

# Biological Function of DNA and RNA

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## Commentary

Deoxyribonucleic corrosive, more commonly known as DNA, may be a complex atom that contains all of the data essential to construct and keep up a living being. All living things have DNA inside their cells. In reality, about every cell in a multicellular life form has the total set of DNA required for that life form. In any case, DNA does more than indicate the structure and work of living things — it too serves as the essential unit of heredity in life forms of all sorts.'

RNA, shortened form of ribonucleic corrosive, complex compound of tall atomic weight that capacities in cellular protein amalgamation and replaces DNA (deoxyribonucleic corrosive) as a carrier of hereditary codes in a few infections. RNA comprises of ribose nucleotides (nitrogenous bases added to a ribose sugar) joined by phosphodiester bonds, shaping strands of shifting lengths. The nitrogenous bases in RNA are adenine, guanine, cytosine, and uracil, which replaces thymine in DNA. The ribose sugar of RNA may be a recurrent structure comprising of five carbons and one oxygen. The nearness of a chemically receptive hydroxyl (-OH) group attached to the moment carbon gather within the ribose sugar particle makes RNA inclined to hydrolysis.

DNA is imperative for all living creatures – indeed plants. It is vital for legacy, coding for proteins and the hereditary instruction direct for life and its forms. DNA holds the informational for an organism's

There are many different types of proteins that include structural proteins, messenger proteins, enzymes and hormones. These perform various functions from forming the organs, skin and bones and the body to performing actions and functions via messengers, enzymes and hormones.

DNA is critical in terms of heredity. It packs in all the hereditary data and passes it on to the another era.

The premise for this lies within the truth that DNA makes qualities and qualities make chromosomes. Human have 23 sets of chromosomes – an add up to of 46 chromosomes. Twenty-two of these sets, called autosomes, see the same in both guys and females. The 23rd combine is called the sex chromosomes and contrasts between guys and females. Females have two duplicates of the X chromosome or XX, whereas guys have one X and one Y chromosome regenerative cells – sperms in fathers and ovum or eggs in moms. These sperms and eggs contain half the number of chromosomes – 23 each. When the egg and the sperm fertilizes, this gives rise to a cell that has the total set. In this way an individual acquires half of his or her qualities from each of the guardians.

The ribonucleic corrosive – RNA, which are primarily composed of nucleic acids, are included in an assortment of capacities inside the cell and are found in all living life forms counting microscopic organisms, infections, plants, and creatures. These nucleic corrosive capacities as an auxiliary particle in cell organelles and are too included within the catalysis of biochemical responses. The diverse sorts of RNA are included in different cellular prepare. The essential capacities of RNA:

Encourage the interpretation of DNA into proteins

- Functions as a connector atom in protein synthesis
- Serves as a flag-bearer between the DNA and the ribosomes.
- They are the carrier of hereditary data in all living cells
- Promotes the ribosomes to select the correct amino corrosive which is required in building up of unused proteins within the body.