

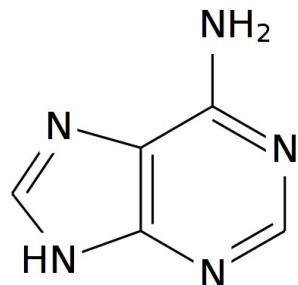
# Bioinformatika III

## Trimačių struktūrų analizė ir spējimas

Paskaita 7 – nukleorūgščių molekulių  
geometrija

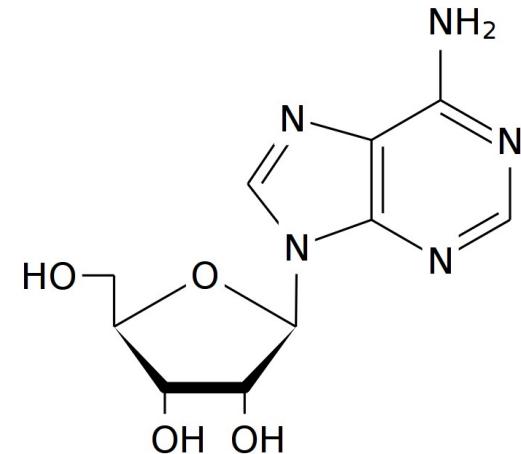
Saulius Gražulis  
2011 m.

# Nukleotidų cheminė struktūra

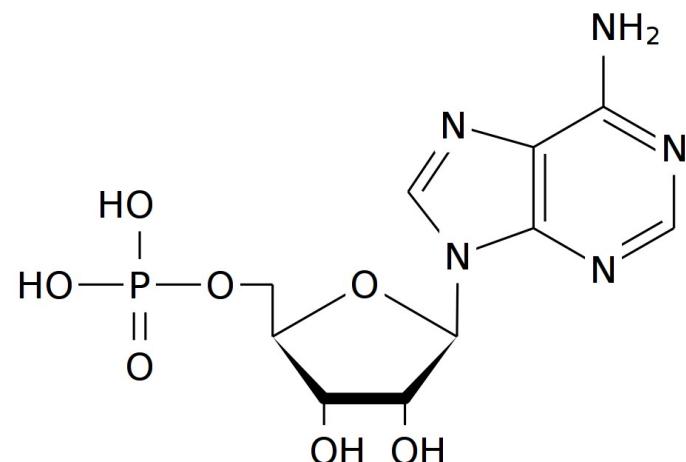


Bazēs

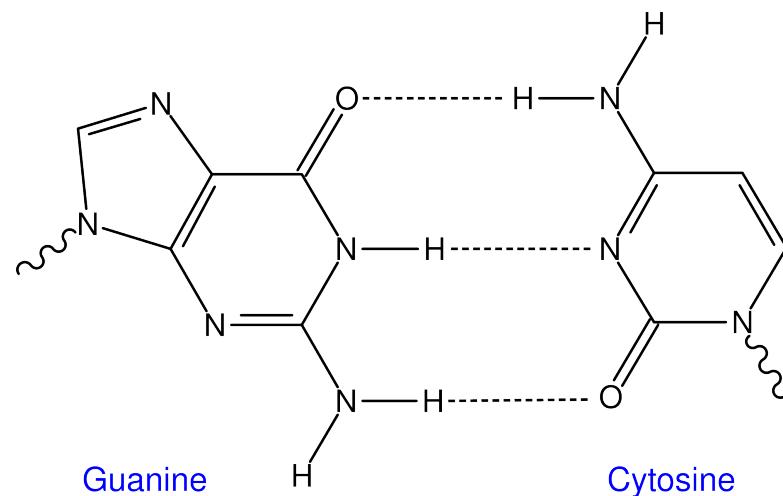
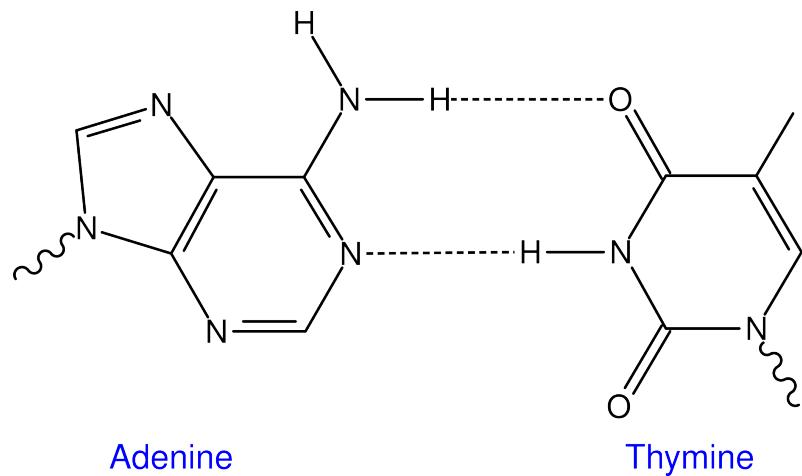
Nukleozidai  
(glikozidai)



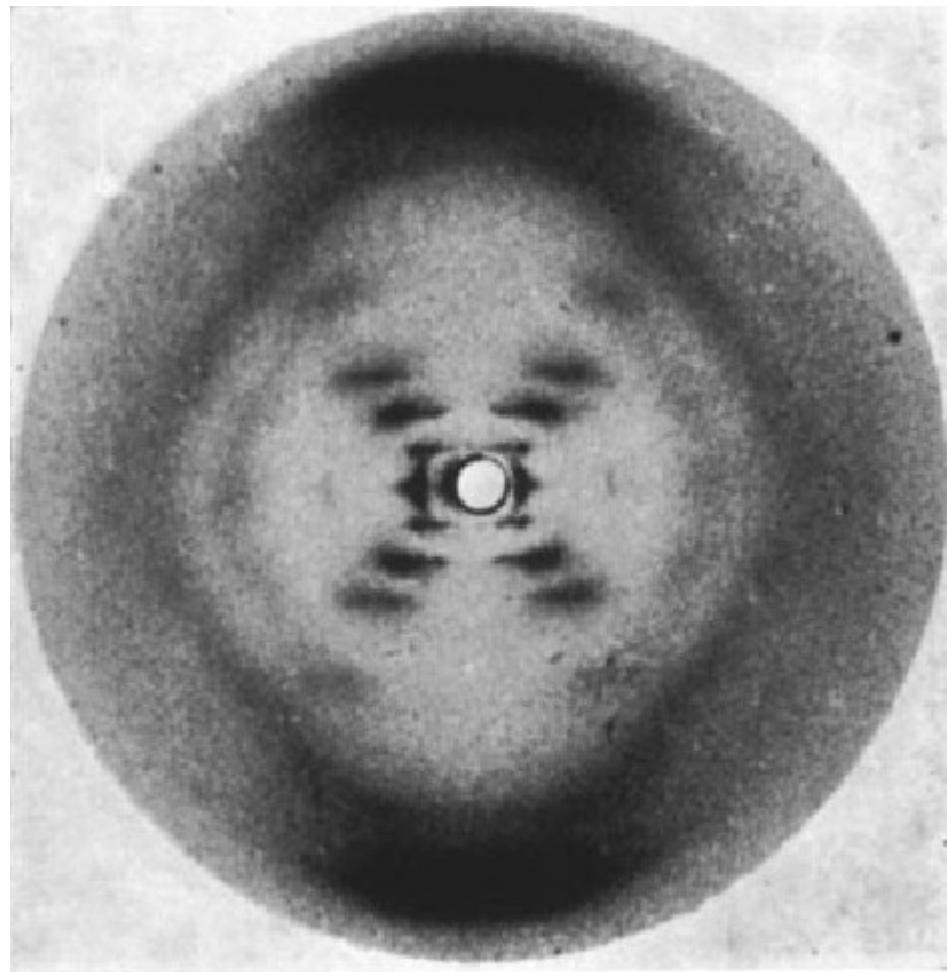
Nukleotidai  
(glikozidfosfatai)



# Vatsono-Kriko (Watson-Crick) poros



# RA ir Watsono-Kriko modelis



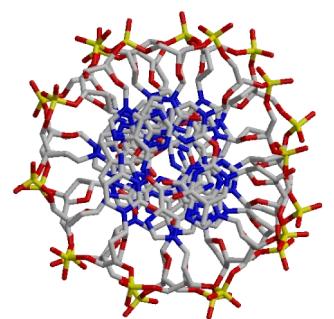
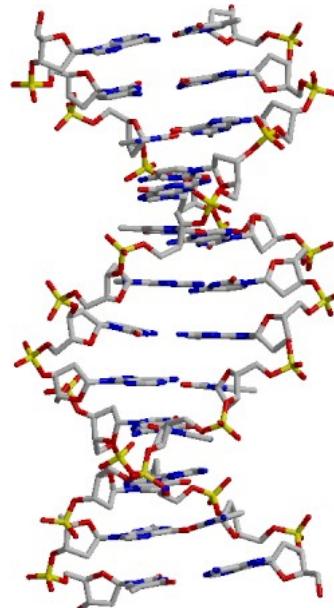
Franklin, R. E. & Gosling, R. G.  
(1953) Nature **171**, 740



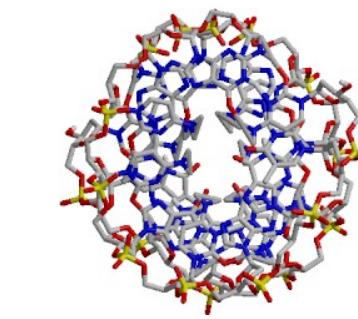
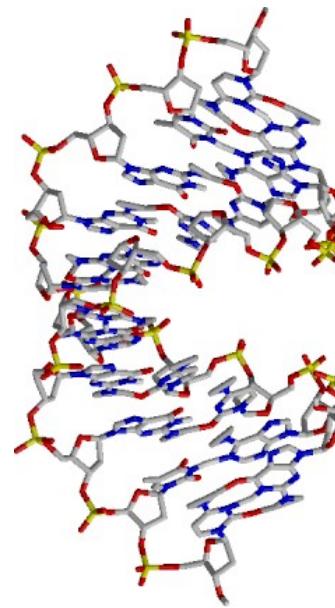
This figure is purely diagrammatic. The two ribbons symbolize the two phosphate-sugar chains, and the horizontal rods the pairs of bases holding the chains together. The vertical line marks the fibre axis

Watson & Crick,(1953) Nature **171**, 737

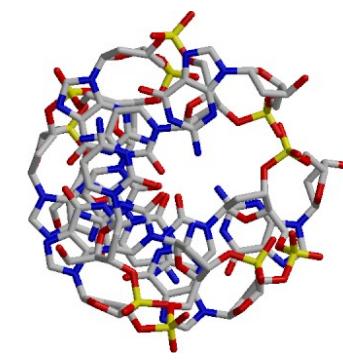
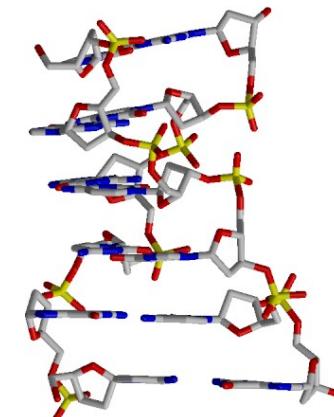
# Dviguba spiralë



B forma (DNR)



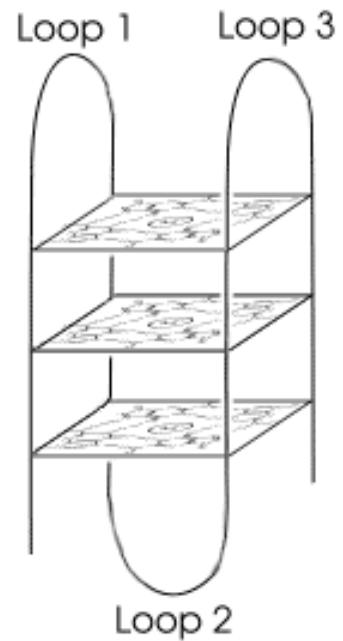
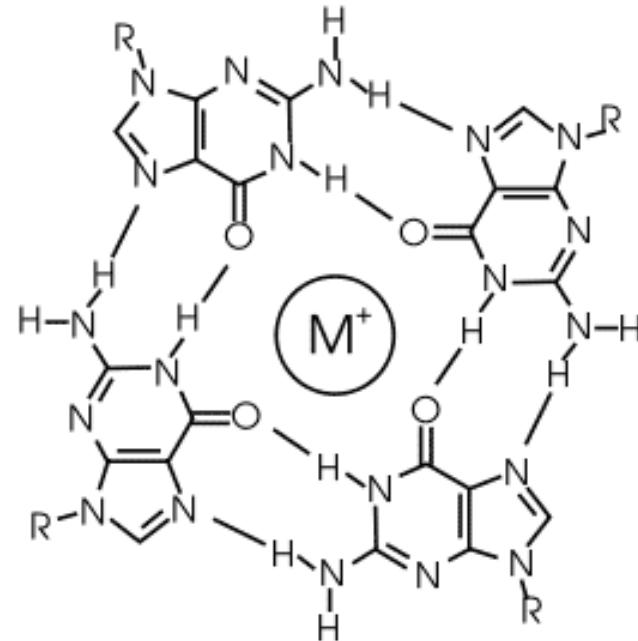
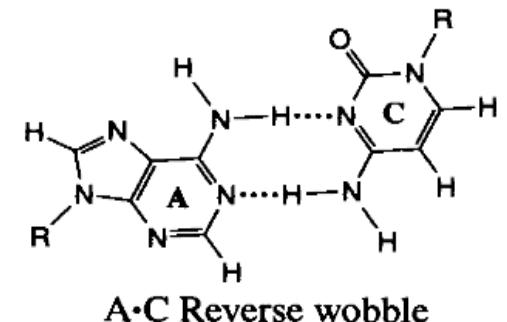
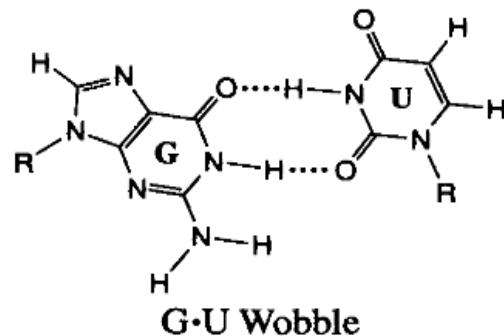
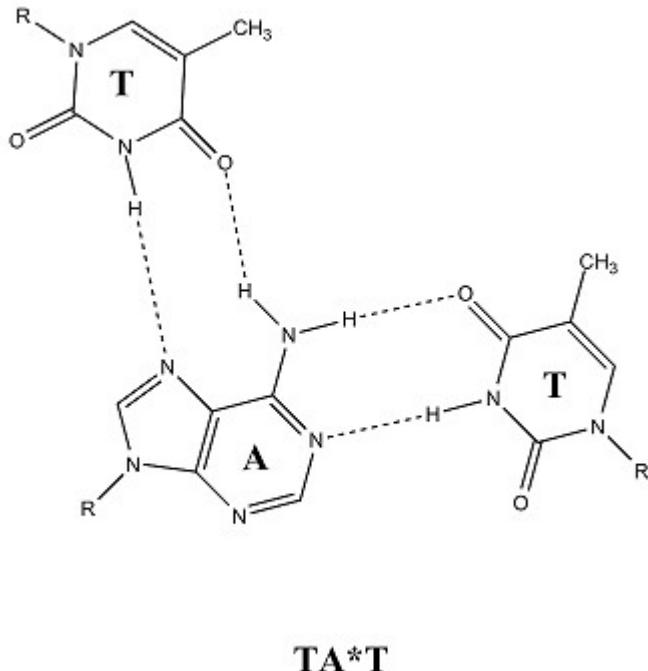
A forma (DNR)



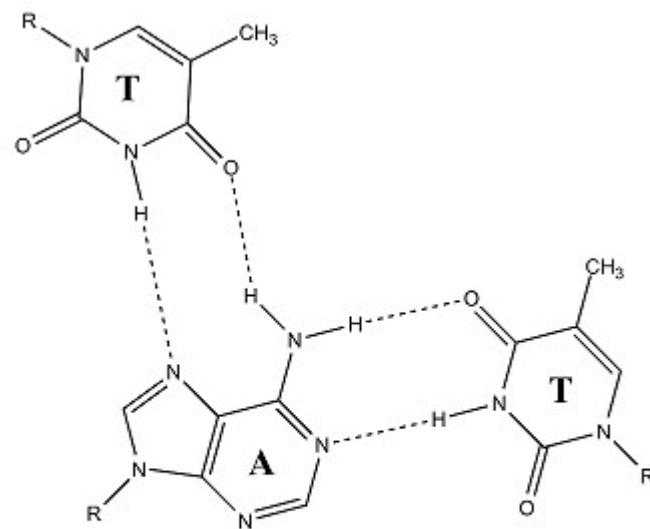
Z forma (DNR)

# „Nestandartinės“ poros, tripletai, kvadrupleksai

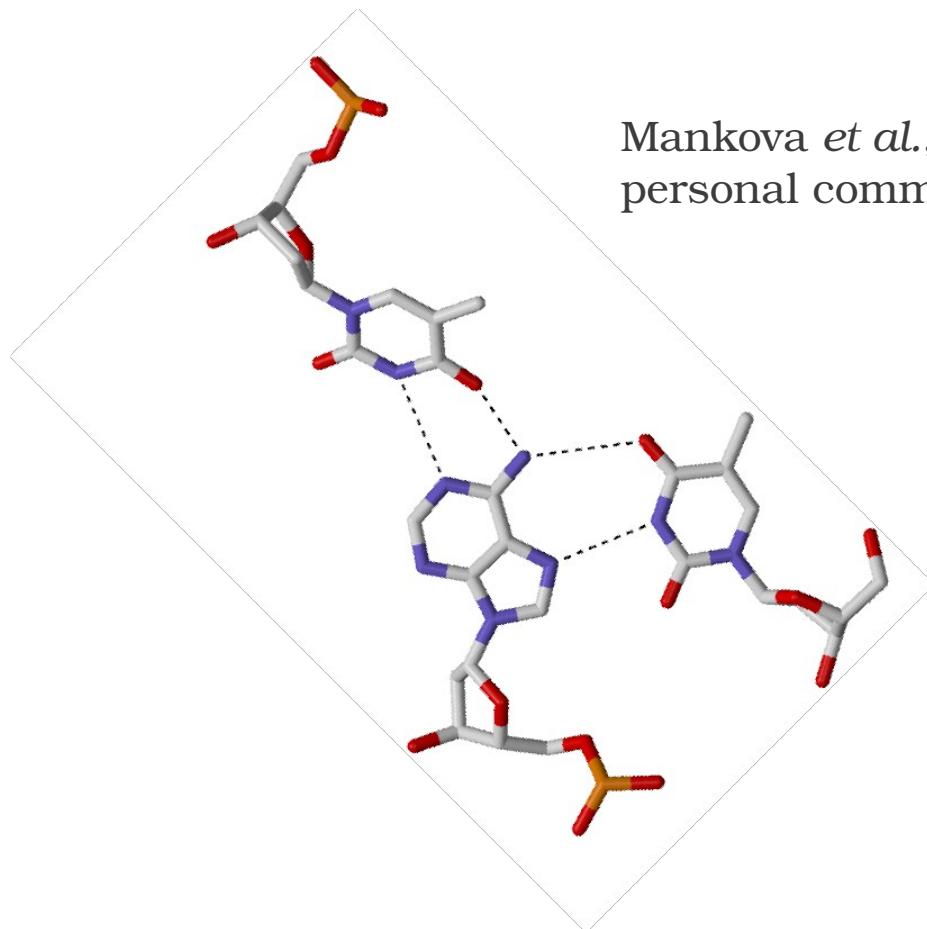
Hugstino bazių poros  
(Hoogsteen base pair)



# Hugstino poros eksperimente



TA\*T



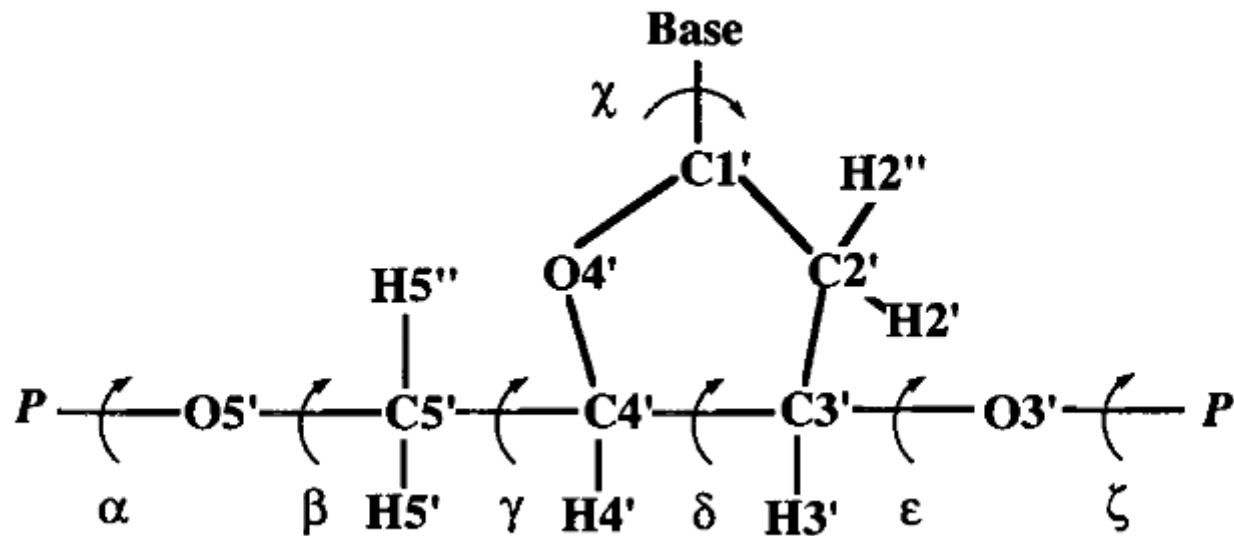
Mankova *et al.*,  
personal comm.

Wikipedia:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoogsteen\\_base\\_pair](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoogsteen_base_pair)

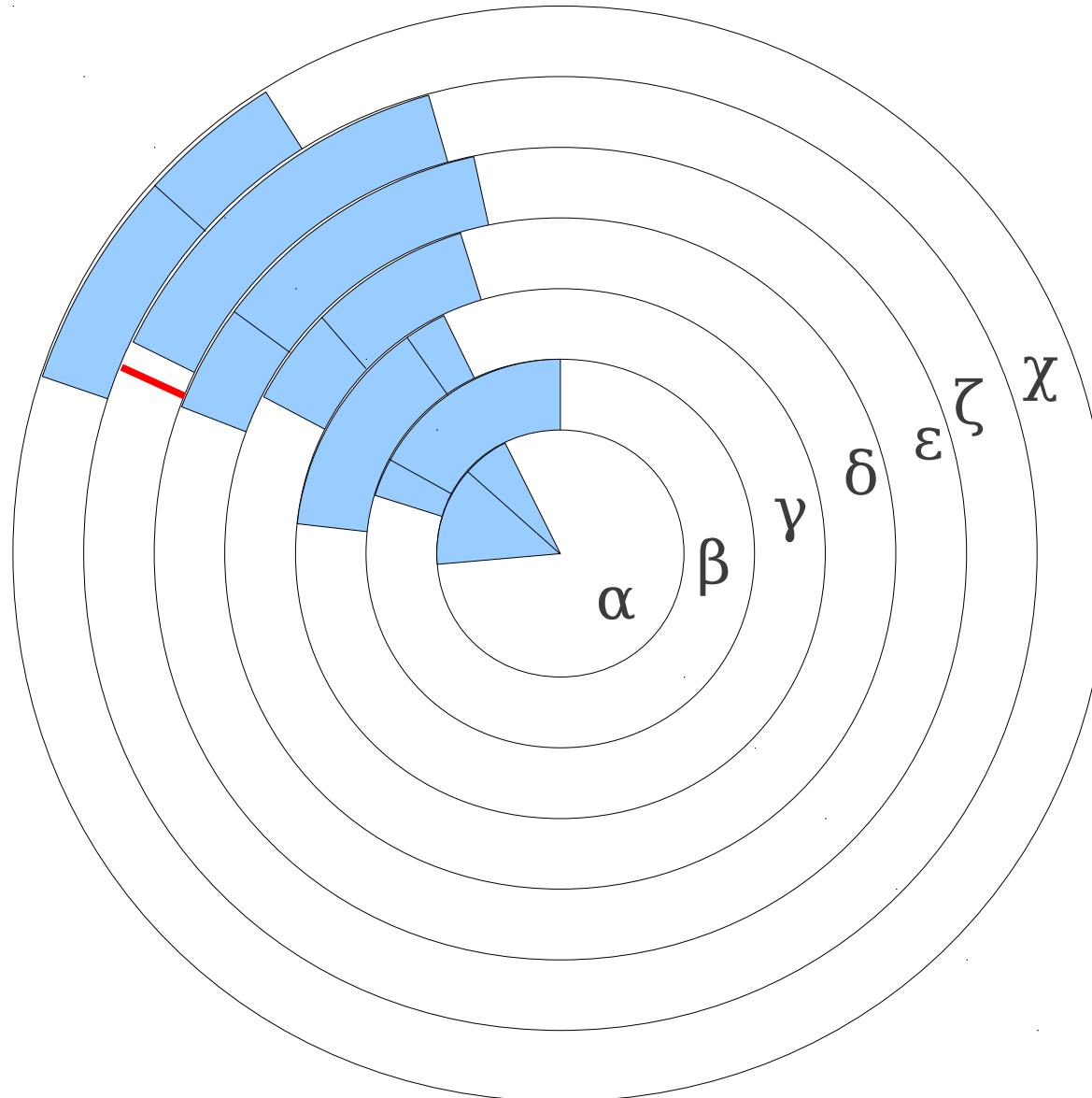
<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/06/Hoogsteen.png>

# Nukleotidų jungčių kampai

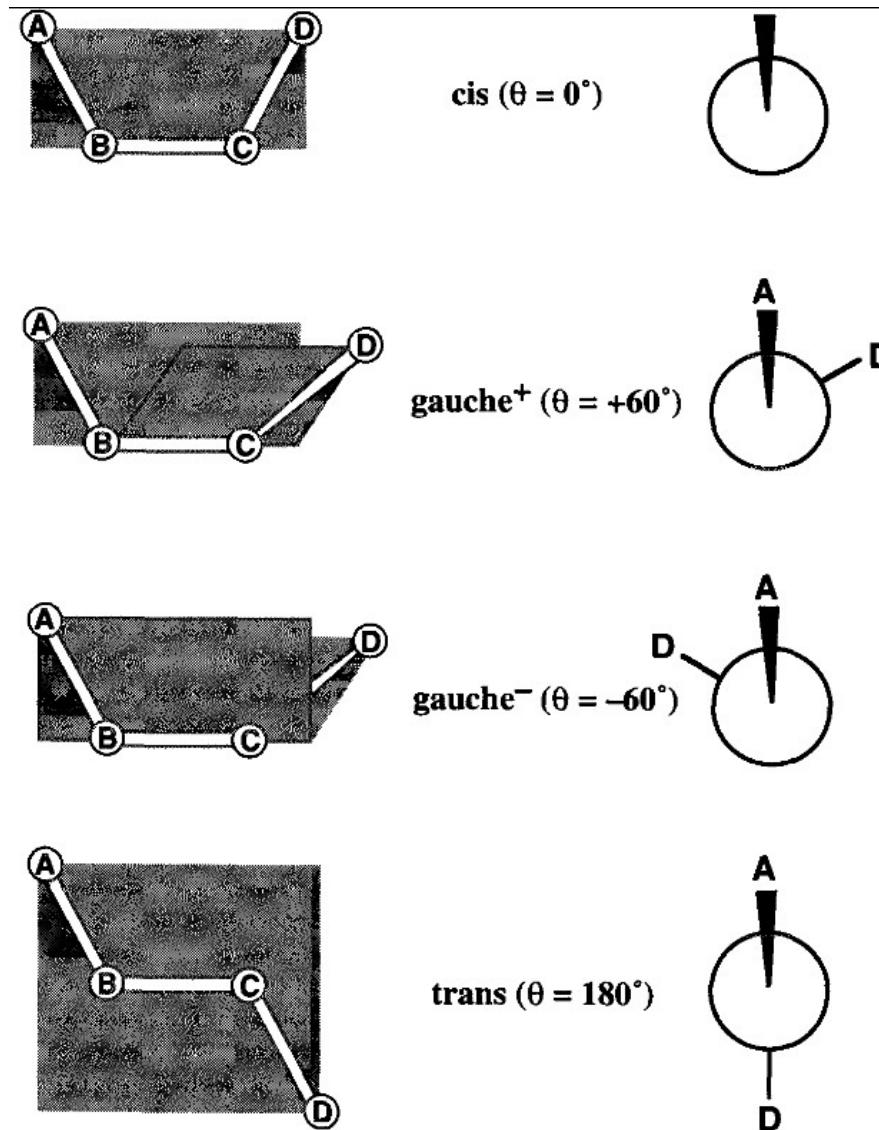


Bloomfield, Crothers, Tinoco  
Nucleic Acids – structure, properties & functions  
University Science Books, California, 2000, p. 17

# Valentinių kampų diagrammos

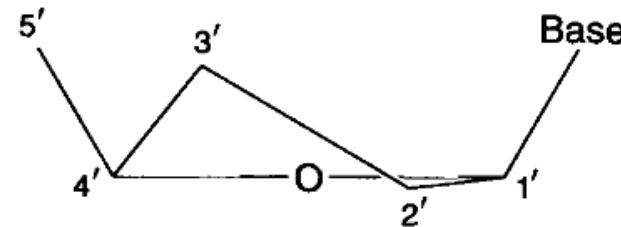


# Valentinių kampų reikšmės

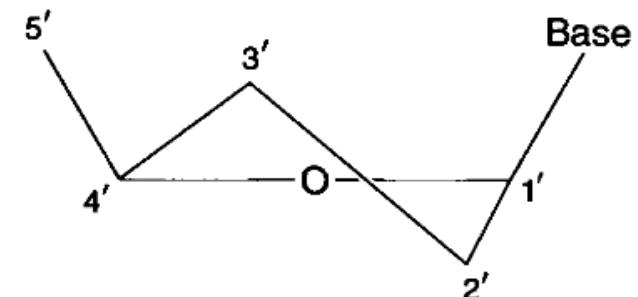


# Cukraus žiedo konformacija

North (N) conformers—  
A-form double strands

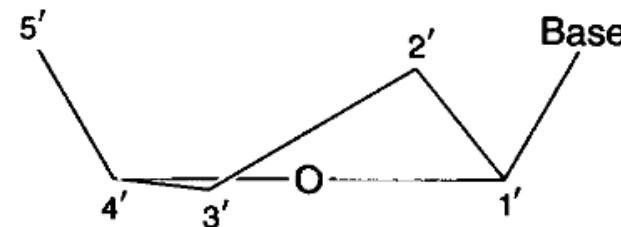


*3'-endo*  
Phase angle,  $P = 18^\circ$   
Envelope

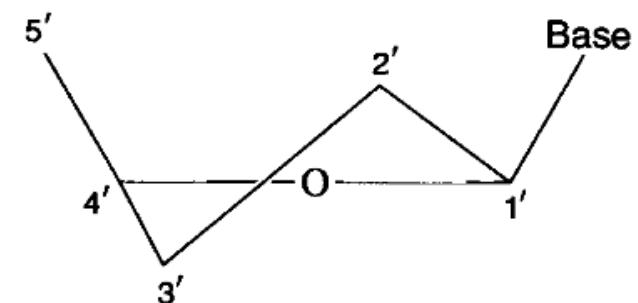


*3'-endo, 2'-exo*  
Phase angle,  $0^\circ < P < 18^\circ$   
Twist

South (S) conformers—  
B-form double strands

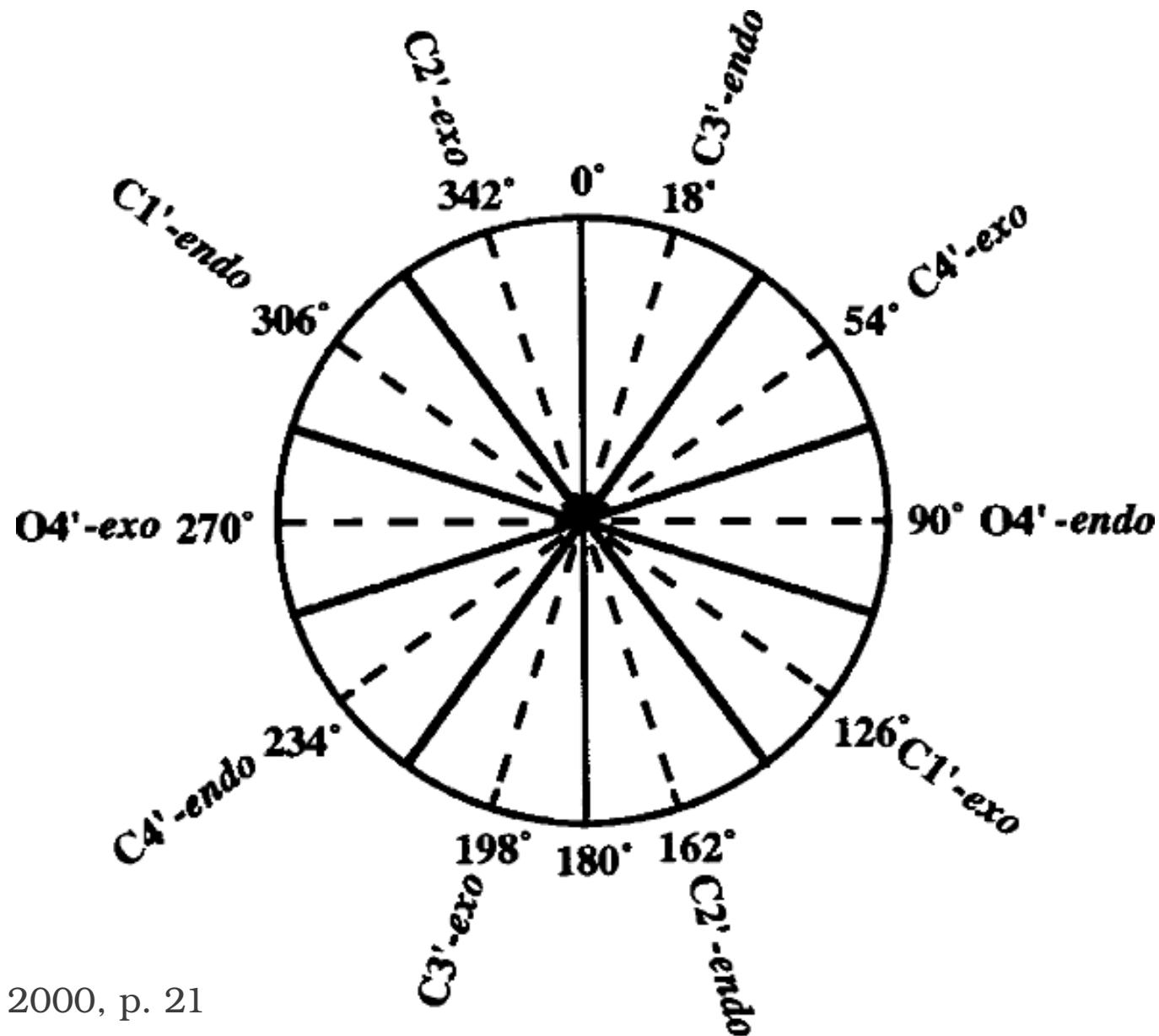


*2'-endo*  
Phase angle,  $P = 162^\circ$   
Envelope



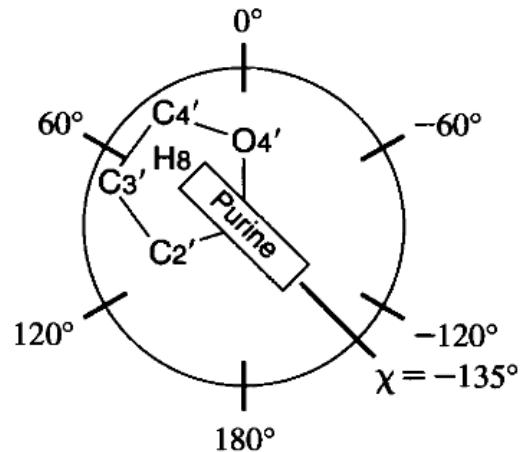
*2'-endo, 3'-exo*  
Phase angle,  $162^\circ < P < 180^\circ$   
Twist

# Pseudorotacijos kampai

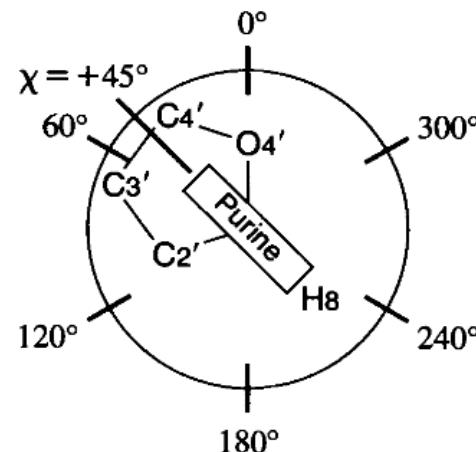


# *Syn* ir *anti* konfigūracijos

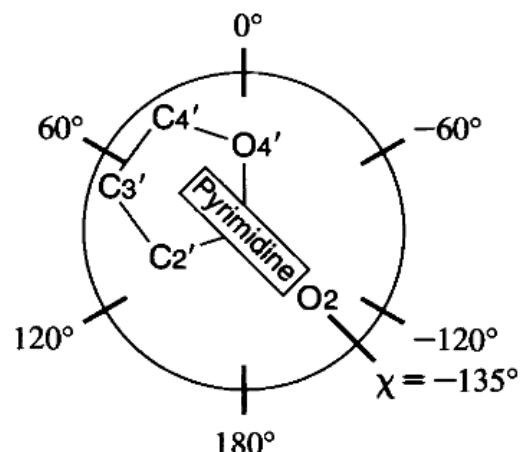
*anti*  $\chi = 180 \pm 90^\circ$



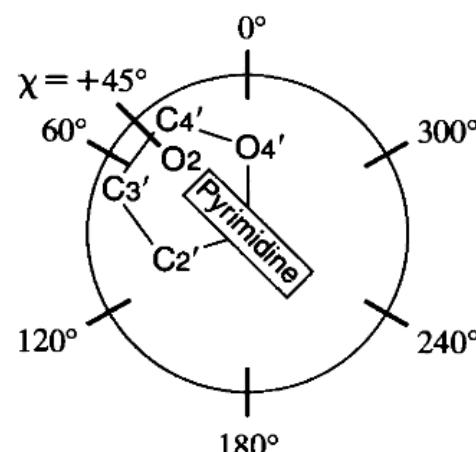
*syn*  $\chi = 0 \pm 90^\circ$



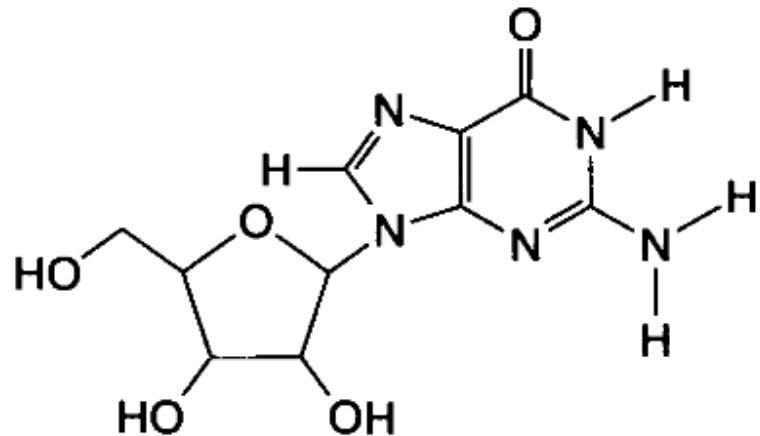
*anti*  $\chi = 180 \pm 90^\circ$



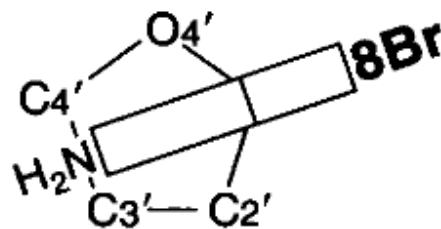
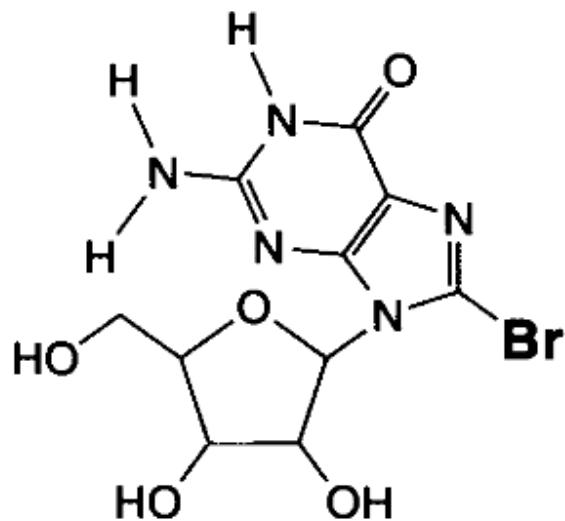
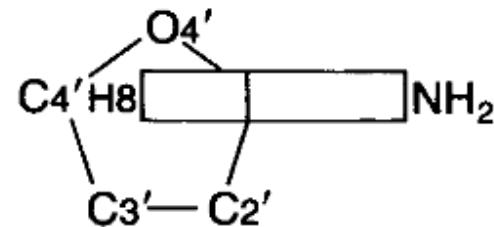
*syn*  $\chi = 0 \pm 90^\circ$



# Didelio pakaito (Br) itaka

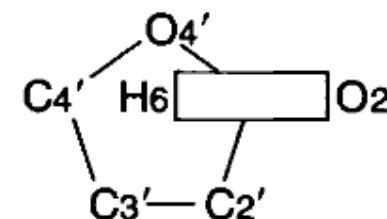
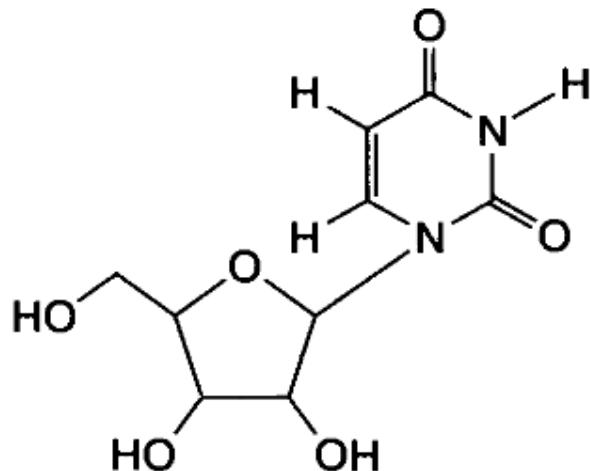


*anti* Guanosine

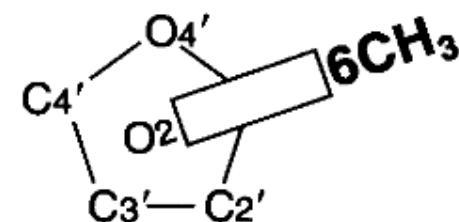
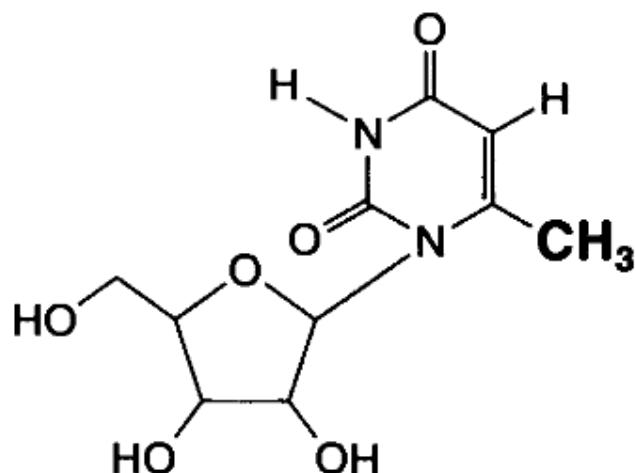


*syn* 8-Bromoguanosine

# Sin/Anti variantai



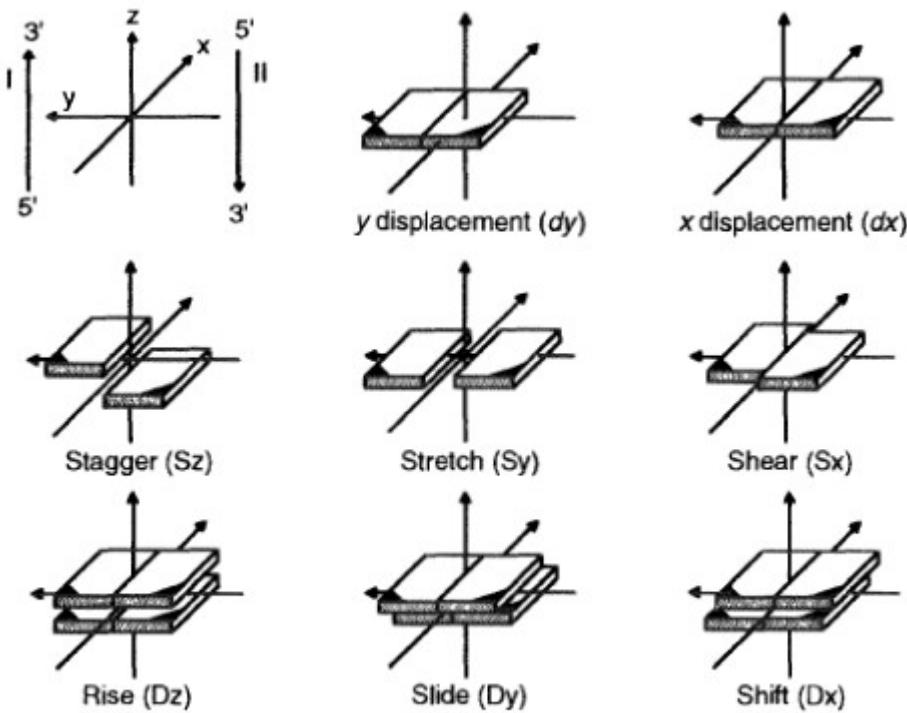
*anti* Uridine



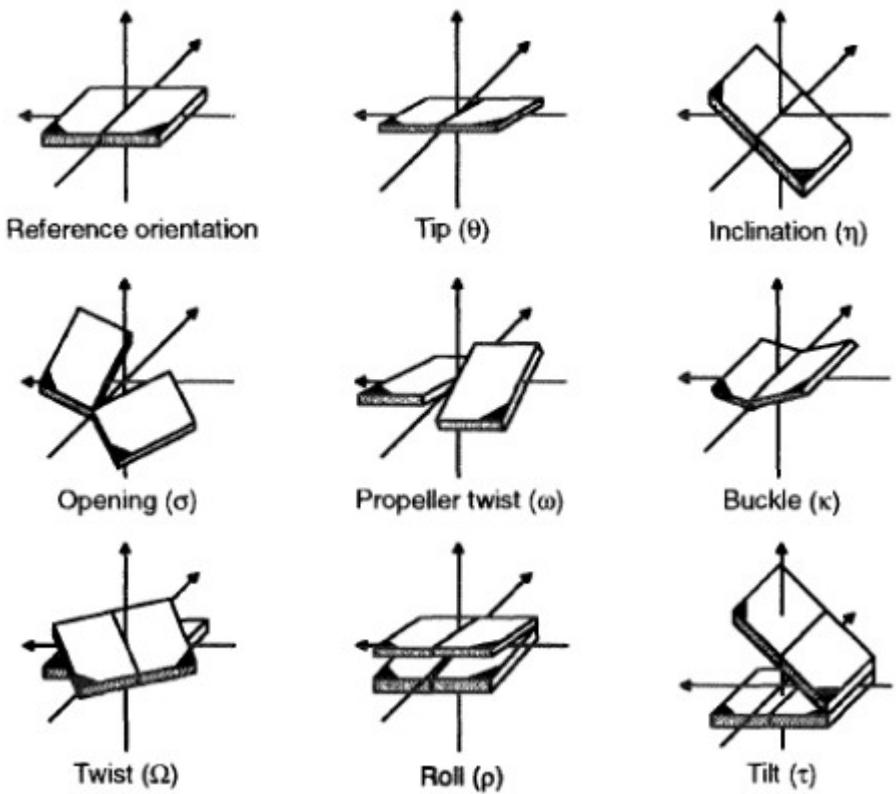
*syn* 6-Methyluridine

# Bazių porų tarpusavio padėtis

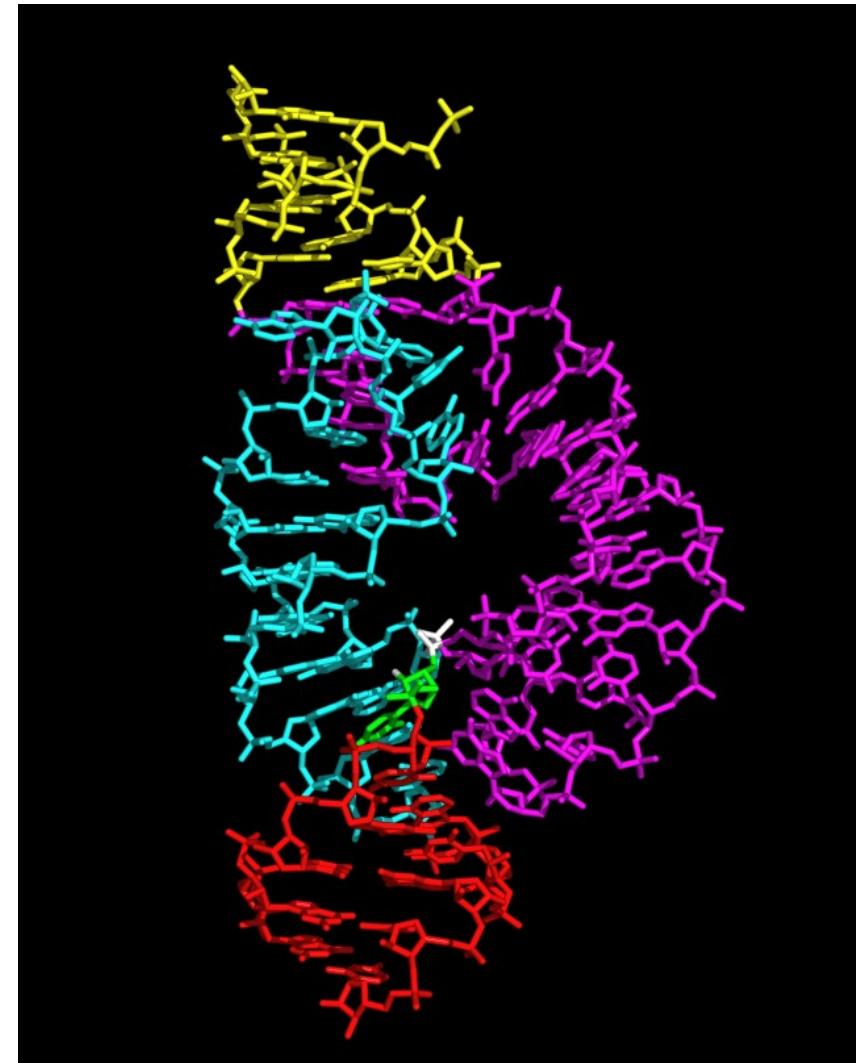
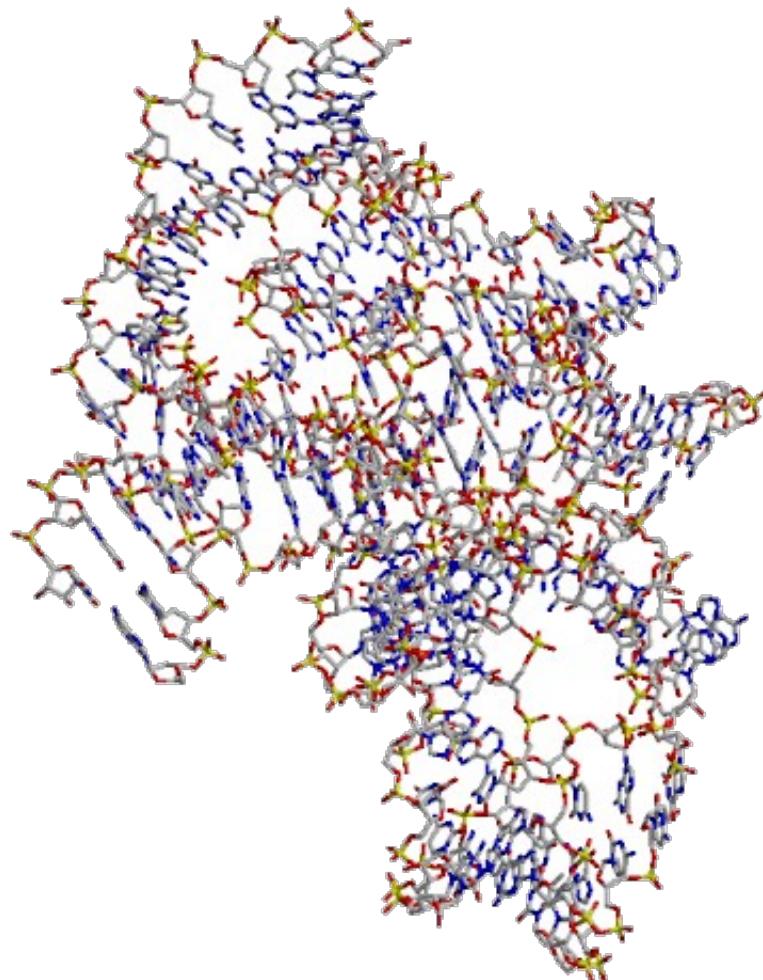
Transliaciją



Posūkis



# RNR antrinės struktūros

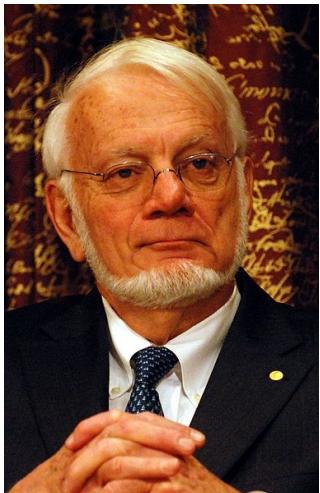


Hammerhead rybosime

# Ribosoma



Ada Yonath

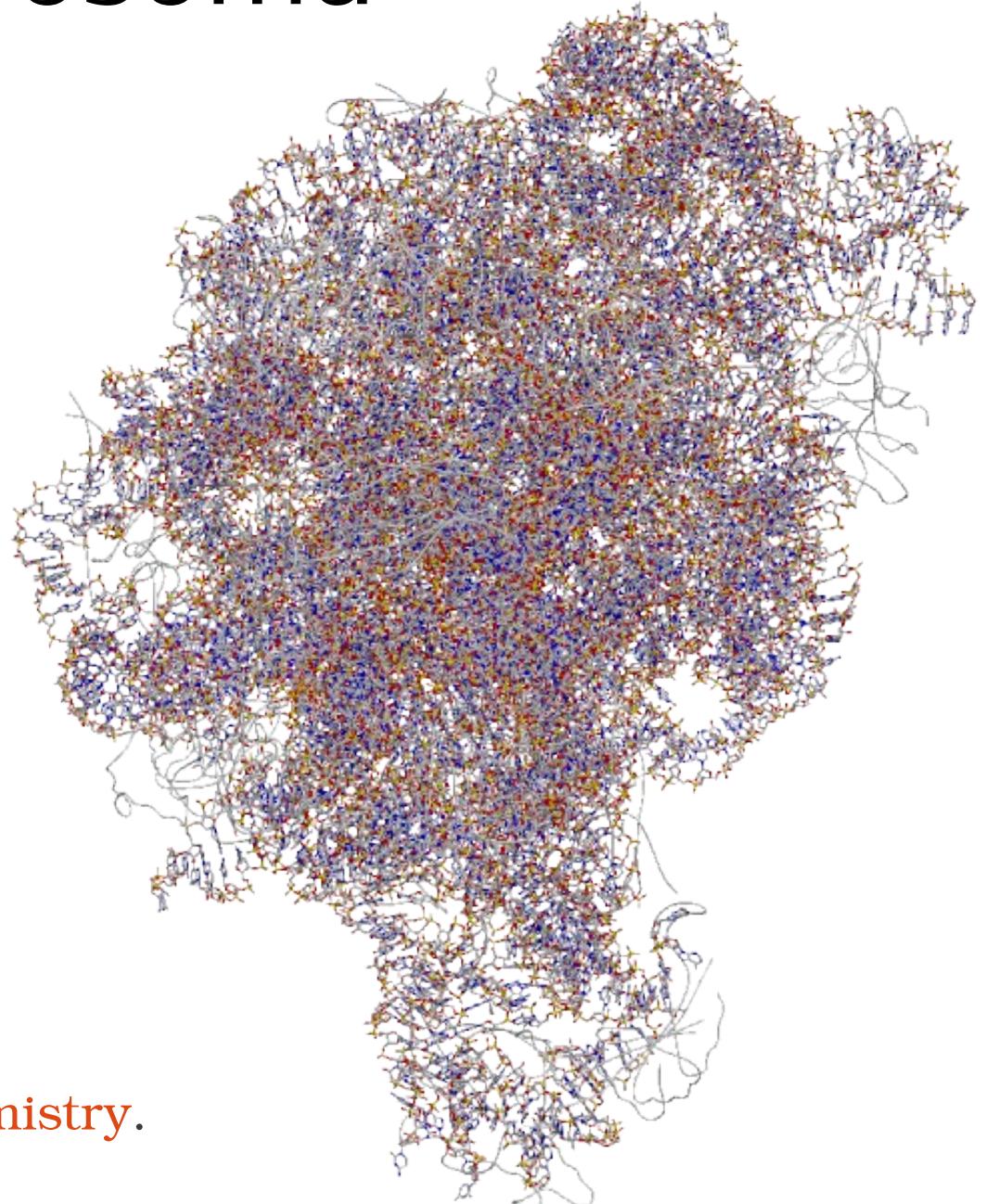


Thomas A. Steitz



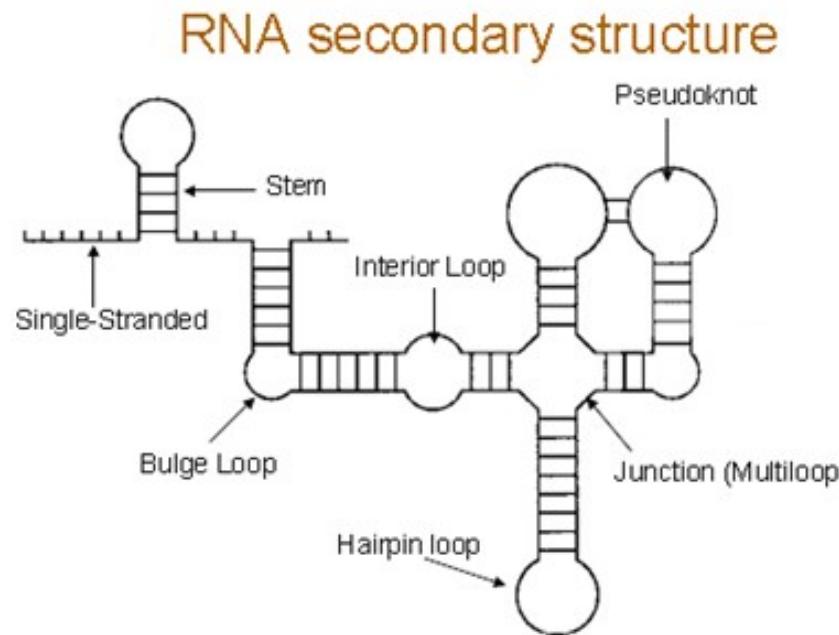
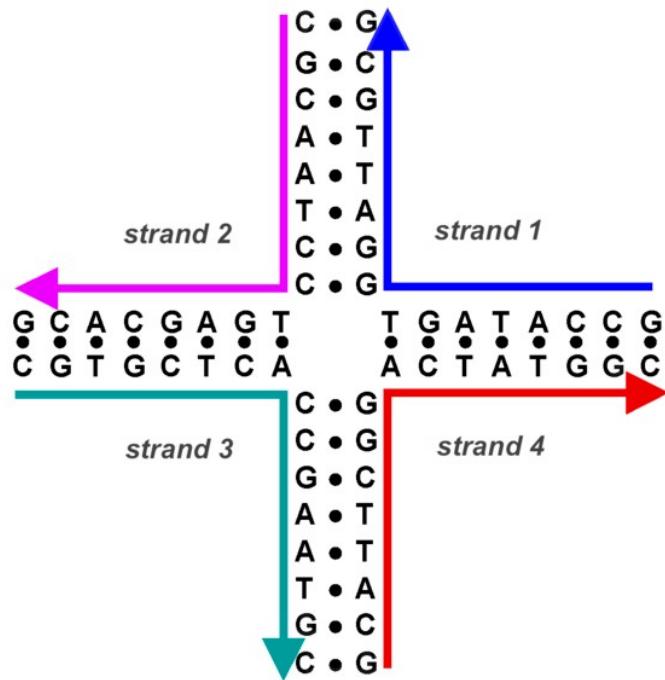
Venkatraman  
Ramakrishnan

The **Nobel Prize in Chemistry.**  
2009



šaltiniai: Vikipedija, Baltymų duomenų bankas (PDB)

# RNR antrinių struktūrų spėjimas



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RNA\\_structure](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RNA_structure)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_RNA\\_structure\\_prediction\\_software](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_RNA_structure_prediction_software)