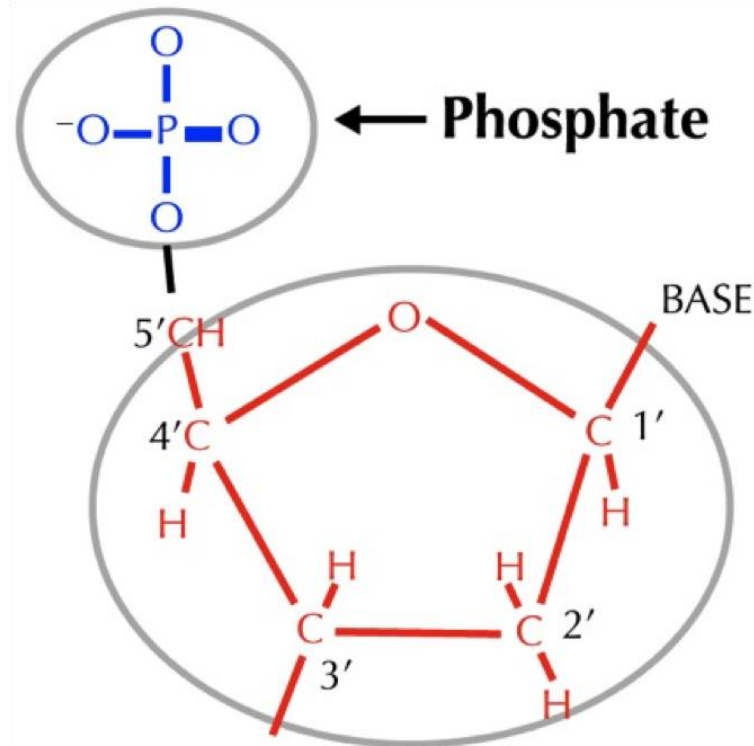


# DNA

## Picture Vocabulary

Biology

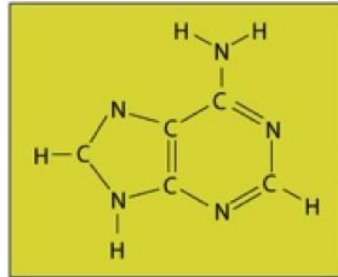
# Phosphate



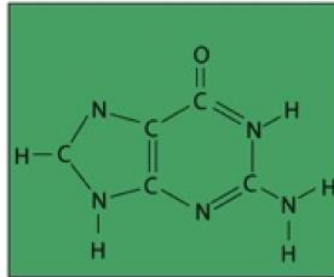
An inorganic compound consisting of a central phosphorous atom bound to four oxygen atoms.



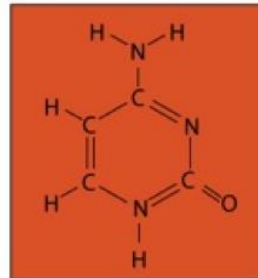
# Nitrogen Base



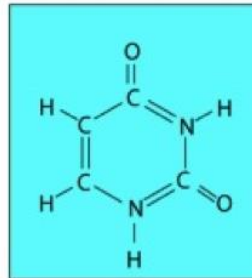
Adenine



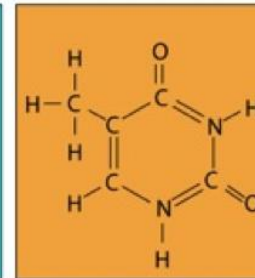
Guanine



Cytosine



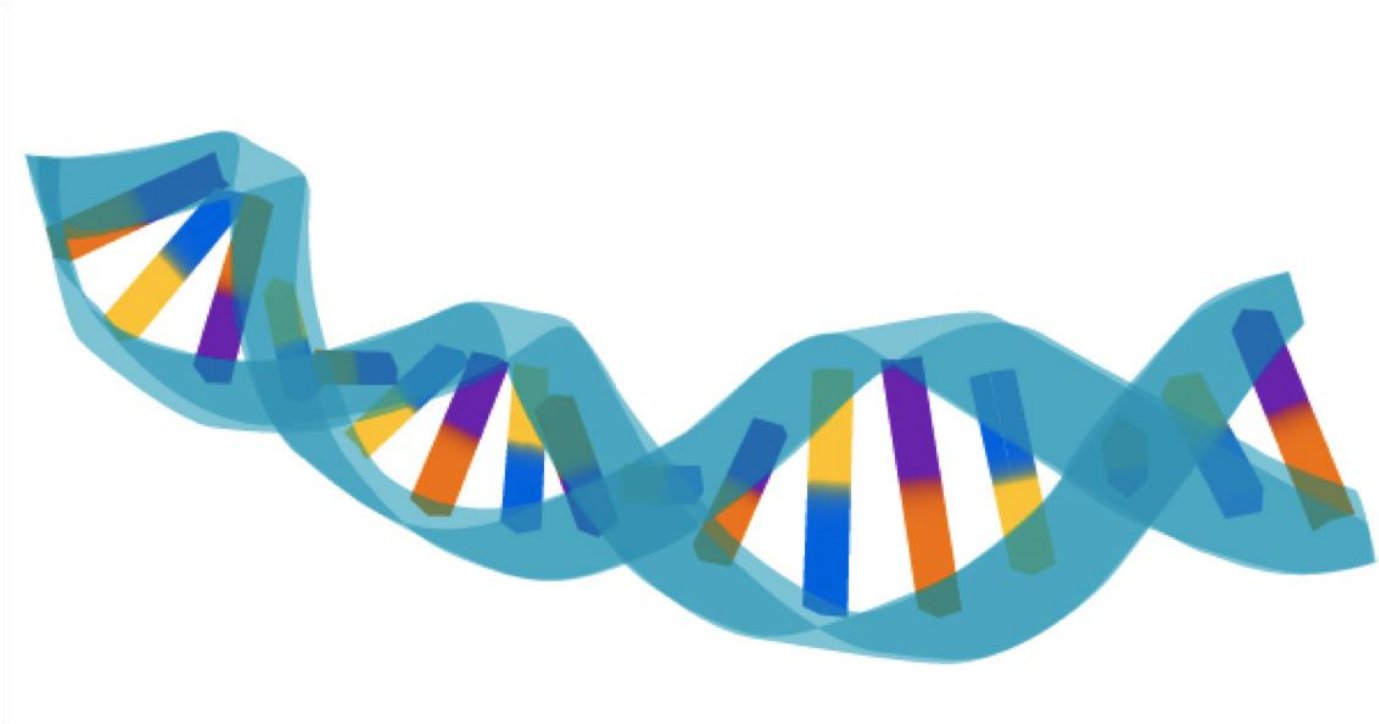
Uracil



Thymine

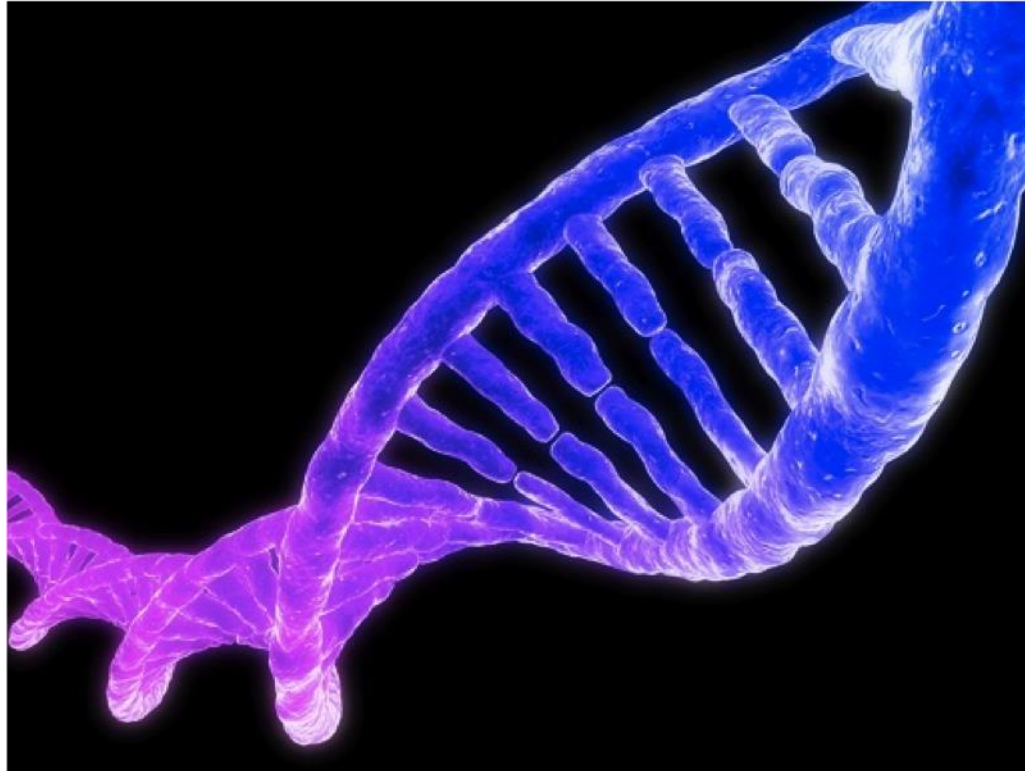
A nitrogen-containing group that forms part of a nucleotide, forms hydrogen bonds with another nitrogen base, and give the nucleotide its identity as guanine, cytosine, adenine, thymine, or uracil.

# Gene



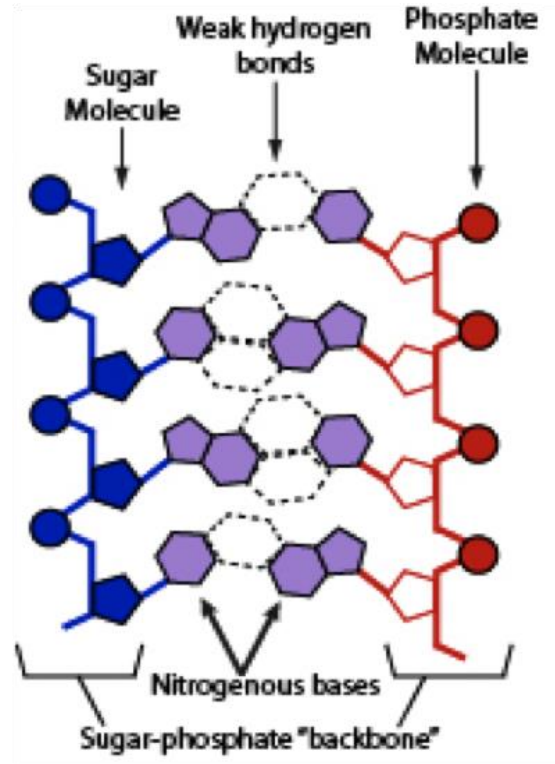
A segment of DNA that encodes a protein or functional RNA.

# Double Helix



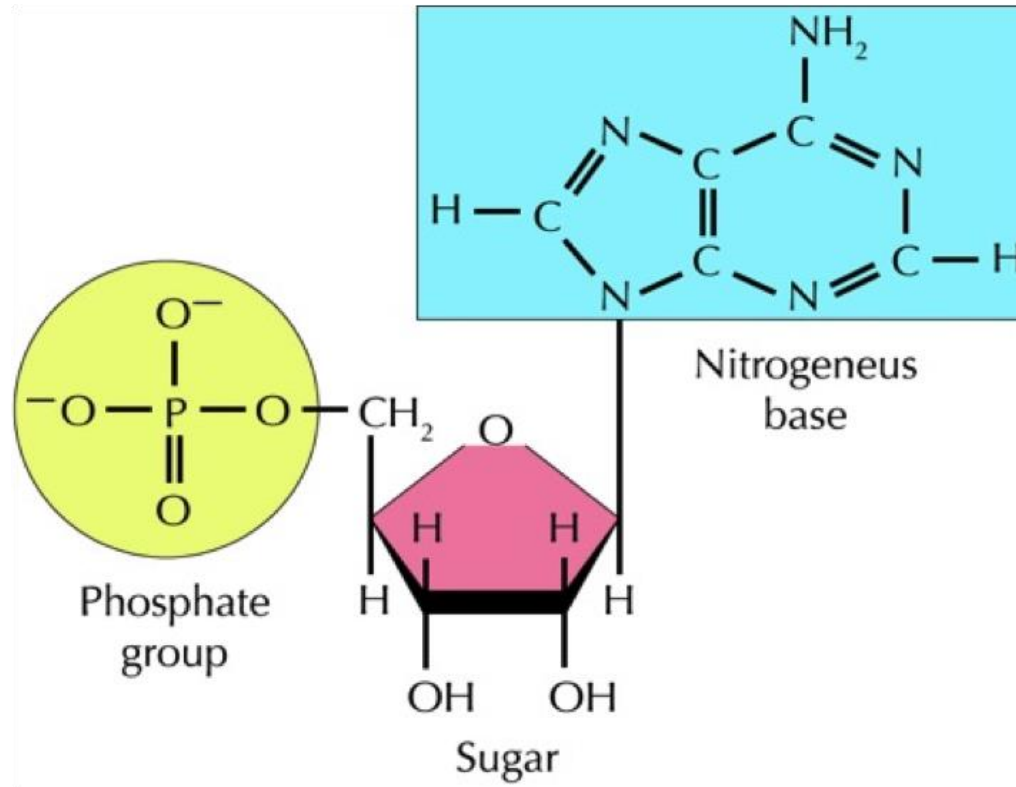
The primary physical shape of double-stranded DNA molecules.

# Nucleic Acid



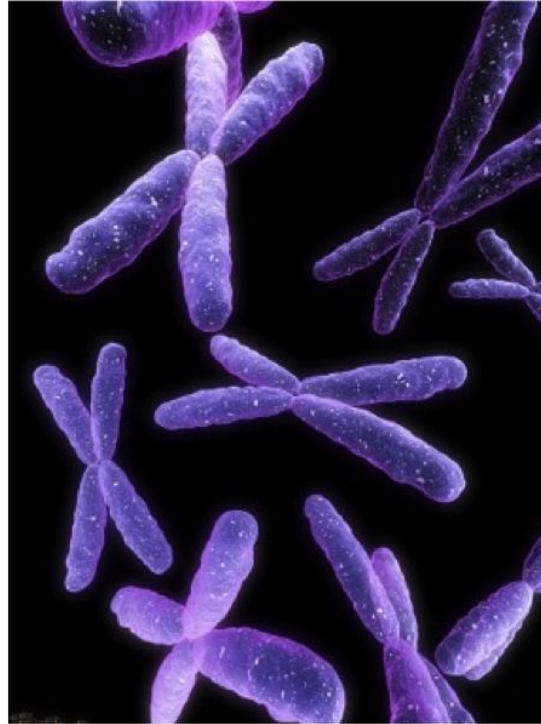
A nucleotide polymer capable of storing and transferring genetic information.

# Nucleotide



A molecule made of a sugar, a phosphate, and a nitrogenous base.

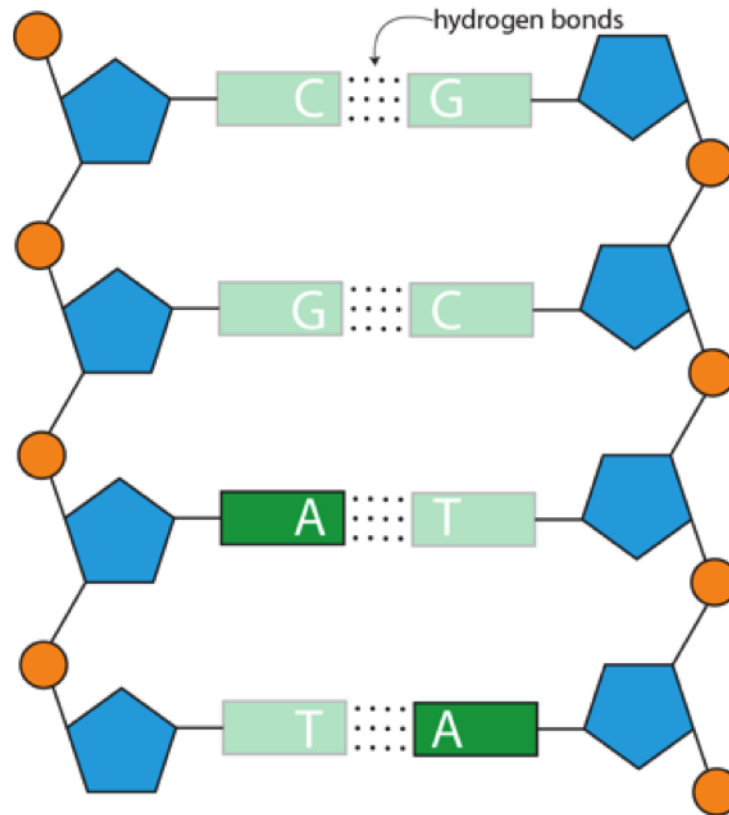
# Chromosome



A single linear or circular piece of DNA that contains some or all of an organism's genes.

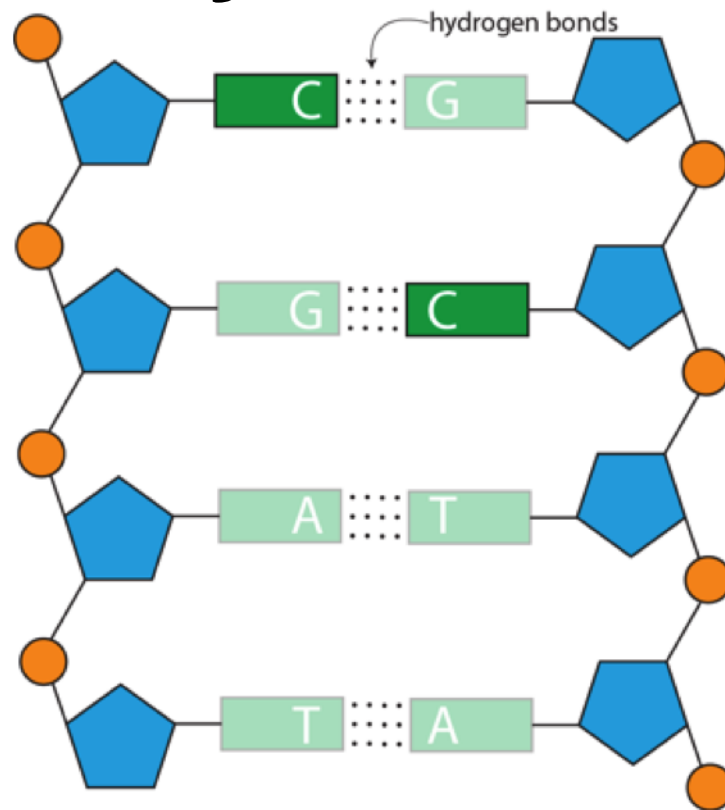


# Adenine



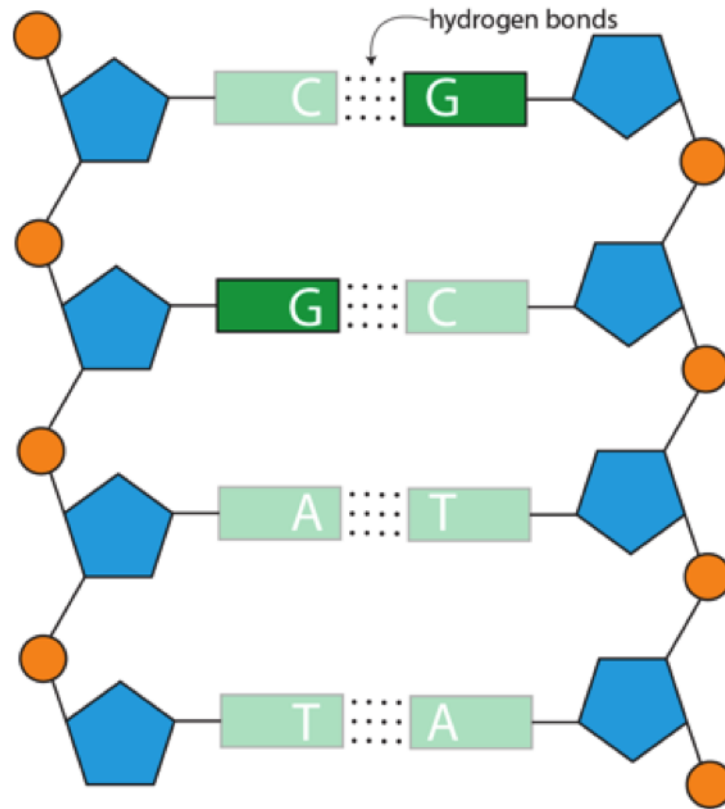
A purine base that pairs with thymine.

# Cytosine



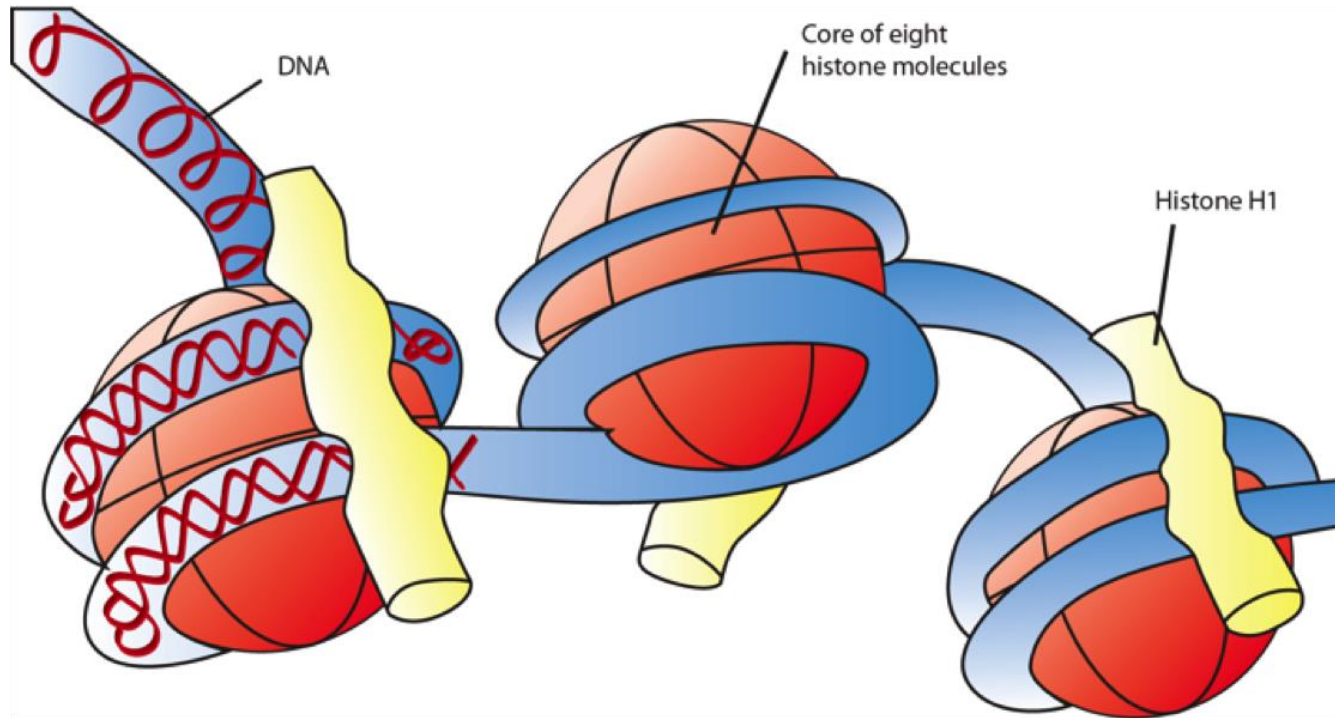
A pyrimidine base that pairs with guanine.

# Guanine



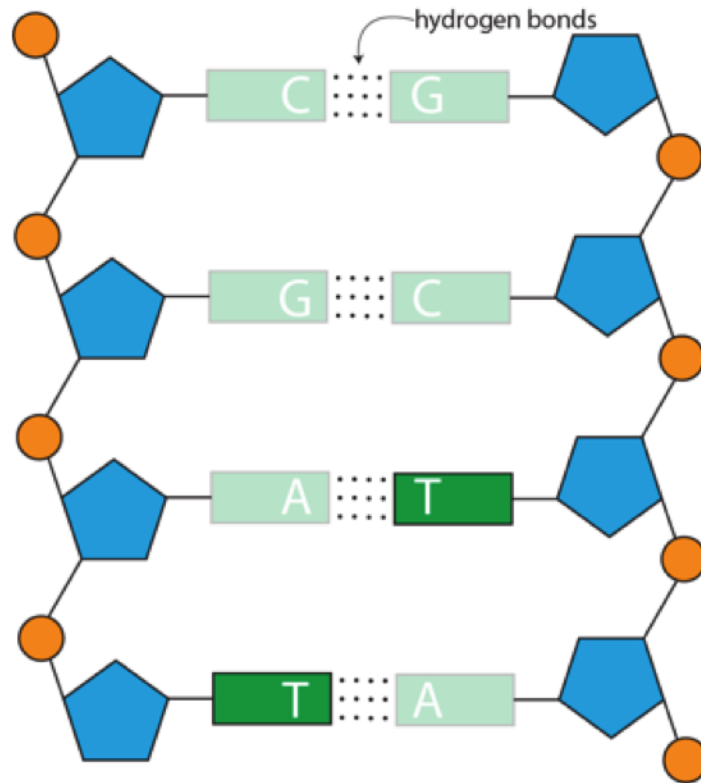
A purine base that pairs with cytosine.

# Histone



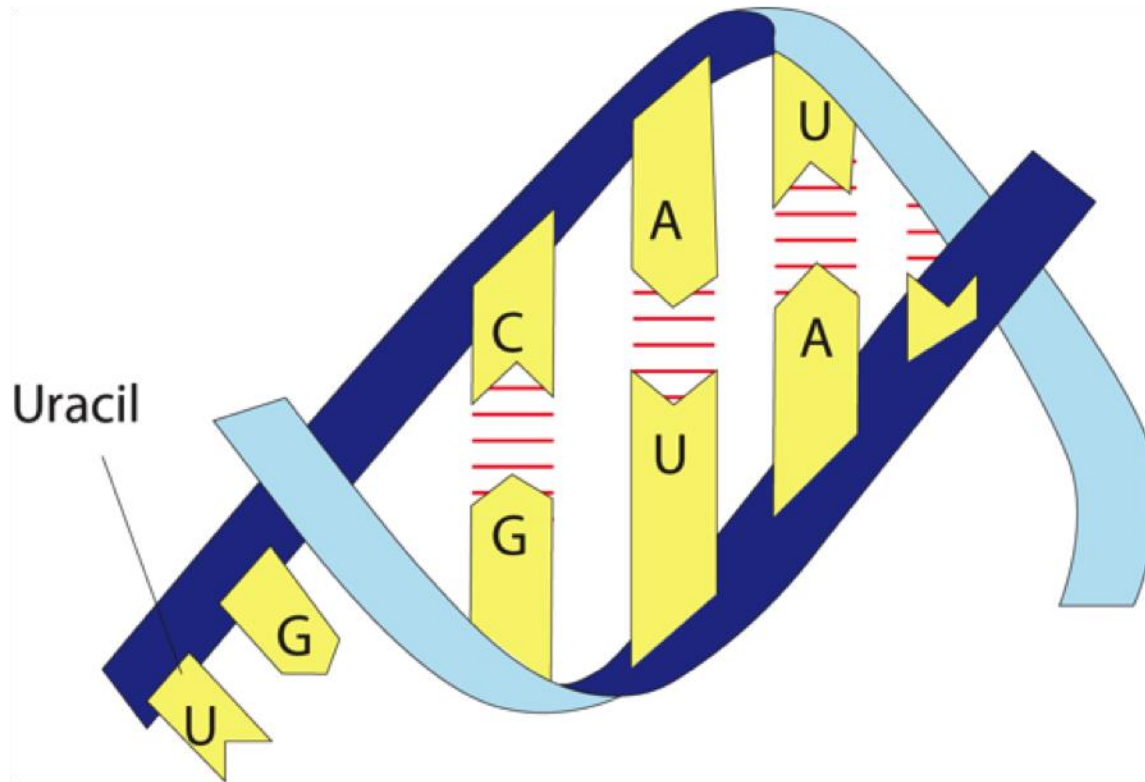
A protein that DNA coils around to form chromatin.

# Thymine



A pyrimidine base that pairs with adenine and is found only in DNA.

# Uracil



A pyrimidine base that pairs with adenine and is found only in RNA.