



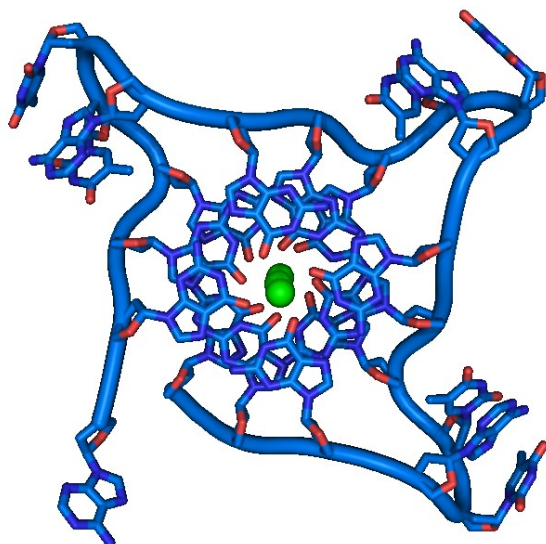
Vás zve na seminář na téma:

INTERAKCE IONTŮ KOVŮ S NUKLEOVÝMI KYSELINAMI, JAKO ZÁKLAD KVADRUPEXY TVOŘÍCÍ BIOSENZORY

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Anotace/Annotation

Guanine-rich sequences of DNA have the ability to create tetrastranded structures known as G-quadruplexes, which are formed by the stacking of planar G-quartets composed of four guanines paired by Hoogsteen hydrogen bonding. G-quadruplexes function as ligands for metal ions and aptamers for various molecules. Interestingly, the G-quadruplexes form a complex with anionic porphyrin hemin and exhibit peroxidase-like activity. This review focuses on overview of sensing techniques based on G-quadruplex complexes with anionic porphyrins for detection of various analytes including metal ions as K^+ , Ca^{2+} , Ag^+ , Hg^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Pb^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , bacterial nucleic acids, microRNAs, aminoacids and proteins. Principles of G-



quadruplex-based detection methods involves DNA conformational change caused by the presence of analyte, which leads to a decrease or increase in peroxidase activity or fluorescence, luminescence, or electrochemical signal of the used probe. The advantages of various detection techniques are also discussed.



Program

12:00 – 12:30 – Úvod do struktury nukleových kyselin, samouspořádané struktury (Nedecký)

12:30 – 13:30 - Kvadruplexy a jejich interakce s ionty těžkých kovů

13:30 – 14:30 - Kvadruplexy jako senzory těžkých kovů

14:30 - Ukončení semináře

pátek 06. 09. 2013, začátek v 12:00 h

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