		Gene Mutations Activity
mutations. In this mutations, point insertion or delet nitrogen bases (coroup of three. The usually fatal to the does not change	is activity y (base substance of a base codons). There are vote organism the reading	to types of mutations, small-scale gene mutations and large-scale chromosomal or will be learning about gene mutations. There are two basic types of gene titution) and frameshift (insertions and deletions). In frameshift mutations, an se changes the reading frame of the sequence since mRNA is read in groups of this causes several amino acids to be affected unless the deletion or insertion is a ery few examples of frameshift mutation diseases in organisms because they are in because the proteins do not function. In point mutations, a simple base substitut grame because one nitrogen base is simply substituted with a different nitrogen d is affected unless there are several base substitutions.
Part 1: Framesh		
Example 1: Insertion Frame DNA Sequence Sentence:		THE BOY CUT HIS LIP AND ATE THE HOT DOG
Affect of Insertion:		THE BOY CUT HIS SLI PAN DAT ETH EHO TDO
		↑ Insert a nitrogen base
Example 2: Dele	tion Frame	
Example 2. Bele	tion i rume	Delete a nitrogen base
DNA Sequence Sentence:		THE BOY CUT HIS LIP AND ATE THE HOT DOG
Affect of Deletion:		THE BOY CUT HIS LIP ANA TET HEH OTD OG
		ling frame to the right. The deletion shifts the reading frame to the left. Complete eshift mutations.
Write each codo	n per line:	
DNA Sequence:	THE DO	OG AND FOX DID NOT EAT THE FAT CAT
Insertion:	THE DO	OG
		↑ Insert a nitrogen base
Deletion: THE I		OG AND