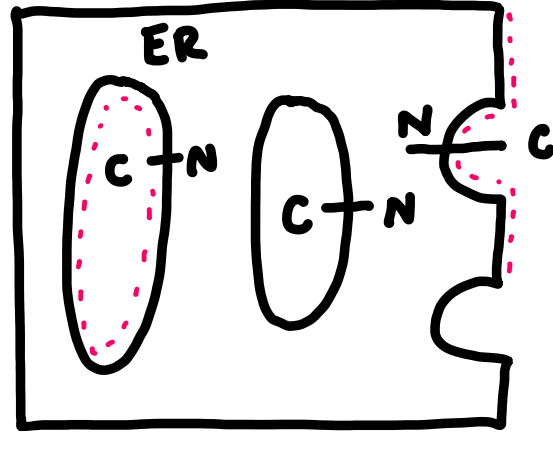


ER Protein Transport

• Topology



• vesicles make sure secreted / membrane proteins fold and stay folded

• can be modified in ER

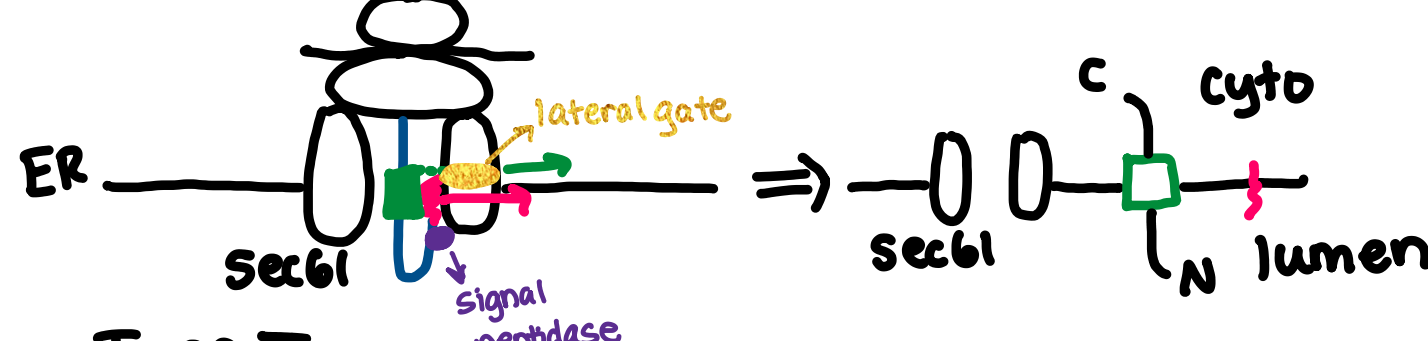
• **orientation set up in ER**

• Type I transmembrane protein



• TM has lots of hydrophobic of 20-25 aa (4 nm)

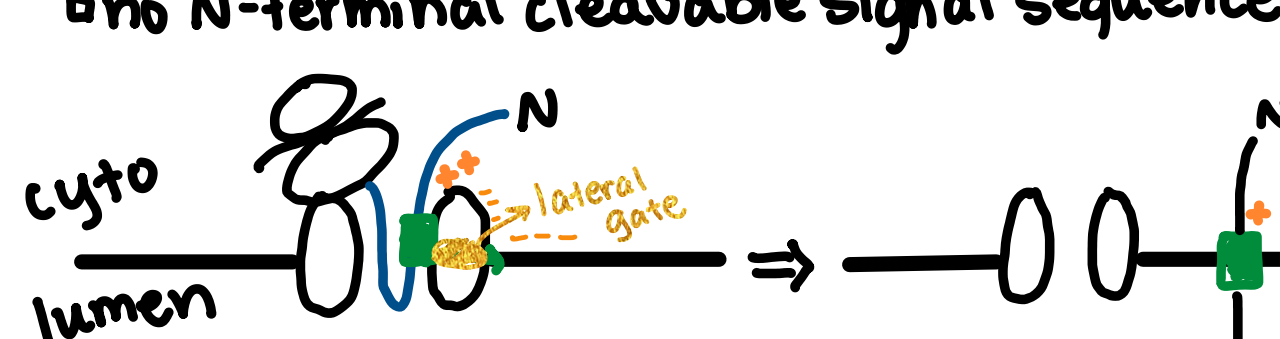
• SS is hydrophobic and cleaved! → cleaved by signal peptidase



• Type II



• no N-terminal cleavable signal sequence

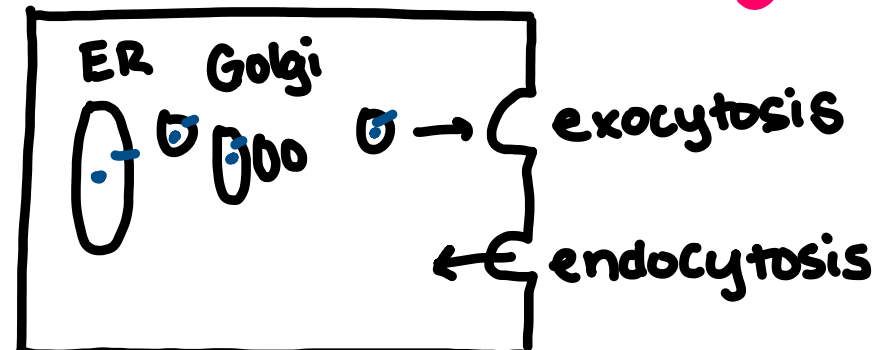


• uses asymmetry of membrane and protein charges

• TM pushes through lateral gate opening

• for multipass proteins, just keep feeding one TM at a time, orientation switching every TM

Vesicle Trafficking



1. don't want cargo crossing membrane after ER

2. Soluble / TM proteins

3. Repeated cycles

Why does the vesicle not fuse to every organelle?

In a crowded cell, how does it know where to go?

• Pulse-Chase Assay

• quantify protein dynamics

1. Label newly synthesized proteins

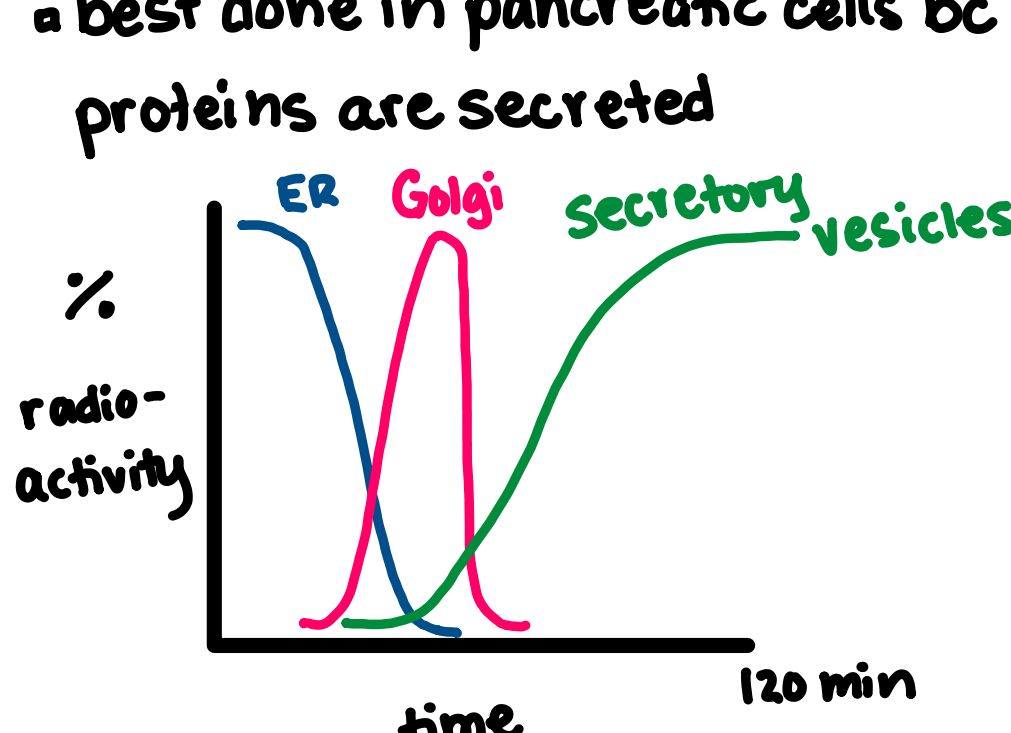
Pulse ($t=0$) = $+^3\text{H-Leu}$

→ only enters proteins synthesized at this time

Chase ($t=3 \text{ min}$) = $+ \text{Leu}$

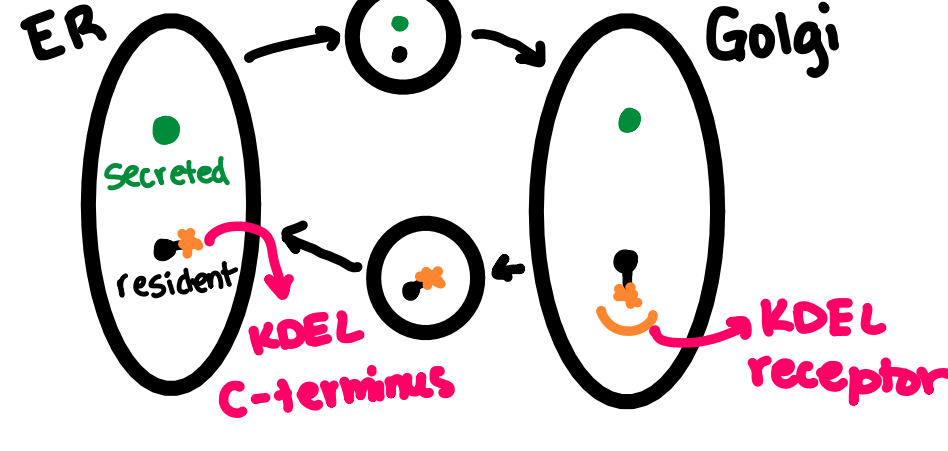
2. Fix at different times

• best done in pancreatic cells bc most proteins are secreted



Order and Specificity

• Sequences within the cargo



• how does the vesicle know to be made?



1. Coat Proteins

• deform membrane

• concentrate cargo

e.g. COPI, COPII, Clathrin

• different coats for different routes

ER → Golgi: CopII

Golgi → ER: CopI

PM: Clathrin

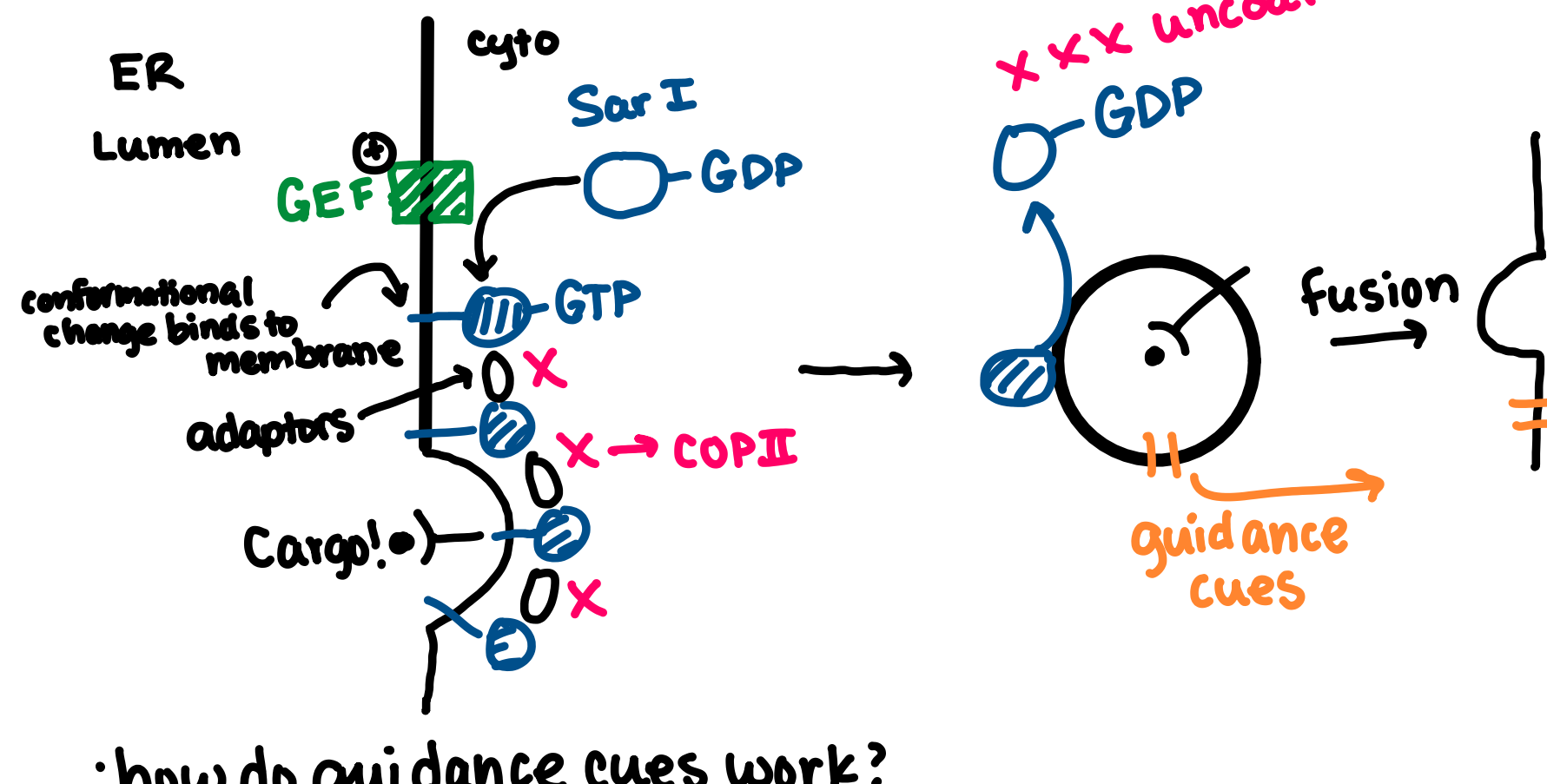
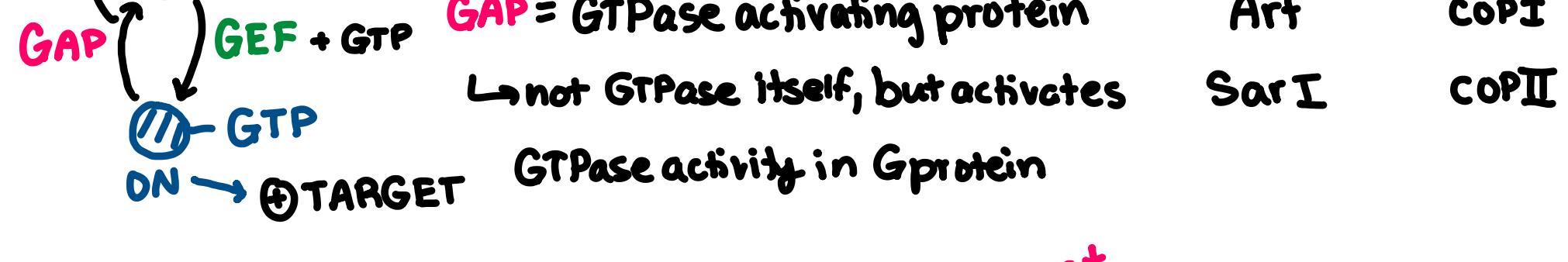
2. Rabs/SNARES

(>60)

(>35)

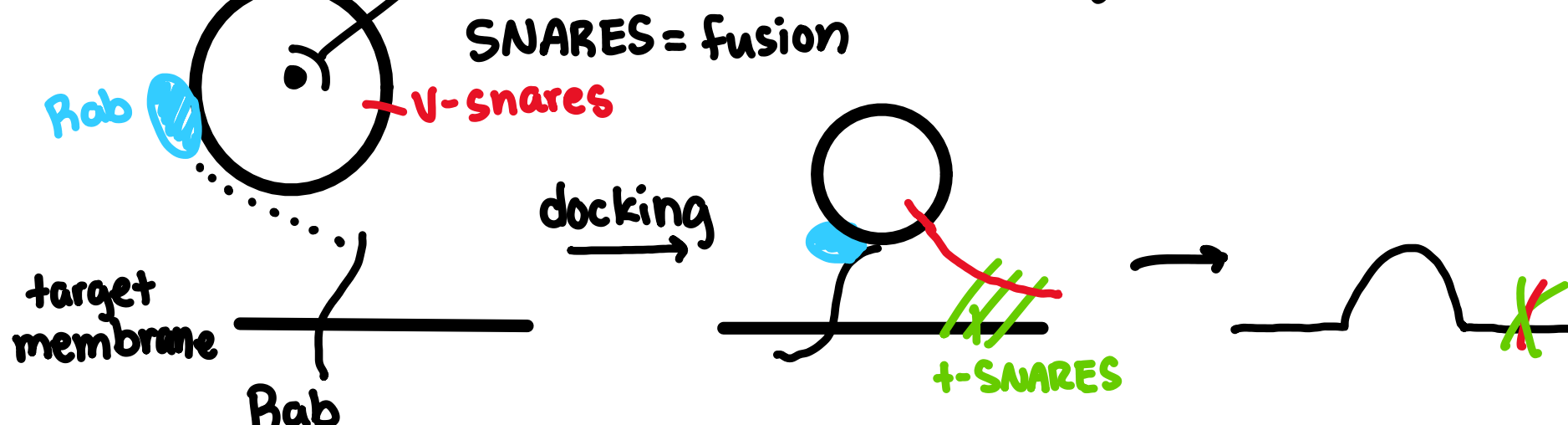
• specificity

• Coat Dynamics w/ Gproteins (GTPases)



• how do guidance cues work?

• dock and fuse with Rabs



• + and V snares tie like twist tie on bread!

• all packaged originally with the cargo

• SNARES are very specific!