

## 1.5. Structure of the genome

### The genome

The genome of an organism is its entire hereditary information encoded in DNA.

DNA sequences that code for protein are defined as genes.

The genome is made up of both coding sequences called exons and non-coding sequences called introns.

Part of genome	Function of sequences
Coding sequences (genes)	code for amino acids sequences in proteins
Non-coding sequences	Regulate transcription by turning genes on or off
	Transcribed but not translated (e.g. rRNA, tRNA and RNA fragments)
	Protect the ends of chromosomes
	No known functions