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## FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

- 1. The interaction between the small ribosomal subunit (30S) and two initiation factors (**IF 1 and IF 3**).
- 2. The complex (30S ribosomal subunit + IF1 + IF 3) bind to the mRNA at a specific location.
- 3. A special initiator tRNA binds to the 30S ribosome and mRNA at the start codon.

## Initiator tRNA in bacteria

•The initiator tRNA carries a specific modified amino acid called **formyl-methoionine (fMet-tRNA).** It is a methoionine with a formyl group added.

•When AUG is in the middle of a transcript another tRNA is used. It is called **Met-tRNA**.

## Initiator tRNA in bacteria

# 1.The initiator tRNA (fMet-tRNA) gets carried to the complex (30S ribosome + IF1 + IF 3) by initiation factor IF2 using GTP.



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# **Functions of translation initiation factors**

- IF 1:
  - Blocks the A site in the ribosome so that only P site is available for initiator tRNA is available to bind to.

# **Functions of translation initiation factors**

- IF 2:
  - Carries the initiator tRNA to the small ribosomal subunit and places it in the P site.

# **Functions of translation initiation factors**

- IF 3:
  - Binds to the mRNA in ribosomal binding site.
  - Prevent the binding of the 50S ribosomal large subunit to the small one.

- 1. The interaction between the small ribosomal subunit (30S) and two initiation factors (**IF 1 and IF 3**).
- 2. The complex (30S ribosomal subunit + IF1 + IF 3) bind to the mRNA at a specific location.
- 3. A special initiator tRNA binds to the 30S ribosome and mRNA at the start codon.
- 4. The 50S ribosomal subunit binds to the (30S + mRNA + fMettRNA) using GTP as a source of energy.

• The initiation factors (IF1 and IF3) gets released and the resulting complex is called **the initiation complex**.



- Initiation complex includes:
  - 1. fMet-tRNA.
  - 2. mRNA.
  - 3. Small ribosome.
  - 4. Large ribosome.





Figure 16-14 Biological Science, 2/e

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