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## **Transcription**

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# **Transcription**

Chapter 26

Your email address (grossoehmen2@mailbox.winthrop.edu) was recorded when you submitted this form.

### What are the three major types of RNA in a prokaryote?

mRNA, tRNA, rRNA	
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### Match each type or RNA with its function.

	translation	delivery of amino acids to ribosomes	inactivation of mRNA	Transcriptional control	RNA splicing	methylation of rRNA
snoRNA					0	•
siRNA			•	0		0
miRNA			•	0		
snRNA				0	•	
tRNA		•		0		0
rRNA	•		0	0	0	0

What enzyme catalyzes RNA synthesis?  RNA polymerase  What's a transcription bubble?  the part of dsDNA that is pulled apart into single strands so that the coding strand can enter the active site of RNAP  Which DNA strand codes for RNA synthesis? Select both correct answers.  sense  antisense  coding noncoding  What is an operon?  A region of genes under the control of a promoter - transcribed together  What is the role of the -10 and -35 elements?  initiation of transcription by binding to the sigma factor  Which subunit of RNAP specifically recognizes the promoter?  alpha beta delta sigma		translation	delivery of amino acids to ribosomes	inactivation of mRNA	Transcriptional control	RNA splicing	methylation of rRNA
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<ul><li>alpha</li><li>beta</li><li>delta</li></ul>	initiation of trans	scription by bindir	ng to the sign	na factor			
<ul><li>alpha</li><li>beta</li><li>delta</li></ul>							
beta delta	Which subunit o	of RNAP specific	cally recogni	zes the prom	oter?		
delta	alpha						
	beta						
sigma	delta						
	sigma						

Organisms typically have only one sigma factor.

	Winthrop Unit	versity Mail - Transcription	
True			
False			
Why does abortive in	nitiation occur?		
factor has not release however, the coding	o as the RNA polymerization bed, so the noncoding strand is strand has been advanced lea ere. It is "scrunched" into a sres abortive initiation.	locked into place; ving extra ssDNA that	
What rate does trans	cription occur in E. coli?		
1-5 nt/s			
5-10 nt/s			
<ul><li>20-50 nt/s</li></ul>			
50-100 nt/s			
Other:			
termination	tic RNAP with it's role		5S rRNA, tRNA, other
	rRNA synthesis	mRNA synthesis	small RNA synthesis
RNAP 3			•
RNAP 1	•	0	
RNAP 2	0	•	0
_	4. What do you think the 2 r	_	n the active site.
orient that NTP in the be a nucleophile	e correct orientation and activa	ate the 3' hydroxyl to	

## Eukaryotic promoters contain only -10 and -35 elements.

True

False

	d RNAP3 recognize the same promoters.
True	
<ul><li>False</li></ul>	
	many transcription factors. Several of these recognize and bind to the TATA from the factors listed below.
☐ TFIIF	
TFIIA	
☐ TFIIB	
✓ TBP	
✓ TFIID	
TFIIH	
☐ TFIIE	
☐ TAF	
Transcription Factor	ır
	size mRNA molecules that need to be processed prior to function. These "pre- types of sequences - introns and exons. Which of these sequences end up as all mRNA?
introns	
exons	
What is the proces	s called that cuts out the introns and fuses the exons together?
splicing	
What type of speci	alized RNA is involved in splicing? Select all that apply.
RNA	
□ rRNA □ tRNA	

■ miRNA

☐ lincRNA

✓ snRNA

snoRNA

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