What came first: the DNA or protein? Discovery: The discovery of ribozymes and the RNA world hypothesis of RNA world has provided a new perspective to given this question another dimension. Enzymes were the only known natural catalysts to the discovery of ribozymes.

Ribozymes (also known as RNA enzyme enzymes or catalytic RNA) are RNA particles that catalyze biochemical reactions. Thomas Cech and Altman, who were the first to discover ribozymes during in the 1980s, and went on later to investigate subsequently studied their catalytic properties. Thomas Cech found that when additional cell extract was absent, the splicing of introns in a ribosomal RNA in ribosomal RNA gene genes in Tetrahymena thermophila were found to occur in Tetrahymena thermophila underwent splicing in the absence of additional cell extract. Sidney Altman and his colleagues at the bacterial RNase, an enzyme responsible for changing converting a precursor tRNA to its active tRNA form. However, it was found that in addition to the proteins, the enzyme also contained RNA that could stimulate the cleavage of the cleavage of precursor tRNA into tRNA in the absence of the protein component. Also, Thomas Cech gave the conclusion that the intron sequence of the RNA could break-cleave and reform phosphodiesterphosphodiester bonds. They Celh and Altman won the Nobel Prize in chemistry for the same thing in 1989. Natural ribosomes ribozymes catalyze the hydrolysis of their own phosphodiester bonds. They also catalyze other RNA sequences. They also catalyze the aminotransferase activity. They also catalyze the hydrolysis of the other RNA. Ribozymes are so called because they act as enzymes in terms of their specificity and belong to RNA. However, despite possessing enzymatic activity, they...
ribozymes are different from other enzymes because of the following reasons:

1) Unlike enzymes, ribozymes do not require a specific pH and temperature to function.
2) Ribozymes consist of nucleotides.
3) They do not have well-defined regions, such as active sites, and catalytic sites.
4) They can act on small amounts of substances but perform a more limited set of instructions.

To date, a many number of natural ribozymes have been discovered and several artificial ribozymes have been synthesized till date. The discovery of naturally occurring ribozymes is increasing, along with which several artificial ribozymes have also been synthesized. Due to their abilities, ribozymes have been investigated for applications as therapeutic agents and biosensors, and in genomics functions in addition to their functions in genomics and gene discovery and discovery of genes.