Recombinant Paper Plasmids

Omics Technologies and Bio-Engineering: Towards Improving Quality of Life, Volume 1 is a unique reference that brings together multiple perspectives on omics research, providing in-depth analysis and insights from an international team of authors. The book delivers pivotal information that will inform and improve medical and biological research by helping readers gain more direct access to analytic data, an increased understanding on data evaluation, and a comprehensive picture on how to use omics data in molecular biology, biotechnology and human health care. Covers various aspects of biotechnology and bio-engineering using omics technologies Focuses on the latest developments in the field, including biofuel technologies Provides key insights into omics approaches in personalized and precision medicine Provides a complete picture on how one can utilize omics data in molecular biology, biotechnology and human health care

Isotope Labeling of Biomolecules: Applications, the latest in the Methods in Enzymology series, focuses on stable isotope labeling methods and applications for biomolecules. This practical guide to biomolecular labeling looks at new techniques that are becoming widely used. Continues the legacy of this premier serial with quality chapters authored by leaders in the field Focuses on stable isotope labeling of biomolecules, which is important for structural studies of proteins and nucleic acids

New edition of a text in which six researchers from leading institutions discuss what is known and what is yet to be understood in the field of cell biology. The material on molecular genetics has been revised and expanded so that it can be used as a stand-alone text. A new chapter covers pathogens, infection, and innate immunity. Topics include introduction to the cell, basic genetic mechanisms, methods, internal organization of the cell, and cells in their social context. The book contains color illustrations and charts; and the included CD-ROM contains dozens of video clips, animations, molecular structures, and high-resolution micrographs. Annotation copyrighted by Book News Inc., Portland, OR.

The authors present a comprehensive collection of readily reproducible techniques for the manipulation of recombinant plasmids using the bacterial host E. coli. The authors describe proven methods for cloning DNA into plasmid vectors, transforming plasmids into E. coli, and analyzing recombinant clones. They also include protocols for the construction and screening of libraries, as well as specific techniques for specialized cloning vehicles, such as cosmids, bacterial artificial chromosomes, 1 vectors, and phagemids. Common downstream applications such as mutagenesis of plasmids and the use of reporter genes, are also described.

Recombinant DNA and BiotechnologyA Guide for TeachersAmer Society for Microbiology

This book explores the journey of biotechnology, searching for new avenues and noting the impressive accomplishments to date. It has harmonious blend of facts, applications and new ideas. Fast-paced biotechnologies are broadly applied and are being continuously explored in areas like the environmental, industrial, agricultural and medical sciences. The sequencing of the human genome has opened new therapeutic opportunities and enriched the field of medical biotechnology while analysis of biomolecules using proteomics and microarray technologies along with the simultaneous discovery and development of new modes of detection are paving the way for ever-faster and more reliable diagnostic methods. Life-saving bio-pharmaceuticals are being churned out at an amazing rate, and the unraveling of biological processes has facilitated drug designing and discovery processes. Advances in regenerative medical technologies (stem cell therapy, tissue engineering, and gene therapy) look extremely promising, transcending the limitations of all existing fields and opening new dimensions for characterizing and combating diseases.

"The book . . . is, in fact, a short text on the many practical problems . . . associated with translating the explosion in basic biotechnological research into the next Green Revolution," explains Economic Botany. The book is "a concise and accurate narrative, that also manages to be interesting and personal . . . a splendid little book." Biotechnology states, "Because of the clarity with which it is written, this thin volume makes a major contribution to improving public understanding of genetic engineering's potential for enlarging the world's food supply . . . and can be profitably read by practically anyone interested in application of molecular biology to improvement of productivity in agriculture."

Known world-wide as the standard introductory text to this important and exciting area, the sixth edition of Gene Cloning and DNA Analysis addresses new and growing areas of research whilst retaining the philosophy of the previous editions. Assuming the reader has little prior knowledge of the subject, its importance, the principles of the techniques used and their applications are all carefully laid out, with over 250 clearly presented four-colour illustrations. In addition to a number of informative changes to the text throughout the book, the final four chapters have been significantly updated and extended to reflect the striking advances made in recent years in the applications of gene cloning and DNA analysis in biotechnology. Gene Cloning and DNA Analysis remains an essential introductory text to a wide range of biological sciences students; including genetics and genomics, molecular biology, biochemistry, immunology and applied biology. It is also a perfect introductory text for any professional needing to learn the basics of the subject. All libraries in universities where medical, life and biological sciences are studied and taught should have copies available on their shelves. "... the book content is elegantly illustrated and well organized in clear-cut chapters and subsections... there is a Further Reading section after each chapter that contains several key references... What is extremely useful, almost every reference is furnished with the short but distinct author's remark." –Journal of Heredity, 2007 (on the previous edition)

The main subject of the "Ill. Rotenburger Fermentation Symposium" is enzyme technology. Enzyme technology could be simply defined as the scientific study of proteinaceous catalysts derived from living organisms and the application of the knowledge to solve specific problems. The scope of the application of enzyme technology ranges from medical to industrial uses and in the future even living organisms as a source of enzymes may be replaced by fully synthetic enzymes - "synzymes". Although enzyme technology still remains a particular field of biotechnology, the extremely rapid rate of expansion and the enormous increase in the diversifica tion of all aspects of enzyme technology during the immediate past has created a certain tendency to separate biotechnology and enzyme technology from each other. Certainly, those areas of biotechnology characterized by astounding advances are enzyme technology, bioreactor development and genetic manipula tion as related to biotechnological processes. However, a glance at many of the common problems of biotechnology and enzyme technology such as diffusion barriers, reactor design, mass transport, substrate or product inhibition pheno mena and the effect of physical-chemical parameters on process kinetics reveals that these two fields are inseparable with respect to research and application.

Handbook of Molecular Life Sciences will focus on understanding biological phenomena at the level of molecules and their interactions that govern life processes. Volumes 1 to 3 will focus on genes and genomes, volumes 4 to 6 on protein structure and function, volumes 7 & 8 will explore systems biology, using genomics and proteomics as the focus and volumes 9 and 10 on molecular aspects of cell structure and function. Volume 11 will explore unifying concepts and

theory from biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics that are essential for understanding the molecular life sciences and will also include sections on teaching perspectives and assessment tools. Volume 12 will cover basic aspects of the various experimental approaches that are used in the Molecular Life Sciences.

Recombinant DNA methods are powerful, revolutionary techniques that allow the isolation of single genes in large amounts from a pool of thousands or millions of genes and the modification of these isolated genes or their regulatory regions for reintroduction into cells for expression at the RNA or protein levels. These attributes lead to the solution of complex biological problems and the production of new and better products in the areas of medicine, agriculture, and industry. Recombinant DNA Methodology, a volume in the Selected Methods in Enzymology series produced in benchtop format, contains a selection of key articles from Volumes 68, 100, 101, 153, 154, and 155 of Methods in Enzymology. The essential and widely used procedures provided at an affordable price will be an invaluable aid to the graduate student and the researcher. Enzymes in DNA research DNA isolation, hybridization, and cloning DNA sequence analysis cDNA cloning Gene products Identification of cloned genes and mapping of genes Monitoring cloned gene expression Cloning and transferring of genes into yeast cells Cloning and transferring of genes into plant cells Cloning and transferring of genes into animal cells Site-directed mutagenesis Protein engineering Expression vectors

Concepts of Biology is designed for the single-semester introduction to biology course for non-science majors, which for many students is their only college-level science course. As such, this course represents an important opportunity for students to develop the necessary knowledge, tools, and skills to make informed decisions as they continue with their lives. Rather than being mired down with facts and vocabulary, the typical non-science major student needs information presented in a way that is easy to read and understand. Even more importantly, the content should be meaningful. Students do much better when they understand why biology is relevant to their everyday lives. For these reasons, Concepts of Biology is grounded on an evolutionary basis and includes exciting features that highlight careers in the biological sciences and everyday applications of the concepts at hand.We also strive to show the interconnectedness of topics within this extremely broad discipline. In order to meet the needs of today's instructors and students, we maintain the overall organization and coverage found in most syllabi for this course. A strength of Concepts of Biology is that instructors can customize the book, adapting it to the approach that works best in their classroom. Concepts of Biology also includes an innovative art program that incorporates critical thinking and clicker questions to help students understand--and apply--key concepts.

While the choices of microbial and eukaryotic expression systems for production of recombinant proteins are many, most researchers in academic and industrial settings do not have ready access to pertinent biological and technical information since it is normally scattered throughout the scientific literature. This book closes the gap by providing information on the general biology of the host organism, a description of the expression platform, a methodological section -- with strains, genetic elements, vectors and special methods, where applicable -- as well as examples of proteins produced with the respective platform. The systems thus described are well balanced by the inclusion of three prokaryotes (two Gram-negatives and one Gram-positive), four yeasts, two filamentous fungi and two higher eukaryotic cell systems -- mammalian and plant cells. Throughout, the book provides valuable practical and theoretical information on the criteria and schemes for selecting the appropriate expression platform, the possibility and practicality of a universal expression vector, and on comparative industrial-scale fermentation, with the production of a recombinant Hepatitis B vaccine chosen as an industrial example. With a foreword by Herbert P. Schweizer, Colorado State University, USA: "As a whole, this book is a valuable and overdue resource for a varied audience. It is a practical guide for academic and industrial researchers who are confronted with the design of the most suitable expression platform for their favorite protein for technical or pharmaceutical purposes. In addition, the book is also a valuable study resource for professors and students in the fields of applied biology and biotechnology."

The author presents a basic introduction to the world of genetic engineering. Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

Metaheuristics have been shown to be e?ective for di?cult combinatorial op- mization problems appearing in a wide variety of industrial, economic, and sci- ti?c domains. Prominent examples of metaheuristics are evolutionary algorithms, tabu search, simulated annealing, scatter search, memetic algorithms, variable neighborhood search, iterated local search, greedy randomized adaptive search procedures, ant colony optimization, and estimation of distribution algorithms. Problems solved successfully include scheduling, timetabling, network design, transportation and distribution, vehicle routing, the travelling salesman problem, packing and cutting, satis?ability, and general mixed integer programming. EvoCOP began in 2001 and has been held annually since then. It is the ?rst event speci?cally dedicated to the application of evolutionary computation and related methods to combinatorial optimization problems. Originally held as a workshop, EvoCOP became a conference in 2004. The events gave researchers an excellent opportunity to present their latest research and to discuss current - velopments and applications. Following the general trend of hybrid metaheur- tics and diminishing boundaries between the di?erent classes of metaheuristics, EvoCOP has broadened its scope in recent years and invited submissions on any kind of metaheuristic for combinatorial optimization.

Laying the foundation; An averview of biotechnology; Genes, genetics, and geneticists; An overview of molecular of molecular biology: recombinant DNA technology; Classroom activities; DNA structure and function; Constructing a paper helix; DNA replication; From genes to proteins;Sizes of the Escherichia coli and human genomes; Extraction of bacterial DNA; Manipulation and analysis of DNA; DNA scissors: introduction to restriction enzymes; DNA goes to the races; Gel electrophoresis of precut lambda DNA; Recombinant paper plasmids; Restriction analysis challenge worksheets; Detection of specific DNA sequences; DNA sequencing; The polymerase chain reaction: paper PCR; Transfer of genetic information; Trasformation of Escherichia coli; Conjugative transfer of antibiotic resistance in Escherichia coli; Transduction of an antibiotic resistance gene; Agrobacterium tumefaciens: nature's plant genetic engineer; Analysing genetic variation; Generating genetic variation: the meiosis game; Analysing genetic variation: DNA typing; A mix-up at the hospital; A paternity case; The case of the bloody knife; The

molecularbasis of genetic diseases; Societal issues; Science, Technology, and society; Weighing technology's risks and benefits; Debating the risks of biotechnology; A decision-making model for bioethical issues; BBioethics case study: gene therapy; Bioethics case study: genetic screening; Careers in biotechnology; Appendixes; Laboratory biosafety; Basis microbiological methods; Aseptic technique; Sterilization of equipment and media; Recipes; Biotechnology laboratory equipment; Using the equipment; Recommended reading; Teaching resources; National science education standards and the content of this book; Templates; Overhead masters.

This comprehensive yet balanced work emphasizes the principles and rationale underlying recombinant DNA methodology while furnishing a general understanding of the experimental protocols-suggesting flexible approaches to resolving particular molecular necessities that are easily adaptable to readers' specific applications. Features summary tables presenting at-a-glance information on practices of recombinant DNA methodologies! Recombinant DNA Principles and Methodologies discusses basic and advanced topics requisite to the employment of recombinant DNA technology, such as plasmid biology nucleic acid biochemistry restriction enzymes cloning strategies gel electrophoresis southern and northern blotting preparation of probes phage lambda biology cosmids and genome analysis cloned gene expression polymerase chain reaction conventional and automated DNA sequencing site-directed mutagenesis and more! Elucidating the material with over 2250 edifying references, equations, drawings, and photographs, this state-of-the-art resource is a valuable hands-on guide for molecular and cell biologists, biochemists, bioprocess technologists, applied and industrial microbiologists, virologists, geneticists, chemical engineers, and upper-level undergraduate and graduate students in these disciplines.

Genetics and Biotechnology of Bacilli contains the proceedings of the Second International Conference on Genetics and Biotechnology of Bacilli, held at Stanford University in Stanford, California, on July 6-8, 1983. Contributors discuss the progress that has been made concerning the genetics and biotechnology of Bacillus and focus on topics built around the themes of chromosomal organization, secretion, transcription, gene cloning, gene expression, and synthesis of sporulation-associated products. This text is organized into 33 chapters and begins with an overview of bacteriophage lambda biology, with emphasis on lambda insertion, controlled DNA rearrangements, operator-promoter function, and the evolution of extrachromosomal elements. The reader is then introduced to genetic mapping of cloned ribosomal RNA genes, gene amplification in Bacillus subtilis, beta-lactamases of Bacilli, and the role of a Bacillus secretion vector in the secretion of foreign gene products. This book also gives an account of various facets of Bacillus biology, especially in the identification of promoters, cloning of foreign genes, and selection of expressed gene products. This reference material is a valuable resource for geneticists, microbiologists, and biotechnologists, as well as students and researchers in the fields of molecular biology and biochemistry.

A Lab Manual to be used with the Biology 102 class at Diablo Valley College.

Plasmids and Transposons: Environmental Effects and Maintenance Mechanisms explores the possibility of the usefulness of plasmids and transposons in controlling pollution. The articles in the book present evolutionary and ecological perspective on the topic. Contributors discussed such topics as aspects of the evolution of composite conjugative plasmids through acquisition of transposons; nosocomial infections; and the importance of plasmid analysis for the appropriate application of epidemiological control measures. Ecologists, environmentalists, physicians, and biologists will find the book interesting.

This book is intended for students and scientists working in the field of DNA repair. Select topics are presented here to illustrate novel concepts in DNA repair, the cross-talks between DNA repair and other fundamental cellular processes, and clinical translational efforts based on paradigms established in DNA repair. The book should serve as a supplementary text in courses and seminars as well as a general reference for biologists with an interest in DNA repair.

Fed-batch Fermentation is primarily a practical guide for recombinant protein production in E. coli using a Fed-batch Fermentation process. Ideal users of this guide are teaching labs and R&D labs that need a quick and reproducible process for recombinant protein production. It may also be used as a template for the production of recombinant protein product for use in clinical trials. The guide highlights a method whereby a medium cell density - final Ods = 30-40 (A600) - Fed-batch Fermentation process can be accomplished within a single day with minimal supervision. This process can also be done on a small (2L) scale that is scalable to 30L or more. All reagents (media, carbon source, plasmid vector and host cell) used are widely available and are relatively inexpensive. This method has been used to produce three different protein products following cGMP guidelines for Phase I clinical studies. This process can be used as a teaching tool for the inexperienced fermentation student or researcher in the fields of bioprocessing and bioreactors. It is an important segue from E. coli shake flask cultures to bioreactor The fed-batch fermentation is designed to be accomplished in a single day with the preparation work being done on the day prior The fed-batch fermentation described in this book is a robust process and can be easily scaled for CMO production of protein product

The second edition of Comprehensive Biotechnology continues the tradition of the first inclusive work on this dynamic field with up-to-date and essential entries on the principles and practice of biotechnology. The integration of the latest relevant science and industry practice with fundamental biotechnology concepts is presented with entries from internationally recognized world leaders in their given fields. With two volumes covering basic fundamentals, and four volumes of applications, from environmental biotechnology and safety to medical biotechnology and healthcare, this work serves the needs of newcomers as well as established experts combining the latest relevant science and industry practice in a manageable format. It is a multi-authored work, written by experts and vetted by a prestigious advisory board and group of volume editors who are biotechnology innovators and educators with international influence. All six volumes are published at the same time, not as a series; this is not a conventional encyclopedia but a symbiotic integration of brief articles on established topics and longer chapters on new emerging areas. Hyperlinks provide sources of extensive additional related information; material authored and edited by world-renown experts in all aspects of the broad multidisciplinary field of biotechnology Scope and nature of the work are vetted by a prestigious International Advisory Board including three Nobel laureates Each article carries a glossary and a professional summary of the authors indicating their appropriate credentials An extensive index for the entire publication gives a complete list of the many topics treated in the increasingly expanding field

The critically acclaimed laboratory standard for forty years, Methods in Enzymology is one of the most highly respected publications in the field of biochemistry. Since 1955, each volume has been eagerlyawaited, frequently consulted, and praised by researchers and reviewers alike. More than 250 volumes have been published (all of them still in print) and much of the material is relevant even today--truly an essential publication for researchers in all fields of life sciences. * Methods for: * DNA isolation and cloning * Synthesizing complementary DNA (cDNA) * Cleaving and manipulating DNA * Selecting useful reporter genes * Constructing vectors for cloning genes * Constructing expression vectors * Site-directed mutagenesis and gene disruption * Identifying and mapping genes * Transforming animal and plant cells * Sequencing DNA * Amplifying and manipulating DNA and PCR * Detecting DNA - protein interaction

Essential Cell Biology provides a readily accessible introduction to the central concepts of cell biology, and its lively, clear writing and exceptional illustrations make it the ideal textbook for a first course in both cell and molecular biology. The text and figures are easy-to-follow,

accurate, clear, and engaging for the introductory student. Molecular detail has been kept to a minimum in order to provide the reader with a cohesive conceptual framework for the basic science that underlies our current understanding of all of biology, including the biomedical sciences. The Fourth Edition has been thoroughly revised, and covers the latest developments in this fast-moving field, yet retains the academic level and length of the previous edition. The book is accompanied by a rich package of online student and instructor resources, including over 130 narrated movies, an expanded and updated Question Bank. Essential Cell Biology, Fourth Edition is additionally supported by the Garland Science Learning System. This homework platform is designed to evaluate and improve student performance and allows instructors to select assignments on specific topics and review the performance of the entire class, as well as individual students, via the instructor dashboard. Students receive immediate feedback on their mastery of the topics, and will be better prepared for lectures and classroom discussions. The user-friendly system provides a convenient way to engage students while assessing progress. Performance data can be used to tailor classroom discussion, activities, and lectures to address students' needs precisely and efficiently. For more information and sample material, visit http://garlandscience.rocketmix.com/.

Evidence suggests that medical innovation is becoming increasingly dependent on interdisciplinary research and on the crossing of institutional boundaries. This volume focuses on the conditions governing the supply of new medical technologies and suggest that the boundaries between disciplines, institutions, and the private and public sectors have been redrawn and reshaped. Individual essays explore the nature, organization, and management of interdisciplinary R&D in medicine; the introduction into clinical practice of the laser, endoscopic innovations, cochlear implantation, cardiovascular imaging technologies, and synthetic insulin; the division of innovating labor in biotechnology; the government- industry-university interface; perspectives on industrial R&D management; and the growing intertwining of the public and proprietary in medical technology.

Experimental Manipulation of Gene Expression discusses a wide range of host systems in which to clone and express a gene of interest. The aims are for readers to quickly learn the versatility of the systems and obtain an overview of the technology involved in the manipulation of gene expression. Furthermore, it is hoped that the reader will learn enough from the various approaches to be able to develop systems and to arrange for a gene of particular interest to express in a particular system. The book opens with a chapter on the design and construction of a plasmid vector system used to achieve high-level expression of a particular phage regulatory protein normally found in minute amounts in a phage-infected bacterial cell. This is followed by separate chapters on topics such as high-level expression vectors that utilize efficient Escherichia coli lipoprotein promoter as well as various other portions of the lipoprotein gene lpp; DNA cloning systems for streptomycetes; and the design and application of vectors for high-level, inducible synthesis of the product of a cloned gene in yeast.

Explore the remarkable discoveries in the rapidly expanding field of plasmid biology Plasmids are integral to biological research as models for innumerable mechanisms of living cells, as tools for creating the most diverse therapies, and as crucial helpers for understanding the dissemination of microbial populations. Their role in virulence and antibiotic resistance, together with the generalization of "omics" disciplines, has recently ignited a new wave of interest in plasmids. This comprehensive book contains a series of expertly written chapters focused on plasmid biology, mechanistic details of plasmid function, and the increased utilization of plasmids in biotechnology and pharmacology that has occurred in the past decade. Plasmids: Biology and Impact in Biotechnology and Discovery serves as an invaluable reference for researchers in the wide range of fields and disciplines that utilize plasmids and can also be used as a textbook for upper-level undergraduate and graduate courses in biotechnology and molecular biology.

Intermediate second Year Botany Test papers Issued by Board of Intermediate Education w.e.f 2013-2014.

When this book was originally published in 2006, Epistemetrics was not as yet a scholarly discipline. With regard to scientific information there was the discipline of scientometrics, represented by a journal of that very name. Science, however, had a monopoly on knowledge. Although it is one of our most important cognitive resources, it is not our only one. While scientometrics is a centerpiece of epistemetrics, it is not the whole of it. Nicholas Rescher's endeavor to quantify knowledge is not only of interest in itself, but is also instructive in bringing into sharper relief the nature of and the explanatory rationale for the limits that unavoidably confront our efforts to advance the frontiers of knowledge. In particular, his book demonstrates the limitations of human knowledge and will be of great value to scholars working in this area.

Over the past decade, progress in plant science and molecular technologies has grown considerably. This book focuses on plant biotechnology applications specializing in certain aspects of breeding and molecular marker-assisted selection processes, omic strategies, usage of bioinformatic tools, and nanotechnological improvements in agricultural sciences. Most farmers and breeders can no longer simply turn to the older strategies, and new instructions are needed to adapt their systems to achieve their production goals. The book covers new information on using metabolomics and nanotechnology in agriculture. In these circumstances, all new data and technology are very important in plant science. The topics in this book are practical and user-friendly. They allow practitioners, students, and academicians with specific background knowledge to feel confident about the principles presented on a new generation of molecular plant biotechnology applications.

In the past ten years there has been enormous progress in the development of eukaryotic viral vectors. In general, these vectors have been developed for one of three reasons: to achieve high levels of expression of a particular gene product (poxvirus, baculovirus, and adenovirus), to clone eukaryotic genes in combination with functional assays (Epstein-Barr virus), of for use as delivery vehicles for the stable introduction of foreign genes into mammalian cells (retroviruses, Epstein-Barr virus, and adeno-associated virus). Each vector has its strengths and weaknesses that are rooted in the sometimes bewildering stra tegies that the parent viruses use for propagation. No one of these vectors is appropriate for all of the problems that a mole cular biology laboratory is likely to encounter, and few of us are knowledgeable in the molecular virology of all of these viruses. This volume represents an attempt by the authors to assem ble a review of these vectors in one place and in a form useful to laboratories that do not necessarily have experience with eukaryotic viruses. Clearly, any virus can be modified to serve as a vector for some purposes, and it was not possible to include a description of all of these. In addition, one eukaryotic vector, SV40 (the first one developed), has been reviewed so widely that we saw no reason to include it here.

The broad host range pathogenic bacterium Agrobacterium tumefaciens has been widely studied as a model system to understand horizontal gene flow, secretion of effector proteins into host cells, and plant-pathogen interactions. Agrobacterium-mediated plant transformation also is the major method for generating transgenic plants for research and biotechnology purposes. Agrobacterium species have the natural ability to conduct interkingdom genetic transfer from bacteria to eukaryotes, including most plant species, yeast, fungi, and even animal cells. In nature, A. tumefaciens causes crown gall disease resulting from expression in plants of auxin and cytokinin biosynthesis genes encoded by the transferred (T-) DNA. Gene transfer from A. tumefaciens to host cells requires virulence (vir) genes that reside on the resident tumor-inducing (Ti) plasmid. In addition to T-DNA, several Virulence (Vir) effector proteins are also translocated to host cells through a bacterial type IV secretion system. These proteins aid in T-DNA trafficking through the host cell cytoplasm, nuclear targeting, and T-DNA integration. Genes within

native T-DNAs can be replaced by any gene of interest, making Agrobacterium species important tools for plant research and genetic engineering. In this research topic, we provided updated information on several important areas of Agrobacterium biology and its use for biotechnology purposes.

This book contains the papers presented at the Twenty-Seventh Annual Biology Division Research Conference which was held April 1-4, 1974 in Gatlinburg, Tennessee. The topic of the symposium was Mechanisms in Recombination and it follows by exactly twenty years the previous Gatlinburg Symposium on Genetic Recombination. During this interval, and the preceding years as well, the process of recombination has remained a central and tantalizing problem for geneticists. The subject assumes added significance with the recent appeal by a committee of leading scientists for a moratorium on the construction of certain types of recombinant molecules. That autonomously replicating molecules linking portions of pro karyotic and eukaryotic DNA can now be produced in vitro attests to the technical advances that have taken place in this field. Nevertheless, the details underlying the process in vivo continue to be elusive. This symposium brought together individuals studying recombi nation in organisms as widely separated as bacteriophage and mammals and using disciplinary approaches of comparable diversity. Conse quently the present volume summarizes much of current strategies and concepts concerning the subject. The meeting was sponsored by the Biology Division of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (operated by the Union Carbide Corporation for the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission) with the support and encour agement of its director, H. I. Adler. The organizing committee was chaired by J. K. Setlow and included R. F. Grell, R. D. Hotchkiss and E. Volkin. Special thanks are due to the speakers, to I. R.