

# NOTES – PROTEIN SYNTHESIS

## Honors Biology

**Directions:**

1. Use the textbook to write the names of the steps and substeps of protein synthesis in the blank boxes.
2. Add all bolded and underlined terms to your note template (skinny arrows).
3. Add the number of each step to your note template in all locations where it is depicted.

	1. RNA polymerase attaches to <u>promoter</u> region on DNA
	2. RNA synthesis begins
	3. RNA strand grows longer
	4. Previously opened segments of DNA close as new ones open
	5. RNA polymerase reaches <u>terminator</u> region and detaches from DNA and RNA
	6. A <u>G cap</u> and poly <u>A tail</u> are added to mRNA strand
	7. <u>Introns</u> are removed and leftover <u>exons</u> are spliced together
	8. mRNA leaves nucleus, enters cytoplasm, and attaches to a <u>ribosome</u> (at the <u>small ribosomal sub-unit</u> )
	9. An <u>initiator tRNA</u> brings the <u>amino acid</u> "methionine" into position on <u>mRNA strand</u> and <u>large ribosomal sub-unit</u> attaches, putting initiator tRNA in the <u>P site</u>
	10. A second tRNA with an <u>anticodon</u> complimentary to the next mRNA <u>codon</u> binds to <u>A site</u> on ribosome
	11. A <u>peptide bond</u> forms between the amino acid at the <u>P site</u> and the one at the <u>A site</u>
	12. The tRNA at the P site breaks off from the mRNA and its amino acid and leaves the ribosome
	13. The ribosome moves down the mRNA strand to the next codon and repeats steps 10-13 until...
	14. A <u>STOP codon</u> is reached, the mRNA, ribosomal sub-units, and polypeptide chain detach from one another

