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 DNA replication steps. There are three mainsteps to DNA replication: initiation, elongation, and termination. In order to fit within a cell's nucleus, DNA is packed into tightly coiled structures called chromatin, which loosens prior to replication, allowing the cell replication machinery to access theDNA strands

2. Relaxes the supercoiled **DNA**

DNA helicase

Unwinds the double helix at the **replication** fork

Primase

Provides the starting point for **DNA polymerase** to begin synthesis of the new strand