Nucleosides And Nucleotides

from chapter(s) _____ in the recommended text

A. Introduction

B. Nucleosides

ribose in a furanose β-anomer. β -anomers.

 α -D-ribofuranose

 β -D-ribofuranose

generic RNA

generic DNA

C. Nucleotides

without a phosphate phosphate esters.

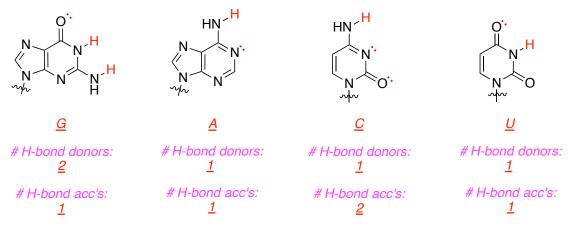
di-esters. di-esters.

a different 3'- end. the sugar part. are not

RNA is less

2'-OH.

transcribed translated



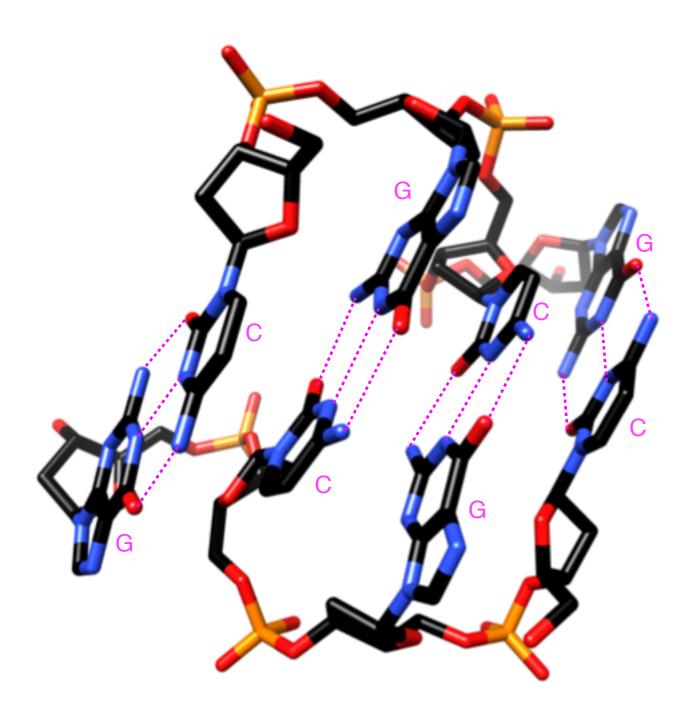
refers to H-bond acceptors and donors, as indicated in structure

C in DNA C in RNA **7** in DNA **U** in RNA G in DNA G in RNA A in DNA

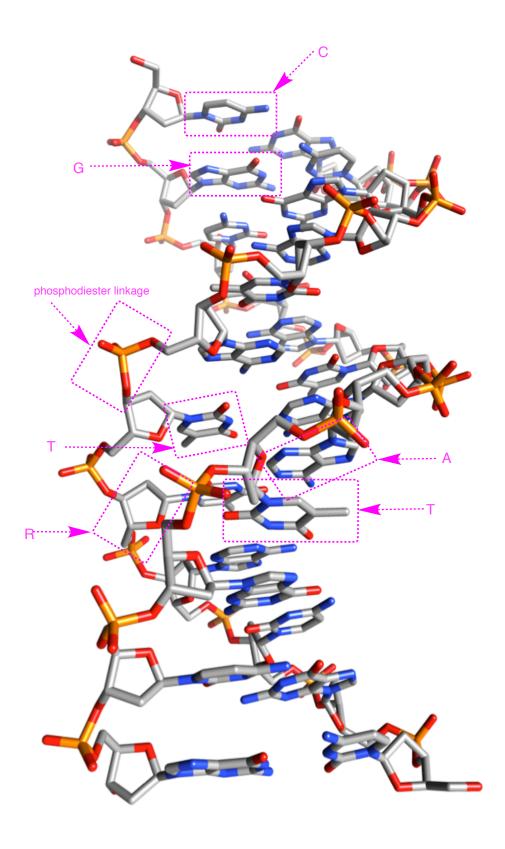
A H-bonded to **U**

A H-bonded to T

G H-bonded to **C**



weaker <u>less</u>



phosphodiesters nucleobases

C into U

right

the same as

less

DNA

RNA.

AMP ADP

dAMP dATP

UTP **CMP**

2-deoxyadenosine 3'-monophosphate

2-deoxyguanidine 3'-monophosphate

polymerases.

antiparallel

3'-end of the growing strand.

A di-phosphate

promoter

promoting

messenger RNA.

Ha! Caught you looking unnecessarily! codons.

Exon

introns.

splicing.

transfer messenger

D. Nucleoside Drugs

DNA

arresting

nucleotide triphosphates. kinase

mononegatively do not do not

Sofosbuvir treatment of hepatitis C