

## How Proteins Are Made

Use the table below to complete items 1–3.

First base	Second base				Third base
	U	C	A	G	
U	UUU Phenylalanine UUC UUA UUG	UCU Serine UCC UCA UCG	UAU Tyrosine UAC UAA UAG	UGU Cysteine UGC UGA – Stop UGG – Tryptophan	U C A G
C	CUU Leucine CUC CUA CUG	CCU Proline CCC CCA CCG	CAU Histidine CAC CAA CAG	CGU Arginine CGC CGA CGG	U C A G
A	AUU Isoleucine AUC AUA AUG – Start	ACU Threonine ACC ACA ACG	AAU Asparagine AAC AAA AAG	AGU Serine AGC AGA AGG	U C A G
G	GUU Valine GUC GUA GUG	GCU Alanine GCC GCA GCG	GAU Aspartic acid GAC GAA GAG	GGU Glycine GGC GGA GGG	U C A G

1. Complete the table below showing sequences of DNA, mRNA codons, anticodons, and corresponding amino acids. Use the list of mRNA codons in the table above to assist you in completing this exercise. Remember that the genetic code is based on mRNA codons.

DNA	a. _____	b. _____	GAT	c. _____
mRNA codon	d. _____	e. _____	f. _____	UAU
Anticodon	g. _____	UUC	h. _____	i. _____
Amino acid	Tryptophan	j. _____	k. _____	l. _____

(continued on next page)

2. Determine how the mutations below will affect each amino acid sequence. Use the mRNA codons in the table on page 19 to complete items a-d below. In the space provided, write the names of the amino acids that correspond to each mRNA sequence and mutation given. An example is provided for you.

Example:

mRNA sequence:	UGU-CCG	cysteine-proline
mutation sequence:	UGC-CGC	cysteine-arginine
a. mRNA sequence:	GAA-CGU	_____
mutation sequence:	GAU-CGU	_____
b. mRNA sequence:	AUC-UGC	_____
mutation sequence:	AUC-UGG	_____
c. mRNA sequence:	UGU-CCU-CCU	_____
mutation sequence:	UGU-UUC-CCU	_____
d. mRNA sequence:	GGG-UUA-ACC	_____
mutation sequence:	GGU-UAA	_____

3. What kind of mutation occurred to the mRNA sequence in item d above?

Explain.

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