

CRUEGER, W., AND A. CRUEGER, *Biotechnology: A Textbook of Industrial Microbiology*, 2d ed. (T. D. Brock, ed., English edition), Sinauer Associates, Inc., Sunderland, MA, 1990.

The biolistic process and electroporation applied to bacteria are described in:

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SANFORD, J. C., The Biolistic Process, *Trends Biotechnol.* 6:299–302, 1988.

A good description of the basic techniques of molecular biology can be found in:

ALBERTS, B., and others. *Essential Cell Biology*, Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, 1998.

DRLICA, K., *Understanding DNA and Gene Cloning*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1997.

SAMBROOK, J., AND D. W. RUSSELL, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 3d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (to be issued in 2001; updates second edition published in 1989).

Details of our current knowledge of the gene map for *E. coli* can be found in:

BLATTNER, F. R., and others. The Complete Genome Sequence of *Escherichia coli* K-12, *Science* 277:1453–1462, 1997.

For information on genomics and related topics the following may be helpful.

BORMAN, S., Proteomics: Taking Over Where Genomics Leaves Off, *Chem. Eng. News* (July 31):31–37, 2000.

BURNS, M. A., and others, An Integrated Nanoliter DNA Analysis Device, *Science* 282:484–487, 1998.

DUTT, M. J., and K. H. LEE, Proteomic Analysis, *Curr. Opinion Biotechnol.* 11:176–179, 2000.

GINGERAS, T. R., and C. ROSENOW, Studying Microbial Genomes with High-Density Oligonucleotide Arrays, *ASM News* 66:463–469, 2000.

JEGALIAN, K., The Gene Factory, *Technol. Rev* (March/April): 64–68, 1999.

YIN, J., Bio-informatics—A Chemical Engineering Frontier, *Chem. Eng. Prog.* (Nov.) 65–74, 1999.

## PROBLEMS

- 8.1.** Would a cell with a point mutation or a deletion be more likely to revert back to the original phenotype? Why?
- 8.2.** Consider the metabolic pathway based on aspartic acid shown in Section 4.9. Describe the procedure you would use to obtain a methionine overproducer. Use mutation-selection procedures, detailing the experiments to be done and their sequence.
- 8.3.** You wish to isolate temperature-sensitive mutants (e.g., those able to grow at 30°C but not at 37°C). Describe experiments to isolate such a cell.
- 8.4.** An important method for screening for carcinogens is called the *Ames test*. The test is based on the potential for mutant cells of a microorganism to revert to a phenotype similar to the nonmutant. The rate of reversion increases in the presence of a mutagen. Many compounds that are mutagens are also carcinogens, and vice versa. Describe how you would set up an experiment and analyze the data to determine if nicotine is mutagenic.