

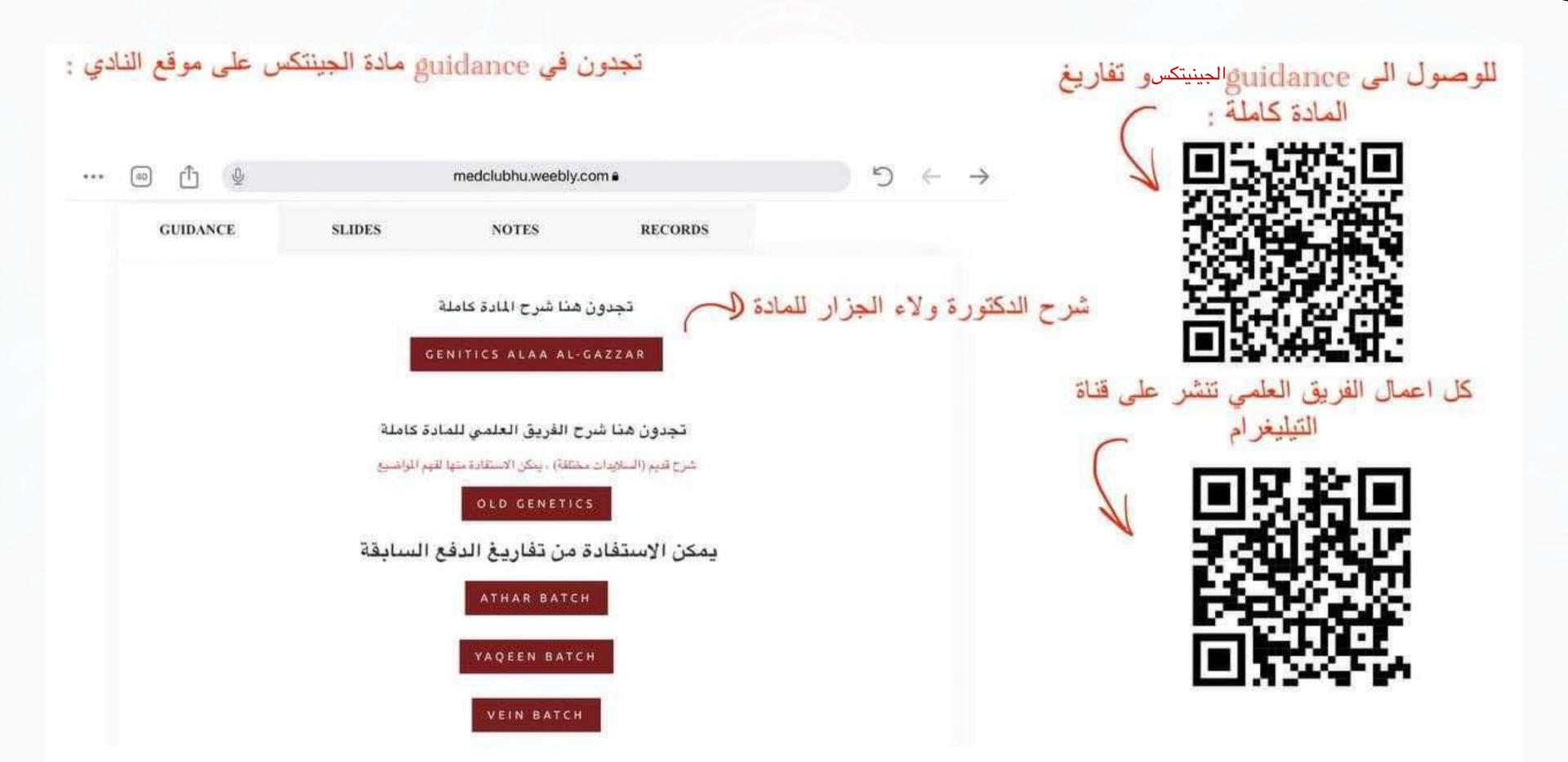
Genetics

Subject 8 Organization of DNA + DNA replication

Lee mo : 2

Dome By: Noor Zamel

وفالرسوردي





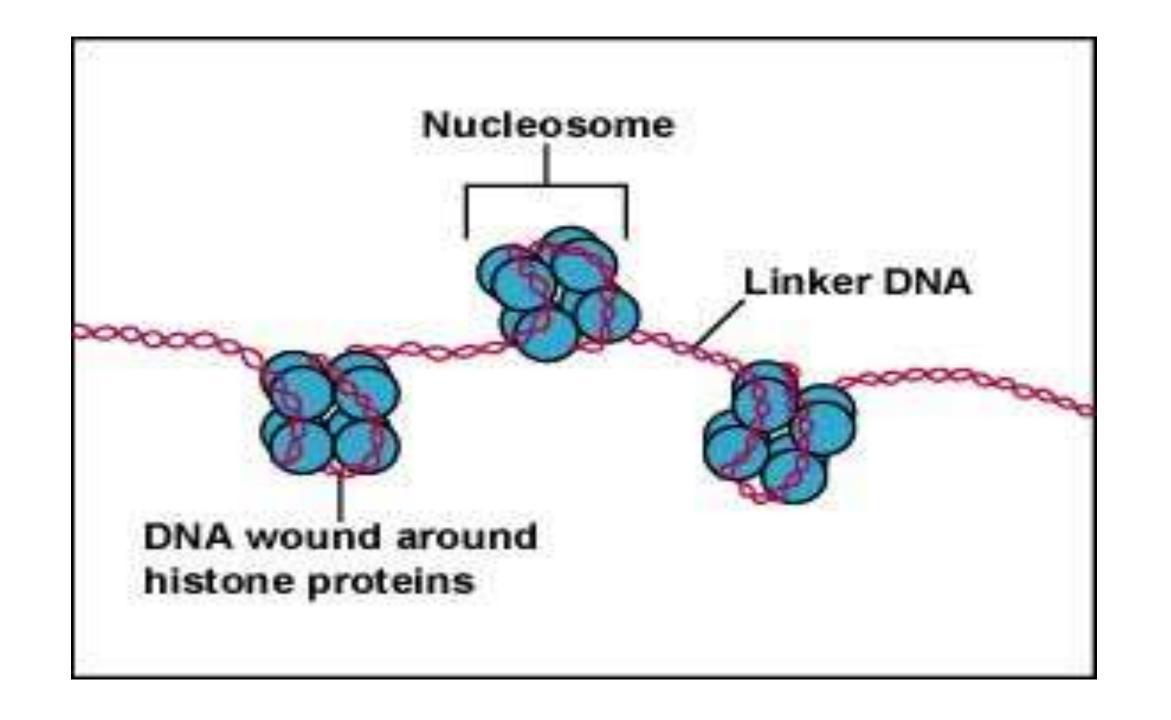
اللجي فيل

- Each chromatid is formed of many <u>nucleosomes</u>.
- Each nucleosome is formed of eight histones (histone octomer or histone core) or two copies of each of H2A, H2B, H3 and H4.
- Around the histone octomer is wrapped 1.75 left handed turns of DNA (contains average <u>140</u> bp).
- Linker or spacer DNA (contains average <u>60</u> pb) connects
 the different nucleosomes like beads on a string. <u>H1</u>
 <u>histones are connected to these linker DNA segments</u>.
- Linker histones such as H1 and its isoforms are involved in chromatin compaction and sit at the base of the nucleosome near the DNA entry and exit binding to the linker region of the DNA.

هاد الهستون هوه اللي ماسك بال linker عند DNA بالقرب من المدخل والمخرج لما يلف ع

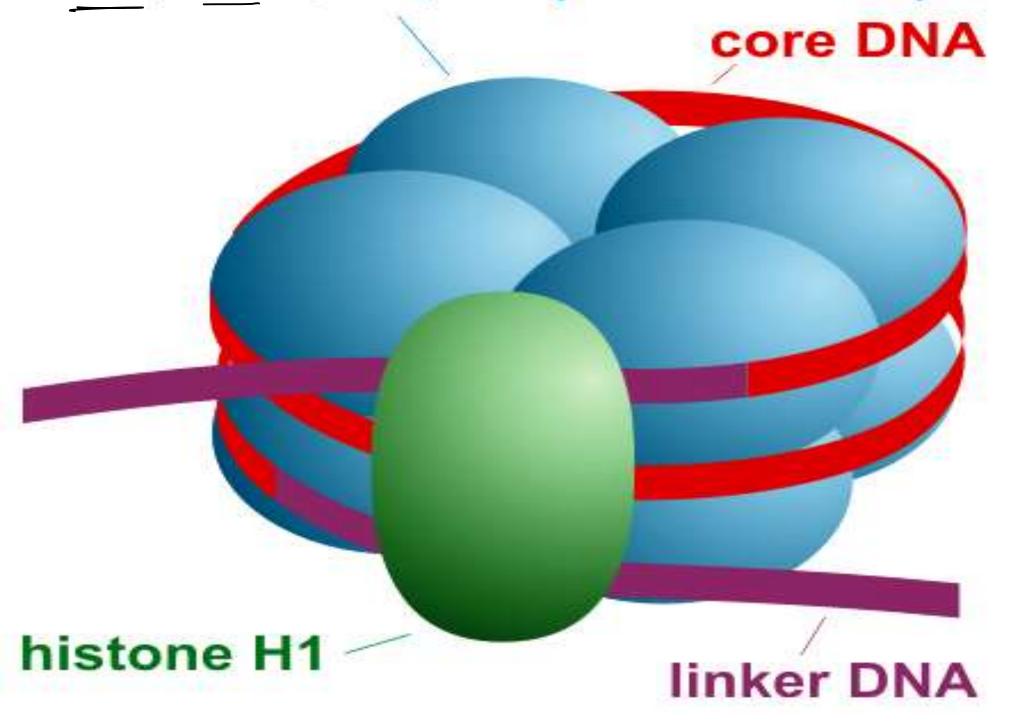








octamer of core histones: H2A, H2B, H3, H4 (each one ×2)



المناطق اللي لونهم purple من ال DNA بمثلو المدخل من ال Linker بنسمير DNA والمخرج اله واللي بنسمير DNA DNA ومهدول المناطق تحديداً رح يكون Histon 1 وحيكون شابك هدول ال







Supercoiling of DNA:

■ Supercoiling of DNA is important for its packing within the small nucleus. (in mammalian cells approximately 2 m of linear DNA have to be packed into a nucleus of roughly 10 μm diameter).

ال DNA هوه عباره عن ال DNA الملفوف حولين عباره عن ال DNA الملفوف حولين octomer ال +ال octomer اللي بيناتهم المالي هوه كل ال DNA مع بروتينات الهستون nucleosome فهوه جزء

من ال 10nm fibril اللي بمثل

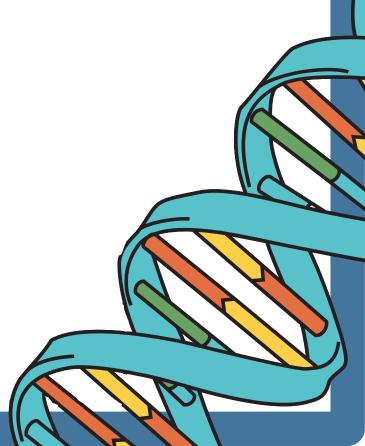
ال complex تبع ال DNA

الملفوف ع ال octomer

The first level of supercoiling (packing ratio of 10) around histone octomer in the form of nucleosomes produces a ten fold shortening of the length of DNA to form the 10-nm fibril (10 nm in diameter)

یعنی اول مالفینا ال DNA حولین الهستون احناهیك قصرنا ال DNA عشر مرات

لو کان مثلا ۱۰۰ میکرون اقسم ع ۱۰ حیصیر ۱۰ میکرون





a turns of 6 Nucleosomes

The second level of supercoiling (packing ratio of 50):

Requires the presence of H1, this leads to 50-fold shortening of the DNA and it looks like a solenoid (cylindrical coil), each turn contains 6 nucleosomes that form the 30-nm fiber (30 nm in diameter). diameter 11 is 2

هلا بالخطوة التانيه رح اعمل كمان لفات رح تقصره خمسین مره رح یساعد فیه histon 1 عن طریق انہ رح اجیب nucleosome 6 واعملهم عشكل حلقه وبعديها اجيب زيهم واحطهم فوقهم لحتى اكون بالاخر اشي اسمه solenoidاو 30nm fibrilاو Cylindrical coil والتوضيح بالسلابدن اللى بعده

The third level of supercoiling (packing ratio of 8000):

Coiling of the 30nm fiber into twisted-looped structure attached to a protein scaffold in the form of rosettes. Each rossette contains 6 loops.

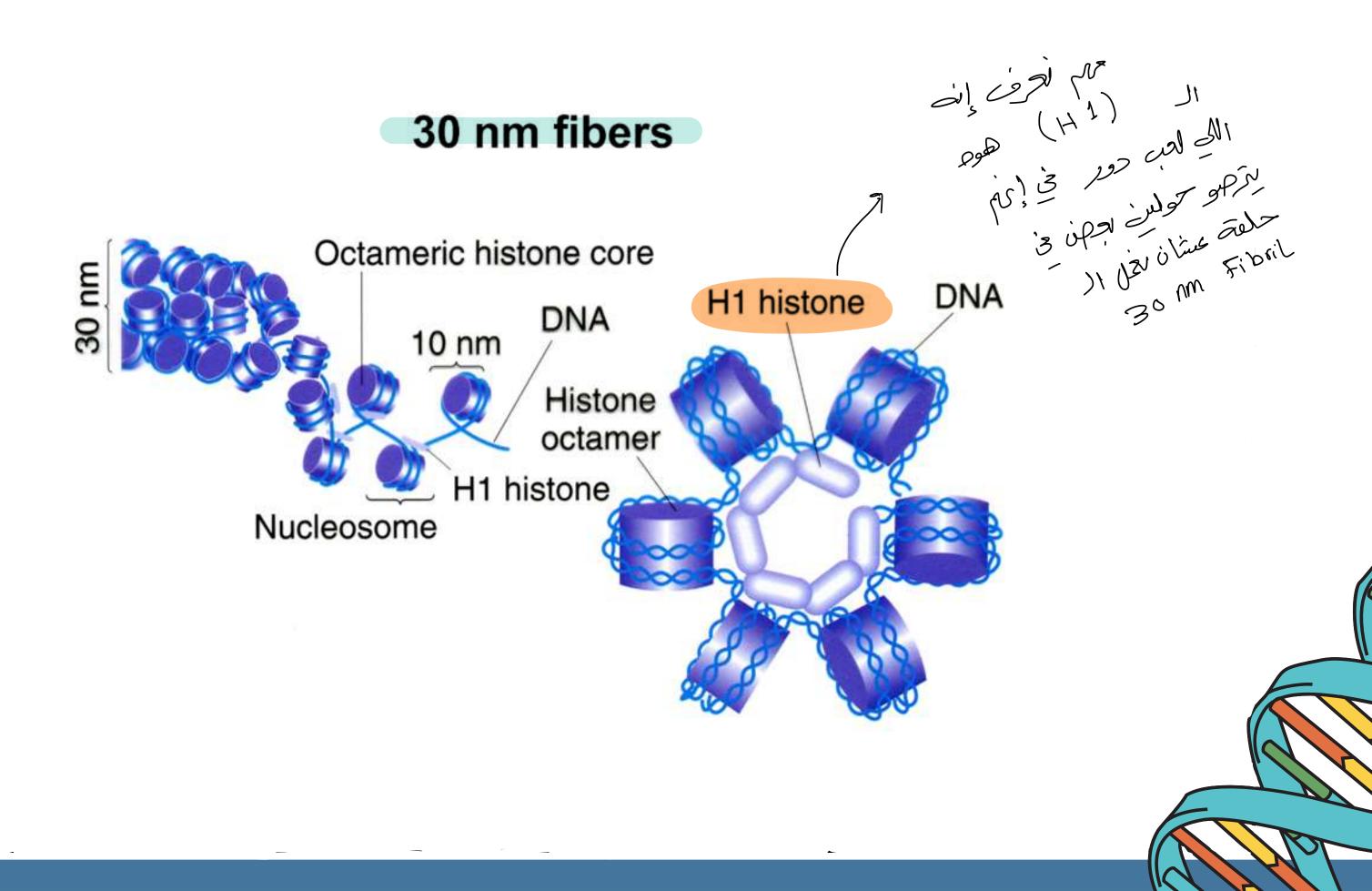
The rosettes are arranged in the form of a coil to form each chromatid, each turn of the coil is composed of about 30 rosettes.

ثالث خطوہ رح اعمل اقصیٰ ما یمکن بحیث رح

اعمل twisted

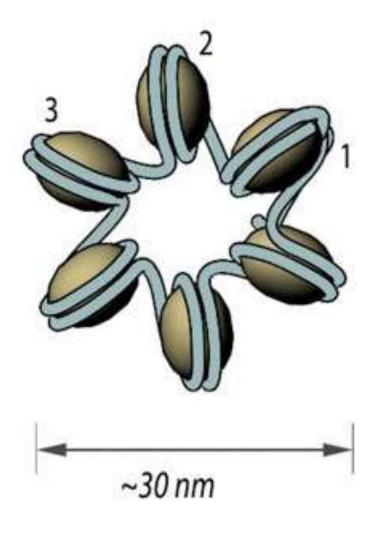
loops التوضيح بسلايد

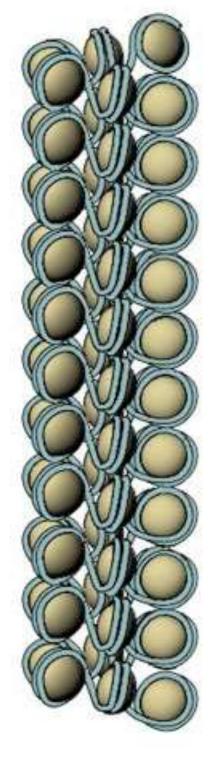






A. Solenoid

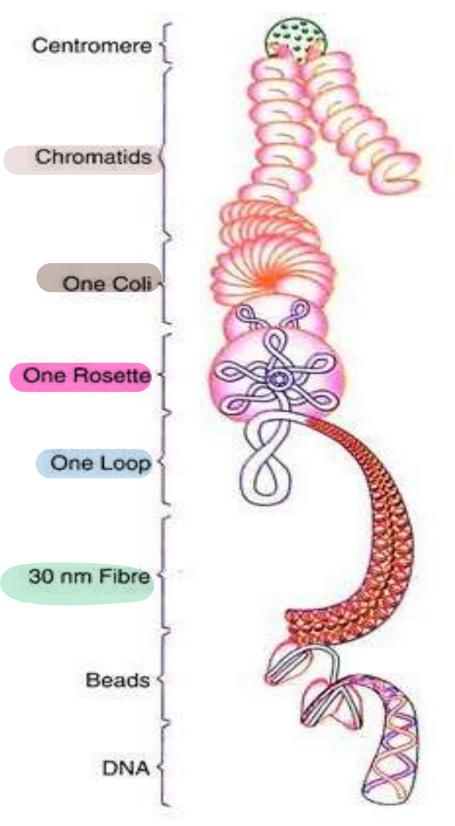








1 Coil = 30 rosett 1 rosett = 6 Looped Structure 1 rosett = 6 Looped Structure 6 Looped Structure From 30 nm Fibril 30 nm Fibril = 6 nucleosomes



Packaging of eukaryotic DNA

هاد ال selonoid رح بصيرله coiling ويعمل twisted loops

یعنی رح یصیر یعمل زی لفات احنارح نجیب کل ⁷ لفات او 100ps ونحطهم

حولین بروتین اسمه scaffold

protein هيك بنعمل منهم

اشي اسمرrosett ما خلصنا

بجيب 30 من الrosett جنب بعض

بعملو اشي اسمر COils عط ال COils

كلهم فوق بعض بعمل واخيراً ال

chromatid

م م المرس لما في الله عباله نفس الدسي



Compaction of DNA in a eukaryotic chromosome

Two chromatids (10 coils each)
One coil (30 rosettes)
One rosette (6 loops)
C-75,000 bp)
a-string"
form of chromatin
DNA

Jes Jam) med





Replication

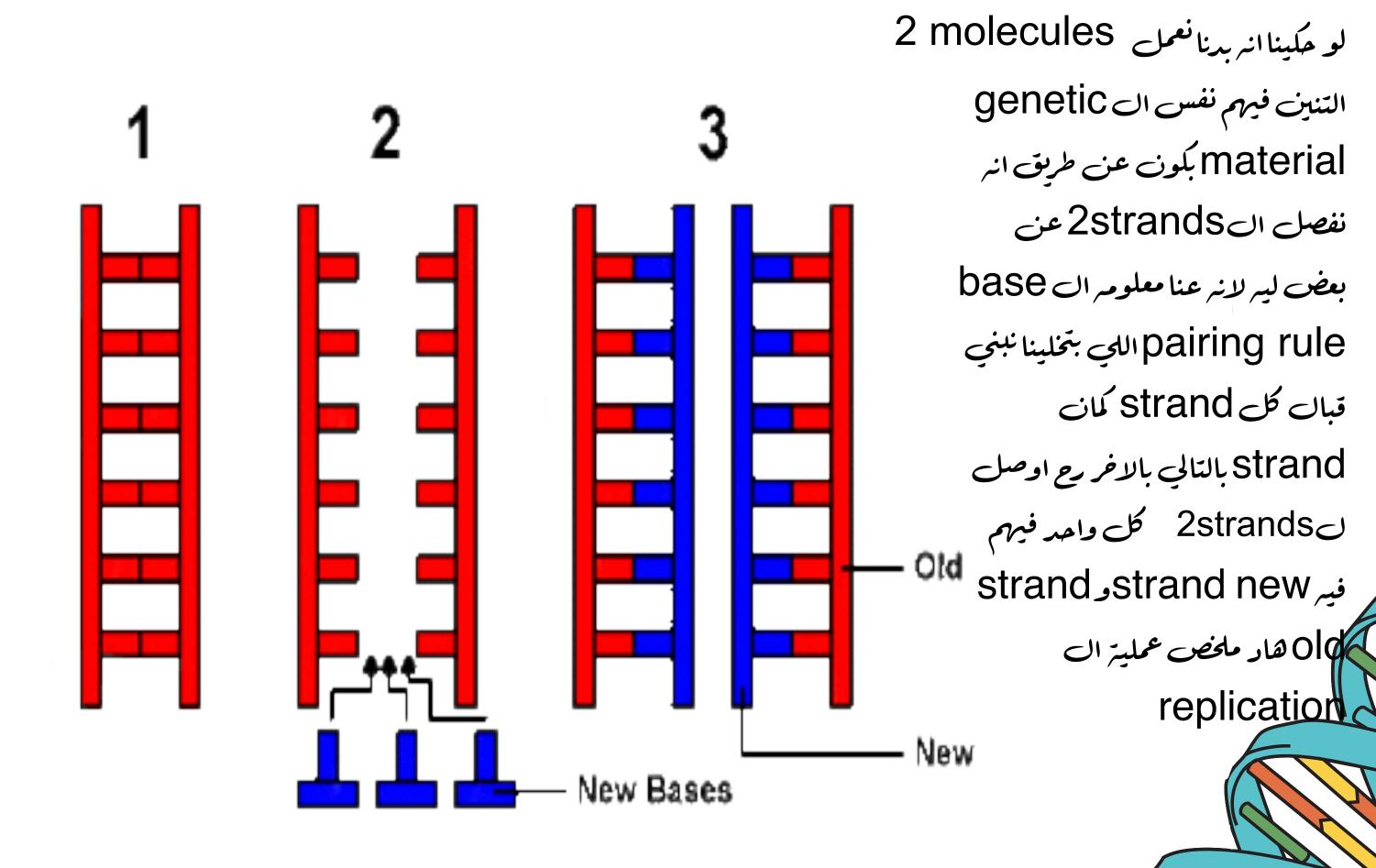
یعنی انا ہم ک synthesis کے DNA او copping ل transformation کی DNA کئی DNA کئی DNA کئی DNA

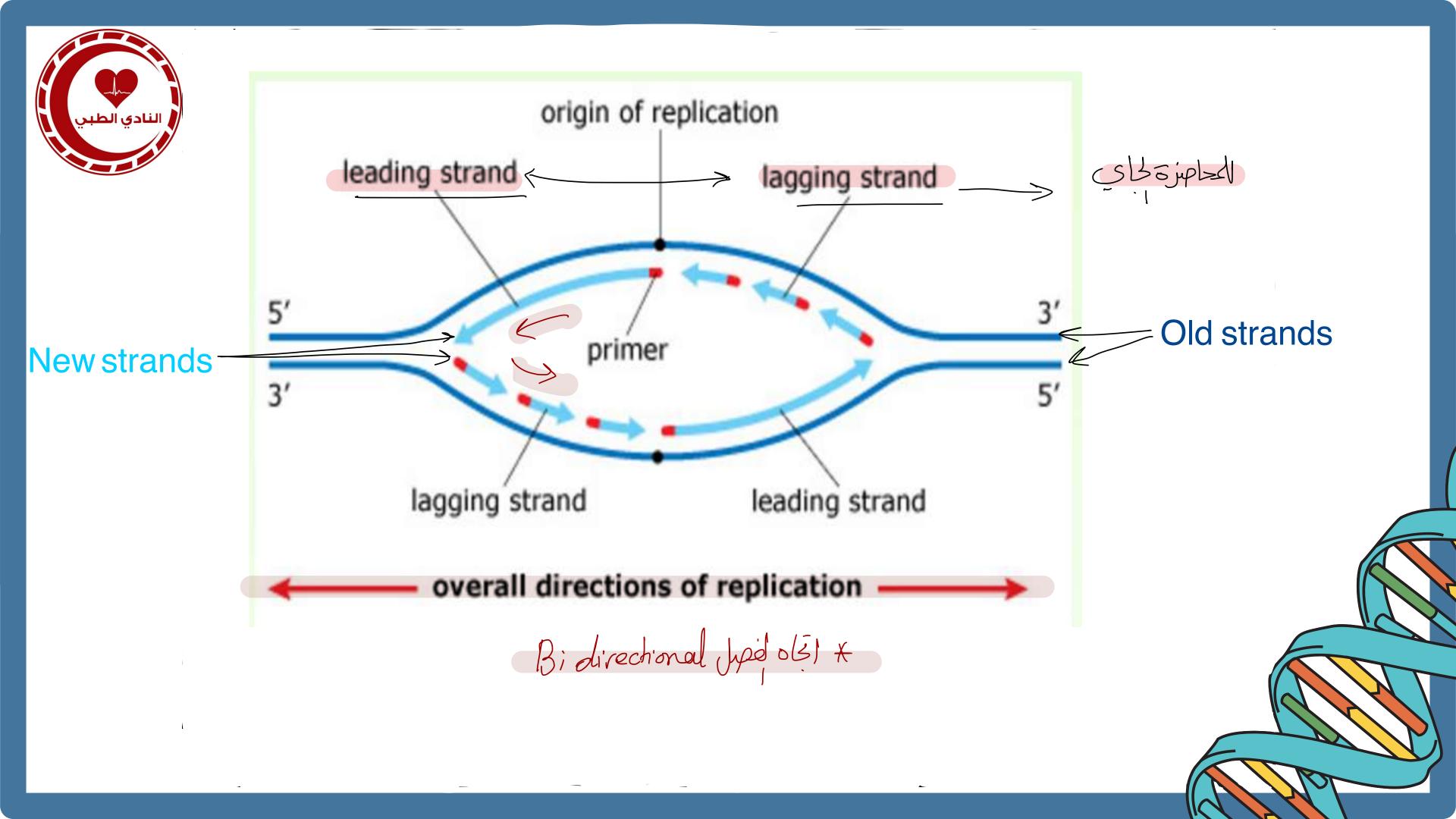
Replication overview:

- -Double-stranded DNA unwinds.
- -The junction of the unwound molecules is a <u>replication</u> fork.
- -A new strand is synthesized according to base pairing rule with the parent strand.
- -Two molecules of DNA are synthesized (daughters), each has one new and one old DNA strand.
- -Replication is bidirectional: this means that the replication forks move in both direction away from the origin.











Replication

 The synthesis of DNA. It is the copying and transformation of genetic information found in DNA to copping the Sphase of cell DNA copping cycle. ع بعن احناحا عظناع

old Strand وبنينا July 24 Strand Wis original reliable وهاد الكلي انه ست الـ Ji + Zip Strand

DNA replication is **Semiconservative**:

-During DNA replication the old strands separate from each other, and every strand acts as a template for the formation of new complementary strand according to the base -pairing rule.



Genetic Matirial 11 91

in the Correct Sequence -Semiconservative means that the newly formed two daughters DNA contain one original old strand and one newly formed complementary strand. This is important to transfer genetic information in the correct sequence.

منى بصير ال replication من مراحل الخلية





بس مکان واحد رح

نقدر نفصل منه و

سمیناال origin ب

OriC نسبة لكلمة

origin و C لانه

اول ما اكتشف

اكتشفوه ببكتيربا اسمها

Esherichia

Coli بس طبعاً هاد

لاِیعنی انہ ہاد بس

بهاي البكتريا بينطبق

على كل ال

prokaryotices

Steps of DNA replication:

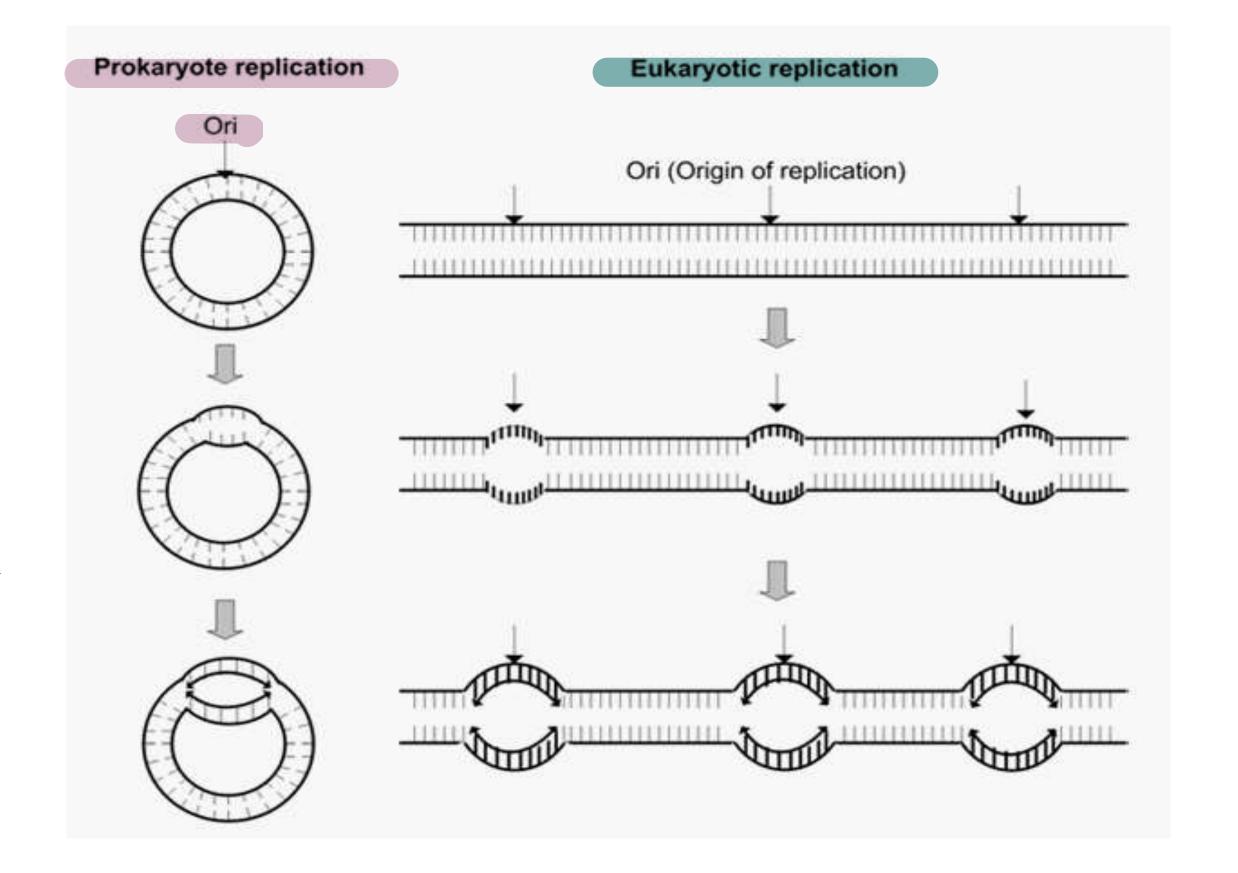
• A-Separation of the two DNA strands:

1-DNA replication starts at a specific DNA sequence called the **origin of replication**. In prokaryotes it is **single** and termed **oriC**. While in **eukaryotes** there are **multiple** origins of replication that contain AT base pairs and called **autonomous** replication sequences (ARS).

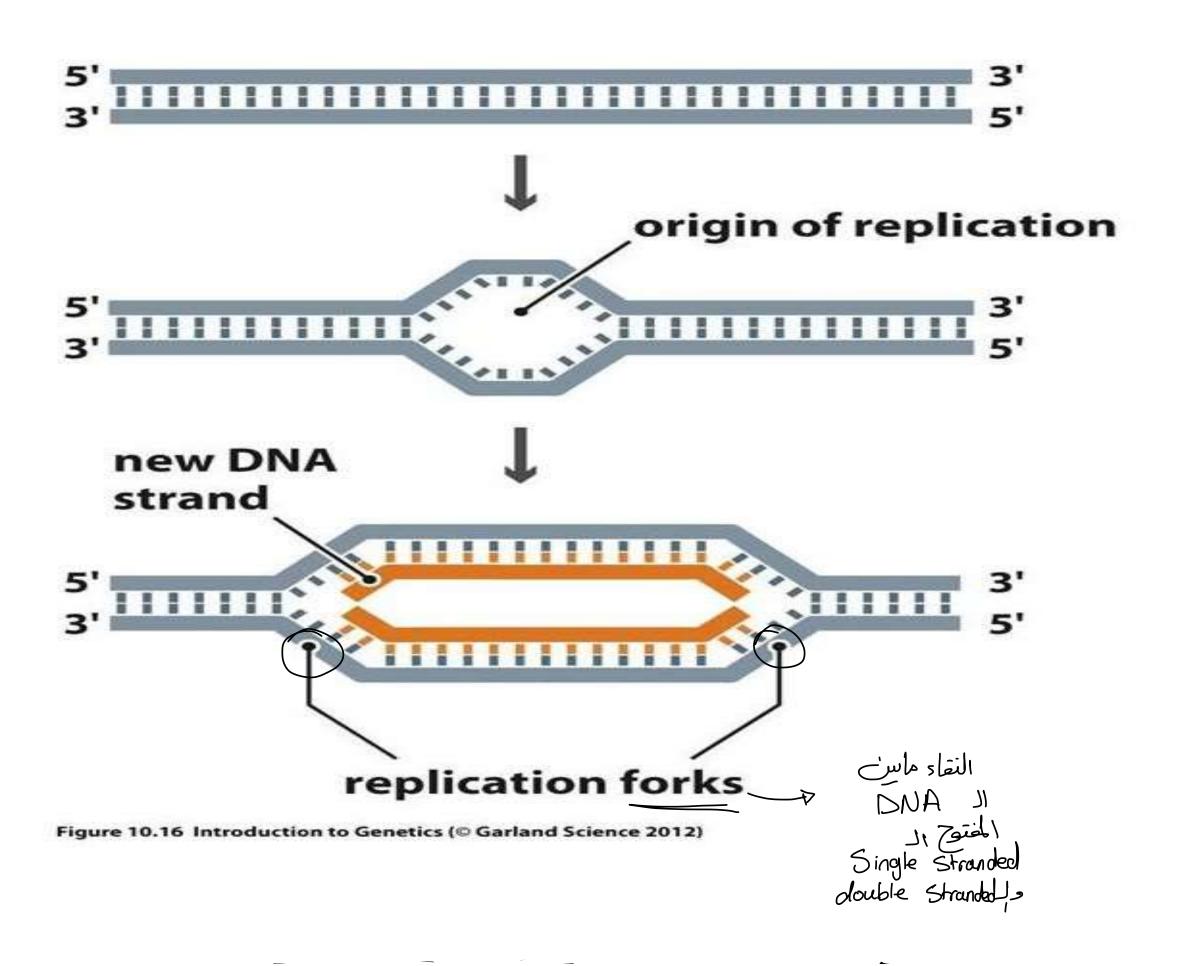
another region that was rich in AT Base pairs :- Centromere الفصل ما بكون هن اك مكان ولك هن مكان معين معين المسميد

رها إحنا عنا مناطق ليمرة للعمل وهاد بسبب إنه الا عنا عبيب وهاد معلمة متن عليه وهاد معلمة متن المعالمة في المعلمة والمحلة معلمية الد replecation المعلمة والمحلة ها علما المعلمة بهمير به والمحلة ها علما المعلمة بهمير به والمحلة ها علما المعلمة الم











هجة لوجيدين لقادرين مناطق لفعل معلى الموينان رح نلافيرك كترت خلال مرحلة ال Sphase الم

• 2-A protein called dnaA protein recognizes the origin of replication and separates the two DNA strands at a very small region in origin of replication site by ATP hydrolysis.(i.e. unwinding is initiated by binding of dnaA to the origin of replication and this allows helicase enzyme to have access to DNA strands.)

helix العادرح يكمل علية لفهل لهده رح يفضل ال

It is hypothesized that DNA stretching by DnaA bound to the origin promotes strand separation which allows more DnaA to bind to the unwound region.

A All

The DnaC helicase loader then interacts with the DnaA bound to the single-stranded DNA to recruit the DnaB helicase.

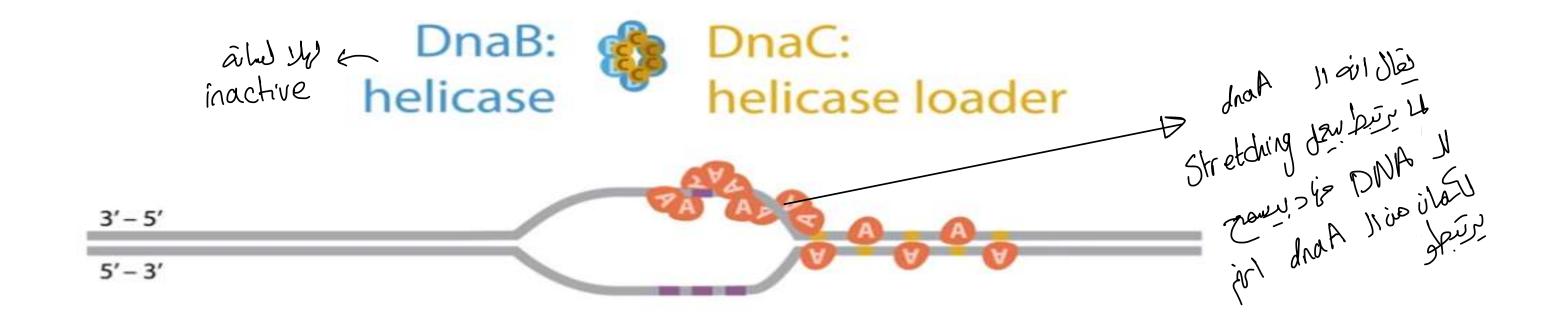
DNA helicase

هلا رح نحکی عن ال initiation of replication في

prokaryotics کیف رح نفصل وشو اللي بساعدني ع الفصل

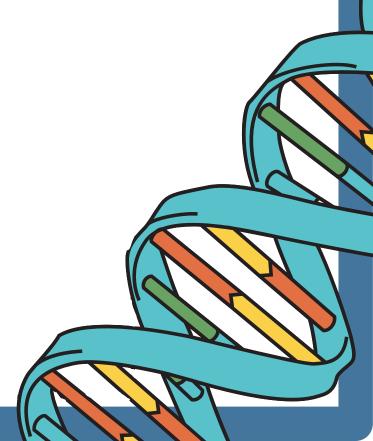




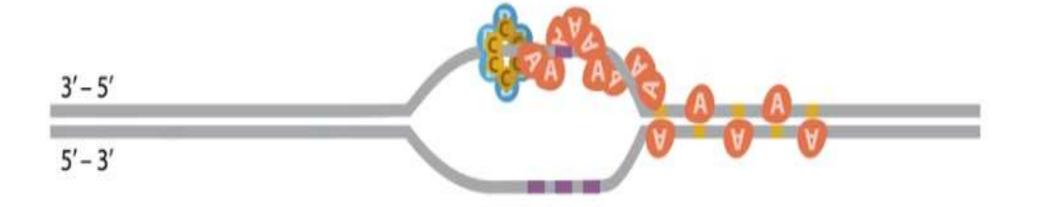


After the initiator (DnaA) has bound to oriC, the combination of ssDNA and DnaA recruits a complex of two proteins:

the DNA helicase (DnaB) and helicase loader (DnaC). Importantly, binding to the helicase loader inactivates the DNA helicase, preventing it from functioning at inappropriate sites (non origin regions).







Although the mechanism of loading is not understood in detail, the process requires the opening of the DNA helicase hexameric ring to allow it to encircle the targeted ssDNA

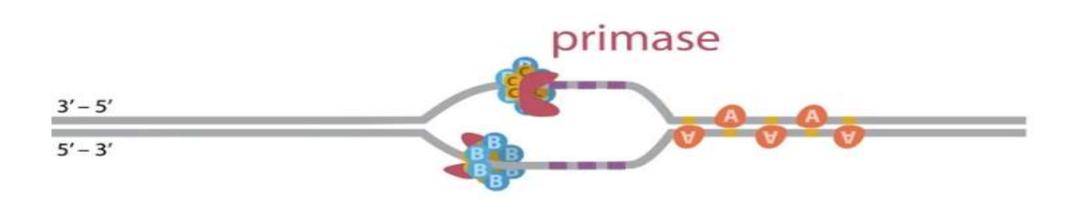
مش معروف كيف ركبوع بعض ككن يقال انه هاي العمليه تطلب انه هاي العمليه تطلب انه نفتح ال rings تاعون هدوك البروتين dna B و dna C

لانه شکلهم زی الحلقات ومکونین من Subunits 6 و وبعد ما پرکبو بیرجعو بیسکروع

مختصر سريع

اللي قدر يتعرفع ال origin of replicationهوه ال dnaA و باستخدام ال ATP فصل منطقه صغيره منه وهوه عمل جذب ل ال loader اللي هوه dna C اللي حامل ال dna B وضمنلي انه تمسك بالمكان الصح وبعدها صار عنا encircling وفيه ركب ال helicase على ال helicase على ال



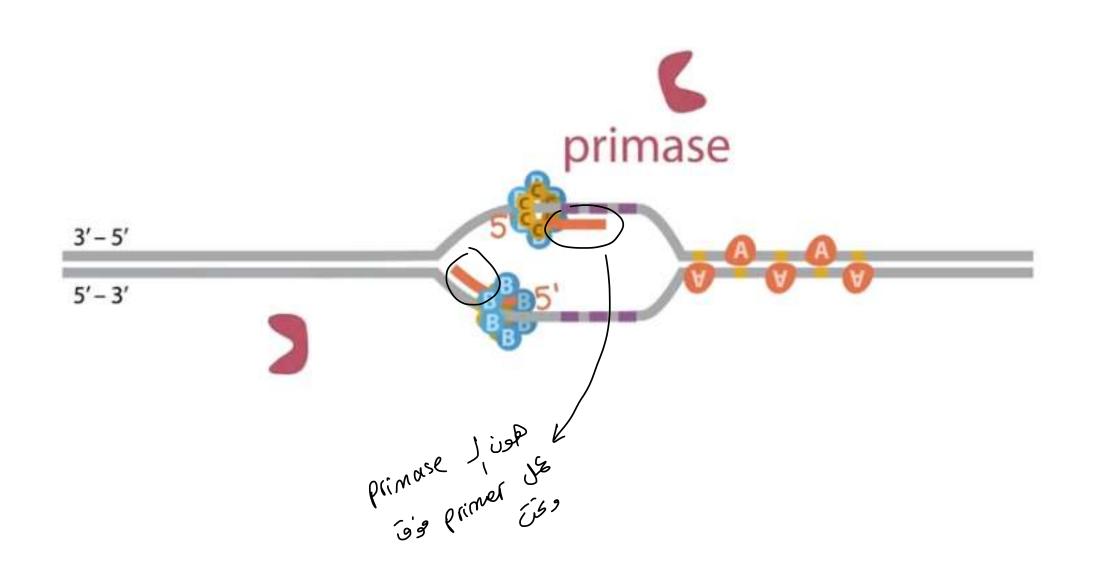


Helicase recruits DNA <u>primase</u> to the origin DNA, resulting in the synthesis of an RNA primer on each strand of the origin. In addition to generating the primers for the leading DNA strands, this event also causes <u>the release of the helicase loader and, therefore, the activation of the helicase.</u>

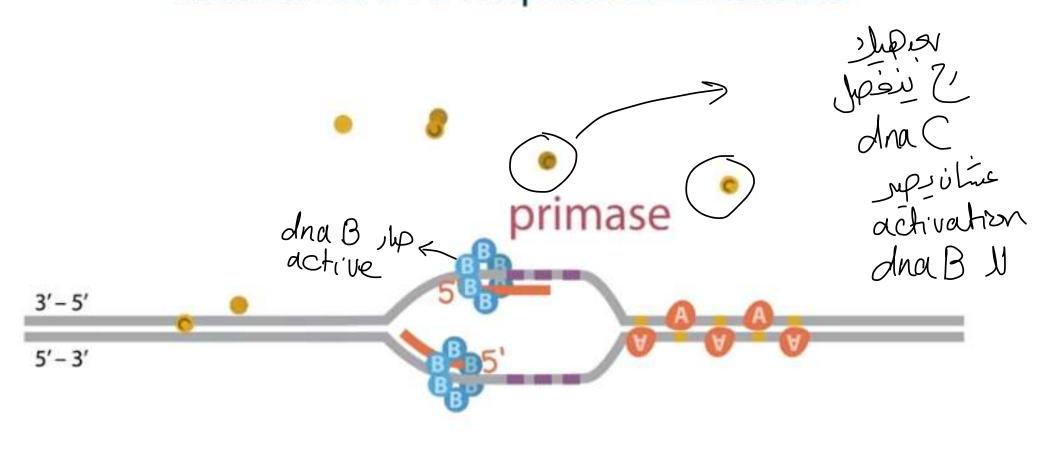
وبعد هیك رح يركب معاهم ال primase الانزيم اللي رح يصنع RNA primer اللى هير البوادئ اللي رح تساعدني ابني عليها DNA strand جدید وبرضوخلال های المرحله اول ما تتصنع البوادئ هاي رح ينفصل ال primase ومباشرة رح بنفصل ال helicaseloader عشان بصير activation لك dnaB عشان نكمل فتح للDNA

بماانه بلشنا نبني strand جديد













- 3-DNA <u>helicase</u> (dnaB protein) enzyme <u>separates</u> the double helix by breaking the hydrogen bonds between the two DNA strands using energy from ATP hydrolysis.
- 4-The 2 DNA strands are kept apart (unpaired) by special proteins known as single strand DNA binding proteins (SSB), which binds tightly to each separated strands preventing them from rejoining & protect the single stranded DNA from nucleases that cleave it.

وبعد ما فتحناال strands 2اللي بيضمنلناانه ما يرجعو يرتبطو انه بيجي انواع تانيه م<u>ن البروتينات بتمسك ال singlestrands</u> بالاضافه انهم بيحموهم من انزيمات ال nuleases اللي همه اول ما يشوفو singlestrands بيقطعوه واحنا ما بدنا نقطعه بدنا نبني قباله كمان strand



کل اللي رکبو ب ال origin of replication سميناهم ما اللي رکبو ب ال

5-Prepriming complex: formed from dnaA protein, dnaC protein, SSB proteins, and DNA helicases. This complex is responsible for replication initiation and maintaining the separation of the two DNA strands.

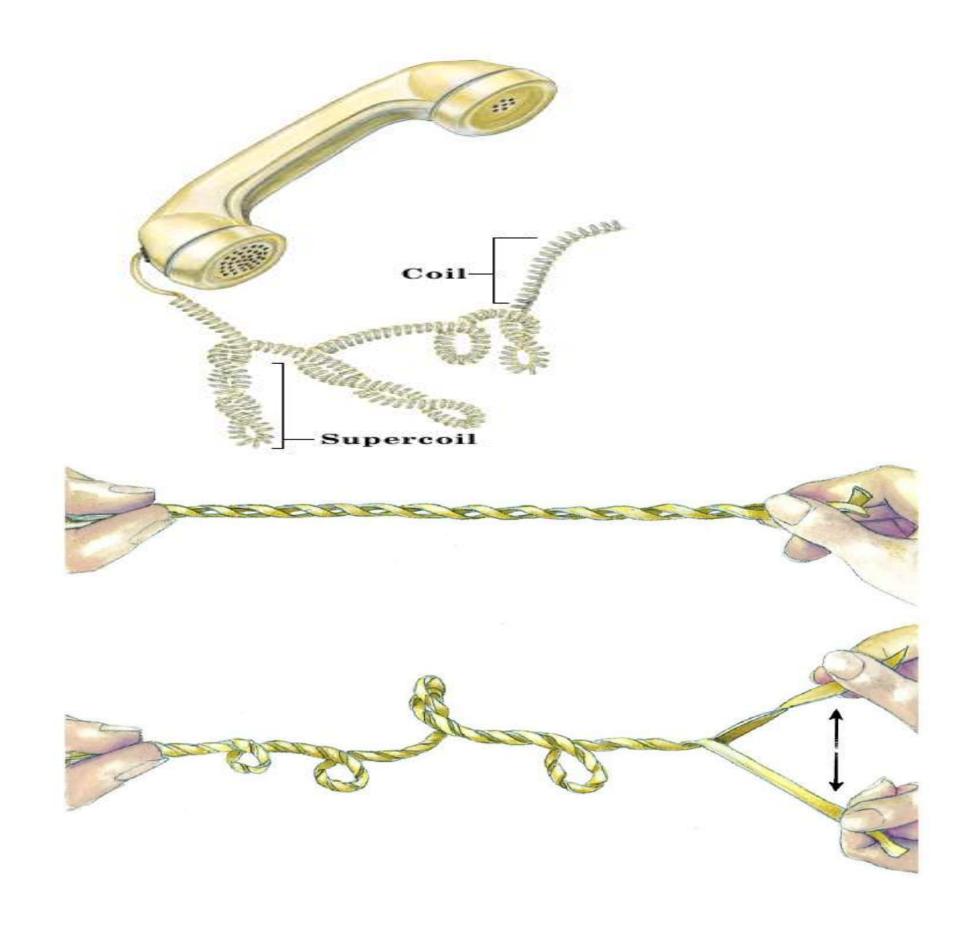
واحنا بنفصل ال strands مكن تعمل عقد زي سلك التلفون في السلايد الي بعد . . . كل ما نفصل حيصير Supercoiling حتعيق عملية الفصل ف رح يبجي انزيم اسم عملية الفصل ف رح يبجي انزيم اسم topoisomerases هم المسؤولين انهم يشيلو هاي العقد او supercoils ال عملي مطلوب منا نعرف كيف بيشتغل هاد الانزيم بس نعرف انه هيم بتشيل

6-DNA Topoisomerases: are responsible for removing supercoils in the helix formed as the 2 strands are separated from each other, this creates coils in front of the separated part (supercoils) which prevents further separation of the helix. Topoisomerases have both nuclease (strand cutting) and ligase (strand resealing) activities. Topoisomerases make transient cut (in the phosphodiester bond) in one strand (topoisomerase I) or both stands (topoisomerase II).

لازم اعرف انه اله نوعین وشو همه بس









7-DNA gyrase, a Type II topoisomerase found in bacteria and plants, has the unusual property of being able to introduce negative supercoils into relaxed circular DNA using energy from the hydrolysis of ATP. This facilitates the future replication of DNA because the negative supercoils neutralize the positive supercoils introduced during opening of the double helix. It also aids in the transient strand separation required during transcription.

8-Now each relaxed single strand acts as a template to direct the synthesis of a new daughter DNA strand.

في نوع من ال topoisomeras 2 DNA gyrase اسم موجود في البكتيريا والنباتات واكيد من اسم رح يحل مشكلة ال supercoilds





Clinical significance:

- Quinolones antimicrobial drugs e.g. nalidixic acid (Negram) act by inhibiting bacterial gyrase preventing bacterial replication and transcription.
- Anticancer agents, such as etoposide, target مستغلوها برضو في جسم human topoisomerase II.

الانسان لحتى يقضوع

cancercells

من التطبيقات الطبيه في هاد الموضوع لو عملت هاي البكتيرااللي فيها topoisomerase2 لشخص معين infection حتى ما اخلي هاي البكتيرا تنمو وتضاعف في جسم الشخص بعمل Inhibition لل المالي التالي مارع المالي مارع تصير عملية ال نشيل العقد وهيك ما رح تصير عملية ال replication لهاي البكتيريا وبنقضي عليها وهدول الامثلم على هدول الادويم

هیك خلصنا ال initiation في ال prokaryotics