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Geneticists and molecular biologists have been interested in quantifying genes and their products for many years and for various reasons (Bishop, 1974). Early molecular methods were based on molecular hybridization, and were devised shortly after Marmur and Doty (1961) first showed that denaturation of the double helix could be reversed - that the process of molecular reassociation was exquisitely sequence dependent. Gillespie and Spiegelman (1965) developed a way of using the method to titrate the number of copies of a probe within a target sequence in which the target sequence was fixed to a membrane support prior to hybridization with the probe - typically a RNA. Thus, this was a precursor to many of the methods still in use, and indeed under development, today. Early examples of the application of these methods included the measurement of the copy numbers in gene families such as the ribosomal genes and the immunoglo bulin family. Amplification of genes in tumors and in response to drug treatment was discovered by this method. In the same period, methods were invented for estimating gene num bers based on the kinetics of the reassociation process - the so-called Cot analysis. This method, which exploits the dependence of the rate of reassociation on the concentration of the two strands, revealed the presence of repeated sequences in the DNA of higher eukaryotes (Britten and Kohne, 1968). An adaptation to RNA, Rot analysis (Melli and Bishop, 1969), was used to measure the abundance of RNAs in a mixed population.

Covering state-of-the-art technologies and a broad range of practical applications, the Third Edition of Gene Biotechnology presents tools that researchers and students need to understand and apply today's biotechnology techniques. Many of the currently available books in molecular biology contain only protocol recipes, failing to explain the princ

Many researchers across a wide range of disciplines have turned to gene expression anal- ysis to aid in predicting and understanding biological outcomes and mechanisms. Because genes are known to work in a dependent manner, it0?9s common for researchers to first group genes in biologically meaningful sets and then test each gene set for differential expression. Comparisons are made across different treatment/condition groups. The meta-analytic method for testing differential activity of gene sets, termed multi-variate gene set testing (mvGST), will be used to provide context for two persistent and problematic issues in gene set testing. These are: 1) gathering organism specific annotation for non-model organisms and 2) handling gene annotation ambiguities. The primary purpose of this thesis is to explore different gene annotation gathering methods in the building of gene set lists and to address the problem of gene annotation ambiguity. Using an example study, three different annotation gathering methods are proposed to construct GO gene set lists. These lists are directly compared, as are the subsequent results from mvGST analysis. In a separate study, an optimization algorithm is proposed as a solution for handling gene annotation ambiguities.

Raising hopes for disease treatment and prevention, but also the specter of discrimination and "designer genes," genetic testing is potentially one of the most socially explosive developments of our time. This book presents a current assessment of this rapidly evolving field, offering principles for actions and research and recommendations on key issues in genetic testing and screening. Advantages of early genetic knowledge are balanced with issues associated with such knowledge: availability of treatment, privacy and discrimination, personal decisionmaking, public health objectives, cost, and more. Among the important issues covered: Quality control in genetic testing. Appropriate roles for public agencies, private health practitioners, and laboratories. Value-neutral education and counseling for persons considering testing. Use of test results in insurance, employment, and other settings.

"In this book, Andy Baxevanis and Francis Ouellette . . . haveundertaken the difficult task of organizing the knowledge in thisfield in a logical progression and presenting it in a digestibleform. And they have done an excellent job. This fine text will makea major impact on biological research and, in turn, on progress inbiomedicine. We are all in their debt." —Eric Lander from the Foreword Reviews from the First Edition "...provides a broad overview of the basic tools for sequenceanalysis ... For biologists approaching this subject for the firsttime, it will be a very useful handbook to keep on the shelf afterthe first reading, close to the computer." —Nature Structural Biology "...should be in the personal library of any biologist who usesthe Internet for the analysis of DNA and protein sequencedata." —Science "...a wonderful primer designed to navigate the novice throughthe intricacies of in scripto analysis ... The accomplished genesearcher will also find this book a useful addition to theirlibrary ... an excellent reference to the principles ofbioinformatics." —Trends in Biochemical Sciences This new edition of the highly successful Bioinformatics:A Practical Guide to the Analysis of Genes and Proteinsprovides a sound foundation of basic concepts, with practicaldiscussions and comparisons of both computational tools anddatabases relevant to biological research. Equipping biologists with the modern tools necessary to solvepractical problems in sequence data analysis, the Second Editioncovers the broad spectrum of topics in bioinformatics, ranging fromInternet concepts to predictive algorithms used on sequence,structure, and expression data. With chapters written by experts inthe field, this up-to-date reference thoroughly covers vitalconcepts and is appropriate for both the novice and the experiencedpractitioner. Written in clear, simple language, the book isaccessible to users without an advanced mathematical or computerscience background. This new edition includes: All new end-of-chapter Web resources, bibliographies, andproblem sets Accompanying Web site containing the answers to the problems,as well as links to relevant Web resources New coverage of comparative genomics, large-scale genomeanalysis, sequence assembly, and expressed sequence tags A glossary of commonly used terms in bioinformatics andgenomics Bioinformatics: A Practical Guide to the Analysis of Genesand Proteins, Second Edition is essential reading forresearchers, instructors, and students of all levels in molecularbiology and bioinformatics, as well as for investigators involvedin genomics, positional cloning, clinical research, andcomputational biology.

- The data gathered can be used to solve a wide range of problems - for basic science and applied science

Transcriptome analysis is the study of the transcriptome, of the complete set of RNA transcripts that are produced under specific circumstances, using high-throughput methods. Transcription profiling, which follows total changes in the behavior of a cell, is used throughout diverse areas of biomedical research, including diagnosis of disease, biomarker discovery, risk assessment of new drugs or environmental chemicals, etc. Transcriptome analysis is most commonly used to compare specific pairs of samples, for example, tumor tissue versus its healthy counterpart. In this volume, Dr. Pyo Hong discusses the role of long RNA sequences in transcriptome analysis, Dr. Shinichi describes the next-generation single-cell sequencing technology developed by his team, Dr. Prasanta presents transcriptome analysis applied to rice under various environmental factors, Dr. Xiangyuan addresses the reproductive systems of flowering plants and Dr. Sadovsky compares codon usage in conifers.