

## Subject: Genetics

Lecno: 6

Done By & Mahmond Al Qusaírí



## **Telomeres and Telomerases**

# The end replication problem

By Dr. Walaa Bayoumie El Gazzar

#### Chromosome

AGGG AGGGTTAGGG AGGGTTAGGGTTA GGTTAGGGTTAGGG AGGGTTAGGGTTAGG GTTAGGGTTAGGG1 TAGGGTTAGGGT GTTAGGGTTAG **1**(**1**(**1**)

• telomere

ستكون من DNA ومعها شوية بروتينات حزيء DNA ومعها شوية بروتينات

#### **Telomere's and Telomerases**

(non coding) - sequence of nucleatides

مش راح يعطينا بروتيناه

- **Telomeres:** Telomeres are complexes of <u>noncoding</u> <u>DNA plus proteins</u> located at the ends of linear chromosomes.
- Its name is derived from the Greek nouns telos (end) and meros (part).
- Their DNA consists of thousands of repeats of a sixnucleotide sequence 5 `-TTAGGG -3 ` at the 3 ` end of each DNA strand.
- The **3** ` end overhangs the 5 ` end by a few hundred nucleotides long. The overhanging end folds back on itself and binds proteins that protect it from recombination.
- They <u>maintain the structural integrity of the chromosome</u>, <u>preventing attack by nucleases</u>, and <u>allow repair systems</u> <u>to distinguish a true end from a break in dsDNA</u>.





#### **Telomere shortening:**

- Eukaryotic cells face a special problem in replicating the ends of their linear DNA molecules. Following removal of the RNA primer <u>from the</u> <u>extreme 5'-end of the lagging strand</u>, there is no way to fill in the remaining gap with DNA.
- Consequently, in most normal human somatic cells, <u>telomeres shorten</u> with each successive cell division <u>which may not be a problem after a few</u> <u>cell cycles because telomeres do not contain expressible genes</u>.
- Once telomeres are shortened beyond some critical length, the cell is no

longer able to divide and is said to be **Senescent**. stem colls: concer colls, germ colls is belomers المت stem concer colls يقدم بإملانة telomers يقدم بإملانة telomers في division الحي من رع نوص من الأيمار المن critical length الذي لت نتمكن من الانفت بعده.

 In germ cells and other stem cells, as well as in cancer cells, telomeres do not shorten and the cells do not senesce. This is a result of the presence

of a ribonucleoprotein, **telomerase**, which maintains telomeric length in these cells. Cells that no longer divide or will divide only a few number of times do not express telomerase









#### END REPLICATION PROBLEM





### **Telomerase:**

- anscriptione DNA ~ RNA de lio quae reverse transcriptione RNA ~ DNA de lio quae -

- Telomerase is a reverse transcriptase ( uses an internal RNA strand as a template for synthesis of a complementary DNA strand).
- Its activity depends on the presence of an RNA molecule in its structure, <u>which is</u> <u>complementary to the TTAGGG repeat.</u>
- Telomerase recognizes the single stranded 3` terminus and uses its RNA molecule as a template to elongate the parental strand then this parental strand is used as a template for synthesis of the telomere of the lagging strand



