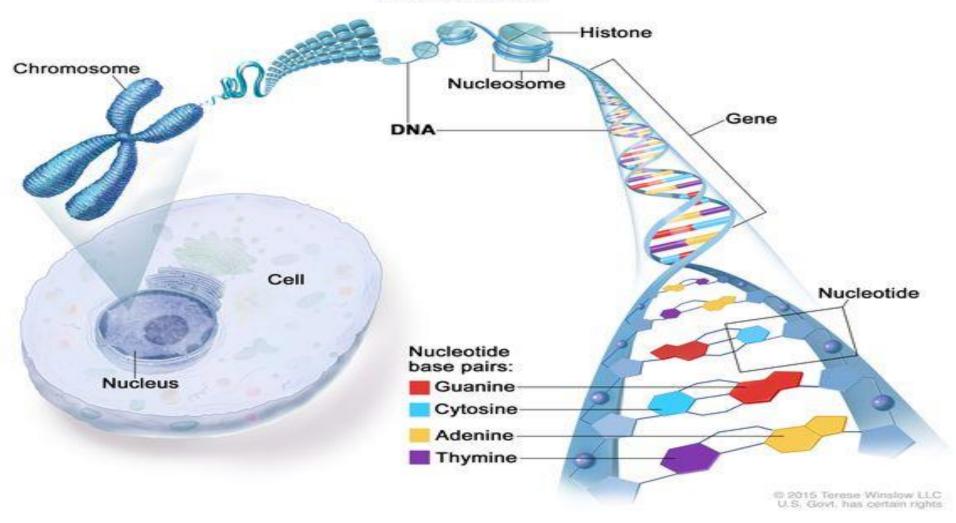
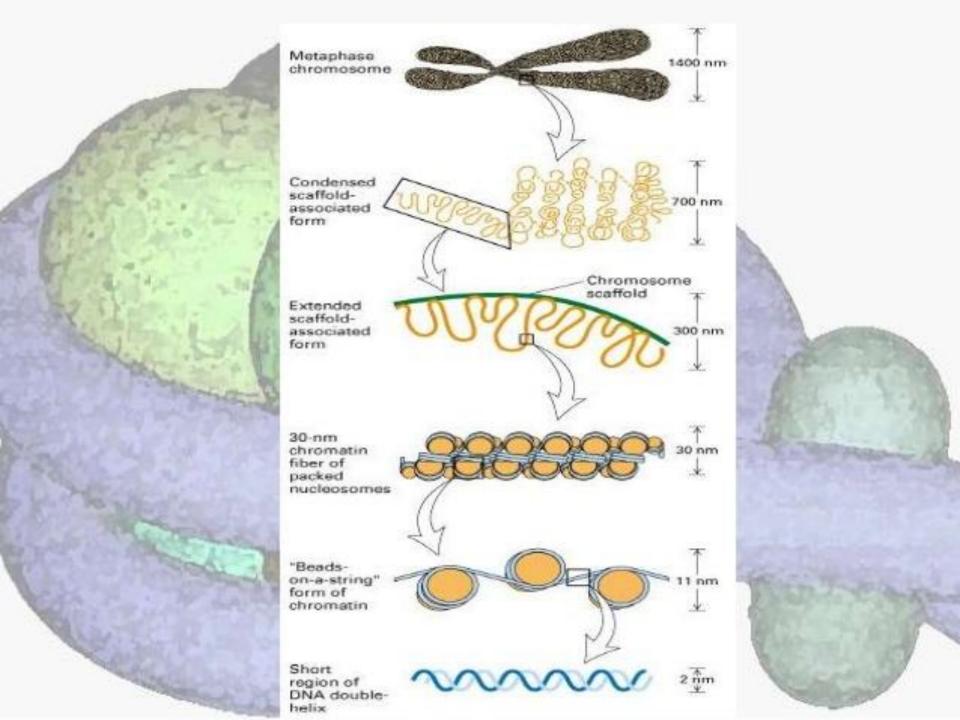
مبانی بیولوژی سلولی و مولکولی، جلسه اول:

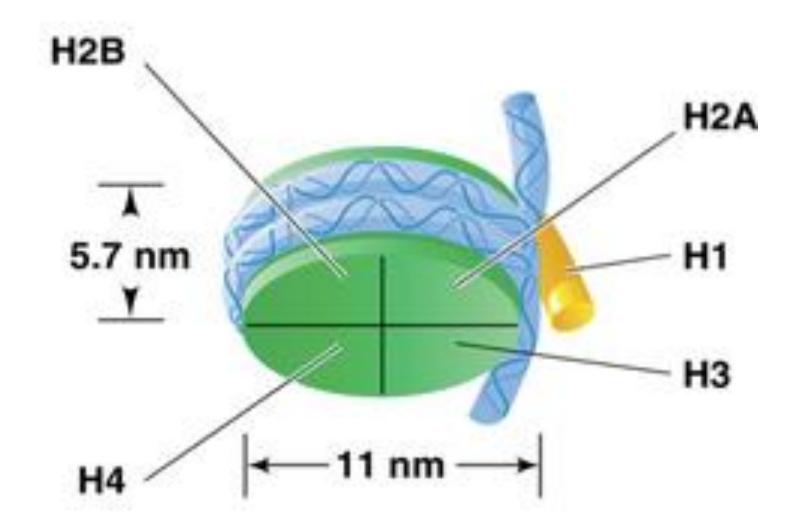
DNA، کروماتین، نوکلئوزوم، کروماتوزوم و کروموزوم

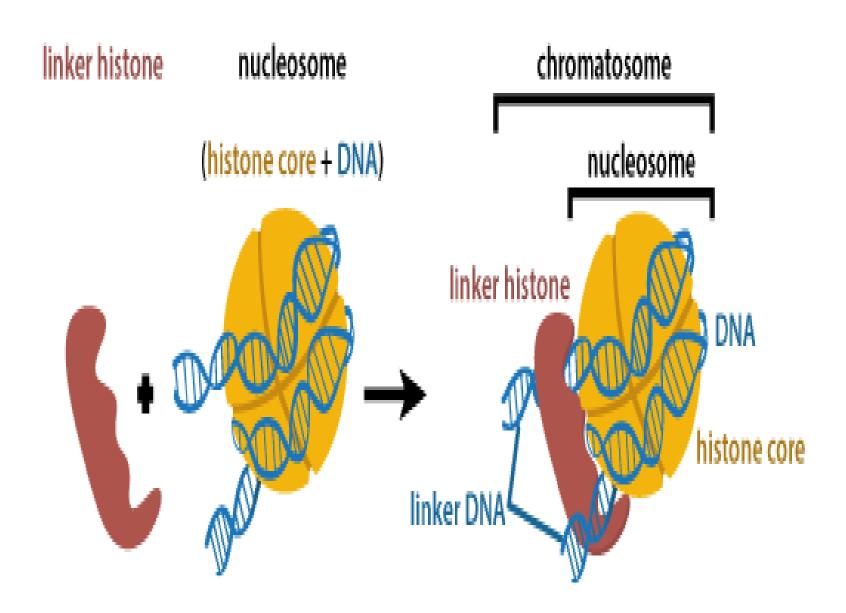


DNA Structure









مبانی بیولوژی سلولی و مولکولی، جلسه دوم:

نگرشی بر ژن، بیان ژنتیکی و انواع ژن



DIFFERENT GENE CATEGORIES

Housekeeping genes	Genes turned "on" in all cells at all times (e.g. transcription machinery, translation machinery, energy conversion, etc.).
Cell type specific genes	Genes that are turned "on" in each cell that give a cell its special properties and function.
Developmental regulatory genes	Genes specific to certain stages during growth & development of a person.
Inducible genes	Genes not normally expressed but can be in response to external stimuli (e.g. hormone).

Types of Regulated Genes

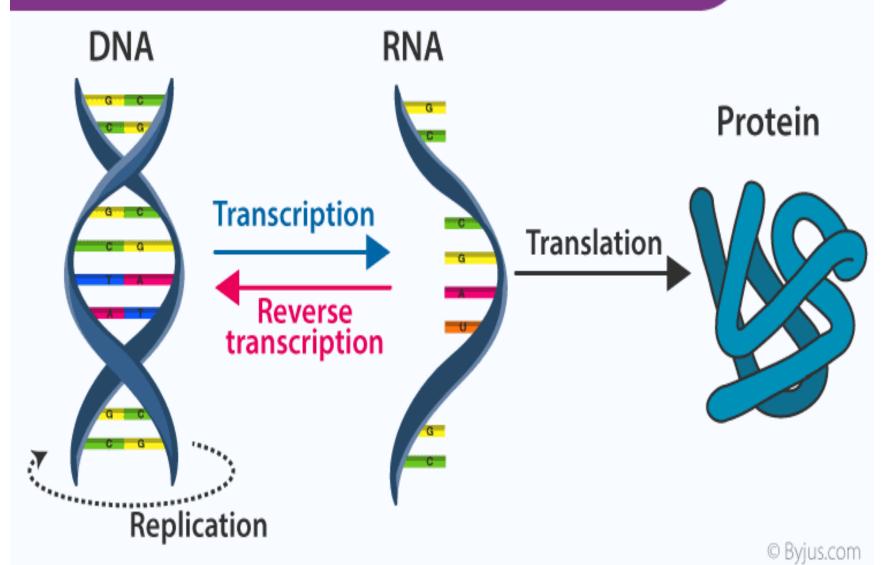
- Constitutive genes are always expressed
 - Tend to be vital for basic cell functions (often called "housekeeping genes")
- Inducible genes are normally off, but can be turned on when substrate is present
 - Common for catabolic enzymes (i.e. for the utilization of particular resources)
- Repressible genes are normally on, but can be turned off when the end product is abundant
 - Common for anabolic enzymes

مبانی بیولوژی سلولی و مولکولی، جلسه سوم:

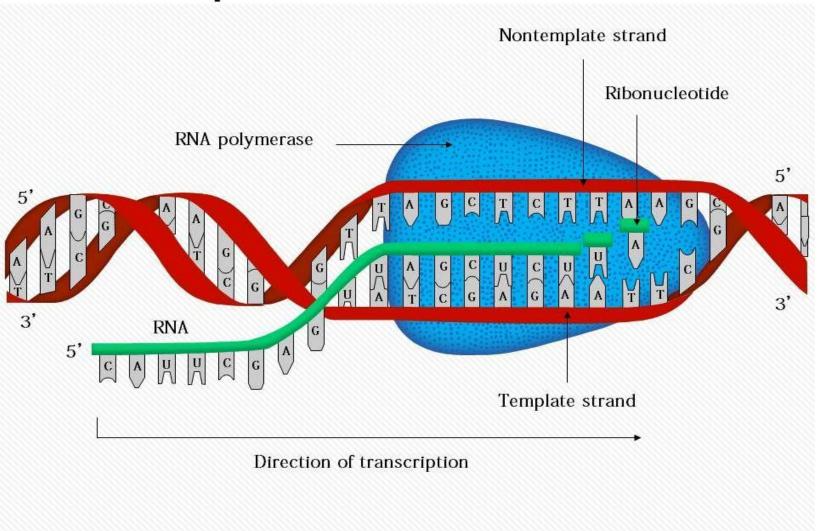
رونویسی، تغییرات پس از رونویسی، ترجمه و تغییرات پس از آن

CENTRAL DOGMA: DNA TO RNA TO PROTEIN

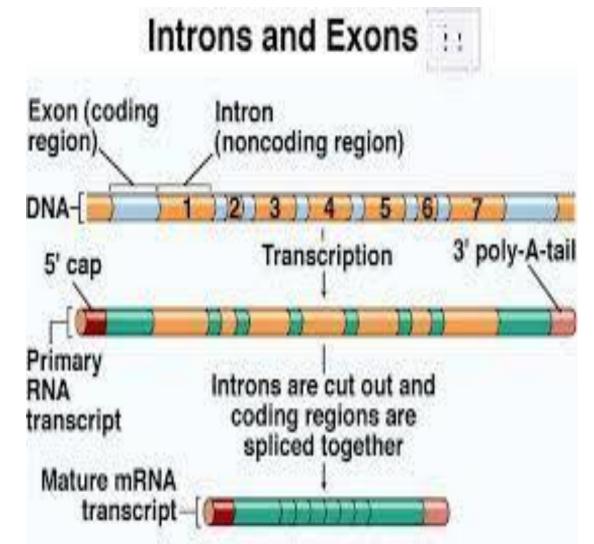




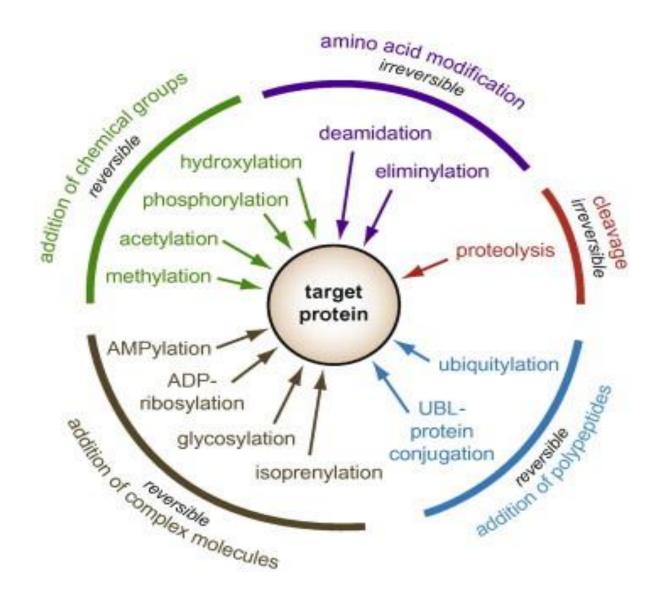
The Transcription Process



Post-transcription Modifications Introns and exons at transcription Introns removed Finale of Millionist THE LAND PROPERTY. Exons are coding pieces for protein synthesis Cap and PolyA tail (a) Popular are added

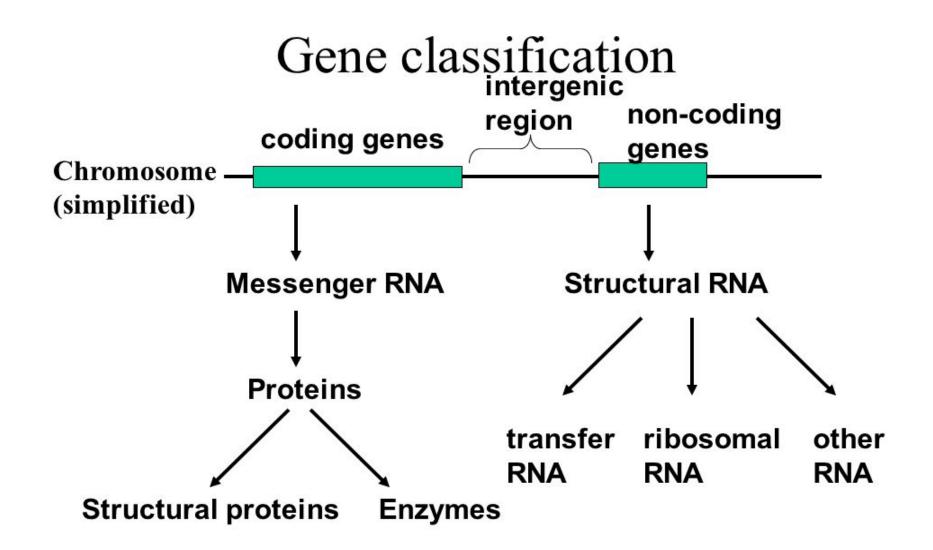


Post translational modifications

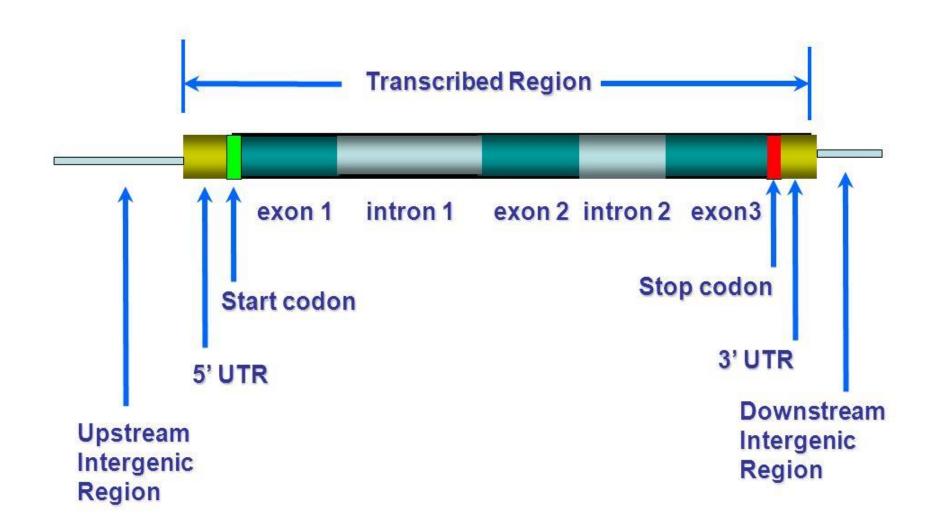


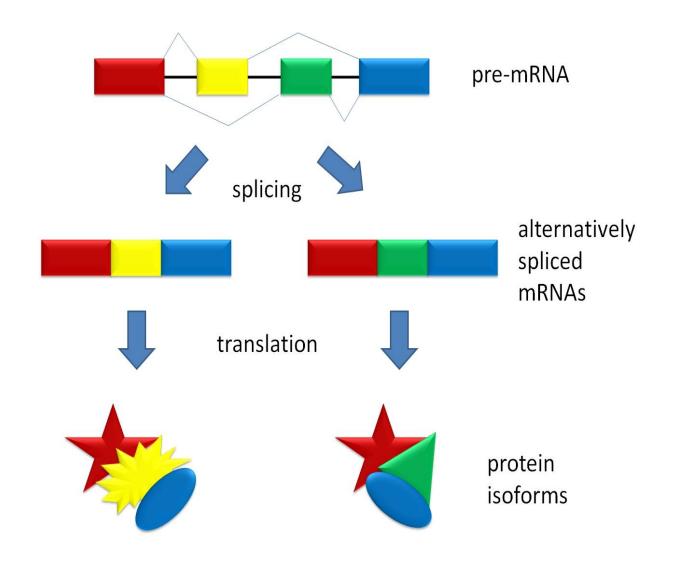
مبانی بیولوژی سلولی و مولکولی، جلسه چهارم

ژن های کد کننده و غیر کدکننده پروتئین، پردازش RNA



Eukaryotic Gene Structure*





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RNA Processing by Spliceosomes

