

I. DNA Structure

● A. What are the Components of DNA?

- 1. DNA is composed of four kinds of _____, each of which consists of:
 - a. A _____-deoxyribose
 - b. A _____ group
 - c. One of four bases – adenine (_____), guanine (_____), thymine (T), cytosine (C)
- 2. The nucleotides are similar, but T and C are _____ pyrimidines; A and G are _____ purines
- 3. The four kinds of _____ bases making up a DNA molecule differ in relative amounts from species to species.
- 4. The amount of _____, and the amount of ____=C.
- 5. DNA exists as a _____, thin molecule of _____ diameter.
- 6. The structure is _____ repetitive.
- 7. DNA is helical.

● B. Patterns of Base Pairing

1. _____ used numerous sources of data to build models of DNA.
- 2. The following features were incorporated into their models.
 - a. Single-ringed _____ was hydrogen bonded with double-ringed _____, and single-ringed _____ with double-ringed _____, along the entire length of the molecule.

- b. The _____ was made of chains of sugar phosphate linkages.
- c. The molecule was _____ stranded and looked like a ladder with a twist to form a double helix.

II. DNA Replication and Repair

• A. How is a DNA Molecule Duplicated?

- 1. First, the two strands of DNA _____ and expose their bases.
 - a. Then _____ nucleotides pair with exposed bases.
 - b. Thus, replication results in _____ molecules that consist of one _____ strand and one _____ strand; this is designated as “semiconservative replication”
- 2. Several _____ participate in the replication:
 - a. One kind of enzyme (_____) unwinds the two nucleotide strands.
 - b. DNA _____ attach free nucleotides to the growing strand.
 - c. DNA _____ seal new short stretches of nucleotides into one continuous strand.

• B. Monitoring and Fixing the DNA

- 1. _____ and other enzymes engage in DNA repair.
 - 2. DNA polymerases “proofread” the new bases for _____ pairs, which are replaced with correct bases.
- End of Chapter 13.