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ARC repression

I - slows rate of polymerase binding promoter
- speeds up rate of promoter clearance
(rate RNA pol starts transcription)

∴ Appears to be in conflict

II. Amino acids that contact DNA backbone may have a role in providing specificity by enhancing strength of specific contacts,

How?
- may only bind backbone in specific sequence context

III - Mutants ... not too many homologs -- so look at mutations instead

For structure ... what's important?

① hydrophobic core
② turns
③ salt-bridges

But many areas of structure can be changed if change all at once

So why is it this way?

① evolution history needed it one way
② evolution can't change combinationally

Protein stability

Random mutagenesis of 5 residues at C-termini.

If hydrophobic = unstable
If polar = stable

} Protein = fsp

part of SSRA protein

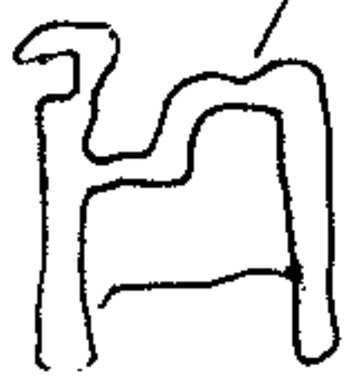
AANDENYALAA

↓

added to end of
ILb in cloning process

ssrA = 10Sa RNA

- forms 2ary structure



The model was in color so we new it was right?

What happens to RNA that is missing a stop signal? ... ribosome gets to end... what does it do?

Ecoli proteases mutants

ClpP ClpX ClpA
- all show reduced degrading of tag

ClpX disassembles MuA tetramer

Proteases that distinguish based on C-term

HflB - cyt. face of membrane
ClpXP - cytoplasm
ClpAP - cytoplasm
TSP - periplasm