

Molecular Biology

A.V.S.S. Sambamurty



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A.V.S.S. Sambamurty

Professor in Botany (Retd.) Sri Venkateswara College, Delhi University, Delhi, India

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Molecular Biology

DEDICATED TO LORD SRI VENKATESWARA

Preface

Molecular Biology deals with the entire "cell" in a three-dimensional way, viz., the structural details, the functional details and their regulatory mechanisms. It is an exhaustive treatment of the subject covering 41 chapters, several appendices and glossaries. Molecular Biology is taught in schools, colleges and universities. As such it is a fundamental science at all levels of study.

The book starts with the chapter on Chemistry of Life, which deals with the chemical nature of the bond, the structure and function of nucleic acids, carbohydrates, proteins, enzymes and lipids. These constitute the crux of the entire Molecular Biology. In the next four chapters introduction and tools, techniques in Molecular Biology, Bioenergetics, Metabolism, Glycolysis and Tricarboxylic Acid Cycle and their regulatory mechanisms are discussed.

Next few chapters are focussed on certain organelles like Mitochondria, Chloroplasts, Golgi Apparatus, Lysosomes, Peroxisomes and Microbodies in a detailed way. Cell structures like Plasmamembrane, Nucleus, DNA, RNA and Genetic Code are discussed in detail.

From chapters 21-41 the entire Molecular Genetics, Cytogenetics, Classical Genetics and Genomics are discussed. Special topics like Genomics, Immunology and Immunity, Human Genetics, Human Molecular Genetics and Cancer Genetics have been treated with up to date literature giving a glimpse of molecular aspects of human beings. It is hoped that this book will cater to the needs of M.Sc. and B.Sc. students of Molecular Biology, Genetics, Pharmacy, Biotechnology, Medicine, Biochemistry, Botany and Zoology.

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38. Immunology and Immunity

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Key Points; Immunogens and Antigens; Immunoglobulines (Antibodies); Summary; Histocompatibility Antigens and T-cells Receptors; Structure of the Human Major Histocompatibility Complex; Functions of the Major Histocompatibility Complex; T-cell Receptors: Types and Distribution; Structure of T-cell Antigen Receptor; Genetics and Evolution of Immunoglobulins and T-cell Receptors; Gene Rearrangements; Monoclonal Antibodies; Elisa

39. Human Genome

39.1

Making a High-resolution Genetic Map of Human Uses Reference Markers; Gene Mapping can be Facilitated by Comparing; Understanding our Genome will Benefit Humanity

40. Plant Genomics

40.1

Construction of Moleculars Maps and Synteny Collinearity; Mapping Population and Near Isogenic Lines (NILs); Different Molecular Marker Systems; Polymorphic Markers and Gentyping the Maping Population; Preparation of Map using the Software Mapmaker; Molecular Genetic Maps (Low/Moderate Density); Maps for Cereals, Millets and Sugarcane (Grass Family); Maps in Legumes (Soybean, Pea, Common Bean, Alfalfa, Chickpea, Lentil); Maps for Sunflower; Maps for Solanaceous Crops; Maps for Forest Trees and Fruit Trees; Uses of Molecular Genetic Maps; Genomic-wide Physical Map in Indica Rice; Physical Map of Maize; Physical Maps in Barley

41. Recombinant DNA Technology: Nucleic Acid Hybridization

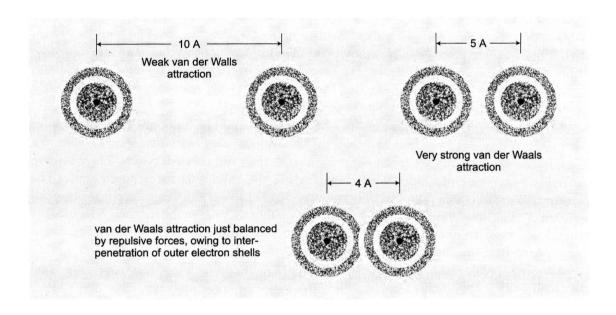
41.1

Hybridization; Probes; Southern Blotting; Northern Blotting; In Situ Hybridization; DNA Cloning; Plasmids; Lambda (b) Phage; Cosmids; Yeast Artificial Chromosomes (YAC); Plant Cloning Vectors; Application of DNA Cloning; Polymerase Chain Reaction; DNA Sequencing

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CHAPTER

Chemistry of Life



In this chapter on the 'Chemistry of life', an introduction to the chemical phenomena essential to life processes like nature of the chemical bond, bond energy, thermodynamics, structure and function of proteins, enzymes, carbohydrates, glycolysis, citric acid cycle, have been discussed. These will help the students to understand the biochemistry of reactions involved in molecular genetics. All reactions are atom specific in gene activity involving DNA, RNA, etc.

SECTION A

THE NATURE OF THE CHEMICAL BOND

Characteristics of Chemical Bond

A chemical bond is an attractive force that holds atoms together. Aggregates of definite size are called molecules. Originally, it was thought that only covalent bonds hold atoms together in