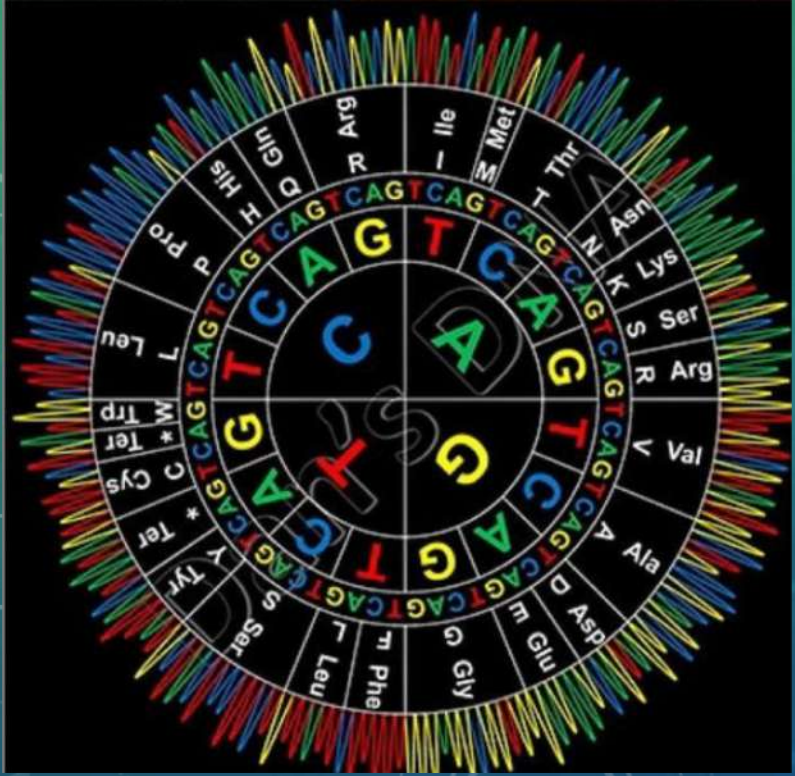


İLERİ ARAŞTIRMA YÖNTEMLERİ 56901007

2020-21 BAHAR

DR. GÜNSELİ ÇUBUKÇUOĞLU DENİZ

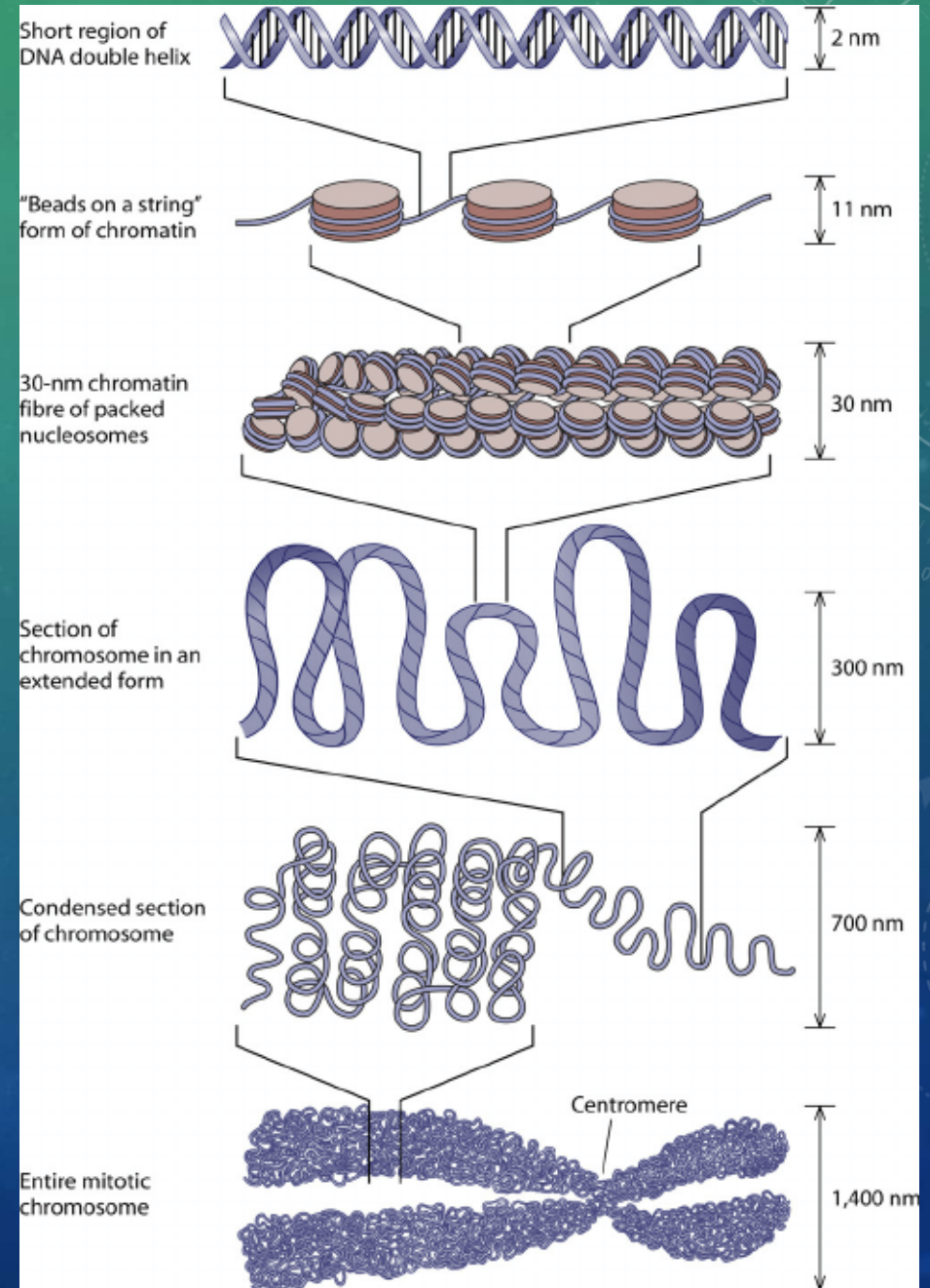
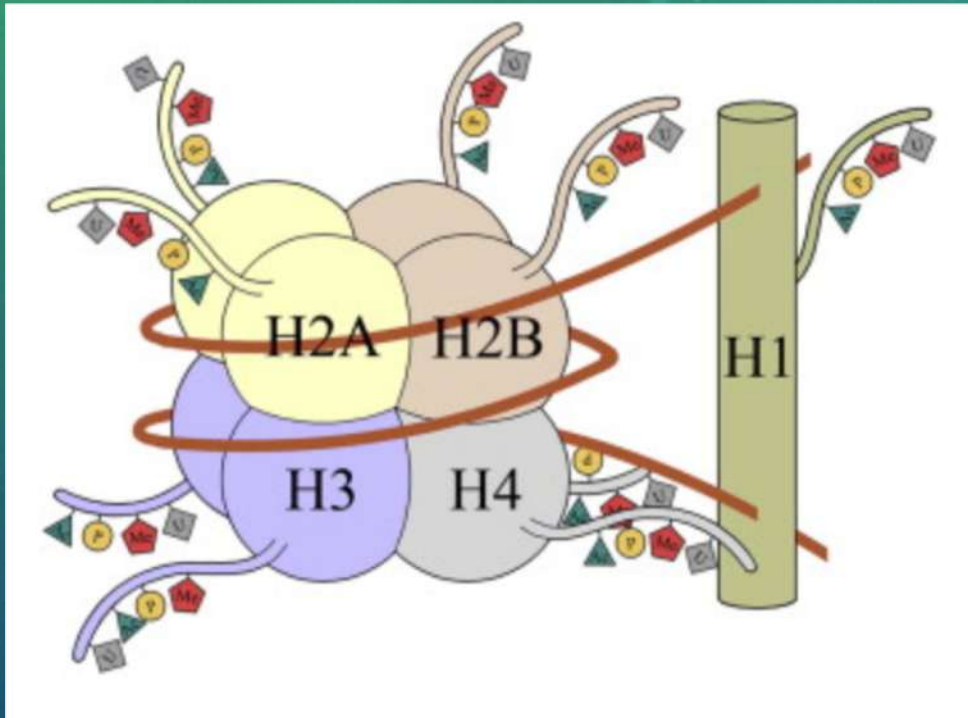


DNA SEKANS (DİZİLEME) YÖNTEMLERİ

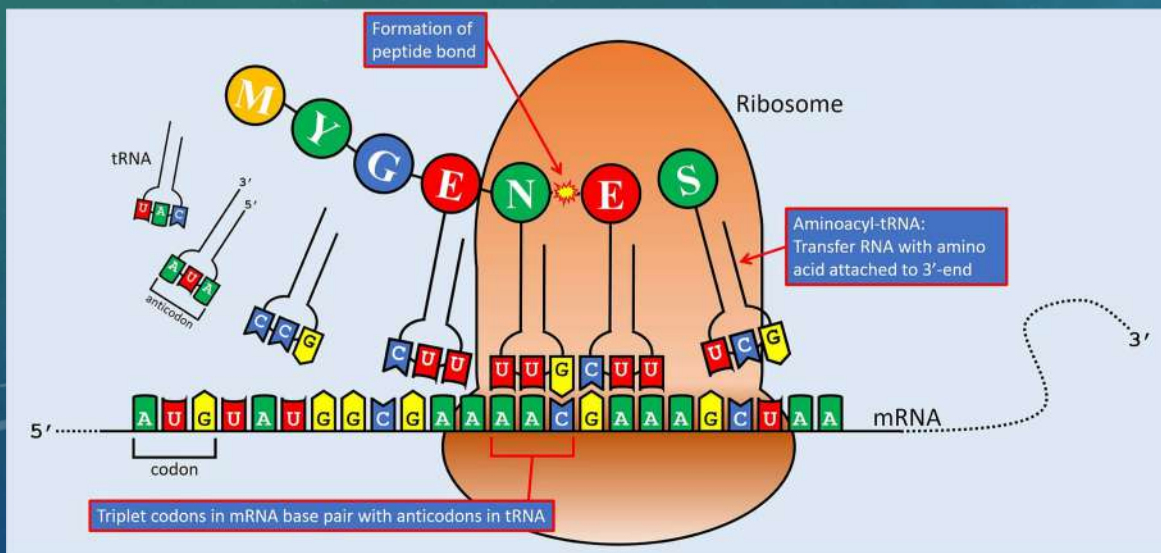
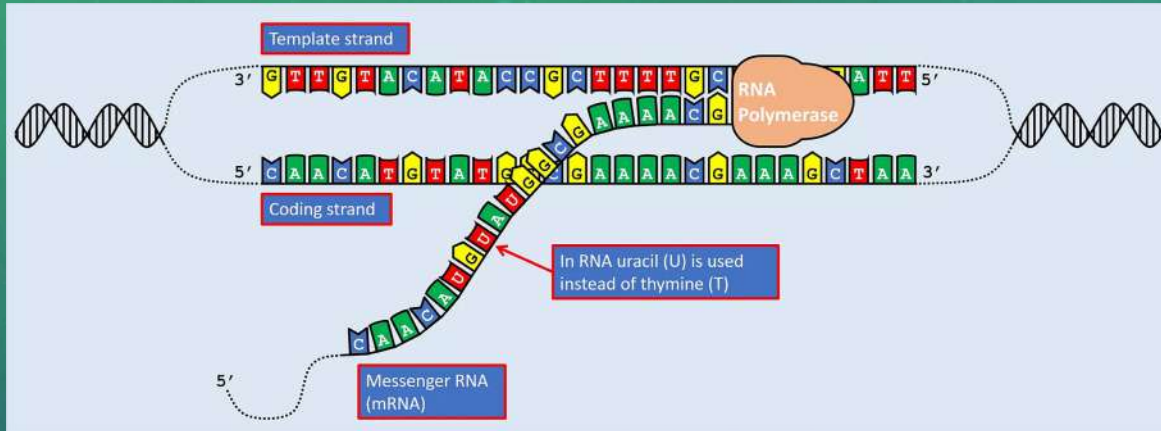
DNA DİZİLEME

- 1970lerde Walter Gilbert & Allan Maxam ve Fred Sanger ayrı laboratuvarlarda DNA baz dizisinin belirlenmesi üzerine çalışıyorlardı.
- 1977'de her ikisi de kendi dizileme reaksiyonlarını yayınladılar.
- 1987'de Leroy Hood & Michael Hunkapiller Applied Biosystems Inc. (ABI) Sanger sekanslamayı otomatize hale getirmeyi başardılar. Radyoaktif moleküller yerine floresan boyaları kullandılar. Data toplama ve analizlerini bilgisayarda yapılabilecek hale getirdiler.
- 1996'da Mostafa Ronaghi, Mathias Uhlen, Pal Nyren pirosekanslama tekniğini geliştirdiler. Pirofosfat sentezinin lüminesansı ile ölçüme dayalı bu otomatize teknik «high-throughput sequencing» olarak değerlendirildi.

KROMATİN YAPISI

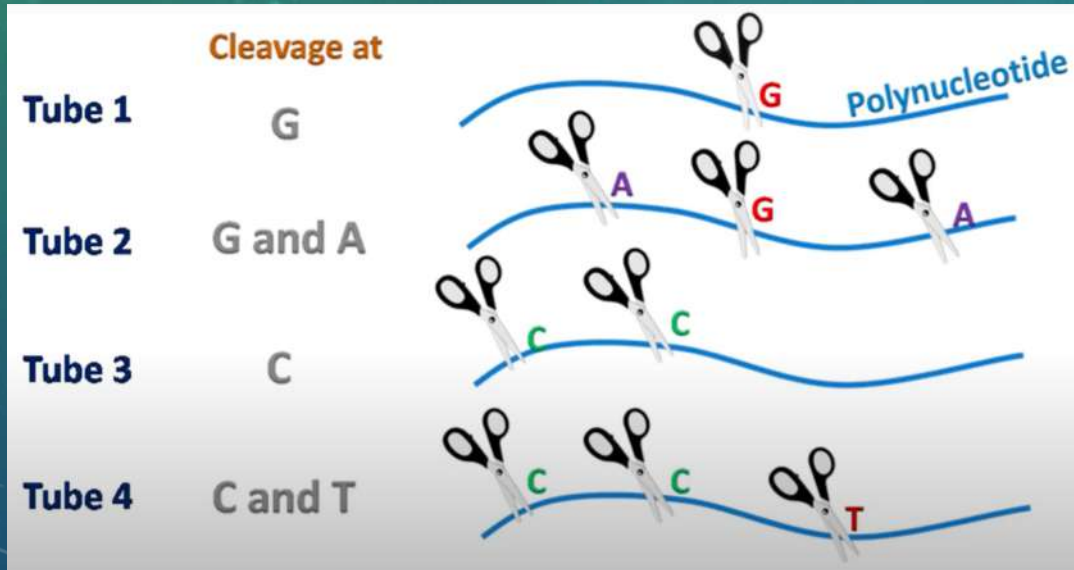


GENETİK KOD



1 st base	2 nd base						3 rd base
	T	C	A	G			
T	TTT	Phe (F)	TCT	Ser (S)	TAT	TGT	T
	TTC		TCC		TAC	TGC	C
	TTA		TCA		TAA	TGA	A
	TTG		TCG		TAG	TGG	G
C	CTT	Leu (L)	CCT	Pro (P)	CAT	CGT	T
	CTC		CCC		CAC	CGC	C
	CTA		CCA		CAA	CGA	A
	CTG		CCG		CAG	CGG	G
A	ATT	Ile (I)	ACT	Thr (T)	AAT	AGT	T
	ATC		ACC		AAC	AGC	C
	ATA		ACA		AAA	AGA	A
	ATG		ACG		AAG	AGG	G
G	GTT	Val (V)	GCT	Ala (A)	GAT	GGT	T
	GTC		GCC		GAC	GGC	C
	GTA		GCA		GAA	GGA	A
	GTG		GCG		GAG	GGG	G

MAXAM GILBERT METODU



Maxam-Gilbert sequencing - modifications

TABLE 13.2 Chemical Modifications Used in the Maxam-Gilbert Method

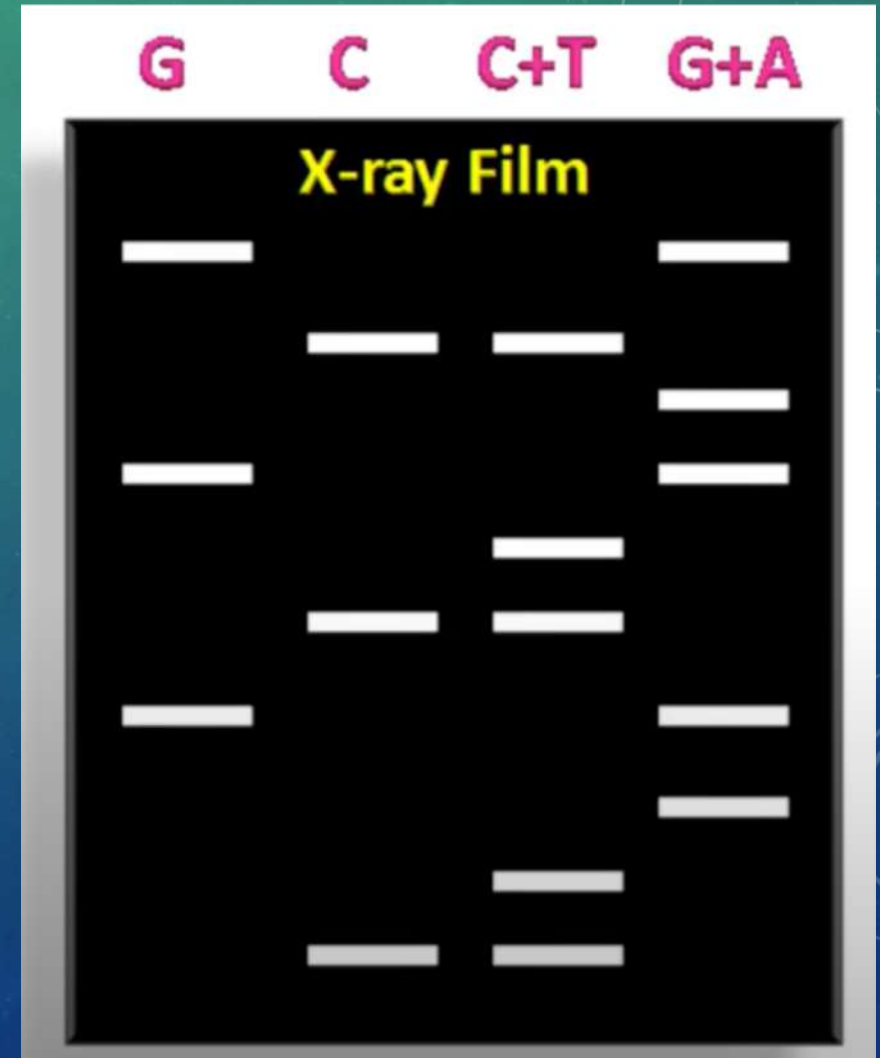
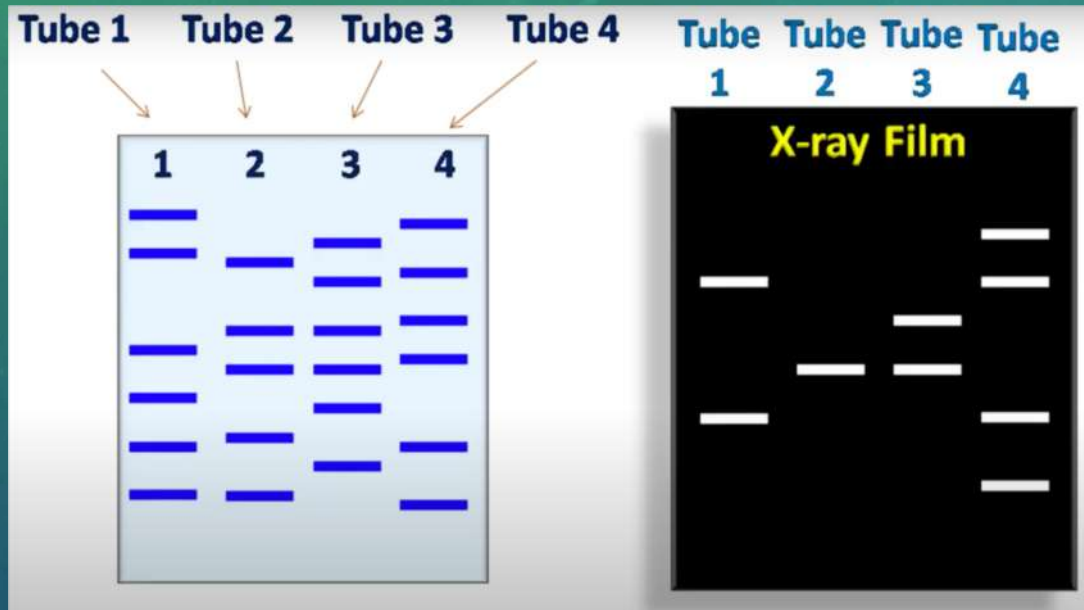
Base	Specific modification ^a
G	<u>Methylation of N₇ with dimethyl sulfate at pH 8.0 makes the C₈—C₉ bond specifically susceptible to cleavage by base</u>
A + G	<u>Piperidine formate at pH 2.0 weakens the glycosidic bond of adenine and guanine by protonating nitrogen atoms in the purine rings resulting in depurination</u>
C + T	<u>Hydrazine opens pyrimidine rings, which recyclize in a five-membered form that is susceptible to removal</u>
C	In the presence of <u>1.5 M NaCl, only cytosine reacts appreciably with hydrazine</u>
A > C	<u>1.2 N NaOH at 90°C results in strong cleavage at A and weaker cleavage at C</u>

^a Hot (90°C) piperidine (1 M in H₂O) is used to cleave the sugar-phosphate chain of DNA at the sites of chemical modifications.

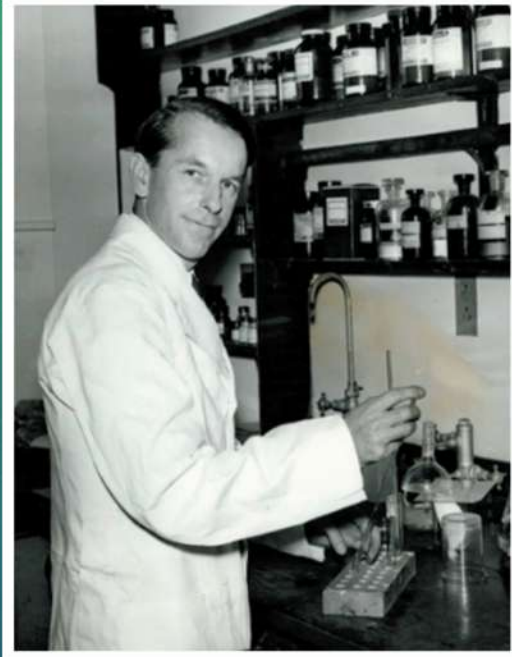
MAXAM GILBERT METODU

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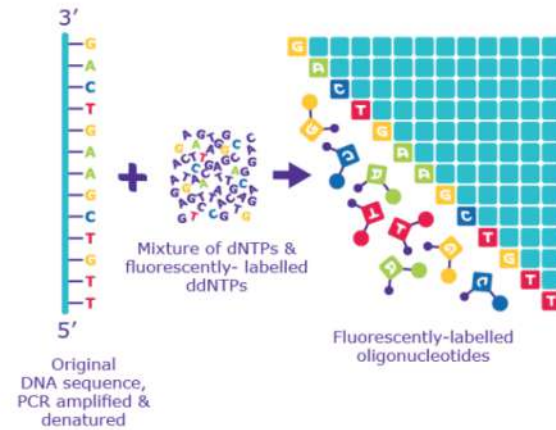
OTORADYOGRAFI



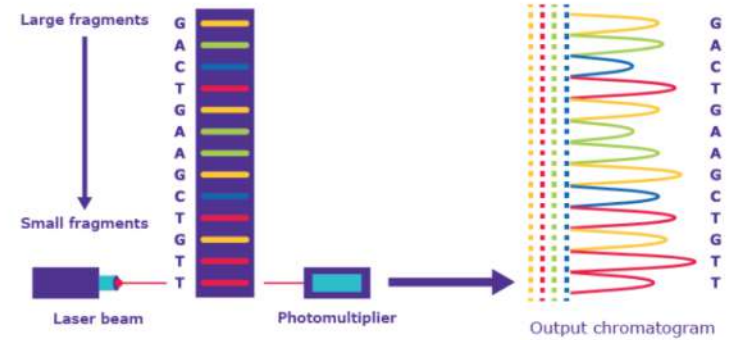
SANGER SEKANSLAMA



1 PCR with fluorescent, chain-terminating ddNTPs



2 Size separation by capillary gel electrophoresis



3 Laser excitation & detection by sequencing machine

Sanger demonstrated the power of his method by sequencing genomes of ever-increasing size, starting with a simple bacterial virus (5,386 nucleotides) in 1977, then the DNA in the mitochondria of human cells (16,569 nucleotides) in 1981 and, finally, the genome of a complex bacterial virus, bacteriophage lambda (48,502 nucleotides), in 1982.