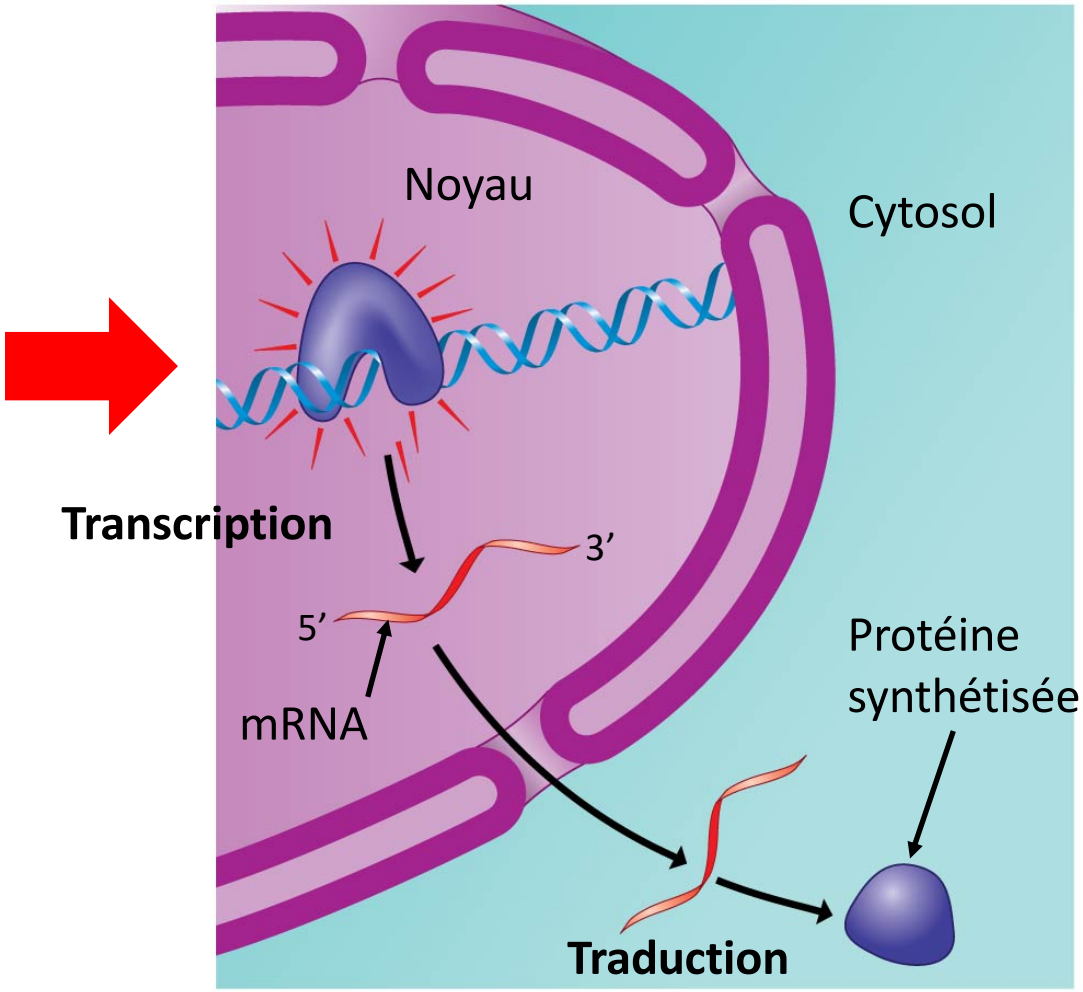
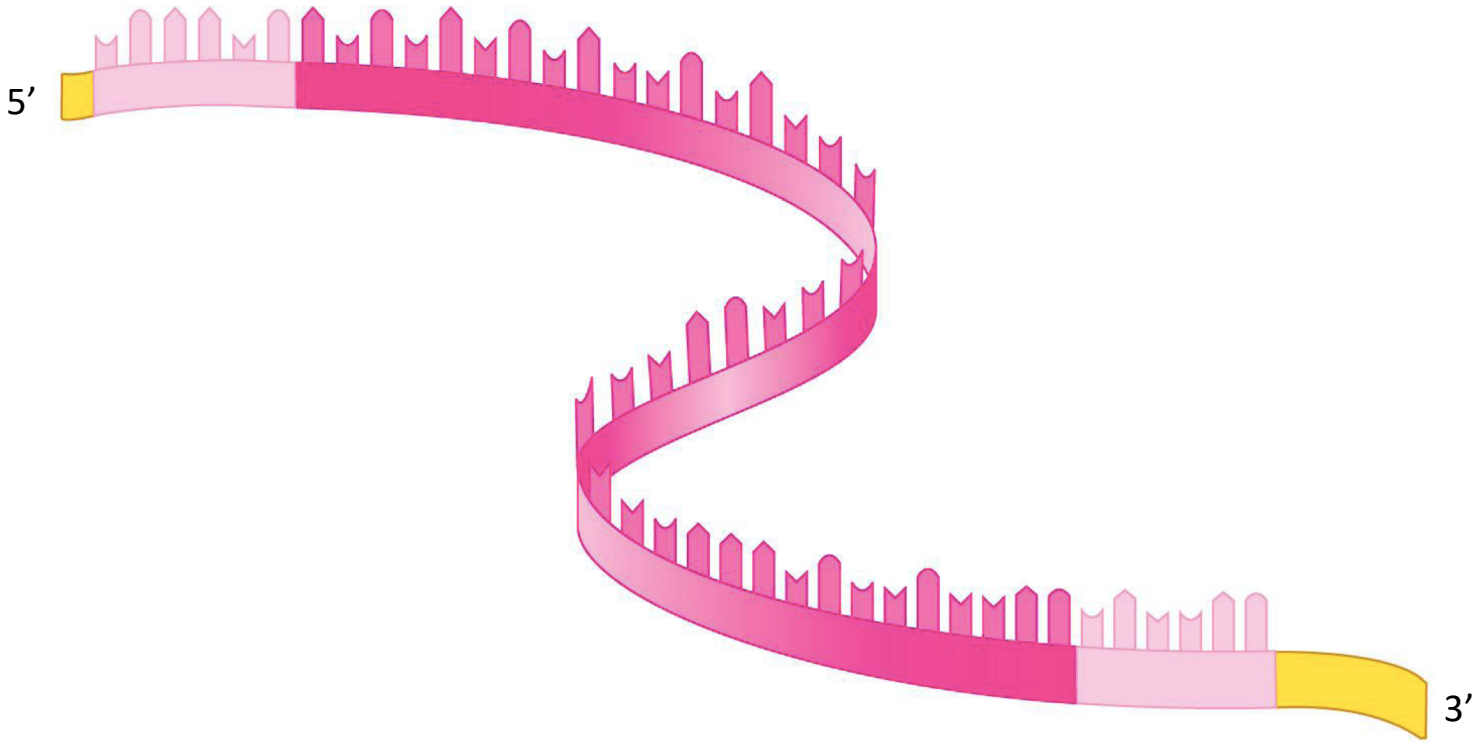
Expression de l'information génétique

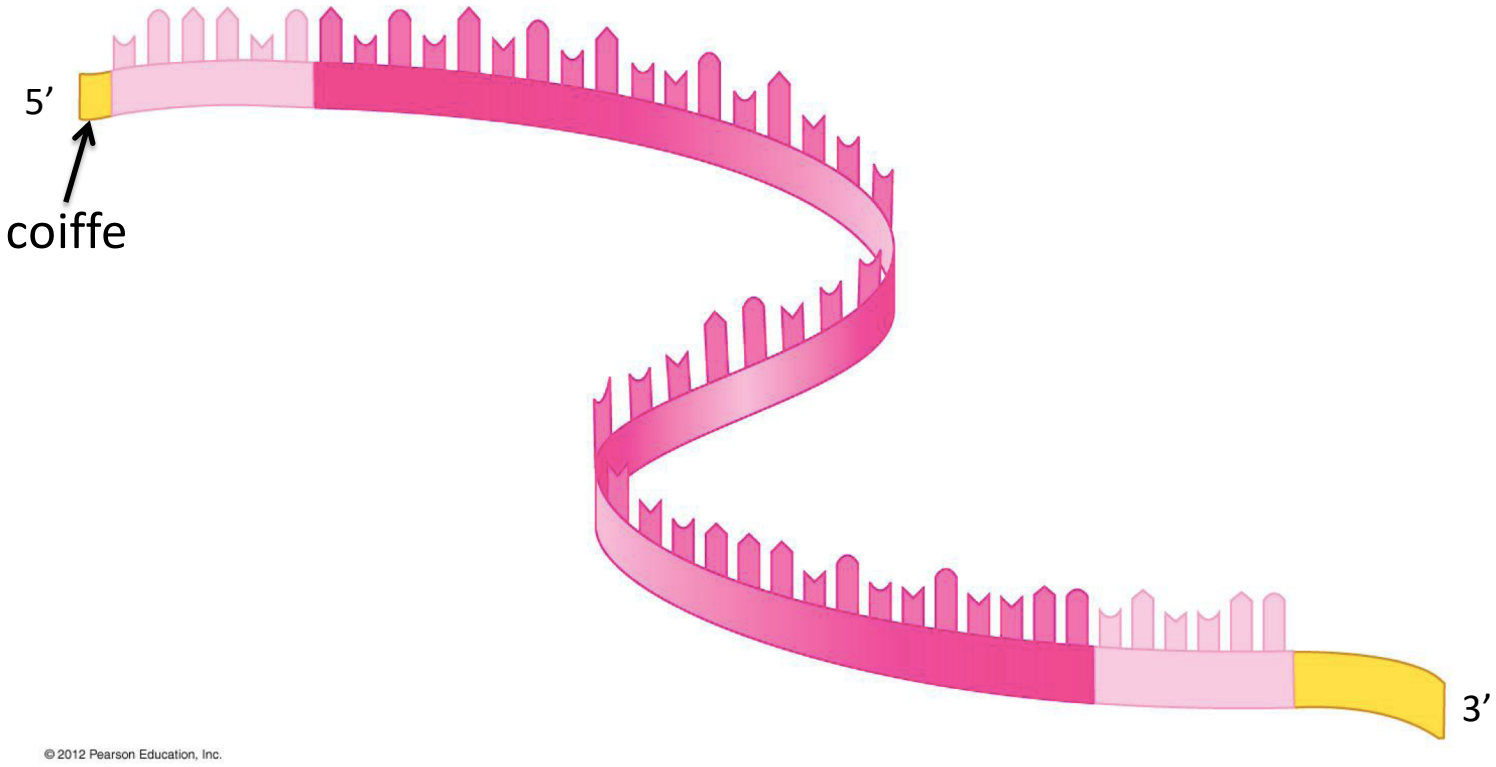
Transcription
Enzyme : RNApolymérase



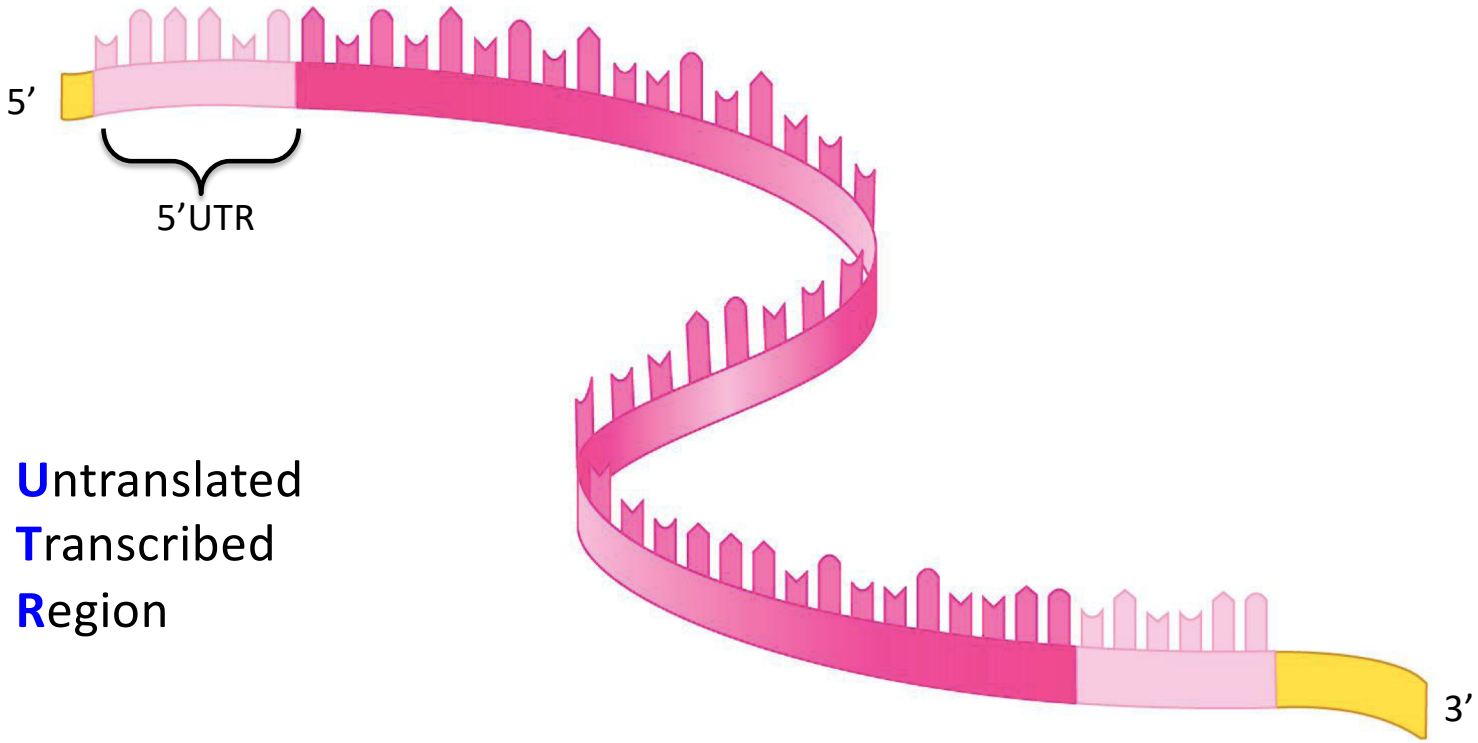
Anatomie d’un ARN messager



Un ARN messager

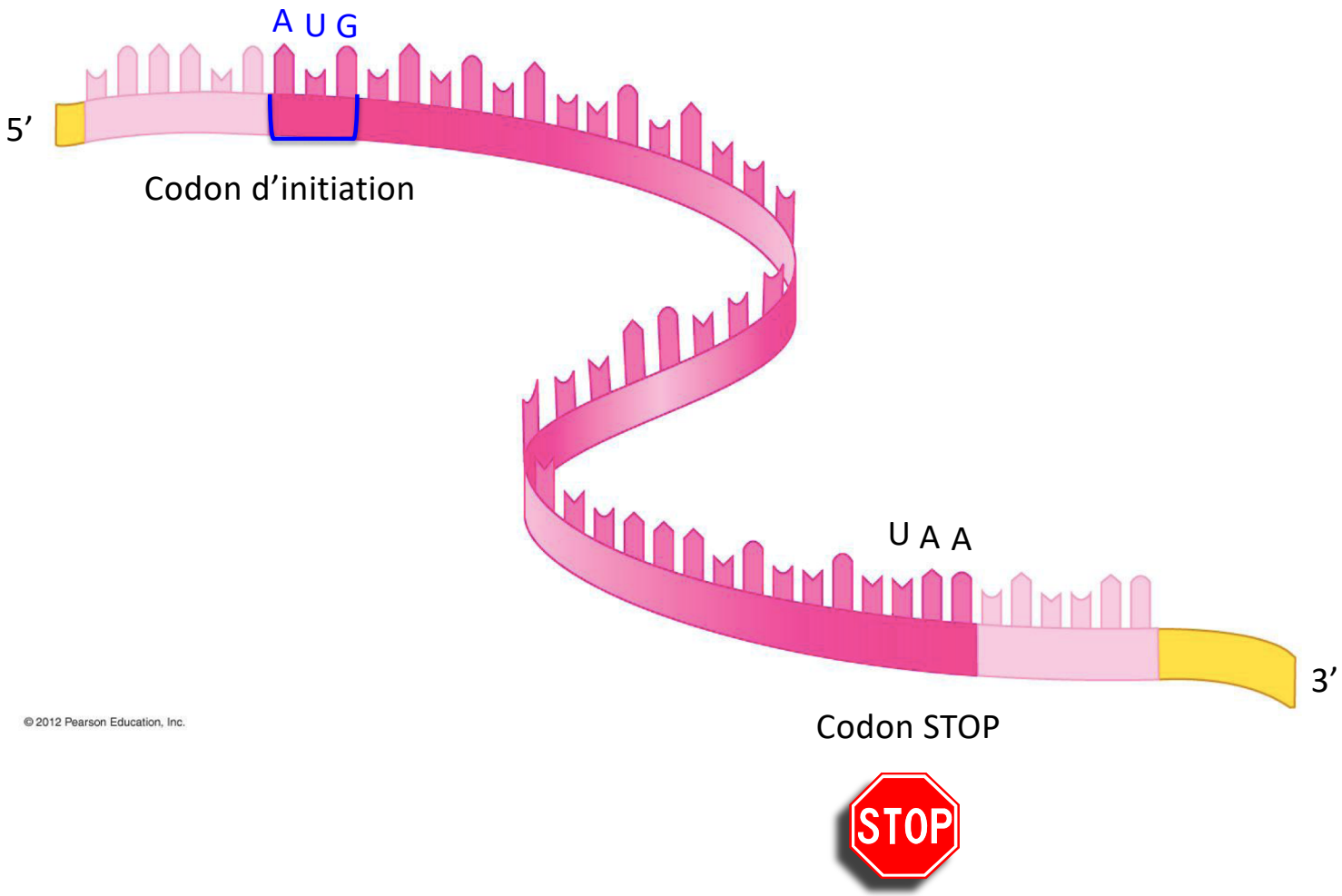


Un ARN messager

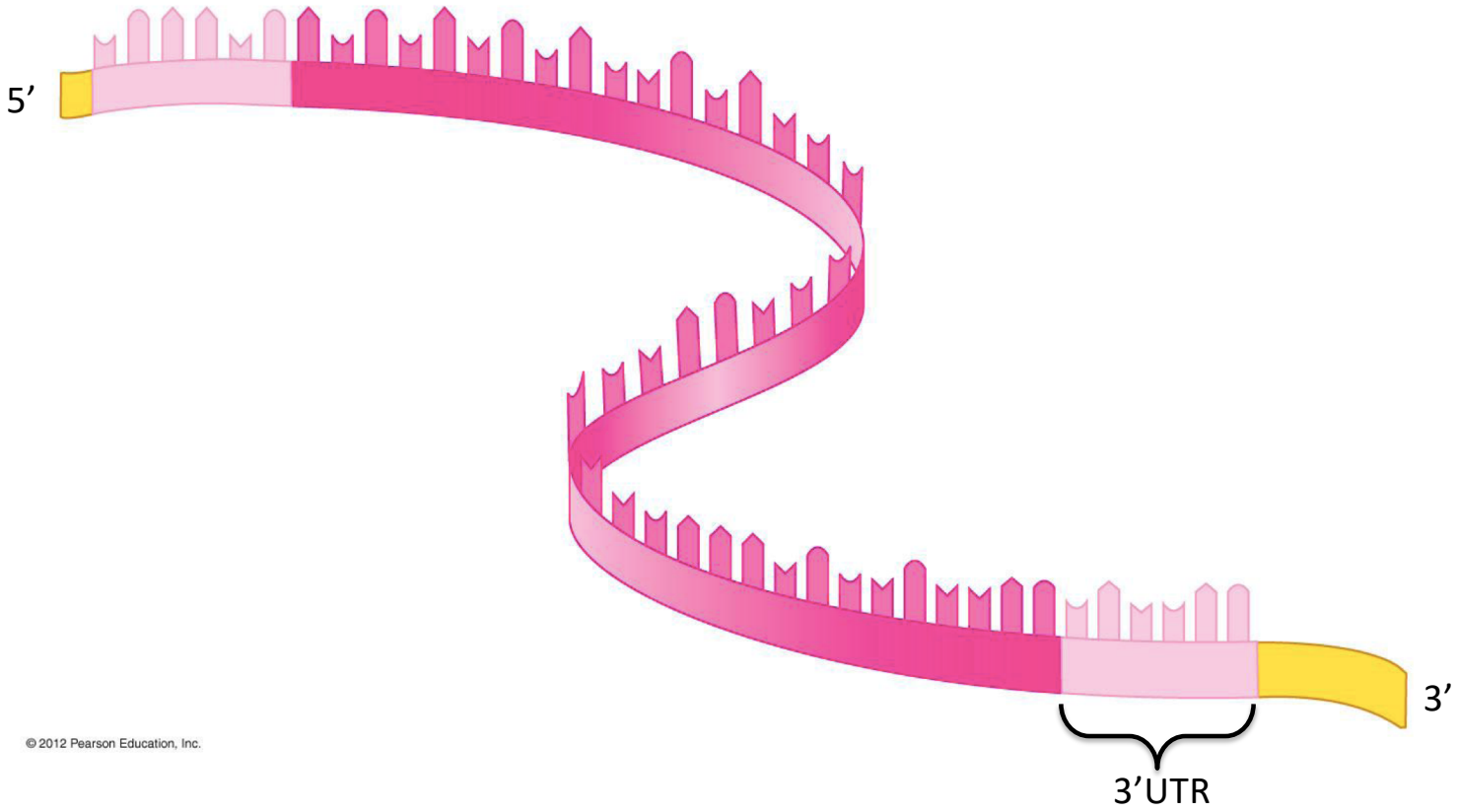


Untranslated
Transcribed
Region

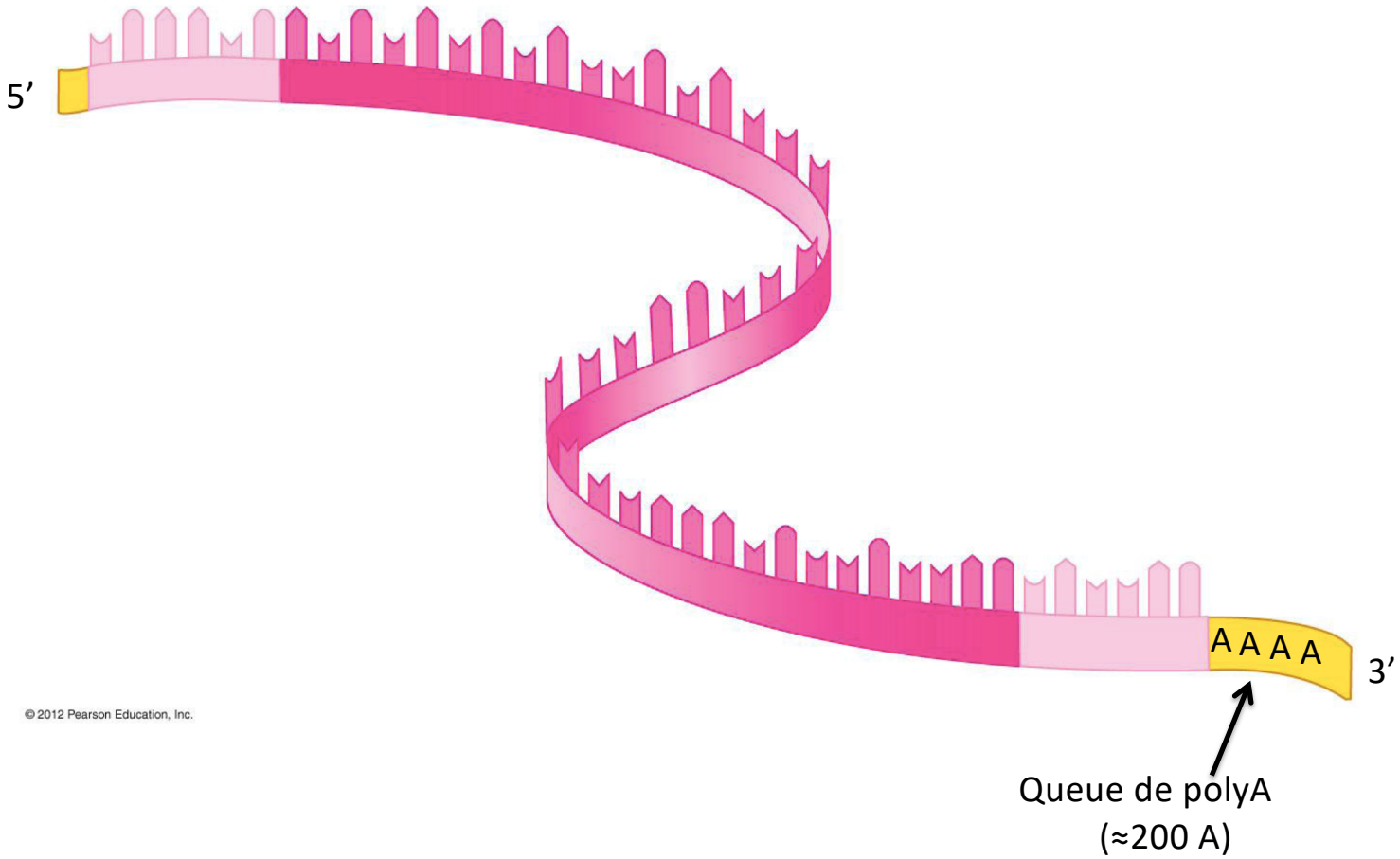
Un ARN messager



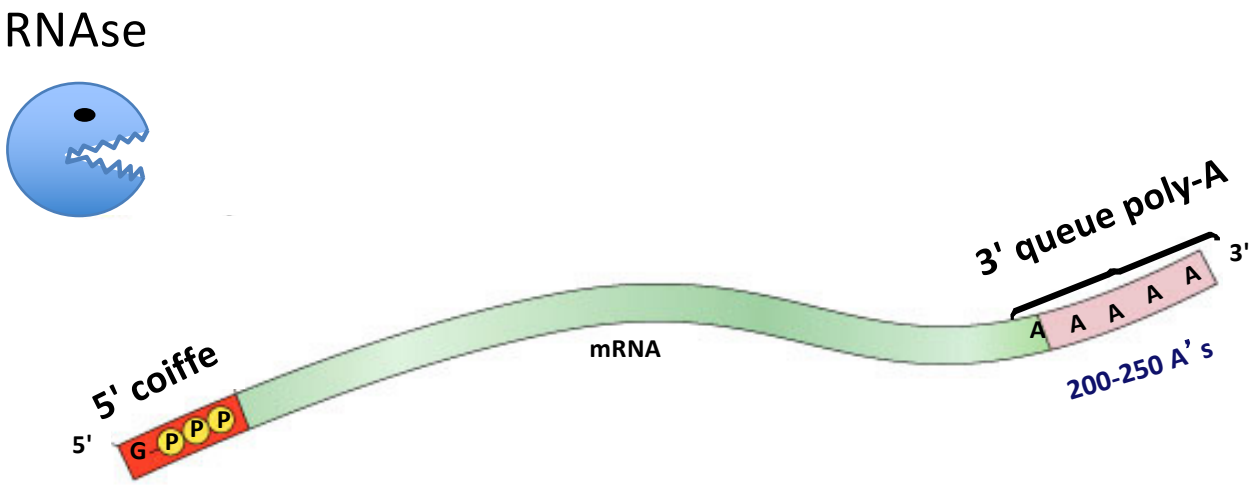
Un ARN messager



Un ARN messager



Un ARN messager d'Eucaryote.

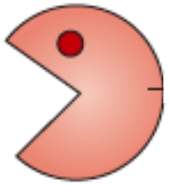


La coiffe ($^{7\text{-}m}$GpppNN) empêche les RNAses d'attaquer l'extrémité 5'.

PABP
PolyA Binding Protein
La présence de PABP empêche les RNAses d'attaquer l'extrémité 3'

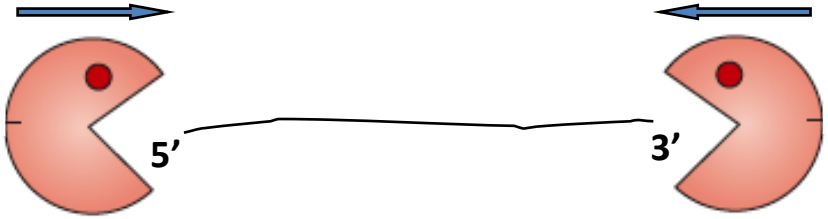
Ribonucléases

= **endo**nucléase



= **exo**nucléase

La modification des extrémités 5’ et 3’ protège les messagers.



5’ -3’ exonucléase

3’ -5’ exonucléase

Ribonucléase = enzyme qui coupe l’ARN

Les différents cadres de lectures possibles :

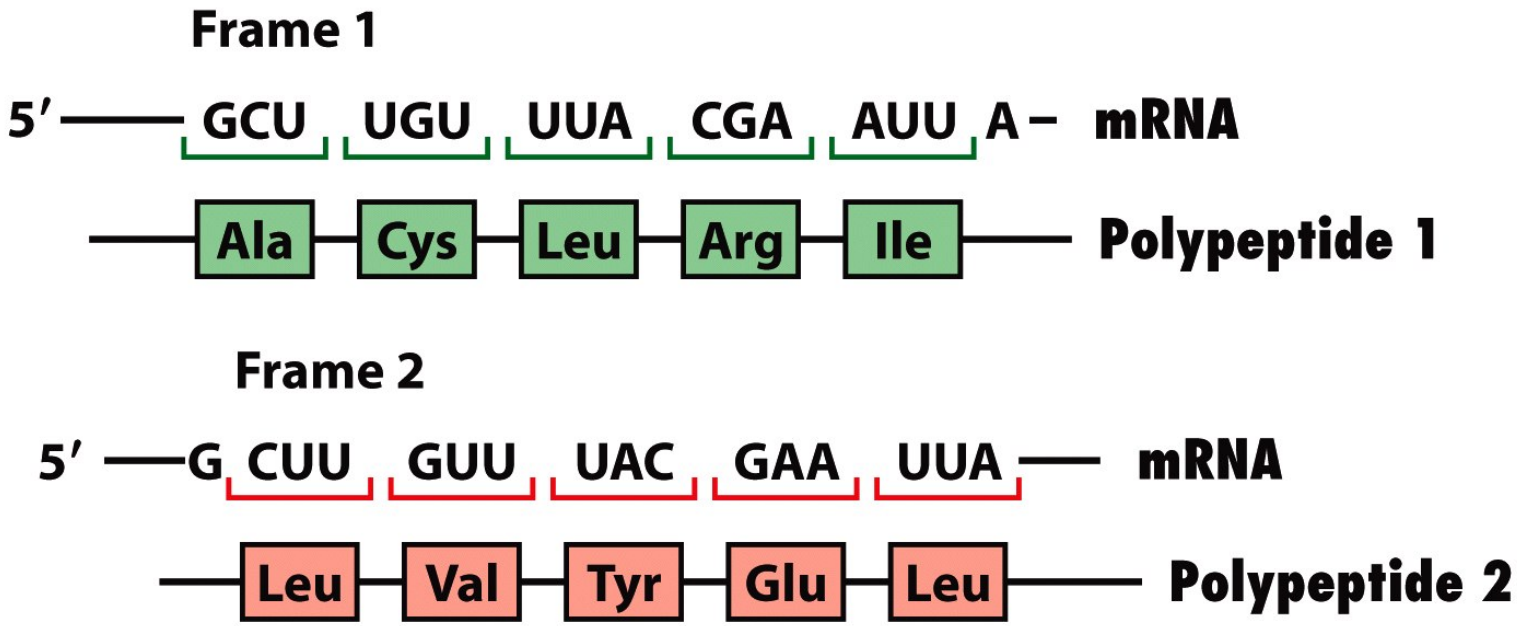
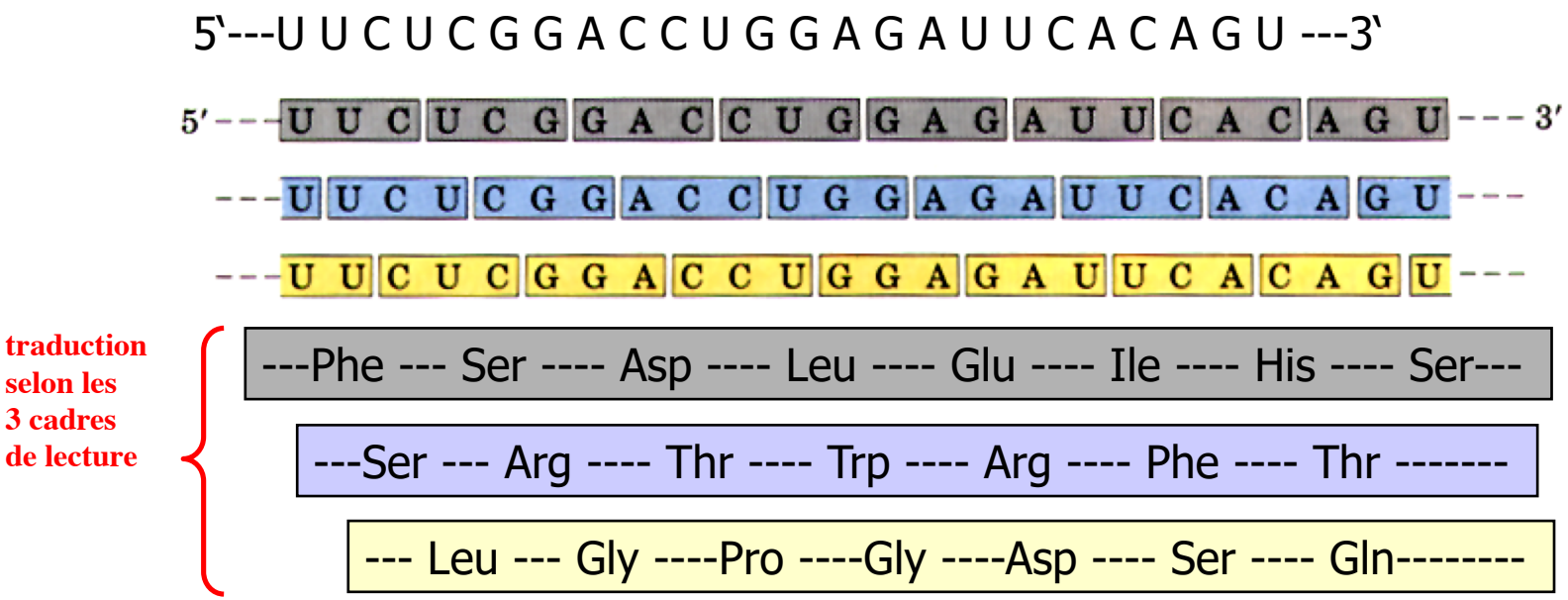
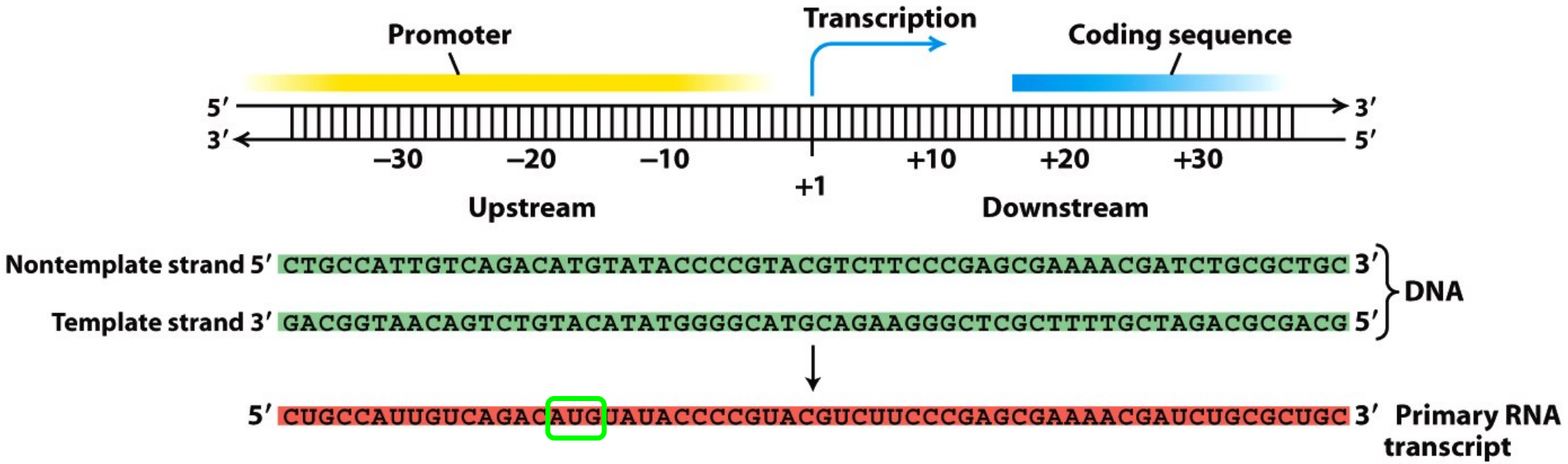


Figure 4-18
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition

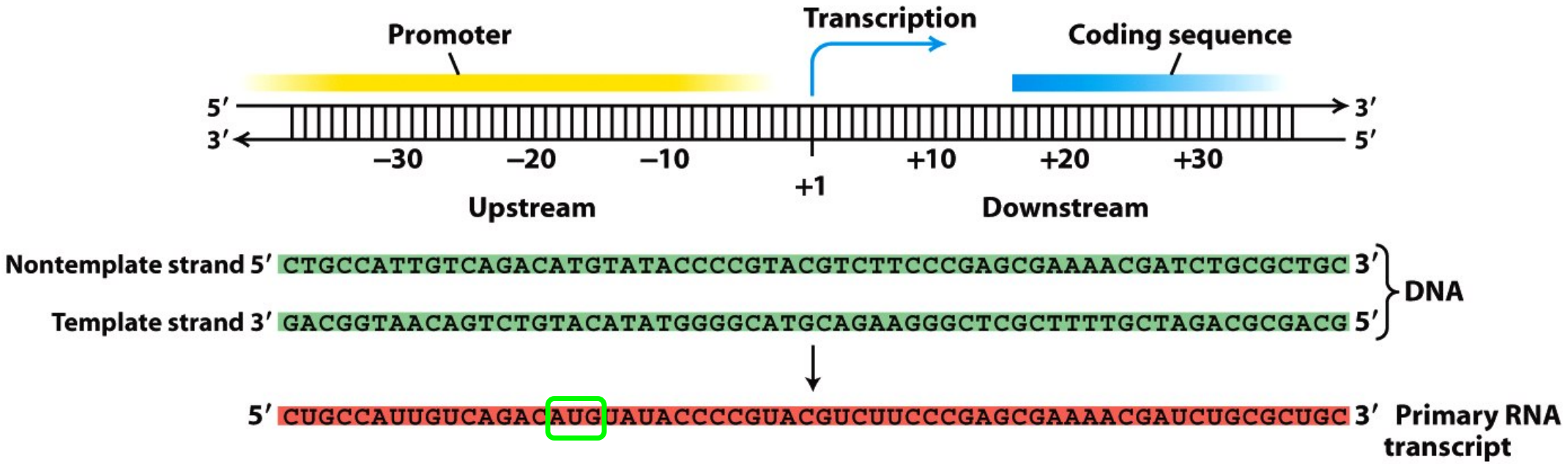
Les différents cadres de lectures possibles :



Comment le ribosome détermine le bon cadre de lecture ?



1. Scanner depuis l’extrémité 5’ pour idientifier le premier AUG



2. Grouper les base en codons (3 par 3)

3. Identifier le premier codon STOP

When a tRNA arrives in the A site

Two possible decisions :