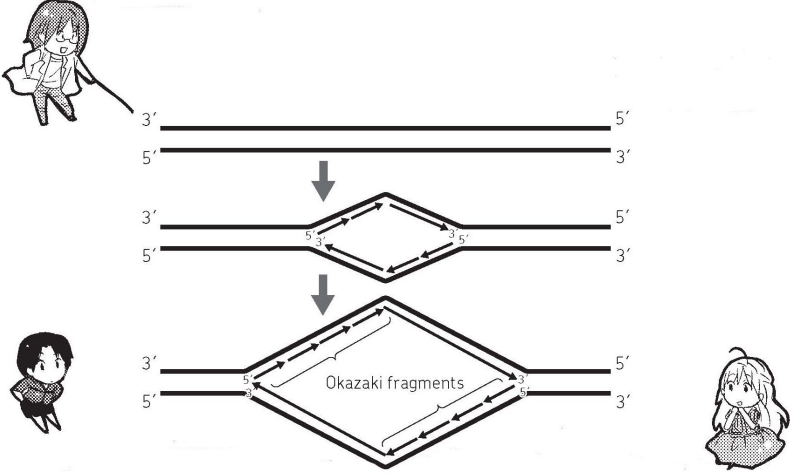
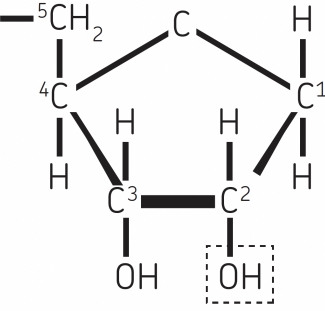
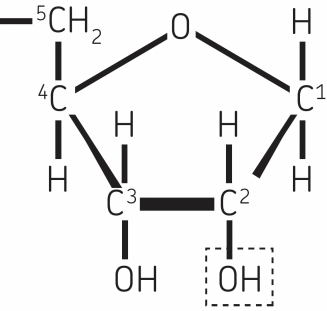


The Manga Guide to Molecular Biology

by Masaharu Takemura, Sakura, & Becom Co., Ltd.

errata updated to print 10

Page	Error	Correction	Print corrected
118	Figure update	 <p>The diagram illustrates the process of DNA replication. It shows two parent DNA strands with 3' and 5' ends. The leading strand is synthesized continuously towards the replication fork. The lagging strand is synthesized away from the fork as Okazaki fragments. A character points to the 3' and 5' ends of the parent strands. The leading strand is synthesized continuously, while the lagging strand is synthesized as Okazaki fragments. A character points to the Okazaki fragments on the lagging strand.</p>	Print 2
123	<p>The Human Body Contains 24 Chromosomes</p> <p>All human cells (except sex cells) contain 24 chromosomes.</p> <p>But the number of chromosomes varies among living organisms. Higher order animals do not necessarily have more chromosomes than lower order animals. For example, a goldfish has about 100 chromosomes!</p> <p>22 out of the 24 types are autosomes and are unrelated to gender. Each cell has two copies of each autosome. Why two? Because one is inherited from the father and the other from the mother.</p>	<p>The Human Body Contains 46 Chromosomes</p> <p>All human cells (except sex cells) contain 46 chromosomes.</p> <p>But the number of chromosomes varies among living organisms. Higher order animals do not necessarily have more chromosomes than lower order animals. For example, a goldfish has about 100 chromosomes!</p> <p>44 out of the 46 chromosomes in human cells are autosomes and are unrelated to gender. These 44 chromosomes are a set of duplicate pairs—there are only 22 unique autosomes in the human body.</p>	Print 2

Page	Error	Correction	Print corrected
159	 <p data-bbox="247 505 506 586">Ribose (Material of RNA)</p>	 <p data-bbox="1119 505 1377 586">Ribose (Material of RNA)</p>	Print 2