

Bacterial plasmids

Van Nostrand Reinhold (UK) - Bacterial Plasmids: Definition, Function & Uses

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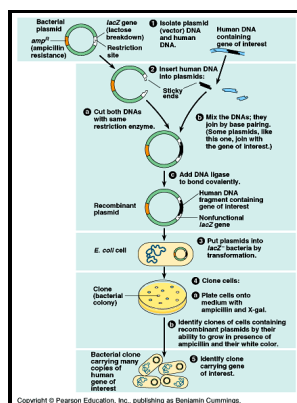
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Notes: Includes bibliographies and index.

This edition was published in 1986



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Tags: #Vectors #for #gene #cloning: #Plasmids #and #Bacteriophage

Bacterial DNA

Further, multiple plasmid carriage is not at all uncommon. The transgenic yeast can express the gene successfully with production of the viral glycoprotein.

Plasmid

Broad host range denotes an element able to transfer between widely different bacterial species and, indeed, some broad host range plasmids from Gram-negative bacteria appear to have no host limitation within the division and, using genetic constructs assembled in the test tube, have been shown to be able to transfer to, but not survive in both Gram-positive bacteria and unicellular eukaryotic microbes such as yeast.

Plasmid

The individual cassettes in these arrays can migrate to the much smaller integrons found on plasmids in bacteria of clinical origin, most of which usually contain less than five gene cassettes. Where individual cassettes originate from is unknown, but impressive chromosomal arrays of gene cassettes encoding a multiplicity of functions, known as super integrons and containing tens of gene cassettes, including resistance gene cassettes, have been found in a number of bacterial species.

What is a Bacterial Plasmid? (with pictures)

Some, if not all, of these genetic constructions will survive and will be passed to other bacteria. The significance of the large number of paralogous plasmid-encoded genes is not understood. The high number of plasmids helps to incorporate several recombinant DNA into a cell.

What is a Bacterial Plasmid? (with pictures)

Small Col-plasmids, like Col-E1, have molecular weight weighs of about 4 to 5 x 10⁶ Daltons. This means that the enzymes needed for replication may not be encoded within the DNA or RNA molecule. The mobilization is intrinsic to the RC transposition mechanism and will, in principle, mobilize any DNA following the replication termination signal.

Vectors for gene cloning: Plasmids and Bacteriophage

This T-complex is transported to the plant cell through a membrane pore produced by another vir gene. One broad host range plasmid is the resistance plasmid RP1 also known as RP4 and RK4 , first identified in a clinical strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

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