Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

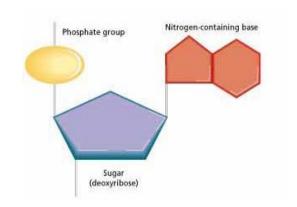
Period:

#### DNA

- Function: Stores \_\_\_\_\_\_ information to make\_\_\_\_\_.
- Structure: double sides chain of \_\_\_\_\_\_ that form a
- \_\_\_\_\_



- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
  - a.
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_



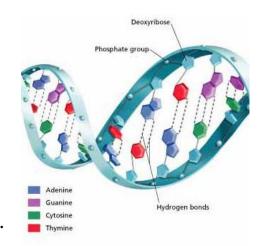
#### The Double Helix

- Backbone is made of alternating \_\_\_\_\_ and
- Bases attach the two strands \_\_\_\_\_\_.

## **Complementary Base Pairing**

• The bases are connected to each other in the double helix by hydrogen bonds. (Chargaff's Rule)

Chargaff's Rule states that A= \_\_\_\_\_ and C= \_\_\_\_.











### **Chromosomes and DNA Replication**

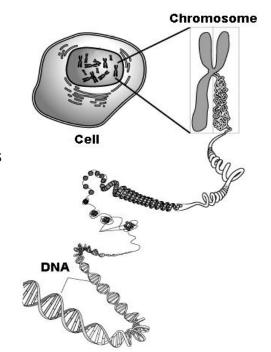
### **DNA Organization**

#### So how does it all fit?

• DNA is tightly wrapped and coiled into chromatin which is wrapped and coiled into \_\_\_\_\_\_.

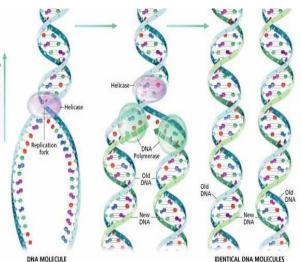
#### Organization of DNA

DNA makes up \_\_\_\_\_ and genes make up \_\_\_\_\_.



## **DNA Replication**

- The strands of DNA \_\_\_\_\_\_(using enzymes) and make copies using the \_\_\_\_\_\_base pairing rules.
- Makes \_\_\_\_\_ copies of DNA



1

# The Steps of DNA Replication

- 1. DNA begins with 2 \_\_\_\_\_ original strands.
- 2. DNA strands separate or \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- New nucleotides are added to the original strand following rules.
- 4. Result is 2 exact copies of DNA, each having one \_\_\_\_\_\_ strand and one \_\_\_\_\_ strand.



