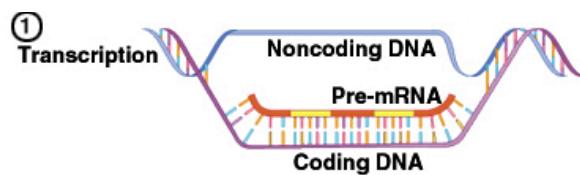


Sesión 8: Transcripción y Traducción

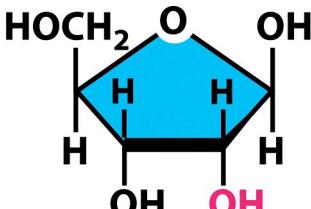


Transcripción

- Vamos desde ADN a ARN
- Catalizan: polimerasas de ARN.
 - Decidir donde unirse a ADN
 - Abrir la hélice de ADN
 - Copiar las bases de una hebra de ADN a una molécular de pre-ARNm
 - Cerrar el ADN



- Una



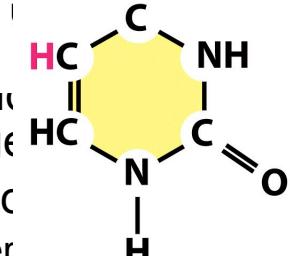
- Más

- AR

- AR

- AD

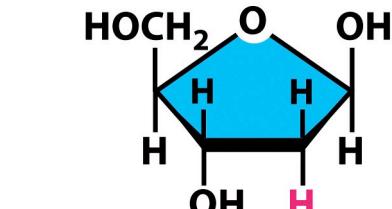
- Ribos



- Uracil

uracil

used in RNA



nucleic

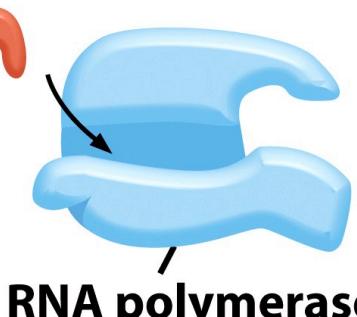
thymine

used in DNA

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY – DNA replication, transcription

TRANSCRIPTION START IN PROCARYOTES

σ factor



RNA polymerase

promoter



1

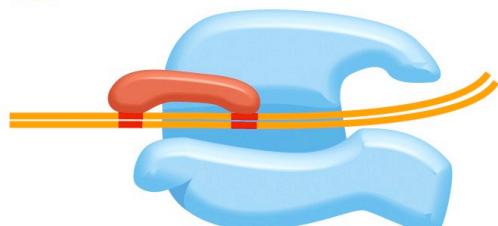


Figure 6-11 (part 1 of 7) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

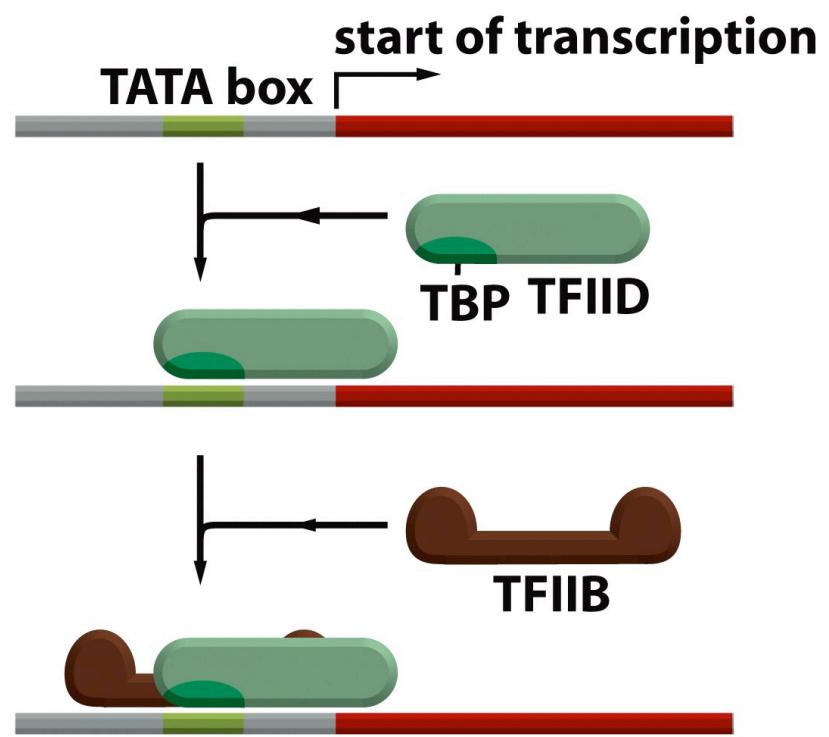
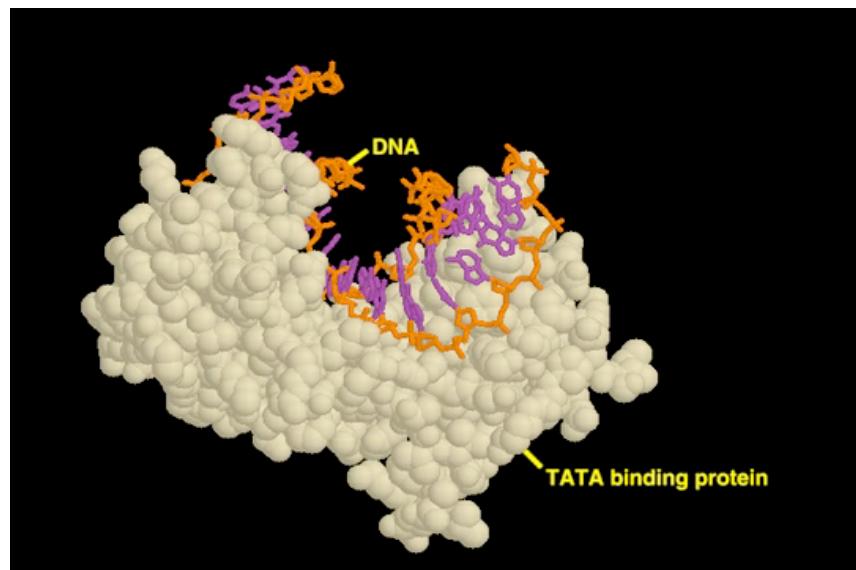


Figure 6-16 (part 1 of 3) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)



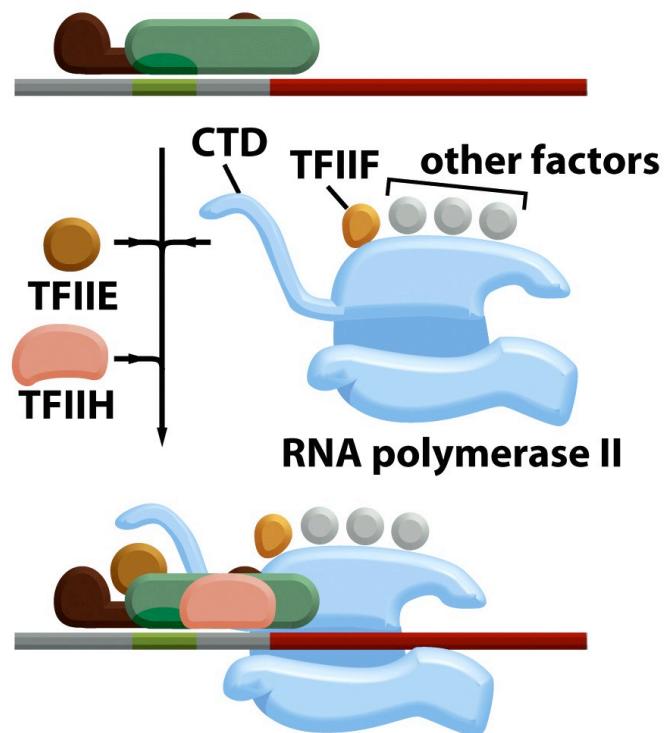


Figure 6-16 (part 2 of 3) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

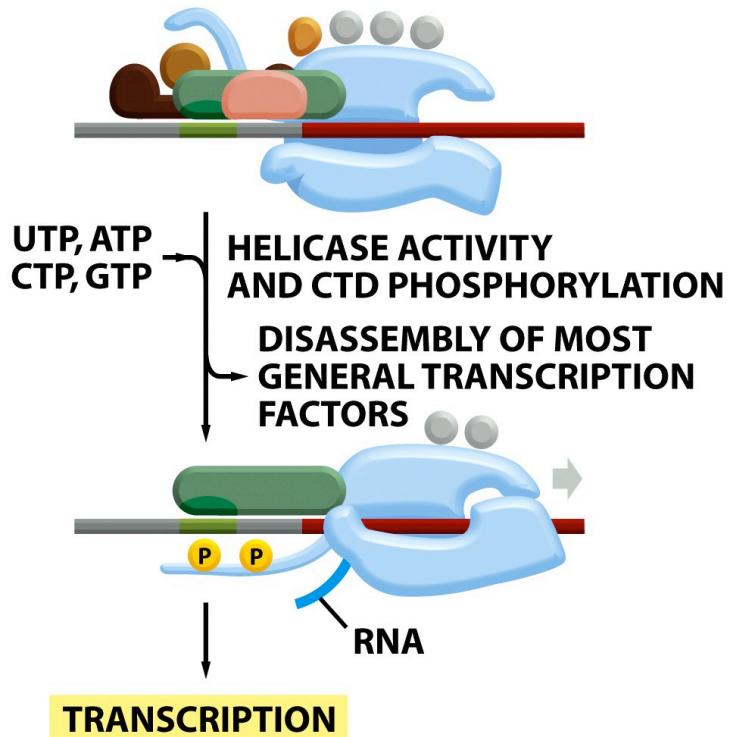
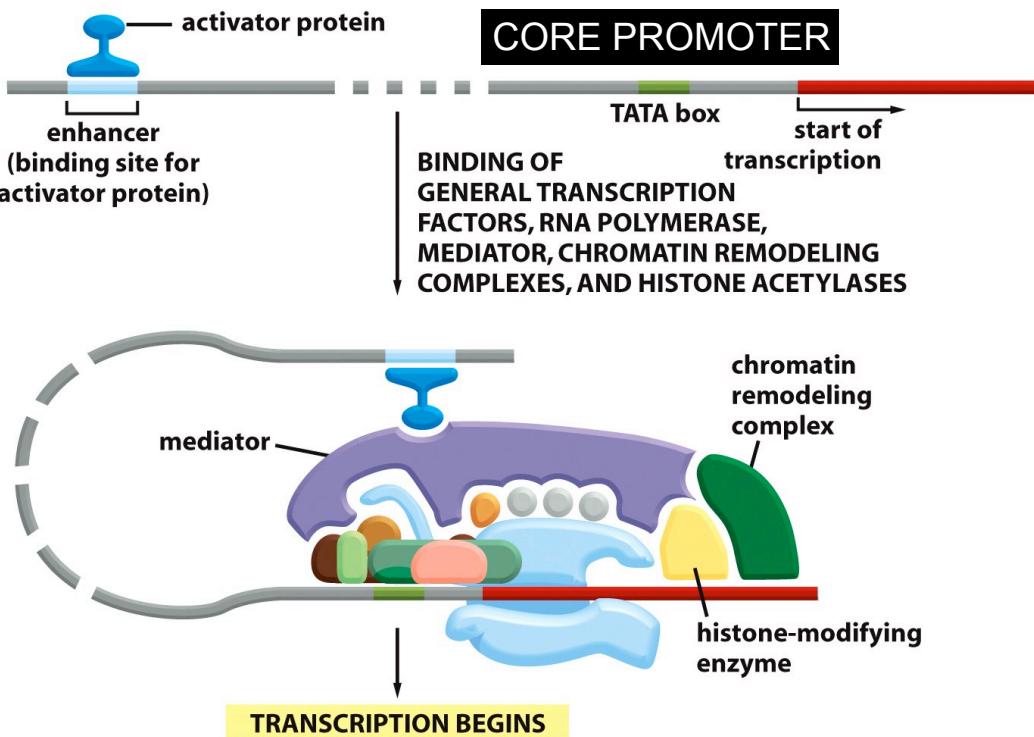


Figure 6-16 (part 3 of 3) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

Figure 6-19 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

- Factores que se asocian al principio del gen (secuencia lineal de instrucciones en ADN).
- Notese la alta concentración de nucleótidos

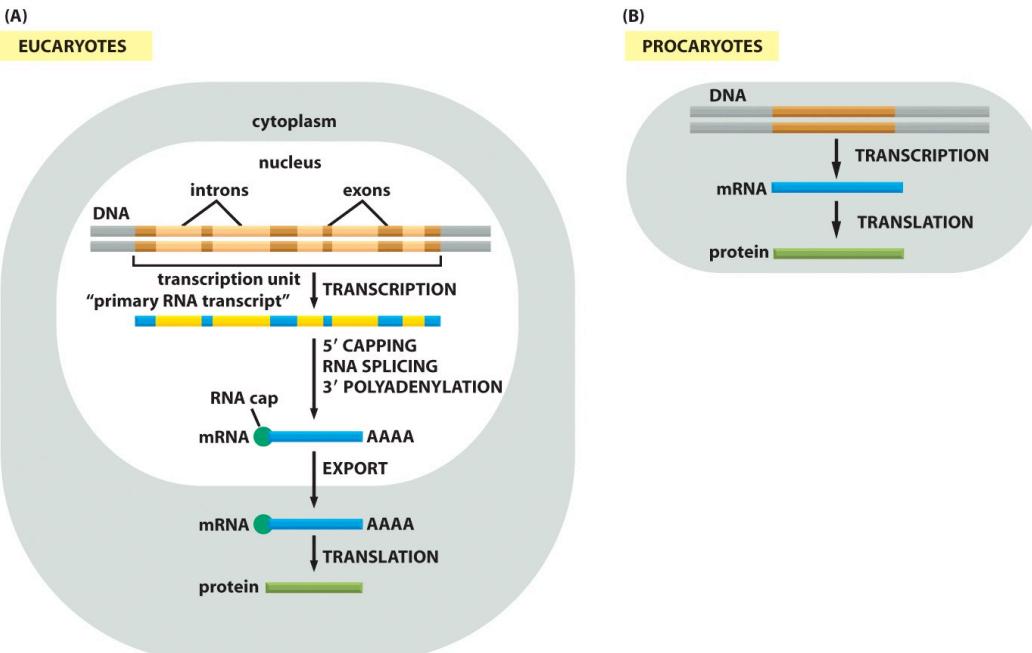


Figure 6-21 Molecular Biology of the Cell (© Garland Science 2008)

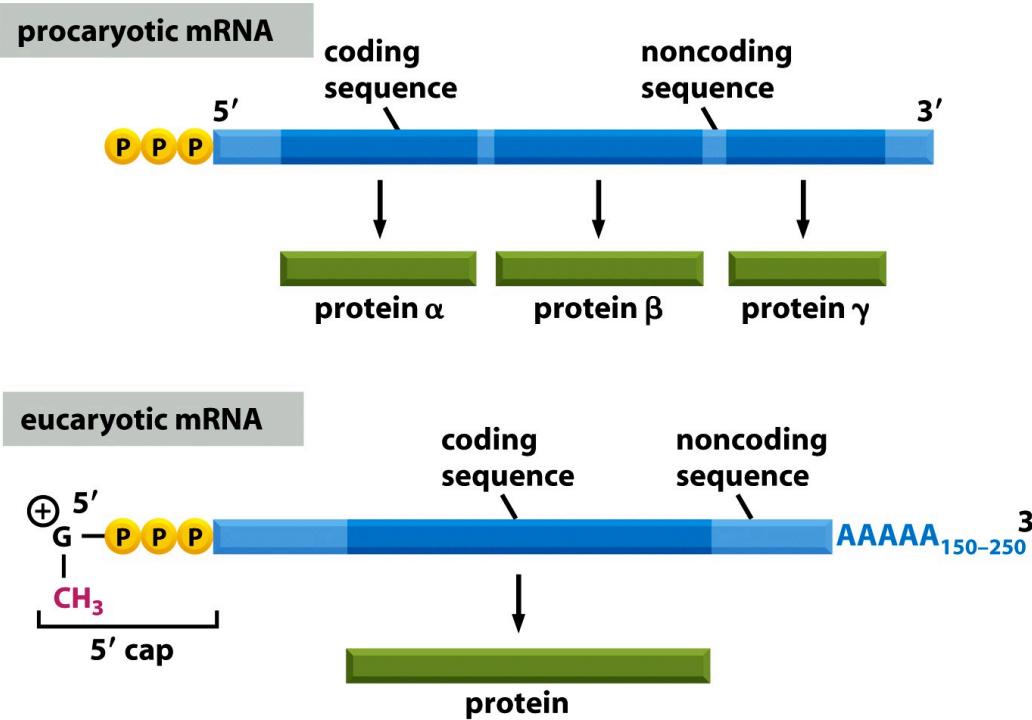
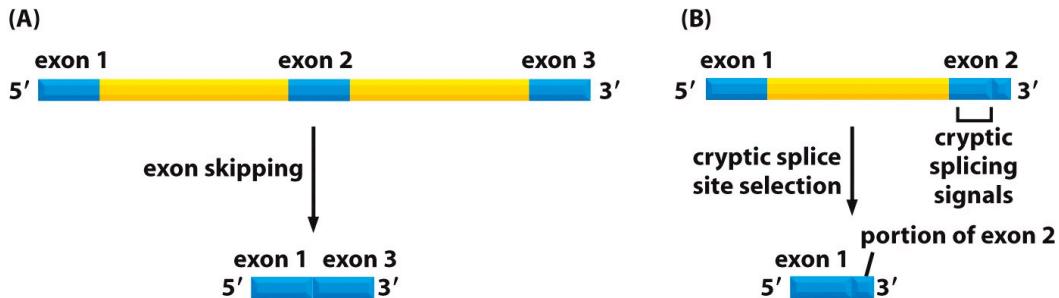


Figure 6-22a Molecular Biology of the Cell (© Garland Science 2008)

ALTERNATIVE SPlicing

Figure 6-31 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

PROKARYOTES

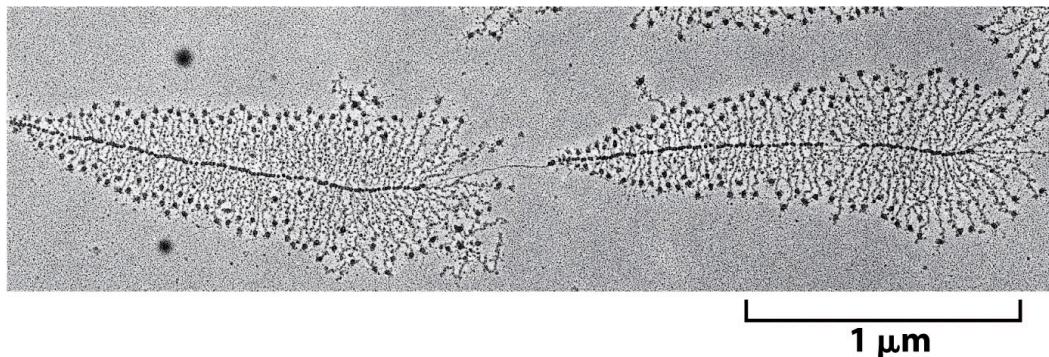
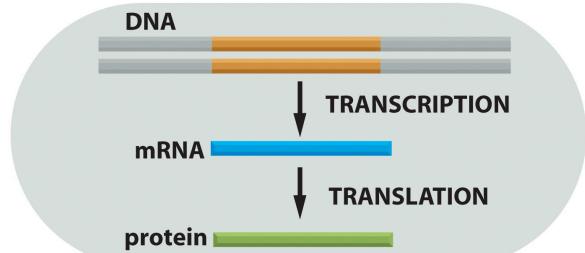
Figure 6-9 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

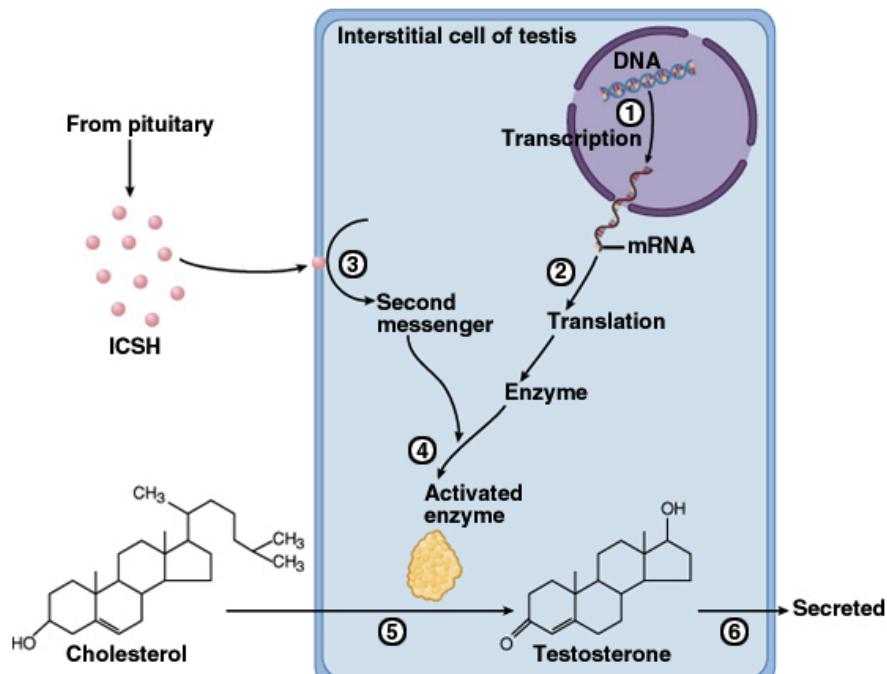
Table 6–2 The Three RNA Polymerases in Eucaryotic Cells

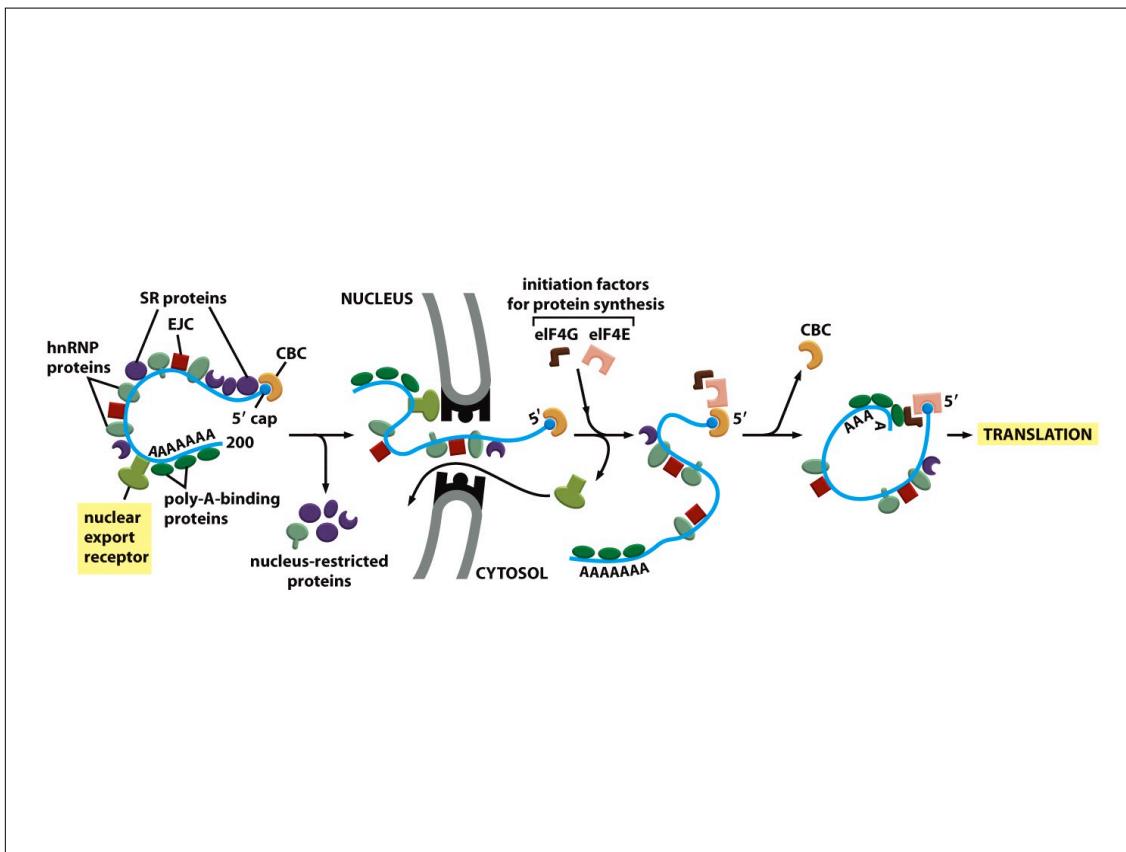
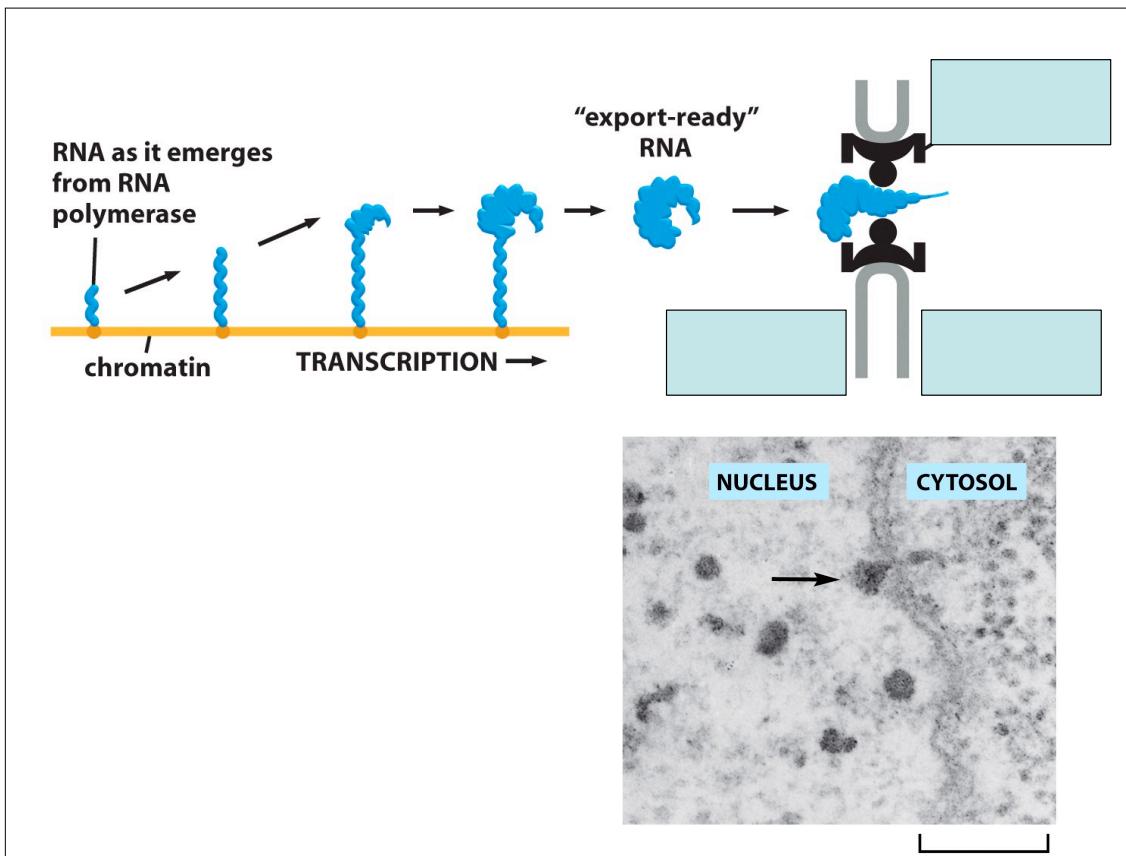
TYPE OF POLYMERASE	GENES TRANSCRIBED
RNA polymerase I	5.8S, 18S, and 28S rRNA genes
RNA polymerase II	all protein-coding genes, plus snoRNA genes, miRNA genes, siRNA genes, and most snRNA genes
RNA polymerase III	tRNA genes, 5S rRNA genes, some snRNA genes and genes for other small RNAs

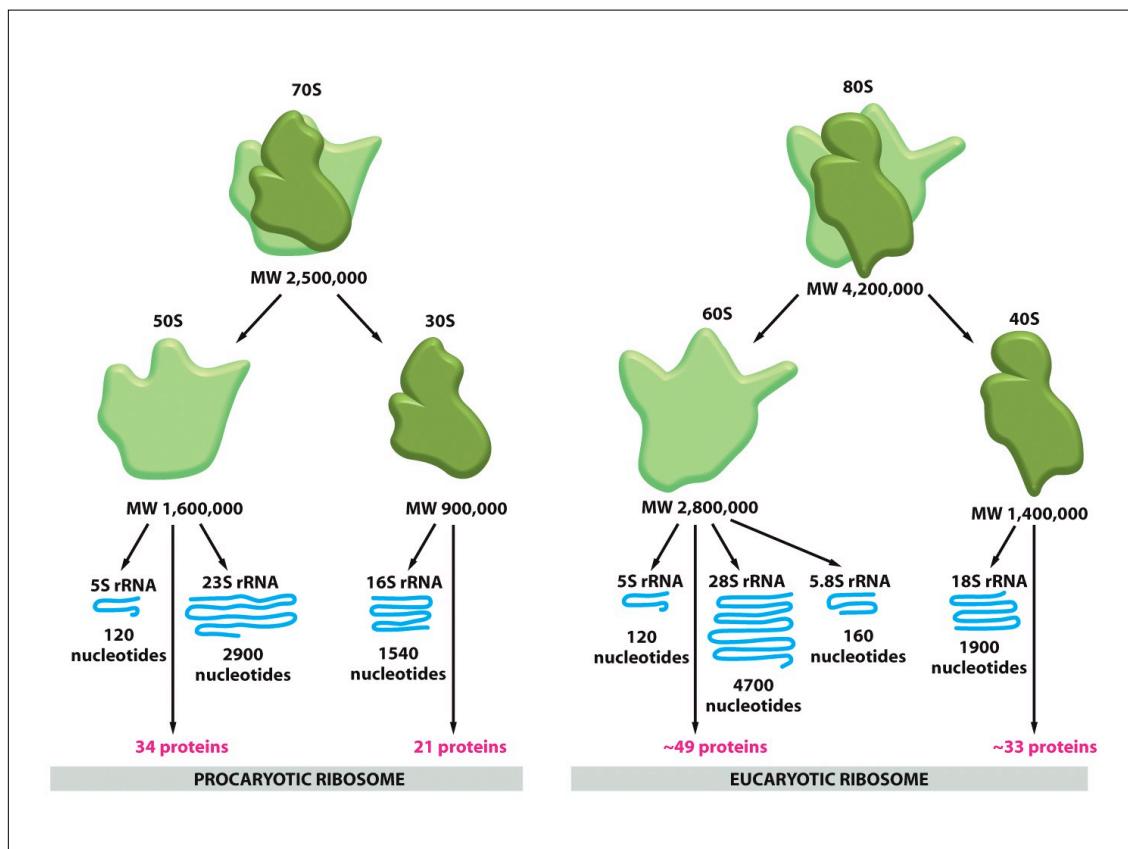
The rRNAs are named according to their “S” values, which refer to their rate of sedimentation in an ultracentrifuge. The larger the S value, the larger the rRNA.

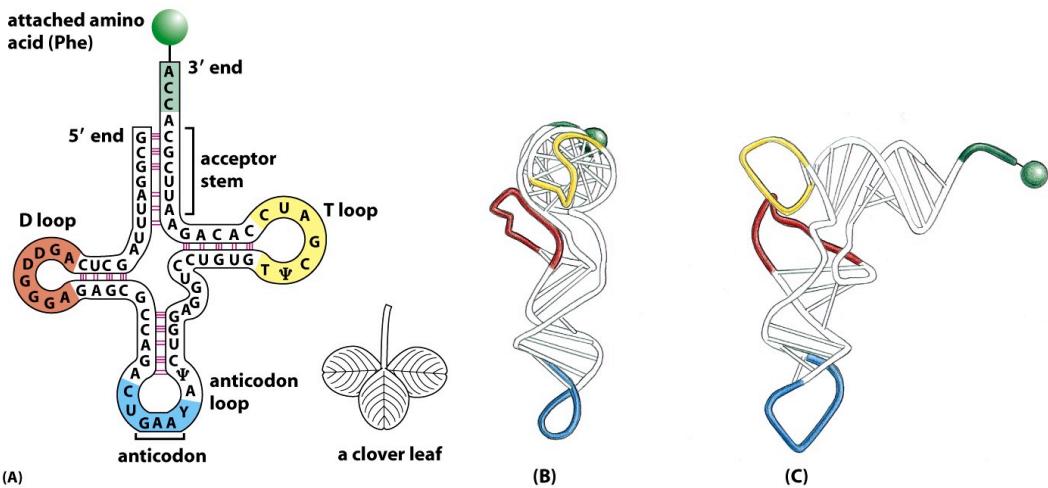
Table 6-2 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

Indirect Control of Nonprotein Synthesis by DNA

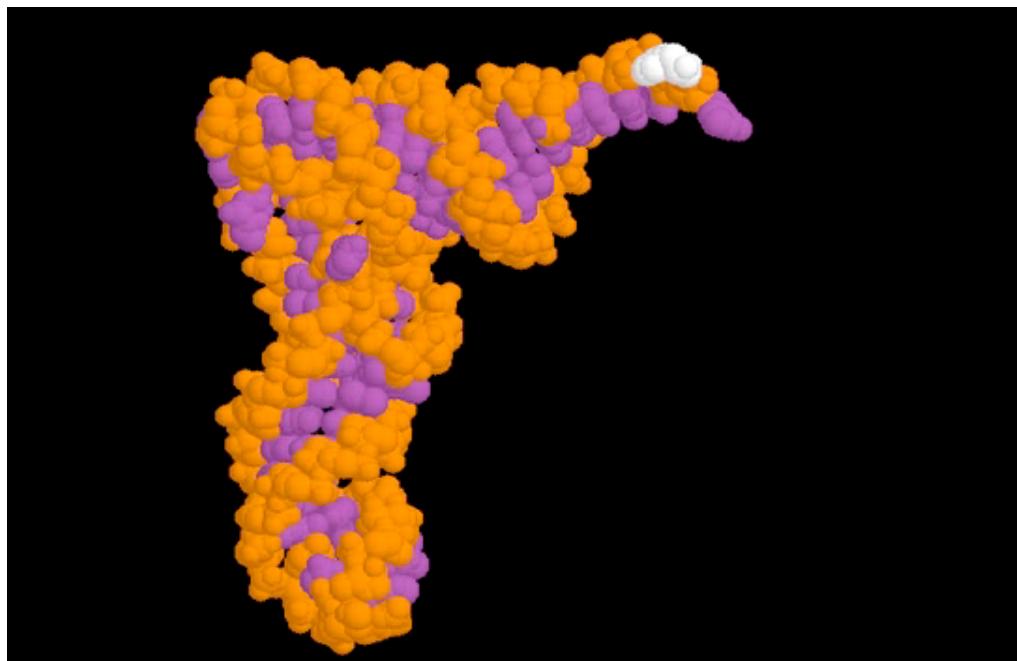








(D) 5' GCGGAUUUAGCUAGDDGGGAGAGGCCAGACUGAAYAΨCUGGAGGUCCUGUGTΨCGAUCCACAGAAUUCGCACCA 3'
anticodon



Notes:

1. sitio deasociación a aa.
2. Posición del anticodon y su exposición

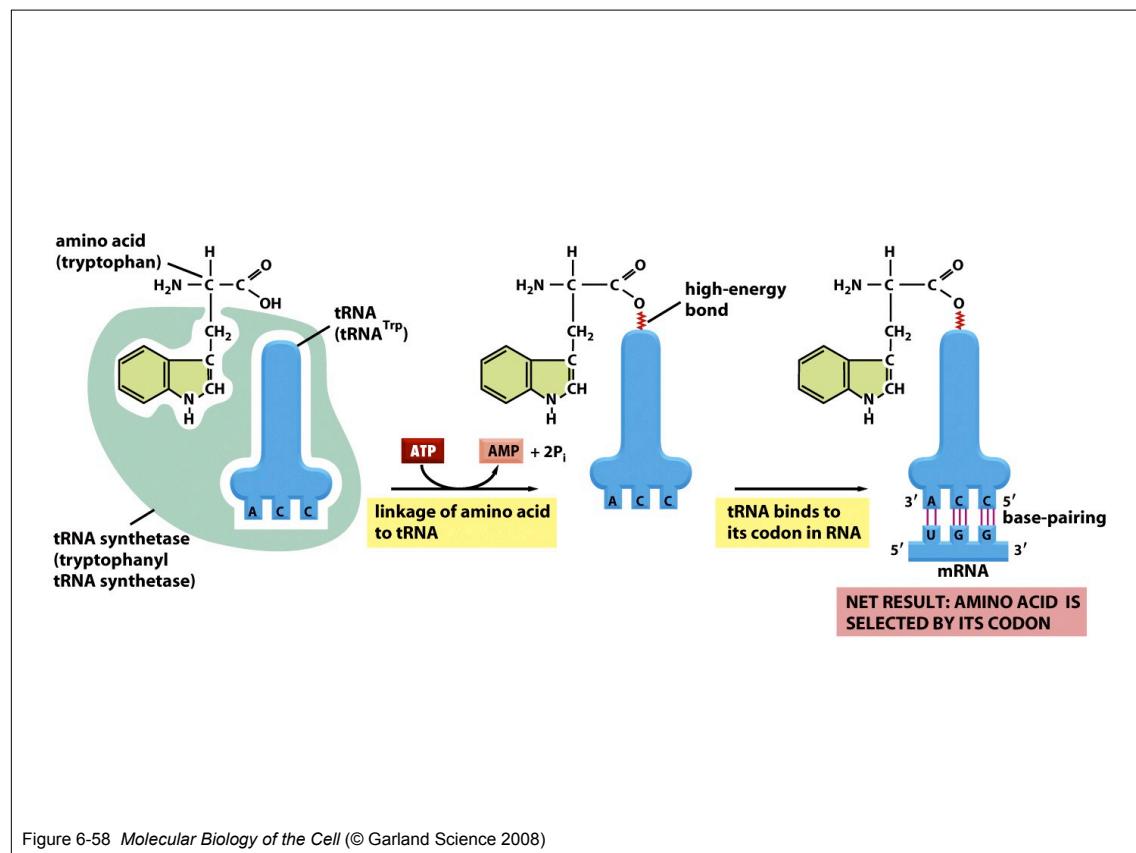


Figure 6-58 Molecular Biology of the Cell (© Garland Science 2008)

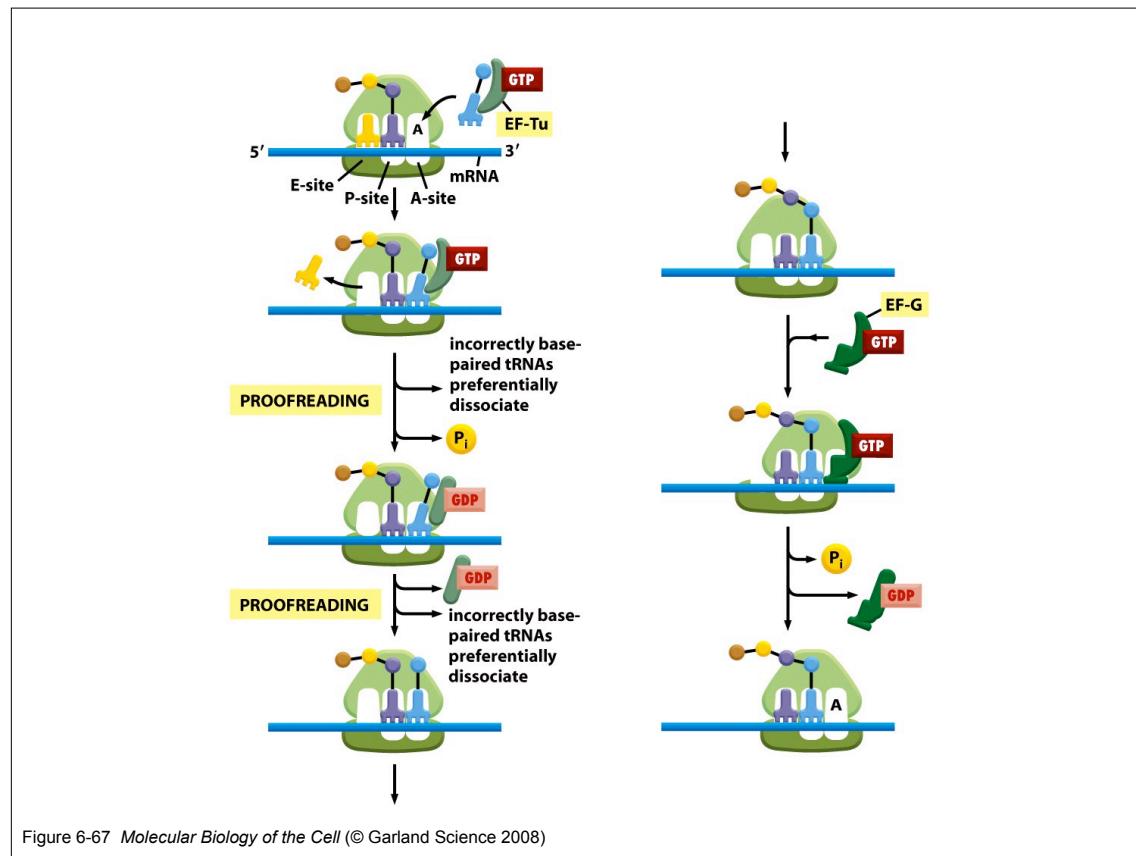
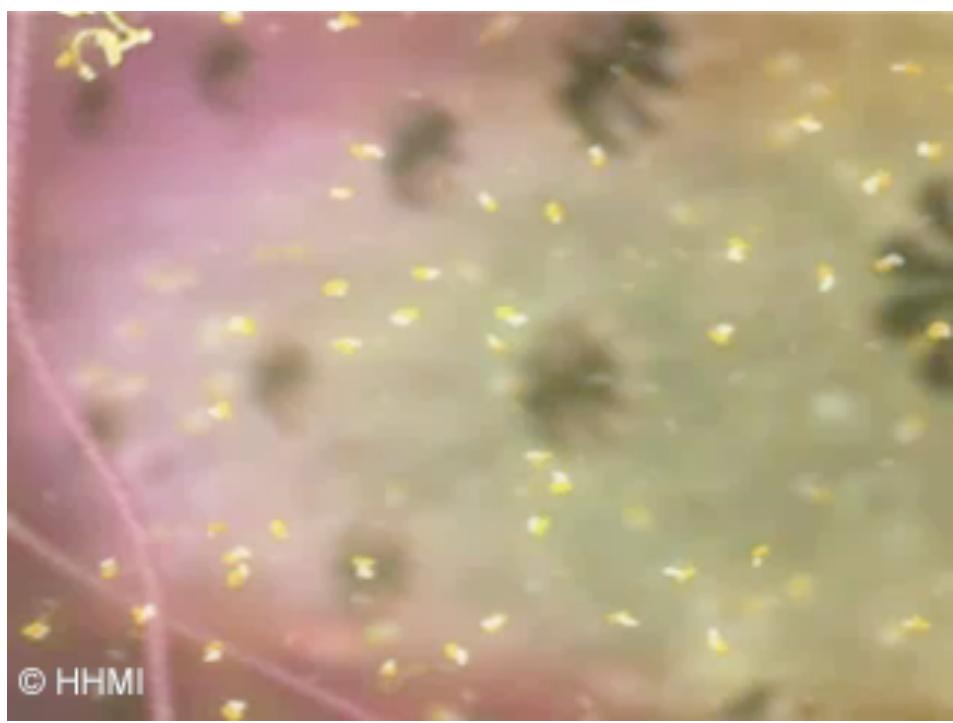
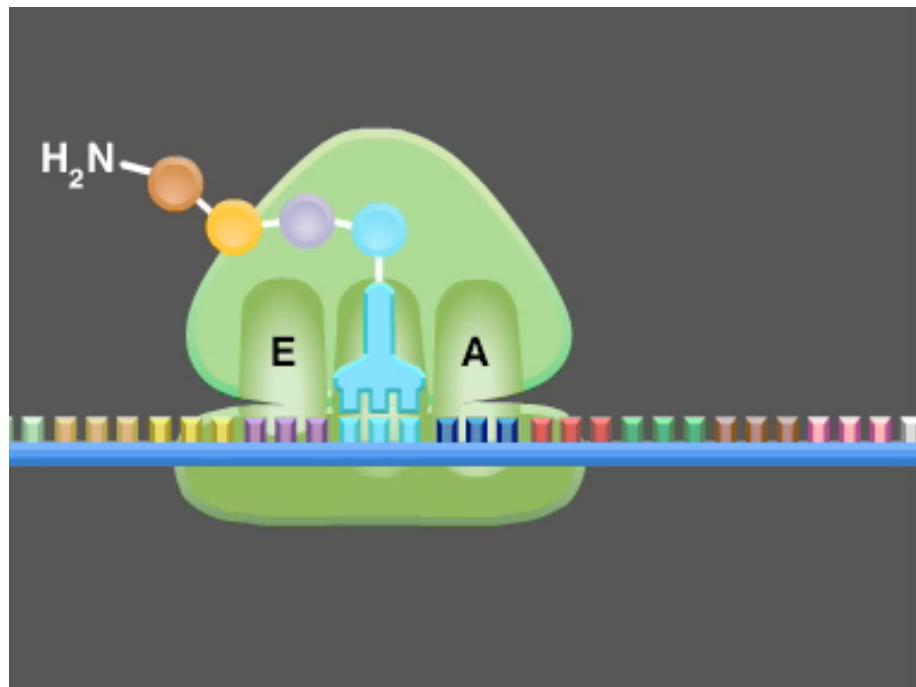


Figure 6-67 Molecular Biology of the Cell (© Garland Science 2008)



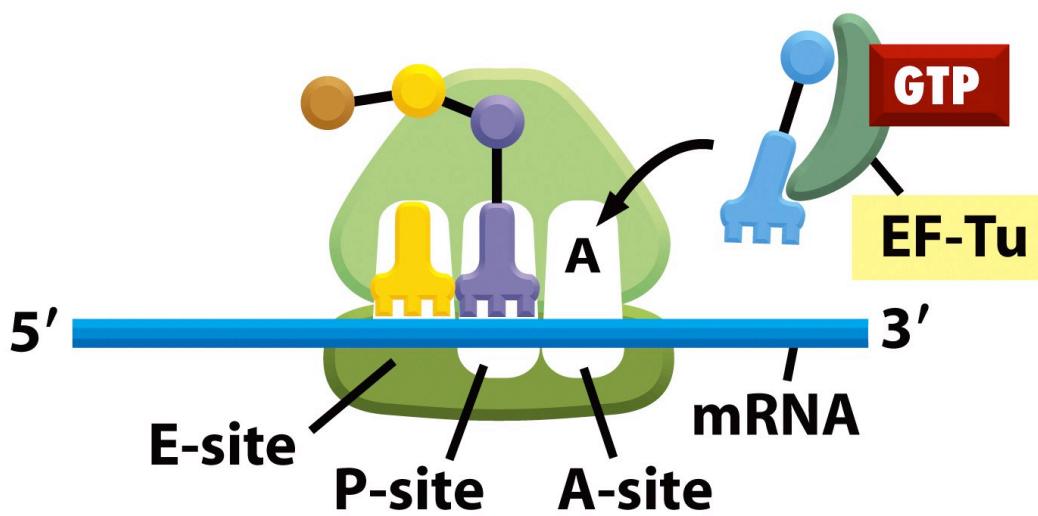


Figure 6-67 (part 1 of 7) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

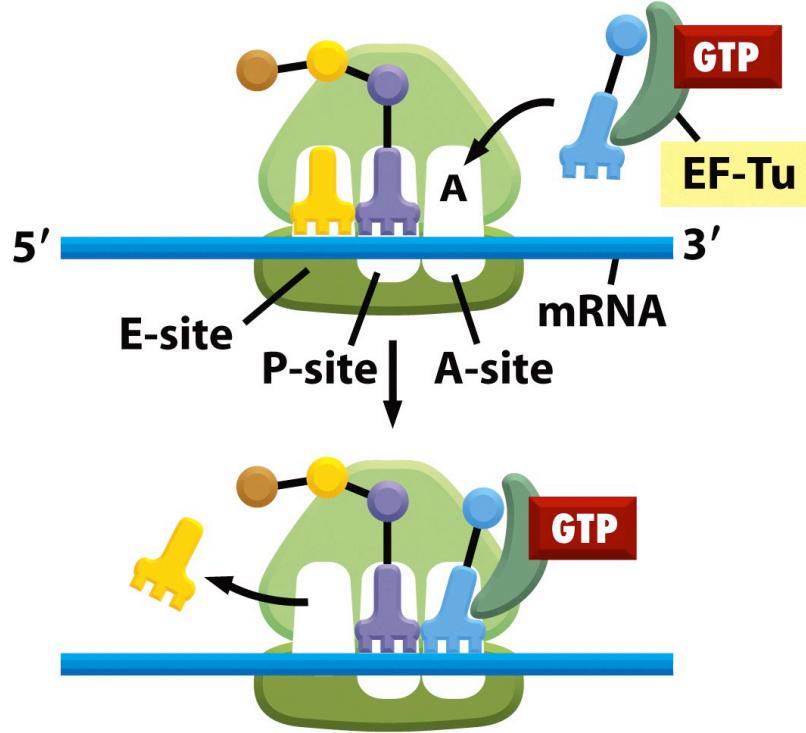


Figure 6-67 (part 2 of 7) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

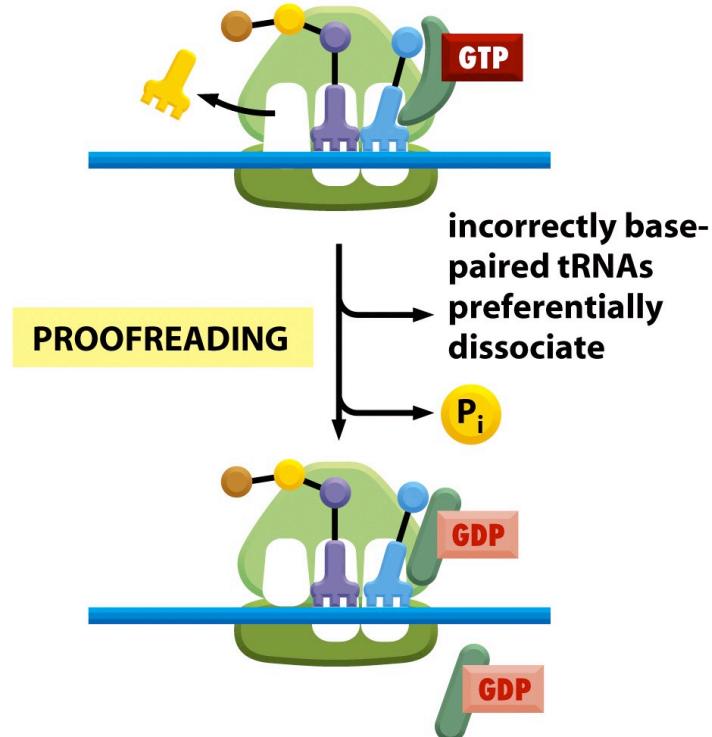


Figure 6-67 (part 3 of 7) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

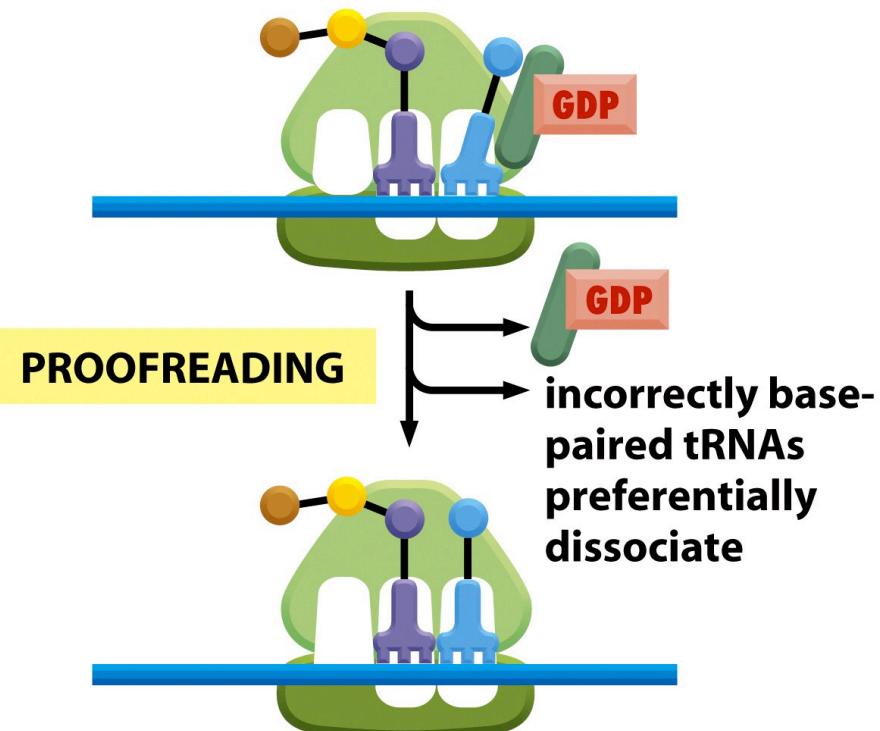


Figure 6-67 (part 4 of 7) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

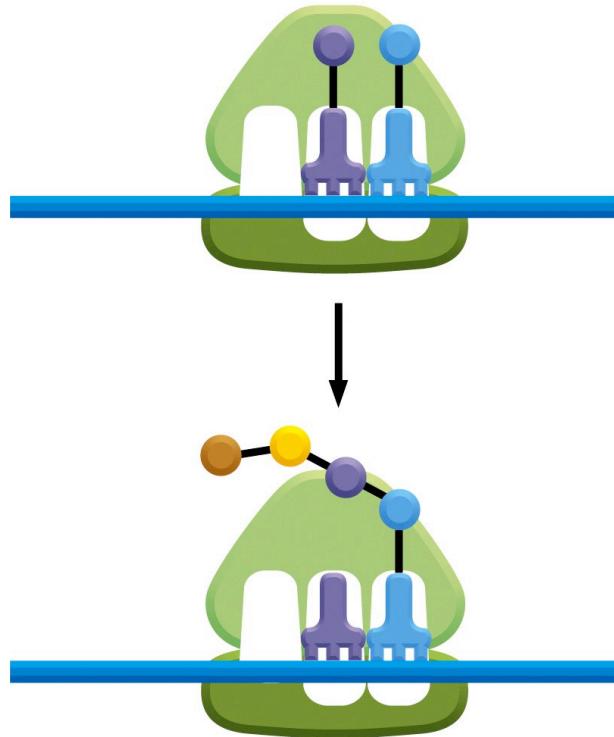


Figure 6-67 (part 5 of 7) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

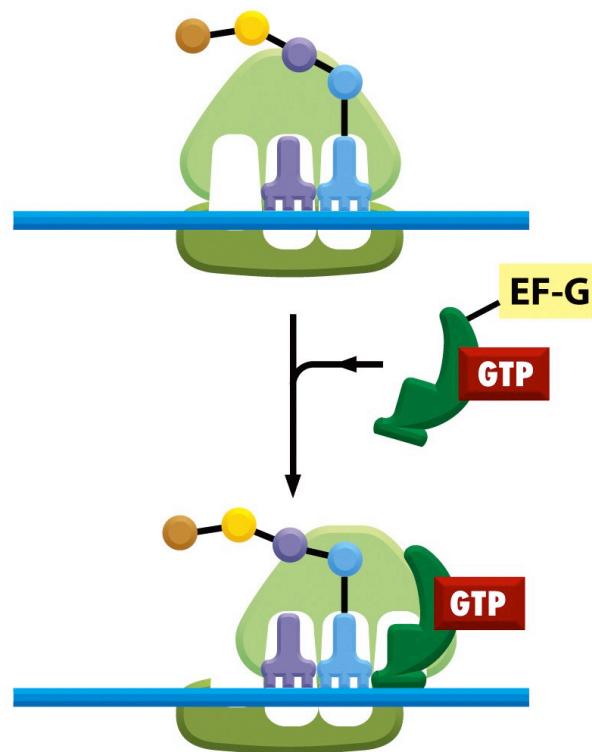


Figure 6-67 (part 6 of 7) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

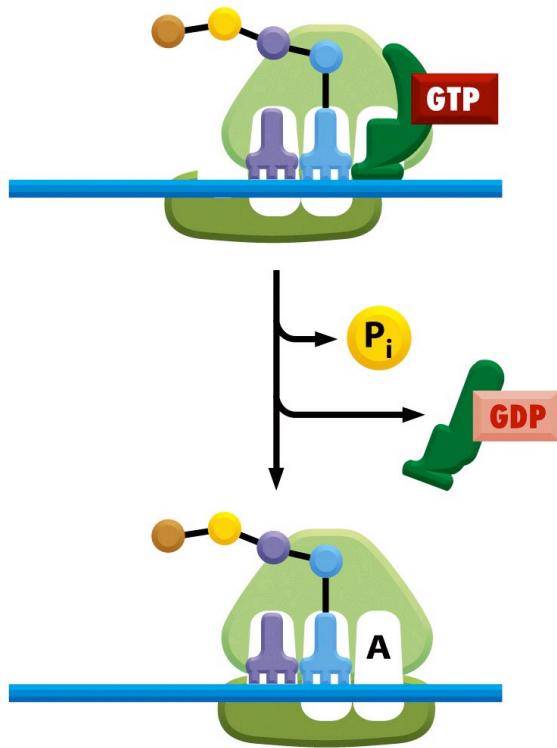


Figure 6-67 (part 7 of 7) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

Reconocimiento Inicial

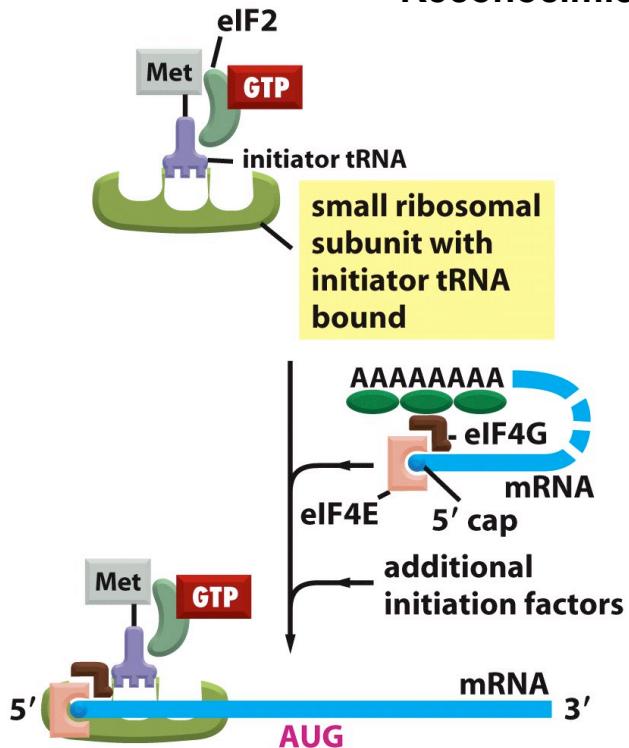


Figure 6-72 (part 1 of 5) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

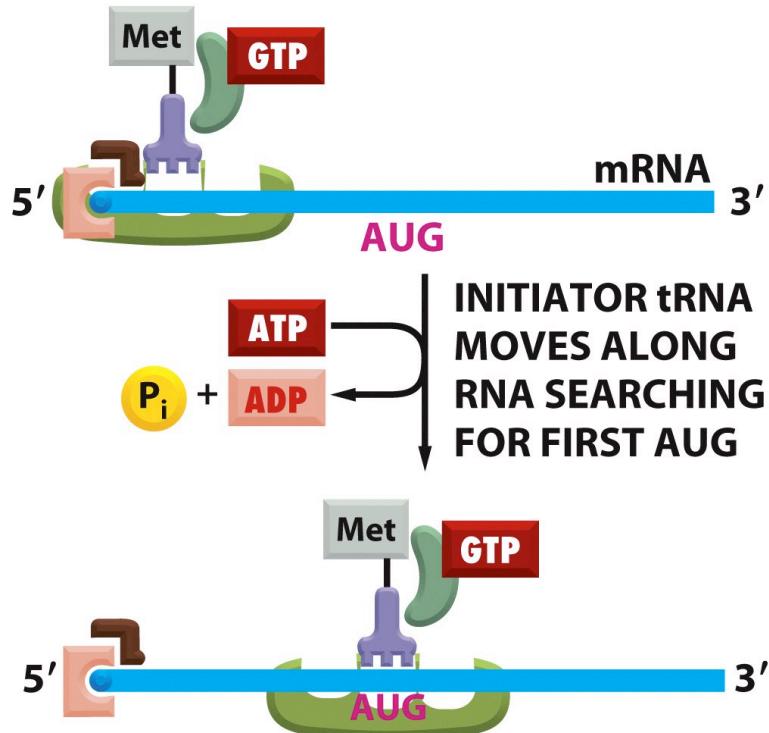


Figure 6-72 (part 2 of 5) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

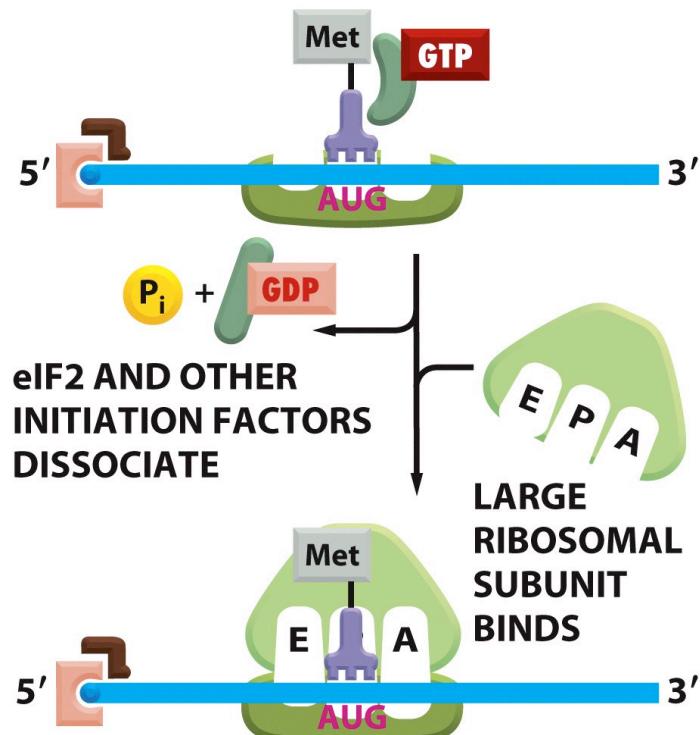


Figure 6-72 (part 3 of 5) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

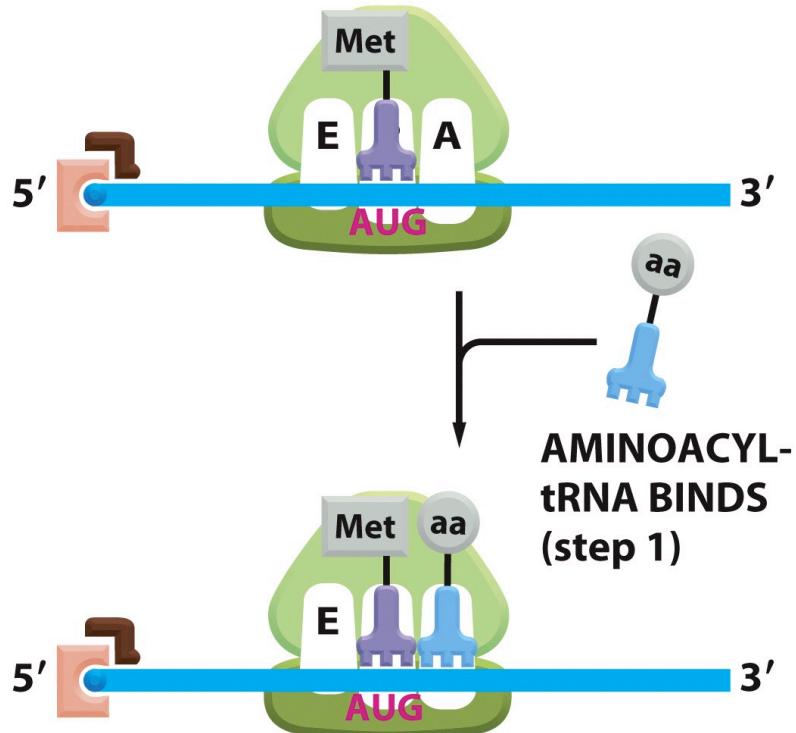


Figure 6-72 (part 4 of 5) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

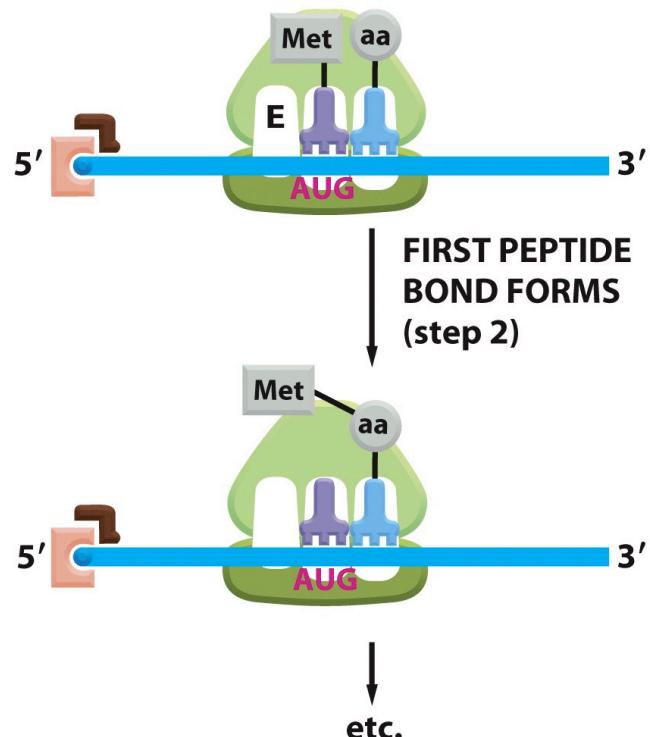
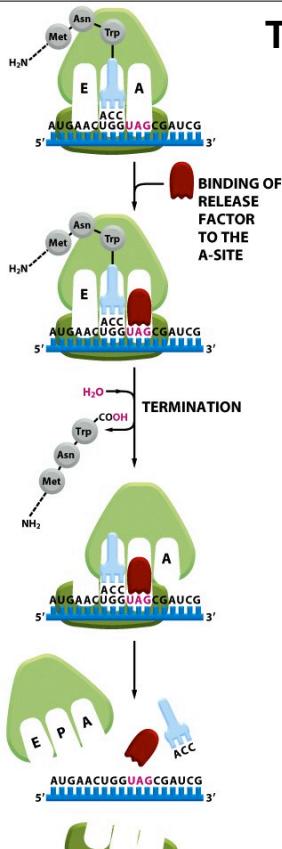


Figure 6-72 (part 5 of 5) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

Terminación



nascent polypeptide chain

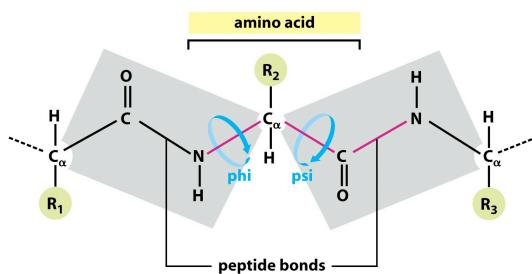
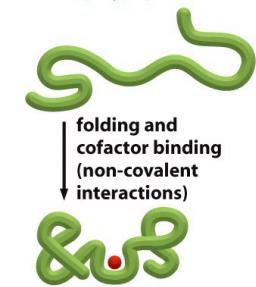
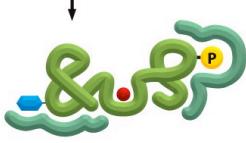


Figure 3-3a Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

covalent modification by glycosylation, phosphorylation, acetylation etc.



binding to other protein subunits



mature functional protein

Figure 6-82 Molecular Biology of the Cell (© Garland Science 2008)

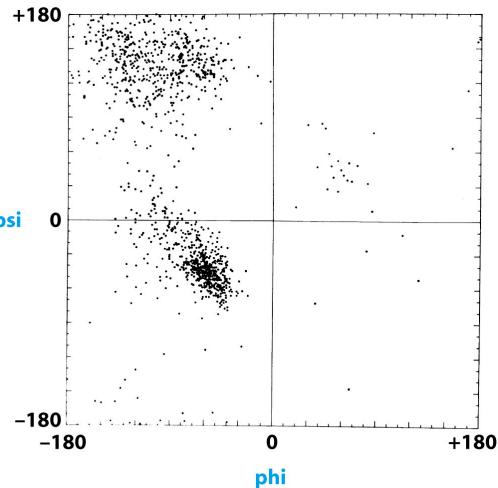


Figure 3-3b Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

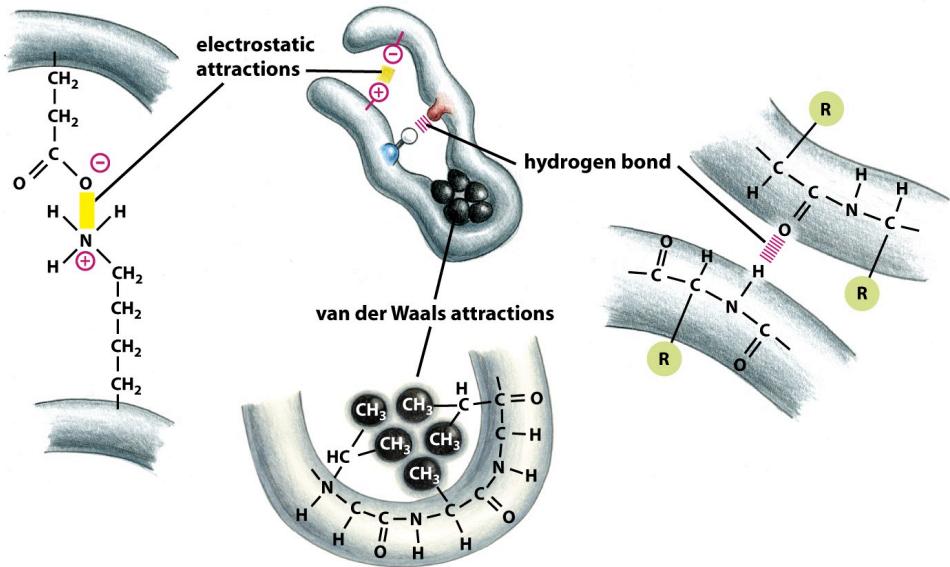


Figure 3-4 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

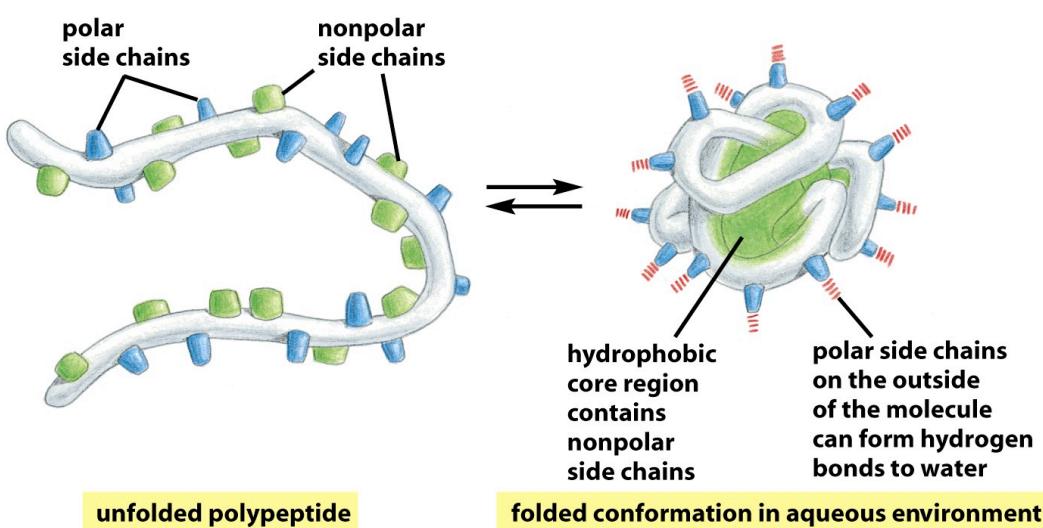


Figure 3-5 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)