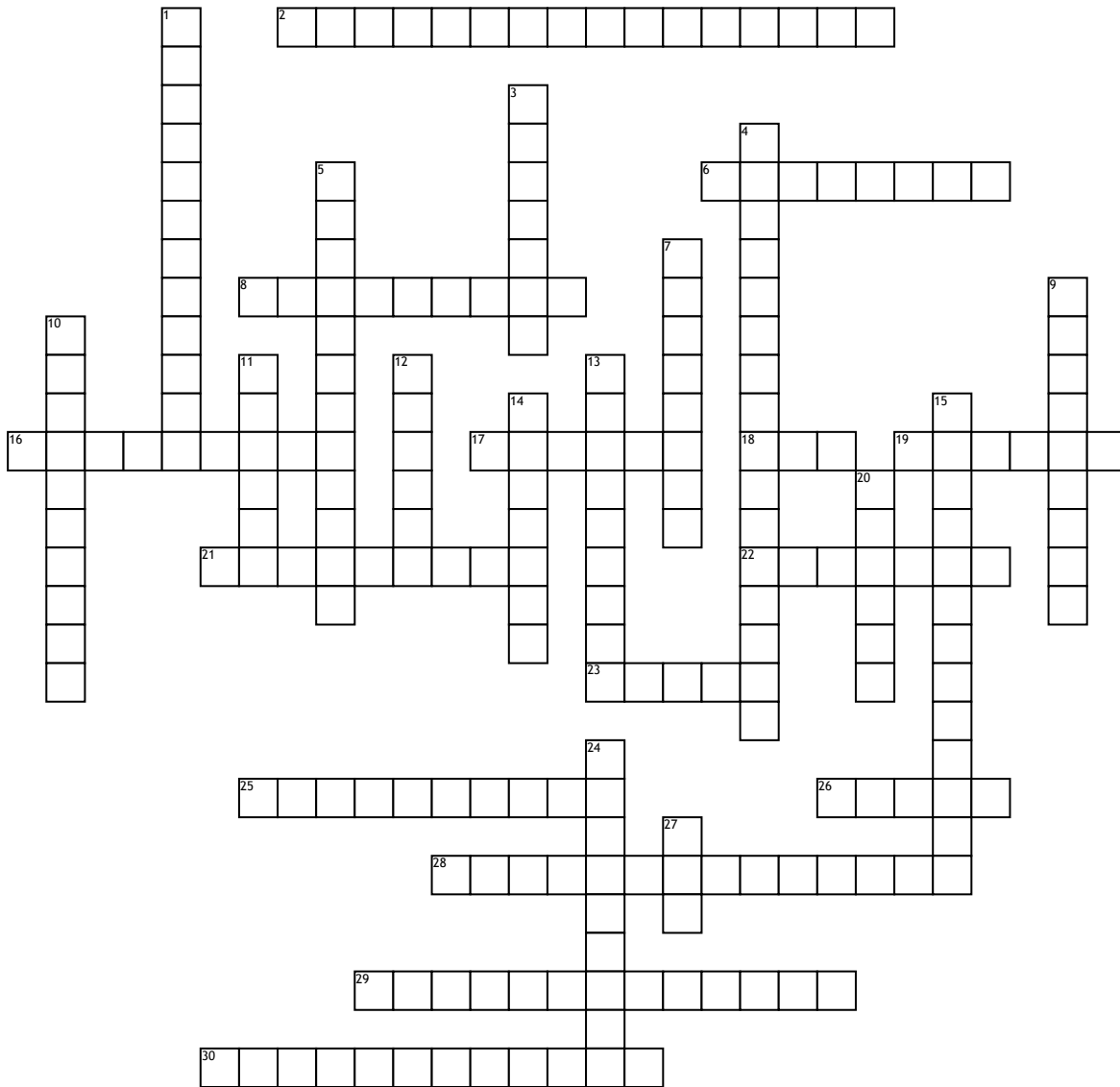


when cells lose control



Across

2. protein that helps control cell growth.
 6. A permanent change, a structural alteration, in the DNA or RNA
 8. The changes that occur within a cell as it undergoes programmed cell death, which is brought about by signals that trigger the activation of a cascade
 16. The nature of a disease; the identification of an illness
 17. A membrane-bound organelle within a eukaryotic cell that contains most of the cell's genetic material
 18. gene normally controls cell growth
 19. a condition, tumor, or growth that is not growth and asexual reproduction of a cell
 22. A basic process in molecular cell biology involving the conversion
 23. that divide relentlessly, forming solid tumors or flooding the blood with abnormal cells

25. Shape and appearance

26. the basic structural, functional, and biological unit of all known living organisms
 28. A normal cellular gene corresponding to an oncogene
 29. abnormal changes called hyperplasia and dysplasia.
 30. A cancer derived from bone or containing bone tissue.

Down

1. reproduction in organisms that reproduce asexually, as by fission or spore formation
 3. Large molecules composed of one or more chains of amino acids in a specific order determined by the base sequence
 4. protein that helps control cell growth
 5. in the human or animal body in which blood
 7. any of a group of related actions contributing to a larger action especially

9. A normal gene which, when altered by mutation

10. Close proximity will trigger the cells to stop replicating, a phenomenon called
 11. makes up organs and other body parts
 12. The removal of a sample of tissue for examination under a microscope to check for cancer cells or other abnormalities.
 13. used to describe a tumor or growth
 14. a membrane bound structure that contains the cell's hereditary information and controls the cell's growth and reproduction
 15. The blood cells that carry oxygen
 20. An abnormal growth of cells which tend to proliferate in an uncontrolled way
 24. refers to the fluid that fills the cell
 27. a double-stranded molecule held together by weak hydrogen bonds between base pairs of nucleotides.