

Mutation and Chromosome Vocab

MUTATIONS

1. Point mutation	A. Point: addition or deletion of one nucleotide that causes a change the reading frame of the amino acid sequence
2. Chromosome mutation	B. Chromosome: when a section of DNA breaks off and attaches to another non-homologous chromosome
3. Substitution	C. Chromosome: when a section of DNA is lost or broken down
4. Frame-shift mutation	D. Main group of mutations that have a change in large sections of DNA strand
5. Deletion	E. Chromosome: when a piece of DNA breaks off and reattaches in reverse order on the same chromosome
6. Inversion	F. Mutation that occurs when chromosomes fail to separate in meiosis; can lead to Down's Syndrome
7. Translocation	G. Main group of mutations that have a change in one nucleotide
8. Nondisjunction	H. Point: substituting one nucleotide for another that changes only one amino acid in the sequence

CHROMOSOME

9. DNA	A. condensed form of DNA in a dividing cell
10. Histone	B. picture of chromosomes in a dividing cell and arrange by pairs
11. Chromosome	C. 1 set of chromosomes
12. Chromatin	D. Genetic information in the cell; Deoxyribonucleic acid
13. Centromere	E. determines sex of individual
14. Chromatid	F. Division of the nucleus
15. Karyotype	G. loose form of DNA in a non-dividing cell
16. Sex chromosomes	H. cell division in bacteria (prokaryotic) cells
17. Autosomes	I. 2 sets of chromosomes
18. Homologous chromosomes	J. each half of the chromosome
19. Diploid	K. Division of the cytoplasm
20. Haploid	L. all other chromosomes (1-22)
21. Mitosis	M. constricted area that holds chromatids together
22. Cytokinesis	N. protein that holds coils of DNA together
23. Binary fission	O. 2 copies of each chromosome that are the same size and shape