# <<分子生物学>>

## 图书基本信息

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## 前言

This textbook is designed for an introductory course in molecular biology. But what is molecularbiology? The definition of this elusive term depends on who is doing the defining. In this book. I consider molecular biology to be the study of genesand their activities at the molecular level. When I was a student in college and graduate school I found that I became most excited about science, and learned best, when the instructor emphasized the experimental strategy and the data that led to the conclusions, rather than just the conclusions themselves. Thus, when I began teaching an introductory molecular biology coursein 1972. I adopted that teaching strategy and haveused it ever since. I have found that my student sreact as positively as I did. One problem with this approach, however, was that no textbook placed as great an emphasison experimental data as I would have liked.So I tried assigning reading from the literature in lieu of a textbook. Although this method was entirely appropriatefor an advanced course, it was a relatively in efficient process and not practical for a first course in molecular biology. To streamline theprocess, I augmented the literature readings withhanddrawn cartoons of the data I wanted to present. Later, when technology became available, Imade transparencies of figures from the journal articles.

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## 内容概要

分子生物学是生命科学发展过程中诞生的一门实验性极强的新兴学科。
美国著名分子生物学家Robert F.Weaver遵循这一学科发展的特点，1999年出版了MolecularBiology一书。
全书以原始研究论文为基础，通过对实验的设计、对结果的分析而逐步展开对分子生物学理论的讲述，文字通俗流畅，叙述由浅人深。
随着学科的迅速发展，几经修订再版的Molecu—larBiology第三版共有分子生物学方法，原核生物、真核生物转录，转录后加工，翻译，DNA复制、重组和转座和基因组学等八部分二十四章，书后还写有术语表。
每一章节都以提出科学问题、展开研究过程开始，以提供思考习题、推荐阅读文献结束，理论讲述逻辑严密，实验过程提炼清晰，特色鲜明、内容详尽，图文并茂易读易记。
是研究生和生命科学相关专业的科研、教学人员不可多得的一本优秀参考书。

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## 书籍目录

## 章节摘录

In 1865, Gregor Mendel(Figure I. I ) published his findings on the inheritance of seven different traits in the garden pea. Before Mendels research,scientists thought inheritance occurred through a blending of each trait of the parents in the off spring. Mendel concluded instead that inheritanceis particulate. That is, each parent contributes particles, or genetic units, to the offspring. We nowcall these particles genes, Furthermore, by carefully counting the numher of progeny plants having a given phenotype, or observable characteristic(e.g.,yellow seeds, white flowers), Mendel was able to make some important generalizations. The word phenotype, by the way, comes from the same Greek root as phenomenon, meaning appearance. Thus, a tall pea plant exhibits the tall phenotype, or appearance. Phenotype can also refer to tbe whole set of observable characteristics of an organism. Mendel saw that a gene can exist in different forms called alleles. For example, the pea can have either yellow or green seeds. One allele of the gene for seed color gives rise to yellow seeds, the other to green. Moreover, one allele can be dominant over the other, recessive, allele. Mendel demonstratedtbat the allele for yellow seeds was dominant when he mated a green seeded pea with a yellowseeded pea.

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