

Brief Contents

Contents vi

Preface xvi

- 1 Genes Are DNA 1
 - 2 Genes Code for Proteins 23
 - 3 The Interrupted Gene 37
 - 4 The Content of the Genome 55
 - 5 Genome Sequences and Gene Numbers 76
 - 6 Clusters and Repeats 98
 - 7 Messenger RNA 127
 - 8 Protein Synthesis 151
 - 9 Using the Genetic Code 189
 - 10 Protein Localization 218
 - 11 Transcription 256
 - 12 The Operon 300
 - 13 Regulatory RNA 331
 - 14 Phage Strategies 349
 - 15 The Replicon 376
 - 16 Extrachromosomal Replicons 392
 - 17 Bacterial Replication Is Connected to the Cell Cycle 408
 - 18 DNA Replication 428
 - 19 Homologous and Site-Specific Recombination 457
 - 20 Repair Systems 499
 - 21 Transposons 521
 - 22 Retroviruses and Retroposons 550
 - 23 Immune Diversity 570
 - 24 Promoters and Enhancers 609
 - 25 Activating Transcription 640
 - 26 RNA Splicing and Processing 667
 - 27 Catalytic RNA 706
 - 28 Chromosomes 729
 - 29 Nucleosomes 757
 - 30 Controlling Chromatin Structure 796
 - 31 Epigenetic Effects Are Inherited 818
- Glossary 845
- Index 867

Contents

Preface xvi

1 Genes Are DNA 1

- 1.1 Introduction 2
- 1.2 DNA Is the Genetic Material of Bacteria 3
- 1.3 DNA Is the Genetic Material of Viruses 4
- 1.4 DNA Is the Genetic Material of Animal Cells 5
- 1.5 Polynucleotide Chains Have Nitrogenous Bases Linked to a Sugar-Phosphate Backbone 6
- 1.6 DNA Is a Double Helix 6
- 1.7 DNA Replication Is Semiconservative 8
- 1.8 DNA Strands Separate at the Replication Fork 9
- 1.9 Genetic Information Can Be Provided by DNA or RNA 10
- 1.10 Nucleic Acids Hybridize by Base Pairing 12
- 1.11 Mutations Change the Sequence of DNA 14
- 1.12 Mutations May Affect Single Base Pairs or Longer Sequences 15
- 1.13 The Effects of Mutations Can Be Reversed 16
- 1.14 Mutations Are Concentrated at Hotspots 17
- 1.15 Many Hotspots Result from Modified Bases 18
- 1.16 Some Hereditary Agents Are Extremely Small 19
- 1.17 Summary 20

2 Genes Code for Proteins 23

- 2.1 Introduction 24
- 2.2 A Gene Codes for a Single Polypeptide 24
- 2.3 Mutations in the Same Gene Cannot Complement 25
- 2.4 Mutations May Cause Loss-of-Function or Gain-of-Function 26
- 2.5 A Locus May Have Many Different Mutant Alleles 27
- 2.6 A Locus May Have More than One Wild-type Allele 28
- 2.7 Recombination Occurs by Physical Exchange of DNA 28
- 2.8 The Genetic Code Is Triplet 30
- 2.9 Every Sequence Has Three Possible Reading Frames 31
- 2.10 Prokaryotic Genes Are Colinear with Their Proteins 32

- 2.11 Several Processes Are Required to Express the Protein Product of a Gene 33
- 2.12 Proteins Are *Trans*-acting, but Sites on DNA Are *Cis*-acting 35
- 2.13 Summary 36

3 The Interrupted Gene 37

- 3.1 Introduction 38
- 3.2 An Interrupted Gene Consists of Exons and Introns 38
- 3.3 Restriction Endonucleases Are a Key Tool in Mapping DNA 39
- 3.4 Organization of Interrupted Genes May Be Conserved 40
- 3.5 Exon Sequences Are Conserved but Introns Vary 42
- 3.6 Genes Show a Wide Distribution of Sizes 43
- 3.7 Some DNA Sequences Code for More Than One Protein 45
- 3.8 How Did Interrupted Genes Evolve? 47
- 3.9 Some Exons Can Be Equated with Protein Functions 49
- 3.10 The Members of a Gene Family Have a Common Organization 51
- 3.11 Is All Genetic Information Contained in DNA? 53
- 3.12 Summary 53

4 The Content of the Genome 55

- 4.1 Introduction 56
- 4.2 Genomes Can Be Mapped by Linkage, Restriction Cleavage, or DNA Sequence 56
- 4.3 Individual Genomes Show Extensive Variation 57
- 4.4 RFLPs and SNPs Can Be Used for Genetic Mapping 58
- 4.5 Why Are Genomes So Large? 60
- 4.6 Eukaryotic Genomes Contain Both Nonrepetitive and Repetitive DNA Sequences 61
- 4.7 Genes Can Be Isolated by the Conservation of Exons 63
- 4.8 The Conservation of Genome Organization Helps to Identify Genes 65
- 4.9 Organelles Have DNA 67

- 4.10 Organelle Genomes Are Circular DNAs That Code for Organelle Proteins 69
- 4.11 Mitochondrial DNA Organization Is Variable 70
- 4.12 The Chloroplast Genome Codes for Many Proteins and RNAs 71
- 4.13 Mitochondria Evolved by Endosymbiosis 72
- 4.14 Summary 73

5 Genome Sequences and Gene Numbers 76

- 5.1 Introduction 77
- 5.2 Bacterial Gene Numbers Range Over an Order of Magnitude 77
- 5.3 Total Gene Number Is Known for Several Eukaryotes 79
- 5.4 How Many Different Types of Genes Are There? 81
- 5.5 The Human Genome Has Fewer Genes Than Expected 83
- 5.6 How Are Genes and Other Sequences Distributed in the Genome? 85
- 5.7 The Y Chromosome Has Several Male-Specific Genes 86
- 5.8 More Complex Species Evolve by Adding New Gene Functions 87
- 5.9 How Many Genes Are Essential? 89
- 5.10 Genes Are Expressed at Widely Differing Levels 92
- 5.11 How Many Genes Are Expressed? 93
- 5.12 Expressed Gene Number Can Be Measured *En Masse* 93
- 5.13 Summary 94

6 Clusters and Repeats 98

- 6.1 Introduction 99
- 6.2 Gene Duplication Is a Major Force in Evolution 100
- 6.3 Globin Clusters Are Formed by Duplication and Divergence 101
- 6.4 Sequence Divergence Is the Basis for the Evolutionary Clock 104
- 6.5 The Rate of Neutral Substitution Can Be Measured from Divergence of Repeated Sequences 107
- 6.6 Pseudogenes Are Dead Ends of Evolution 108
- 6.7 Unequal Crossing-over Rearranges Gene Clusters 109
- 6.8 Genes for rRNA Form Tandem Repeats 112
- 6.9 The Repeated Genes for rRNA Maintain Constant Sequence 114
- 6.10 Crossover Fixation Could Maintain Identical Repeats 115
- 6.11 Satellite DNAs Often Lie in Heterochromatin 117

- 6.12 Arthropod Satellites Have Very Short Identical Repeats 119
- 6.13 Mammalian Satellites Consist of Hierarchical Repeats 120
- 6.14 Minisatellites Are Useful for Genetic Mapping 123
- 6.15 Summary 125

7 Messenger RNA 127

- 7.1 Introduction 128
- 7.2 mRNA Is Produced by Transcription and Is Translated 129
- 7.3 Transfer RNA Forms a Cloverleaf 130
- 7.4 The Acceptor Stem and Anticodon Are at Ends of the Tertiary Structure 131
- 7.5 Messenger RNA Is Translated by Ribosomes 132
- 7.6 Many Ribosomes Bind to One mRNA 133
- 7.7 The Life Cycle of Bacterial Messenger RNA 135
- 7.8 Eukaryotic mRNA Is Modified During or after Its Transcription 137
- 7.9 The 5' End of Eukaryotic mRNA Is Capped 138
- 7.10 The 3' Terminus Is Polyadenylated 139
- 7.11 Bacterial mRNA Degradation Involves Multiple Enzymes 140
- 7.12 mRNA Stability Depends on Its Structure and Sequence 141
- 7.13 mRNA Degradation Involves Multiple Activities 143
- 7.14 Nonsense Mutations Trigger a Surveillance System 144
- 7.15 Eukaryotic RNAs Are Transported 145
- 7.16 mRNA Can Be Specifically Localized 146
- 7.17 Summary 147

8 Protein Synthesis 151

- 8.1 Introduction 152
- 8.2 Protein Synthesis Occurs by Initiation, Elongation, and Termination 153
- 8.3 Special Mechanisms Control the Accuracy of Protein Synthesis 156
- 8.4 Initiation in Bacteria Needs 30S Subunits and Accessory Factors 157
- 8.5 A Special Initiator tRNA Starts the Polypeptide Chain 158
- 8.6 Use of fMet-tRNA_f Is Controlled by IF-2 and the Ribosome 160
- 8.7 Initiation Involves Base Pairing Between mRNA and rRNA 161

- 8.8** Small Subunits Scan for Initiation Sites on Eukaryotic mRNA 162
- 8.9** Eukaryotes Use a Complex of Many Initiation Factors 164
- 8.10** Elongation Factor Tu Loads Aminoacyl-tRNA into the A Site 167
- 8.11** The Polypeptide Chain Is Transferred to Aminoacyl-tRNA 168
- 8.12** Translocation Moves the Ribosome 169
- 8.13** Elongation Factors Bind Alternately to the Ribosome 170
- 8.14** Three Codons Terminate Protein Synthesis 172
- 8.15** Termination Codons Are Recognized by Protein Factors 173
- 8.16** Ribosomal RNA Pervades Both Ribosomal Subunits 175
- 8.17** Ribosomes Have Several Active Centers 177
- 8.18** 16S rRNA Plays an Active Role in Protein Synthesis 179
- 8.19** 23S rRNA Has Peptidyl Transferase Activity 182
- 8.20** Ribosomal Structures Change When the Subunits Come Together 183
- 8.21** Summary 183

9 Using the Genetic Code 189

- 9.1** Introduction 190
- 9.2** Related Codons Represent Related Amino Acids 190
- 9.3** Codon–Anticodon Recognition Involves Wobbling 192
- 9.4** tRNAs Are Processed from Longer Precursors 194
- 9.5** tRNA Contains Modified Bases 194
- 9.6** Modified Bases Affect Anticodon–Codon Pairing 196
- 9.7** There Are Sporadic Alterations of the Universal Code 197
- 9.8** Novel Amino Acids Can Be Inserted at Certain Stop Codons 199
- 9.9** tRNAs Are Charged with Amino Acids by Synthetases 200
- 9.10** Aminoacyl-tRNA Synthetases Fall into Two Groups 201
- 9.11** Synthetases Use Proofreading to Improve Accuracy 203
- 9.12** Suppressor tRNAs Have Mutated Anticodons That Read New Codons 206
- 9.13** There Are Nonsense Suppressors for Each Termination Codon 207
- 9.14** Suppressors May Compete with Wild-Type Reading of the Code 208
- 9.15** The Ribosome Influences the Accuracy of Translation 209

- 9.16** Recoding Changes Codon Meanings 211
- 9.17** Frameshifting Occurs at Slippery Sequences 213
- 9.18** Bypassing Involves Ribosome Movement 214
- 9.19** Summary 215

10 Protein Localization 218

- 10.1** Introduction 220
- 10.2** Passage Across a Membrane Requires a Special Apparatus 220
- 10.3** Protein Translocation May Be Posttranslational or Cotranslational 221
- 10.4** Chaperones May Be Required for Protein Folding 223
- 10.5** Chaperones Are Needed by Newly Synthesized and by Denatured Proteins 224
- 10.6** The Hsp70 Family Is Ubiquitous 226
- 10.7** Signal Sequences Initiate Translocation 227
- 10.8** The Signal Sequence Interacts with the SRP 228
- 10.9** The SRP Interacts with the SRP Receptor 229
- 10.10** The Translocon Forms a Pore 231
- 10.11** Translocation Requires Insertion into the Translocon and (Sometimes) a Ratchet in the ER 233
- 10.12** Reverse Translocation Sends Proteins to the Cytosol for Degradation 234
- 10.13** Proteins Reside in Membranes by Means of Hydrophobic Regions 235
- 10.14** Anchor Sequences Determine Protein Orientation 236
- 10.15** How Do Proteins Insert into Membranes? 238
- 10.16** Posttranslational Membrane Insertion Depends on Leader Sequences 240
- 10.17** A Hierarchy of Sequences Determines Location within Organelles 241
- 10.18** Inner and Outer Mitochondrial Membranes Have Different Translocons 243
- 10.19** Peroxisomes Employ Another Type of Translocation System 245
- 10.20** Bacteria Use Both Cotranslational and Posttranslational Translocation 246
- 10.21** The Sec System Transports Proteins into and Through the Inner Membrane 247
- 10.22** Sec-Independent Translocation Systems in *E. coli* 249
- 10.23** Summary 250

11 Transcription 256

- 11.1 Introduction 258
- 11.2 Transcription Occurs by Base Pairing in a "Bubble" of Unpaired DNA 259
- 11.3 The Transcription Reaction Has Three Stages 260
- 11.4 Phage T7 RNA Polymerase Is a Useful Model System 261
- 11.5 A Model for Enzyme Movement Is Suggested by the Crystal Structure 262
- 11.6 Bacterial RNA Polymerase Consists of Multiple Subunits 265
- 11.7 RNA Polymerase Consists of the Core Enzyme and Sigma Factor 267
- 11.8 The Association with Sigma Factor Changes at Initiation 267
- 11.9 A Stalled RNA Polymerase Can Restart 269
- 11.10 How Does RNA Polymerase Find Promoter Sequences? 270
- 11.11 Sigma Factor Controls Binding to DNA 271
- 11.12 Promoter Recognition Depends on Consensus Sequences 272
- 11.13 Promoter Efficiencies Can Be Increased or Decreased by Mutation 274
- 11.14 RNA Polymerase Binds to One Face of DNA 275
- 11.15 Supercoiling Is an Important Feature of Transcription 277
- 11.16 Substitution of Sigma Factors May Control Initiation 278
- 11.17 Sigma Factors Directly Contact DNA 280
- 11.18 Sigma Factors May Be Organized into Cascades 282
- 11.19 Sporulation Is Controlled by Sigma Factors 283
- 11.20 Bacterial RNA Polymerase Terminates at Discrete Sites 286
- 11.21 There Are Two Types of Terminators in *E. coli* 287
- 11.22 How Does Rho Factor Work? 288
- 11.23 Antitermination Is a Regulatory Event 291
- 11.24 Antitermination Requires Sites That Are Independent of the Terminators 292
- 11.25 Termination and Antitermination Factors Interact with RNA Polymerase 293
- 11.26 Summary 295

12 The Operon 300

- 12.1 Introduction 302
- 12.2 Regulation Can Be Negative or Positive 303
- 12.3 Structural Gene Clusters Are Coordinately Controlled 304

- 12.4 The *lac* Genes Are Controlled by a Repressor 304
- 12.5 The *lac* Operon Can Be Induced 305
- 12.6 Repressor Is Controlled by a Small-Molecule Inducer 306
- 12.7 *cis*-Acting Constitutive Mutations Identify the Operator 308
- 12.8 *trans*-Acting Mutations Identify the Regulator Gene 309
- 12.9 Multimeric Proteins Have Special Genetic Properties 309
- 12.10 The Repressor Monomer Has Several Domains 310
- 12.11 Repressor Is a Tetramer Made of Two Dimers 311
- 12.12 DNA-Binding Is Regulated by an Allosteric Change in Conformation 312
- 12.13 Mutant Phenotypes Correlate with the Domain Structure 312
- 12.14 Repressor Protein Binds to the Operator 313
- 12.15 Binding of Inducer Releases Repressor from the Operator 314
- 12.16 Repressor Binds to Three Operators and Interacts with RNA Polymerase 315
- 12.17 Repressor Is Always Bound to DNA 316
- 12.18 The Operator Competes with Low-Affinity Sites to Bind Repressor 317
- 12.19 Repression Can Occur at Multiple Loci 319
- 12.20 Cyclic AMP Is an Effector That Activates CRP to Act at Many Operons 320
- 12.21 CRP Functions in Different Ways in Different Target Operons 321
- 12.22 Translation Can Be Regulated 323
- 12.23 *r*-Protein Synthesis Is Controlled by Autogenous Regulation 325
- 12.24 Phage T4 p32 Is Controlled by an Autogenous Circuit 326
- 12.25 Autogenous Regulation Is Often Used to Control Synthesis of Macromolecular Assemblies 327
- 12.26 Summary 328

13 Regulatory RNA 331

- 13.1 Introduction 332
- 13.2 Alternative Secondary Structures Control Attenuation 333
- 13.3 Termination of *Bacillus subtilis trp* Genes Is Controlled by Tryptophan and by tRNA^{Trp} 333
- 13.4 The *Escherichia coli* tryptophan Operon Is Controlled by Attenuation 335
- 13.5 Attenuation Can Be Controlled by Translation 336

- 13.6** Antisense RNA Can Be Used to Inactivate Gene Expression 338
- 13.7** Small RNA Molecules Can Regulate Translation 339
- 13.8** Bacteria Contain Regulator RNAs 341
- 13.9** MicroRNAs Are Regulators in Many Eukaryotes 342
- 13.10** RNA Interference Is Related to Gene Silencing 343
- 13.11** Summary 345

14 Phage Strategies 349

- 14.1** Introduction 350
- 14.2** Lytic Development Is Divided into Two Periods 352
- 14.3** Lytic Development Is Controlled by a Cascade 353
- 14.4** Two Types of Regulatory Event Control the Lytic Cascade 354
- 14.5** The T7 and T4 Genomes Show Functional Clustering 355
- 14.6** Lambda Immediate Early and Delayed Early Genes Are Needed for Both Lysogeny and the Lytic Cycle 356
- 14.7** The Lytic Cycle Depends on Antitermination 357
- 14.8** Lysogeny Is Maintained by Repressor Protein 359
- 14.9** The Repressor and Its Operators Define the Immunity Region 360
- 14.10** The DNA-Binding Form of Repressor Is a Dimer 361
- 14.11** Repressor Uses a Helix-Turn-Helix Motif to Bind DNA 362
- 14.12** The Recognition Helix Determines Specificity for DNA 363
- 14.13** Repressor Dimers Bind Cooperatively to the Operator 364
- 14.14** Repressor at O_R2 Interacts with RNA Polymerase at P_{RM} 365
- 14.15** Repressor Maintains an Autogenous Circuit 366
- 14.16** Cooperative Interactions Increase the Sensitivity of Regulation 367
- 14.17** The cII and cIII Genes Are Needed to Establish Lysogeny 368
- 14.18** A Poor Promoter Requires cII Protein 369
- 14.19** Lysogeny Requires Several Events 369
- 14.20** The cro Repressor Is Needed for Lytic Infection 371
- 14.21** What Determines the Balance Between Lysogeny and the Lytic Cycle? 373
- 14.22** Summary 374

15 The Replicon 376

- 15.1** Introduction 377
- 15.2** Replicons Can Be Linear or Circular 378
- 15.3** Origins Can Be Mapped by Autoradiography and Electrophoresis 379
- 15.4** Does Methylation at the Origin Regulate Initiation? 380
- 15.5** Origins May Be Sequestered after Replication 381
- 15.6** Each Eukaryotic Chromosome Contains Many Replicons 383
- 15.7** Replication Origins Can Be Isolated in Yeast 384
- 15.8** Licensing Factor Controls Eukaryotic Rereplication 385
- 15.9** Licensing Factor Consists of MCM Proteins 386
- 15.10** D Loops Maintain Mitochondrial Origins 388
- 15.11** Summary 389

16 Extrachromosomal Replicons 392

- 16.1** Introduction 393
- 16.2** The Ends of Linear DNA Are a Problem for Replication 393
- 16.3** Terminal Proteins Enable Initiation at the Ends of Viral DNAs 394
- 16.4** Rolling Circles Produce Multimers of a Replicon 396
- 16.5** Rolling Circles Are Used to Replicate Phage Genomes 397
- 16.6** The F Plasmid Is Transferred by Conjugation between Bacteria 398
- 16.7** Conjugation Transfers Single-Stranded DNA 400
- 16.8** The Bacterial Ti Plasmid Causes Crown Gall Disease in Plants 401
- 16.9** T-DNA Carries Genes Required for Infection 402
- 16.10** Transfer of T-DNA Resembles Bacterial Conjugation 405
- 16.11** Summary 407

17 Bacterial Replication Is Connected to the Cell Cycle 408

- 17.1** Introduction 409
- 17.2** Replication Is Connected to the Cell Cycle 410
- 17.3** The Septum Divides a Bacterium into Progeny That Each Contain a Chromosome 411
- 17.4** Mutations in Division or Segregation Affect Cell Shape 412
- 17.5** FtsZ Is Necessary for Septum Formation 413
- 17.6** *min* Genes Regulate the Location of the Septum 415

- 17.7** Chromosomal Segregation May Require Site-Specific Recombination 415
- 17.8** Partitioning Involves Separation of the Chromosomes 417
- 17.9** Single-Copy Plasmids Have a Partitioning System 419
- 17.10** Plasmid Incompatibility Is Determined by the Replicon 421
- 17.11** The ColE1 Compatibility System Is Controlled by an RNA Regulator 422
- 17.12** How Do Mitochondria Replicate and Segregate? 424
- 17.13** Summary 425

18 DNA Replication 428

- 18.1** Introduction 429
- 18.2** DNA Polymerases Are the Enzymes That Make DNA 430
- 18.3** DNA Polymerases Have Various Nuclease Activities 431
- 18.4** DNA Polymerases Control the Fidelity of Replication 432
- 18.5** DNA Polymerases Have a Common Structure 433
- 18.6** DNA Synthesis Is Semidiscontinuous 434
- 18.7** The ϕ X Model System Shows How Single-Stranded DNA Is Generated for Replication 435
- 18.8** Priming Is Required to Start DNA Synthesis 437
- 18.9** DNA Polymerase Holoenzyme Has Three Subcomplexes 439
- 18.10** The Clamp Controls Association of Core Enzyme with DNA 440
- 18.11** Coordinating Synthesis of the Lagging and Leading Strands 442
- 18.12** Okazaki Fragments Are Linked by Ligase 443
- 18.13** Separate Eukaryotic DNA Polymerases Undertake Initiation and Elongation 444
- 18.14** Phage T4 Provides Its Own Replication Apparatus 445
- 18.15** Creating the Replication Forks at an Origin 448
- 18.16** Common Events in Priming Replication at the Origin 450
- 18.17** The Primosome Is Needed to Restart Replication 451
- 18.18** Summary 453

19 Homologous and Site-Specific Recombination 457

- 19.1** Introduction 459
- 19.2** Homologous Recombination Occurs between Synapsed Chromosomes 460
- 19.3** Breakage and Reunion Involves Heteroduplex DNA 462
- 19.4** Double-Strand Breaks Initiate Recombination 464

- 19.5** Recombining Chromosomes Are Connected by the Synaptonemal Complex 465
- 19.6** The Synaptonemal Complex Forms after Double-Strand Breaks 467
- 19.7** Pairing and Synaptonemal Complex Formation Are Independent 469
- 19.8** The Bacterial RecBCD System Is Stimulated by *chi* Sequences 470
- 19.9** Strand-Transfer Proteins Catalyze Single-Strand Assimilation 471
- 19.10** The Ruv System Resolves Holliday Junctions 473
- 19.11** Gene Conversion Accounts for Interallelic Recombination 475
- 19.12** Supercoiling Affects the Structure of DNA 476
- 19.13** Topoisomerases Relax or Introduce Supercoils in DNA 478
- 19.14** Topoisomerases Break and Reseal Strands 480
- 19.15** Gyrase Functions by Coil Inversion 481
- 19.16** Specialized Recombination Involves Specific Sites 482
- 19.17** Site-Specific Recombination Involves Breakage and Reunion 484
- 19.18** Site-Specific Recombination Resembles Topoisomerase Activity 484
- 19.19** Lambda Recombination Occurs in an Intasome 486
- 19.20** Yeast Can Switch Silent and Active Loci for Mating Type 488
- 19.21** The *MAT* Locus Codes for Regulator Proteins 490
- 19.22** Silent Cassettes at *HML* and *HMR* Are Repressed 492
- 19.23** Unidirectional Transposition Is Initiated by the Recipient *MAT* Locus 493
- 19.24** Regulation of HO Expression Controls Switching 494
- 19.25** Summary 496

20 Repair Systems 499

- 20.1** Introduction 500
- 20.2** Repair Systems Correct Damage to DNA 502
- 20.3** Excision Repair Systems in *E. coli* 503
- 20.4** Excision-Repair Pathways in Mammalian Cells 504
- 20.5** Base Flipping Is Used by Methylases and Glycosylases 506
- 20.6** Error-Prone Repair and Mutator Phenotypes 507
- 20.7** Controlling the Direction of Mismatch Repair 507
- 20.8** Recombination-Repair Systems in *E. coli* 510
- 20.9** Recombination Is an Important Mechanism to Recover from Replication Errors 511
- 20.10** RecA Triggers the SOS System 513

- 20.11 Eukaryotic Cells Have Conserved Repair Systems 515
- 20.12 A Common System Repairs Double-Strand Breaks 516
- 20.13 Summary 518

21 Transposons 521

- 21.1 Introduction 522
- 21.2 Insertion Sequences Are Simple Transposition Modules 524
- 21.3 Composite Transposons Have IS Modules 525
- 21.4 Transposition Occurs by Both Replicative and Nonreplicative Mechanisms 527
- 21.5 Transposons Cause Rearrangement of DNA 528
- 21.6 Common Intermediates for Transposition 530
- 21.7 Replicative Transposition Proceeds through a Cointegrate 531
- 21.8 Nonreplicative Transposition Proceeds by Breakage and Reunion 533
- 21.9 TnA Transposition Requires Transposase and Resolvase 534
- 21.10 Transposition of Tn10 Has Multiple Controls 536
- 21.11 Controlling Elements in Maize Cause Breakage and Rearrangements 538
- 21.12 Controlling Elements Form Families of Transposons 540
- 21.13 Spm Elements Influence Gene Expression 542
- 21.14 The Role of Transposable Elements in Hybrid Dysgenesis 544
- 21.15 P Elements Are Activated in the Germline 545
- 21.16 Summary 546

22 Retroviruses and Retroposons 550

- 22.1 Introduction 551
- 22.2 The Retrovirus Life Cycle Involves Transposition-Like Events 551
- 22.3 Retroviral Genes Code for Polyproteins 552
- 22.4 Viral DNA Is Generated by Reverse Transcription 554
- 22.5 Viral DNA Integrates into the Chromosome 556
- 22.6 Retroviruses May Transduce Cellular Sequences 558
- 22.7 Yeast Ty Elements Resemble Retroviruses 559
- 22.8 Many Transposable Elements Reside in *Drosophila melanogaster* 561
- 22.9 Retroposons Fall into Three Classes 562
- 22.10 The Alu Family Has Many Widely Dispersed Members 564
- 22.11 Processed Pseudogenes Originated as Substrates for Transposition 565

- 22.12 LINES Use an Endonuclease to Generate a Priming End 566
- 22.13 Summary 567

23 Immune Diversity 570

- 23.1 Introduction 572
- 23.2 Clonal Selection Amplifies Lymphocytes That Respond to Individual Antigens 574
- 23.3 Immunoglobulin Genes Are Assembled from Their Parts in Lymphocytes 575
- 23.4 Light Chains Are Assembled by a Single Recombination 577
- 23.5 Heavy Chains Are Assembled by Two Recombinations 579
- 23.6 Recombination Generates Extensive Diversity 580
- 23.7 Immune Recombination Uses Two Types of Consensus Sequence 581
- 23.8 Recombination Generates Deletions or Inversions 582
- 23.9 Allelic Exclusion Is Triggered by Productive Rearrangement 582
- 23.10 The RAG Proteins Catalyze Breakage and Reunion 584
- 23.11 Early Heavy Chain Expression Can Be Changed by RNA Processing 586
- 23.12 Class Switching Is Caused by DNA Recombination 587
- 23.13 Switching Occurs by a Novel Recombination Reaction 589
- 23.14 Somatic Mutation Generates Additional Diversity in Mouse and Human Being 590
- 23.15 Somatic Mutation Is Induced by Cytidine Deaminase and Uracil Glycosylase 591
- 23.16 Avian Immunoglobulins Are Assembled from Pseudogenes 593
- 23.17 B Cell Memory Allows a Rapid Secondary Response 594
- 23.18 T Cell Receptors Are Related to Immunoglobulins 595
- 23.19 The T Cell Receptor Functions in Conjunction with the MHC 597
- 23.20 The Major Histocompatibility Locus Codes for Many Genes of the Immune System 599
- 23.21 Innate Immunity Utilizes Conserved Signaling Pathways 602
- 23.22 Summary 604

24 Promoters and Enhancers 609

- 24.1 Introduction 610
- 24.2 Eukaryotic RNA Polymerases Consist of Many Subunits 612

- 24.3** Promoter Elements Are Defined by Mutations and Footprinting 613
- 24.4** RNA Polymerase I Has a Bipartite Promoter 614
- 24.5** RNA Polymerase III Uses Both Downstream and Upstream Promoters 615
- 24.6** TF_{III}B Is the Commitment Factor for Pol III Promoters 616
- 24.7** The Startpoint for RNA Polymerase II 618
- 24.8** TBP Is a Universal Factor 619
- 24.9** TBP Binds DNA in an Unusual Way 620
- 24.10** The Basal Apparatus Assembles at the Promoter 621
- 24.11** Initiation Is Followed by Promoter Clearance 623
- 24.12** A Connection between Transcription and Repair 625
- 24.13** Short Sequence Elements Bind Activators 627
- 24.14** Promoter Construction Is Flexible but Context Can Be Important 628
- 24.15** Enhancers Contain Bidirectional Elements That Assist Initiation 629
- 24.16** Enhancers Contain the Same Elements That Are Found at Promoters 630
- 24.17** Enhancers Work by Increasing the Concentration of Activators Near the Promoter 631
- 24.18** Gene Expression Is Associated with Demethylation 632
- 24.19** CpG Islands Are Regulatory Targets 634
- 24.20** Summary 635

25 Activating Transcription 640

- 25.1** Introduction 641
- 25.2** There Are Several Types of Transcription Factors 642
- 25.3** Independent Domains Bind DNA and Activate Transcription 643
- 25.4** The Two Hybrid Assay Detects Protein–Protein Interactions 645
- 25.5** Activators Interact with the Basal Apparatus 646
- 25.6** Some Promoter-Binding Proteins Are Repressors 648
- 25.7** Response Elements Are Recognized by Activators 649
- 25.8** There Are Many Types of DNA-Binding Domains 651
- 25.9** A Zinc Finger Motif Is a DNA-Binding Domain 652
- 25.10** Steroid Receptors Are Activators 653
- 25.11** Steroid Receptors Have Zinc Fingers 655
- 25.12** Binding to the Response Element Is Activated by Ligand-Binding 656
- 25.13** Steroid Receptors Recognize Response Elements by a Combinatorial Code 657
- 25.14** Homeodomains Bind Related Targets in DNA 658

- 25.15** Helix-Loop-Helix Proteins Interact by Combinatorial Association 660
- 25.16** Leucine Zippers Are Involved in Dimer Formation 662
- 25.17** Summary 663

26 RNA Splicing and Processing 667

- 26.1** Introduction 669
- 26.2** Nuclear Splice Junctions Are Short Sequences 670
- 26.3** Splice Junctions Are Read in Pairs 671
- 26.4** Pre-mRNA Splicing Proceeds through a Lariat 673
- 26.5** snRNAs Are Required for Splicing 674
- 26.6** U1 snRNP Initiates Splicing 676
- 26.7** The E Complex Can Be Formed by Intron Definition or Exon Definition 678
- 26.8** 5 snRNPs Form the Spliceosome 679
- 26.9** An Alternative Splicing Apparatus Uses Different snRNPs 681
- 26.10** Splicing Is Connected to Export of mRNA 682
- 26.11** Group II Introns Autosplice via Lariat Formation 683
- 26.12** Alternative Splicing Involves Differential Use of Splice Junctions 685
- 26.13** *trans*-Splicing Reactions Use Small RNAs 688
- 26.14** Yeast tRNA Splicing Involves Cutting and Rejoining 690
- 26.15** The Splicing Endonuclease Recognizes tRNA 691
- 26.16** tRNA Cleavage and Ligation Are Separate Reactions 692
- 26.17** The Unfolded Protein Response Is Related to tRNA Splicing 693
- 26.18** The 3' Ends of polI and polIII Transcripts Are Generated by Termination 694
- 26.19** The 3' Ends of mRNAs Are Generated by Cleavage and Polyadenylation 695
- 26.20** Cleavage of the 3' End of Histone mRNA May Require a Small RNA 697
- 26.21** Production of rRNA Requires Cleavage Events 697
- 26.22** Small RNAs Are Required for rRNA Processing 699
- 26.23** Summary 700

27 Catalytic RNA 706

- 27.1** Introduction 707
- 27.2** Group I Introns Undertake Self-Splicing by Transesterification 707
- 27.3** Group I Introns Form a Characteristic Secondary Structure 709
- 27.4** Ribozymes Have Various Catalytic Activities 711

- 27.5** Some Group I Introns Code for Endonucleases That Sponsor Mobility 715
- 27.6** Group II Introns May Code for Multifunction Proteins 716
- 27.7** Some Autosplicing Introns Require Maturases 717
- 27.8** The Catalytic Activity of RNAase P Is Due to RNA 718
- 27.9** Viroids Have Catalytic Activity 718
- 27.10** RNA Editing Occurs at Individual Bases 720
- 27.11** RNA Editing Can Be Directed by Guide RNAs 721
- 27.12** Protein Splicing Is Autocatalytic 724
- 27.13** Summary 725

28 Chromosomes 729

- 28.1** Introduction 730
- 28.2** Viral Genomes Are Packaged into Their Coats 731
- 28.3** The Bacterial Genome Is a Nucleoid 734
- 28.4** The Bacterial Genome Is Supercoiled 735
- 28.5** Eukaryotic DNA Has Loops and Domains Attached to a Scaffold 736
- 28.6** Specific Sequences Attach DNA to an Interphase Matrix 737
- 28.7** Chromatin Is Divided into Euchromatin and Heterochromatin 738
- 28.8** Chromosomes Have Banding Patterns 740
- 28.9** Lampbrush Chromosomes Are Extended 741
- 28.10** Polytene Chromosomes Form Bands 742
- 28.11** Polytene Chromosomes Expand at Sites of Gene Expression 743
- 28.12** The Eukaryotic Chromosome Is a Segregation Device 744
- 28.13** Centromeres May Contain Repetitive DNA 746
- 28.14** Centromeres Have Short DNA Sequences in *S. cerevisiae* 747
- 28.15** The Centromere Binds a Protein Complex 748
- 28.16** Telomeres Have Simple Repeating Sequences 748
- 28.17** Telomeres Seal the Chromosome Ends 749
- 28.18** Telomeres Are Synthesized by a Ribonucleoprotein Enzyme 750
- 28.19** Telomeres Are Essential for Survival 752
- 28.20** Summary 753

29 Nucleosomes 757

- 29.1** Introduction 758
- 29.2** The Nucleosome Is the Subunit of All Chromatin 759
- 29.3** DNA Is Coiled in Arrays of Nucleosomes 761
- 29.4** Nucleosomes Have a Common Structure 762

- 29.5** DNA Structure Varies on the Nucleosomal Surface 763
- 29.6** The Periodicity of DNA Changes on the Nucleosome 766
- 29.7** Organization of the Histone Octamer 767
- 29.8** The Path of Nucleosomes in the Chromatin Fiber 769
- 29.9** Reproduction of Chromatin Requires Assembly of Nucleosomes 771
- 29.10** Do Nucleosomes Lie at Specific Positions? 774
- 29.11** Are Transcribed Genes Organized in Nucleosomes? 777
- 29.12** Histone Octamers Are Displaced by Transcription 779
- 29.13** Nucleosome Displacement and Reassembly Require Special Factors 781
- 29.14** Insulators Block the Actions of Enhancers and Heterochromatin 781
- 29.15** Insulators Can Define a Domain 783
- 29.16** Insulators May Act in One Direction 784
- 29.17** Insulators Can Vary in Strength 785
- 29.18** DNAase Hypersensitive Sites Reflect Changes in Chromatin Structure 786
- 29.19** Domains Define Regions That Contain Active Genes 788
- 29.20** An LCR May Control a Domain 789
- 29.21** What Constitutes a Regulatory Domain? 790
- 29.22** Summary 791

30 Controlling Chromatin Structure 796

- 30.1** Introduction 797
- 30.2** Chromatin Can Have Alternative States 797
- 30.3** Chromatin Remodeling Is an Active Process 798
- 30.4** Nucleosome Organization May Be Changed at the Promoter 801
- 30.5** Histone Modification Is a Key Event 802
- 30.6** Histone Acetylation Occurs in Two Circumstances 805
- 30.7** Acetylases Are Associated with Activators 806
- 30.8** Deacetylases Are Associated with Repressors 808
- 30.9** Methylation of Histones and DNA Is Connected 808
- 30.10** Chromatin States Are Interconverted by Modification 809
- 30.11** Promoter Activation Involves an Ordered Series of Events 809
- 30.12** Histone Phosphorylation Affects Chromatin Structure 810
- 30.13** Some Common Motifs Are Found in Proteins That Modify Chromatin 811
- 30.14** Summary 812

31 Epigenetic Effects Are Inherited 818

- 31.1 Introduction 819
- 31.2 Heterochromatin Propagates from a Nucleation Event 820
- 31.3 Heterochromatin Depends on Interactions with Histones 822
- 31.4 Polycomb and Trithorax Are Antagonistic Repressors and Activators 824
- 31.5 X Chromosomes Undergo Global Changes 826
- 31.6 Chromosome Condensation Is Caused by Condensins 828
- 31.7 DNA Methylation Is Perpetuated by a Maintenance Methylase 830

- 31.8 DNA Methylation Is Responsible for Imprinting 832
- 31.9 Oppositely Imprinted Genes Can Be Controlled by a Single Center 834
- 31.10 Epigenetic Effects Can Be Inherited 835
- 31.11 Yeast Prions Show Unusual Inheritance 836
- 31.12 Prions Cause Diseases in Mammals 839
- 31.13 Summary 840

Glossary 845

Index 867