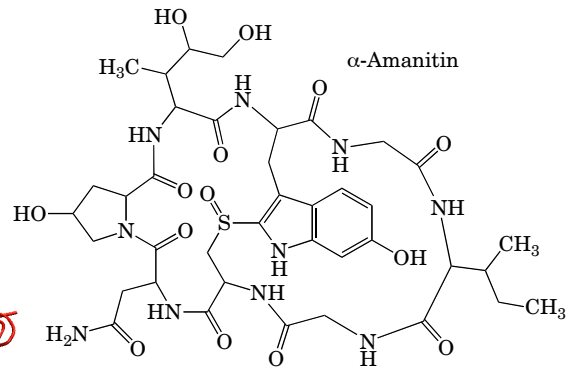
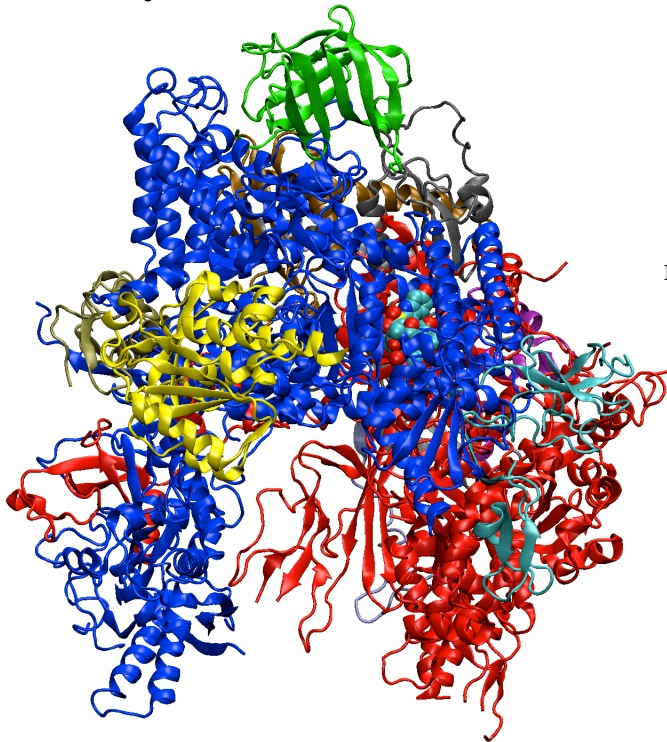
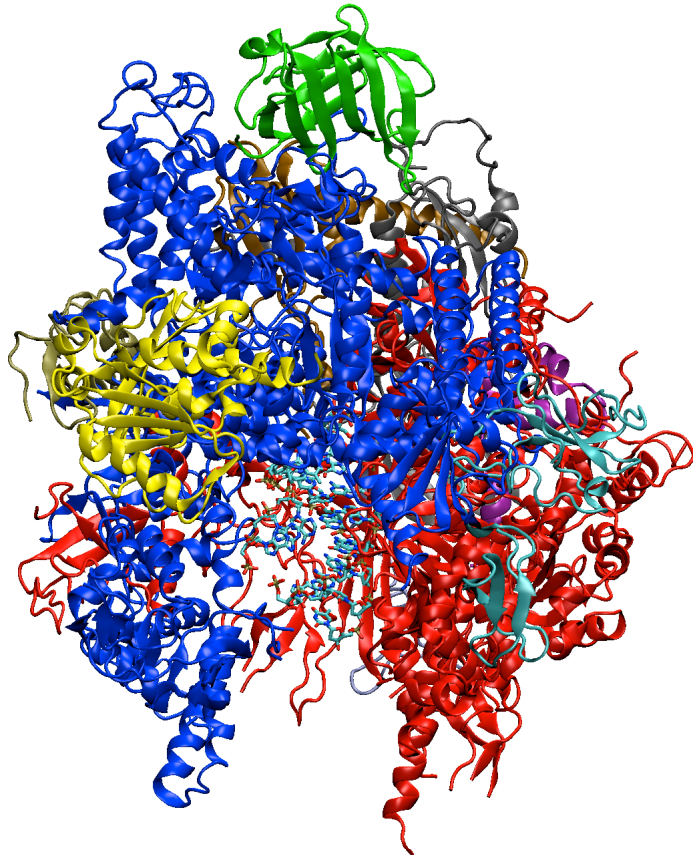


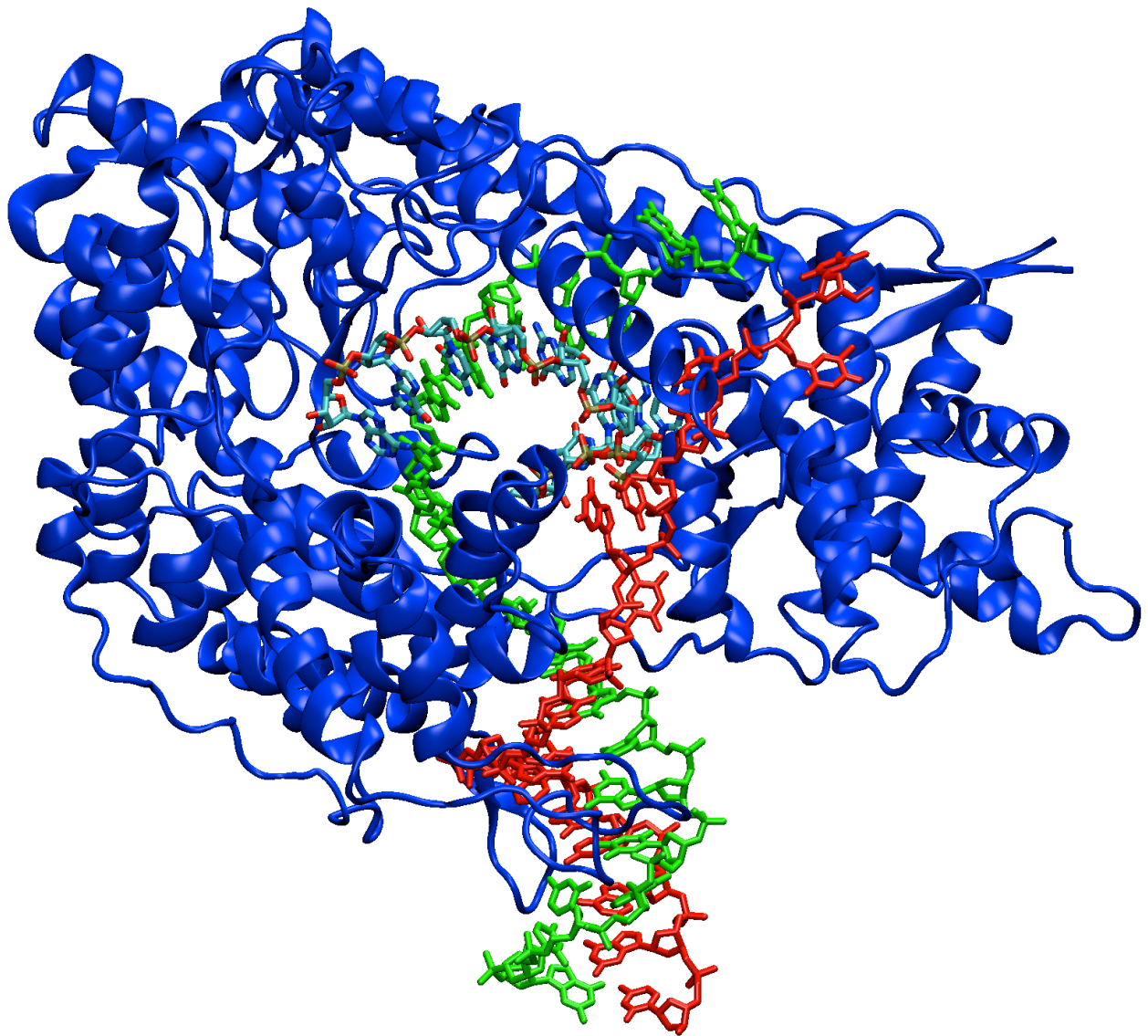
RNA Polymerase



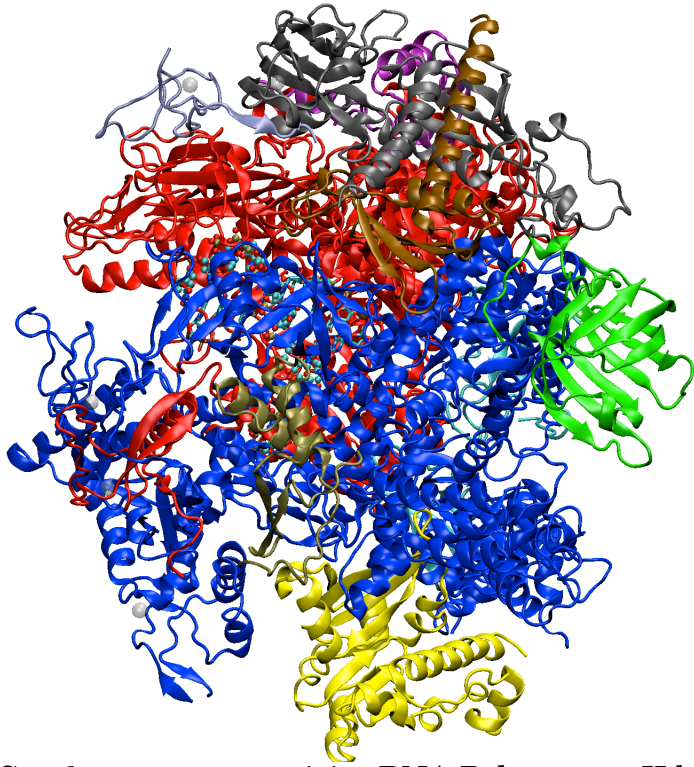
Saccharomyces cerevisiae RNA Polymerase II bound to α -amanitin (pdb ID 1K83)



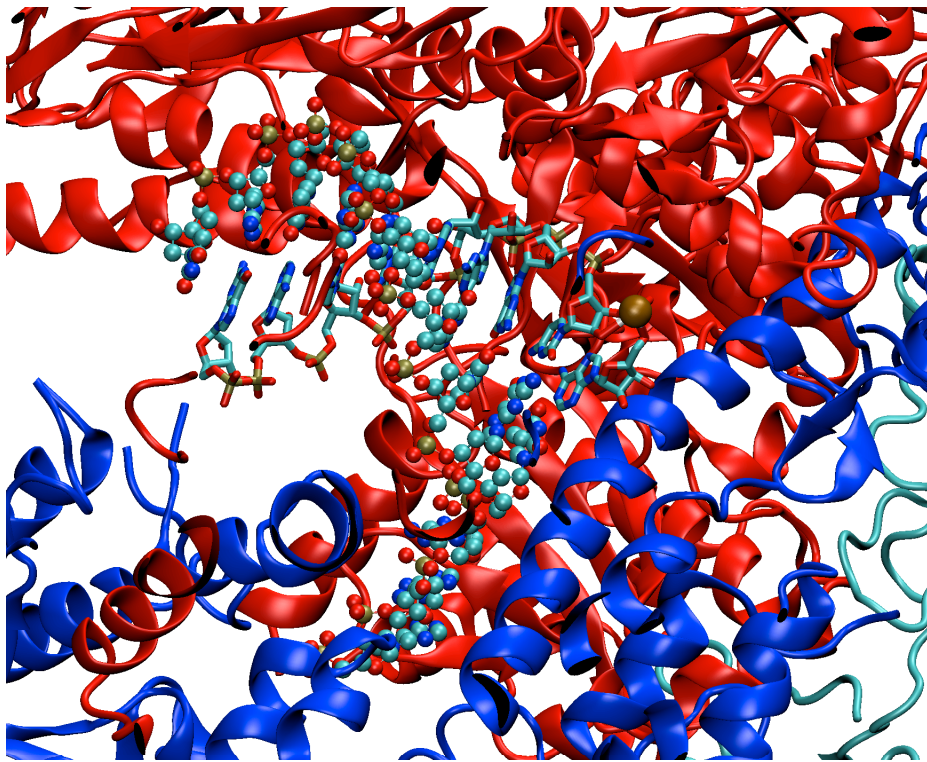
Saccharomyces cerevisiae RNA Polymerase II bound to RNA and DNA (pdb ID 1I6H)



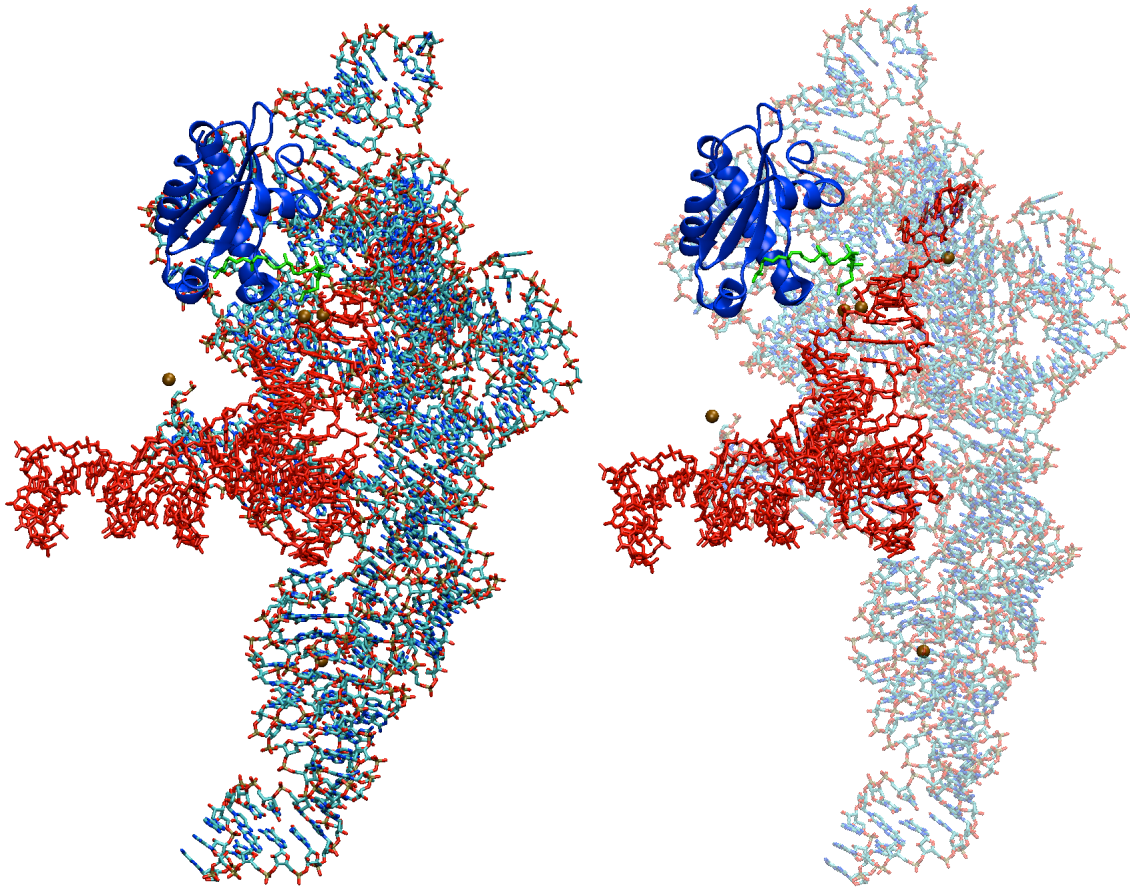
T7 RNA polymerase bound to DNA and RNA (pdb ID 1MSW)



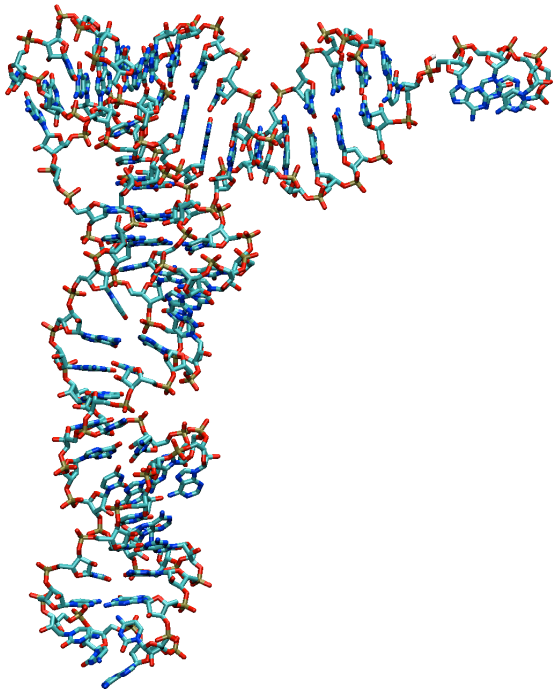
Saccharomyces cerevisiae RNA Polymerase II bound to RNA and DNA pdb ID 1I6H)



Saccharomyces cerevisiae RNA Polymerase II bound to RNA and DNA pdb ID 1I6H)



RNase P from *Thermotoga maritima* bound to tRNA^{Phe} (pdb ID 3OKB)



DNA

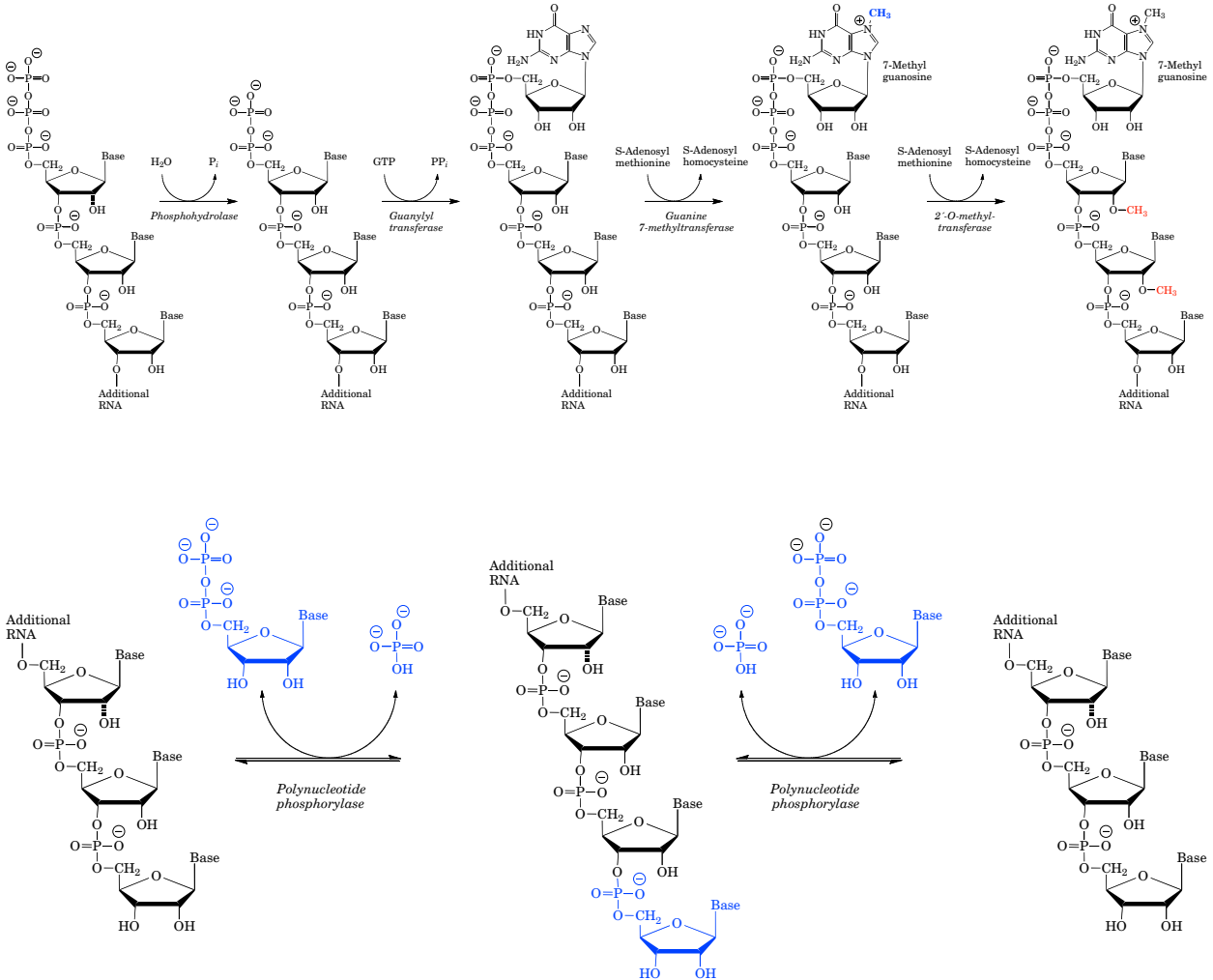
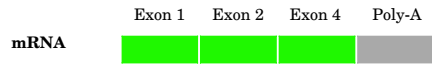


Transcription

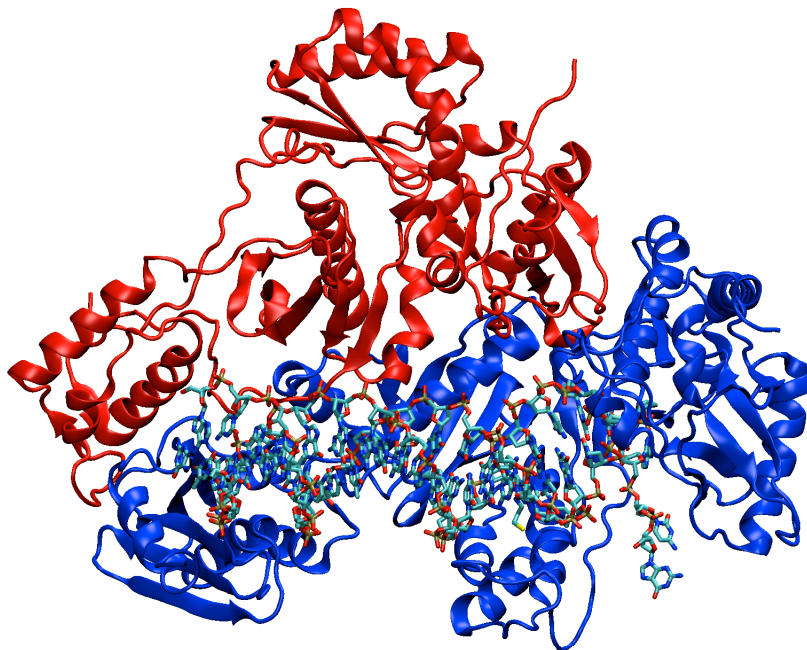
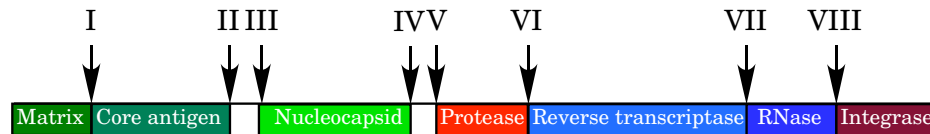
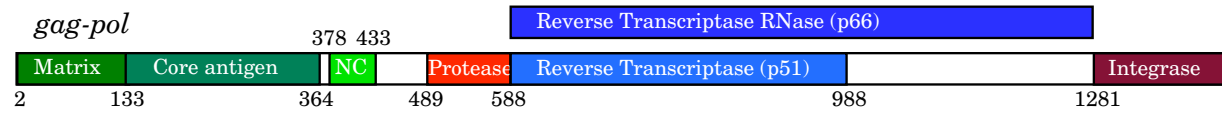
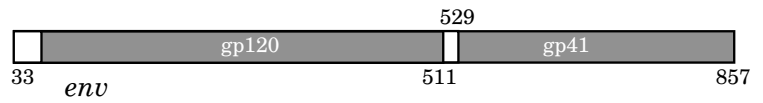
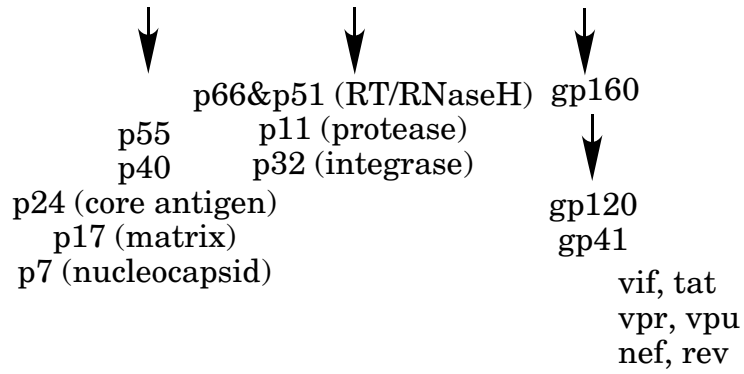
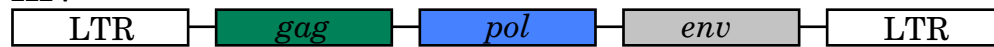
hnRNA



Processing
1. 5'-cap addition
2. Splicing
3. Poly-A (polyadenylate polymerase)

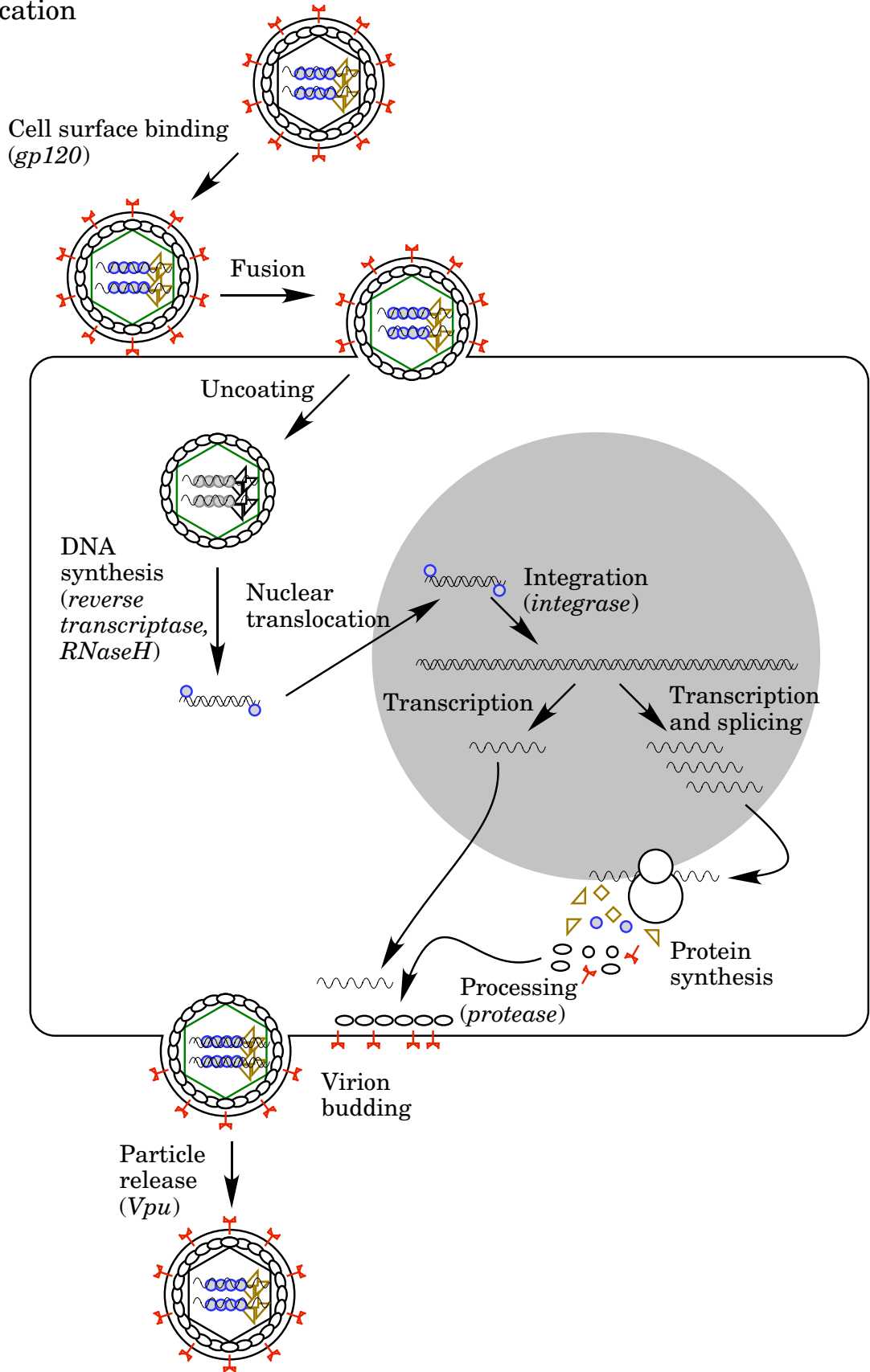


HIV



HIV Reverse Transcriptase (pdb ID 3KLE)

HIV Replication

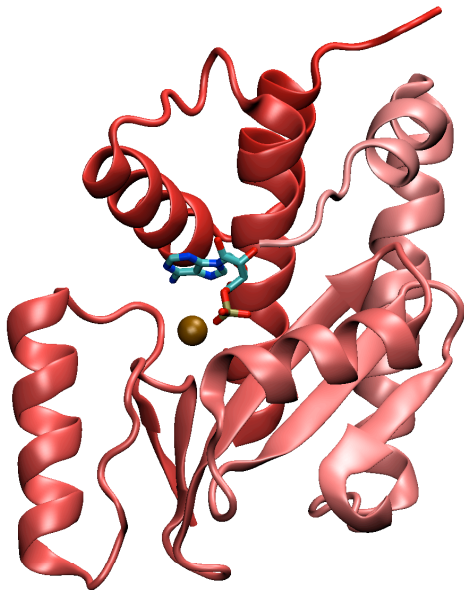
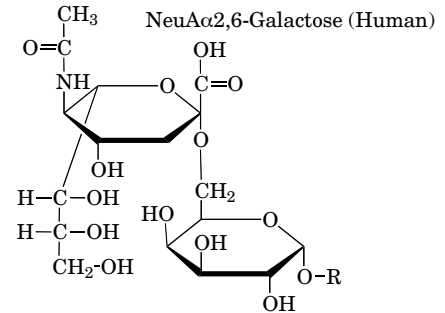
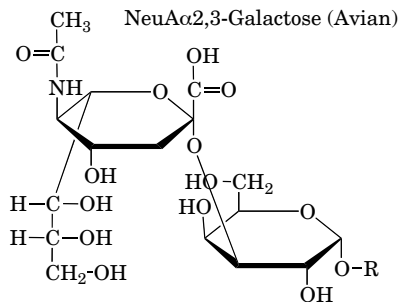


Influenza

RNA Molecules of Influenza A

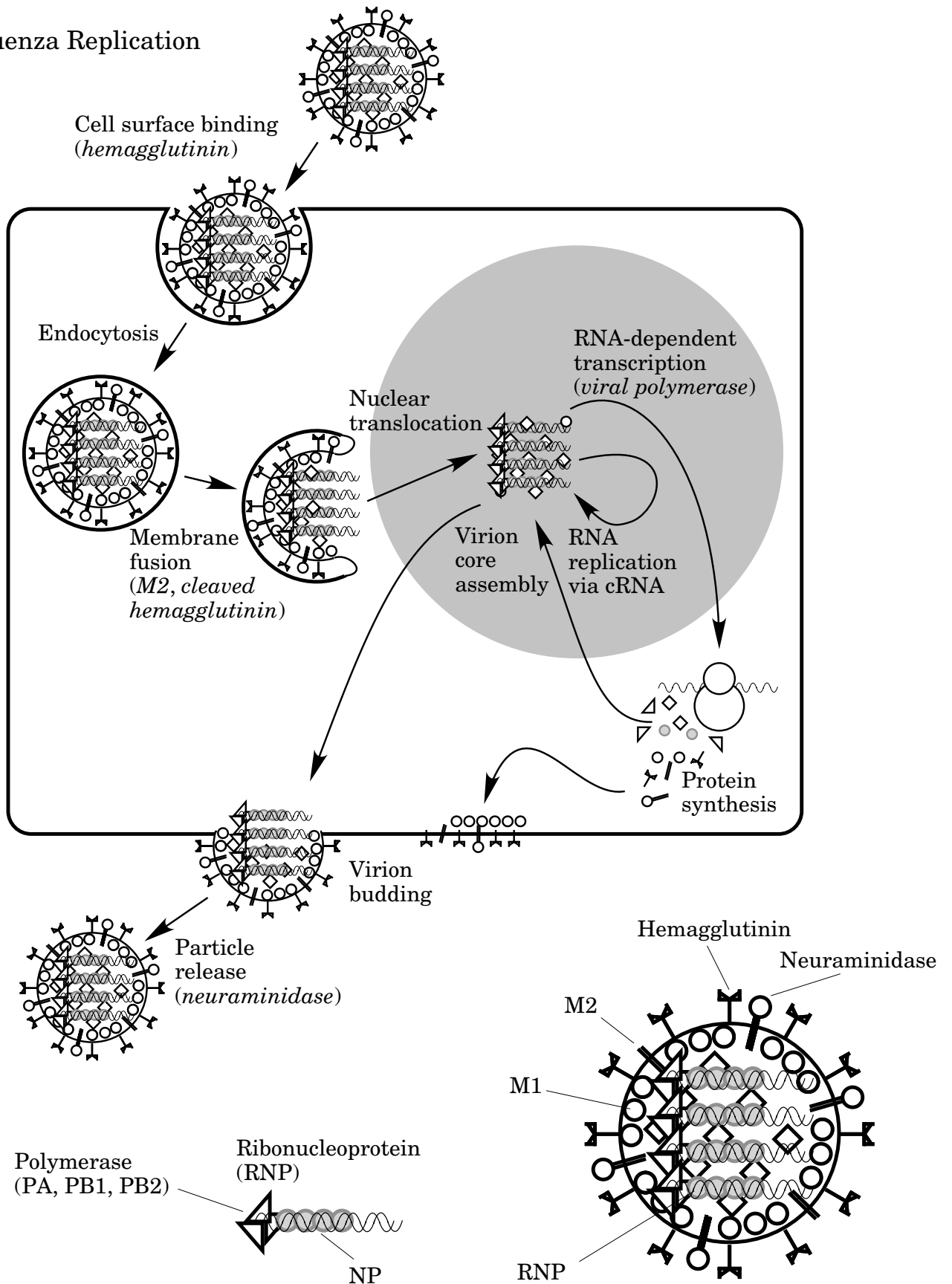
RNA Molecule	Size (kb)	Gene Products
1	2.3	PB2 (Polymerase subunit)
2	2.3	PB1 (Polymerase subunit) and PB1-F2 (apoptosis induction)
3	2.2	PA (Polymerase subunit)
4	1.8	HA (Hemagglutinin); surface antigen, 16 types: H1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 affect humans, but only H1, 2, and 3 are human-human transmissible
5	1.6	NP (Nucleoprotein)
6	1.4	NA (Neuraminidase); surface antigen, 9 types: N1, N2 affect humans
7	1.0	M1 (matrix protein) and M2 (proton channel)
8	0.9	NS1 (non-structural protein) and NEP (nuclear export protein); some versions of NS1 have interferon and TNF- α antagonist activity

Receptors for Influenza



Avian Influenza Polymerase PA subunit endonuclease domain (pdb ID 3HW5)

Influenza Replication



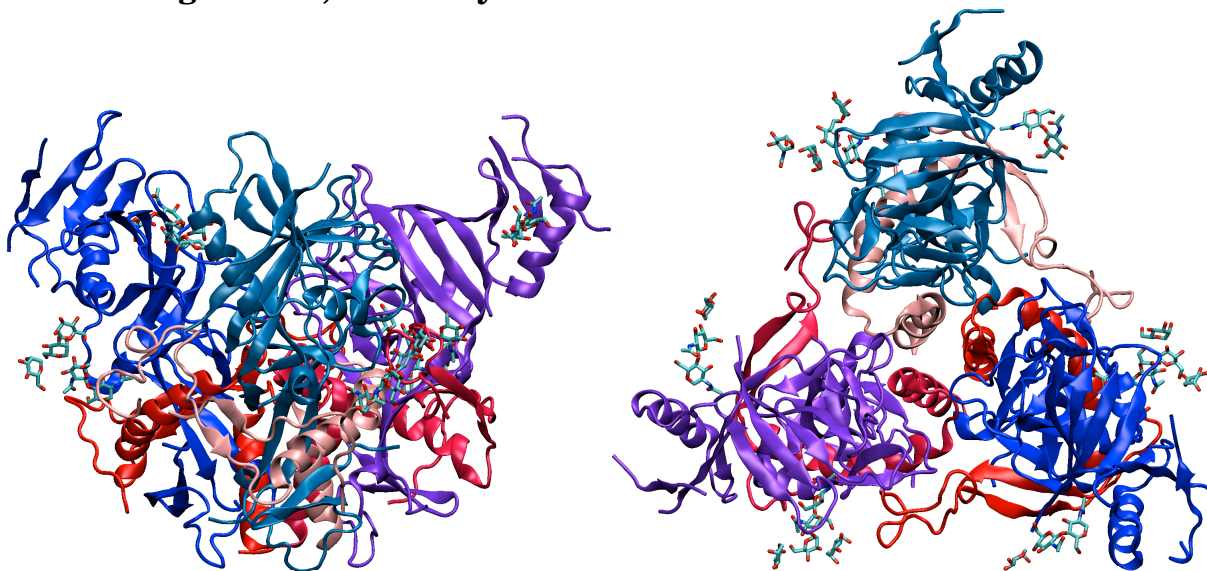
Ebolavirus (Filoviridae)

Single-stranded RNA (negative strand) filamentous virus

Protein	Size (AA)	Function
NP	739	Nucleocapsid protein, RNA binding
VP35	340	dsRNA binding, polymerase cofactor, interferon antagonist
VP40	326	Matrix protein, virion budding
glycoprotein precursor	676	Receptor binding, membrane fusion Precursor to secreted sGP and ssGP, toxic to infected cells (because of mucin domain?)
sGP	364	Dimeric secreted glycoprotein
ssGP	297	Monomeric secreted glycoprotein
VP30	288	RNA binding, transcription initiation
VP24	251	Membrane associated, interferon antagonist
L	2212	RNA Polymerase

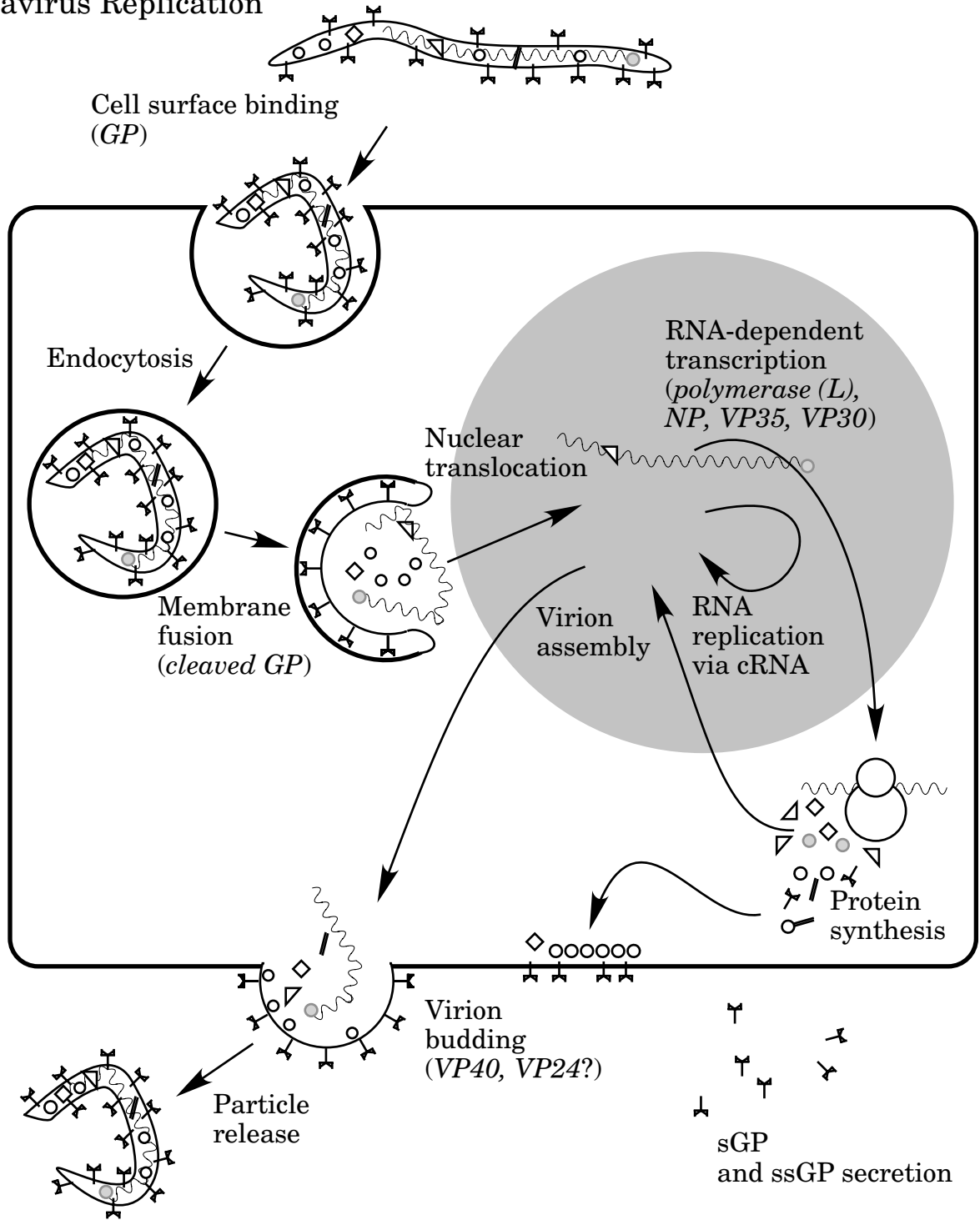
Pathogenicity

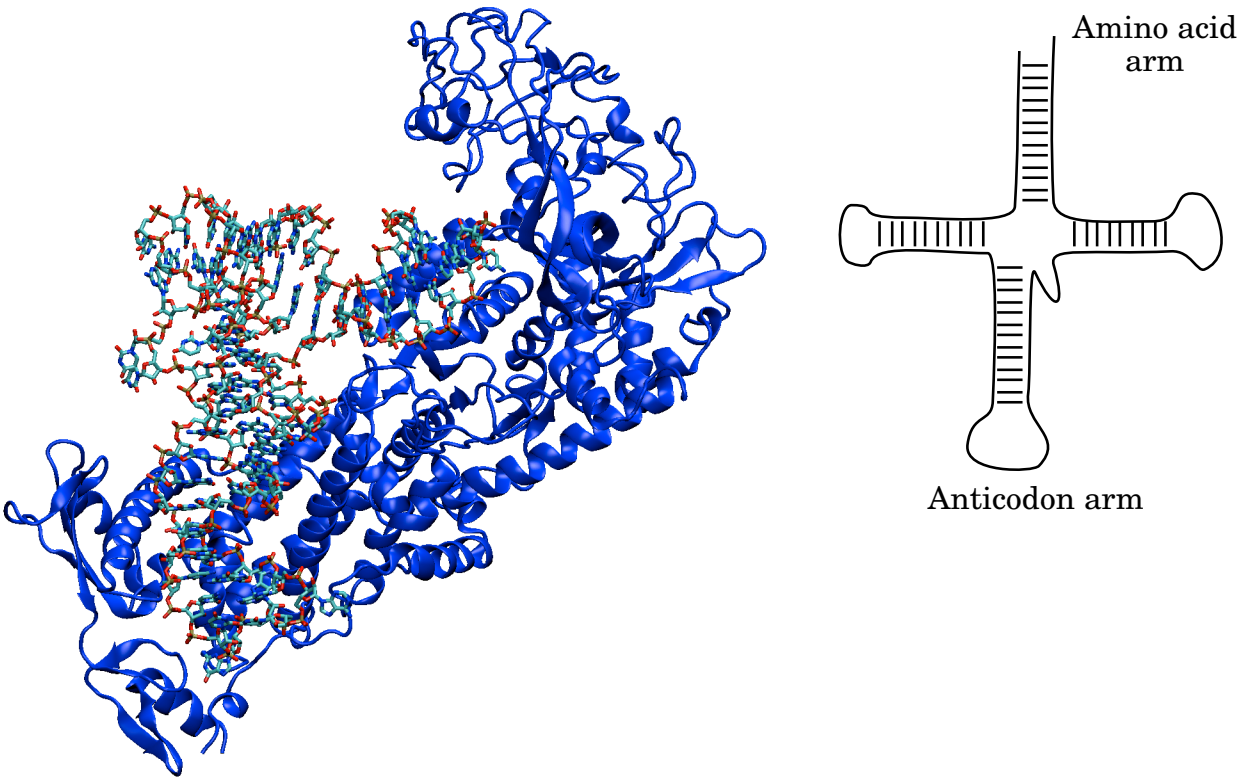
Hemorrhagic fever, mortality ~70-90%



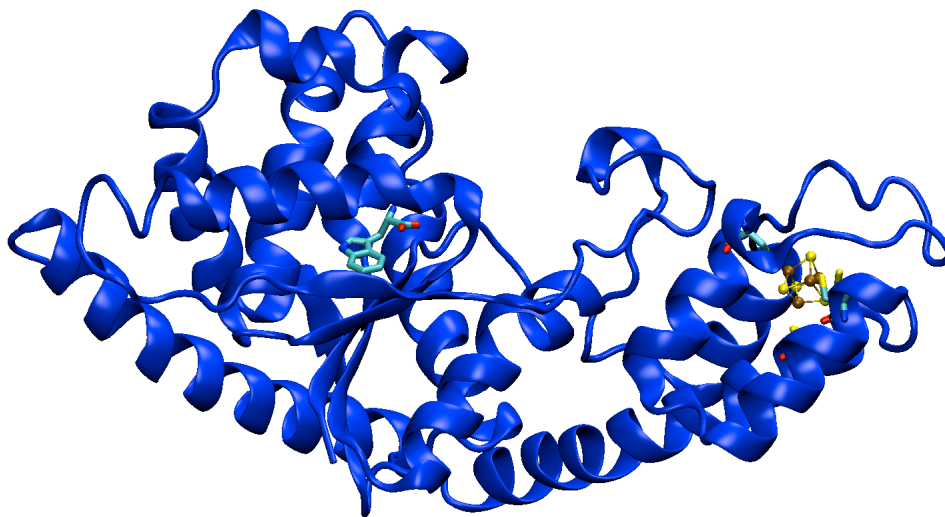
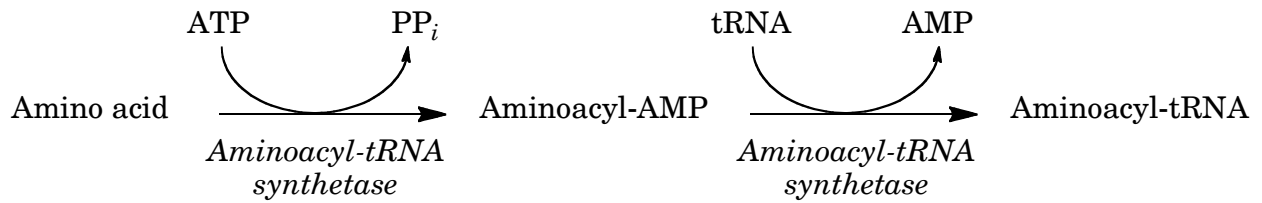
Ebolavirus GP trimer, cleaved, prefusion, without mucin and transmembrane domains (pdb ID 3CSY)

Ebolavirus Replication





Isoleucyl-tRNA synthetase from *Staphylococcus aureus* (pdb ID 1FFY)



Tryptophanyl-tRNA synthetase from *Thermotoga maritima* (pdb ID 2G36)

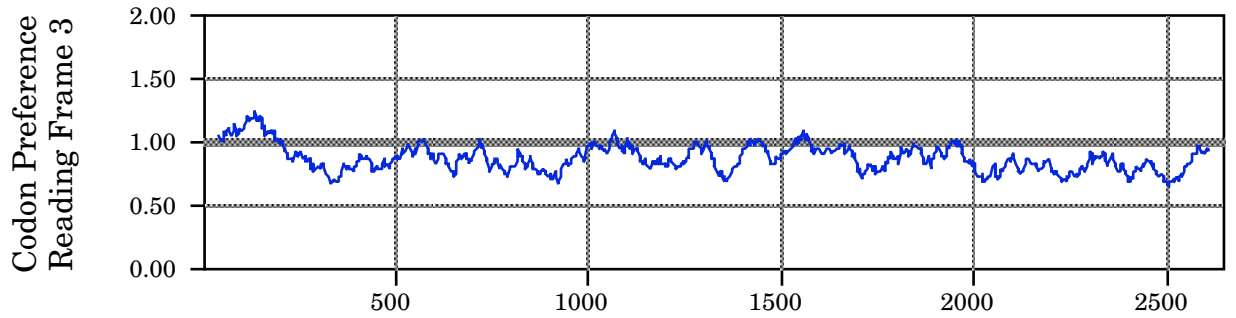
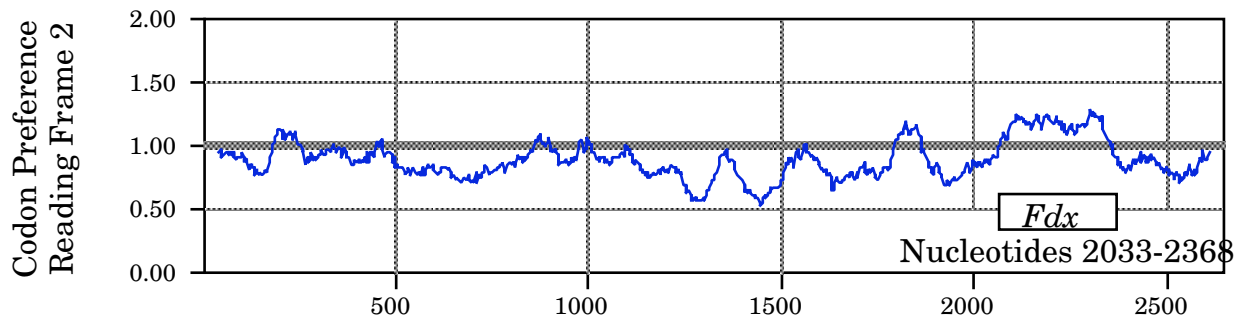
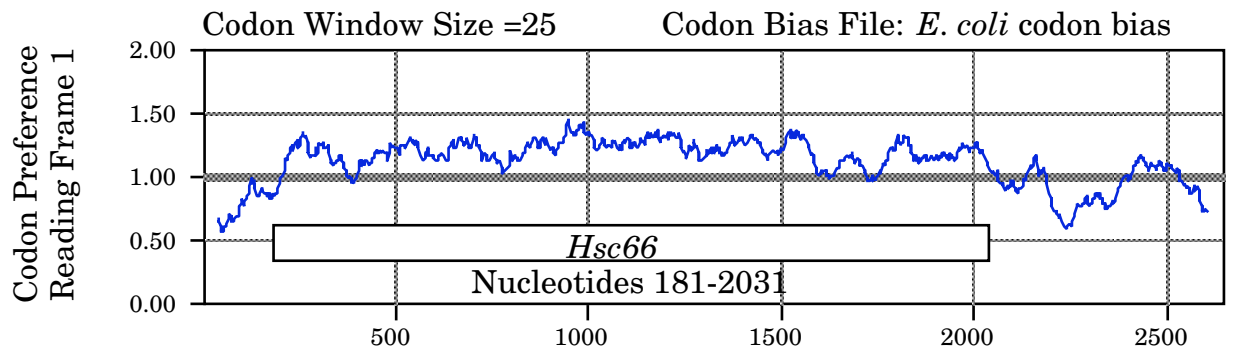
Genetic Code

First Position	Second Position								Third Position
	T		C		A		G		
T	TTT	Phe	<i>TCT</i>	<i>Ser</i>	TAT	Tyr	TGT	Cys	T
	<i>TTC</i>	<i>Phe</i>	<i>TCC</i>	<i>Ser</i>	<i>TAC</i>	<i>Tyr</i>	TGC	Cys	C
	TTA	Leu	TCA	Ser	TAA	Stop	TGA	Stop	A
	TTG	Leu	TCG	Ser	TAG	Stop	TGG	Trp	G
C	CTT	Leu	CCT	Pro	CAT	His	CGT	Arg	T
	CTC	Leu	CCC	Pro	<i>CAC</i>	<i>His</i>	<i>CGC</i>	<i>Arg</i>	C
	CTA	Leu	CCA	Pro	CAA	Gln	CGA	Arg	A
	<i>CTG</i>	<i>Leu</i>	CCG	Pro	<i>CAG</i>	<i>Gln</i>	CGG	Arg	G
A	ATT	Ile	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Thr</i>	AAT	Asn	AGT	Ser	T
	<i>ATC</i>	<i>Ile</i>	<i>ACC</i>	<i>Thr</i>	<i>AAC</i>	<i>Asn</i>	AGC	Ser	C
	ATA	Ile	ACA	Thr	AAA	Lys	AGA	Arg	A
	ATG	Met	ACG	Thr	AAG	Lys	AGG	Arg	G
G	<i>GTT</i>	<i>Val</i>	<i>GCT</i>	<i>Ala</i>	GAT	Asp	<i>GGT</i>	<i>Gly</i>	T
	GTC	Val	GCC	Ala	GAC	Asp	<i>GGC</i>	<i>Gly</i>	C
	<i>GTA</i>	<i>Val</i>	<i>GCA</i>	<i>Ala</i>	GAA	Glu	GGA	Gly	A
	GTG	Val	GCG	Ala	GAG	Glu	GGG	Gly	G

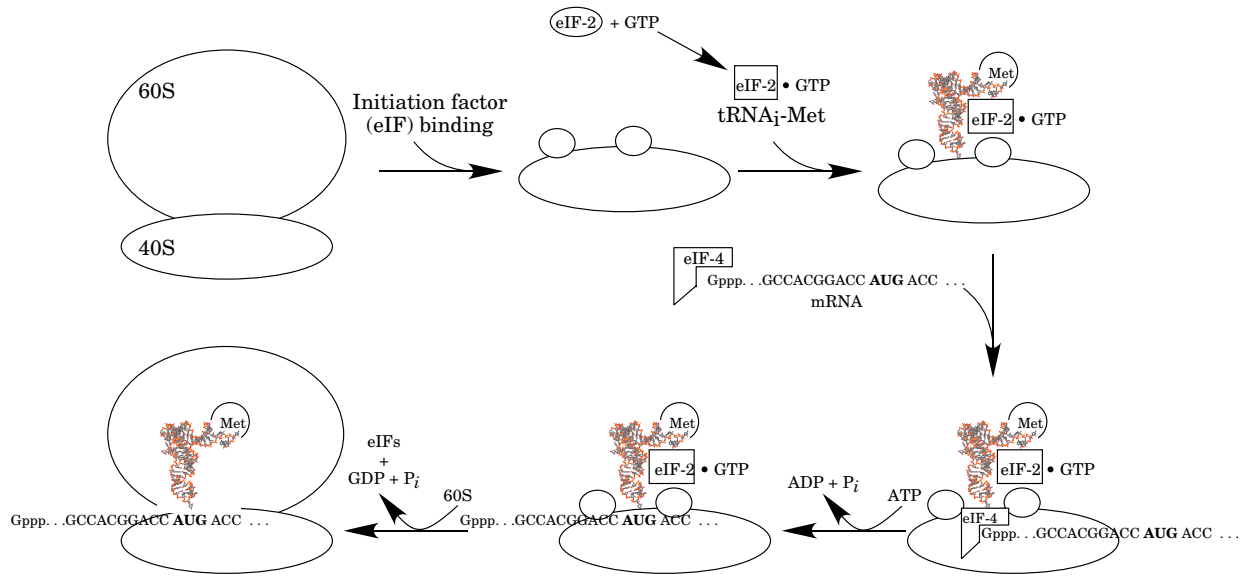
Italics indicates preferred tRNA in *E. coli*. **Bold** indicates minor tRNA in *E. coli*.

Adapted from: "Biased Codon Usage: An exploration of its role in optimization of translation." In: *Maximizing Gene Expression*, pp. 225-285, 1986.

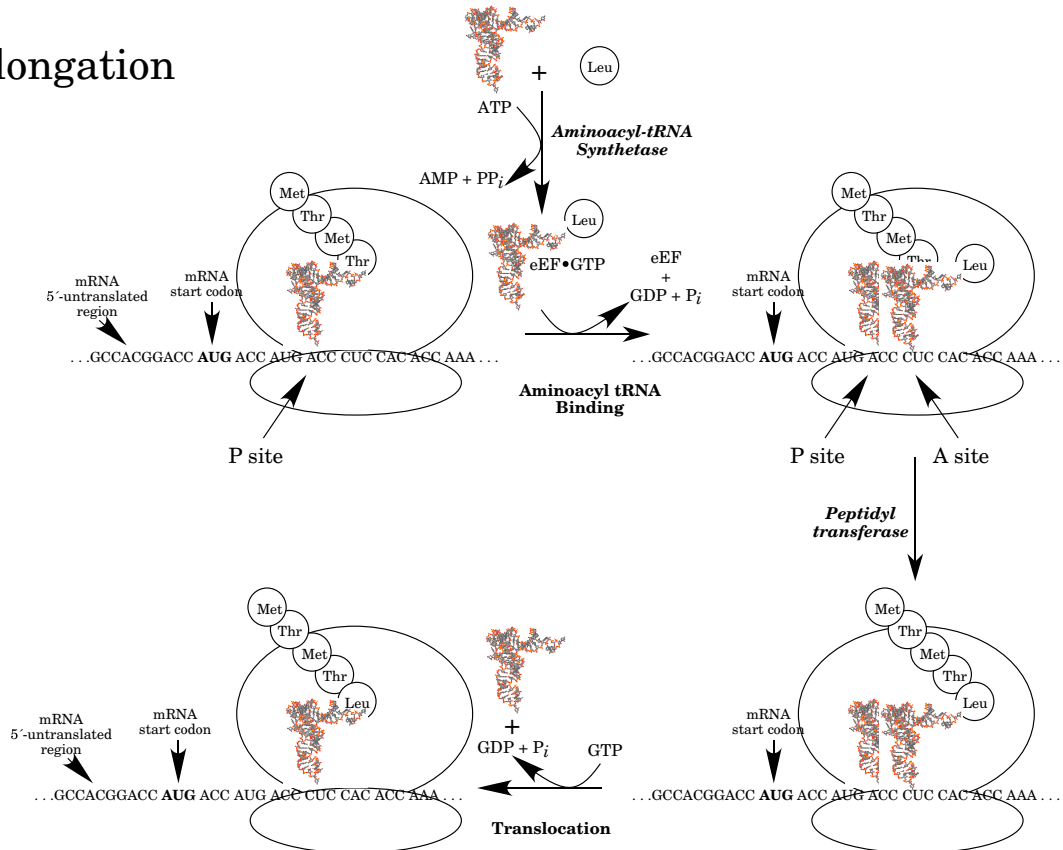
Although the control elements (such as promoters) may differ markedly between species, nearly all organisms translate nucleic acid sequences into proteins using the same code, and therefore, foreign DNA expressed in an organism nearly always results in the same protein sequence as is found in the parent organism. However, all organisms do not use all codons with the same frequency. Some prokaryotes use tRNA availability as one method for regulating protein synthesis rates. Some foreign proteins are poorly expressed in *E. coli* due to large numbers of rare codons (*i.e.* having corresponding tRNAs that are produced in relatively small amounts). A rare codon frequency of 15% or less usually results in high expression, unless the rare codons are in close proximity to one another in the coding sequence.

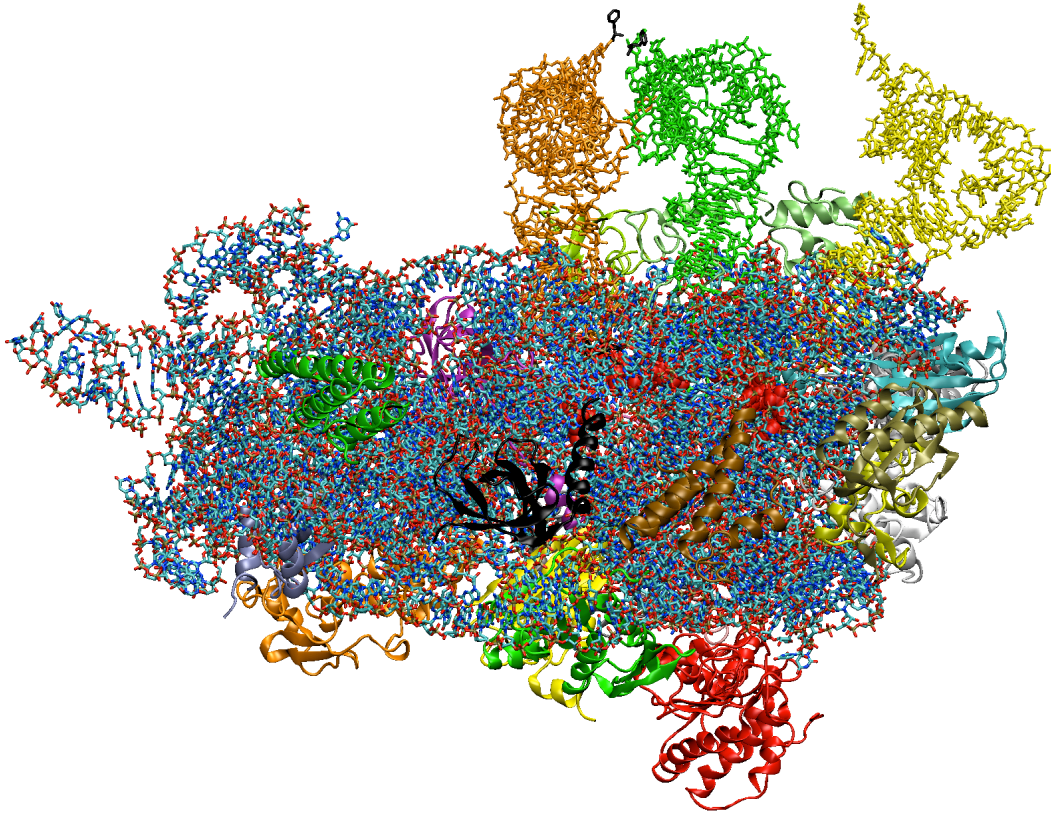


Initiation



Elongation





30 S subunit 2WDK

