

GENE CLONING

Part II: Manipulating the DNA

Manipulation of the DNA

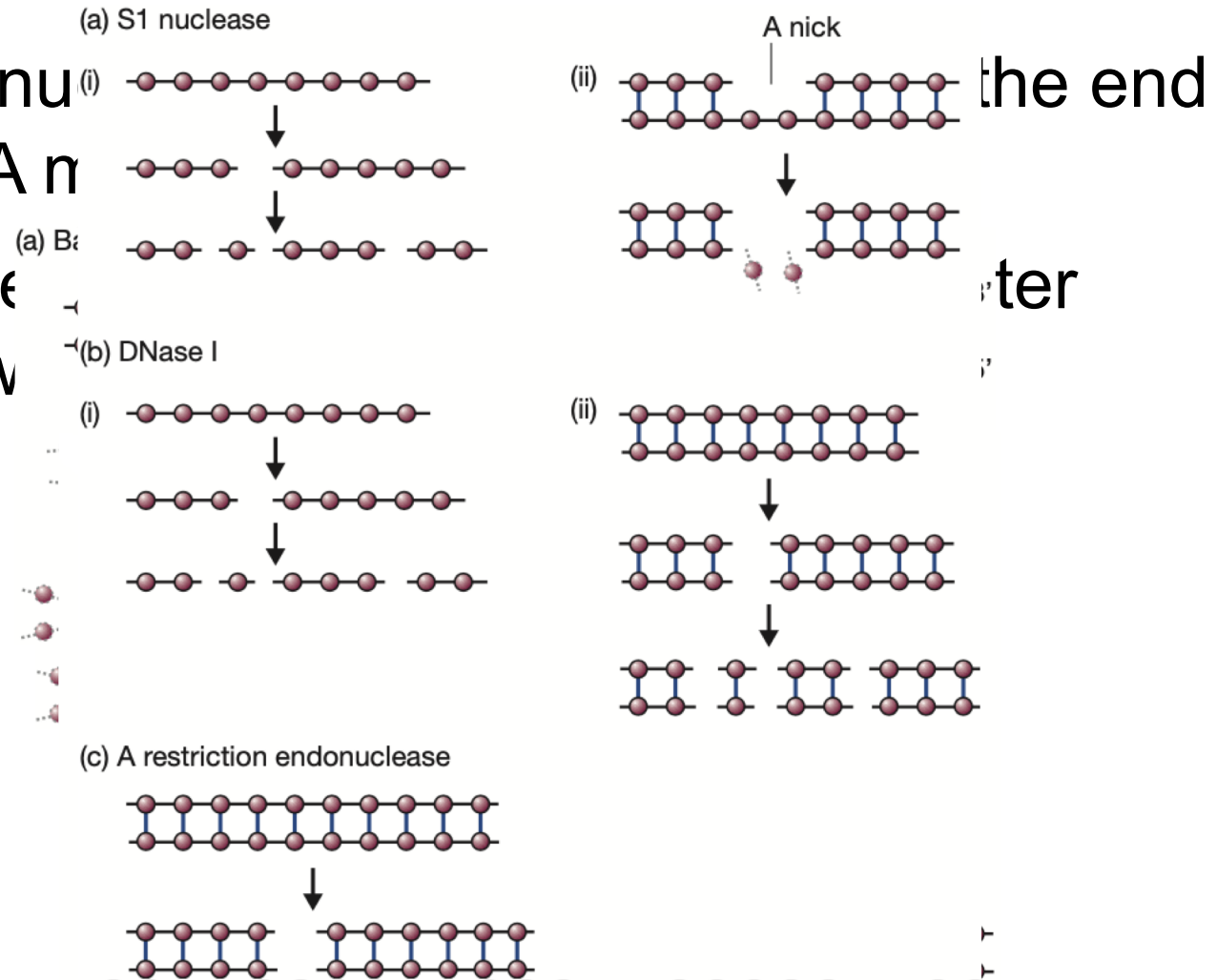
1. The range of DNA manipulative enzymes.
2. Enzymes for cutting DNA—restriction endonucleases.
3. Ligation—joining DNA molecules together.

DNA manipulative enzymes

- Nucleases, are enzymes that cut, shorten, or degrade NA molecules.
- Ligases, join NA molecules together.
- Polymerases, makes copies of NA molecules.
- Modifying enzymes, remove/add chemical groups.

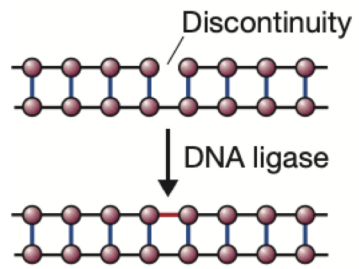
Nucleases

- Exonucleases, remove nucleotides from the end of a DNA molecule
- Endonucleases, are able to cut DNA at specific bonds within the molecule

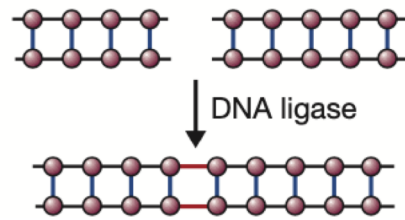


Ligases

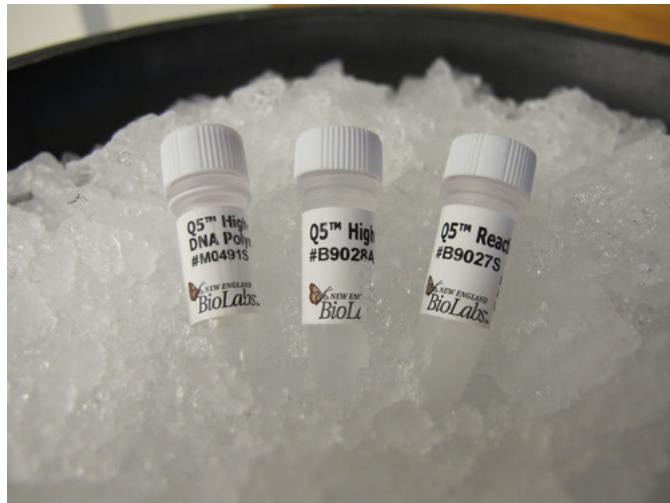
(a) Discontinuity repair



(b) Joining two molecules



DNA polymerase



DNA polymerase



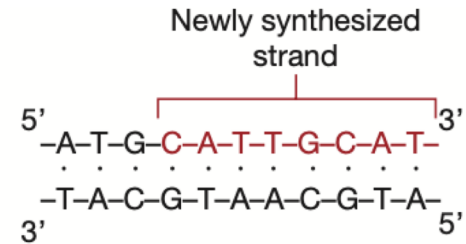
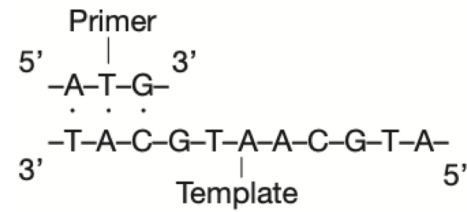
dNTPs



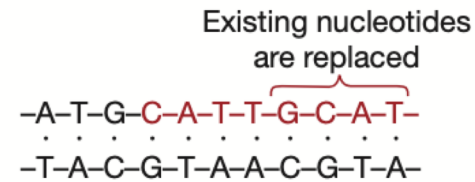
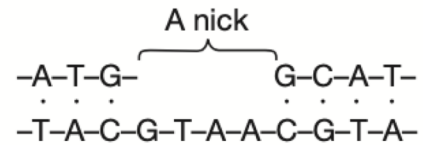
Primers

catalyzed by DNA polymerase

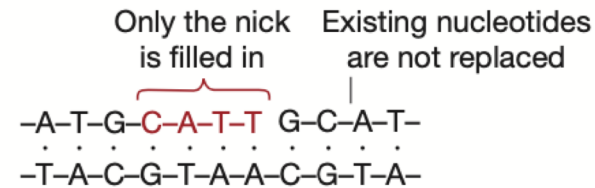
(a) The basic reaction



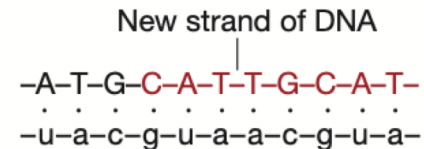
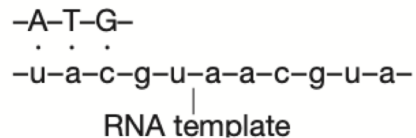
(b) DNA polymerase I



(c) The Klenow fragment



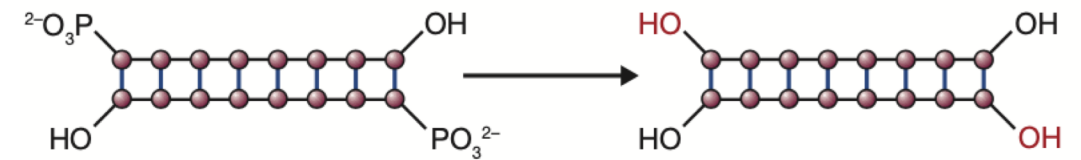
(d) Reverse transcriptase



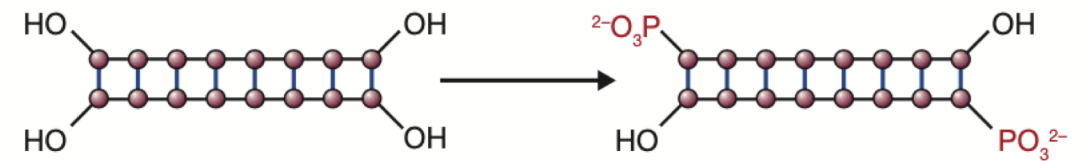
DNA modifying enzymes

- Alkaline phosphatase, removes the phosphate group present at the 5' terminus of a DNA molecule.
- Polynucleotide kinase adds phosphate groups onto free 5' termini
- Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase adds one or more deoxyribonucleotides onto the 3' terminus of a DNA molecule.

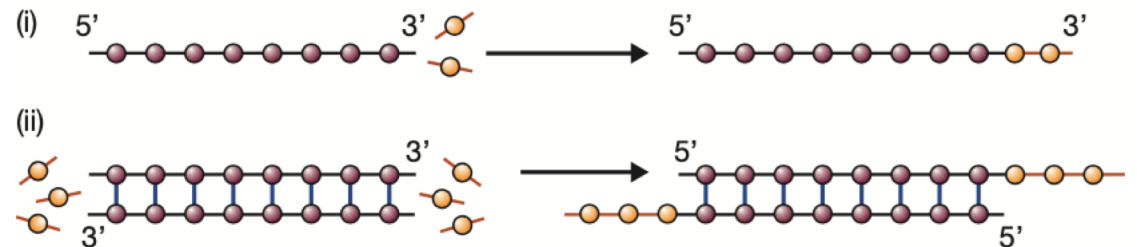
(a) Alkaline phosphatase



(b) Polynucleotide kinase

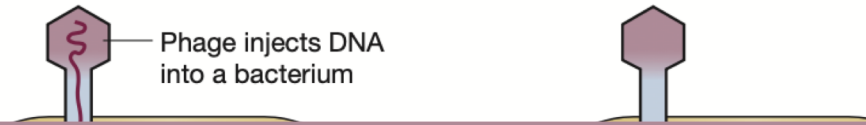


(c) Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase



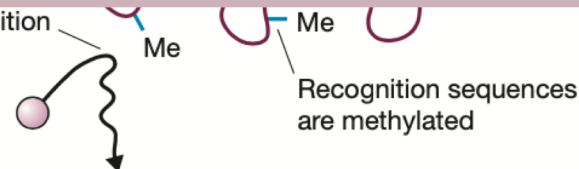
Restriction endonucleases

(a) Restriction of phage DNA



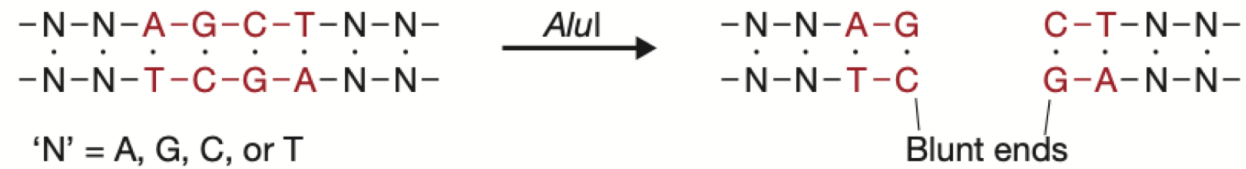
ENZYME	ORGANISM	RECOGNITION SEQUENCE*	BLUNT OR STICKY END
<i>EcoRI</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	GAATTC	Sticky
<i>BamHI</i>	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i>	GGATCC	
<i>BglII</i>	<i>Bacillus globigii</i>	AGATCT	
<i>PvuI</i>	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	CGATCG	
<i>PvuII</i>	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	CAGCTG	
<i>HindIII</i>	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> R _d	AAGCTT	
<i>Hinfi</i>	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> R _f	GANTC	Sticky
<i>Sau3A</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	GATC	
<i>AluI</i>	<i>Arthrobacter luteus</i>	AGCT	
<i>TaqI</i>	<i>Thermus aquaticus</i>	TCGA	
<i>HaeIII</i>	<i>Haemophilus aegyptius</i>	GGCC	
<i>NotI</i>	<i>Nocardia oitidis-caviarum</i>	GCGGCCGC	
<i>SfiI</i>	<i>Streptomyces fimbriatus</i>	GGCCNNNNNGGCC	Sticky

cannot bind to the recognition sequence

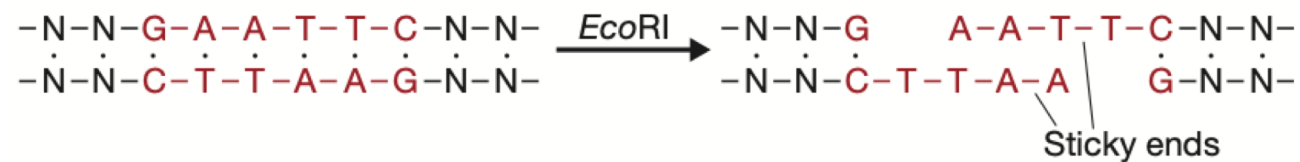


blunt vs sticky ends

(a) Production of blunt ends



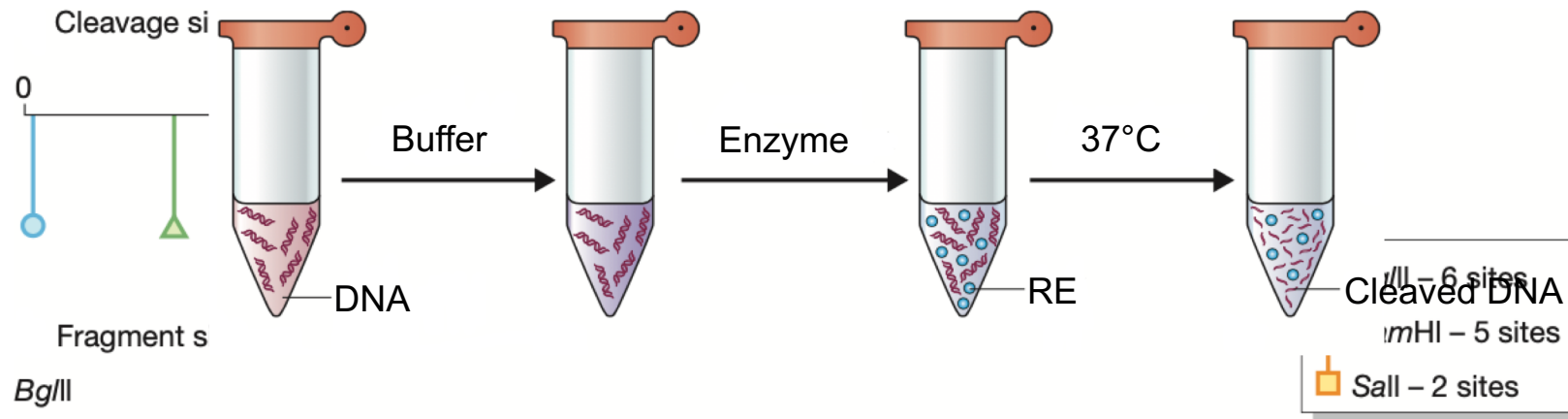
(b) Production of sticky ends



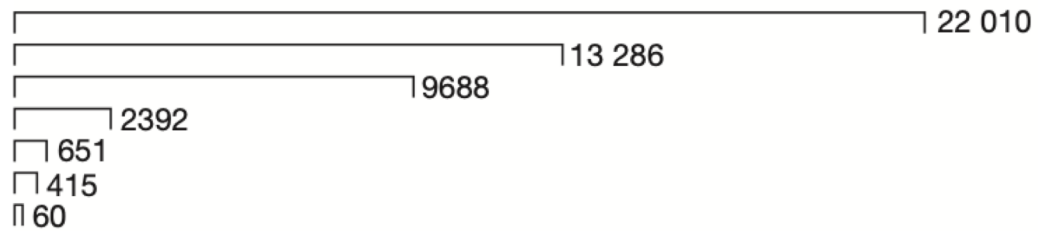
(c) The same sticky ends produced by different restriction endonucleases



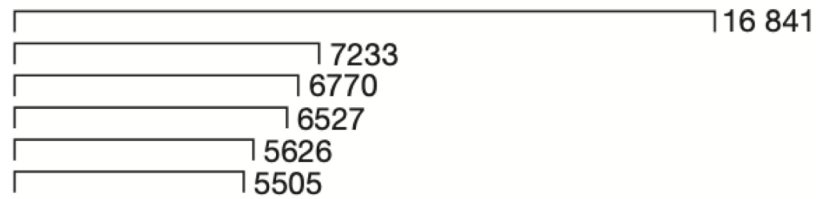
Restriction digestion @lab



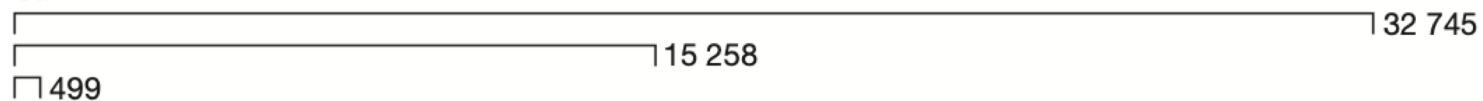
*Bgl*II



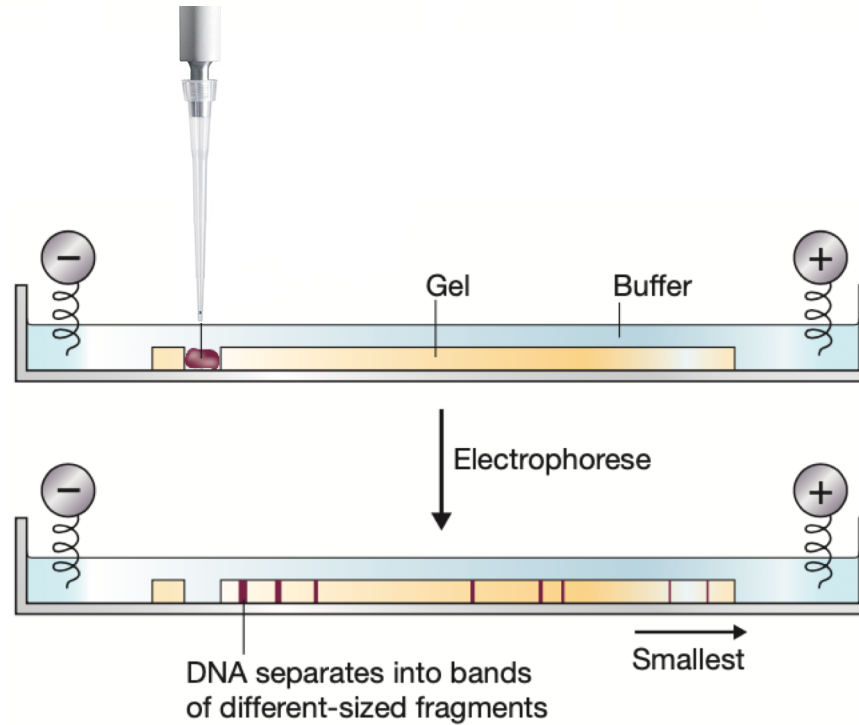
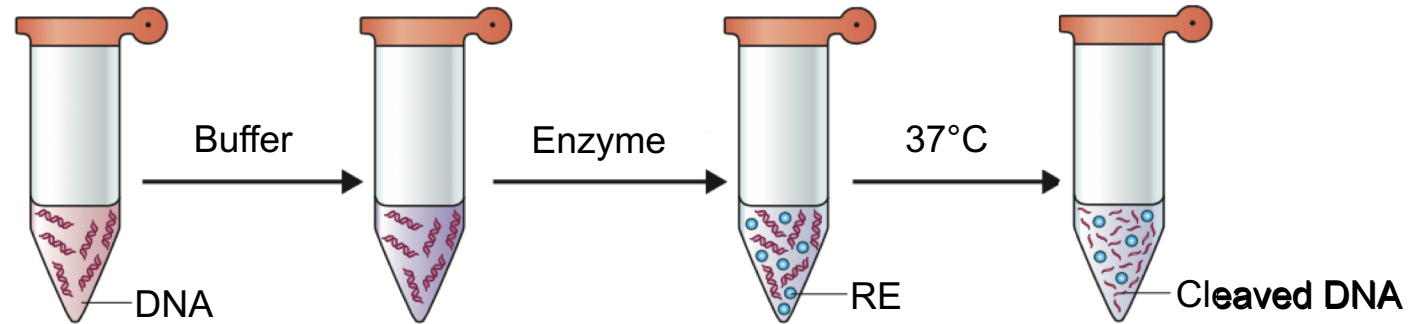
*Bam*HI



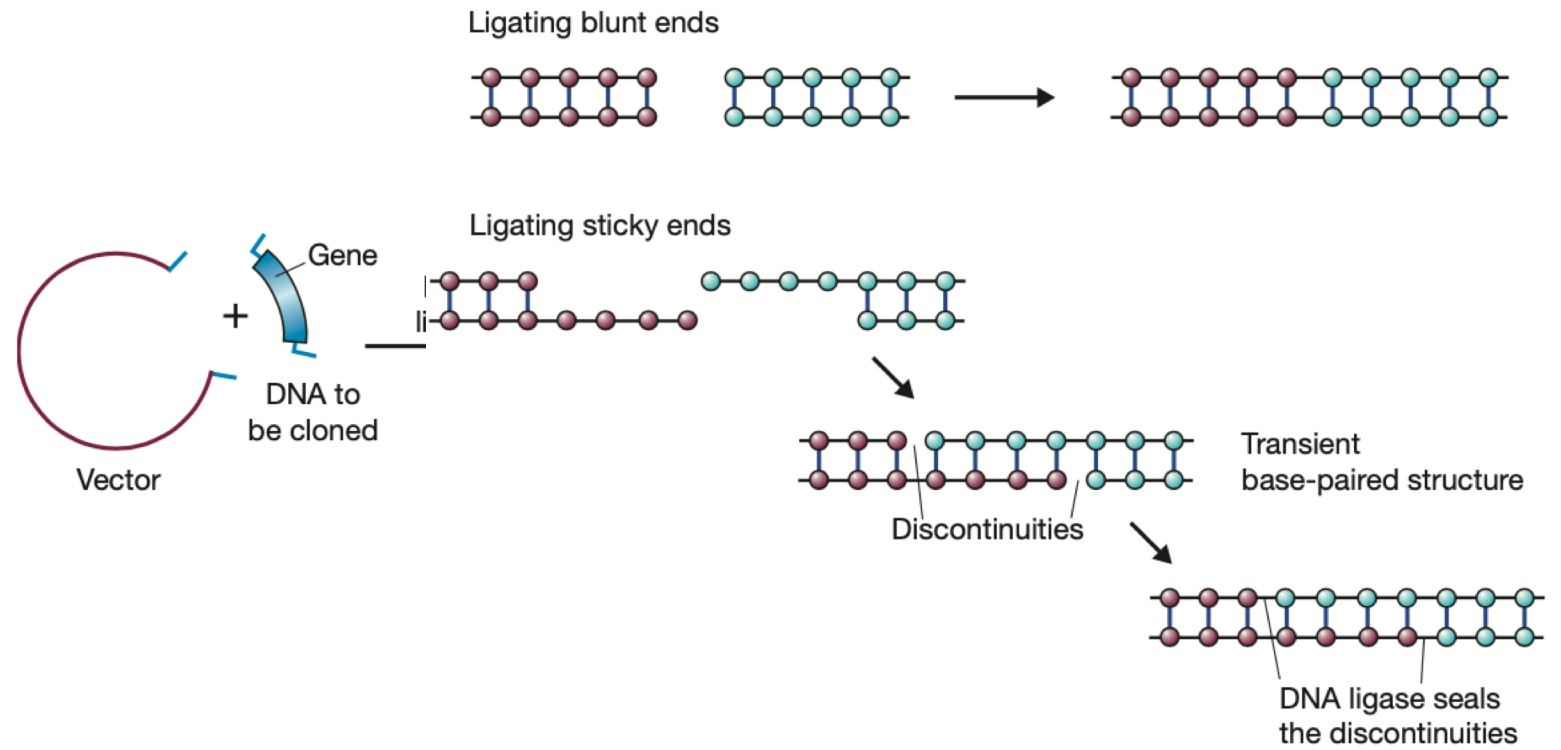
*Sal*I



Restriction digestion @lab



ligating the DNA



calculating the DNA to insert ratio

 www.insilico.uni-duesseldorf.de/Lig_Input.html 

LIGATION CALCULATOR

Please provide the following information:

.....vector size (in bp):

vector amount (in ng):

.....insert size (in bp):

Please enter the molar vector : insert ratio:

(normally a vector to insert ratio of 1 to 3 is used of cohesive end ligations. higher molar ratios can be used for blunt end ligations)

When pressing the "do calculation" button the tool calculates the required amount of insert DNA (in ng) resulting in the given molar ratio