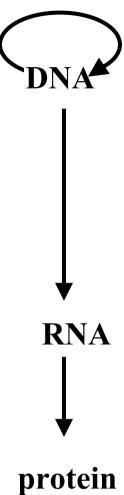
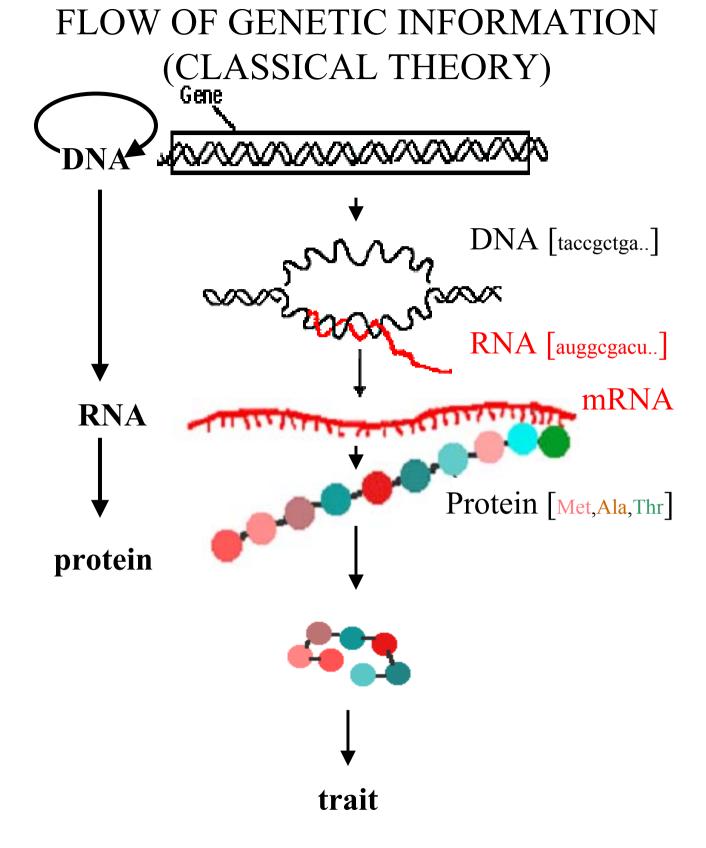
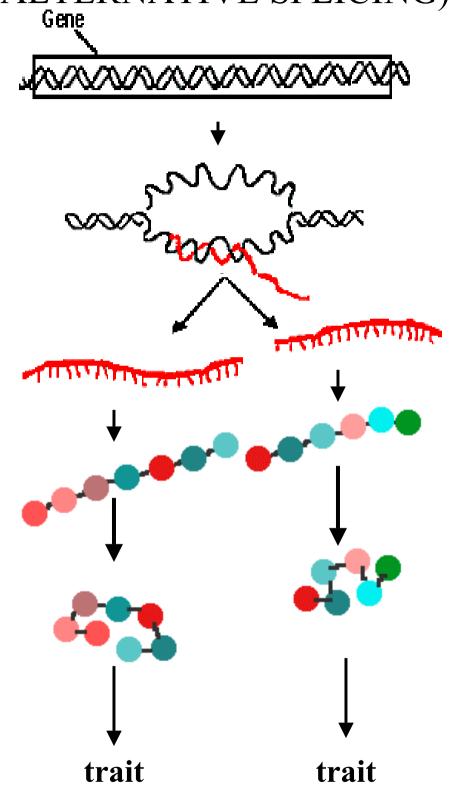
## FLOW OF GENETIC INFORMATION (CLASSICAL THEORY)

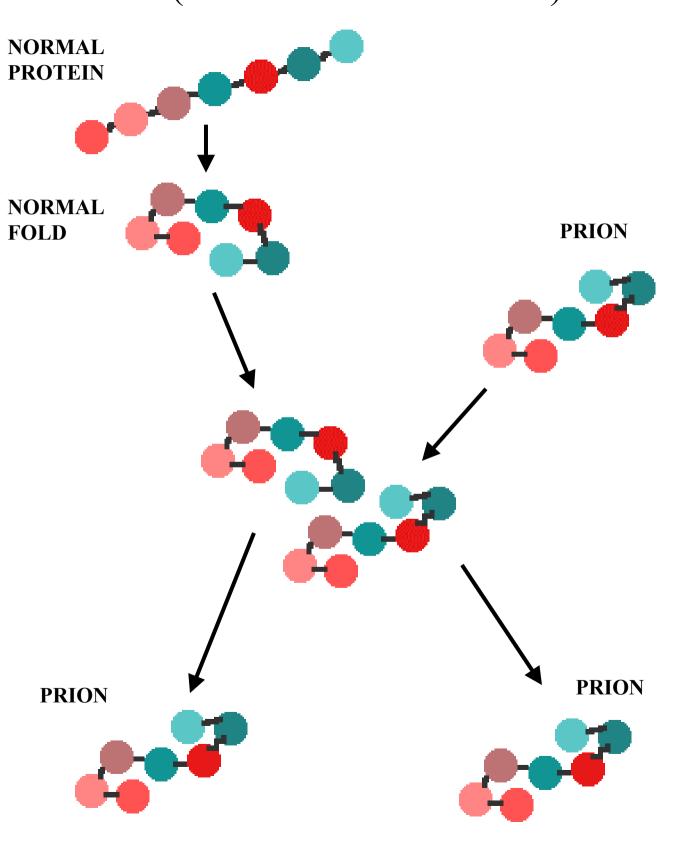




# FLOW OF GENETIC INFORMATION (ALTERNATIVE SPLICING)

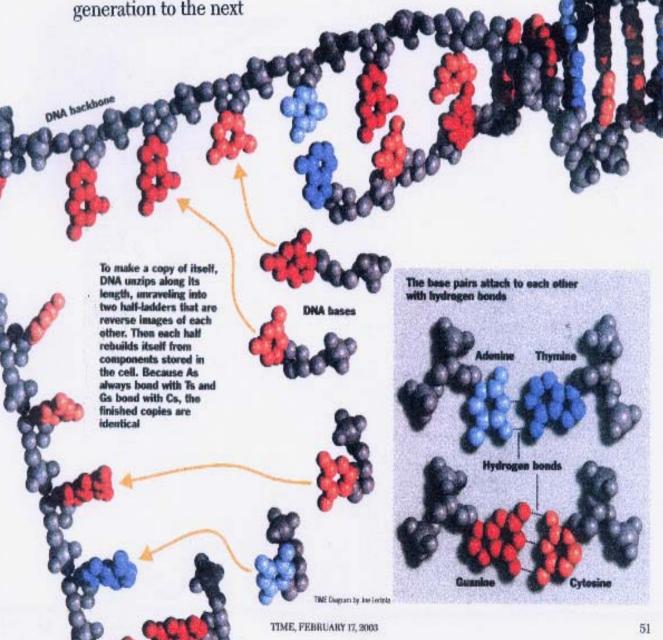


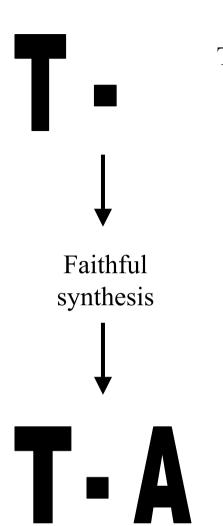
## FLOW OF GENETIC INFORMATION (PRION REPLICATION)



### HOW DNA WORKS

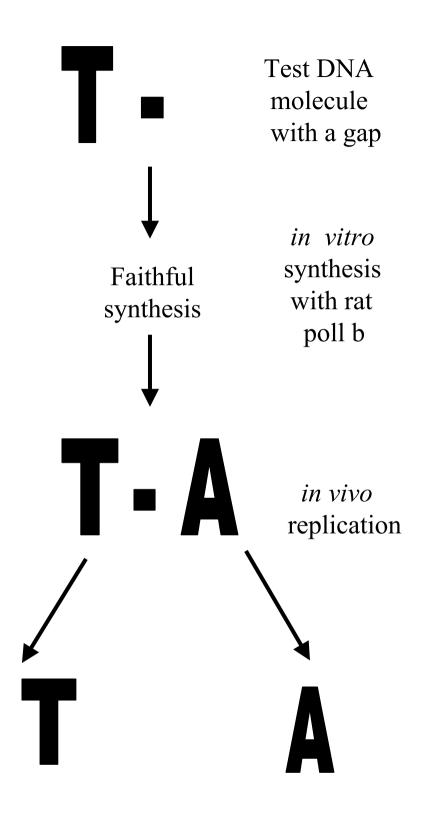
The beauty of DNA is that its form is its function. It's a self-reproducing molecule that carries the instructions for making living things from one generation to the next

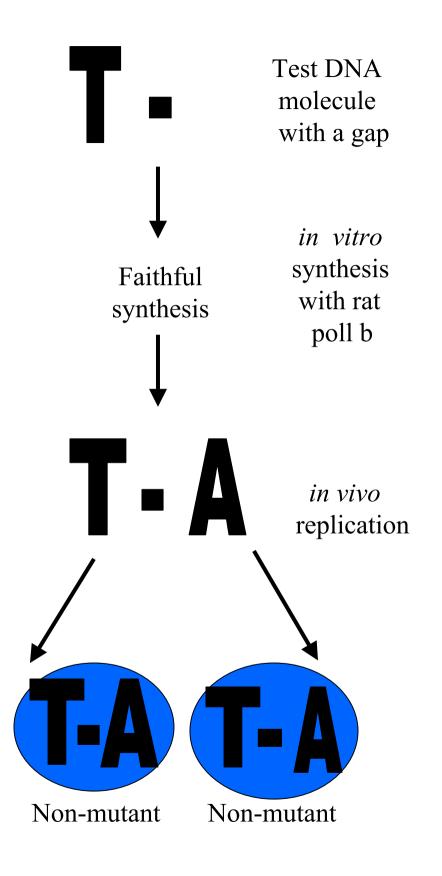


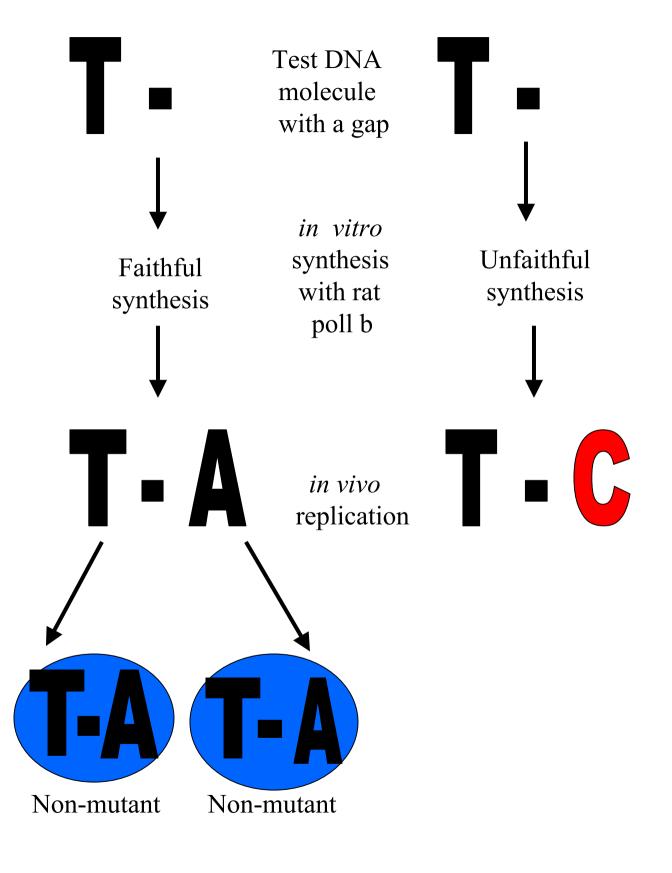


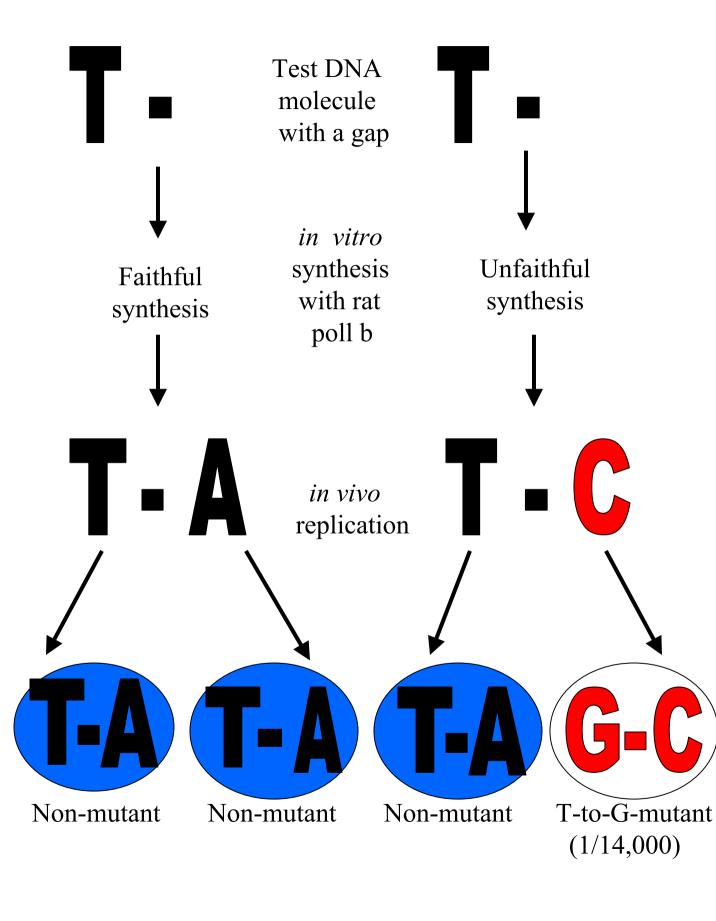
Test DNA molecule with a gap

in vitro synthesis with rat poll b



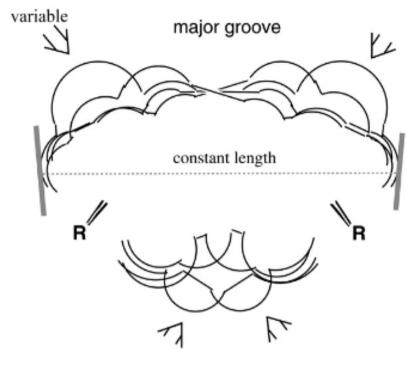






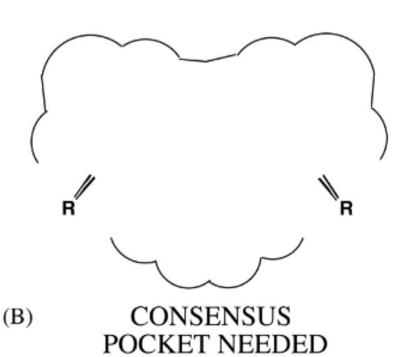
		mutation	
		T into G	G into T
	rat b	1/14,000	1/3,500
	chick b	1/3,100	1/14,000
	mutation		
	C into T	T into G	
calf a	1/2,100	1/21,000	
chick a	1/2,000	1/110,000	

### THE SPACE-FILLING SHAPES OF THE FOUR BASE PAIRS OF THE DNA DOUBLE HELIX

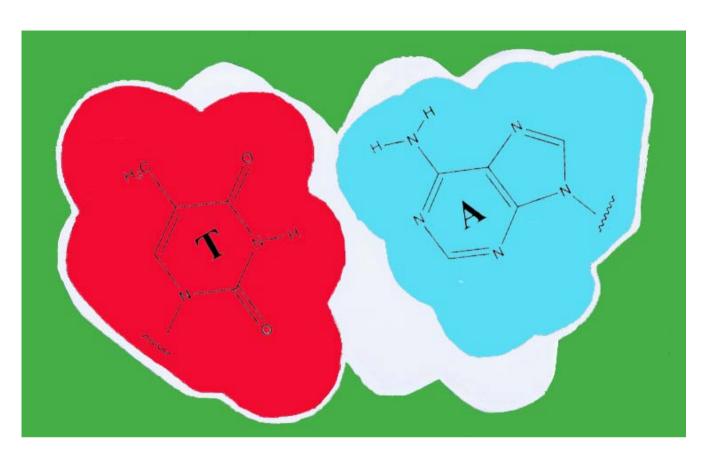


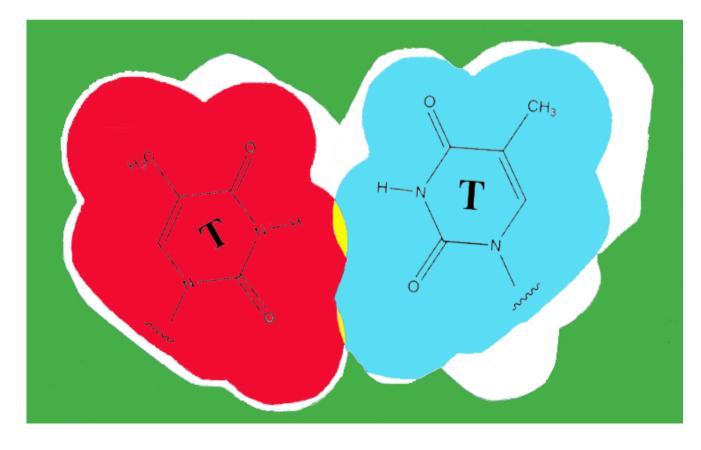
minor groove

### (A) OVERLAID SHAPES - 4 natural pairs



TEMPLATE- BOUND NUCLEOTIDE	FREE NUCLEOTIDES		
	SIZE & SHAPE FIT DNA/POLYMERASE POCKET	SIZE & SHAPE DO NOT FIT DNA/POLYMERASE POCKET	
T	A	T, C, G	
A	T	A, C, G	
С	G	C, T, A	
G	C	G, T, A	





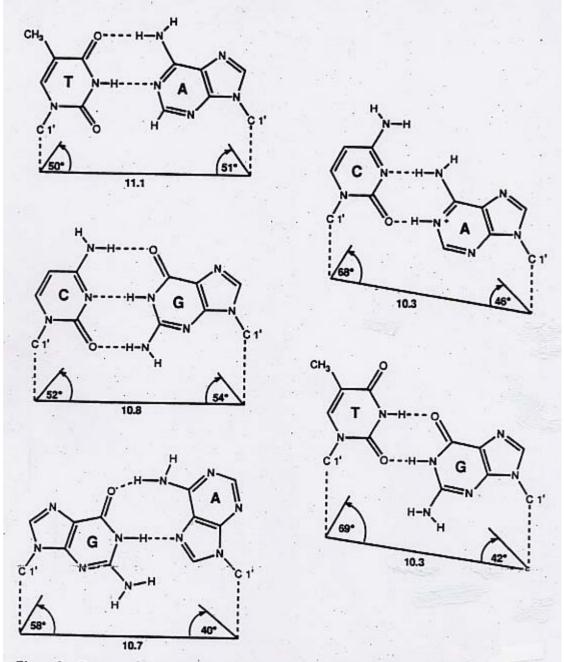


Figure 3 Geometric characteristics of Watson-Crick and of mismatched base pairs. The figure is based on X-ray crystallography of duplex B-DNA oligonucleotides (reproduced from Ref. 253). The striking geometric identity of the Watson-Crick pairs is not matched by the A-C and G-T wobble pairs or by the G(anti)-A(syn) pair.

