**DNA Replication**

* The original DNA strand acts as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the new ones.
* The new cell’s genetic information will determine the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the new cells.

Step 1

* Parent DNA strand starts to “unzip” and the weak \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bonds between nucleotides split, forming the ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***
* The enzyme, DNA ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***, helps this “unzipping” process

Step 2

* ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** helps bind free base pairs with their complementary bases on the parent strand
* **complementary:** fitting together properly
	+ \_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_

Step 3

* ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** follows the process and forms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bonds in the backbone of the new DNA strand
	+ this ensures that the new strand’s backbone won’t break apart

VIDEO:

 <https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=nephron+structure+and+function>

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| HELICASE |  |  |
| DNA POLYMERASE |  |  |
| COMPLEMENTARY |  |  |
| LIGASE |  |  |