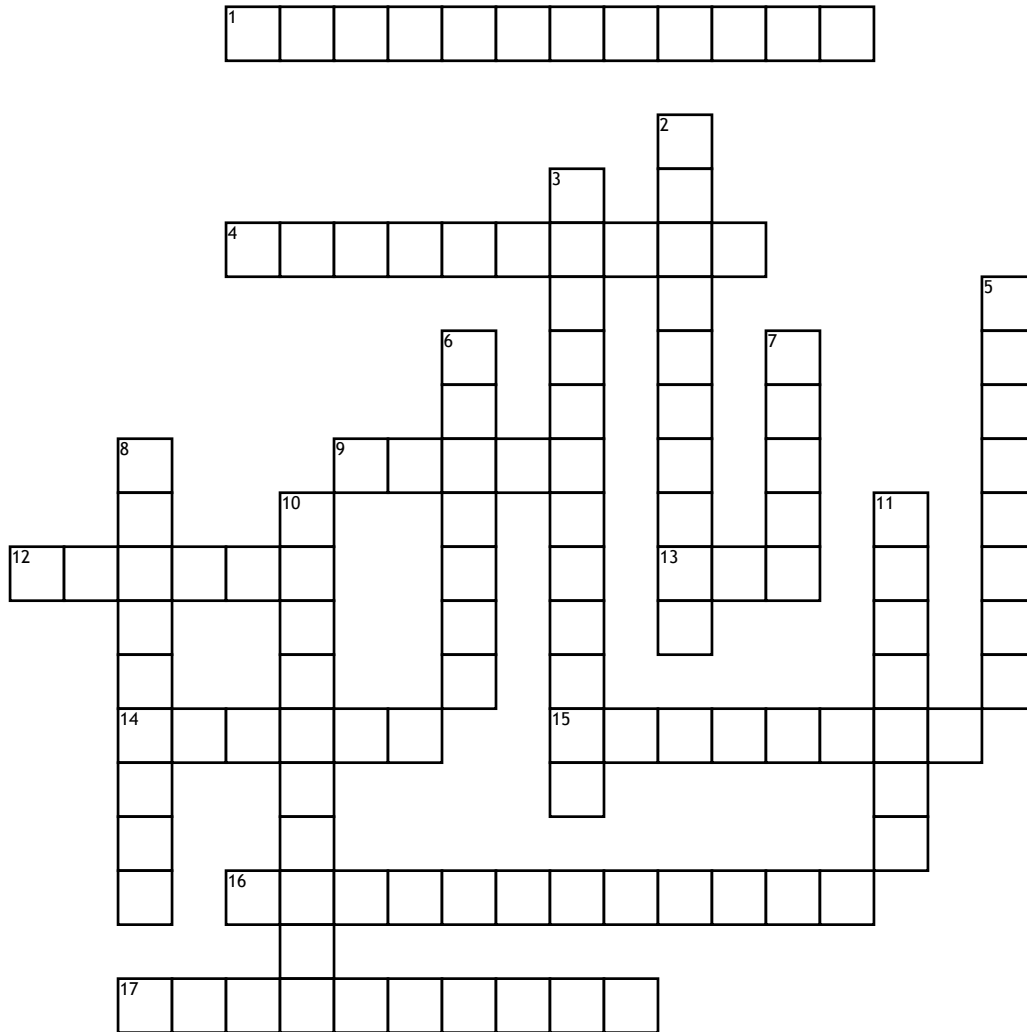


Name: _____

Date: _____

Genetics Chapter 8 Homework



Across

1. _____ termination relies on the rho factor which occurs in prokaryotic termination.

4. The consensus sequences for _____ initiation are named TATA Box, CAAT and GC-rich, and are located at -25, -80, and -90, respectively.

9. _____ is the multi-subunit protein complex that binds to the eukaryotic consensus sequences.

12. The post translational modifications needed previous to eukaryotic termination include: 5' cap, Poly A tail, and _____ splicing.

13. In prokaryotic elongation _____ (how many) RNA polymerase(s) is/are needed.

14. The _____ intron structure is formed via the spliceosome.

15. The two types of regulatory sequences that work to either increase or decrease the level of transcription in a gene are _____ sequences and silencer sequences.

16. Attachment of a the _____ to the RNA polymerase recognizes these consensus sequences in prokaryotes.

17. RNA Polymerases 1, 2, and 3 are required for eukaryotic _____.

Down

2. The consensus sequences in prokaryotes are _____ and -35.

3. Eukaryotic termination is called the _____.

5. The Rho factor has _____ activity which is needed to break H bonds between DNA and RNA.

6. In prokaryotes, Intrinsic termination is based on a termination sequence containing inverted repeats and a string of adenines to create a _____ loop. A series of Uracil's follow this structure, causing the polymerase to dissociate.

7. Eukaryotic termination occurs via a special _____ enzyme that digests the leftover transcript until it has reached the RNA polymerase II dissociates it from DNA.

8. Bacterial transcription occurs in the _____.

10. The first step in prokaryotic transcription is?

11. Eukaryotic transcription occurs in the _____.

Word Bank

elongation

TFIID

Intron

Lariat

eukaryotic

Initiation

Pribnow Box

Rho-dependent

RNase

helicase

hairpin

one

nucleus

enhancer

sigma subunit

Cytoplasm

Torpedo Model