Genetics: Central Dogma of Molecular Inheritance



Each of the four DNA nucleotide monomer consists of nitrogenous base (T, A, G, and C), deoxyribose and phosphate group.

NOTE!!

Ribonucleic Acid

of DNA segments

Important in synthesizing proteins

Physical structure of a DNA

and reproducing inside it.

as a process of attaining stability

Permanent changes in the DNA often caused by

deletion, insertion, duplication and translocation

An unstable nuclei that gives off atomic radiation

A virus that parasitizes a bacterium by infecting

RNA

MUTATION

DOUBLE HELIX

RADIOACTIVE

BACTERIOPHAGE

Sugar-Phosphate backbone is **hydrophilic**, meaning that it is a **water loving** molecule, making it a good backbone of the DNA since human body is mostly made up of water (approximately 60%).

Nitrogenous bases are hydrophobic so it tends to repel water molecules.