

OVERVIEW OF NUCLEIC ACIDS STRUCTURE

Course: Molecular Biology (BIOL 333)

Instructor: Dr. Mahmoud Srour

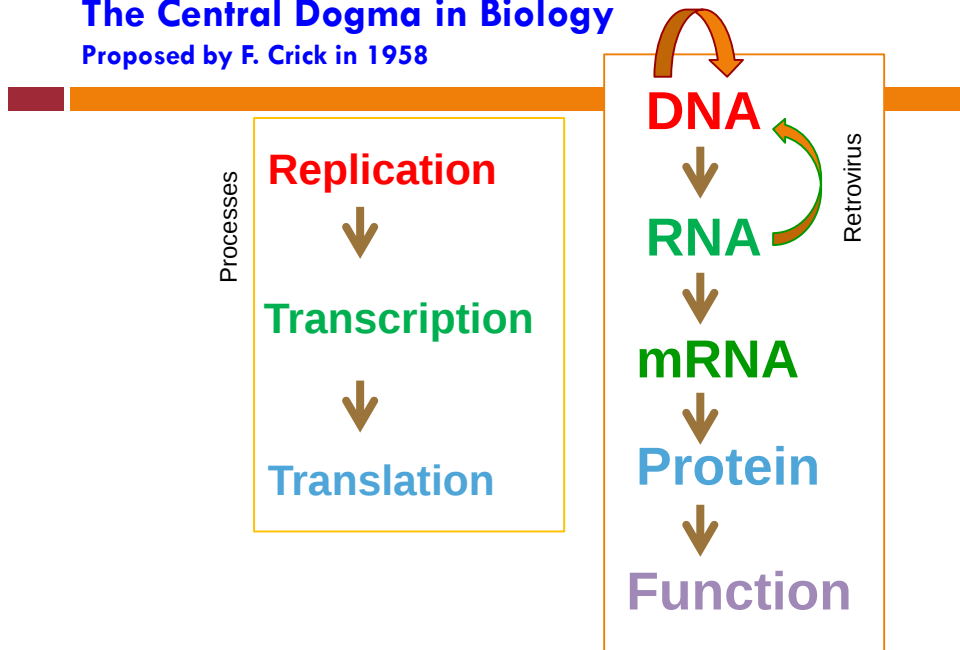
Textbook:

Watson J, et al. (2014). Molecular Biology of the Gene, 7th ed.

Chap 2 & 4

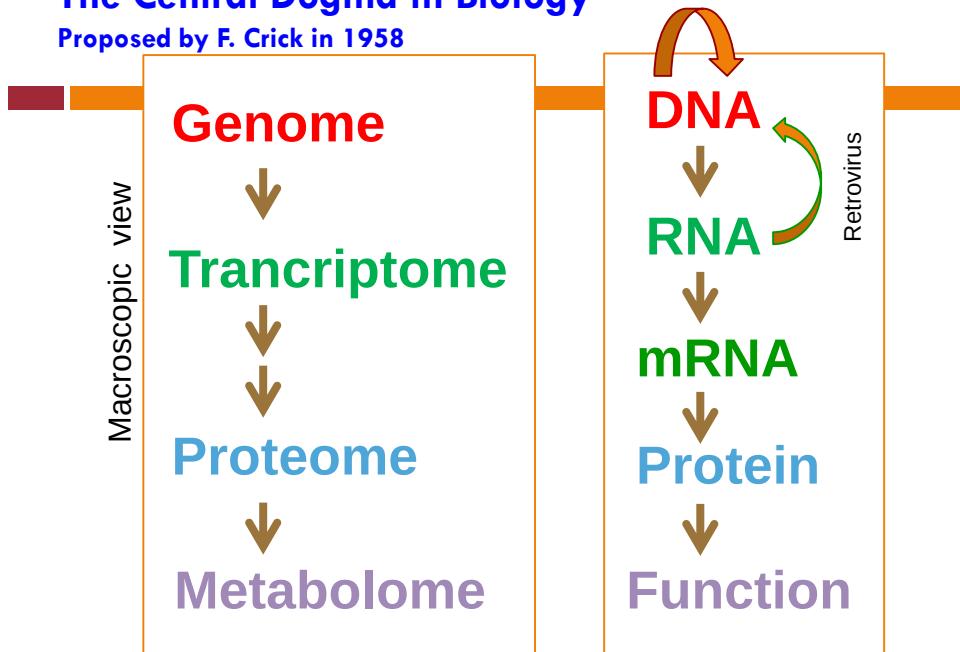
The Central Dogma in Biology

Proposed by F. Crick in 1958

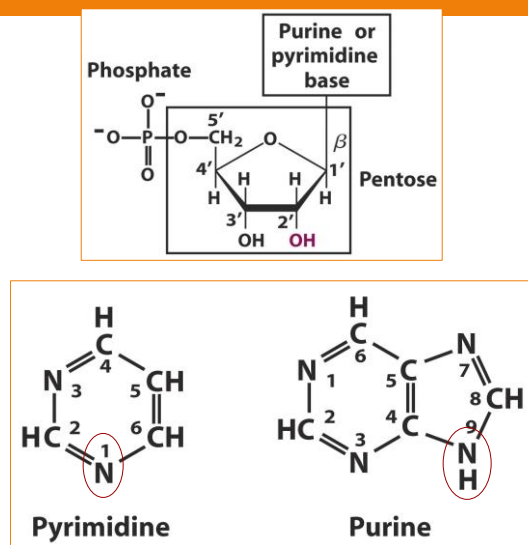


The Central Dogma in Biology

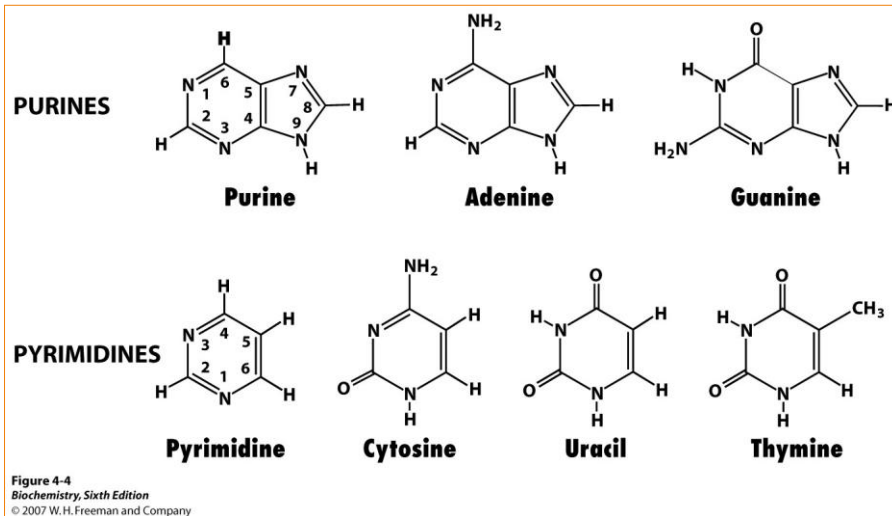
Proposed by F. Crick in 1958



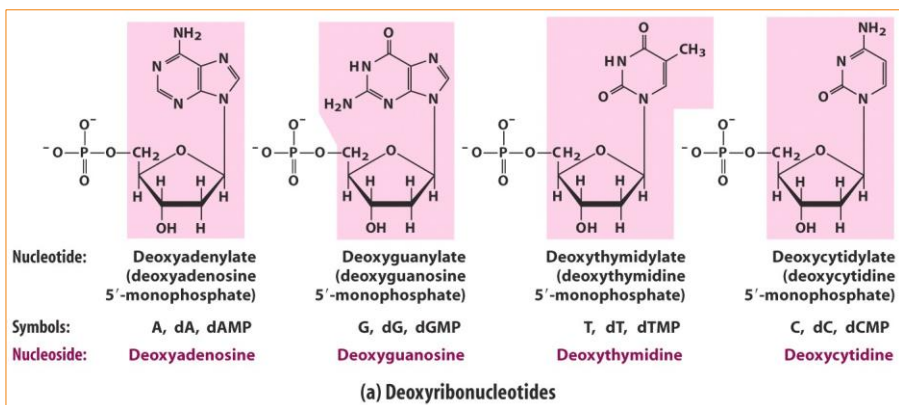
Nucleotide structure



Purines vs. Pyrimidines



Deoxynucleotides



Ribonucleotides

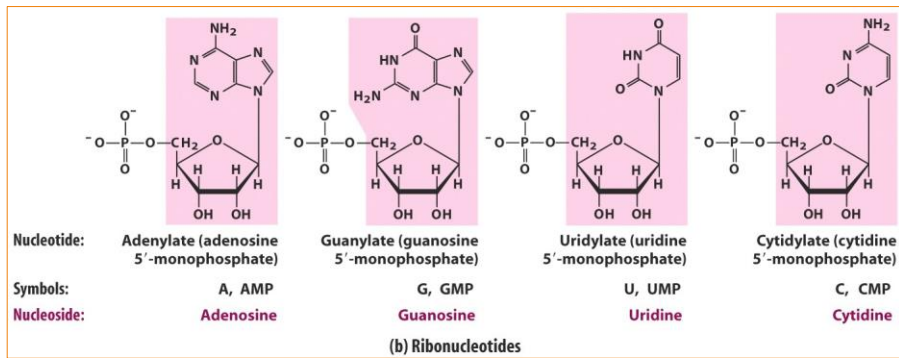
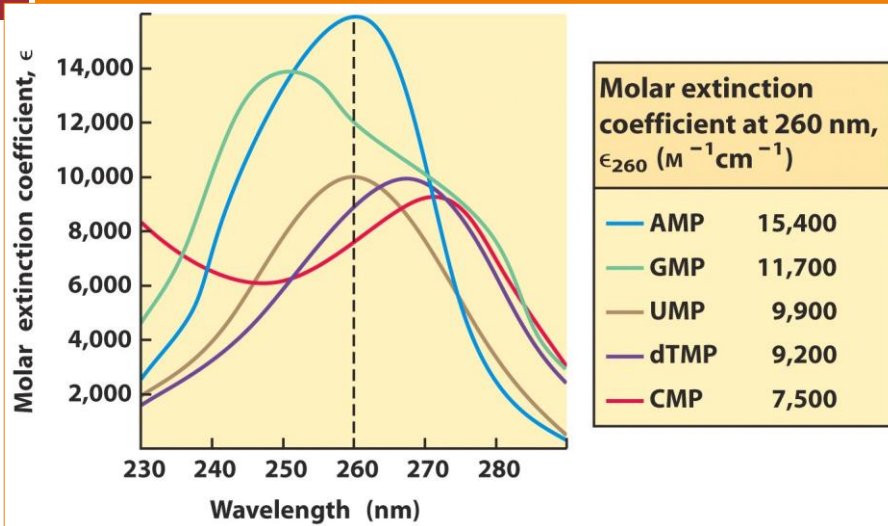


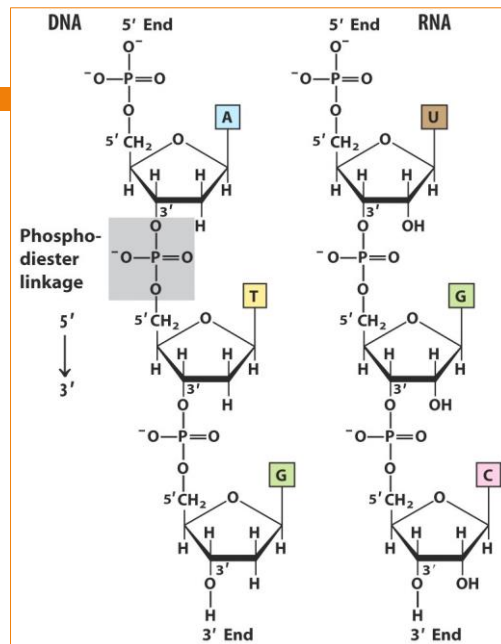
TABLE 8-1 Nucleotide and Nucleic Acid Nomenclature

Base	Nucleoside	Nucleotide	Nucleic acid
Purines			
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

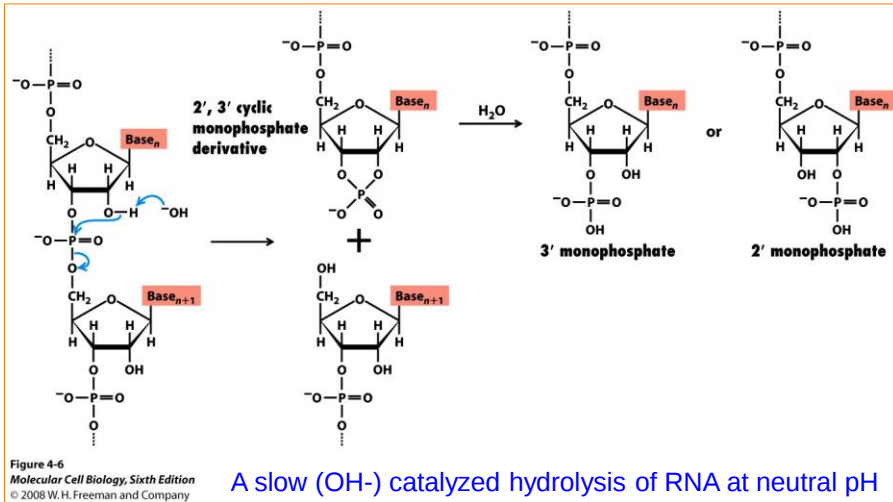
UV absorption of nucleotides



Nucleic acids: strand orientation



Why did DNA evolve to be the carrier of genetic information in the cell as opposed to RNA?



Chemical directionality of a nucleic acid strand

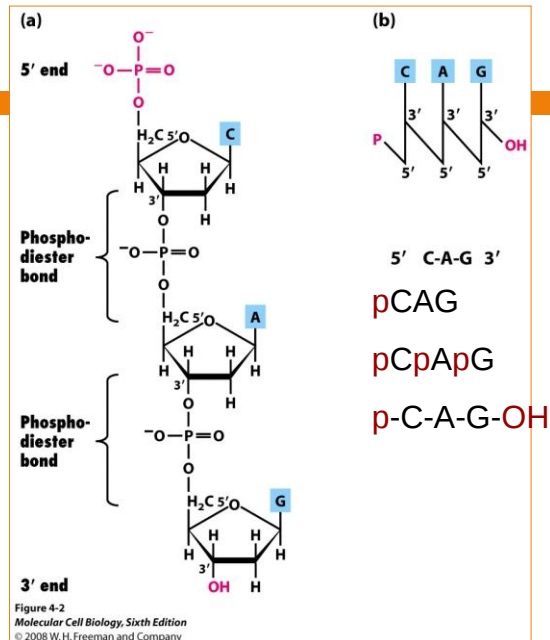
(5'→3')

Backbone: S-P-S...

Phosphate is ionized at pH~7.0

Oligonucleotides
<50 nts

Polynucleotides >50 nts



Watson –Crick model of DNA: hydrogen bonding

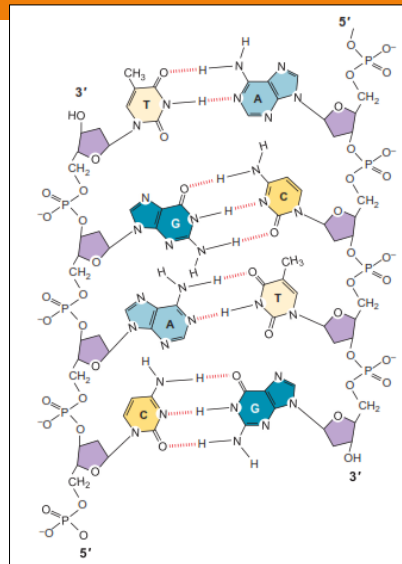
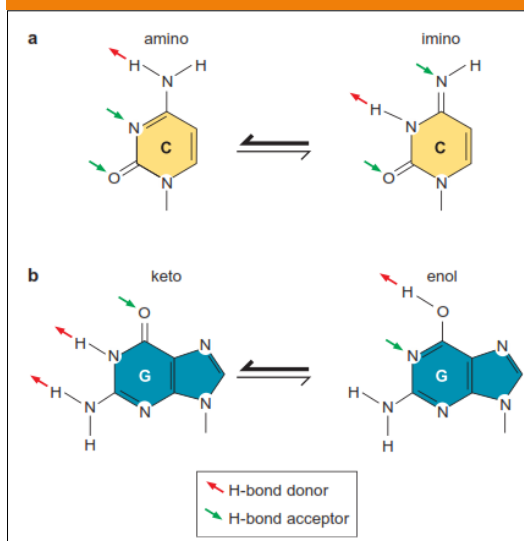


Fig 6-3

Base tautomeres



Cytosine is usually in the AMINO form & rarely forms the IMINO configuration

Guanine is usually in KETO form & is rarely found in the ENOL configuration

Ability to form tautomeres is a frequent source of errors during DNA synthesis

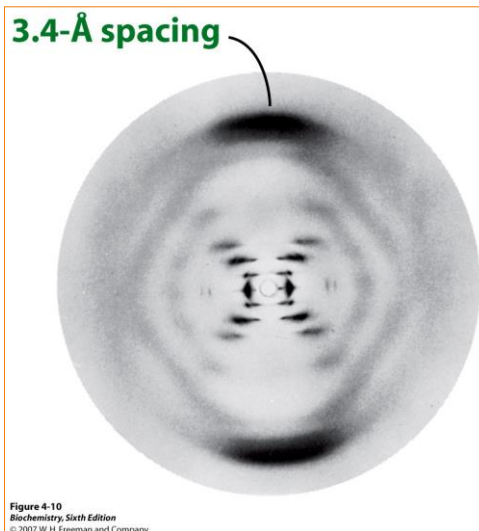
Discovery of DNA double helix

- In 1952, after the Hershey-Chase experiment demonstrated that the genetic material was most likely DNA, a race was on to:
 - ▣ Describe the structure of DNA and
 - ▣ Explain how the structure and properties of DNA can account for its role in heredity

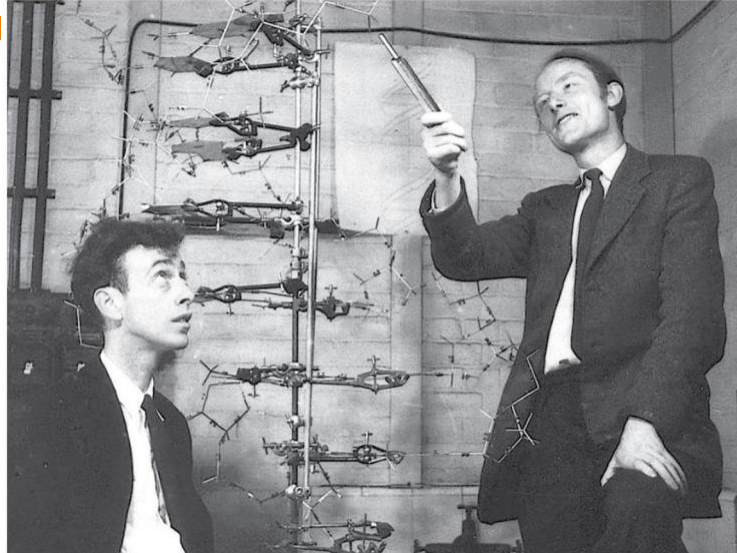
X-ray diffraction pattern of DNA

by Rosalind Franklin & Maurice Wilkins

X-ray diffraction pattern of DNA: reveals a helical structure with two periodicities of 0.34 & 34 nm



Watson & Crick & DNA double helix



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Watson & Crick & structure of DNA

- In 1953, James D. Watson and Francis Crick deduced the secondary structure of DNA, using
 1. X-ray crystallography data of DNA from the work of Rosalind Franklin & Maurice Wilkins, early 1950s
 2. Chargaff's rules/observations: $A=T$ & $G=C$,
 $A+G=T+C$,

DNA is a double Helix: Watson-Crick model

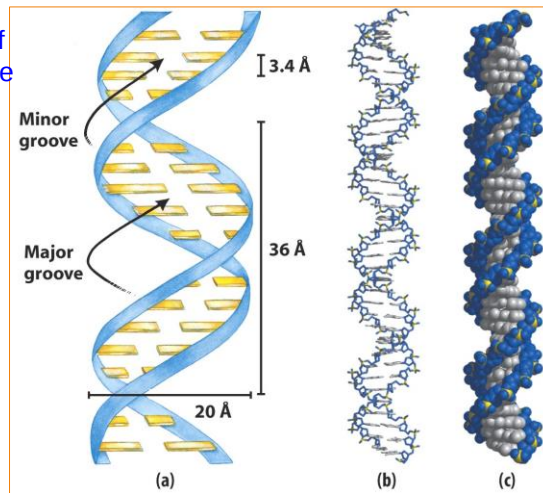
- Watson and Crick reported that DNA consisted of two polynucleotide strands wrapped into a double helix:
- The sugar-phosphate backbone is on the outside.
- The nitrogenous bases are perpendicular to the backbone in the interior.
- Specific pairs of bases give the helix a uniform shape.
 - A pairs with T, forming two hydrogen bonds, and
 - G pairs with C, forming three hydrogen bonds

Watson-Crick model (*continued*)

- Right-handed double helix,
- Antiparallel & complementary strands,
- Nts are 0.34 nm apart and 10nt/turn (3.4nm)

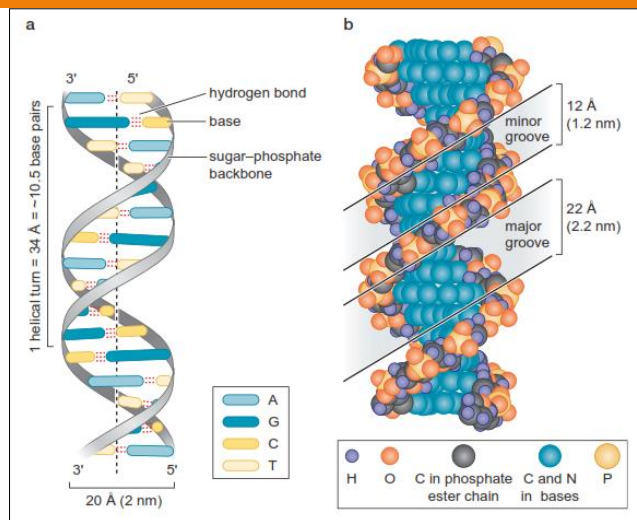
W-C model of DNA: a double helix of two complementary antiparallel strands

Chemical structure of DNA double helix



Space-filling model of B DNA

The Double helix has Minor & major grooves



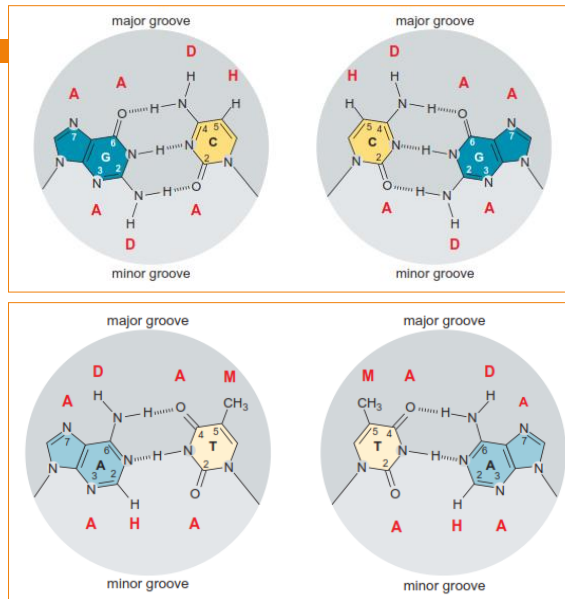
The Major groove is rich in chemical information

A: hydrogen
bond acceptor

D: hydrogen
bond donor

H: non-polar
hydrogens

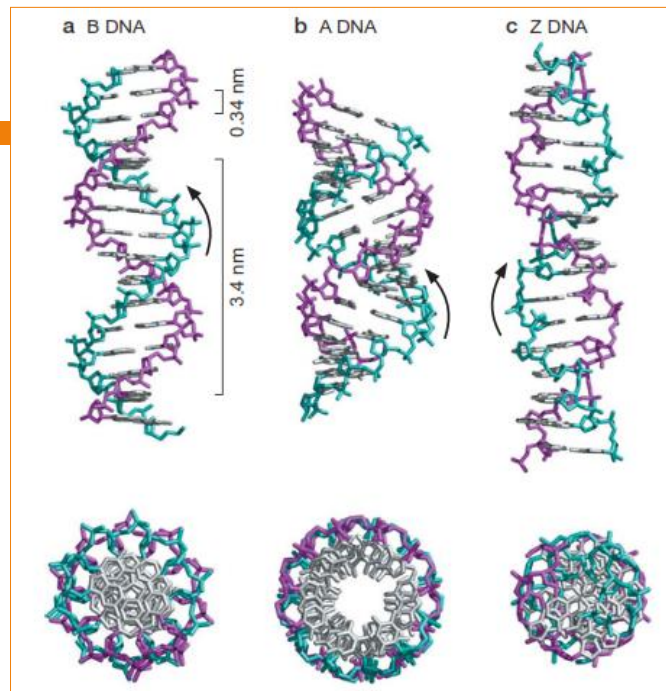
M: methyl
groups



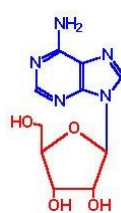
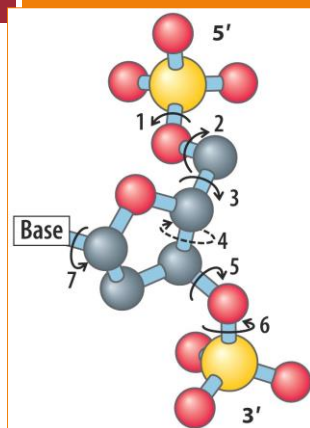
The double helix exist in multiple conformations

- ☐ DNA is flexible
- ☐ Considerable rotation is possible around a number of bonds in the S-P backbone
- ☐ Thermal fluctuations can produce bending, stretching and unpairing (denaturation or melting) of the strands
- ☐ Significant deviation in conformation from W-C model exist

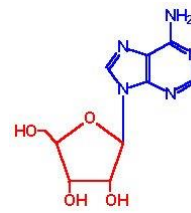
3 forms of DNA



Structural variation in DNA



Syn-Adenosine



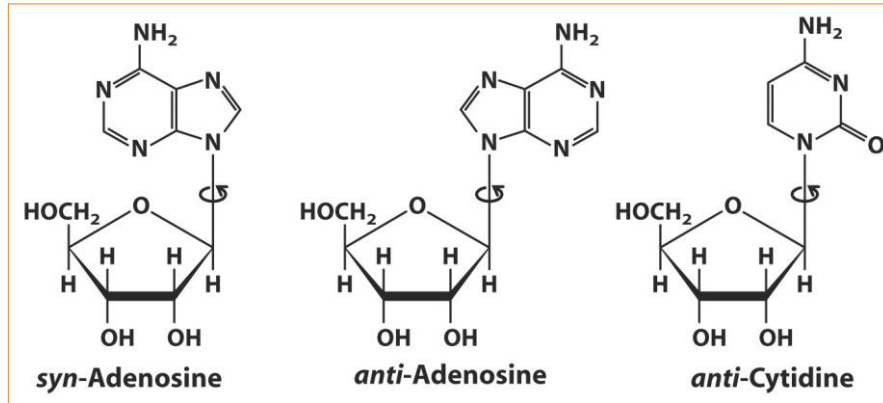
anti-Adenosine

Purines occur in *anti* or *syn* conformation.

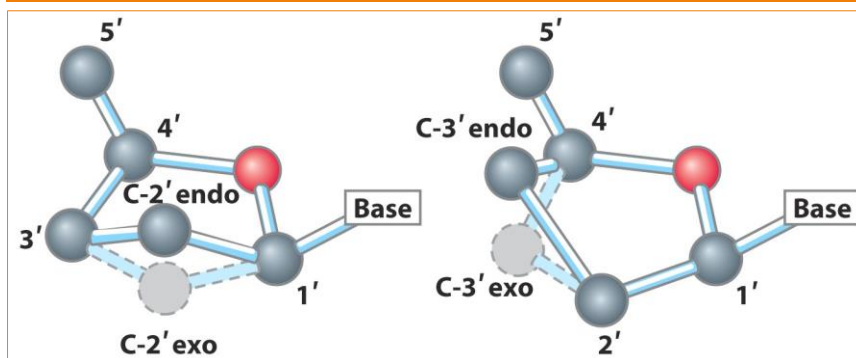
Pyrimidines occur only in *anti* conformation.

Rotation around different bonds in DNA

Structural variation in DNA



Different puckered Conformations of Ribose



Exo: opposite; Endo: same plane.

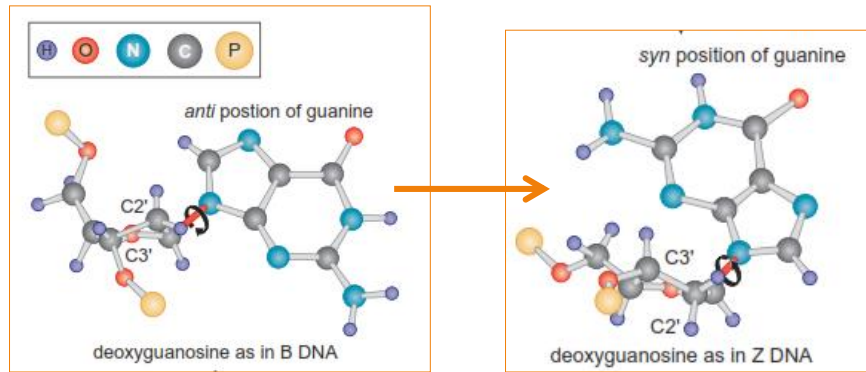


Fig 6-13

TABLE 4-2 A Comparison of the Structural Properties of A, B, and Z DNAs as Derived from Single-Crystal X-Ray Analysis

	Helix Type		
	A	B	Z
Overall proportions	Short and broad	Longer and thinner	Elongated and slim
Rise per base pair	2.3 Å	3.32 Å	3.8 Å
Helix-packing diameter	25.5 Å	23.7 Å	18.4 Å
Helix rotation sense	Right-handed	Right-handed	Left-handed
Base pairs per helix repeat	1	1	2
Base pairs per turn of helix	~11	~10	12
Rotation per base pair	33.6°	35.9°	~60° per 2 bp
Pitch per turn of helix	24.6 Å	33.2 Å	45.6 Å
Tilt of base normals to helix axis	+19°	-1.2°	-9°
Base-pair mean propeller twist	+18°	+16°	~0°
Helix axis location	Major groove	Through base pairs	Minor groove
Major-groove proportions	Extremely narrow but very deep	Wide and of intermediate depth	Flattened out on helix surface
Minor-groove proportions	Very broad but shallow	Narrow and of intermediate depth	Extremely narrow but very deep
Glycosyl-bond conformation	<i>anti</i>	<i>anti</i>	<i>anti</i> at C, <i>syn</i> at G

Adapted, with permission, from Dickerson R.E. et al. 1982. *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* 47: 14. © Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.

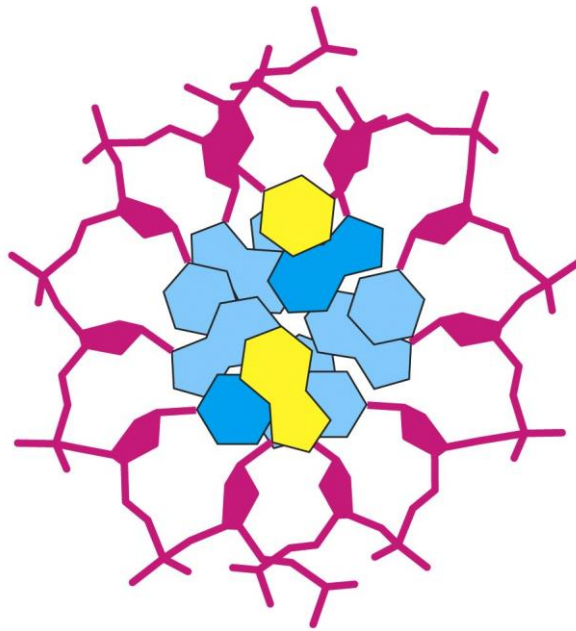


Figure 4-13
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DNA can occur in different 3D forms

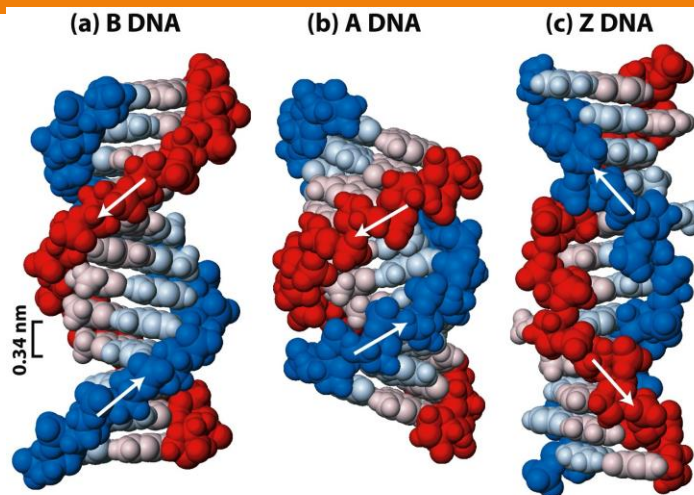
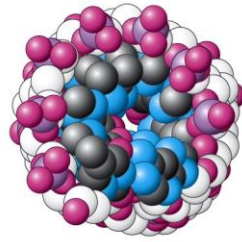
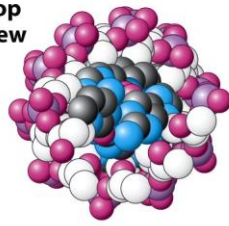
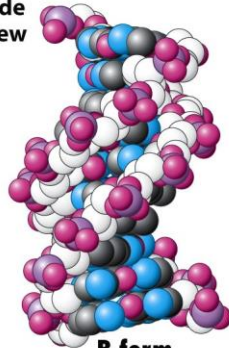


Figure 4-4
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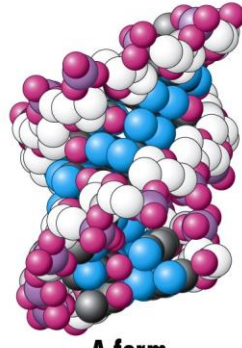
**Top
view**



**Side
view**

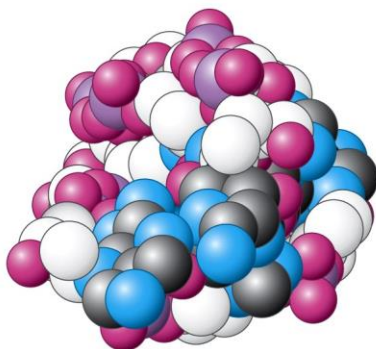


B form

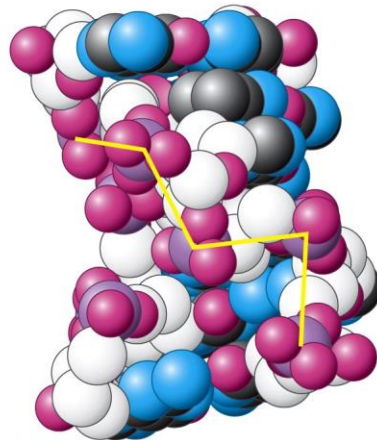


A form

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Top view



Side view

Figure 28-8
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DNA can undergo reversible strand separation: the hyperchromic effect

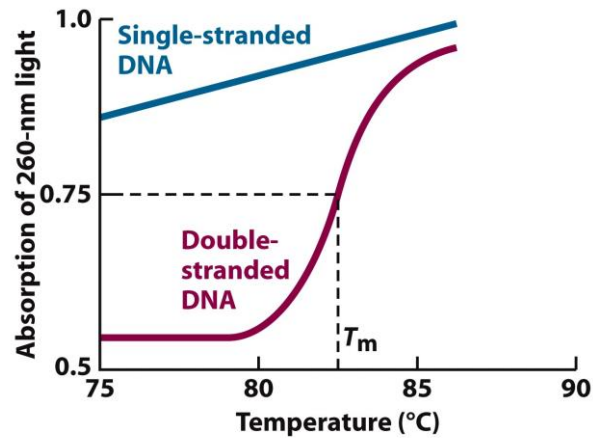


Figure 4-7a
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DNA can undergo reversible strand separation: T_m is affected by GC content

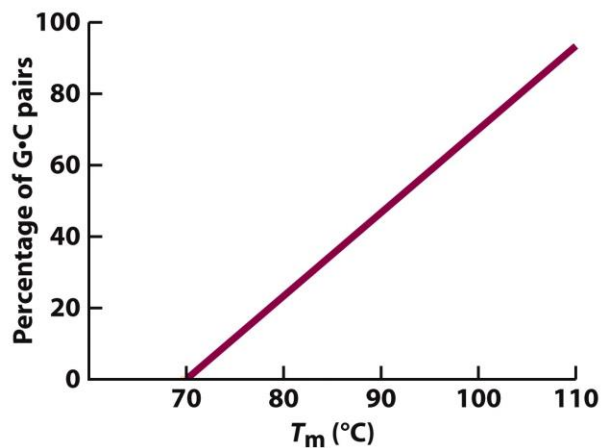


Figure 4-7b
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