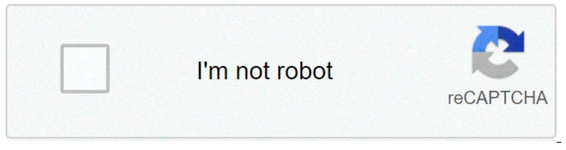

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64 codons 20 amino acids

The 64 codons are roughly evenly distributed between the 20 amino acids. There are 64 codons 20 different amino acids and approximately 30–50 trnas. If there are 20 amino acids and 64 codons what can you assume. Out of 64 codons 61 code for 20 types of amino acids. it is called. There are 64 codons and 20 amino acids. which of the following is true brainly. Why are there only 20 amino acids but 64 codons. Out of 64 codons 61 code for 20 types of amino acids. it is due to. There are 64 codons and 20 amino acids. which of the following is true.

This table shows the 64 codons and the Amminacidic cotton codes for. 2 Â ° Base UCAG first base U UUU phenylalanine UUC phenylalanine UUA leucine UUG leucine UCU Serina UCC serine UCA serine UCG serine UAU tyrosine UAC tyrosine SAU Ocher (Stop) UAG Amber (Stop) Ugo cysteine UGC cysteine UGA Opal (Stop) UGG tryptophan C CUU leucine CUC leucine CUA leucine CUG leucine with proline CCC proline CCA proline CCG proline CAU Hristidine CAC Histidine CAA glutamine CAG glutamine CGU Arginine GTC Arginine CGA arginine CGG Arginine A AUU isoleucine AUC isoleucine AUA isoleucine August Methionine ACU Threonine ACC Threonine ACA Threonine ACG Threonine AAU asparagine AAC asparagine AAA lysine AAG lysine AGU serine AGC serine AGA arginine AGG Arginine G GUU Valine GUC valine GUA Valine GUG Valine GCU Alanine GCC Alanine GCA Alanine GCG Alanine GAU aspartic acid GAC aspartic acid GAA glutamic acid GAG glutamic acid GGU Glycine GGC Glycine GGA GGG glycine glycine you may remember from a previous section that enzymes are formed from the 20 different amino acids egati together in a specific order. So the question is this: how do you get from DNA, comprising only four nucleotides, an enzyme containing 20 different amino acids? There are two answers to this question: An enzyme extremely complex and surprising called a ribosome reads messenger RNA produced from DNA, and converts amino chains.To collect amino right, takes a ribosome nucleotides in groups of three to encode for 20 amino acids.What means that every three base pairs in DNA chain coding for an amino acid of an enzyme. Three nucleotides in a row on a DNA strand is then referred to as a codon. Since © DNA consists of four different bases, and © because there are three bases in a codon, and because © 4 * 4 * 4 = 64, there are 64 possible models for a codon. © Since there are only 20 possible amino acids, this means that one else has some redundancy - several different codons may encode the same amino acid. Moreover, V'a a stop codon that marks the end of a gene. So, in a strand of DNA, one else has a set of codons 100 to 1,000 (300 to 3,000 bases) that specify amino acids to form a specific enzyme, and then a stop codon to mark the end of the chain. At the chain is a basic section called a promoter. A gene, therefore, is composed of a promoter, a series of codons to amino acids in a specific enzyme, and a stop codon. That is all that a gene is.To create an enzyme, the cell must first transcribe the gene in DNA into messenger RNA. The transcription is done by an enzyme called RNA polymerase. RNA polymerase binds to the DNA strand to the promoter, disconnect the two strands of DNA, and then makes a copy of a complementary DNA strands in a strand of RNA. RNA, or ribonucleic acid, is very similar to DNA except that is happy to live in a state single-stranded (in opposition to the desire to form complementary DNA helices double stranded). So the work of RNA polymerase to make a copy of the gene in DNA in a single strand of messenger RNA (mRNA) .The messenger RNA strand then floats over to a ribosome, perhaps the most surprising of enzymes in nature. One aspect ribosome first codon in a messenger RNA strand, the amino acid is right for that codon, holds, then look at the next codon, finds its proper amino acids, suture points the first amino acid, then is the third codon, and so on. The ribosome, in other words, law codons, converts the amino acids and amino acids points together to form a long chain. When you reach the last codon - the stop codon - releases ribosome chain. The long chain of amino acids is, naturally, an enzyme. Folds into its characteristic shape, floats free and begins performing any Which performs enzyme. B m b 400, part third gene expression and protein synthesis section iv = chapter 13 genetic code Ã, Ã, ã, ã, overview for Code and translation: Ã, Ã, Ã, once the transcription and processing of RRNA, TRNA and SNRNAS have been completed, the RNAs are ready to be used in a cell assembled in ribosomes or SNRNPS and used in splicing and protein â €

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