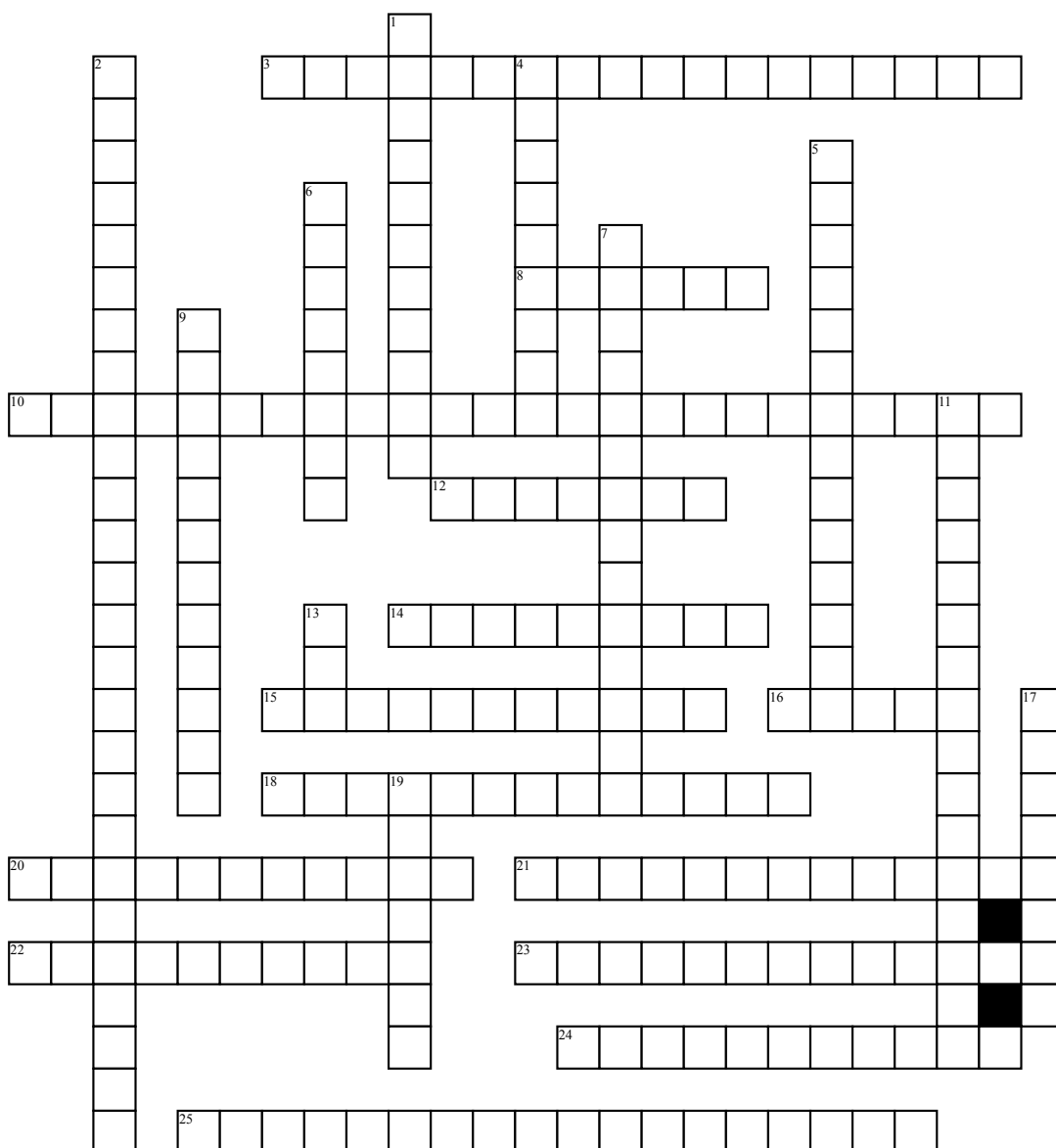


Bio test 2



Across

3. Determine when and how much protein a gene makes
 8. One complete set of genetic instructions encoded in the DNA of an organism
 10. Sections of a chromosome in which DNA sequence is repeated
 12. Alternate versions of genes. Many are harmless. One from each parent.
 14. What chromosomes are made of. Also consists of DNA RNA and protein.
 15. mRNA molecules used to assemble the corresponding amino acids sequence of the protein. Occurs on a ribosome and uses the mRNA sequence to assemble the appropriate amino acid sequence of the protein
 16. A section of DNA that contains a nucleotide sequence with the instructions to make at least one protein. 21,000 to build a human
 18. Fitting together two strands of DNA

20. The spiral structure formed by two strands of DNA nucleotides bound together
 21. An enzyme that reads the sequence of DNA strands and helps to add complementary nucleotides to form a new strand during DNA replication
 22. A visual representation of a persons unique DNA sequence
 23. Molecules of mRNA are generated by enzymes called mRNA polymerase. Copies the sequence found on DNA
 24. Humans have 46. Different species have a different number. 23 from each parent. 2% of DNA is coding. 98% is non coding.
 25. A lab technique that separates fragments of DNA by size

Down

1. The building blocks of DNA
 2. DNA~RNA~protein
 4. Two parts: regulatory sequence and coding sequence

5. Determines the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein
 6. Salt, magnesium, DNA polymerase, sample DNA and nucleotides primers
 7. Semi conservative mechanism produces two copies of the original DNA molecule. Each molecule consists of one of the strands of the original DNA molecule and a new strand.
 9. Deficiencies in this lead to increased risk for blood clots
 11. DNA replication is said to be this because each newly made DNA molecule has one original and one new strand
 13. Allows DNA replication to occur many times
 17. Amino Acids. Have sequences of amino acids which determines the shape which determines the size
 19. Short segments of DNA that guide DNA polymerase to the section of DNA to copy