

Rna analysis

[Science](#), [Genetics](#)



RNA Analysis 1. The color result is light brown. 2. A positive Biuret test indicates the presence of proteins in the filtrate. Biuret is used to test for proteins. It is a light blue color and changes to purple in the presence of protein, a polymer made of amino acids. It will not change color when only amino acids are present. 3. What type of molecules present in the suspension is hydrolyzed by the mild acid treatment? 4. The products of hydrolysis are peptones, peptides, and amino acids. Purine Analysis 5. After the addition of silver nitrate, a dirty white solution with brown layer on top was produced. 6. Yeast, especially brewer's yeast, contains high levels of purines. Ribose Analysis 7. After boiling, a brown solution was produced. 8.

9. The result with 0. 1% Glucose was a flesh-colored solution. 10. Ribose is one of the many vital carbohydrates necessary for our bodies to make ATP (adenosine triphosphate), which is the energy source used by our cells.

Phosphate Analysis 11. After heating, a cloudy white solution with white precipitate was the result. 12. Phosphorus forms a wide range of sulfides, where phosphorus can be P(V), P(III) or other oxidation states. Most famous is the three-fold symmetric P₄S₃ used in strike-anywhere matches.

P₄S₁₀ and P₄O₁₀ has analogous structures. 13. ATP, or Adenosine Triphosphate, is a molecule found in all living organisms. 14. ATP is important in the body because it is the main immediate source of usable energy for the activities of the cells.