

Contents

Preface	v
Acknowledgement	vii
CHAPTER 1: NUCLEIC ACID	1—34
History of Nucleic Acid, Constituents of Nucleic Acids, DNA (Deoxy Ribonucleic Acid): Double Helix Structure of DNA (Watson and Crick Model of DNA), Properties of DNA: Absorbance, Ionic Interaction, Denaturation, Molecular Weight, Viscosity, Sedimentation, Length, Shape and Size. Structural Forms of Double Helix DNA: A- DNA, B-DNA, C- DNA, Z- DNA, Single Stranded (ss) DNA, Circular and Super Helical DNA, Comparison of Different Forms of DNA, Differences between Single and Double Stranded DNA Molecule, Chargaff Equivalence Rule, RNA (Ribonucleic Acid): rRNA, mRNA or template RNA, tRNA or soluble RNA, Clover Leaf Model for Yeast tRNA, Differences between Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic mRNAs Comparison of the different types of RNAs. Comparison between DNA and RNA	
CHAPTER 2: DNA REPLICATION	35—72
Important Aspects of DNA Replication, Enzymes Used in DNA Replication: Nuclease, DNA Ligase, DNA Polymerase (Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic), Types of DNA Replication: Semiconservative Replication, Conservative Replication and Dispersive replication, Origins and Speed of Replication, Mechanism of DNA Replication, Replication of DNA in Eukaryotes, Post Replicative Modification of DNA: Methylation, Models for DNA Replication: The Cairns Model, Rolling Circle Model, Yoshikawa Model, Replication in a Duplex Rod Prokaryote and Bidirectional DNA Synthesis, Nucleic Acid as Genetic Material: Transformation, Transduction (Generalized and Specialized Transduction) and Conjugation.	
CHAPTER 3: NUCLEOTIDE METABOLISM	73—88
Biosynthesis of Nucleotides (Purine and Pyrimidine): De novo and Salvage Pathway, Regulation of Nucleotide Synthesis, Degradation of Purine and Pyrimidine Nucleotides, Inhibitors of Nucleotide Synthesis.	
CHAPTER 4: DNA DAMAGE AND REPAIR TYPES	89—105
Sources of DNA Damage, Types of Damage: Endogenous and Endogenous damage, DNA Repair Pathway System: Mismatch Repair, Excision Repair (Base Excision Repair (BER) and Nucleotide Excision Repair (NER)), Excision Repair in Eukaryotes, Direct Repair or Repair of Pyrimidine Dimers, Translesion DNA Synthesis, SOS Repair System, Repair of Double Strand DNA Break, Recombination Repair (RecBCD-Dependent Double Stranded Break (DSB) Repair Pathway and RecF-Dependent Post Replication Gap Repair Pathway), DNA Repair and Genetic Diseases in Humans.	
CHAPTER 5: THE GENETIC CODE	106—119
Properties of Genetic Code, New Genetic Codes in Mitochondria, Some Differences between the Universal Code and Mitochondrial Genetic Codes, Second Genetic Code and Second Half of the Genetic Code, The Wobble Hypothesis and Wobble Pairing.	
CHAPTER 6: PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	120—179
Central Dogma, Transcription (RNA synthesis): RNA Polymerase, Types of RNA Polymerase and their Function, Process of Transcription: Chain Initiation, Chain Elongation and Chain Termination, Post-Transcriptional Processing of RNAs, Processing of rRNA, tRNA and mRNA in Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes, Translation: Activation of Amino Acids, Transfer of Amino Acid to tRNA, Initiation of Polypeptide Chain Synthesis, Elongation of the Polypeptide Chain, Translocation (Mechanism and Theories regarding the Mechanism of Translocation as Locking Unlocking Ribosome Model, Inch Worm Theory and Conformational Changes in Ribosome), Termination of Polypeptide Chain, Post Translation Processes (Removal of fmet from the Polypeptide Chain, Ribosome Editing and Protein Folding), Rate of Protein Synthesis, Inhibitors of Protein Synthesis, Differences in Protein Synthesis between Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes, Reverse Transcriptase or Teminism, Shine Delgarno Sequence, Signal Hypothesis or Protein Export: Some Basic Terms and Mechanism of Signal Hypothesis, RNA Splicing: Group I Intron Splicing: Splicing through Formation of Hammer Head, Splicing of hnRNA of Higher Eukaryotes through Spliceosomes, Assembly of Spliceosome, Splicing of Minor Class of	

AT=AC Introns, Splicing of UA Rich Introns in Plants, Lariat Formation during Splicing, Splicing of Group II Introns: Splicing of Introns using RNA Maturase or Endonucleases, Yeast tRNA Splicing by Cutting and Rejoining, Trans-Splicing of Transcripts in Chloroplasts and Mitochondria, Constitutive Vs Alternative Splicing.

CHAPTER 7: GENE EXPRESSION 180—200

Regulation of Gene Expression, Operon Model, Lac Operon: Lac Structural Genes, Regulatory Gene, Inducible Operon, Negative Regulation of lac Protein, Constitutive Expression of Lac Operon, Expression of Lac Operon in Merozygotes, Positive Regulation of Lac Operon, Catabolite repression, Tryptophan Operon: Structural Gene, Transcriptional Attenuation, Arabinose (ara) Operon: Structure of *araBAD* Operon, Regulation of the *araBAD* Operon, Regulation by Arabinose, Negative Control, Positive Control, Positive Control by Glucose (Catabolite Repression), Comparison of the Lac and Ara Operons. Histidine (his) Operon: Attenuation Control of the Histidine Operon.

CHAPTER 8: REGULATION OF GENE ACTIVITY IN EUKARYOTES 201—215

Frenster's (1965) Model of Gene-specific derepressor RNA, Paul and Co-workers (1971) Models, Britten and Davidson's (1969) Operon Operator Model, Global Regulation System: The *Kat F* Gene, Stringent Response, The *Pho* System, The *Ntr* system, Energetics of Starvation, Heat Shock Protein and their Response, Function of HSPs, Alternative Sigma Factors, Cold Shock Response.

CHAPTER 9: ENZYME 216—252

Classification and Nomenclature of Enzymes, Characteristics of Enzymes: Colloidal Nature, Catalytic nature, Specificity of Enzyme action, Thermoability (Heat Sensitivity), Reversibility of Reaction, pH value Sensitivity, Factors affecting Enzymatic Activity: Substrate Concentration, Enzyme Concentration, pH Value, Temperature, Oxidizing Substrate, Radiations, Mechanism of Enzyme Action: Fischer's Lock and Key Model or Template Model and Koshland's Induced Fit Model, Enzyme Inhibition: Competitive Inhibitors, Noncompetitive Inhibitors, Uncompetitive Inhibitors and Irreversible Inhibitors and Feed-Back Inhibition, Michaelis Menten Equation (Enzyme-Kinetics): The Double Reciprocal Plot or Lineweaver Burf Plot, Allosteric Enzymes (Mechanism of Kinetic Behaviour of Allosteric Enzyme: Simple Sequential Model and Concerted or Symmetry Model), Enzyme Units, Active Site or Catalytic Site, Isoenzymes, Zymogen, Cofactors and Coenzymes, Lysozyme, Ribozymes, Abzyme, Rate Limiting Step, Multistep Reaction, Turnover of Enzymes, Biological Roles of Enzymes.

CHAPTER 10: MUTATION 253—286

Characteristics of Mutations, Classification of Mutations, How Does a Mutation Act? Mutation Rates, Spontaneous Mutation: Substitution Mutations: Transitions (Tautomerization), Transversion Mutation, Induced Mutations: Base Analogs (5- Bromouracil, Aminopurine and Deamination), Transition caused by hydroxylamine, Alkylating Agents and Agents as dyes producing distortions in DNA, Differences between Spontaneous and Induced Mutations, Different Types of Mutation: Mis-sense and Nonsense Mutation, Silent Mutation, Somatic versus Germinal Mutation, Forward and Back Mutation, Conditional Mutations and Frame Shift Mutations, Hot Spot, Isolation of Mutants: Replica Plating Method, Gradient-Plate method, Substrate Utilization Test and Ames Test, Auxotroph and Prototroph

CHAPTER 11: GENES 287—297

Concept of Gene: (Gene as a Unit of Recombination (Recon), Mutation (Muton) and Function (Cistron)), Split Genes: Hexon Gene and Ovalbumin Gene, Evolution of Split Genes, Overlapping Genes (Genes within Genes).

CHAPTER 12: VECTOR 298—311

Properties of a Good Vector, Cloning Vectors for *E. coli*: Cloning Vectors based on Plasmid, Cloning vectors based on Viral DNA, Cloning Vector based on λ Phage, Insertion λ Vectors, Replacement λ Vectors, Cosmids, Cloning Vectors based on M13 Phage, Phagemid Vectors, Cloning Vectors for Eukaryotes, Cloning Vectors for Yeast (Yeast Integrative Plasmid (Yip), Yeast Replicating Plasmids (YRp), Yeast Episomal Plasmids (YEpl), Yeast Centromeric Plasmids (YCP)), Yeast Artificial Chromosomes (YAC), Shuttle vectors, Cloning Vectors for Plants (Ti Plasmid based Vector, Binary

Vector Strategy, Co-integration Vector Strategy and Viral Vectors), Cloning Vectors for Animals (for Insects and Mammal).

CHAPTER 13: TRANSPOSABLE ELEMENTS OR TRANSPOSONS 312—329

Movement of Transposable Element, Nomenclature of Transposons, Classes of Transposable Elements, Major Types of Transposable Elements: DNA and RNA-Mediated Transposition, Insertion Sequences (IS Elements), Types of Transposons: Complex, Conservative and Replicative Transposons, Structure of Transposons, Mechanisms of Transposition (Replicative and Non-replicative Transposition), Models for Transposition, Transposable Elements in Eukaryotes, P Elements.

CHAPTER 14: POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (PCR) 330—342

Mechanism of PCR, Variations of PCR Technique: Nested PCR, Asymmetric PCR, Reverse Transcription (RT) PCR, Hot-Start PCR, Quantitative PCR, Touchdown PCR, Inverse PCR, Anchored PCR, Site directed mutagenesis using PCR, Allele-Specific PCR: Assembly PCR or Polymerase Cycling Assembly (PCA): Intersequence-Specific PCR (ISSR): Ligation-Mediated PCR: Methylation-Specific PCR (MSP): Miniprimer PCR: Overlap-extension PCR: RACE (Rapid Amplification of cDNA ends) and Random Amplified Polymorphic DNAs (RAPD)), Comparison of RFLPs and RAPD, Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism (AFLP), Application of the PCR Technology.

CHAPTER 15: RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY (RDT) 343—358

What is DNA Cloning? Procedure: Cell based DNA Cloning and Cell-free DNA Cloning, Enzymes for DNA Manipulation: DNA Polymerase I, Reverse Transcriptase, Taq DNA Polymerase, Mungbean Nuclease, SI Nuclease, RNase A, RNase H and Restriction Endonuclease), Nomenclature of Restriction Enzymes, Isoschizomers, Neoschizomers and Isocaudomers, Frequency of Recognition Sequences, Types of Restriction Endonucleases, Comparative Characteristics of the Three Types of Restriction Endonucleases, Restriction Modification Systems, End Modification Enzymes (Terminal deoxynucleotidyl Transferase, Alkaline Phosphatase and T4 Polynucleotide Kinase), Ligases, Linkers and Adaptors, Applications of Genetic Engineering.

CHAPTER 16: GENETIC RECOMBINATION 359—372

Mechanism of Recombination: Breakage and Reunion Theory, Breakage and Copying Theory and Complete Copy Choice Theory, Types of Recombination: General Recombination or Homologous Recombination Holiday Model for Homologous Recombination, Meselson Radding Modification, Proteins involved in Homologous Recombination in *E. coli*, Double Strand Break model, Non reciprocal Recombination (Gene Conversion), Site Specific recombination: Conservative and Site-Specific Recombination. •

CHAPTER 17: ORGANIZATION OF PROKARYOTIC AND EUKARYOTIC CELL 373—384

Organization of the Eukaryotic Cell and Functions of their Cell organelles, Organization of the Prokaryotic Cell and Functions of their Cell organelles, Evolutionary Distance in Living Organisms: Bacterial Progenitor, Micro-organisms from Cell Organelle, Mitochondria are the Descended form of Bacteria, Evolution of Mitochondria in Protozoa and the Endosymbiotic Hypothesis, Differences between Characters of Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cells

CHAPTER 18: MOLECULAR TECHNIQUES 385—437

Nucleic Acid Composition, Colony Hybridization (Nucleic Acid Hybridization), Nucleic Acid Sequencing: DNA Sequencing: Maxam and Gilbert Chemical Method, Sanger and Coulson Dideoxynucleotides Chain Terminators Method and Automated DNA Sequencing, and RNA Sequencing (RT-PCR), DNA Finger Printing, Southern Blotting or Hybridization, Northern Hybridization, Western Hybridization, Molecular Markers: Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms (RFLPs), Random amplified Polymorphic DNAs (RAPDs), Variably Number of Tandemly Repeated (VNTR) DNA, Short Sequence Repeats (SSRs) DNA, Sequence-Tagged Sites (STSs), Polymorphic Sequence Tagged Sites as Minisatellite DNAs, Microsatellite DNAs and Unique Sequence-Tagged Sites), Comparison among Some of the Different DNA Markers used in Gene Mapping, Applications of Molecular Markers, Typing Methods : Introduction, What is Typing, Classification of Typing Methods as Phenotypic Methods (Microscopic and Macroscopic Morphology, Antibioigram or Antimicrobial Susceptibility Typing, Phage Typing, Bacteriocine Typing, Biotyping and Serotyping) Biochemical Tests: Fermentation of Carbohydrates, IMViC Tests, Urease Tests, Starch Hydrolysis, Gelatin Hydrolysis, Lipid or Fat

Hydrolysis, Effect of pH, Dyes, Analytic Methods and Genotypic Methods (Nucleic Acid Composition (G+C Ratio), Nucleic Acid Hybridization, Nucleic Acid Sequence Analysis, Plasmid Analysis, Chromosomal DNA Fragment and Ribotyping.

CHAPTER 19: WATER : THE SOLVENT OF LIFE	438—470
Physical Properties of Water, Structure of Water Molecule, Weak Interactions in Aqueous Solutions (Hydrogen Bonding Between Water Molecules, Hydrogen Bonding between Water and Solute Molecules, Interaction between Water and Charged Solutes, Interaction between Water and Nonpolar Gases, and Interaction between Water and Nonpolar Compounds), Vander Waals Interactions, Pure Water is Slightly Ionized, Equilibrium Constant, The pH Value, Fitness of the Aqueous Environment for Living Organisms, Regulation of Body water: Water Intake and Water Output, Role of Water in Life, Handerson Hasselbalch Equation, Order of Reaction: Zero Order Reaction, Half Order Reaction, First Order Reaction, Second Order Reaction, and Third Order Reaction.	
CHAPTER 20: CARBOHYDRATES	471—490
Classification of Carbohydrates: Monosaccharides, Oligosaccharides: Maltose, Lactose and Sucrose, Polysaccharides or Glycans and their Physical and Chemical Properties, Classification of Polysaccharides, Homopolysaccharides: Starch (α -Amylase and Amylopectin), Glycogen, Cellulose, Inulin, Dextran and Chitin Heteropolysaccharides: Hyaluronic acid, Chondroitin sulfates, Heparin and Agarose.	
CHAPTER 21: LIPIDS	491—503
Classification of Lipids, Simple Lipids: Fats and Oil, and Waxes, Compound Lipids: Phospholipids, Glycolipids and Proteolipids, Derived Lipids as Fatty acids (Saturated and Unsaturated) and Alcohols (Glycerol, Sterol etc.), Biological Significance of Lipids.	
CHAPTER 22: AMINO ACIDS	504—517
Structure of Amino Acid, Nomenclature of Amino Acids, Classification of Amino Acids, Physical Properties of Amino Acids, Electrochemical Properties, Formation of Zwitterions, Titration of Amino Acids, Isoelectric pH of Some Amino Acids, Chemical Properties of Amino Acids, Formation of a Peptide Bond, Biological Significance of Amino Acids.	
CHAPTER 23: THE PROTEIN MOLECULE	518—534
Classification of Proteins: Simple Proteins, Conjugated Proteins and Derived Proteins, Structure of Protein: Primary Structure, Secondary Structure (α -Helix, Reverse Turns, Pleated Sheet and Super Secondary Structures), Tertiary Structure and Quaternary Structure, Physical and Chemical Properties of Protein, Loss of Protein Structure, Biological Role of Proteins.	
CHAPTER 24: CELL RESPIRATION	535—565
Aerobic Respiration: Glycolysis (Breakdown of Glucose), Citric Acid Cycle or Krebs Cycle, Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Complex, Electron Transport System or Chain) Significance of Glycolysis and Krebs Cycle, Anaerobic Respiration (Fermentation): Alcoholic Fermentation, Lactic Acid Fermentation and Formic Acid or Mixed Fermentation, NADH Shuttle System: Malate-Oxaloacetate-Aspartate Shuttle and Glycerophosphate-dihydroxyacetone Phosphate Shuttle, Phosphorylation: Photo phosphorylation, Substrate Level Phosphorylation and Oxidative Phosphorylation, Classical Theories of Oxidative Phosphorylation (Chemical Coupling Theory, Conformational Coupling Theory and Chemiosmotic Coupling Theory), Respiratory Quotient (RQ) and their Significance, Adenosine Triphosphate (ATP), Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate (NADP), P/O Ratio.	
CHAPTER 25: METABOLISM	566—580
Anabolism, Catabolism: Glycolysis, Krebs cycle, Gluconeogenesis or Reversal of Glycolysis, Pentose Phosphate Pathway and their Significance and Entner-Doudoroff (ED) Pathway, Breakdown (Oxidation) of Fatty Acids: α -Oxidation, β -Oxidation and Omega (ω) Oxidation, Fate of Acetyl-CoA.	
CHAPTER 26: VITAMINS	581—616
Definition, General Characteristics of Vitamins, Classification of Vitamins: Fat-Soluble Vitamins (A, D, E, K) and Water Soluble Vitamins (B Complex: B ₁ , B ₂ , B ₃ , B ₅ , B ₆ , B ₇ , B ₉ , B ₁₂ and C), Differences with Hormones, Avitaminosis (Deficiencies of Vitamins), Summary and Functions of Vitamins, International Unit.	