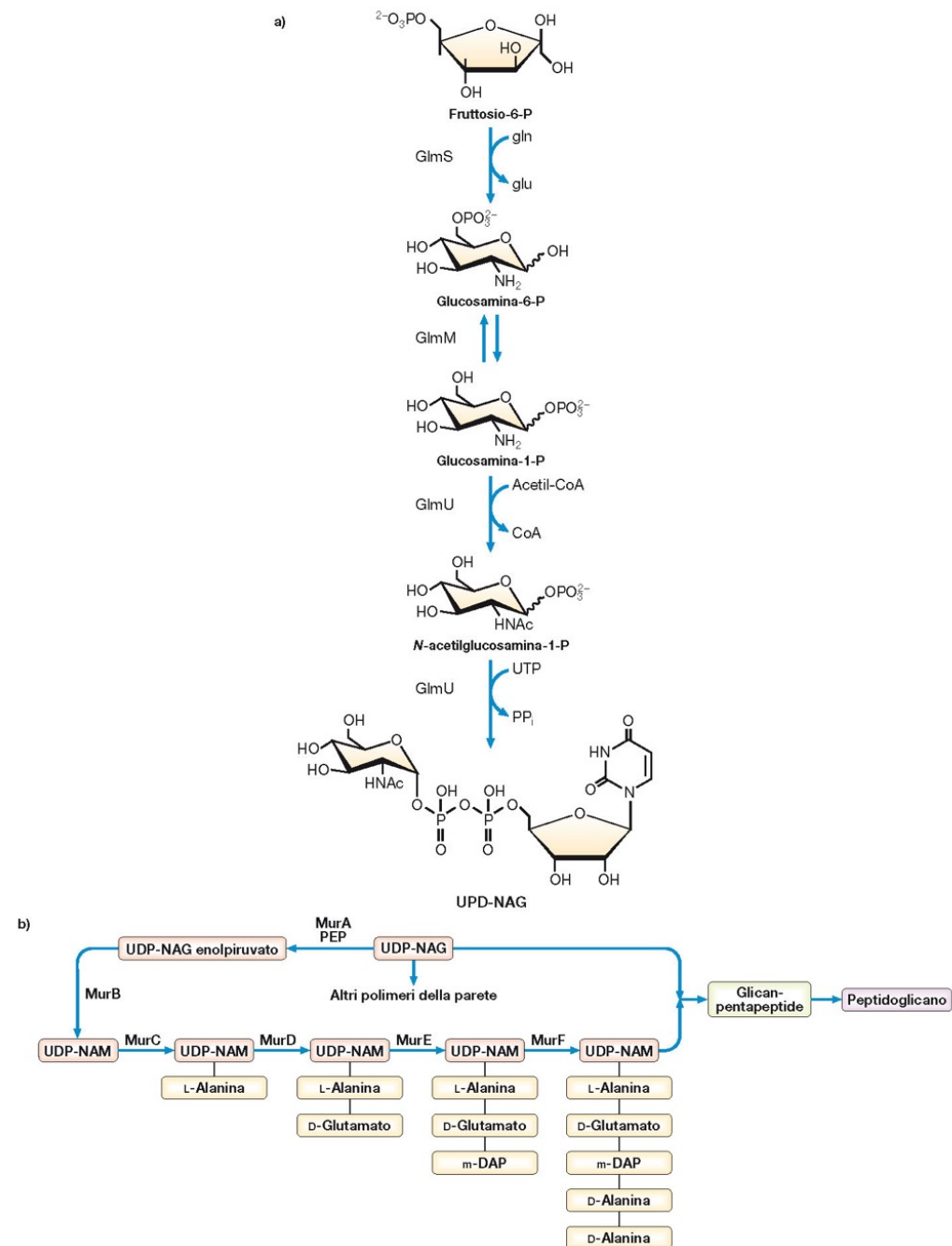
Fase citoplasmatica (step I)

Sintesi dei precursori di natura **saccaridica** e **proteica**

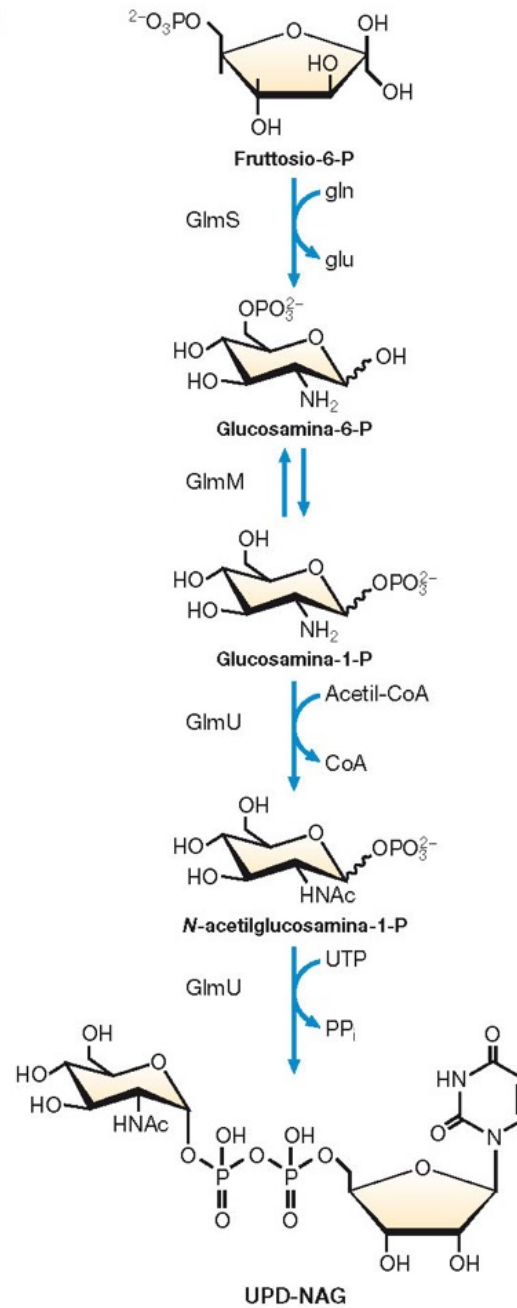


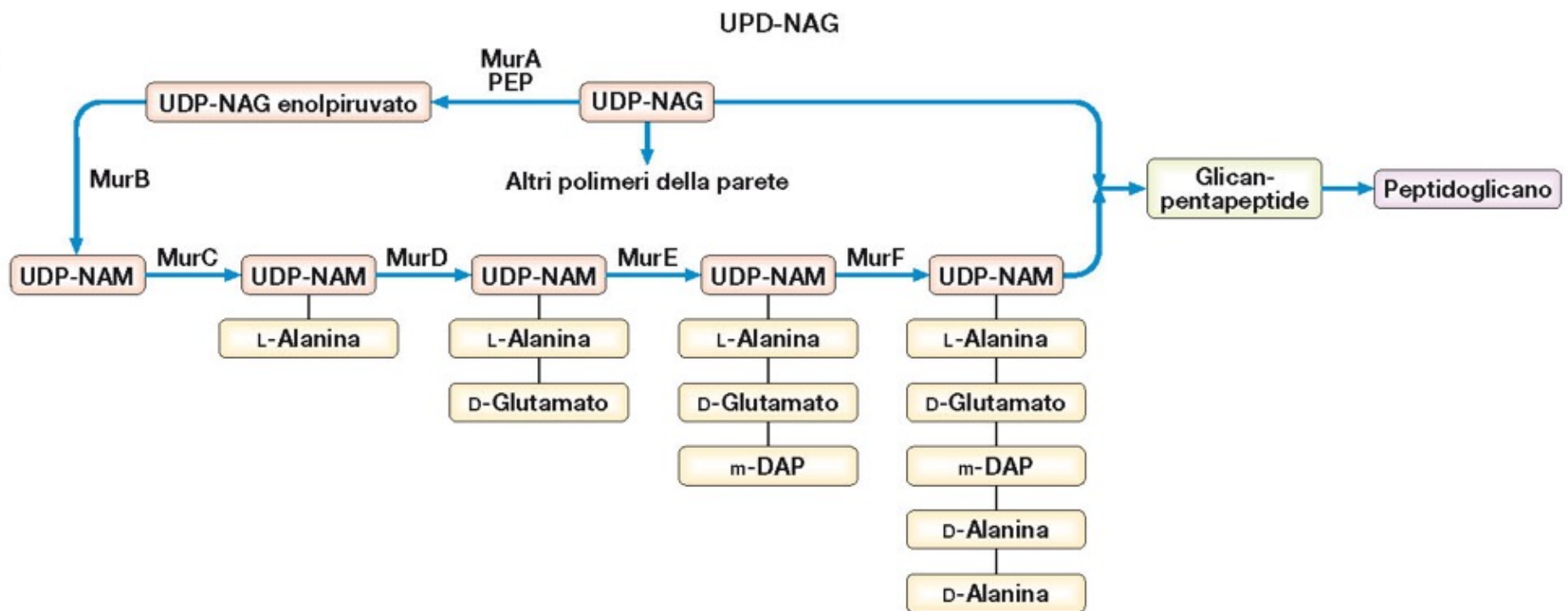
Sintesi del NAG

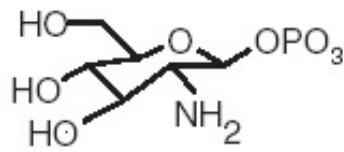
Si parte dal **fruttosio-6 fosfato** e attraverso l'azione coordinata di diversi enzimi si arriva alla formazione del primo substrato attivato del PGN: l'**UDP-NAG**



a)

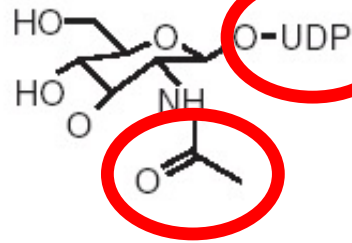






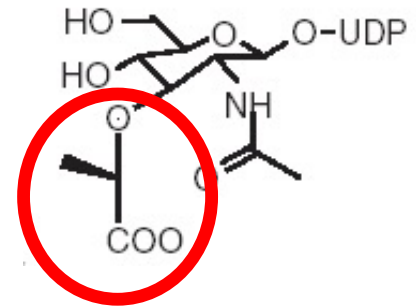
Glucosamina 1 P

GlmU



UDP-NAG

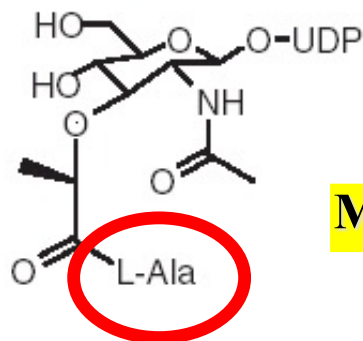
**MurA
MurB**



UDP-NAM

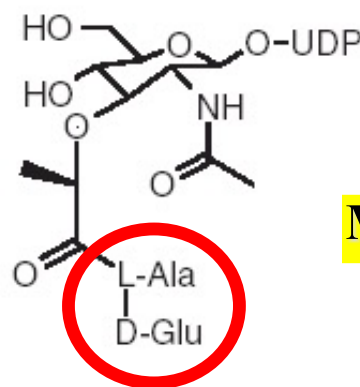
Tappe fondamentali della sintesi del
UDP-NAM-pentapeptide

MurC



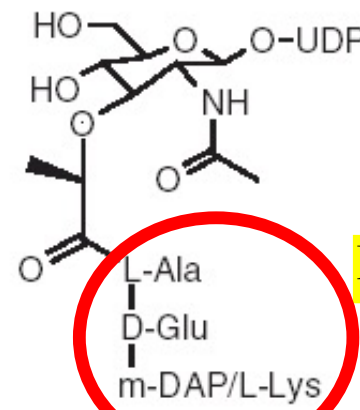
UDP-MurNAc-L-Ala

MurD



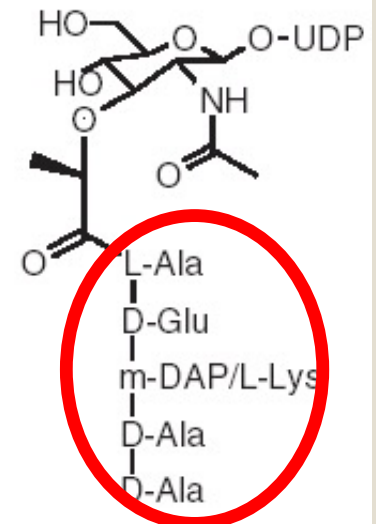
UDP-MurNAc-dipeptide

MurE



UDP-MurNAc-tripeptide

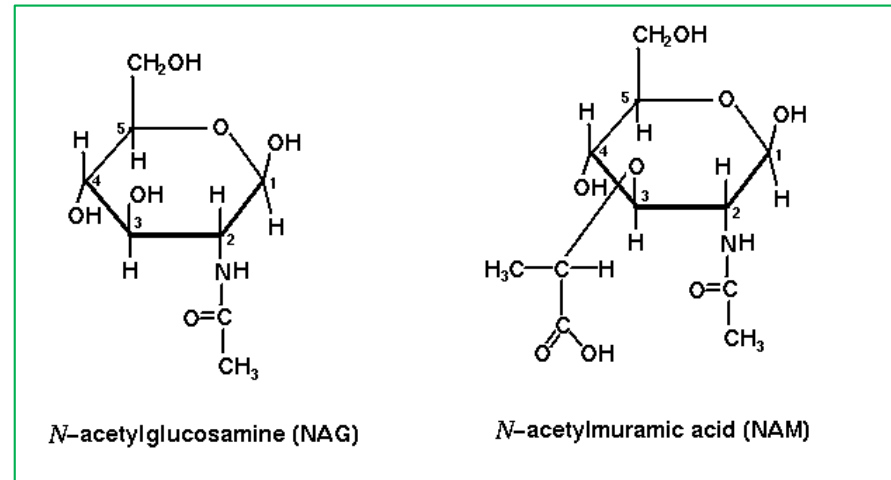
MurF



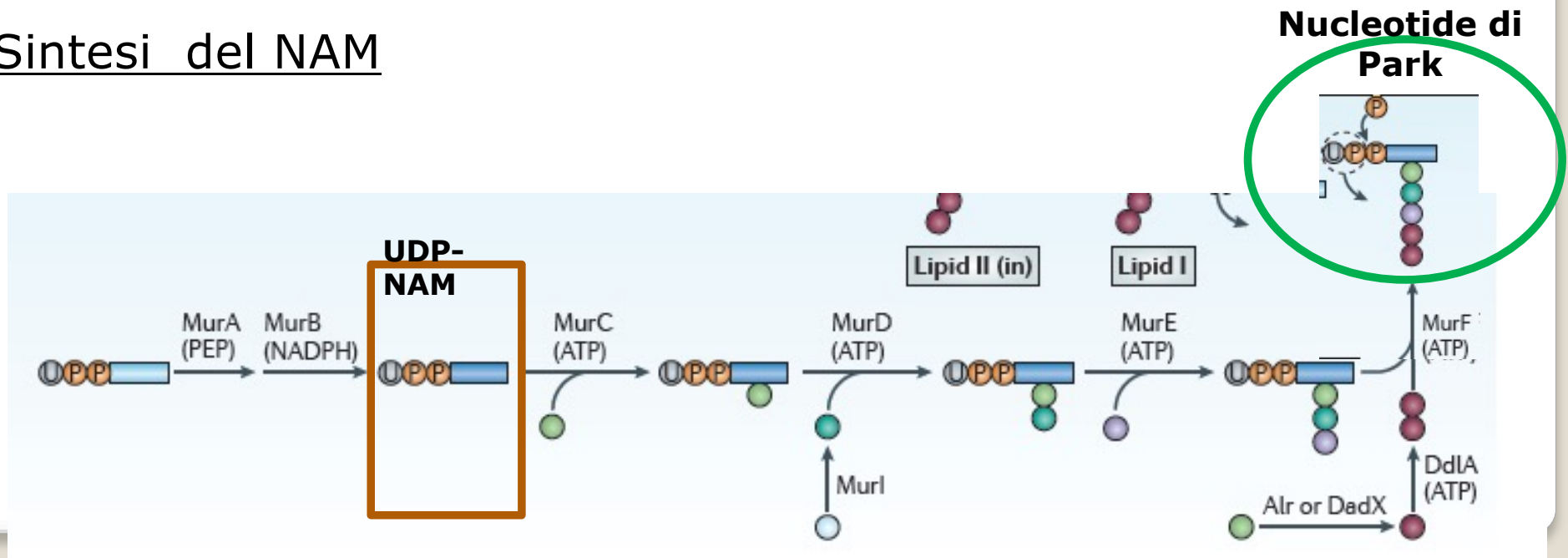
UDP-MurNAc-pentapeptide

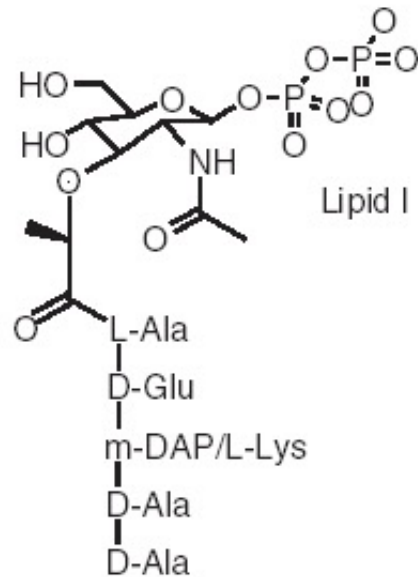
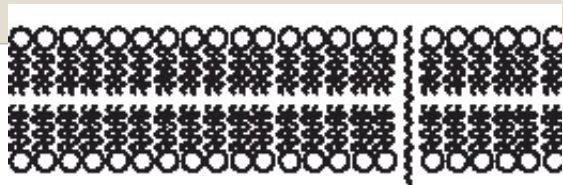
Fase citoplasmatica (stage I)

Sintesi dei precursori di natura **saccaridica** e **proteica**



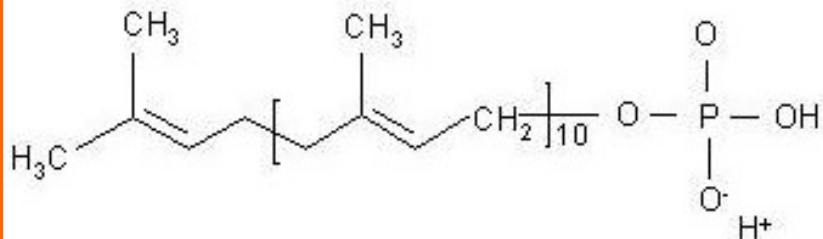
Sintesi del NAM



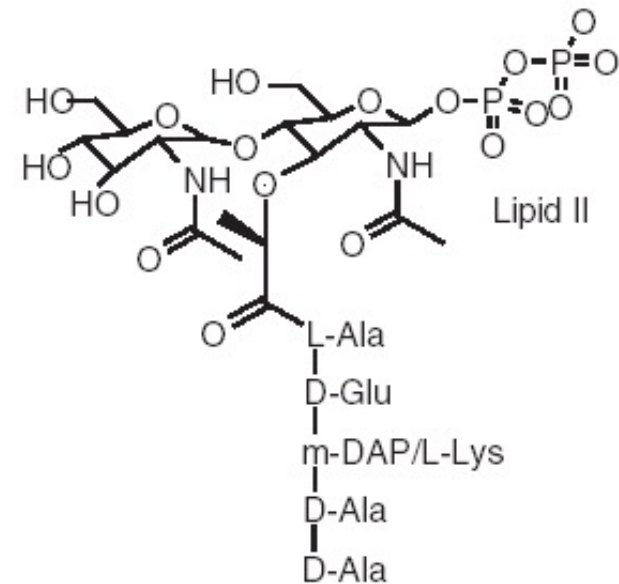
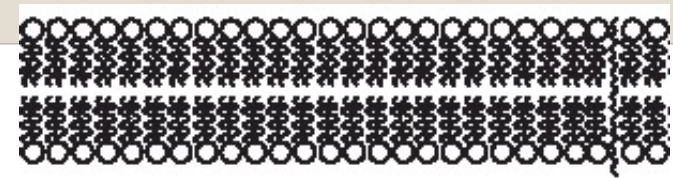


LIPIDE I

Bactoprenolo
(undecaprenilfosfato)



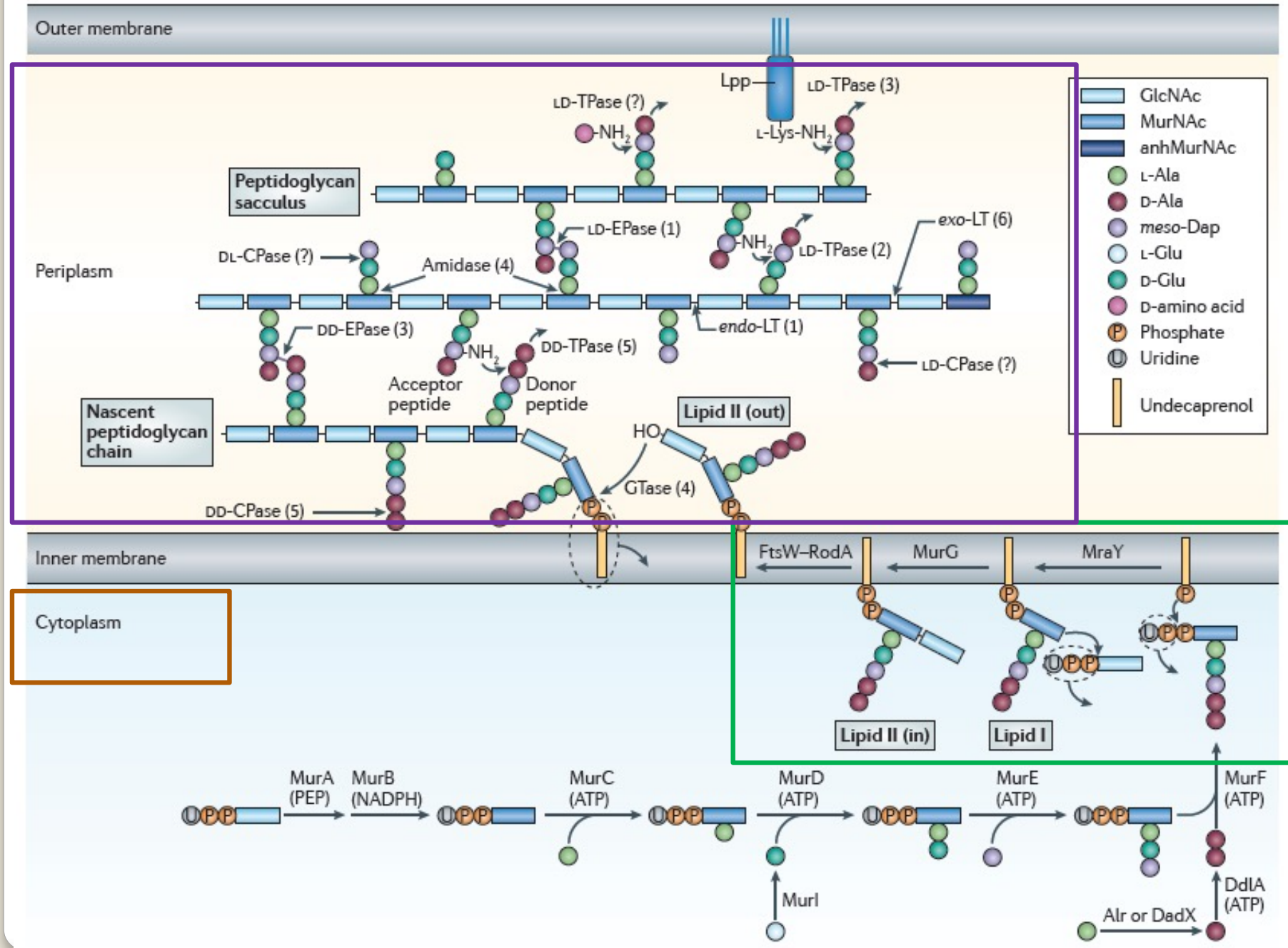
-UMP
+UDP-NAG



LIPIDE II

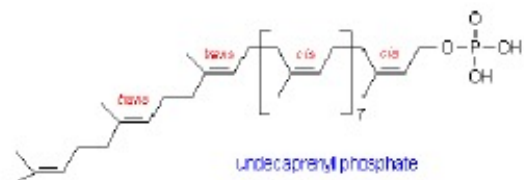
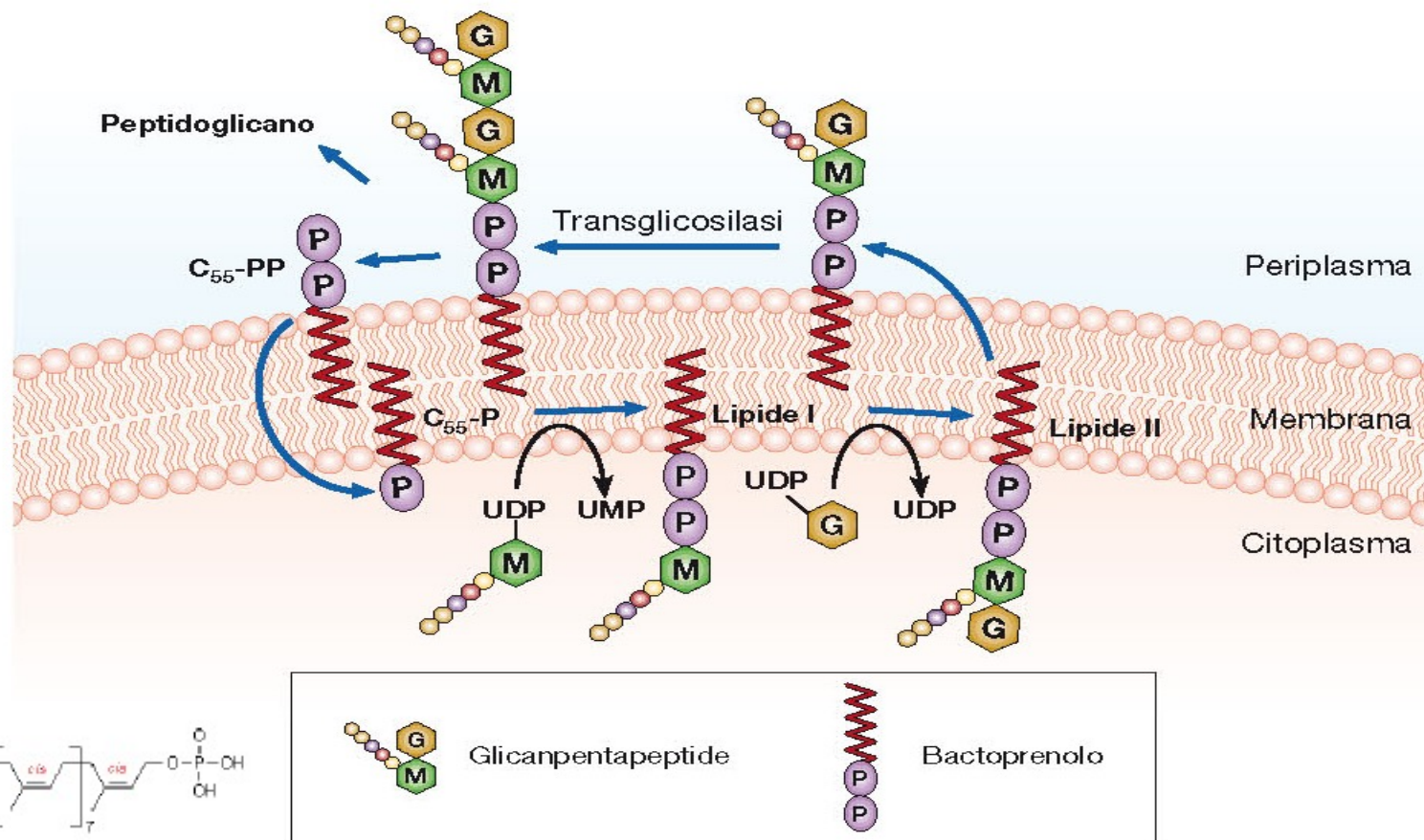
Viene definito Lipide I il complesso
UDP+ NAM+pentapeptide
che diventa Lipide II in seguito
all' aggiunta del NAG

Biosintesi del PGN



Fase di membrana (stage II)

Formazione del glican-pentapeptide e **traslocazione nel periplasma**



undecaprenilfosfato

Bactoprenolo

Fase di membrana (stage III)

Polimerizzazione del PGN e formazione dei legami crociati

➤ Sintasi mureiniche

Enzimi presenti fino a circa 200 copie per cellula batterica

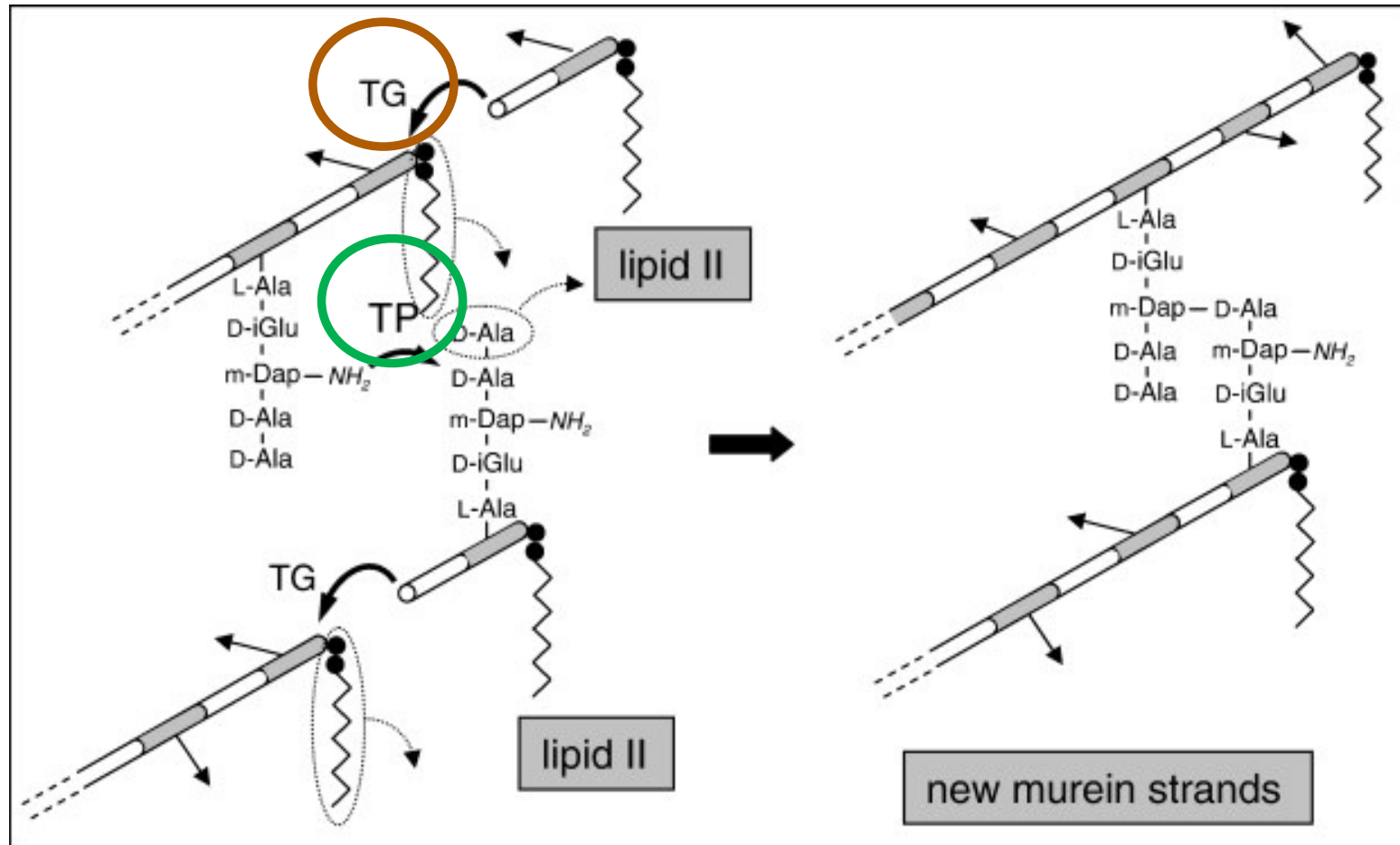
Possono essere

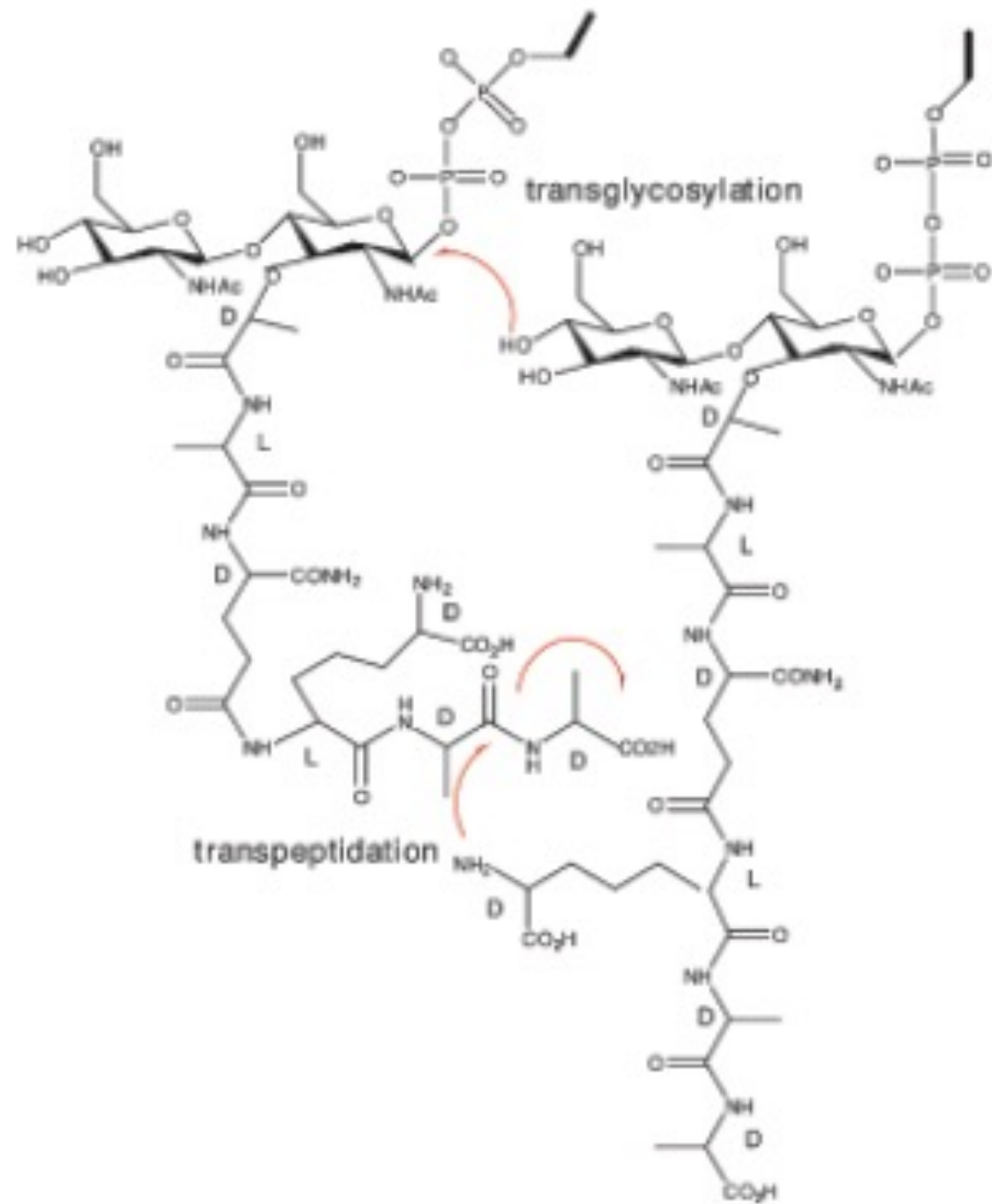
- 1. monofunzionali** e quindi agire o come **transpeptidasi (TP)** o come **transglicosilasi (TG)**
- 2. Bifunzionali:** hanno attività sia di TP che TG

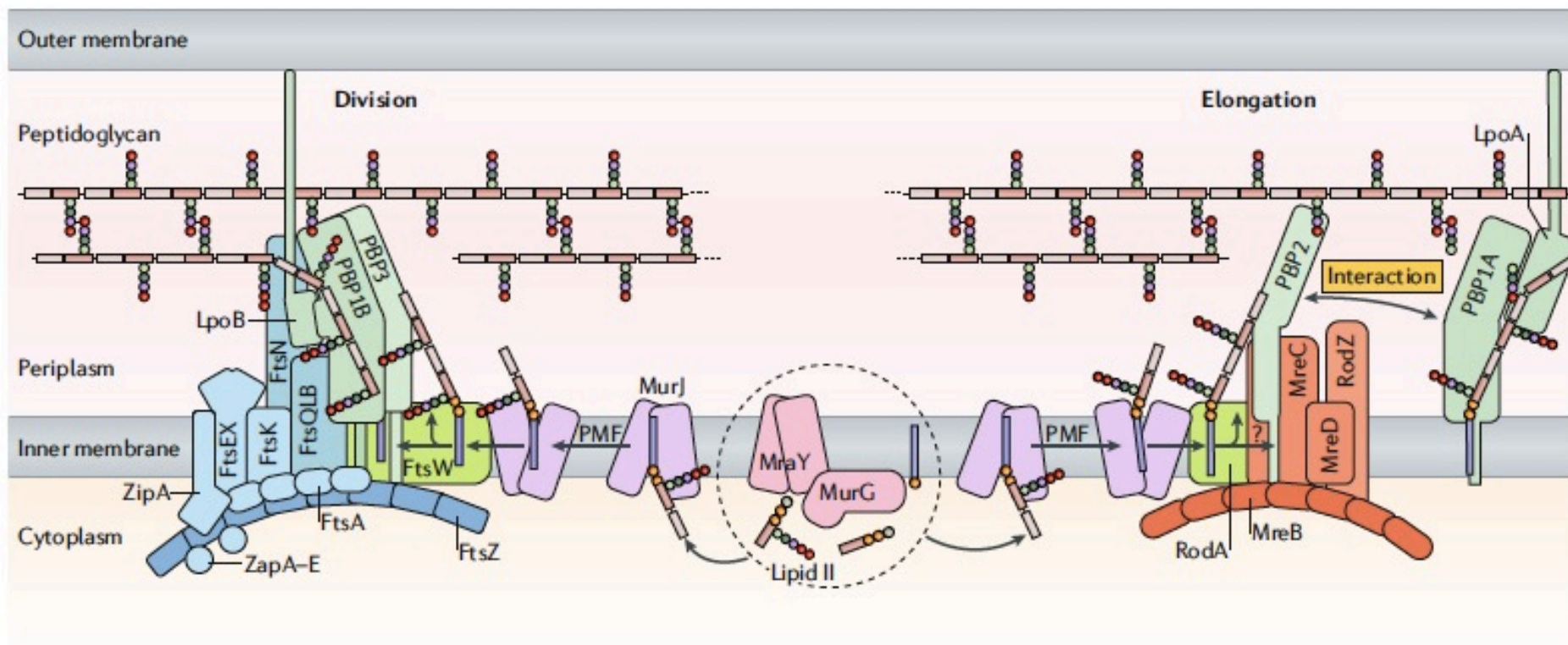
- Tutte le sintasi mureiniche sono ancorate alla membrana citoplasmatica grazie a un dominio transmembrana adiacente la regione N-terminale (citoplasma)
- Il dominio catalitico è presente all'estremità C-terminale
- Un gruppo specifico di sintasi con attività sono le **PBPs** (penicillin-binding proteins)

Fase di membrana (stage III)

Polimerizzazione del PGN e formazione dei legami crociati

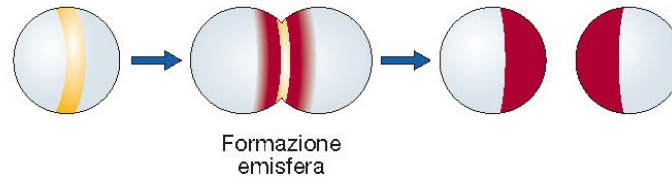






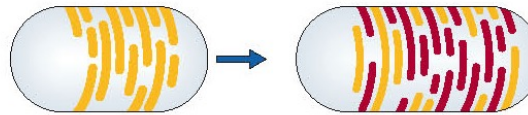
a) **Cocchi**

Divisione

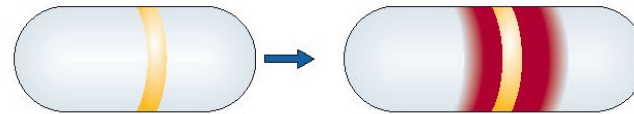


b) **Bastoncelli (comune)**

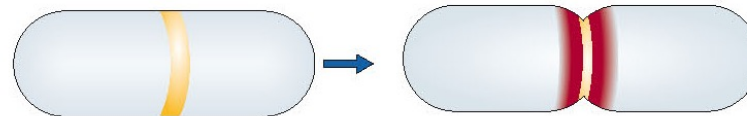
Allungamento
del cilindro



Allungamento
pre-divisione

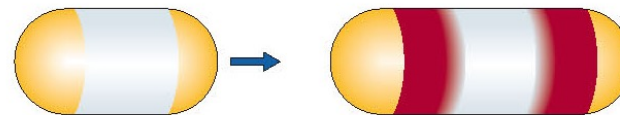


Divisione

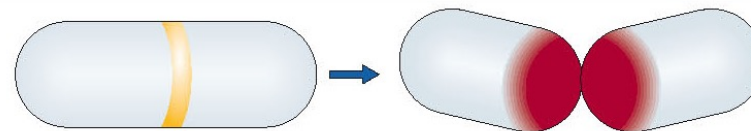


c) **Bastoncelli (raro)**

Allungamento

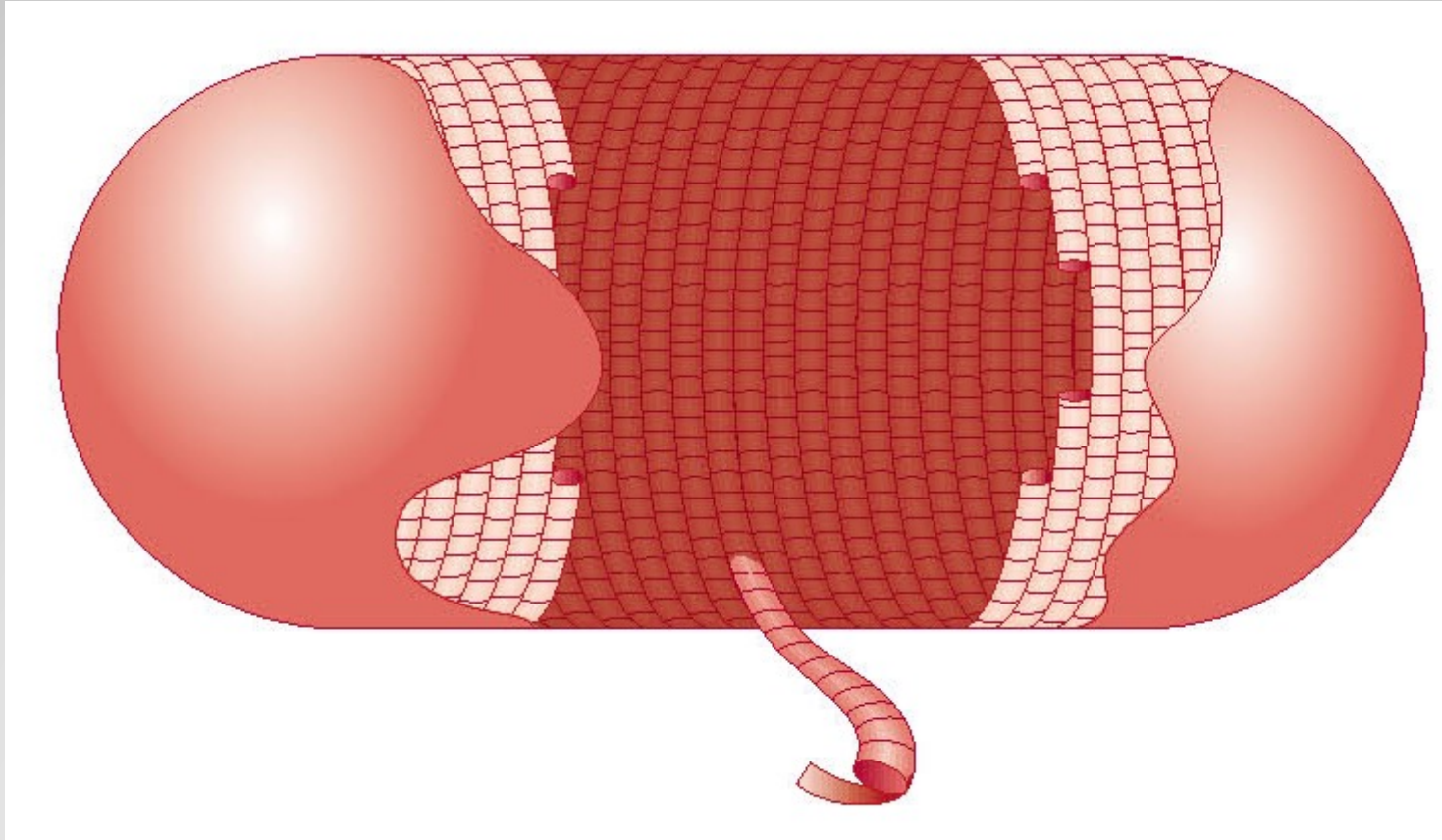


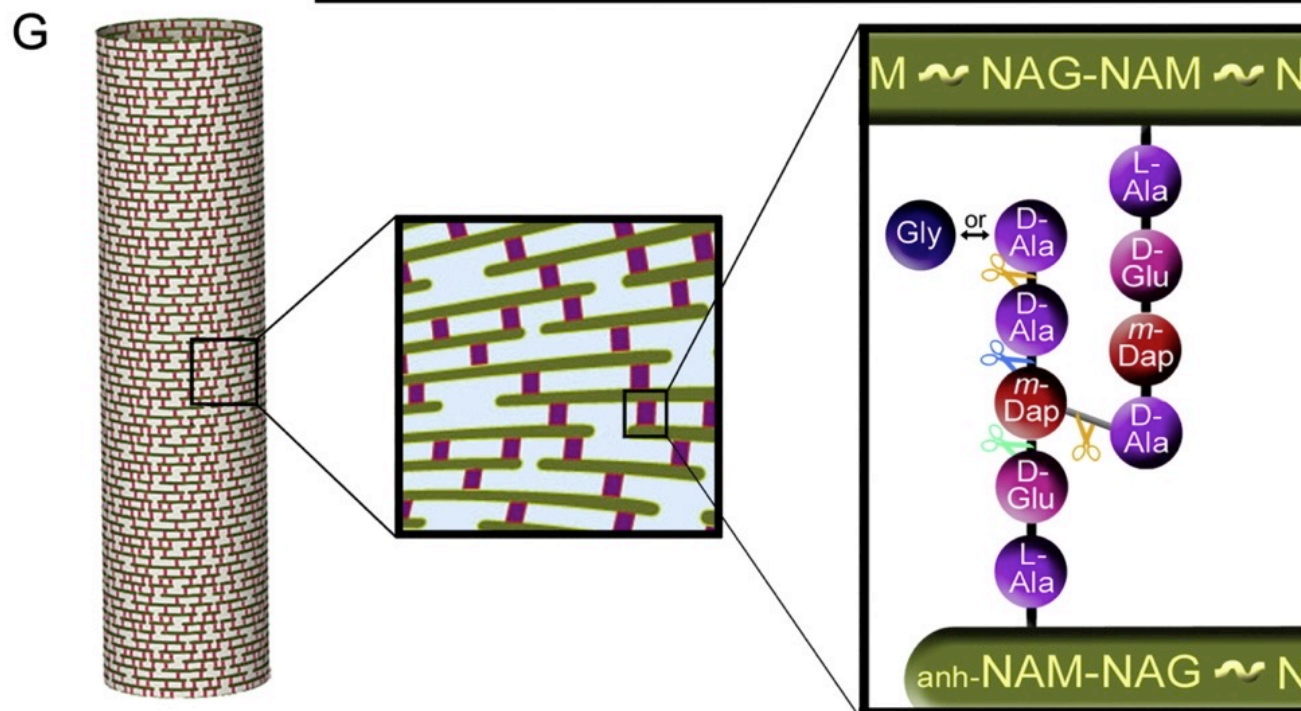
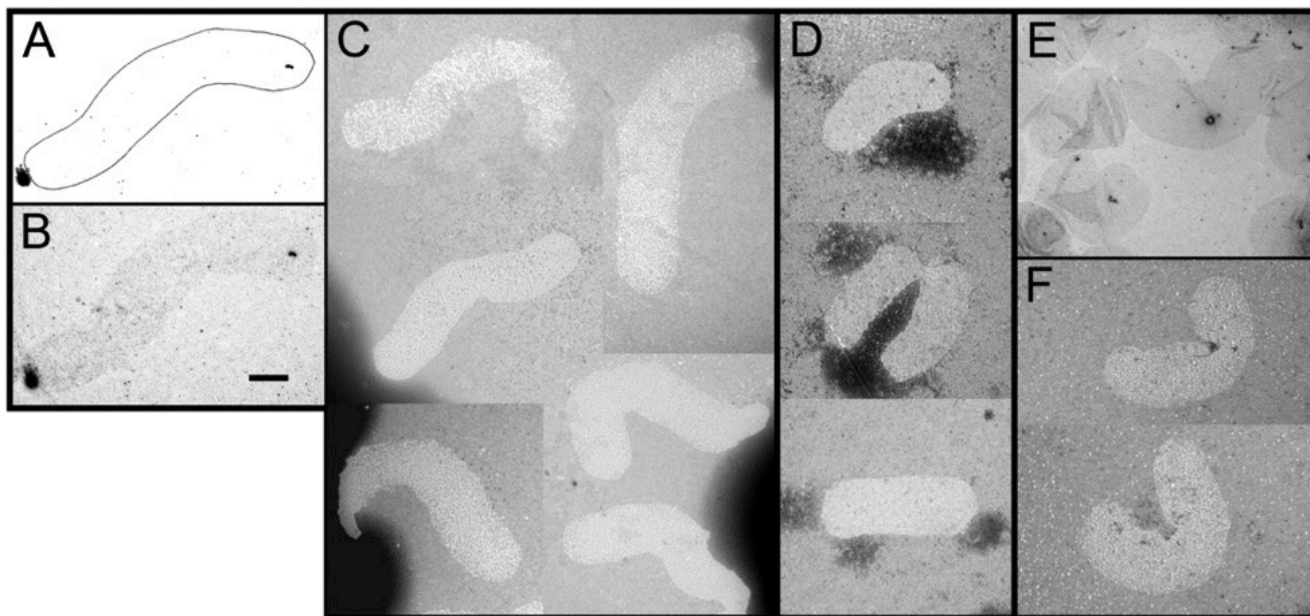
Divisione



Formazione poli

In tridimensionale.....





Il Peptidoglicano (PGN): le modificazioni

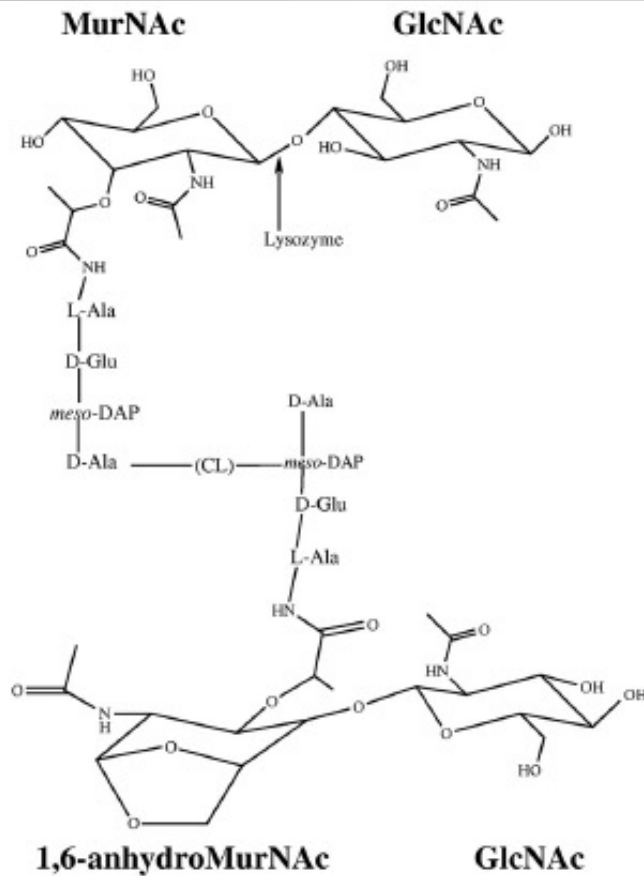
- Esistono numerose modificazioni del PGN, che si realizzano sia a carico dello scheletro glucidico, sia a livello della componente proteica.

1. le modificazioni della componente saccaridica possono essere fatte rientrare nelle seguenti categorie:
deacetilazione, acetilazione, glicolilazione

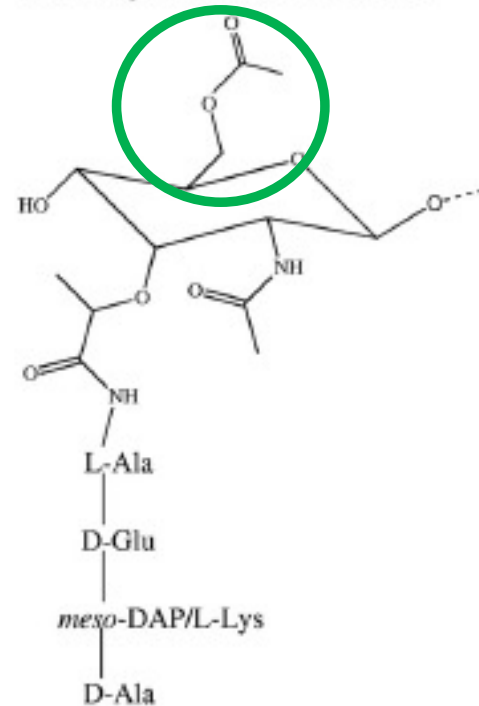
2. Le variazioni della **componente peptidica** (peptide stem) sono ascrivibili a due meccanismi:
- a) azione degli **enzimi Mur** (durante la biosintesi)
 - b) fasi tardive della biosintesi: **amidazione, acetilazione, idrossilazione**, aggancio di **gruppi proteici**

Le maggiori variazioni si osservano a livello dell'aminoacido in terza posizione!

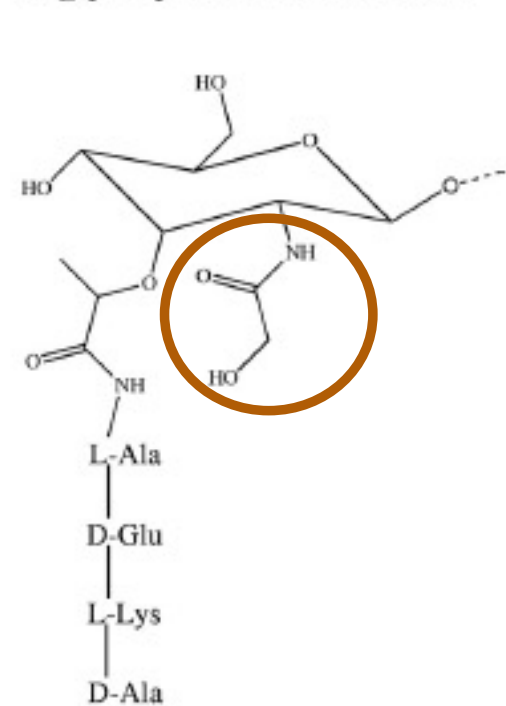
Il Peptidoglicano (PGN): Modificazioni nella componente glicanica



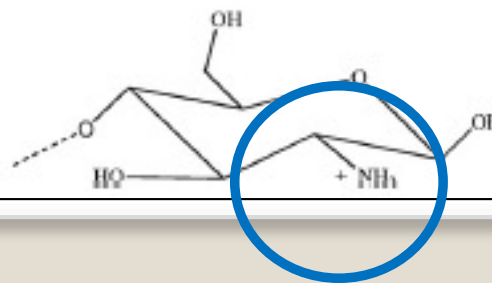
O-acetylation of MurNac



N-glycolylation of MurNac

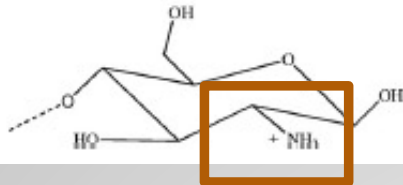


N-deacetylation of GlcNac



Modificazioni nella componente glicanica [1]: la deacetilazione

N-deacetylation of GlcNAc



- Osservata inizialmente in ceppi di *S. pneumoniae* **resistenti all'attività del lisozima**: una significativa proporzione dei residui di GlcNAc risulta deacetilata
- *B. cereus*, *B. anthracis*, *L. monocytogenes*, *E. faecalis*, *H. pylori*
- In *S. pneumoniae* è stato identificato il gene responsabile di questa modifica: ***pgdA*** (peptidoglycan deacetylase A)
- Pgda appartiene a una superfamiglia di proteine: le esterasi saccaridiche di classe 4

Qual è il ruolo biologico della deacetilazione del PGN?

- La presenza di amminozuccheri deacetilati nella composizione del PGN riduce drasticamente l'attività del lisozima
- Lisozima: enzima con attività muramidasi ubiquitariamente presente nei liquidi corporei e nelle secrezioni, nei fagociti (granuli), cellule del Paneth

