

#### SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES

Sathy Main Road, SNS Kalvi Nagar, Saravanampatti Post, Coimbatore - 641 035,



## ORGANISATION OF MAMMALION GENOME

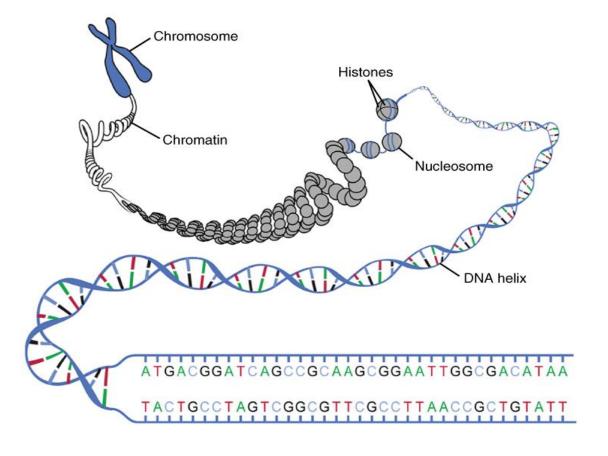
### **Definition:**

A genome is an organism's complete set of DNA, including all of its genes. Each genome contains all of the information needed to build and maintain that organism. In humans, a copy of the entire genome—more than 3 billion DNA base pairs—is contained in all cells that have a nucleus.

# **Eukaryotic Genome:**

- ✓ Located on several Chromosomes.
- ✓ Relatively Low Gene Density (50 genes per mm of DNA in humans)
- $\checkmark$  Contour length of DNA from a single human cell = 2 meters
- ✓ Approximately 1011 cells = total length  $2 \times 1011 \text{ km}$
- ✓ Distance between sun and earth (1.5 x 108 km)
- ✓ Human chromosomes vary in length over a 25 fold range
- ✓ Carry Organelles Genome as well.

DNA is associated with basic proteins(histones), form long chromatin fibers. Chromatin fibers form a network, enclosed in a double layered nuclear envelop, condenses into chromosomes during cell division. A **chromatid** is one half of a replicated chromosome. Prior to cell division, chromosomes are copied and identical chromosome copies join together at their centromeres. Each strand of one of these chromosomes is a **chromatid**. Joined **chromatids** are known as sister **chromatids**.



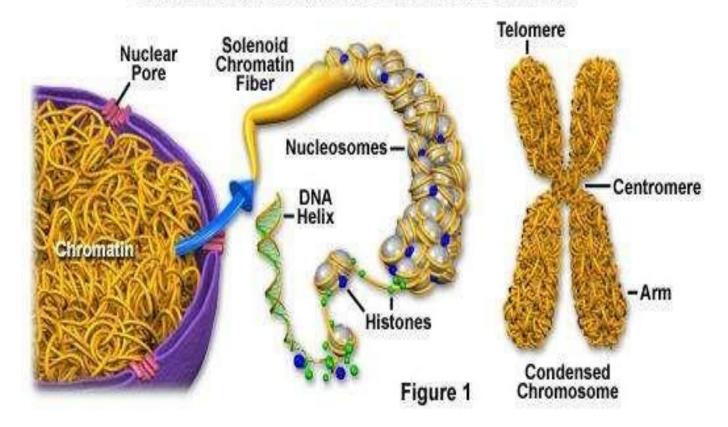


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- ☐ Chromatin is the complex combination of DNA and proteins that makes up chromosomes.
- ☐ The major proteins involved in chromatin are histone proteins(Lysine arginine); although many other chromosomal proteins have prominent roles too.
- The functions of chromatin is to package DNA into smaller volume to fit in the cell, to strengthen the DNA to allow mitosis and meiosis and to serve as a mechanism to control gene expression and DNA replication.

# Chromatin and Condensed Chromosome Structure



### Gene:

A piece of DNA (or in some cases RNA) that contains the primary sequence to produce a functional Biological Gene product (RNA, Protein)

Noncoding Regions (Non coding DNA)

Regulatory regions (Ribosomal rRNA, mRNA and tRNA)

RNA polymerase binding site

Transcription factor binding sites