

## CELL PHYSIOLOGY: CHROMOSOME FULLS

### ACROSS

1. Genetically "order" sequence of 3 bases
2. Body cells with the highest amount of cholesterol
3. Sequence of 3 bases of messenger mRNA
4. The lipid-protein barrier that separates the cytoplasm from the extracellular
5. Phosphate, sugar, and nitrogen base
6. Independent units in a lysosomal enzyme
7. Monophase, di-, tri-, tetra-, and others are parts of the cell's \_\_\_\_\_
8. The cell with all its component parts is considered a single \_\_\_\_\_
9. The network of tubules for packaging proteins
10. A structure that has three \_\_\_\_\_
11. Membrane structure found in all \_\_\_\_\_
12. A long, narrow disk
13. Another name for a vesicle
14. The stop codon for the DNA triplet AAA
15. Microsome or inclusion protein
16. Membranes are formed during mitosis
17. Growth factor is an increase in cell number
18. Organelle where mRNA is translated and new proteins are made
19. The process of protein assembly in the ribosome
20. Two-dimensional biological structure
21. Non-membranous mass of two middle molecules

### DOWN

1. Small cell, or cell fragment
2. Organisms such as a liver, epithelial, lung
3. A type of endoplasmic reticulum is "cell eating"
4. Regions of non-coding DNA within a gene
5. DNA replication with one new and one original strand
6. The "N" in DNA or RNA
7. The DNA codon for the DNA triplet (AUG)
8. Membrane bound vesicle with protein enzymes
9. The process of engulfing by the membrane
10. DNA in a non-dividing cell
11. Structure that produces ribosomal RNA for ribosomes
12. The "greenhouse" of the cell
13. Part of the cytoplasm, either in path or surface
14. Another name for cytoplasmic molecules
15. Granular or agranular \_\_\_\_\_ ribosomes
16. Ribosome or granule
17. The lower half portion of mitochondria
18. Month after split
19. Part of the nucleoid is a nitrogen \_\_\_\_\_
20. The planet Earth has only one \_\_\_\_\_
21. Genetic defect involving lysosomes, \_\_\_\_\_, Tay-Sachs disease