

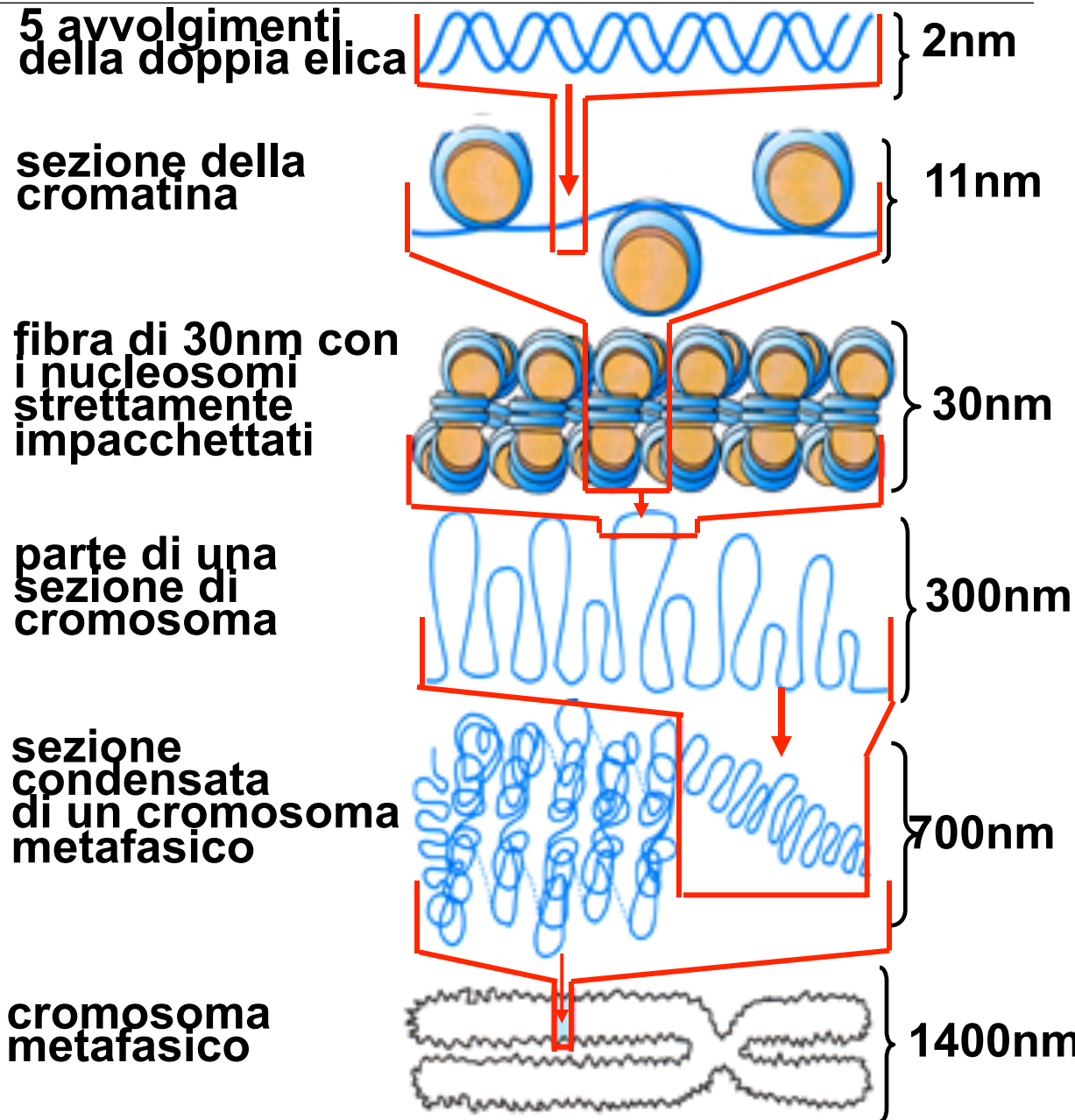
IL CROMOSOMA

Un genoma può essere composto da uno o più frammenti di DNA organizzati in particolari strutture denominate **CROMOSOMI**.

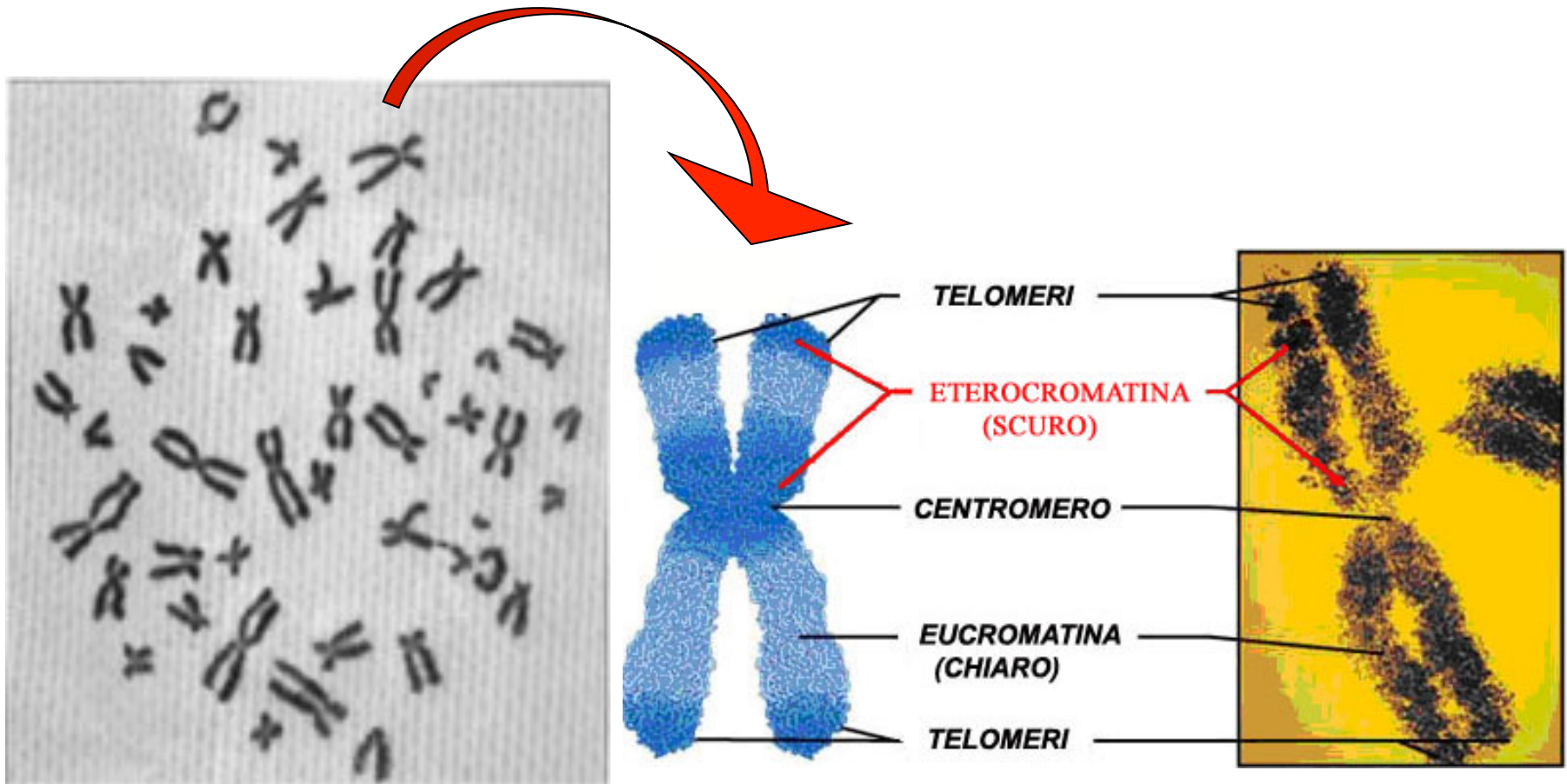


Lunghezza del cromosoma

50.000:1



Localizzazione dell'eterocromatina in cromosomi mitotici



Ogni specie ha il suo genoma “distintivo”



Organismo **n° cromosomi**

Pisello **14**

Girasole **34**

Gatto **38**

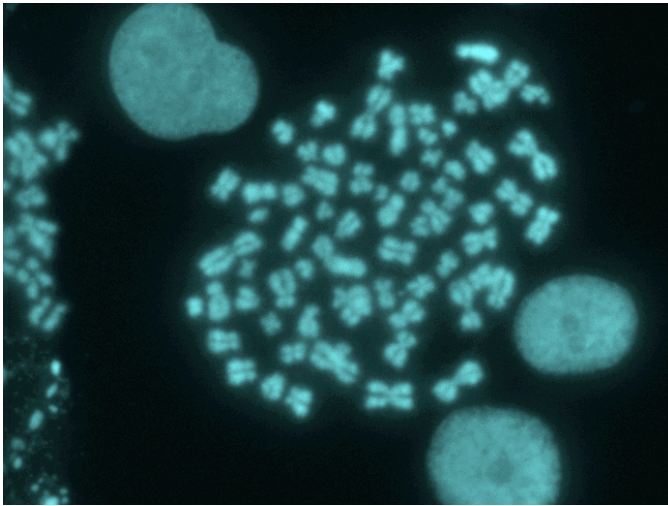
Pesce **42**

Uomo **46**

Cane **78**

I cromosomi in:

Homo sapiens

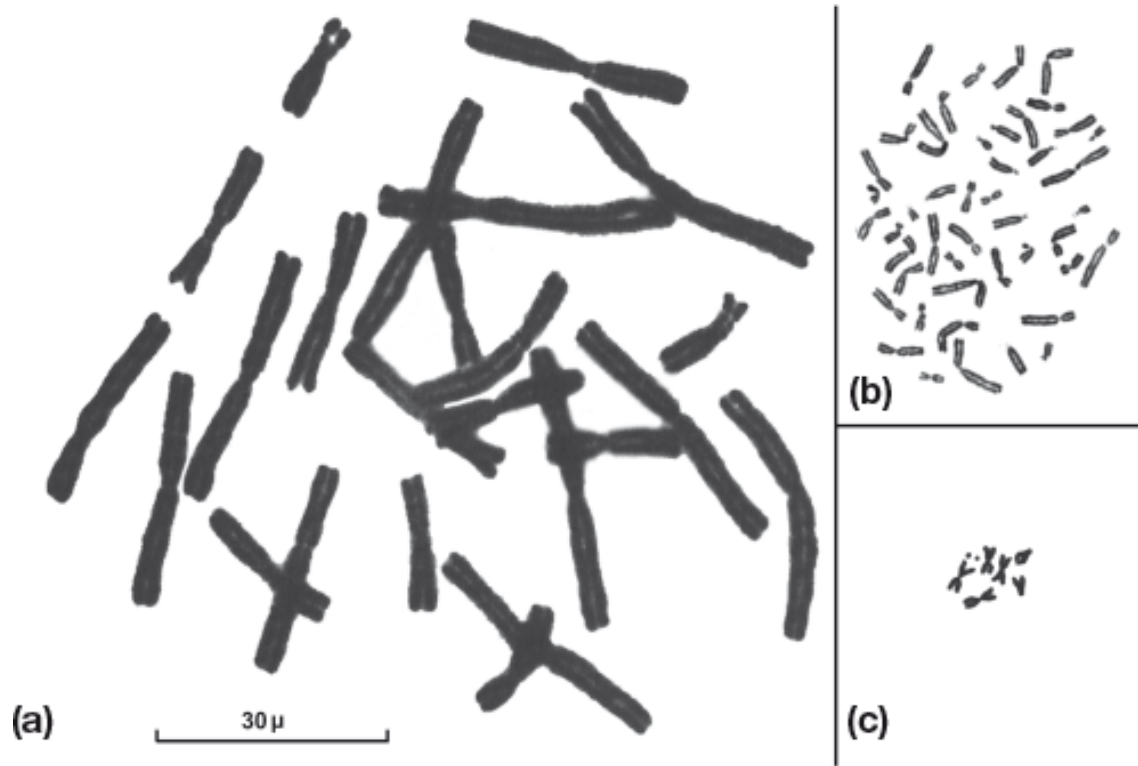


23 coppie

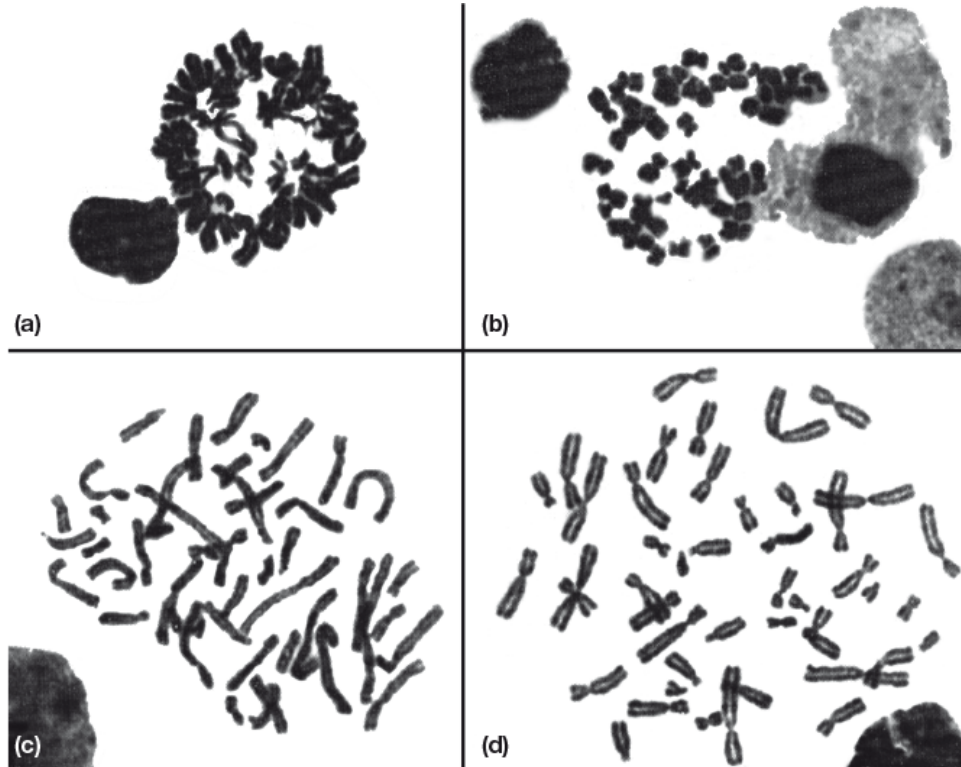
Parascaris univalens
(nematode)



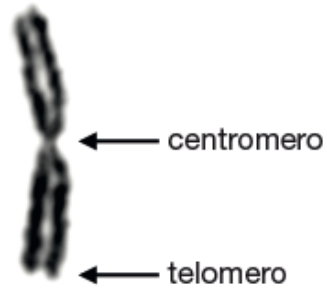
1 coppia



Miglioramenti tecnici per avere buoni preparati citologici



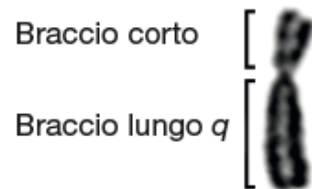
Cromosoma metacentrico



Cromosoma acrocentrico



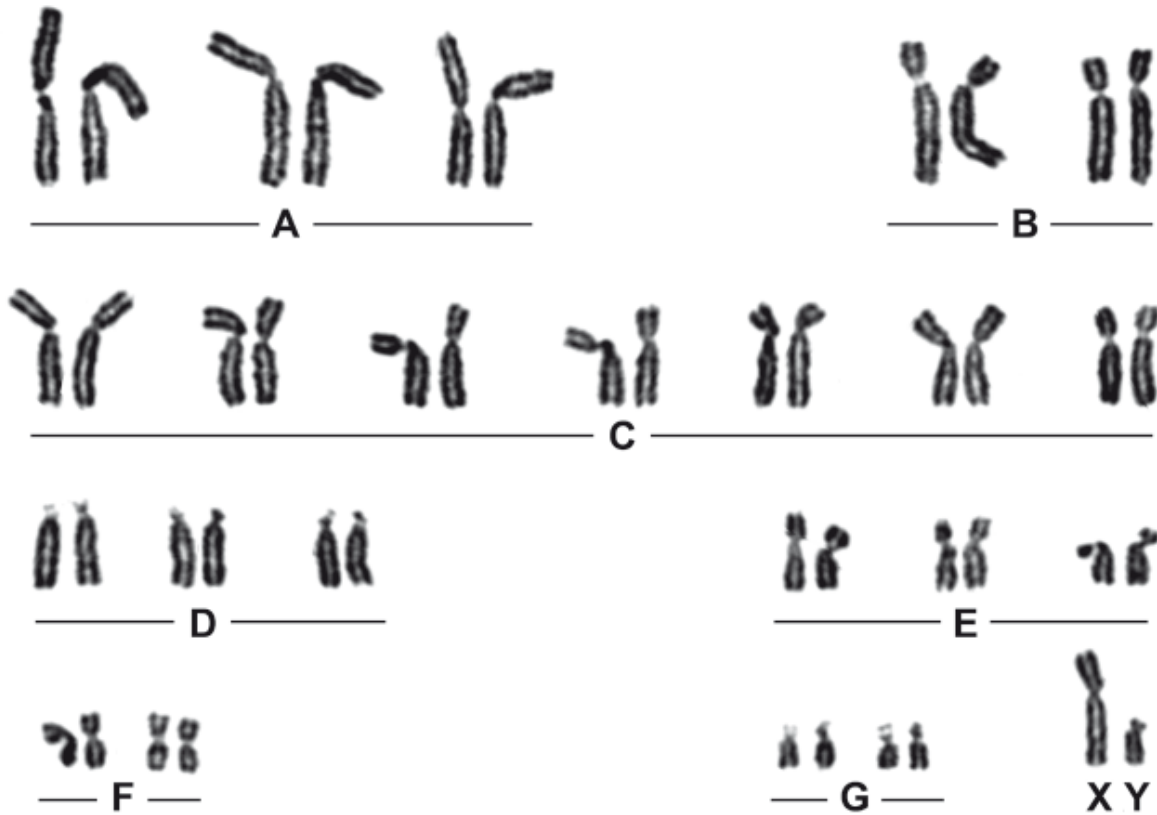
Cromosoma submetacentri-



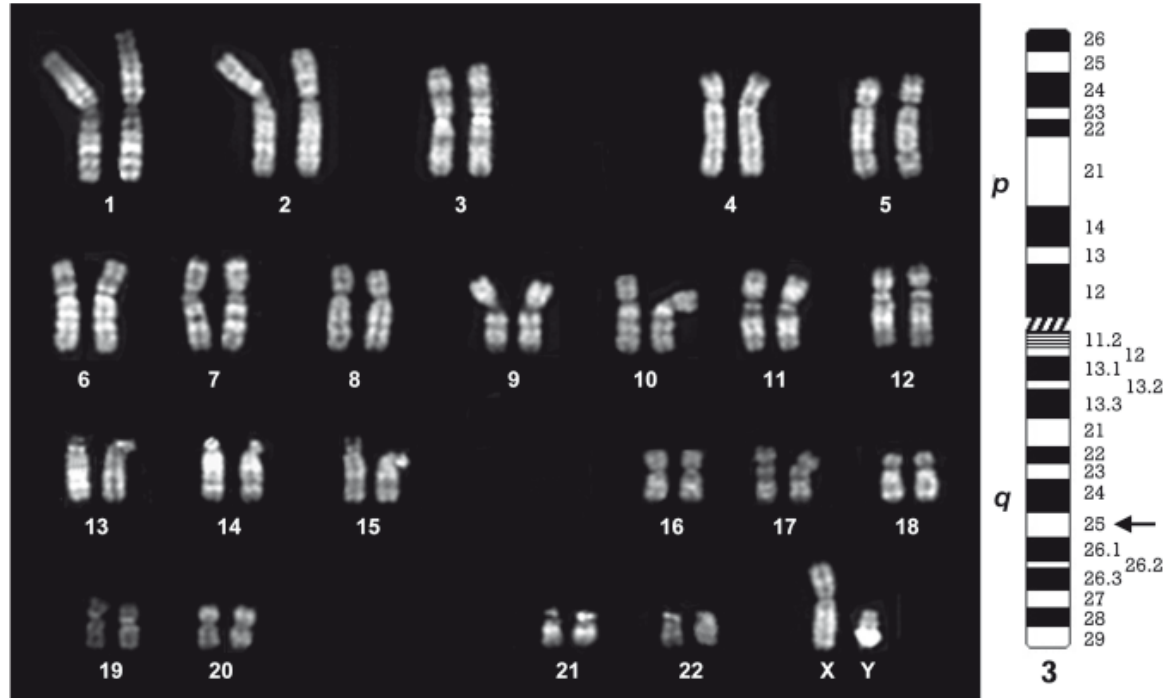
Cromosoma telecentrico



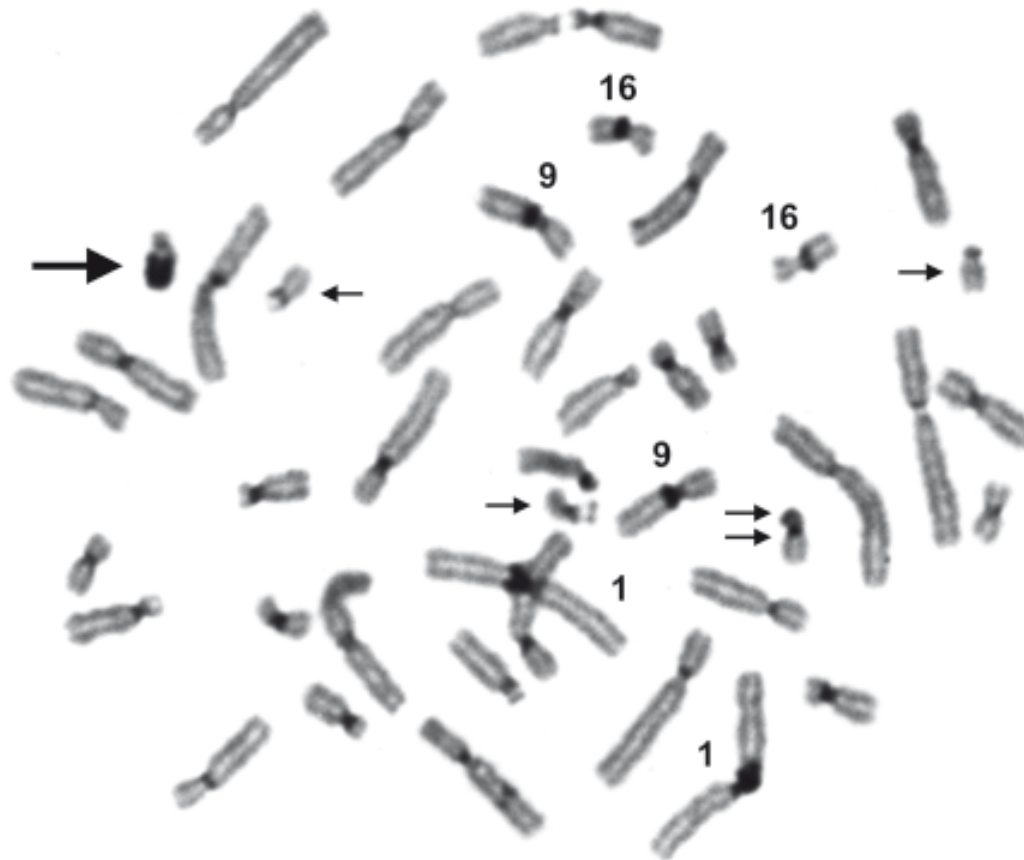
Cariotipo umano colorato con Giemsa

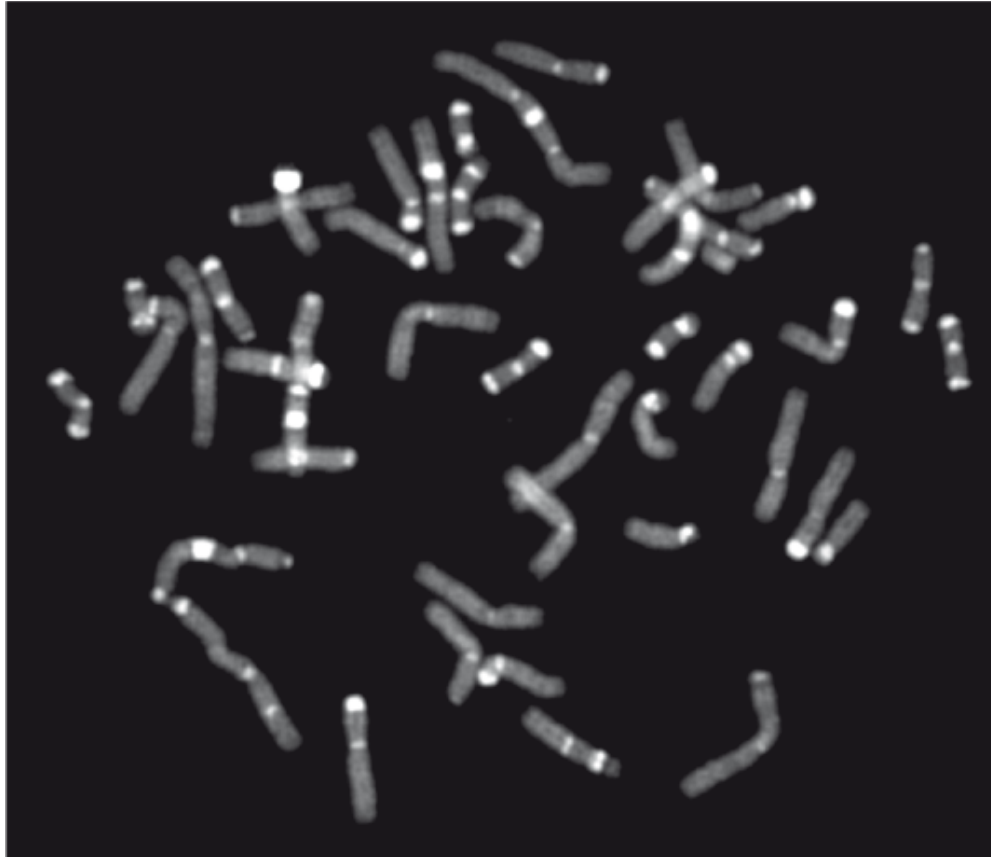


Q-bande: Cariotipo umano colorato con mostarda di quinacrina

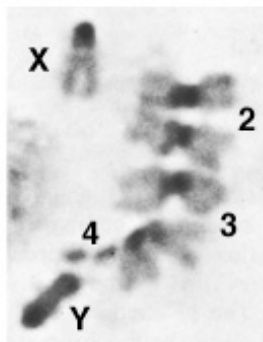


C-bande: denaturazione del DNA e colorazione con Giemsa

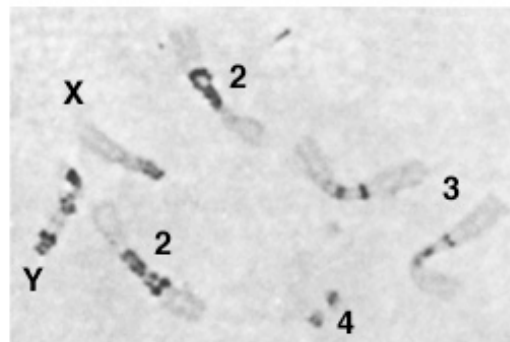




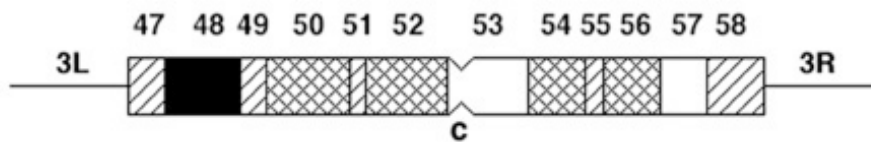
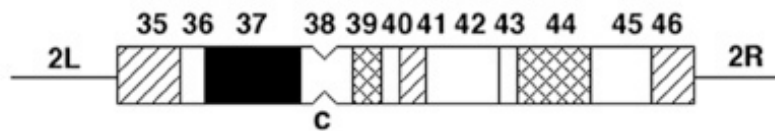
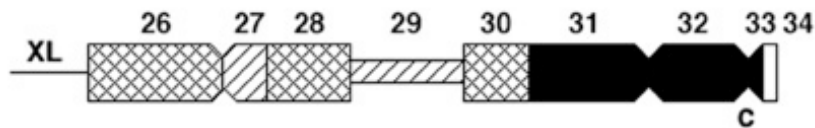
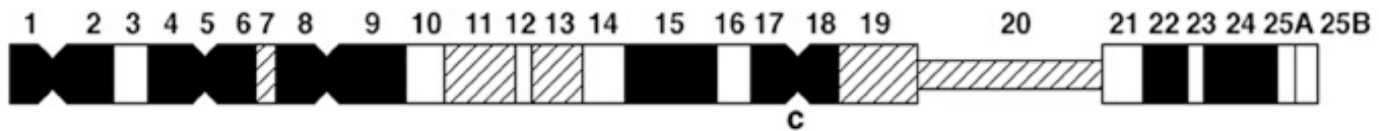
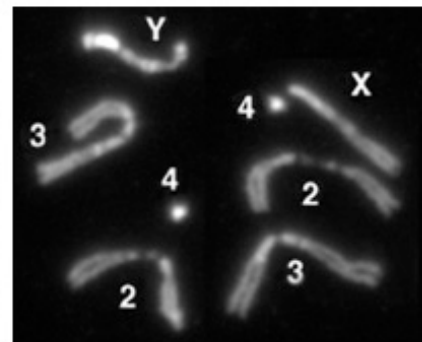
C-banding

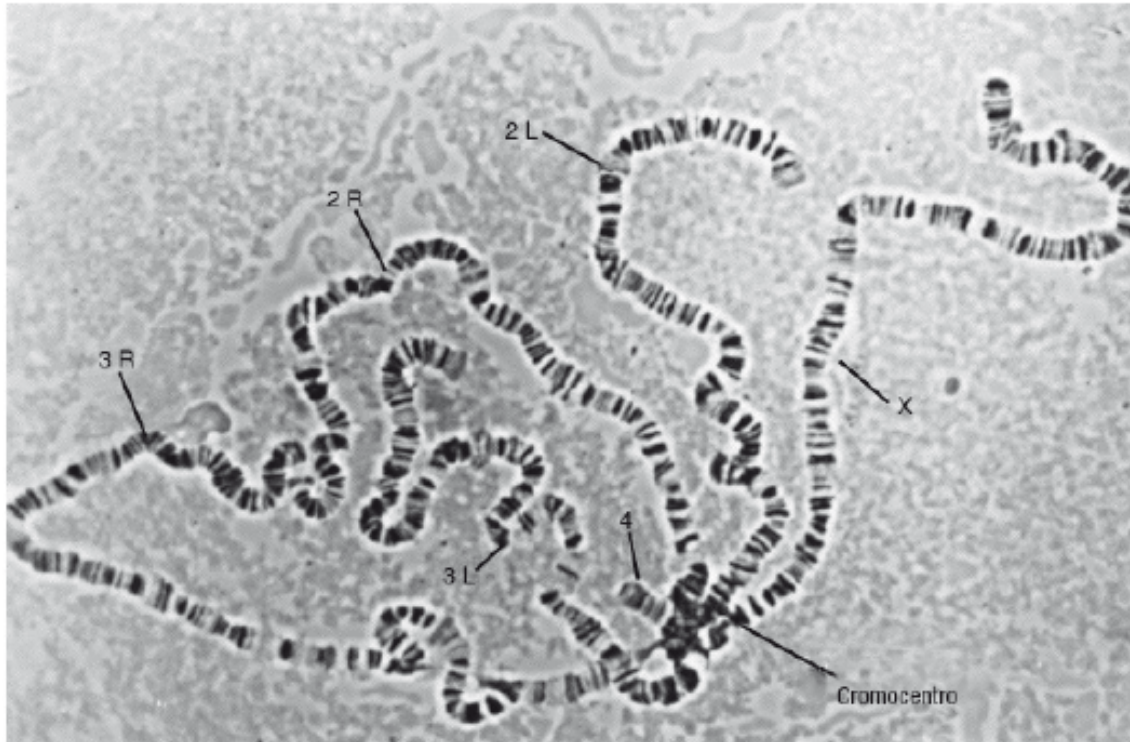


N-banding



DAPI





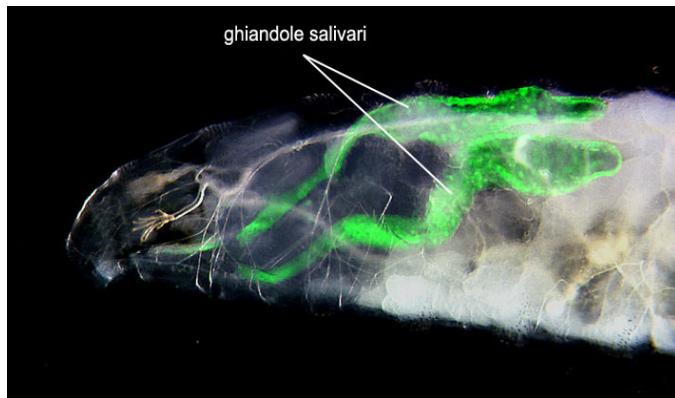
GHIANDOLE SALIVARI



Rappresentazione di ghiandole salivari

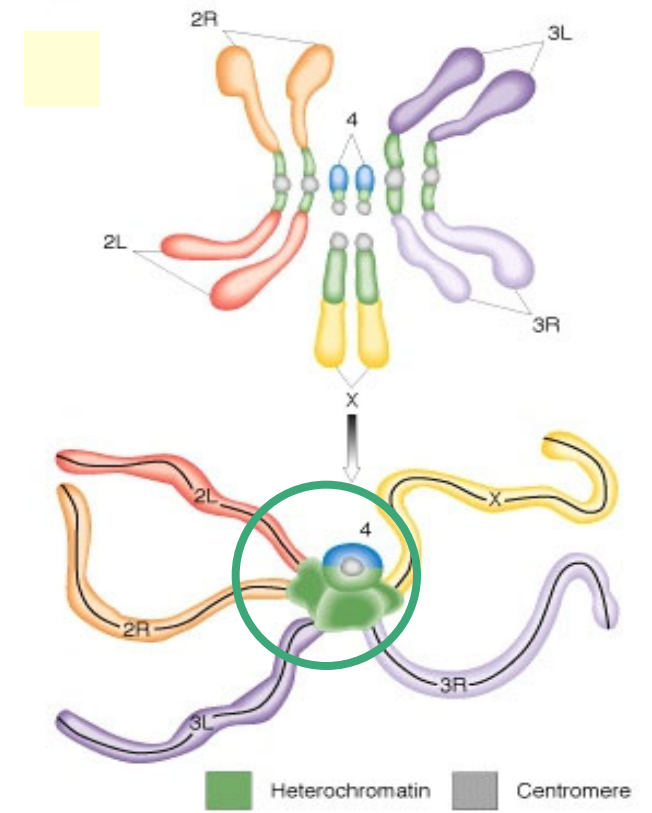
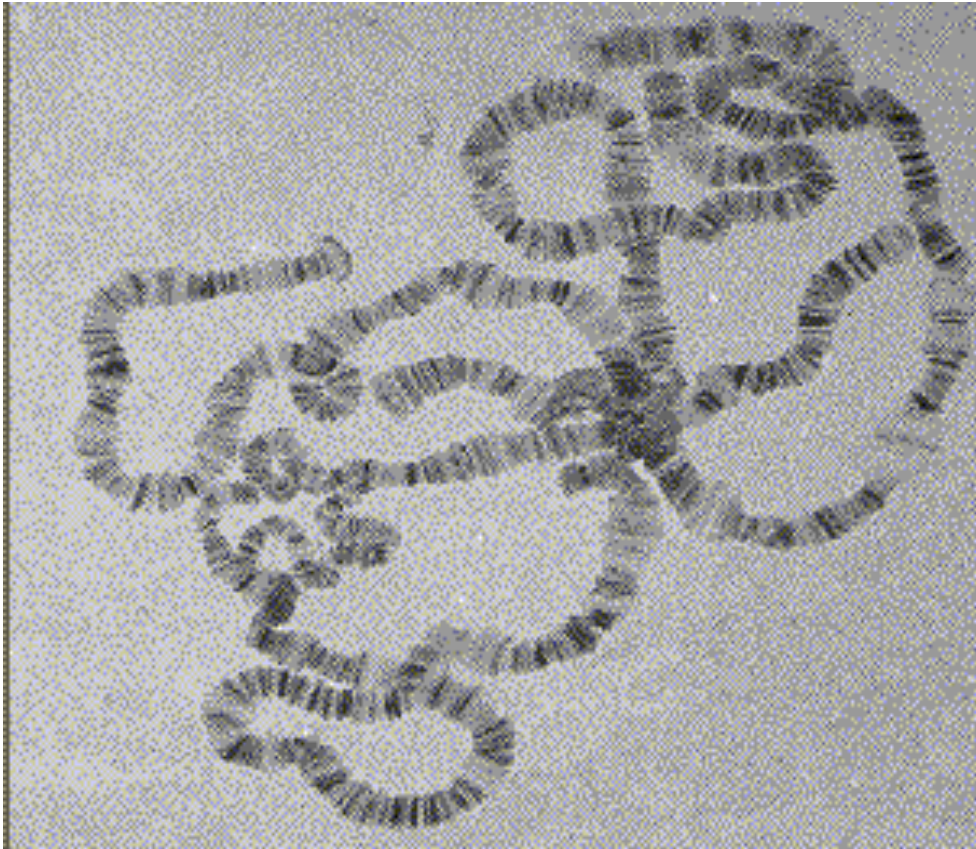


Larve di *Drosophila melanogaster* al terzo stadio larvale

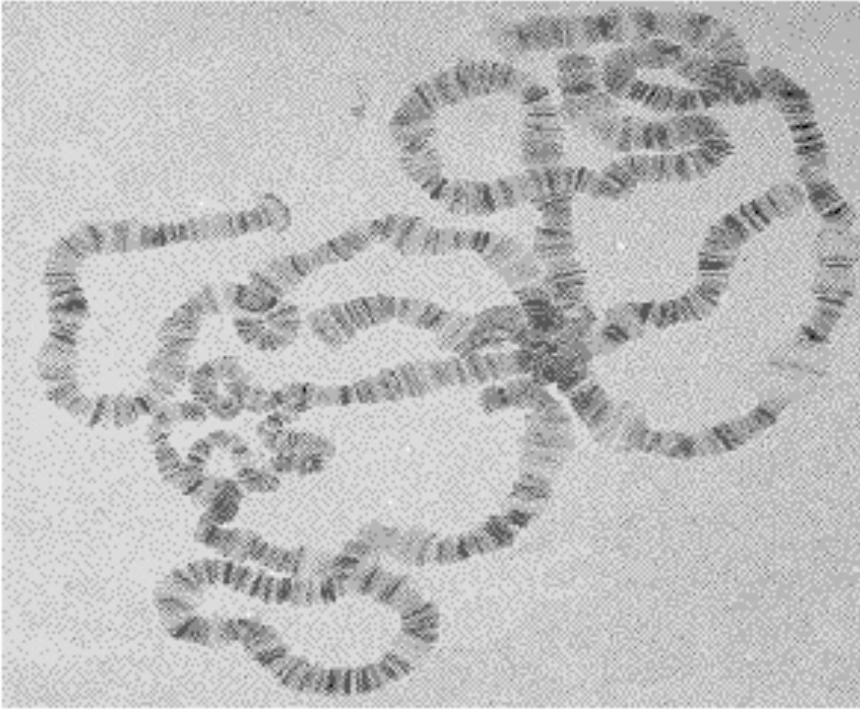


Localizzazione delle ghiandole salivari in corrispondenza del primo segmento toracico larvale T1

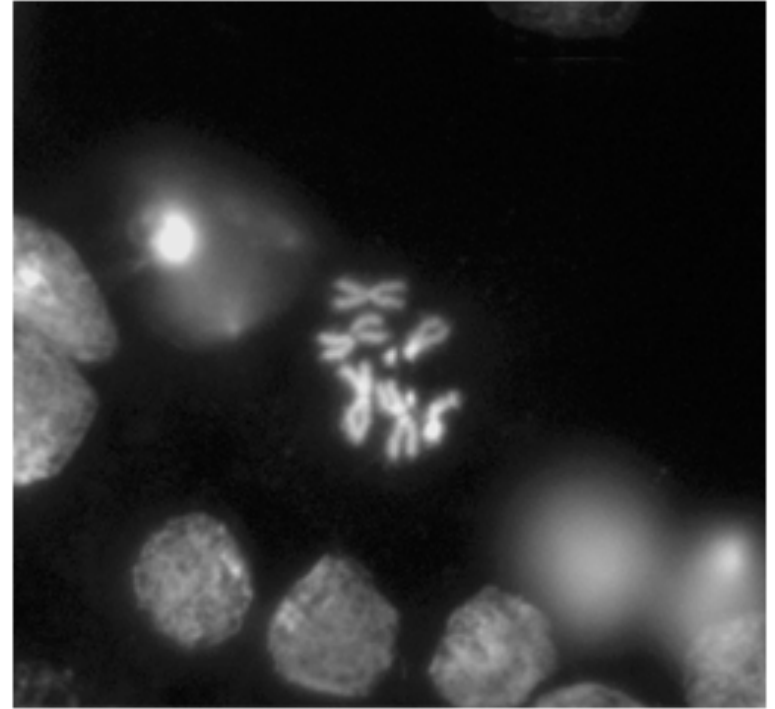
CROMOSOMI POLITENICI DI DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER



I cromosomi di *Drosophila*

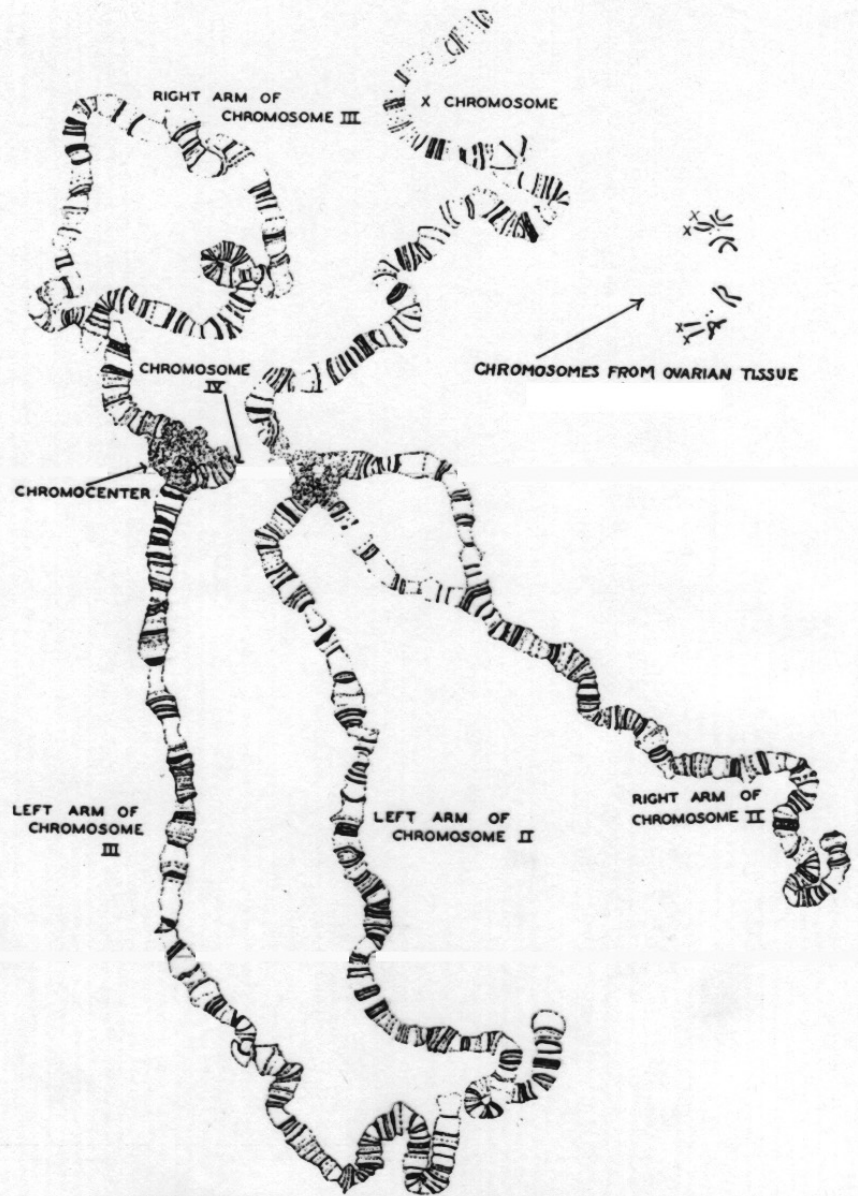


cromosomi politenici



cromosomi mitotici

Confronto tra cromosomi politenici e mitotici



GIANT CHROMOSOMES COMPARED WITH "NORMAL"

Figure 1

The main figure is a camera lucida drawing of the elements found in a salivary gland nucleus of a female larva, showing the chromosomes just as they lay on the slide. The chromocenter material, to which all elements or arms are apparently anchored, is composed of inert chromatin. All homologous elements or parts have undergone somatic synapsis except

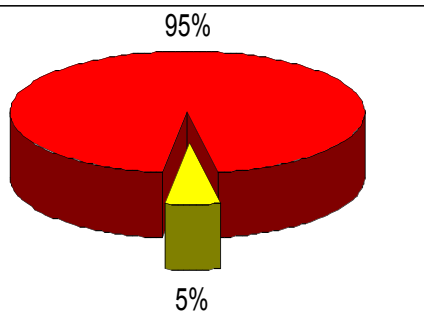
(Continued on next page)

ETEROCROMATINA

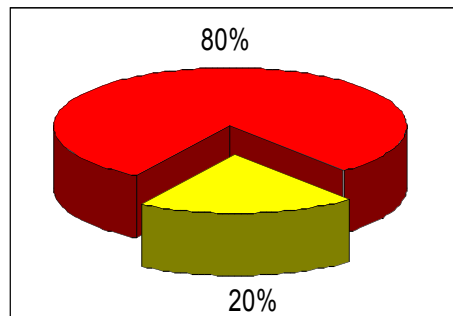
FACOLTATIVA: corrisponde a uno stato transitorio di inattivazione genica a livello cromosomico che può essere sesso e/o tessuto specifico.

COSTITUTIVA: presenta uno stato di condensazione permanente con conseguente ridotta attività trascrizionale

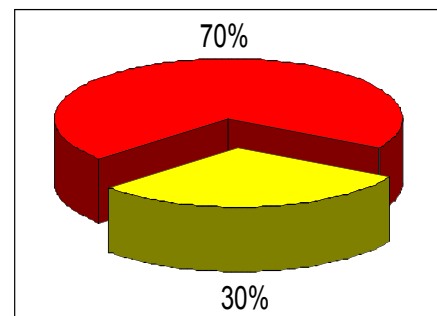
ARABIDOPSIS



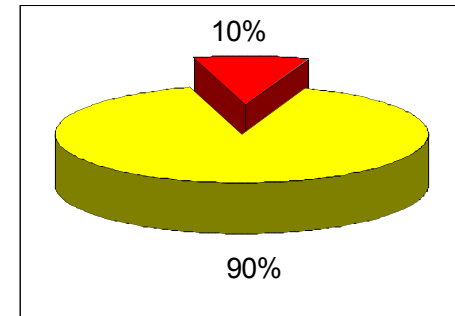
UOMO



DROSOPHILA
MELANOGASTER



NEMATODE



ETEROCROMATINA

- **Definizione di eterocromatina (Heitz 1928)**

- **Caratteristiche citologiche:**

eteropicosi positiva alla profase

positività alla tecnica delle C-bande

- **Caratteristiche molecolari:**

replicazione tardiva

ricchezza di sequenze altamente e mediamente ripetute

regolazione quantitativa mediante sottoreplicazione o eliminazione nelle cellule politeniche o poliploidi

- **Caratteristiche genetiche:**

assenza di ricombinazione meiotica

bassa densità di geni mappabili

variegazione per effetto di posizione

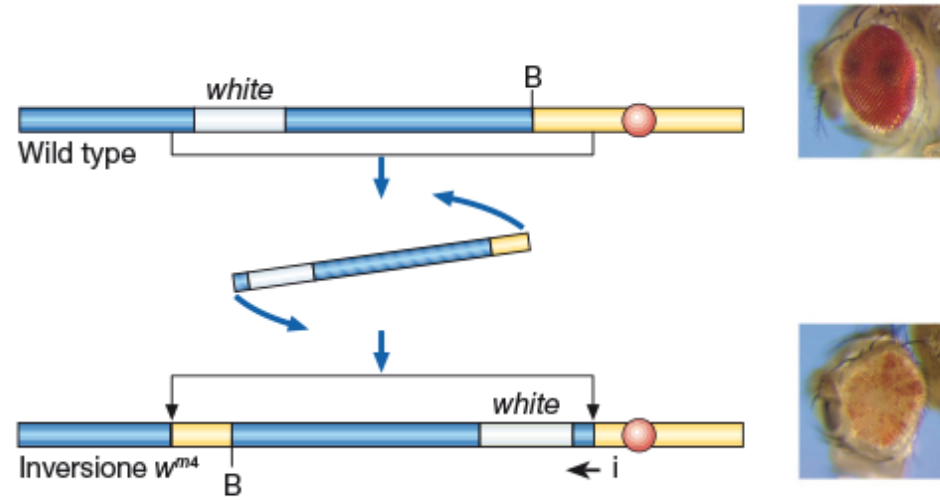
mancanza di effetti fenotipici con piccole delezioni omozigoti o grandi delezioni eterozigoti

- **Teorie:**

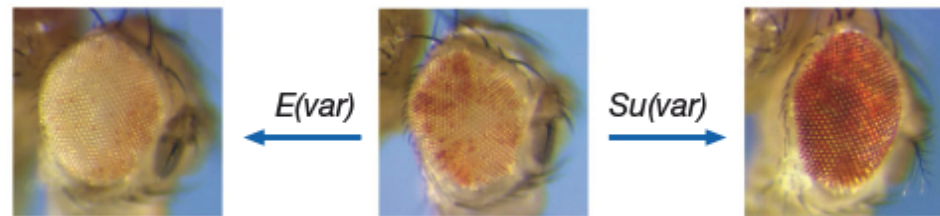
a) L'eterocromatina è costituita da DNA selfish non funzionale

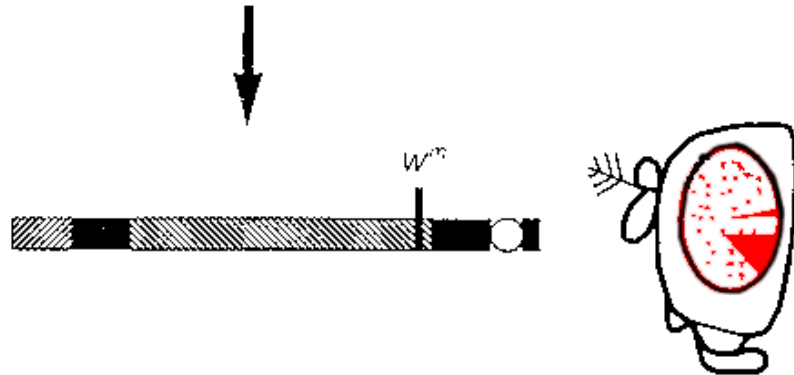
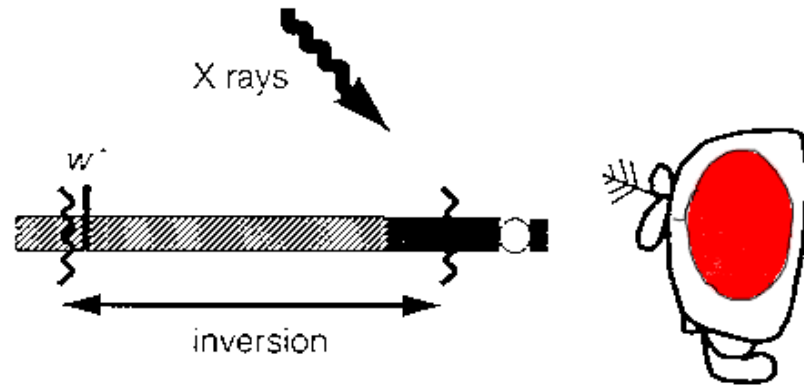
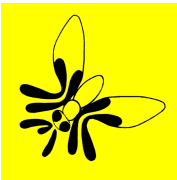
b) L'eterocromatina è funzionale ma è organizzata in modo diverso dall'eucromatina sia da un punto di vista molecolare che genetico

(a)



(b)



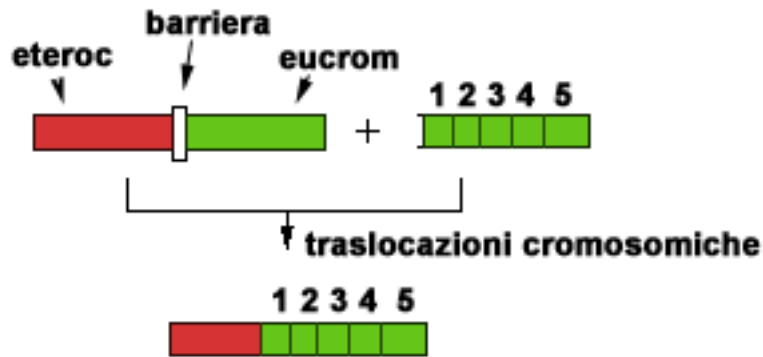


Suppressed
(e.g. XYY)



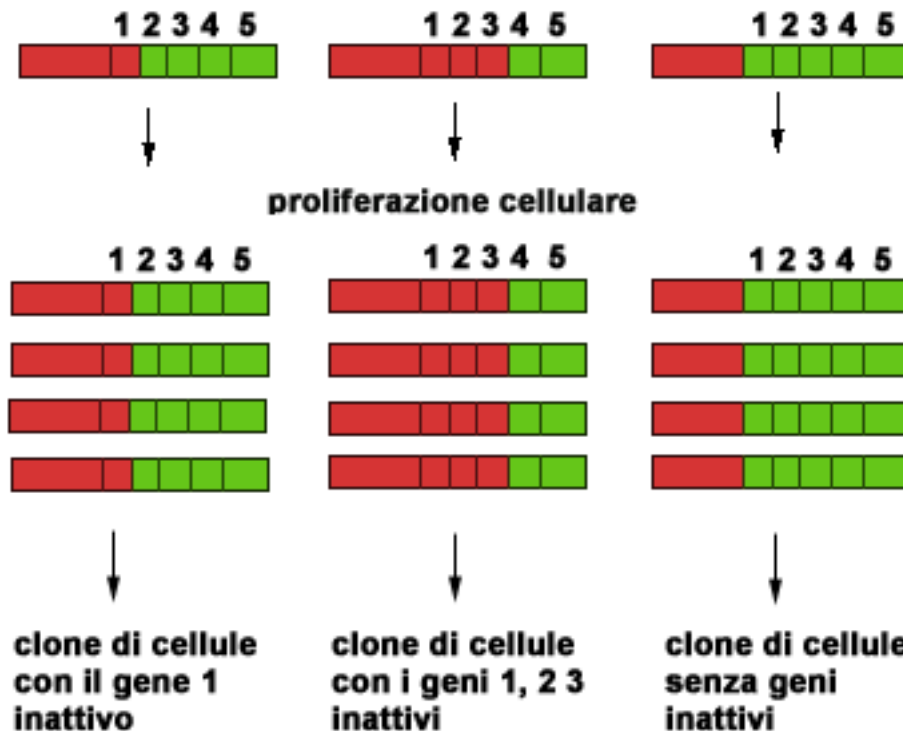
Enhanced
(e.g. X0)

Variegazione per effetto di posizione in *Drosophila*



Variegazione Per effetto di posizione e memoria cellulare

precocemente nell'embrione che si sviluppa l'eterocromatina si forma e diffonde nell'eucromatina circostante in grado diverso in cellule diverse





HP1 è coinvolta nel silenziamento genico indotto da modificazioni conformazionali della fibra cromatinica

