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CELL AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

DNA to protein

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Pathway from DNA to Protein







DNA replication

- each strand of the original double-stranded DNA molecule serves as template for the reproduction of the complementary strand.
- two identical DNA molecules have been produced from a single double-stranded DNA molecule.





Transcription

- When a cell needs to make a particular protein, an activation signal stimulates an enzyme (DNA helicase) to unwind the DNA in the region of the appropriate gene.
- "coding strand" becomes a template for building messenger RNA (mRNA).





Translation

- mRNA moves out from the nucleus and into the cytoplasm to initiate the translation process.
- mRNA then interacted with ribosomes and transfer RNA (tRNA).
- Each tRNA contains a triplet of nucleotide bases (anticodon code) and the corresponding amino acid





<u>RNA splicing</u> RNA splicing is a process that

- removes non-coding regions (introns) and
- joins protein coding exons in a primary transcript.

