Keratin

By: Lydia Maxon, Hannah Persky, Addie Seymour, Nathan Luis, and Andrew Rice

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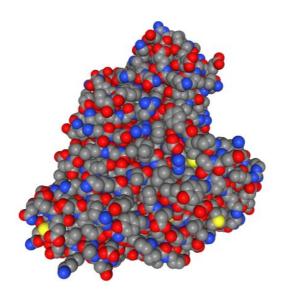
What Is Keratin?

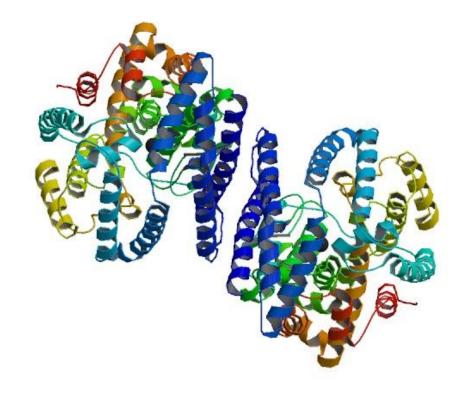


- Tough, fibrous protein found in skin
- Hair mainly comprised of keratin-associated proteins
- structural protein of hair, nails, horn, hoofs, wool, feathers, and

of the epithelial cells in the outermost layers of the skin

3D Model





DNA Sequence

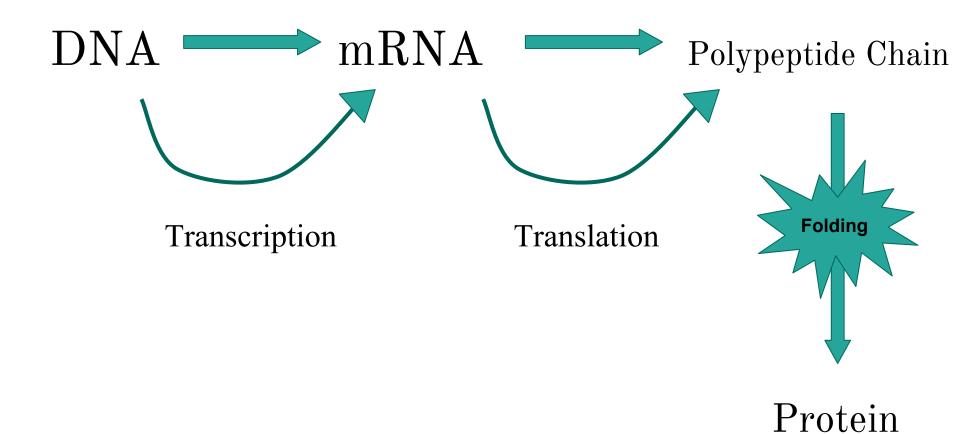
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TAAATCTGAAATTACTGAATTACGTCGTAACGTTCAAGCT

TTAGAAATTGAATTACAATCTCAATTAGCTTTAAAAACAATC

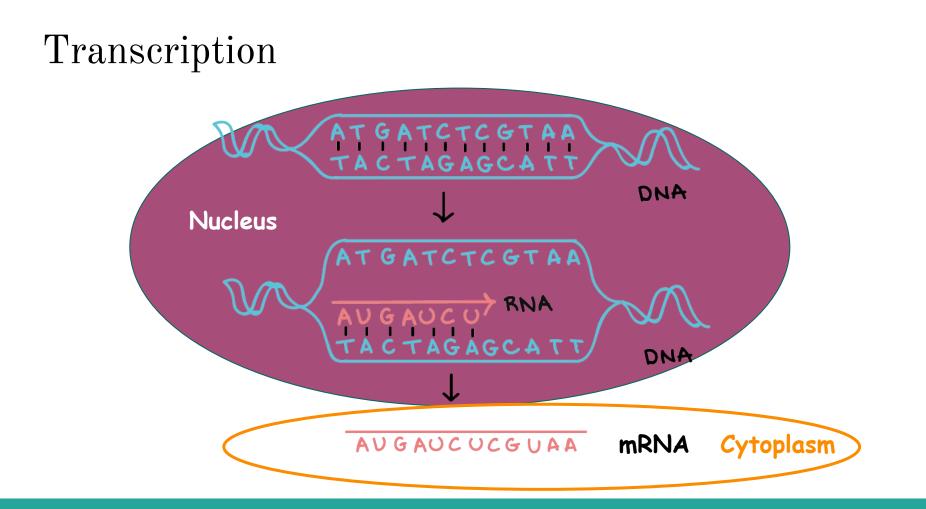
TTTAGAAGCTGAAACTGAAGGCCGTTATTGTGTTCAATTA TCTCAA

cytosine(C) thymine (T) adenine (A) guanine (G)



Transcription - 1st Step

- 1. RNA polymerase splits DNA in half
- 2. pre-RNA attaches to one half of DNA
- 3. DNA encodes pre-RNA with necessary info.
- 4. pre-RNA becomes mRNA
- 5. mRNA detaches from DNA half and moves out of nucleus and into cytoplasm



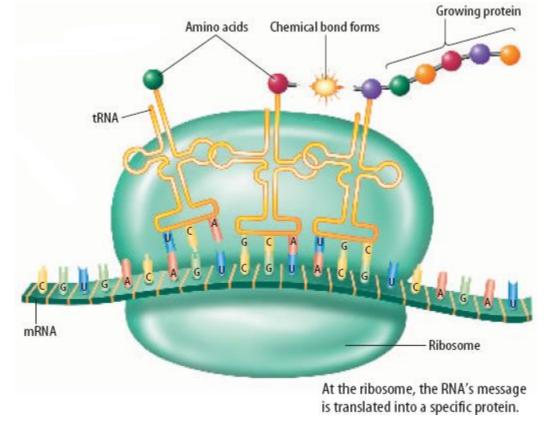
Translation - 2nd Step

- 1. mRNA moves out of nucleus and into the cytoplasm.
- 2. mRNA attaches to a ribosome.
- 3. tRNA brings an amino acid
- 4. tRNA links to mRNA.
- tRNA brings in another amino acid according to mRNA codon.
- 6. The amino acids combine.

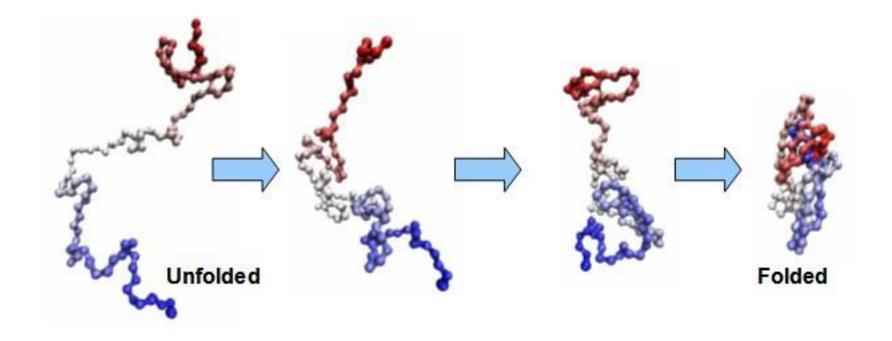
Translation Continued

- 1. The first tRNA moves into the cytoplasm to collect another amino acid
- 2. The ribosome moves along the mRNA, which exposes the next codon
- 3. tRNA brings in another amino acid and extends the protein chain
- 4. The process continues as the ribosome moves along mRNA exposing the next codon
- 5. Continues until all the needed amino acids are present
- 6. Finally the ribosome and mRNA separates
- 7. A polypeptide chain has been formed

Translation



- After translation, there is a polypeptide chain
- Polypeptide chain is not a protein
- Folds up to 4 times, then is considered a protein
- Needs to fold in order to perform its biological function



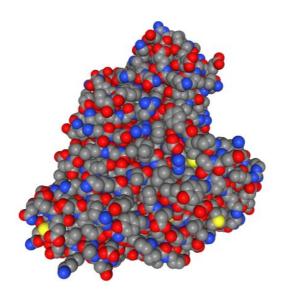
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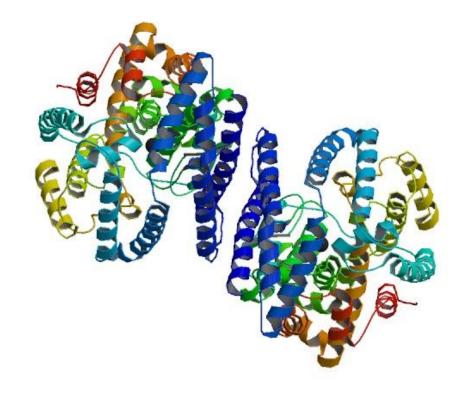


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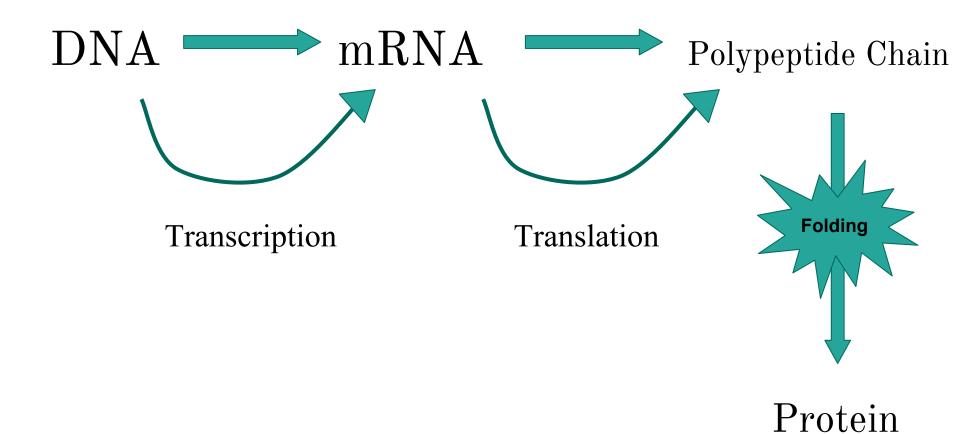
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TAAATCTGAAATTACTGAATTACGTCGTAACGTTCAAGCT

TTAGAAATTGAATTACAATCTCAATTAGCTTTAAAAACAATC

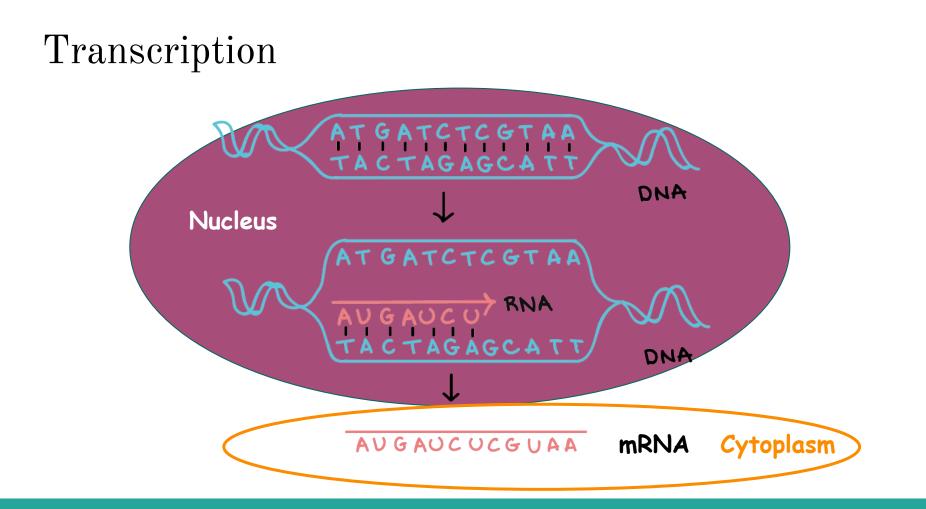
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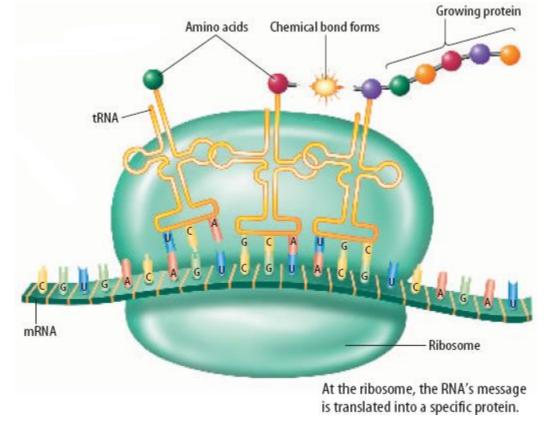
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