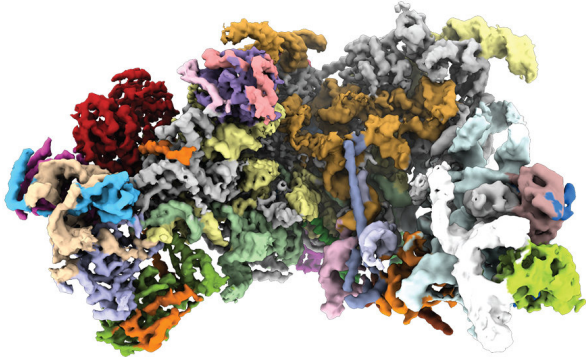


Building the machinery that makes proteins

12 March 2018



disrupted and can result in diseases known as ribosomopathies. Ultimately, Klinge's findings could help in developing treatments for these disorders, including certain cancers and types of anemia.

More information: Zahra Assur Sanghai et al. Modular assembly of the nucleolar pre-60S ribosomal subunit, *Nature* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/nature26156](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature26156)

Provided by Rockefeller University

Scientists captured the first structural images of the large ribosomal subunit being assembled. Credit: Rockefeller University

All of the proteins necessary for life are made by giant molecular machines called ribosomes. A ribosome, in turn, is built from proteins and ribosomal RNAs stitched together with immaculate precision.

At Rockefeller, the lab of Sebastian Klinge has used [cryo-electron microscopy](#) to capture the very first snapshots of the large ribosomal subunit—part of the ribosome responsible for forging bonds between [amino acids](#), the [building blocks](#) of proteins—coming together.

Published in *Nature*, the study shows that the components of the large subunit are constructed in a modular fashion, following a stepwise assembly pathway.

The scientists also identified various proteins called ribosome assembly factors, which transiently bind to RNA components to provide an extra layer of quality control, preventing the ribosome from assembling prematurely.

In rare cases, the ribosome assembly process is

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