


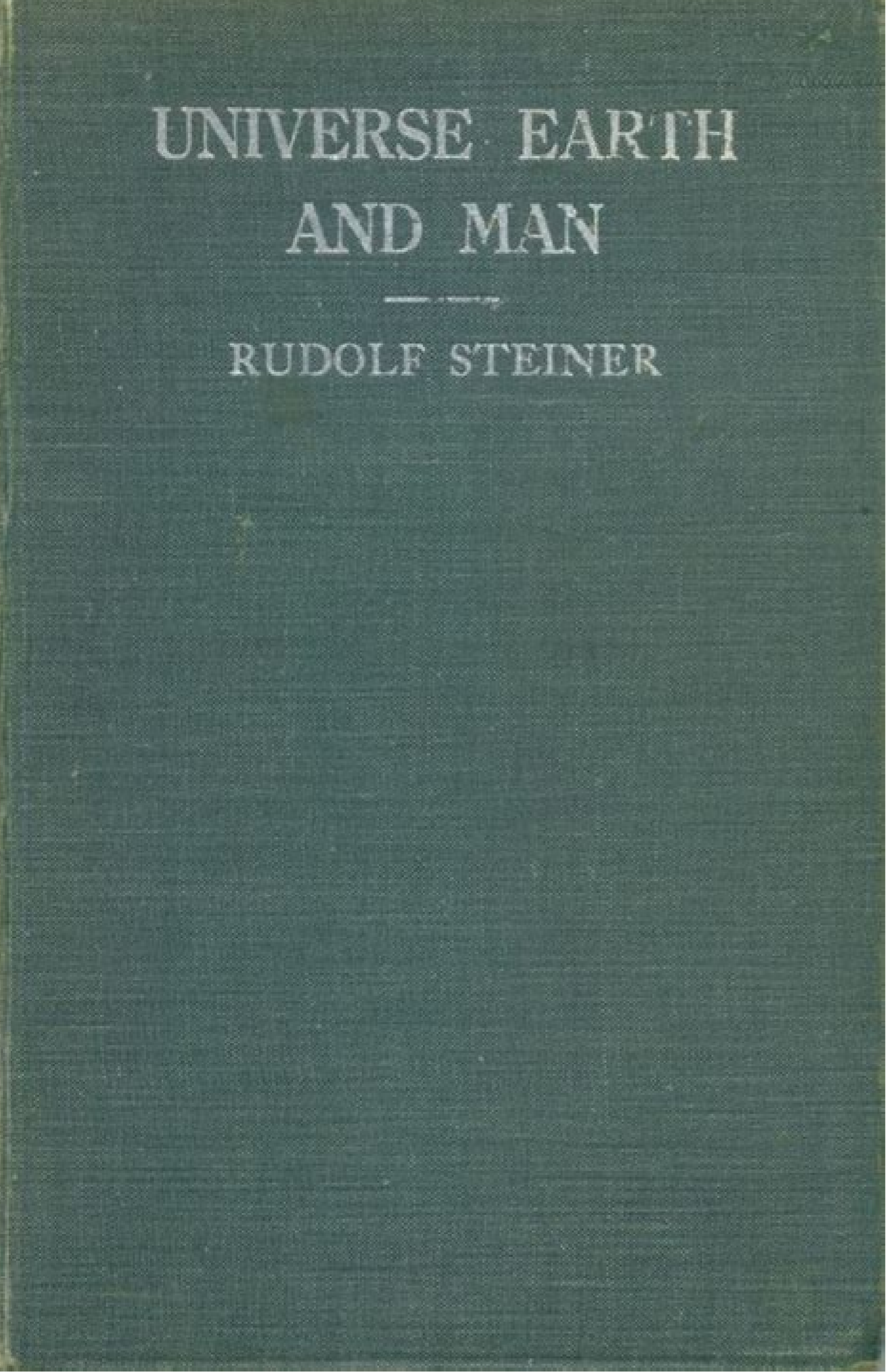
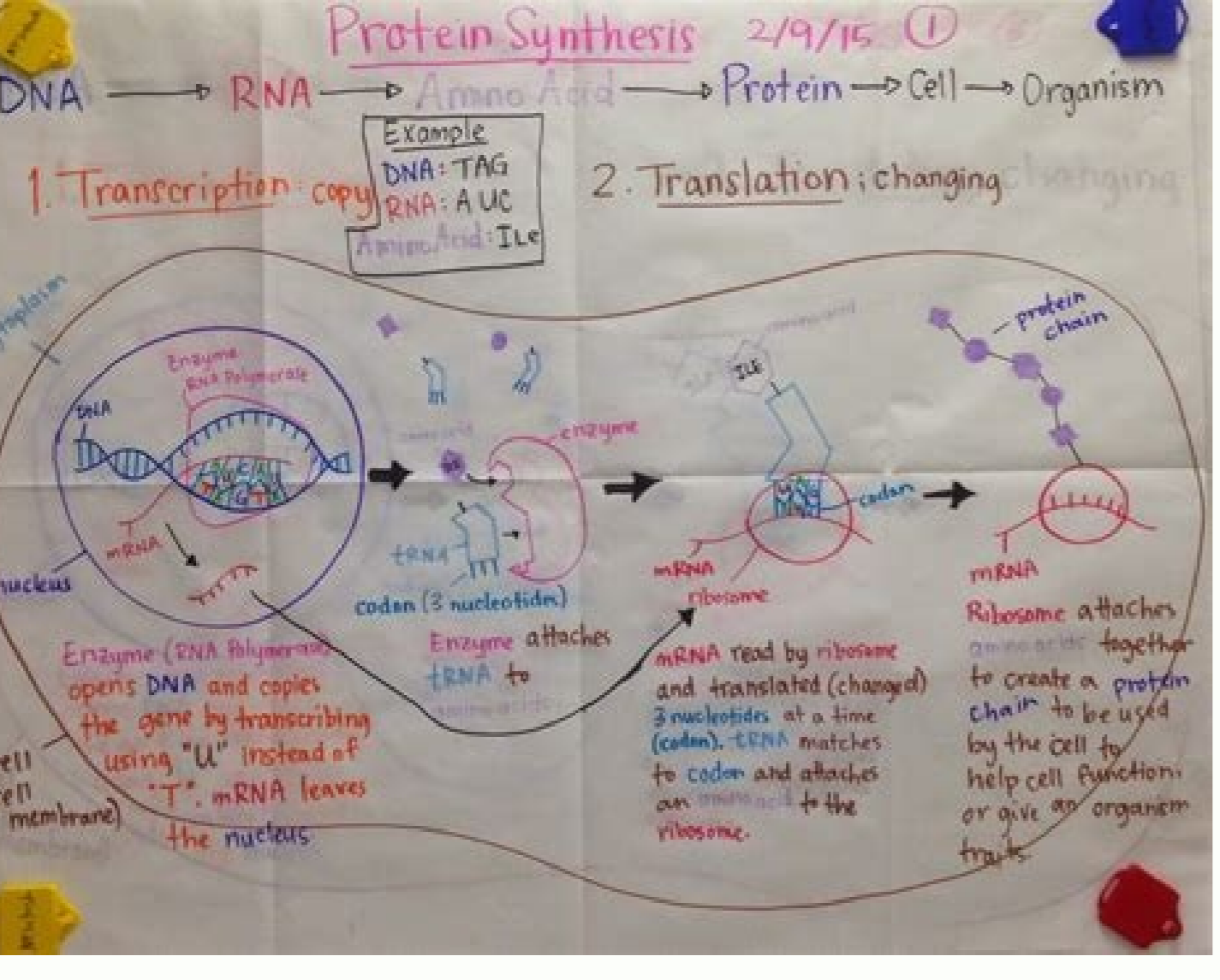
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134 Common Abbreviations and Terms

Me	-CH <sub>3</sub>	Methyl	Ac		acetyl
Et	-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	Ethyl	Ts		p-toluenesulfonyl (tosyl)
Pr	-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	Propyl	Ms		methanesulfonyl (mesyl)
Bu	-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	Butyl	Bs		p-bromobenzenesulfonyl (bromoyl)
iPr		isopropyl	Allyl		allyl
s-Bu		sec-butyl	Vinyl		vinyl
t-Bu		tert-butyl			
Ph		phenyl			



**Cheatography** Chapter 17 Bio Study Guide Cheat Sheet  
 by amnadandp via cheatography.com/32859/qs/10101/

<p><b>Gene to Protein</b></p> <p>inherited DNA leads to specific traits by obtaining the synthesis of proteins</p> <p><b>From Gene to Protein (cont.)</b></p> <p><b>Gene</b> - process by which DNA directs enzyme protein synthesis (2 stages)</p> <p><b>Transcription</b> - the synthesis of RNA using a DNA action template</p> <p><b>Translation</b> - the synthesis of a polypeptide using the genetic information encoded in mRNA, nucleotides to amino acids</p>	<p><b>3 Types of RNA</b></p> <p><b>mRNA</b> - synthesized using DNA template, attaches to ribosome in cytoplasm and specifies the primary structure of protein</p> <p><b>rRNA</b> - ribosomal, and proteins make up the ribosome</p> <p><b>tRNA</b> - transfers between nucleic acid (DNA) and protein using its carrying specific amino acids to ribosome, where they recognize the appropriate codons in the mRNA</p> <p><b>PROTEINS ARE ASSEMBLED ON RIBOSOMES</b></p>	<p><b>3 Stages of Transcription (cont.)</b></p> <p><b>TATA box</b> - helps position mRNA polymerase</p> <p><b>Elong</b> - RNA polymerase moves downstream</p> <p><b>Termination</b> - RNA polymerase detaches from DNA</p> <p><b>Termination</b> - RNA polymerase detaches from DNA</p>									
<p><b>Achilles Heel</b></p> <p><b>inborn</b> - inherited diseases when a person shows all (can't make a specific enzyme that needed)</p> <p><b>ex.</b> - albinism</p> <p><b>phenylketonuria</b> - gene is broken because no enzyme adds to break down albinism</p>	<p><b>TRANSCRIPTION is DNA-directed synthesis of RNA</b></p> <p><b>initiator</b> - nucleates before DNA to polymerase</p> <p><b>RNA polymerase</b> - DNA strands</p> <p><b>RNA</b> - makes complementary RNA, nucleotides to one side of DNA strand</p> <p><b>mRNA</b> - messenger RNA</p> <p><b>RNA polymerase DOES NOT need primer</b></p>	<p><b>Modifying mRNA after Transcription</b></p> <p><b>5' end</b> - ends of pre-mRNA molecule are modified before leaving the nucleus</p> <p><b>GTP cap</b> - it and receives guanine triphosphate cap</p> <p><b>poly-A tail</b> - 3' end gets adenine nucleotides</p> <p><b>RNA is made of</b> - exons (expressed code) and introns (not DNA)</p> <p><b>INTRONS</b> - are cut out while EXONS are spliced together by RNA splicing</p> <p><b>RNA splicing</b> - protein spliceosome strips out intron from transcript</p> <p><b>enzyme of protein = ribosome</b></p>									
<p><b>DNA vs. RNA</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>DNA</th> <th>RNA</th> </tr> <tr> <td>strands</td> <td>double and are parallel</td> <td>single</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 part of nucleobases</td> <td>C, G, A, T</td> <td>C, G, A, U</td> </tr> </table>		DNA	RNA	strands	double and are parallel	single	3 part of nucleobases	C, G, A, T	C, G, A, U	<p><b>3 Stages of Transcription</b></p> <p><b>1. Initiation</b> - after RNA polymerase binds to the initiator, the DNA unwinds and initiates RNA synthesis</p> <p><b>2. Elongation</b> - RNA polymerase moves along the DNA template</p> <p><b>3. Termination</b> - RNA polymerase detaches from DNA</p>	<p><b>Genetic Code</b></p> <p><b>DNA and RNA</b> - polymers of nucleotides</p> <p><b>nucleotides differ</b> - A, T, C, G vs. A, U, C, G</p> <p><b>Genetic code</b> - language of mRNA instructions</p> <p><b>codon</b> - mRNA, 3 letter word</p> <p><b>anticodon</b> - 3 nucleotides that code for an amino acid</p> <p><b>UGG</b> - amino acid methionine</p> <p><b>protein</b> - amino acids join in polypeptide</p> <p><b>All proteins have a start (AUG) and terminator codon</b></p>
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