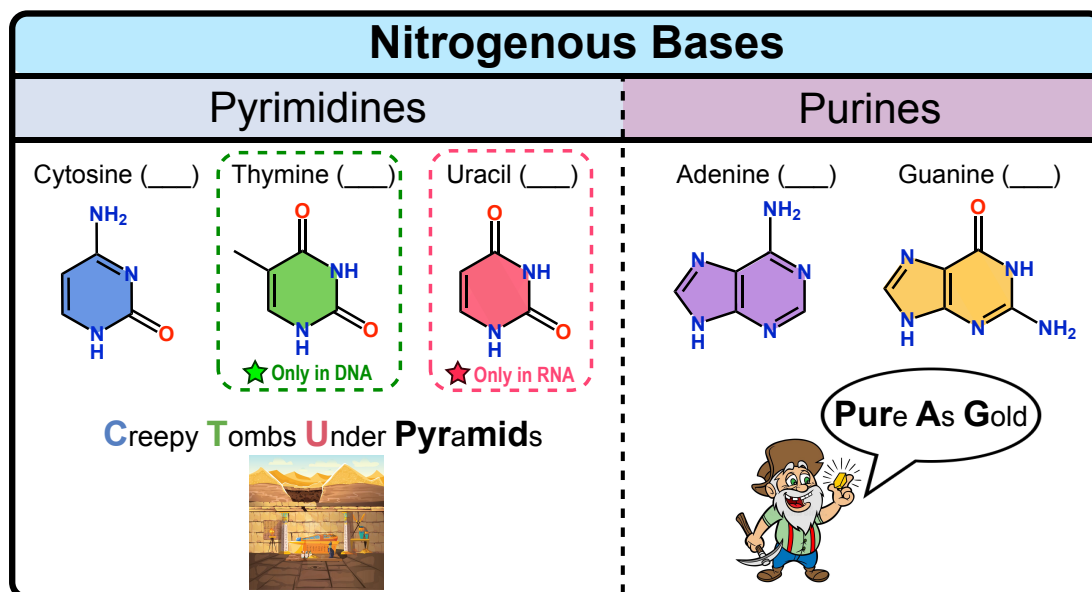


CONCEPT: NITROGENOUS BASES

- Five different **nitrogenous bases** are grouped into 2 categories.

(1) **Pyrimidines:** _____-ringed molecules.

(2) **Purines:** _____-ringed molecules.



EXAMPLE: Label each nitrogenous base as pyrimidine (Py) or purine (Pu).

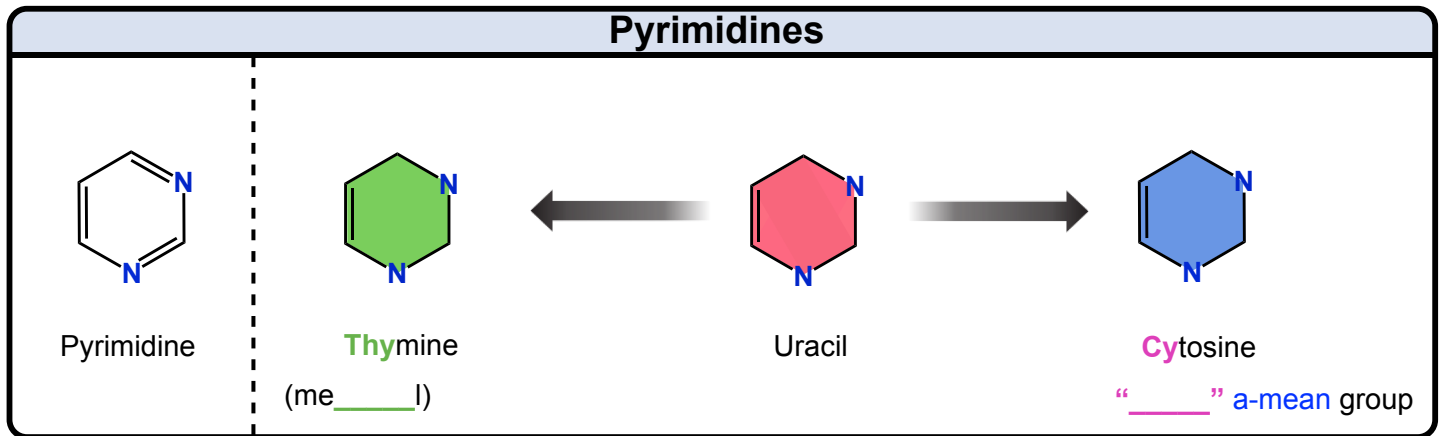
- a) _____ Adenine
- b) _____ Thymine
- c) _____ Uracil
- d) _____ Guanine
- e) _____ Cytosine

PRACTICE: The four nitrogenous bases commonly found in DNA are:

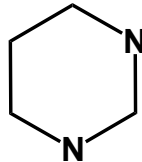
- a) Uracil, cytosine, guanine, thymine.
- b) Adenine, thymine, cytosine, uracil.
- c) Uracil, adenine, cytosine, guanine.
- d) Adenine, thymine, cytosine, guanine.
- e) None are correct.

CONCEPT: NITROGENOUS BASES

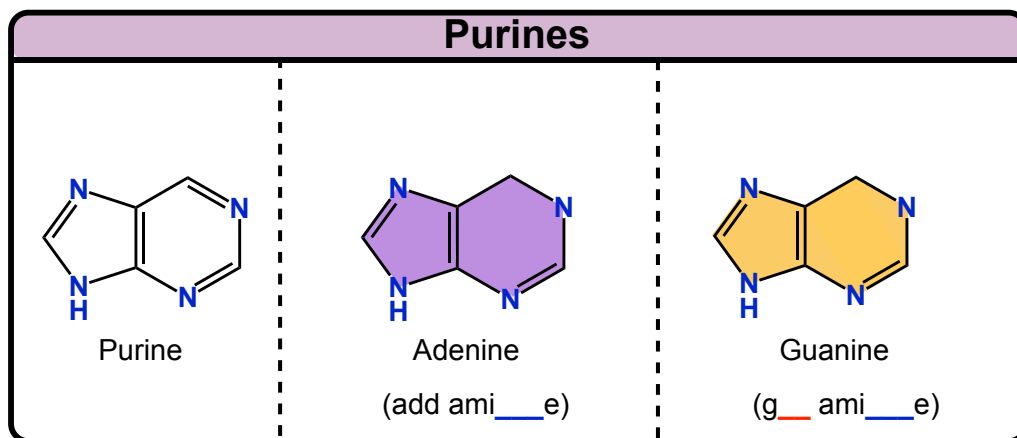
Remembering Pyrimidine Structures



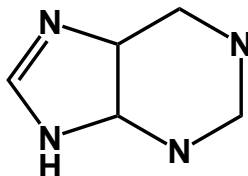
EXAMPLE: Complete a structure of thymine base.



Remembering Purine Structures

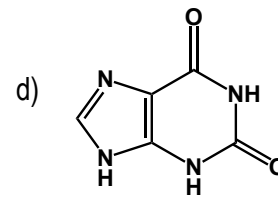
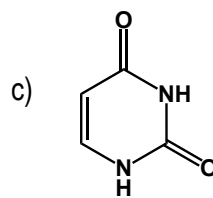
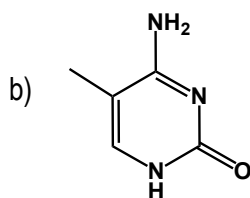
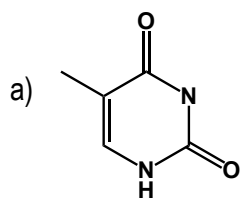


EXAMPLE: Complete a structure of guanine base.



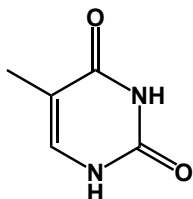
CONCEPT: NITROGENOUS BASES

PRACTICE: Select a correct structure for U.



PRACTICE: Draw a structure for cytosine.

PRACTICE: Draw 1 tautomeric form of thymine.



PRACTICE: Draw the other 2 tautomeric forms of cytosine.

