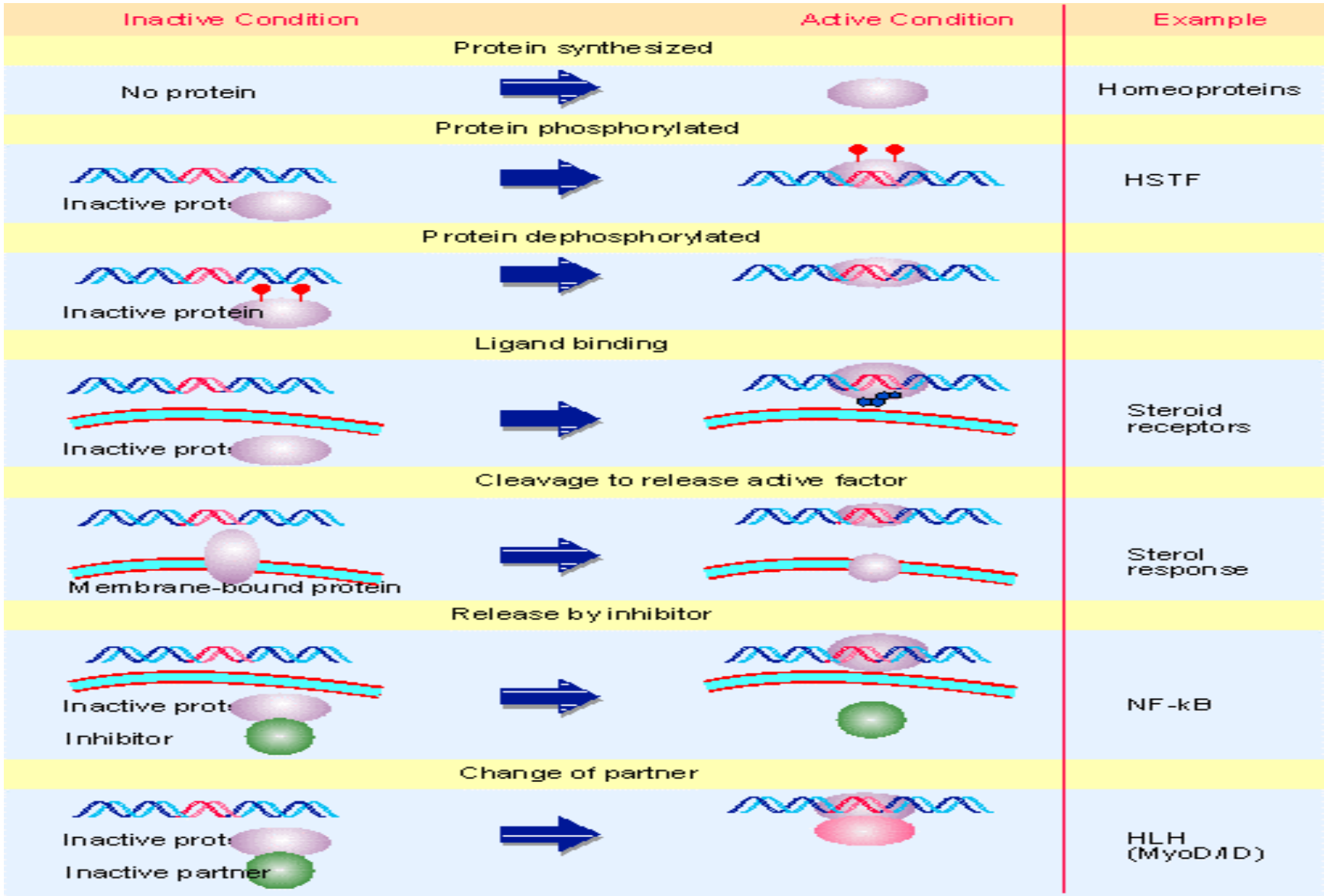
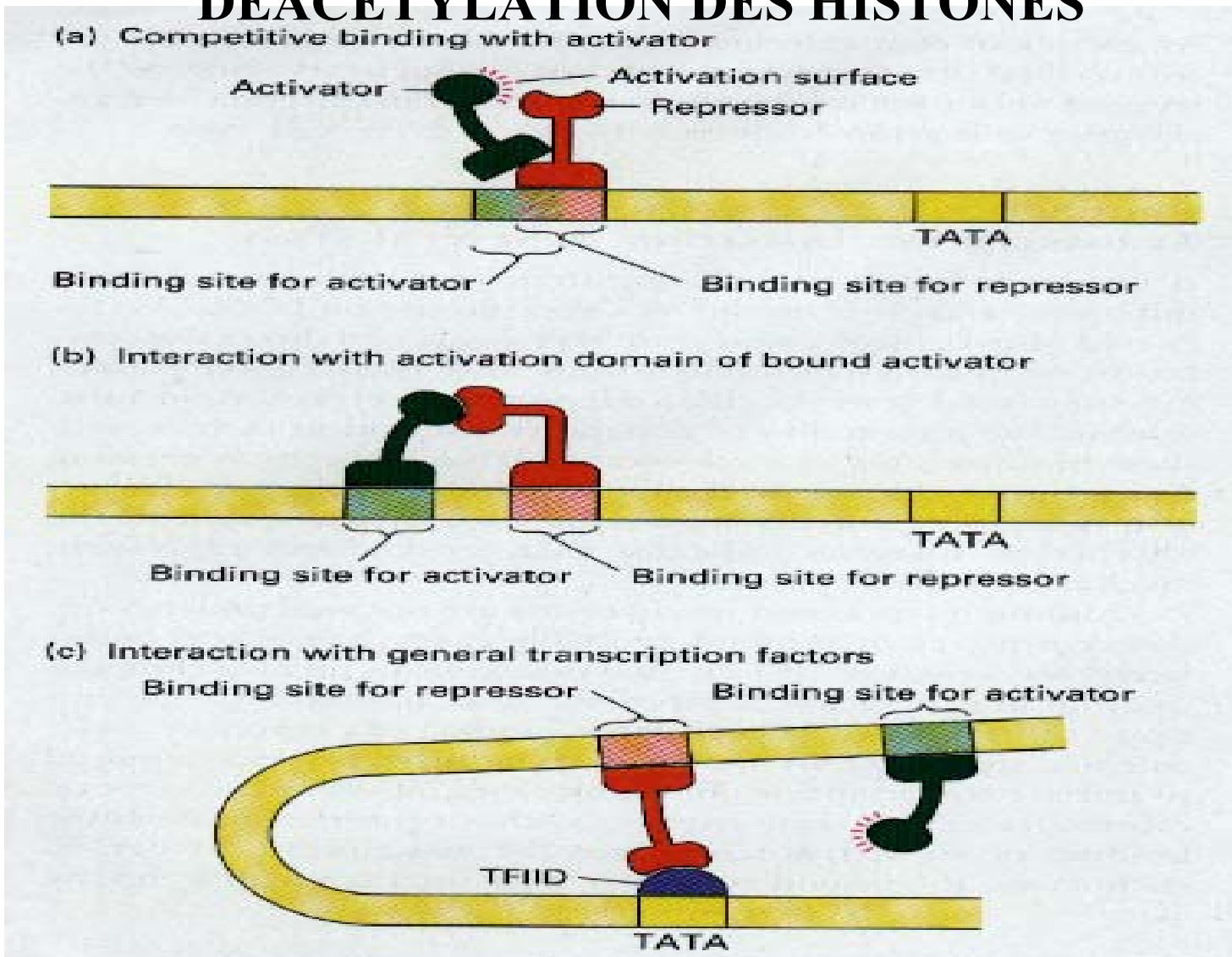
Chapitre 4:

Régulation de la transcription chez les eucaryotes

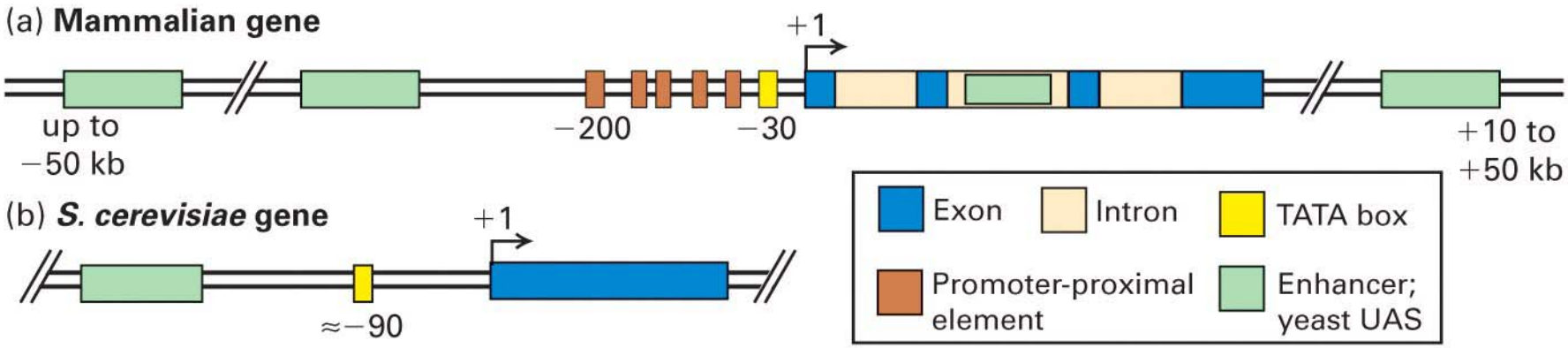
DIFFERENTES STRATEGIES DE REGULATION DE LA TRANSCRIPTION



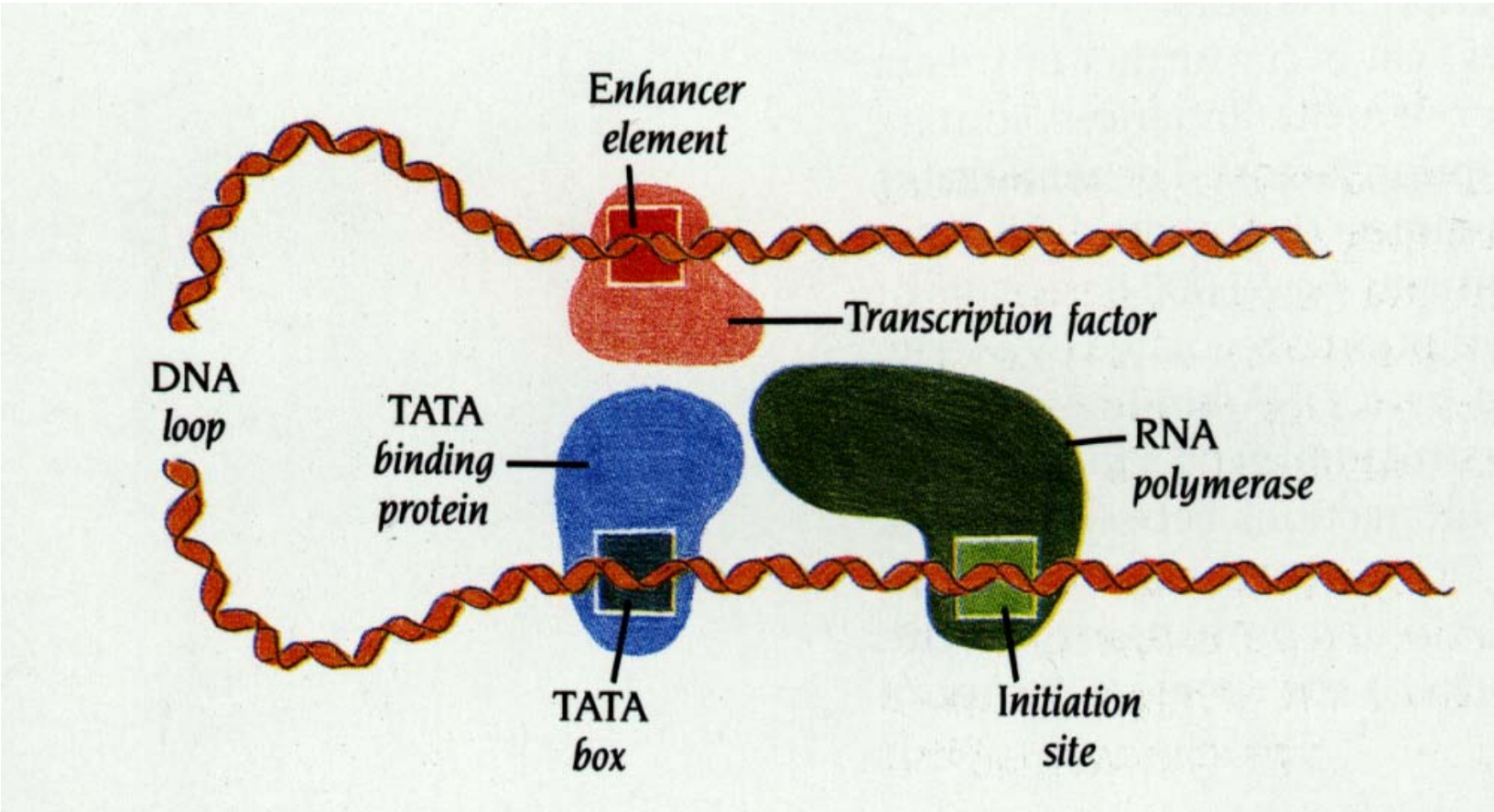
DIFFERENTS MODELES DE REPRESSION NE FAISANT PAS INTERVENIR LA DEACETYLATION DES HISTONES



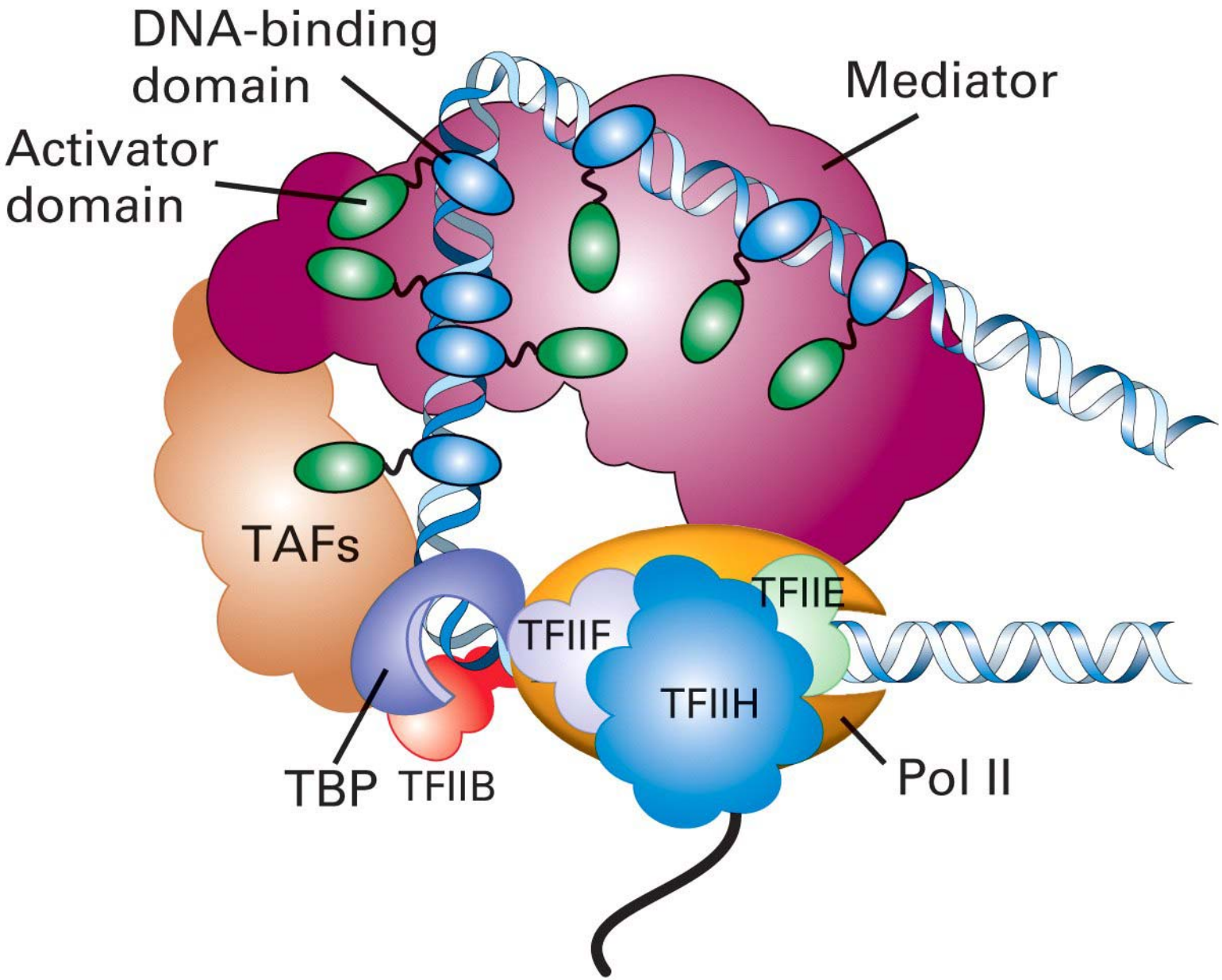
Eléments de contrôle du promoteur chez les eucaryotes



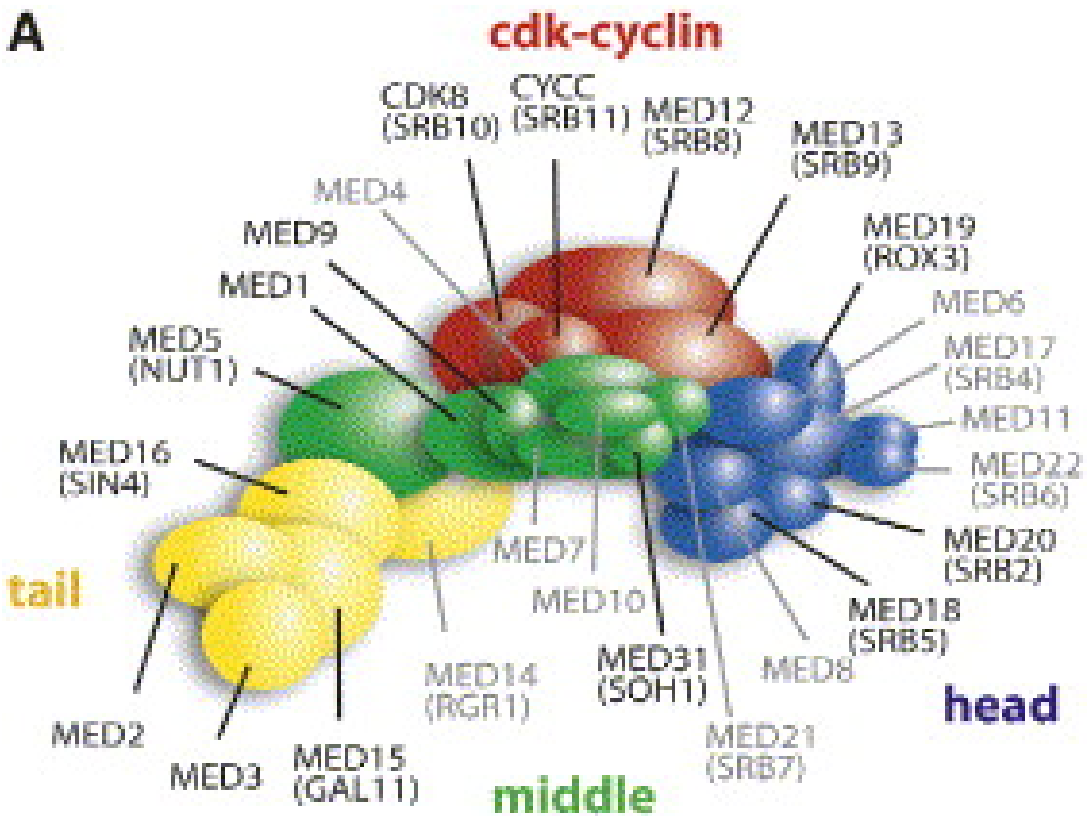
MODELE SIMPLIFIE D'ACTIVATION DE LA TRANSCRIPTION

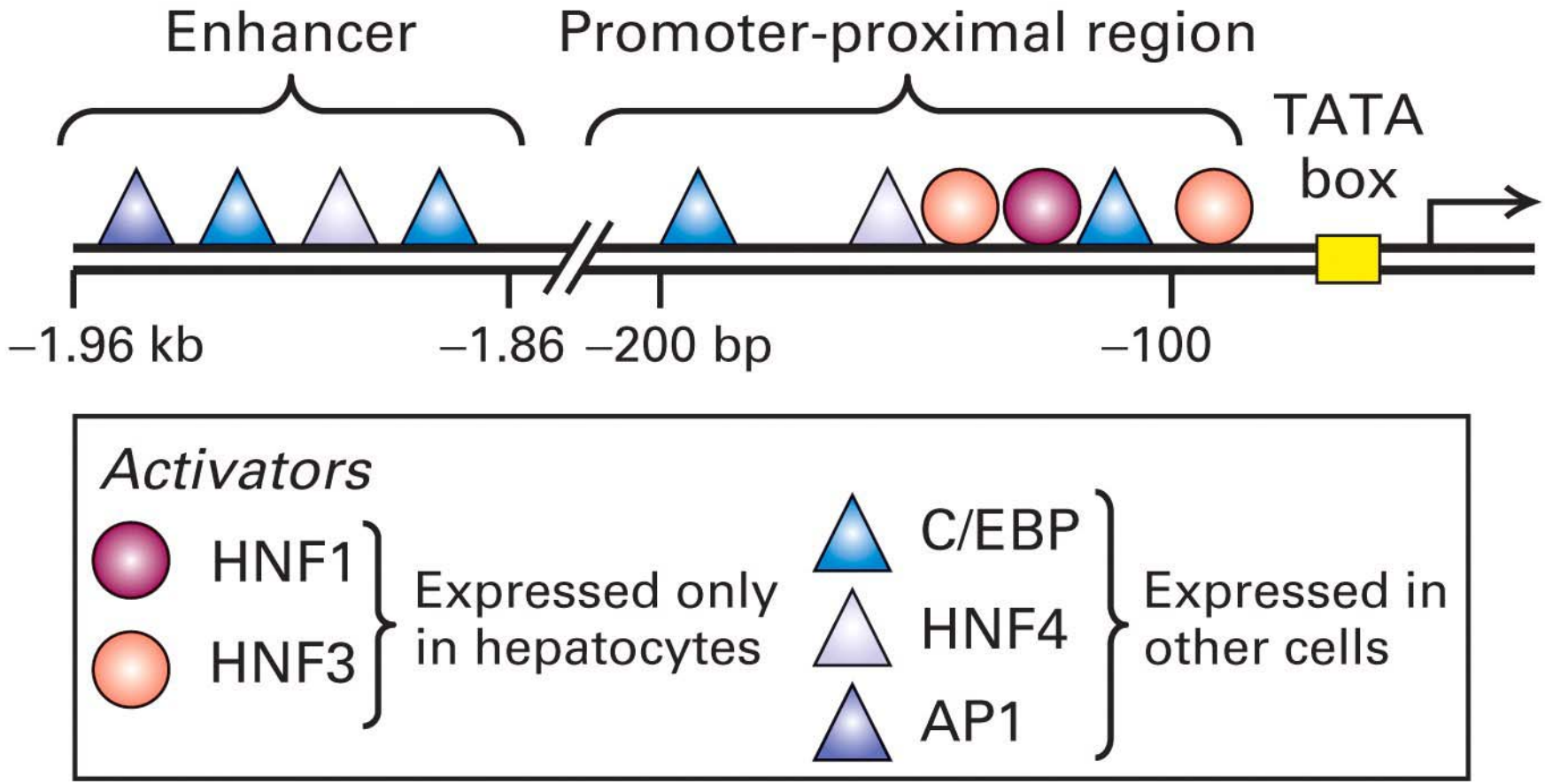


Complexe assurant une initiation efficace de la transcription

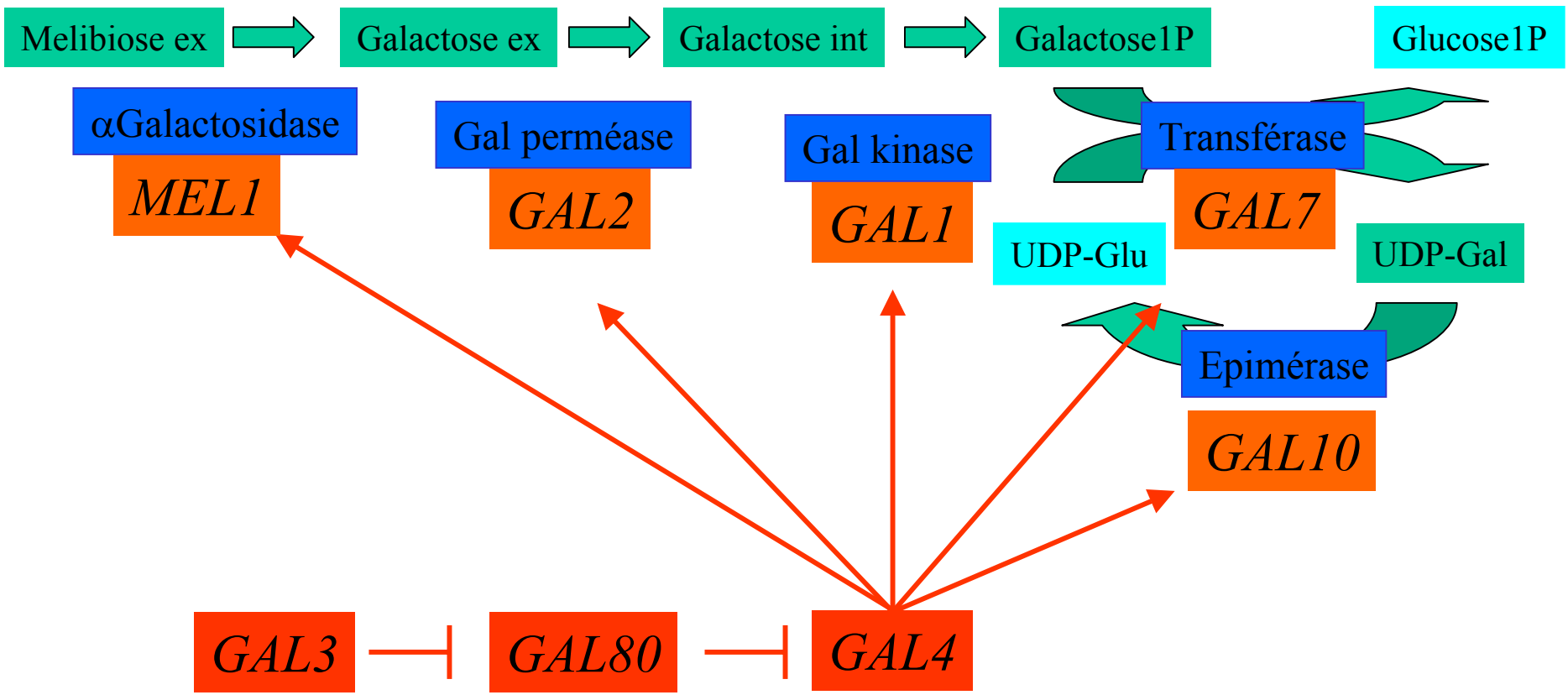


Structure du médiateur

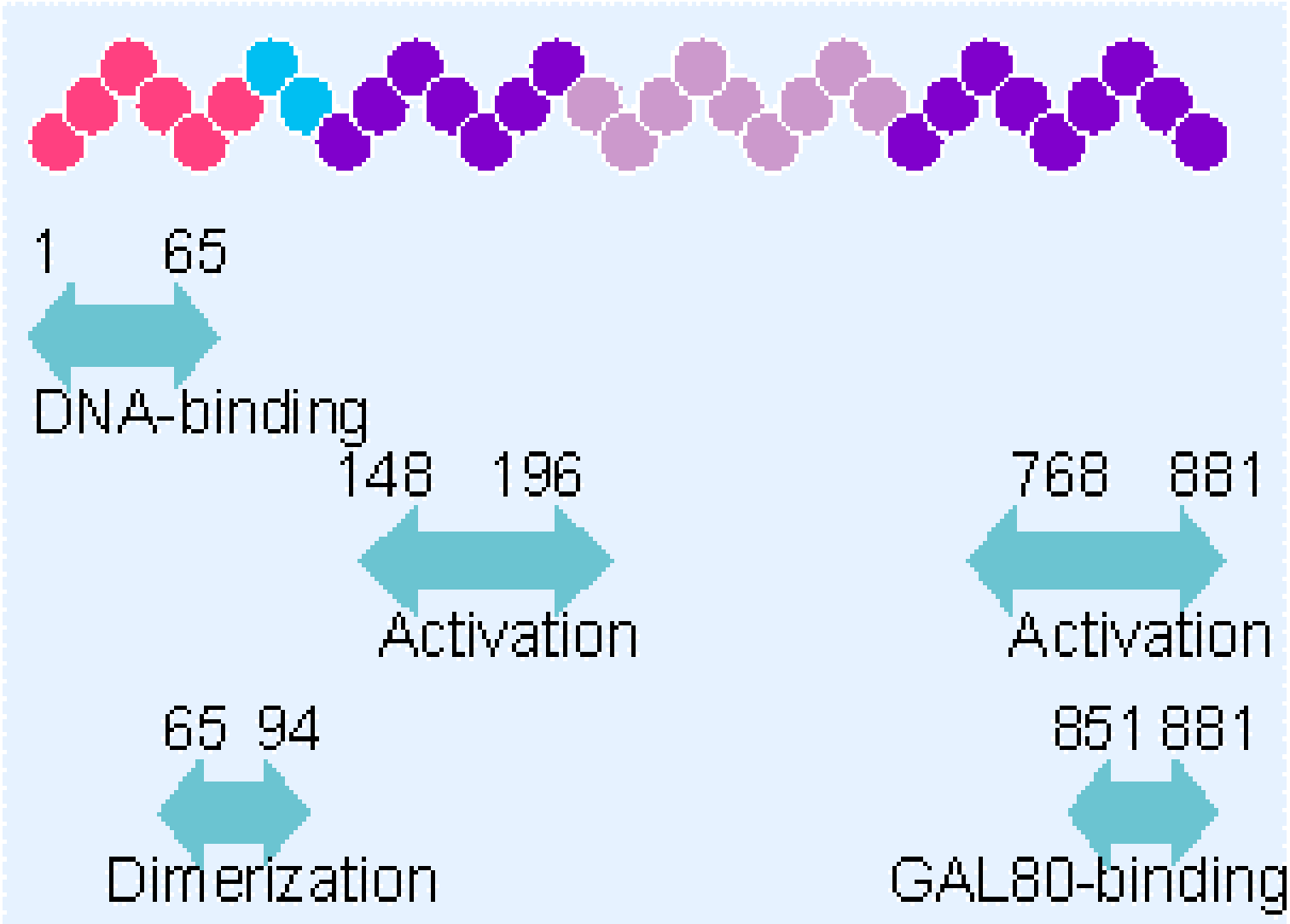



Enhancer
Promoter-proximal region
TATA box
–1.96 kb
–1.86
–200 bp
–100
Activators
HNF1
HNF3
Expressed only in hepatocytes
C/EBP
HNF4
AP1
Expressed in other cells

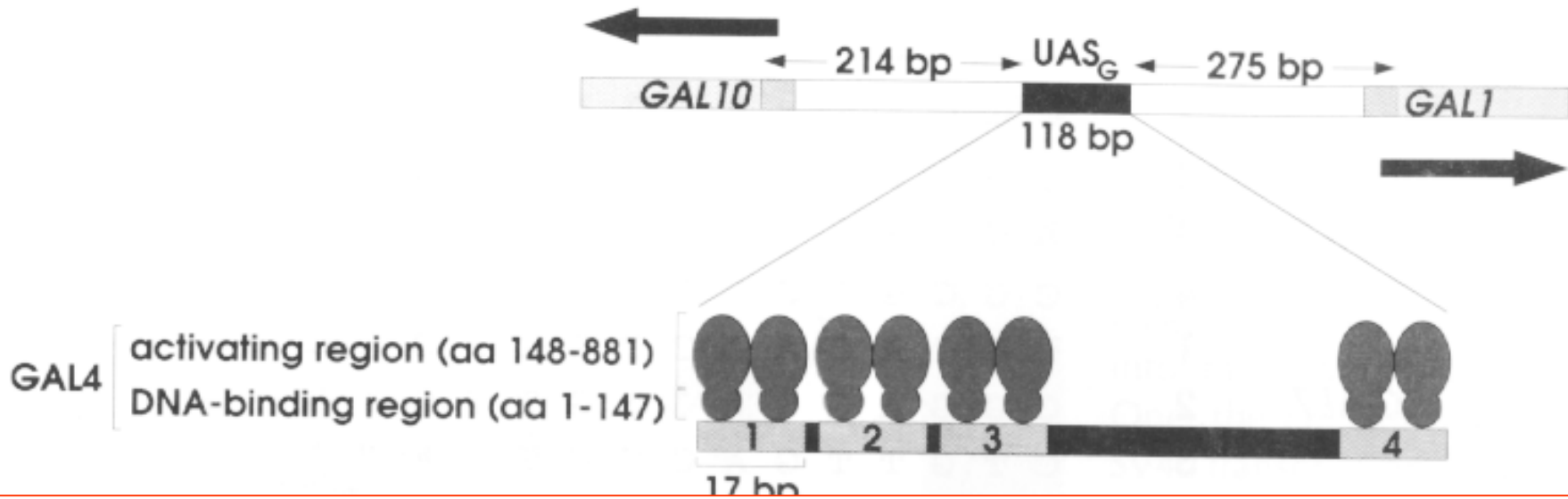
Système galactose chez la levure

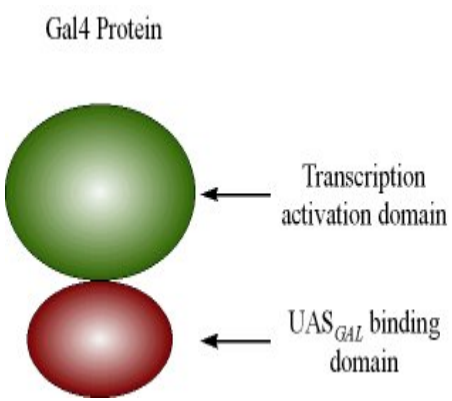


LES DIFFERENTS DOMAINES DE LA PROTEINE GAL4



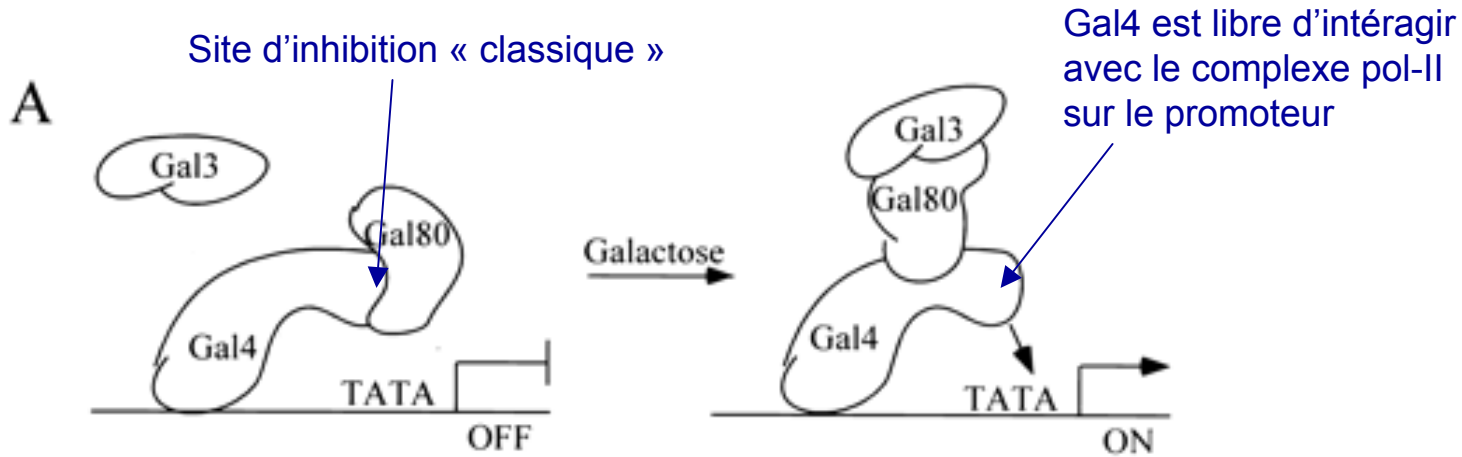
UAS gal


214 bp
UAS$_G$
275 bp
GAL10
GAL1
118 bp
GAL4
activating region (aa 148-881)
DNA-binding region (aa 1-147)
1
2
3
4
17 bp

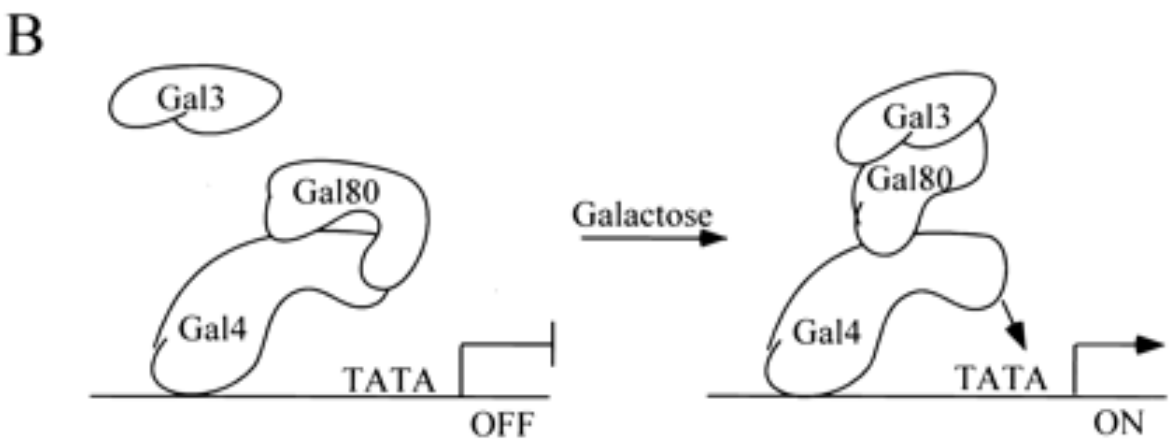

Gal4 Protein
Transcription activation domain
UAS$_{GAL}$ binding domain

Dépendance du galactose par Gal3 et Gal 80

Modèle liaison à 1 site

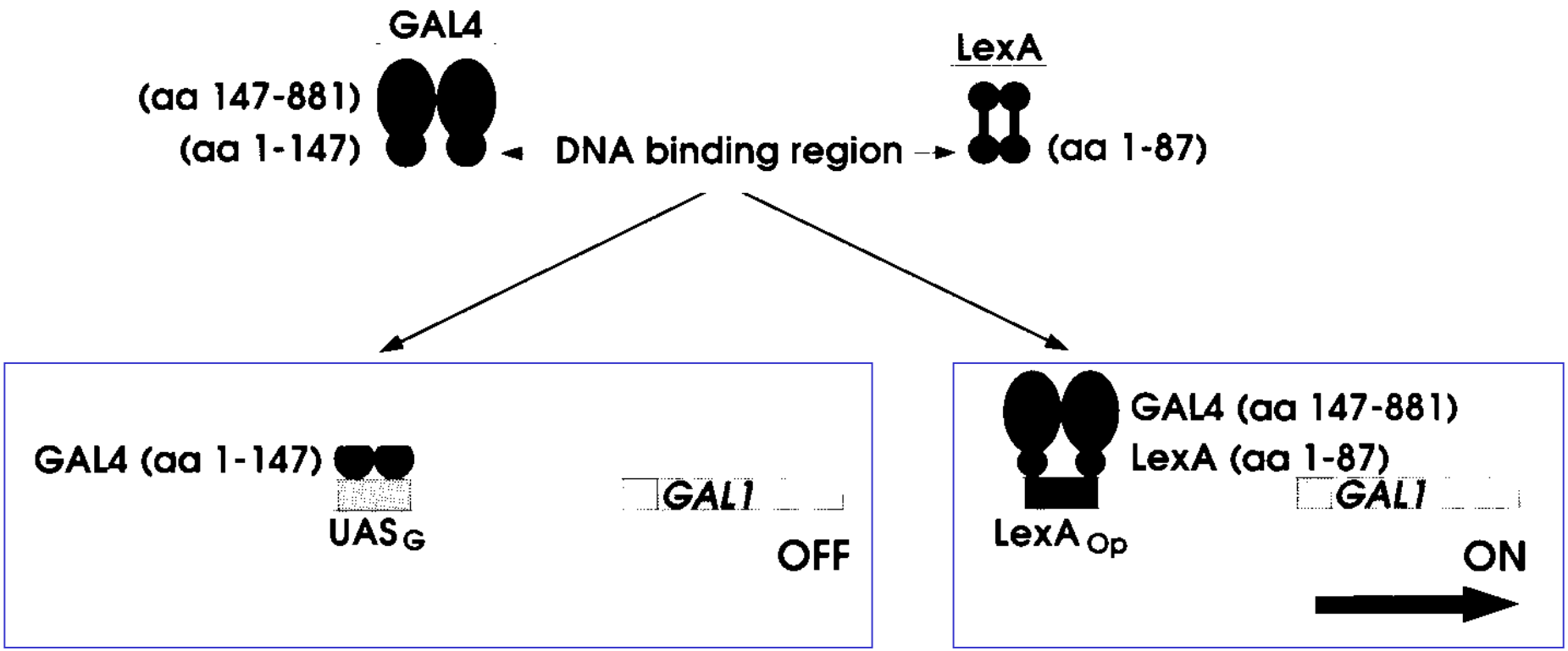


Modèle liaison à 2 sites

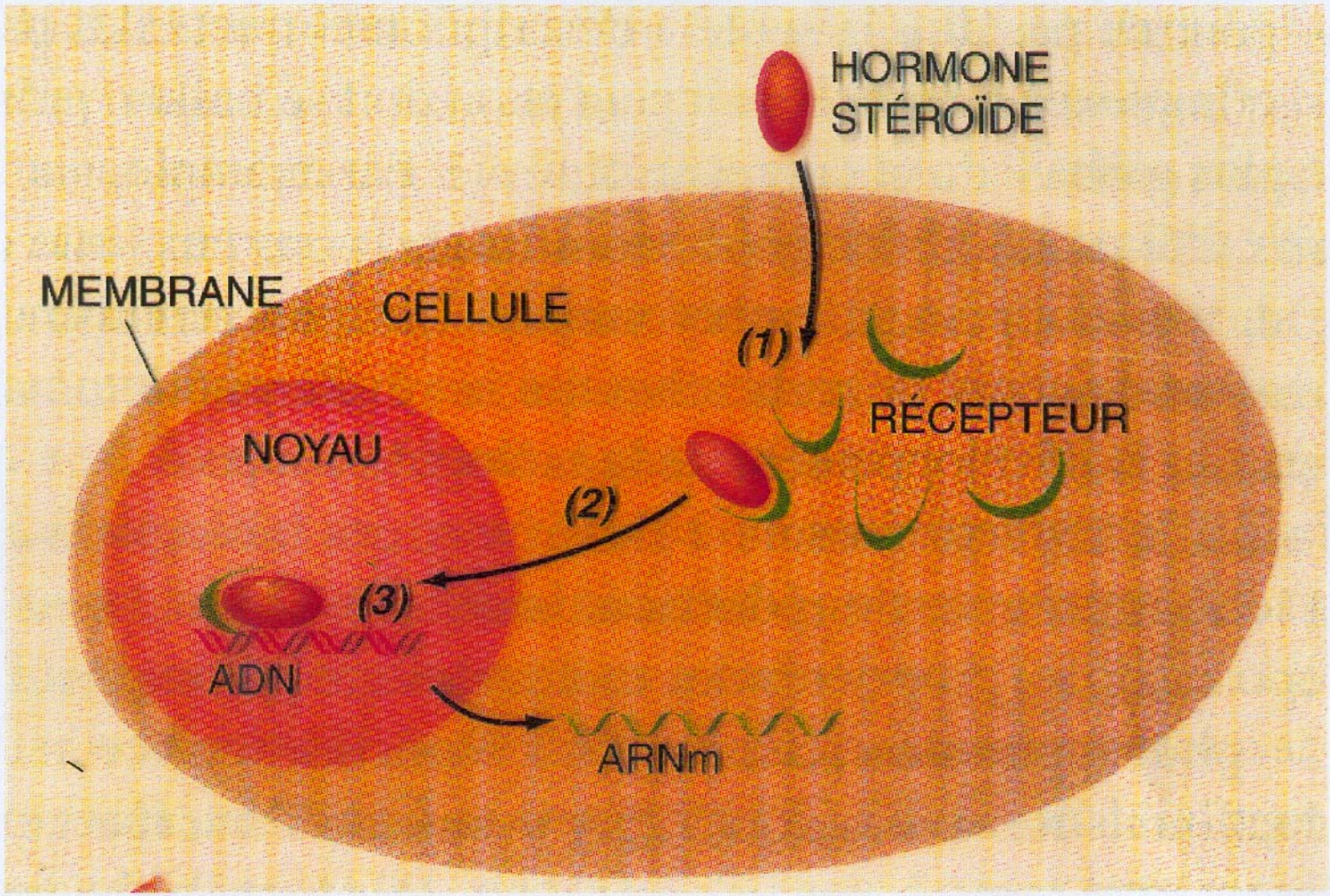


Sil et al. 1999.

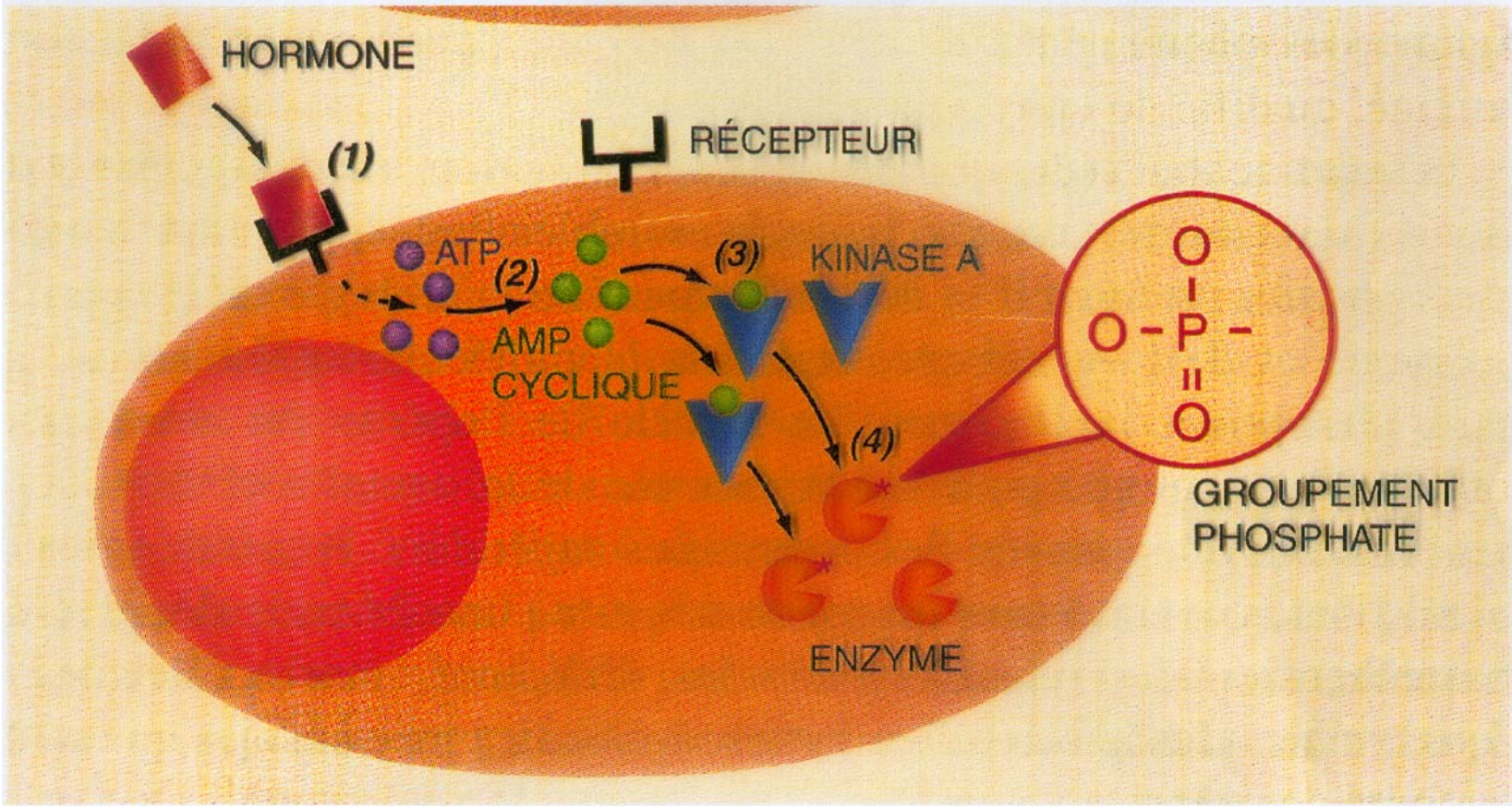
Essai de la fonction transactivatrice



MODE D'ACTION DES HORMONES STEROIDES



REGULATION PAR DES HORMONES INCAPABLES DE PENETRER DANS LES CELLULES : TRANSDUCTION DU SIGNAL



REGULATION NEGATIVE OU POSITIVE