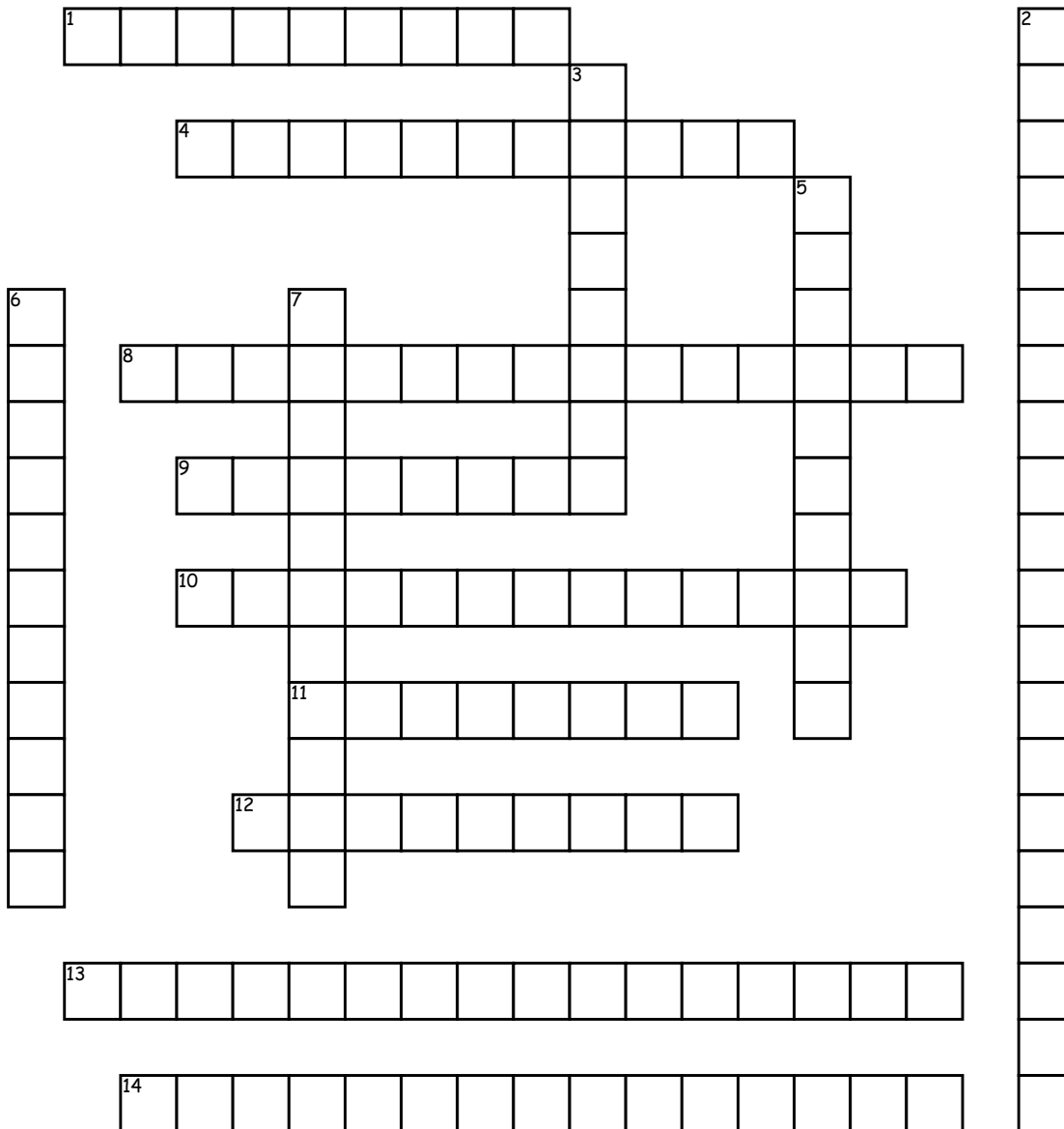


# Gene Regulation



## Across

1. Create genetic diversity
4. -CH<sub>3</sub> is added to DNA and RNA
8. How long proteins take to eat a cell
9. Regulation that deletes the DNA needed to make mRNA
10. When a single signal is sent to a farther range of cells

11. After this is done, only exons are left
12. This is the place where proteins can bind to increase transcription rate
13. Stop protein synthesis by not letting mRNA attach to ribosomes
14. This process energizes molecules with ATP

## Down

2. Activators and repressors

3. Change hormone levels to increase protein production
5. These help RNA polymerase bind with a promoter
6. This loosens chromatin structures
7. Jumping genes