

Chapter 12 Dna And Rna Wordwise Answers

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[Chapter 12 Dna And Rna](#)

Class 12 Biology Chapter 6 Molecular Basis of Inheritance. In this chapter, very simplified diagrams are given to understand all the structures of DNA, RNA, the process of replication, etc. The topics covered in this chapter are: The DNA: Structure of polynucleotide chain, Packaging of DNA helix.

[NCERT Solutions for Class 12 Biology \(Updated for 2019-20\)](#)

The ends of DNA strands are called the 5' (five prime) and 3' (three prime) ends. The 5' end has a terminal phosphate group and the 3' end a terminal hydroxyl group. One of the major structural differences between DNA and RNA is the sugar, with the 2-deoxyribose in DNA being replaced by ribose in RNA. The structure of DNA

[DNA and RNA | Computational Medicine Center at Thomas...](#)

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DNA replication requires the use of primers for the initiation of replication to have free 3'-hydroxyl groups available for the addition of nucleotides by DNA polymerase. However, while primers composed of RNA are normally used in cells, DNA primers are used for PCR.

[Visualizing and Characterizing DNA, RNA, and Protein...](#)

RNA resembles the same as that of DNA, the only difference being that it has a single strand unlike the DNA which has two strands and it consists of an only single ribose sugar molecule in it. Hence is the name Ribonucleic acid. RNA is also referred to as an enzyme as it helps in the process of chemical reactions in the body. Basic Structure of RNA

[RNA - Structure, Functions and Types of RNA](#)

An RNA primer complementary to the parental strand is synthesized by RNA primase and is elongated by DNA polymerase III through the addition of nucleotides to the 3'-OH end. On the leading strand, DNA is synthesized continuously, whereas on the lagging strand, DNA is synthesized in short stretches called Okazaki fragments.

[11.2 DNA Replication - Microbiology | OpenStax](#)

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[Cell Biology | ScienceDirect](#)

Hank introduces us to that wondrous molecule deoxyribonucleic acid - also known as DNA - and explains how it replicates itself in our cells. Crash Course Biol...

[DNA Structure and Replication: Crash Course Biology #10 ...](#)

DNA synthesis is the natural or artificial creation of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) molecules. DNA is a macromolecule made up of nucleotide units, which are linked by covalent bonds and hydrogen bonds, in a repeating structure. DNA synthesis occurs when these nucleotide units are joined together to form DNA; this can occur artificially (in vitro) or naturally (in vivo).

[DNA synthesis - Wikipedia](#)

transferring of information from DNA to messenger RNA All proteins are synthesized by ribosomes in the cell. Some ribosomes float freely in the cytosol, while others are bound to the surface of the endoplasmic reticulum.

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In the process of DNA replication, these hydrogen bonds holding the two strands together are broken by the Helicase enzyme (starting at the origin of replication) and RNA Primase is laid down so that DNA Polymerase III can attach to the 3'-OH group on the RNA primer (which are the RNA nucleotides) and begin laying down DNA nucleotides.

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