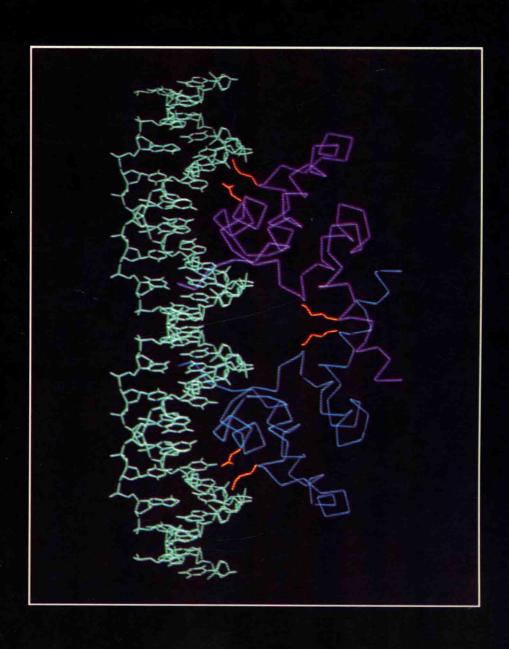
# The Biochemistry of the Nucleic Acids

TENTH EDITION

Roger L.P. Adams, John T. Knowler and David P. Leader



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### The Biochemistry of the Nucleic Acids

TENTH EDITION

#### Preface

When the first edition of this book was published in 1950, it set out to present an elementary outline of the state of knowledge of nucleic acid biochemistry at that time and it was the first monograph on the subject to appear since Levene's book on Nucleic Acids in 1931. The fact that a tenth edition is required after thirty five years and that virtually nothing of the original book has been retained is some measure of the speed with which knowledge has advanced in this field.

As a result of this vast increase in information it becomes increasingly difficult to fulfil the aims of providing an introduction to nucleic acid biochemistry and satisfying the requirements of advanced undergraduates and postgraduates in biochemistry, genetics and molecular biology. We have attempted to achieve these aims by concentrating on those basic aspects not normally covered in the general biochemistry textbooks and by providing copious references so that details of methodology can readily be retrieved by those requiring further information.

The first seven editions emerged from the pen of J. N. Davidson who died in September 1972 shortly after completing the seventh edition. The subsequent editions have been produced by various colleagues who have tried to retain something of the character and structure of the earlier editions while at the same time introducing new ideas and concepts and eliminating some of the more out-dated material.

With each new edition very extensive revisions, not only in the content of individual chapters but also in general organization and layout, have been required. With a large amount of additional material to present, the book has grown in size, but every effort has been made to keep the increase within bounds by excluding non-essential detail. In a field in which new developments are occurring so rapidly it is inevitable that new knowledge will accumulate more quickly than it can be embodied in a new edition but we have endeavoured to incorporate into this edition material published up to the date of completion of the manuscript in December 1985.

It is a pleasure to express our thanks to those who have allowed us to reproduce figures and diagrams, especially those who have provided original photographs.

We are particularly grateful to the secretarial staff in the Biochemistry Department at the University of Glasgow for the cheerful and tireless efforts they have put in, typing and retyping the manuscript; and to the artists of the Medical Illustrations Unit.

R.L.P.A. J.T.K. D.P.L. December 1985

#### Abbreviations and nomenclature

The abbreviations employed in this book are those approved by the Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature (CBN) of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) and the International Union of Biochemistry (IUB).

#### **Nucleosides**

A	adenosine
G	guanosine
C	cytidine
U	uridine
$\psi$	5-ribosyluracil (pseudouridine)
I	inosine
X	xanthine
rT	ribosylthymine (ribothymidine)
N	unspecified nucleoside
R	unspecified purine nucleoside
Y	unspecified pyrimidine nucleoside
dA	2'-deoxyribosyladenine
dG	2'-deoxyribosylguanine
dC	2'-deoxyribosylcytosine
dT or T	2'-deoxyribosylthymine (thymidine)

#### Minor nucleosides (when in sequence)

$m^1A$	1-methyladenosine
$m_2^6A$	$N^6$ -dimethyladenosine
iA	N <sup>6</sup> -isopentenyladenosine
m <sup>5</sup> C	5-methylcytidine
ac⁴C	$N^4$ -acetylcytidine
m¹G	1-methylguanosine
$m^2G$	$N^2$ -methylguanosine
$m_2^2G$	$N^2$ -dimethylguanosine
$m^{1}I$	1-methylinosine
Cm	2'-O-methylcytidine
Gm	2'-O-methylguanosine
Um	2'-O-methyluridine
D	5,6-dihydrouridine

mcm5U 5-(methoxycarboxylmethyl)uridine mcm<sup>5</sup>s<sup>2</sup>U 5-(methoxycarboxylmethyl)-2-thiouridine mnm<sup>5</sup>s<sup>2</sup>U 5-(methylaminomethyl)-2-thiouridine mo5U

5-methoxyuridine

cmo⁵U 5-(carboxymethoxyuridine)

O Queosine vWWybutosine

#### **Nucleotides**

**AMP** adenosine 5'-monophosphate **GMP** guanosine 5'-monophosphate **CMP** cytidine 5'-monophosphate **UMP** uridine 5'-monophosphate

dAMP 2'-deoxyribosyladenine 5'-monophosphate dGMP 2'-deoxyribosylguanine 5'-monophosphate **dCMP** 2'-deoxyribosylcytosine 5'-monophosphate dTMP 2'-deoxyribosylthymine 5'-monosphosphate 2'-AMP, 3'-AMP, 5'-AMP etc 2'-, 3'- and 5'-phosphates of adenosine etc. ADP etc. 5'-(pyro) diphosphates of adenosine etc. ATP etc. 5'-(pyro) triphosphates of adenosine etc. ddTTP etc. 2', 3'-dideoxyribosylthymine 5'-triphosphate

#### **Polynucleotides**

araCTP

DNA deoxyribonucleic acid cDNA complementary DNA mtDNA mitochondrial DNA **RNA** ribonucleic acid mRNA messenger RNA rRNA ribosomal RNA tRNA transfer RNA nRNA nuclear RNA

hnRNA heterogeneous nuclear RNA

snRNA small nuclear RNA

Alanine tRNA or tRNA Ala

etc.

Alanyl-tRNA Ala or

Ala-tRNA ala or Ala-tRNA

poly(N), or  $(N)_n$  or

 $(rN)_n$ 

poly(dN) or  $(dN)_n$ 

poly(N-N'), or  $r(N-N')_n$ 

 $or(rN-rN')_n$ 

transfer RNA that normally accepts alanine

1-β-D-arabinofuranosylcytosine 5'-triphosphate

transfer RNA that normally accepts

alanine with alanine residue covalently linked

polymer of ribonucleotide N

polymer of deoxyribonucleotide N

copolymer of-N-N'-N-N'-in regular,

alternating, known sequence

xviii Abbreviations

 $poly(A) \cdot poly(B)$  or

 $(A)_n \cdot (B)_n$  two chains, generally or completely associated

poly(A), poly(B) or

 $(A)_n$ ,  $(B)_n$  two chains, association unspecified or unknown

poly(A) + poly(B) or

 $(A)_n + (B)_n$  two chains, generally or completely unassociated

#### Miscellaneous

RNase, DNase ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease

P<sub>i</sub>, PP<sub>i</sub> inorganic orthophosphate and pyrophosphate

nt nucleotide bp base pair mt mitochondrial

#### **Amino acids**

Trp or W

Tyr or Y

Val or V

Ala or A alanine Arg or R arginine Asn or N asparagine Asp or D aspartic acid Cys or C cysteine Gln or Q glutamine Glu or E glutamic acid Gly or G glycine His or H histidine Ile or I isoleucine Leu or L leucine Lys or K lysine Met or M methionine **fMet** formylmethionine Phe or F phenylalanine Pro or P proline Ser or S serine Thr or T threonine

In naming enzymes, the recommendations of the Nomenclature Committee of the International Union of Biochemistry (1984) are followed as far as possible. The numbers recommended by the Commission are inserted in the text after the name of each enzyme.

tryptophan

tyrosine

valine

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