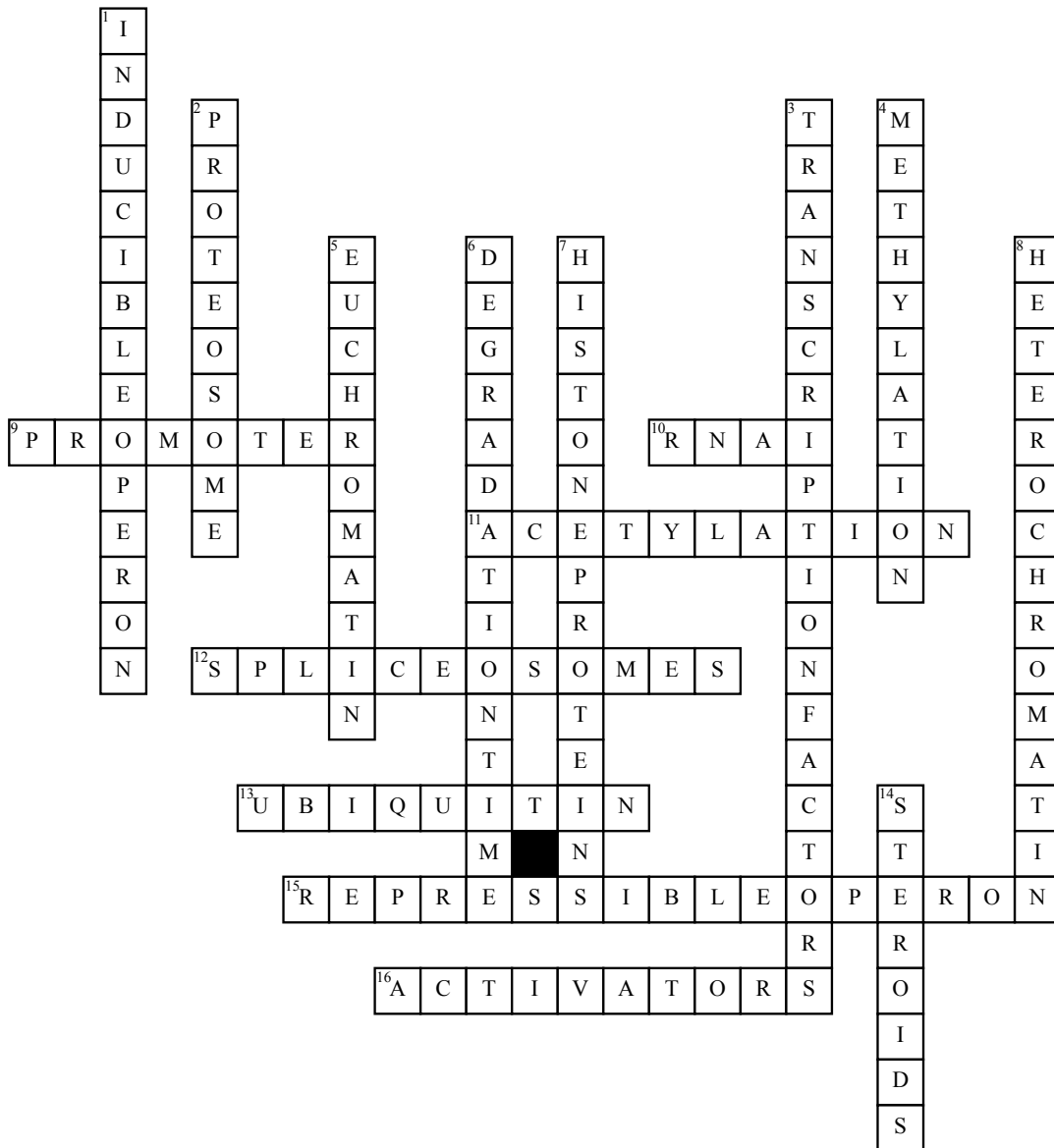


AP BIO CROSSWORD



Across

9. a region of DNA that initiates transcription of a particular gene.

10. RNA molecules inhibit gene expression or translation, by neutralizing targeted mRNA molecules.

11. describes a reaction that introduces a functional acetyl group into a chemical compound.

12. removes introns from a transcribed pre-mRNA, a type of primary transcript.

13. a compound found in living cells that plays a role in the degradation of defective and superfluous proteins.

15. a normally inactive site that can be turned off in necessary situations.

16. a molecule that increases the activity of an enzyme or a protein that increases the production of a gene product in DNA transcription.

Down

1. a normally active site that can be turned on in necessary situations.

2. degrade unneeded or damaged proteins by proteolysis, a chemical reaction that breaks peptide bonds.

3. are proteins involved in the process of converting, or transcribing, DNA into RNA.

4. The addition of a methyl group to a cytosine residue on double-stranded DNA, a process which plays a major role in regulating gene expression and preventing the restriction of cutting DNA at their recognition sites.

5. the state of chromatin that stains lightly, is partially uncoiled, and is typically active.

6. Decomposition of a compound, especially complex substances such as polymers and proteins, by stages, exhibiting well-defined intermediate products.

7. Proteins in Eukaryota Cells that DNA wrap around and form structural units called nucleosomes.

8. the state of chromatin in which it is dark-staining, genetically inactive, and tightly coiled.

14. Any anabolic hormone used to promote muscle growth.