

DNA mutations and their outcome – Reference Summary

Types of Mutations

A **point mutation** is a change in a single nucleotide.

Point mutations may result in:

- a **missense mutation**, in which the changed nucleotide results in a single amino acid change in the protein product.
- a **silent mutation**, in which the changed nucleotide does not result in any changes to the amino acids in the protein product.
- a **nonsense mutation**, in which the codon that includes the changed nucleotide changes from coding for an amino acid to a stop codon that terminates translation.

An **insertion** is the addition of an extra nucleotide(s) within the sequence. Similarly, a **deletion** is the elimination of a nucleotide(s) from the sequence.

Insertions and deletions frequently result in **frameshift mutations**, by which the extra or missing nucleotide change the reading frame (the grouping of three adjacent nucleotides into codons), thus resulting in a change in the amino acids that are encoded by that nucleotide sequence.

Also, remember that...

A **codon** is a set of 3 consecutive nucleotides that together code for an amino acid.

And, a **codon chart** is used to determine which amino acid corresponds to which codon

		Second Letter					
		U	C	A	G		
1st letter 5'	U	UUU Phe UUC UUA Leu UUG	UCU UCC Ser UCA UCG	UAU Tyr UAC UAA Stop UAG Stop	UGU Cys UGC UGA Stop UGG Trp	U C A G	
	C	CUU CUC Leu CUA CUG	CCU CCC Pro CCA CCG	CAU His CAC CAA Gln CAG	CGU CGC Arg CGA CGG	U C A G	
	A	AUU AUC Ile AUA AUG Met	ACU ACC Thr ACA ACG	AAU Asn AAC AAA Lys AAG	AGU Ser AGC AGA Arg AGG	U C A G	
	G	GUU GUC Val GUA GUG	GCU GCC Ala GCA GCG	GAU Asp GAC GAA Glu GAG	GGU GGC Gly GGA GGG	U C A G	
						3rd letter	

(Again, the Codon chart will always be available – no need to waste neurons on this 😊)