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Role of Applied Genetics in Today's World

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INTRODUCTION

Applied genetics aims to alter organisms' genomes in order to improve their utility to humans. Cytogenetic, molecular biology, and Mendelian and quantitative genetics are all used. Agronomy, biochemistry, botany, entomology, food processing, forestry, microbiology, physiology, statistics pathology, and other relevant topics of study are common among applied geneticists. Applied genetics aims to improve the quality of food and fiber products, increase the economic efficiency of any given product, and reduce the negative environmental effects of food and fiber production.

In medicine, genetic tools are used to identify and treat inherited human diseases. Knowledge of a family history of cancer or other problems could indicate an inherited susceptibility to develop these illnesses. Embryonic tissues can display some genetic disorders, such as enzyme deficits, that may be present in newborn newborns, allowing for early treatment. Many nations require newborn babies to have a blood test to see if they have an enzyme that converts an amino acid, phenylalanine, into simpler molecules. If not treated immediately after birth, phenylketonuria (PKU), which is caused by a shortage of the enzyme, can result in lifelong brain damage. A little amount of fluid from surrounding the embryo (called amniocentesis) or tissue from the placenta can be removed and tested to detect many different types of human genetic disorders in embryos as young as 12 weeks. Gene therapy involves replacing faulty genotypes with functioning genes created using recombinant DNA technology. Bioinformatics is being used to "mine" the human genome for gene products that could be utilized to create designer pharmaceuticals.

Genetic approaches are used in agriculture and animal husbandry to improve plants and animals. The use of recombinant DNA technology for breeding analysis and transgenic modification is widespread. To transmit the genes of prize bulls, animal breeders use artificial insemination. Hormone treatment induces the production of many eggs, which are collected, fertilized, and transplanted to foster mothers, allowing prize cows to pass their genes on to hundreds of offspring. Several varieties of mammals can be cloned, which means that multiple identical copies of specific desirable types can be made.

Agricultural genetics is the study of the impact of genetic variation and selection in crop plants and farm animals in order to propagate advantageous heritable trait combinations. The discipline includes use of genetic markers to guide traditional breeding, and introgression and introduction of traits from other species into farmed organisms are all part of this profession. Agriculture geneticists use specialized techniques to create new species, such as hybrid grains (i.e., grains created by crossing wheat and rye) and pest-resistant plants. Plant breeders use budding and grafting strategies to keep good gene combinations that were obtained through crossbreeding. Plants can be grown from transgenic plant cells that have been grown on specific hormones. Colchicine, a chemical substance that enables chromosomes to double in number, has produced in a plethora of novel fruit, vegetable, and floral species. Many transgenic crop plant lines are proving to be commercially viable and are being put into the market.

Geneticists are employed by several businesses; for example, geneticists may be employed by the brewing industry to enhance yeast strains that create alcohol. Molds, bacteria, and other microorganisms with significant antibiotic yields have been created by the pharmaceutical sector. Some examples are fungi's penicillin and cyclosporine, as well as bacteria's streptomycin and ampicillin. In industry, biotechnology based on recombinant DNA technology is now widely applied. Transgenic microorganisms, animals, and plants with "designer" lines capable of producing a commercial product are frequently created and exploited. Pharmaceutical medications and industrial chemicals like citric acid are examples of such items.