

March 14, 2012

- 1) DNA Replication /Fingerprinting
- 2) DNA Assignment

Warm - Up

The information contained in the DNA would fill a _____ volume encyclopedia, if it could be written down.

Part D

- 1) - All living things made of cells.
- Cells are the smallest unit of life.
- All cells come from pre-existing cells.

2) a) Asexual - reproduces by itself
→ Daughter cells are identical

Sexual → Requires fertilization
→ Zygote, cell that is different.

b) Frag. → piece of organism falls off, forms new organism.

Budding → Parent organism grows a new piece, it falls and forms new organism.

3. Cilia → tiny hair like structures, that move the cell.

Flagellum → a tail structure that propels the cell.

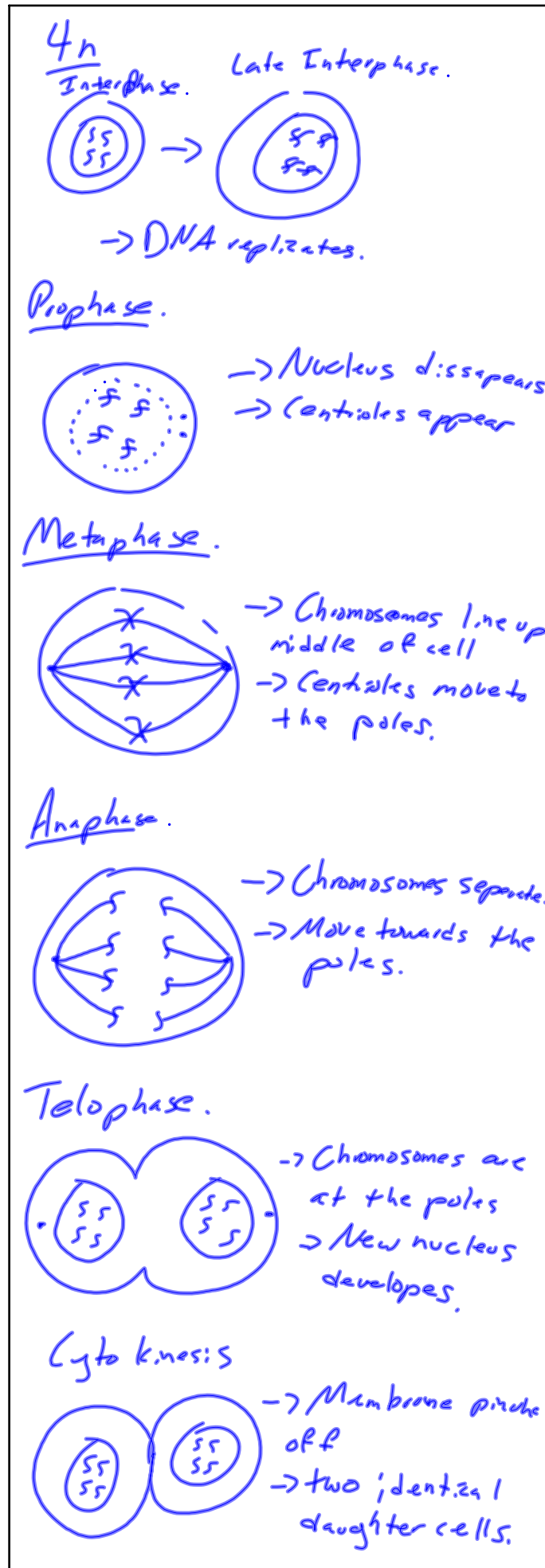
4. a) Budding.

b) Fragmentation

c) Binary Fission

d) Vegetative Reproduction

e) Spore formation



It would fill a 1000 volume encyclopedia, if written down.



Pg. 178.

1) DNA → Deoxy ribonucleic acid.

2). A, T, C, G.

Because genetic codes are made up of thousands of different combinations of these 4 letters.

3. Each strand of DNA acts as a template for a new complement strand of DNA. It is important because the genetic material in every cell must duplicated before cells divide.

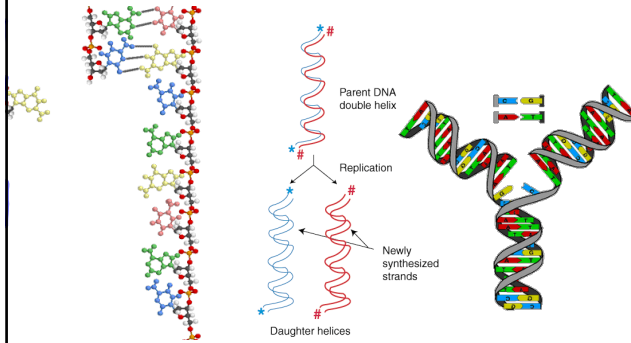
4. Because we each have unique combinations of genetic codes, made up of DNA

DNA Replication

The process in which DNA is able to make copies/duplicate itself.

During Cell division the duplicates separate so that each cell has a complete set of genetic information.

The DNA unzips and each side makes a new copy to match.



Primary Strand → A - T - Compliment Strand
 C - G
 C - G
 T - G
 C - A
 C - G
 A - T

1 2
 - T - A T - A -
 - A - T A - T -
 C - G C - G ✓
 G - C G - C ✓
 T - A T - A ✓
 A - T A - T ✓

T A G C G T T A A C A T G A G T
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 A T C G C A A T T G T A C T C A

A
T
C
G

A - T
C - G

With pur nitrogen bases

"A's are only going to pair
with "T", and "C" are only
going to pair with "G"

C G

A T

A-T A-T

A T

C-G C-G

C G

T-A T-A

T A

G-C G-C

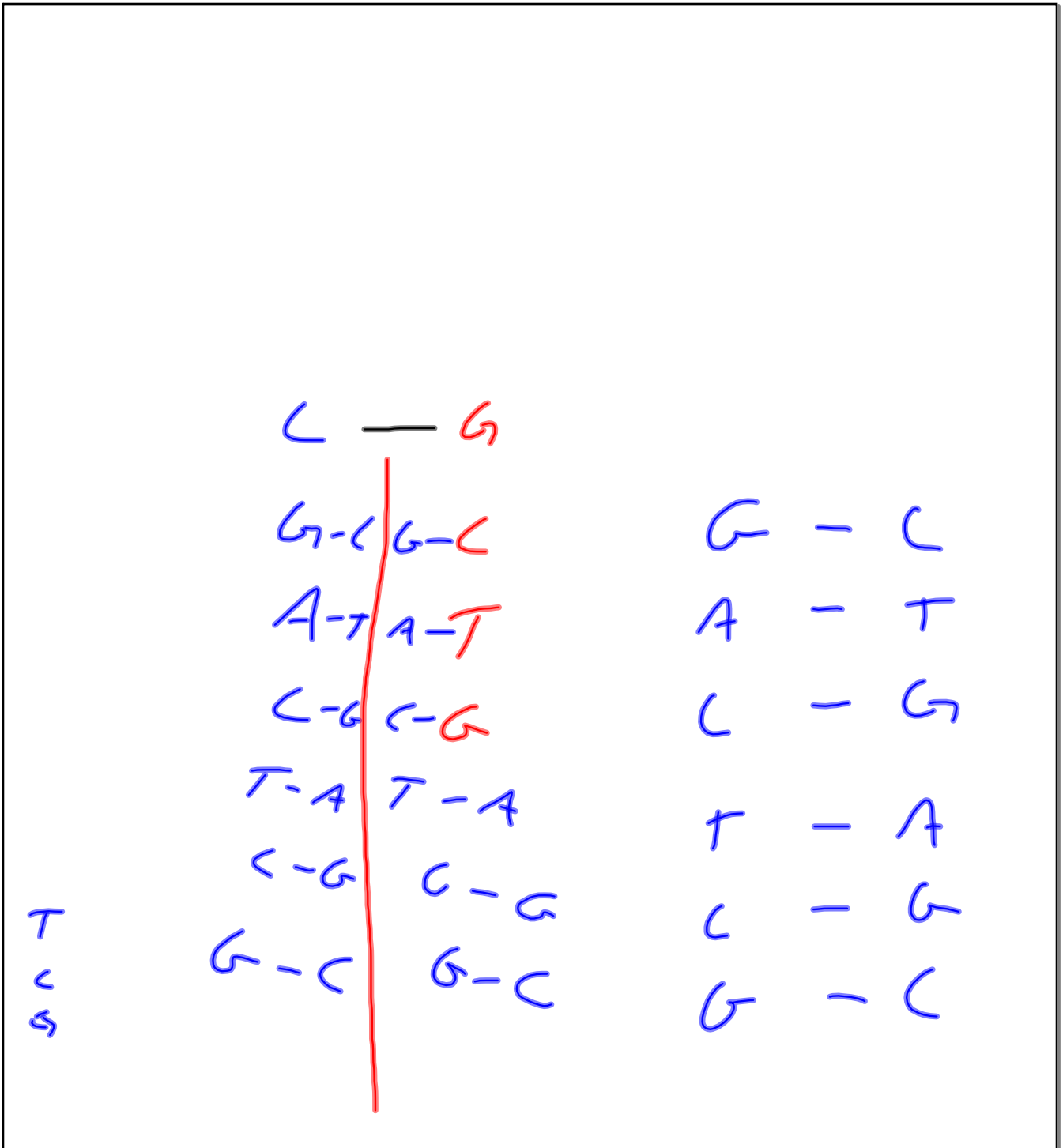
G C

A-T A-T

A T

T A G A G G C C A T G

| | | | | | | | | |
A T C T C C G G T A C



Part I

1) - All living things made up of cells

- Cells are the smallest functional unit of life.

- All cells come from pre-existing cells.

2) a) Asexual → Reproduces alone
→ Daughter cells are identical

Sexual → Require fertilization (2 Parents)

→ Offspring will not be identical

b) Fragmentation → piece of an organism falls off, creates new organism

Budding → Parent organism grows a new piece, it falls off and creates a new organism

3. Cilia → Hair like structures

Flagellum → Tail structure that propels the cell

4. a. Budding.

b) Fragmentation.

c) Binary Fission

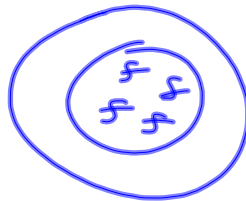
d) Vegetative Reproduction.

e) Spore Formation

Long Answer

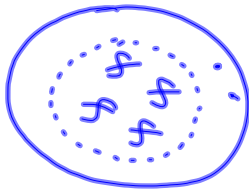
4a
Interphase

Late Interphase



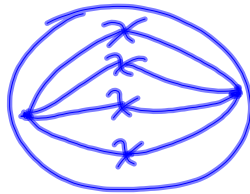
- DNA Repl. zates.

Prophase



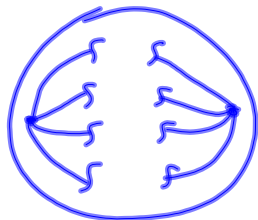
- > Nucleus disappears
- > Centrioles appear

Metaphase.



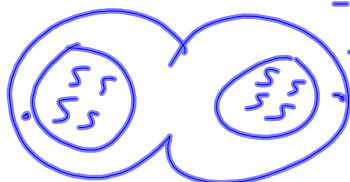
- > Chromosomes Line up.
- > Centriole go to the Poles.

Anaphase.



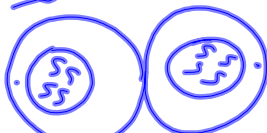
- > Chromosomes separate
- > Move towards the poles.

Telophase



- New nucleus forms
- > Chromosomes are at the poles

Cyto k. hosis



- > Two identical cells.
- > Me. I

A - T - Base Pair

C - G

A - T

A - T

G - C

G - C

C - G

C - G

A - T

A - T

T - A

T - A

A T

G C

C G

A T

T A

Helicase → Is an enzyme

that - breaks bonds that are
connecting base pairs in a strand
of DNA

DNA FINGERPRINTING



As you know, DNA contained in your chromosomes is unique to you. DNA fingerprinting allows us to identify a person by his or her DNA found in skin, hair follicles, semen, saliva and blood. That is the reason why DNA has found its way into the courtroom. Crime scene investigators and police can look for samples of DNA left by someone and match it to a suspect.

Aside from the courtroom, can you think of another way this technology can be used now or in the future?

Who done it?



Suspect A	Crime Sample	Suspect B
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

174-178

Question 1-5

DNA: The genetic Material Assignment

ATGCATAGCTCCA
| | | | | | | | | | | |
TACGTATCGAGGT

A-T

C-G

A-T

A-T

A-T

T-A

T-A

T-A

C-G

C-G

C-G

G-C

G-C

G-C

C-G

C-G

C-G

Helicase → an enzyme used to break bonds between base pairs.

Separating base pairs for replication

