Introduction to **Molecular Biology**

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Overview



Molecular Biology - Study of life at molecular level

- Taxonomic Domain
- Central Dogma of Mol. Biology
- Cell Chromosome DNA
- ---- Structure of a nucleotide
- --- Base Pair Complimentarity
- Size of DNA molecule
 RNA
- -DNA Replication
- Synthesis of RNA and Protein
- -Classifications of Amino Acids
- Take-Home Message

Taxonomic Domains

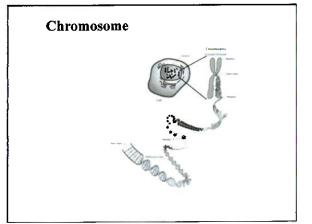


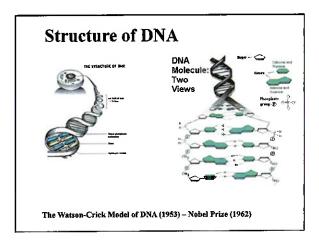
A domain - a level of classification above kingdom

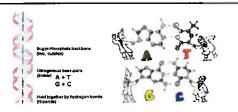
1827 - Brownian Movement

1860s - Deoxyribonucleic acid discovered

1951 - Molecular structure of Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)







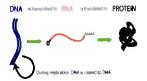
- Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA)- a double-stranded, helical molecule
- Consists of two sugar-phosphate backbones on the outside, held together by hydrogen bonds between pairs of nitrogenous bases on the inside
- The bases are of four types (A, C, G, and T): pairing always occurs between A and T, and C and G.



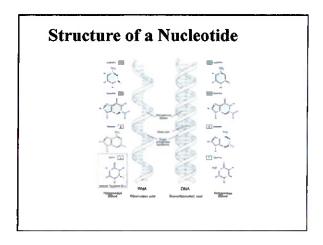
 The authors realized that these pairing rules meant that either strand contained all the information necessary to make a new copy of the entire molecule, and that the order of bases might provide a "genetic code".

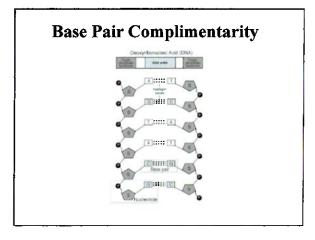
The Watson-Crick Model of DNA (1953) - Nobel prize (1962)

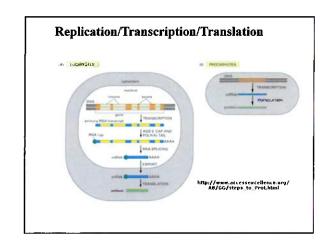
The Central Dogma

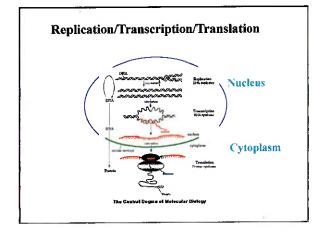


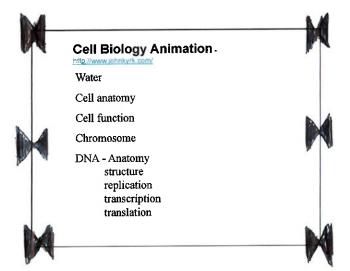
DNA = Deoxyribonucleic acid RNA = Ribonucleic acid











Take-Home Massage

Transcriptions of DNA to RNA to protein: This dogma forms the backbone of molecular biology and is represented by four major stages.

- The DNA replicates its information in a process that involves many enzymes
- 2. The DNA codes for the production of messenger RNA (mRNA)

http://www.accessexcellence.org/RC/VL/GG/central.php

Take-Home Massage	
Cont	
3. In eucaryotic cells, the mRNA is processed (essentially by	
splicing) and migrates from the nucleus to the cytoplasm. 4. Messenger RNA carries coded information to ribosomes.	
The ribosomes "read" this information and use it for protein synthesis.	
Proteins do not code for the production of protein, RNA or DNA. They are involved in almost all biological activities, structural or enzymatic	
structural or enzymatic	
	
References	
Much of the material here comes from the following web sites 1. http://www.accessexcellence.org/RC/VL/GG/index.php#Anchor-Biological-3800	
2. http://www.johnkyrk.com/ 3. http://www.mun.ca/biology/scarr/Watson-Crick, Model.html	
Thank you	
Thank you	

