

Asam Nukleat

Kuliah Biokimia ke-5

Beberapa Laman Web untuk Asam Nukleat:

1. <http://www2.chemistry.msu.edu/faculty/reusch/VirtTxtJml/nucacids.htm>
2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nucleic_acid
3. http://www.visionlearning.com/library/module_viewer.php?mid=63
4. <http://library.med.utah.edu/NetBiochem/nucacids.htm>
5. <http://www.scienceclarified.com/Mu-Oi/Nucleic-Acid.html>
6. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DNA>
7. <http://www.vivo.colostate.edu/hbooks/genetics/biotech/basics/nastruct.html>
8. <http://users.rcn.com/jkimball.ma.ultranet/BiologyPages/N/Nucleotides.html>
9. http://www.wiley.com/college/pratt/0471393878/student/animations/dna_sequencing/index.html
10. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RNA>

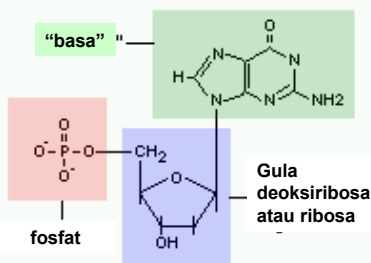
PS Teknologi Hasil Pertanian Univ.Mulawarman

Prof.Dr.Krishna Purnawan Candra, 2016

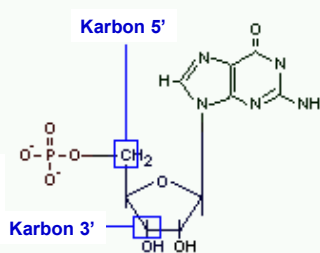
DEFINISI

- Asam Nukleat adalah linier, polimer nukleotida tidak bercabang polymer (biopolimer).
- Asam Nukleat adalah nama umum untuk DNA dan RNA, disebut juga sebagai polinukleotida.
- Pertama kali ditemukan oleh Friedrich Miescher (1844-1895), seorang Biokimiawan dari negara Swiss, pada kira-kira tahun 1870.
- Terdiri dari 3 (tiga) komponen

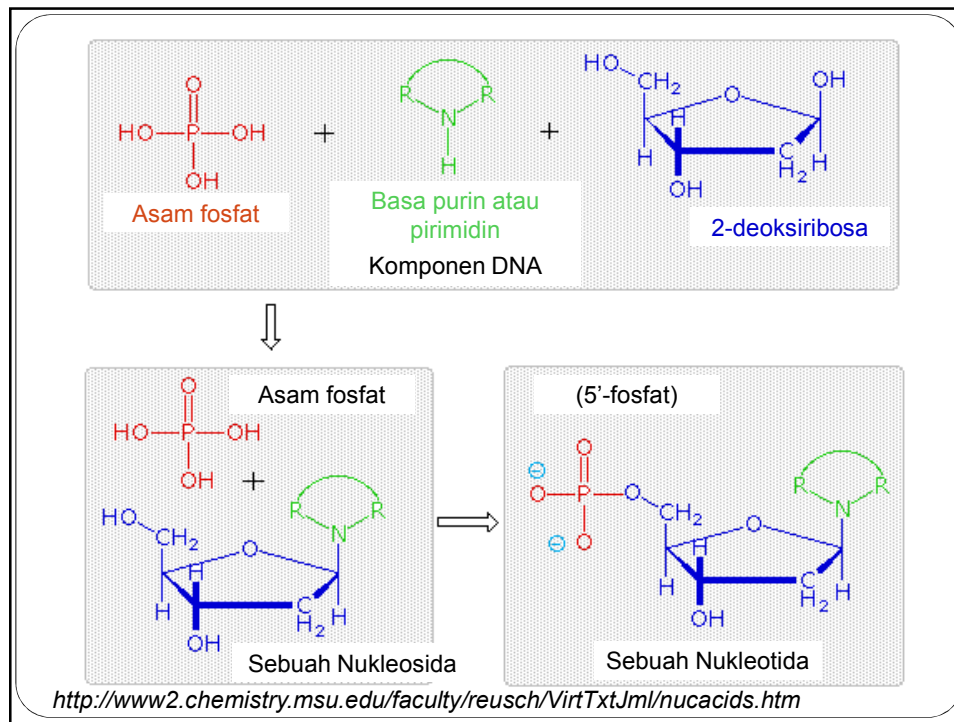
Deoksiganosin monofosfat



(ribo) guanosin monofosfat



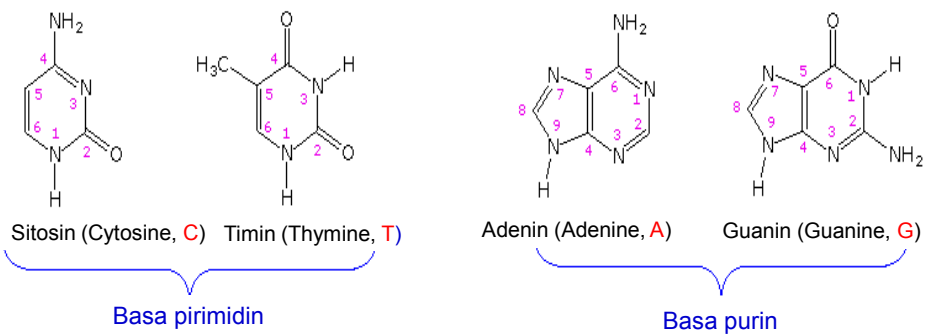
<http://www.vivo.colostate.edu/hbooks/genetics/biotech/basics/nastruct.html> Prof.Dr.Krishna Purnawan Candra, 2016



Fungsi, asal, dan nomenklature

- **Fungsi asam nukleat:** pengkode, penyampai, dan ekspresi informasi genetik
- Ditemukan di semua organisme hidup (termasuk virus) dan organel sel
 - Sel eucariotik (dalam nukleus)
 - Bakteri, archaea, mitokondria, khloroplast, virus
- Tipe nukleotida dibedakan oleh basa nitrogen (purin and pyrimidin)

Tipe basa nitrogen

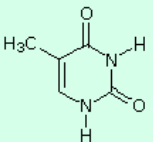
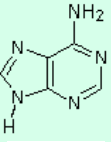
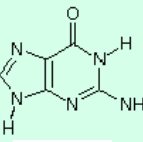
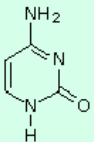
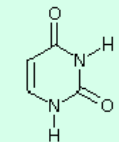
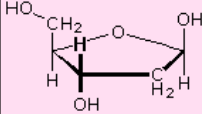
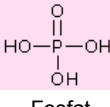
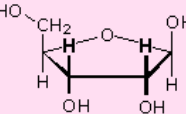


Tipe nukleotida

Singkatan	Basa	Nukleosida	Asam Nukleat
A	Adenin	Deoksiadenosin	DNA
		Adenosin	RNA
G	Guanin	Deoksiguanosin	DNA
		Guanosin	RNA
C	Sitosin (Cytocin)	Deoksisitidin (Deoxycitidin)	DNA
		Sitidin (Cytidine)	RNA
T	Timin	Deoksithimidin (thimidin)	DNA
U	Urasil	Uridin	RNA

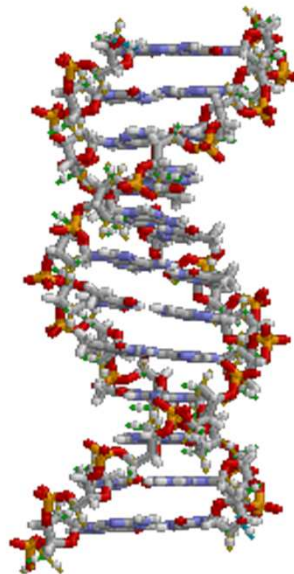
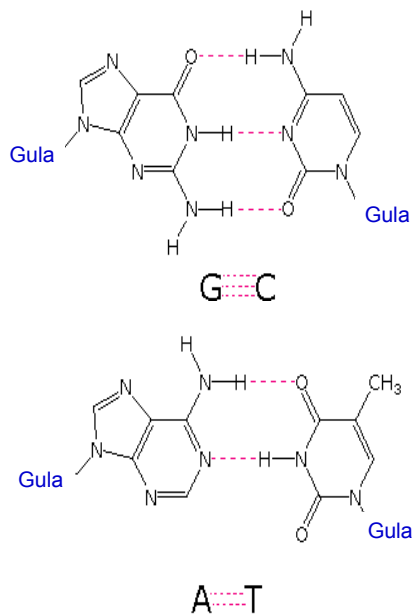
Perbedaan antara DNA dan RNA

Komponen Asam Nukleat

	Hanya DNA	DNA dan RNA		Hanya RNA	
Basa Nitrogen	 <p>Timin</p>	 <p>Adenin</p>	 <p>Guanin</p>	 <p>Sitosin</p>	 <p>Urasil</p>
Gula dan Fosfat	 <p>2-Deoksiribosa</p>	 <p>Fosfat</p>		 <p>Ribosa</p>	
	<p>Untai ganda / double stranded</p>			<p>Untai tunggal / single stranded</p>	

<http://www2.chemistry.msu.edu/faculty/reusch/VirtTxtJml/nucacids.htm>

Struktur DNA, pasangan dengan basis ikatan hidrogen



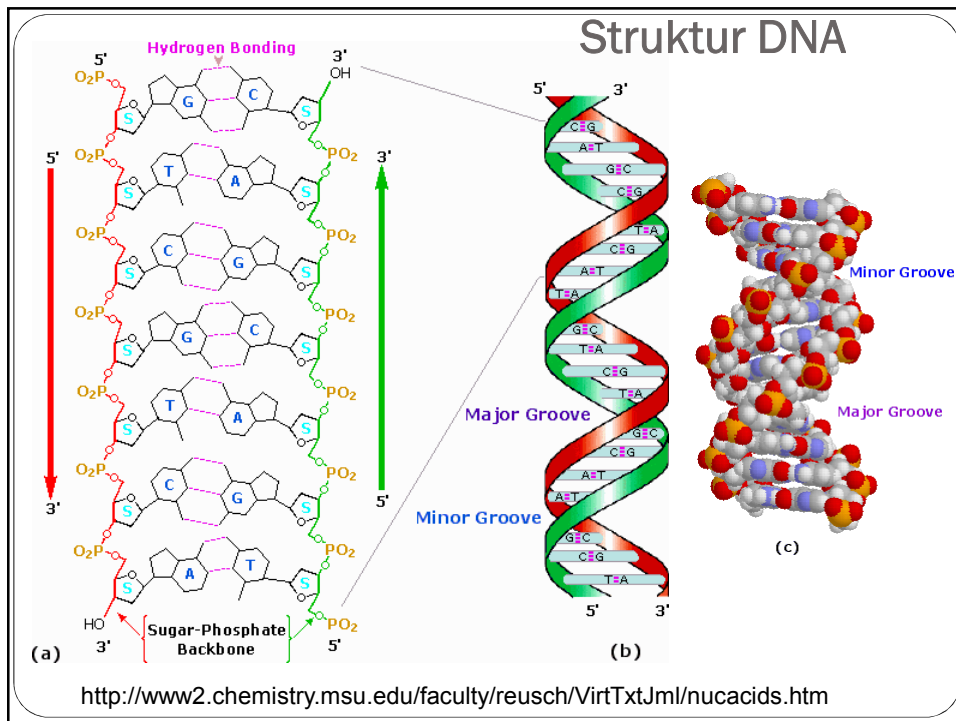
Penemu Struktur DNA

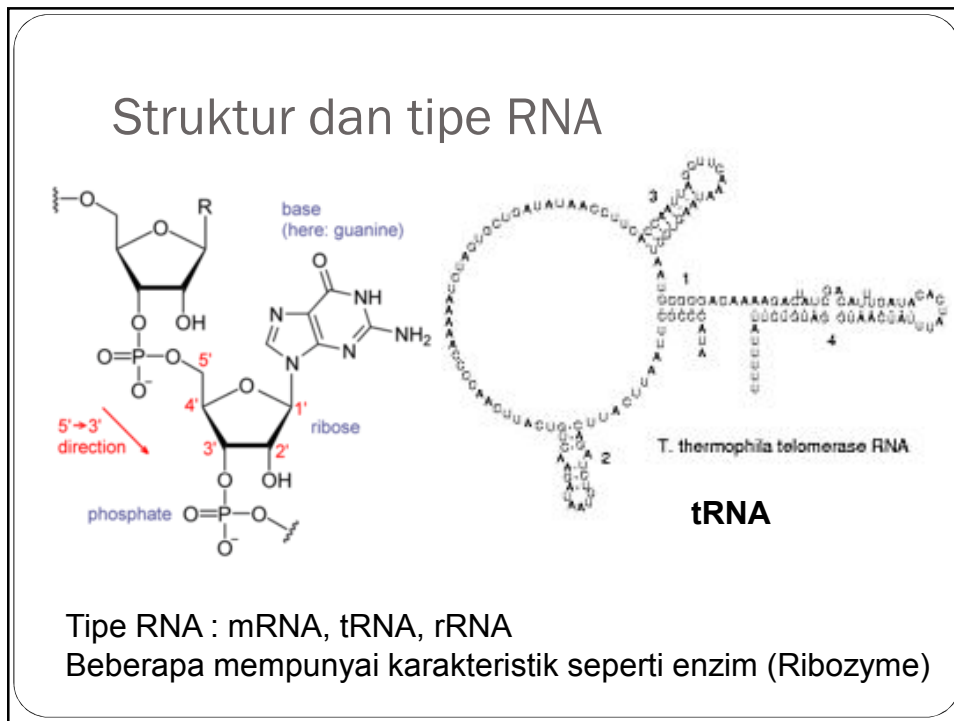
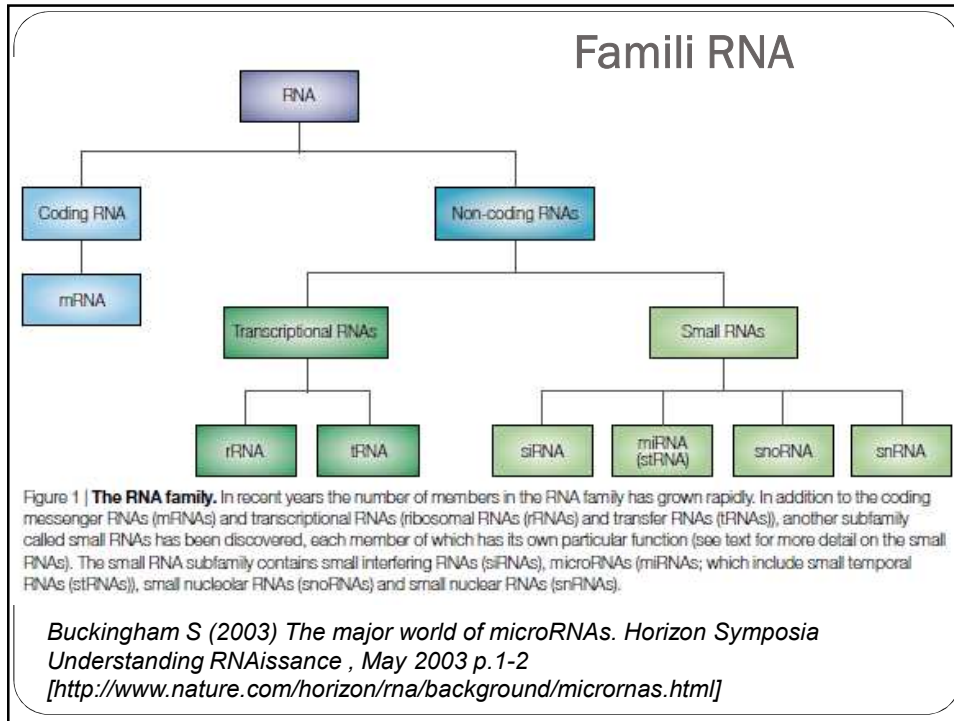


Rosalind Franklin used X-ray crystallography menolong memvisualisasikan struktur DNA



James D. Watson and Francis Crick (kanan), *co-originators* dari model *double-helix*, dengan Maclyn McCarty (kiri)





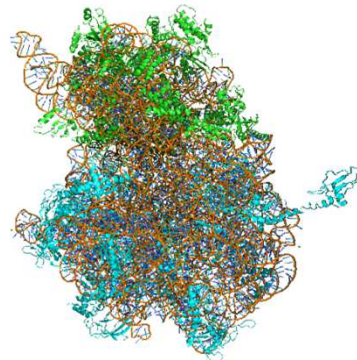
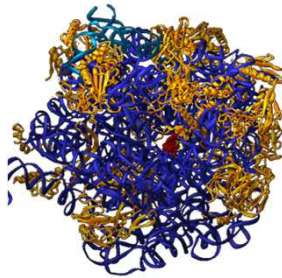
Tipe rRNA

Tipe	Ukuran	Subunit besar (rRNAs)	Subunit kecil (rRNA)
Prokariotik (<i>E.coli</i>)	70S	<u>50S</u> (<u>5S</u> : 120 nt, <u>23S</u> : 2906 nt)	<u>30S</u> (<u>16S</u> : 1542 nt)
Eukariotik (human)	80S	<u>60S</u> (<u>5S</u> : 121 nt, <u>5,8S</u> : 156 nt, <u>28S</u> : 5070 nt)	40S (<u>18S</u> : 1869 nt)

S in 16S mempresentasikan Svedberg units, nt= panjang nukleotida.

- S unit dari subunit (atau rRNAs) tidak dapat ditambahkan secara sederhana karena ia merepresentasikan laju sedimentasi lebih berdasarkan ukuran daripada massa. Laju sedimentasi setiap subunit dipengaruhi oleh bentuk, juga oleh massanya.
- nt unit dapat ditambahkan karena ini mempresentasikan jumlah unit pada polimer linier rRNA (contoh, panjang total rRNA manusia = 7216 nt).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ribosomal_RNA



70S RNA bakteri

<http://www.calvin.edu/academic/chemistry/faculty/arnoys/arnoys-chem324-70S%20ribosome.html>

Struktur dan Fungsi Ribosom :

http://www.weizmann.ac.il/sb/faculty_pages/Yonath/

MicroRNAs and small interfering RNAs can inhibit mRNA expression by similar mechanisms

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