

# Free download Biochemistry of nucleic acids [PDF]

nucleic acids are the main information carrying molecules of the cell and by directing the process of protein synthesis they determine the inherited characteristics of every living thing the two main classes of nucleic acids are deoxyribonucleic acid dna and ribonucleic acid rna nucleic acids macromolecules made out of units called nucleotides come in two naturally occurring varieties deoxyribonucleic acid dna and ribonucleic acid rna dna is the genetic material found in living organisms all the way from single celled bacteria to multicellular mammals like you and me the two main classes of nucleic acids are deoxyribonucleic acid dna and ribonucleic acid rna if the sugar is ribose the polymer is rna if the sugar is deoxyribose a variant of ribose the polymer is dna the nucleic acids consist of two major macromolecules deoxyribonucleic acid dna and ribonucleic acid rna that carry the genetic instructions for the development functioning growth and reproduction of all known organisms and viruses a nucleic acid is a chain of nucleotides which stores genetic information in biological systems it creates dna and rna which store the information needed by cells to create proteins this information is stored in multiple sets of three nucleotides known as codons nucleic acids crucial macromolecules for life were first discovered in cell nuclei and exhibit acidic properties

dna and rna composed of nucleotide building blocks store hereditary information these polymers have a backbone of alternating ribose and phosphate groups with nitrogenous bases forming ladder rungs nucleic acids are the most important macromolecules for the continuity of life they carry the genetic blueprint of a cell and carry instructions for the functioning of the cell dna and rna a nucleic acid is biological polymer or biopolymer that is essential to life and consists of a nitrogenous bases 5 carbon pentose sugar and phosphate groups the two types of nucleic acids are dna and rna they are nucleic acids because dna is in the nucleus of eukaryotic cells and is chemically an acid nucleic acids are the most important macromolecules for the continuity of life a nucleic acid is a long molecule made up of smaller molecules called nucleotides nucleic acids were discovered in 1868 when twenty four year old swiss physician friedrich miescher nucleic acids deoxyribonucleic acid dna and ribonucleic acid rna carry genetic information which is read in cells to make the rna and proteins by which living things function the well known structure of the dna double helix allows this information to be copied and passed on to the next generation nucleic acids are large biomolecules that play essential roles in all cells and viruses a major function of nucleic acids involves the storage and expression of genomic information deoxyribonucleic acid or dna encodes the information cells need to make proteins nucleic acid structure refers to the structure of nucleic acids such as dna and rna chemically speaking dna and

RNA are very similar. Nucleic acid structure is often divided into four different levels: primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary. Primary structure is the chemical structure of DNA and RNA. Nucleic acids are molecules that allow organisms to transfer genetic information from one generation to the next. These macromolecules store the genetic information that determines traits and makes protein synthesis possible. Key takeaways: nucleic acids are macromolecules that store genetic information and enable protein production. Describe the two types of nucleic acids and the function of each type. Describe the secondary structure of DNA and the importance of complementary base pairing. Describe how a new copy of DNA is synthesized. The repeating or monomer units that are linked together to form nucleic acids are known as nucleotides. These large molecules are called nucleic acids because they were first identified inside the nucleus of cells. However, they are also found in mitochondria and chloroplasts as well as bacteria and viruses. The two principal nucleic acids are deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA). DNA and RNA in cells: DNA and RNA comparison. Nucleic acids are the most important macromolecules for the continuity of life. They carry the genetic blueprint of a cell and carry instructions for the functioning of the cell. The two main types of nucleic acids are deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA). Nucleic acids are long chain polymeric molecules. The monomer, the repeating unit, is known as the nucleotide, and hence sometimes nucleic acids are referred to as polynucleotides. Deoxyribonucleic acid

dna and ribonucleic acid rna are two major types of nucleic acids the nucleic acids dna and rna may be thought of as the information molecules of the cell in this section we will examine the structures of dna and rna and how these structures are related to the functions these molecules perform nucleic acids a structure for deoxyribose nucleic acid we wish to suggest a structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid dna this structure has novel features which are of considerable biological interest a structure for nucleic acid has already been proposed by pauling and corey<sup>1</sup>

## nucleic acid definition function structure types

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nucleic acids are the most important macromolecules for the continuity of life they carry the genetic blueprint of a cell and carry instructions for the functioning of the cell dna and rna

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a nucleic acid is biological polymer or biopolymer that is

essential to life and consists of a nitrogenous bases 5 carbon pentose sugar and phosphate groups the two types of nucleic acids are dna and rna they are nucleic acids because dna is in the nucleus of eukaryotic cells and is chemically an acid

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nucleic acids deoxyribonucleic acid dna and ribonucleic acid rna carry genetic information which is read in cells to make the rna



and proteins by which living things function the well known structure of the dna double helix allows this information to be copied and passed on to the next generation

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nucleic acids are large biomolecules that play essential roles in all cells and viruses a major function of nucleic acids involves the storage and expression of genomic information deoxyribonucleic acid or dna encodes the information cells need to make proteins

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nucleic acids are molecules that allow organisms to transfer genetic information from one generation to the next these macromolecules store the genetic information that determines traits and makes protein synthesis possible key takeaways nucleic acids nucleic acids are macromolecules that store genetic information and enable protein production

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describe the two types of nucleic acids and the function of each type describe the secondary structure of dna and the importance of complementary base pairing describe how a new copy of dna is synthesized the repeating or monomer units that are linked together to form nucleic acids are known as nucleotides

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