

Standard Genetic Code

drawn by Michael Dixon, 2008

		Second letter				
		U	C	A	G	
U	UUU } Phe	UCU } Ser	UAU } Tyr	UGU } Cys	U	
	UUC } Phe	UCC } Ser	UAC } Tyr	UGC } Cys	C	
	UUA } Leu	UCA } Ser	UAA Stop	UGA Stop	A	
	UUG } Leu	UCG } Ser	UAG Stop	UGG Trp	G	
C	CUU } Leu	CCU } Pro	CAU } His	CGU } Arg	U	
	CUC } Leu	CCC } Pro	CAC } His	CGC } Arg	C	
	CUA } Leu	CCA } Pro	CAA } Gln	CGA } Arg	A	
	CUG } Leu	CCG } Pro	CAG } Gln	CGG } Arg	G	
A	AUU } Ile	ACU } Thr	AAU } Asn	AGU } Ser	U	
	AUC } Ile	ACC } Thr	AAC } Asn	AGC } Ser	C	
	AUA } Ile	ACA } Thr	AAA } Lys	AGA } Arg	A	
	AUG Met	ACG } Thr	AAG } Lys	AGG } Arg	G	
G	GUU } Val	GCU } Ala	GAU } Asp	GGU } Gly	U	
	GUC } Val	GCC } Ala	GAC } Asp	GGC } Gly	C	
	GUA } Val	GCA } Ala	GAA } Glu	GGA } Gly	A	
	GUG } Val	GCG } Ala	GAG } Glu	GGG } Gly	G	

This table shows all 64 RNA codons of the genetic code that is used by most cells* to translate mRNA into proteins. The three-letter abbreviation for the amino acids is shown. This code is redundant as there is more than one codon for most of the amino acids (Met and Trp are the exceptions).

The table is set up so that the first base of the codon is on the left, the second base is on top and the third is on the right. For example the codon AAA is one of two codons for Lysine (Lys).

*A few organisms use a slightly different code as does the mitochondrion.