Department of Science Grande Prairie Regional College

Biochemistry 3300

Nucleic Acid Chemistry & Molecular Biology

Course Outline 2006-2007

<u>Instructor</u>

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Course Description: Th

This course is intended to provide students with a comprehensive introduction to the biochemistry of nucleic acids. It covers the structure and properties of nucleotides and nucleic acids; DNA-based information technologies; genes and chromosome structure; molecular mechanisms in DNA replication, repair and recombination; RNA metabolism; protein synthesis and targeting; the regulation of gene expression.

Pre-requisites: BC 2000, CH 1020 and CH 2630

Notes:

1. Students with grades of less than B- in pre-requisite courses require consent

of the department.

2. This course may not be taken for credit if credit has already been obtained

in BC 2030 or BC 2050.

Transferability: Biochemistry 330 – University of Alberta

Text-book: Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (4th edition)

David Nelson & Michael Cox W.H. Freeman and Co. (2005)

Requirements: Since participation in lectures and completion of assignments are essential to

achieving success in this course, regular attendance at classes is highly

recommended. Those who chose not to attend must assume whatever risks are involved. In this regard, your attention is directed to the Academic Guidelines

of Grande Prairie Regional College.

Evaluation: Mid-term Exam I 30%

Mid-term Exam II 30% Final Exam 40%

Mid-term Exam I will test knowledge of material covered in the first third of

the course.

Mid-term Exam II will test knowledge of material covered since the first mid-

term exam

The Final Exam will be cumulative and test knowledge of the entire course.

BC 3300 – Topic Outline & Required Readings

Hours	Topic	Readings
2	Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids	
	Basics	
	Bases Ribo- and deoxyribonucleosides and nucleotides Phosphodiester bonds 5' and 3' ends hydrolysis of nucleic acids sequence conventions functional groups on bases; hydrogen bonds storage of genetic material	274 274-276 276 277 277 278 279 280-281
	Nucleic Acid Structure	
	Distinctive base composition (Chargoff's Rules) Antiparallel nature and complementary strands 3-D forms of DNA (B, A and Z forms) unusual structures in DNA Structure of RNA	281 282-283 283-285 285-287 287-290
	Nucleic Acid Chemistry	
	Denaturation of double-helices Induced & spontaneous alterations of chemical structure methylation	291-293 293-295 296
1	Biosynthesis and Degradation of Nucleotides	
	Purine Nucleotides	
	De novo synthesis (PRPP) regulation	864-866 866-867
	Pyrimidine Nucleotides	0.5
	De novo synthesis (PRPP) regulation	867-868 868
	General Conversion of NMP to NTP	969 960
	Deoxynucleotides from ribonucleotides Ribonucleotide reductase Production of thymidylate	868-869 869 869-872 872-873
	Catabolism	
	Global overview (uric acid vs. ammonia Salvage pathways for recycling bases Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome Gout Chemotherapy	873-875 875 875 875-876 876-878

3 Genes and Chromosomes

	The Central Dogma	921-922
	Chromosomes and Chromosomal Elements	
	Tertiary packing of DNA into chromosomes Chromosomal elements; genes and regulatory sequences Compacting DNA; viruses, bacteria, eukaryotes Eukaryotic genes and chromosomes (intron, exons, SSRs, centromeres, telomeres)	923 924 925-928 928-930
	DNA Supercoiling	J 2 0 J 2 0
	Theory Cellular DNA is underwound Topological linking number and topoisomerases Plectonemic vs solenoidal	930-932 932-933 933-937 937-938
	Chromosome Structure	
	Chromatin Histones Nucleosomes High order packing of nucleosomes Condensed chromosome structures Bacterial DNA and nucleoids	938-939 939 940-941 942-943 943
8	DNA Metabolism	
	Overview	
	The enzymes of replication <i>E. coli</i> proteins involved in DNA metabolism Naming of bacterial genes and proteins	948-950 949 949
	DNA Replication	
	Fundamental rules of replication Nucleases Pol I and DNA polymerases	950-952 952 952-955 955-957 957-958 958-960 960-963 962-964 964-966 466-467
	Mutations and cancer	966-967
	Multiple repair systems in all cells	967

	Ismatch repair Base-excision repair Nucleotide-excision repair Direct repair SOS response Bacterial reglation DNA Recombination	968-971 971-972 972-973 974-976 976-978
	Introduction Homologous genetic recombination Mechanism of recombination in bacteria Repairing stalled replication forks Site-specific recombination Transposable genetic elements / immunoglobulin gene assembly	978 979-984 984 984-988 988-991
5	RNA Metabolism	
	Overview	
	RNA, transcription, mRNA, tRNA, rRNA	995-996
	DNA-dependant Synthesis of RNA	
	Compared with replication RNA polymerases and RNA synthesis Promoters, initiation and elongation Termination DNA footprinting Eukaryotic cells and three RNA polymerases RNA Pol II	996 996-998 998-1001 1001-1003 1002 1003 1003-1006
	RNA processing	
	Introduction mRNA capping introns / exons and splicing the 3' end differential processing RNA-dependant Synthesis of RNA and DNA	1007-1008 1008 1008-1012 1011-1014 1014-1015
	Introduction Reverse transcriptase Cancer and AIDS Common evolutionary origin of transposons, retroviruses, introns Telomerase (specialized reverse transcriptase)	1021 1021-1022 1023-1024 1023-1025 1025-1027
4	Protein Metabolism	
	Overview	1034
	The Genetic Code	
	Introduction Reading frames, ORFs, codons, degeneracy	1034-1035 1035-1039

	Wobble Hypothesis Translational frameshifting and mRNA editing (Box) Variations in the genetic code (Box)	1039-1044 1040-1041 1042-1043
	Protein Synthesis Introduction to the five stages The ribosome tRNA structure attaching amino acids to tRNAs initiation tRNA in prokaryotes and eukaryotes formation of initiation complex in <i>E. coli</i> initiation in eukaryotes elongation and peptide bonds termination energy cost of protein synthesis polysomes and rapid translation antibiotic inhibitors of protein synthesis	1044-1045 1045-1049 1049-1050 1051-1054 1054-1056 1056-1057 1057-1058 1058-1061 1061 1061 1062-1063 1065-1067
7	Regulation of Gene Expression	1002 1007
	Principles of Gene Regulation Cellular steady-state concentrations of protein RNAP binding to promoters (housekeeping vs regulated genes) Regulation of initiation (specificity factors, repressors, activators, enhancers) Regulation of operons (lac operon and negative regulation) DNA-binding domains Helix-turn-helix Zinc-finger Homeodomain Protein-protein interaction domains Leucine zipper Basic helix-loop-helix	1081-1082 1082-1083 1083-1084 1084-1087 1087-1088 1088-1089 1090 1090 1090 1091
	Regulation of gene expression in Procaryotes Lac operon and positive regulation (catabolite repression) Trp operon and attenuation SOS response (coordinated gene expression) Translational regulation	1093-1094 1094-1097 1097-1098 1098-1099
	Regulation of gene expression in eukaryotes Eukaryotes have a restricted ground state Chromatin remodelling Eukaryotic promoters are positively regulated Basal transcription factors, transactivators, coactivators Regulation by inter- and extracellular signals Eg. Regulation by steroid hormones Translational repression RNAi	1102 1103 1103-1104 1104-1105 1108-1109 465-466 1108-1109 1109-1111

5 DNA-based Information Technologies

296-298 298-299 306-308 307-310 311-314 314-315 315-316 316-317
318-319 319-321 321-325 322-323
325-326 326-329 327-330
330-333 333-335 336-337