

411 Lecture Outline(13 Feb '09)

1. Strategies of regulation
2. Overview of RNA pol & Transcription Initiation
3. Repressors vs. Activators of transcription
4. What about CRP-cAMP?

Opportunities in regulation

1. Initiation of transcription
2. What else?

Transcription regulation

1. Initiation of transcription
 - change in σ factors
 - direct stimulation by DNA sequence or structure
 - use of repressors
 - use of activators

A little review of transcription in Bacteria...

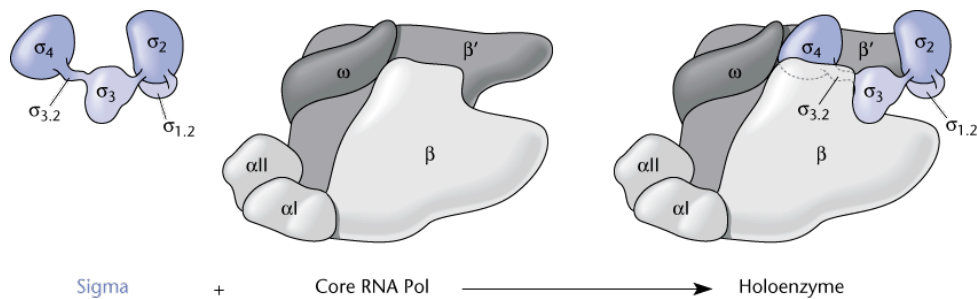


Figure 2.3

The Bacterial RNA pol has several subunits.

RNA pol/DNA/RNA complex

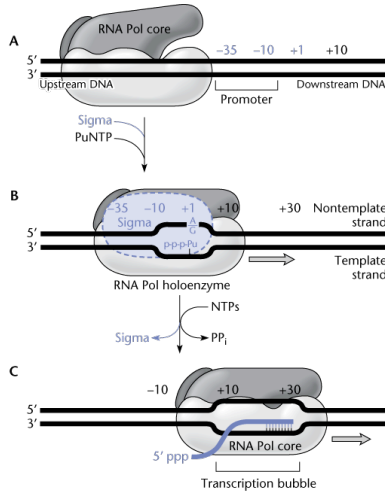


Figure 2.7

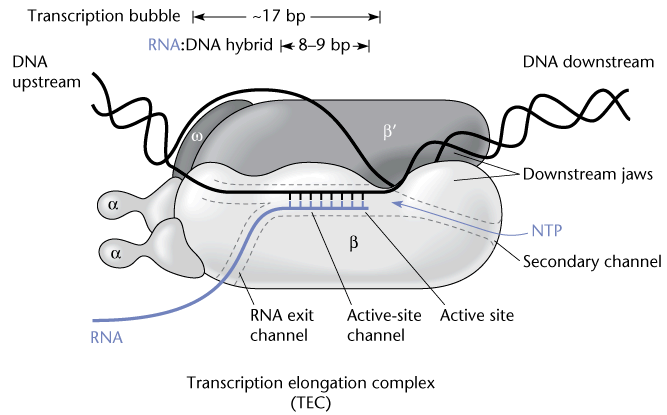
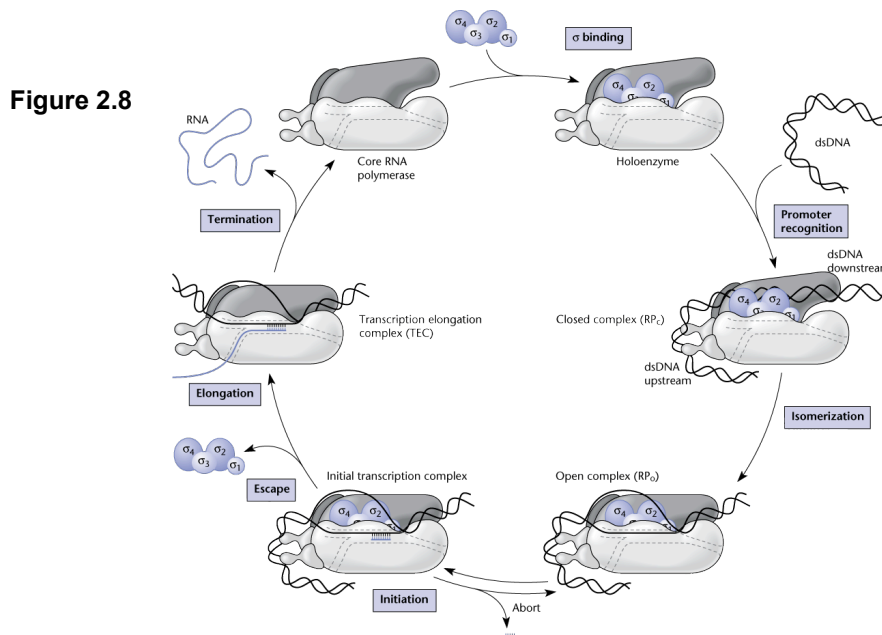


Figure 2.16

Focusing on initiation...



RNA pol contacts in the promoter and beyond

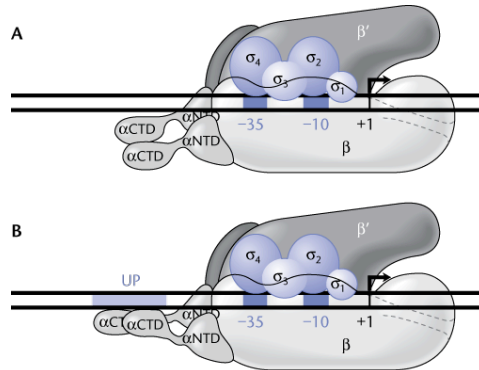


Figure 2.13

B: When you absolutely, positively want to transcribe lots of RNA...

Focusing on initiation...

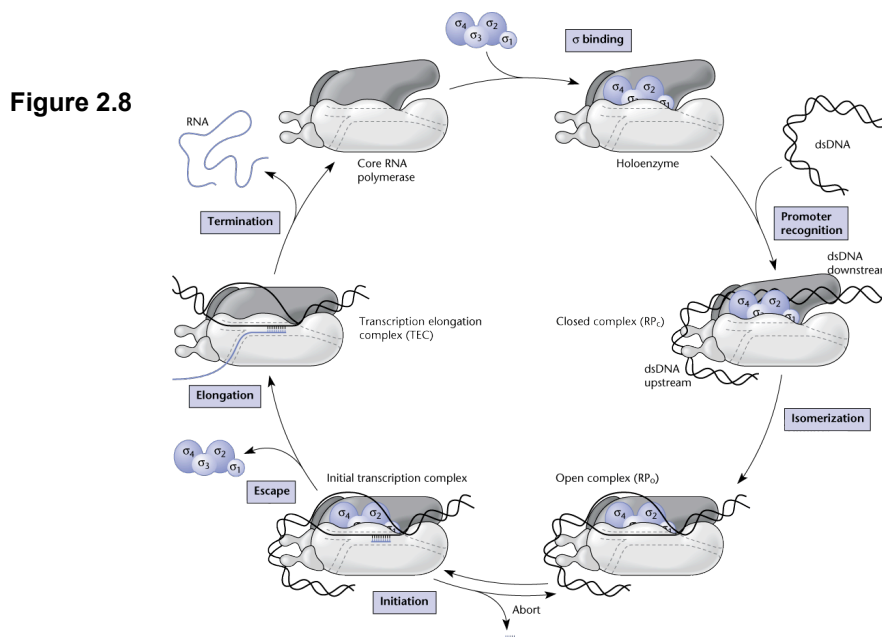
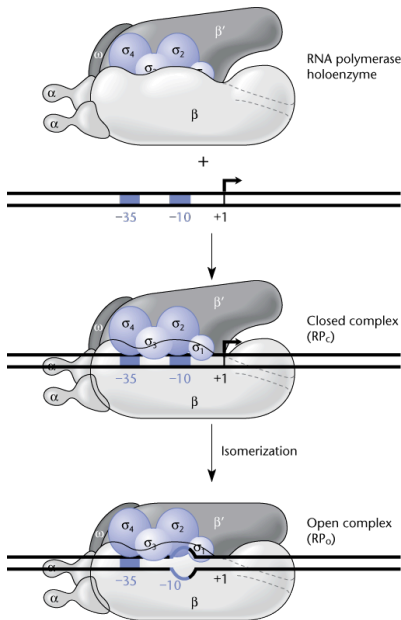


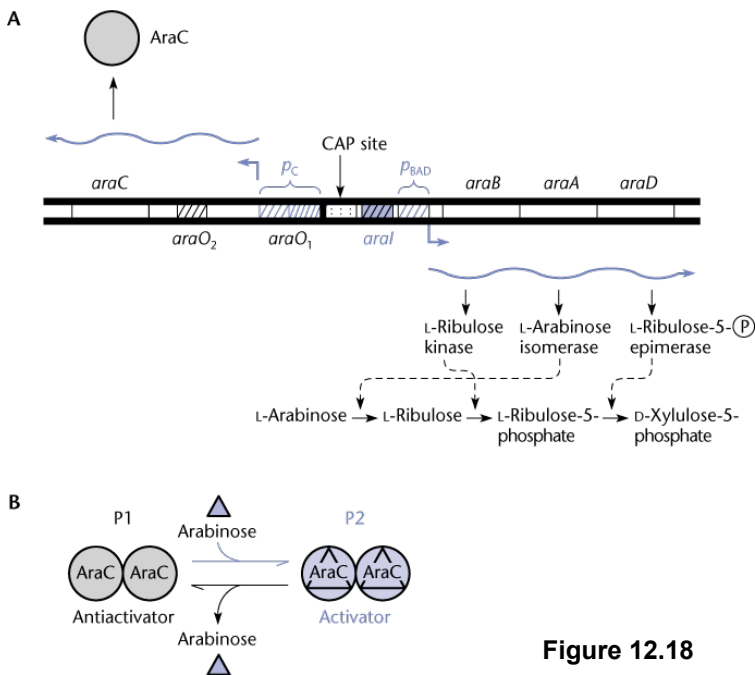
Figure 2.8

Many opportunities to affect initiation of transcription...

Figure 2.10



A different model of regulation: *ara*

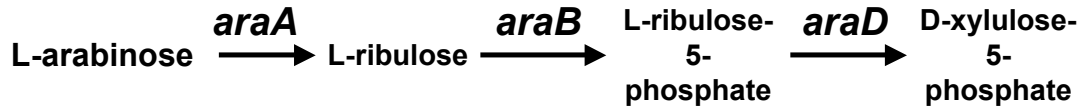


Three loci revealed in mutational analysis. (The two not shown here needed for L-Ara transport.)

Figure 12.18

Analysis of Ara mutants

At least 4 complementation groups/genes (*araA*, *araB*, *araC* and *araD*) are defined by the Ara⁻ mutants

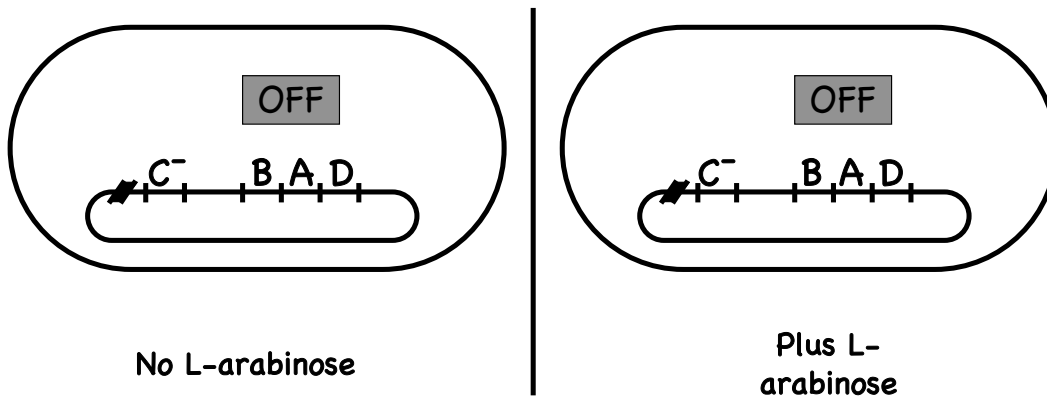


What about araC?

AraC mutants can grow on xylulose, so it's not further downstream.

Is AraC a regulator?

araC⁻ Mutants Are “Super-suppressed”



What could be the function of *araC*?
(Remember: AraC is not the L-Ara permease)

Action of AraC

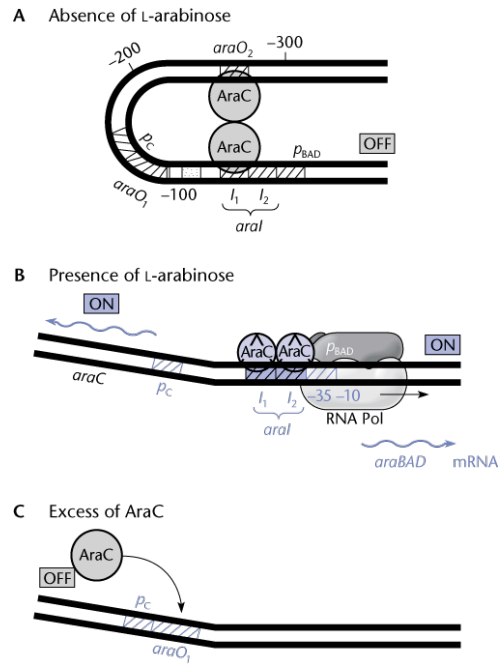


Figure 12.20

cAMP-CRP and AraC

Figure 13.4

