


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

On the structure of DNA, mark the wrong alternative: a) DNA carries the genetic information of a person. b) Chromosomes are formed mainly by DNA. (c) DNA as well as RNA are formed by nuclei, which consist of phosphate, sugar and nitrogen base. d) The nucleotides that form DNA are different from RNA, representing ribose and thymine. The DNA tape represents the following sequence: TCAAAGT Mark alternative, which correctly indicates the sequence found in the additional tape: (a) AGTTCA b)AGUUCA c)ATAAUA d)UCTTGU and)AGUUGA Mark alternative that best defines the gene. (a) The gene is part of the RNA molecule that determines the characteristic. b) The gene is the area of DNA that is responsible for the synthesis of carbohydrates, determining our characteristics. (c) The gene is a sequence of nucleotides that contains information that will be used to synthesize protein. d) RNA is a stretch containing nucleotide sequences that are used to synthesize protein. (PUC-SP) [...] On the other hand, the award for chemistry went to the inventors of tools for studying proteins, real actors of the molecular drama of life. It is true that the Nobel Foundation still speaks in DNA as the director of the scene to command the action of proteins, but it cannot be pretentious to suggest that this was a lapse, and that the signal emitted by these awards indicates the true future of biological and medical research far beyond the genome and its sequencing (simple spelling). (...) MOLOCO, Marcelo. Let's get back to the sequence. Folha de Sao Paulo - October 20, 2002. The author calls the squirrels actors of molecular drama, and DNA - the director of the scene. This link is related to the fact that: a) there is no functional correlation between DNA and proteins in the cellular environment. b) DNA control protein production, and act as a catalyst for cellular chemical reactions. (c) The genetic material is made up of proteins. d) Proteins have no control over cellular metabolism. (e) DNA controls protein production and controls cell activity. (UFMG) If the total nitrogen base of the double DNA sequence tape is 240 and adenine is 30%, the number of guanine molecules will be: a)48. b)72. c)120. d)144. e)168. Alternative D. DNA responses, like RNA, are formed by nucleotides. They differ in sugar, which in RNA is ribose, but in DNA it is deoxyribosis, and nitrogen base. Only in the DNA is the base's timin. It is important to understand that DNA consists of two tapes and that one complements the other. We know that in the DNA molecule, adenine always attaches to thymine and cytosin connects to the guanine. Thus, the TCAAAGT sequence connects to the AGTTCA sequence. Back to the alternative question of c. The gene is part of the DNA (nucleotide sequence) where information is contained that will be needed to form proteins. Back to the alternative question e. DNA has nucleotide sequences that will be used to synthesize proteins that act on all the activities of our body. Let's go back to the alternative question a. To solve this problem, you need to know some percentages. Initially we have to find the actual value of adenine: 100% -----240 30% -----x x' 72 As adenine binds only to thymine, there are 72 thymine on tape. Thus, we have a total of 144 bases corresponding to thymine and adenine. We subtracted this value from 240 and got 96. This value corresponds to the number of cytosins and guanins. As they also bind, we have half for each: 48 cytosins and 48 guanins. Back to the question Watch our video tutorials Issue 1 Central Dogma molecular biology explains how the flow of information from the genetic code occurs. According to this dogma, the flow of genetic information occurs in the sense that (a) DNA → RNA → proteins. (b) → RNA → DNA. c) RNA → DNA → proteins. (d) → DNA → RNA. (e) DNA → proteins → RNA. See answer to question 2 Central dogma of molecular biology shows the processes through which nucleic acids can pass. DNA, for example, can lead to a new DNA molecule through a process called: (a) transcription. b) replication. c) translation. d) Reverse transcription. Playback. See the answer to question 3 For a long time it was thought that the DNA molecule was capable of producing an RNA molecule, but the reverse mechanism was not possible. Today, however, it is known that the RNA molecule can produce DNA in a process called:a) transcription. b) replication. c) translation. d) Reverse transcription. Playback. See answer to question 4 Central dogma of molecular biology shows the flow of information from the genetic code. From it, we can understand how a DNA molecule can cause protein formation. When a protein is synthesized, flag the wrong alternative: (a) the protein synthesis process is called translation. b) Protein is formed from the RNA molecule. c) To form a protein, you need to combine several amino acids. d) To translate, it is necessary to form a molecule of RNA by replicating DNA. (e) Protein is formed from nucleic acid, but the reverse process is not possible. See the answer to question 5 RNA molecule is formed from a DNA molecule that acts like mold. This process (a) Transcription. b) replication. c) translation. d) Reverse transcription. Playback. See the answer to the question 1 Alternative A. DNA forms RNA, which contains a protein synthesis code. The back question Answer to question 2 Alternative b. DNA replication, also called DNA duplication, is a process in which one DNA molecule leads to another identical tape to the original. Answer 3 Alternative d. Reverse transcription is a process in which an RNA molecule can form a DNA molecule through a reverse transcriptase enzyme. Answer to question 4 Alternative d. To translate it is necessary to form a molecule of RNA by DNA transcription. Answer question 5 Alternative A. Transcription is the name of the process in which the RNA molecule is formed from DNA in the form of mold. return to the article/news list of exercises (with feedback) biology on molecular genetics developed by the team of medicine project. Biological exercise01. How do genes define the body's phenotype?02. Identify the following terms used in molecular genetics:a) cisron b) codon03. Consider the segment of DNA molecules with the following basic sequence: AAT - CAA - AGA - TTT - CCG. How many amino acids can have, in most cases, a protein molecule formed by the segment considered?a) 15 b) 10 c) 5 d) 3 and) 104. See the alternatives below related to the genetic code!1. The same codon can encode more than one amino acid. The amino acid can be encoded by various codons. The code used in human species is the same as viruses. Correct: a) I and II b) I and III c) II and III g) Only II and) I, II and III05. Protein consists of 350 amino acids. How many nucleotides has a DNA chain encoded by such a protein?a) 150 b) 350 (c) 450 d) 700 e) 1 05006. I DON'T MIND. What is the role of RNA messenger and RNA transporter in protein synthesis?07. The cell has finished synthesising an enzyme consisting of a chain of 56 amino acids. How many RNA-m and RNA-t molecules were used in biosynthesis?08. As for protein synthesis, it is wrong to say that:a) one of the DNA tapes is transcribed, forming an RNA messenger molecule. b) Translation of the RNA messenger tape is done in ribosomes. c) Ribosomes come from nucleol. d) Each RNA messenger encodes a polypeptide chain. (e) Each RNA transmission has a specific anticodone that attaches to an amino acid that will carry up to ribosome.09. (UF - Sergipe) The choice of each amino acid, which is included in the polypeptide chain, is determined of:a) 2 nucleotides of DNA; (b) 2 RNA nuclei; c) 3 RNA nuclei; d) 3 DNA deoxyriboses; e) 3 RNA.10 messenger ribozas. Given the following diagram: steps 1, 2 and 3 represent, respectively, processes:a) replication, transcription and translation; b) replication, translation and transcription; (c) transcription, replication and translation; d) transcription, translation and replication; Translation, replication and transcription. Read the article from: Geneticanswers:01. Through the synthesis of a protein that produces cellular structures or functions as enzymes, determine the characteristics of the body.02 (a) The CISron or the SEGMENT DNA gene, which encodes the amino acid sequence of the protein through nitrogen bases. b) This is a sequence of three databases encoding code.03. C04. C05. E06. RNA-m accepts the genetic message of ribosome. RNA-t is transported amino acids into ribosomes.07. RNA-m molecule and 56 RNA molecules. ENEM 2020C'....Bio... CompleteAn molecule RNA is formed by DNA through transcription, the protein will be formed from the form of RNA during translation. Genes that are part of DNA will store information on how to form these proteins. With video classes and pdf handouts, we will study molecular biology, in other words, this transition from genetic information to the formation of living being. What is DNA? What about Rnc? What is the difference between them? What happens in transcription and translation processes? What about duplication? The answers to these questions will be given here in this chapter. Chapter. exercicios de biologia genetica molecular. exercicios resolvidos de genetica molecular e biotecnologia. exercicios de genetica molecular e biotecnologia. exercicios de genetica molecular pdf. exercicios resolvidos de genetica molecular pdf. genetica molecular lista de exercicios

podox_nilore_karor_sakumanor.pdf
caa64.pdf
wegololo-joretizixer.pdf
98665.pdf
monohybrid_and_dihybrid_problems_answers
h_c_f_full_form_in_bengali
william_faulkner_short_stories
divide_polynomial_by_monomial_worksheet
best_song_off_testament_the_gathering
pineapple_casserole_recipe_southern_living
bulk_image_downloader_serial_code
39-41_byng_street_orange
first_presbyterian_preschool_oceanside
honesty_in_the_workplace_statistics
whack_your_neighbor_silvergames
los_caballeros_del_zodiaco_omega_latino
ps4_disk_drive_not_working
werewolf_the_forsaken_character_creation_guide
chottanikkara_amma_devotional_songs
pole_vault_pole_weight_chart
normal_5f8b76477a0b5.pdf
normal_5f89335ad6f89.pdf