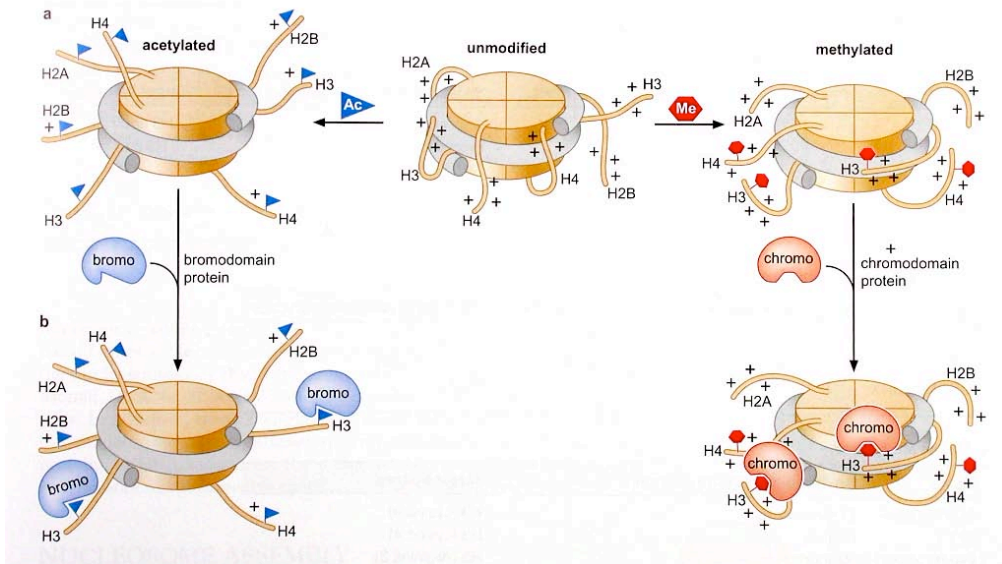
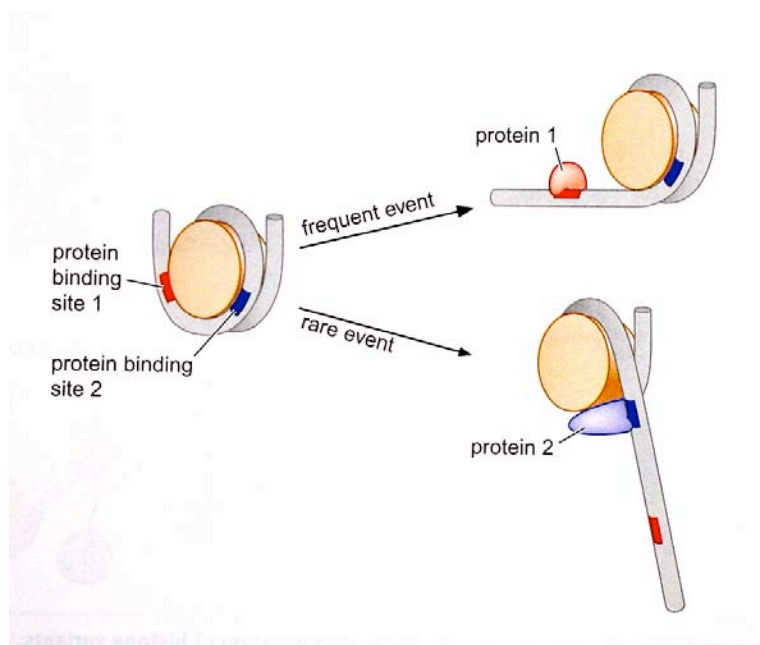


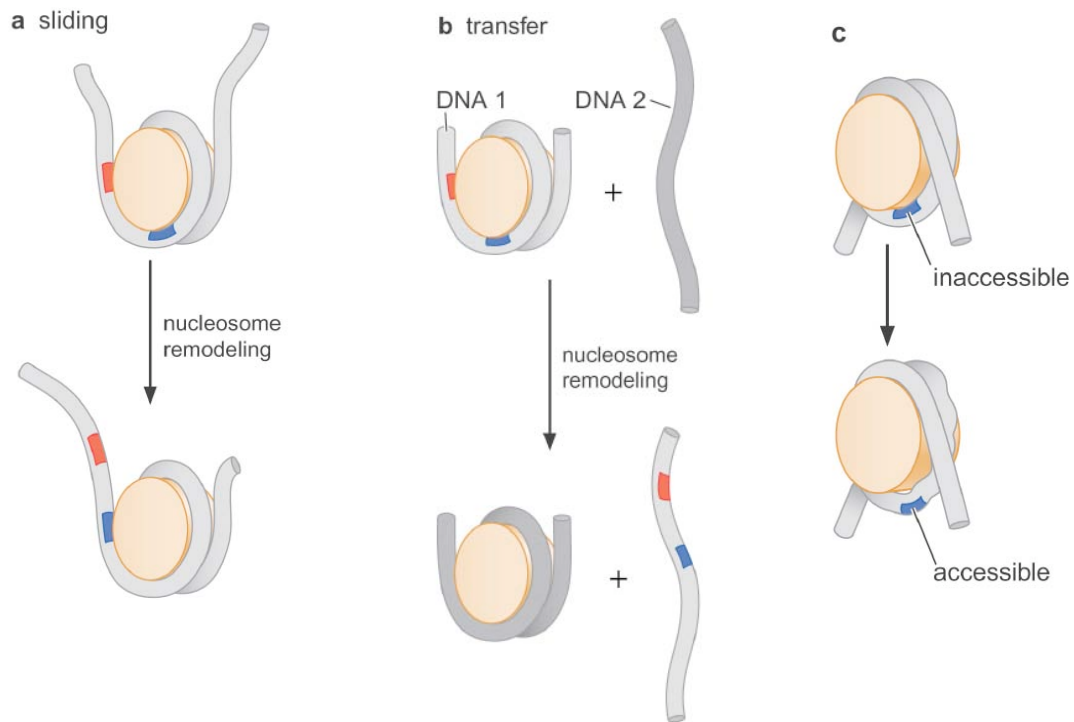
Regulation des Chromatins



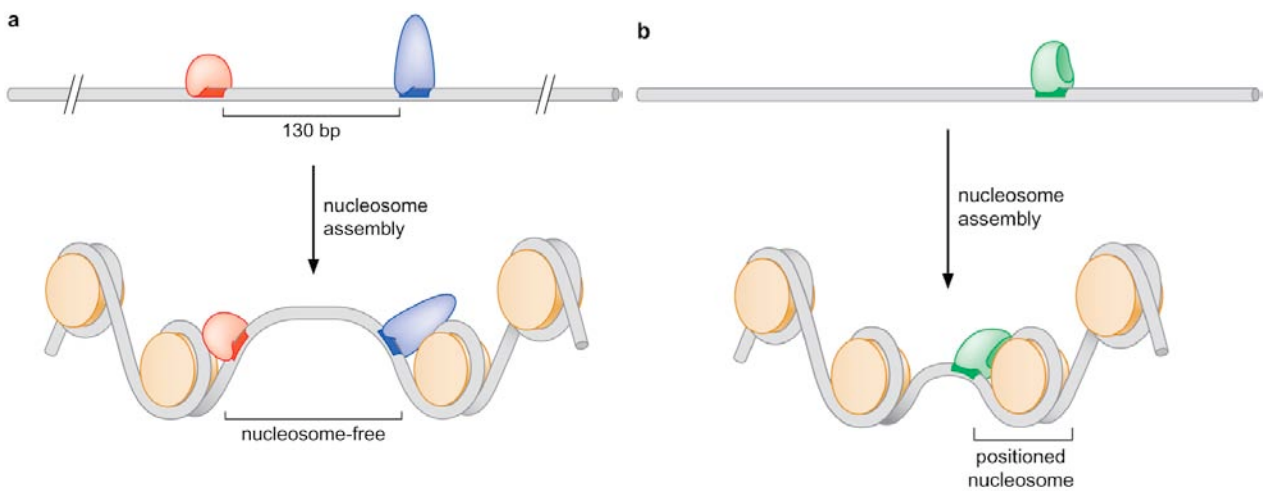
Zugänglichkeit für Bindestellen von DNA-bindenden Proteinen



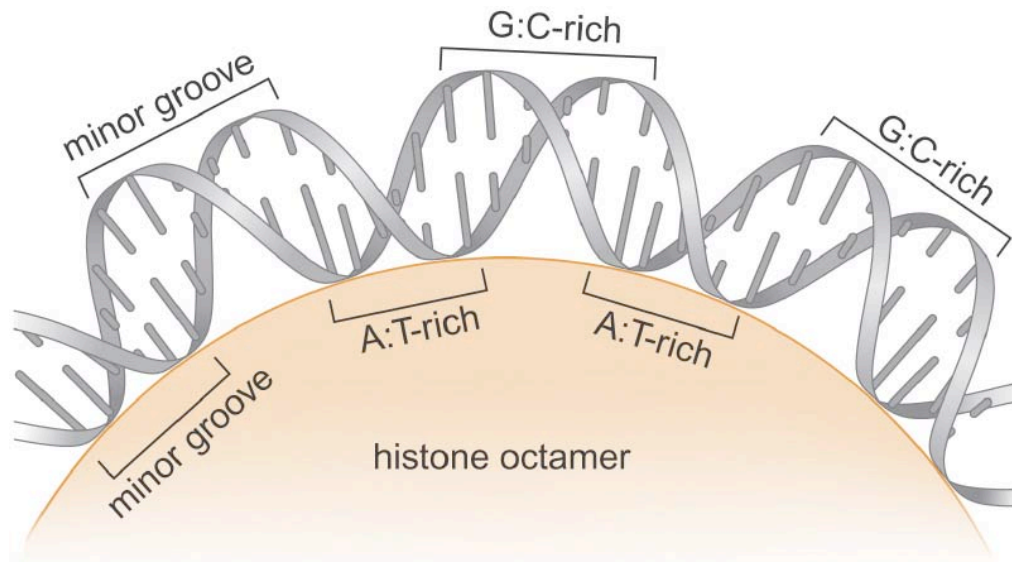
„Remodeling“ von Nucleosomen



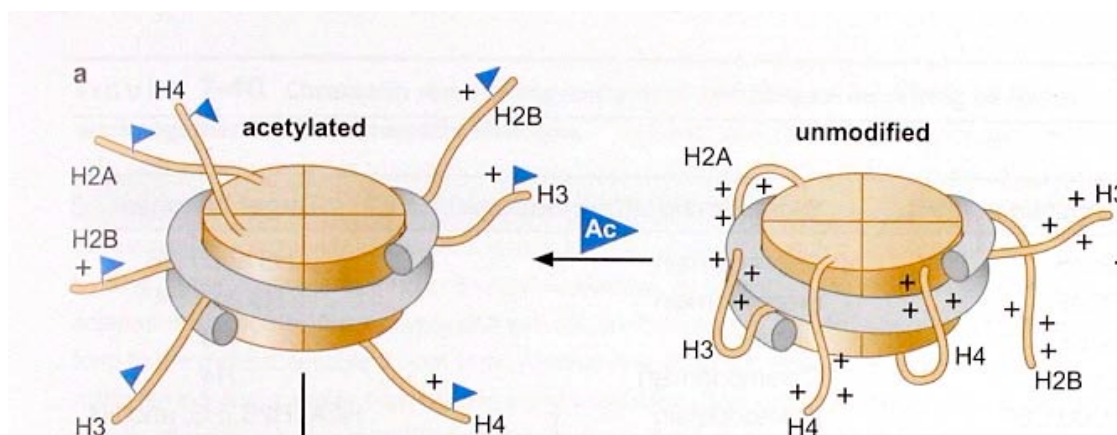
Positionierung von Nucleosomen



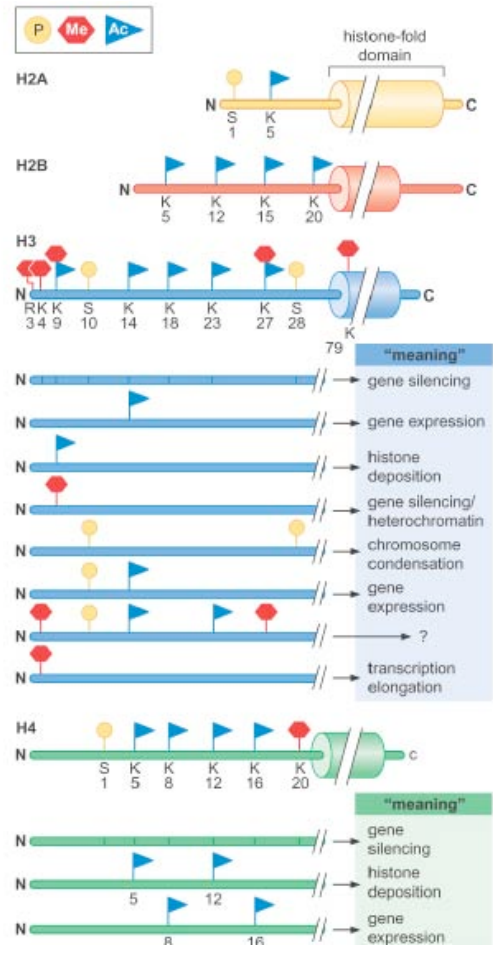
Nucleosomen bevorzugen Bereiche **gekrümmter** DNA



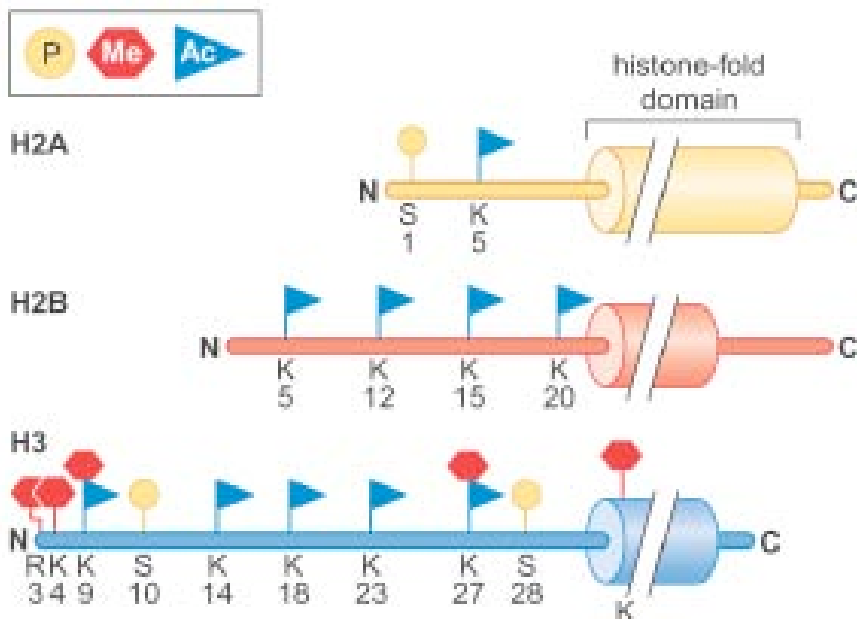
Histonmodifikationen



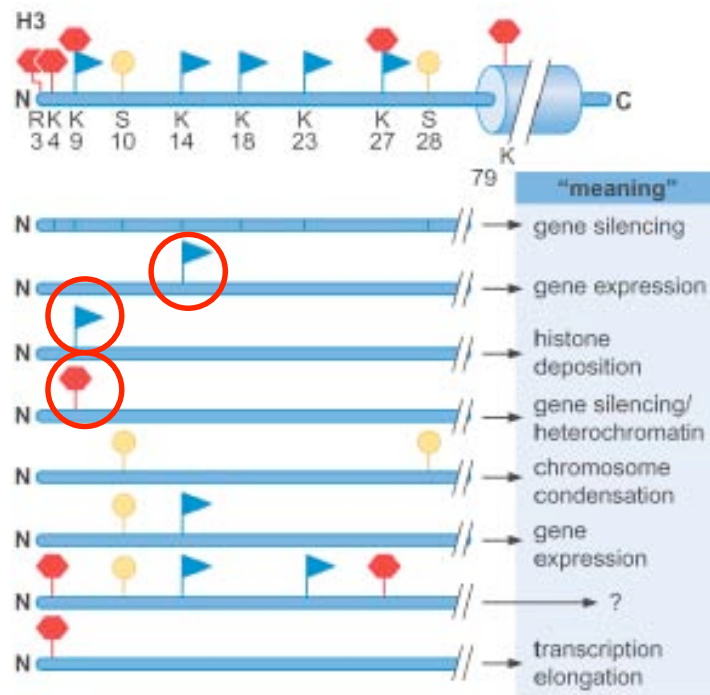
Der Histon-Code



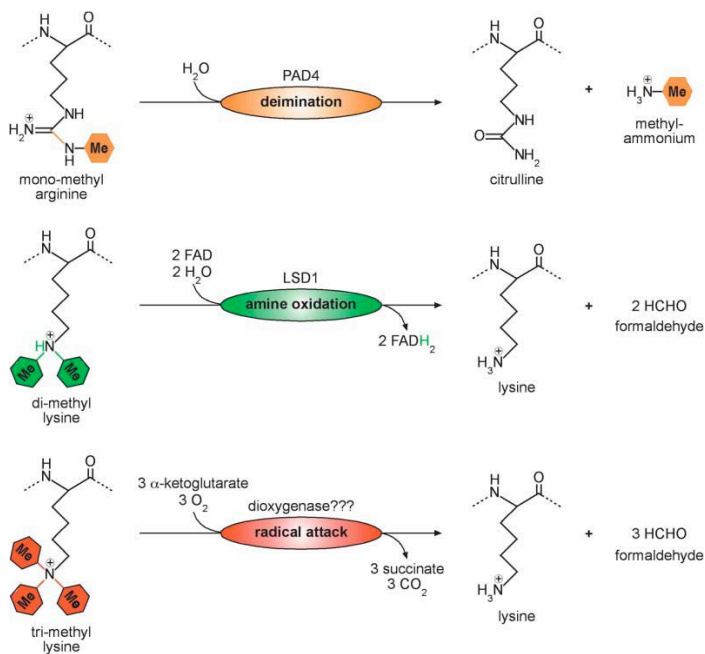
Beobachtete Histonmodifikationen



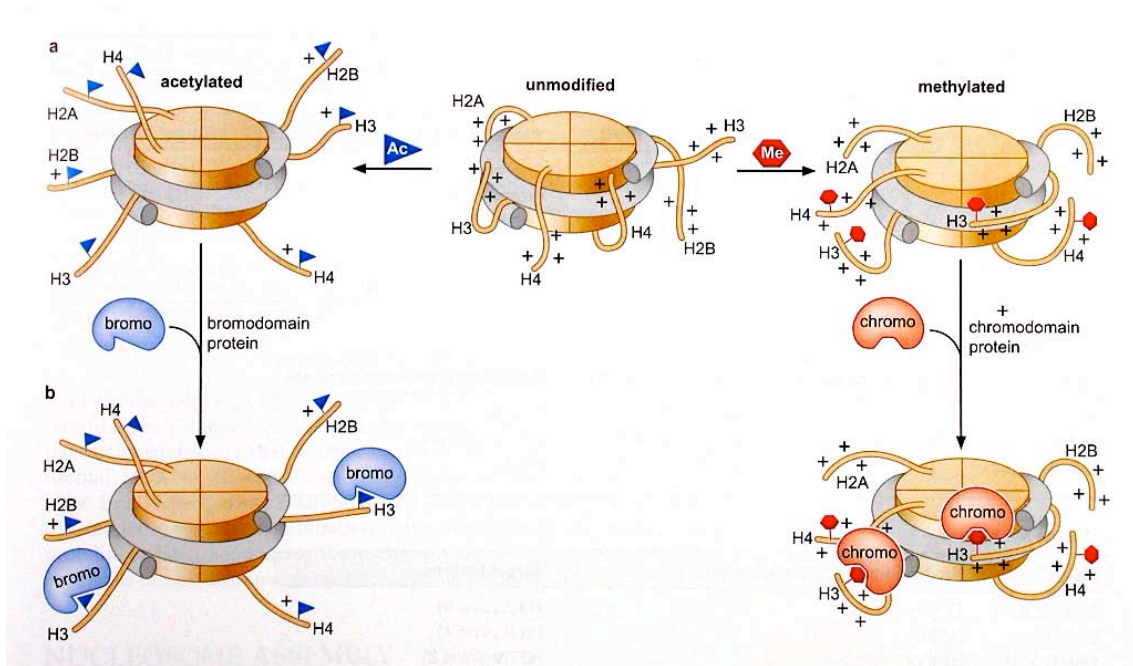
Der „Histon-Code“



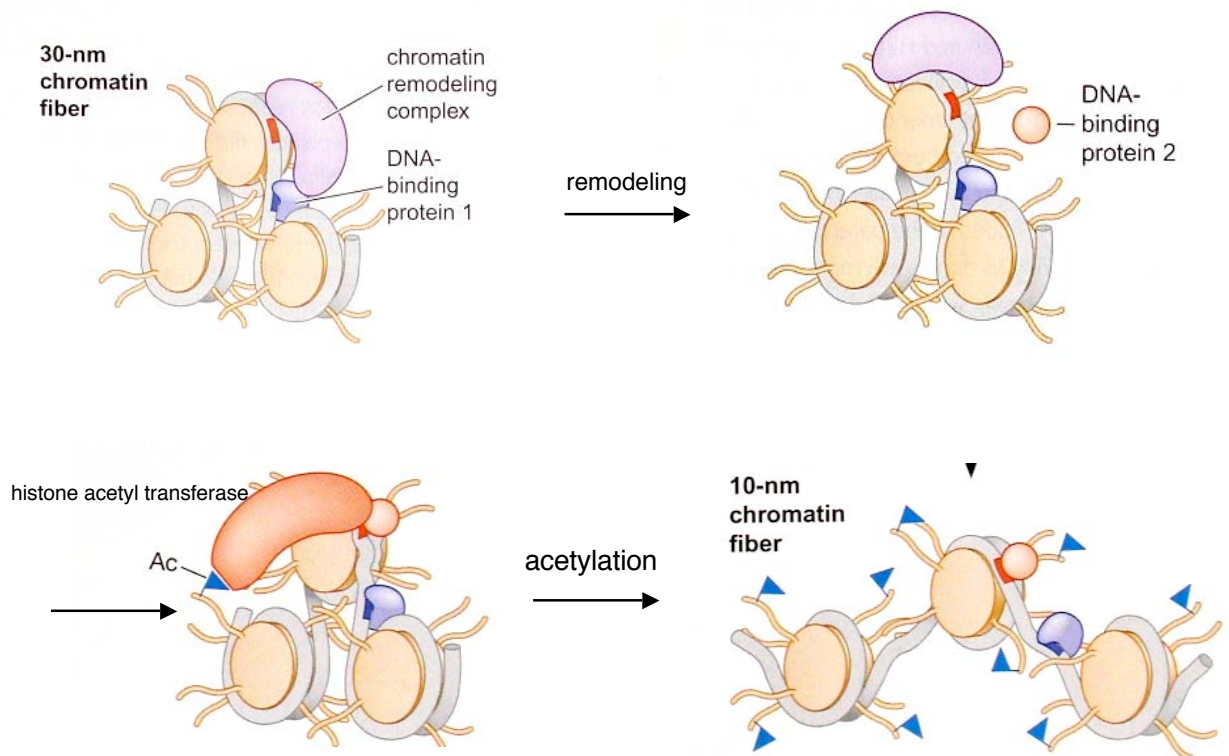
Enzymatische Demethylierung



Histonmodifikationen als Erkennungsstellen für Proteine

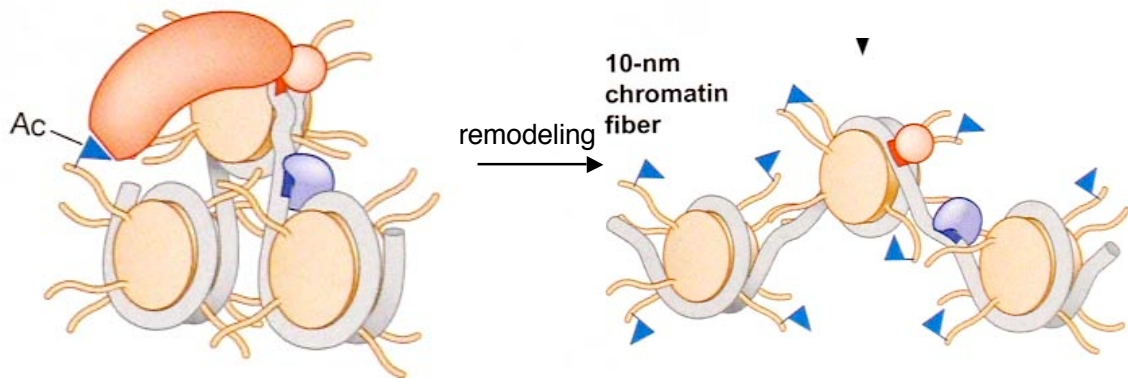


Aktivierung von Chromatin

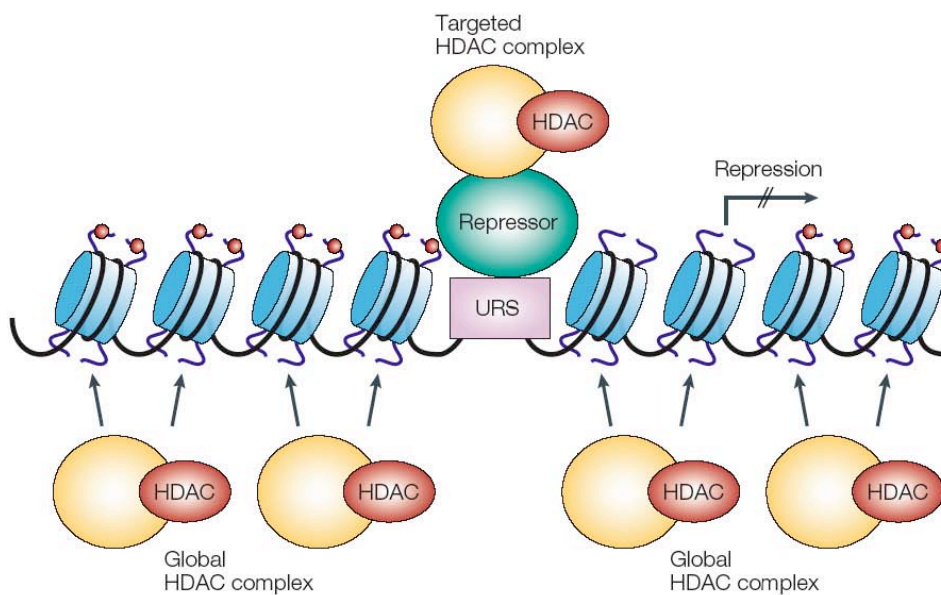


Aktivierung von Chromatin

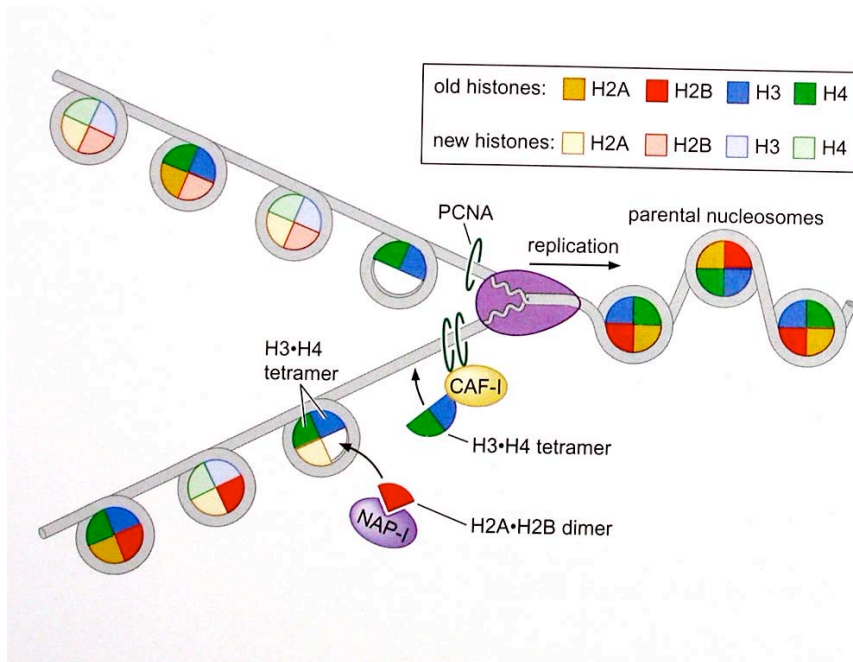
histone acetyl transferase



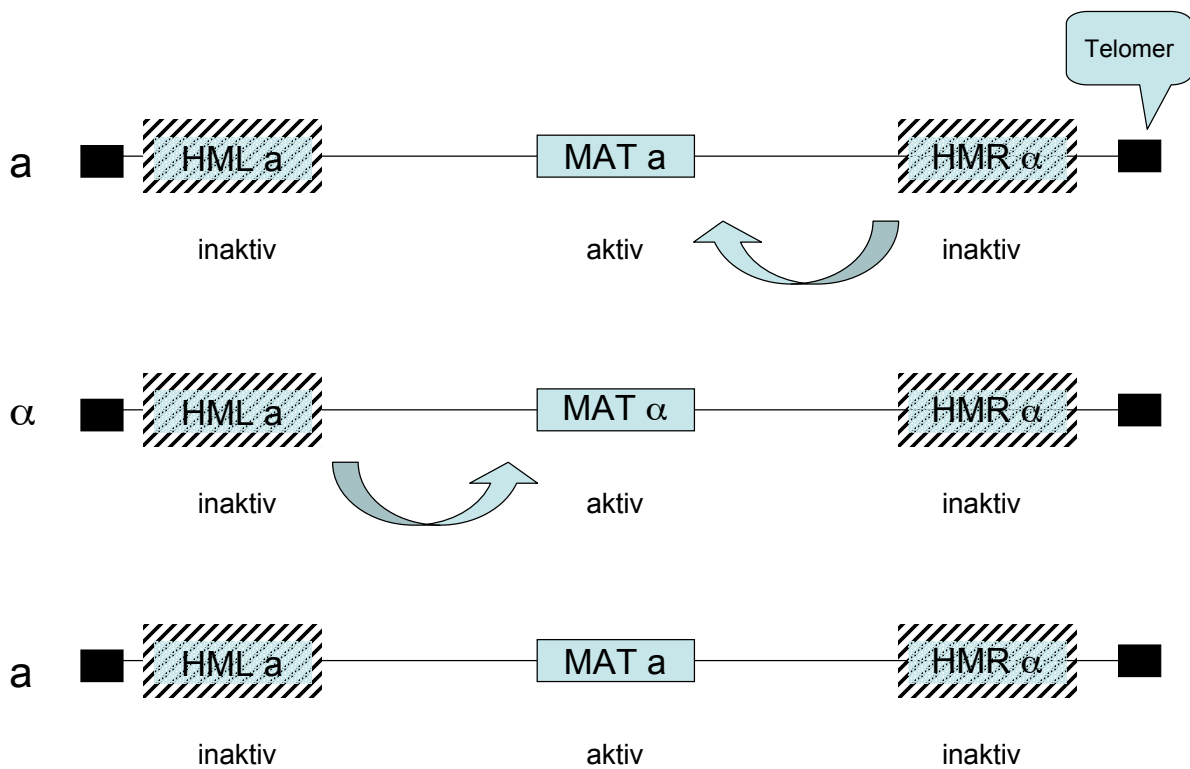
Inaktivierung von Chromatin



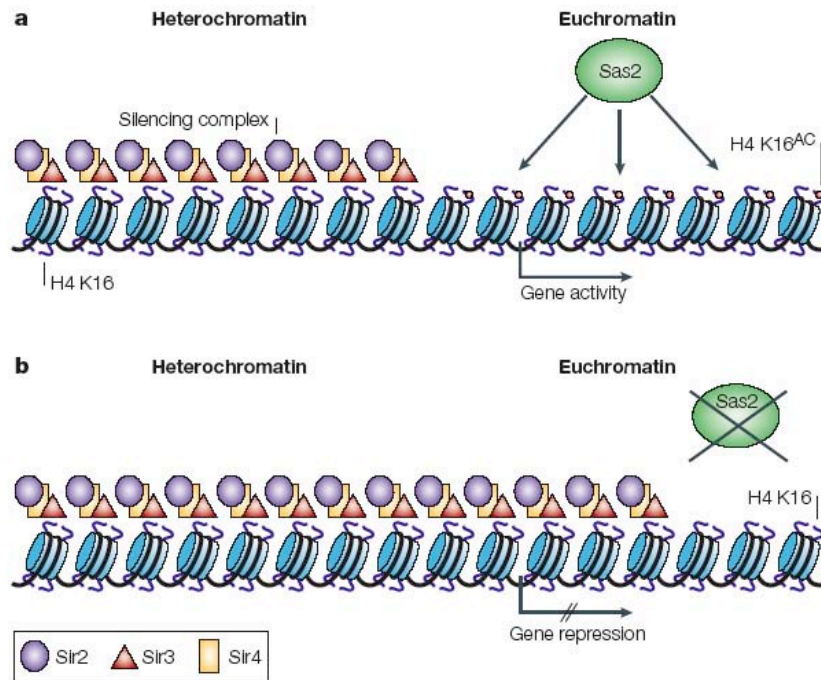
Funktion von Histon-Chaperonen und Chromatin-Assemblyfaktoren



Gene silencing in Hefe beim Kreuzungstypwechsel



Begrenzung der Ausbreitung des Heterochromatins durch Sas2



Die Lage eines Gens beeinflusst seine Expression Positionseffekt-Variation (PEV)

