

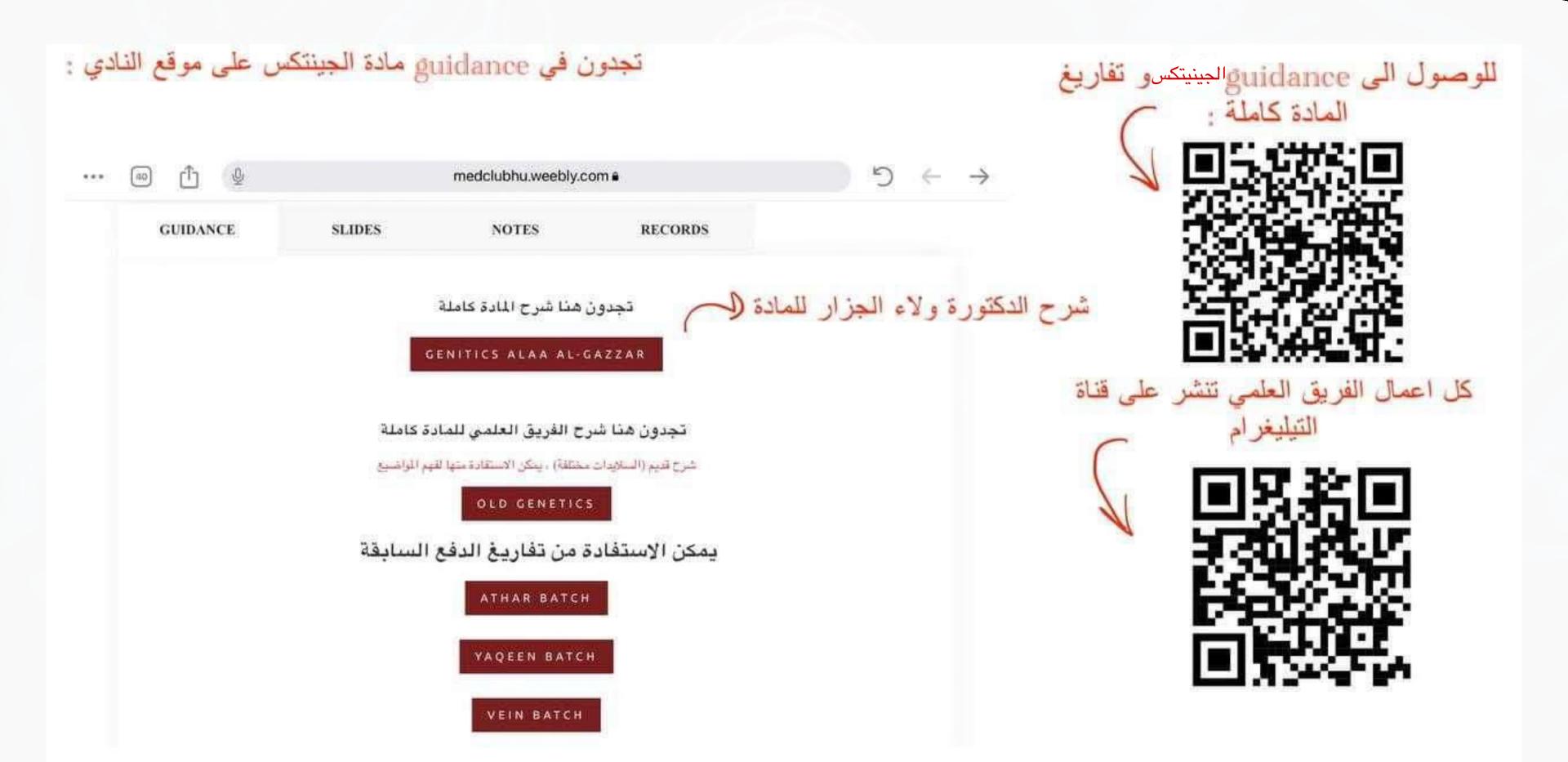
# Genetics

Replication initiation in eukaryotics
Part 1

Lee mo: 4

Dome By: Noor Zamel

والمالية





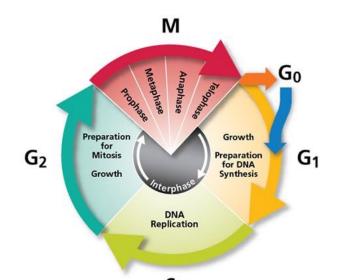
## قبل ما نباش هاي المحاضرة دسمة شوي وبدها تركيز لهيك عادي اذا تغلبنا فيها شوي لانه هلا حنباش بمعلومات بدها تركيز واعاده \*غيرت بترتيب اول ٣ سلايدات عشان يكونو اوضح للشرح وشرحت معظم الكلام المكتوب بالسلايدات على الرسمه لهيك حتشوفو سلايدات فاضيين تفريغهم ع الرسمات

المحاضرة الماضيه حكينا عن ال initiation of replication in prokaryotics وهاي المحاضره رح نحكي عن ال

عملية ال DNA replicator ذي ما حكينا في المحاضره بتصير بال S phase ما بندخل عليها مباشره وبنصنع DNA بتسبقها عملية تحضيرية

اللي هيه G1phase ....وال Sphase يسبقها مرحله تجهيزيه ويليها مرحلتين

وهدول ال phases رح نتعرف عليهم قدام بال phases





#### هلارع اجهز للے Sphase خلال ال Sphase کیبف؟؟

### عن طریق complex من البروتینات اسمه complex (ORC) من البروتینات اسمه

- In G<sub>1</sub> phase of the cell cycle, many of the DNA replication regulatory processes are initiated.
- Initiation of DNA replication in eukaryotes begins with the binding of the <u>origin recognition complex (ORC)</u> to  $\angle$  origins of replication during the  $G_1$  phase of the cell cycle.
- Origin recognition complex (ORC) is a multisubunit DNA binding complex (6 subunits) that binds in all eukaryotes in an ATP-dependent manner to origins of replication.
- The subunits of this complex are encoded by the ORC1, ORC2, ORC3, ORC4, ORC5 and ORC6 genes.

عدد البروتينات ٦ او بنسميهم Subunits وكونهم ٦ جينات وهدول اسماء الجينات

هدول الجينات بصيرلهم turn on او activation ب ال G1phase حتى يعطونا البروتينات اللي رح يتجمعو مع بعض

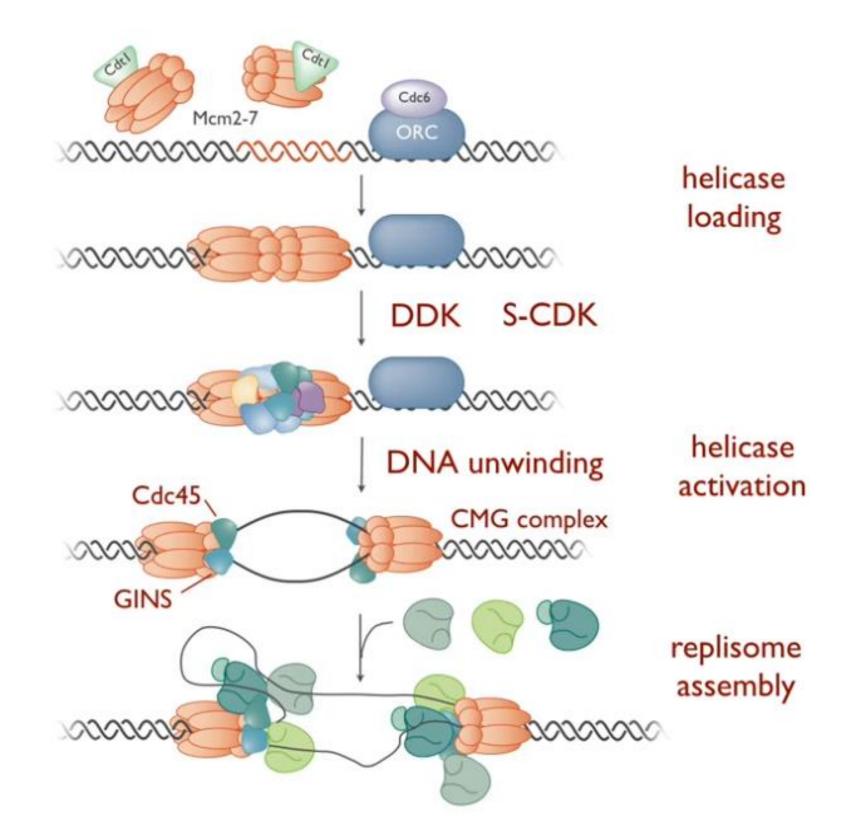
ويعطونا ال ORC اللي هوه بتعرفع منطقه معينه وبوقف فيها لحتى عن طريق احداث معينه نقدر نبدأ بال initiation



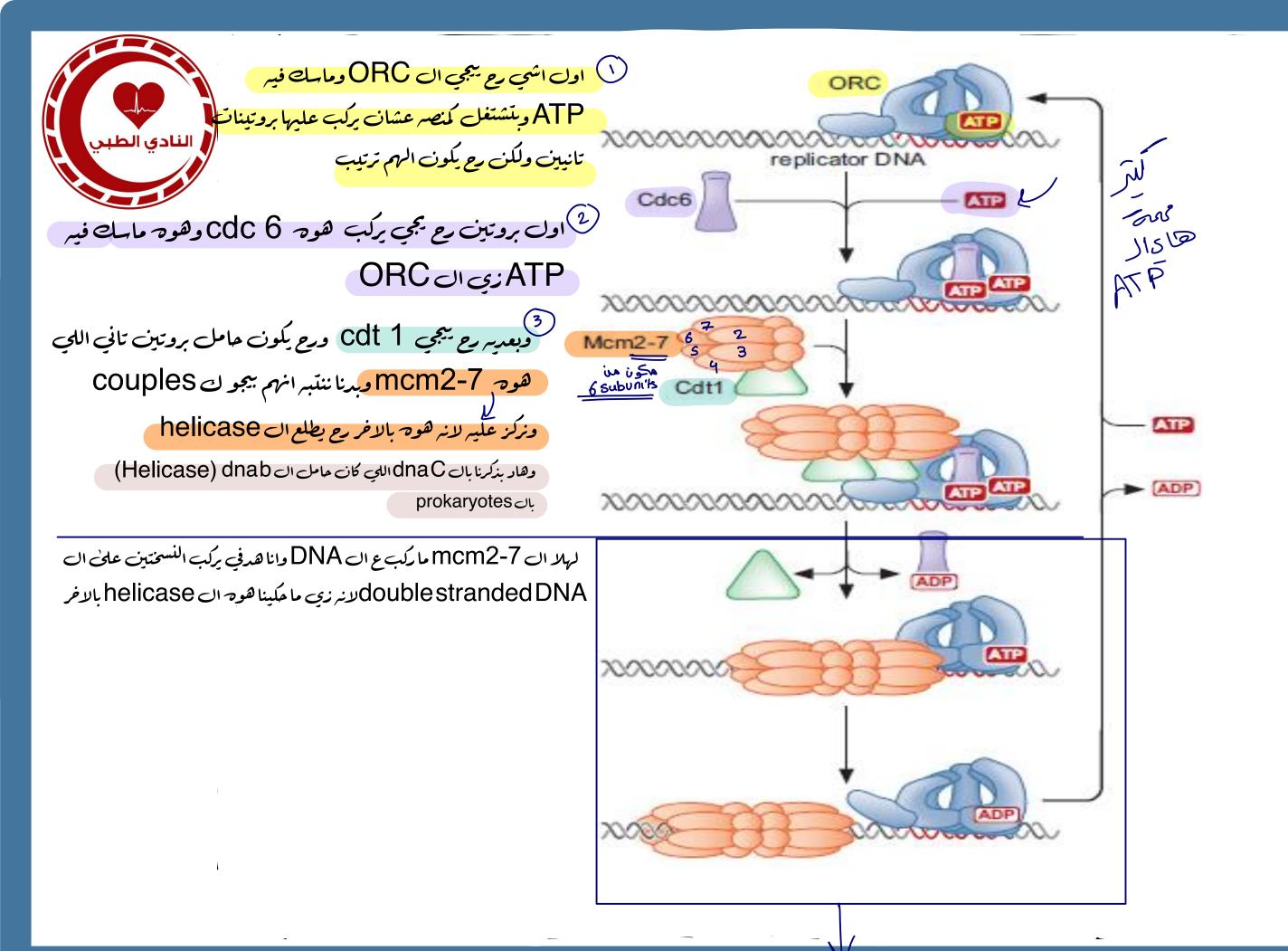


#### Events of Eukaryotic DNA Replication Initiation

بالتفصيل بالسلايد الجاي بالتفصيل على شكل رتبتهم على شكل خطوات امشو فيهم بالترتيب S phase



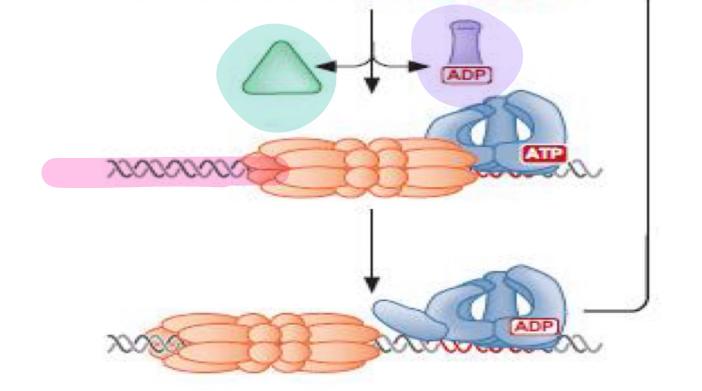




G1 phase



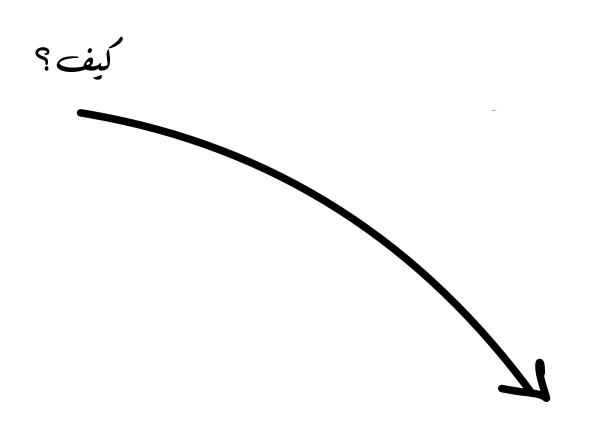




اللي رح يخليهم يركبو هوه تحلل ال ATP اللي مع ال mcm2-7 اللي مع ال cdc6 ومود تحلل ال loading وبوقتها بنبطل محتاجين Cdt 1 فبروحو

وانتبهو لنقطة كتير مهمة ال rom2-7 ركب على ال doublestranded DNA وهاد الفرق عن ال prokaryotics وهاد الفرق عن ال singlestrand

لهلا احنالساب G1وال G1-mcm2 مش active متى بنصير active وجاهزين لفصل ال strands ؟ باك active







DDK S-CDK SSSSSSS helicase **DNA** unwinding activation Cdc45 CMG complex phase SOSO 00000000 **GINS** replisome assembly SOSOSOS 0000000

كما ننتقل لل Sphase رح نلاقي Sphase واحد اسمه ODK و رح يعمل activation لل activation و رح يعمل activation لل strands عشان هوه اللي رح يفتح ال strands

واقدر ابني بعدين

Kinases

یعنی رح یضیفو phosphate طیب وین ؟

mcm2-7 decimpo > 4- DDK

ما برا ما برا ما برا الحرى ما برا ما برا

البروتينات طهر اسمه CdC 45 مواعد GINS

وهدول البروسين رح برتبطو مع 7-mcm2



MCm 2-7

وبهاد الوضع صار active form يعني بقدر يفك ال strands عن طريق ال helicase activity وال helicase activity عشان نكسر ال hydrogenbonds



 The ORC complex then serves as a platform for forming much more complicated pre-replicative complexes (pre-RCs).

• The pre-RC formation involves the ordered assembly of many replication factors including. ملاحظة: مطلوب منابس الاختصارات

the origin recognition complex (ORC),

Cdc6 protein (cell division cycle 6),

✓ Cdt1 protein (Chromatin licensing DNA and replication factor 1), and

6 subunits

(heterohexamer of the six MCM proteins (MCM2-7). (2,3,4,5,6,7)

 Pre-RC assembly during G1 is required for replication licensing of chromosomes prior to DNA synthesis during S phase.

رح تقرأانه ال ORC ارتبط بال replicatorشو هوه وشو بفرق عن ال ORC ارتبط بال origin of replication

وبنقدر نحکي انه هوه fraction of replecator

المكان اللي بتدور فيه كل هاي الاحداث

وبتوقف فيه البروتينات كلهاهاي

وفیها بصیر initiation

لاسماء البروتينات مو الاسم كامل







- ORC, Cdc6, and Cdt1 are all required to load the six protein minichromosome maintenance (Mcm 2-7) complex onto the DNA. (It is thought that the Cdc6p-Cdt1 complex uses ATP hydrolysis to thread DNA through the central hole of the MCM doughnut).
- Pre-RCs formed during the G<sub>1</sub> phase are converted to the <u>initiation</u> <u>complex</u> during cell cycle transition from G<sub>1</sub> to S by the action of two kinases: <u>cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK)</u> and <u>Dbf4-dependent kinase (DDK)</u>. i.e. Once the pre-RC is formed, activation of the complex is triggered by two kinases, cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) and Dbf4-dependent kinase (DDK) that help transition the pre-RC to the initiation complex prior to the initiation of DNA replication.
- Formation of an initiation complex, which includes helicase activity, unwinds the DNA double helix at the origin site.



## **Eukaryotic helicase loading**

- Loading of the eukaryotic replicative DNA helicase is an ordered process that is initiated by the association of the ATP-bound origin recognition complex (ORC) with the replicator. (The initiation of DNA replication is directed by specific DNA sequences called replicators).
- Once bound to the replicator, ORC recruits <u>ATP-bound</u> <u>Cdc6</u> and <u>two copies of the Mcm2-7 helicase</u> bound to a second <u>helicase loading protein, Cdt1</u>.
- ❖ This assembly of proteins triggers ATP hydrolysis by Cdc6, resulting in the loading of a head-to-head dimer of the Mcm2-7 complex encircling double-stranded origin DNA and the release of Cdc6 and Cdt1 from the origin.



- Eukaryotic helicase loading does not lead to the immediate unwinding of origin DNA. Instead, helicases that are loaded during G1 are <u>only</u> activated to unwind DNA and initiate replication <u>after cells pass from the G1 to the S phase</u> of the cell cycle.
- Loaded helicases are activated by two protein kinases: CDK (cyclin dependent kinase) and DDK (Dbf4-dependent kinase). These kinases are activated when cells enter S phase. Once activated, DDK targets the loaded helicase, and CDK targets two other replication proteins. Phosphorylation of these proteins results in the Cdc45 and GINS proteins binding to the Mcm2-7 helicase.



• Importantly, Cdc45 and GINS strongly stimulate the Mcm2-7 ATPase and helicase activities and together form the Cdc45-Mcm2-7-GINS (CMG) complex, which is the active form of the Mcm2-7DNA helicase.



هلا احنا فصلنا طیب کیف رح نبنی ؟

عن طریق انزیم اسمه DNA polymerase 3

لکن فیہ مشکلتین

ما بيمشي الا باتجاه واحد من ح الى 3

ما بيعرف يبني لحاله وما بعرف

عندها free OH عشان یکون

phosphodiesterlikages

يبدأ لازم نحطله بادئ

primer یکمل علیہ

### **B-Synthesis of the two DNA strands:**

الكلام تاع البناء رح بكون عن ال prokaryotes

• DNA polymerase III enzyme is responsible for the synthesis of both new DNA strands. The enzyme synthesizes the new DNA strands only in the 5\→3\ direction, and it cannot start DNA synthesis without the presence of RNA primers.

اللي بحطلنا هار ال Polymer بني عليه عشان ال polymerase

هوه RNA primase

هيك خلص القسم الاول من الملف الخامس

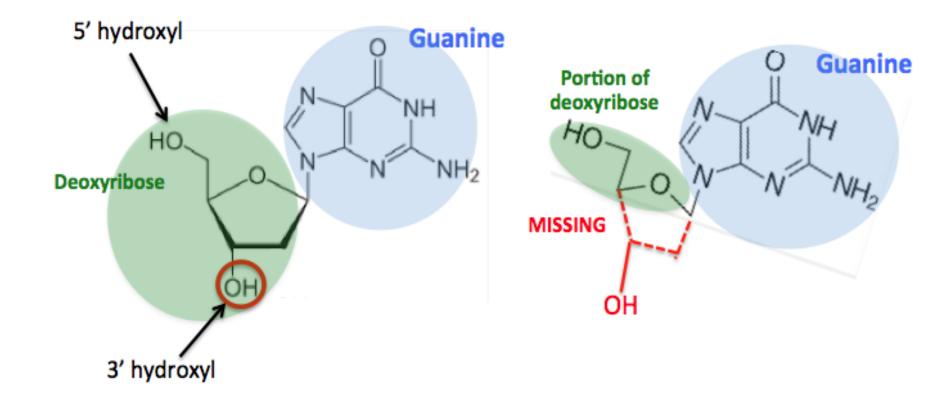


The antiviral drug Acyclovir (structure pictured below) is used to treat infections caused by double-stranded DNA viruses such as herpes simplex virus. Acyclovir acts at the level of DNA synthesis.

- A. Acyclovir functions as the analog of what deoxynucleoside?
- B. Acyclovir cannot be incorporated into the DNA unless it is modified by a virally encoded kinase. Explain why the activity of a kinase is required for Acyclovir to be incorporated during DNA synthesis.

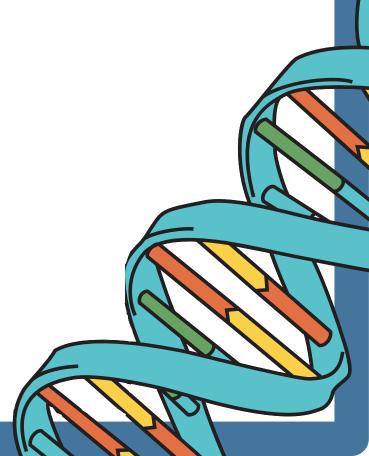
سؤال ضافته الركتوره بنهاية المحاضره بناءً على المحاضرات السابقه





**Natural substrate** 

Acyclovir

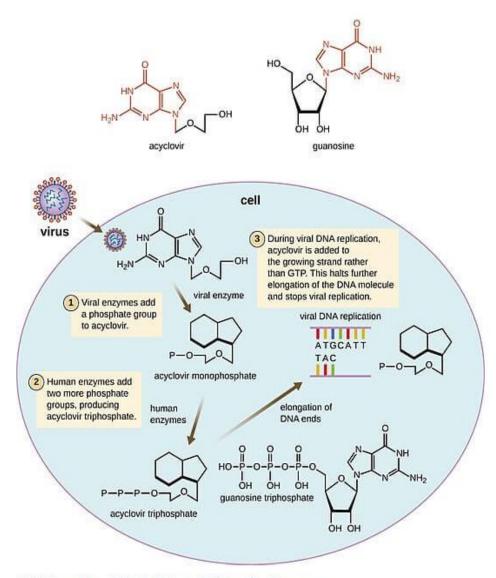




- A. Deoxyguanosine.
- B. Without the triphosphate group, Acyclovir cannot incorporate into a growing strand of DNA. Kinases phosphorylate their substrate. The kinase adds the phosphate groups that Acyclovir is missing.







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