

# DNA Technology in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

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Pharmacy and Biomolecular Sciences

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# Programme

- 10:00-10:15 Welcome and overview
- 10:15-10:45 Introduction to DNA manipulation
- 10:45-12:00 Preparation of agarose gels
- 12:00-13.00 Lunch
- 13:00-14:00 Extraction of DNA from bacteria
- 14:00-15:00 Analysis of the DNA by agarose gel electrophoresis
- 15:00-15:30 Questions and review

This programme fits in with Science learning objectives 1.2 (*How science works* – Practical and enquiry skills) and 2:1 (Life Processes) of the Framework for secondary science

<http://www.standards.dcsf.gov.uk/secondary/framework/science/fwss/o5sop>.

# Outline

- DNA and personalized genomics
- Bacterial plasmids and other vectors
- Extracting plasmid DNA from bacteria
- Analysis of DNA using agarose gel electrophoresis

# Nucleotides: the building blocks of DNA

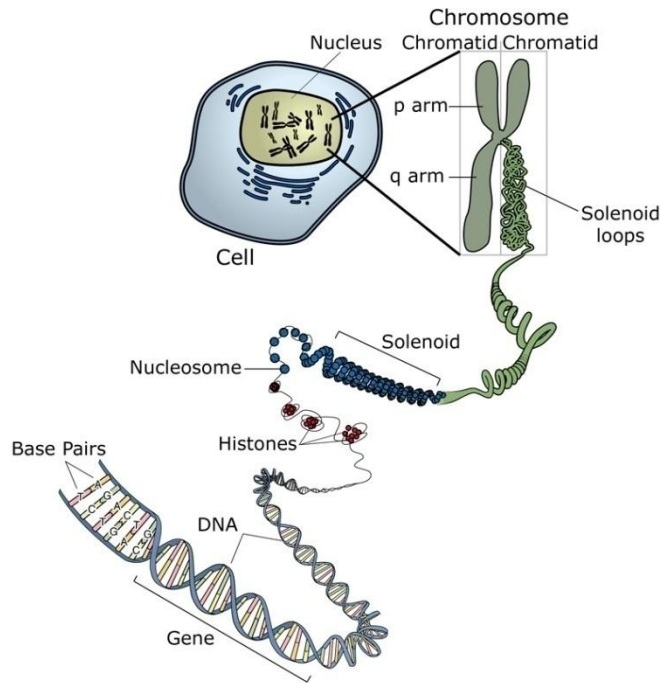
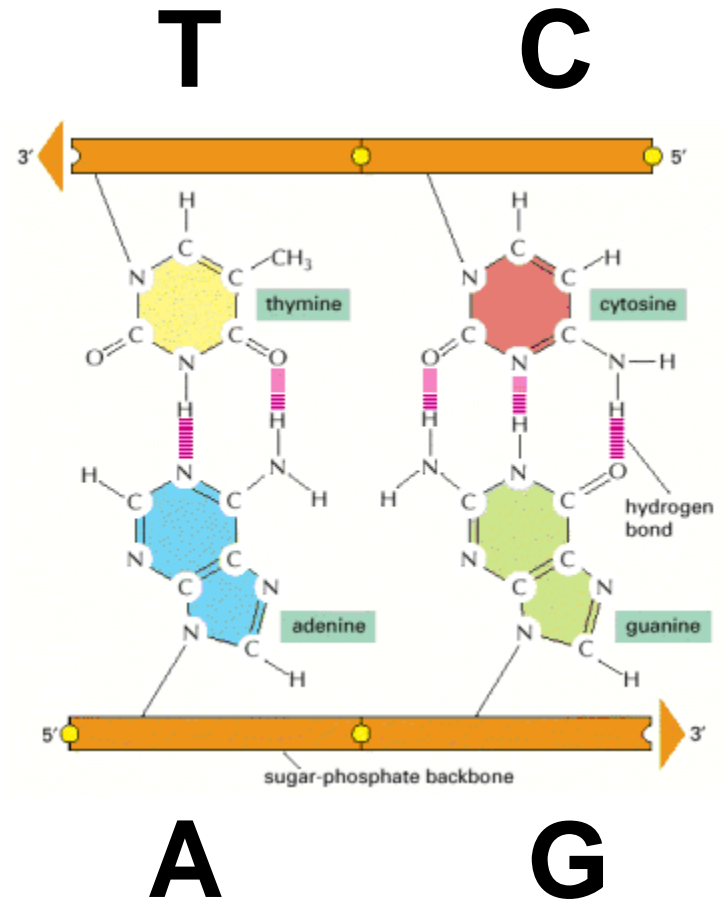


Image adapted from: National Human Genome Research Institute.

[http://images1.clinicaltools.com/images/gene/chromosomebreakdown\\_large.jpg](http://images1.clinicaltools.com/images/gene/chromosomebreakdown_large.jpg)



<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/bv.fcgi?rid=mboc4.figgrp.599>

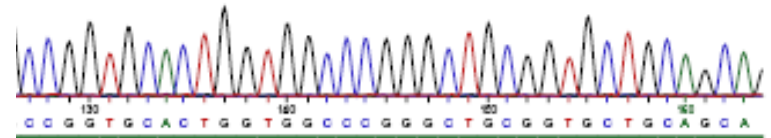
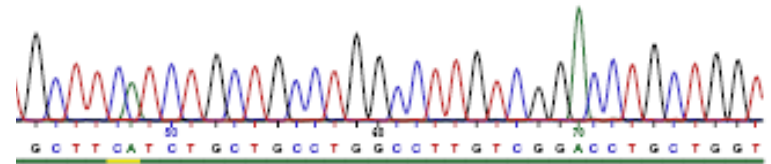
# DNA sequencing



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Sample: 10000      Quality: 0 - 9      Page: 1 / 3  
Bases: 557      10 - 19      05.06.2008  
Average spacing: 30.0      20 - 29  
Average quality >= 10: 137, 20: 17, 30: 365      >= 30

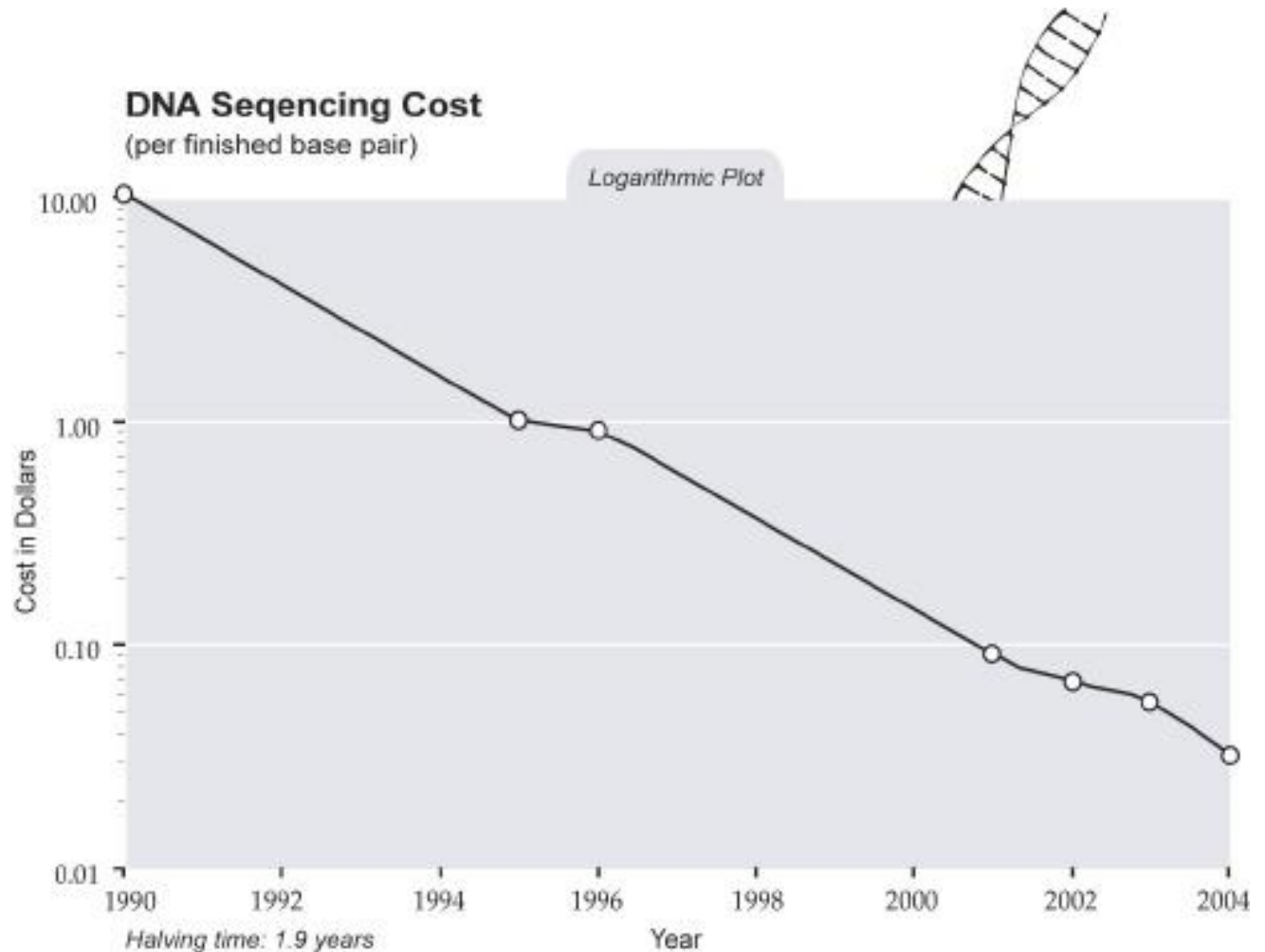


GATTACAGATTACA

# Falling cost of genome sequencing

\$30 billion

\$300 million



# Grand Challenge

- Genome sequencing for \$1000
- Current: \$10,000
- Equipment: . \$500,000
- <http://www.genomicslawreport.com/index.php/2010/01/12/another-stop-on-the-road-to-the-1000-genome/>

A temporary password has been sent to your email. Please check your email for instructions. Order your [Personal Genome Service](#) now.

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### Ancestry

Maternal Line  
Paternal Line  
Relative Finder  
Ancestry Painting  
Global Similarity  
Ancestry Labs

### Sharing & Community

Compare Genes  
Family Inheritance  
23andMe Community  
Genome Sharing

### 23andWe

My Surveys (33)  
Research Initiatives

# welcome

## Discover what 23andMe has to offer

This free account lets you explore all our features using sample data



### Health and Traits

Read sample reports for more than 100 diseases and traits.



### Ancestry

Compare genetic information from people around the globe using the Mendel family sample data.



### Community

Hear what people have to say about their DNA.

### Get your personalized results

Start a journey of discovery — order a saliva kit today

[buy now](#)



### Finish your account setup

A temporary password was sent to your email address. Please check your email for instructions to activate your account.

### Who are the Mendels?

The Mendels are a real family of eight (three children, two parents and three grandparents) who have been tested by 23andMe. Free accounts display their data as an example of what 23andMe can tell you about your own DNA.

### Need more answers?

- Check out our [FAQs](#)
- Questions or feedback? [Email us](#).
- [Genetics 101](#)

Co-founded by Mrs Google  
Anna Wojcicki, wife of Sergey Brin

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**Sharing & Community**

- [Compare Genes](#)
- [Family Inheritance](#)
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- [Genome Sharing](#)

**23andWe**

- [My Surveys \(33\)](#)
- [Research Initiatives](#)

# clinical reports

 Show results for 

Print summary

**Disease Risks (12)** ?

	<a href="#">Psoriasis</a>
	<a href="#">Type 2 Diabetes</a>
	<a href="#">Breast Cancer</a> <span>♀</span>
	<a href="#">Rheumatoid Arthritis</a>
	<a href="#">Age-related Macular Degeneration</a>
	1 locked report

[See all 12 risk reports...](#)
**Carrier Status (24)** ?

<a href="#">Familial Hypercholesterolemia Type B</a> <span>new</span>
<a href="#">Phenylketonuria</a> <span>new</span>
<a href="#">Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency</a>
<a href="#">Bloom's Syndrome</a>
<a href="#">Cystic Fibrosis</a>
1 locked report

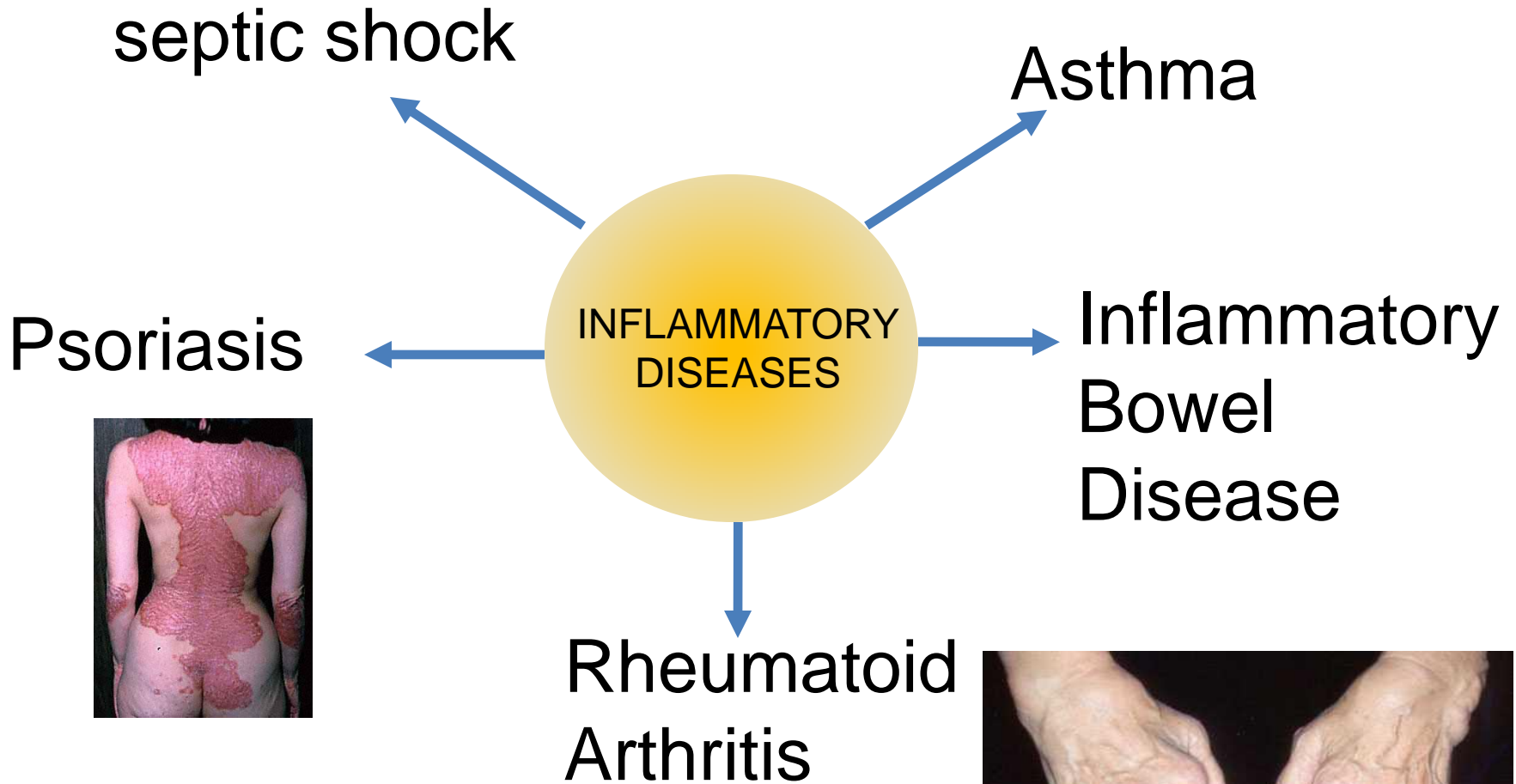
[See all](#)
**Traits (10)** ?

<a href="#">Alcohol Flush Reaction</a>	Does Not Flush
<a href="#">Bitter Taste Perception</a>	Can Taste
<a href="#">Earwax Type</a>	Wet
<a href="#">Eye Color</a>	Likely Blue
<a href="#">Lactose Intolerance</a>	Likely Tolerant

[See all 10 traits...](#)
**Drug Response (8)** ?

<a href="#">Oral Contraceptives, Hormone Replacement Therapy and Risk of Venous Thromboembolism</a> <span>♀</span> <span>new</span>
<a href="#">Abacavir Hypersensitivity</a>
<a href="#">Alcohol Consumption, Smoking and Risk of Esophageal Cancer</a>
<a href="#">Clopidogrel (Plavix®) Efficacy</a>
<a href="#">Fluorouracil Toxicity</a>

# Disease





# deCODE your health

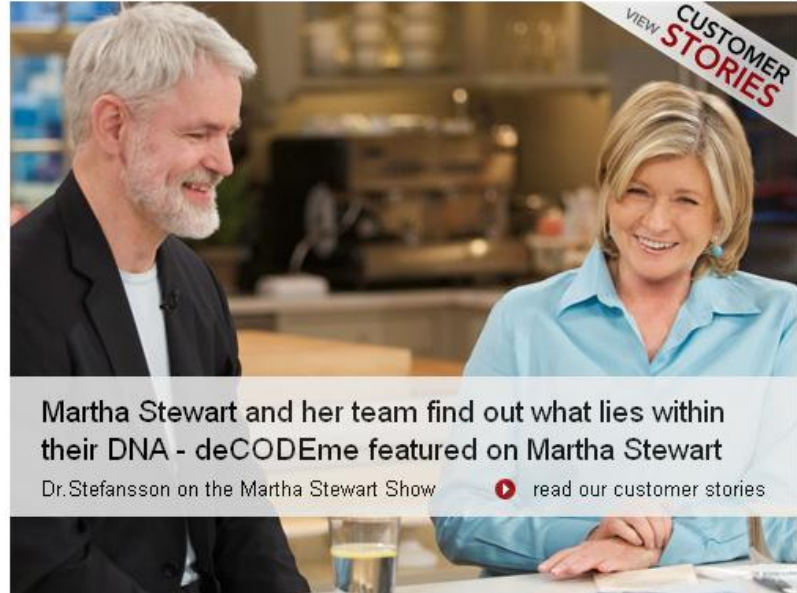
**Calculate genetic risk – Empower prevention**  
your genes are a road-map to better health

**Discover your ancestral roots**  
your genetic relationship to world populations

Price from  
**\$500 USD**

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**Martha Stewart and her team find out what lies within their DNA - deCODEme featured on Martha Stewart**

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## deCODEme Complete Scan

Discover your Genetic risk for 50 diseases and traits ranging from Heart Attack and Diabetes to Alcohol Flush Reaction and Testicular Cancer.

[▶ our Complete Scan](#)



## deCODEme Cardio Scan

Discover your genetic risk for the most common types of cardiovascular diseases, including Heart Attack and Atrial Fibrillation.

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## deCODEme Cancer Scan

Calculate your genetic risk for seven common cancers including Lung Cancer, Skin Cancer, Breast Cancer and Prostate Cancer.

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## Scientific leadership

deCODE leads the field in the discovery of genetic variants for common diseases

[▶ deCODE's scientific discoveries](#)

## Compare with competitors

We capture more medically relevant genetic variants than our competitors

[▶ compare our genetic tests](#)



[News from our blog >](#)

[Find Common Ancestors by Comparing Genomes in deCODEme](#)



# Is ignorance bliss?

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# Personalized Genomics

- McBride *et al.*, (2008). **Putting science over supposition in the arena of personalized genomics**
  - <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18665132>
- Coriell Personalized Medicine Collaborative™
  - <http://www.coriell.org/index.php/content/view/92/257/>
- The Biotechnology Institute
  - <http://forums.biotechinstitute.org/showthread.php?p=1772>

# Outline

- DNA and personalized genomics
- **Bacterial plasmids and other vectors**
- Extracting plasmid DNA from bacteria
- Analysis of DNA using agarose gel electrophoresis

# Odd one out?



# Nucleotides: the building blocks of DNA

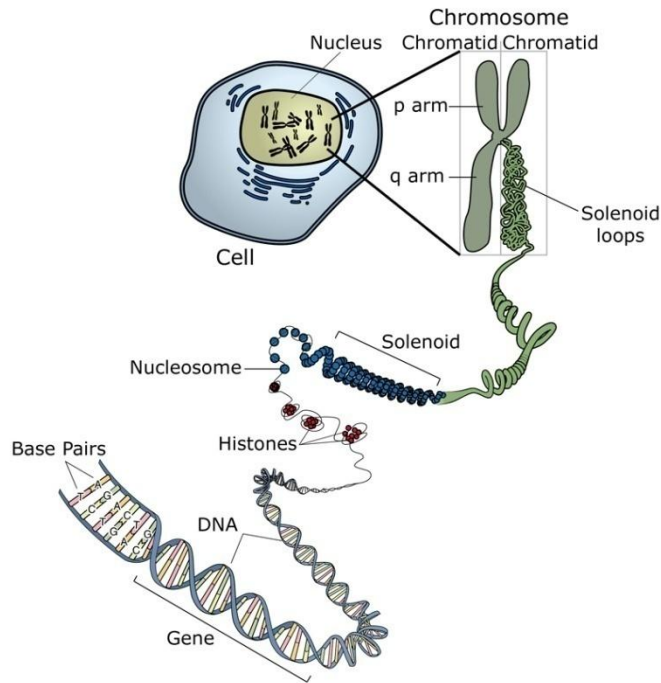
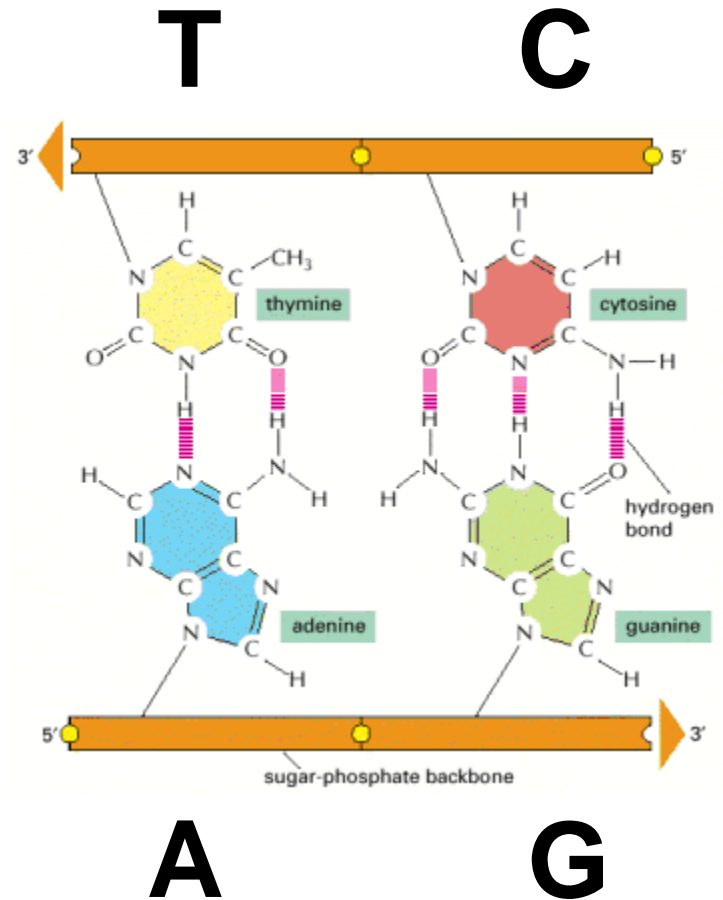


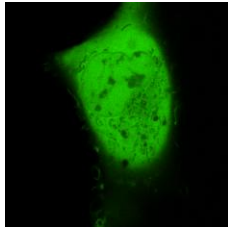
Image adapted from: National Human Genome Research Institute.

[http://images1.clinicaltools.com/images/gene/chromosomebreakdown\\_large.jpg](http://images1.clinicaltools.com/images/gene/chromosomebreakdown_large.jpg)



<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/bv.fcgi?rid=mboc4.figgrp.599>

# Introduction to DNA manipulation



Extract DNA  
from cell



Clone gene of interest  
into plasmid vector



Sequence gene directly

AGTTGACGCCA

Identify **mutations** that cause diseases

Identify **single nucleotide polymorphisms**

# Cloning (in this context)

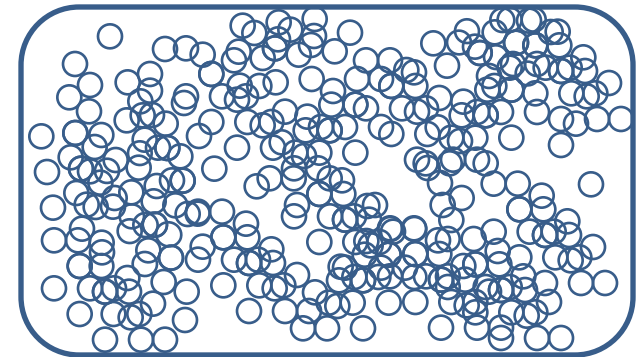
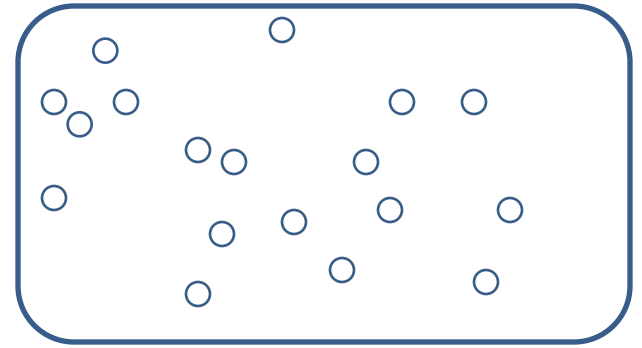
- **make identical copies of** genes of interest
- **Cloned** genes can be used to study gene function in cells
- **Cloned** genes can be used for gene therapy
- Can be used to make biologically important proteins
  - insulin
  - growth hormone

# Plasmids

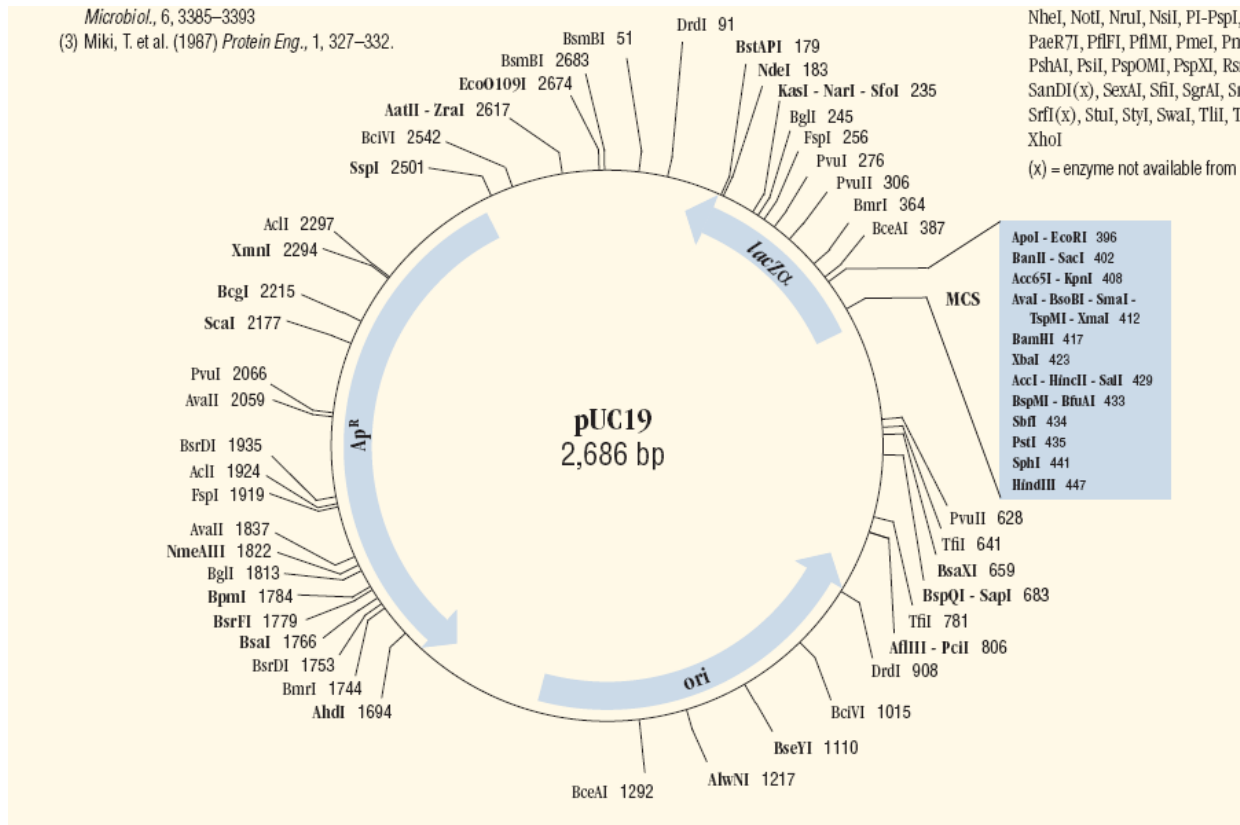
- A vector is a DNA molecule into which a fragment of foreign DNA can be inserted. The vector can then be propagated in a host cell
- Plasmids are one type of vector:
  - Circular double-stranded DNA molecules that can replicate themselves in bacteria
  - Generally circular, but can be linear

# Copy number

- Some plasmids only generate a few copies per bacterial cells: pBR322
- Others produce >500 copies per cell
  - e.g. pUC19, pBluescript II



# pUC18/pUC19:classic vectors



- [http://www.neb.com/nebecomm/tech\\_reference/restriction\\_enzymes/maps/pUC19\\_map.pdf](http://www.neb.com/nebecomm/tech_reference/restriction_enzymes/maps/pUC19_map.pdf)

# Other vectors

- Plasmids
  - Limited by the size of the foreign DNA insert
- Viral vectors
  - Bacteriophage (viruses that infect bacteria)
  - Adenoviral, retroviral: used in gene therapy
- Artificial chromosomes

# Outline

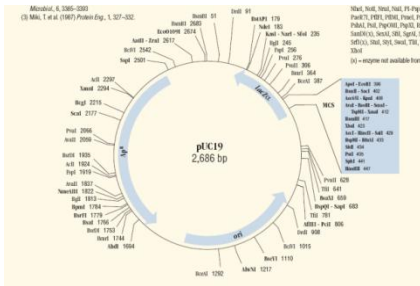
- DNA and personalized genomics
- Bacterial plasmids and other vectors
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# Natural versus man-made plasmids

- Many bacteria naturally contain plasmids
  - 25 of 65 members of the *Lactobacillus* genus  
Wang and Lee (1997). Crit. Rev. Biotech.
  - The plasmids can help the bacteria
    - Antibiotic resistance
    - Protein degradation
    - Metabolism of carbohydrates, amino acids
- In molecular biology, we normally put man-made or **recombinant** plasmids into bacteria



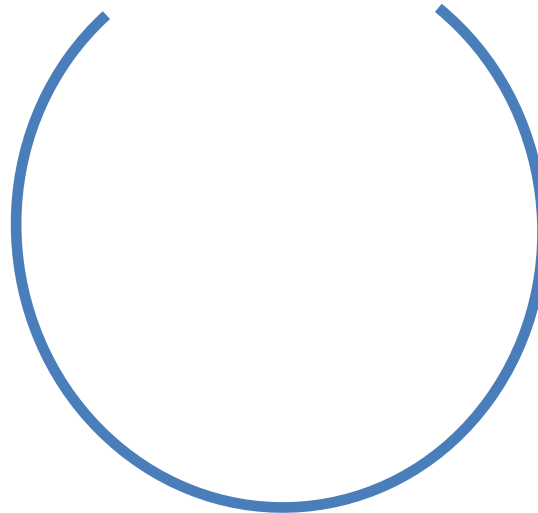
# Recombinant plasmids



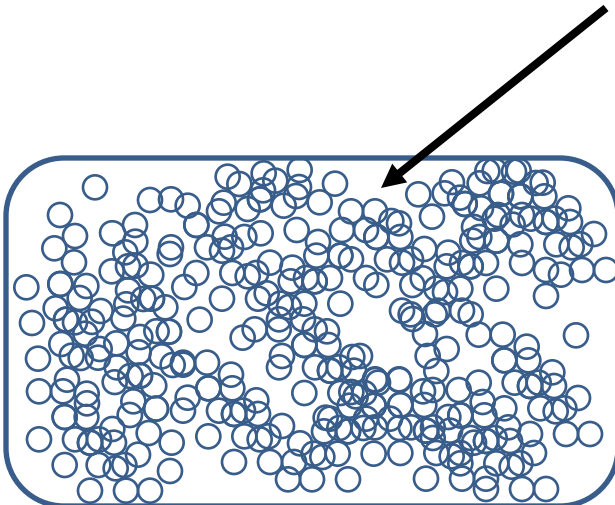
[http://www.neb.com/nebecomm/tech\\_reference/restriction\\_enzymes/maps/pUC19\\_map.pdf](http://www.neb.com/nebecomm/tech_reference/restriction_enzymes/maps/pUC19_map.pdf)

—————

DNA of interest e.g.  
insulin gene



Plasmid cut open by  
**restriction digestion**



# A very short guide to cloning

- Cut/digest/linearize the plasmid with the **restriction enzyme**
- Treat the foreign DNA – **the insert** – with the same enzyme
- **Ligate** the insert into the plasmid using **DNA ligase**
- Put the plasmid into bacteria (*E.coli*) for growth and propagation: **transformation**

# Getting plasmids into *E.coli*

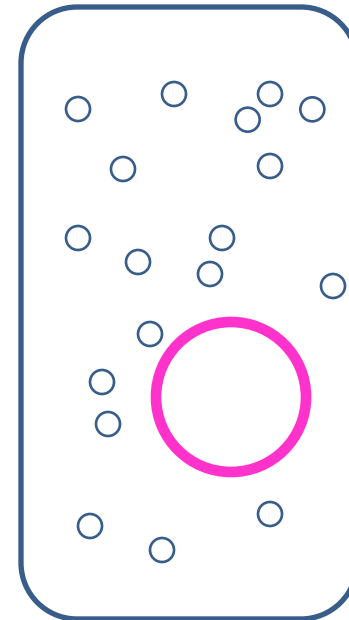
- Most strains of *E. coli* are harmless
- Plasmid propagation with *E. coli* K567
  - Harmful *E coli*: 0157:H7
- First, the cells have to be made *competent*
  - Capable of taking up the DNA
  - Then they are exposed so a sudden change in temperature - *Heat shock*

# Growing bacteria in the lab

- LB (Luria-Bertani) medium/agar
  - Tryptone (or peptone)
  - Yeast extract
  - NaCl
  - Add **agar** (seaweed extract) for agar plates
  - Autoclave: heat to 121°C for 15 min
- Grow bacteria overnight in LB medium
  - Medium must contain antibiotic *so that only those bacteria containing plasmids will grow*

# Purifying plasmid DNA

- Challenge is to separate the plasmid DNA from
  - Chromosomal DNA
  - Other cellular molecules (proteins, RNA etc)
- ALKALINE LYSIS
  - Birnboim and Doly (1979)
  - <http://nar.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/7/6/1513>



# Commercial suppliers of mini-prep kits

- Invitrogen <http://www.invitrogen.com/site/us/en/home.html>
- Promega <http://www.promega.com/uk/>
- Qiagen <http://www1.qiagen.com/>
- Sigma-Aldrich <http://www.sigmaaldrich.com/united-kingdom.html>
- Stratagene <http://www.stratagene.com>

# Plasmid purification

- Solution 1: resuspension solution
  - Tris-HCl + EDTA
- Solution 2: lysis solution
  - sodium dodecyl sulphate and NaOH
- Solution 3: neutralization solution
  - Potassium acetate and acetic acid
- All commercial kits have these solution but you can make them yourself in a standard molecular biology lab
- pp44,45 of Qiagen plasmid purification handbook
- <http://www1.qiagen.com/Plasmid/handbooks.aspx>

The key innovation of is the anion-exchange column for binding the plasmid DNA: <http://www1.qiagen.com/Plasmid/AnionExchangeResin.aspx>

# Summary

# Outline

- DNA and personalized genomics
- Bacterial plasmids and other vectors
- Extracting plasmid DNA from bacteria
- **Analysis of DNA using agarose gel electrophoresis**

# Agarose gel preparation

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wXiiTW3pflM>

# Agarose gel electrophoresis

- Purified from agar, a seaweed (marine algae) extract
  - the same agar used for agar plates
- Agar is widely used as a gelling agent in the food industry
- Agarose is a polysaccharide consisting of alternating galactose

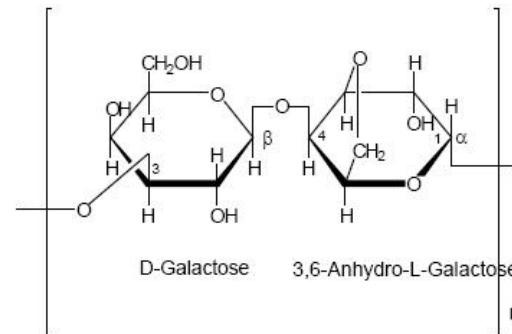


3050 Spruce Street  
Saint Louis, Missouri 63103 USA  
Telephone 800-325-5832 • (314) 771-5765  
Fax (314) 286-7828  
email: techserv@sial.com  
sigma-aldrich.com

## Product Information

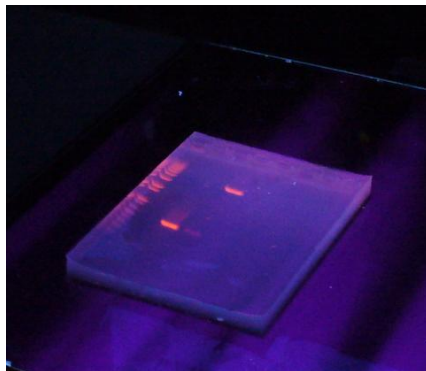
### AGAROSE

**CAS NUMBER:** 9012-36-6  
**CAS NUMBER:** 39346-81-1 (products A9414, A4018, A6560, A9045, A0701)  
**SYNONYMS:** 3,6-Anhydro- $\alpha$ -L-galacto- $\beta$ -D-galactan;  
FastLane agarose; Indubiose A4; NuSieve GTG; Odigose;  
Seakem; Sepharose



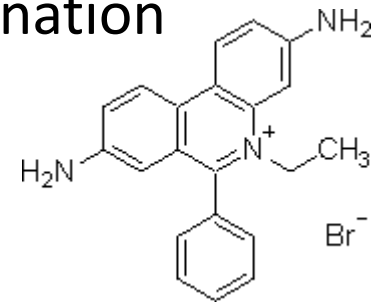
# Agarose gel electrophoresis

- Agarose prepared in a **buffer**
  - TAE (Tris-acetate-EDTA) buffer
  - TBE (Tris-borate-EDTA) buffer



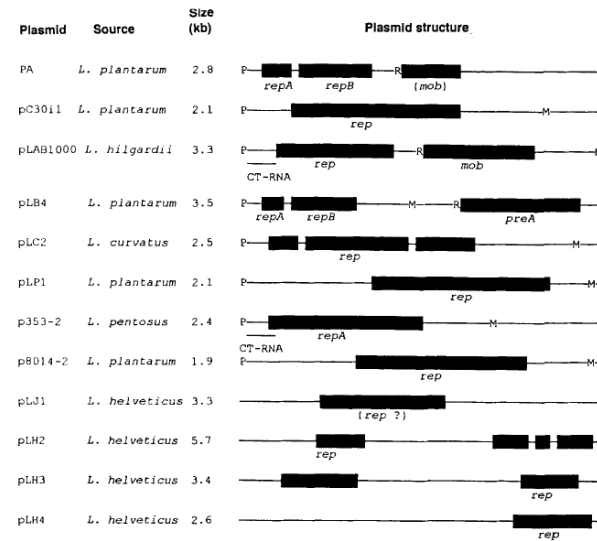
*Wikipedia*

- We will prepare a 1% gel for analysis of DNA
  - 1 gram of agarose powder in 100 ml of buffer
- **Ethidium bromide** is added to the agarose to enable visualization by UV transillumination



# Research question

- Do the “friendly” bacteria in Yakult contain plasmids?
- *Lactobacillus casei*



*Critical Reviews in Biotechnology*, 17(3):227-272 (1997)

## Plasmids in *Lactobacillus*

Tsung-Tsan Wang and Byong H. Lee\*

Department of Food Science and Agricultural Chemistry, McGill University, Macdonald Campus, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada H9X 3V9

Wang and Lee (1997). *Critical Reviews in Biotechnology* 17:227-272

# Recommended reading

- Christopher Howe, Gene Cloning and Manipulation, Cambridge University Press, 2007.
- Qiagen Plasmid Purification Handbook.
  - <http://www1.qiagen.com/Plasmid/handbooks.aspx>
- Wellcome Trust website
  - <http://genome.wellcome.ac.uk/resources/glossary/#G>

# PubMed

The screenshot shows the PubMed website interface within a Windows Internet Explorer browser window. The browser's address bar displays the URL <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/>. The page header includes the NCBI logo and the text "A service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health". A navigation menu lists various databases: All Databases, PubMed, Nucleotide, Protein, Genome, Structure, OMIM, PMC, Journals, and Books. A search bar is present with the text "Search PubMed for" and buttons for "Go", "Clear", and "Advanced Search". Below the search bar are buttons for "Limits", "Preview/Index", "History", "Clipboard", and "Details".

The main content area features a sidebar on the left with links such as "About Entrez", "Entrez PubMed", "PubMed Services", and "Related Resources". The central text reads: "To get started with PubMed, enter one or more search terms. Search terms may be [topics](#), [authors](#) or [journals](#)."

A prominent section titled "NLN/NCBI H1N1 Flu Resources:" includes a list of links: "Newest 2009 H1N1 Flu Outbreak Sequences", "Citations [recently added](#) to PubMed", "[MedlinePlus \(consumer health information\)](#)", and "[Enviro-Health Links](#)". To the right of this list is a green box labeled "H1N1 Flu Info" with links to "U.S. Info", "Things You Can Do", "Plan & Prepare", and "International Info", along with logos for "HHS.gov" and "CDC.gov".

A large green-bordered box contains the text: "The NIH Public Access Policy May Affect You. Does NIH fund your work? Then your manuscript must be made available in PubMed Central. How? If you publish in one of [these journals](#), they will take care of the whole process. If you publish *anywhere else*, deposit the manuscript in PubMed Central via one of the options described at [publicaccess.nih.gov](#)." A note at the bottom of this box states: "Note: Other funding organizations, including [HHMI](#), [Wellcome Trust](#) and the [MRC](#) also require papers to be made freely available through PMC."

At the bottom of the page, there are links for "Write to the Help Desk", "NCBI | NLM | NIH", "Department of Health & Human Services", and "Privacy Statement | Freedom of Information Act | Disclaimer". The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, Windows Live Messenger, and several open windows including "PubMed Home - Wind...", "Microsoft PowerPoint - [...]", and "My Documents". The system clock in the bottom right corner shows the time as 10:10.