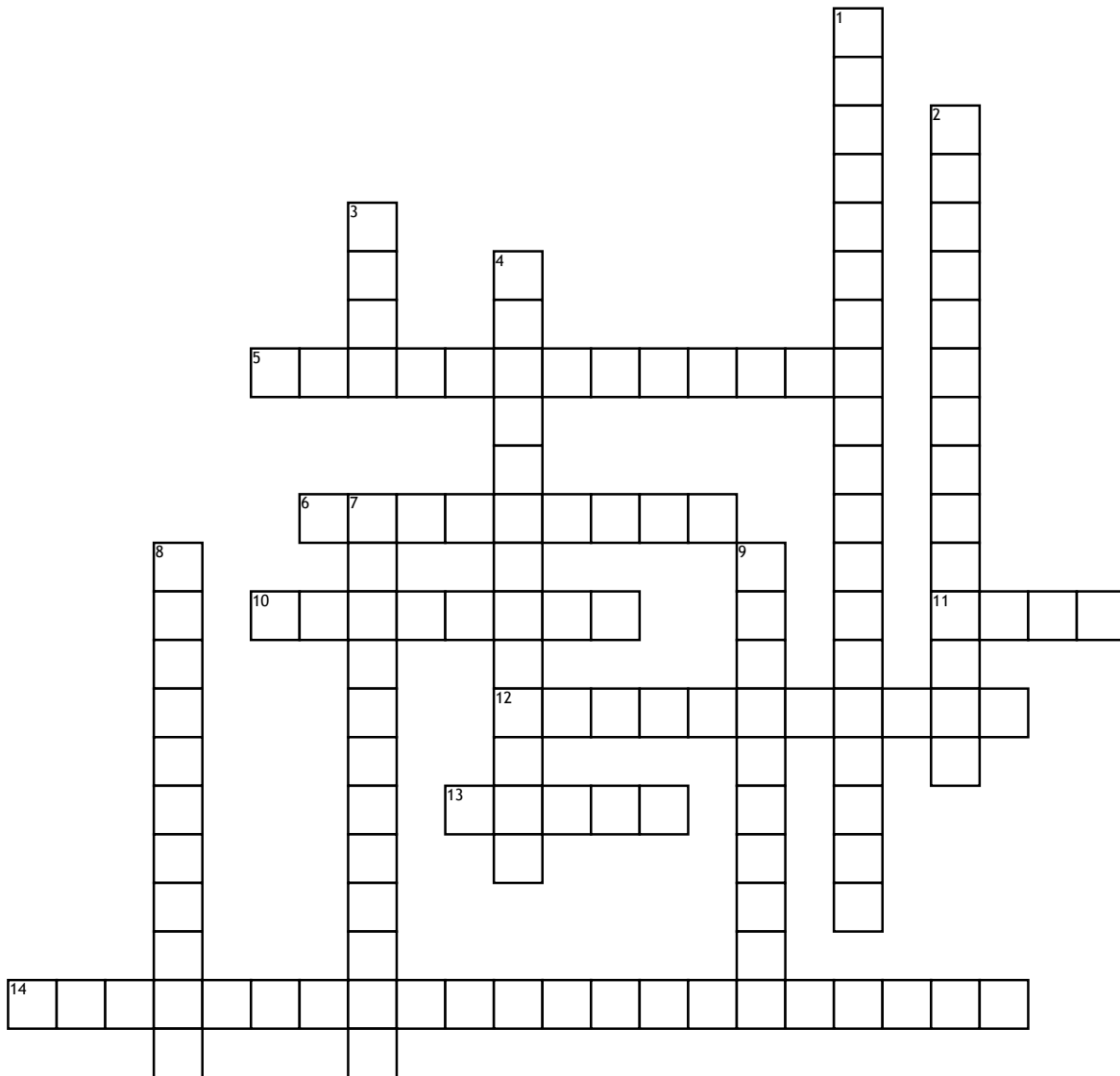


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# DNA and Protein Vocab



## Across

5. States that in a molecule of DNA, the amount of adenine equals the amount of thymine and the amount of cytosine equals the amount of guanine. (A=T, C=G)
6. A three letter sequence on a tRNA molecule that is a complement to the codon and helps the tRNA molecule to line up correctly with the mRNA
10. A permanent change in the nucleotide sequence of DNA.
11. "transfer" RNA - molecule that carries amino acids from the cytoplasm to the ribosome so they can be assembled into proteins
12. In the ribosome, the process by which the code on mRNA is used to assemble amino acids into proteins. mRNA → protein

13. A three letter sequence on an mRNA molecule that codes for a specific amino acid.

14. Describes the process by which a cell makes a copy of its DNA in such a way that each new DNA molecule is made of one original strand and one new strand... ½ old and ½ new.

## Down

1. Refers to the strand of DNA that is bonded to, or matches, the template strand of DNA
2. The process by which a cell creates a copy of a DNA molecule. This process occurs in the nucleus of the cell during the S phase of interphase.
3. "messenger" RNA - molecule that carries the instructions from the DNA in the nucleus out to the ribosomes in the cytoplasm.

4. In the nucleus, the process by which a molecule of mRNA is made from DNA. DNA → mRNA

7. The part of a nucleotide that is composed of rings of nitrogen. The possible bases are Adenine, Thymine, Cytosine, Guanine, and Uracil.

8. The 3-D shape of DNA, looks like a twisted ladder in which the sides are made up of the sugar and phosphate parts of the nucleotide and the rungs are made up of the nitrogen bases bonded together.

9. The building blocks of the nucleic acids (DNA and RNA). Every nucleotide is made of a Sugar, a Phosphate, and a Nitrogen base (ESPN)