

Contents

Chapter 1 Systems and Methods of Molecular Biology 1

A Brief Overview of Molecular Biology	1	An Outline of the Life Cycle of a Phage	20
How Molecular Biology Will Be Presented in This Book	2	Phage Multiply Very Rapidly	20
The Physical Approach to Problems in Molecular Biology	4	Counting Phage	21
The <i>In Vitro</i> Approach to Understanding Biological Reactions	5	Regulation of the Phage Life Cycle	22
The Logic of Molecular Biology	6	Infection of Bacteria with Purified Phage DNA	22
The Efficiency Argument	6	Yeast	23
Examination of Models	7	Animal Cells	25
Strong Inference	7	The Unnatural State of Animal Cells in Culture	25
A Few Problems Studied in Molecular Biology	8	Primary Cell Cultures and Established Cell Lines	27
What Isn't Molecular Biology?	10	Useful Primary Cell Cultures	28
Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes	11	Eggs and Oocytes	28
Bacteria	12	Counting Animal Cells	28
Growth of Bacteria	12	★ Animal Viruses	29
Counting Bacteria	14	Genera, Species, and Strains	29
Identification of Nutritional Requirements of Bacteria	15	Genetic Analysis as an Approach to Solving Biological Problems	30
The Physical Organization of a Bacterium	16	Genetic Notation, Conventions, and Terminology	30
Metabolic Regulation in Bacteria	17	Mutants	32
★ Bacteriophage	18	The Number of Mutations in a Mutant	33
Phage Structures	19	Revertants and Reversion	33

Uses of Mutants: Some Examples	35
Genetic Analysis of Mutants	38
Genetic Recombination	38
Genetic Mapping	39
Linkage and Multifactor Crosses	41
Complementation	42
Complementation Analysis: An Example	43
Complementation in Phage-Infected Bacteria	45

Genetic Systems in Bacteria	46
Hfr Cells	47
Genetic Mapping by an Hfr $\times$ F ⁻ Mating	48
The Circular Genetic Map of <i>E. coli</i>	50
<i>E. coli</i> Recombination Genes	50
F' Plasmids	50
References	51

Chapter 2 The Basics of Biochemistry 53

The Molecules of Biological Systems	54
Functional Groups and Bond Types	54
Major Classes of Organic Compounds in Biochemistry	56
Components of Proteins	58
Pyrimidines and Purines—Components of Nucleic Acids	58
Macromolecules	59
Nutritional Requirements of Cells	61
Nutritional Requirements of Bacteria	61
Lack of Precipitation of Insoluble Ionic Compounds	62
Factors Affecting the Growth Rate of Bacteria	63
Nutritional Requirements of Algae, Yeasts, and Protozoa	64
Nutritional Requirements of Animal Cells	64
Metabolism and Biochemical Pathways	65
Enzymes	65
Degradative and Biosynthetic Reactions	65
Multistep Pathways	66
Energetics of Degradative and Biosynthetic Pathways	66
Energy Metabolism and Storage: ATP	67
Synthesis of ATP	68
Utilization of the Energy of ATP	72
Elucidation of Metabolic Pathways	73
References	74

Chapter 3 Macromolecules 76

Chemical Structures of the Major Classes of Macromolecules	77
Proteins	77
Nucleic Acids	80
Polysaccharides	83
Noncovalent Interactions That Determine the Three-Dimensional Structures of Proteins and Nucleic Acids	83
The Random Coil	83
Hydrogen-bonding	84
The Hydrophobic Interaction	84
Ionic Bonds	86
Van Der Waals Attraction	86
Summary of the Effects of Noncovalent Interactions	87
Methods Used to Study Macromolecules	88
Velocity Sedimentation	88
Equilibrium Centrifugation	90
Electrophoresis	91
Electron Microscopy	93
Determination of the Molecular Weight of a Macromolecule	97
Determination of M for DNA Molecules	97
Measurement of the Molecular Weight of Proteins	99
References	100

Chapter 4 Nucleic Acids 101

Physical and Chemical Structure of DNA	101
Base-pairing and the DNA Double Helix	101
Antiparallel Orientation of the Two Strands of DNA	104
Variation of Base Composition of the DNA of Different Organisms	105
Forms of the DNA Helix	106
The Size of DNA Molecules	106
Fragility of DNA Molecules	107
The Factors That Determine the Structure of DNA	108
Denaturation and Melting Curves	108
Evidence for Hydrogen Bonds in DNA	110
Evidence for Hydrophobic Interactions in DNA	111
Base-stacking	112
Cooperativity of Base-stacking	113
Effect of the Ionic Strength of the Solution on the Structure of DNA	115
Fluctuation of the Structure of the DNA Molecule	115
Denaturation and Strand Separation	116
Denaturation of DNA by Helix-destabilizing Proteins	118
Denaturation of DNA in Alkali	119
Structure of Denatured DNA	119

Renaturation	120
Requirements for Renaturation	121
Mechanism of Renaturation	121
Hybridization of DNA of Different Organisms	122
Filter-binding Assays for Renaturation	123
Concentration Dependence of Renaturation: C_0t Curves	124
DNA Heteroduplexes	128
Circular and Superhelical DNA	130
Twisted Circles	131
Single-Stranded Regions in Superhelices	131
The Origin of Supercoiling	132
Experimental Detection of Covalently Closed Circles	132
Experimental Detection of Superhelicity	135
The Structure of RNA	136
Hydrolysis of Nucleic Acids	137
Polynucleotide Kinase, a Useful Enzyme	139
Radioactive Labeling of Nucleic Acids	140
Sequencing Nucleic Acids	141
Left-Handed DNA Helices	145
Satellite DNA	148
References	149

Chapter 5 The Physical Structure of Protein Molecules 151

Sizes of Protein Molecules	151
Structure of a Polypeptide Chain	152
Folding a Polypeptide Chain	152
Hydrogen Bonds and the α Helix	155
β Structures	158
Fibrous and Globular Proteins	159
Binding Sites of Proteins	162
Proteins with Subunits	164
A Few Means of Studying Protein Structure	166
Denaturation of Proteins	166
Renaturation of Proteins	167
Hydrolysis of Proteins	168
Determination of the Amino Acid Sequence of a Protein	169
Regulation of the Activity of Proteins	169
End-Product Inhibition	169
Regulation of Multisubunit Proteins—Allostery	170
Two Mechanisms for Allosteric Modulation	171
An Allosteric Enzyme: Aspartyl Transcarbamoylase	173
A Complex Protein: Immunoglobulin G	175
Enzymes	179
The Enzyme-Substrate Complex	180
Theories of Formation of the Enzyme-Substrate Complex	181
Molecular Details of an Enzyme-Substrate Complex	183
Dissociation of an Enzyme-Substrate Complex: Turnover	184
Detection of Enzymatic Activity	184
Optical Assays of Enzyme Activity	185
Radioactivity Assay for Enzymes	186
Detection of Enzymatic Activity in a Crude Extract	186
Preparation of Radioactive Proteins	186
References	188

The Direction of Chain Growth	276	De Novo Initiation in <i>E. coli</i>	294
DNA Ligase	276	D Loops	294
Discontinuous Replication	277	Initiation by Covalent Extension—Rolling Circle Replication	296
Fragments in the Replication Fork	277	Bidirectional Replication	299
Detection of Fragments	279	Termination of Replication	303
Uracil Fragments	280	Termination of Replication of a Circle	303
The RNA Terminus of Precursor Fragments	284	Termination of Phage T7 DNA, a Linear DNA Molecule	304
Joining Precursor Fragments	284	Methylation of DNA and Mismatch Repair	306
Events in the Replication Fork	286	Regulation of Bacterial DNA Synthesis and Reinitiation of a Partially Replicated DNA Molecule	307
Advance of the Replication Fork and the Unwinding of the Helix	286	Replication of Eukaryotic Chromosomes	309
Initiation of Replication from a Single-Stranded Template: Initiation of Precursor Fragments	289	Multiple Forks in Eukaryotic DNA	309
A Summary of the Events at the Replication Fork	290	Replication of Chromatin	310
Initiation of Synthesis of the Leading Strand	293	References	314

Chapter 9 DNA Repair 316

Alterations of DNA Molecules	316	Recombinational Repair	326
Biological Indication of Repair	320	SOS Repair	330
Identification of the Thymine Dimer as a Primary Lesion That is Repairable	322	Summary of the Repair of Thymine Dimers	333
Biochemical Mechanisms for the Repair of Thymine Dimers	323	Repair of Cross-Links	335
Photoreactivation	323	Repair of Damage by Ionizing Radiation	337
Excision Repair	324	Why Do Damaged Cells Die?	338
		References	338

Chapter 10 Mutagenesis, Mutations, and Mutants 339

Terminology	339	Mutator Genes	357
Types of Mutations and Notations Used	341	Mutational Hot Spots	357
Isolation of Mutants	342	Deletions, Duplications, and Rearrangements	359
Detection of Mutants	342	Reversion	361
Enrichment for Mutants	345	Detection of Revertants	361
Detection of Mutants in Diploid Cells	345	Second-Site Revertants	361
Biochemical Basis of Mutants	347	Second-Site Revertants of Frameshift Mutations	364
Mutagenesis	348	Reversion at the Mutational Site Stimulated by Mutagens	365
Base-Analogue Mutagens	349	Extragenic Reversion	365
Chemical Mutagens	353	Reversion as a Means of Detecting Mutagens and Carcinogens	366
Ultraviolet Irradiation	355	References	367
Mutagenesis by Intercalating Substances	355		
Mutagenesis by Insertion of Long Segments of DNA (Transposable Elements)	356		

Chapter 11 Transcription 369

Enzymatic Synthesis of RNA	370	Summary of Processing in Prokaryotes	399
Basic Features of RNA Synthesis	370	Transcription in Eukaryotes	400
<i>E. coli</i> RNA Polymerase	373	RNA Polymerases of Eukaryotes	401
Site Selection: I. The Promoter	375	Structure of 5' and 3' Termini of Eukaryotic mRNA Molecules: "Caps" and "Tails"	402
Site Selection: II. The Pribnow Box	377	RNA Splicing	404
Site Selection: III. The -35 Sequence	377	The Transcription Unit Concept	410
Site Selection: IV. The CAP Site	379	Eukaryotic rRNA Molecules	411
RNA Chain Initiation	381	Formation of Eukaryotic tRNA Molecules	412
Chain Elongation	382	Means of Studying Intracellular RNA	414
Termination and Release of Newly Synthesized RNA	383	Separation of RNA Molecules	414
Classes of RNA Molecules	389	DNA-RNA Hybridization	415
Structure of Messenger RNA	389	The Southern Transfer Procedure	423
Lifetime of mRNA	391	References	425
Stable RNA: Ribosomal RNA and Transfer RNA	393		
Processing of tRNA Molecules	394		
Processing of Ribosomal RNA in <i>E. coli</i>	398		

Chapter 12 Translation: I. The Informational Problem 426

Outline of Translation	426	Redundancy as a Response of One Anticodon to Several Codons: The Wobble Hypothesis	453
The Genetic Code	428	Stability of the Codon-Anticodon Interaction	456
Two Types of Codes	428	Minor tRNA Molecules	457
A Genetic Argument for a Triplet Code	428	The Special Properties of the Prokaryotic Initiator tRNA ^{fMet}	457
Elucidation of the Base Composition of the Codons	433	Transfer RNA Genes	459
Elucidation of the Base Sequence of the Codons	435	Suppressors	461
Identification of the Stop Codons	436	Genetic Detection of a Nonsense Suppressor	461
Identification of the Start Codons	438	Nonsense Suppressor tRNA	462
Universality of the Code	438	Biochemical Features of Nonsense Suppression	462
Redundancy of the Code	438	Normal Termination in the Presence of a Suppressor tRNA	465
Genetic Confirmation of Codon Assignments	440	Suppression of Missense Mutations	467
The Decoding System	440	Missense Suppression Caused by an Altered Anticodon	467
Transfer RNA and the Aminoacyl Synthetases	440	Missense Suppression by Mischarging of a Mutant tRNA	468
The Cloverleaf Structure of tRNA	441	Mutant Synthetases as Suppressors	469
Three-Dimensional Structure of tRNA	443	Frameshift Suppressors	469
Attachment of an Amino Acid to a tRNA Molecule	446	Temperature-Sensitive (Ts) Suppressors	471
The Aminoacyl Synthetases	447	Suppressor-enhancing Mutations	471
Recognition of a tRNA Molecule by Its Cognate Synthetase	448	Suppressors in Yeast and Their Use in Animal Cell Research	471
Error Correction in Aminoacylation	450		
The Codon-Anticodon Interaction	451		
Presence of Inosine in the Anticodon Loop	452		

Role of Genetics in the Study of tRNA	472	Varying Rates of Initiation of Different	
Selection of the Correct AUG Codon for		Cistrons in a Polycistronic mRNA	479
Initiation	475	Initiator tRNA and Ribosome Binding Sites	
The Initiation Signal of a Prokaryotic		in Eukaryotes	481
mRNA	475	Overlapping Genes	484
Repeated Initiation in Polycistronic		The Genetic Code of Mitochondria	486
mRNA	478	References	490

Chapter 13 Translation: II. The Machinery and Chemical Nature of Protein Synthesis 491

Ribosomes	491	Coupled Transcription and	
Chemical Composition of Prokaryotic		Translation	521
Ribosomes	492	Some Numerical Parameters of Protein	
Chemical Composition of Eukaryotic		Synthesis	522
Ribosomes	494	Inhibitors and Modifiers of Protein	
Comparison of <i>E. coli</i> and Eukaryotic		Synthesis	523
Ribosomes	495	Antibiotics That Affect Protein	
Reconstitution of <i>E. coli</i> Ribosomes	496	Synthesis	523
Physical Structure of Prokaryotic		Inhibitors of Protein Synthesis in	
Ribosomes	498	Eukaryotes	524
Physical Structure of Eukaryotic		Streptomycin-Induced Misreading and	
Ribosomes	505	Streptomycin Dependence	526
Protein Synthesis	506	Protein Synthesis in Eukaryotes	528
Direction of Polypeptide Chain		Differences Between Protein Synthesis in	
Growth	507	Eukaryotic and Prokaryotic Cells	529
Direction of Translation of mRNA	507	Protein Synthesis in Mitochondria and	
An Overview of Protein Synthesis	508	Chloroplasts	530
Initiation in Prokaryotes	511	Bound Ribosomes in Eukaryotic Cells: The	
Chain Elongation in Prokaryotes	514	Endoplasmic Reticulum	531
Chain Termination	516	Why Is Protein Synthesis So	
The Role of GTP	517	Complicated?	534
Posttranslational Modification of		Polypeptide Synthesis Without	
Proteins	517	Ribosomes	535
Complex Translation Units	519	References	538
Polysomes	519		

Chapter 14 Regulation of the Activity of Genes and of Gene Products in Prokaryotes 540

General Aspects of Regulation	540	Evidence That the <i>lac</i> System Is Regulated:	
Why Gene Activity Is Regulated	541	Inducible and Constitutive Synthesis and	
General Mechanisms of Metabolic		Repression	545
Regulation in Bacteria	541	Dominance of <i>o^c</i> Mutants:	
Types of Regulation of Transcription	542	The Operator	547
The Lactose System and the Operon		The Operon Model	548
Model	543	Background Constitutive Synthesis	549
Genetic and Biochemical Evidence for the		Response of a <i>Lac⁺</i> Bacterial Culture to	
Existence of Two Proteins Required to		Lactose	550
Degrade Lactose	544	Purification of the <i>lac</i> Repressor	551

The Effect of Glucose on the Activity of the <i>lac</i> Operon	552
Cyclic AMP and the Catabolite Activator Protein	554
Other Systems Responding to cAMP	555
Regulatory Region of the DNA of the <i>lac</i> Operon	556
The Mechanisms of Action of the cAMP-CAP Complex and the Repressor	559
Physiological Properties of an Incomplete System	559
Difference in the Amounts of β -Galactosidase, Permease, and Transacetylase Translated from a Single <i>lac</i> mRNA Molecule	561
Release from Repression in the Absence of an Inducer	561
Fusions of the <i>lac</i> Operon with Other Operons	562
The Galactose Operon	563
Genetic Elements of the <i>gal</i> Operon	564
Two <i>gal</i> Promoters and the Effect of cAMP-CAP on the Activity of Each One	564
Mechanism of Action of cAMP-CAP and the <i>gal</i> Repressor	566
Possible Value of Two Promoters in the <i>gal</i> Operon	566
The Arabinose Operon	567
Positive and Negative Regulation by the AraC Protein	569
Two Forms of the AraC Protein	570
Regulation of Synthesis of the AraC Protein	570
Location of Regulatory Binding Sites in the <i>ara</i> Operon	571
Response of the <i>ara</i> Operon to the Nutritional State of the Cells	573
The Tryptophan Operon, A Biosynthetic System	574
The Elements of the <i>trp</i> Operon	575
The <i>trp</i> Repressor-Operator System	575
The Attenuator and the Leader Polypeptide	577
Base-pairing in the mRNA Leader	579
The Mechanism of Attenuation	579
Repression versus Attenuation	580
The Histidine-Utilization (<i>hut</i>) Operon	581
The <i>recA</i> Operon	583
Regulation of the Synthesis of Ribosomes	585
Phase Variation of Flagella in <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>	587
Feedback Inhibition	590
An Effect of a Gene Product on Translation	593
References	594

* Chapter 15 Bacteriophages: I. Lytic Phages 596

General Properties of Phages	596
Structures of Phages	597
Stages in the Lytic Life Cycle of a Typical Phage	599
Properties of a Phage-Infected Bacterial Culture	603
Essential and Nonessential Phage Genes	605
Specificity in Phage Infection: Adsorption	606
Specificity in Phage Infection: Host Restriction	607
Specific Phages	609
<i>E. coli</i> Phage T4	609
Properties of T4 DNA	611
Genetic Organization of the T4 Phage	613
The T4 Growth Cycle in Brief	615
Turning Off Bacterial Macromolecular Synthesis	615
Transcription of Phage T4 DNA	618
Replication of T4 DNA	620
Production of T4 Phage Particles	624
<i>E. coli</i> Phage T7	628
Organization of the T7 Genes	629
The T7 Growth Cycle	631
Injection of T7 DNA into a Host Cell	631
Regulation of Transcription of T7 DNA	632
T7 DNA Replication	634
Maturation of T7 Phage	635
Two Phages of <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	636
Phage PBS-2: Lack of a Need for Host Polymerase	636
Phage SPO1	636
<i>E. coli</i> Phage λ	637
Phage λ DNA and Its Conversion Following Injection	637
Organization of λ Genes and Regulatory Sites	638

Timing in the Lytic Cycle	640
Requirement for Maintenance of the Integrity of the Host System	640
The Transcription Sequence of λ	640
Timing of Late Transcription	644
Review of Transcription of λ in the Lytic Cycle	645
DNA Replication and Maturation: Coupled Processes	645
<i>E. coli</i> Phage ϕ X174	649

Overlapping Genes	650
Adsorption and Penetration	650
Replication of ϕ X174 DNA	652
Transcription of ϕ X174 DNA	653
Packaging of ϕ X174 DNA	654
Filamentous DNA Phages	655
Single-Stranded RNA Phages	658
A Double-Stranded RNA Phage: ϕ 6	661
References	663

*Chapter 16 Bacteriophages: II. The Lysogenic Life Cycle 665

The Lysogenic Cycle	665
Outline of the Lysogenic Life Cycle	666
Some Useful Terms	666
General Properties of Lysogens and Lysogenization	667
<i>E. coli</i> Phage λ	668
Immunity to Infection	668
Prophage Integration	671
Induction and Prophage Excision	677
Two Promoters for the Synthesis of the λ cI Repressor	679
Structure of the Operator and Binding of the cI Repressor and the Cro Product	681
Decision Between the Lytic and Lysogenic Cycles	683
Excision and Its Avoidance during Lysogenization	685
Use of λ to Screen for Carcinogens	685
Other Modes of Lysogeny	686
Some Properties of Lysogens	686

Mu—An Unusual Phage	687
Mu DNA	687
Replication and Maturation of Mu DNA	688
Transducing Phages	689
Properties of Generalized Transducing Particles	690
Use of Generalized Transducing Particles	692
Properties of Specialized Transducing Particles	694
Formation of Specialized Transducing Particles from a λ Lysogen	695
Properties of λ gal and λ bio Particles	696
Specialized Transduction of a Nonlysogen	697
Specialized Transduction of a Lysogen	698
High-Frequency-Transducing Lysates	699
References	700

Chapter 17 Mechanisms for Rearrangement and Exchange of Genetic Material: I. Plasmids 701

General Properties and Types of Plasmids	702
Plasmid DNA: Properties and Means of Isolation	703
Transfer of Plasmid DNA	707
An Outline of the Transfer Process and Some Definitions	707
A Detailed Look at Transfer of F	708
Transformation by Plasmid DNA	710
Plasmid Replication	71
Variations in the Use of Host Proteins	711
Variations in the Mechanics of Replication	712

Control of Copy Number	713
Incompatibility	715
Replication Inhibition	717
Properties of Particular Bacterial Plasmids	719
The Sex Plasmid F	719
The Drug-Resistance (R) Plasmids	722
The Colicinogenic or Col Plasmids	723
Other Bacterial Plasmids	726
Plasmids in Eukaryotes	726
Use of Plasmids in Genetic Engineering	728
References	728

Timing in the Lytic Cycle	640
Requirement for Maintenance of the Integrity of the Host System	640
The Transcription Sequence of λ	640
Timing of Late Transcription	644
Review of Transcription of λ in the Lytic Cycle	645
DNA Replication and Maturation: Coupled Processes	645
<i>E. coli</i> Phage ϕ X174	649

Overlapping Genes	650
Adsorption and Penetration	650
Replication of ϕ X174 DNA	652
Transcription of ϕ X174 DNA	653
Packaging of ϕ X174 DNA	654
Filamentous DNA Phages	655
Single-Stranded RNA Phages	658
A Double-Stranded RNA Phage: ϕ 6	661
References	663

*Chapter 16 Bacteriophages: II. The Lysogenic Life Cycle 665

The Lysogenic Cycle	665
Outline of the Lysogenic Life Cycle	666
Some Useful Terms	666
General Properties of Lysogens and Lysogenization	667
<i>E. coli</i> Phage λ	668
Immunity to Infection	668
Prophage Integration	671
Induction and Prophage Excision	677
Two Promoters for the Synthesis of the λ cI Repressor	679
Structure of the Operator and Binding of the cI Repressor and the Cro Product	681
Decision Between the Lytic and Lysogenic Cycles	683
Excision and Its Avoidance during Lysogenization	685
Use of λ to Screen for Carcinogens	685
Other Modes of Lysogeny	686
Some Properties of Lysogens	686

Mu—An Unusual Phage	687
Mu DNA	687
Replication and Maturation of Mu DNA	688
Transducing Phages	689
Properties of Generalized Transducing Particles	690
Use of Generalized Transducing Particles	692
Properties of Specialized Transducing Particles	694
Formation of Specialized Transducing Particles from a λ Lysogen	695
Properties of λ gal and λ bio Particles	696
Specialized Transduction of a Nonlysogen	697
Specialized Transduction of a Lysogen	698
High-Frequency-Transducing Lysates	699
References	700

Chapter 17 Mechanisms for Rearrangement and Exchange of Genetic Material: I. Plasmids 701

General Properties and Types of Plasmids	702
Plasmid DNA: Properties and Means of Isolation	703
Transfer of Plasmid DNA	707
An Outline of the Transfer Process and Some Definitions	707
A Detailed Look at Transfer of F	708
Transformation by Plasmid DNA	710
Plasmid Replication	71
Variations in the Use of Host Proteins	711
Variations in the Mechanics of Replication	712

Control of Copy Number	713
Incompatibility	715
Replication Inhibition	717
Properties of Particular Bacterial Plasmids	719
The Sex Plasmid F	719
The Drug-Resistance (R) Plasmids	722
The Colicinogenic or Col Plasmids	723
Other Bacterial Plasmids	726
Plasmids in Eukaryotes	726
Use of Plasmids in Genetic Engineering	728
References	728

Chapter 18 Mechanisms for Rearrangement and Exchange of Genetic Material: II. Recombination Between Homologous DNA Sequences 730

Types of Recombination in	
Microorganisms	731
Basic Features of Homologous	
Recombination	732
Specific Features of Homologous	
Recombination	734
Breakage-Rejoining and	
Heterozygosis	734
Branch Migration	737
Single-Strand Invasion	737
Reciprocal and Nonreciprocal	
Exchanges	738
Examining the Progeny of a Single	
Recombinational Event	740
Recombination Between a DNA Fragment and a	
Chromosome	741
Recombination in Bacterial	
Transformation	741
Recombination in Bacterial	
Conjugation	743
Recombination in Transduction	744
Trans-cutting	745
Recombination Between Intact DNA	
Molecules	746
Holliday Structures	747
The Strand-Transfer Model	750
A "Pair, Then Cut" Model of	
Recombination	754
Resolution of Figure-8 Molecules	755
Properties of the RecA and RecBC	
Proteins	756
The RecA Protein	756
The RecBC Protein	759
Properties of Systems Lacking Recombination	
Proteins	760
Other <i>E. coli</i> Recombination Systems	762
References	764

Chapter 19 Mechanisms for Rearrangement and Exchange of Genetic Material: III. Transposable Elements 766

Terminology	767
Insertion Sequences	767
Discovery of IS Elements	768
Size and Properties of IS DNA	768
Location of IS Elements in <i>E. coli</i> DNA and	
the DNA of Some Phages	770
Transposons	770
Detection of Transposition	770
Location of Sites of Insertion of	
Transposons	773
Types of Transposons	775
Transposition	778
Duplication of a Target Sequence at an	
Insertion Site	778
Structure of Transposons and the Nature	
of the Transposon-Target-Sequence	
Joint	780
Mechanism of Transposition	782
Cointegration	782
Replication of a Transposon in the Course	
of Transposition Between Two	
Plasmids	783
The Cointegrate as an Intermediate in	
Transposition of Tn3	783
Two Models for Transposition	785
Other Genetic Phenomena Mediated by	
Transposons	789
Replicon Fusion	790
Deletions and Inversions Caused by	
Transposons	790
Process Utilizing Homology Between Two	
Copies of a Single Transposon	793
Role of IS Elements in Hfr Formation	793
Gene Amplification in Bacteria	794
Transposons in Eukaryotes	795
References	796

Chapter 20 Recombinant DNA and Genetic Engineering 797

The Joining of DNA Molecules	797
Vectors	798
Restriction Endonucleases	800
Determining the Sites of Cuts; Restriction	
Mapping	803
Complementary Single-Stranded Termini on	