BIOLOGY - TRANSLATION

Converting mRNA into a particular protein is called translation. It takes place in the ribosomes.

The codes or triplets of bases are known as codons.
Each codon goes for a particular amino acid
The mRNA molecule attaches to the ribosomes

In the ribosomes, tRNA is present which plays an important role in translation. It has anticodons of 3 bases which attach at one end of the molecule which is complementary to the particular codon on the mRNA.

At the other end of the tRNA molecule is a site where a specific amino acid can attach.
There is a specific tRNA molecule to each type of amino acid
The tRNA molecules carries its amino acid to the ribosome where its specific anticodon pairs up with the 3 bases of the corresponding mRN codon
The first codon on the mRNA is called a start codon
The next codon of the mRNA binds to the anticodon of the tRNA for a second amino acid
The bond is formed between amino acid
Mor tRNA molecules arrive at the mRNA and add their amino acids to the growing chain , forming a protein
At the end of a chain a stop codon arrives indicating the translation is complete and finally the polypeptide chain is released into the cytoplasm
The simple polypeptide chain can be modified in golgi apparatus

START CODON = AUG
STOP CODON = UAC