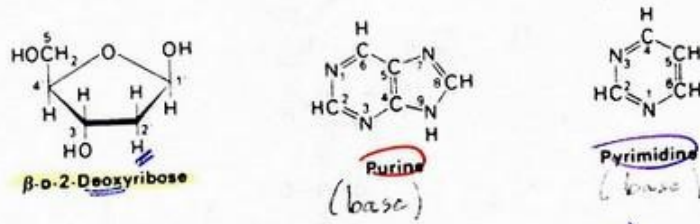
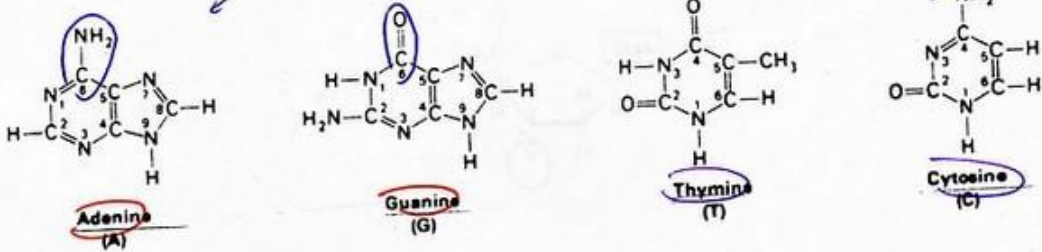


Génome et Expression

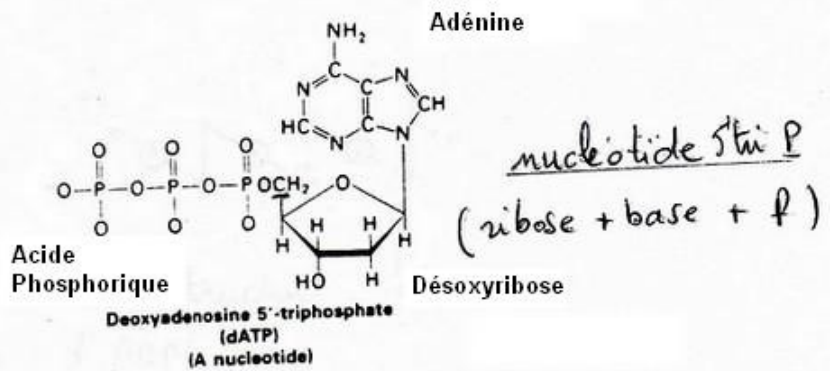
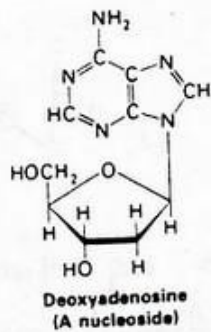


4 types de bases :

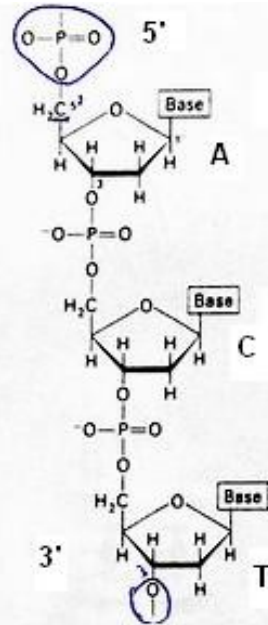


ADN formée de nucléotides

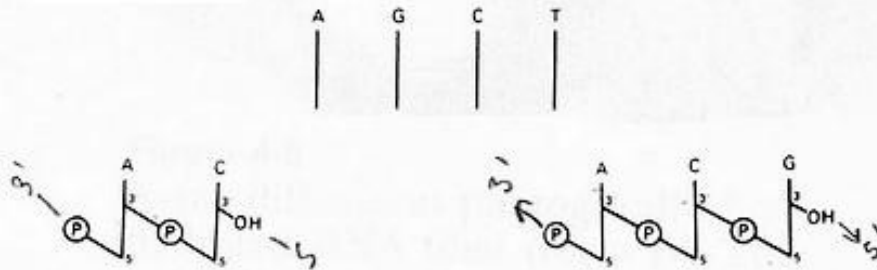
nucléoside
(ribose + base)



Enchainement des nucléotides monoP



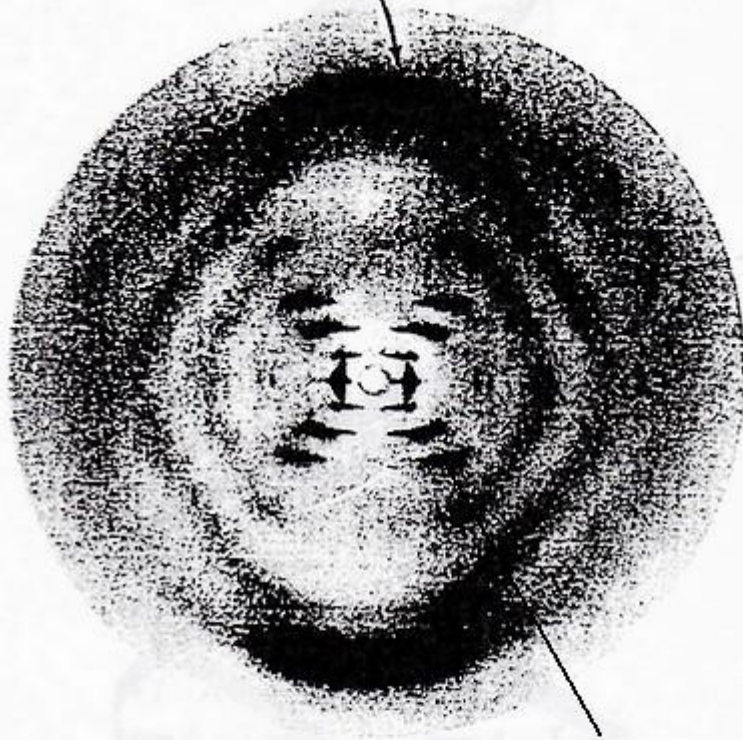
Shématisation



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 caractéristique
d'une structure 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.]

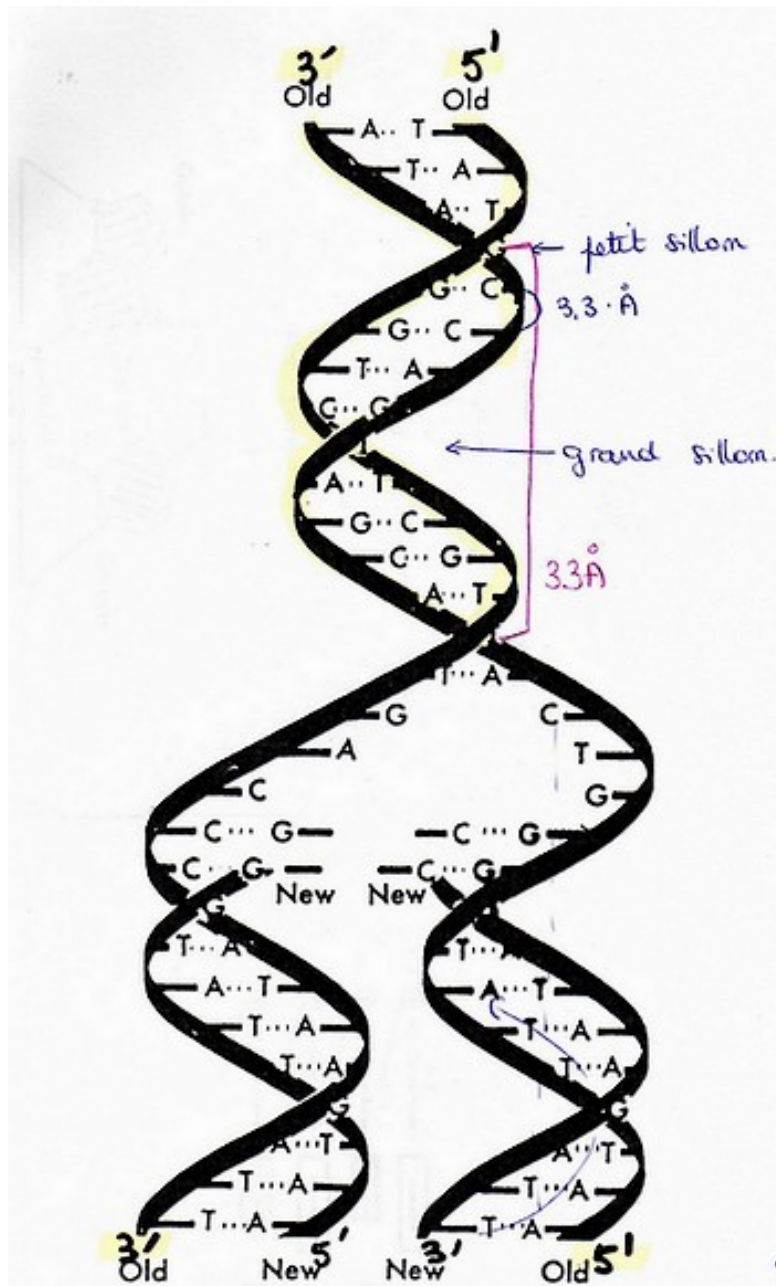
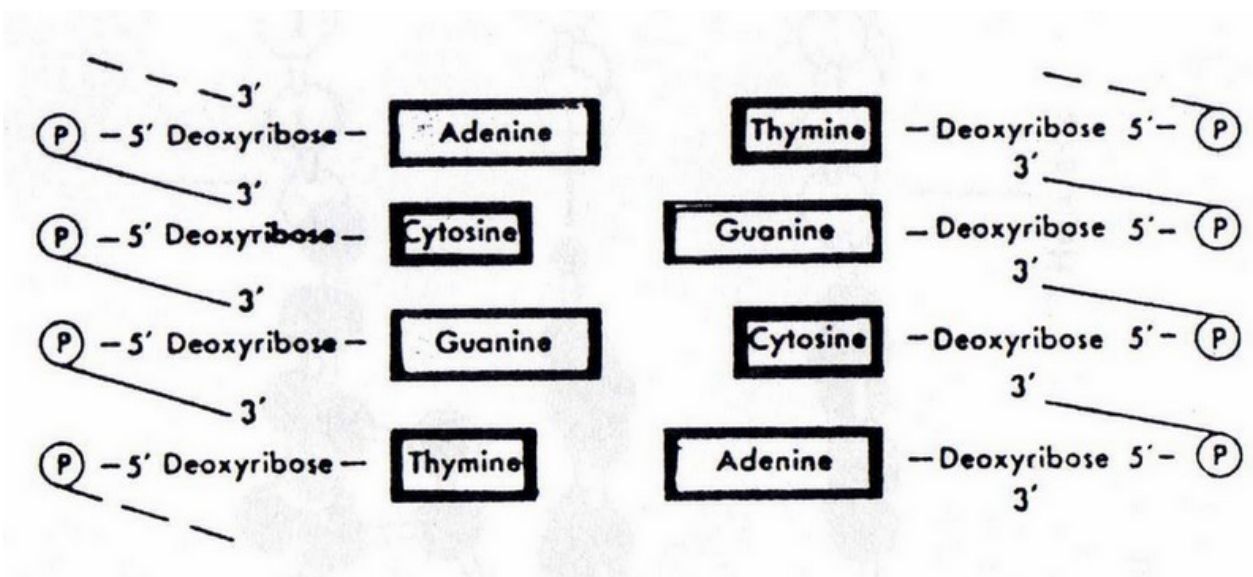
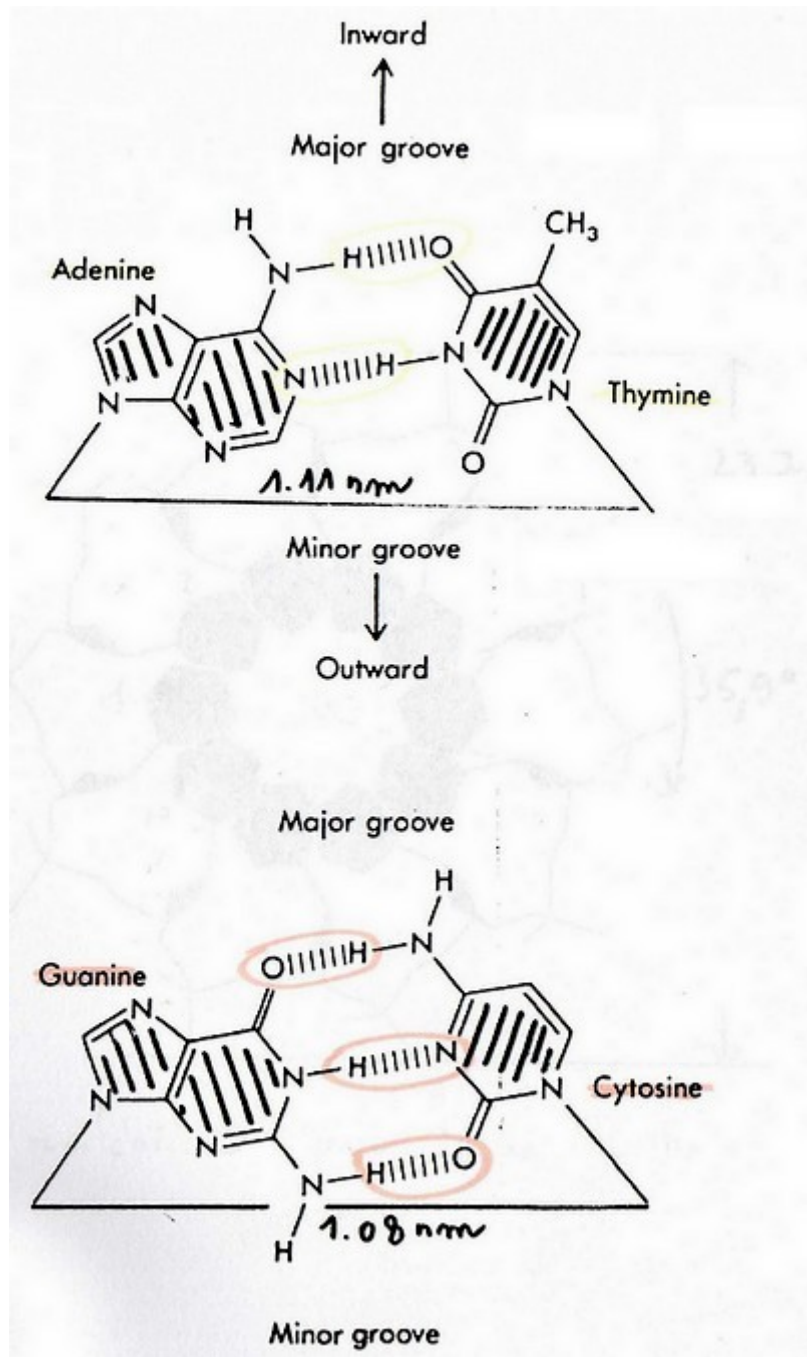
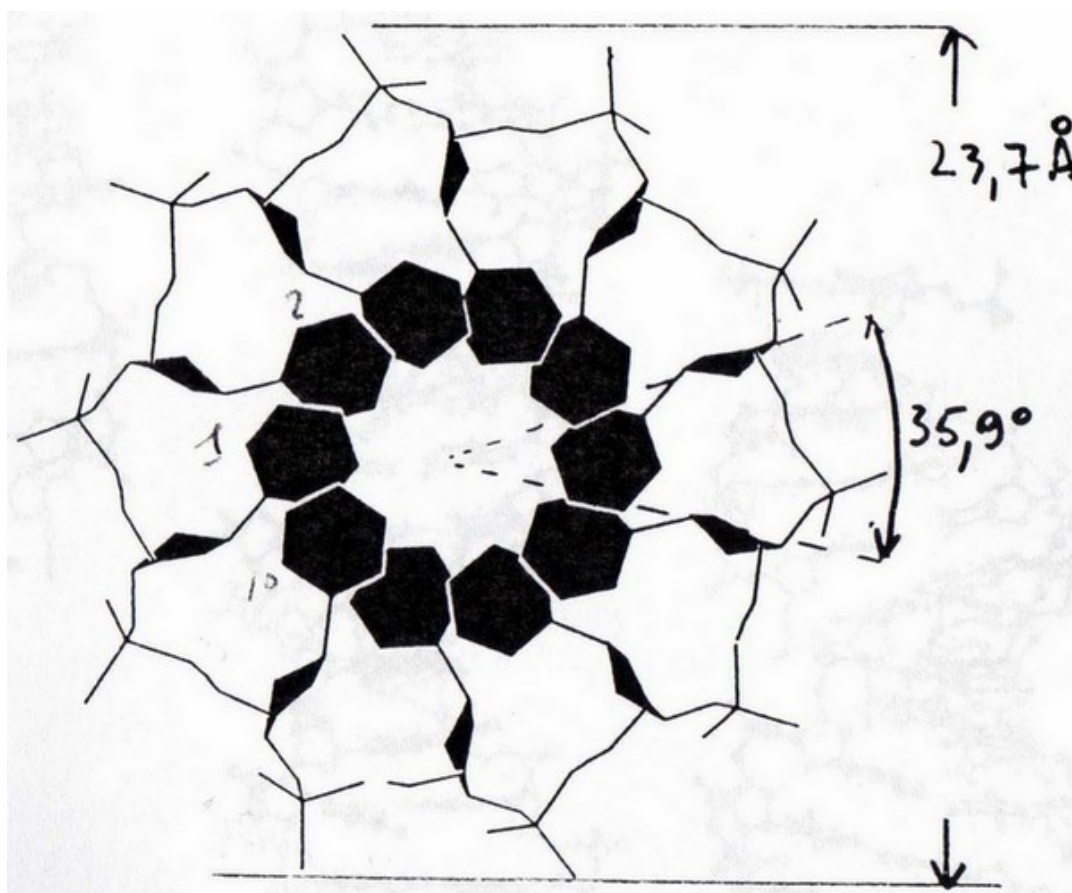
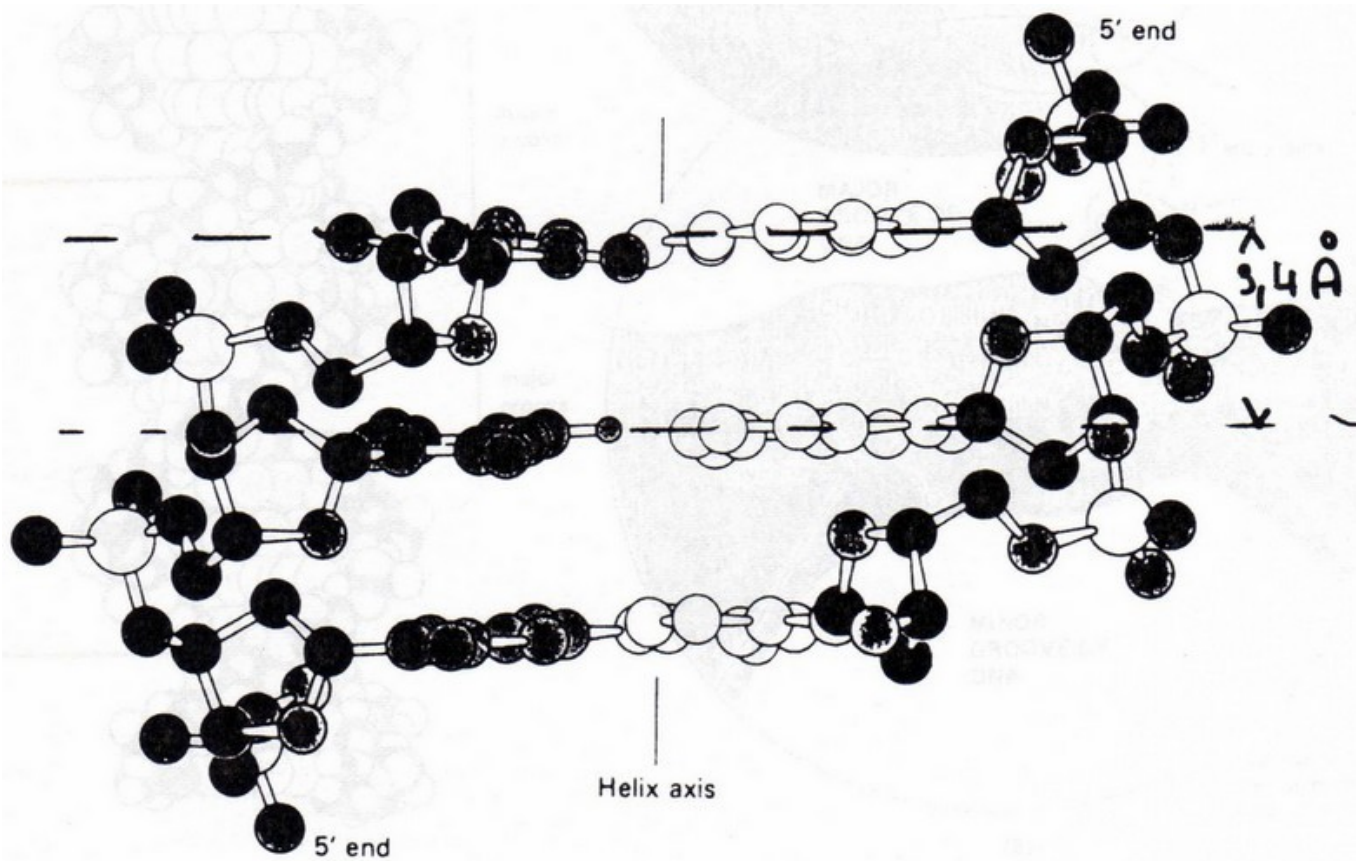
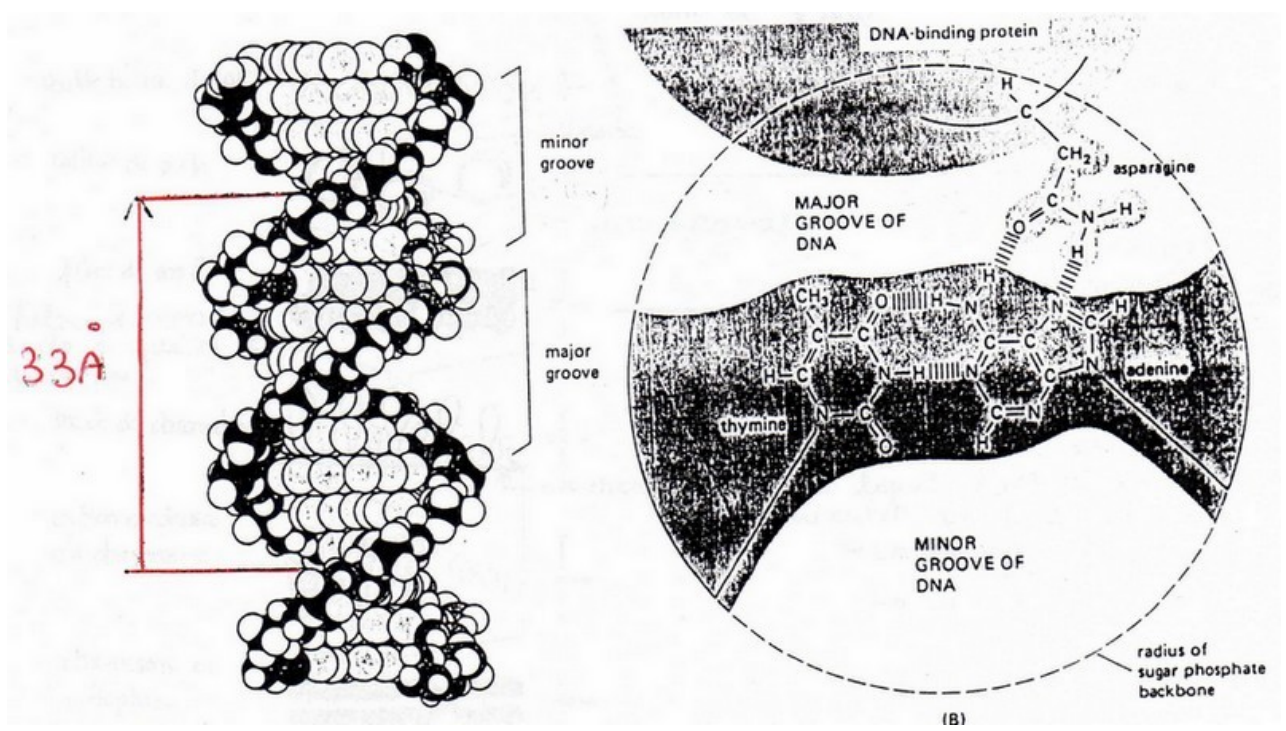
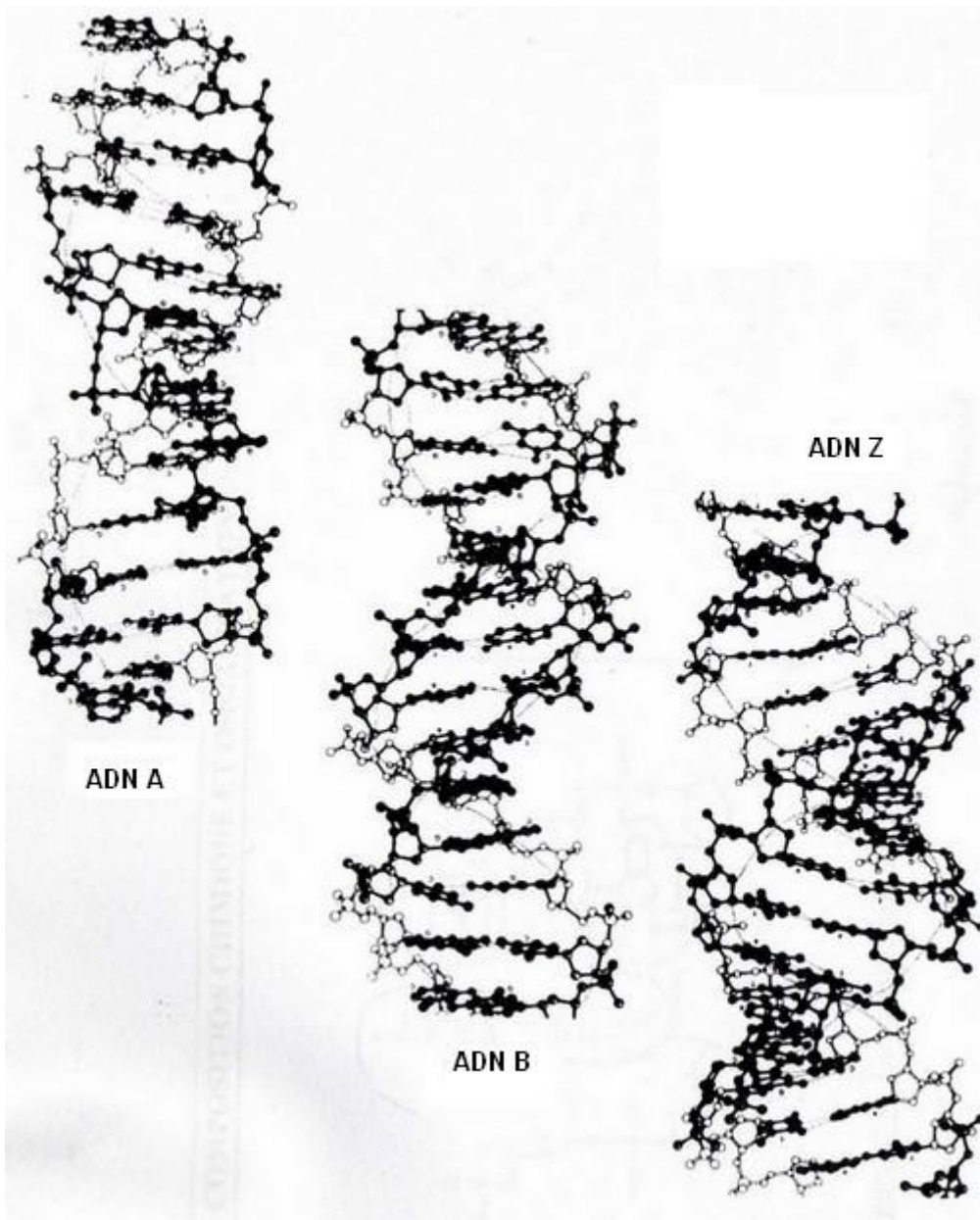


Figure 3-8
 The replication of DNA. The newly synthesized strands are shown in color.







COMPOSITION CHIMIQUE ET ORGANISATION MOLECULAIRE DE LA CHROMATINE

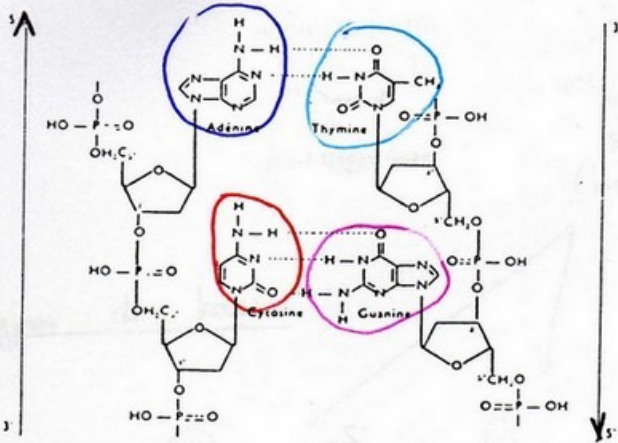


Figure n° 4 : Composition de l'ADN

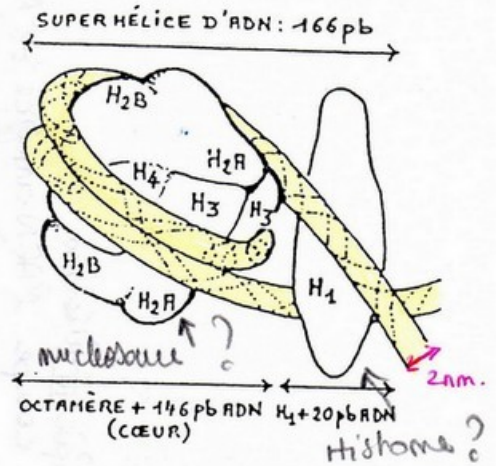


Figure n°5 : Représentation schématique d'un nucléosome

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

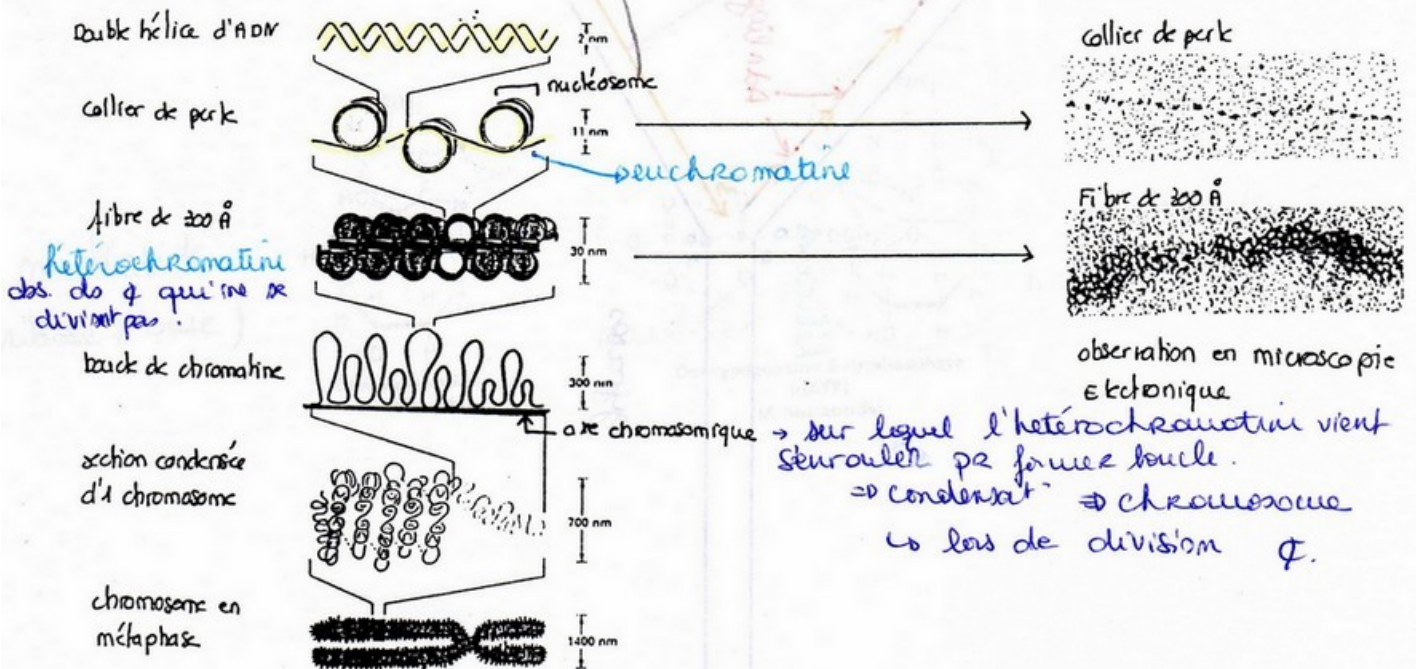
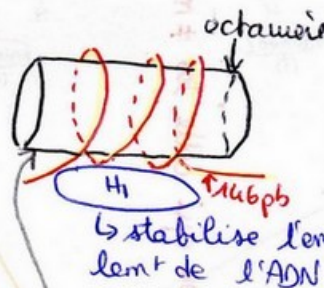


Figure n°6 : Organisation moléculaire de la chromatine (eucaryote)

