

mono mer poly mer
"one" "piece" "many" "piece"

DNA and protein synthesis

Date:

Name:

1. DNA is one of the two kinds of nucleic acids. RNA is the other.

2. Nucleic acids are made up of subunits, or monomers, called nucleotides

3. Nucleic acids contain information translation into proteins.

Information in DNA must be translated into proteins.
ins are made at the ribosomes.

codices have 3 parts:

a. A 5-carbon Sugar

b. A Phosphate group

c. A base

i. There are 4 bases:

1. Adenine (A)

2. Thymine (T) (or Uracil) or Uracil (U) RNA

3. Guanine (G)

Cytosine (C)

Purines and contain two rings

Pyrimidines made of 1 ring.

8. Cytosine and Thymine (or uracil) chain or strands

9. Nucleotides form long chains or strands (covalent)

10. Nucleotides are joined by phosphodiester bonds. (covalent)

11. The phosphodiester bonds form between the sugar of one and the phosphate of the next nucleotide. (sugar-phosphate backbone)

12. Phosphodiester bonds are covalent bonds, so they are strong.

13. DNA stands for: deoxyribonucleic acid

14. DNA contains the sugar deoxyribose and is double stranded

15. RNA contains the sugar ribose and is single stranded

16. Replication means that another copy of the DNA is made inside the nucleus. Results in 2 identical copies of DNA.

17. Transcription means that the information in DNA is re-written into a mRNA.

18. Translation means that the information in mRNA is used to make a protein at the ribosome.

19. mRNA which can leave the nucleus.

20. Proteins at the ribosome.

21. Proteins at the ribosome.

22. 1863 RNA stands for: ribonucleic acid
messenger RNA