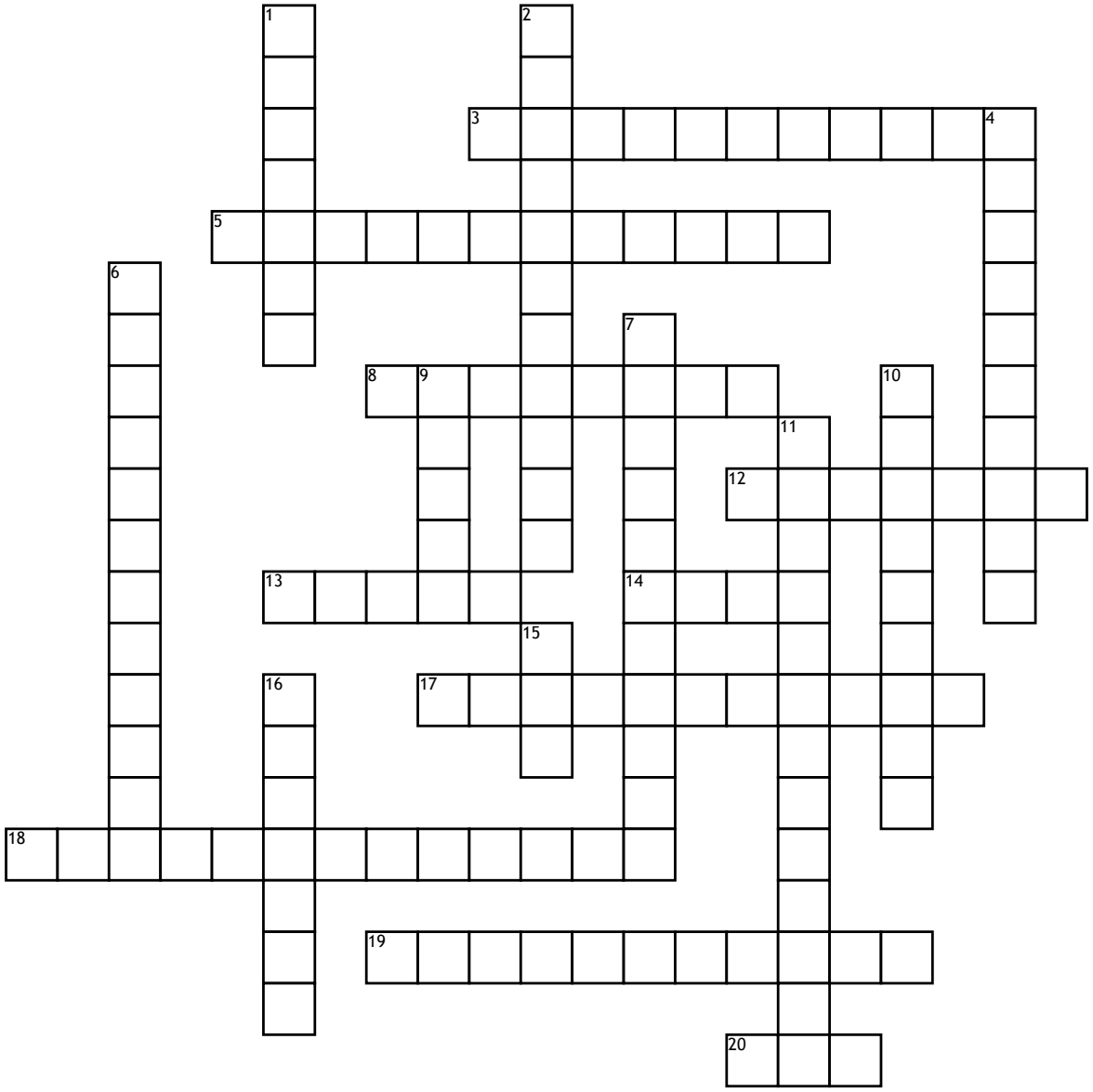
Name: _____

ProteinSynthesis



Across

3. A class of RNA having structures with triplet nucleotide sequences that are complementary sequences to the coding sequences of mRNA.
5. The DNA sequence of a gene can be used to predict the mRNA sequence / genetic code Associates with certain proteins to form a ribosome. Some types catalyze formation of bonds between polypeptides
8. Cell structure that makes protein
12. A polymer of amino acids joined by peptide bonds in a specific sequence
13. The sequence of nucleotides in mRNA that is responsible for determining which specifies a single amino acid.
14. The protein-coding DNA sequences of a gene. Opposite of intron.
17. The DNA sequence of a gene can be used to predict the mRNA sequence
18. Also catalyze nucleotides of RNA in accordance with the nucleotides in DNA
19. The process in which the genetic code carried by mRNA is translated into a sequence of amino acids.
20. A chemical found in the nucleus and cytoplasm of cells; it plays an important role in protein synthesis.

Down

1. polypeptide into a functional protein.
2. Located in the nucleus of a cell. Chromosomes are self-replicating and contain a long strand of tightly wound DNA and various proteins
4. sequence of a protein
6. This information is translated during protein synthesis when ribosomes bind to the mRNA
7. A long chain of amino acids joined by peptide bonds.
9. A non-coding sequence of DNA within a gene that is removed by RNA splicing in the nucleus
10. The triplet of nucleotides in tRNA which are complementary to the base pairing of specific triplet nucleotide in mRNA during the translation phase of protein synthesis.
11. The process in which mRNA copies a sequence of DNA
15. The molecule that encodes genetic information
16. Where occurs DNA replication?