# DNA and protein synthesis

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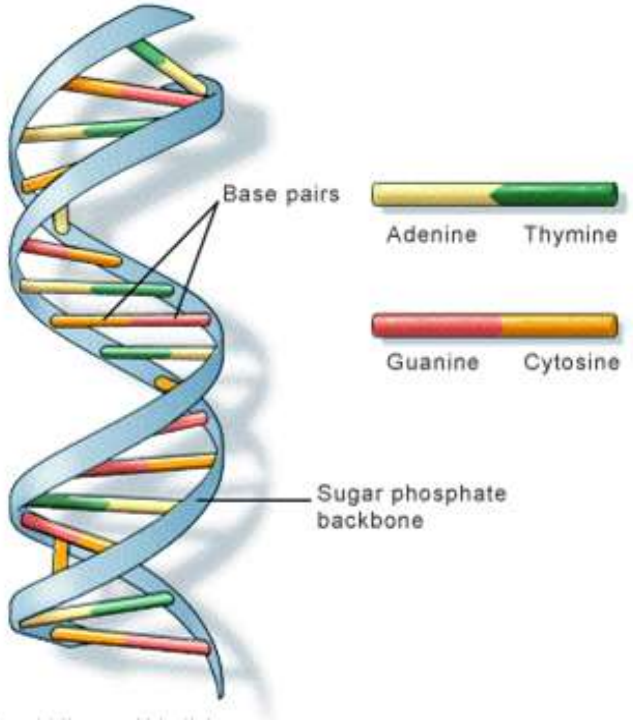
# DNA /deoxyribonucleic d/




Genetic code example:
-CCG stands for amino acid glycine
-CAG stands for valine, thus CAG CCG
tells to combine valine with amino
acid glycine.

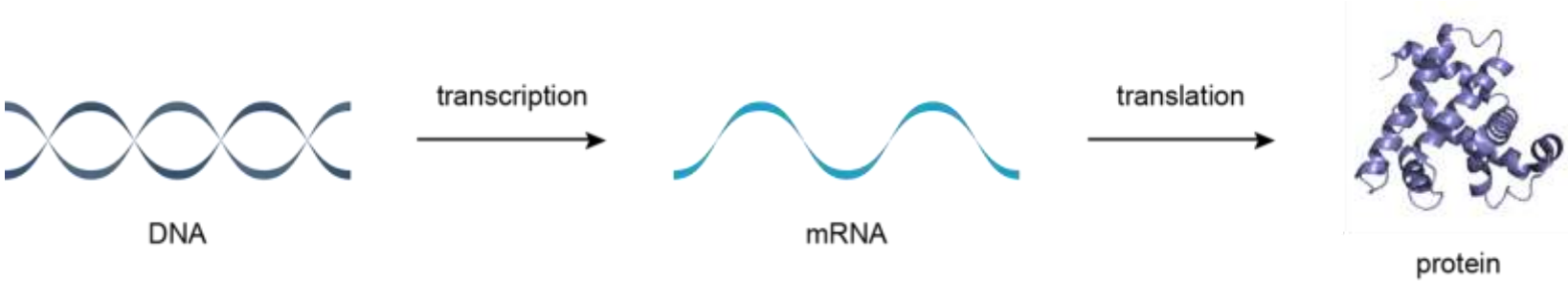
# Proteins

Long chains of amino acids make up protein molecules. There are 20 distinct amino acids in existence. The way that these amino acids are combined, shows the structure of the molecule and determines how this protein will work.

The protein affects the organism by:
-acting as enzymes
-receptors

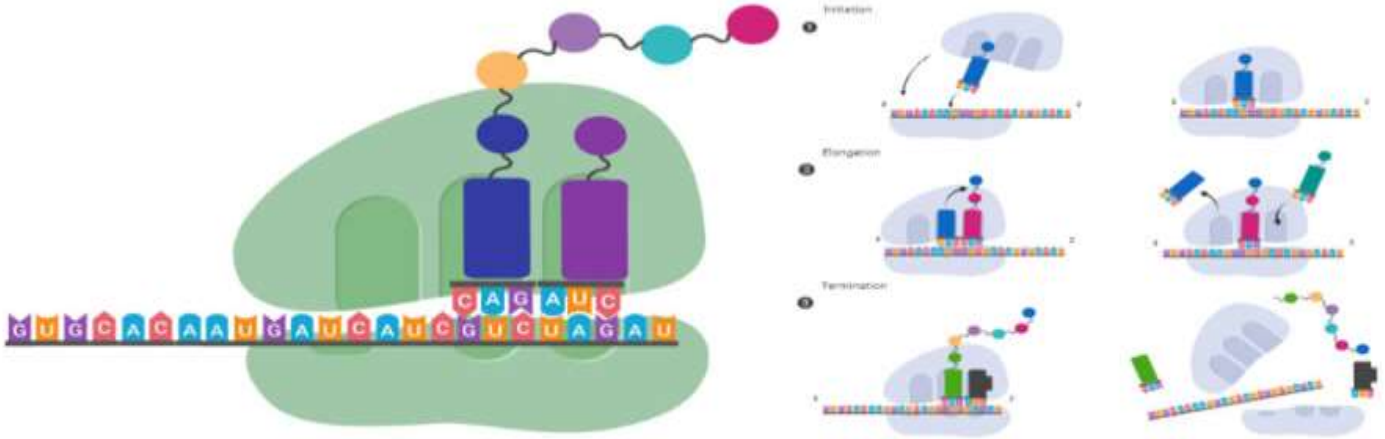
# Protein synthesis, Transcription

Transcription is the process where the information in a strand of DNA is copied into a new molecule of messenger RNA /mRNA/.



# Protein synthesis, Translation

Translation is the process by which a protein is synthesized from the information contained in a molecule of messenger RNA (mRNA). Then a transfer RNA (tRNA) molecule carrying the amino acid methionine binds to what is called the start codon of the mRNA sequence.



# Thank you for your attention

Sources:

-www.nature.com
-www.khanacademy.org
-www.flexbooks.ck12.org
-cambridge igcse coursebook
-www.znotes.com