The basics concepts of DNA: Part II. Genetic Properties

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The genetic message is coded in the nucleotide sequence.

- DNA
 - stored information
- RNA
 - temporary copy used for directions on making proteins
- protein
 - molecular work

GGAGAAG ... DNA

(transcription)

GGAGAAG ... RNA

(translation)

protein

Diagram of the central dogma, DNA to RNA to protein, illustrating the genetic code.

Wikimedia Commons

Genes are specific sequences of DNA with a unique function.

- portion of a DNA molecule that codes for an RNA
 - may code for a protein

+GO - THE - BIG - CAT - ATE - THE - RED - DOG - END

Alleles are copies of a gene with different "message"

- first allele
- +GO THE BIG CAT ATE THE RED DOG END
 - second allele
- +GO THE FAT CAT ATE THE RED DOG END
 - third allele
- +GO THE BIG RAT ATE THE RED DOG END

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Mutations cause changes in the DNA message.

- Original allele
- +GO THE BIG CAT ATE THE RED DOG END
 - Point Mutation change of a single nucleotide
 - may cause change in message or be silent.
- +GO THE BIG RAT ATE THE RED DOG END

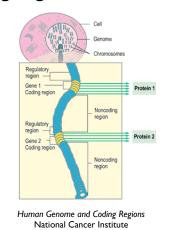
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Mutations cause changes in the DNA message.

- Original allele
- +GO THE BIG CAT ATE THE RED DOG END
 - Nonsense mutation message prematurely ends
- +GO THE FAT CAT ATE END
 - Frame shift mutation
- +GO TH* EBI GRA TAT ETH ERE DDO GEN D

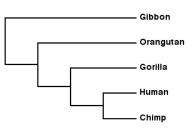
In addition to the messages of the genes, there are non-coding regions of DNA.

- regulatory sequences
 - switches
 - promoters/enhancers
- repeated sequences
- structural



Genes are similar in different species.

 more closely related individuals have more similarities in their DNA



http://biology.unm.edu/ccouncil/Biology_203/Summaries/Phylogeny.htm

to be continued

 in Basic Concepts of DNA: Part III Heredity

Any Questions?

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http://www.vippitbullkennels.com/images/animated-question-mark.g