        - Involved specifically in translation
- Genome sizes
    - No explicit relationship between genome size and complexity (subjective term)
    - Genomes of different species all have independent evolutionary histories
- Mutation
    - An alteration in the DNA sequence that could lead to a different protein structure
    - A silent mutation has no impact on the protein structure or amino acid, and often occurs in the 3rd base of a codon
    - A substitution switches out one base for another base
    - An insertion puts a new/random base in the sequence
    - A deletion takes out an existing base from the sequence
    - Frameshift mutations (insertion and deletion)
        - Everything downstream of that point will have a different amino acid sequence
    - Single gene disorders
        - One single gene is mutated, resulting in the protein product being changed or missing completely
    - Germline mutations
        - Take place in the DNA of gametes
        - These are of tremendous biological importance
            - Mutations can be passed to the next generation
            - Mutation creates a new allele in a population