Molecular biology (2)

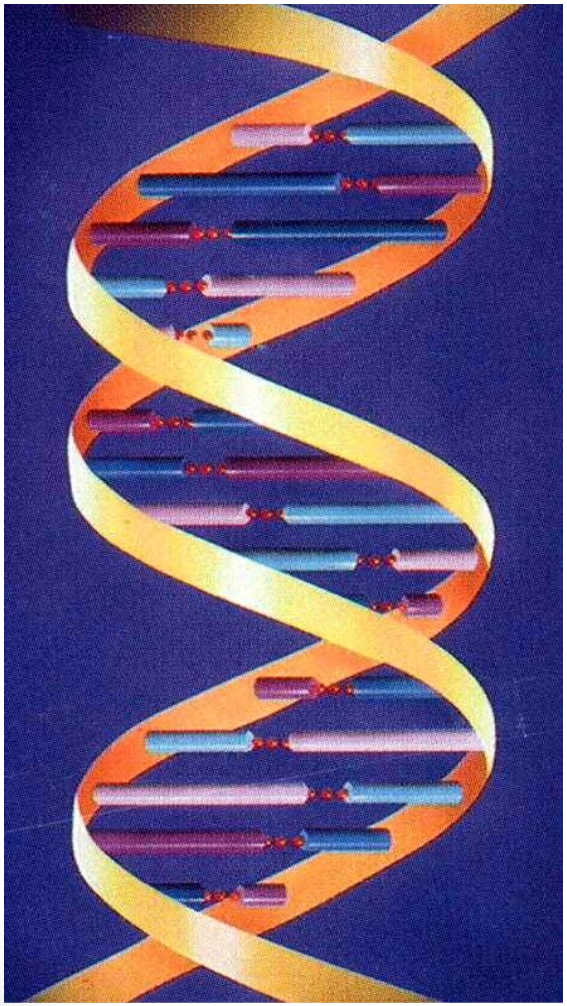
(Foundation Block)

Dr. Sumbul Fatma

Learning outcomes

- To understand DNA replication
- To know the transcription of genetic material into messenger RNA
- To get an idea about the translation of mRNA into a functional protein.

DNA is the genetic material



Therefore it must:

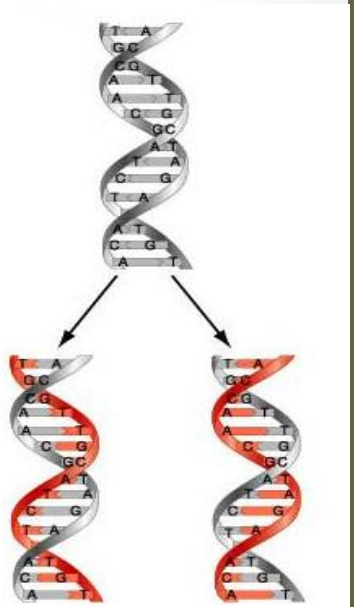
1. Replicate faithfully.

1. Have the coding ability to produce proteins for all cellular functions.

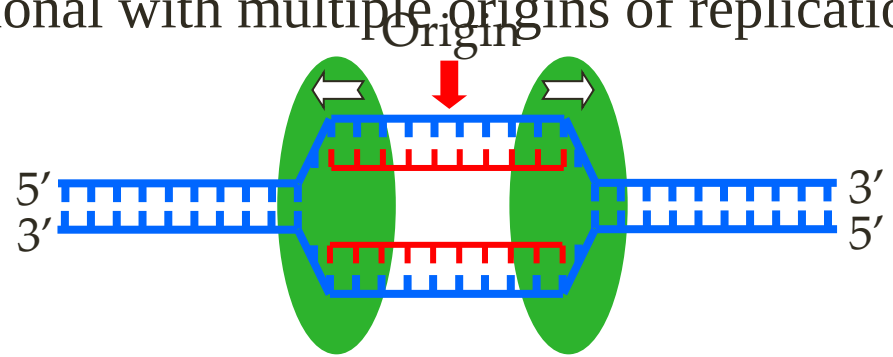
Features of Eukaryotic DNA Replication

① Semiconservative with respect to parental strand:

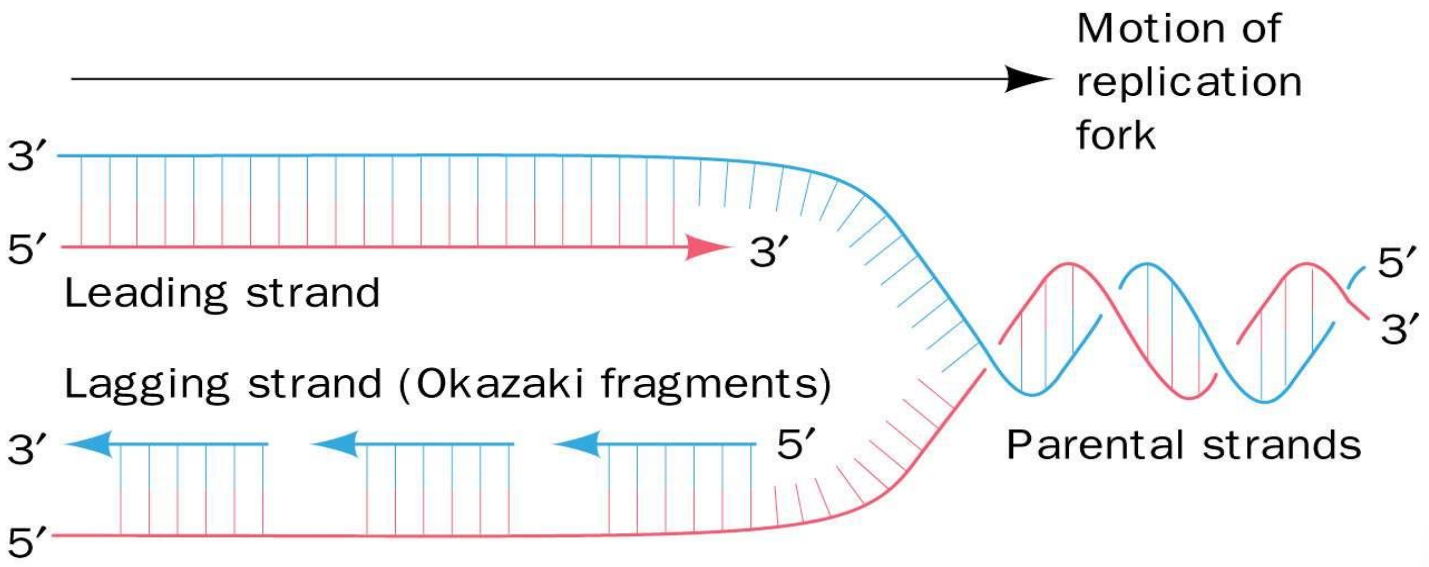
- Daughter DNA molecules contain one **parental strand** and one **newly-replicated strand**.



② Bidirectional with multiple origins of replication.



3. Primed by short stretches of RNA.
4. Semi-discontinous

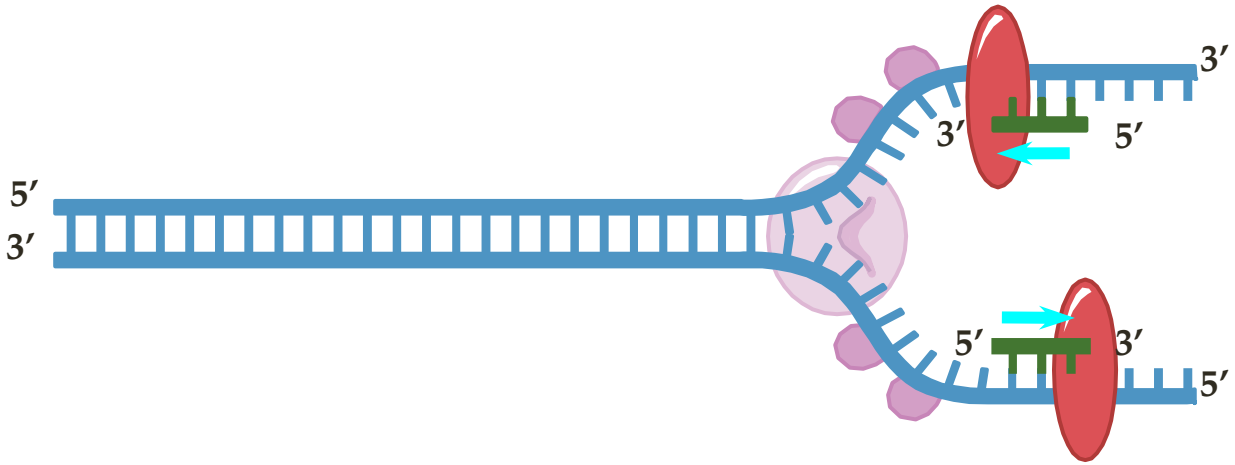


Semidiscontinuous DNA replication. In DNA replication, both daughter strands (*leading strand red*, *lagging strand blue*) are synthesized in their 5' → 3' directions

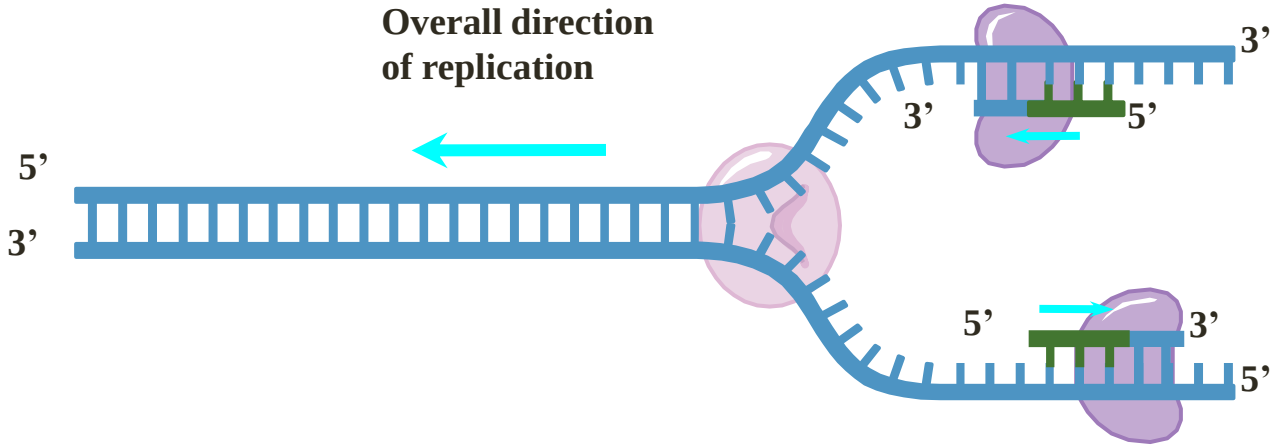
Proteins involved in DNA Replication

1. DNA Helicase.
2. Single-stranded DNA binding proteins.
3. DNA Primase.
4. DNA polymerases (5 types: α; β; γ; δ; ε).
5. DNA ligase.
6. Topoisomerases:
    1. Topoisomerase I.
    2. Topoisomerase II.
7. Telomerases

Steps in DNA Replication

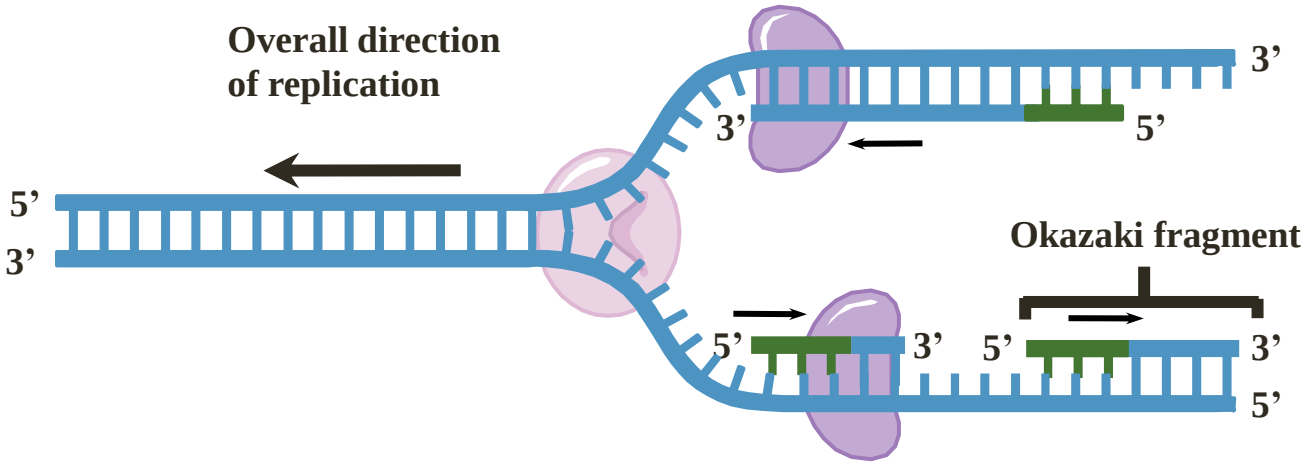


- **Helicase protein** binds to DNA sequences called origins and unwinds DNA strands.
- **Single-Stranded binding proteins** prevent single strands from rewinding.
- **Primase protein** makes a short segment of **RNA primer** complementary to the DNA.

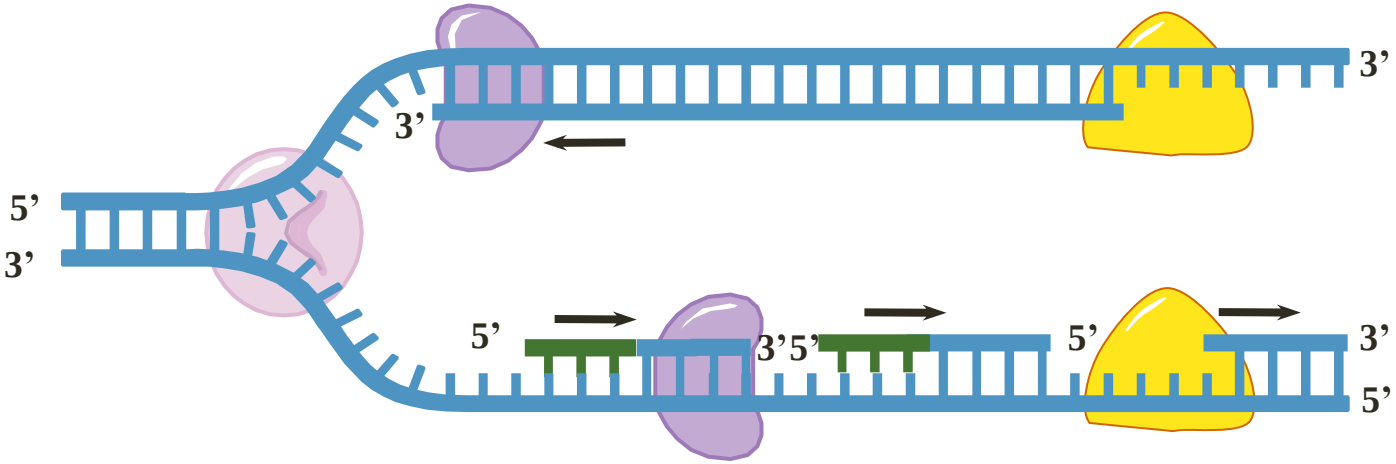


DNA polymerase:

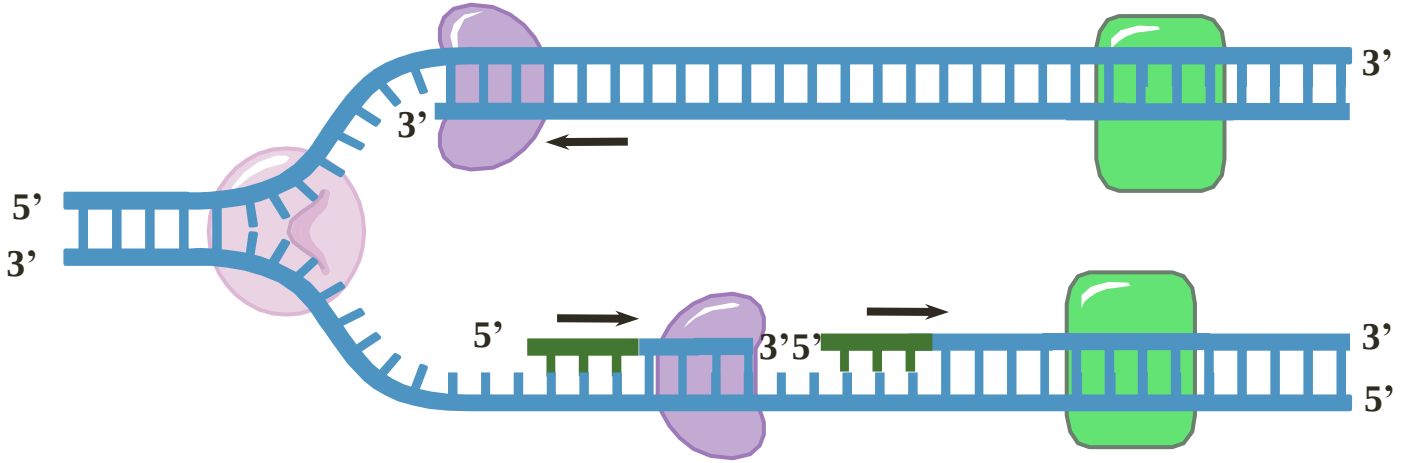
- Adds DNA nucleotides to the RNA primer.
- Proofreads bases added and replaces incorrect nucleotides



- Leading strand synthesis continues in a 5’ to 3’ direction.
- Discontinuous synthesis produces 5’ to 3’ DNA segments (Okazaki fragments).

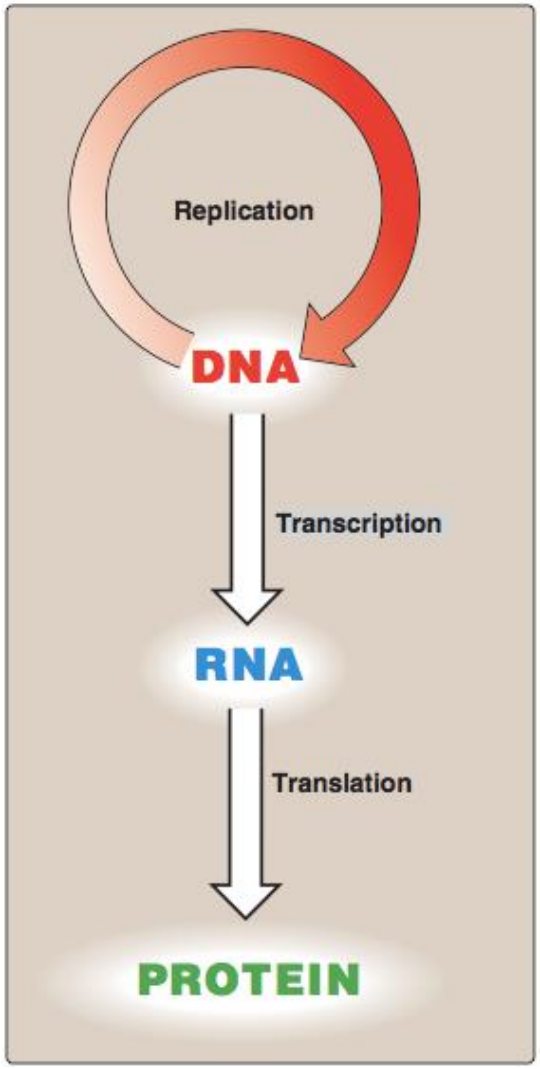


Exonuclease activity of DNA polymerase removes RNA primers



- DNA polymerase fills the gaps.
- **Ligase** forms bonds between sugar-phosphate backbone

The central dogma of Molecular Biology



*A portion of **DNA**, called a **gene**, is transcribed into **RNA**.*

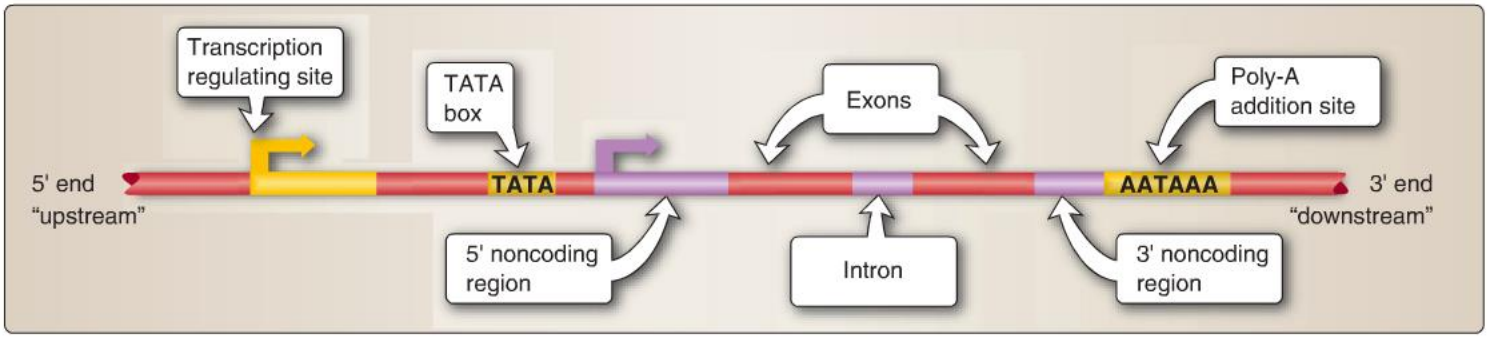
*RNA is translated into **proteins**.*

Transcription (mRNA synthesis)

- A portion of **DNA** (a **gene**) is transcribed into messenger RNA (**mRNA**).
- Only one of the DNA strands is transcribed (**antisense strand**).
- The **RNA polymerase II** is responsible for this process.
- The direction of transcription is **5’ → 3’**.

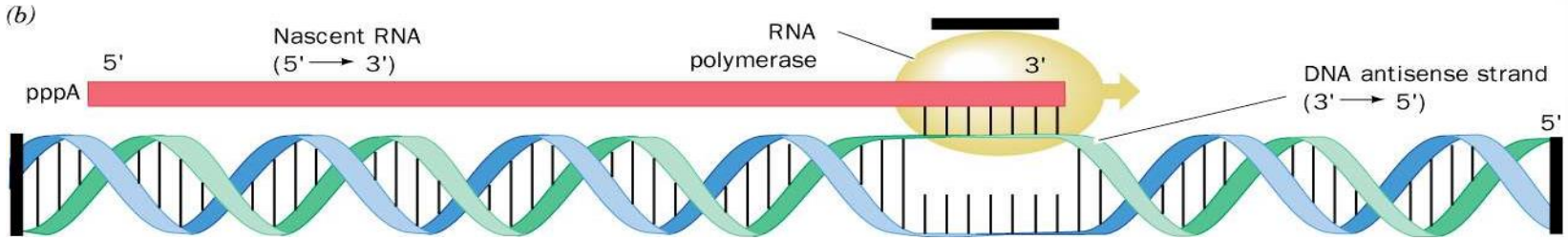
Steps of mRNA synthesis

- **Chain initiation:**
  - RNA polymerase II binds to ***promoter region*** of DNA to start transcription.



Steps of mRNA synthesis

- **Chain elongation:**
  - A portion of DNA template unwinds (opens) at the point of RNA synthesis.
  - This forms a short length of RNA-DNA hybrid.



- **Chain termination:**
  - DNA contains specific sites which stop transcription (at a sequence of 4-10 AT base pairs).

Post-transcriptional modification

- **Capping:** Addition of a methylated guanine nucleotide at 5’ end of mRNA

  Function: To prevent mRNA degradation by exonucleases.

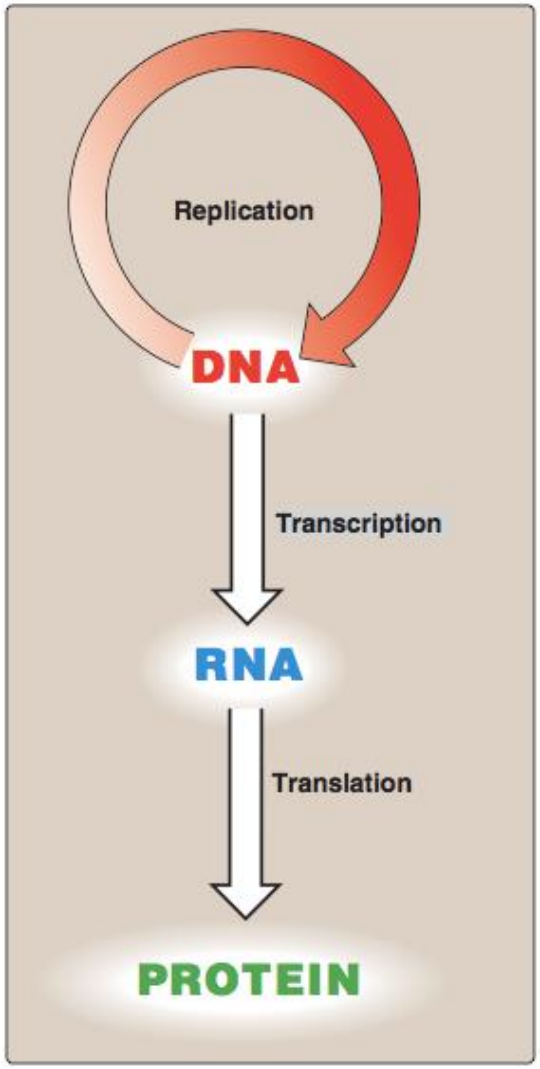
- **Polyadenylation:** Addition of a poly(A) tail (a highly conserved AAUAA sequence) at 3’ end of mRNA.

  Functions:

  - *To protect the mRNA from degradation*
  - *For ribosomal RNA recognition*

- **Intron removal for releasing mature mRNA from nucleus.**

The central dogma of Molecular Biology



*A portion of **DNA**, called a **gene**, is transcribed into **RNA**.*

*RNA is translated into **proteins**.*

Translation (Protein synthesis)

- A process of protein synthesis from mRNA
- mRNA has genetic codes for amino acids present in proteins.
- The **genetic code** is a dictionary that identifies the correspondence between a sequence of nucleotide bases and a sequence of amino acids.
- Each individual word in the code is composed of three nucleotide bases (**codons**).

- **64 possible codons:**
  - 61 codons specify 20 amino acids
  - One start codon (AUG)
  - 3 stop codons

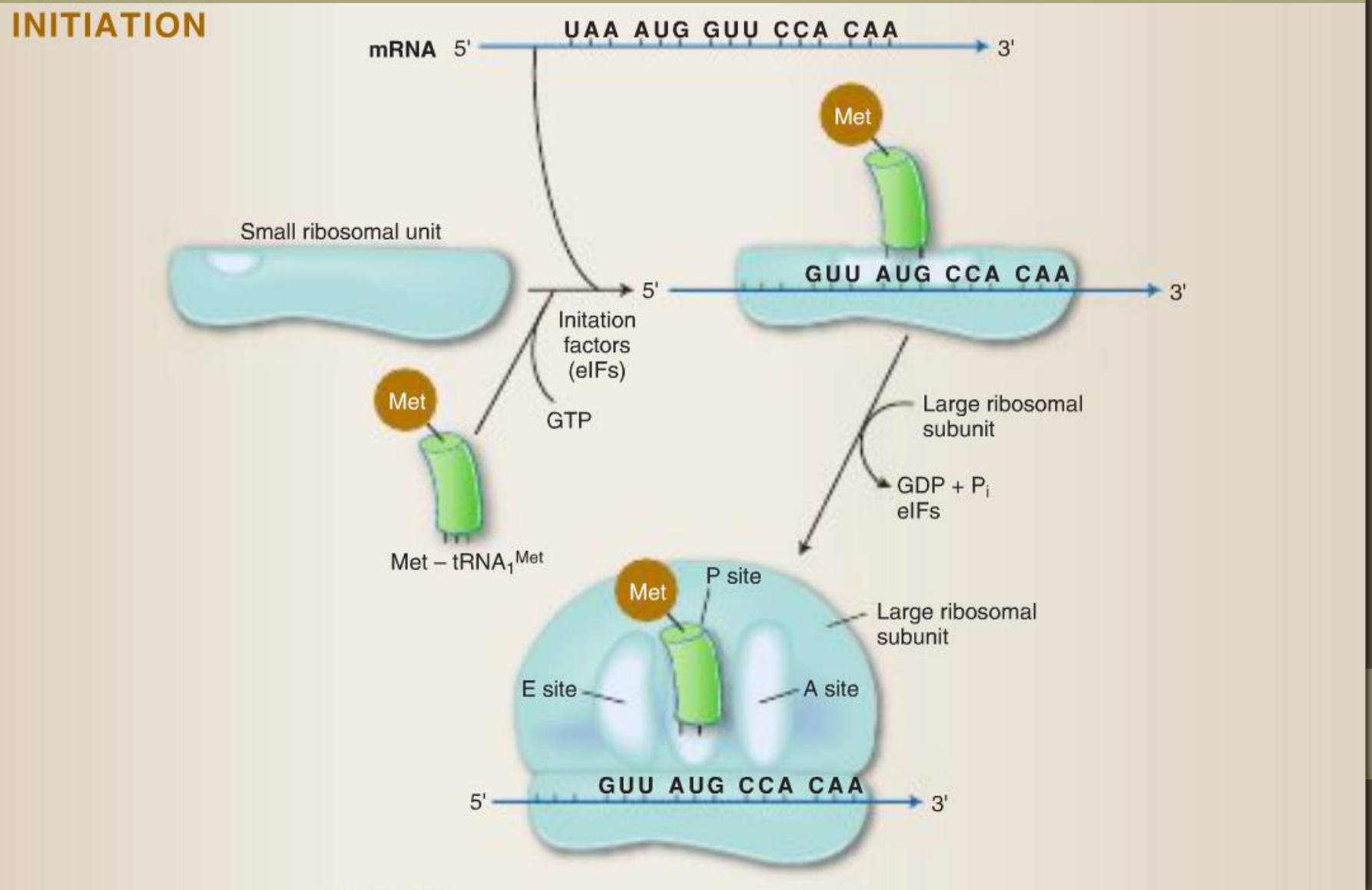
    UAA, UAG and UGA

First position (5′ end)	Second position				Third position (3′ end)
	U	**C**	**A**	**G**	
U	UUU Phe	UCU Ser	UAU Tyr	UGU Cys	**U**
	UUC	UCC	UAC	UGC	**C**
	UUA Leu	UCA	UAA Stop	UGA Stop	**A**
	UUG	UCG	UAG Stop	UGG Trp	**G**
C	CUU Leu	CCU Pro	CAU His	CGU Arg	**U**
	CUC	CCC	CAC	CGC	**C**
	CUA	CCA	CAA Gln	CGA	**A**
	CUG	CCG	CAG	CGG	**G**
A	AUU Ile	ACU Thr	AAU Asn	AGU Ser	**U**
	AUC	ACC	AAC	AGC	**C**
	AUA	ACA	AAA Lys	AGA Arg	**A**
	AUG Met[b]	ACG	AAG	AGG	**G**
G	GUU Val	GCU Ala	GAU Asp	GGU Gly	**U**
	GUC	GCC	GAC	GGC	**C**
	GUA	GCA	GAA Glu	GGA	**A**
	GUG	GCG	GAG	GGG	**G**

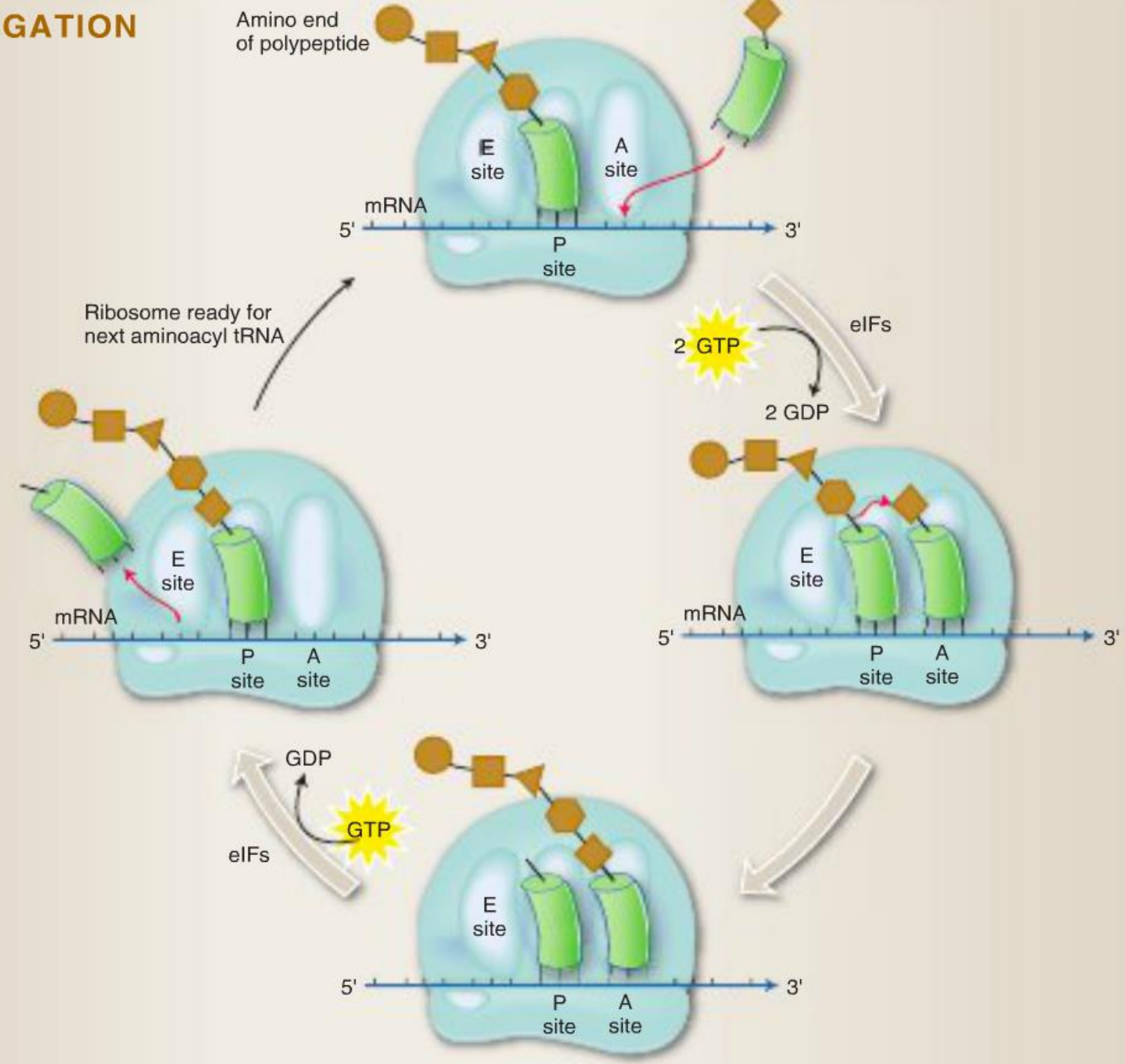
Components required for Translation

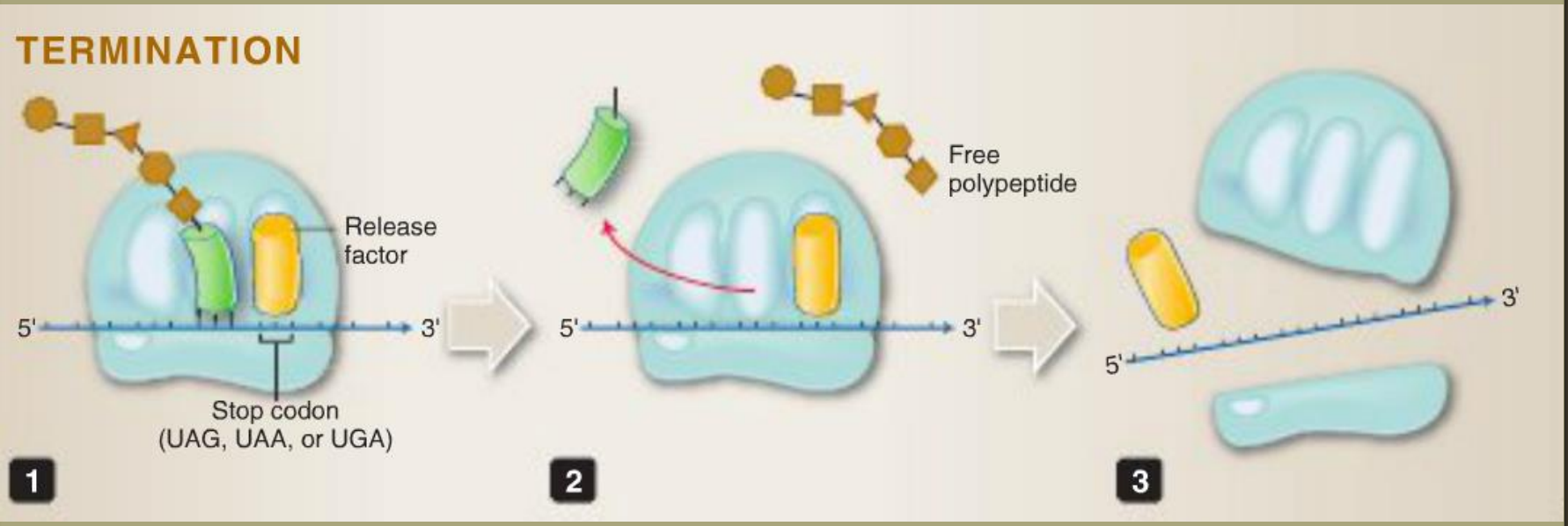
1. Amino acids.
2. Transfer RNA (tRNA).
3. Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases.
4. mRNA.
5. Functionally competent ribosomes.
6. Protein factors.
7. ATP and GTP.

Steps in Protein Translation



ELONGATION


Amino end
of polypeptide
E
site
A
site
mRNA
5'
3'
P
site
Ribosome ready for
next aminoacyl tRNA
2 GTP
eIFs
2 GDP
E
site
mRNA
5'
3'
P
site
A
site
E
site
mRNA
5'
3'
P
site
A
site
GDP
GTP
eIFs
E
site
5'
3'
P
site
A
site


TERMINATION
Release factor
5'
3'
Stop codon (UAG, UAA, or UGA)
1
Free polypeptide
5'
3'
2
5'
3'
3

References

Lippincott's Illustrated reviews: Biochemistry 4th edition – unit 6; chapters 29-31.

Lippincott's Illustrated reviews: Cell and Molecular Biology – unit 2; chapters 7-9.