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Perspective

Brief Note on Recombination DNA Technology

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INTRODUCTION

The application of technology to the modification and manipulation of an organism's genes is referred to as genetic engineering, also as genetic modification and genetic manipulation. The application of technology to the modification and manipulation of an organism's genes is referred to as genetic engineering, also as genetic modification and genetic manipulation. It is a collection of techniques used to alter the genetic makeup of cells, like transferring genes within and between species to create new or improved organisms. Using recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid techniques, the genetic material of interest are often isolated and copied to create new DNA, or the DNA is often artificially synthesized. Typically, this DNA is inserted into the host organism *via* a construct.

DESCRIPTION

Paul Berg created the primary recombinant DNA molecule in 1972 by combining the lambda virus's DNA with that of the monkey virus SV40. The process can be used to "knock out" genes as well as insert genes. The new DNA are often inserted at any time or focused on a particular region of the genome. The artificial manipulation, modification, and recombination of DNA or other macromolecule molecules for the purpose of altering an organism or population of organisms is known as genetic engineering. Methods of recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid technology, which emerged from basic research in microbial genetics, are typically mentioned as "genetic engineering." Genetically modified organisms like disease-resistant plants and medically important products like human insulin, human somatotropin, and therefore the hepatitis B vaccine have emerged as a result of genetic engineering techniques. There is a lot of career potential in the field of biomedical sciences, which is highly sought after. After completing their bachelor's degree in the field, students can use their skills and talents to help advance medicine or even lead it. Management, research,

laboratory work, consulting, and education are all examples of careers in this field. Graduates in biomedical science have excellent career prospects in India and abroad. In order to support these aspirants in their pursuit of science that has the potential to improve the health care system, pharmaceutical companies, government Organizations, forensics departments, veterinary laboratories, and a wide variety of other work options are made available to them.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the medical field has transformed into an evidence based system that is now effectively inseparable from scientific research. The synthesis of proteins in a wide range of tissues is also affected by insulin that is circulated. As a result, it is an anabolic hormone that encourages the conversion of blood molecules into cell large molecules. The biomedical applications group is actively involved in medical technology development. Diagnostics and therapeutic devices, rehabilitation and assistive technologies for the elderly and differently abled, imaging-based medical devices, and advanced manufacturing-based orthopaedic and dental implants are the primary focus areas in this important area of research and development. Biomedical electronics, quantitative and analytical skills needed to interpret data, and medical data processing, including imaging and enhancement techniques, are all covered in class. The study of biomechanics, cellular engineering, genetic engineering, orthopaedic surgery, bioinstrumentation, medical imaging, and biomaterials are additional components of the program.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author's declared that they have no conflict of interest.

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