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### YC651Y - BRADY JORDAN

**Introduction** As a class, the nucleotides may be considered one of the most important nitrogenous metabolites of the cell. Nucleotides are found primarily as the monomeric units comprising the major nucleic acids of the cell, RNA and DNA. However, they also are required for numerous other important functions within the cell. These functions include: 1. Serving [...]

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Biochemistry is closely related to molecular biology which is the study of the molecular mechanisms of biological phenomena. Much of biochemistry deals with the structures, functions, and interactions of biological macromolecules, such as proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, and lipids.

When the first edition of this book was published in 1950, it set out to present an elementary outline of the state of knowledge of nucleic acid biochemistry at that time and it was the first monograph on the subject to appear since Levene's book on Nucleic Acids in 1931.

Nucleic acids are polymers of ribonucleotides or deoxyribonucleotides and are associated with the nucleus of a cell. There are two types of nucleic acids, deoxyribonucleic acid and ribonucleic acid. A nucleotide contains a nitrogenous base, phosphate group and sugar. There are two types of nucleotides present in nucleic acids.

#### DNA and RNA of Nucleic Acids | Biochemistry

**Nucleic Acid Biochemistry Archives - The Medical ...**  
**nucleic acid | Definition, Function, Structure, & Types ...**

#### The Biochemistry of the Nucleic Acids | SpringerLink

Nucleic acid is an important macromolecule because it carries the information in a form that can be passed from one generation to the next. These macromolecules consist of a large number of linked nucleotides which makes off a sugar, a phosphate, and a nitrogenous base (either a purine or pyrimidine).

#### Nucleic Acids - RNA and DNA Structure - Biochemistry - YouTube

Nucleic acids, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA), carry genetic information which is read in cells to make the RNA and proteins by which living things function. The well-known structure of the DNA double helix allows this information to be copied and passed on to the next genera ...

#### Nucleic acids (article) | Khan Academy

Nucleic acid, naturally occurring chemical compound that is capable of being broken down to yield phosphoric acid, sugars, and a mixture of organic bases (purines and pyrimidines).Nucleic acids are the main information-carrying molecules of the cell, and, by directing the process of protein synthesis, they determine the inherited characteristics of every living thing.

#### Biochemistry - Wikipedia

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The Biochemistry of the Nucleic Acids provides an elementary outline of the main biochemical features of nucleic acids and nucleoproteins. The book describes the occurrence and biological functions of nucleic acids, their chemical constituents, and catabolism.

#### The Biochemistry of the Nucleic Acids | ScienceDirect

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Denaturing nucleic acids . Figure 2.141 - The hyperchromic effect Wikipedia. Like proteins, nucleic acids can be denatured. Forces holding duplexes together include hydrogen bonds between the bases of each strand that, like the hydrogen bonds in proteins, can be broken with heat or urea.

#### 2.6: Structure and Function - Nucleic Acids - Biology ...

The Nucleic Acid Biochemistry section contains posts/pages that discuss the basic biochemistry of nucleic acids, the biosynthesis and catabolism of the nucleotides, and the diseases that result as a result of defects in the enzymes of the pathways of nucleotide biosynthesis and catabolism.

#### Nucleic Acid Biochemistry Archives - The Medical ...

Typically, a nucleic acid is a large molecule made up of a string, or "polymer," of units called "nucleotides." All life on Earth uses nucleic acids as their medium for recording hereditary information - that is nucleic acids are the hard drives containing the essential blueprint or "source code" for making cells.

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ADVERTISEMENTS: In this article we will discuss about the process of biosynthesis of nucleic acids. Biosynthesis of Nucleosides-5'-Triphosphates: Among animals, some amino acids cannot be synthesized and must therefore be supplied through diet (essential amino acids). On the contrary, purine and pyrimidine nucleotides can be synthesized "de novo", from precursors like CO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub> ...

#### Biosynthesis of Nucleic Acids | Biochemistry

Nucleic acids are the biopolymers, or large biomolecules, essential to all known forms of life.The term nucleic acid is the overall name for DNA and RNA. They are composed of nucleotides, which are the monomers made of three components: a 5-carbon sugar, a phosphate group and a nitrogenous base.If the sugar is a compound ribose, the polymer is RNA (ribonucleic acid); if the sugar is derived ...

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6. Biological Importance of Nucleic Acids: a. Nucleic acids are able to reproduce their kind or to store or express and transmit genetic information. b. They undergo mutation. c. In cell division, the nucleic acid chain is duplicated preserving in each daughter cell the information contained in the parent cell.

#### DNA and RNA of Nucleic Acids | Biochemistry

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#### Structural Biochemistry/Nucleic Acid - Wikibooks, open ...

The Nucleic Acids The nucleic acids are the building blocks of living organisms. You may have heard of DNA described the same way. Guess what? DNA is just one type of nucleic acid. Some other types are RNA, mRNA, and tRNA. All of these "NAs" work together to help cells replicate and build proteins. NA? Hold on. Might that stand for nucleic acid ...

#### Chem4Kids.com: Biochemistry: Nucleic Acids

This Biochemistry video tutorial provides a basic introduction into nucleic acids such as DNA and RNA. DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid and RNA stands fo...

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