

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910460228203321
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Titolo	The deeper genome : why there is more to the human genome than meets the eye // John Parrington
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford, [England] : , : Oxford University Press , , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	0-19-100247-X 0-19-968874-5
Edizione	[First edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (263 p.)
Disciplina	572.86
Soggetti	Genomes Human genome DNA Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes indexes.
Nota di contenuto	""Cover""; ""The Deeper Genome: Why there is more to the human Genome than meets the eye""; ""Copyright""; ""ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS""; ""CONTENTS""; ""INTRODUCTION: How the Genome Lost Its Junk""; ""1: THE INHERITORS""; ""2: LIFE AS A CODE""; ""3: SWITCHES AND SIGNALS""; ""4: THE SPACIOUS GENOME""; ""5: RNA OUT OF THE SHADOWS""; ""6: ITa€?S A JUNGLE IN THERE!""; ""7: THE GENOME IN 3D""; ""8: THE JUMPING GENES""; ""9: THE MARKS OF LAMARCK""; ""10: CODE, NON-CODE, GARBAGE, AND JUNK""; ""11: GENES AND DISEASE""; ""12: WHAT MAKES US HUMAN?""; ""13: THE GENOME THAT BECAME CONSCIOUS"" ""CONCLUSION: The Case for Complexity""""GLOSSARY""; ""ENDNOTES""; ""Introduction: How the Genome Lost Its Junk""; ""Chapter 1: The Inheritors""; ""Chapter 2: Life as a Code""; ""Chapter 3: Switches and Signals""; ""Chapter 4: The Spacious Genome""; ""Chapter 5: RNA Out of the Shadows""; ""Chapter 6: Ita€?s a Jungle in There!""; ""Chapter 7: The Genome in 3D""; ""Chapter 8: The Jumping Genes""; ""Chapter 9: The Marks of Lamarck""; ""Chapter 10: Code, Non-Code, Garbage, and Junk""; ""Chapter 11: Genes and Disease""; ""Chapter 12: What Makes Us

Human?"

""Chapter 13: The Genome That Became Conscious""""Conclusion: The Case for Complexity""; ""INDEX OF NAMES""; ""INDEX OF SUBJECTS""; ""ANCESTORS IN OUR GENOME: The New Science of Human Evolution""; ""BIOCODE: The New Age of Genomics""; ""FREAKS OF NATURE: And what they tell us about evolution and development""; ""LIFE UNFOLDING: How the human body creates itself""; ""MISMATCH: The Timebomb of Lifestyle Disease""; ""MISSING LINKS: In search of human origins""; ""NATUREa€S ORACLE: The life and work of W. D. Hamilton""; ""WHAT IS LIFE? How Chemistry Becomes Biology""

Sommario/riassunto

Over a decade ago, as the Human Genome Project completed its mapping of the entire human genome, hopes ran high that we would rapidly be able to use our knowledge of human genes to tackle many inherited diseases, and understand what makes us unique among animals. But things didn't turn out that way. For a start, we turned out to have far fewer genes than originally thought - just over 20,000, the same sort of number as a fruit fly or worm. What's more, the proportion of DNA consisting of genes coding for proteins was a mere 2%. So, was the rest of the genome accumulated 'junk'? Things have chang
