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| Hershey and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  DNA Structure  Chargaff’s Rule  Base Pairing  The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (step 1)  (Step 2)  Making the Protein  (Step 3)  The genetic code  Start and stop codons | * **Virus -made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** * **The experiments** * a virus with either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DNA or radioactive protein were used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bacteria * Either the radioactive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or radioactive DNA would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the bacteria * Identifying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ is transferred would identify the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. * Only the radioactively labeled \_\_\_\_\_ was transferred. * **Composed of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** * nitrogen containing base, a five -carbon sugar (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group. * **Four possible bases: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (A), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (G), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (C), or \_\_\_\_\_\_ (T)** * **1st: The composition of DNA \_\_\_\_\_\_ from one \_\_\_\_\_\_ to another.** * **This molecular diversity added \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that DNA could be the genetic material.** * **2nd: the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of one base always approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_ the amount of a particular second base.** * **Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equals the number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Adenine and guanine** * \_\_\_\_\_ ring structures. * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Thymine and cytosine** * \_\_\_\_ ring structure. * **A purine \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a pyrimidine in the DNA double helix!**     Purine Pyrimidine   * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**   + Worked with DNA fibers.   + Maurice Wilkins, used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diffraction \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ techniques to analyze the structure of DNA. * **In February 1953, Francis \_\_\_\_\_\_ and James D. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had started to build a model of DNA.**    + indirectly obtained Franklin's data which had crucial information   **Crick and Watson then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model of DNA! (They get most of the credit)**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **RNA** | **DNA** | |  |  |  | | **Specific Base** |  |  | | **Sugar** |  |  | | **Size** |  |  | | **Location** |  |  | | **Types** |  |  |   **RNA DNA**   * \_\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * **The process is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!** * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ protein!!!**   **“\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_\_”**   * **When a section of DNA is copied to RNA** * **RNA \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** * **Happens in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** * **“\_\_\_\_\_ → (amino acids)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”** * **The transfer of the instructions in RNA to a protein made of amino acids.** * **Happens in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and interacts with a ribosome.** * **There are \_\_\_ different amino acids** * **It takes\_\_\_ letters (A,U,G,C) to code for each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_** * **mRNA is divided into three-base segments called codons.** * **A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the segment of nucleotides that codes for an amino acid**   + or for a start or stop signal   + There are 64 codons.   + Amino acids make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * **\_\_\_\_\_\_ codes for the amino acid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** * **“The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ codon” which begins every translation of every amino acid chain.** * **There are three \_\_\_\_\_\_ codons: UAG, UGA, UAA.**   **What does UAG code for? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **What does GUA code for? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
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