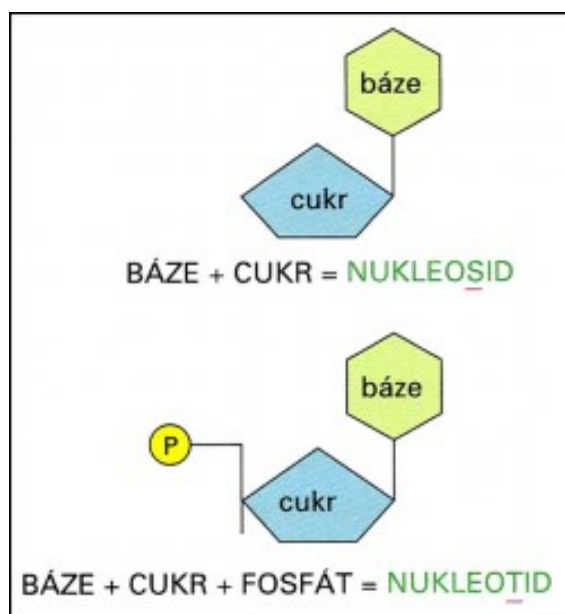
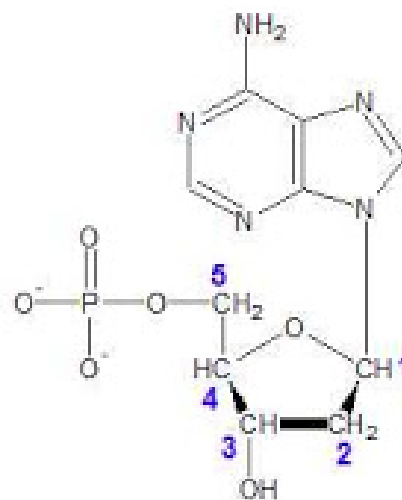
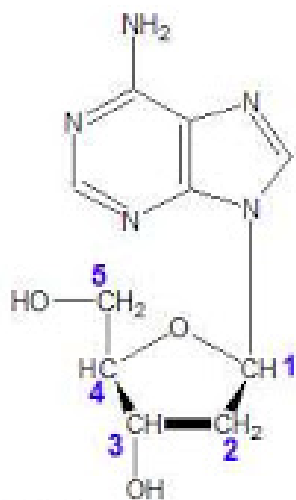
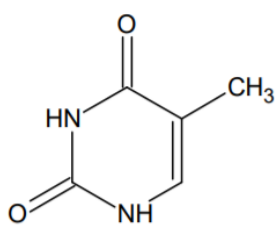


Pozorujte obě struktury. Zapište, z čeho jsou složeny. Čím se liší?

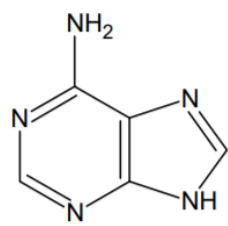


Jakých pět dusíkatých bází znáte?

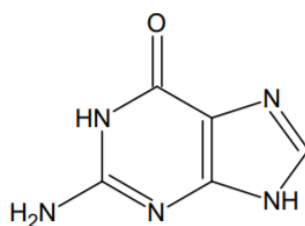
**thymin - T**



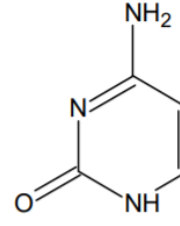
**adenin - A**



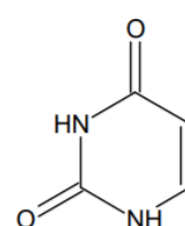
**guanin - G**



**cytosin - C**

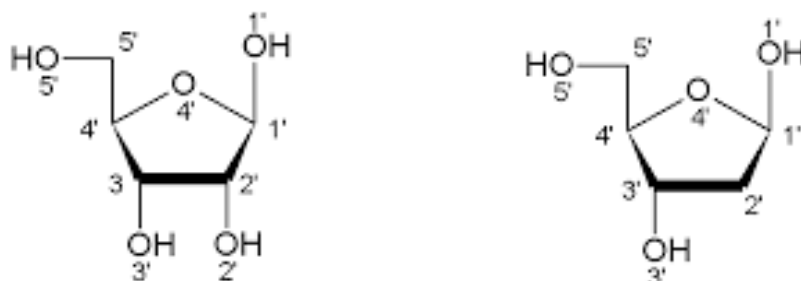


**uracil - U**

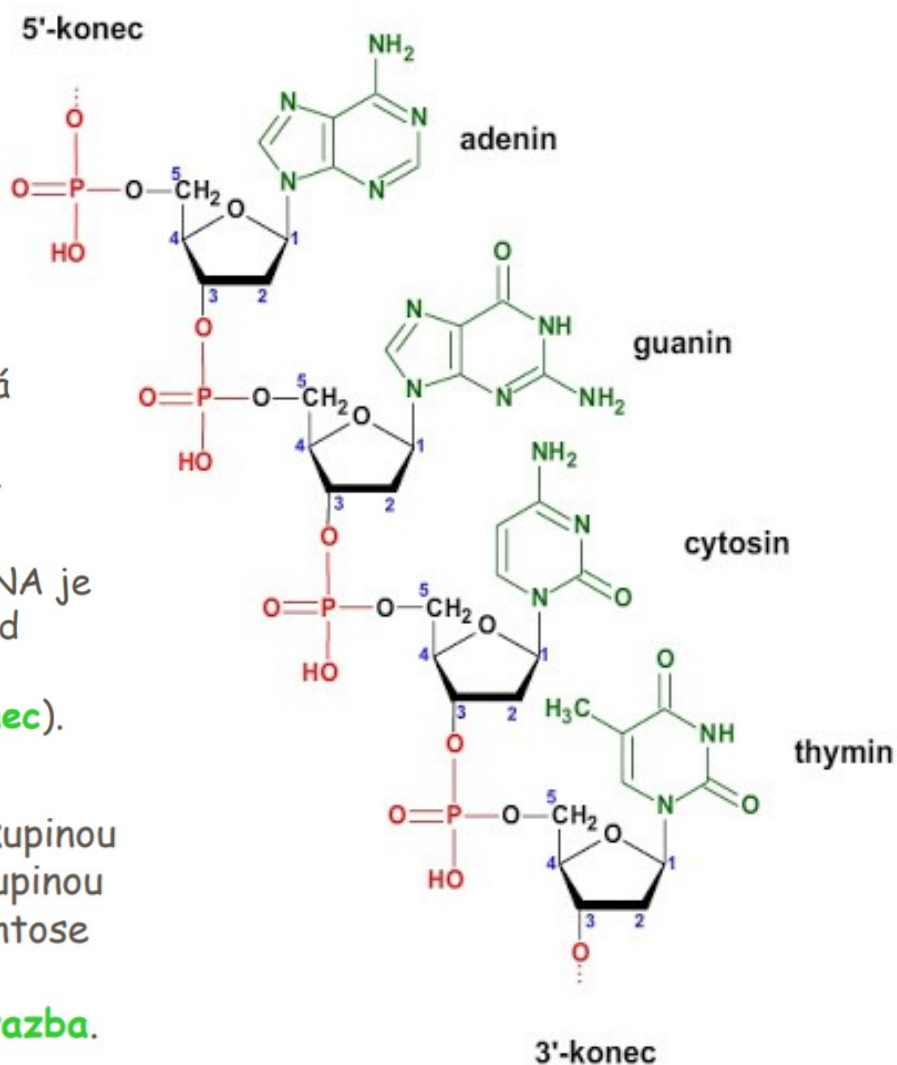


# Typy nukleonových kyselin

Pojmenujte struktury na obrázku



## DNA a RNA jsou tvořeny z nukleotidů

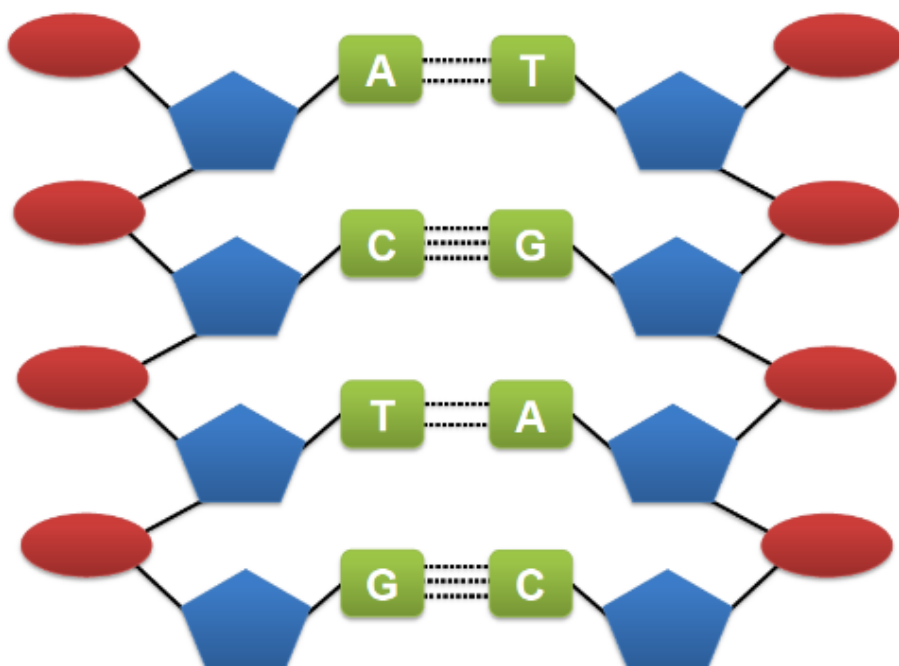
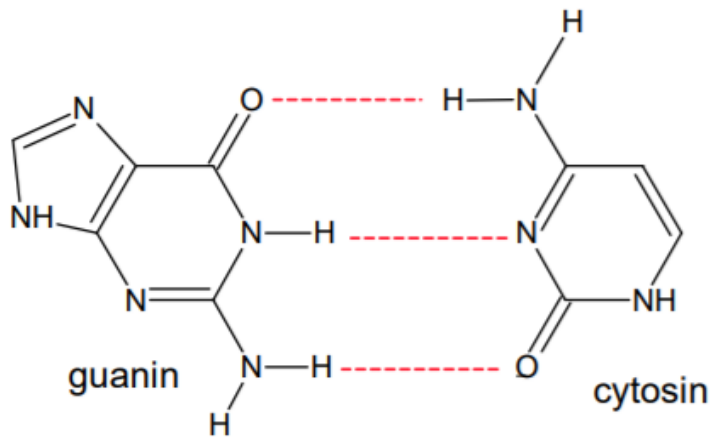
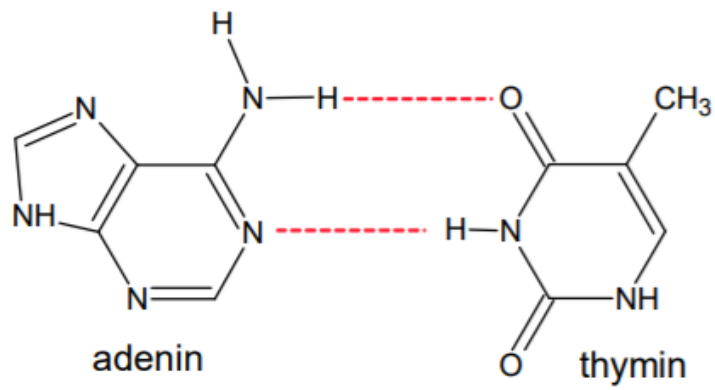


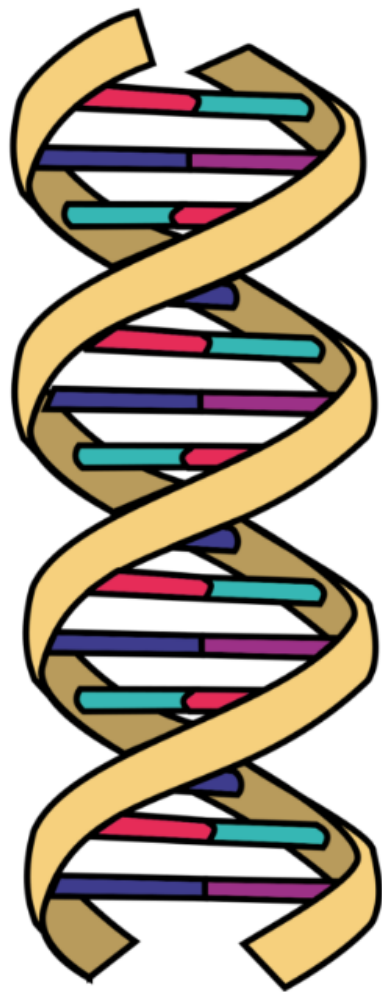
Na jednom konci DNA je hydroxylová skupina -OH pentosy (**3'-konec**).


Na druhém konci DNA je fosfátová skupina od zbytku kyseliny fosforečné (**5'-konec**).


Mezi fosfátovou skupinou a hydroxylovou skupinou na 3. uhlíku na pentose vzniká tzv. **fosfodiesterová vazba**.


## Komplementarita bázi







 = Adenine

 = Thymine

 = Cytosine

 = Guanine

 = Phosphate  
backbone

DNA