**A REVIEW: ROLE OF R-DNA TECHNOLOGY IN INDUSTRIES**

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**Abstract:** This short review considers the vectors are becoming standard tools in cell biology as well as potential therapeutic agents for human disease. Recombinant DNA technology is now commonly used in virtually every aspect of the biological sciences. The purpose of this brief exposition is to provide an outline of R-DNA technology and their medical industrial applications. Different types of Viral vectors used for R-DNA technology, mostly E.coli uses for synthetic human insulin production. Different applications of r-DNA technology in Agriculture sector, Food industry, Medicinal industry (Disease diagnosis, Insulin Production, Vaccine Production etc.) Biotechnology, Protein Manufacturing.

**Keywords:**  Plasmid Bacteriophage, Reverse transcriptase, RNA polymerase, Cloning, Restriction endonuclease, PCR (Polymerase chain reaction).

**Introduction:** Recombinant rDNA technology it includes following procedures for analyzing or combining DNA fragments from one to several organisms including the introduction of the rDNA molecule into cell for its replication into the genome of the target cell. The rDNA technology was discovered in 1960s by Werner, Arber and Hamilton Smith.

**Principle of Recombinant DNA technology**

Different steps of principle of recombinant DNA technology these are Gene cloning and development of recombinant DNA;Transfer of vector into the host; Selection of transformed cells andTranscription and translation of inserted gene. The meaning or definition of recombinant-DNA technology is to identify, isolate, manipulate and re-express genes from a given host [1-9]. The use of RNA mediated gene silencing and AAV mediated gene delivery is transforming the potential therapeutic options for patients with inherited metabolic liver diseases.

**Applications of Recombinant DNA technology:**

1. **Insulin production**

Synthetic human insulin prepares using Recombinant DNA technology. Synthetic/recombinant DNA insulin is produced by introducing the human insulin gene into a yeast/bacterial host cell, which results in the production of insulin that is the same as that made by human pancreas in its natural state.

Insulin was previously extracted from pancreases of slaughtered animals particularly pigs and cows, before the invention of RDT. Unfortunately, this method had several disadvantages, including possibility of allergic reactions to animal proteins and the danger of spreading diseases from animals to people. [10]

Human insulin produced by recombinant DNA technology is the first commercial health care product derived from R-DNA technology.By 1982 protocol received entire acceptance from national drug regulatory authorities, notably this US Snack or Drug Administration, hence enabling and economically survive mass manufacturing of human insulin, a hormone that regulates blood sugar levels and shall made naturally by beta cells in the pancreas. This facilitated that widespread commercial availability of insulin at a price affordable to patients with the functional muddles types 1 or 2 diabetes sweetness, who either fail to hervorrufenoder till metabolize sufficient insulin[11].

1. **To Improve Life:**

Potential to deal with important aspects of life, for instance, improving health, enhancing food resources, and resistance to divergent adverse environmental effects. Particularly in agriculture, the genetically modified plants have augmented resistance to harmful agents, enhanced product yield, and shown increased adaptability for better survival.

1. **Disease Diagnosis:**

Recombinant DNA has revolutionized medicine and research in many ways. For instance, it has enabled genetic engineering of various organisms for research purposes. Furthermore, recombinant DNA technology has made it possible to sequence and analyze the human genome, leading to the discovery of new genes and the identification of genetic mutations that cause disease. This has greatly advanced our understanding of genetics and provided new targets for drug development. One large field of application for recombinant DNA, related to medicine and research, is biotechnology – as shall be illustrated in the following chapter. Clinical experience with systemic administration of RV and LV for liver diseases is scarce. [12] Many reviews have been written on recombinant adeno-associated virus vector (rAAV) tropism in ocular tissue, rAAV host cell infection, and potential rAAV-treatable inherited retinal diseases [13–17].

1. **Biotechnology:**

R-DNA is a key tool in biotechnology, which involves the use of living organisms or their components to develop useful products and processes. One of the main applications of recombinant DNA in biotechnology is the production of recombinant proteins, including recombinant antibodies. Recombinant antibodies production includes the use of recombinant DNA technology. These antibodies can be engineered to recognize specific targets, such as cancer cells, and can be produced in large quantities using recombinant DNA technology. This is why rAbs have opened several doors in the research and treatment of numerous medical conditions.

1. **Agriculture Sector:**

Recombinant DNA is useful in agriculture because it allows scientists to modify the genetic makeup of crops to improve their yield, quality, and resistance to pests and diseases. Crops have been developed to tolerate environmental stresses, such as drought or high salinity, which can reduce crop yields. They can also require fewer pesticide applications, which can reduce environmental damage and lower production costs. Overall, recombinant DNA technology has contributed to increased food production, Improve crop yield, Pest resistance, Herbicide tolerance and improved agricultural sustainability.

1. **Food industry:**

Recombinant DNA is an important tool used in the food industry to improve the quality, safety, and nutritional value of food. It plays a crucial role in the production of genetically modified (GM) food, as r-DNA technology allows scientists to insert, delete or modify specific genes in an organism’s DNA in a precise and controlled manner. Recombinant DNA is also used to produce food additives and enzymes for the production of various food products. For example, the production of cheese and other dairy products can be improved through the use of recombinant DNA technology to produce enzymes that aid in the cheese-making process. E.g. Golden Rice, Flavr Savr tomato, Arctic apples.[18]

To generate a viral vector for gene therapy, the viral gene necessary for replication and those that cause pathogenicity are normally removed from the viral genome and replaced by the genetic sequence to be delivered.Maintaining the replicative capability of the virus is advantageous for some applications, such as for oncolytic ortumorur cell killing viruses. Viral vectors that have been used for liver targeted gene therapy (GT) mainly include vectors based on AAVS, Adenoviruses (Ads), Retroviruses (RVs) and Lentiviruses (LVs) as different vectors served for different applications. [19,20,21].

1. **Manufacture of Medicinal Proteins**:

Therapeutic proteins like insulin, growth hormone, and clotting factors, which are used to treat a variety of disorders, can be produced by genetic engineering.

1. **Vaccine Preparation**:

By introducing genes that code for particular antigens into a virus or bacteria, genetic engineering can be used to create novel vaccinations. This method has been used to create vaccinations against illnesses like the human papilloma virus and hepatitis B. (HPV).

1. **Pharmacogenomics**:

Genetic engineering can be used to investigate how a person's genes influence how they react to medications. With this data, personalized medicine can be created, and patients who are more likely to have negative drug reactions can be identified.

1. **Genome Editing**:

With genetic engineering, disease-causing genetic mutations can be fixed in an individual's genome. CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing technologies have shown promise in the treatment of illnesses like sickle cell anemia and Huntington's disease.[22,23] The use of recombinant DNA technology to produce intrinsically engineered organisms started inches who early 1970s with the pioneering transfer of genes between bacteria of the just Escherichia coli species.[24] Following these successful pilot experiments, in 1978 Caen and colleagues progressed to transfer an insulin synthesis genes into ampere plasmid of E. coli, with that manufacturing the first-time genetically modified entity (GMO).[25]

1. **Gene Therapy**:

Gene therapy uses genetic engineering to introduce or replace dysfunctional genes into the body to cure hereditary illnesses. A new gene is inserted into a patient's cells during gene therapy to replace a damaged one. Cancer and conditions like cystic fibrosis have both been treated using this method.[26]

**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:**

Recombinant DNA technology is a significant advancement in science that has greatly facilitated human life. It has developed ways in recent years for medicinal applications such as the treatment of cancer, hereditary illnesses, diabetes, and numerous plant ailments, particularly viral and fungus resistance. Recombinant DNA technology has transformed several disciplines of research, including Health, Agriculture, and Biotechnology. Scientists can edit and modify DNA to generate new species with desired properties or to produce useful items on a massive scale via genetic engineering.

**Future Outlook of R-DNA Technology:** The authors conclude that advances in recombinant DNA technology, in knowledge of the host immune response, and in the genetic makeup of disease agents will lead to new vaccines against diseases for which no control measures currently exist. Recombinant DNA technology playing a vital role in improving health conditions by developing new vaccines and pharmaceuticals. The treatment strategies are also improved by developing diagnostic kits, monitoring devices and new therapeutic approaches. It means to help monitoring, detect and cure diseases in less time and in fewer amounts; time consuming as well as money.

Different vectors are used in producing vaccines to cure diseases.

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