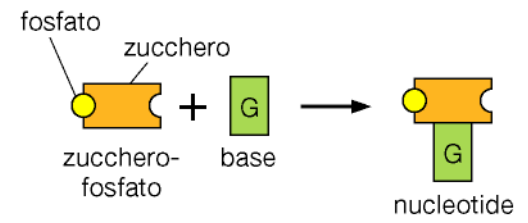
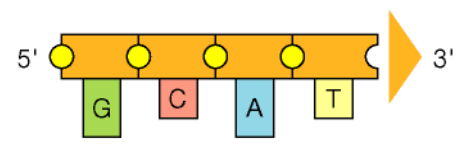


Replicazione del DNA

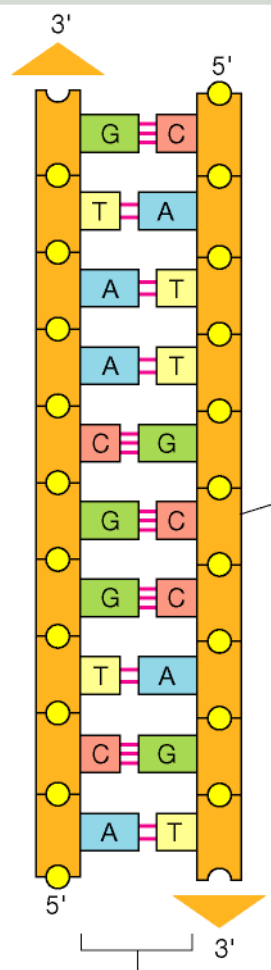
elementi costitutivi del DNA



filamento di DNA

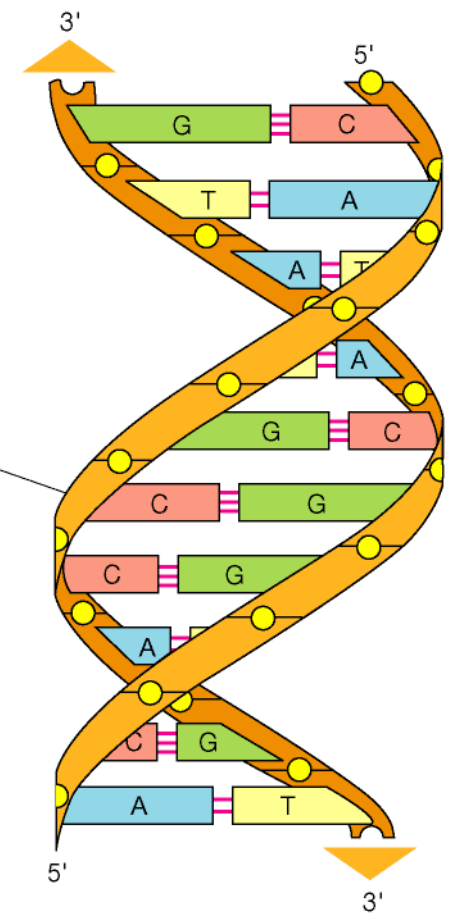


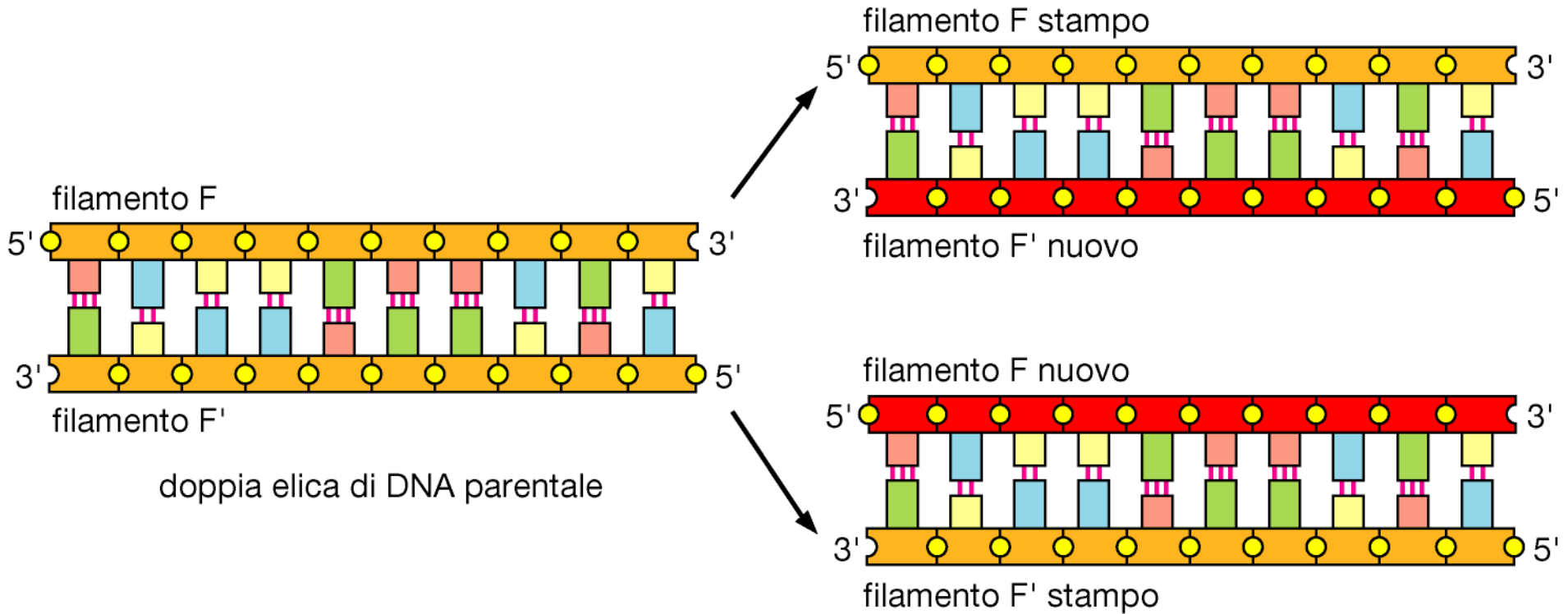
doppio filamento di DNA

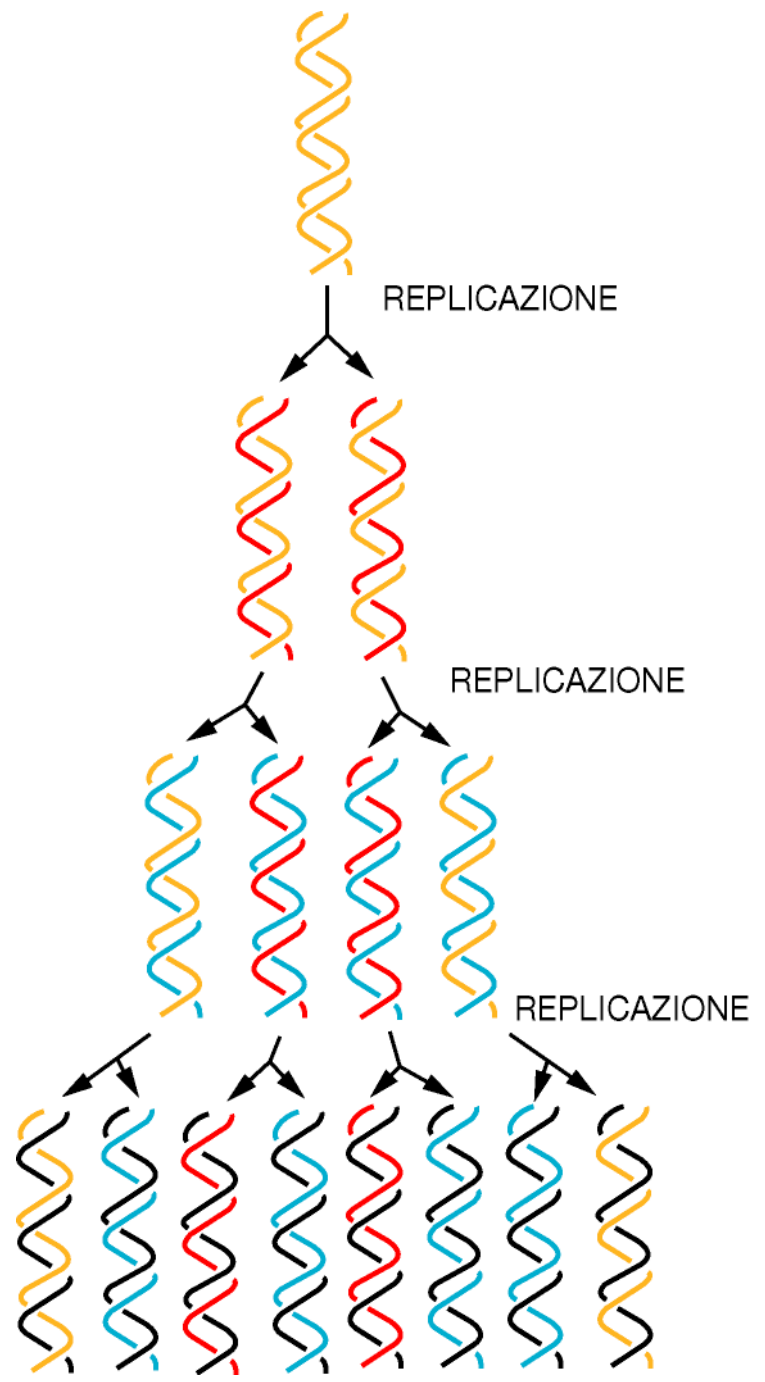


coppie di basi unite da legami idrogeno

doppia elica di DNA



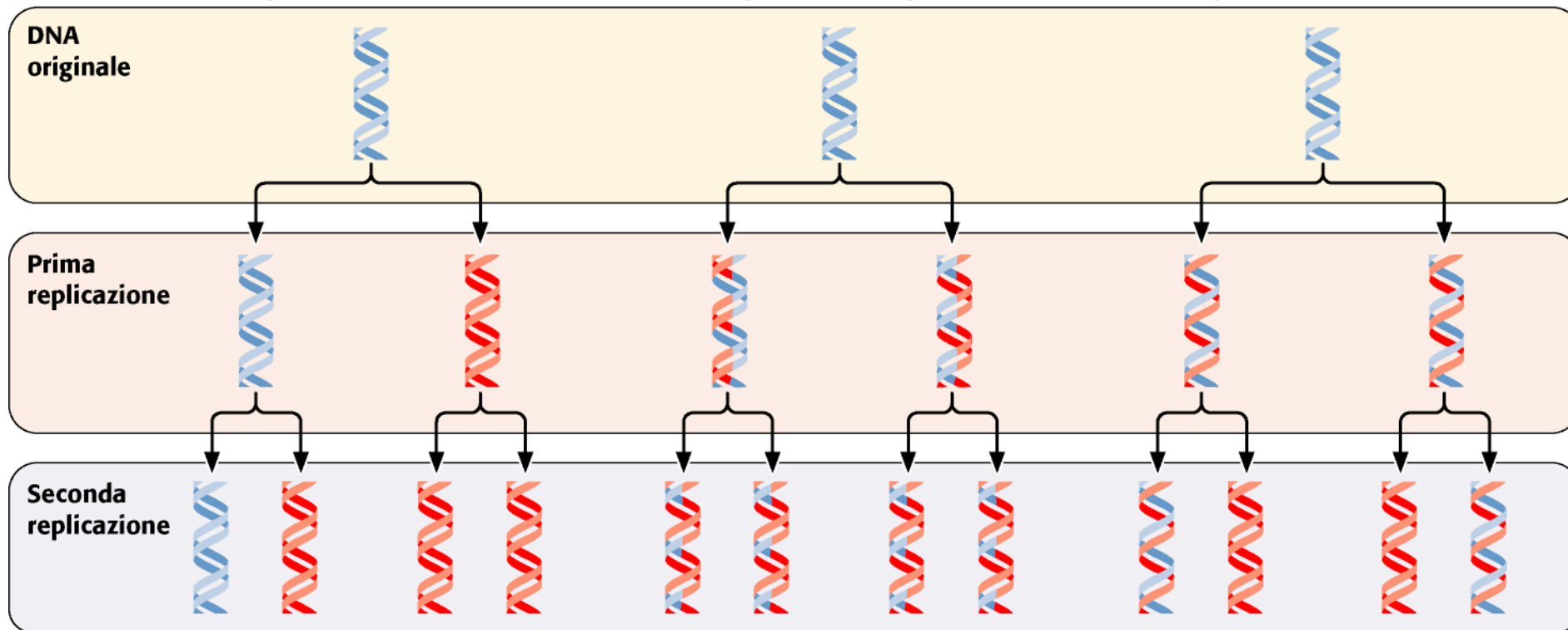




(a) **Replicazione conservativa**

(b) **Replicazione dispersiva**

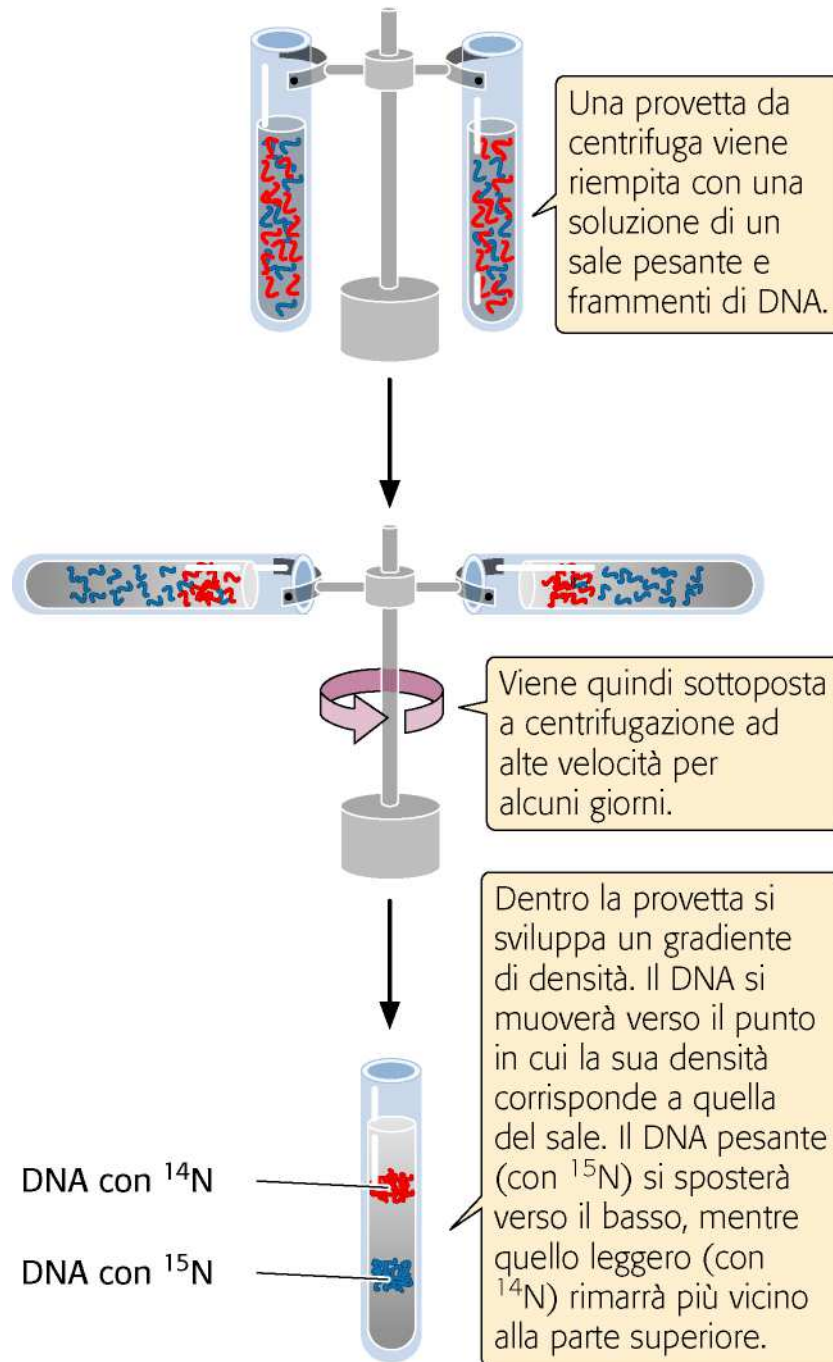
(c) **Replicazione semiconservativa**

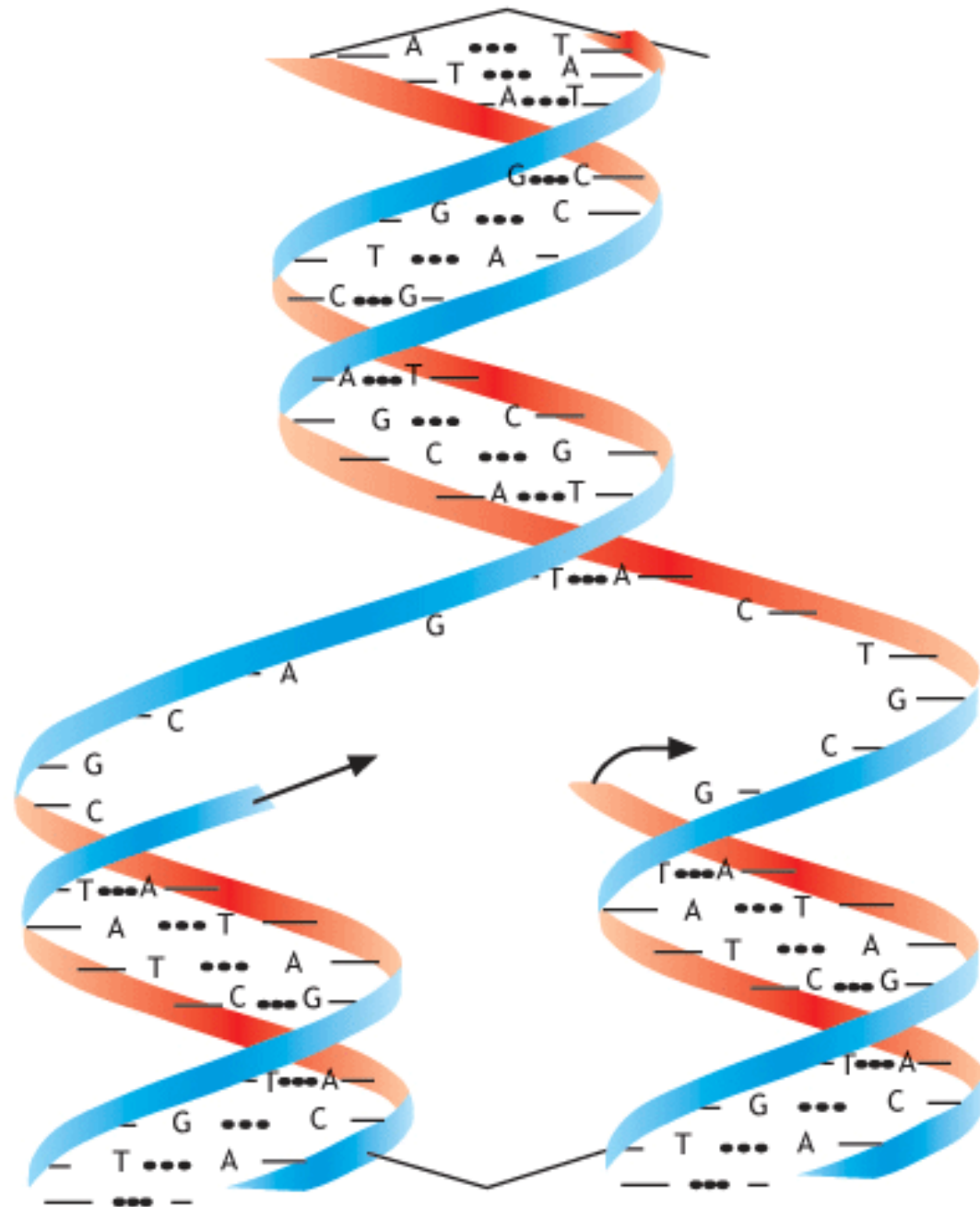


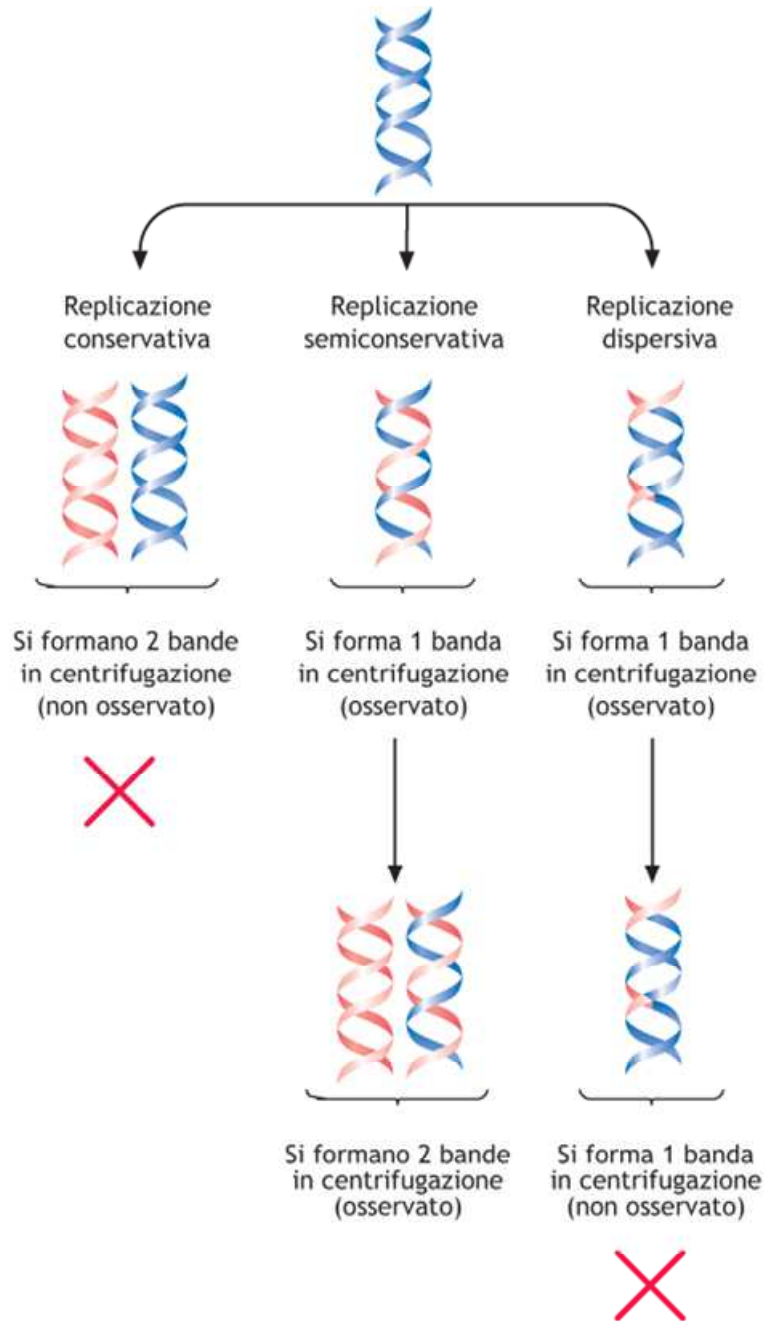
Esperimento di Meselson e Stahl (1958)

^{14}N = azoto leggero

^{15}N = azoto pesante

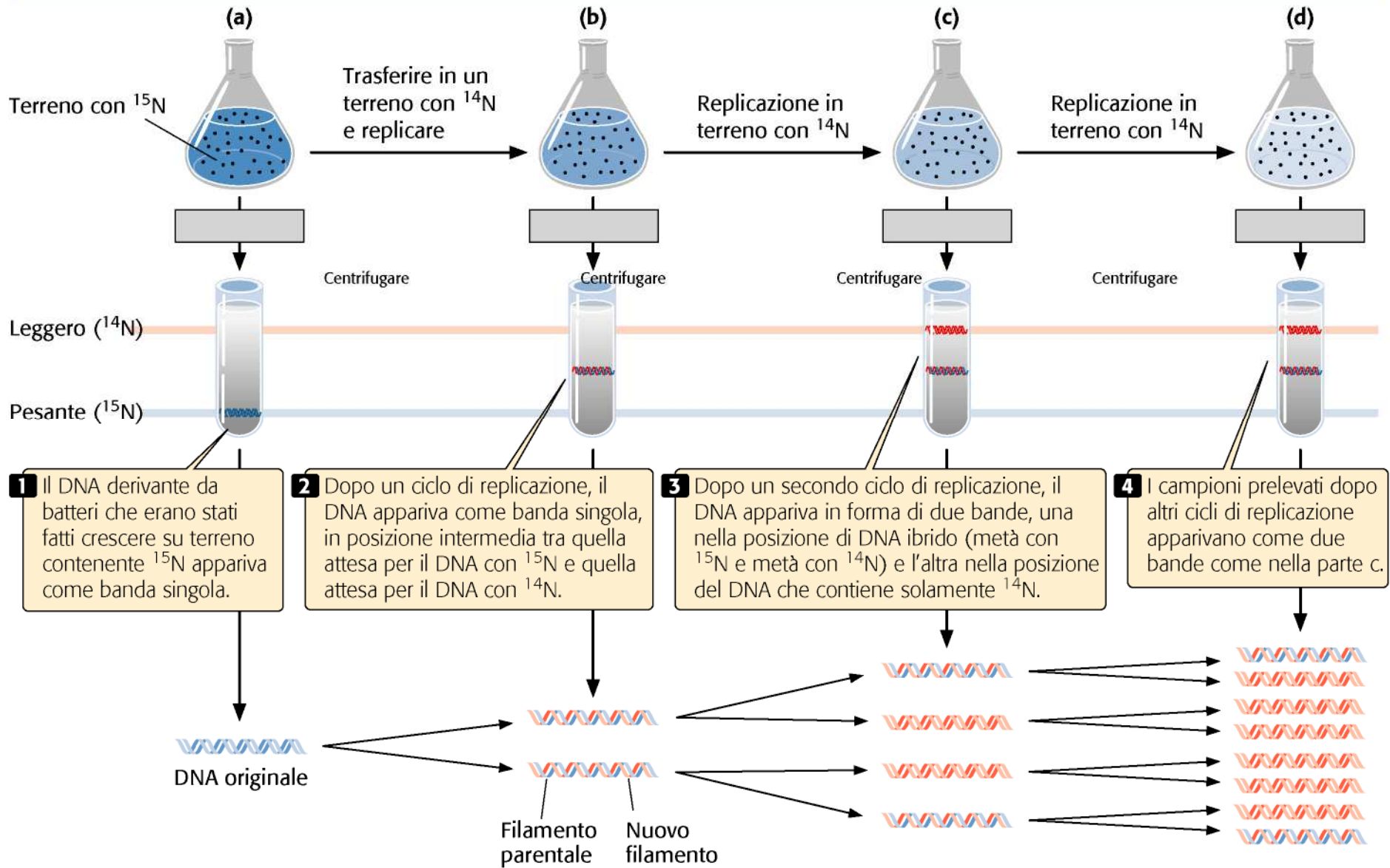




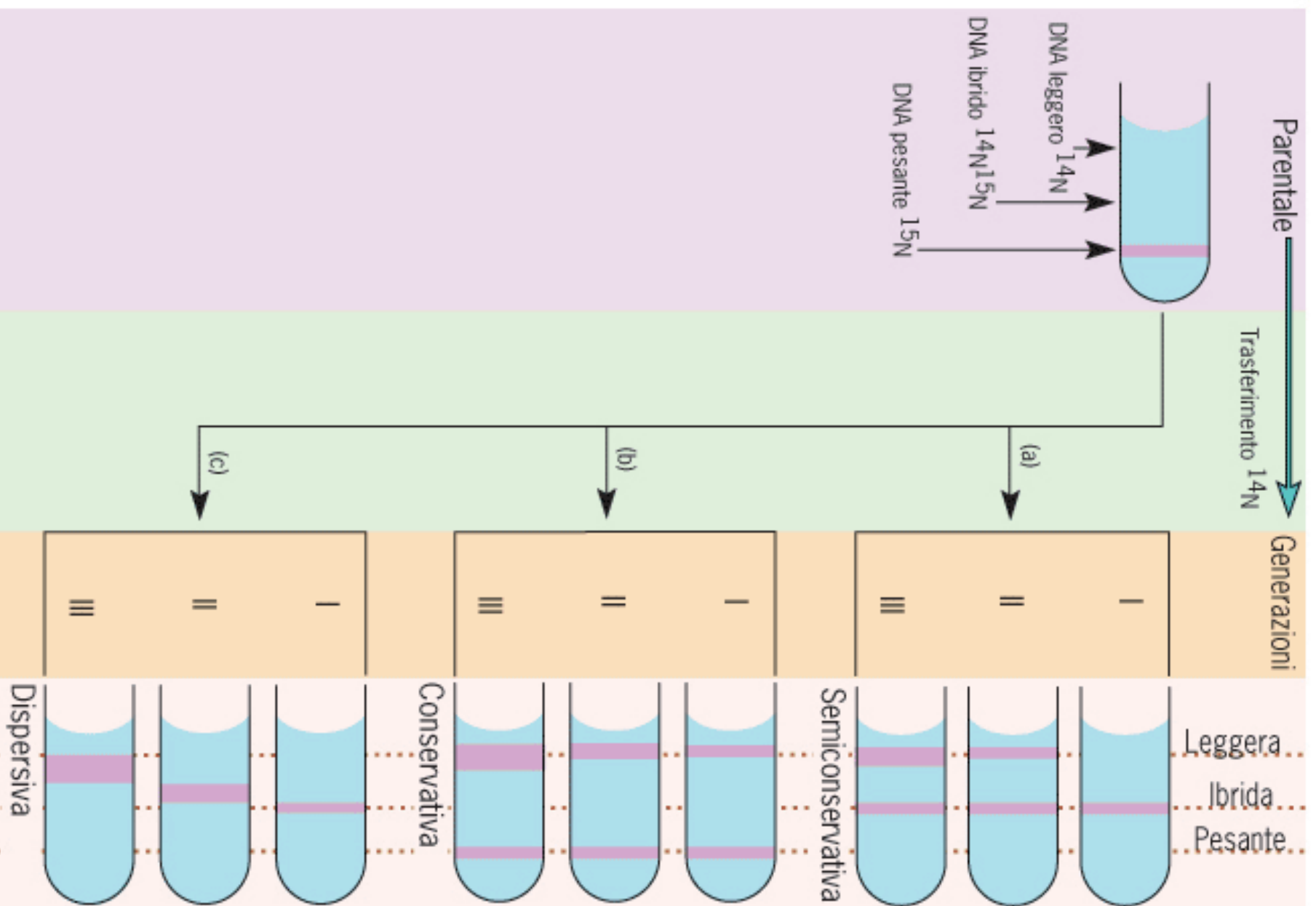


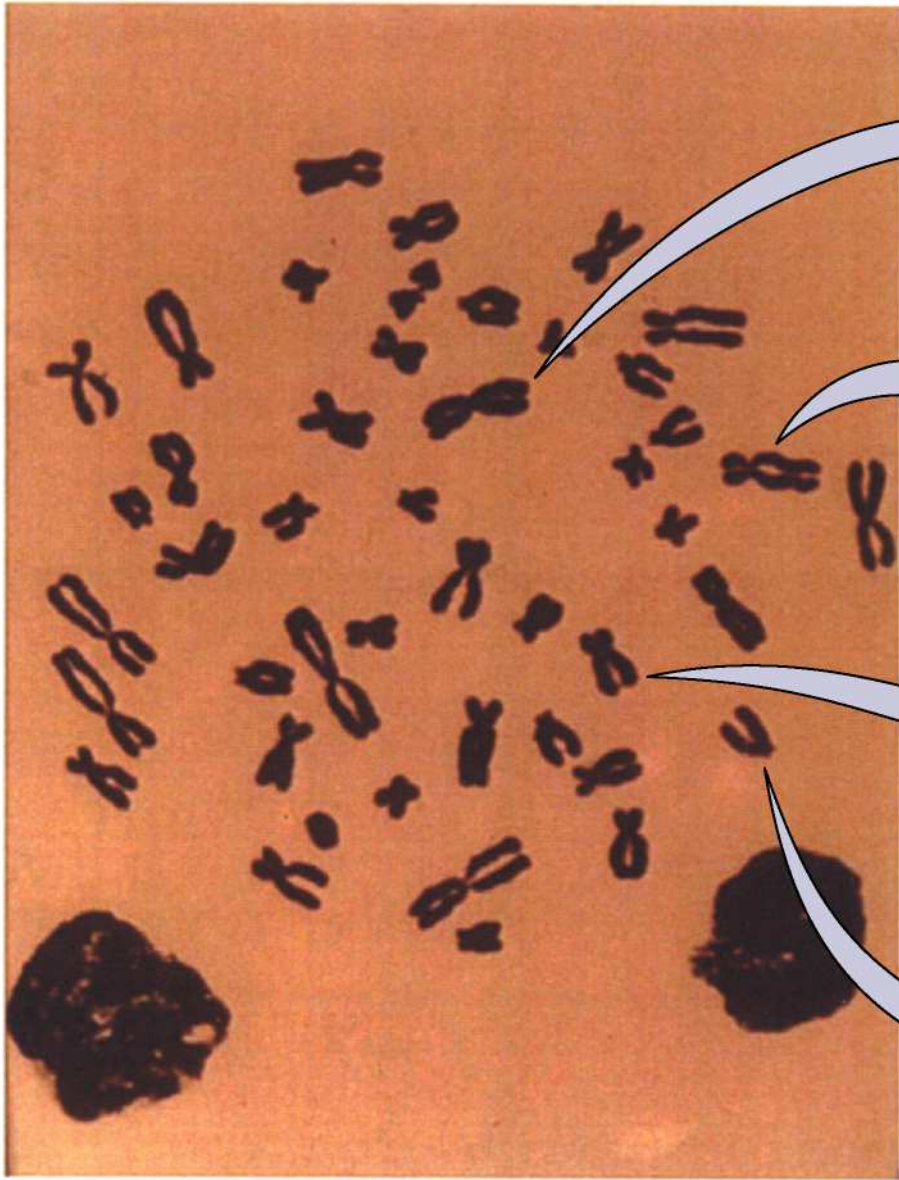
Esperimento

Domanda: Quale modello di replicazione del DNA (conservativa, dispersiva o semiconservativa) si applica a *E. coli*?



Conclusione: La replicazione del DNA in *E. coli* è semiconservativa.





Metacentrico



Submetacentrico



Acrocentrico

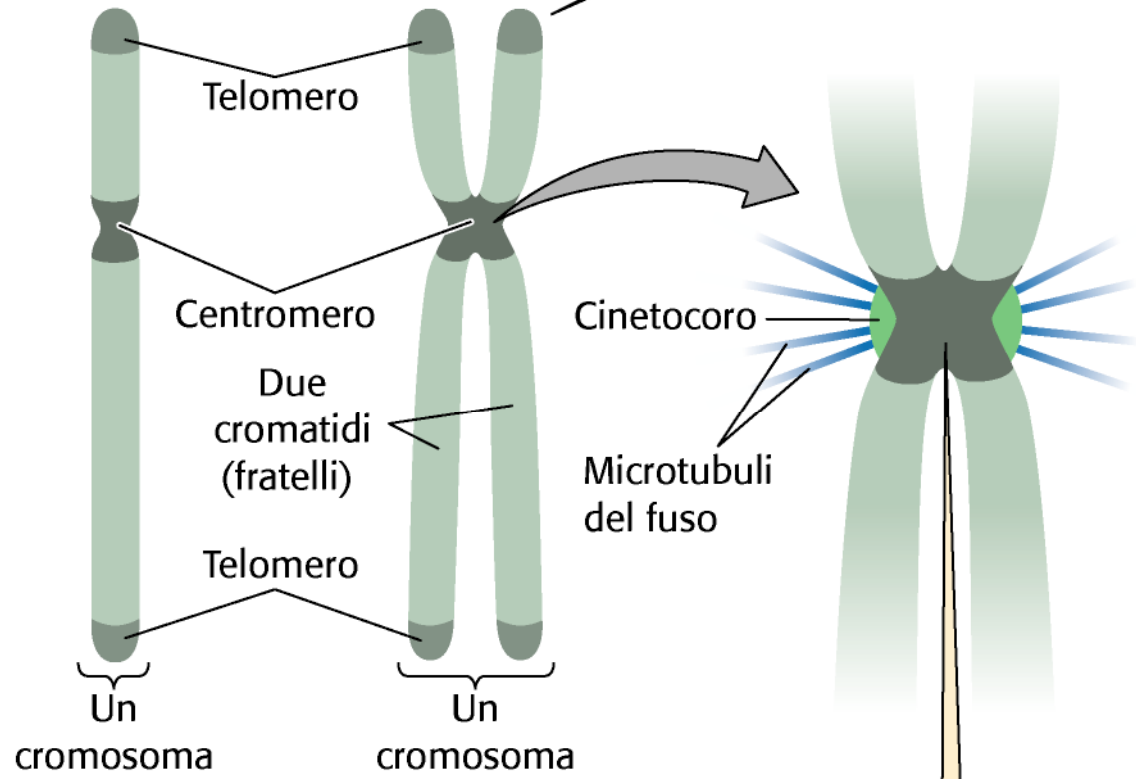


Telocentrico

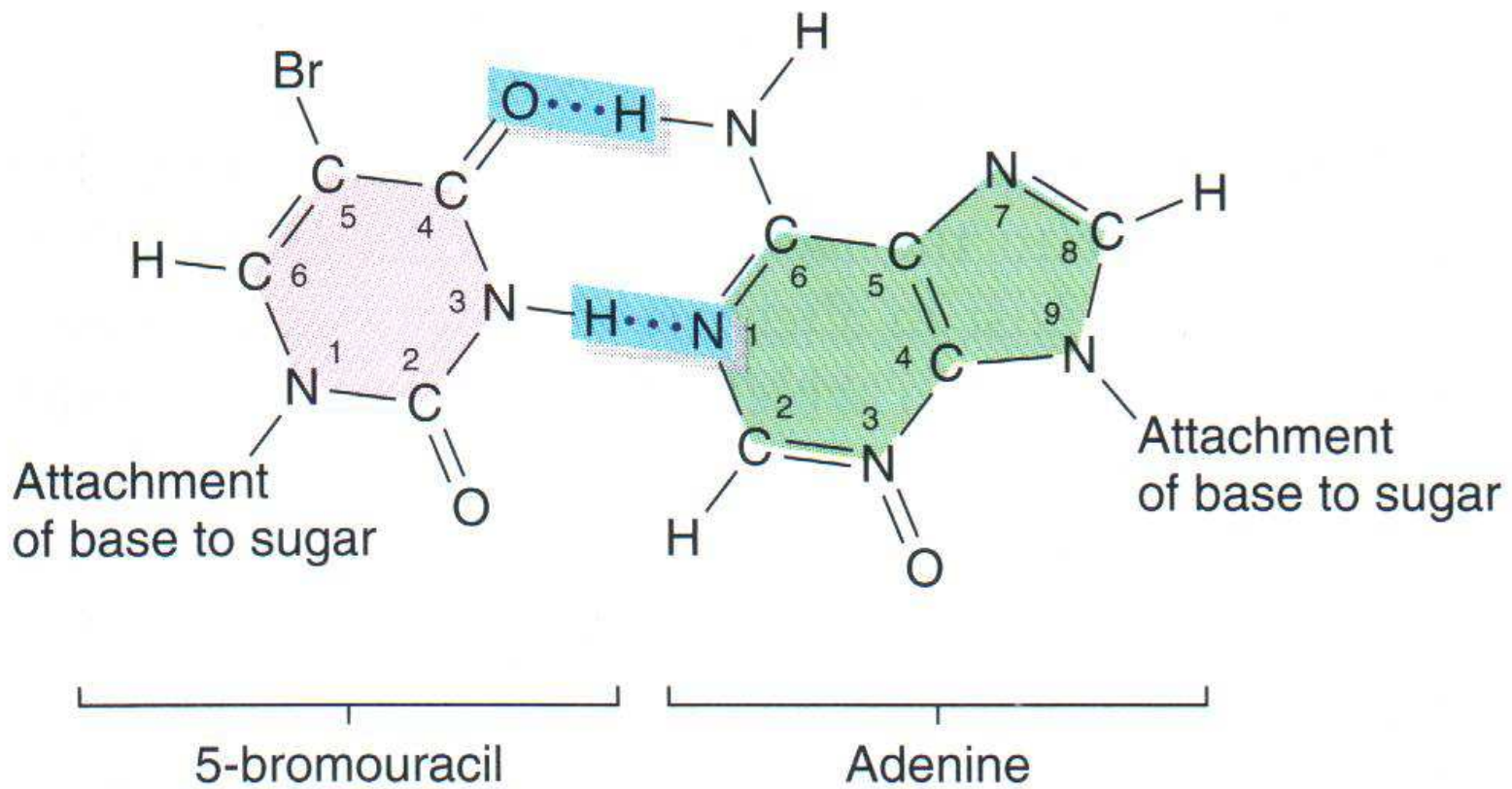
In alcuni momenti un cromosoma è costituito da un singolo cromatide...

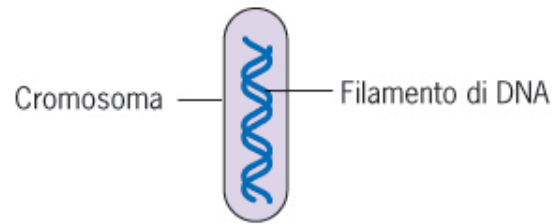
...in altri è formato da due cromatidi (fratelli).

I telomeri rappresentano le estremità stabili dei cromosomi.

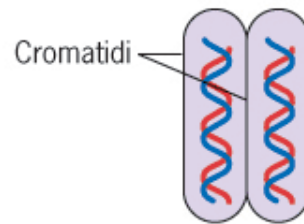


Il centromero è una regione contratta del cromosoma in cui si forma il cinetocoro e a cui si attaccano i microtubuli del fuso.

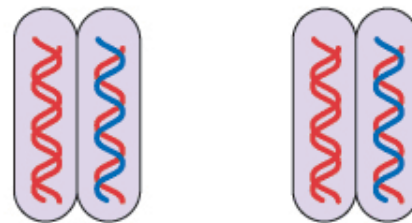
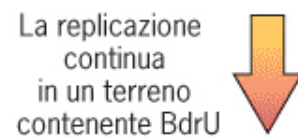




Il cromosoma contiene solo timidina

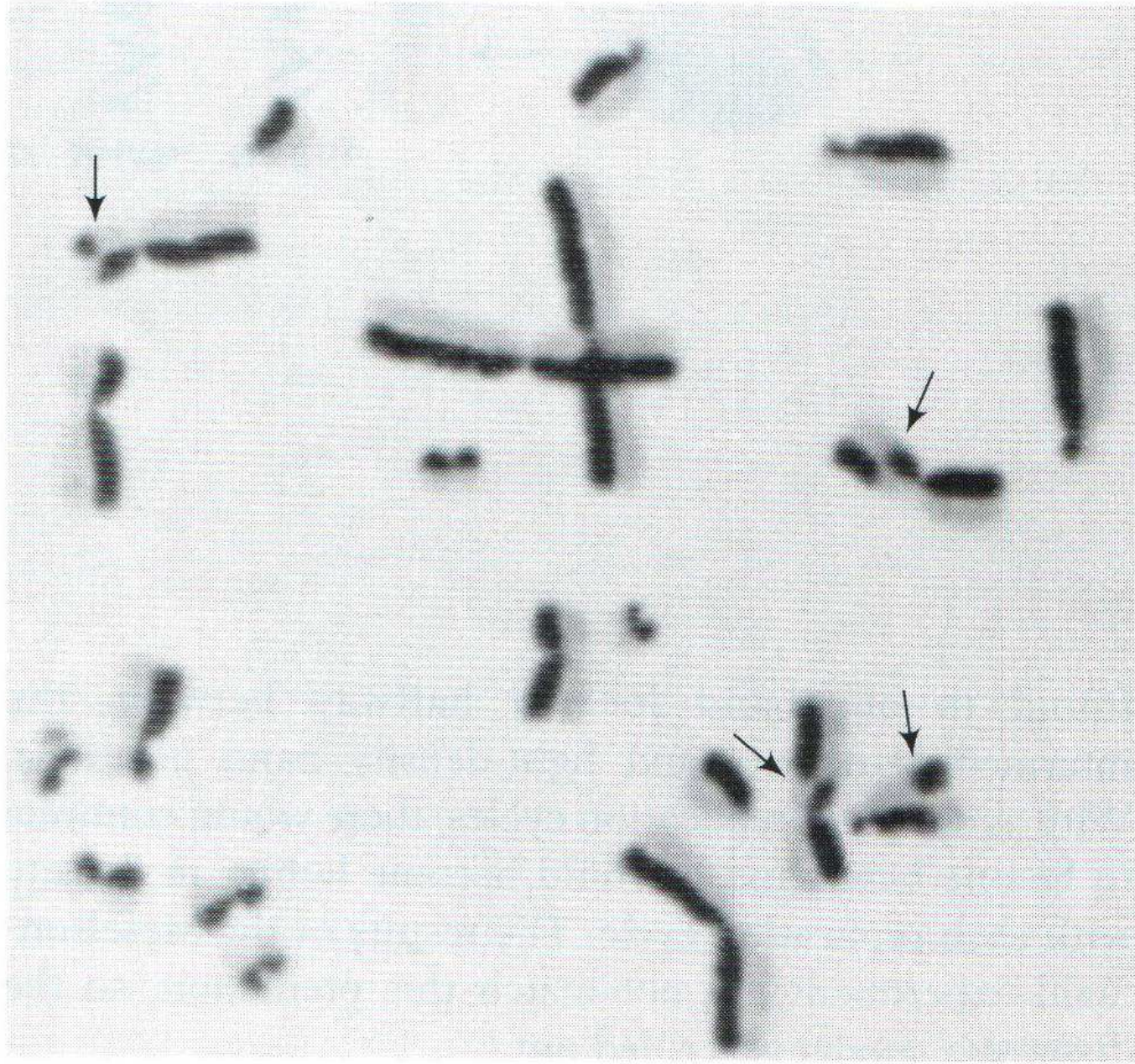


Ambedue i cromatidi contengono un filamento con BrdU ed un filamento con timidina

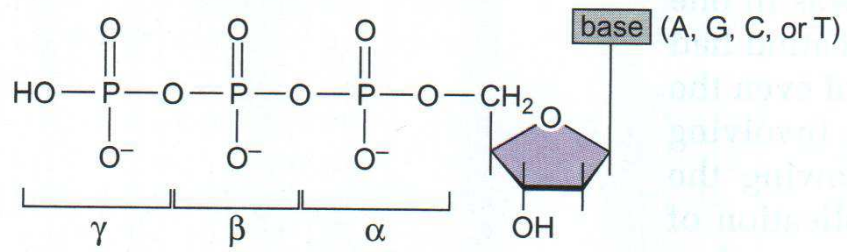


Un cromatidio di ciascun cromosoma contiene timidina

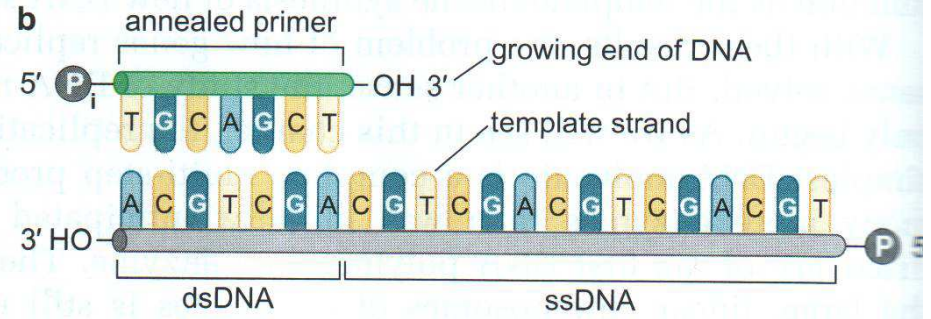
(a)

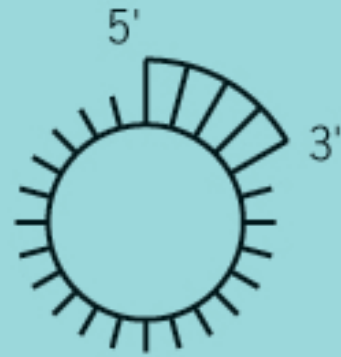
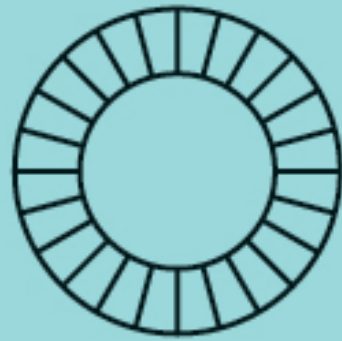


a



b

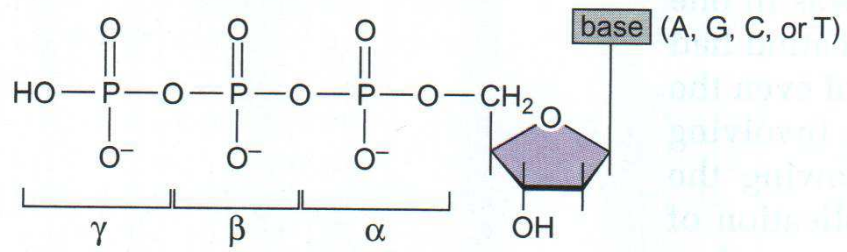




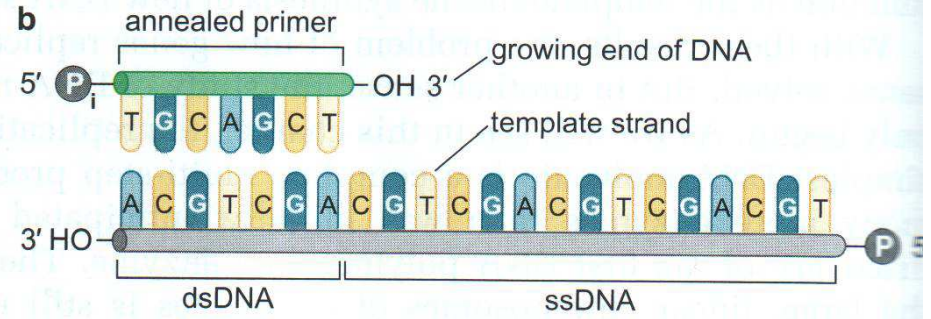
(a)

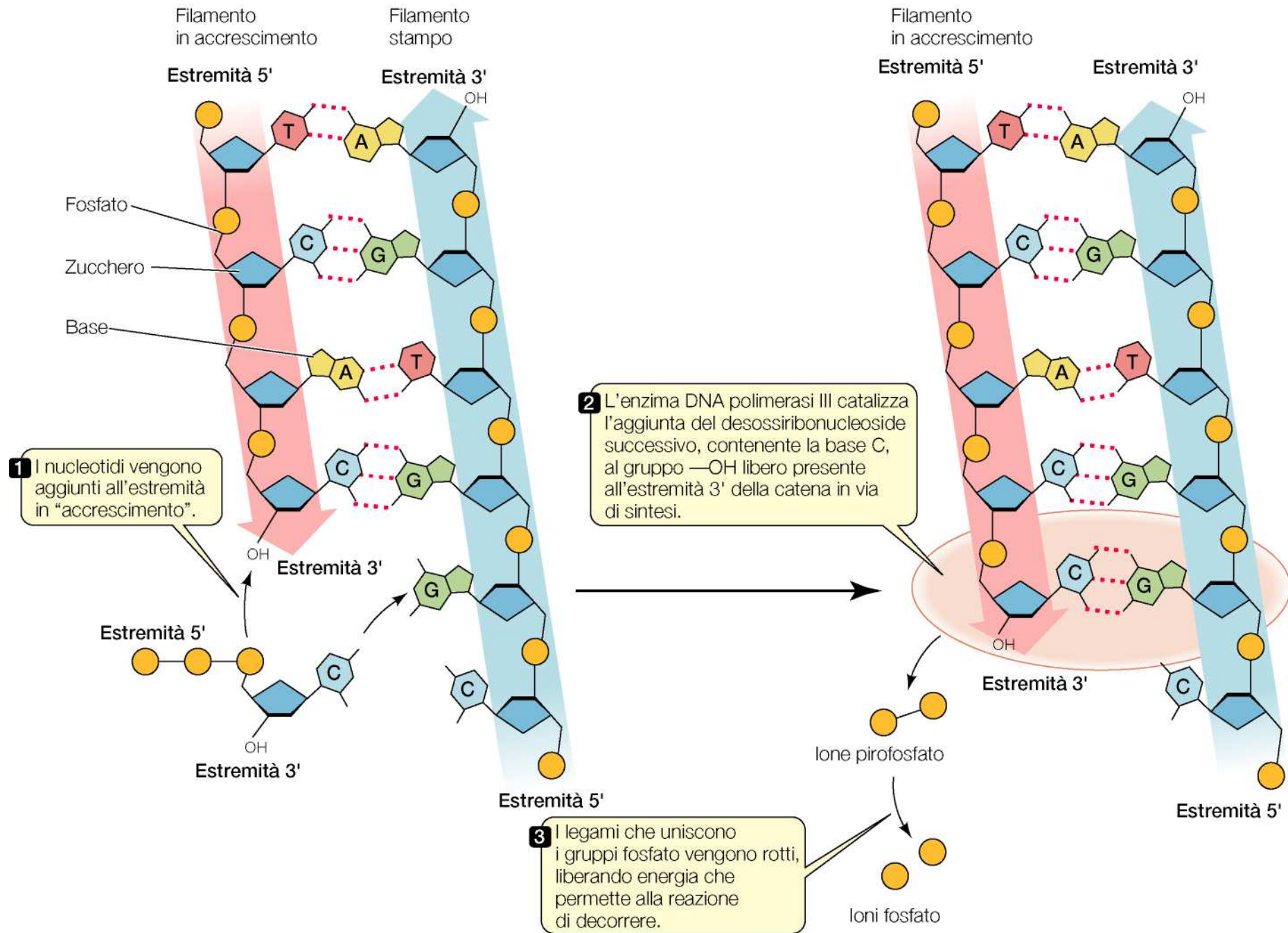
(b)

a

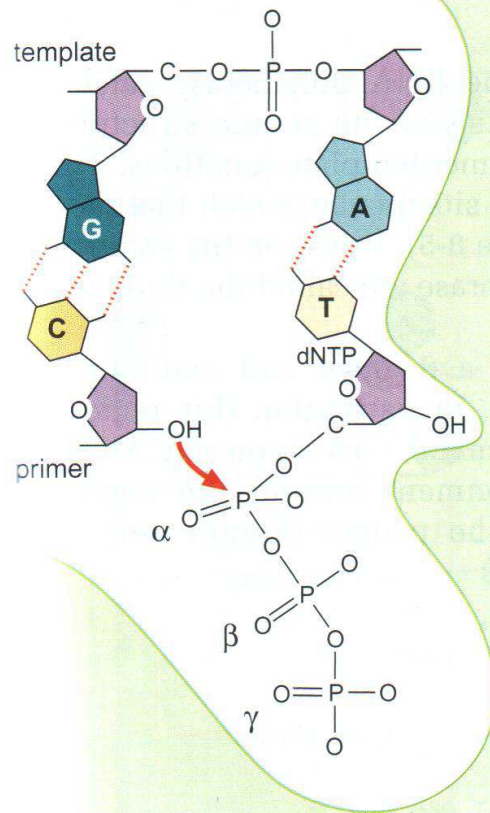


b





a correct base pair



b incorrect base pair

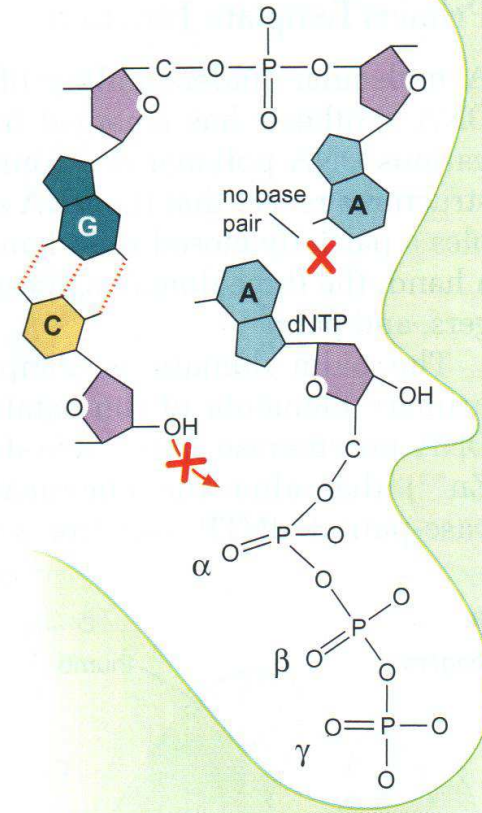


FIGURE 8-3 Correctly paired bases are required for DNA polymerase catalyzed nucleotide

addition. (a) Schematic diagram of the attack of a primer 3'OH end on a correctly base-paired dNTP.

(b) Schematic diagram of the consequence of incorrect base-pairing on catalysis by DNA polymerase. In the example shown, the incorrect A:A base pair displaces the α -phosphate of the incoming nucleotide. This incorrect alignment reduces the rate of catalysis dramatically resulting in the DNA polymerase preferentially adding correctly base-paired dNTPs. (Source: Based on Brautigan C.A. and Steitz T.A. 1998. Structural and functional insights provided by crystal structures of DNA polymerase. *Curr. Opin. Structural Biology* 8: 60, fig 4, part d. Copyright © 1998 with permission from Elsevier.)

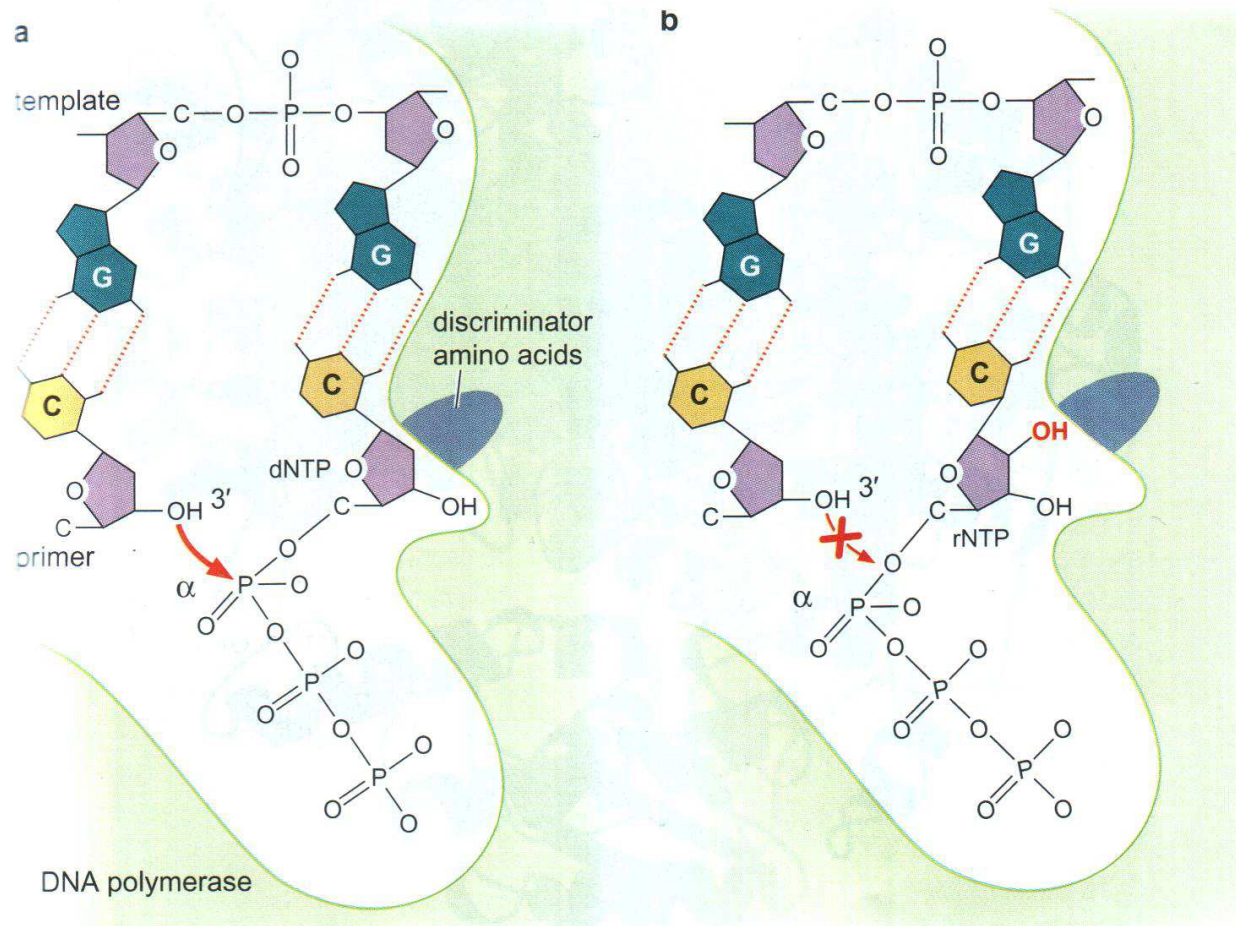
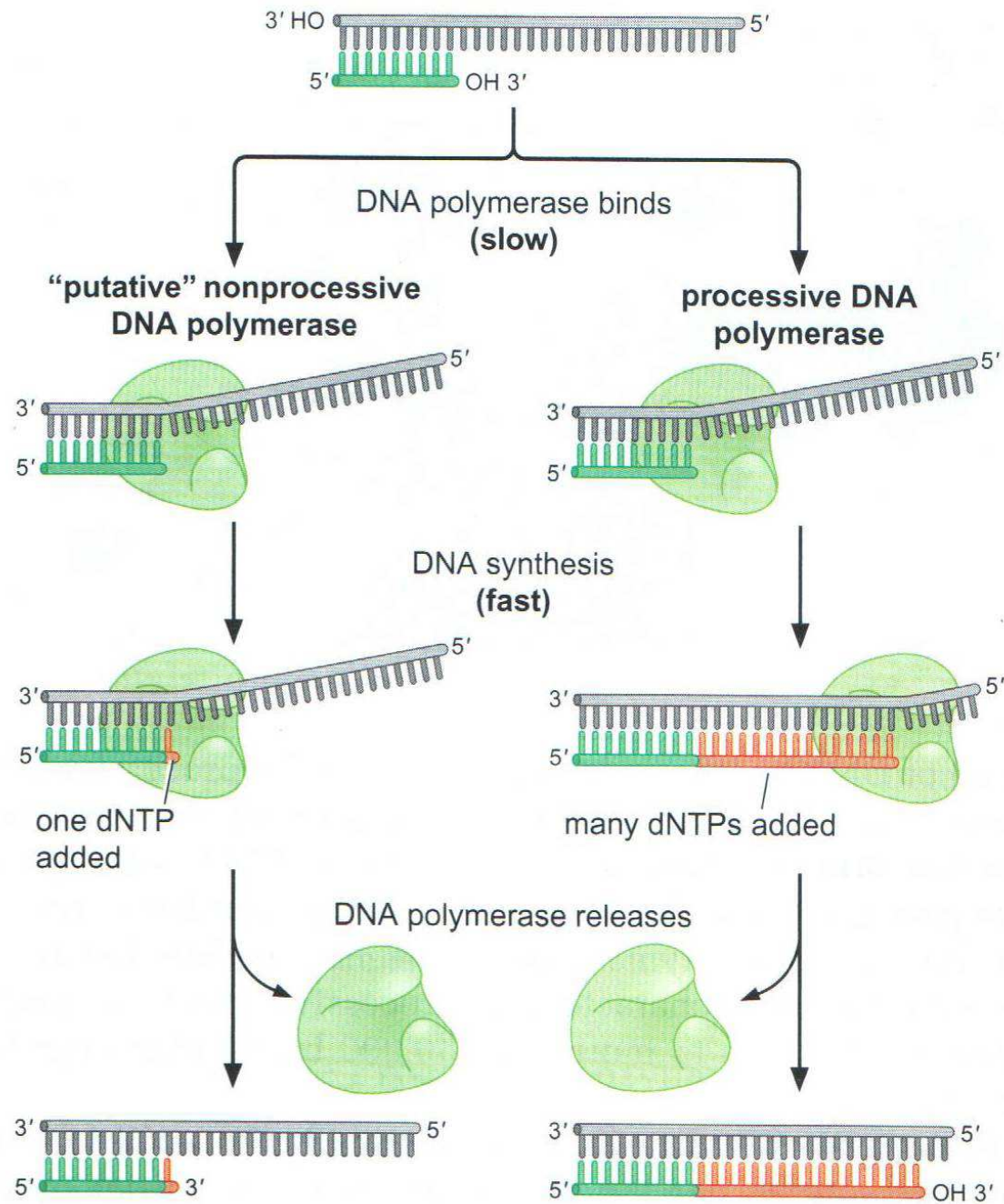


FIGURE 8-4 Schematic illustration of the steric constraints preventing catalysis using rNTPs by DNA polymerase. (a) Binding of a correctly base-paired dNTP to the DNA polymerase. Under these conditions, the 3'OH of the primer and the α -phosphate of the dNTP are in close proximity. (b) Addition of a 2'OH results in a steric clash with amino acids (the discriminator amino acids) in the nucleotide binding pocket. This results in the α -phosphate of the dNTP being displaced and a misalignment with the 3'OH of the primer, dramatically reducing the rate of catalysis.

Processività: caratteristica degli enzimi che operano su substrati polimerici.

Nel caso della DNA-polimerasi è definita dal numero (medio) di desossi-nucleotidi che l'enzima aggiunge ogni volta che si lega alla struttura primer-stampo.



Ogni DNA-polimerasi ha una propria caratteristica processività, che varia da pochi nucleotidi a oltre 50.000 nucleotidi aggiunti per evento di legame.

La tappa limitante è data dal legame iniziale (circa 1 secondo).

Gene Product and or Function

DNA polymerase I

DNA polymerase II

DNA polymerase III

Initiator protein; binds to *oriC*

IHF protein (DNA-binding protein); binds to *oriC*

FIS protein (DNA-binding protein); binds to *oriC*

Helicase and activator of primase

Complexes with *dnaB* protein and delivers it to DNA

Primase; makes RNA primer for extension by DNA polymerase III

Single-strand binding (SSB) proteins; bind to unwound single-stranded arms of replication forks

DNA ligase; seals single-stranded gaps

Gyrase (type II topoisomerase); replication swivel to avoid tangling of DNA as replication fork advances

Origin of chromosomal replication

Terminus of chromosomal replication

TBP (*ter* binding protein); stalls replication forks

***E. coli* has 5 DNA polymerases**

Enzyme	Gene	Function
I	<i>polA</i>	major repair enzyme
II	<i>polB</i>	minor repair enzyme
III	<i>polC</i>	replicase
IV	<i>dinB</i>	SOS repair
V	<i>umuD'₂C</i>	SOS repair

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Figure 14.4 Only one DNA polymerase is the replicase. The others participate in repair of damaged DNA.

Table 9.1 Comparison of the Structural and Functional Characteristics of the *E. coli* DNA Polymerases I, II, and III

DNA Polymerase	Polymerization: 5'→3'	Exonuclease: 3'→5'	Exonuclease: 5'→3'	Molecular Weight (daltons)	Molecules per Cell (approximately)	Structural Genes
I	Yes	Yes	Yes	103,000	400	<i>polA</i>
II	Yes	Yes	No	90,000	?	<i>polB</i>
III	Yes	Yes	No	Core of 130,000, 27,500, and 10,000 subunits; 7 other subunits ^a	10–20	<i>dnaE</i> , <i>dnaQ</i> , and <i>holE</i> for core

^aPolymerase III consists of a catalytic core of α (alpha: 130,000 Da; *dnaE*), ϵ (epsilon: 27,500 Da; *dnaQ*; responsible for 3'→5' exonuclease activity), and θ (theta: 10,000 Da; *holE*), and 7 other subunits: τ (tau: 71,000 Da; *dnaX*), γ (gamma: 47,500 Da; *dnaX*), δ (delta: 35,000 Da; *holA*), δ' (delta prime: 33,000 Da; *holB*), χ (chi: 15,000 Da; *holC*), ψ (psi: 12,000 Da; *holD*), and β (beta: 40,600 Da; *dnaN*).

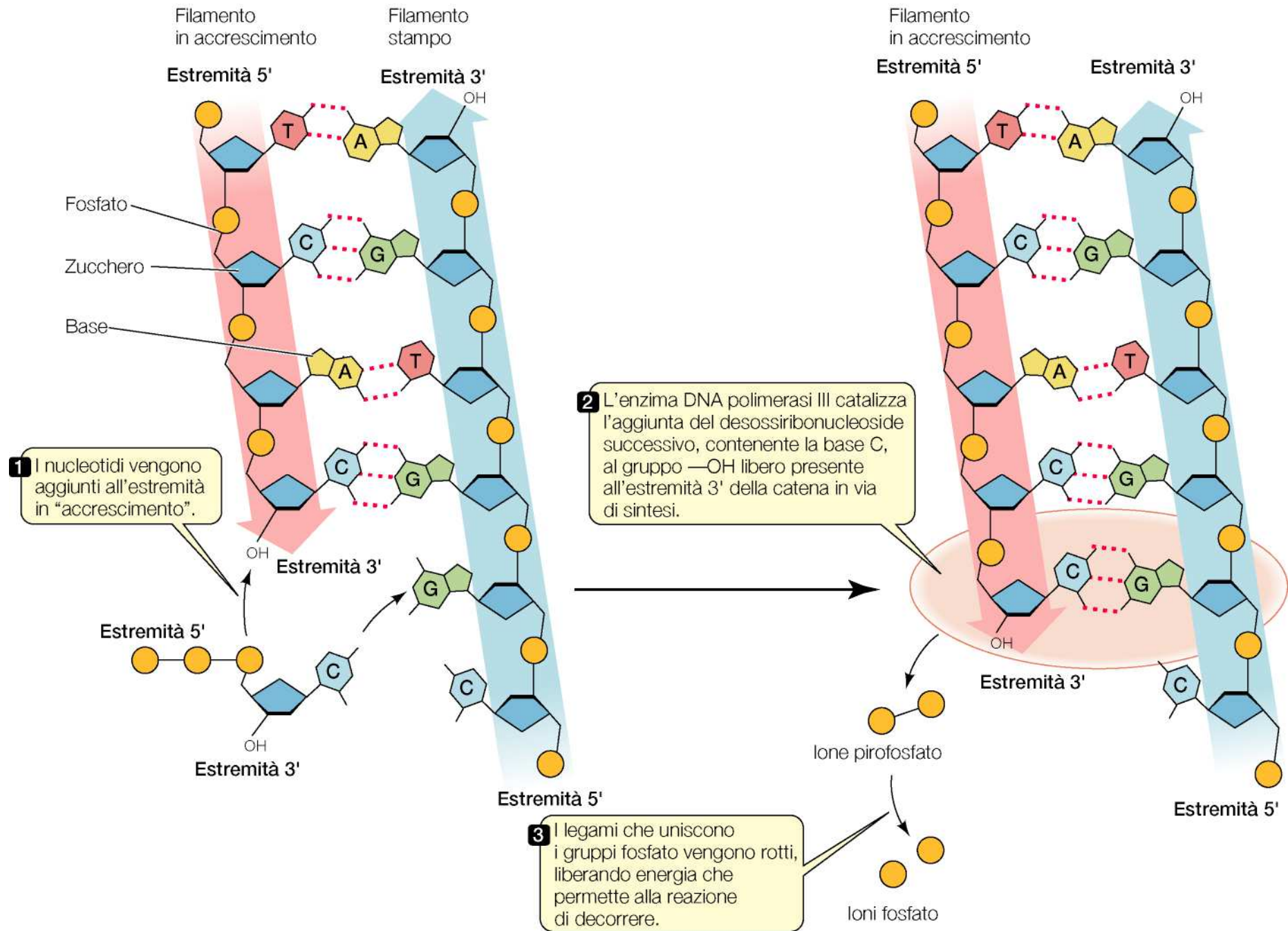


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II	Yes	Yes	No	90,000	?	<i>polB</i>
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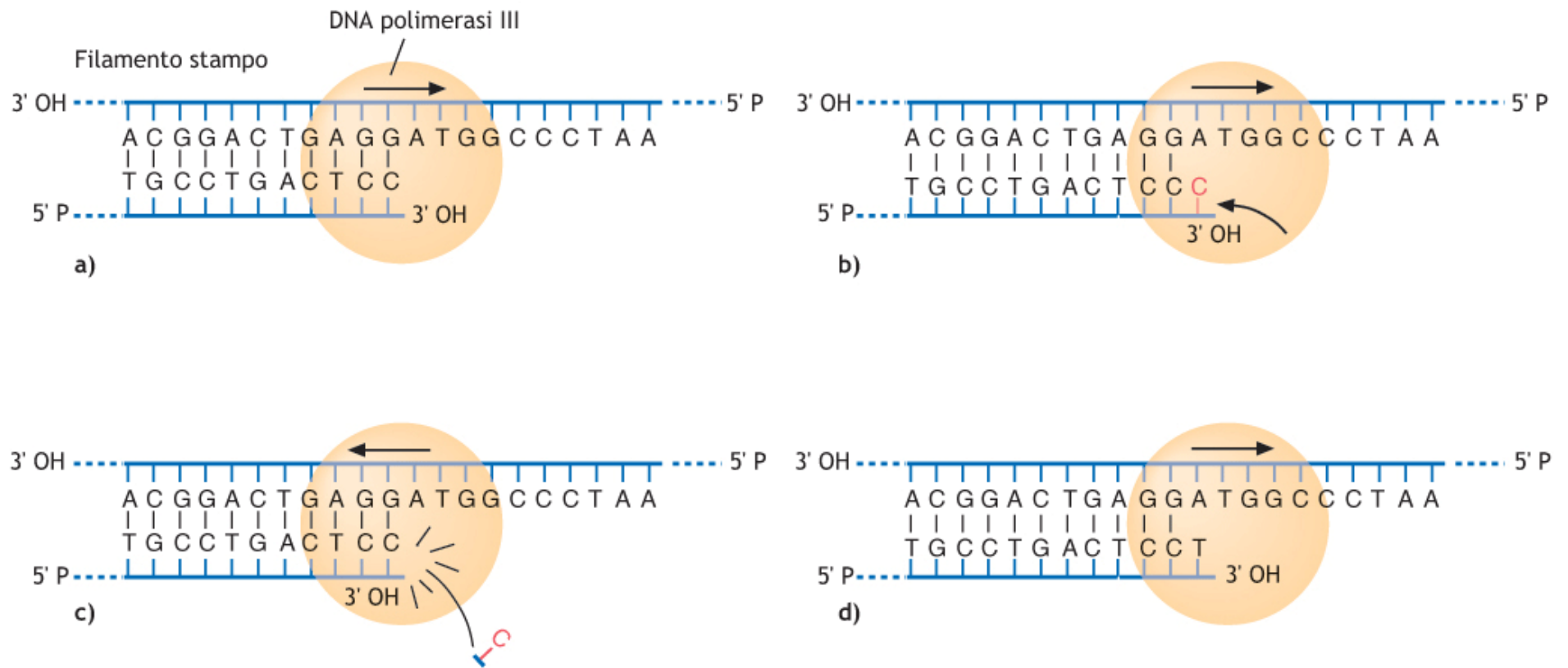
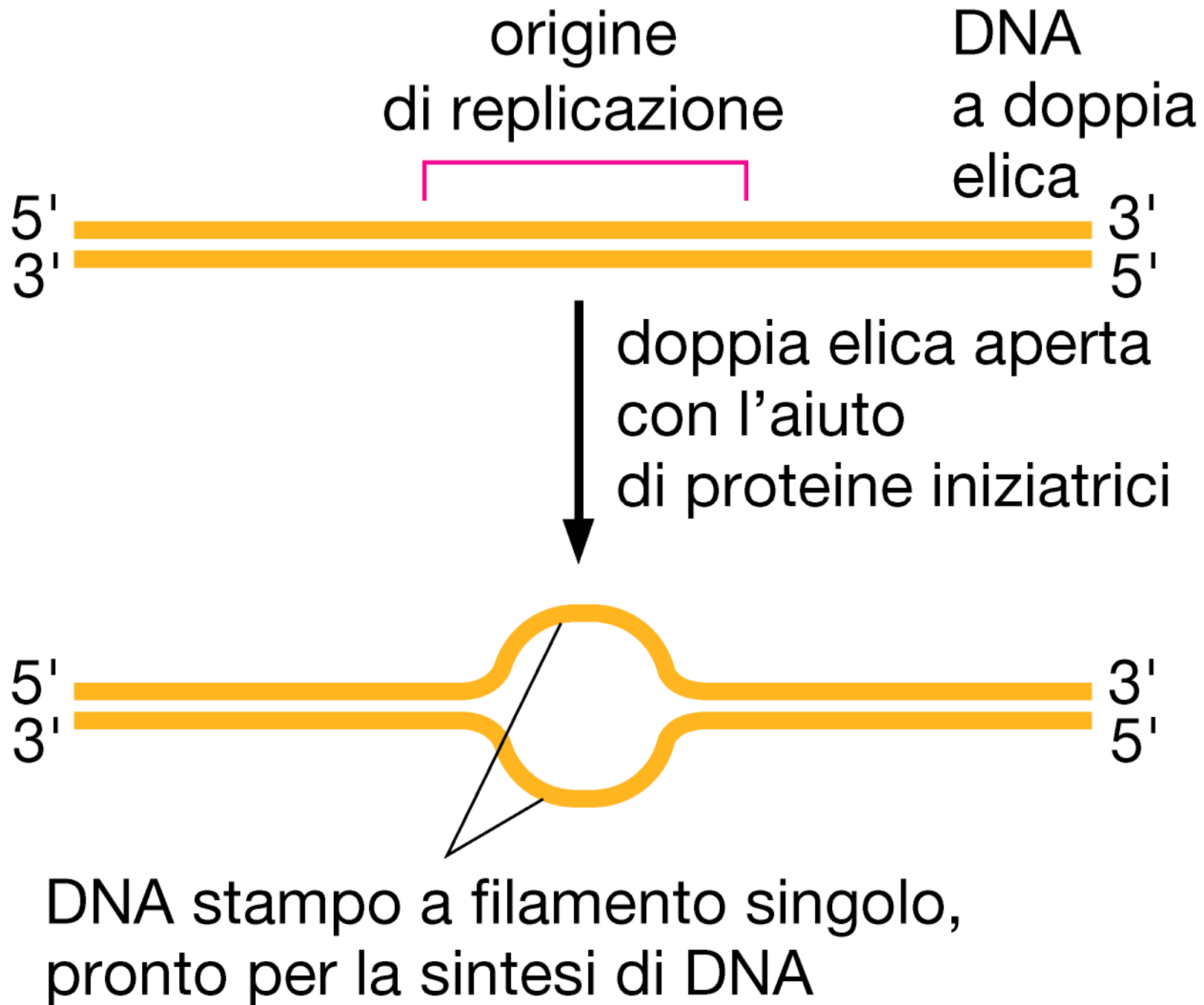
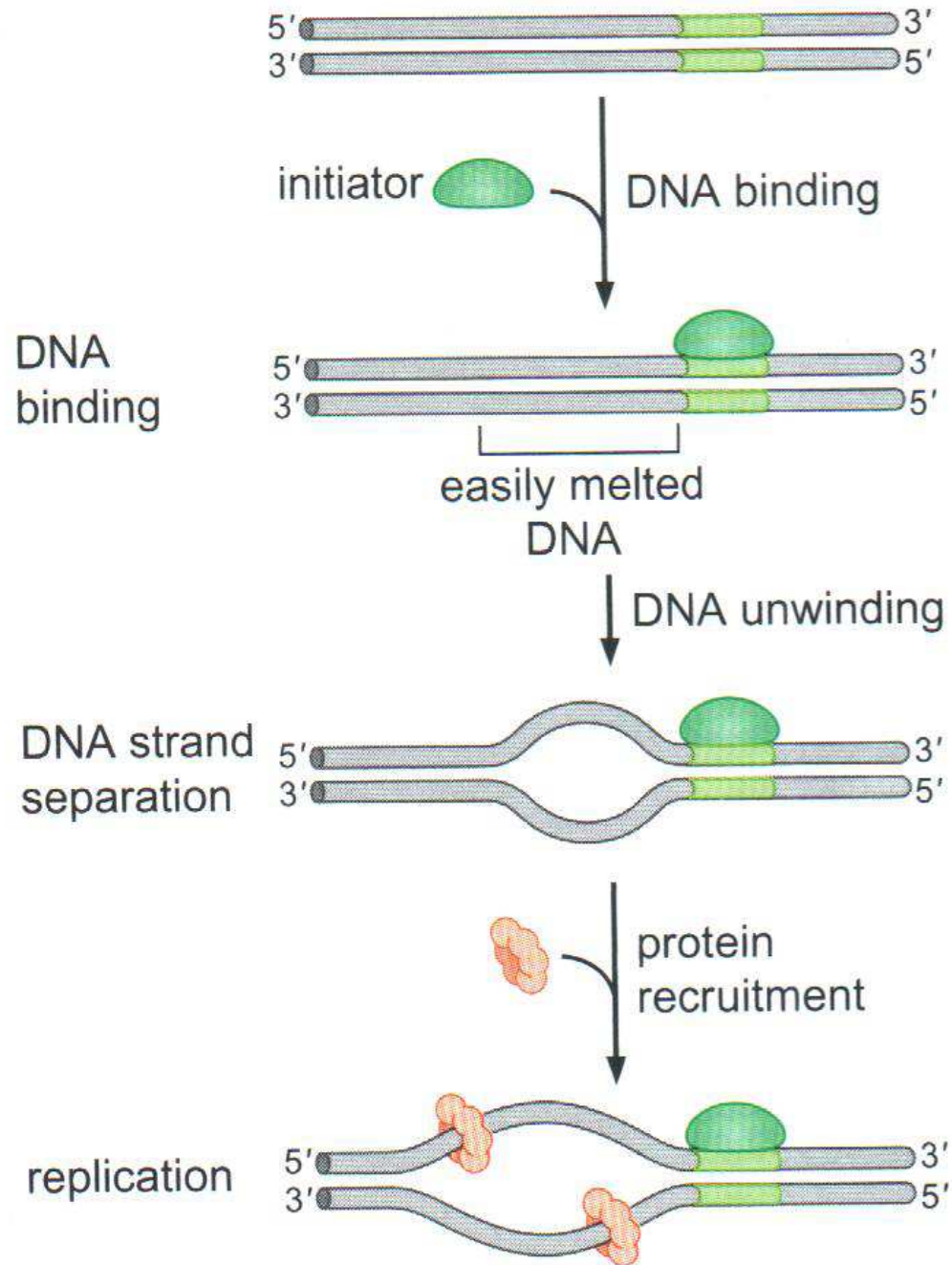
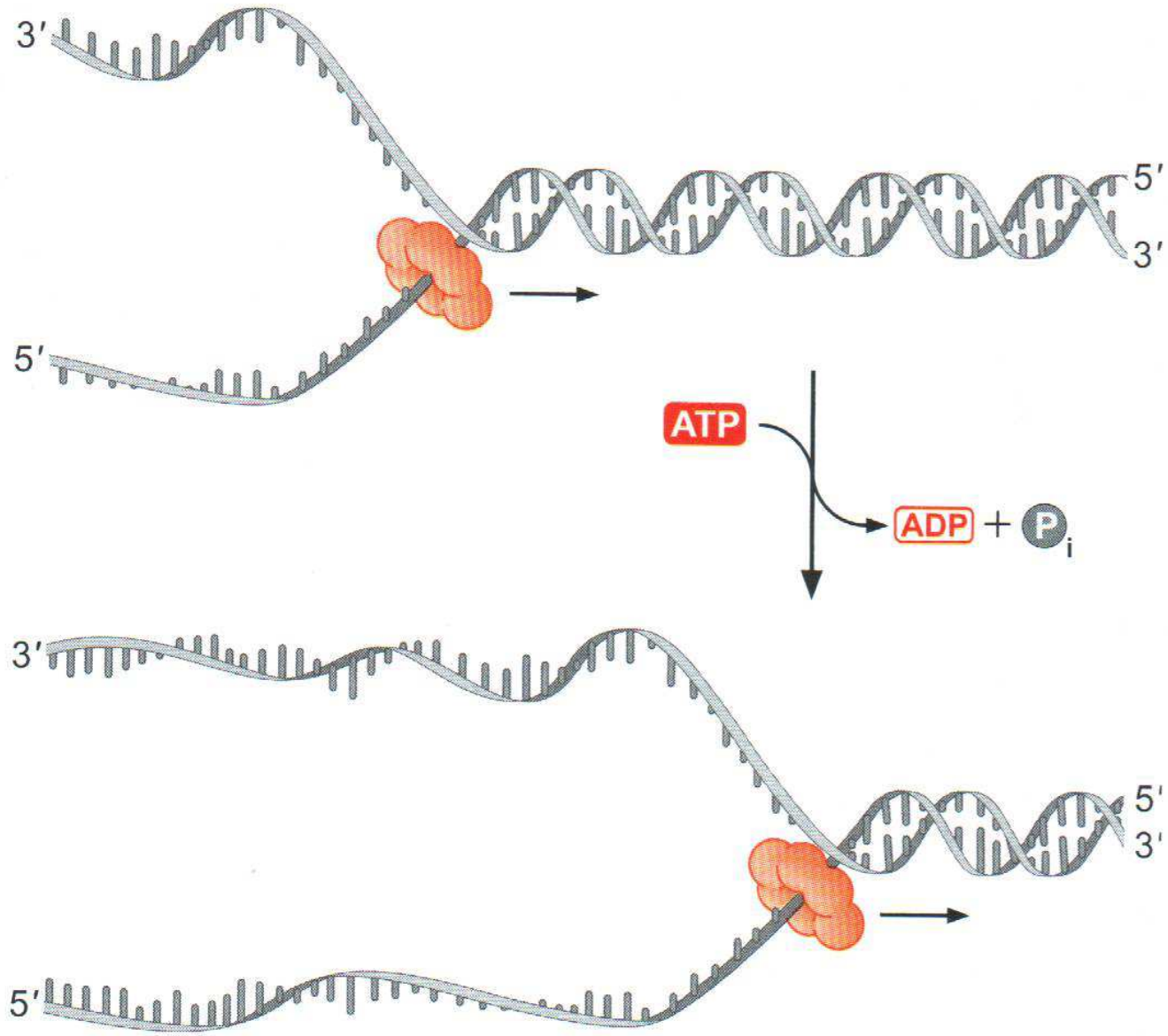


FIGURA 4.13 a) L'enzima sintetizza dall'estremo 5'P all'estremo 3'OH. b) Viene aggiunto un nucleotide errato. c) L'enzima innesca l'attività esonucleasica 3'OH → 5'P. d) L'enzima riprende la sua attività polimerasica.

Fase di Inizio



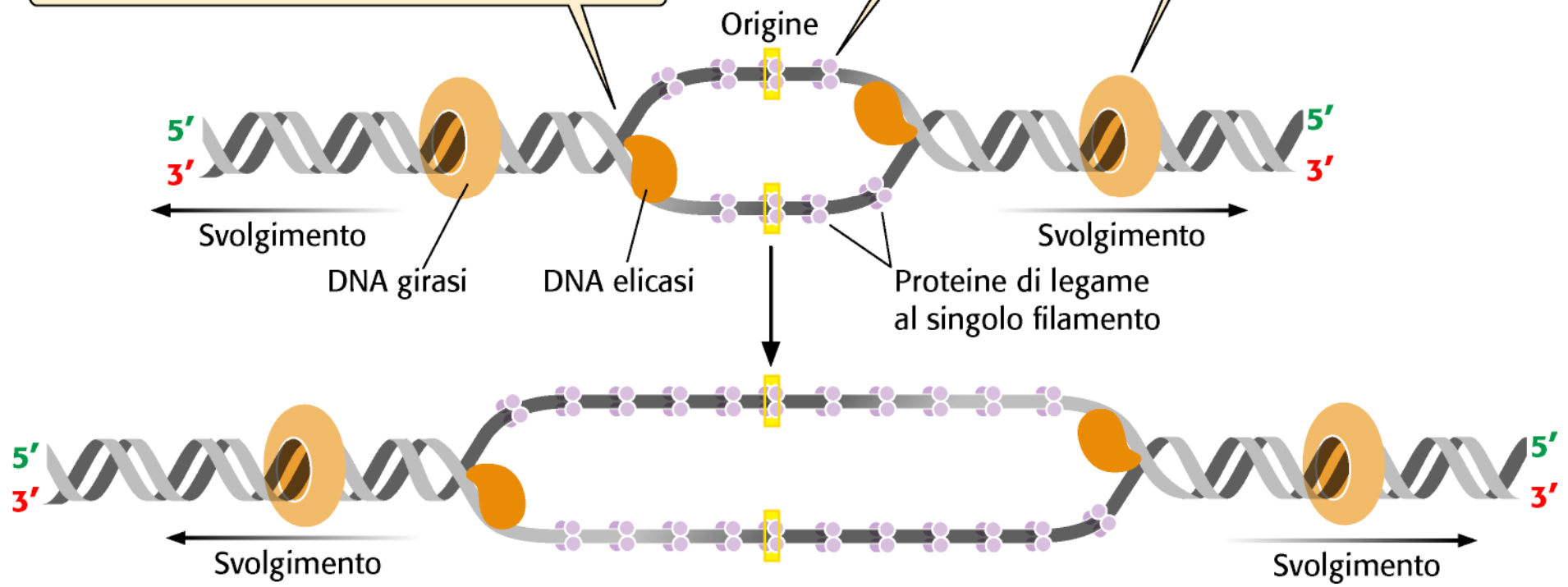


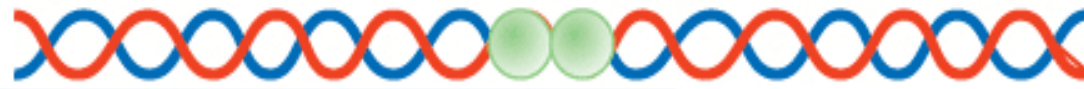


1 La DNA elicasi si lega al filamento ritardato che funge da stampo a livello di ogni forcella di replicazione e si muove in direzione 5' → 3' lungo tale filamento, rompendo i legami idrogeno e spostando la forcella di replicazione.

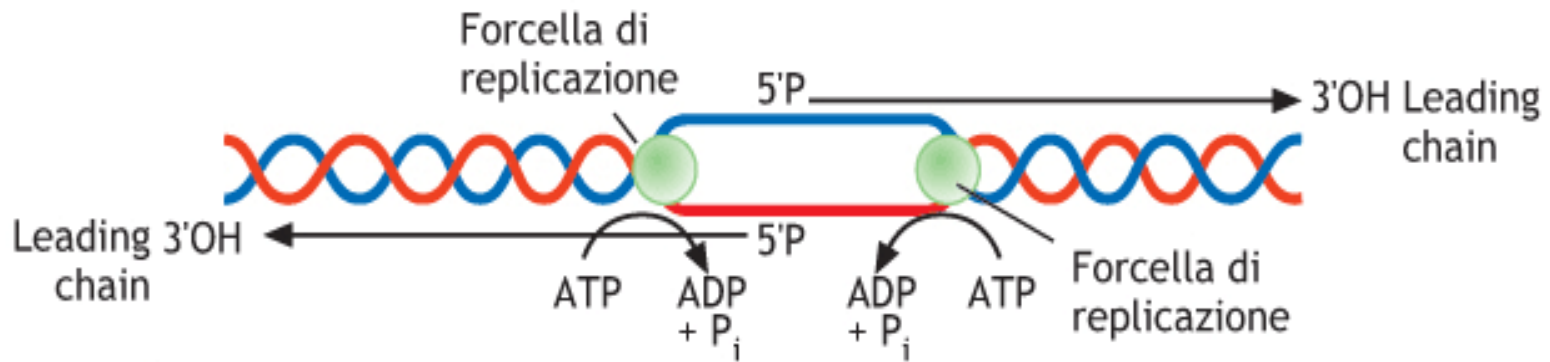
2 Le proteine di legame al singolo filamento stabilizzano il DNA a singolo filamento esposto.

3 La DNA girasi rilascia la tensione davanti alla forcella di replicazione.








Attacco delle elicasi alla doppia elica

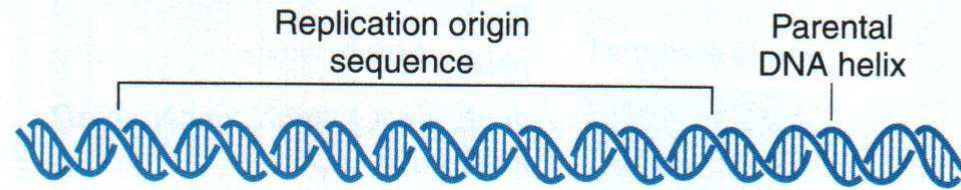


1 molecola di ATP/giro d'elica

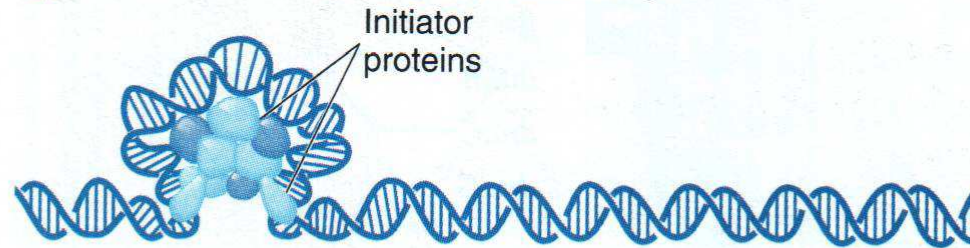


Attacco delle proteine ai filamenti singoli per mantenerli separati

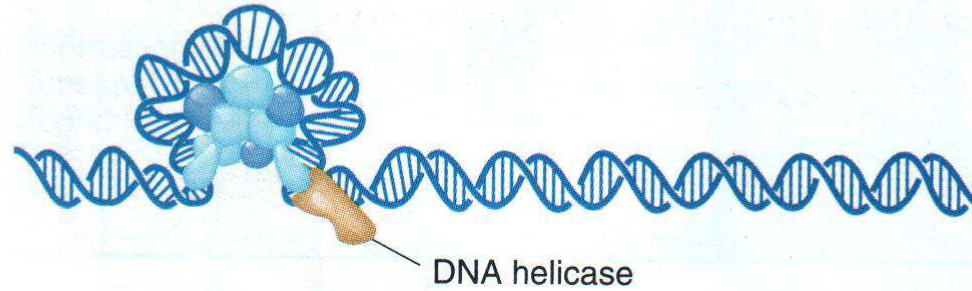
-  Elicasi, proteine che si attaccano alla doppia elica e la aprono
-  Proteine di srotolamento, che destabilizzano l'elica dopo essersi attaccate ai filamenti singoli
-  Direzione di avanzamento



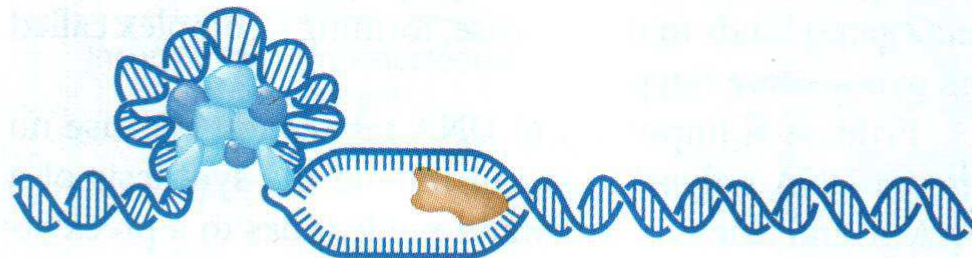
1 Initiator proteins bind to replication origin



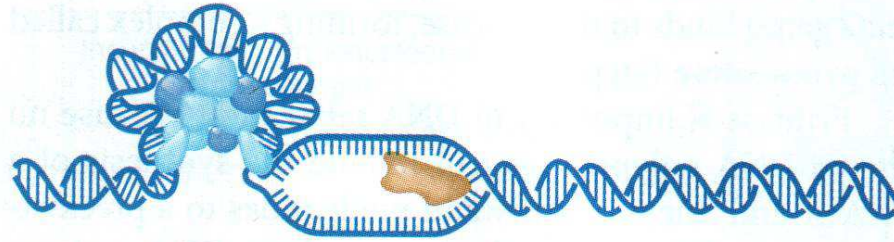
2 DNA helicase binds to initiator proteins



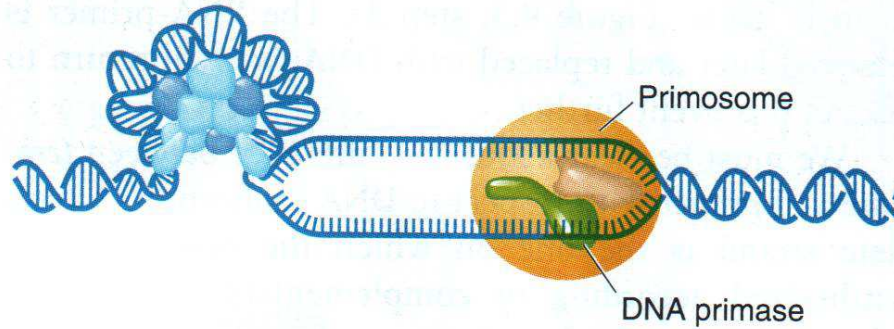
3 Helicase loads onto DNA



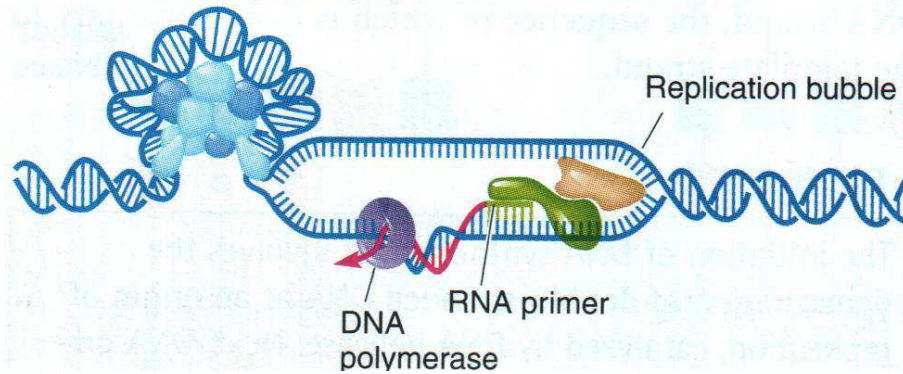
3 Helicase loads onto DNA



4 Helicase denatures helix and binds with DNA primase to form primosome

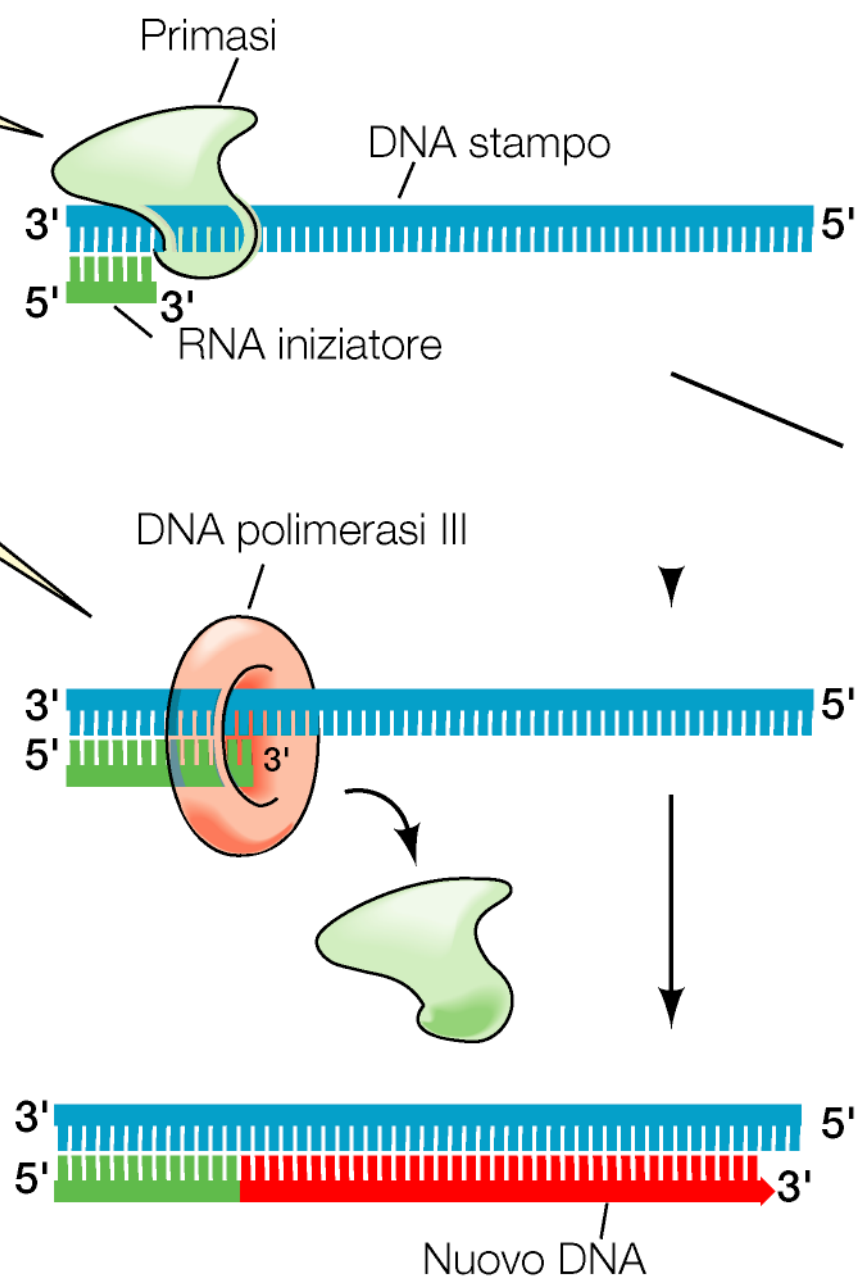


5 Primase synthesizes RNA primer, which is extended as DNA chain by DNA polymerase

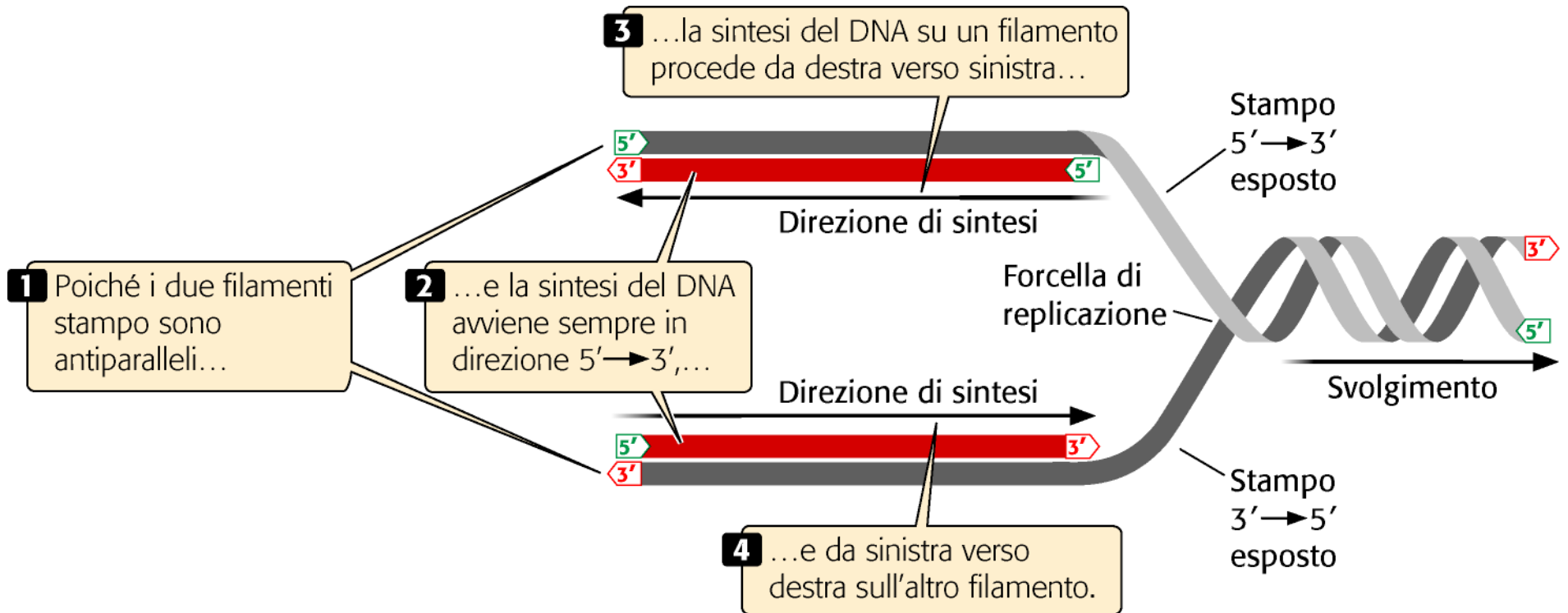


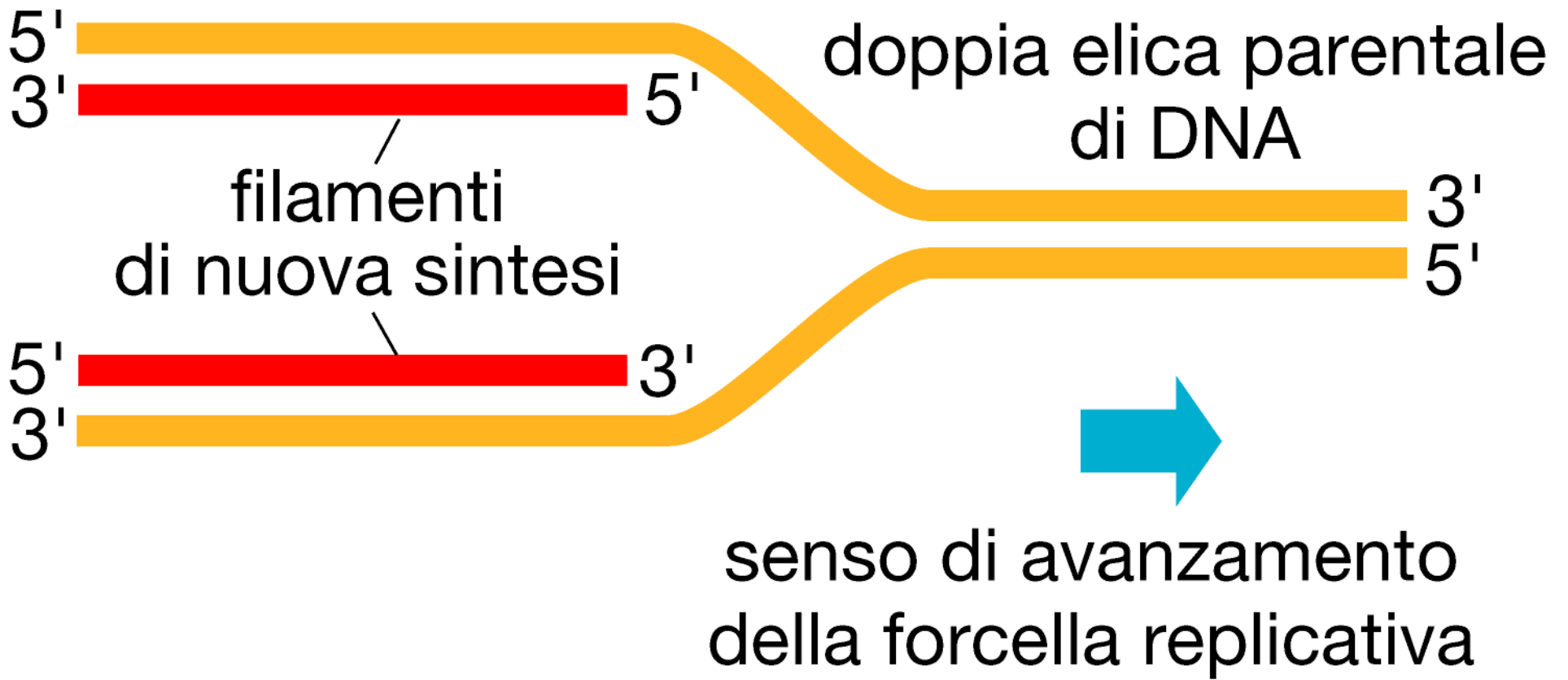
1 La primasi si lega al filamento stampo e sintetizza un RNA iniziatore.

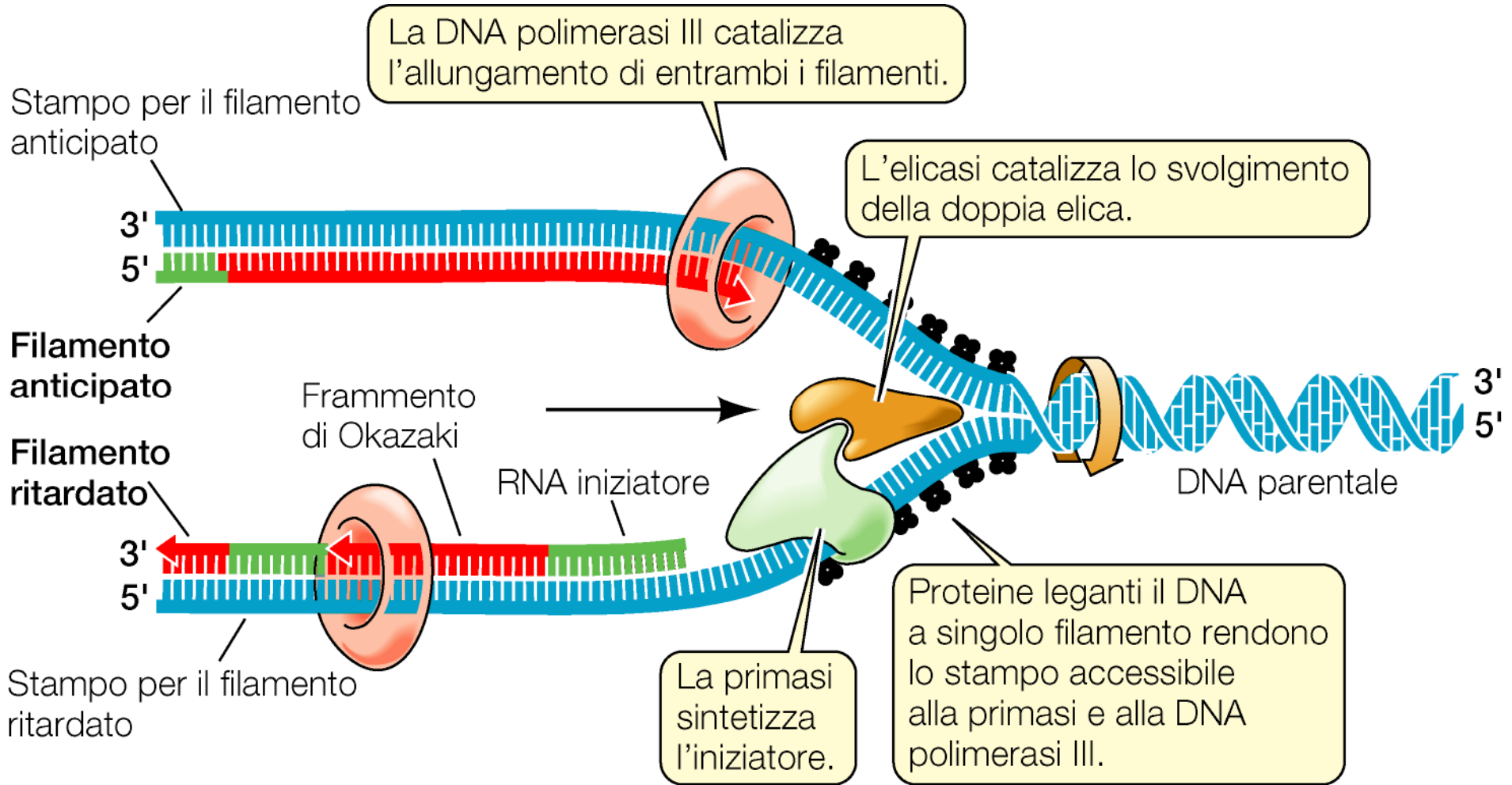
2 Quando l'iniziatore è stato completato, la primasi viene rilasciata. La DNA polimerasi si lega e inizia a catalizzare la sintesi di nuovo DNA.

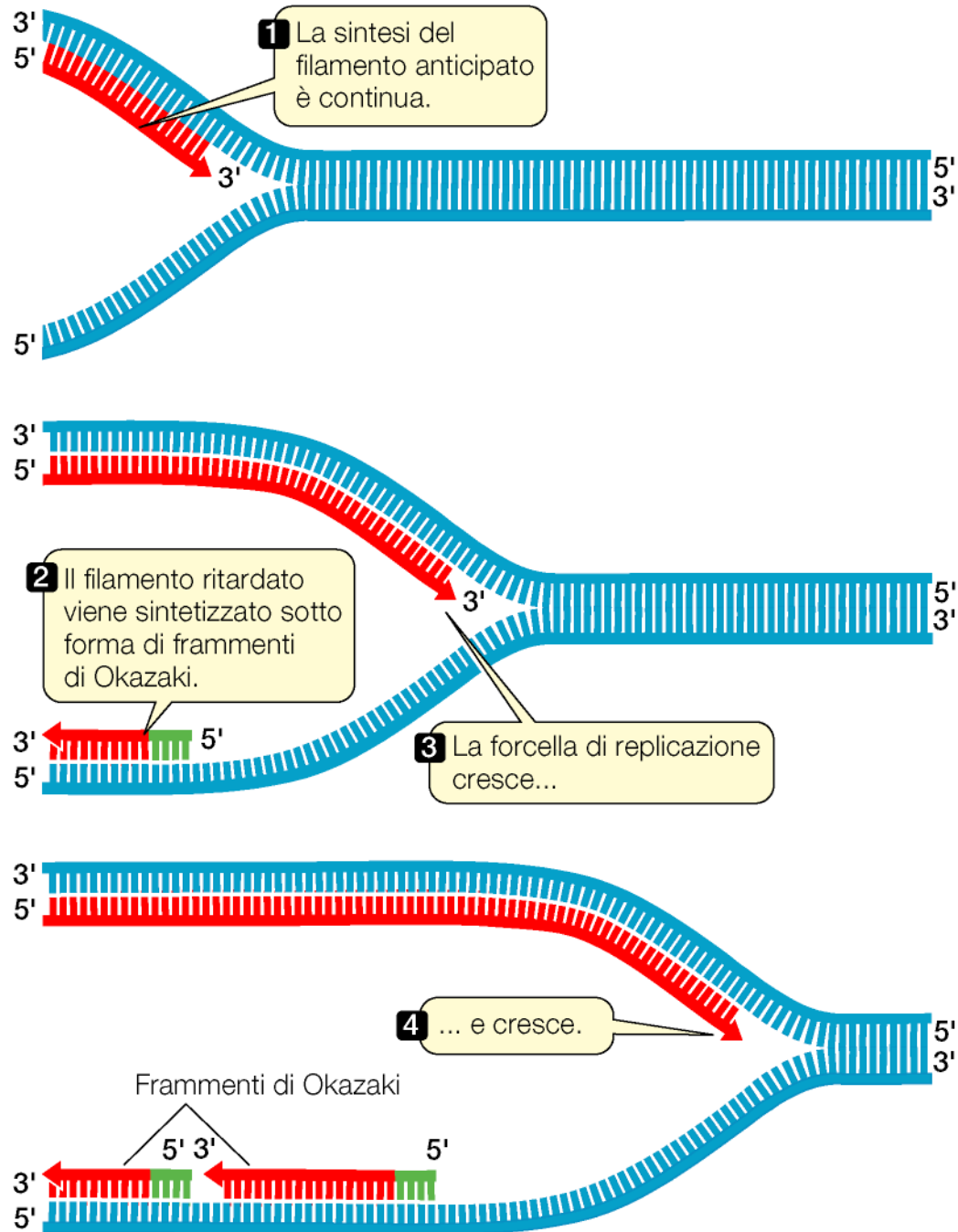


Fase di Elongazione

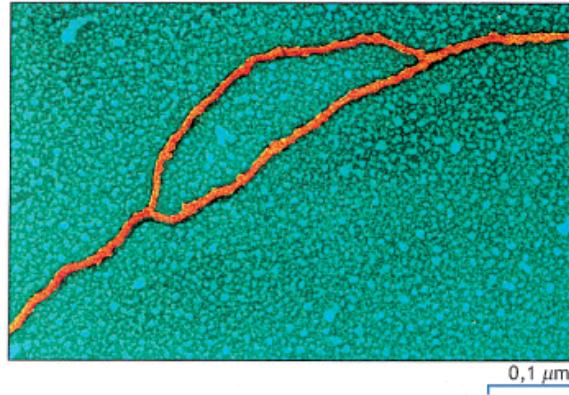




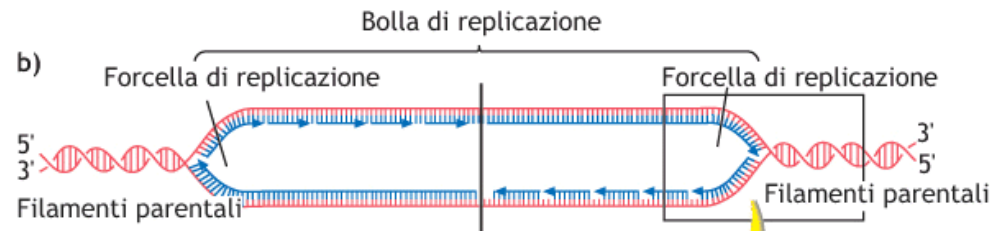




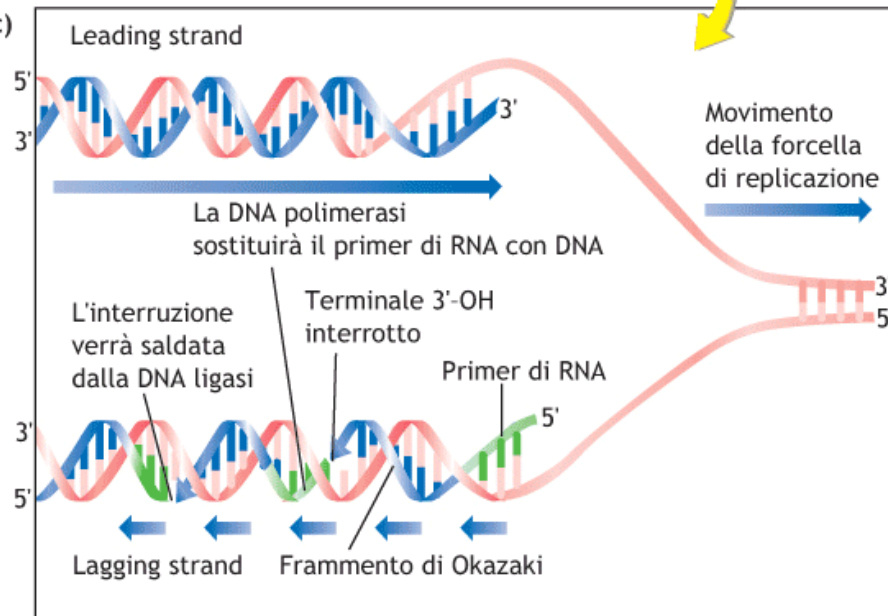
a)

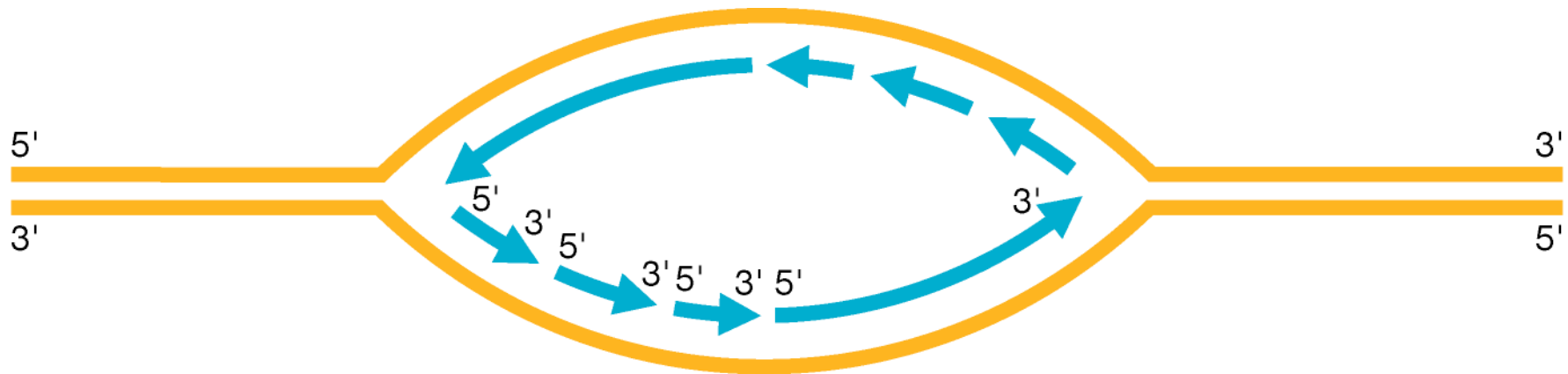


b)



c)





← direzione di spostamento della forcella replicativa →

