**Transcription and Translation**

Using directions from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to synthesize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Why do we need protein? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Where do we get protein? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* We break these proteins down to their monomers (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and make proteins that we need.
* Transcription
	+ Occurs in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Process that uses the directions in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



* + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unzip in short segments
	+ RNA Nucleotides are free floating in the nucleus
	+ They form a complementary strand of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the DNA
	+ DNA \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back up.
	+ Not all mRNA gives actual directions
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Intervening regions
		- Non-Coding (JUNK)
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Expressed regions
		- Coding regions
		- They mean something!



* + After removing ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the mRNA moves into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where translation occurs!
* **Steps in Translation**
* 1st: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ binds to ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 

* 2nd: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instructs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bring the appropriate Amino Acid

 

* rRNA knows which amino acids to tell tRNA to bring because of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that are found on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on tRNA complements the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the mRNA

 

* *Page 292 in your text can be used to see the mRNA genetic code and names of the amino acids*
* The amino acids bond together to form ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = Proteins

