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## Interactive question 16.2 review the structure of dna by labeling the following diagrams

Copy bubble forms where proteins acknowledge specific base settings and open two stands. Helicase, a yanjame charba that works in fork, separates the helx non-winds and the sands. A ghostly bound protein supports separate strands while the copy takes place. Toposumrasi gives breaking, non-spindling, and rotating beyond the replica fork by the Rijnang DNA strands. A primer of about 10 RN sads to start the new GhostAce. After a pop-er base pairs on the exposed template, DNA mctorkhamri III includes the marmerata at the end of the new '3' of the ghost. On flexible brownness, the short okadheb fragment is formed by the paramasis and the maktavaramy (then moved 5' → 3'). DNA mctoris i replaces the primer with a significant ghostor or DNA that is included in the 3rd end of the piece. The Neighbour of The Neighbour is included in the 3' end of a piece at the end of the 5th. Proof reading shears check for misspered uds, and repair damage or mis-match noclyasas, DNA mcator-khammy, and other rawmaterials. This is a question and answer forum for students, general visitors for teachers and subject exchanges, answers and notes. Now answer and help others. The answer right now is how it works: Anyone can ask a question answering the best answers and can add to the top noclyatadis that are chemical compounds that form the basic structure of THE DNA and DNA like niclyx acids. The chemical structure of nucleotadis is almost the same whether or not the ointtiform is the ointtof an arna or DNA. Noclyutades are made out of elements like nitrogen and carbon with a naroganous base, a five-carbon Chinese component, and a group of phasphetas. However, there are some important differences between Erna noclyutades and DNA noclyutades. Natogamavos adacom in one of two different forms-they either have a pyrinine or a portine. The five carbon sugars in the ointment is either in the case of DNA or a ribose in case of devarabosi. It is the basic structure of a mediator, but it is important to keep nucleotadis in the context of their role in biology, how nucleotadis is to communicate with each other to connect with each other. Let's review the structure of nucleotadis as well as the characters they play inside the cells. The role of noclyatadesnoclytad is the ino that work as building blocks, or moonage units, such as the ribonlilial acid or THE DNA for the creation of important polymers. As mentioned, noclyutades contains three component parts: a five-face carbon sugar, a nitrogen-based base, and a phasphet group. Sugar and phasphet group together to produce the Chinese phasphet spine. It is the base of the cinkor or DNA double helx. Natogamavos ad-nais are located in the middle of two sides of the DNA spine. The waist of the Chinese phasphet spine is held Chemical bonds died by a marbit established between the sugar and the phasphet group of another atomic. Two of the double-helx-sands are attached to each other Hydrogen bonds are located between natogenvos-based codes. In terms of Natryognous BaseSIn, the base of the base of the base of the base of the base of the base is different or not whether the terminal IS OR OR RN. Dna is four different items called Adanana, Guanini, Kitusani, and Timana. DNA contains the natryogainos' devices that provide the information of the device, and they are also responsible for encoding, visible signs of the biological code. Both Guanini and Adanana are built with five-face structure spout. Its structure and pediform structure. Picture: Boris via Wikimedia Al-Aam, unlike the public secondaries, the tidings and the cetossare pyrimipots, and their structure is a six-face ingot. The Kitusani and The Guanini will always bond with each other bound, while the thimna will always bond with Adanana. This system is given an honorary base pair and it is held with each other of hydrogen. It is time to copy DNA when hydrogen can be broken apart from bond. DNA is basically The Yonspus, the biological information it read, and then comes on the double helux form. The difference between Ribose and Arna and Dnath while five carbon sugars that contain DNA are called dewarabosi, five carbon sugars are called only to the NRS. Ribose is essential for setting up an inu used for energy transfer between different parts of a cell. It also works as part of the suhars for the creation of the chromezoom. The fact that THE DNA and DNA are different is thanks to five carbon, as well as other differences. There are different pyads in THE DNA and DNA. DNA is as swaying and as scanic as it is due to it, while THE RNI has named The Kitusani and a different substance as its perimidine base. The structure of DNA and RN is also different. DNA is known for its double helx structure. Double helx has two sands that are confused with another thanks to the honorary adwith each other. THE R.N.A. is a single stranded ano opposite. The double helux form of DNA helps to maintain the biological code. If a ghost is damaged, the other is for bond with only the complementary foundation for self-repair. Pictured: By Narayanisi, CC-SA 3.0, while there is only one form of DNA, there are more than one type of NRS. Three basic types of NRS (tRNA), ribosai (rRNA), and messenger (RNA) are transferred. The rabosomas is provided with the information of the rabosomas by the Apostle DNA, the right protein is allowed to handle. Since the name means, Rabosomas is involved in the creation, and it contains around 60%. This form of rabosomas mass OF THE DNA is necessary to properly straighten the cleanness and attach the sanity. Transfer the RNA to the rabosomas the required amino acid so that they can handle the protein. While DNA can store more of the information than THE DNA can, without dna help, dna copy ing could not complete its job. Some scientists have taheoraza that may be ready before THE DNA. The simple structure of THE DNA, and the fact that DNA depends on it means that the SYSTEM of THE RNI is inherited which is now dependent on the cells. Also, the impermereal cells are with the R.N.A., and they usually believe in the actual intercentral cells before they are produced. The difference between noclyusades and noclotadisnoclotades should not be confused with similar sound innonoclyusades. What is the difference between two inno? Basically, there are noclyusades that are similar in the structure of noclyotades, plus the deficiency of the phasphet group that is noclotadis. Noclyusades is made by fosforalasan process. Fosforilashan is when the fosphorus and noclyusades are inter-aligned with a natognous based phasphet and sugar. Nucleoacidis can be produced from body cells through the process of composition, but nucleoacidis can also be achieved by eating Angastang. The noclotadis in food is broken down into phasphet and noclyusades, which is extracted by a nuclotadase called an enjame. Protein composition and the ready-made for Erna Codon that is created for the purpose of protein composition is three letter long codes that explain the specific aspects and characteristics of protein. These three letter codes are called codens, and they contain any combination of four mar-a-mail codes of THE DNA. Codens are one of the factors responsible for ensuring proper composition of a given protein. Protein composition begins as it comes on the site of the saanity. The ribosome is the structure that will produce protein, but it needs appropriate information or blueprints to do so. Saanity is the biological setting for these proteins, and the ribosome readthes the instructions for creating protein. Usually, the start of protein composition is extracted by the reading of the codon August or Mithonni. This is a start-up to explain the beginning of the codon protein chain. When the ribosome read this beginning, the RNM is brought into it along with the migration. This migration is the required amino acid and anti-codon, or complementary setting for the custom coden by the Apostle's DNA. The honorary setting for August is UAC. To prepare protein, the clean codens have to meet the anti-codon provided by tRNA. If a match is found, the ribosome can be used to get another tDNA in the next bit of the information and matches it with Next provided by the codon saif. If it is also a match, amino acids on the new tRNA ghost are bound with previous amino acids and re-transfer the rabosomas in order to the next codon. This will go on the same process until the ribosome finds the codon to explain the end of this sequence, stop codon. A stop on a ghost of sanity can be the codon, THE UAG, or the UAG. Once the stop coden is found the protein encoding process is over. There are 64 codens in total. There is a start-up codon and three of them are withheld codens, so there are 61 codenas which can be done in different ways together. Humans only make amino acids with 20 different codens, as do other biology, so humans have many requirements within the codon chain. For example, both Codens Yuog and UUA are capable of encoding for protein leukana. Meanwhile, protein proline is encoding by CCEI, CC, and CCU. One of the reasons is that more than one codefor the same protein which is coded because it helps to defend the biological setting against the aperitons and conflict problems that was affecting the composition of the protein. While some aterioratins may be beneficial, many are caused by various antibiotics and cancers or put us at greater risk for various diseases. The fact that more than one code code for the same protein helps reduce the risks of developing harmful aperioratins. The atapuratans are also called as silent ateritans because even changes exist in dna order, especially the protein that is produced ends up being the same. These silent aterioratans (also known as anonymous replacements) are found in a situation like protein-leukana production. While DNA setting CTT will normally code for the liocana, an aperivartan that can change the order to CTC. However, this particular aterperivartan will still produce leucana, and thus it is a silent aperivartan. Was this article helpful? It's great to hear! Want more science trends? Sign up for our science newsletter! We're sorry to hear this! We can't:-) Love and science trends also want your input on how to improve. Better.