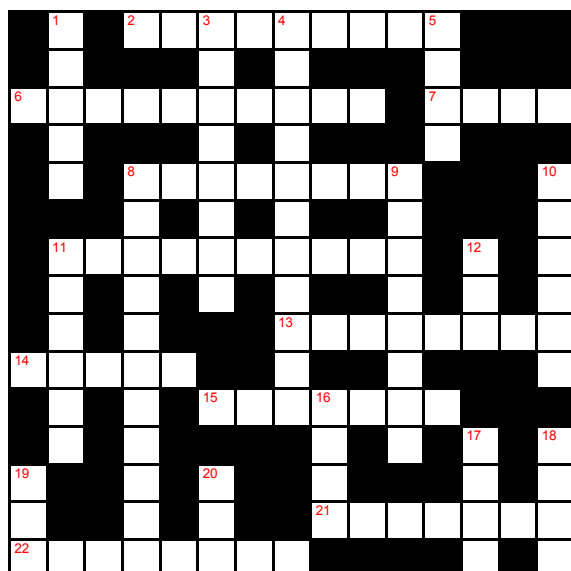


Biotechnology_15x15_2008-10-22

B.B. Huria



Across

- 2 An organism that lives inside another. (9)
- 6 A bacterial cell lacking a true nucleus; its DNA is usually in one long strand. (10)
- 7 The female reproductive cell. (4)
- 8 A chronic condition associated with abnormally high levels of sugar (glucose) in the blood. (8)
- 11 Semisynthetic penicillin. (10)
- 13 An RNA or single-stranded DNA molecule upon which a complementary nucleotide strand is synthesized. (8)
- 14 A phase of the virus life cycle during which the virus replicates within the host cell, releasing a new generation of viruses when the infected cell lyses. (5)
- 15 The term used by Friedrich Miescher to describe the nuclear

material he discovered in 1869, which today is known as DNA. (7)

- 21 The center of the cell containing the genetic information (genes and chromosomes, DNA, etc). (7)
- 22 General term for enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of nucleic acid by cleaving chains of nucleotides into smaller units. (8)

Down

- 1 A noncellular infectious agent that reproduces only in living cells. (5)
- 3 A period in which a plant does not grow, awaiting necessary environmental conditions such as temperature, moisture, nutrient availability. (8)
- 4 The ability to break down protein molecules. (11)

- 5 Sequence of a gene's DNA that transcribes into protein structures. (4)

- 8 A cell which contains two copies of each chromosome. (7,4)

- 9 The pairing of homologous chromosome pairs during prophase of the first meiotic division, when crossing over occurs. (8)

- 10 A short oligonucleotide containing a recognition sequence for a restriction enzyme, used to blunt the ends of sticky DNA segments. (6)

- 11 An antibody selected for its ability to catalyze a chemical reaction by binding to and stabilizing the transition state intermediate. (6)

- 12 A nucleic acid that transmits genetic information from DNA to the cytoplasm; controls certain chemical processes in the cell. (3)

- 16 A uniform and uninterrupted layer of bacterial growth, in which individual colonies cannot be observed. (4)

- 17 An undesirable plant. (4)

- 18 An organism which provides food and shelter to a parasite. (4)

- 19 An electrically charged atom or group of atoms that has lost or gained electrons. (3)

- 20 A substance in animal cells that instructs the cells what to do and when to do. (3)