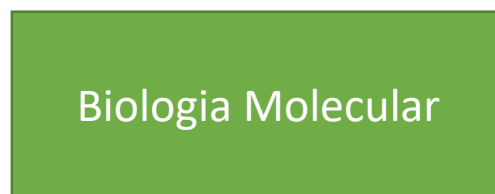


Introdução à Biologia Molecular
Fluxo da Informação Gênica
Estrutura e Replicação de DNA

QBQ0313 – Bioquímica (2023)

Nícolas Hoch



Proteínas Genes

Ácidos nucleicos

Estudo dos mecanismos e processos moleculares fundamentais envolvendo a utilização e transmissão da **informação genética**

Números: 2023 (base 10)

Alfabeto: dois mil e vinte e três (base 26)

Computador: 11111100111 (base 2)

Em DNA o código está escrito em base 4: AGTC

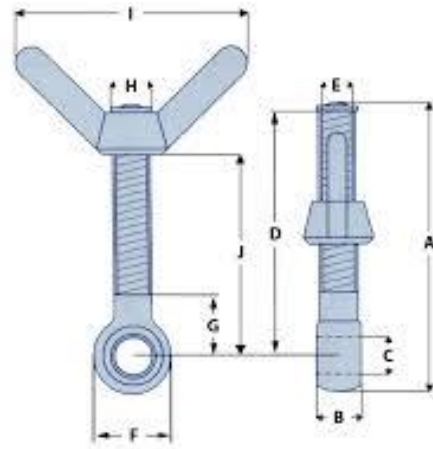
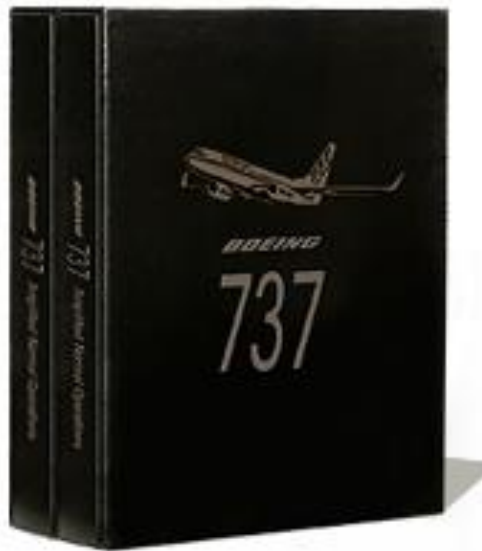
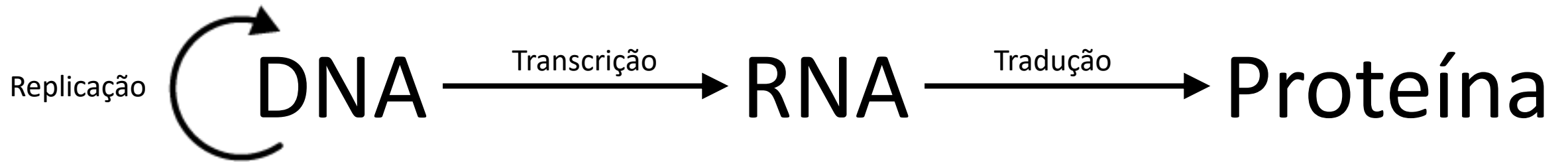
Simple, mas armazena muita informação:

$4 \times 4 = 16$ $4 \times 4 = 64$ $4 \times 4 = 256 \dots 4^{20} = 1.099.511.627.776$

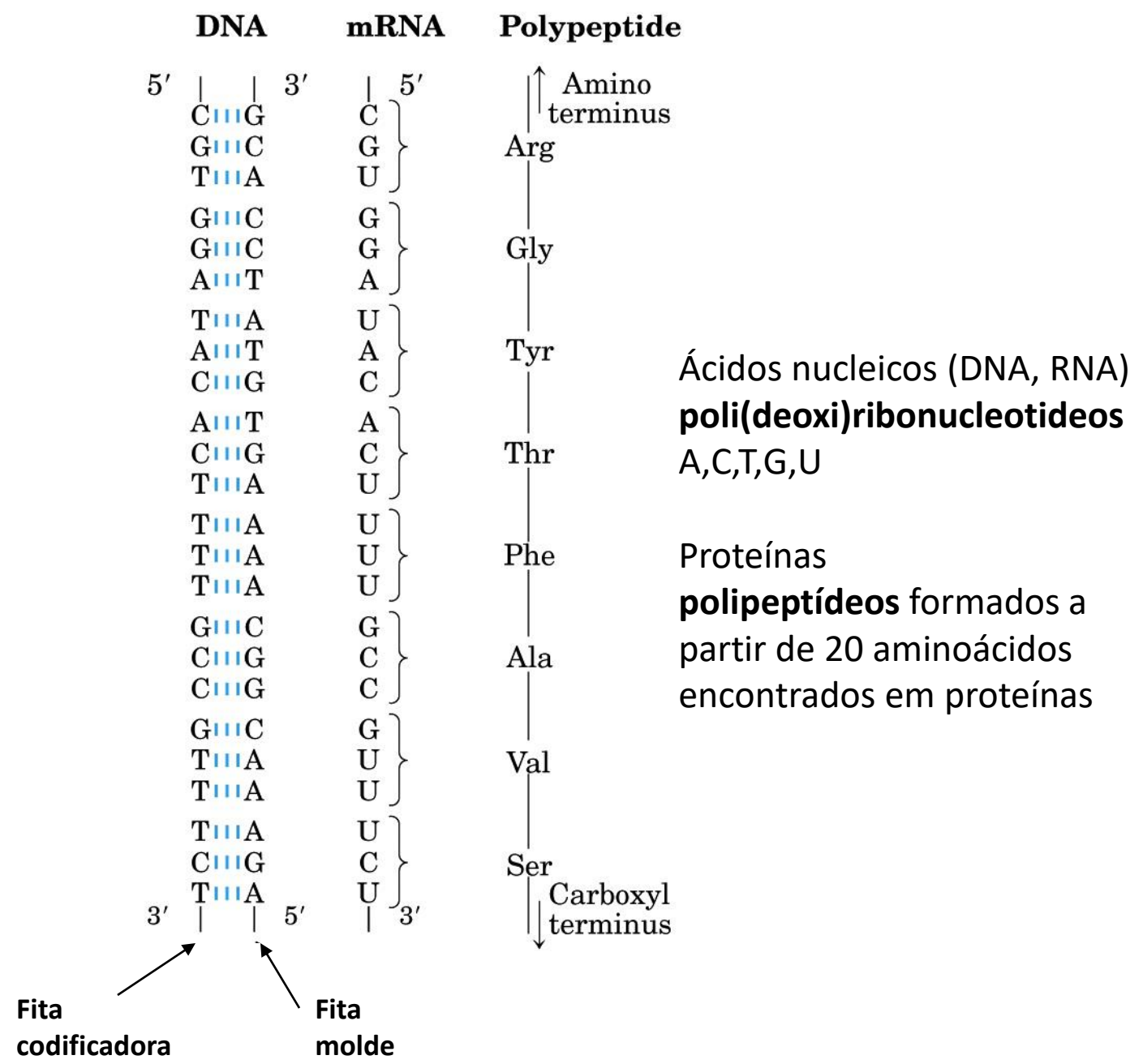
RNA também é base 4: AGUC

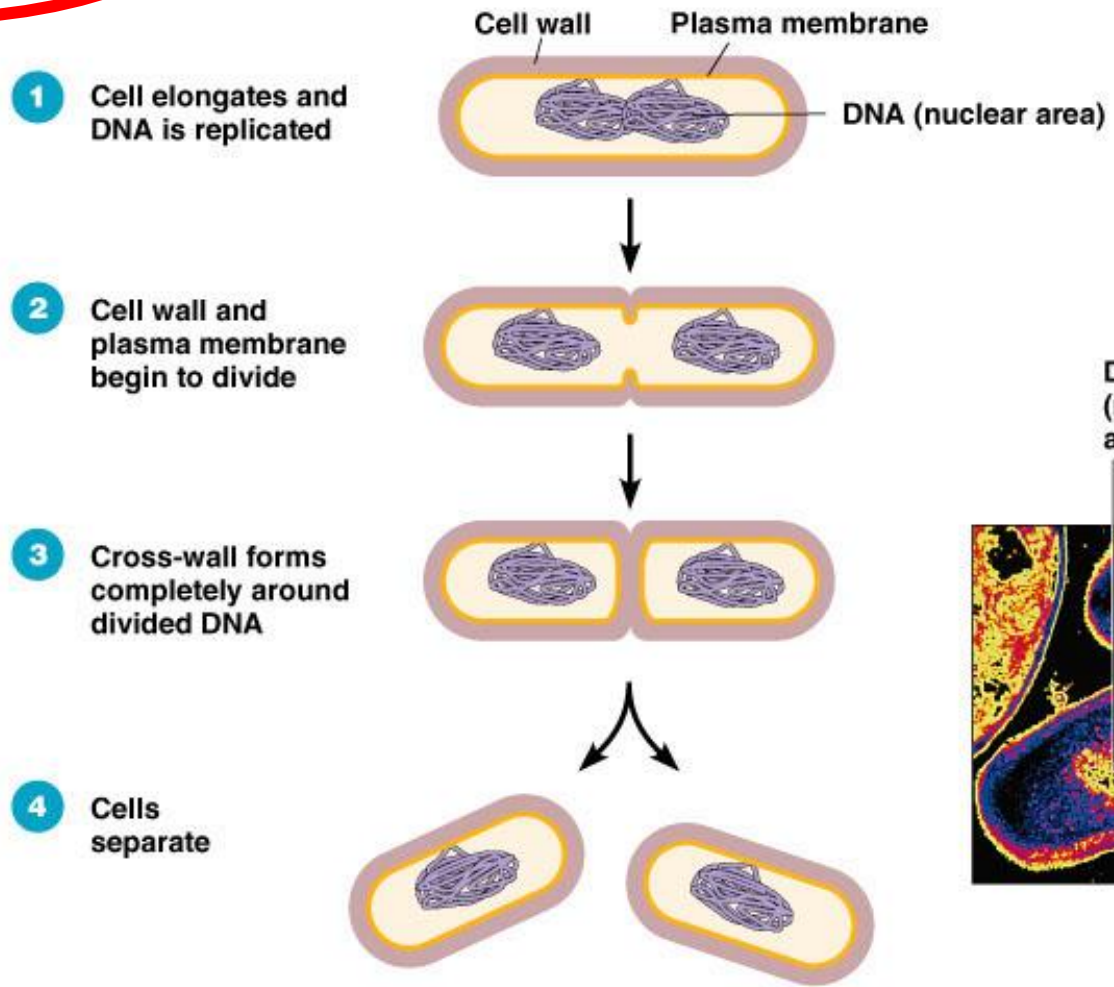
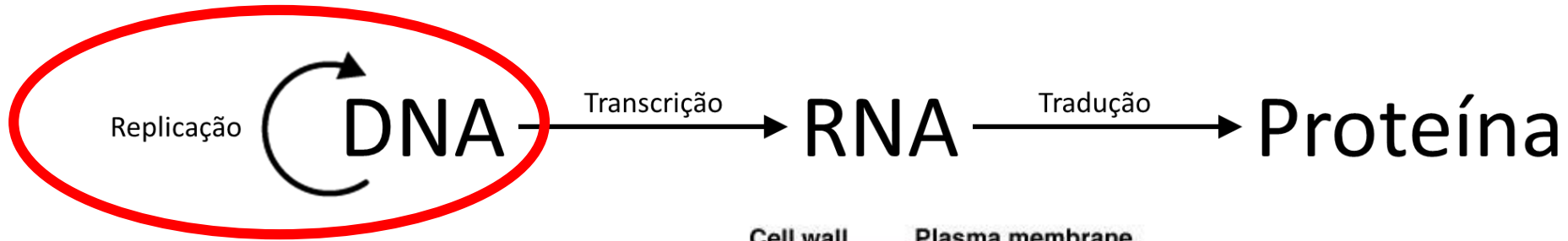
Em proteínas, o código está em base 20 (20 aminoácidos)

O código é diferente!

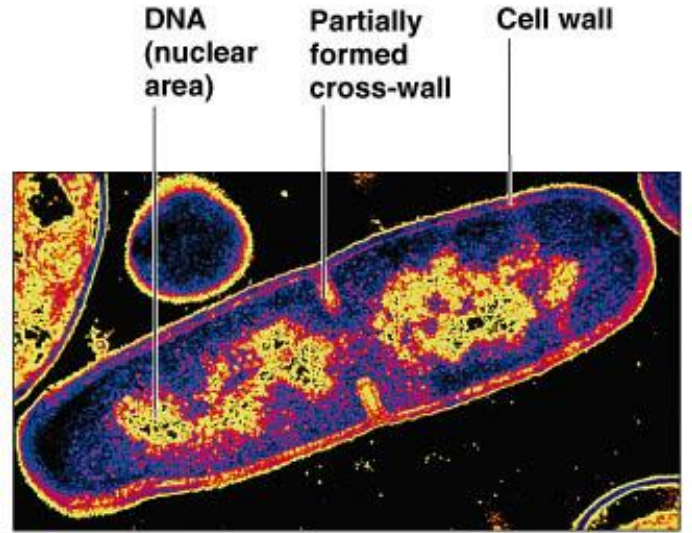


Polímeros!

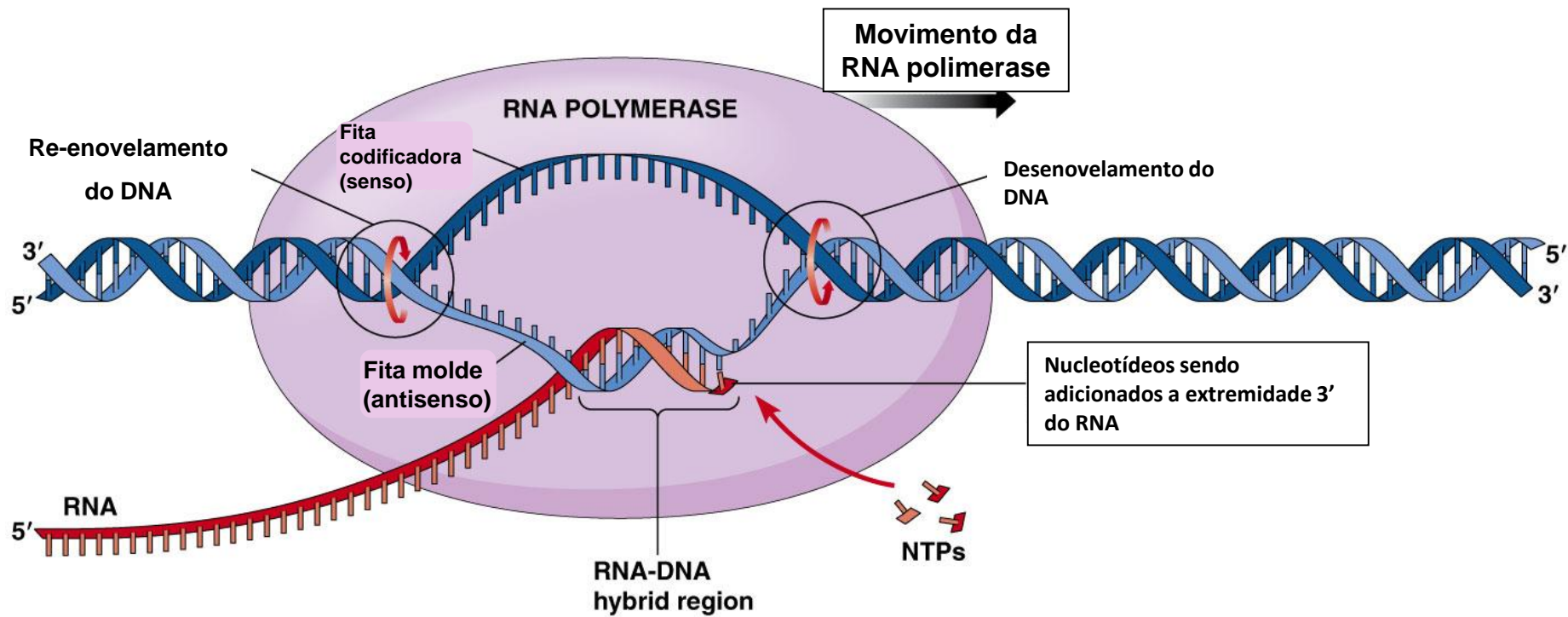
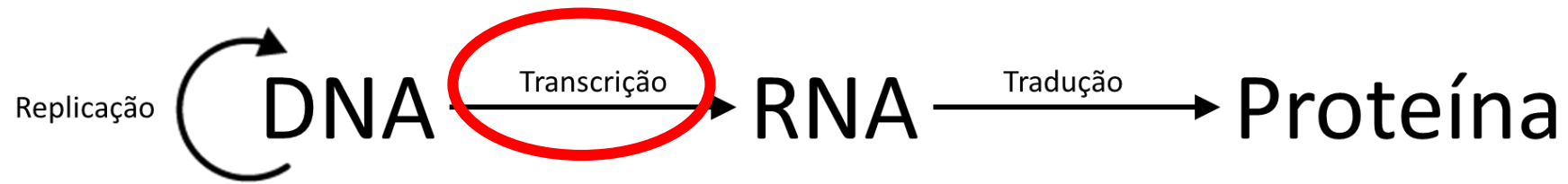


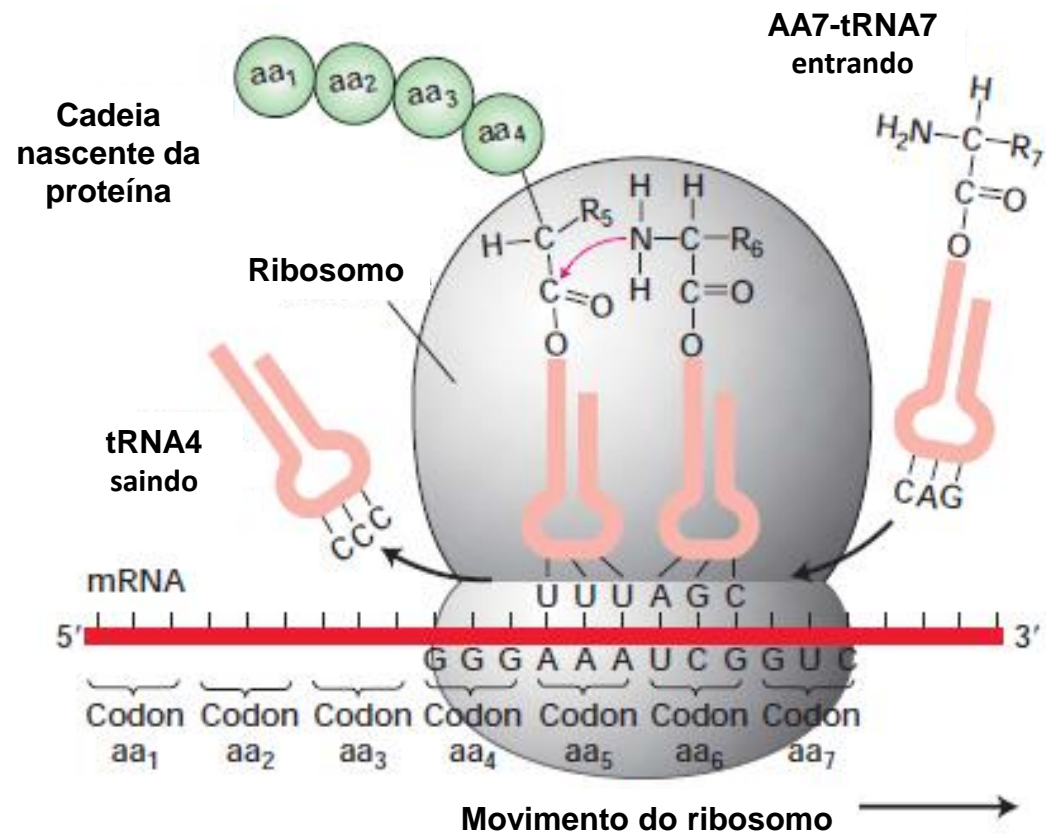


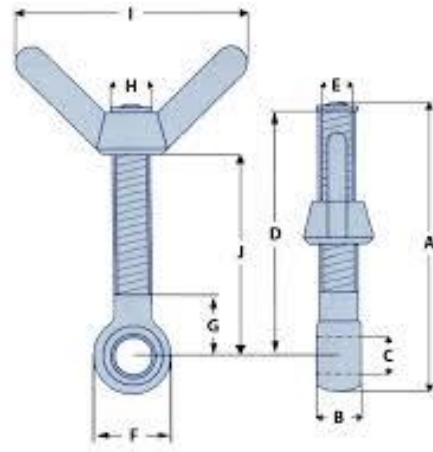
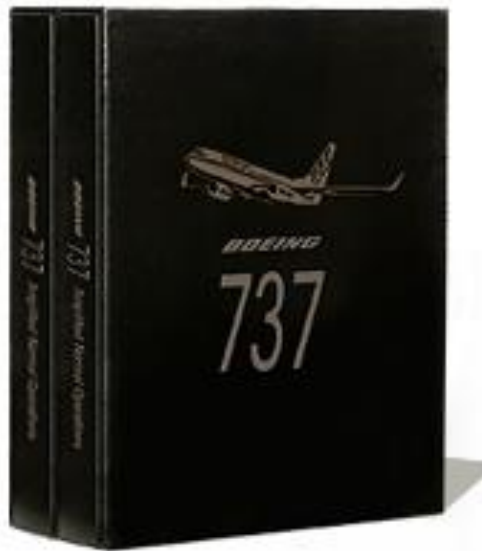
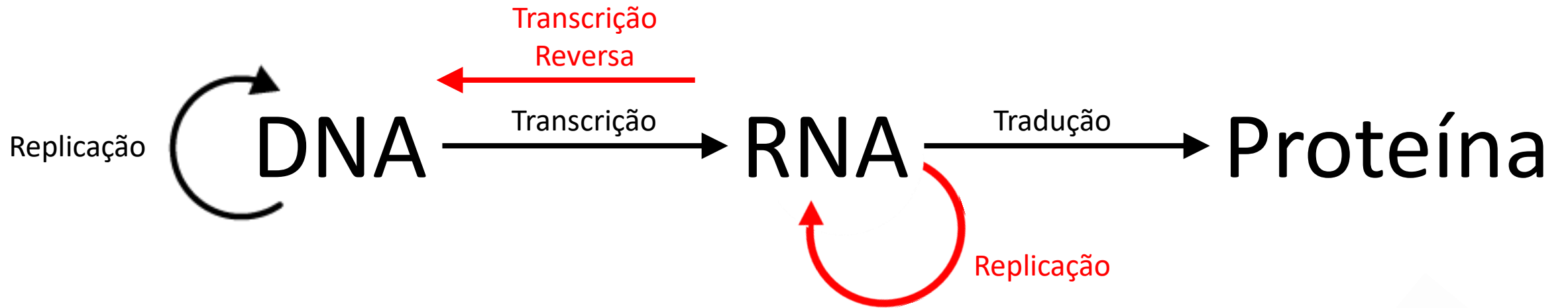
(a) A diagram of the sequence of cell division.



(b) A thin section of a cell of *Bacillus licheniformis* starting to divide.



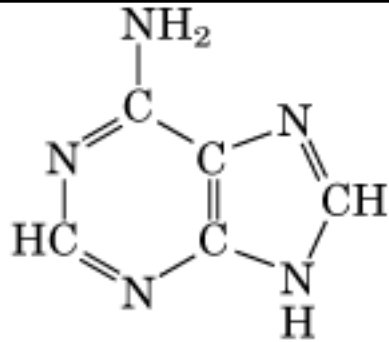




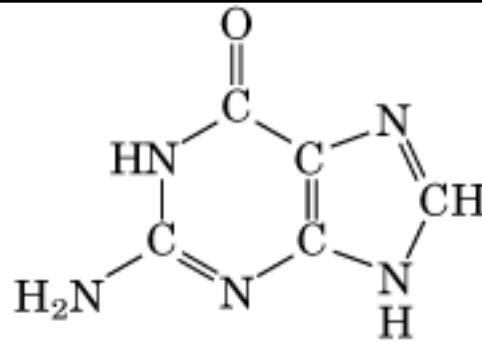
As proteínas são apenas recipientes da informação genética

Bases Nitrogenadas

Purinas

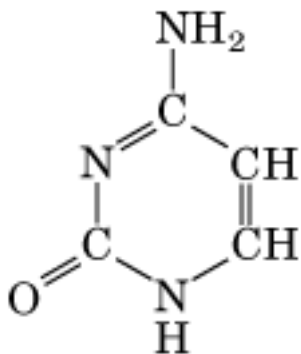


Adenina

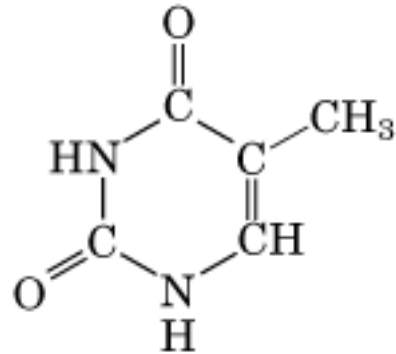


Guanina

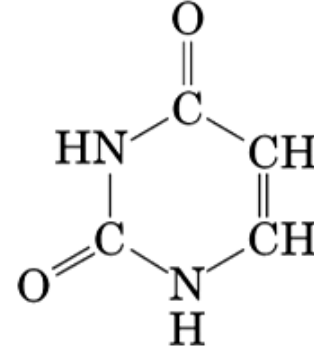
Pirimidinas



Citosina

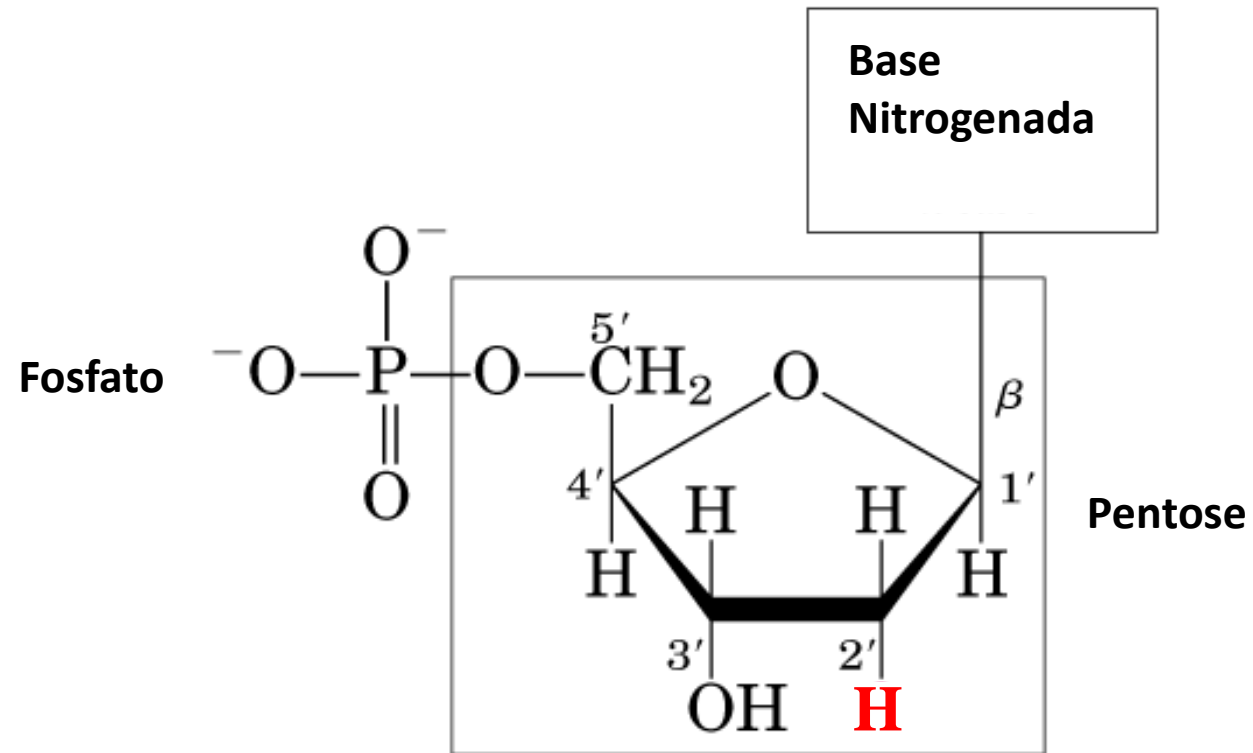


Timina



Uracila

Nucleotídeos



C2' { **H** → desoxirribose → Ác. Desoxirribonuclêicos (DNAs)
OH → ribose → Ác. Ribonuclêicos (RNAs)

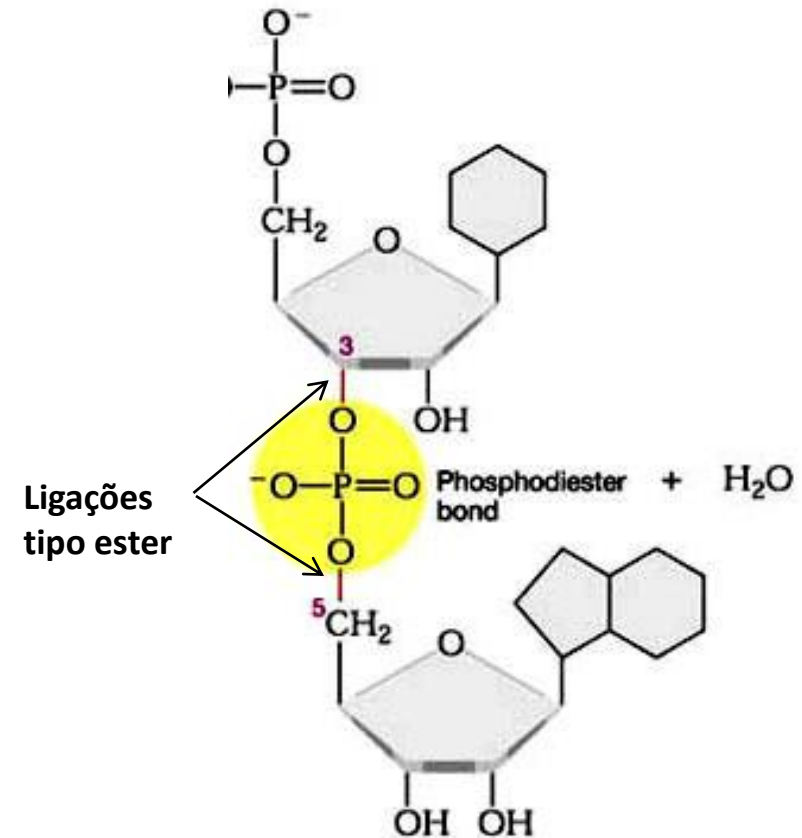
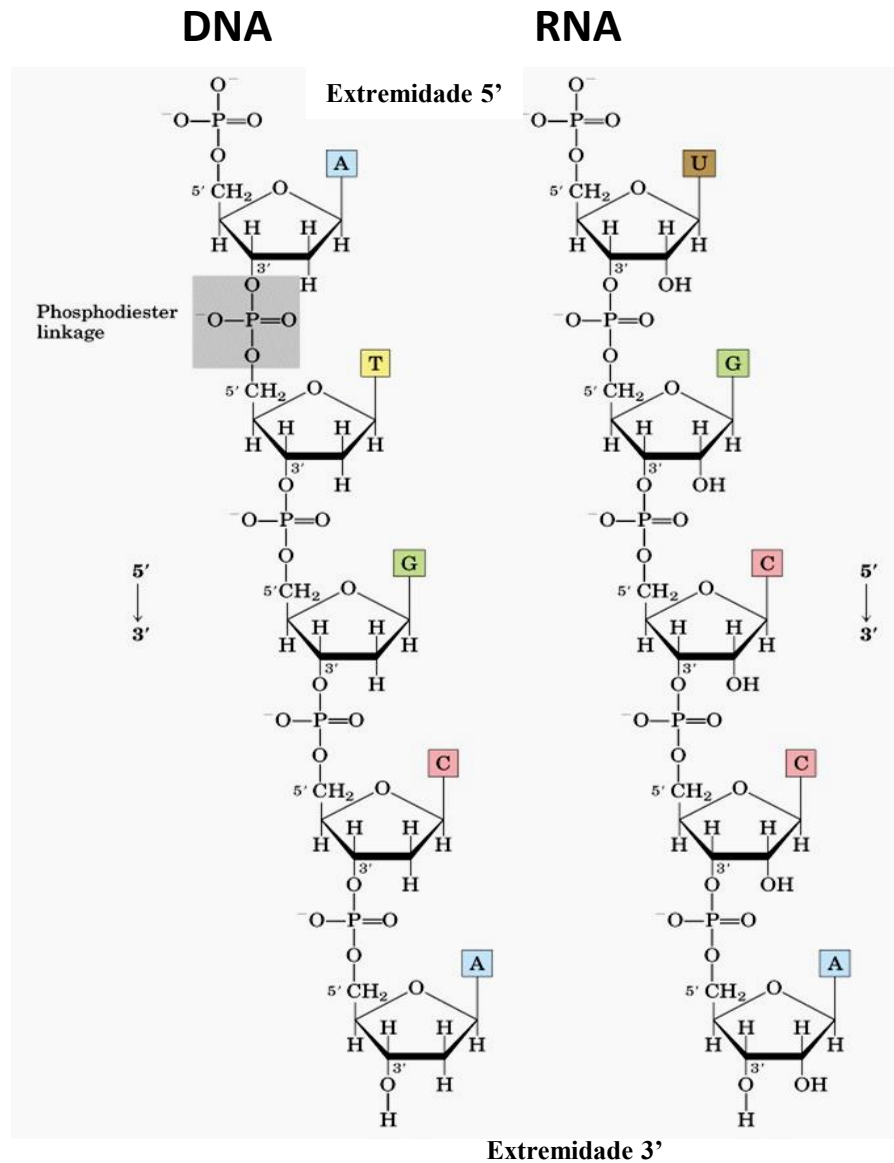
table 10–1

Nucleotide and Nucleic Acid Nomenclature

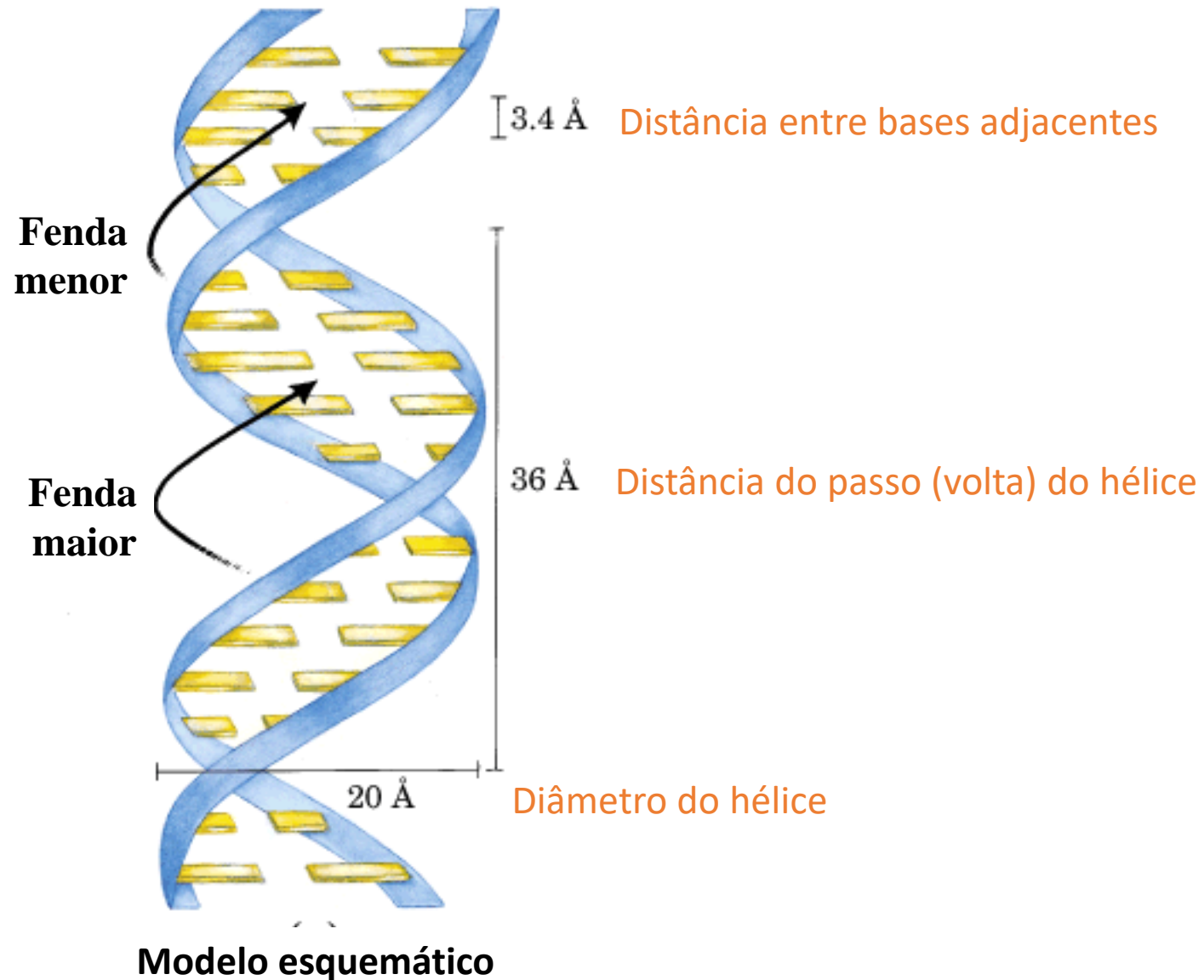
Base	Nucleoside*	Nucleotide*	Nucleic acid
Purines	+ ribose	+ fosfato	
Adenine	Adenosine	Adenylate	RNA
	Deoxyadenosine	Deoxyadenylate	DNA
Guanine	Guanosine	Guanylate	RNA
	Deoxyguanosine	Deoxyguanylate	DNA
Pyrimidines			
Cytosine	Cytidine	Cytidylate	RNA
	Deoxycytidine	Deoxycytidylate	DNA
Thymine	Thymidine or deoxythymidine	Thymidylate or deoxythymidylate	DNA
Uracil	Uridine	Uridylate	RNA

**Nucleoside* and *nucleotide* are generic terms that include both ribo- and deoxyribo- forms. Note that here ribonucleosides and ribonucleotides are designated simply as nucleosides and nucleotides (e.g., riboadenosine as adenosine), and deoxyribonucleosides and deoxyribonucleotides as deoxynucleosides and deoxynucleotides (e.g., deoxyriboadenosine as deoxyadenosine). Both forms of naming are acceptable, but the shortened names are more commonly used. Thymine is an exception; the name ribothymidine is used to describe its unusual occurrence in RNA.

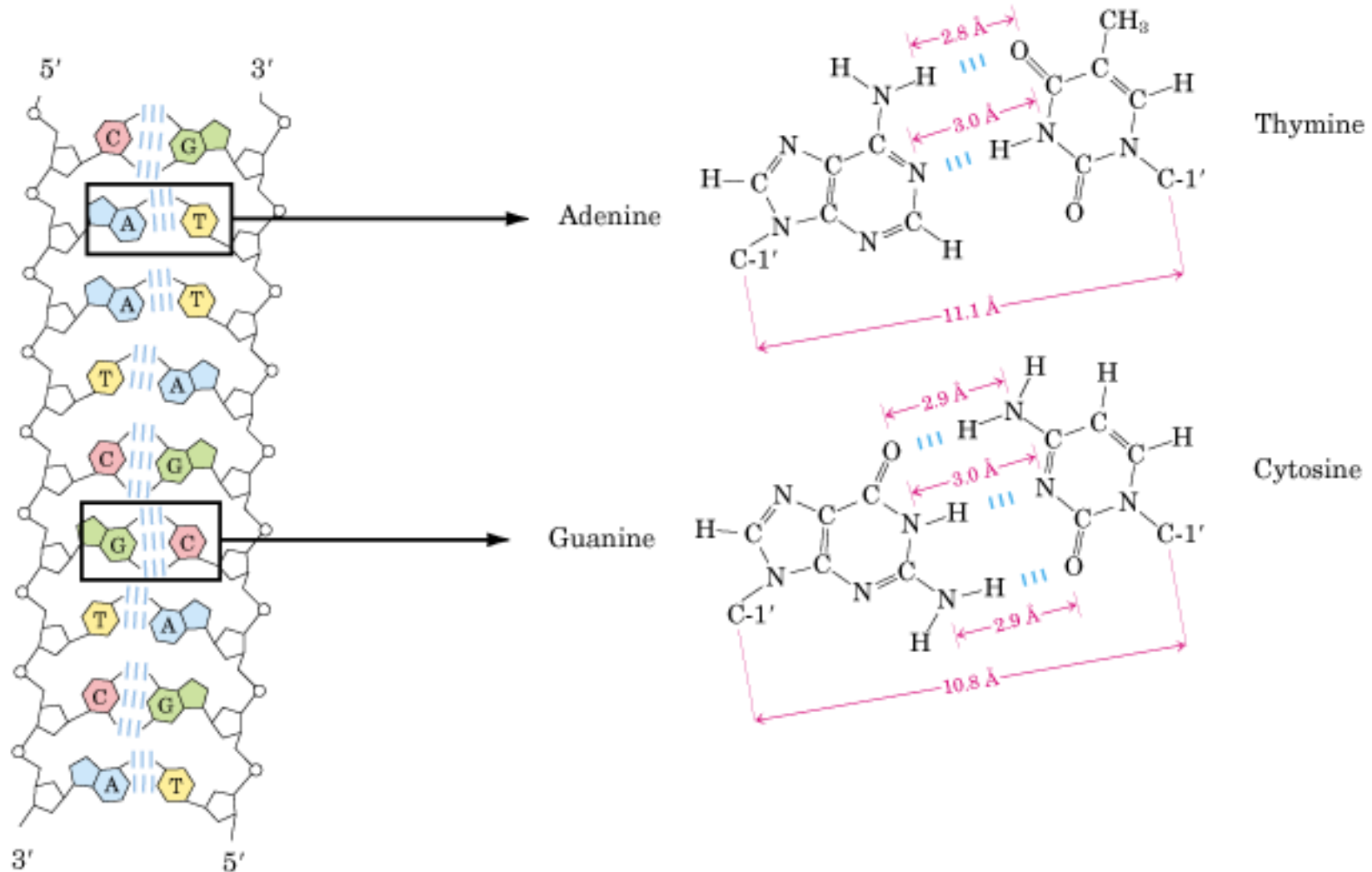
Estrutura Primária



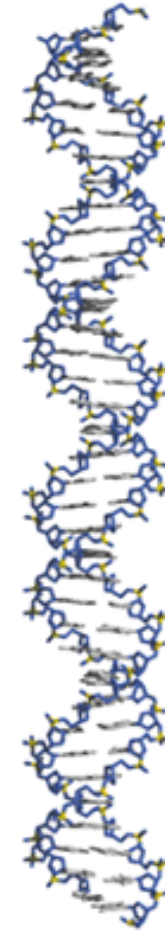
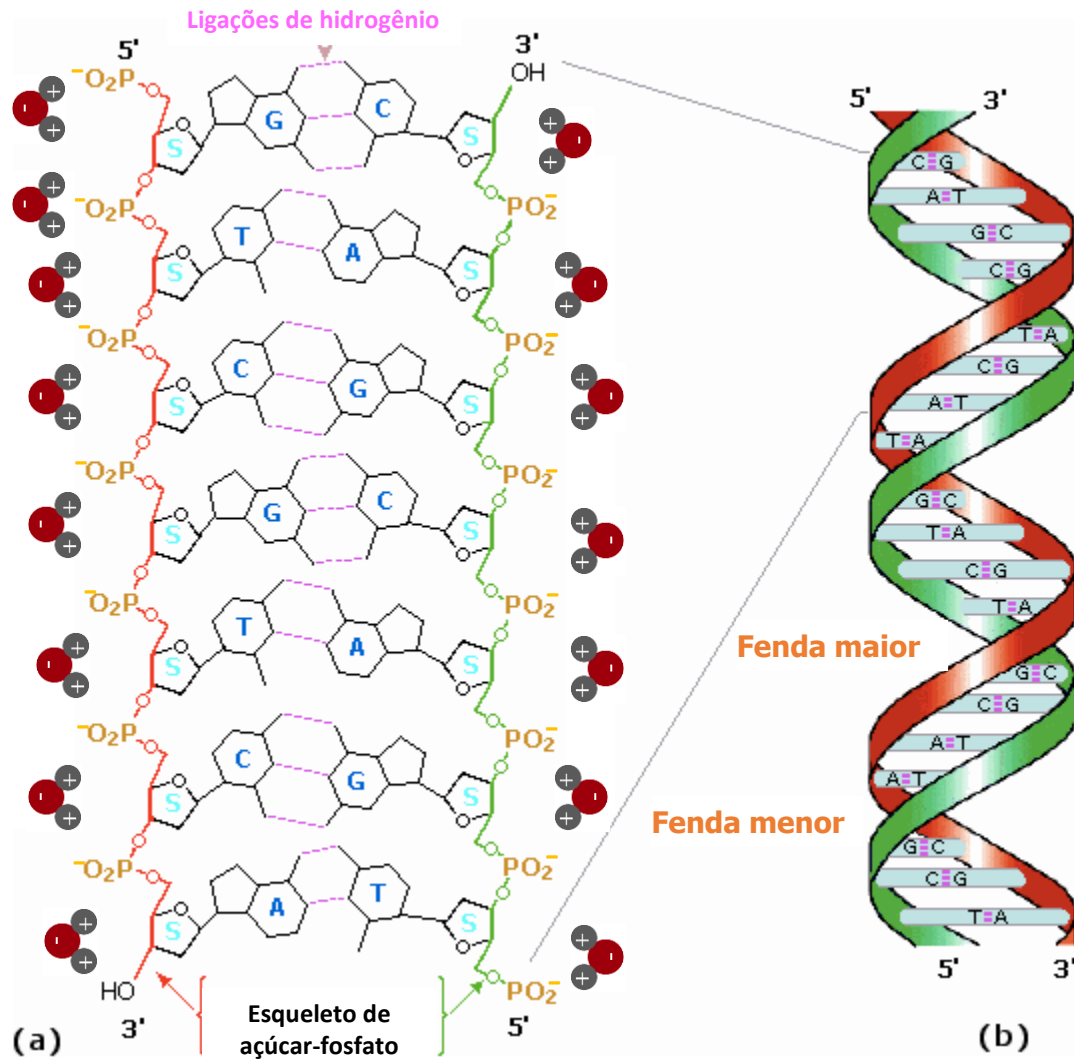
Estrutura Secundária do DNA



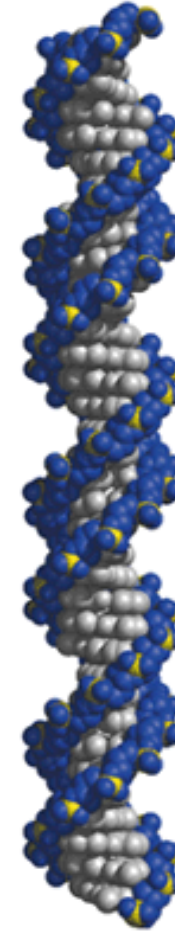
Pontes de Hidrogênio



Fosfatos Hidrofílicos

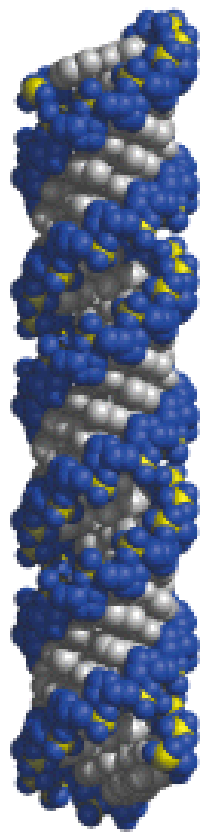


Modelo em bastão

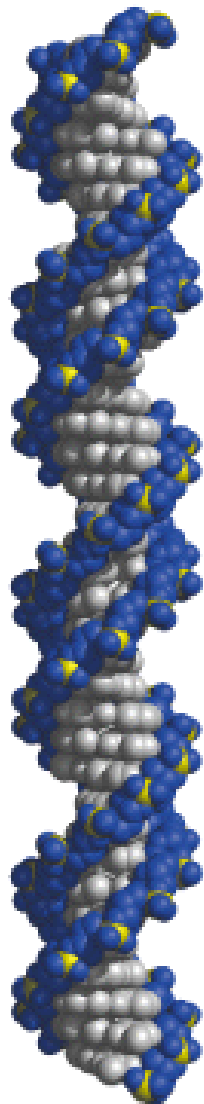


Modelo com preenchimento de espaço

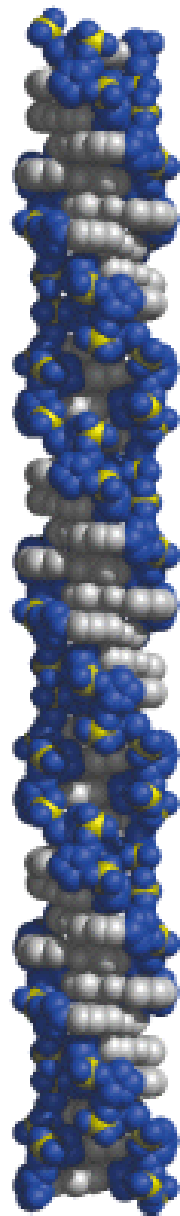
28 Å



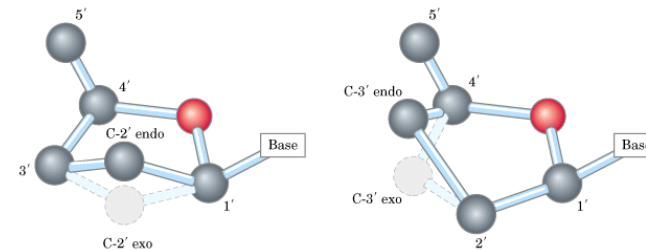
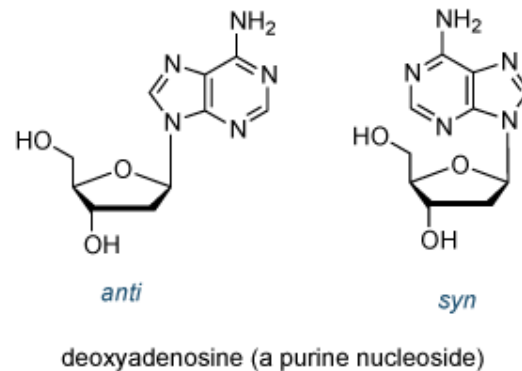
A form



B form



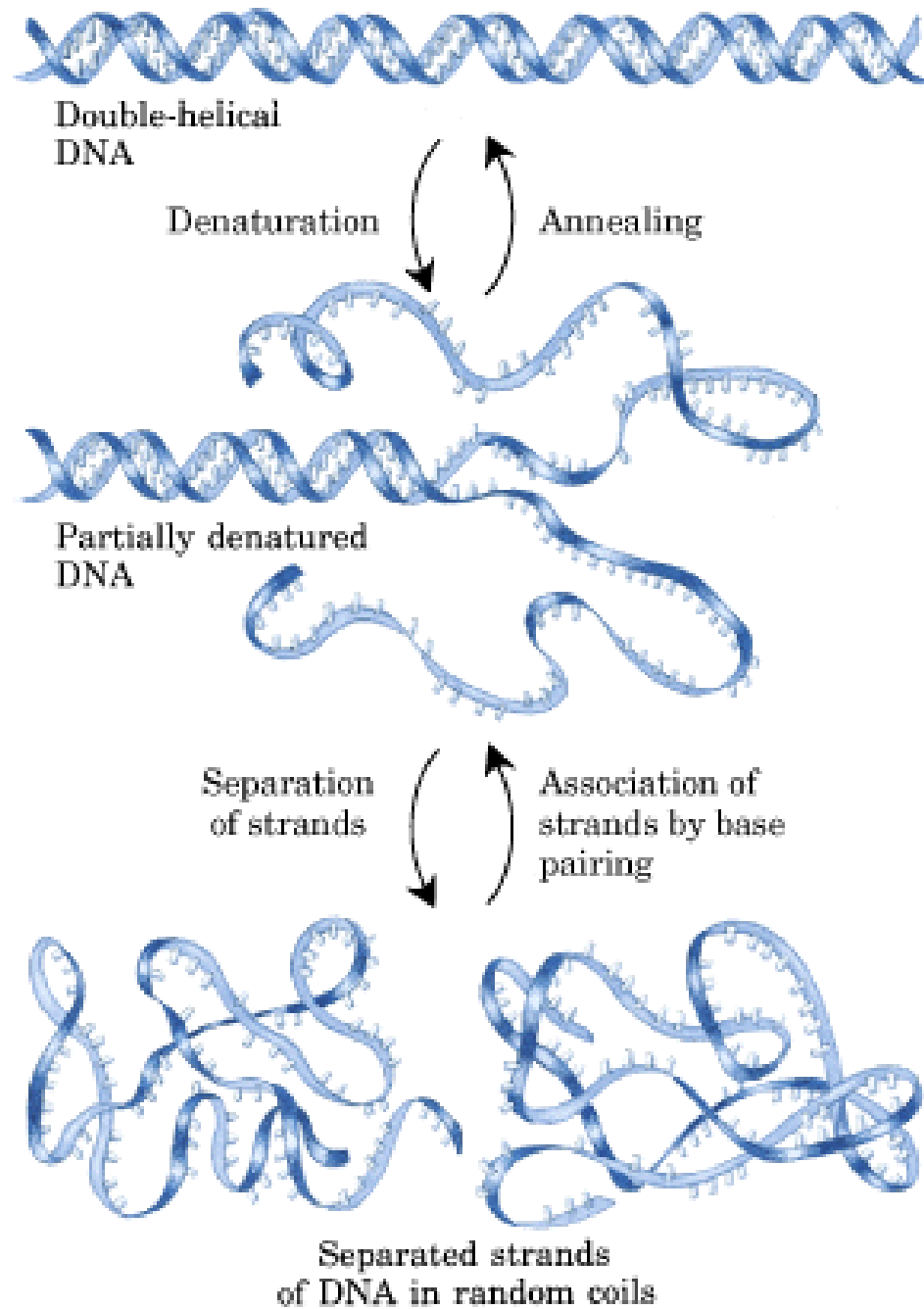
Z form



Forma B: Estrutura **mais estável** para uma dupla-hélice de DNA com sequência aleatória nas condições fisiológicas. prevista no modelo de Watson-Crick

Forma A: forma-se em condições de baixa umidade (<75%). Presente em esporos bacterianos. Forma mais resistente a radiação ultravioleta

Forma Z: sentido do hélice para a esquerda. presente em **regiões discretas** do genoma de eucariotos/procariotos. Possível papel na regulação da expressão gênica.



Agentes desnaturantes:

- Aquecimento
- Extremos de pH

Desnaturação /renaturação do DNA é um processo **cooperativo**

T_m = temperatura de “melting” depende de

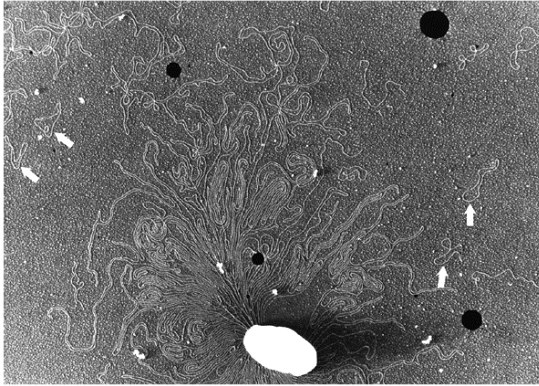
- tamanho
- conteúdo G+C
- sal , pH, solventes

Cromossomos

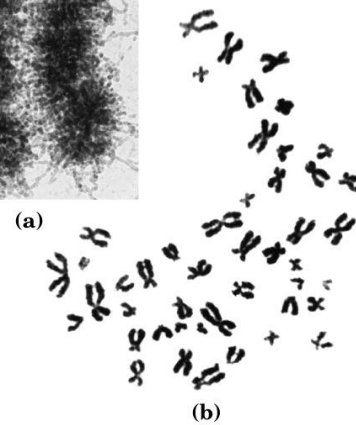
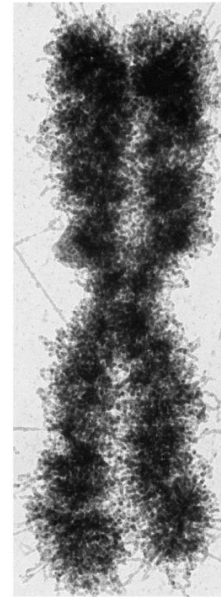
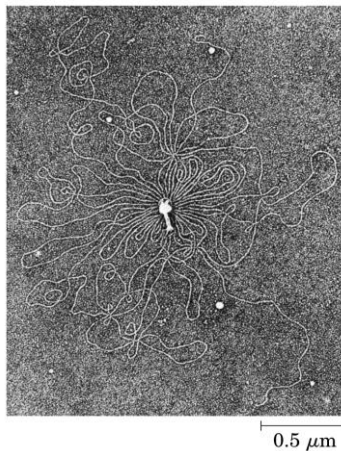
bactérias e vírus: **cromossomo único**

células eucarióticas: **vários cromossomos**

E.coli

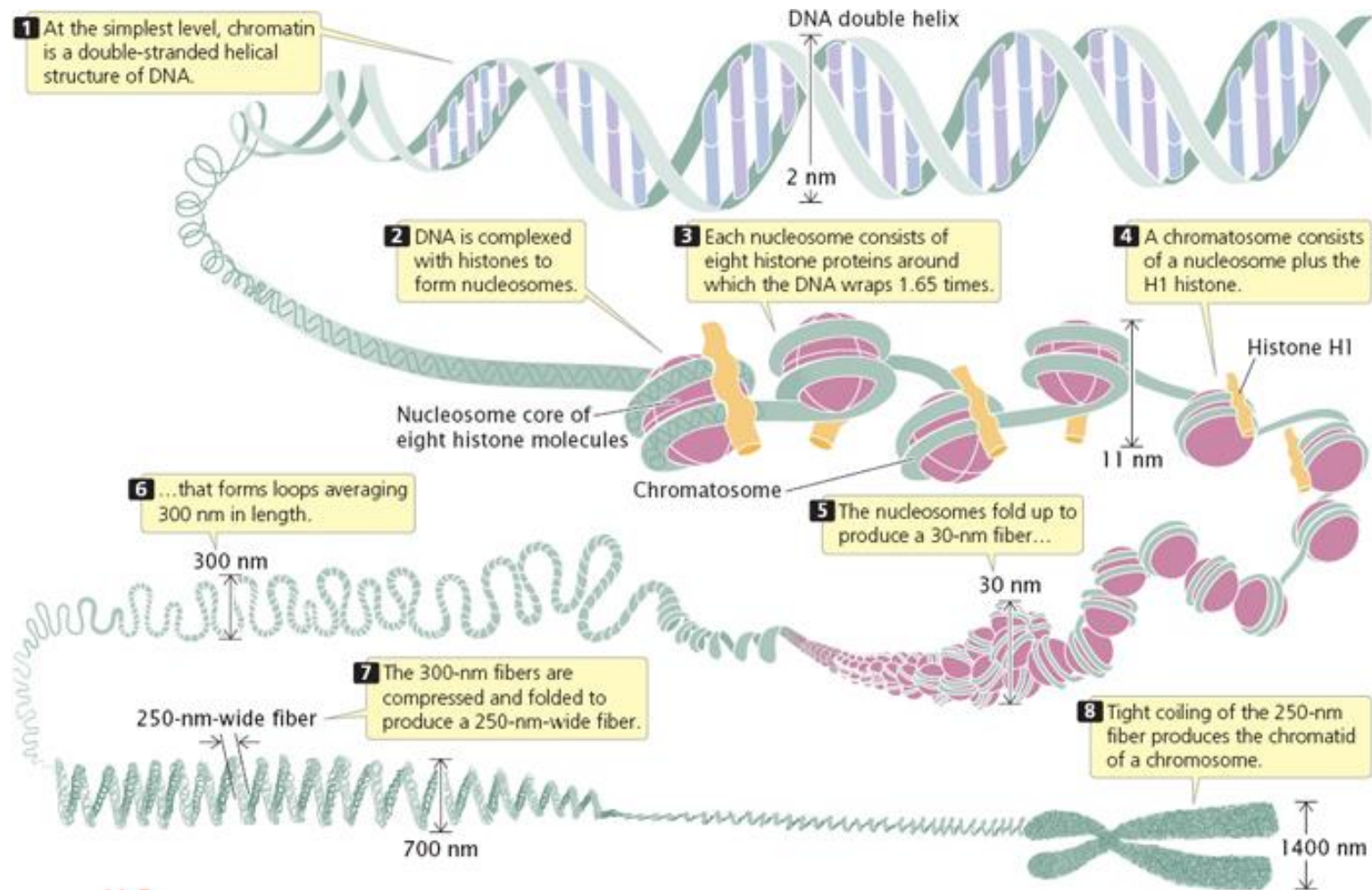


Bacteriofago T2

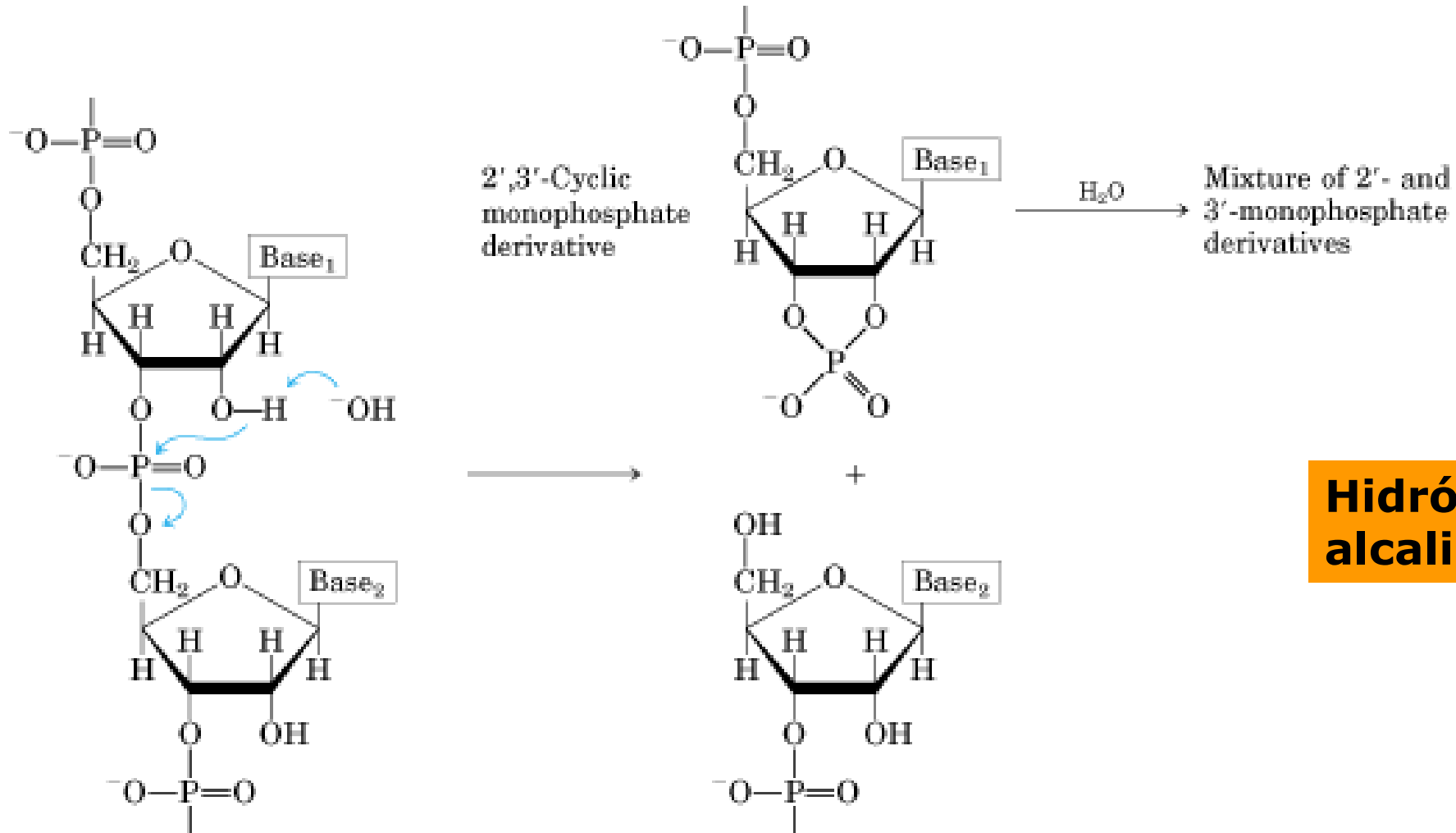


46 cromossomos de uma célula somática humana

Níveis de compactação da cromatina



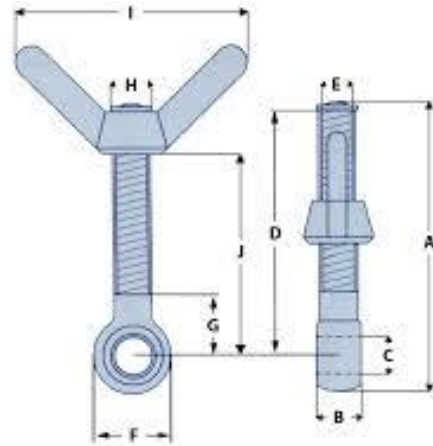
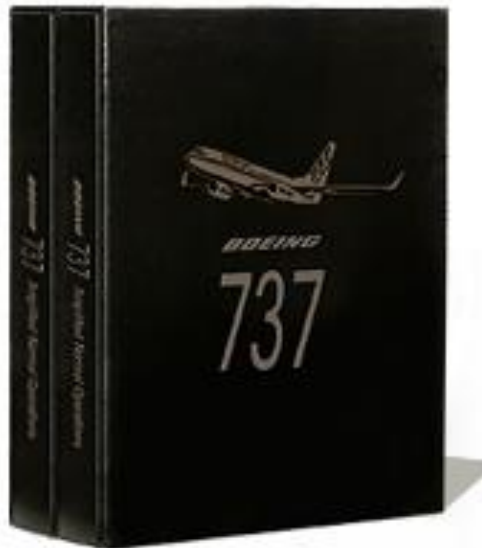
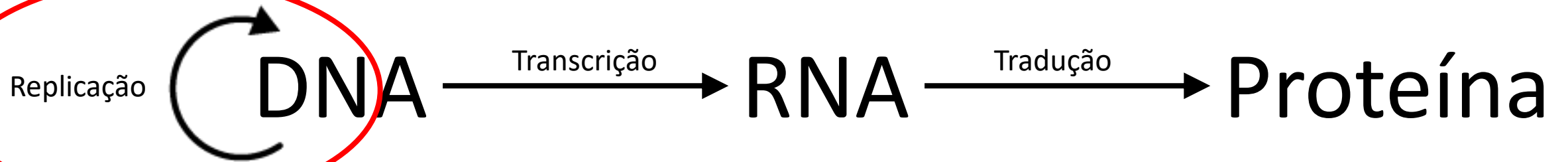
RNA é instável



**Hidrólise
alcalina do RNA**

Classes de RNA

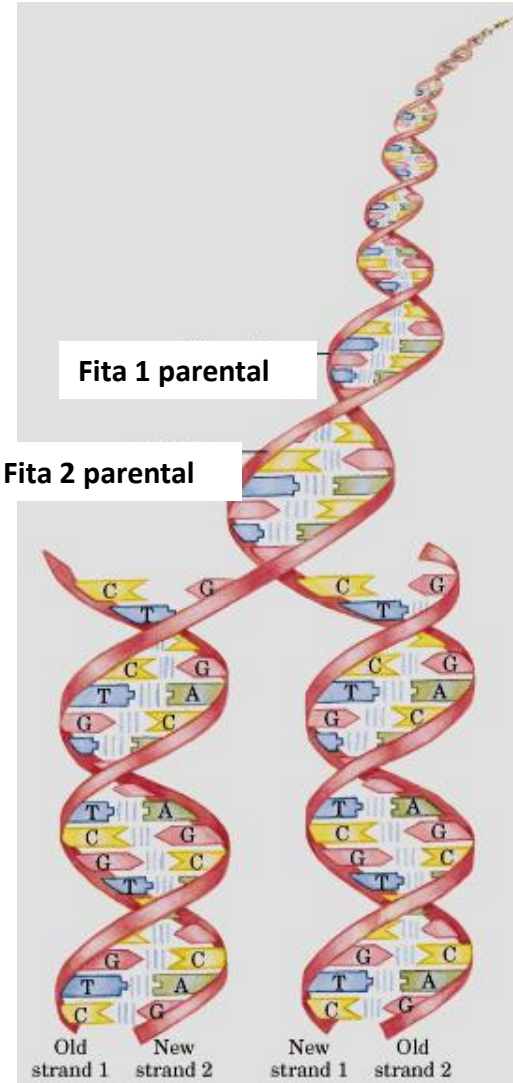
- RNAs mensageiros → proteína
- RNAs ribossomais
- RNAs transportadores
- Pequenos RNAs nucleares
- RNAs não-codificadores regulatórios



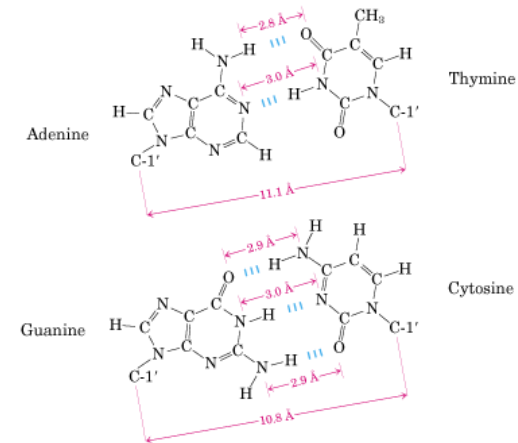
“Não escapou a nossa atenção que o pareamento específico ora proposto por nós sugere imediatamente um possível mecanismo de cópia do material genético”

Watson & Crick, *Nature*, 1953

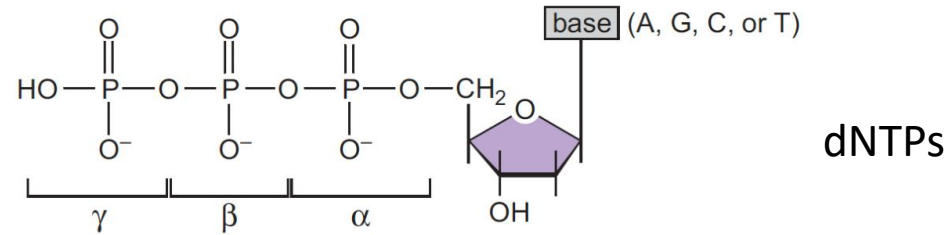
- O mecanismo de replicação é baseado no pareamento das bases da dupla hélice do DNA.
- A estrutura do DNA contém a informação necessária para perpetuar sua sequência de bases



Fita 1 parental Fita 2 “filha” Fita 1 “filha” Fita 2 parental

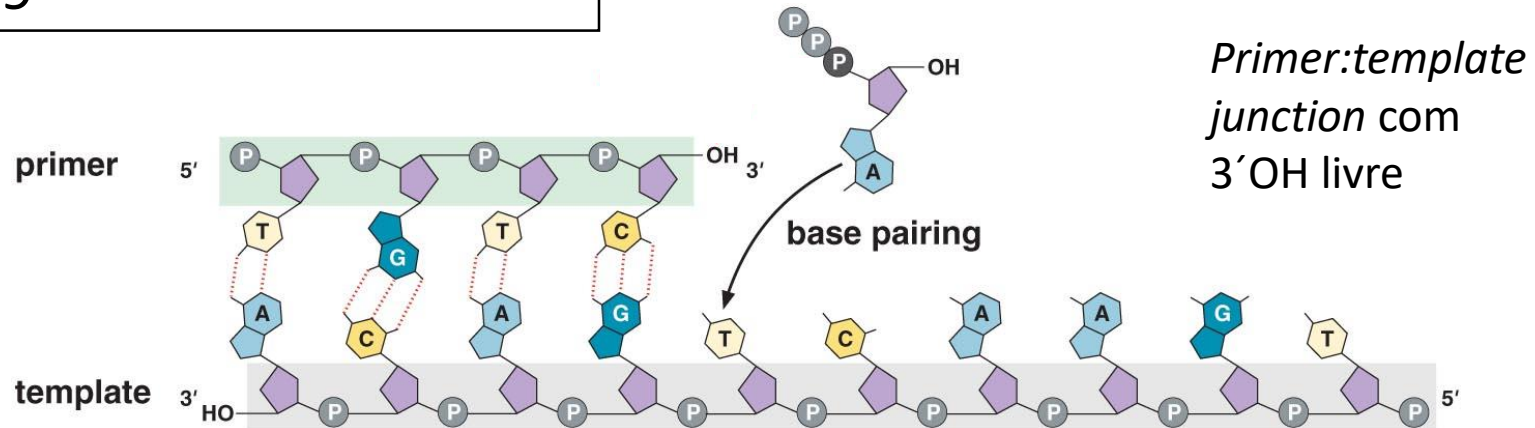


A química da replicação - substratos



Severo Ochoa
Arthur Kornberg

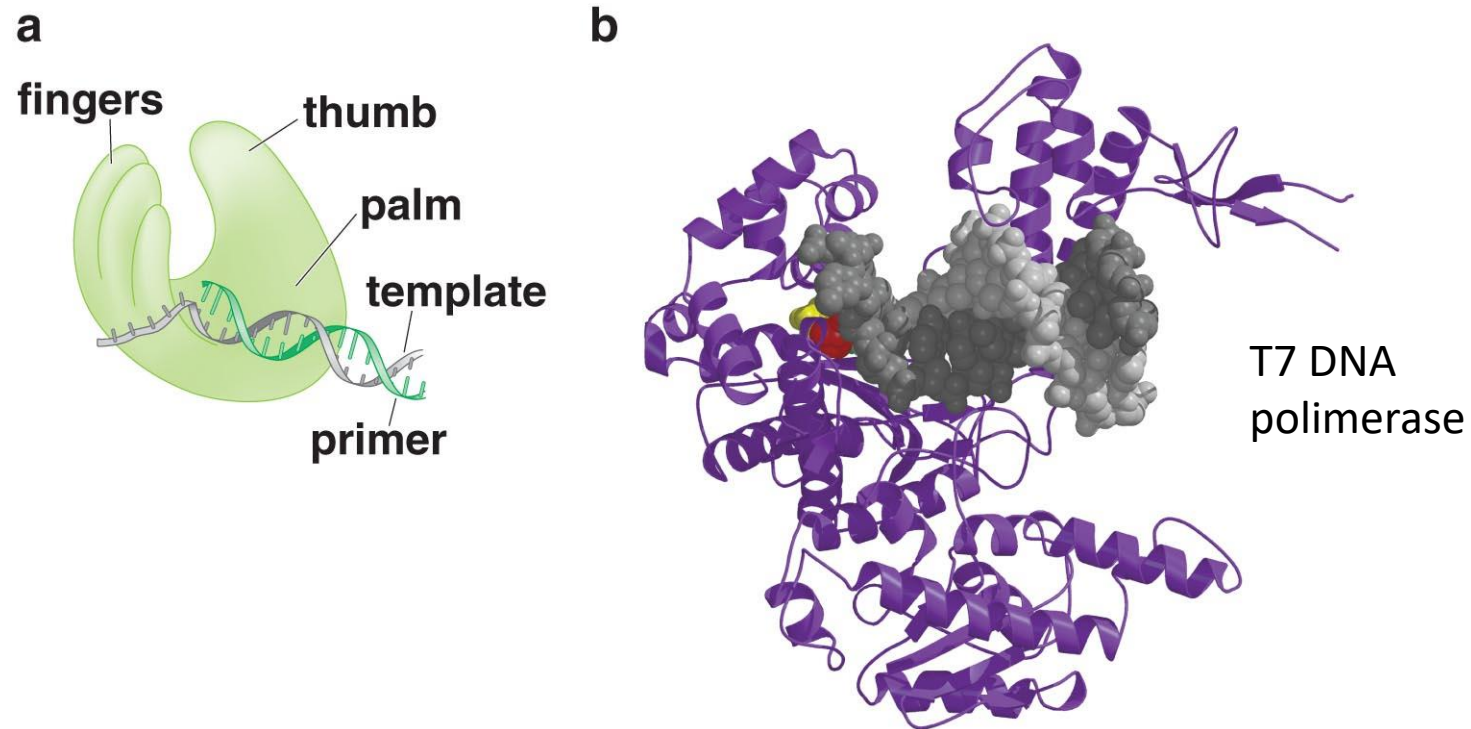
1959



Pi liberado favorece a reação

Pareamento de base com molde é que seleciona nucleotídeo a ser incorporado !

DNA polimerases: máquinas de copiar o DNA

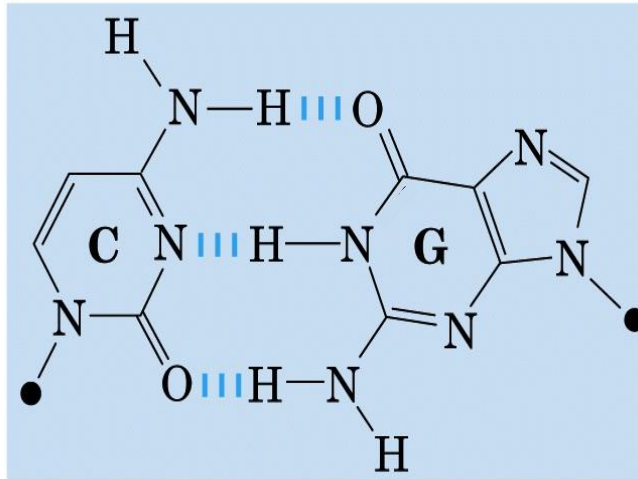
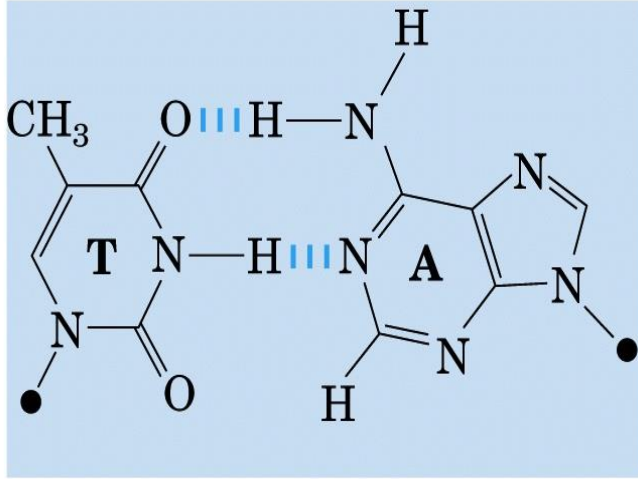


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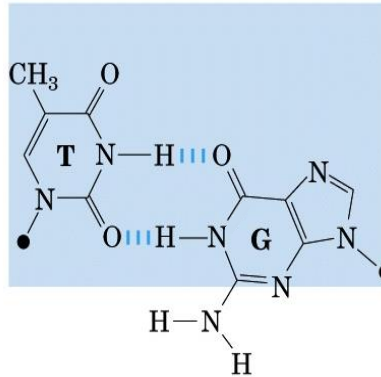
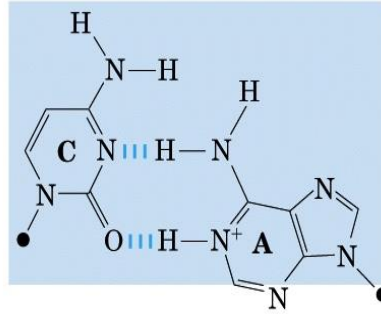
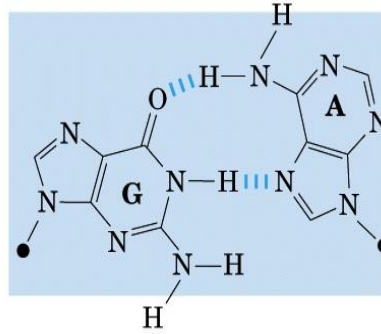
1. DNA polimerases dependentes de DNA
2. Requer um *primer* (iniciador) anelado a um DNA molde fita simples
3. Sentido da síntese sempre é 5' → 3'

Pareamento de bases

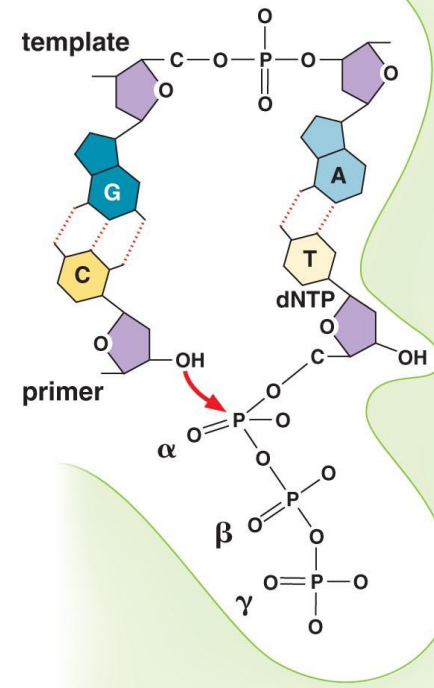
correto



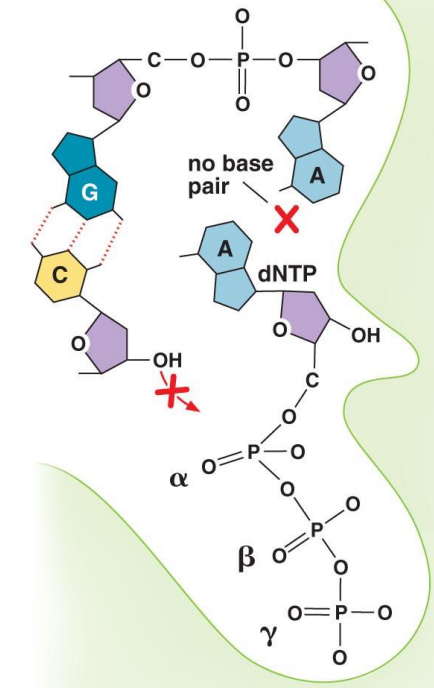
incorreto



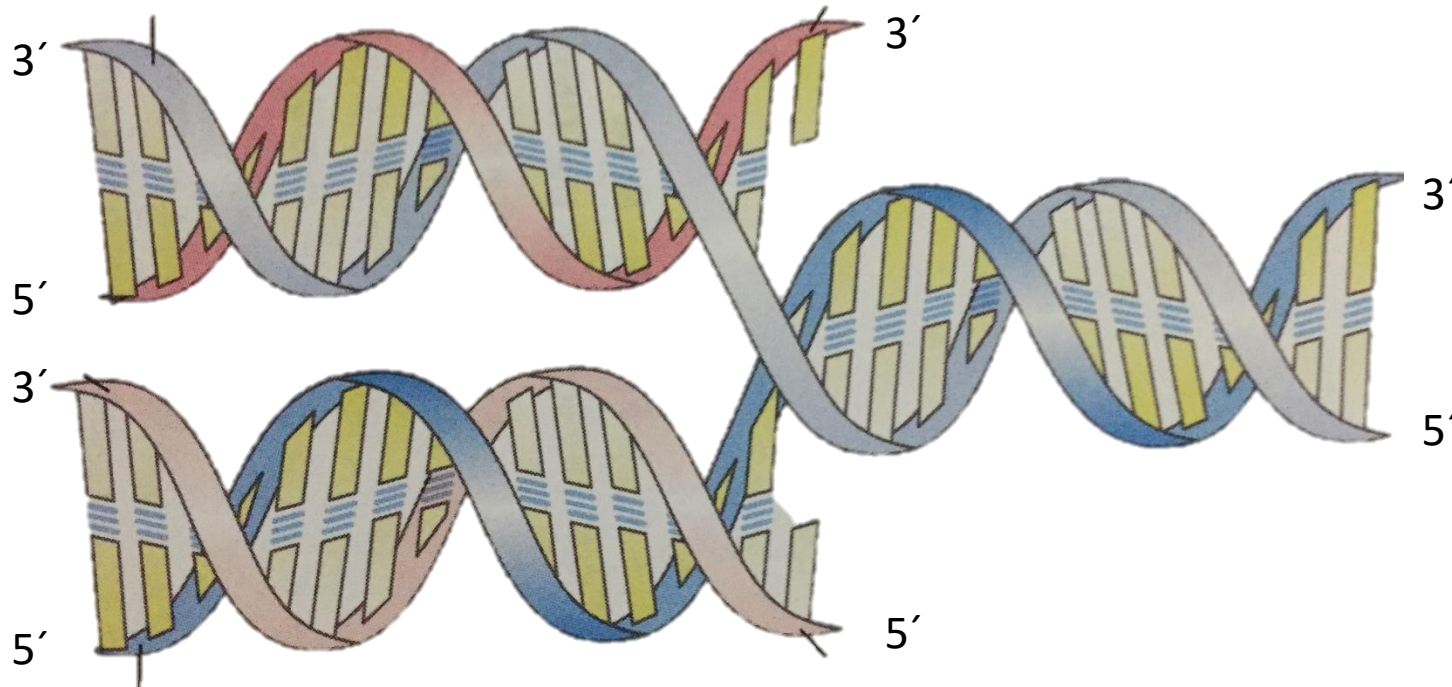
a correct base pair



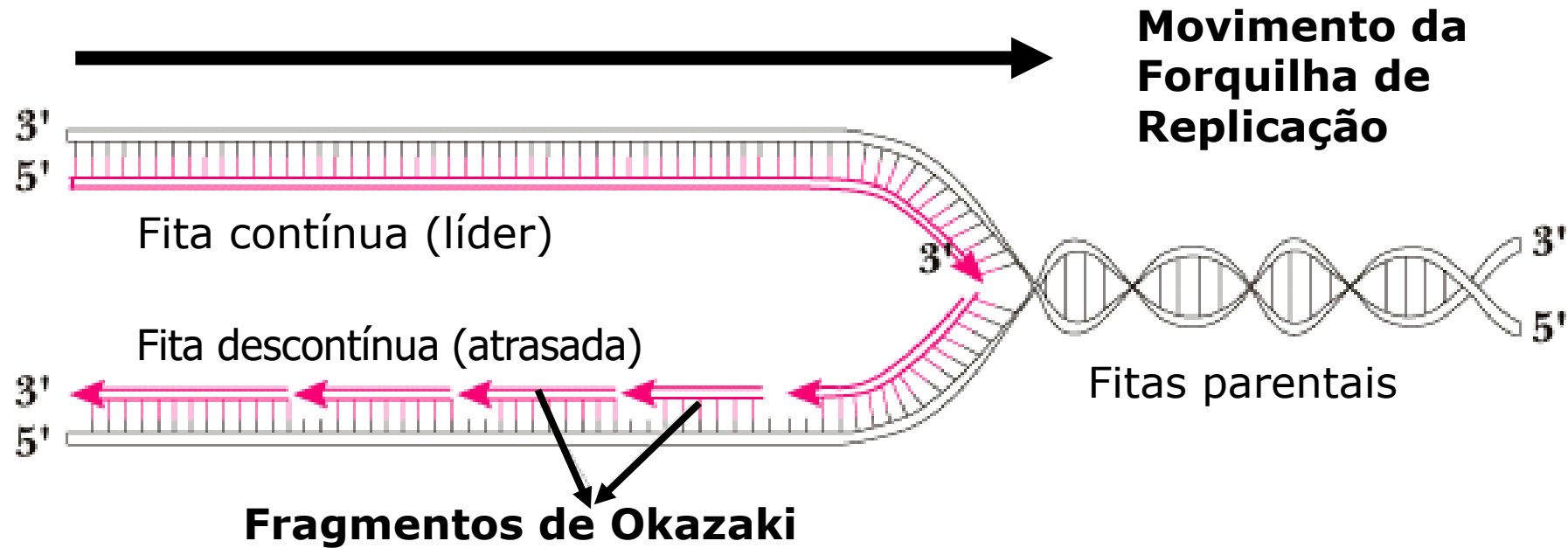
b incorrect base pair



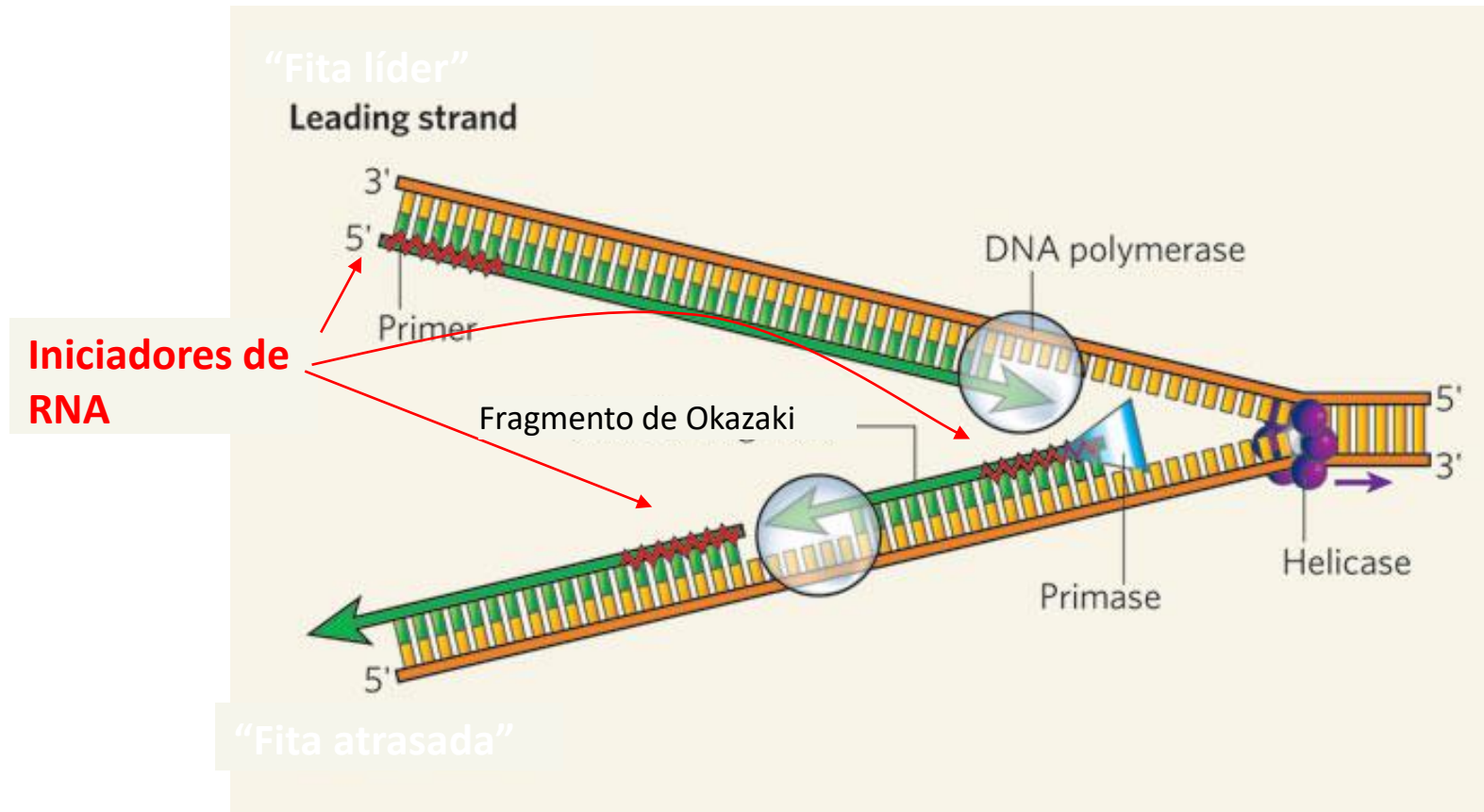
A polaridade da síntese de DNA cria um problema para a replicação



A forquilha de replicação

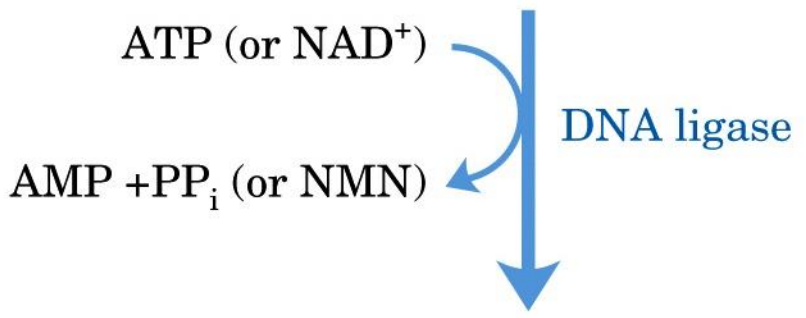
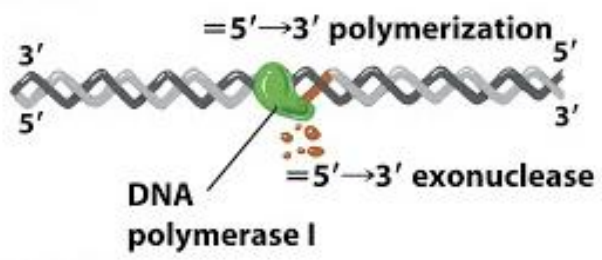


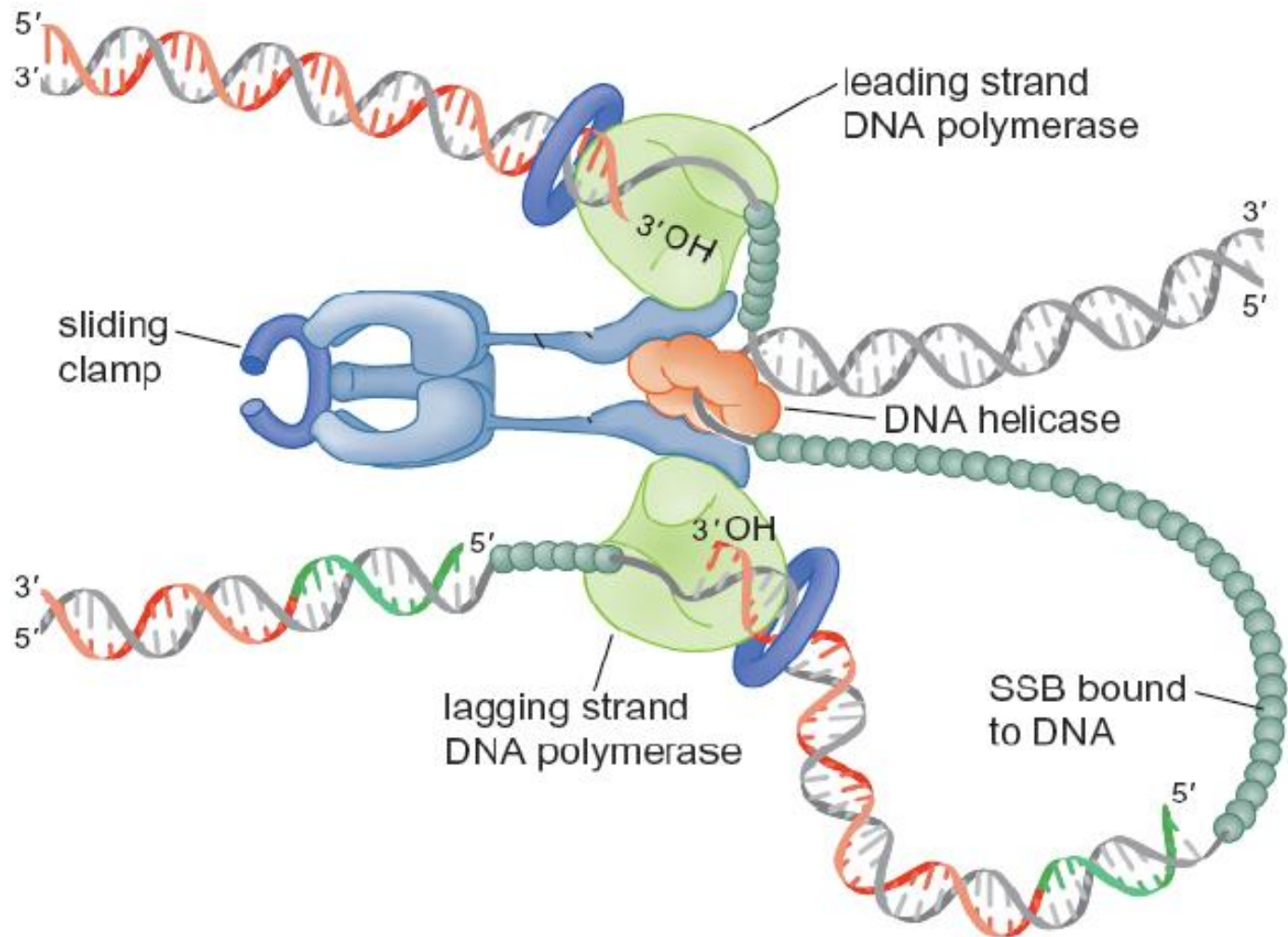
Primase produz iniciadores de RNA



Maturação de Fragmentos de Okazaki

Primer de RNA





- Helicase (abertura da dupla fita)
- Proteínas ligantes de DNA fita simples (single-stranded DNA binding protein)
- DNA polimerase + grampo (clamp - aumenta processividade)
- Primase (síntese do primer de RNA)
- RNase H/PolI (degrada o primer de RNA)



https://youtu.be/gJzcYbt7_E4

Replicação é bidirecional

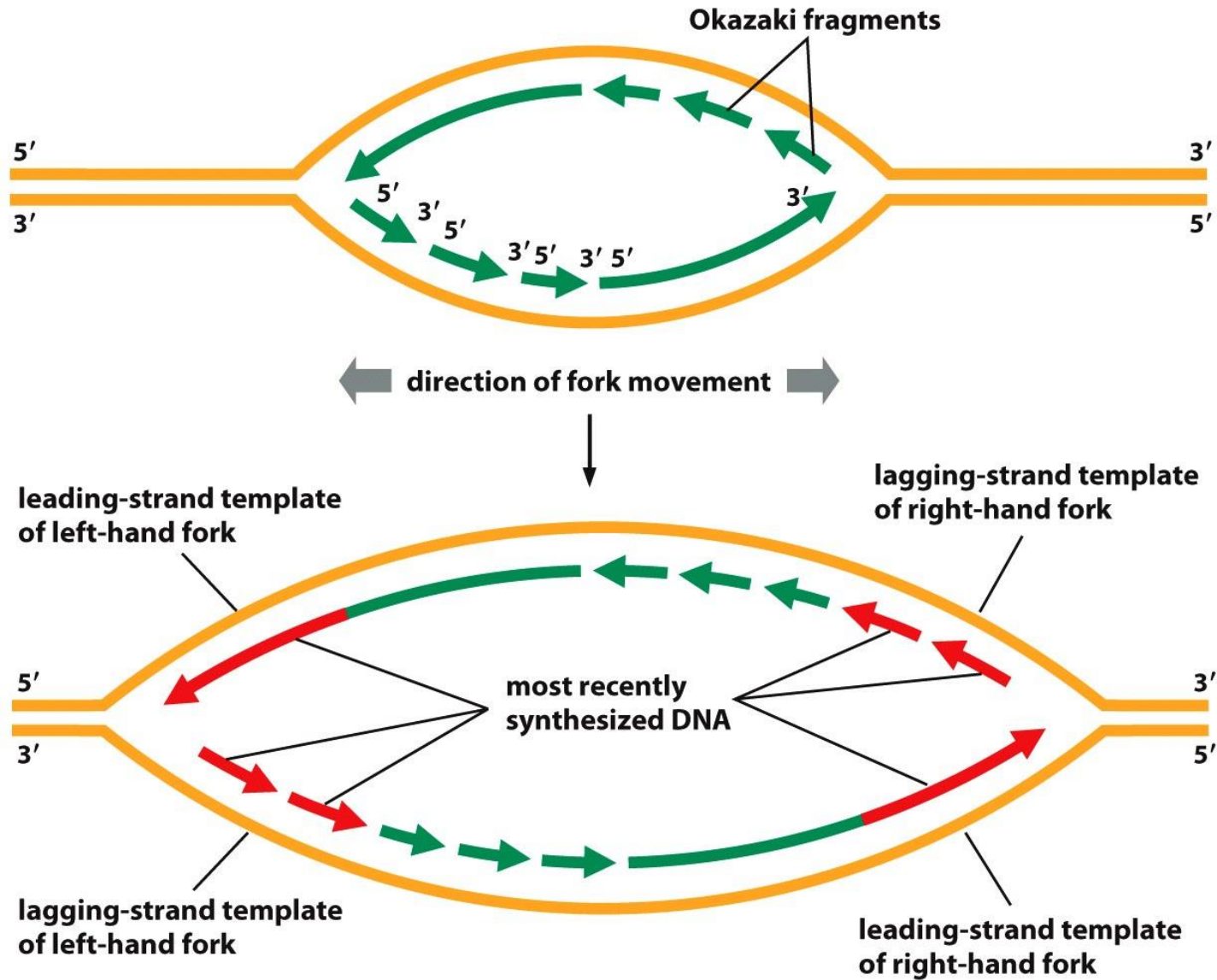


Figure 6-12 Essential Cell Biology 3/e (© Garland Science 2010)

