

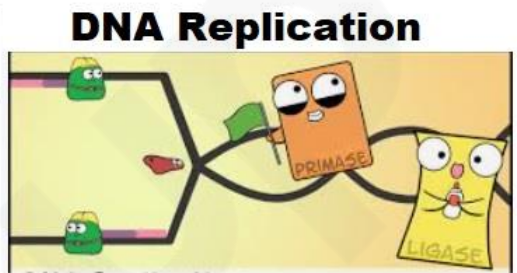
Crack CSIR-NET 2021 Through Mind Maps (Mind Map on Replication)



DNA strands start separating from ori (origin of replication). This unwinding is catalysed by many enzymes. Y-shaped structure is formed at ori called replication fork

DNA polymerase attaches to the replication fork and add nucleotides complementary to the parental DNA strand. The direction of polymerisation is 5'-3'.

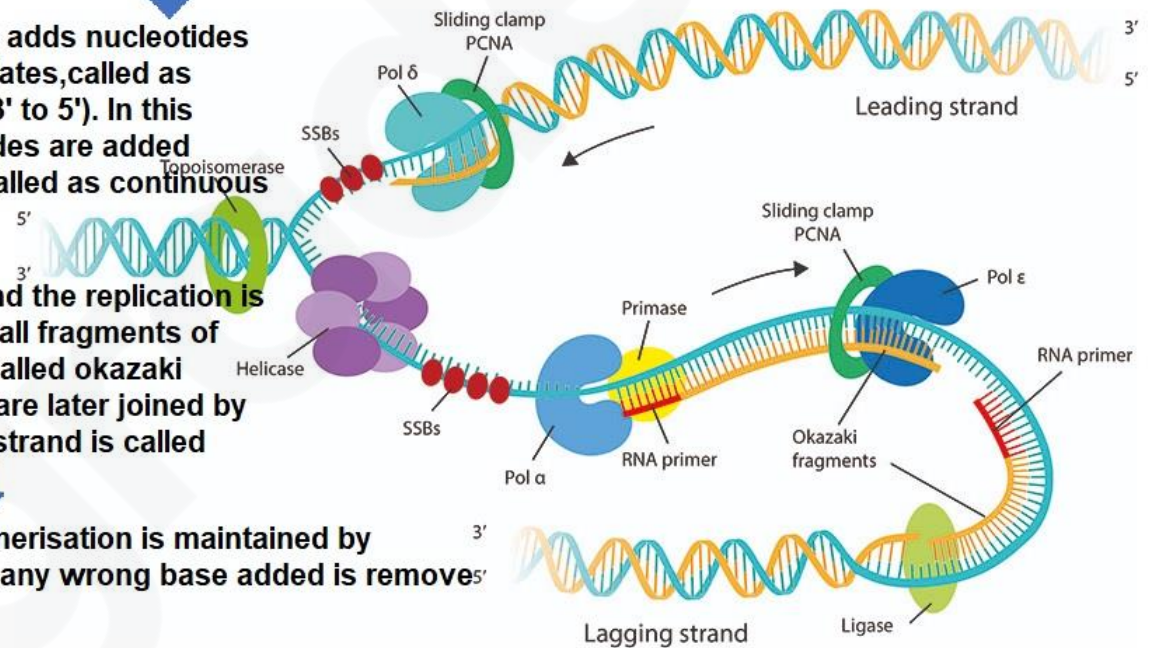
DNA polymerase cannot initiate the polymerisation itself, so a small segment of RNA called primer is attached at replication start point



DNA polymerase adds nucleotides on one the templates, called as leading strands (3' to 5'). In this strands nucleotides are added continuously, called as continuous replication

On the other strand the replication is discontinuous, small fragments of DNA are formed called okazaki fragments which are later joined by DNA liagse. This strand is called lagging strand.

Accuracy of polymerisation is maintained by proofreading and any wrong base added is remove



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