

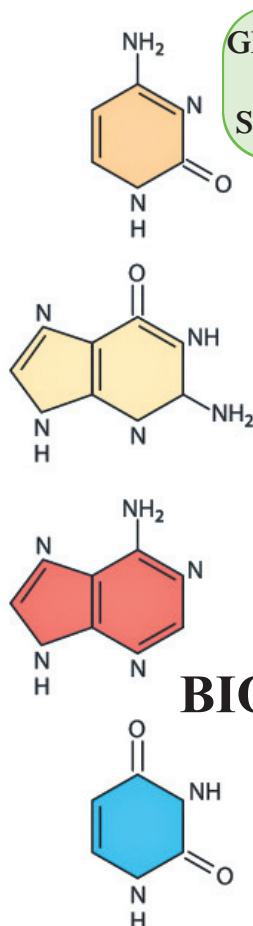
First Genetic Material.. Reactive Catalyst

RNA

- RNA was the first genetic material. There is now enough evidence to suggest that essential life processes (such as metabolism, translation, splicing, etc.), evolved around RNA. RNA used to act as a genetic material as well as a catalyst (there are some important biochemical reactions in living systems that are catalysed by RNA catalysts and not by protein enzymes). But, RNA being a catalyst was reactive and hence unstable. Therefore, DNA has evolved from RNA with chemical modifications that make it more stable.
- DNA being double stranded and having complementary strand further resists changes by evolving a process of repair.

REPLICATION

- While proposing the double helical structure for DNA, Watson and Crick had immediately proposed a scheme for replication of DNA. To quote their original statement that is as follows "It has not escaped our notice that the specific pairing we have postulated immediately



GROUPS/
DSC
SPECIAL

BIOLOGY



suggests a possible copying mechanism for the genetic material" (Watson and Crick, 1953).

- The scheme suggested that the two strands would separate and act as a template for the synthesis of new

complementary strands. After the completion of replication, each DNA molecule would have one parental and one newly synthesised strand. This scheme was termed as semiconservative DNA replication.

The Experimental Proof

- It is now proven that DNA replicates semiconservatively. It was shown first in Escherichia coli and subsequently in higher organisms, such as plants and human cells. Matthew Meselson and Franklin Stahl performed the following experiment in 1958:
 - (i) They grew E. coli in a medium containing $^{15}\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ (^{15}N is the heavy isotope of nitrogen) as the only nitrogen source for many generations. The result was that ^{15}N was incorporated into newly synthesised DNA (as well as other nitrogen containing compounds).
 - (ii) Then they transferred the cells into a medium with normal $^{14}\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ and took samples at various definite time intervals as the cells multiplied, and extracted the DNA that

- The various samples were separated independently on CsCl gradients to measure the densities of DNA
- (iii) Thus, the DNA that was extracted from the culture one generation after the transfer from ^{15}N to ^{14}N medium [that is after 20 minutes; E. coli divides in 20 minutes] had a hybrid or intermediate density.
- DNA extracted from the culture after another generation [that is after 40 minutes, II generation] was composed of equal amounts of this hybrid DNA and of 'light' DNA.
- If E. coli was allowed to grow for 80 minutes then what would be the proportions of light and hybrid densities DNA molecule?
- Very similar experiments involving use of radioactive thymidine to detect distribution of newly synthesised DNA in the chromosomes was performed on Vicia faba (faba beans) by Taylor and colleagues in 1958.
- The experiments proved that the DNA in chromosomes also replicate semiconservatively.

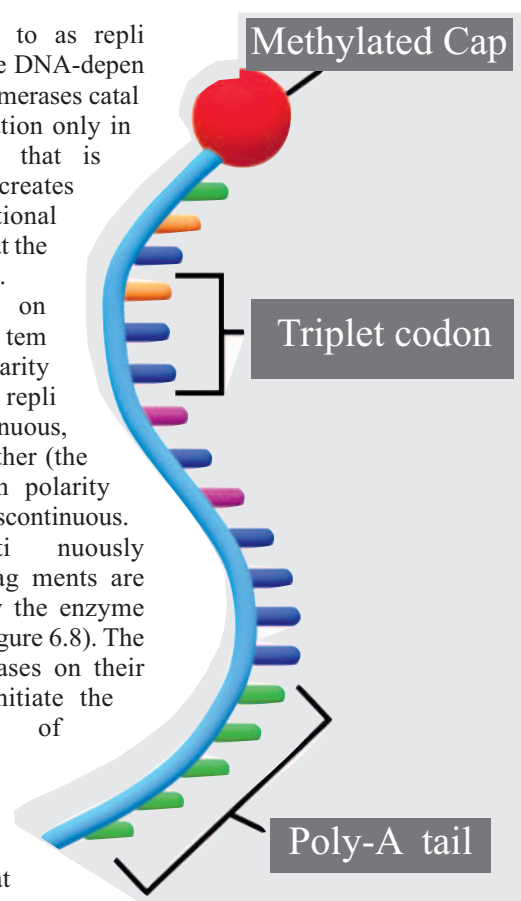
The Machinery and the Enzymes

- In living cells, such as E. coli, the process of replication requires a set of catalysts (enzymes). The main enzyme is referred to as DNA-dependent DNA polymerase, since it uses a DNA template to catalyse the polymerisation of deoxy nucleotides. These enzymes are highly efficient enzymes as they have to catalyse polymerisation of a large number of nucleotides in a very short time. E. coli that has only 4.6×10^6 bp (compare it with human whose diploid content is 6.6×10^9 bp), completes the process of replication within 18 minutes; that means the average rate of polymerisation has to be approximately 2000 bp per second. Not only do these polymerases have to be fast, but they also have to catalyse the reaction with high degree of accuracy.

- Any mistake during replication would result into mutations. Furthermore, energetically replication is a very expensive process. Deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates serve dual purposes. In addition to acting as substrates, they provide energy for polymerisation reaction (the two terminal phosphates in a deoxy nucleoside triphosphates are high-energy phosphates, same as in case of ATP).
- In addition to DNA-dependent DNA polymerases, many additional enzymes are required to complete the process of replication with high degree of accuracy. For long DNA molecules, since the two strands of DNA cannot be separated in its entire length (due to very high energy requirement), the replication occur within a small opening of the DNA

helix, referred to as replication fork. The DNA-dependent DNA polymerases catalyse polymerisation only in one direction, that is $5' \rightarrow 3'$. This creates some additional complications at the replicating fork.

- Consequently, on one strand (the template with polarity $3' \rightarrow 5'$), the replication is continuous, while on the other (the template with polarity $5' \rightarrow 3'$), it is discontinuous.
- The discontinuously synthesised fragments are later joined by the enzyme DNA ligase (Figure 6.8). The DNA polymerases on their own cannot initiate the process of replication. Also the replication does not initiate randomly at any place



- in DNA. There is a definite region in E. coli DNA where the replication originates. Such regions are termed as origin of replication. It is because of the requirement of the origin of replication that a piece of DNA if needed to be propagated during recombinant DNA procedures, requires a vector. The vectors provide the origin of replication.
- Further, not every detail of replication is understood well. In eukaryotes, the replication of DNA takes place at S-phase of the cell-cycle. The replication of DNA and cell division cycle should be highly coordinated. A failure in cell division after
- DNA replication results into polyploidy (a chromosomal anomaly). You will learn the detailed nature of origin and the processes occurring at this site, in higher classes.