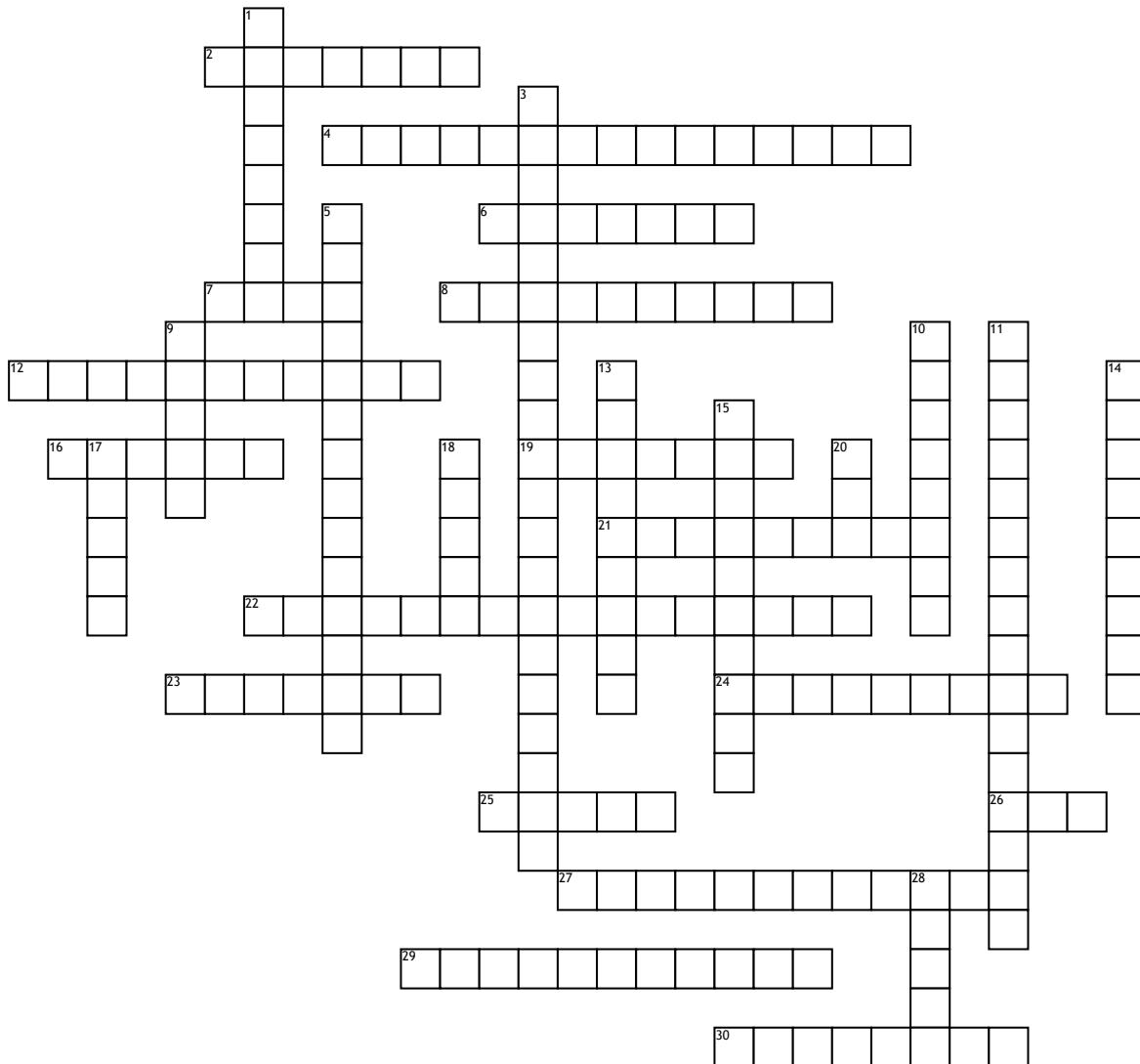


Name: _____

Molecular Genetics



Across

2. Initiates the starting point of DNA synthesis
4. Laboratory technique used to separate DNA, RNA or protein molecules related to the electrical charge and size
6. Section of a gene sequence that is not expressed in the protein
7. Abrv. for what carries specific amino acids to ribosomes
8. A base, sugar, and phosphate group make up a ____
12. ____ bases are an integral component of a nucleotide
16. An organism's complete set of genetic material
19. A promoter sequence with many T and A nucleotides (30-35 base pairs)
21. Adenine nucleotides on the 3' end of mRNA that protects from degradation

22. Short segments of DNA nucleotides which are synthesized discontinuously
23. Place where transcription occurs
24. Found at the end of a transfer RNA molecule
25. Name of the biochemist who proposed a set of rules determining how DNA bases paired
26. A single strand containing Adenine, Uracil, Cytosine and Guanine nucleotides
27. Poly-A-tail is degraded by ____
29. Removes introns from a transcribed pre-mRNA
30. Enzyme that breaks down hydrogen bonds between DNA strands

Down

1. Region of a gene controlling whether or not the gene is transcribed
3. Proteins binding to DNA activating or inhibiting transcription

5. An enzyme that facilitates the joining of DNA strands in DNA replication, repair, and replication
9. A sequence of three nucleotides corresponding to an amino acid
10. Surname of famed scientist who Proposed that DNA was helix shaped
11. Releases tension that may build up in DNA strands by breaking phosphodiester bonds
13. Place where translation occurs
14. Site of rRNA transcription and ribosomal subunit assembly
15. DNA ____III works in a 5'-3' direction adding deoxyribonucleotides to the 3' ends of primers
17. Section of a gene sequence that is expressed in the protein
18. Surname of Watson's main partner who shared the Nobel victory
20. Deoxyribonucleic acid
28. A type of RNA which combines with proteins to form "snurps"