

3. Information stored in a DNA molecule is used to build proteins. During that process there is a "location" issue as well as a "language" issue. Explain...
4. What is the product of transcription? ...of translation? Where do these processes occur? What enzymes are involved?

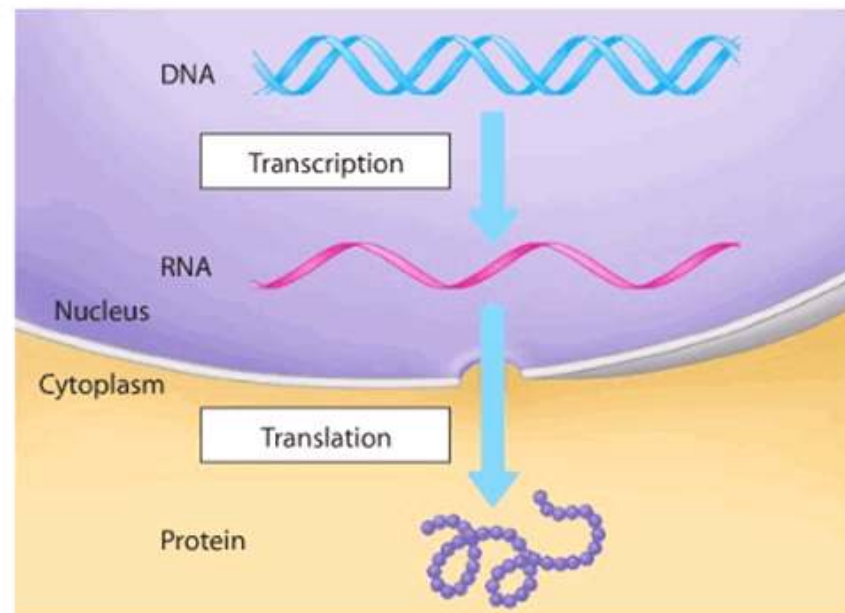
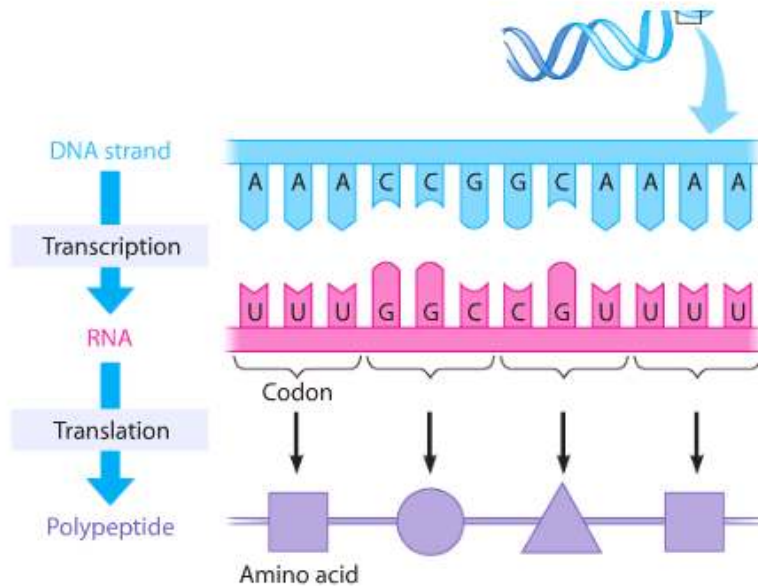


Figure 10.6A Flow of genetic information in a eukaryotic cell

5. On what molecule would we find a codon? ...an anticodon? How are they related?



6. How does the genetic code relate to codons?

		Second base				
		U	C	A	G	
First base	U	UUU Phe UUC Phe UUA Leu UUG Leu	UCU Ser UCC Ser UCA Ser UCG Ser	UAU Tyr UAC Tyr UAA Stop UAG Stop	UGU Cys UGC Cys UGA Stop UGG Trp	U C A G
	C	CUU Leu CUC Leu CUA Leu CUG Leu	CCU Pro CCC Pro CCA Pro CCG Pro	CAU His CAC His CAA Gln CAG Gln	CGU Arg CGC Arg CGA Arg CGG Arg	U C A G
	A	AUU Ile AUC Ile AUA Ile AUG Met or start	ACU Thr ACC Thr ACA Thr ACG Thr	AAU Asn AAC Asn AAA Lys AAG Lys	AGU Ser AGC Ser AGA Arg AGG Arg	U C A G
	G	GUU Val GUC Val GUA Val GUG Val	GCU Ala GCC Ala GCA Ala GCG Ala	GAU Asp GAC Asp GAA Glu GAG Glu	GGU Gly GGC Gly GGA Gly GGG Gly	U C A G

Figure 10.8A Dictionary of the genetic code (RNA codons)

7. Not all of the information in DNA is used to make a protein. Explain this in terms of introns and exons:

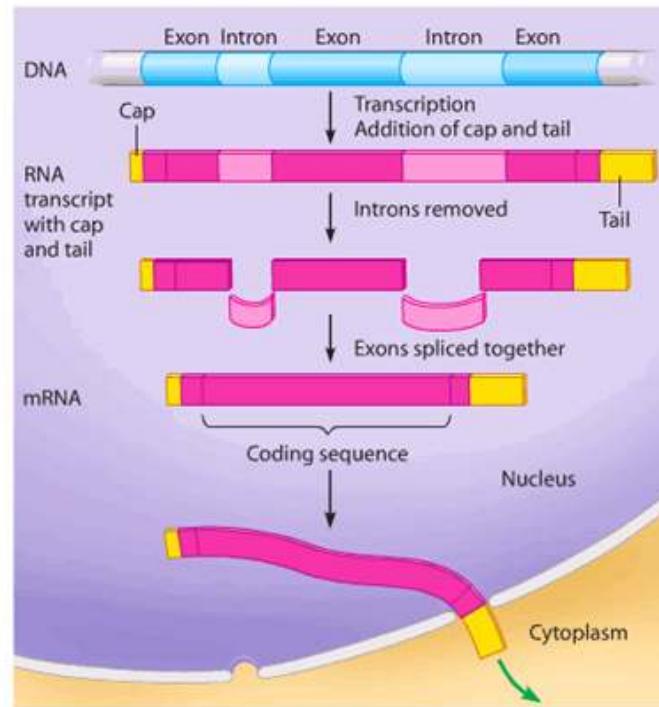


Figure 10.10 The production of eukaryotic mRNA

8. What molecule is responsible for translation? How does the structure of this molecule allow it to perform its translating job?

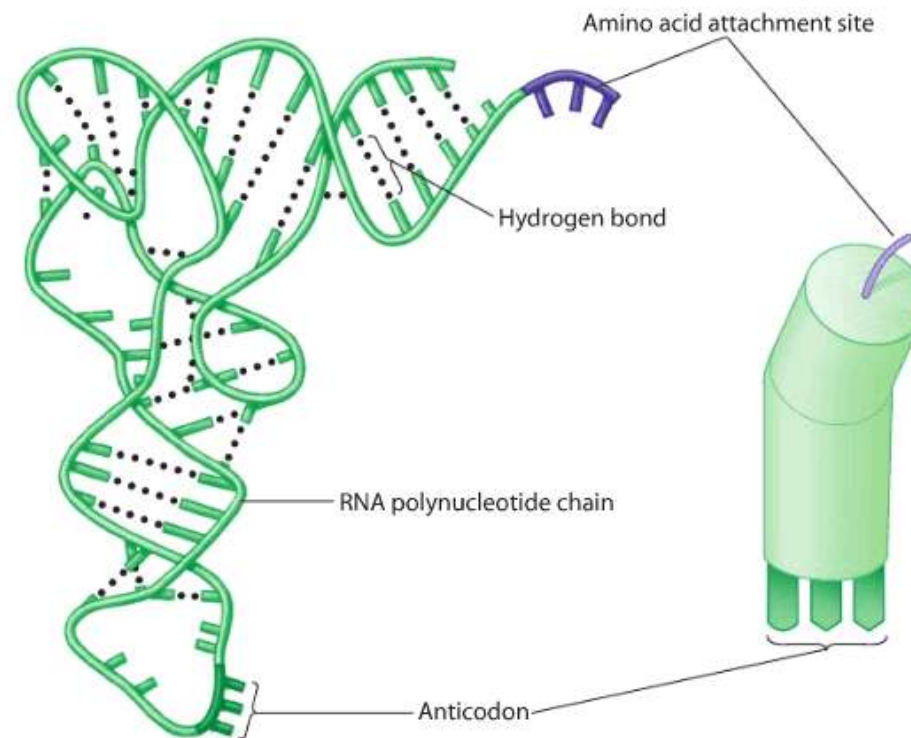


Figure 10.11A The structure of tRNA