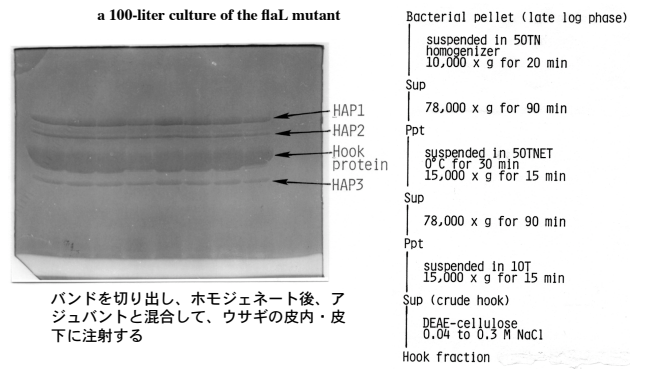


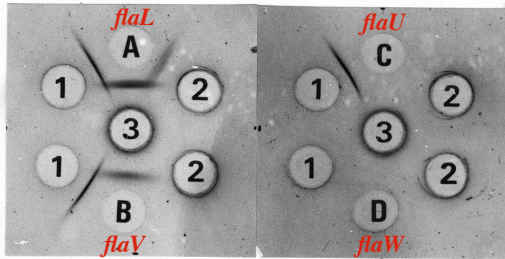
# Locations of hook-associated proteins in flagella

Locations of hook-associated proteins in flagellar

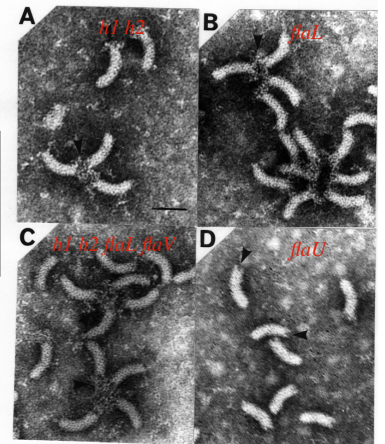
## Preparation of the antibody against each HAP



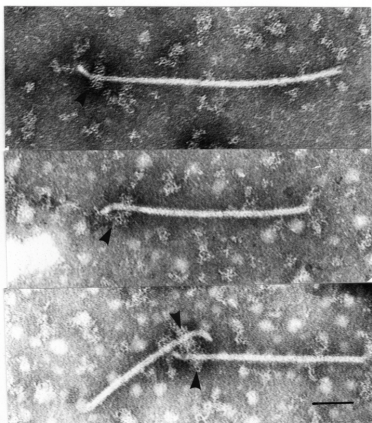
## Reaction specificity of antibody against each HAP.



## AntiHAP3 antibody binding profiles in hook structures.



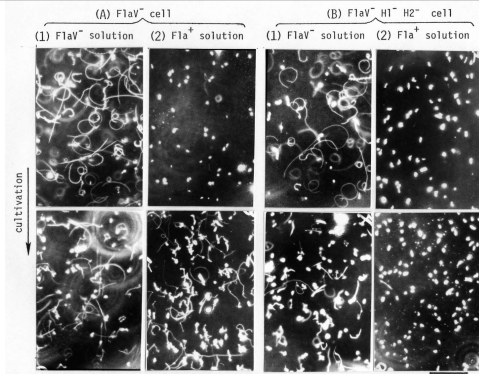
## Electron micrographs of hook-filament complexes treated with antiHAP1 antibody and the second antibody.



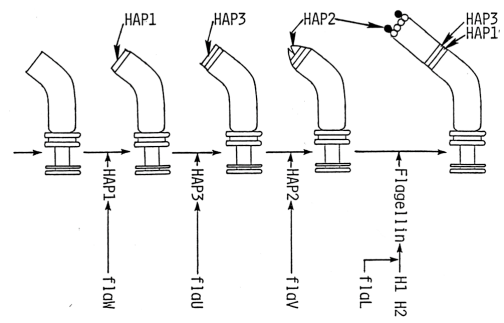
## Preparation of filament-reconstructive solutions in the filamentless mutants.

Late-log culture  
 30,000 x g for 20 min  
 Sup (culture medium)  
 Dialysis tube  
 PEG 20,000  
 4°C for 2 days  
 Concentrated culture  
 pH 2.4 by 1 N HCl  
 30 min  
 pH 7.2 by 1 N KOH  
 120,000 x g for 1 hr  
 Sup  
 (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> precipitation  
 20,000 x g for 20 min  
 Ppt  
 suspended in PBS  
 dialysis  
 Solution for reconstruction

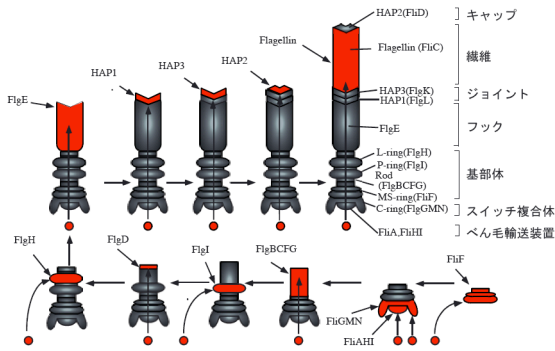
**25. Motility recovery after treatment with filament-reconstructive solutions in the filamentless mutants.**



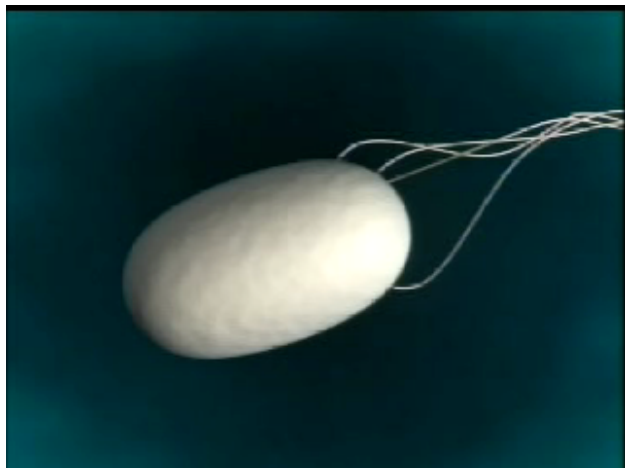
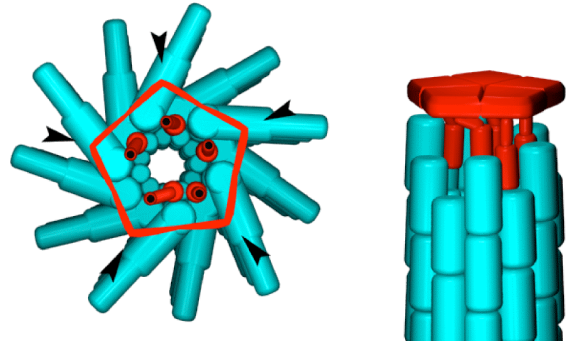
**Hypothetical process of flagellar filament formation.**



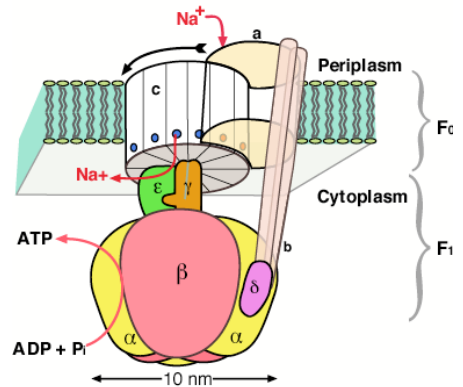
**べん毛形成過程のモデル**



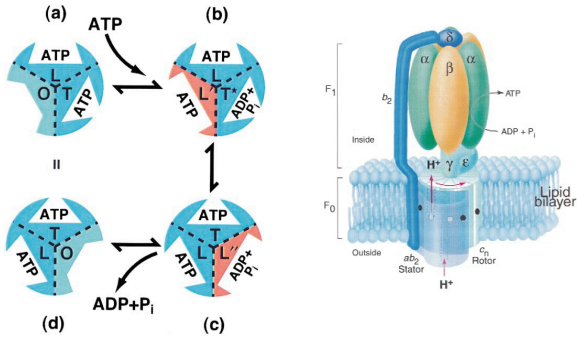
**HAP2先端成長動画**



**F型ATPaseモーターの構造**

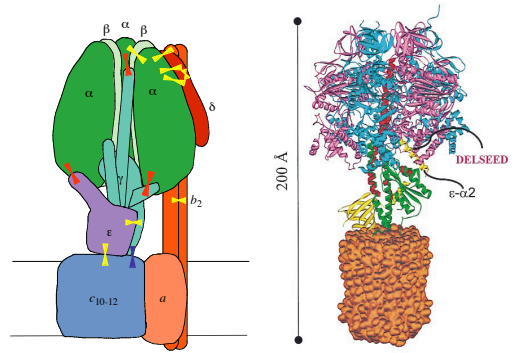


# ATPaseの構造変化と触媒活性モデル

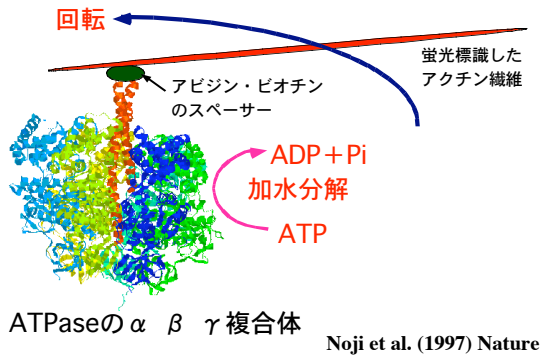


O(オープン) 型: 触媒不活性で基質・生成物に親和性なし  
 L(ルーズ) 型: 弱い親和性をもつが、触媒活性なし  
 T(タイト) 型: 強い親和性もち、触媒活性をもつ

## F型ATPase



## F型ATPase回転実証の実験系



ATPaseの  $\alpha$   $\beta$   $\gamma$  複合体  
 Noji et al. (1997) Nature

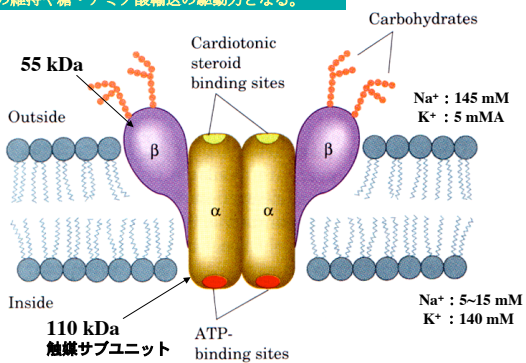
## ATPase回転アニメ



## Na<sup>+</sup>・K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase (P型ATPase)

1957年 Jens Skouにより発見  
 1997年にノーベル賞

Na<sup>+</sup>・K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase: Na<sup>+</sup>勾配による浸透圧を作り、細胞体積の維持や糖・アミノ酸輸送の駆動力となる。



## P型ATPase阻害剤

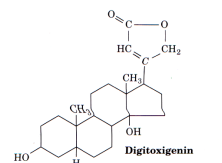


ジギタリス (ムラサキキツネノテブクロ, ゴマノハグサ科)

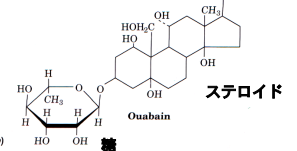
ウワバイシン=ステロイド配糖体

強心剤として使用

Na<sup>+</sup>濃度が上昇し、Na<sup>+</sup>/Ca<sup>2+</sup>アンチポーター系が活性化し、Ca<sup>2+</sup>濃度が上昇し、その結果、筋内収縮が起こる。

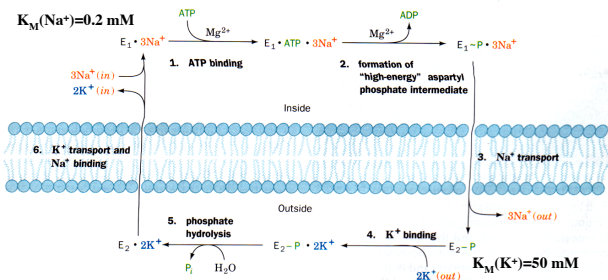


ラクトン (環状エステル)



(b)

### Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> ATPaseの能動輸送機構



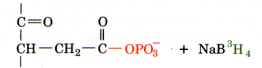
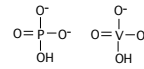
1 ATPaseあたり毎秒100分子のATPを分解  
細胞の作る約1/3 (70%) のATPが消費される

### リン酸化アミノ酸の決定

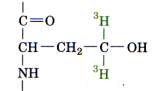
#### P型ATPase

リン酸化中間体を触媒過程で形成するカチオン輸送ATPase

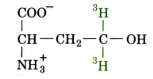
バナデイト感受性



Aspartyl phosphate residue



acid hydrolysis



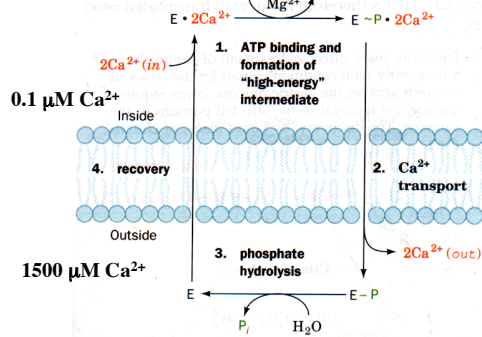
Homoserine

今ならマスで決めるでしょうね

### ii) Ca<sup>2+</sup>ATPase

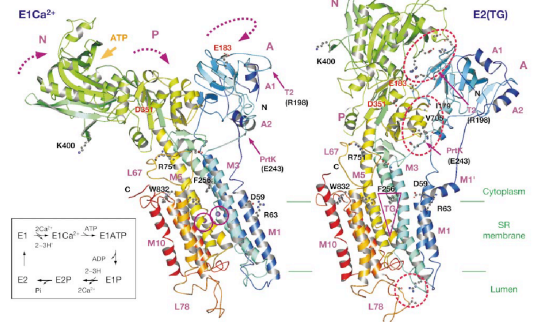
Na · K-ATPaseと類似 (筋小胞体に存在するものがよく分かっている)

膜蛋白質の90%をしめる



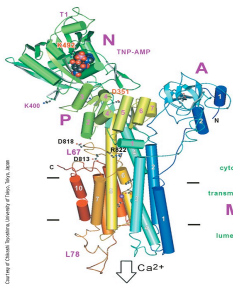
Ca<sup>2+</sup>はcAMPのようなセカンドメッセンジャーとして使われる

### Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPaseの結晶構造 ウサギの筋小胞体より試料調製

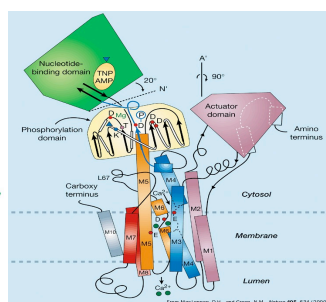


Toyoshima & Nomura (2002) Nature

### X-Ray structure of the Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase from rabbit muscle sarcoplasmic reticulum.



(a) A tube-and-arrow diagram.



(b) A schematic diagram of the structure