Home > ETDS > DISSERTATIONS > AAI3275768

Off-campus UMass Amherst users: To download dissertations, please use the following link to log into our proxy server with your UMass Amherst user name and password.

Non-UMass Amherst users, please click the view more button below to purchase a copy of this dissertation from Proquest.

(Some titles may also be available free of charge in our Open Access Dissertation Collection, so please check there first.)

Changes in the mutual orientation of tRNA and	
23S rRNA at the peptidyl transferase center of	Vie
the ribosome detected by crosslinking of a	
photoreactive transition-state analog	

ew More

SHARE

Anton V Manuilov, University of Massachusetts - Amherst

Abstract

Dynamic interactions between the amino acid acceptor end of tRNA and the ribosome underlie the synthesis of successive peptide bonds at the peptidyl transferase center (PTC) of the 50S ribosomal subunit. Photocrosslinking of the 3^{\prime} -terminal nucleotide of tRNA, which is adjacent to the attached amino acid or peptide, to components of the 50S subunit has proven to be a sensitive means for identifying specific protein and RNA segments in close proximity to the site of peptide bond formation. I have used this approach to follow changes in the position of the tRNA during peptide bond formation using several photoreactive tRNA-derived ligands. Three new photoreactive tRNA derivatives have been synthesized for use as probes of the PTC of the ribosome. In two of these derivatives, the 3 adenosine in position 76 of yeast tRNA^{Phe} has been replaced by either 2azidodeoxyadenosine or 2-azido-2 -O-methyladenosine, while in a third the 3['] -terminal 2-azidodeoxyadenosine of the tRNA is joined to puromycin via a phosphoramidate linkage to generate a photoreactive transitionstate analog. All three derivatives bind to the P site of 70S ribosomes with affinities similar to that of unmodified tRNA Phe and can be crosslinked to components of the 50S ribosomal subunit by irradiation with near UV light. Yeast tRNA^{Phe} containing 2-azidoadenosine, [2N₂A76]tRNA^{Phe}, typically crosslinks to the N-terminal sequence of protein L27 as well as to nucleotides U2506 and U2585 of the 23S rRNA. While the photoreactive transition-state analog, [2N₃dA76]tRNA^{Phe}-p-Puro, crosslinked the same components as $[2N_3A76]tRNA^{Phe}$, the distribution of crosslinks is altered significantly. The crosslinking to nucleotide U2506 is strongly reduced, and two new crosslinked nucleotides A2450 and A2602 were detected. Characteristic differences in the crosslinking patterns suggest that these

Contact Us



Home

About

FAQ

My Account

tRNA derivatives can be used to follow subtle changes in the position of the tRNA relative to the components of the PTC. $^{\wedge}$

Subject Area

Biology, Molecular|Chemistry, Biochemistry

Recommended Citation

Anton V Manuilov, "Changes in the mutual orientation of tRNA and 23S rRNA at the peptidyl transferase center of the ribosome detected by crosslinking of a photoreactive transition-state analog" (January 1, 2007). *Doctoral Dissertations Available from Proquest*. Paper AAI3275768. http://scholarworks.umass.edu/dissertations/AAI3275768

 This page is sponsored by the <u>University Libraries.</u>

 © 2009 <u>University of Massachusetts Amherst</u>

 • <u>Site Policies</u>