

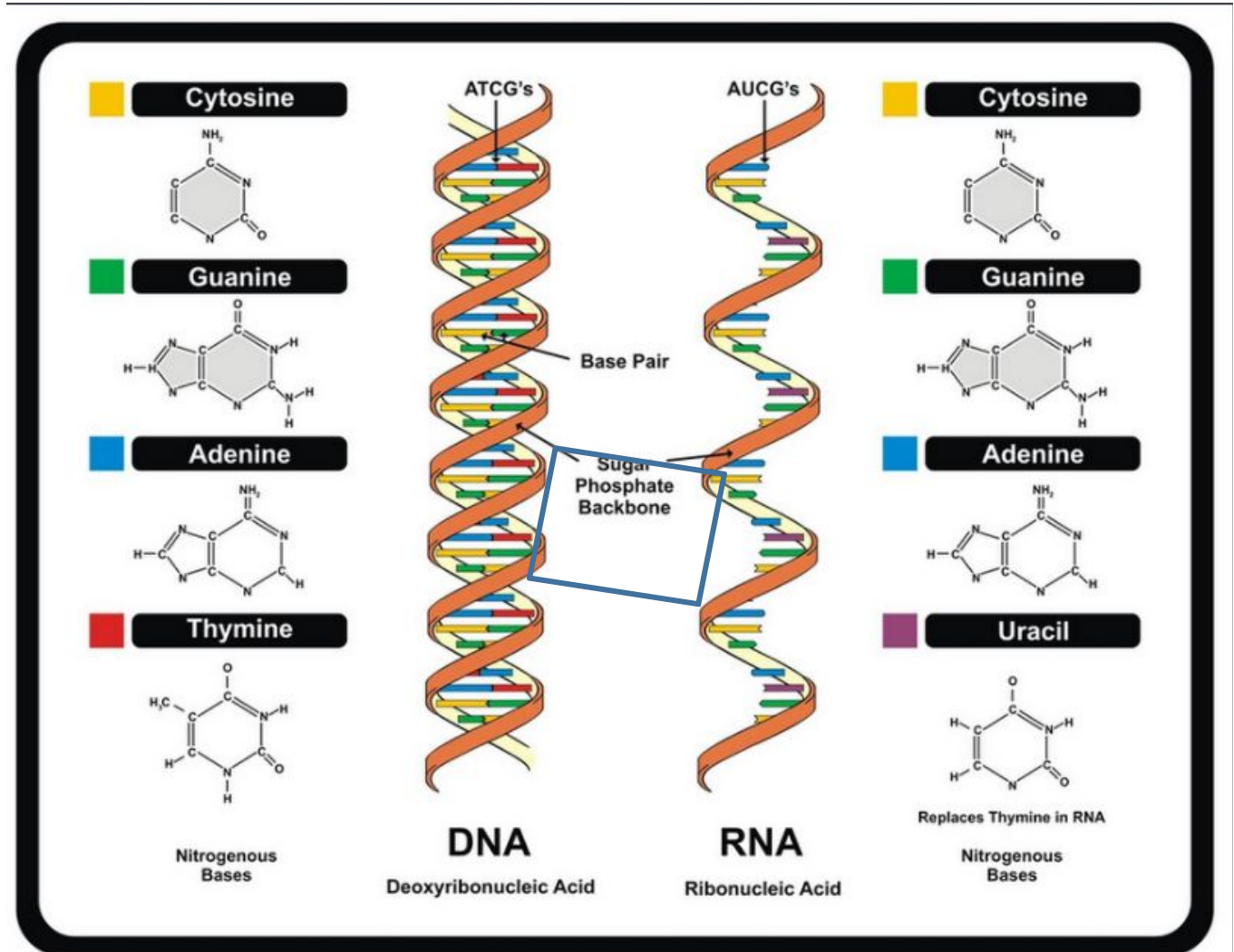


# Structure of DNA/ RNA

1. Double helix
2. Consists of 4 base pairs

Sugar- Phosphate backbone

Colored blocks are the bases.  
There are 2 strands of the backbone  
that runs in opposite direction  
The bases on the 2 strands base pair



# The rules pertaining to the basic DNA structure

- There are 4 bases- Adenine [A], Guanine[G], Thymine [T], Cytosine [C].
- A pairs with T [2 H-bonds]
- G pairs with C [3 H-bonds]

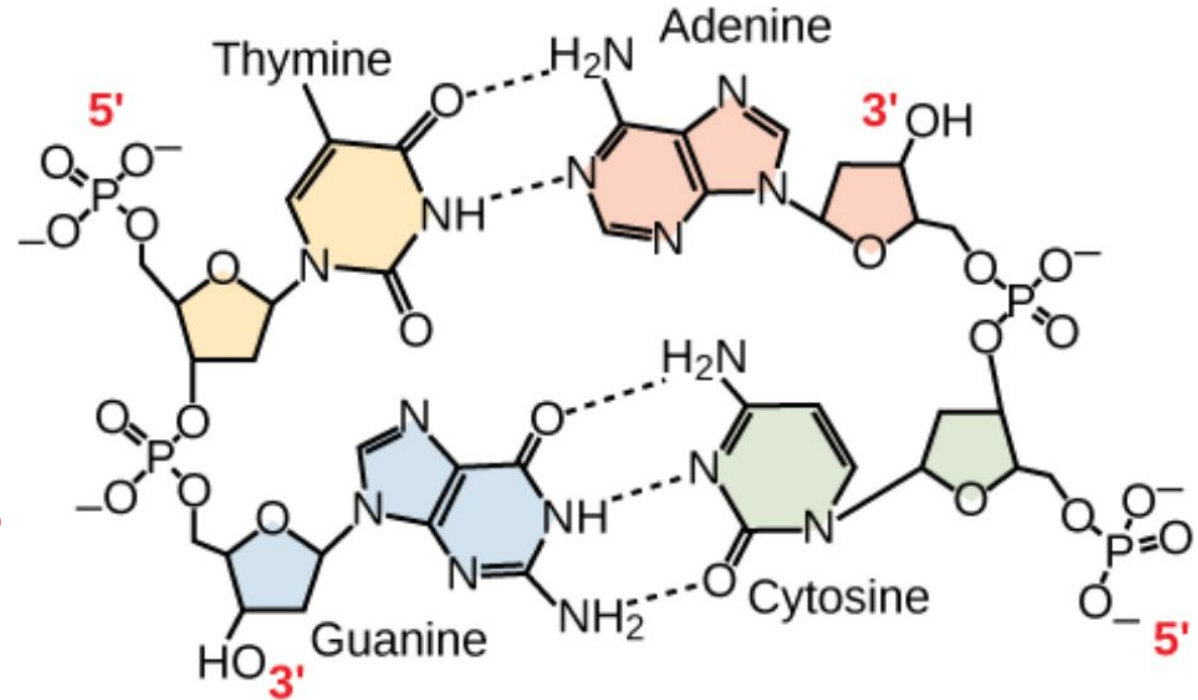
**Note!!!**

**The 2 strands are anti-parallel to each other.**

**Observe the sugar-Phosphate backbone to understand**

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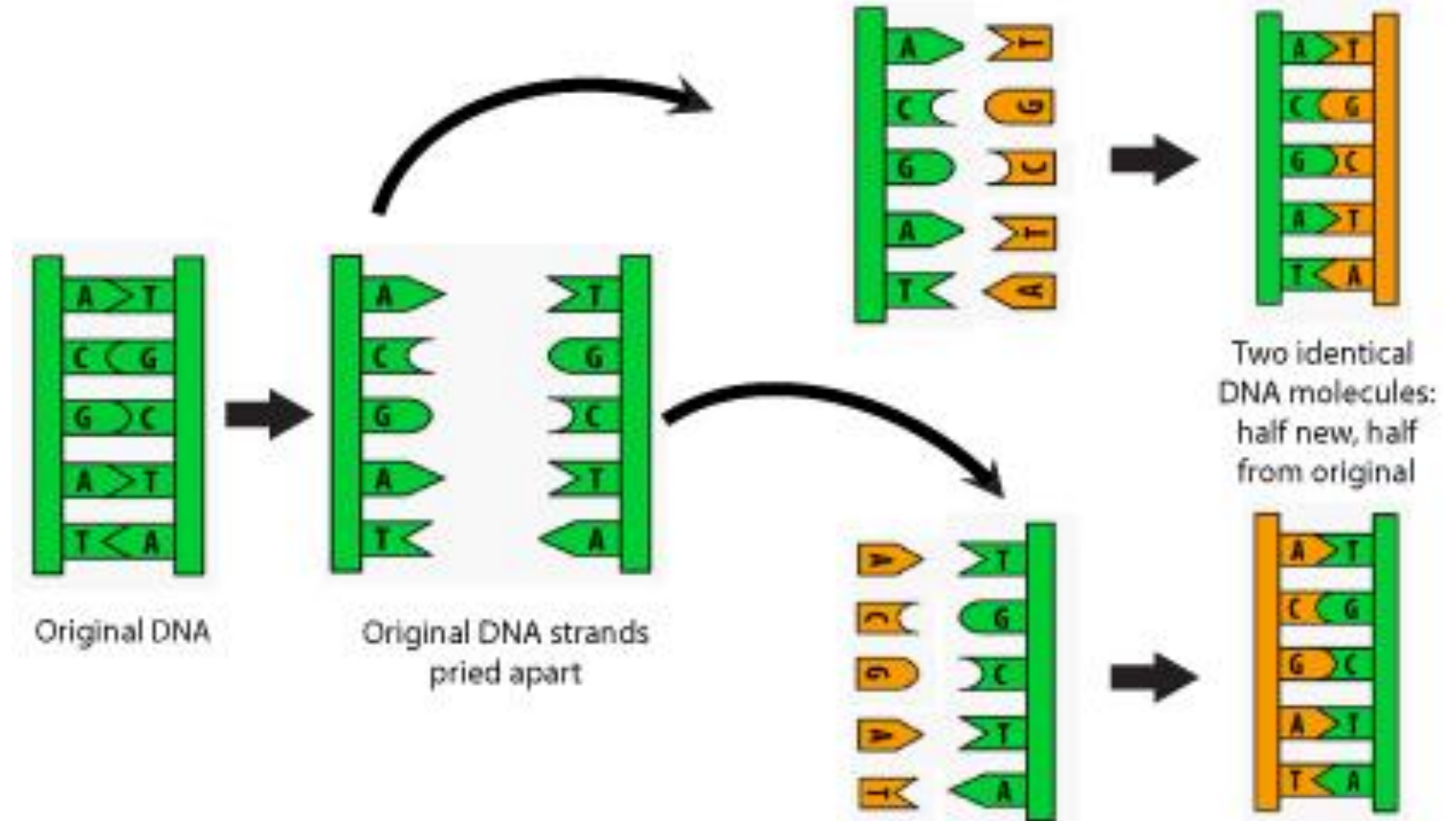
**Other terminologies- Complementary strands**



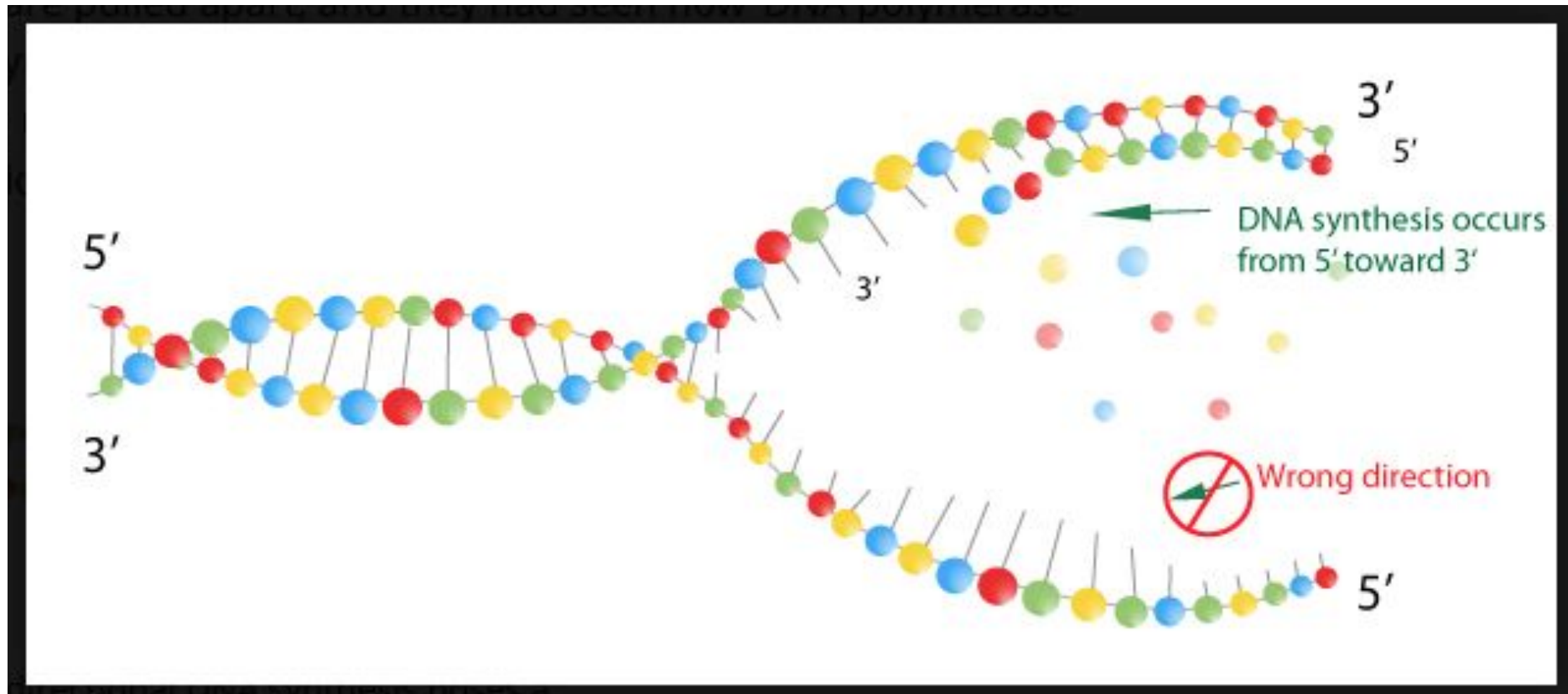
# Replication- Making copies of DNA

Simple steps

1. Helicases-  
Unwinds DNA
2. Polymerases-  
Creates  
Complementary  
strand



# Replication – More details pertaining to directionality



# DNA to mRNA

5' TAC GCT GCT AGC TAG TCA 3'  
3'                      5' ??

3' ATG CGA CGA TCG ATC AGT 5'  
5' UAC GCU GCU AGC UAG UCA 3'

5' TAC GCT GCT AGC TAG TCA 3'  
3' ATG CGA CGA TCG ATC AGT 5'

# Triplet code/ mRNA to Protein code

		second base in codon				
		U	C	A	G	
first base in codon	U	UUU Phe	UCU Ser	UAU Tyr	UGU Cys	third base in codon
		UUC Phe	UCC Ser	UAC Tyr	UGC Cys	
		UUA Leu	UCA Ser	UAA stop	UGA stop	
		UUG Leu	UCG Ser	UAG stop	UGG Trp	
	C	CUU Leu	CCU Pro	CAU His	CGU Arg	
		CUC Leu	CCC Pro	CAC His	CGC Arg	
		CUA Leu	CCA Pro	CAA Gln	CGA Arg	
		CUG Leu	CCG Pro	CAG Gln	CGG Arg	
	A	AUU Ile	ACU Thr	AAU Asn	AGU Ser	
		AUC Ile	ACC Thr	AAC Asn	AGC Ser	
		AUA Ile	ACA Thr	AAA Lys	AGA Arg	
		AUG Met	ACG Thr	AAG Lys	AGG Arg	
	G	GUU Val	GCU Ala	GAU Asp	GGU Gly	
		GUC Val	GCC Ala	GAC Asp	GGC Gly	
		GUA Val	GCA Ala	GAA Glu	GGA Gly	
		GUG Val	GCG Ala	GAG Glu	GGG Gly	



# Speed and Precision of DNA replication

- Polymerase 700 bp per sec
- Errors 1 in  $10^7$  nucleotides
- With proof-reading 1 in  $10^9$  nucleotides

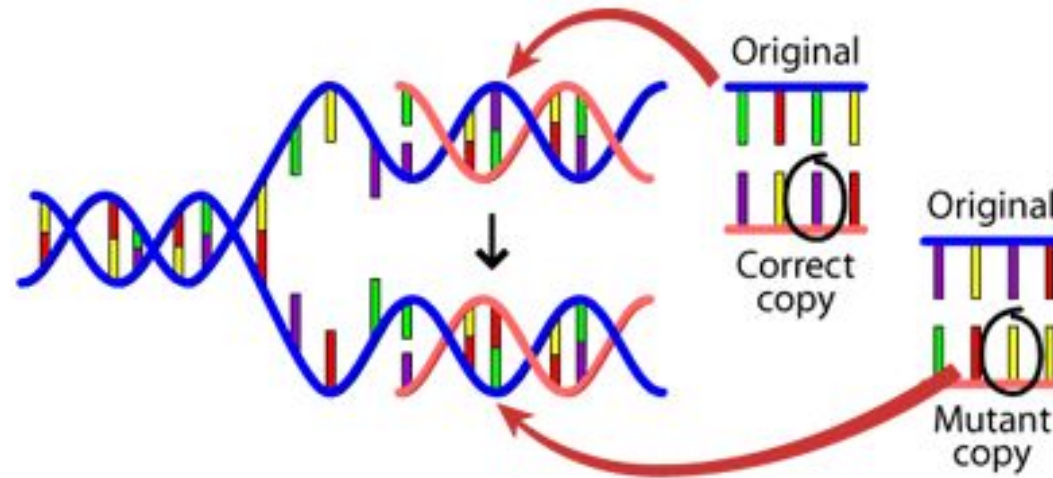


# Types of mutations

- Substitution- Exchanges one base for another
- Insertion- Insertion of extra base pairs
- Deletion- Deletion of a base pair or sections of DNA
- Frame shift- Insertions or deletions resulting in altered proteins due to a shift in the frames.
- There are other types but the above ones are the basic.

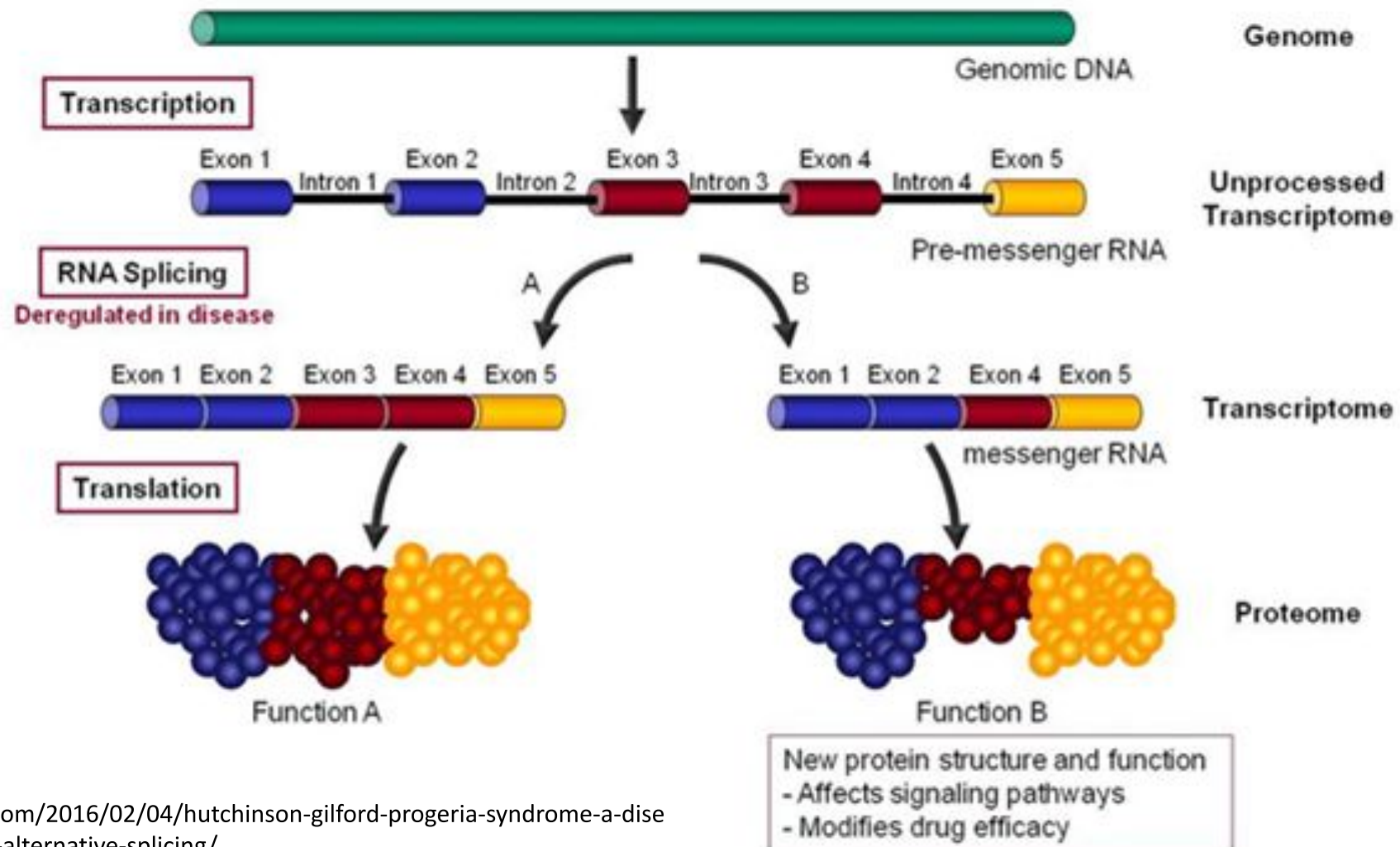
# Causes of mutation

- DNA fails to copy accurately
- External influences can create mutations- harmful chemicals and radiation



- Cell can repair- But is not perfect

# Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome – a disease of accelerated aging due to Alternative Splicing



*“HGPS is a major clue to solving the “puzzle of aging” and the molecular mechanisms here are relevant to normal aging. ”*

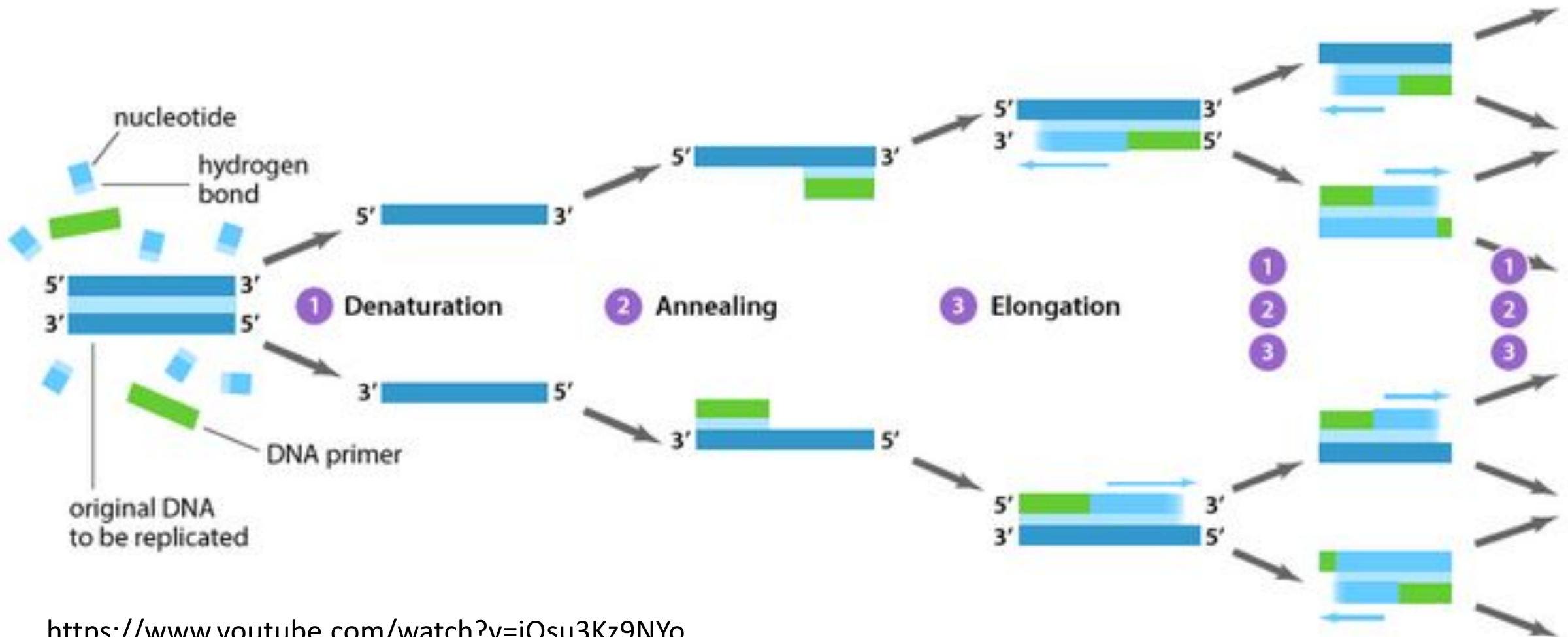


<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progeria>

# Genetic code/ Triplet code

- There are 4 bases A,U,G, C
- For a triplet code, how many combinations are possible?
- Protein is made of 20 different amino acids

# PCR-Polymerase Chain Reaction





NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 2017 /PRNewswire/ --

### **Report Synopsis**

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is a technology that has opened up new vistas for advances in life sciences research and molecular diagnostics due to its attributes, such as detection and quantification of DNA and RNA genetic materials. North America leads the global market for PCR, estimated at US\$3.5 billion (40.3% share) in 2017, which is expected to maintain a 2017-2022 CAGR of 7.5% in reaching a projected US\$5 billion by 2022.

Read the full report: <https://www.reportlinker.com/p05171154>

Asia-Pacific is expected to witness the fastest similar period robust CAGR of 9.2% and reach US\$2.5 billion by 2022. Global demand for PCR in Clinical Diagnostics Labs & Hospitals, among end use sectors, is slated to record the fastest CAGR of 8.6% during the aforementioned analysis period.