

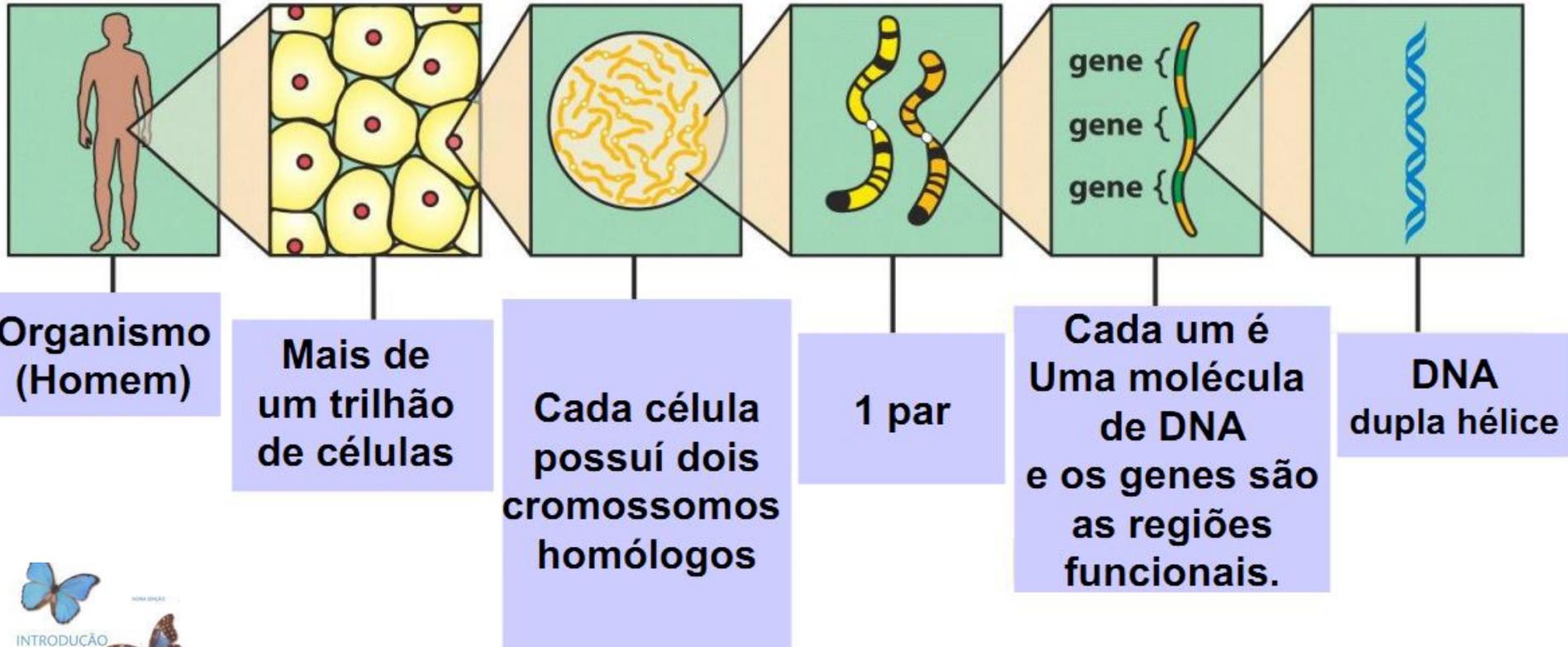
# Genética I

## A estrutura do DNA: suas propriedades físico-químicas



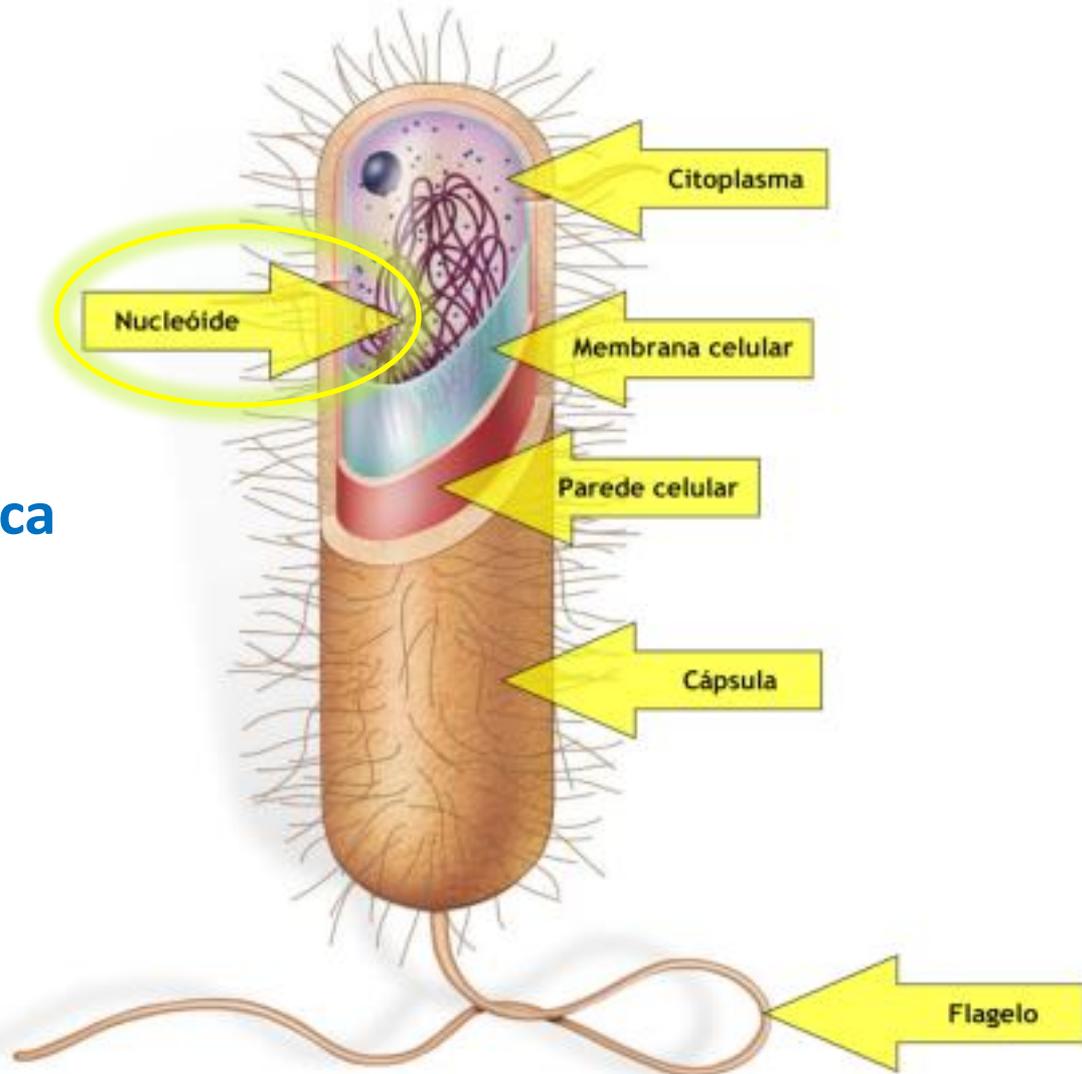
**Professora: Dra. Ilíada Rainha de Souza**  
**Auxílio: Mariáh Daminani da Silva**

# Relembrando...



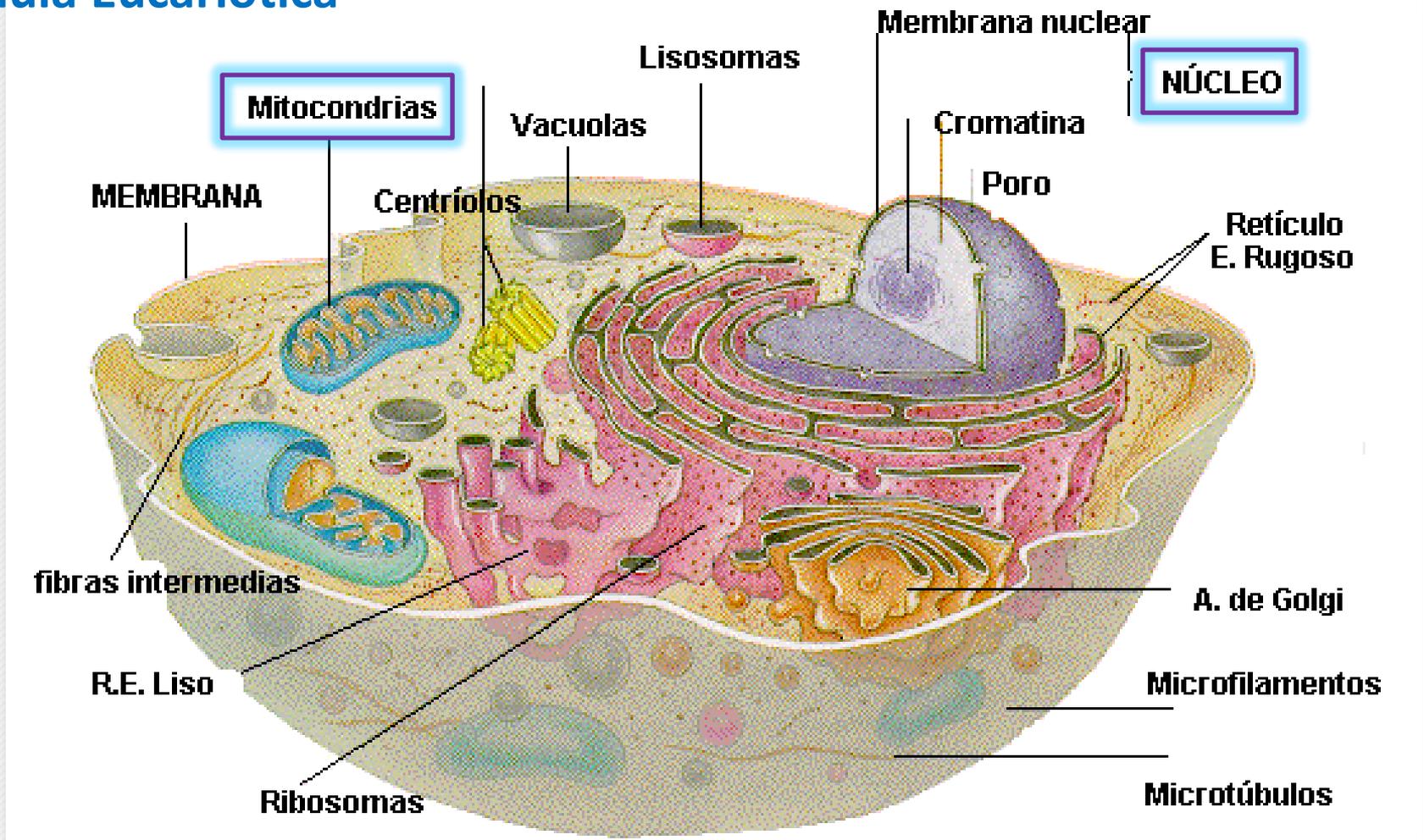
# Localização do material genético

## Célula Procariótica



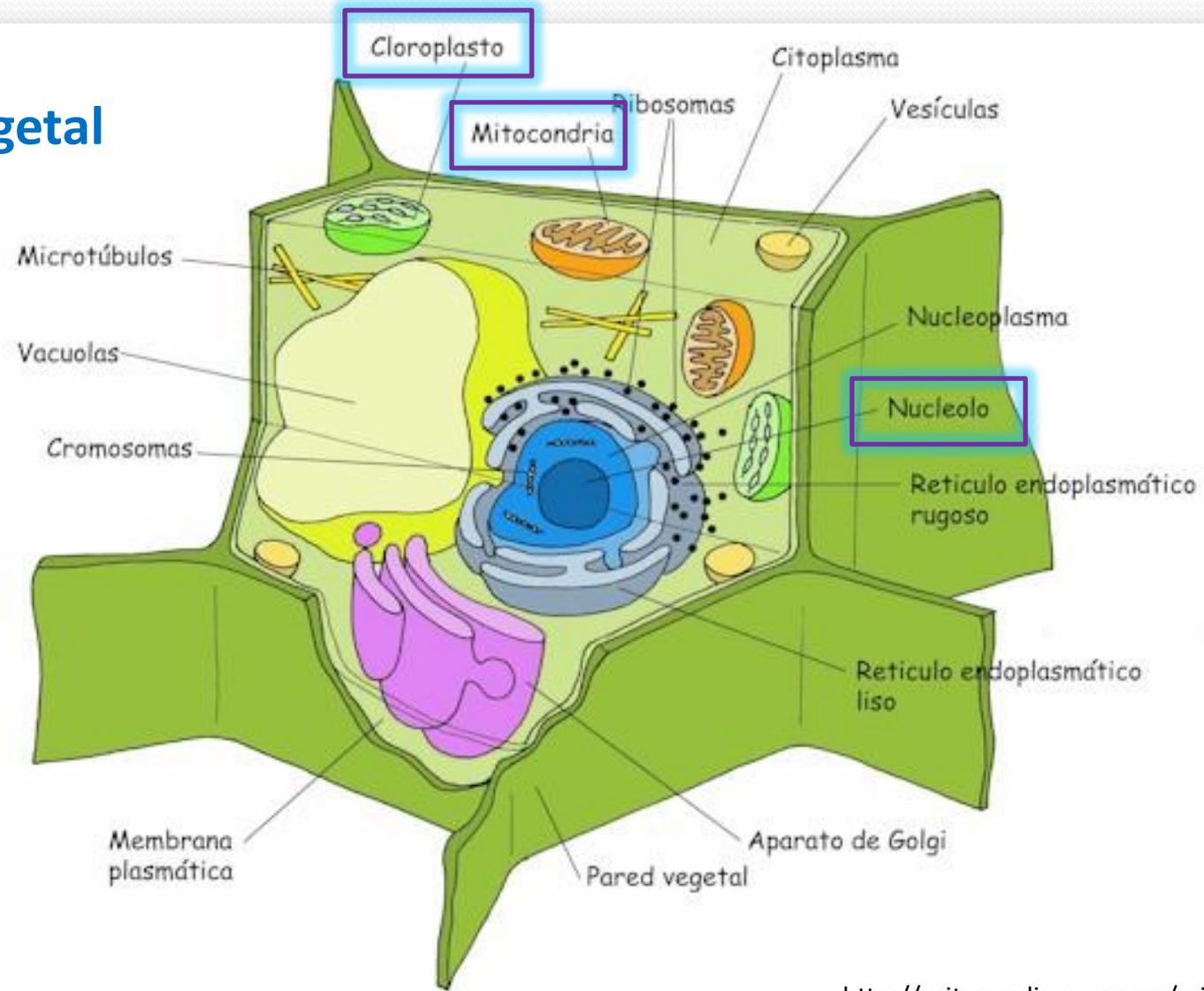
# Localização do material genético

## Célula Eucariótica



# Localização do material genético

## Célula Vegetal



# Localização do material genético

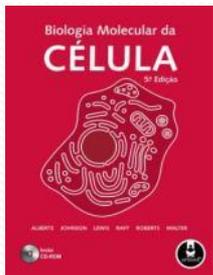
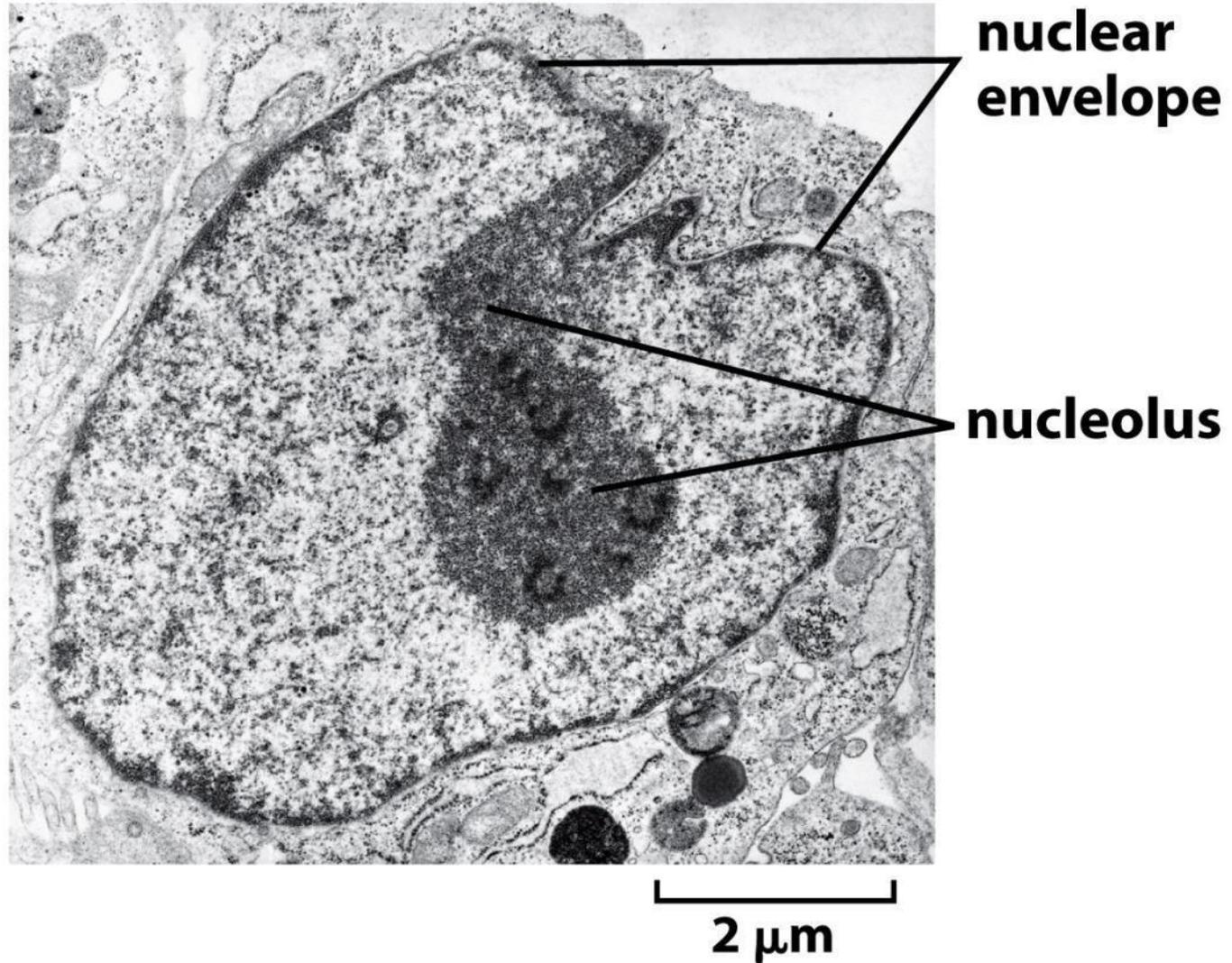


Figure 4-9a Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

# Histórico

- ✓ James Watson (**americano**) e Francis Crick (**inglês**) descobriram a estrutura do DNA em **1953**
- ✓ Foi considerada a contribuição mais importante no campo da biologia, depois do livro de Darwin (1859) e da publicação de Mendel (1866)

# A structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid

2 April 1953

## MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF NUCLEIC ACIDS

### A Structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid

We wish to suggest a structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid (D.N.A.). This structure has novel features which are of considerable biological interest.

A structure for nucleic acid has already been proposed by Pauling and Corey (1). They kindly made their manuscript available to us in advance of publication. Their model consists of three intertwined chains, with the phosphates near the fibre axis, and the bases on the outside. In our opinion, this structure is unsatisfactory for two reasons: (1) We believe that the material which gives the X-ray diagrams is the salt, not the free acid. Without the acidic hydrogen atoms it is not clear what forces would hold the structure together, especially as the negatively charged phosphates near the axis will repel each other. (2) Some of the van der Waals distances appear to be too small.



Another three-chain structure has also been suggested by Fraser (in the press). In his model the phosphates are on the outside and the bases on the inside, linked together by hydrogen bonds. This structure as described is rather ill-defined, and for this reason we shall not comment on it.

This figure is purely diagrammatic. The two ribbons symbolize the two phosphate-sugar chains, and the horizontal rods the pairs of bases holding the chains together. The vertical line marks the fibre axis.

We wish to put forward a radically different structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid. This structure has two helical chains each coiled round the same axis (see diagram). We have made the usual chemical assumptions, namely, that each chain consists of phosphate diester groups joining  $\beta$ -D-deoxyribofuranose residues with 3',5' linkages. The two chains (but not their bases) are related by a dyad perpendicular to the fibre axis. Both chains follow right-handed helices, but owing to the dyad the sequences of the atoms in the two chains run in opposite directions. Each chain loosely resembles Furberg's model No. 1; that is, the bases are on the inside of the helix and the phosphates on the outside. The configuration of the sugar and the atoms near it is close to Furberg's 'standard configuration', the sugar being roughly perpendicular to the attached base. There is a residue on each every 3.4 Å. in the z-direction. We have assumed an angle of  $36^\circ$  between adjacent residues in the same chain, so that the structure repeats after 10 residues on each chain, that is, after 34 Å. The distance of a phosphorus atom from the fibre axis is 10 Å. As the phosphates are on the outside, cations have easy access to them.



Em 1953, James Watson e Francis Crick propuseram um modelo tridimensional para a estrutura da molécula de DNA.

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**TAREFA PARA 15 DE MAIO :**

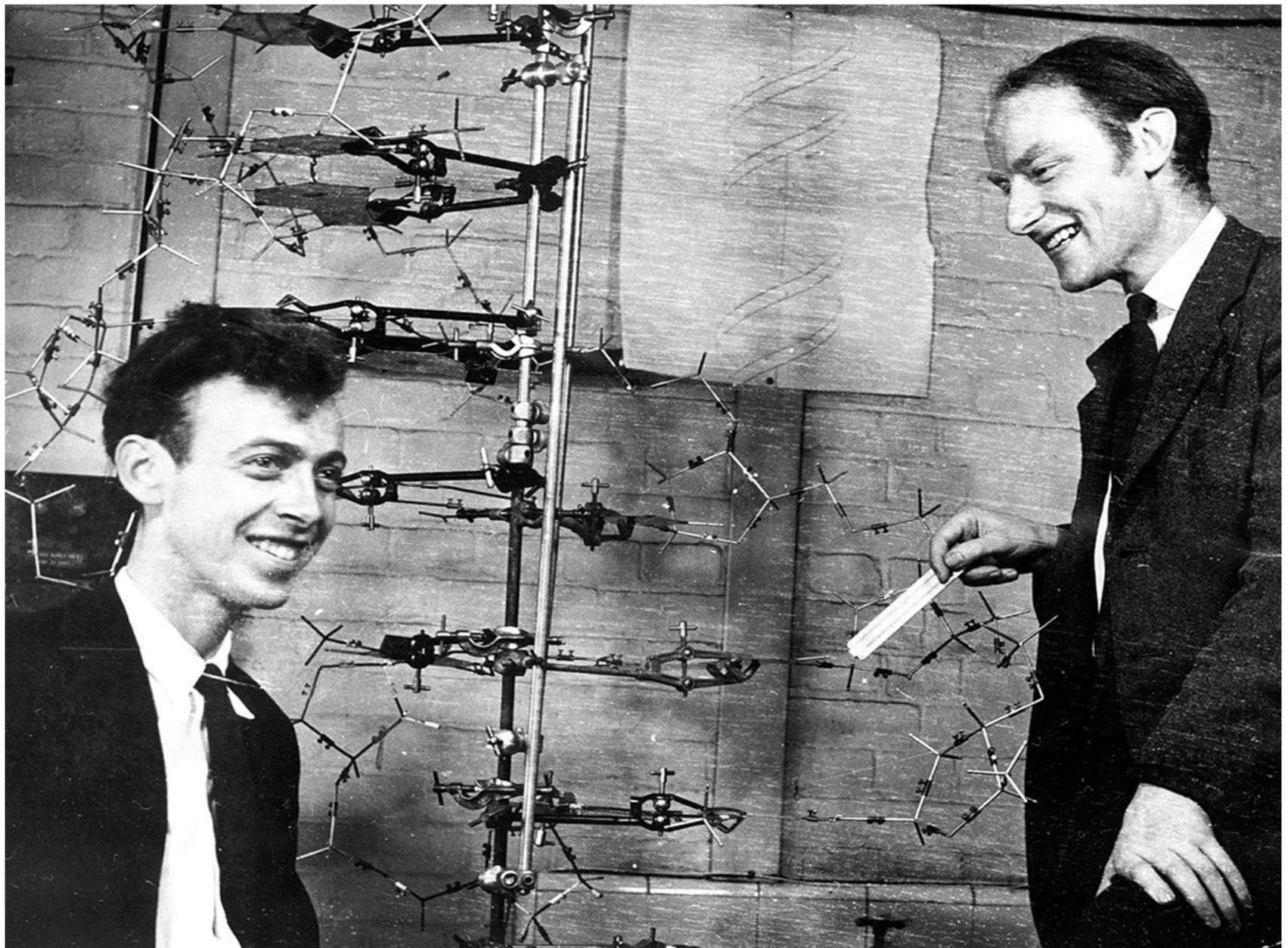
**Arguição sobre o artigo de Watson e Crick, *Nature*, 1953:  
(<http://www.docstoc.com/docs/23758690/A-structure-for-Deoxyribose-Nucleic-Acid>)**

perpendicular to the fibre axis. Both chains follow right-handed helices, but owing to the dyad the sequences of the atoms in the two chains run in opposite directions. Each chain loosely resembles Furberg's model No. 1; that is, the bases are on the inside of the helix and the phosphates on the outside. The configuration of the sugar and the atoms near it is close to Furberg's 'standard configuration', the sugar being roughly perpendicular to the attached base. There is a residue on each every 3.4 Å. in the z-direction. We have assumed an angle of  $36^\circ$  between adjacent residues in the same chain, so that the structure repeats after 10 residues on each chain, that is, after 34 Å. The distance of a phosphorus atom from the fibre axis is 10 Å. As the phosphates are on the outside, cations have easy access to them.

# Histórico

- ✓ “Queremos sugerir uma estrutura para o ácido desoxirribonucleico. Essa estrutura possui novas características que despertam um interesse biológico considerável”
- ✓ Assim começa a publicação de **duas páginas**, contendo menos de **1.000** palavras e **seis citações bibliográficas**, na qual Watson e Crick apresentam um desenho simples da famosa dupla hélice do DNA





**Watson & Crick, 1953- modelo da estrutura molecular do DNA**

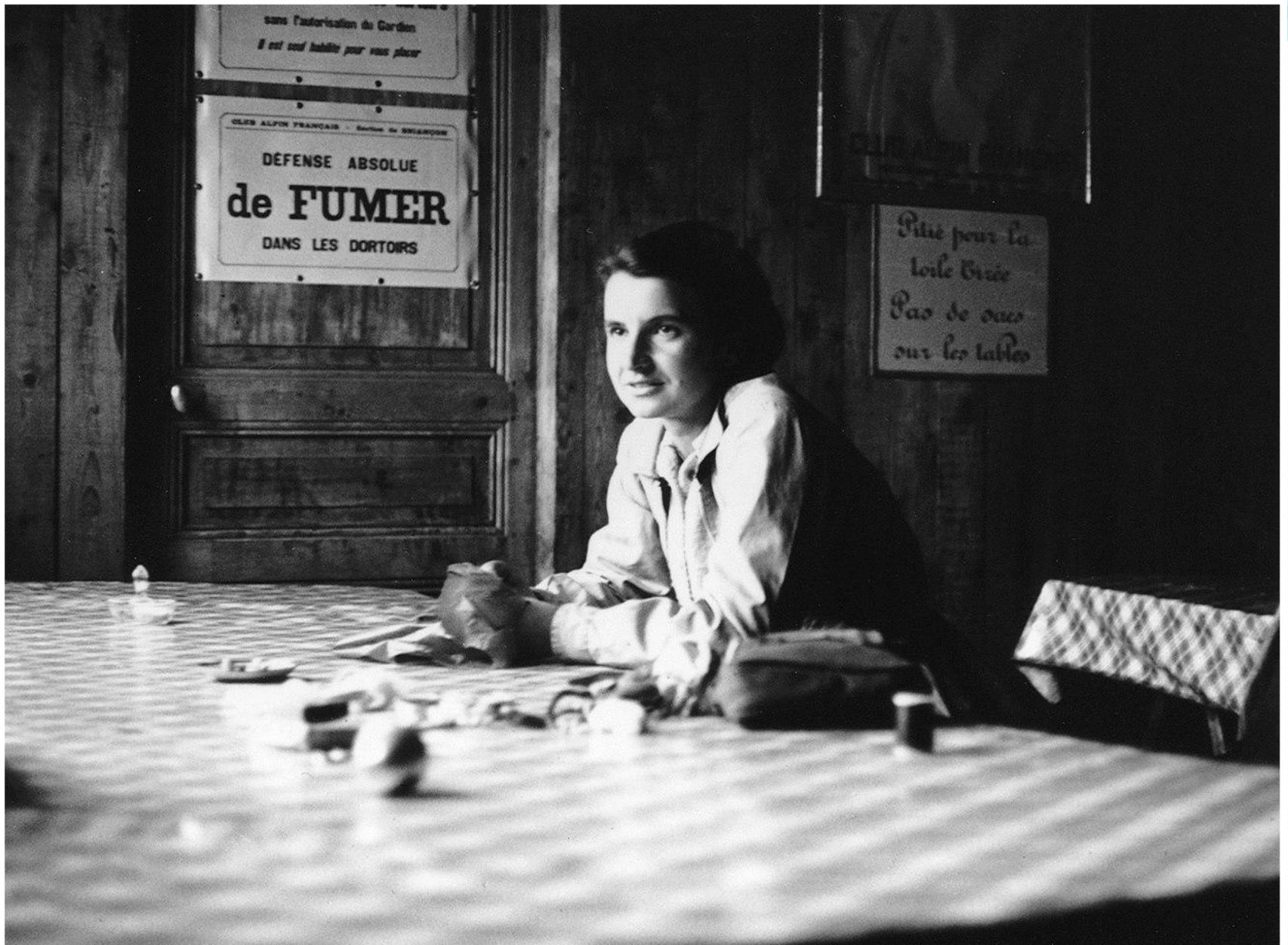
# Histórico

- ✓ Os autores receberam o Prêmio Nobel de Medicina, em **1962**, junto com **Maurice H. F. Wilkins** (biofísico britânico)
- ✓ **Rosalind E. Franklin** (biofísica britânica), trabalhava no mesmo instituto de Wilkins (mas porque ela não foi laureada?; isso tem suscitado prolongado debate). Ela faleceu em 1958, e o Prêmio Nobel não é conferido postumamente



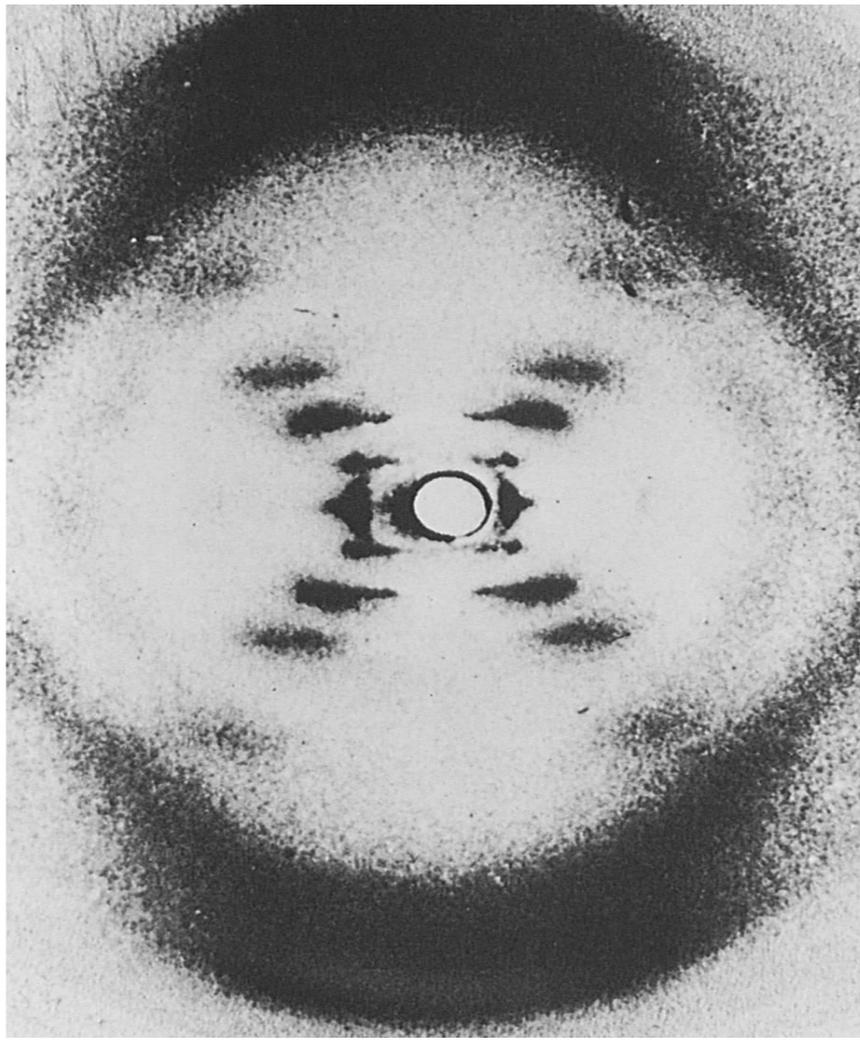
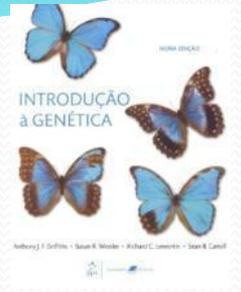
**Rosalind Franklin e Maurice Wilkins** estudaram a difracção de raios X na molécula cristalizada de DNA e concluíram que a sua estrutura é helicoidal.





**Rosalyn Franklin – determinação das medidas cristalográficas**

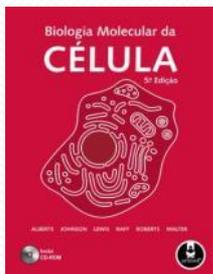
# Histórico



- ✓ A forma helicoidal - padrão cruzado de reflexões de raios X no centro
- ✓ Escuras nas partes superior e inferior indicam que as bases púricas e pirimídicas, estão regularmente empilhadas e próximas umas as outras, perpendiculares ao eixo central

**CRISTALOGRAFIA DO DNA B**

# A ESTRUTURA DO DNA PROPOSTA POR WATSON E CRICK

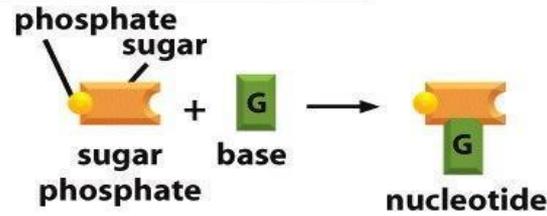


# Estrutura

✓ 2 cadeias polinucleotídicas

✓ Dupla hélice

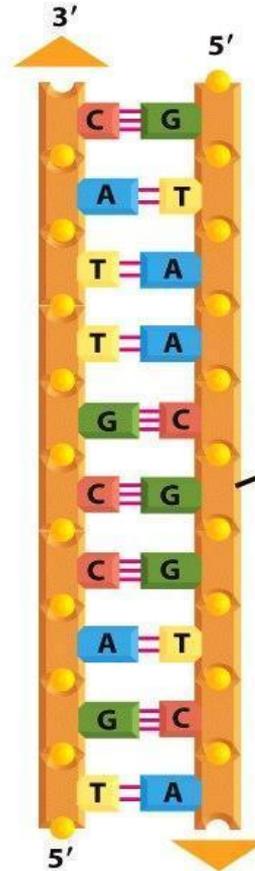
building blocks of DNA



DNA strand



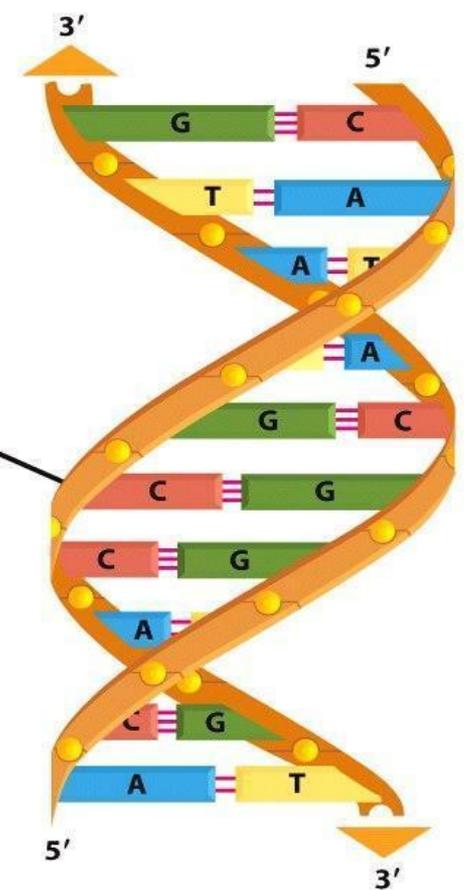
double-stranded DNA



sugar-phosphate backbone

hydrogen-bonded base pairs

DNA double helix



# Estrutura

- ✓ 2 cadeias polinucleotídicas
- ✓ Dupla hélice
- ✓ Cadeias antiparalelas

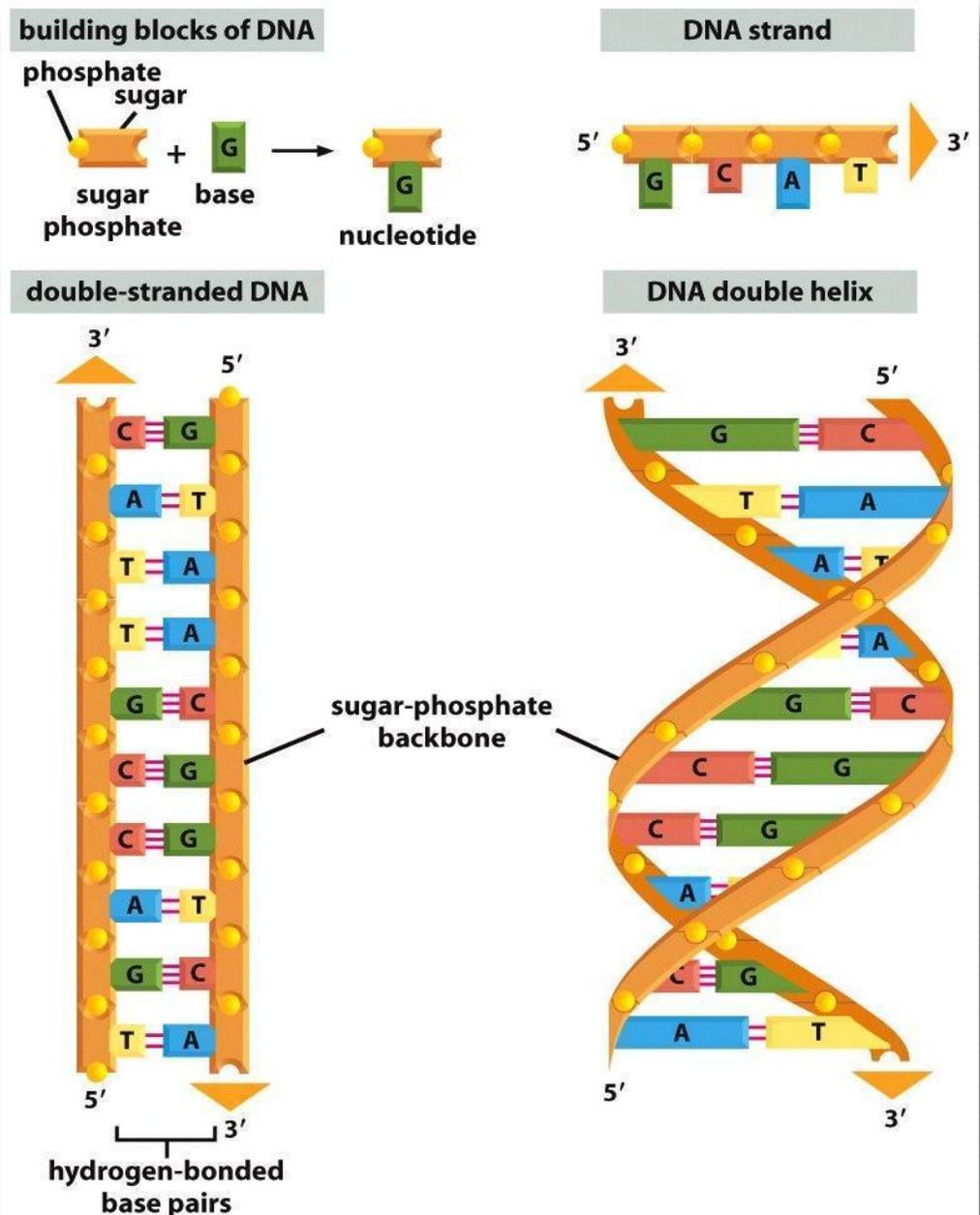


Figure 4-3 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

# Estrutura

- ✓ 2 cadeias polinucleotídicas
- ✓ Dupla hélice
- ✓ Cadeias são antiparalelas
- ✓ Bases nitrogenadas

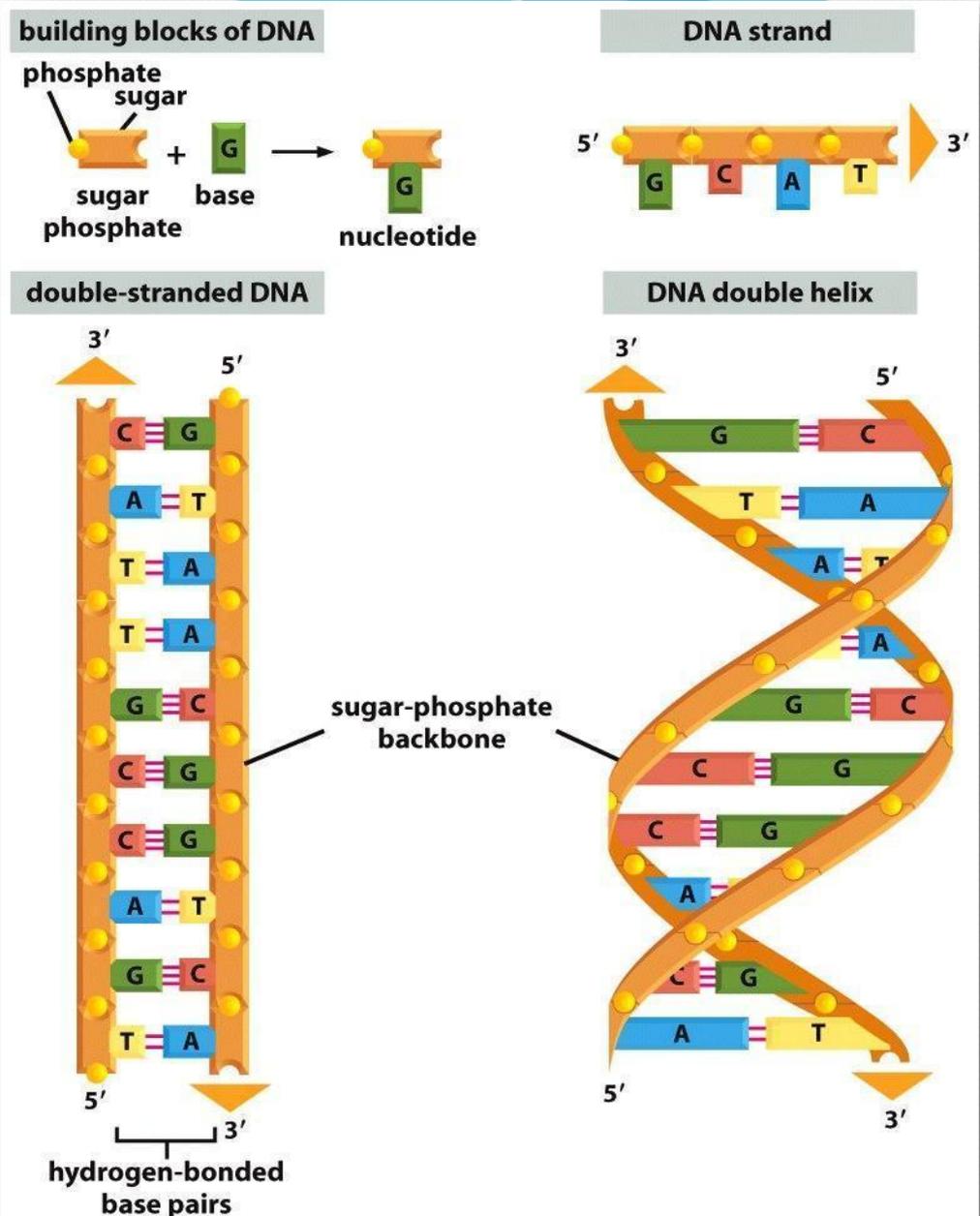


Figure 4-3 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

# Estrutura

- ✓ 2 cadeias polinucleotídicas
- ✓ Dupla hélice
- ✓ Cadeias são antiparalelas
- ✓ Bases nitrogenadas
- ✓ Largura uniforme 2nm

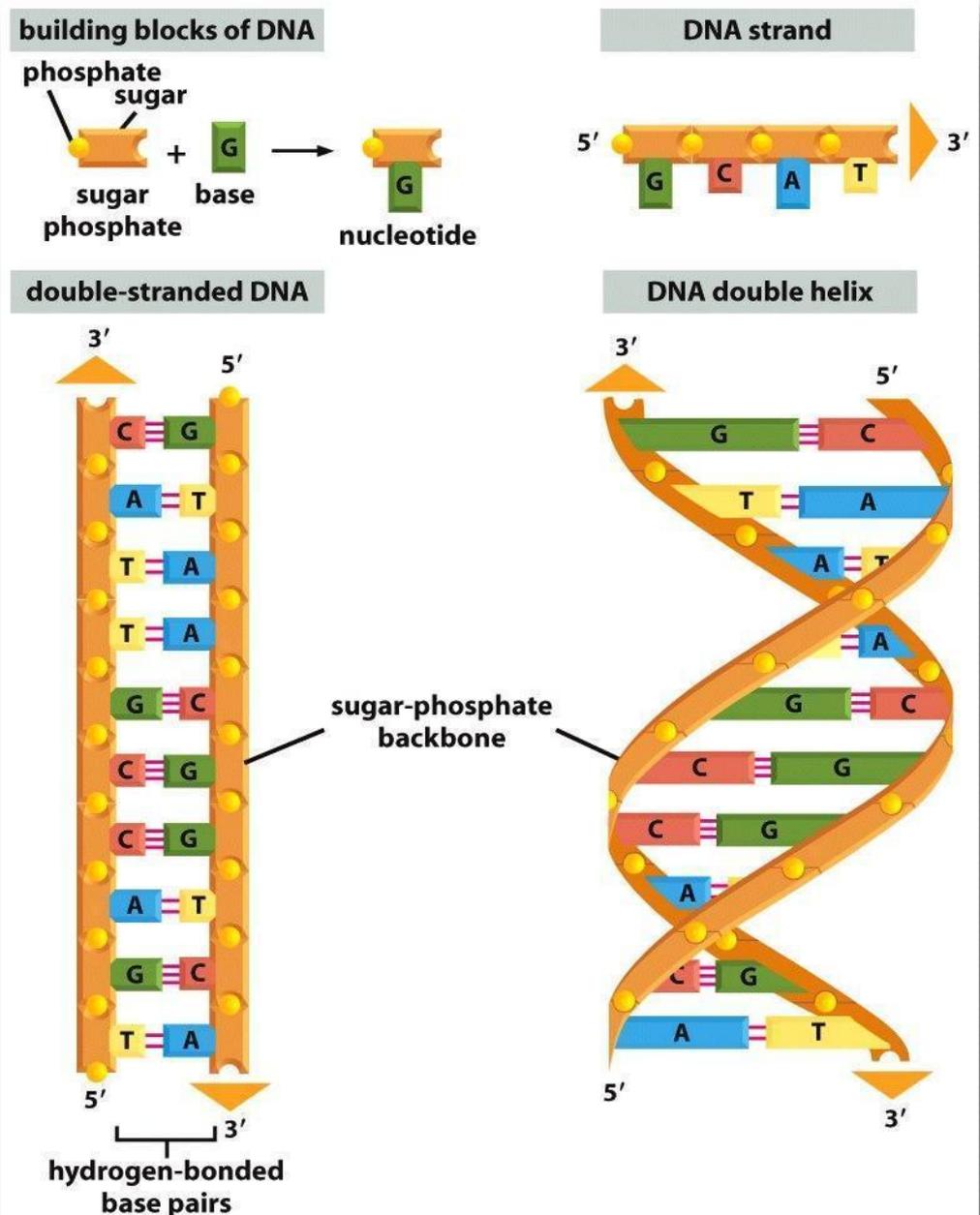
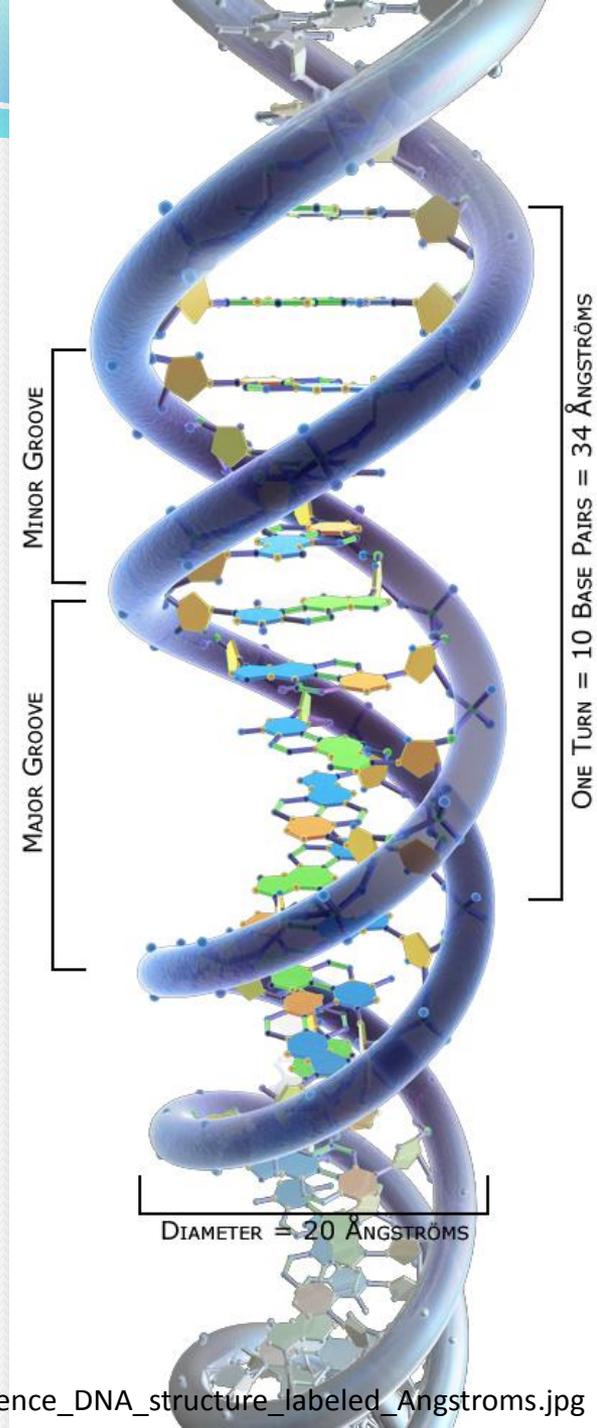
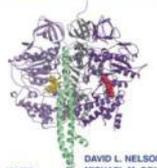


Figure 4-3 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

# Estrutura

- ✓ Entre as cadeias a distância é de 20 Angström, e a estrutura se repete a cada 10,5 pares de nucleotídeos, cada um com 34 Angströns
- ✓ (um Angström equivale a  $0,1 \mu\text{m}$ )





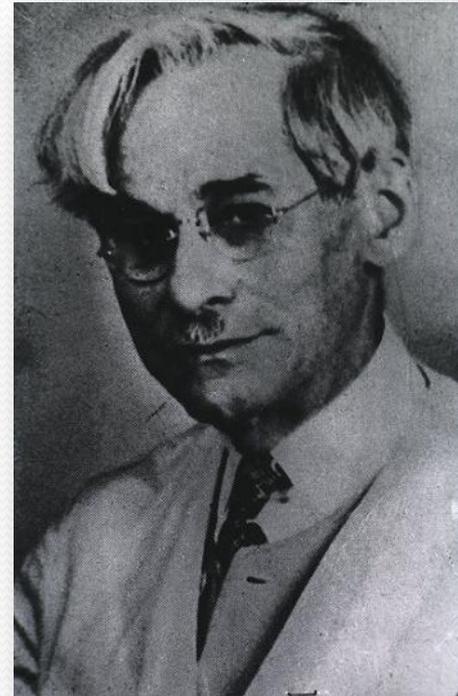
# Descoberta do ácido nucleico

- ✓ **Friedrich Miescher** (bioquímico suíço), em 1869 isolou um ácido que continha **fósforo e nitrogênio - nucleína**; posteriormente chamado de **ácido nucleico**
- ✓ 1910 **Phoebus Aaron Levene** descobriu no ácido nucleico a presença de um açúcar, a **ribose - pentose**
- ✓ Levene constatou que nem todos os ácidos nucleicos continham ribose, alguns continham um tipo de ribose ao qual **faltava** um átomo de **oxigênio**, a **desoxirribose**
- ✓ Dois ácidos nucleicos, o **ribonucleico (RNA)** e o **desoxirribonucleico (DNA)**

# Descoberta do ácido nucleico



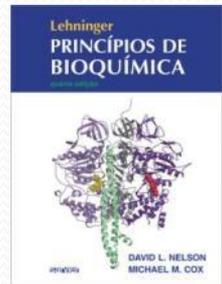
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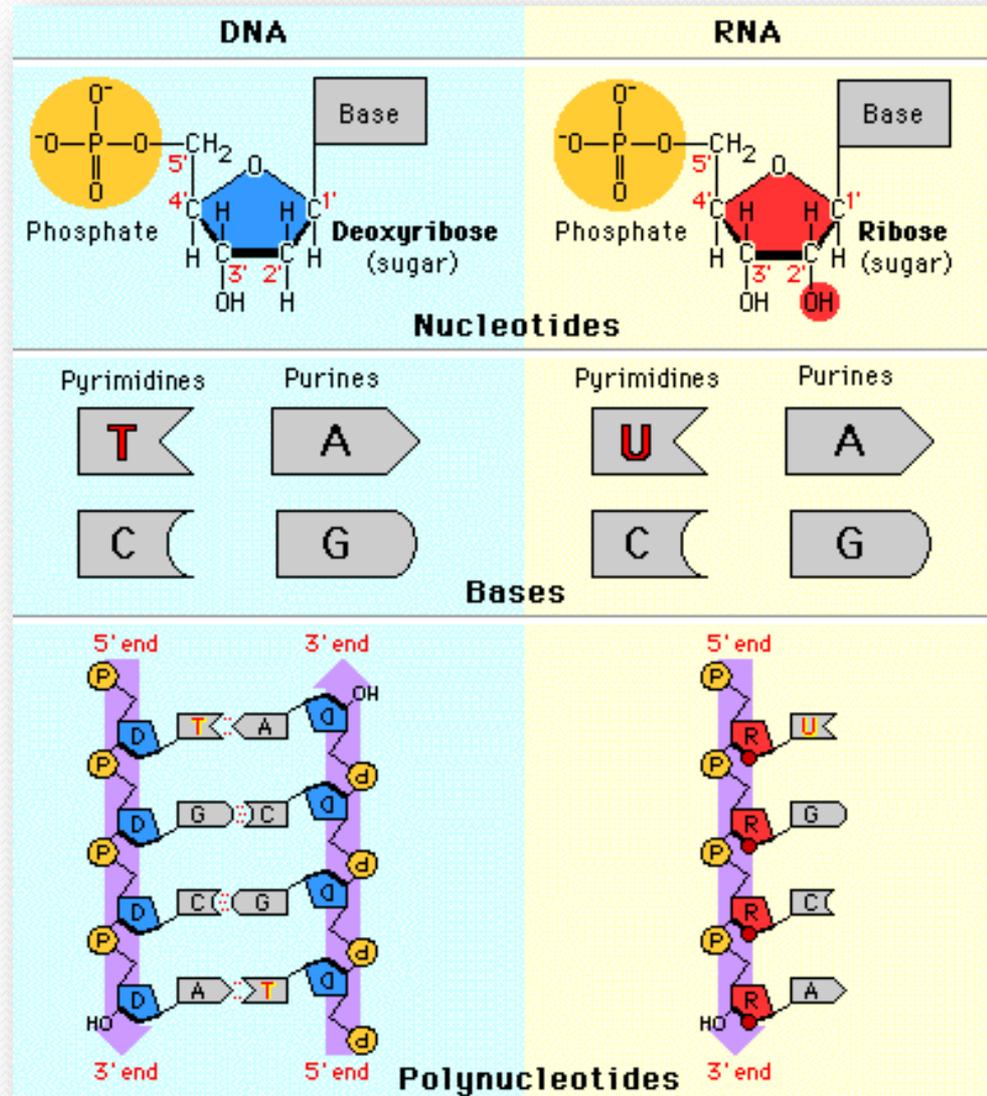
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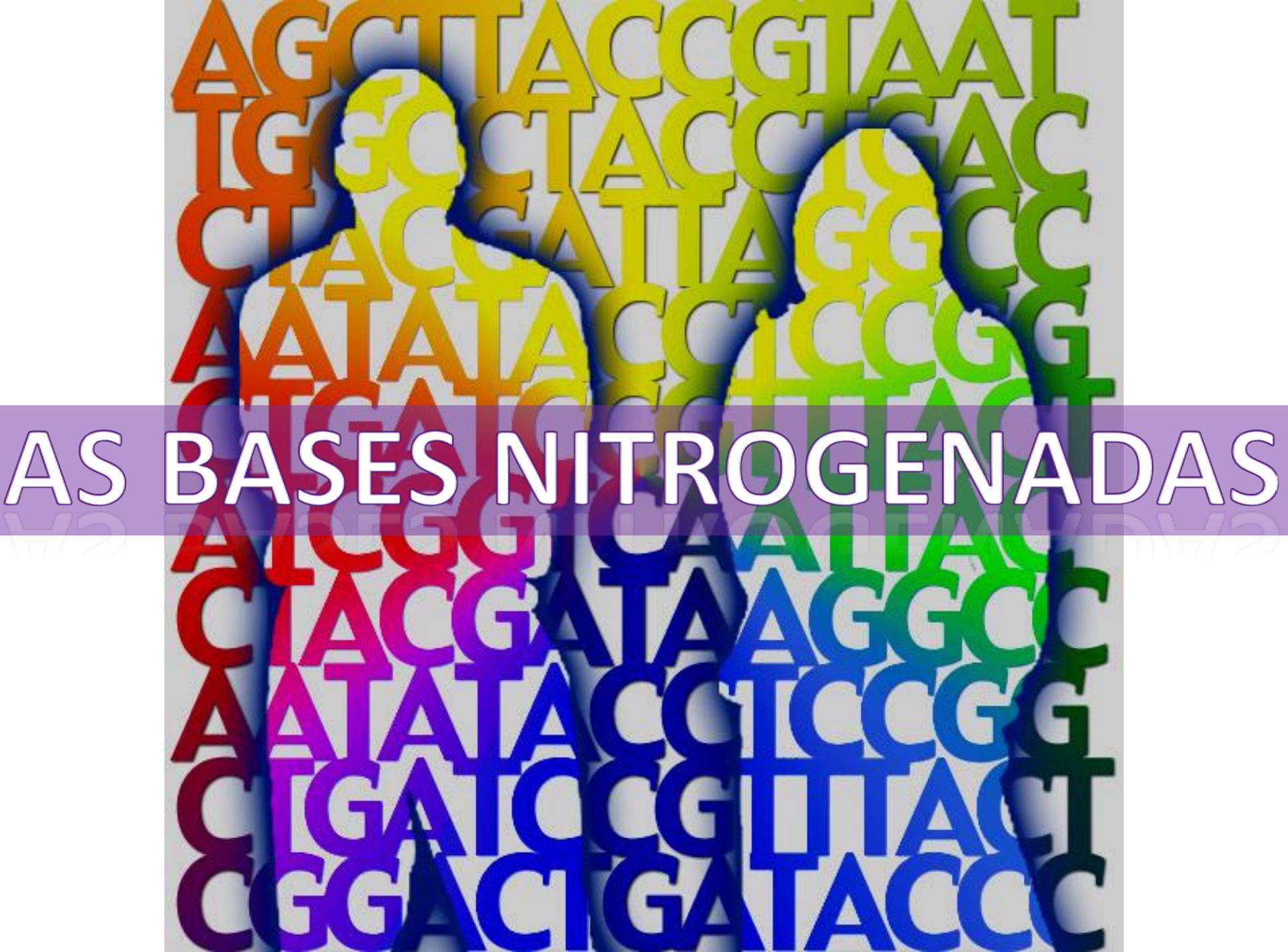
# Descoberta do ácido nucleico

- ✓ **LEVENE: determinação da composição química dos ácidos nucleicos (1931)**
- ✓ **Componentes básicos:**
  - ✓ **Bases nitrogenadas**
  - ✓ **Açúcar**
  - ✓ **Fosfato**
- ✓ **Estabeleceu a diferença química entre o DNA e RNA**



# Descoberta do ácido nucleico



The background features a vertical gradient from light blue at the top to dark blue at the bottom. Overlaid on this are two white silhouettes of a person and a child. The entire background is filled with a dense, overlapping pattern of DNA base letters (A, T, C, G) in various colors corresponding to the gradient. A semi-transparent purple horizontal band is positioned across the middle of the image, containing the text 'AS BASES NITROGENADAS' in white, bold, uppercase letters.

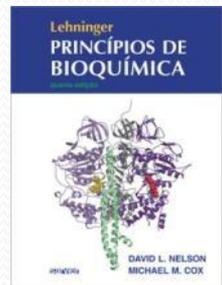
# AS BASES NITROGENADAS

# Bases nitrogenadas

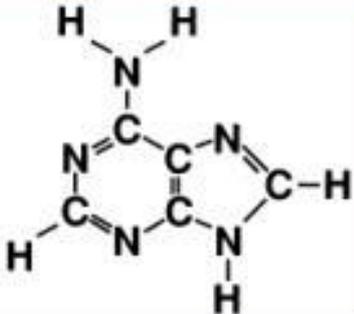
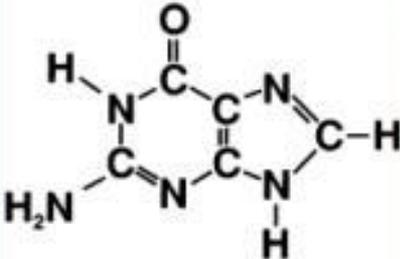
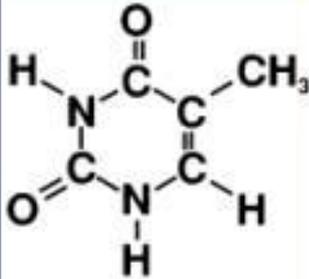
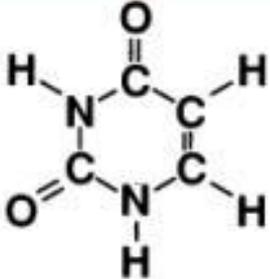
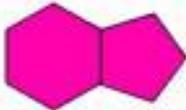
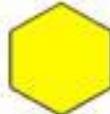
- ✓ Albrecht Kossel (médico alemão) descobriu que os compostos nitrogenados dos ácidos nucleicos eram bases aminadas cíclicas dos grupos das **PURINAS** (DOIS anéis) e das **PIRIMIDINAS** (UM anel)



[http://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficheiro:Kossel,\\_Albrecht\\_\(1853-1927\).jpg](http://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficheiro:Kossel,_Albrecht_(1853-1927).jpg)



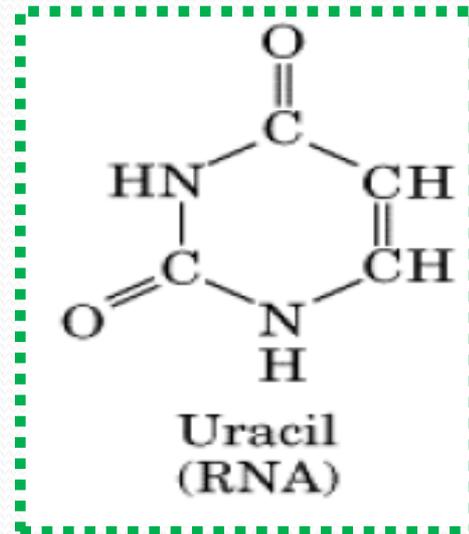
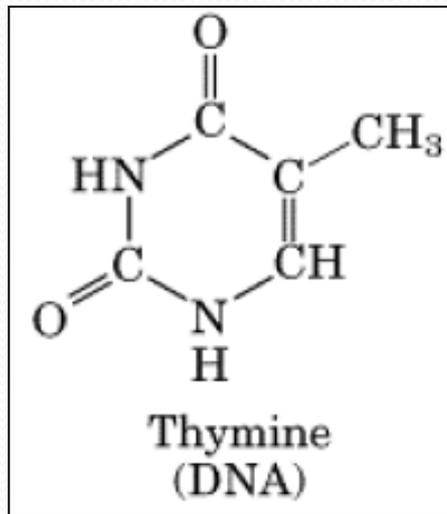
# Bases nitrogenadas

Base	Adenina (A)	Guanina (G)	Timimina (T)	Citosina (C)
Purina/ Pirimidina	Purina	Purina	Pirimidina	Pirimidina
Estrutura Química				
Representação Simplificada				

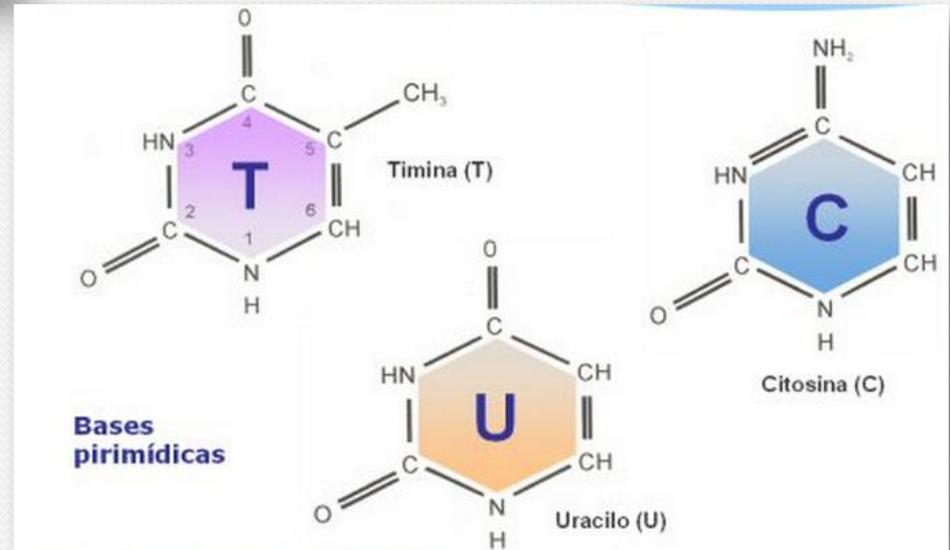
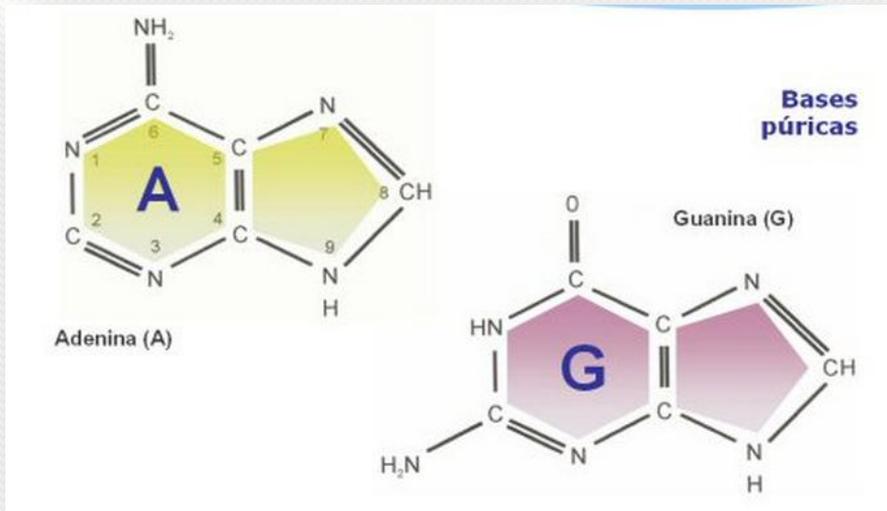
**Bases aminadas que integram o DNA**

# Bases nitrogenadas

- ✓ O DNA contem duas purinas (adenina e guanina) e duas pirimidinas (citosina e timina)
- ✓ No RNA a timina é substituída por outra pirimidina, a uracila

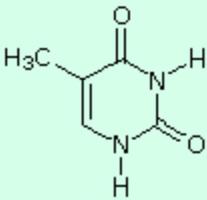
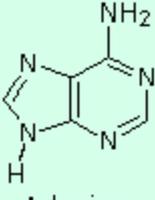
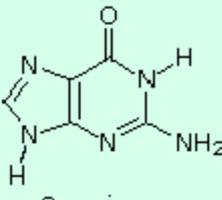
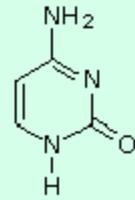
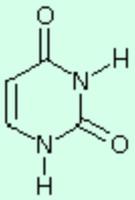
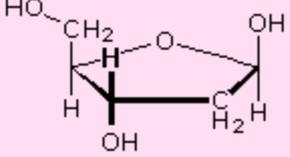
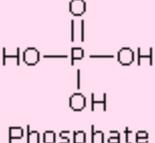
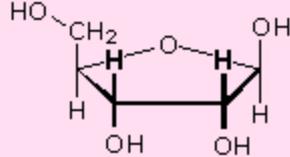


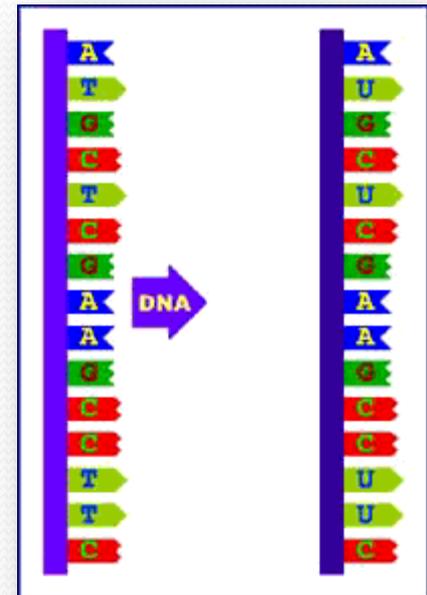
# Bases nitrogenadas



# Bases nitrogenadas

## Components of Nucleic Acids

	DNA only	DNA & RNA		RNA only	
Nitrogen Bases	 <p>Thymine</p>	 <p>Adenine</p>	 <p>Guanine</p>	 <p>Cytosine</p>	 <p>Uracil</p>
Sugars & Phosphate	 <p>2-Deoxyribose</p>	 <p>Phosphate</p>		 <p>Ribose</p>	



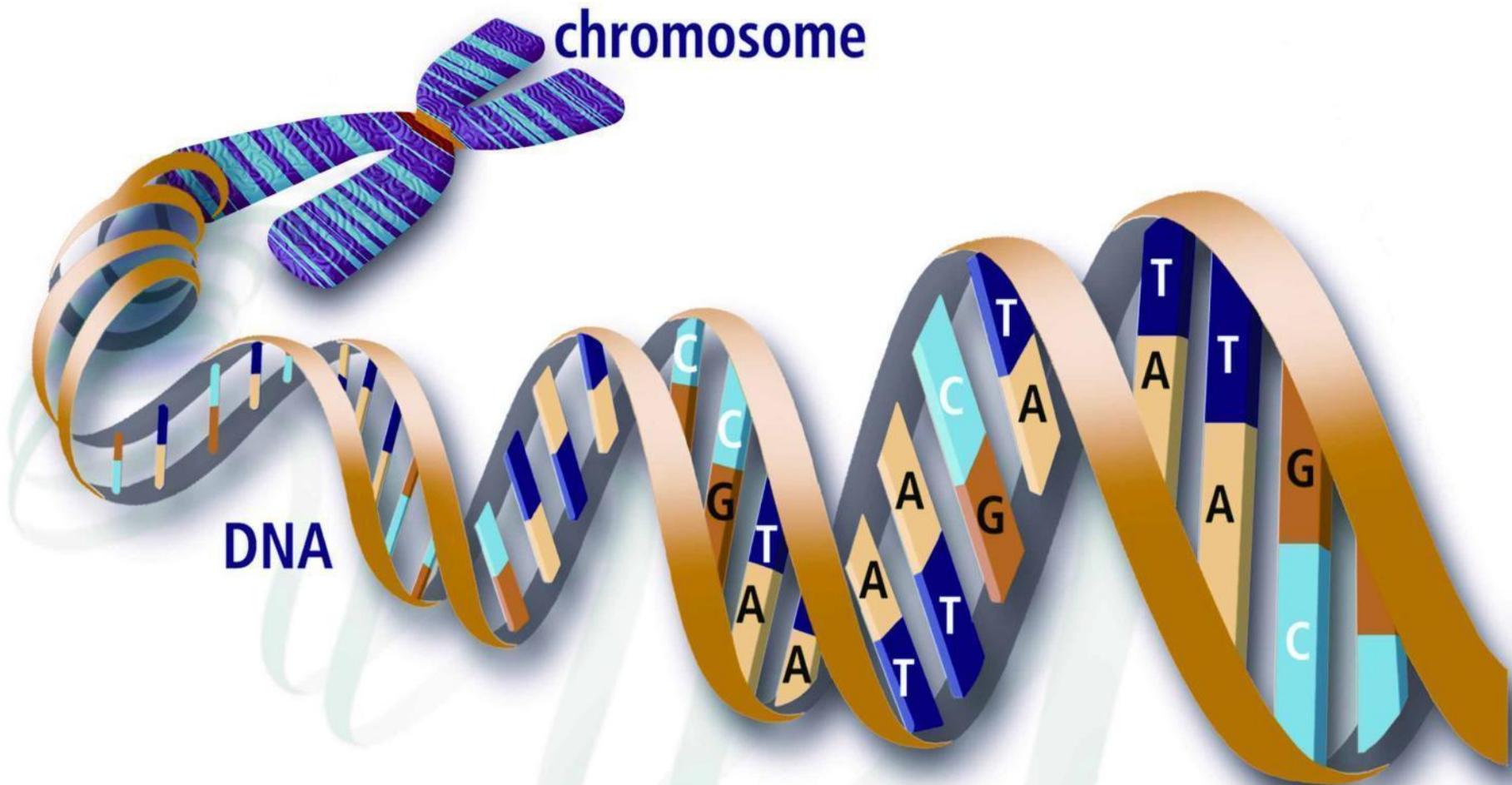
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<http://www2.chemistry.msu.edu/faculty/reusch/VirtTxtJml/nucacids.htm>

chromosome

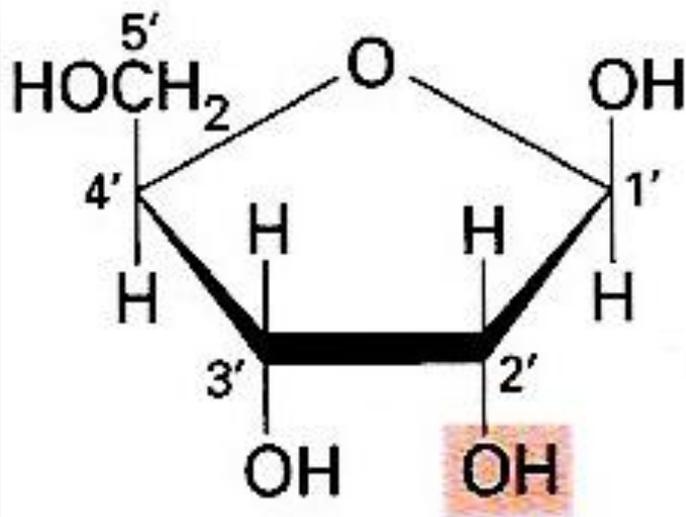
DNA

O AÇÚCAR

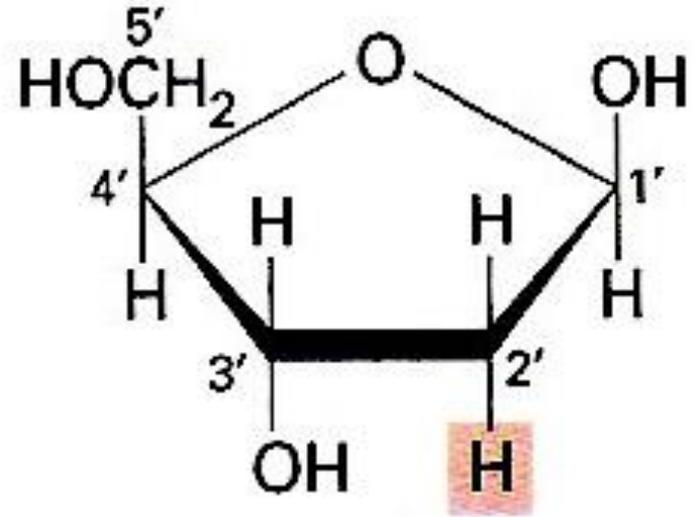


# Pentoses

## Tipos de açúcares



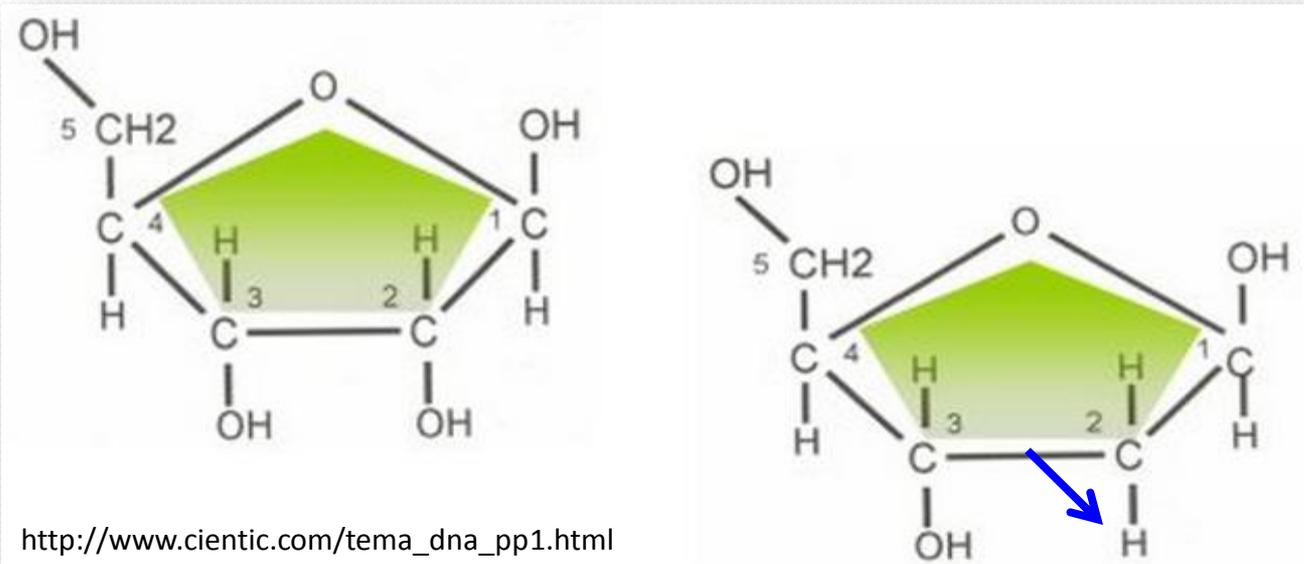
**Ribose**



**2-Desoxirribose**

# Pentoses

- ✓ Desoxirribose é um açúcar de cinco carbonos (pentose)
- ✓ Difere da ribose do RNA pela substituição da hidroxila no C2' por um átomo de hidrogênio, que confere ao DNA uma estabilidade termodinâmica importante para a preservação da integridade dos cromossomos

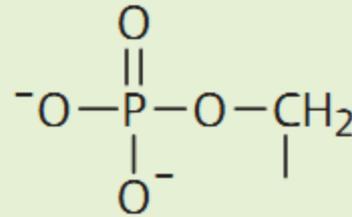


# O FOSFATO

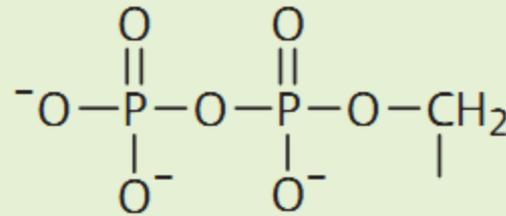


# Fosfatos

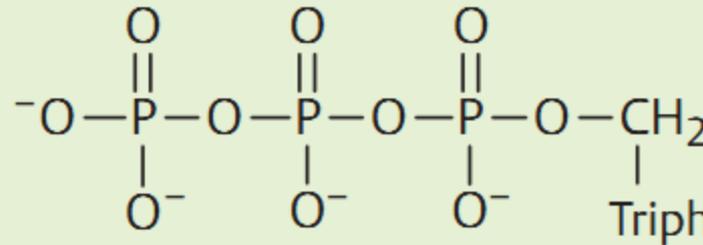
## Grupamentos fosfato



Monophosphate



Diphosphate



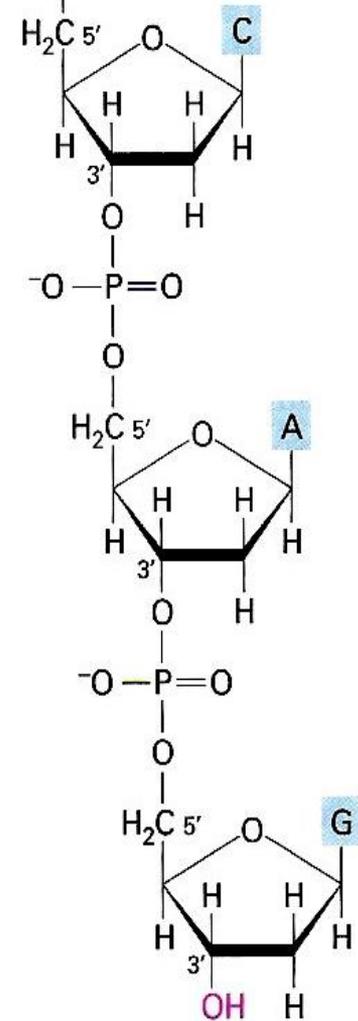
Triphosphate

### A. Phosphate groups



# Fosfatos

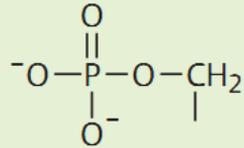
- ✓ Cada cadeia linear de DNA apresenta na extremidade **5'** um grupo fosfato
- ✓ A carga negativa dos grupos fosfato torna a molécula de DNA altamente **hidrofílica**
- ✓ As moléculas que interagem com o material genético têm em geral cargas positivas estabelecendo ligações iônicas com o DNA



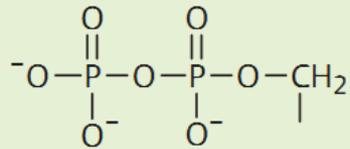
Extremidade 3'



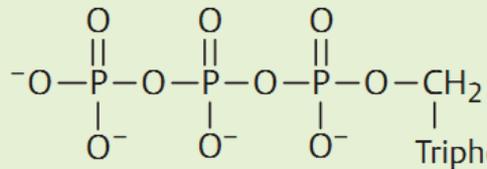
# Resumindo...



Monophosphate

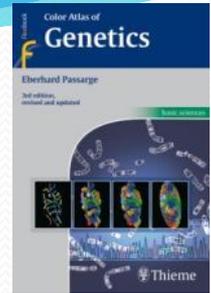


Diphosphate

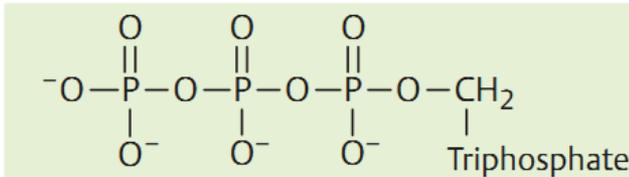
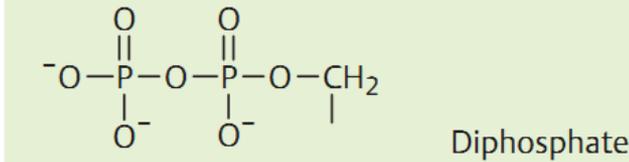
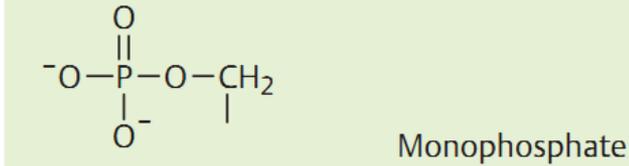
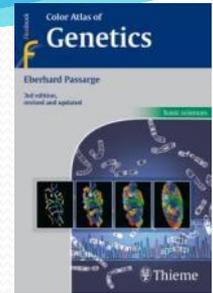


Triphosphate

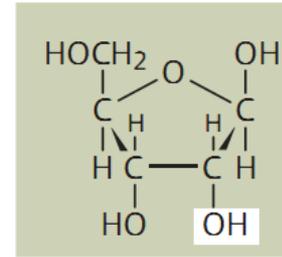
## A. Phosphate groups



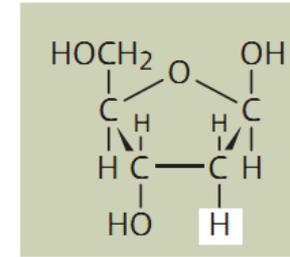
# Resumindo...



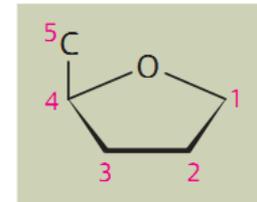
**A. Phosphate groups**



$\beta$ -D-Ribose

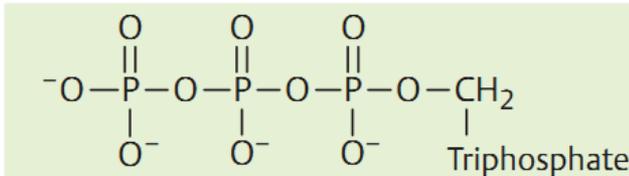
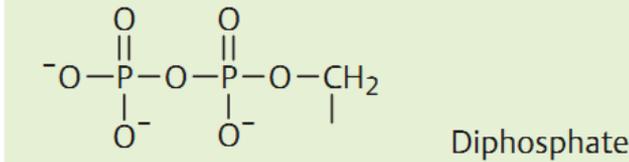
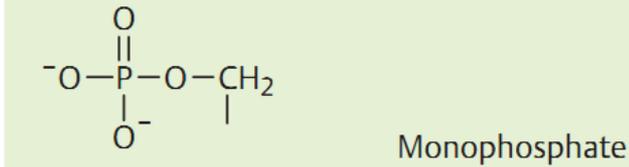
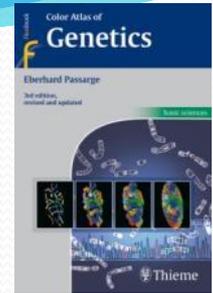


$\beta$ -D-Deoxy-  
ribose

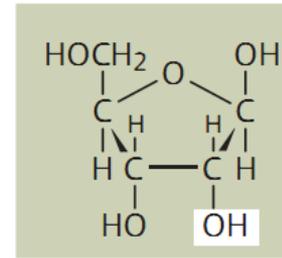


**B. Sugar residues (pentose)**

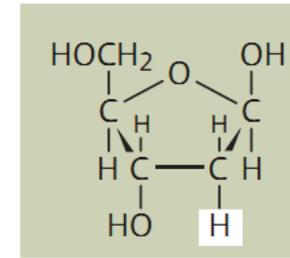
# Resumindo...



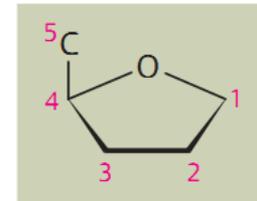
## A. Phosphate groups



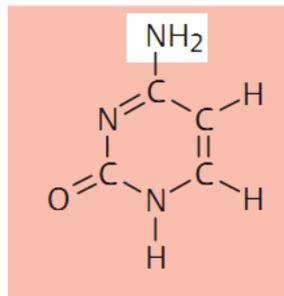
$\beta$ -D-Ribose



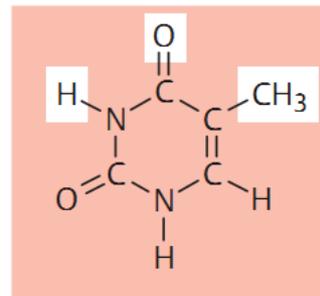
$\beta$ -D-Deoxyribose



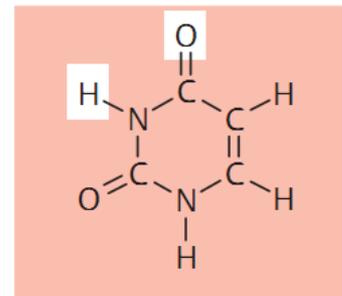
## B. Sugar residues (pentose)



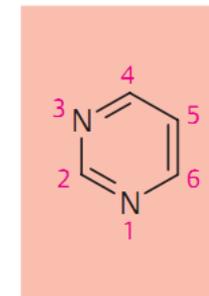
Cytosine (C)



Thymine (T)



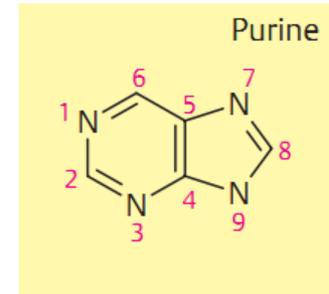
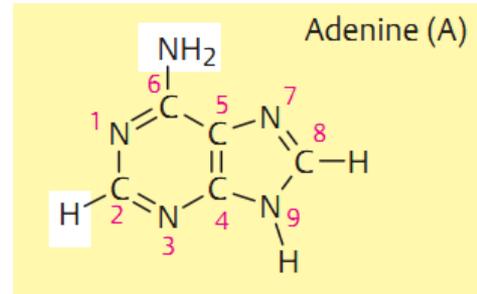
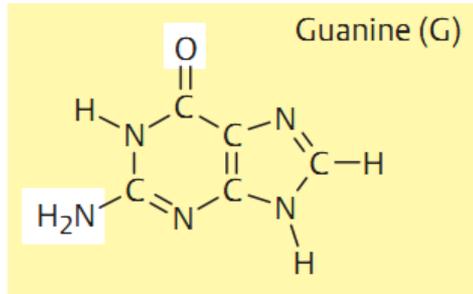
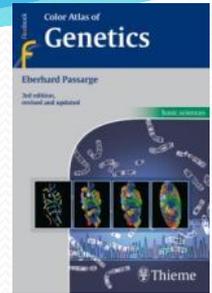
Uracil (U)



Pyrimidine

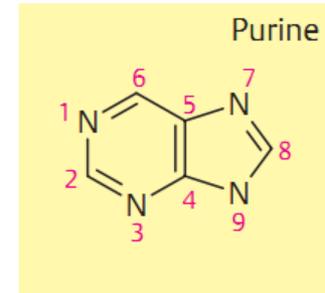
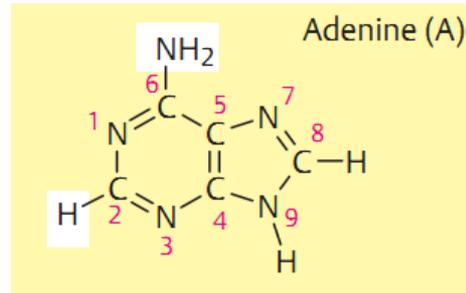
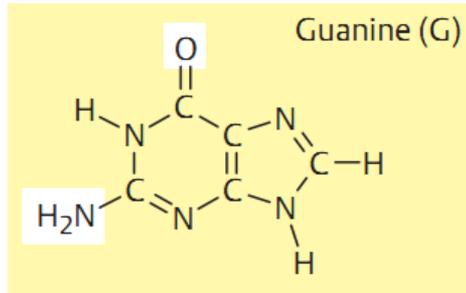
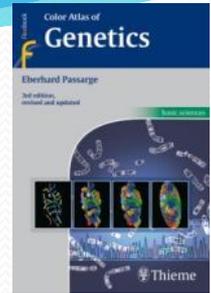
## C. Nucleotide bases of pyrimidine

# Resumindo...

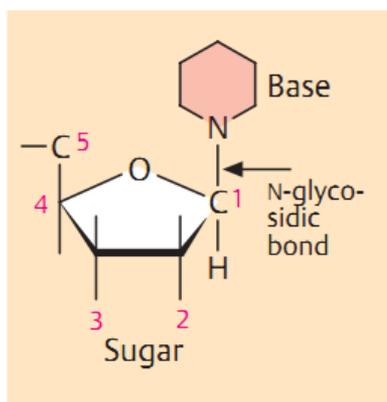


D. Nucleotide bases of purine

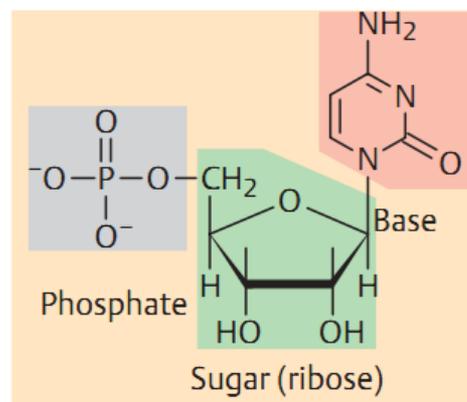
# Resumindo...



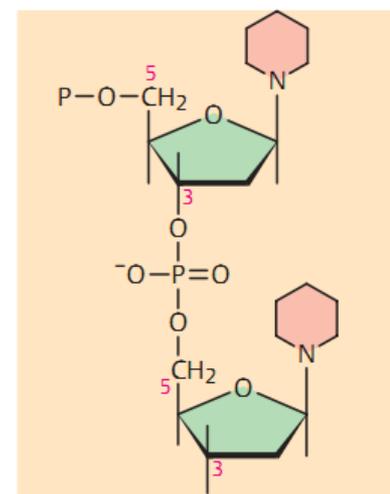
**D. Nucleotide bases of purine**



**E. Nucleoside  
(base and sugar)**



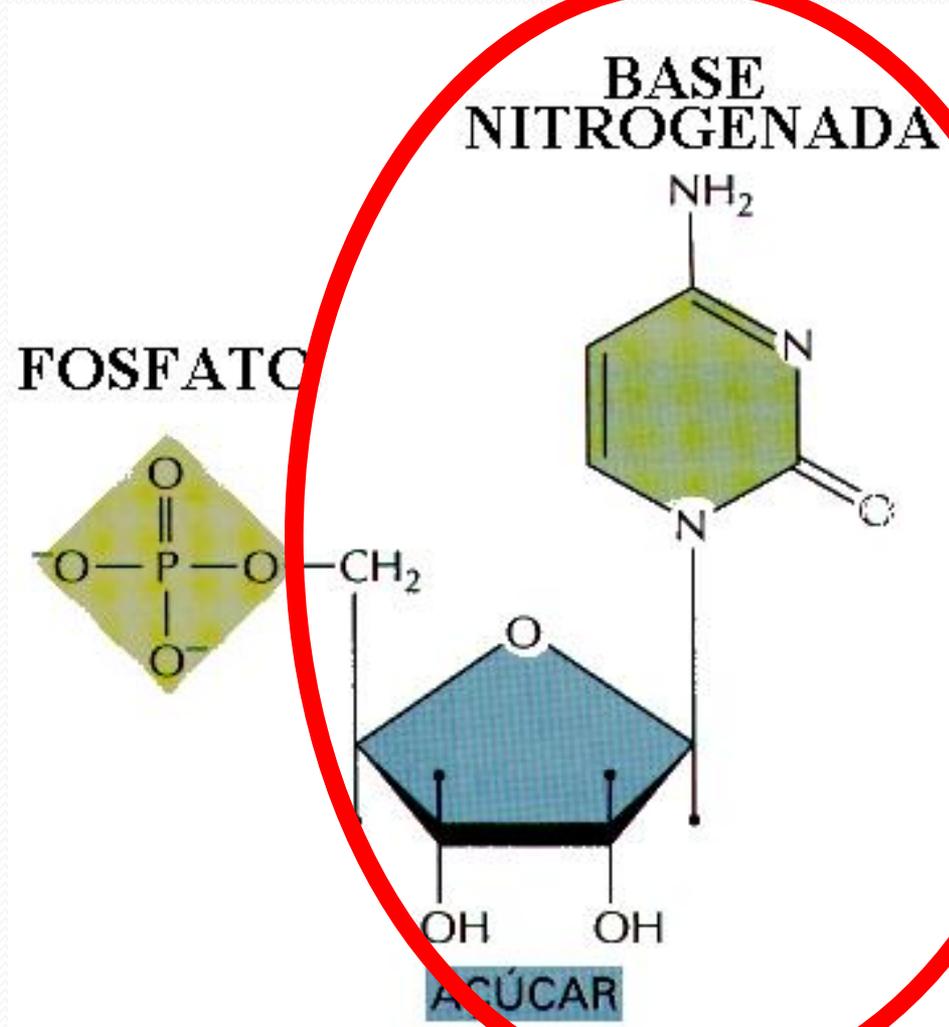
**F. Nucleotide  
(base + sugar + phosphate)**



**G. Nucleic acid**

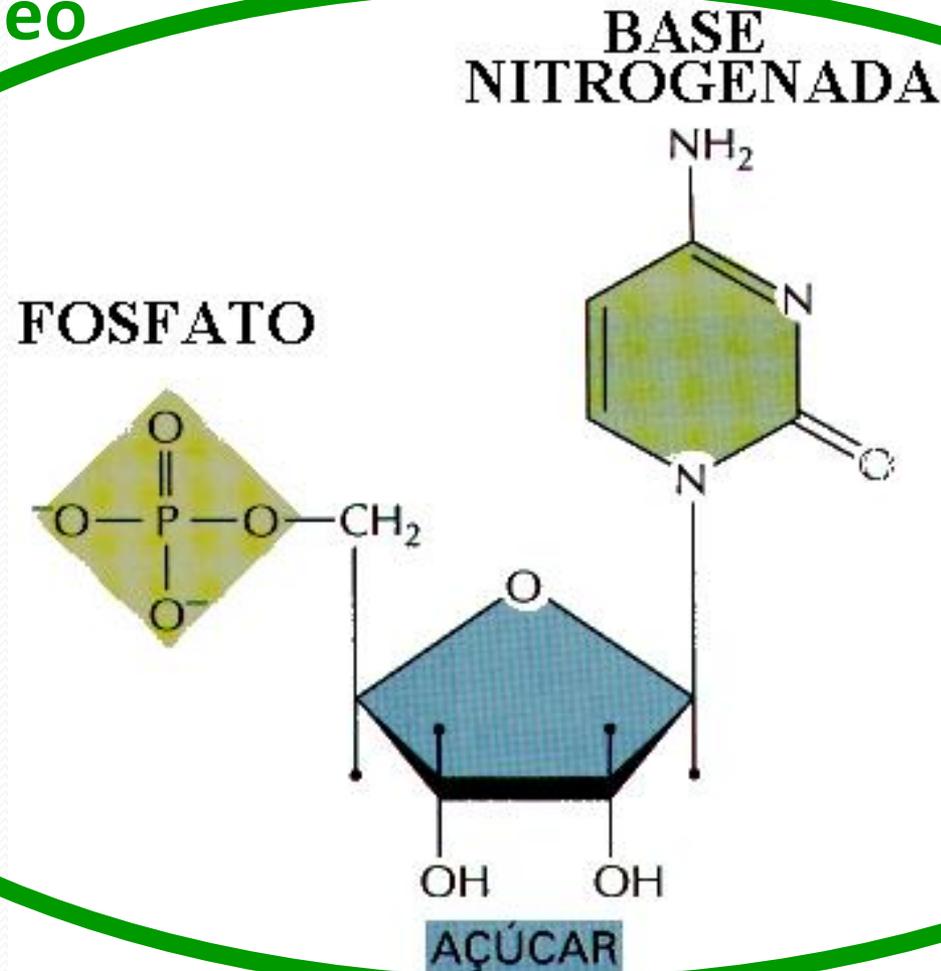
# Resumindo...

## Nucleosídeo



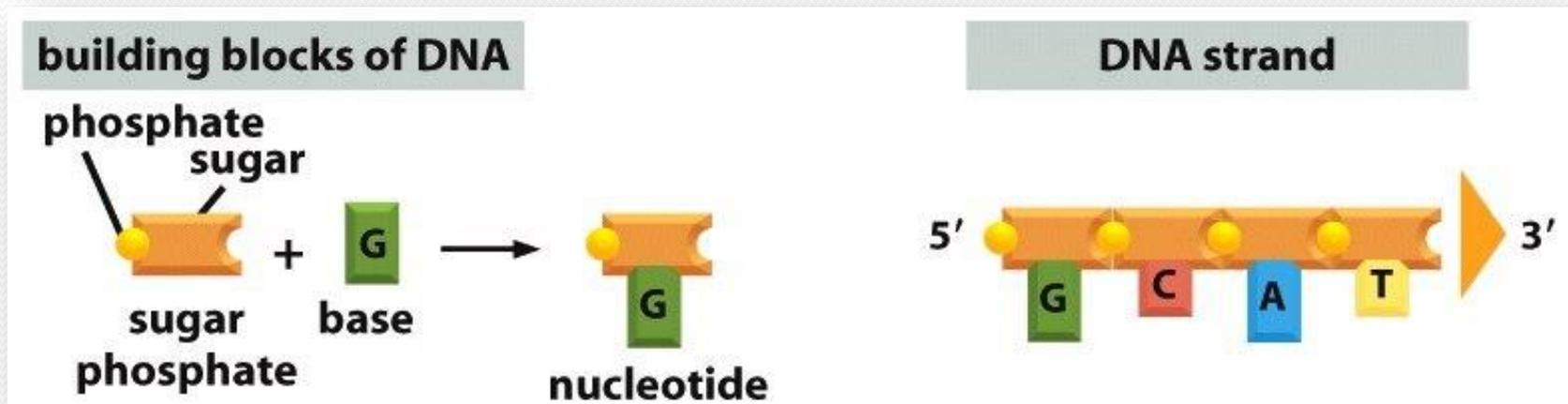
# Resumindo...

## Nucleotídeo



# Resumindo...

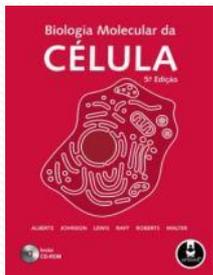
- ✓ As unidades formadoras do DNA são os nucleotídeos que são constituídos por:



# Podemos classificar a estrutura molecular do DNA em”:

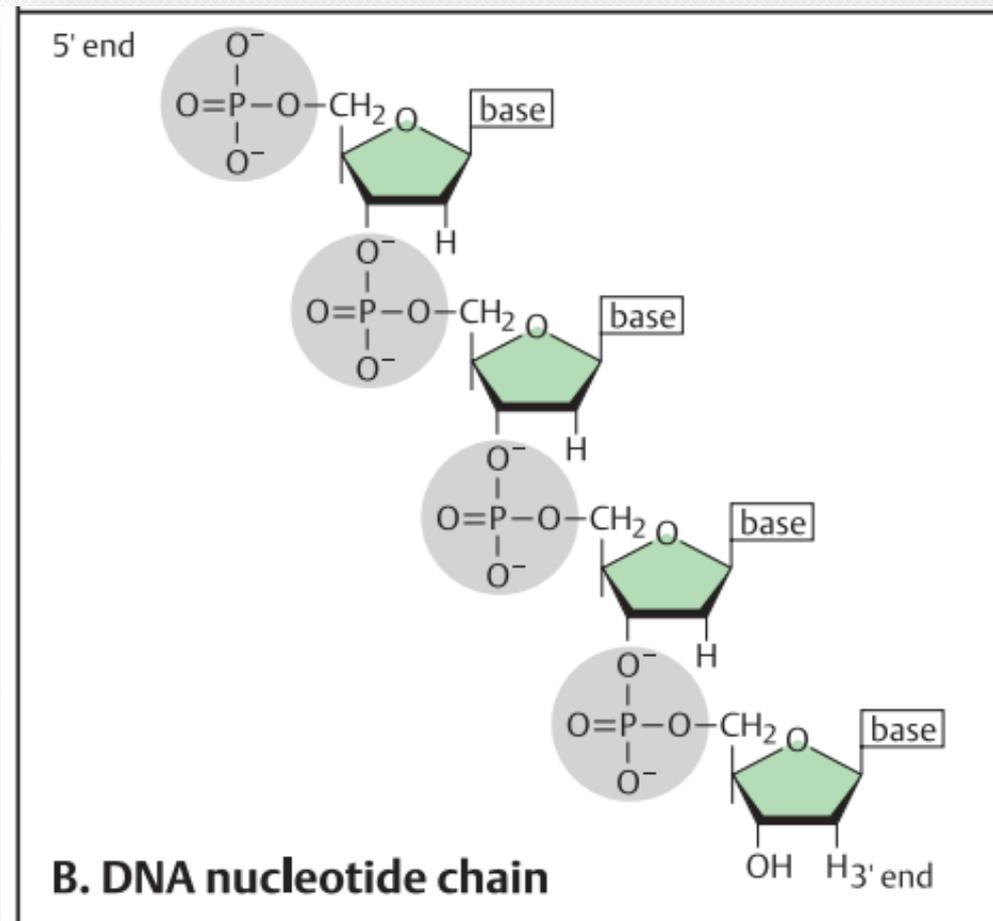
- ✓ Primária
- ✓ Secundária
- ✓ Terciária

```
CCTGTGGAGCCACACCCTTAGCGTTGGCCA  
ATCTACTCCCAGGAGCAGGGAGGGCAGGAG  
CCAGGGCTGGGCATAAAAGTCAGGGCAGAG  
CCATCTATTGCTTACATTGCTTCTGACAC  
AACTGTGTTCACTAGCAACTCAAAACAGACA  
CCATGGTGCACCTGACTCCTGAGGAGAAGT  
CTGCGCTTACTGCCCTGGGGCAAGGTGA  
ACGTGGATGAAGTTGTTGGTGGCCCTGG  
GCTGGTGGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG  
TTAAGTGGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG  
GAGACAGAGAAGACTCTTGGGTTTCTGATA  
GGCACTGACTCTCTCTGCTTATGGTCTAT  
TTCCACCCCTTAGGCTGCTGTTGGTCTAC  
CCTTGGACCCAGAGGTTCTTTGAGTCCCTT  
GGGGATCTGTCCACTCCTGATGTTTATG  
GGCAACCCTAAGGTGAAGGCTCATGGCAAG  
AAAGTGTCTGGTGCCTTATGATGAGCCCTG  
GCTCACCTGGACAACCTCAAGGGCACCTTT  
GCCACACTGAGTGAAGTGCCTGTCACAAG  
CTGCACGTGGATCTTGAAGTCTCAGGGTG  
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AGAATGGGAACAGACGAATGATTGATCA  
GTGTGAAGTCTCAGGATCGTTTTAGTTTC  
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CCTAATAAAAAACATTTATTTTCATTGCAA  
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TGTTTTAGCTGTCCTCATGAATGCTCTTTC
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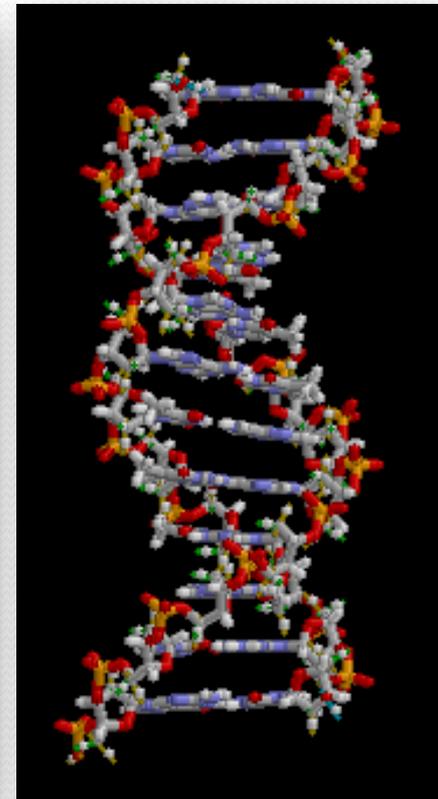
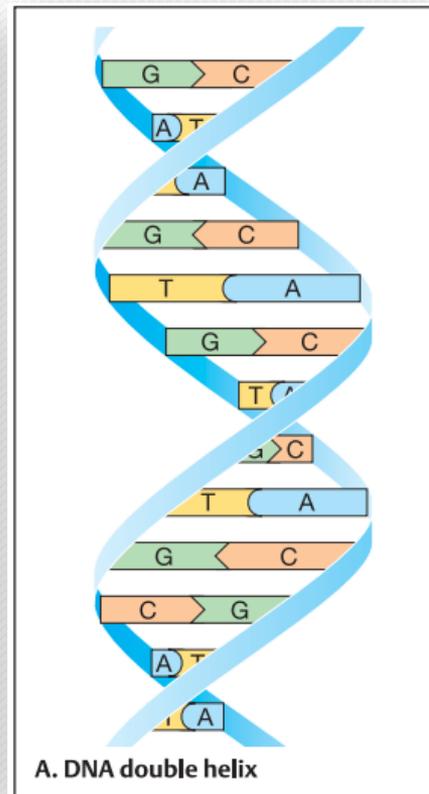
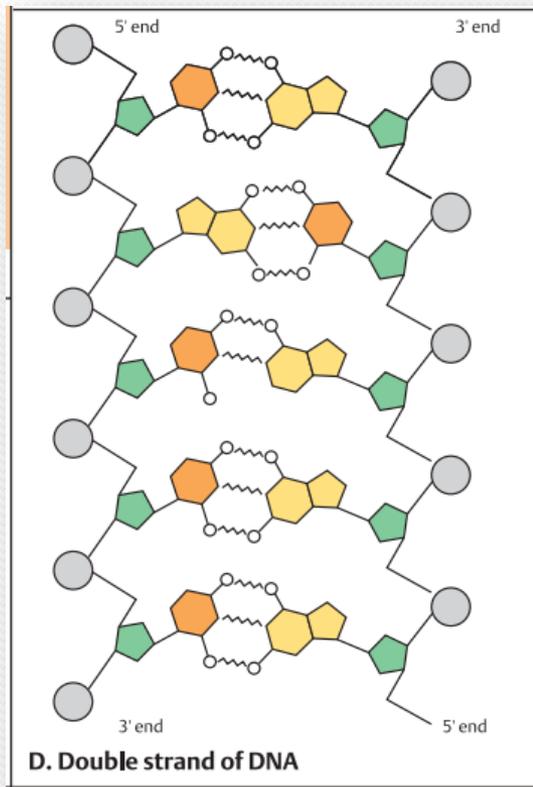
# Estrutura Primária do DNA

- ✓ Corresponde a sequência de nucleotídeos de **uma cadeia**



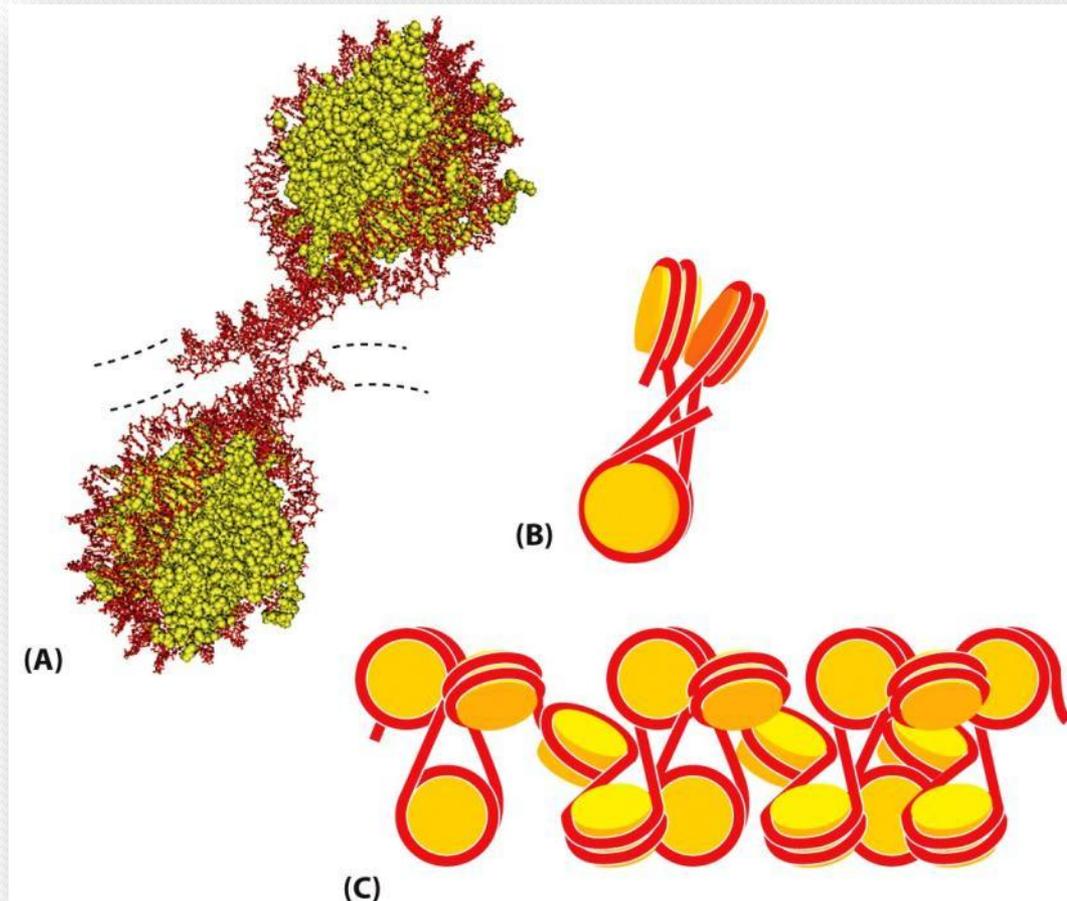
# Estrutura Secundária do DNA

- ✓ Resultante da associação das duas fitas em forma **helicoidal** e **estabilizada** principalmente por ligações de hidrogênio



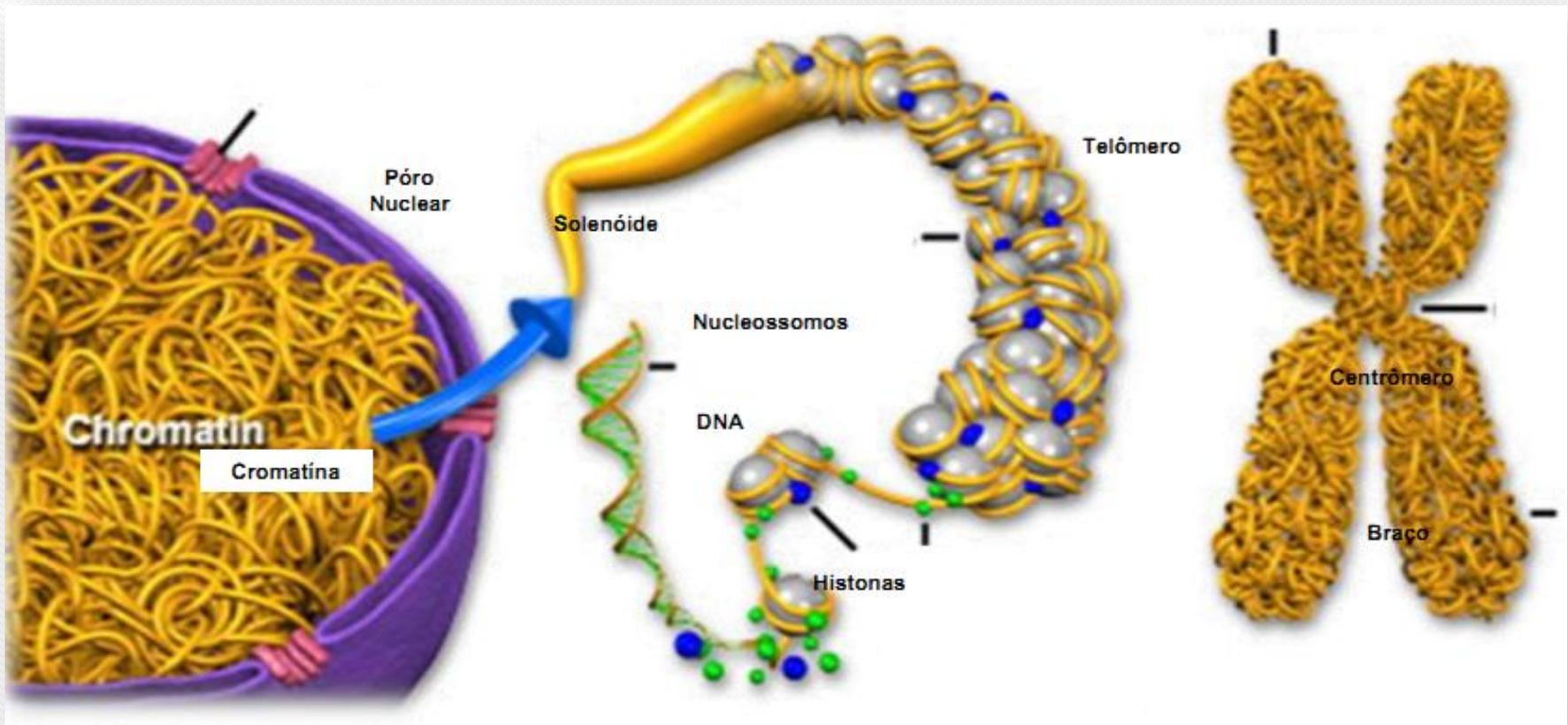
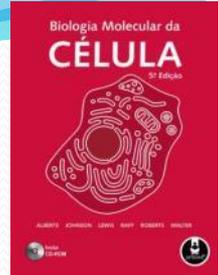
# Estrutura Terciária do DNA

- ✓ Associação das duas fitas com **proteínas - histonas**



# Estrutura Terciária do DNA

- ✓ Associação das duas fitas com **proteínas - histonas**



# Pareamento de bases

- ✓ A estabilidade da dupla hélice resulta em parte do grande número de ligações de hidrogênio entre os pares de bases

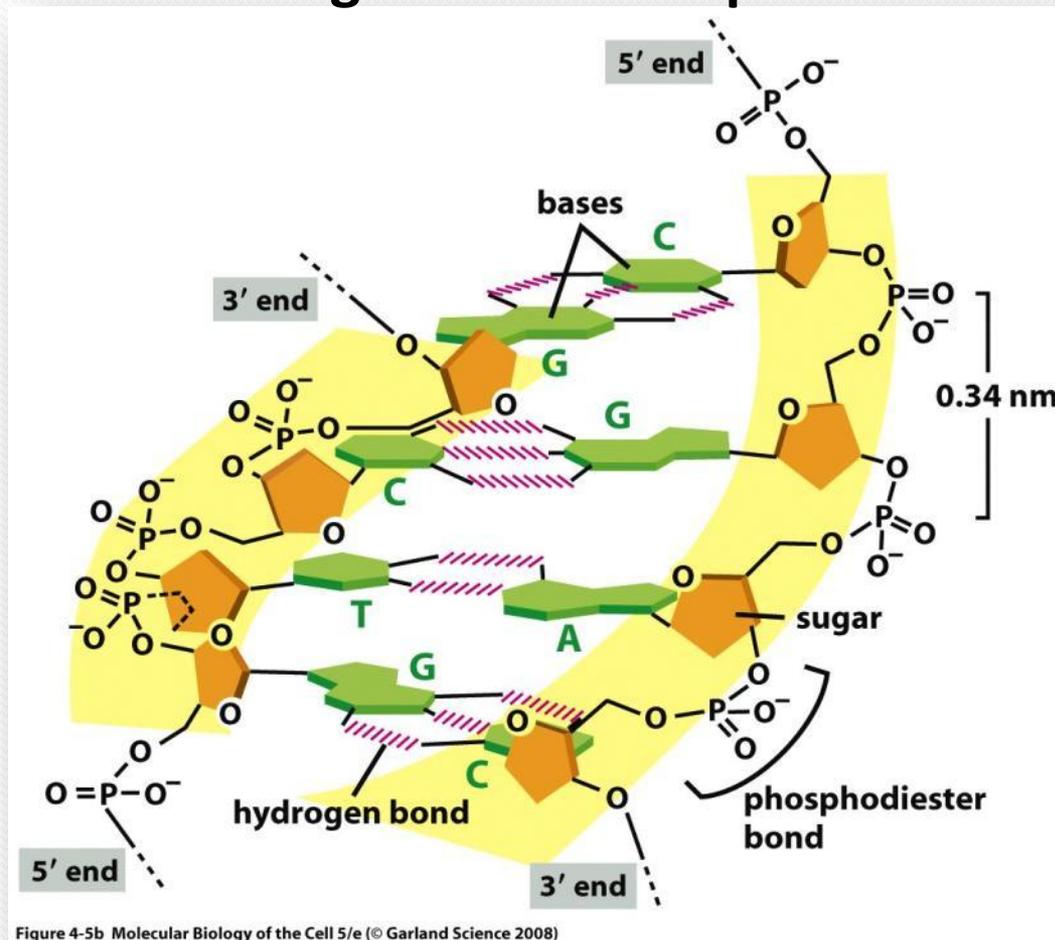


Figure 4-5b Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

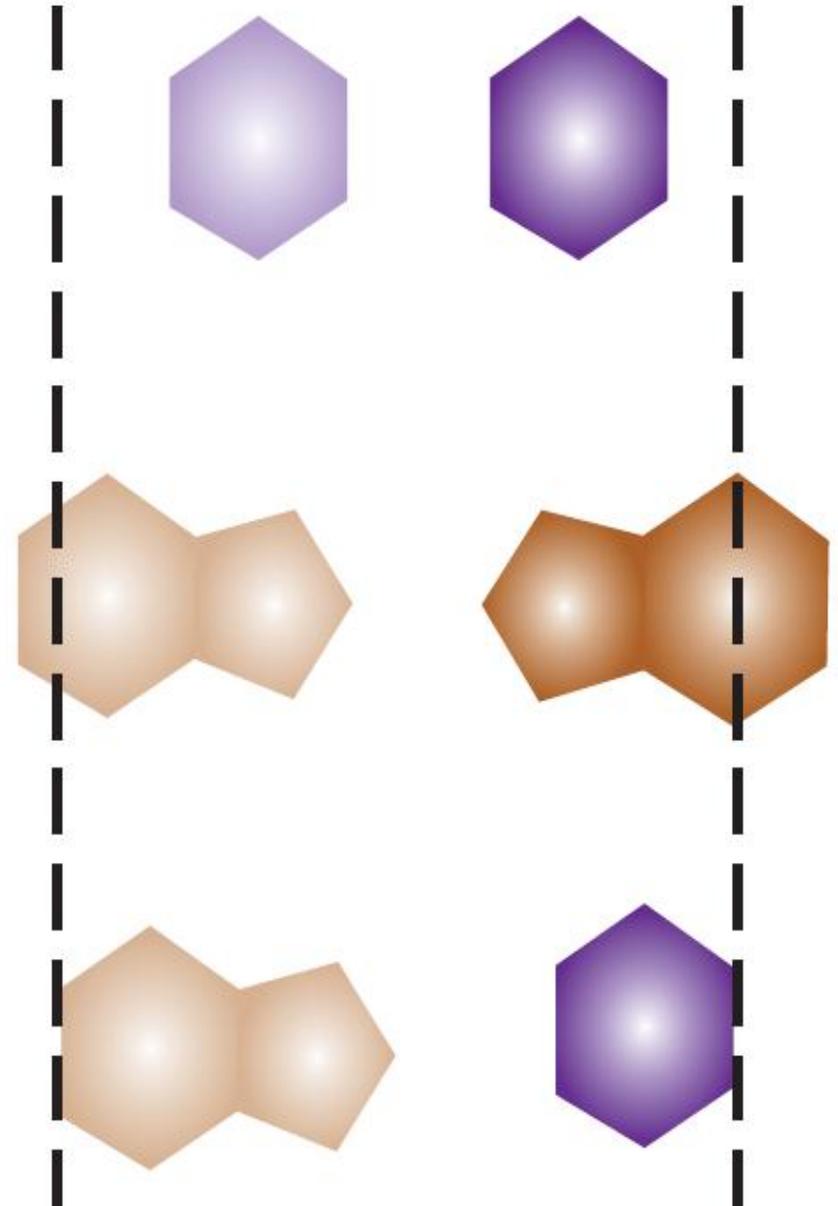
# ESPESSURA DA MOLÉCULA DE DNA = 20 ANGSTRONS



pirimidina + pirimidina:  
DNA muito estreito

purina + purina: DNA muito largo

purina + pirimidina: espessura  
compatível com dados de raio x



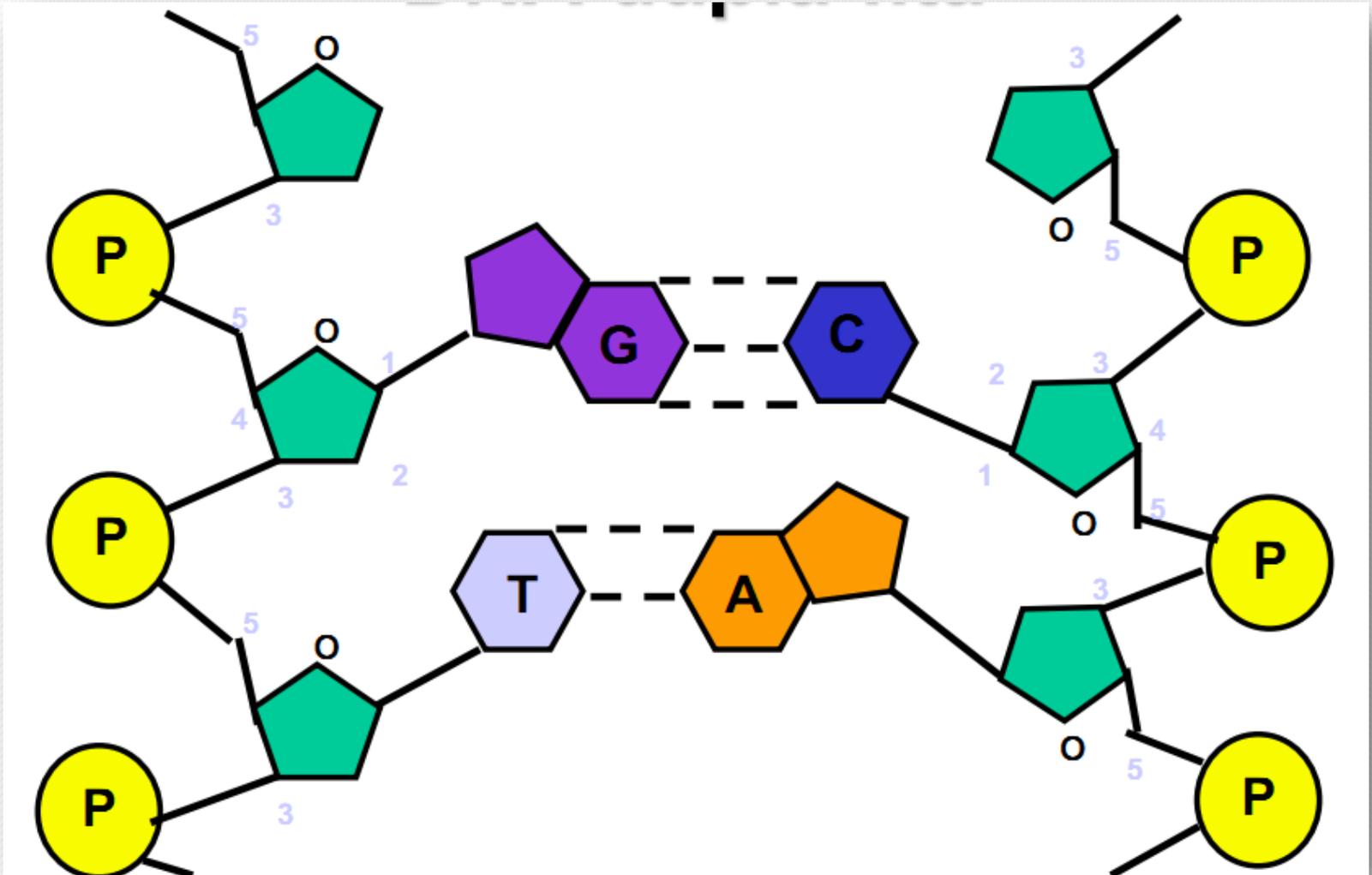
# Pareamento de bases

## Regra de Chargaff

- **Adenina** deve parear com **Timina**
- **Guanina** deve parear com **Citosina**
- Suas quantidades em uma molécula de DNA serão **aproximadamente as mesmas**



# Pareamento de bases



# Questão:

- Se existe **30%** de **Adenina**, qual a quantidade de **Citosina**?

# Questão:

- Se existe **30%** de **Adenina**, qual a quantidade de **Citosina**?
- Seria **20%** de **Citosina**.

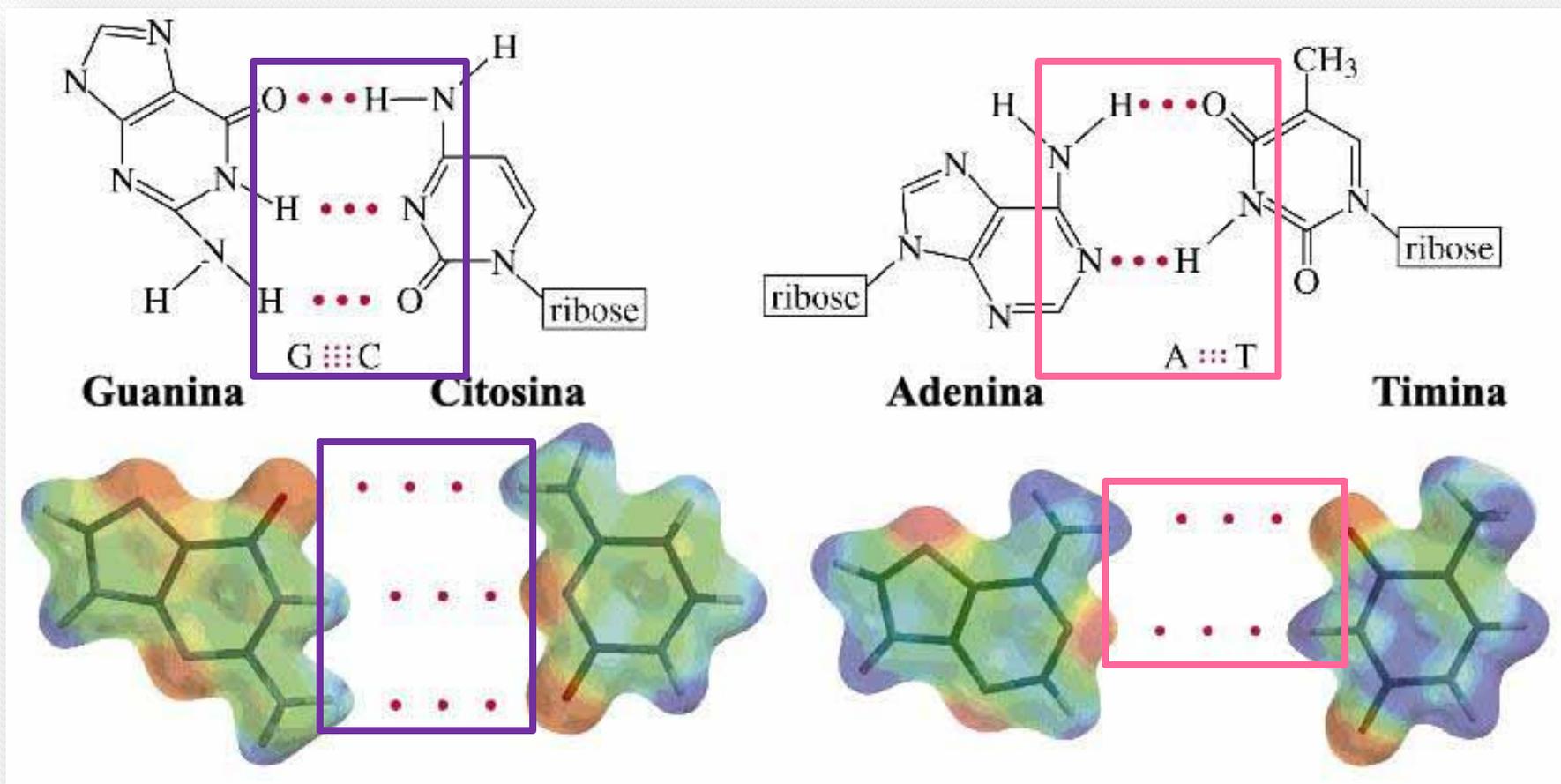
# Questão:

- Se existe **30%** de **Adenina**, qual a quantidade de Citosina?
- Seria **20%** de **Citosina**.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adenina (30\%)} &= \text{Timina (30\%)} \\ \underline{\text{Guanina (20\%)}} &= \underline{\text{Citosina (20\%)}} \\ \text{(50\%)} &= \text{(50\%)} \end{aligned}$$

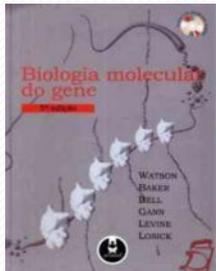
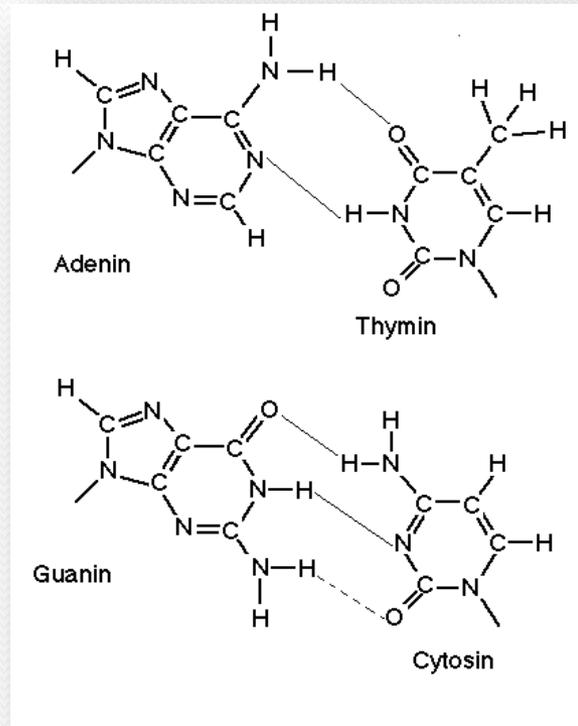
# Ligação entre as bases

- ✓ As bases são unidas através de **ligações de hidrogênio**



# Ligação entre as bases

- ✓ Desta forma a interação entre **GC** é **mais forte** que AT. Como resultado, a porcentagem de GC numa dupla fita de DNA **determina a força de interação entre as duas cadeias**



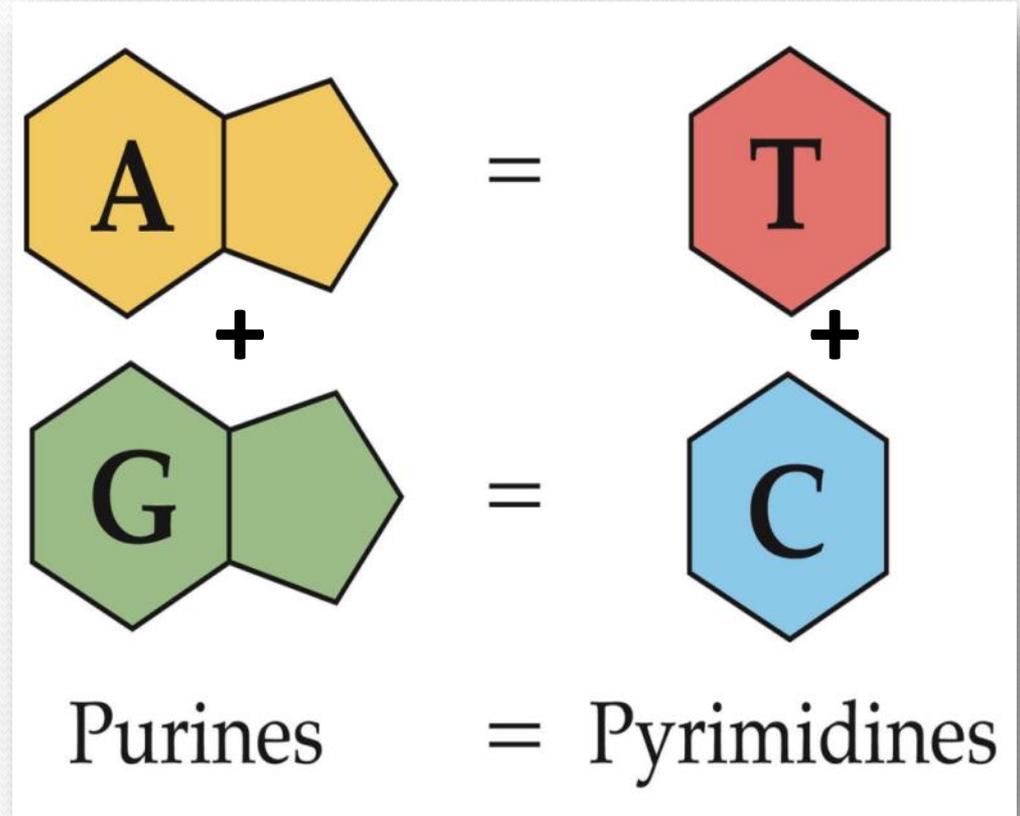
# Proporções molares de bases de DNA

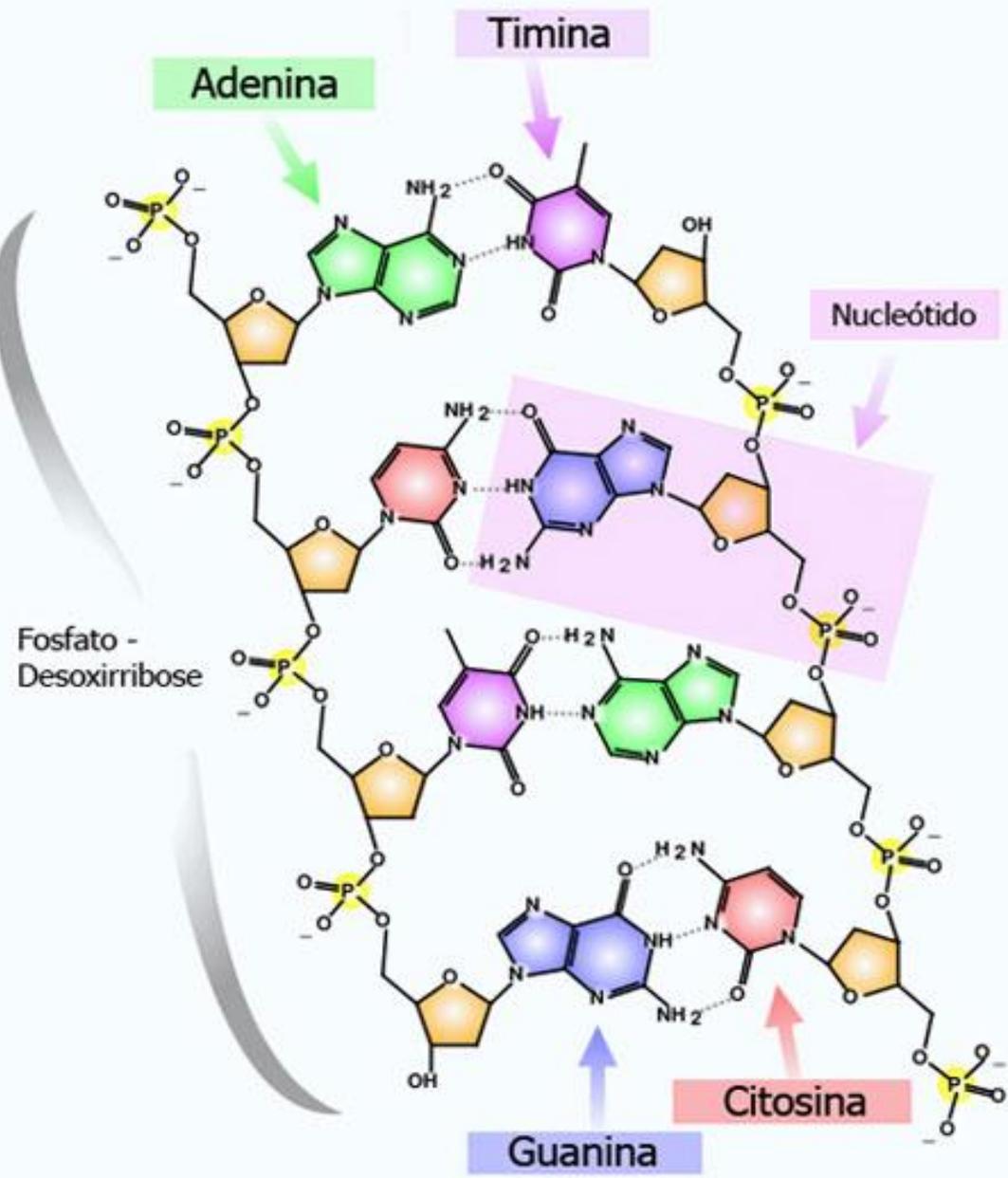
Organismo	Tecido	Adenina	Timina	Guanina	Citosina
E. coli (K12)	—	26,0	23,9	24,9	25,2
D. pneumoniae	—	29,8	31,6	20,5	18,0
M. tuberculosis	—	15,1	14,6	34,9	35,4
Levedura	—	31,3	32,9	18,7	17,1
P. lividus (ouriço do mar)	esperma	32,8	32,1	17,7	18,4
Arenque	esperma	27,8	27,5	22,2	22,6
Rato	tutano de osso	28,6	28,4	21,4	21,5
Humano	timo	30,9	29,4	19,9	19,8
Humano	fígado	30,3	30,3	19,5	19,9
Humano	esperma	30,7	31,2	19,3	18,8

<http://qnint.s bq.org.br/qni/visualizarTema.php?idTema=33>

# Relação entre os pares de bases

- ✓ Quantidade relativa de um dado nucleotídeo pode ser diferente entre as espécies, mas sempre  $A = T$  e  $G = C$
- ✓ Razão 1:1 entre bases púricas e pirimídicas em todos os organismos estudados:  $A + G = T + C$

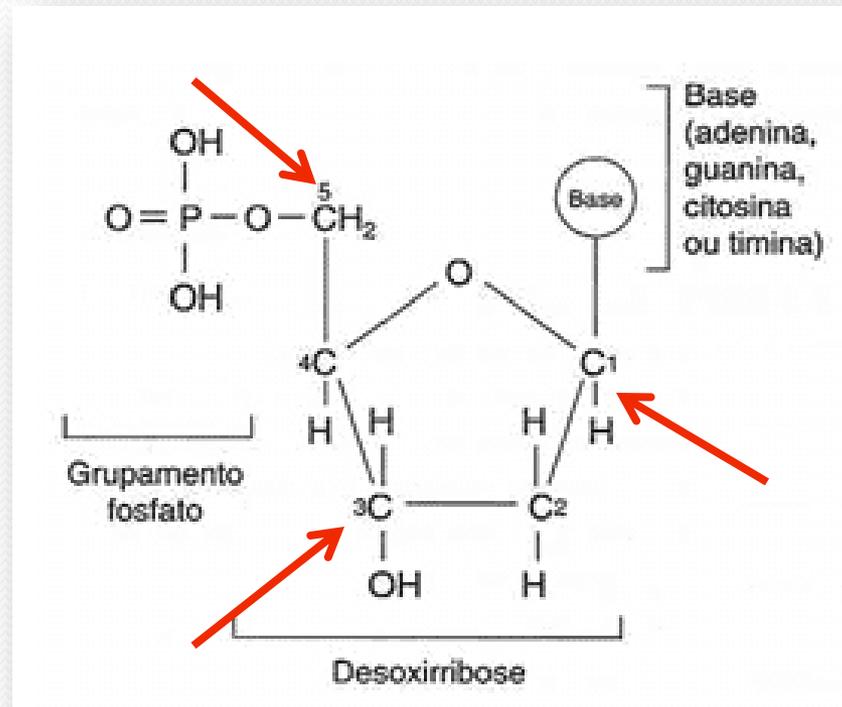




Como estão ligados os nucleotídeos entre si e como se conectam as duas cadeias da dupla hélice?

# Ligações da dupla fita

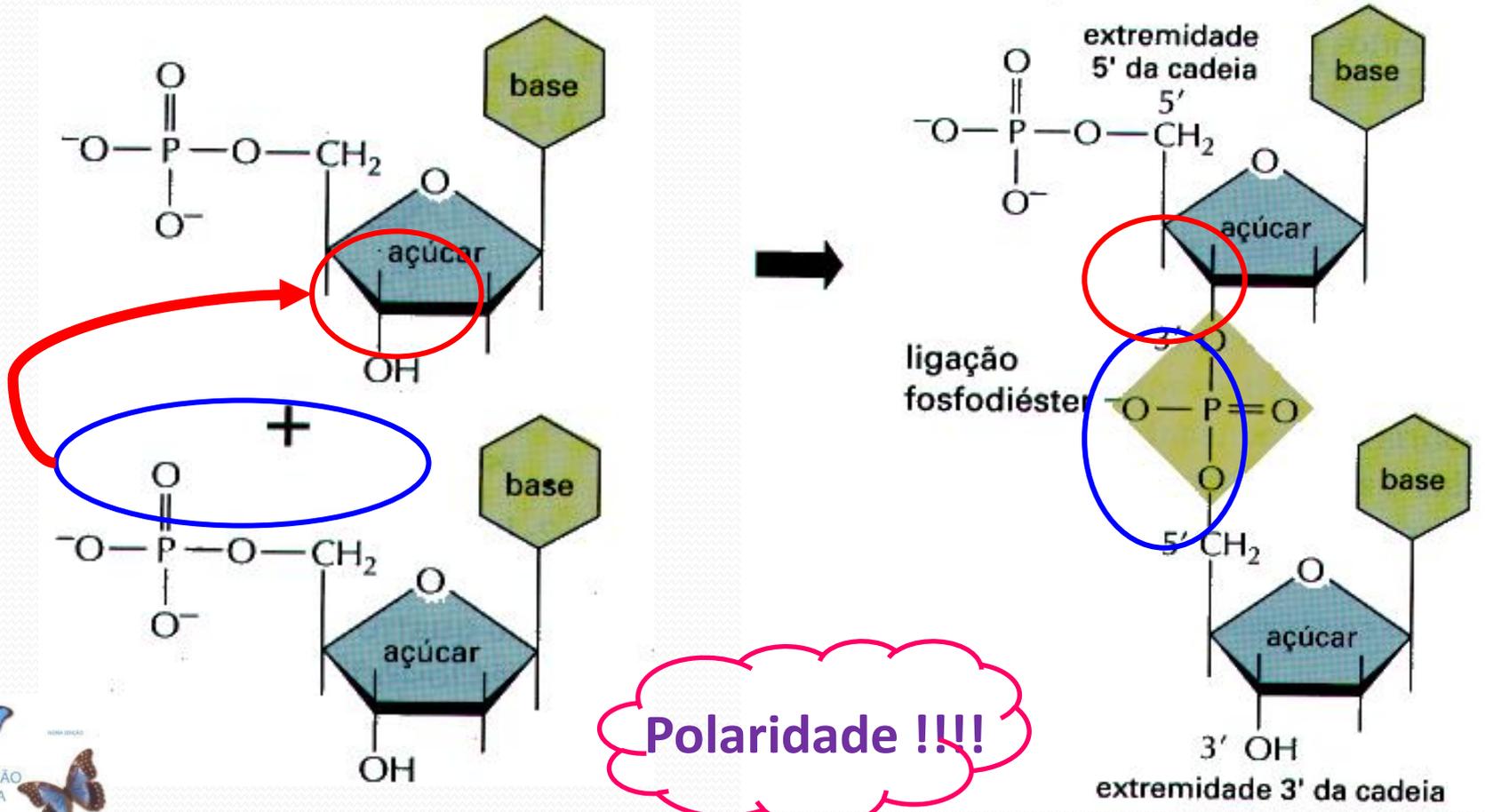
- ✓ Os nucleotídeos estão unidos com nucleotídeos da mesma cadeia por **ligações fosfodiéster** e à cadeia complementar por **ligações de hidrogênio**, através de suas bases



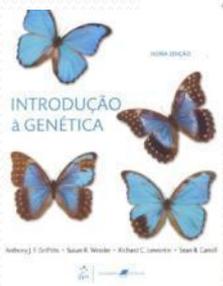
<http://pequenosbiologos.wordpress.com/>



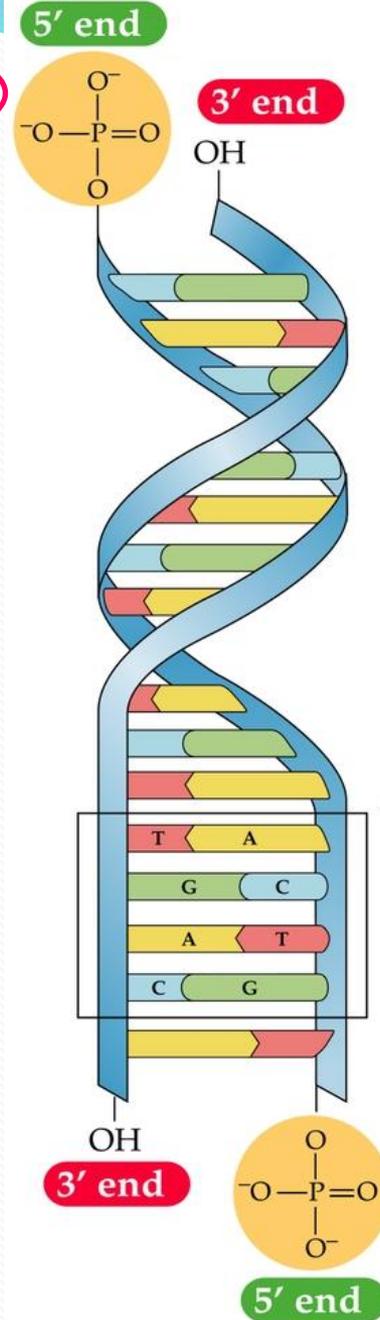
# Relação entre os pares de bases



**Polaridade !!!!**



# Polaridade !!!!

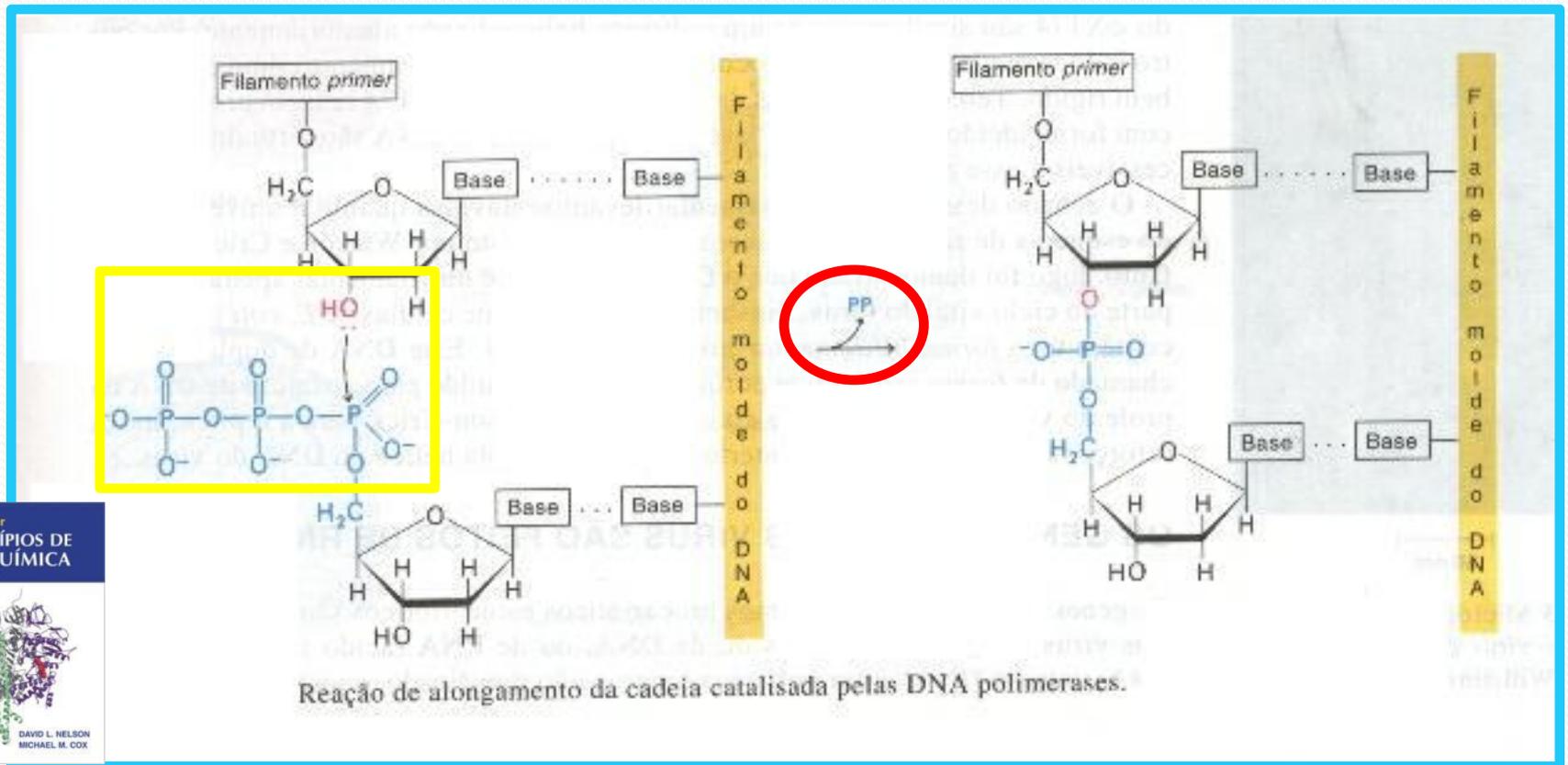


See Part 2



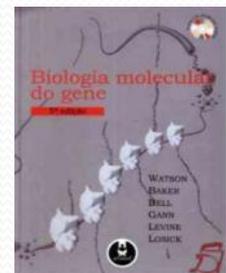
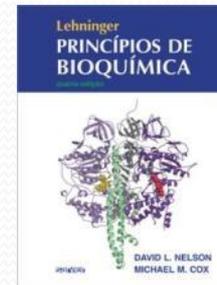
# Como ocorre a polimerização do DNA

- ✓ Cada cadeia é polimerizada por condensação entre desoxirribonucleotídeos **trifosfatados** (dNTPs) e a extremidade 3'-OH de uma cadeia pré-existente, com a liberação de **pirofosfato**



# Propriedades da dupla fita

- ✓ Viscosidade (pH 7,0 e T° 25°C )
- ✓ Interior hidrofóbico (bases nitrogenadas)
- ✓ Exterior hidrofílico (açúcar, fosfato)
- ✓ Ligações covalentes (entre o açúcar e o fosfato)
- ✓ Interações fracas (ligações de hidrogênio e interações hidrofóbicas entre as bases)
- ✓ Polaridade 5'P → 3'OH

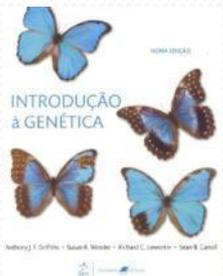


# Dupla hélice é voltada para direita

- ✓ Cadeias polinucleotídicas na dupla hélice que correm em sentidos opostos se enrolam uma ao redor da outra voltadas para a direita (**dextrógira**)



**Curvatura da hélice !!**

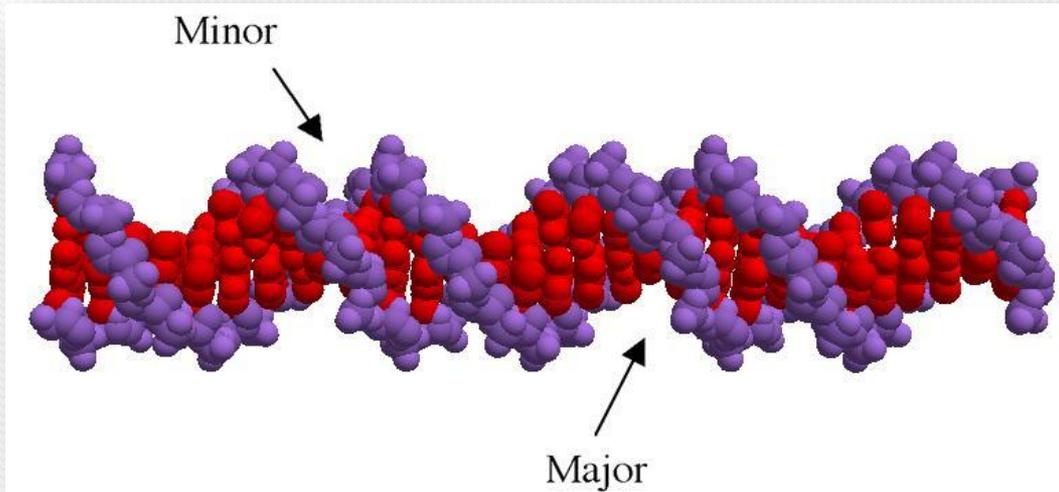


# Dupla hélice possui 2 cavidades (Sulcos)

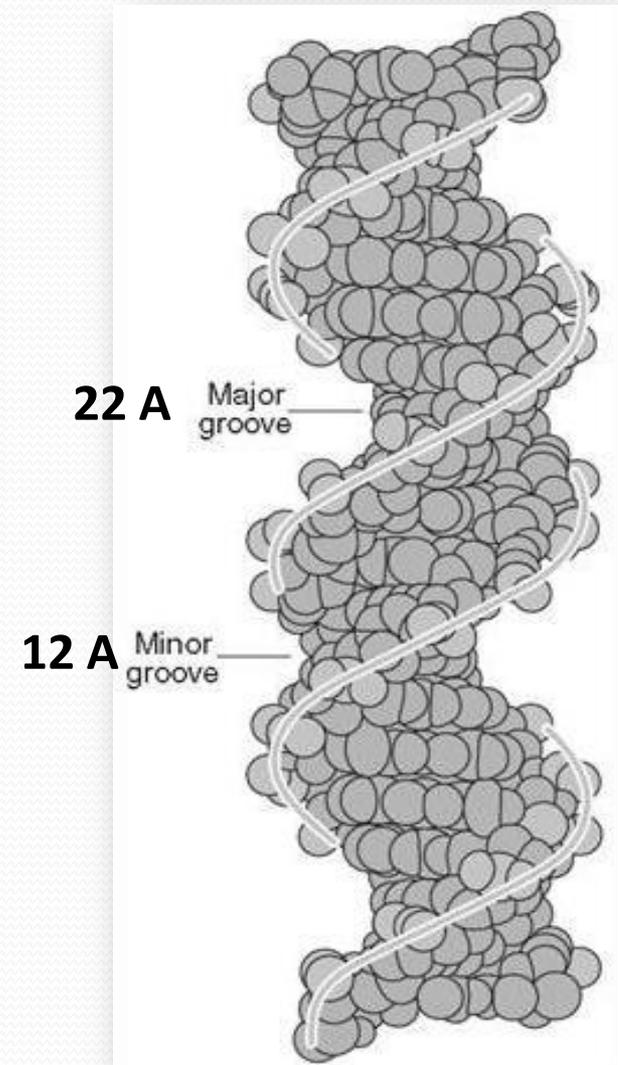
- ✓ Consequência da geometria dos pares de base
- ✓ A medida que os pares de base se empilham uns sobre os outros, o ângulo mais estreito ( $120^\circ$ ) entre os açúcares em uma das extremidades gera a cavidade menor; e o ângulo mais aberto ( $240^\circ$ ) na outra extremidade, gera a cavidade maior
- ✓ Os sulcos são importantes porque deixam livres superfícies para a interação entre o DNA e as proteínas



# Dupla hélice possui 2 cavidades (Sulcos)

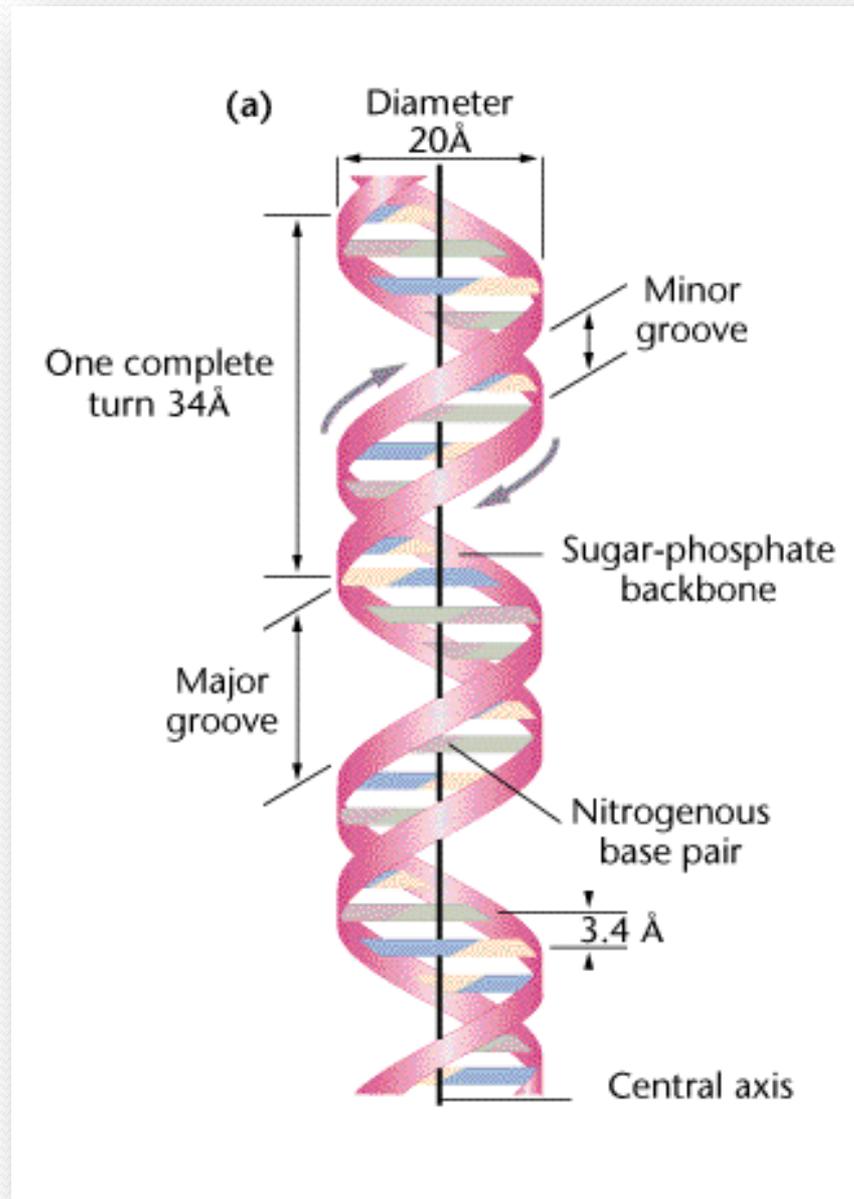


[http://courses.biology.utah.edu/horvath/biol.3525/1\\_DNA/Fig2/Marty's%20groove](http://courses.biology.utah.edu/horvath/biol.3525/1_DNA/Fig2/Marty's%20groove)

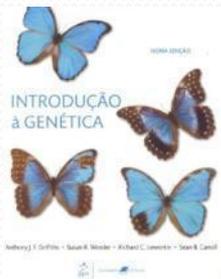


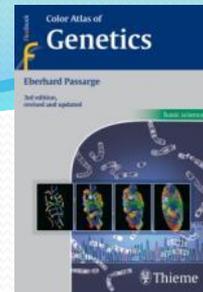
<http://train-srv.manipalu.com/wpress/?p=155593>

# Dupla hélice possui 2 cavidades (Sulcos)



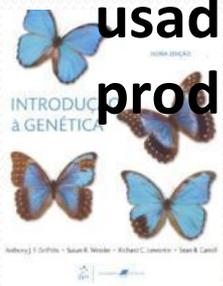
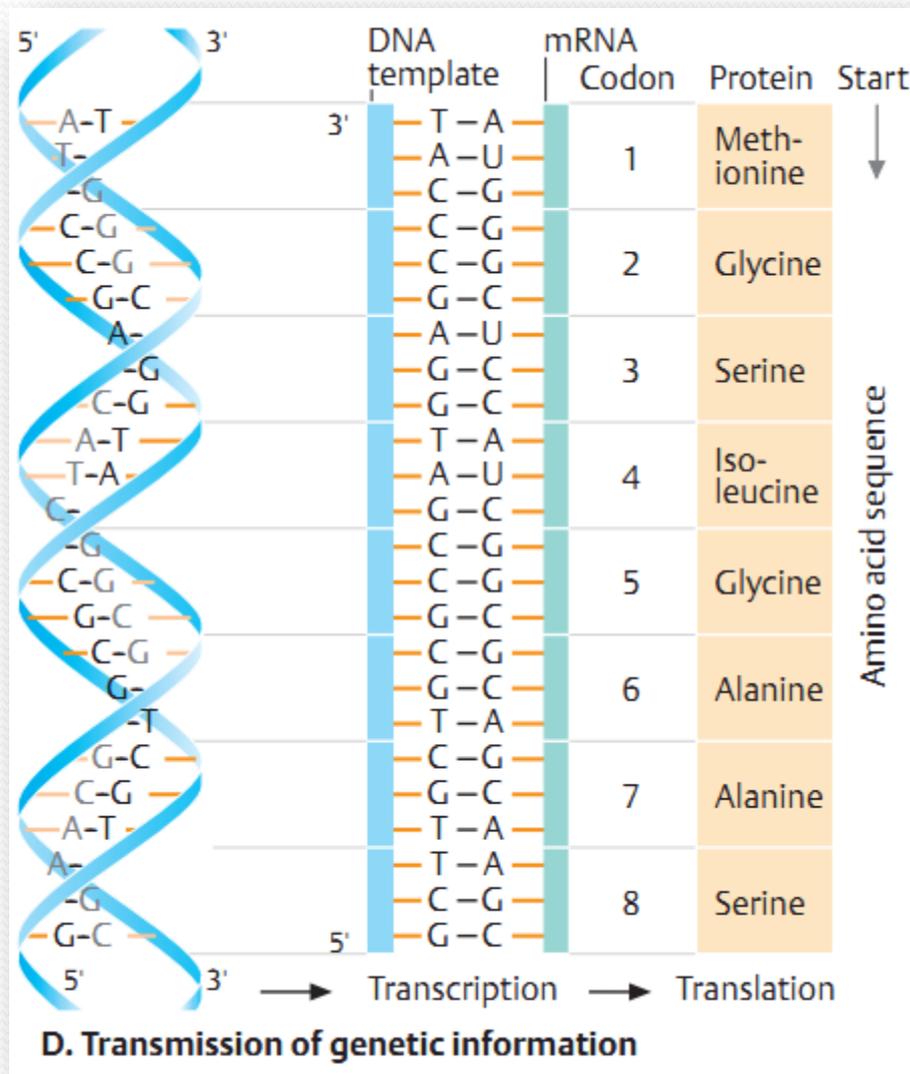
(Klug & Cummings 1997)

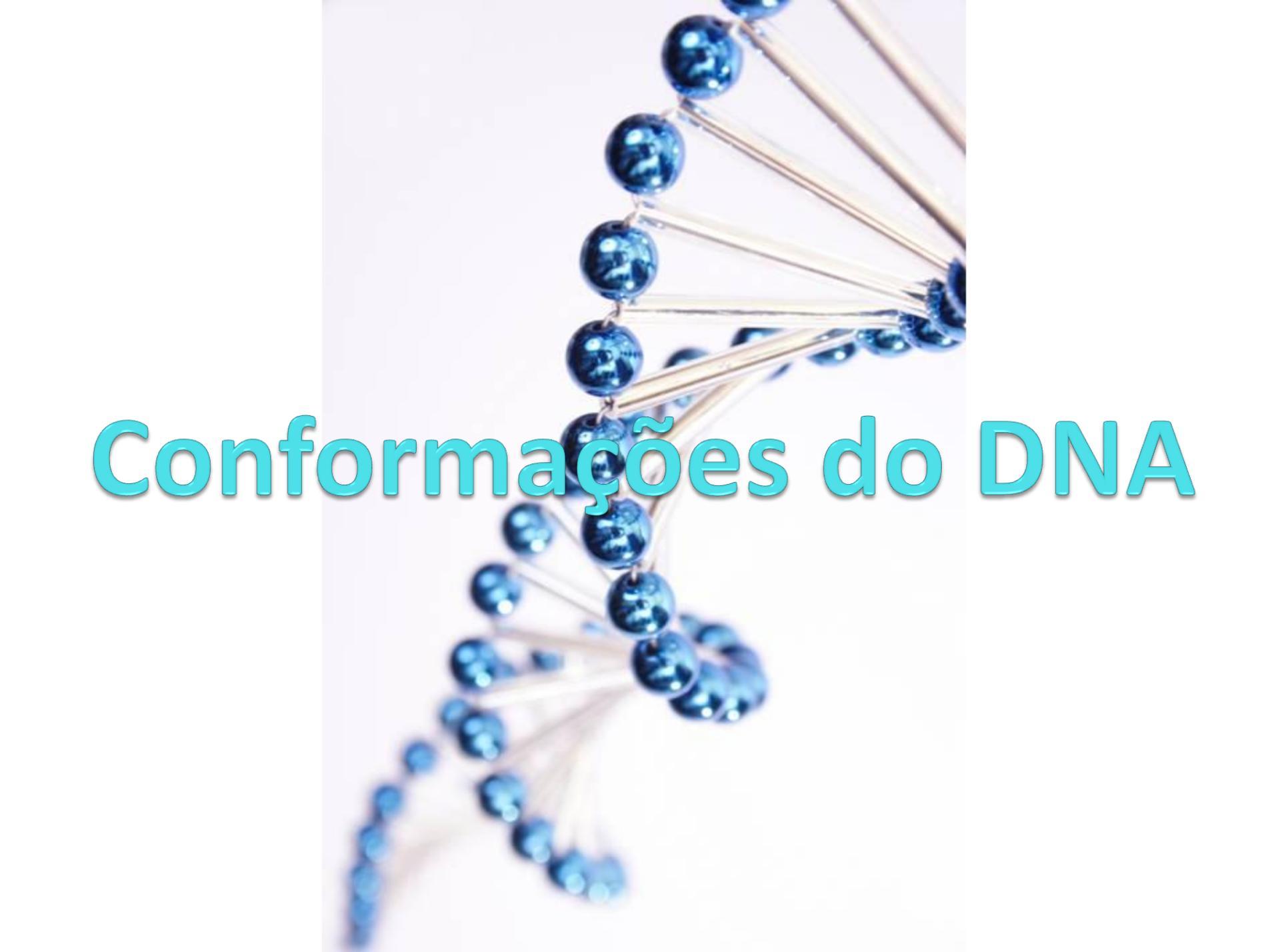




# Senso e antisenso

- ✓ **Senso:** sequência de DNA que possui a mesma seqüência do mRNA
- ✓ A cadeia complementar à cadeia "senso" é denominada sequência anti-senso
- ✓ A cadeia anti-senso do DNA é usada como molde para produzir um mRNA

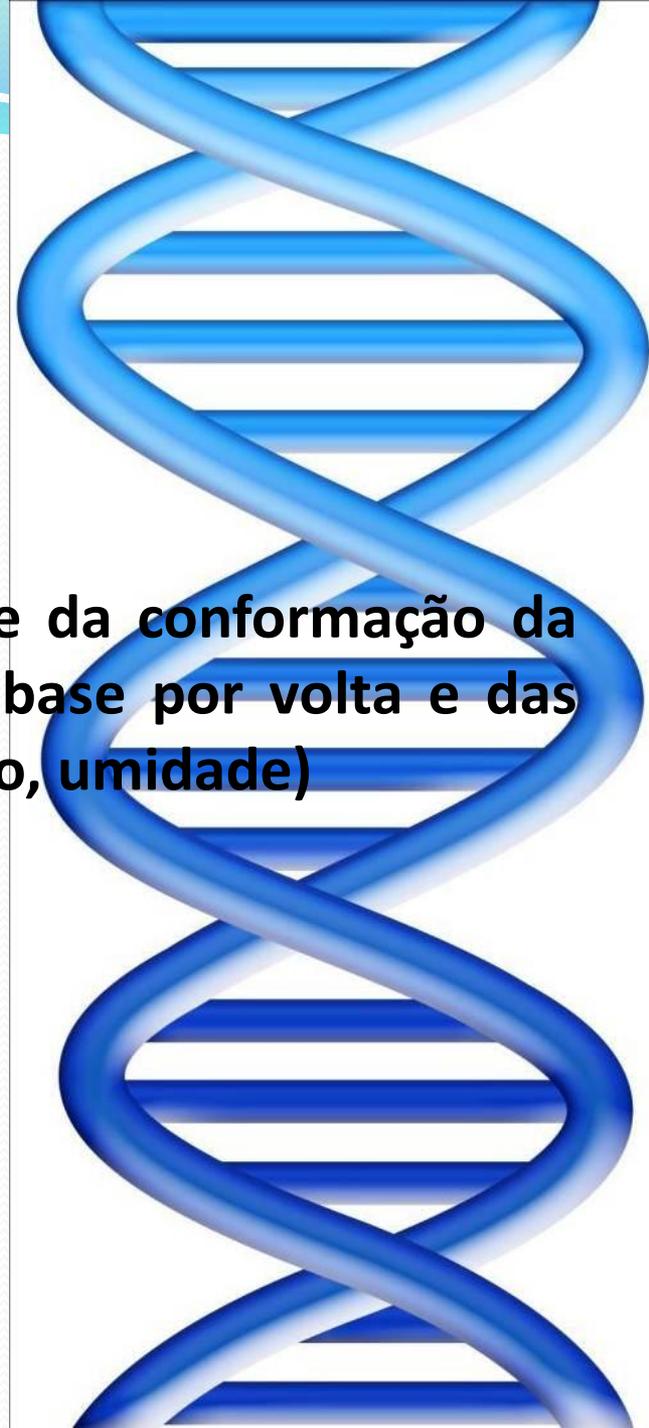
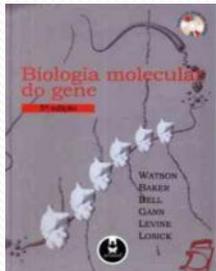




# Conformações do DNA

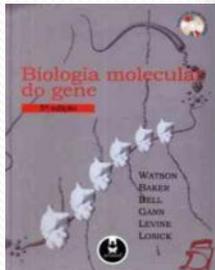
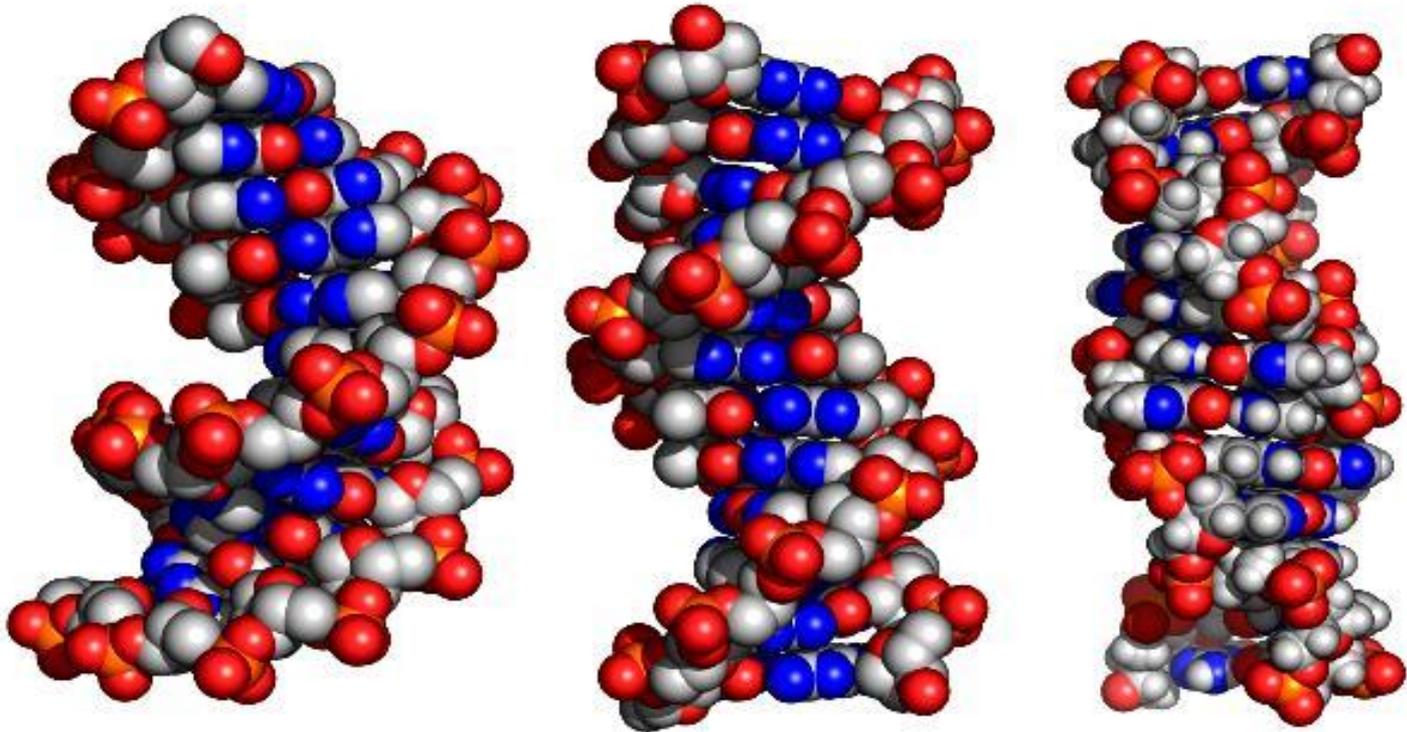
# Estruturas do DNA

- ✓ A conformação que o DNA adota depende da conformação da ligação glicosídica, do número de pares de base por volta e das condições fisiológicas da célula (ex: teor salino, umidade)



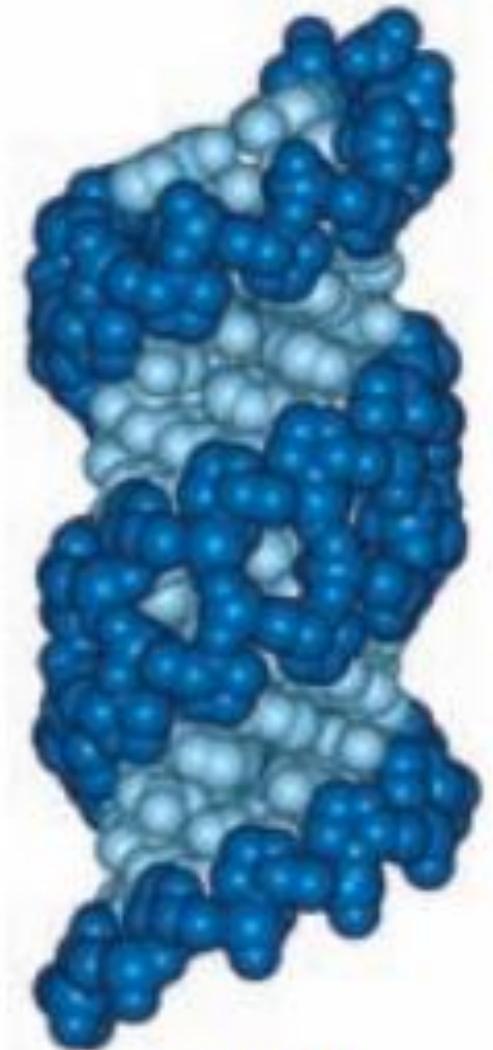
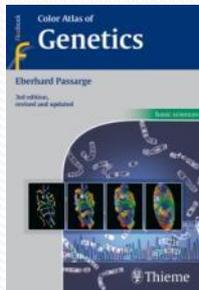
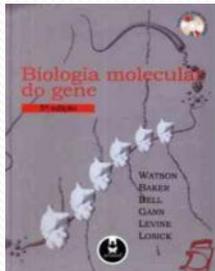
# Estruturas diversas do DNA

DNA Structures: A, B and Z



# Forma A do DNA

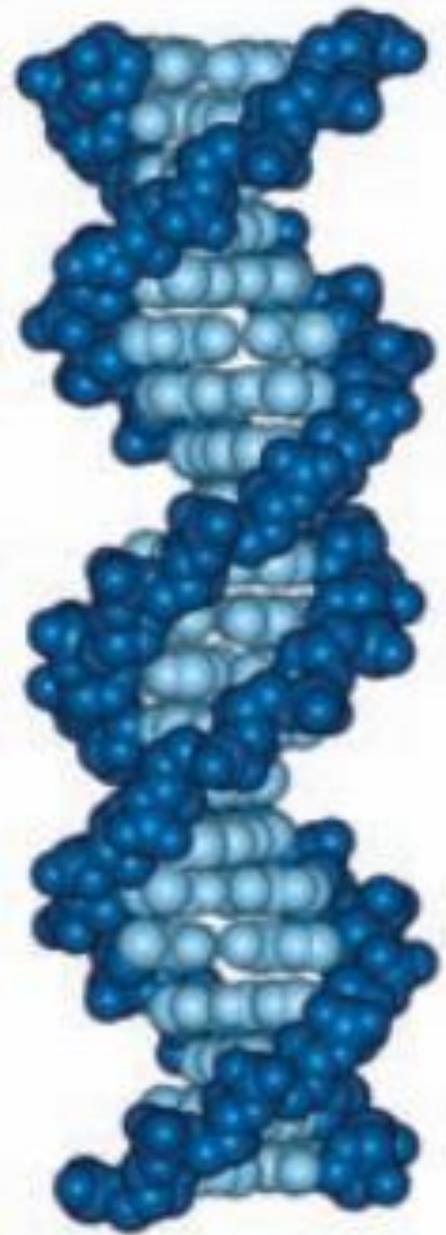
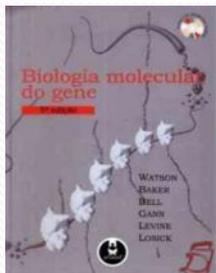
- ✓ A forma "A" ocorre em condições não fisiológicas, em qual o DNA encontra-se desidratado (condições de baixa umidade)
- ✓ Pode ser produzida por pareamento híbrido DNA - RNA, bem como no complexo DNA - proteínas



A - DNA

# Forma B do DNA

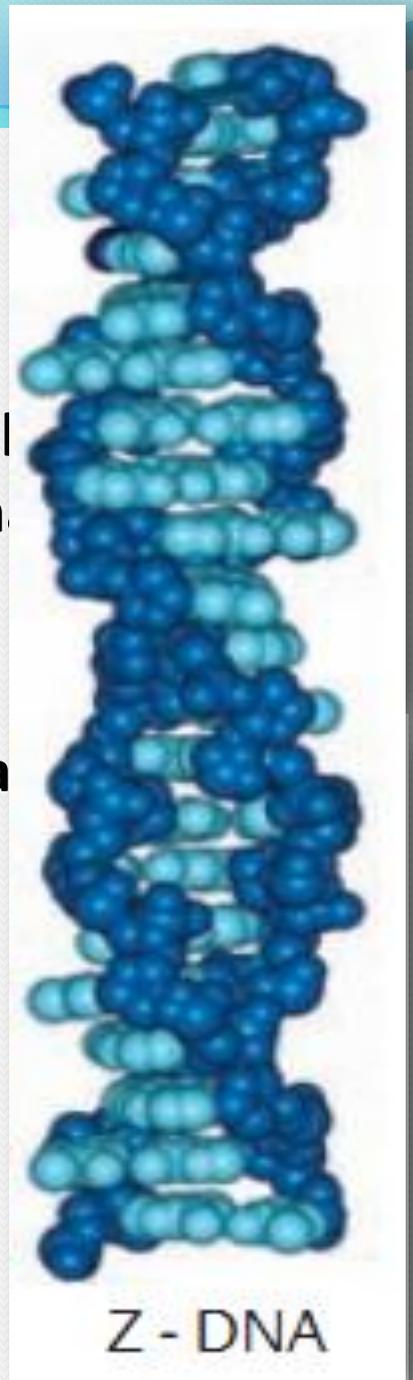
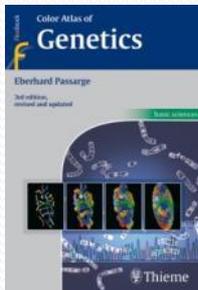
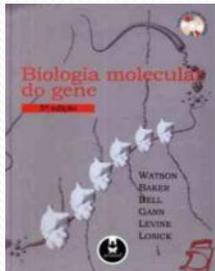
- ✓ A forma "B" corresponde a estrutura mais comum do DNA sob condições fisiológicas (a forma de Watson e Crick)



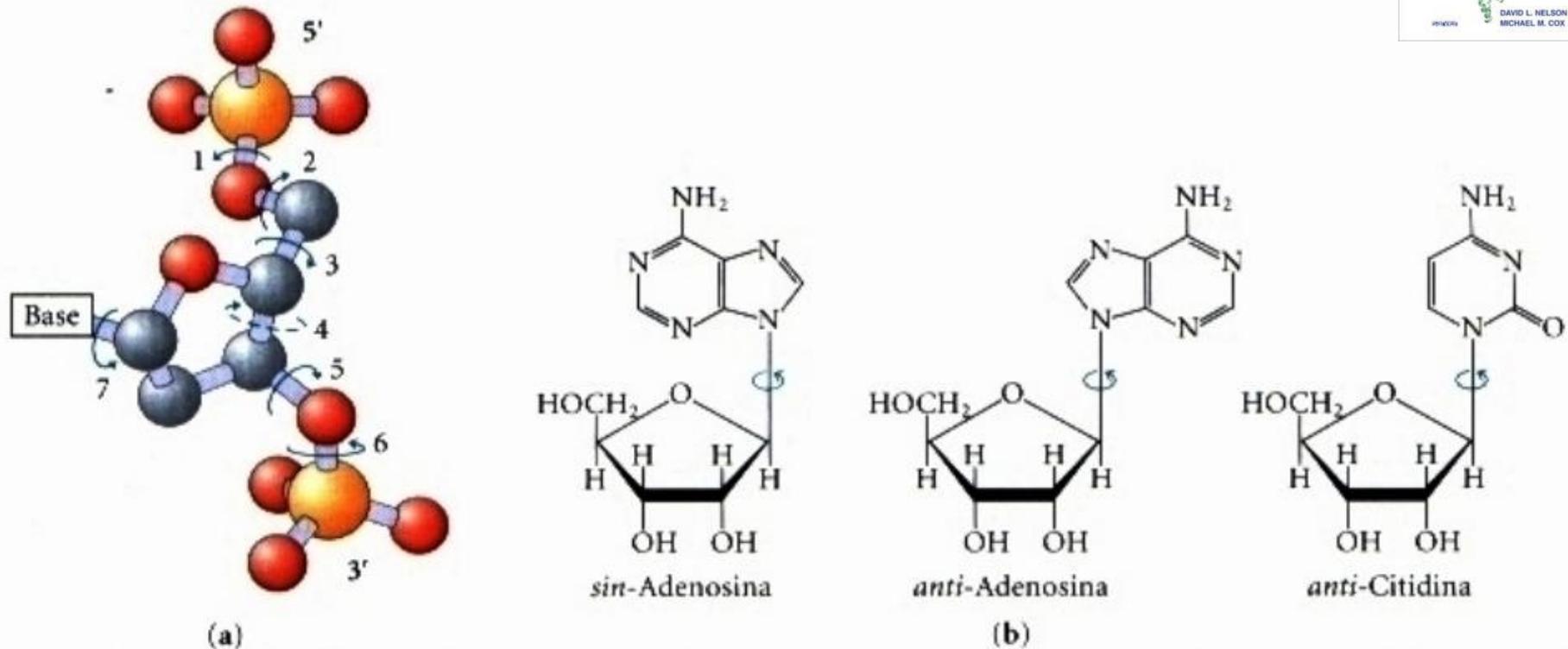
B - DNA

# Forma Z do DNA

- ✓ Bases que tenham sido modificadas por metil sofrem grandes mudanças conformacionais e tomam forma de "Z"
- ✓ Estas estruturas não usuais podem ser encontradas em proteínas que se ligam ao DNA - Z e podem estar envolvidas na regulação da transcrição

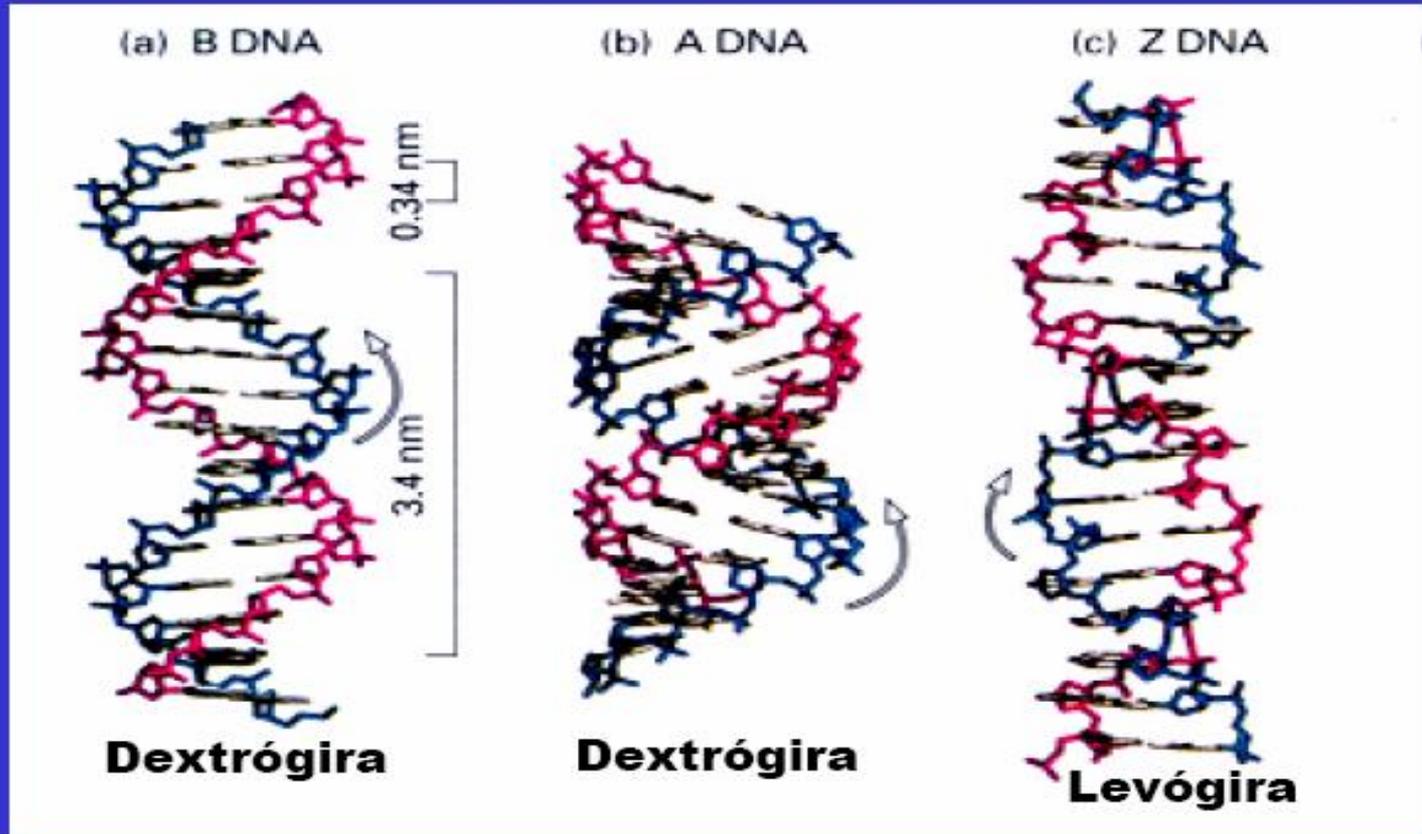


# Curvatura do DNA



**Figura 10-18 – Variações estruturais no DNA.** (a) A conformação de um nucleotídeo no DNA é afetada pela rotação de cerca de sete diferentes ligações. Seis das ligações rodam livremente. A rotação limite por volta da ligação 4 dá origem a um anel pregueado, em que um dos átomos do anel furanosídico de cinco membros está fora do plano descrito pelos outros quatro. Esta conformação é descrita como *endo* ou *exo*, dependendo se o átomo estiver deslocado para o mesmo lado do plano como em C-5' ou do lado oposto (veja também a Fig. 10-3b). (b) Para as bases purínicas nos nucleotídeos, apenas duas conformações com respeito às unidades de ribose ligadas são estericamente permitidas, *anti* ou *sin*. As pirimidinas geralmente ocorrem na conformação *anti*.

# Diversidade de estruturas



(a) 10 bases  
por volta  
completa

(b) RNA/DNA  
ou RNA/RNA  
11 bases/volta

(c) Zig-Zag  
purina/pirimidina  
alternadas (GC)  
~12 bases/volta

# Fatores que alteram as estruturas

SOLUÇÕES QUE PROVOCAM  
DESIDRATAÇÃO DO DNA  
EXISTÊNCIA INCERTA

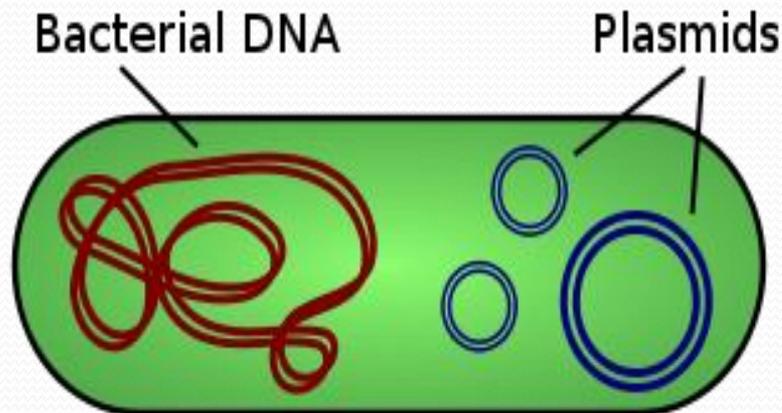
CERTAS SEQUENCIAS INDUZEM  
FORMA Z  
ZONAS DE REGULAÇÃO E  
RECOMBINAÇÃO

TABLE 6-2 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

# Algumas moléculas de DNA são circulares

- ✓ Vírus simiano (SV 40) é uma molécula de dupla hélice circular com aproximadamente 5.000 pares de bases
- ✓ A maioria dos **cromossomos bacterianos** é circular;  
*Ex.: Escherichia coli* - 5 milhões de pares de bases
- ✓ Bactérias possuem pequenos elementos genéticos capazes de replicação autônoma, **plasmídeos**



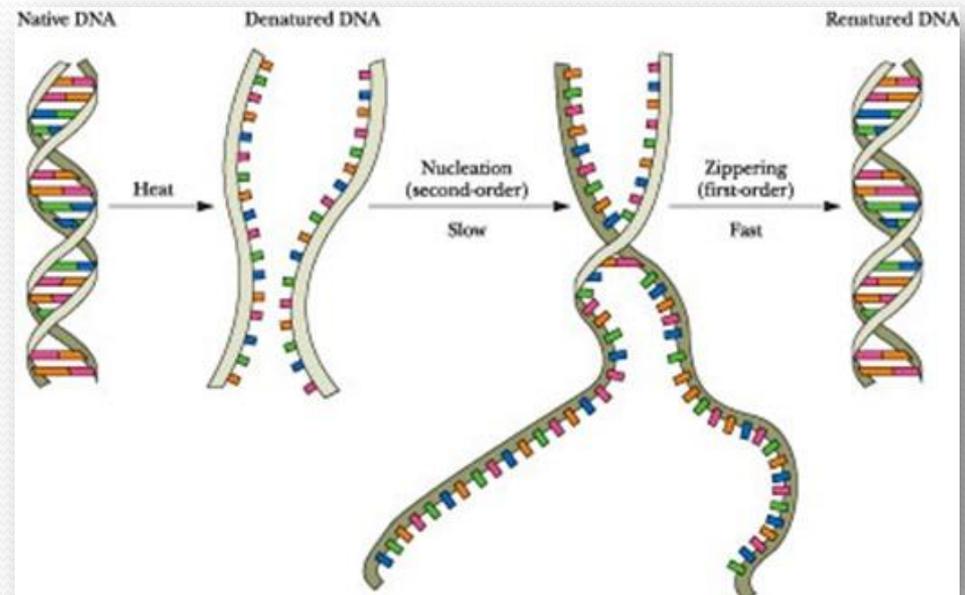
# As fitas de DNA podem ser separadas e reassociadas

## DESNATURAÇÃO

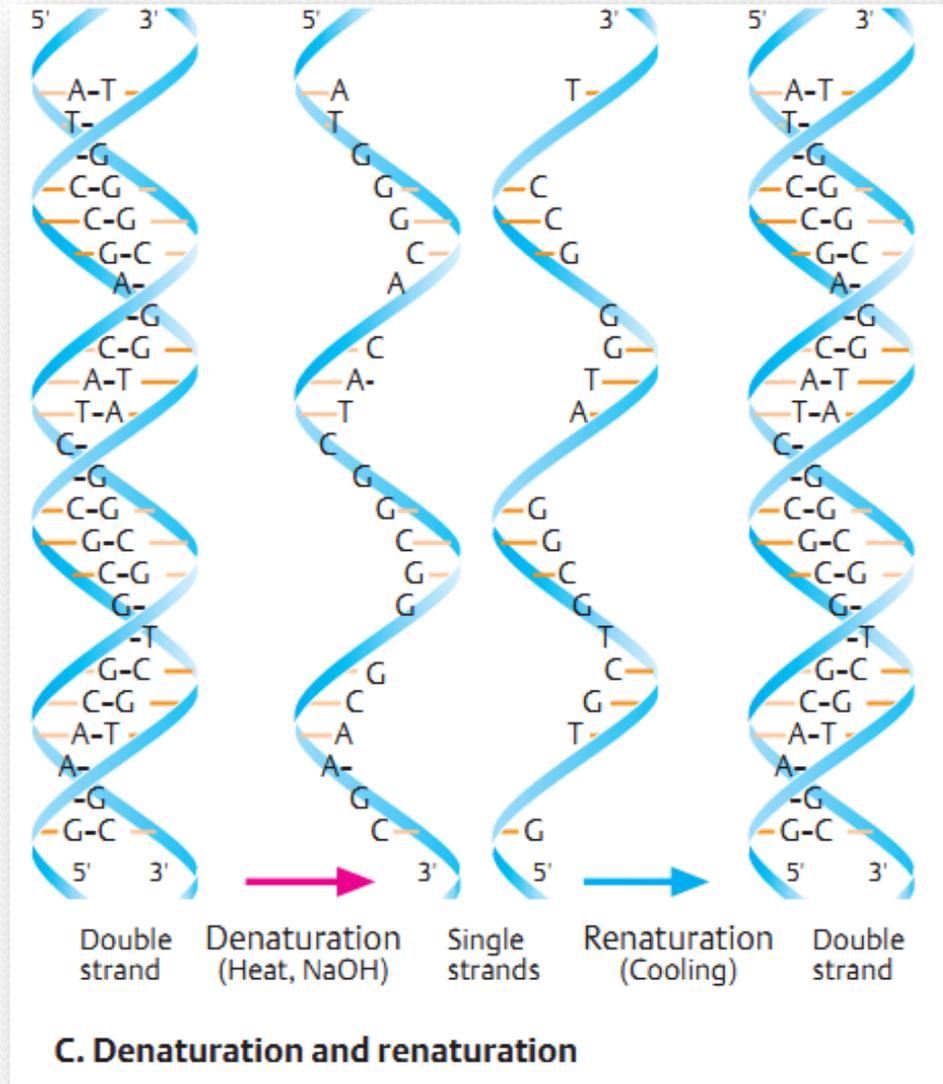
- ✓ Separação das duas cadeias da dupla hélice
- ✓ Processo reversível
- ✓ Pode ser provocada por:
  - ✓ aumento de temperatura
  - ✓ forças iônicas baixas

## RENATURAÇÃO

- ✓ Reemparelhamento das bases

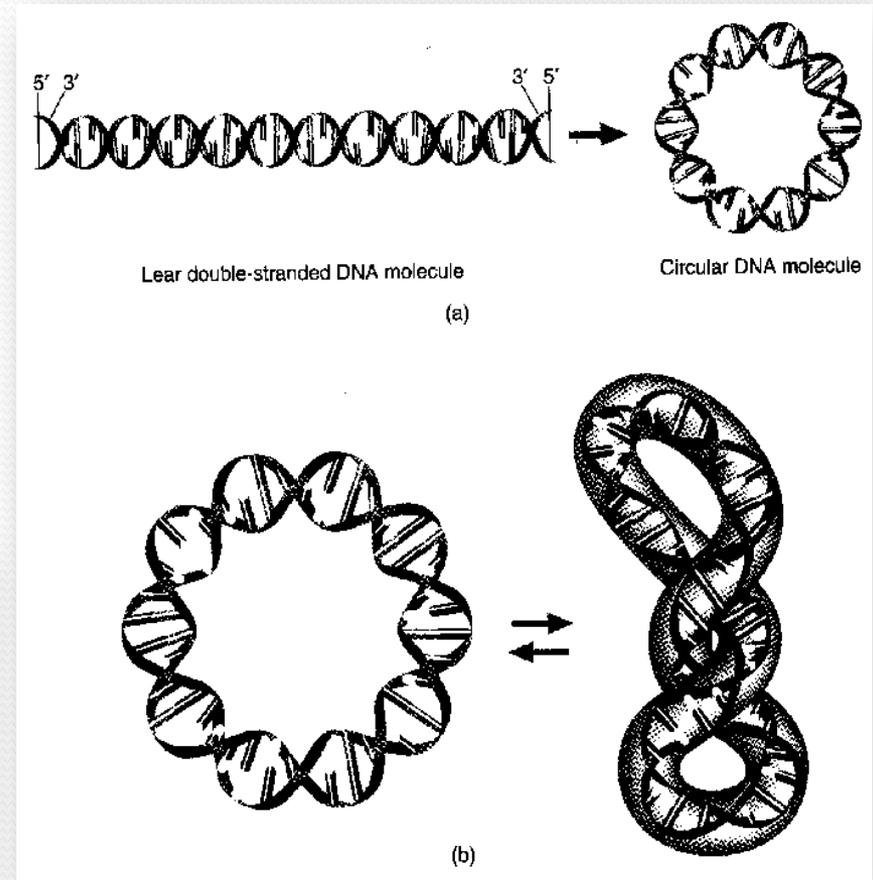
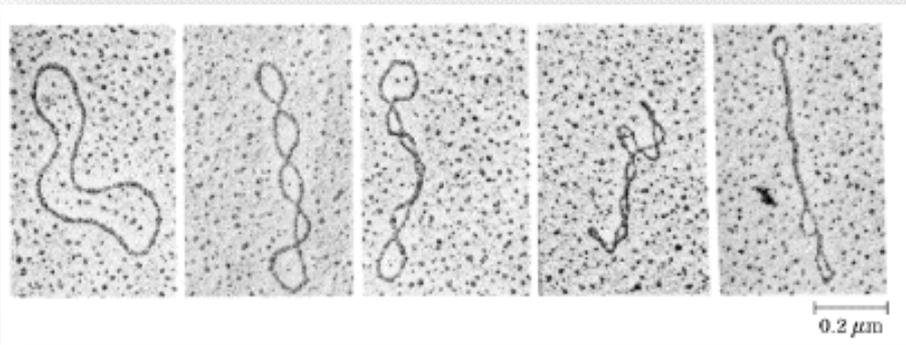


# Desnaturação e renaturação do DNA



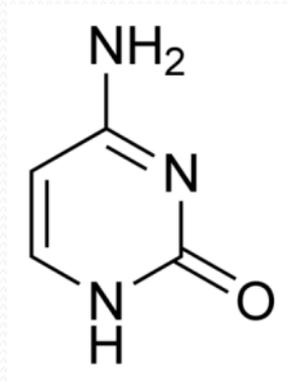
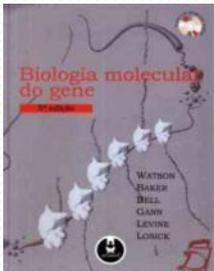
# Supercoiling do DNA (super-enrolamento)

- ✓ O DNA é uma estrutura flexível
- ✓ Como suas extremidades são livres, as moléculas lineares de DNA podem sofrer rotações

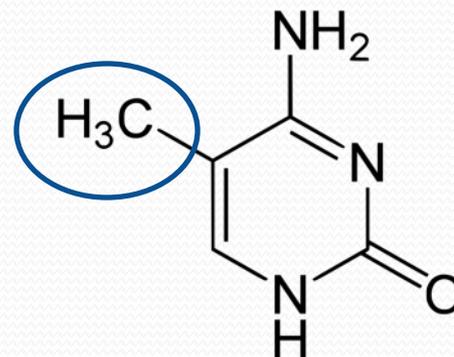


# Modificações químicas no DNA

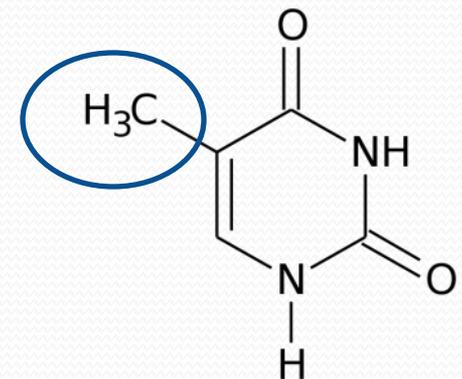
- ✓ **Metilação de bases - vertebrados** níveis elevados de metilação de citosina
- ✓ **Até 1% do seu DNA contem 5-metilcitosina**
- ✓ **Importância:** na inativação do cromossomo X e expressão gênica (repressão)



Citosina

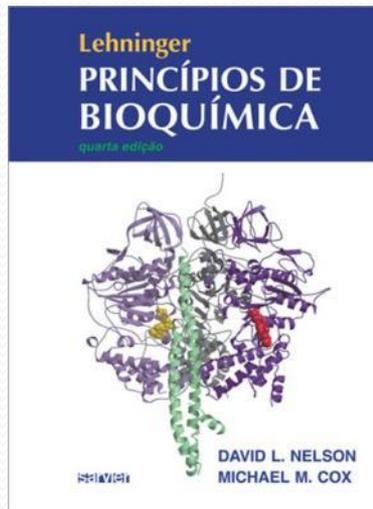
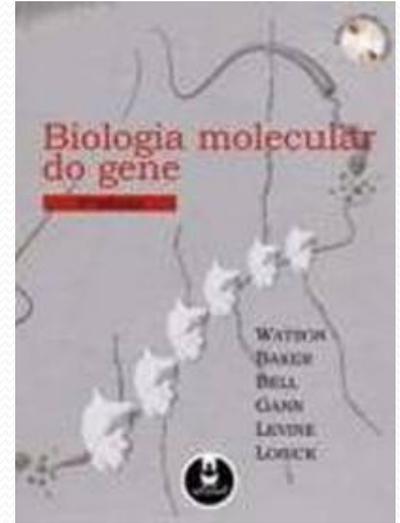
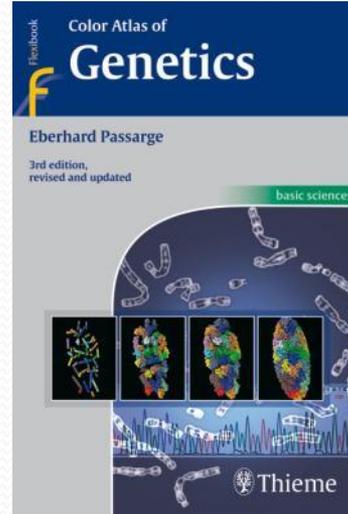
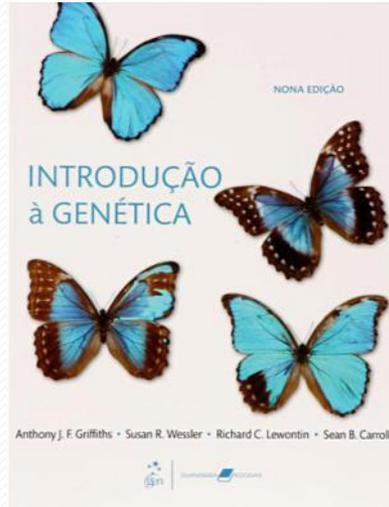
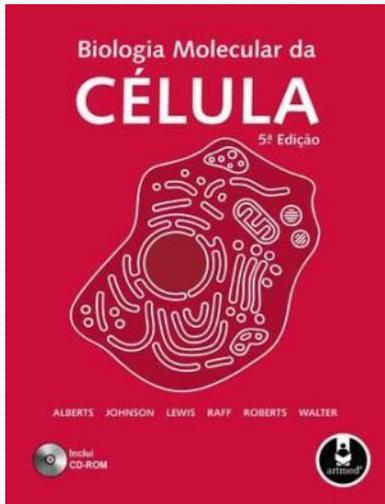


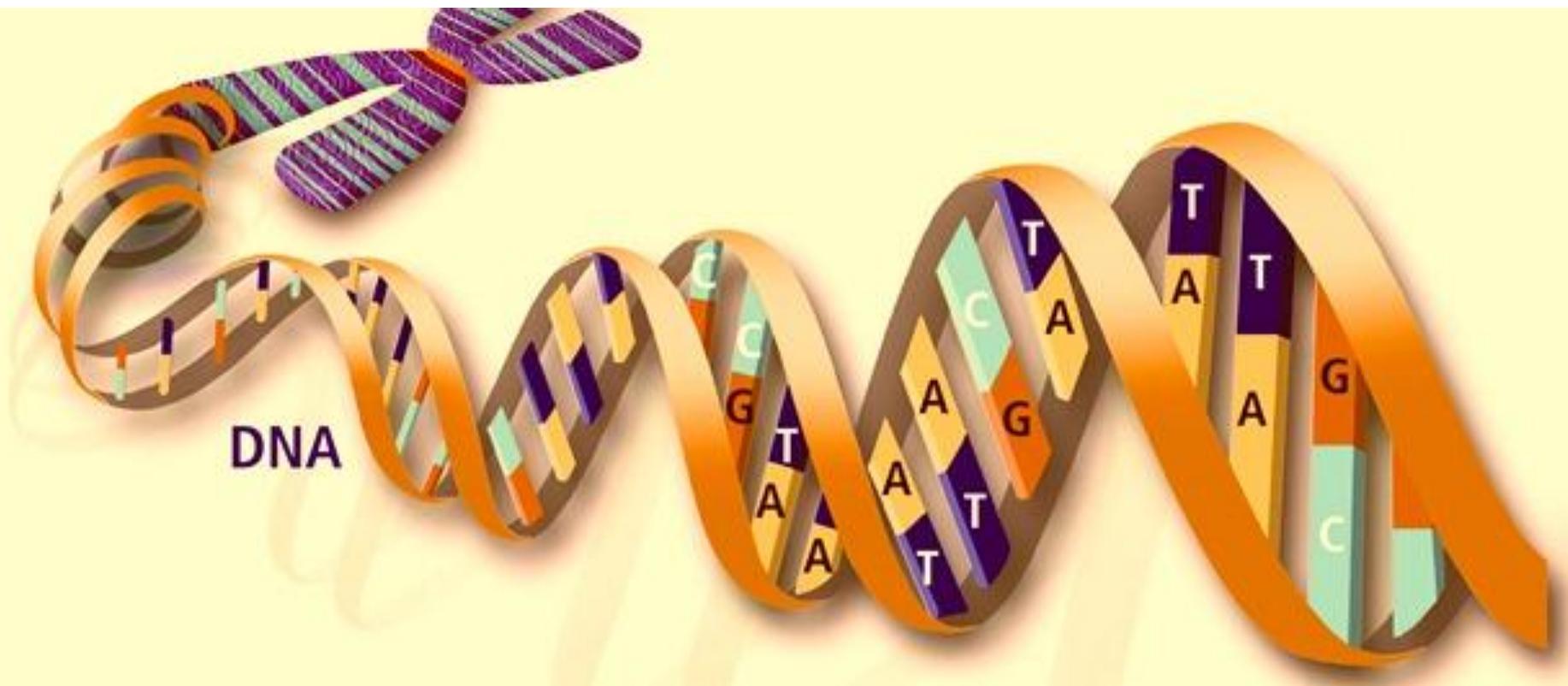
5-metilcitosina



Timina

# Referências





**PRÓXIMA AULA: A MINHA REPLICAÇÃO**