

Answers to 67 details of dna replication

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What is the answer to the DNA replication biology? Correct answer: DNA replication involves the separation of the two original DNA strands. Both of these strands are then replicated using DNA polymerase. This results in two DNA double helices, each with a new strand and an original strand.

What are the details of DNA replication? How is DNA replicated? Replication occurs in three major steps: the opening of the double helix and separation of the DNA strands, the priming of the template strand, and the assembly of the new DNA segment.

What is DNA replication Quizlet? DNA replication definition. the process in which one DNA molecule produces two identical DNA molecules, occurs before the cell divides.

In what direction is the new DNA made? Each strand in the double helix acts as a template for synthesis of a new, complementary strand. New DNA is made by enzymes called DNA polymerases, which require a template and a primer (starter) and synthesize DNA in the 5' to 3' direction.

What are the 7 steps of DNA replication?

What is DNA replication described as being ____? As discussed in Chapter 3, DNA replication is a semiconservative process in which each parental strand serves as a template for the synthesis of a new complementary daughter strand.

What is the first step in DNA replication? The very first step in DNA replication is unzipping the double helix of the DNA molecule, the unwinding of DNA occurs by enzyme helicase and gyrase. After unwinding the DNA forms a replication fork and

both the strands act as a template for the formation of new strands.

What are the 4 things needed for DNA replication? The main enzymes involved in DNA Replication are helicase, primase, DNA polymerase, and ligase. helicase unwinds the double helix, primase synthesizes RNA primers, DNA polymerase adds nucleotides to the template strand, and ligase seals the gaps between the nucleotides.

Which of the following is DNA replication? The biological process by which two identical DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) replicas are generated from a single original molecule of DNA is called DNA replication. One of the prime molecules used in the process of DNA replication is DNA polymerase.

What two things make up the backbone of DNA? The backbone of DNA consists of a phosphate group and a deoxyribose. These two components are therefore connected by a phosphodiester bond. The nucleotides are not included in the backbone.

What are the three types of DNA in cells?

What is the result of DNA transcription? DNA transcription produces a single-stranded RNA molecule that is complementary to one strand of DNA.

What is the summary of DNA replication? DNA replication is the process by which the genome's DNA is copied in cells. Before a cell divides, it must first copy (or replicate) its entire genome so that each resulting daughter cell ends up with its own complete genome.

What is the process of replication? In the process of DNA replication, the DNA makes multiple copies of itself. It is a biological polymerisation, which proceeds in the sequence of initiation, elongation, and termination. It is an enzyme-catalysed reaction. DNA Polymerase is the main enzyme in the replication process.

What enzyme unzips DNA? Helicase is the enzyme that “unzips” a molecule of DNA by breaking the hydrogen bonds between base pairs and unwinding the two strands of the molecule.

How is DNA copied? The point where the double helix is opened up and the DNA is copied is called a replication fork. Once the strands are separated, an enzyme called DNA polymerase copies each strand using the base-pairing rule. The two strands are not exactly copied the same way.

Why does DNA replication occur? Cells must replicate their DNA before they can divide. This ensures that each daughter cell gets a copy of the genome, and therefore, successful inheritance of genetic traits. DNA replication is an essential process and the basic mechanism is conserved in all organisms.

Why is DNA replication called semiconservative? This process is known as semi-conservative replication because two copies of the original DNA molecule are produced, each copy conserving (replicating) the information from one half of the original DNA molecule. Each copy contains one original strand and one newly synthesized strand.

What is the first step that must occur in DNA replication? The first step in DNA replication is to 'unzip' the double helix structure of the DNA molecule. This is carried out by an enzyme called helicase which breaks the hydrogen bonds holding the complementary bases of DNA together (A with T, C with G).

How many strands does DNA have? DNA is made of two linked strands that wind around each other to resemble a twisted ladder — a shape known as a double helix.

How does DNA work? Each molecule of DNA is a double helix formed from two complementary strands of nucleotides held together by hydrogen bonds between G-C and A-T base pairs. Duplication of the genetic information occurs by the use of one DNA strand as a template for formation of a complementary strand.

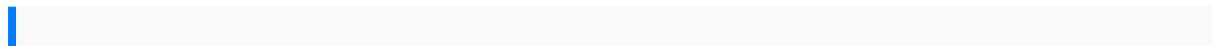
What are the 4 steps of DNA replication simple? Still, even in bacteria, with their smaller genomes, DNA replication involves an incredibly sophisticated, highly coordinated series of molecular events. These events are divided into four major stages: initiation, unwinding, primer synthesis, and elongation.

What is the end result of DNA replication? The result is 2 DNA molecules that each consist of one new and one old strand of DNA. This is why DNA replication is described as semi-conservative — half of the chain is part of the original DNA

molecule, and half is brand new.

What is the mechanism of DNA replication answer? DNA replication is a semiconservative process, meaning that for every new pair there is one original strand and one new strand. The origin of replication is a sequence of base pairs in the genome where DNA replication begins; these sequences tend to be high in AT content making for easier separation.

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