

NUCLEIC ACIDS

Nucleic acids are the polymers of nucleotides

deoxyribo nucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid are the 2 types of nucleic acids

though RNA acts as genetic material in some viruses mostly functions as a messenger

RNA acts as adapter, structural and in some cases catalytic molecule

DNA $\xrightarrow{\text{(transcription)}}$ RNA $\xrightarrow{\text{(translation)}}$

PROTEIN

THE DNA

it is a long polymer of deoxyribonucleotides

its length is defined by the number of nucleotides or base pairs present

ex: bacteriophage has 5386 nucleotides
bacteriophage lambda has 48502 nucleotides
E. coli has 4.6 bp haploid content of
human DNA is 3.3×10^9 bp

THE STRUCTURE OF POLYNUCLEOTIDE CHAIN

A nucleotide has 3 components :

~a nitrogenous base

~pentose sugar {ribose for RNA and deoxyribose for DNA}

~phosphate group

there are 2 types of nitrogenous groups

~purines

~pyrimidines

purine - adenine, guanine

pyrimidine - thymine, cytosine, uracil

DNA contains thymine along with other nitrogenous bases whereas RNA contains uracil instead of thymine.

this is obviously incomplete but I'll make sure to complete it asap for y'all
love ya <3



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