

Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Protein Synthesis: Transcription and Translation Power Point

1. _____ is the process by which an organism's genotype is translated into its phenotype.
2. _____ code for _____ that make up proteins.
3. _____ is the template or pattern for making proteins.
4. Three kinds of RNA: _____

5. Protein Synthesis has _____ stages.
6. First stage is _____: which takes genetic information from a strand of DNA and then is copied into a strand of _____.
7. Transcribe means "_____".
8. _____ unzips the DNA so that now unattached RNA can pair up to the open strand of DNA.
9. RNA Base Pairs: _____ to _____
_____ to _____
10. DNA Base Pairs: _____ to _____
_____ to _____

11. _____ is the second stage of protein synthesis.
12. Translation means to change the " _____ " of the nucleic acid (bases) into the "language" of protein (amino acids).
13. _____ carries the genetic information.
14. This process involves linking _____ together.
15. _____ transfers amino acids to the _____. Main job is to transfer amino acids.
16. _____ regions of DNA that do NOT code for proteins.
17. _____ regions of DNA that DO code for proteins.
18. _____ introns are removed and the exons join before mRNA leaves the nucleus. Now may leave the nucleus and go to the ribosome.
19. _____ are a 3 base section of mRNA. They carry for a specific amino acid.
20. _____ carries many codons.
21. _____ are 3 bases found on tRNA.
22. _____ anticodon compliments a specific _____ codon.
23. _____ = AGU _____ = UCA. They fit like puzzle pieces.
24. _____ and _____ codons signal a ribosome to start and stop translation.
25. Universal Start Codon = _____
Universal Stop Codons = _____.