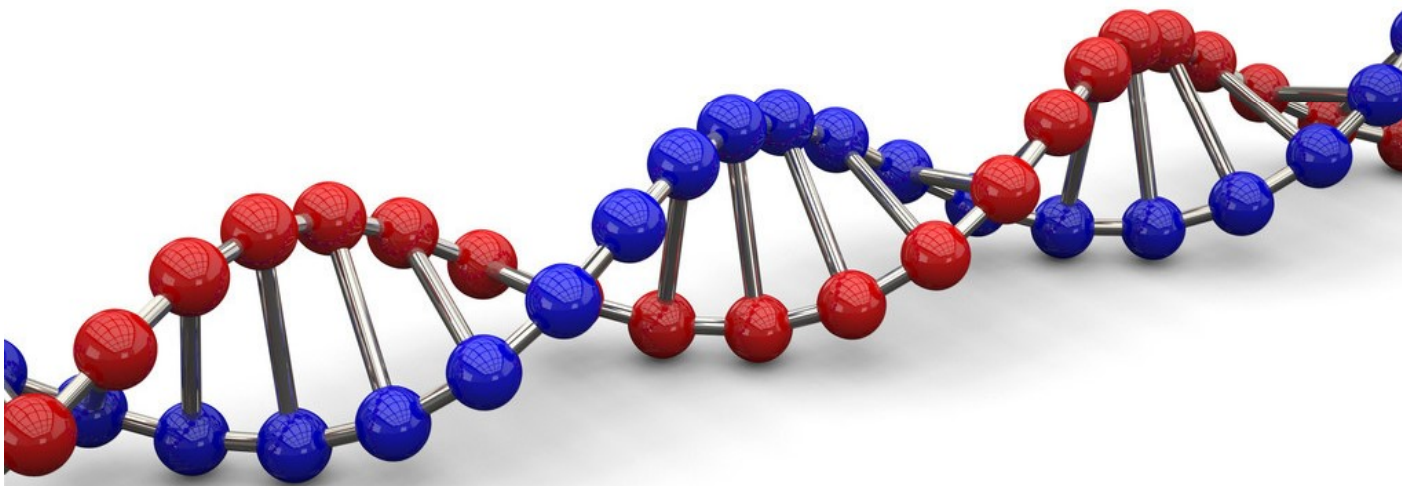


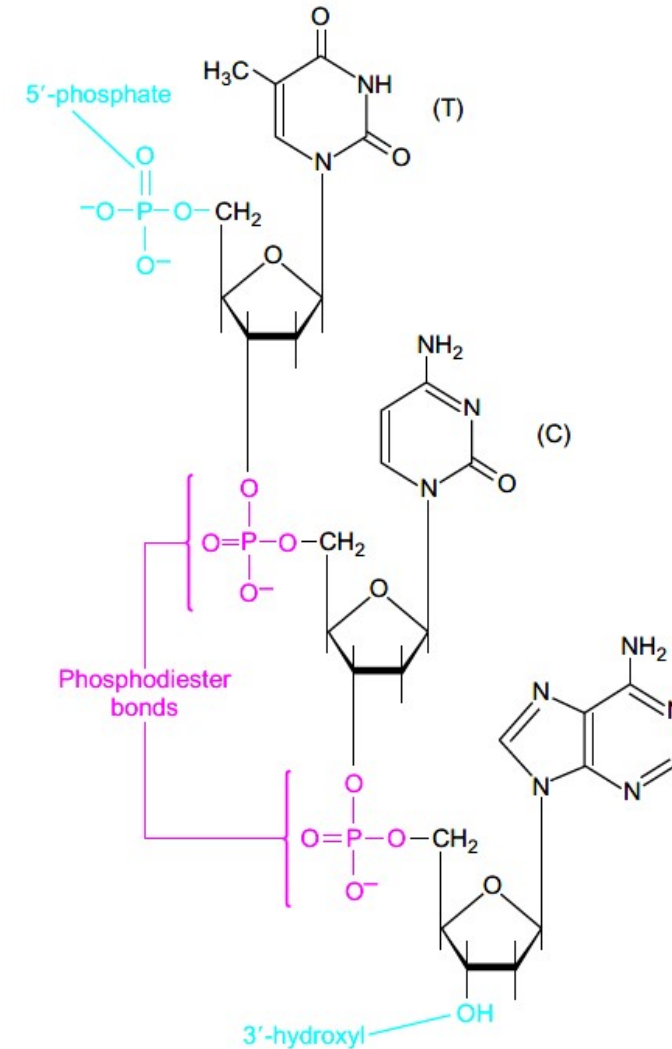
DNA Replication 1

Nanjing_NFLS

Understanding the molecular world!



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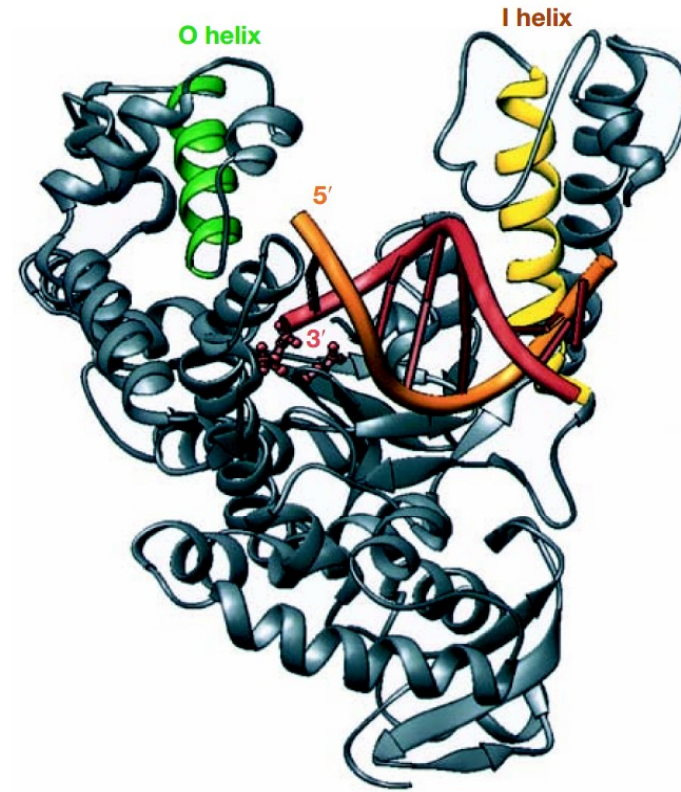




- "Being born selfish, like any other creature, human is nothing more than a genetic survival tool."
- " Genes are our driving force: selfish and interested only in our own survival and reproduction."

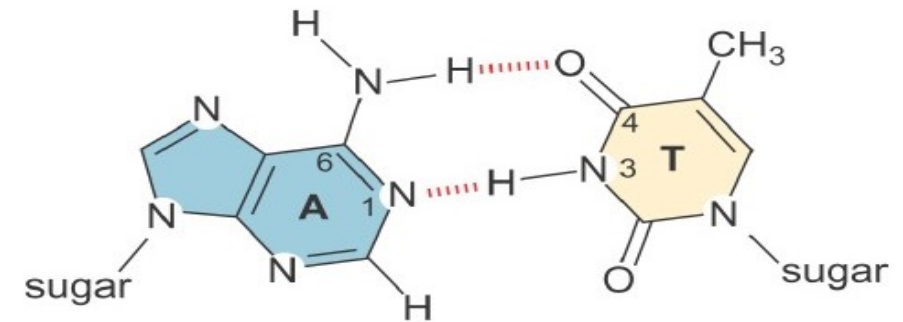
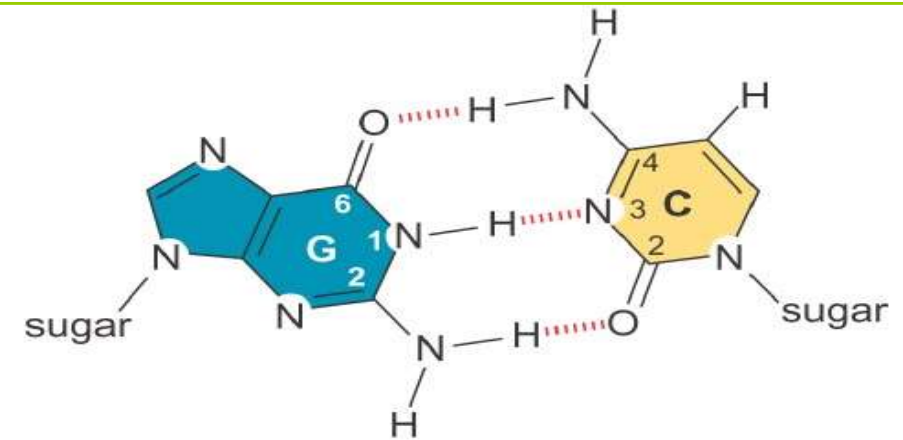
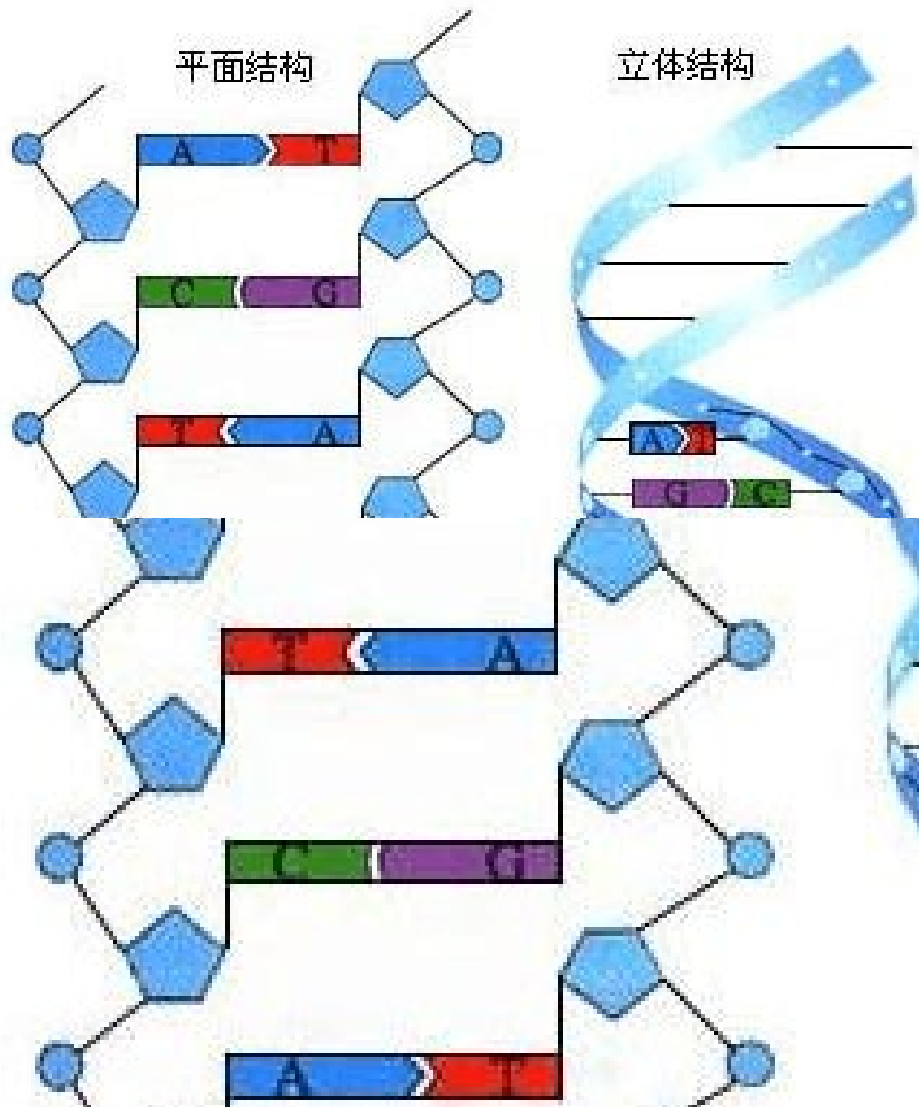
DNA Replication

DNA replication is the process by which a cell makes an identical copy of its DNA.



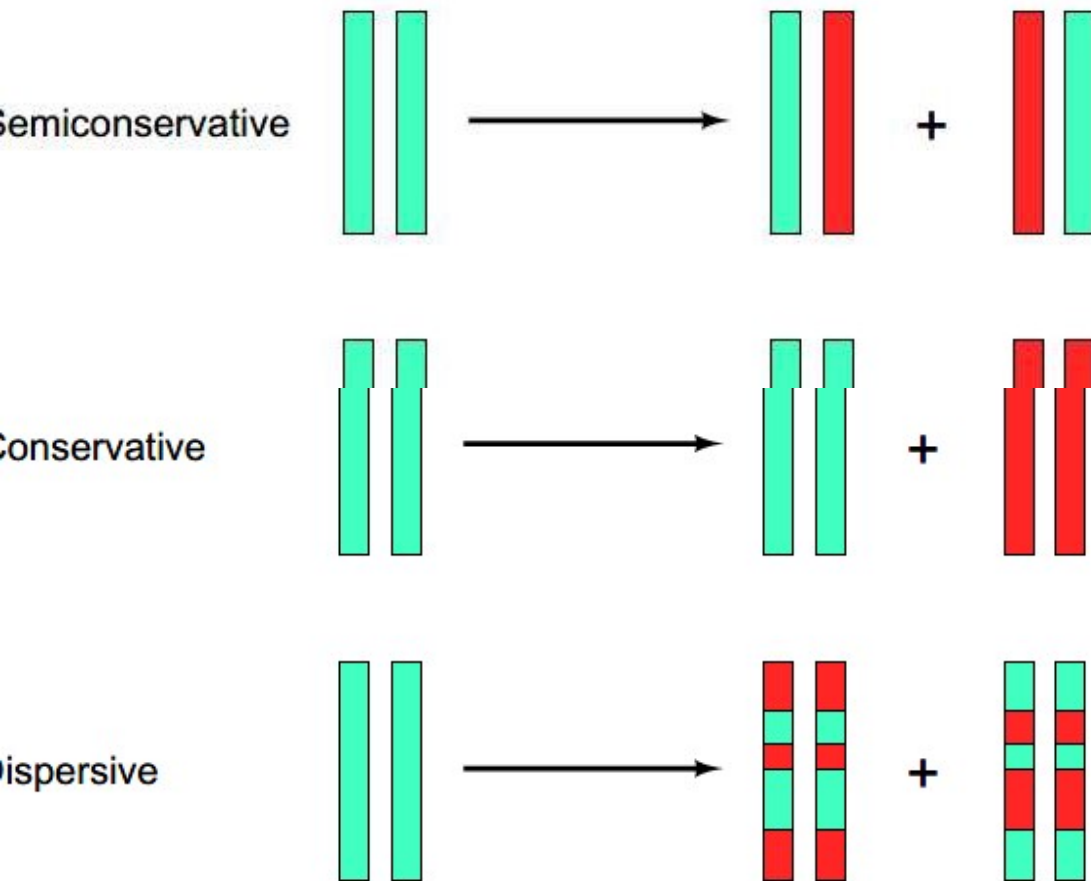
Cocrystal structure of *Taq* DNA polymerase with a double-stranded model DNA template (orange).

Complementary base pairing

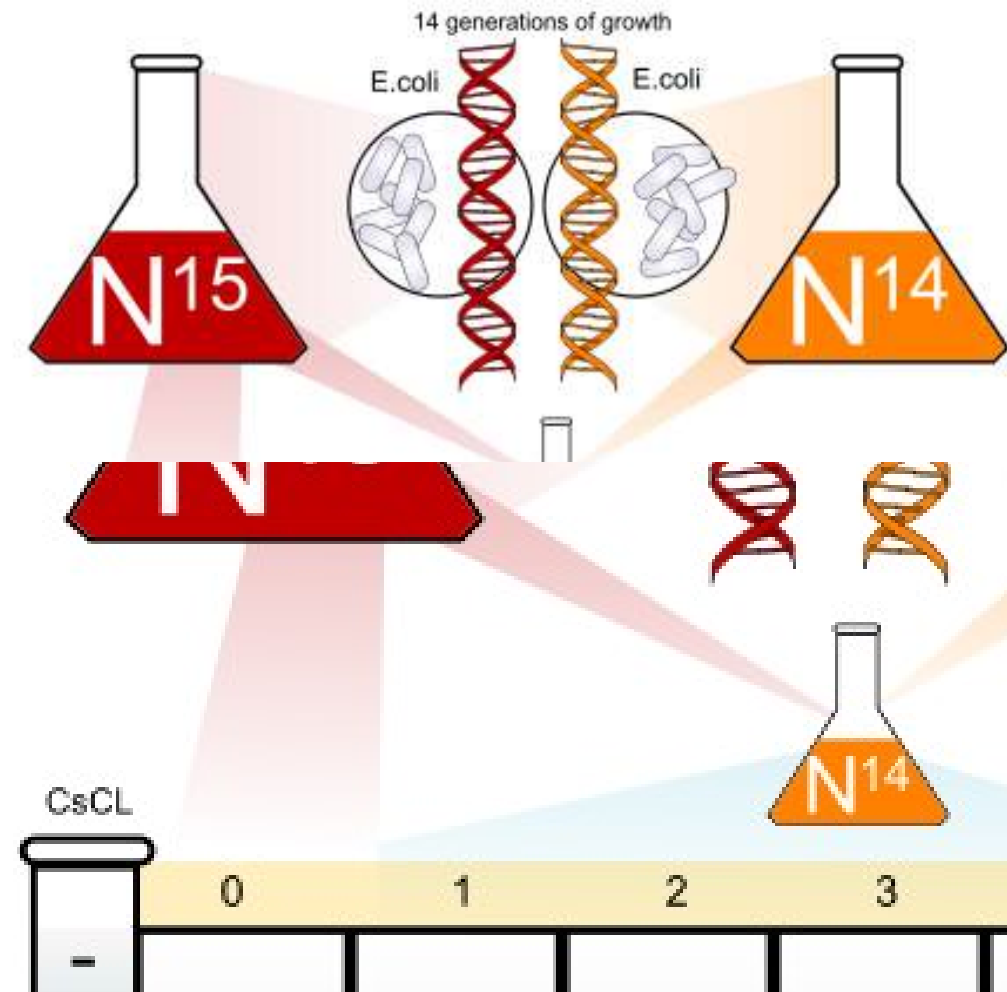


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Patterns of DNA replication

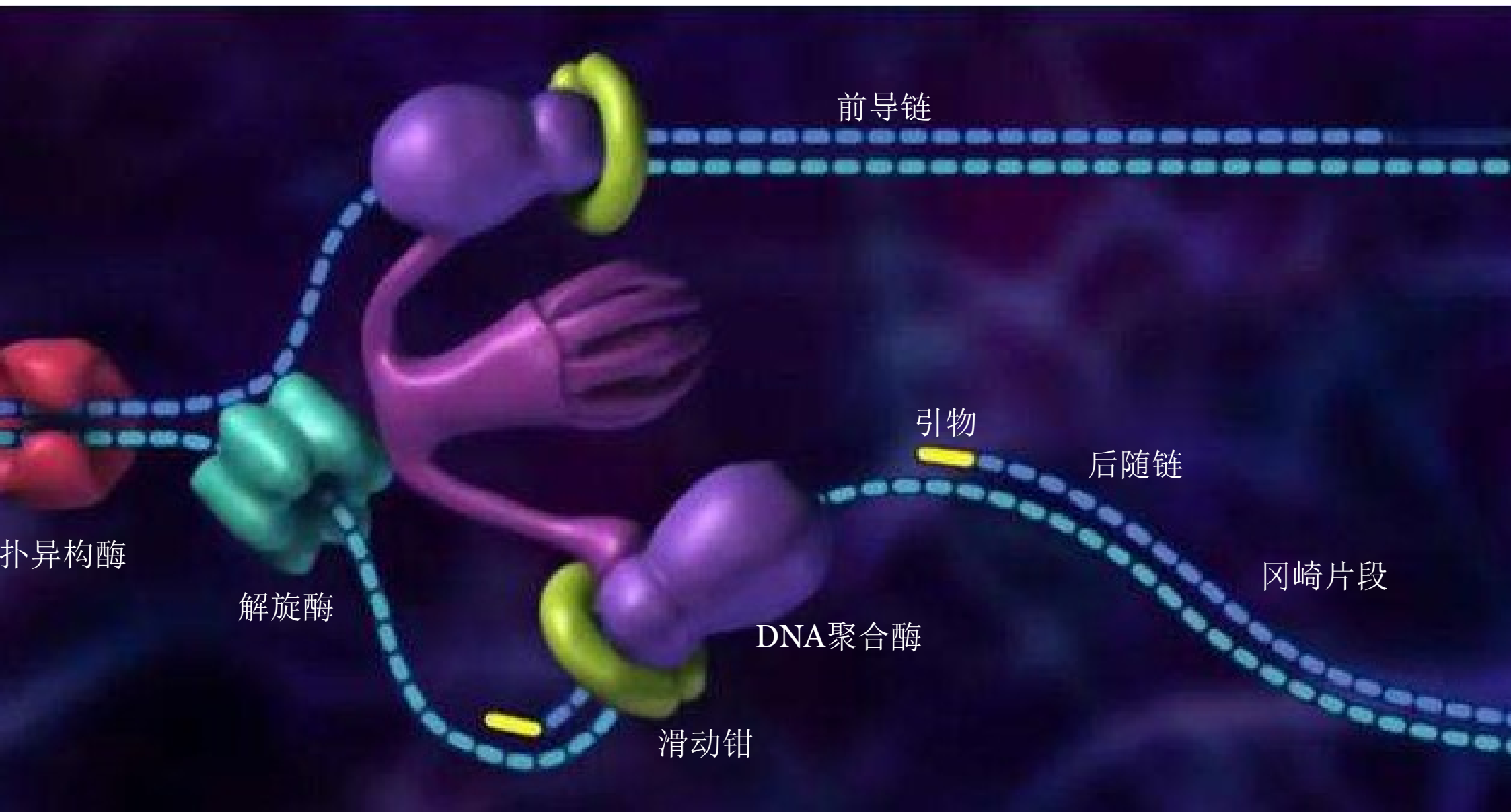


conjecture



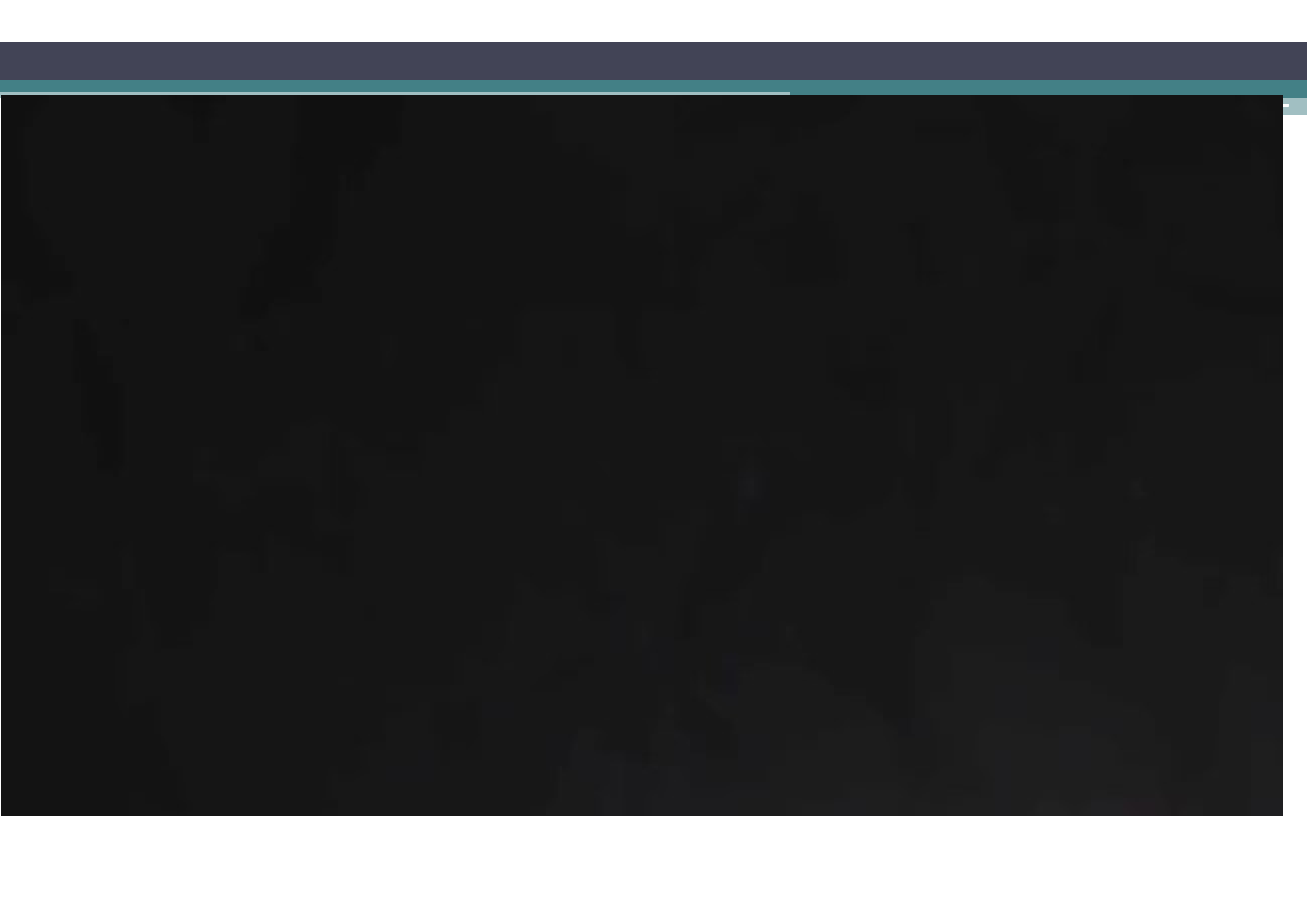
design experiment

Efficient collaboration for
everyone



**semiconservative
replication**

- **semi-continuous
replication**



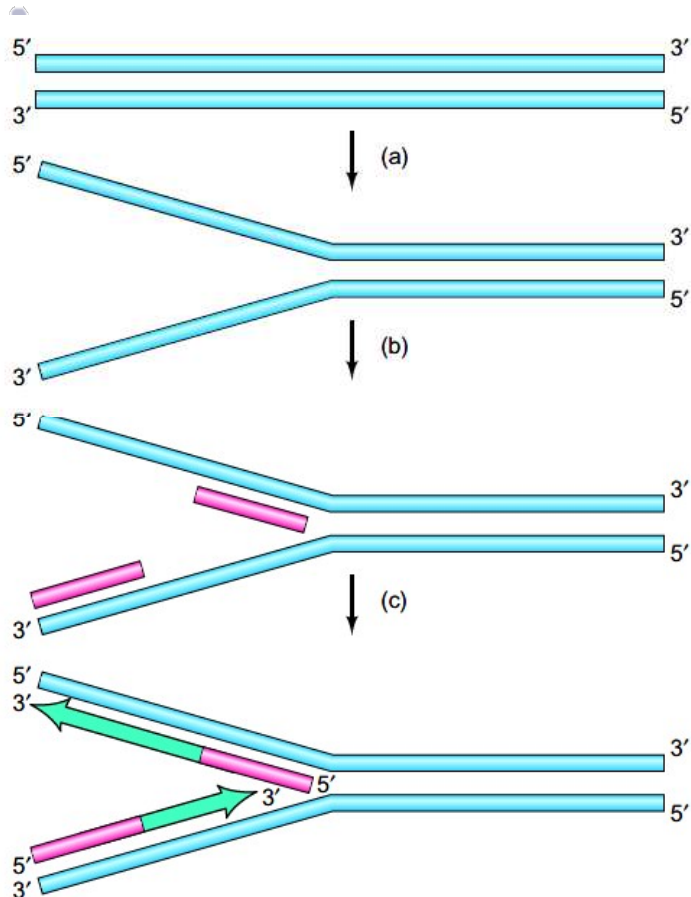
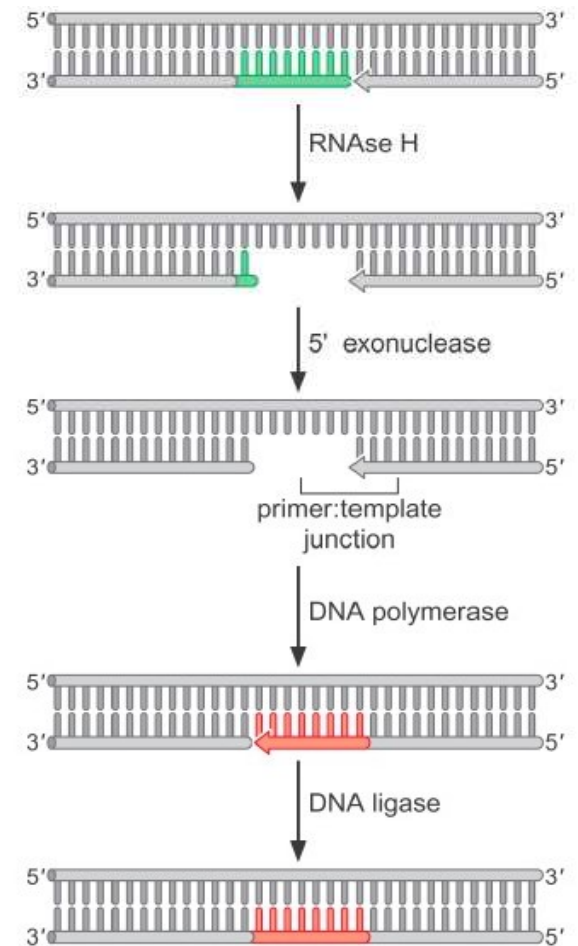


Figure 20.7 Priming in DNA synthesis. (a) The two parental strands (blue) separate. (b) Short RNA primers (pink) are made. (c) DNA polymerase uses the primers as starting points to synthesize progeny DNA strands (green arrows).

- DNA primase: an RNA polymerase that synthesizes RNA from scratch.
- Primer enzymes are recruited by DNA unspinning enzymes to polymerize in the 5'-3' orientation along the template on the DNA's posterior random strand.

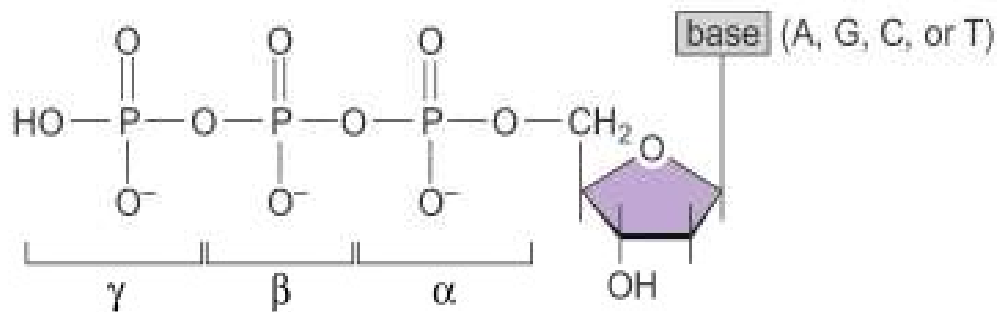
Removal and repair of RNA primer

- Primer removal: RNase H and 5' exonuclease
- Gap repair: DNA polymerase I
- Nick's Fix: DNA ligase



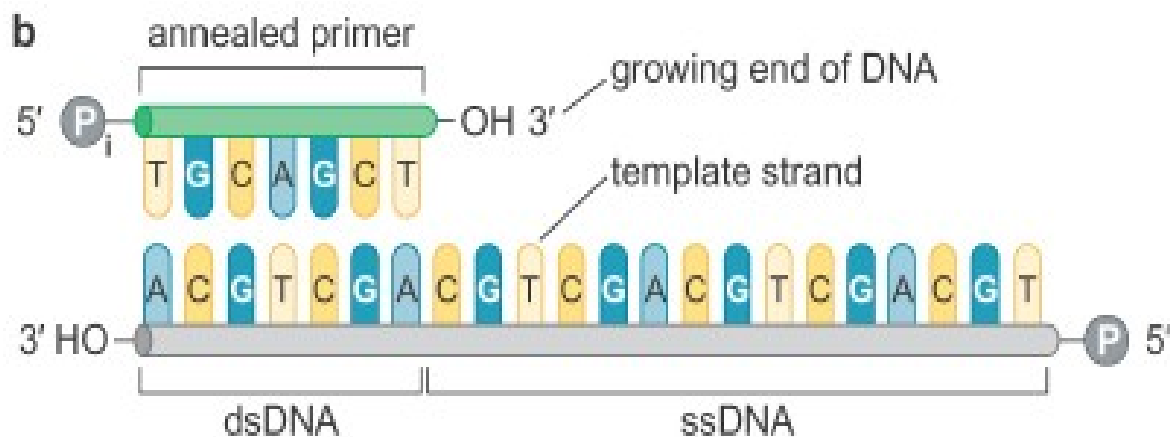
Chemical mechanisms of DNA replication

a



- **Primer: a single-stranded nucleotide molecule identified with a specific sequence.**

b



DNA Replication

dNTPs

direction of leading strand
polymerase movement

leading strand

tool enzyme

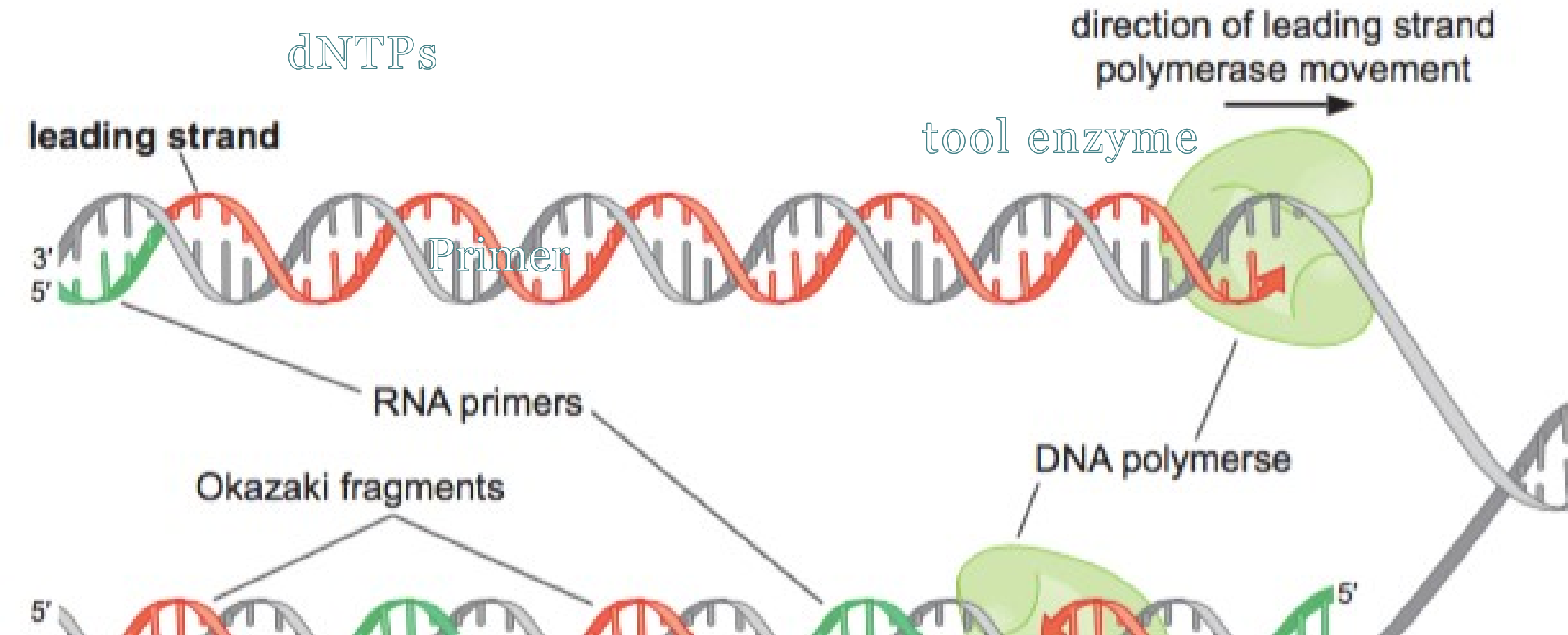
3'
5' Primer

RNA primers

Okazaki fragments

DNA polymerase

5' 5'





THANK YOU