

## Operons: The Basic Concept

**Structural gene** = Gene that codes for a polypeptide.

**Operon** = A regulated cluster of adjacent structural genes with related functions.

! Has a single promoter region, so an RNA polymerase will transcribe all structural genes on an all-or-none basis.

! Transcription produces a single *polycistronic* mRNA with coding sequences for all enzymes in a metabolic pathway.

**Polycistronic mRNA** = A large mRNA molecule that is a transcript of several genes.

! Contains stop and start codons for the translation of each polypeptide.

**Operator** = A DNA segment between an operon's promoter and structural genes, which controls access of RNA polymerase to structural genes.

! Acts as an on/off switch for movement of RNA polymerase and transcription of the operon's structural genes.

**Repressor** = Specific protein that binds to an operator and blocks transcription of the operon.

! Blocks attachment of RNA polymerase to the promoter.

! Repressors are encoded by *regulatory genes*.

**Regulatory genes** = Genes that code for repressor or regulators of other genes.

! Are often located some distance away from the operons they control.

! Are involved in switching on or off the transcription of structural genes.

**Corepressor** = A molecule, usually a metabolite, that binds to a repressor protein, causing the repressor to change into its active conformation.

! Only the repressor-corepressor complex can attach to the operator and turn off the operon.

## Repressible Versus Inducible Enzymes: Two Types of Negative Control

**Repressible enzymes** = Enzymes which have their synthesis inhibited by a metabolite (e.g., tryptophan).

**Inducible enzymes** = Enzymes which have their synthesis stimulated or induced by specific metabolites (i.e., *lac* operon).

Repressible Enzymes	Inducible Enzymes
! Their genes are switched on until a specific metabolite activates the repressor.	! Their genes are switched off until a specific metabolite inactivates the repressor.
! Generally function in anabolic pathways.	! Function in catabolic pathways.
! Pathway end product switches off its own production by repressing enzyme synthesis.	! Enzyme synthesis is switched on by the nutrient the pathway uses.

**Positive control** of a regulatory system occurs only if an activator molecule interacts directly with the genome to turn on transcription.

**CAP (catabolite activator protein)** = A protein that binds within an operon's promoter region and enhances the promoter's affinity for RNA polymerase.

! When glucose is missing, the cell accumulates cyclic AMP (**cAMP**), a nucleotide derived from ATP. cAMP activates CAP so that it can bind to the *lac* promoter.

! When glucose concentration rises, glucose catabolism decreases the intracellular concentration of cAMP. Thus, cAMP releases CAP.

**Catabolite repression** = Repression of a variety of unrelated catabolic enzymes when cells are grown in a medium containing glucose.

**Enhancer/Silencer** = Regulatory regions on eukaryotic DNA that bind activator/repressor proteins controlling single gene expression.