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PHARMACOLOGY

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BCH 204

Highlight the four steps of DNA replication

1. Replication fork formation: Before DNA can be replicated; the double stranded molecule must be “unzipped” into two single strands. DNA has four bases called **adenine**, **thymine**, **cytosine** and **guanine** that form pairs between the two strands. Adenine only pairs with thymine and cytosine only binds with guanine. In order to unwind DNA, these interactions between base pairs must be broken. This is performed by an enzyme known as DNA **helicase**. DNA helicase disrupts the [hydrogen bonding](https://www.thoughtco.com/definition-of-hydrogen-bond-605872) between base pairs to separate the strands into a Y shape known as the **replication fork**. This area will be the template for replication to begin.
2. Primer binding: The leading strand is the simplest to replicate. Once the DNA strands have been separated, a short piece of [RNA](https://www.thoughtco.com/rna-373565) called a **primer** binds to the 3' end of the strand. The primer always binds as the starting point for replication. Primers are generated by the enzyme **DNA primase**.
3. Elongation: Enzymes known as DNA polymerases are responsible creating the new strand by a process called elongation. There are five different known types of DNA polymerases in [bacteria](https://www.thoughtco.com/surprising-things-you-didnt-know-about-bacteria-373277) and [human cells](https://www.thoughtco.com/types-of-cells-in-the-body-373388). In bacteria such as E. coli, polymerase III is the main replication enzyme, while polymerase I, II, IV and V are responsible for error checking and repair. DNA polymerase III binds to the strand at the site of the primer and begins adding new base pairs complementary to the strand during replication. In eukaryotic cells, polymerases alpha, delta, and epsilon are the primary polymerases involved in DNA replication. Because replication proceeds in the 5' to 3' direction on the leading strand, the newly formed strand is continuous.

The lagging strand begins replication by binding with multiple primers. Each primer is only several bases apart. DNA polymerase then adds pieces of DNA, called Okazakifragments, to the strand between primers. This process of replication is discontinuous as the newly created fragments are disjointed

1. Termination: Once both the continuous and discontinuous strands are formed, an enzyme called **exonuclease**removes all RNA primers from the original strands. These primers are then replaced with appropriate bases. Another exonuclease proofreads the newly formed DNA to check, remove and replace any errors. Another enzyme called **DNA ligase** joins Okazaki fragments together forming a single unified strand. The ends of the linear DNA present a problem as DNA polymerase can only add nucleotides in the 5′ to 3′ direction. The ends of the parent strands consist of repeated DNA sequences called telomeres. Telomeres act as protective caps at the end of chromosomes to prevent nearby chromosomes from fusing. A special type of DNA polymerase enzyme called **telomerase** catalyzes the synthesis of telomere sequences at the ends of the DNA. Once completed, the parent strand and its complementary DNA strand coils into the familiar [double helix](https://www.thoughtco.com/double-helix-373302) shape. In the end, replication produces two [DNA molecules](https://www.thoughtco.com/dna-373454), each with one strand from the parent molecule and one new strand.

Outline the functions of DNA replication enzymes

1. DNA helicase unwinds the double helix at the replication fork.
2. Primase provides the starting point for DNA polymerase to begin synthesis of the new strand.
3. Topoisomerase relaxes the super coiled DNA
4. DNA ligase re-joins the two DNA strands into a double helix and joins okazaki fragments of the lagging strand