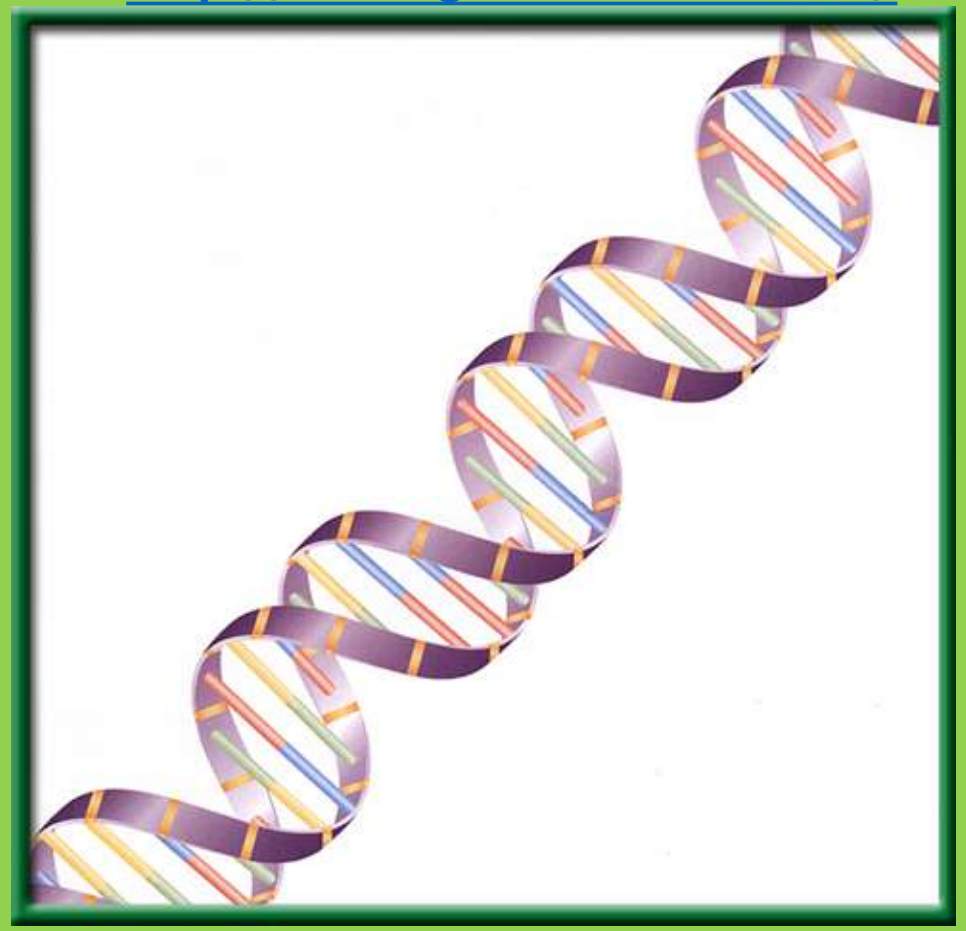
Molecular Genetics

Week 8

2016 - 2017

3/6 DNA: The Model of Heredity 11.1
Obj. TSW examine DNA from Strawberries through a process of DNA extraction. P.60 NB

http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/



1. What Nucleic Acid is responsible for all of our genetic information, please spell it out.
2. What are the three components (nitrogen bases and backbone) to this Nucleic Acid?
3. Draw the structure of DNA, describe it in words and label the 3 parts.

HW – Read CH 11 , 1 pg. Notes P. 65 NB

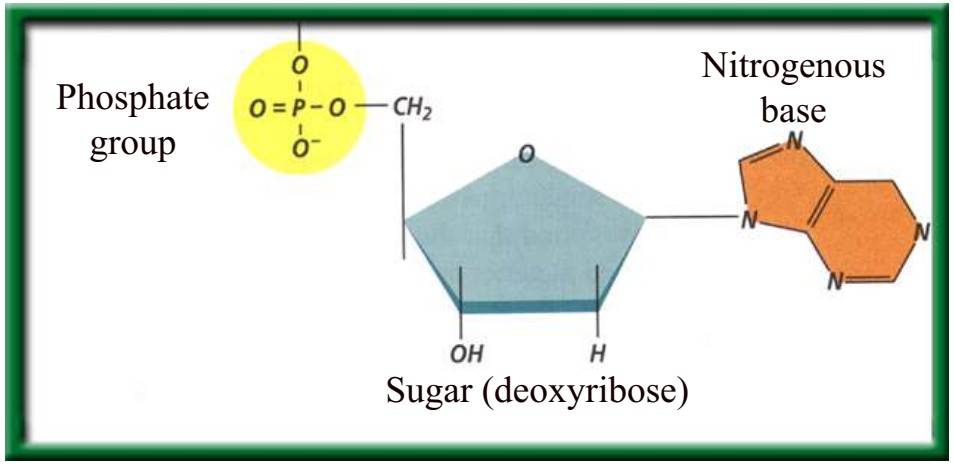
The structure of nucleotides

#1. The simple sugar in DNA, called deoxyribose (dee ahk sih RI bos), gives DNA its name— **deoxyribonucleic acid.**

The phosphate group is composed of one atom of phosphorus surrounded by four oxygen atoms, it has a negative charge.

The structure of nucleotides

#2. DNA is a polymer made of repeating subunits called nucleotides. The backbone is made up of the Sugar and Phosphate group.



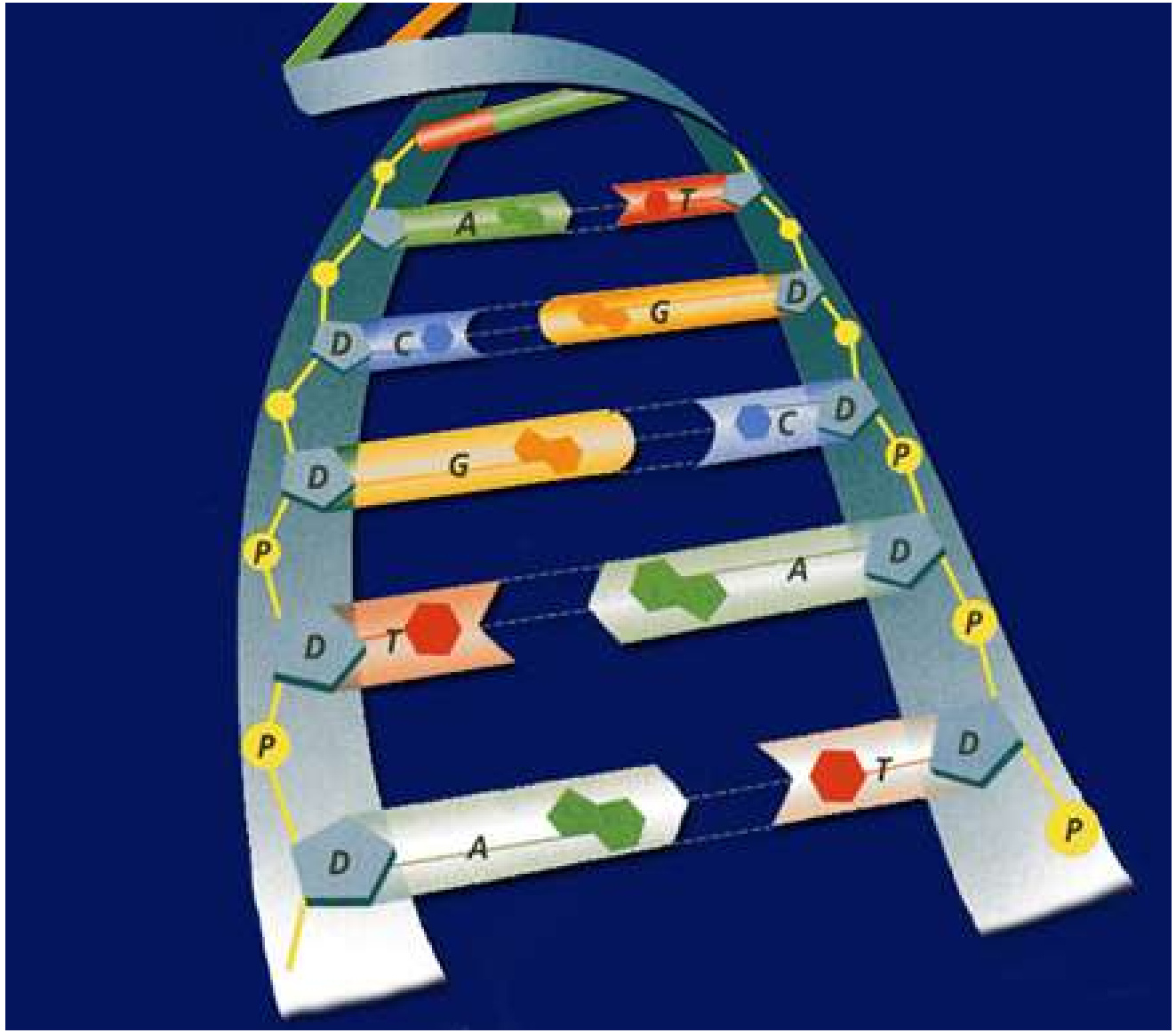
Nucleotides have three parts: a **simple sugar,** a **phosphate group,** and a **nitrogenous base.**

#2. What are the two functions DNA?

Although the environment influences how an organism develops, the **genetic information that is held in the molecules of DNA** ultimately determines an organism's traits.

DNA achieves its control by **determining the structure of proteins.**

#3. Deoxyribonucleic Acid



- Shape= a Double Helix
- Backbone =
  - Sugar & Phosphate
- Nitrogen base
  - Guanine
  - Thymine
  - Adenine
  - Cytosine

Strawberry DNA Extraction Lab p. 63 NB

- **Write the title in your Notebook**
- **Will we extract DNA from the strawberries? If so, what will the DNA look like?**
- **Hypothesis:**
  - ***If, then statement that is testable & measurable. For example: If I crush strawberries and add the buffer, then I will extract 2 tablespoons of DNA.)***

- **Materials:**
  - **Ziplock bag**
  - **Strawberries**
  - **Soap: used to dissolve phospholipid bilayers of the cell membrane**
  - **Salt: break up protein chains around the DNA**
  - **Ethanol: DNA is NOT soluble in ethanol (what does this mean?)**
  - **Funnel**
  - **Cheese cloth**
  - **Test tube**
  - **Stirring rod**

Procedure

1. Place one strawberry in the plastic bag. Close the plastic bag. Now, squish the strawberry! (*make sure not to break the bag*)

2. Add 10 mls of buffer solution and mix.

3. Place the funnel in the test tube and place cheesecloth on top of the funnel.

4. Strain strawberry mixture

5. OBSERVE MIXTURE in the test tube. Remove Strawberry mush into the trashcan from the cheesecloth. Rinse the cheese cloth in the sink.

6. Add 5 mls of rubbing alcohol.

7. OBSERVE MIXTURE and record results.

8. Place stir rod into test tube to extract DNA.

Continued

- DNA Extraction Buffer Contains in 600ml Beaker:
  - 450 mls of water
  - 50 mls of soap
  - 1 tsp salt

- As you do the lab, make sure you make your observations!

Strawberry DNA Extraction Lab

1. Prediction: What do you THINK we will have to do in order to extract DNA from a strawberry? Write in complete sentences.

Conclusion And Analysis Answers

- To Precipitate DNA from Solution D
- Separate components of the cell A
- Break open the cells C
- Break up proteins and dissolve cell membranes B

Conclusions! P. 63 NB
Strawberry DNA Extraction AXES Paragraph

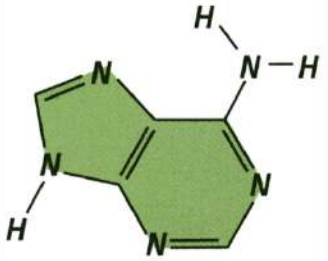
1. What did the DNA look like? What is it's shape?
2. How were we able to see it?
3. Why was it essential to add buffer?
4. Why was it essential to add ethanol?
5. What is an example of a Nucleic Acid?
6. Why is DNA important?

The structure of nucleotides

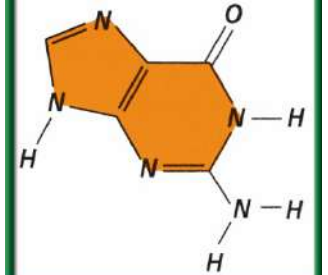
A nitrogenous base is a carbon ring structure that contains one or more atoms of nitrogen.

In DNA, there are four possible nitrogenous bases: adenine (A), guanine (G), cytosine (C), and thymine (T).

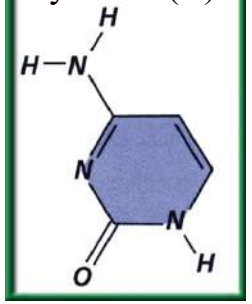
Adenine (A)



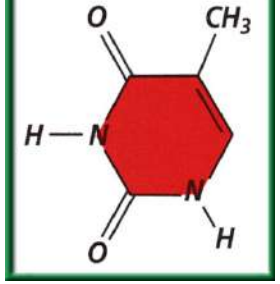
Guanine (G)



Cytosine (C)



Thymine (T)



#3. (DNA)Nitrogen Base Pairing Rules

- ADENINE = THYMINE
- CYTOSINE = GUANINE

- G = ?
- T = ?
- A = ?
- C = ?

DNA/ RNA Beads p. 59NB

- Backbone= Phosphate & Sugar (Red & White)
- Nitrogen Bases= Adenine (Blue)=Thymine (Green)

  Cytosine (Yellow)=-Guanine (Orange)

  Uracil (Pink) RNA
- Hydrogen bond (clear barbell)
- http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/

WS - DNA Model Discussion questions

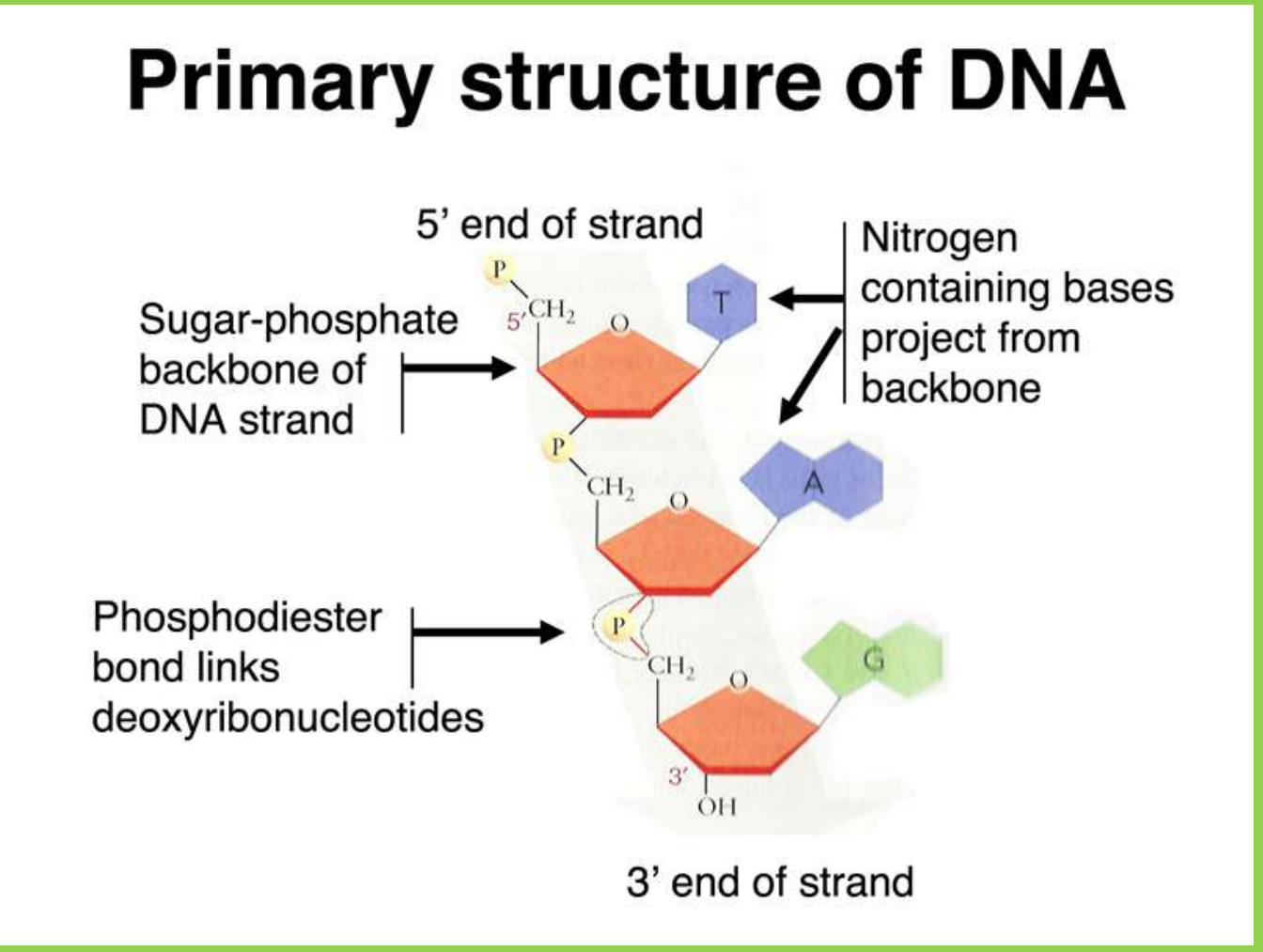
DNA Model Discussion Questions p. 59NB
Please write in complete sentences.

1. What is the general Structure of the DNA molecule?
2. What are the 3 parts of a nucleotide?
3. Name the 2 molecules which alternate to make the sides or “backbone” of the DNA molecule.
4. Name the 4 nitrogen bases.
5. To which molecules does the nitrogenous base attach?
6. What are the base – pairing rule for DNA?
7. If there are three thymine bases on your model, how many adenine bases will there be?

DNA Model Discussion Questions

8. Draw a picture of your DNA. Label the sugar, a phosphate, and all the bases on the left and right side of the molecule you constructed.
9. If you were to open the entire DNA molecule along the hydrogen bonds and attached new bases to the sides you would have two new DNA molecules. Would these 2 DNA strands have the same base pairs?
10. Would the two DNA molecules that resulted from replication be the exact copies of each other? Explain. Why is this important?

3/9 DNA Structure & Function CH. 11.1
Obj: TSW review DNA structure & function. Pg. 62 NB



1. Name two functions of DNA.
2. Draw a nucleotide and label the three components.
3. Use the base pairing rules you learned yesterday to determine the complimentary sequence of this DNA strand:

   5'-TACGGTACT-3'

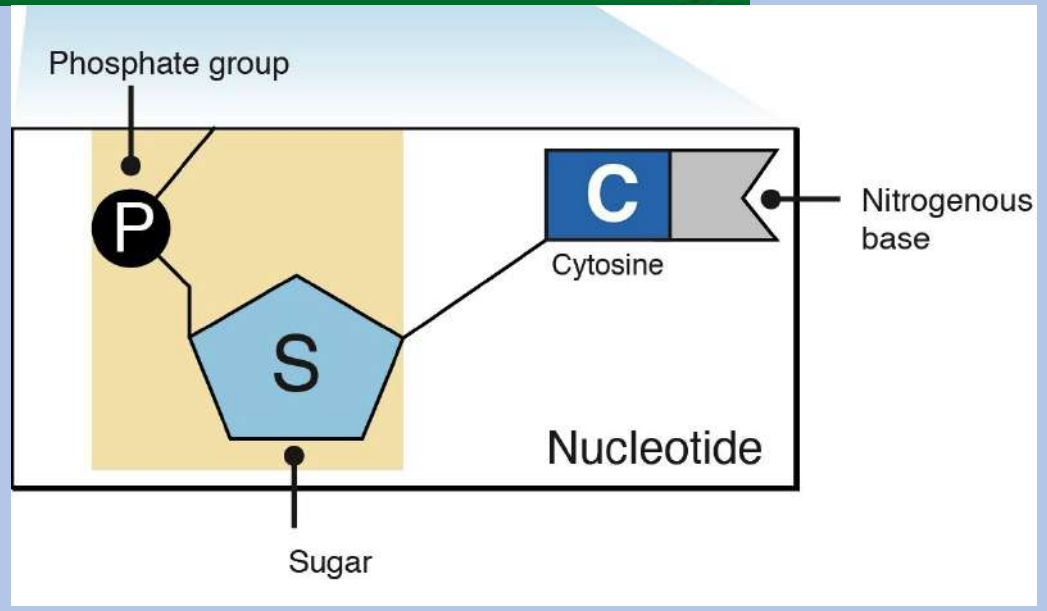
#1. What are the two functions DNA?

1. Although the environment influences how an organism develops, the **genetic information that is held in the molecules of DNA** ultimately determines an organism's traits.

2. DNA achieves its control by **determining the structure of proteins.**

DNA: The Molecule of Heredity

2. The structure of nucleotides



A nitrogenous base is a carbon ring structure that contains one or more atoms of nitrogen.

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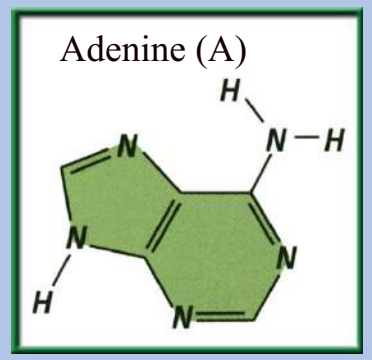
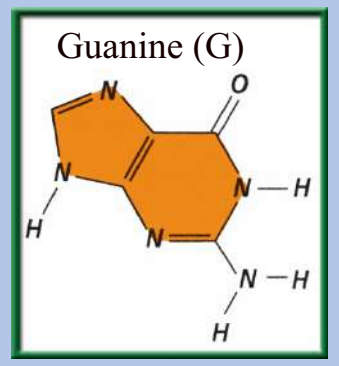
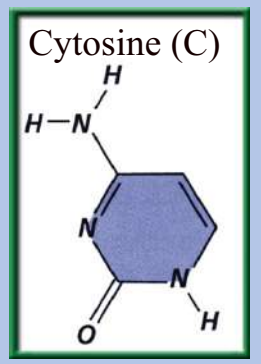
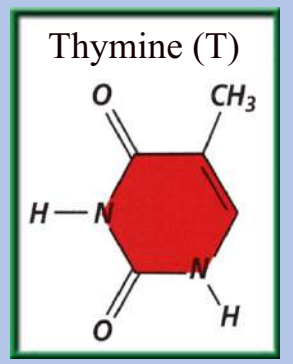








#3. (DNA)Nitrogen Base Pairing Rules Hydrogen bonds hold nitrogen bases together

- ADENINE = THYMINE
- CYTOSINE = GUANINE

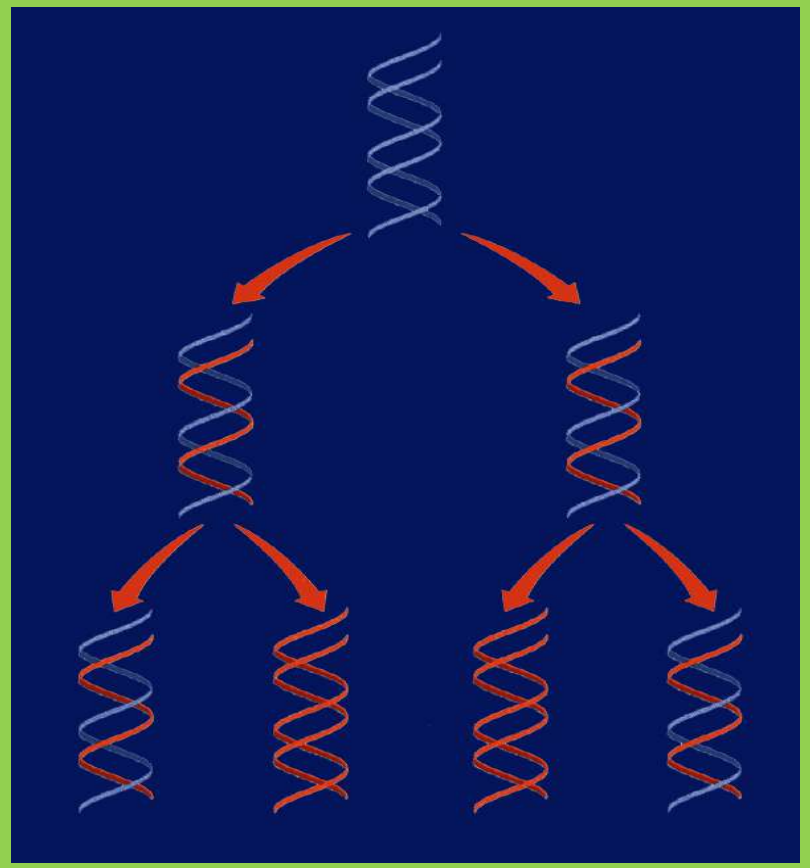
- G = ?
- T = ?
- A = ?
- C = ?

3/10 DNA Replication 11.1

Obj. TSW demonstrate base pairing rules of DNA Replication by constructing a 2-D model of DNA with paper. P.64 NB

1. What is DNA replication?
2. Why does DNA replicate?
3. Diagram DNA being replicated.

Replication Video



HW CH 11 1 page Notes P. 65 NB

Show video DNA Replication

DNA/ RNA Beads p. 65NB

- Backbone= Phosphate & Sugar (Red & White)
- Nitrogen Bases= Adenine (Blue)=Thymine (Green)

  Cytosine (Yellow)=-Guanine (Orange)

  Uracil (Pink) RNA
- Hydrogen bond (clear barbell)
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WS - DNA Model Discussion questions

DNA Model Discussion Questions p. 65NB Please write in complete sentences.

1. What is the general Structure of the DNA molecule?
2. What are the 3 parts of a nucleotide?
3. Name the 2 molecules which alternate to make the sides or “backbone” of the DNA molecule.
4. Name the 4 nitrogen bases.
5. To which molecules does the nitrogenous base attach?
6. What are the base – pairing rule for DNA?
7. If there are three thymine bases on your model, how many adenine bases will there be?

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- P. 65 NB
- Write a summary paragraph about DNA. Write 3 – 5 sentences about the shape of DNA, the nitrogen bases, the bond that holds them together and what a nucleotide is.
- Build a DNA Molecule
- Match the nucleotide base pair
  - What bases always pair together?
  - What holds the base pairs together?

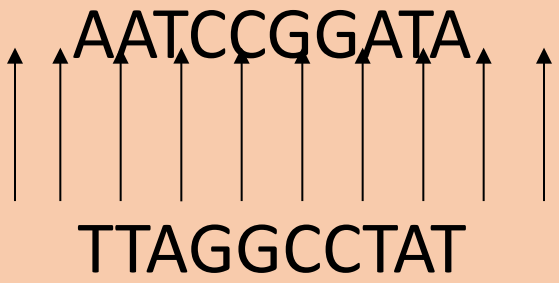
Question

- If there is one strand of DNA with the code:

AATCCGGATA

What would its complimentary strand (strand across from it) look like?

Answer



A always pairs with T

C always pairs with G

#1. Replication of DNA

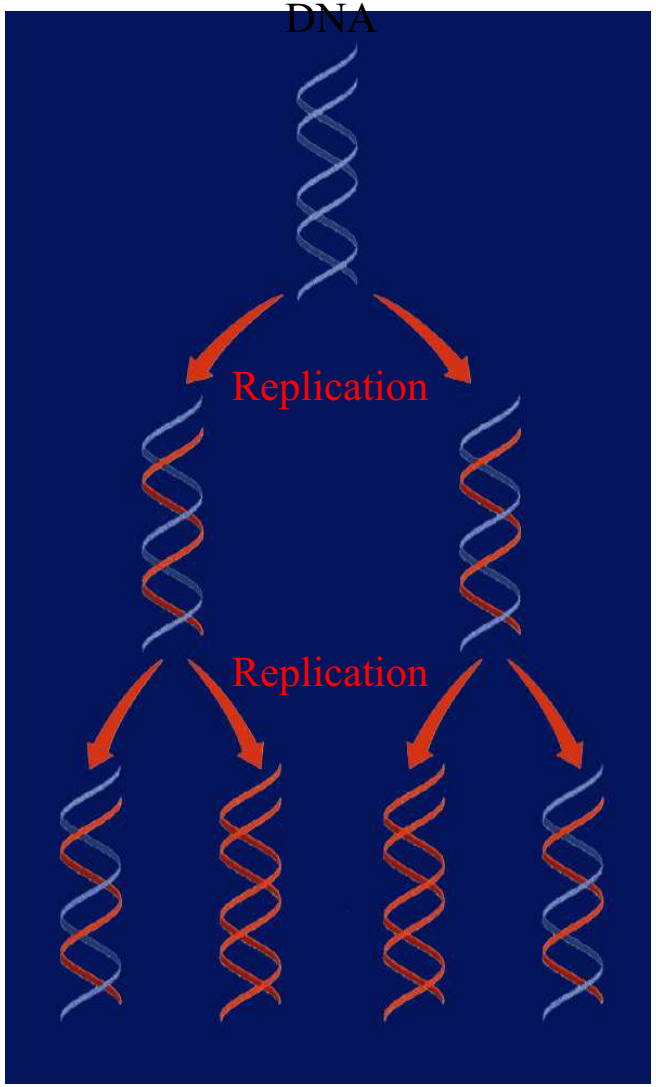
Before a cell can divide by mitosis or meiosis, it must first make a copy of its chromosomes.

The DNA in the chromosomes is copied in a process called DNA replication.

Without DNA replication, new cells would have only half the DNA of their parents.

DNA: The Molecule of Heredity

Replication of DNA



DNA Replication

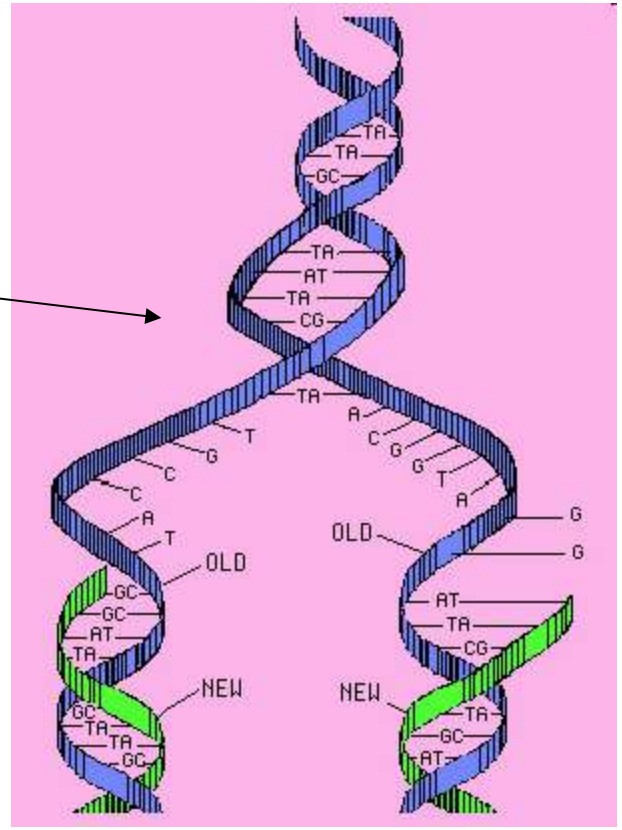
- DNA replication: the DNA in chromosomes is copied in this process
- If I say a strand contains: AATTCC on one side, what will the complementary strand be? You can predict what the bases will be on the other side! Part of replication uses this logic.
- During DNA replication, each strand serves as a pattern, or template, to make a new DNA strand.

#3. Steps of DNA Replication

STEP 1. Separation of Strands: When a cell begins to copy DNA, the DNA unwinds, and the hydrogen bonds are broken. This allows the bases of nucleotides to be exposed.

- Unwinding!
- Hydrogen bonds broken! (like unzipping!)

STEP 2. A new Sugar- Phosphate backbone forms along the new strand forms.



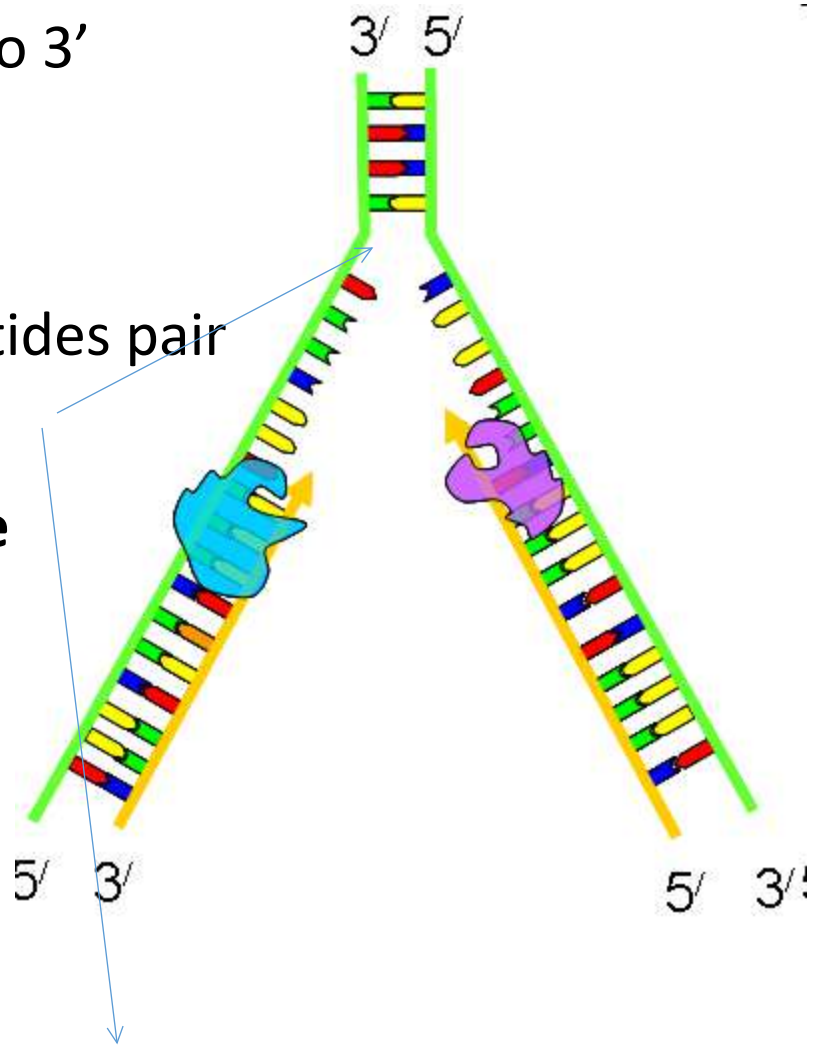
DNA Replication 3’ to 5’ RULE

DNA strands go from 3’ to 5’ or 5’ to 3’

- When DNA strands pair,
  it is opposite

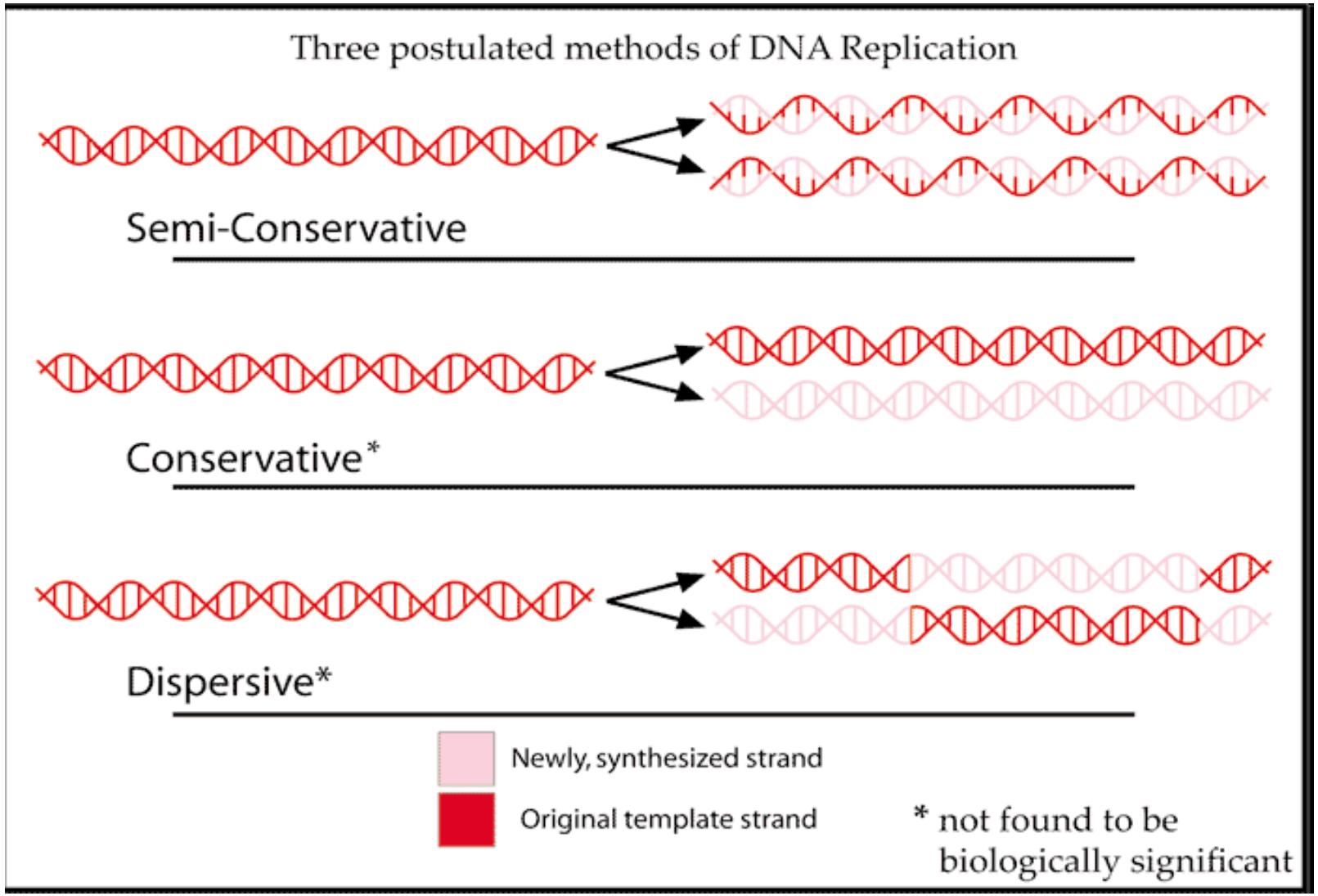
STEP 3. Base pairing: Free nucleotides pair with the exposed DNA bases.

STEP 4. Two molecules of DNA are Formed; each is half original & Half complementary.



Semi-conservative Replication p. 61 NB

Half of the DNA is **Original** the other half is new (**Complementary**)



DNA Replication Practice p. 61 NB

- **Directions:** Using one half of the a DNA helix, show what the correct pairing would be, skip lines in your NB.

1. ATT CGT TAC CAC CTC
2. TAT TAG GCA ATA TTC
3. GTG TGA TTA ATA GCC
4. CTA AAG GAA TAG GAT
5. GAT GAA TAC CCA CGA
6. TAA TAT GCA CAT TAC
7. GAA CCT TAC GGG GTG
8. TAT AAC CAG GAG TTT
9. ATC CGT AGT GTA AAT
10. GGA TTA CCC TTA CCA

DNA Replication Lab p. 63 NB

Materials:

Scissors, tape, DNA template (on white piece of paper), blank white piece of paper, 4 of each nitrogenous bases (each one different color of paper).

Procedures:

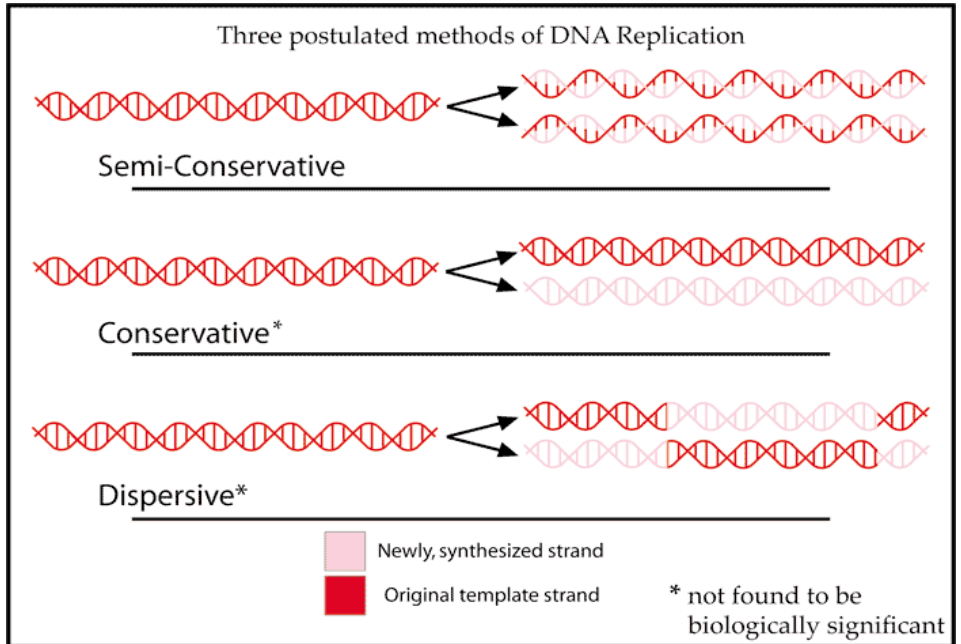
1. Pair up with a partner
2. Get supplies: 2 Original Strands of DNA backbone (White), & 1 paper of 4 of each of the Nitrogen Bases
3. Base pair the nitrogen bases to the Deoxyribose sugar.
4. Draw your Hydrogen Bonds A=T; C≡G
5. Write **Original Strand** on the two white DNA Backbones.
6. After McAllister reviews your model, she will give you 2 Yellow Backbones that are the complementary strands to base pair your Original strand to.
7. Cut your Original Strand in ½, and base pair the complementary strand to it.
8. When you have finished your model, answer the questions below in your notebook **P.47NB**

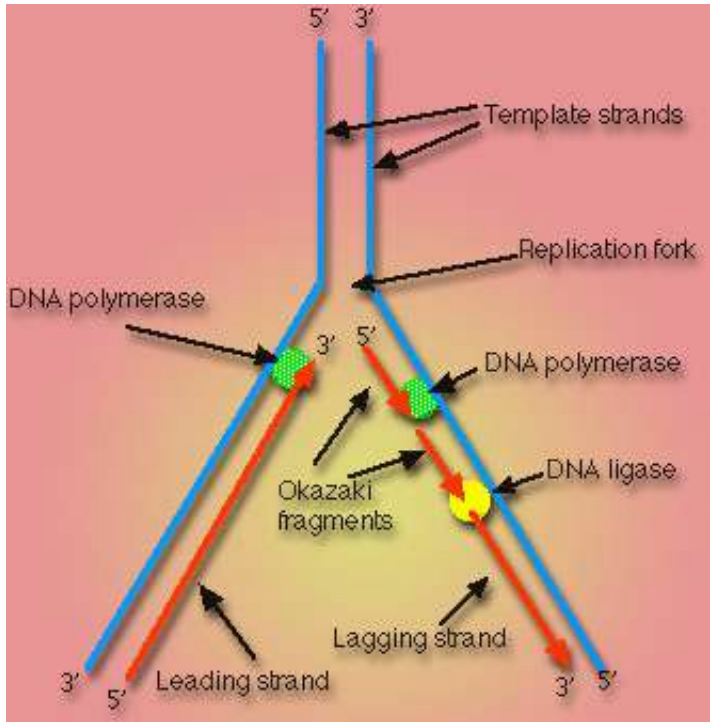
Questions:

1. List the 3 functional groups & the 4 nitrogenous bases found in DNA.
2. List the rules for base pairing in DNA.
3. What are the two main functions of DNA?
4. Draw DNA Replication with two different colors.

DNA Replication Activity Tape your Replicated DNA p. 63 NB

1. What is Semi–Conservative Replication?
2. What are the two main functions of DNA?
3. Why is DNA Replication important?
4. List the 3 functional groups & the 4 nitrogenous bases found in DNA.
5. Draw DNA Replication with two different colors.
6. List the rules for base pairing in DNA.

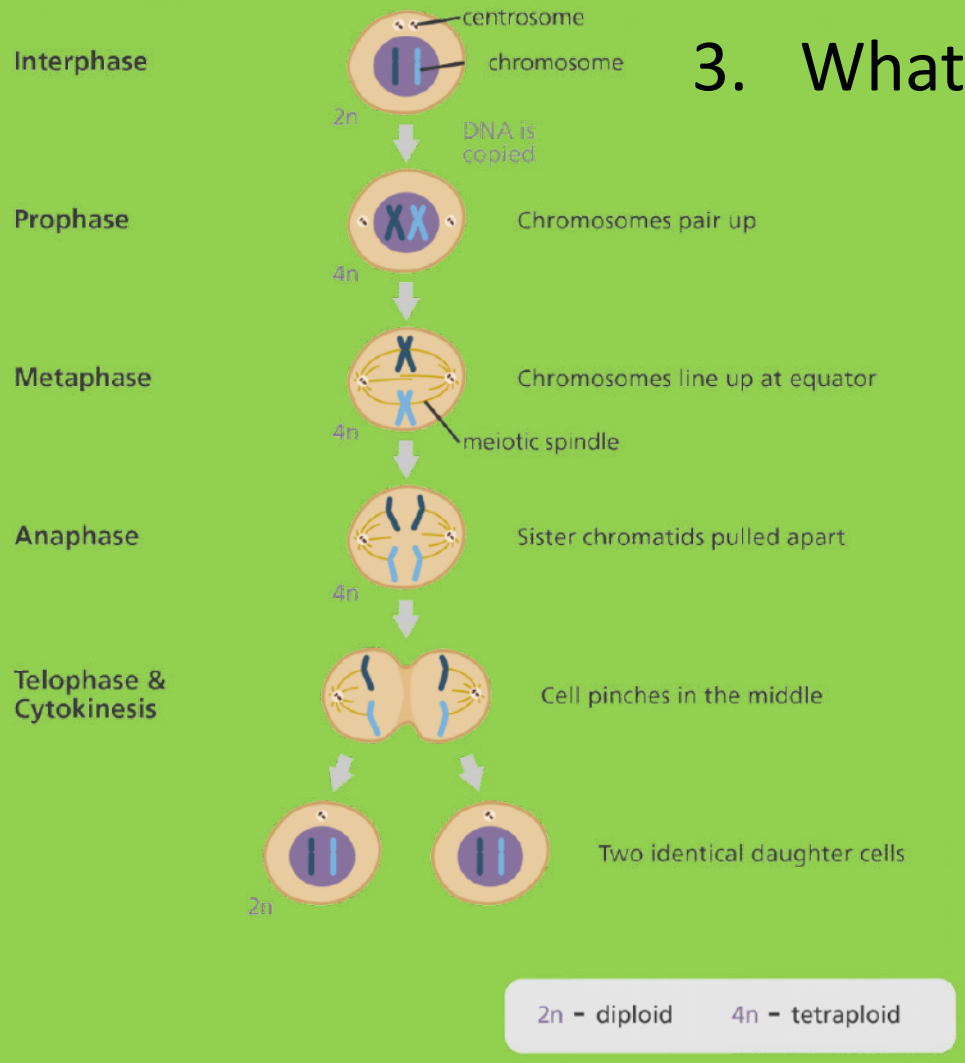


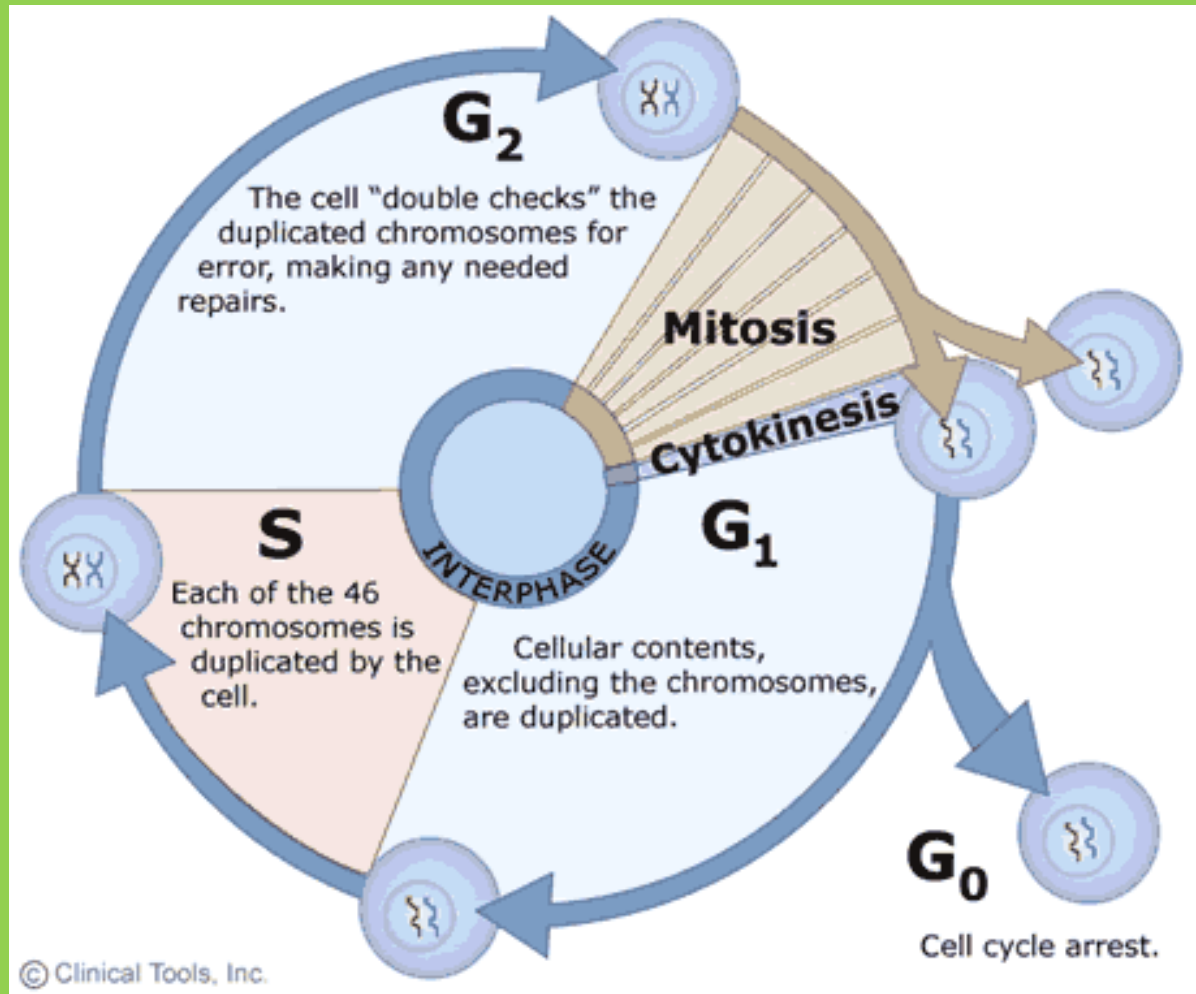


3/13 Cell Growth & Reproduction: Mitosis CH 8.2

Obj. TSW understand the cell cycle and processes at each stage. P. 66 NB

1. What is mitosis?
2. Draw the Cell Cycle.
3. What is the result of Mitosis?





Problem Solving Lab 8.2 P. 204BB p. 61 NB

- Read the Observe & Infer section.
- Read the Solve the Problem.
- Answer the three “Thinking Critically” questions p. 61NB
  1. Growth 1 phase- Rapid Growth & metabolism of Interphase is the most variable in length.
  2. The two types of cells have different functions and one is more complex than the other.
  3. The cycle of some types of cells is faster then others because of the complexity of the proteins made by the cell or the need to produce cells due to rapid wear and tear – like skin cells compared to muscles cells or nerve cells in the spine (do not regenerate).

Mitosis Practice p. 65NB
Get 2 white boards/ lab station
Get 1 Expo marker / 2 students
Draw a nucleus and place your replicated chromosomes inside the nucleus.

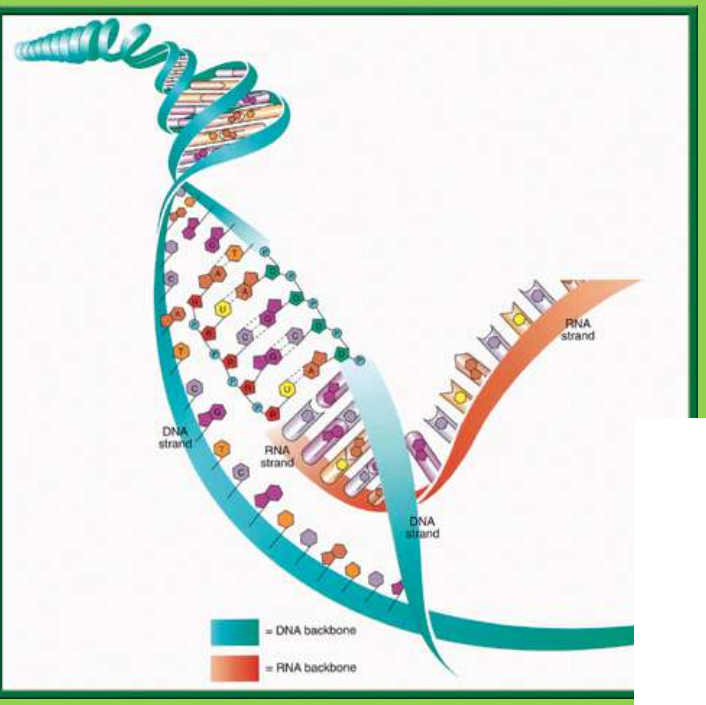
- With the yellow and red chromosomes, practice the 4 stages of Mitosis, drawing and erasing the nucleus as the stages dictate.
- After you show them to me/us, Then **draw the phases of Mitosis** on page 63 NB.

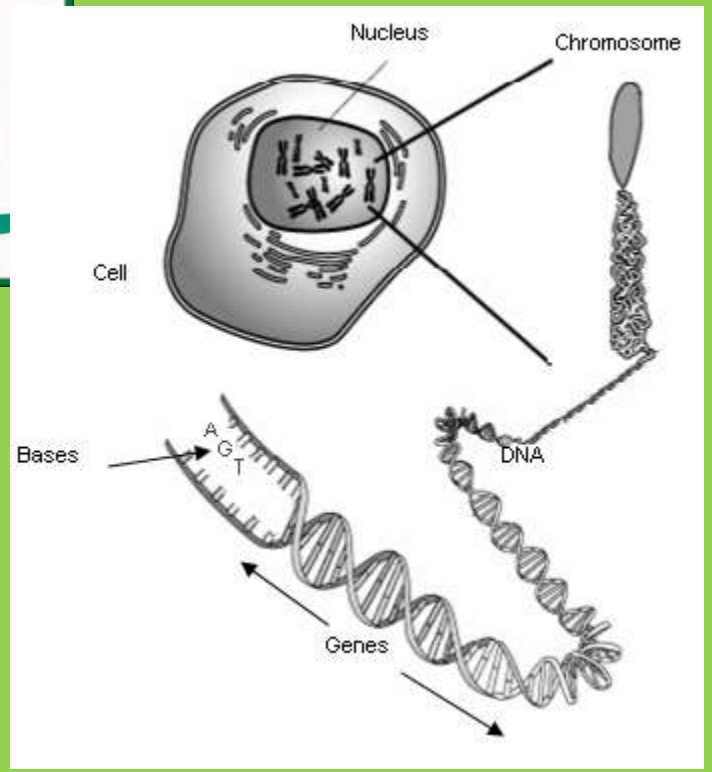
Mitosis Rules p. 65 NB

- Create a Mental model of how a cell cycle works that shows an end result of 2 identical cells after Mitosis with the same number of chromosomes.
- Set up rules for what a cell can and can not do.
- What steps does the cell have to go through to create two new identical cells.
- Result of Mitosis: 2 identical cells with the same # of chromosomes that make tissues, that form organs, that are part of an organ system and make an organism.

3/14 RNA (Ribonucleic Acid) CH 11.2

Obj. TSW compare and contrast the structure and function of DNA and RNA in the Warm Up, and from the video. P. 68 NB





1. Describe how RNA's structure differs from DNA's structure in three ways?
2. Identify and describe the functions of the three types of RNA.
3. What is the main difference between Transcription and DNA Replication?

Study for DNA Quiz: CH 11 Tuesday

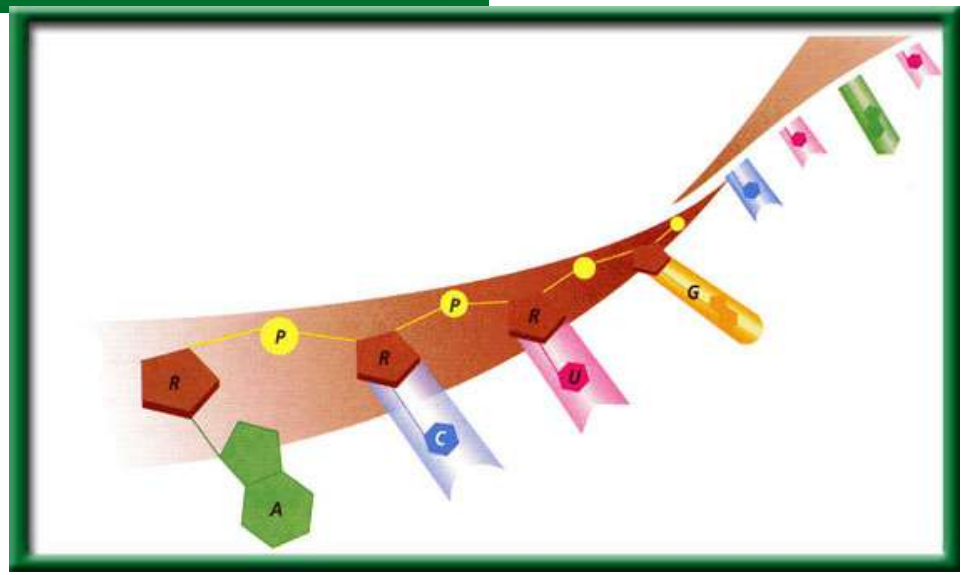
Work on your Lab – Final Lab due Friday

Science Article: Endosymbiotic Theory p. 65 NB

- Read the article quietly.
- Read the article out loud.
- Pair up and write the Claim, Evidence and Reasoning
- Discuss as a class: Endosymbiotic Theory
- Turn the Paper over and write the AXES Paragraph on Endosymbiotic Theory

From DNA to Protein

#1. RNA



RNA like DNA, is a nucleic acid. RNA structure differs from DNA structure in three ways.

First, RNA **is single stranded**—it looks like one-half of a zipper —whereas DNA is double stranded.

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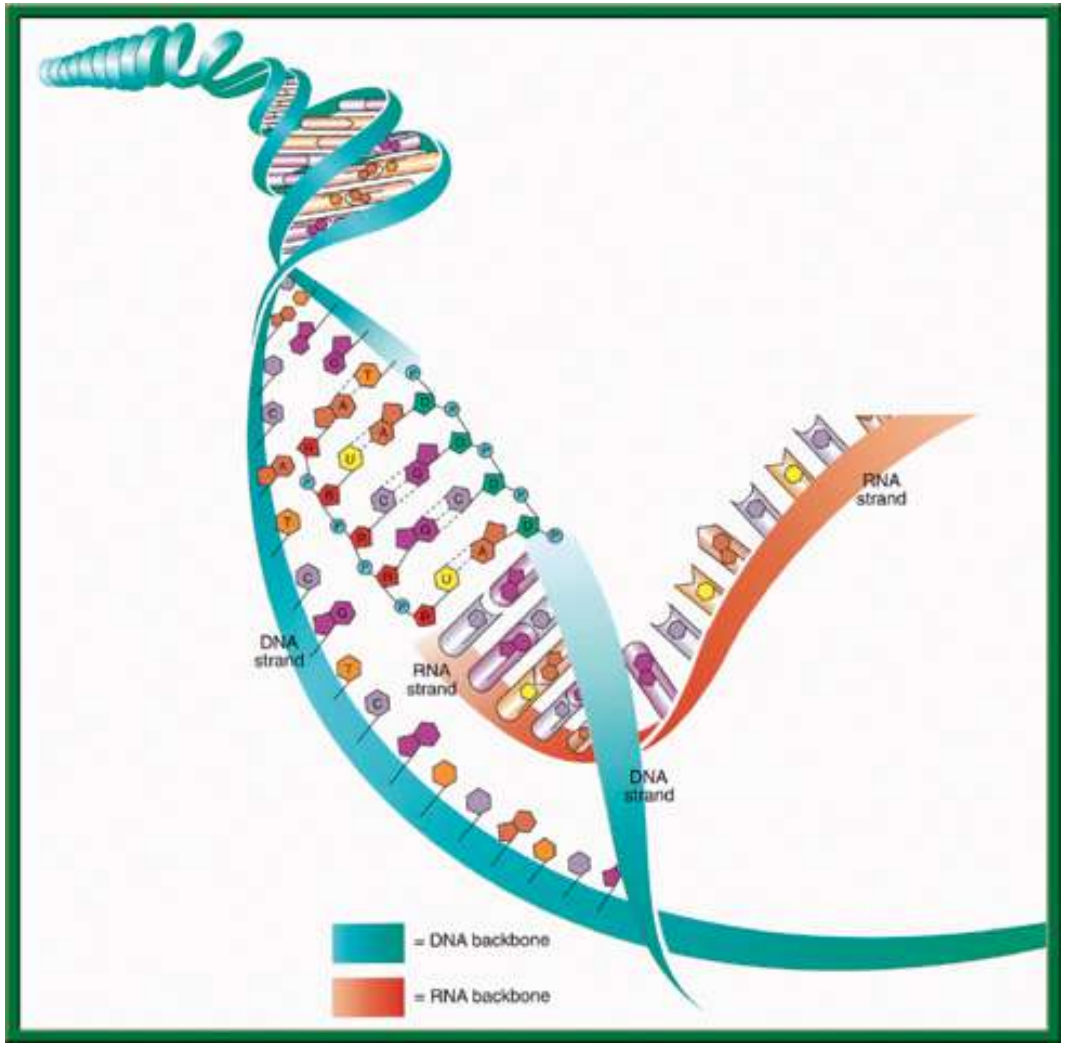
RESOURCES

#1. Transcription



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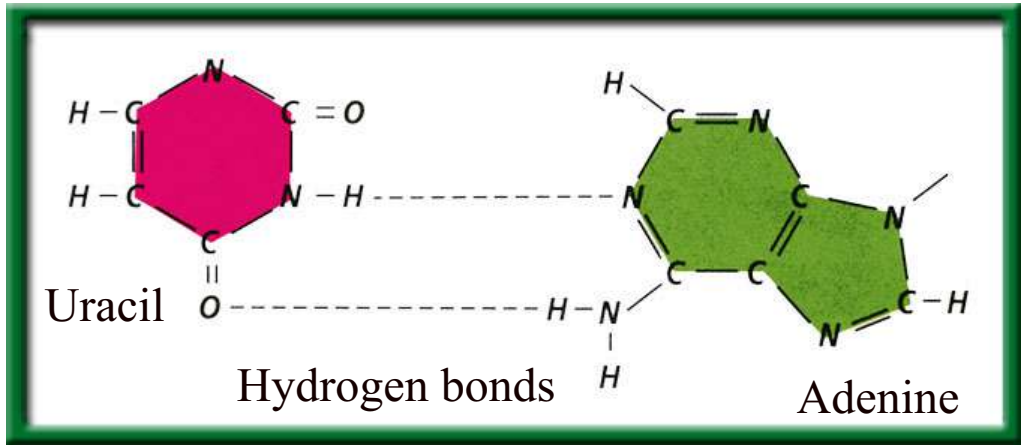
#1. RNA

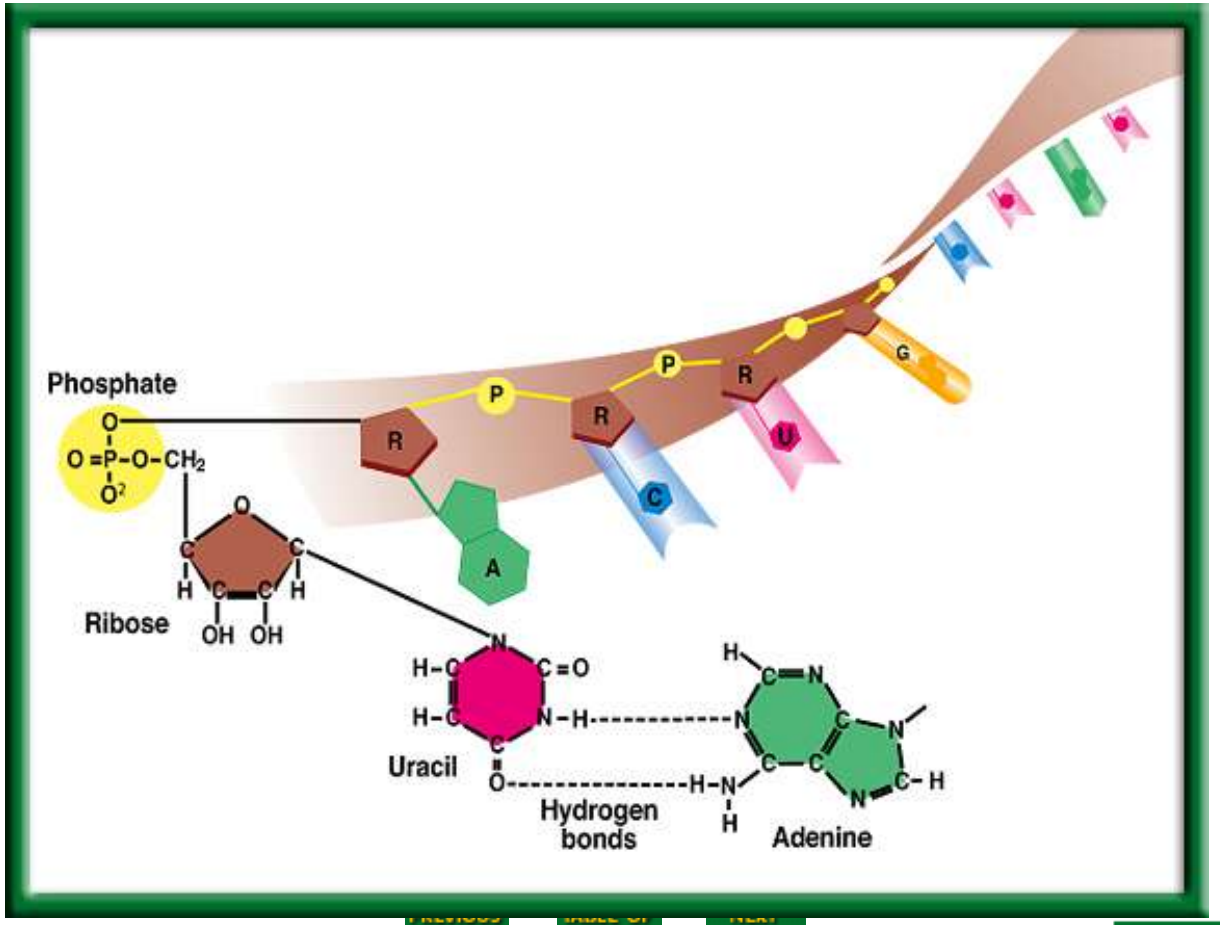
Both DNA and RNA contain four nitrogenous bases, but rather than thymine, RNA contains a similar base called uracil (U).



Uracil forms a base pair with adenine in RNA, just as thymine does in DNA.

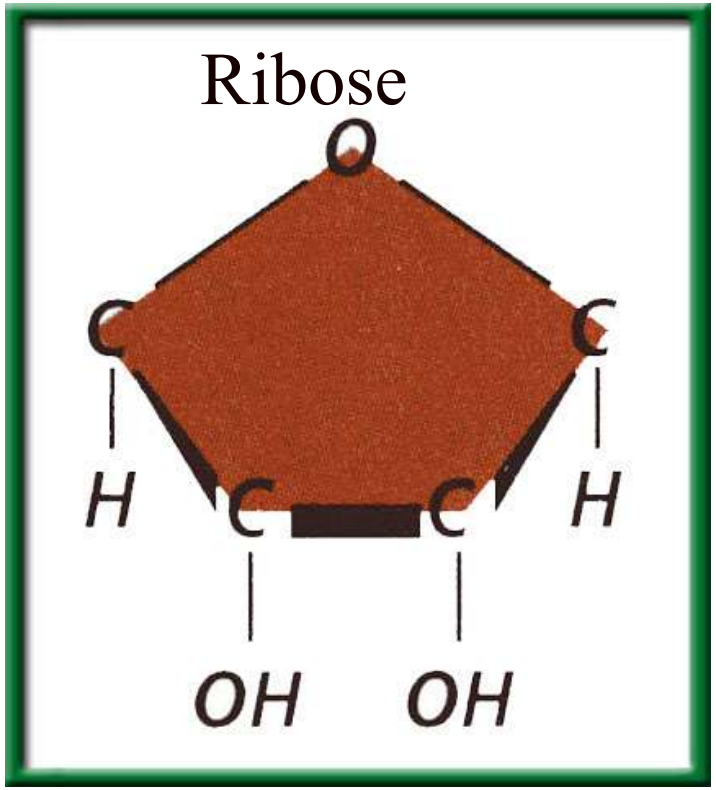
#1. Second: Chemical Difference of DNA and RNA

Uracil is the Nitrogen base that replaces **Thymine**



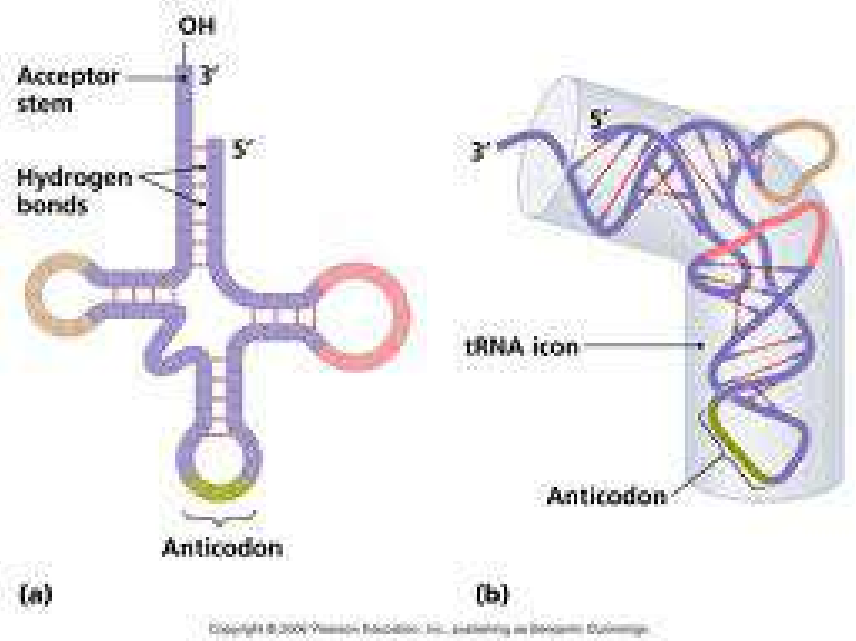
#1. RNA

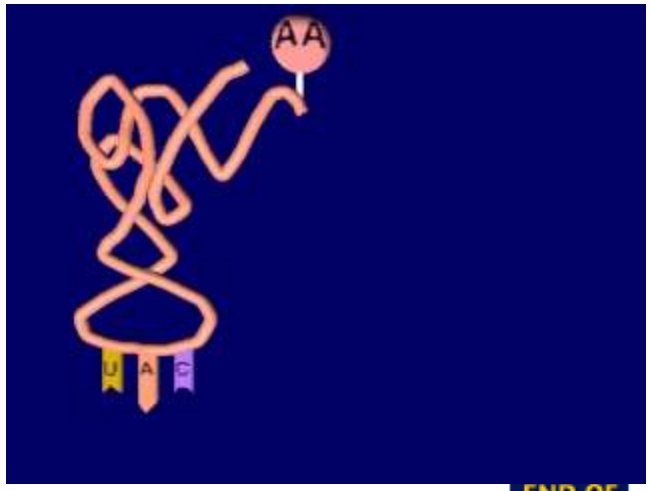
Third: The sugar in RNA is **Ribose**; DNA's sugar is deoxyribose.



#2. RNA

Transfer RNA (tRNA) is the supplier. Transfer RNA delivers amino acids to the ribosome to be assembled into a protein.





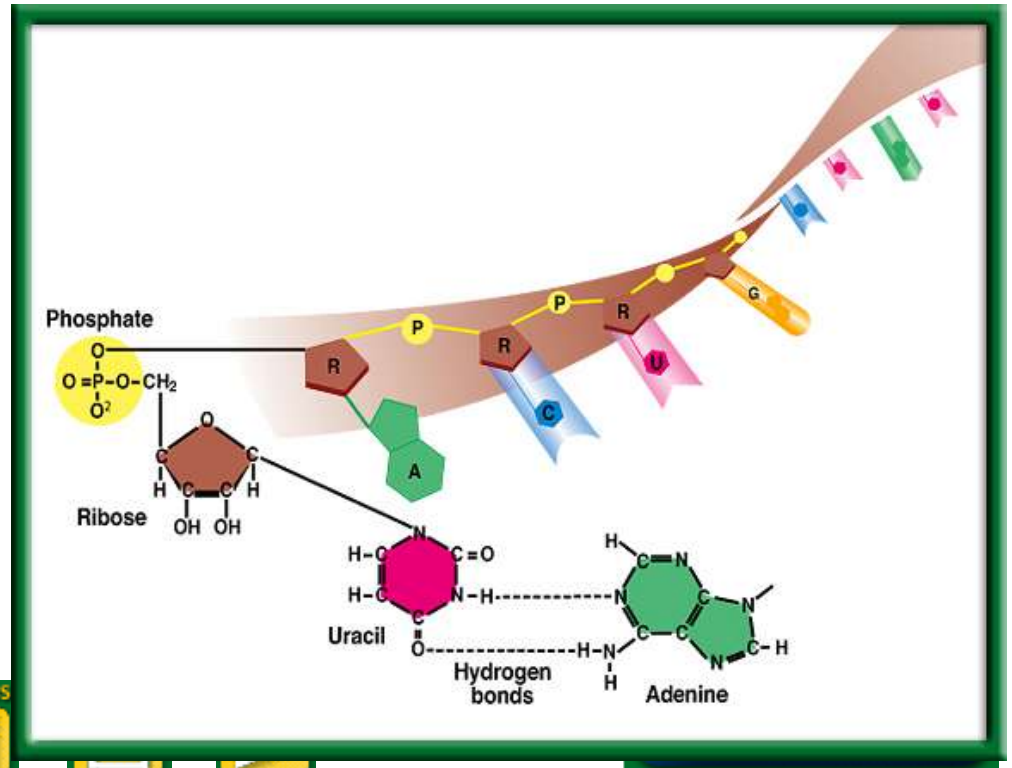
Click image to view movie

#2. RNA

There are three types of RNA that help build proteins.

Messenger RNA (mRNA), brings instructions from DNA in the nucleus to the cell's factory floor, the cytoplasm.

On the factory floor, mRNA moves to the assembly line, a ribosome.



Protein Synthesis – Thursday!!!!! 10/6

- 1 large bag of M & M's –
- 1 large bag of Gummy Bears –
- 4 bags of Marshmallows-
- 1 stick of Butter – McAllister
- 1 box Rice Krispy Cereal -

DNA Quiz Friday 9/30

1 piece of Binder Paper & pencil or pen. Write your name on the top right hand side.

1. What is the name of the molecule that holds our genetic information?
2. What is the shape of that molecule?
3. Where is that molecule located in the cell?
4. What are the 4 Nitrogen Bases that code for Amino Acids?
5. Write how the Nitrogen base pair together.
6. What is the bond that holds the nitrogen bases together?
7. Draw & Write the three parts of a nucleotide.
8. What is DNA Replication?
9. What are the two functions of DNA?
10. How is RNA different from DNA?

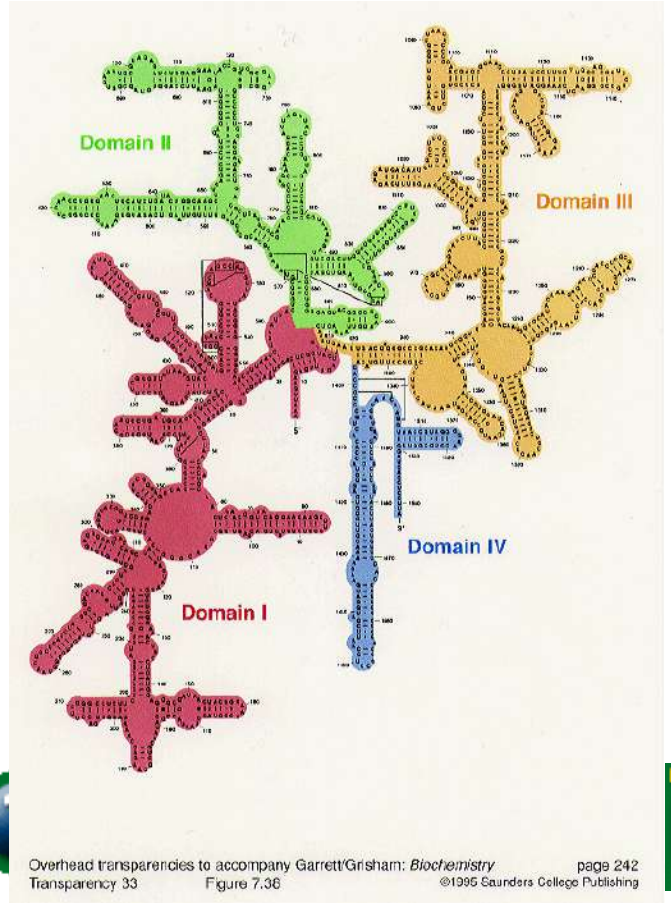
Genes Expression = Proteins

You learned earlier that proteins are polymers of amino acids.

The sequence of nucleotides in each gene contains information for assembling the string of amino acids that make up a single protein.

#2. RNA

The ribosome, made of ribosomal RNA (rRNA), binds to the mRNA and uses the instructions to assemble the amino acids in the correct order.

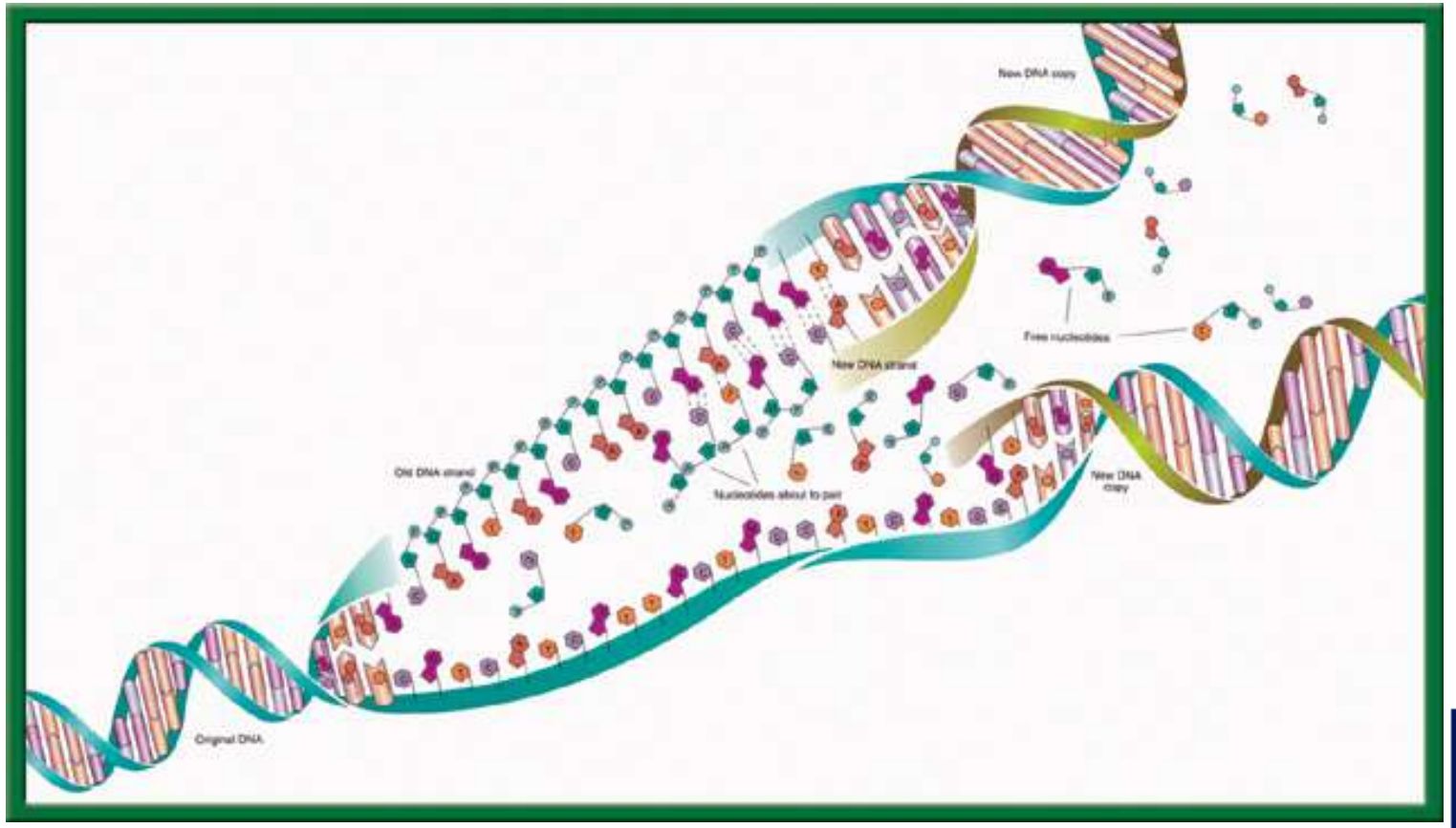


Transparencies

What Process is this?

What are the steps?

What is the name for this particular type of process?



To return to the chapter summary click escape or close this document.

END OF SLIDE

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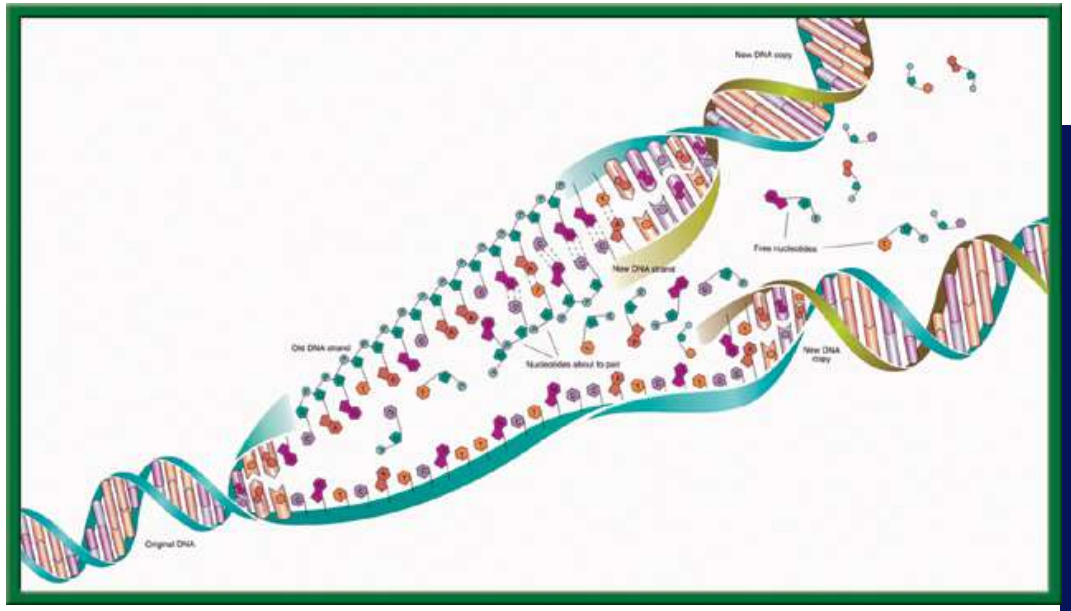
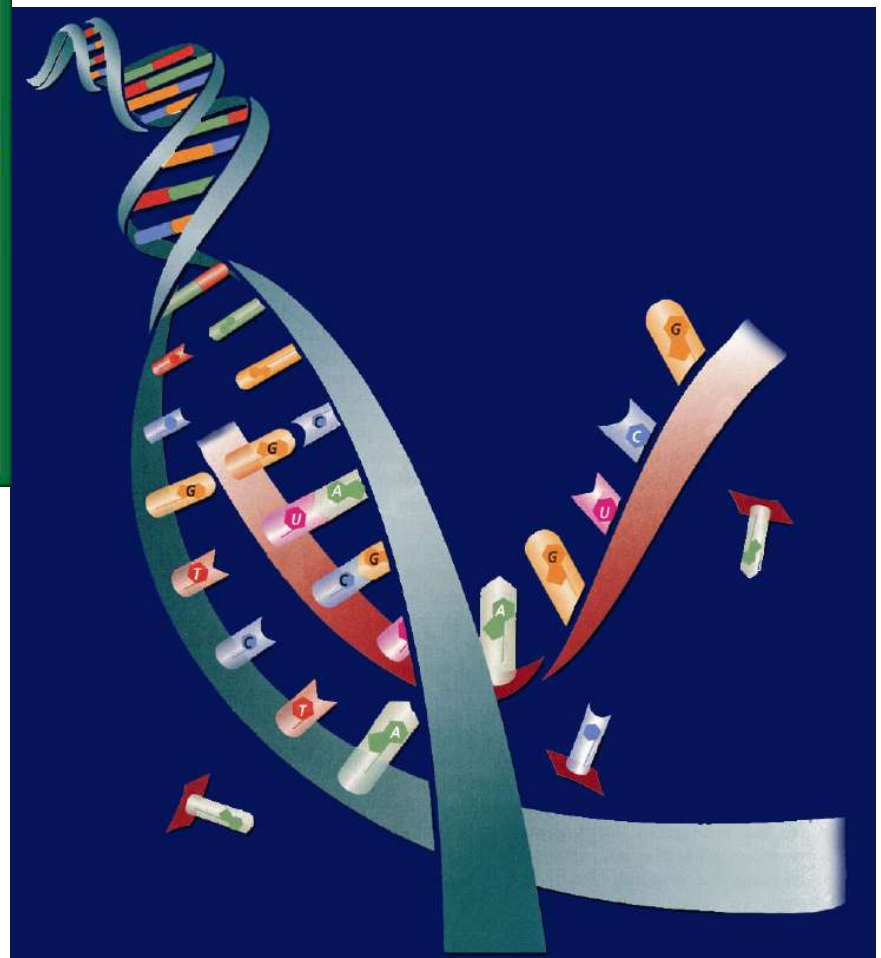
NEXT SLIDE
RESOURCES

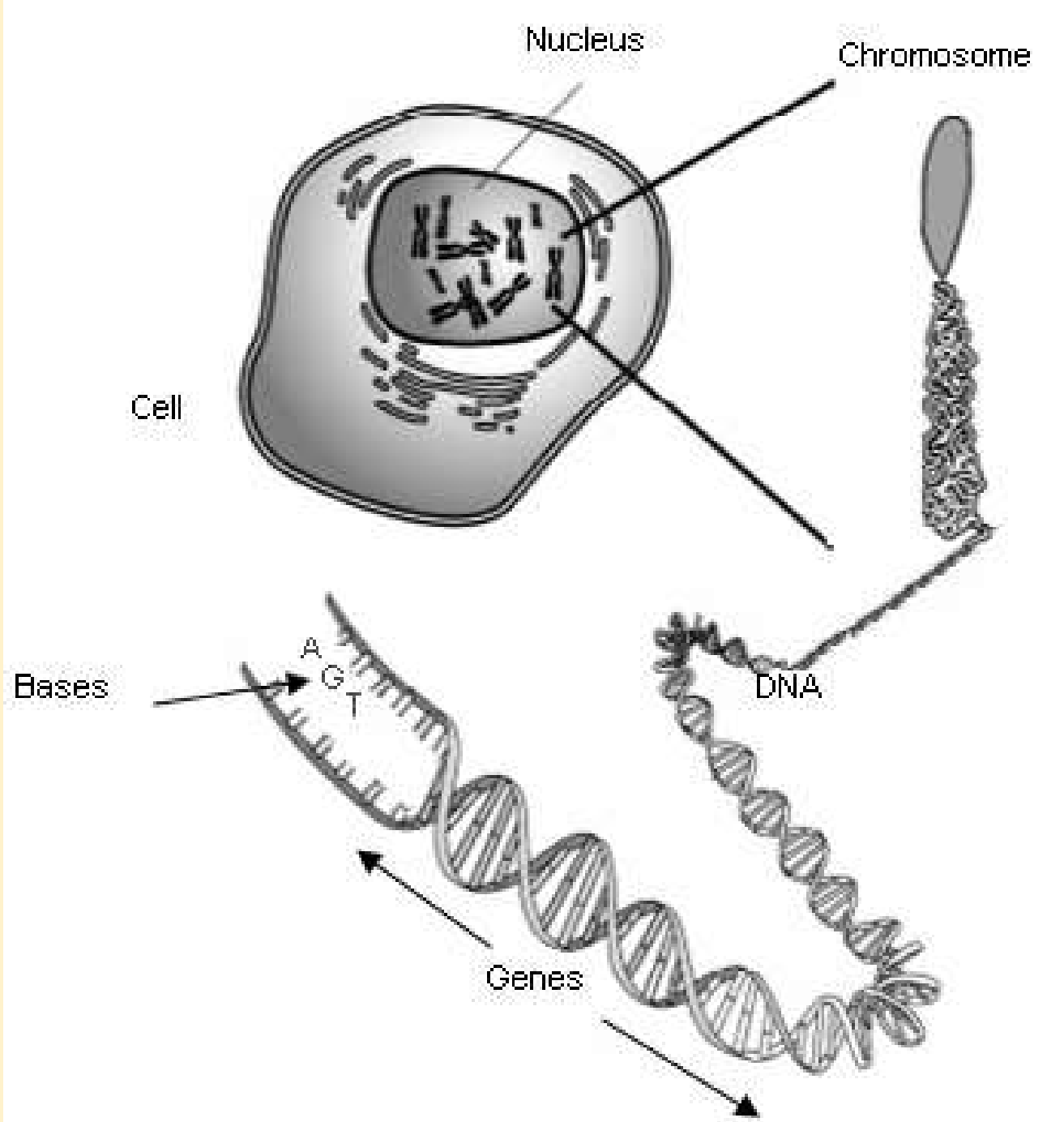
#3. The difference of DNA Replication & Transcription (Making Proteins)



DNA Replication – makes more DNA for more cells.

Transcription – first process of making proteins.

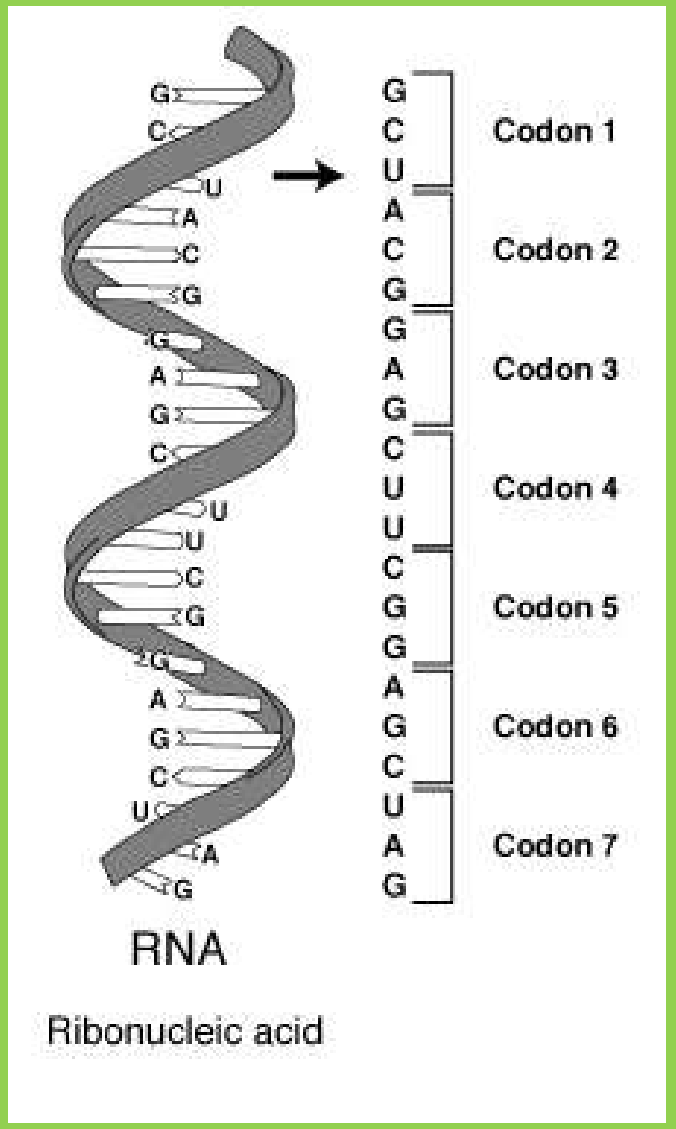



Nucleus
Chromosome
Cell
DNA
Bases
A
G
T
Genes

3/15 **Protein Synthesis: Transcription** 11.2 Week 8

Obj. TSW be able to explain the process of Transcription by making mRNA strand from DNA through practice. P.70 NB

Learn.genetics.utah.edu/



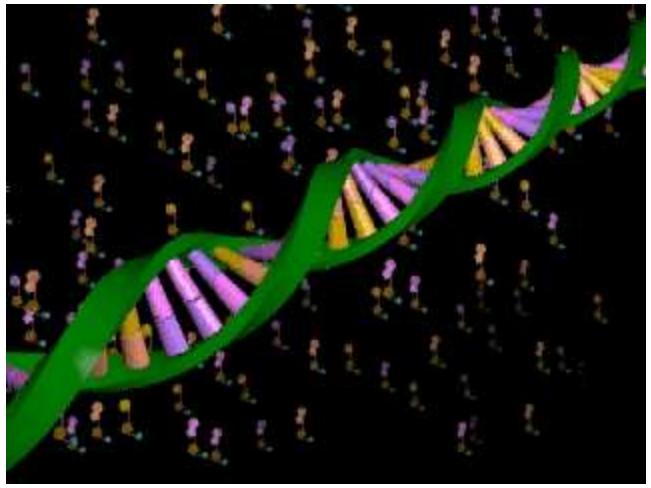
1. What is transcription?
2. Where does Transcription happen?
3. Why is a codon important to making a protein?

Cracking the Code

- Answer the Questions on the ½ sheet of paper

Transcription

In the nucleus, enzymes make an RNA copy of a portion of a DNA strand in a process called transcription.

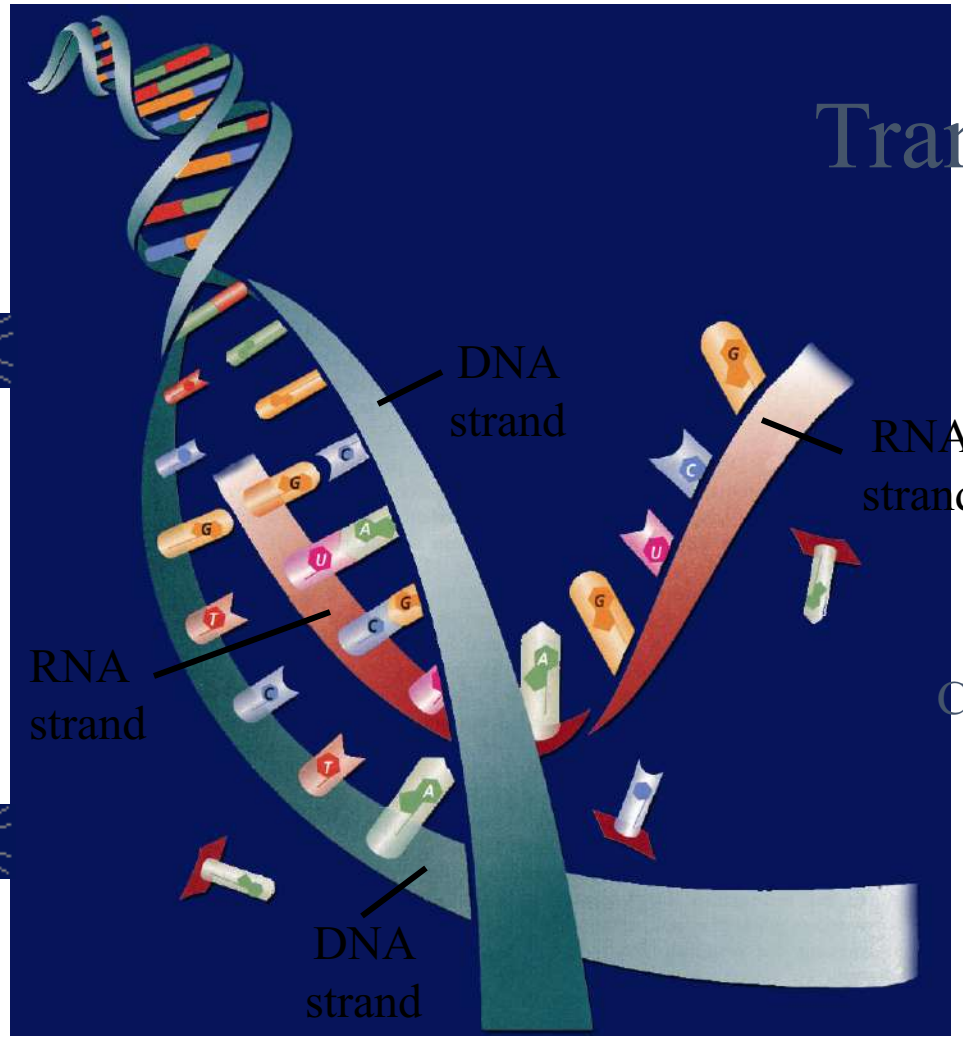


Click image to view movie

From DNA to Protein

Transcription

A



B

C

END OF SLIDE

Transcription

The main difference between transcription and DNA replication is that transcription results in the formation of one single-stranded RNA molecule rather than a double-stranded DNA molecule.

RNA Processing = Gene Expression

Not all the nucleotides in the DNA of eukaryotic cells carry instructions—or code—for making proteins.

Genes usually contain many long noncoding nucleotide sequences, called introns, that are scattered among the coding sequences.

Question 1

How does DNA control the structures and functions of a cell?

Answer

DNA determines the structure of proteins. Some proteins become important cell structures. Other proteins, such as enzymes, control chemical reactions that perform key life functions.

HW CH 11 DNA & Genes p.41 NB

1. Deoxyribose
2. Nitrogenous Base
3. Nucleotide
4. Base Pair
5. Hydrogen Bond
6. Phosphate
7. Adenine (A) & Nitrogen Bases
8. Cytosine
9. *Nucleotides
10. DNA Replication
11. Double Helix

HW CH 11 DNA &Genes*

1. DNA – Double RNA – single
2. DNA – Deoxyribose RNA – Ribose
3. DNA – ATCG RNA – AUCG
4. Amino Acids
5. Amino Acids
6. Proteins
7. Codon*
8. Threonine

QUIZ

8. What is DNA Replication?
9. What are the two functions of DNA?
10. What are three differences of RNA from DNA?
11. What RNA has stop codons, and what is their function?
12. How are codons and anticodons different?
13. Write the equation for Protein Synthesis.
14. Transcribe & Translate the DNA sequence:ATC, TCA, TAC

DNA Quiz

7. What is the backbone of the molecule made of?

8. What is a gene?

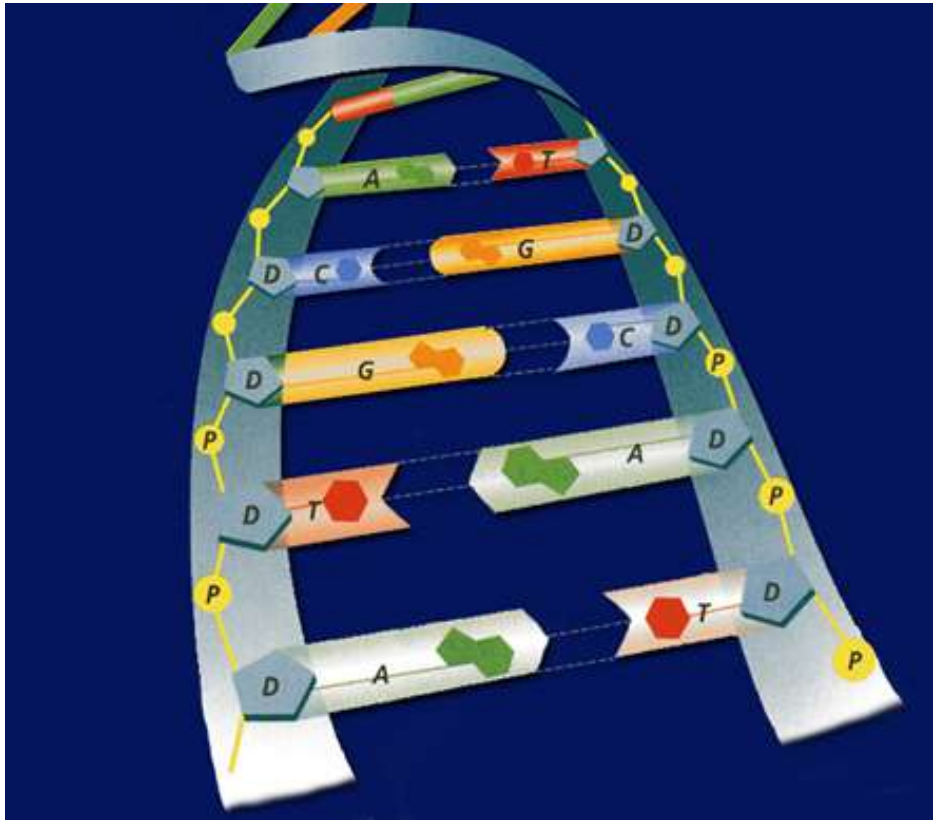
9. What does DNA code for? What is it's purpose?

10. Write the formula for Protein Synthesis

When you are finished turn you paper upside down and wait quietly to have me pick it up.

POP QUIZ Write your name on your binder paper.

1. What is this molecule? Spell it out.
2. What is the shape of the molecule?
3. What are the two purposes/ functions of this molecule?
4. Write the three names for the parts of a nucleotide. Be specific.
5. The Nitrogen bases are: Adenine, Cytosine, Guanine, & Thymine – Base Pair them together correctly.
6. What holds the Nitrogen bases together?
7. DNA is a Nucleic Acid, write an example of another one.
8. Can a Nucleic Acid leave the nucleus?
9. What is DNA Replication?
10. What is the name for how DNA Replications?



Question 2

The process through which the order of bases in messenger RNA codes for the order of amino acids in a protein is:

A. transcription

B. translation

C. replication

D. point mutation

The answer is B.

Question 3

Why would scientists use nucleotide sequences to identify bodies of crime victims?

Answer

In comparing nucleotide sequences in the DNA of a crime victim with nucleotide sequences from a possible close relative of the crime victim, scientists can determine if the two are related.

HW CH 11

9.Phenylalanine Codon are (UUU) (UUC)

10. Codon

11. Amino Acid

12. Amino Acid

13. Stop codons = UGA, UAG, UAA

14. Tryptophan & Methionine

2/24 **Protein Synthesis: Translation** 11.2

Obj. TSW explain the process of Protein Synthesis by working on their Protein Synthesis foldable and transcribing and translating DNA sequences from their Mini Lab 11.1 P. 52NB

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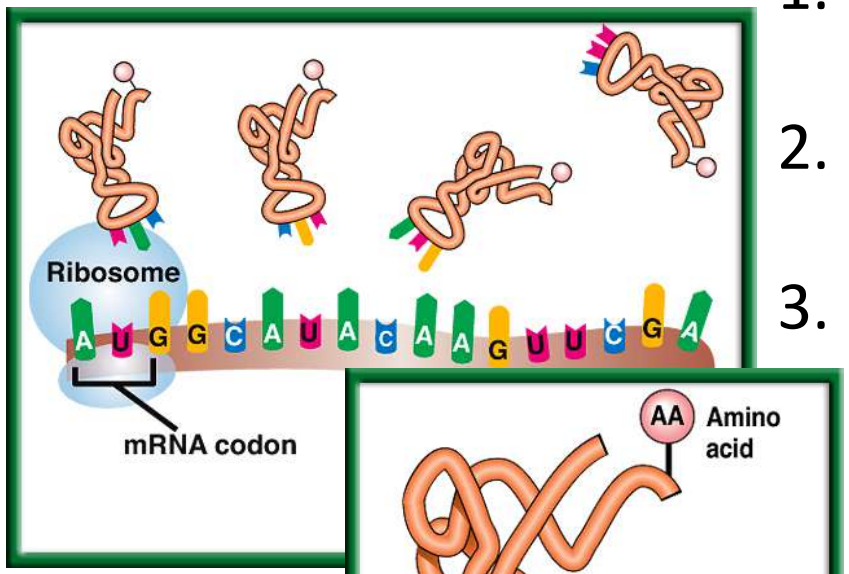
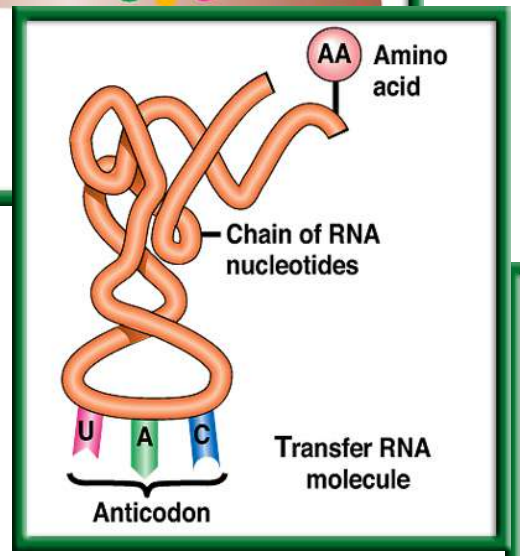
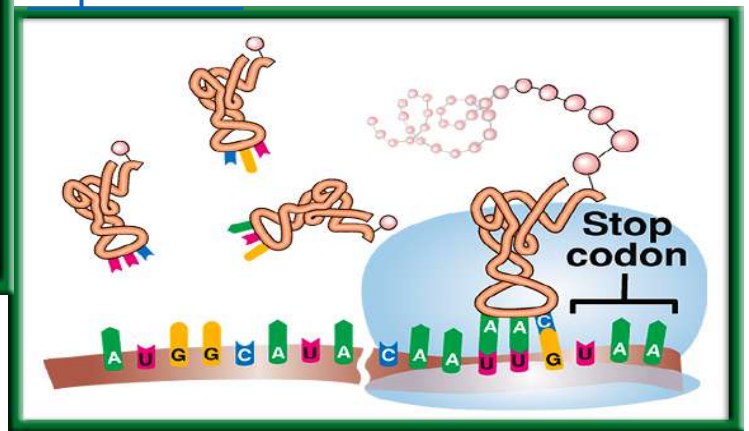


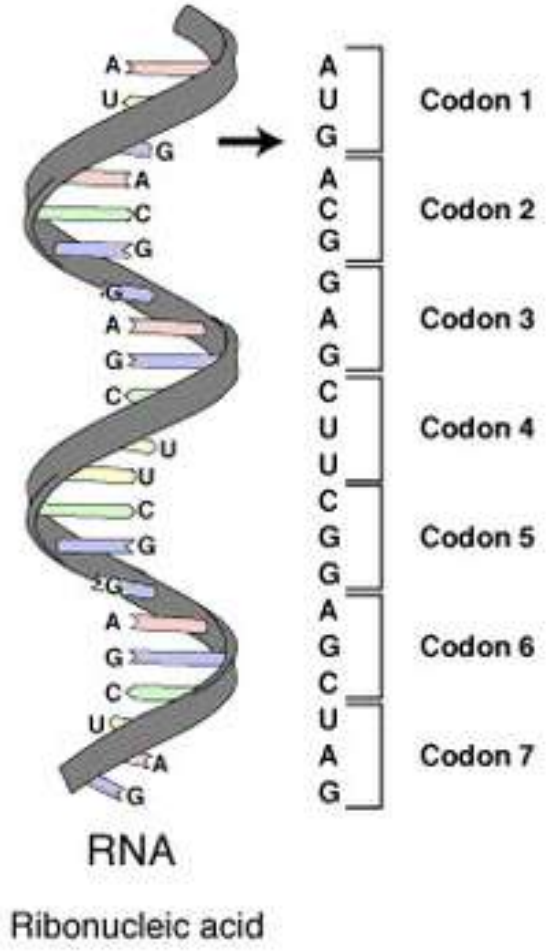


1. Compare & Contrast Codon and Anticodon.
2. What is the role of tRNA in Protein Synthesis?
3. Why are Stop Codons important in Translation?

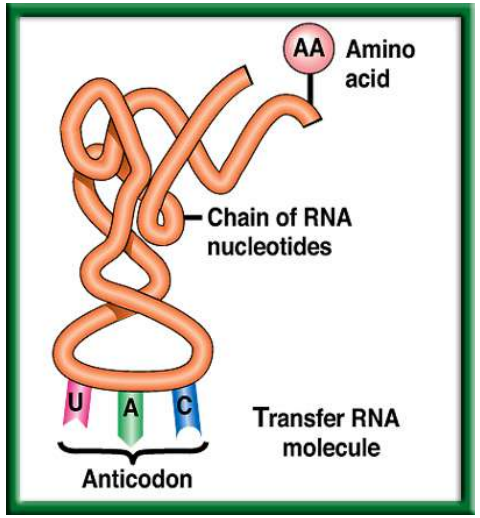
http://www.dnatube.com/video/3448/DNA-Replication



#1. Codon & Anticodon



- A **Codon** is a nucleotide triplet sequence on mRNA, it codes for an amino acid.
  - AUG ACG GAG
- An **Anticodon** is a nucleotide triplet sequence on tRNA that carries the Amino acid
  - UAC
- Both are RNA & Each triplet pairs to code for a particular Amino acid to form a protein.

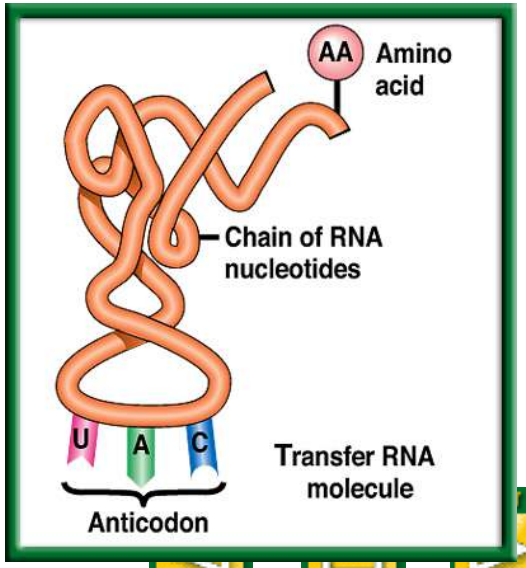


#2. The role of transfer RNA - tRNA

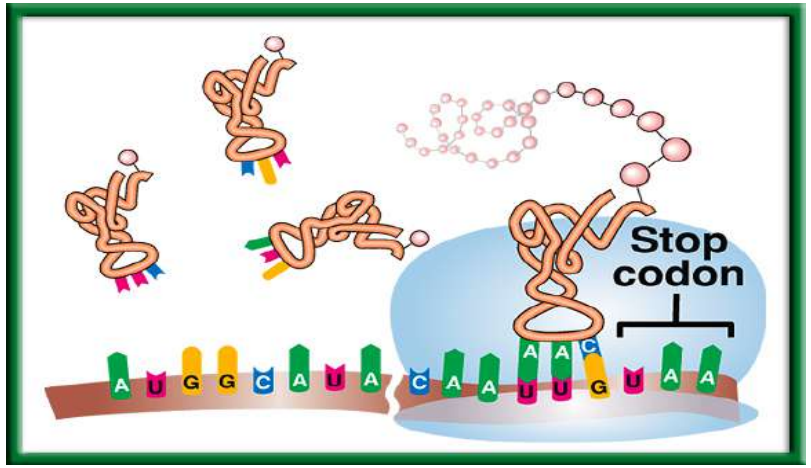
As **translation** begins, a ribosome attaches to the starting end of the mRNA strand. Then, **tRNA** molecules, each **carrying a specific amino acid**, approach the ribosome.

When a **tRNA anticodon pairs with the first mRNA codon**, the two molecules temporarily join together.

Usually, the first codon on mRNA is AUG, which codes for the amino acid methionine.



#3. Stop Codons



- Without the stop codon, the protein would continuously be made.
- More Protein is not necessarily better.
- Name the 3 codons for STOP:
  - UAA, UAG, UGA

The Genetic Code P.292 BB

The Messenger RNA Genetic Code

First Letter	Second Letter				Third Letter
	U	C	A	G	
U	Phenylalanine (UUU)	Serine (UCU)	Tyrosine (UAU)	Cysteine (UGU)	U
	Phenylalanine (UUC)	Serine (UCC)	Tyrosine (UAC)	Cysteine (UGC)	C
	Leucine (UUA)	Serine (UCA)	Stop (UAA)	Stop (UGA)	A
	Leucine (UUG)	Serine (UCG)	Stop (UAG)	Tryptophan (UGG)	G
C	Leucine (CUU)	Proline (CCU)	Histadine (CAU)	Arginine (CGU)	U
	Leucine (CUC)	Proline (CCC)	Histadine (CAC)	Arginine (CGC)	C
	Leucine (CUA)	Proline (CCA)	Glutamine (CAA)	Arginine (CGA)	A
	Leucine (CUG)	Proline (CCG)	Glutamine (CAG)	Arginine (CGG)	G
A	Isoleucine (AUU)	Threonine (ACU)	Asparagine (AAU)	Serine (AGU)	U
	Isoleucine (AUC)	Threonine (ACC)	Asparagine (AAC)	Serine (AGC)	C
	Isoleucine (AUA)	Threonine (ACA)	Lysine (AAA)	Arginine (AGA)	A
	Methionine; Start (AUG)	Threonine (ACG)	Lysine (AAG)	Arginine (AGG)	G
G	Valine (GUU)	Alanine (GCU)	Aspartate (GAU)	Glycine (GGU)	U
	Valine (GUC)	Alanine (GCC)	Aspartate (GAC)	Glycine (GGC)	C
	Valine (GUA)	Alanine (GCA)	Glutamate (GAA)	Glycine (GGA)	A
	Valine (GUG)	Alanine (GCG)	Glutamate (GAG)	Glycine (GGG)	G

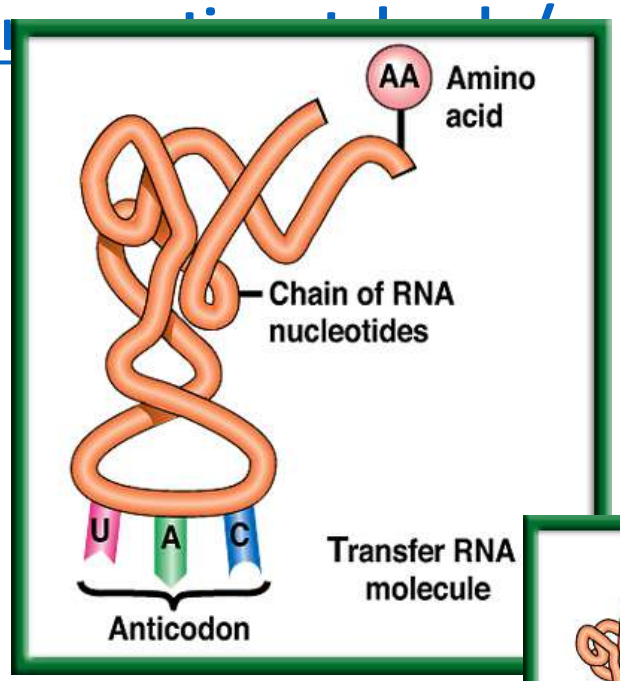
END OF SLIDE

PREVIOUS SLIDE TABLE OF CONTENTS NEXT SLIDE RESOURCES

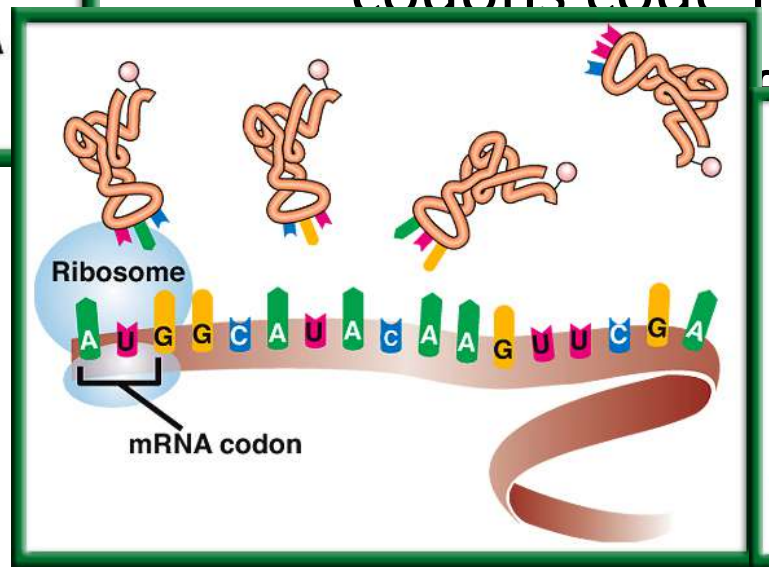
2/25 **Protein Synthesis: Translation** 11.2

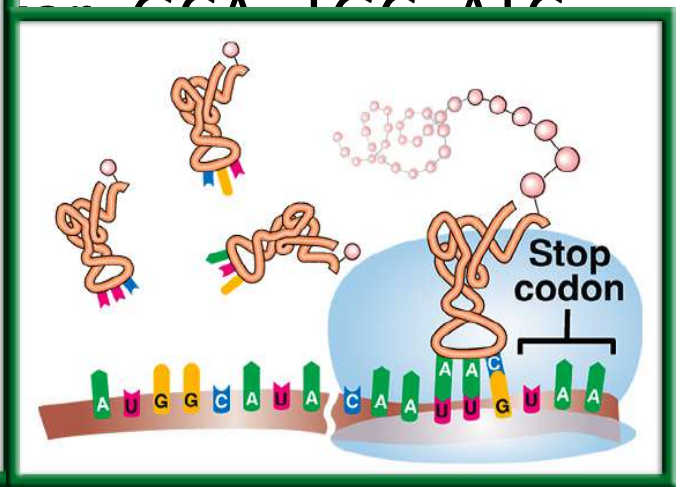
Obj. TSW explain the process of Protein Synthesis by diagramming all the steps in their notebook. P. 54 NB

Learn



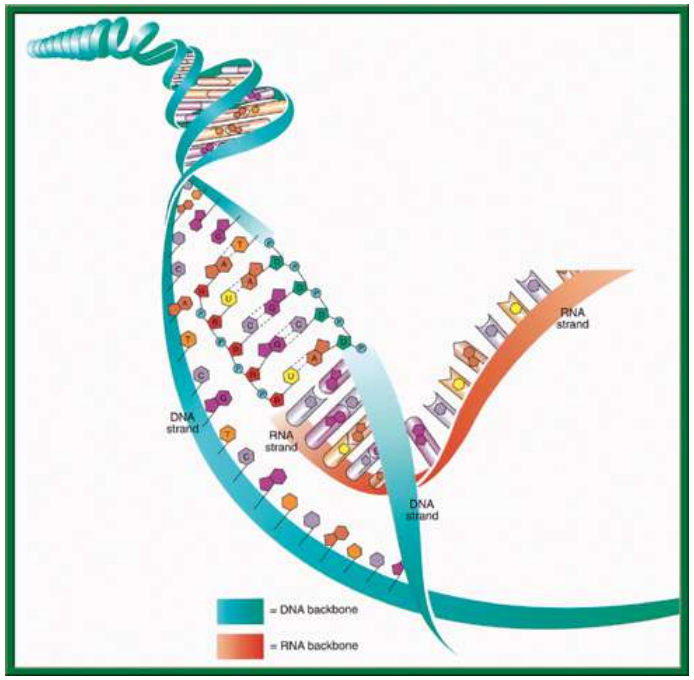
1. When making proteins, If a template DNA strand read TAC GGT, AGT what would a complementary strand of mRNA be?
2. What Amino Acids would the 3 codons code for?

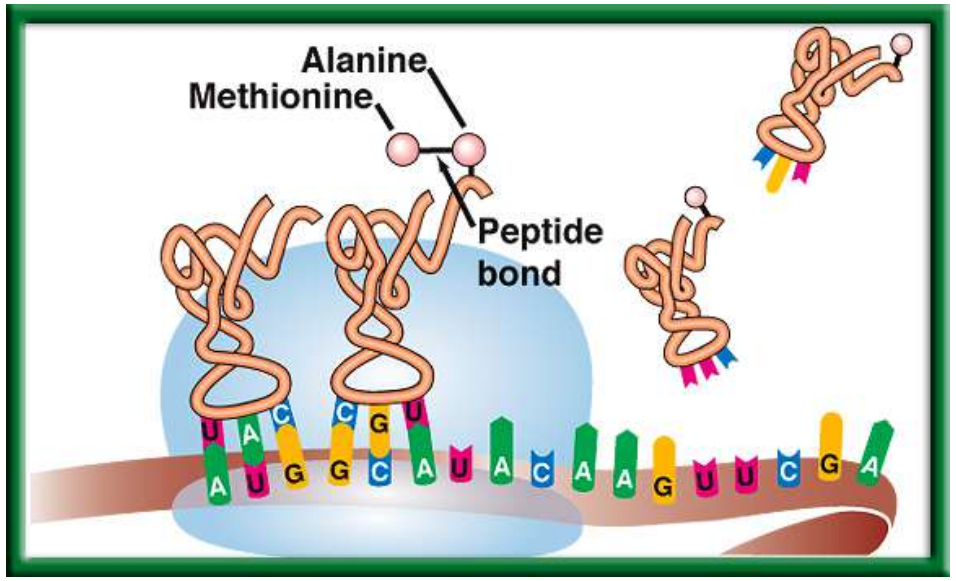




Protein Synthesis p. 59 NB

DNA -> **transcription** -> RNA -> **translation** -> Proteins





Mini Lab 11.1 P. 67NB P. 293 BB

DNA → transcription → RNA → translation → Protein

- Copy this table in your notebook.

	A	B	C	D	E
DNA Base Sequence	Process	mRNA Codon	Process	tRNA Anticodon	Amino Acid
AAT					
GGG					
ATA					
AAA					
GTT					

Mini Lab 11.1 P. 67 NB P. 293 BB

DNA → transcription →RNA →translation → Protein

	A	B	C	D	E
DNA Base Sequence	Process	mRNA Codon	Process	tRNA Anticodon	Amino Acid
AAT	Transcription	UUA	Translation	AAU	Leucine
GGG		CCC		GGG	Proline
ATA		UAU		AUA	Tyrosine
AAA		UUU		AAA	Phenylalanine
GTT		CAA		GUU	Glutamine

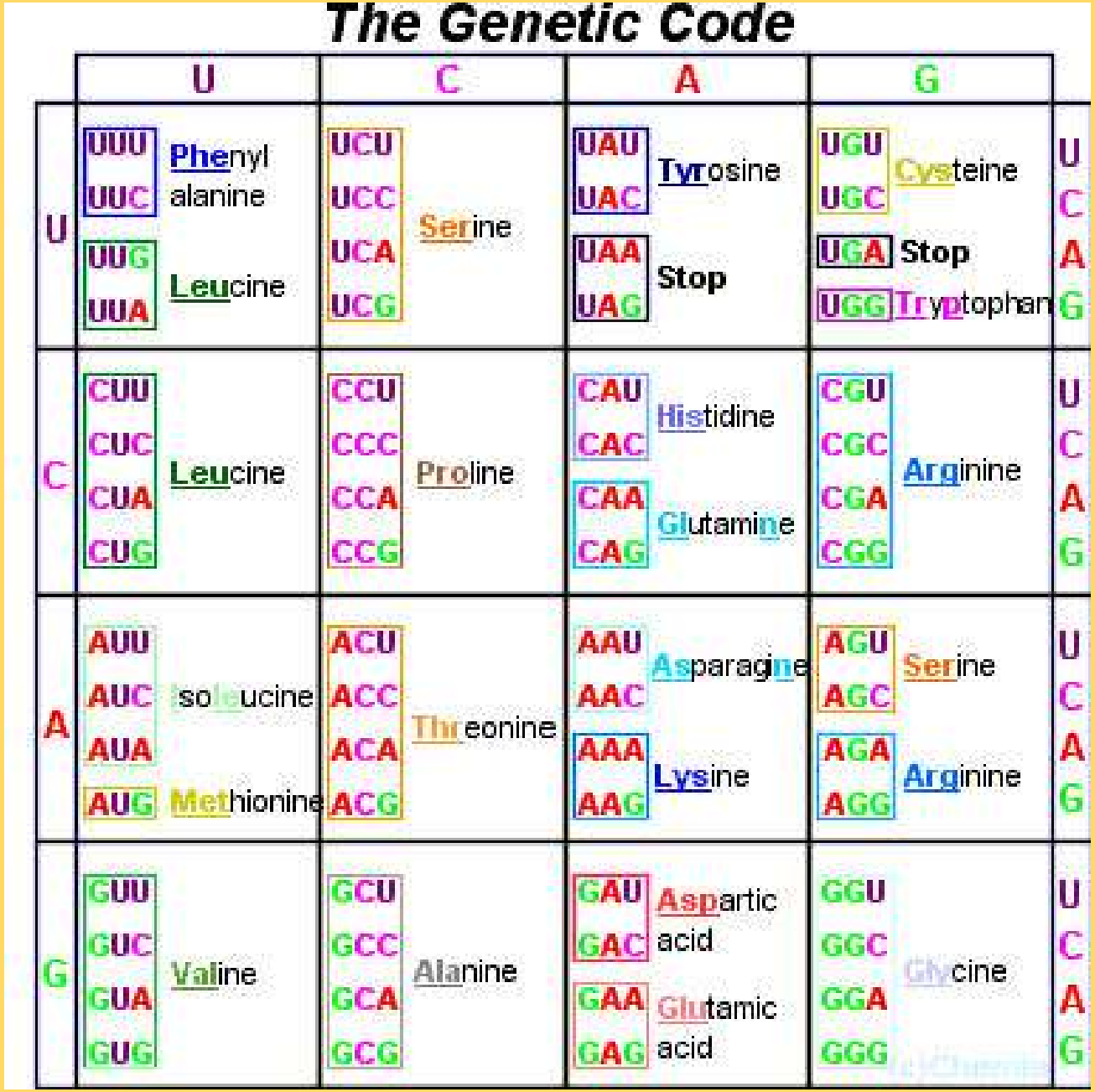
Answer Analysis Questions 1 – 3

1. A.DNA instructions are located in the nucleus.

b. Transcription happens in the nucleus.

c. Translation happens in the Ribosome.

4. tRNA looks like a triangle with an Amino Acid on the end, and the other side has the Anticodon that base pairs with the codon on the mRNA.
5. Mutations would be more common, if the sequence of DNA was not strictly adhered to.



Page 292 Biology Book

Molecular Genetics p. 69 NB

DNA Replication – make more DNA for more cells to replace other cells.

DNA-DNA

A = T

T = A

C ≡ G

G ≡ C

Protein Synthesis – to make proteins

DNA RNA

A = U

T = A

C ≡ G

G ≡ C

Protein Synthesis

DNA: TAC CAC AAC

Transcription (nucleus)

mRNA: AUG GUG UUG

Translation (ribosome)

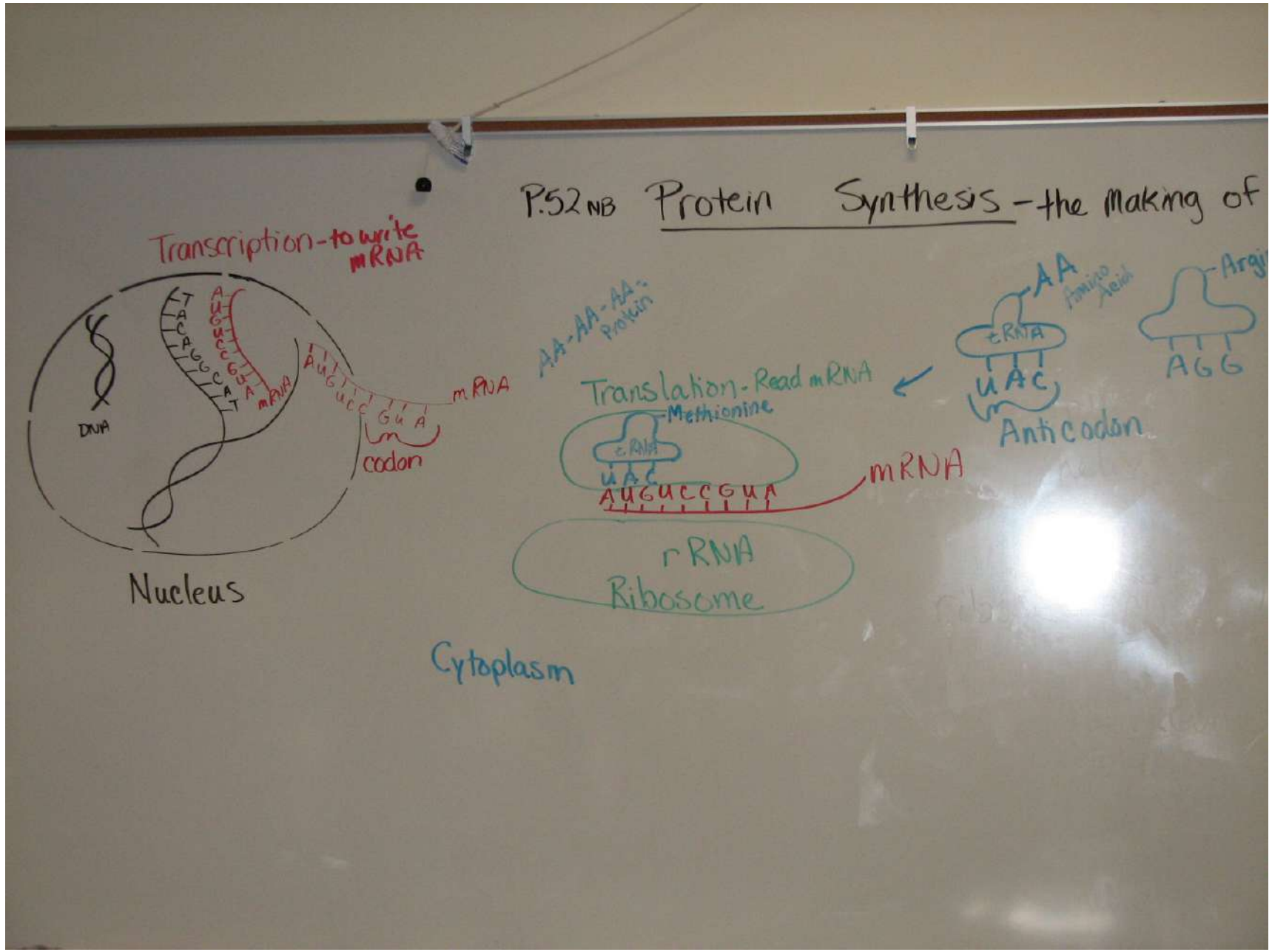
Protein: Methionine, _____, _____ Amino Acid Sequence

Protein Synthesis

Transcription Practice p. 69NB

- **Directions:** Using the DNA strand as a template, transcribe mRNA. Make sure to use the correct Nitrogen bases.

1. ATA CCT TAA CGC GTC
2. TAT TAG GCA AAA TTC
3. GTG TGA TTA ATA GCC
4. CTA AAG GAA TAG GAT
5. GAT GAA TAC CCA CGA
6. TAA TAT GCA CAT TAC
7. GAA CCT TAC GGG GTG
8. TAT AAC CAG GAG TTT
9. ATC CGT AGT GTA AAT
10. GGA TTA CCC TTA CCA


P.52 NB Protein Synthesis - the making of
Transcription - to write mRNA
DNA
mRNA
codon
Nucleus
AA-AA-AA-
Protein
Translation - Read mRNA
Methionine
tRNA
UAC
AUGUCCGUA
mRNA
rRNA
Ribosome
Cytoplasm
AA
Amino Acid
tRNA
UAC
Anticodon
AGG

Protein Synthesis – Gene Expression

1. DNA: ATA CCT TAA CGC GTC

2. DNA: TAT TAG GCA AAA TTC

AXES Paragraph P. 71 NB

- Write a paragraph after building your DNA molecule that include the vocabulary words: Double helix, Nitrogen bases, Hydrogen bond, Nucleotide, Backbone, Deoxyribose, Phosphate, Adenine, Thymine, Cytosine, Guanine.

Chapter 11

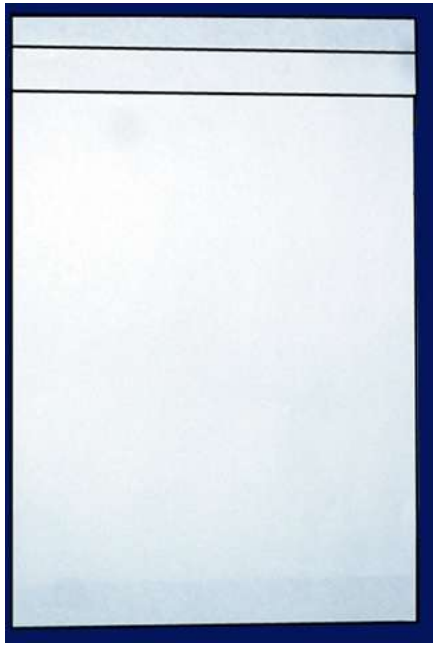
Foldables Study Organizers

STEP 1

Collect 3 sheets of paper and layer them about 1.5 cm apart vertically. Keep the edges level.

P. 53 NB

FOLDABLES™ Study Organizer



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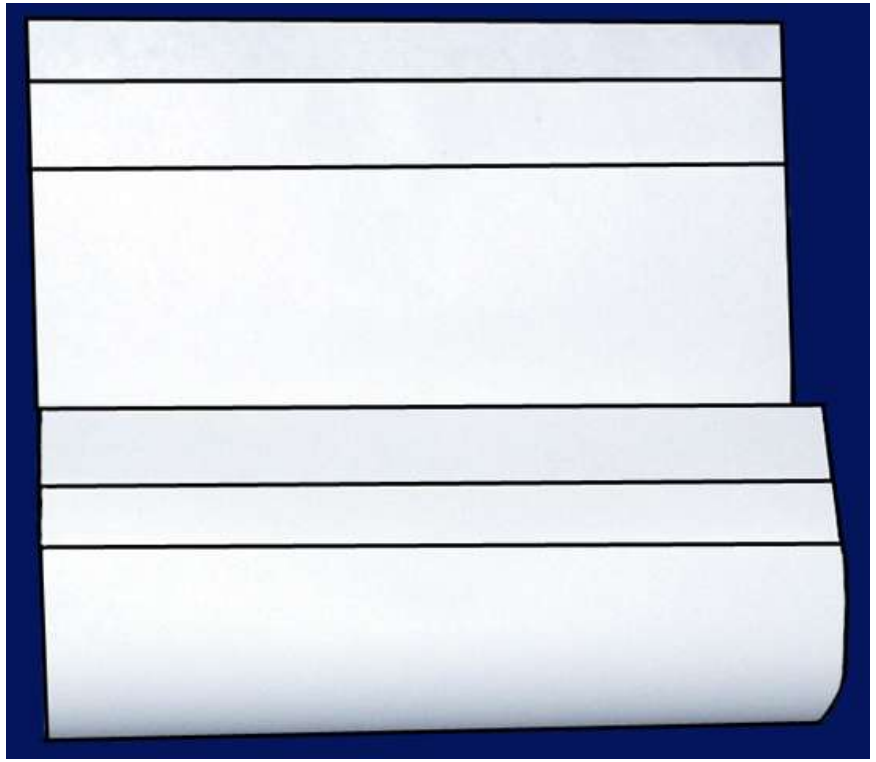
STEP 2

Fold up the bottom edges of the paper to form 6 equal tabs. P. 53NB



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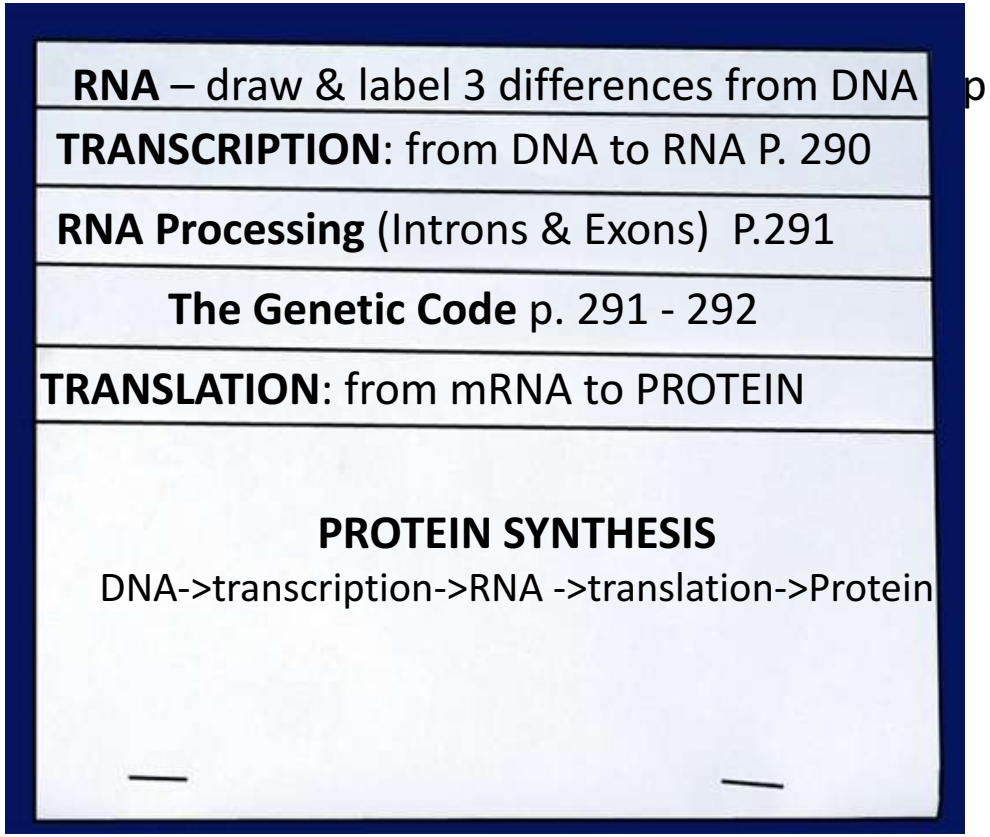
Chapter 11

Foldables Study Organizers

STEP 3

Fold the papers and crease well to hold the tabs in place. Staple along the fold. **Label** each tab. P. 53NB



p. 289

p. 294 11.9A

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