

Control at post-transcriptional level	• Transcription and translation occur simultaneously due to absence of nuclear membrane • No post-translational modifications occur	• Nuclear membrane separates the processes of transcription and translation • Post-transcriptional modification occurs • mRNA splicing, 5' capping and polyadenylation ◦ Alternative splicing possible ◦ 5' capping and polyadenylation increase stability of mRNA
Control at translational level	• Prevent digestion by exonucleases through formation of stem-loop at 3' end • Obscuring ribosome binding sites using repressor proteins	• mRNA masking • 5' capping • Half-life of mRNA
Control at post translational level	None	• Post-translational modification • Proteolytic cleavage • Protein degradation

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