

Myron Goodman: Fidelity

So... why is base mutation important?

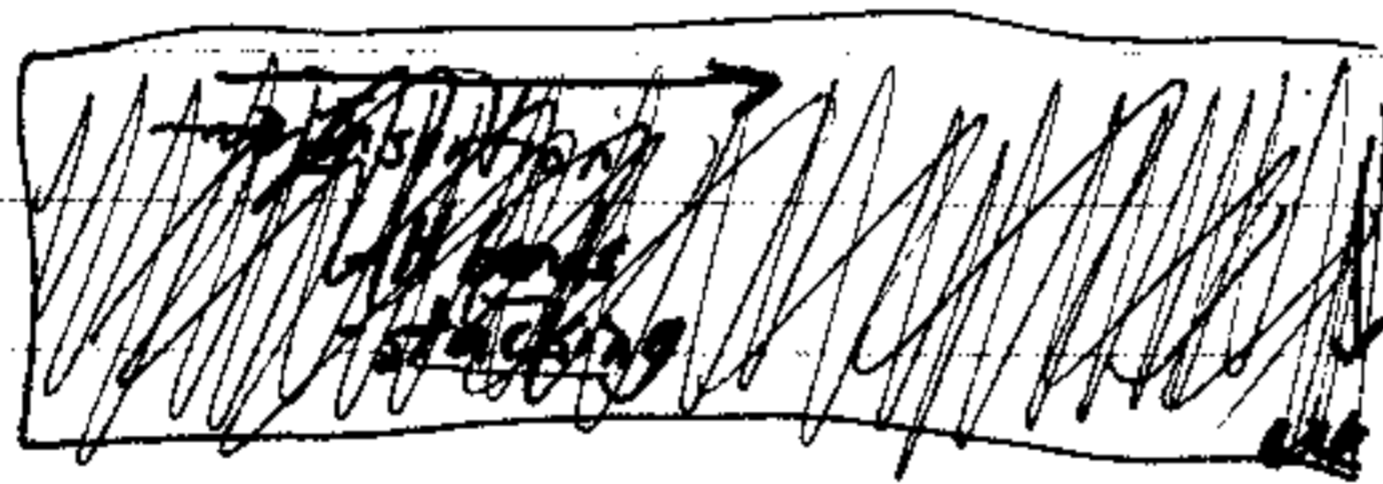
Assays for fidelity?

Gel kinetic assay

- sequence context
- generalize assay for proofreading

Presteady state fluorescence

Reactions contributing to fidelity



① Insertion

- fidelity is independent of absolute nucleotides and dependent on relative concentrations.
- H bonds
- base stacking (may govern sequence context affects)

② Extension vs. excision

- proofreading depends on concentration of NEXT nucleotide (because this affects timing of next insertion)
- suggests excision recognizes ss vs dsDNA in region near site

Experiments

Gel Kinetics

velocity at site 3 =  $v_{2 \rightarrow 3} = \frac{1/2}{1/2} K_{off \text{ at } 2}$  w/o exonuclease

want  $\frac{v_{max}}{K_m}$

Band is formation

Pol  $\alpha$

- ⊙ some transversions easily made (A-A e.g.)
- ⊙ some very rarely made (C-C e.g.)

Rev Txase (w/ DNA template)

- ⊙ not so error prone for first insertion
- ⊙ but prob. of extending mismatch is quite high

Competition Between Extension & Excision

Pol III holoenzyme

$\alpha$

$\epsilon$

$\theta$

$\gamma$

2 Amino Purine (= P)

- fluorescent ... more so on own than in DNA
- polarization decay highest on own

• aminopurine removal

4.7

P-T in GC rich

11

P-C in GC rich

37

P-T in AT rich

47

P-C in AT rich

} ∴ strandedness of region important