

The Role of Molecular Biology in Understanding Genetic Diseases

Henry Christian *

Department of Biology, The University of Copenhagen, København, Denmark

DESCRIPTION

Molecular biology is an interesting and complex field of science that delves deep into the intricate machinery of life at the molecular level. It seeks to understand the fundamental processes that control all living organisms, from the simplest bacteria to the most complex multicellular organisms, including humans. In this essay, we will explore the key concepts, historical milestones, and the significance of molecular biology in disclosing the aspects of life [1-3]. The roots of molecular biology can be traced back to the early 20th century, when scientists began to explore the molecular basis of heredity [4]. One of the most pivotal moments in the history of molecular biology was the discovery of the structure of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) by James Watson and Francis Crick in 1953. This ground-breaking discovery provided the key to understanding how genetic information is preserved and transferred from one generation to the next [5,6].

Central dogma of molecular biology

The central dogma of molecular biology, proposed by Francis Crick in 1958, outlines the flow of genetic information within a biological system. According to this dogma, DNA contains the instructions for building proteins, which are the powerhouses of the cell [7]. The process of information flow begins with DNA replication, where the DNA molecule is duplicated to ensure that each daughter cell receives an identical copy of the genetic code during cell division [8].

The next step in the central dogma is transcription, where a specific segment of DNA is transcribed into a molecule called messenger RNA (mRNA). This mRNA molecule carries the genetic information from the nucleus to the cytoplasm, where it serves as a template for protein synthesis. The final step is translation, during which the information carried by mRNA is used to assemble a specific sequence of amino acids into a functional protein [9].

Genetic code and protein synthesis

The genetic code is the set of rules that determines how the information in DNA is translated into proteins. It is a triplet

code, meaning that each set of three nucleotides (codon) in mRNA corresponds to a specific amino acid. There are 20 different amino acids, and the genetic code specifies which amino acid should be incorporated into a growing protein chain for each codon [10]. The process of protein synthesis occurs in cellular structures called ribosomes, which read the mRNA sequence and use transfer RNA (tRNA) molecules to bring the correct amino acids to the growing protein chain. This intricate process ensures that proteins are synthesized with remarkable accuracy, allowing them to carry out their diverse functions in the cell [11].

DNA replication and repair

Maintaining the integrity of the genetic code is essential for the survival of organisms. DNA replication is a highly accurate process that occurs before cell division. During replication, the DNA double helix unwinds, and each strand serves as a template for the synthesis of a complementary strand. This ensures that each daughter cell receives a complete and accurate copy of the genetic information. However, DNA is not entirely certain, and various factors, such as radiation and chemical agents, can cause damage to the DNA molecule [12]. Molecular biology also delves into the mechanisms of DNA repair, which are essential for preserving the stability of the genome. Cells have evolved intricate repair mechanisms to correct errors and damage in the DNA sequence, preventing potentially harmful mutations from accumulating.

Gene expression and regulation

Molecular biology plays a crucial role in understanding how genes are responding in correspondence to the environmental cues and cellular needs. Gene expression is the process by which information stored in DNA is used to produce functional molecules, such as proteins or non-coding RNAs. This process is tightly regulated and can be influenced by a variety of factors, including hormones, signaling pathways, and external stimuli [13].

Gene regulation allows cells to adapt to changing conditions and perform specialized functions. Transcription factors, for example, are proteins that bind to specific DNA sequences and

Correspondence to: Henry Christian, Department of Biology, The University of Copenhagen, København, Denmark, E-mail: Christianhenri254@hotmail.com

Received: 02-Jun-2023, Manuscript No. APCR-23-26549; **Editor assigned:** 06-Jun-2023, Pre QC No. APCR-23-26549 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 21-Jun-2023, QC No. APCR-23-26549; **Revised:** 29-Jun-2023, Manuscript No. APCR-23-26549 (R); **Published:** 07-Jul-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2161-0940.23.13.437

Citation: Christian H (2023) The Role of Molecular Biology in Understanding Genetic Diseases. *Anat Physiol.* 13:437.

Copyright: © 2023 Christian H. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

either activate or repress gene expression. By studying the intricate mechanisms of gene regulation, molecular biologists gain insights into the development, differentiation, and functioning of cells in various tissues and organisms.

Genetic variation and evolution

Molecular biology has also provided valuable insights into the mechanisms of genetic variation and evolution. Genetic diversity arises from mutations, which are changes in the DNA sequence. While some mutations may be harmful, others can be advantageous and lead to the evolution of new traits and adaptations.

The study of molecular evolution involves comparing DNA sequences between different species to trace their evolutionary relationships. Molecular phylogenetic, for example, utilizes genetic data to create neural networks that show the evolutionary history and connection of various species. This method has shown the interconnection of all life forms on Earth, as well as the shared ancestry of all living species [14-15].

Applications of molecular biology

The insights gained from molecular biology have had far-reaching applications in various fields, revolutionizing medicine, agriculture, and biotechnology. Here are some notable applications:

Medical research and diagnostics: Molecular biology techniques, such as Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and DNA sequencing, are essential for diagnosing genetic disorders, detecting pathogens, and developing targeted therapies.

Biotechnology: Genetic engineering techniques, like gene editing using CRISPR-Cas9, have enabled the modification of organisms for various purposes, including the production of genetically modified crops and the development of gene therapies.

CONCLUSION

Molecular biology has transformed our understanding of life at its most fundamental level. From deciphering the structure of DNA to revealing the complex mechanisms of gene expression and regulation, this field has highlighted the basic details of the biological world. Its applications in medicine, agriculture, and biotechnology have had a profound impact on society, while its ethical considerations challenge us to navigate the boundaries of scientific exploration responsibly.

REFERENCES

1. Lai WKM, Pugh BF. Understanding nucleosome dynamics and their links to gene expression and DNA replication. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol.* 18;2017:548-562.
2. Banigan EJ, van den Berg AA, Brandão HB, Marko JF, Mirny LA. Chromosome organization by one-sided and two-sided loop extrusion. *Elife.* 2020;9:e53558.
3. Chiang M, Brackley CA, Marenduzzo D, Gilbert N. Predicting genome organisation and function with mechanistic modelling. *Trends Genet.* 2022;38:364-378.
4. Biswas M, Langowski J, Bishop TC. Atomistic simulations of nucleosomes. *Wiley Interdiscip Rev Comput Mol Sci.* 2013;3:378-392.
5. Ivani I, Dans PD, Noy A, Perez A, Faustino I, Hospital A, Wealther J, et al. Parmbsc1: A Refined force field for DNA simulations. *Nat Methods.* 2016;13:55-58.
6. Yoo J, Aksimentiev A. New tricks for old dogs: Improving the accuracy of biomolecular force fields by pair-specific corrections to non-bonded interactions. *Phys Chem Chem Phys.* 2018;20:8432-8449.
7. Armeev GA, Kniazeva AS, Komarova GA, Kirpichnikov MP, Shayta AK. Histone dynamics mediate DNA unwrapping and sliding in nucleosomes. *Nat Commun.* 2021;12:2387.
8. Winogradoff, Aksimentiev A. Molecular mechanism of spontaneous nucleosome unraveling. *J Mol Biol.* 2018;431:323-335.
9. Bernardi RC, Melo MCR, Schulten K. Enhanced sampling techniques in molecular dynamics simulations of biological systems. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 2015;1850:872-877.
10. Ishida H, Kono H. Torsional stress can regulate the unwrapping of two outer half superhelical turns of nucleosomal DNA. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2021;118:e2020452118.
11. Ishida H, Kono H. Free energy landscape of H2A-H2B displacement from nucleosome. *J Mol Biol.* 2022;434:167707.
12. Assenza S, Perez R. Accurate sequence-dependent coarse-grained model for conformational and elastic properties of double-stranded DNA. *J Chem Theor Comput.* 2022;18:3239-3256.
13. Freeman GS, Hinckley DM, Lequieu JP, Whitmer JK, de Pablo JJ. Coarse-grained modeling of DNA curvature. *J Chem Phys.* 2014;141:165103.
14. Chakraborty D, Hori N, Thirumalai D. Sequence-dependent three interaction site model for single- and double-stranded DNA. *J Chem Theor Comput.* 2018;14:3763-3779.
15. Yoo J, Park S, Maffeo C, Ha T, Aksimentiev A. DNA sequence and methylation prescribe the inside-out conformational dynamics and bending energetics of DNA minicircles. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2021; 49:11459-11475.