## **TRANSCRIPTION & TRANSLATION**

Transcription is the development of making a RNA copy of a gene sequence, allowing a copy called Messenger RNA (mRNA) molecule to leave cell nucleus. It then enters the cytoplasm where its directed by the synthesis of the protein, where it gets encoded.

DNA is copied into RNA (mRNA) by RNA polymerase. Transcription is the first step of gene expression.



Translation, the process where cellular ribosomes create proteins. In translation, mRNA is decoded by a ribosome to create a specific amino acid chained polypeptide.

In Translation, there is in process of translating a sequence of messenger RNA (in RNA) indicute to a sequence of amino acids during protein synthesis.

In the cytoplasm, the ribosome reads the sequence of the mRNA in groups of three bases to assemble the protein. The genetic code describes the correlation between the sequence of base pairs in a gene and the corresponding amino acid sequence that it encodes.

