### **CHAPTER 16**

### THE MOLECULAR BASIS OF INHERITANCE

# Learning objectives

## DNA as the Genetic Material

- 1. Explain why researchers originally thought protein was the genetic material.
- 2. Explain how the experiments performed by the following scientists provided evidence that DNA is the genetic material:
  - a. Frederick Griffith
  - b. Oswald Avery, Maclyn McCarty, and Colin MacLeod
  - c. Alfred Hershey and Martha Chase
  - d. Erwin Chargaff
- 3. Explain how Watson and Crick deduced the structure of DNA and describe the evidence they used. Explain the significance of the research of Rosalind Franklin.
- 4. Describe the structure of DNA. Explain the base-pairing rule and describe its significance.

# DNA Replication and Repair

- 5. Describe the semiconservative model of replication and the significance of the experiments of Matthew Meselson and Franklin Stahl.
- 6. Describe the process of DNA replication, including the role of the origins of replication and replication forks.
- 7. Explain the role of DNA polymerases in replication.
- 8. Explain what energy source drives the polymerization of DNA.
- 9. Distinguish between the leading strand and the lagging strand.
- 10. Explain how the lagging strand is synthesized even though DNA polymerase can add nucleotides only to the 3' end. Describe the significance of Okazaki fragments.
- 11. Explain the roles of DNA ligase, primer, primase, helicase, topoisomerase, and single-strand binding proteins.
- 12. Define "antiparallel" and explain why continuous synthesis of both DNA strands is not possible.
- 13. Explain the roles of DNA polymerase, mismatch repair enzymes, and nuclease in DNA proofreading and repair.
- 14. Describe the structure and function of telomeres.
- 15. Explain the possible significance of telomerase in germ cells and cancerous cells.

### **Bacterial and Eukaryotic Chromosomes**

- 16. Compare a bacterial chromosome and a eukaryotic chromosome.
- 17. Describe how the packing of chromatin changes during the course of the cell cycle.
- 18. Distinguish between heterochromatin and euchromatin.