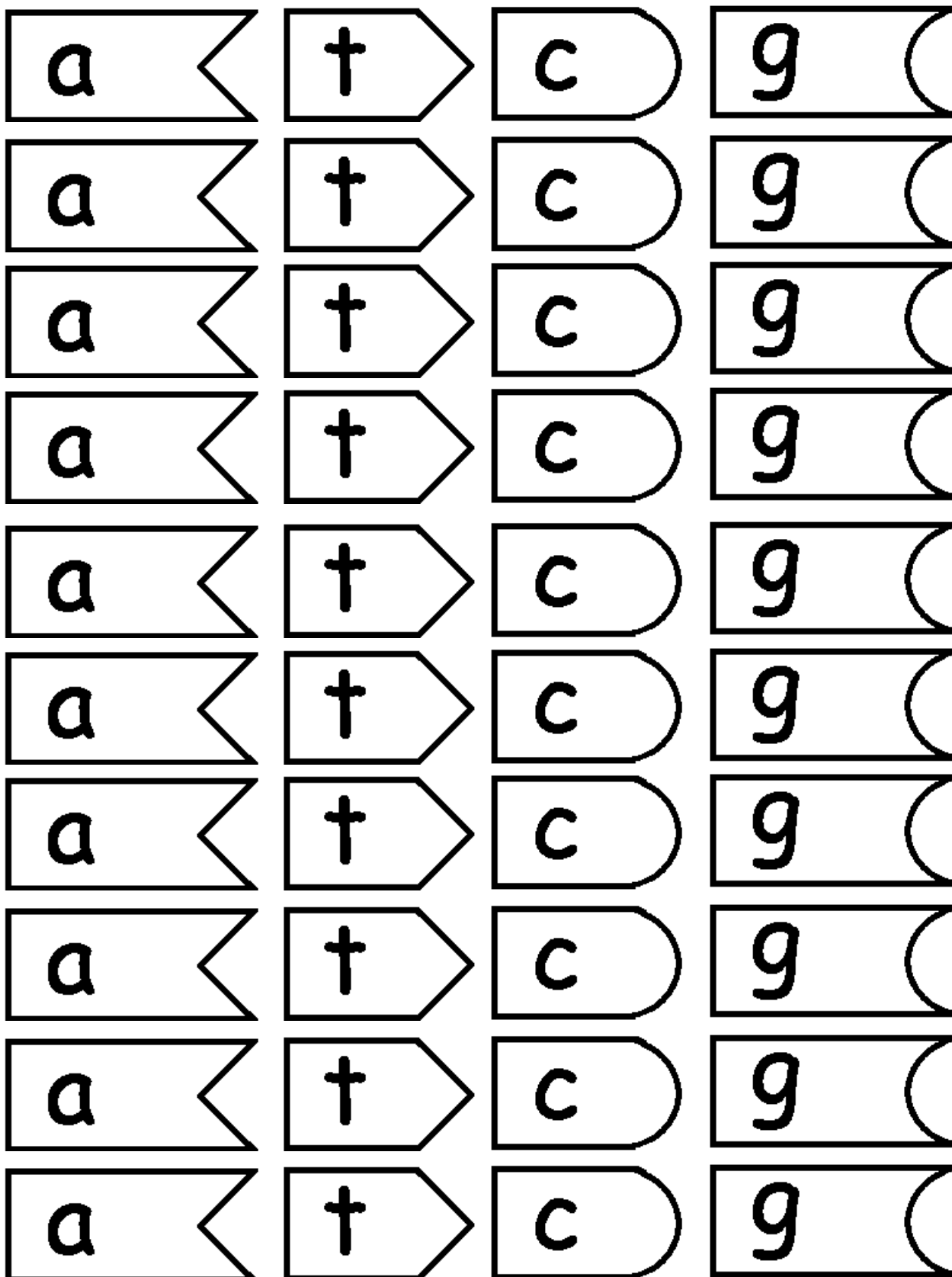


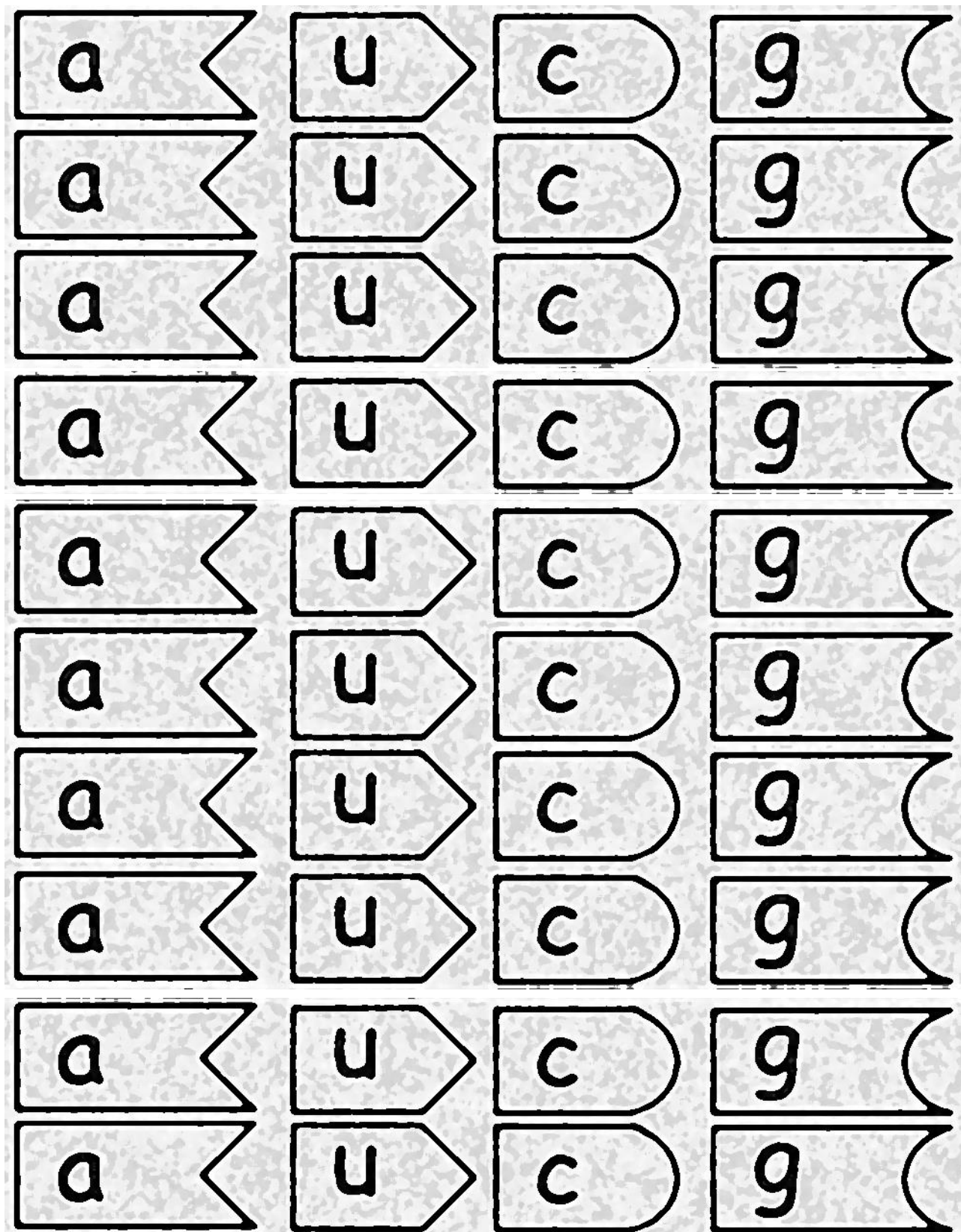
# OS NUCLEOTÍDEOS DO DNA

adenina (a), timina (t), citosina (c) e guanina (g)



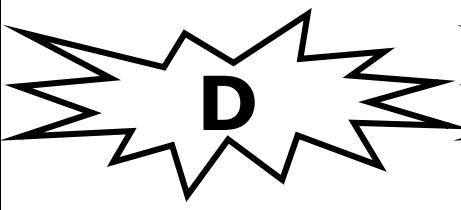
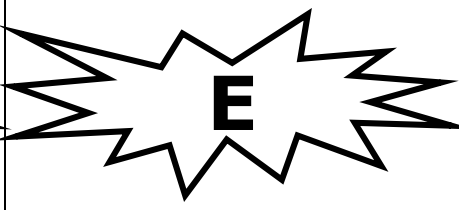
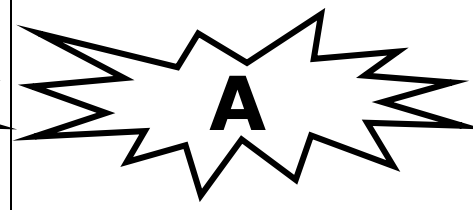
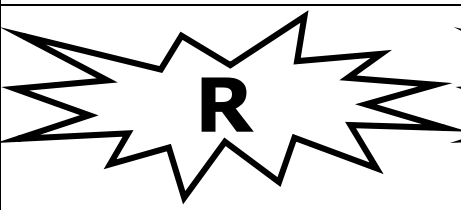
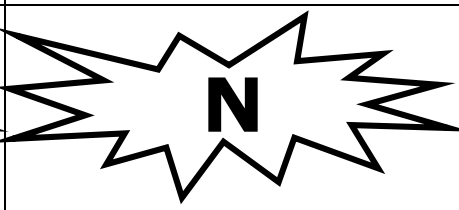
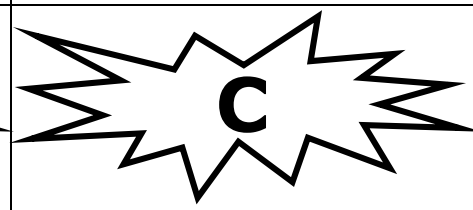
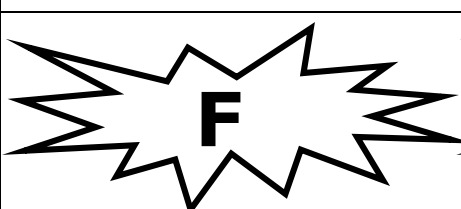
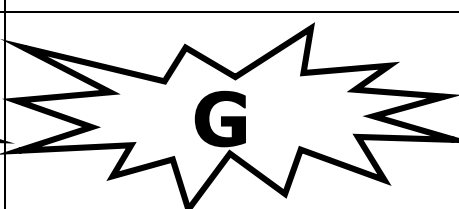
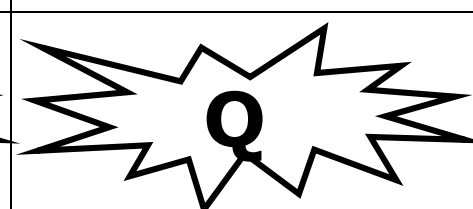
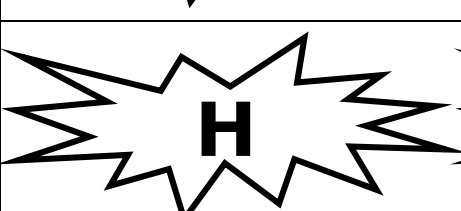
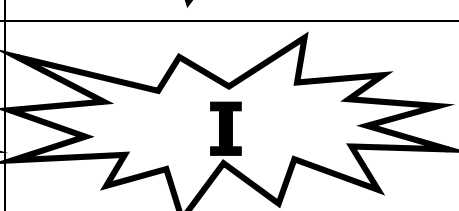
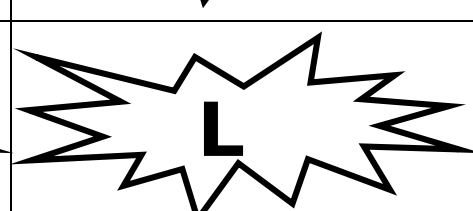
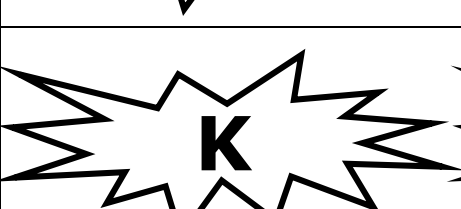
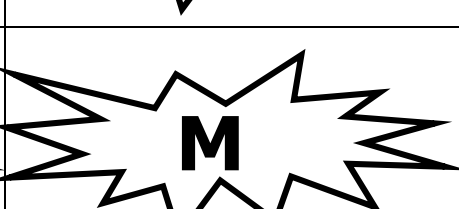
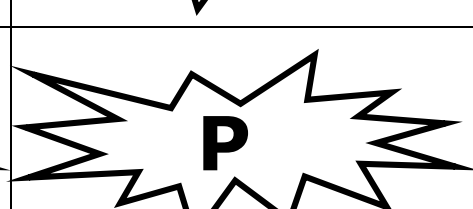
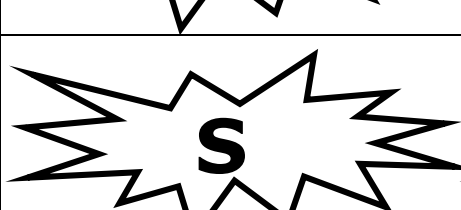
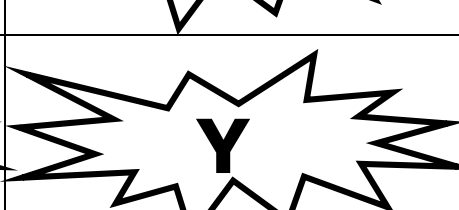
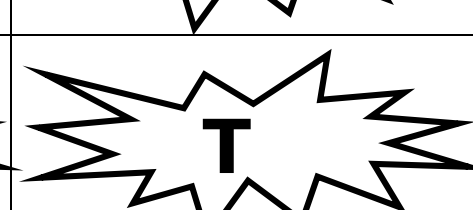
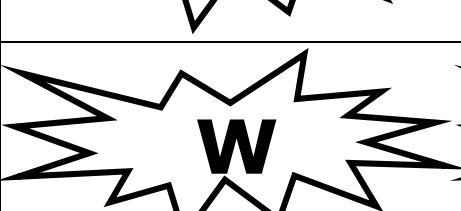
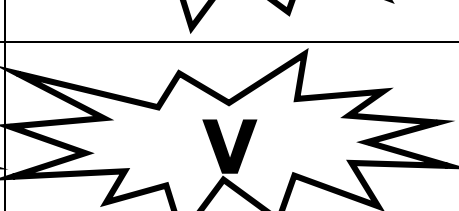
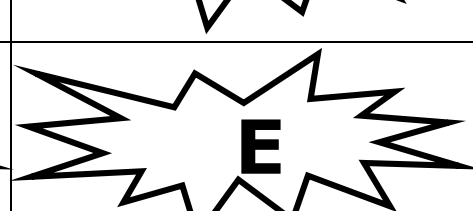
## OS NUCLEOTÍDEOS DO RNA

adenina (a), uracila (u), citosina (c) e guanina (g)



## OS 20 AMINOÁCIDOS DAS PROTEÍNAS

Ácido Aspártico (D ou Asp); Ácido Glutâmico (E ou Glu); Alanina (A= Ala); Arginina (R= Arg);  
Asparagina (N ou Asn); Cisteína (C ou Cys); Fenilalanina (F ou Phe); Glicina (G ou Gly);  
Glutamina (Q ou Gln); Histidina (H ou His); Isoleucina (I ou Ile) ; Leucina (L ou Leu);  
Lisina (K ou Lys); Metionina (M ou Met); Prolina (P ou Pro); Serina (S ou Ser);  
Tirosina (Y ou Tyr); Treonina (T ou Thr); Triptofano (W ou Trp); Valina (V ou Val).

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