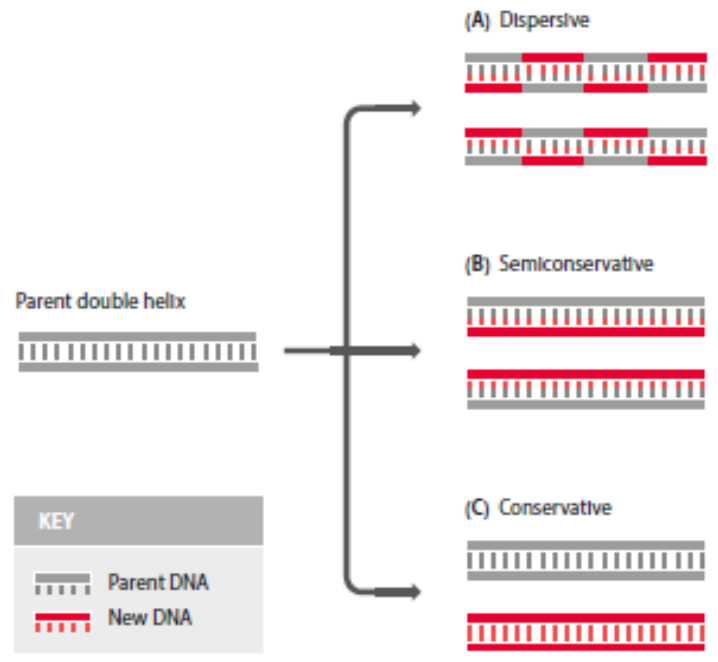
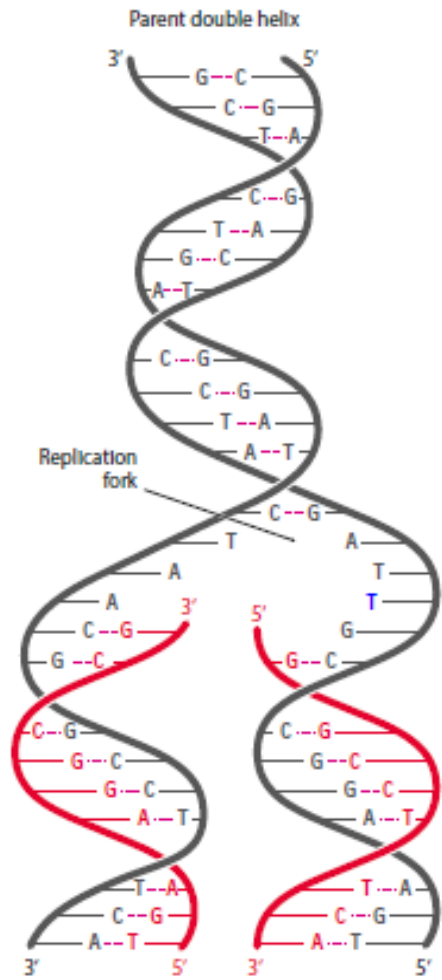
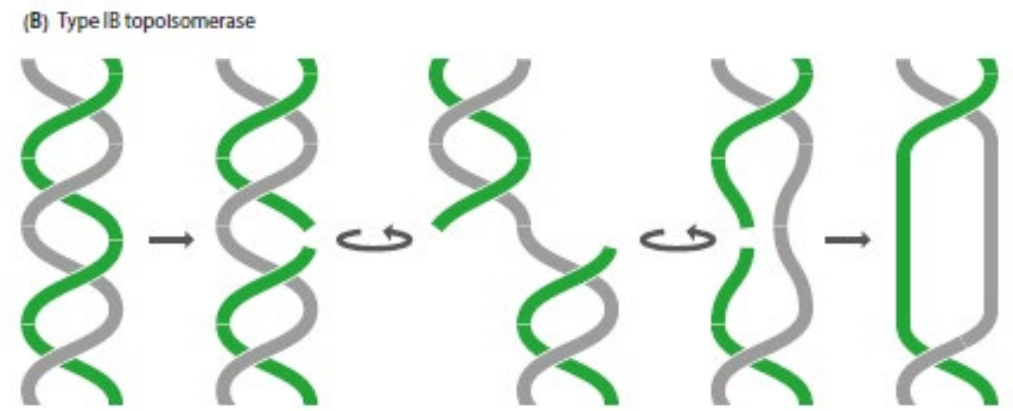
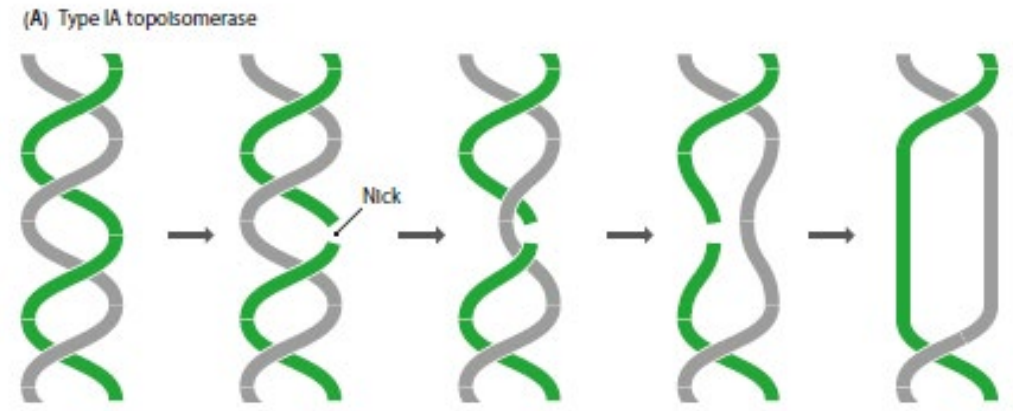
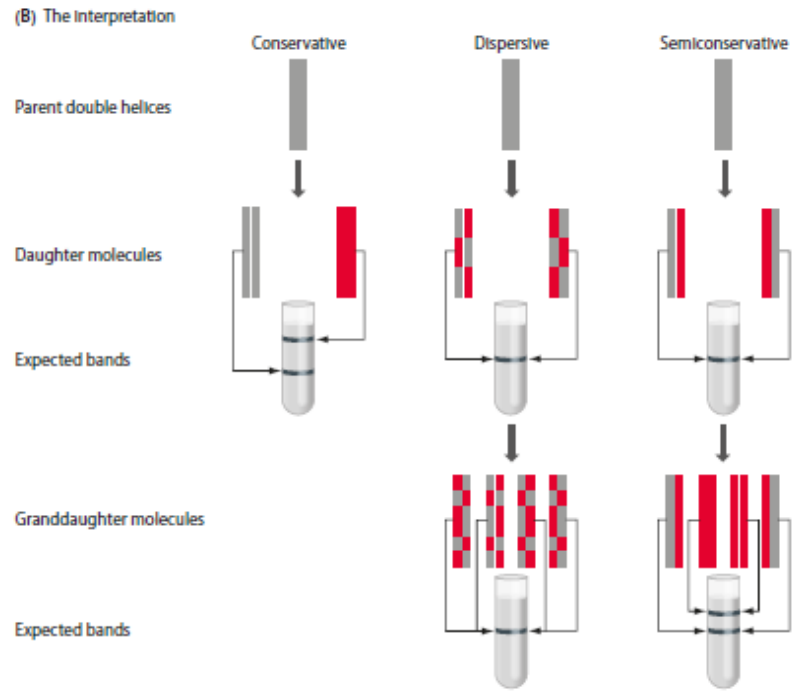
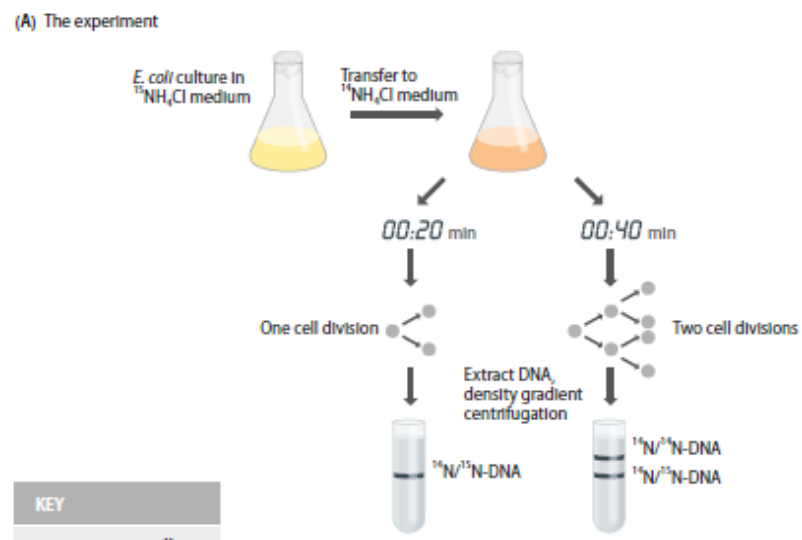
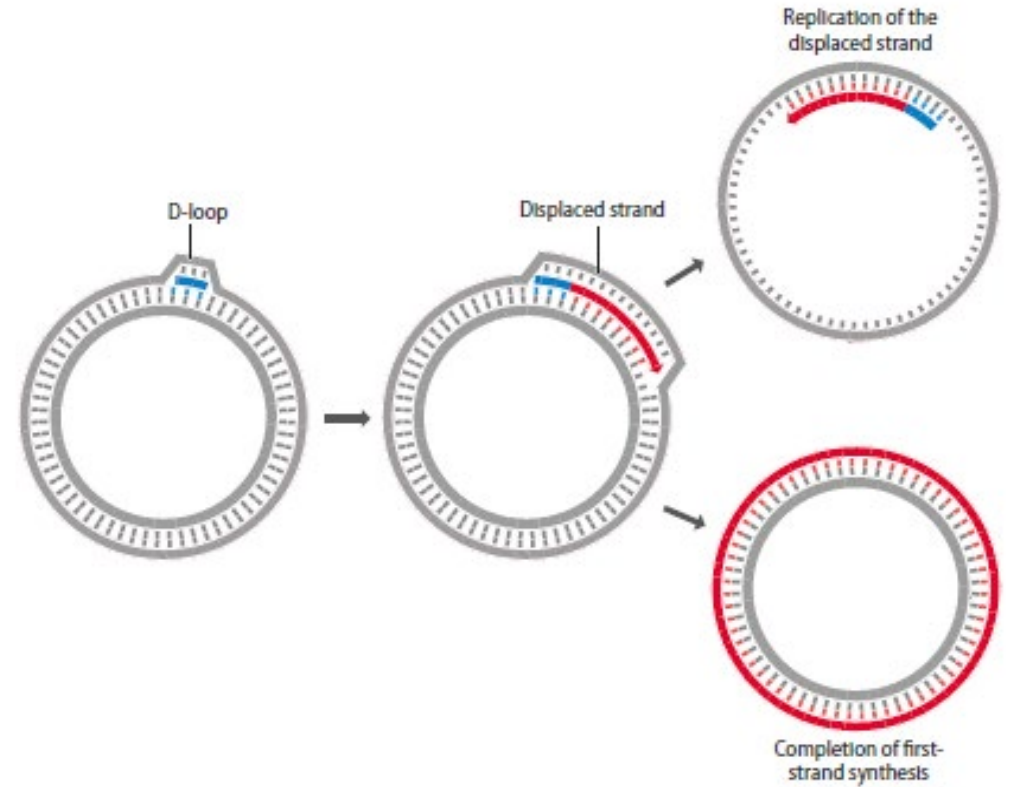
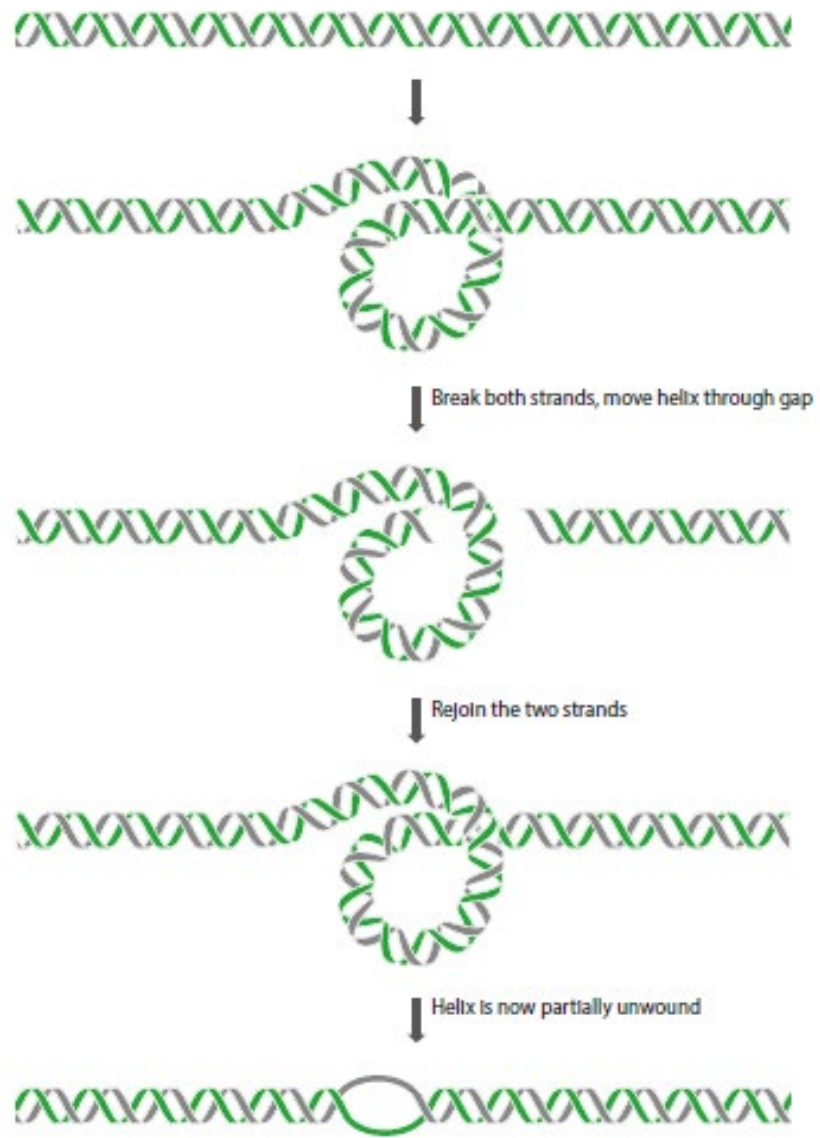
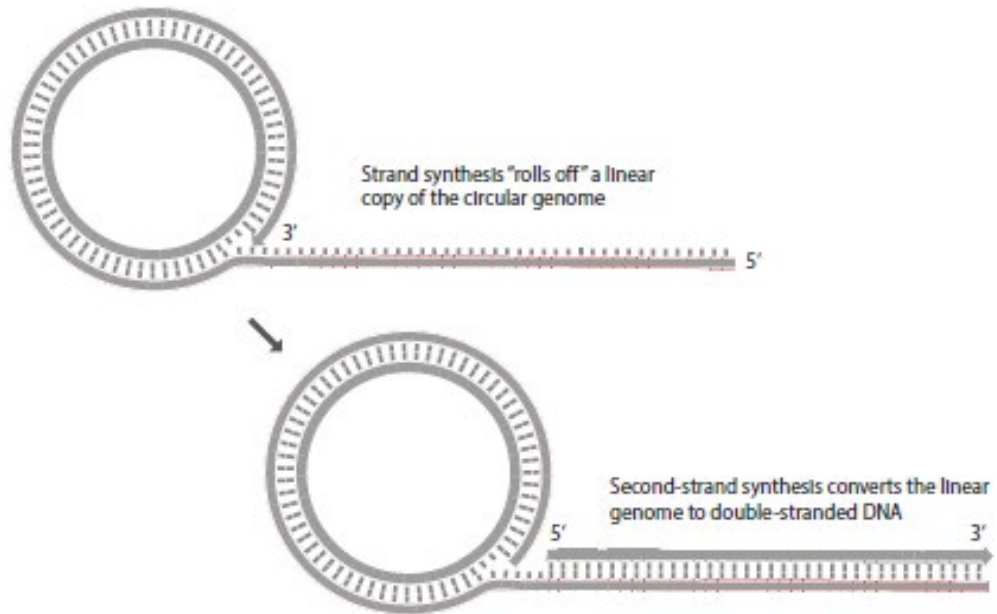


# Genom Replikasyonu

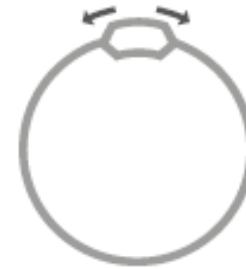






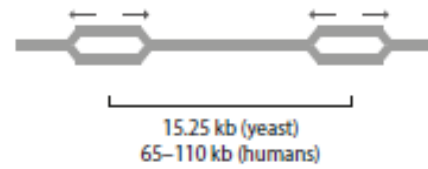


(A) Replication of a circular bacterial chromosome

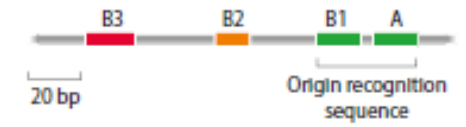


← Direction of replication →

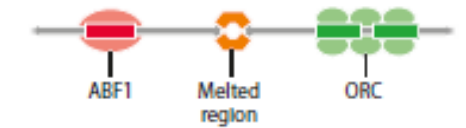
(B) Replication of a linear eukaryotic chromosome

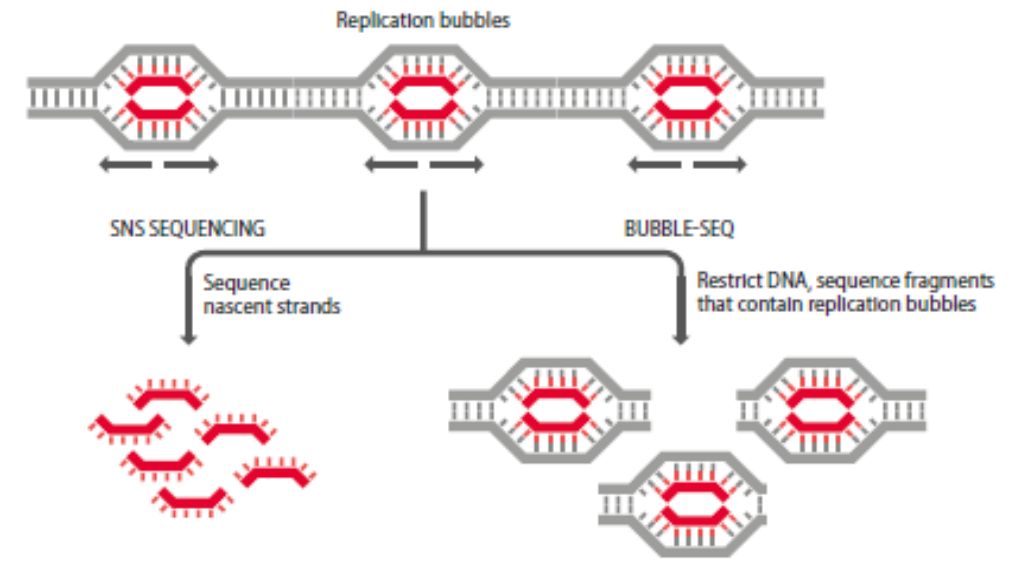
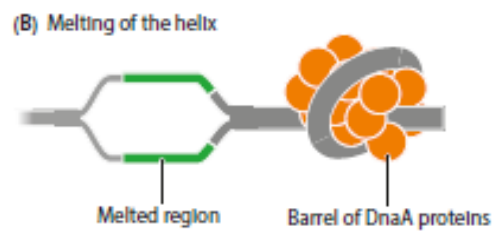
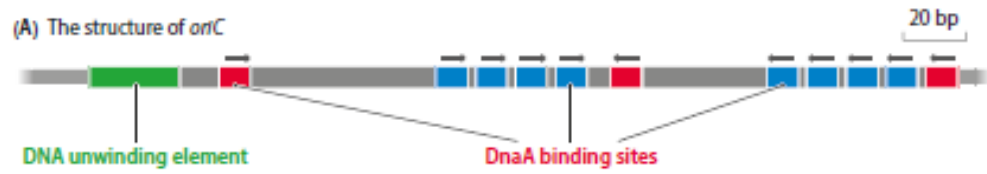


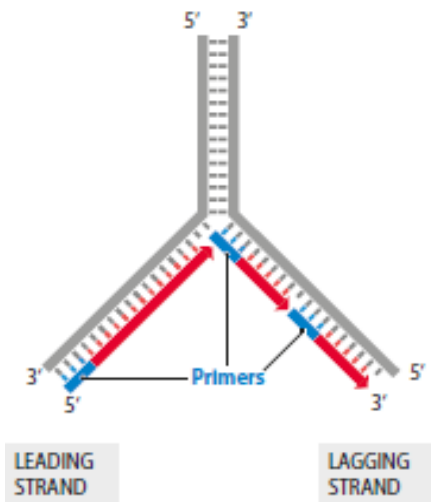
(A) Structure of a yeast origin of replication



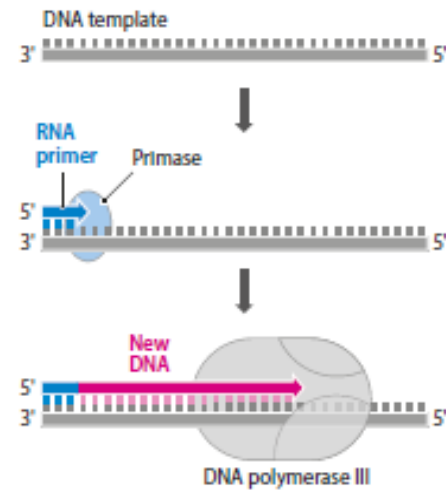
(B) Melting of the helix



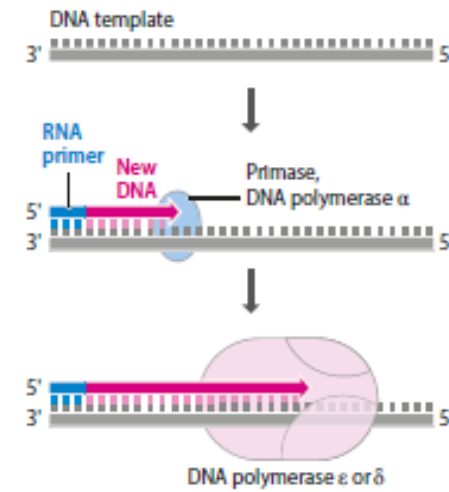




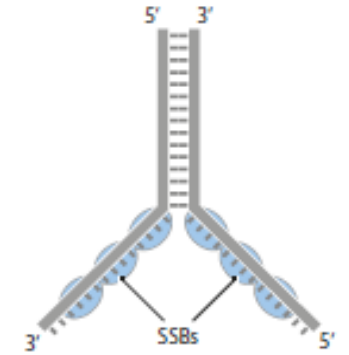
(A) Priming of DNA synthesis in bacteria



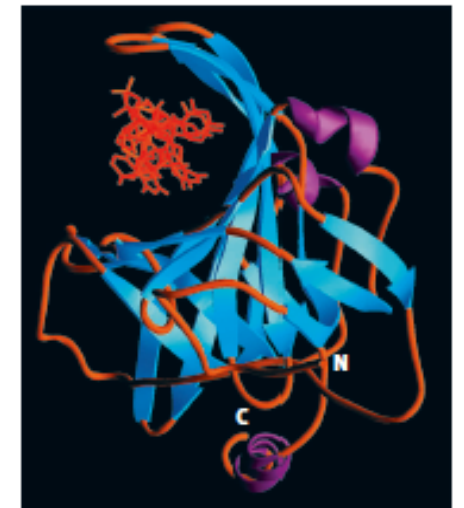
(B) Priming of DNA synthesis in eukaryotes

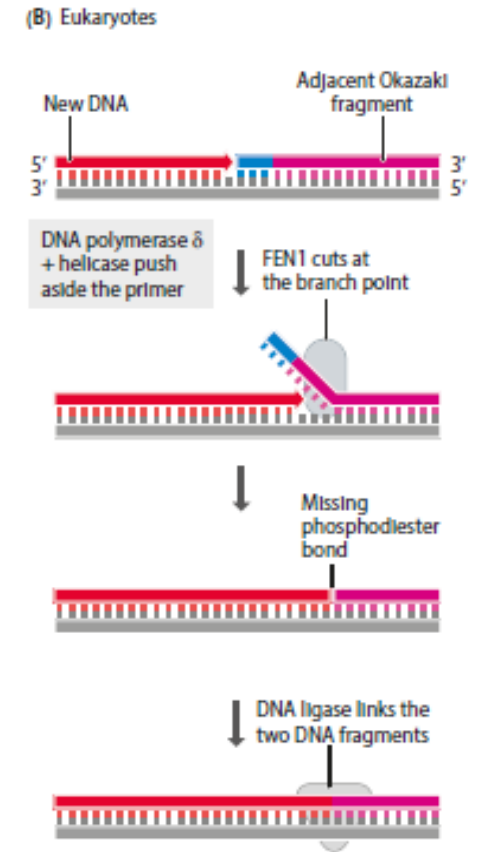
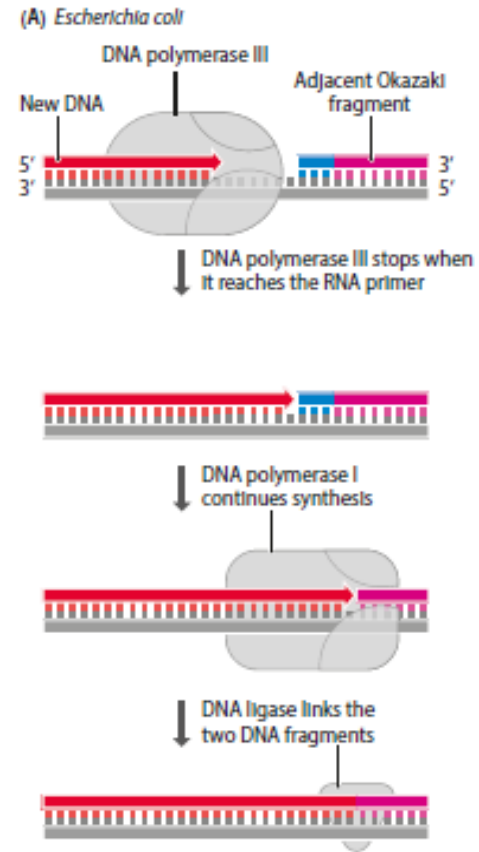
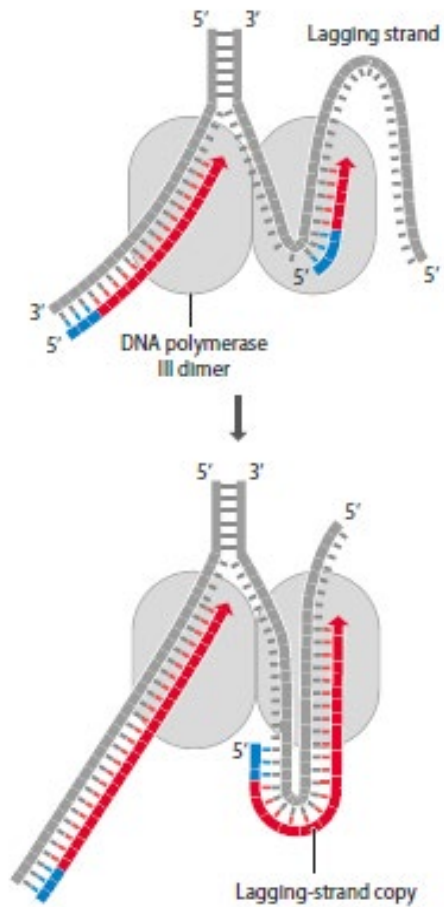


(A) SSBs attach to the unpaired polynucleotides



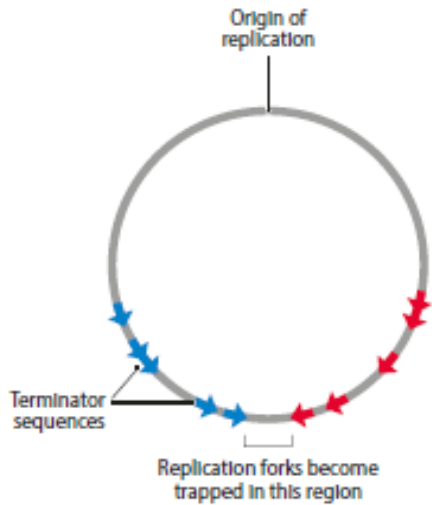
(B) Structure of RPA, a eukaryotic SSB



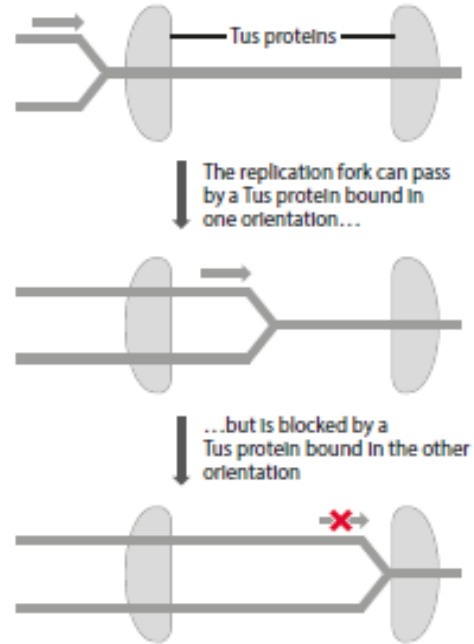




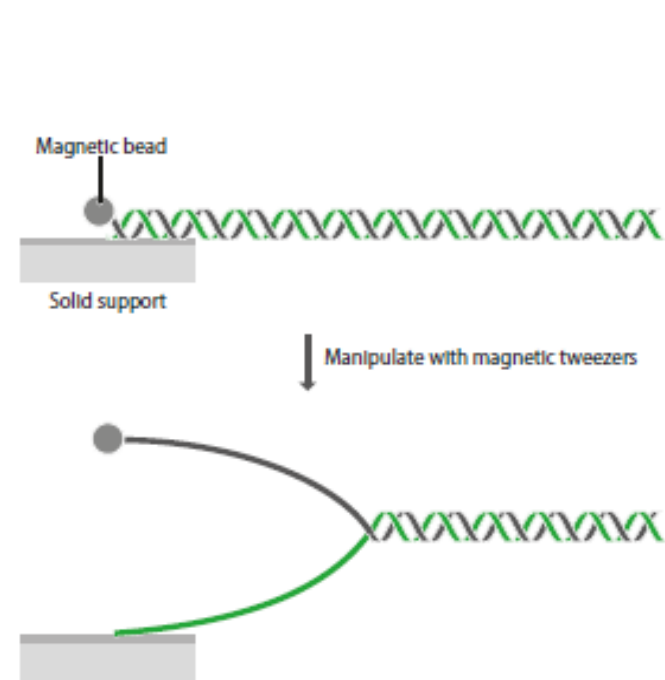
(A) Terminator sequences in the *E.coli* genome



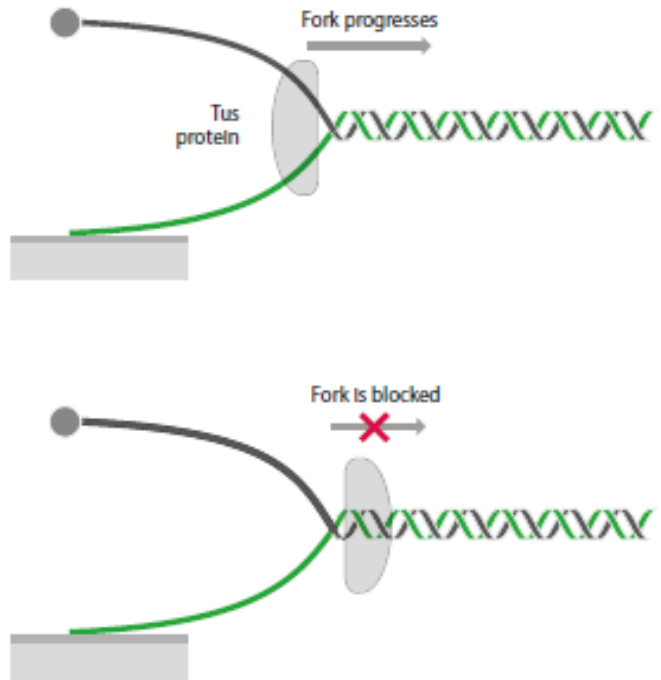
(B) The role of Tus

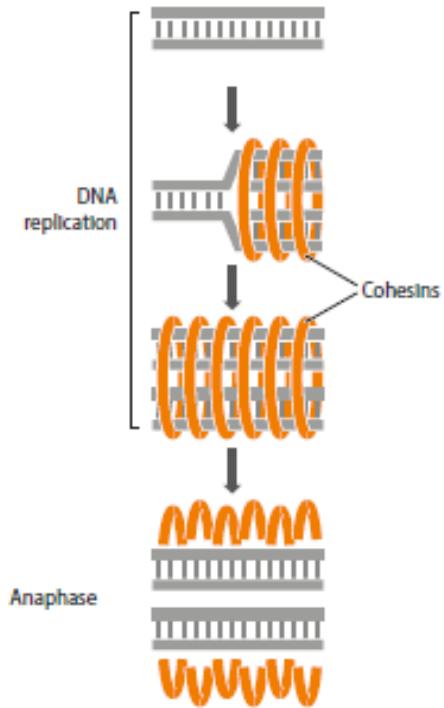


(A) Manipulation of polynucleotides with magnetic tweezers

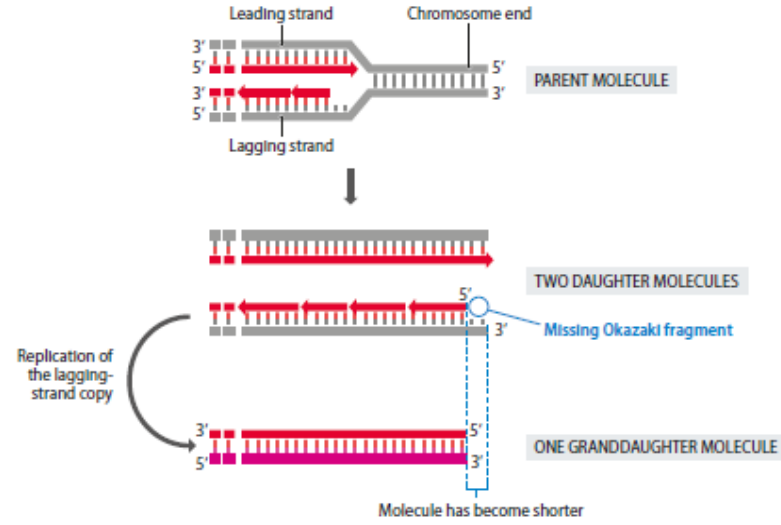


(B) Effect of Tus proteins on progression of the replication fork





(A) The final Okazaki fragment cannot be primed



(B) The primer for the last Okazaki fragment is at the extreme 3'-end of the lagging strand

