Contents

Preface *vii*

1. Nucleic Acid and Genome Organization **1.1**

1.1 Biochemistry of Nucleic Acid 1.1
1.2 DNA Model 1.2
1.3 Nucleic Acid Structure 1.3
1.4 Dynamic Nature of DNA 1.4
1.5 DNA's Other Structural Forms 1.4
1.6 Chromosomal DNAs 1.7
1.7 Organization of the Repeated DNA Sequences 1.8
1.8 Special Function Repetitive Sequence 1.11
1.9 Plant Genome Organization 1.13
1.10 Human Genome Organization 1.14
1.11 Other Types of DNA Sequences 1.14
1.12 Causes of Variation in DNA Structure 1.15
1.13 Methylated Bases Occurring in DNA 1.17
1.14 Non coding DNA 1.20
1.15 DNA Sequences with Unique Characteristics 1.20
1.16 Triplet Repeat Sequences 1.20
1.17 DNA of Organelles 1.20
1.18 RNA (Ribonucleic Acid) 1.23
1.19 Synthesis of RNA 1.24
1.20 Ribosomal RNA (rRNA) 1.25
1.21 Transfer RNA (tRNA) 1.27
1.22 Messenger RNA (mRNA) 1.29
1.23 Sense/Antisense Transcription 1.31
1.24 Aberrant mRNA 1.32
1.25 mRNA Degradation 1.32

1.26 P-bodies 1.33
1.27 Stress Granules (SGs) 1.33
1.28 Hierarchical Structure of RNA 1.33
1.29 RNA Localization 1.37
1.30 Base Pairing Between Codon of an mRNA and Anti-codon of tRNA 1.37
1.31 Small Nuclear RNA (snRNA) 1.37
1.32 Variation in DNA/RNA Quantity in Plants 1.38
1.33 Analysis of Nucleic Acid 1.39
1.34 Determination of G+C Content 1.42
1.35 Renaturation Kinetics 1.43
1.36 Quantification of Cytosine Methylation 1.46
1.37 Nearest Neighbor Sequence or Frequency Analysis 1.49

2. RNA Editing 2.1

2.1 Editing of tRNAs 2.1
2.2 Editing of rRNA 2.3
2.3 Editing of mRNA 2.3
2.4 Editing in Non-coding RNAs, 5′ UTRs and 3′ UTRs 2.6
2.5 miRNA Editing 2.7
2.6 Translational Editing 2.7
2.7 DNA Editing 2.8

3. Genetic Code 3.1

3.1 Definition and Properties of Genetic Code 3.1
3.2 Codon Usage Bias 3.4
3.3 Codon Usage Frequency 3.4
3.4 Variation in Genetic Code 3.5
3.5 Assignment of Amino Acid Codons 3.6
3.6 Reading Frame 3.7

4. Function of DNA 4.1

4.1 Functions of DNA 4.1
4.2 Replication 4.1
4.3 Protein Synthesis 4.8
4.4 Folding of Proteins and Degradation 4.10
4.5 Differences in Mechanism of Protein Synthesis between Eukaryotes and Prokaryotes 4.11
4.6 Place of Transcription/Translation 4.11
4.7 Molecular Mechanics Underlying Key Steps in Eukaryotic Translation Initiation 4.12
4.8 Comparison between Eukaryote and Prokaryote 4.13

4.9 Mechanisms of Transcription Termination in Prokaryote 4.15
4.10 Regulation of Transcription in Prokaryote 4.16
4.11 Antisense Transcription 4.16
4.12 Translational Error 4.17
4.13 Role of tRNA in Protein Synthesis 4.17
4.14 Dissecting the Mechanism of Translation 4.18

5. Gene, Gene Concept and Gene Organization 5.1

5.1 Gene Definition 5.1
5.2 Gene as a Unit of Transcription 5.3
5.3 Effect of Exon/Intron 5.4
5.4 Functions of Intron 5.4
5.5 Types of Introns 5.6
5.6 Splicing of Introns 5.8
5.7 Different Products from the Same Transcript 5.12
5.8 Changing Concept of Gene 5.13
5.9 Change of Locus/Gene Restructuring 5.14
5.10 Regulatory Elements 5.16
5.11 Gene Structure- Gene Components and their Oligonucleotide Compositions 5.17
5.12 Mechanisms of Translation Initiation 5.20
5.13 Transcription Termination Sequence 5.22
5.14 Types of Regulatory Elements 5.23
5.15 Two Classes of Transcriptional Control Sequences 5.28
5.16 Other *cis*-Regulatory Elements 5.32
5.17 Transcription Factors 5.34
5.18 Prokaryotic Promoter 5.36
5.19 Eukaryotic Promoters 5.36
5.20 Mammalian RNA Polymerase II Promoters 5.37
5.21 Transcription in Eukaryotes 5.37
5.22 Transcription Factor Binding Sites 5.38
5.23 Different Types of Genes with Different Core Elements 5.38
5.24 Gene Transcription Requiring Prior Protein Synthesis 5.40
5.25 Regulation of Transcription Initiation Via Changes in DNA Topology 5.40
5.26 Gene with two Promoters 5.41
5.27 *Trans*-acting Factors 5.45
5.28 Systems of Gene Organization 5.46
5.29 Spacing/Spacers 5.50
5.30 Gene Construct 5.51
5.31 Regulation of Gene Expression 5.51

5.32 Methods for Identification of Genes 5.53
5.33 Additional Issues in Gene Identification 5.54
5.34 Inefficient Translation 5.55
5.35 Role of Intergenic RNA/Process of Transcription of DNA in Regulation of Gene Expression 5.59
5.36 Regulation at Translation Level can Occur Through Two Mechanisms 5.60
5.37 Gene Families 5.61
5.38 Pseudogenes 5.63
5.39 Gene Amplification/Gene Duplication 5.66
5.40 Order of Genes on Chromosomes 5.66

6. Imprinting 6.1

6.1 Defintion 6.1
6.2 Imprinting as Mechanism for Homologue Recognition 6.3
6.3 Theory of Imprinting 6.3
6.4 Terms Related to Epigenetics 6.4
6.5 Genetic/Genome Imprinting 6.6
6.6 Chromatin Chemistry (Histone modification) and Chromatin Remodelling 6.8
6.7 Histone Code Hypothesis 6.9
6.8 Gene Expression 6.10
6.9 DNA Methylation- The Molecular Basis of Imprinting 6.12
6.10 Prion Hypothesis 6.16

7. The Other Types of Code 7.1

7.1 Properties of Nucleotides and Nucleotide Sequences 7.1
7.2 The Other Types of Codes 7.1
7.3 Regulatory Code 7.2
7.4 Structural Code 7.3
7.5 Histone Code 7.8
7.6 Sequence-dependent DNA Structure 7.10

8. Recombinant DNA Technology and its Applications 8.1

8.1 Biotechnology 8.1
8.2 Genetic Engineering Methods of Cloning Genes 8.3
8.3 Introduction of Specific Genes 8.4
8.4 Potential Problems with Library-based Cloning 8.26
8.5 Expression of Cloned Gene 8.28
8.6 Methods of Direct Gene Transfer 8.31
8.7 Transformation of Animal Cells 8.35
8.8 Applications of Recombinant DNA Technology 8.37

8.9 Recombineering 8.40
8.10 Gene Therapy 8.42

9. Restriction Endonuclease 9.1

9.1 Types of Enzymes used in Recombinant DNA Technology 9.1
9.2 Generation of Fragment of Suitable Size 9.5
9.3 Digestion with Restriction Endonucleases 9.5
9.4 Purpose of Generation of Fragments 9.6
9.5 Construction of a Restriction Map 9.6
9.6 Mapping with Restriction Enzymes with Many Recognition Sites 9.7
9.7 Mapping of Circular DNA Molecule 9.8
9.8 Methylation Assay 9.10
9.9 Mechanical Shearing 9.10

10. Vectors and Expression Vectors 10.1

10.1 Definition and Types of Vector 10.1
10.2 Shuttle Vector 10.5
10.3 Artificial Chromosome (Minichromosome) 10.5
10.4 Ti-plasmid 10.5
10.5 Selectable Marker Gene 10.7
10.6 Promoters 10.9
10.7 Other Components of Transgenes 10.9
10.8 Reporter Gene 10.9
10.9 Ri-plasmid 10.10
10.10 Problems with Ti Plasmids 10.10
10.11 Plant Viruses 10.12
10.12 Bacteriophage λ and M13 10.13
10.13 Cosmids 10.18
10.14 Fosmid 10.19
10.15 Bacterial Artificial Chromosome 10.19
10.16 Yeast Artificial Chromosome 10.19
10.17 Plant Artificial Chromosome (PLAC) 10.21
10.18 Human Artificial Chromosomes (HACs) 10.21
10.19 Mammalian Artificial Chromosome (MAC) 10.22
10.20 Retroviruses 10.22
10.21 Retroviral Vector 10.23
10.22 P1 Cloning Vector 10.23
10.23 Baculovirus 10.24
10.24 Simian Virus 40 10.25
10.25 Transformation Competent Artificial Chromosome Vector (TAC Vector) 10.25
10.26 Phagemids (Phage-plasmid) 10.26

10.27 Expression Vectors 10.26
10.28 Expression Shuttle Vector 10.29
10.29 Problems Associated with Production of Recombinant Protein are Due to 10.31
10.30 Over Expression 10.32
10.31 Expression Vectors for Eukaryotes 10.32
10.32 Study of Gene Regulation 10.33
10.33 Study of Gene Family 10.34
10.34 Enhancer trap/Gene Trap Vector 10.34
10.35 Inducible Expression Vector 10.36
10.36 Other Types of Vectors 10.37

11. DNA Library and its Construction 11.1

11.1 DNA Library 11.1
11.2 cDNA Library 11.4
11.3 STS (Sequence Tagged Site) Library 11.9
11.4 EST (Expressed Sequence Tag) Library 11.10
11.5 Library Amplification 11.10

12. DNA Synthesis and DNA Sequencing Technology 12.1

12.1 Chemical Synthesis of Nucleic Acid and Nucleotide Sequencing 12.1
12.2 Methods of Nucleic Acid Synthesis 12.1
12.3 DNA Sequencing 12.4
12.4 Automatic Sequencing 12.11
12.5 Massively Parallel System 12.13
12.6 Maldi-tofms (Matrix-assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization Time-off-flight Mass Spectroscopy 12.15
12.7 Sequencing by Hybridization (SBH) 12.16
12.8 Probes and Primers and Labeling of Nucleic Acids 12.17

13. Genome Sequencing and Genome Assembly 13.1

13.1 Sequencing of Genome 13.1
13.2 Human Genome Sequencing 13.6
13.3 Whole Chromosome Sequencing 13.21
13.4 Genome Sequencing of Nematode *C. Elegans* 13.26
13.5 Shot Gun Strategy for whole Genome Sequencing of Bacteria, *Haemophilius Influenzae* 13.30
13.6 Genome Sequencing of *S. Pombe* 13.33
13.7 Sequencing Strategy for Arabidopsis Genome 13.34
13.8 Rice Genome Analysis 13.35
13.9 Maize Genome Analysis 13.36
13.10 Genomic Analysis of Heterochromatin 13.36
13.11 Genomic Sequence Annotation 13.37

14. Protein Synthesis and Sequencing **14.1**
14.1 Definition 14.1
14.2 Venn Diagram 14.3
14.3 Primary Structure 14.3
14.4 Secondary Structure 14.4
14.5 Tertiary Structure 14.6
14.6 Quarternary Structure 14.6
14.7 Function of Proteins 14.7
14.8 Homoeobox Protein 14.8
14.9 Protein Folding 14.8
14.10 Prediction of Structure of a Protein 14.9
14.11 Prediction of Three-dimensional Protein Structure 14.10
14.12 Machine Learning Approaches 14.11
14.13 Sequencing of Polypeptide 14.12
14.14 Designing Gene Specific Probes 14.14
14.15 Double Frameshift Analysis 14.15
14.16 Proteome/Proteomics 14.15
14.17 Gene Design 14.17
14.18 Identification of Proteins 14.17
14.19 Protein Signature 14.18
14.20 Protein Posttranslational Modification 14.20
14.21 Structural Classification of Proteins 14.20
14.22 Hierarchical Domain Classification of Protein Structures 14.25
14.23 Evolution of Proteins 14.26
14.24 Rearrangement of Segments of Genome 14.27

15. Molecular Marker Technology and its Applications **15.1**
15.1 Definition- Markers 15.1
15.2 Types of Genetic Markers 15.1
15.3 Molecular Marker Technology 15.14
15.4 Selection of Molecular Marker 15.14
15.5 Applications of Molecular Marker Technology 15.15

16. Structural Genomics and Structural Genomics Technology **16.1**
16.1 Definition 16.1
16.2 Structural Analysis of Cloned DNA 16.2
16.3 Gene Space 16.5
16.4 Generating Genome-wide Chromatin State map 16.7
16.5 Mapping Histone Marks 16.7

16.6 Mapping 16.8
16.7 Physical Mapping 16.10
16.8 Low Resolution Maps 16.12
16.9 Mapping Strategies 16.13
16.10 Contig Mapping 16.14
16.11 Use of 'Sequence-tagged Sites' for Mapping 16.15
16.12 Finer Detail Mapping 16.17
16.13 Comparison between Vectors for Suitability for Mapping and Functional Analysis 16.18
16.14 Visual Mapping (Optical Mapping) 16.19
16.15 Happy Mapping 16.19
16.16 Gene Density 16.21
16.17 Gene Number 16.21
16.18 Gene Content 16.22
16.19 Coding Density 16.22
16.20 Architecture of Genomes of Some Model Species 16.23
16.21 Positional Cloning 16.25
16.22 Gene Screening 16.28
16.23 Methylation Interference Assay 16.31
16.24 Identification of RNA-protein Interaction Site 16.33
16.25 Determination of Spacing between Two Regulatory Sequences 16.34
16.26 Allocation of Cloned Gene (s) to Specific Chromosomes 16.34
16.27 Gene Identification 16.40
16.28 Detection *in Situ* of Genomic Regulatory Elements 16.42
16.29 Analysis of Enhancer 16.47
16.30 Transvection 16.48
16.31 Identification of Receptor-binding Sequence in the DNA 16.51
16.32 Identification and Characterization of Transcripts 16.52
16.33 Detection of Introns and Determination of Position of Intron 16.55
16.34 Exon Trapping 16.56
16.35 Determination of the Length of Poly(A) Tail of mRNA 16.58
16.36 Gene Identification by Complementation 16.59
16.37 Gene Identification by Gene Expression 16.59
16.38 Gene Identification using Gene from other Species or Group Boundaries 16.59
16.39 Gene Identification Through Disruption 16.60
16.40 Isolation of Chromosome Ends 16.61
16.41 Centromere Mapping 16.61
16.42 Analysis of Individual Genes 16.61

16.43 Chromatin Structure 16.63
16.44 DNA Fingerprinting/Profiling 16.65
16.45 Ways of Finding Genes 16.67

17. Systems Biology 17.1

17.1 Systems Approach 17.1
17.2 Qualitative Modeling of Biological Systems 17.4
17.3 Applications of Systems Biology 17.4
17.4 Protein Interaction Network 17.6
17.5 Approaches to Study Systems Biology 17.6
17.6 Genetic Network 17.7
17.7 Approaches to Mapping of Networks 17.8
17.8 Network of Over Expressing Genes 17.9
17.9 Low Expressed Genes 17.9
17.10 Combining Networks 17.10
17.11 Developmental Networks 17.10
17.12 Construction of Genetic Regulatory Network 17.11
17.13 Trancriptional Regulatory Network Architecture or Network Motifs 17.12
17.14 Gene Expression Regulation 17.13
17.15 Identifying the Components of Regulatory Gene Network 17.13
17.16 Data Mining Approach for Inferring Structures of Gene Regulatory Networks 17.14
17.17 Redundancy in Signaling Networks 17.14
17.18 Integration of Protein-protein-interaction Dataset 17.16
17.19 Intergration of Multiple Datasets of Physical Protein-protein Interaction 17.16
17.20 Integration of Genome-wide Protein-protein Interaction Data 17.17
17.21 *De novo* Prediction of Protein Complexes 17.17
17.22 Reconstructing Biological Pathways and Regulatory Networks from Quantitative Measurements 17.17
17.23 Prediction on Gene Expression Patterns 17.22
17.24 Fuzzy Logic-based Approach 17.22
17.25 Large Network Analysis 17.22
17.26 Substructures within Networks 17.23
17.27 Cross-referencing Different Networks 17.23
17.28 Neural Networks 17.24
17.29 Pathways and Networks 17.24
17.30 Networks 17.28
17.31 Hierarchical Organization of Networks 17.30
17.32 Identification of Network 17.30

17.33 Feature of Network 17.31
17.34 Pathway Construction 17.33
17.35 Biochemical Networks 17.33
17.36 Approaches to Estimation of Parameters of Models of Biochemical Network 17.34
17.37 System Level Methods for Estimation of Parameter Estimation 17.34

18. Analysis of Single Nucleotide Polymorphism 18.1

18.1 Study of Sequence Variation 18.1
18.2 Identification of SNPs 18.1
18.3 Single Nucleotide Polymorphism 18.2
18.4 Methods for Identifying Sequence Variation 18.3
18.5 Non Sequencing Methods for SNP Discovery 18.3
18.6 Tiling Strategy 18.3
18.7 SNP Assay 18.5
18.8 Designing SNP Primer 18.7
18.9 Large-scale Strategies for Mapping SNP 18.7
18.10 Scanning mtDNA for Sequence Variation in Human 18.8

19. Analysis of Haplotypes 19.1

19.1 Association or Linkage Disequilibrium (LD) 19.1
19.2 Haplotype 19.2
19.3 Number of Haplotypes 19.3
19.4 Size of LD Blocks 19.3
19.5 Construction of Haplotype 19.3
19.6 Consensus Pattern 19.3
19.7 Methodology for Molecular Haplotyping 19.4
19.8 Measurement of Linkage Disequilibrium (LD) 19.6
19.9 Measurement of Genome-wide LD 19.6
19.10 Transmission/Disequilibrium Tests 19.7
19.11 Genome-wide Association Study for Identification of Loci 19.8
19.12 Detection of Structural Variation of the Genome 19.8
19.13 Comparative Genomic Hybridization (CGH) 19.9
19.14 Detection of Sequence Variants 19.10

20. QTL Analysis 20.1

20.1 Types of Gene Involved in Quantitative Variation 20.1
20.2 Identification of Mutation of Gene with Strong Effect 20.1
20.3 Screening known Genes having Phenotypic Effects for Sequence Variation 20.4
20.4 Variation within the Gene 20.9

20.5 QTL Mapping 20.10
20.6 Association Mapping/Linkage Disequilibrium Mapping 20.13
20.7 Methods for Refining the Identification of QTL 20.15
20.8 QTL Mapping Methods 20.17
20.9 Use of Chromosome Substitution Strain for QTL Analysis 20.20
20.10 Candidate Gene Approach 20.21

21. *In Vitro* Mutagenesis and Directed Evolution 21.1

21.1 Mutation-Definition and Types 21.1
21.2 Classes of Single Base Change Mutations Resulting from Chemical Mutagenesis 21.3
21.3 Suppressor and Enhancer Screens 21.3
21.4 Deletion Mapping 21.4
21.5 Saturating a Particular Locus with Mutations 21.4
21.6 Tiling Mutagenesis 21.5
21.7 Isolation of Mutations from Precisely Defined Chromosome Segments 21.6
21.8 Genomic Subtraction 21.6
21.9 Insertion Mutagenesis 21.7
21.10 Site Directed Mutagenesis (SDM) 21.12
21.11 Introduction of Point Mutation 21.16
21.12 Insertion of Nucleotide Analogue 21.16
21.13 Mutational Analysis 21.21
21.14 Methods for Detection of Single Base Substitutions 21.23
21.15 Protein Engineering 21.24
21.16 Gene Targeting 21.25
21.17 Detection of DNA Sequence Differences (Detection of Mutation) 21.27

22. Transposable Elements in Genome Organization 22.1

22.1 Definition 22.1
22.2 Prokaryotic Transposons-Bacterial Transposons 22.2
22.3 Eukaryotic Transposons 22.3
22.4 Retrotransposons 22.5
22.5 Yeast Transposons 22.6
22.6 Position Specific Preferences 22.7
22.7 Long Interspersed Elements (LINES) 22.9
22.8 Short Interspersed Elements (SINES) 22.10
22.9 Classification of Transposable Elements 22.11
22.10 Mechanism of Jumping 22.12
22.11 Chromosome Rearrangements 22.15

23. Gene Silencing **23.1**
23.1 Definition 23.1
23.2 Transcriptional Gene Silencing (TGS) 23.2
23.3 Approaches to Gene Silencing 23.4
23.4 Category of Ribozymes 23.7
23.5 Detection of Ribozymes 23.9
23.6 Genome-wide Search for Ribozymes 23.9
23.7 RNA Intereference 23.9
23.8 Preparation of siRNA 23.14
23.9 Designing siRNA 23.14
23.10 RNAs as Activator of Gene Expression? 23.15
23.11 Role of Polymerase 23.15
23.12 RNA World 23.15
23.13 Small Regulatory RNA 23.16
23.14 Identification of Candidate Small Regulatory RNA 23.17
23.15 miRNA Acting as Activator of Translation? 23.20
23.16 Role of Small RNA 23.22
23.17 Co-suppression 23.23
23.18 Cloning of Antisense Genes 23.24
23.19 VIGS (Viral Induced Gene Silencing) 23.25
23.20 Targetted Gene Silencing via RNA 23.26
23.21 Riboswitches 23.26
23.22 Restriction-modification Systems 23.27
23.23 Role of RNA in DNA Rearrangement 23.28

24. Functional Genomics and Function Genomics Technology **24.1**
24.1 Definitions 24.1
24.2 Approaches to Study of Functional Genomics 24.3
24.3 Bioinformatics Approaches 24.5
24.4 High Throughput Approaches for Determining Gene Function 24.6
24.5 Array Technology 24.6
24.6 Quantitative Monitoring of Gene Expression Pattern with cDNA Microarray 24.10
24.7 Transcriptional Network Modeling 24.14
24.8 Use of Gene Sets for Reconstruction of Pathways 24.16
24.9 Statistical Data Mining Tools for Discovering Gene Networks 24.16
24.10 Problem with Expression Data 24.17
24.11 Techniques for Ascertaining the Function of Genes from Expression Data 24.18
24.12 Methods of Clustering Genes 24.18

24.13 Hierarchical Clustering 24.19
24.14 Other Techniques of Clustering 24.20
24.15 SOMs (Self Organizing Maps) 24.20
24.16 Steps Involved in Gene Clustering 24.21
24.17 Clustering Results from *S. Cerevisiae* 24.22
24.18 Feature Selection 24.23
24.19 Methods for Automated Feature Selection 24.23
24.20 Inferring Signaling Pathways from Microarray Data 24.23
24.21 Matrix Decomposition Methods (MDMs) for Detecting Transcriptional Modules 24.25
24.22 Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) 24.25
24.23 Functional Analyses of Cloned Genes 24.26
24.24 Kinds of Genes 24.27
24.25 ORFeome 24.27
24.26 Functional Clustering of Genes 24.28
24.27 Finding Genes 24.28
24.28 Standard Gene Model and its Shortcomings 24.30
24.29 Ensemble Gene Prediction 24.33
24.30 Analyzing a Novel Gene 24.34
24.31 Validation of Structures of Genes 24.35
24.32 Exon Arrays 24.35
24.33 Generation of cDNA Set 24.36
24.34 Tilling Array Technology 24.36
24.35 Formaldehyde Assisted Isolation of Regulatory Elements (FAIR) 24.38
24.36 Genome-wide Study of Splicing by Splicing Microarray 24.38
24.37 Digital Polony Exon Profiling (DPEP) 24.39
24.38 Functional Genomics Techniques 24.40
24.39 Comparative Genomics 24.42
24.40 Gene Expression Process 24.43
24.41 TF-binding Sites 24.45
24.42 Eukaryotic Polymerase II Promoters 24.45
24.43 Methods of Identification of TF Binding Sites 24.47
24.44 Quantitative Modeling of Regulatory Network 24.50
24.45 Integrated Analysis 24.51
24.46 Gene Expression Profiles as Fingerprints 24.51
24.47 Other Gene Expression Methods 24.52
24.48 RNA (Nothern) Blot Analysis 24.53
24.49 Expression Measurements from Small Amounts of RNA-Identification of Genes Associated with Development and Differentiation 24.53

24.50 Alternative Approach for cDNA Display on Gels 24.55
24.51 Molecular Indexing 24.56
24.52 Transcription based Amplification System (TAS) 24.56
24.53 Cataloguing of Transcriptome 24.57
24.54 Functional Analysis of Pseudogenes 24.58
24.55 Cataloguing the Regulatory Elements 24.59
24.56 Identification of Expressed Genes 24.60
24.57 Genome Sequencing 24.64
24.58 Isolation of mRNA, its Quantification and Amplification 24.65
24.59 RNA Profiling 24.67
24.60 Alternatives to Standards Subtractive Hybridization Techniques 24.69
24.61 Applications of High Throughput RNAi Screens in Functional Genomics 24.74
24.62 Conditional Knock Out/Gene Targetting 24.79
24.63 Transcription/Expression Profiling 24.82
24.64 Methods for Obtaining Genome-wide mRNA Expression Pattern 24.83
24.65 Not all mRNAs Encode Proteins 24.98
24.66 Tiled Oliginucleotide 24.100
24.67 Imaging of Gene Expression 24.100
24.68 Gene Redundancy 24.101
24.69 Functional Analysis 24.101
24.70 Identification of Ploidy Regulated Genes 24.113
24.71 Sensitivity of Gene Expression to Mutations 24.113
24.72 Measures of Biological Complexity 24.114
24.73 Synthetic Biology 24.114

25. Gene Function and Interaction 25.1

25.1 Gene Function 25.1
25.2 Gene Interaction 25.4
25.3 Molecular Mechanism of Gene Interaction 25.5
25.4 Methods for Determining the Binding Sites of TFs on a Genome-wide Scale 25.11
25.5 Genome Wide Location Analysis for Yeast Transcription Regulators 25.12
25.6 Identification of Genes and Regulatory Elements 25.13
25.7 Dam ID Chromatin Profiling 25.14
25.8 Predicting Protein-protein Interactions from Correlation between Genomic Features 25.14
25.9 Protein-protein Interaction 25.15
25.10 Conditional Lethal Mutations 25.17
25.11 Synthetic Lethal Mutations 25.18

25.12 Mechanisms Contributing to Binding Specificity 25.19
25.13 RNA-binding Protein 25.19
25.14 Epistasis 25.22
25.15 Method of Identifying Genetic Interactions 25.24
25.16 Biomolecular Network 25.25
25.17 Comparison of Networks (Expression and Regulatory Networks) 25.27
25.18 Structure-based Prediction of Protein Function 25.29

26. Proteomics 26.1

26.1 Proteome 26.1
26.2 Methods for Monitoring Proteins 26.2
26.3 Cellular Expression Patterns/Protein Profiling 26.2
26.4 Yeast-Two-Hybrid (Y2H) System 26.14
26.5 Different 2H Systems 26.17
26.6 Other Protein Interaction Methods 26.17
26.7 Other Transcription-based Interaction Detection Methods 26.18
26.8 Approaches for Large Scale Throughput Studies 26.19
26.9 Interactome Analysis 26.22
26.10 Large-scale Approaches to Assign Function to Gene Products 26.27
26.11 Tandem Affinity Purification (TAP) System 26.27
26.12 Affinity Tagging and Mass Spectroscopy 26.28
26.13 Analysis of Biochemical Activities 26.28
26.14 Genomic Method for Identifying Yeast Genes Encoding Biochemical Activities 26.28
26.15 Protein Microarrays 26.30
26.16 Evanescent Wave Methods-Surface Plasmon Resonance 26.31
26.17 Peptide Microarray/Peptide Chip 26.32
26.18 Genetic Suppression vs 2H Methods 26.32
26.19 Quantification of the Affinities of Molecular Interactions 26.33
26.20 Protein Engineering 26.34
26.21 Drug Discovery 26.34
26.22 Readout Systems 26.37
26.23 Nucleic Acids 26.38
26.24 Small Molecules 26.42
26.25 Analysis of Multiple Sets of Data 26.42
26.26 Protein Localization 26.44
26.27 Global Analysis of Protein Expression 26.46
26.28 Computational Detection of Functional Linkages 26.47
26.29 Prediction of Protein-protein Interactions based on Sequence and Structural Analysis 26.48

26.30 Construction of Regulatory Networks 26.49
26.31 Chemical Phenotyping/Profiling 26.50
26.32 Modular Organization of the Cell Machinery 26.50
26.33 Nanotechnology 26.50

27. Oligos-Chemical Genomics 27.1

27.1 Oligos 27.1
27.2 Mechanism of Interference 27.1
27.3 Classes of Oligos 27.2
27.4 Sites of Antisense Activity 27.2
27.5 Chemical Genomics/Proteomics 27.3
27.6 Small Molecules 27.4

28. Genome Comparison 28.1

28.1 Application of Comparative Genomics 28.1
28.2 *De novo* Identification of Protein Coding Sequences/ORFs 28.2
28.3 Genome-wide Identification of Regulatory Elements 28.3
28.4 Methodology for Genome-wide Discovery of Motifs 28.4
28.5 Distinction between Different Types of Functional Elements 28.5
28.6 CHIP-bound Motifs and Conserved Motifs 28.5
28.7 Relationship between Chromosomal Gene order and Function 28.5
28.8 Comparative Gene Mapping 28.7
28.9 Comparative Genome Mapping 28.7
28.10 Comparison between Species 28.9
28.11 Comparison of Distantly Related Genomes 28.9
28.12 Comparison of Closely Related Genomes 28.10
28.13 Computational Genomics 28.10
28.14 Comparative Genomic Comparison 28.11
28.15 Genome Evolution 28.11
28.16 Consequences of Genomic Duplication 28.12
28.17 Selection of Suitable Set of Related Species 28.14

29. *In Vivo* and *in Vitro* Systems for Transcription and Translation 29.1

29.1 Need for Cell Free Systems 29.1
29.2 Cell-free Extract 29.2
29.3 *In Vitro* Transcription 29.3
29.4 Coupled Transcription-translation System 29.4
29.5 *In Vivo* Transcription-translation System 29.4

30. Chromatography and Electrophoresis **30.1**

30.1 Chromatography 30.1
30.2 Mass spectrometry and Nuclear Magnetic Resonance 30.6
30.3 X-ray Diffraction/Crystallography 30.8
30.4 Electrophoresis 30.8
30.5 Western Blotting 30.14
30.6 Agarose Gel Electrophoresis 30.15
30.7 Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis 30.16
30.8 Pulsed field Gel Electrophoresis (PFGE)/Orthogonal Field Alteration Gel Electrophoresis 30.18
30.9 Contour Clamped Homogeneous Electric Field Electrophoresis (CHEF) 30.20
30.10 Denaturing Gradient Gel Electrophoresis (DGGE) 30.20
30.11 Southern Blot 30.22
30.12 Nothern Blot 30.23
30.13 Autoradiography 30.24
30.14 Electron Microscopy 30.24

31. Molecular Cytogenetic and Genetic Engineering Techniques **31.1**

31.1 Flow Cytometry 31.1
31.2 Flow Sorting 31.3
31.3 Chromsome Stretching 31.4
31.4 Chromosome Fiber Stretching 31.4
31.5 Molecular Combing 31.5
31.6 Chromosome Microdissection 31.5
31.7 DNA Cytophotometry 31.5
31.8 Image Analysis 31.5
31.9 Microdensitometer (Scanner) 31.5
31.10 Matrix Assisted Laser Description Ionization Mass Spectrometer (MALADI) 31.6
31.11 Molecular Cytogenetics Techniques 31.6
31.12 Interphase Cytogenetics 31.10
31.13 RNase Protection Assay 31.20
31.14 Imaging and Visualization Research Tools 31.20
31.15 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) 31.21
31.16 Variants of PCR 31.28
31.17 Fluorescence Probes for Imaging in Cell Biology 31.38

References *R.1*

Index *I.1*