## CHAPTER 16 DNA SYNTHESIS

- DOUBLE HELIX/SEMI-CONSERVA-TIVE, 1/2 OLD DNA, 1/2 NEW DNA.
- ENZYMES: HELICASE, PRIMASE AND DNA POLYMERASE.
- 4 NUCLEOTIDES: EACH WITH PHOSPHATE, SUGAR, AND NITROGENOUS BASES, A,T,G,C; PAIR AS A-T, AND C-G.

#### **DNA SYNTHESIS**

- DOUBLE HELIX
- WATSON, CRICK, WILKENS
- FRANKLIN AND PAULING
- DNA CAN SERVE AS ITS OWN TEMPLATE.
- DNA STAYS IN NUCLEUS/EXCEPT MITOCHONDRIA AND PLASTIDS
- DNA CODES FOR 20 AMINO ACIDS.



Fig. 13.1, p. 214

Figure 16.4 Rosalind Franklin and her X-ray diffraction photo of DNA





Fig. 13.2, p. 215

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# **TYPES OF PROTEINS**

- HORMONAL/SEX
- ENZYMES/LACTASE
- CARRIER/HEMOGLOBIN
- IONIC/K+,NA+
- STRUCTURAL/MUSCLE
- IMMUNOGLOBULIN/ANTIBODIES
- TRANSPORT/ HORMONES/DRUGS



Fig. 13.1,1, p. 213

# **PROTEIN SYNTHESIS**

- <u>TRANSCRIPTION</u>: DNA + m-RNA
- CODES DNA TO m-RNA; CODON
- GOES TO RIBOSOME (r-RNA)
- <u>TRANSLATION</u>:m-RNA + RIBOSOMES + t-RNA + AMINO ACIDS.
- CENTRAL DNA DOGMA



Fig. 13,9, p. 220

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Figure 16.8 Three alternative models of DNA replication



## **DNA EXPERIMENTS**

- DONE WITH VIRUSES THAT INFECT BACTERIA-BACTERIOPHAGES!
- DNA IN VIRUS PUT INTO BACTERIA.
- HERSHEY-CHASE EXPERIMENTS: SHOWED THAT S AND P WERE CENTRAL TO DNA STRUCTURE.
- USED RADIOACTIVE S AND P.

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Fig. 13.44p. 216-17

Fig. 13.5, p. 217









Figure 16.10 Origins of replication in eukaryotes





0.28 pm

1000

(b) In this micrograph, these replication bubbles are visible along the DNA of cultured Chinese harmater cells. The arrows indicate the direction of DNA replication at the two ands of each bubble (TEM).

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Figure 16.13 Synthesis of leading and lagging strands during DNA replication















#### Figure 16.19a Telomeres and telomerase: Telomeres of mouse chromosomes





