Gene For Gen Phenomena

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On the Genetic Energy of Organisms
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Molecular and General Genetics
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Advances in Genetic Phenomena Research and Application: 2012 Edition
Genes, Genesis, and God
Mutagenesis: exploring genetic diversity of crops
Lords of the Fly
Genetic Philosophy
Gene Silencing in Higher Plants and Related Phenomena in Other Eukaryotes
Transgenic Organisms and Biosafety
Exploring Life Phenomena with Statistical Mechanics of Molecular Liquids
Raynaud’s Phenomenon
Genes in Conflict
Genetics in Relation to Agriculture
Introduction to Biometrical Genetics
Philosophic Foundations of Genetic Psychology and Gestalt Psychology
Dynamic Sociology or Applied Social Science

LESTER DEON

Molecular Biology of The Cell Springer
The literature on recoding is scattered, so this superb book ?lls a need by prov- ing up-to-date, comprehensive, authoritative reviews of the many kinds of recoding phenomena. Between 1961 and 1966 my colleagues and I deciphered the genetic code in Escherichia coli and showed that the genetic code is the same in E. coli, Xenopus laevis, and guinea pig tissues. These results showed that the code has been c- served during evolution and strongly suggested that the code appeared very early during biological evolution, that all forms of life on earth descended from a c- mon ancestor, and thus that all forms of life on this planet are related to one another. The problem of biological time was solved by encoding information in DNA and retrieving the information for each new generation, for it is easier to make a new organism than it is to repair an aging, malfunctioning one. Subsequently, small modi?cations of the standard genetic code were found in certain organisms and in mitochondria. Mitochondrial DNA only encodes about 10–13 proteins, so some modi?cations of the genetic code are tolerated that pr- ably would be lethal if applied to the thousands of kinds of proteins encoded by genomic DNA.

On the Genetic Energy of Organisms
Elsevier
Genetic criticism investigates creative processes by analysing manuscripts and other archival sources. It sheds light on authors' working practices and the ways

works are developed on the writer's desk or in the artist's studio. This book provides a cross-section of current international trends in genetic criticism, half a century after the birth of the discipline in Paris. The last two decades have witnessed an expansion of the field of study with new kinds of research objects and new forms of archival material, along with various kinds of interdisciplinary intersections and new theoretical perspectives. The essays in this volume represent various European literary and scholarly traditions discussing creative processes from Polish poetry to French children's literature, as well as topical issues such as born-digital literature and the application of forensic methodology to manuscript studies. The book is intended for scholars and students of literary criticism and textual scholarship, together with anyone interested in the working practices of writers, illustrators, and editors.

Recoding: Expansion of Decoding Rules Enriches Gene Expression Springer

This publication contains the proceedings of a seminar held in Toulouse, France, on 10th, 11th and 12th June 1980, under the auspices of the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate General for Agriculture, Division for the Coordination of Agricultural Research, as part of a programme of research on beef production. The seminar was intended to bring together available experience on the utilisation of hereditary muscular hypertrophy for meat production in the member states of the European Communities. Although the phenomenon of double muscling has been exploited in various countries, particularly France, Italy and Belgium, different breeds are used and different methods of exploitation employed. An attempt was therefore made to bring together the collective experience of participants. Contributions ranged from those on the inheritance of muscular hypertrophy to alternative production systems and from fundamental studies of muscle growth to practical ways of selling the additional musrile found in animals with muscular hypertrophy. The collection of assembled papers and discussions thus represents one of the most extensive reviews of the subject that has been attempted.

Molecular and General Genetics Springer Science & Business Media

This new volume presents overviews of the very latest genetic approaches in a diverse range of prokaryotes. Divided into three sections, the topics include essential techniques for genetic analysis, case studies in which genetic methods in carefully chosen genera are described and approaches are used in the elucidation of specific phenomena. Up-to-date chapters on essential techniques for genetic analysis in diverse bacteria The use of plasmids, phages and transposons and their applications to new organisms Genetic methods in medically and industrially important bacteria such as Mycobacteria, Neisseria, Bacteroides, Clostridia, and spirochaetes Analysis of virulence in Helicobacter and Erwina Genetic methods in Archae Photosynthesis and respiration in Paracoccus and Rhodobacter Bacillus subtilis sporulation

Genetic Criticism in Motion

ScholarlyEditions

Cancer research is now an interdisciplinary effort requiring a basic knowledge of commonly used terms, facts, issues, and concepts. This interdisciplinary book meets this need, providing an authoritative overview to the field. It

presents many of the molecules and mechanisms generally important in human cancers and examines a broad, but exemplary, selection of cancers. In addition, cancer research has now reached a critical stage, in which the accumulated knowledge on molecular mechanisms is gradually translated into improved prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. This book summarizes the state, pitfalls, and potential of these efforts.

Journal of Genetics CRC Press

This book argues that the phenomena of religion can not be reduced to the phenomena of biology.

Heredity Springer Science & Business Media

XVI Psychologists have, however, shown that what we are primarily aware of is not a succession of sense-data but figures-ground phenomena: Wittgenstein's ambiguous duck-rabbit is merely one such example. They have also drawn our attention to the existence of tertiary qualities in perception, such as 'symmetry' and 'elegance' which are just as directly given as are the perceived colours red, green or yellow. It is interesting to note that Merleau-Ponty has made considerable use of Gestalt ideas in his Phenomenology of Perception. One of the commonest reasons given by linguistic philosophers for not making direct use of the results of psychological research (although philosophers are usually willing to accept the first-hand results of physical science) is that philosophical accounts of perception and thinking are concerned with analysing the language in which these reports are made; that is to say, they are second-order enquiries. Often this approach is still more restricted and ordinary linguistic usage is taken as the yardstick against which questions relating to thought and perception are to be measured. The task of the philosopher is then con fined to the analysis of ordinary language. If he is more adventurous, as some writers on philosophical psychology are, he might go on to show how far the language used by psychological researchers falls short of the paradigms of common sense.

Dynamic Sociology Elsevier

Genetics of Bacterial Diversity focuses on the rapidly developing field of ""non-K-12"" bacterial genetics that is largely outside the scope of other texts. The book begins with an introductory chapter that outlines the phylogenetic relationships of bacteria and the range of metabolic, behavioral, and developmental phenomena displayed by them. Two chapters then review the genetic processes found in bacteria generally, and discuss a range of genetic techniques used to analyze the various special systems described in the body of the book, respectively. Subsequent chapters deal with various special metabolic capabilities characteristic of certain groups of bacteria (light production, photosynthesis, nitrogen fixation, antibiotic production, degradation of aromatic compounds and mercury resistance); developmental processes of cell-cycle associated motility, sporulation, and specialized colonial behavior; four components of bacterial pathogenicity for animals; and pathogenic and symbiotic interactions of bacteria with higher plants. The final chapter explains some of the concepts and the progress being made in the application of population genetics to bacteria. This book may be of interest to microbiologists wishing to catch up on the genetic basis of some of the classical phenomena of bacteriology, and

geneticists unfamiliar with some of the things that bacteria can accomplish.
Genetics of Bacterial Diversity Springer Science & Business Media
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Dynamic Sociology, Or Applied Social Science Rowman & Littlefield
"This book seeks to determine the genesis of various phenomena which cannot be explained in philosophical terms. The author suggests a new philosophy, which is the genetic method. Using a more scientific approach, the author attempts to explain how phenomena such as, morality, will, thought, and feelings come to be." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved).
Limit-Phenomena and Phenomenology in Husserl Harvard University Press
The Bacteria: A Treatise on Structure and Function, Volume V: Heredity explores the role of bacterial genetics in heredity. The book includes chapters on genetic fine structure, genetic replication, and gene-enzyme relationships, along with gene transduction, bacterial episomes, and genetic recombination. This volume is organized into 10 chapters and begins with an overview of conjugation as a mechanism of genetic exchange in bacterial species such as Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhosa, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Vibrio cholera, and Serratia marcescens. The book then discusses transduction, its uses and evolutionary implications, and the nature of the transducing particle as well as the transduction of galactose genes by bacteriophage lambda. The reader is also introduced to transformation and its use in genetic analysis, along with bacterial episomes and genetic transfer; genetic recombination and other genetic phenomena in streptomycetes; and DNA replication. The book concludes by explaining how bacteria should be defined from a biological standpoint. This book is a valuable source of information for geneticists, biochemists, biologists, and research workers involved in the biological sciences.
Genetic Methods for Diverse Prokaryotes Academic Press
In recent years several different gene silencing phenomena have been discovered in plants. The book summarizes the most recent data on gene silencing phenomena such as trans-, inactivation, paramutation and co-suppression. Plant researchers will find

this edition a valuable help in differentiating between a number of puzzling and partly contradictory gene silencing events. Those not familiar with plant molecular biology are introduced into the relevant methods and scientific models. In addition examples and models of gene silencing in flamentous fungi, Drosophila and mammalian systems are presented. By providing a comparative update on gene silencing effects in different eukaryotes, this book should stimulate communication among scientists working in diverse areas of eukaryotic gene regulation.

The Recombination of Genetic Material Springer Science & Business Media

The literature on recoding is scattered, so this superb book ?lls a need by prov- ing up-to-date, comprehensive, authoritative reviews of the many kinds of recoding phenomena. Between 1961 and 1966 my colleagues and I deciphered the genetic code in Escherichia coli and showed that the genetic code is the same in E. coli, Xenopus laevis, and guinea pig tissues. These results showed that the code has been c- served during evolution and strongly suggested that the code appeared very early during biological evolution, that all forms of life on earth descended from a c- mon ancestor, and thus that all forms of life on this planet are related to one another. The problem of biological time was solved by encoding information in DNA and retrieving the information for each new generation, for it is easier to make a new organism than it is to repair an aging, malfunctioning one. Subsequently, small modi?cations of the standard genetic code were found in certain organisms and in mitochondria. Mitochondrial DNA only encodes about 10–13 proteins, so some modi?cations of the genetic code are tolerated that pr- ably would be lethal if applied to the thousands of kinds of proteins encoded by genomic DNA.

Genetics Education Cambridge University Press

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Recoding: Expansion of Decoding Rules Enriches Gene Expression ScholarlyEditions

In a living body, a variety of molecules are working in a concerted manner to maintain its life, and to carry forward the genetic information from generation to generation. A key word to understand

such processes is "water," which plays an essential role in life phenomena. This book sheds light on life phenomena, which are woven by biomolecules as warp and water as weft, by means of statistical mechanics of molecular liquids, the RISM and 3D-RISM theories, both in equilibrium and non-equilibrium. A considerable number of pages are devoted to basics of mathematics and physics, so that students who have not majored in physics may be able to study the book by themselves. The book will also be helpful to those scientists seeking better tools for the computer-aided-drug-discovery. Explains basics of the statistical mechanics of molecular liquids, or RISM and 3D-RISM theories, and its application to water. Provides outline of the generalized Langevin theory and the linear response theory, and its application to dynamics of water. Applies the theories to functions of biomolecular systems. Applies the theories to the computer aided drug design. Provides a perspective for future development of the method.

Mendel's Principles of Heredity BoD - Books on Demand

Covering all species from yeast to humans, this is the first book to tell the story of selfish genetic elements that act narrowly to advance their own replication at the expense of the larger organism.

Trajectories of Genetics Springer Nature

The Recombination of Genetic Material aims to introduce the elementary properties of recombinational phenomena. Genetic recombination is a favorite research topic in biology due to its significance. In fact, a simple recombination event can have a profound effect and sometimes can mean the difference between the survival and the demise of an organism. Examples of this are provided in this book. This work also describes numerous recombination systems, mechanisms of the major types of recombination, and the macroscopic products of this biological process. Molecular analyses of recombination enzymes and substrates that have been identified or implicated are also shown. This book will be valuable as a reference material to those interested in this field of study.

The phenomenon of pleiotropy as revealed by analysis of genetic mechanisms of expression and interaction Springer Science & Business Media

Zytologie.

General Genetics BRILL

Gene Activity in Early Development reviews the state of knowledge regarding genomic function in the programming and operation of what Bonnet, in 1762, described as "the miracle of epigenesis." The book is divided into four sections. Section I is concerned with gene activity in early embryogenesis, with the time of onset and the nature of embryo genome control, and with recent attempts to analyze the shifting patterns of gene expression as development proceeds. Section II reviews various classic and recent studies relevant to the phenomenon of cytoplasmic localization of morphogenetic potential and discusses the significance, from a contemporary vantage point, of this often neglected area of developmental biology. Section III deals with genomic function in oogenesis, beginning with a general survey of what could be described loosely as the natural history of the oocyte nucleus, and proceeding to current attempts to understand the character and the ultimate function of the oocyte gene products.

Section IV discusses various aspects of the general problem of gene regulation in animal cells.

Advances in Genetic Phenomena Research and Application: 2011 Edition John Wiley & Sons

As genetics becomes increasingly important in our everyday environment, misinterpretation of its scientific foundation leads to mixed feelings of hope and fear about the potential of its applications. Trajectories of Genetics uncovers the many facets of genetics - from humans to animals, plants, and the microscopic world through more than a century of scientific progress. It summarizes the evolution of ideas as the organization and functioning of genetic material has become clearer. The book analyzes how genetic information transmitted from generation to generation in nucleic acids enables the fulfillment of biological functions and the evolution of the living world. It illustrates current developments in many areas: the improvement of species of agronomic interest, an increased understanding of microbial worlds, the management of genetic pathologies and the synthesis of new forms of life.