

- microtubule, microfilaments, intermediate filaments

Kinesin

- formed by two proteins, heads attach to microtubule to transport things
- two way vascular axonal transport facilitated by the micro tubular “highway” in a nerve cell

Protein Synthesis

* appendix C *

What are proteins?

- essential for cell function: muscle contraction - contractile proteins, Enzymes - for energy metabolism; synthesis, Transporters - to move molecules in and out, string of amino acids so we call them “Polymers” or chains of different amino acids
- every protein is different, and have a different sequence
- order is important
- must be identical for good working order
- no room for error

The DNA Code.

- DNA is a nucleic acid (not a protein)
- Bases:
- A (adenine)
- G (guanine)
- C (cytosine)
- T (thymine)
- create 3 letter “words” to code for the 20 amend acids used in proteins
- called “ codons ”
- G and C will always bind together and A to T will bind
- bases line up in pairs called “double helix”