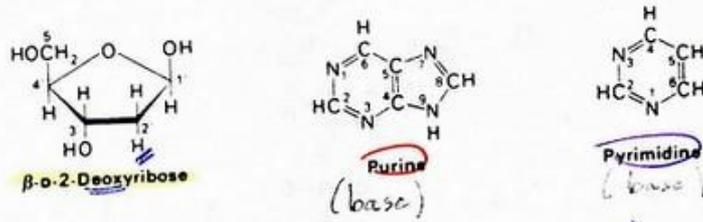
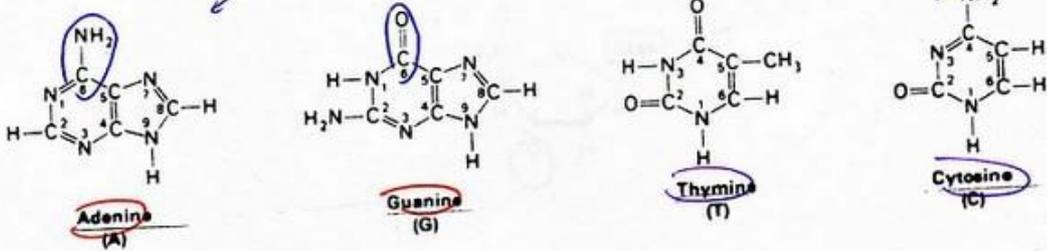


# Génome et Expression

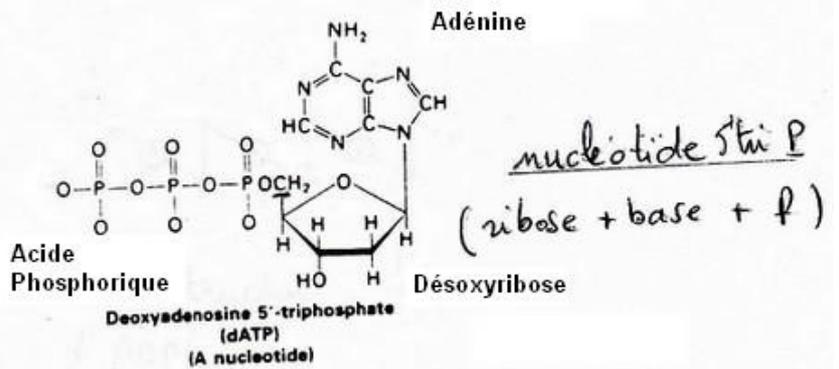
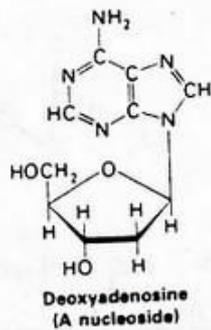


4 types de bases :

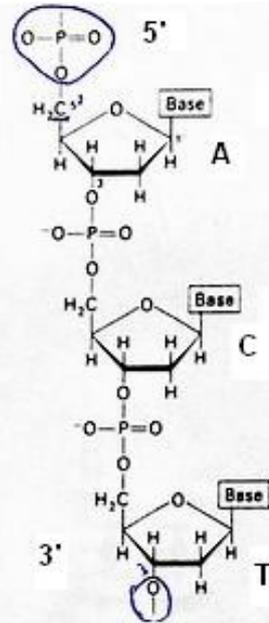


ADN formée de nucléotides

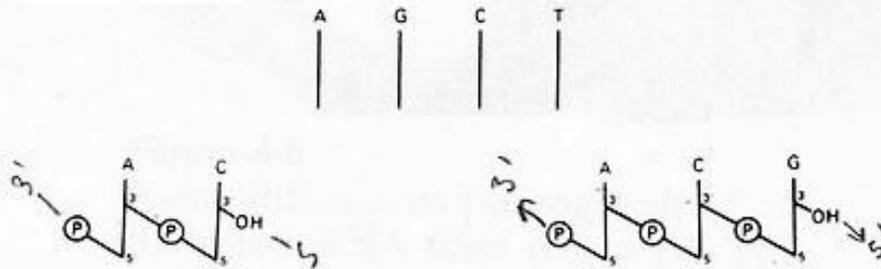
nucléoside  
(ribose + base)



### Enchaînement des nucléotides monoP



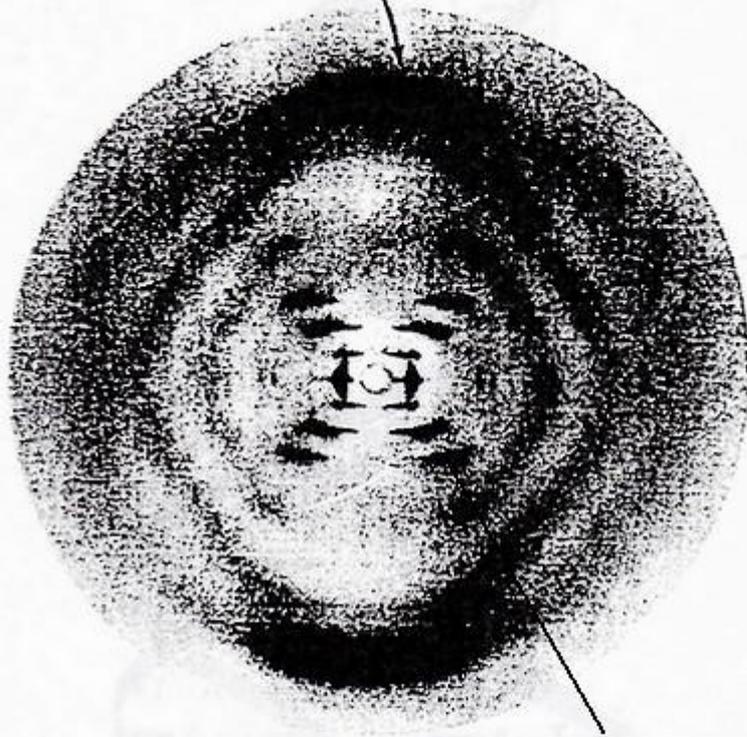
### Shématisation



On ne connaît pas encore la structure bicaténaire tridimensionnelle de l'ADN

3.4-Å spacing

Diffraction du rayon x sur ADN cristallisé



Disposition en roix caractérisitique  
d'une strucutre en hélice

**Figure 4-6**

X-ray diffraction photograph of a hydrated DNA fiber (form B). The central cross is diagnostic of a helical structure. The strong arcs on the meridian arise from the stack of base pairs, which are 3.4 Å apart. [Courtesy of Dr. Maurice Wilkins.]

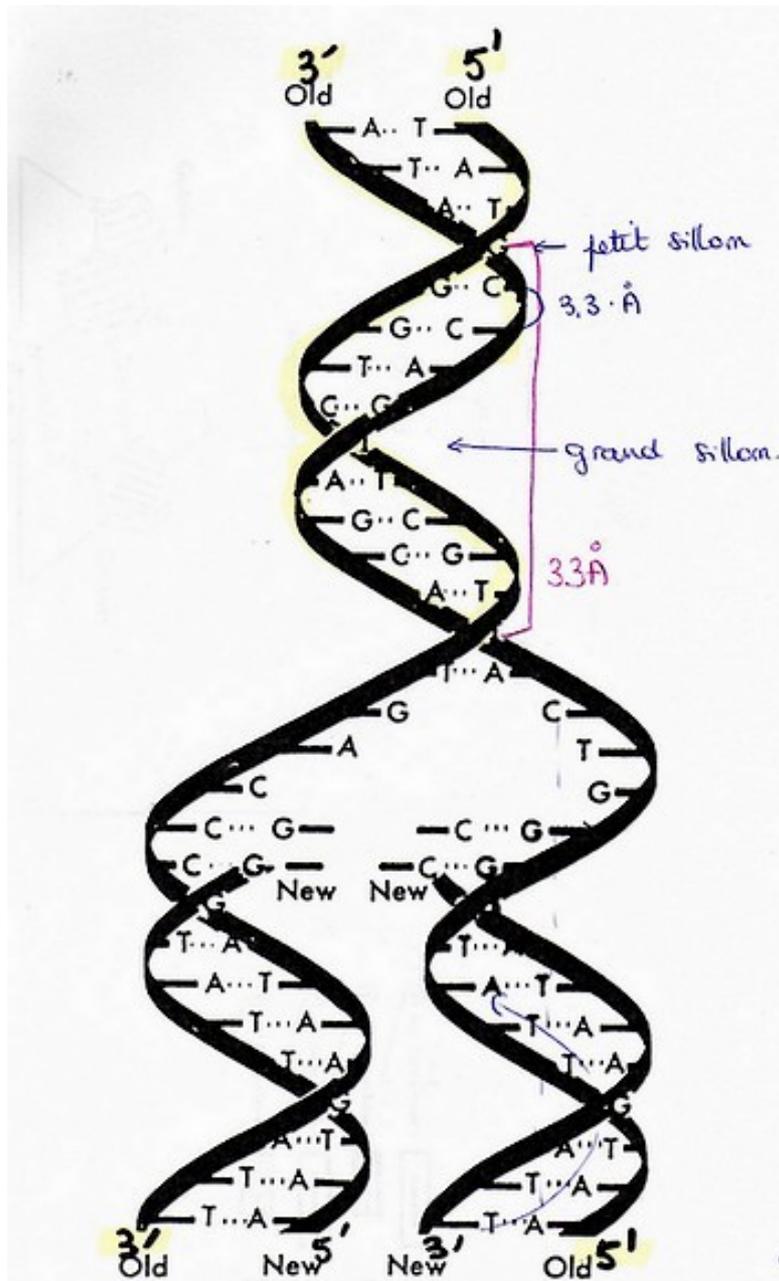
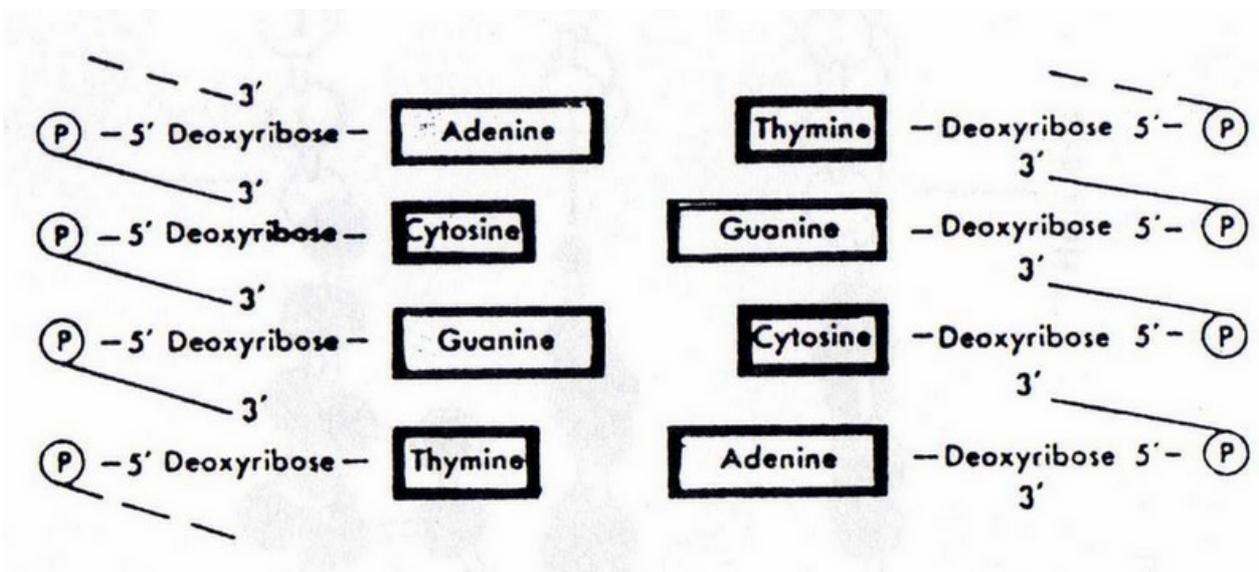
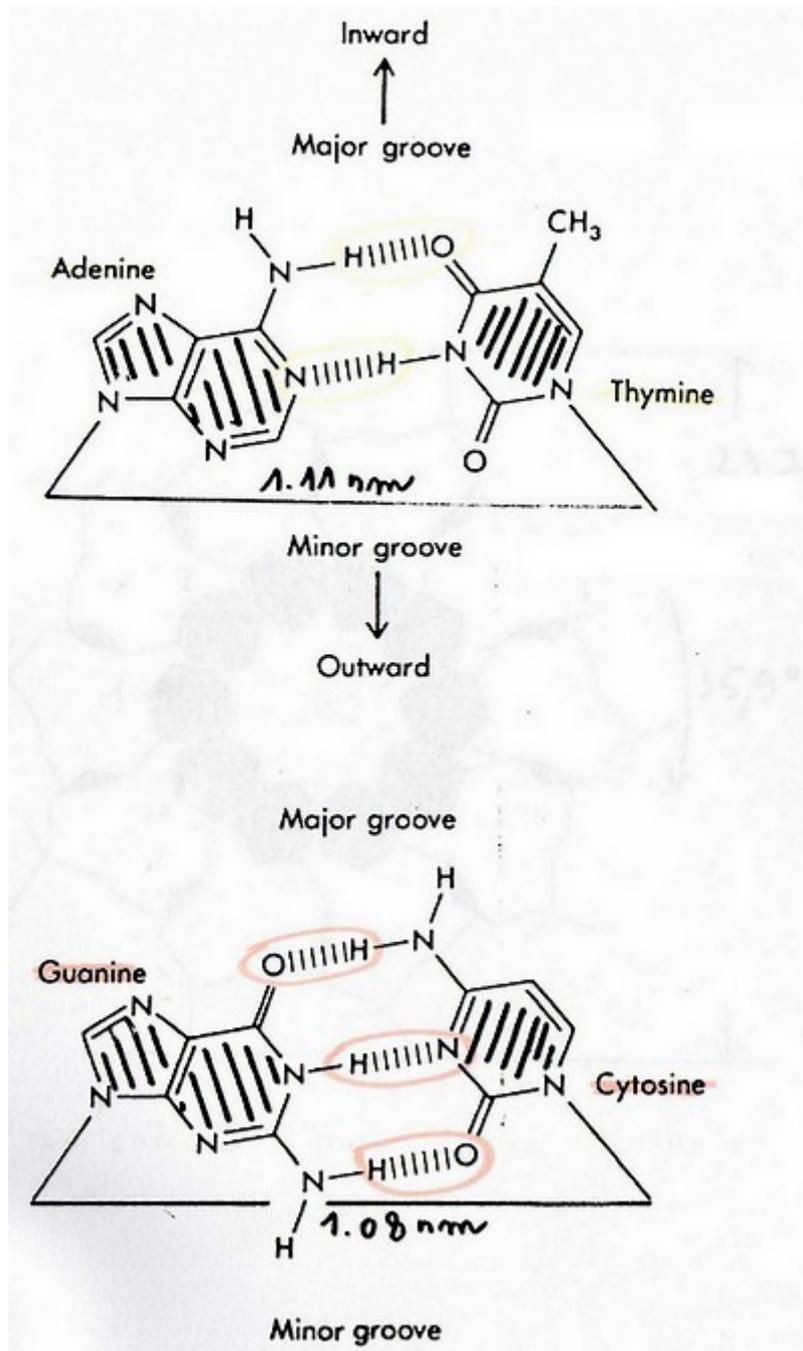
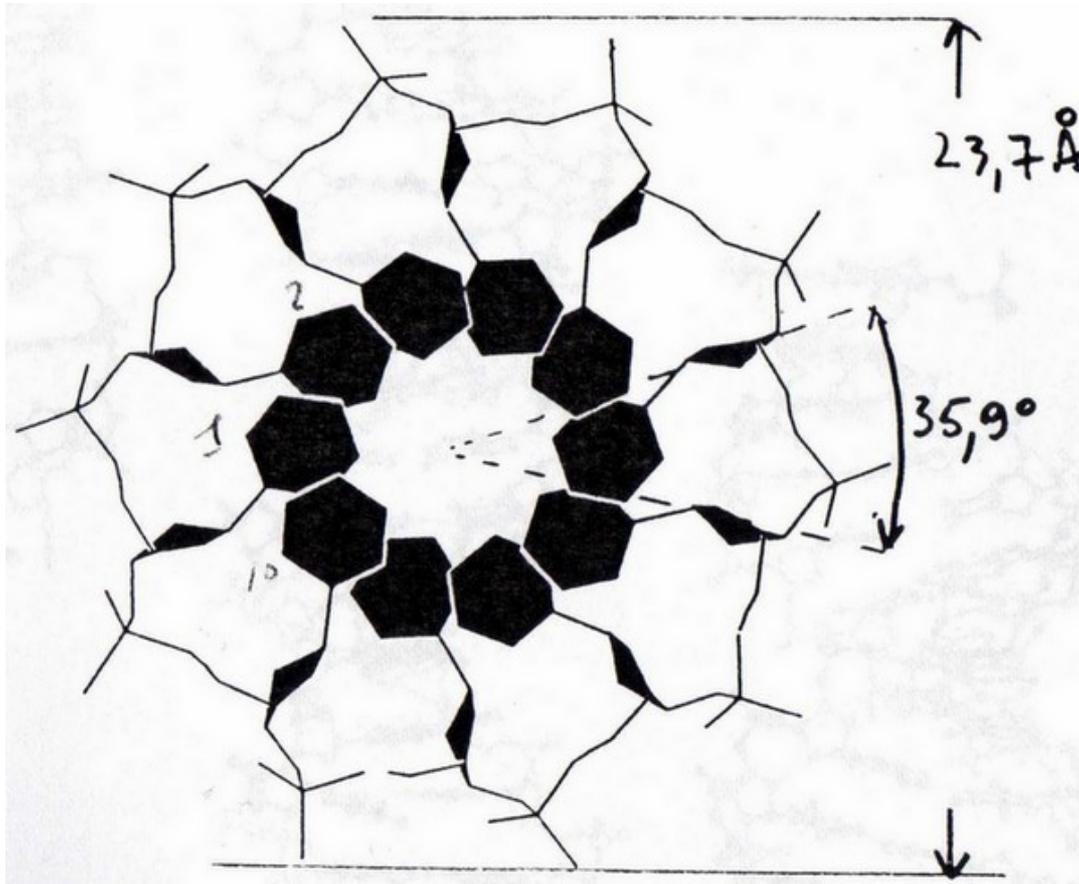
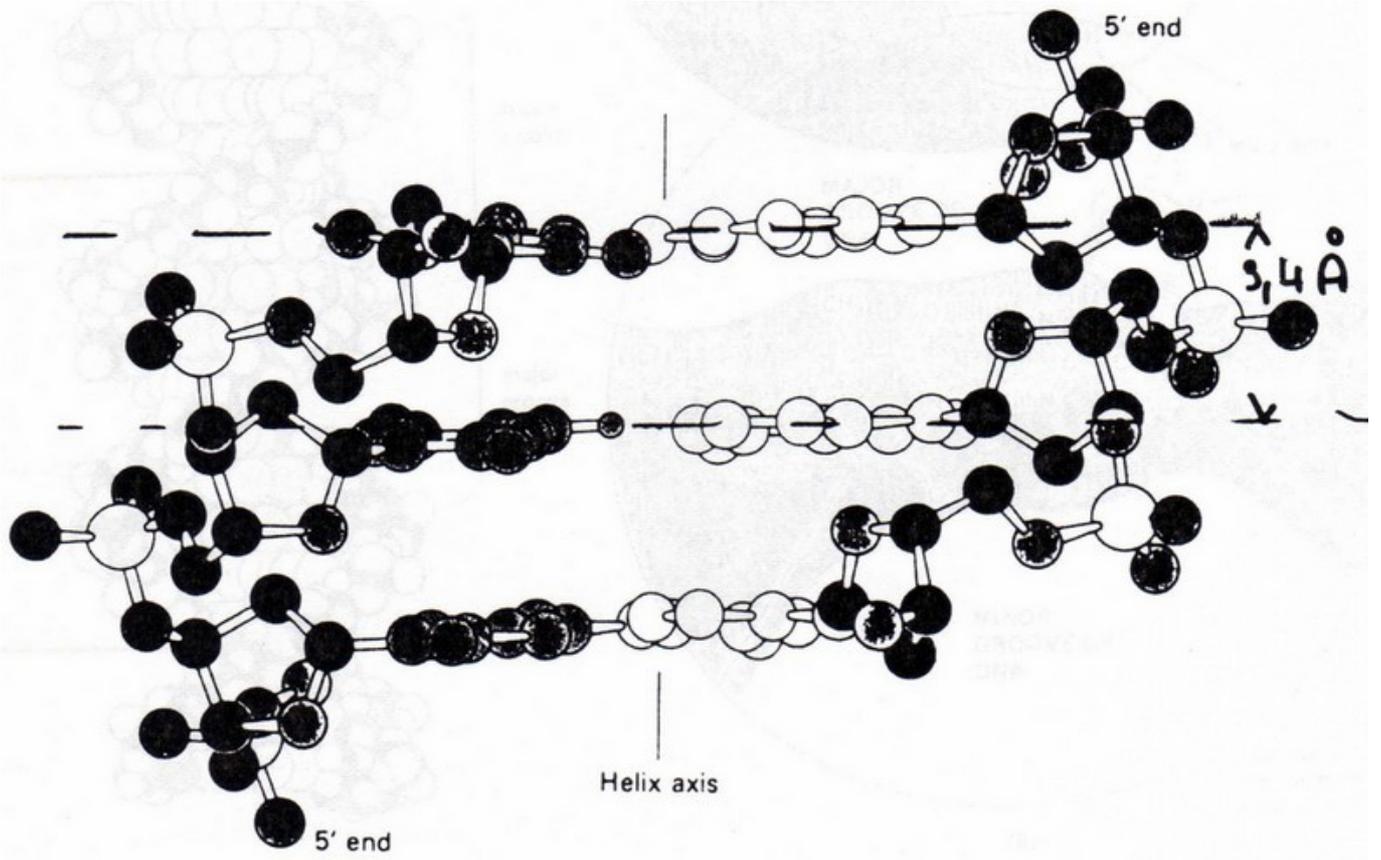
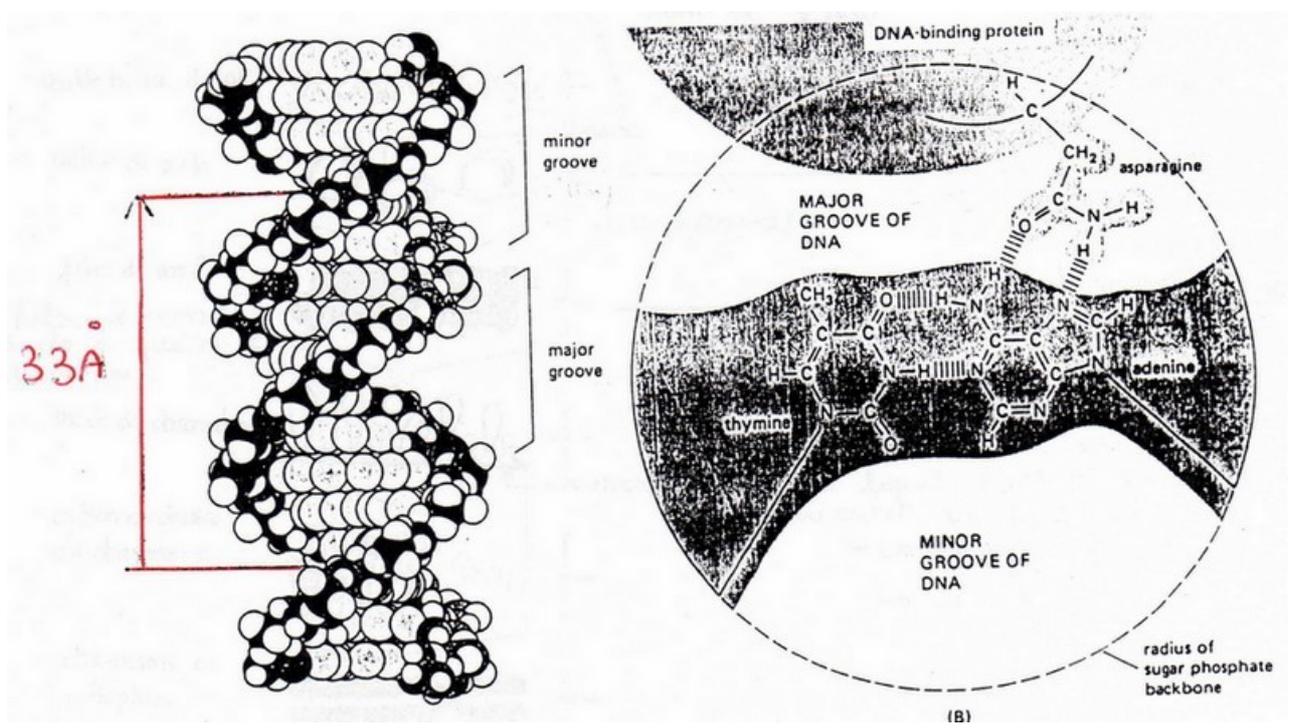
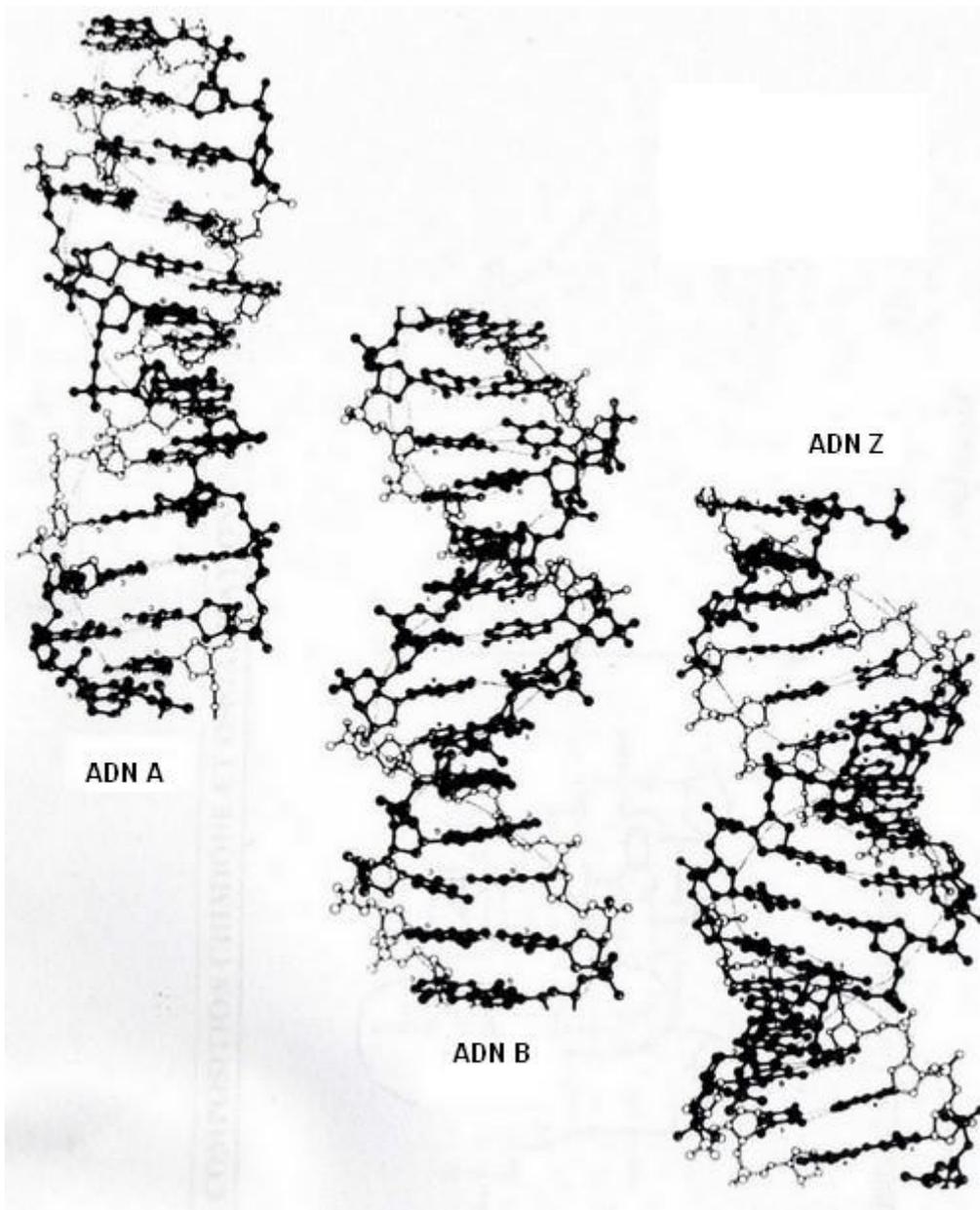


Figure 3-8  
 The replication of DNA. The newly synthesized strands are shown in color.







COMPOSITION CHIMIQUE ET ORGANISATION MOLECULAIRE DE LA CHROMATINE

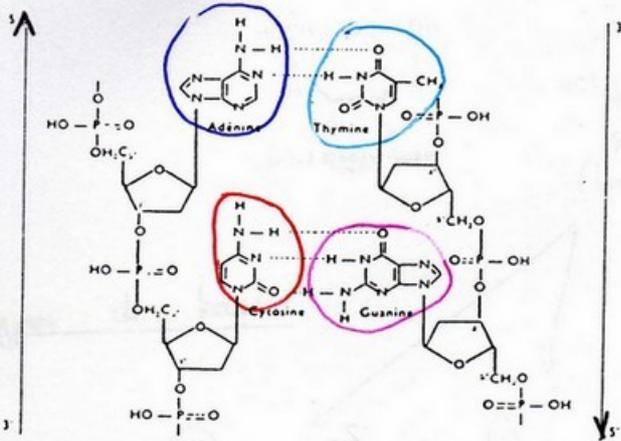


Figure n° 4 : Composition de l'ADN

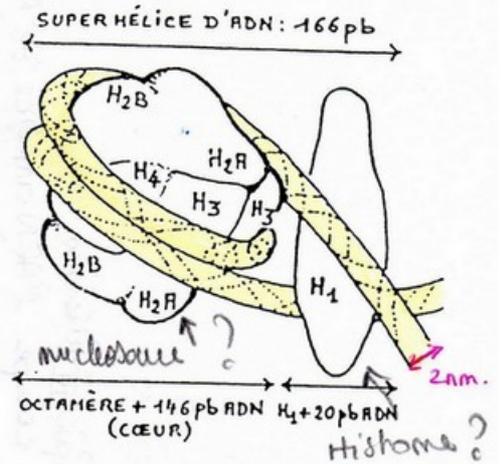
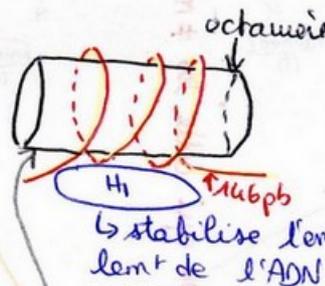


Figure n°5 : Représentation schématique d'un nucléosome

associé de l'ADN + prot. de type histone.  
 → ces prot. = octamère qui forment une sorte de cylindre



→ stabilise l'enroulement de l'ADN.  
 $(H_2A-H_2B) \times 2$   
 $(H_3-H_4)$

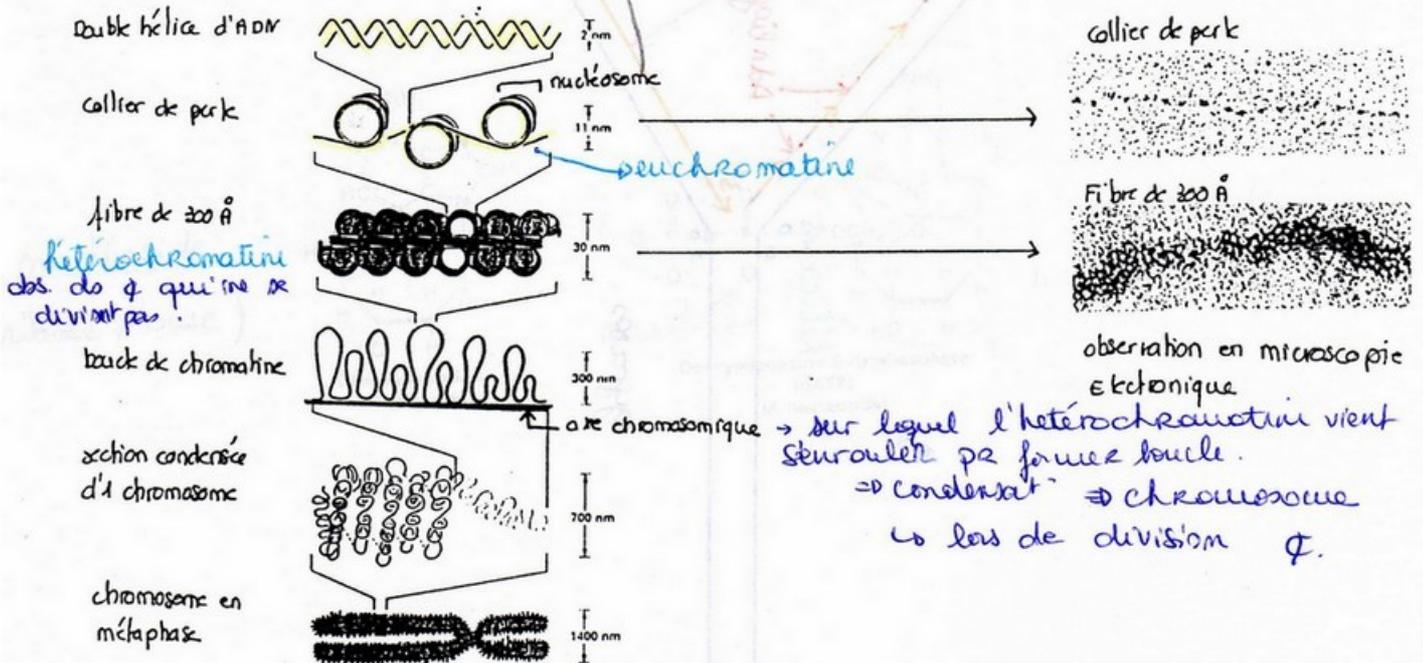


Figure n°6 : Organisation moléculaire de la chromatine (eucaryote)

