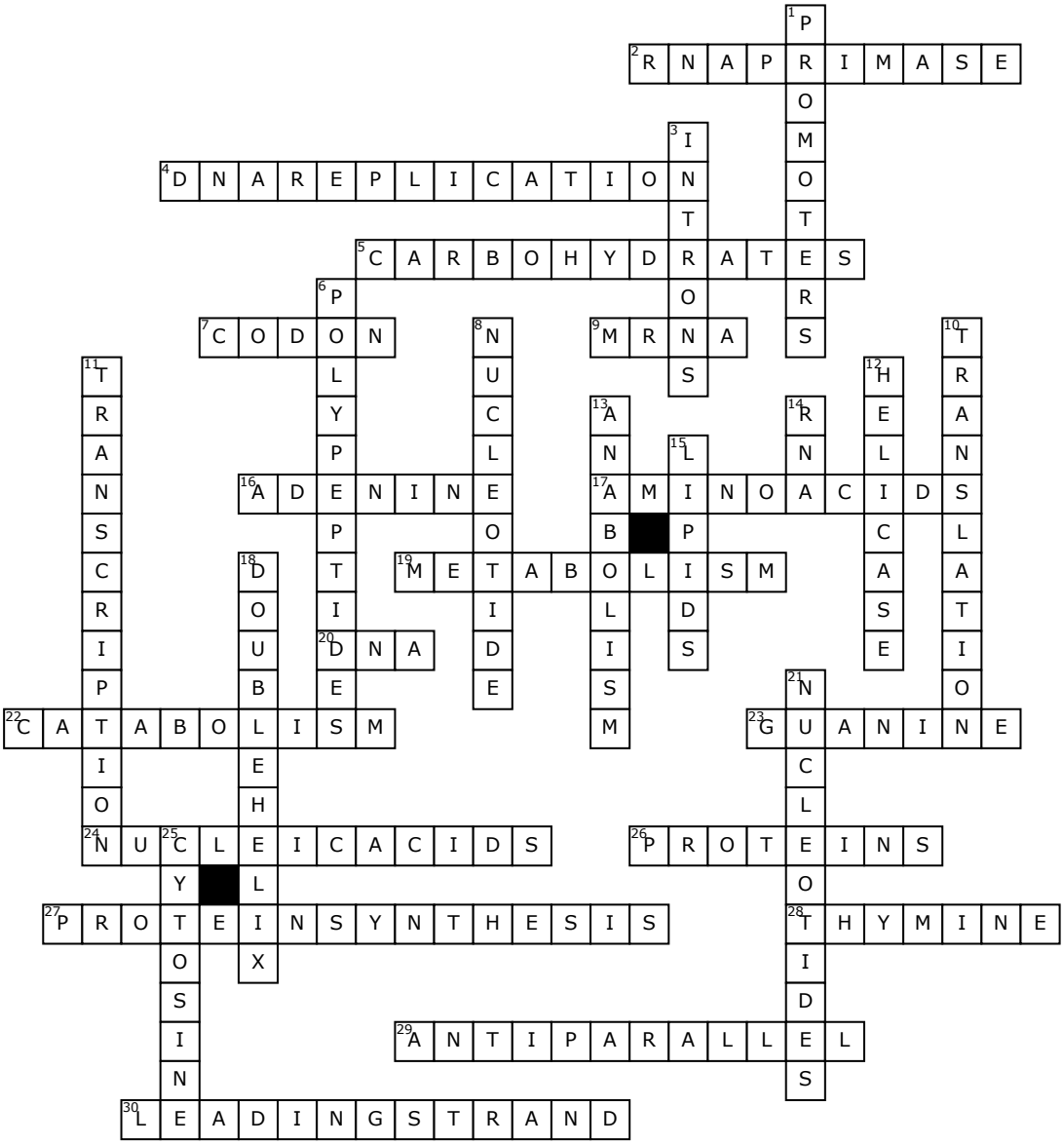
Name: _____ Date: _____

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 protiens

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, AUCG 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