**NAME:** AGADA EMMANUELLA NKEM.

**MATRIC NO:** 18/MHS06/007.

**DEPARTMENT:** MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE.

**COURSE CODE:** BCH 204.

**COURSE TITLE:** MEDICAL BIOCHEMISTRY II

**ASSIGNMENT ON MEDICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

 **Answers**

1. **Steps of DNA Replication**

 DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid) is a nucleic acid that has three main components: a deoxyribose sugar, a phosphate, and a nitrogenous base. It is the genetic material that defines every cell.

 Before a cell duplicates and is divided into new daughter cells, the DNA found within the nucleus, must be replicated in order to ensure that each new cell receives the correct number of chromosomes. The process of DNA duplication is called **DNA replication**.

 Replication follows several steps that involve multiple proteins called replication enzymes and RNA. In eukaryotic cells, such as animal cells and plant cells, DNA replication occurs in the S phase of interphase during the cell cycle. The process of DNA replication is vital for cell growth, repair, and reproduction in organisms. This biological process allows for the genetic blueprints of a cell to be passed on to daughter cells in cell division without loss of genetic information.

 There are three major steps of DNA replication: **Primer binding, elongation** and **termination** but before these steps, Initiation occurs which is the preparation for the replication by **Replication Fork Formation**.

**Preparation for replication (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 (A)**, **thymine (T)**, **cytosine (C)** and **guanine (G)** 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 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.

 **Note;** DNA is directional in both strands, signified by a 5' and 3' end. This notation signifies which side group is attached the DNA backbone. The **5' end** has a phosphate (P) group attached, while the **3' end** has a hydroxyl (OH) group attached. This directionality is important for replication as it only progresses in the 5' to 3' direction. However, the replication fork is bi-directional; one strand is oriented in the 5' to 3' direction **(leading strand)** while the other is oriented 3' to 5' direction **(lagging strand)**. The two sides are therefore replicated with two different processes to accommodate the directional difference.

 **Replication begins:**

**Step one of replication:** **Primer Binding**

 The leading strand in 5' to 3' direction is the simplest to replicate. Once the DNA strands have been separated, a short piece of RNA 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.**

**Step two of replication:**  **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 and human cells. 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 Okazaki fragments, to the strand between primers. This process of replication is discontinuous as the newly created fragments are disjointed.

**Step three of replication:** **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 shape. In the end, replication produces two DNA molecules, each with one strand from the parent molecule and one new strand.

1. **Functions of DNA replication enzymes**

 DNA replication would not occur without enzymes that catalyse various steps in the process. Enzymes that participate in the eukaryotic DNA replication process and their functions include:

1) **DNA helicase** - unwinds and separates double stranded DNA as it moves along the DNA. It forms the replication fork by breaking hydrogen bonds between nucleotide pairs in DNA.

2) **DNA primase** - a type of RNA polymerase that generates RNA primers. Primers are short RNA molecules that act as templates for the starting point of DNA replication.

3) **DNA polymerases** - synthesize new DNA molecules by adding nucleotides to leading and lagging DNA strands.

4) **Topoisomerase or DNA Gyrase** - unwinds and rewinds DNA strands to prevent the DNA from becoming tangled or supercoiled.

5) **Exonucleases** - group of enzymes that remove nucleotide bases from the end of a DNA chain.

6) **DNA ligase** - joins DNA fragments together by forming phosphodiester bonds between nucleotides.

7) **Telomerase** - catalyzes the synthesis of telomere sequences at the ends of the DNA.