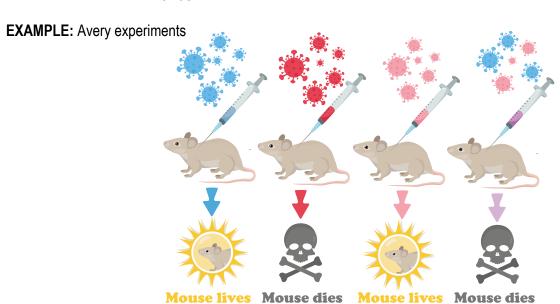
## **CONCEPT:** DNA AS THE GENETIC MATERIAL

- DNA wasn't always thought of as the genetic material
  - □ To be genetic material, a molecule needs to have certain \_\_\_\_\_
    - Store information
    - Transmit information
    - Replicate with little errors
    - Be able to change with mutations and variations
  - □ Before the 1940s, many people believed proteins were the source of genetic material
    - Tetranucleotide hypothesis stated that the four DNA nucleotides were just repeated over and over

**EXAMPLE:** Tetranucleotide hypothesis

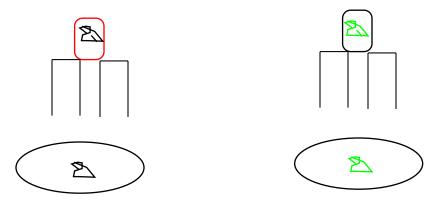
## ACGTACGTACGTACGTACGT

- There were a number of experiments that \_\_\_\_\_\_ DNA was the genetic material
  - □ Avery, Macleod, and McCarty experiment in 1944
    - Infected a mouse with a mixture of heat-inactivated virus, and non-infectious virus
    - They wanted to figure out whether proteins, fats, RNA, or DNA "transformed" the virus
      - It was DNA



- ☐ The Hershey/Chase experiment in 1952
  - Labeled bacteriophages protein and DNA with different radioisotopes
  - Labeled-DNA was transferred into the bacterium, not the labeled protein

## **EXAMPLE:**



- ☐ The Watson, Crick, Franklin, and Wilkins discovered 3D structure of DNA
  - X-ray diffraction beams X-rays at DNA, and uses math to calculate structure from the ray's deflections
    - Rosalind Franklin was the first to do this, her scientific partner was Wilkins
  - Wilkins showed Watson and Crick, Franklin's X-ray diffraction data
  - Watson and Crick used that data to come up with the 3D double helix model
  - Only Watson, Crick, and Wilkins got the Nobel Prize (Franklin had passed away before the award)

## **EXAMPLE:**

