Pendahuluan

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Biology & Molecular Biology

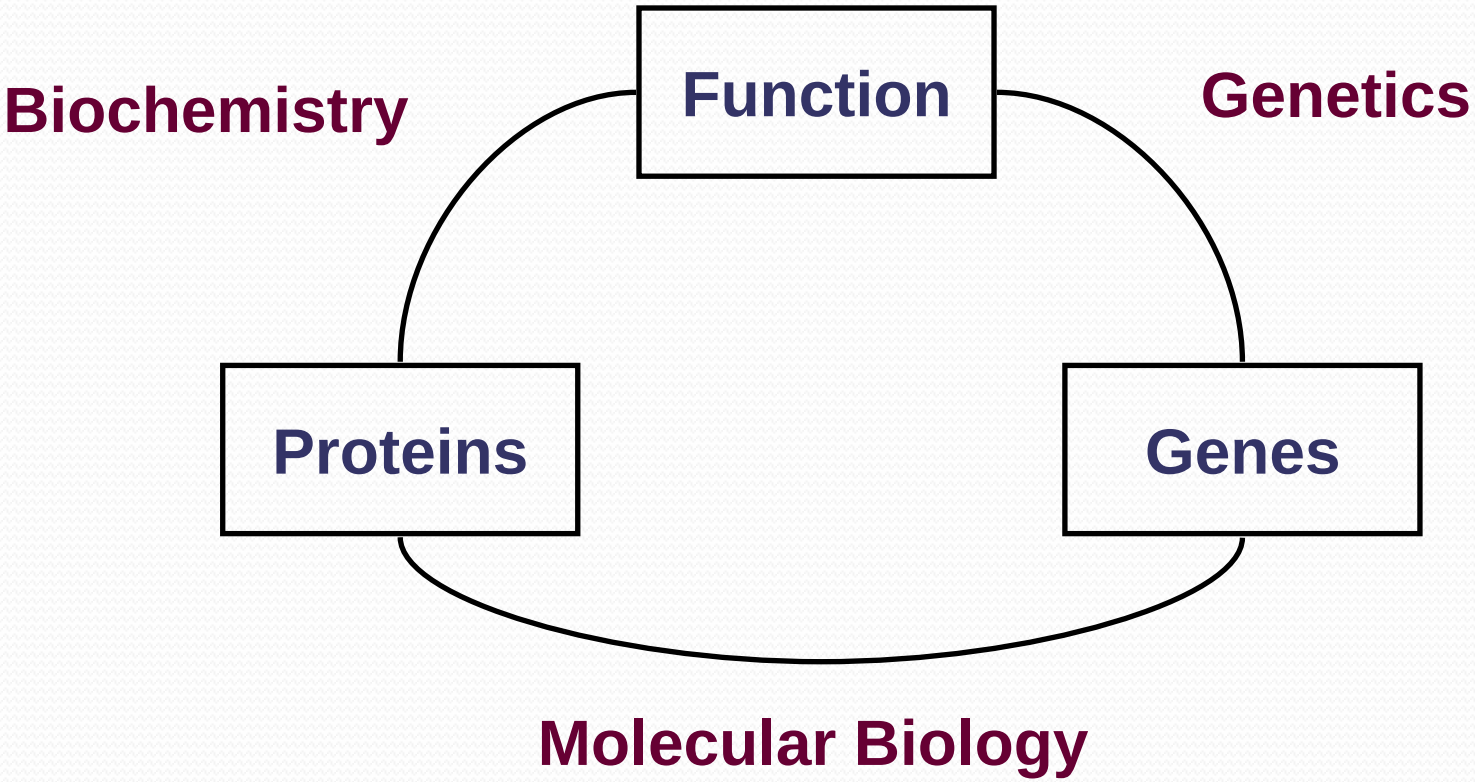
- **Biology is Study of Life**

>>> Studying life at a molecular level is Molecular Biology → modern Biology

- **The molecules of interest are**
  - **DNA,**
  - **RNA &**
  - **Proteins**

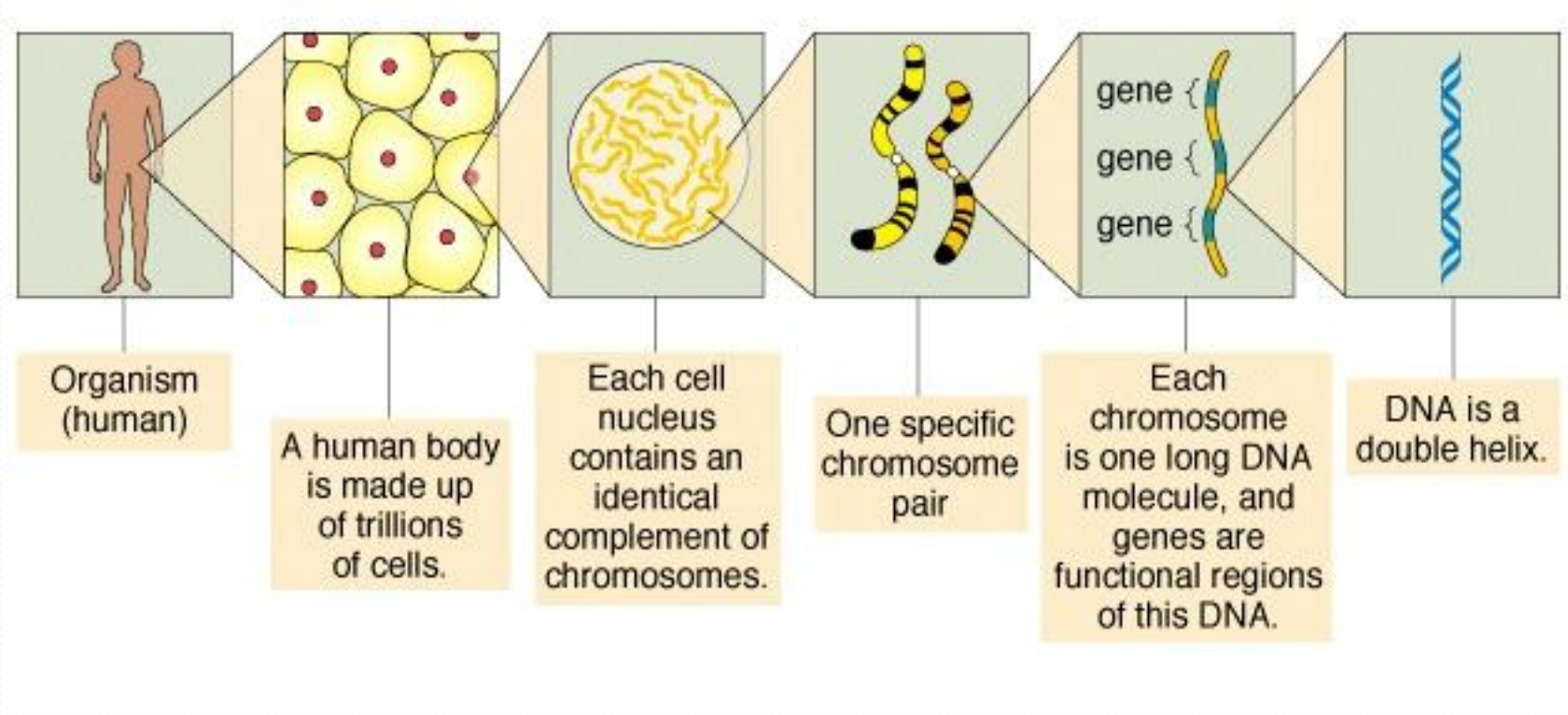
Molecular Biology

- **The field overlaps with other areas of biology, particularly genetics and biochemistry**
- **Molecular biology concerns itself with: understanding the interactions between the various systems of a cell, including the interrelationship of DNA, RNA and protein synthesis and learning how these interactions are regulated.**


Biochemistry
Function
Genetics
Proteins
Genes
Molecular Biology

Cell Nucleus

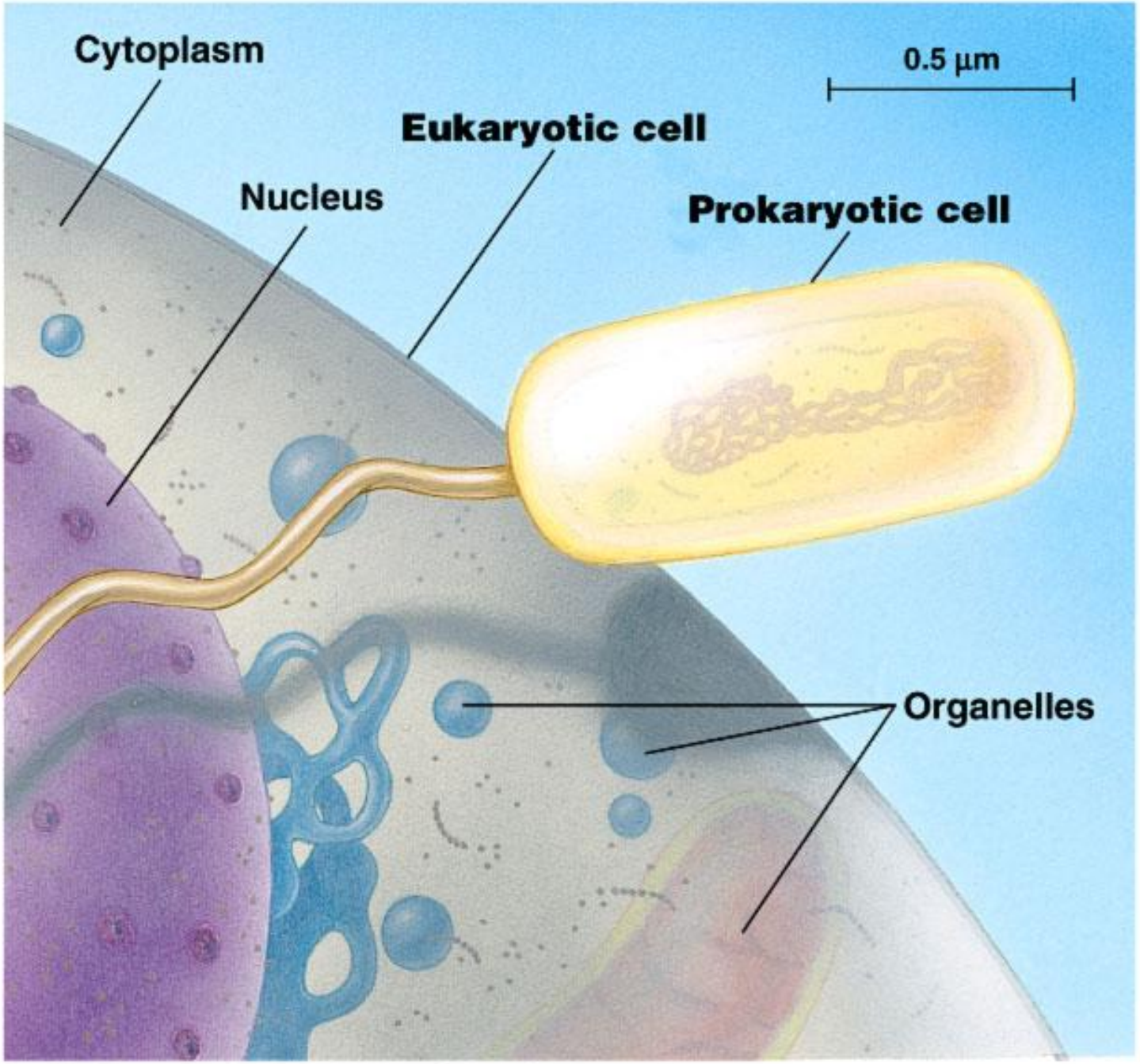
- **Nucleus is the control & Command center as is brain in, for example, a human body**


gene
gene
gene
Organism (human)
A human body is made up of trillions of cells.
Each cell nucleus contains an identical complement of chromosomes.
One specific chromosome pair
Each chromosome is one long DNA molecule, and genes are functional regions of this DNA.
DNA is a double helix.

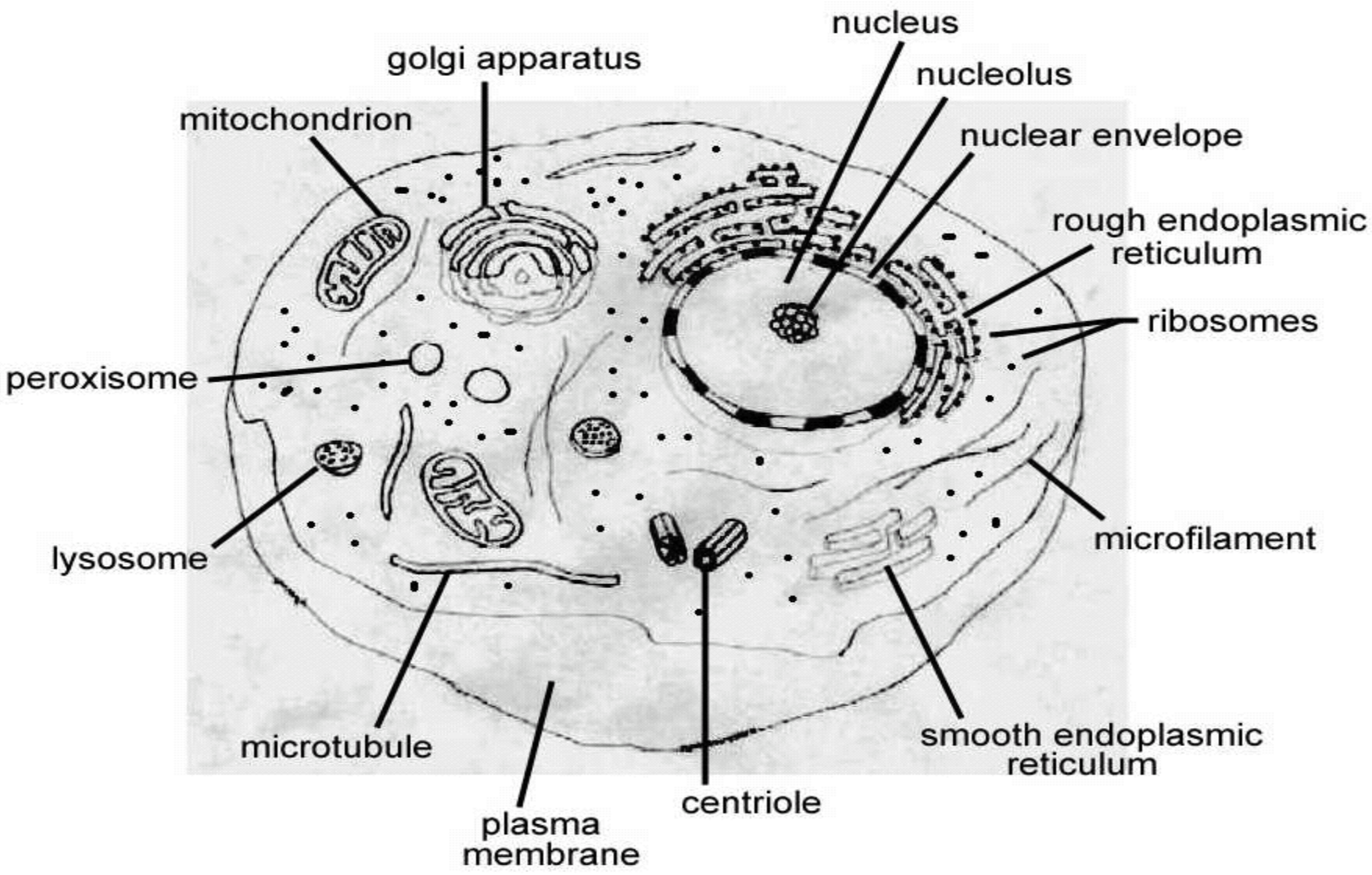
Organisms Types

- **Eukaryotes: Cells contain a membrane bound nucleus and organelles (plants, animals, fungi,…)**
- **Prokaryotes: Cells lack a true membrane-bound nucleus and organelles (single-celled, includes bacteria)**

- ***Not all single celled organisms are prokaryotes!***

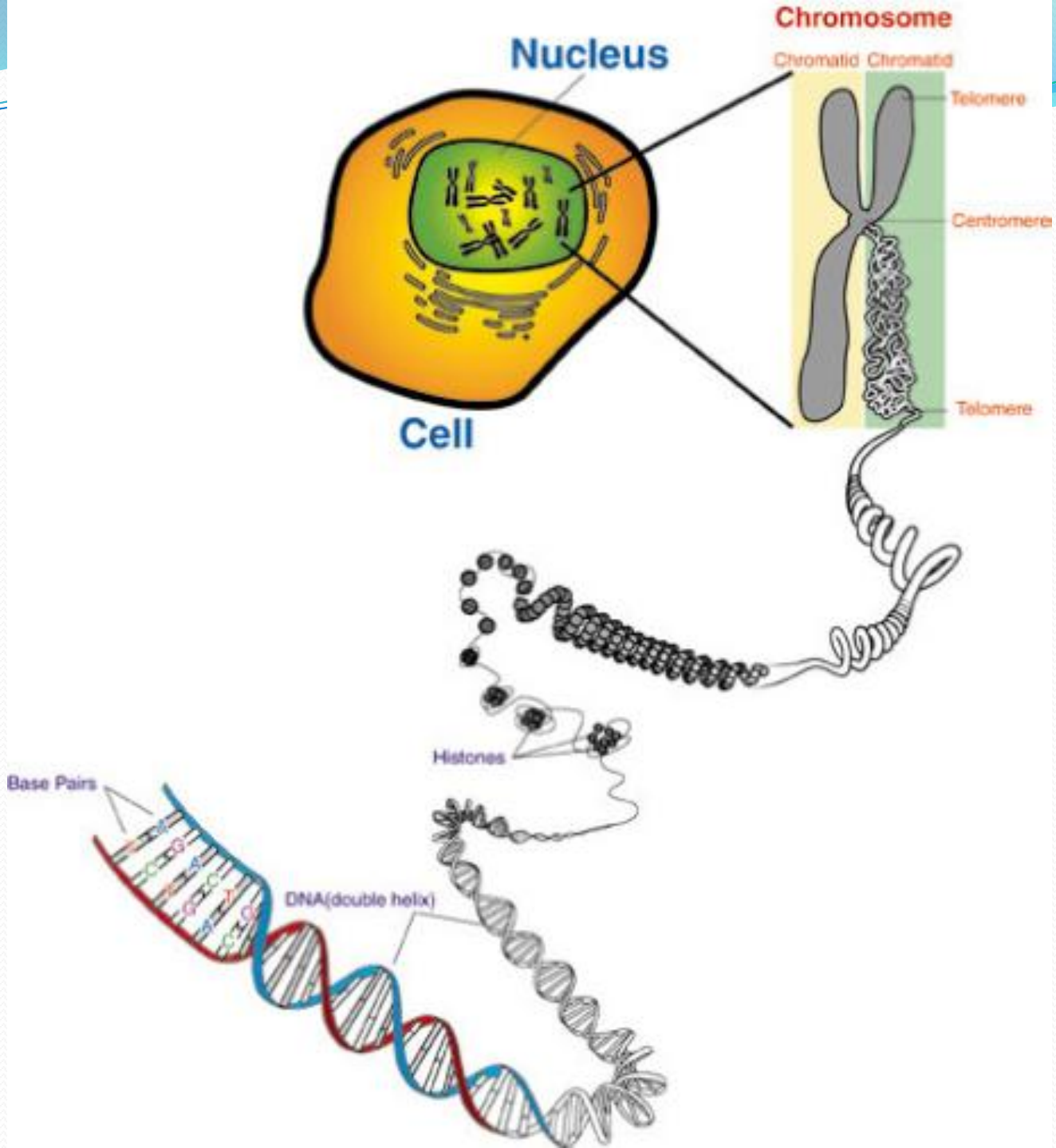


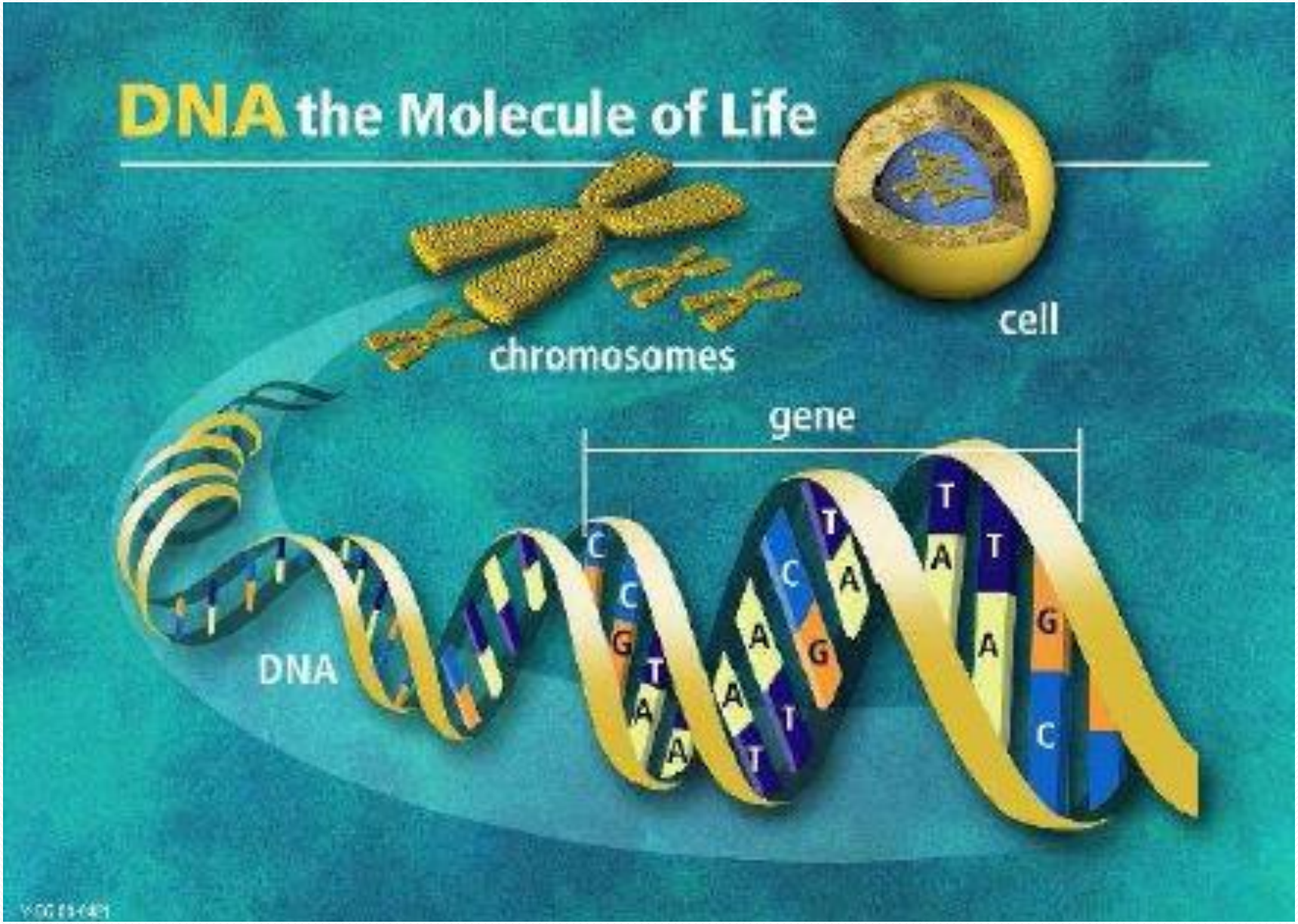
Eukaryotic cell



Chromosomes

- **Chromosomes are made up of Proteins and DNA**
- **DNA carries the genetic information**
- **This information is similar to digital**
- **information**

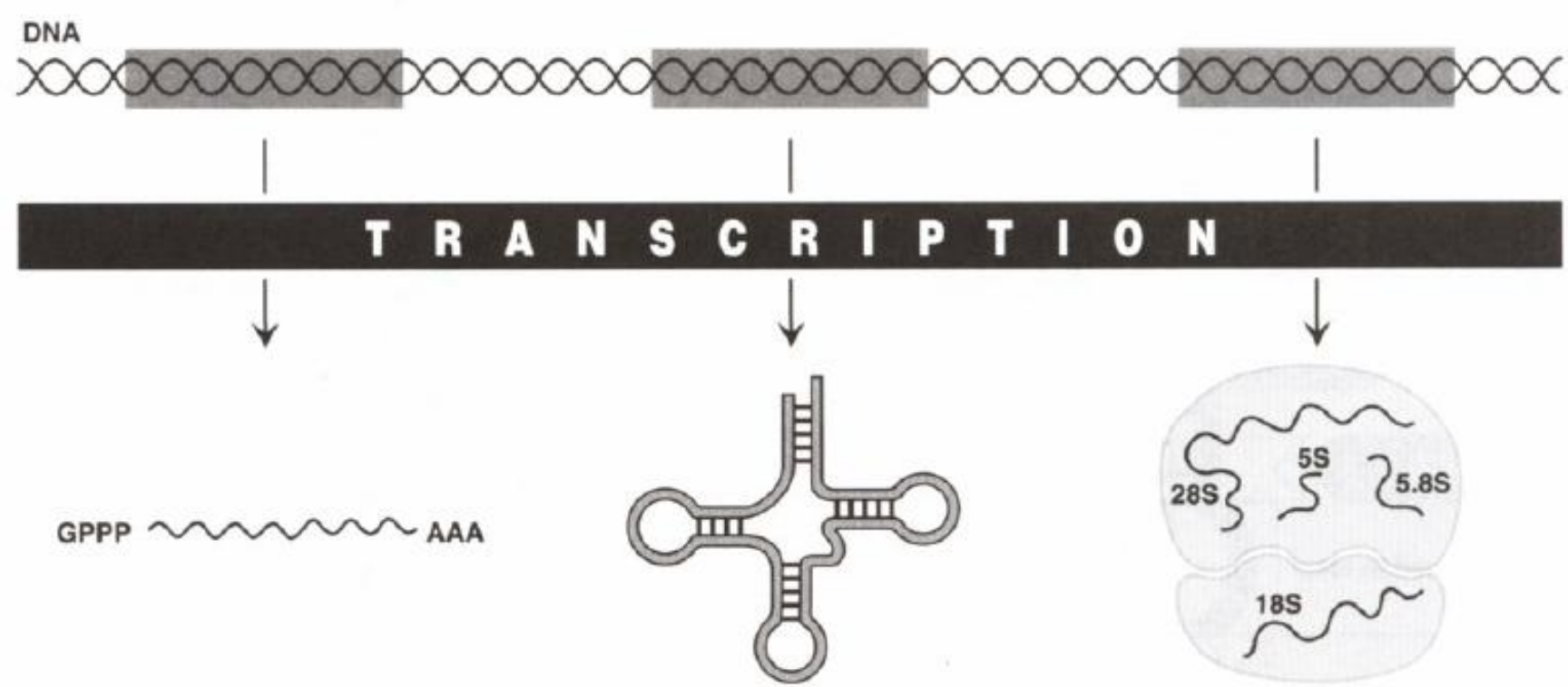

Chromosome
Nucleus
Chromatid Chromatid
Telomere
Centromere
Telomere
Cell
Histones
Base Pairs
DNA(double helix)


DNA the Molecule of Life
chromosomes
cell
gene
DNA

Essential Molecules

- **Proteins make up the cell matrix as well as carry out all biochemical reactions which sustain life as we know it**
- **So DNA & Proteins are both essential molecules of life**

RNA



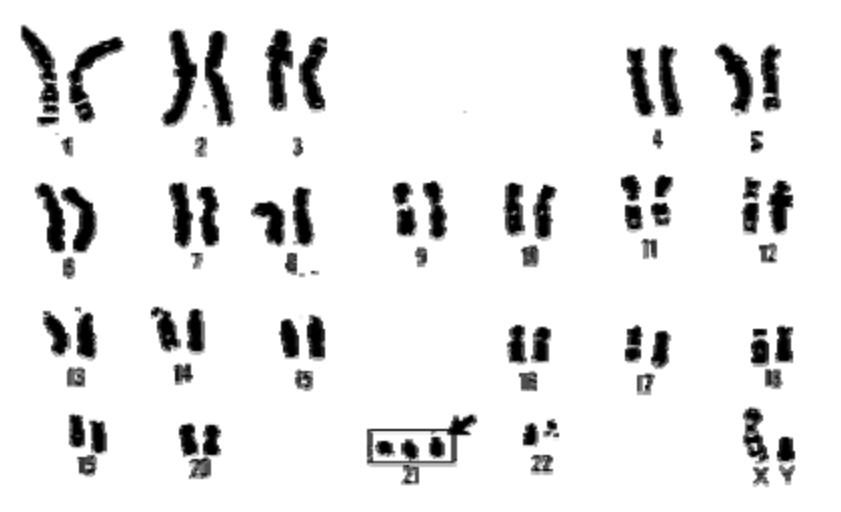
DNA

- The carrier of genetic information
- for all complex organisms.
- • Long polymer consisting of 4 bases

Chromosomes

- DNA is packaged into individual *chromosomes* (along with proteins)
- *prokaryotes* (single-celled organisms lacking nuclei) have a single circular chromosome
- *eukaryotes* (organisms with nuclei) have a species-specific number of linear chromosomes
- DNA + associated chromosomal proteins = chromatin

Human Chromosomes



Genomes

- the term *genome* refers to the complete complement of DNA for a given species
- the human genome consists of 46 chromosomes.
- every cell (except sex cells and mature red blood cells) contains the complete genome of an organism

Proteins

- proteins are molecules composed of one or more *polypeptides*
- a polypeptide is a polymer composed of *amino acids*
- cells build their proteins from 20 different amino acids
- a polypeptide can be thought of as a string
- composed from a 20-character alphabet

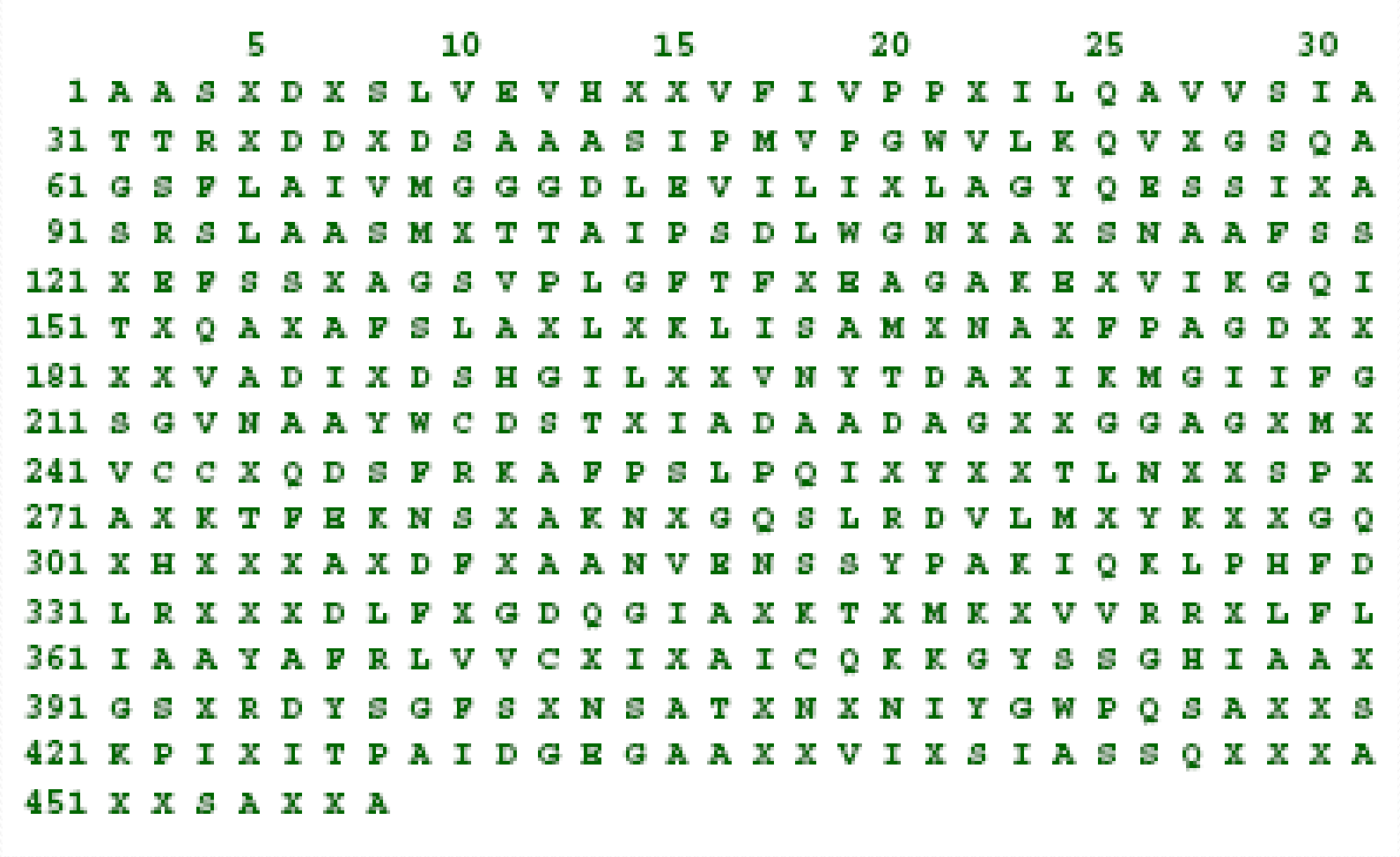
Protein Functions

- structural support
- storage of amino acids
- transport of other substances
- coordination of an organism's activities
- response of cell to chemical stimuli
- movement
- protection against disease
- selective acceleration of chemical reactions

Amino

Alanine	Ala	A
Arginine	Arg	R
Aspartic Acid	Asp	D
Asparagine	Asn	N
Cysteine	Cys	C
Glutamic Acid	Glu	E
Glutamine	Gln	Q
Glycine	Gly	G
Histidine	His	H
Isoleucine	Ile	I
Leucine	Leu	L
Lysine	Lys	K
Methionine	Met	M
Phenylalanine	Phe	F
Proline	Pro	P
Serine	Ser	S
Threonine	Thr	T
Tryptophan	Trp	W
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y
Valine	Val	V

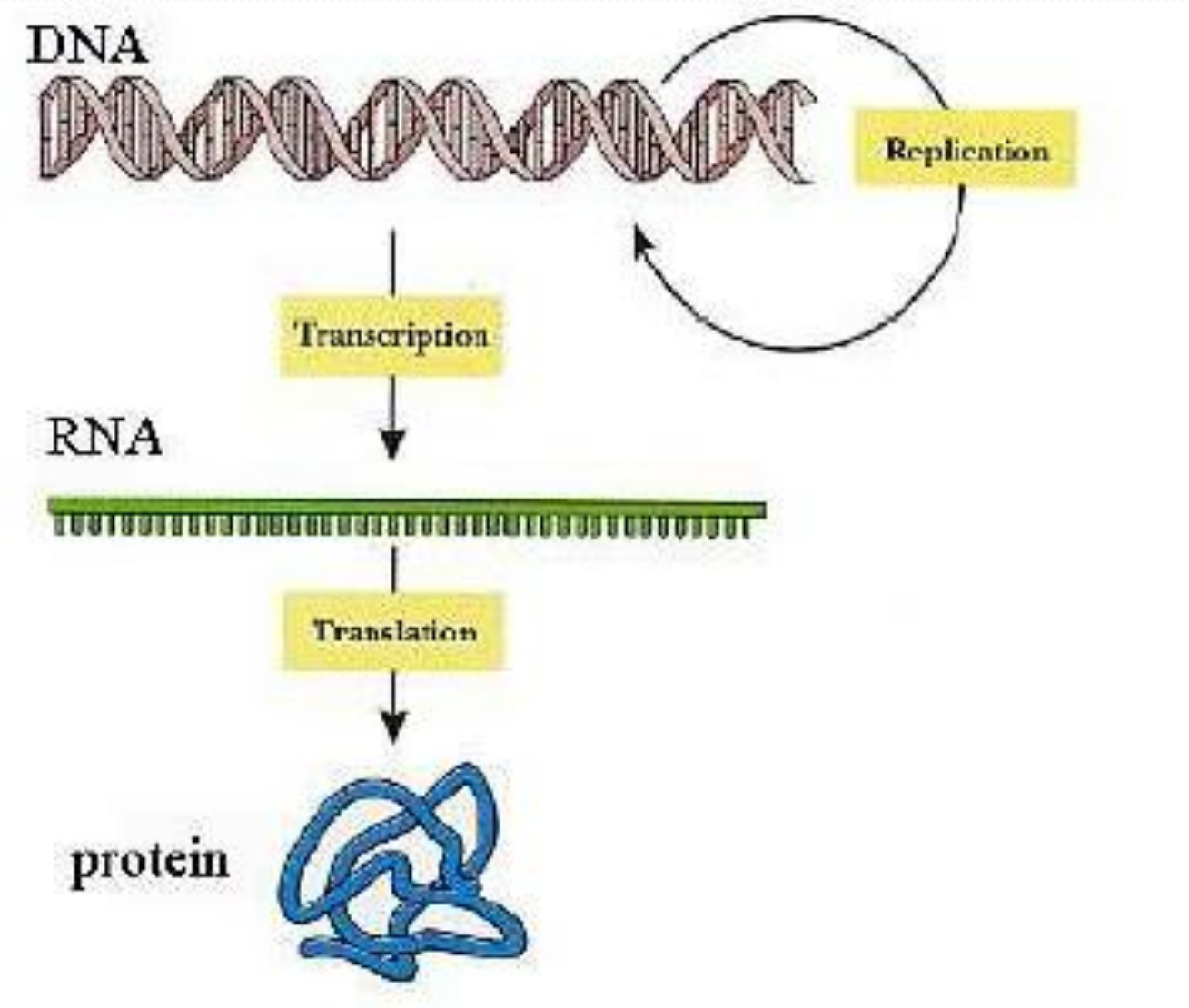
Amino Acid Sequence of Hexokinase



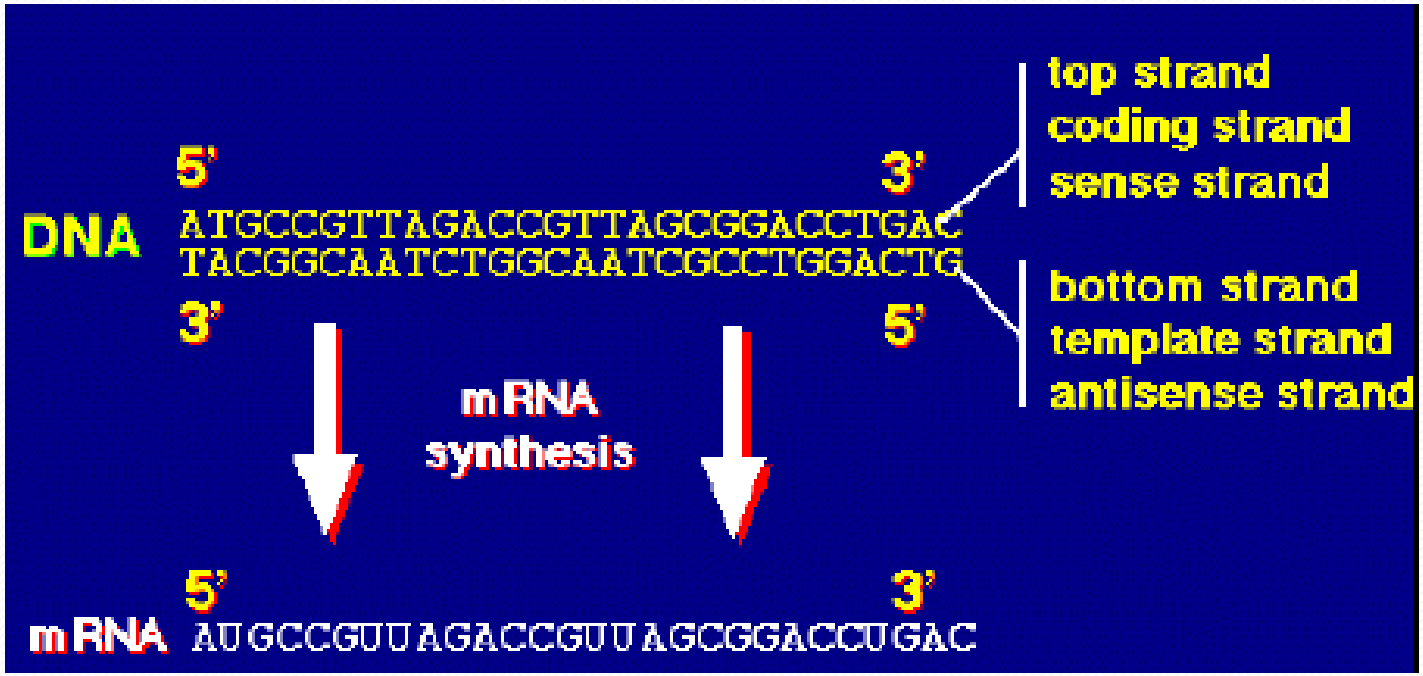
Genes

- genes are the basic units of heredity
- a gene is a sequence of bases that carries the information required for constructing a particular protein (polypeptide really)
- such a gene is said to *encode* a protein
- the human genome comprises ~ 35,000 genes
- Those genes encode > 100,000 polypeptides

The C



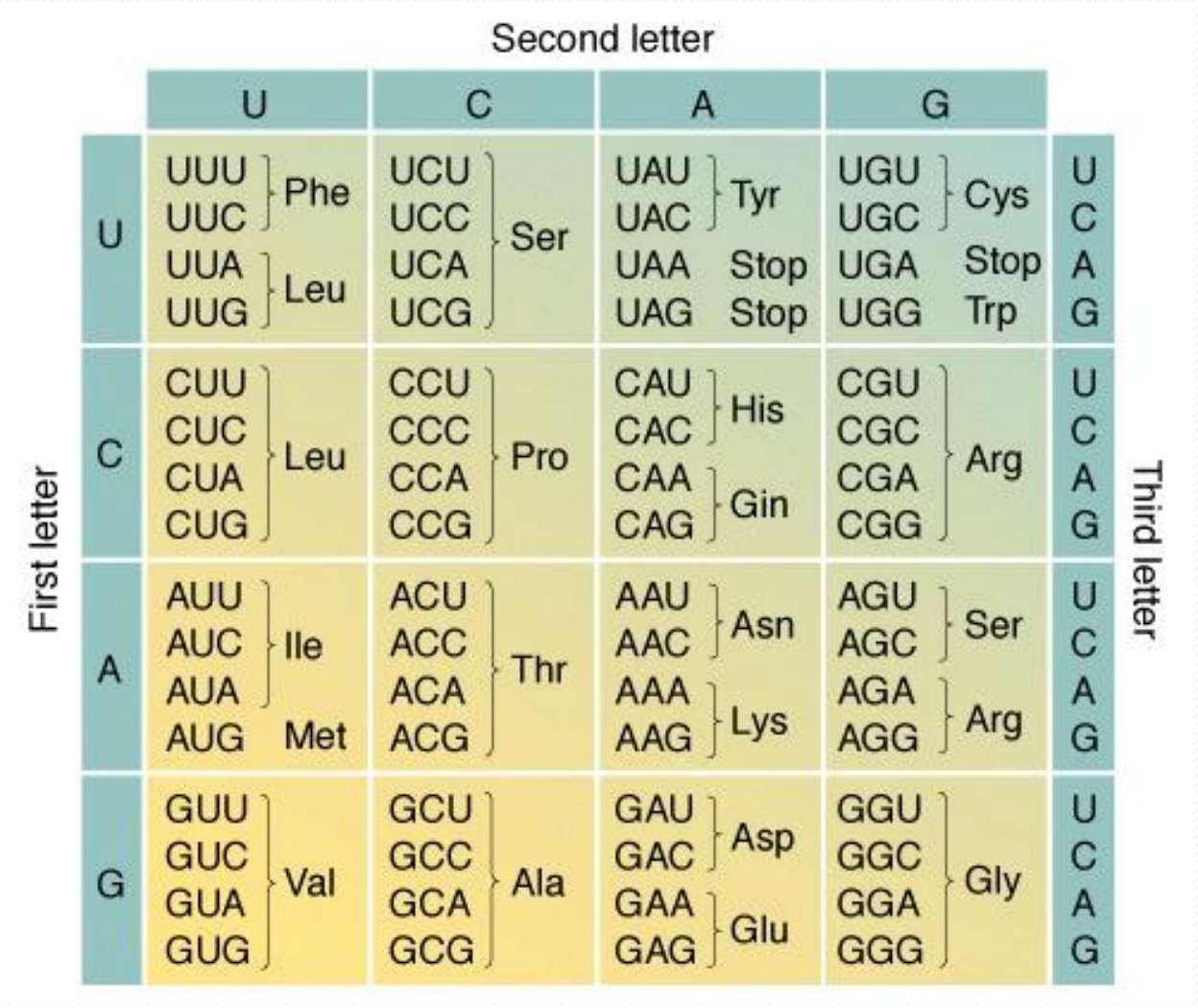
Transcription



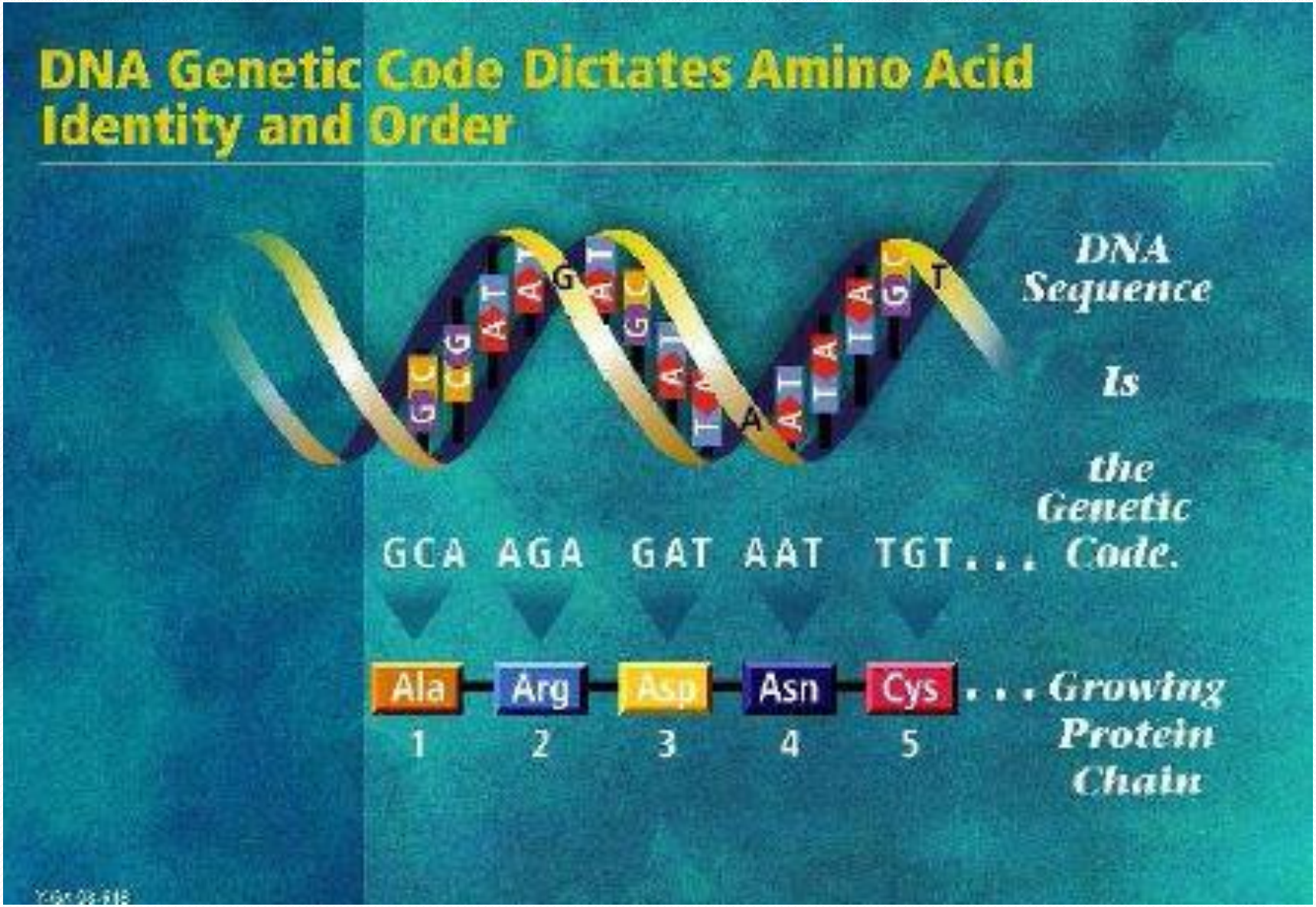
Transcription

- *RNA polymerase* is the enzyme that builds an RNA strand from a gene
- RNA that is transcribed from a gene is called *messenger RNA (mRNA)*

The G



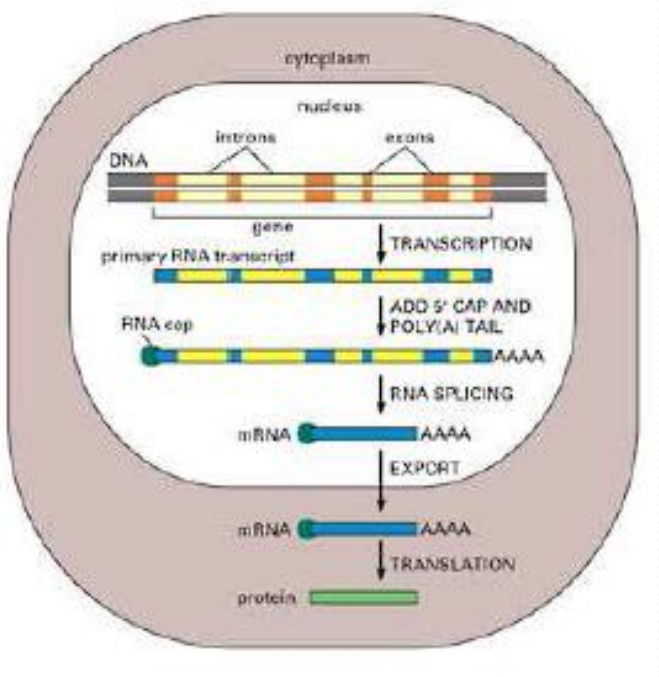
First letter	Second letter: U	Second letter: C	Second letter: A	Second letter: G	Third letter
U	UUU Phe	UCU Ser	UAU Tyr	UGU Cys	U
	UUC Phe	UCC Ser	UAC Tyr	UGC Cys	C
	UUA Leu	UCA Ser	UAA Stop	UGA Stop	A
	UUG Leu	UCG Ser	UAG Stop	UGG Trp	G
C	CUU Leu	CCU Pro	CAU His	CGU Arg	U
	CUC Leu	CCC Pro	CAC His	CGC Arg	C
	CUA Leu	CCA Pro	CAA Gin	CGA Arg	A
	CUG Leu	CCG Pro	CAG Gin	CGG Arg	G
A	AUU Ile	ACU Thr	AAU Asn	AGU Ser	U
	AUC Ile	ACC Thr	AAC Asn	AGC Ser	C
	AUA Ile	ACA Thr	AAA Lys	AGA Arg	A
	AUG Met	ACG Thr	AAG Lys	AGG Arg	G
G	GUU Val	GCU Ala	GAU Asp	GGU Gly	U
	GUC Val	GCC Ala	GAC Asp	GGC Gly	C
	GUA Val	GCA Ala	GAA Glu	GGA Gly	A
	GUG Val	GCG Ala	GAG Glu	GGG Gly	G

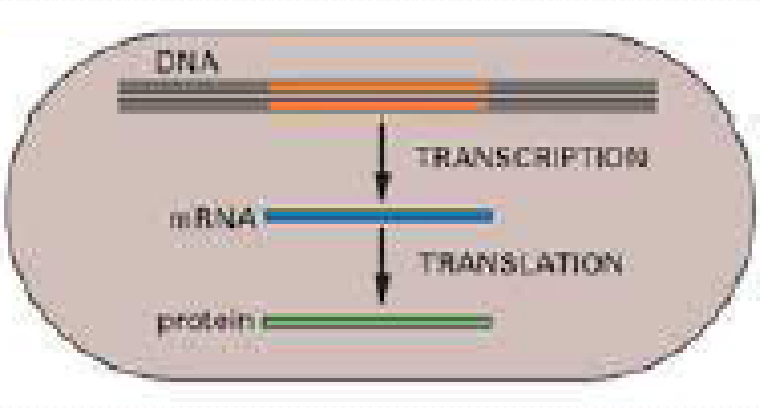

DNA Genetic Code Dictates Amino Acid Identity and Order
DNA Sequence Is the Genetic Code.
GCA AGA GAT AAT TGT...
Ala
Arg
Asp
Asn
Cys
1
2
3
4
5
. . . Growing Protein Chain

Translation

- *ribosomes* are the machines that synthesize proteins from mRNA
- the grouping of codons is called the *reading frame*
- translation begins with the *start codon*
- translation ends with the *stop codon*

Protein Synthesis in Eukaryotes vs. Prokaryotes





Genes include both coding regions as well as control regions