

Nucleic acids

These are important organic substances found in nucleus & Cytoplasm. They control the important biosynthetic activities of the cell and carry hereditary information from generation to generation. They are associated with the chromosomes & transmit various information to Cytoplasm. These nucleic acids are of two types.

(i) Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) & (ii) ribo-nucleic acid (RNA)

Both types of nucleic acids are the polymers of the nucleotides. A nucleotide is made of nucleoside and phosphoric acid.

The nucleoside is formed of the Pentose sugars (ribose or deoxyribose) & nitrogen bases (Purines & Pyrimidines).

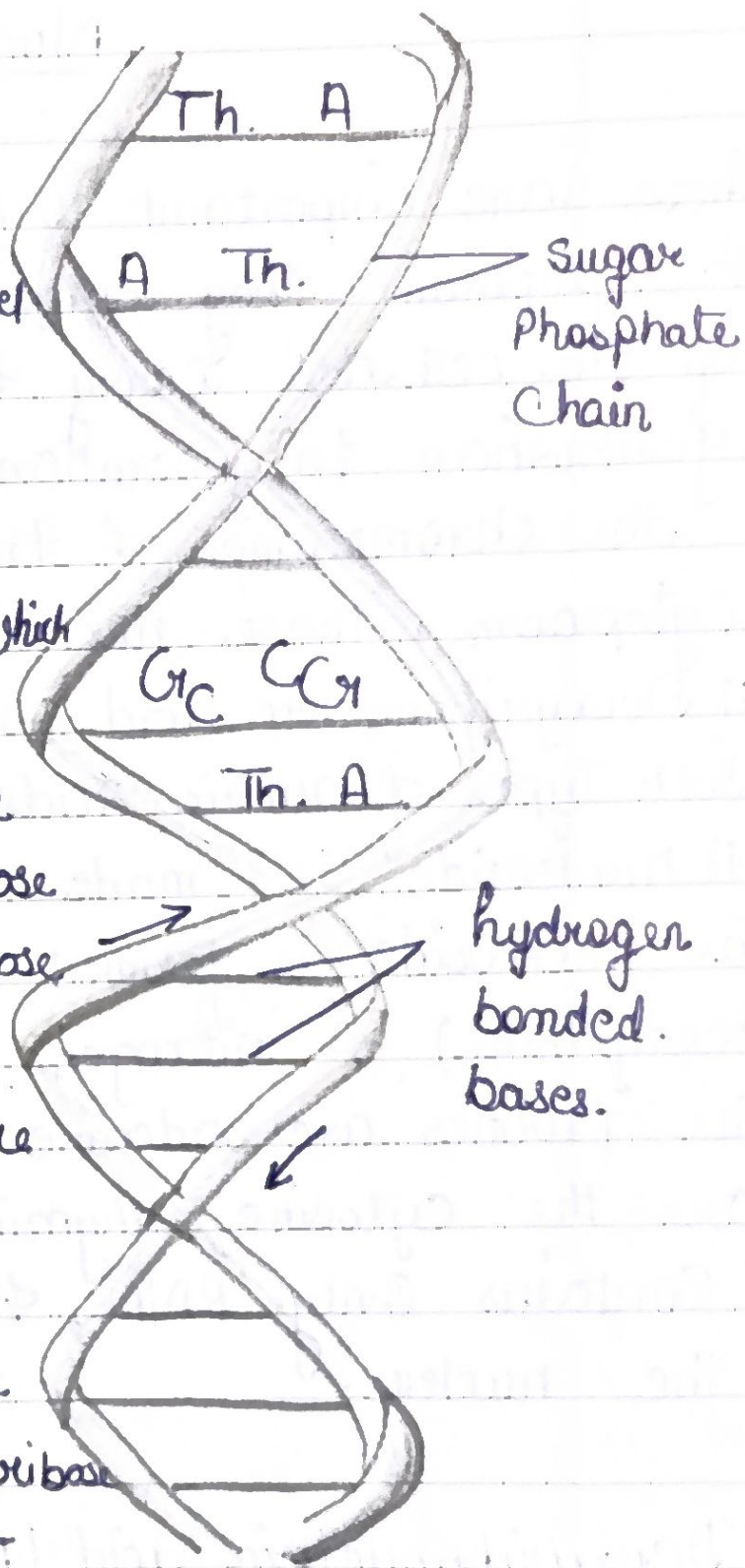
The Purines are adenine & guanine & the Pyrimidines are the Cytosine, thymine & Uracil. The cytoplasm

contains only RNA, & DNA is exclusively found in the nucleus.

1. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) :- It forms about 9% Part of nucleus as found by Spectrophotometric analysis. Chemically it consists of mainly three components: Phosphoric acid, Sugar & bases.

(a) Phosphoric acid :- It may occur also as phosphate & forms the backbone of DNA molecule along with Sugar molecule. It links the nucleotides by joining the deoxyribose (Pentose Sugar) of two adjacent nucleotides with an ester - Phosphate bond.

These bonds connect carbon 3' in one nucleoside with carbon 5' in next. This acid is a channel for the chemical energy used by the molecules.



(b) Sugar:- It is Pentose type which in DNA molecule shows the absence of one oxygen molecule from carbon-2 position of ribose sugar. Both deoxyribose & ribose (Pentose Sugars of nucleic acids) have a Pentagonal ring with five carbons, among which two (i.e. 3' & 5') are attached to Phosphoric acid & three (1') to the base. This sugar is called deoxyribose & it simply acts as a support column to which bases are attached.

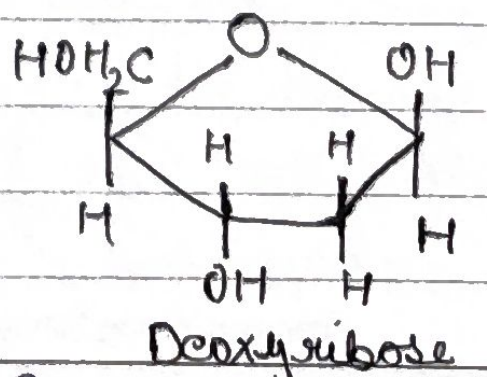
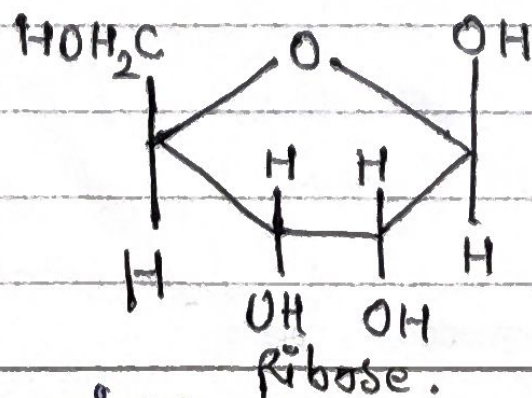
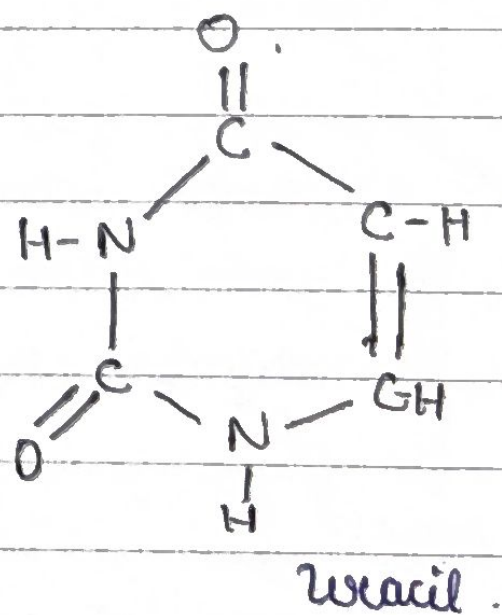
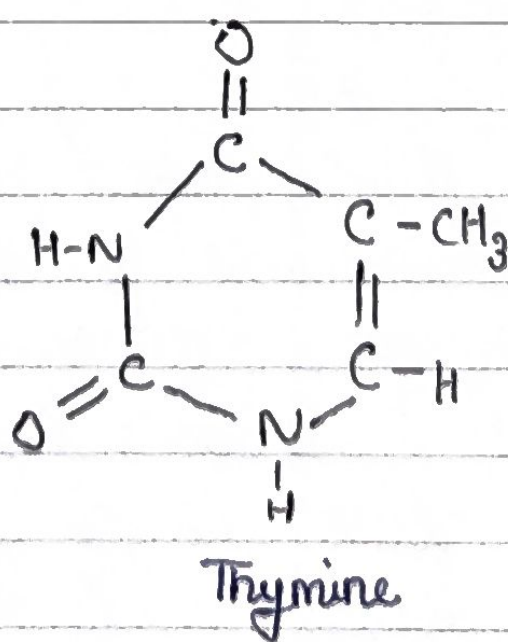
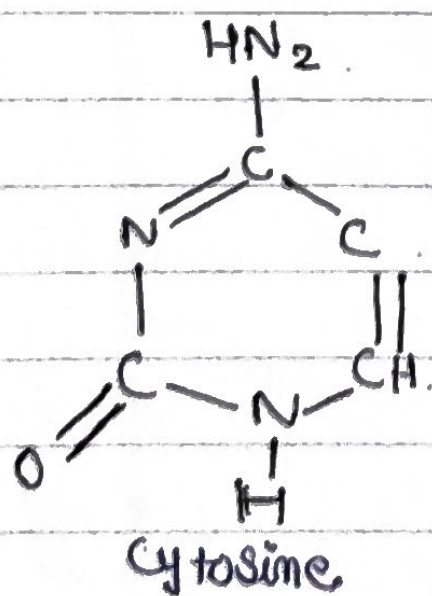
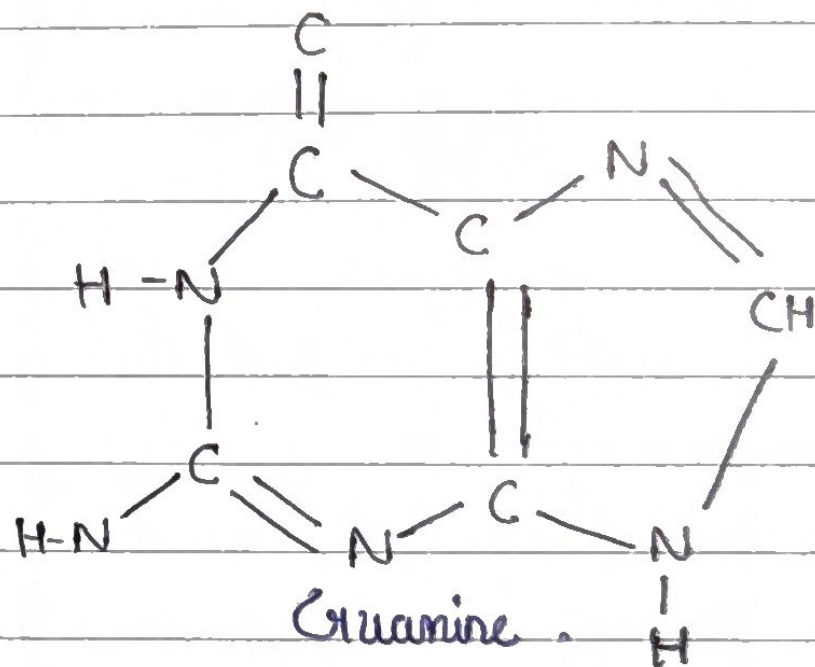
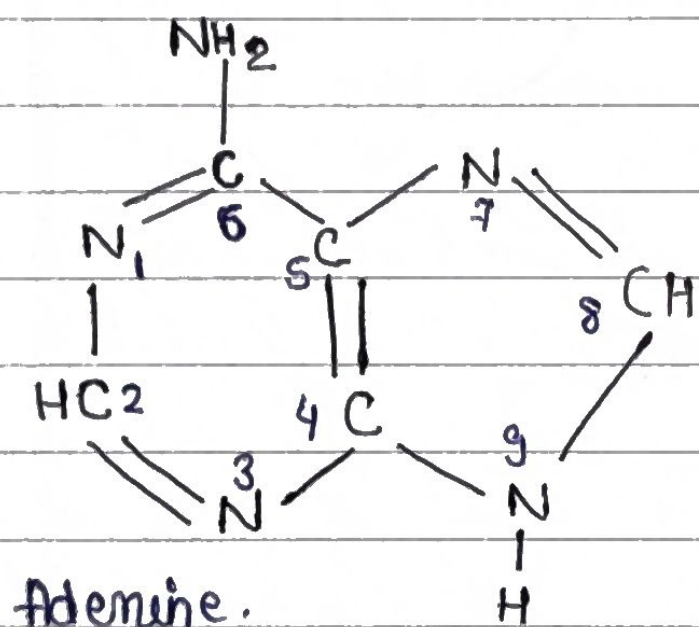
fig. Double helical model of DNA.

(C) Bases. These may be of two types - Purines & Pyrimidines.

Purines are characterised by the presence of two carbon rings. They may be adenine (A) & guanine (G). While their corresponding nucleotides will be deoxyriboadenylic acid & deoxyriboguanilyc acid.

Their corresponding nucleosides (base + sugar) are deoxyadenosine & deoxyguanosine.

Pyrimidines are characterized by the occurrence of single benzene ring. They are thymine (Th) & cytosine (C) & their corresponding nucleotides will be deoxyribothymidylic acid & deoxyriboctidylic acid. Likely their nucleosides are deoxythymidine & deoxycytidine.



Chemical Formulae of Bases & Sugars.