

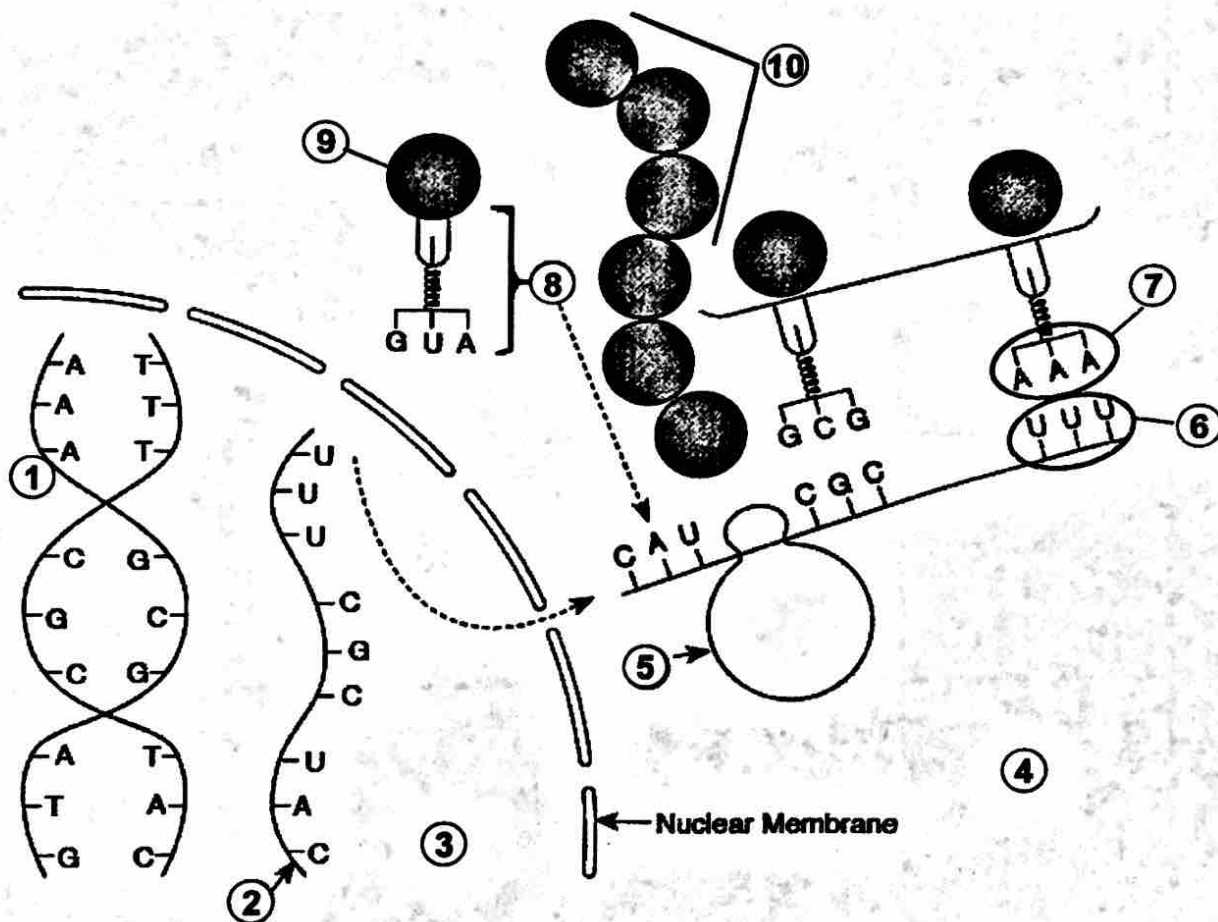
Name Key

Period _____

Date _____

PROTEIN SYNTHESIS PRACTICE 1

Interpreting diagrams is an important skill in learning science. The following diagram illustrates protein synthesis — the making of a protein from a gene. Let's interpret the diagram by labeling its parts.



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>DNA</u> | 6. <u>Codon</u> |
| 2. <u>mRNA</u> | 7. <u>anticodon</u> |
| 3. <u>Transcription (in nucleus)</u> | 8. <u>tRNA</u> |
| 4. <u>translation (in cytoplasm)</u> | 9. <u>amino acid</u> |
| 5. <u>ribosome / rRNA</u> | 10. <u>protein (polypeptide chain)</u> |

Name _____

Per _____ Date _____

Codon Practice:

- Using the Universal Genetic Code Chart, fill in the missing amino acids in the amino acid sequence for **species A** in the chart on the next page.
- Using the information given, fill in the missing mRNA bases in the mRNA strand for **species B** in the chart.
- Using the information given, fill in the missing DNA bases in the DNA strand for **species C** in the chart below.

Species A	DNA strand:	TAC	CGA	CCT	TCA
	mRNA strand:	AUG	GCU	GGA	AGU
	Amino acid sequence:	met (start)	ala	gly	ser
Species B	DNA strand:	TAC	TTT	GCA	GGA
	mRNA strand:	AUG	AAA	CGU	CCU
	Amino acid sequence:	MET	LYS	ARG	PRO
Species C	DNA strand:	TAC	AAA	ACA	GGG
	mRNA strand:	AUG	UUU	UGU	CCC
	Amino acid sequence:	MET	PHE	CYS	PRO
Species D	DNA strand:	TAC	GTA	GTT	GCA
	mRNA strand:	AUG	CAU	CAA	CGU
	Amino acid sequence:	MET	HIS	GLN	ARG
Species E	DNA strand:	TAC	TTC	GCG	GGT
	mRNA strand:	AUG	AAG	CGC	CCA
	Amino acid sequence:	MET	LYS	ARG	PRO

- According to these amino acid sequences, which two plant species are the most closely related? Remember the more similar the amino acid sequence, the more related the species. Support your answer. B+E ~ explain why!