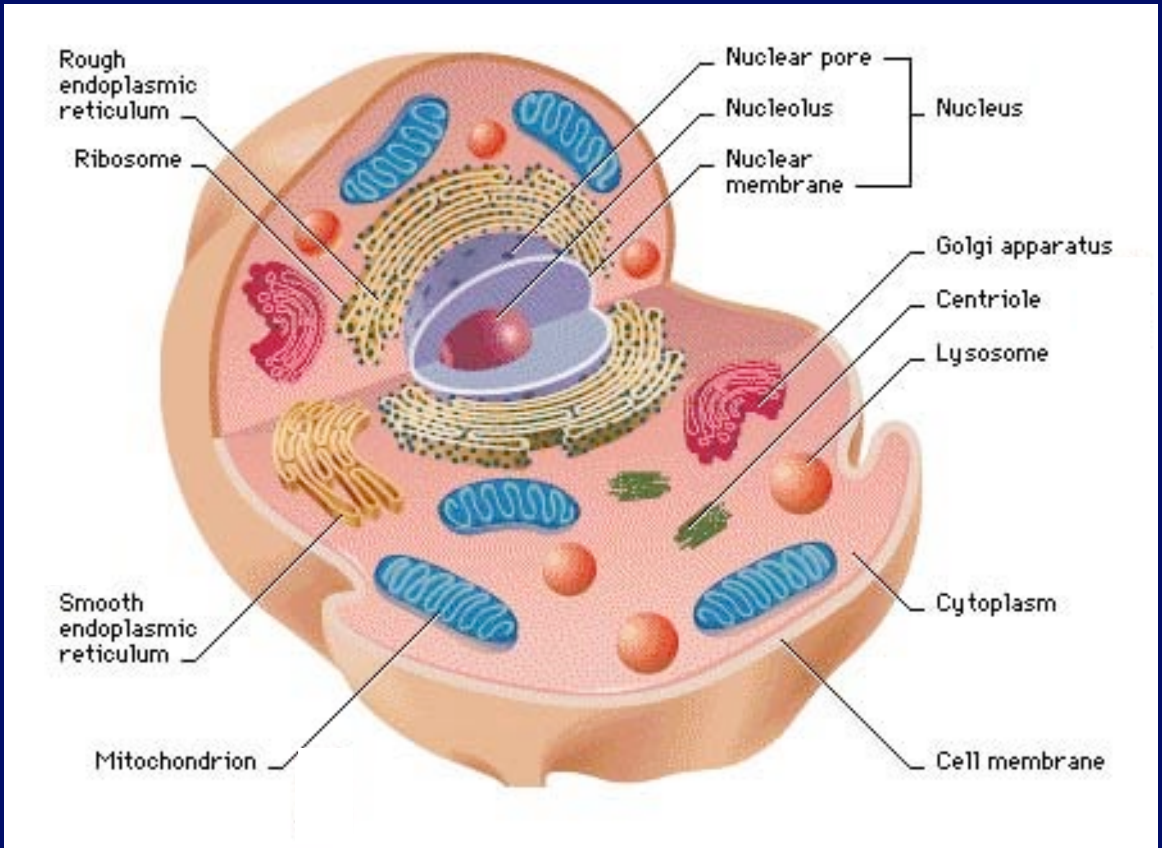
Life

What is necessary for life?

Most life familiar to us: Eukaryotes

FREE LIVING
Or Parasites



First appeared ~ 1.5 - 2 × 10^9 years ago
Requirements: DNA, proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, complex structure, ~ 10^4 - 10^5 genes

Prokaryotes (Bacteria and Archaea)

First appeared

~ 3 - 4 $\times 10^9$ years ago

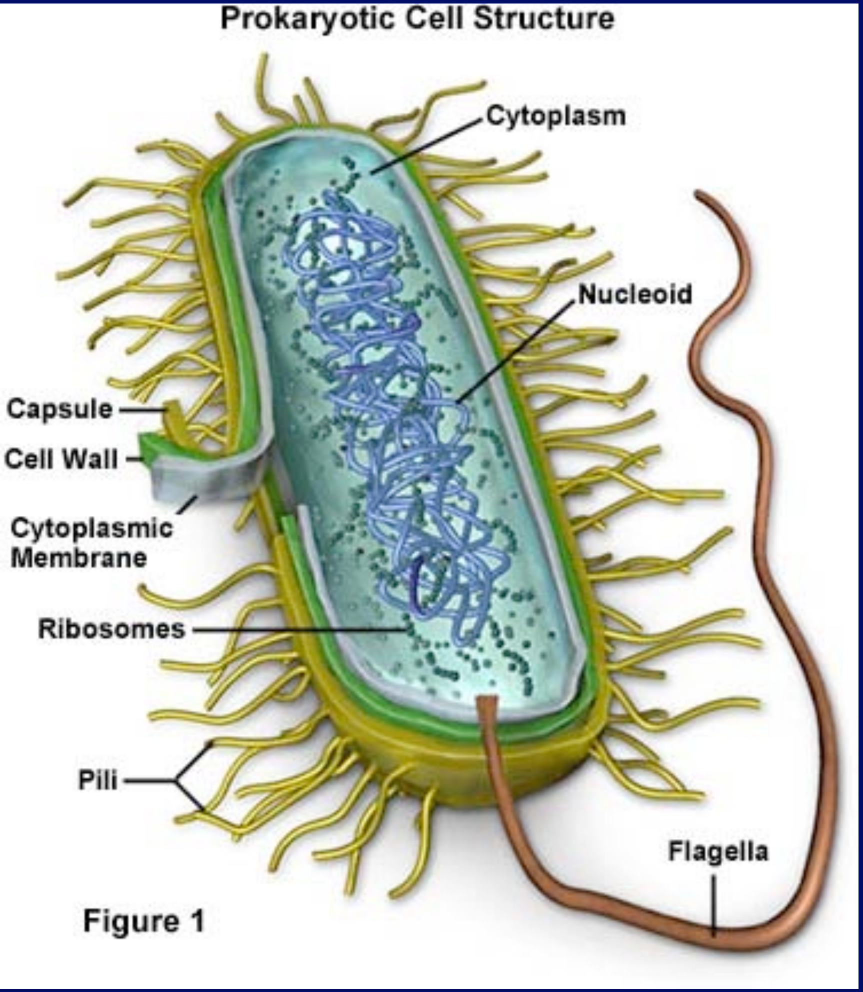
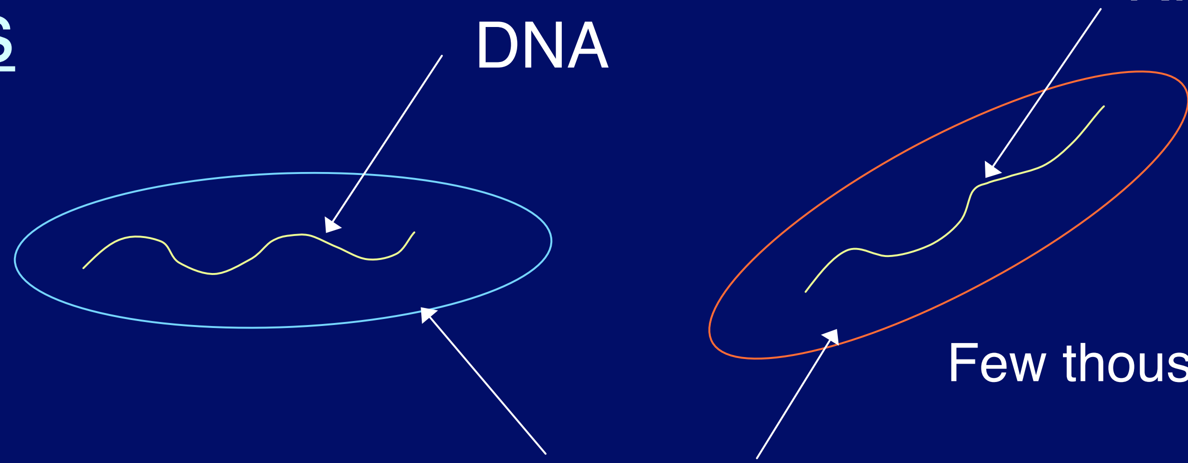


Figure 1

FREE LIVING
Or Parasites

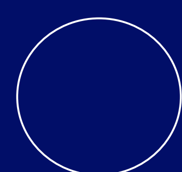
Requirements: DNA, protein, lipids, carbohydrates, simpler structure, few thousand genes

Viruses

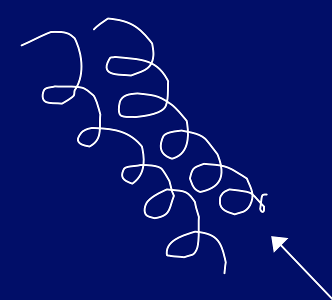


Parasites

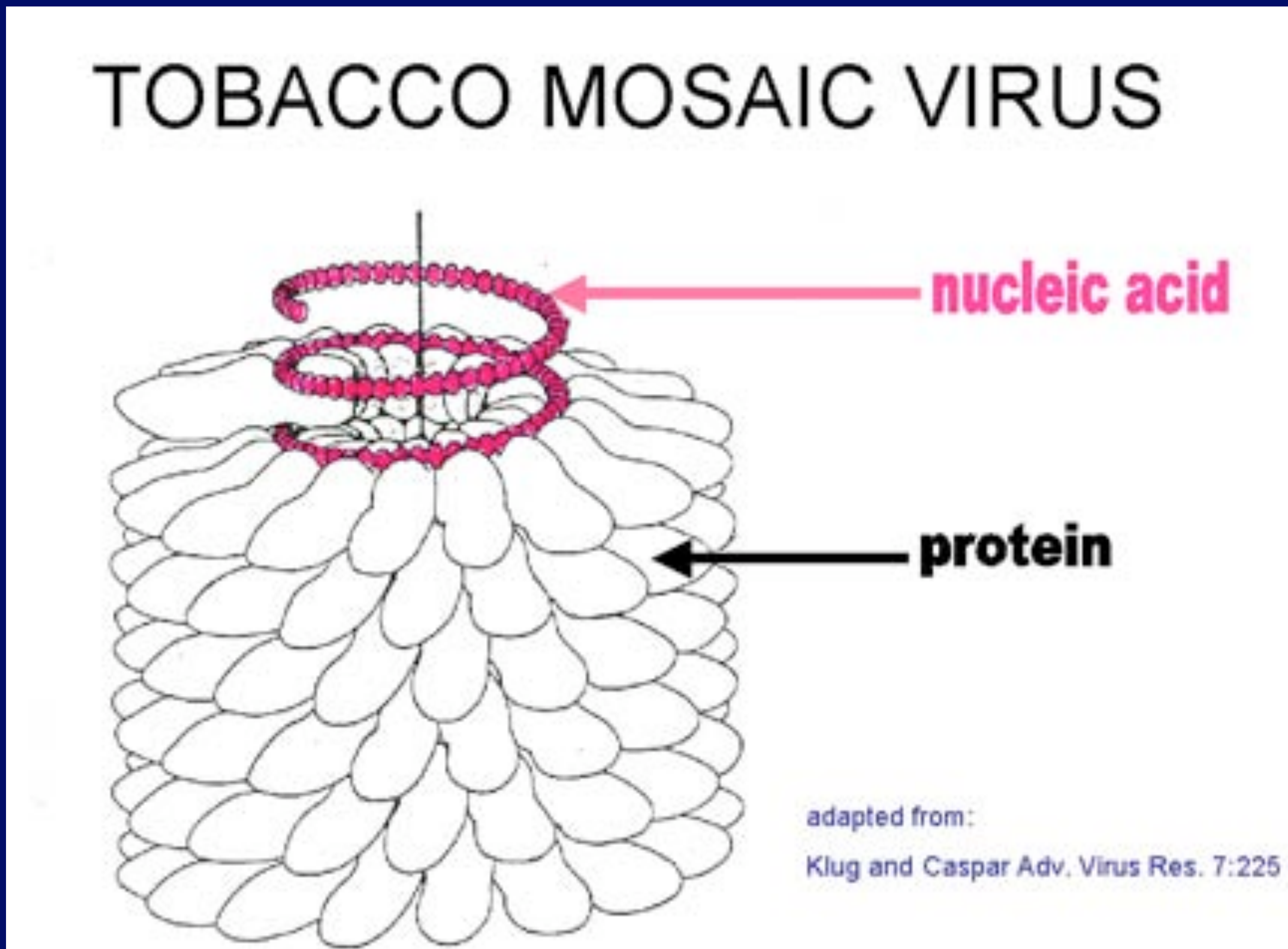
Viroids,
Plasmids



Prions?



The tobacco-mosaic virus is made up of a strand of nucleic acid encased in a rod of one kind of protein.



Life
Composition
Properties and Definitions
Fossil record & Classification

Minimum Requirements for Life

Proteins and Nucleic Acids

(Lipids and Carbohydrates)

Macromolecules

H, C, N, O
(S)

Proteins made of amino acids (20)

Construction and catalysis (enzymes)

H, C, N, O
(P)

Nucleic acids made of nucleotides

base sugar phosphate

Polymers and Monomers

H, C, O

Carbohydrates made of sugars

Energy (food) + structure

[starch] [cellulose]

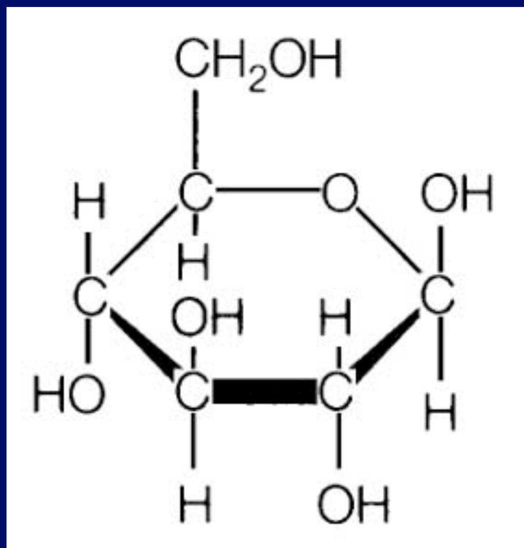
H, C, (O)

Lipids (hydrocarbons + carboxyl)

Membranes + Energy

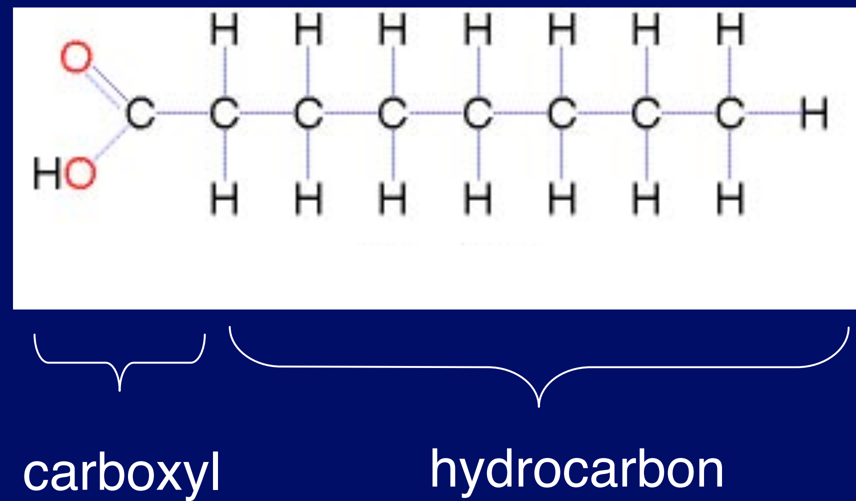
[water-resistant]

Sugar

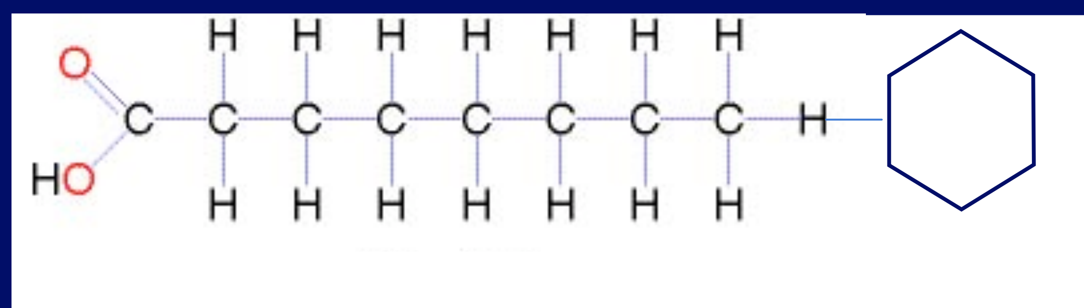


Glucose

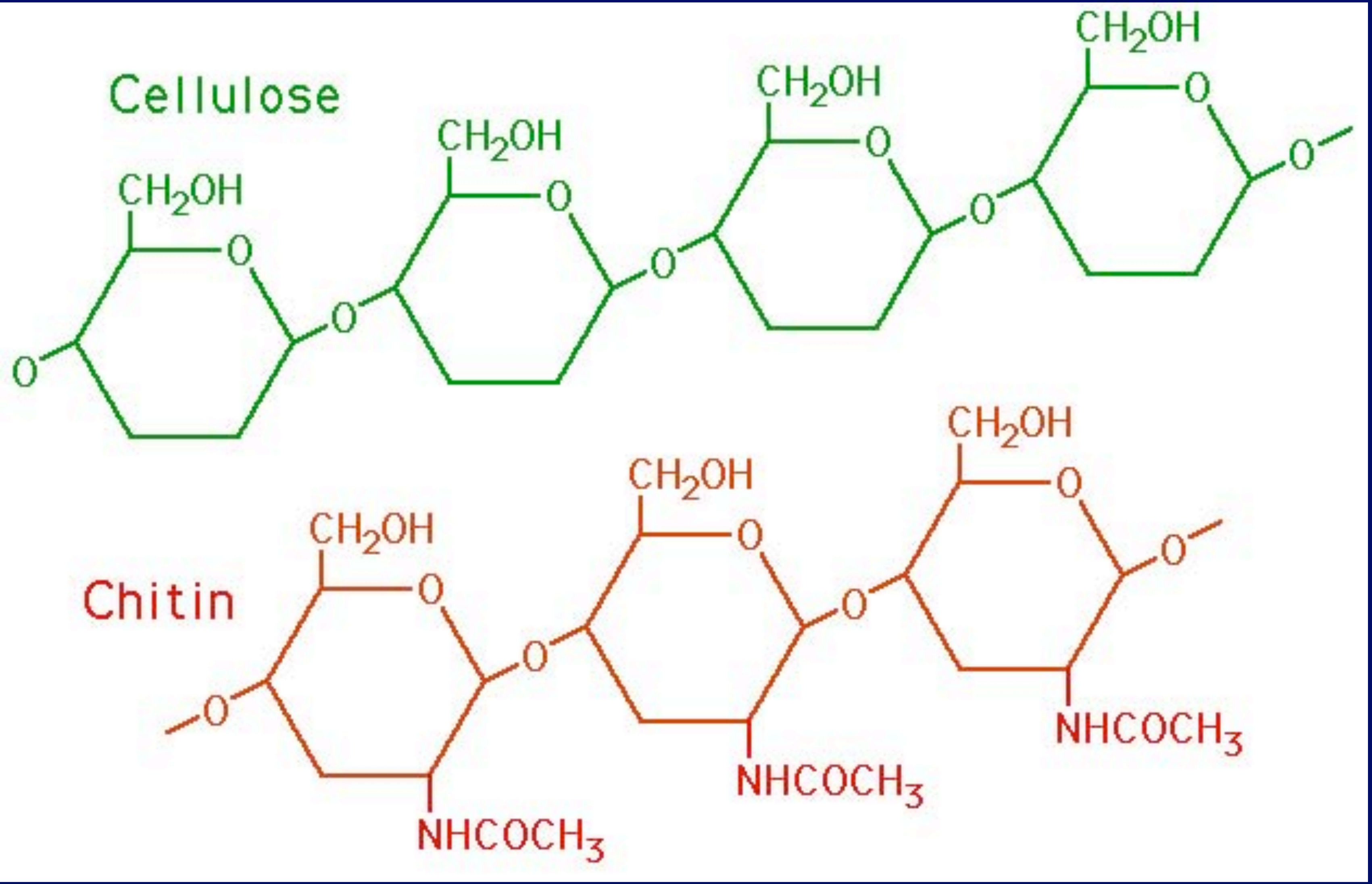
Lipids



Fatty acid is composed of a hydrocarbon chain with a carboxyl group at one end



Polysaccharides

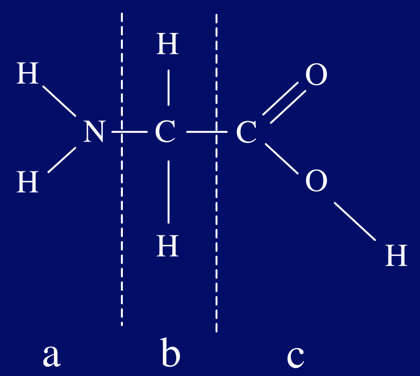


Proteins

Monomers are amino acids

20 kinds

Glycine



Amino group

carboxyl group

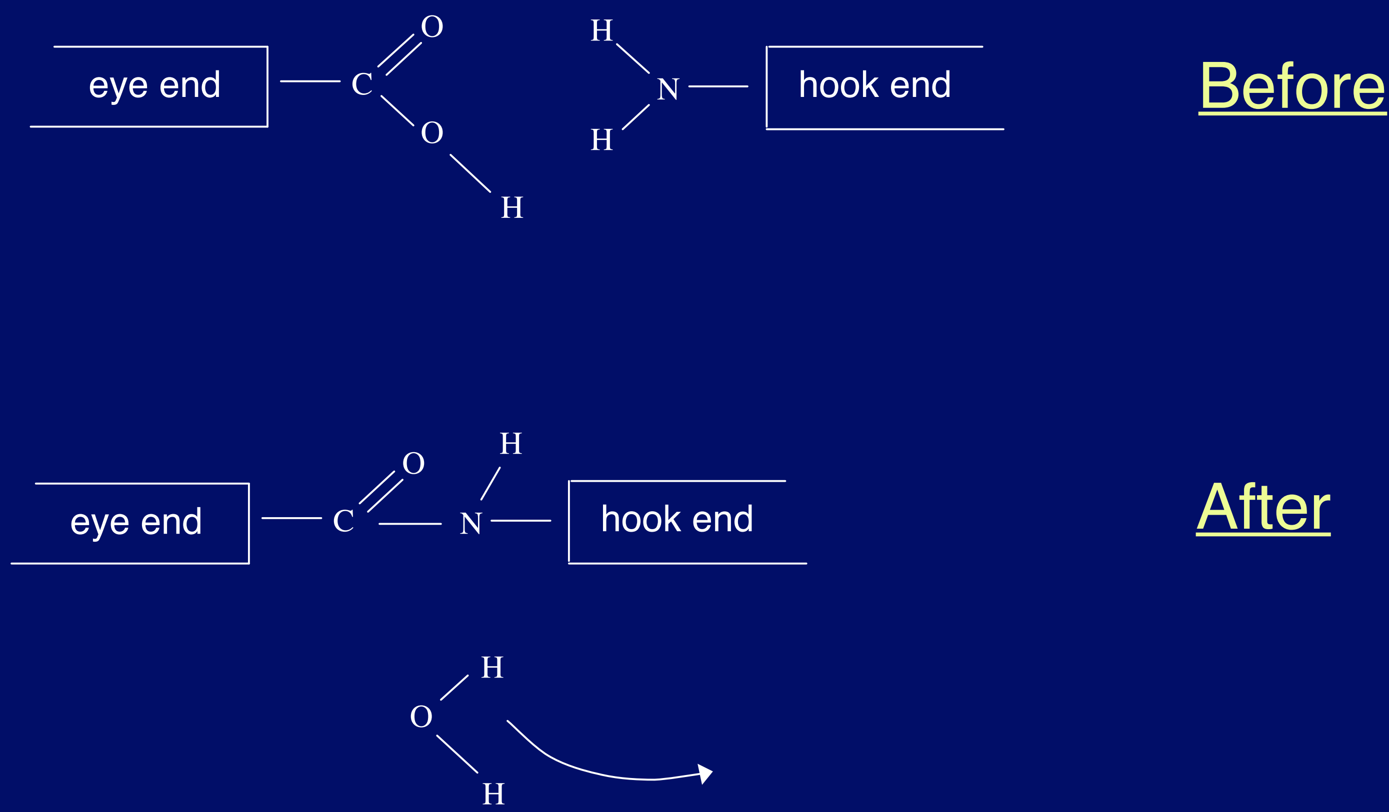
Schematic

Amino group (hook)

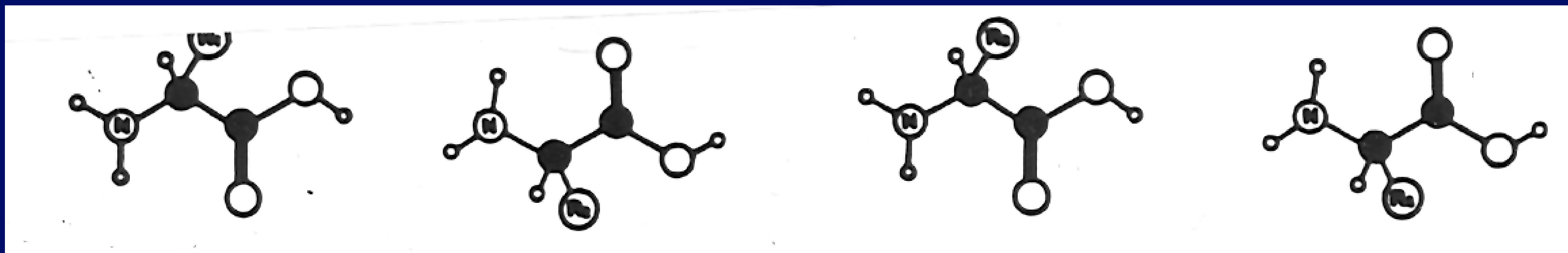
carboxyl group (eye)

Section of Protein

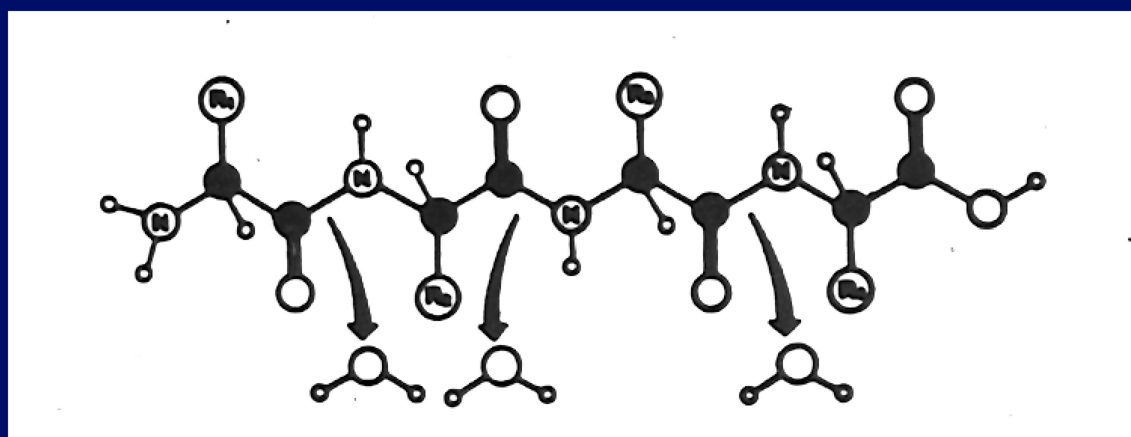
A Peptide Bond at the Chemical Level



Note that a water molecule must be removed



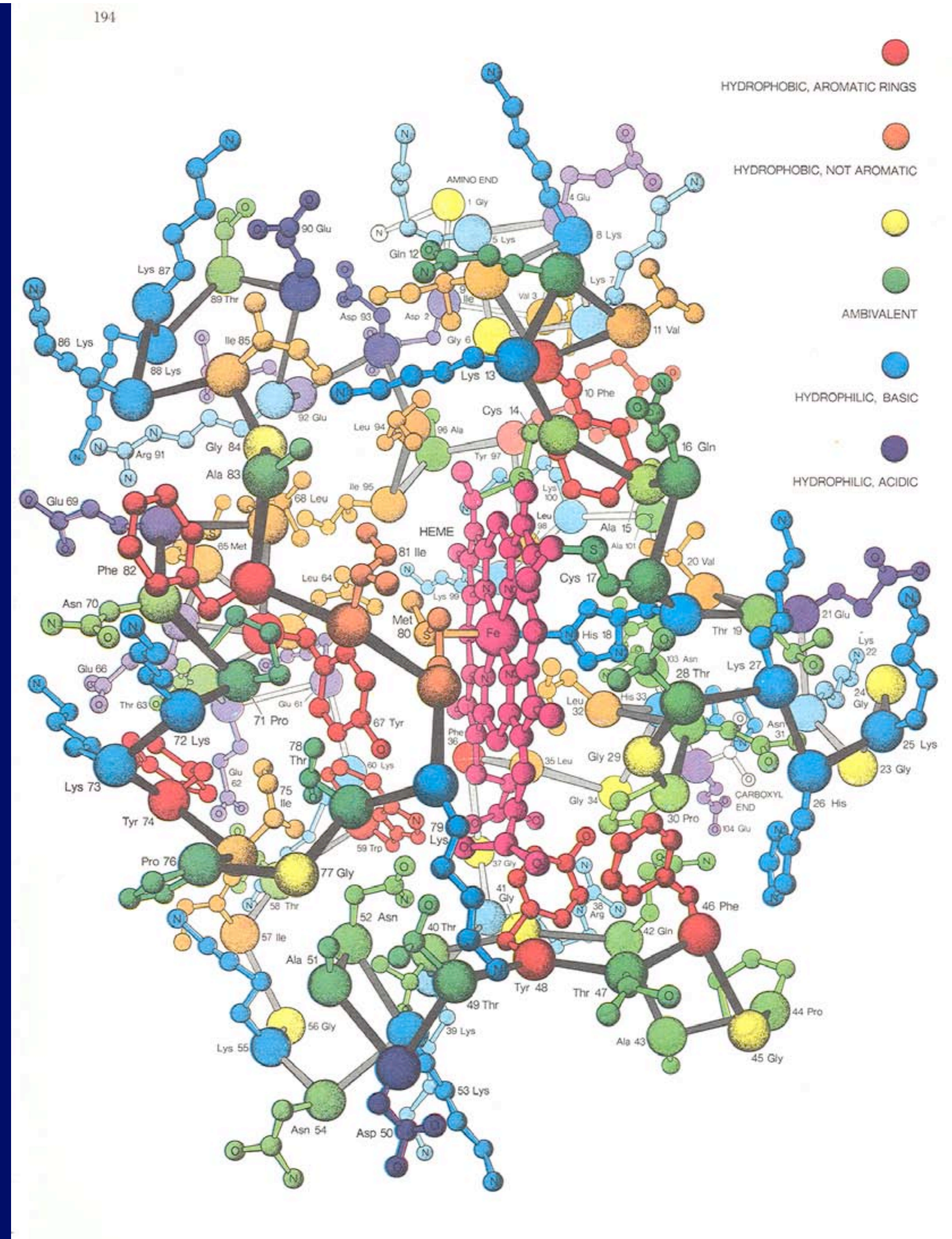
amino acids



protein

A complex protein:

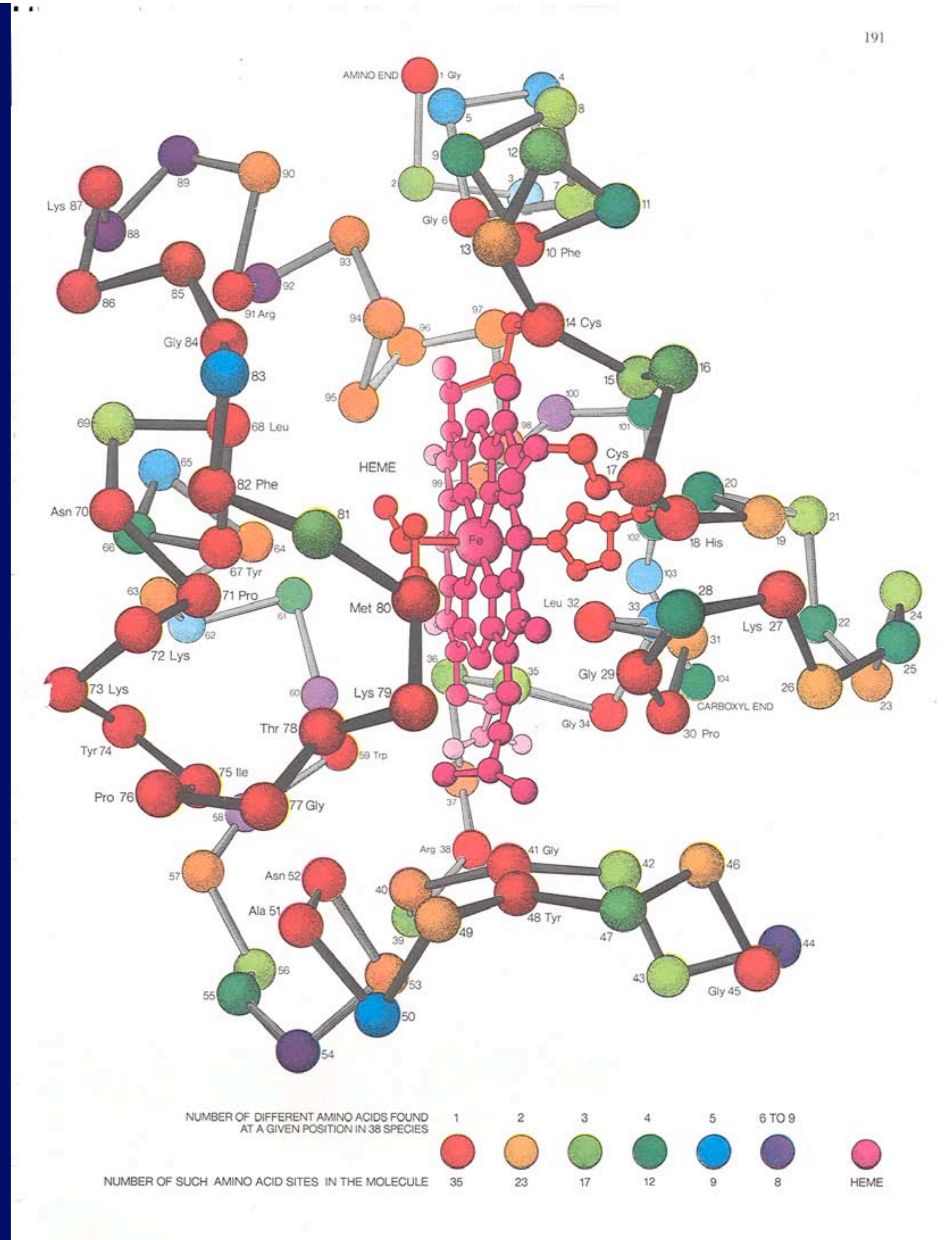
Involved in oxygen use Each circle is an amino acid



Stripped down view Can you find the amino end and the carboxyl end?

Note the “heme”, containing iron.

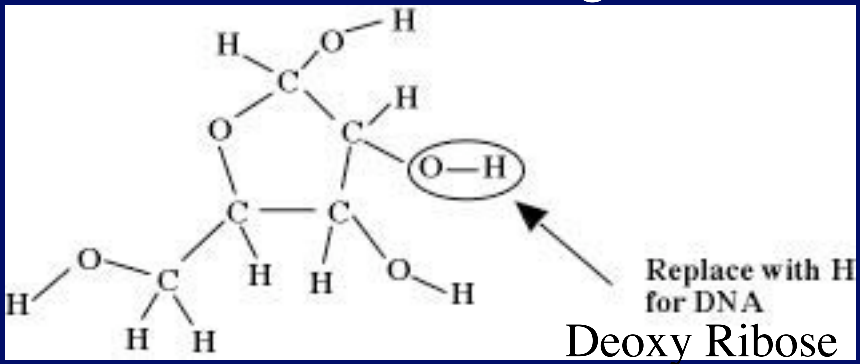
Function depends on structure, which depends on folding, which depends on order of amino acid bases



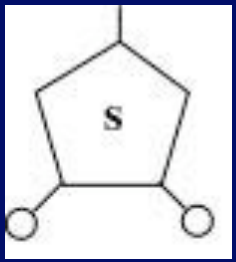
Nucleic Acids (DNA, RNA)

Made of sugars, phosphates, bases

Sugar



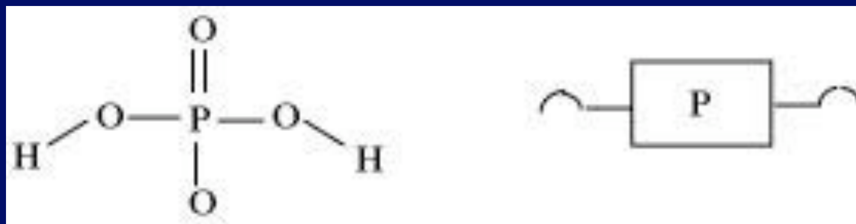
Schematic



Ribose Sugar
5 C, 5 O, 10 H

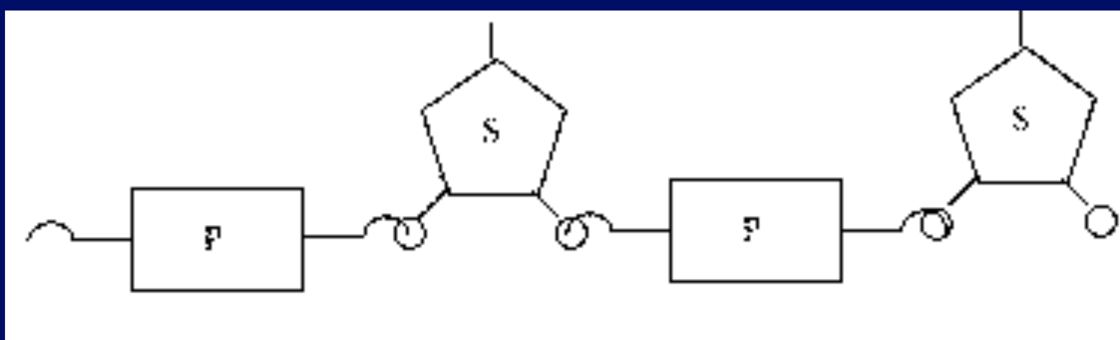
Ribonucleic acid (RNA) uses ribose sugar;
Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) uses deoxyribose sugar

phosphate



sugars & phosphates linked

phosphodiester bonds

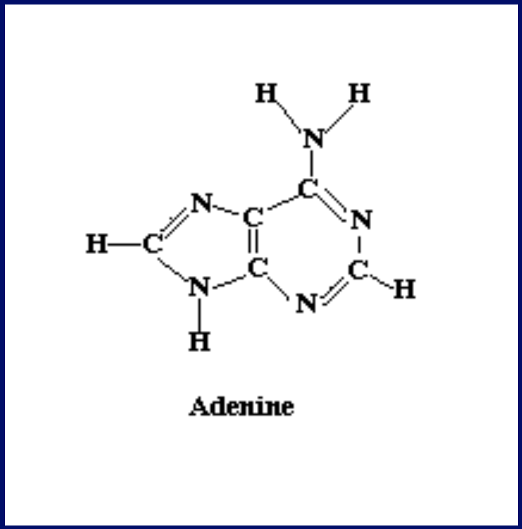


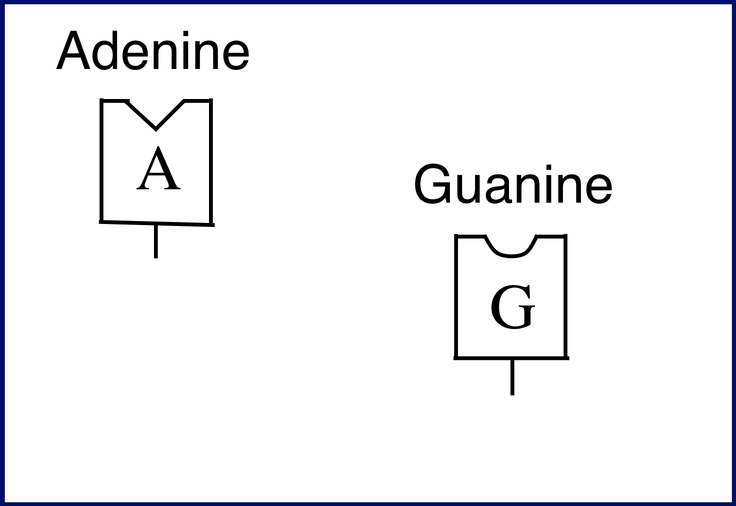
Segment of side of ladder structure

Nucleic Acids (cont.)

Bases: Carry Genetic Code

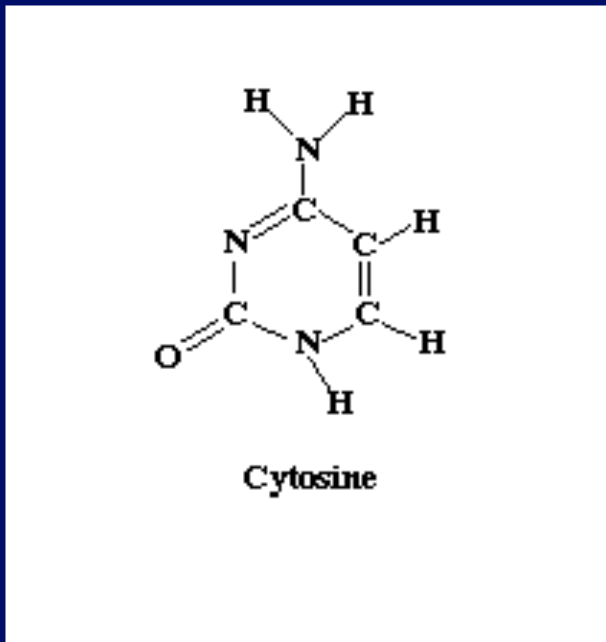
Purines



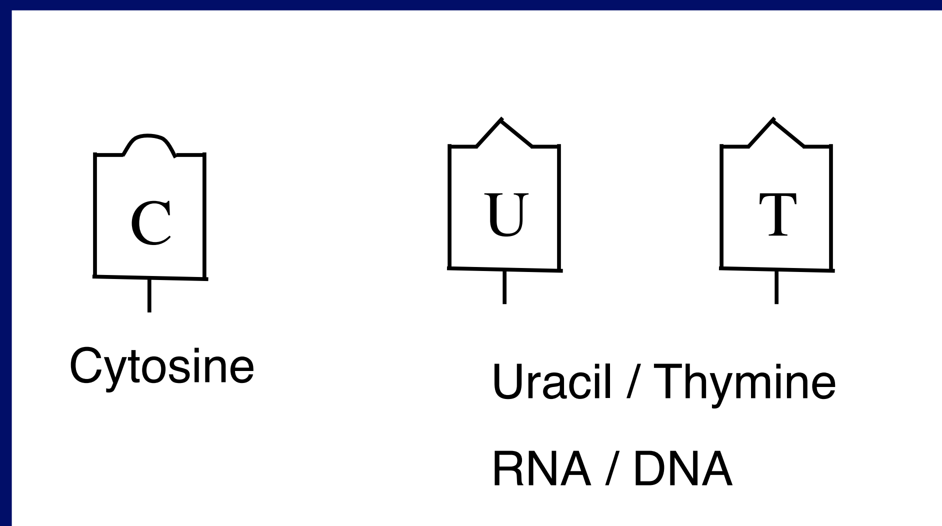


Equal numbers of C and N

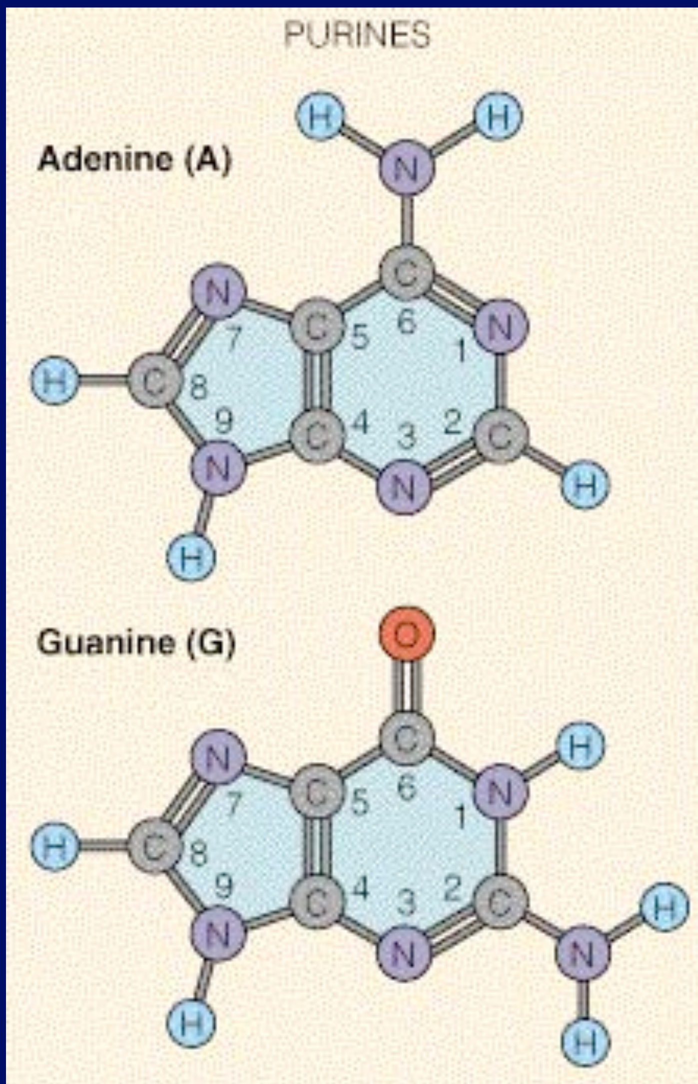
Pyrimidines

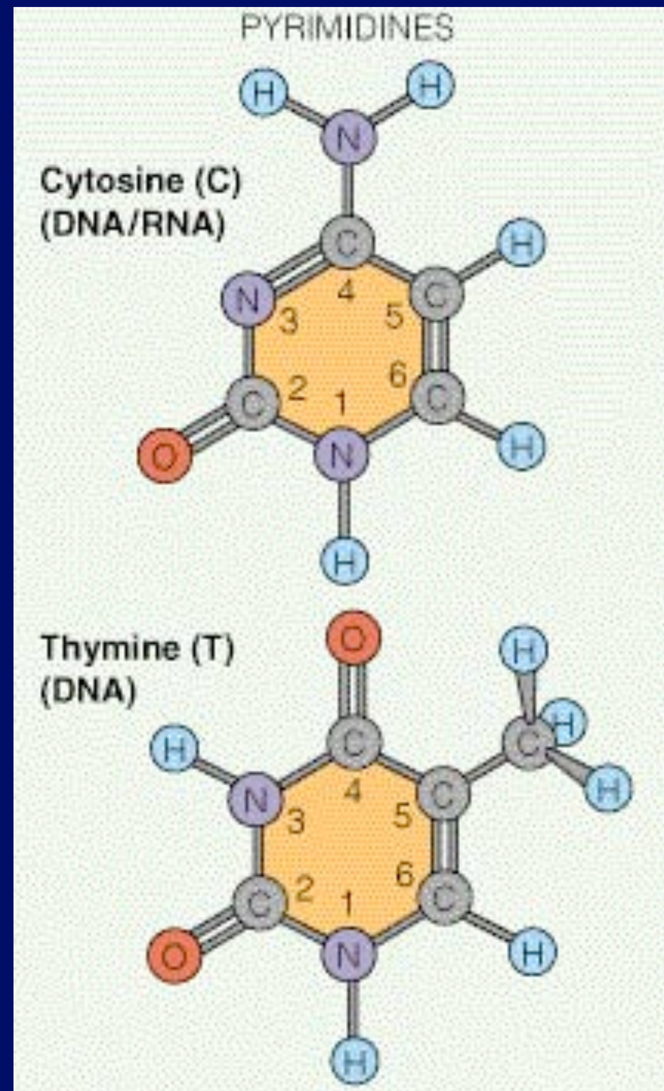


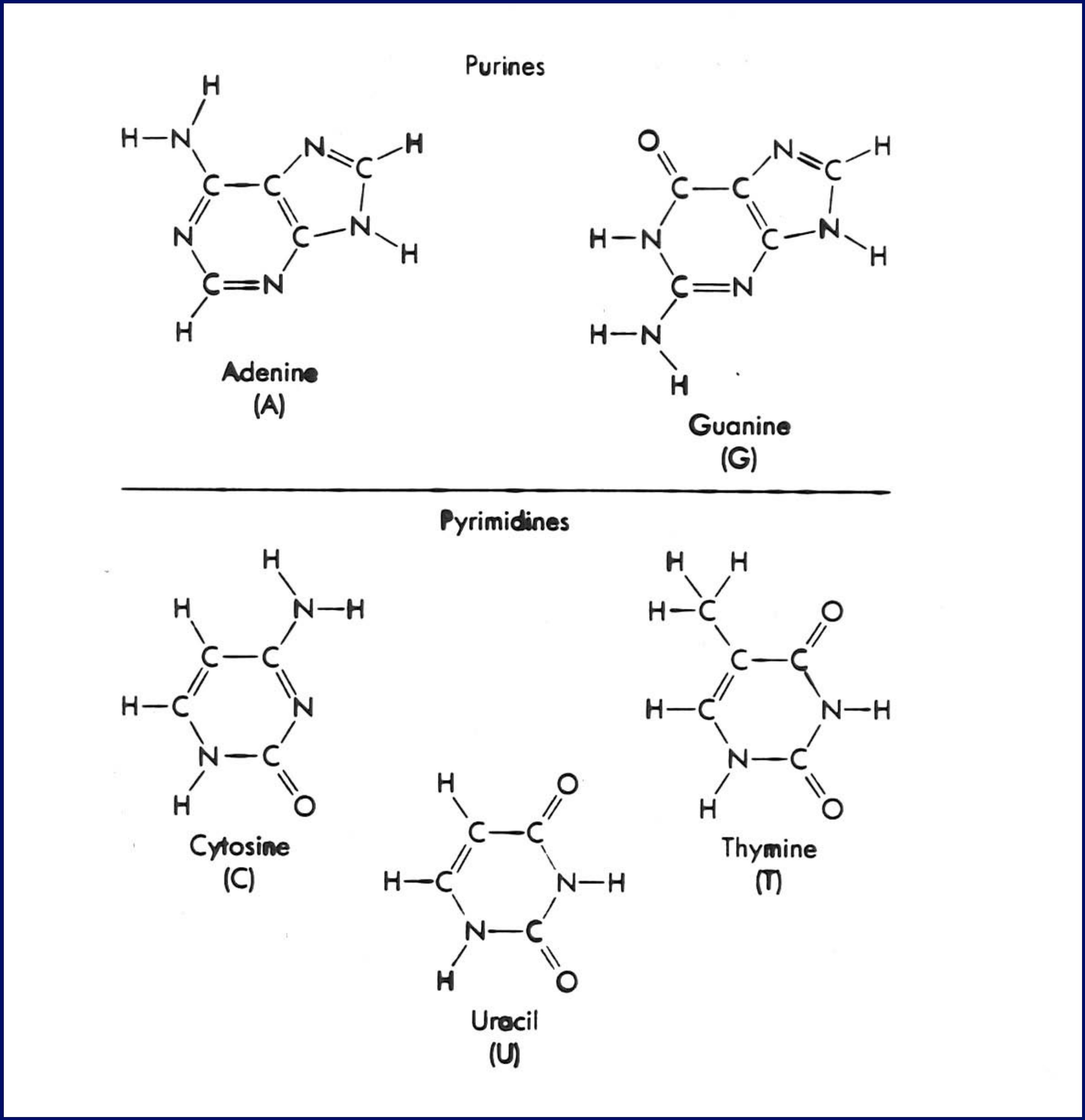
More C than N



Bases in Nucleic acids: Purines and Pyrimidines







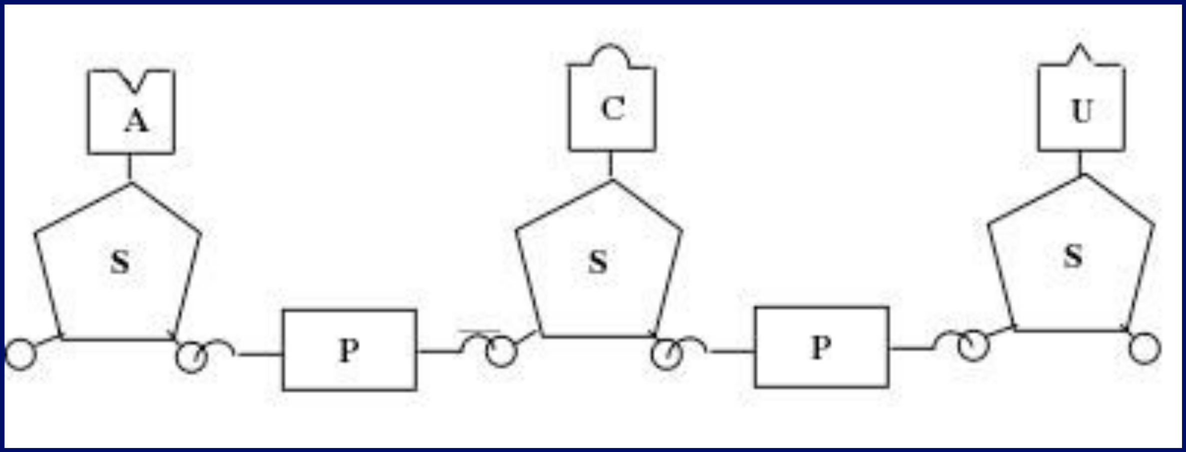
Purines

Pyrimidines

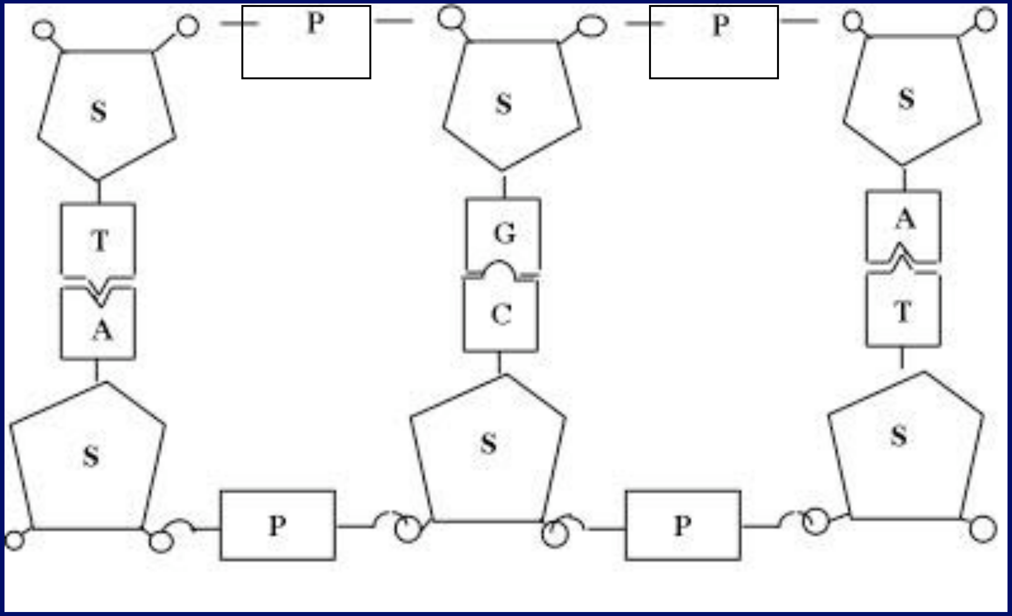
Note Uracil

Nucleic Acids (cont.)

Segment of RNA

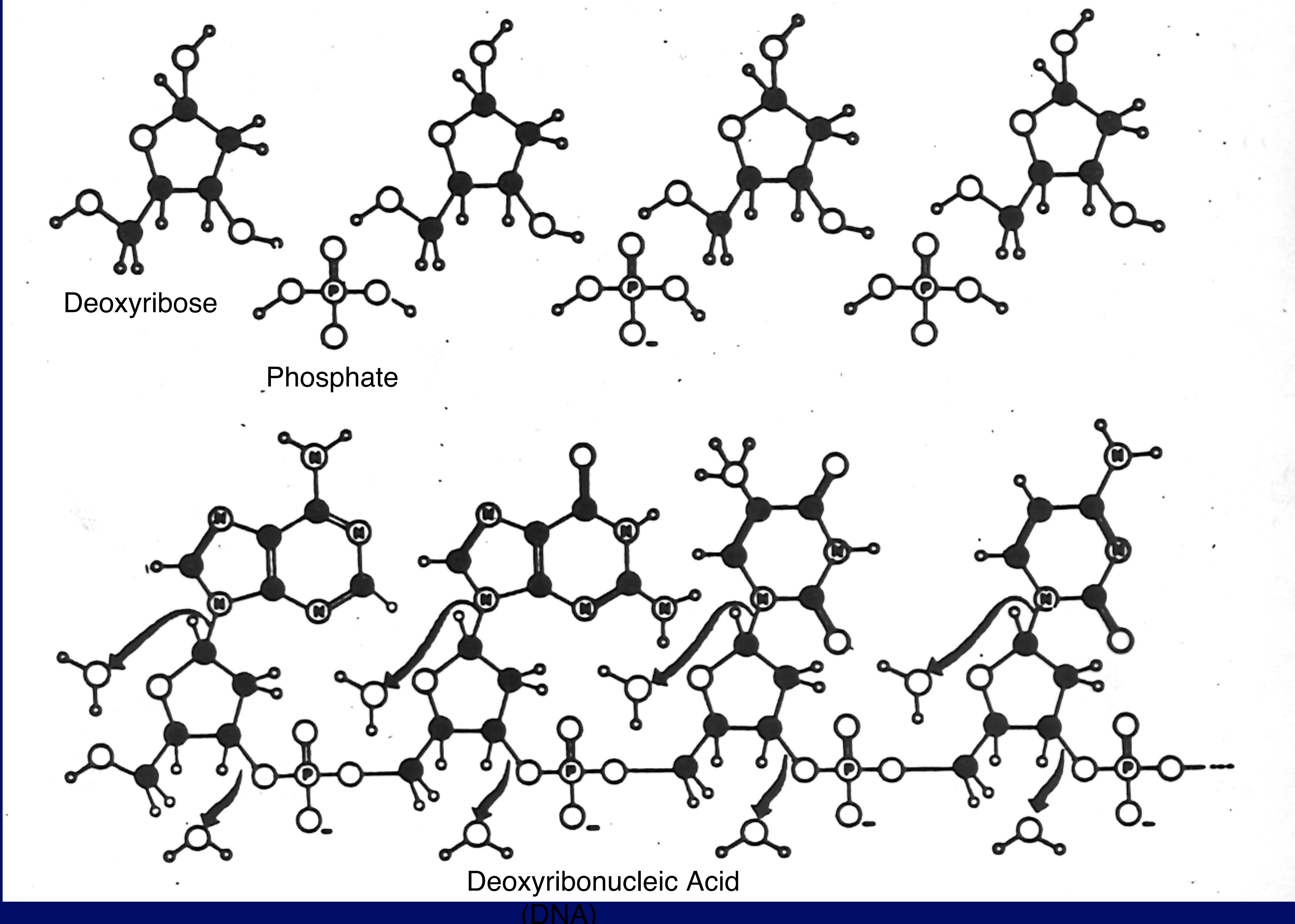


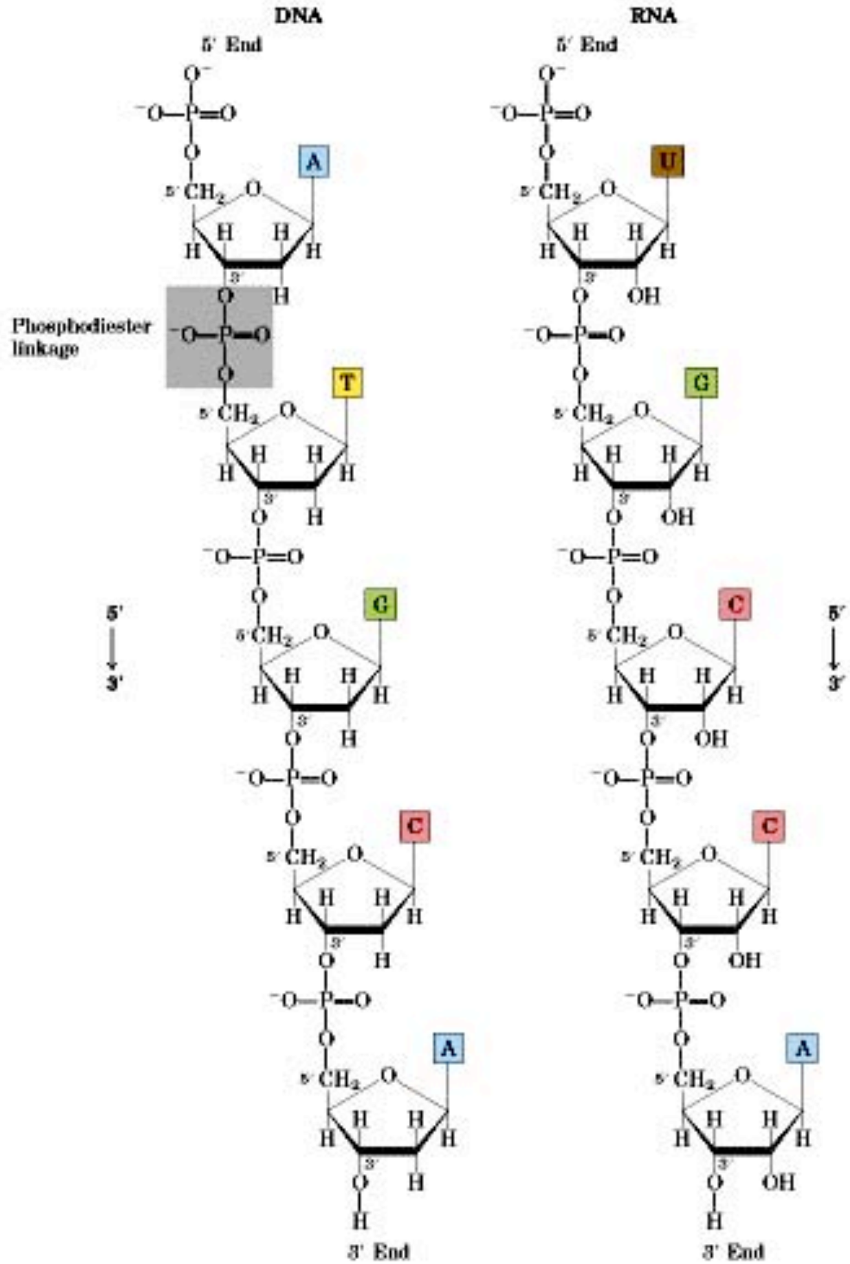
Segment of DNA



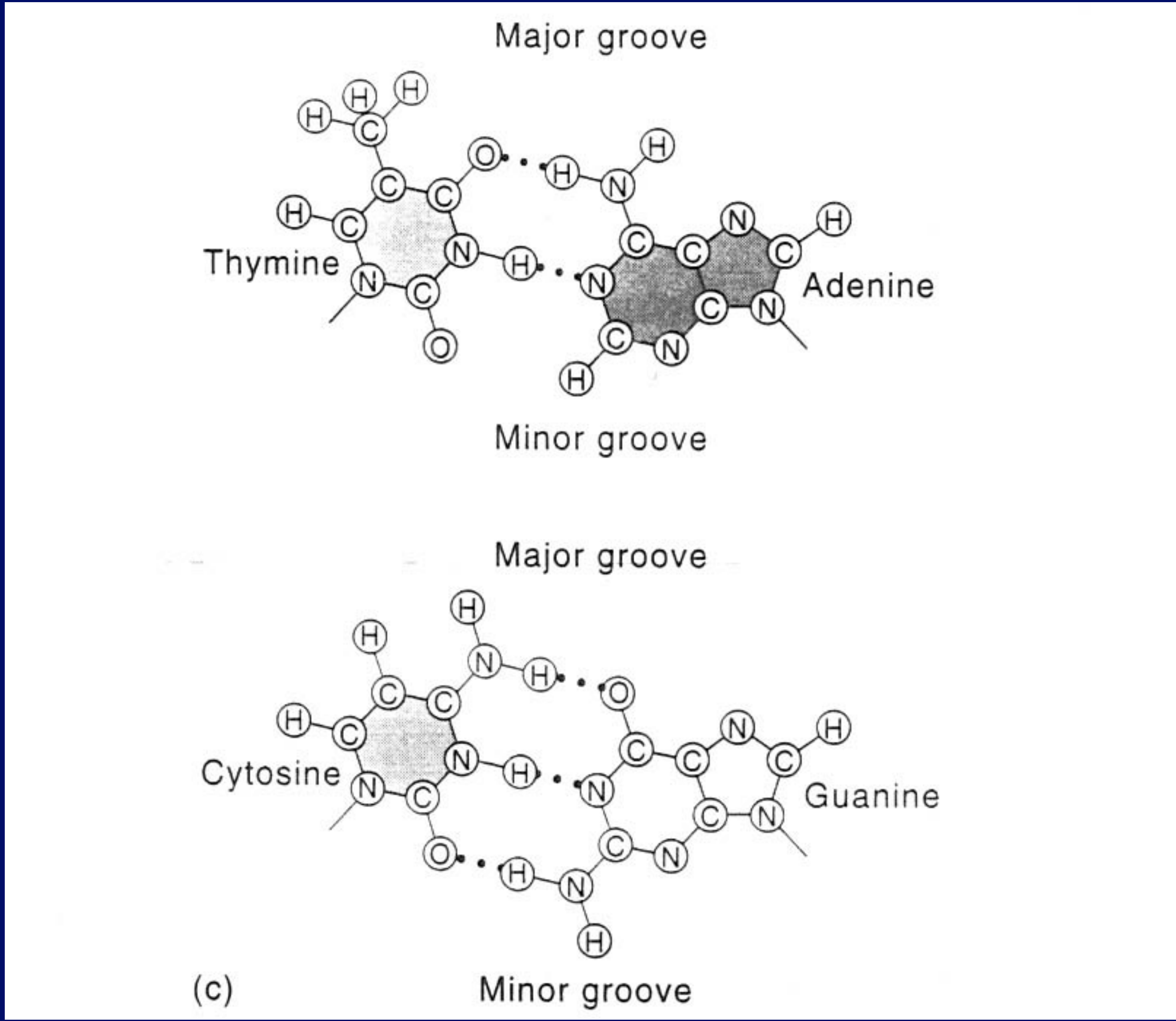
Note that T replaces U in DNA

At the Chemical Level

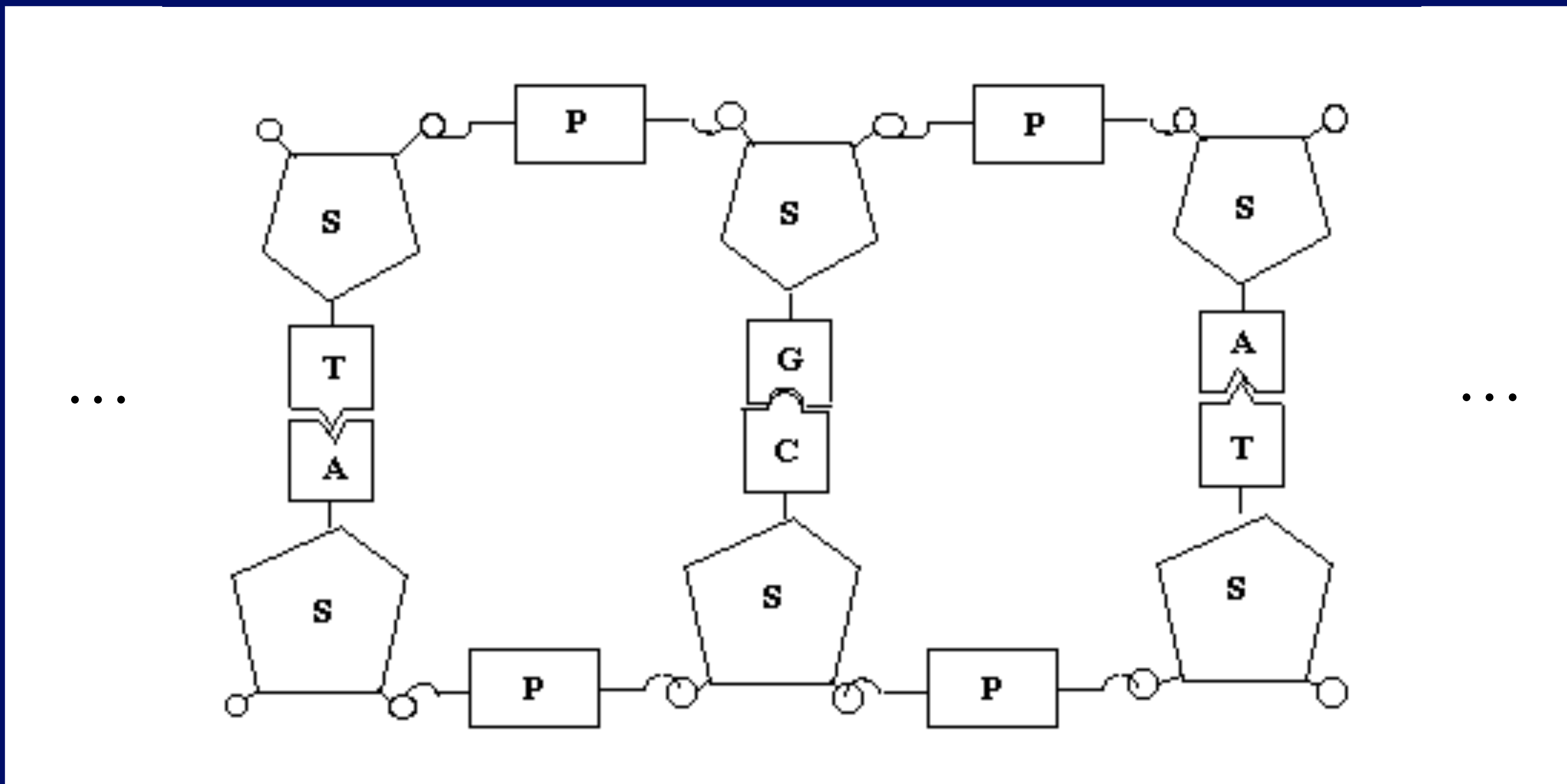



DNA
RNA
5′ End
5′ End
Phosphodiester linkage
5′
3′
5′
3′
3′ End
3′ End

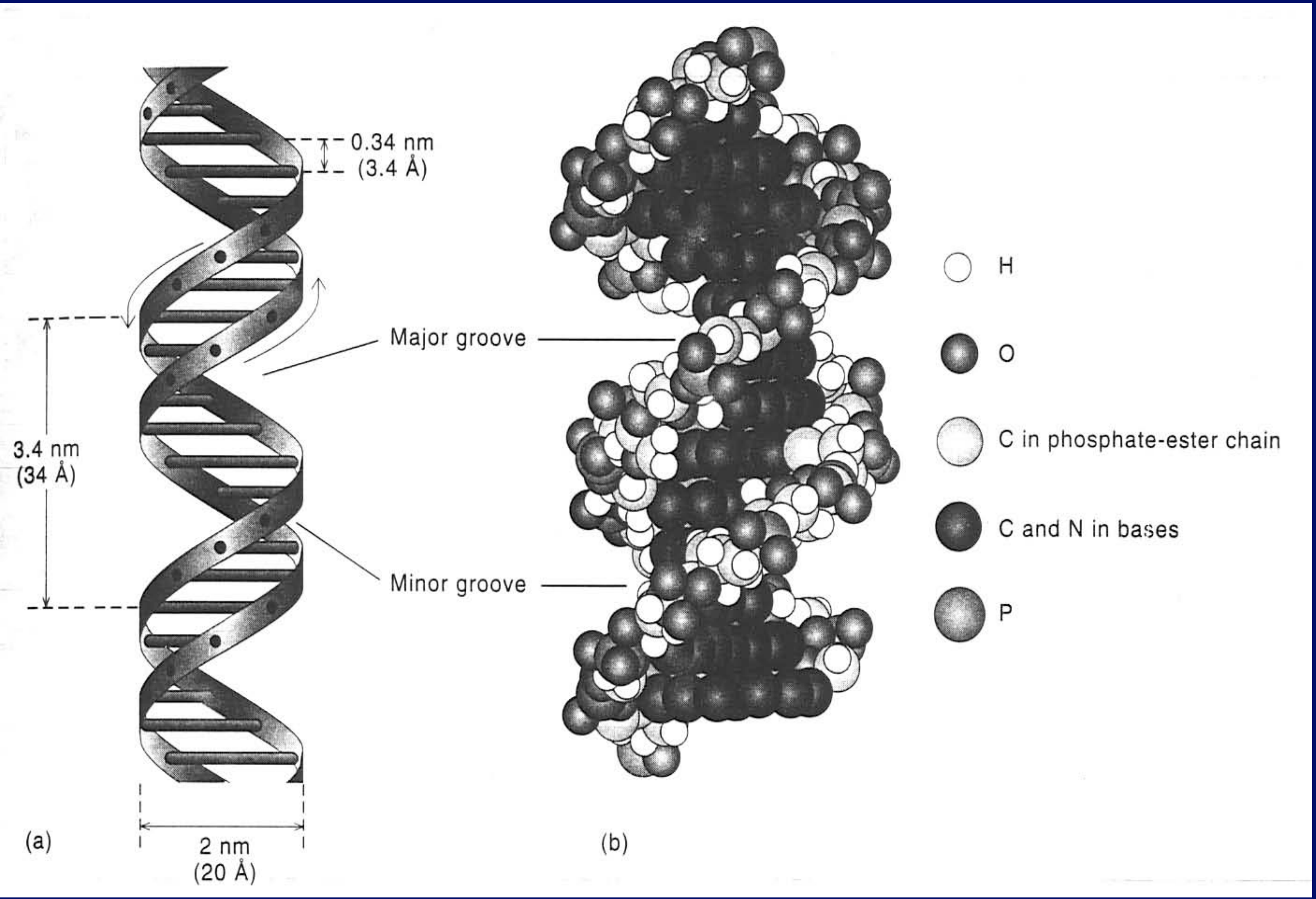
Hydrogen Bonds (weak) connect the bases across the two sides of DNA



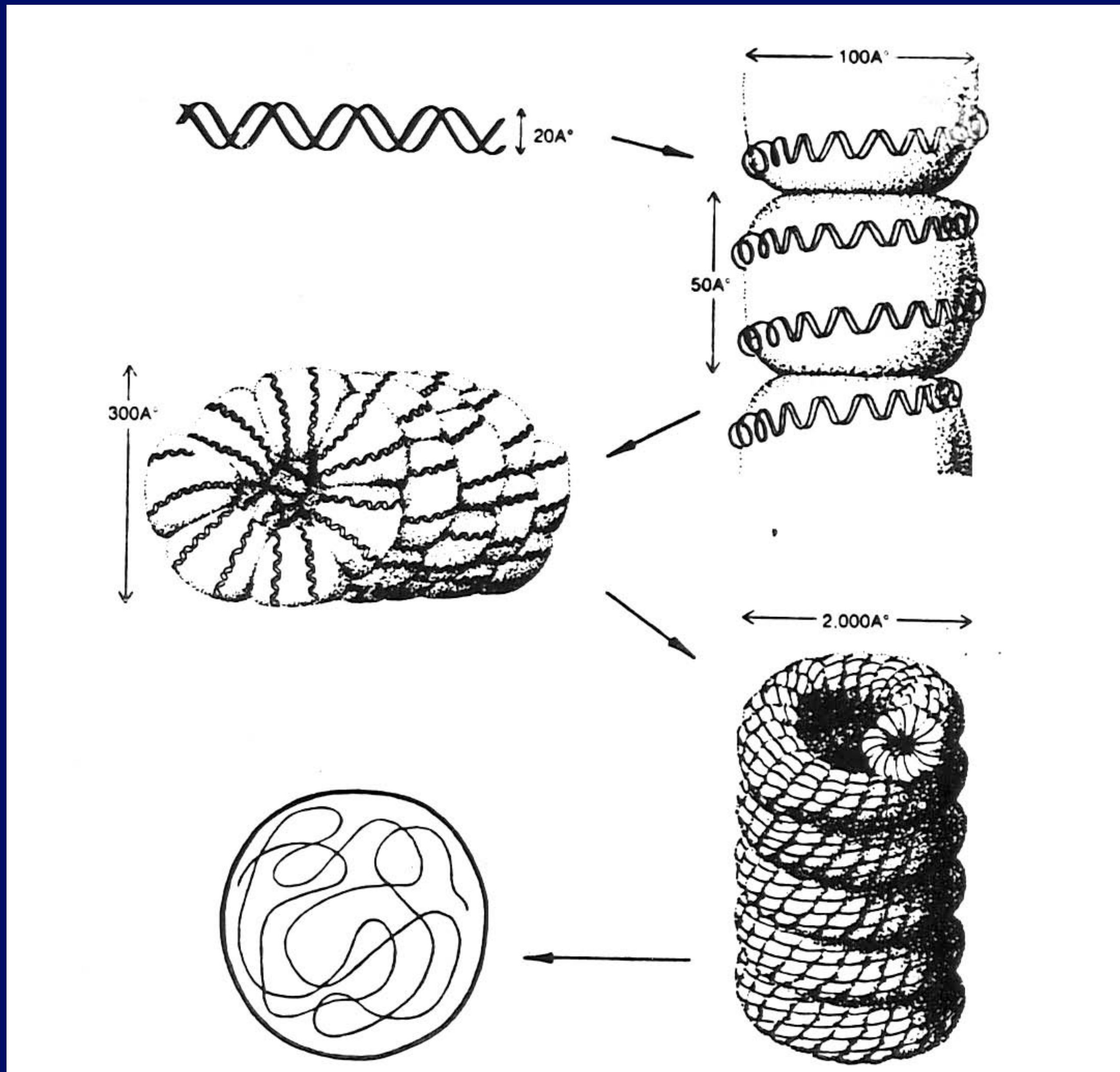
Segment of DNA



The two strands of DNA form a double helix, connected between bases by hydrogen bonds



Further wrapping to make compact chromosome



Information Storage

- Nucleic acids store information
- The information specifies proteins
- The information can be replicated
- This allows inheritance

Base pairing rules

A - T G - C

- U

⇒ Replication of order (reproduction)

Nucleic Acid - Protein

↳ Genetic Code ↗

Codon

3 base sequence → Amino Acid

Gene

Sequence of codons → Protein

1 gene → 1 protein

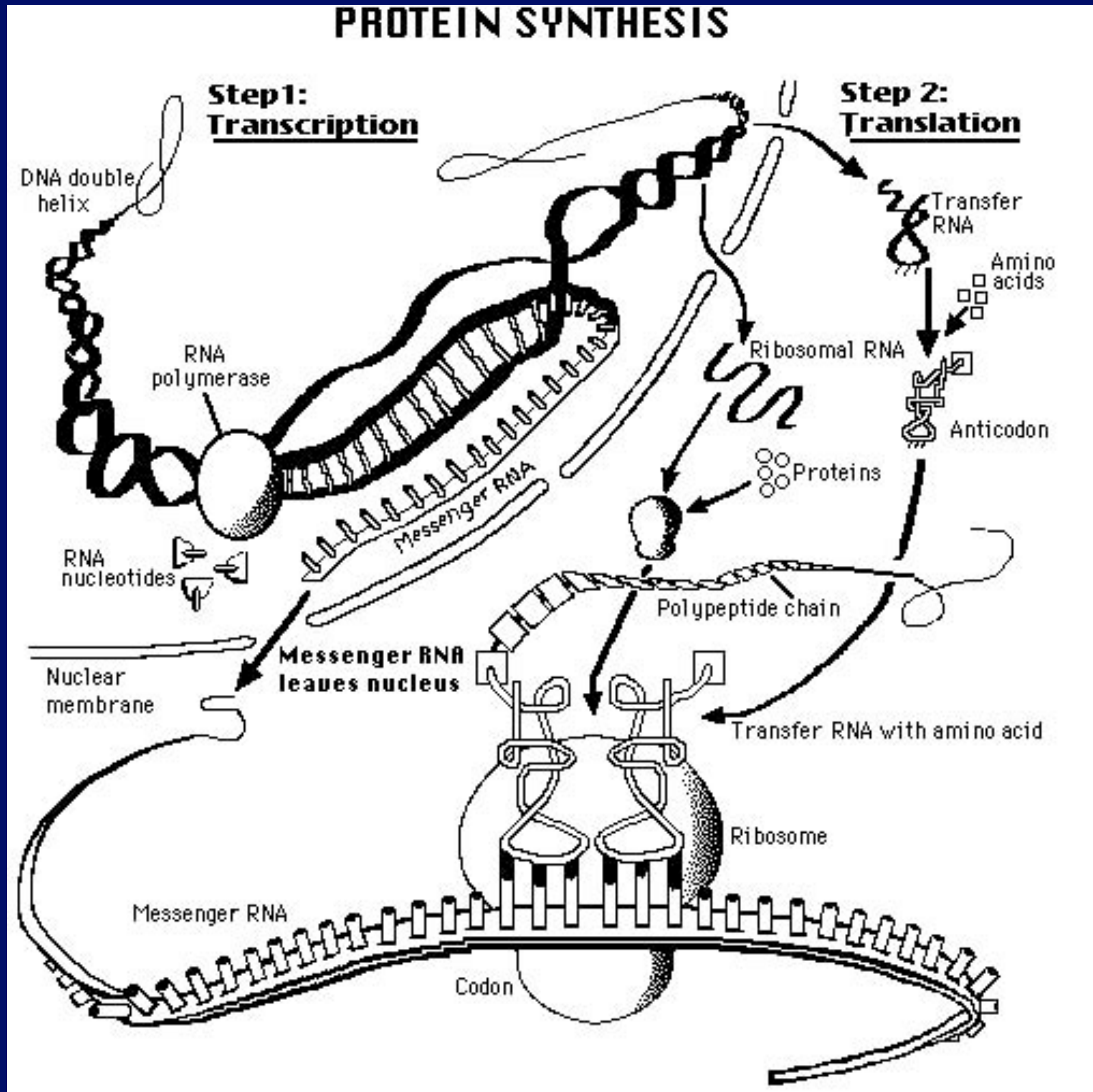
e.g.	tobacco mosaic virus	4 genes
	bacteria	~ 10^3 genes
	human cell	~ 25,000 genes (update)

For mRNA

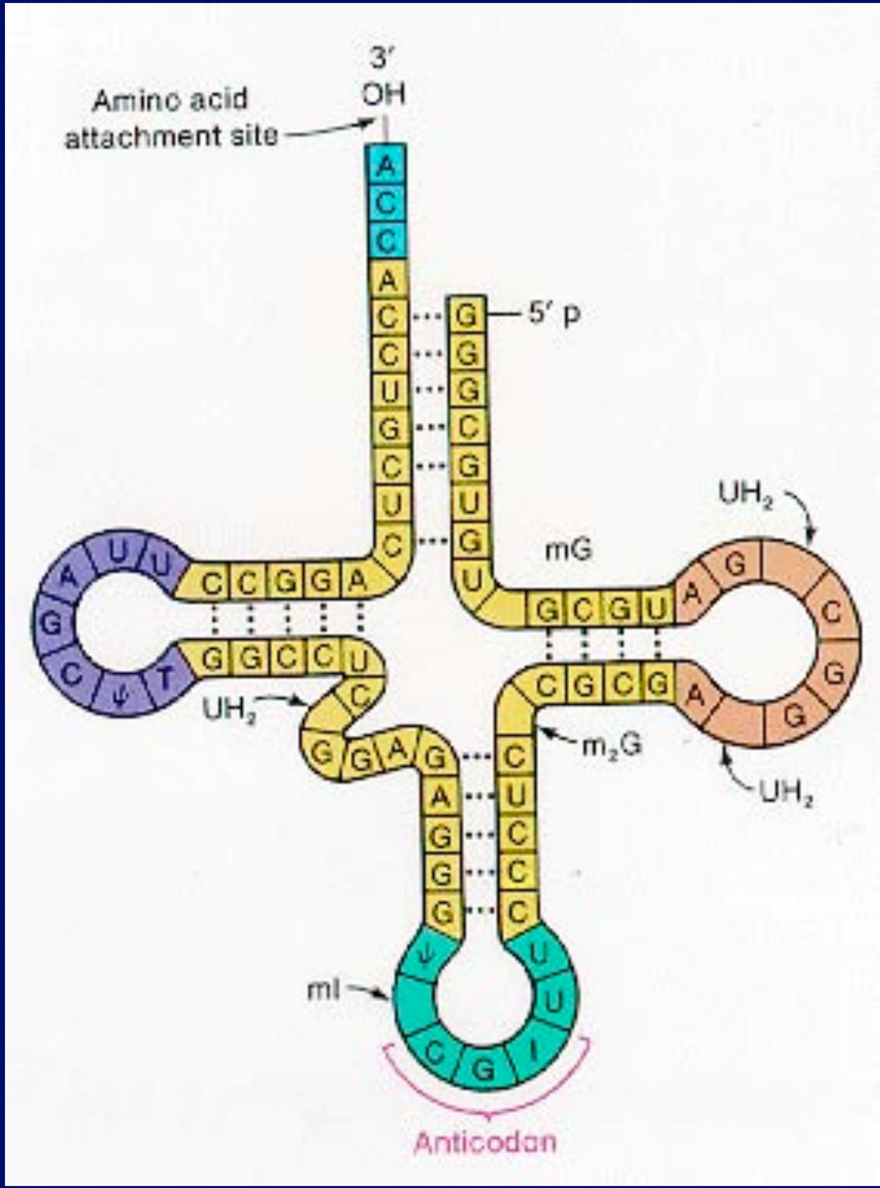
Genetic Code

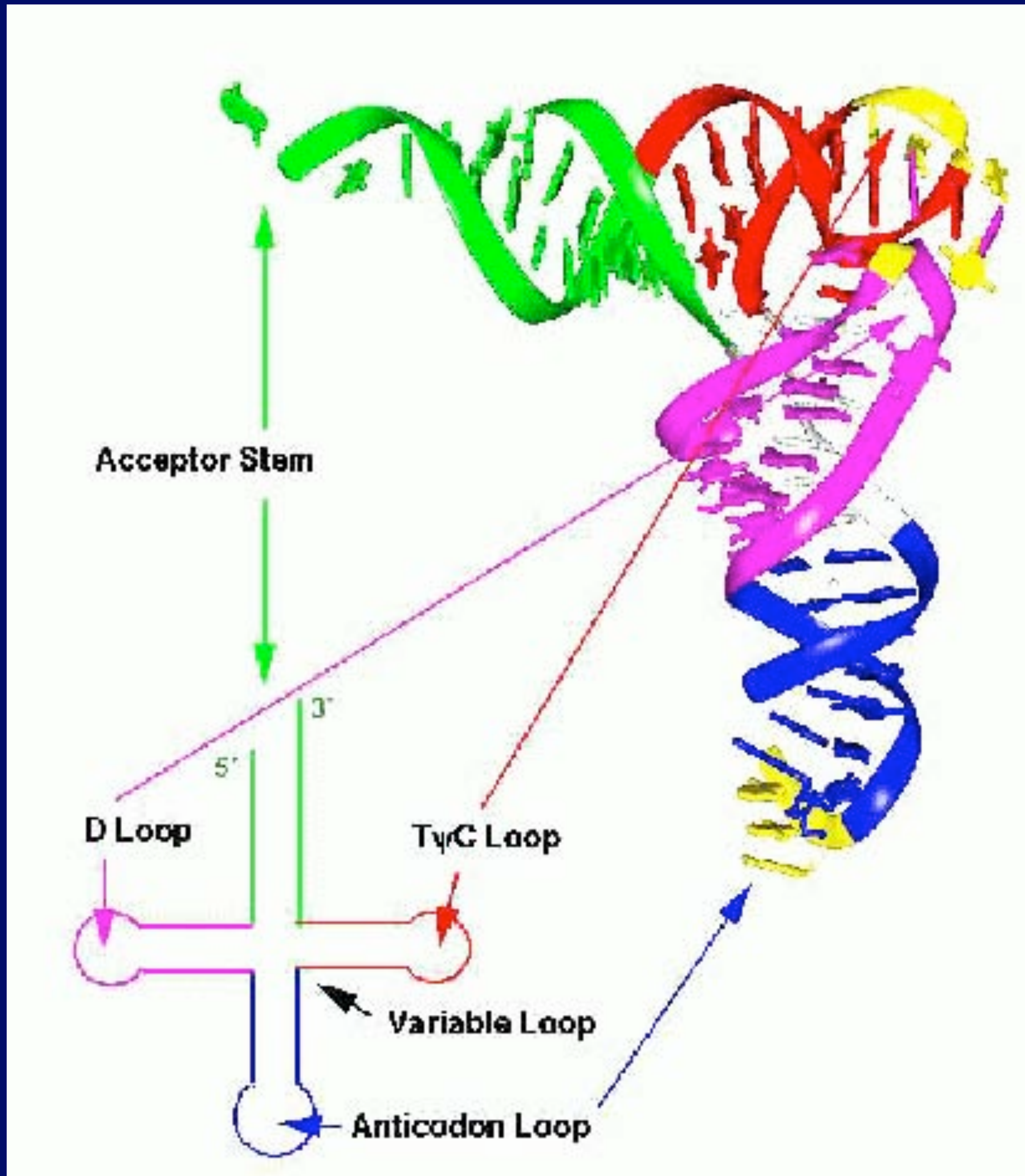
First RNA Base	U	C	A	G	Third RNA BASE
U	Phenylalanine	Serine	Tyrosine	Cysteine	U
	Phenylalanine	Serine	Tyrosine	Cysteine	C
	Leucine	Serine	Stop	Stop	A
	Leucine	Serine	Stop	Tryptophan	G
C	Leucine	Proline	Histidine	Arginine	U
	Leucine	Proline	Histidine	Arginine	C
	Leucine	Proline	Glutamine	Arginine	A
	Leucine	Proline	Glutamine	Arginine	G
A	Isoleucine	Threonine	Asparagine	Serine	U
	Isoleucine	Threonine	Asparagine	Serine	C
	Isoleucine	Threonine	Lysine	Arginine	A
	Start/Methionine	Threonine	Lysine	Arginine	G
G	Valine	Alanine	Aspartic Acid	Glycine	U
	Valine	Alanine	Aspartic Acid	Glycine	C
	Valine	Alanine	Glutamic Acid	Glycine	A
	Valine	Alanine	Glutamic Acid	Glycine	G

Amino Acids

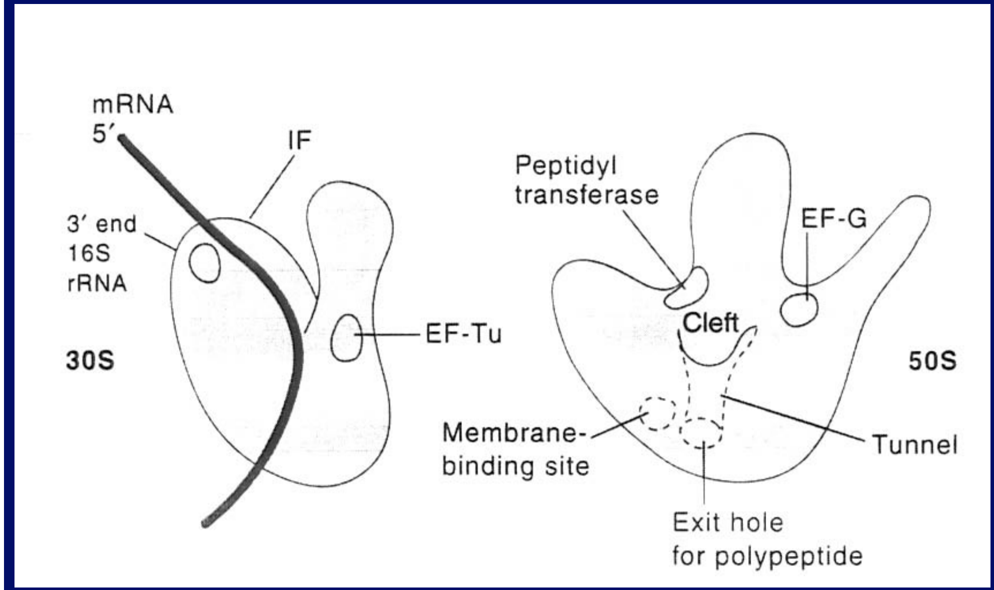

PROTEIN SYNTHESIS
Step1:
Transcription
Step 2:
Translation
DNA double
helix
RNA
polymerase
Messenger RNA
RNA
nucleotides
Transfer
RNA
Amino
acids
Ribosomal RNA
Anticodon
Proteins
Polypeptide chain
Nuclear
membrane
Messenger RNA
leaves nucleus
Transfer RNA with amino acid
Ribosome
Messenger RNA
Codon

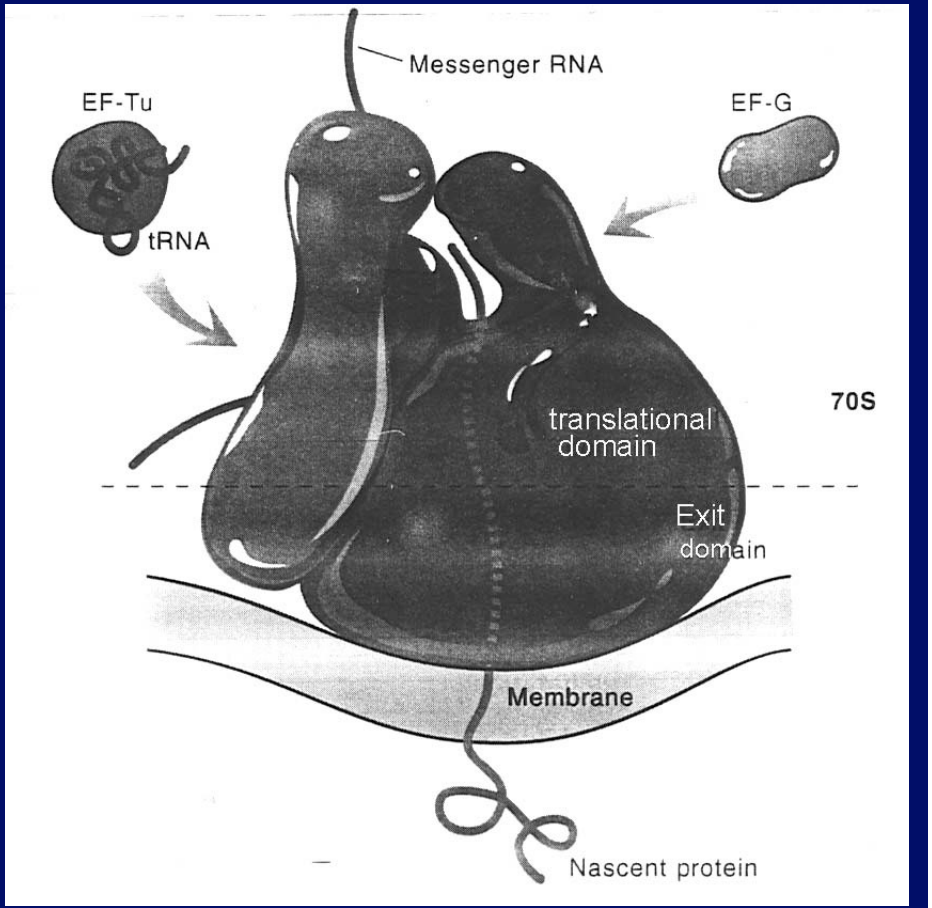
Structure of a tRNA




Acceptor Stem
3'
5'
D Loop
TψC Loop
Variable Loop
Anticodon Loop

Translation





Variations in the Code

1. "Wobble" Bases

   The third base in a codon can sometimes vary.

tRNA	mRNA
U	A or G
G	C or U

Comparison to genetic code ⇒ no change in amino acids

For mRNA **Genetic Code**

First RNA Base	U	C	A	G	Third RNA BASE
U	Phenylalanine	Serine	Tyrosine	Cysteine	U
	Phenylalanine	Serine	Tyrosine	Cysteine	C
	Leucine	Serine	Stop	Stop	A
	Leucine	Serine	Stop	Tryptophan	G
C	Leucine	Proline	Histidine	Arginine	U
	Leucine	Proline	Histidine	Arginine	C
	Leucine	Proline	Glutamine	Arginine	A
	Leucine	Proline	Glutamine	Arginine	G
A	Isoleucine	Threonine	Asparagine	Serine	U
	Isoleucine	Threonine	Asparagine	Serine	C
	Isoleucine	Threonine	Lysine	Arginine	A
	Start/Methionine	Threonine	Lysine	Arginine	G
G	Valine	Alanine	Aspartic Acid	Glycine	U
	Valine	Alanine	Aspartic Acid	Glycine	C
	Valine	Alanine	Glutamic Acid	Glycine	A
	Valine	Alanine	Glutamic Acid	Glycine	G

Amino Acids

2. Some organisms use slightly different codes, with one or more changes in codon translation.

First seen in mitochondrial DNA.

Now known in some nuclear DNA

The code has evolved since the last common ancestor (But not much).

Summary

1. Atoms needed: H, C, O, N, small amounts of P (phosphorus), S (sulfur)

2. Two basic molecules needed for life: proteins, nucleic acids

3. Both are polymers - made of simpler monomers. The monomers function as words or letters of alphabet. Information is the key.

Summary (cont.)

4. Proteins and nucleic acids closely linked at fundamental level. Communicate through genetic code. All organisms have almost the same genetic code. It must have originated very early in evolution of life.

5. In present day organisms, protein synthesis must be directed by nucleic acids, but nucleic acid reading or replication requires enzymes (proteins). Chicken-Egg problem