Biochemistry Of Nucleic Acids

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Biochemistry Of Nucleic Acids

The Structure and Function of Nucleic Acids
Although the nucleic acids were first discovered in 1868, by Friedrich Miescher working with pus cells obtained from discarded surgical bandages, it was not really until the early 1940s that the chemistry and biology of the nucleic acids were set on firm foundations Basically, nucleic acids can be subdivided into two types: deoxy-
Nucleotides Nucleic Acids - Boston University
Nucleic acids can be separated by gel electrophoresis Polymers can be placed in a well in a semisolid gel and an electric field is applied across the gel Negatively charged Nucleic acids move towards positive end For polymers of the same shape, smaller polymers travel faster than larger polymers
23: Nucleic Acids - UCSB
23: Nucleic Acids •Structures of Nucleic Acids •Replication, Transcription, and Translation •Nucleotide Biosynthesis and Degradation Preview Nucleic acids (DNA and RNA) perform a variety of crucial functions in organisms DNA stores and transfers genetic information, it serves as the template for the synthesis of new
Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids - GMCH
Nucleic acids are polymers of nucleotides In eukaryotic cells nucleic acids are either: Deoxyribose nucleic acids (DNA) Ribose nucleic acids (RNA) Messenger RNA (mRNA) Transfer RNA (tRNA) Ribosomal RNA (tRNA) Nucleotides are carbon ring structures containing nitrogen linked to a 5-carbon sugar (a ribose)
Nucleic Acid Chemistry - Mans
Nucleic acids (DNA RNA) are long chains of repeated nucleotides A nucleotide consists of: 1- Nitrogenous base 2- Pentose sugar 3- One or more

phosphate groups

Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids

nucleic acids supercoil and wrap around histones (proteins) - In eukaryotic cells (plants, animals, fungi, & protists), DNA is located in the cell nucleus - In prokaryotic cells (eubacteria & archaea), DNA is located in the nucleoid; there is no nuclear

Chapter 22. Nucleic Acids

of complex cells Elemental analysis of nucleic acids showed the presence of phosphorus, in addition to the usual C, H, N & O We now know that nucleic acids are found throughout a cell, not just in the nucleus, the name nucleic acid is still used for such materials A nucleic acid is a polymer in which the monomer units are nucleotides

Nucleic Acids - Saddleback College

• Nucleic acids can be denatured by the same conditions that denature proteins • Depending on the amount of heat added, a double helix may unwind or even separate entirely, forming two single strands of …

Introduction to Nucleic Acids: Structural Properties of ...

Introduction to Nucleic Acids: Structural Properties of Nucleic Acid Building Blocks Function of DNA and RNA DNA and RNA are chainlike macromolecules that function in the storage and transfer of genetic information They are major components of all cells ~15% of the cells dry weight Just as the amino acids

Chapter 14 Lecture Notes: Nucleic Acids

1 Chapter 14 Lecture Notes: Nucleic Acids Educational Goals 1 Know the three chemical components of a nucleotide: a monosaccharide residue (either ribose or deoxyribose), at least one phosphate group, and an “organic base” 2 Identify phosphoester bonding patterns and N-glycosidic bonds within nucleotides 3 Compare and contrast ribonucleotides and deoxyribonucleotides

CHAPTER 2 STRUCTURES OF NUCLEIC ACIDS nucleic acids

Working with Molecular Genetics Chapter 2 Structures of Nucleic Acids labels in biology) As diagrammed in Fig 21, The proteins of T2 phage were labeled with 35S (eg in methionine and cysteine) and the DNA was labeled with 32P (in the sugar-phosphate backbone, as will be …

BIOCHEMISTRY TEST PRACTICE QUESTIONS (Answers on last ...

(A) carbohydrates (C) nucleic acids (B) proteins (D) lipids 19 The independent variable in a scientific experiment is the: (A) condition or event manipulated by the investigator (B) condition or event that may change due to the other variable (C) condition which the investigator attempts to keep the same

Questions with Answers- Nucleotides & Nucleic Acids

Questions with Answers- Nucleotides & Nucleic Acids A The components and structures of common nucleotides are compared (Questions 1-5) 1_____ Which structural feature is shared by both uracil and thymine? a) Both contain two keto groups b) Both contain …

nucleoside nucleotides

nucleotide units in nucleic acids is a phosphodiester, which connects the 5’-hydroxyl group of one nucleotide to the 3’-hydroxyl group of the next nucleotide By convention, nucleic acid sequences are written from left to right, from the 5’-end to the 3’-end Nucleic …

Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry

DMT 5' DMT Base Nucleoside protected at 5' hydroxyl DMT Cyanoethyl protecting group Base Nucleotide activated at 3' position NC CH DMT

—(CH2)2 —

Biochemistry II: Carbohydrates, Proteins, Lipids and ...

Biochemistry II: Carbohydrates, Proteins, Lipids and Nucleic Acids 3 16 What structures are found in steroid molecules? a molecular rings b proteins c waxes d double helixes 17 What monomers make up proteins? a starches b enzymes c nucleic acids d amino acids 18 How many different amino acids are there? a ten b twenty c four d

Chapter 5: Nucleic Acids, etc.

Lecture 8 Biochemistry 2000 Slide 7 Nucleic Acid Polymer Nucleic acid polymers have a 5' and 3' end Convention: Nucleic Acids are written from 5' to 3' Nucleic acids are synthesized from 5'-nucleoside triphosphates in a 5' to 3' direction Commonly named using a one letter code

Nucleic Acid Structure - Undergraduate Courses

(bases in nucleic acids) plays an important role in function • Nucleic acid structure depends on the sequence of bases andon the type of ribose sugar (ribose, or 2'-deoxyribose) • Hydrogen bonding interactions are especially important in nucleic acids Expectedly, weak bonds

Structural Biochemistry/Nucleic Acid/DNA/DNA structure

Structural Biochemistry/Nucleic Acid/DNA/DNA structure 3 Early foundation for DNA structures The primary structure of a nucleic acid is its covalent structure and nucleotide sequences One of most important parts of determining the structure of DNA comes from the work of Erwin Chargaff and his colleagues in the late 1940s