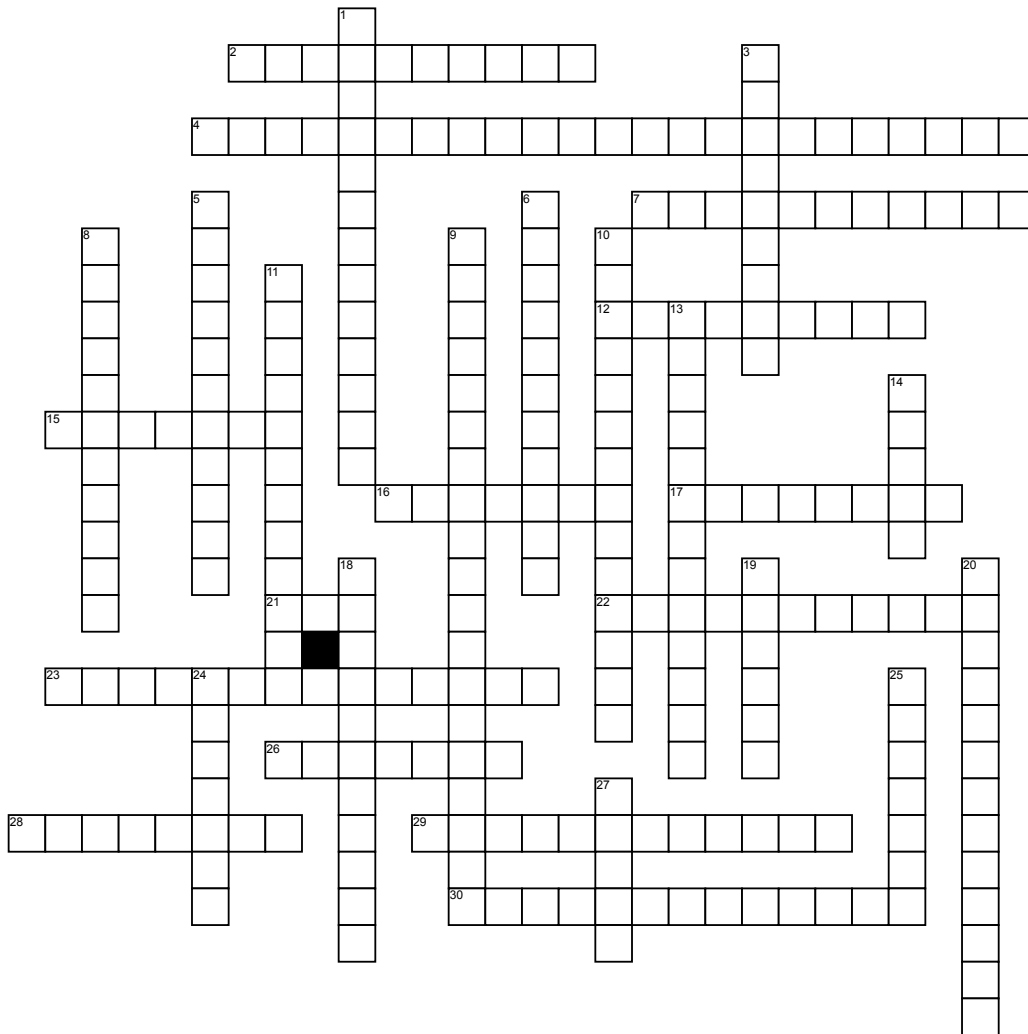


BIO VOCAB



- Across**
- Relating to or denoting an organism that contains genetic material into which DNA from an unrelated organism has been artificially introduced.
 - Is a laboratory technique used to make multiple copies of a segment of DNA.
 - RNA consisting of folded molecules that transport amino acids from the cytoplasm of a cell to a ribosome.
 - A sequence of three nucleotides forming a unit of genetic code in a transfer RNA molecule, corresponding to a complementary codon in messenger RNA.
 - A compound that is one of the four constituent bases of nucleic acids. A pyrimidine derivative, it is paired with adenine in double-stranded DNA.
 - A compound that occurs in guano and fish scales, and is one of the four constituent bases of nucleic acids.
 - A compound found in living tissue as a constituent base of nucleic acids. It is paired with guanine in double-stranded DNA.
 - Ribonucleic acid, a nucleic acid present in all living cells. Its principal role is to act as a messenger carrying instructions from DNA for controlling the synthesis of proteins, although in some viruses RNA rather than DNA carries the genetic information.
 - The action of copying or reproducing something.
 - The analysis of DNA from samples of body tissues or fluids, especially when conducted in order to identify individuals.
 - The form of RNA in which genetic information transcribed from DNA as a sequence of bases is transferred to a ribosome.
 - Is the process by which the information in a strand of DNA is copied into a new molecule of messenger RNA.
 - An organism or cell, or group of organisms or cells, produced asexually from one ancestor or stock, to which they are genetically identical.
 - Any of the pairs of the hydrogen-bonded purine and pyrimidine bases that form the links between the sugar-phosphate backbones of nucleic acid molecules.
 - An enzyme that brings about ligation of DNA or another substance.
 - An enzyme that catalyzes the synthesis of an RNA strand from a DNA template.
 - Is an enzyme that synthesizes short RNA sequences called primers.
 - A compound that is one of the four constituent bases of nucleic acids.
 - A set of three adjacent nucleotides, also called triplet, in mRNA that base-pair with the corresponding anticodon of tRNA molecule that carries a particular amino acid, hence, specifying the type and sequence of amino acids for protein synthesis.
- Down**
- Is a collection of microscopic DNA spots attached to a solid surface.
 - Scientific tests or techniques used in connection with the detection of crime.
 - A sugar derived from ribose by replacing a hydroxyl group with hydrogen.
 - The action of copying or reproducing something.
 - The transplantation of normal genes into cells in place of missing or defective ones in order to correct genetic disorders.
 - Containing genetic material that has been artificially altered so as to produce a desired characteristic.

Word Bank

Gene Therapy	Thymine	Transgenic	Plasmid	Clone
RNA Polymerase	Deoxyribose	Transfer RNA	Adenine	Ligase
Messenger RNA	Genetically Modified	Cytosine	Replication	DNA Polymerase
Codon	DNA Fingerprint	Guanine	Phosphate Group	Anticodon
Transcription	Ribosomal RNA	Primase	Polymerase Chain Reaction	Replication
Base Pairing	Helicase	Forensics	DNA Microarray	RNA