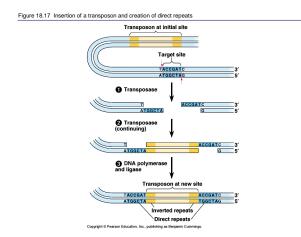
# CHAPTER 18

## CONTROLLING GENE EXPRESSION WITH MICROBIAL MODELS

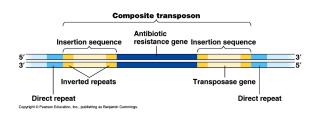
Figure 18.16 Insertion sequences, the simplest transposons

DNA

5′	ATCCGGT		ACCGGAT 3'	
3′	TAGGCCA		TGGCCTA 5'	
	Inverted repeat	Transposase gene	Inverted repeat	
Insertion sequence (simple transposon) Copyright © Parason Education, Inc., publishing as Baryamin Cummings.				







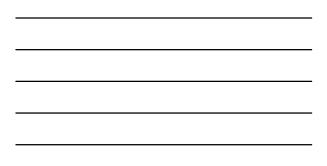
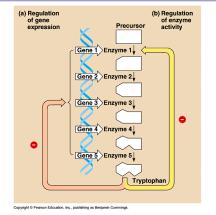


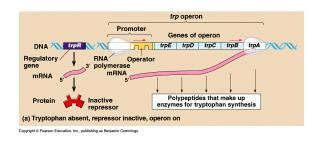
Figure 18.19 Regulation of a metabolic pathway



## CONTROL OF GENE EXPRESSION: BACTERIA AND THE OPERON

- THE LAC OPERON /LACTOSE ENZYMES
- CONTROL SEQUENCES: PROMOTER
- OPERATOR:BETWEEN PROMOTER AND ENZYME GENE: ALL GENES CALLED OPERON.
- TRANSCRIPTION TURNED OFF BY REPRESSOR.REGULATORY GENE CODES FOR REPRESSOR.WHEN LACTOSE IS GONE, SYSTEM QUITS

### Figure 18.20a The trp operon: regulated synthesis of repressible enzymes



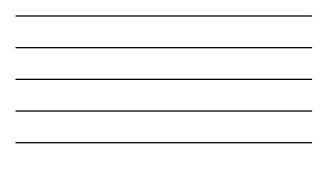
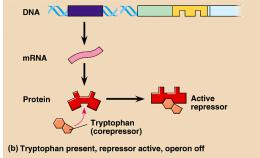


Figure 18.20b The trp operon: regulated synthesis of repressible enzymes (Layer 1)



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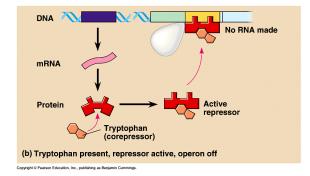
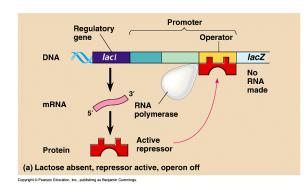


Figure 18.20b The trp operon: regulated synthesis of repressible enzymes (Layer 2)

### Figure 18.21a The lac operon: regulated synthesis of inducible enzymes



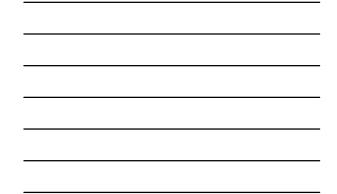
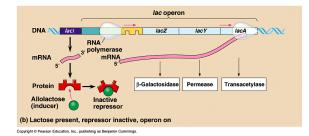
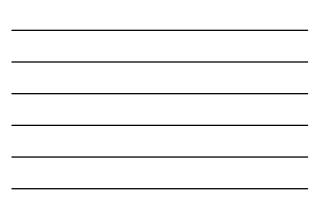
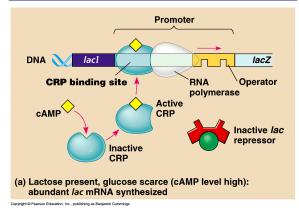


Figure 18.21b The lac operon: regulated synthesis of inducible enzymes





#### Figure 18.22a Positive control: cAMP receptor protein





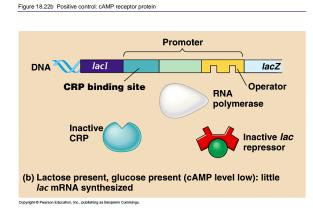
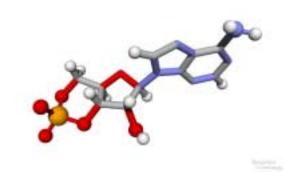



Figure 18-22x cAMP



Unnumbered Figure (page 353) Bacterial and viral growth curves

