

Adenine is an organic base of purine. It has many roles in biochemistry, especially cellular respiration. It is used as a chemical component of RNA and DNA.

Adenine,  $C_5H_5N_5$ , is a purine, or ring-shaped organic compound. It was originally Vitamin B4, but is longer called that. Adenine is also a nitrogenous base, like glycine.

Adenine,  $C_5H_5N_5$ , has roles in cellular respiration in the form of ATP, NAD, FAD, and protein synthesis as a chemical compound in DNA and RNA.

Adenine has several important roles in the field of biochemistry involving energy rich ATP and NAD, protein synthesis, and as chemical components of DNA and RNA.

**Adenine** is a purine with many roles in biochemistry including cellular respiration, in the form of the energy-rich adenosine triphosphate, as well as others, and protein synthesis.

Adenine; is one of the two purine nucleobases used in forming nucleotides of the nucleic acids. In DNA, adenine binds to thymine via two hydrogen bonds to assist in stabilizing the nucleic acid structures.

Adenine's chemical formula is  $C_5H_5N_5$ . Adenine's mol. Weight is 135.127. Adenine is one of the two purine nucleobases used in forming nucleotides of the nucleic acids.

Adenine is a purine with a variety of roles in biochemistry, in the form of both the energy-rich adenosine triphosphate and the cofactors nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide and flavin adenine dinucleotide, and protein synthesis, as a chemical component of DNA and RNA.

Adenine functions in protein synthesis as a chemical component of DNA and RNA. Adenine is a nucleotide base that bonds to thymine in DNA and to uracil in RNA to form nucleotides

Adenine; Adenine has various roles in biochemistry including cellular respiration in the form of ATP and NAD and FAD. Also, in protein synthesis, it is the chemical component of DNA and RNA.

Adenine is a molecule with two rings fused together, its roles are found in the biochemistry of the production of DNA. Since Adenine must create a base pair in DNA it

will bond with Thymine.

Adenine; Adenine, a pure base,  $C_5H_5N_5$ , that is the constituent involved in base pairing with thymine in DNA and with uracil in RNA. Adenine is one of nitrogenous bases utilized in the synthesis of nucleic acids.

Adenine is one of the two purine nucleobases used when forming nucleotides of the nucleic acids. In DNA, adenine binds to thymine via two hydrogen bonds to assist in stabilizing the nucleic acid structures.

Adenine is one of the two purines nucleobases utilized in the process of forming nucleotides of the nucleic acids. Adenine also bonds with Thymine in the DNA structure.

Adenine;  $C_5H_5N_5$ ; is a nucleotide in DNA/ RNA and is part of ATP. It is attached to Thymine in DNA/RNA. It is a base in ATP and helps phosphorylate molecules.

**adenine** is a purine with a variety of roles in biochemistry. In DNA adenine binds two thymine via two hydrogen bonds to assist stabilizing the nucleic acid.

**Adenine; Adenine, forms adenosine which is a nucleoside and it then attaches to the ribose and deoxyribose and it is a purine which is vital in cell respiration and consequently has a role in protein synthesis.**

Adenine is a molecule with chemical formula  $C_5H_5N_5$ . It has a molecular weight of 135.127 and its melting point is  $-265^\circ\text{F}$ . It is one of the two nucleobases used in forming nucleotides of the nucleic acids. To stabilize the nucleic acid structures in DNA, Adenine binds to thymine via two hydrogen bonds. In RNA it binds to uracil, a pyrimidine. In biochemistry it has a role in cellular respiration and protein synthesis.

Adenine,  $C_5H_5N_5$ , is a purine base. It is one of the fundamental components of nucleic acids. It forms a base pair with uracil in RNA.

Adenine is a purine base,  $C_5H_5N_5$ , is a component of DNA and RNA. Adenine is also part of other biologically compounds, such as ATP, NAD, vitamin B-12, and occurs in tea.

**Adenine** is a purine with a variety of roles in biochemistry including cellular respiration, in the form of both the energy-rich adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and protein synthesis, as a chemical component of DNA and RNA.

Adenine is said to be one of the most essential organic molecules for life. It is a purine and a major part of the genetic makeup of cellular life. Adenine - it helps form nucleotides. when combined with thymine, it produces a strand of DNA.

chemical formula is  $C_5H_5N_5$ .

[Melt. point](#) 360 - 365 °C (-265 °F)

in chemistry, adenine has many different roles. it can either help make up DNA or RNA.

Adenine  $C_5H_5N_5$ : organic compound belonging to the purine family, occurring free in many substances of biological importance. forms adenosine, a nucleoside, when attached to ribose.

Adenine: Considered one of the most important organic molecules for life, belonging to the purine family. One of the purine bases of the nucleic acids (DNA and RNA).

**Adenine**-Besides DNA and RNA, Adenine is also an important part of adenosine triphosphate. This molecule is important because it has the ability to phosphorylate, or add a phosphate group to, other molecules which allows energy to be released.

Adenine is one of the two purine nucleobases used in forming nucleotides of the nucleic acids. In DNA, adenine binds to thymine via two hydrogen bonds to assist in stabilizing the nucleic acid structures. In RNA, which is used in the cytoplasm for protein synthesis, adenine binds to uracil.

Adenine: Adenine is one of the two purines used in forming nucleotides of the nucleic acids. In DNA, adenine binds to thymine via two hydrogen bonds. Meanwhile, in RNA, adenine binds to uracil.

adenine  $C_5H_5N_5$  is an organic compound belonging to the purine family, occurring free in tea or combined in many substances of biological importance, including the nucleic acids, which govern hereditary characteristics of all cells.

Adenine is found in DNA and it's a nitrogenous base. It's a nucleotide building block for DNA and it has two rings fused together. Adenine always pairs with thymine.

Adenine is a purine, which is involved in many biochemical process such as cellular respiration in the form of ATP, and protein synthesis as a chemical component of DNA and RNA.

The chemical formula for Adenine is  $C_5H_5N_5$ . The molecular weight for Adenine is 135.127. The melting point for it is 360-365 degrees Celsius.

Adenine is one of the two purine nucleobases used in forming nucleotides of the nucleic acids. In DNA, adenine binds to thymine via two hydrogen bonds to assist in stabilizing the nucleic acid structures.