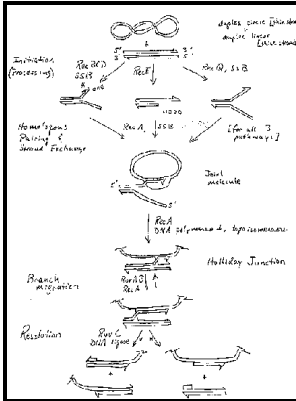


Exchange of genetic material - mechanisms and consequences

The Biological Laboratory - horizontal gene transfer



Description: -

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DNA, Recombinant -- congresses.
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Gene Exchange: Recombination

In nature, bacterial transformation is an important mechanism for the acquisition of genetic elements encoding virulence factors and antibiotic resistance. The F-plasmid genes encode both the proteins composing the F pilus and those involved in rolling circle replication of the plasmid. In addition, several important ABC transporters, especially metal transporters are potentially of microbial origin.

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F' factors are produced by excision of the F factor from an Hfr, as illustrated in Figure 5b. In contrast, Gram- bacteria take up double stranded DNA. In general, transformation is a complex, energy-requiring developmental process.

How different plants can share their genetic material with each other

These changes in gene frequency can contribute to divergence. Water then follows the chloride ions, causing the prolific watery diarrhea characteristic of cholera. In nature, bacterial transformation is an important mechanism for the acquisition of genetic elements encoding virulence factors and antibiotic resistance.

How Asexual Prokaryotes Achieve Genetic Diversity

Meiotic recombination allows a more independent segregation between the two alleles that occupy the positions of single genes, as recombination shuffles the allele content between homologous chromosomes. Recombination occurs randomly in nature as a normal event of and is by the phenomenon of, in which sequences called groups are disrupted, resulting in an exchange of segments between paired that are undergoing separation. Transposition and horizontal gene transfer, along with strong natural selective forces have led to multi-drug resistant strains of and many other pathogenic bacteria.

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