

Translation

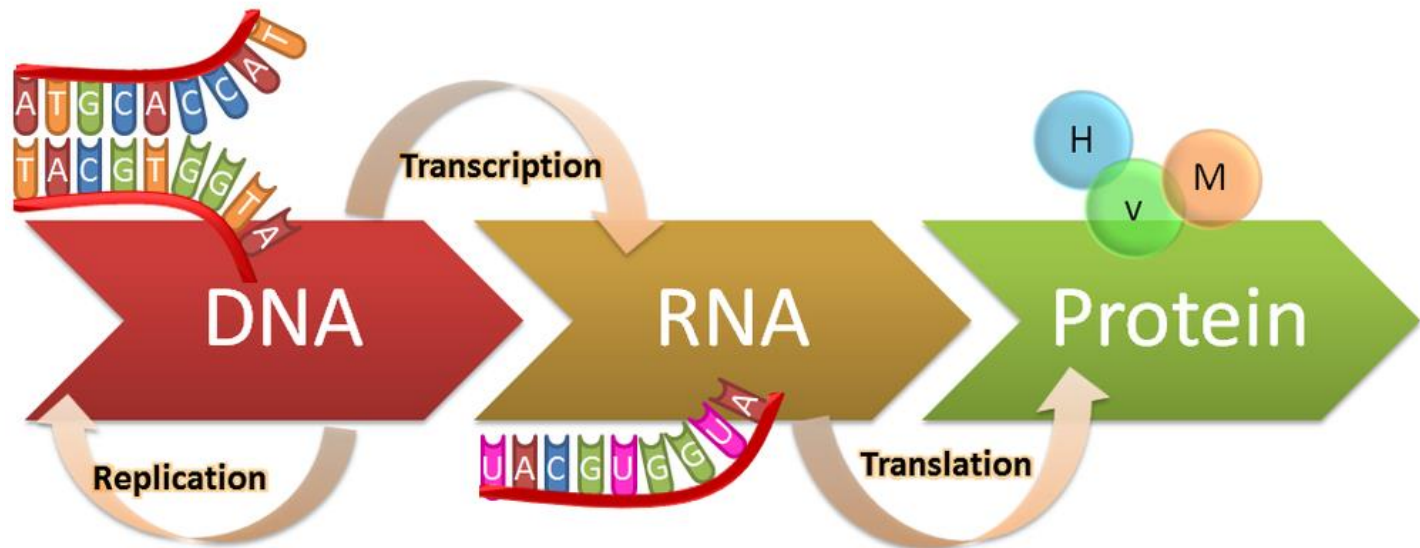


- Thymine
- Adenine
- Guanine
- Cytosine
- D = Deoxyribose (sugar)
- P = Phosphate
- Hydrogen Bond

mRNA to proteins ...

The Big Picture ...

- The “Central Dogma” of molecular biology explains what we’re studying:



The Big Picture ...

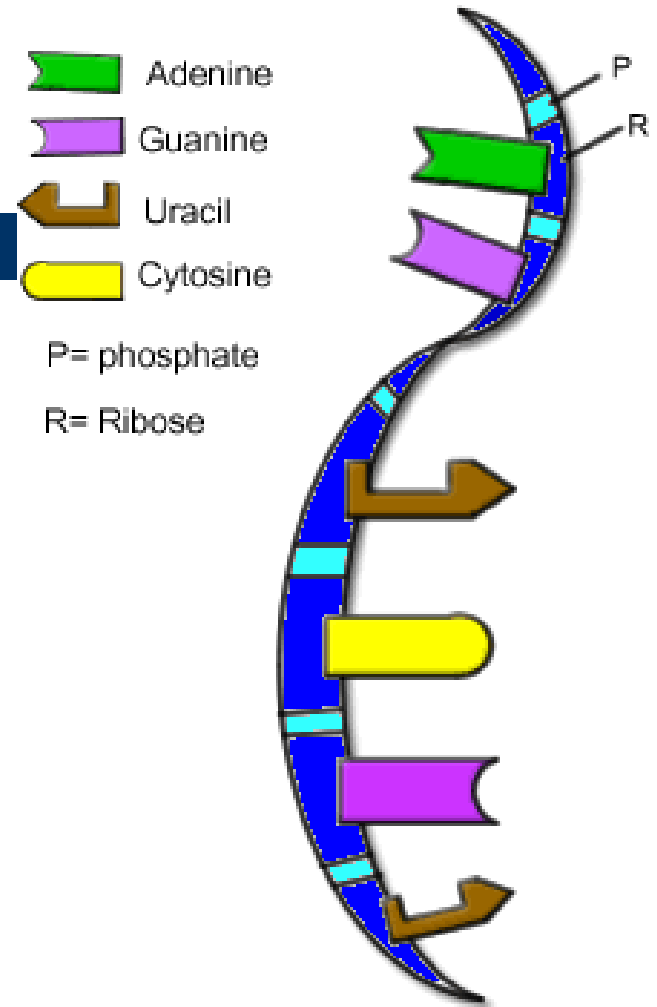


Objectives

- Students will know and be able to explain the process of DNA translation (starting with a strand of mRNA and ending with a protein)
- Students will understand how the steps of DNA translation unfold
- Students will be able to explain the roles of mRNA and tRNA in DNA translation
- Students will be able to describe what codons and anticodons are and will be able to use a table to determine which codons code for which amino acids

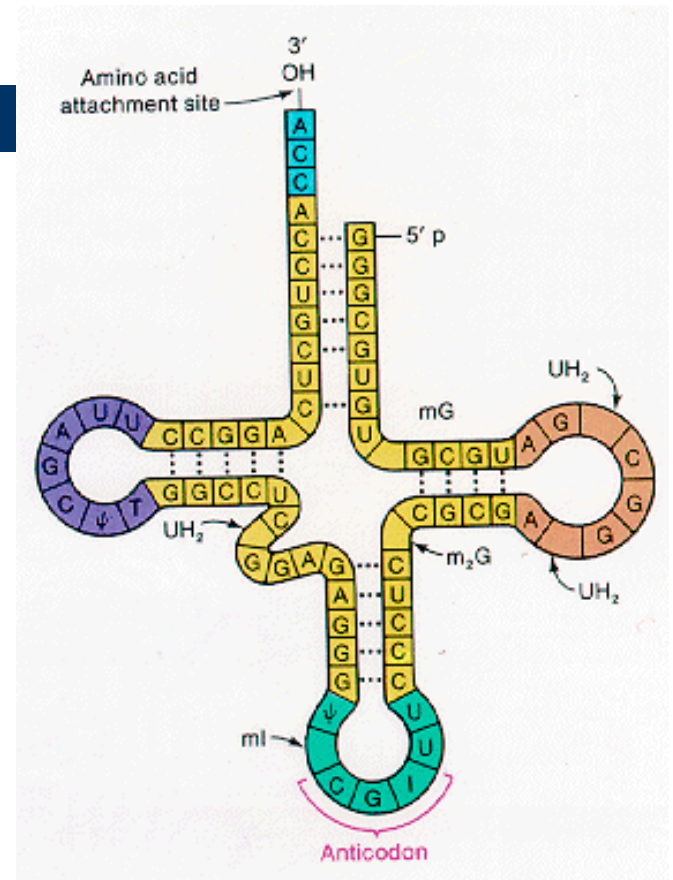
mRNA

- RNA nucleotides (sugar + base) all hooked together
- **Complementary** to transcribed DNA strand



tRNA – transfer RNA

- Nucleotides hooked together just like mRNA
- Arranged in a loopy, curved shape
- Closed end has three bases that bind to mRNA
- Three mRNA bases called “codon”
- Three tRNA bases called “anticodon”
- Open end is attached to an amino acid (building block of proteins) – each codon goes with a specific amino acid

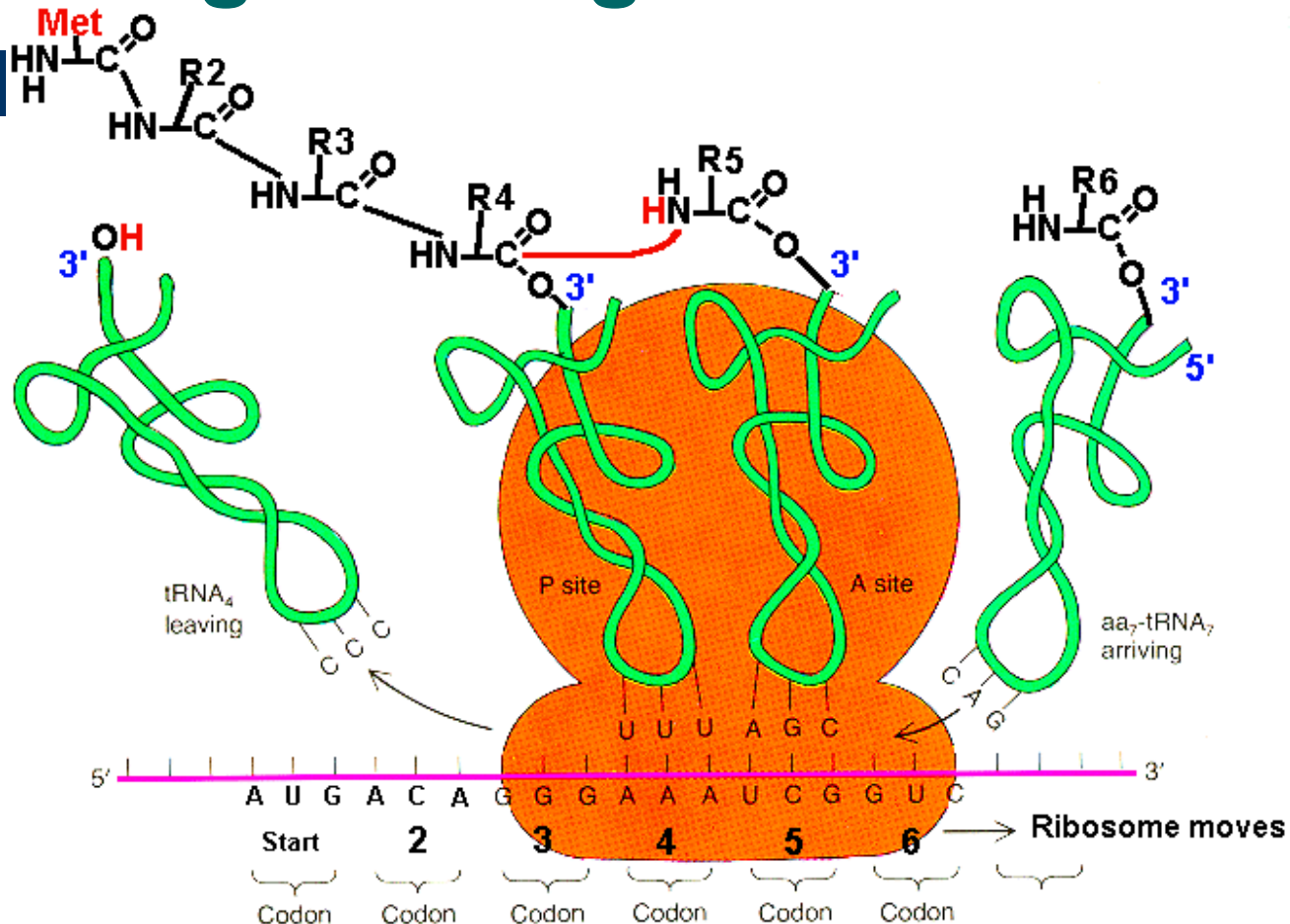


Codons

- Three base sequences – many codons stand for one amino acid
- AUG – Methionine (start)
- UAA, UAG, UGA – stop
- 20 Different amino acids

		Second Letter					
		U	C	A	G		
1st letter	U	UUU Phe UUC UUA Leu UUG	UCU UCC Ser UCA UCG	UAU Tyr UAC UAA Stop UAG Stop	UGU Cys UGC UGA Stop UGG Trp	U C A G	3rd letter
	C	CUU CUC Leu CUA CUG	CCU CCC Pro CCA CCG	CAU His CAC CAA Gln CAG	CGU CGC Arg CGA CGG	U C A G	
	A	AUU AUC Ile AUA AUG Met	ACU ACC Thr ACA ACG	AAU Asn AAC AAA Lys AAG	AGU Ser AGC AGA Arg AGG	U C A G	
	G	GUU GUC Val GUA GUG	GCU GCC Ala GCA GCG	GAU Asp GAC GAA Glu GAG	GGU GGC Gly GGA GGG	U C A G	

Putting it all together ...



Visualize ...

- <http://vcell.ndsu.edu/animations/translation/movie-flash.htm>



“Central Dogma”

