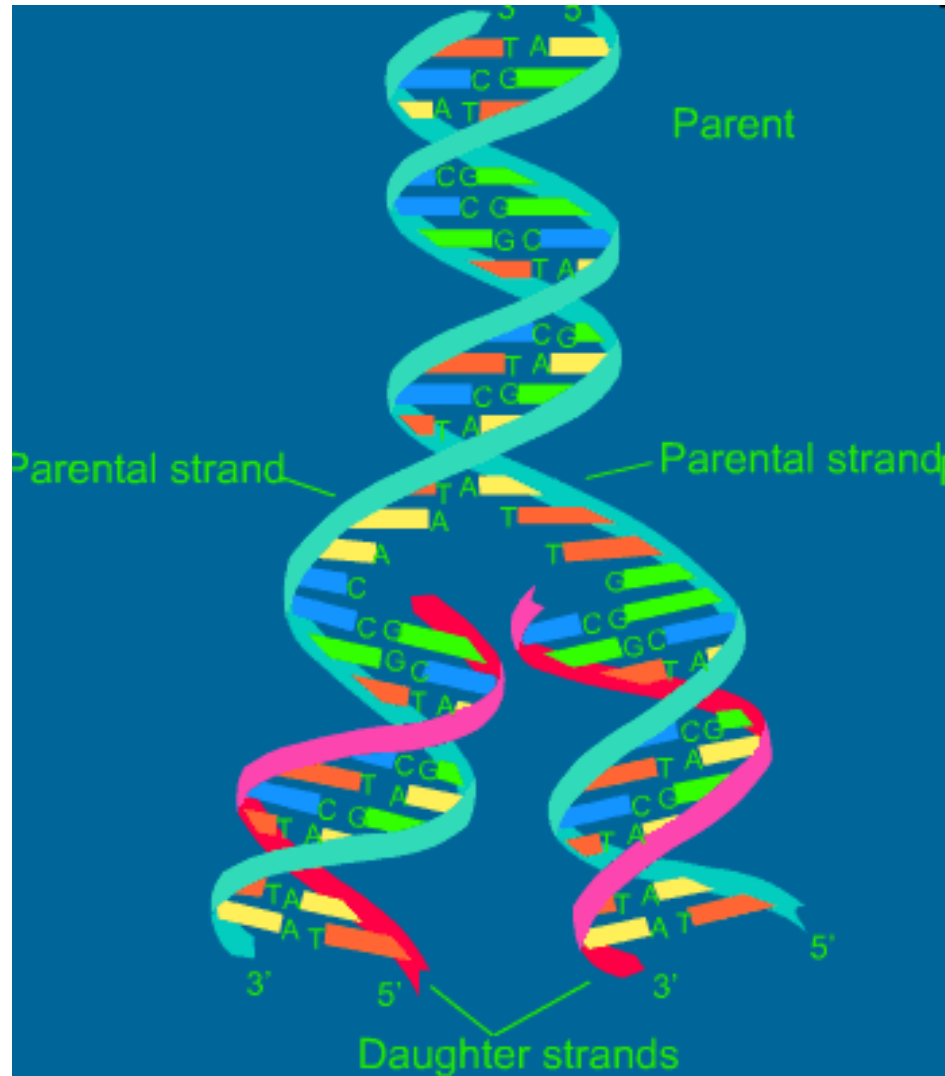
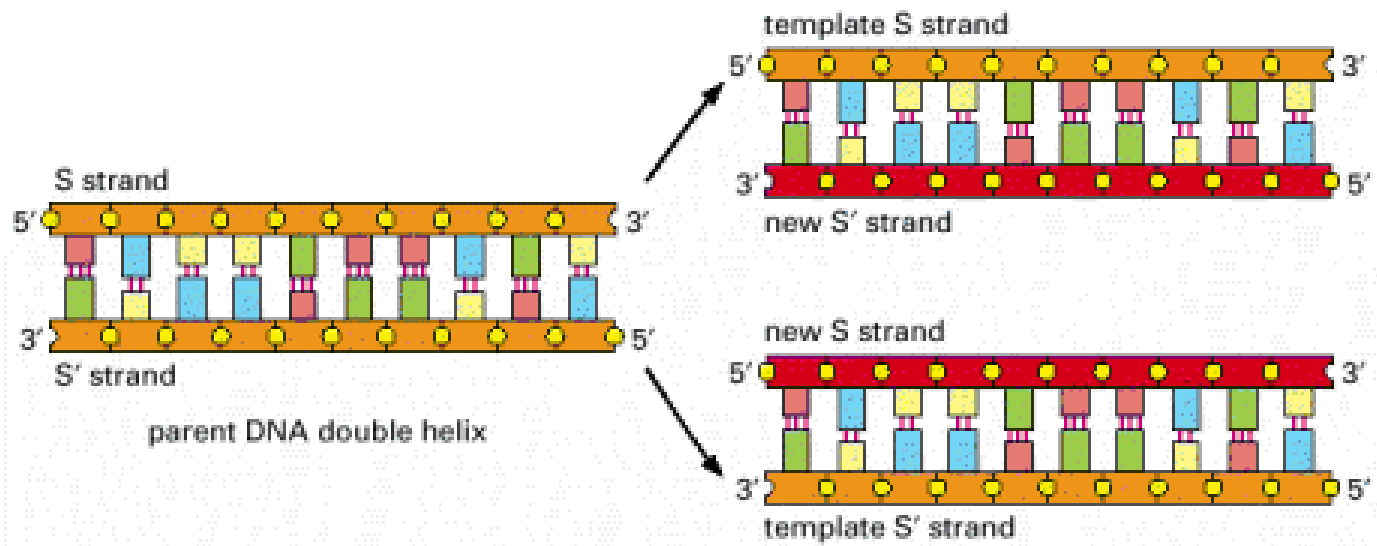
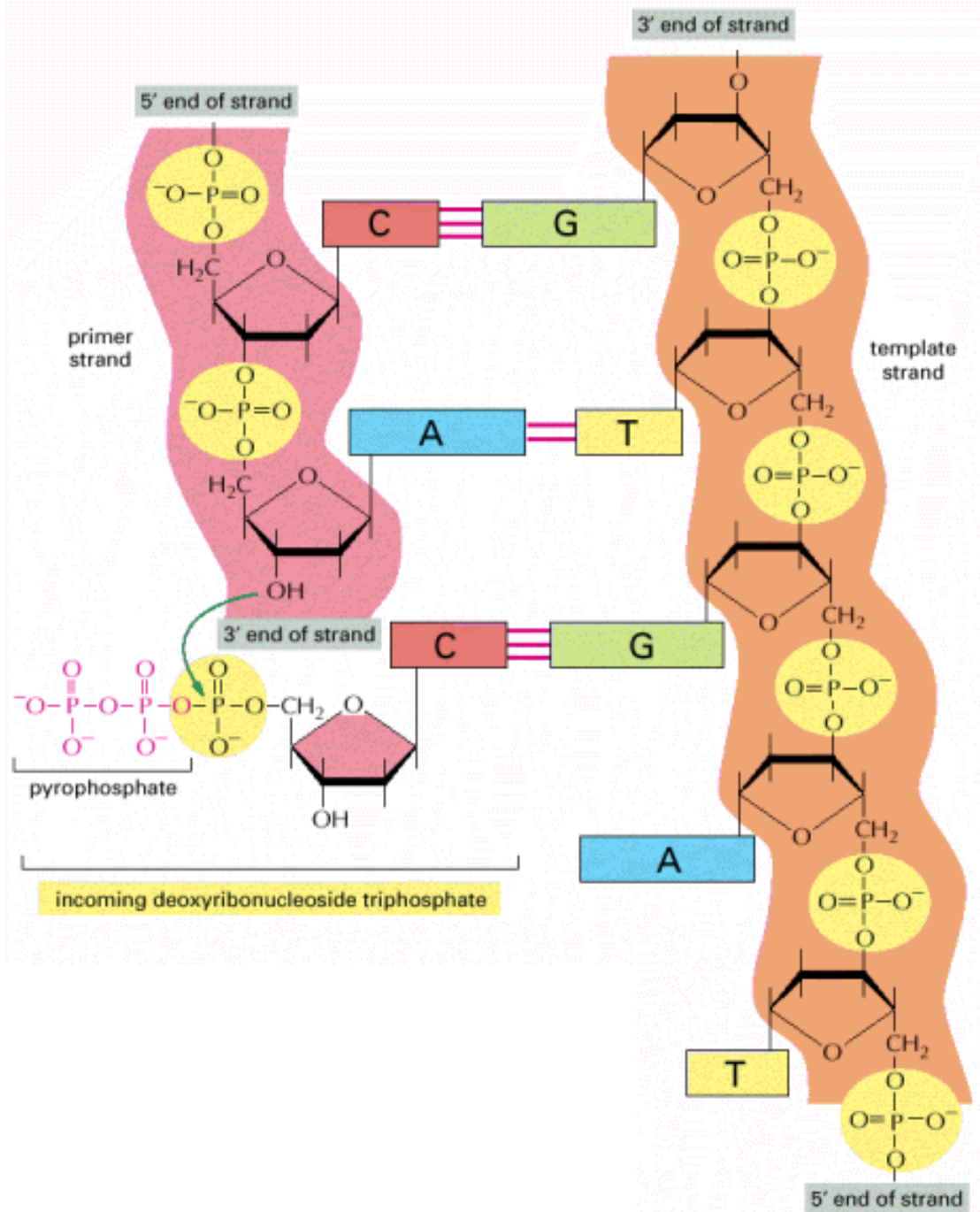


ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΗ DNA

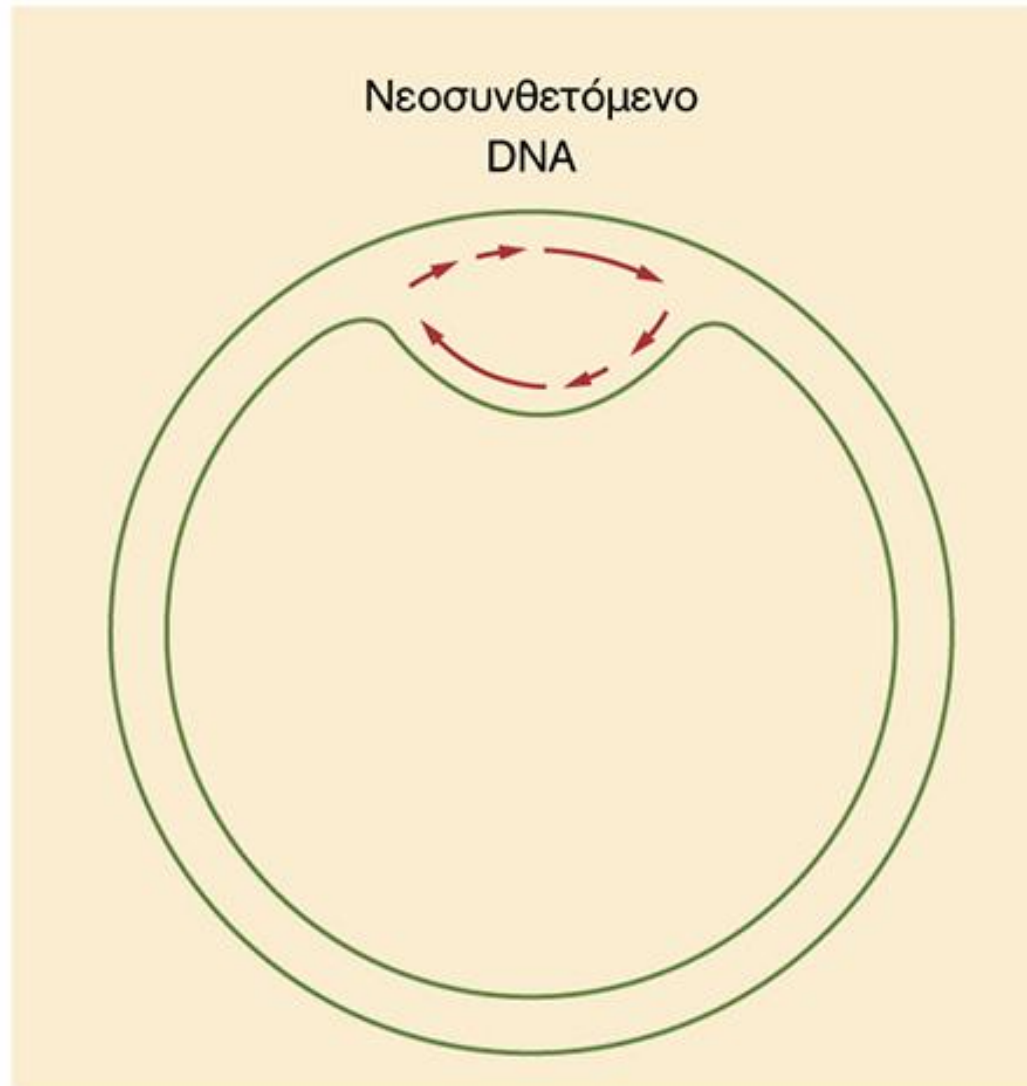


ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΗ DNA

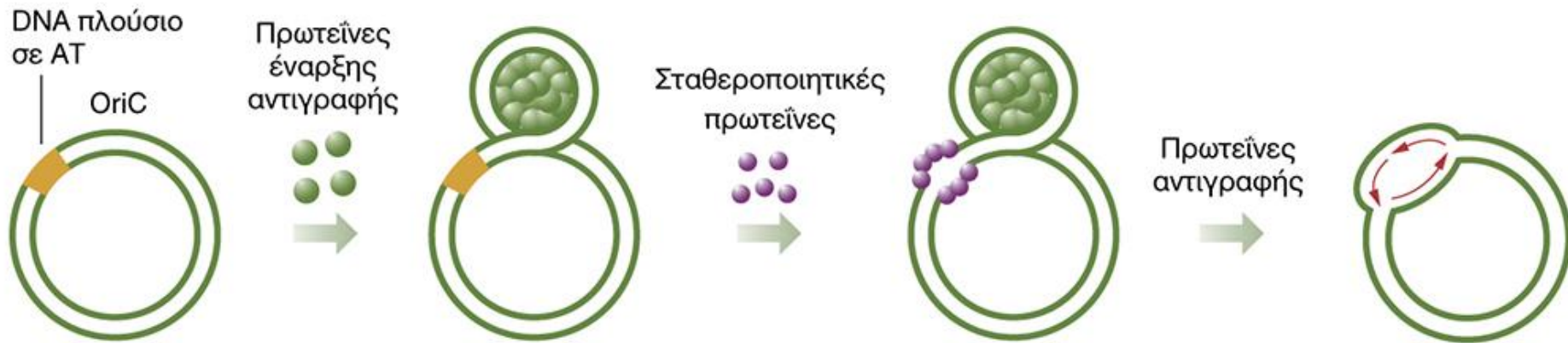




ΘΕΣΗ ΕΝΑΡΞΗΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΗΣ DNA



ΘΕΣΗ ΕΝΑΡΞΗΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΗΣ DNA

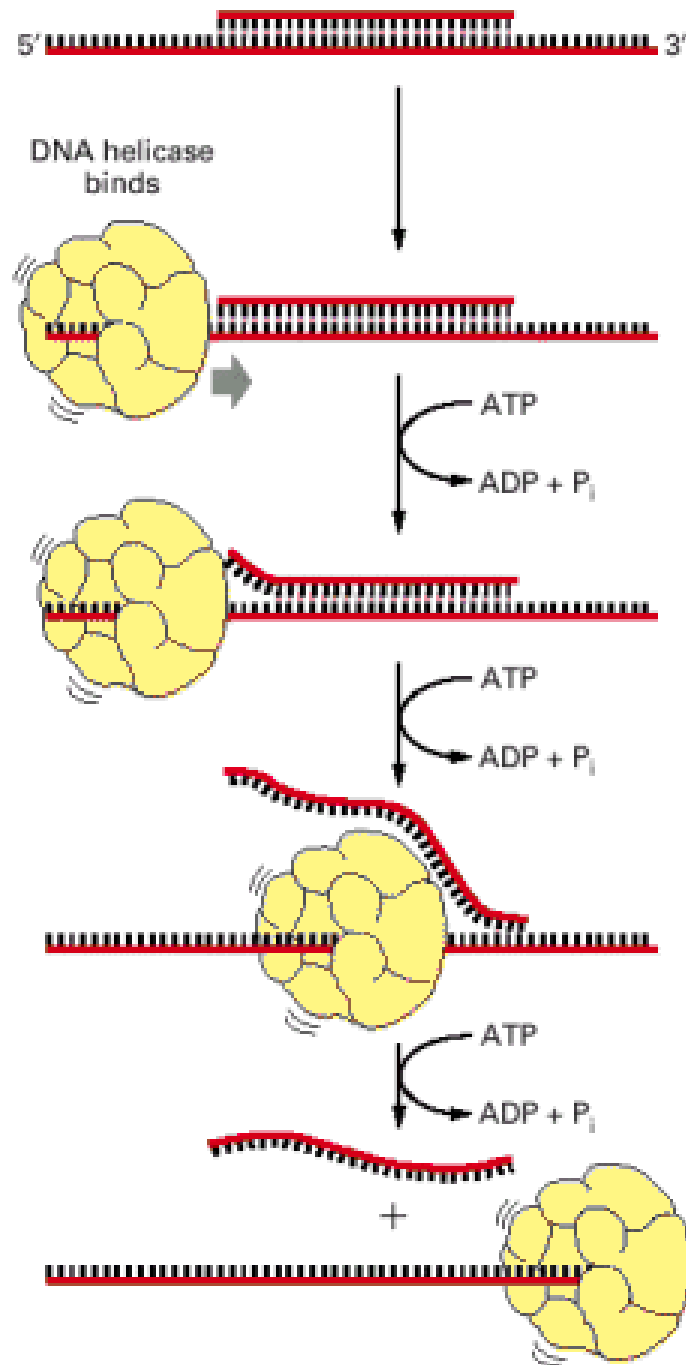


ΖΕΥΓΗ Α-Τ ΑΠΟΔΙΑΤΑΣΣΟΝΤΑΙ ΠΙΟ ΕΥΚΟΛΑ

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TNKWgcFPHqw>

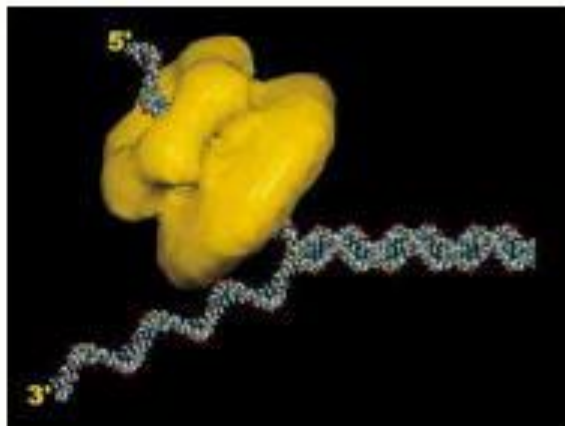
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qqe4thU-os8>

ΕΛΙΚΑΣΗ

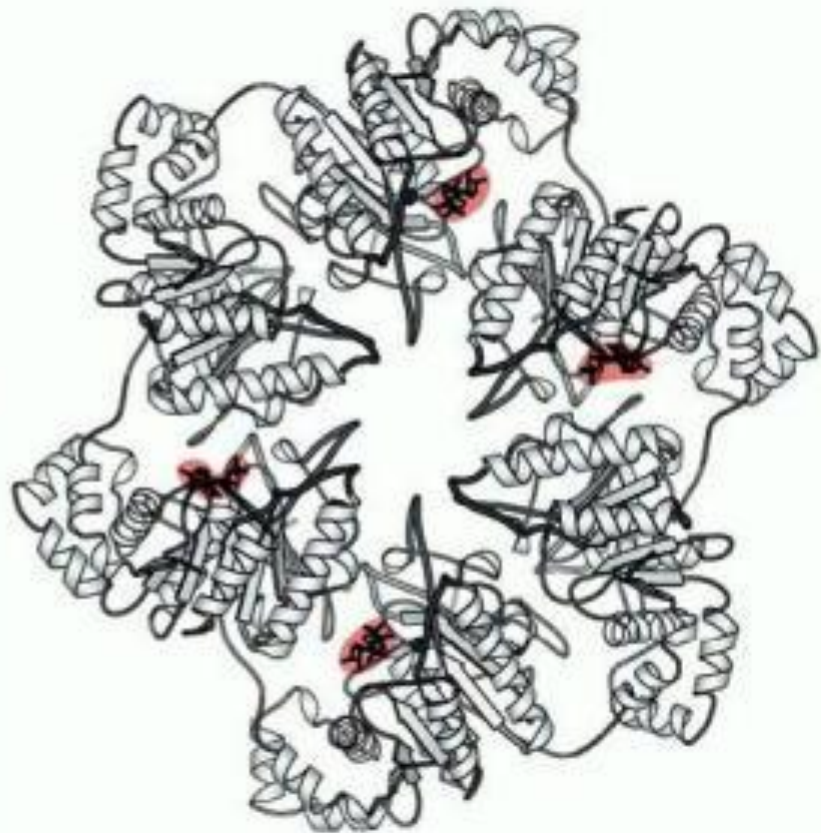




(A)

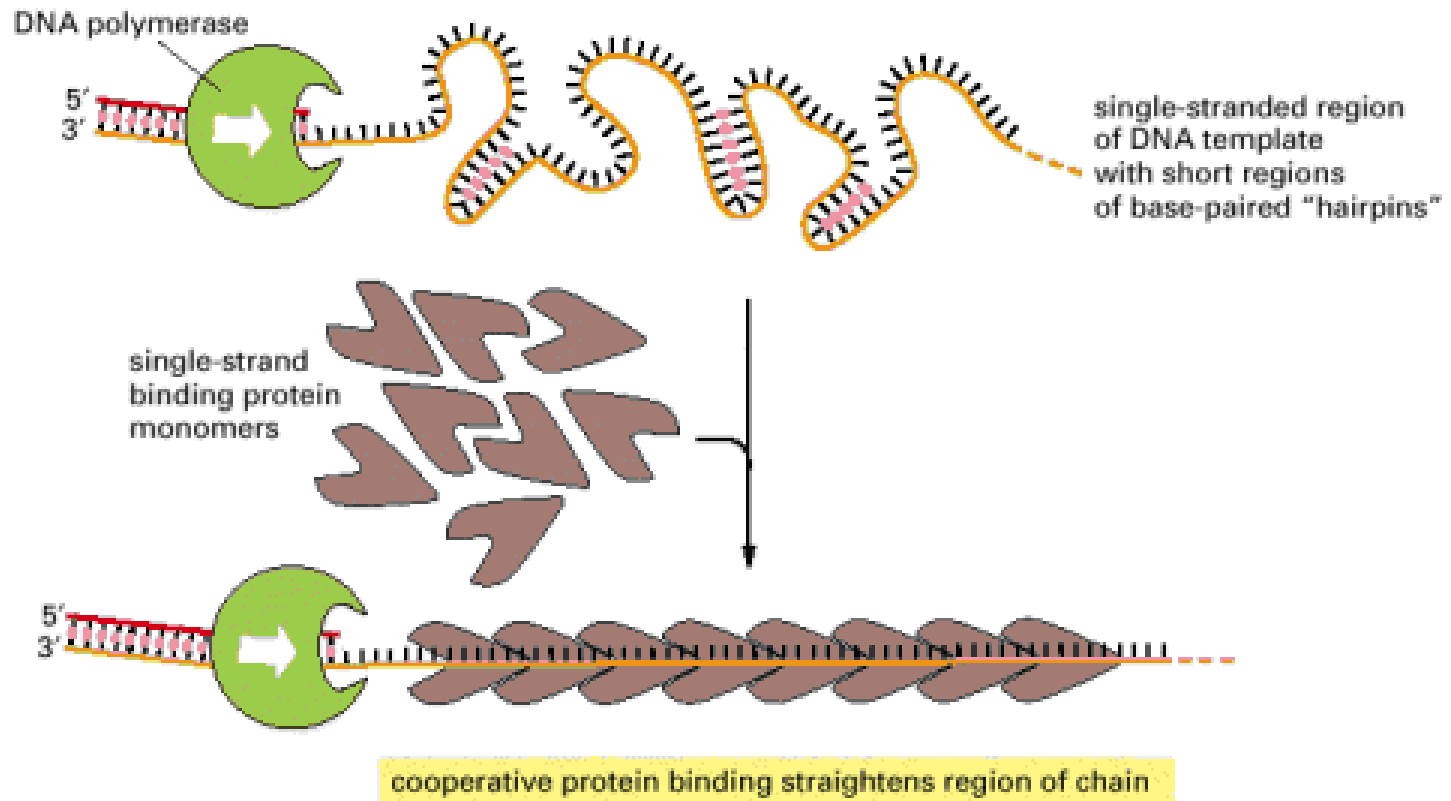


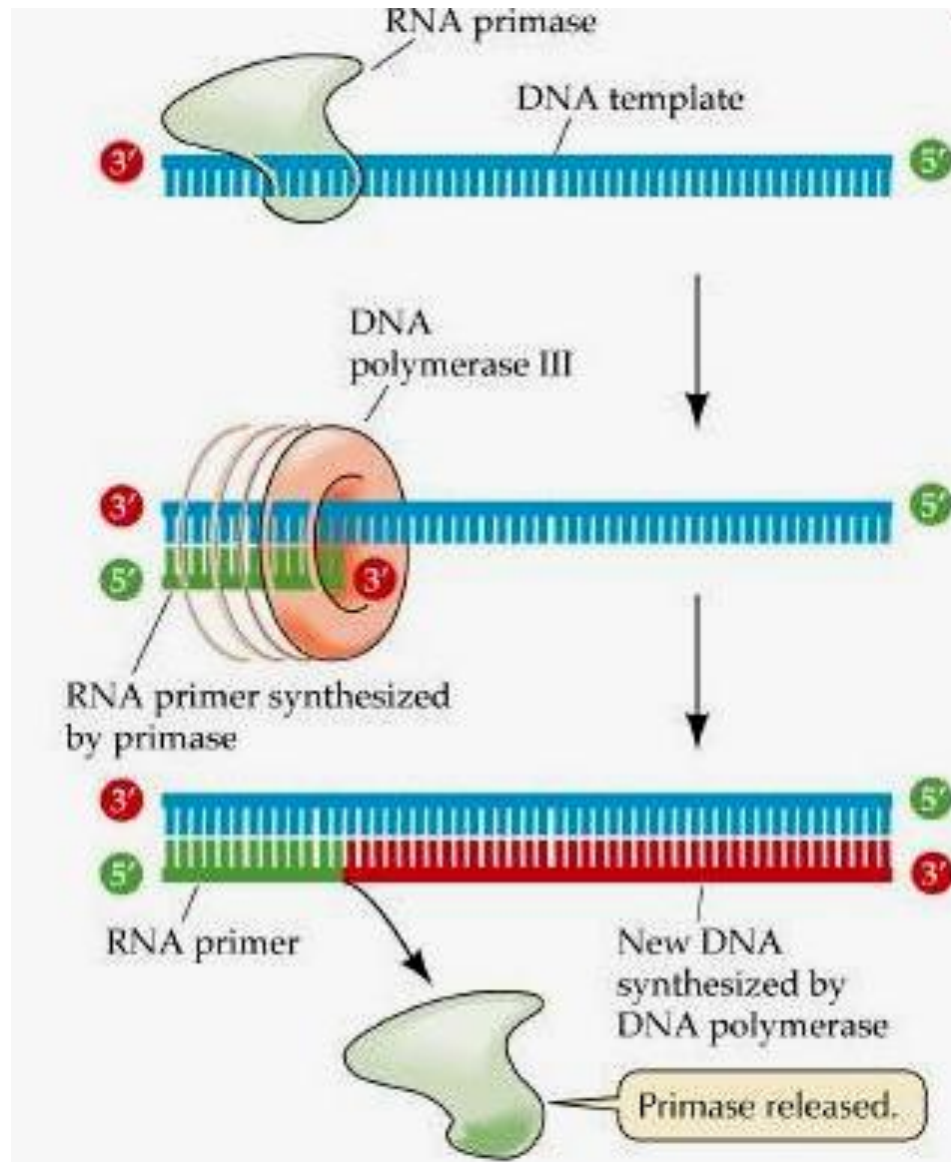
(B)



(C)

ΠΡΩΤΕΪΝΕΣ ΠΟΥ ΔΕΣΜΕΥΟΝΤΑΙ ΣΕ ΜΟΝΟΚΛΩΝΟ DNA, SSB PROTEINS

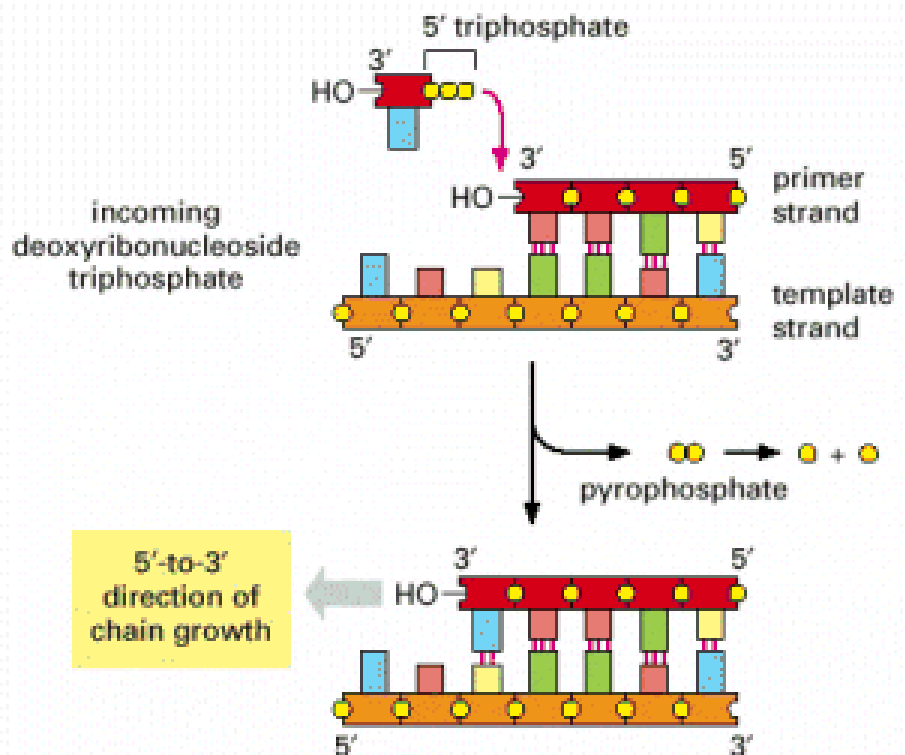




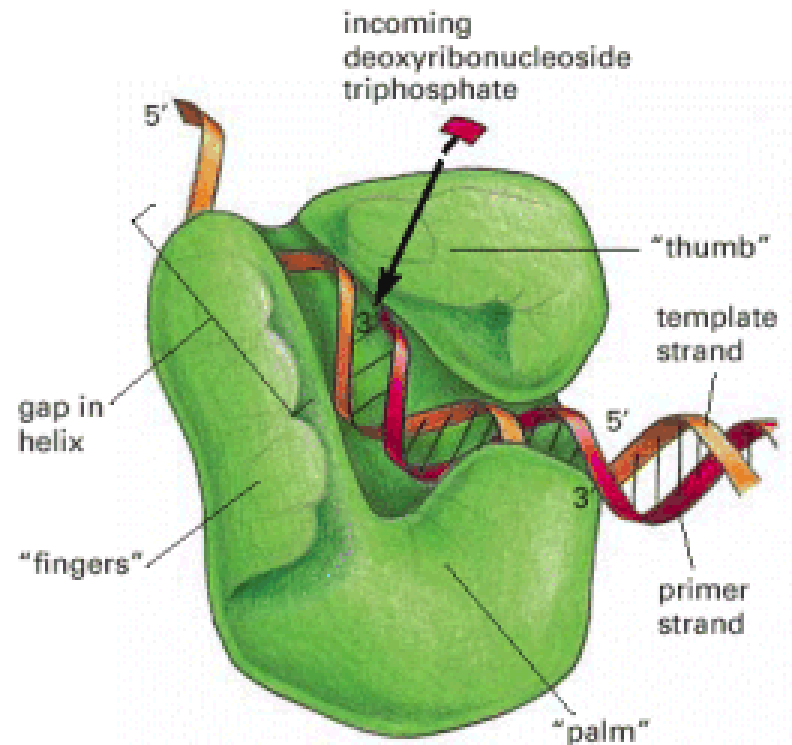
ΠΡΙΜΟΣΩΜΑ=
ΕΝΑΡΚΤΗΡΙΑ
ΑΛΛΗΛΟΥΧΙΑ RNA
ΠΡΙΜΑΣΗ

DNA ΠΟΛΥΜΕΡΑΣΗ

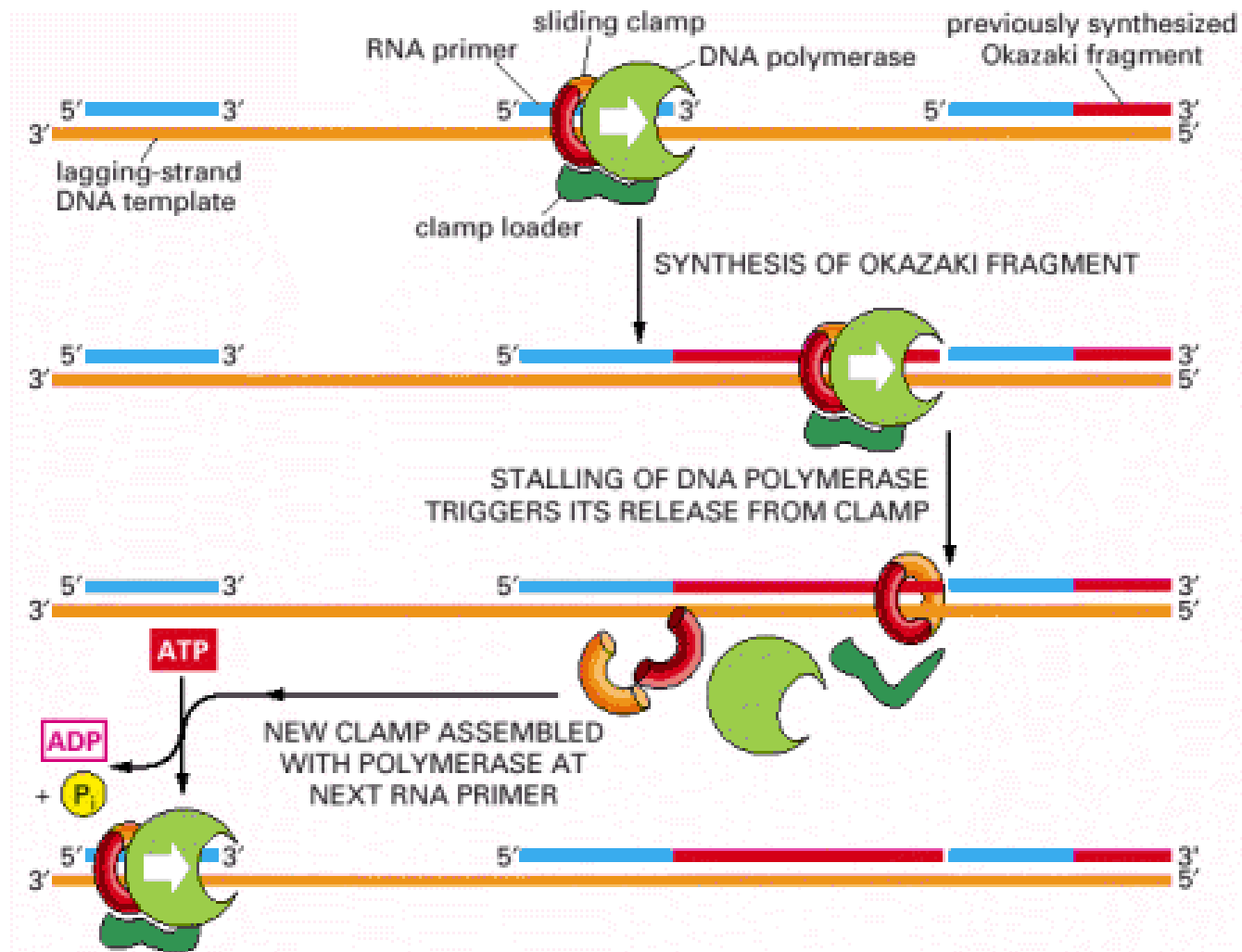
DNA pol III (I, II)



(A)

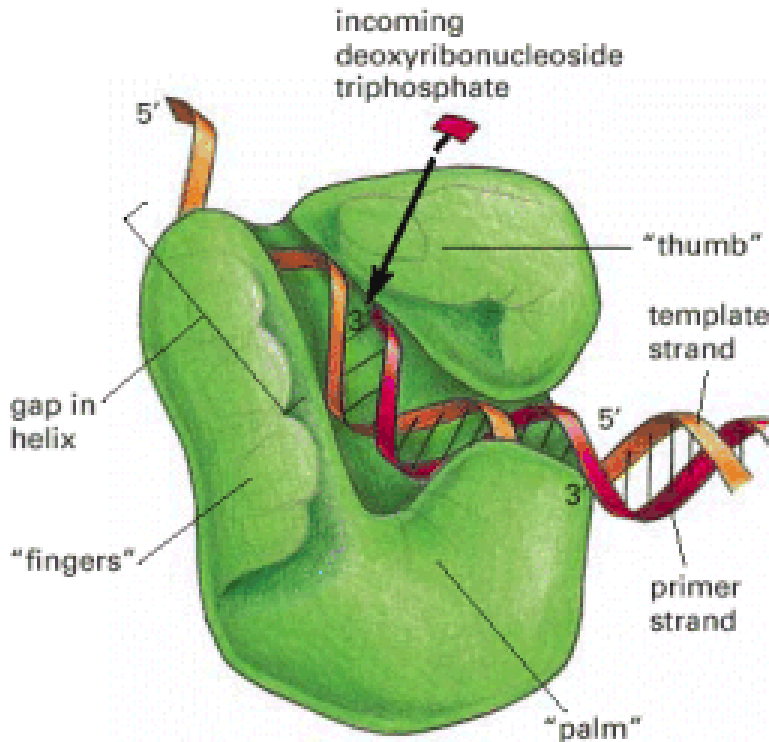


(B)



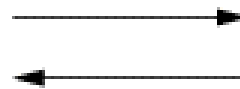
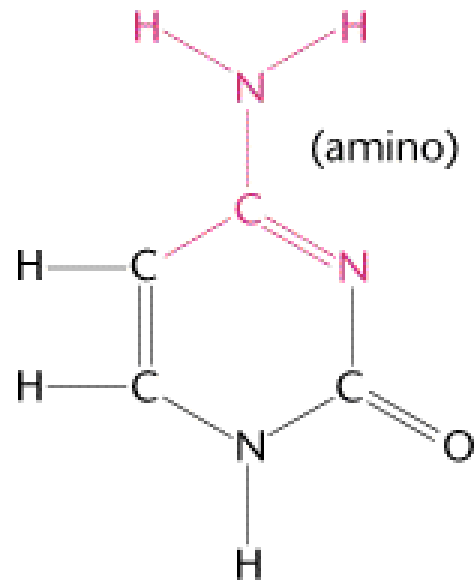
DNA ΠΟΛΥΜΕΡΑΣΗ

DNA pol III

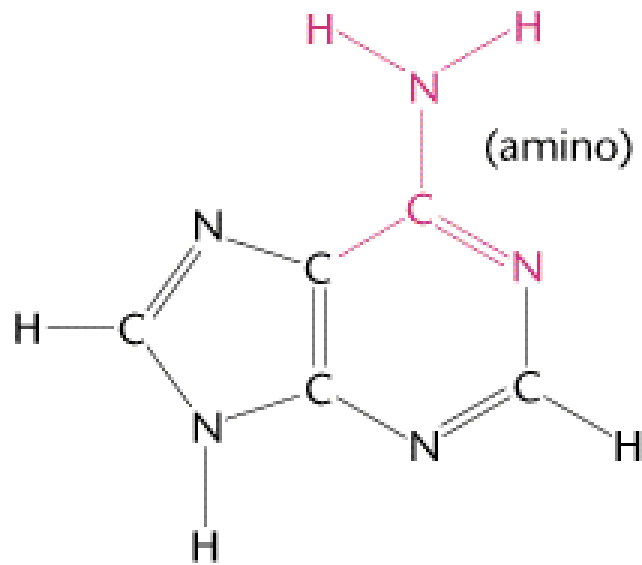
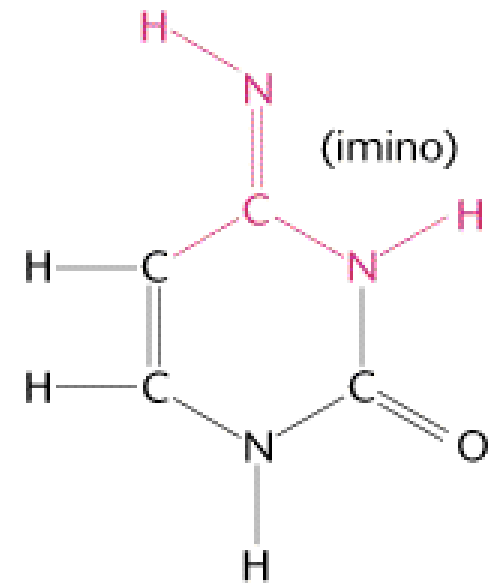


- ΠΟΛΥΜΕΡΙΣΜΟΣ DNA
- ΔΙΟΡΘΩΣΗ ΛΑΘΩΝ-ΕΞΩΝΟΥΚΛΕΑΣΗ πριν προστεθεί το επόμενο νουκλεοτίδιο

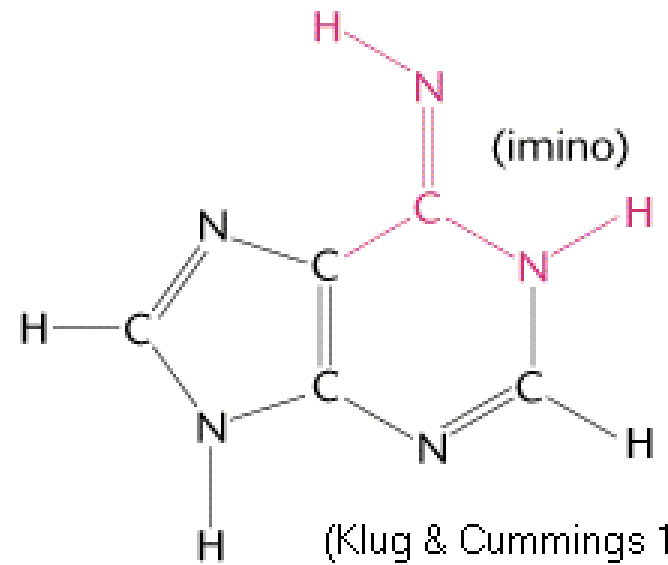
(B)



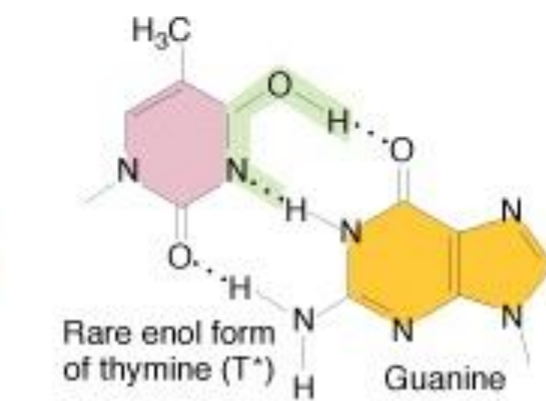
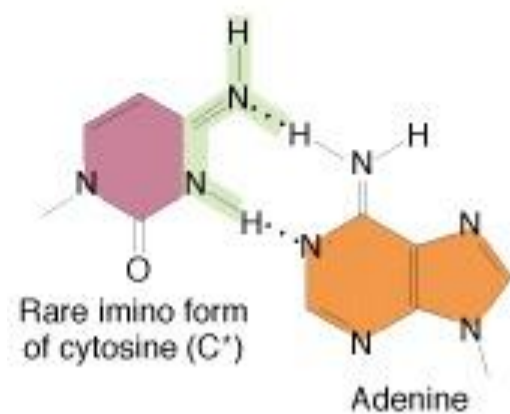
Cytosine



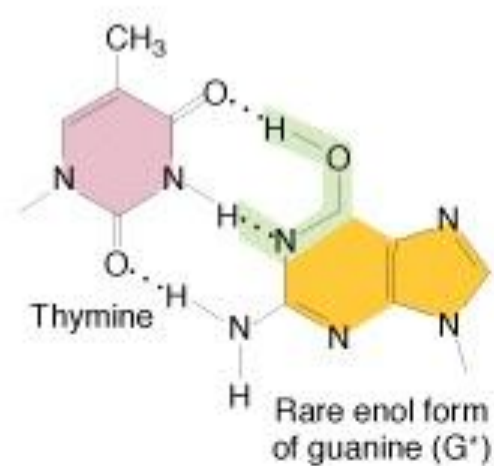
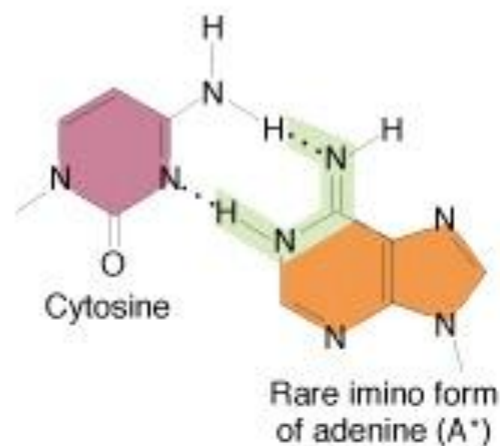
Adenine



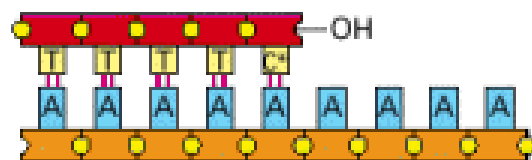
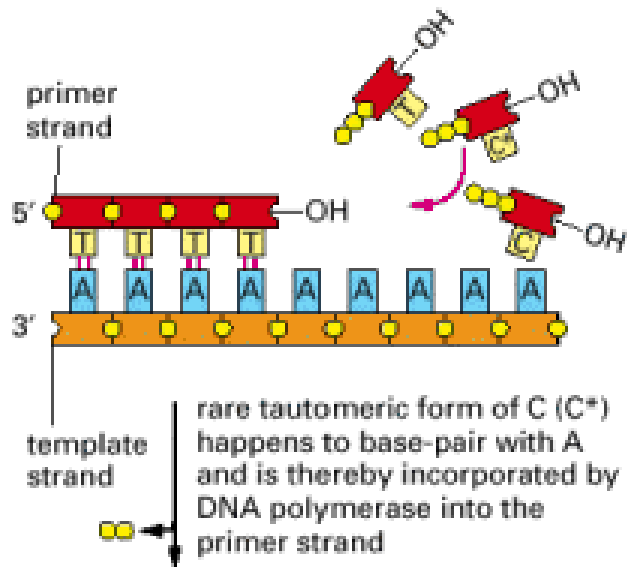
(Klug & Cummings 1997)



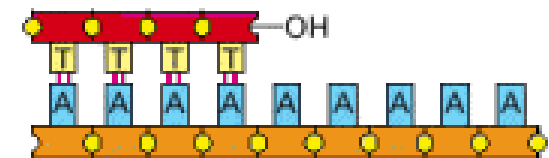
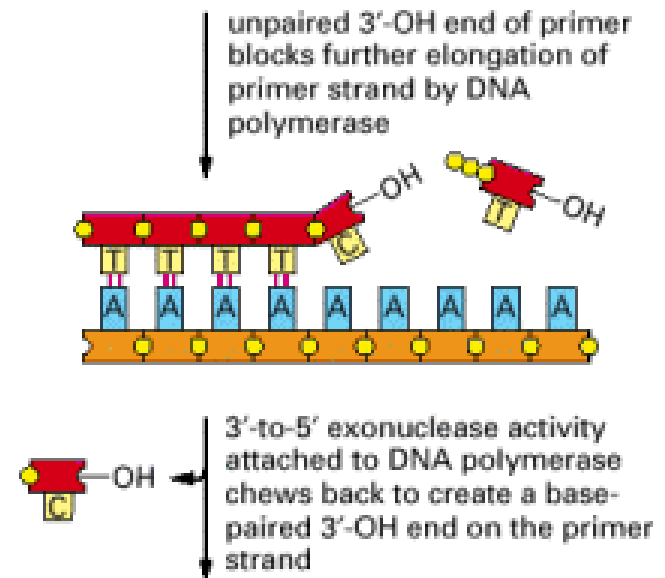
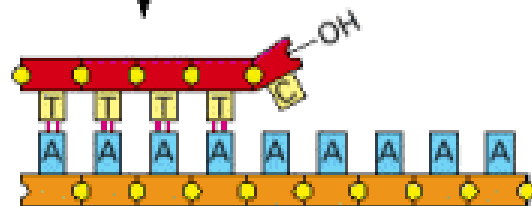
(a)



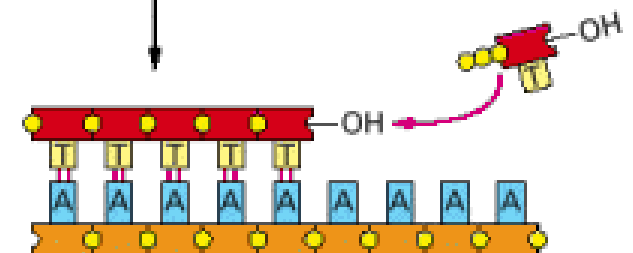
(b)

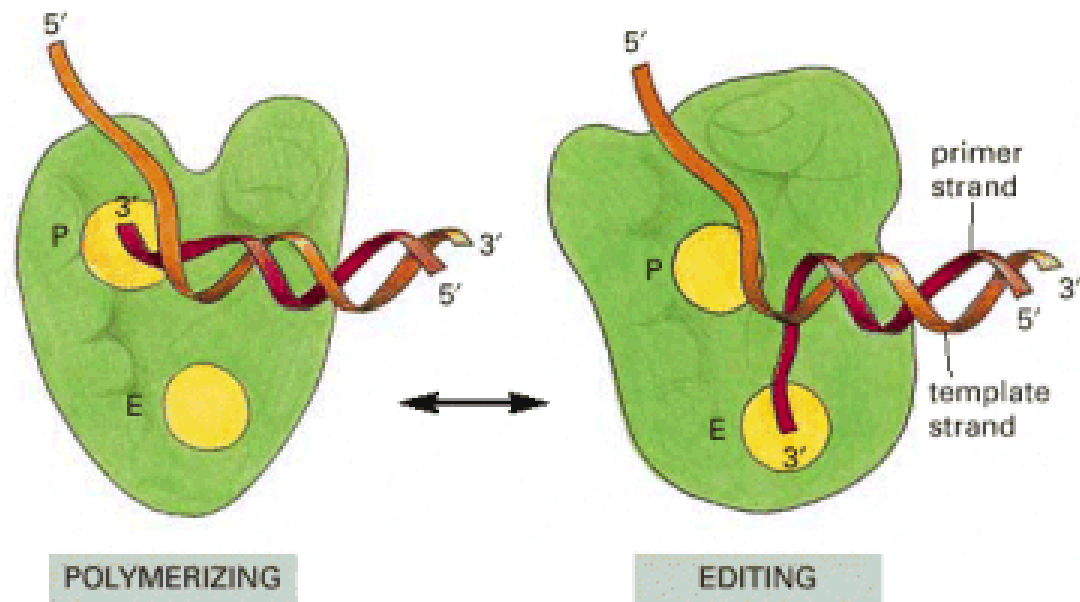


rapid tautomeric shift of C^* to normal cytosine (C) destroys its base-pairing with A

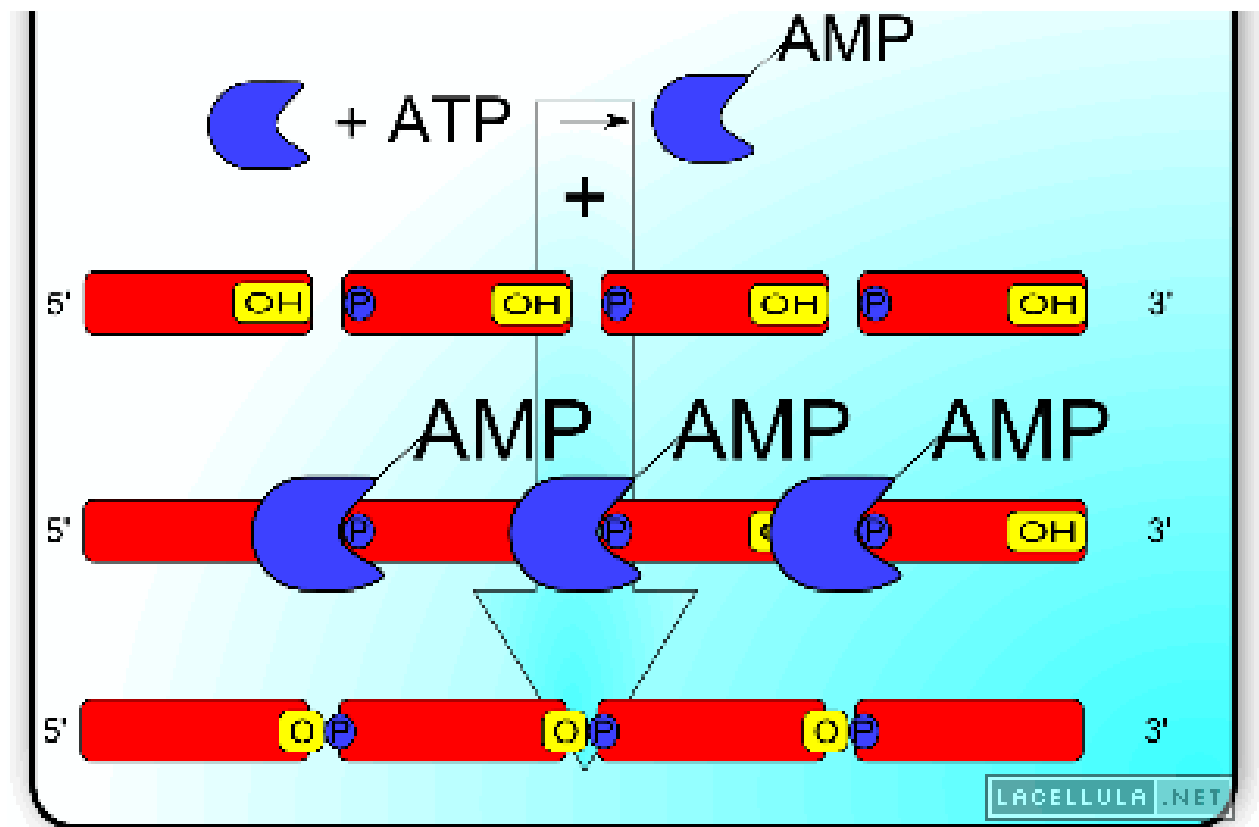


DNA polymerase continues the process of adding nucleotides to the base-paired 3'-OH end of the primer strand

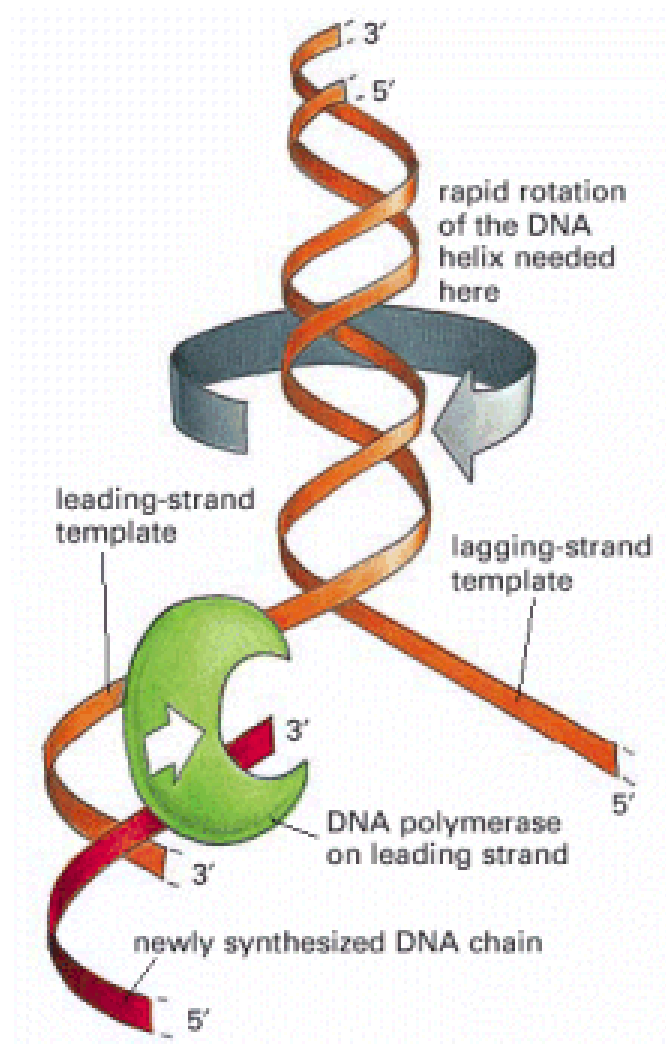




ΛΙΓΑΣΕΣ



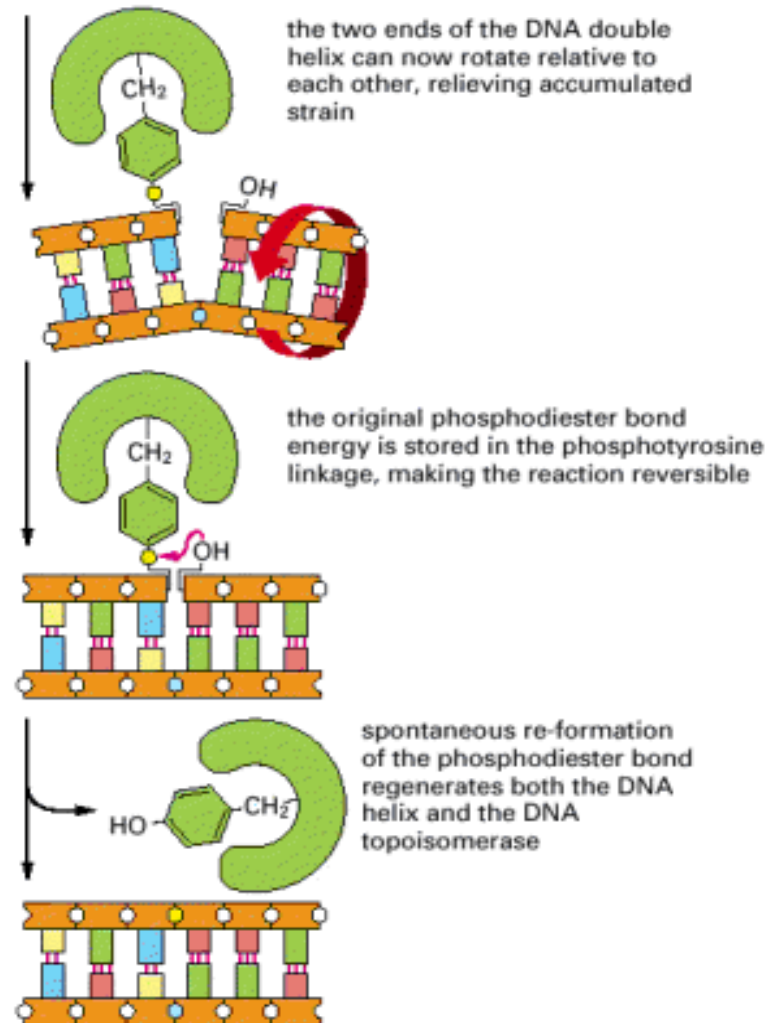
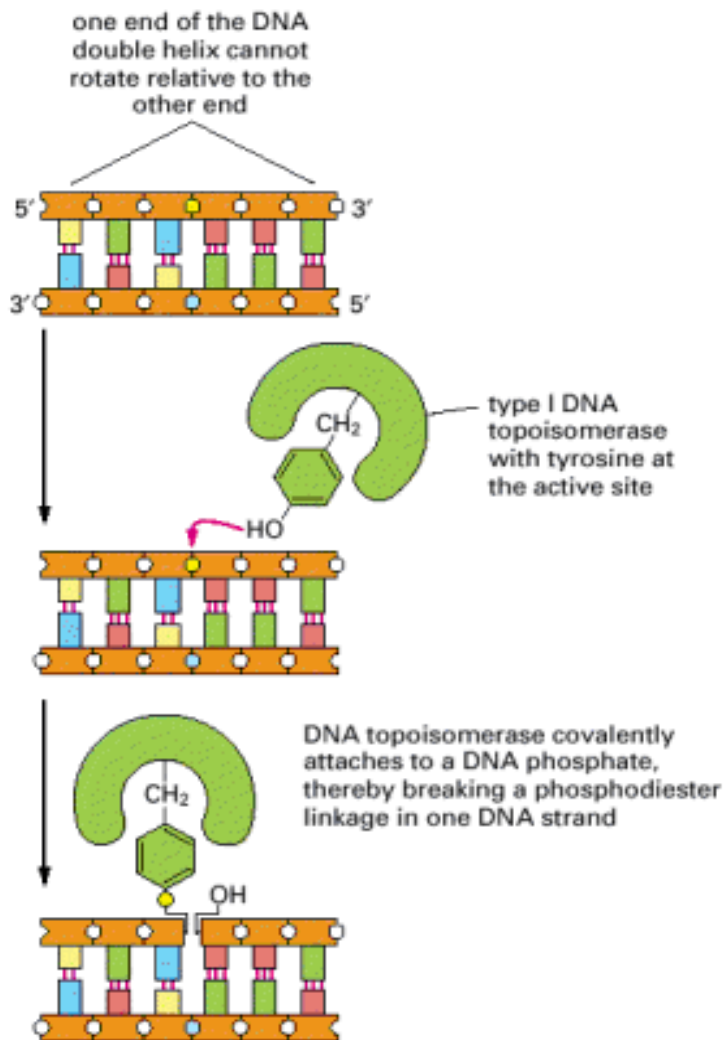
ΤΟΠΟΪΣΟΜΕΡΑΣΕΣ



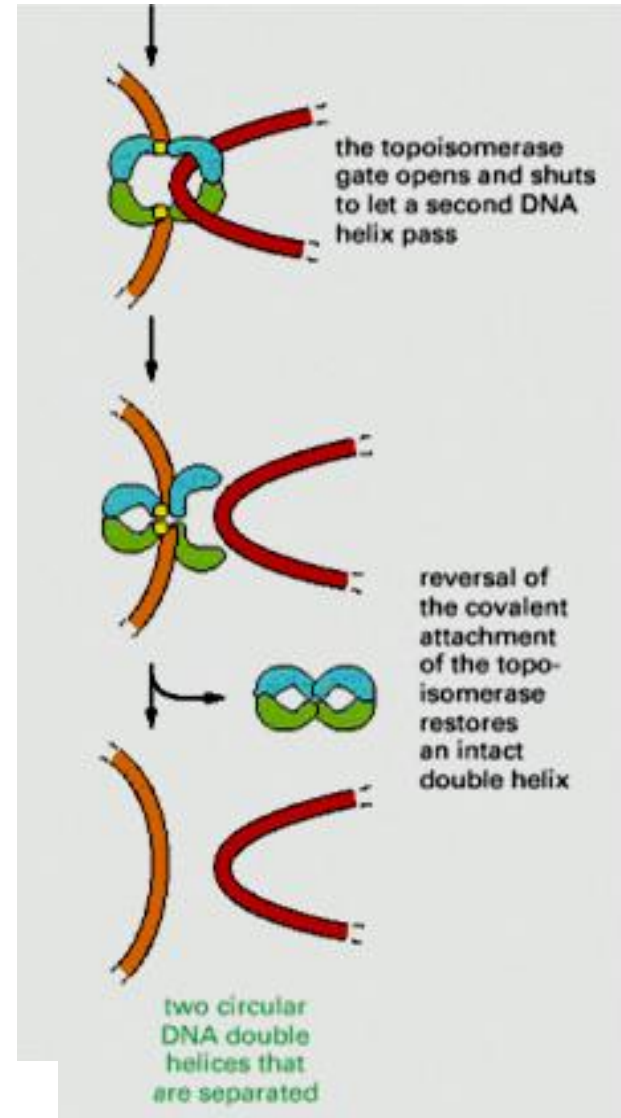
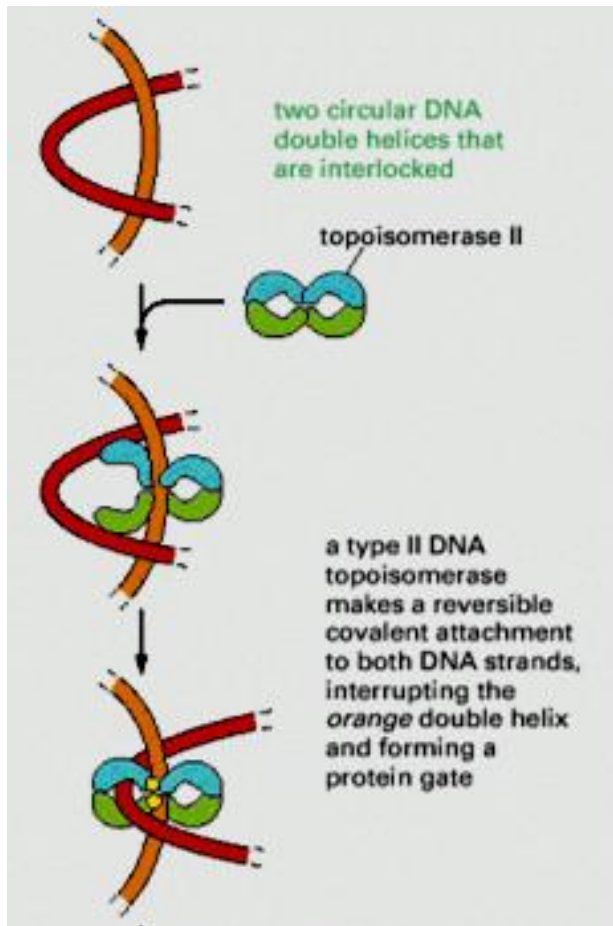
ΤΟΠΟΪΣΟΜΕΡΑΣΕΣ

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EYGrElVyHnU>

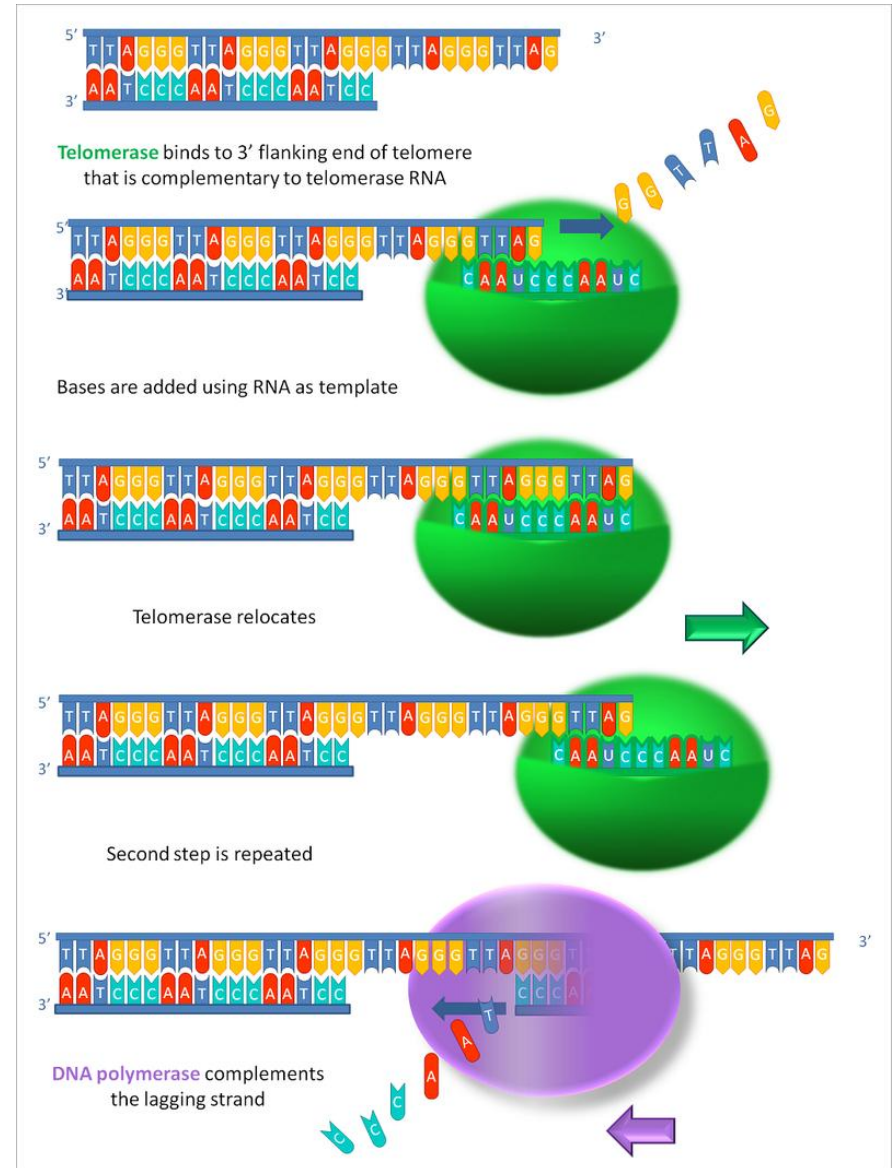
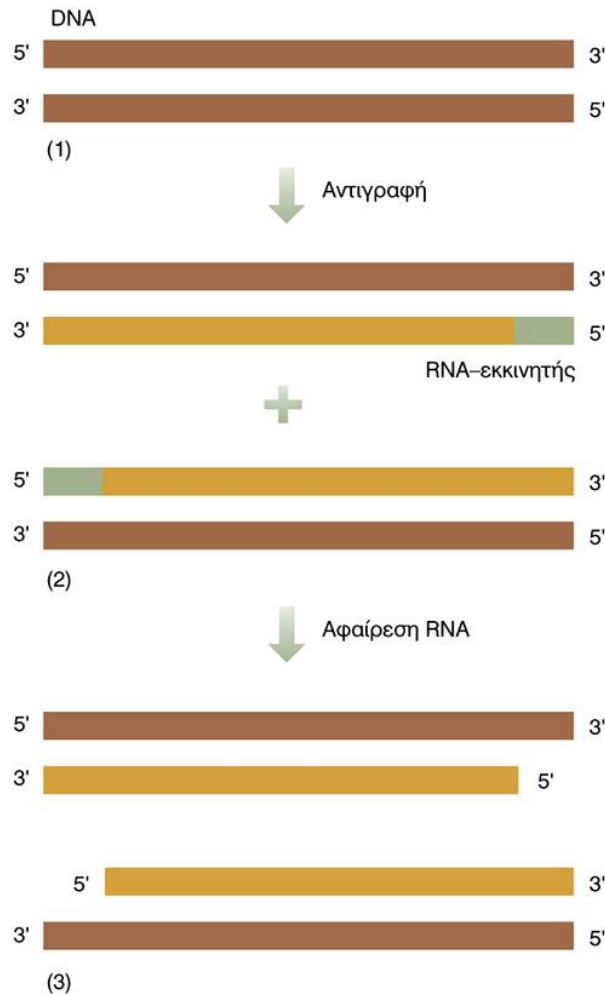
ΤΟΠΟΪΣΟΜΕΡΑΣΗ Ι



ΤΟΠΟΪΣΟΜΕΡΑΣΗ II



ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΤΕΛΟΜΕΡΩΝ - ΤΕΛΟΜΕΡΑΣΗ



ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΤΕΛΟΜΕΡΩΝ - ΤΕΛΟΜΕΡΑΣΗ

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2NS0jBPurWQ>

Γιατί λέμε ότι η αντιγραφή του DNA είναι ημισυντηρητική;
Δώστε πειραματικά δεδομένα υπέρ αυτής της άποψης.
Ποιες πρωτεΐνες συμμετέχουν στην αντιγραφή του DNA;
Ποια η λειτουργία τους;
Τι είναι ο συνεχής και τι ο ασυνεχής κλώνος DNA; Τι τα
θραύσματα Okazaki;
Γιατί λέμε ότι η κατεύθυνση της αντιγραφής είναι πάντα
5' → 3';