

François Jacob Biography

François Jacob

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.

Contents

François Jacob Biography.....	1
Contents.....	2
Biography.....	3

Biography

François Jacob was born in June 1920 in Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France. He intended to be a surgeon, but injuries he sustained during World War II prevented this, and he switched to research. He received his M.D. in 1947 from the University of Paris and his Doctor of Science in 1954 from the Sorbonne. He then joined the faculty of the Pasteur Institute, becoming head of the Department of Cellular Genetics in 1960. He became a professor of cellular **genetics** at the College de France in 1964.

Jacob's experiments with *E. coli* showed that the medium in which the bacteria are grown affects the type and amount of enzymes the bacteria produce (induction). From this, the three scientists proposed that the bacteria regulate enzyme production. If grown in the sugar glucose, the bacteria produce very little of the enzyme -galactosidase, because they do not require it for metabolizing glucose. But if they grow in lactose, *E. coli* bacteria produce much more -galactosidase, which they need to metabolize lactose.

To explain how the bacteria regulate enzyme production, Jacob (with Andre Lwoff and Jacques Monod) theorized that there are three types of genes, a gene being a deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) triplet or triplet cluster. An operon is a gene cluster composed of two types of genes: Z (structural) genes, which carry the instructions for protein production, such as for the -galactosidase, and O (operator) genes, which control whether the Z genes' instructions are carried to the cell's ribosomes for protein production. The third type, called R (regulator) genes, instruct production of proteins that control the activity of other genes. In *E. coli*, when lactose is not present, an R gene instructs production of a repressor protein that binds to the O gene, turning the gene "off" by preventing it from being copied by ribonucleic acid (RNA). When lactose is present, the repressor binds to it rather than the O gene. This allows the O gene to turn the Z gene "on." Research showed the theory to be correct.