

Ch. 16 & 17 KNOW YOUR MOLECULES

	Unwinds DNA double helix during replication
	Stabilize the unwound DNA strand at the replication fork
	Enzyme that releases the tension in the twisted DNA strand as it unwinds by snipping the strand and resealing it
	Adds short RNA segments to which DNA polymerase III can attach nucleotides during replication
	Adds deoxyribonucleotides to the 3' end of an existing chain
	Removes RNA primers and replaces them with deoxyribonucleotides
	Joins Okazaki fragments on the lagging strand
	Short fragments made when the lagging strand is copied during replication
	Adds segments to the ends of chromosomes to prevent shortening during replication
	Recognizes splice sites and combines with proteins to form spliceosomes
	RNA molecules that function as enzymes
	Editing complex containing "snurps" that removes introns and splices together exons
	Binds to the promoter and adds ribonucleotides during transcription
	Region on DNA where RNA polymerase binds to start transcription

	Bind to mRNA's and tag them for digestion by ribonucleases
	Type of RNA made by the nucleolus; combines with proteins to make protein synthesis machinery (ribosomes)
	Type of RNA containing the codon sequence that is edited in eukaryotes before translation
	Type of RNA containing the anticodon sequence that brings the correct amino acid into the ribosome
	Charges up tRNA's by adding the correct amino acid
	Amino acid polymer produced by ribosomes during translation