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pdf ; The word “gene” was introduced by molecular biologist Ernst Ruska in 1944. In the early days of molecular biology, the best understanding of the chemistry of the genes was on a population level. As the gene structure was better understood and its function defined, the number of genes in an individual cell expanded. Today, we know that even in a single human cell, we have about 30,000 genes. The number of genes in a single genome is estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000. Although it is not difficult to count the number of genes in a particular genome, the actual number may be even greater if we consider how many of the genes are expressed. The fact that we have about 30,000 genes, or that a single cell can have upwards of 30,000 genes, is a fact that comes as a surprise for many people. The perspective that we humans have a fixed number of genes, and therefore that we have a limited number of diseases is a myth that cannot be sustained with the number of human diseases we have. Just consider the diseases caused by microorganisms, such as viruses and bacteria. Millions of people are infected with viruses and

bacteria every day, but only about a dozen or so of these infections result in disease. The question becomes, where are these dozen or so diseases located in the gene pool? What do genes have in common with viruses and bacteria? In order to answer this question, let us first define a gene. A gene is an instruction set that encodes for the expression of a specific function. In the case of a virus, the instruction set is to replicate itself. In the case of a bacterium, the instruction set is to divide. If we were to alter the instruction set of a virus to instruct it to replicate in the human body, we would have a genetically modified virus, or a pathogen. Likewise, if we were to alter the instruction set of a bacterium to divide more rapidly in a human body, we would have a pathogen. Viruses and bacteria have a common element to their genetic makeup. They can replicate without being dependent upon a nucleus or a membrane to replicate, because they are alive in any environment. However, they are not dependent upon the host cell to replicate. Viruses and bacteria can also modify their genetic makeup. In the case of the bacterium, a virus, we can see how it will modify its genetic makeup to help it replicate and divide. However, in 82157476af