



Brief Note on Molecular Biology

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INTRODUCTION

Molecular Biology is the part of science that concerns the molecular basis of organic movement in and between cells, including molecular synthesis, modification, mechanisms and interactions. The central dogma of molecular biology depicts the cycle where DNA is interpreted into RNA, at that point converted into protein.

Related to other Biological Sciences

Molecular Biology is the study of the molecular underpinnings of the cycle of replication, transcription, translation, and cell function.

Techniques of molecular biology: Molecular cloning, Polymerase chain reaction, Gel electrophoresis.

Macromolecule Blotting and Testing:

Southern Blotting
Northern Blotting
Western Blotting
Eastern Blotting

Biochemistry is the study of the chemical substances and vital processes occurring in living organisms. Biochemists focus heavily on the role, function, and structure of biomolecules such as proteins, lipids, carbohydrates and nucleic acids.

Genetics is the study of how genetic differences will affect

organisms. Genetics attempts to predict how mutations, individual genes and genetic interactions can affect the expression of a phenotype.

At the point when life initially showed up on Earth it was restricted to basic microscopic organisms. Two billion years after the fact, complex life arose as huge eukaryote cells with film bound organelles, for example, a core and chloroplasts. The development of growths, plants and creatures followed.

In any case, definitely when complex life arose has demonstrated hard to say. Past genomic contemplates proposed that eukaryote cells might have developed somewhere in the range of 800 million to 1,800 million years back, an uncertain reach that needs fossils to limit it down.

The advancement of eukaryotes was a gigantically significant occasion throughout the entire existence of life on Earth, yet fossils of these cells are hard to explain,"

Although living eukaryotes incorporate huge structures that are effectively spotted, early eukaryotes were transcendently single cells, hard to recognize from bacterial cells.

In molecular biology systems and advances are consistently being created and more established innovations deserted.

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