



Genetic Molecular Markers for Cell, Proliferating, Maturing, Developing, Or Protecting

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Abstract

The age of genomics began with the creation of genetic instruments, such as DNA-based molecular markers. Because of their widespread use, these methods have been utilized widely in a variety of fields, including, for instance, genetic engineering, physiology, embryology, and taxonomy all of which are examples. The majority of individuals, morphological markers and molecular markers are both frequent methods that are used in the classification of markers. Molecular markers, on the other hand, are characteristics that are able to be seen at the molecular level (for example, DNA or proteins). These genetic markers, which were the first of their type and found extensive use in agricultural plants, were derived from random sequences of DNA. These markers served a variety of purposes with their presence. When compared to more conventional methods that are based on phenotypes, molecular markers provide a number of advantages. One of these benefits is that molecular markers may be identified in any tissue at any moment, regardless of whether the cell is proliferating, maturing, developing, or protecting itself.

