

## DNA vs. RNA & Proteins

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1:16 PM

Like DNA, RNA molecules have a similar structure

- each RNA molecule is also composed of 3 subunits

- sugar ribose

- phosphate

- nitrogenous bases

# no thymine in RNA #

$G \equiv C$   
 $A = U$  (uracil)

- RNA is much smaller and single stranded

- RNA can exit the nucleus and enter the cytoplasm

- 3 types:

1. mRNA (messenger)
2. rRNA (ribosomal)
3. tRNA (transfer)

## Proteins

- large molecules made up of chains of smaller molecules called amino acids

- building blocks for your body:

# they build, maintain and replace tissues

# they make muscles, organs, immune system, etc.

# they make chemical components such as hormones, enzymes, antibodies, hemoglobin, insulin, etc.

The process in which DNA gives the instructions and the formation of these proteins is referred to as protein synthesis