Use the word bank below to find the words in the puzzle above. Words can be oriented in any direction (up, down, side to side, diagonally, forward, backward or any combination!) Then match the words to their definitions.

ALGORITHM
ALIQUOT
ALLELE
ANNEALING
BIOINFORMATICS
BLAST
CENTRAL DOGMA
COCKTAIL
CODON
CONSENSUS
DIDEOXY
ELECTROPHORESIS

FASTA
GENE
IN DEL
INTRON
NEGATIVE CONTROL
OLIGONUCLEOTIDE
POLYMERASE
RESTRICTION ENZYME
SANGER
SNP
SUPERNATANT
THERMAL CYCLER
Match the words from the previous page to their definitions below by writing the term on the line next to the definition.

_________  a program that compares nucleotide or protein sequences to sequence databases and calculates the statistical significance of matches
_________  a member of any number variants that occupy the same locus and control the expression of the same trait
_________  a combination of all common reagents used in a multi-sample reaction
_________  a region of DNA that controls a discrete hereditary characteristic
_________  the movement of molecules through a porous substance by electrical charge
_________  the agreement between multiple alignments at each position in a sequence
_________  a set of rules that defines a sequence of operations with the goal of making a “decision”
_________  a sample in an experiment that ensures that there is no effect when there should be no effect
_________  a text based format for representing sequence data
_________  the liquid portion of a solid/liquid solution found after centrifugation or precipitation
_________  a small portion of a large amount of solution
_________  another name for a primer, small bits of nucleic acids can be manufactured as single-stranded molecules
_________  laboratory equipment that can be programmed to heat and cool, most commonly used to amplify DNA
_________  a man who developed a method of DNA sequencing based on the random incorporation of dideoxynucleotides by DNA polymerase in an in vitro reaction
_________  an enzyme used in all cells to replicate DNA and used in the lab to amplify/synthesize nucleic acid chains
_________  a step in the polymerase chain reaction where temperature is lowered so a primer will bind to its target complementary sequence in the genome
_________  non-coding DNA sequence gene that is transcribed into an RNA transcript but is then excised from the mature mRNA through splicing
_________  an interdisciplinary field that develops methods and software tools for understanding biological data
_________  the flow of genetic information from DNA to RNA to protein (with some exceptions) described by Francis Crick
_________  enzymes found in bacteria that recognize specific DNA sequences and induce a double stranded break resulting in fragmentation of the DNA
_________  a three-nucleotide segment of mRNA that recruits the amino acid-carrying tRNA during the process of translation within the ribosome
_________  an insertion or deletion mutation in DNA sequence
_________  a modified nucleotide that acts as a chain elongating inhibitor of DNA polymerase
_________  a point mutation where one nucleotide is substituted for another, there is no addition of nucleotides relative to length of sequence