

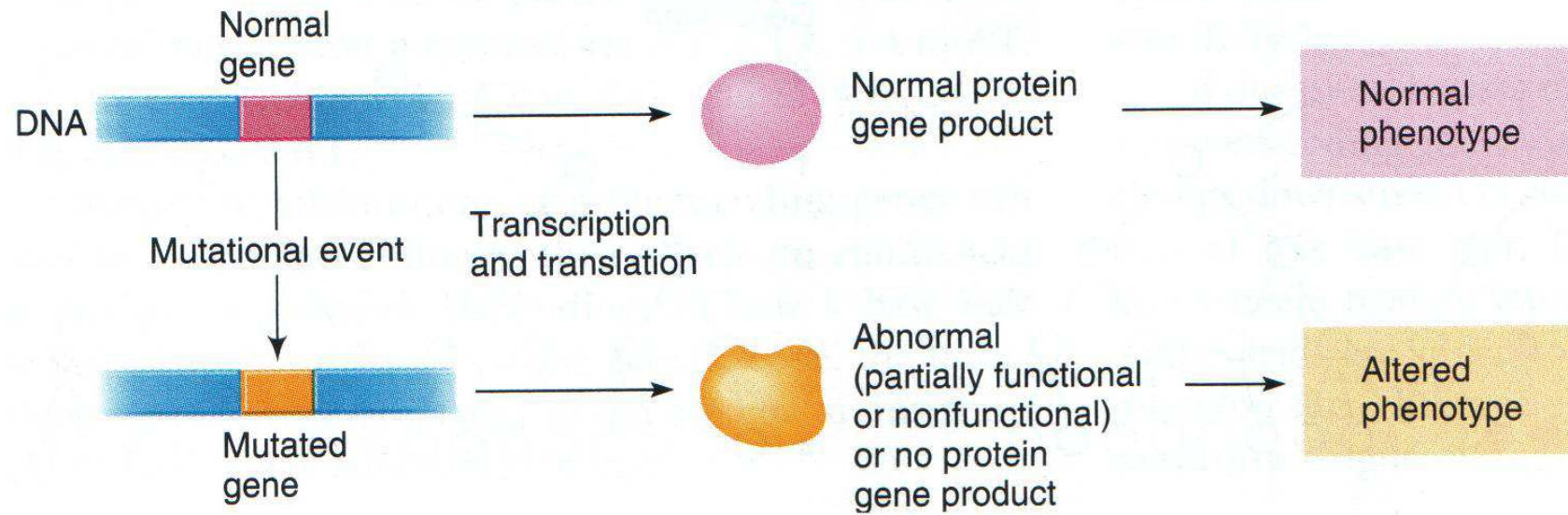
Mutazioni Geniche

Cambiamenti nella sequenza nucleotidica del DNA. Tali cambiamenti **possono** alterare l'informazione genetica.

- Mutazioni **spontanee** reazioni chimiche, radiazioni naturali, errori nella replicazione del DNA
- Mutazioni **indotte** mutageni fisici, chimici, biologici

Figure 19.1

Concept of a mutation in the protein-coding region of a gene. (Note that not all mutations lead to altered proteins, and not all mutations are in protein-coding regions.)



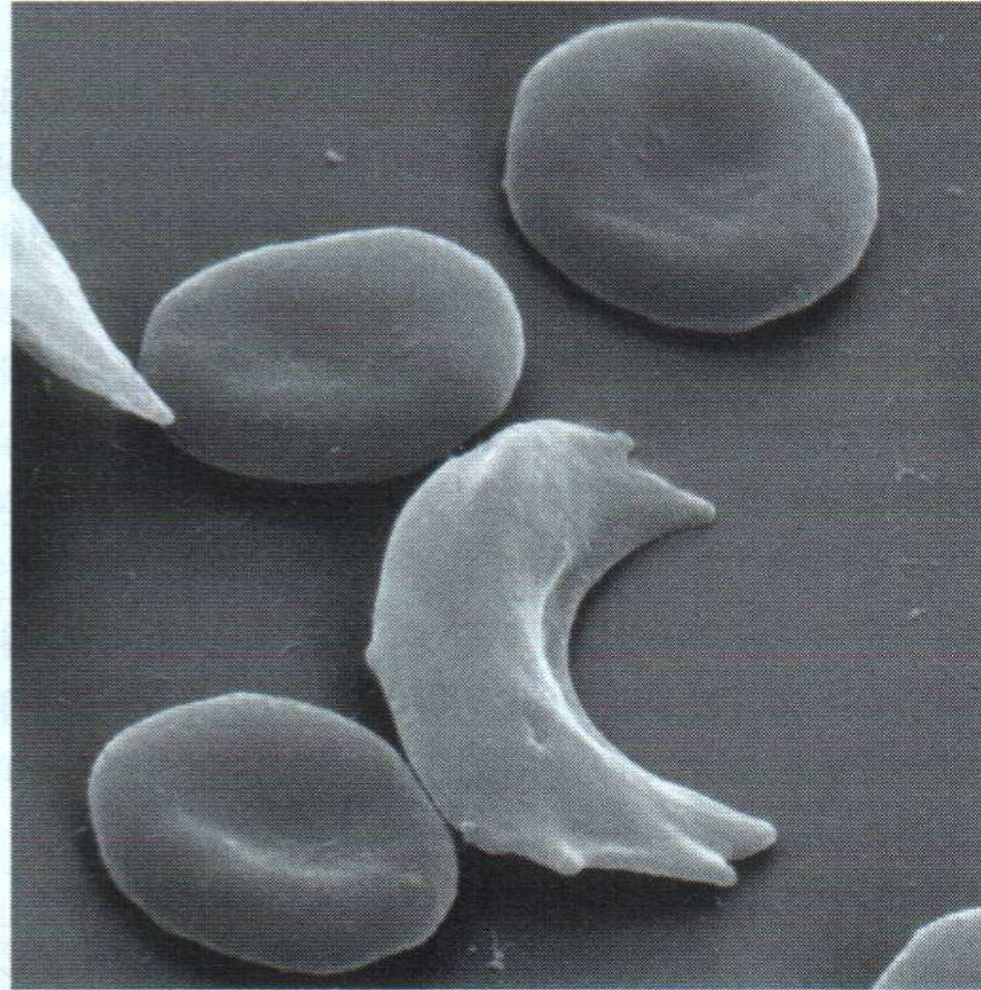
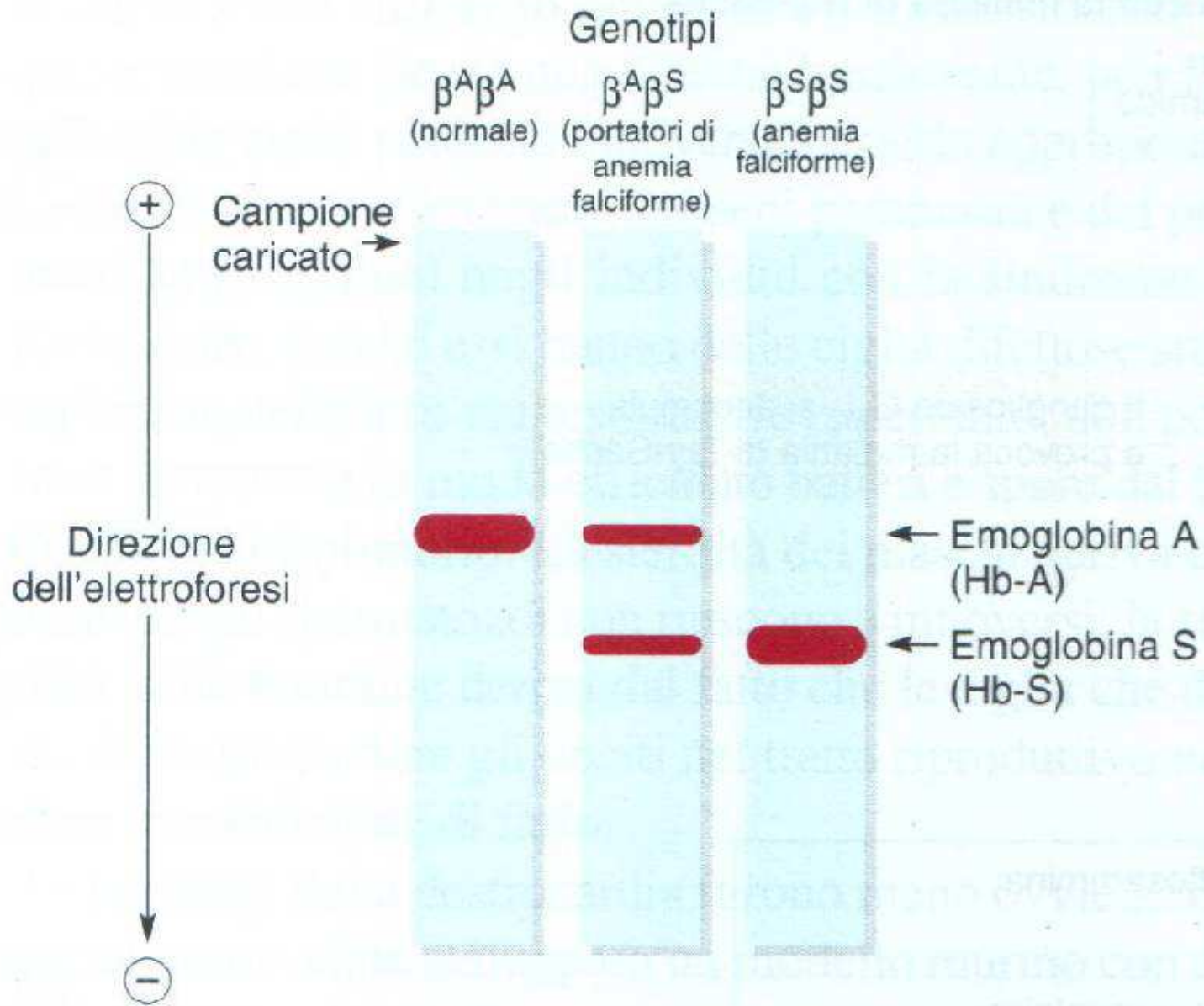


Figura 4.7
Fotografia al microscopio elettronico di tre globuli rossi normali e di uno falciforme.



Mutazioni **puntiformi**: alterano un singolo nucleotide
(una coppia di basi)

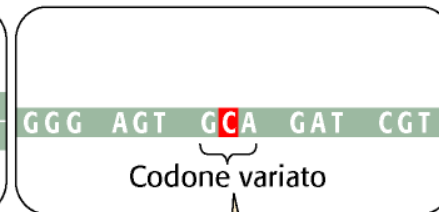
- Mutazioni per **sostituzione** di base

- Mutazioni per **inserzione/delezione** di base

Sequenza originale di DNA

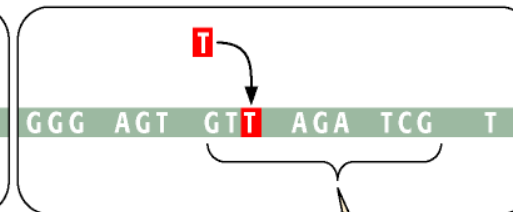


(a) Sostituzione di basi



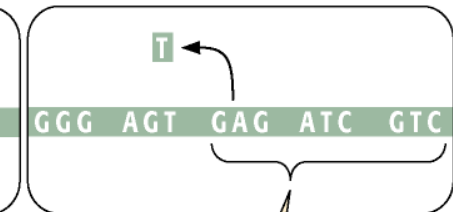
Una sostituzione di basi altera un singolo codone.

(b) Inserzione



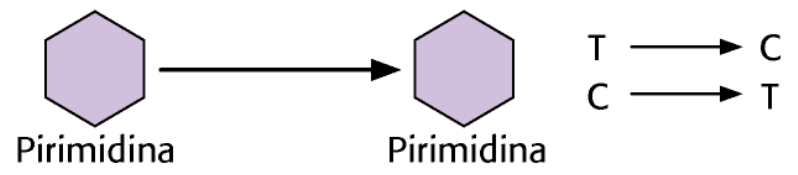
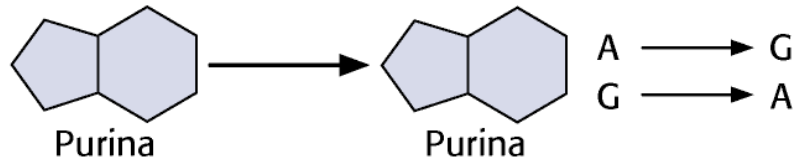
Un'inserzione o una delezione altera la fase di lettura e può cambiare molti codoni.

(c) Delezione

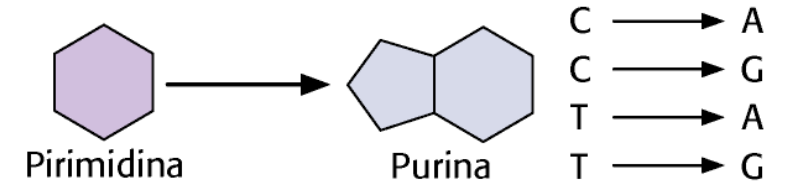
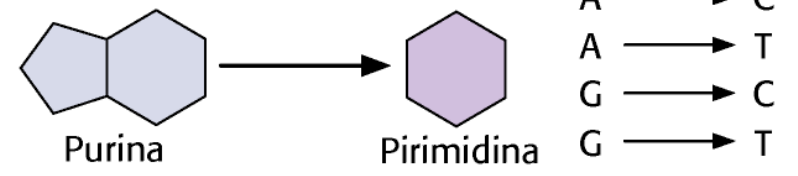


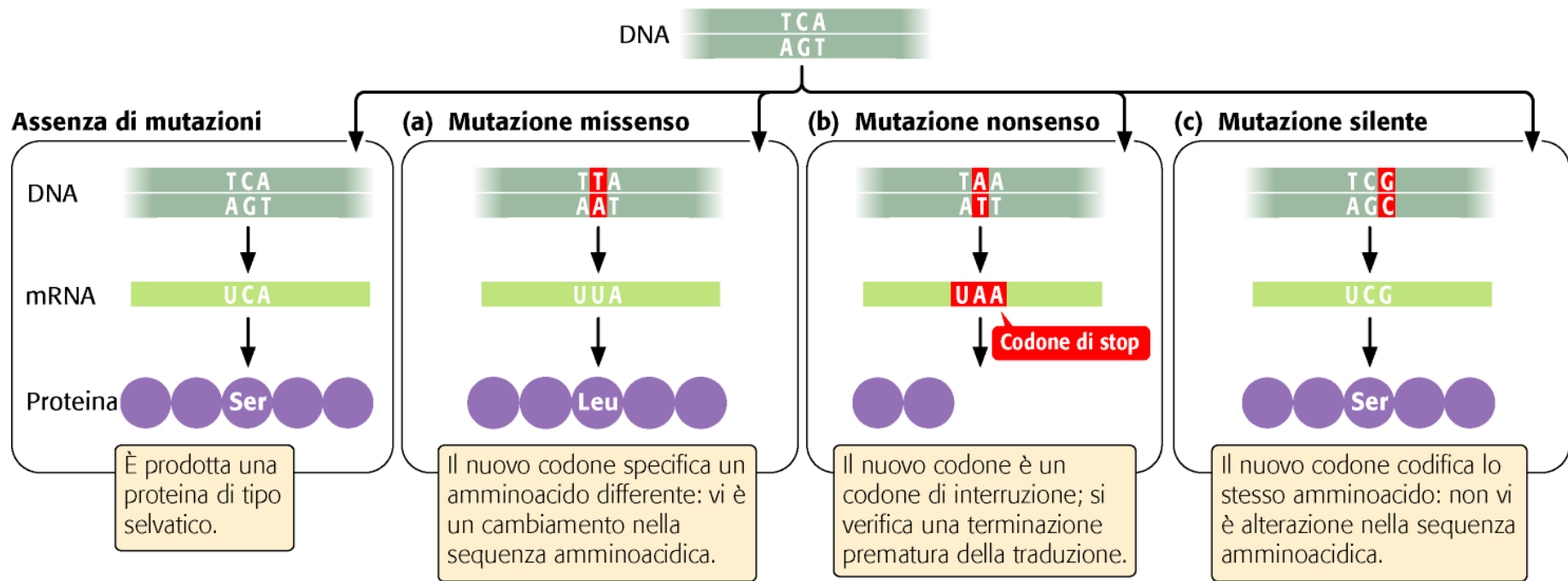
Transizioni

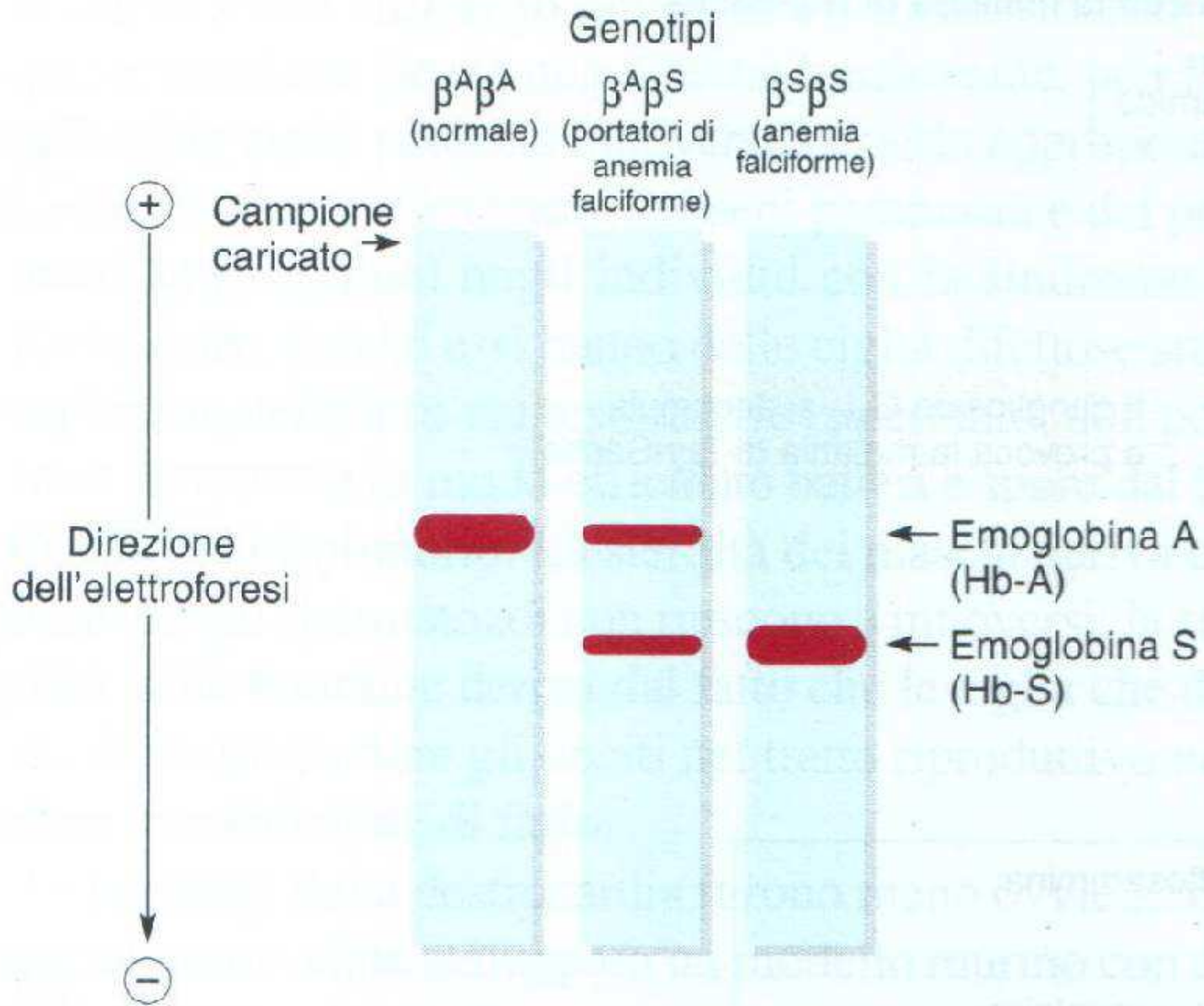
Possibili cambiamenti di basi



Trasversioni







filamento singolo di un gene
normale per la globina β

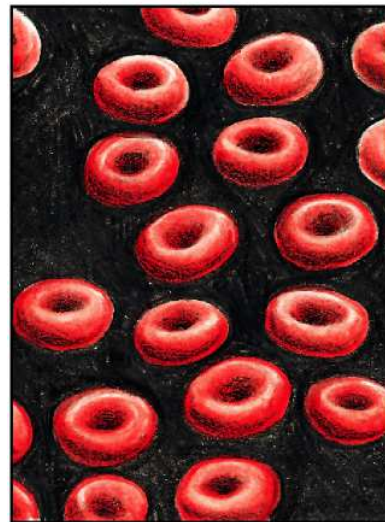
GTGCACCTGACTCCTG**A**GGAG---

GTGCACCTGACTCCTG**T**GGAG---

filamento singolo di un gene
mutato per la globina β

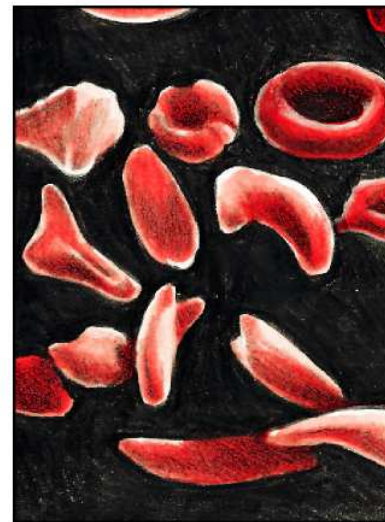
unico nucleotide
cambiato (mutazione)

(A)



(B)

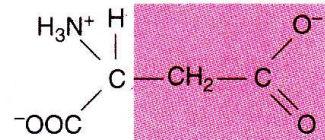
5 μ m



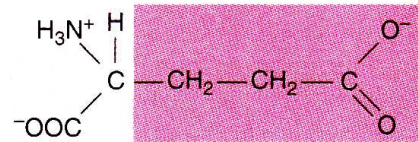
(C)

5 μ m

Acidic

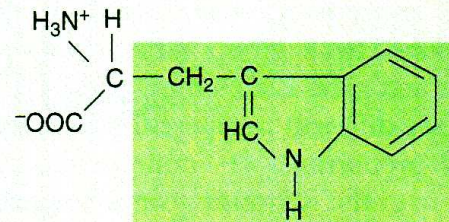


Aspartic acid
(Asp) (D)

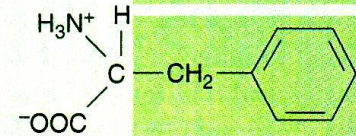


Glutamic acid
(Glu) (E)

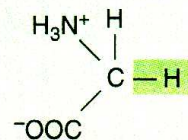
Neutral, nonpolar



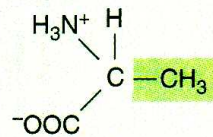
Tryptophan
(Trp) (W)



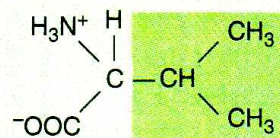
Phenylalanine
(Phe) (F)



Glycine
(Gly) (G)



Alanine
(Ala) (A)



Valine
(Val) (V)

Sequence of part of a normal gene

Sequence of mutated gene

a) Transition mutation (AT to GC in this example)

5' TCTCAA A AATTTACG 3'
3' AGAGTT TTTTAAATGC 5'

5' TCTCAAG A AATTTACG 3'
3' AGAGTT C TTTAAATGC 5'

b) Transversion mutation (CG to GC in this example)

5' TCTC A AAAAATTTACG 3'
3' AGAG T TTTTAAATGC 5'

5' TCTG A AAAAATTTACG 3'
3' AGAC T TTTTAAATGC 5'

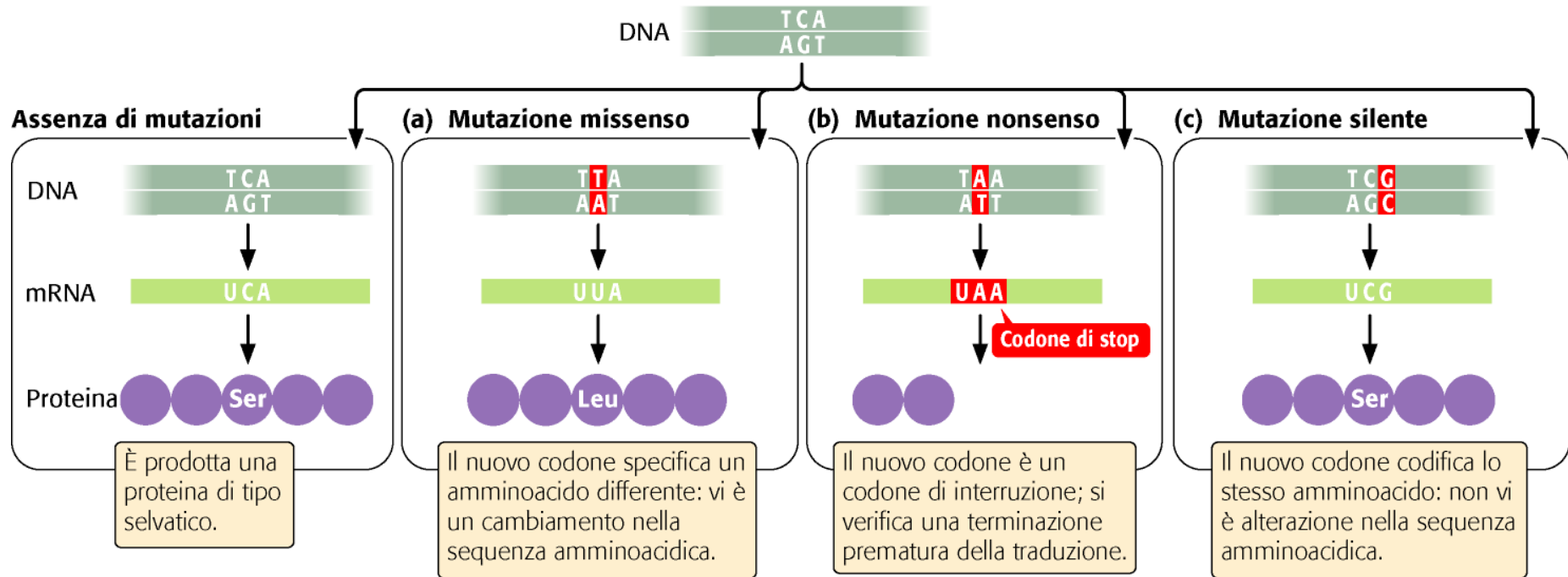
c) Missense mutation (change from one amino acid to another; here a transition mutation from AT to GC changes the codon from lysine to glutamic acid)

5' TCTCAA A AATTTACG 3'
3' AGAGTT T TTTAAATGC 5'

... Ser Gln Lys Phe Thr ...

5' TCTCAAG A AATTTACG 3'
3' AGAGTT C TTTAAATGC 5'

... Ser Gln Glu Phe Thr ...



- d) **Nonsense mutation (change from an amino acid to a stop codon; here a transversion mutation from AT to TA changes the codon from lysine to UAA stop codon)**

5' TCTCAA **AA**TTTACG 3'
3' AGAGTT **TT**AAATGC 5'

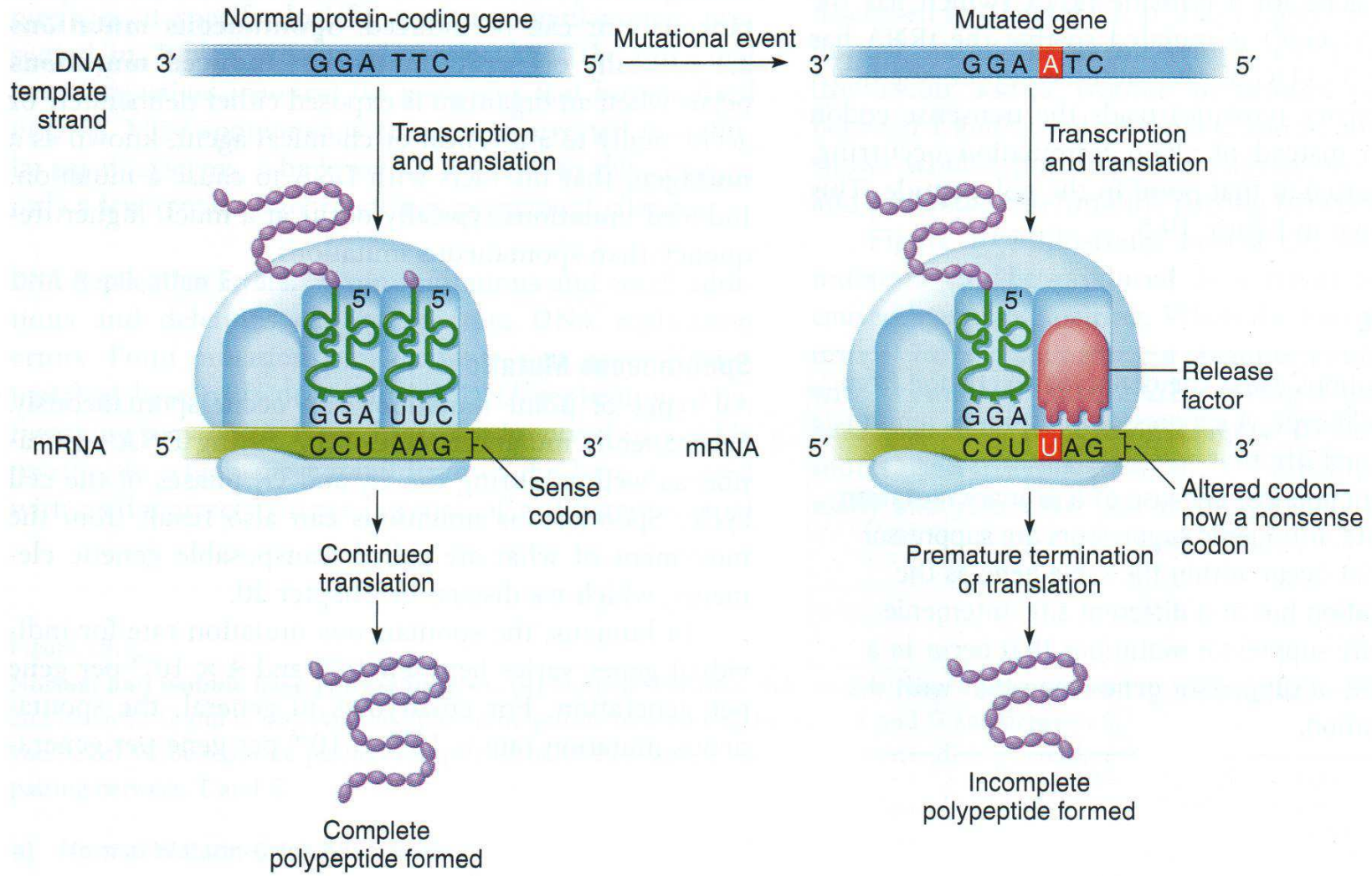
... Ser Gln **Lys** Phe Thr ...

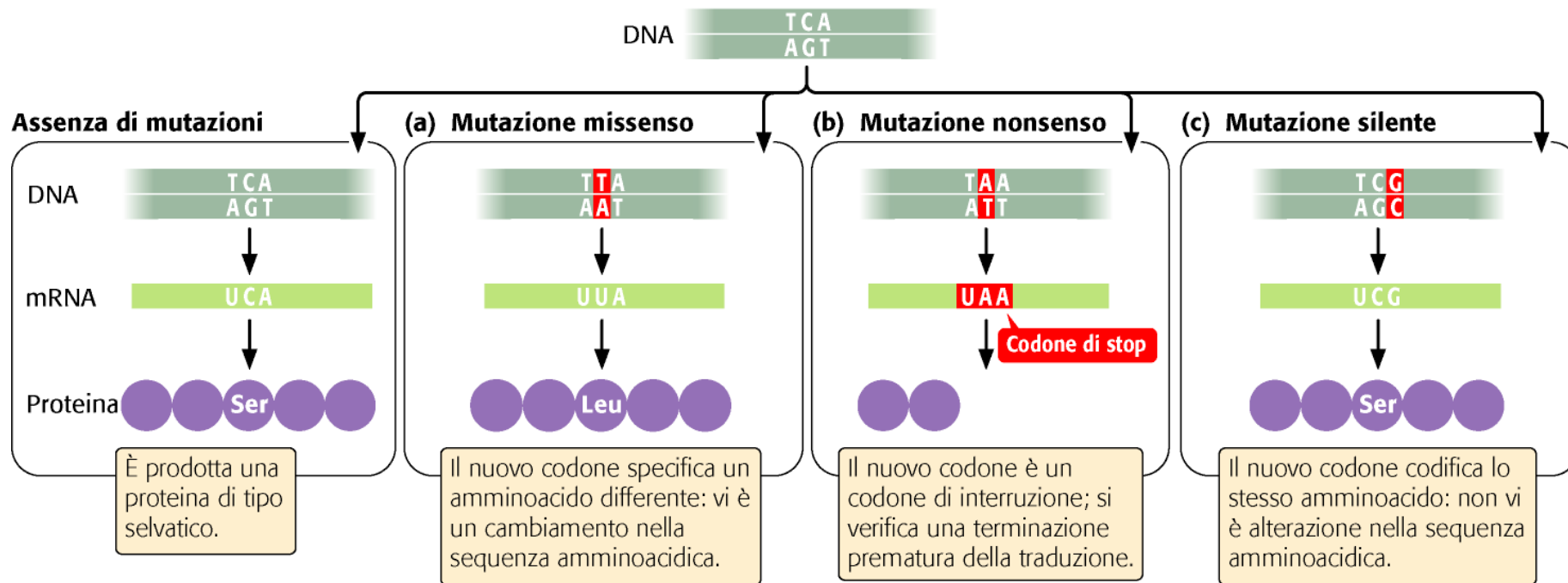
5' TCTCAAT **T**AATTTACG 3'
3' AGAGTT **A**TTAAATGC 5'

... Ser Gln **Stop** ...

Figure 19.4

A nonsense mutation and its effect on translation.

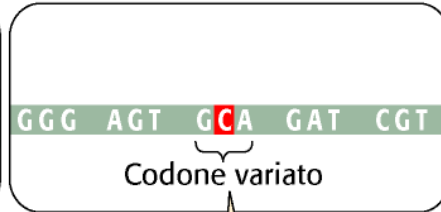




Sequenza originale di DNA

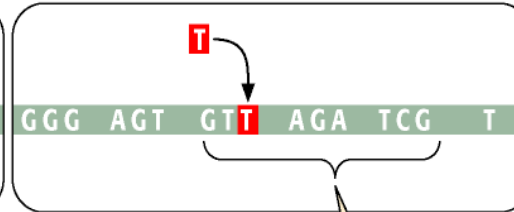


(a) Sostituzione di basi



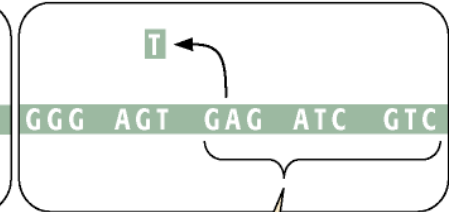
Una sostituzione di basi altera un singolo codone.

(b) Inserzione



Un'inserzione o una delezione altera la fase di lettura e può cambiare molti codoni.

(c) Delezione



L'inserzione o delezione di uno o più nucleotidi in una regione codificante per una proteina **può causare** lo scivolamento del registro di lettura del mRNA a partire dal codone in cui è avvenuta la mutazione.

Le mutazioni che alterano il registro di lettura (**reading-frame**) sono le mutazioni **frame-shift**.

Le mutazioni frame-shift sono causate da inserzione o delezione di un numero di basi non multiplo di tre.

g) **Frameshift mutation (addition or deletion of one or more base pairs leading to change in reading frame; here the insertion of a GC base pair scrambles the message after glutamine)**

5' TCTCAA AAAATTTACG 3'
3' AGAGTT TTTTAAATGC 5'

... Ser Gln Lys Phe Thr ...

5' TCTCAA **G**AAAATTTACG 3'
3' AGAGTT **C**TTTAAATGC 5'

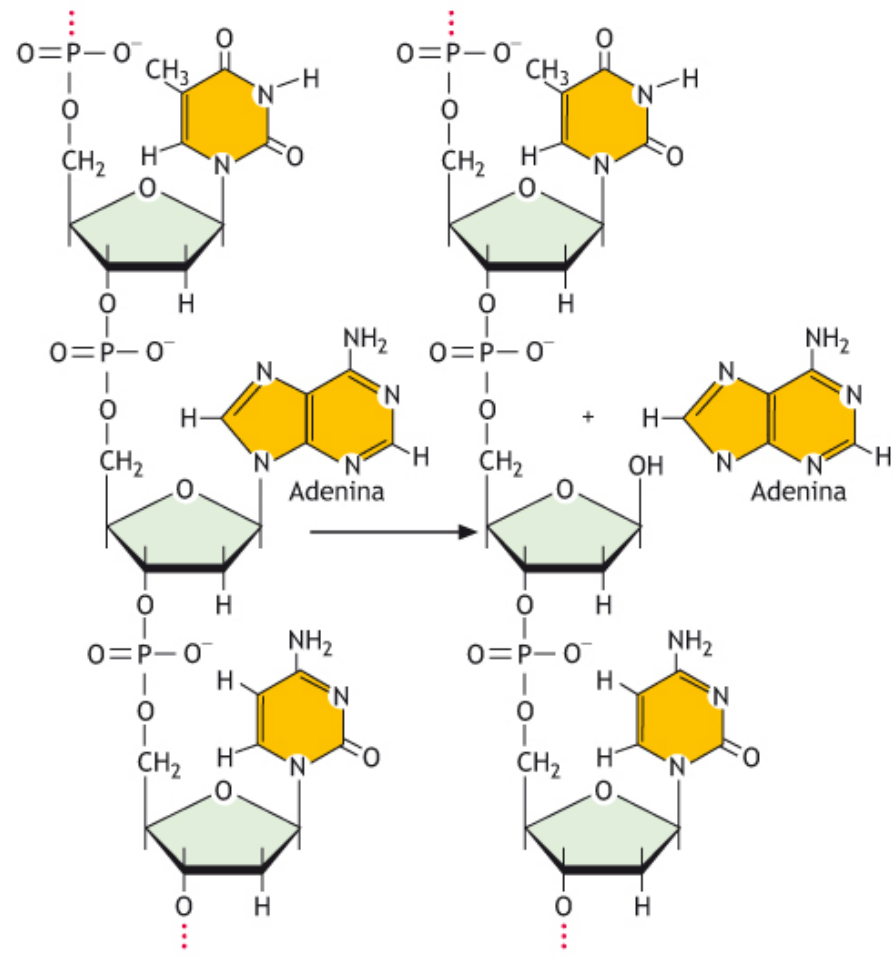
... Ser Gln **Glu Ile Tyr** ...

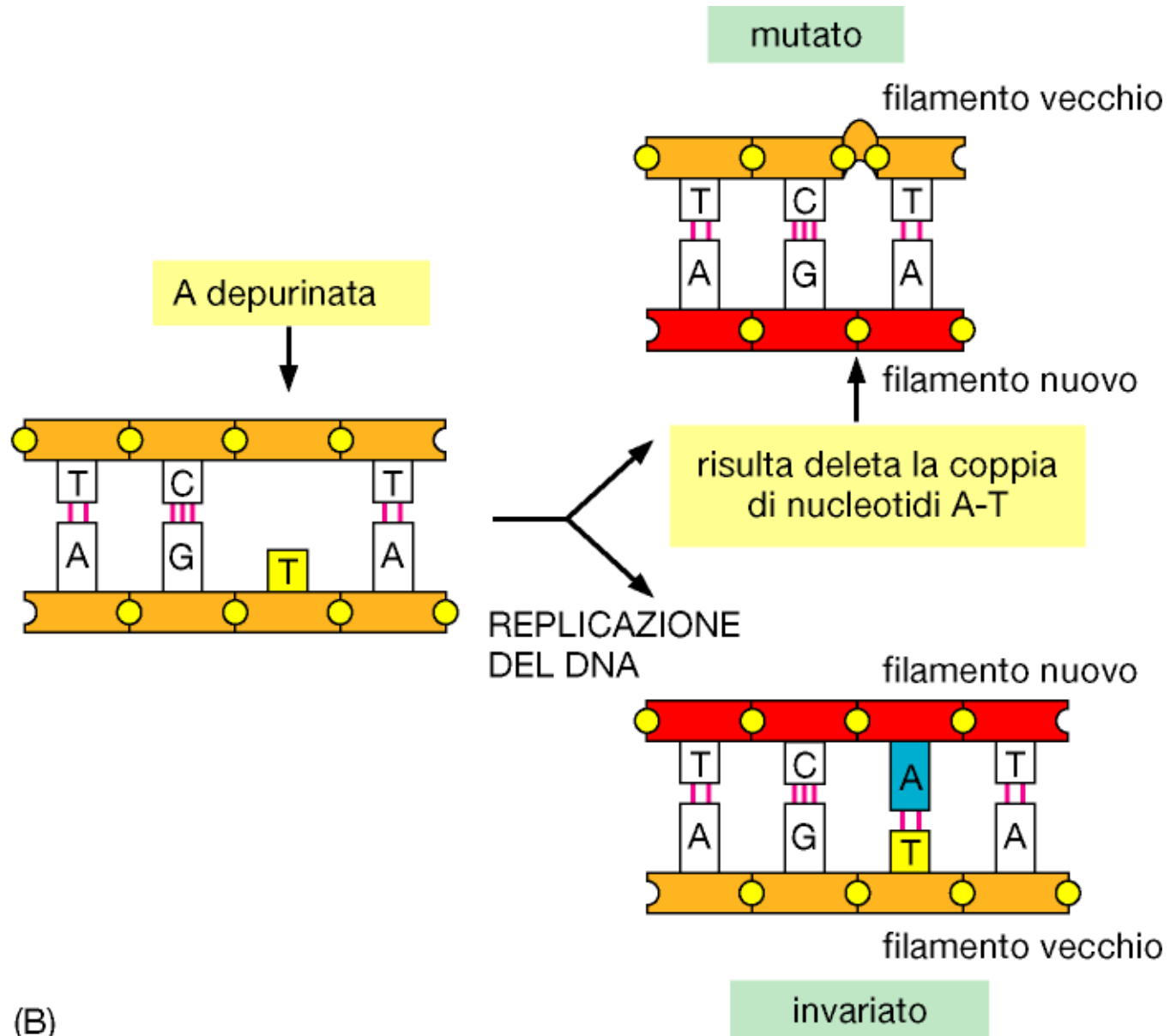
Mutazioni spontanee

Reazioni chimiche idrolitiche possono originare mutazione:

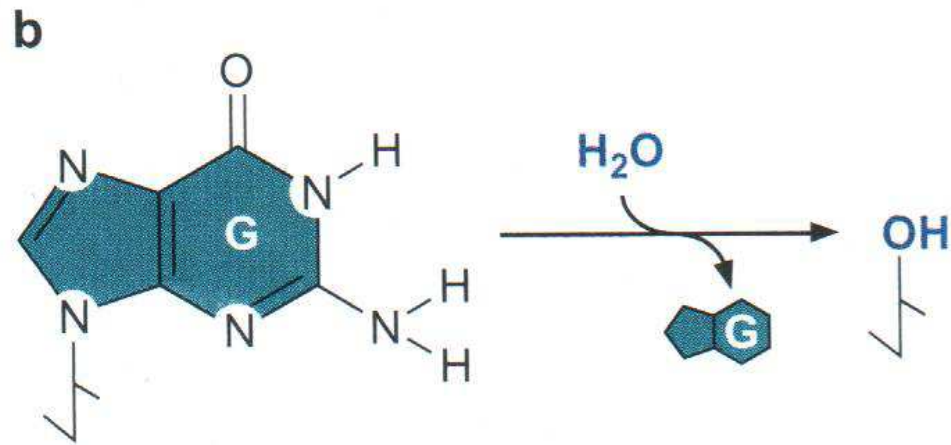
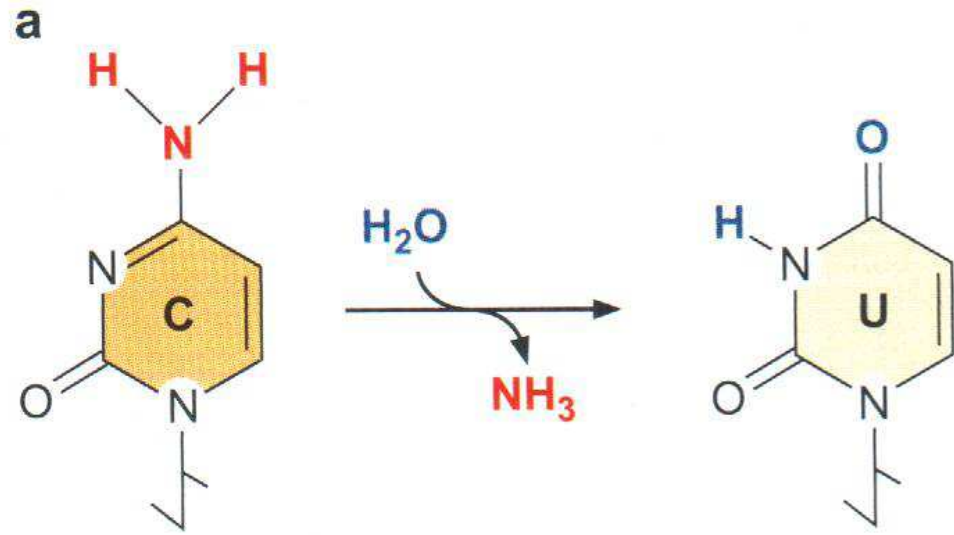
- Depurinazione rottura del legame N-glicosidico
- Deaminazione es: C → U

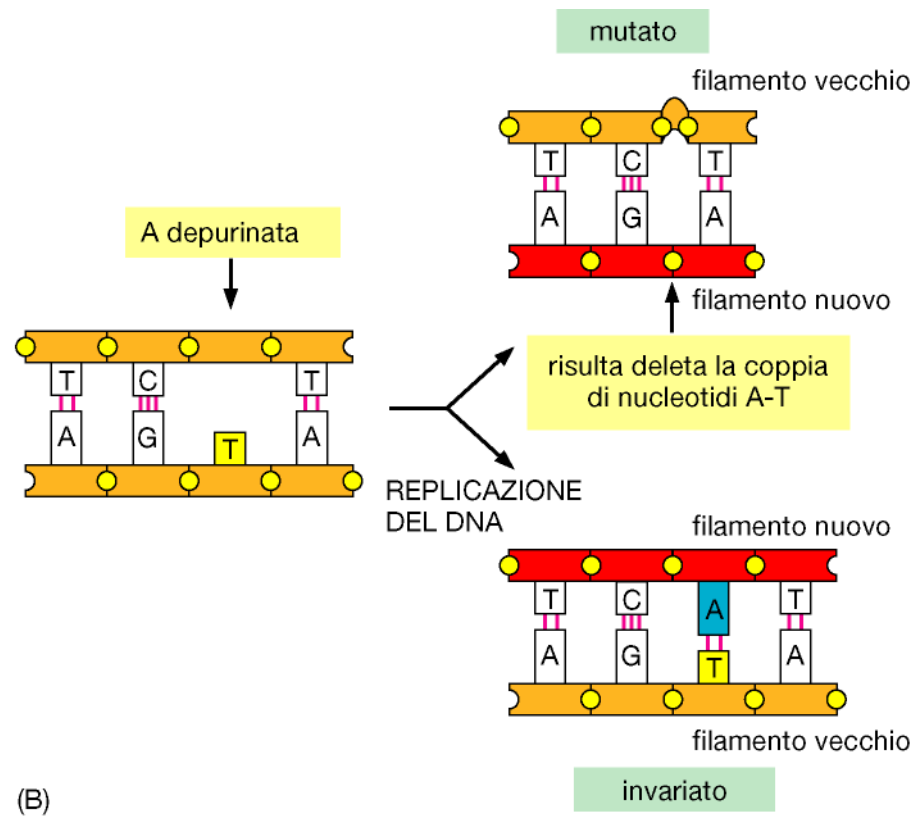
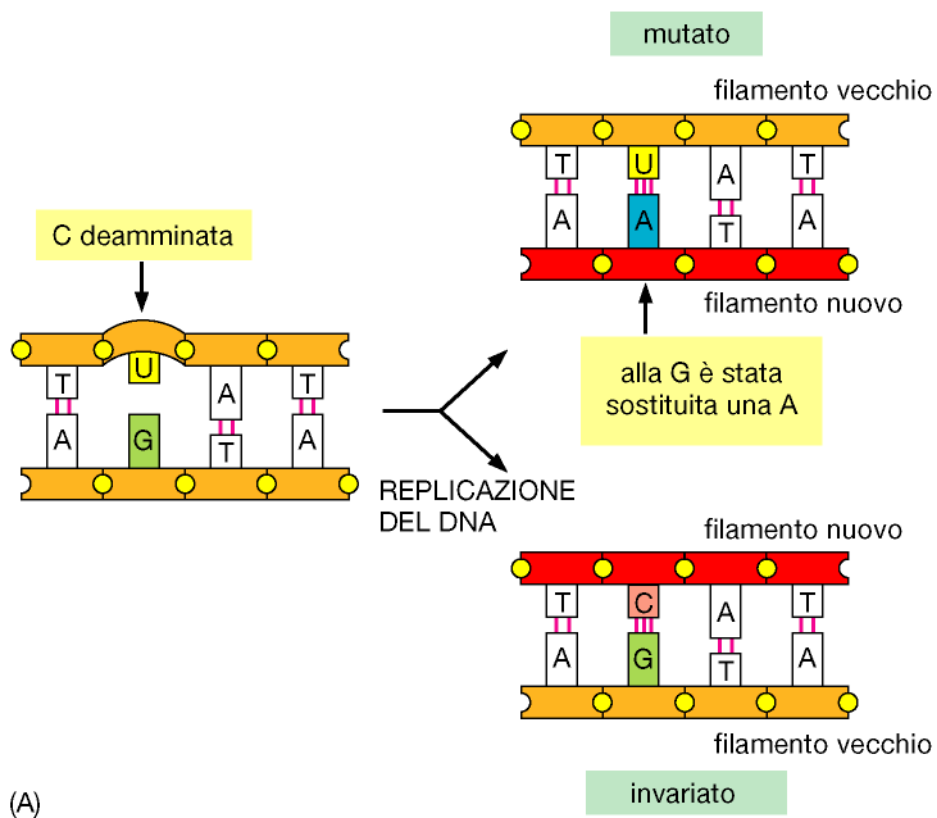
La deaminazione di una 5-mC produce T. **Hot spot** per transizioni C → T



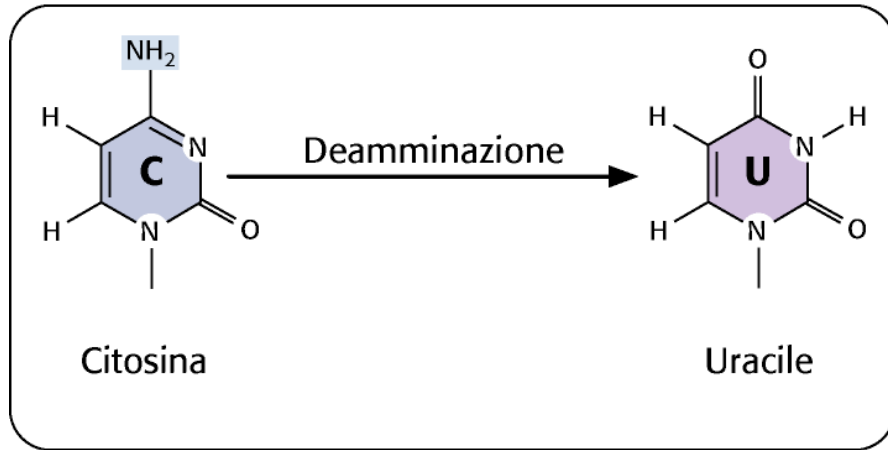


(B)

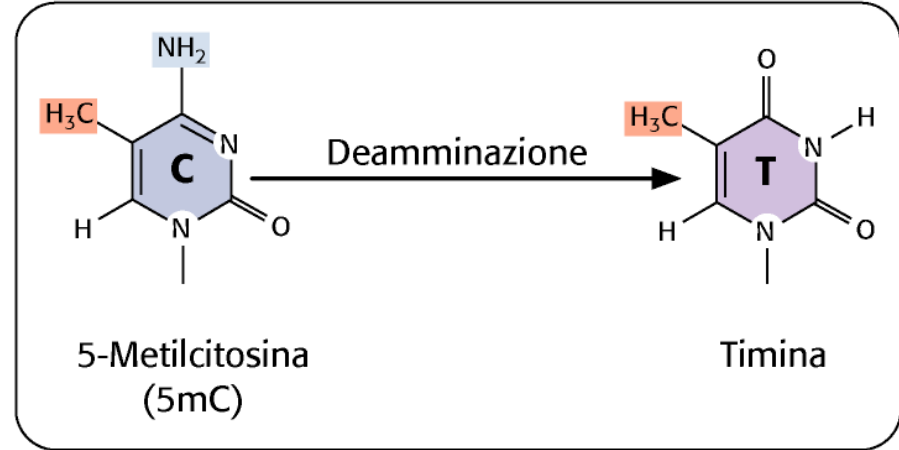




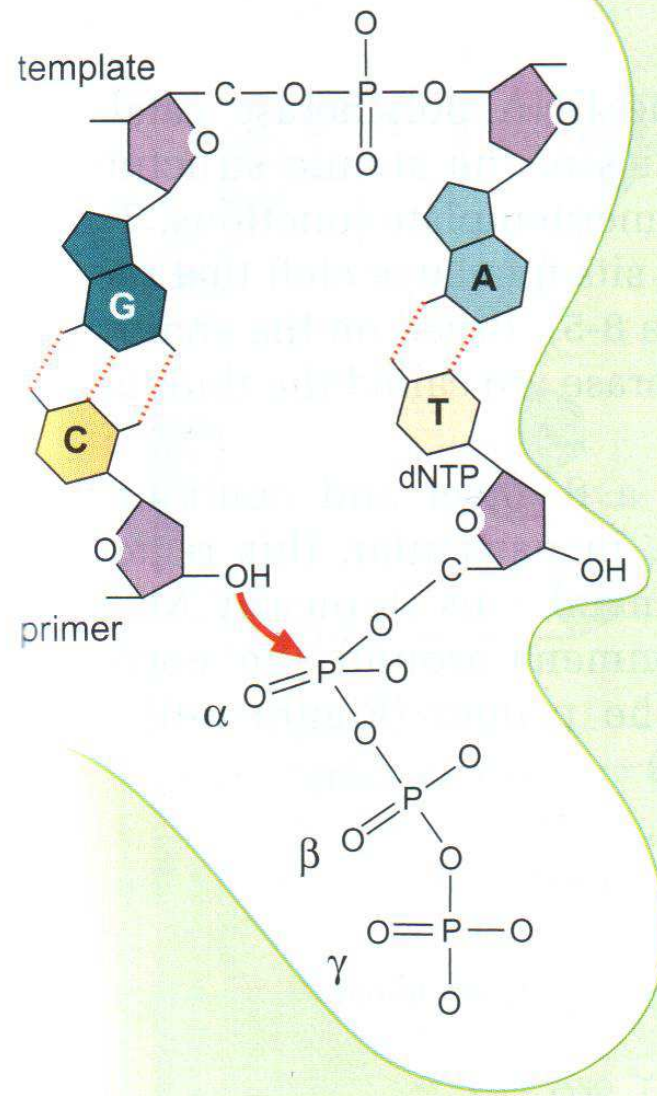
(a)



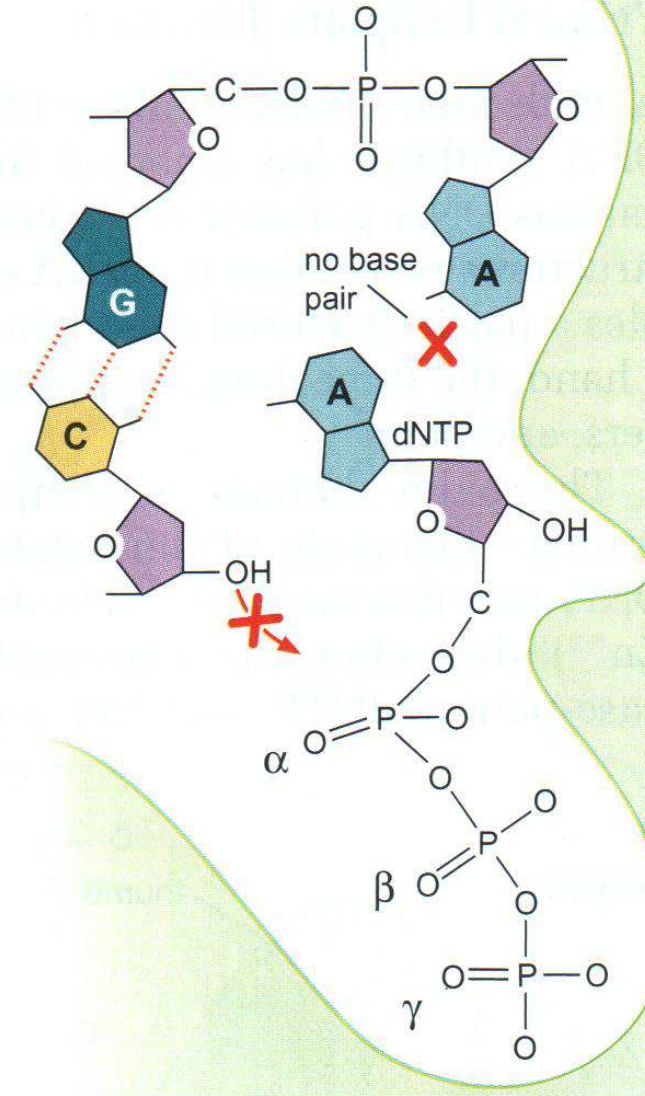
(b)



a correct base pair

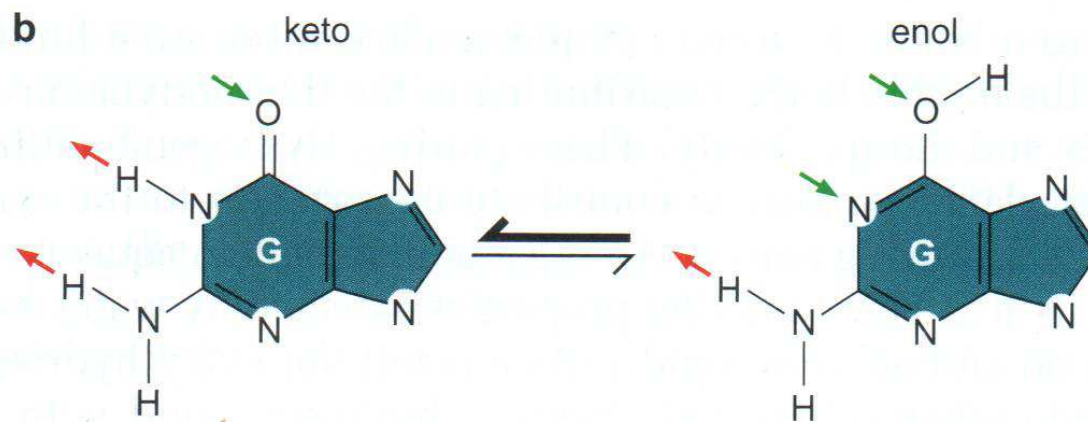
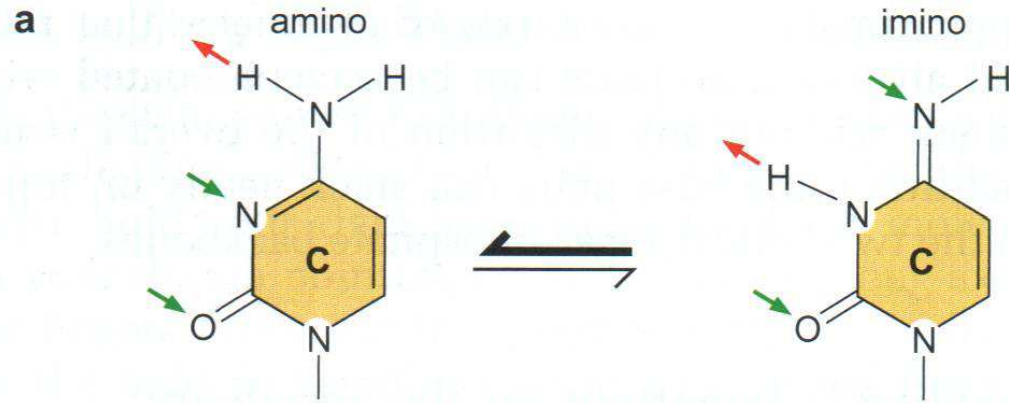


b incorrect base pair

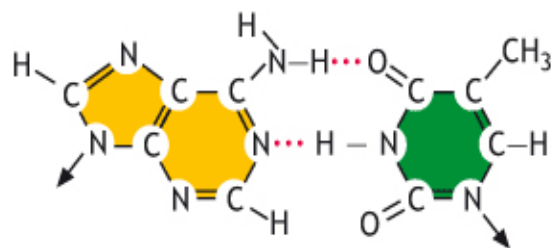


Le mutazioni spontanee dovute ad errori da parte della DNA polimerasi sono dovuti alla **tautomeria** delle basi.

Nella forma tautomerica (rara) le basi possono appaiarsi con basi diverse da quelle canoniche.

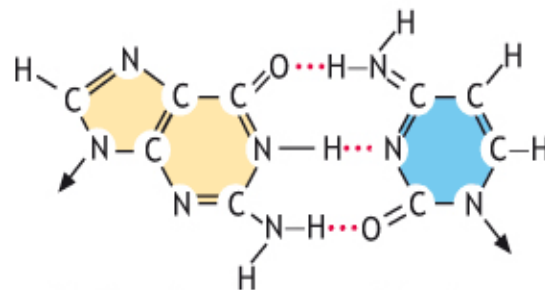


↔ H-bond donor
↔ H-bond acceptor



a) Adenina

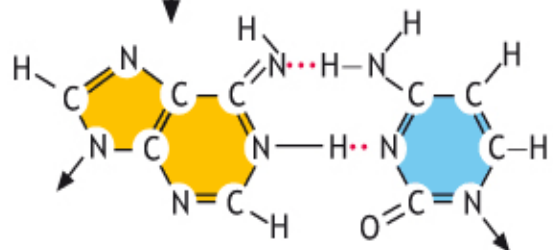
Timina



c) Guanina

Citosina

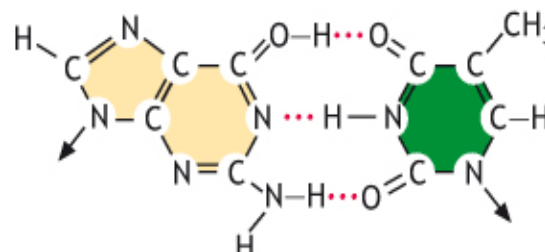
Transizione
tautomeric



b) Tautomero
dell'adenina

Citosina

Transizione
tautomeric

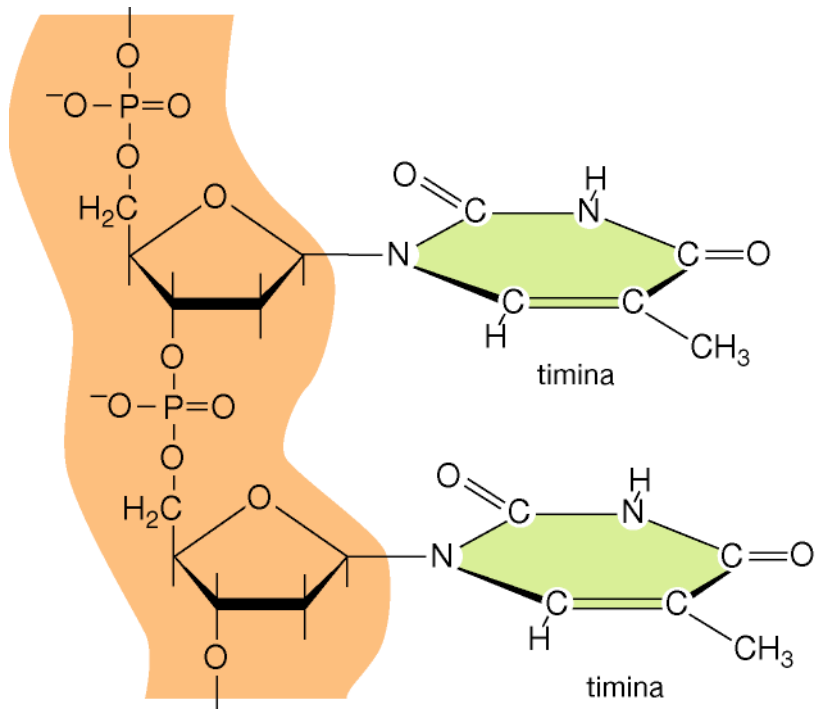


d) Tautomero
della guanina

Timina

Mutazioni indotte

- Agenti fisici radiazioni ionizzanti, raggi UV
- Agenti chimici agenti alchilanti, analoghi di base, agenti intercalanti
- Agenti biologici trasposoni



luce ultravioletta

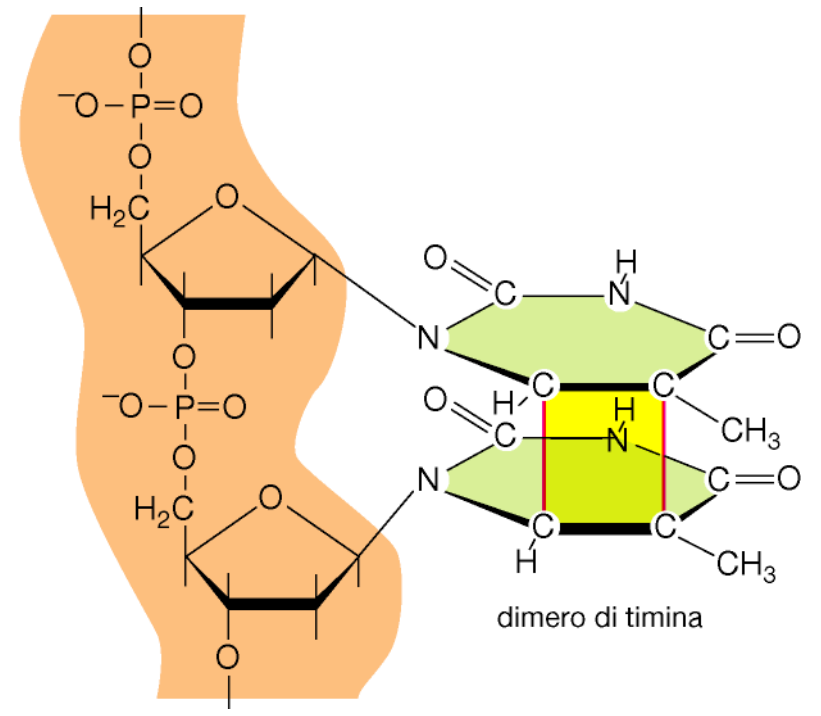
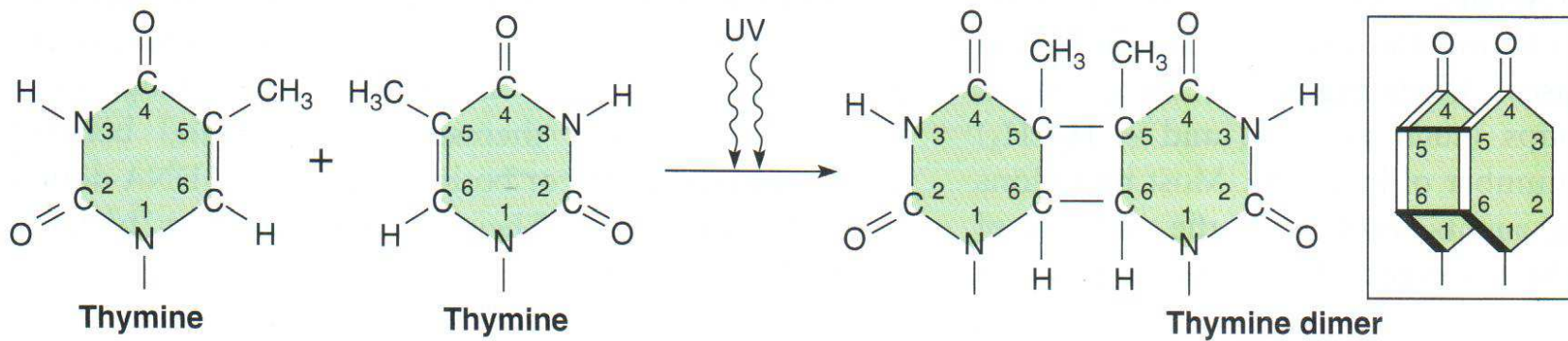
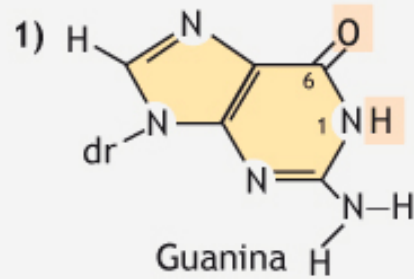


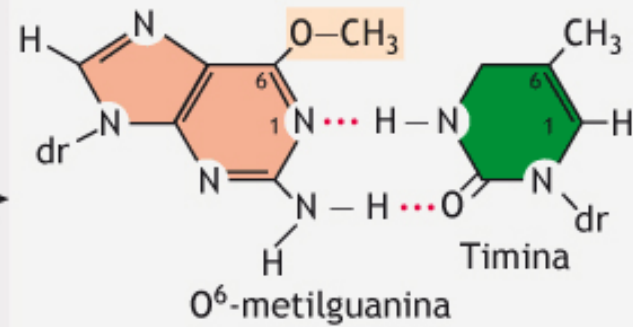
Figure 19.9

Production of thymine dimers by ultraviolet light irradiation. The two components of the dimer are covalently linked in such a way that the DNA double helix is distorted at that position.

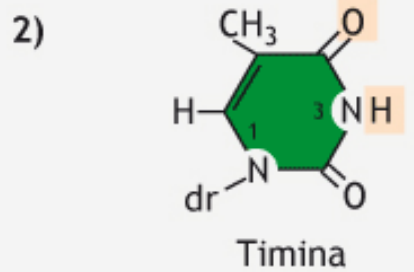




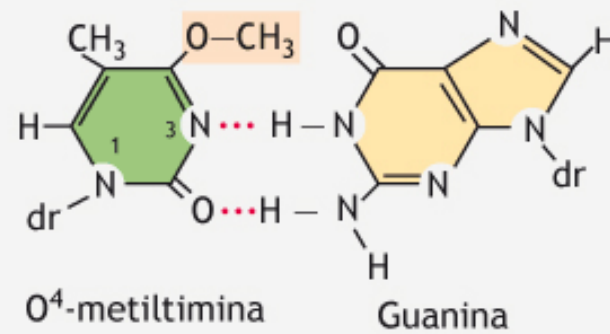
Metilmetansulfonato
(MMS)



GC → AT

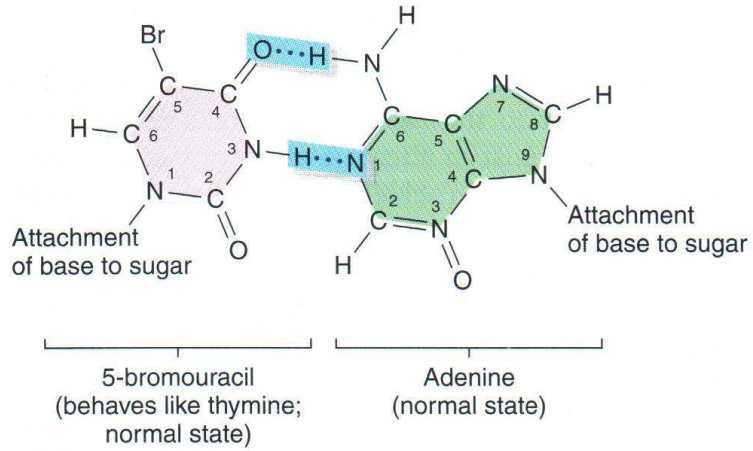


Metilmetansulfonato
(MMS)

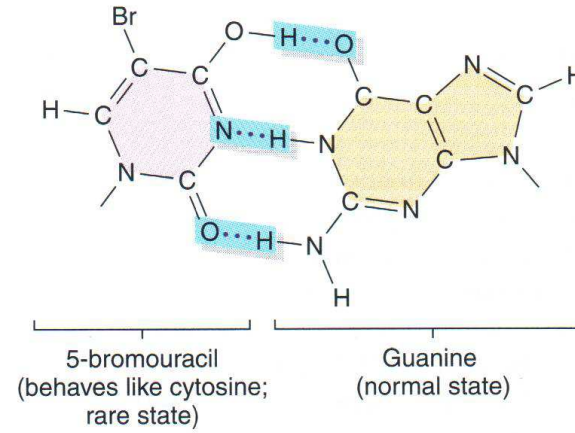


TA → CG

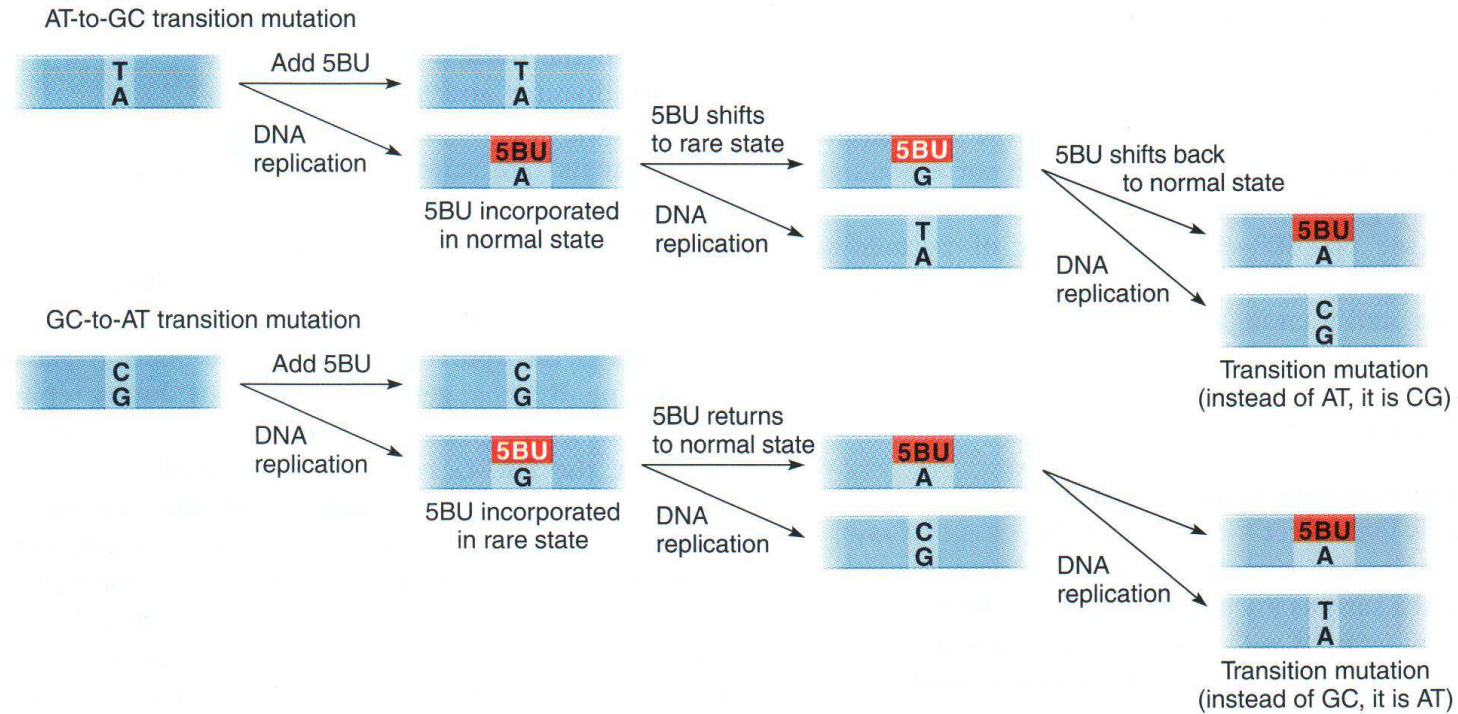
a) Base pairing of 5-bromouracil in its normal state

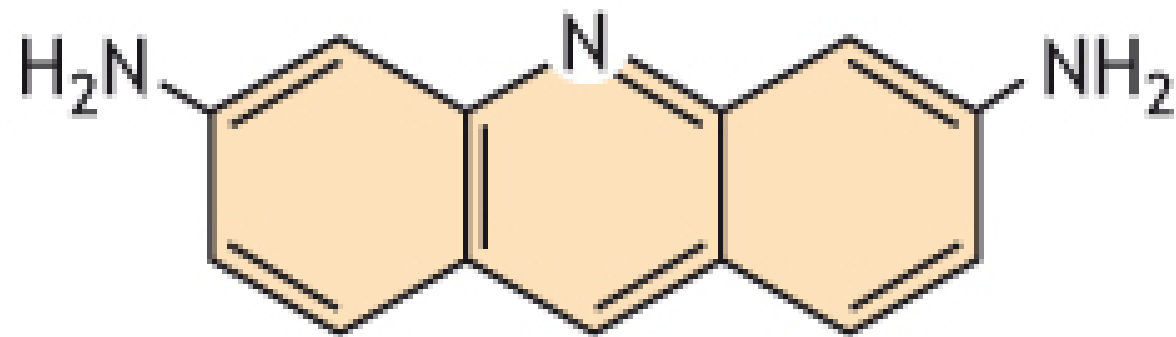


b) Base pairing of 5-bromouracil in its rare state

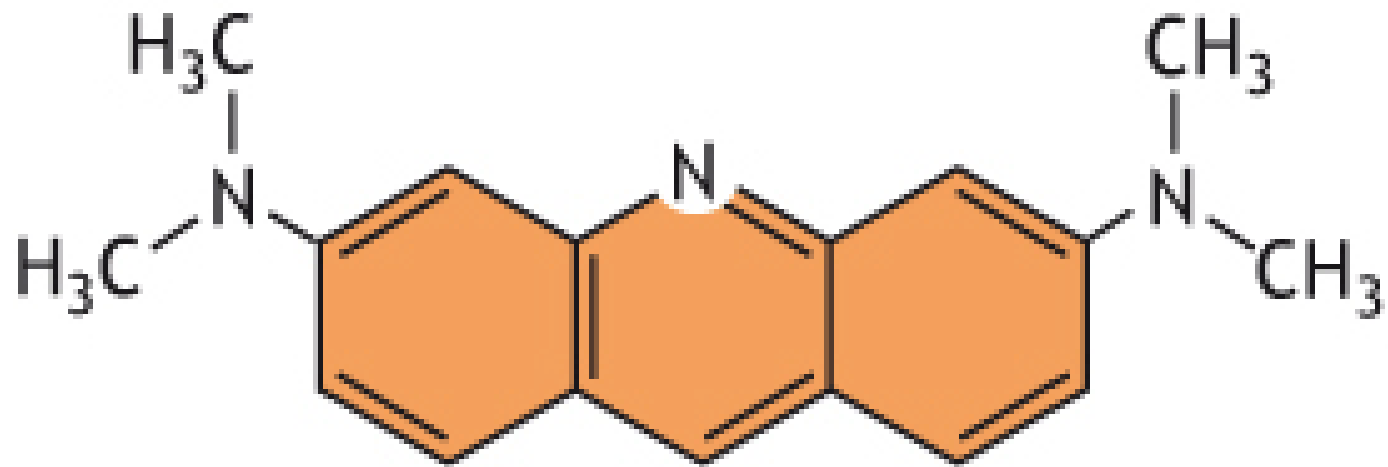


c) Mutagenic action of 5BU



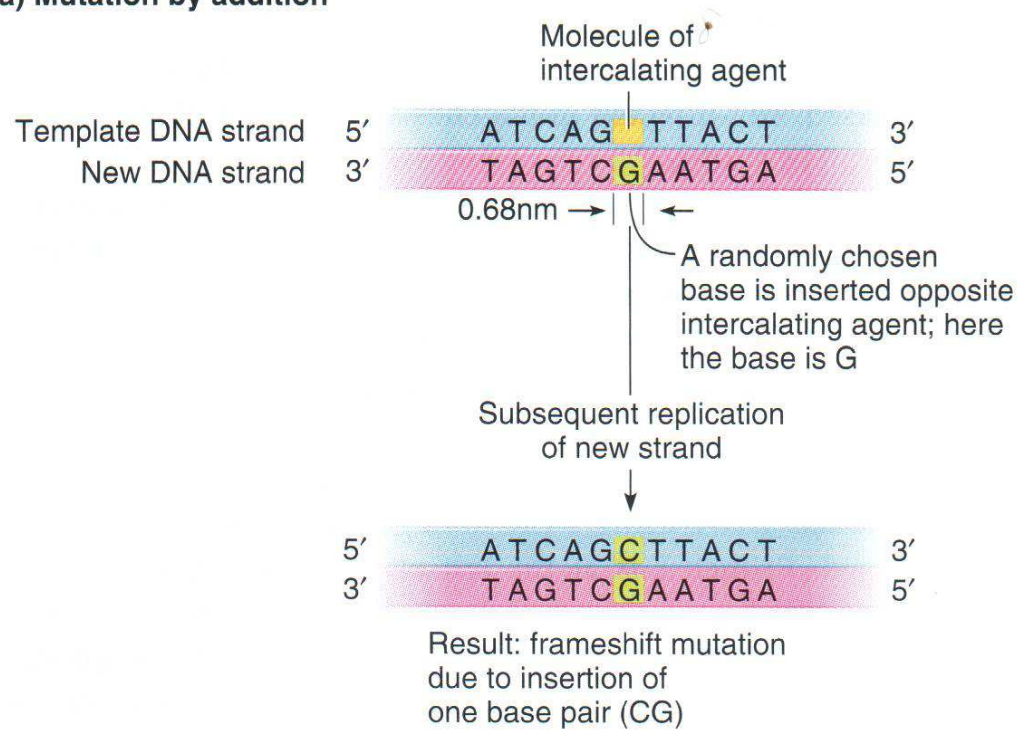


Proflavina



Arancio di acridina

a) Mutation by addition



b) Mutation by deletion

