8 Pol Em Mm

DNA polymerase

well-known eukaryotic polymerase pol ? (beta), as well as other eukaryotic polymerases such as Pol ? (sigma), Pol ? (lambda), Pol ? (mu), and Terminal deoxynucleotidyl

A DNA polymerase is a member of a family of enzymes that catalyze the synthesis of DNA molecules from nucleoside triphosphates, the molecular precursors of DNA. These enzymes are essential for DNA replication and usually work in groups to create two identical DNA duplexes from a single original DNA duplex. During this process, DNA polymerase "reads" the existing DNA strands to create two new strands that match the existing ones.

These enzymes catalyze the chemical reaction

deoxynucleoside triphosphate + DNAn ? pyrophosphate + DNAn+1.

DNA polymerase adds nucleotides to the three prime (3')-end of a DNA strand, one nucleotide at a time. Every time a cell divides, DNA polymerases are required to duplicate the cell's DNA, so that a copy of the original DNA molecule can be passed to each daughter...

Sony Ericsson W580i

hold # to check call history 930 mAh Li-Pol battery Standby time: up to 570 hours Talk time: up to 15 hours Li-Pol battery Compact wall charger User manual

The Sony Ericsson W580i is a mid range slider style mobile phone in the Walkman series. The phone was announced on 26 March 2007 and was released in early August. It is a 2.5G Quad-band (850/900/1800/1900) GSM phone with EDGE capabilities and has a 2 megapixel camera. It comes in "Style White", "Boulevard Black", "Metro Pink", "Urban Grey", "Jungle Green" and "Velvet Red".

The phone made an appearance in Ciara and 50 Cent's music video, "Can't Leave 'Em Alone". It was also shown in the films You Don't Mess with the Zohan and Paul Blart: Mall Cop. The phone contains the ability to detect motion on a limited scale. For instance, the phone keeps track of how many steps the user has taken. The W580i has a special feature, Shake Control, which also makes use of motion sensing. When listening to...

E2F2

and association with components of Pol II mediator of a mammalian double-bromodomain protein". Mol. Endocrinol. 16 (8): 1727–37. doi:10.1210/me.2001-0353

Transcription factor E2F2 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the E2F2 gene.

SOS response

the SOS response is caused by three low-fidelity DNA polymerases: Pol II, Pol IV and Pol V. Researchers are now targeting these proteins with the aim of

The SOS response is a global transcriptional response to DNA damage in prokaryotes, in which the cell cycle is arrested and DNA repair mechanisms (error-free as well as error-prone) are induced. The regulation of this response is driven by two proteins, RecA and LexA. The RecA protein, stimulated by single-stranded DNA,

is involved in the inactivation of the repressor (LexA) of SOS response genes thereby inducing the response. It is an error-prone repair system that contributes significantly to DNA changes observed in a wide range of bacterial species.

Cyclin-dependent kinase 8

association with components of Pol II mediator of a mammalian double-bromodomain protein". Molecular Endocrinology. 16 (8): 1727–37. doi:10.1210/me.2001-0353

Cell division protein kinase 8 is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the CDK8 gene.

Circular chromosome

catalytic core, a dimerization subunit, and a processivity component . DNA Pol III uses one set of its core subunits to synthesize the leading strand continuously

A circular chromosome is a chromosome in bacteria, archaea, mitochondria, and chloroplasts, in the form of a molecule of circular DNA, unlike the linear chromosome of most eukaryotes.

Most prokaryote chromosomes contain a circular DNA molecule. This has the major advantage of having no free ends (telomeres) to the DNA. By contrast, most eukaryotes have linear DNA requiring elaborate mechanisms to maintain the stability of the telomeres and replicate the DNA. However, a circular chromosome has the disadvantage that after replication, the two progeny circular chromosomes can remain interlinked or tangled, and they must be extricated so that each cell inherits one complete copy of the chromosome during cell division.

Enterococcus faecium

doi:10.1038/s41598-017-11265-2. PMC 5593968. PMID 28894187. Zerbato, Verena; Pol, Riccardo; Sanson, Gianfranco; Suru, Daniel Alexandru; Pin, Eugenio; Tabolli

Enterococcus faecium is a Gram-positive, gamma-hemolytic or non-hemolytic bacterium in the genus Enterococcus. It can be commensal (innocuous, coexisting organism) in the gastrointestinal tract of humans and animals, but it may also be pathogenic, causing diseases such as neonatal meningitis or endocarditis.

Vancomycin-resistant E. faecium is often referred to as VRE.

Anaerobic oxidation of methane

doi:10.1038/nature12375. PMID 23892779. S2CID 4368118. Raghoebarsing, A.A.; Pol, A.; van de Pas-Schoonen, K.T.; Smolders, A.J.P.; Ettwig, K.F.; Rijpstra

Anaerobic oxidation of methane (AOM) is a methane-consuming microbial process occurring in anoxic marine and freshwater sediments. AOM is known to occur among mesophiles, but also in psychrophiles, thermophiles, halophiles, acidophiles, and alkophiles. During AOM, methane is oxidized with different terminal electron acceptors such as sulfate, nitrate, nitrite and metals, either alone or in syntrophy with a partner organism.

Pegomastax

.123..249V. doi:10.25131/sajg.123.0018. S2CID 225859330. Becerra, M.G.; Pol, D.; Rauhut, O.W.M.; Cerda, I. (2016). "New heterodontosaurid remains from

Pegomastax is a genus of heterodontosaurid dinosaur that lived during the Early Jurassic of South Africa. The only known specimen was discovered in a 1966–1967 expedition in Transkei District of Cape Province,

but was not described until 2012 when Paul Sereno named it as the new taxon Pegomastax africana. The genus name is derived from the Greek for "strong jaw", and the species name describes the provenance of Africa; it was originally spelled africanus, was corrected to africana to align with the gender of the genus name.

The only known material of Pegomastax included a partial skull with well-preserved lower jaw and teeth, showing affinities for Heterodontosaurus and the group with a deep jaw, mobile predentary, and a large canine tooth at the front of the snout. The front of the jaws would...

LTR retrotransposon

LTR-retrotransposon mRNAs are produced by the host RNA pol II acting on a promoter located in their 5' LTR. The Gag and Pol genes are encoded in the same mRNA. Depending

LTR retrotransposons are class I transposable elements (TEs) characterized by the presence of long terminal repeats (LTRs) directly flanking an internal coding region. As retrotransposons, they mobilize through reverse transcription of their mRNA and integration of the newly created cDNA into another genomic location. Their mechanism of retrotransposition is shared with retroviruses, with the difference that the rate of horizontal transfer in LTR-retrotransposons is much lower than the vertical transfer by passing active TE insertions to the progeny. LTR retrotransposons that form virus-like particles are classified under Ortervirales.

Their size ranges from a few hundred base pairs to 30 kb, the largest species reported to date are members of the Burro retrotransposon family in Schmidtea mediterranea...