

MK: Biologi Umum

10. Sintesis DNA

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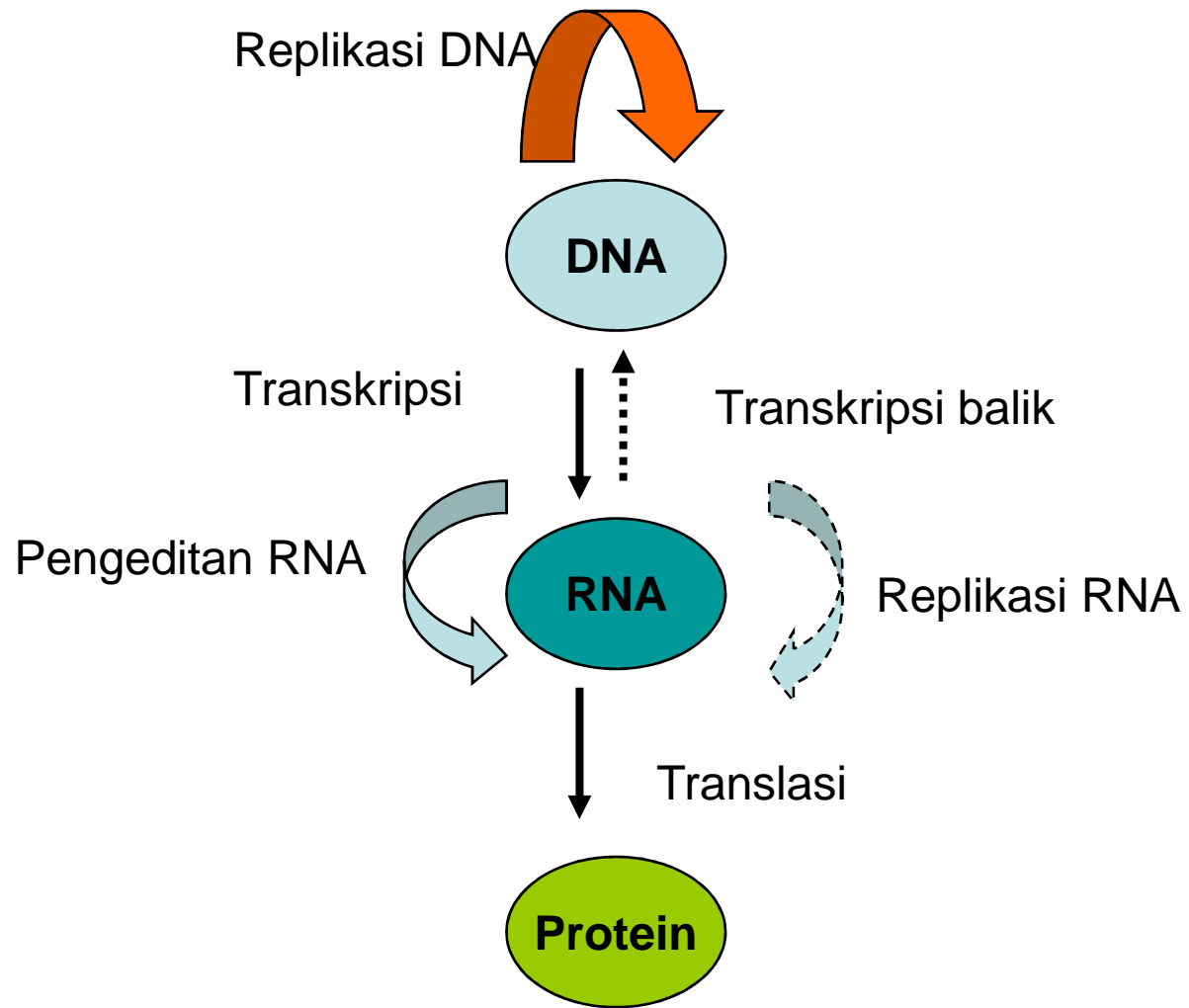
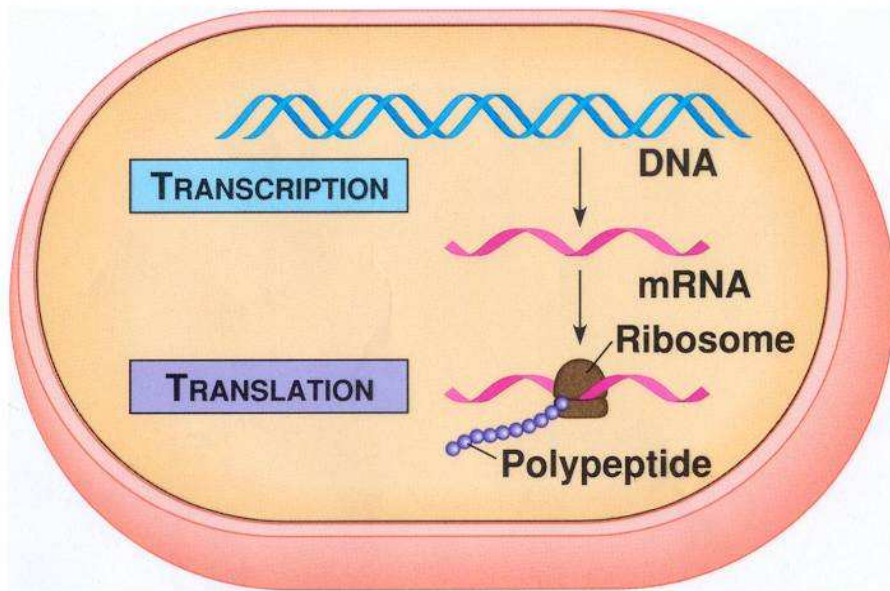
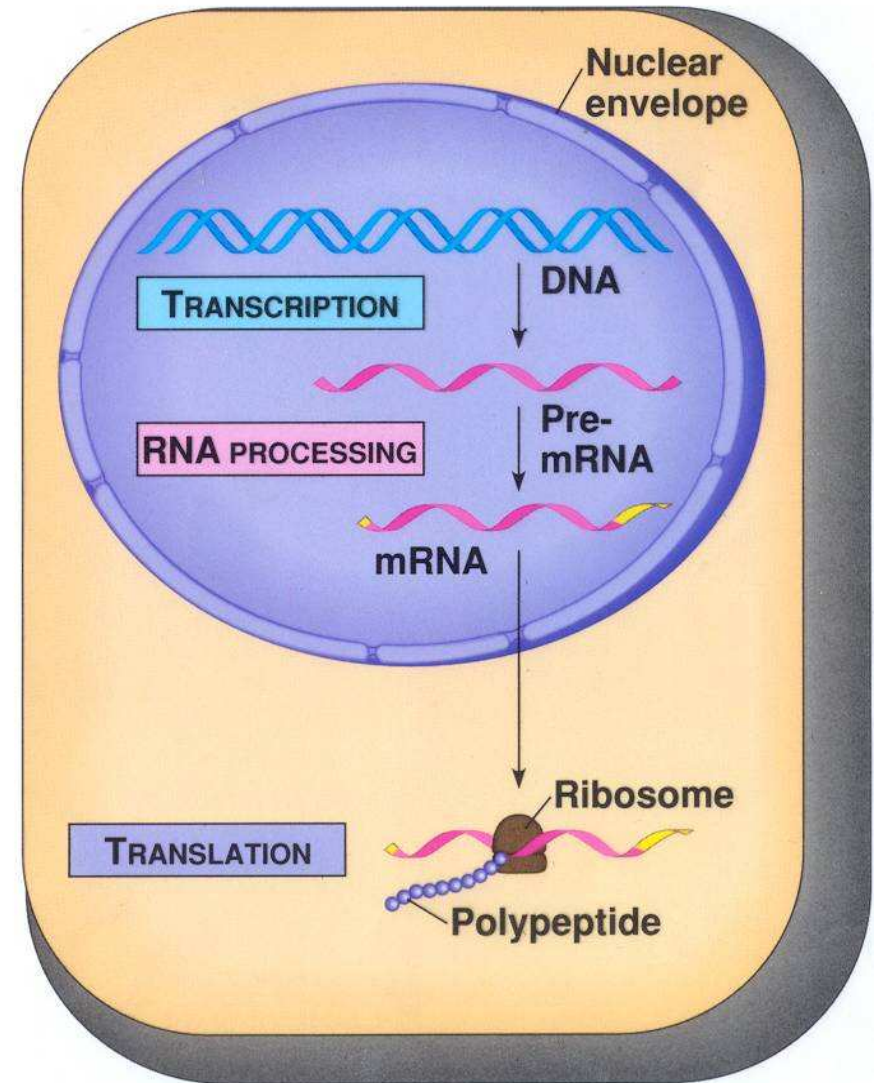


Figure 7 Overview the roles of transcription and translation in the flow of genetic information



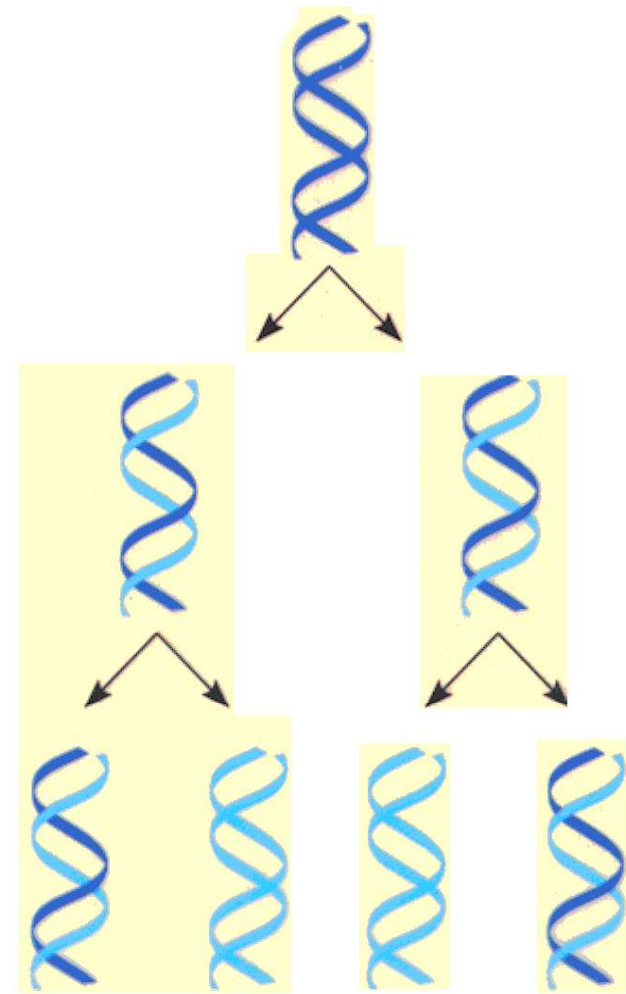
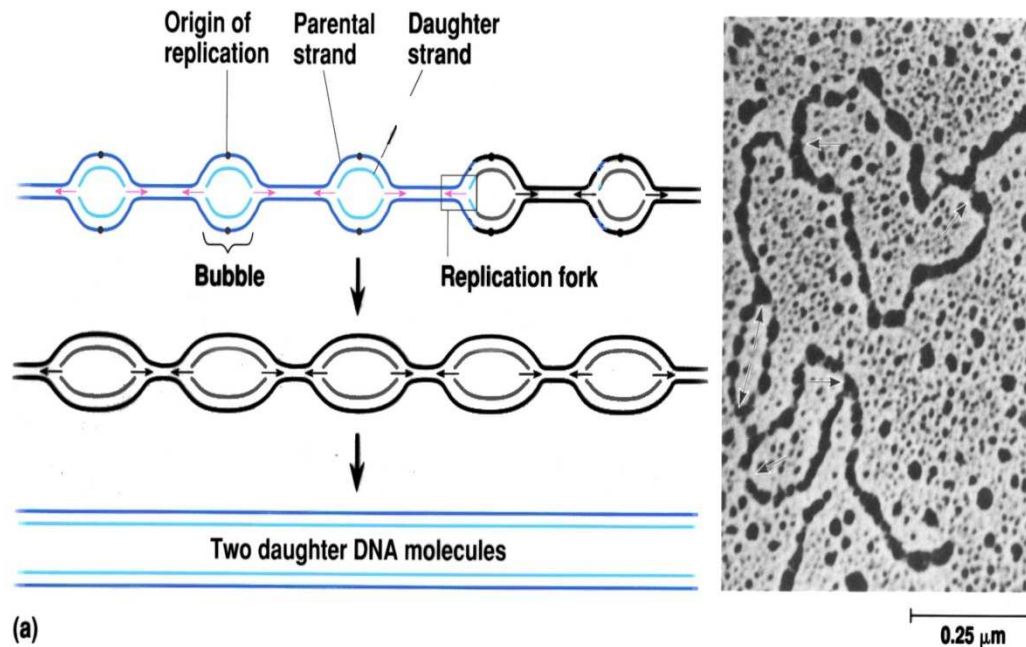
a Prokaryotic cell



(b) Eukaryotic cell

replikas i

Figure 16.10 Origins of replication



(b) Semiconservative model:
The two strands of the parental molecule separate, and each functions as a template for synthesis of a new complementary strand.

Figure 16.16 A summary of DNA replication

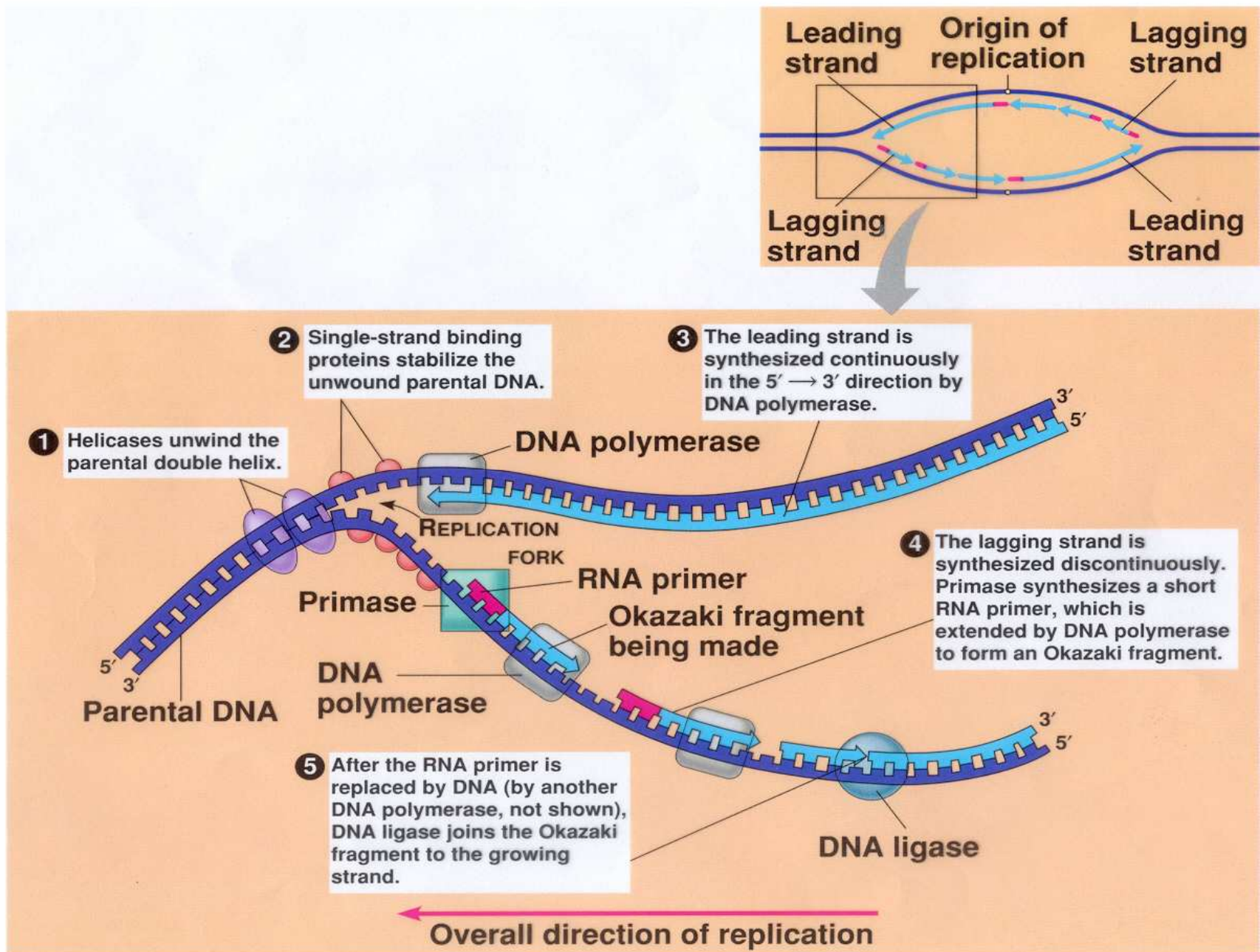


Figure 17.16 The elongation cycle of translation

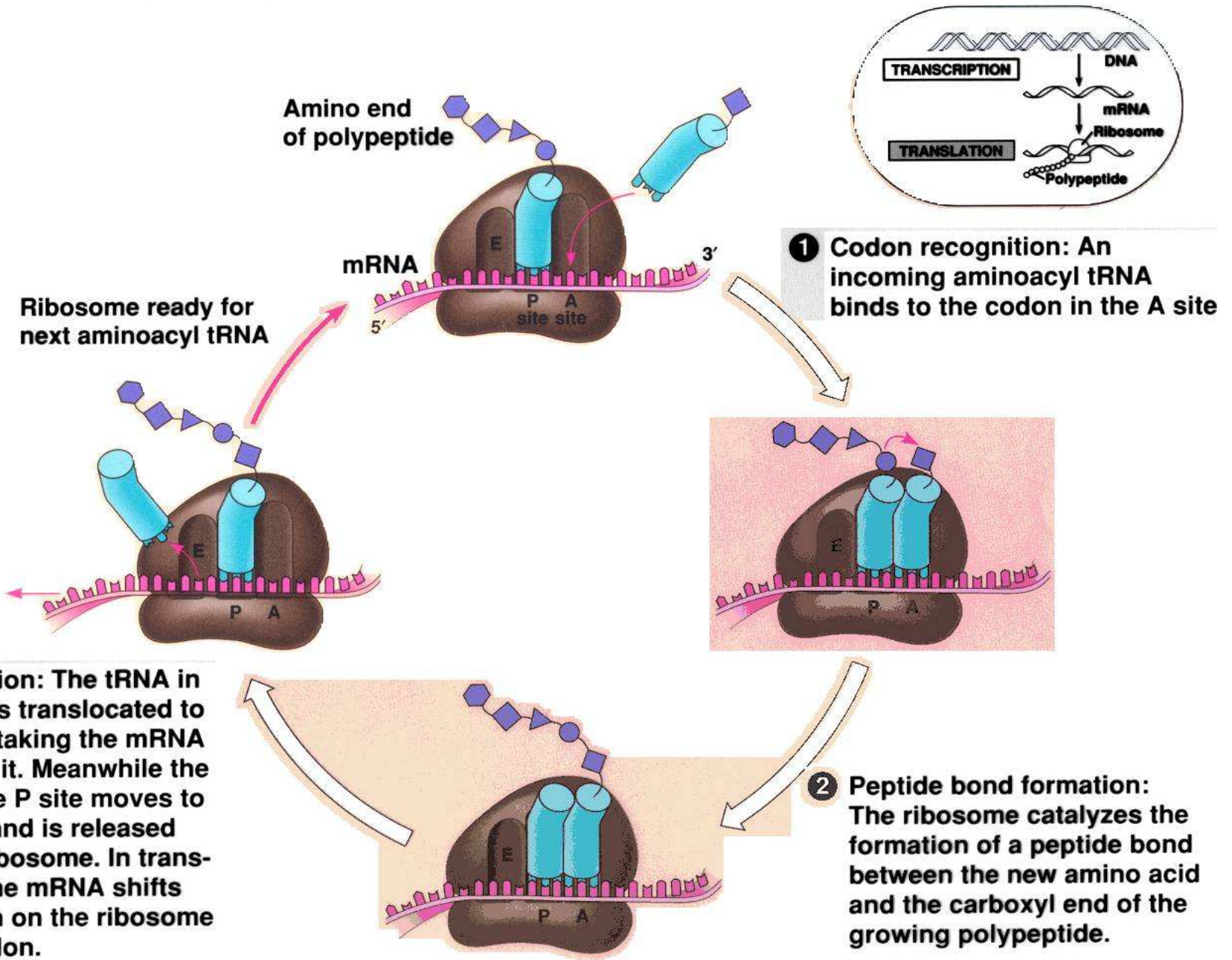


Figure 17.23 A summary of transcription and translation in a eukaryotic cell

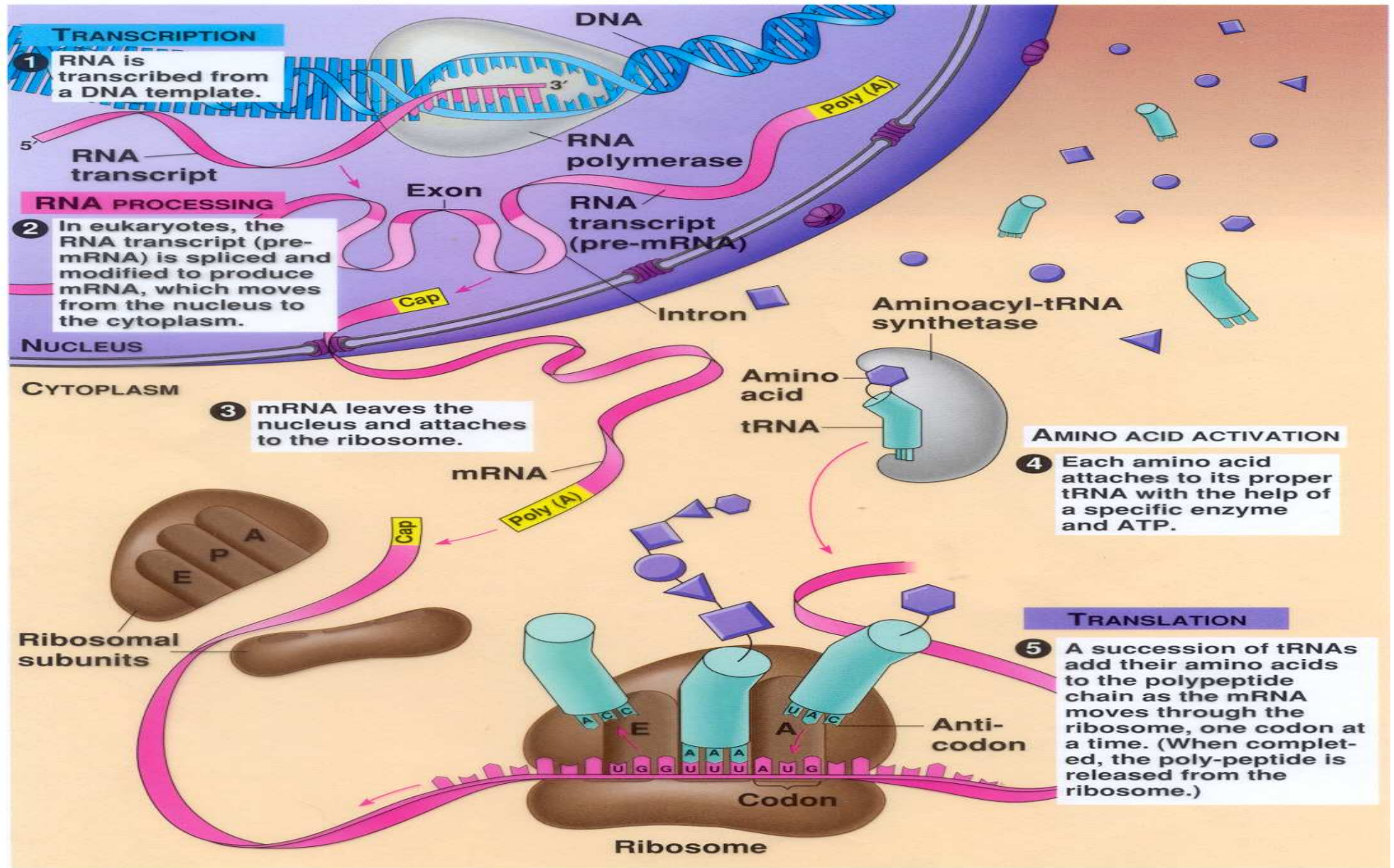
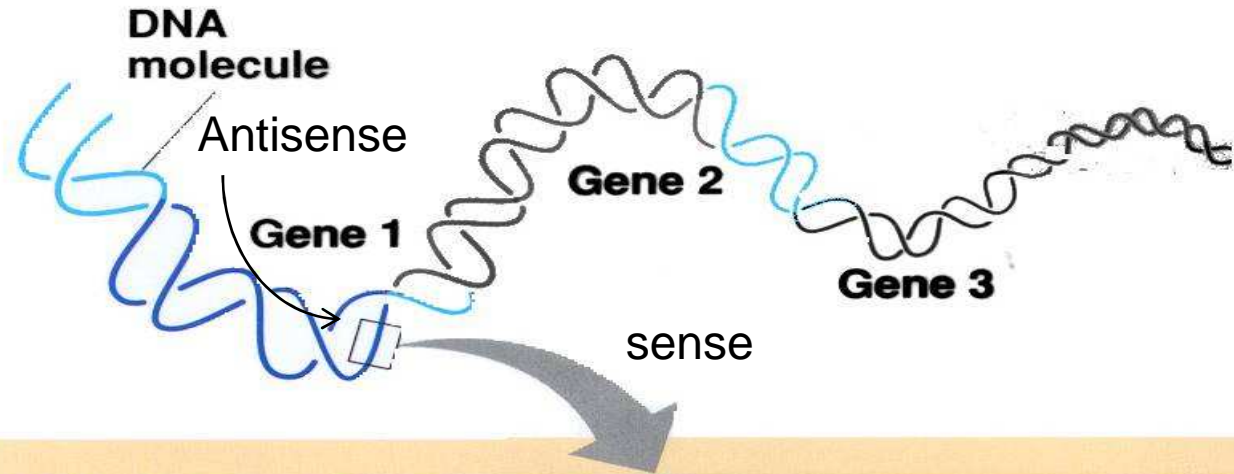


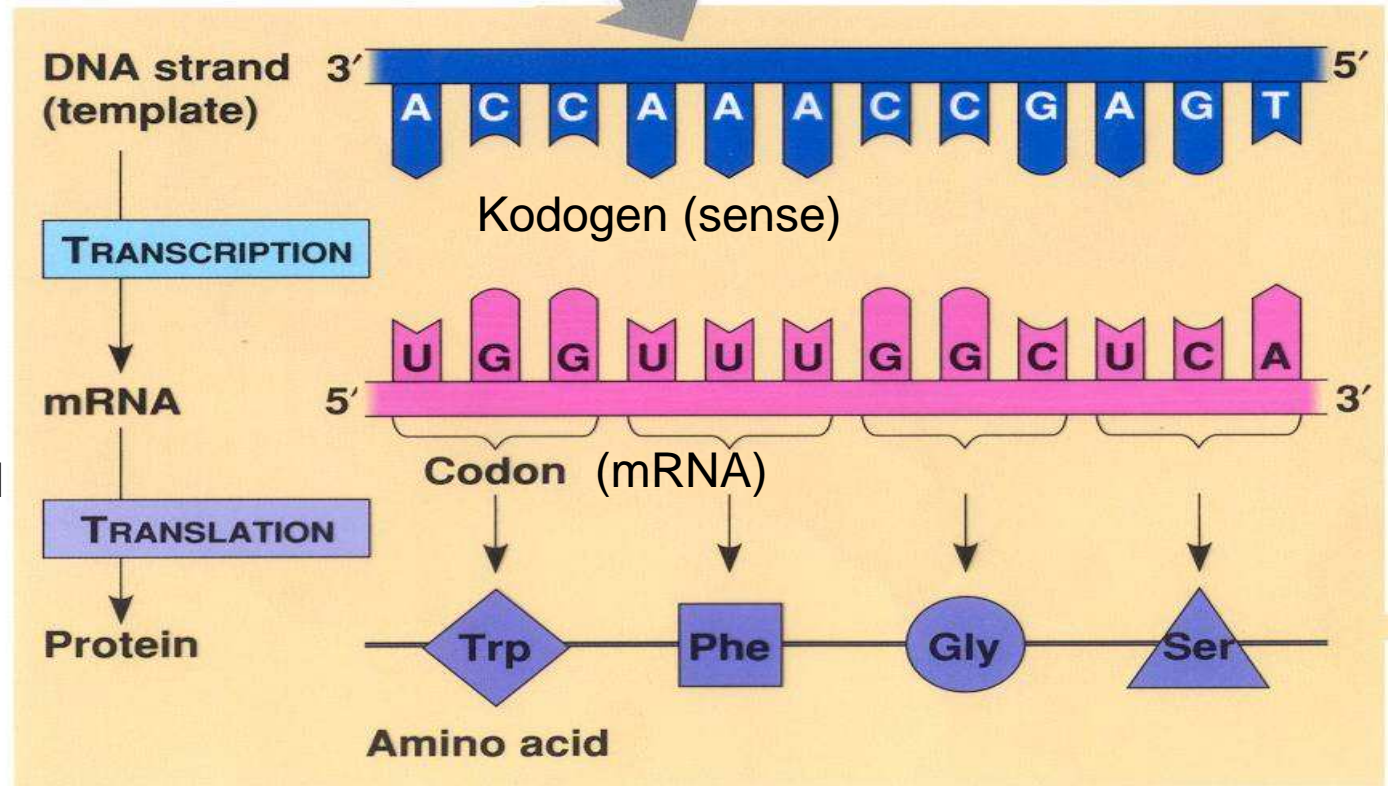
Figure 17.3 The triplet code



Sense : bagian dari gen yang diekspresikan / ditranskripsi

Antisense : bagian dari gen yang tidak diekspresikan/ di transkripsikan merupakan lawan dari sense

Kodon : mRNA (hasil transkripsi)



Latihan 3

- Urutan nukleotida di bawah ini merupakan bagian yang mengkode dari genom:5' ...AGGAGGTAGCACCTTTATGGGGAATGCATTAAACA...3'. ATG yang digarisbawahi merupakan kodon inisiasi (kodon start) dari gen pada lokus tersebut. Diantara urutan-urutan nukleotida di bawah, mana yang merupakan hasil transkripsi (mRNA) dari lokus tersebut ?

- A. 5' AGGAGGUAGCACCUUUAUGGGGAAUGCAUUAACA 3'
- B. 5' UCCUCCAUCGUGGAAAUACCCCUUACGUAAUUUGU 3'
- C. 5' ACAAUUACGUAAGGGGUUUUCCACGAUGGAGGA 3'
- D. 5' UGUUUA AUGCAUUC C C C C A U A A A G G U G C U A C C U C C U
3'