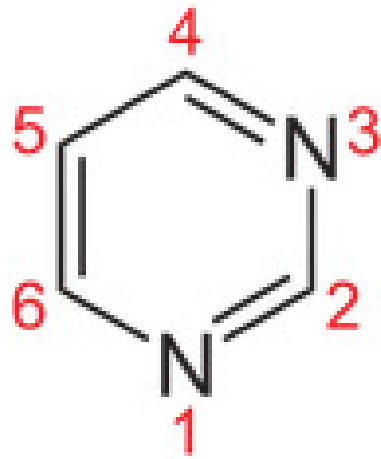


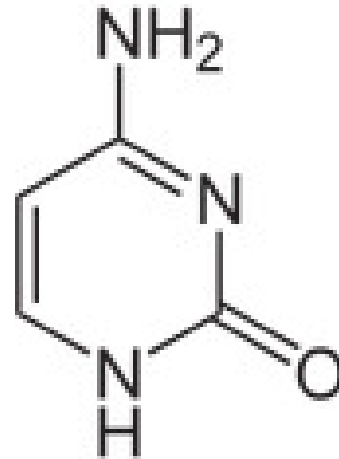
Les acides nucléiques

Les bases pyrimidiques

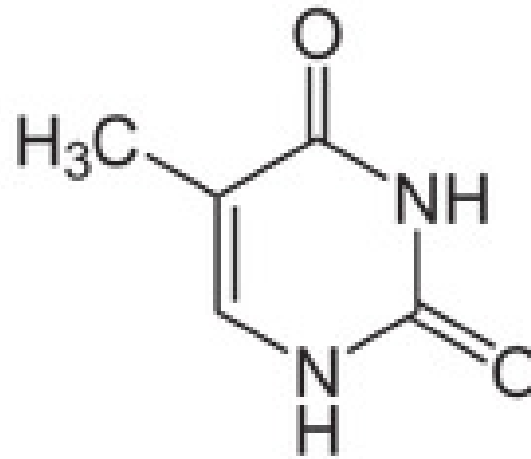
Mme HADDAD



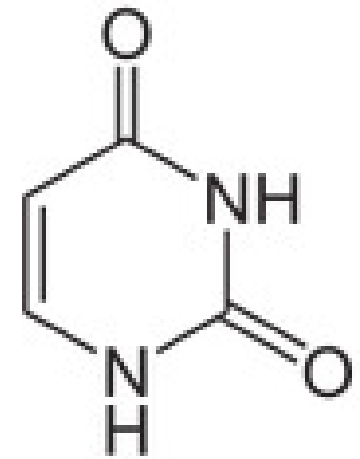
Pyrimidine



Cytosine



Thymine



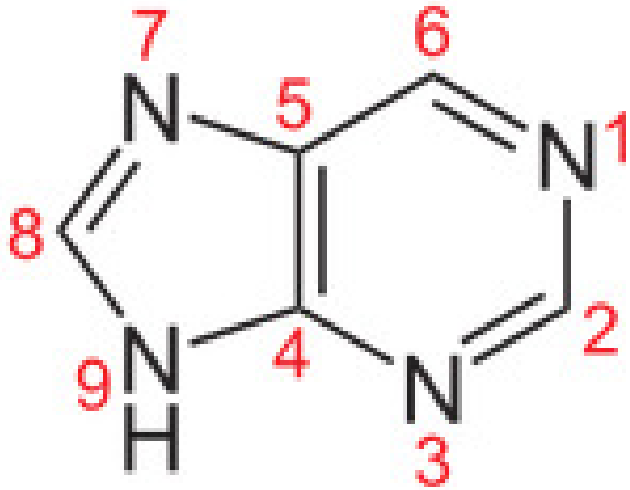
Uracile

(Formes tautomères $\text{C}=\text{O}$)

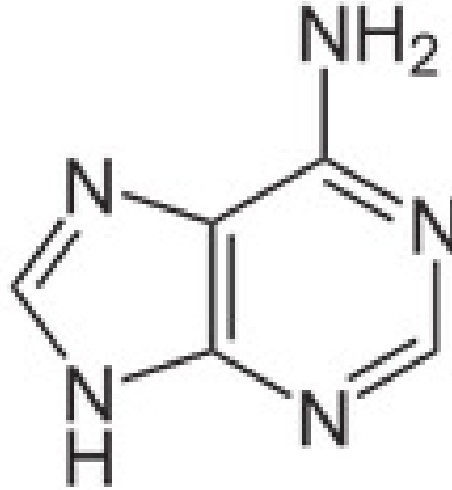
Au pH physiologiques la forme $\text{C}=\text{O}$ l'emporte sur la forme $\text{C}-\text{OH}$

Les bases puriques

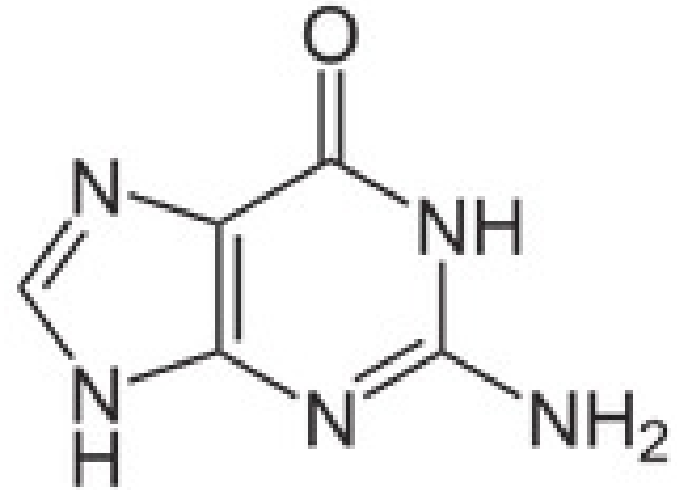
Mme HADDAD



Purine



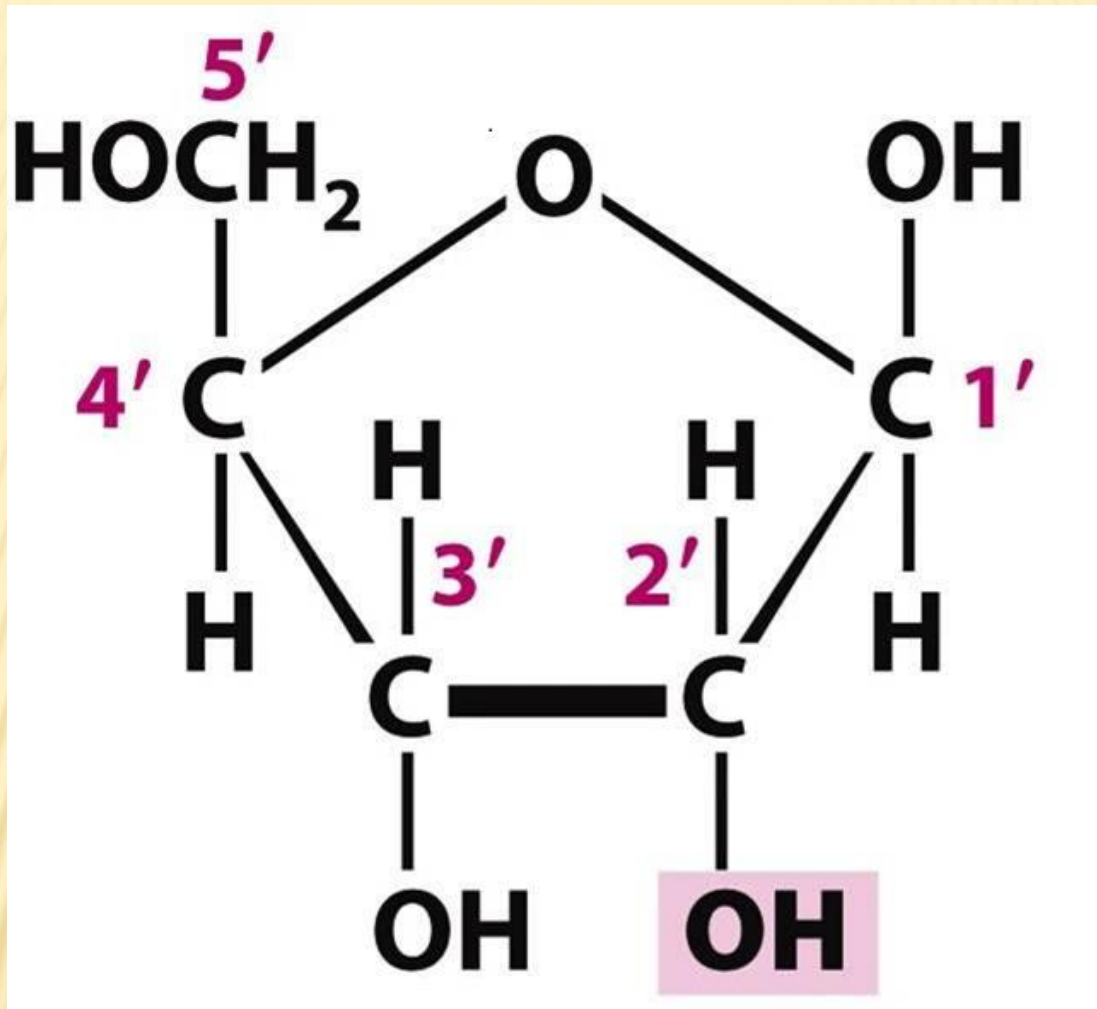
Adénine



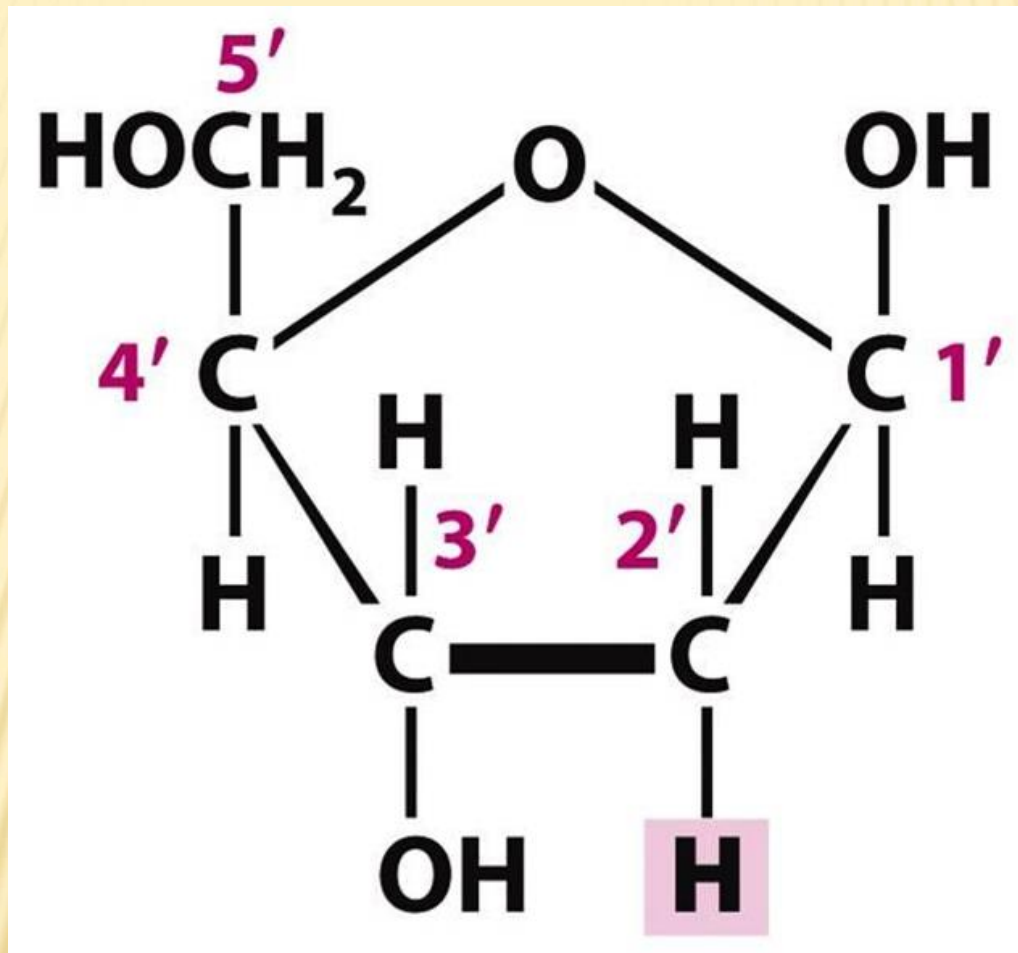
Guanine

(Formes tautomères C=O)

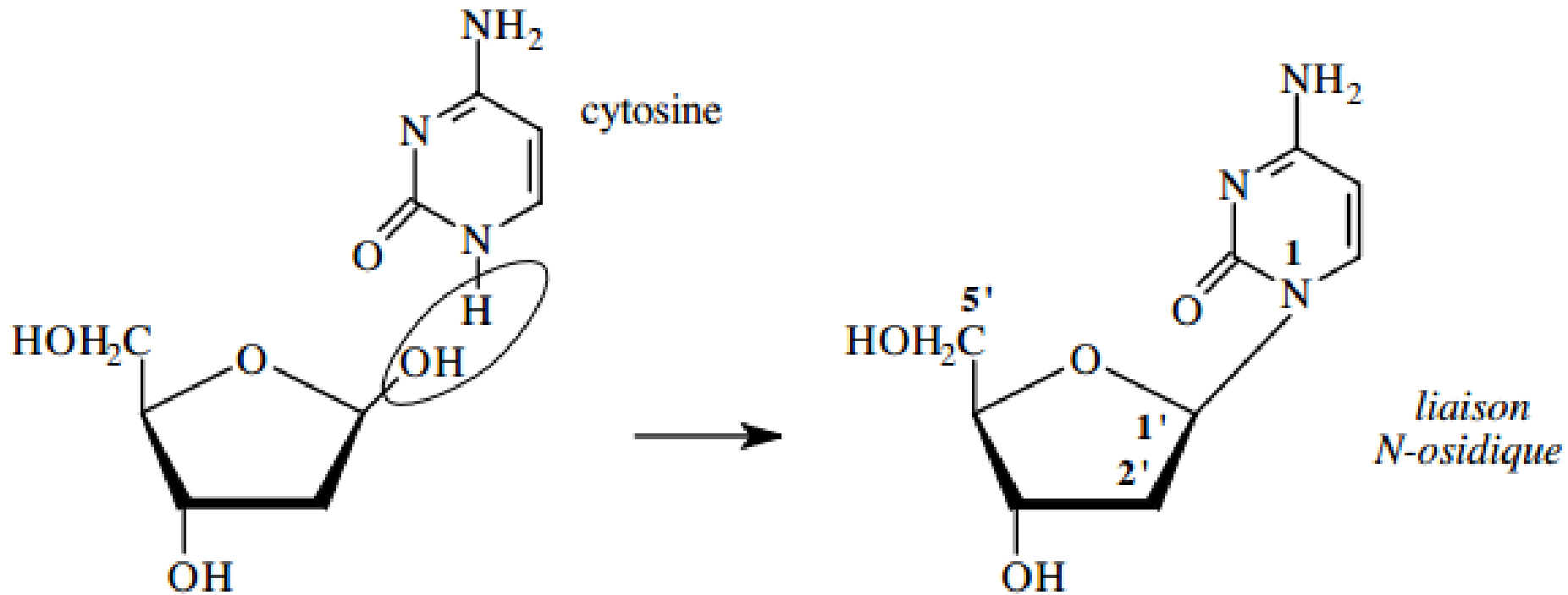
Au pH physiologiques la forme C=O l'emporte sur la forme C-OH



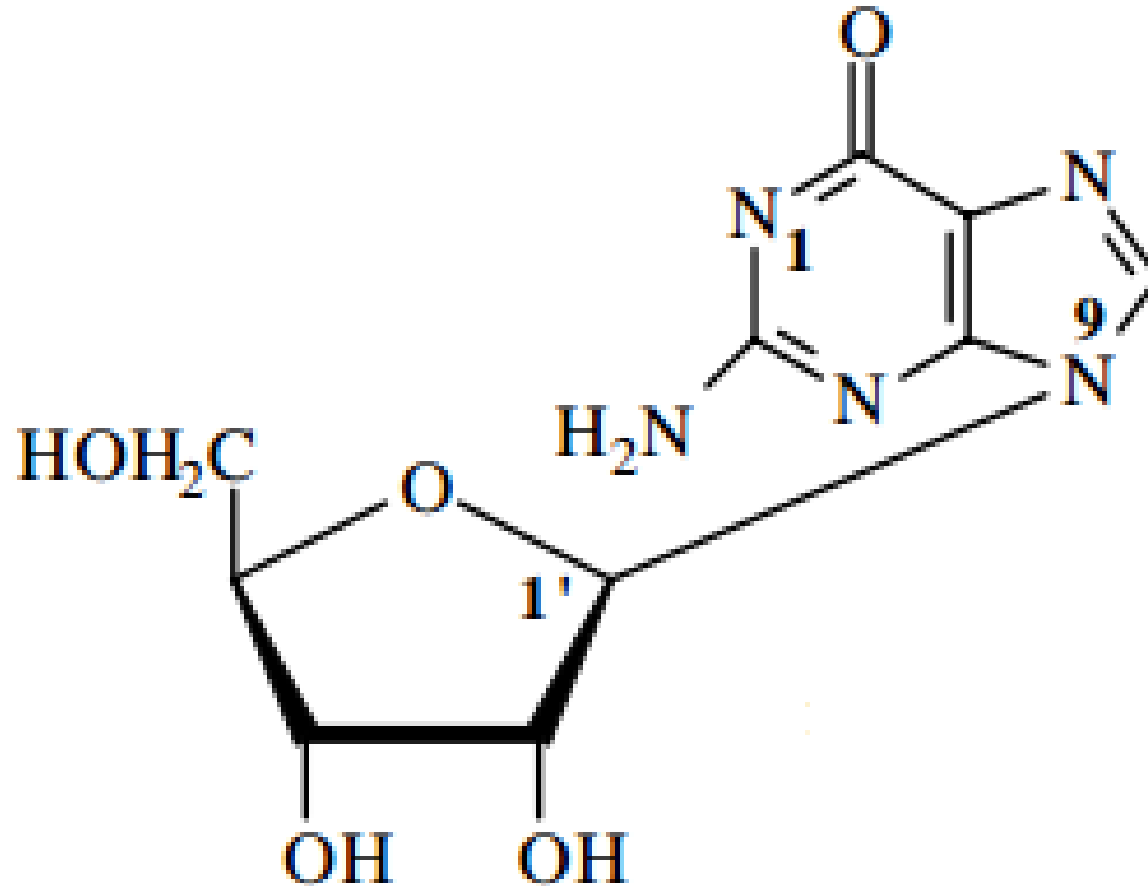
Le D-ribose $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$



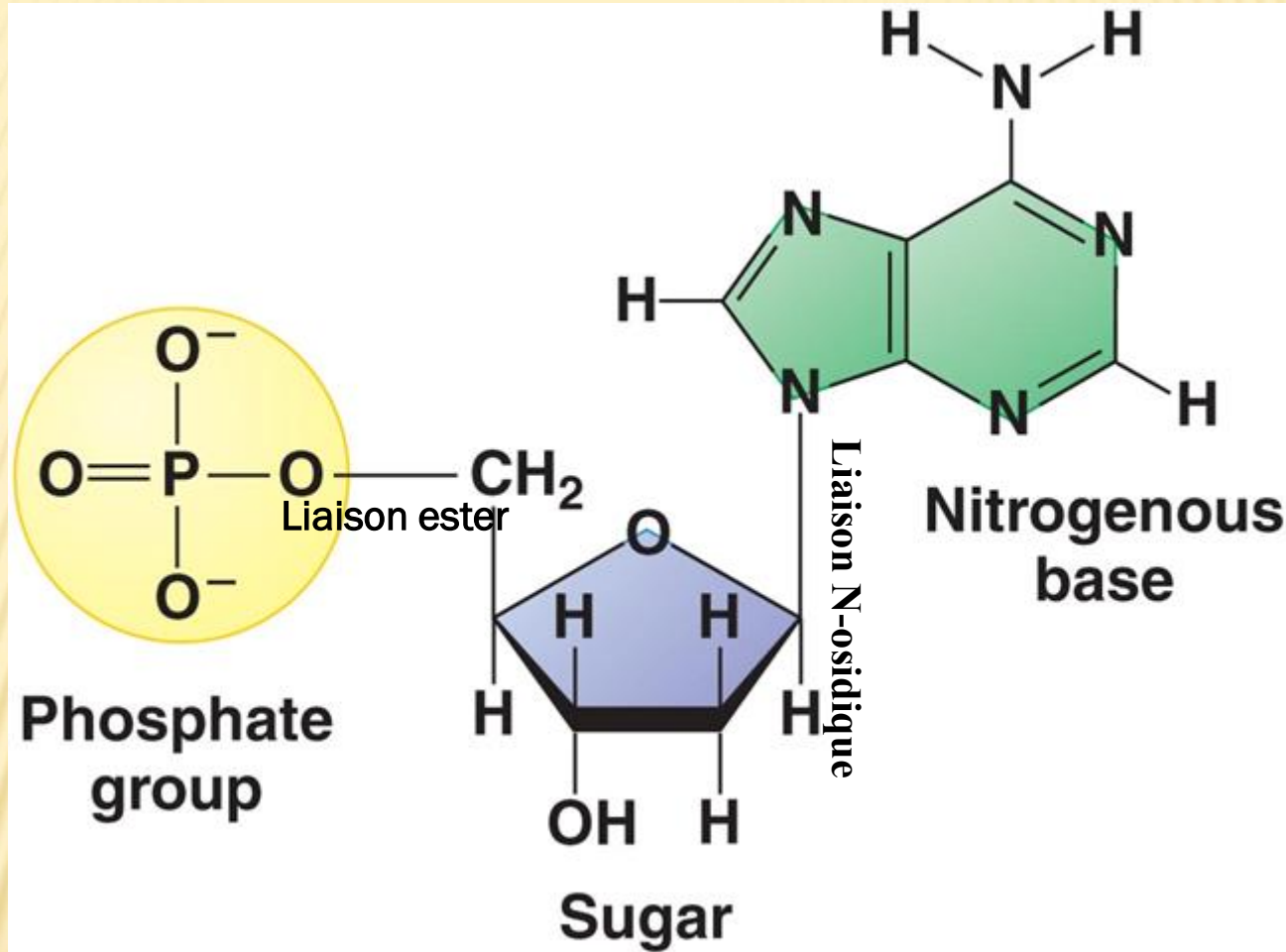
Le 2'-désoxy-D-ribose



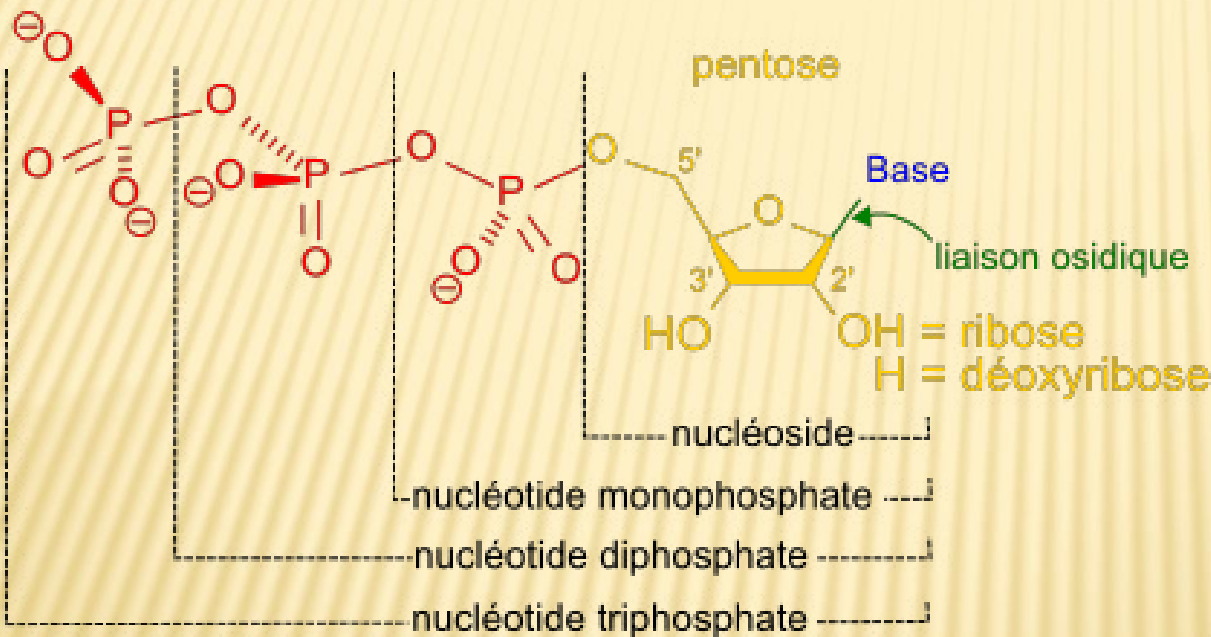
La liaison ose-base pyrimidique (nucléoside)



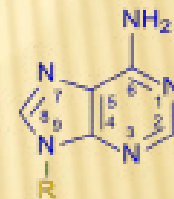
La liaison ose-base purique(nucléoside)



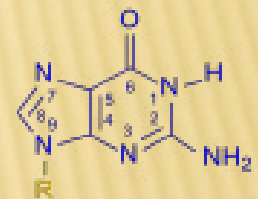
Le nucléotide



Purines

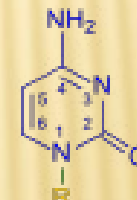


Adénine

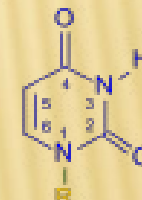


Guanine

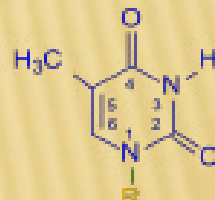
Pyrimidines



Cytosine



Uracile



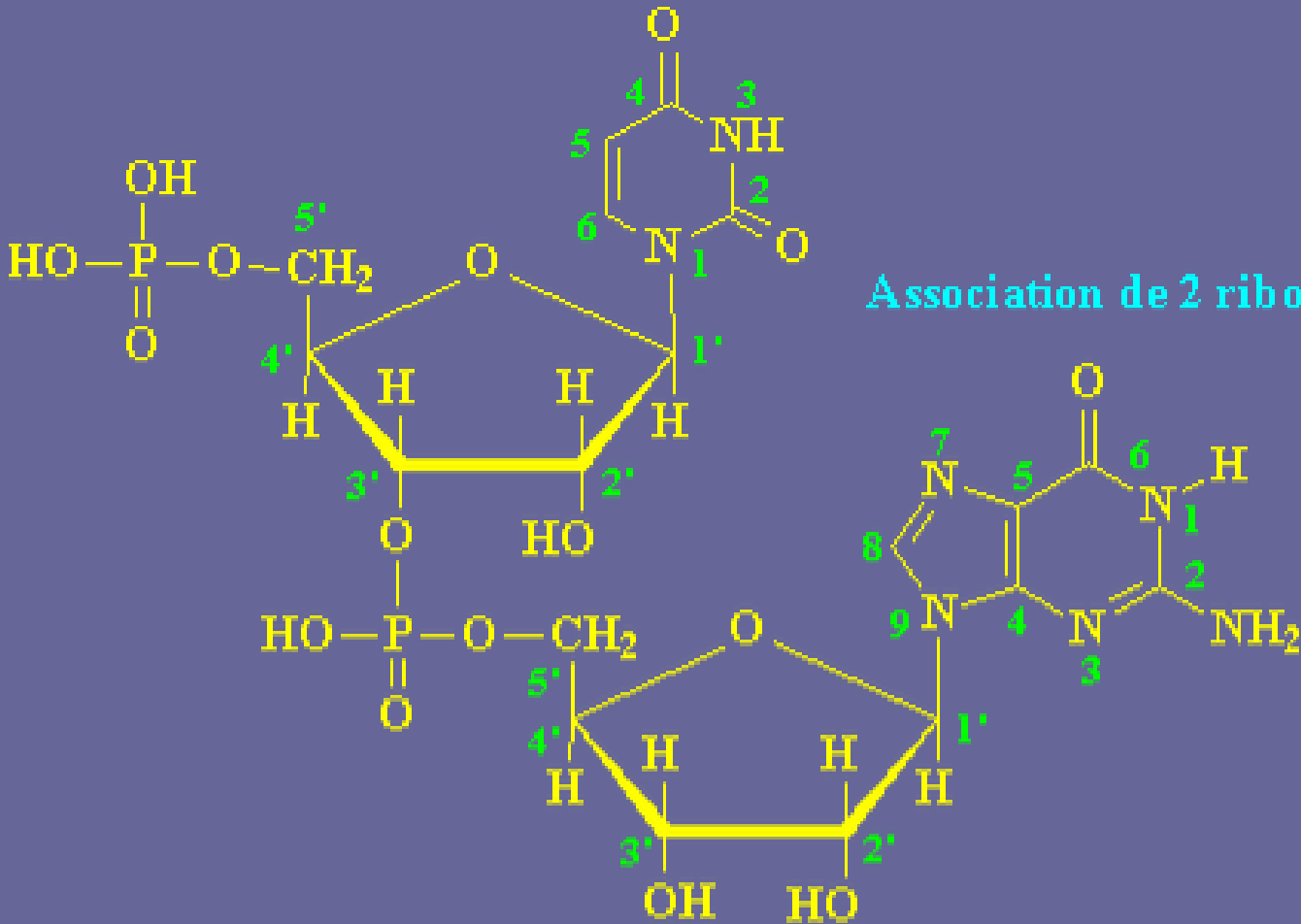
Thymine

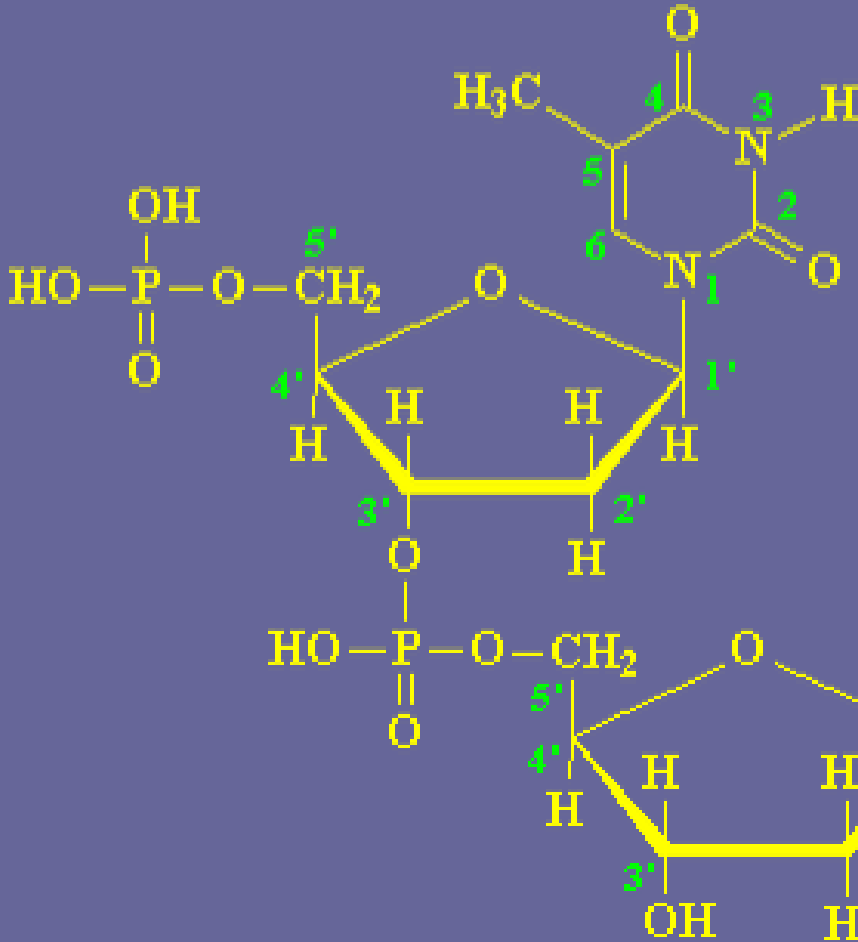
Nomenclature des nucléosides

Base	Ribonucléoside	Désoxyribonucléoside
Adénine	Adénosine	Désoxyadénosine
Guanine	Guanosine	Désoxyguanosine
Uracile	Uridine	Désoxyuridine
Cytosine	Cytidine	Désoxycytidine
Thymine	Thymine ribonucléoside (rare)	Désoxythymidine

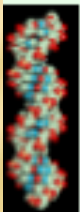
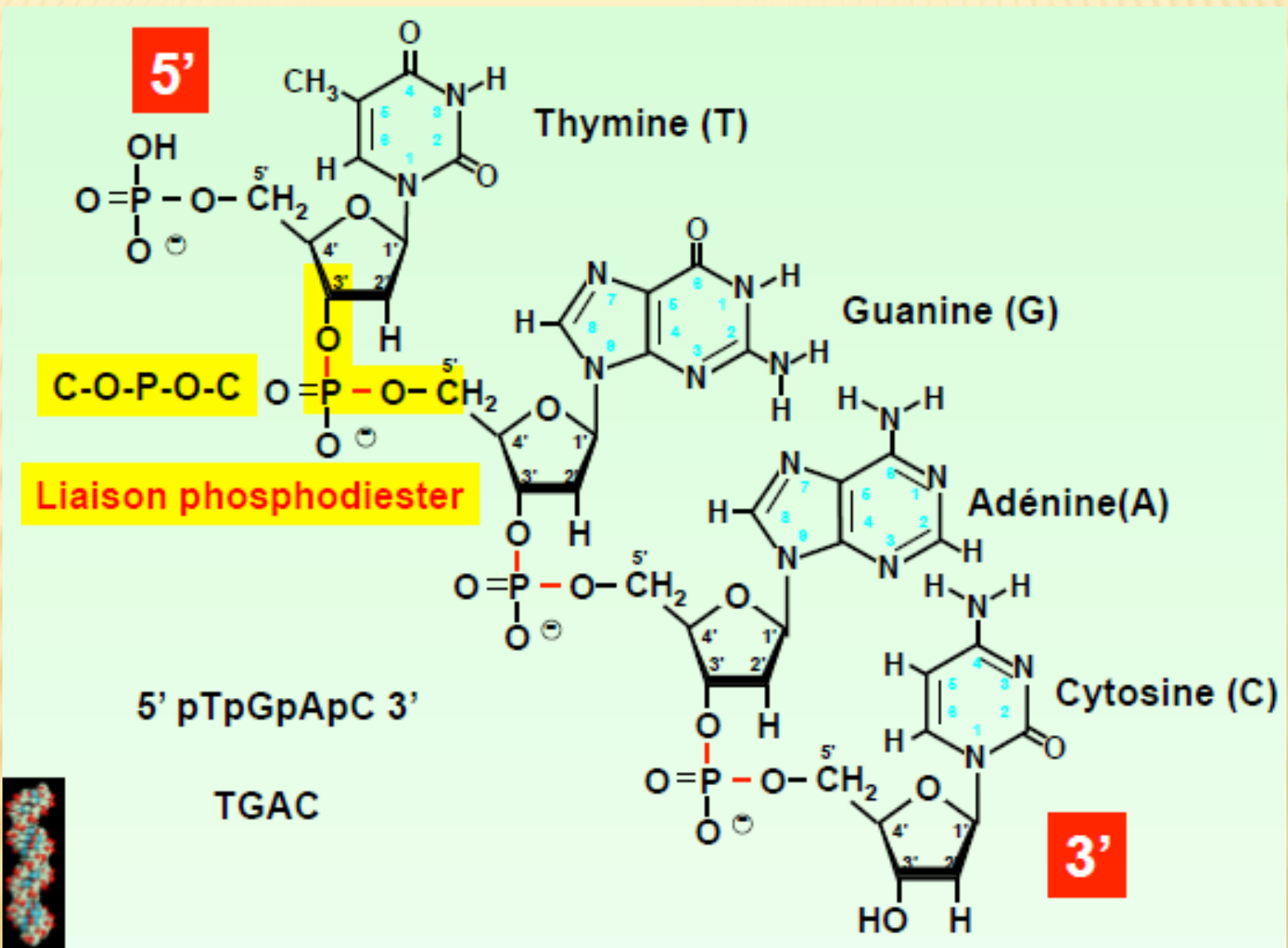
Nomenclature des nucléotides

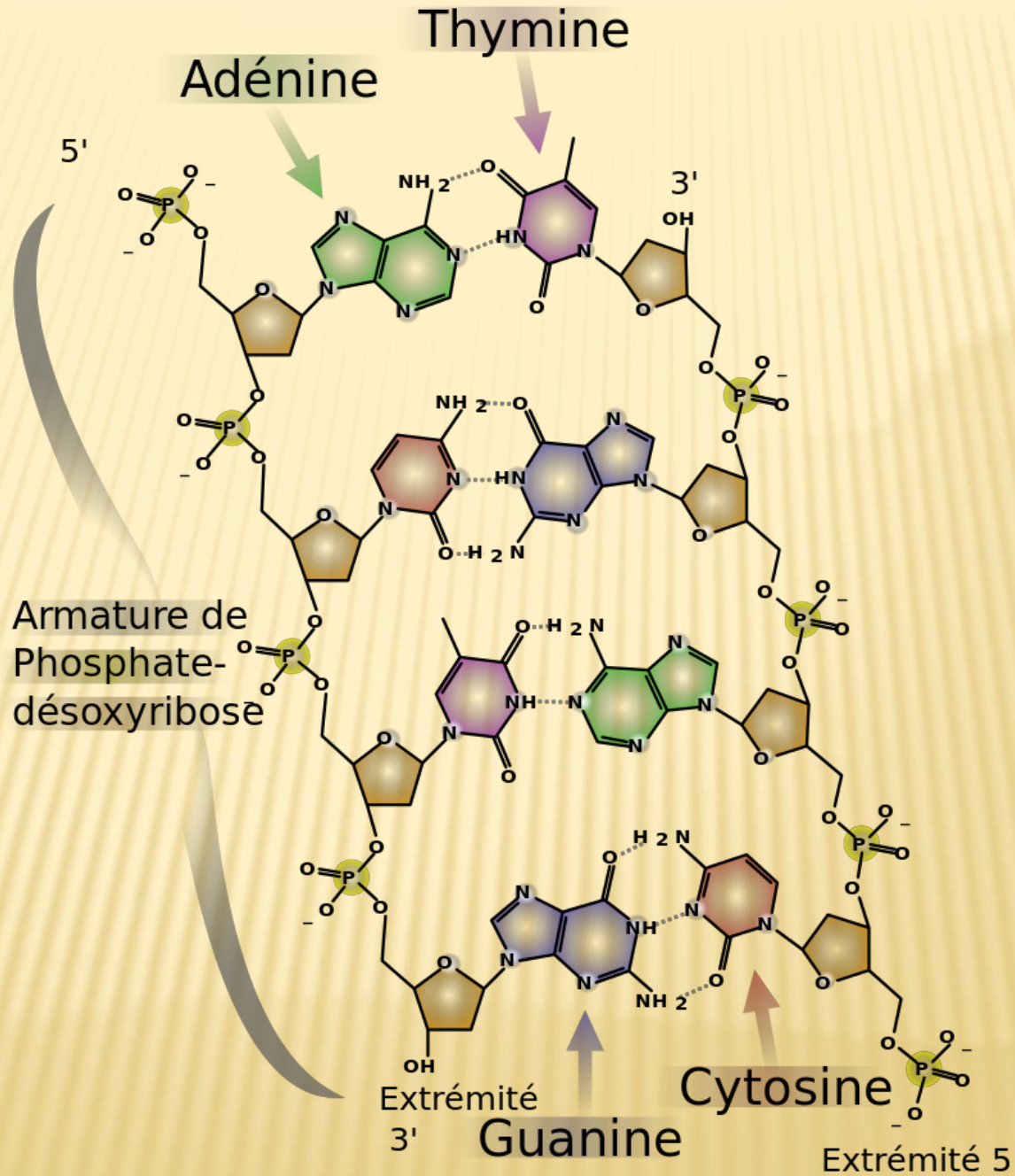
Base	Ribonucléoside-5'- monophosphate	Désoxyribonucléoside-5'- monophosphate
Adénine	Adénosine-5'- monophosphate = AMP	Désoxyadénosine-5'- monophosphate = dAMP
Guanine	Guanosine-5'- monophosphate = GMP	Désoxyguanosine-5'- monophosphate = dGMP
Uracile	Uridine-5'-monophosphate = UMP	Désoxyuridine-5'- monophosphate = dUMP
Cytosine	Cytidine-5'- monophosphate = CMP	Désoxycytidine-5'- monophosphate = dCMP
Thymine	Thymine riboside-5'- monophosphate (rare)	Désoxythymidine-5'- monophosphate = dTMP

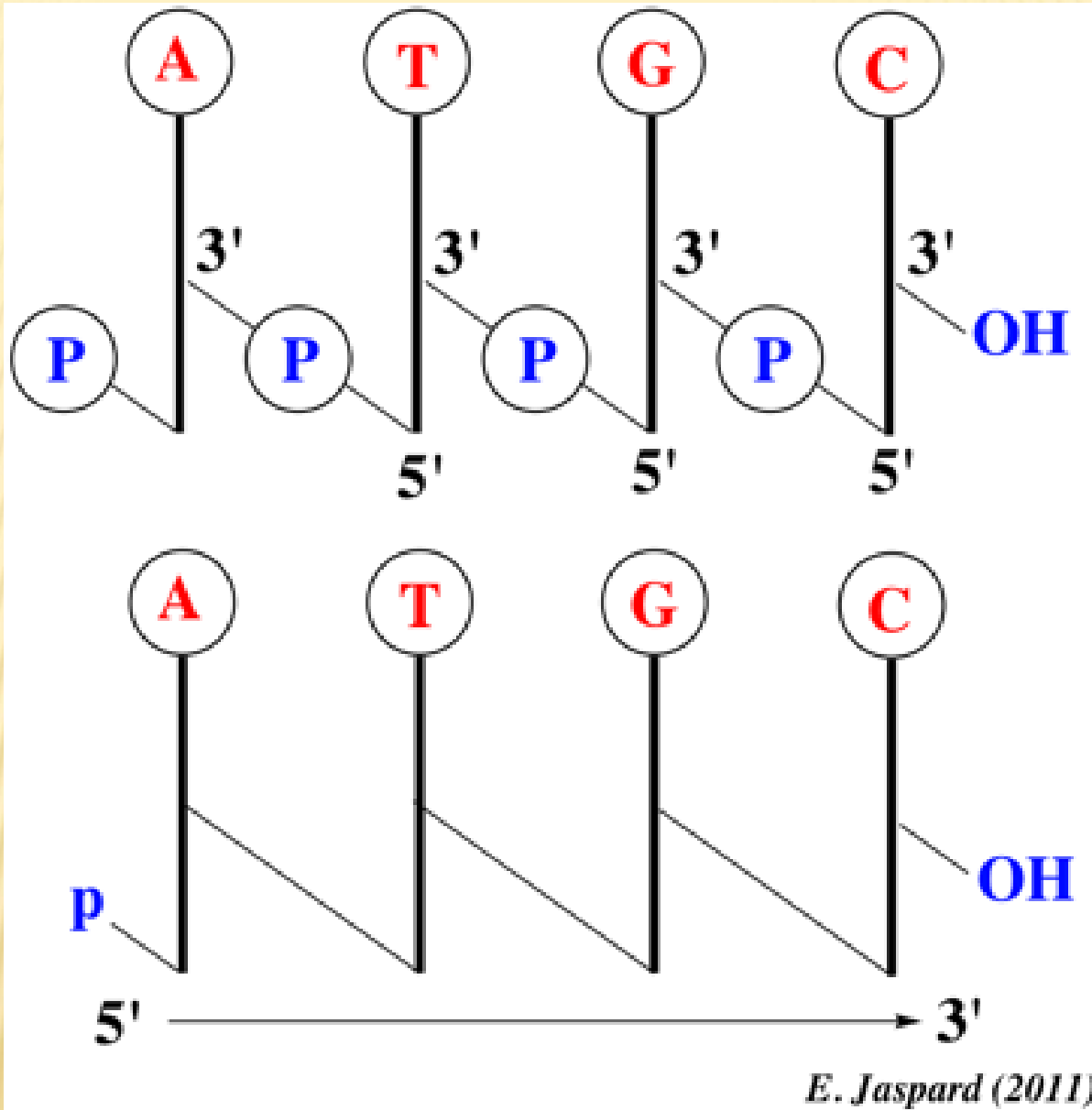




Association de 2 désoxyribonucléotides

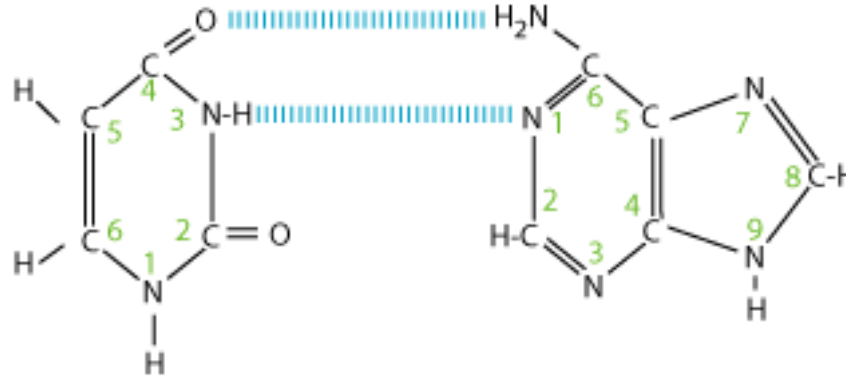






Pyrimidines

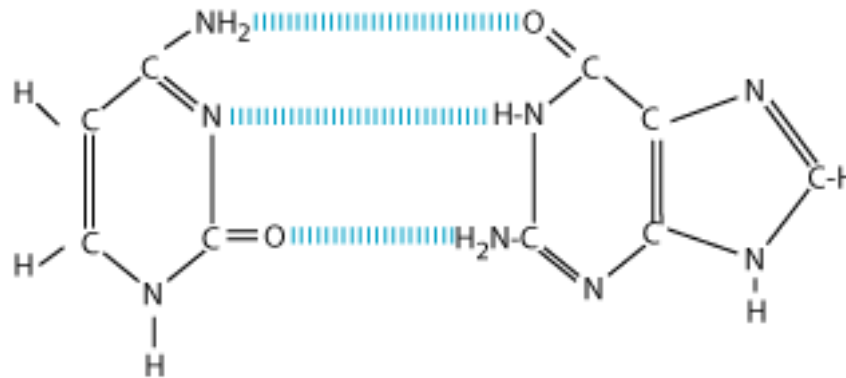
Purines



Uracile

Adénine

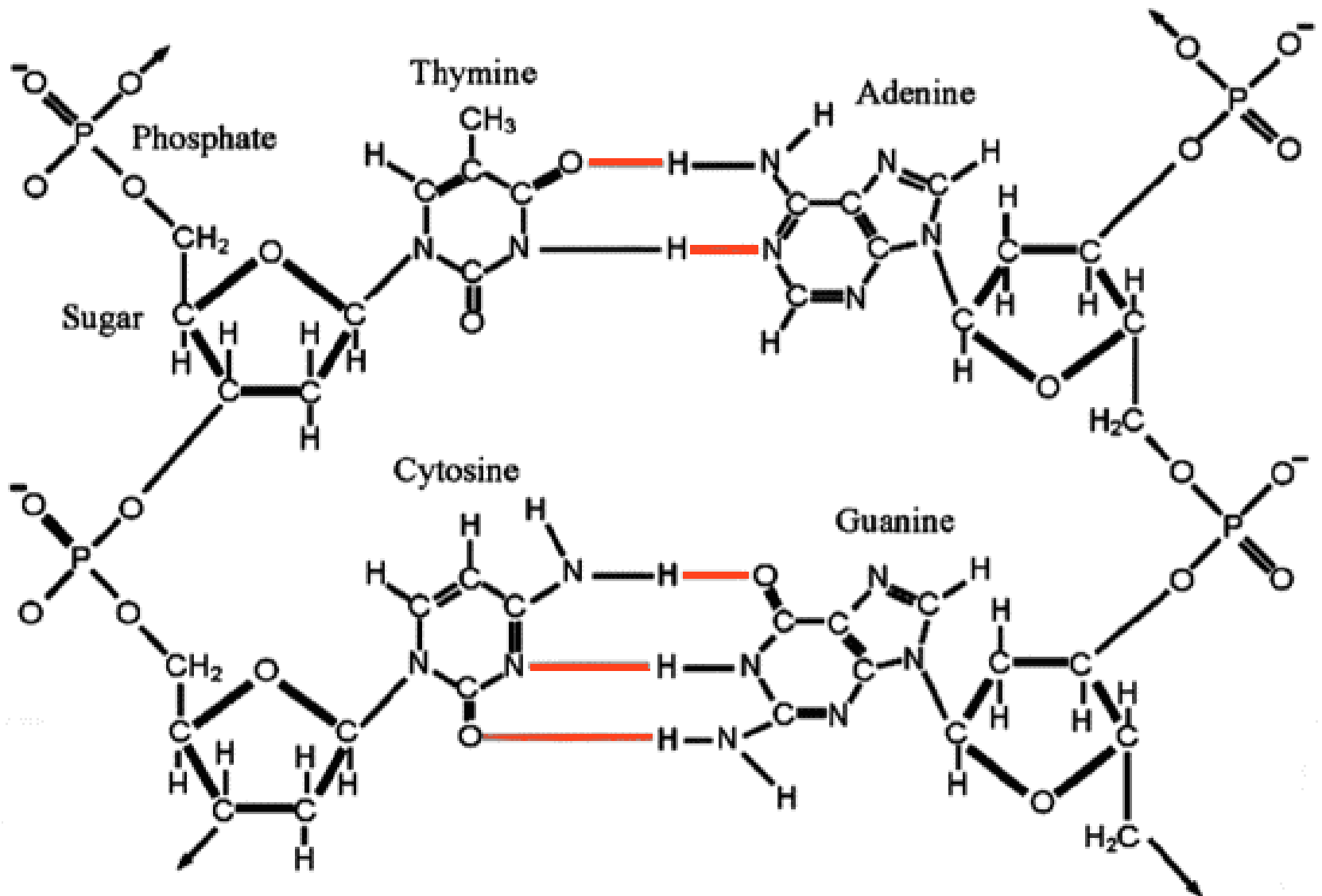
(la thymine est la 5-méthyl-uracile)



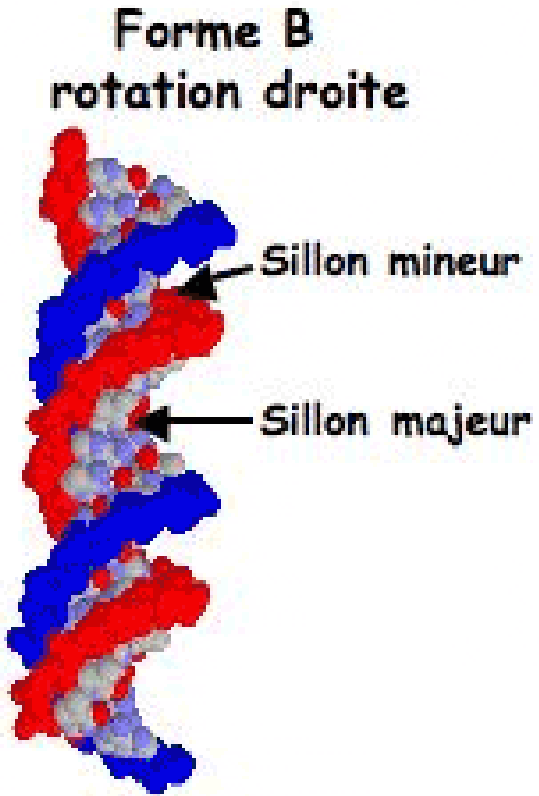
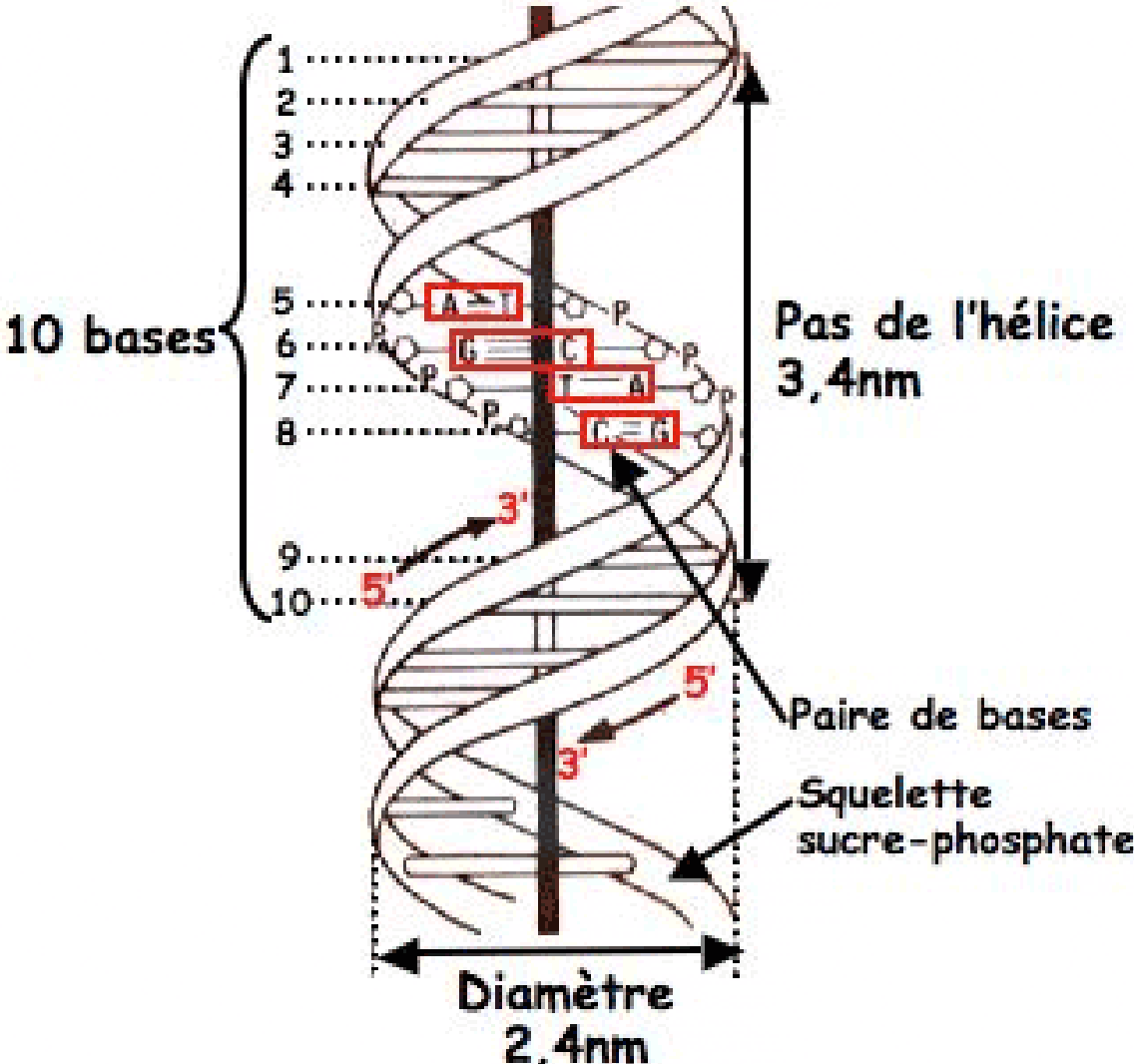
Cytosine

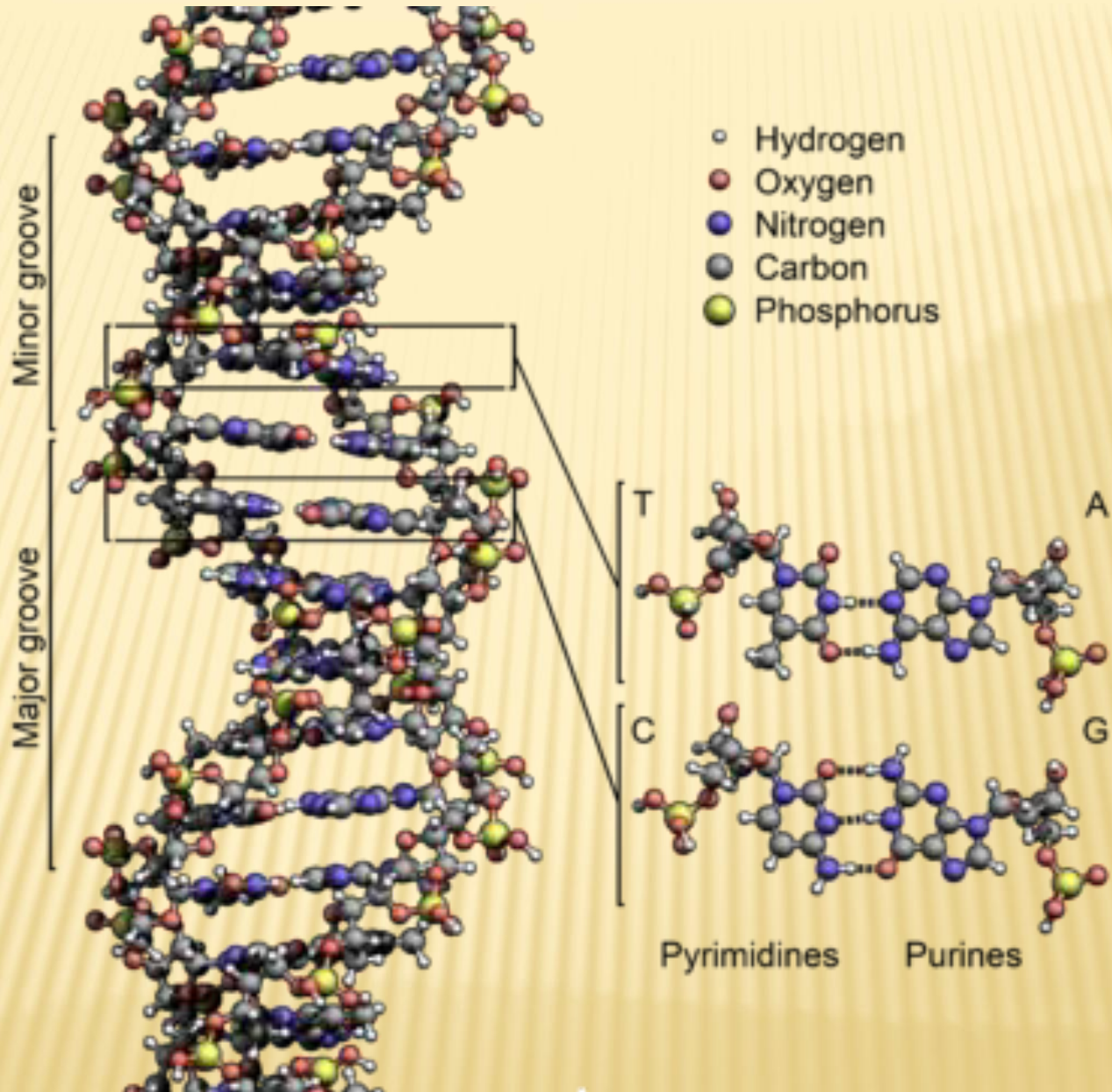
Guanine

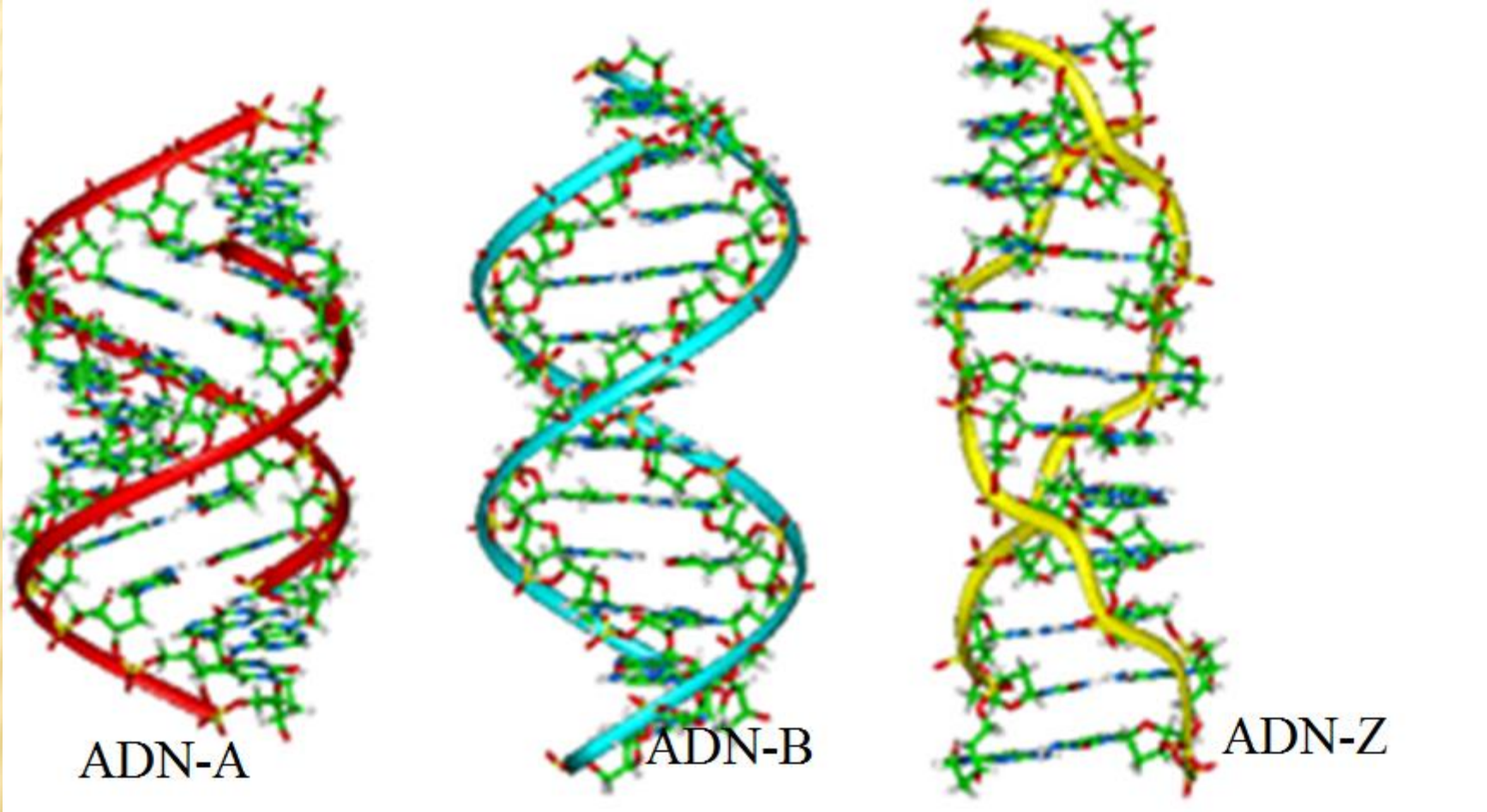
Liaisons hydrogènes entre les deux chaînes de l'ADN

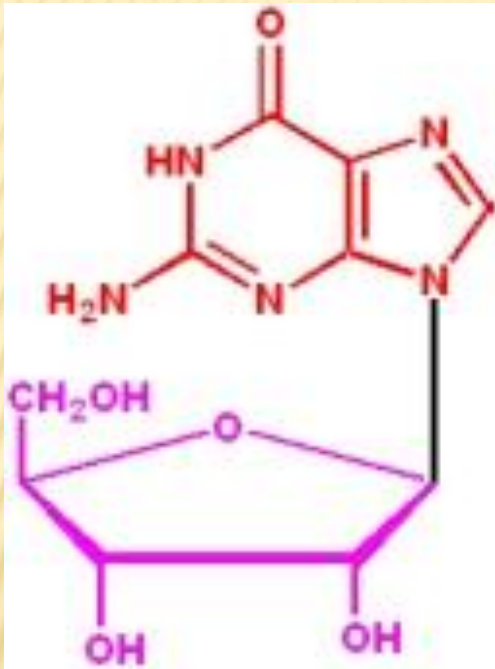


CONFIGURATION SPATIALE DE L'ADN

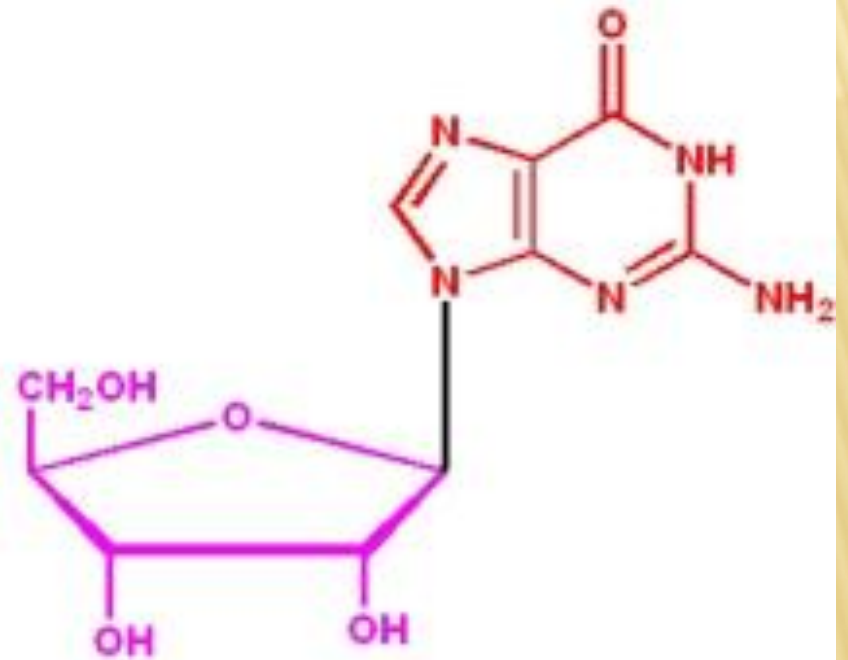




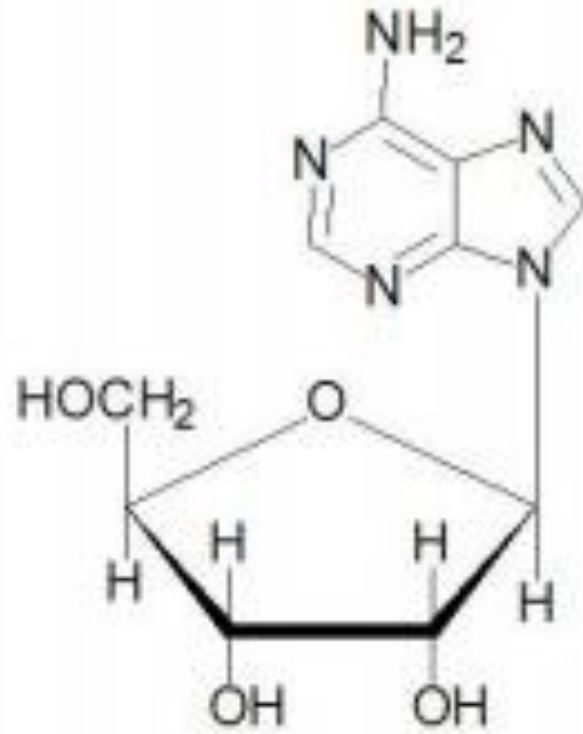




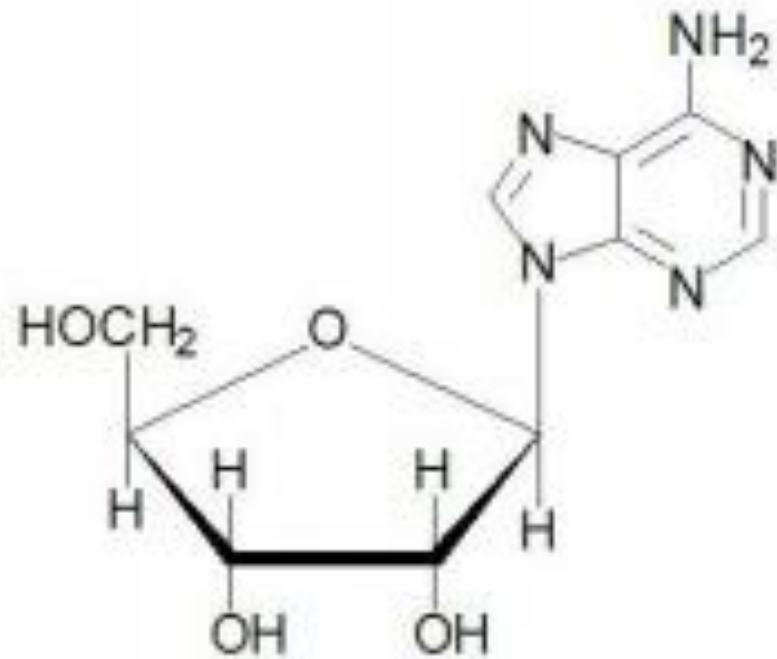
syn Guanosine



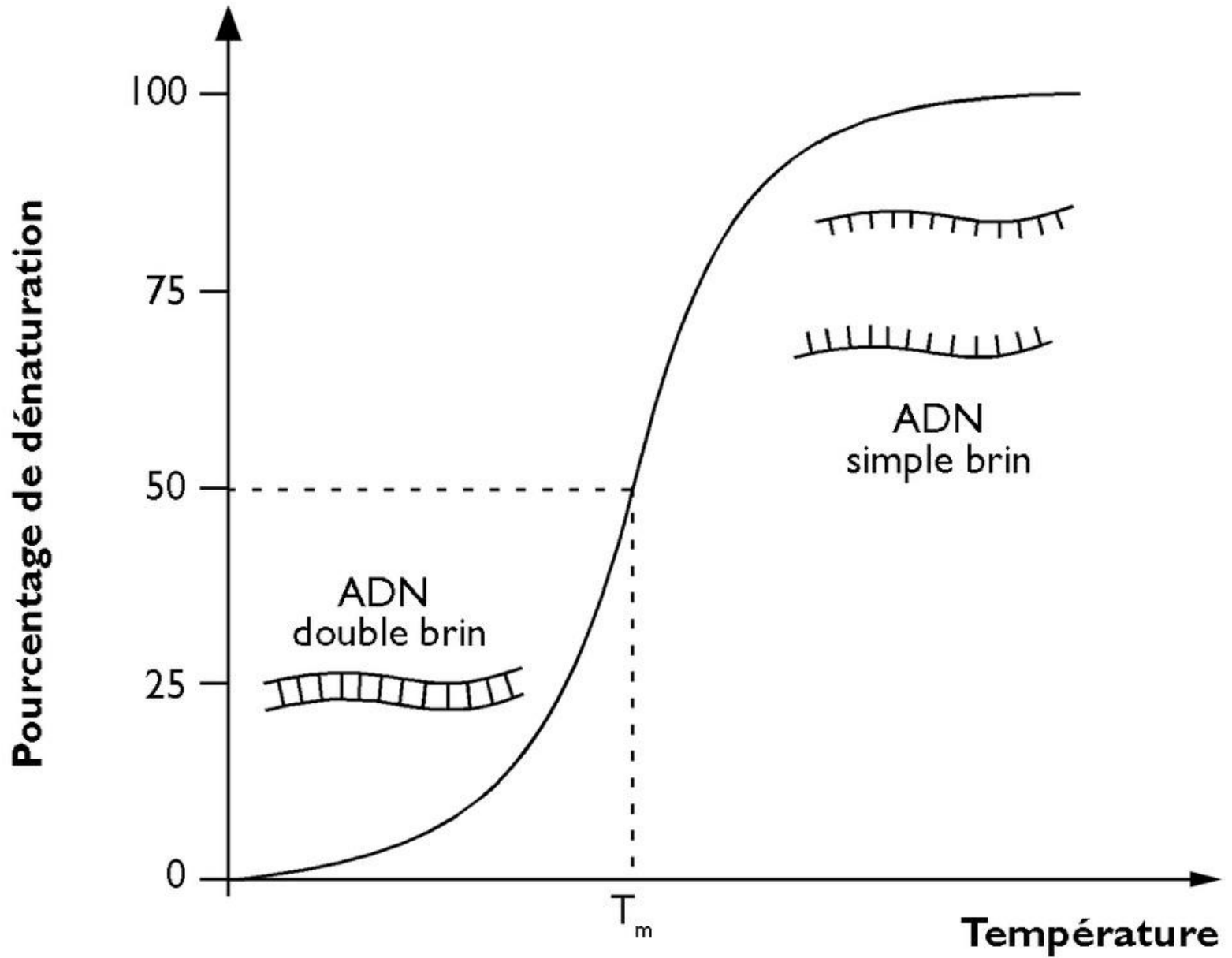
anti Guanosine



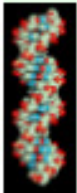
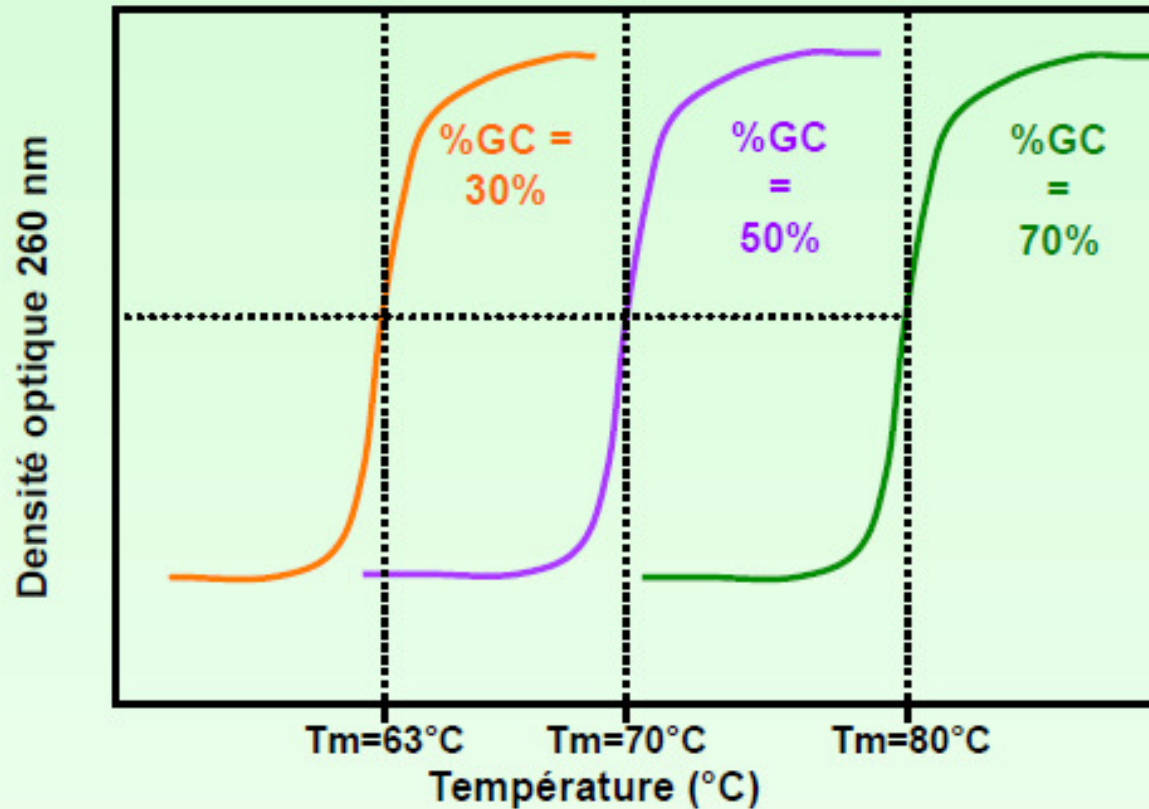
syn-adénosine



anti-adénosine

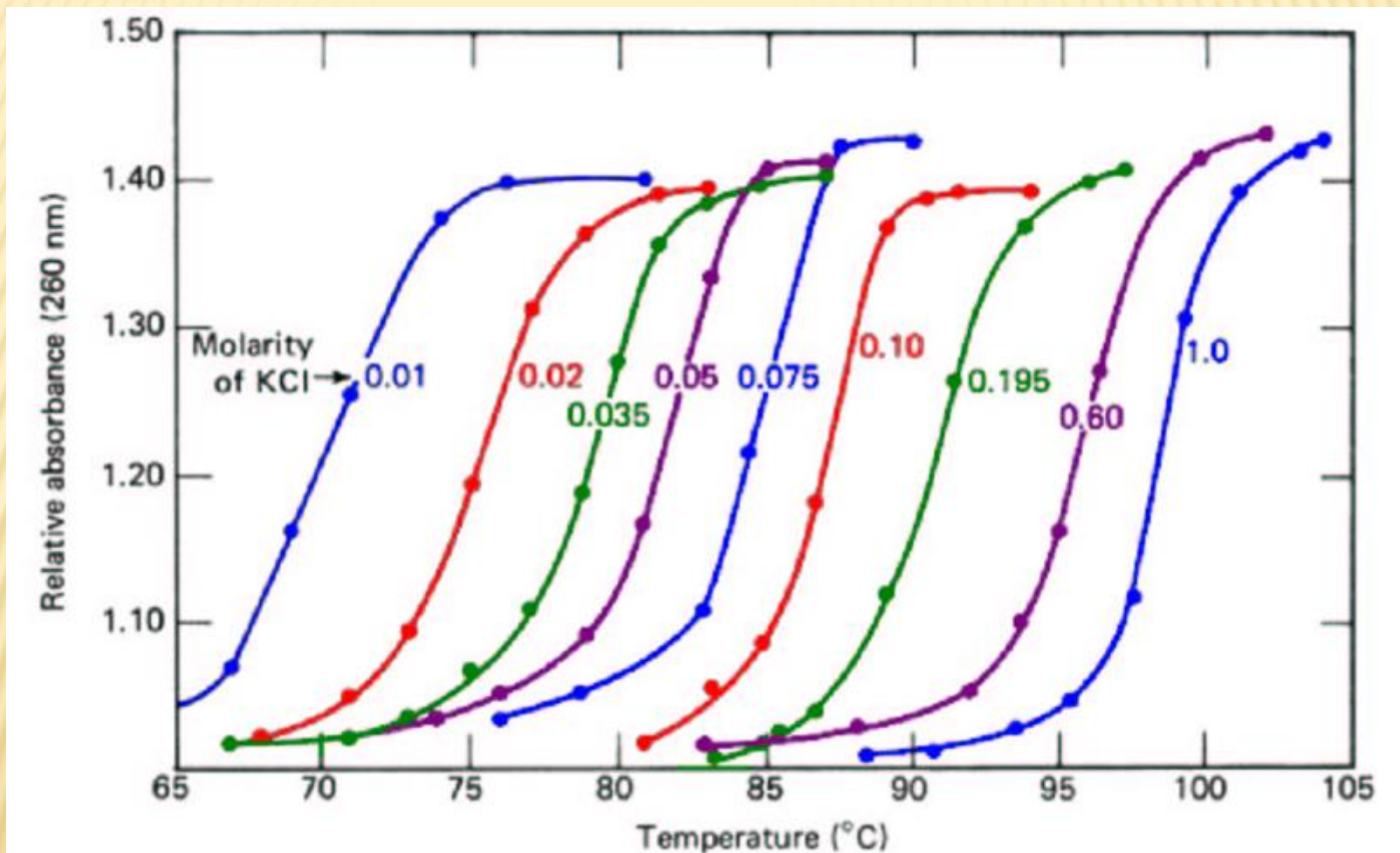


Dénaturation de l'ADN

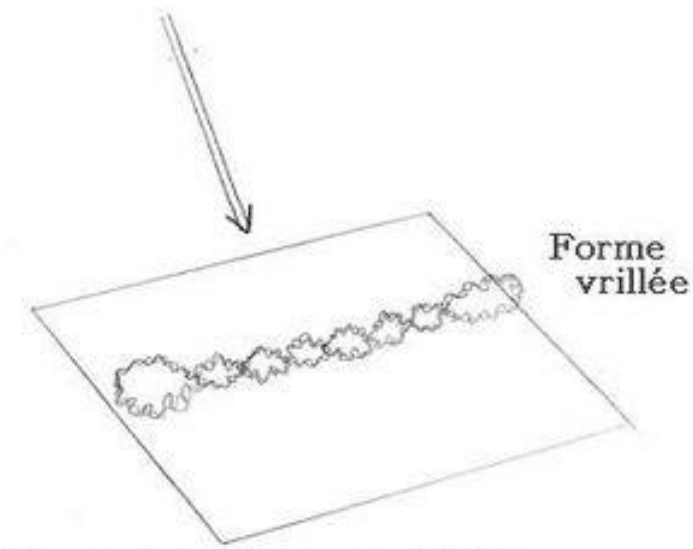
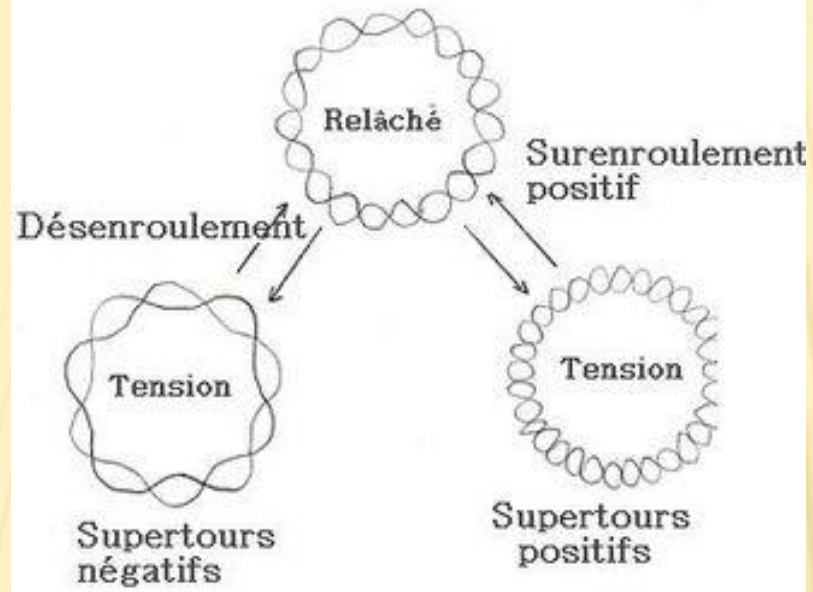


Effet de la composition en paires GC

$$T_m = 69,5 + 0,41 (\% GC)$$



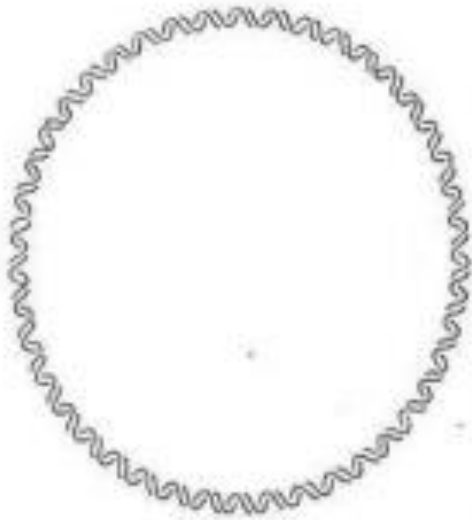
Effet de la force ionique



Formation d'une superhélice

Les ADN circulaires existent à l'état surenroulé

(a)



ADN circulaire sans aucun surenroulement

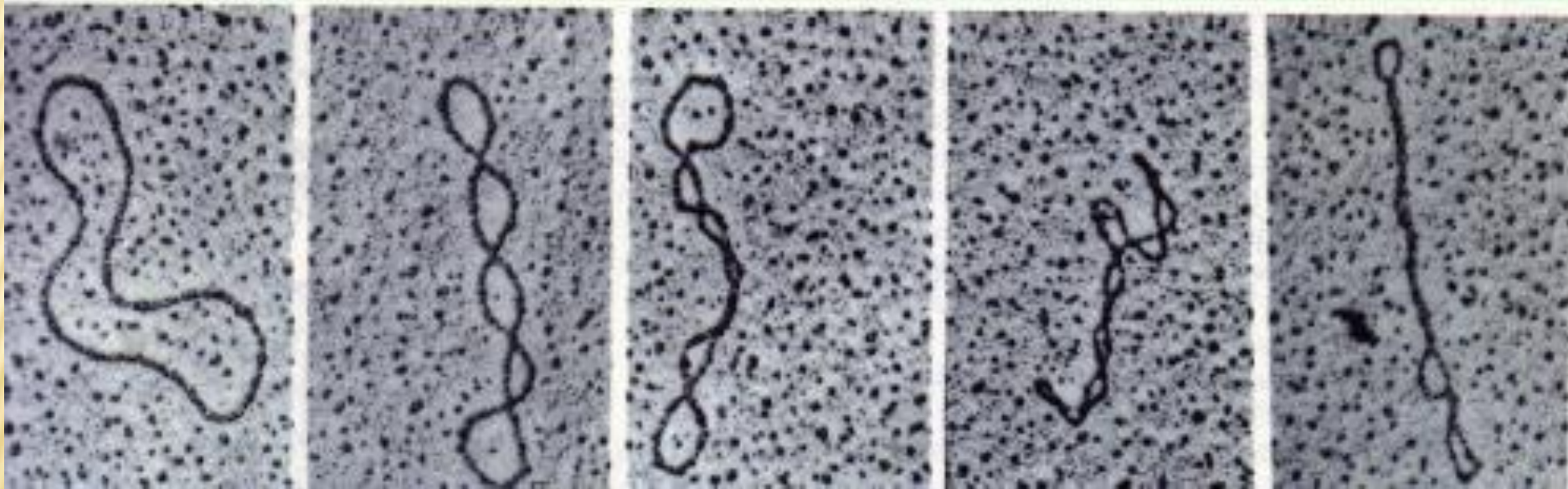


ADN négativement surenroulé



Un surenroulement négatif peut produire une séparation des brins

Le surenroulement négatif (supertours dans la direction opposée à celle de la double hélice) permet aux 2 brins de s'écartier localement.

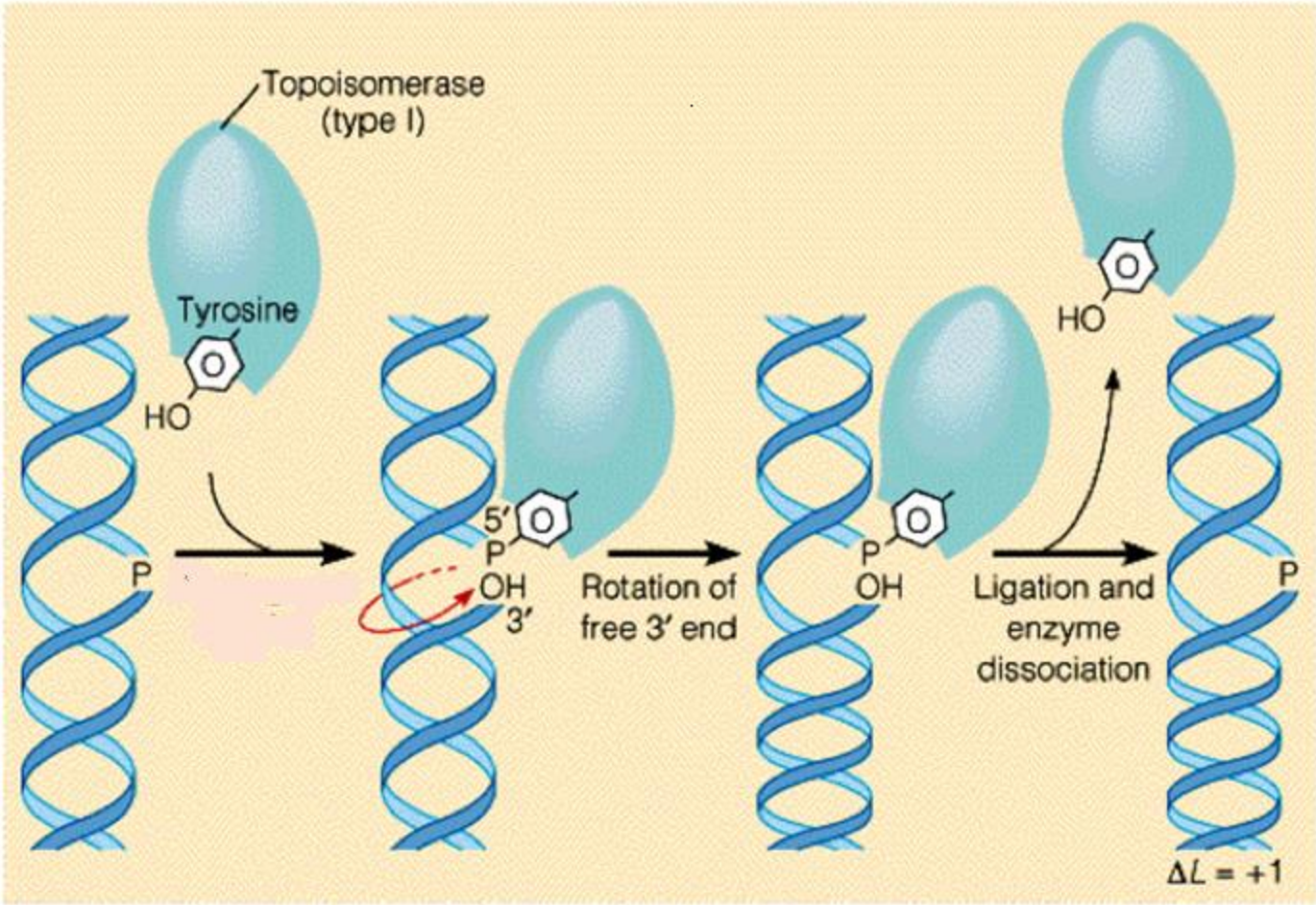


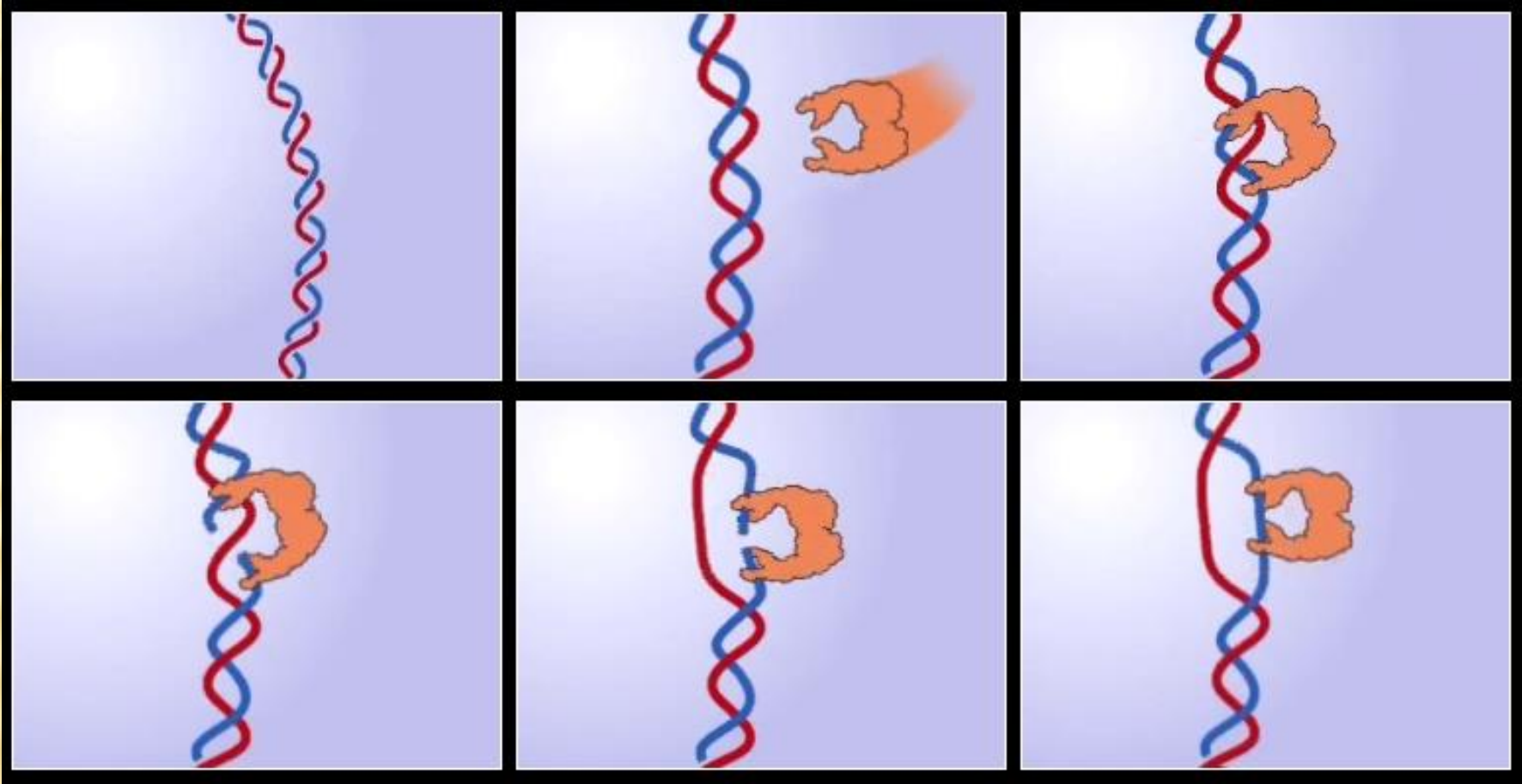
ADN relâché

ADN surenroulé négativement (vrillé)



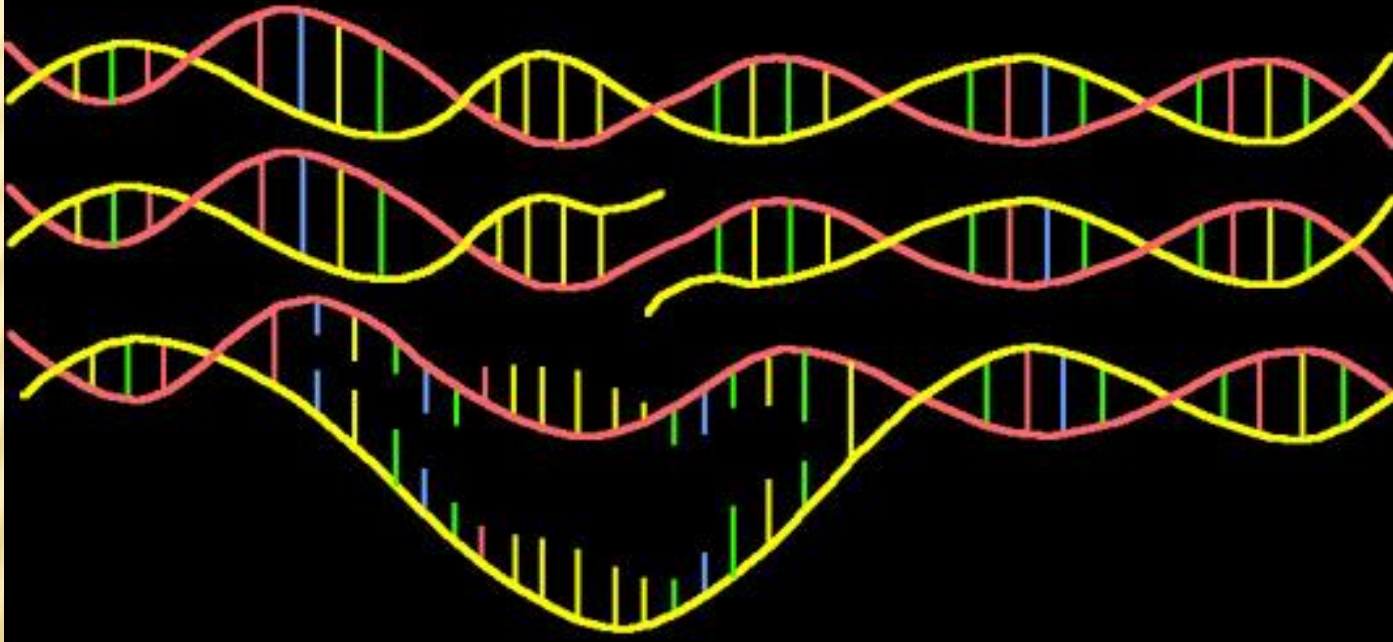
Mécanisme d'action de la topoisomérase 1

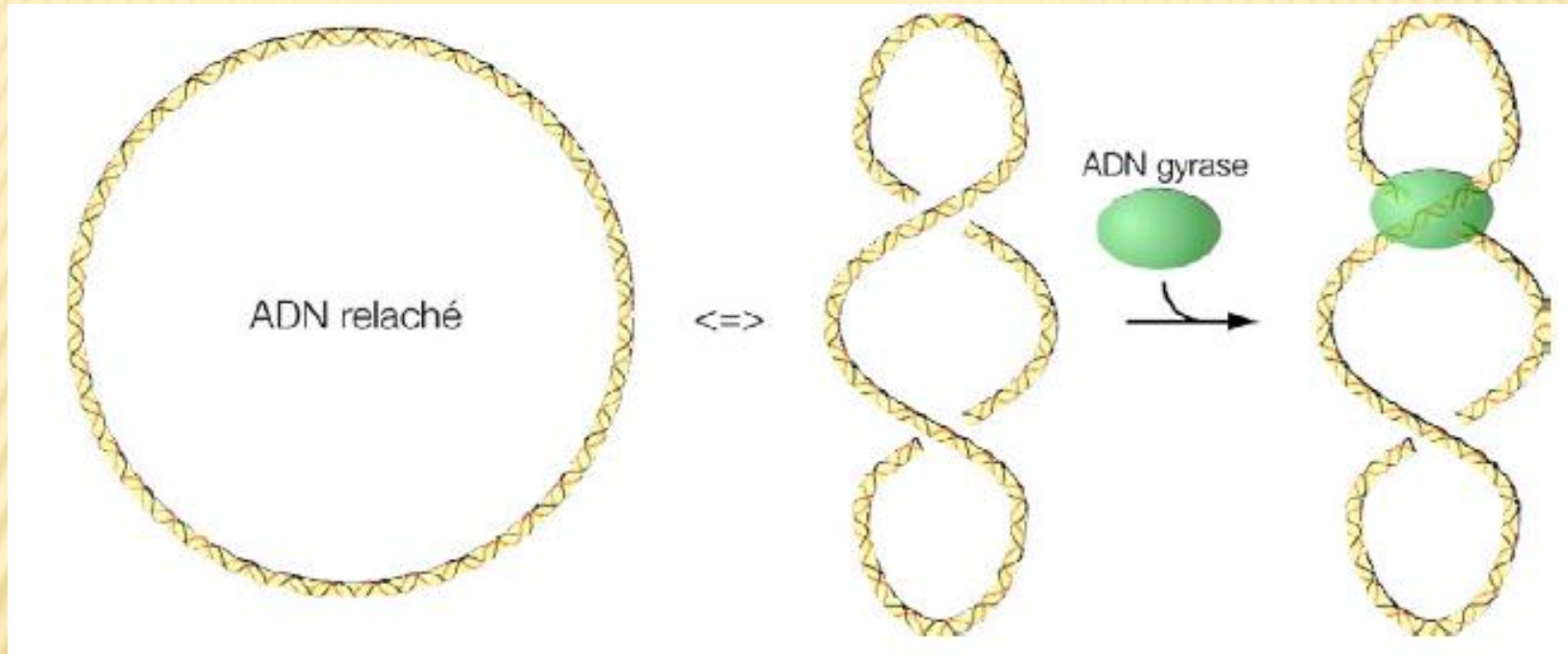




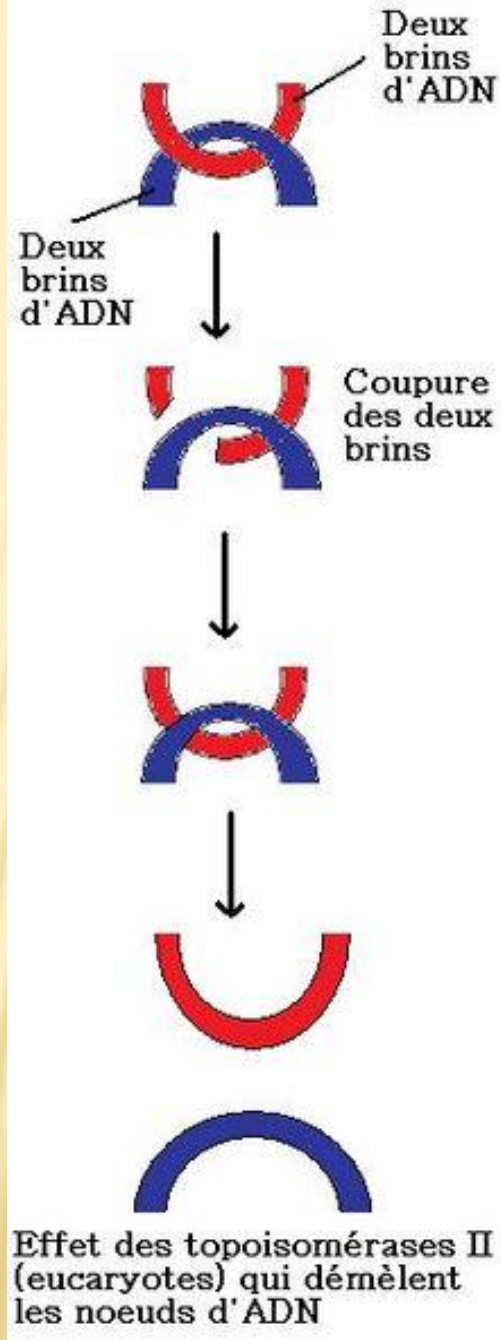
5.99.1.2

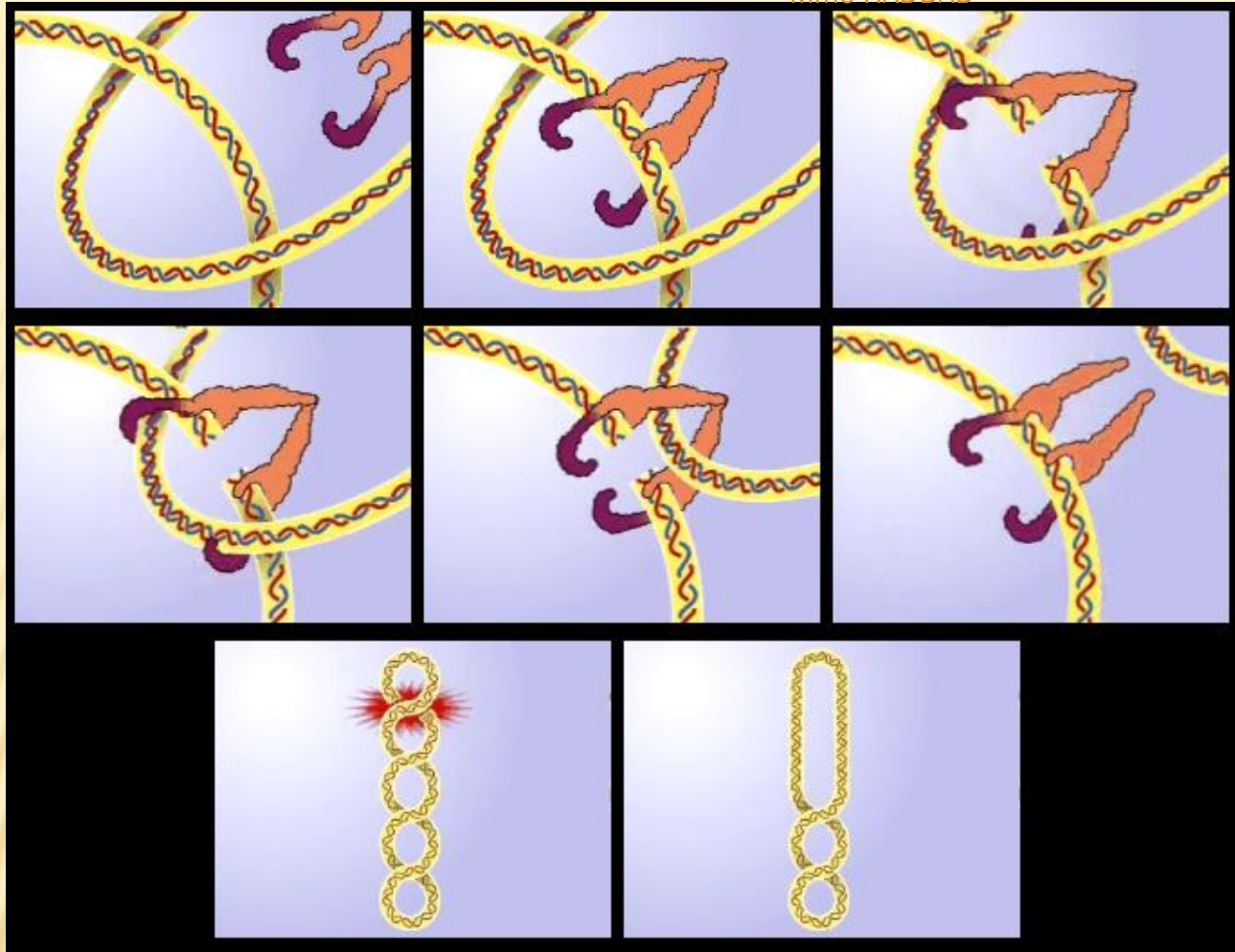
Topoisomérase I



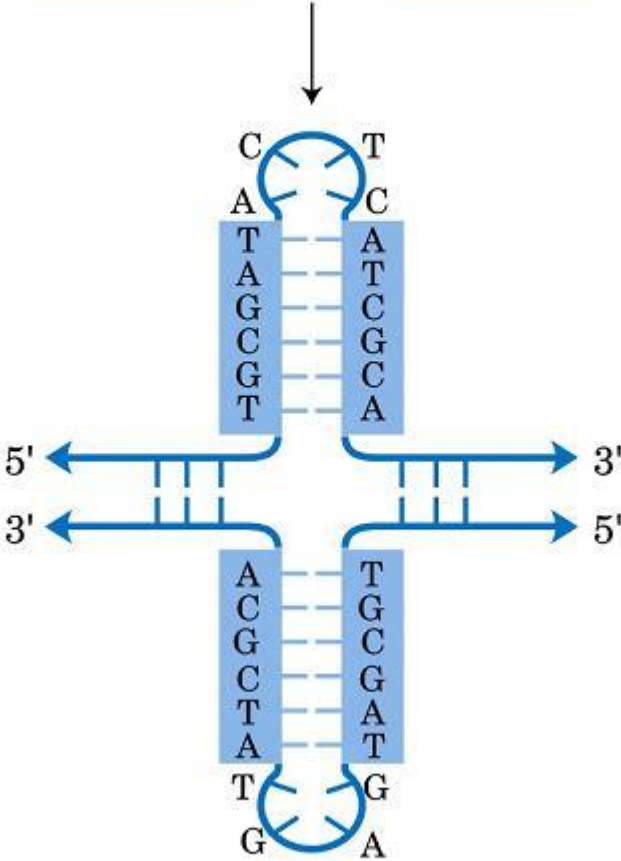
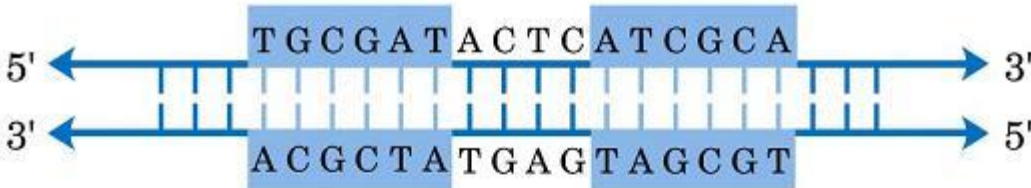


Mécanisme d'action de la gyrase sur un ADN circulaire. La gyrase catalyse le croisement de brins, ce qui permet l'introduction de supertours négatifs (chez les procaryotes)



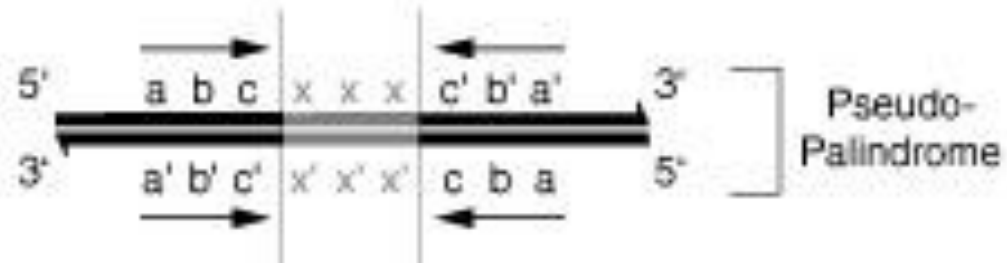


Action des topoisomérases II chez les eucaryotes



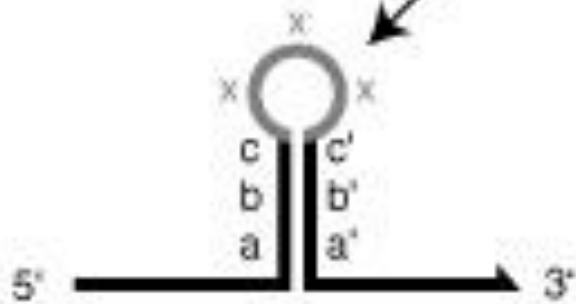
Cruciform

Séquence Répétée Inversée



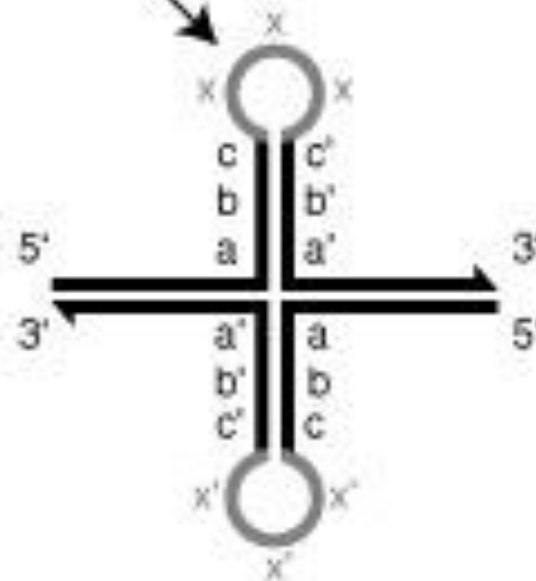
Épingle à cheveux

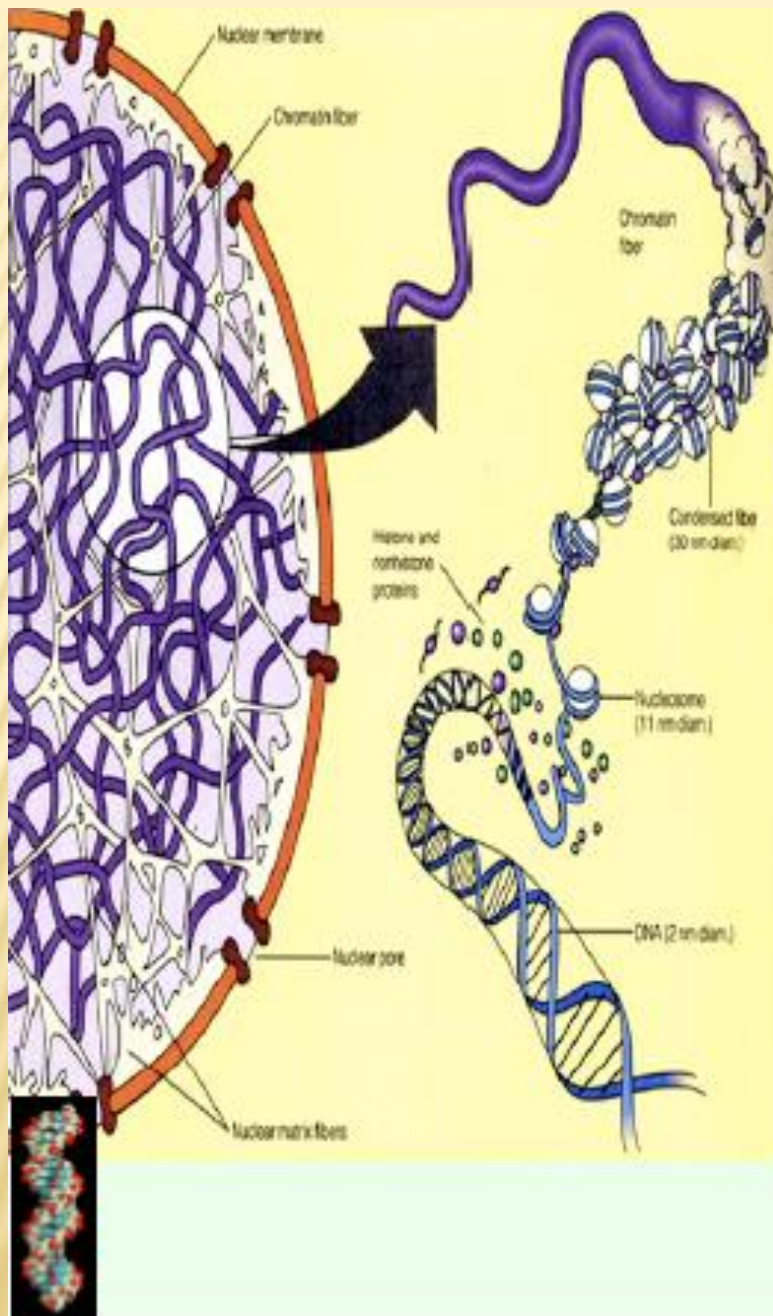
1 brin



2 brins

Cruciforme



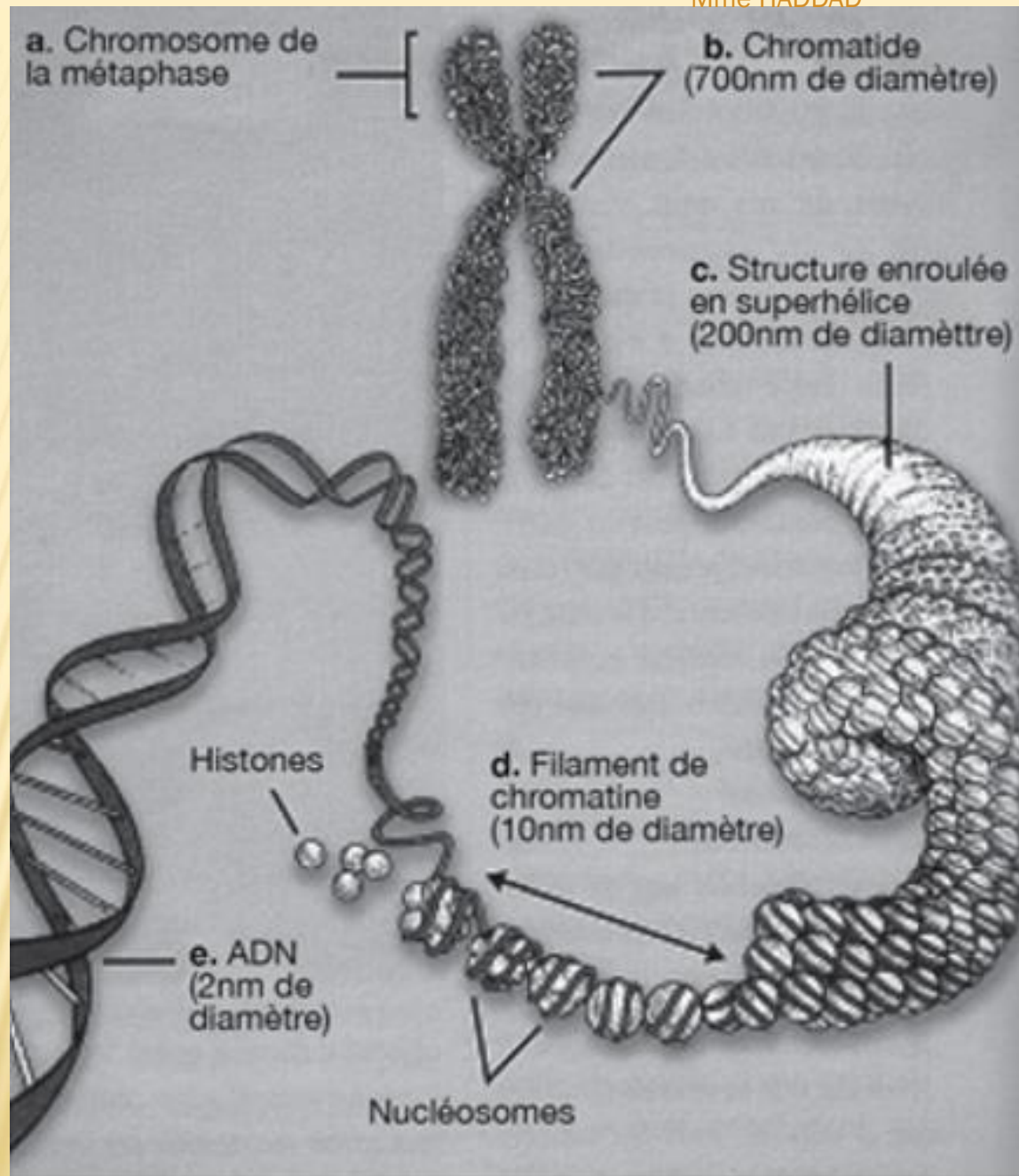


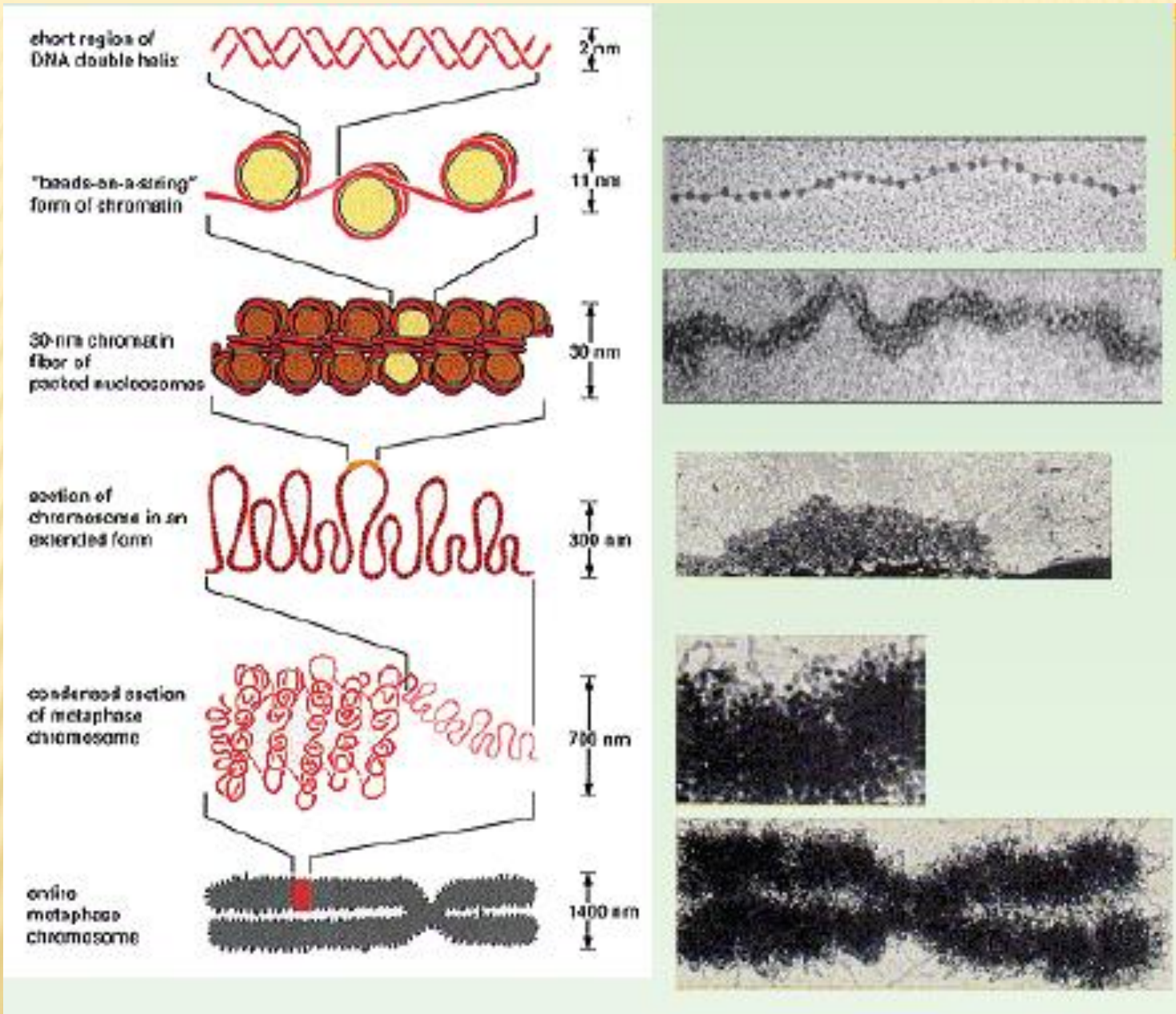
Dans une cellule humaine :
46 chromosomes, 6 milliards de PdB
(2m de long)
Diamètre du noyau : 10 μm

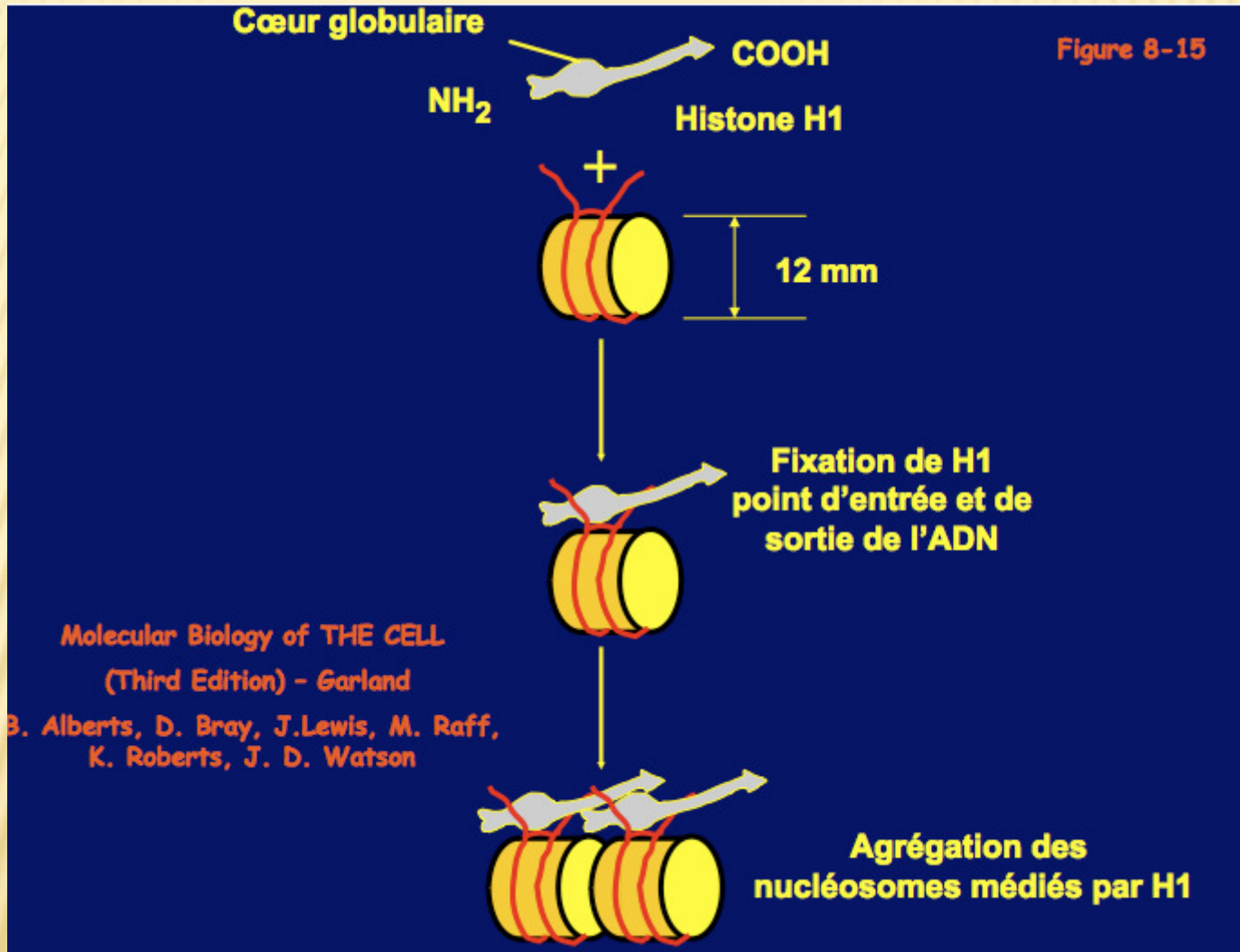
L'ADN est condensé

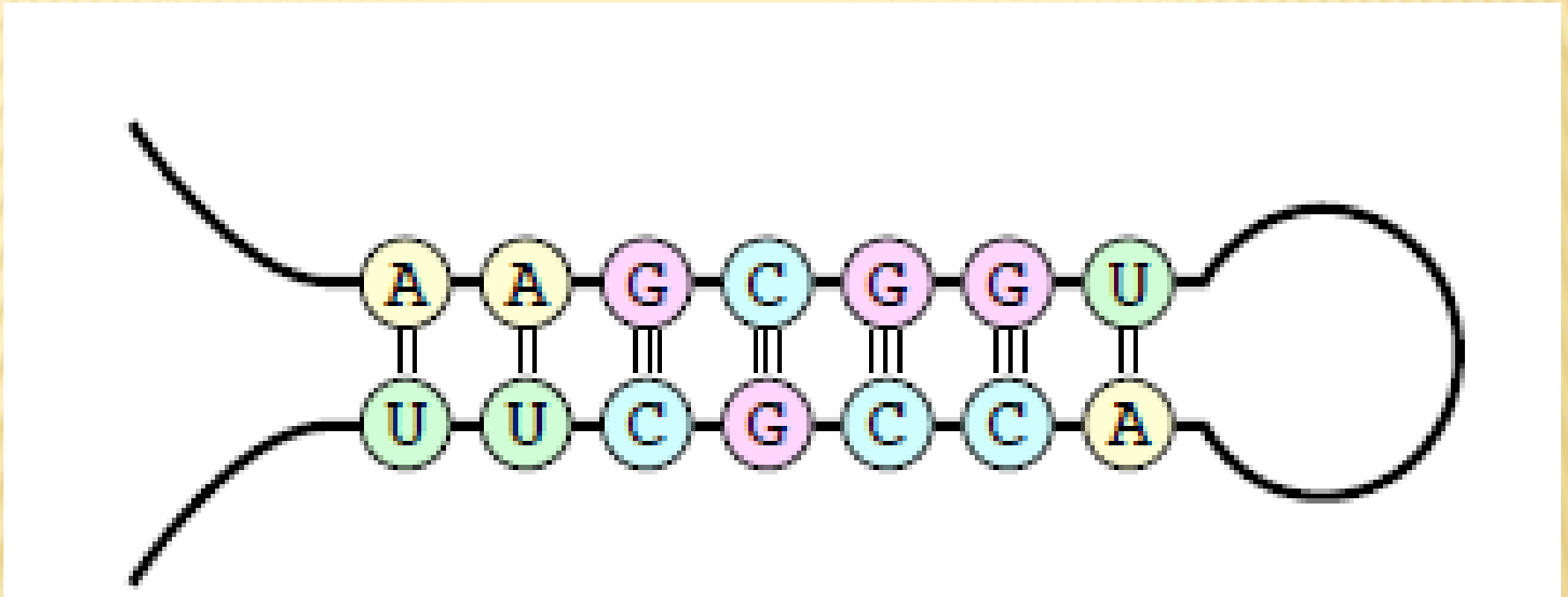
La chromatine est constituée de :

- ADN
- D'une classe bien définie de protéines : les histones,
- De nombreuses autres protéines.



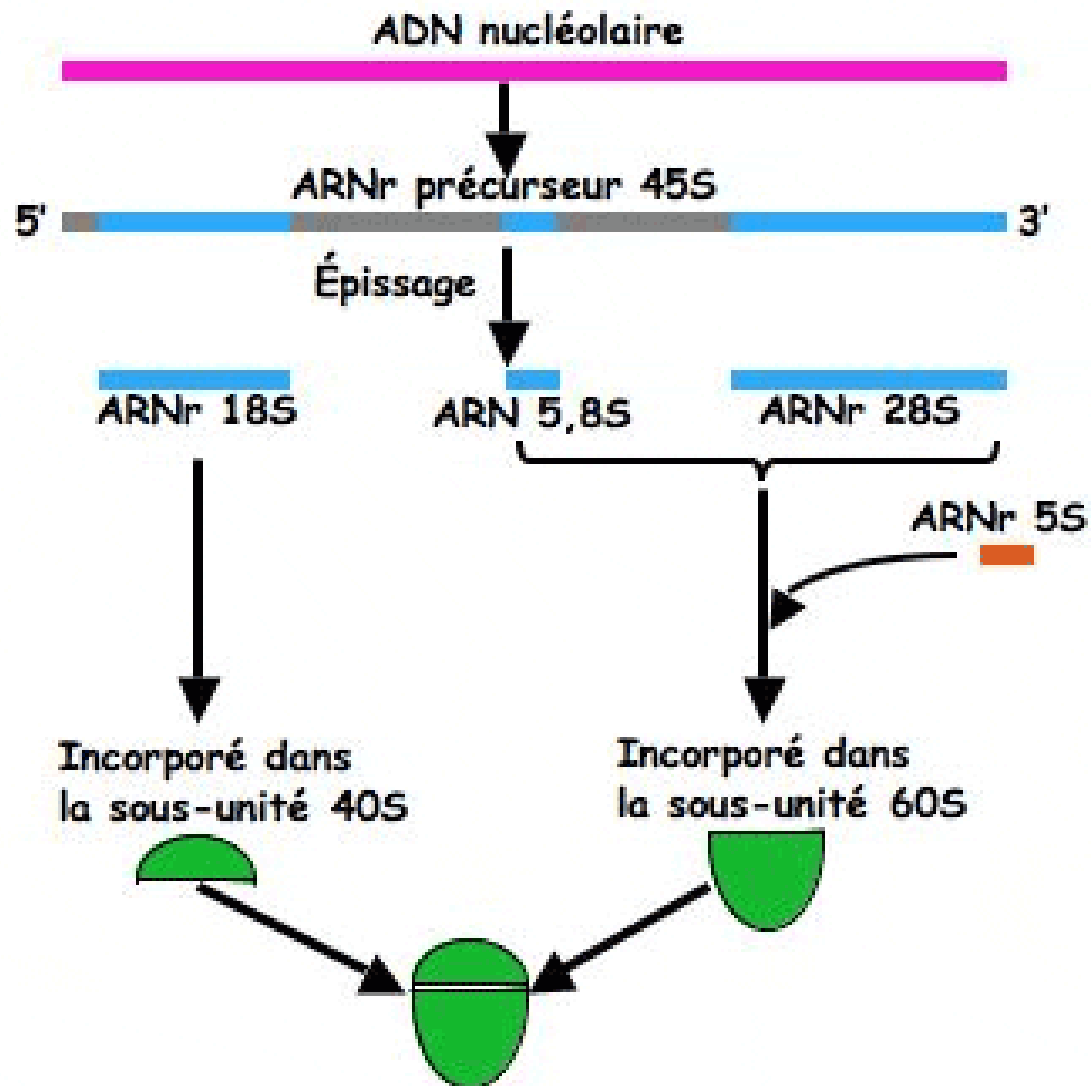


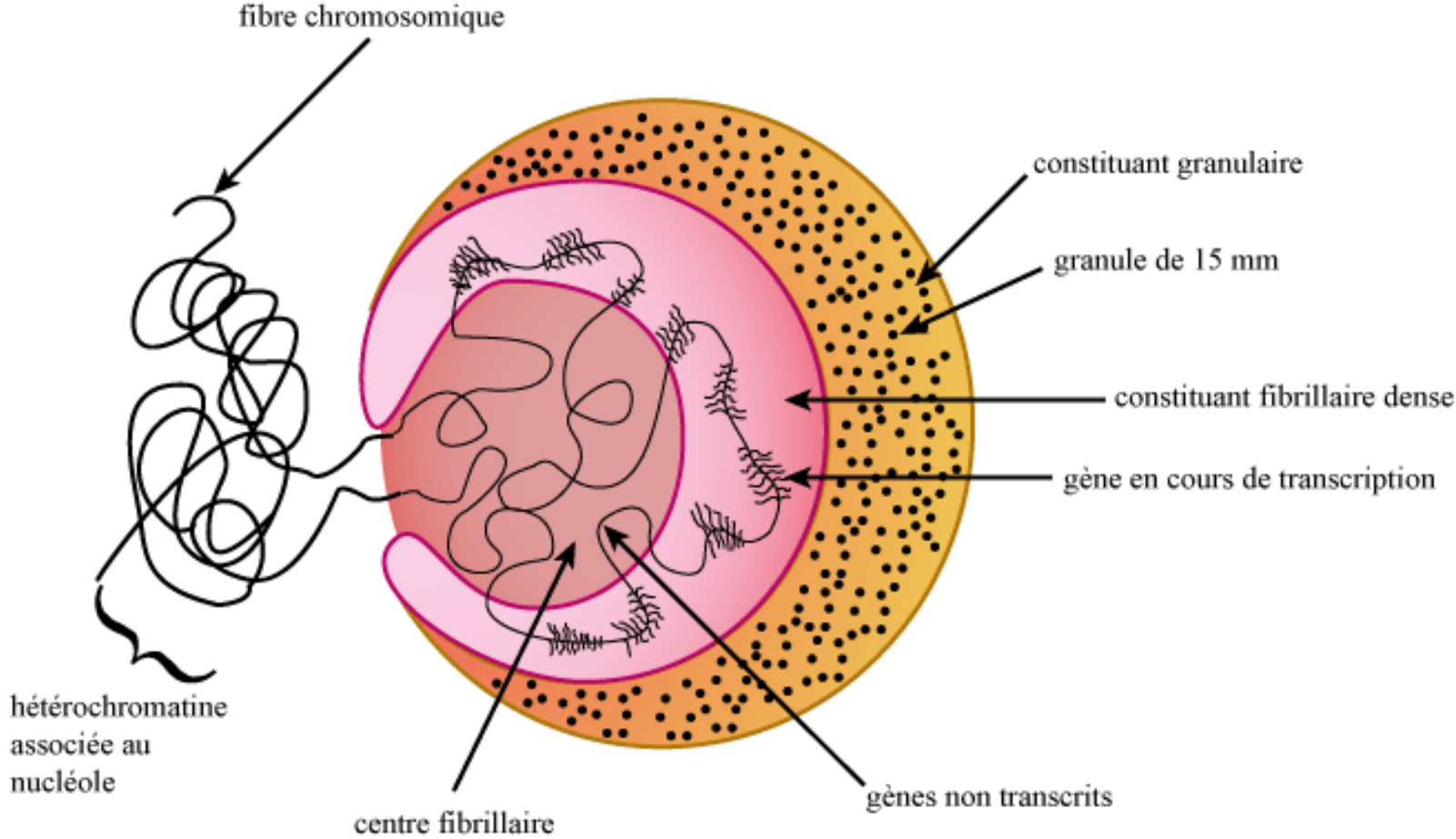


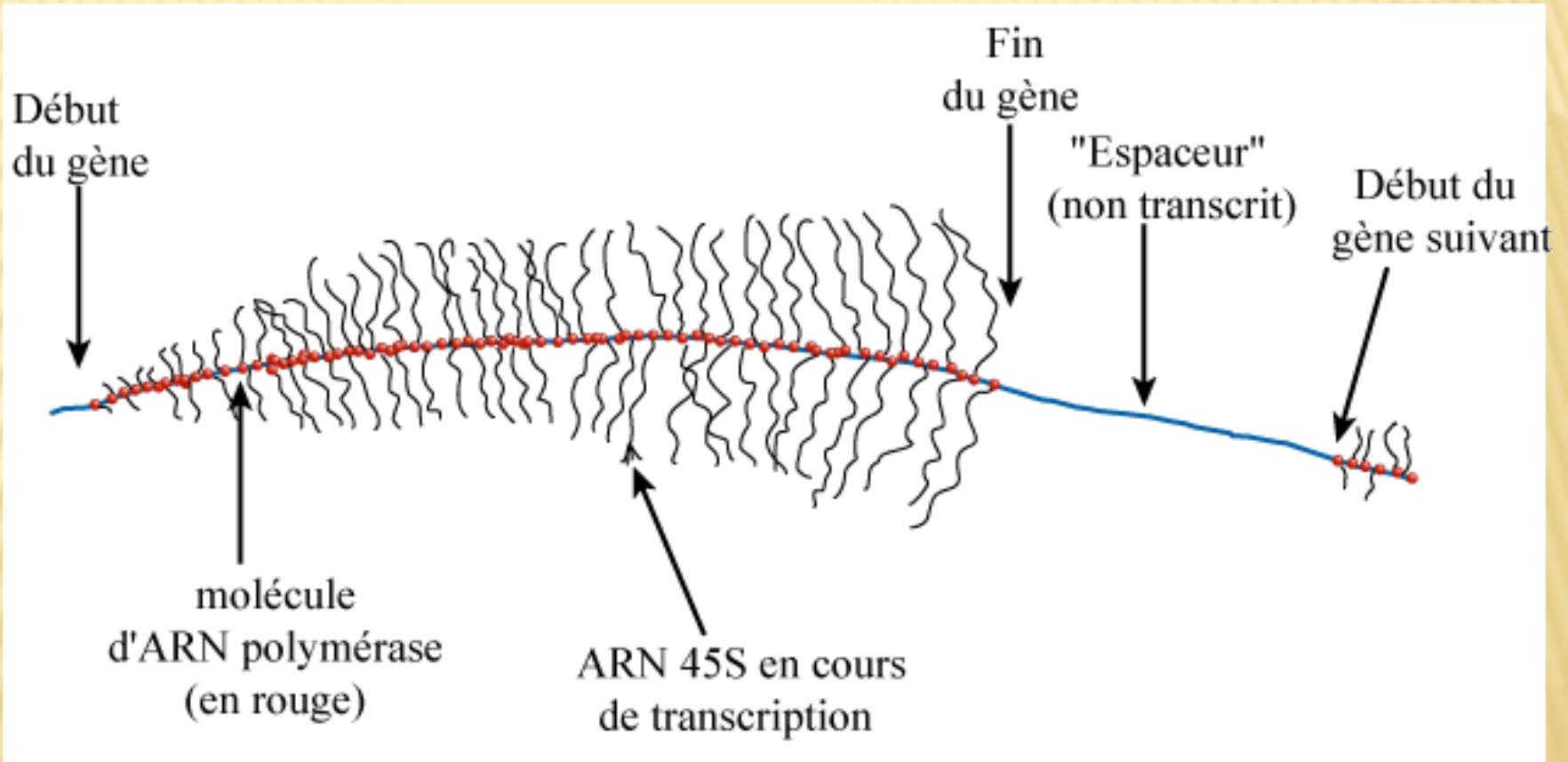


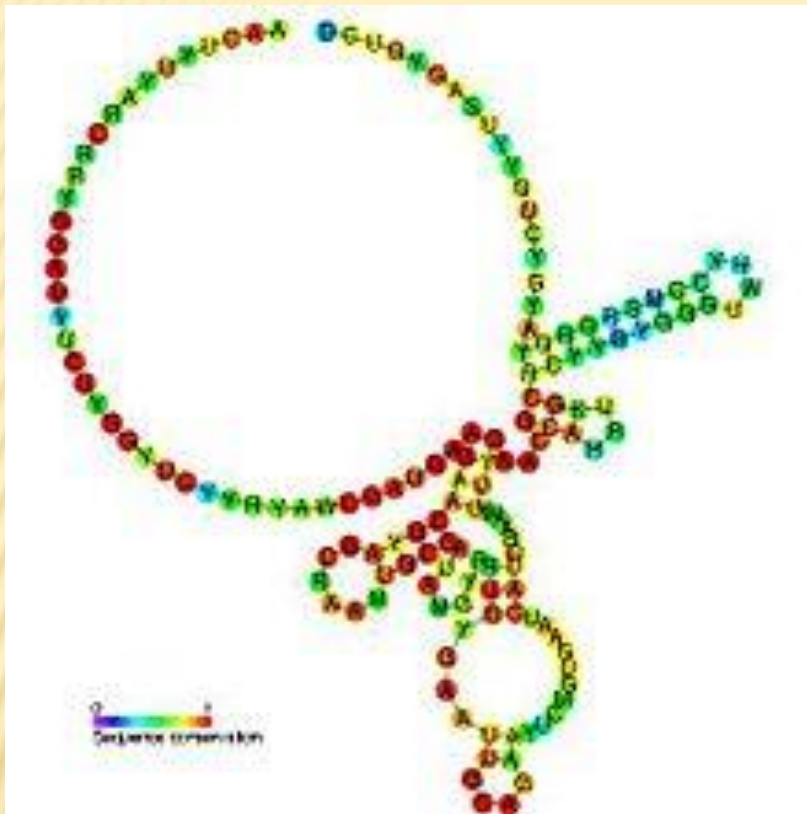
Épingle à cheveux au niveau de l'ARN

SYNTHÈSE DES ARN RIBOSOMAUX

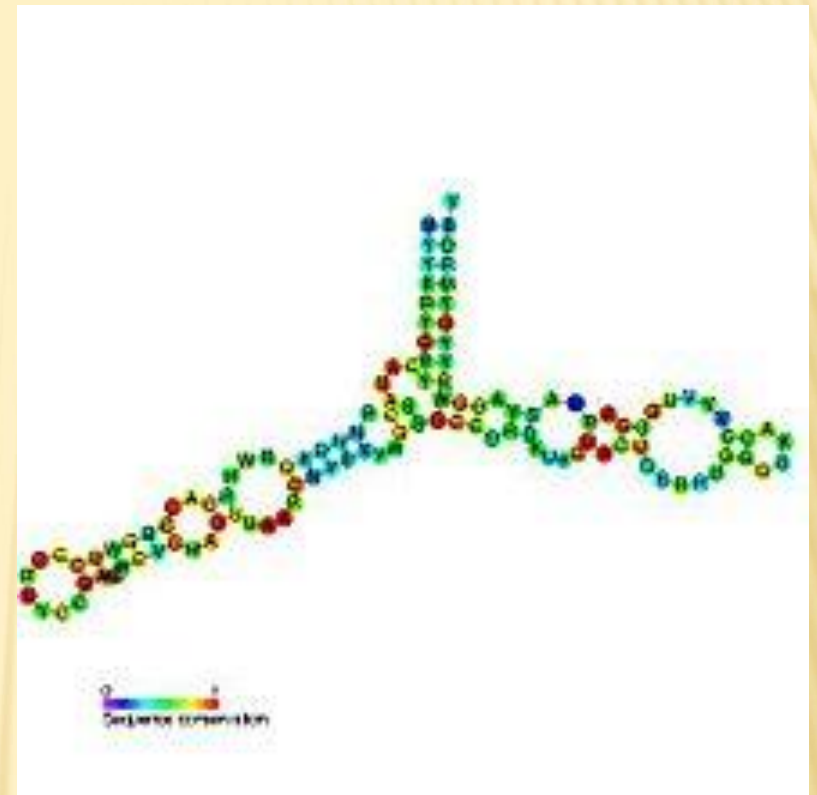




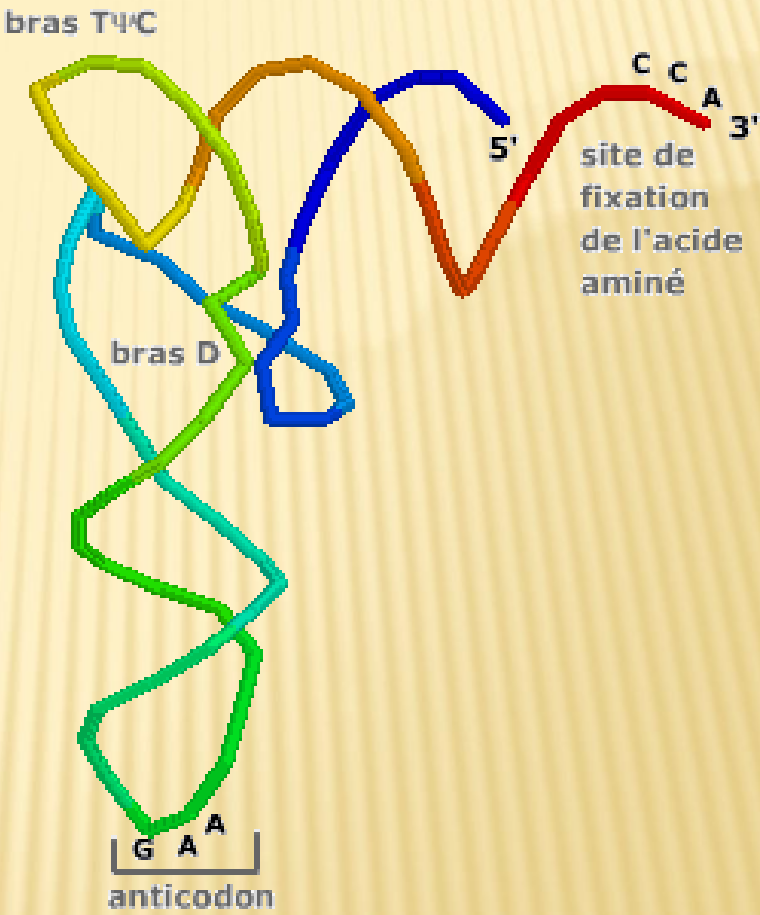
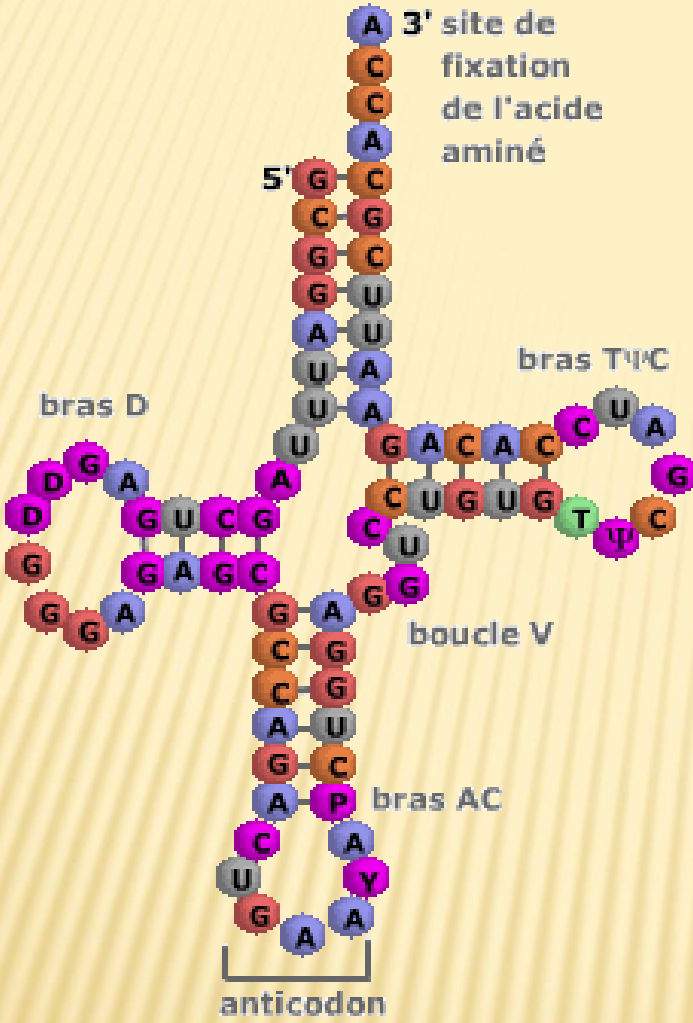




L'ARNr 5,8S.

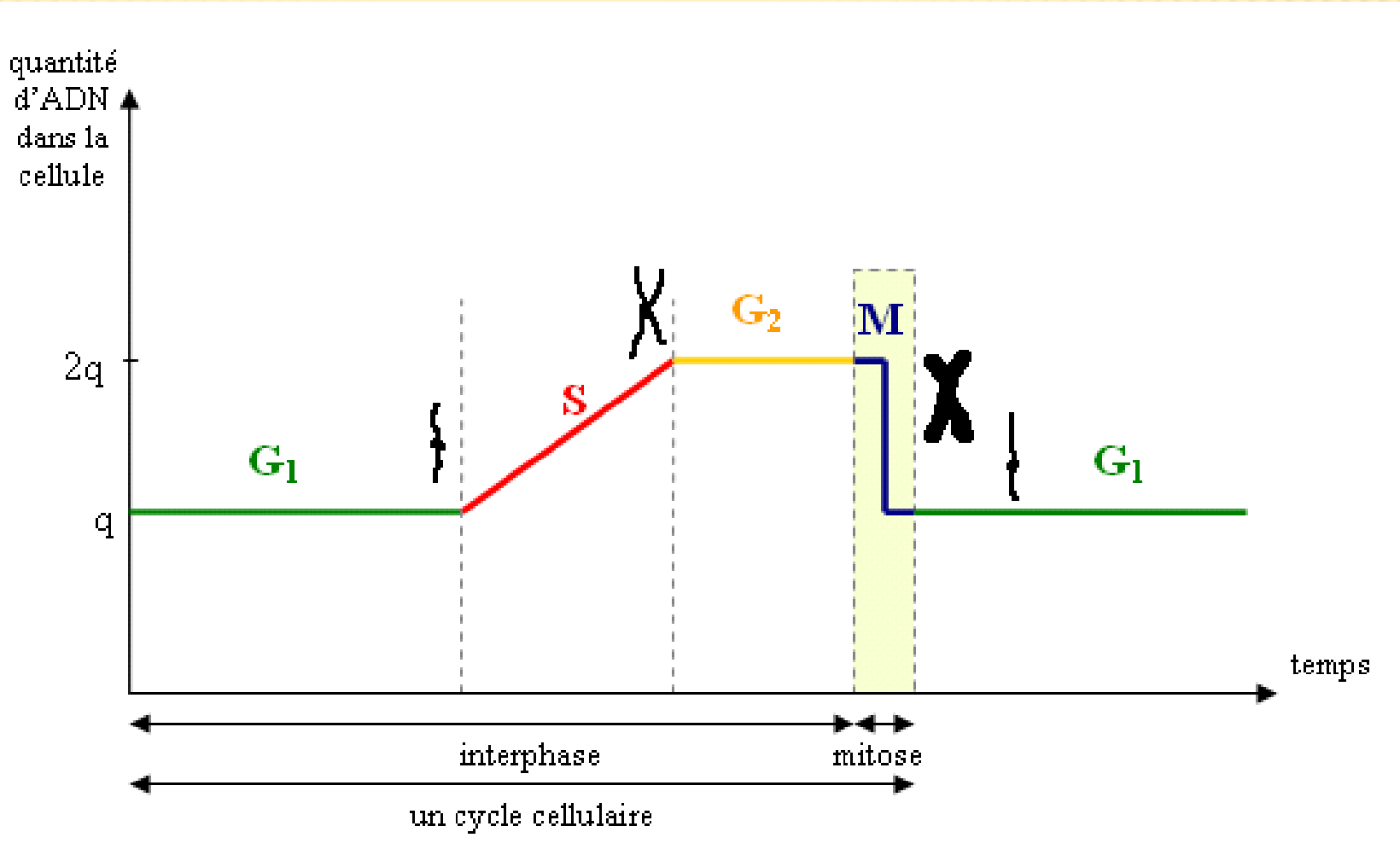


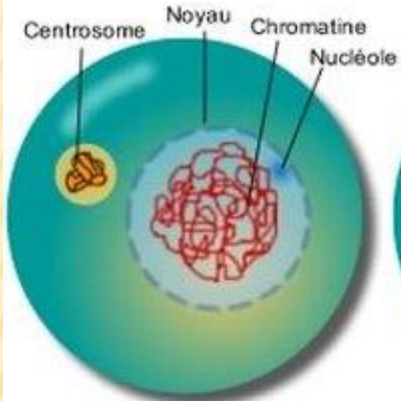
L'ARNr 5S



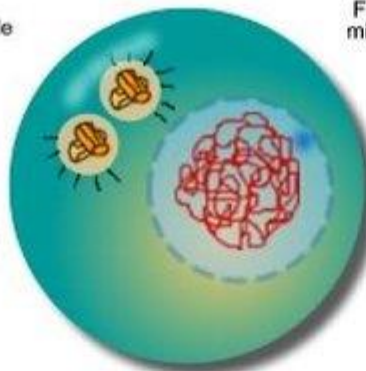
L'ARNt

LA REPLICATION DE L'ADN

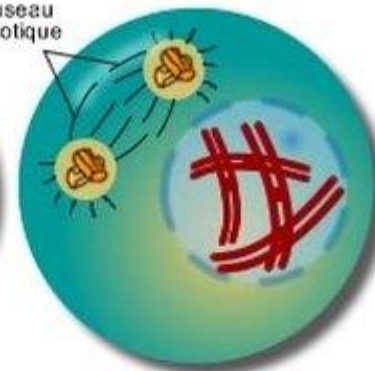




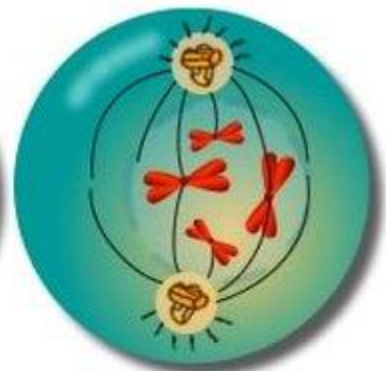
Interphase



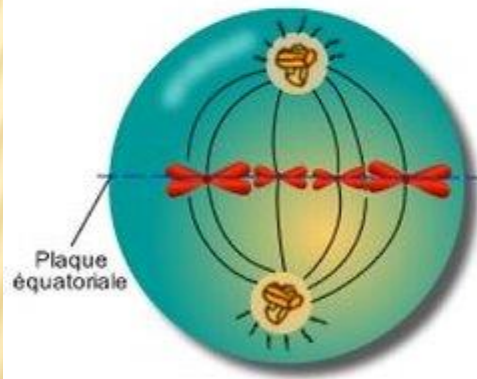
Fin de l'interphase



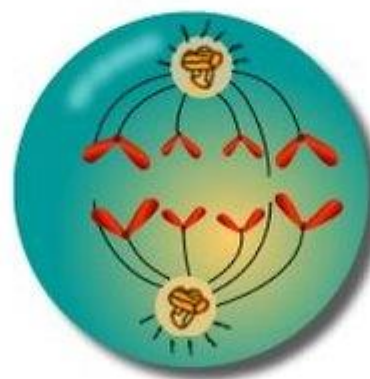
Prophase



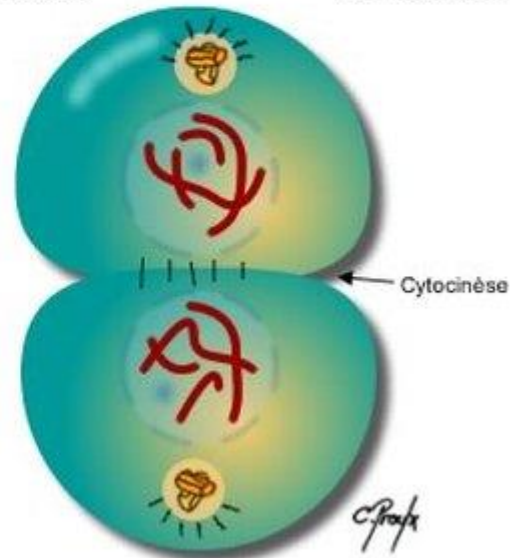
Prométaphase



Métaphase

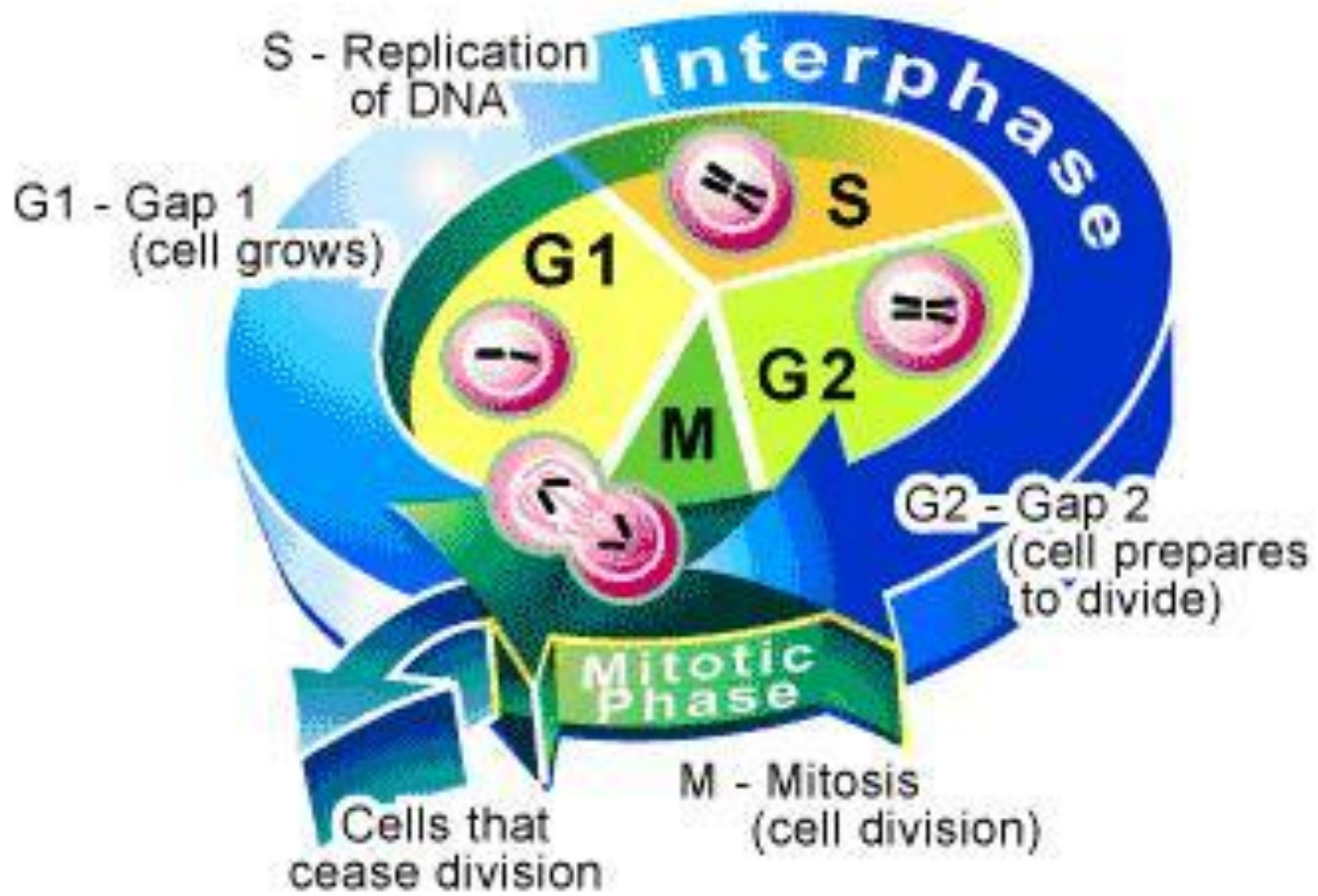


Anaphase

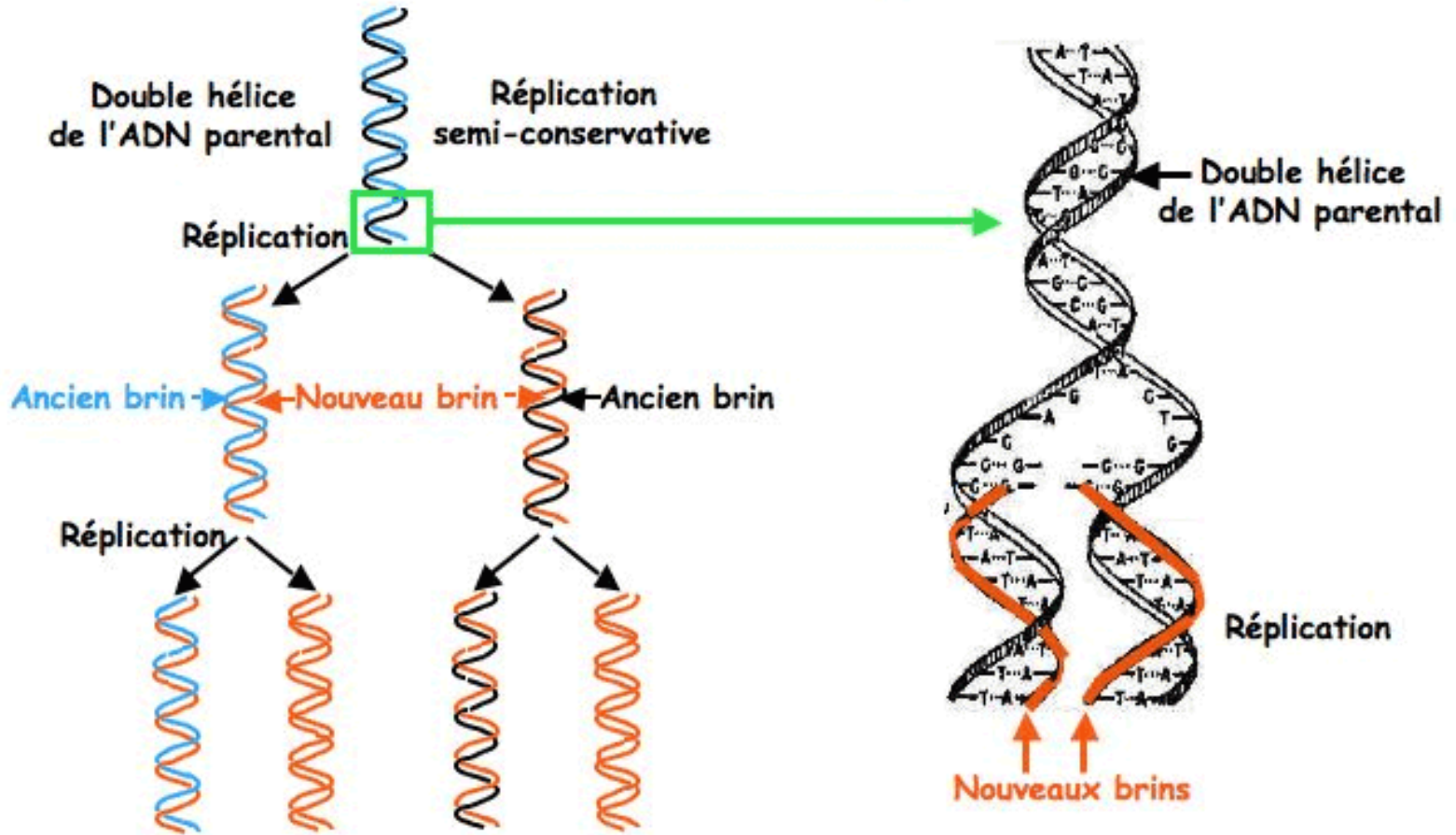


Télophase

C. Proulx

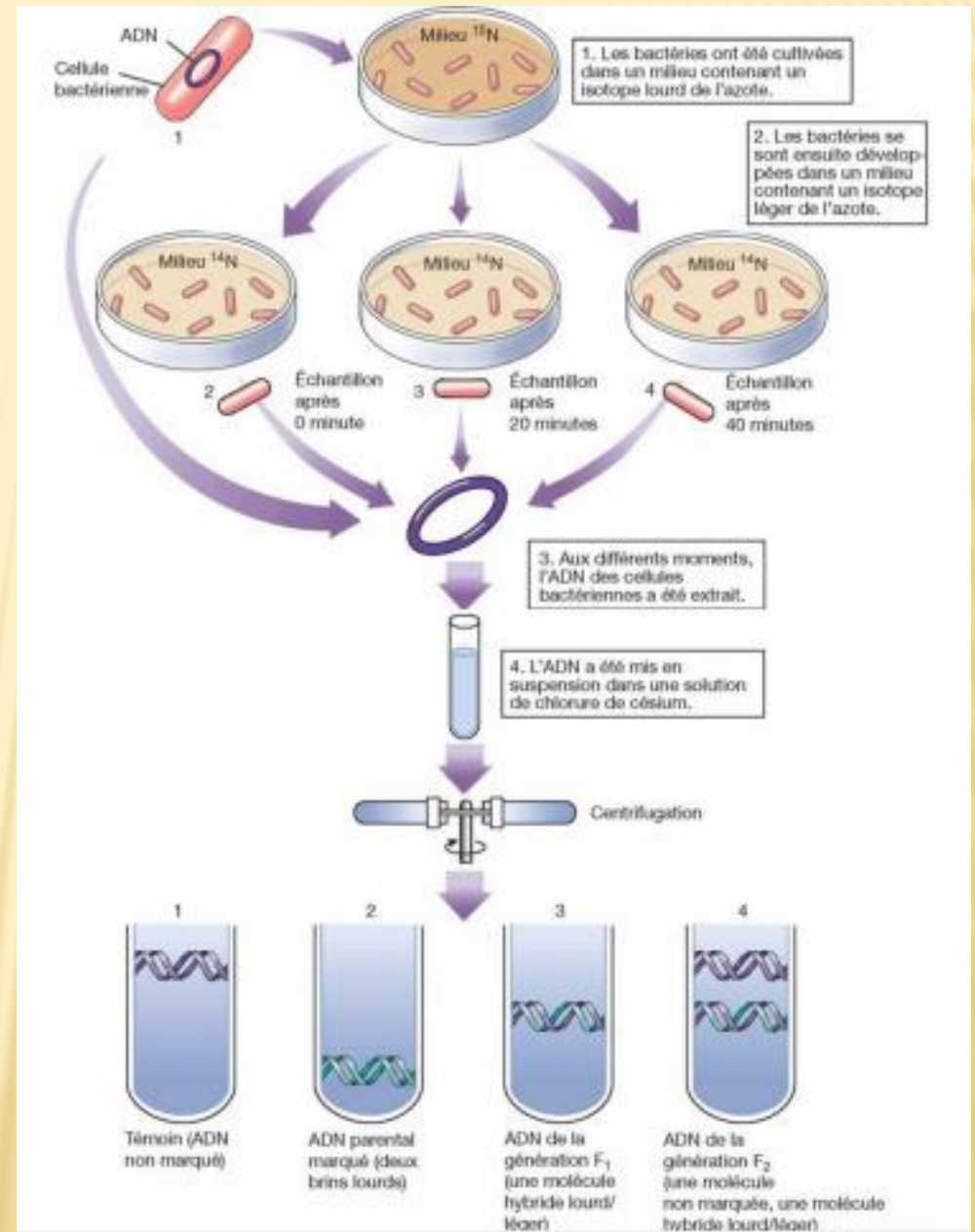


REPLICATION DE L'ADN



Réplication semi conservatrice de l'ADN

Expérience de Meselson-Stahl prouvant que la réplication est semi-conservative:

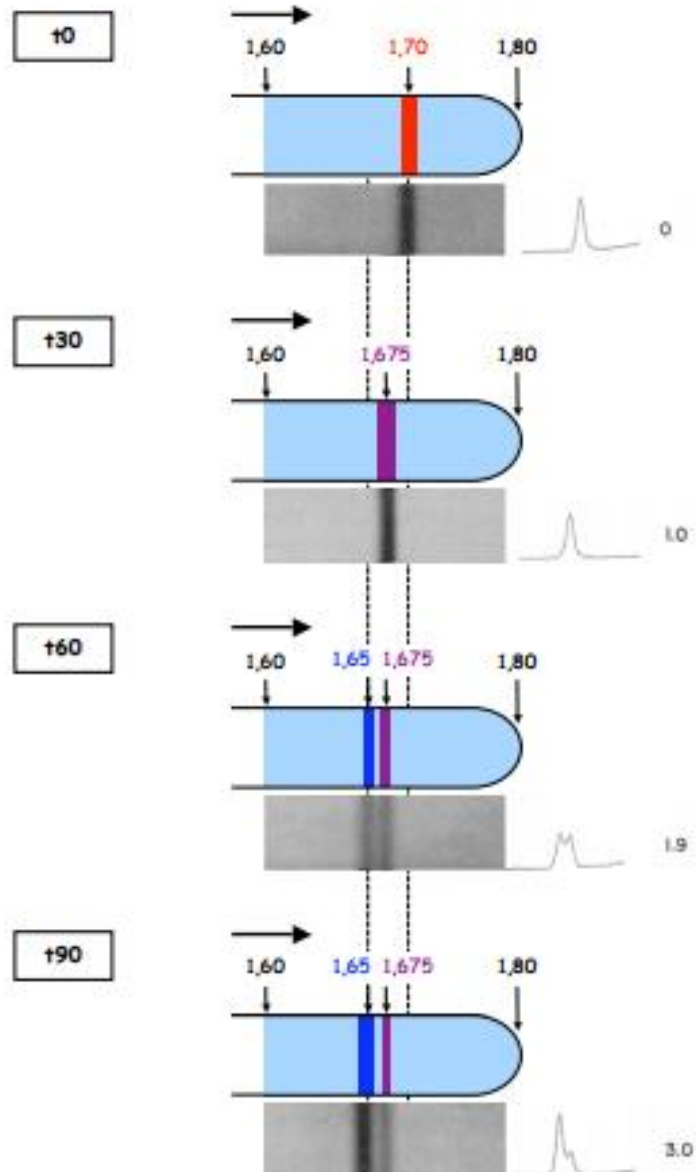


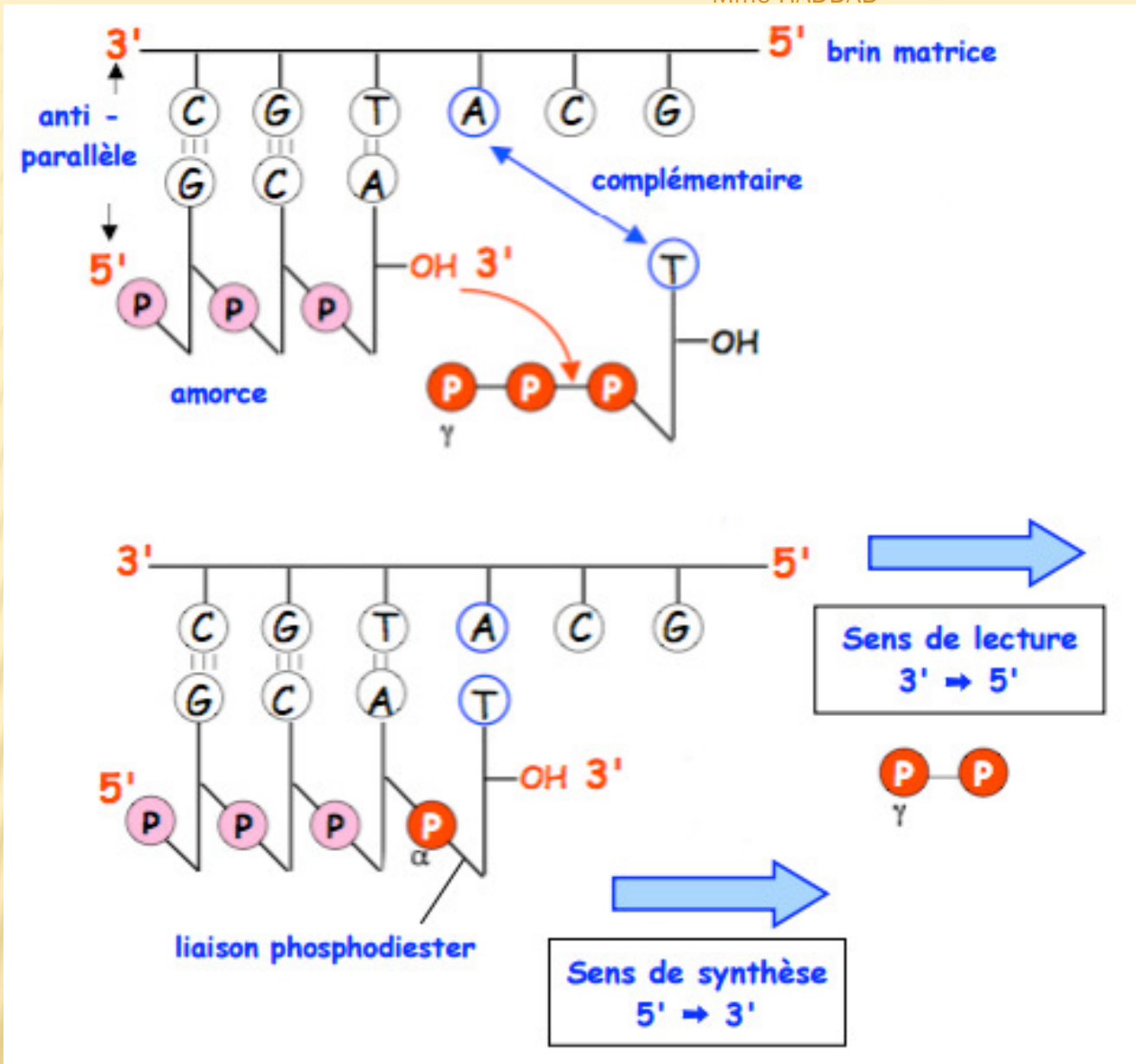
EXPERIENCE DE MESELSON ET STAHL (1958)

- 1 Culture de bactéries *E. coli* pendant 14 générations dans un milieu, en présence de $^{15}\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ (chlorure d'ammonium) dont l'azote est l'isotope lourd ^{15}N .
- 2 Extraction et purification de l'ADN, à partir d'un aliquot de la culture.
- 3 Analyse de l'ADN par ultracentrifugation dans un gradient de CsCl (chlorure de césium) à 45 000 rpm pendant 20h et visualisation sous rayonnement UV.
- 4 Transfert et synchronisation de la culture dans un milieu, en présence de $^{14}\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ dont l'azote est l'isotope léger ^{14}N = 10 de l'expérience
- 5 Prélèvement à intervalles réguliers (toutes les 30 mn, soit le temps de génération bactérienne dans ces conditions de culture) d'un aliquot de culture.
- 6 Extraction et purification de l'ADN
- 7 Analyse de l'ADN par ultracentrifugation dans un gradient de CsCl (chlorure de césium) à 45 000 rpm pendant 20h et visualisation sous rayonnement UV.

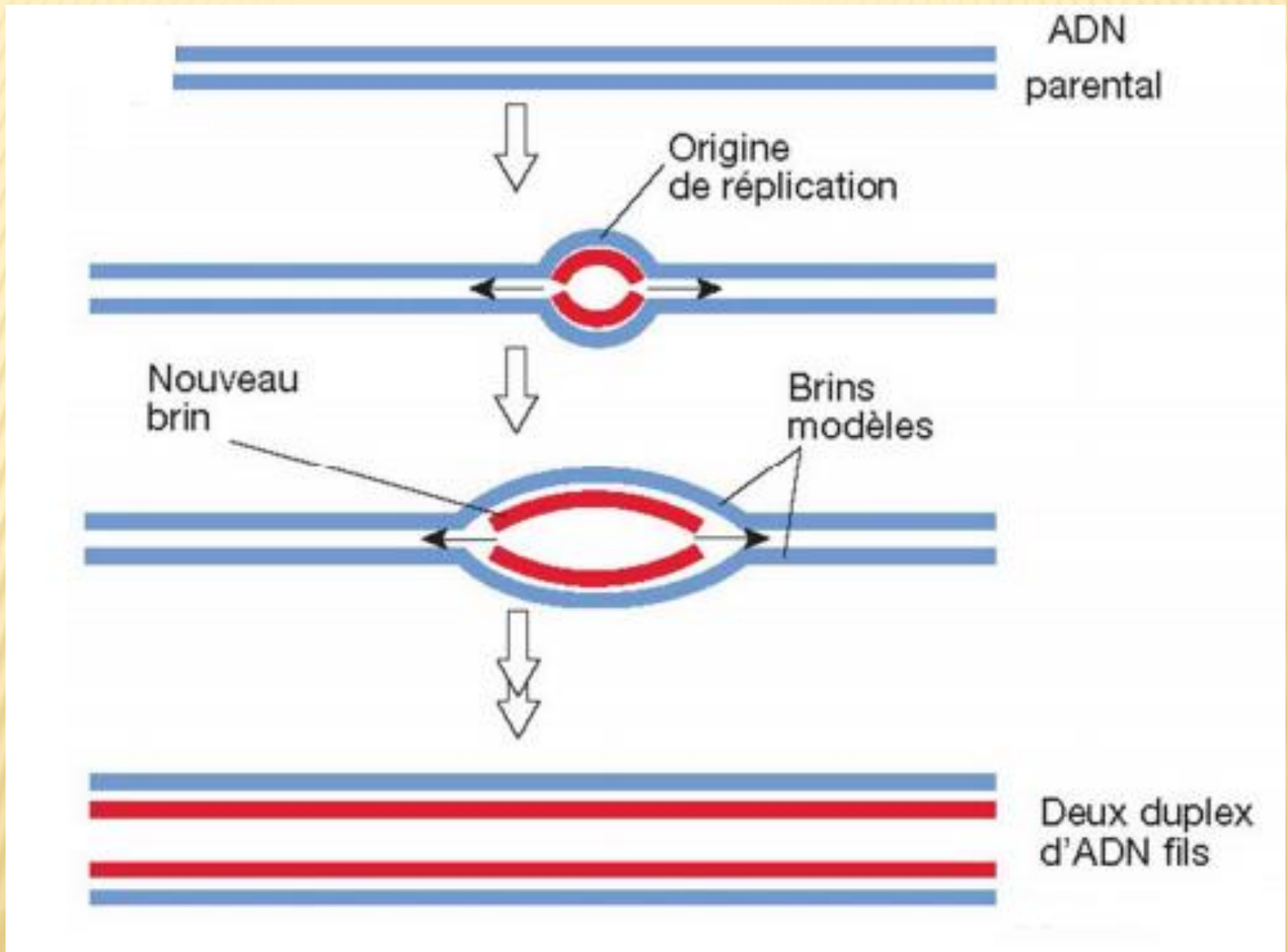
EXPERIENCE DE MESELSON ET STAHL (1958)

Résultats obtenus

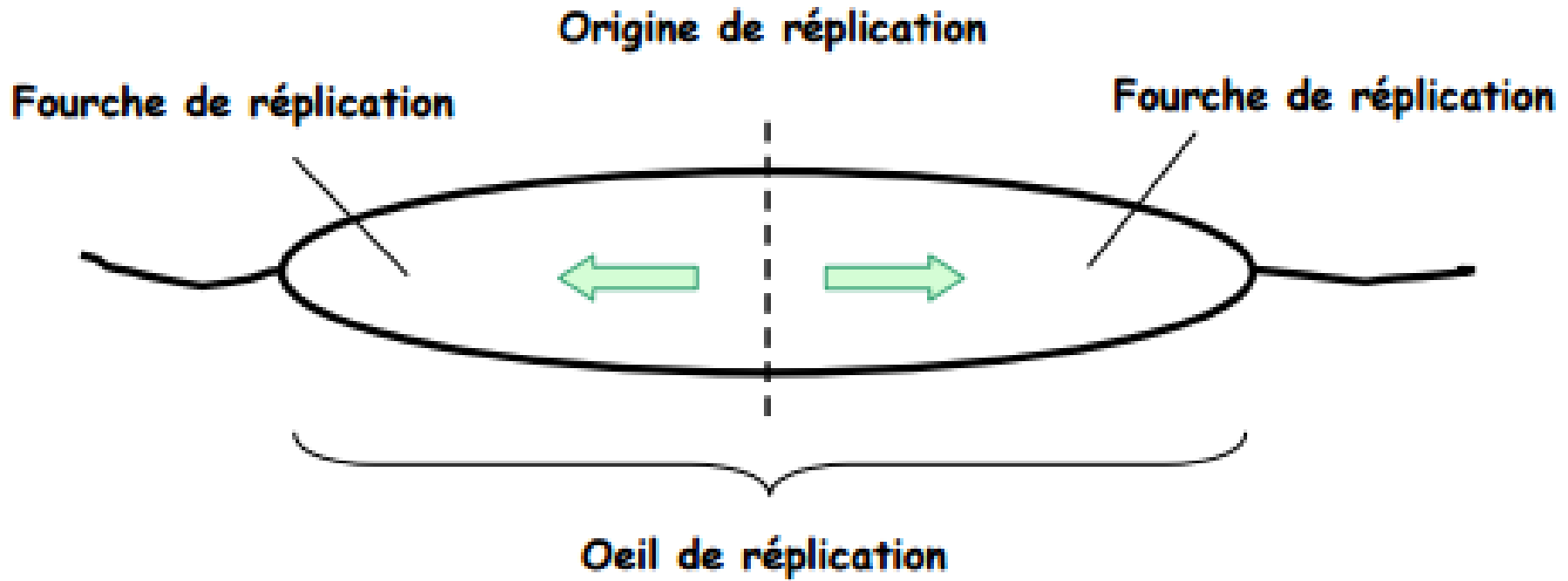


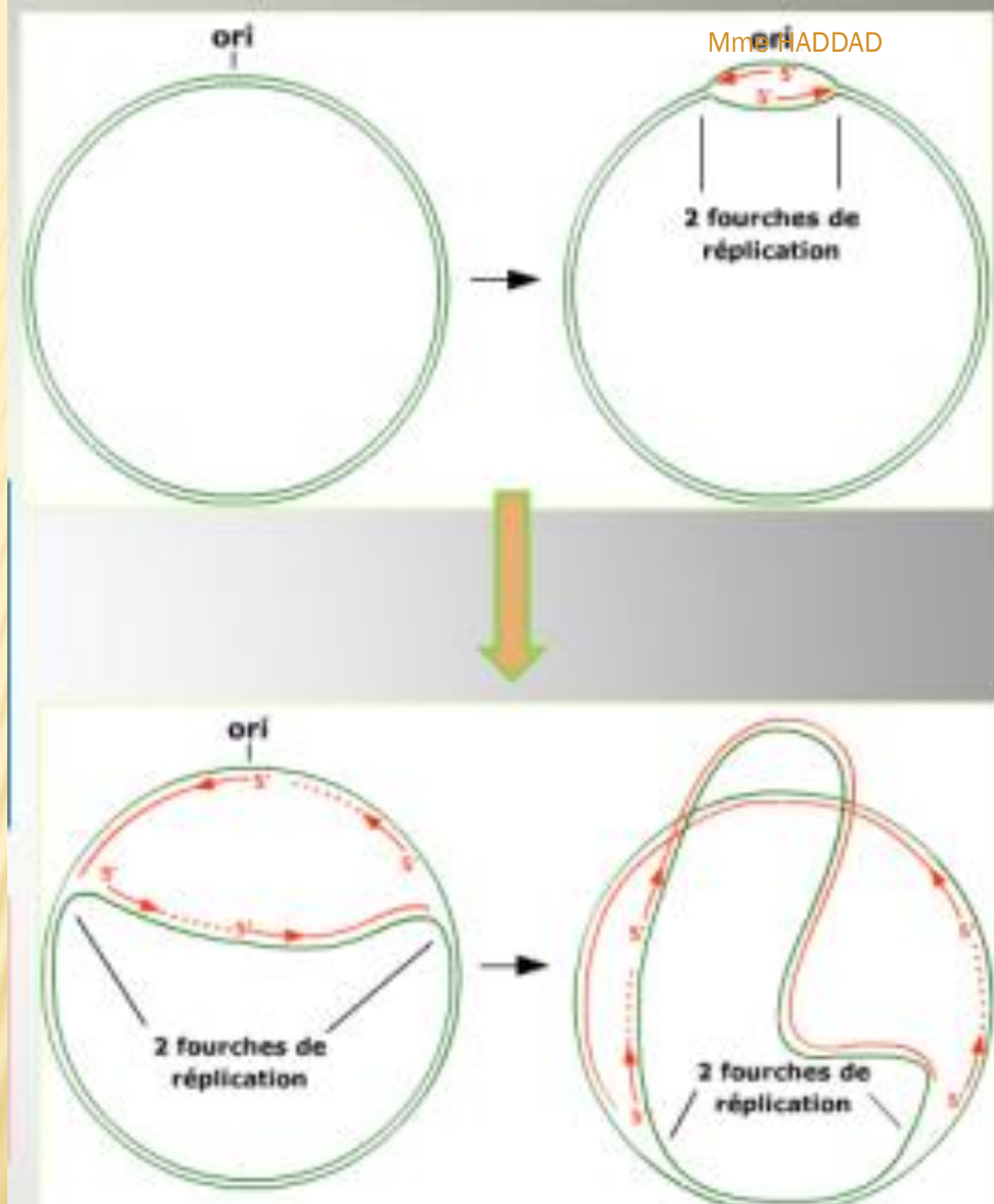


La réplication de l'ADN utilise des nucléotides tri phosphates



Réplication bidirectionnelle de l'ADN

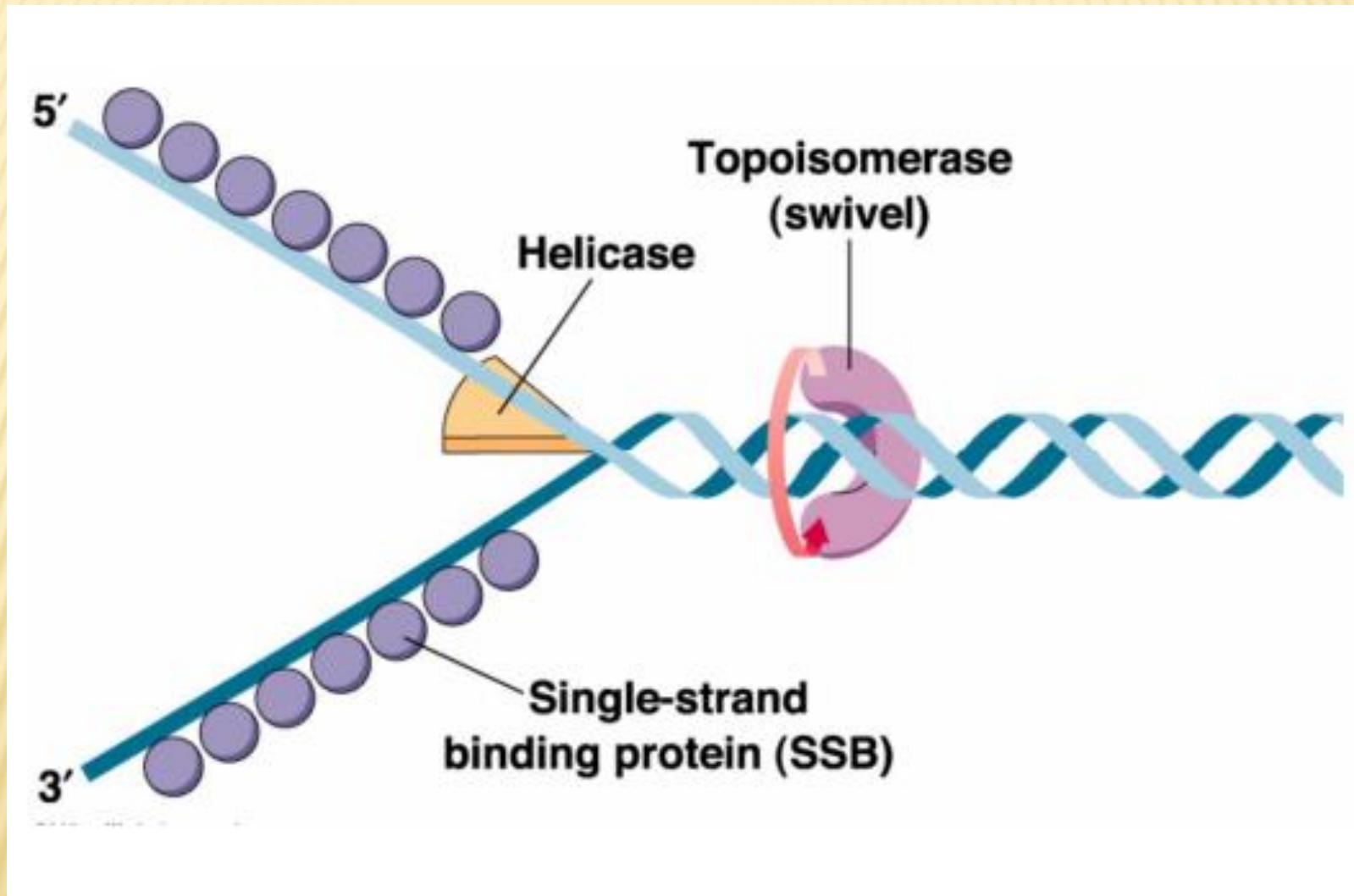




Réplication bidirectionnelle de l'ADN

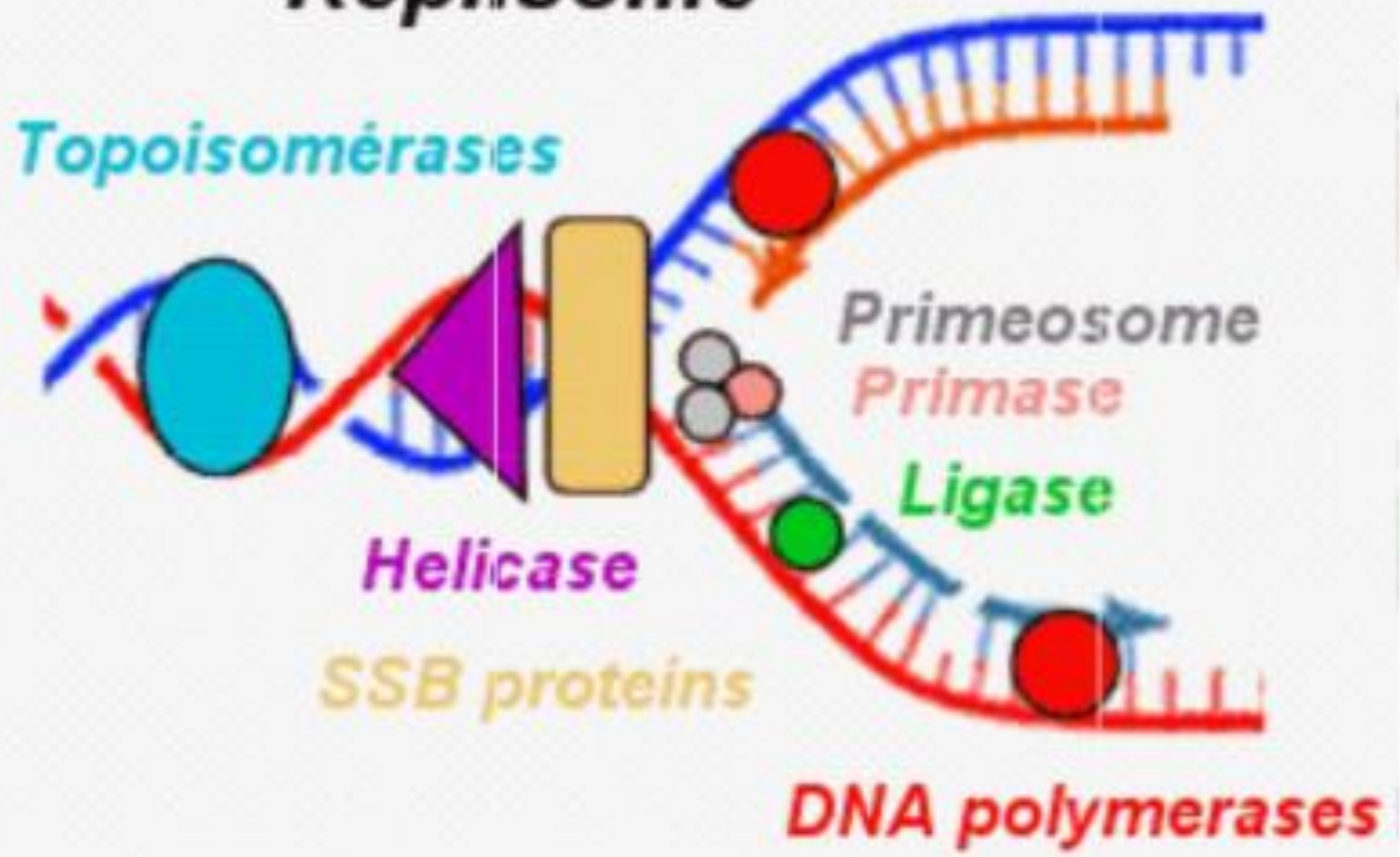
Enzymes de la réplication

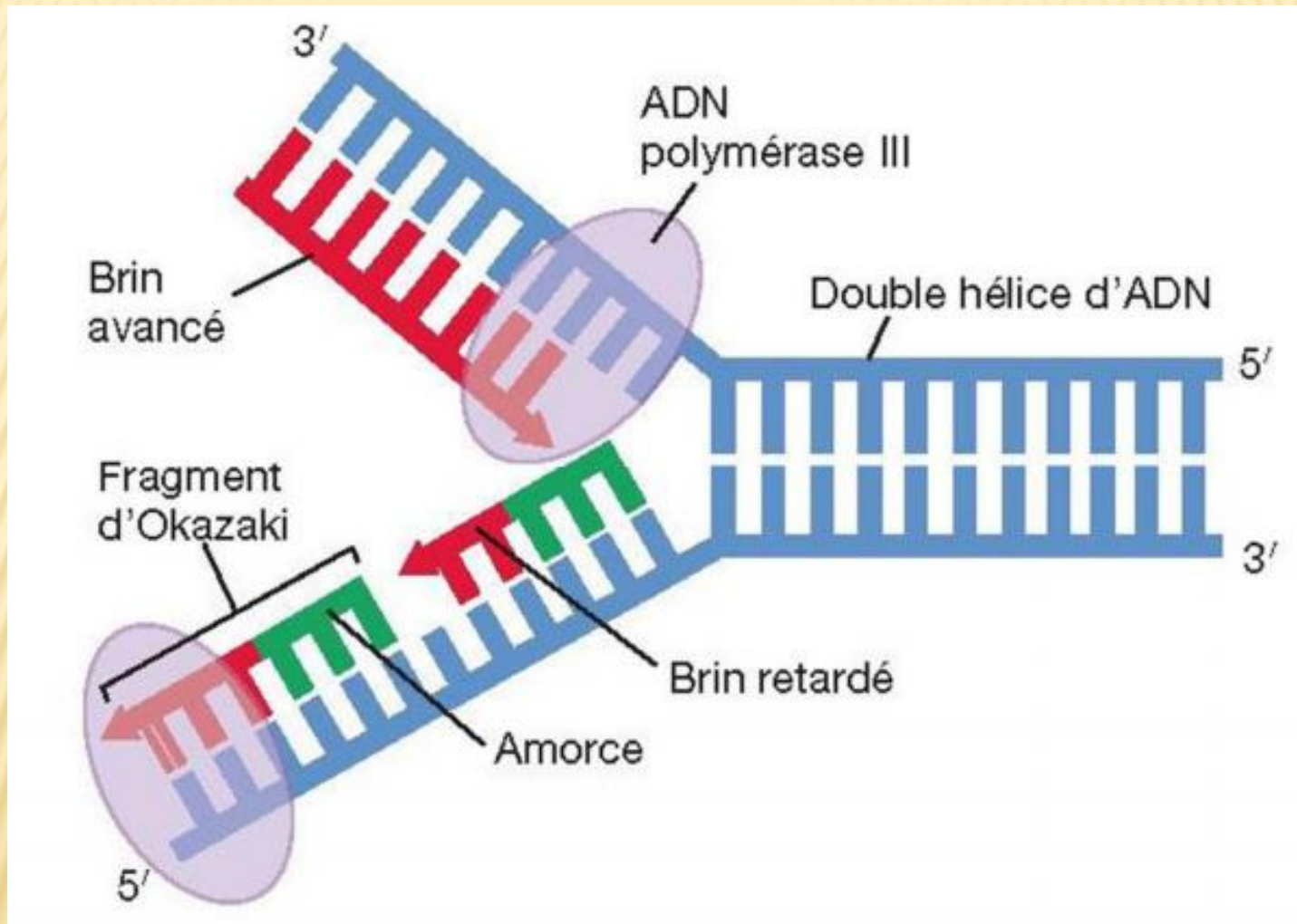
Enzyme	Fonction
ADN polymérase III (pol III)	Principales enzymes de polymérisation
ADN polymérase I (pol I)	Excise l'amorce ARN et remplit les trous
Hélicase (dnaB)	Déroule la double hélice à la fourche de réplication
Primase (dnaG)	Amorce les nouveaux brins d'ADN
Protéines se liant à l'origine de réplication (dnaA)	Facilite la fusion pour ouvrir le complexe
Protéines se liant à l'ADN simple brin (Ssb)	Empêche le réappariement des brins de l'hélice ouverte
ADN ligase (ligA, ligB)	Soude les coupures dans l'ADN
Gyrase	Réduit les torsades formées par la progression de la fourche et catalyse le superenroulement de l'ADN répliqué



Enzymes de la réplication

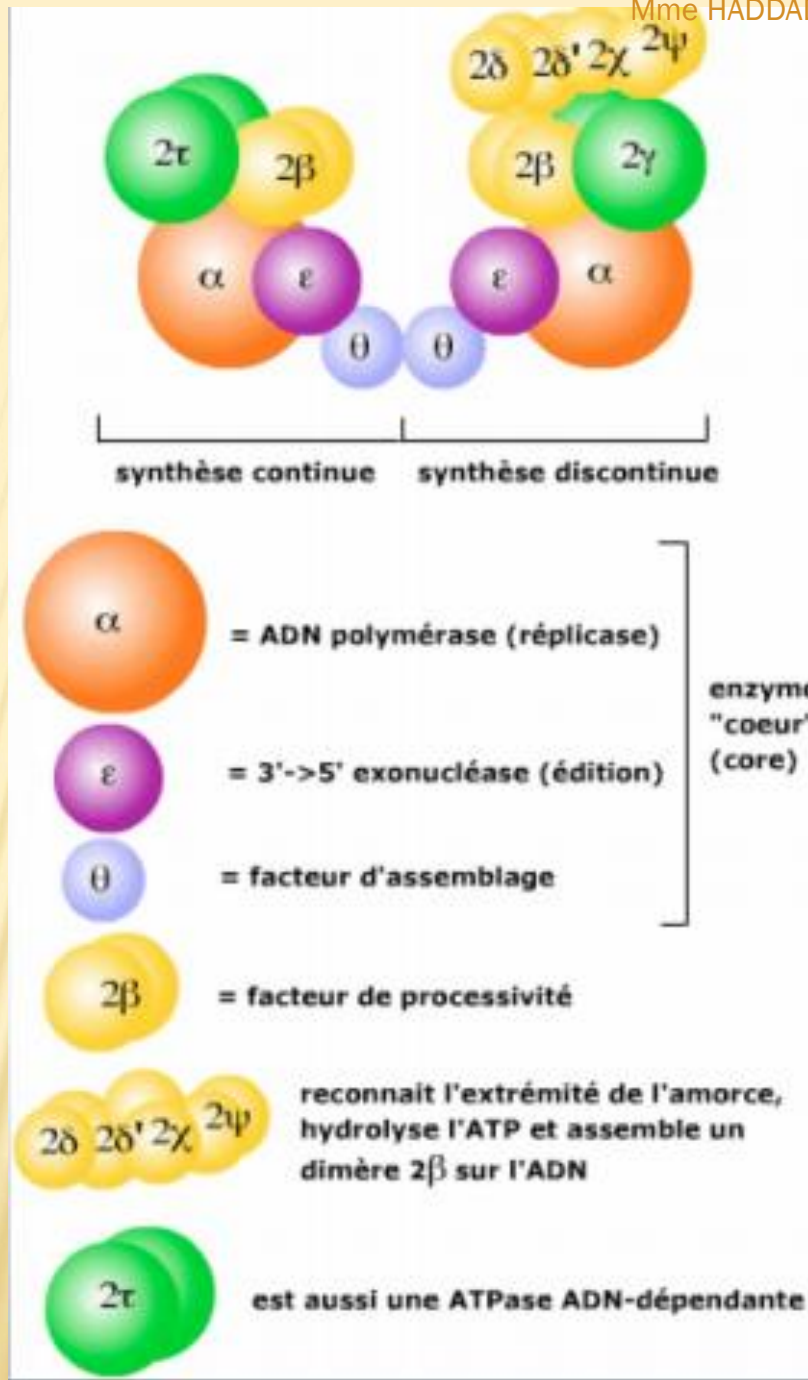
Replisome

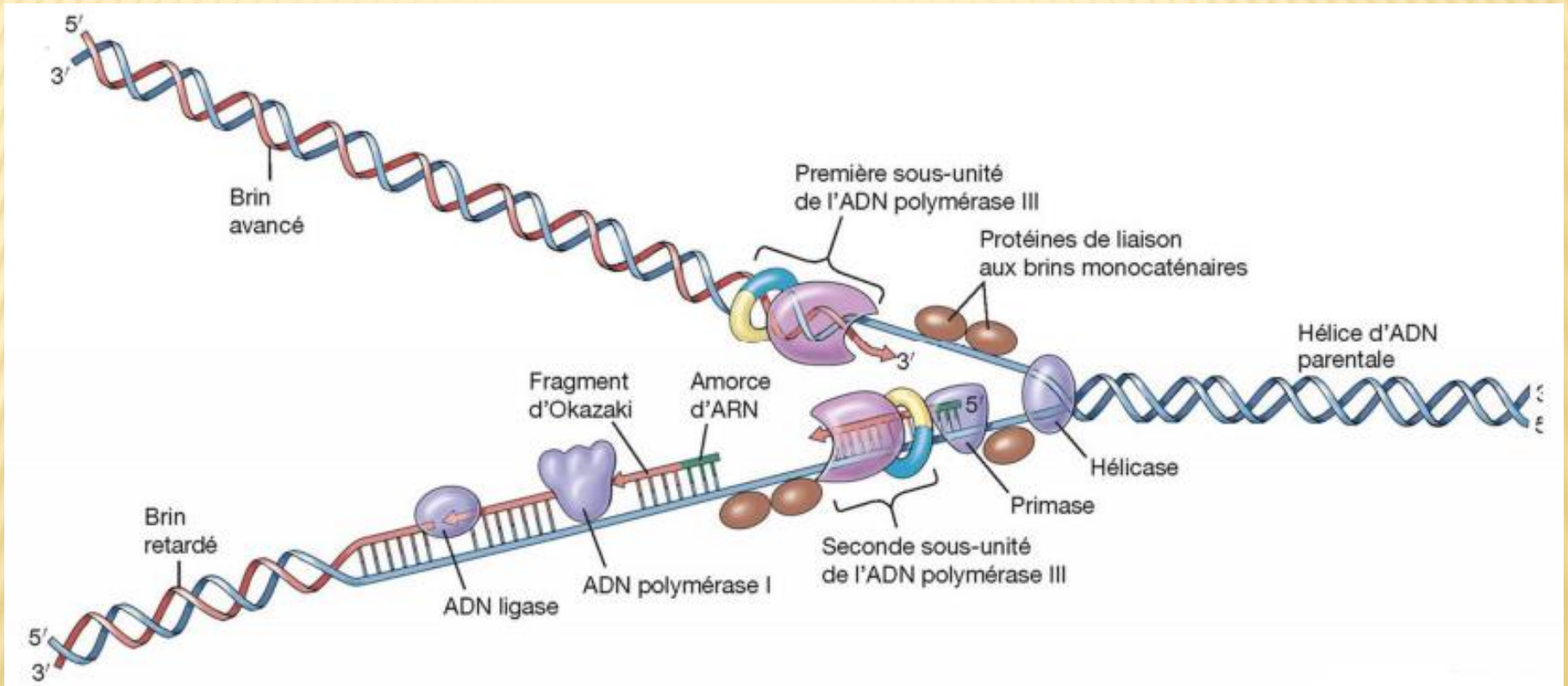


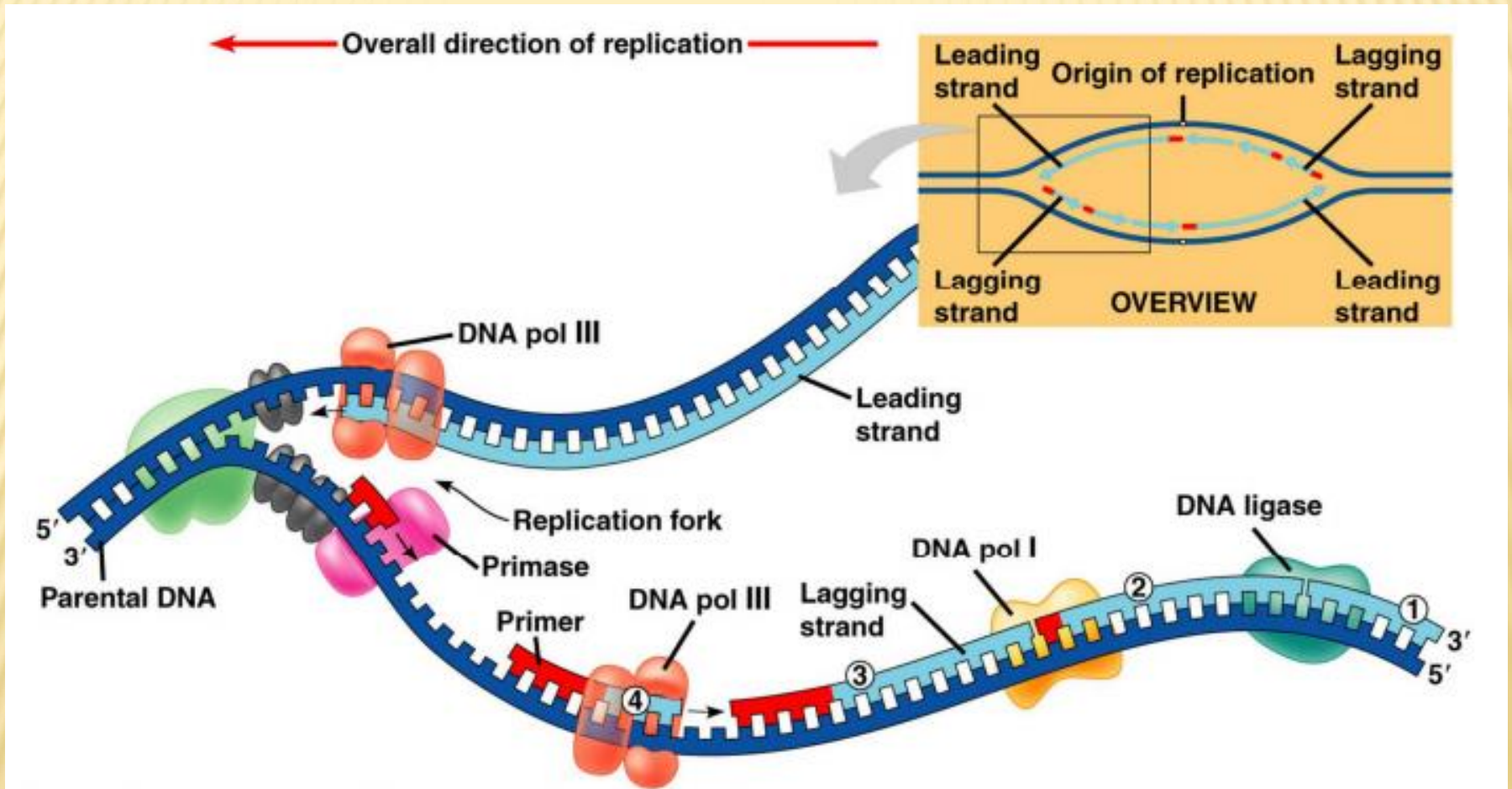


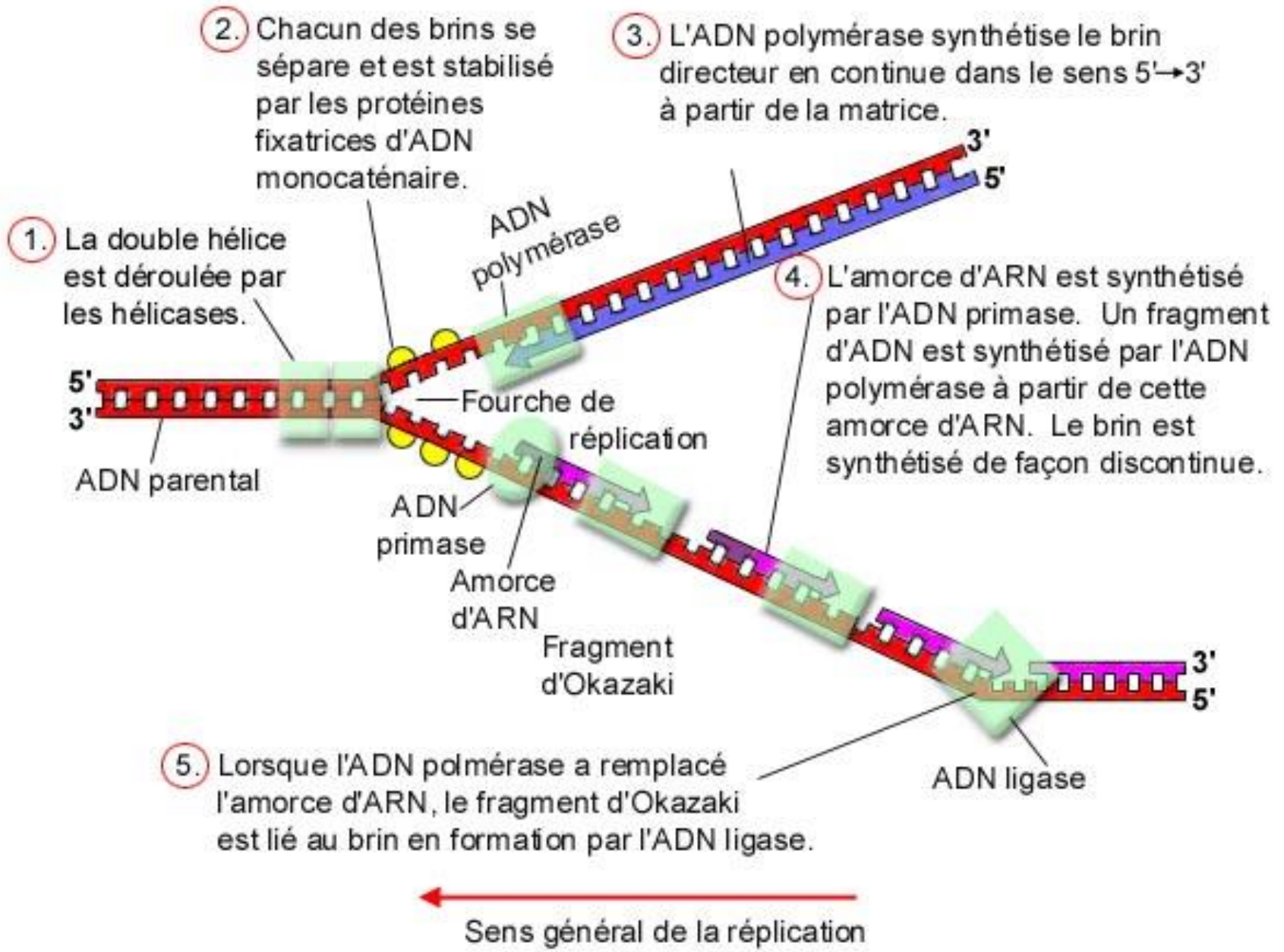
Réplication continue et discontinue

ADN pol III









Comparaison des différentes polymérases

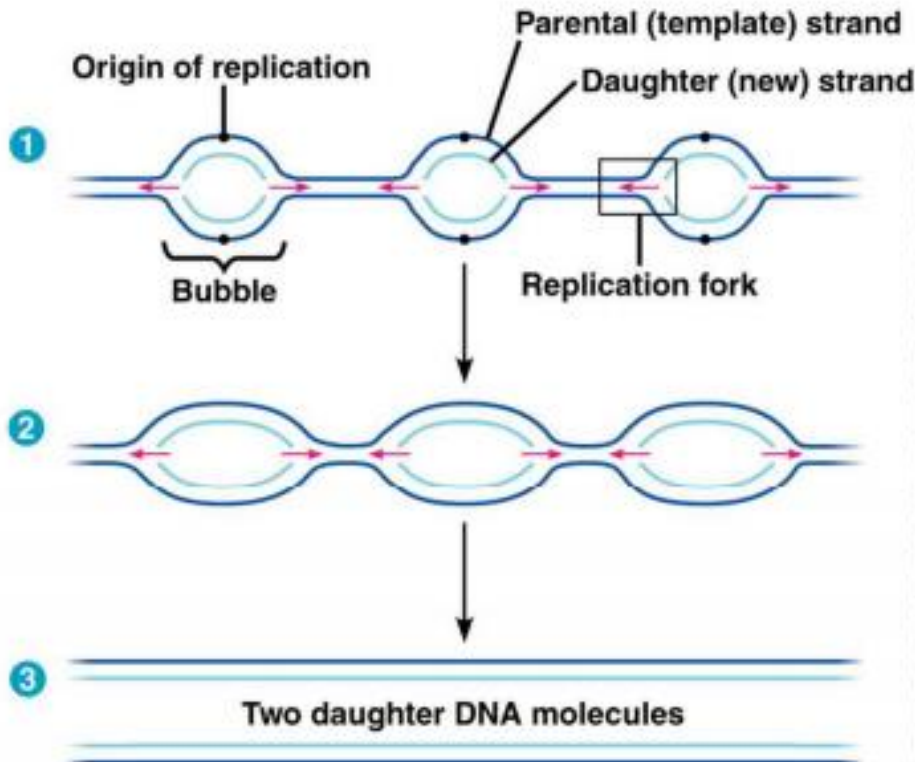
Fonction	Type I	Type III
Polymérase 5'→3'	+	+
Exonucléase 3'→5'	+	+
Exonucléase 5'→3'	+	-
Matrice amorce:		
Double brin	-	-
Simple brin + amorce	+	+
Double brin avec coupure	+	-
Activités		
Vitesse (Kpb/min)	0,67	100
Nombre (molécules/cellule)	400	10 à 20

ADN pol III rapides, peu nombreuses et moins versatiles au niveau de l'exonucléase

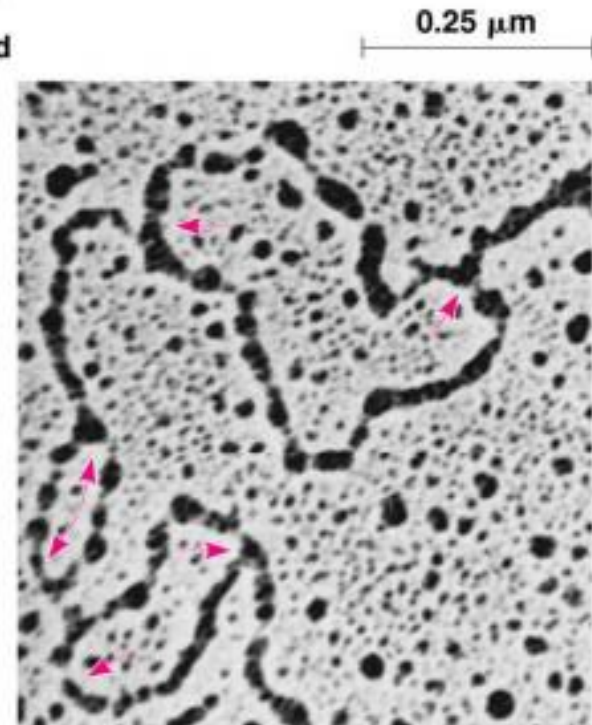


Réplication et mécanisme d'autocorrection

L'ADN pol I étant très présente mais lente et pouvant facilement exonucléer, elle assurerait donc un rôle de réparateur de l'ADN.



(a) In eukaryotes, DNA replication begins at many sites along the giant DNA molecule of each chromosome.



(b) In this micrograph, three replication bubbles are visible along the DNA of a cultured Chinese hamster cell (TEM).

Réplication chez les eucaryotes

The Biochemical Properties of Eukaryotic DNA Polymerases

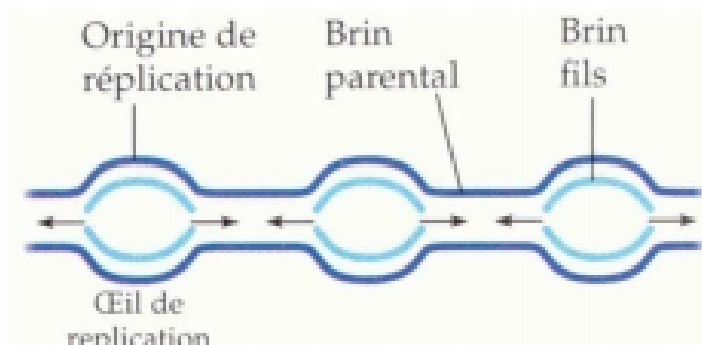
	α	δ	ϵ	β	γ
Mass (kDa)					
Native	>250	170	256	36-38	160-300
Catalytic core	165-180	125	215	36-38	125
Other subunits	70, 50, 60	48	55	None	35, 47
Location	Nucleus	Nucleus	Nucleus	Nucleus	Mitochondria
Associated functions					
3' \rightarrow 5' exonuclease	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Primase	Yes	No	No	No	No
Properties					
Processivity	Low	High	High	Low	High
Fidelity	High	High	High	Low	High
Replication	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Repair	No	?	Yes	Yes	No

Polymerase	Function	Exonuclease Activity
α	Synthesizes the RNA primer, initiations DNA synthesis and the lagging strand	None
β	Repair DNA	None
γ	Replicate mitochondrial DNA	3' to 5'
δ	Synthesizes the leading strand, filling DNA gaps after removal of primer	3' to 5'
ε	Repair DNA	3' to 5'

La vitesse de réplication de l'ADN:

- **homme: env. 50 nucléotides/seconde**
- **procaryotes: env. 500 nucléotides/seconde.**

- **cellules eucaryotes amplifient la vitesse de réplication en faisant apparaître plusieurs oeils de réplication sur la même molécule**



Les télomères comportent des séquences répétitives d'ADN, qui assurent une protection des terminaisons chromosomiques. Ils évitent que le chromosome ne s'effiloche et que son extrémité ne soit considérée comme une rupture du double brin d'ADN, ce qui pourrait conduire à des soudures de chromosomes par fusion de leurs télomères respectifs.

Dans tous les organismes étudiés, le brin riche en guanines (G-riche), correspondant à l'extrémité 3', est plus long que le brin complémentaire riche en cytosines (C-riche), créant ainsi une extension simple brin en 3' du chromosome

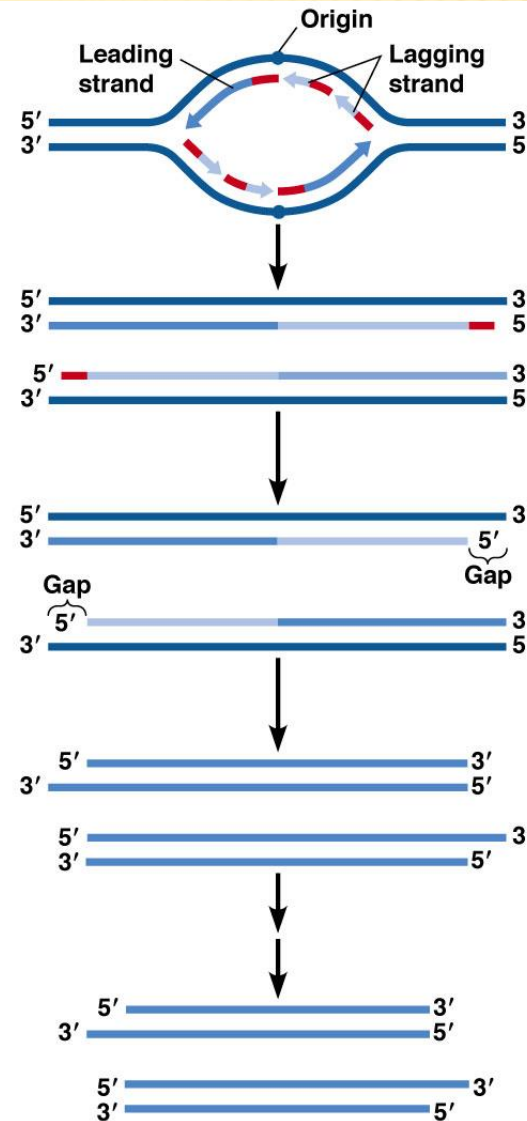
L'extension simple brin serait essentielle pour assurer la fonction de capuchon protecteur des télomères au niveau des chromosomes et, par conséquent, de l'ensemble du génome

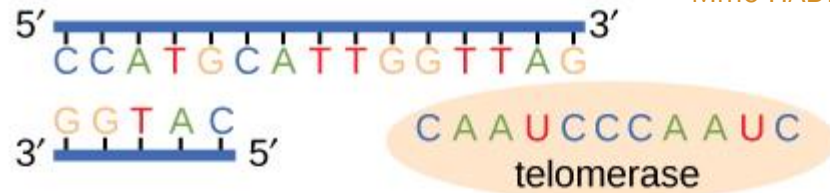
1 DNA replication is initiated at the origin; the replication bubble grows as the two replication forks move in opposite directions.

2 Finally only one primer (red) remains on each daughter DNA molecule.

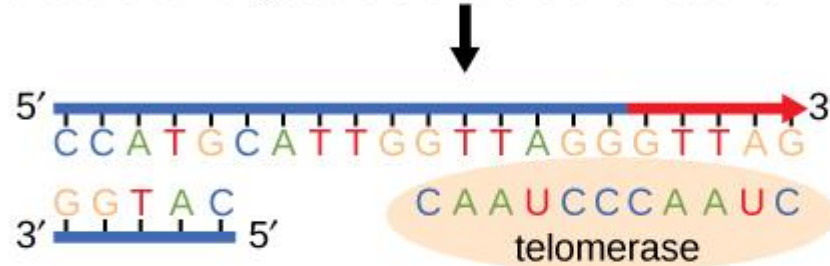
3 The last primers are removed by a 5' → 3' exonuclease, but no DNA polymerase can fill the resulting gaps because there is no 3' OH available to which a nucleotide can be added.

4 Each round of replication generates shorter and shorter DNA molecules.

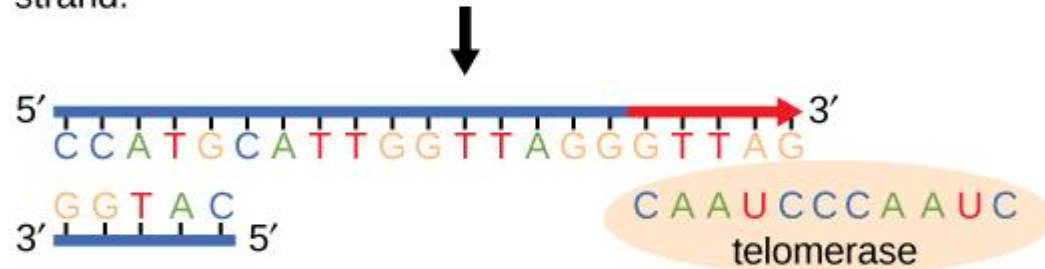




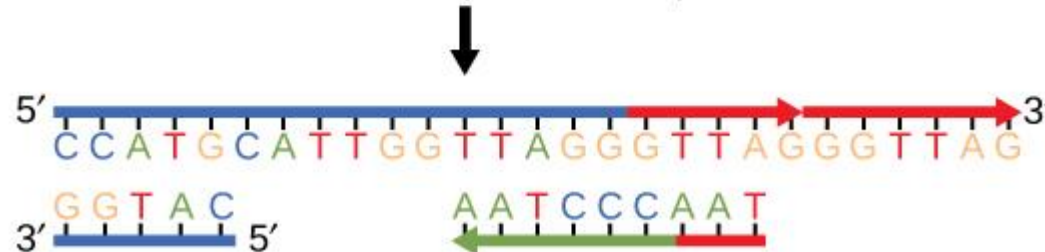
Telomerase has an associated RNA that complements the 3' overhang at the end of the chromosome.



The RNA template is used to synthesize the complementary strand.



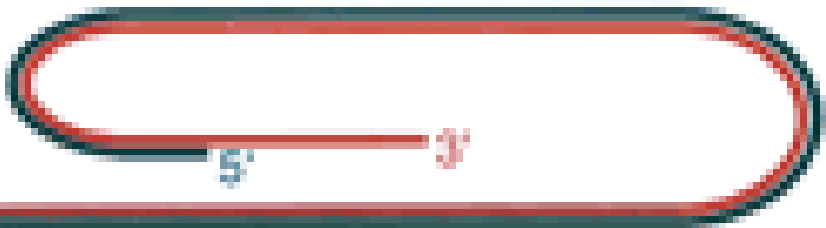
Telomerase shifts, and the process is repeated.



Primase and DNA polymerase synthesize the complementary strand.



folding



strand invasion

