

**Source:** [KBiologyMasterIndex](#)

# 1 | DNA/RNA

## 1.1 | Nucleic Acids

d-Oxy Ribone Nucleic Acid: DNA Ribone Nucleic Acid: RNA

**All nucleic acids are comprised of monomer units that's synthesized together into polymers.** => Just like [KBhBIO101Carbs](#) Or [KBhBIO101AminoAcids](#)

## 1.2 | 3 basic parts of a Nucleic Acid

Two parts of the backbone (phosphate and sugar) + a nitrogenous base that labels what type of nucleotide this is.

### 1.2.1 | Backbone

- phosphate group
- sugar (Ribos => sugar in RNA, di-oxy Ribos => sugar in DNA)=> In di-oby Ribos: a OH pair is replaced with a hydrogen **only in one position.** Hence "di-oxy"

### 1.2.2 | nitrogenous base

- Bases in DNA
  - A, T, G, C
- Bases in RNA
  - A, U, G, C

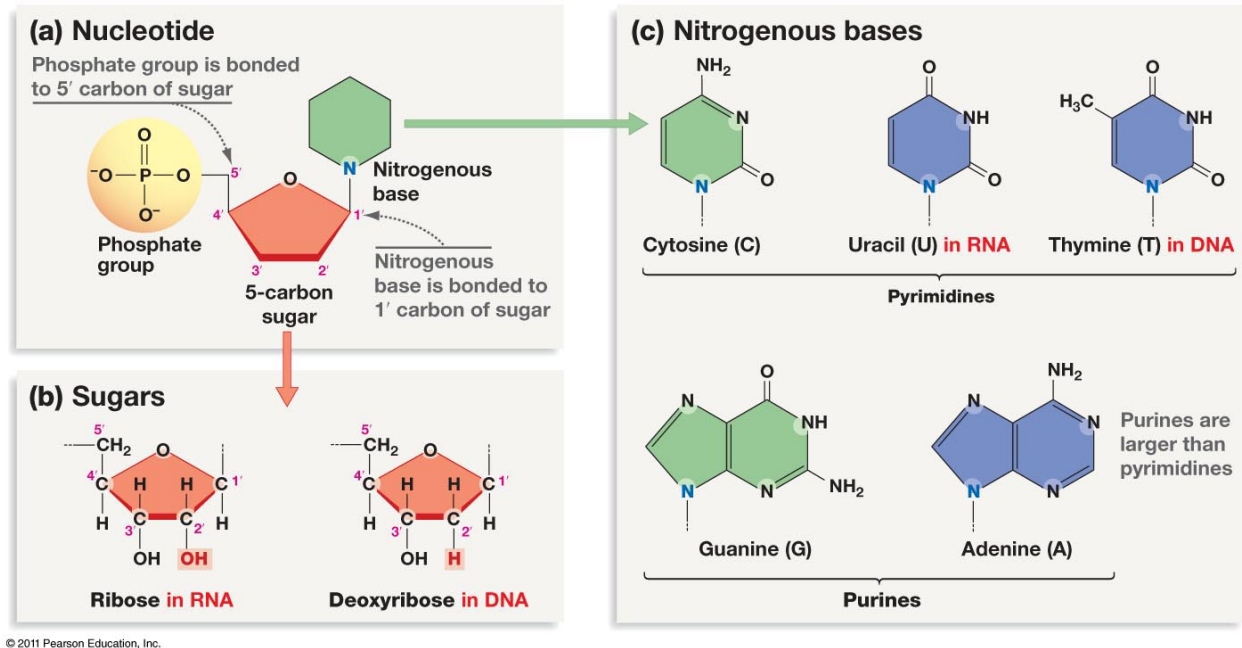


Figure 1: d\_na.jpg

How do we make nucleic acids? Can you guess? Huh? **Dehydration synthesis!**

### 1.3 | Shapes of the DNA

5' => one end of an RNA/DNA part (connection from the phosphate group)

3' => another end of a RNA/DNA part (connection from the third carbon on the sugar counting from left)

- DNA is supposed to be double stranded
- RNA is supposed to be single stranded

DNA is *anti-parallel* to each other => 5' to 3' backbone parallel to 3' to 5' backbone

Temp copies of genome is RNA, permanent record in DNA

## The Central Dogma The process of the central dogma is a rough path by which DNA is converted into Proteins. This helps us understand how proteins are made in a cell, and also how viruses could hijack this process to make themselves.

See [\[KBhBIO101CentralDogma\]](#)