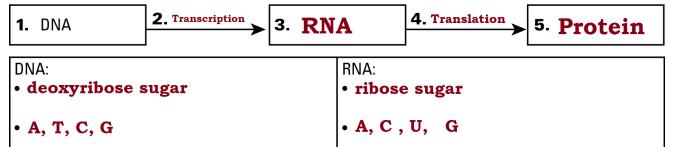
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Name:	Class:	Date:	

Power Notes 8.4: Transcription

Central Dogma

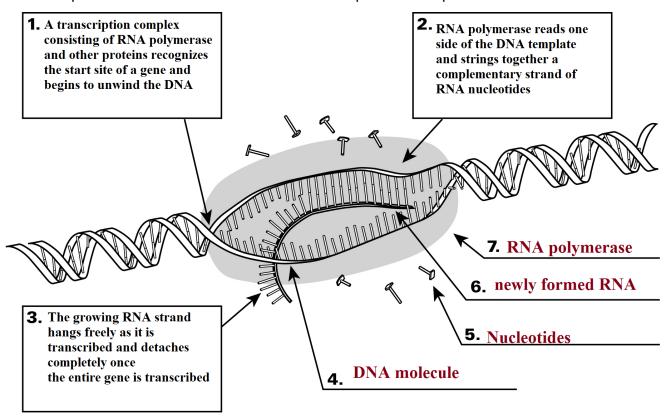


Single-stranded

Transcription

Double- stranded

Label the parts on the lines below. Summarize the steps of transcription in the boxes.



RNA Type	Function
1. Messenger RNA (mRNA)	intermediate message that is translated to form a protein
2. ribosomal RNA (rRNA)	forms part of a ribosome
3. transfer RNA (tRNA)	brings amino acids from the cytoplasm to a ribosome to help make the growing protein

Name:		Class:	D	Date:	
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PowerNotes 8.5 Translation

Reading frame: Common language: Triplet Code series of three the genetic code is shared Codon nonoverlapping nucleotides by almost all organisms read, in order, by a cell three-nucleotide sequence that codes for an amino Start codon: Stop codon: acid signals the start of translation three codons that signal the and the amino acid methionine end of a chain of amino acids Anticodon Transfer RNA (tRNA) Ribosome the site of protein synthesis; three nucleotides on a - type of RNA that carries made of rRNA and proteins; tRNA molecule that bind amino acids from the cytoplasm catalyzes the formation of to a complementary to the ribosome peptide bonds between amino mRNA codon acids **Translation** 1. amino acid Parts Process 2. peptide bond - ribosome assembles at the start codon; 4. tRNA - complementary tRNA large ribosomal molecule pairs with the exposed codon 2. - ribosome helps bond the new amino acid to the start codon and breaks the bond between the amino acid and the first tRNA anticodon - ribosome pulls them RNA strand mRNA the length of one codon; 6. small ribosomal first tRNA returns to the sub-unit cytoplasm; another codon is codons exposed for tRNA binding