

DNA structure

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Elisabet Freixas
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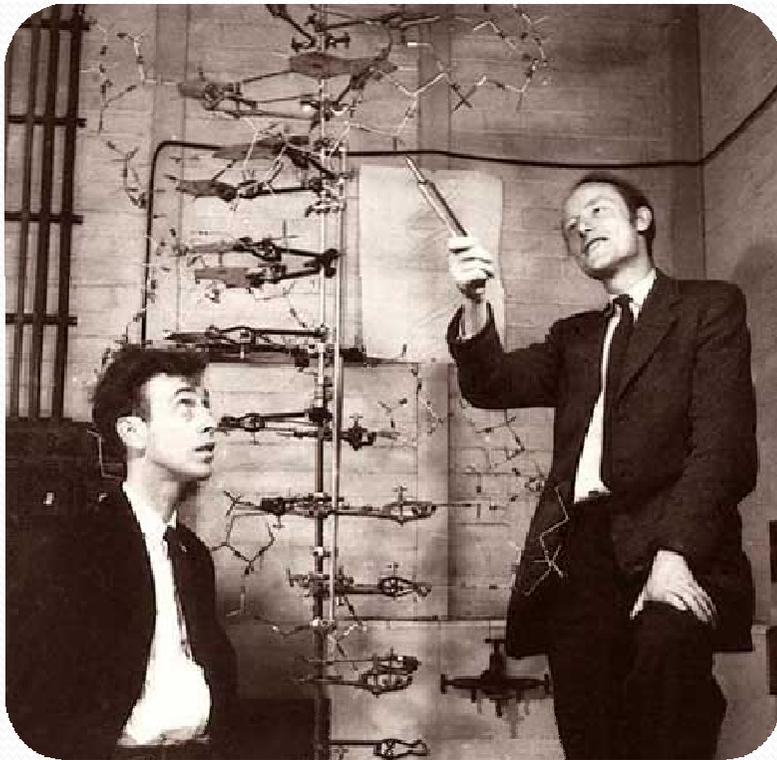
Structural Biology – UPF

Introduction

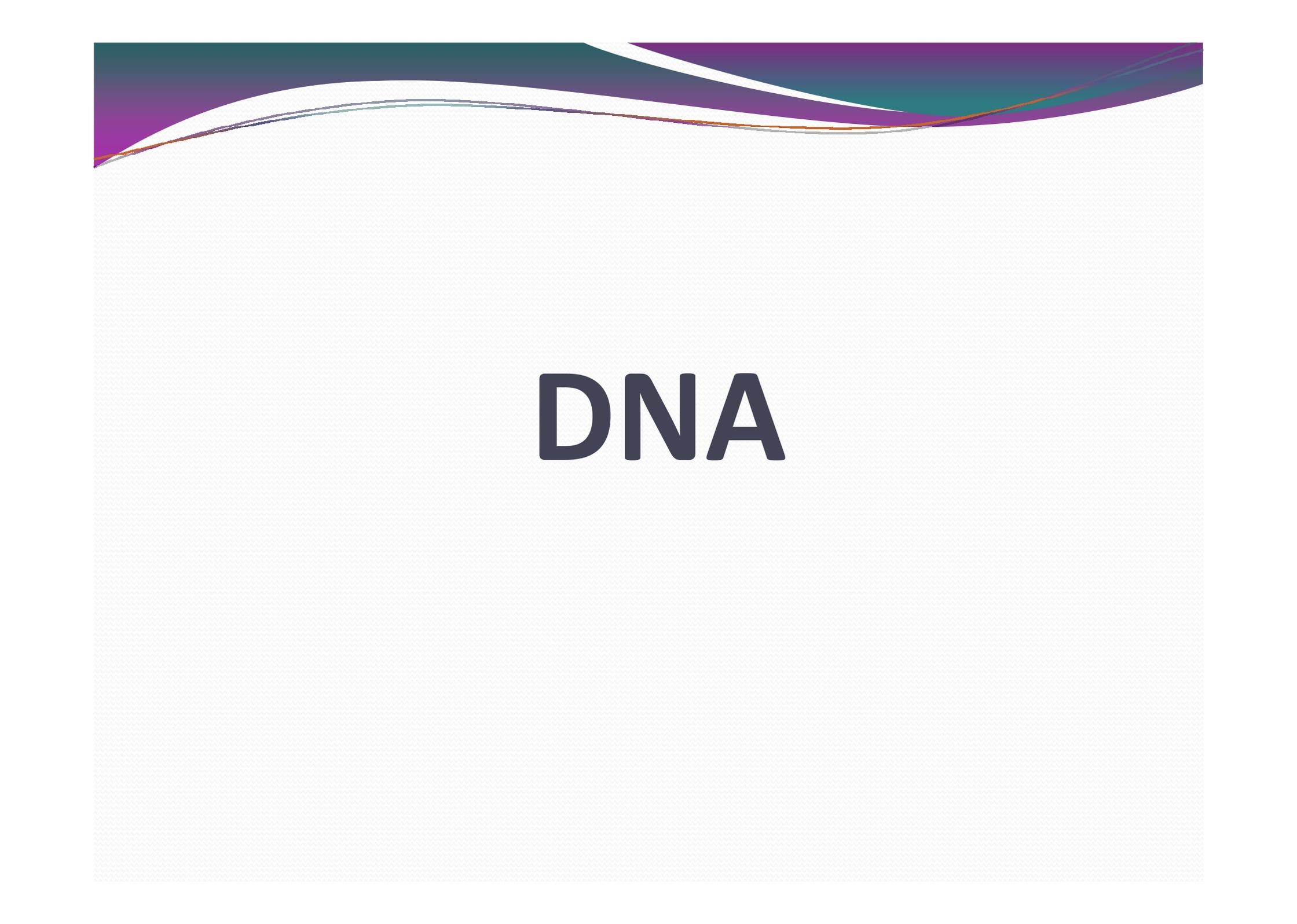
- DNA
store and transmit
genetic information



A little bit of history



- End of s. XIX, **Friedrich Miescher** isolates for first time DNA in salmon sperm
- 1944 **Avery, MacLeod & McCarty** discovered DNA could transfect from a pathogenic bacteria strain to another non pathogenic.
- Experiment of transfection of E.Coli by Bacteriophage T2. **Hershey & Chase**
- 1953 **Watson & Crick** proposed a structure for DNA after observing a X-ray diffraction image of DNA taken by **R. Franklin** (1952)



DNA

Composition

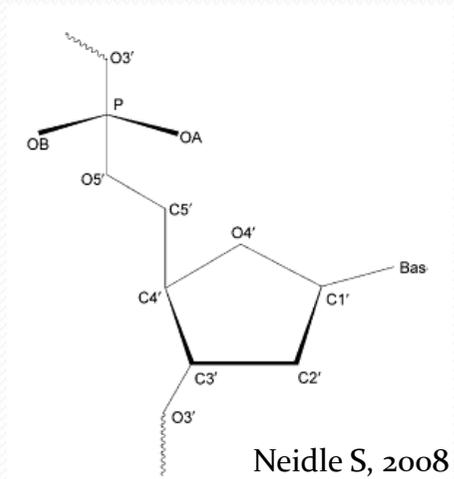
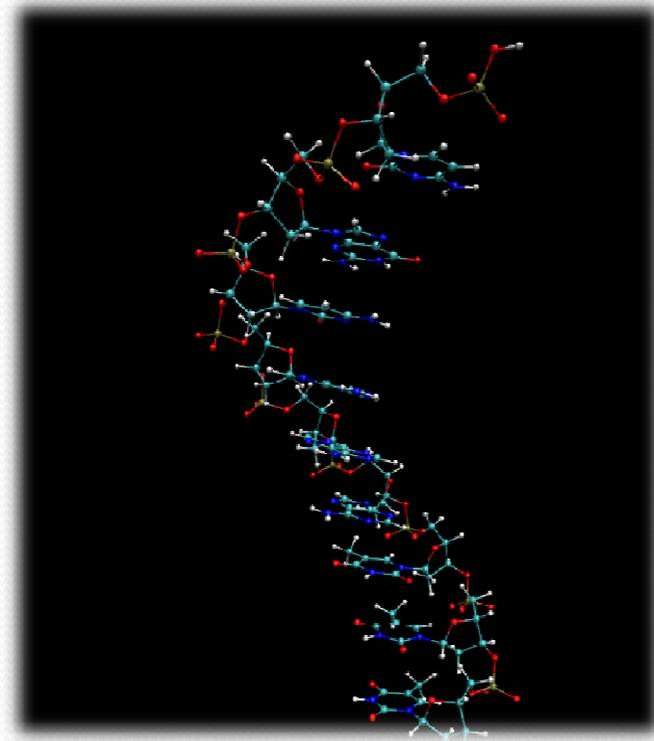
DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid):
macromolecule composed by
a repetition of:

- Backbone

- Phosphate group
- Sugar: 2'-deoxyribose

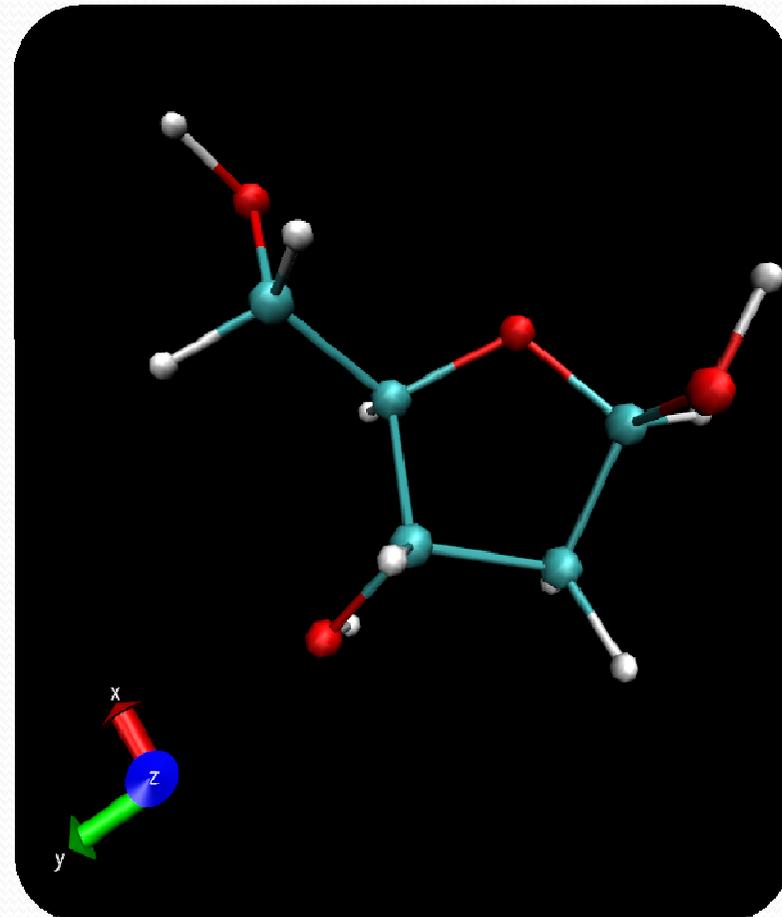
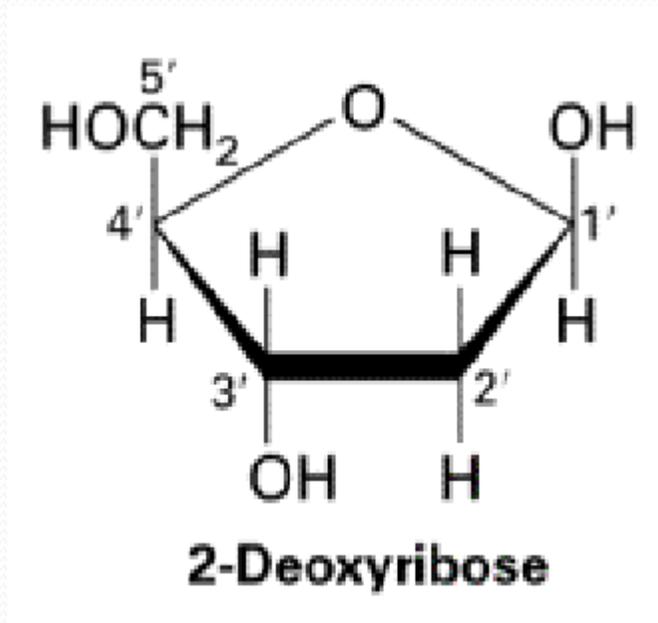
} phosphodiester bond
glycosidic bond

- Nitrogenous base



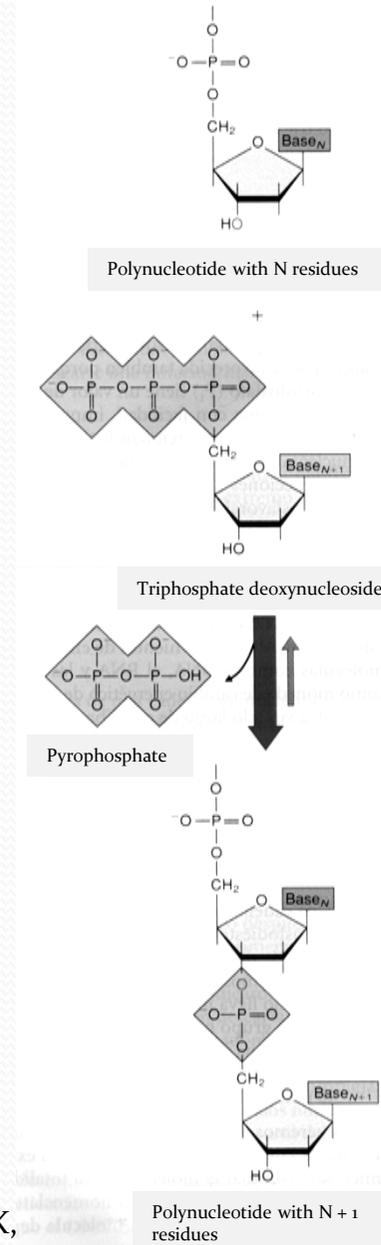
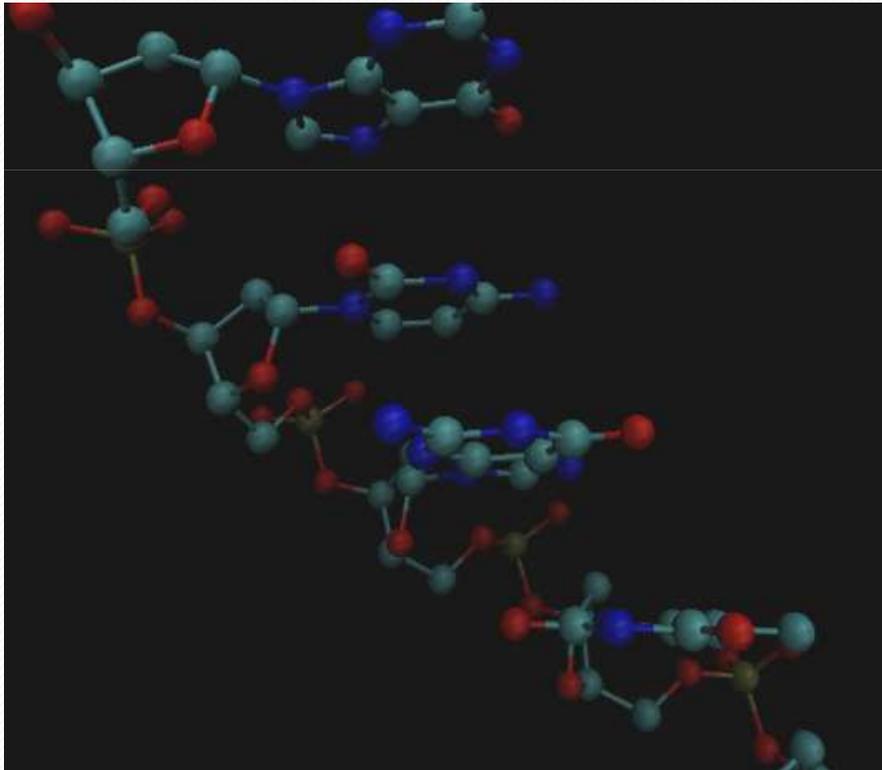
Backbone

- β -D-2-deoxyribose



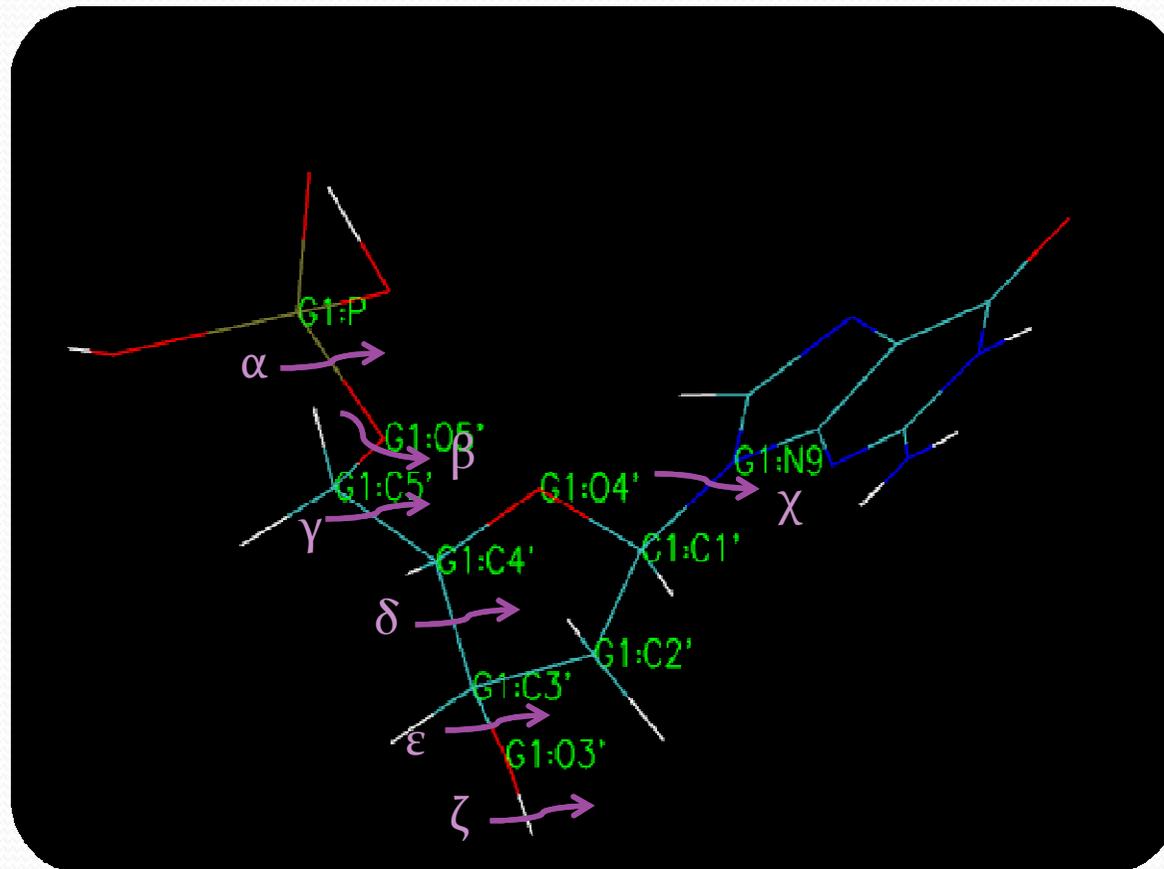
Backbone

- Phosphate group - Phosphodiester bond



Backbone

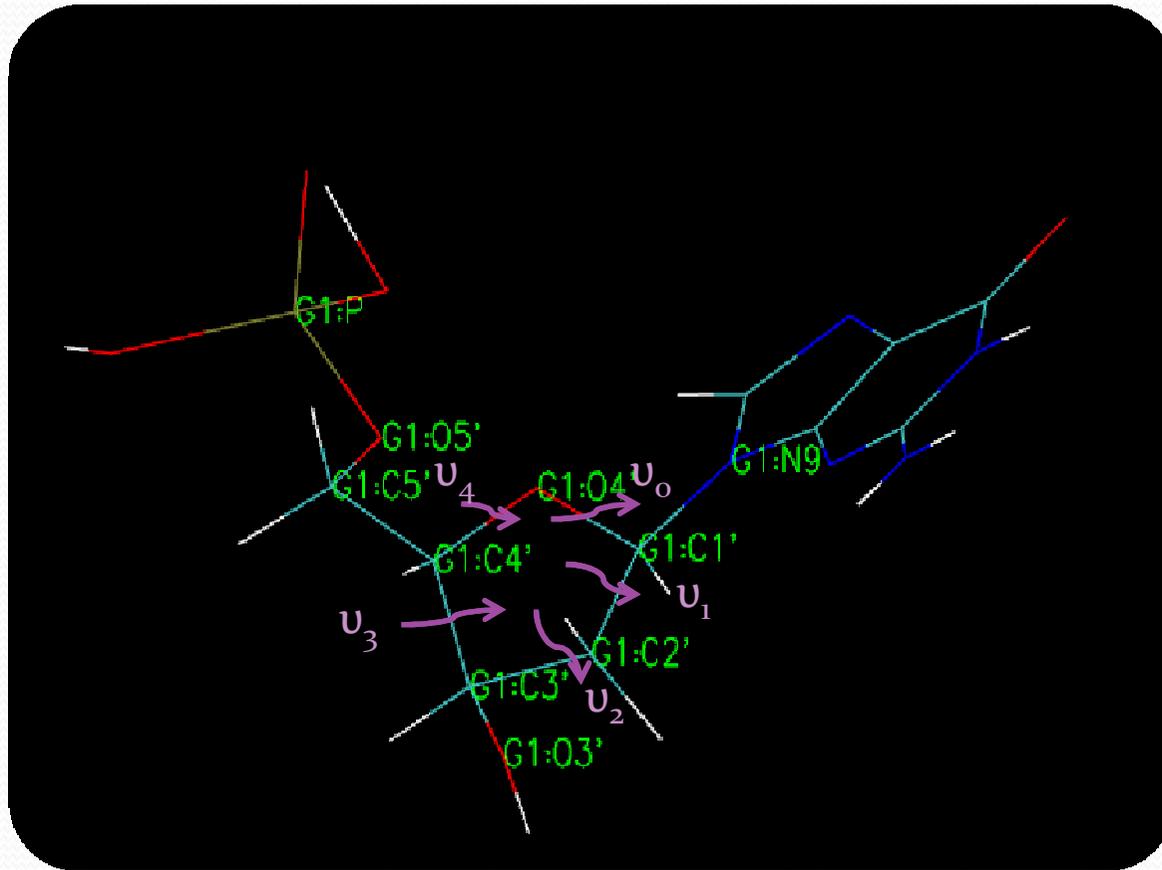
- Rotation



- α O3'-P-O5'-C5'
- β P-O5'-C5'-C4'
- γ O5'-C5'-C4'-C3'
- δ C5'-C4'-C3'-O3'
- ϵ C4'-C3'-O3'-P
- ζ C3'-O3'-P-O5'
- χ O4'-C1'-N9/N1-C4/C2

Backbone

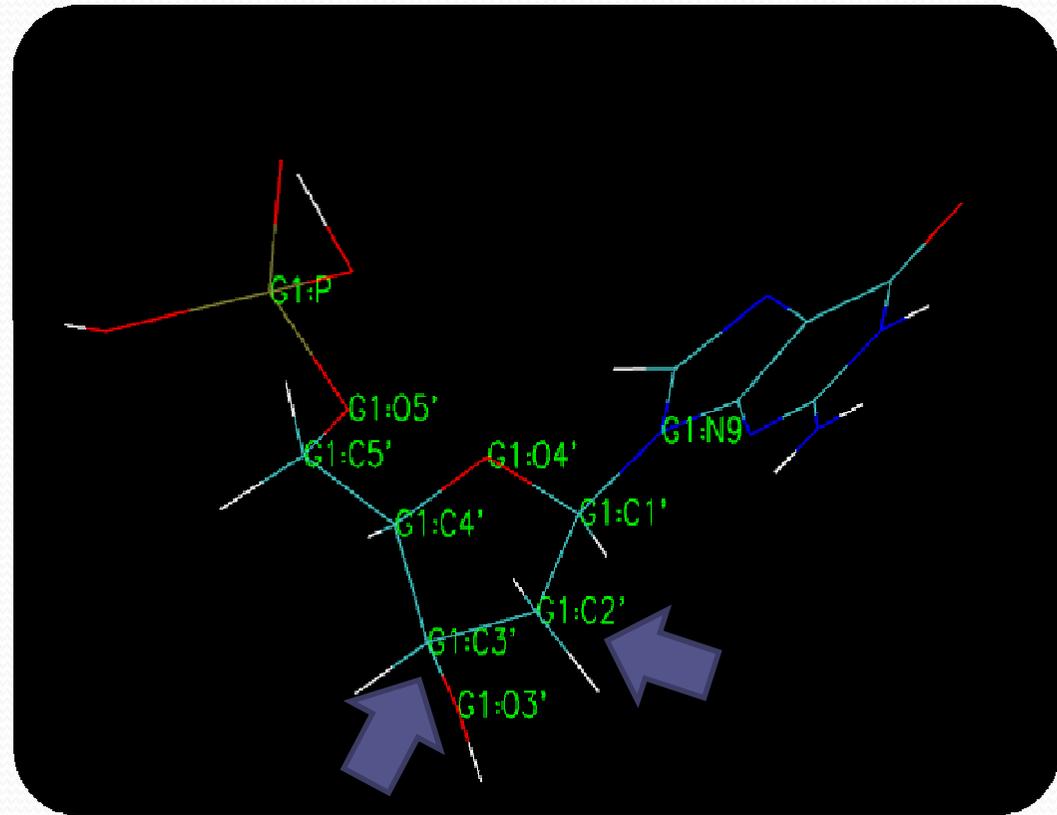
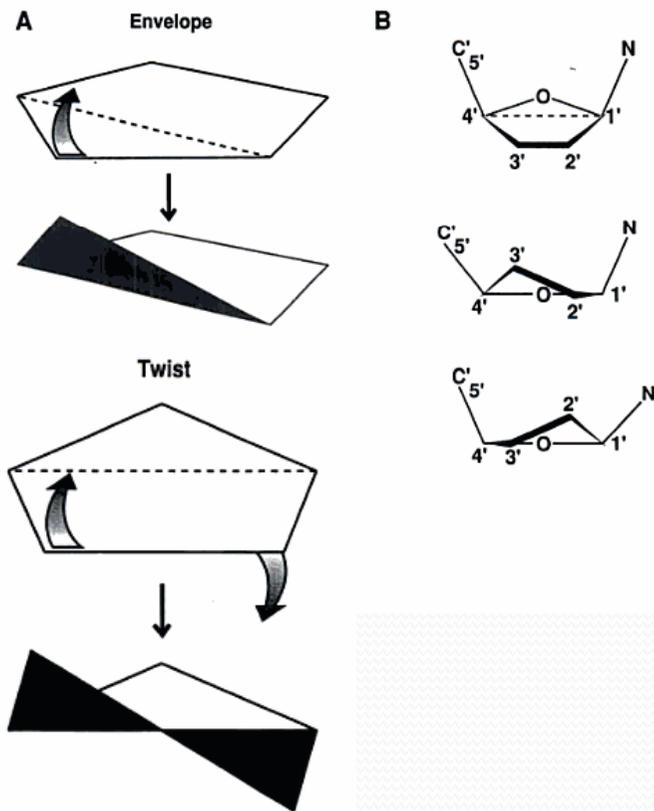
- desoxyribose angles



v_0 : C4'-O4'-C1'-C2'
 v_1 : O4'-C1'-C2'-C3'
 v_2 : C1'-C2'-C3'-C4'
 v_3 : C2'-C3'-C4'-O4'
 v_4 : C3'-C4'-O4'-C1'

Backbone

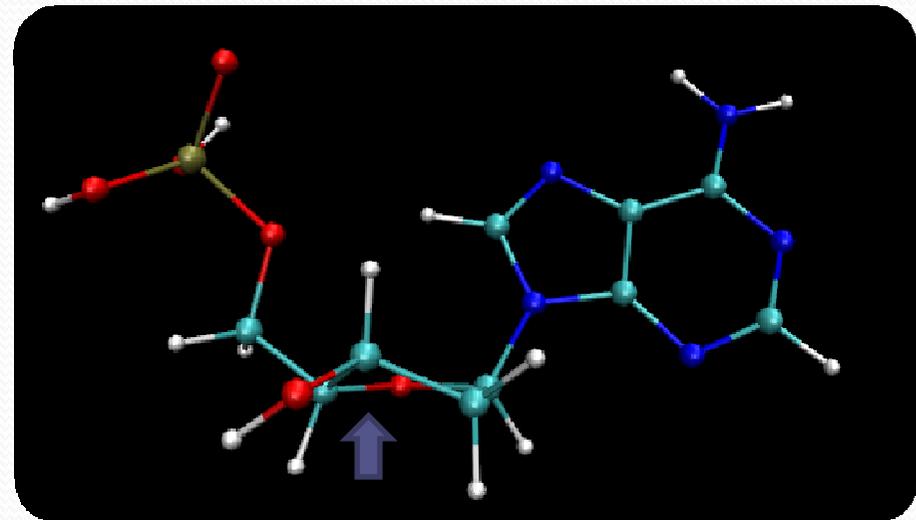
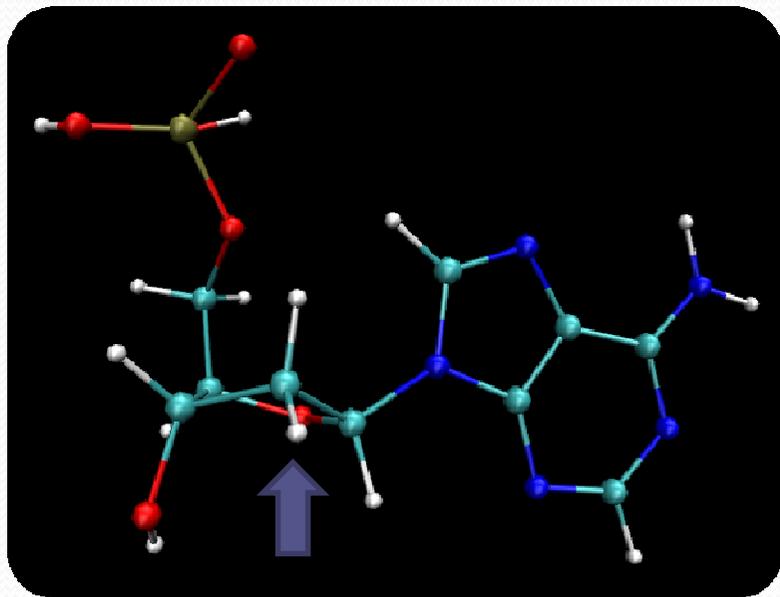
Deoxyribose conformations



Backbone

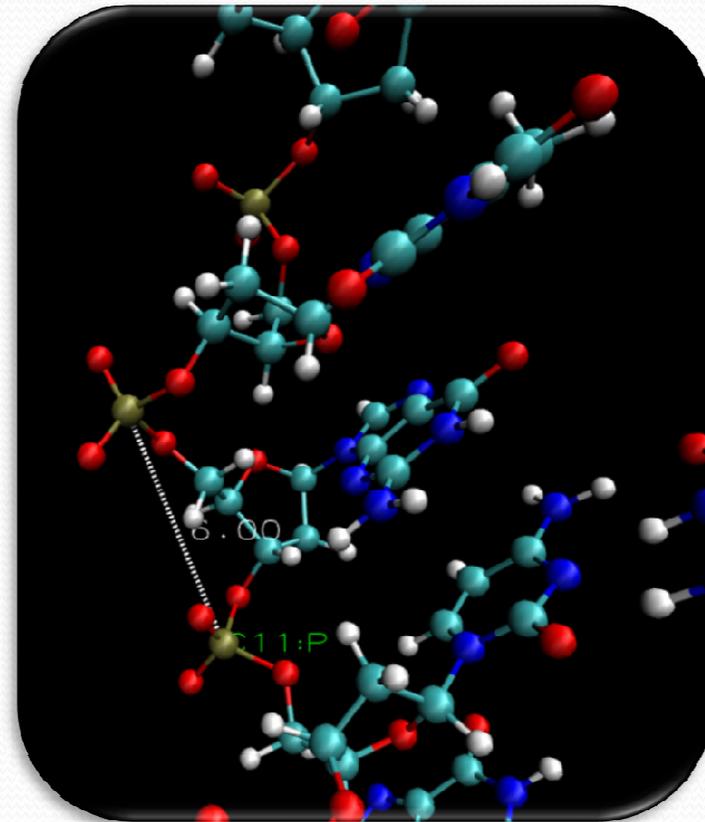
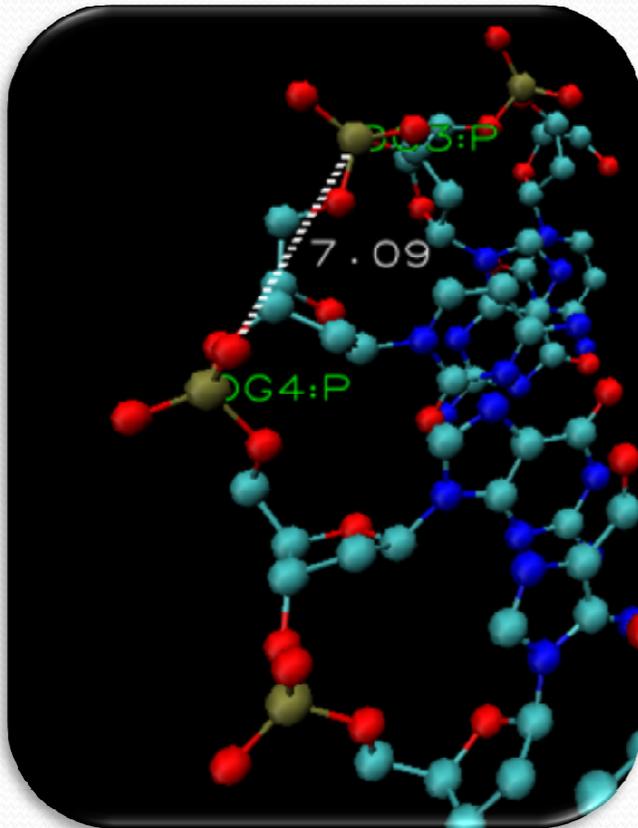
- Ring pucker

C2'endo (B-DNA/Z-DNA C/T) – C3'endo (A-DNA/ Z-DNA A/G)



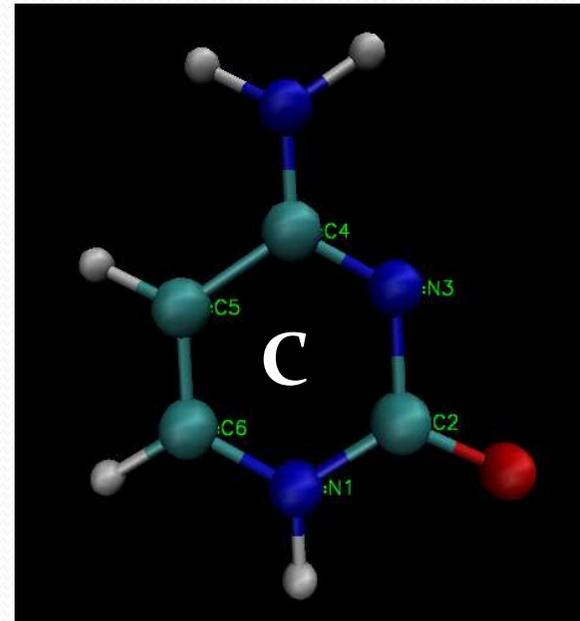
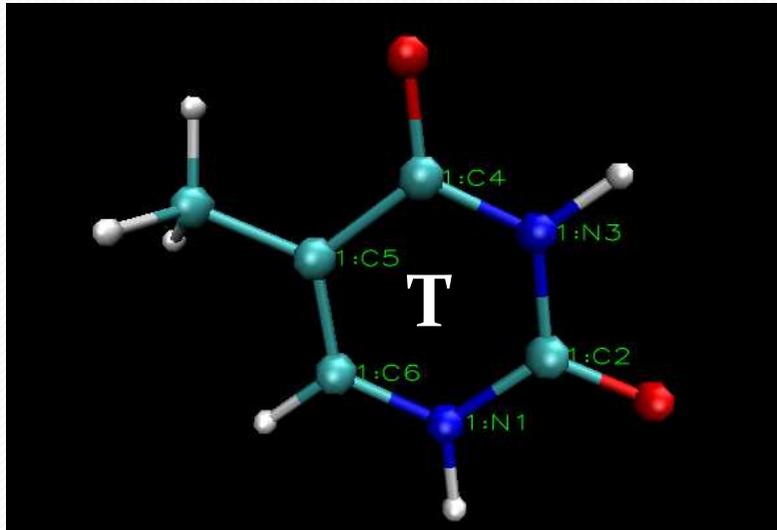
Backbone

- Ring Pucker - distance between P
C2'endo (B-DNA / Z-DNA C/T) – C3'endo (A-DNA / Z-DNA A/G)



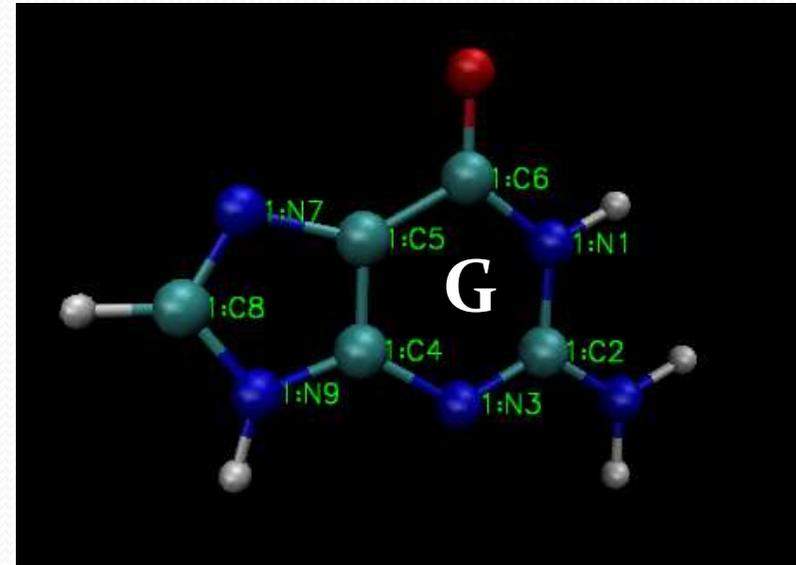
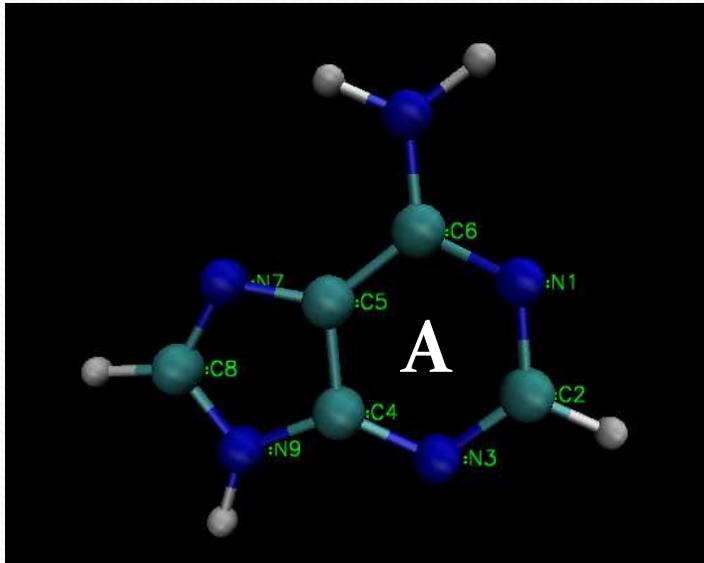
Nitrogenous bases

- Four nitrogenous bases: G C T A
 - Pyrimidine (Y)
 - Thymine (T)
 - Cytosine (C)



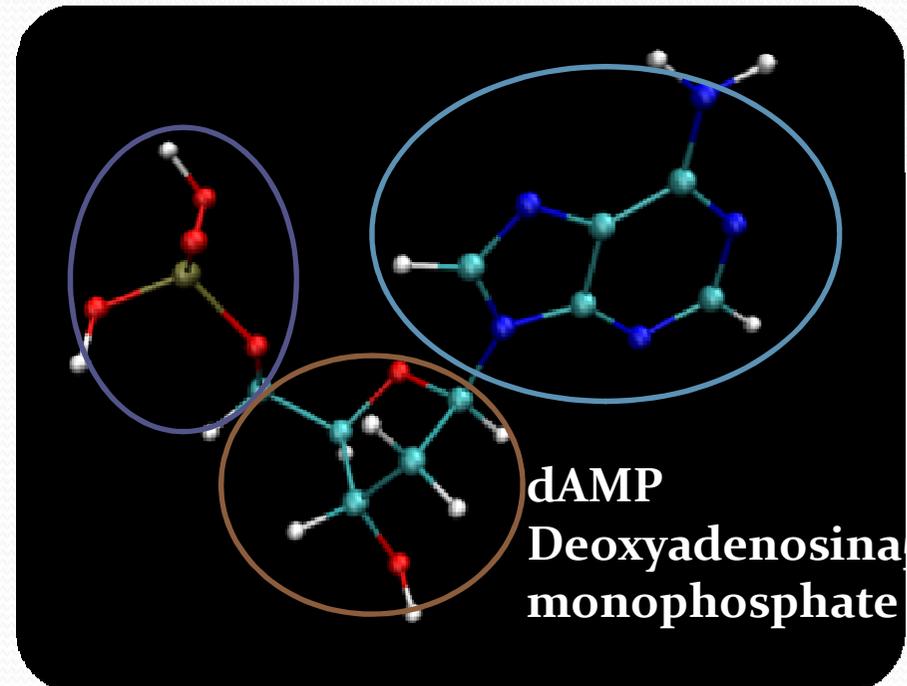
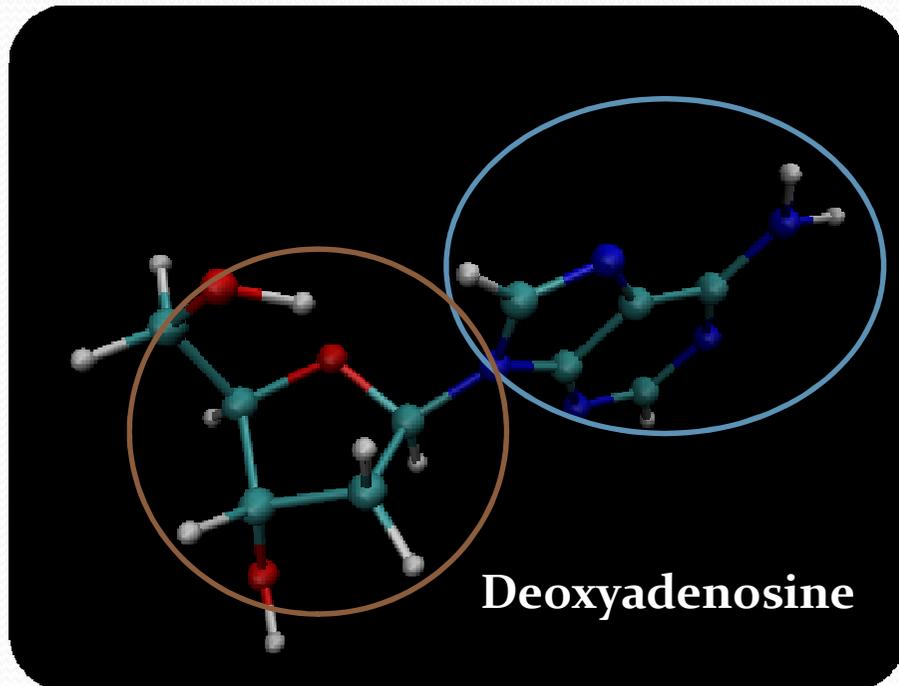
Nitrogenous bases

- Four nitrogenous bases: G C T A
 - Purines (R)
 - Adenine (A)
 - Guanine (G)



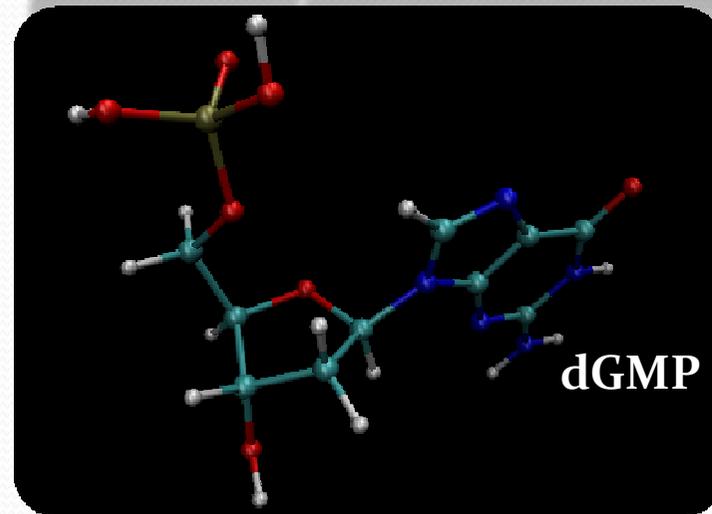
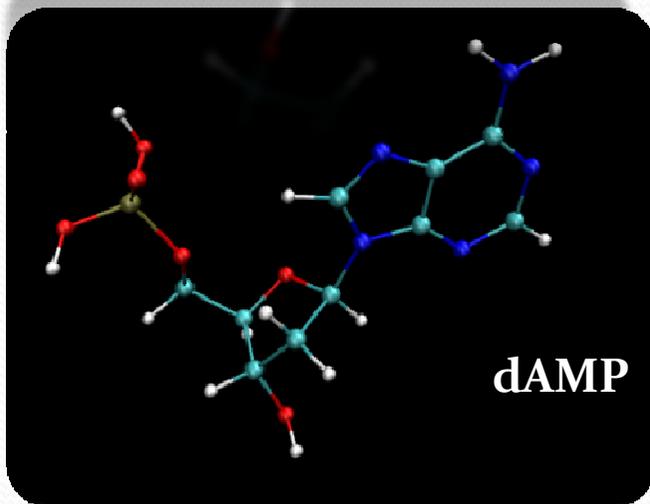
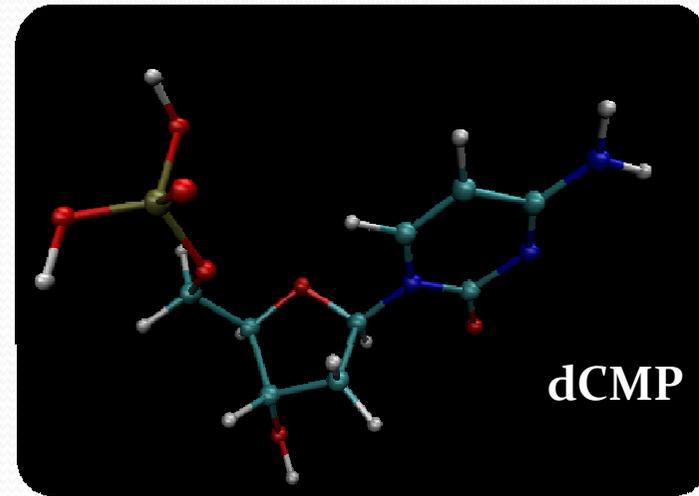
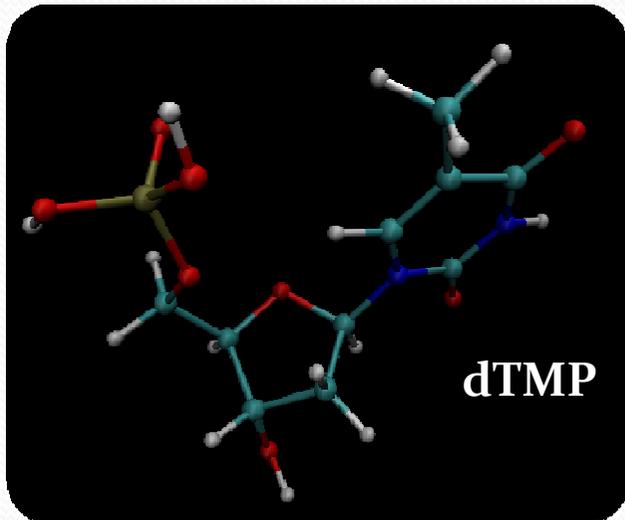
Nitrogenous bases

- Deoxynucleoside – deoxynucleotide



Nitrogenous bases

Deoxynucleotides



Nitrogenous bases

- Properties

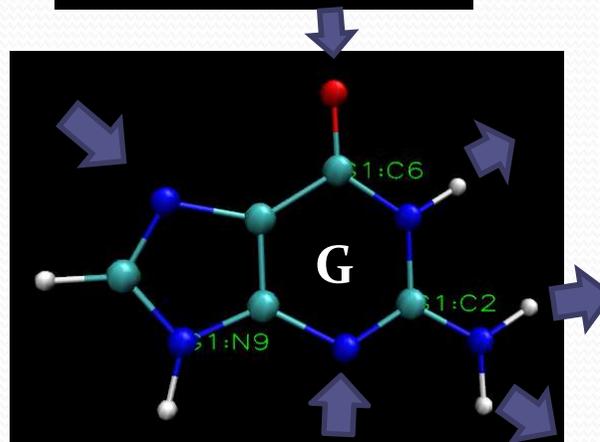
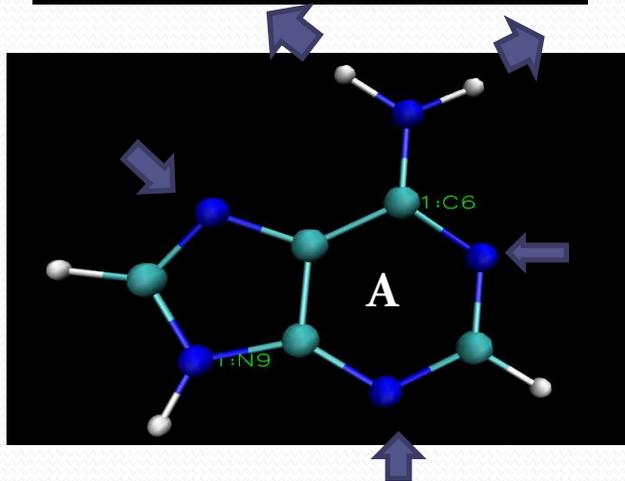
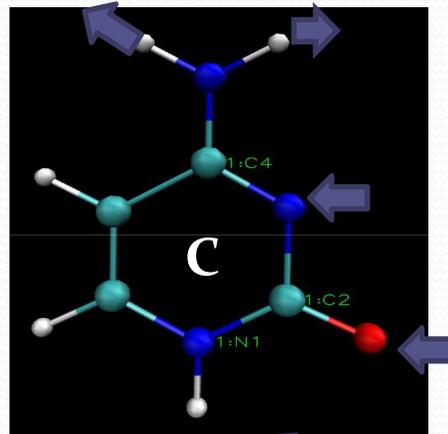
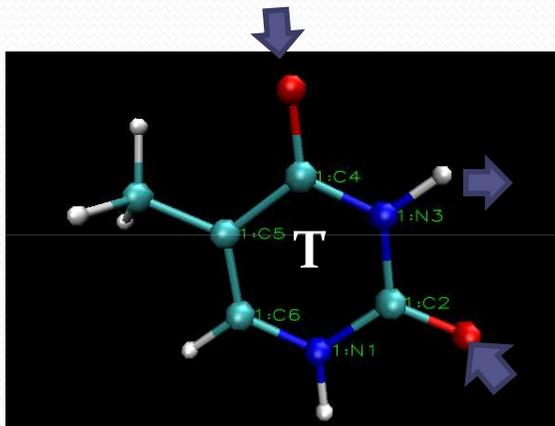


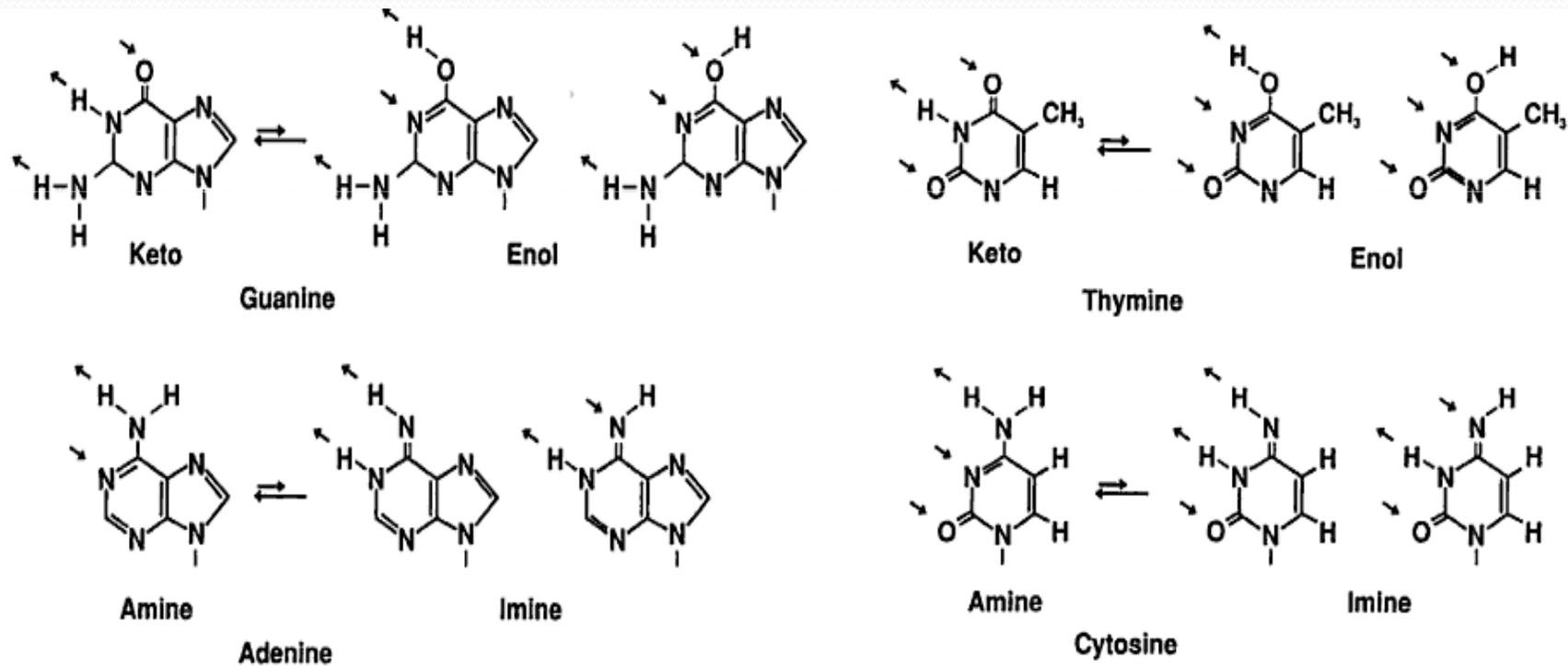
Table 2.1 pK_a values for bases in nucleosid

Bases (site of protonation)	Nucleoside
Adenine (N-1)	3.63
Cytosine (N-3)	4.11
Guanine (N-7)	2.20
Guanine (N-1)	9.50
Thymine (N-3)	9.80
Uracil (N-3)	9.25

Blackburn GM, 2006

Nitrogenous bases

- Tautomers

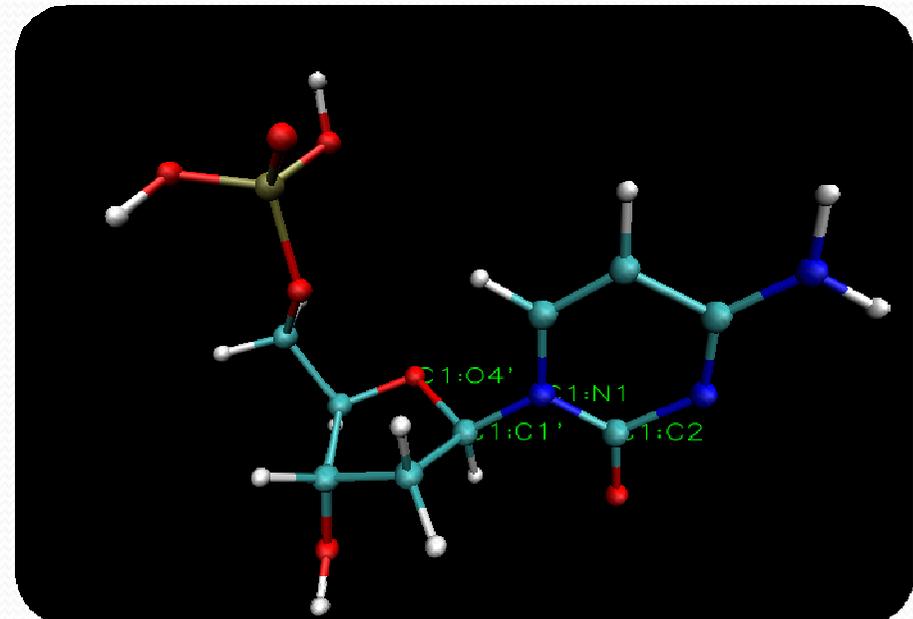
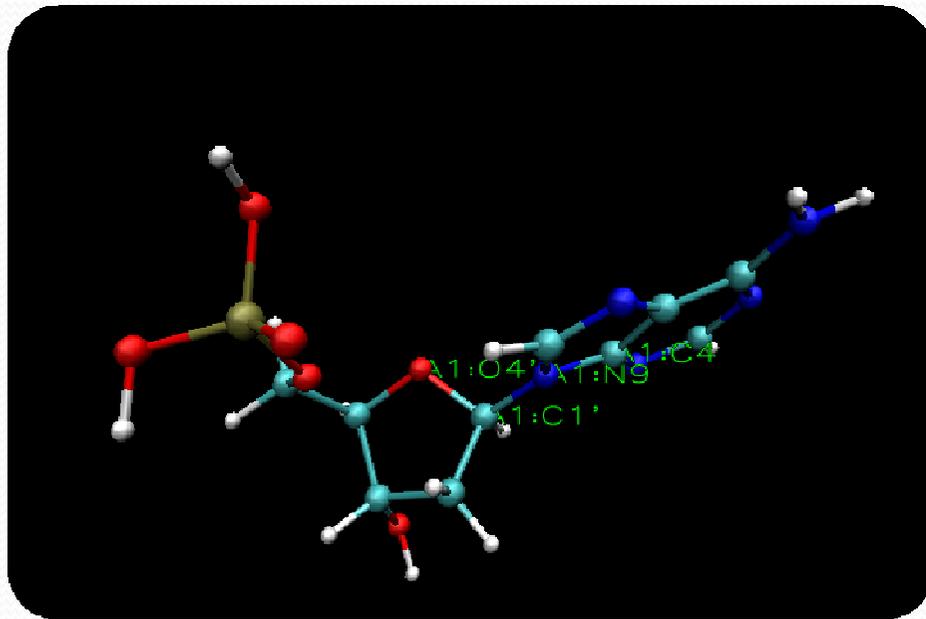


Nitrogenous bases

- β Glycosidic bond

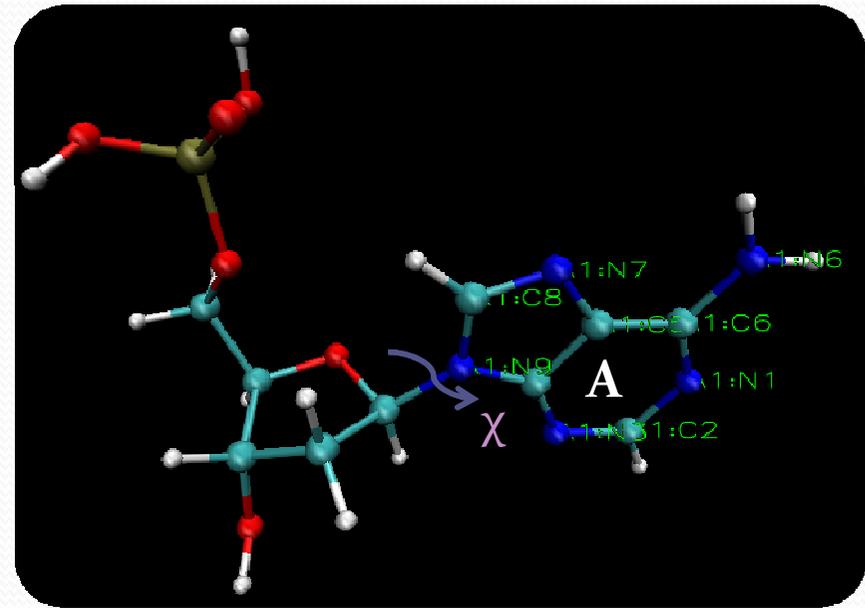
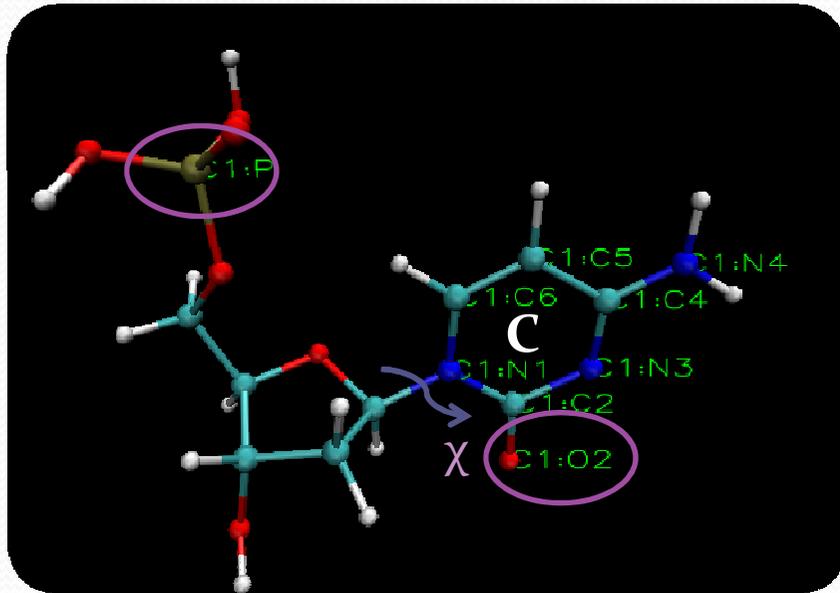
Purines: O4'-C1'-N9-C4

Pyrimidines O4'-C1'-N1-C2



Nitrogenous bases

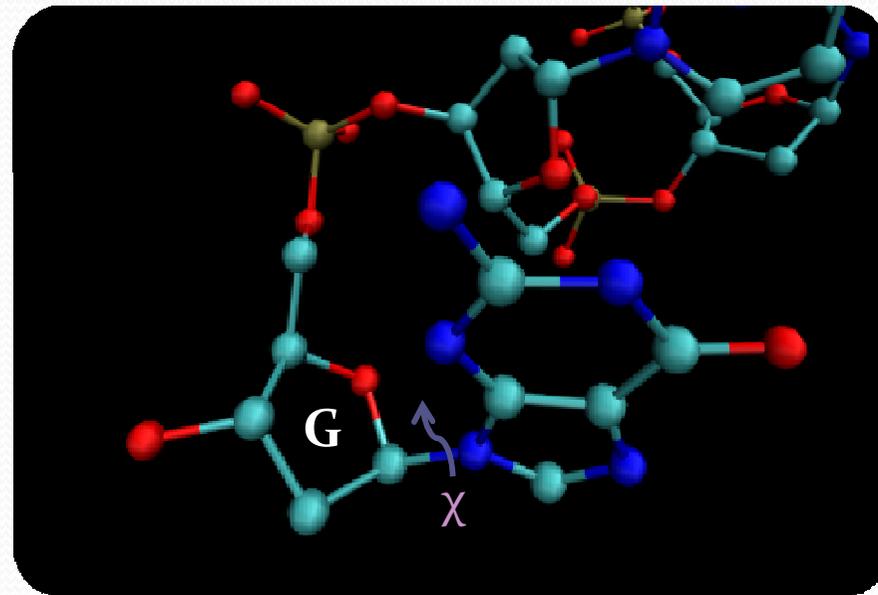
- Anti (B-DNA/A-DNA/Z-DNA pyrimidine) $-120^\circ > \chi > 180^\circ$

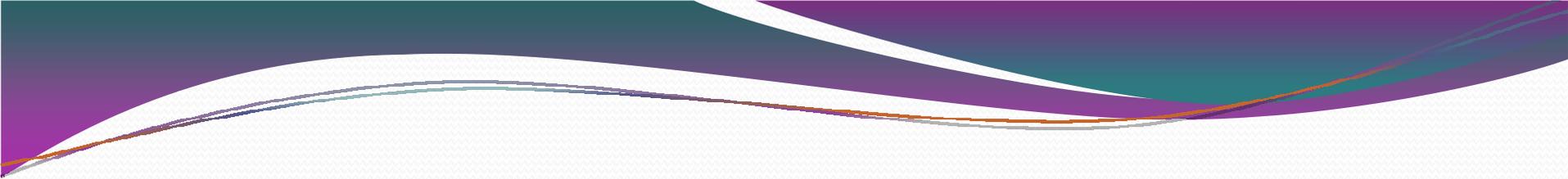


Nitrogenous bases

- Syn conformation (Z-DNA purine)

$$0^\circ < \chi < 90^\circ$$

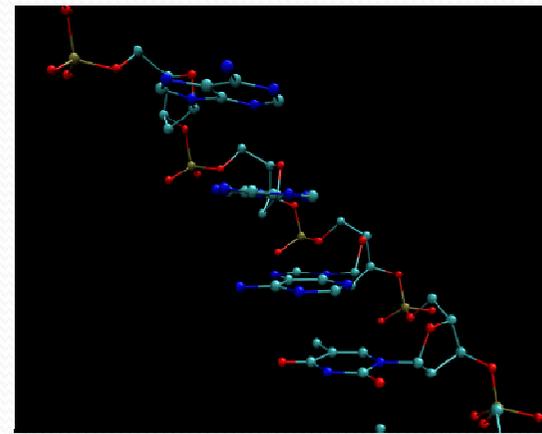
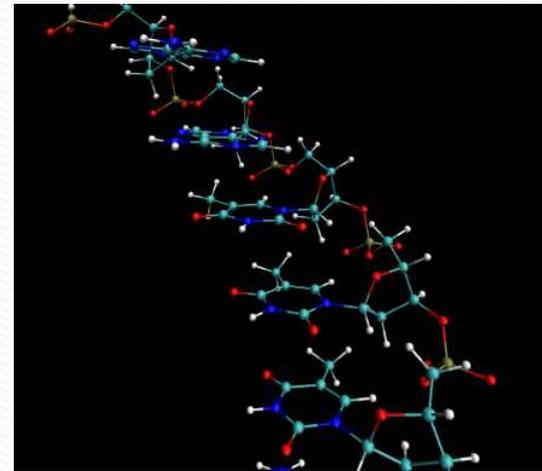
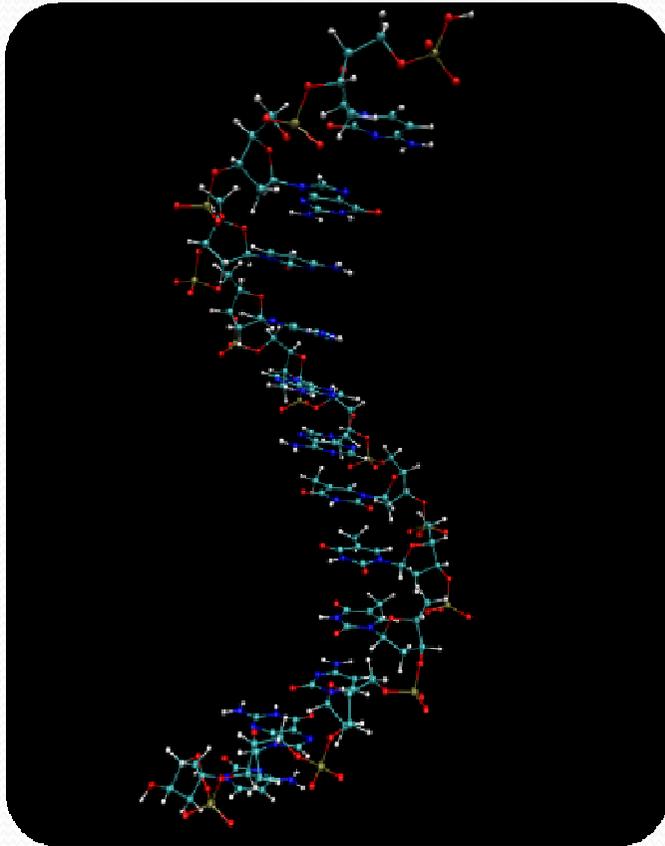




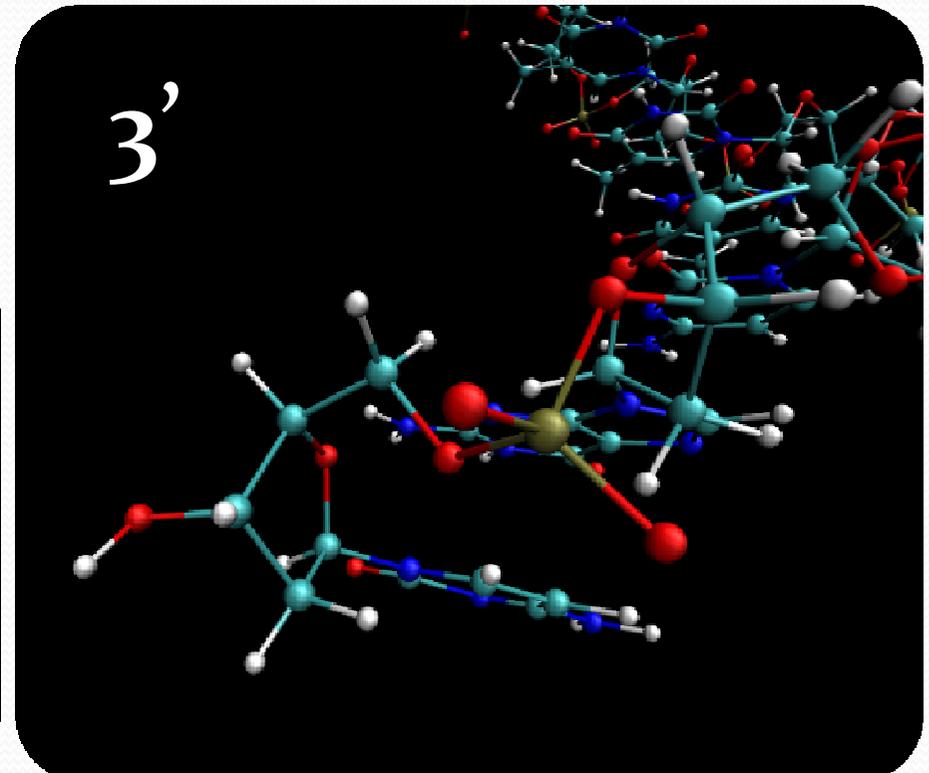
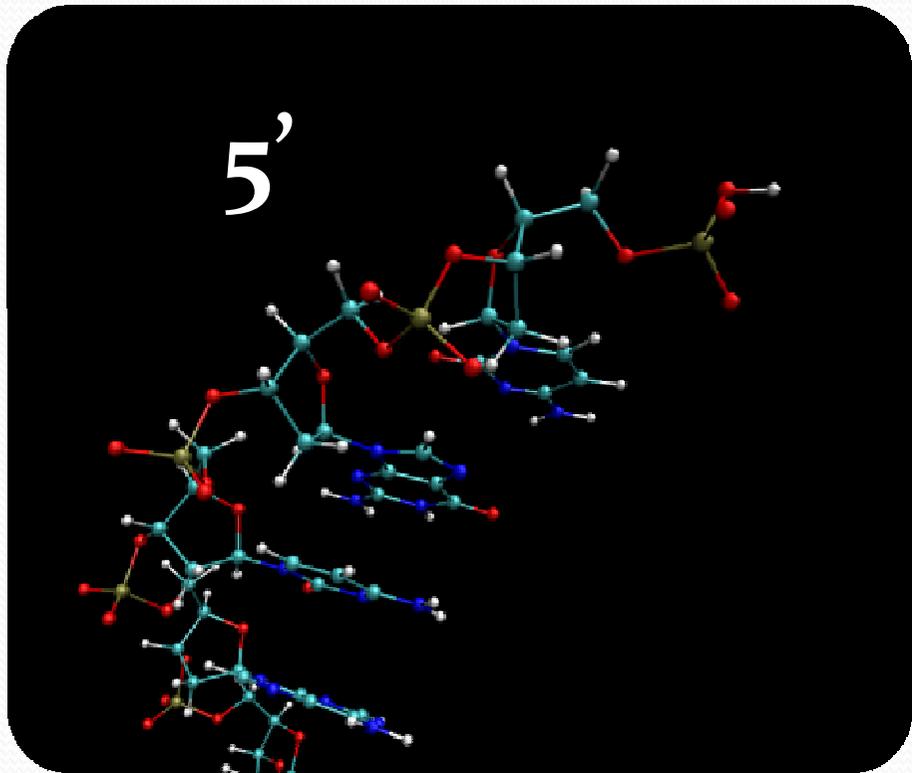
PRIMARY STRUCTURE

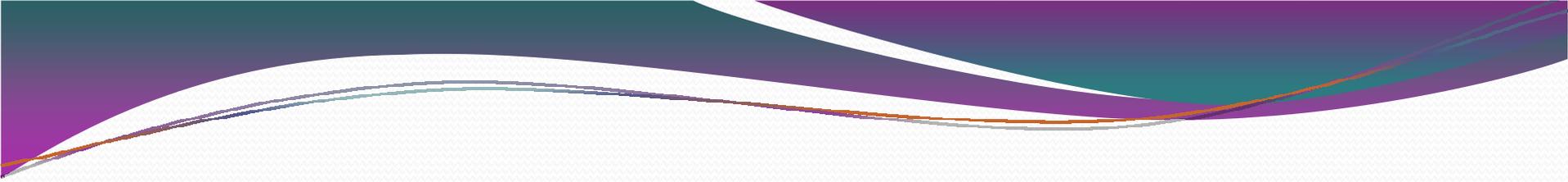
Primary structure

Single strand



Primary structure

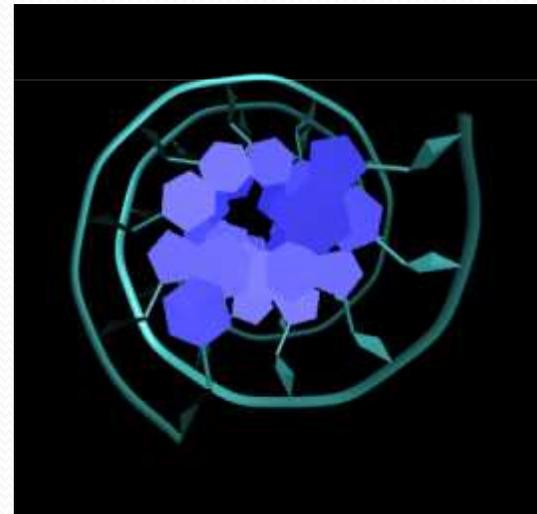
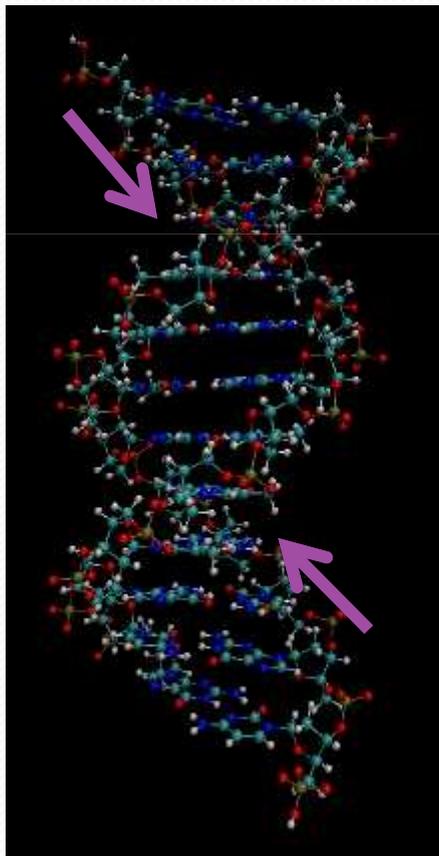




SECONDARY STRUCTURE

Secondary structure

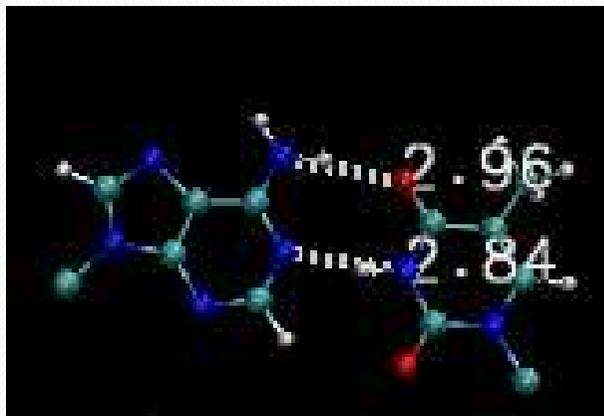
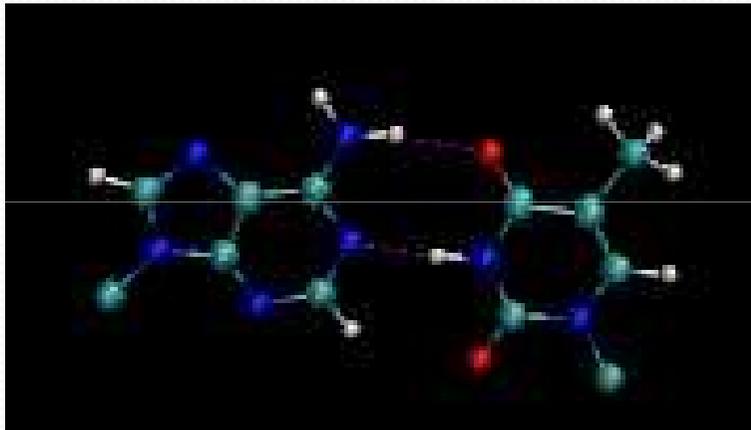
- Watson and Crick double helix model



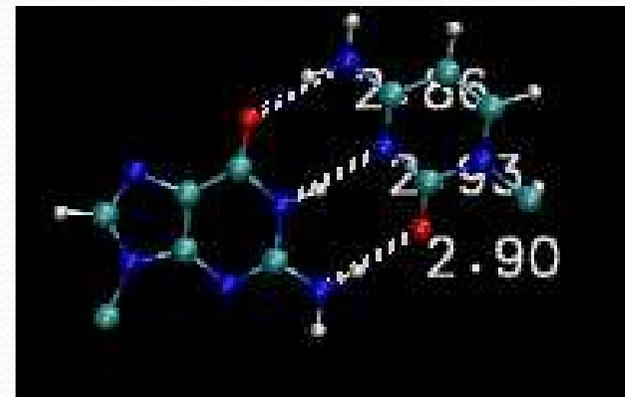
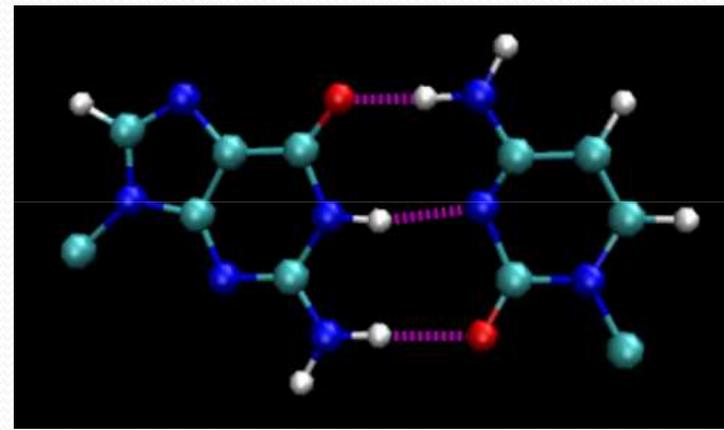
Secondary structure

Base Pairing Watson & Crick

A·T



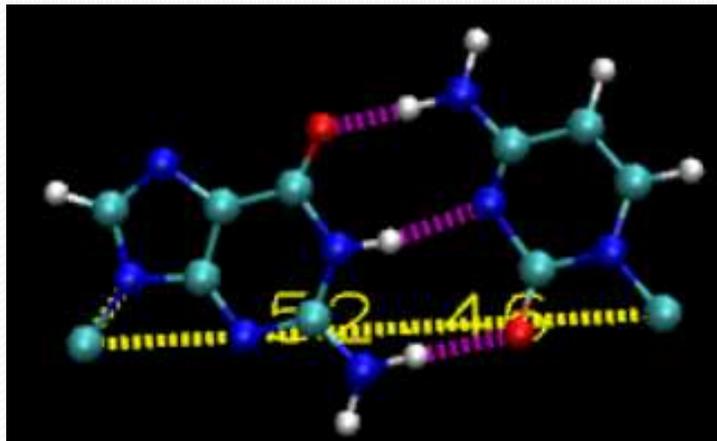
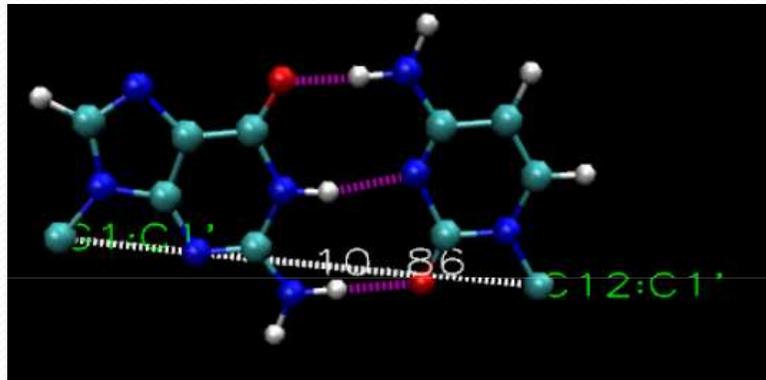
G·C



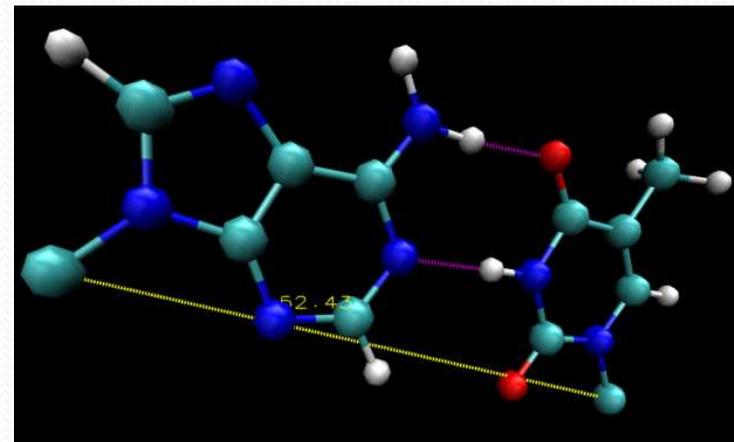
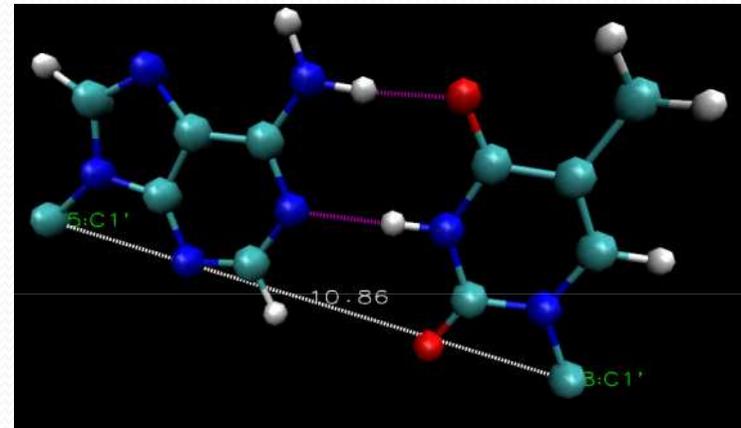
Secondary structure

Base Pairing Watson & Crick

G·C



A·T

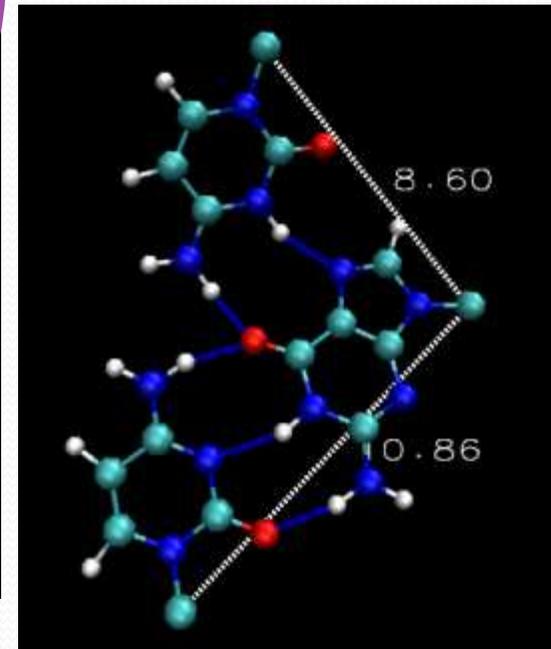
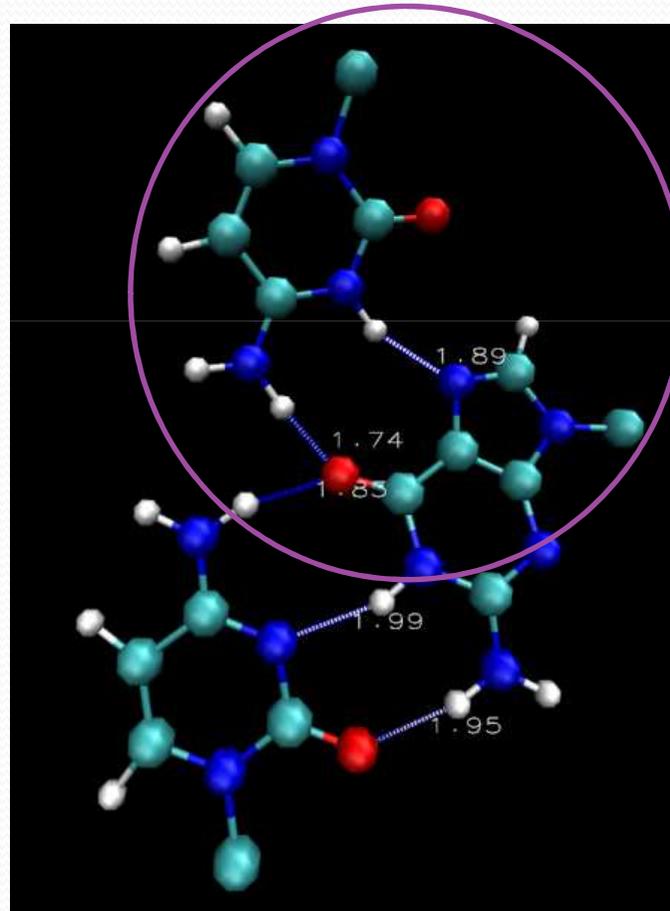
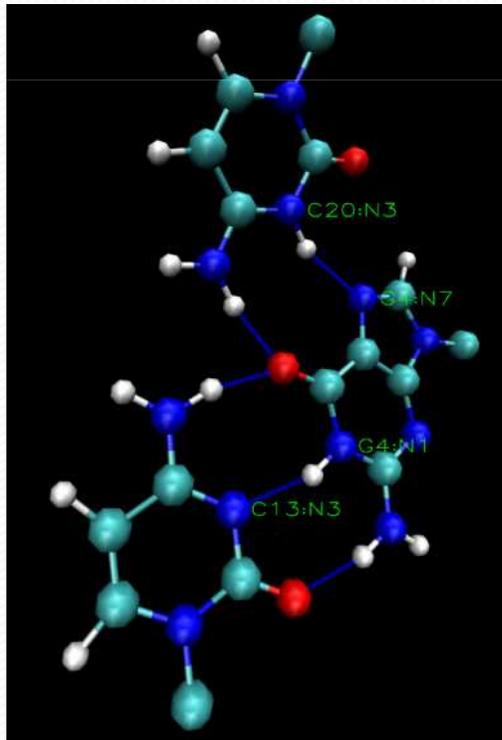


Secondary structure

Hoogsteen base pairing

- C⁺*G.C

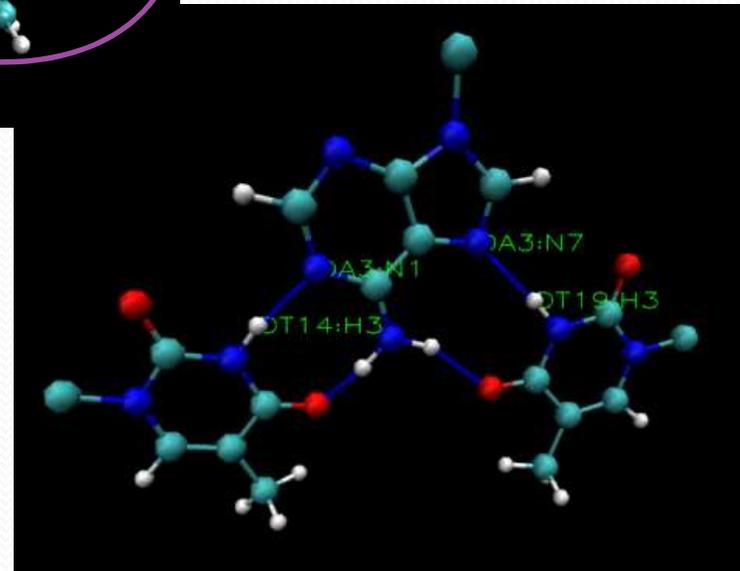
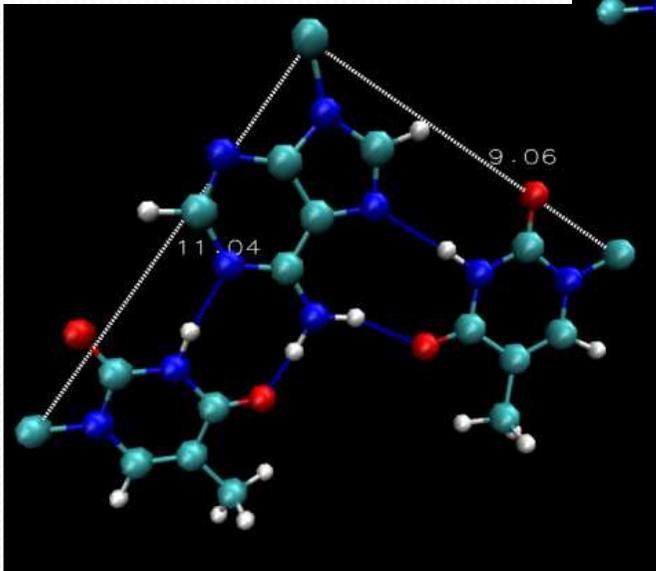
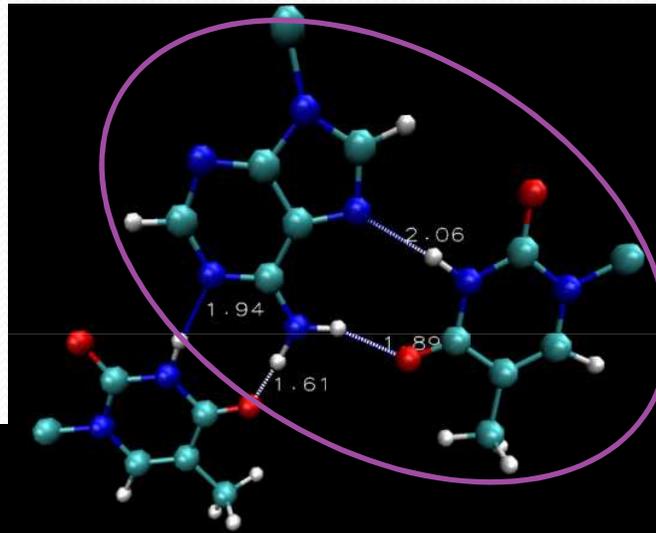
Triple helix



Secondary structure

Hoogsteen base pairing

- T·A⁺·T
Triple helix



Secondary structure

- Base pair stacking

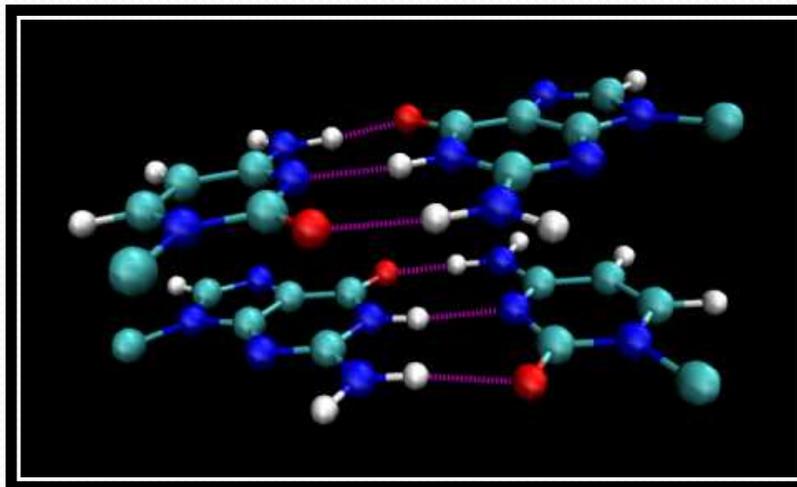
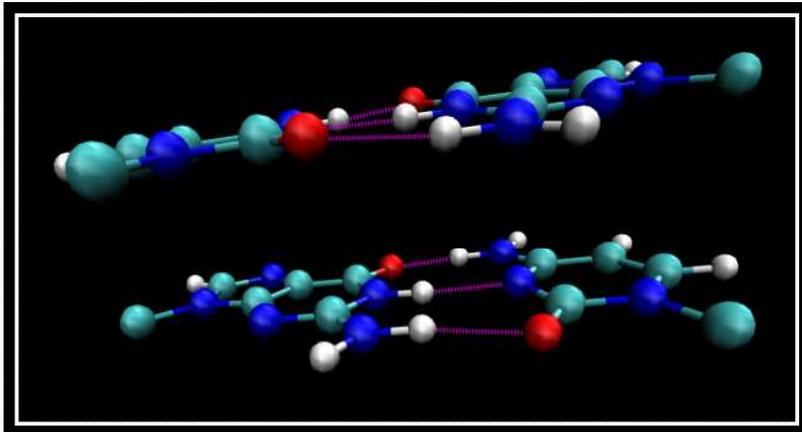


Table 1.2
Base Pair Stacking Energies

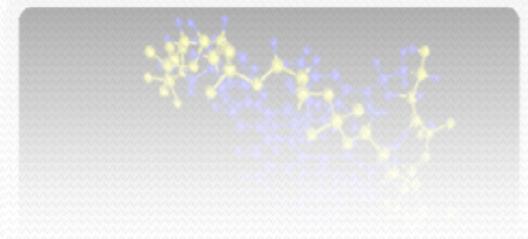
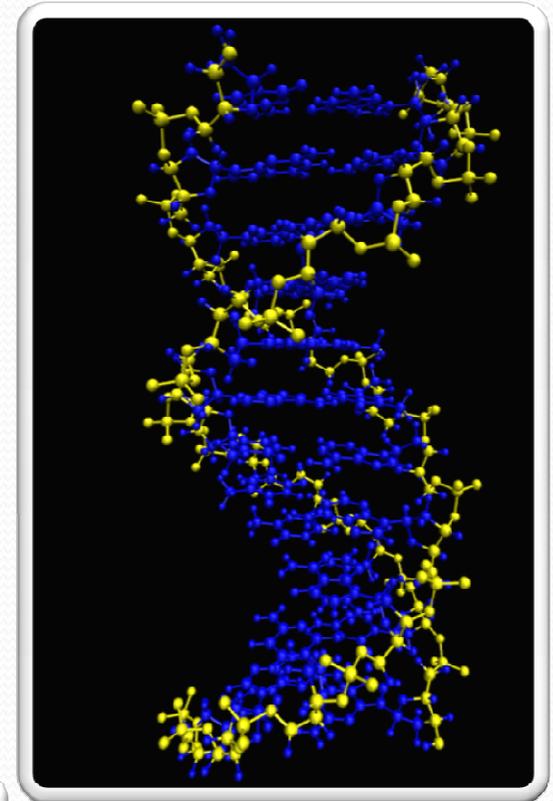
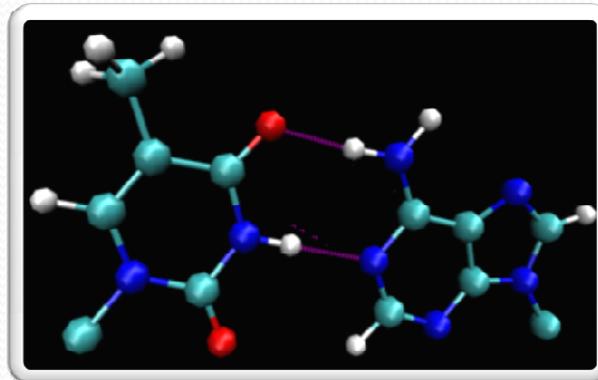
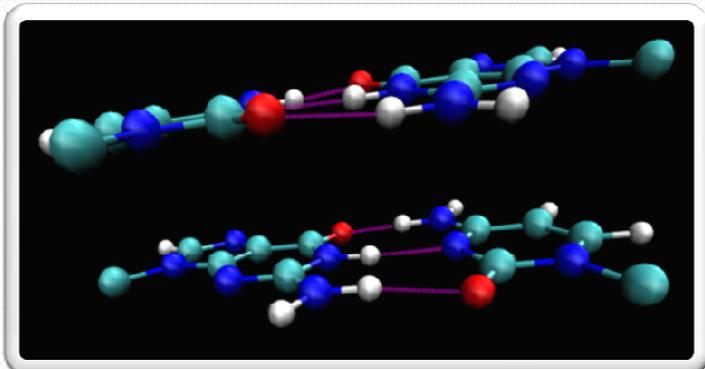
Dinucleotide base pairs	Stacking energies (kcal/mol/stacked pair) ^a
(GC) - (GC)	-14.59
(AC) - (GT)	-10.51
(TC) - (GA)	- 9.81
(CG) - (CG)	- 9.69
(GG) - (CC)	- 8.26
(AT) - (AT)	- 6.57
(TG) - (CA)	- 6.57
(AG) - (CT)	- 6.78
(AA) - (TT)	- 5.37
(TA) - (TA)	- 3.82

^aData from Ornstein *et al.* (1978).

Sinden RR, 1994

Secondary structure

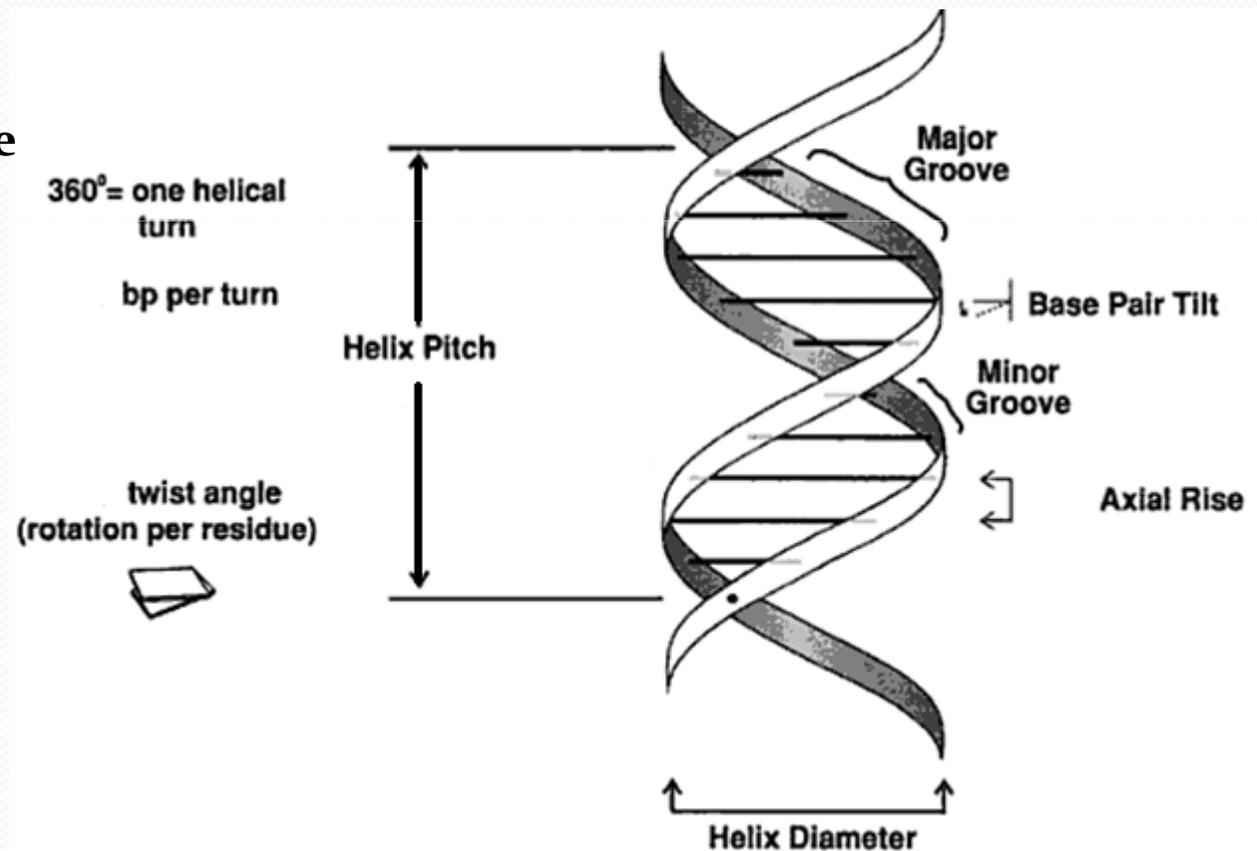
- Stability
 - Hydrogen bonds between bases
 - Base pair stacking

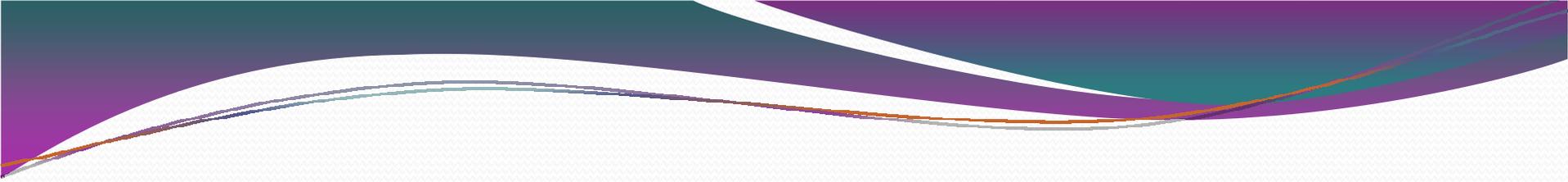


Secondary structure

- Conformational Parameters

- Major/minor groove
- Helix sense
- Residues per turn
- Axial rise
- Helix pitch
- Helix diameter
- Base pair tilt





DNA FORMS



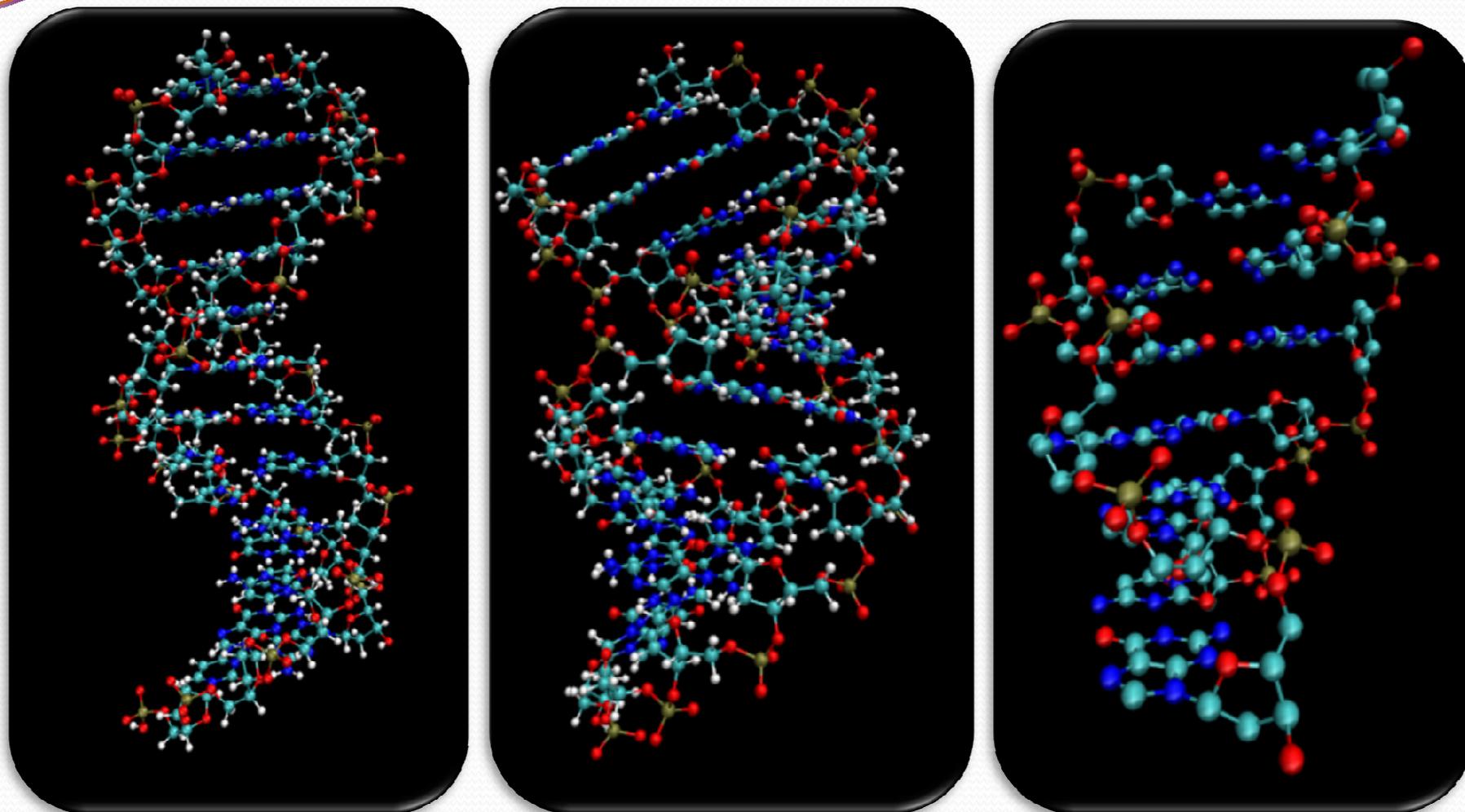
✓ **Canonical forms:**

DNA duplexes:

- **A-DNA**
- **B-DNA**
- **Z-DNA**

✓ **Non-canonical forms:**

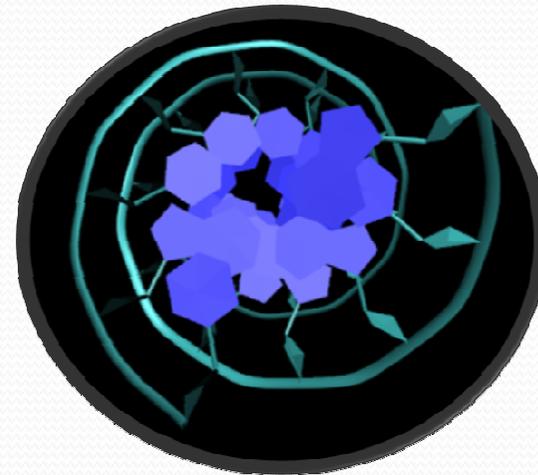
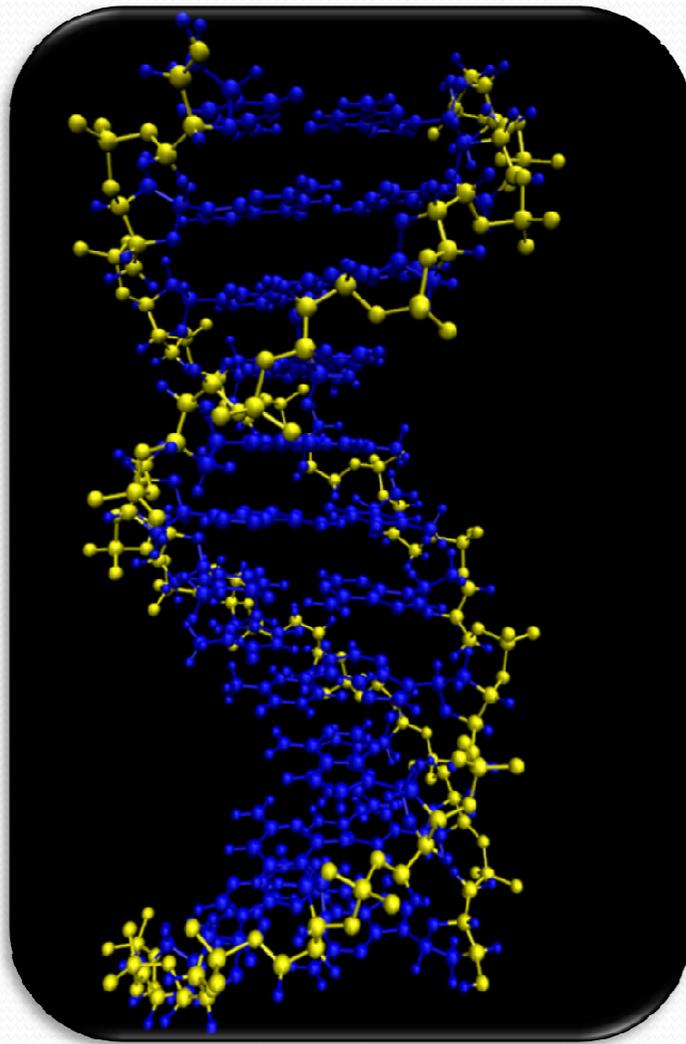
- **Triplexes**
- **Quadruplexes**



Canonical forms

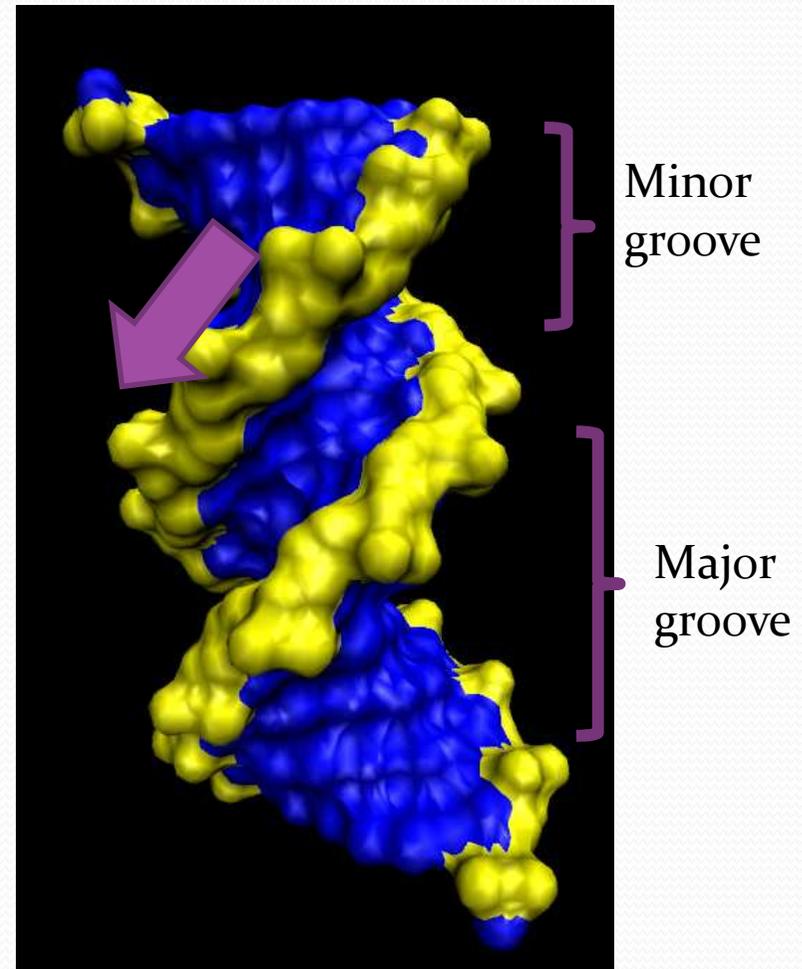
Structural parameter	A-DNA	B-DNA	Z-DNA
Helical sense	Right-handed	Right-handed	Left-handed
Major groove	Narrow and deep	Wide and deep	Flattened
Minor groove	Wide and shallow	Narrow and deep	Narrow and deep
Helical diameter (Å)	23	20	18
Sugar pucker	C3'-endo	C2'-endo	C2'-endo at C C3'-endo at G
Glycosidic bond	anti	anti	Anti at C, syn at G
Helical pitch (Å)	28,2	34	45
Base pairs/ turn (n)	11	10,4	12 (6 dimers)
Axial rise(Å)	2,9	3,3	3,7
Tilt (°)	19	-6	-9
Rotation per residue (=360°/n)	33°	36°	60° per dimer 30° per residue
Repeat unit (base pairs)	1	1	2
Phosphate conformation (α/ζ)(°)	-88/-44	-40/-98	-146/80 at C 60/-58 at G

B-DNA



B-DNA

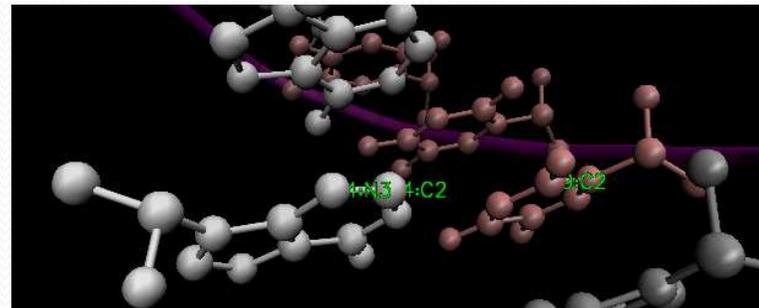
Structural parameter	B-DNA
Helical sense	Right-handed
Major groove	Wide and deep
Minor groove	Narrow and deep
Helical diameter (Å)	20
Sugar pucker	C2'-endo
Glycosidic bond	anti
Helical pitch (Å)	34
Base pairs/ turn (n)	10,4
Axial rise(Å)	3,3
Tilt (°)	-6



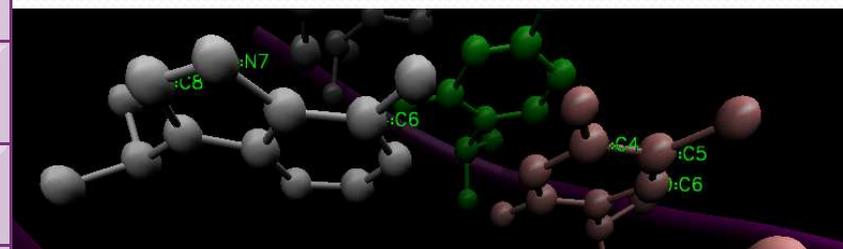
PDB: 2HKB

B-DNA

Structural parameter	B-DNA
Helical sense	Right-handed
Major groove	Wide and deep
Minor groove	Narrow and deep
Helical diameter (Å)	20
Sugar pucker	C2'-endo
Glycosidic bond	anti
Helical pitch (Å)	34
Base pairs/ turn (n)	10,4
Axial rise(Å)	3,3
Tilt (°)	-6



Minor groove

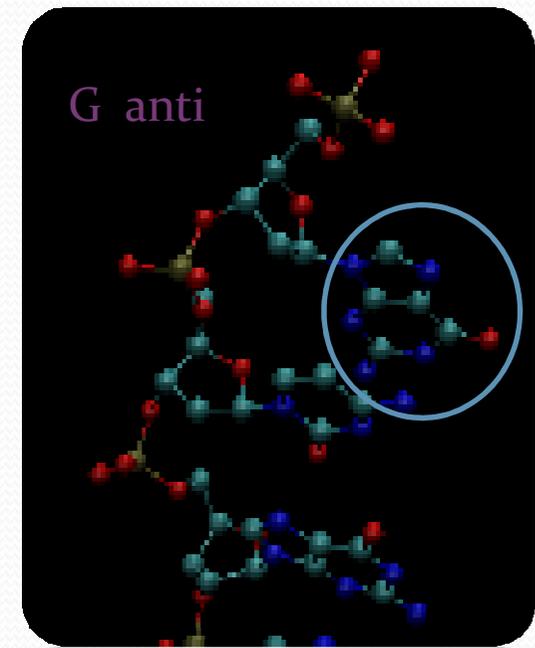
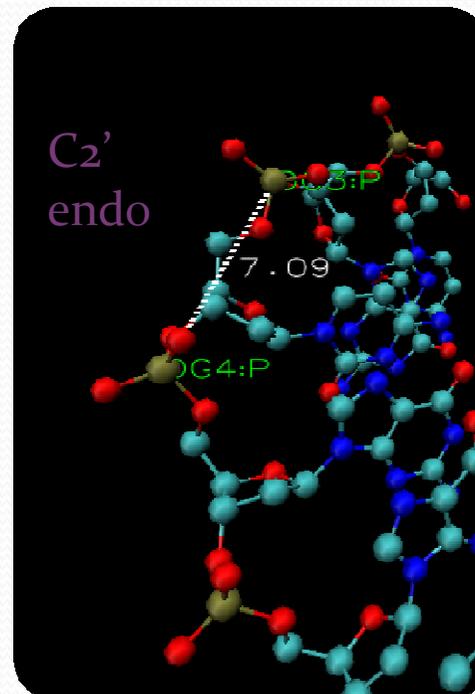
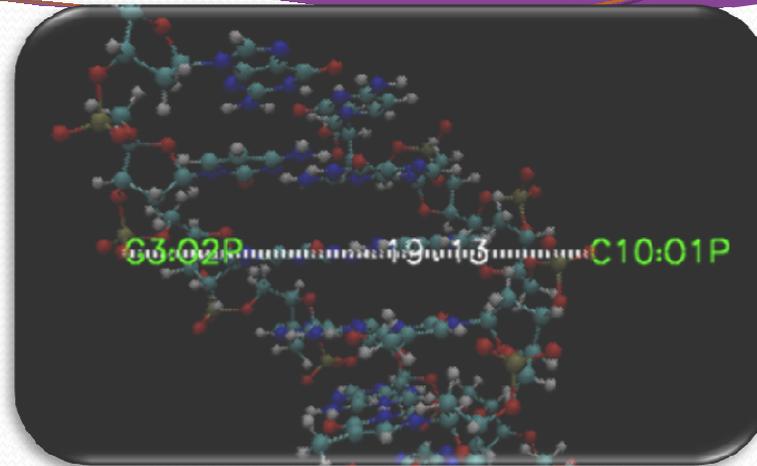


Major groove

PDB: 2HKB

B-DNA

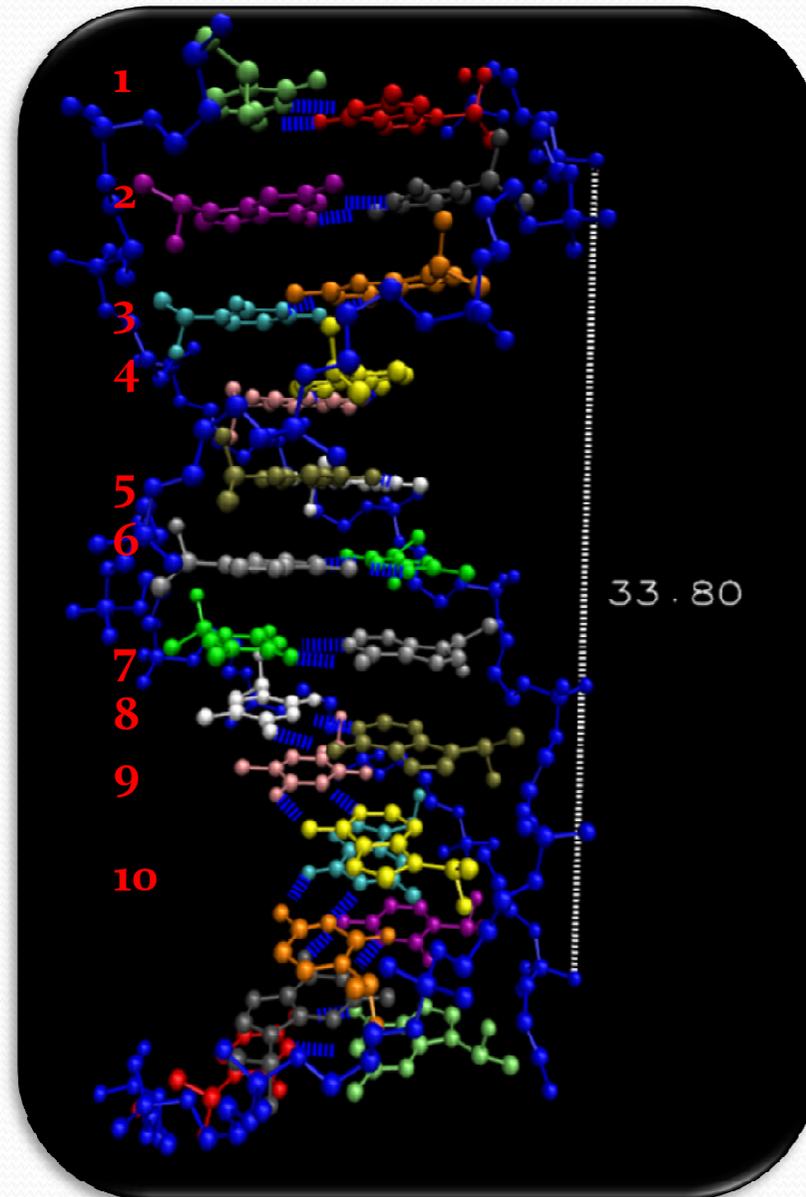
Structural parameter	B-DNA
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Minor groove	Narrow and deep
Helical diameter (Å)	20
Sugar pucker	C2'-endo
Glycosidic bond	anti
Helical pitch (Å)	34
Base pairs/ turn (n)	10,4
Axial rise(Å)	3,3
Tilt (°)	-6



PDB: 2HKB

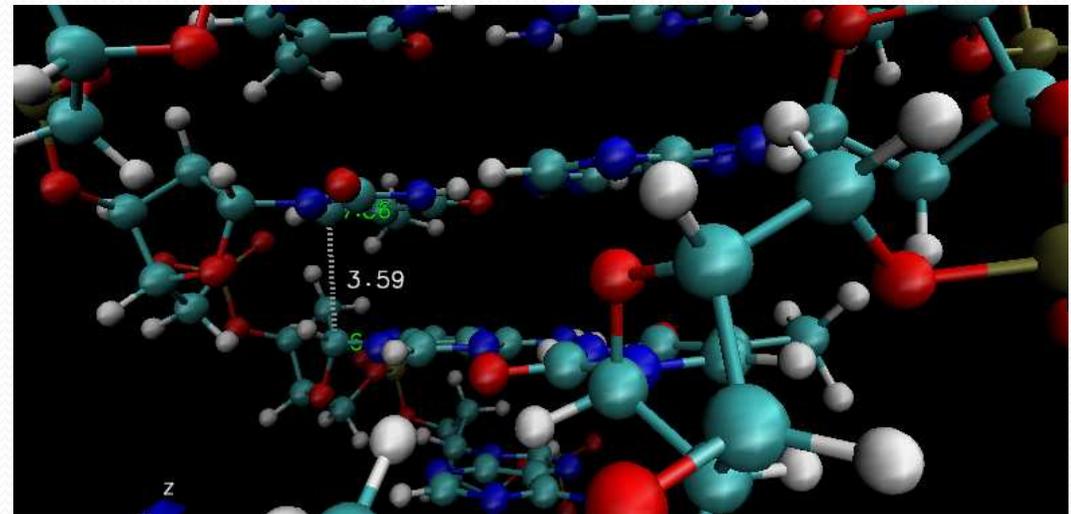
B-DNA

Structural parameter	B-DNA
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Helical diameter (Å)	20
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Glycosidic bond	anti
Helical pitch (Å)	34
Base pairs/ turn (n)	10,4
Axial rise(Å)	3,3
Tilt (°)	-6



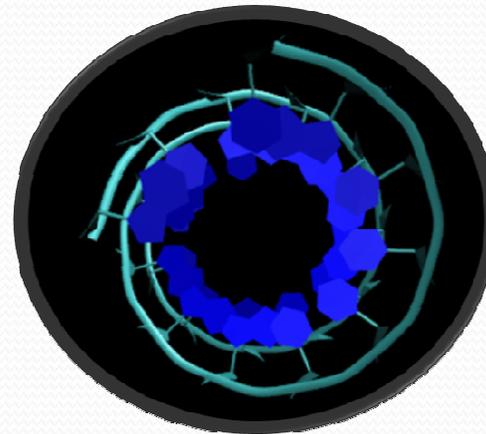
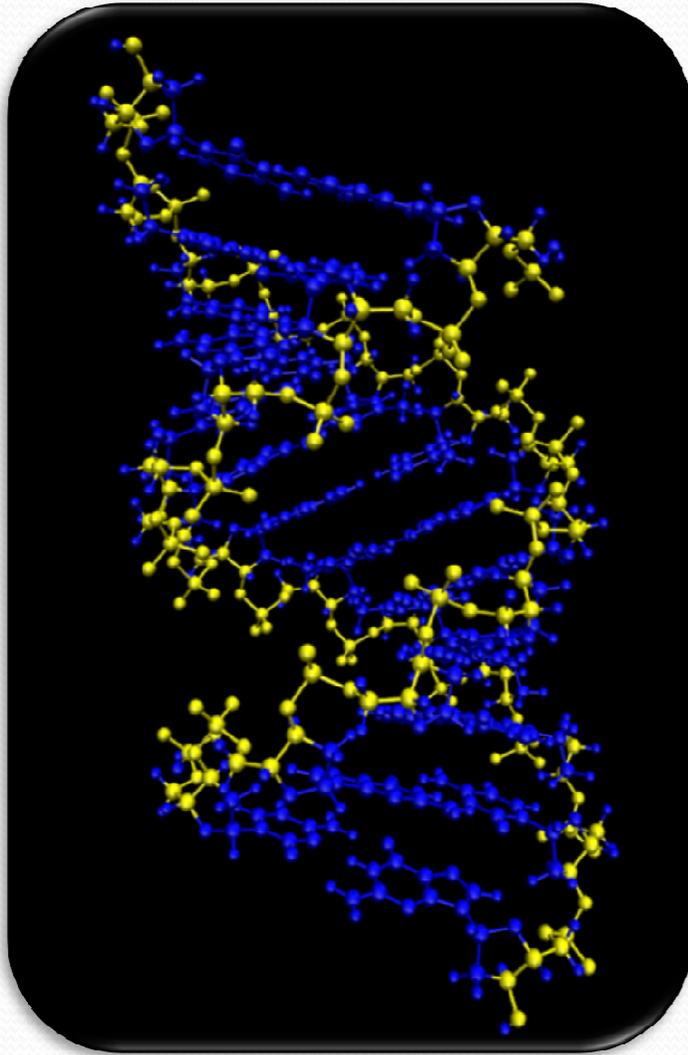
B-DNA

Structural parameter	B-DNA
Helical sense	Right-handed
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Base pairs/ turn (n)	10,4
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PDB: 2HKB

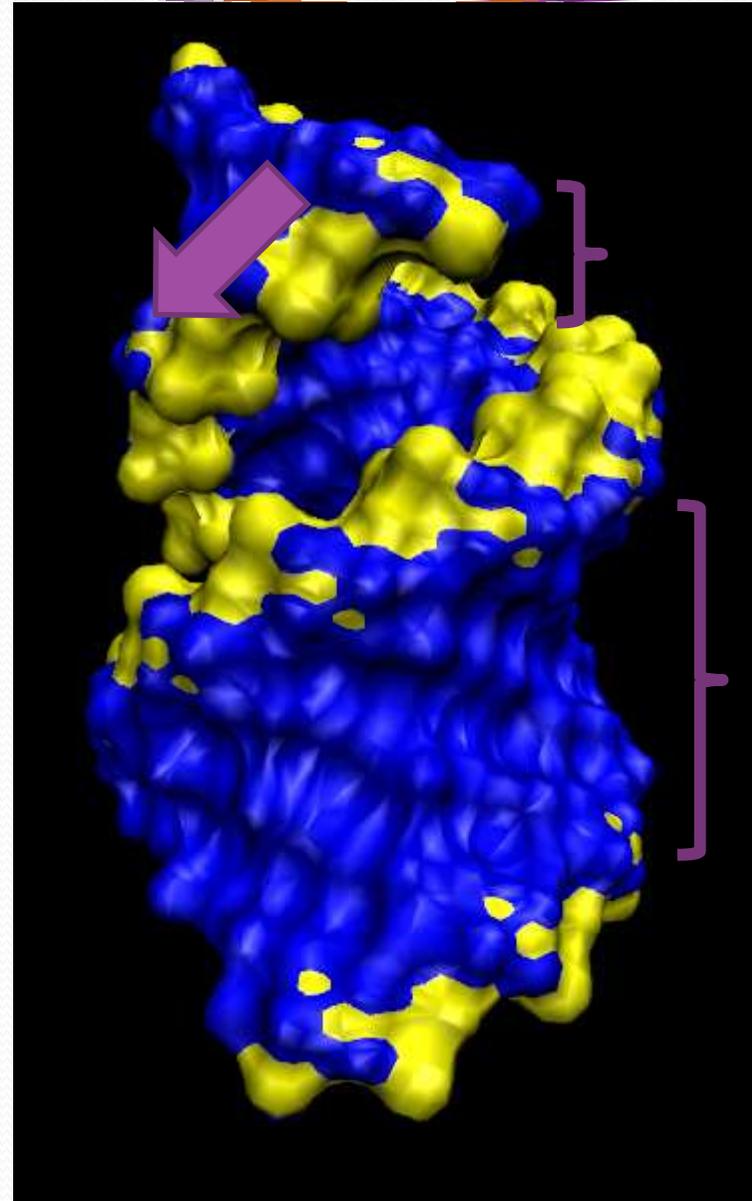
A-DNA



PDB: 115D

A-DNA

Structural parameter	A-DNA
Helical sense	Right-handed
Major groove	Narrow and deep
Minor groove	Wide and shallow
Helical diameter (Å)	23
Sugar pucker	C3'-endo
Glycosidic bond	anti
Helical pitch (Å)	28,2
Base pairs/ turn (n)	11
Axial rise(Å)	2,9
Tilt (°)	19



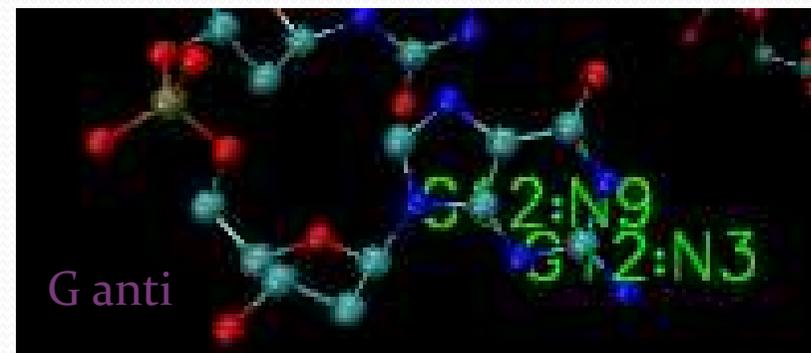
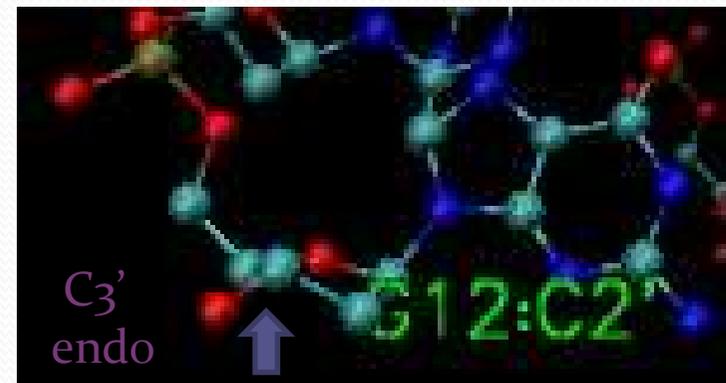
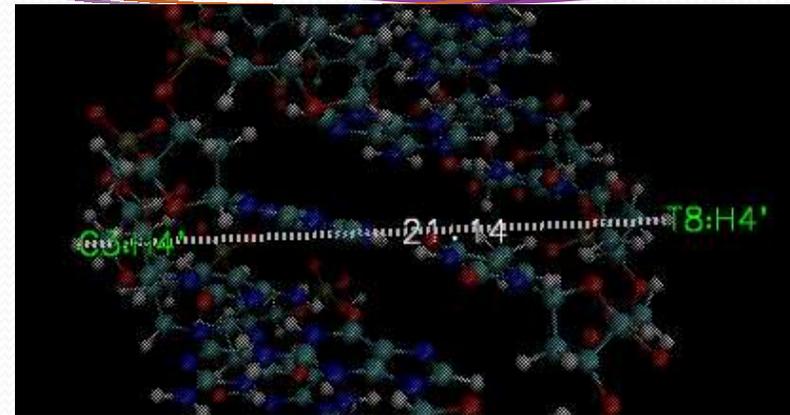
Minor groove

Major groove

PDB: 115D

A-DNA

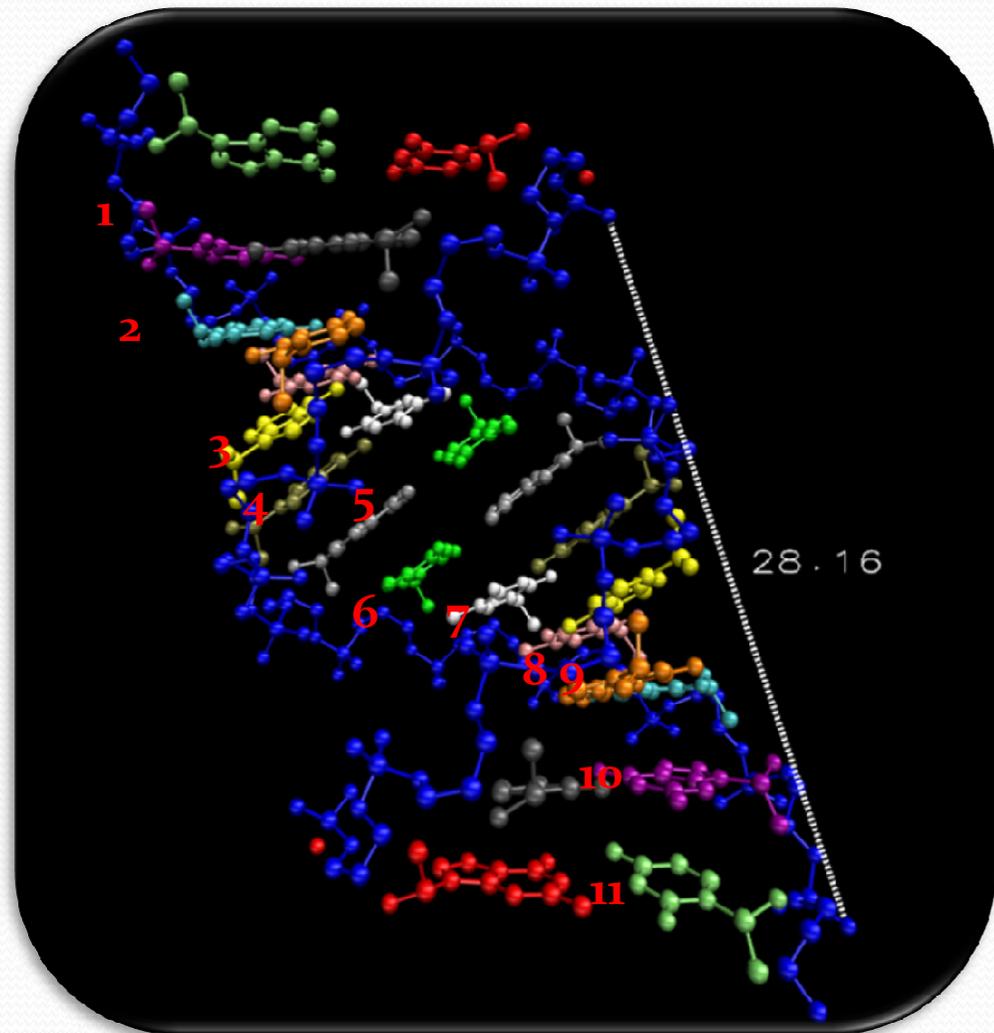
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PDB: 115D

A-DNA

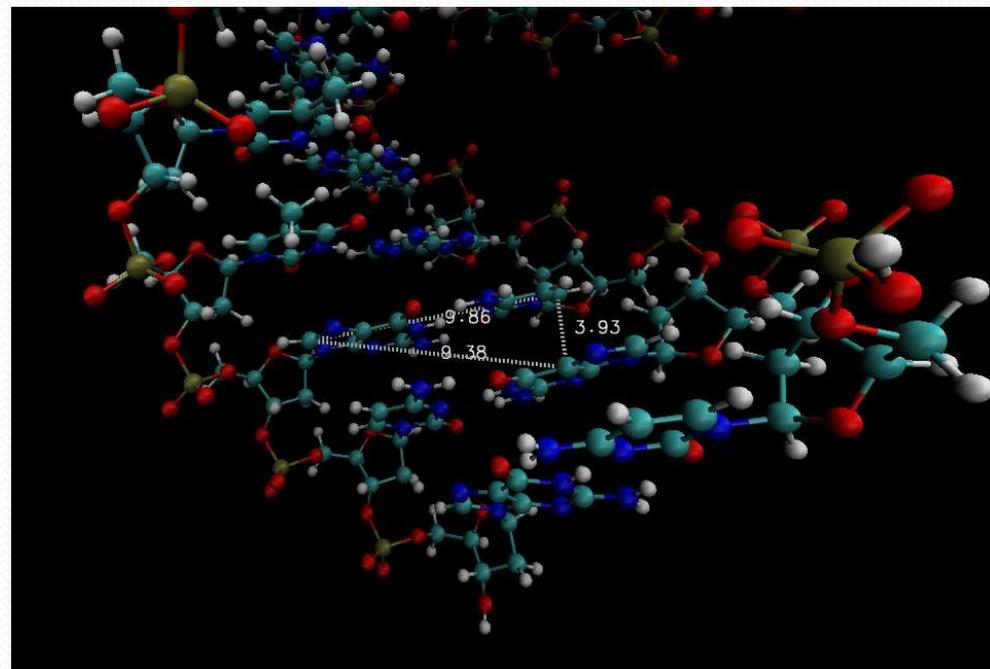
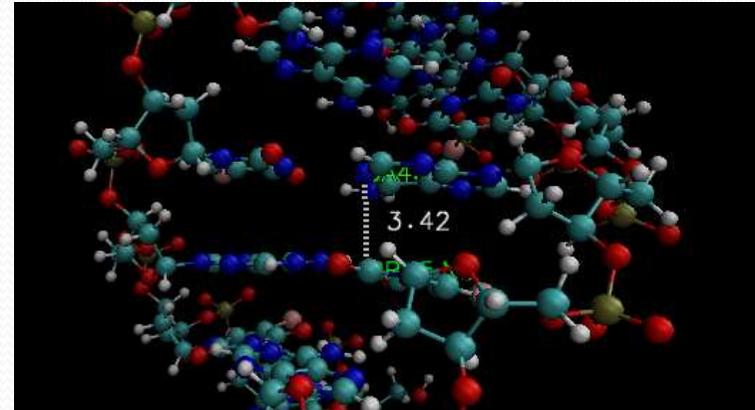
Structural parameter	A-DNA
Helical sense	Right-handed
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PDB: 115D

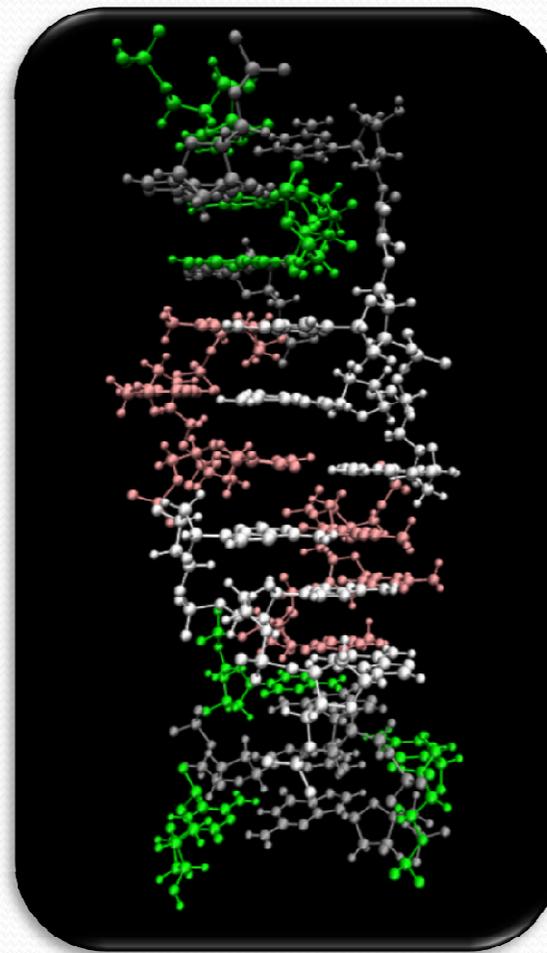
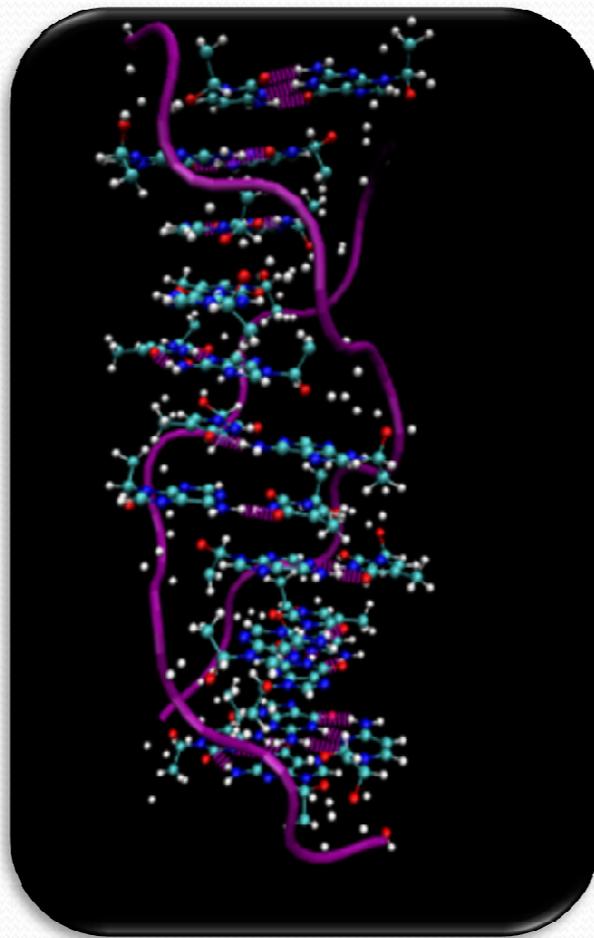
A-DNA

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PDB: 115D

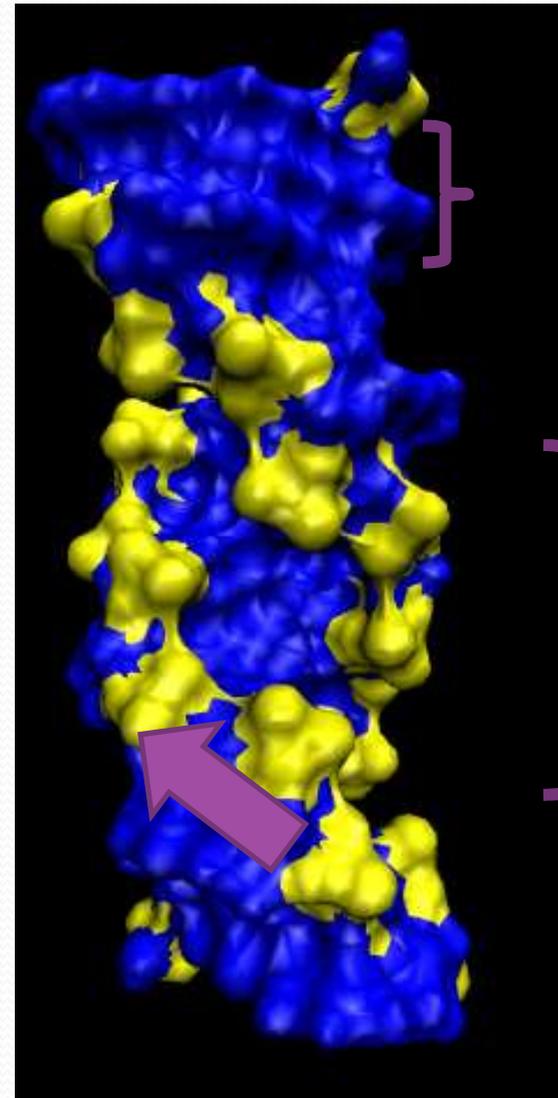
Z-DNA



PDB: 1DCG

Z-DNA

Structural parameter	Z-DNA
Helical sense	Left-handed
Major groove	Flattened
Minor groove	Narrow and deep
Helical diameter (Å)	18
Sugar pucker	C2'-endo at C C3'-endo at G
Glycosidic bond	Anti at C, syn at G
Helical pitch (Å)	45
Base pairs/ turn (n)	12 (6 dímers)
Axial rise(Å)	3,7
Tilt (°)	-9



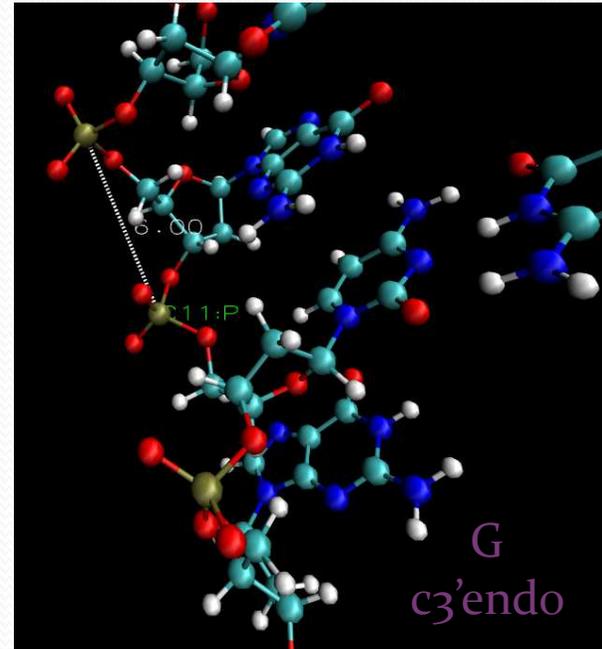
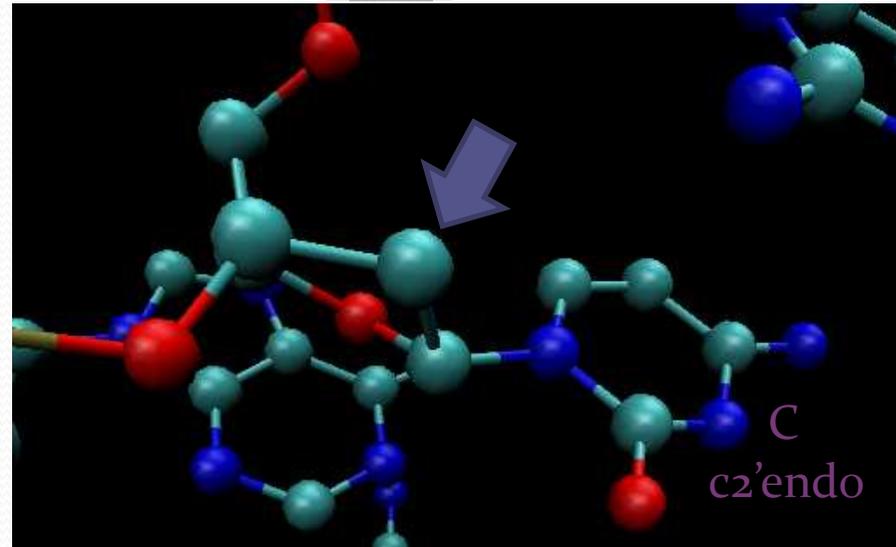
Minor groove

Major groove

PDB: 1DCG

Z-DNA

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Helical sense	Left-handed
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Minor groove	Narrow and deep
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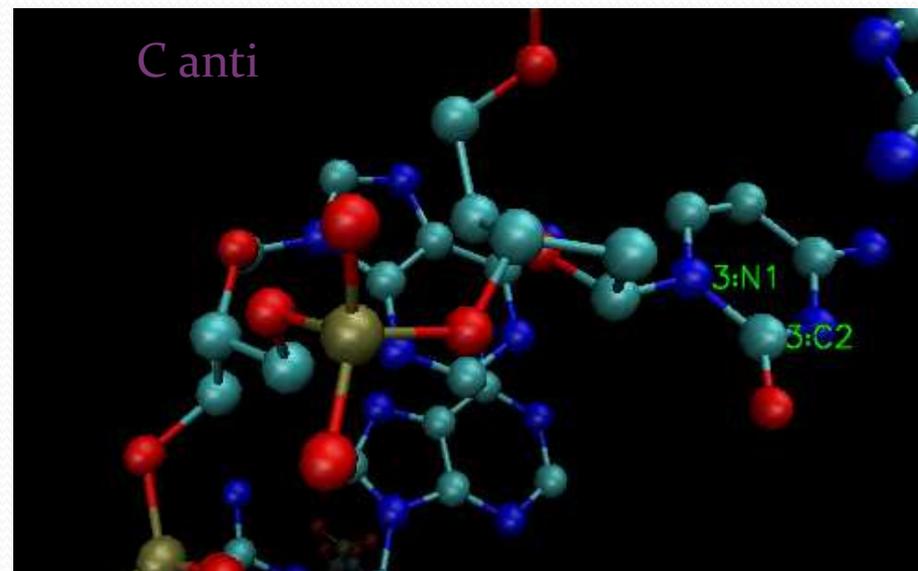
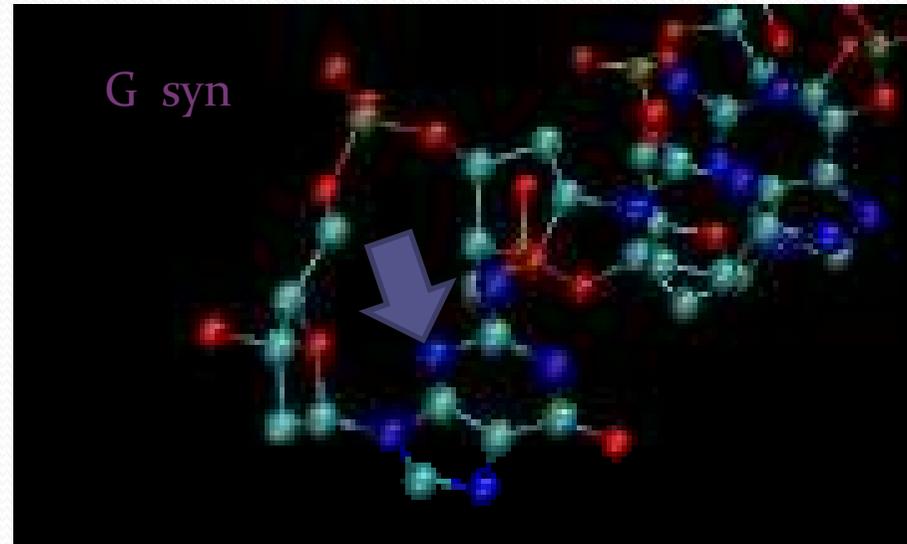


PDB: 1DCG

Z-DNA

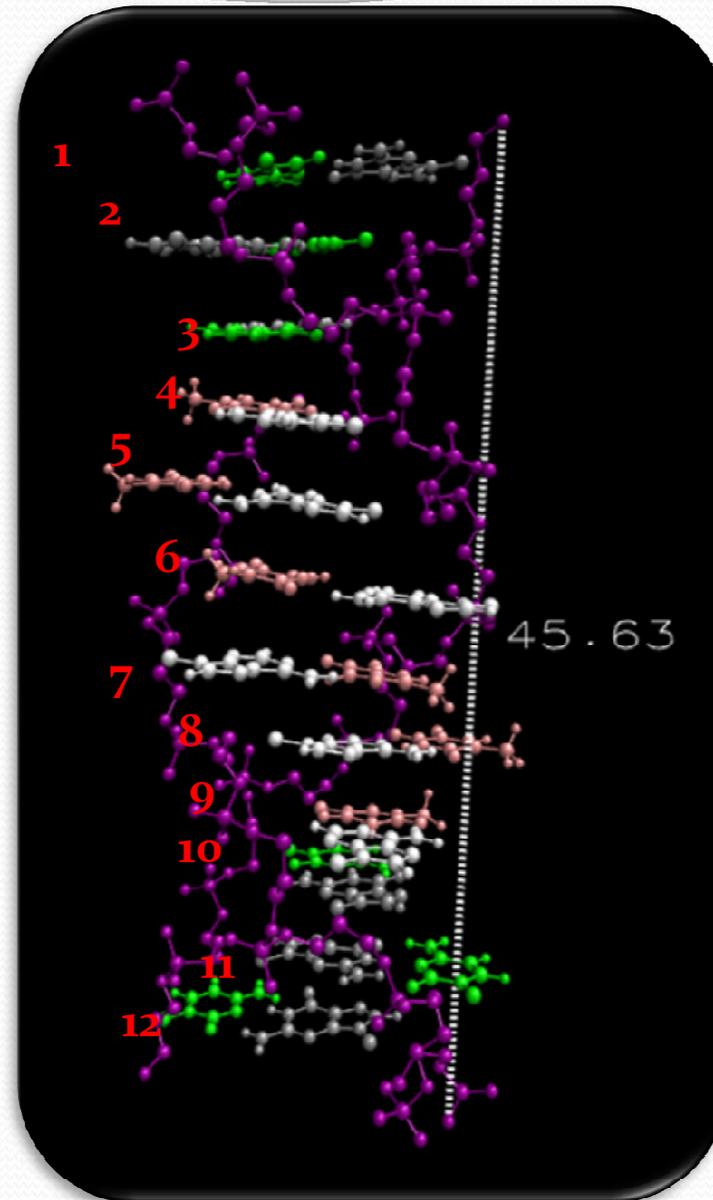
Structural parameter	Z-DNA
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PDB: 1DCG



Z-DNA

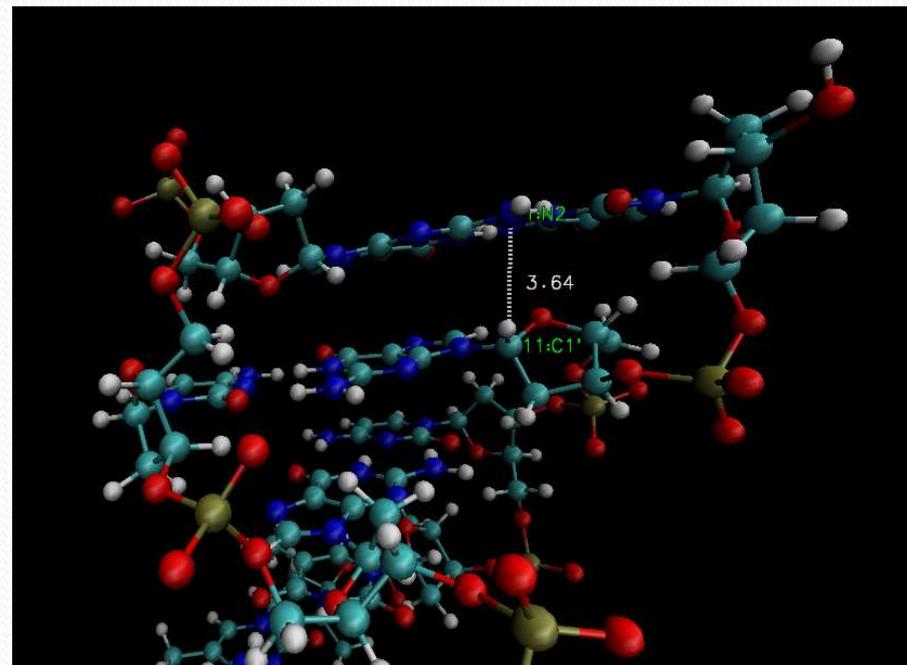
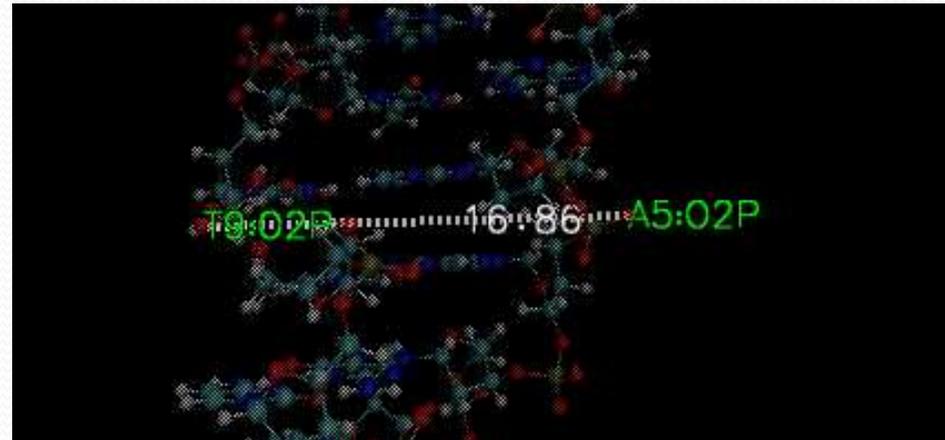
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PDB: 1DCG

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PDB: 1DCG



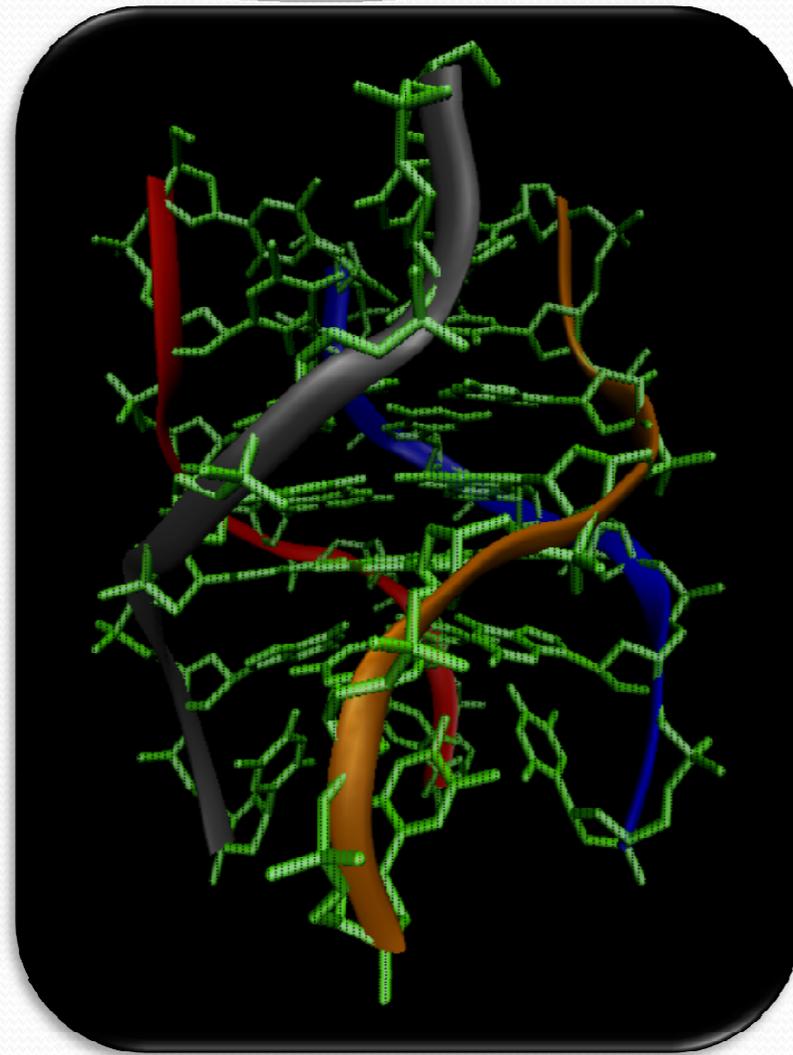
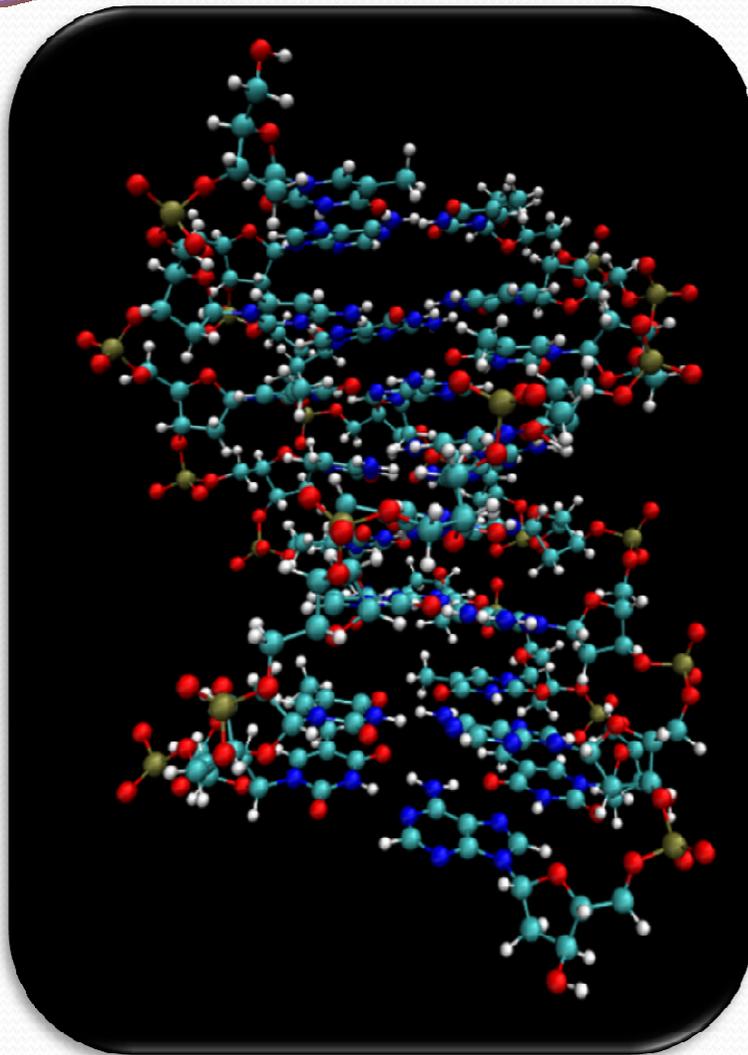
✓ Canonical forms:

DNA duplexes:

- A-DNA
- B-DNA
- Z-DNA

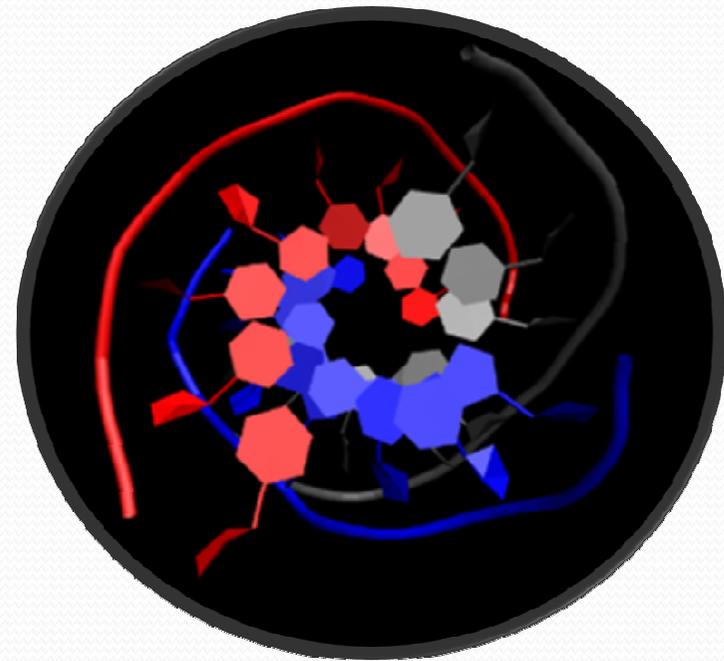
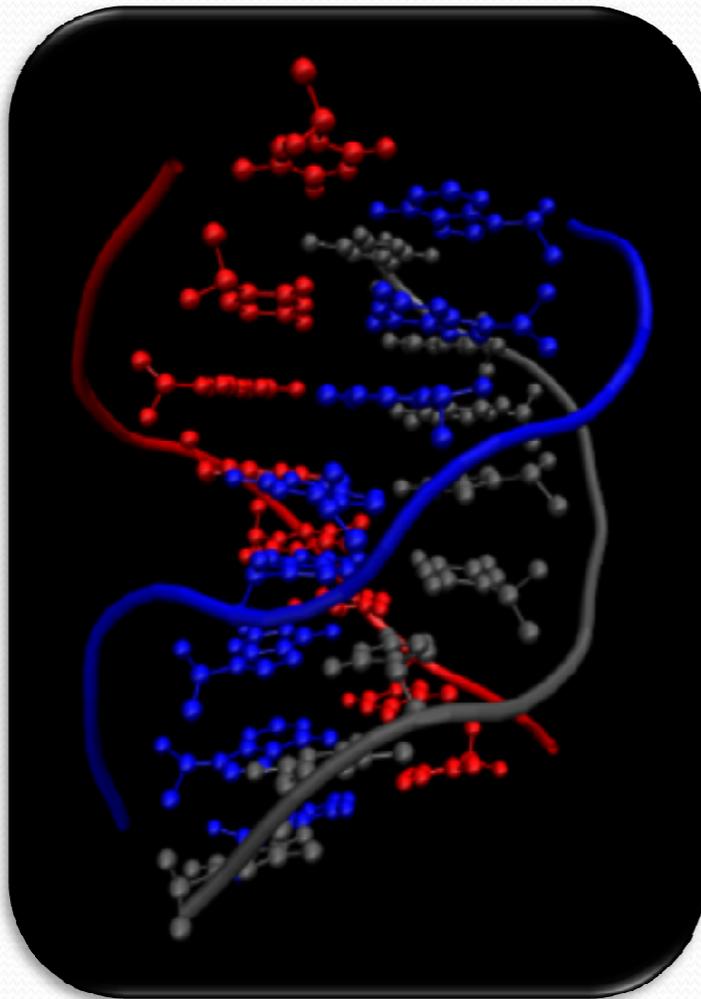
✓ **Non-canonical forms:**

- **Triplexes**
- **Quadruplexes**



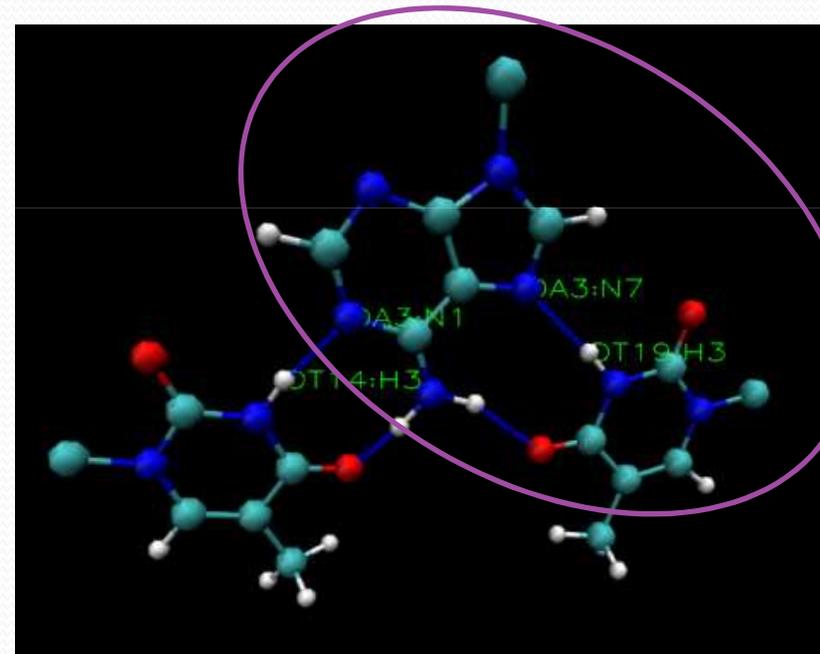
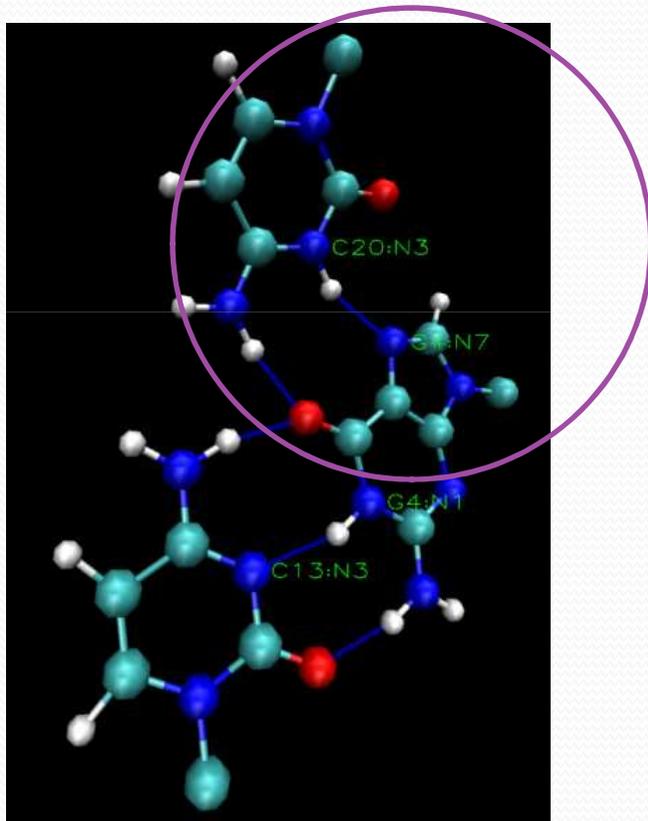
Non-canonical forms

Triplexes



PDB: 1D3X

Triplexes – Hoogsteen base pair

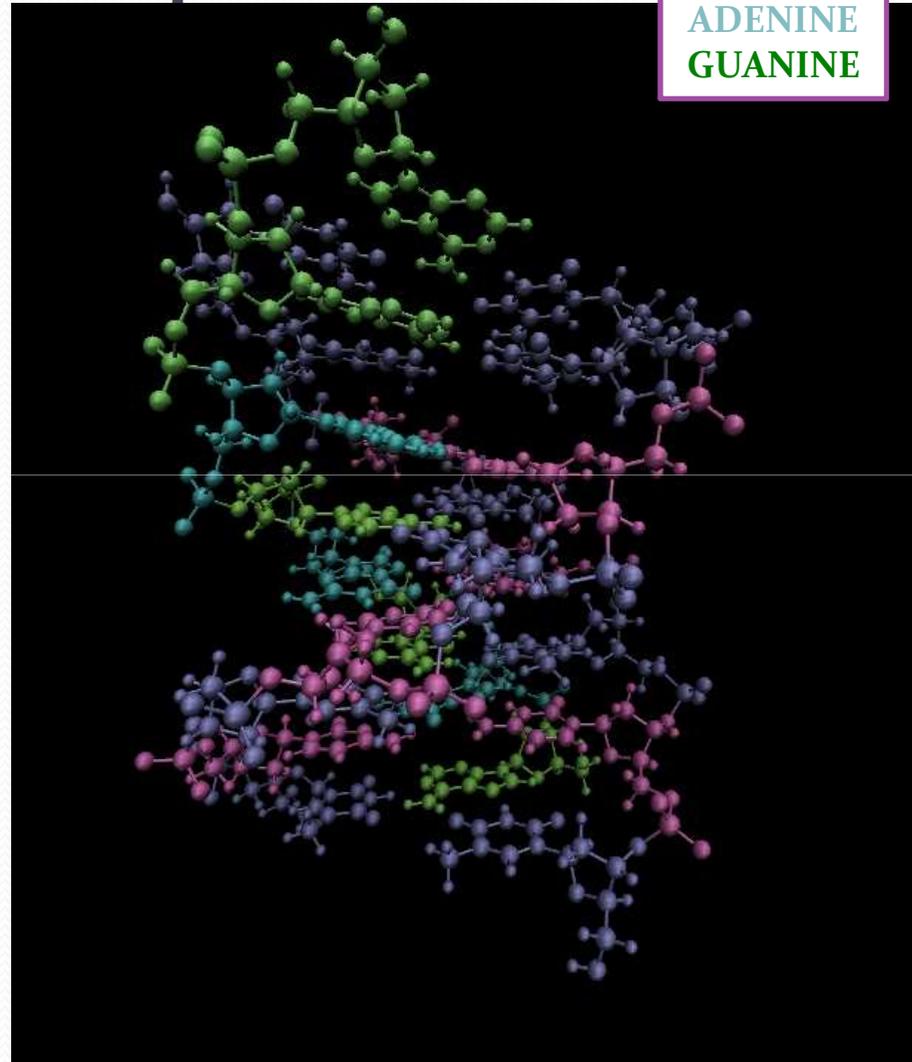


PDB: 1D3X

Classification of triplexes

THYMINE
CYTOSINE
ADENINE
GUANINE

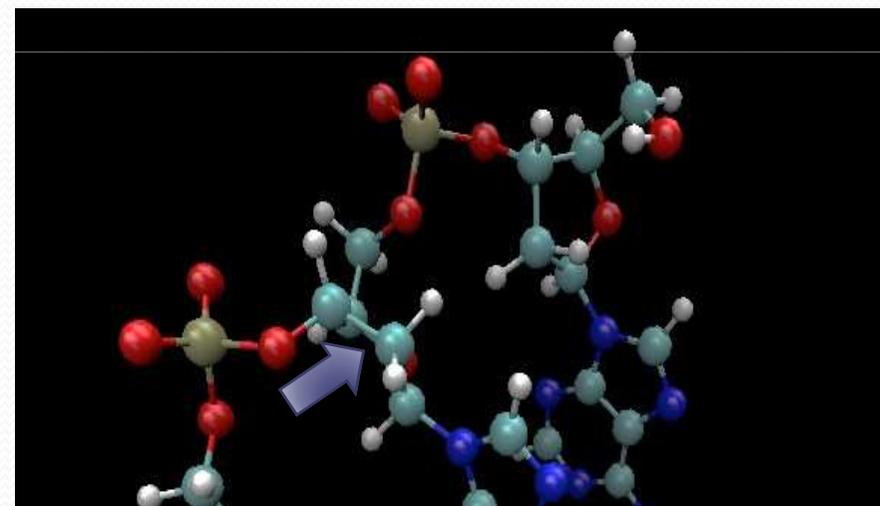
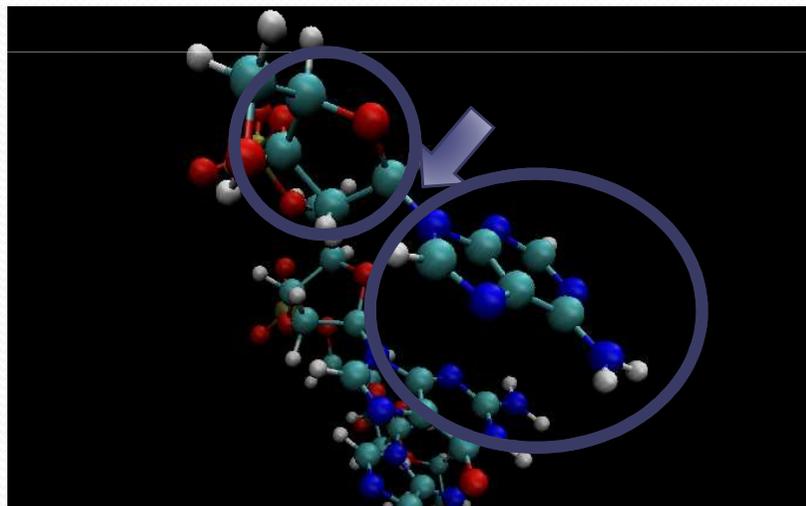
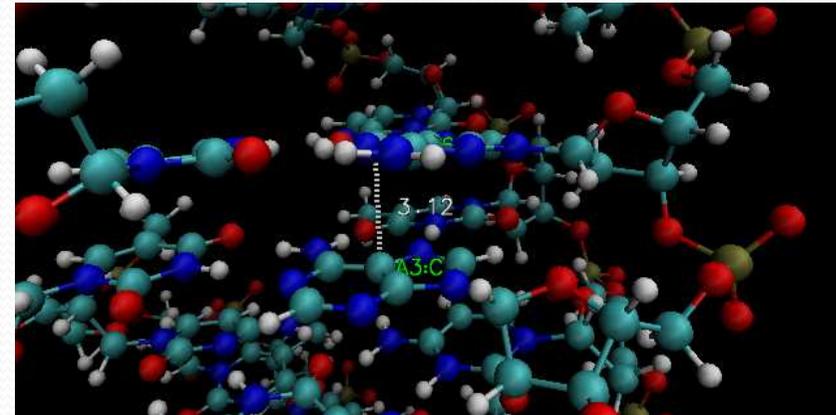
- YR*Y or YR*R
- Built from DNA, RNA or both.
- Intramolecular or intermolecular.
- Orientation



PDB: 1D3X

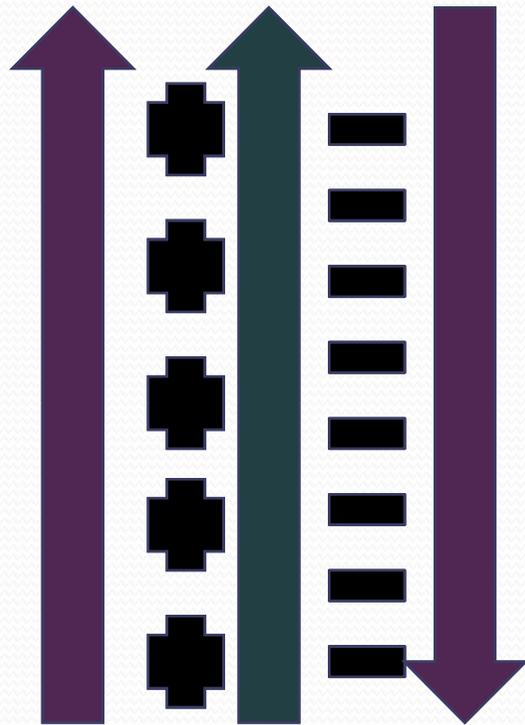
Triplexes

Axial Rise	3,4 nm
Glycosidic bond	Anti
Sugar pucker	C2' endo

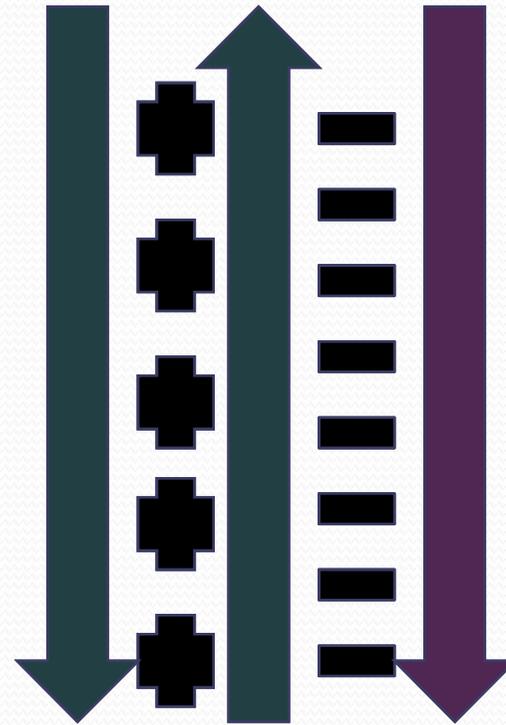


PDB: 1D3X

PARALLEL MOTIF



ANTIPARALLEL MOTIF



Hogsteen



Watson-Crick



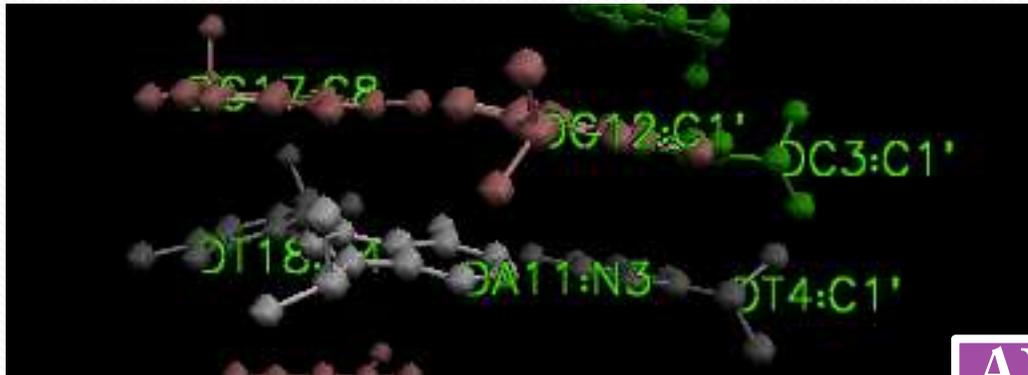
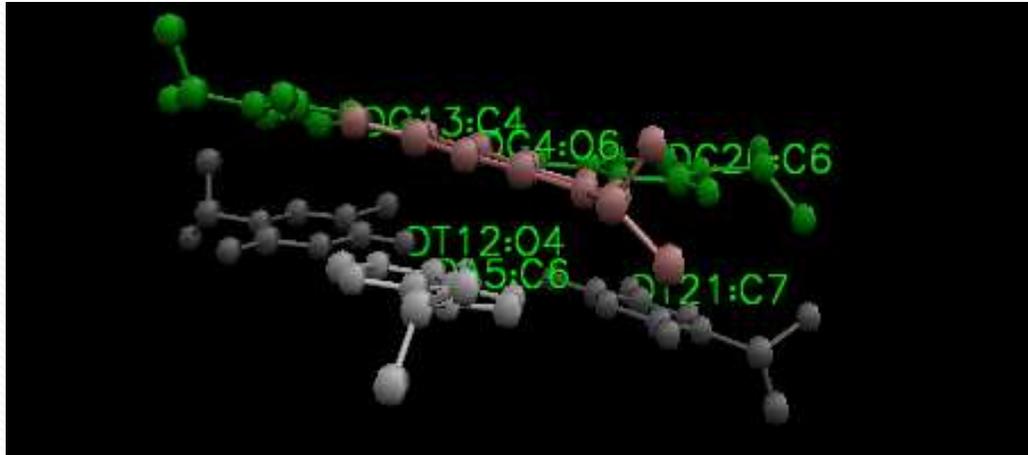
Homopyrimidine strand (T+C)



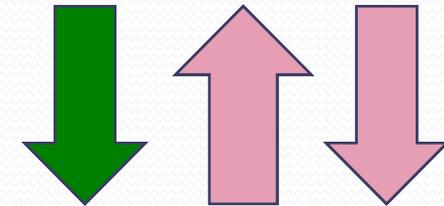
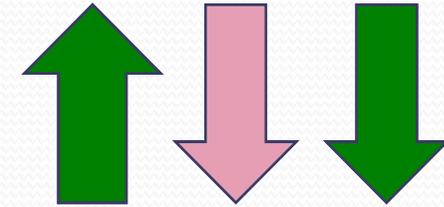
Homopurine strand (A+G)

PARALLEL TRIPLEX (YR*Y)

PDB: 1D3X



Pyrimidine
Purine

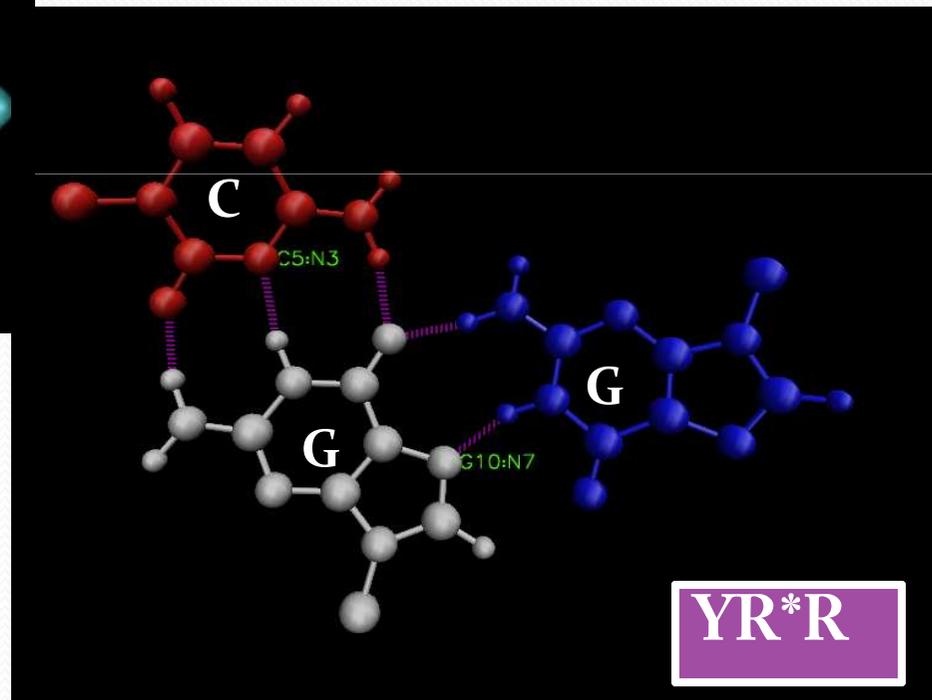
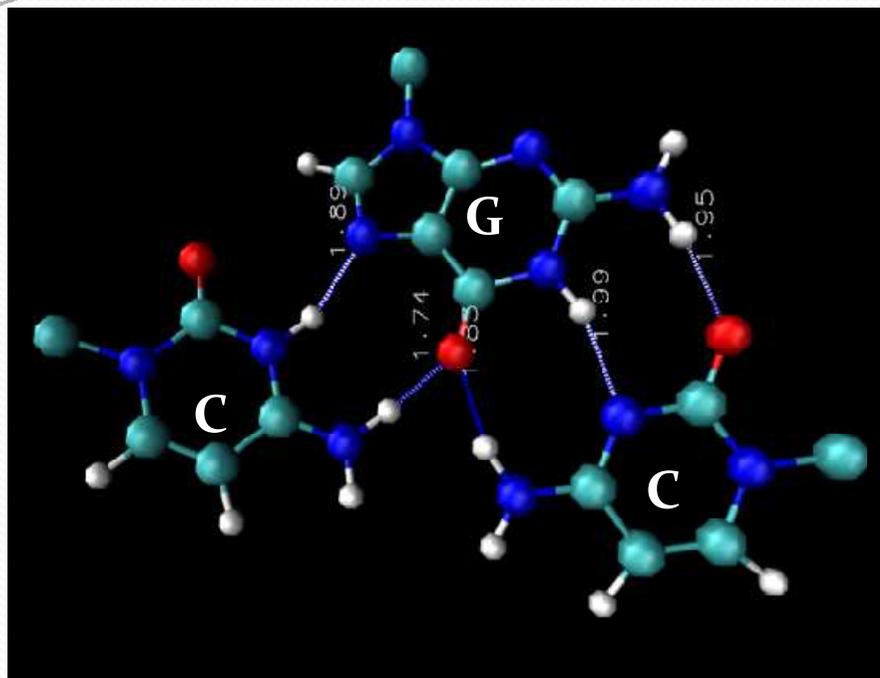


ANTI-PARALLEL TRIPLEX (YR*R)

PDB: 134D

YR*Y

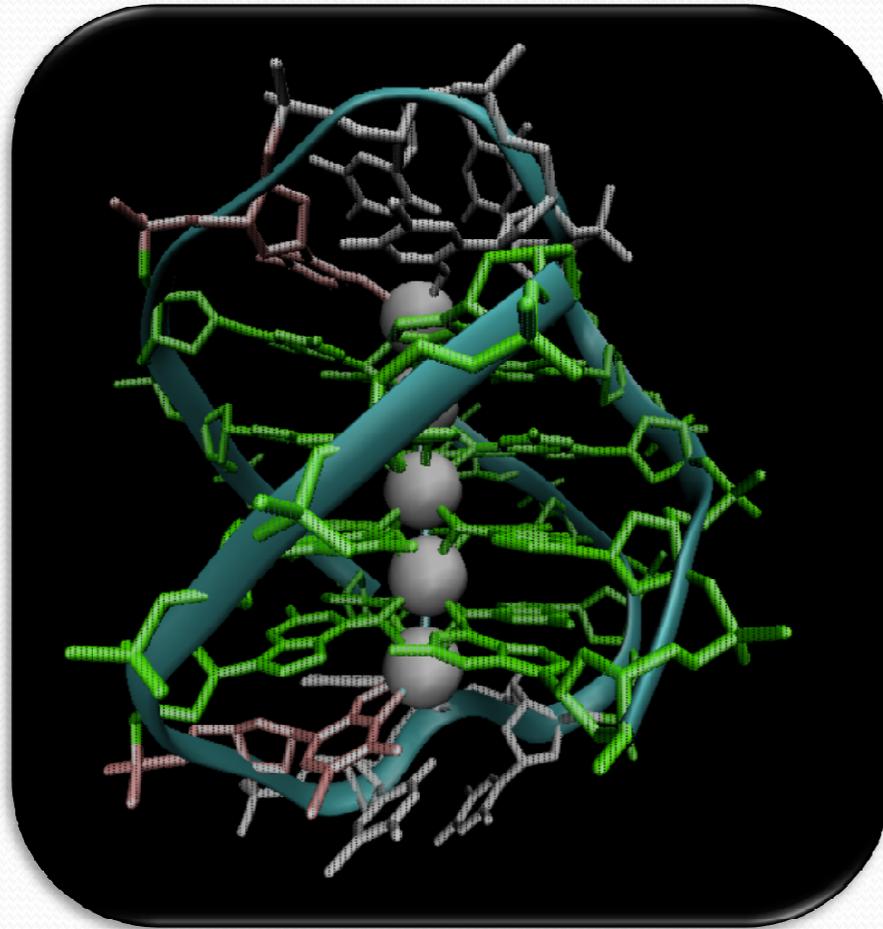
PDB: 1D3X



YR*R

PDB: 134D

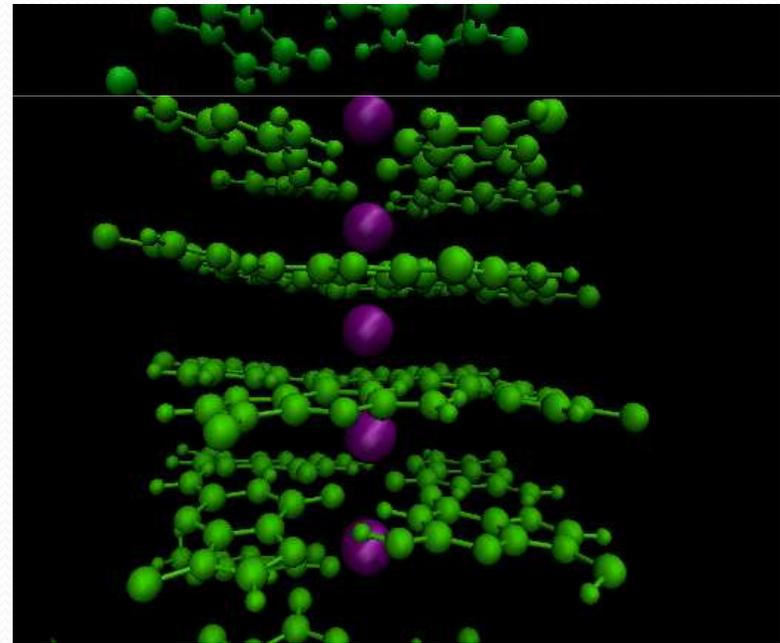
Quadruplexes



PDB: 1JPQ

G-QUADRUPLEX STRUCTURES

- A G-quadruplex is a DNA secondary structure that consists of multiple vertically stacked guanine tetrads.
- Identified in:
 - Eukaryotic telomeres
 - Non-telomeric genomic regions
 - Gene promoters
 - Recombination sites
 - DNA tandem repeats

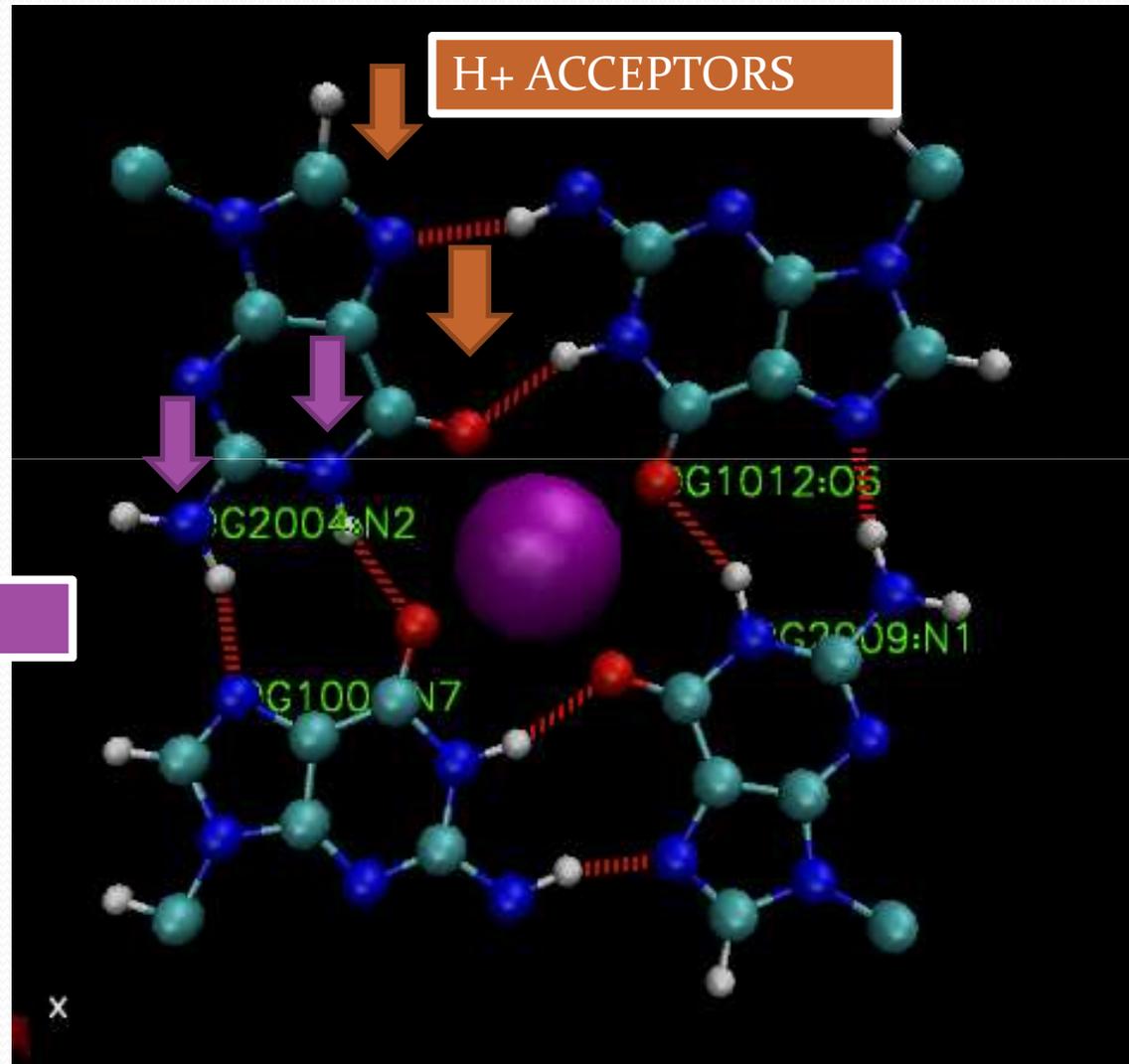


PDB: 1JPQ

G-TETRADE:

- 4 guanines
- monovalent cation

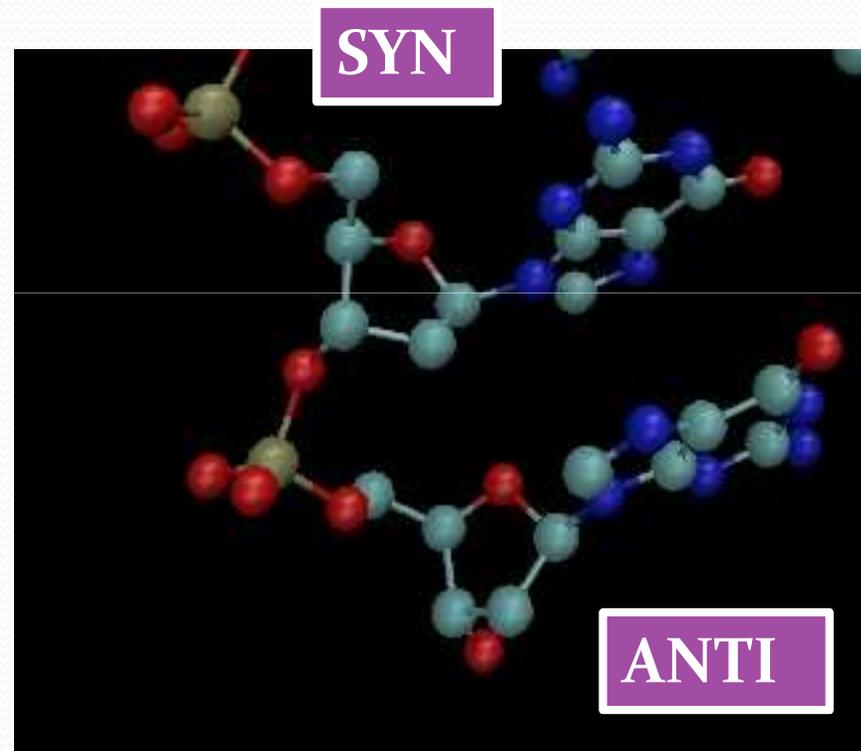
H⁺ DONORS



PDB: 1JPQ

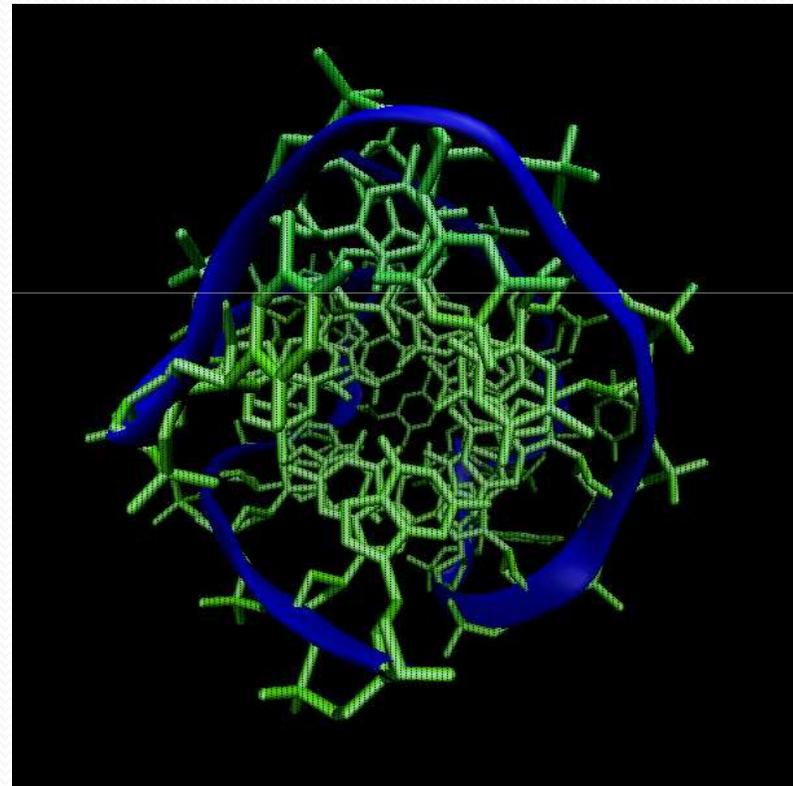
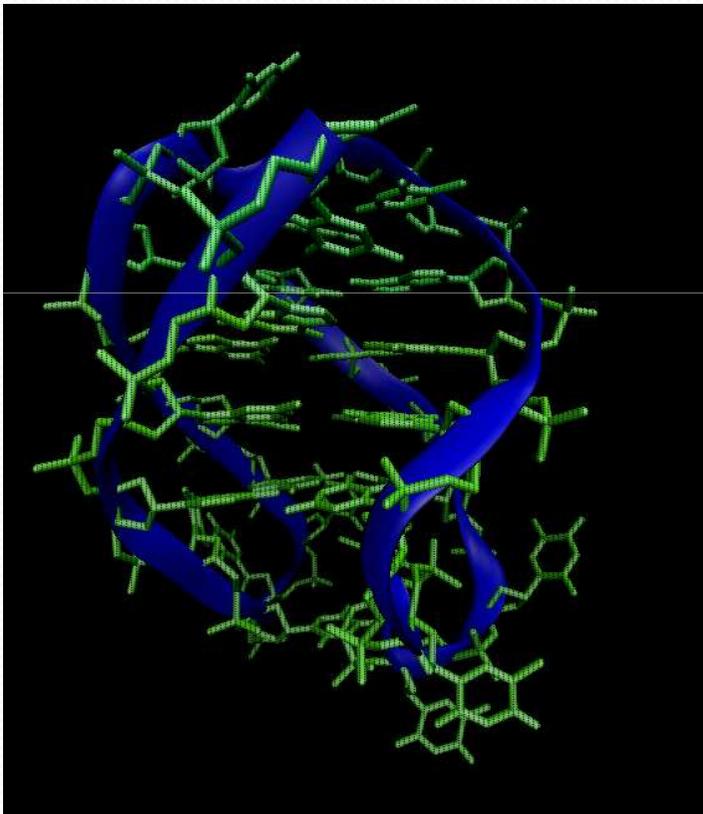
G-quadruplexes classification

- Number of strands
- Orientation
- Conformation
- Loop



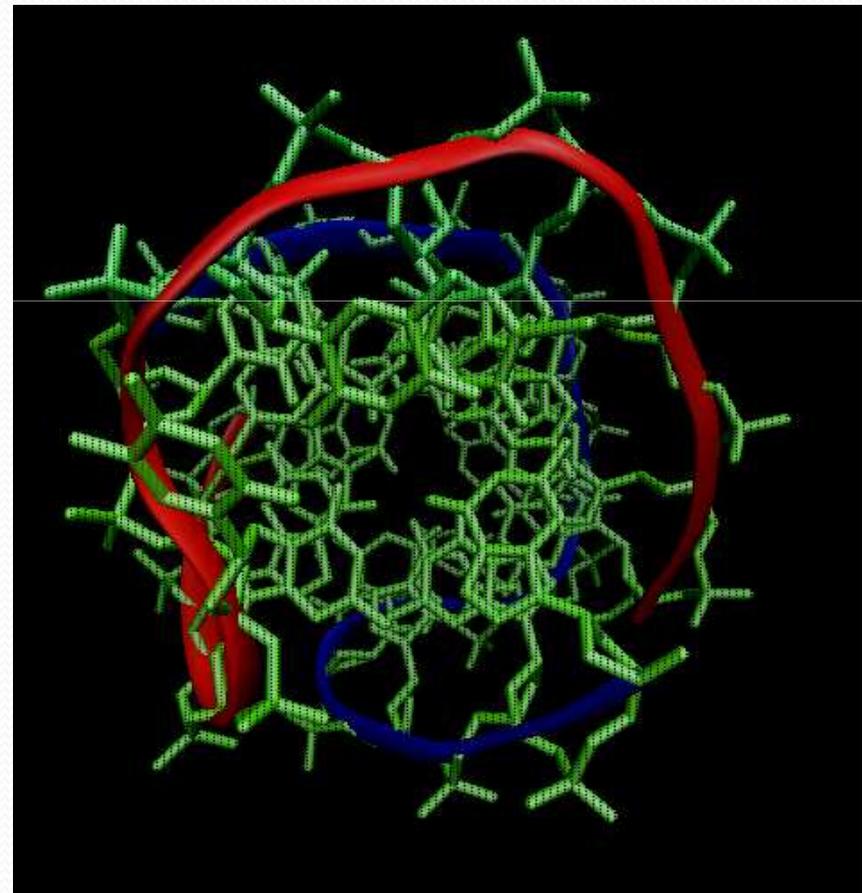
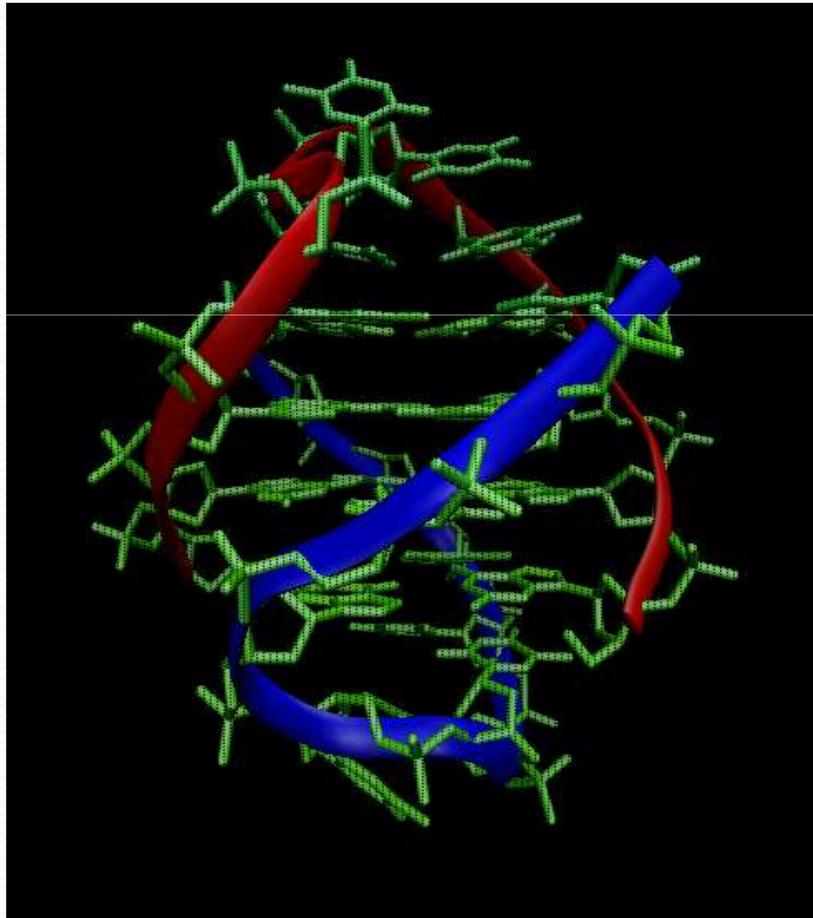
PDB: 1JPQ

Unimolecular quadruplex structure



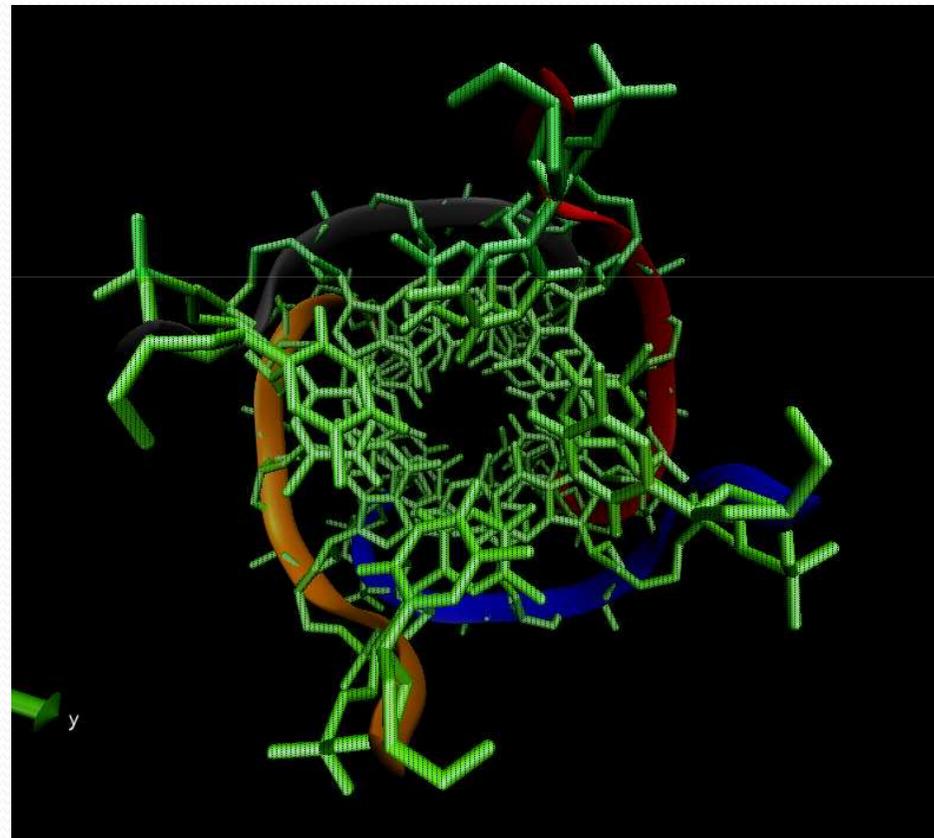
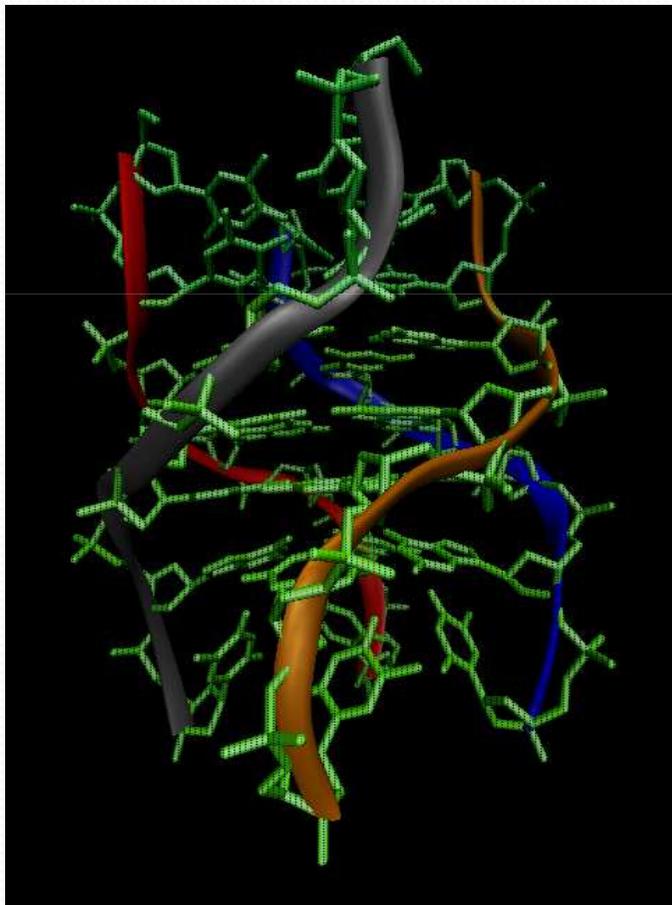
PDB: 201d

Bimolecular quadruplex structure

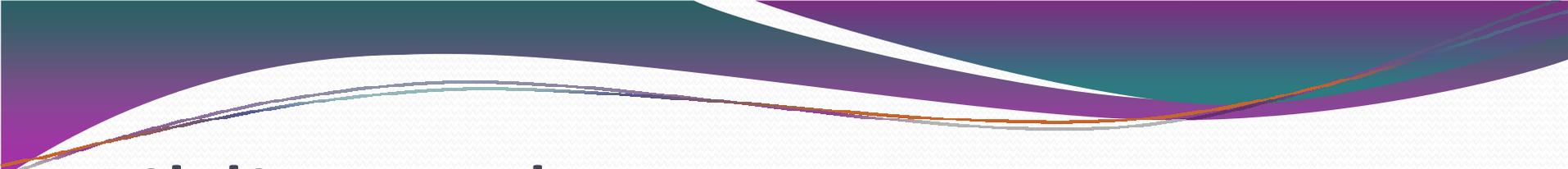


PDB: 1JPQ

Tetramolecular quadruplex structure



PDB: 139B



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Thank you for your attention

