

BÖLÜM 7

Homolog Rekombinasyon ve DNA Tamir Mekanizmaları

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| Giriş

“Olmak ya da olmamak, işte bütüin mesele bu!”
W. Shakespeare

Yaşamın en temel unsuru olan hücrelerin var olması DNA molekülündeki bilgiye dayanmaktadır. İster tek hücreli ister çok hücreli olsun her bir yaşam formu bu bilgiye dayalı olarak fizyolojik işlevlerini yerine getirebilir. Ancak DNA molekülünün yapısında iç veya dış kaynaklı etkenler nedeniyle bazı değişimler söz konusudur. Kisaca DNA değişime açık bir moleküldür. Homolog Rekombinasyon (HR) mekanizmaları iki ayrı ebeveyinden gelen eşlenik kromozom dizileri arasında parça değişim-tokuşuna yol açar. Dolayısıyla yeni birey her iki atanın bazı özelliklerine sahip olarak dış koşullara adaptasyonda daha avantajlı bir hale gelir. DNA yapısındaki bu tür değişimler evrimsel süreçte çeşitliliği teşvik ederek değişen koşullara karşı en iyi uyum gösteren bireylerin (veya tek bir hücrenin) hayatı kalmasını sağlar. Diğer taraftan kadim yaşam bilgisi kusursuz olmalı ve hata içermemelidir. Eğer DNA'da mutajenler vasıtıyla bir değişim meydana gelirse bunun sonucu yaşam ile bağıdaşmayabilir. Dolayısıyla hücre içerisindeki DNA hasarlarının tamir mekanizmalarıyla onarılması kaçınılmazdır. İşte bu olmak veya olmamak meselesidir. Bu bölümde homolog rekombinasyon ve DNA tamir mekanizmaları ele alınmıştır.

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