THE SIDE-BY-SIDE MODEL OF DNA:

Logic in a Scientific Invention

a dissertation submitted by

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Dedicated to the memory of Darren Turner

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Except where otherwise acknowledged, the work in this dissertation is original.

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Abstract

Watson and Crick's double-helical model of DNA is considered to be one of the great <u>discoveries</u> in biology. However, in 1976, two groups of scientists, one in New Zealand, the other in India, independently published essentially the same radical alternative to the double helix. The alternative, Side-By-Side (SBS) or 'warped zipper' conformation for DNA is <u>not</u> helical. Rather than intertwine, as do Watson and Crick's helices, its two exoskeletal strands are topologically independent. Thus, unlike the double helix, they may separated during replication without unwinding.

This dissertation presents, but does not arbitrate among scientific arguments. Its concerns are <u>meta</u>-scientific; in particular, why and how the individuals who invented the 'warped zipper' came to do so. Against Popper and most recent philosophers of science, it is taken to be "the business of epistemology to produce what has been called a 'rational reconstruction' of the steps that have led the scientist to a discovery [Popper (1972), p. 31, emphasis in the original]."

On the received view, the invention of the 'warped zipper' must be irrational or, at best, non-rational - thereby excluded from philosophical investigation. I establish that this philosophical dogma is not true a priori, as is usually supposed, and, in the case of the SBS structure of DNA, false a posteriori. The

motivation for, and development of the SBS structure for DNA reveals a process best characterized as significantly, though not entirely, rational. The 'warped zipper' is a plausible alternative to the Watson-Crick model because of this. Thus theory change in science may be regarded as basically rational.

The account of research on the structure of DNA from 1953 to the present which is provided, is selective and directed to the specific concerns of the disseration. What is revealed, however, is a sustained critique of the double helix which has been hidden within the triumph of molecular genetics.

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