(p.317)47. What is always the first amino acid in the new polypeptide? ______ Methionine

(p.319)48. What are polyribosome and what advantage do they serve? [Figure 17.20]

Polyribosomes are a string of ribosomes translating the same mRNA. Polyribosomes help to speed up protein synthesis.

(p.320) 49. How are proteins targeted for the ER.

Proteins targeted for the ER are marked with a signal peptide.

(p.322) 50. Define a mutation in terms of molecular genetics.

Mutations are changes in the genetic material of a cell.

(p.322) 51. Define point mutations.

Point mutations are chemical changes in just one base pair of a gene.

(p.323)52. What are frameshift mutations?

Frameshift mutation occur whenever the number of nucleotides inserted or deleted is not a multiple of three resulting in all nucleotides *downstream* will be improperly into codons usually resulting in premature termination.

(p.323)53. Identify two mechanisms by which frameshifts may occur.

Two mechanisms by which frameshifts may occur are insertions and deletions.

(p.322)54. What is the difference between a nonsense and missense mutation?

Nonsense mutations are substitution mutations that changes a codon for an amino acid to a STOP codon prematurely termination translation and resulting in a much shorter polypeptide (protein). Missense mutations are substitution mutations that still code for an amino acid and thus make sense.

(p.322)55. How can a base-pair substitution result in a silent mutation?

A base-pair substitution results in a silent mutation when they have no effect on the encoded protein due to the redundancy of the genetic code.

(p.323) 56. What are mutagens?

Mutagens are physical and chemical agents that cause mutations.

(p.325)57. What are carcinogens?

Carcinogens are cancer-causing chemicals.

(p.325)58. Explain the statement, "Most carcinogens are mutagens and most mutagens are carcinogens."

Finally, use this summary figure to put together all that you have learned in this chapter.

