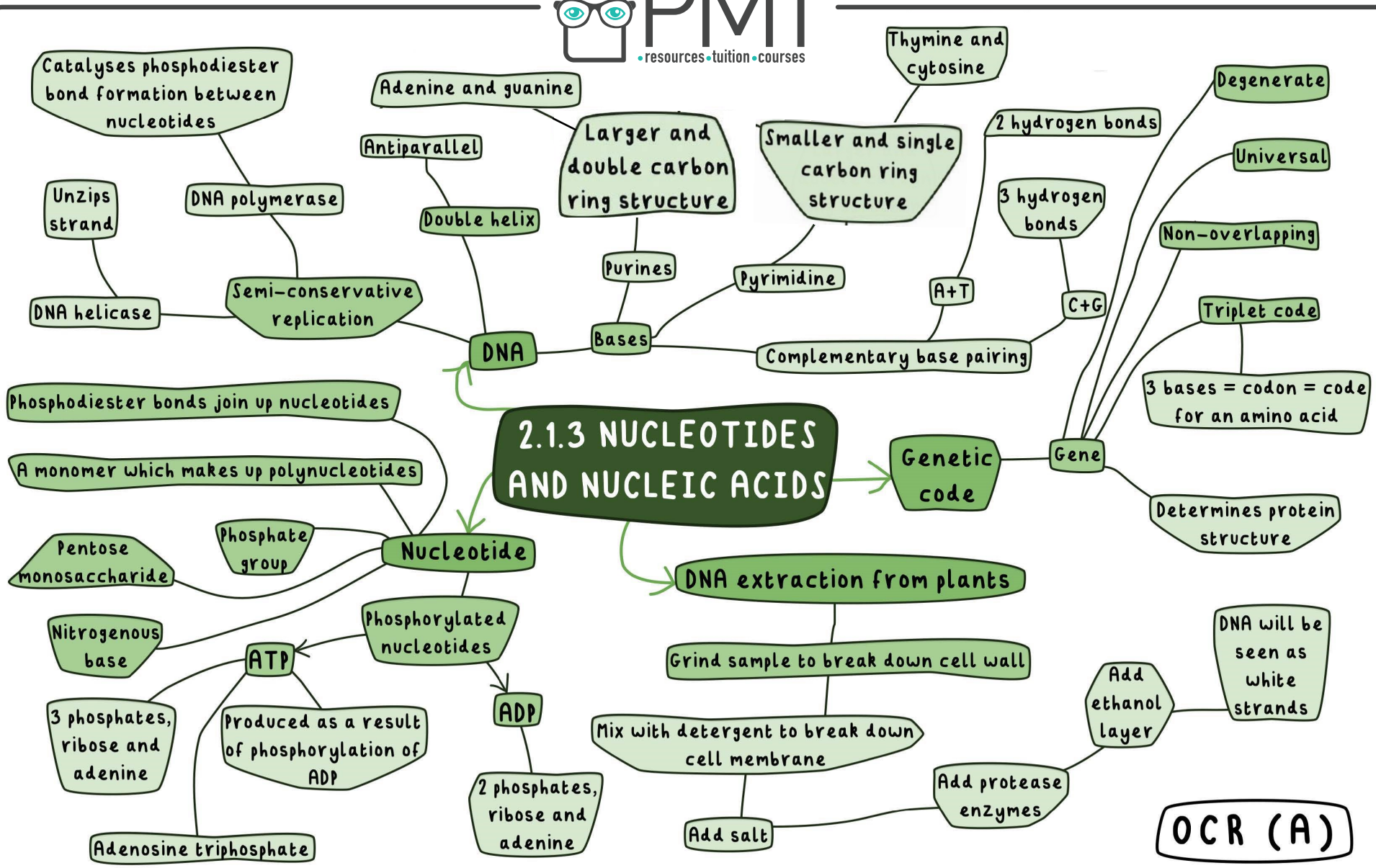

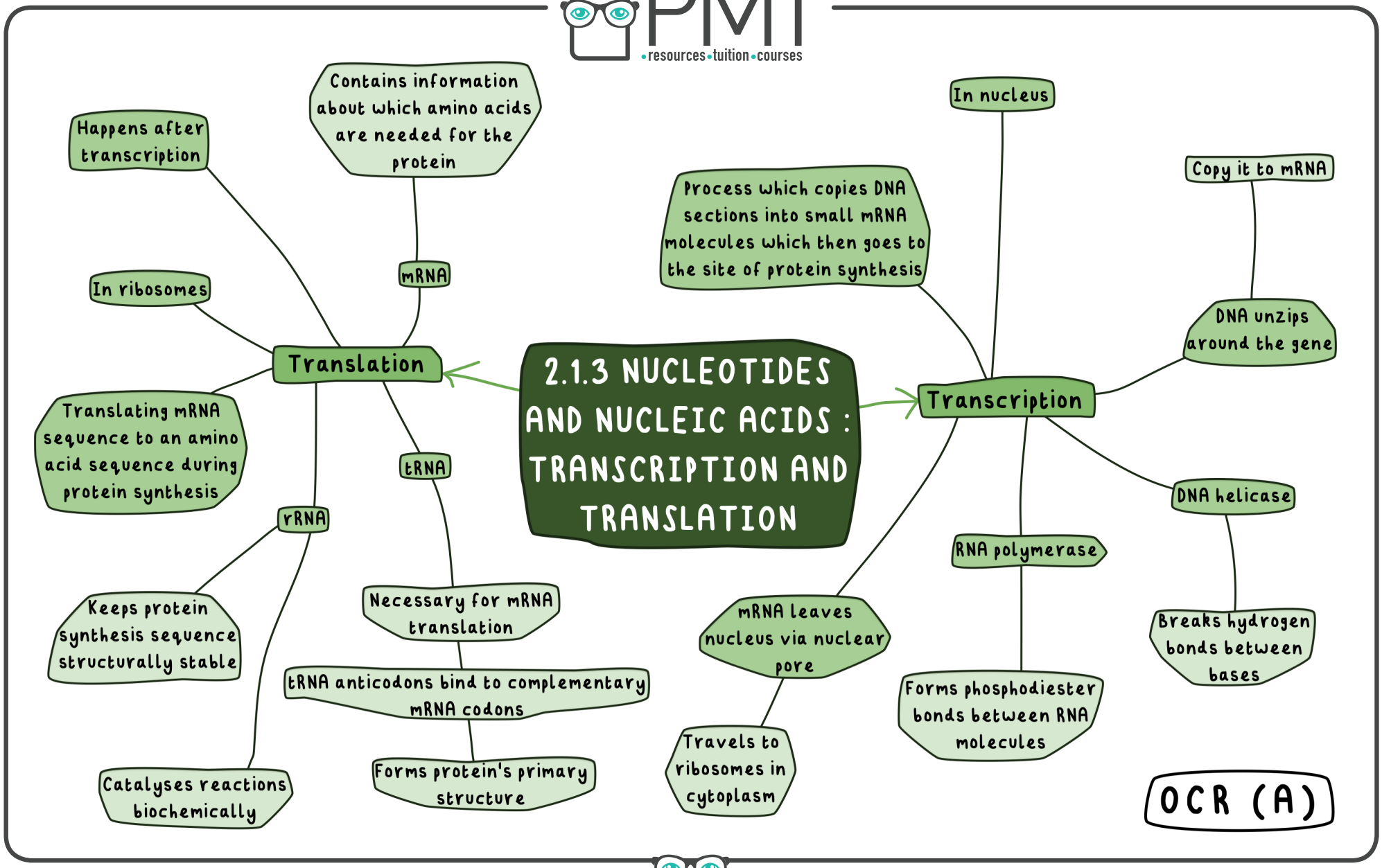
PMT
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2.1.3 NUCLEOTIDES AND NUCLEIC ACIDS : TRANSCRIPTION AND TRANSLATION
Translation
Happens after transcription
Contains information about which amino acids are needed for the protein
mRNA
In ribosomes
Translating mRNA sequence to an amino acid sequence during protein synthesis
tRNA
rRNA
Keeps protein synthesis sequence structurally stable
Catalyses reactions biochemically
Necessary for mRNA translation
tRNA anticodons bind to complementary mRNA codons
Forms protein's primary structure
Transcription
In nucleus
Process which copies DNA sections into small mRNA molecules which then goes to the site of protein synthesis
Copy it to mRNA
DNA unzips around the gene
DNA helicase
Breaks hydrogen bonds between bases
RNA polymerase
Forms phosphodiester bonds between RNA molecules
mRNA leaves nucleus via nuclear pore
Travels to ribosomes in cytoplasm
OCR (A)