Biology section 12 1 dna answer key

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What is the DNA question answer? Deoxyribonucleic acid (abbreviated DNA) is the molecule that carries genetic information for the development and functioning of an organism. DNA is made of two linked strands that wind around each other to resemble a twisted ladder — a shape known as a double helix.

What is the process in which one strain of bacteria changes into another one? What is transformation? It is the process by which one strain of bacteria changes into another.

What three critical things must genes be able to do? Chapter 6 The Genetic Material. It must be stable. It must be capable of being expressed when needed. It must be capable of accurate replication.

Is the following sentence true or false: Avery and his colleagues thought that the molecule required in transformation might also be the molecule of the gene? Avery and his colleagues thought that the molecule required in transformation might also be the molecule of the gene is true statement.

What is DNA quizlet biology? DNA. (deoxyribonucleic acid) a complex molecule/polymer containing the genetic information that makes up the chromosomes. Present in all organisms, usually within the nuclei of cells. Different in each individual except identical twins.

What is DNA 12th? DNA is known as Deoxyribonucleic Acid. It is an organic compound that has a unique molecular structure. It is found in all prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells.

What are the three main roles of DNA? What is the purpose of DNA? DNA is defined to have 3 main functions: genetic, structural, and immunological functions. The role of DNA in genetic material is the most commonly referred to function, where DNA forms a set of instructions to orchestrate the cells' protein synthesis processes.

What is the process in which DNA makes a copy of itself? Replication is the process by which a double-stranded DNA molecule is copied to produce two identical DNA molecules. DNA replication is one of the most basic processes that occurs within a cell.

How are DNA and chromosomes related? In the nucleus of each cell, the DNA molecule is packaged into thread-like structures called chromosomes. Each chromosome is made up of DNA tightly coiled many times around proteins called histones that support its structure.

How is DNA passed down? One copy is inherited from their mother (via the egg) and the other from their father (via the sperm). A sperm and an egg each contain one set of 23 chromosomes. When the sperm fertilises the egg, two copies of each chromosome are present (and therefore two copies of each gene), and so an embryo forms.

What is DNA made of? DNA is made up of four building blocks called nucleotides: adenine (A), thymine (T), guanine (G), and cytosine (C). The nucleotides attach to each other (A with T, and G with C) to form chemical bonds called base pairs, which connect the two DNA strands.

How is DNA packaged into chromosomes? This is accomplished by wrapping the DNA around structural histone proteins, which act as scaffolding for the DNA to be coiled around. The entire structure is called a nucleosome, each of which includes an octamer of histone proteins and 146 to 147 base pairs of DNA.

Which molecule did Avery identify as being responsible for the transformation? These results suggested that DNA was the molecule responsible for transformation. Avery and his colleagues provided further confirmation for this hypothesis by chemically isolating DNA from the cell extract and showing that it possessed the same transforming ability as the heat-treated extract.

What happened to the R strain bacteria when Avery and his colleagues inactivated DNA in the S strain bacteria? Even without the S-strain proteins, the R strain was changed, or transformed, into the deadly strain. However, when the researchers inactivated DNA in the S strain, the R strain remained harmless. This led to the conclusion that DNA is the substance that controls the characteristics of organisms.

What occurs when a molecule of DNA is unzipped? The first step of DNA replication is the unwinding of Double-stranded DNA at the site called the origin of replication (oriC) by the enzyme helicase. Once the DNA is unzipped it forms a template for the binding of the DNA Polymerase and other accessory proteins.

What is DNA answers? Deoxyribonucleic acid, more commonly known as DNA, is a complex molecule that contains all of the information necessary to build and maintain an organism. All living things have DNA within their cells.

Where are inherited traits found? Conclusion: Traits are found on chromosomes.

What is the 3 strand of DNA also known as? Triple-stranded DNA (also known as H-DNA or Triplex-DNA) is a DNA structure in which three oligonucleotides wind around each other and form a triple helix.

What is DNA short answer? DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the hereditary material in humans and almost all other organisms. Nearly every cell in a person's body has the same DNA.

How is DNA replicated? Each time a cell divides, its DNA is carefully copied, creating a new DNA molecule that is passed to the new daughter cell. This is the process of DNA replication. DNA replication involves three main steps: initiation, elongation and termination.

What is the primary structure of DNA Class 12? The primary DNA structure mainly refers to the linear nucleotide sequences that are held together by strong phosphodiester bonds. A nucleotide comprises three components – sugar, nucleobase and a phosphate group.

What are DNA 3 main parts? What is DNA made of? DNA is made of chemical building blocks called nucleotides. These building blocks are made of three parts: a phosphate group, a sugar group and one of four types of nitrogen bases. To form a strand of DNA, nucleotides are linked into chains, with the phosphate and sugar groups alternating.

How does DNA make cells? An important property of DNA is that it can replicate, or make copies of itself. Each strand of DNA in the double helix can serve as a pattern for duplicating the sequence of bases. This is critical when cells divide because each new cell needs to have an exact copy of the DNA present in the old cell.

What are 5 facts about DNA?

What is a question about DNA? What is "translation" of DNA? What are the four pairs of DNA bases that form in the double helix? How can A distinguish T from C? Which DNA double helix do you think would be harder to separate into two strands: DNA composed predominantly of AT base pairs, or of GC base pairs?

What does DNA mean short answer? DNA or deoxyribonucleic acid is a molecule that contains the genetic code that is unique to every individual. Think of this code as an instruction manual for making all the proteins that form our bodies and help them thrive.

What is DNA replication short answer questions? Correct answer: DNA replication is the process of copying the parent DNA helix into two identical daughter helices. The process is semi-conservative, which means that one parent strand is passed down to each daughter strand.

How does DNA define you? These data show that DNA does impact traits. DNA helps make the differences we can see between species. They also help make the differences we can see between individuals of the same species. Additionally, this genetic information can tell us about our ancestry and our evolution.

What are the 4 main things in DNA? The information in DNA is stored as a code made up of four chemical bases: adenine (A), guanine (G), cytosine (C), and thymine (T). Human DNA consists of about 3 billion bases, and more than 99

percent of those bases are the same in all people.

What is DNA made of? DNA is made up of four building blocks called nucleotides: adenine (A), thymine (T), guanine (G), and cytosine (C). The nucleotides attach to each other (A with T, and G with C) to form chemical bonds called base pairs, which connect the two DNA strands.

What are 3 facts about DNA?

What is DNA answers? Deoxyribonucleic acid, more commonly known as DNA, is a complex molecule that contains all of the information necessary to build and maintain an organism. All living things have DNA within their cells.

Where is DNA found in A cell? Most DNA is located in the cell nucleus (where it is called nuclear DNA), but a small amount of DNA can also be found in the mitochondria (where it is called mitochondrial DNA or mtDNA).

What is the formula for DNA? Deoxyribonucleic acid | C15H31N3O13P2 | CID 44135672 - PubChem.

Why does DNA copy itself? 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.

What is the DNA mutation? Definition. 00:00. A mutation is a change in the DNA sequence of an organism. Mutations can result from errors in DNA replication during cell division, exposure to mutagens or a viral infection.

What is the primary function of DNA? DNA is the basis for life on planet Earth—every living thing has it. The function of DNA is to store all of the genetic information that an organism needs to develop, function, and reproduce. Essentially, it is the biological instruction manual found in each of your cells.

What is the meaning of DNA quizlet? DNA. Deoxyribonucleic acid, a self-replicating material present in nearly all living organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes. It is the carrier of genetic information.

What is an example of DNA? For example, the human mitochondrial DNA forms closed circular molecules, each of which contains 16,569 DNA base pairs, with each such molecule normally containing a full set of the mitochondrial genes. Each human mitochondrion contains, on average, approximately 5 such mtDNA molecules.

What does DNA reveal? Examination of DNA variations can provide clues about where a person's ancestors might have come from and about relationships between families. Certain patterns of genetic variation are often shared among people of particular backgrounds.

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