

Ebook free Biochemistry of nucleic acids [PDF]

nucleic acids are the main information carrying molecules of the cell and by directing the process of protein synthesis they determine the inherited characteristics of every living thing the two main classes of nucleic acids are deoxyribonucleic acid dna and ribonucleic acid rna nucleic acids are large biomolecules that are crucial in all cells and viruses 1 they are composed of nucleotides which are the monomer components a 5 carbon sugar a phosphate group and a nitrogenous base the two main classes of nucleic acids are deoxyribonucleic acid dna and ribonucleic acid rna nucleic acids macromolecules made out of units called nucleotides come in two naturally occurring varieties deoxyribonucleic acid dna and ribonucleic acid rna dna is the genetic material found in living organisms all the way from single celled bacteria to multicellular mammals like you and me the nucleic acids consist of two major macromolecules deoxyribonucleic acid dna and ribonucleic acid rna that carry the genetic instructions for the development functioning growth and reproduction of all known organisms and viruses both consist of polymers of a sugar phosphate sugar backbone with organic heterocyclic bases attached to a nucleic acid is a chain of nucleotides which stores genetic information in biological systems it creates dna and rna which store the information needed by cells to create proteins this information is stored in multiple sets of three nucleotides known as codons how nucleic acids work a nucleic acid is biological polymer or biopolymer that is essential to life and consists of a nitrogenous bases 5 carbon pentose sugar and phosphate groups the two types of nucleic acids are dna and rna they are nucleic acids because dna is in the nucleus of eukaryotic cells and is chemically an acid nucleic acids are molecules made up of nucleotides that direct cellular activities such as cell division and protein synthesis each nucleotide is made up of a pentose sugar a nitrogenous base and a phosphate group there are two types of nucleic acids dna and rna about transcript nucleic acids crucial macromolecules for life were first discovered in cell nuclei and exhibit acidic properties dna and rna composed of nucleotide building blocks store hereditary information these polymers have a backbone of alternating ribose and phosphate groups with nitrogenous bases forming ladder rungs the two main types of nucleic acids are deoxyribonucleic acid dna and ribonucleic acid rna dna is the genetic material in all living organisms ranging from single celled bacteria to multicellular mammals it is in the nucleus of eukaryotes and in the organelles chloroplasts and mitochondria a nucleic acid is a long molecule made up of smaller molecules called nucleotides nucleic acids were discovered in 1868 when twenty four year old swiss physician friedrich miescher nucleic acids deoxyribonucleic acid dna and ribonucleic acid rna carry genetic information which is read in cells to make the rna and proteins by which living things function the well known structure of the dna double helix allows this information to be copied and passed on to the next generation nucleic acids are the most important macromolecules for the continuity of life they carry the genetic blueprint of a cell and carry instructions for the functioning of the cell dna and rna the two main types of nucleic acids are deoxyribonucleic acid dna and ribonucleic acid rna definition nucleic acids are large biomolecules that play essential roles in all cells and viruses a major function of nucleic acids involves the storage and expression of genomic information deoxyribonucleic acid or dna encodes the information cells need to make proteins nucleic acids are macromolecules that store genetic information and enable protein production nucleic acids include dna and rna these molecules are composed of long strands of nucleotides nucleotides are composed of a nitrogenous base a five carbon sugar and a phosphate group the high molecular weight nucleic acid dna is found chiefly in the nuclei of complex cells known as eucaryotic cells or in the nucleoid regions of procaryotic cells such as bacteria it is often associated with proteins that help to pack it in a usable fashion the nucleic acids are vital biopolymers found in all living things where they function to encode transfer and express genes these large molecules are called nucleic acids because they were first identified inside the nucleus of cells however they are also found in mitochondria and chloroplasts as well as bacteria and viruses nucleic acid structure refers to the structure of nucleic acids such as dna and rna chemically speaking dna and rna are very similar nucleic acid structure is often divided into four different levels primary secondary tertiary and quaternary primary structure chemical structure of dna last updated april 24 2019 nucleic acid types there are two types of nucleic acid deoxyribonucleic acid dna and ribonucleic acid rna both play a central role in every function of every living organism nucleic acids have similar basic structures with important differences a nucleotide is an organic molecule that serves as the building block for nucleic acids like dna deoxyribonucleic acid and rna ribonucleic acid these molecules consist of three primary components a nitrogenous base a sugar molecule and one or more phosphate groups nucleic acids are composed of dna deoxyribonucleic acid and rna ribonucleic acid that form the polymers of nucleotides in the nucleus nucleotide monomers are linked together comprising of distinct components namely a phosphate group nitrogenous bases or ribose and deoxyribose pyrimidines and purines are two types of nitrogenous bases

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