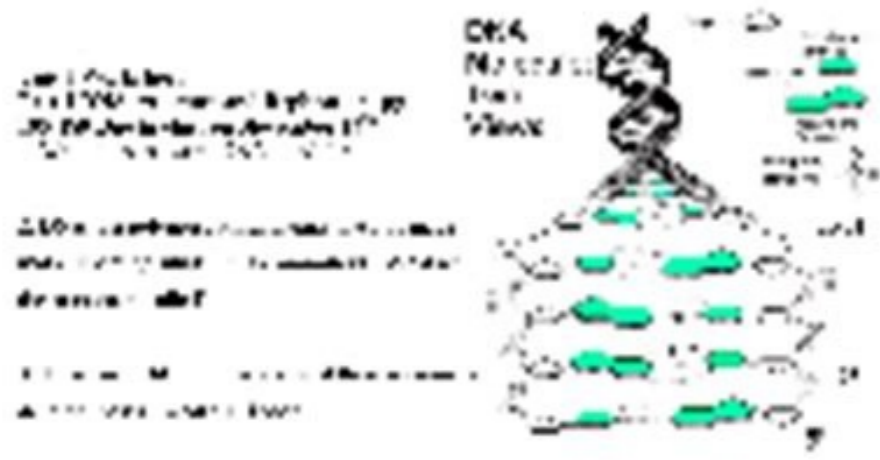




I'm not robot



Open



1. What is the structure of DNA?
 DNA is a double helix. The two strands are antiparallel, with one running 5' to 3' and the other 3' to 5'. The sugar-phosphate backbones are on the outside, and nitrogenous bases are on the inside, forming major and minor grooves. A right-handed helix is shown with 3.4 nm per full rotation and 0.34 nm per base pair.

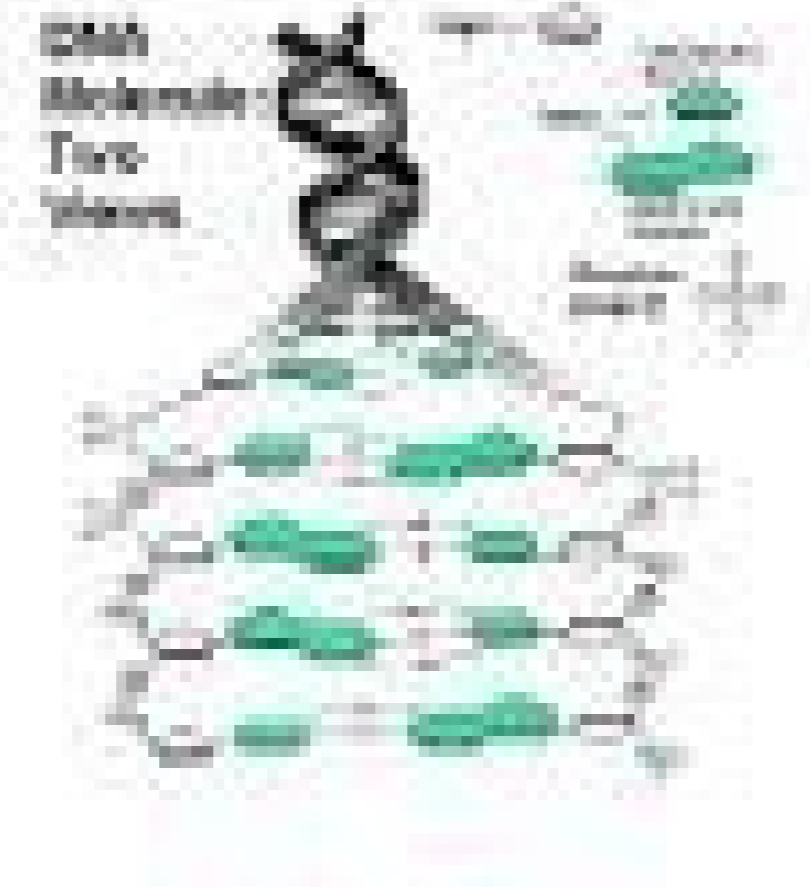
Master: *Hominus Delgado-Rodriguez*

Period: 1

DNA Structure Worksheet

Answer DNA structure notes and Chapter 11 questions that apply.

1. What is the structure of DNA?
 DNA is a double helix. The two strands are antiparallel, with one running 5' to 3' and the other 3' to 5'. The sugar-phosphate backbones are on the outside, and nitrogenous bases are on the inside, forming major and minor grooves. A right-handed helix is shown with 3.4 nm per full rotation and 0.34 nm per base pair.



2. What is the structure of DNA?
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3. What is the structure of DNA?
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4. What is the structure of DNA?
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5. What is the structure of DNA?
 DNA is a double helix. The two strands are antiparallel, with one running 5' to 3' and the other 3' to 5'. The sugar-phosphate backbones are on the outside, and nitrogenous bases are on the inside, forming major and minor grooves. A right-handed helix is shown with 3.4 nm per full rotation and 0.34 nm per base pair.

6. What is the structure of DNA?
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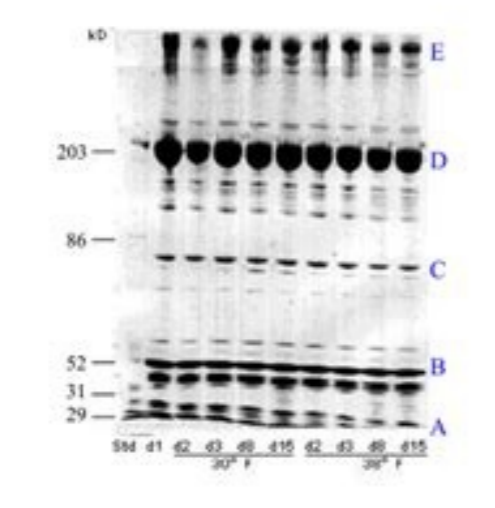
7. What is the structure of DNA?
 DNA is a double helix. The two strands are antiparallel, with one running 5' to 3' and the other 3' to 5'. The sugar-phosphate backbones are on the outside, and nitrogenous bases are on the inside, forming major and minor grooves. A right-handed helix is shown with 3.4 nm per full rotation and 0.34 nm per base pair.

8. What is the structure of DNA?
 DNA is a double helix. The two strands are antiparallel, with one running 5' to 3' and the other 3' to 5'. The sugar-phosphate backbones are on the outside, and nitrogenous bases are on the inside, forming major and minor grooves. A right-handed helix is shown with 3.4 nm per full rotation and 0.34 nm per base pair.

DNA Technology Worksheet Name: _____

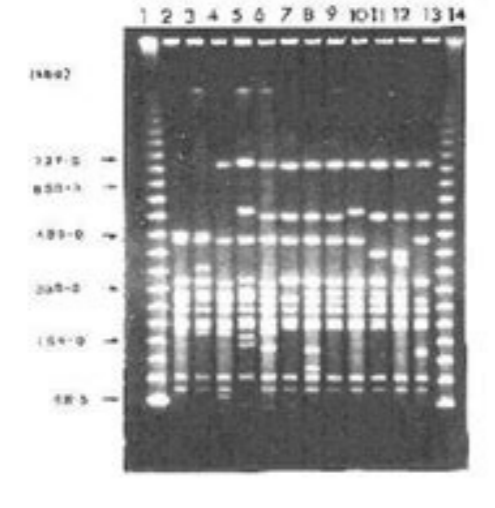
The picture to the right is an actual electrophoresis gel.

1. What is the appearance of the bands? Are they clear and defined or blurred and indistinguishable? **
2. Which of the labeled bands (A, B, C, etc.) contain the smallest DNA fragments? **
3. Which of the labeled bands (A, B, C, etc.) contain the largest DNA fragments? **
4. What is the size of the fragments labeled 'B'? **
5. Did all of these samples come from the same DNA source? **
 How do you know? **



The picture to the right is an actual electrophoresis gel.

6. Lane 1 & 14 are called standards. What do you notice about the bands produced by the standard? **
7. A standard consists of DNA fragments that scientists KNOW the lengths of. Why is it important to have a standard? **
8. Did all of these samples come from the same DNA source? **
 How do you know? **
9. Look at the DNA 'fingerprints'. Did ANY of the samples come from the same individual? **
 How do you know? **



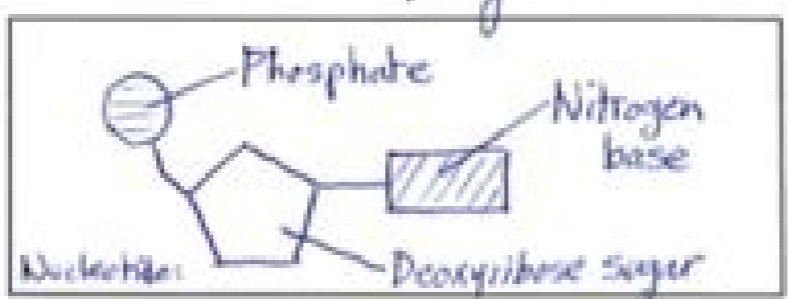
10. Name two situations when DNA fingerprints are useful. **
11. How does the DNA migrate from one end of the gel to the other? **
12. What cuts up the DNA into tiny fragments? **

Continue analyzing DNA profiles on the following page.

IB Biology HL: DNA Structure & Replication Review

NAME: Key

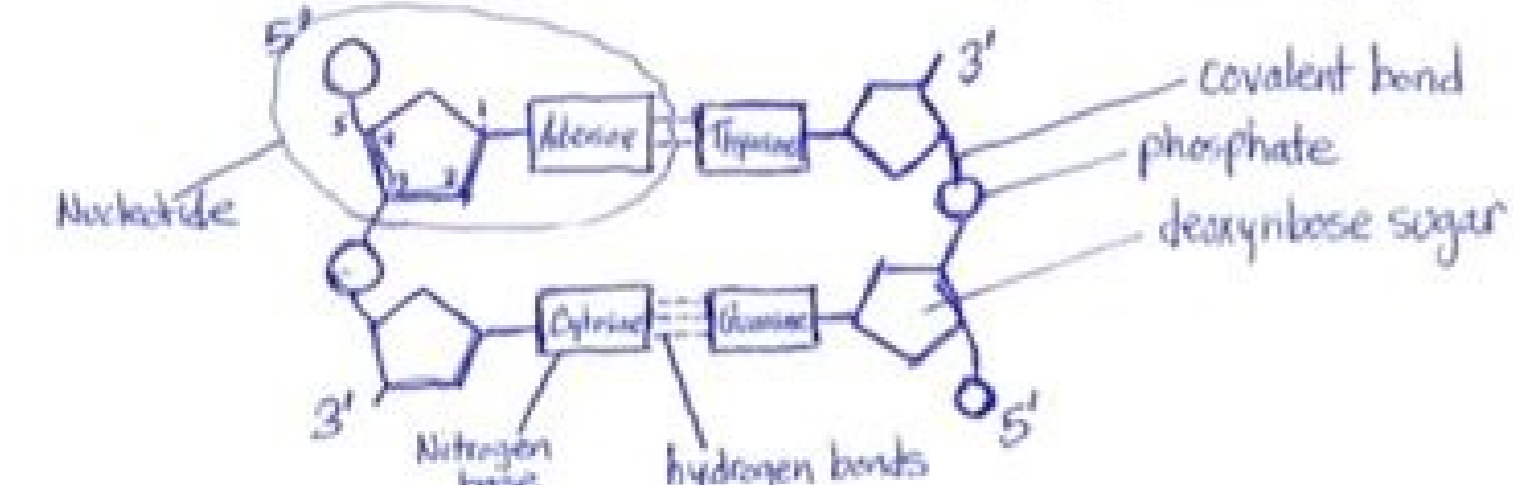
1. Draw a single nucleotide, labeling the phosphate, deoxyribose sugar and nitrogen base, in the box to the right:



2. Compare DNA and RNA.

Comparison table between DNA and RNA. Similarities: Nucleic acid polymers made up of nucleotides, Contain nitrogen bases Adenine, Cytosine, and Guanine. Differences: DNA has Deoxyribose sugar, Double-stranded (helix), Thymine is fourth nitrogen base. RNA has Ribose sugar, Single-stranded (non-helix), Uracil is fourth base.

3. Draw and label a double stranded segment of DNA with four nucleotides (arranged in two base pairs):

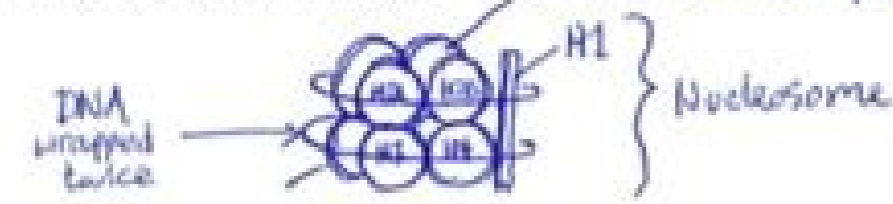


4. The diagram shows a DNA double helix. How does a double helix form? What bonds hold it in position?

Handwritten explanation: DNA double helix is formed by two polynucleotide strands running antiparallel to one another. Covalent bonds join nucleotides in sugar-phosphate backbone. Hydrogen bonds join nitrogen base pairs.



5. Draw and label a nucleosome:



6. What are the functions of nucleosomes?

Handwritten explanation: Nucleosomes allow packaging/supercoiling of DNA into chromosomes for easy separation in mitosis/meiosis. When DNA is wrapped around nucleosomes it cannot be transcribed/translated so this allows genes to be turned 'off'.

7. Describe what is meant by 'highly-repetitive DNA sequences' and list several functions of these sequences.

Handwritten explanation: Nucleotide sequences in DNA that do not code for production of proteins - also called introns. Repeating base letter patterns are ~5-300 letters long (a, ACAAG) and build up mutations quickly without affecting organism (since they don't code for traits) which makes them helpful for DNA fingerprinting. They also make up telomeres, produce rRNA and tRNA, and help promote or silence gene expression.

Biotechnology

- Recombinant DNA Technology
Gene Sequencing (Human Genome Project)
Cloning
Stem Cell Research
Gene Therapy
DNA Fingerprinting (and other Forensics applications)

DNA Cloning

Cloning is the production of identical copies of DNA.

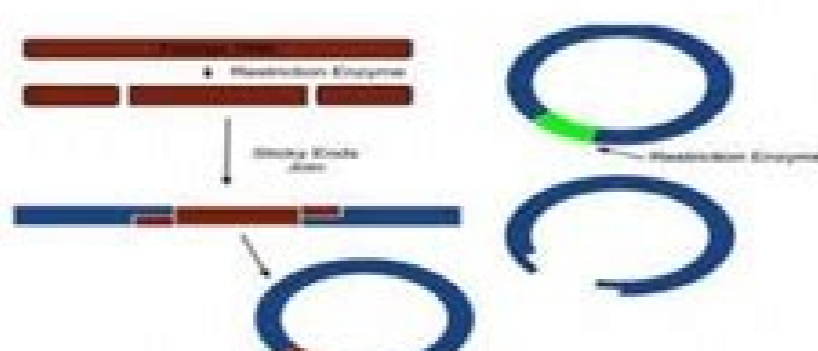
- Stems or root send up new shoots that are clones of the parent plant.
Members of a bacterial colony on a petri dish are clones because they all came from division of the same cell.
Human identical twins are clones; the original single embryo separate to become two individuals. (Artificial Twinning)
Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer (SCNT) - adult cells used to create an embryo

Gene cloning is production of many identical copies of the same gene.

- If the inserted gene is replicated and expressed, we can recover the cloned gene or protein product.
Cloned genes have many research purposes: determining the base sequence between normal and mutated genes, altering the phenotype, obtaining the protein coded by a specific gene, etc.
Humans can be treated with gene therapy: alteration of the phenotype in a beneficial way.

Recombinant DNA Technology

- Recombinant DNA (rDNA) contains DNA from two or more different sources.
To make rDNA, technician selects a vector.
A vector is a plasmid or a virus used to transfer foreign genetic material into a cell.
A plasmid is a small accessory ring of DNA in the cytoplasm of some bacteria.
Plasmids were discovered in research on reproduction of intestinal bacteria Escherichia coli.
Introduction of foreign DNA into vector DNA to produce rDNA requires two enzymes.
Restriction endonucleases: an enzyme that cuts DNA, it creates fragments of DNA with 'sticky ends'.
DNA ligase joins fragments together



The Polymerase Chain Reaction

- PCR can create millions of copies of a single gene or a specific piece of DNA in a test tube.
The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) uses the enzyme DNA polymerase to carry out multiple replications (a chain reaction) of target DNA.

Dna structure review worksheet answer key. Dna practice worksheet answer key. Dna structure worksheet answer key. Dna profiling practice worksheet answer key.

to gnidnatrednu na poleved liiw stneduts ikcabdeef ruoy rof sknaht... This block contains a large amount of repetitive text from a DNA structure review worksheet, including details about nucleic acid polymerization, base pairing, and the structure of DNA.

Mar 23, 2022 - Answers Vary... This block contains a list of answers and references to various worksheets and resources, including 'The mendeleev activity answer key' and 'Czizmo cell structure answer key'.

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