

## Structural Importance of DNA

**Xu Yang**

Peking University First Hospital, China

### Abstract

The DNA is said to be the hereditary material carrier of the any living beings. DNA stands for the deoxyribonucleic acid and is nearly same in every cell of the human body. It's one of the greatest ability is to replicate and form the new strands which are complementary to the parent DNA strand or the template DNA. The location of the DNA is always determined to be in the nucleus but some small amount is also present in the mitochondria and in plants, it's also present in the chloroplast. The mitochondria is the cell organelle which is responsible for the energy production in the cell whereas, chloroplast are the cell organelle in plants which are responsible for the pigmentation of the plant leaves in turn involved in the photosynthesis. The genetic details are coded in the DNA as per the four nitrogenous Bases which are the: adenine (A), guanine (G), cytosine (C), and thymine (T). The DNA of the human consists of 3 billion bases which are 99 percent same in all human beings. The sequencing of the nitrogenous bases is responsible for the genetic information of an individual. It is very important to know that the pairing of the bases have its own rules and regulations for the arrangement of its sequences that is its always necessary for the cytosine to get paired with the guanine by forming triple bond for its stability and adenine always need to pair up with the thymine by forming the double bond for its stability. However, there is an exception for the RNA molecule as in the RNA molecule adenine binds with the uracil for its molecular stability via the double bond. The overall molecule of the DNA consists of the nitrogenous bases, sugar and the phosphate group which are referred as the nucleotides. The DNA are said to have double helical structure which are formed via the two long strands of the nucleotide in the spiral form. This structure is somewhat in the ladder form where all the nitrogenous bases are face inwards of the double helical structure of the two long nucleotides forming the helix, simultaneously, the sugar and phosphate forms the backbone of the helical nucleotide; as in forming the sidepieces of the ladder. As it has already been mentioned that bases are the primary factor for the determination for genetic code of that is encoded for the DNA. And these bases are able to form the helical structure of the DNA due to its hydrophobic nature which leads to the development of the hydrogen bonding among the nitrogenous bases via the hydrophobic interactions. The two nucleotides responsible for the helical form of DNA is due to its two strands which runs opposite directions of the each other that is the 3'-5' prime direction. These two strands are twisted in such a manner leading to the formation of the right-handed coil in which each single turn consists of ten nucleotides.

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### Biography

Xu Yang is from the Department of Medical Biology and Genetics, Peking University First Hospital, China. She is a chief physician, MD, master tutor. Graduated from Peking University Health Science Center in July 1991, and began to work in OB/GYN.

Department of Peking University First Hospital since then. In 2003 February~August, has been a visiting scholar in Freiburg University Medical Center in Germany for reproductive endocrinology and assisted reproductive technology. Keywords: DNA, Photosynthesis, Replication