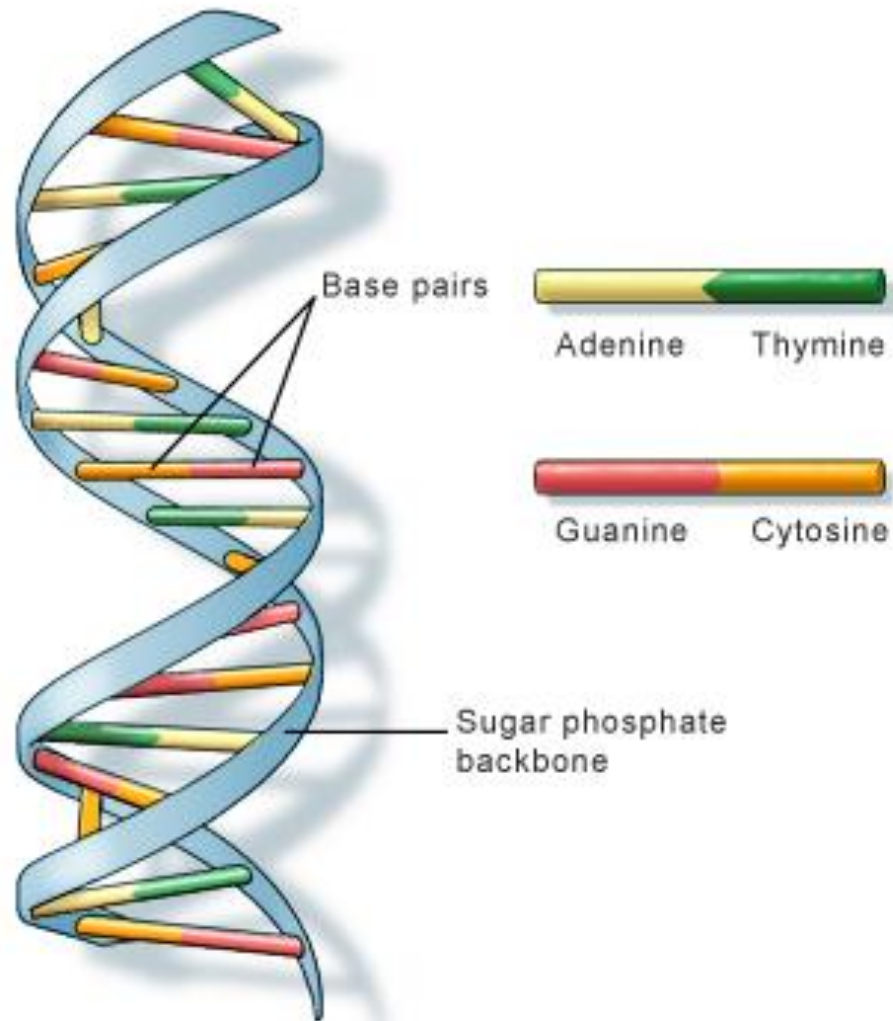
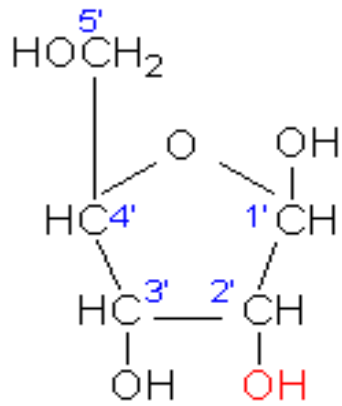
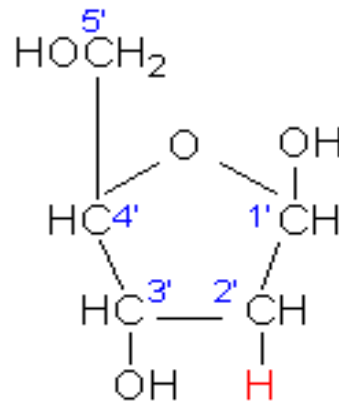


DNA STRUCTURE



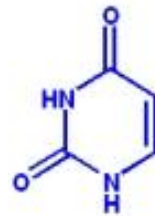


Ribose
(in RNA)

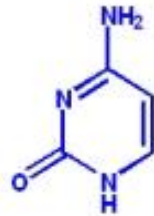


2'-Deoxyribose
(in DNA)

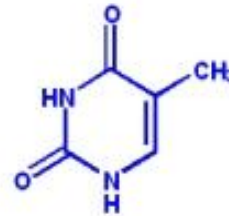
The Sugars



Uracil



Cytosine



Thymine



RNA

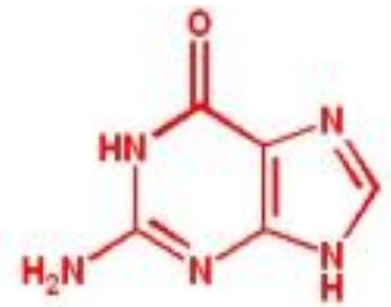
← PYRIMIDINES

The Bases

PURINES →



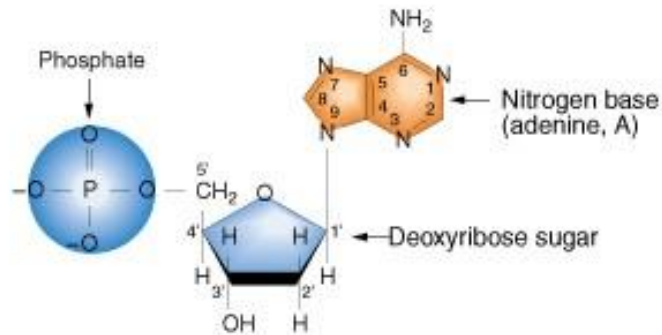
Adenine



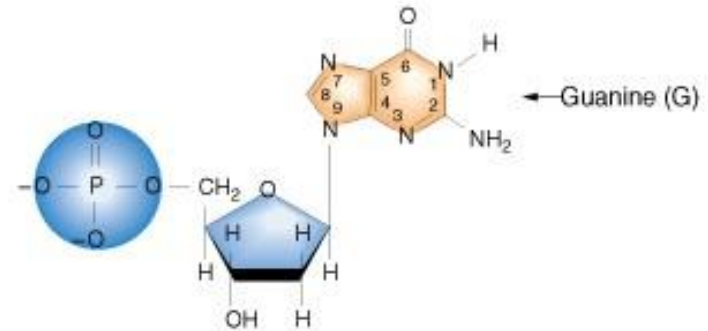
Guanine

Nucleotides and Nucleosides

Purine nucleotides

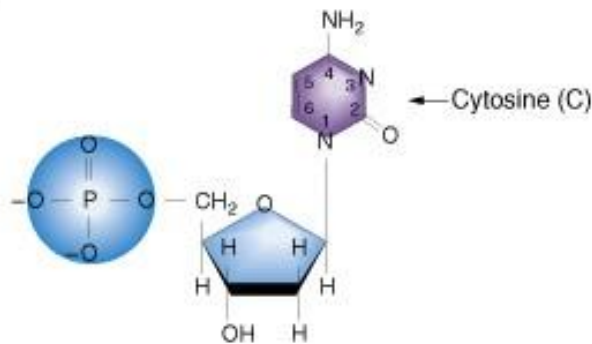


Deoxyadenosine 5'-phosphate (dAMP)

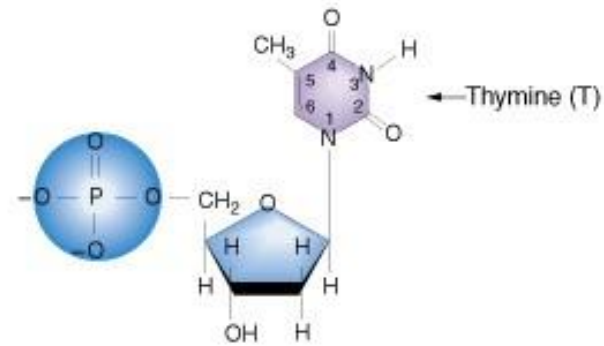


Deoxyguanosine 5'-phosphate (dGMP)

Pyrimidine nucleotides



Deoxycytidine 5'-phosphate (dCMP)



Deoxythymidine 5'-phosphate (dTMP)

cytosine nitrogenous base

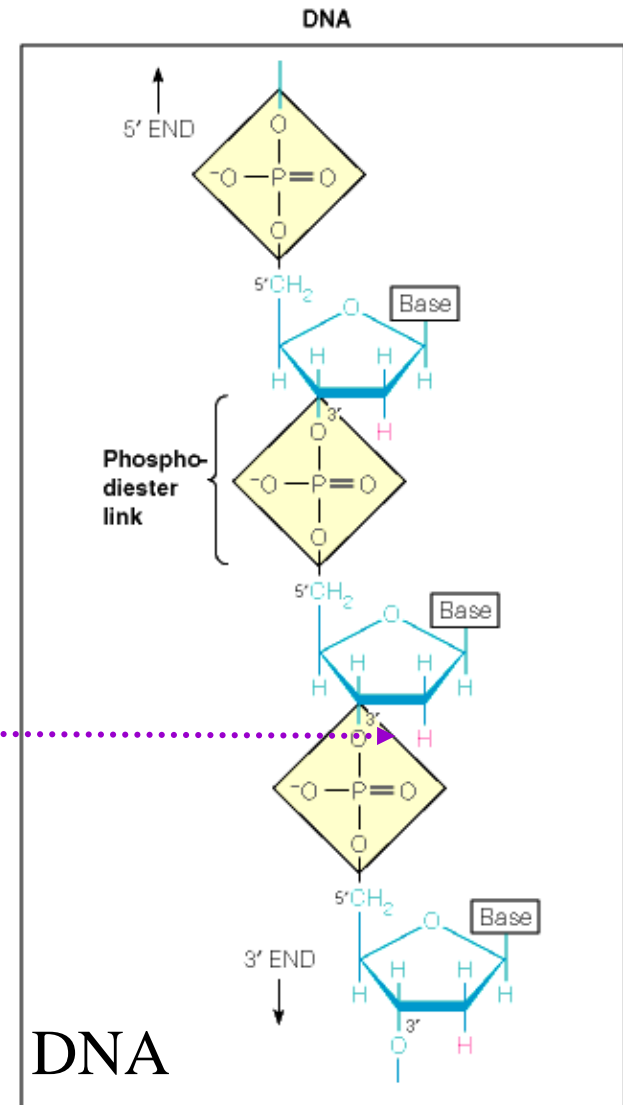
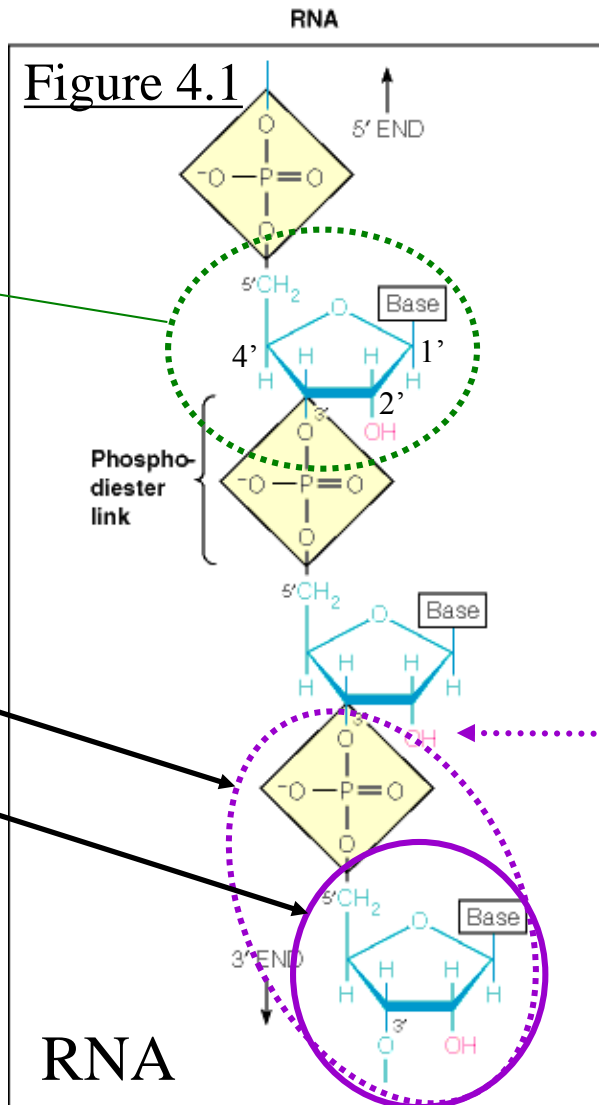
Chemical Structure of DNA and RNA

Figure 4.1

The C is
named 1'-5'

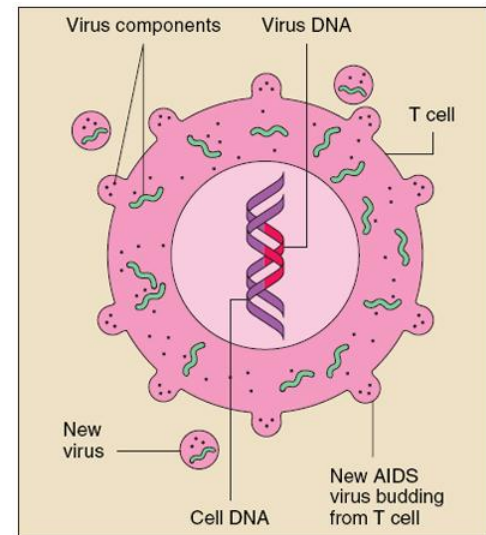
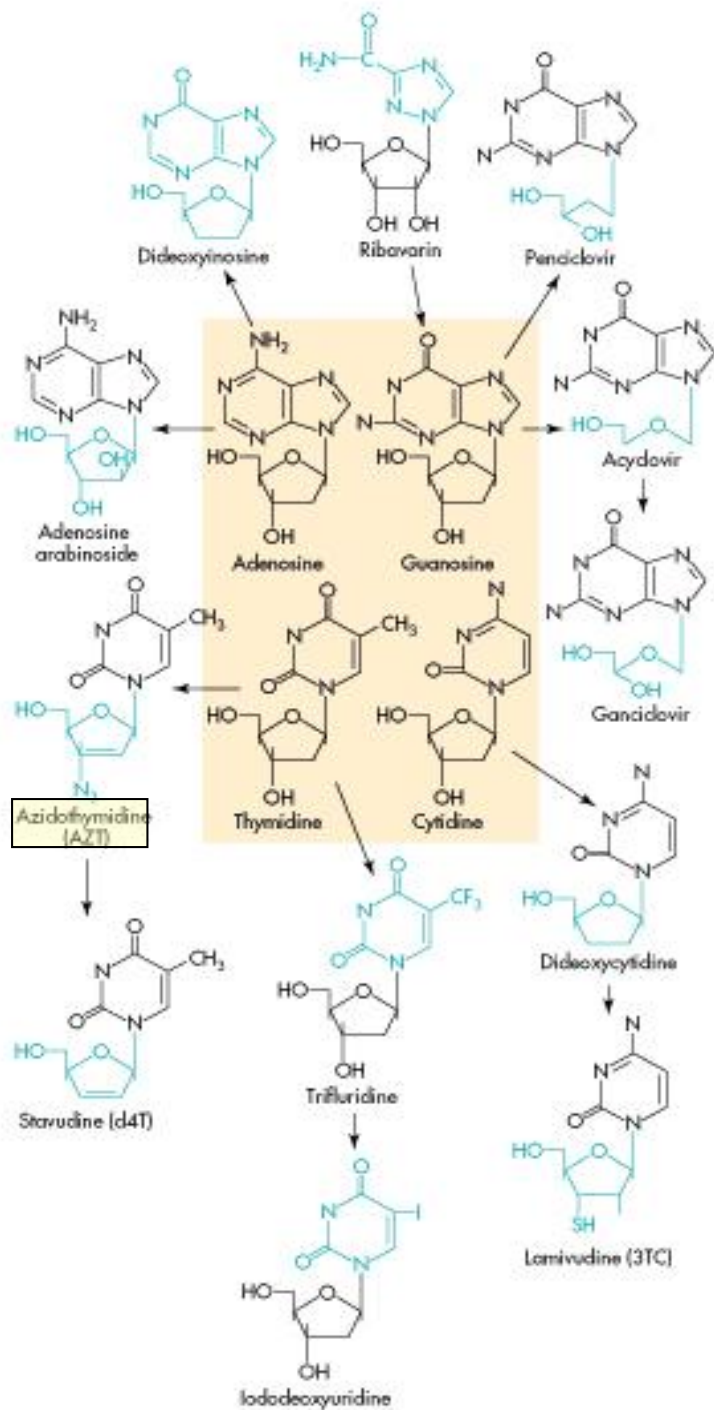
Nucleotide

Nucleoside



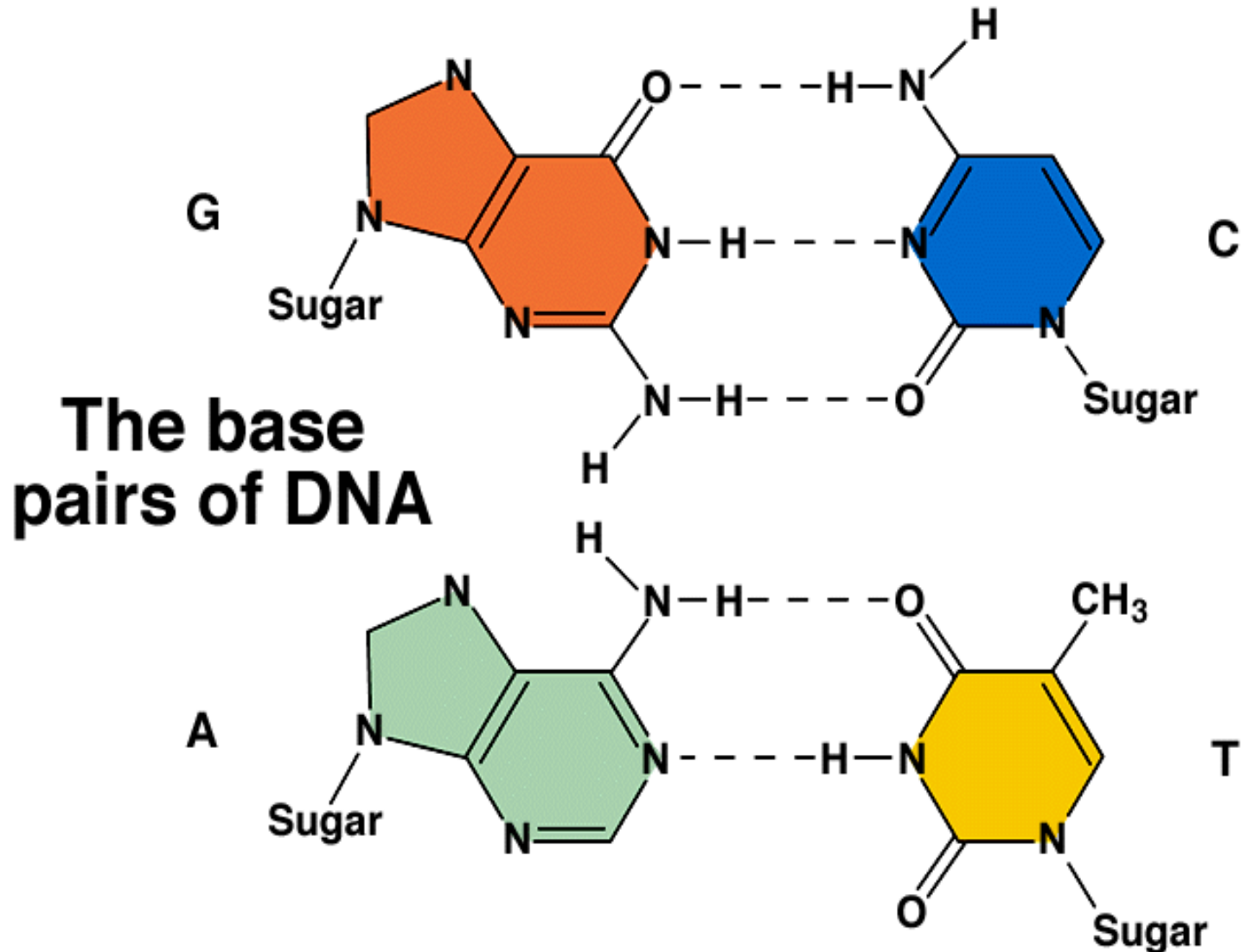
Nucleotide Analogs as Drugs

These agents can be used against [hepatitis B virus](#), [hepatitis C virus](#), [herpes simplex](#), and [HIV](#). Once they are [phosphorylated](#), they work as [antimetabolites](#) by being similar enough to [nucleotides](#) to be incorporated into growing [DNA](#) strands; but they act as chain terminators and stop viral DNA Polymerase. They are not specific to viral DNA and also affect mitochondrial DNA. Because of this they have side effects such as bone marrow suppression.



1. DNA Stabilization– Complementary Base Pairing

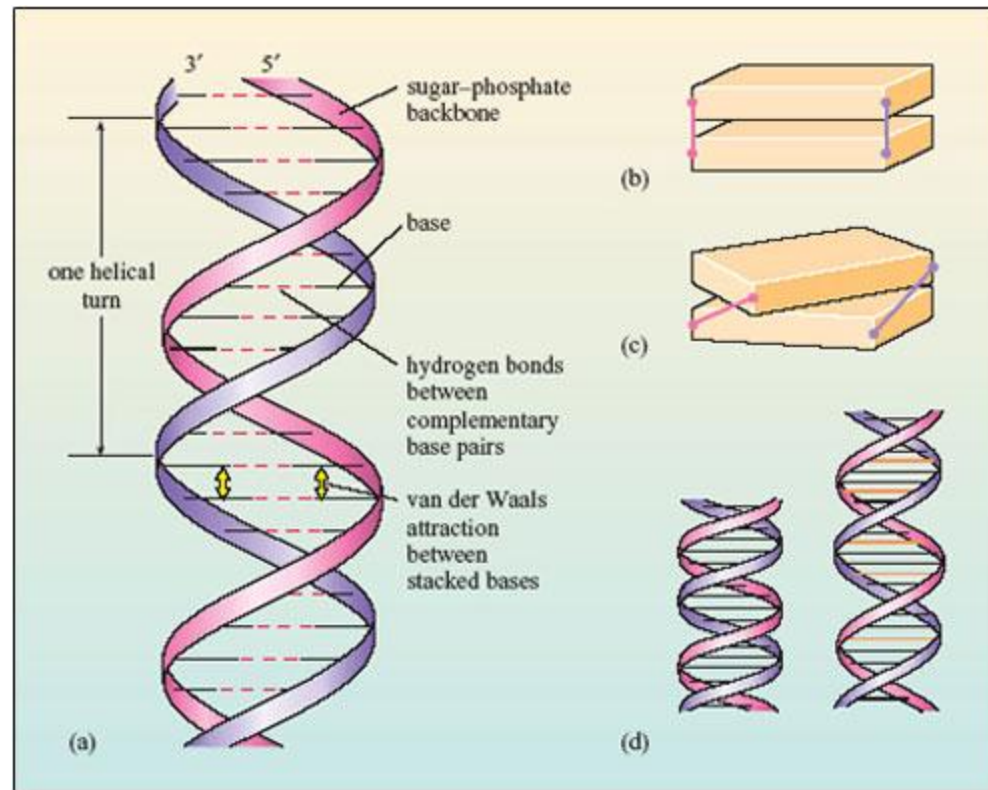
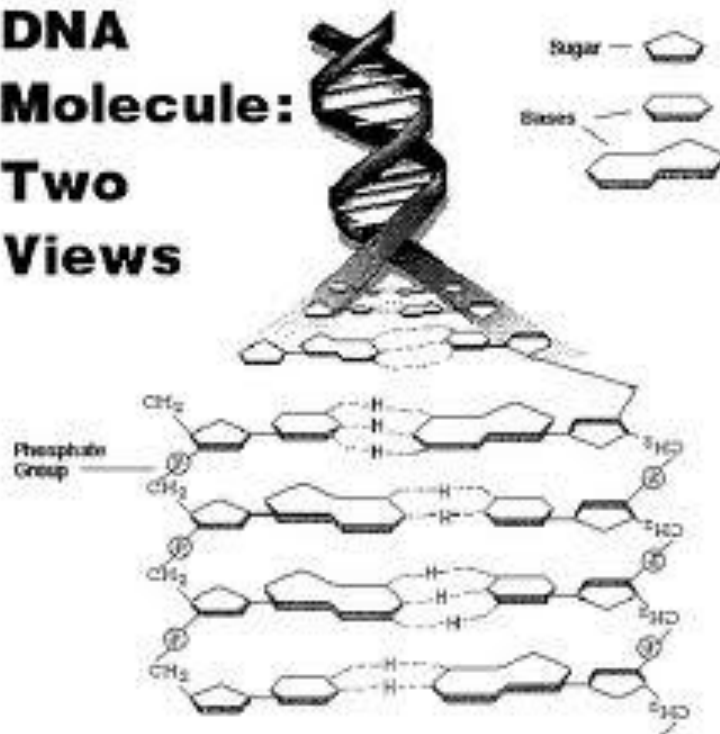
Robert Weaver, *Molecular Biology*, Copyright © 1999. The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

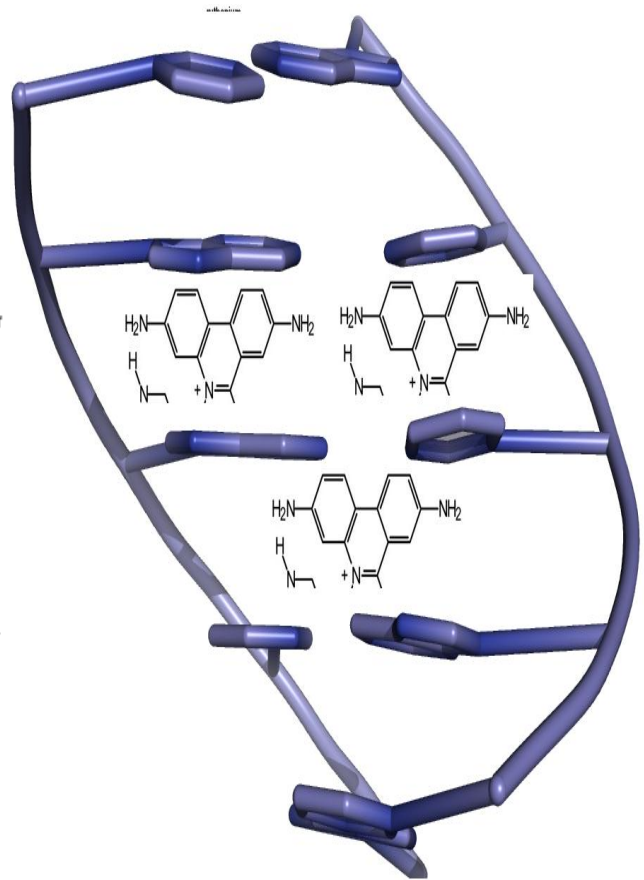
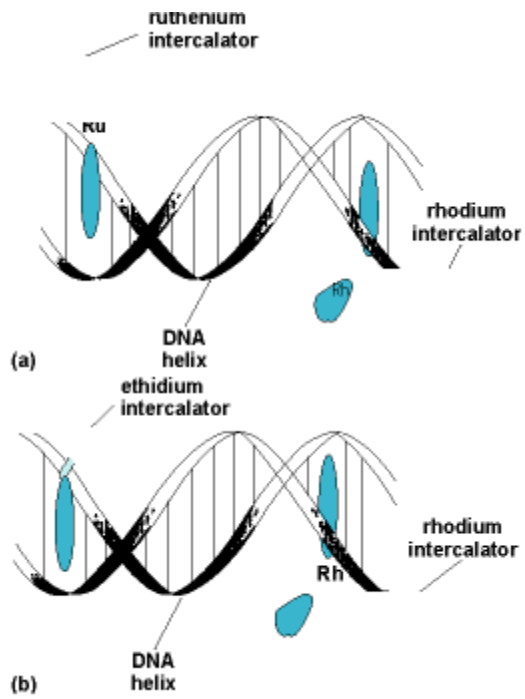
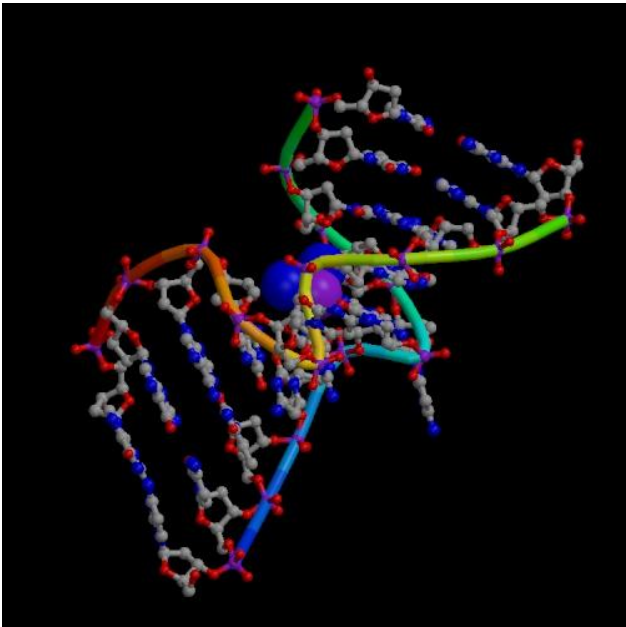
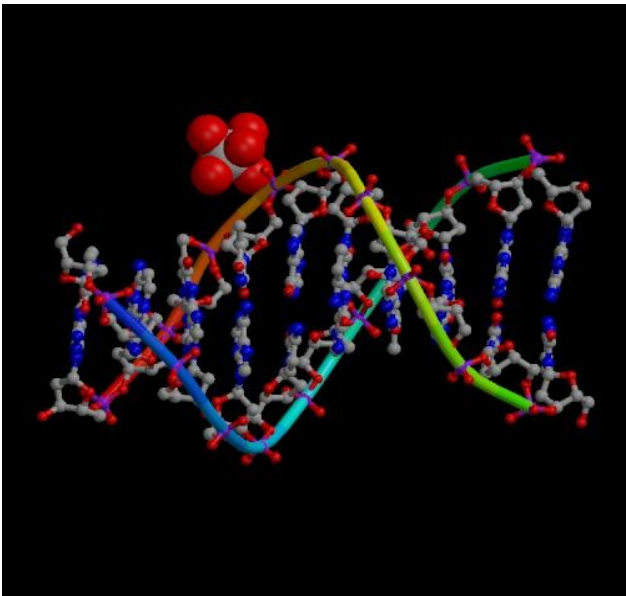


2. Stacking of bases

Stacking: refers to attractive, noncovalent interactions between aromatic rings. These interactions are important in nucleobase stacking within DNA and RNA molecules

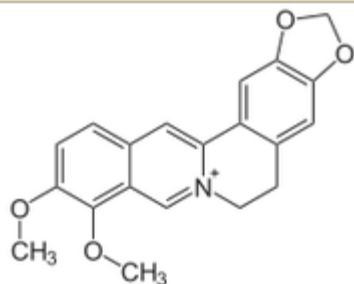
DNA Molecule: Two Views



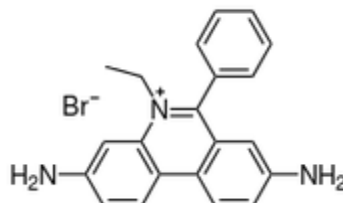


here are several ways molecules (in this case, also known as [*ligands*](#)) can interact with DNA. Ligands may interact with DNA by covalently binding, electrostatically binding, or intercalating.^[1] Intercalation occurs when ligands of an appropriate size and chemical nature fit themselves in between base pairs of DNA. These ligands are mostly polycyclic, [*aromatic*](#), and planar, and therefore often make good nucleic acid [*stains*](#). Intensively studied DNA intercalators include [*berberine*](#), [*ethidium bromide*](#), [*proflavine*](#), [*daunomycin*](#), [*doxorubicin*](#), and [*thalidomide*](#).

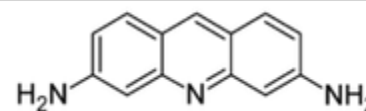
Berberine



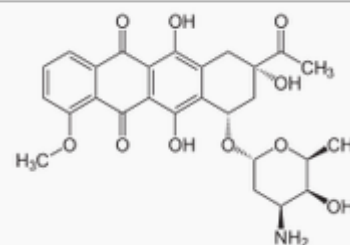
Ethidium bromide



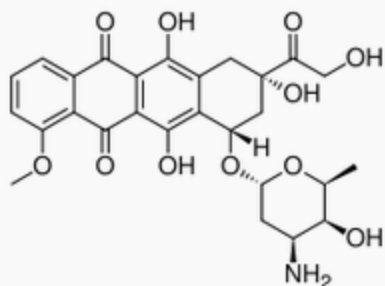
Proflavine



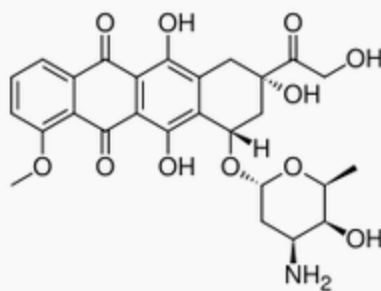
Daunorubicin



Doxorubicin



Doxorubicin



Thalidomide

