

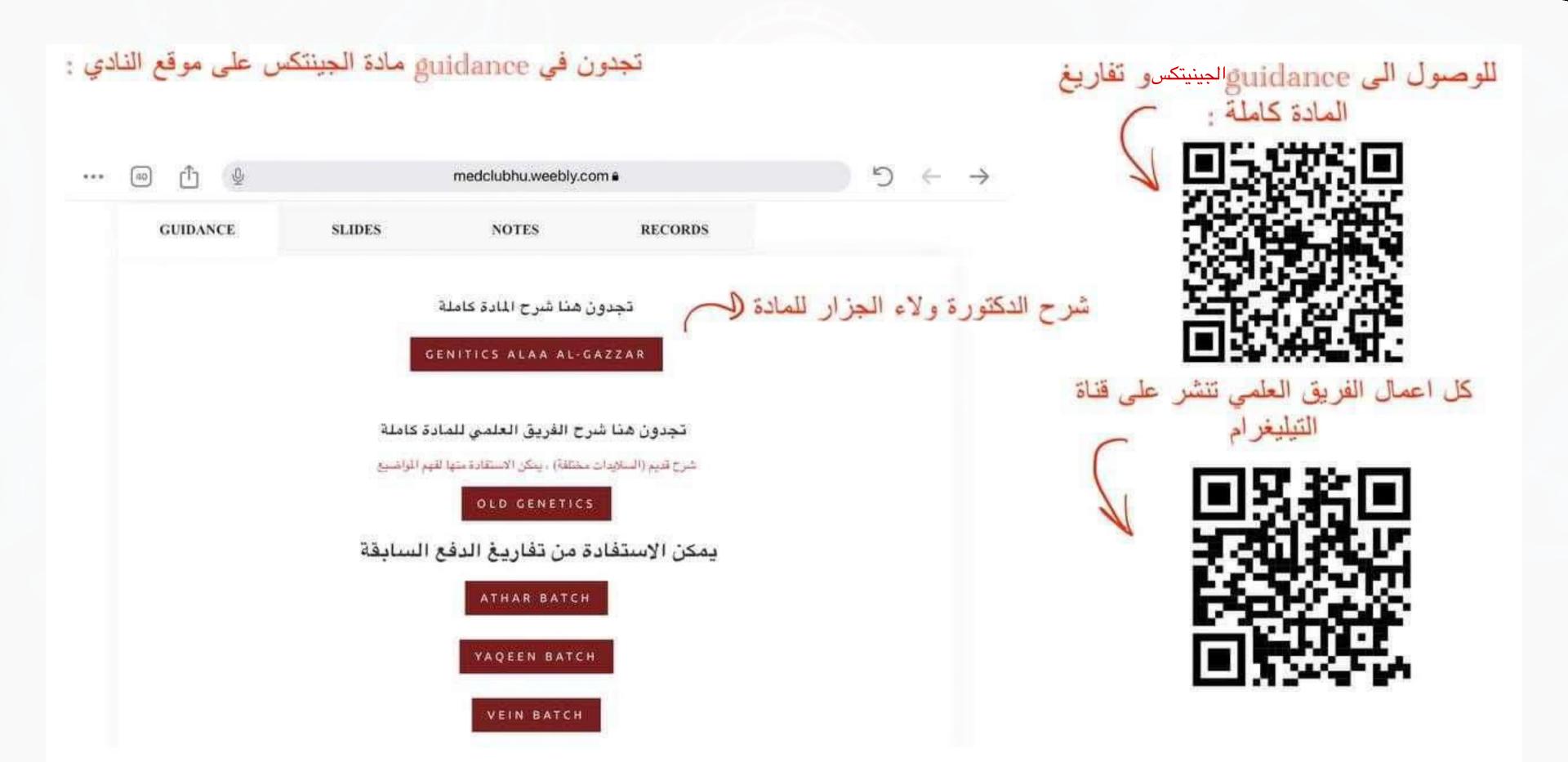
Genetics

Subject ? Transcription in eukaryotics

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وعارتيما





Transcription in Eukaryotes

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*Remember:

- RNA polymerase (the enzyme that catalyzes RNA synthesis) does not need a primer; rather, it can initiate transcription de novo.
- The RNA product does not remain base-paired to the template DNA strand. This displacement is critical for the RNA to perform its functions (e.g., as is most often the case, to be translated to produce its protein product).
 Furthermore, because of this release, multiple RNA polymerase molecules can transcribe the same gene at the same time. Thus, a cell can synthesize large numbers of transcripts from a single gene in a short time.

ال RNA لما بتم انتاجه من عملية ال Transcription ما بضل ماسك بال DNA templet بسيرله DNA templet عشان ال بال DNA templet تاعته ف لو كان mRNA بطله برا ال function ولو كان rRNA بطلع عشان يكون موجود ع الرايبوسوم protein ولو كان rRNA بطلع عشان يكون موجود ع الرايبوسوم حتى يساعد بعملية ال translation الدكتورة خربطت وحكت amino ولو كان tRNA بطلع عشان يحمل ال transcription ولو كان acids اللي حيساعدوني برضر بعملية ال translation اللي حيساعدوني برضر بعملية ال acids

الفصل كمان بسمحلنا انه نعمل كمان transcription وينجي عنا كمان RNA polymerase ويطلعلنا كمان transcription

- Transcription, although very accurate, is less accurate than replication (one mistake occurs in 10,000 nucleotides added, compared with one in 10 million for replication). This difference reflects the lack of extensive proofreading mechanisms for transcription, although proofreading for RNA synthesis do exist.
- It makes sense for the cell to worry more about the accuracy of replication than of transcription. DNA is the molecule in which the genetic material is stored, and DNA replication is the process by which that genetic material is passed on. Any mistake that arises during replication can therefore easily be catastrophic: it becomes permanent in the genome of that individual and gets passed on to subsequent generations. Transcription, in contrast, produces only transient copies and normally several from each transcribed region. Thus, a mistake during transcription will rarely do more harm than render one out of many transient transcripts defective.

عرفنا قبل انه ال RNA polymerase عنده DNA عنده DNA واخدنا برضو الفرق بينه وبين ال DNA واخدنا برضو الفرق بينه وبين ال activity polymerase polymerase وحكينا انه ال polymerase more efficient هوه DNA polymerase الله الله الله الله واحنا بنعمل RNA polymerase ممكن نلاقي خطأ كل 10,000 نيوكليوتيد ال RNA polymerase ممكن نلاقي خطأ كل DNA polymerase بالمقابل ال DNA polymerase ممكن نلاقي خطأ كل وهاد باكد الحكي اللي قلناه باول فقره وانه ال transcription ما DNA synthesis ما DNA synthesis الله عكون بكفاءة ال

طيب هل هاد الحكي منطقي انه مهتمين بتصنيع ال DNA اكتر من ال Transcription ؟

اكيد لانه ال DNA replication هيه العمليه اللي فيها بنقل ال genetic material لل genetic material فاي خطأ بهاي العملية رح ينتقل للخلايا المجديده وحيكون permanent انا بال transcription لو صار في خطأ وصار عنا خطأ بواحد من mRNA ما حتكون مشكله لانه في غيره كتير mRNA غير انه الله وحيكون transcripts اللي بتطلع بتعمل وظيفتها وبتتكسر عطول

- The choice of which regions to transcribe is not random: there are specific DNA sequences that direct the initiation of transcription at the start of each region and others at the end that terminate transcription.
- In different cells, or in the same cell at different times, different sets of genes might be transcribed. Therefore, for example, two genetically identical cells in a human will, in many cases, transcribe different sets of genes, leading to differences in the character and function of those two cells (e.g., one might be a muscle cell and the other a neuron).

اللي بحدد انه هاي المنطقه رح ابدأ اعمل فيها transcription هيه initiation of رح توجه ال DNA رح توجه ال transcription

خلايا جسمنا عندهم نفس الجينات بالزبط (نفس ال genome) بس ال expression للجينات مونفس الاشي

مثال

الخليه تاعت البنكرياس والخلية تاعت الدماغ ال expression للجينات اللي موجودين بالخلايا ما رح يكون نفسه بكل خلية لانه كل خليه الها functions معينين ف بالبنكرياس مثلاً الجينات المنظمه لعمل الانسولين حتكون on فيها بالمقابل بالدماغ حيكون off وهكذا ومش بس هيك حتى بالخليه الوحدة مرات بطفي جينات وبشغل جينات وباوقات تانيه بصير العكس

مثال

خليه بدها تعمل انقسام هلا بالتالي رح تهتم كتير بالجينات اللي رح تطلع الانزيمات اللي رح تدخل بعملية ال DNA replication بس بوقت تاني ما بدها تعمل انقسام فهاي الجينات ما رح تكون شغاله بنفس القوه

Bacteria have only one RNA polymerase, all eukaryotes have three different ones (Pol I, II, and III). In addition, whereas bacteria require only one additional initiation factor (σ), several initiation factors are required for efficient and promoter-specific initiation in eukaryotes. These are called the general transcription factors (GTFs).

ال prokaryotes زي البكتيريا فيها 2 prokaryotes اما بال هوه بيعمل transcription لكل انواع ال RNA اما بال RNA polymerase 1/2/3 عندها 3 انواع وسلام وسلام وسلام وسلام وسلام وسلام وسلام وسلام المواع المواع واحد من ال المواع واحد من ال

بالبكتيريا كنا نحتاج ال initiation factor اللي هوه ال RNA polymerase حتى ياخد ال segma factor ومن دونه ما حيوقف بالمكان الصحيح promoter ومن دونه ما حيوقف بالمكان الصحيح initiation اما بال eukaryotic cells عندي اكتر من promoter وسميهم promoter وسميهم

general transcription factors

- Once transcribed, <u>eukaryotic</u> RNA has to be processed in various ways before being exported from the nucleus where it can be translated.
- These processing events include <u>capping of the 5'</u> end of the RNA, <u>splicing</u>, and <u>polyadenylation of the 3' end of the RNA</u>. The most complicated of these is splicing—the process whereby non-coding introns are removed from RNA to generate the mature mRNA.

في ال prokaryotes ال RNA اول ما ينفصل رح يقوم بال function تاعته directly

بال eukaryotes ال RNA لازم اعمله شوية modifications قبل ما يصير جاهز انه يعمل وظيفته زي مثلاً لما كنا نعمل لل tail وظيفته زي مثلاً لما كنا نعمل لل mRNA اللي بطلع معنا cap و splicing بانه نشيل ال splicing بانه نشيل ال splicing

اعقد process هيه ال splicing ورح ناخدها لقدام ان شاءالله

synthesis of RNA in eukaryotics لهون خلصنا معلومات الدكتورة حبت تأكد عليها وهلارح نبلش بال

Synthesis of RNA in eukaryotes

اتفقنا انه عنا ۳ polymerase بال polymerase منا اشي خاص کمان اسمه polymerase عنا اشي خاص کمان اسمه transcription کمین وهون موضح عما کل انزیم بعمل transcription کمین

- Nuclear RNA polymerases of eukaryotic cells:
- -There are three types of nuclear polymerases:
- 1- RNA pol I: Transcribes 185, 5.8 S ,28S ribosomal RNA genes
- 2- RNA pol II: It transcribes mRNA, and most small nuclear RNAs (snRNA)
- 3- RNA pol III: It transcribes, tRNA and 5S rRNA and some small nuclear RNAs (snRNA)
- Mitochondrial RNA pol: Resembles bacterial RNA pol than eukaryotic enzyme. Responsible for mitochondrial gene expression <u>as well as</u> for providing RNA primer for initiation of replication of the mitochondrial genome.

دایماً بننسی انه المیتوکندریا فیها genetic material وفیها DNA کانهtranscription و replication تانیه مطلوب نعمللها nucleus

هدول الجينات من اسمهم همه من مكونات الرايبوسوم

بطلع اهم اشياء اولهم ال mRNA وكمان mRNA وكمان small nuclear RNA واحنا زمان ححكينا انه غير ال ٣ انواع تاعون ال RNA عنا كمان انواع ومنهم جروب اسمه small nuclear وهاد بنرج تحتيه كتير انواع من ال small RNAs

هوه اللي بطلع ال tRNA ونوع اخير من ال rRNA وبعض

ال mitochondrial RNA pol لقيناه انه بيشبه ال RNA polymerase تاع البكتيريا شبه ال RNA polymerase الموجود في كل ال DNA تاع الميتوكوندريا شبه RNA polymerase 1

ومسؤول انه يعمل ال RNA primer لل initiation of replication وهاد بختلف عن البكتيريا لانه كنا نستخدم ال primase حتى نعمل ال primer

Transcription phases:

- Similar to prokaryotes, eukaryotic RNA synthesis include three main phases:
- 1- <u>Initiation</u>: involves the binding of RNA polymerase to a region on the DNA which is specific and is known as the promoter region.
- 2- Elongation: after the promoter region is recognized by the RNA polymerase, it starts to synthesize a complementary transcript to the template DNA strand. The RNA polymerase utilizes ribonucleotide triphosphate (ATP, GTP, CTP, UTP) and releases pyrophosphate each time a nucleotide is added to the growing chain.
- 3- <u>Termination</u>: elongation of the RNA chain continues until a termination signal is reached.

رح نبلش بانه كيف نمسّك ال RNA polymerase لل strands لل separation معينين همه رح يوجهوه ورح يخلوه يعمل transcription ويعمله template لل متى يوصل لل

وبعدین رح نحط ال promoter وبدا بال promoter وبعدین رح نحط ال RNA nuclides ورح ینجو triphosphate ورح ینجو pyrophosphate ونطلع pyrophosphate ونازق ال

termination sequence واخر اشي بننهي لما نلاقي ال



Synthesis of mRNA

- *RNA Polymerase II Core Promoters Are Made Up of Combinations of Different Classes of Sequence Element:
- The eukaryotic core promoter refers to the minimal set of sequence elements required for accurate transcription initiation by the Pol II machinery.
- A core promoter is typically about 40–60 nucleotides long, extending either upstream or downstream from the transcription start site.

TRUE or FALSE

Promoter is only extending in upstream region of +1

– FALSE

حنبلش هلا بال initiation مين رح يعمللنا transcription لل mRNA pol 2 حكينا فوق انه ال RNA pol 2

ال promoter في ال eukaryotes معقد موزي البكتيريا بس Promoter sequence فيه عدة مناطق كل منطقه الها sequence معين وبسميهم elements core وهدول ال sequence كلهم على بعض بشكلو ال promoter صورته بسلايد 13

بس مو لازم یکون عندي کل هاي ال elements حتی ال 2 DCE بس مو لازم یکون عندي کل هاي ال DCE في تانيين عليهم عليها بس DCE و inr وفي تانيين عليهم DPE و inr

في اشي رح نلاحظه لما نشوف صورة ال core promoter انه محدد عندي start point اللي جنبها +و - الله start point اللي جنبها +و - سببها بالمحاضره الماضيه انه ال promoter بكون up stream من واحنا اتفقنا بالمحاضره الماضيه انه ال promoter بكون start point الله start point طيب هون هوه موجود ع الجهتين بصير؟ اه بصير بال الله والله والل

- The Figure shows the location, relative to the transcription start site, of elements found in Pol II core promoters. These are the TFIIB recognition element (BRE), the TATA element (or box), the initiator (Inr), and the downstream promoter elements (known as DPE, DCE, and MTE).
- Typically, a promoter includes some subset of these elements. Thus, for example, promoters typically have either a TATA element or a DPE element, not both. Often, a TATA-containing promoter also contains a DCE.
- The Inr is the most common element, found in combination with both TATA and DPEs.
- The core promoter serves as a binding platform for the transcription machinery, which comprises Pol II and its associated general transcription factors (GTFs)

ال core promoter اللي همه ال elements بشتغلو كمنصه عليها ال transcription machinary

General transcription factors + RNA pol 2 ميه

مش احنا حكينا انه المساعدين اللي رح يدلو ال RNA pol اسمهم مش احنا حكينا انه المساعدين كتار general transcription factors وهدول المساعدين كتار ومعطينهم اسماء transcription factor 2A/2B وحكينا 2 لانه مساعد ل RNA pol 2

elements بالنسبه لل

Down stream promoter elements

DCE1

DCE2

DPE

DCE3

ال TATA وال DPE لاا يلتقيان 🗙

ادًا تواجدت ال TATA لازم غالباً رح يكون معها DCE سواء 1/2/3

ال inr وهاد داائماً موجود سواء مع TATA او DPE



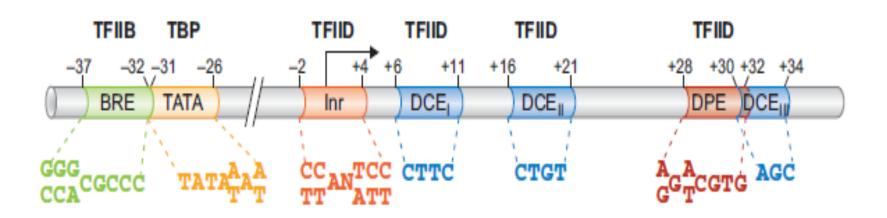


FIGURE 13-15 Pol II core promoter. The figure shows the positions of various DNA elements relative to the transcription start site (indicated by the arrow above the DNA). These elements, described in the text, are as follows: (BRE) TFIIB recognition element; (TATA) TATA box; (Inr) initiator element; (DPE) downstream promoter element; and (DCE) downstream core element. Another element, MTE (motif ten element), described in the text, is not shown in this figure but is located just upstream of the DPE. Also shown are the consensus sequences for each element (determined in the same way as described for the bacterial promoter elements; see Box 13-1) and (above) the name of the general transcription factor that recognizes each element.



*RNA Polymerase II Forms a Preinitiation Complex with General Transcription Factors at the Promoter:

- The general transcription factors <u>help polymerase bind to the promoter</u> and <u>melt the DNA</u>. They also help polymerase <u>escape from the promoter and embark on the elongation phase.</u> The complete set of general transcription factors and polymerase, bound together at the promoter and poised for initiation, is called the **preinitiation complex**.
- As we described above, many Pol II promoters contain a so-called TATA element (some 30 bp upstream of the transcription start site). This is where preinitiation complex formation begins. The TATA element is recognized by the general transcription factor called TFIID. (The nomenclature "TFII" denotes a transcription factor for Pol II, with individual factors distinguished as A, B, and so on.).

لما يتجمعو ال elements والمساعدين اللي همه ال general transcription factors بالاضافه للي بدهم يساعدوه اللي هوه 2 RNA pol بسميهم preinitiation complex بهمهم

اول ما يمسك ال RNA pol 2 بال RNA pol 2 رح يعمل strands يعني حينفصل جزء من ال DNA melting عشان نبلش نبني

وكمان ال ال RNA pol 2 بعد ما يوقف المساعدين اللي همه transcription factors رح يعطوه زي دفعه عشان يمشي بالمرحله اللي بعد اللي هيه ال elongation

غالب ال promoters رح نلاقي فيهم TATA ما رح يكون موجود

ال TATA من الماعدين اللي رح يساعدو ال polymerase يتعرف عليها هوه TF2D

- Like many of the general transcription factors, TFIID is, in fact, a multi-subunit complex. The component of TFIID that binds to the TATA DNA sequence is called TBP (TATA-binding protein).
- The other subunits in this complex are called TAFs, for TBP-associated factors. Some TAFs recognize other core promoter elements such as the Inr, DPE, and DCE, although the strongest binding is between TBP and TATA. Thus, TFIID is a critical factor in promoter recognition and preinitiation complex establishment.

Pg 2 gie ai 1 dunlernis Caea (ΠΙΤ ←

ال TF2D عباره عن اكتر من subunit الجزء منه اللي بتمسك بال subunit اسمها TATA اسمها TATA فسيه مو بروتين لحاله protein مع العلم هيه مو بروتين لحاله هيه جزء من ال TF2D

ال subunits التانيين التمهم subunits التانيين التمهم proteins associated factors



- The resulting TBP-DNA complex provides a platform to recruit other general transcription factors and polymerase itself to the promoter. These proteins assemble at the promoter in the following order: TFIIA, TFIIB, TFIIF together with polymerase, and then TFIIE and TFIIH.
- Formation of the preinitiation complex containing these components is followed by promoter melting. In contrast to the situation in bacteria, promoter melting in eukaryotes requires hydrolysis of ATP and is mediated by TFIIH.

هلا باقي المساعدين رح ينجو وال polymerase رح ينجي كمان بمساعدة واحد من المساعدين رح ينجو بترتيب معين

حادلاء اله علی نوخی Polymerase ال

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 بعدماعلنا اله melting وخصلنا سوى بدناهلا نعل melting عن طريق زى دفقة صعنو لا pomoter عنى يترك اله polymerase بسمي هاي العليه د

Promoter Escape Requires Phosphorylation of the Polymerase "Tail"

-: TFIIH Justipe -: promoter Escape Ji The priestale • In eukaryotes, promoter escape involves two steps not seen in bacteria: one is ATP hydrolysis (in addition to the earlier ATP hydrolysis needed for DNA melting), and the other is phosphorylation of the polymerase. kinse achiefy promoter single services

• The large subunit of Pol II has a carboxy-terminal domain (CTD), which is referred to as the "tail". The CTD contains a series of repeats of the heptapeptide sequence: Tyr-Ser-Pro-Thr-Ser-Pro-Ser. There are 52 of these repeats in humans. Each repeat contains sites for phosphorylation by specific kinases, including one that is a subunit of TFIIH.

Faminoacids JI



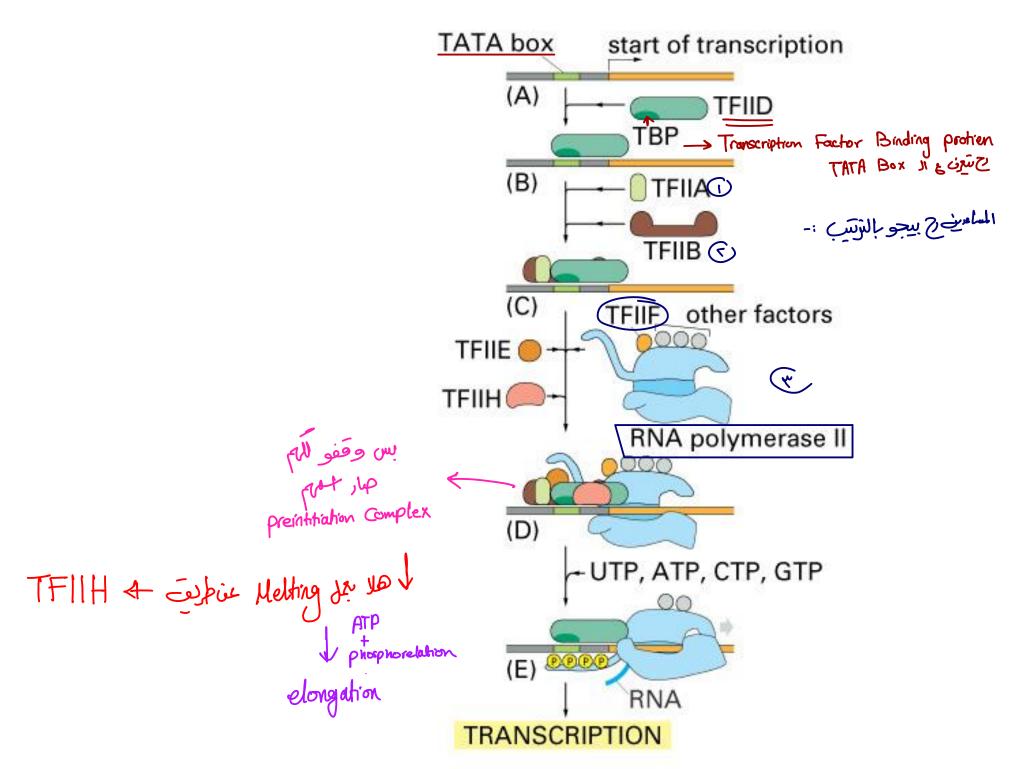


Figure 8-10 Essential Cell Biology, 2/e. (© 2004 Garland Science)

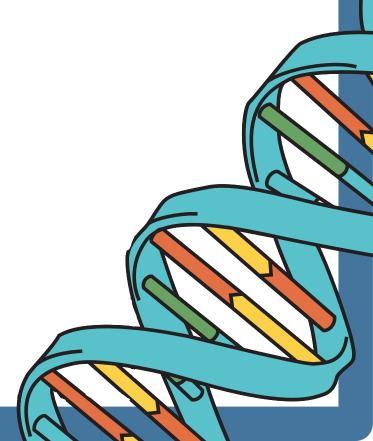
- 1-The first step is binding of the TFII D (contains TATA binding protein, TBP) to the TATA box.
- 2- Binding of <u>TFII A&B</u>, followed by binding of <u>RNA polymerase II-TFII F complex</u> (TFII F brings the RNAP II to the promoter site).
- 3- Binding of <u>TFII E&H</u> to form <u>preinitiation</u> complex (PIC).
- 4- Phosphorylation by a kinase produces activation of the polymerase II.
- ✓ TFII F brings the RNAP II to the promoter site, while TFIIH activates it by phosphorylation.







- For pol II-transcribed genes, and unlike bacterial والمرابع على على العلم على العلم على العلم على العلم ا hydrolysis of ATP and is mediated by TFIIH.
- TFIIH is a (ten-subunit) protein, including both ATPase and protein kinase activities.





هاي السلام الدلورم على عبر هش مهة

- 5- Release of TFII A, B, E,&H
- 6- Pol II-TF IIF complex leaves the promoter, and starts transcription.
- 7- Transcription proceeds till the termination signal is reached.
- 8- Pol II-TF IIF complex is dissociated.
- 9- Pol II-TF IIF complex is dephosphorylated by a phosphatase.
- 10- A new cycle of transcription may start again.

release man?

release man?

release man?

de silie include

elongation II

