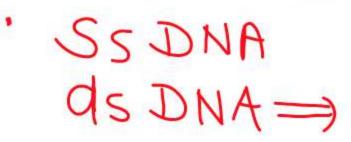
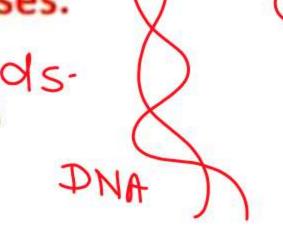


- Nucleic acids (DNA and RNA) are the building blocks of genetic material.
- RNA is the genetic material in some viruses.
- RNA mostly functions as messengers.

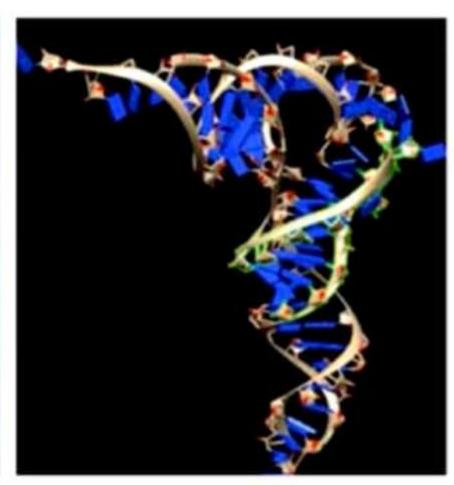












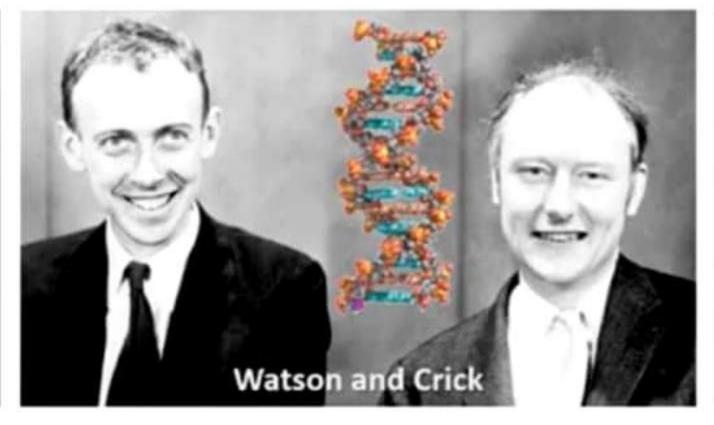
- Nucleic acids (DNA and RNA) are the building blocks of genetic material.
- DNA is the genetic material in most of the organisms.
- RNA is the genetic material in some viruses. (OVID-19 SS RNA
- RNA mostly functions as messengers. m-RNA

# THE DNA



- Friedrich Meischer (1869): Identified DNA and named it as 'Nuclein'.
- James Watson & Francis Crick proposed double helix model of DNA.
- It was based on X-ray diffraction data produced by Maurice Wilkins & Rosalind Franklin.

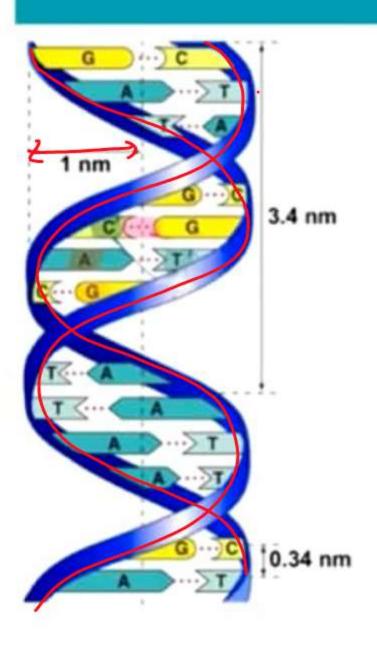






# THE DNA

#### STRUCTURE OF DNA



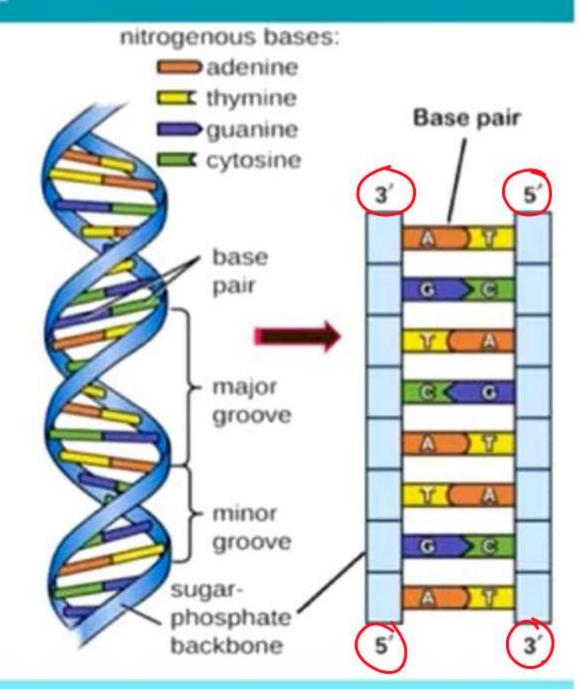
- DNA is made of 2 polynucleotide chains coiled in a right-handed fashion.
- Pitch of the helix= 3.4 nm (34 Å)
  - Number of base pairs in each turn= 10
  - Distance b/w adjacent base pairs= 0.34 nm (3.4 Å)

0.34 nm

# THE DNA

#### STRUCTURE OF DNA

- Backbone of DNA is formed of sugar & phosphates.
- The bases project inside.
- The 2 chains have anti-parallel colarity, i.e. one chain has the polarity 5'→3' and the other has 3'→5'.

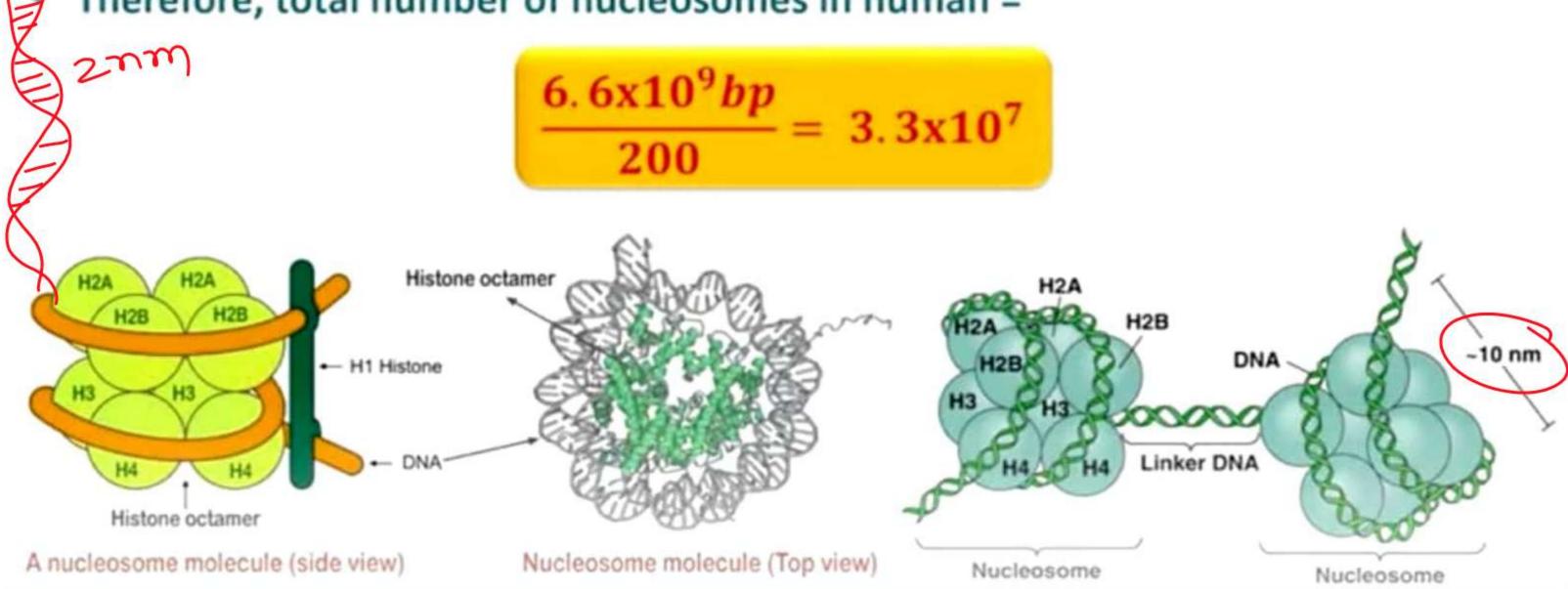


## PACKAGING OF DNA HELIX

### IN EUKARYOTES

A typical nucleosome contains 200 bp.

Therefore, total number of nucleosomes in human =

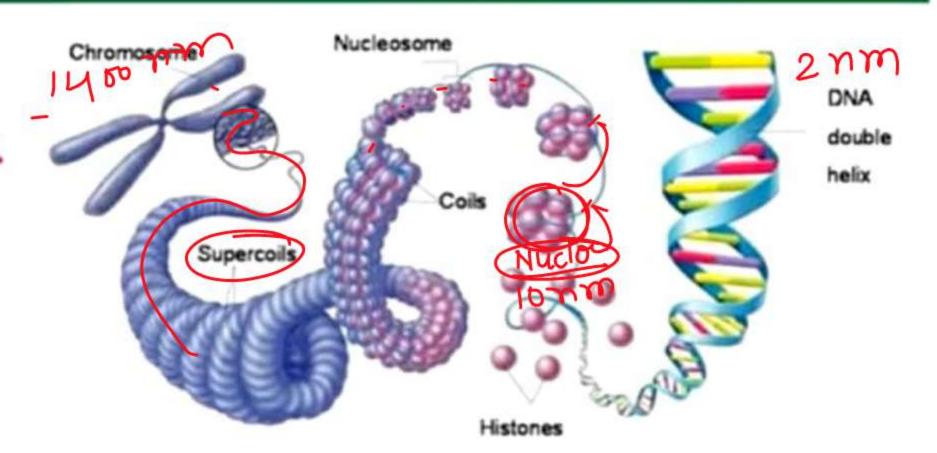


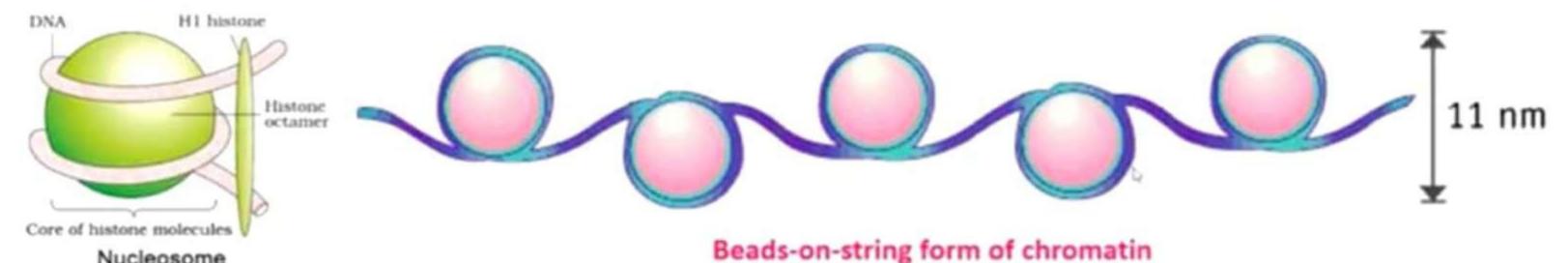
# PACKAGING OF DNA HELIX

## IN EUKARYOTES

- Nucleosomes constitute the repeating unit to form chromatin.
- Chromatin is the thread-like stained bodies.
- Nucleosomes in chromatin = 'beads-on-string'.

Nucleosome





## PACKAGING OF DNA HELIX

#### IN EUKARYOTES

