

Chemguide – questions

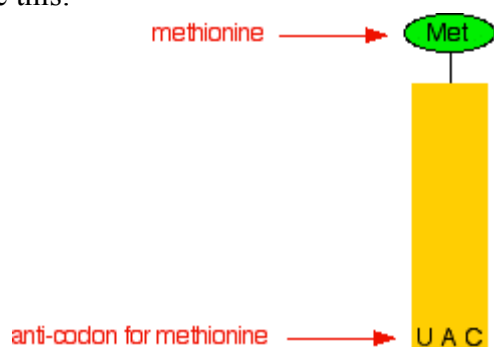
DNA: PROTEIN SYNTHESIS

You will need to refer to the table below (taken from the Chemguide page) showing the three-base combinations used in messenger RNA chains to code for the various amino acids.

		second base in codon				
		U	C	A	G	
U	first base in codon	UUU Phe	UCU Ser	UAU Tyr	UGU Cys	U
		UUC Phe	UCC Ser	UAC Tyr	UGC Cys	C
		UUA Leu	UCA Ser	UAA stop	UGA stop	A
		UUG Leu	UCG Ser	UAG stop	UGG Trp	G
C	first base in codon	CUU Leu	CCU Pro	CAU His	CGU Arg	U
		CUC Leu	CCC Pro	CAC His	CGC Arg	C
		CUA Leu	CCA Pro	CAA Gln	CGA Arg	A
		CUG Leu	CCG Pro	CAG Gln	CGG Arg	G
A	first base in codon	AUU Ile	ACU Thr	AAU Asn	AGU Ser	U
		AUC Ile	ACC Thr	AAC Asn	AGC Ser	C
		AUA Ile	ACA Thr	AAA Lys	AGA Arg	A
		AUG Met	ACG Thr	AAG Lys	AGG Arg	G
G	first base in codon	GUU Val	GCU Ala	GAU Asp	GGU Gly	U
		GUC Val	GCC Ala	GAC Asp	GGC Gly	C
		GUA Val	GCA Ala	GAA Glu	GGA Gly	A
		GUG Val	GCG Ala	GAG Glu	GGG Gly	G

- Messenger RNA (mRNA) produced from a gene on the original DNA can't interact directly with the amino acids needed to produce a protein chain. Instead it needs transfer RNA (tRNA) to help. Each tRNA molecule can carry just one type of amino acid.

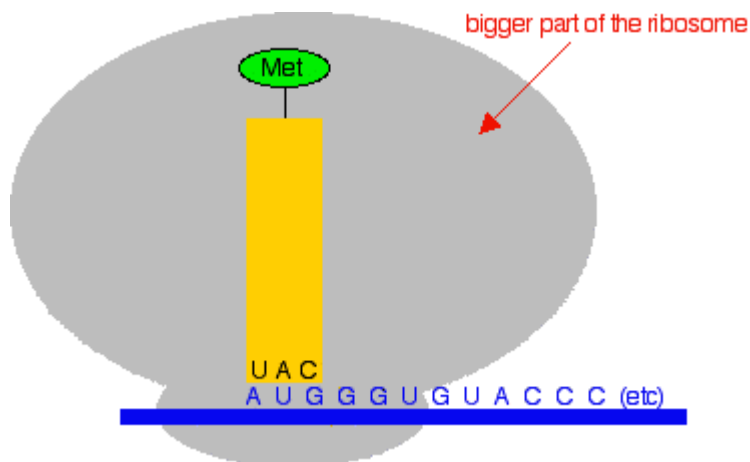
a) A very simplified diagram of the tRNA molecule which carries the amino acid methionine looks like this:



Explain the significance of the anti-codon.

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- b) Give the two possible anti-codons for the amino acid tyrosine (Tyr).
- c) Give the anti-codon for the amino acid tryptophan (Trp).
- d) Protein synthesis is controlled by a ribosome which comes in two parts – a smaller part and a bigger part. The smaller part is involved in finding the start of the actual code for the protein on the mRNA chain. How does it do that?
- e) The bigger part of the ribosome then attaches as well as the tRNA carrying the methionine molecule:



Describe what happens next to produce the beginnings of a protein chain containing the first three amino acid residues. You should name the other two amino acids involved using the coding on the mRNA chain in this diagram.

- f) How does this process come to an end?