Using a Viral Protein to Study DNA Replication

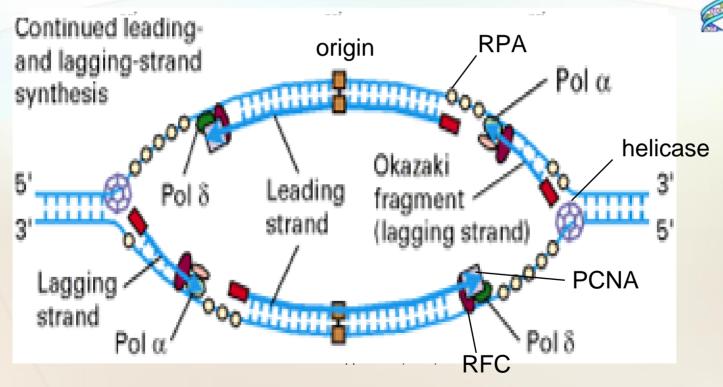
Mrs. Foster

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Eukaryotic DNA Replication: A well understood process?

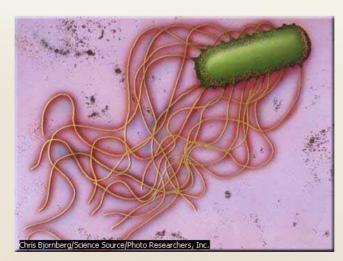


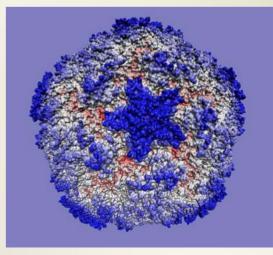
Molecular Cell Biology. 4th ed. (2000) Lodish.

How can we overcome the problem of studying complex systems?

- Modeling: Use a simplified system to study a complicated process
- Examples of models:
 - Animal models to study human body systems
 - Bacterial and viral models to study eukaryotic cell processes

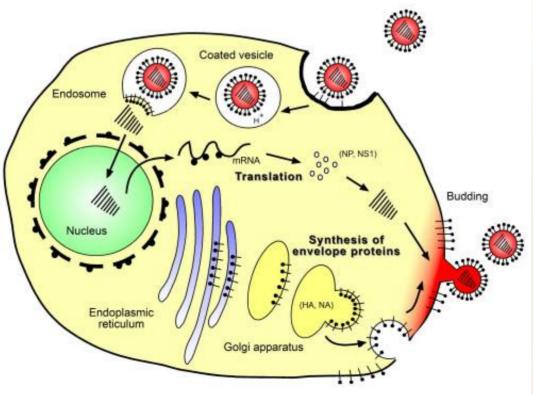






Why use viruses to study DNA replication?

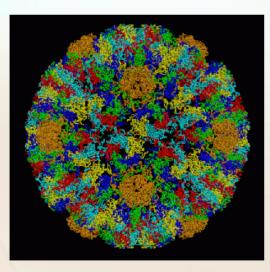
- Viruses can't replicate their DNA alone, they rely on infecting other cells
- Viruses use cell proteins for replication



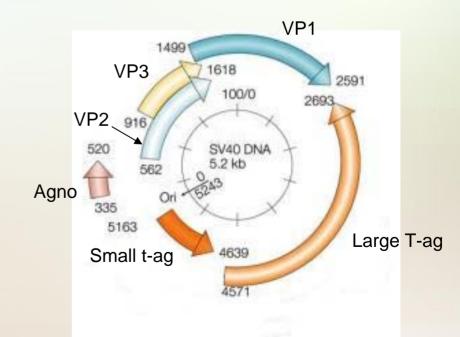
http://www.influenzareport.com/ir/pathogen.htm

What's special about Simian Virus 40?

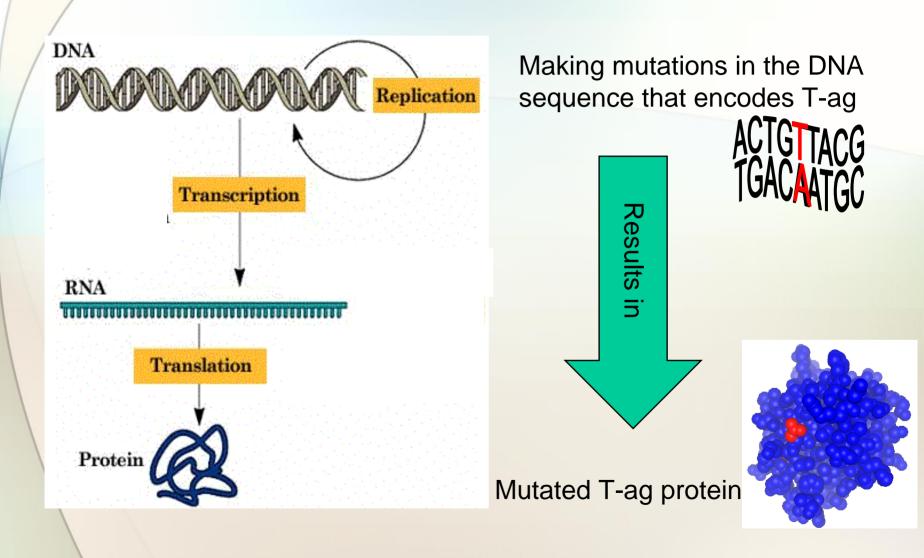
- Structure of SV40 chromosome comparable to eukaryotic DNA
- Single, well-defined origin of replication
- T-ag is the only viral protein required



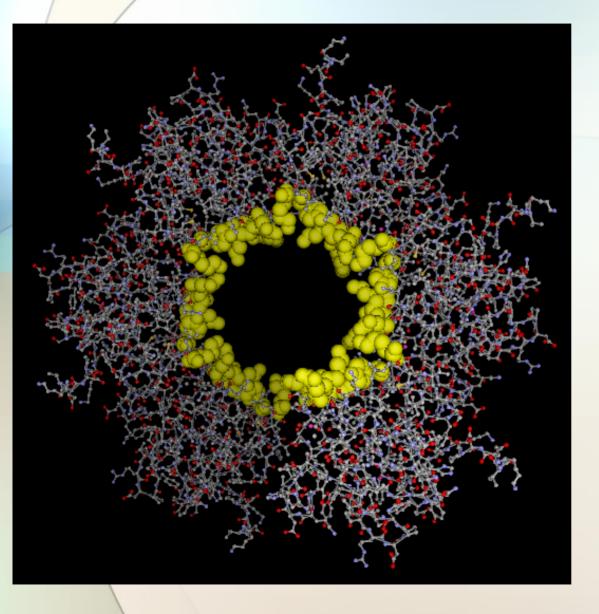
www.protein.osaka-u.ac.jp



How do we use T-ag?



What about my research?



- I am making mutations to investigate the ability of T-ag to interact with DNA
- By mutating these amino acids, I hope to disrupt DNA binding thus proving the function of these amino acids.

In vitro DNA Replication No T-ag WT E177K K178E K178E H201F H201N Y211F Y211F RIs **Replication Intermediates** CCC **Covalently Closed Circular DNA** Form I

Reactions include origin containing plasmid DNA, 1.5 µg FL T-ag, 293 cell extract supplemented with 100 ng Topo I and ³²P labelled dCTP. After 1 hr incubation at 37C reactions were stopped and DNA was purified and run on a 1.5% agarose gel. Replicated DNA was visualized by autoradiography.



