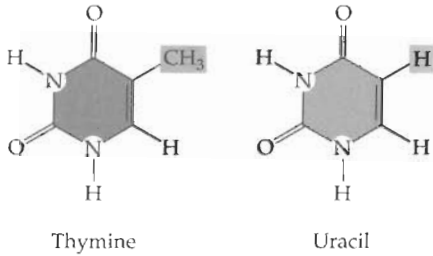
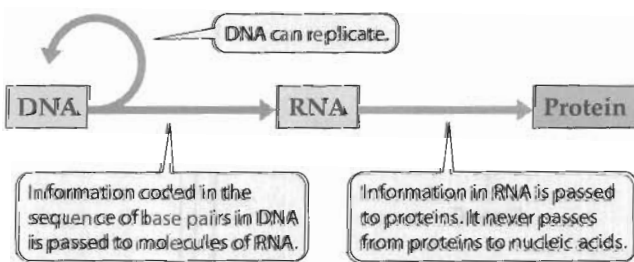


12 From DNA to Protein: Genotype to Phenotype



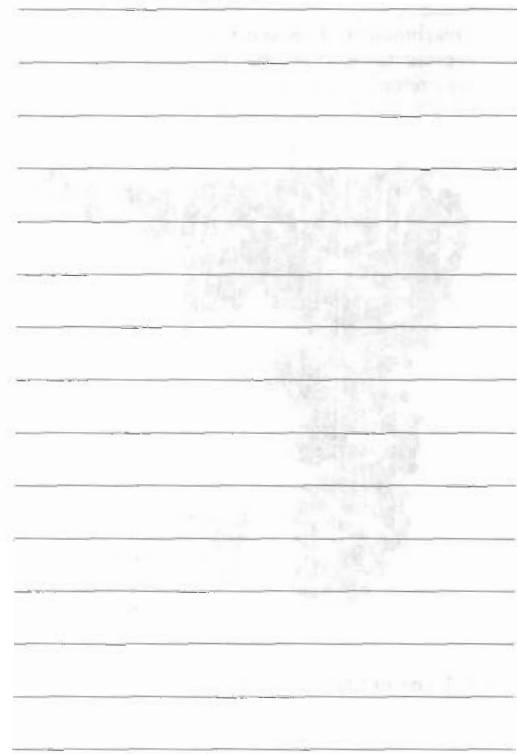
In-Text Art (Page 236)



12.2: The Central Dogma (Page 236)

		Second letter				
		U	C	A	G	
First letter	U	UUU UUC	UCU UCC UCA UCG	UAU UAC	UGU UGC	U C A G
		UUA UUG		UAA UAG	UGA UGG	
	C	CUU CUC CUA CUG	CCU CCC CCA CCG	CAU CAC	CGU CGC CGA CGG	U C A G
		AAU AUC AUA		ACU ACC ACA ACG	CAA CAG	
A	AUU AUC AUA		ACU ACC ACA ACG		AAU AAC	AAA AAG
		GUU GUC GUA GUG		GCU GCC GCA GCG	GAU GAC	
G	GUU GUC GUA GUG		GCU GCC GCA GCG		GAA GAG	GAA GAG

12.5 The Universal Genetic Code (Page 239)



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EXPERIMENT

Question: What are the amino acids specified by the triplet codons UUU, AAA, and CCC?

METHOD

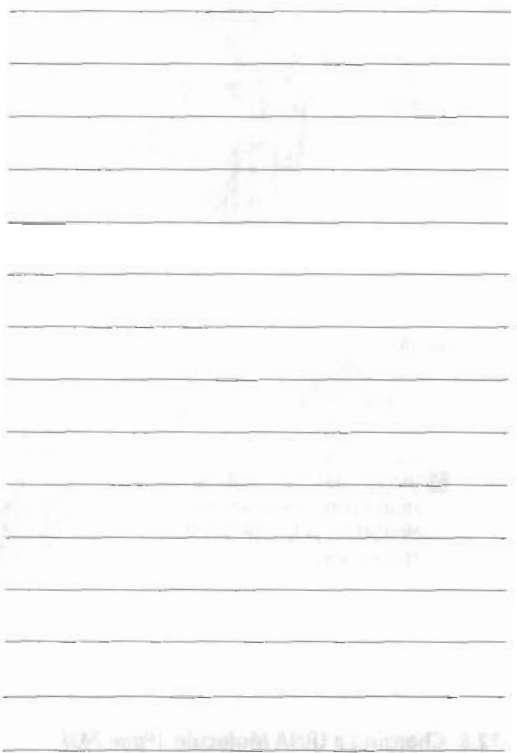
- Prepare a bacterial extract containing all the components needed to make proteins except mRNA.
- Add an artificial mRNA containing only one repeating base.

RESULTS

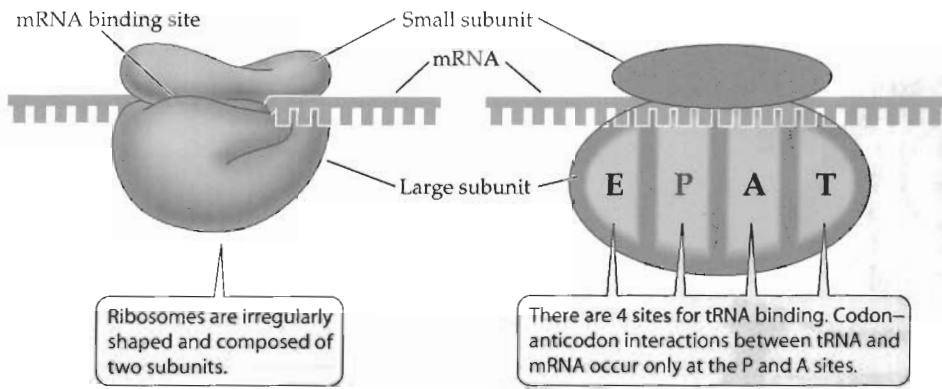
- The polypeptide produced contains a single amino acid.

Conclusion: UUU is an mRNA codon for phenylalanine.
 AAA is an mRNA codon for lysine.
 CCC is an mRNA codon for proline.

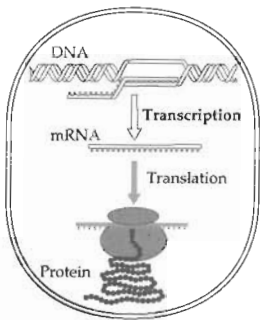
12.6 Deciphering the Genetic Code (Page 240)



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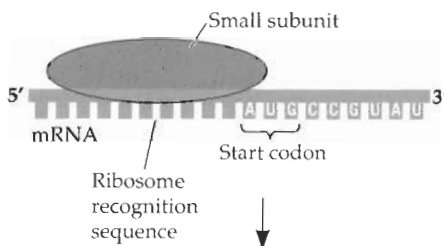


12.9 Ribosome Structure (Page 243)

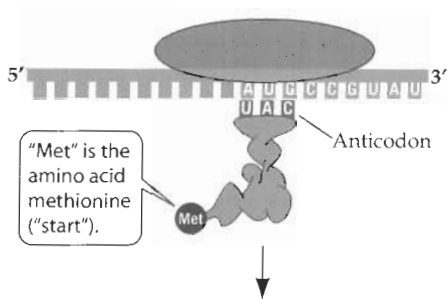


INITIATION

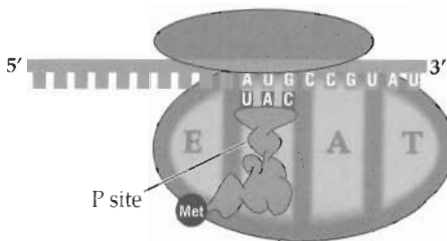
1 The small ribosomal subunit binds to its recognition sequence on mRNA.



2 Methionine-charged tRNA binds to the AUG "start" codon, completing the initiation complex.

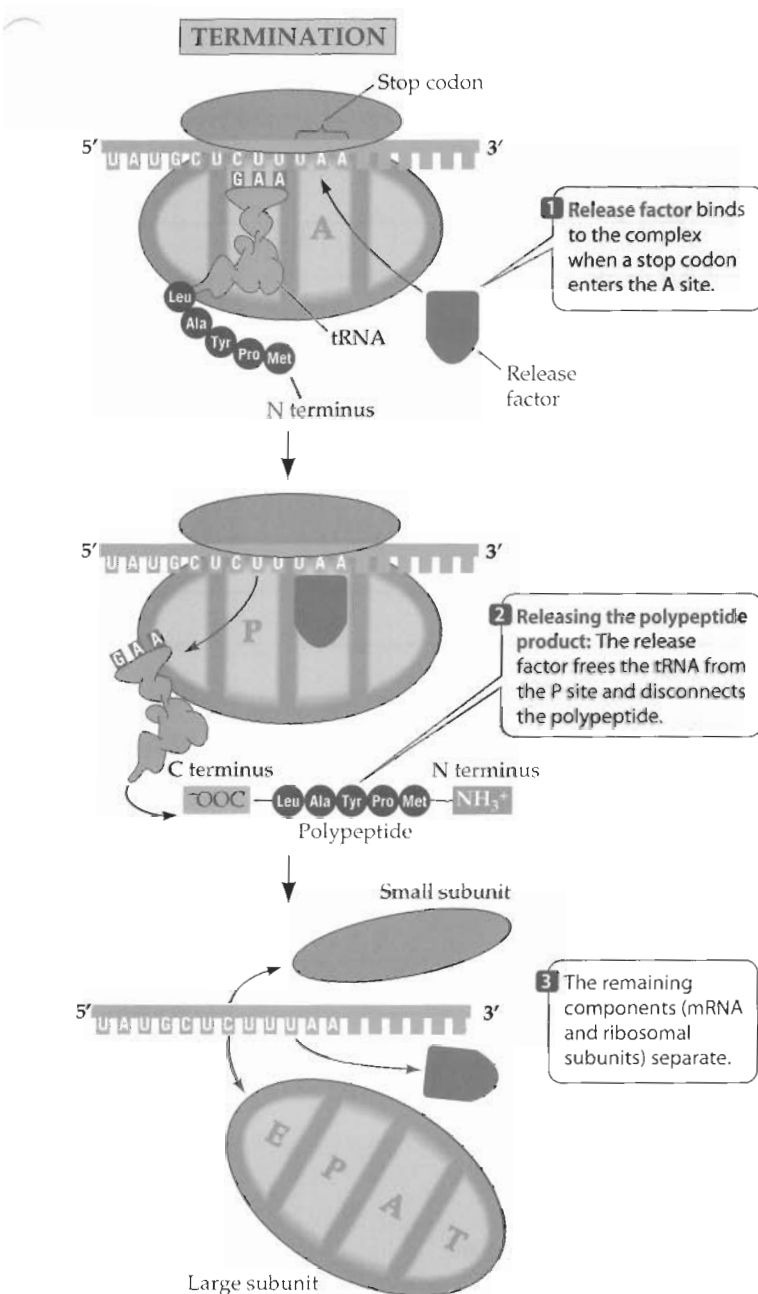


3 The large ribosomal subunit joins the initiation complex, with methionine-charged tRNA now occupying the P site.



12.10 The Initiation of Translation (Page 244)

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12.12 The Termination of Translation (Page 246)

12.1 Signals that Start and Stop Transcription and Translation

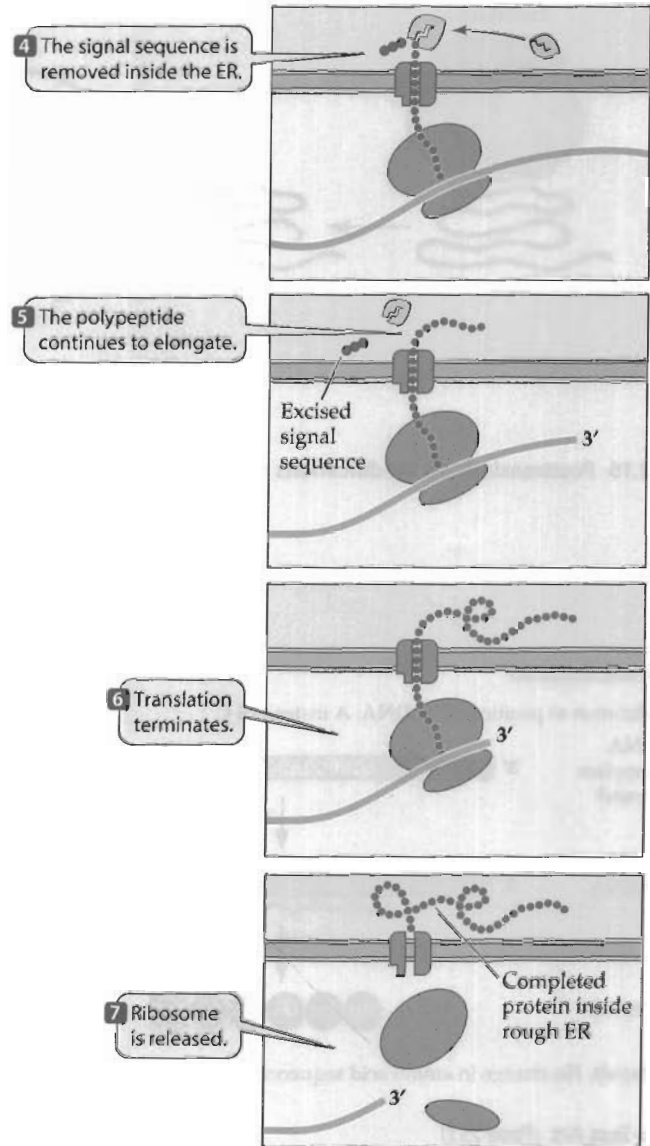
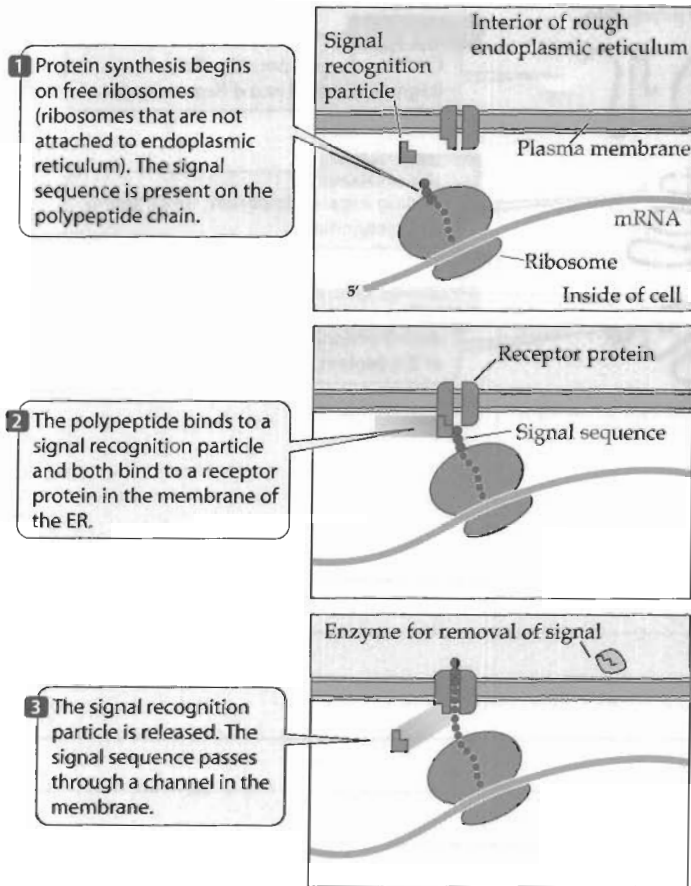
	TRANSCRIPTION	TRANSLATION
Initiation	Promoter sequence in DNA	AUG start codon in mRNA
Termination	Terminator sequence in DNA	UAA, UAG, or UGA stop codon in mRNA

(Page 246)

12.2 Antibiotics that Inhibit Bacterial Protein Synthesis

ANTIBIOTIC	STEP INHIBITED
Chloromycetin	Formation of peptide bonds
Erythromycin	Translocation of mRNA along ribosome
Neomycin	Interactions between tRNA and mRNA
Streptomycin	Initiation of translation
Tetracycline	Binding of tRNA to ribosome
Paromomycin	Validation of mRNA-tRNA match

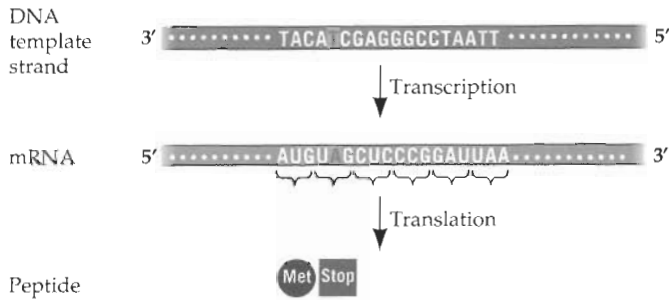
(Page 247)



12.15 A Signal Sequence Moves a Polypeptide into the ER (Page 249)

Nonsense mutation

Mutation at position 5 in DNA: T instead of C

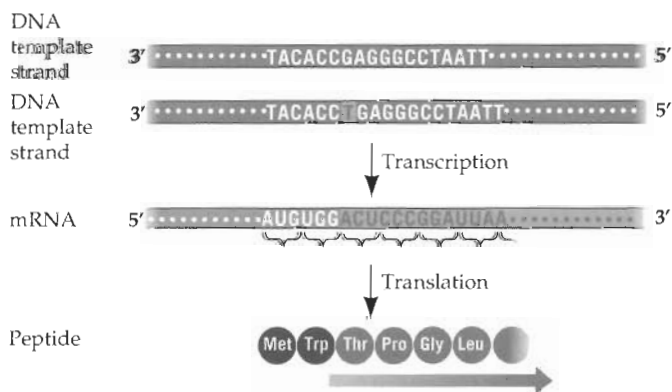


Result: Only one amino acid translated; no protein made

In-Text Art (Page 252)

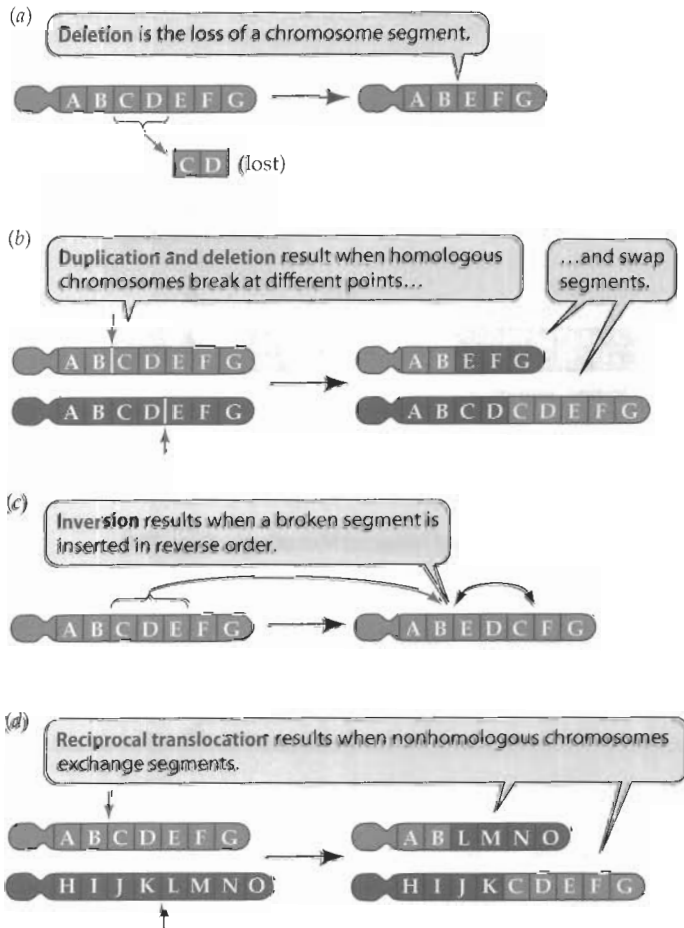
Frame-shift mutation

Mutation by insertion of T between bases 6 and 7 in DNA



Result: All amino acids changed beyond the insertion

In-Text Art (Page 252)



12.18 Chromosomal Mutations: (Page 253)
