Molecular Biology

Across
2. lays down RNA primer for replication
4. to copy DNA
5. carbon compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; used as short term energy storage
7. triplet of mRNA that codes for amino acids for protein synthesis
9. messenger RNA, copies the DNA code and moves it to the ribosome
16. purine that pairs with thymine
17. subunits of proteins; composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen (and sometimes sulphur)
19. the sum of all chemical reactions that occur in an organism
20. double stranded double helix, ATCG bases, nucleic acid
22. the part of metabolism in which larger molecules are broken down into smaller ones
23. double ring; purine; that pairs with cytosine
24. chains of subunits called nucleotides; RNA and DNA
26. carbon compounds composed of one or more chains of amino acids
27. the process of making proteins
28. pyrimidine (single ring) that pairs with adenine
29. DNA strands run in opposite directions
30. made continuously

Down
1. TATA box, regions that encourage transcription
3. non coding regions that are excised
6. amino acids are held together by peptide bonds. A strand of amino acids are polypeptides or proteins
8. sub unit of nucleic acid (monomer) made of 5 carbon sugar, phosphate, nitrogenous base
10. happens at the ribosome mRNA- Amino acids- proteins
11. Happens in the nucleus, making mRNA from DNA
12. unzips DNA helix
13. the part of metabolism in which chemical reactions build up larger molecules from smaller ones
14. single stranded, AUGC bases, nucleic acid
15. broad class of carbon compounds that are insoluble in water; includes fatty acids, triglycerides, steroids, and waxes
18. determined by watson and crick; structure of DNA
21. subunits of nucleic acids; composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and phosphorus
25. single ring base, pyrimidine, that pairs with guanine