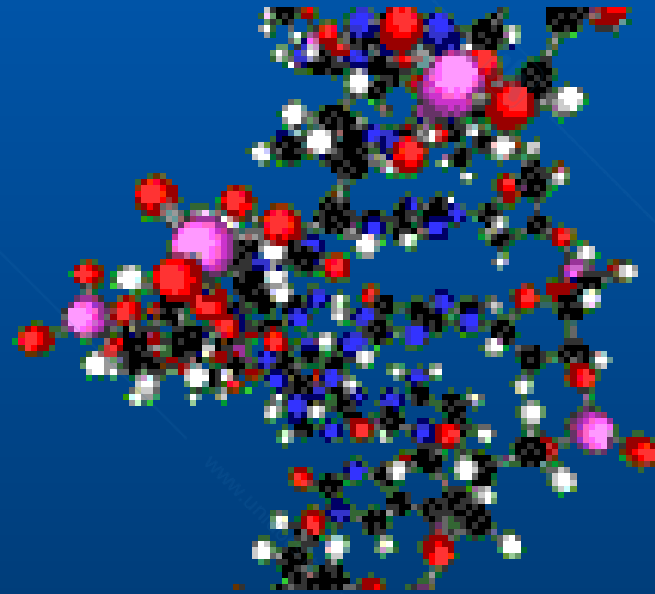


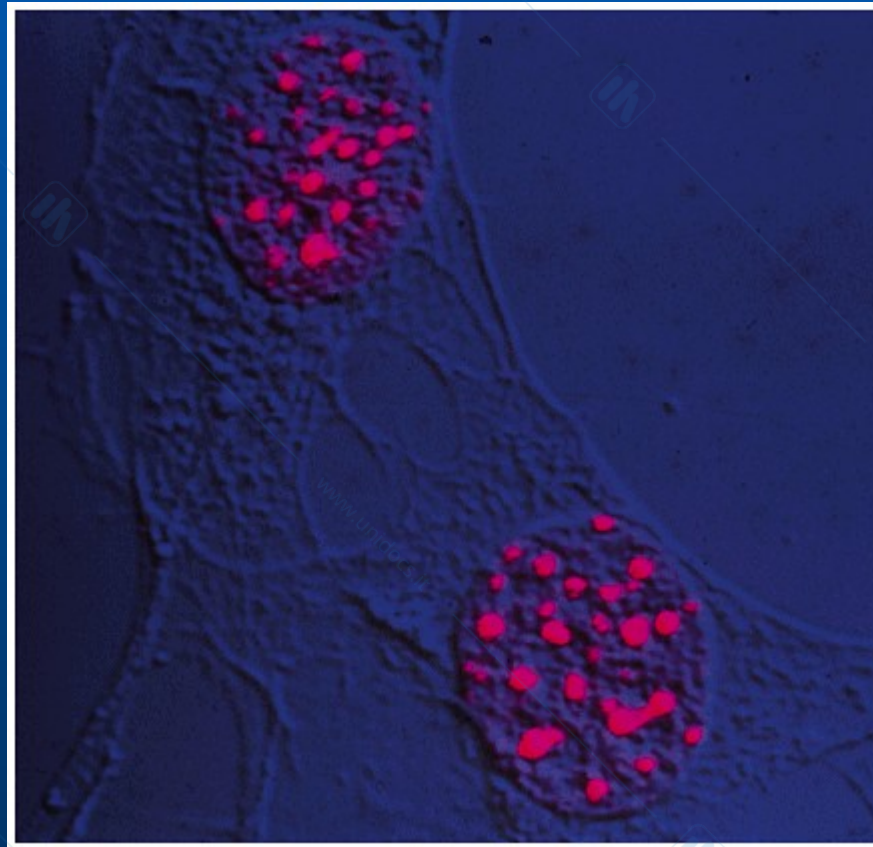
Replication and Maintenance of Genomic DNA

January 29, 2004



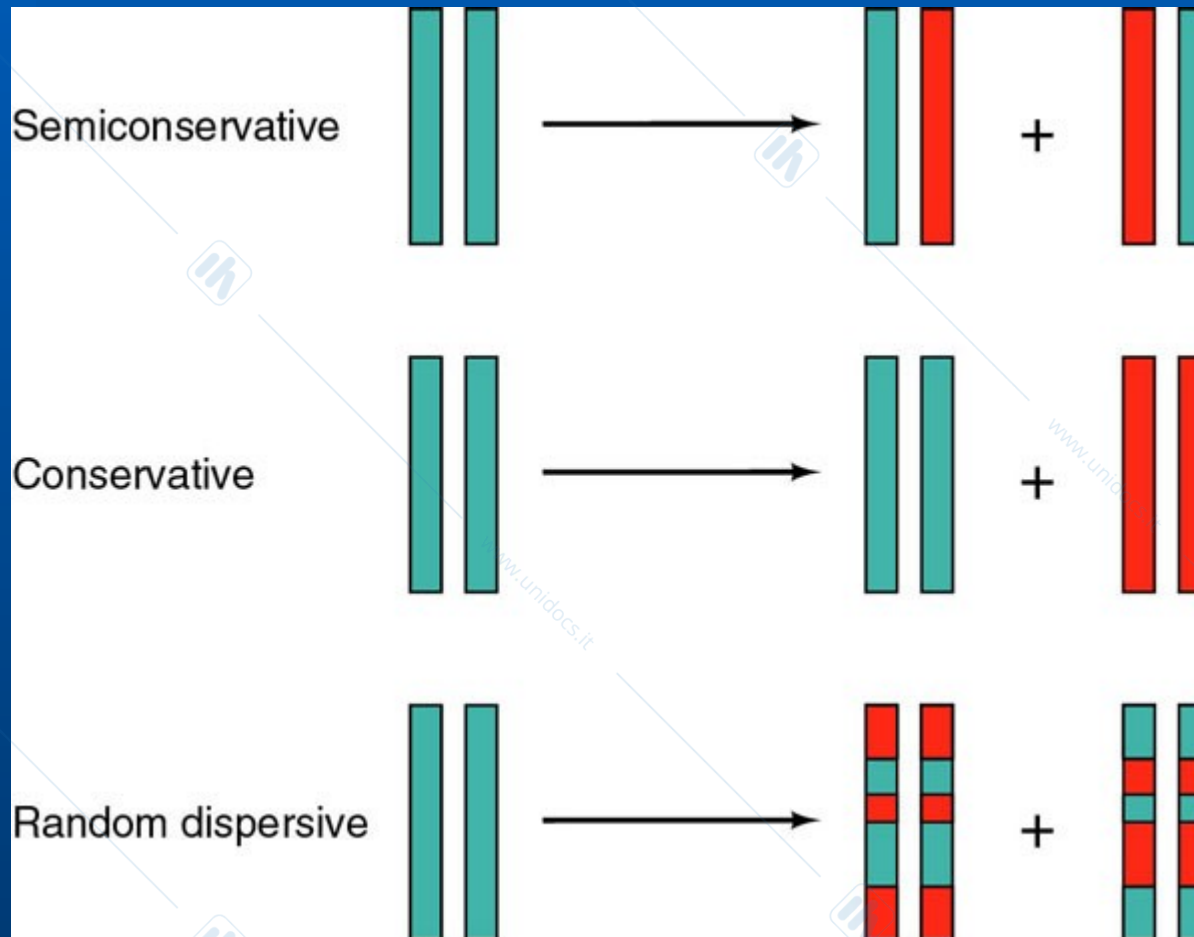


Multiple Sites of DNA Replication



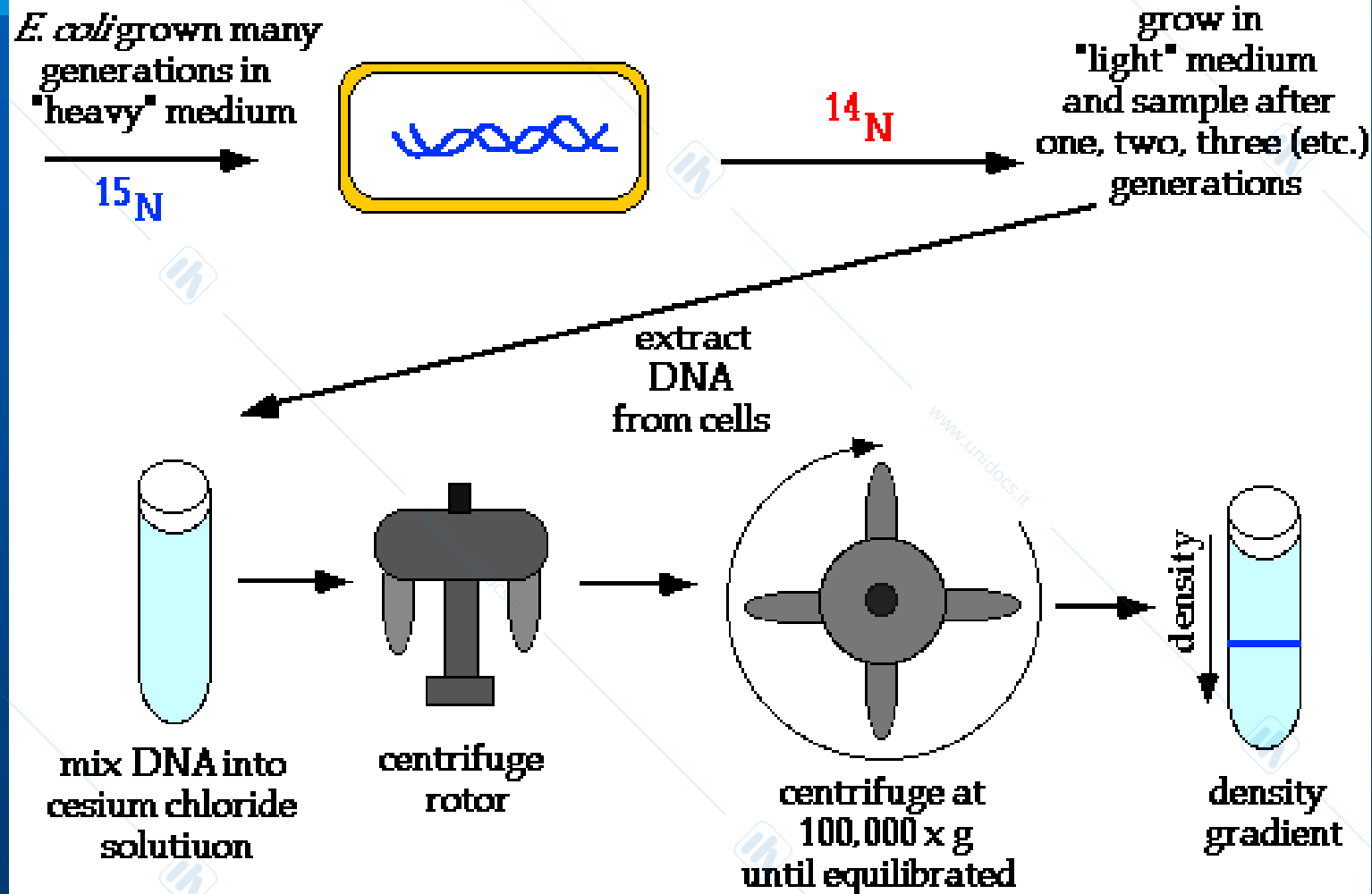


Possible Mechanisms of DNA Replication



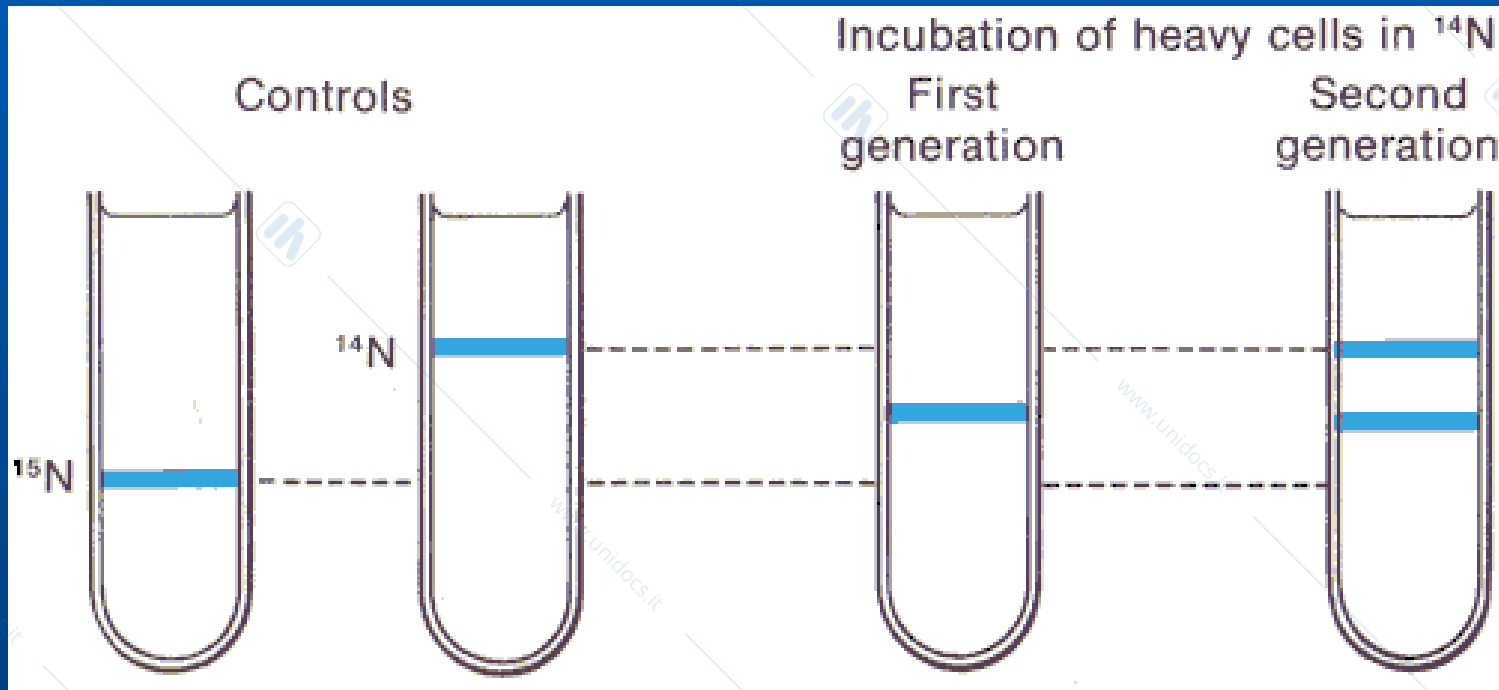


Meselson and Stahl



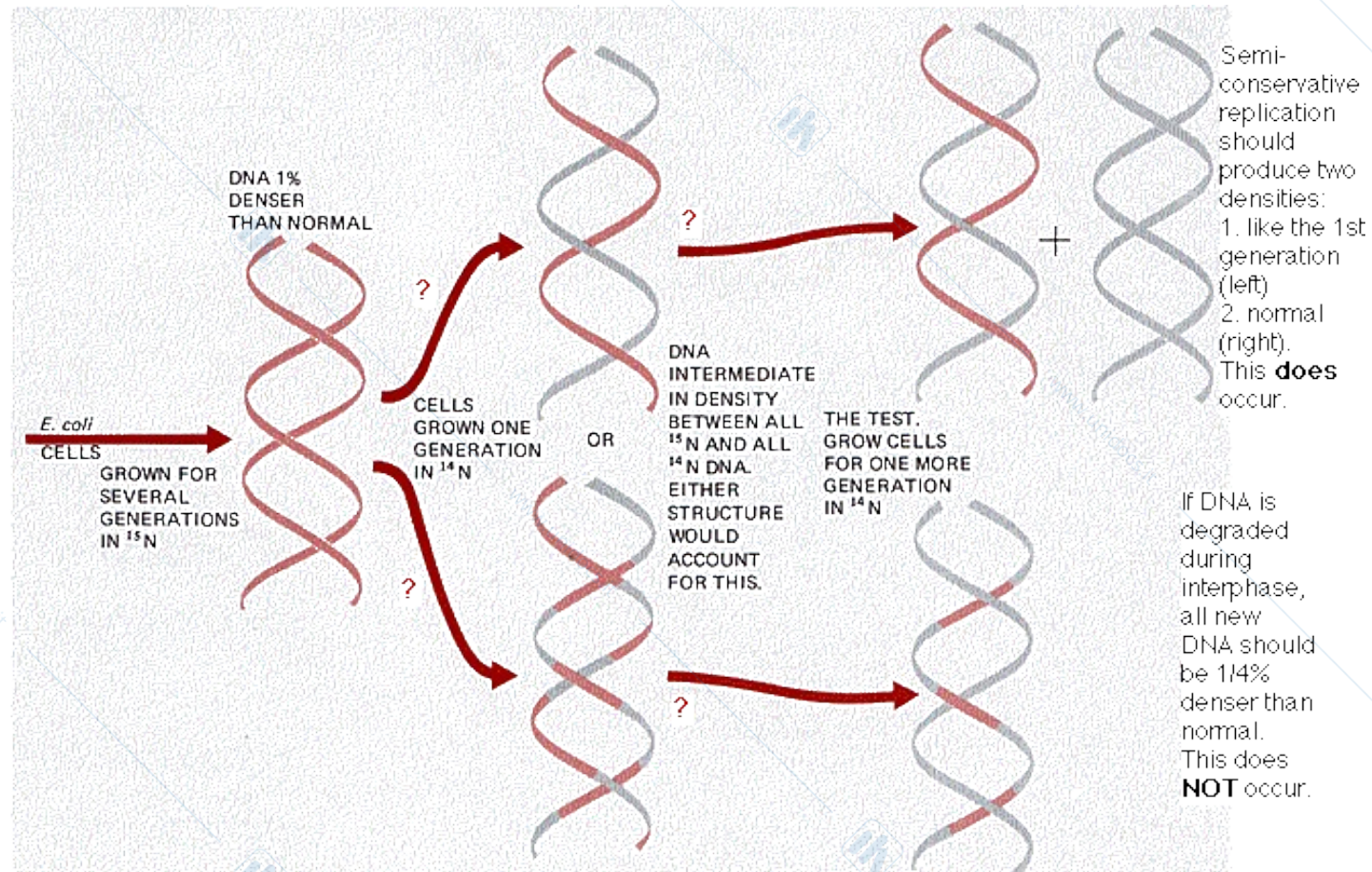


Meselson and Stahl





Meselson and Stahl



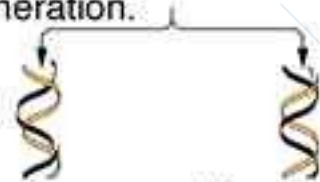


Meselson and Stahl

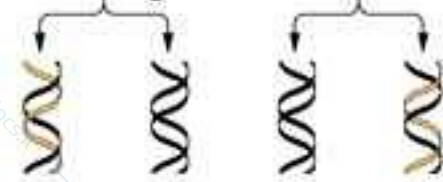
1 E. coli cells are grown on ^{15}N for several generations.



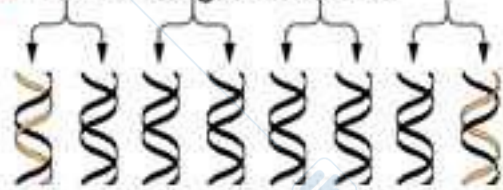
3 Cells are then transferred to medium containing ^{14}N for one generation.



5 For two generations.



7 For three generations.

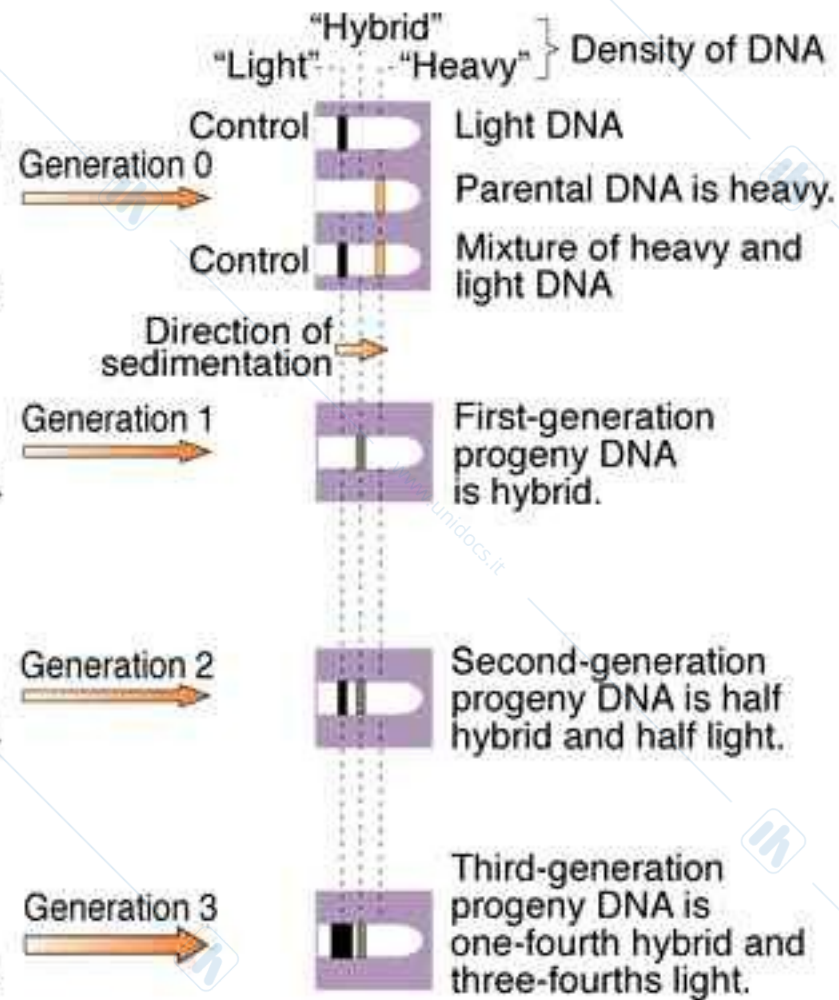


2 DNA is extracted and analyzed by CsCl density gradient centrifugation.

4 DNA is extracted and analyzed.

6 DNA is extracted and analyzed.

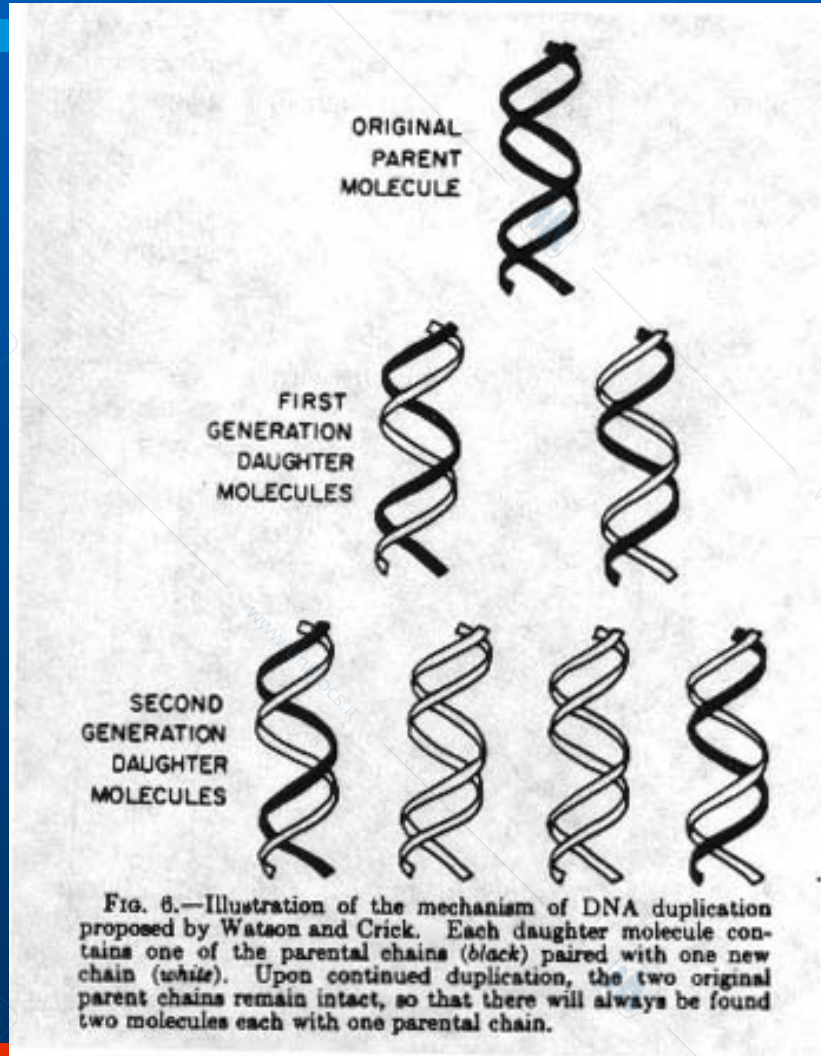
8 DNA is extracted and analyzed.



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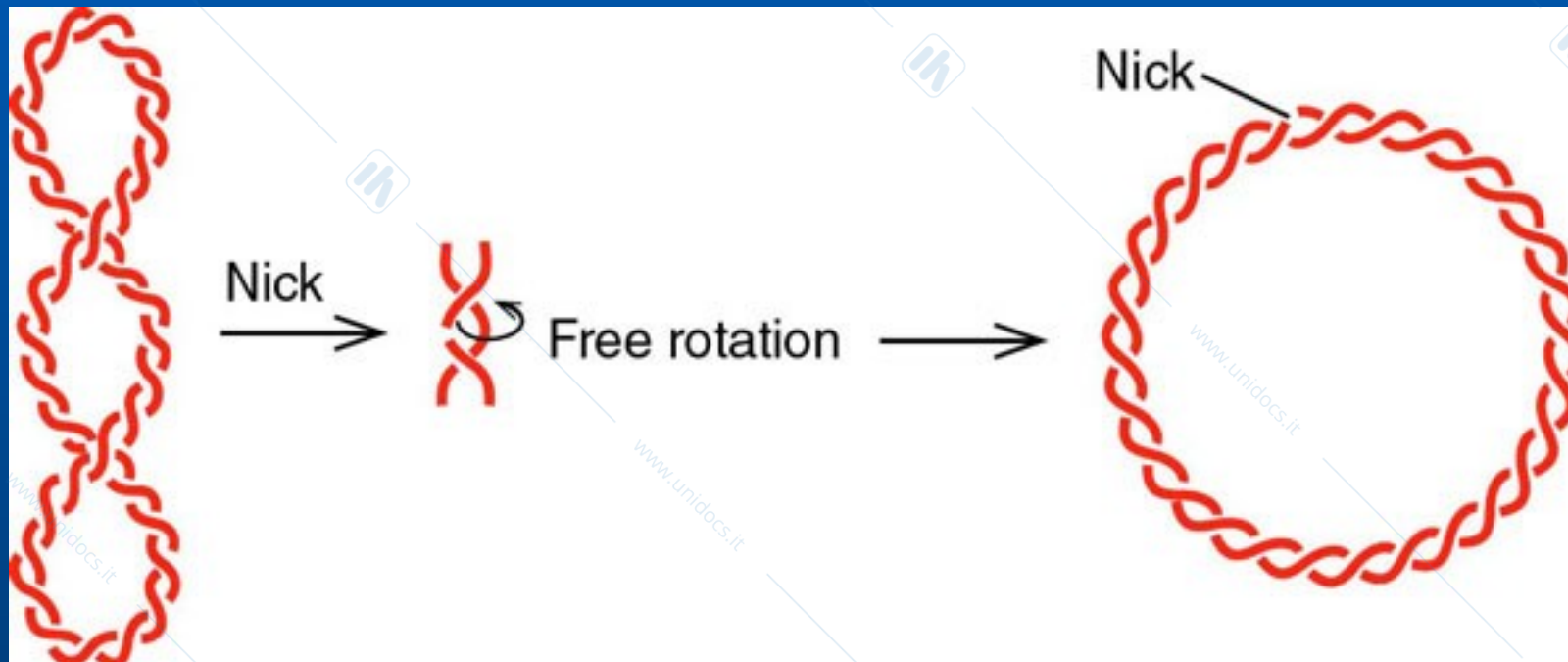


Fig 6 Meselson and Stahl





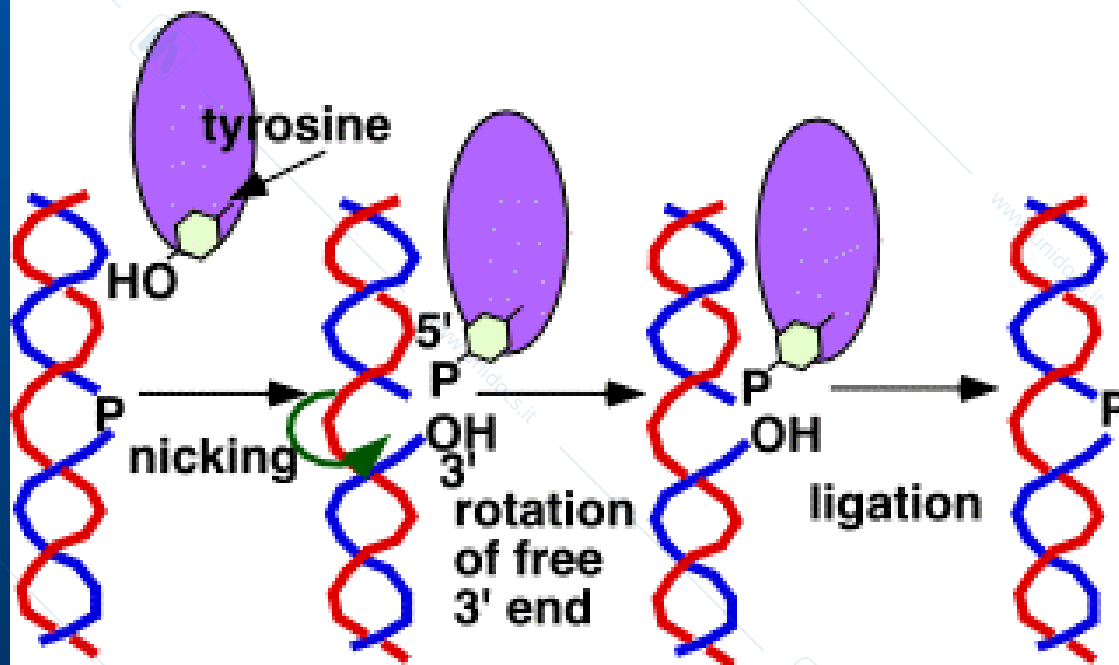
Topoisomerase I





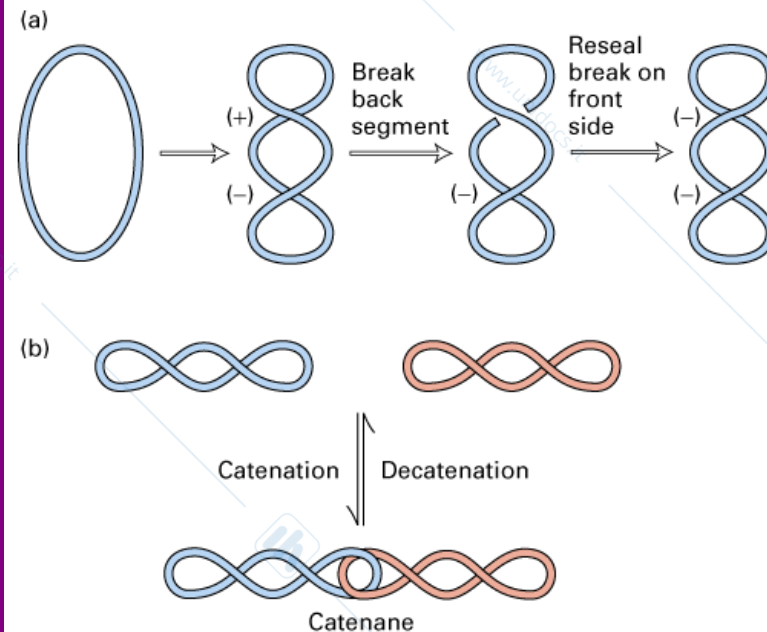
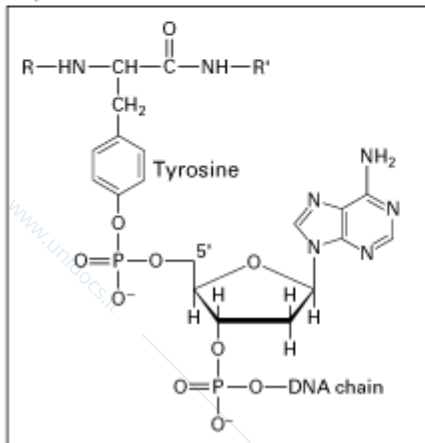
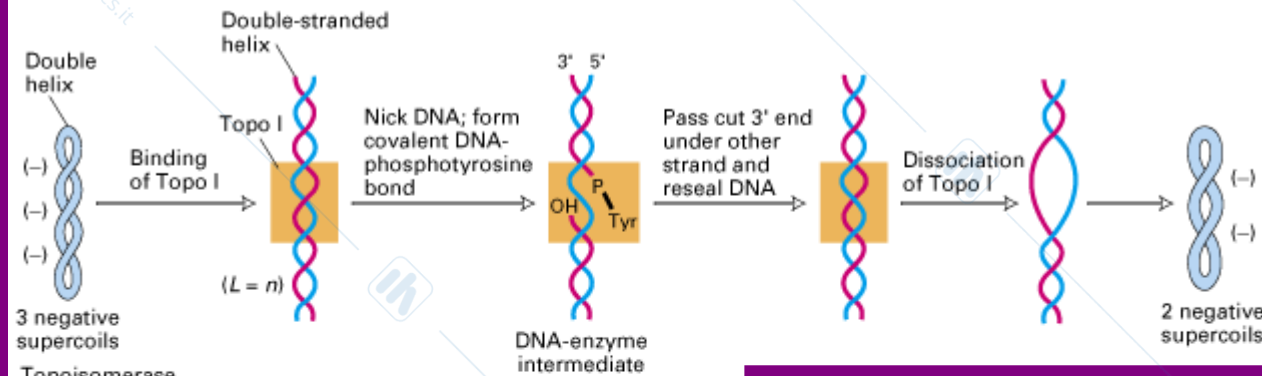
Topoisomerase I

Type I topoisomerase (nicking-closing enzyme)



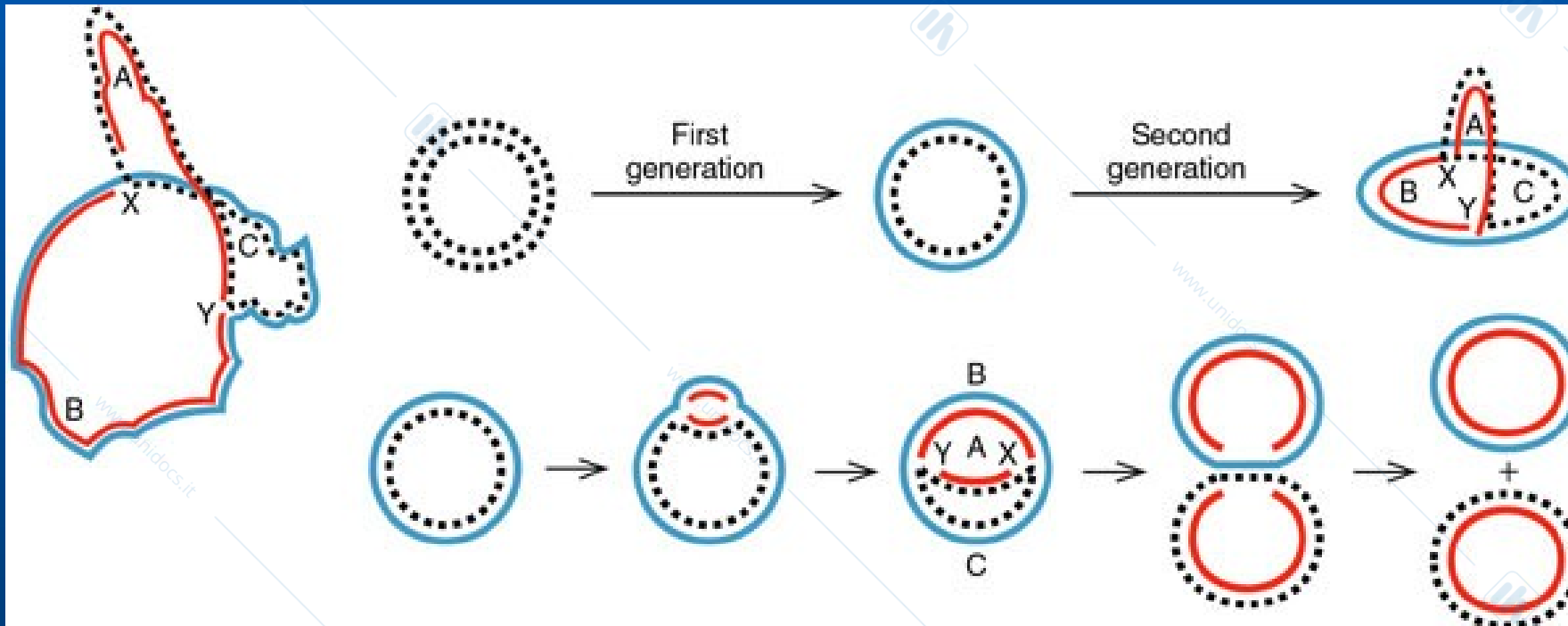


Topoisomerase I





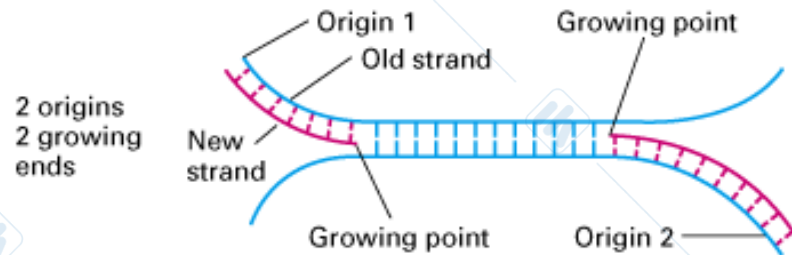
Bidirectional Replication



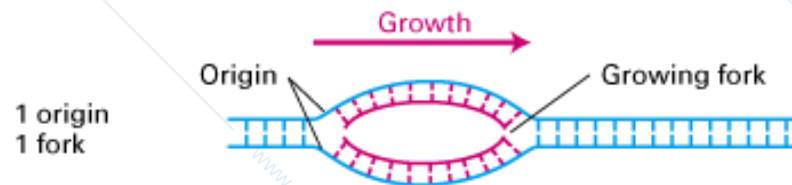


Growth of Linear Replication

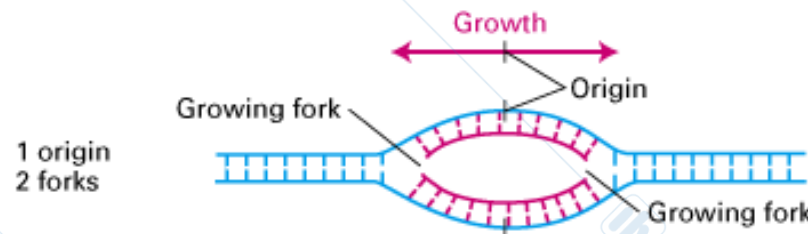
(a) Unidirectional growth of single strands from two origins

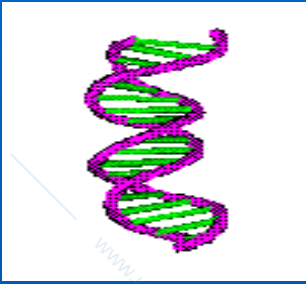


(b) Unidirectional growth of both strands from one origin

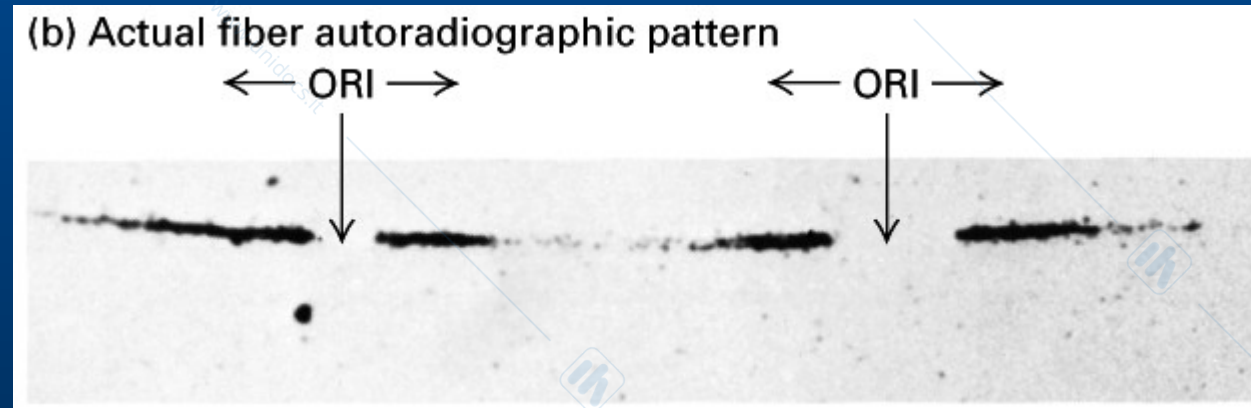
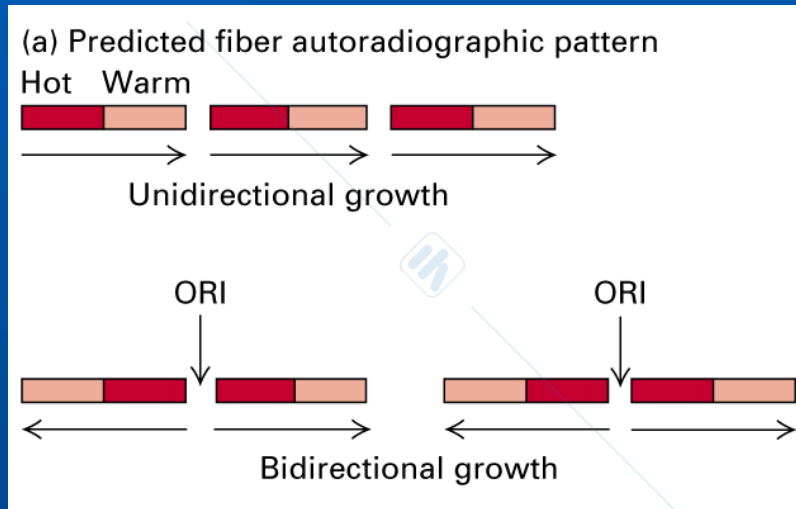


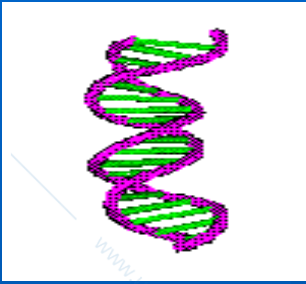
(c) Bidirectional growth of both strands from one origin





Bidirectional Replication from Origins of Replication





Quantitative Parameters (after Mathews and vanHolde)

| Feature | Prokaryotic (<i>E. coli</i>) | Eukaryotic (Hela cells in culture) |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| DNA content (nucleotide pairs per cell) | 3.9×10^6 | $\sim 10^9$ |
| DNA replication rate (nucleotides/sec/rep. fork) | 850 | 60-90 |
| Number of replication origins/cell | 1 | $10^3 - 10^4$ |
| Hours for complete genome replication | 0.67 | 8 |

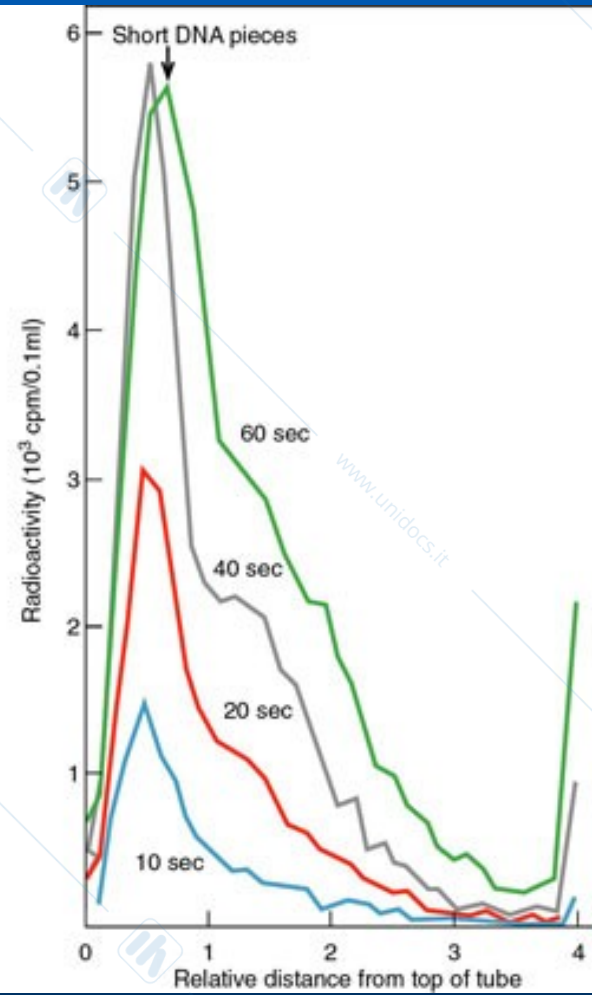
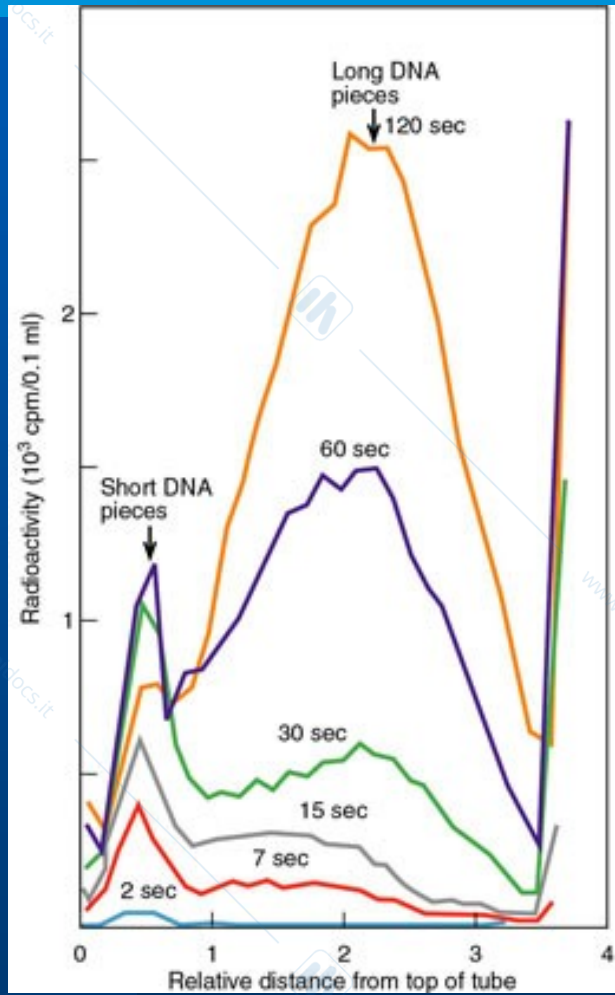


Okazaki's Hypotheses





Okazaki's Data





Replication Mechanisms

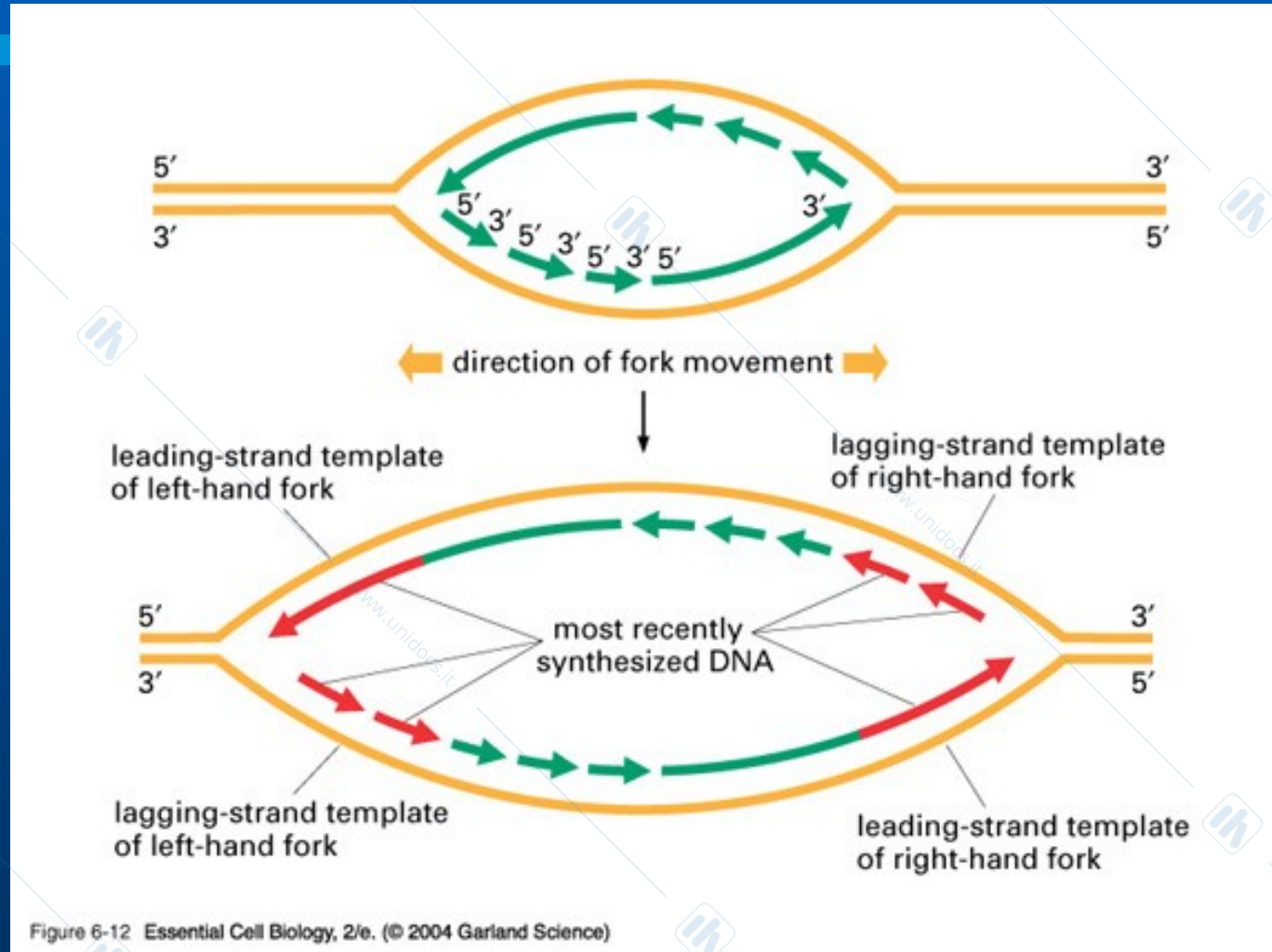
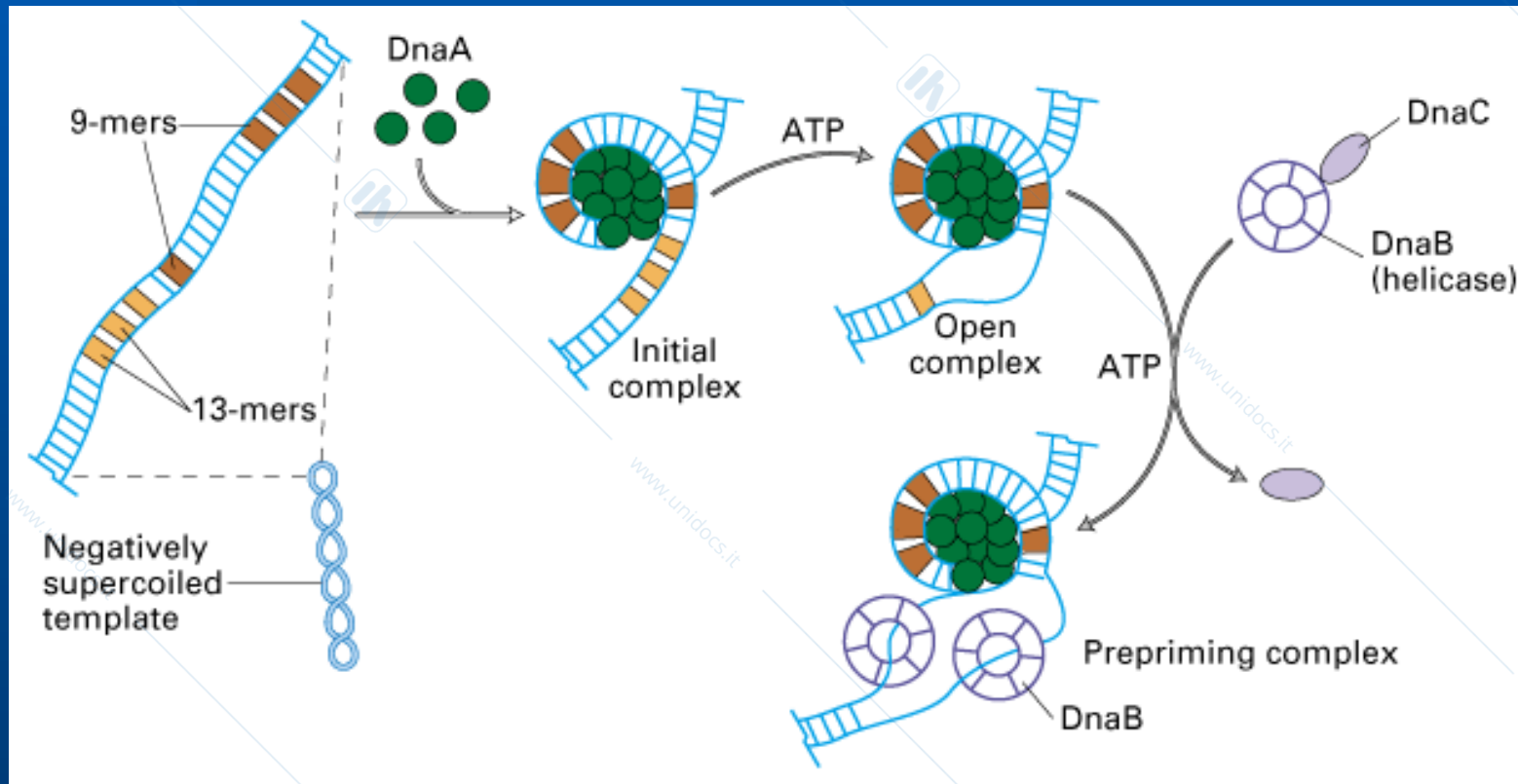


Figure 6-12 Essential Cell Biology, 2/e. (© 2004 Garland Science)

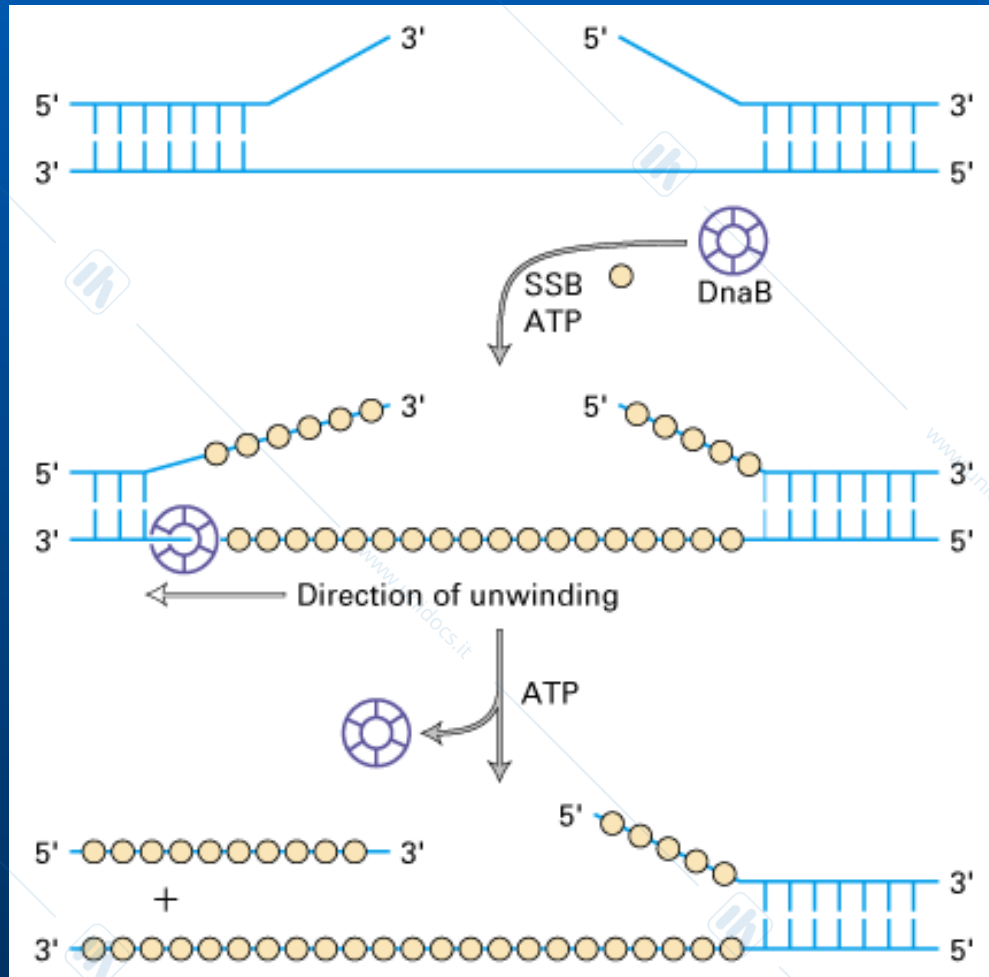


Helicase - Initiation





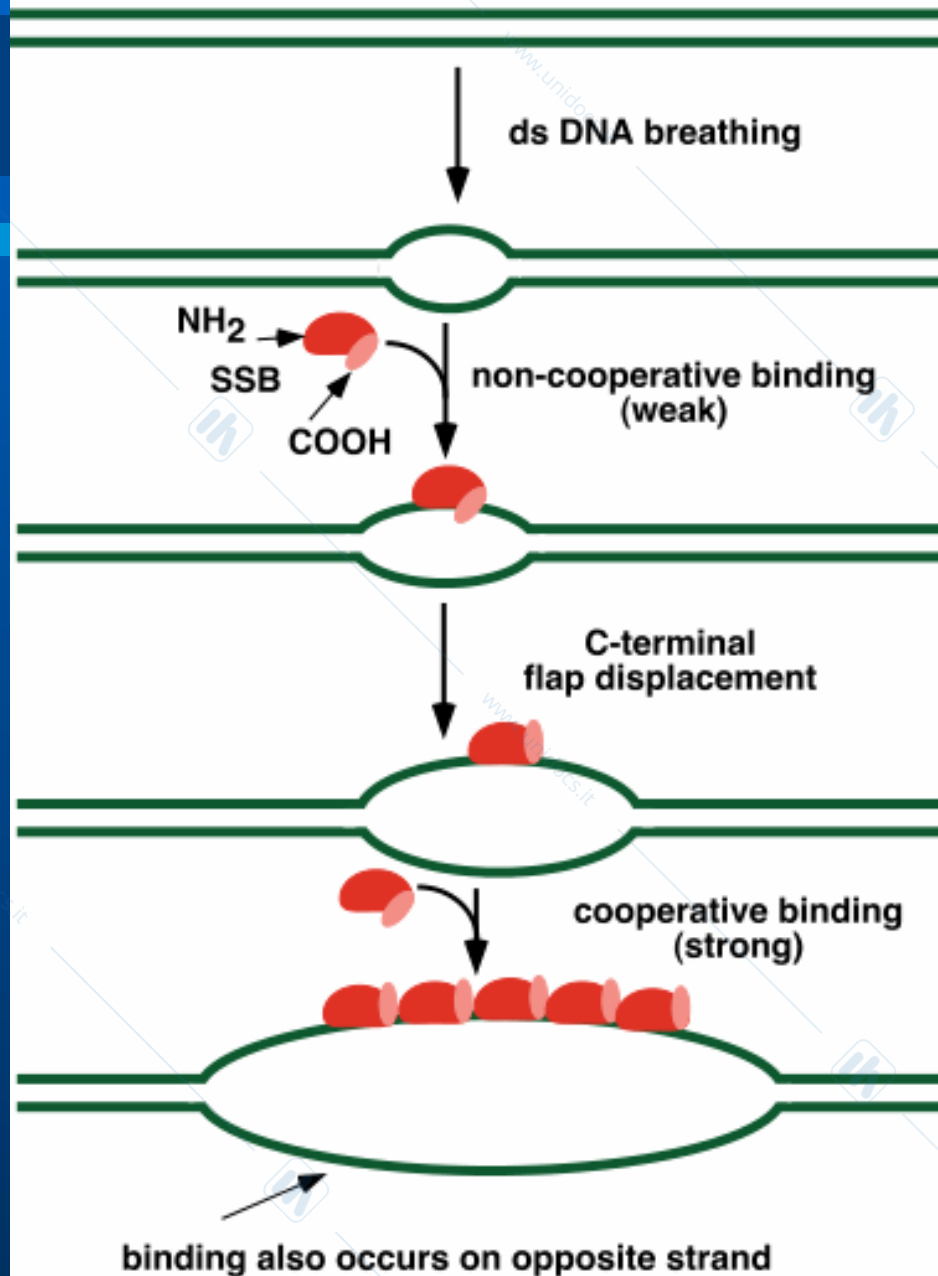
Helicase



Single-Strand DNA-Binding (SSB) Protein

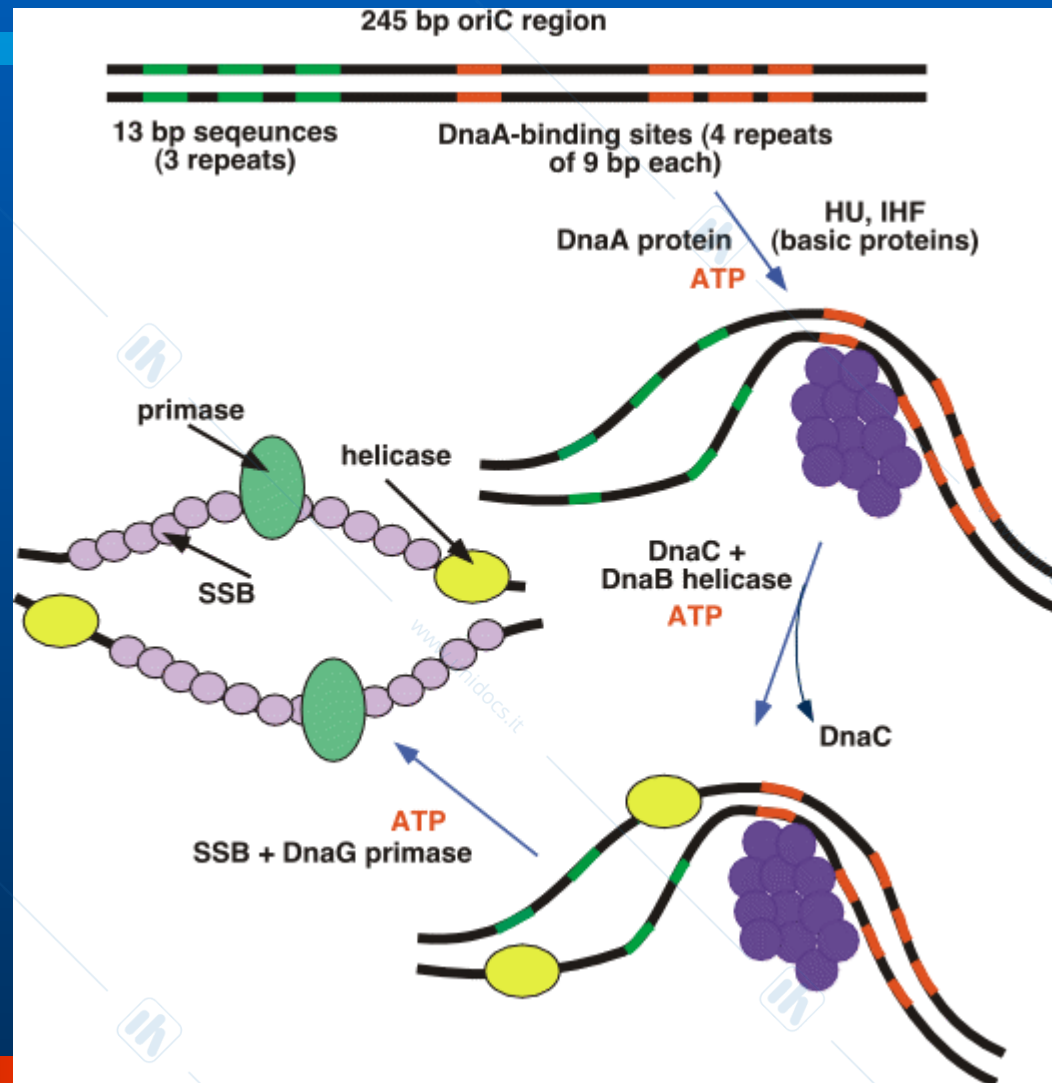


Single-strand Binding Protein





Initiation of Replication





Replication Machinery

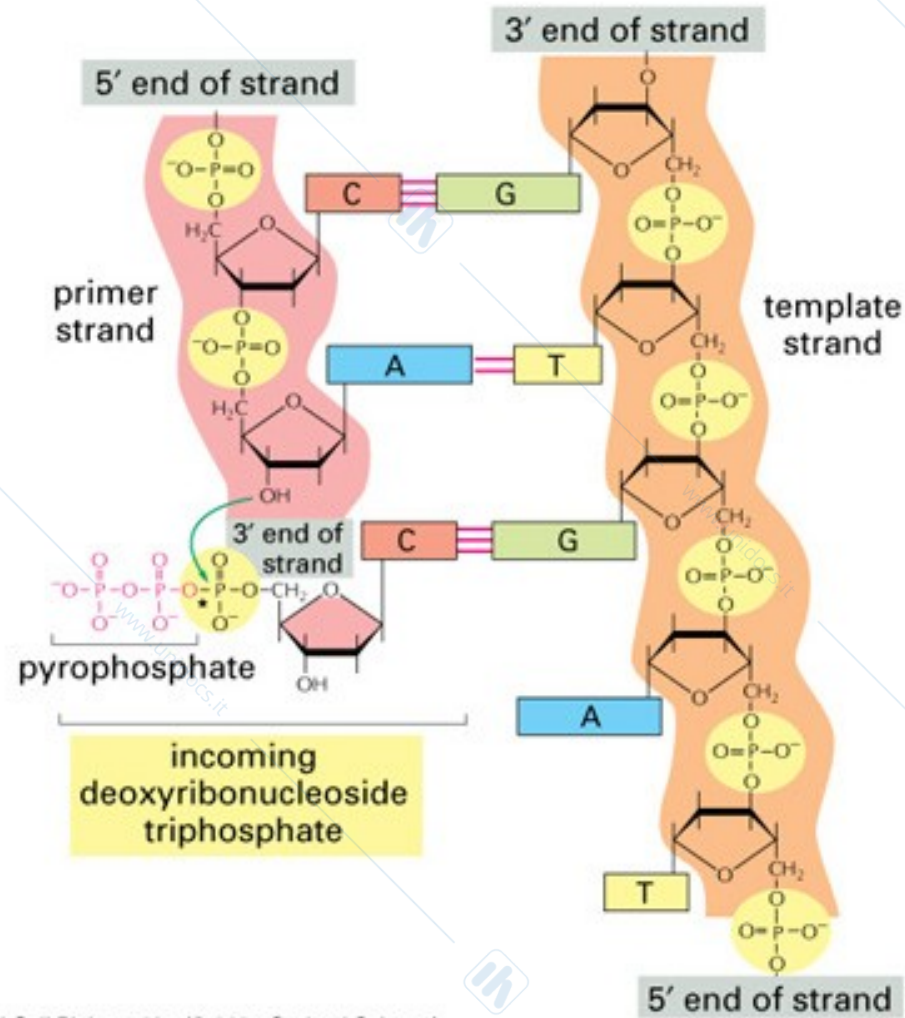
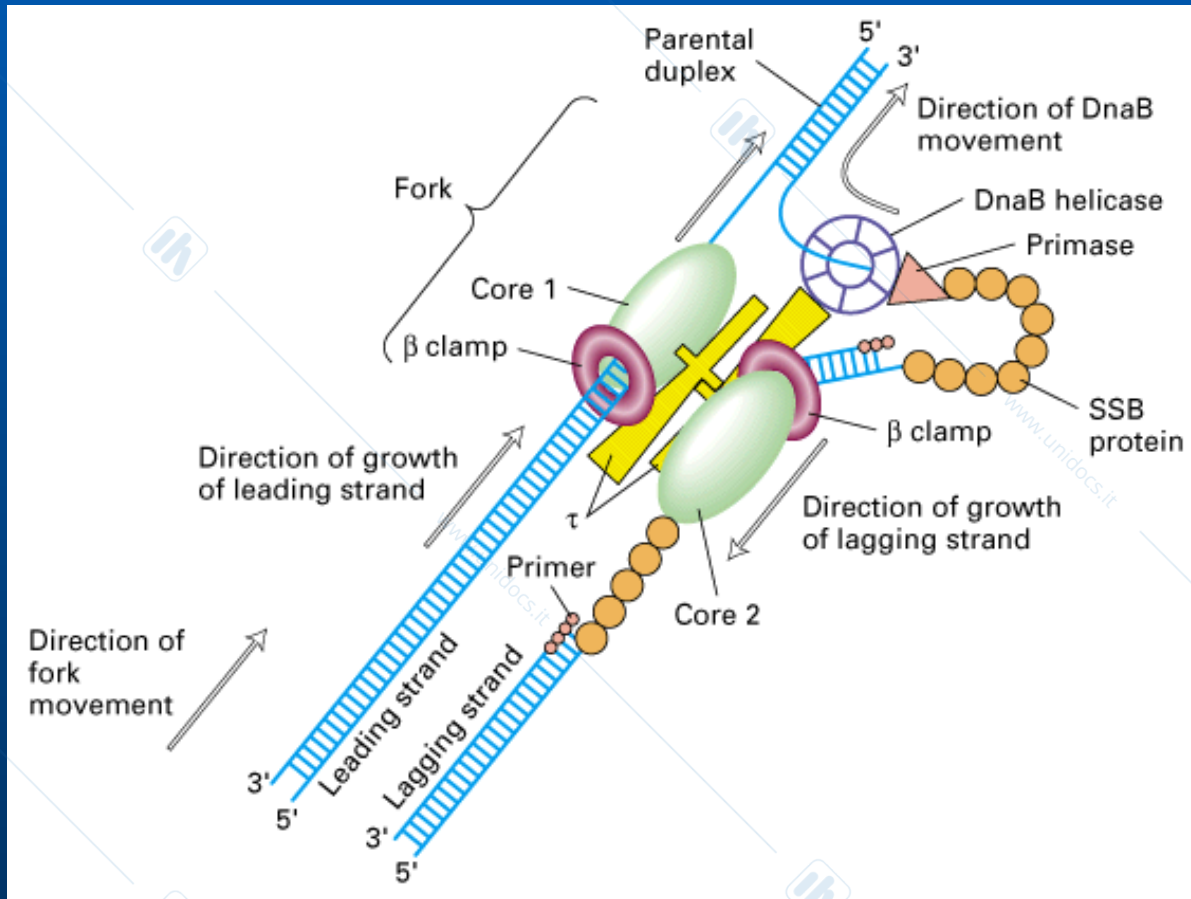


Figure 6-10 Essential Cell Biology, 2/e. (© 2004 Garland Science)

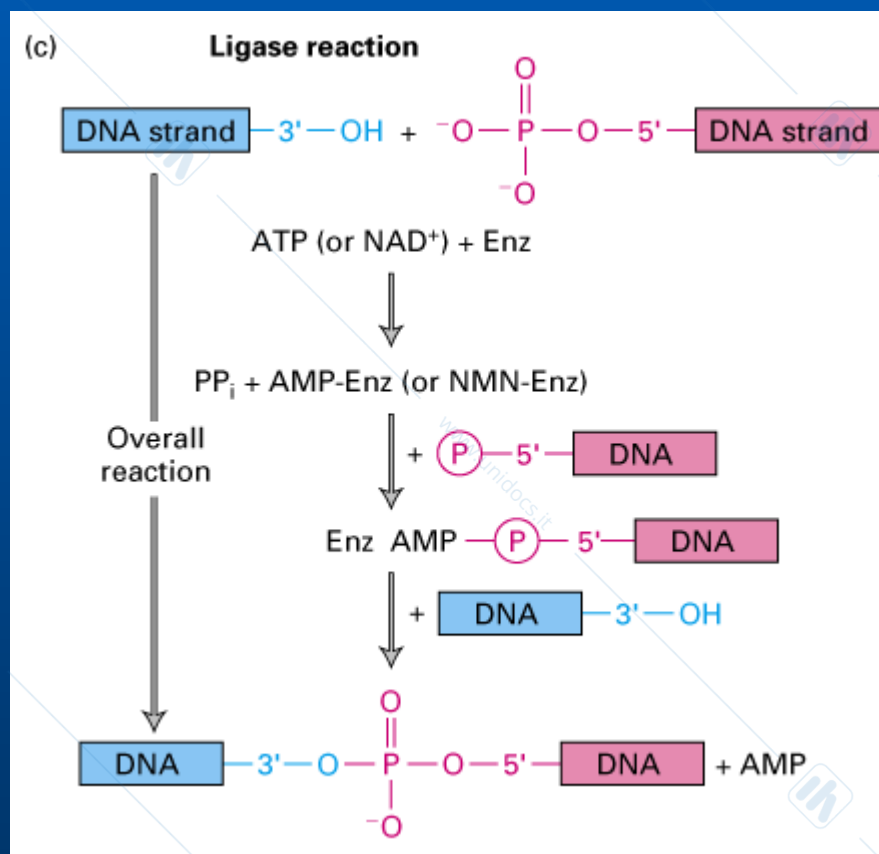
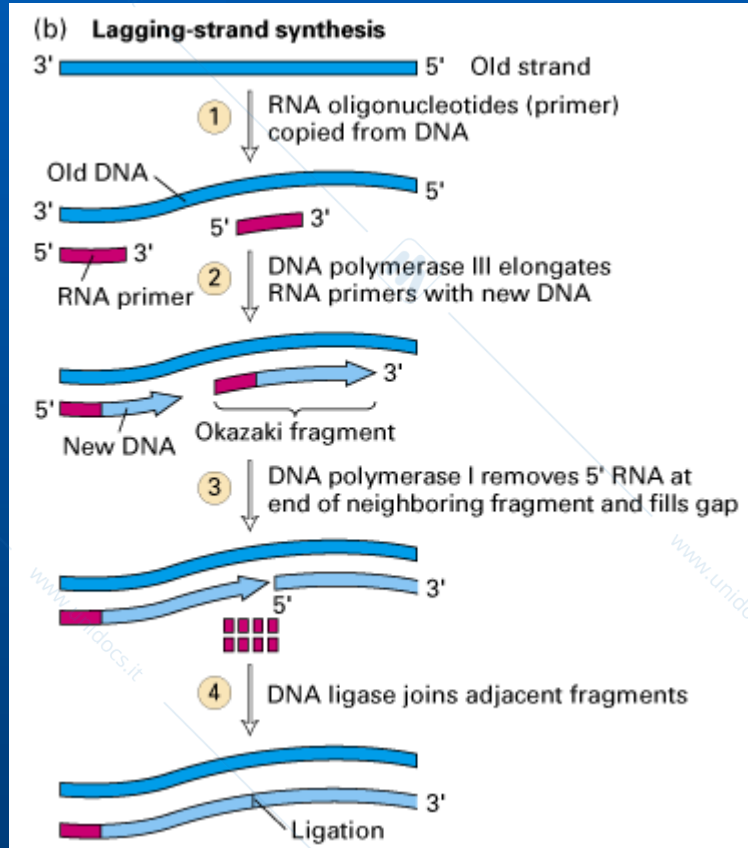


Replication Machinery



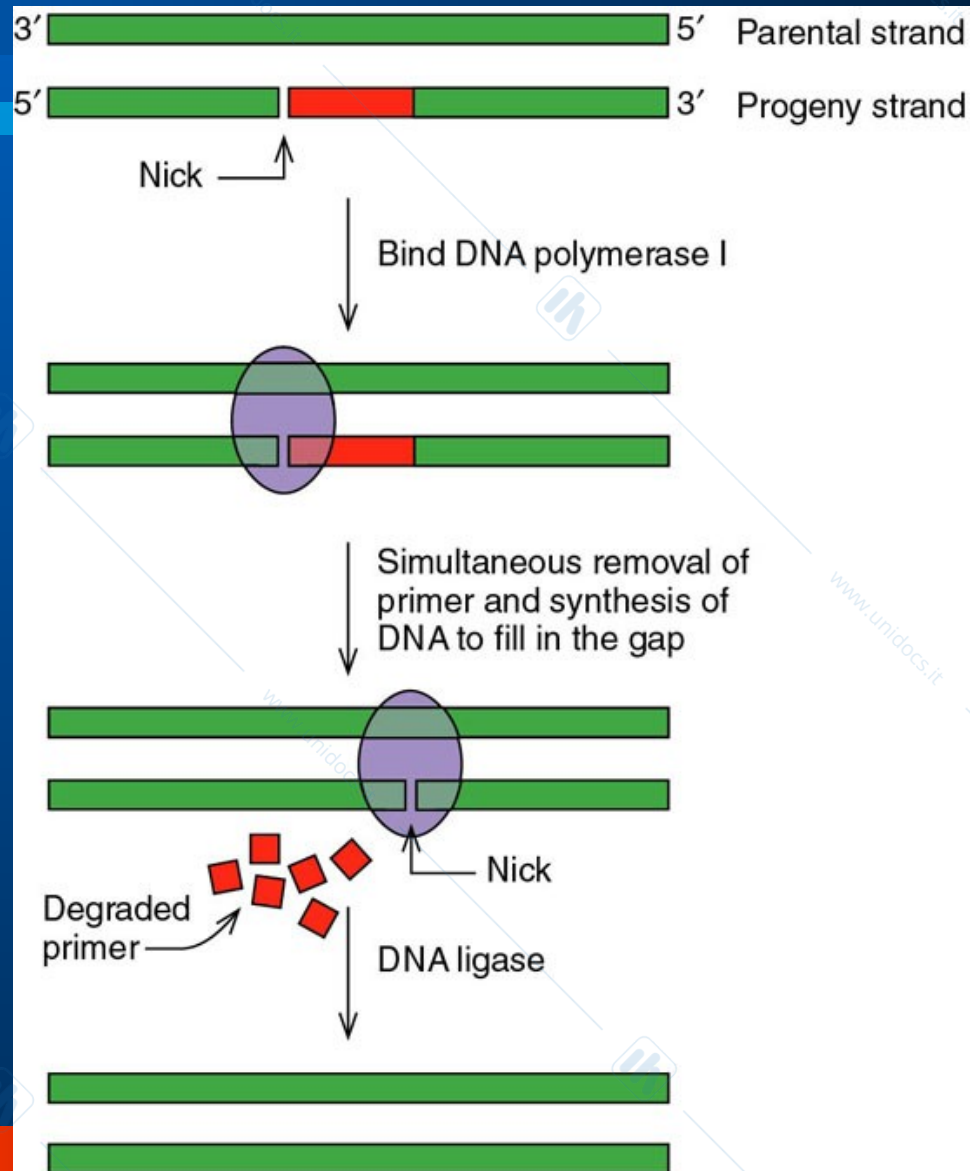


Lagging Strand Synthesis



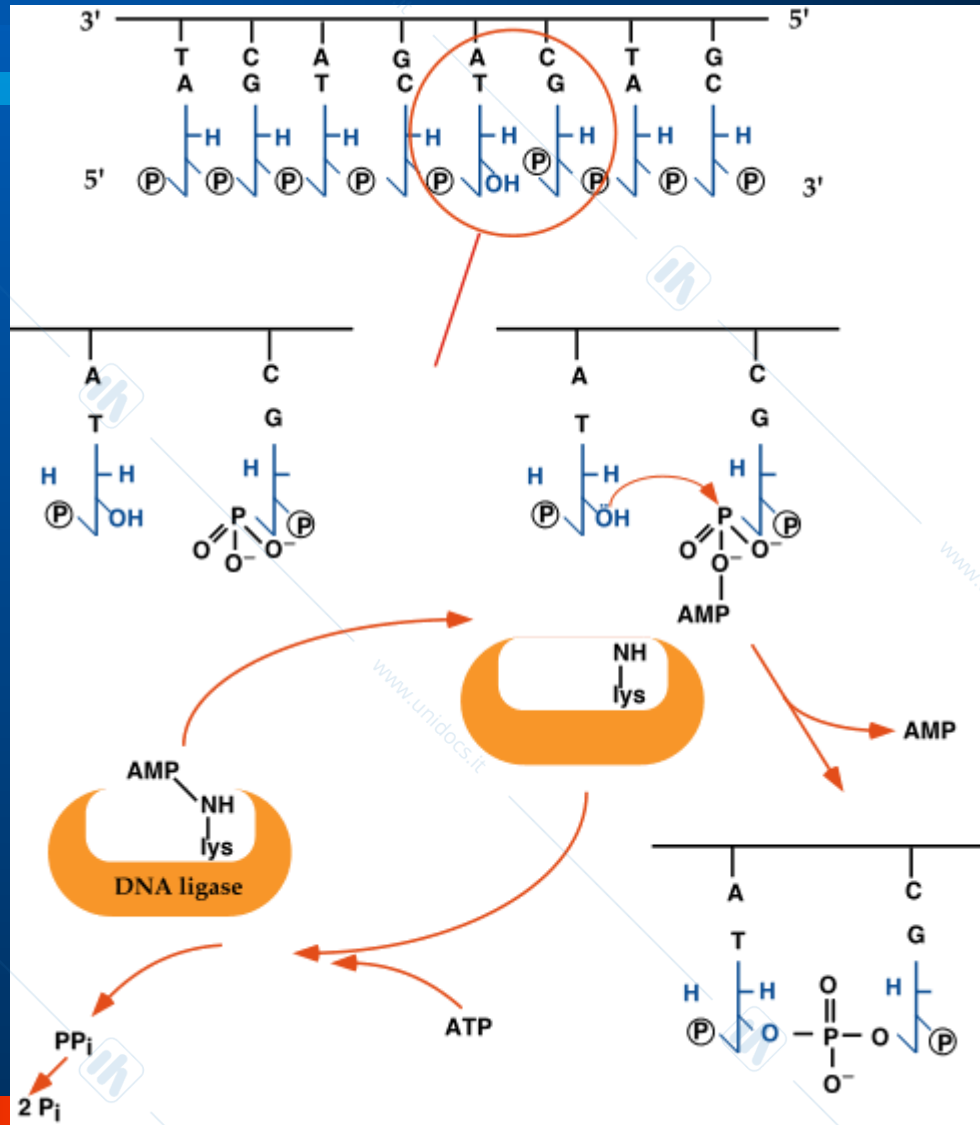


Replacement of RNA Primers





DNA Ligase



DNA Proofreading and "Editing"

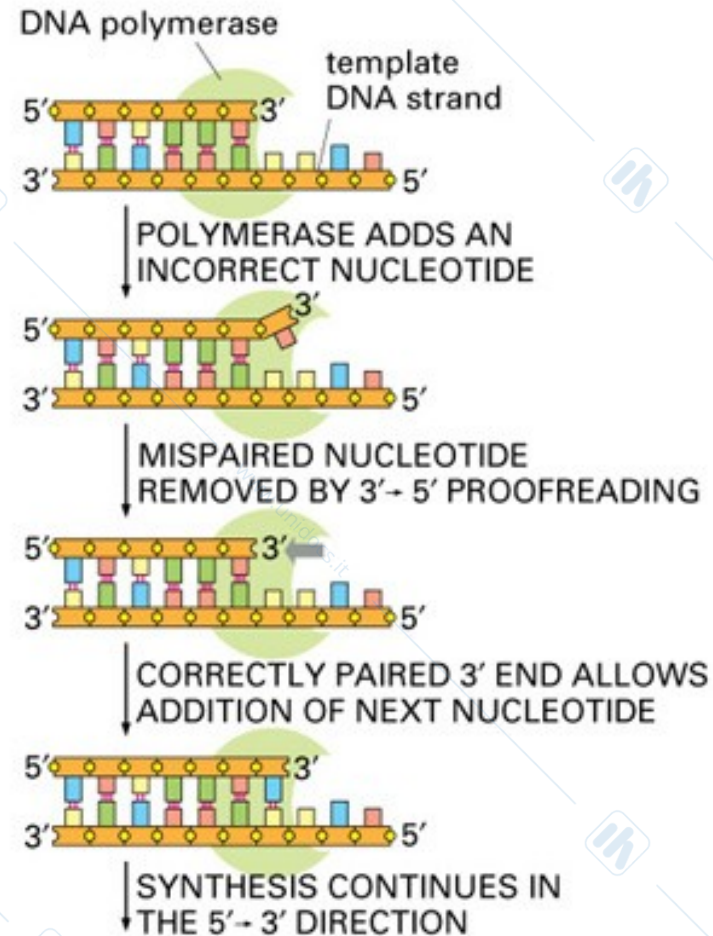
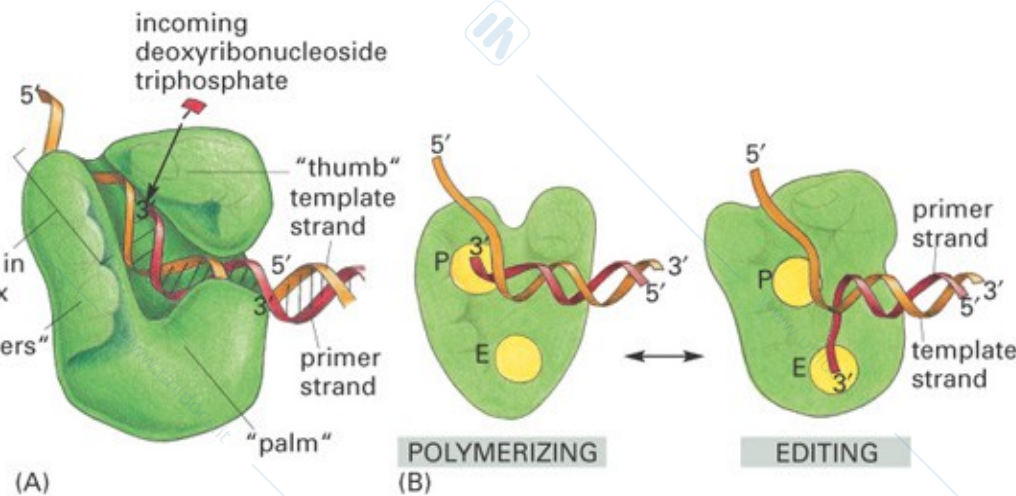


Figure 6-14 Essential Cell Biology, 2/e. (© 2004 Garland Science)

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DNA Proofreading and “Editing”

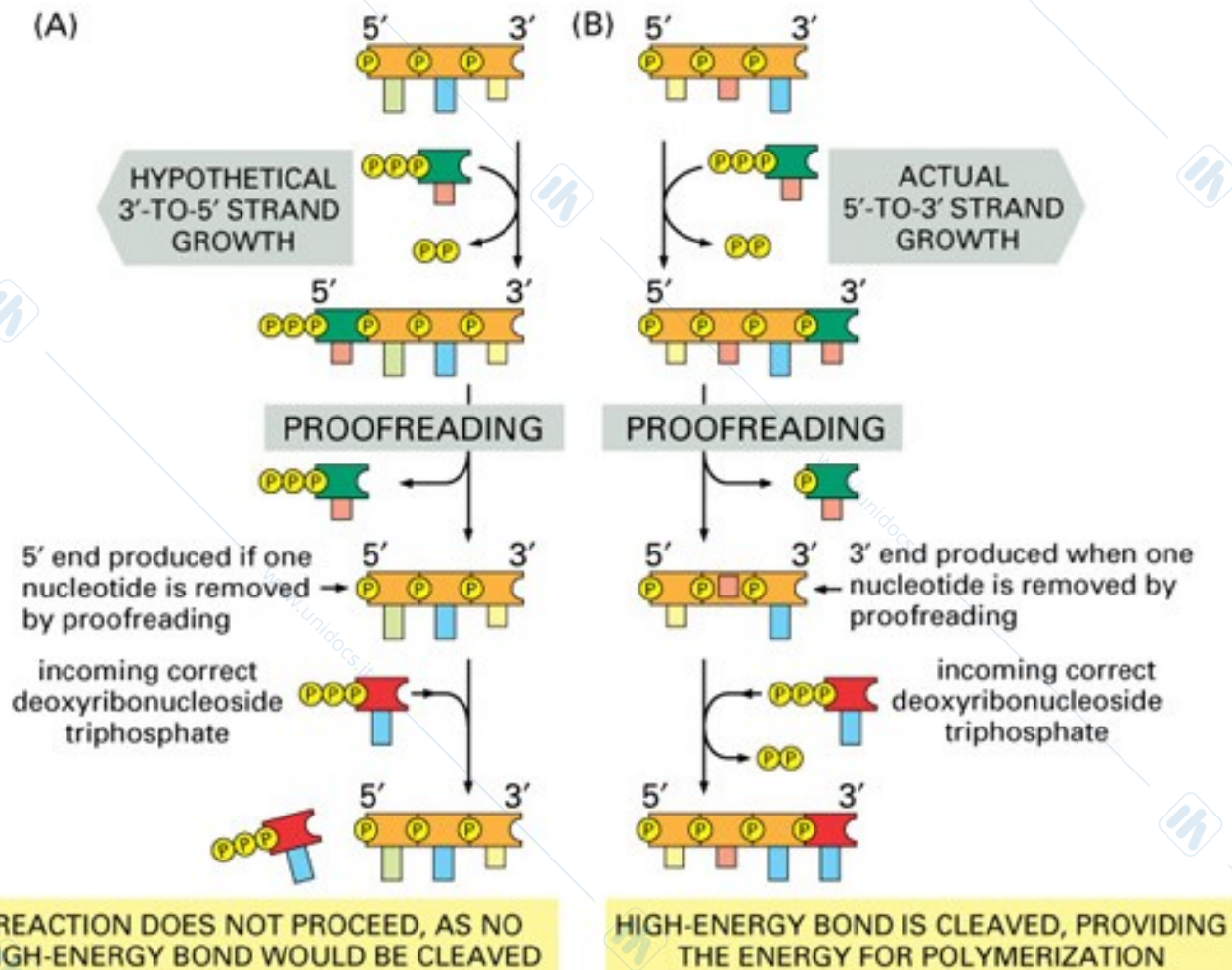


Figure 6-15 Essential Cell Biology, 2/e. (© 2004 Garland Science)



DNA Damage

TABLE 12-2 DNA Lesions That Require Repair

| DNA Lesion | Example/Cause |
|--|---|
| Missing base | Removal of purines by acid and heat (under physiological conditions $\approx 10^4$ purines/day/cell in a mammalian genome); removal of altered bases (e.g., uracil) by DNA glycosylases |
| Altered base | Ionizing radiation; alkylating agents (e.g., ethylmethane sulfonate) |
| Incorrect base | Mutations affecting 3' \rightarrow 5' exonuclease proofreading of incorrectly incorporated bases |
| Bulge due to deletion or insertion of a nucleotide | Intercalating agents (e.g., acridines) that cause addition or loss of a nucleotide during recombination or replication |
| Linked pyrimidines | Cyclotubyl dimers (usually thymine dimers) resulting from UV irradiation |
| Single- or double-strand breaks | Breakage of phosphodiester bonds by ionizing radiation or chemical agents (e.g., bleomycin) |
| Cross-linked strands | Covalent linkage of two strands by bifunctional alkylating agents (e.g., mitomycin C) |
| 3'-deoxyribose fragments | Disruption of deoxyribose structure by free radicals leading to strand breaks |

SOURCE: Adapted from A. Kornberg and T. Baker, 1992, *DNA Replication*, 2d ed., W. H. Freeman and Company, pp. 771 – 773.



DNA Damage

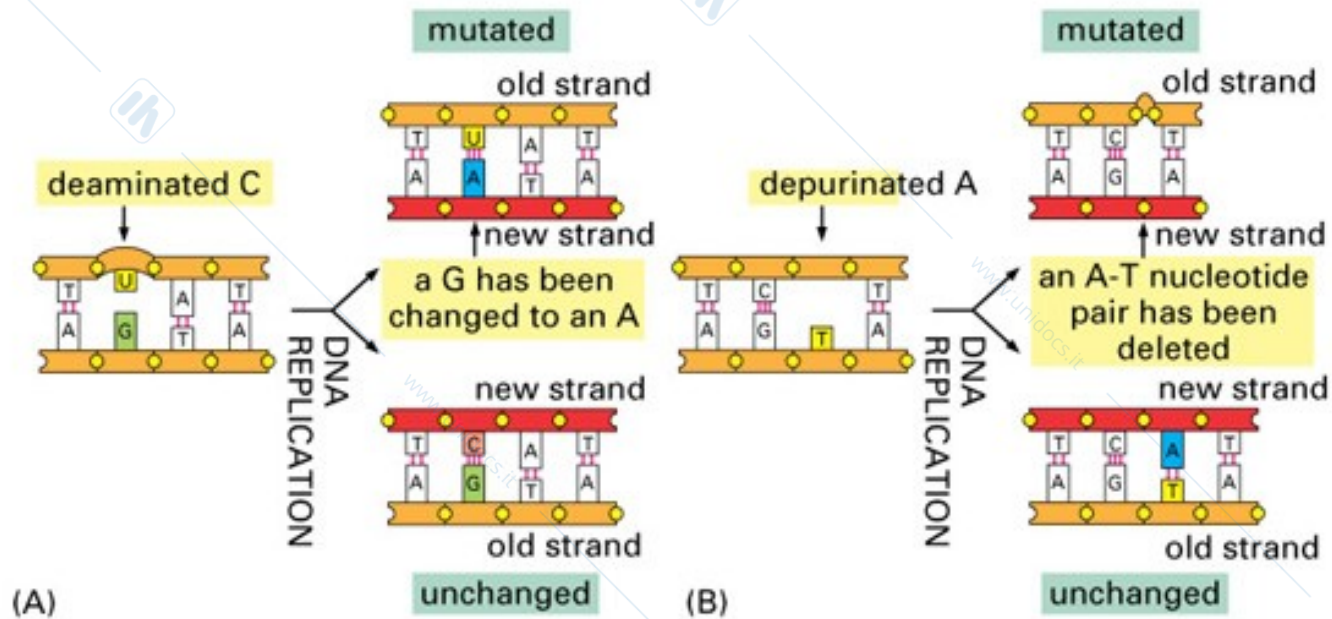
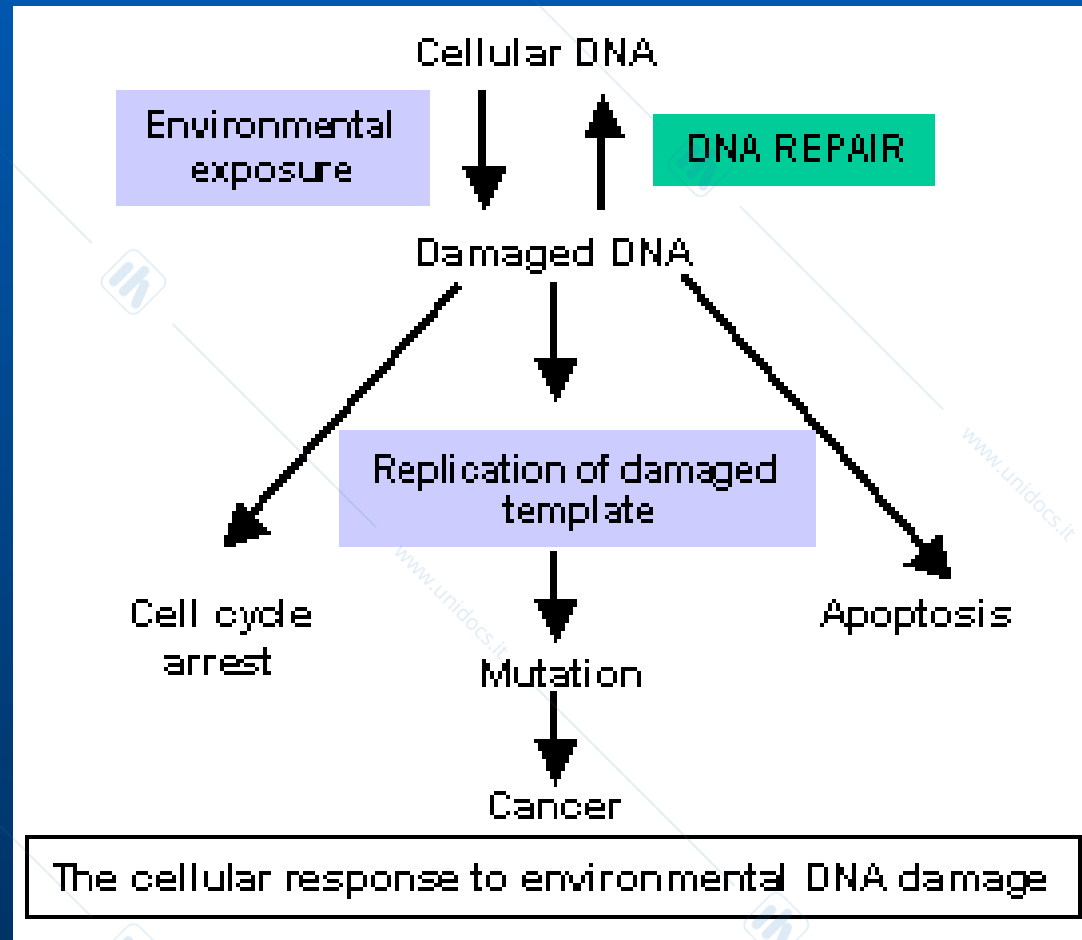


Figure 6-25 Essential Cell Biology, 2/e. (© 2004 Garland Science)

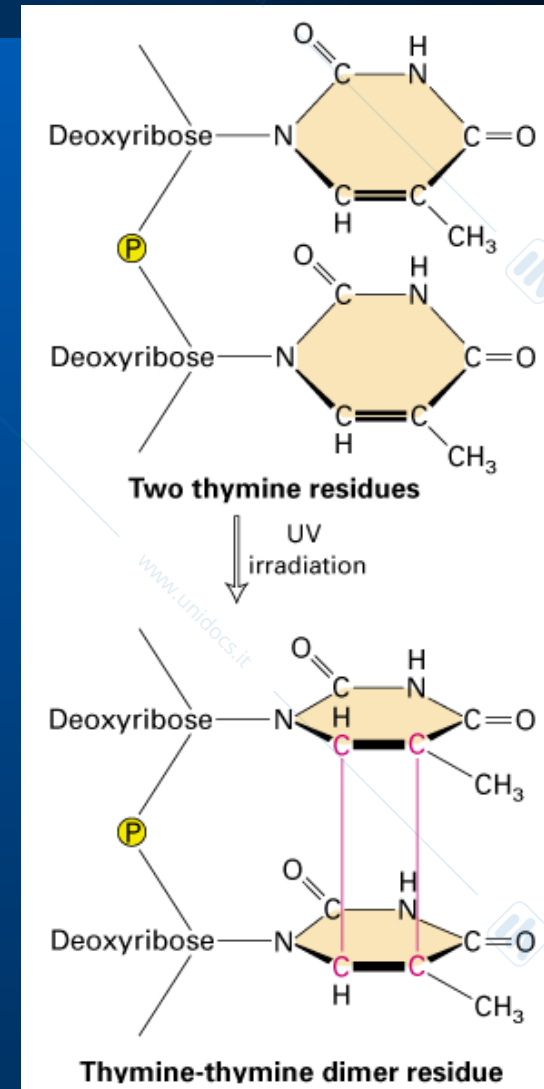
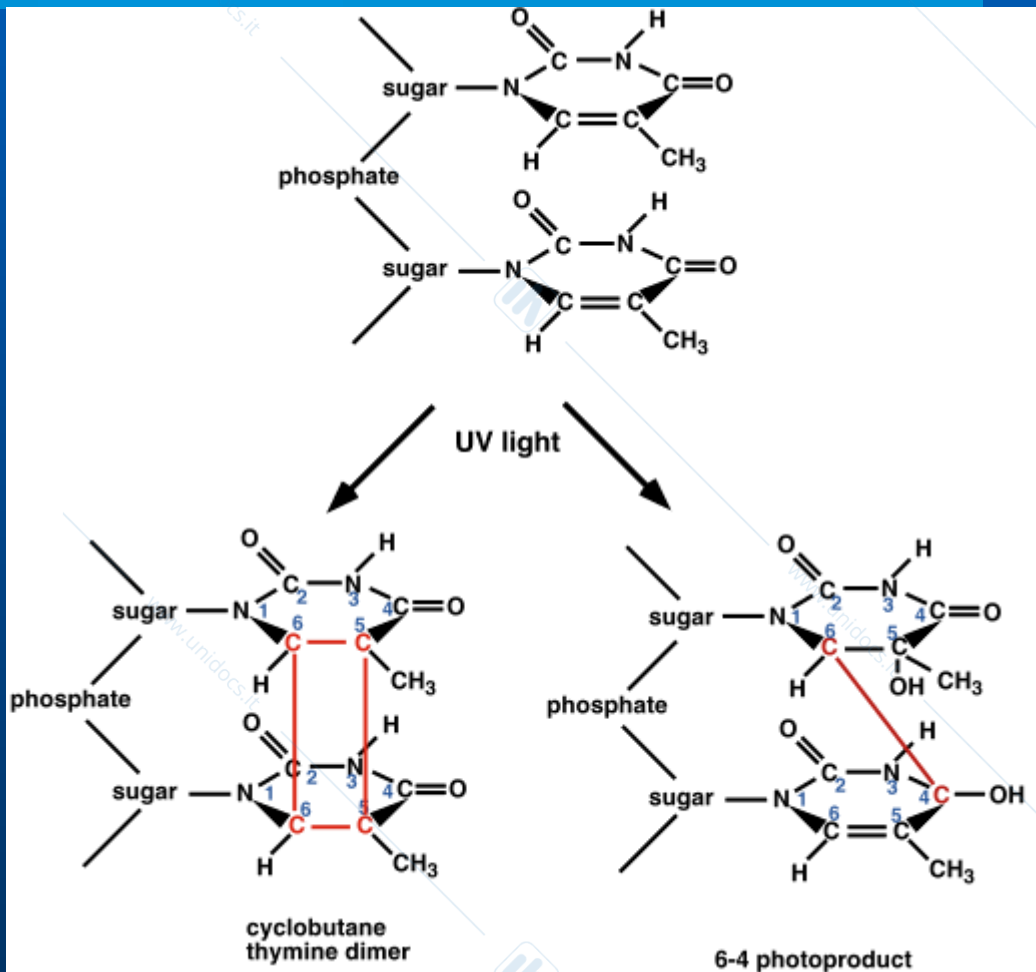


Responses To DNA Damage



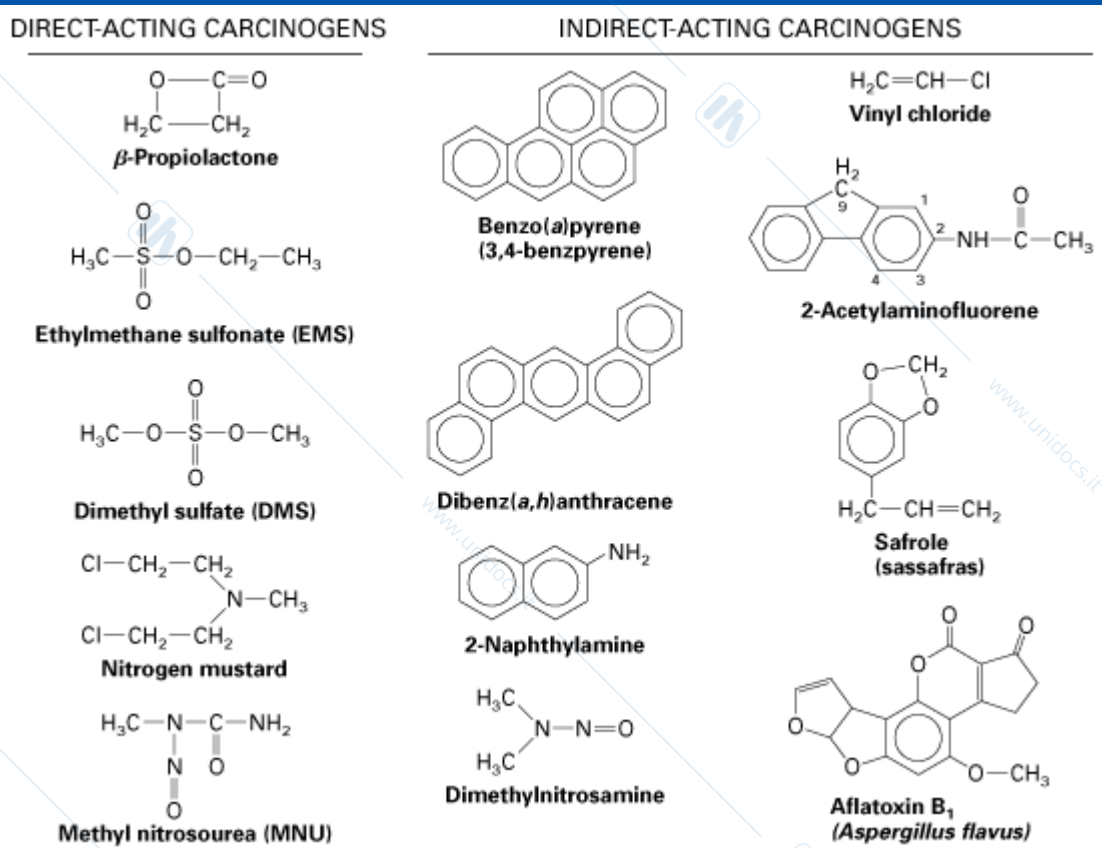


DNA Damage – Thymine Dimers





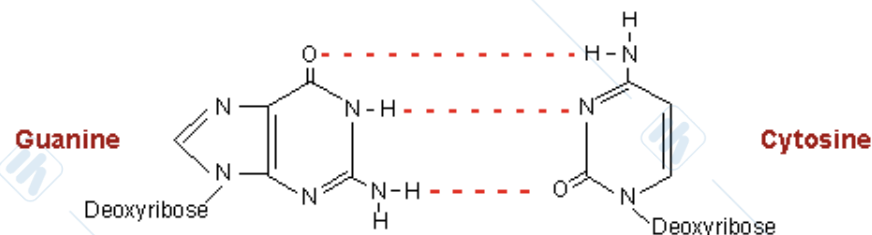
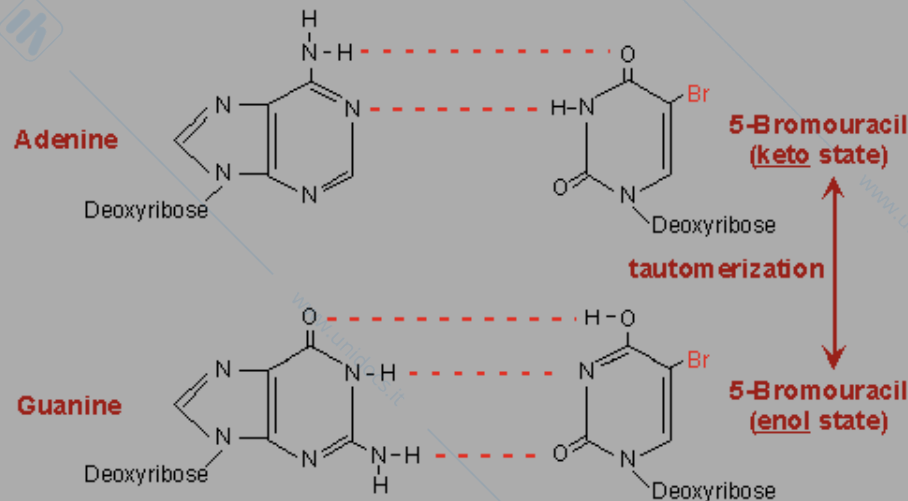
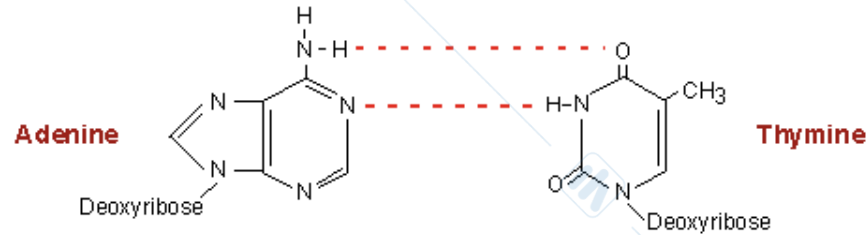
Chemicals Affecting DNA





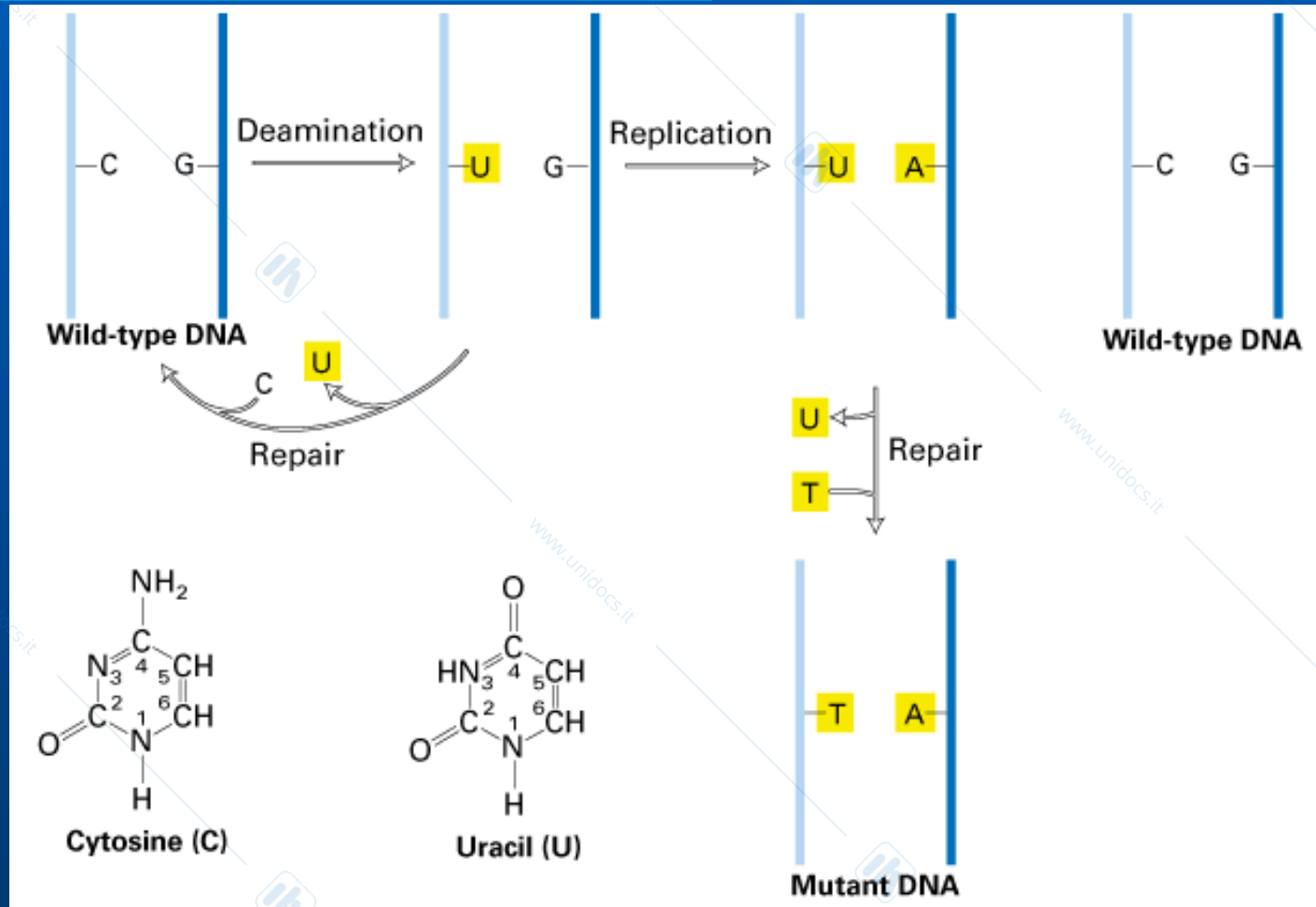
DNA Damage – Base Analogs

**Mechanism by which the base analog
5-bromouracil causes AT → GC transitions**



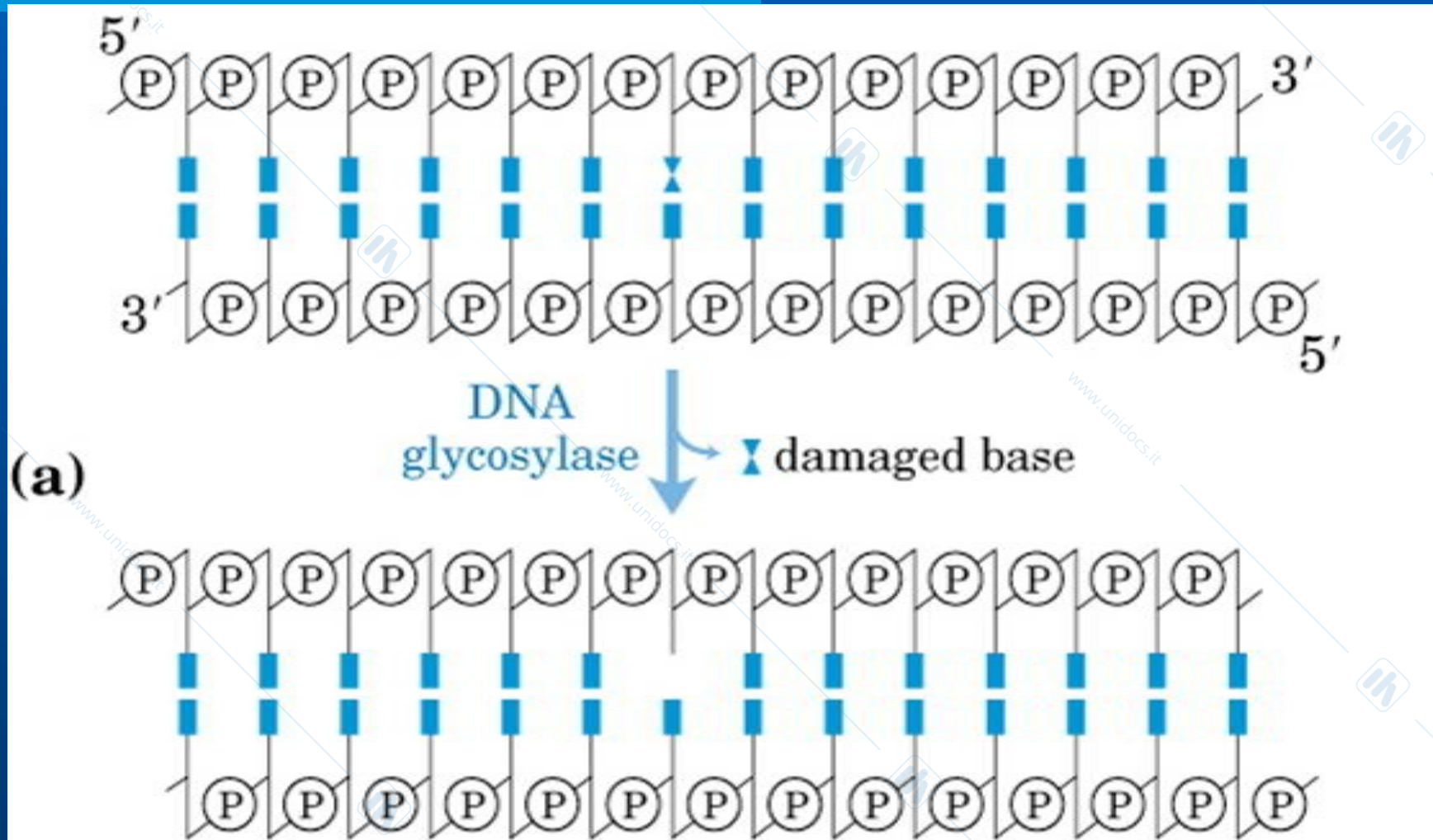


DNA Damage – Point Mutations



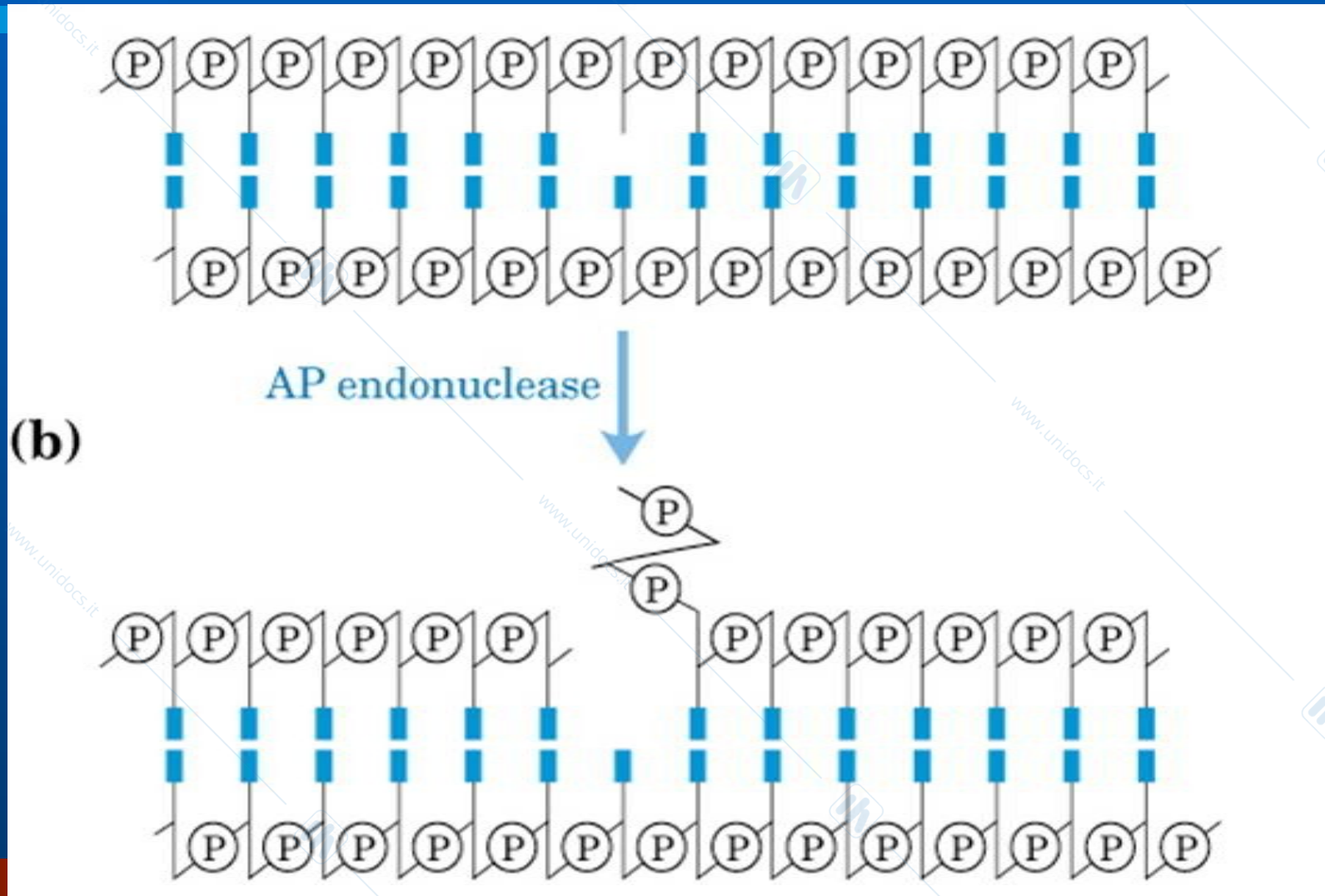


Base Excision Repair 1



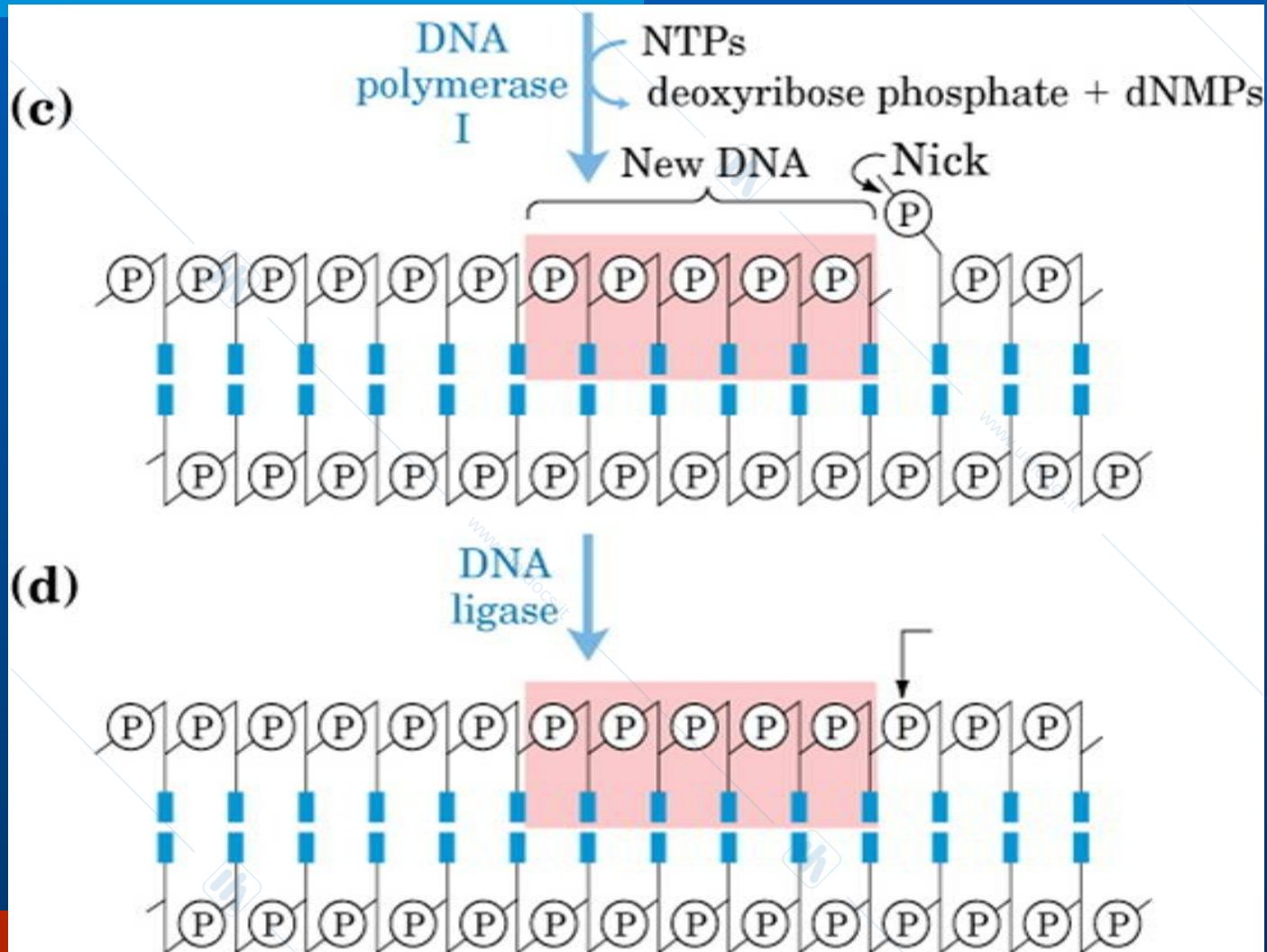


Base Excision Repair II



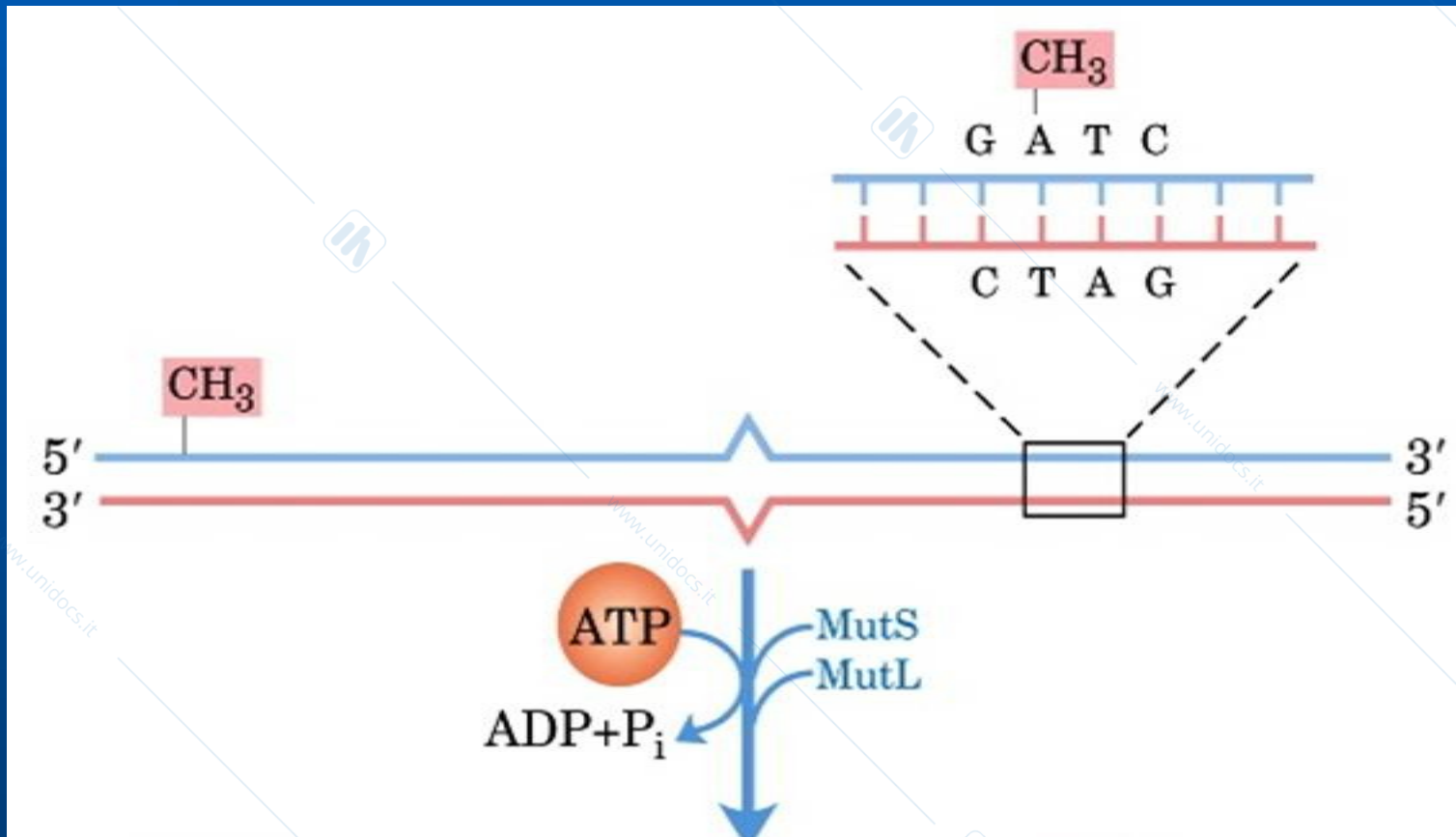


Base Excision Repair III



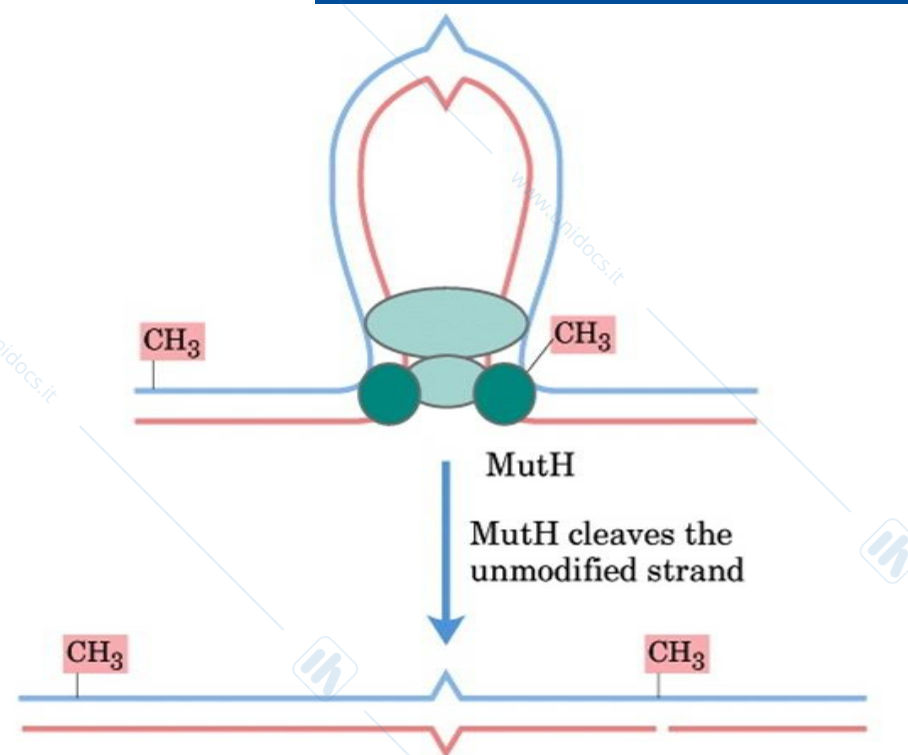
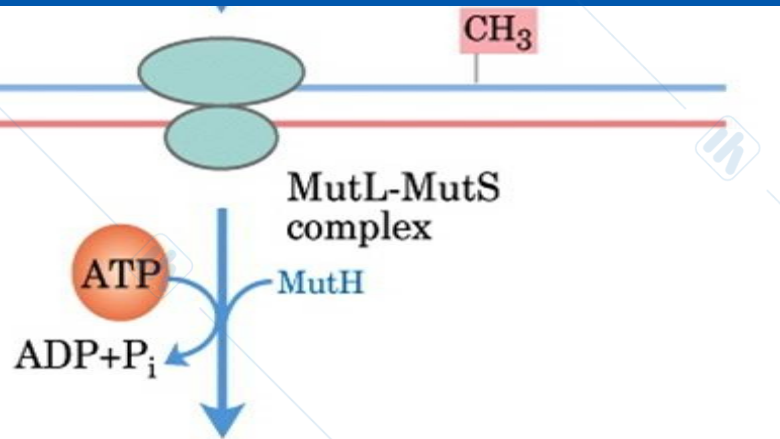


Repair Reference





Base Excision Repair





Repair

