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Autore	Clark David P
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Development; Mouse and Man; Arabidopsis Serves as a Model for Plants; Haploidy, Diploidy and the Eukaryote Cell Cycle; Viruses Are Not Living Cells; Bacterial Viruses Infect Bacteria
Human Viral Diseases Are Common A Variety of Subcellular Genetic Entities Exist; Chapter Three DNA, RNA and Protein; Nucleic Acid Molecules Carry Genetic Information; Chemical Structure of Nucleic Acids; DNA and RNA Each Have Four Bases; Nucleosides Are Bases Plus Sugars; Nucleotides Are Nucleosides Plus Phosphate; Double Stranded DNA Forms a Double Helix; Base Pairs are Held Together by Hydrogen Bonds; Complementary Strands Reveal the Secret of Heredity; Constituents of Chromosomes; The Central Dogma Outlines the Flow ofGenetic Information; Ribosomes Read the Genetic Code
The Genetic Code Dictates the Amino Acid Sequence of ProteinsVarious Classes of RNA Have Different Functions; Proteins, Made of Amino Acids, Carry Out Many Cell Functions; The Structure of Proteins Has Four Levels of Organization; Proteins Vary in Their Biological Roles; Chapter Four Genes, Genomes and DNA; History of DNA as the Genetic Material; How Much Genetic Information Is Necessary to Maintain Life?; Non-Coding DNA; Coding DNA May Be Present within Non-coding DNA; Repeated Sequences Are a Feature of DNA in Higher Organisms; Satellite DNA Is Non-coding DNA in the Form of Tandem Repeats Minisatellites and VNTRs

Sommario/riassunto

Now available with the most current and relevant research from Cell Press, Clark's Molecular Biology, Academic Cell Update Edition, gives readers both the concepts and the applications students need to know to fully grasp Molecular Biology. Clark introduces basic concepts and then follows with specific applications in research today. This book is further enhanced by its inclusion in the Academic Cell collaboration, providing it with links to current and recently published research. Molecular Biology draws in the applications from a number of fields including human cellular research, human