

Zoo505 current papers solve by Sir Arslan.

Z00505 ka 75% meri old file sy arha he baki jo questions new ay hen wo ye file me meny add kr diy hen ..quiz k liy meri old file sath kry ..2no files sy 90% paper hojayga

Rho function in termination of transcription?

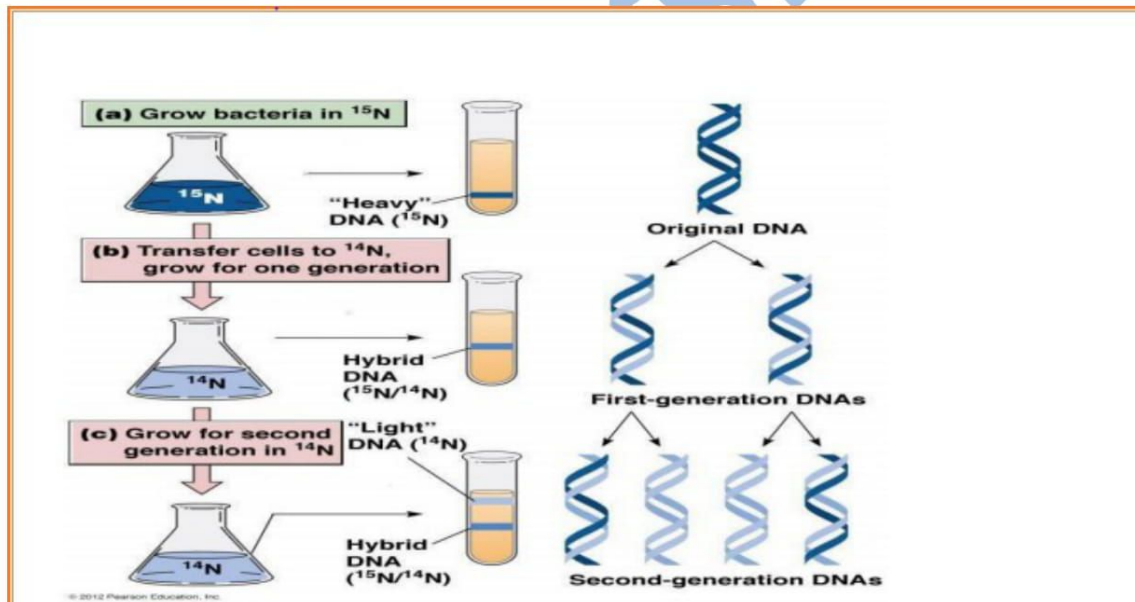
Rho pulls RNA out of the polymerase, resulting in termination;

Rho induces a conformational change in polymerase, causing the enzyme to terminate the transcription.

Experiment of Meselson & Stahl

□ In 1958, Matthew Meselson and Franklin Stahl performed a classic experiment to distinguish among these three possibilities.

□ They labeled E. coli DNA with heavy nitrogen (^{15}N) by growing cells in a medium enriched in this nitrogen isotope. □ This made the DNA denser than normal. □ Then they switched the cells to an ordinary medium containing primarily ^{14}N , for various lengths of time.



Release factors of translation?

A release factor is a protein that allows for the termination of translation by recognizing the termination codon or stop codon in an mRNA sequence. They are named so because they release new peptides from the ribosome

closed complex

In the second step of initiation, the **closed complex** undergoes a transition to the open complex in which the DNA strands separate over a distance of 13bp around the start site to form the transcription bubble.

What substrates are used in the DNA-synthesis reaction?

dNTPs (deoxyribose nucleotide triphosphates)- which include a nucleotide (A, T, C, or G), a deoxyribose sugar and a triphosphate group, The primary raw materials used for DNA synthesis include DNA starting materials, DNA polymerase, primers.

What does the mediator complex do?

Mediator is a multiprotein complex that functions as a transcriptional coactivator in all eukaryotes. Mediator complexes interact with transcription factors and RNA polymerase II. The main function of mediator complexes is to transmit signals from the transcription factors to the polymerase

transcription the error

transcription the error rates are given per base whereas for translation the error rates are per codon, i.e. amino acid. The transcription error-rate is about 0.5 to 1.0×10^{-5} per nucleotide, according to recent in vitro estimates [13] but may reach 5×10^{-4} at some loci in vivo [14]

yeast Mediator

Crystal structure of the head module of yeast Mediator reveals that it contains seven subunits (Med17/Srb4, Med11, Med22/Srb6, Med6, Med8, Med18/Srb5, and Med20/Srb2)

TOPOISOMERASES enzyme working?

These supercoils are removed by the action of Topoisomerases that act on the unreplicated dsDNA in front of the replication fork.

These enzymes do this by breaking either one or both strands of the DNA without letting go of the DNA and passing the same number of DNA strands through the break.

If3 function

It binds to the small subunit and blocks it from reassociating with a large subunit. Because initiation requires a free small subunit, the binding of IF3 is critical for a new cycle of translation.

IF3 becomes associated with the small subunit at the end of a previous round of translation when it helps to dissociate the 70S ribosome into its large and small subunits.

What is conservative replication?

□ Another potential mechanism is conservative replication, in which the two parental strands stay together and somehow produce another daughter helix with two completely new strands.

elongation factors names?

Three types of elongation factors are built, in more-or-less similar form, by all living things. These are termed EF-Tu, EF-Ts, and EF-G. As with much of molecular biology.

Charged and un charged amino acid?

tRNA molecules to which an amino acid is attached are said to be charged, and tRNAs that lack an amino acid are said to be uncharged.

pre-mRNA function?

mRNA (pre-mRNA) is a type of primary transcript that becomes a messenger RNA (mRNA) after processing. Pre-mRNA is synthesized from a DNA template in the cell nucleus by transcription. ... Once pre-mRNA has been completely processed, it is termed "mature messenger RNA", or simply "messenger RNA".

What is the role of dNTPs?

dNTP stands for deoxyribose nucleotide triphosphate employed in PCR to expand the growing DNA strand. ... The function of dNTPs in PCR is to expand the growing DNA strand with the help of Taq DNA polymerase. It binds with the complementary DNA strand by hydrogen bonds. The PCR is an in vitro technique of DNA synthesis