RIBOSOME STRUCTURE

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The Olson group: Biopolymer structure research

 Programs allow analysis and visualization of 1D, 2D, and 3D structures of nucleic acids



The Olson group: Biopolymer structure research

- Research aims to understand primary, secondary, and tertiary structures of nucleic acids
 - Relationships between these levels of organization
 - Structural motifs



RNA and ribosomes

- RNA folding parallels that of proteins
- RNA is more flexible than DNA due to the presence of an additional oxygen on each sugar
- RNA is typically single-stranded, but bases have some tendency to pair
- Ribosomes are composed of RNA and proteins
- Despite some differences, ribosomes are relatively similar among organisms



Topological and geometric properties

- Can be used to study circular DNA and other nucleic acid structures which are constrained at both ends
- Linking number—describes the number of times two strands wrap around each other



Topological and geometric properties

- Double stranded structures can be studied as smooth ribbon
- Twist—describes the rate of rotation of the ribbon about its midline
- Writhe—describes the non-planarity of the ribbon's midline



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References

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