

## **Copy of a printed diagram referenced as "Part of a chain of DNA"**

### **Contributors**

Richards, E. G. (Edward Graham)

### **Publication/Creation**

March 1958

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/mstbh6da>

### **License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

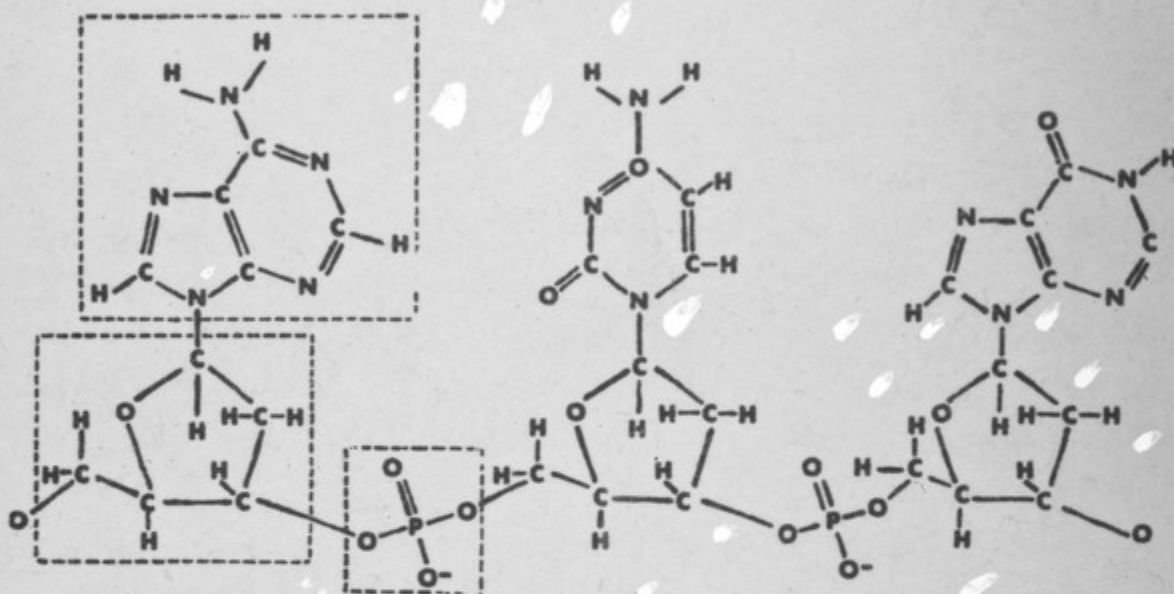
Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

of these is the discovery that the transforming principles of bacteria, which can produce an inherited change when added to the cell, appear to consist only of DNA. The second is the fact that during the infection of a bacterium by a bacteriophage the DNA of the phage penetrates into the bacterial cell while most of the protein, perhaps all of it, is left outside.

DNA can be extracted from cells by mild chemical methods,



**Fragment of chain of desoxyribonucleic acid shows the three basic units that make up the molecule. Repeated over and over in a long chain, they make it 1,000 times as long as it is thick. The backbone is made up of pentose sugar molecules (marked by the dashed-line square at bottom left), linked by phosphate groups (square at bottom right). The bases (square at top), adenine, cytosine, guanine and thymine (not shown), protrude off each sugar in irregular order.**