

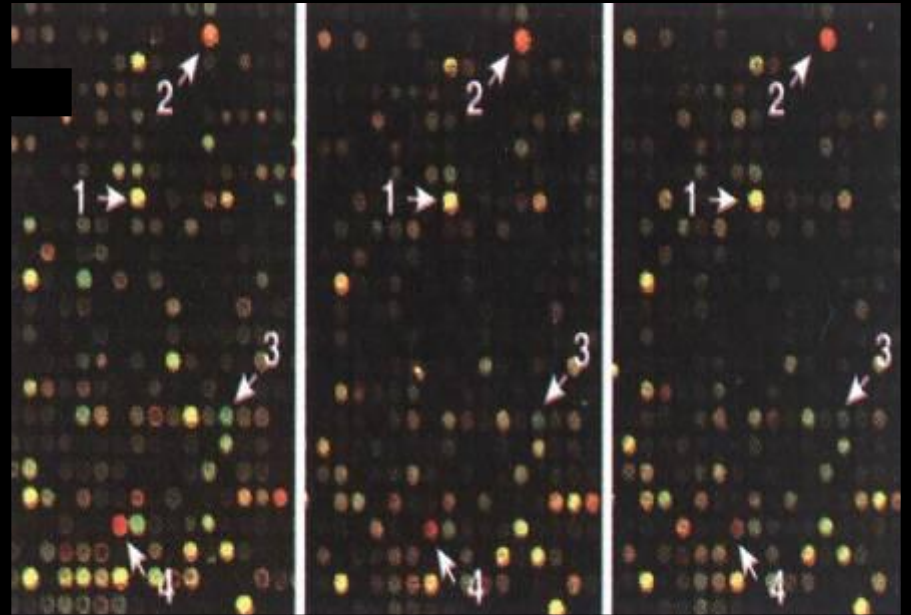


# 第7章

## 基因突变与交换

Source:Stanley N. Cohen/Photo Researchers,Inc

# Gene Mutation & Crossing-Over



(Source:Lyer,V,The transcriptional program in the response of human fibroblasts to serum.Science 283(1 Jan 1999)f.1,p.83)

## 7.1. Point mutation 的类型与机理

## 7.2. 诱发突变

## 7.3. 保证遗传稳定的机制

## 7.4. 基因重组交换的分子机制



## 7.1. 1. Point mutation 的类型

- **conversion (取代)**

transition(转换)       $\text{Py} \rightleftharpoons \text{Py}$        $\text{Pu} \rightleftharpoons \text{Pu}$

transversion(颠换)       $\text{Py} \rightleftharpoons \text{Pu}$

- **dNt deletion or insertion**

= 3x dNt       $\pm n$  x Amino acid

$\neq$  3x dNt      Framshift

## 南京大学田大成等发现的遗传突变新机制

Nature, doi:10.1038/nature07175, Dacheng Tian, Jian-Qun Chen

- 第一，基因组各区域的突变率很不相同，自发突变的数量是由Indel的数量和密度所决定
- 第二，生物多样性最初变异来源主要是由Indel诱导产生
- 第三，自然选择在很大程度上是通过对Indel的选择而实现
- 第四，生物通过调节自身变异能力而适应环境的能力，突变在进化中的作用比人们原先想象的要大得多相当巨。

## ● conversion effect

---Same sense mut.      **GAA(E) → GAG(E)**

---Missense mut.      **GAA(E) → AAA(K)**

---Nonsense mut.      **GAA(E) → TAA(stop)**

## ● 突变的表达类型

---获得突变型是遗传学研究的重要前提

---非条件型突变; allele in DNA level (**RFLP, RAPD...**)

allele in phenotype (**红花/白花, 糯/非糯...**)

条件型突变; 突变的表现 = 突变基因型 + 诱导条件

(**光, 温敏感不育, Ts, su<sup>-</sup>...**)

## ● 突变的表达类型

- 无效突变 **Null mutation:**

完全消除了基因功能的突变（缺失）

- 功能丧失型突变（**loss-of-function mutation**）

无效突变或其他阻止基因功能的突变

- 功能获得型突变（**gain-of-function mutation**）

突变使蛋白质获得新的功能

- 沉默突变（**silent mutation**）

没有明显表型效应改变的突变

## 7.1.2. 突变发生的机理

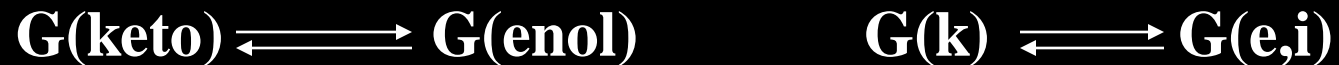
(自发突变, 诱发突变)



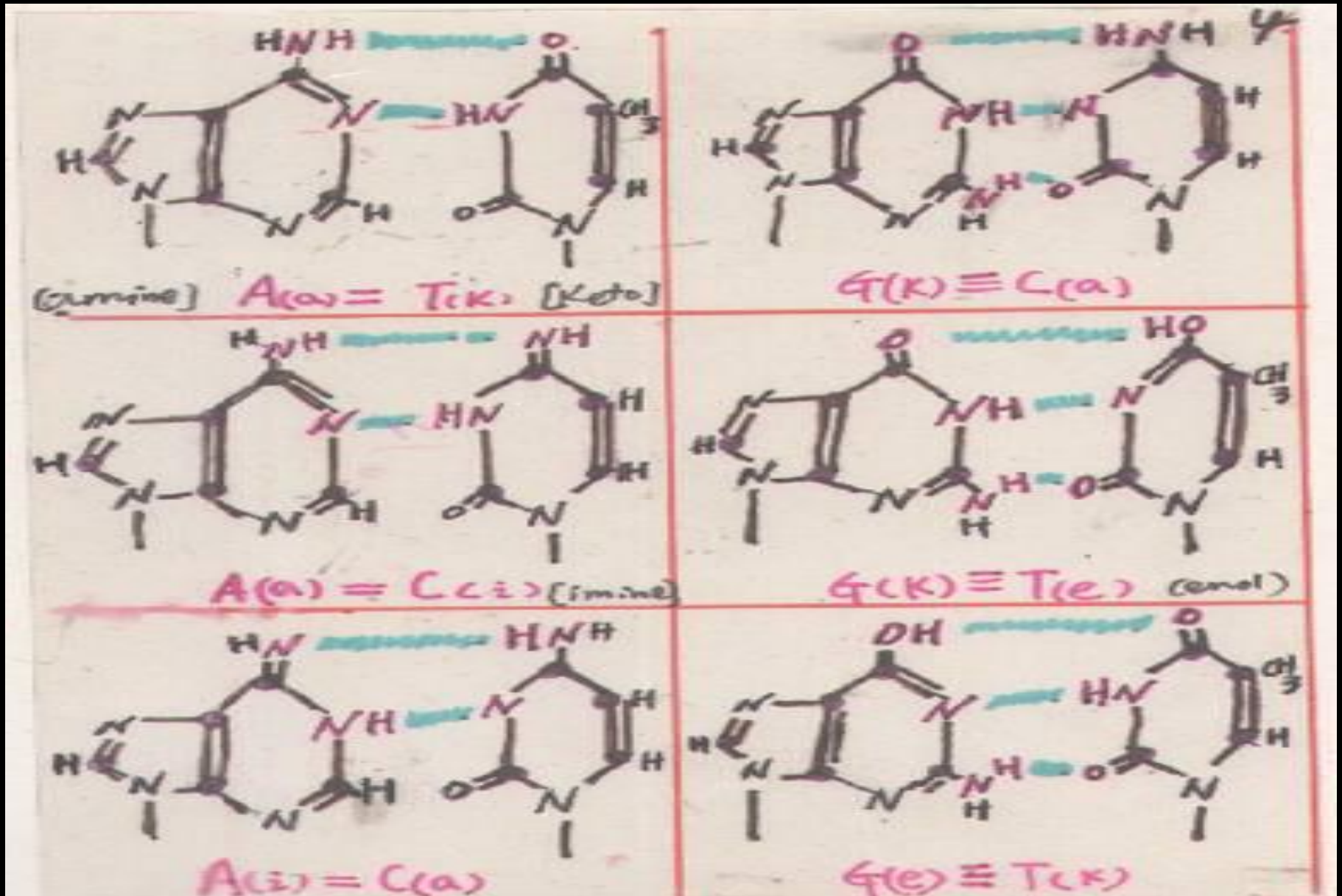
# 7.1.2.1. 自发突变

## 7.1.2.1.1. 碱基异构式引起DNA复制过程的错误

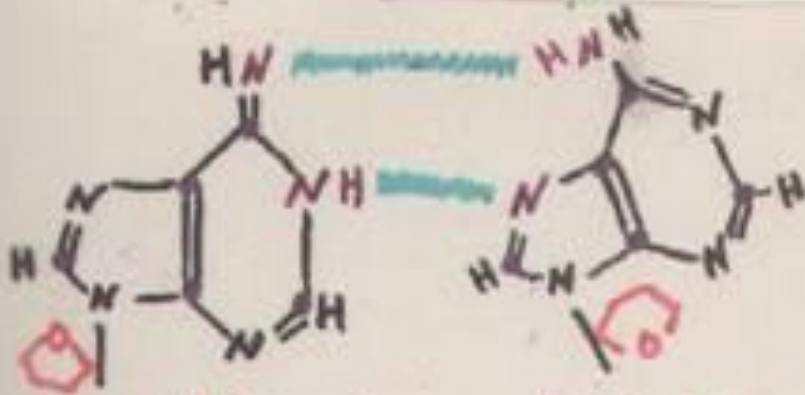
### a) 碱基异构式



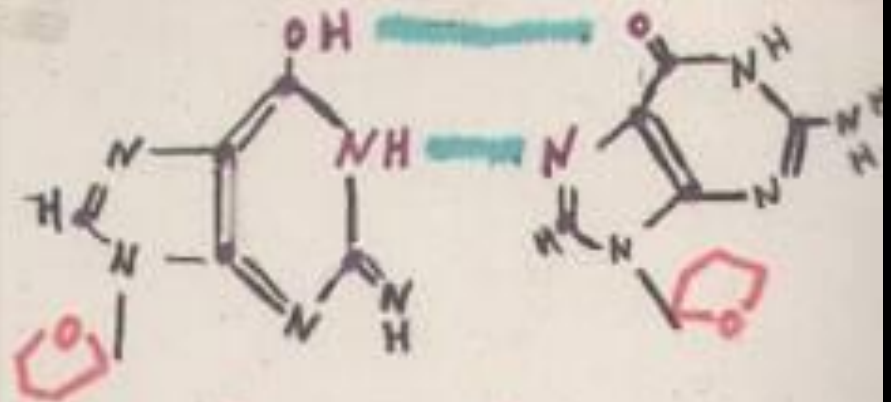
## b) 碱基异构式引起DNA复制的错配



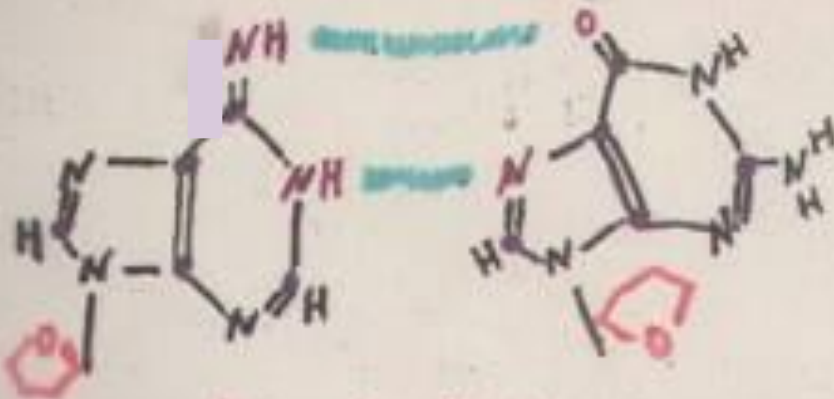
# 碱基异构式引起DNA复制的错配



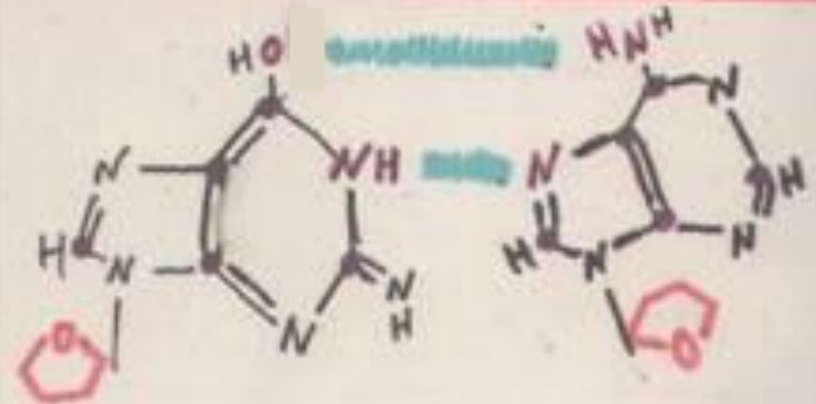
A(anti) anti = A(syn) syn



G(anti) anti = G(syn) syn



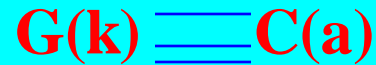
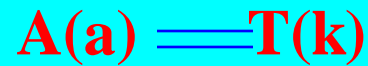
A(syn) anti = G(anti) syn



G(syn) anti = A(anti) syn

# 碱基异构式引起DNA复制的错配

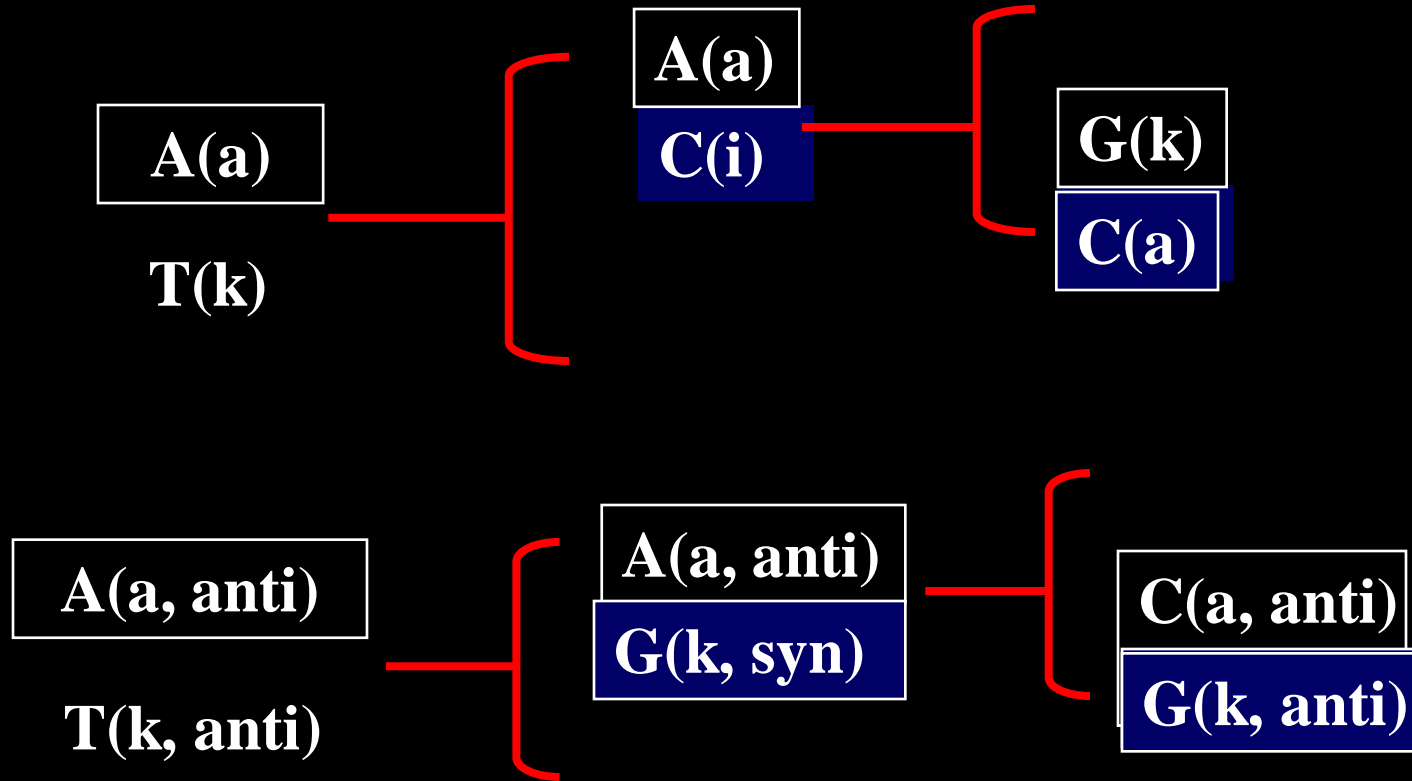
正确配对



错误配对

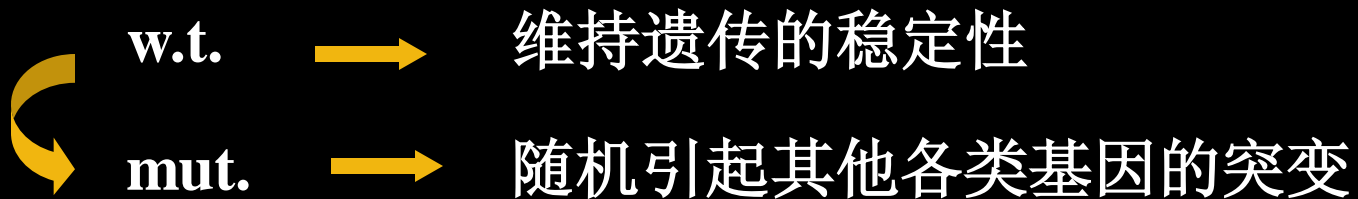


# 碱基异构式引起DNA的错配突变



## 7.1.2.2. 增变基因 (mutator gene)

but be wronged



# 增变基因类别;

修复过程是基因突变的重要来源

**DNA polymerase 相关基因**

**3' → 5' editing function mutation**

**错配修复系统的基因**

**MCE (mismatch correction enzyme)**

**DNA 损伤修复系统基因**

错配修复功能丧失  突变率升高

### 7.1.2.3 不对称交换

内源转座子

(Retro-transposon, Helitron)



**Indel**





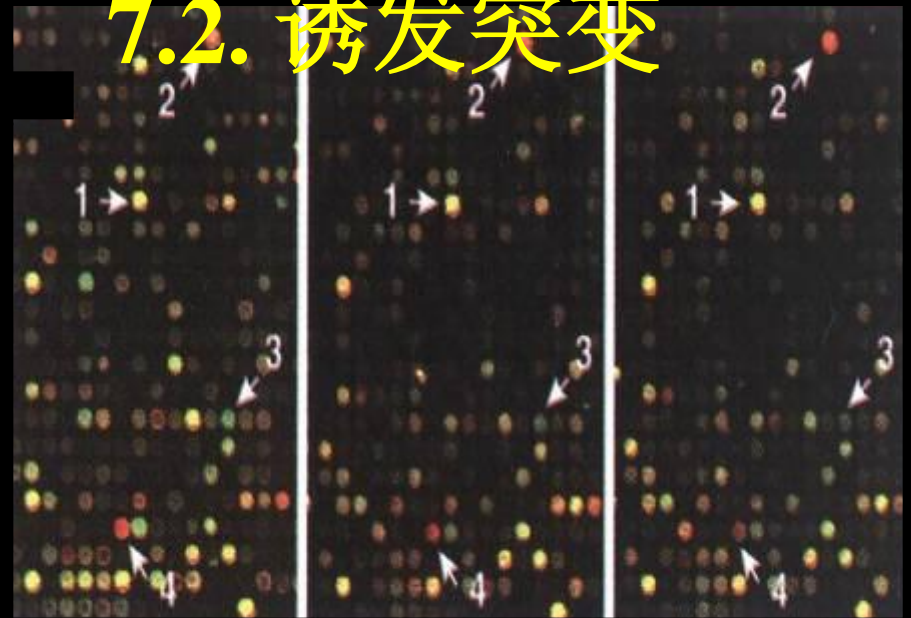
Source:Stanley N. Cohen/Photo Researchers,Inc

# Gene Mutation & Crossing-Over

## 第7章

# 基因突变与交换

## 7.2. 诱发突变



(Source:Lyer,V,The transcriptional program in the response of human fibroblasts to serum.Science 283(1 Jan 1999)f.1,p.83)

## 7.2.1. 物理诱变

a) 电离辐射诱变;

$\text{Co}^{60}$  ( $\gamma$ ) ray

$\text{Cs}^{137}$  ( $\gamma$ ) ray

$\text{H}^3$  ( $\alpha$ ) ray

$\text{P}^{32}$ ,  $\text{S}^{35}$  ( $\beta$ ) ray

( $\gamma$ ) ( $\gamma$ ) ray 穿透性

(外照射处理)

( $\alpha$ ) ( $\beta$ ) ray 非穿透性

(内标记处理)

卫星搭载诱变;

高真空, 强辐射, 微重力

dNt 电荷及结构改变

# 卫星搭载育种——太空蔬菜

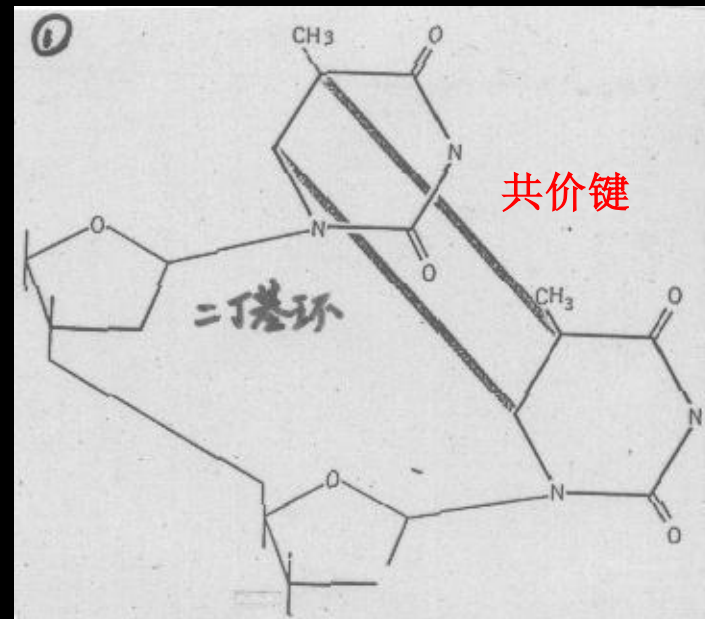


重力  
辐射  
射线

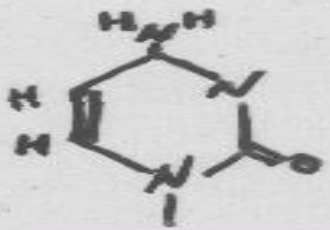
(来源：不详)

## b) 非电离辐射—Ultra Violet light (U.V)

---pyrimidine dimer (TT dimer) is generated by  
covalent links between adjacent TT

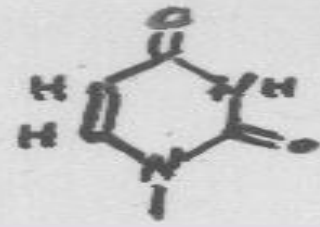


(来源：分子生物学（2007），郑用琏，第309页)



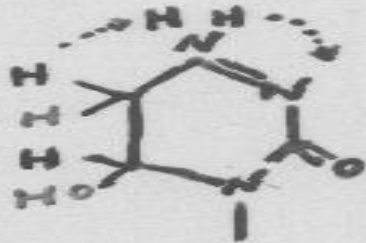
C

U.V.  
deamination—oxidation

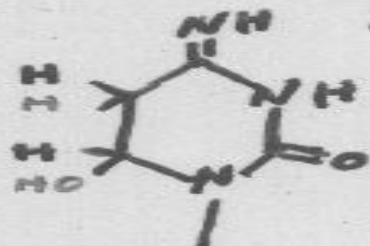


U=A(a)

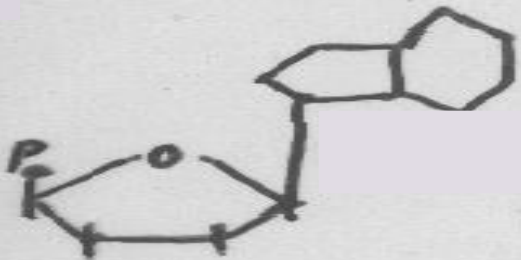
U.V. ↓ H<sub>2</sub>O → H<sup>+</sup> + OH<sup>-</sup>



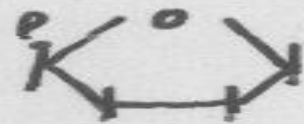
C(a)<sup>\*</sup>



C(i)<sup>\*</sup>=A(a)



U.V.  
depurination



# 遗传多型性的概念

(genetic polymorphism / heterogeneity)

Allele (结构基因, DNA区域...)

Multiple alleles

Allele in DNA

Point mutation

inversion

deletion

insertion

Repetitive copies.....

# Testing allele in DNA

## electrophoresis pattern

1980 Botstein 限制性片段长度的多型性

**RFLP (Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism)**

**VNTR (various number of tandem repeats)**

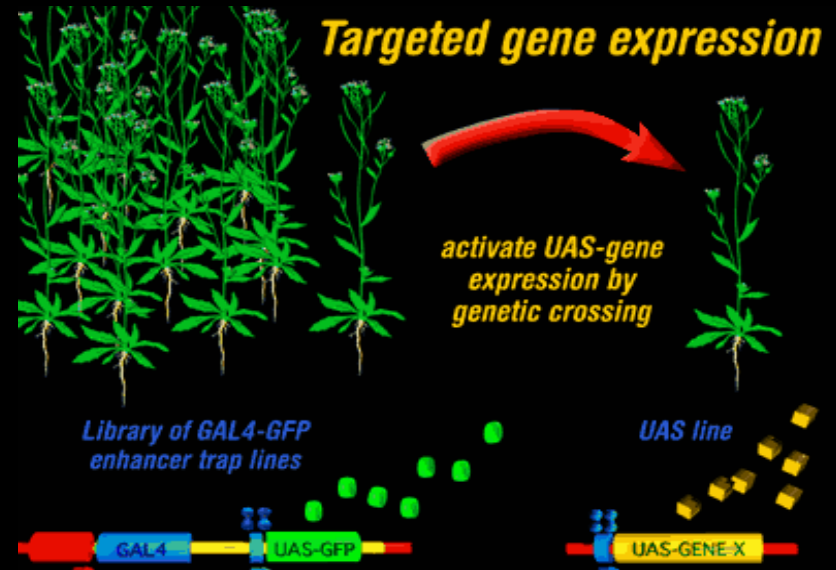
1985 K.B.Mullis 基于聚合酶链式反应的多型性

**PCR-based polymorphism**

1996 E.Lander 单核苷酸多型性

**SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism)**

# 7.2.2. 生物技术 定点诱变



(来源：不详)



# 基因的定点诱变

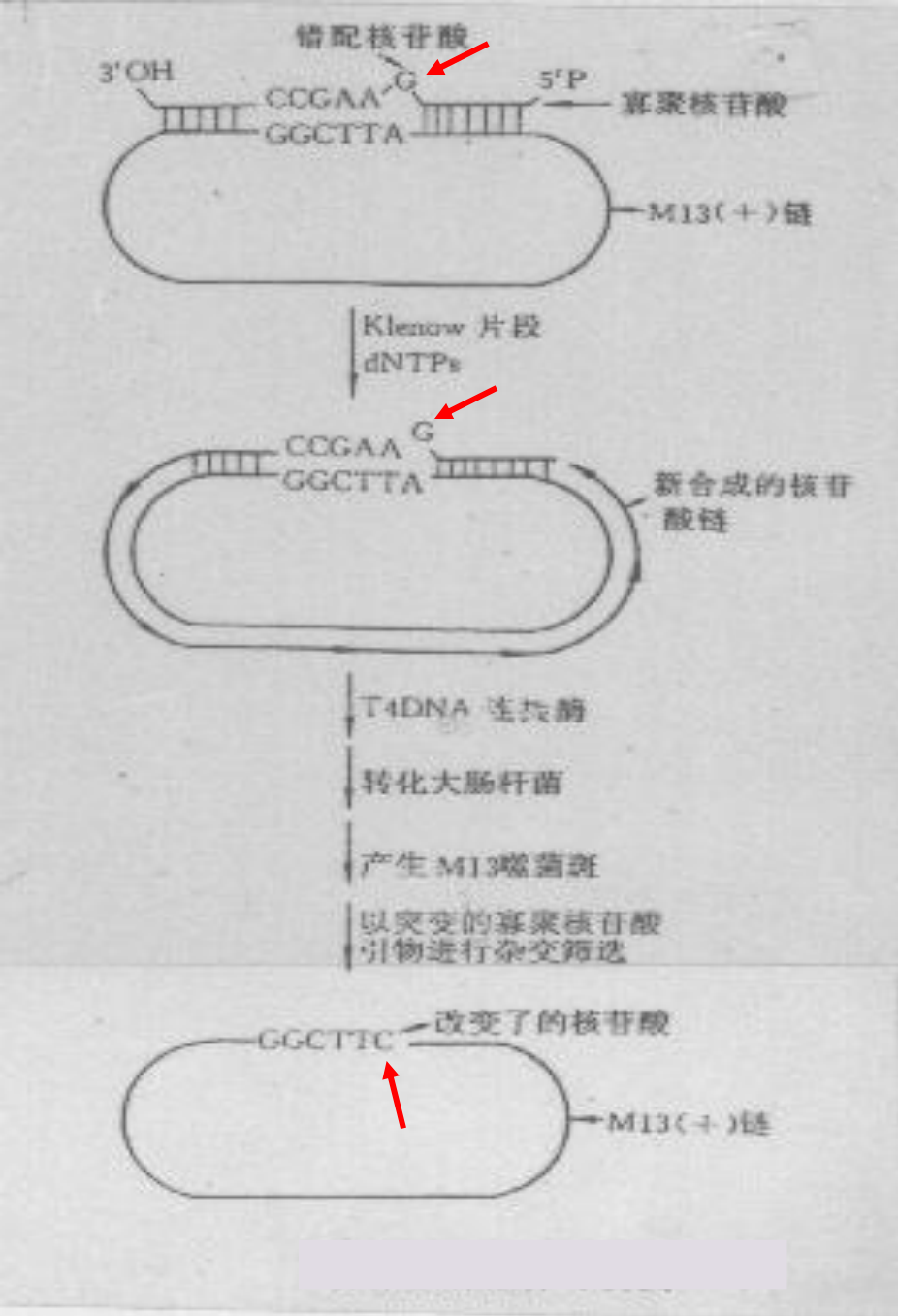
• oligo-dNt 介导的定点诱变

合成与目标基因某区段互补  
并含突变位点的oligo-dNt

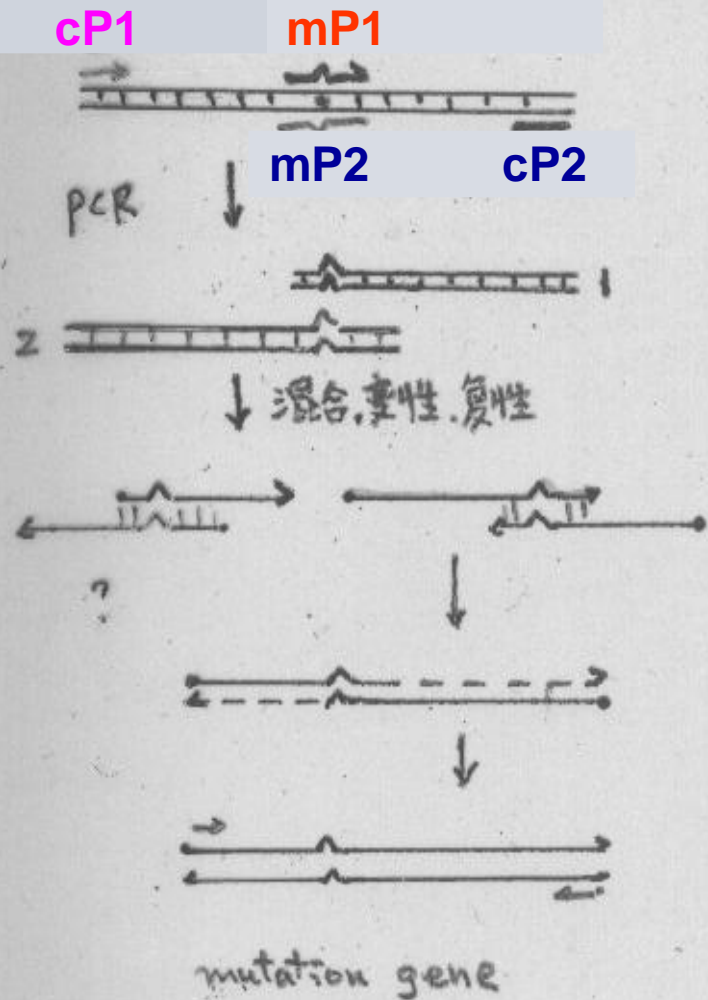
错配位点不能在3'-end

renaturation

replication two times



(来源：分子生物学 (2007)，郑用琏，第314页)



## • 引物重叠延伸的PCR诱变

设计两突变引物 (**mut.P1** & **mut.P2**)

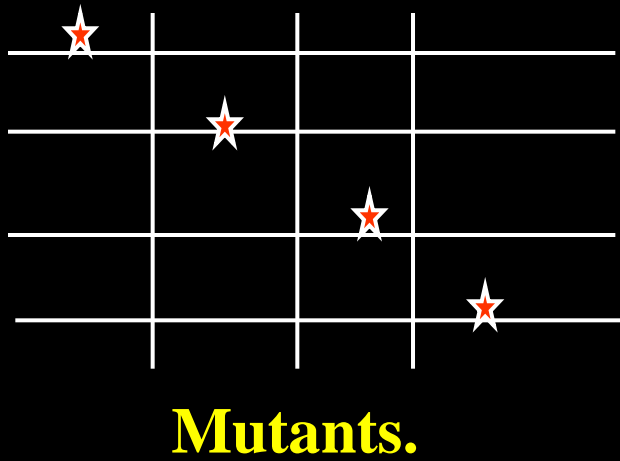
两通用引物 (**common P1** & **common P2**)

第一次两种PCR产物混合, 变性, 复性

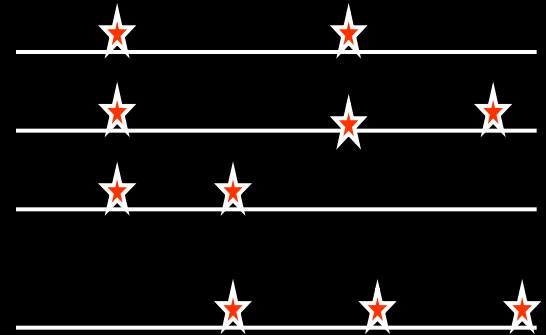
其中一对双链分子不能进行第二次PCR

另一对双链分子的PCR产物为诱变基因

# DNA shuffling 技术的基因诱变



**Digestion**  
→  
**ligation**



**selection**

**transformation**



# 插入突变体库的构建

具有标签的植物突变体

转座子介导的突变体库的构建

Ti质粒介导的突变体库的构建

定向选择  
表型鉴定 + AIMS...

定向选择  
表型鉴定 + gfp...

# T-DNA-mediated Gene trap



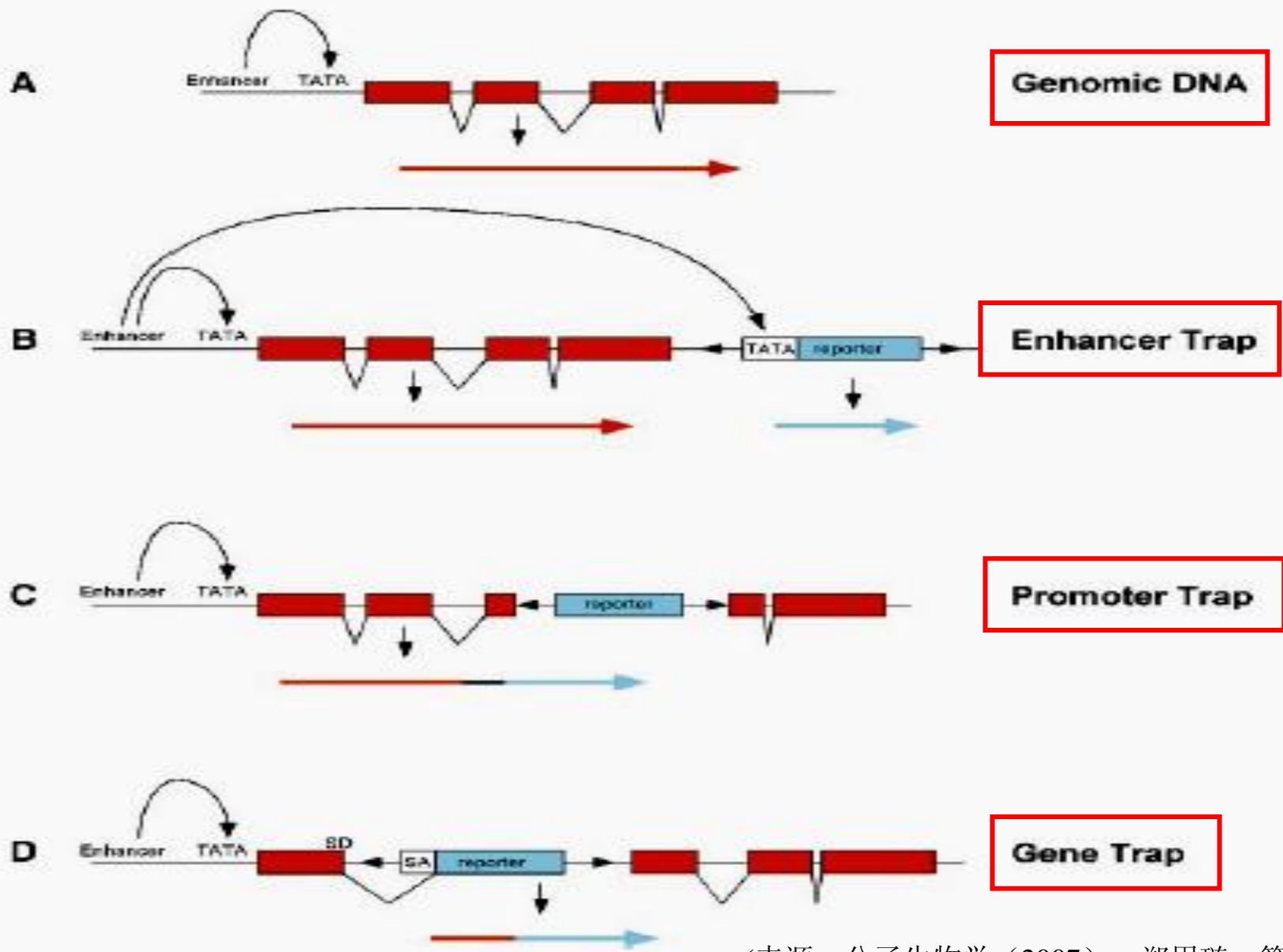
- 是经过改造的质粒、转座子载体插入到基因组中使被插入位点正常基因功能丧失，通过载体携带的报告基因的表达及载体的保守序列识别插入位点并分离基因。
- 根据结构和表现“陷阱效应”的插入位点：

**增强子陷阱 (enhancer trap)**

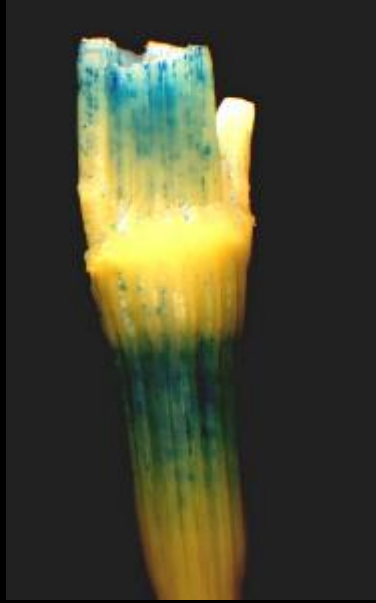
**启动子陷阱 (promoter trap)**

**基因陷阱 (gene trap)**

# Ti质粒介导的基因突变



# GUS assay in rice flower organs (I)



(来源：分子生物学（2007），郑用琏，第319页)

## GUS assay in rice flower organs (II)



(来源: 不详)

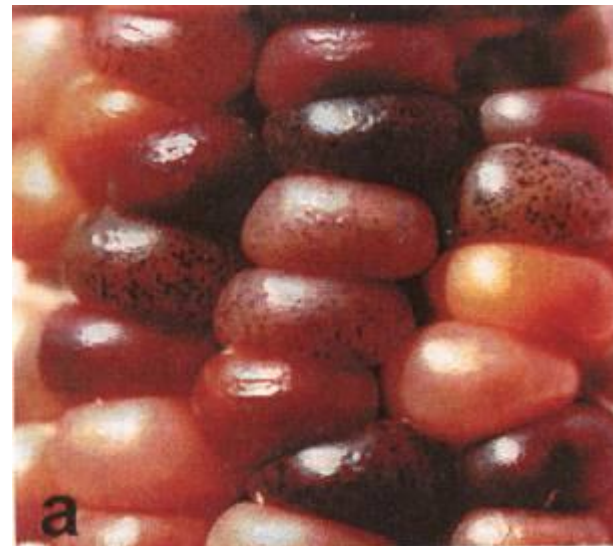


## Mutant Information:

Result: 01S0454-07



# BZ2 × Mu Activator



*Bz2*

(来源: 不详)



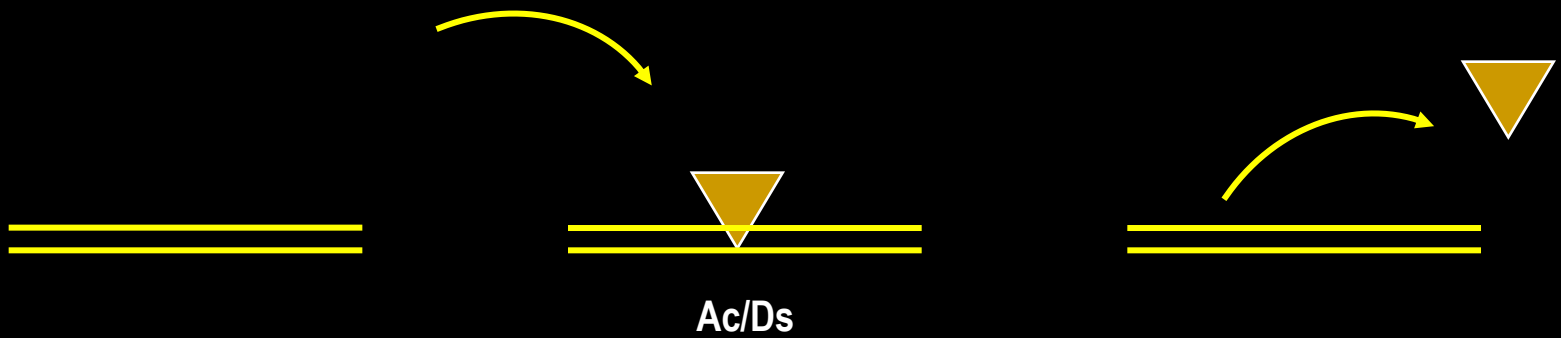
*Bz*



*bz*



*bz-m*



(来源：分子生物学 (2007)，郑用琏，第81页)



# 大型Mu插入突变体库



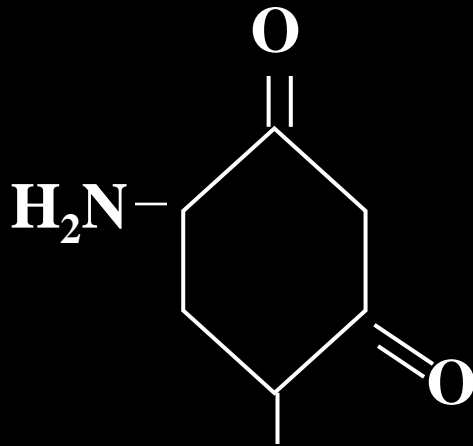


(来源：不详)

## 7.2.3. 化学诱变

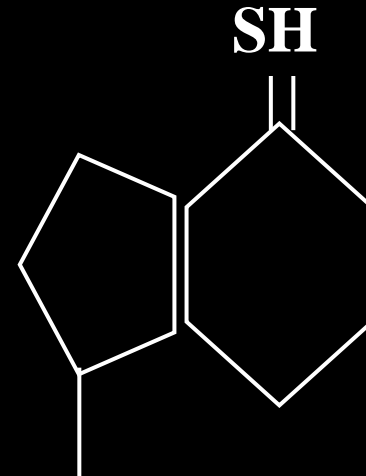
### a) 干扰碱基合成的化学诱变剂

**5-Amino Uracil**



干扰嘧啶合成

**6-Mercapto purine**

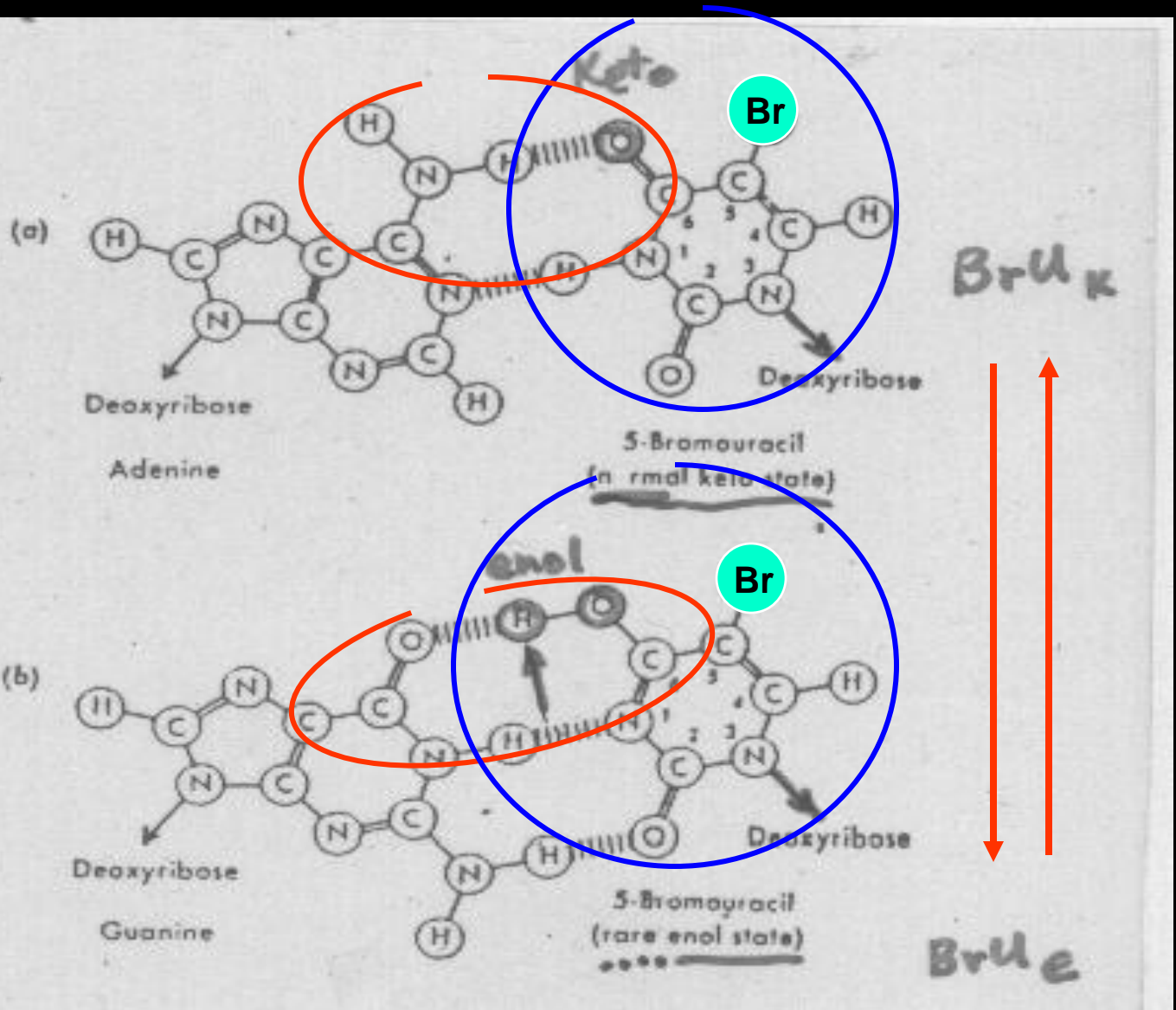


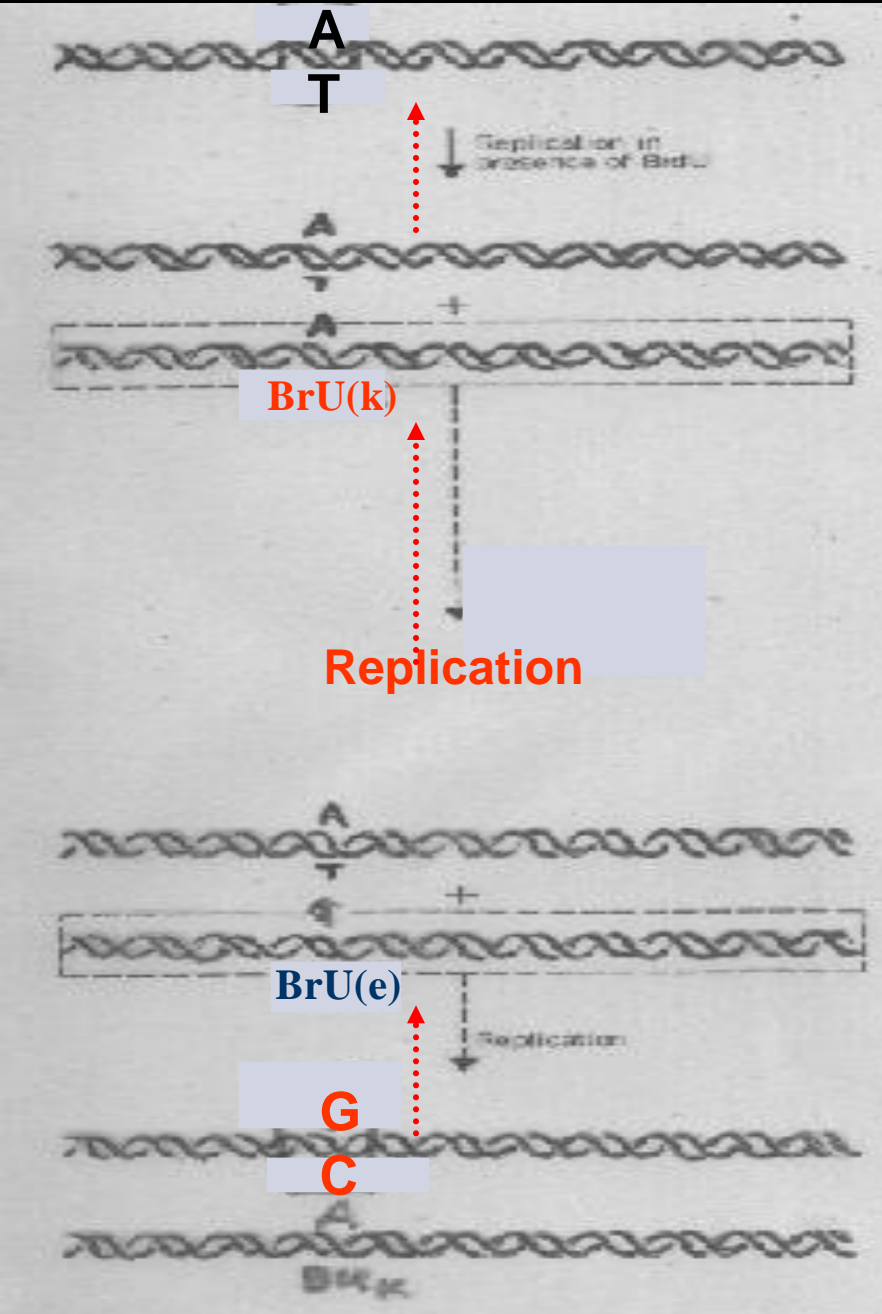
干扰嘌呤合成

# b) base analogs leads base mispairing

(5-BrU)

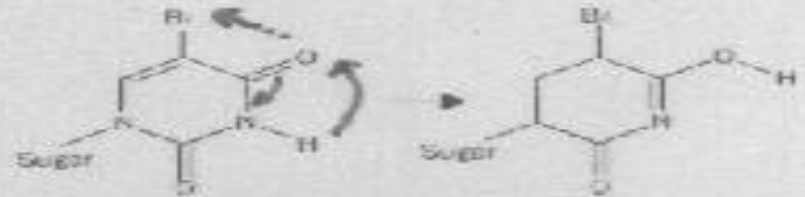
$A = 5BrU$





replication error

A/T → G/C



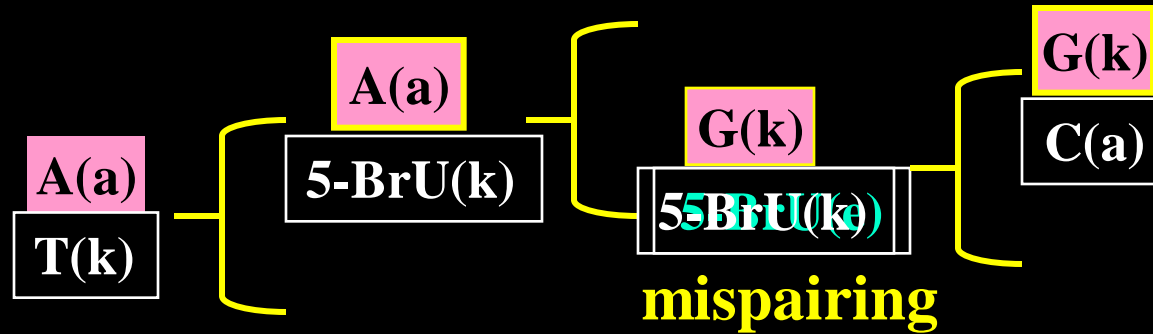
5-BrU(k) ⇌ 5-BrU(e)

incorporation error

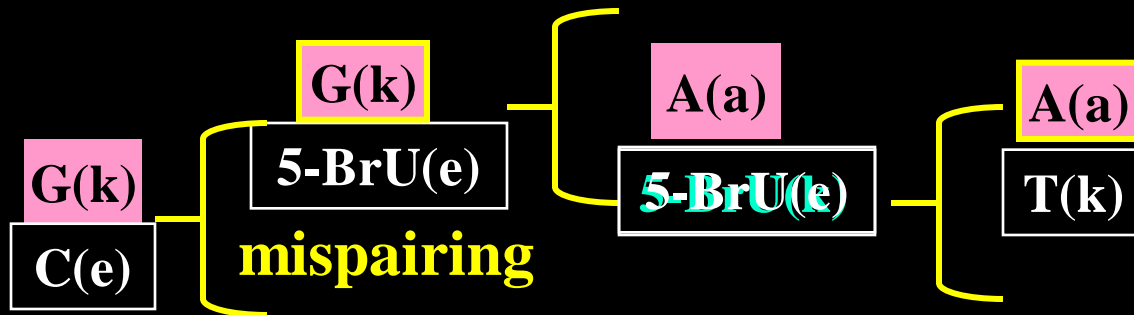
G/C → A/T



# Replication error



# Incorporation error



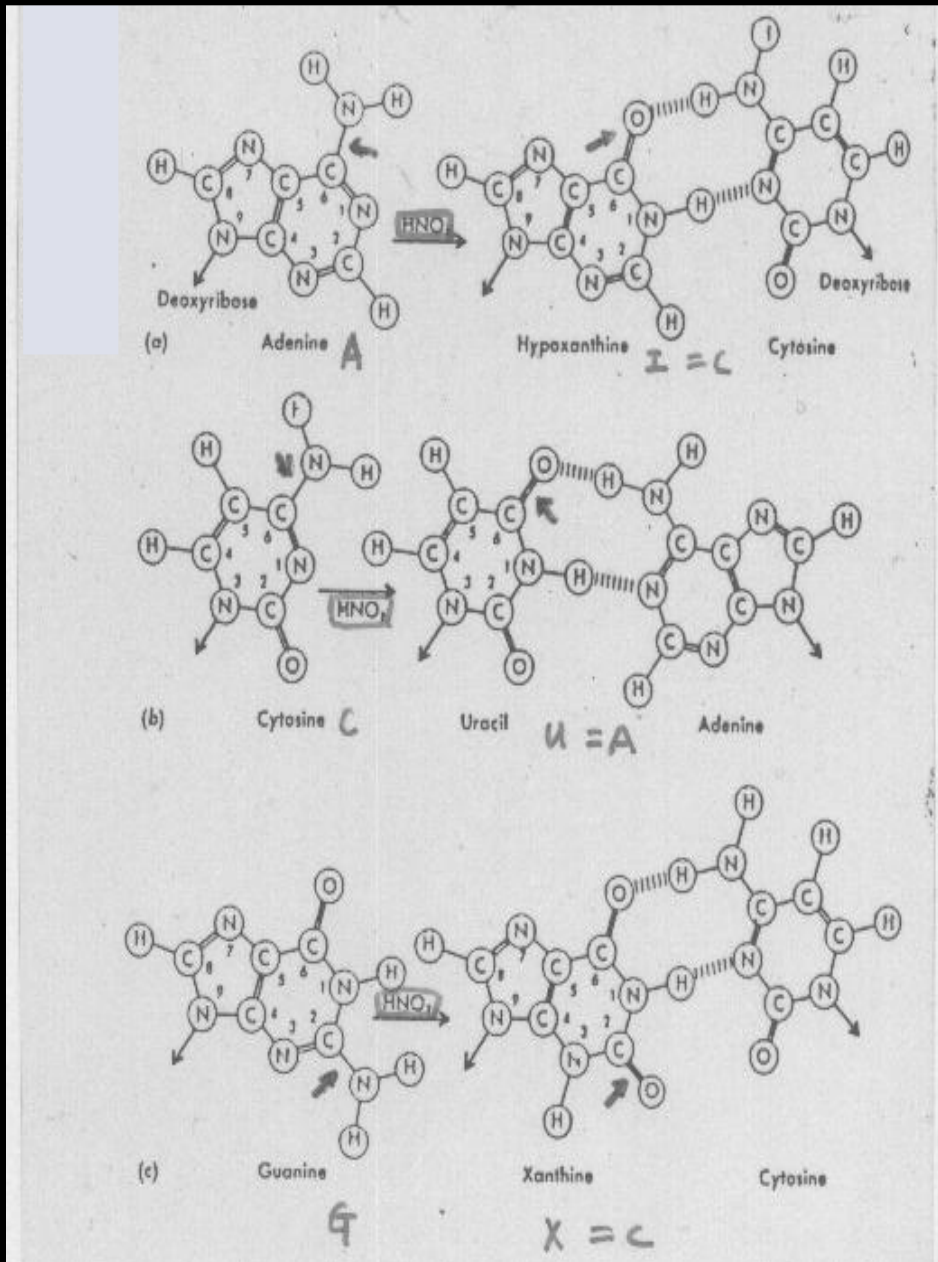
c) Base modifying  
chemical mutagen

$\text{HNO}_2$  (Nitrous acid NA)

$\text{HNO}_2$   
deamination

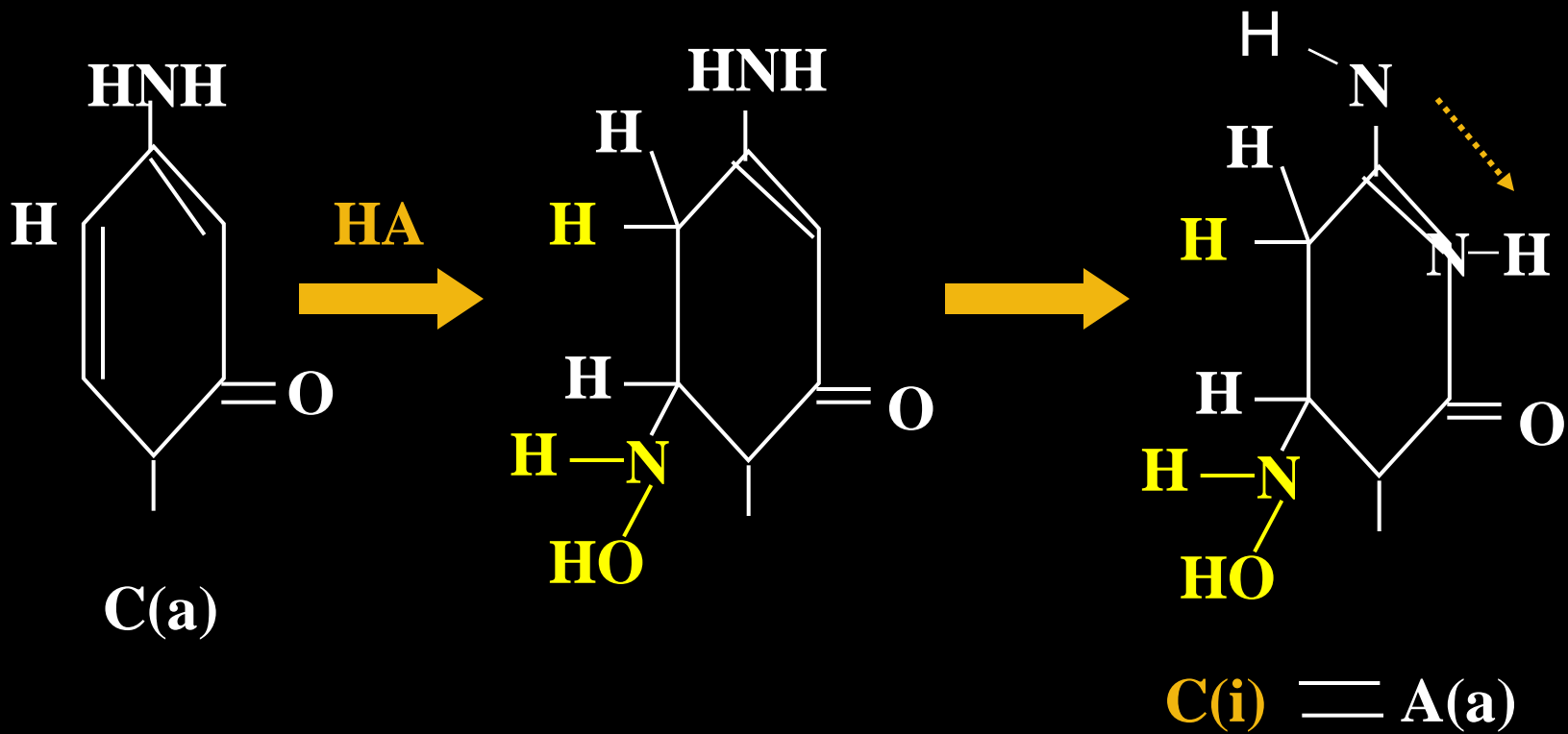
A  
C  
G

Inosine ≡ C  
Uracil ≡ A  
Xanthine ≡ C



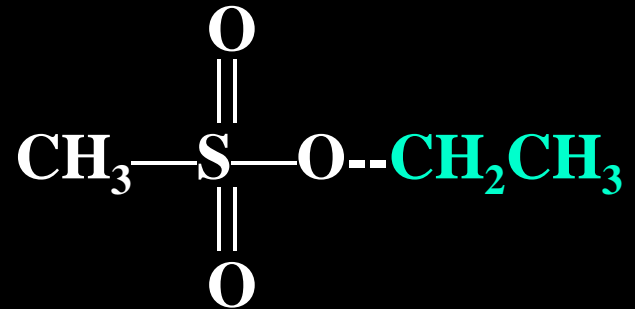
*Base modifying chemical mutagen*

**NH<sub>2</sub>OH (Hydroxylamine HA 羟胺)**

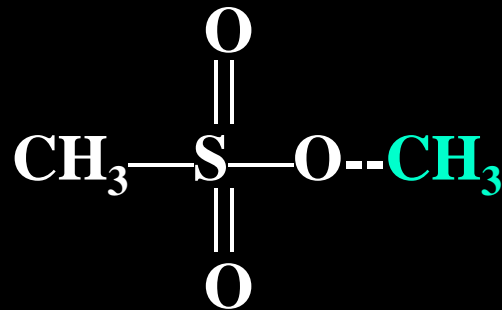


## d) Alkylation agent mutagens

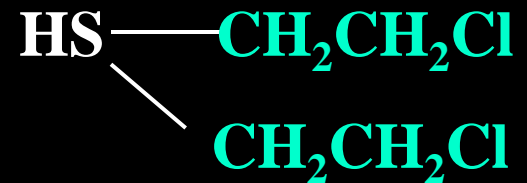
**EMS (Ethyl methane sulfonate)**



**MMS**



**SM (Sulfur Mustards gas 硫芥子气)**



# e) Mutagen—insertion--framshift

AO (Acridine Orange)

EB (Ethidium Bromide)

扁平分子

分子插入



# Targeting Induced Local Lesions In Genome

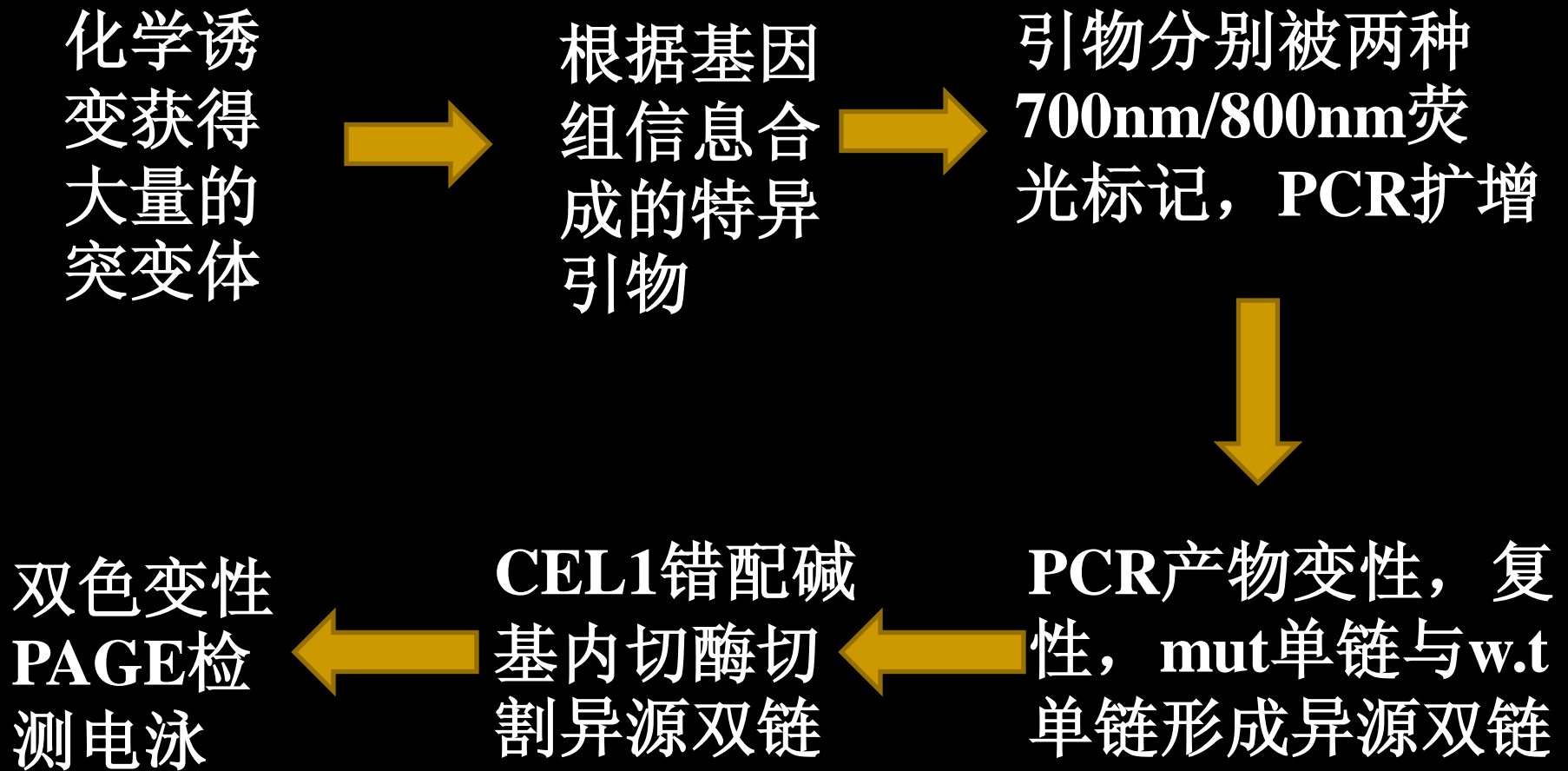
## TILLING

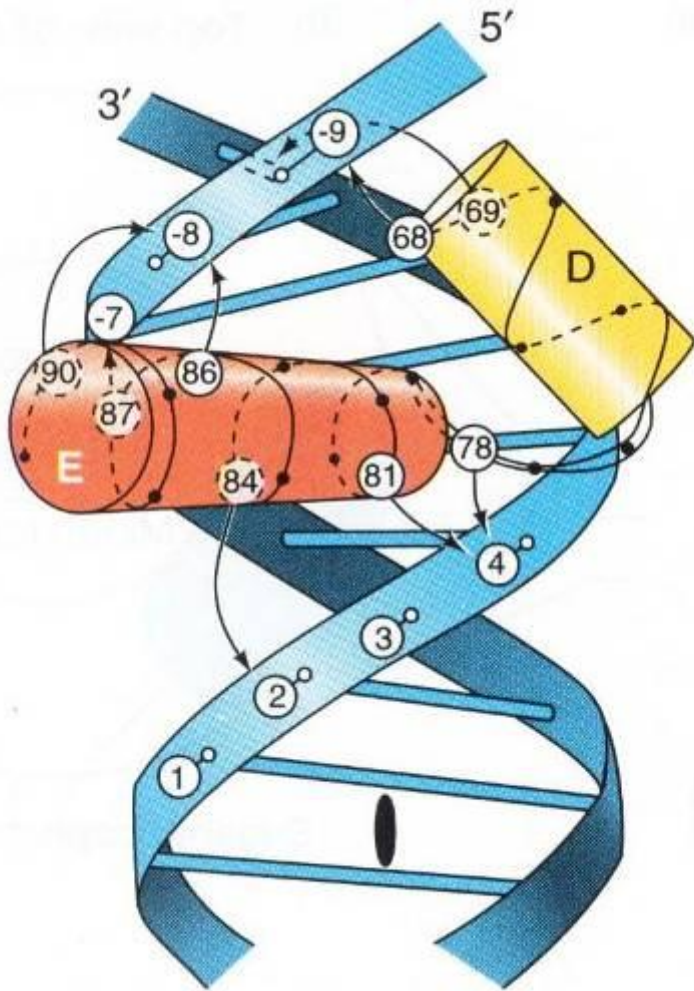
## 靶向诱导基因组局部突变

突变型鉴定为主的正向遗传学研究

→ 定向筛选突变基因为主的反向遗传学研究

# 基本技术:





## 7.3. 保证遗传稳定的机制

(来源：不详)



复制过程中的错配修复

基因的回复突变

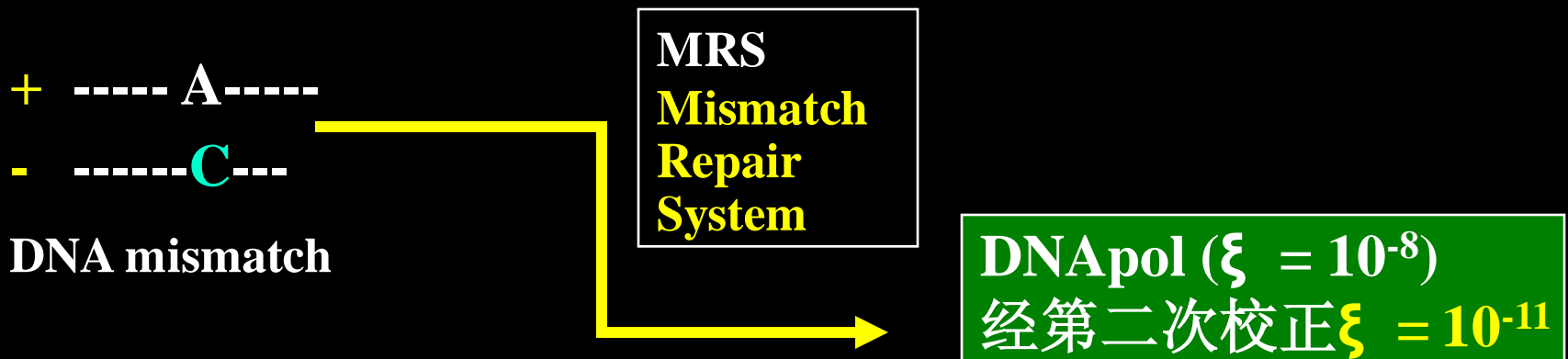
致死突变

DNA的损伤修复

密码的简并

多倍体.....

### 7.3.1. 复制过程中的错配修复机制 ( $\xi = 10^{-11}$ )



## 7.3.1.1. Mismatch repair system

DNA polymerase

ligase

dam gene → m<sup>6</sup>A 甲基化酶

MCE (mismatch correct enzyme)

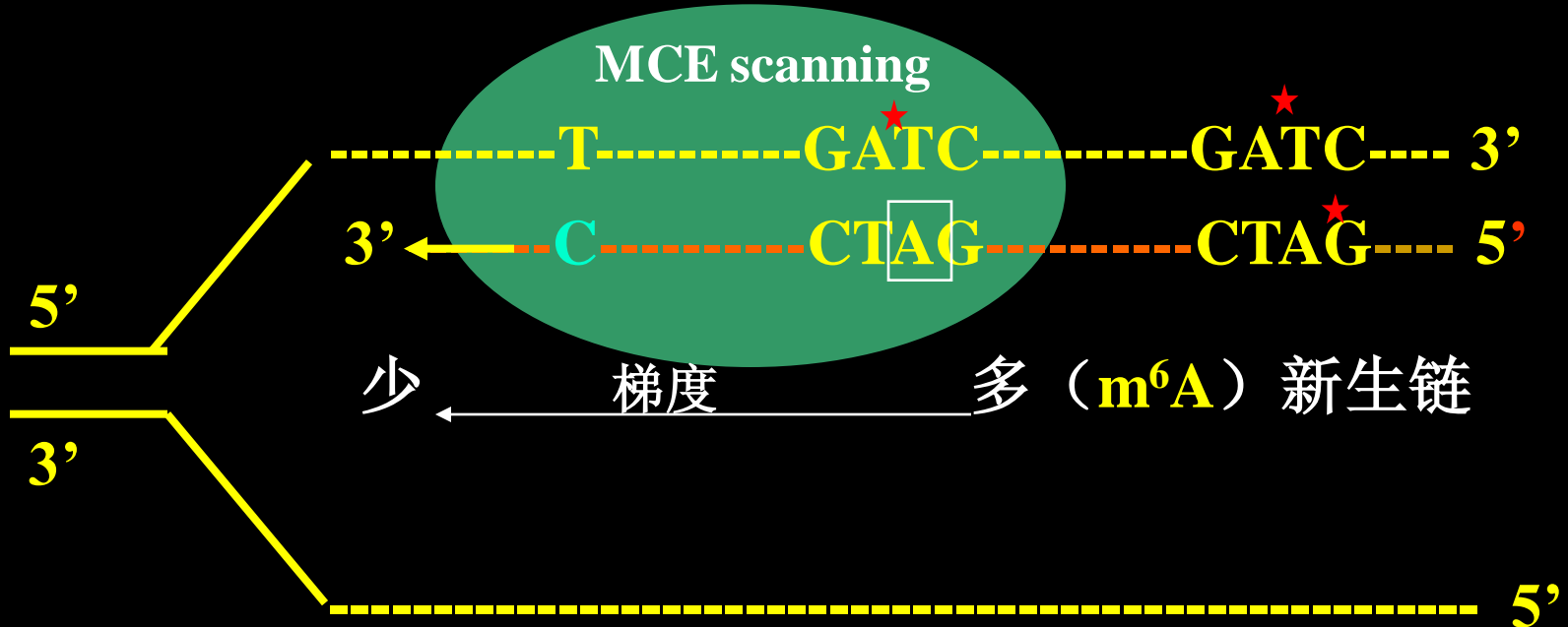
3 subunits **mutH, L, S**

- 识别新生链中非 **m<sup>6</sup>A** 的 **GATC** 序列
- Scanning 新生链中错配碱基
- 酶切含错配碱基的新生DNA区段

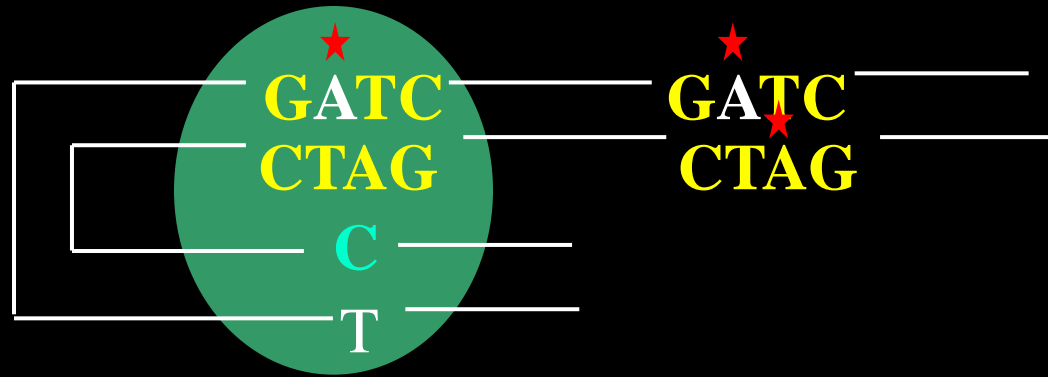
# DNA中的GATC(palindromic seq.)

为m<sup>6</sup>A甲基化敏感位点

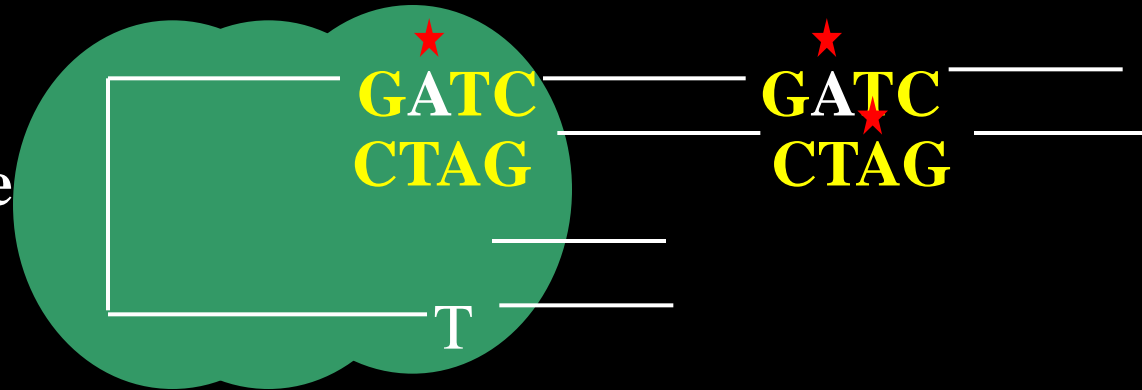
平均每2kb左右有一GATC seq.



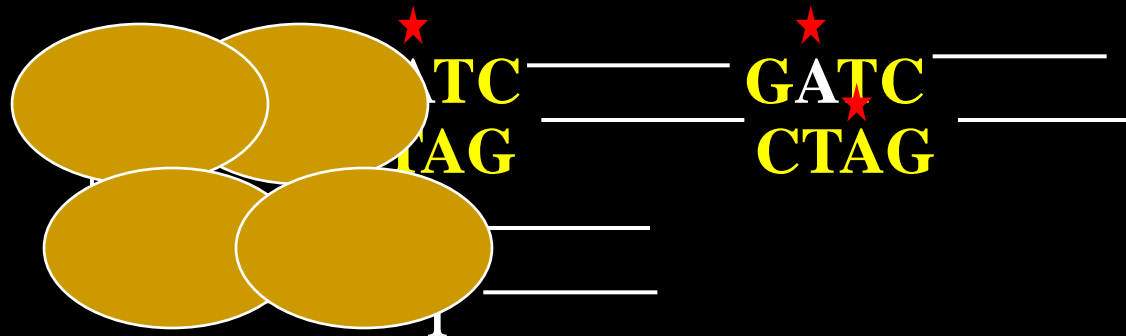
**MCE scanning**



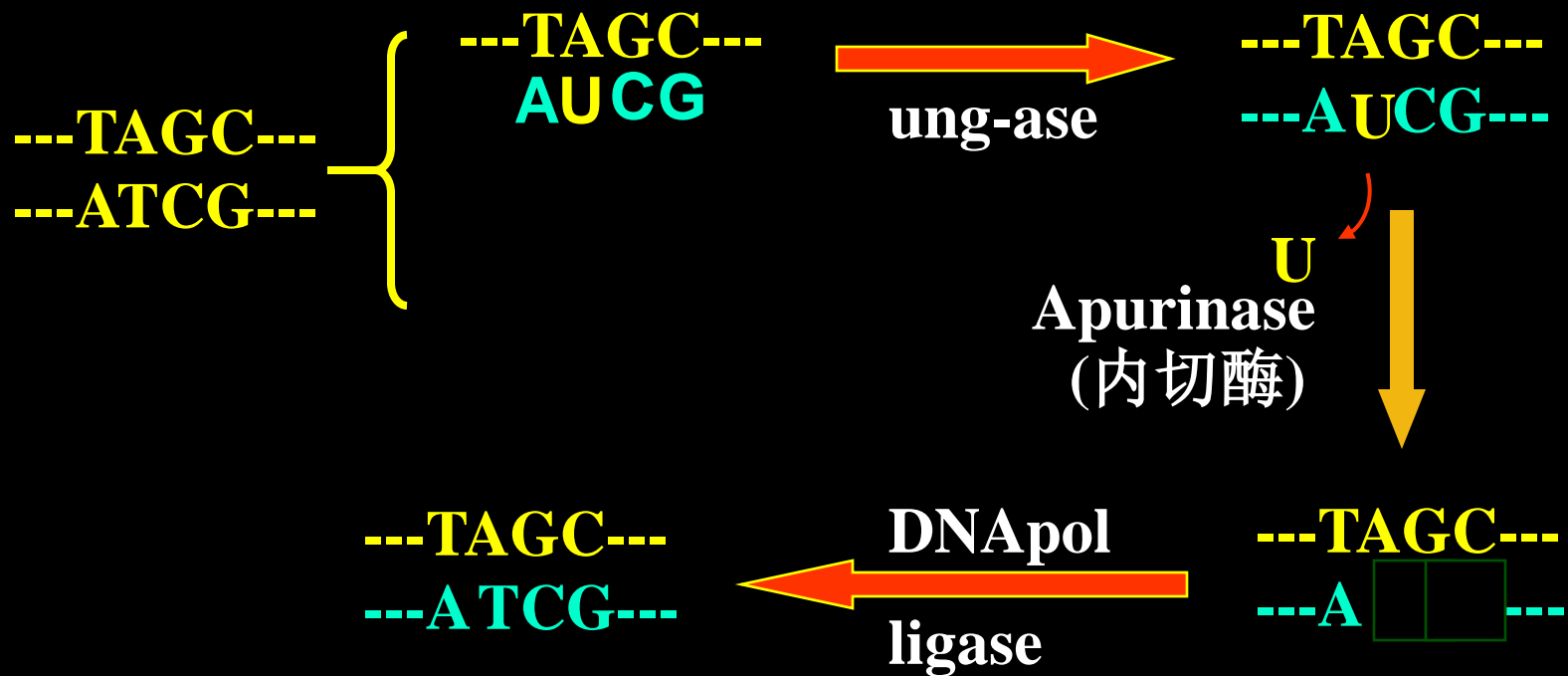
**endonuclease**



**Polymerase  
ligase**



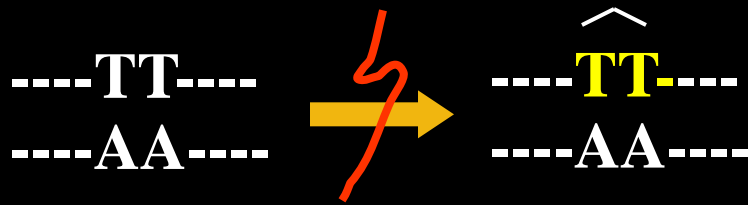
### 7.3.1.2. ung system (尿嘧啶-N-糖苷酶系统)



# 7.3.2. DNA的损伤修复

## 7.3.2.1. photo reactivation

- Before replication & Error-free
- 400 nm Blue light & phR gene (photo-reactivation enzyme)



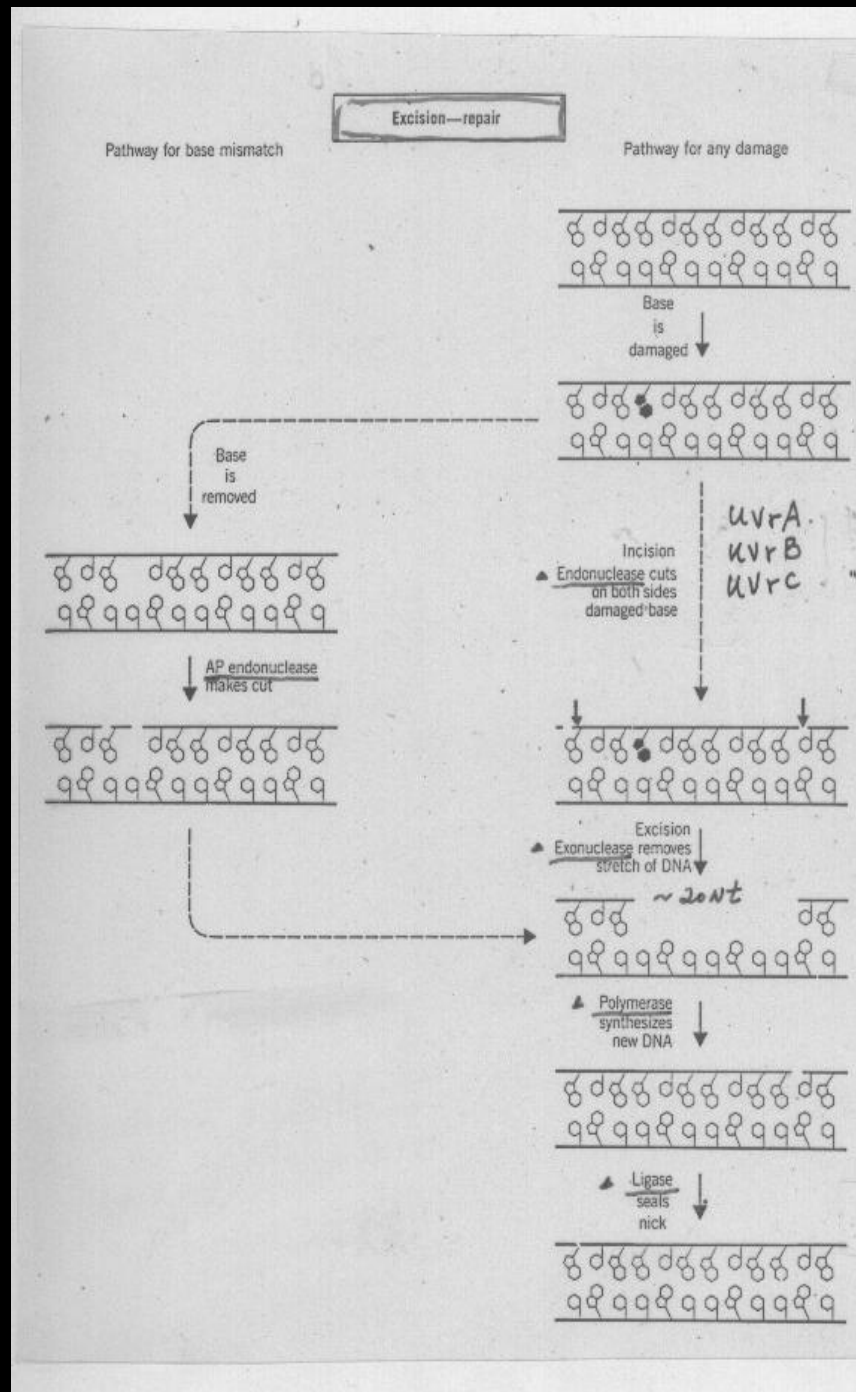
可见光激活 ↓



## 7.3.2.2.

# Excision—Repair

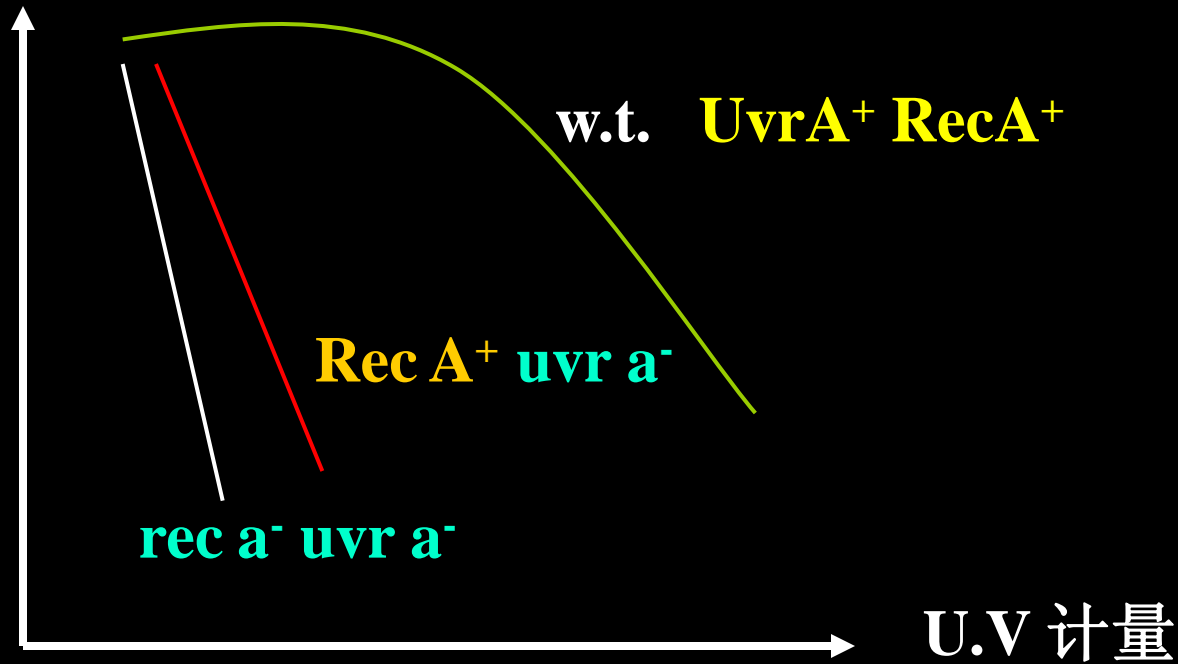
- Before Replication
- Error-free
- UvrA, B, C gene
- Endonucleases
- Exonuclease
- DNA pol
- Ligase



切  
补  
修  
复

## 7.3.2.3. Recombinative—Repair

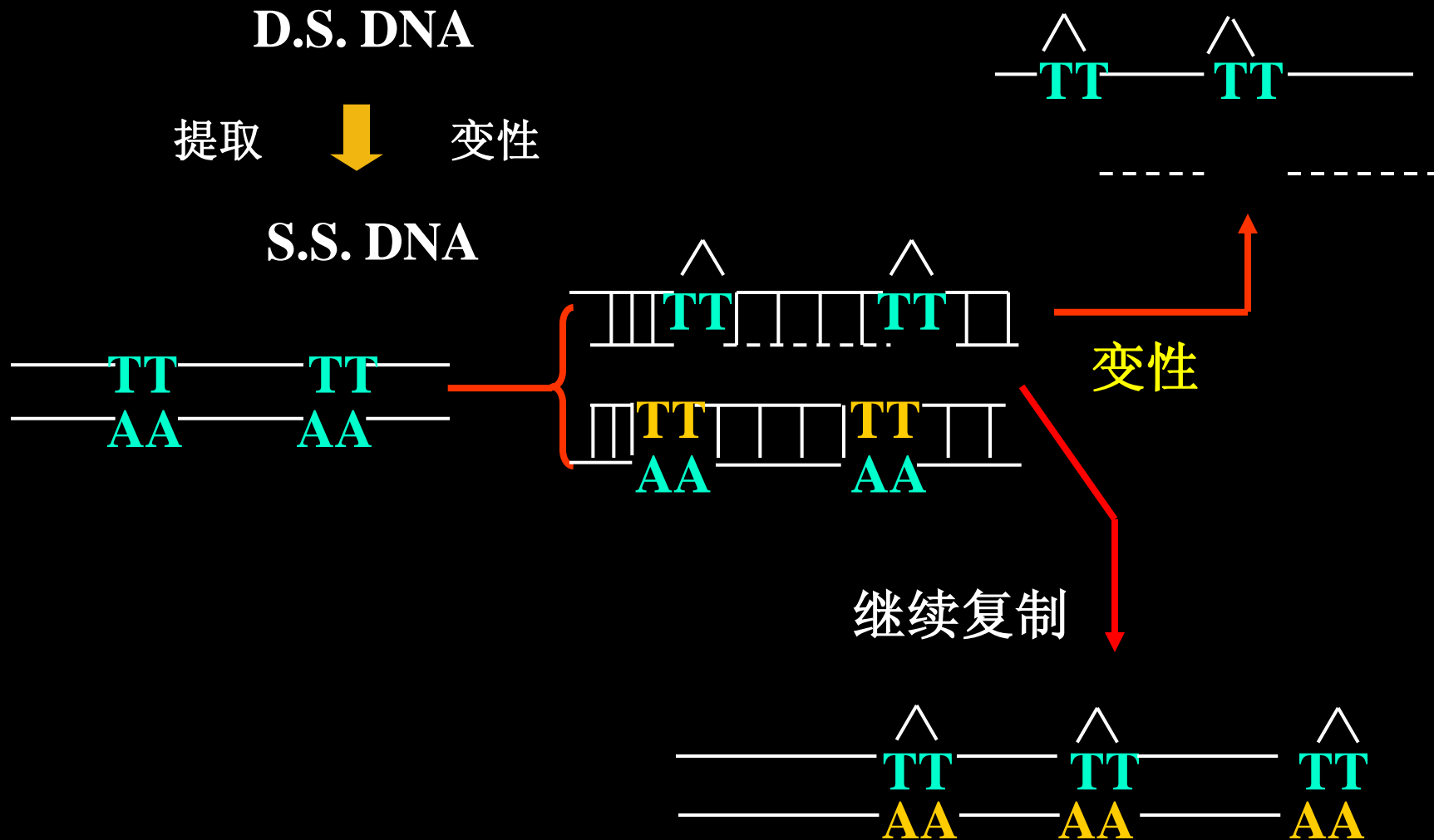
*E.coli* 存活%



Rec-A. gene 以某种方式参与DNA损伤修复



# Replication is forced to skip past TT dimer gap left in newly strand



---

<u>Genotype</u>	<u>(尔格/mm<sup>2</sup>)</u> ★	<u>TT数量/10<sup>7</sup> bp</u> ^
w.t.	500	3200
uvr-a/Rec-A	8	50
Uvr-A/rec-a	3	20
uvr-a/rec-a	0.2	1.3

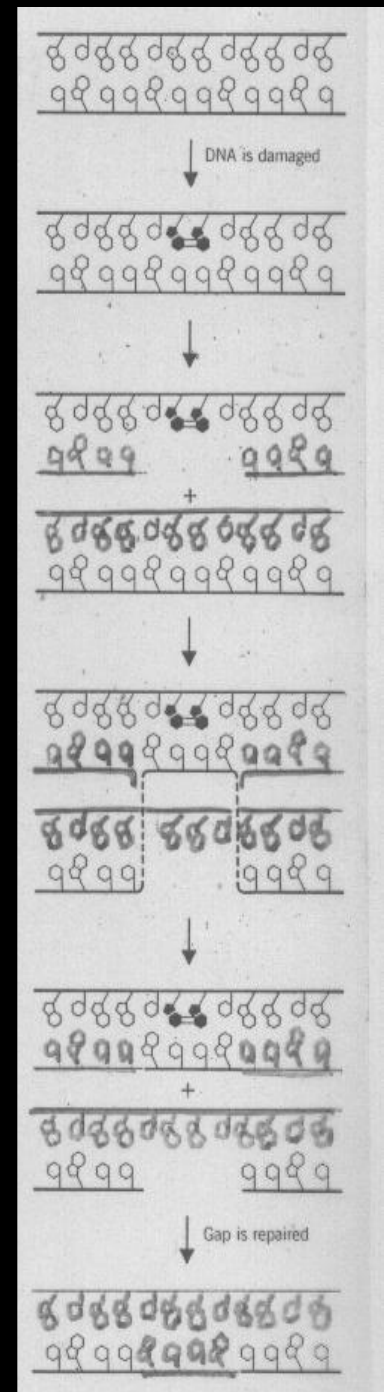
---

★ 存活率为对照37%的U.V.计量

- 存在与重组有关的暗修复机制
- 与Rec-A基因引起的strand transfer有关
- TT dimer未被修复，仅表现在后代群体中TT dimer浓度的稀释
- 链的非准确转移，导致突变机率的增加

# Recombinative—Repair (strand transfer repair)

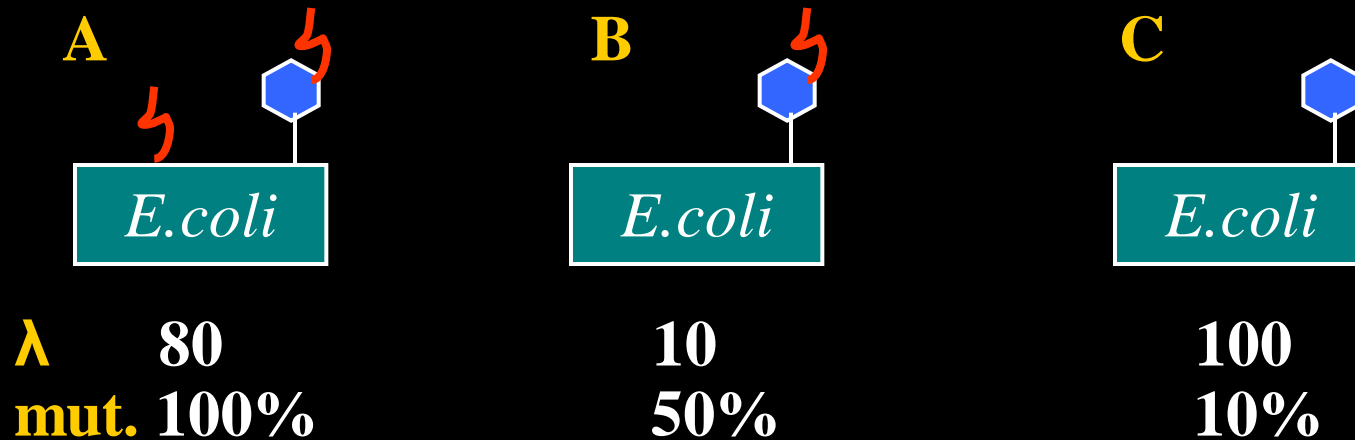
- After replication repair
- Error-prone
- RecA, DNA polymerase
- ligase genes be needed



(来源：不详)

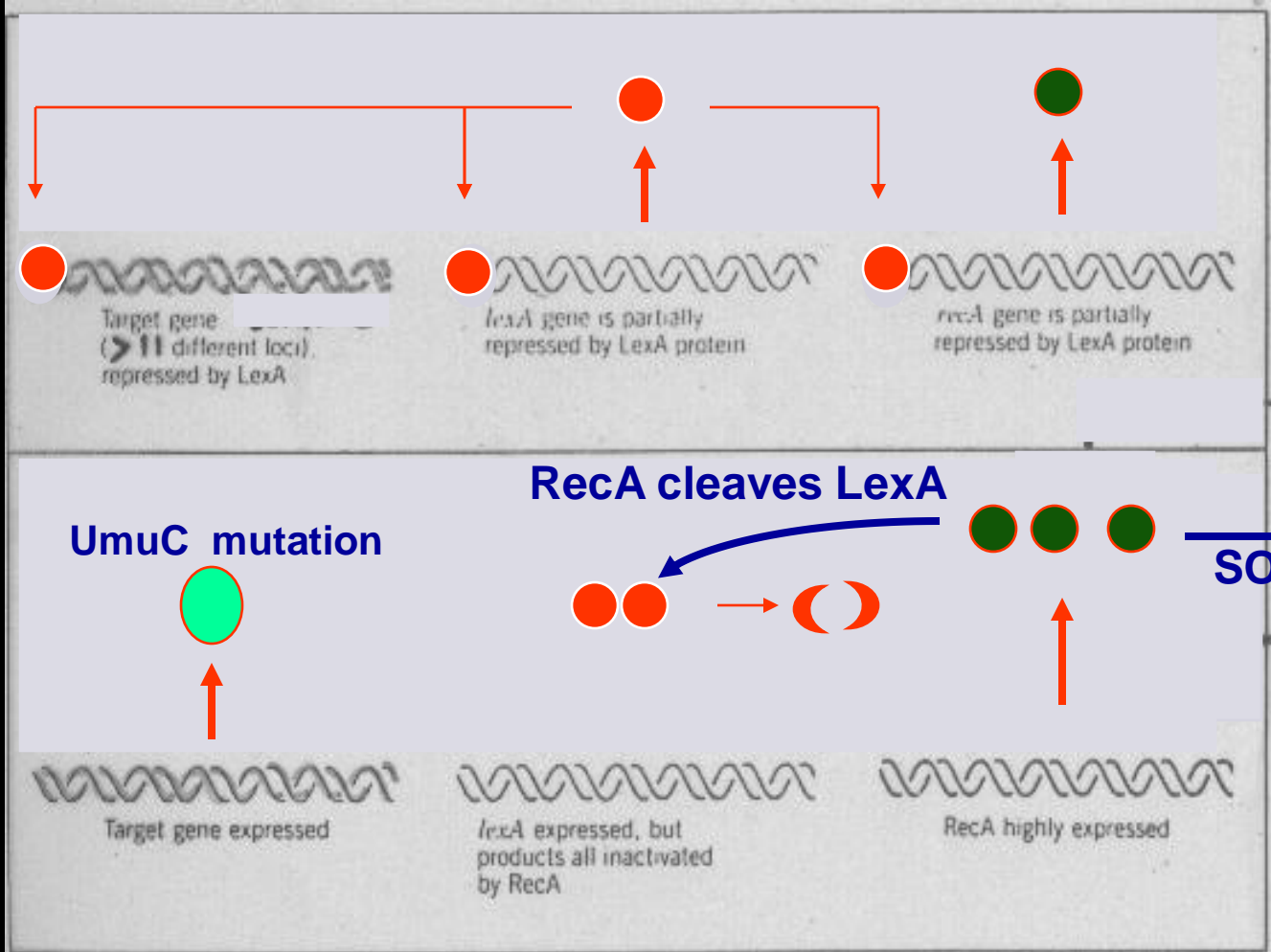
## 7.3.2.4. SOS repair (U.V. reactivation or W reactivation)

*Jean Weigle*



- Damaged DNA of phage be repaired in *E. coli A*
- SOS repair in *E. coli* have to be induced by U.V. (**A & B**)
- High frequency mutation by SOS repair (Error-prone)

# 机制



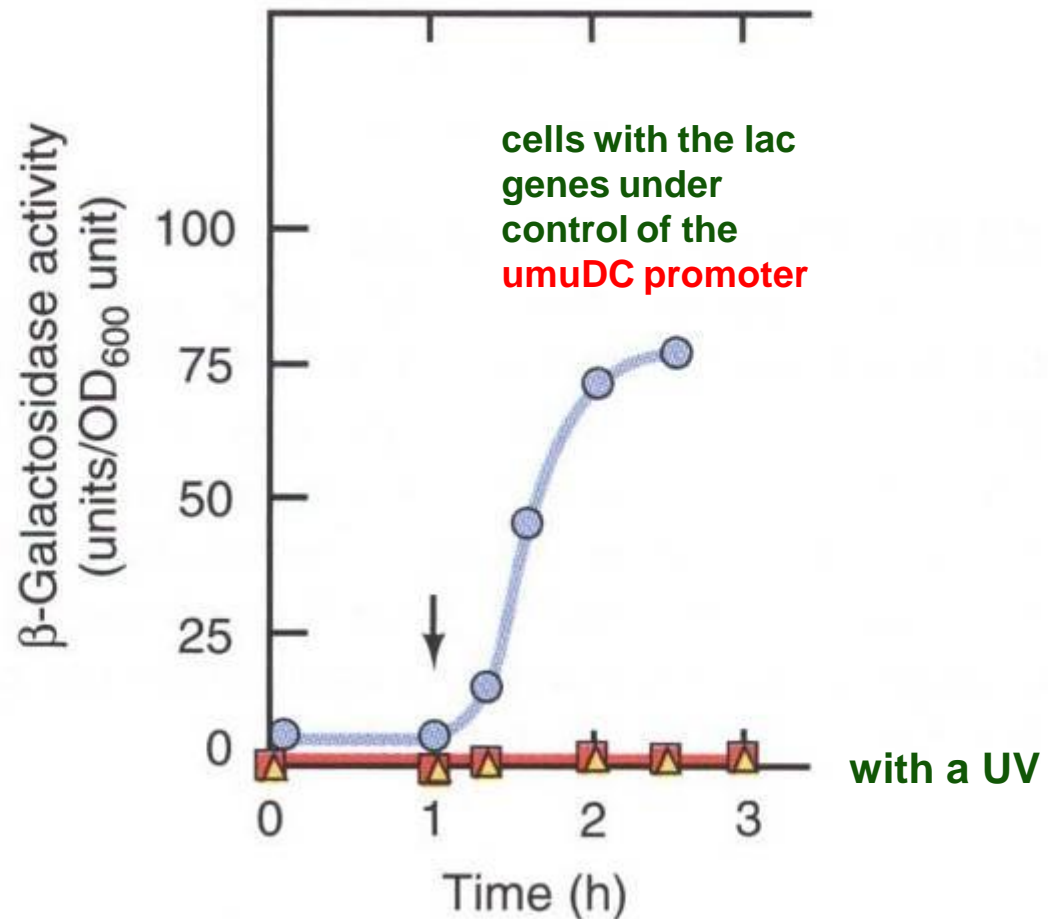
---Before inducing. LexA-p **Neg. repression** → Rec-A, UmuC...11 genes

---U.V. → damage DNA → Signal (S.S. DNA tail or 5Nt S.S.DNA)

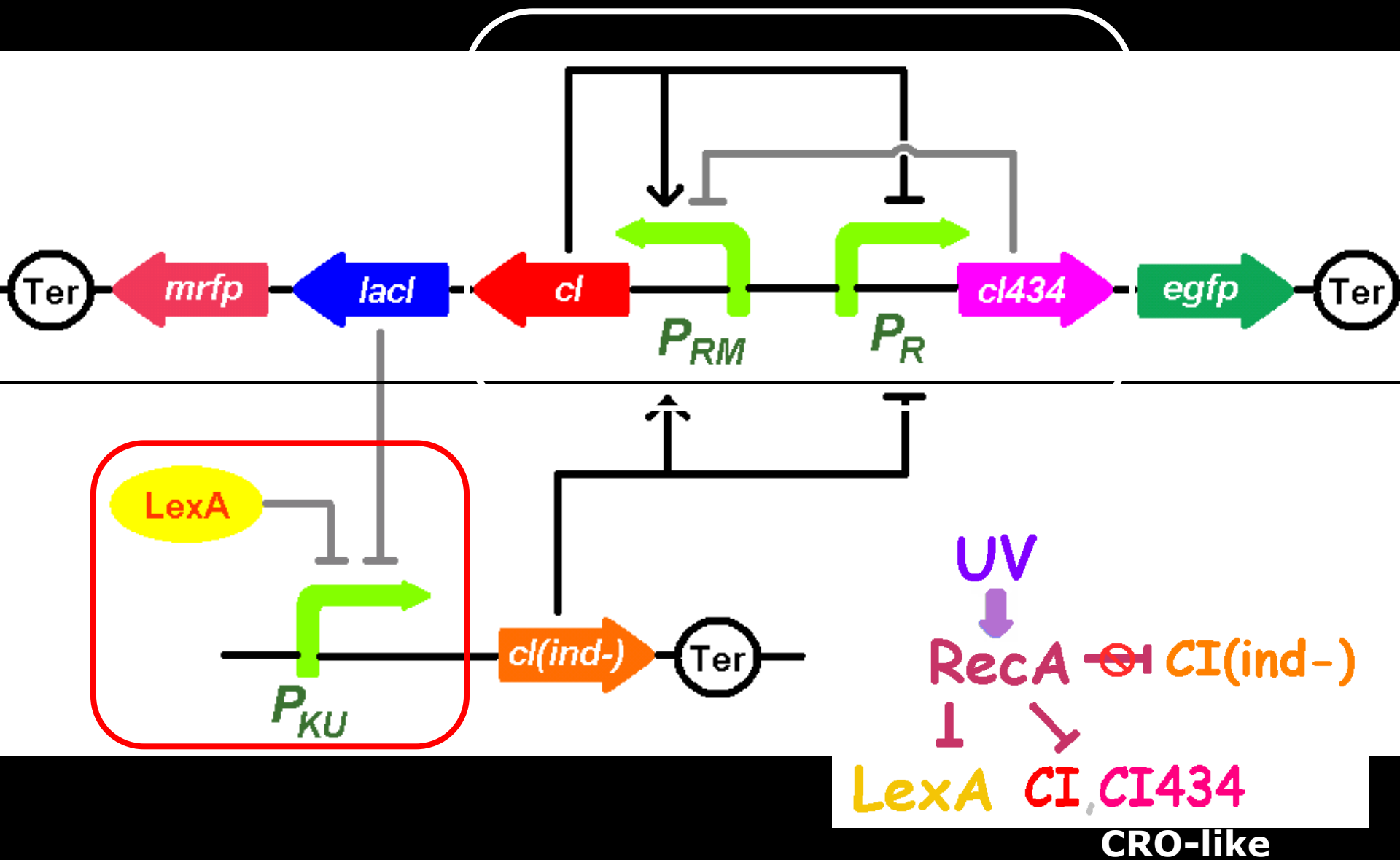
(来源: 不详)

# umuDC promoter is UV-inducible

with a UV of 10 J/m<sup>2</sup>.  
measured the  $\beta$ -  
galactosidase activity

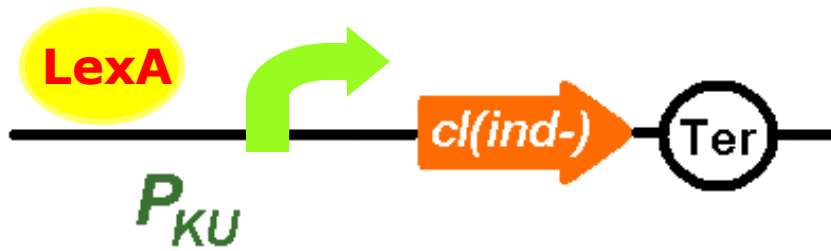


(Source:Bagg et al. P.N.A.S. 78:5751,  
1981 )



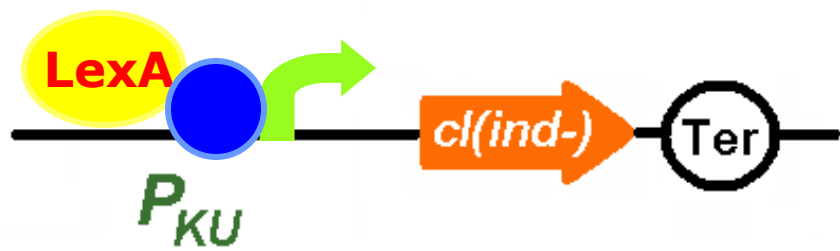
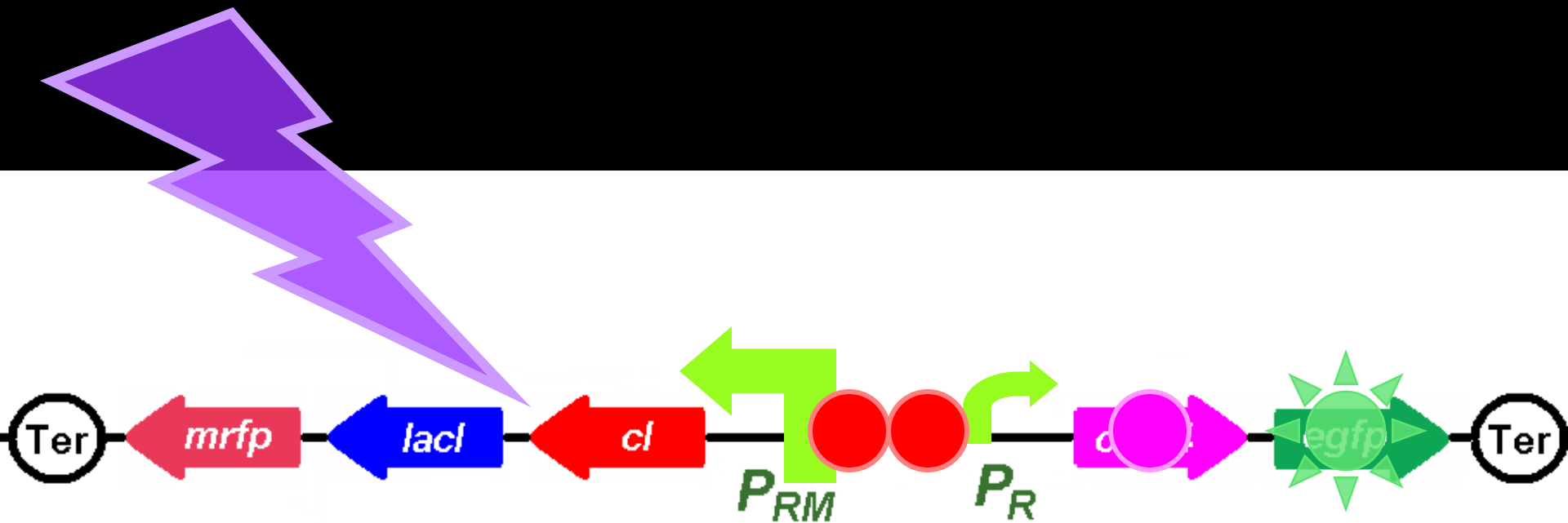
(来源: 不详)

# Dynamics



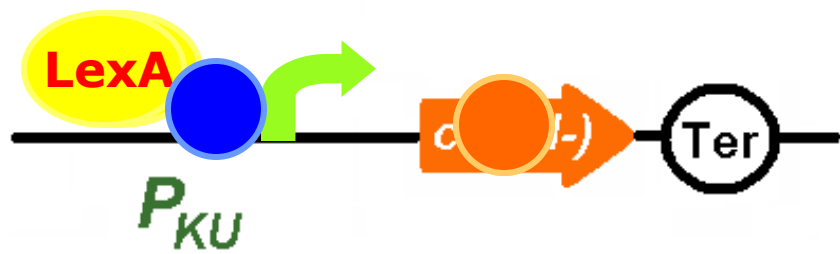
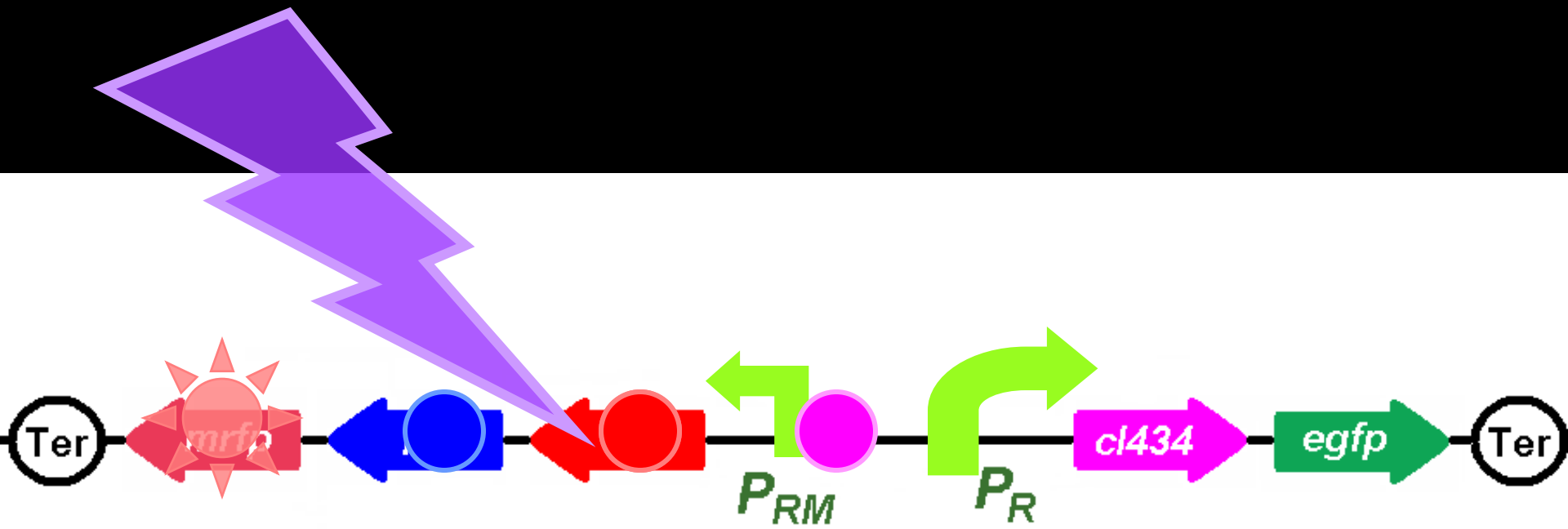
(来源: 不详)





PART 5

(来源: 不详)



PART 5

## RecA-P; 三种功能

- DNA 重组活性
- 与S.S. DNA结合活性
- 少数蛋白的proteinase活性

当DNA正常复制时

(无复制受阻, 无DNA损伤, 无TT dimer)

RecA-p不表现proteinase活性

当DNA复制受阻/ DNA damaged

细胞内原少量表达的RecA-p → 与S.S, DNA结合

激活RecA-p的proteinase活性

LexA-p降解

SOS open

RecA-p高效表达

300 times up

能量大量消耗

修复损伤

## 当DNA复制度过难关后

RecA-p很快消失 → LexA gene on → SOS off

SOS repair 是一种error-prone 极强的修复机制  
是进化中形成的“竭尽全力，治病救人”的措施  
(正常状态下，SOS是关闭的)

## 7.3.2.5. 突变的形成

DNA



物理诱变, 化学诱变, 自发突变

DNA damaged / mispairing

未经修复

经过修复 / 校正



死亡

突变率降低



倾向差错修复<sup>(间接)</sup>  
(重组修复, SOS)



避免差错修复<sup>(直接)</sup>  
(光修复, 切补修复)

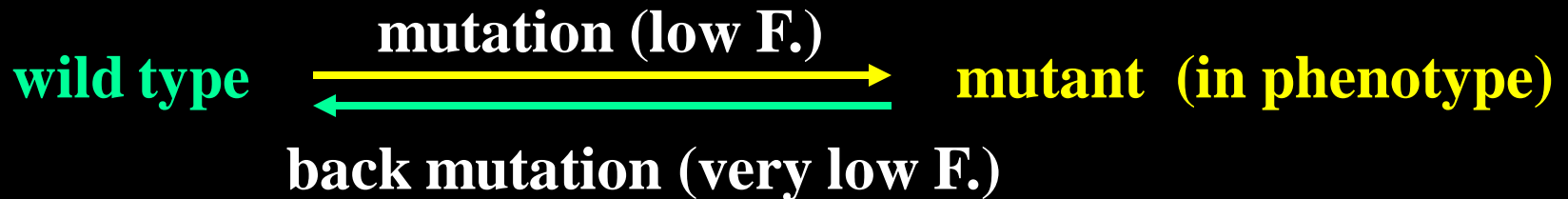
突变是在修复过程中形成的 (非准确的修复)

形成突变

不形成突变

## 7.3.3. 基因回复突变 (back mutation / reverse mutation)

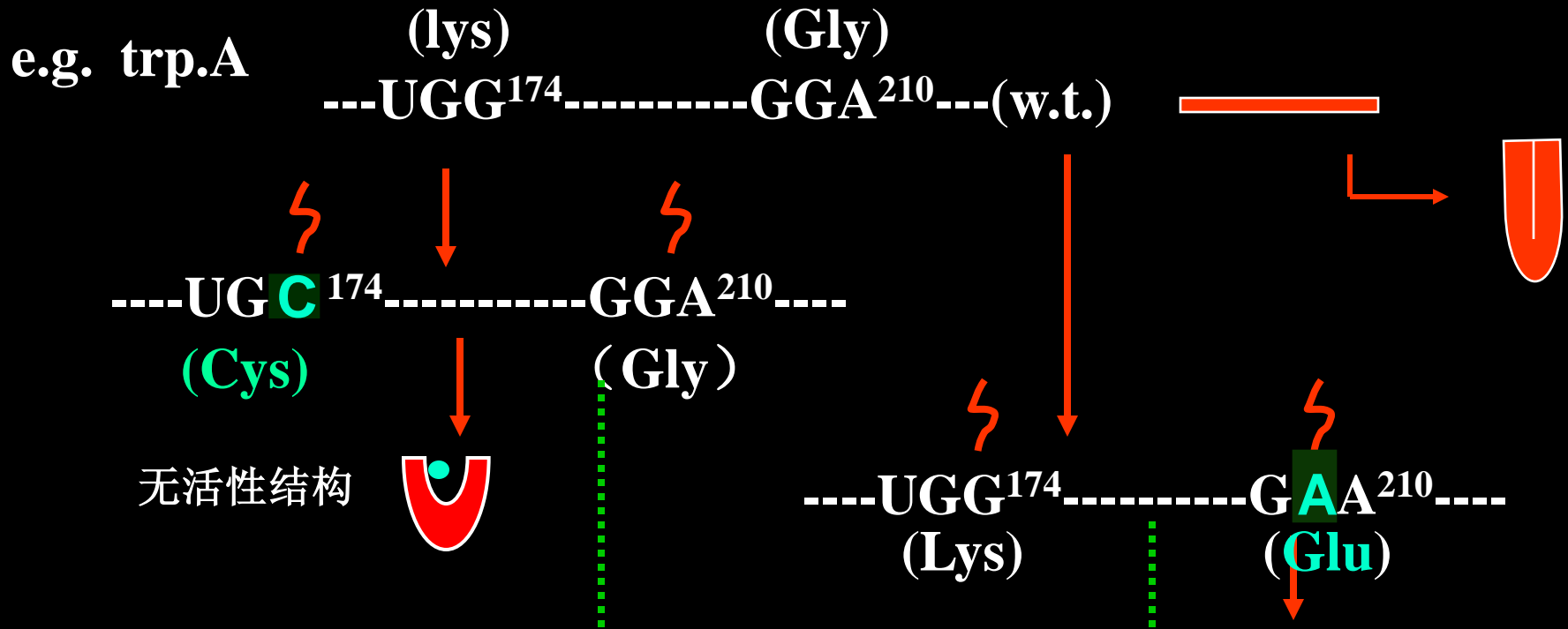
### 7.3.3.1. 回复突变的概念



### 7.3.3.2. 回复突变的分子机制

- a) **AGC** (Ser) → **ACC** (Thr) → **AGC** (Ser)
- b) **AGC** (Ser) → **AGG** (Arg) → **AGT** (Ser)
- c) **AGC** (Ser) → **AGG** (Arg) → **AAG** (Lys)  
if Ser  $\approx$  Lys
- d) **Intragenic suppression**

(第二位点突变引起的基因内校正/密码子间两次错义突变的互补)



如何采用简单的遗传学方法区别

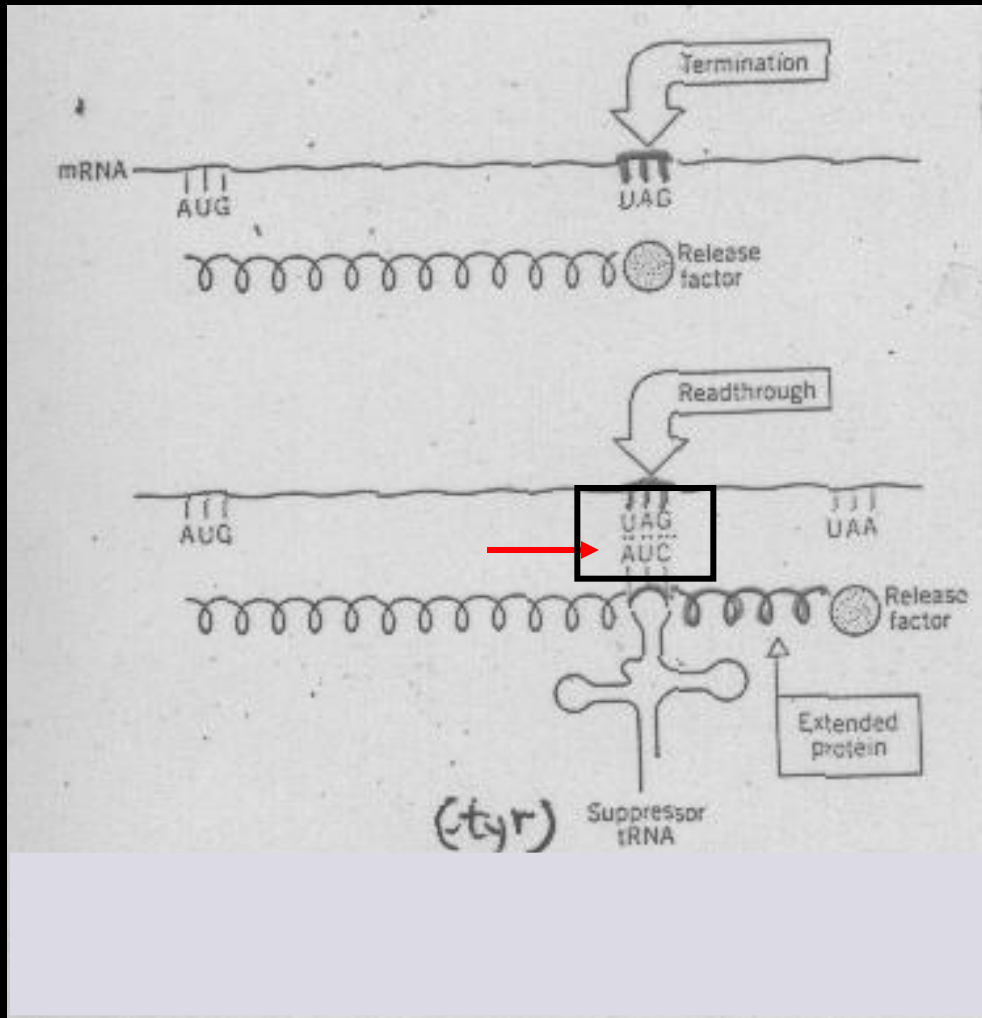
dNt的回复突变与intragenic mutation?!

这种回复突变有时表现为高温敏感型?!

结构



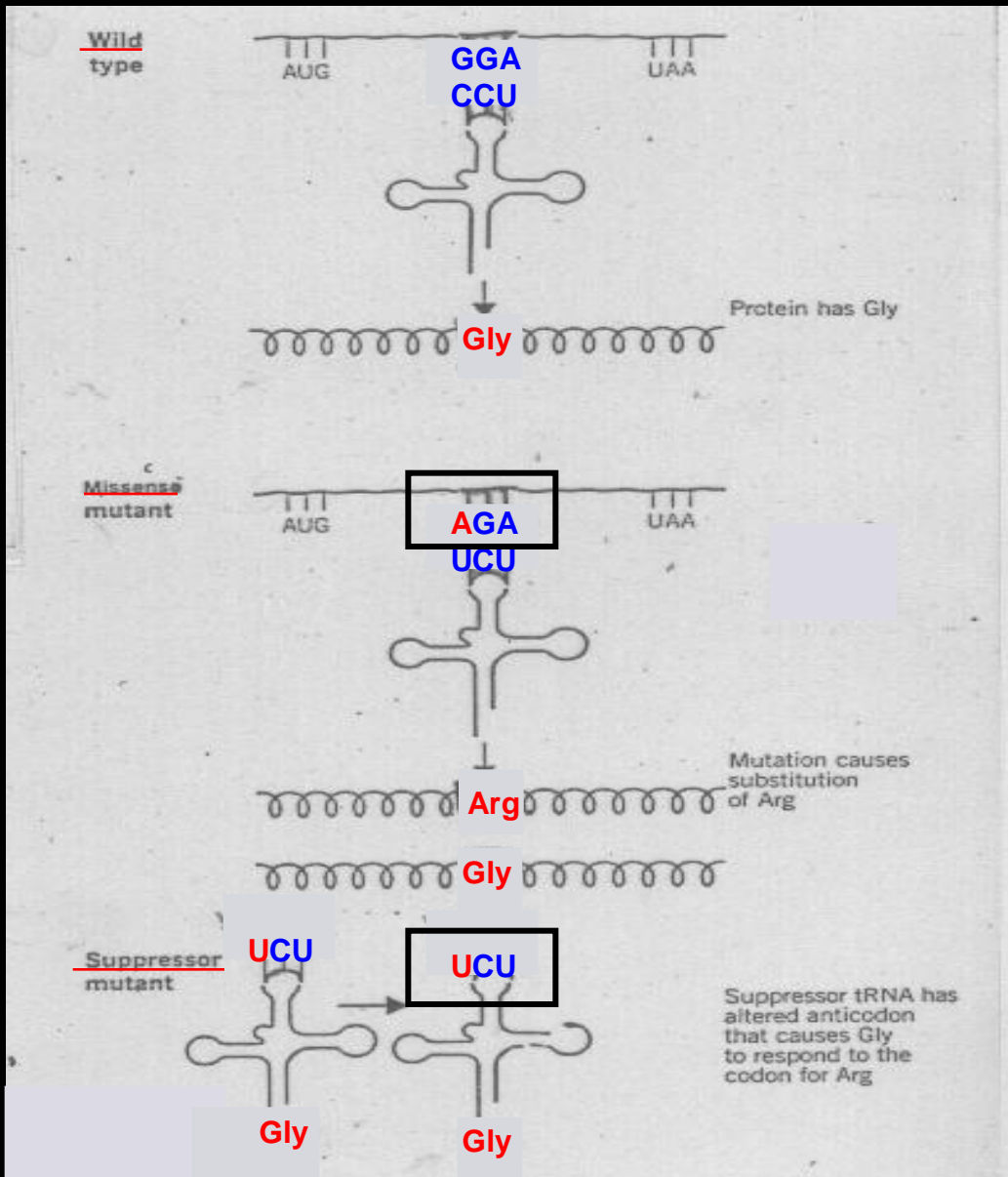
# Intergenic suppression—2 ( $Su^+$ )



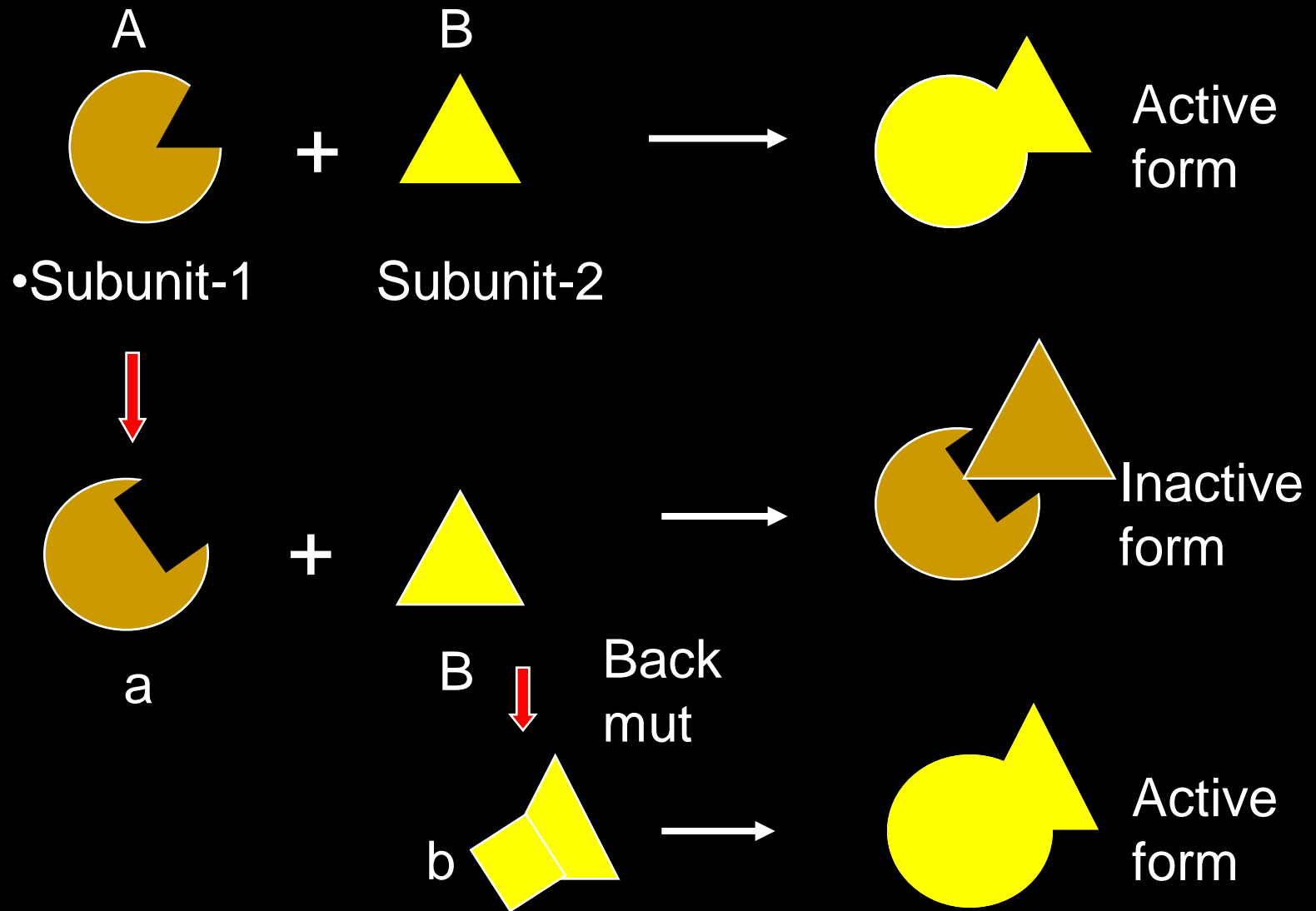
**Nonsense  
suppressor**

# Intergenic suppression—2

# Missense suppressor



# • Intergenic suppression-3 (多聚体酶类构型的吻合)



# 第7章

## 基因突变与交换



Source:Stanley N. Coher

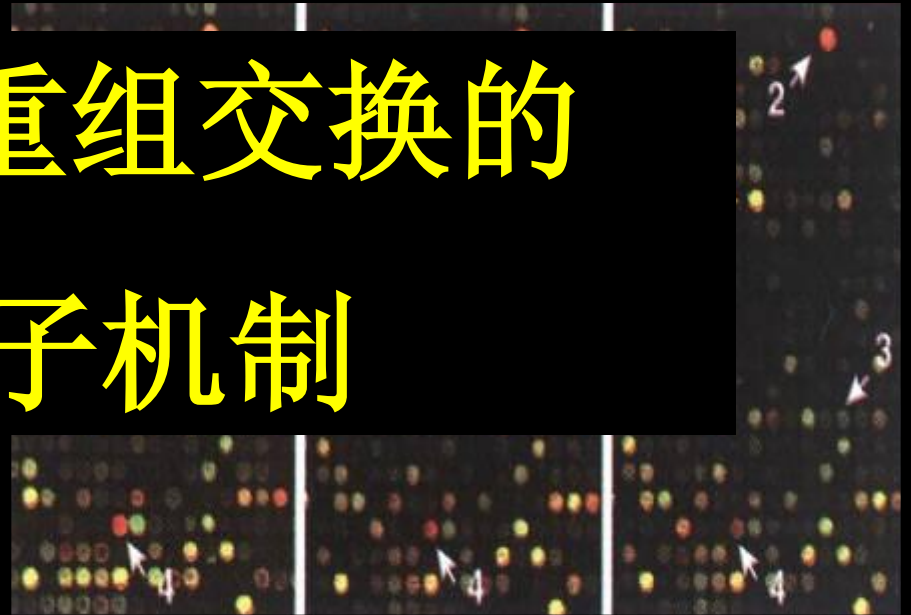
### 7.4. 基因重组交换的

Gene

分子机制

&

Crossing-Over



(Source:Lyer,V,The transcriptional program in the response of human fibroblasts to serum.Science 283(1 Jan 1999)f.1,p.83)

## 7.4.1. 自然界的DNA分子均是重组体 (recombinant)

变异是生物进化的重要因素之一  
生物对环境的适应机制  
自然选择的重要基础

# 可遗传的变异；

突变（点突变，染色体变异）

频率低，突变修复

突变压改变群体的基因频率  $P_n = (1 - P_0)^n$

遗传重组交换

染色体的自由组合

染色单体间的交换

普遍发生

自然界DNA分子  
均是重组体

分子克隆和转基因技术(*in vitro*)

## 7.4.2. 遗传重组的类型

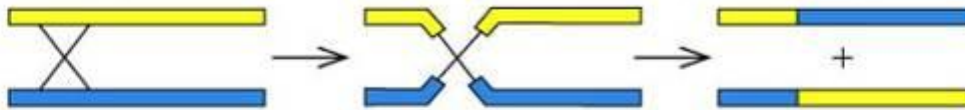
### a) Homologous Recombination

- occur between **Homo-chromosome / Hemo-seq.**  
**sister & non-sister chromatids**  
**transformation, transduction**  
**conjugation, transfection...**
- large fragment exchange
- **Recombination site is in hotspot mostly**
- **Recombinase be needed (RecA, BC)**

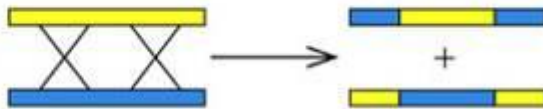
Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display.

**Intermolecular:**

(a) Single crossover:

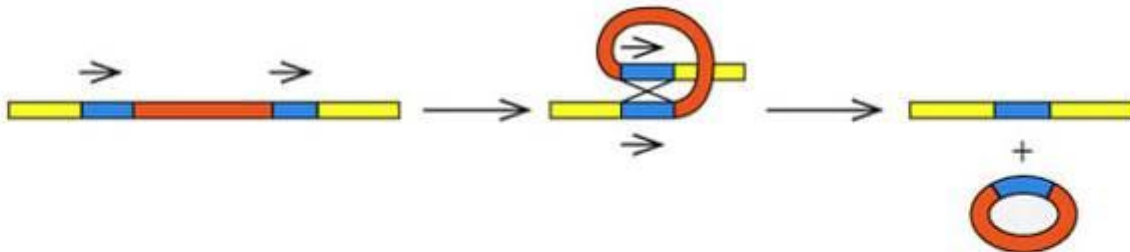


(b) Double crossover:

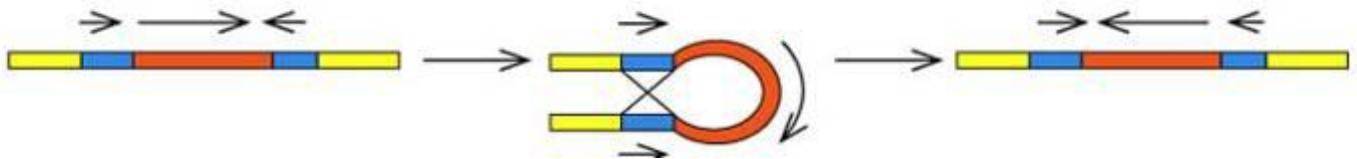


**Intramolecular:**

(a) Direct repeats:



(b) Inverted repeats:

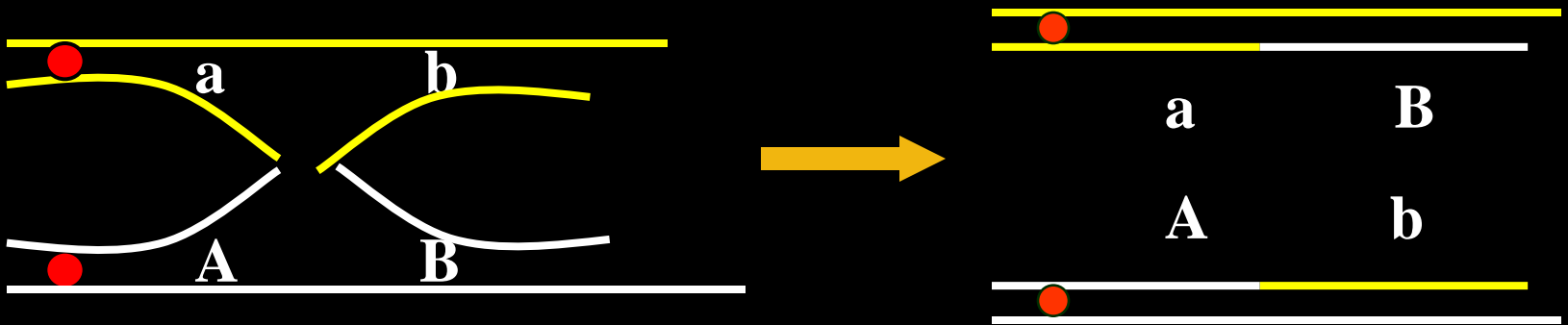




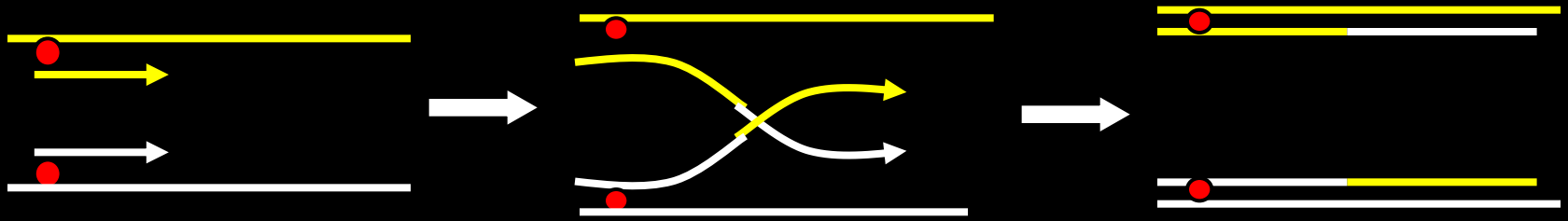
## 7.4.3. Homologous recombination

### 7.4.3.1. 前期的两种假说

#### a) Breakage—rejoining (1930 Darlington)



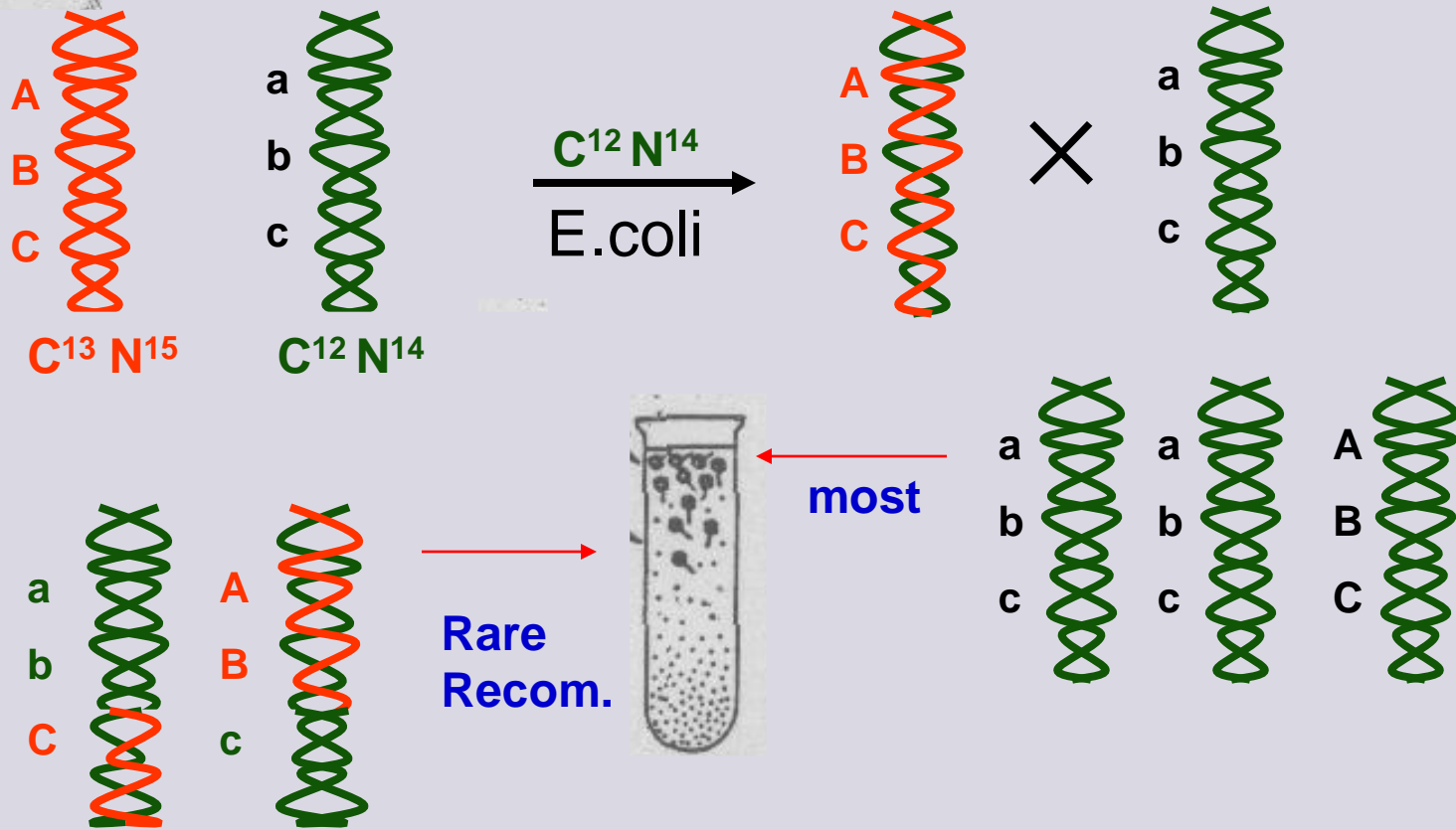
## b) copy-choice (1931 Belling)



染色体的交换与复制有关！

# c) Breakage –rejoining model 的证据-1

E.coli growing in a medium of  $C^{12}$  &  $N^{14}$  infected with phage of ABC & abc

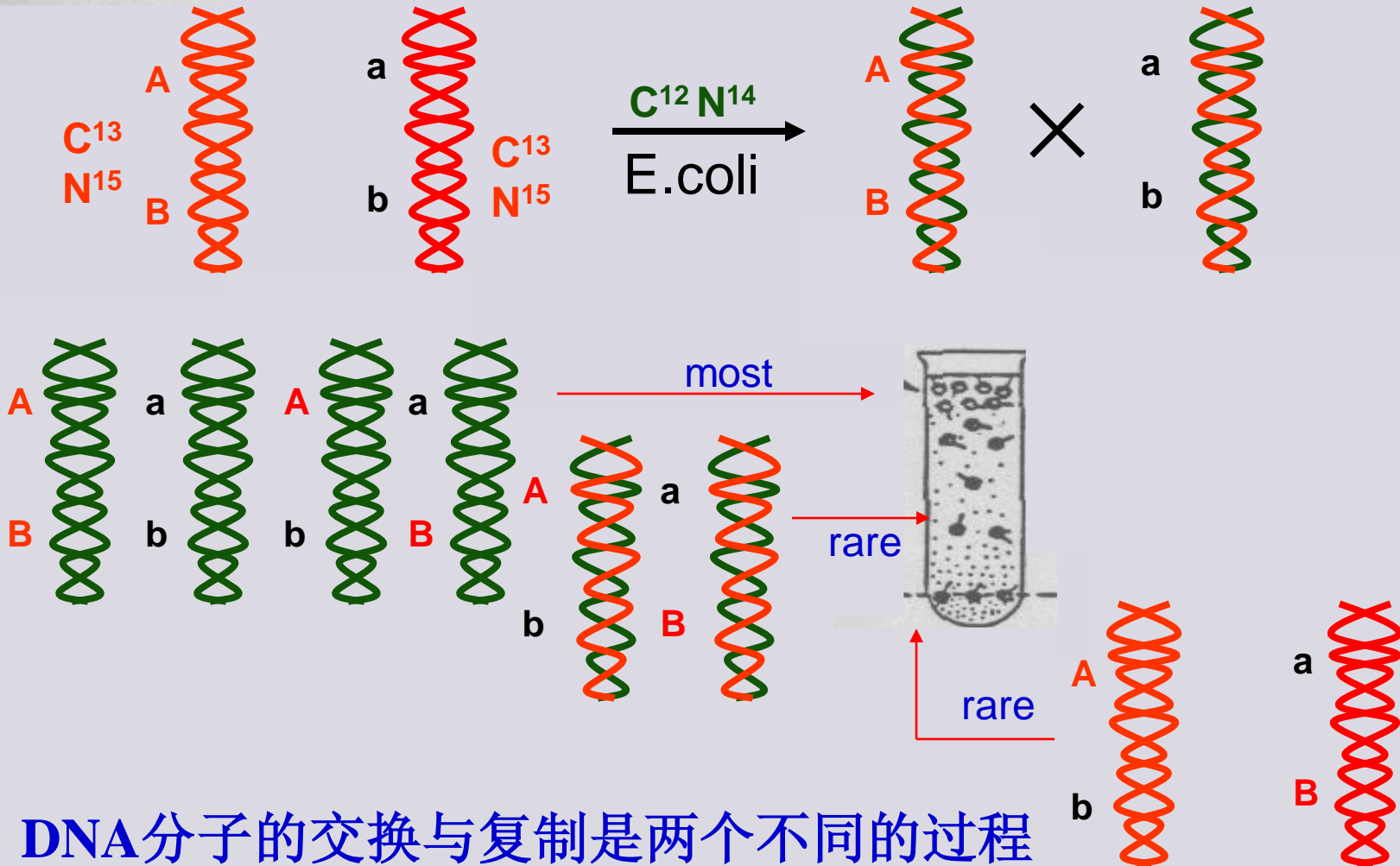


**DNA分子的交换是断裂—错接的过程**

(来源: 分子生物学 (2007), 郑用琏, 第334页)

# Breakage –rejoining model 的证据-2

E.coli growing in a medium of  $C^{12}$  &  $N^{14}$  infected with phage of AB & ab



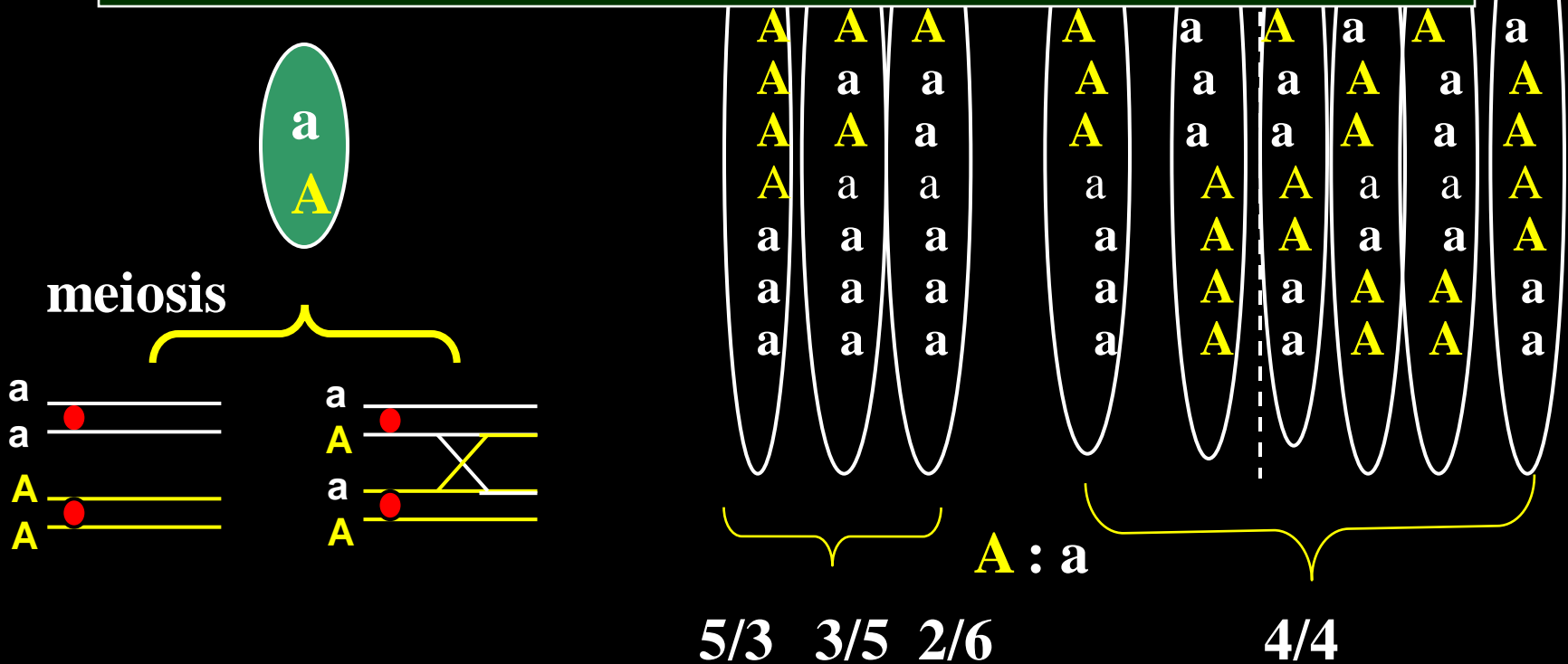
DNA分子的交换与复制是两个不同的过程

(来源：分子生物学（2007），郑用琏，第334页)

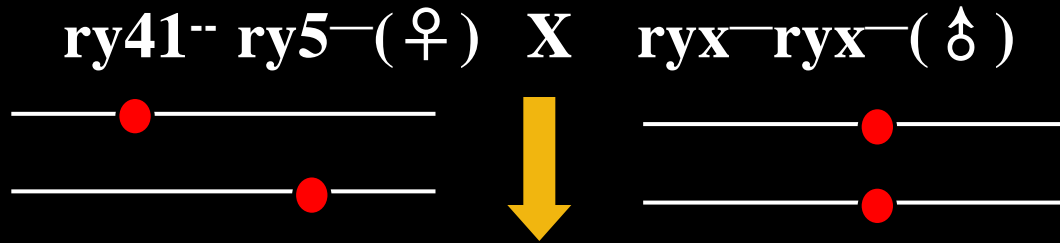
## 7.4.3.2. 同源重组的分子模式

### a) Illegitimate segregation 现象— 基因转换(gene conversion)

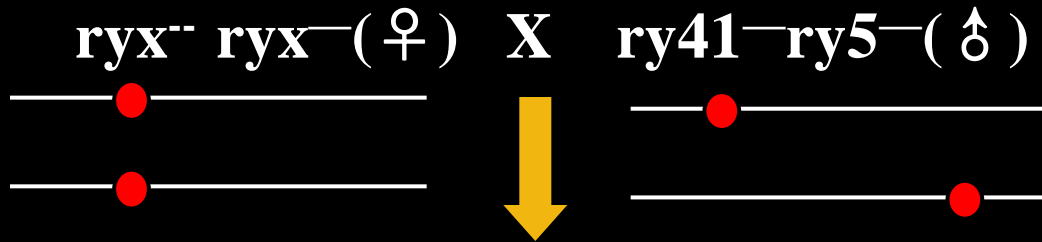
一条染色体上特定的遗传基因被同源染色体上的等位基因所替代的非相互重组的现象— **基因转换**



# *Drosophila* (ry 黄嘌呤脱氢酶)



a few w.t.



no w.t.

非全同等位基因内  
不同位点的影响？

回复突变？

基因间互补？

转换不会伴随ry 基因  
两侧基因的交流！

雄果蝇染色体不发生交换！

基因内交换！

## b) 同源重组的基本特征

- 涉及同源染色体的同源序列间的联会配对
- 涉及DNA分子在特定的交换位点发生断裂和错接的生化过程
- 单链DNA分子或单链DNA末端是交换发生的重要信号

## c) 同源重组的分子模式

1964. *Holliday . R*

**Holliday Intermediate**

1965. *Whitehouse*

**Polaron Hybrid DNA model**

# 交换发生的相关事件

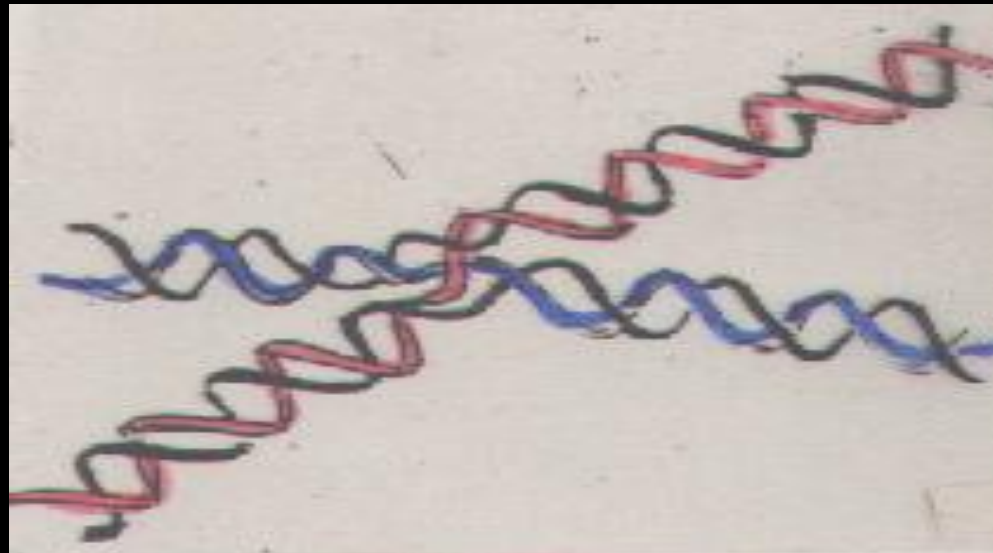
**Synapsis** ; paired DNA duplexes

**RecBCD** ; nicks made in homologous strands  
between two DNA

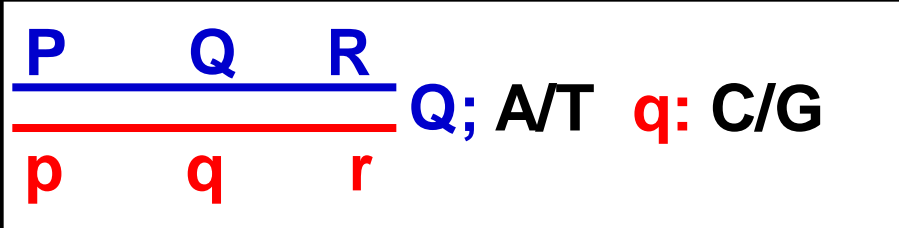
**RecA** ; leads to broken ends move and cross-over  
to pair with complement in other duplex



# Holliday Intermediate structure



(来源：分子生物学（2007），郑用琏，第336页)

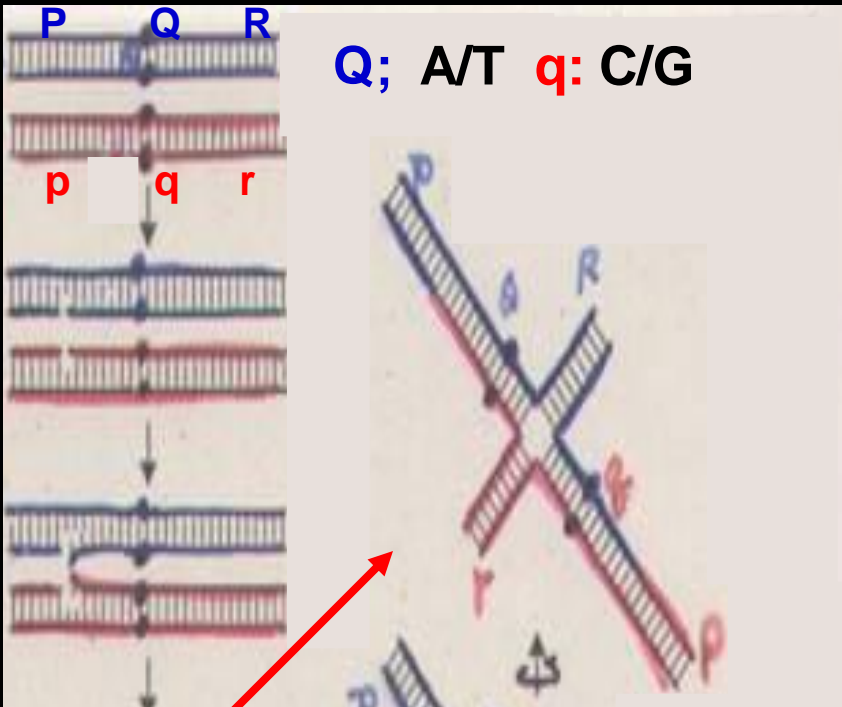


**Nicks are sealed**

**Cross-over point moves  
 by branch migration**

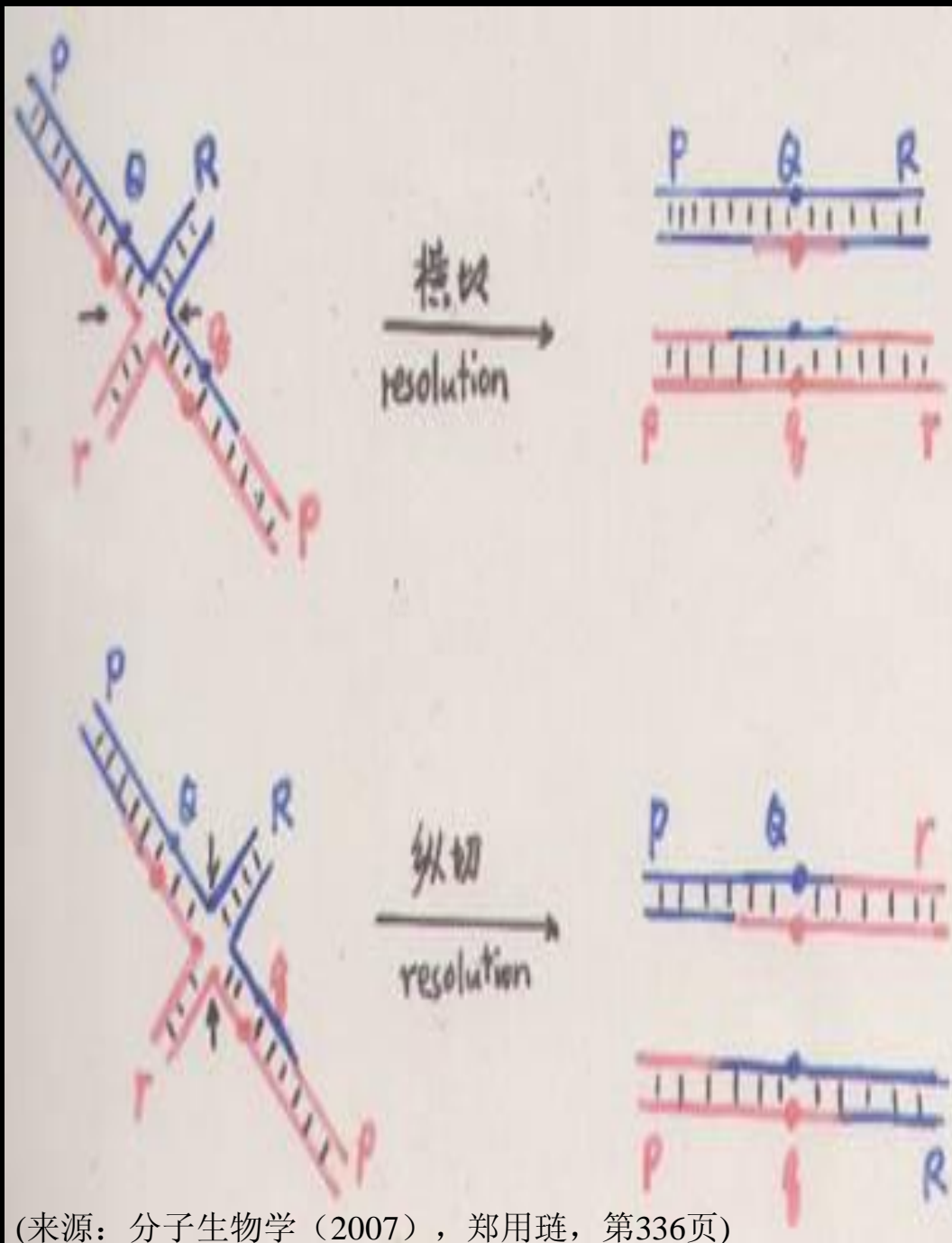
**Isomerization**

**Generate planar molecular  
 by rotation**



(来源: 分子生物学 (2007), 郑用琏, 第336页)

# Resolution in two directions

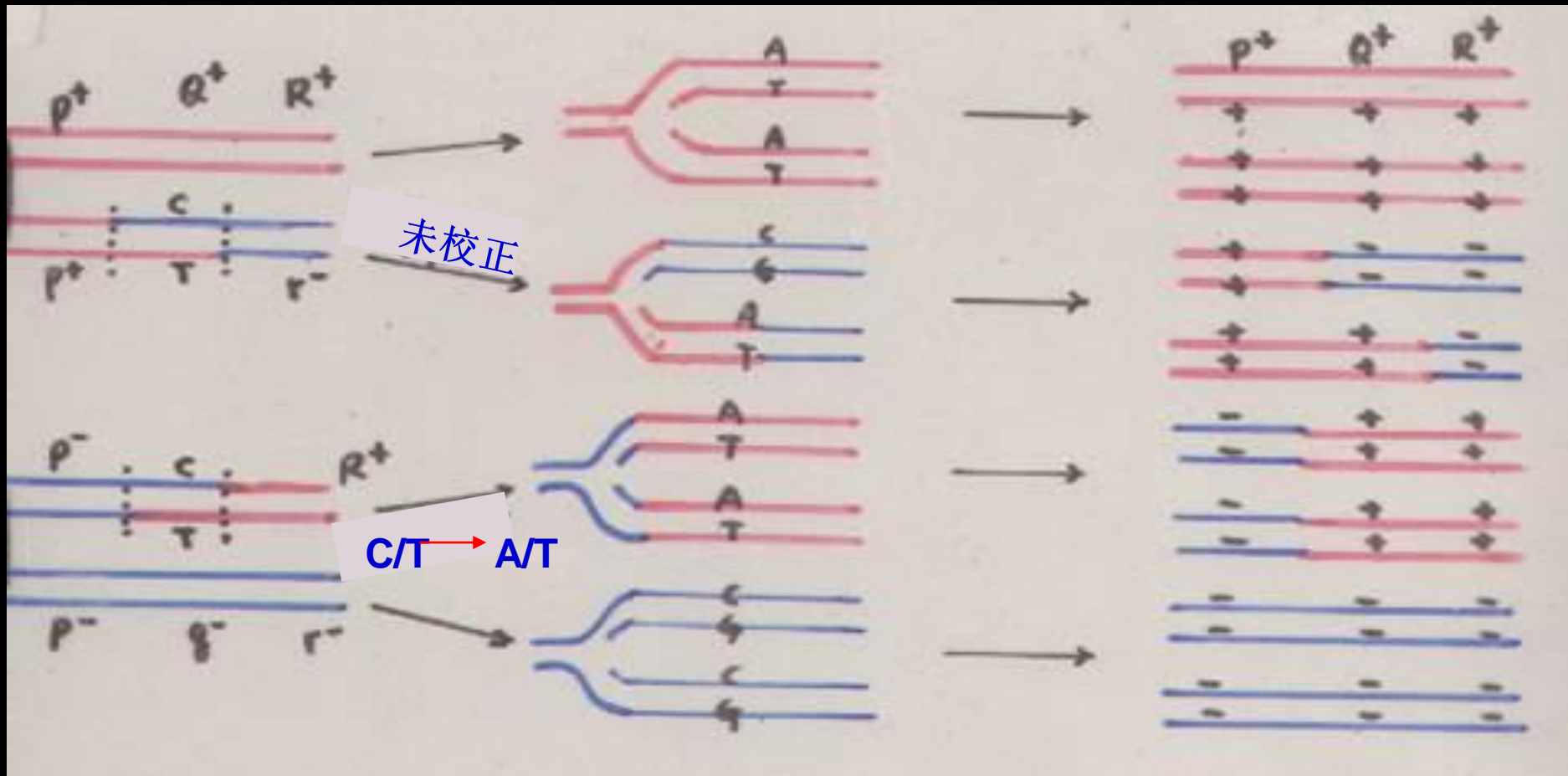


**R,r**  
未交换  
**Q,q**  
含**C/T** 结构

# Heteroduplex region made in **Q/q** (C/T)

**R,r**  
发生交换  
**Q,q**  
含**C/T** 结构

# Heteroduplex region replication correct and illegitimate segregation



$$\frac{P_t}{R_t} = \frac{PR + pr}{Pr + pR} = \frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{Q}{q} = \frac{5}{3}$$

(来源: 分子生物学 (2007), 郑用琏, 第338页)

# 杂合DNA区域内C/T的校正与否 与形成不同比例的异常分离配子

第一条染色单体 内C/T校正可能	第二条染色单体内C/T的校正可能		
	C/T → A/T	C/T → C/G	未校正
C/T → A/T	AAAAACC TTTTGG (6:2)	AACCAACC TTGGTTGG (4:4)	AAACAACC TTTGTTGG (5:3)
C/T → C/G		AACCCCC TTGGGGGG (2:6)	AAACCCCC TTTGGGGG (3:5)
未校正			AAACACCC TTTGTGGG (4:4)

## palaron hybrid DNA model

## conclusion

- 交换不是简单发生在1 bp之间的断裂—错接事件
- 交换涉及两条D.S. DNA之间的holliday intermediate, branch migration, isomerization, resolution 等一系列复杂的过程
- 交换发生后，其两端的会出现 $Pt : Rt = 1:1$ 的正常分离比例
- 当交换发生在某对等位基因内，其突变位点可能因交叉移动，而被包括在heteroduplex region之内，从而引起基因转换
- 基因转换(conversion)发生的机率，随突变位点离DNA crossover point的距离增大，而表现逐渐变小的极性梯度的效应

e.g. yeast **Arg4 gene** ( 1989年, Jack Szostak )

7 multip—alleles (非全同 等位基因)

**Nsph I, Acc-I, R-V, Bel-I, Dra-III, Aha-II, Bgl-II**

在杂合二倍体中, 基因转换频率从5' → 3'极性递减

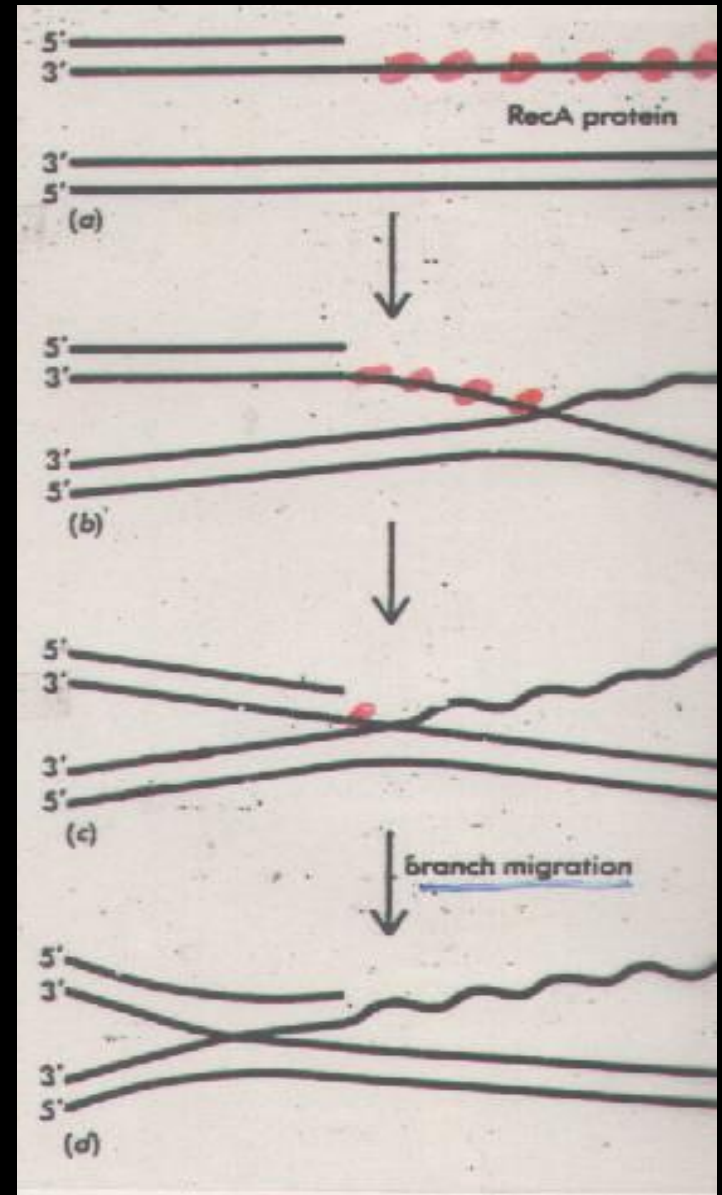
**Why?**



## d) 相关酶类及交换热点

### RecA-p;

- 40kd monomer 2000 / cell
- U.V. bleomycin, mitomycin  
    ➔ RecA-p to 5000 / cell
- RecA-p binding with S.S.DNA
- ATPase activity  
(S.S.DNA—dependent ATPase activity)





ssDNA  
binding with  
RecA

Cross section of both  
strands of a double  
helix homologous to  
the single DNA strand

The strands switch to  
form a heteroduplex and  
a displaced single strand



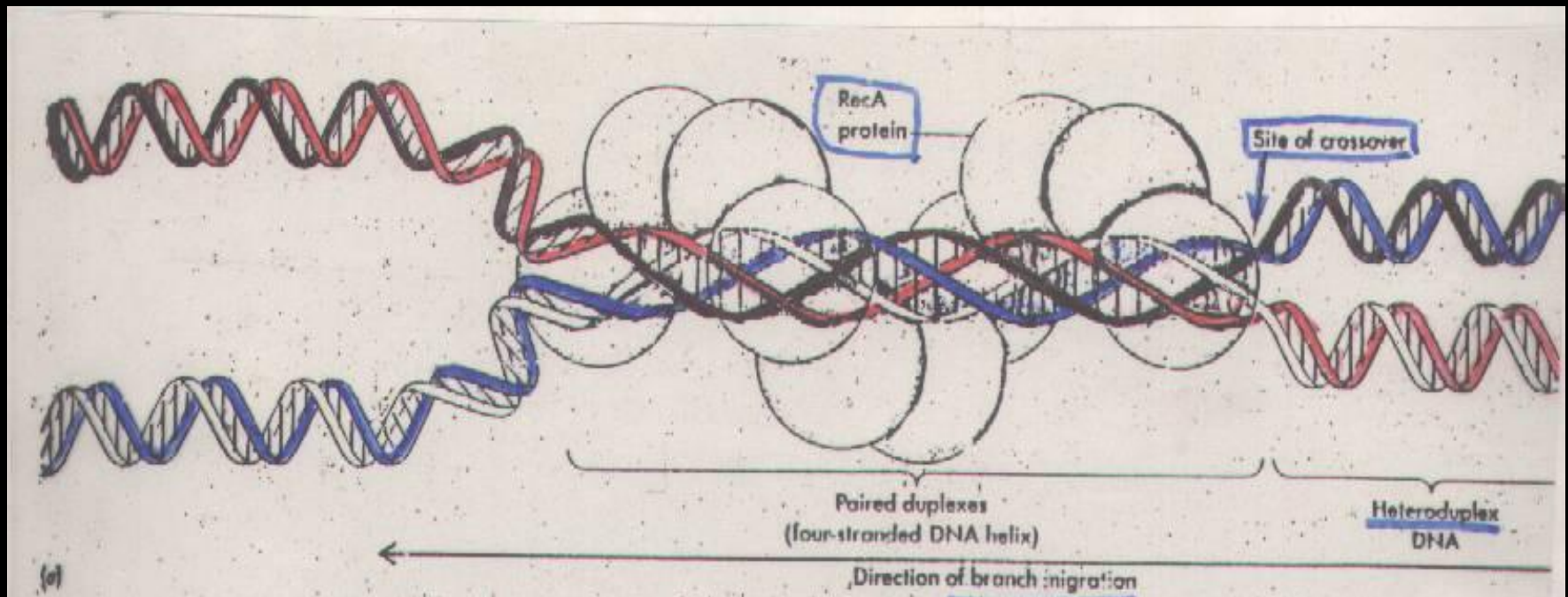
Rec A in Prok.

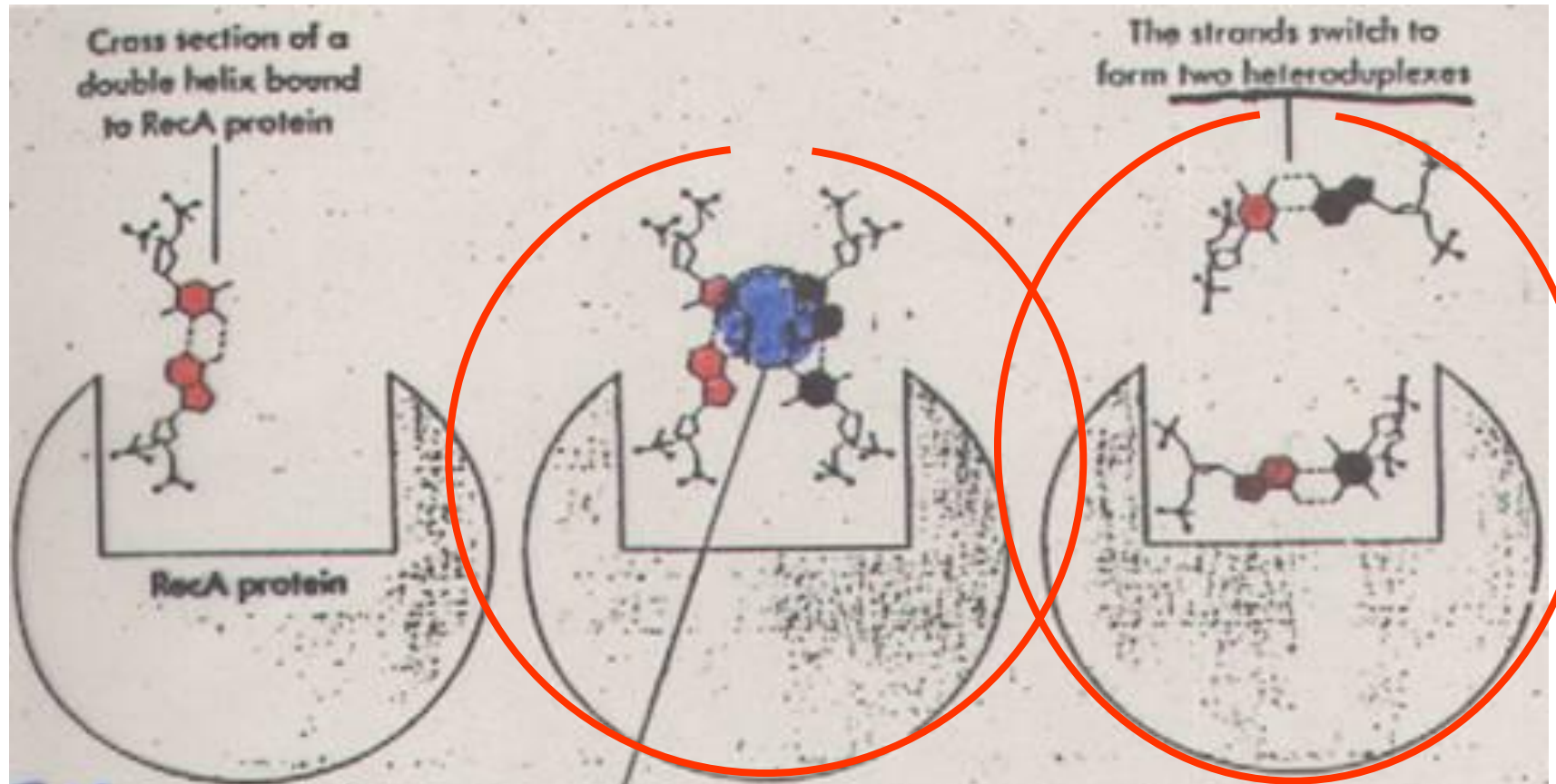
(来源: 不详)

# Rec.A-p

## Hydrogen bond reform

→ heteroduplex





**Rec A in Euk.**

## RecB. C ,D—P

- Rec-b,c,d mut. → 同源重组率下降100 X ↓
- RecBCD complex 300kd
- 具有解链酶活性（ATPase） & 核酸外切酶活性

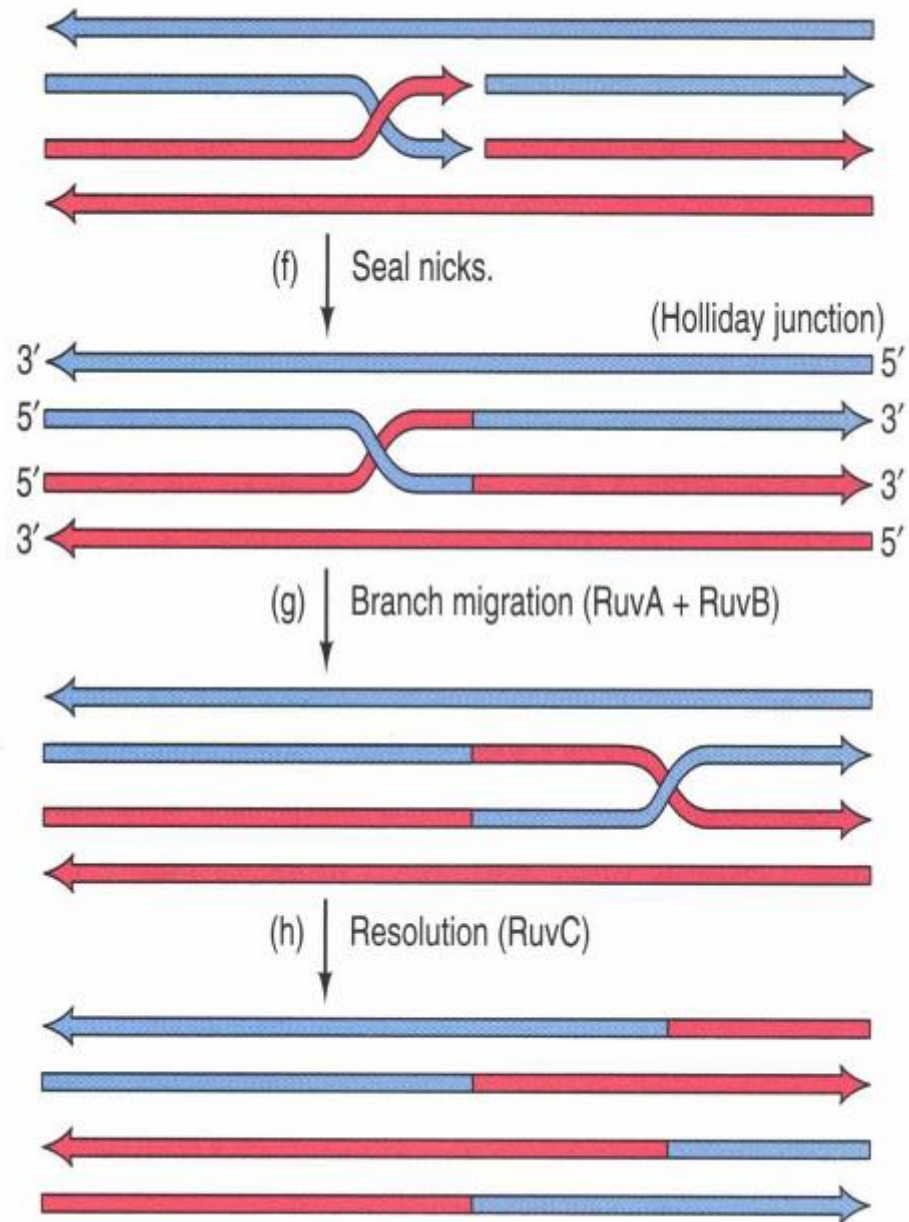
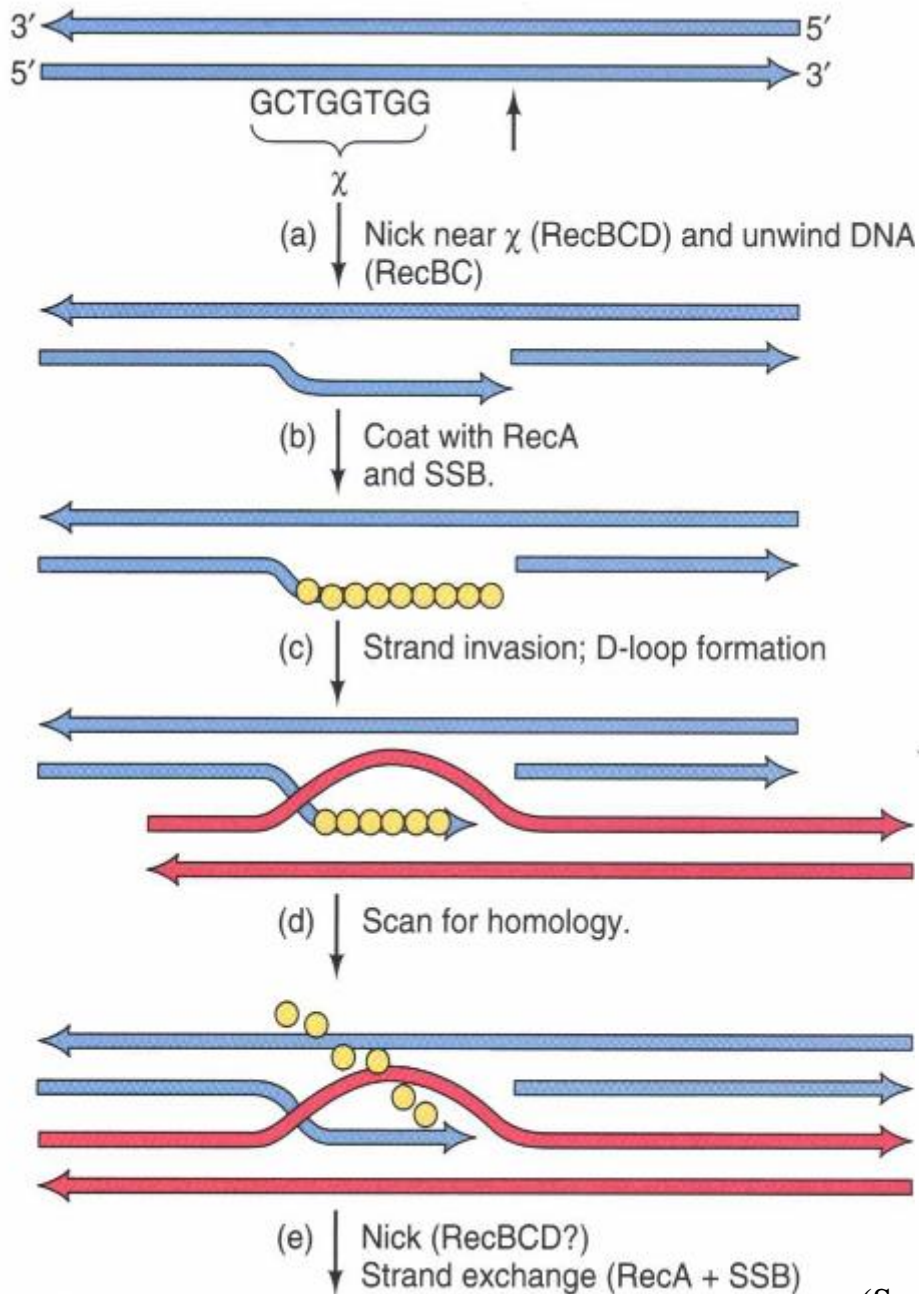
重组蛋白BCD具有产生单链尾的功能。产生的单链尾被重组蛋白A（RecA protein）（recA基因产物）包裹，同时重组蛋白BCD帮助将RecA蛋白装载到3'-DNA尾上。

- 使D.S. DNA → nick → release S.S. DNA(被RecA-p结合)  
使crossover point 沿D.S.DNA 解旋的方向移端(migration)  
使heteroduplex region 重新形成螺旋
- RecBCD-p特异识别GCTGGTGGT序列  
并在其下游4-6bp处切断S.S.DNA

***χ (chi)*—sequence Chiasma 交换热点**

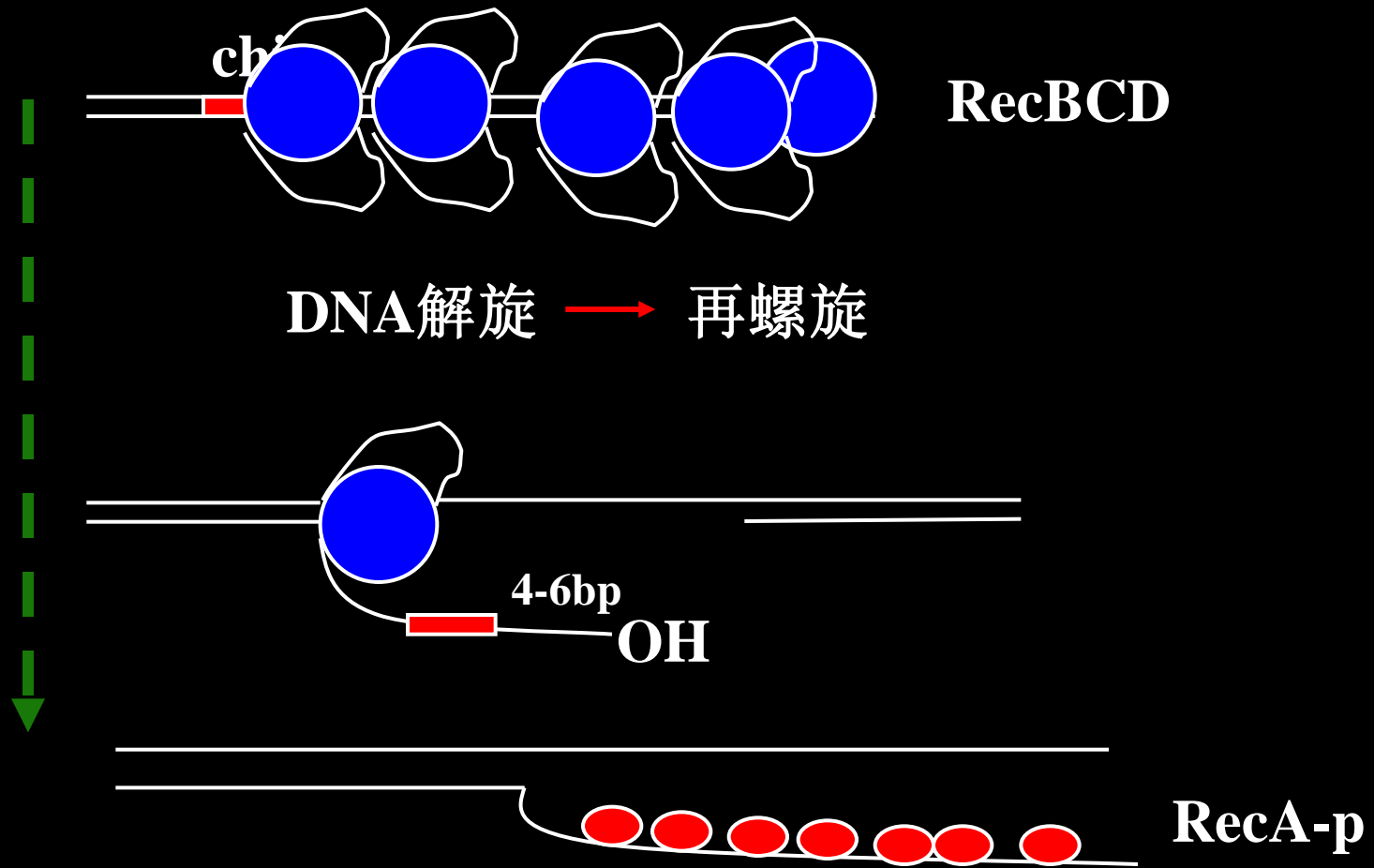
**Homologous Recombination**

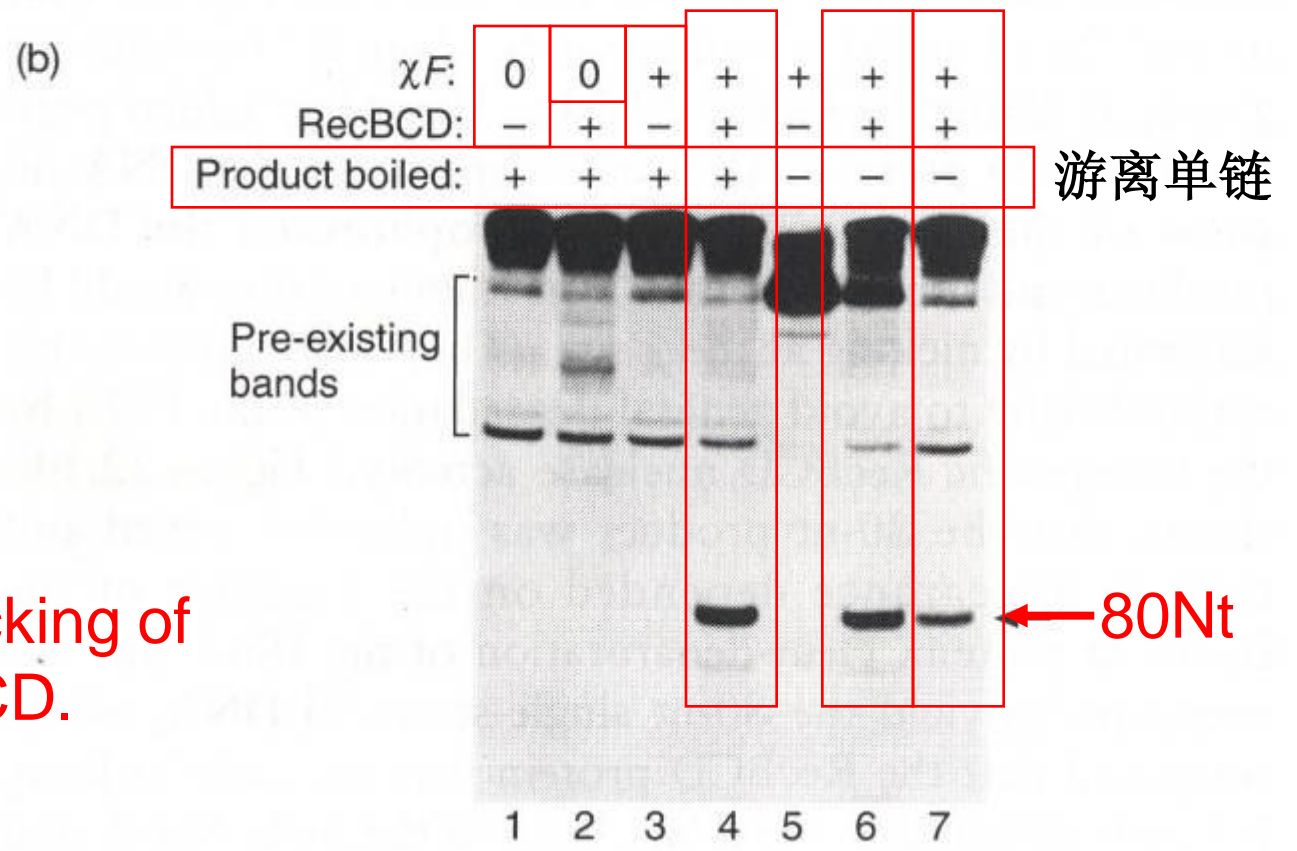
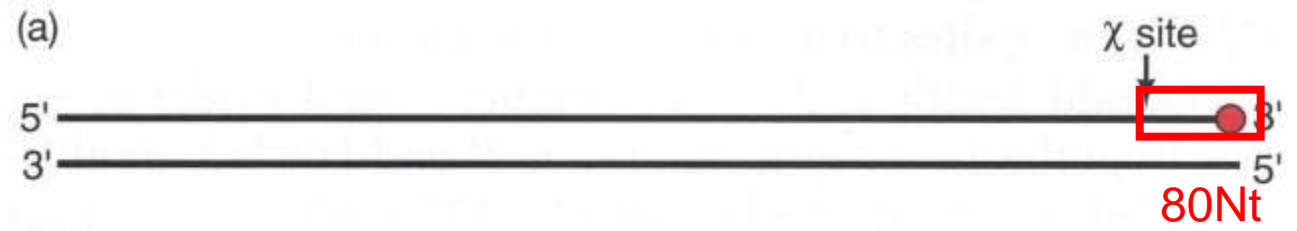
**RecBCD pathway**



(Source: Molecular Biology (2002), Robert F. Weaver, Page 720)

# $\chi(\text{chi})$ -seq具有物种和基因的特异性

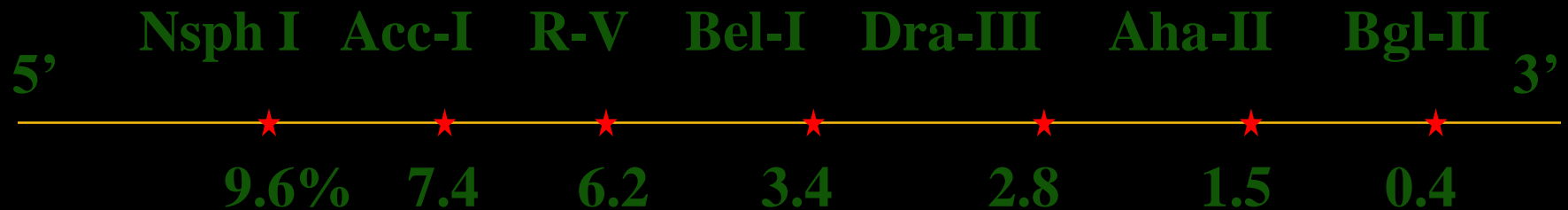


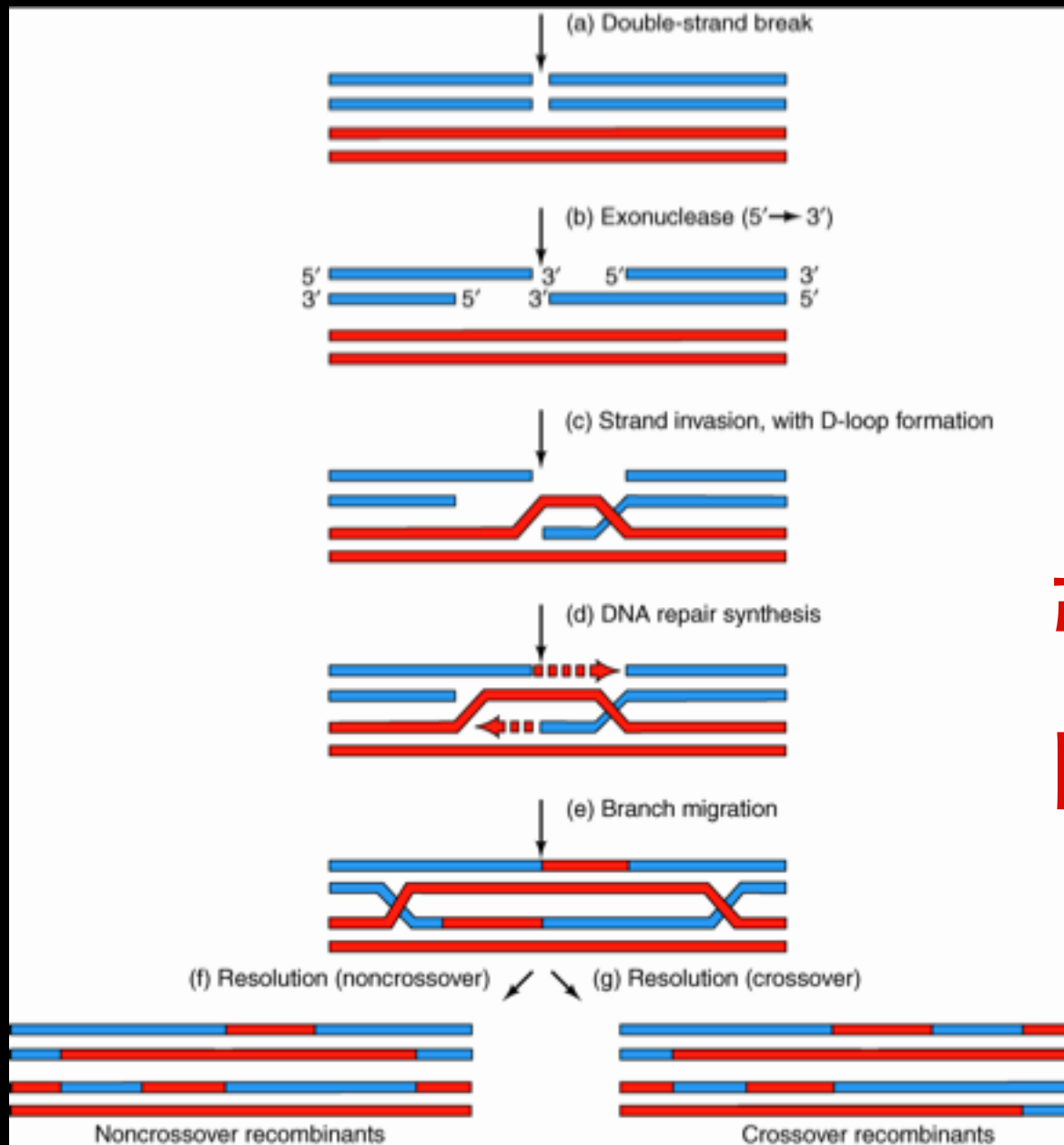


Chi-specific nicking of DNA by RecBCD.

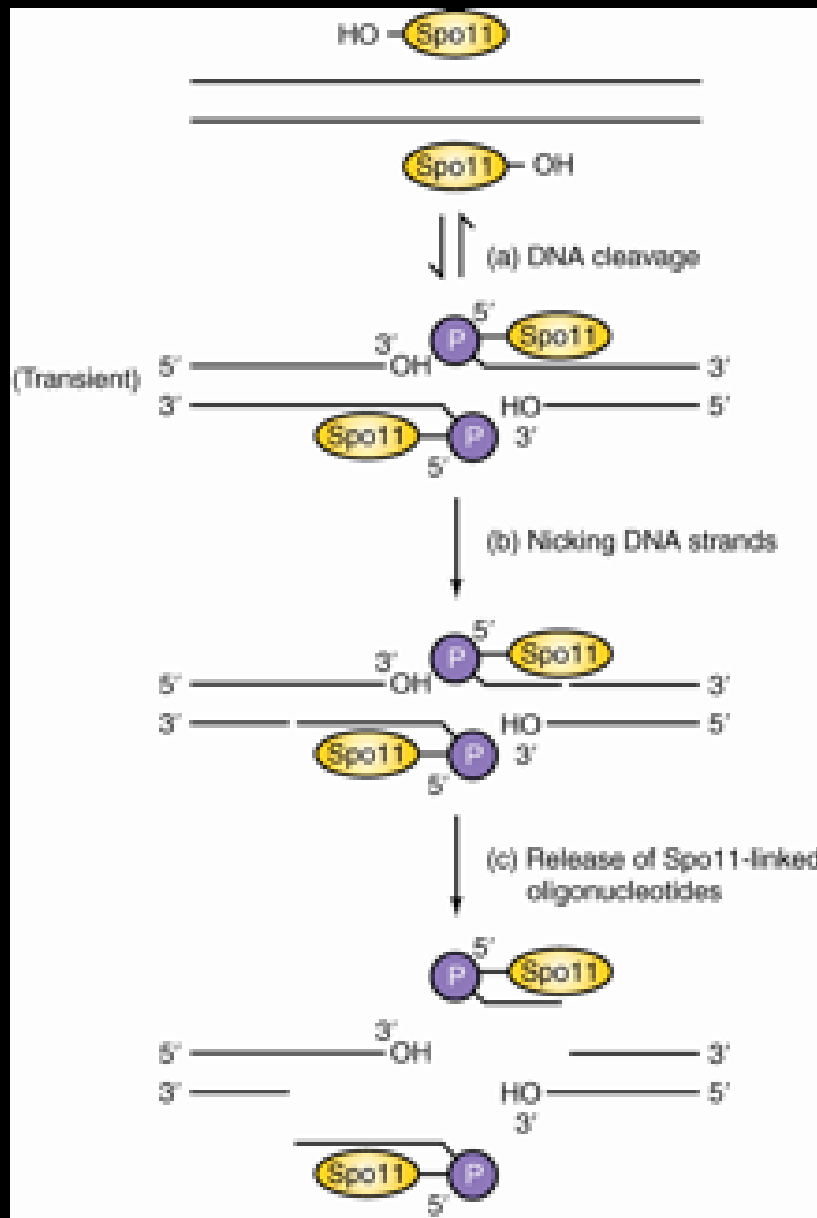


Jack Szostak所证明的Yeast Arg4 位点的  
基因转换现象, 始于靠近基因的5'-端双链  
DNA的断裂(DSB Double-Strand Break)  
所引发的重组



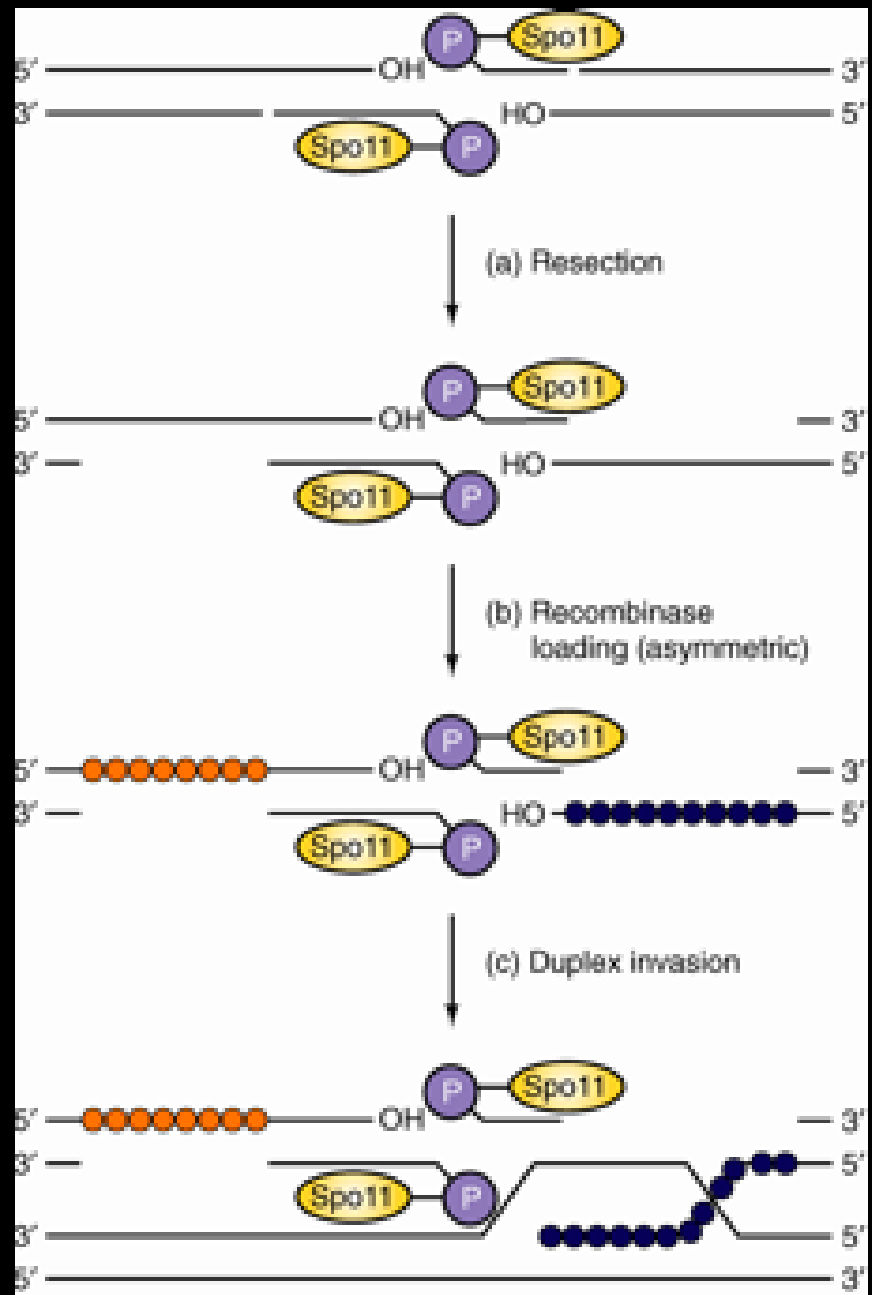


引发DSB  
的因子？



Spo11 分子利用 tyr<sup>135</sup> 攻击 DNA 的两条单链，tyr 与被切割的 DNA 5' 磷酸发生共价连接。不对称的切割产生两种不同大小的与 Spo11 连接的寡核苷酸

重组酶 (Rad51 和 Dmc1) 利用 Spo11 释放的DSB缺口不对称地负载到新产生的单链区域，(蓝色) 蛋白包裹一条链，(橘色) 蛋白包裹另一条链。入侵一个同源双螺旋，起始Holliday 中间体的形成



将一切生物学问题还原到DNA水平的同时  
人类必将用整体的，  
综合的观点去思考生物学



***Good luck  
in your final test***

(来源：不详)



***Thanks for marker  
your cooperation  
and understanding***

(来源：不详)