



Advanced Cell Biology & Biotechnology

Biotechnology Project Lab

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& Isabella Tarulli

The lecture of November 15th 2021 is about to begin....

Summary of the previous lesson

Reaction ingredients

Sequence analysis

5' -CGTTAACTTGACC**ATG**TGCATC**TAG**CTCCATGGCATGC-3'

5' -**CGTTAACTTG**ACC**ATG**TGCATC**TAG**CTCCATGGCATGC-3'

3' -GCAATTGAACTGGTACACGTAGATCGAG**GTACCGTACG**-5'

Primer sense: 5' -**CGTTAACTTG**-3'

Primer antisense: 5' -**GCATGCCATG**-3'

5' -CGTTAACTTGACC**ATG**TGCATC**TAG**CTCCATGGCATGC-3'

5' -**CGTTAACTTG**ACC**ATG**TGCATC**TAG**CTCCATGGCATGC-3'
3' -GCAATTGAACTGGTACACGTAGATCGAG**GTACCGTACG**-5'

Primer sense: 5' -**CGTTAACTTG**-3'
Primer antisense: 5' -**GCATGCCATG**-3'

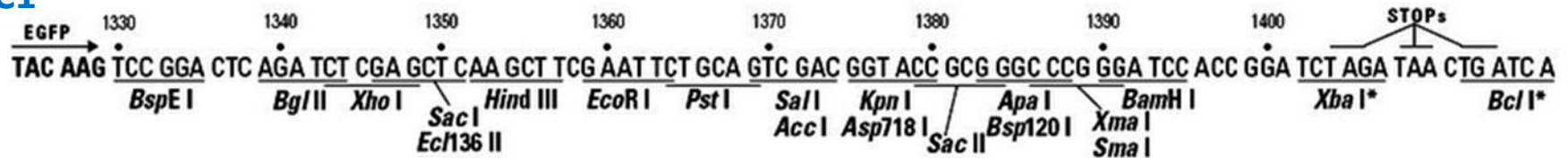
5' -**AAGCTT**-3'
3' -**TTCGAA**-5'

5' -**CTGCAG**-3'
3' -**GACGTC**-5'

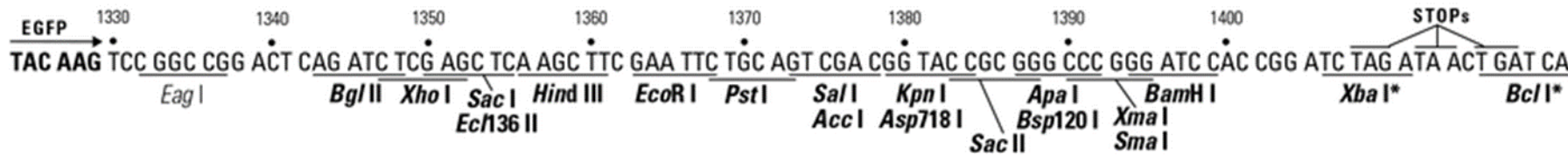
Primer sense: 5' -**AAGCTT****CGTTAACTTG**-3'
Primer antisense: 5' -**CTGCAG****GCATGCCATG**-3'

5' - AAGCTT CGTTAACTTG ACCATG TGCATCTAG CTCCATGGCATGC CTGCAG - 3'
 3' - TTCGAA GCAATTGAACTGGTACACGTAGATCGAG GTACCGTACG GACGTC - 5'

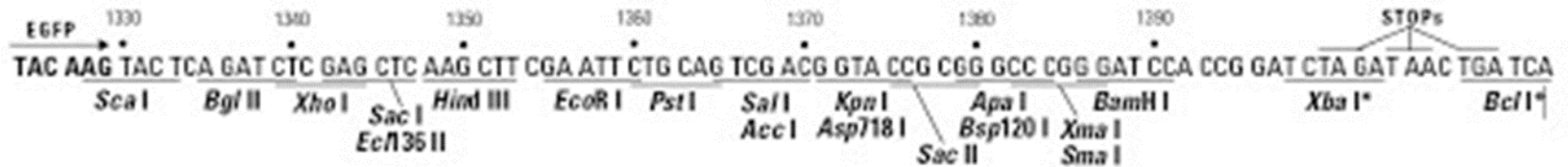
EGFP-C1



EGFP-C2



EGFP-C3



5' - AAGCTTCGTTAACTTGACC**ATG**TGCATC**TAG**CTCCATGGCATGCCTGCAG-3'
3' - TTCGAAGCAATTGAACTGGTACACGTAGATCGAG**GTACCGTACG**GACGTC-5'

EGFP-C1

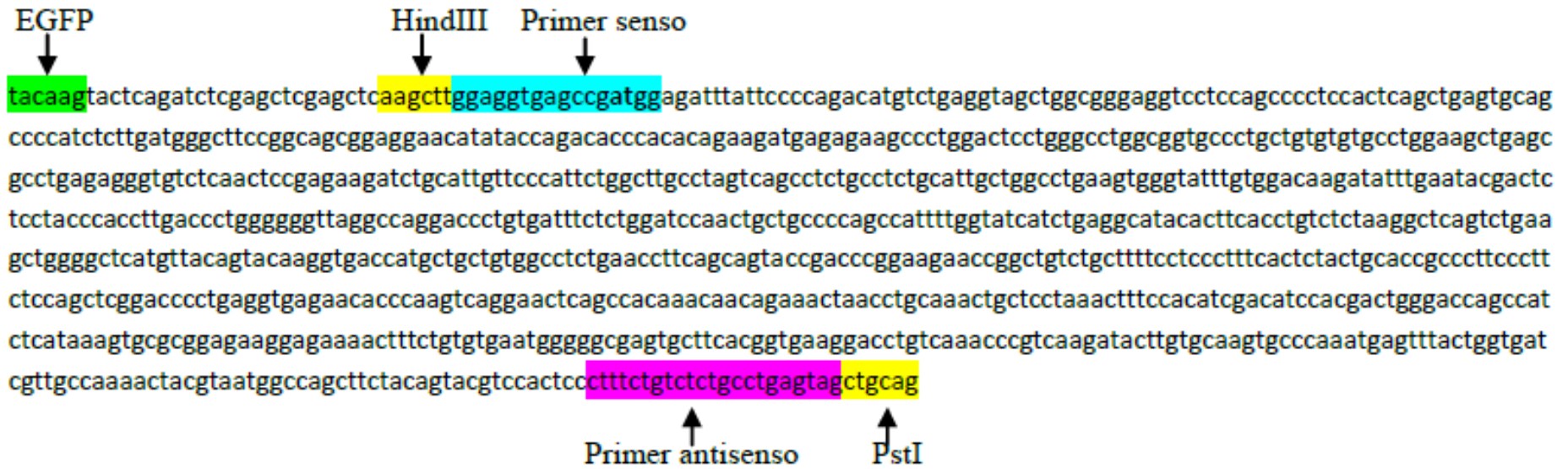
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EGFP

EGFP-C2

TAC AAG TCC GGC CGG ACT CAG ATC TCG AGC TCA AGC TTC GTT AAC TTG ACC **ATG** TGC
EGFP

EGFP-C3

TAC AAG TAC TCA GAT CTC GAG CTC AAG CTT CGT TAA CTT GAC CAT **GTG** CAT CTA GCT
EGFP



pEGFP-C

TAGTTATTAATAGTAATCAATTACGGGGTCATTAGTTCATAGCCCATATATGGAGTTCGCGTTACATAACTTACGGTAA
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AAGCTT=HindIII

CTGCAG=PstI

pEGFP-C

TAGTTATTAATAGTAATCAATTACGGGGTCATTAGTTCATAGCCCATATATGGAGTTCGCGTTACATAACTTACGGTAA
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AAGCTT=HindIII CTGCAG=PstI

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GATAGGGTTGAGTGTGTTCCAGTTTGAACAAGAGTCCACTATTAAGAACGTGGACTCCAACGTCAAAGGGCGAAAA
CCGTCTATCAGGGCGATGGCCACTACGTGAACCATCACCTAATCAAGTTTT TTGGGGTCGAGGTGCC GTAAAGCACTA ...

AAGCTT=HindIII CTGCAG=PstI



NEBcutter V2.0



This tool will take a DNA sequence and find the large, non-overlapping open reading frames using the E.coli genetic code and the sites for all Type II and commercially available Type III restriction enzymes that cut the sequence just once. By default, only enzymes available from NEB are used, but other sets may be chosen. Just enter your sequence and "submit". Further options will appear with the output. **The maximum size of the input file is 1 MByte, and the maximum sequence length is 300 Kbases.**

[What's new in V2.0](#)

Local sequence file:

GenBank number:

or paste in your DNA sequence: (plain or FASTA format)

Standard sequences:
Plasmid vectors
Viral + phage

The sequence is: Linear Circular

Enzymes to use:
 NEB enzymes
 All commercially available specificities
 All specificities
 All + defined oligonucleotide sequences
 Only defined oligonucleotide sequences
[define oligos](#)

Minimum ORF length to display: a.a.

Name of sequence: (optional)

Earlier projects:

Note: Your earlier projects will be deleted 2 days after they were last accessed. You need to have cookies enabled in your browser for this feature to work.

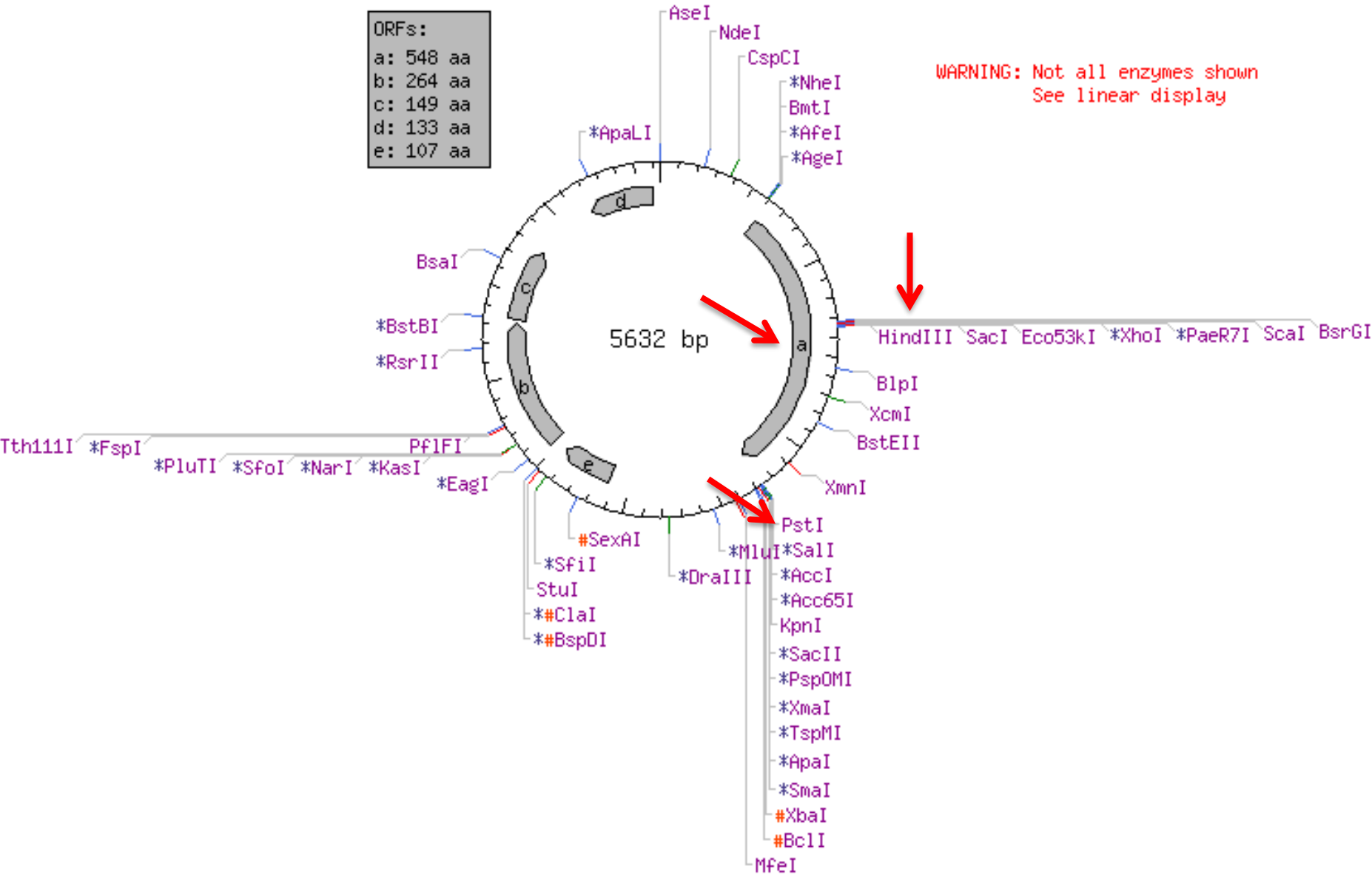
Disable NEBcutter cookies

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ORFs:
a: 548 aa
b: 264 aa
c: 149 aa
d: 133 aa
e: 107 aa

WARNING: Not all enzymes shown
See linear display



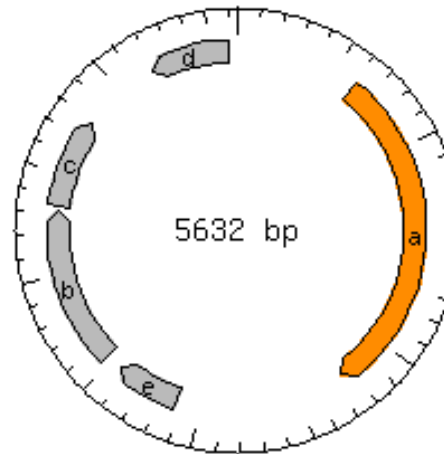
ORF Sequence

unnamed sequence

[\[k to main display\]](#)

Coding region: 613..2259

ORFs:
 a: 548 aa
 b: 264 aa
 c: 149 aa
 d: 133 aa
 e: 107 aa



[\[Edit\]](#) - [\[Delete\]](#) - [\[Add new ORF\]](#) - [\[Locate multiple cutters that excise this ORF\]](#) - [\[Silent Mutagenesis\]](#)

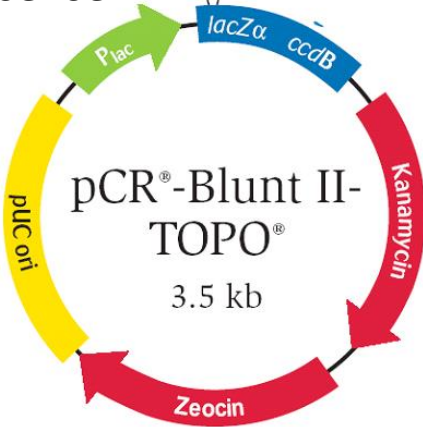
Protein sequence:

> 548 aa

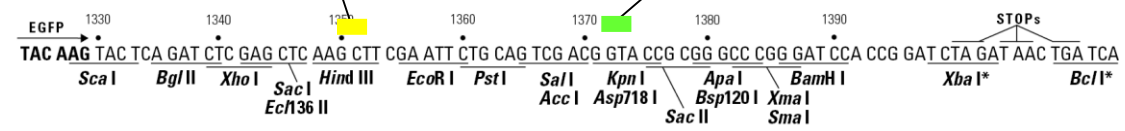
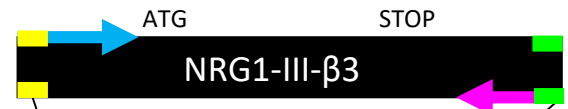
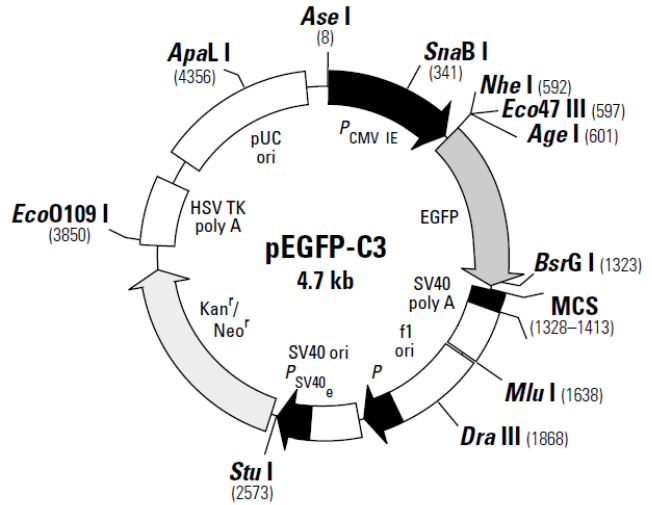
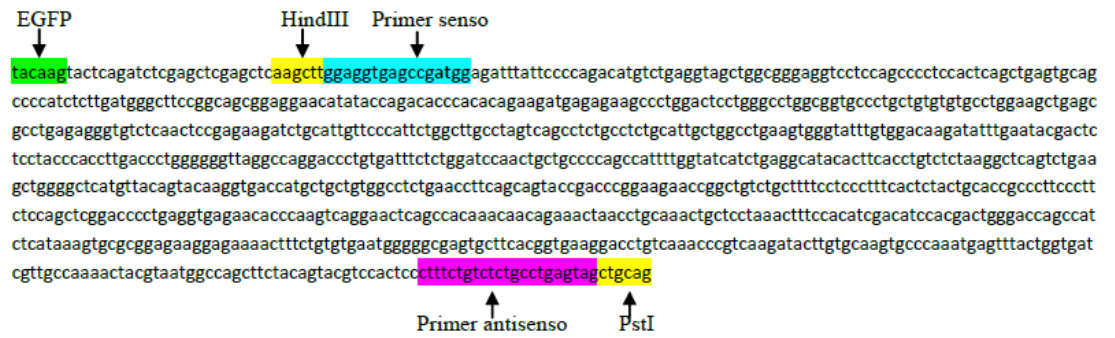
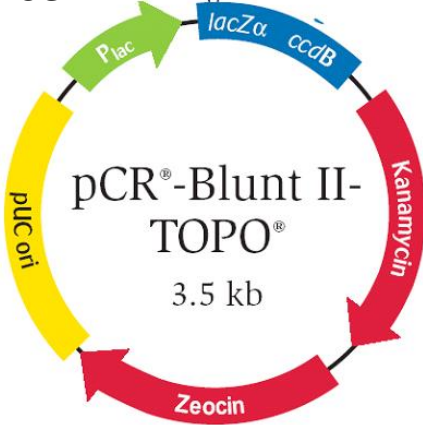
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PGLLGLAVPC	CVCLEAERLR	GCLNSEKICI	VPILACLVS	CLCIAGLKWV	
FVDKIFEYDS	PTHLDPGGLG	QDPVISLDPT	AAPAILVSSE	AYTSPVSKAQ	NRG1
SEAGAHVTVQ	GDHAAVASEP	SAVPTRKNRL	SAFPPFHSTA	PPFPSPARTP	
EVRTPKSGTQ	PQTTETNLQT	APKLSTSTST	TGTSHLIKCA	EKEKTFVCVNG	
GECFTVKDLS	NPSRYLCKCP	NEFTGDRCQN	YVMASFYSTS	<u>TPFLSLPE</u>	



antisense



sense





RNeasy® Mini

RNeasy Mini Kit

For purification of total RNA from animal cells, animal tissues, bacteria, and yeast, and for RNA cleanup



RNA extraction



by spectrofotometer



by Nanodrop

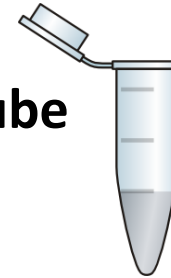
RNA quantification

- RNA extraction . After trizol extraction, RNA is resuspended in 20 μl H_2O

- Evaluation of RNA concentration at the spectrophotometer:
 - you read **2 μl** in **1ml** H_2O (RNA diluted 1: ?) in a quartz cuvette
 - reading at the spectrophotometer = **0.05 OD** (optical density)
 - conversion factor: **1OD = 40 μg RNA/ml**



Evaluate the concentration of RNA **in your original tube** by expressing it in **$\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$** :



How many **μl** should I take to get **1 μg** ?

How many **μg** do you have **in your original tube**, after concentration reading?



	stock	1 sample	final concentration
RNA	0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$	μl	1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{reaction}$
Buffer	5x	μl	1x
BSA	1 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$	μl	0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$
triton	1%	μl	0.05%
dNTPs	10mM	μl	500 μM
random primers	50 μM	μl	5 μM
RT	100u/ μl	μl	200u/reaction
RNAsin	33u/ μl	μl	33u/reaction
Water to	25 μl	μl	
Tot		25 μl	

$$C_s V_s = C_f V_f$$

Concentration of the stock

Final concentration

NaCl	5M		0,5 M
------	----	--	-------

Total volume 25 μ l

C_s =stock concentration

V_s =stock volume

C_f =final concentration

V_f =final volume

$$C_s V_s = C_f V_f$$

$$V_s = C_f V_f / C_s$$

$$V_s = 0,5 * 25 / 5 = 2,5$$

DILUTION FACTOR

Concentration of the stock

Final concentration

NaCl	5M		0,5 M
------	----	--	-------

Total volume 25 μ l

How many fold do I have to dilute this ingredient?

DILUTION FACTOR

Concentration of the stock

Final concentration

NaCl	5M		0,5 M
------	----	--	-------

Total volume 25 μ l

How many fold do I have to dilute this ingredient?

$$5 : 0,5 = 10 \text{ fold} = \text{dilution factor}$$

The final volume is 25 μ l, how many μ l do I have to use?

I have to dilute 10 fold this ingredient in the final volume of the solution
I will have to add 1/10 of the final volume

$$25 \mu\text{l} : 10 = 2,5 \mu\text{l}$$

DILUTION FACTOR

Concentration of the stock

Final concentration

NaCl	5M		0,5 M
------	----	--	-------

Total volume 25 μ l

How many fold do I have to dilute this ingredient?

C_s = stock concentration

V_s = stock volume

C_f = final concentration

V_f = final volume

Dilution factor = $C_s/C_f = 5/0,5 = 10$

$V_s = V_f/\text{dilution factor} = 25/10 = 2,5$

DILUTION FACTOR

Concentration of the stock

Final concentration

NaCl	5M		0,5 M
------	----	--	-------

Total volume 25 μ l

How many fold do I have to dilute this ingredient?

C_s =stock concentration

V_s =stock volume

C_f =final concentration

V_f =final volume

$$\text{Dilution factor} = C_s/C_f = 5/0,5 = 10$$

$$V_s = V_f/\text{dilution factor} = 25/10 = 2,5$$

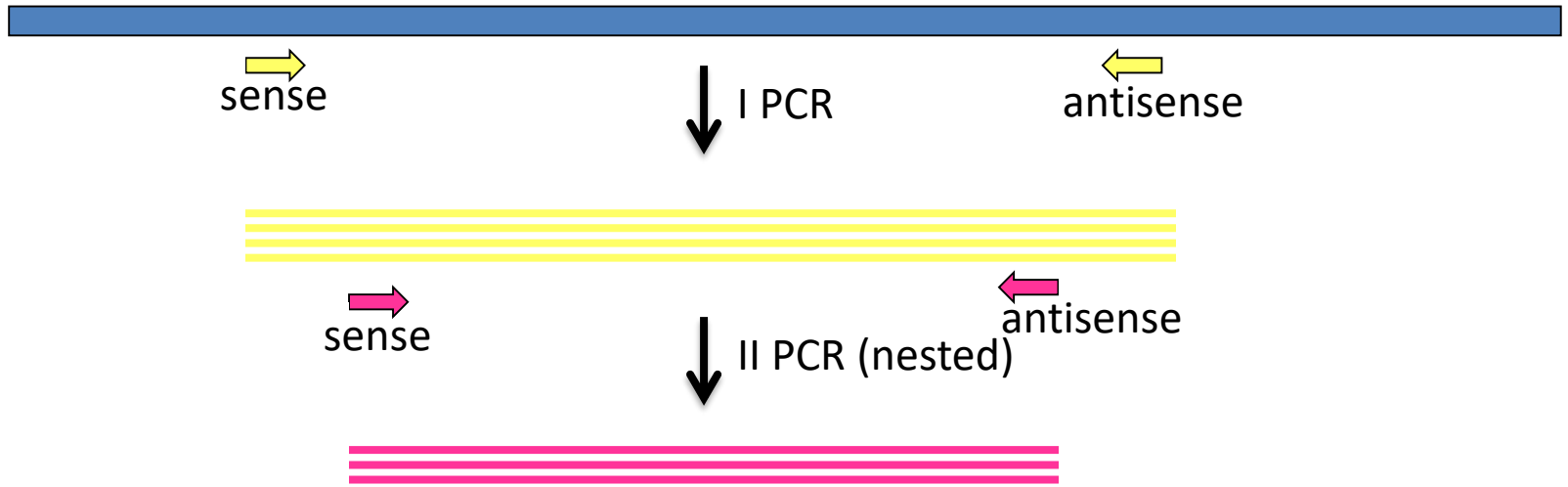
$$V_s = V_f/(C_s/C_f)$$

$$V_s = V_f C_f/C_s = 25 * 0,5/5 = 2,5$$

	stock	1 sample	final concentration
RNA	0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$	μl	1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{reaction}$
Buffer	5x	μl	1x
BSA	1 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$	μl	0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$
triton	1%	μl	0.05%
dNTPs	10mM	μl	500 μM
random primers	50 μM	μl	5 μM
RT	100u/ μl	μl	200u/reaction
RNAsin	33u/ μl	μl	33u/reaction
Water to	25 μl	μl	
Tot		25 μl	

PCR reaction

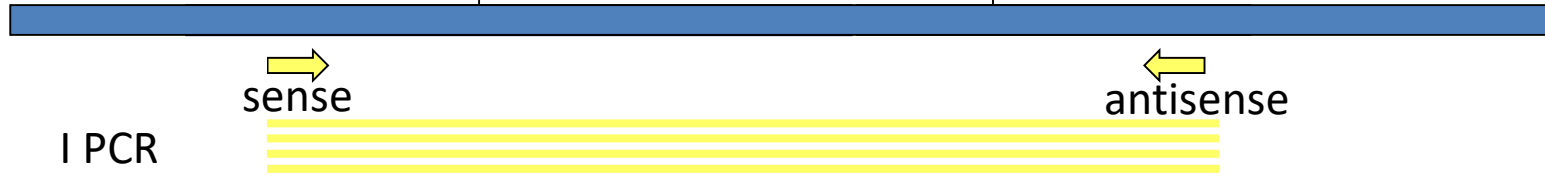
STOCK	RT+	RT -	final conc
cDNA	5 μ l		
5x buffer Taq	μ l		-> 1x
sense primer 10 μ M	μ l		-> 250 nM
antisense primer 10 μ M	μ l		-> 250 nM
100% glycerol	μ l		-> 5%
10mM dNTPs	μ l		-> 100 μ M
Taq polimerase 1u/ul	μ l		-> 1u
H ₂ O	μ l		
total	50 μ l		



rat

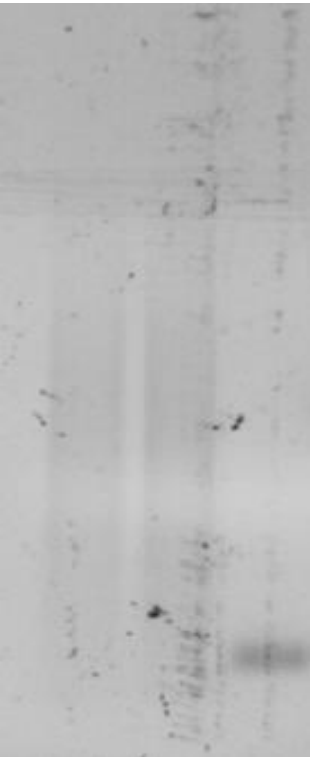
ATG

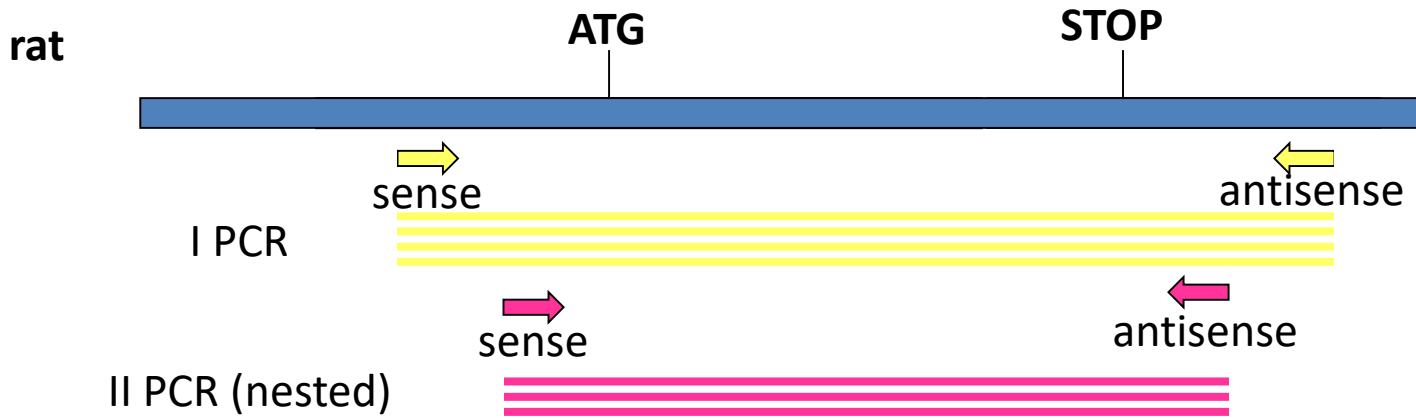
STOP



I PCR

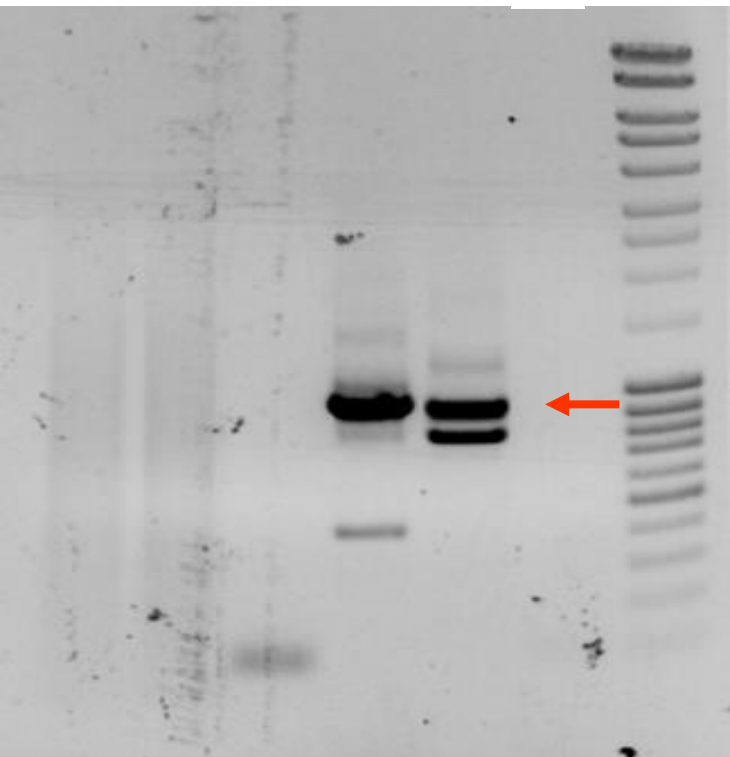
SC OB C





I PCR Nested PCR

SC OB C SC OB C



I PCR Nested PCR
SC OB C SC OB C

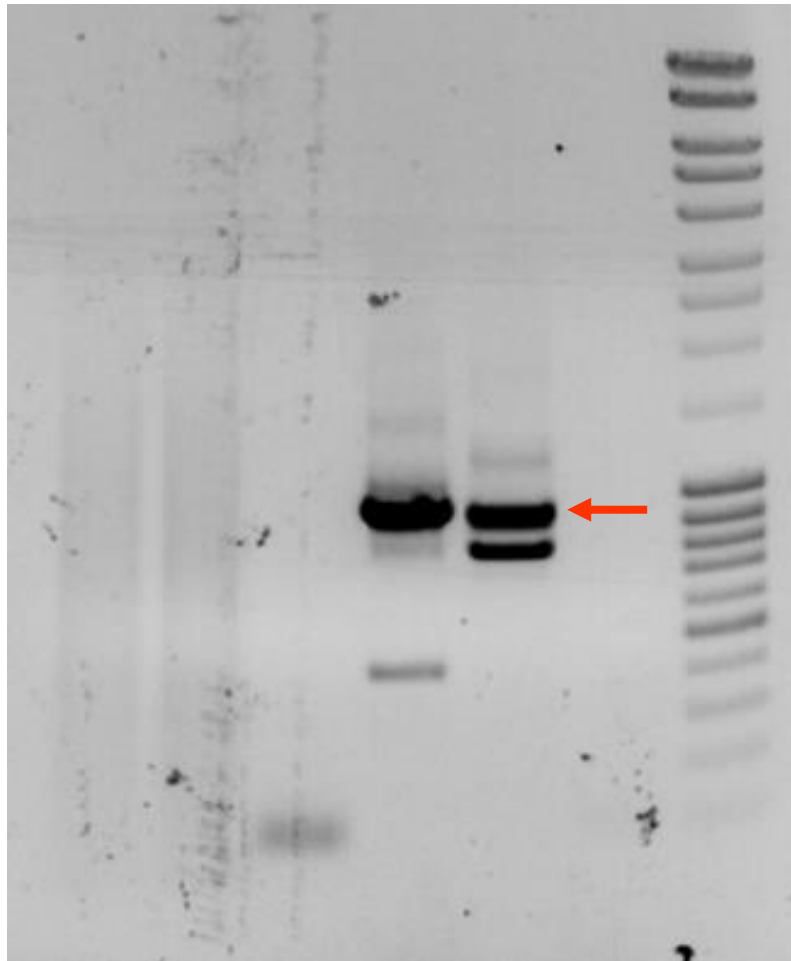


* cut with a blade the bands from the agarose gel

* elute DNA with a kit that allows to dissolve agarose

* use the obtained DNA for ligation

SC=Schwann cells
OB=olfactory bulb
C=control (PCR mix)



PASSAGES FROM THE LIGASE TO THE SEQUENCE

- * ligase
- * transformation of bacteria with ligase
- * plating bacteria on petri dishes with antibiotic
- * growth over-night at 37°C
- * miniprep of plasmid DNA using a kit
- * digestion to determine if the insert is present

- * digestion to determine the orientation of the insert
 - which bands do you obtain if the orientation is "sense"?
 - which bands do you obtain if the orientation is "antisense"?

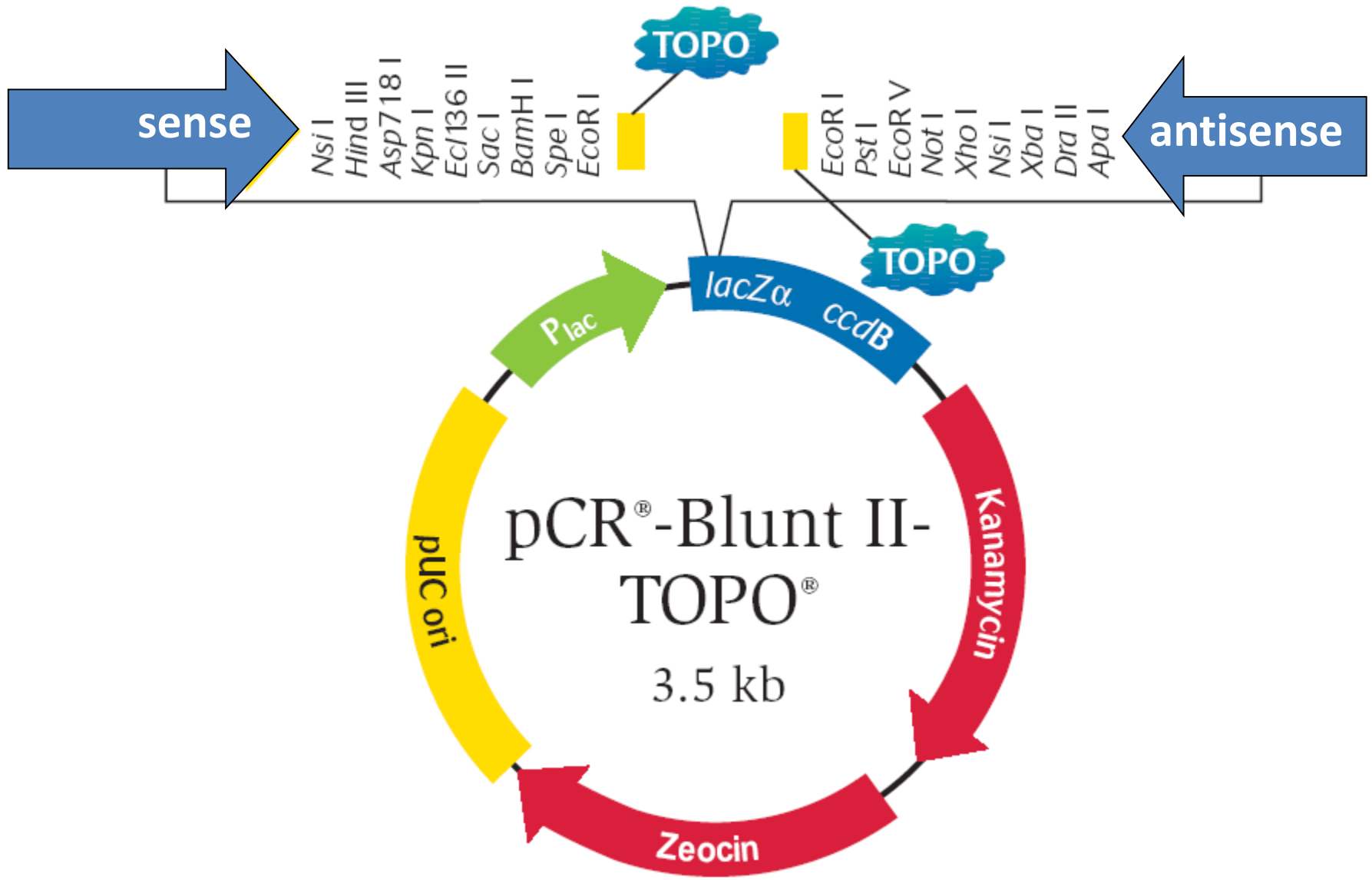
- * sequencing using a primer upstream and a primer downstream of the insert

PASSAGES FROM THE LIGASE TO THE SEQUENCE

- * ligase
- * transformation of bacteria with ligase
- * plating bacteria on petri dishes with antibiotic: which one?
- * growth over-night at 37°C
- * miniprep of plasmid DNA using a kit
- * digestion to determine if the insert is present

- * digestion to determine the orientation of the insert
 - which bands do you obtain if the orientation is "sense"?
 - which bands do you obtain if the orientation is "antisense"?

- *sequencing using a primer upstream and a primer downstream of the insert

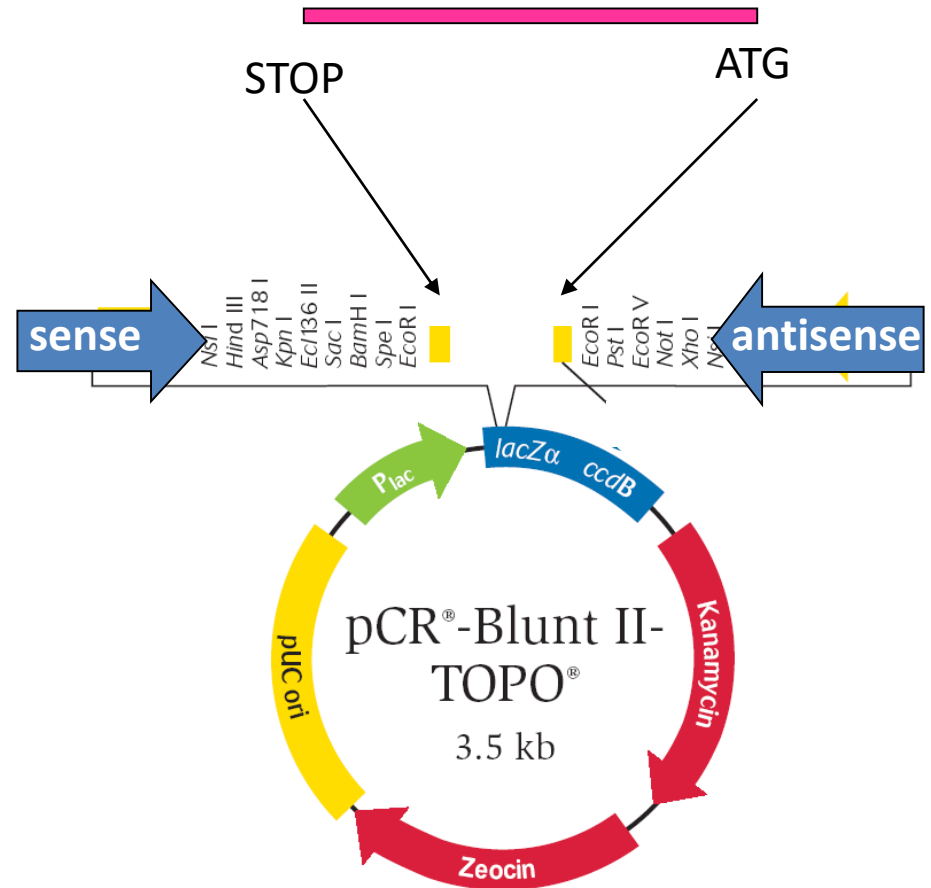
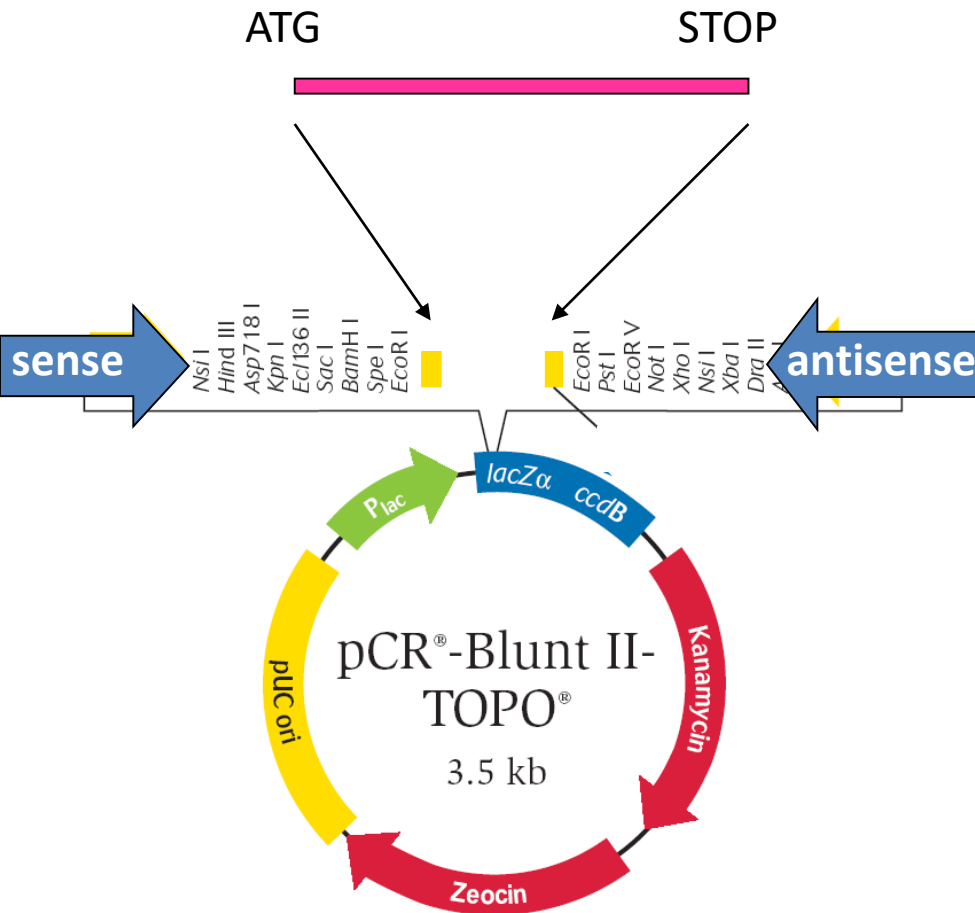


<http://www.invitrogen.com/>

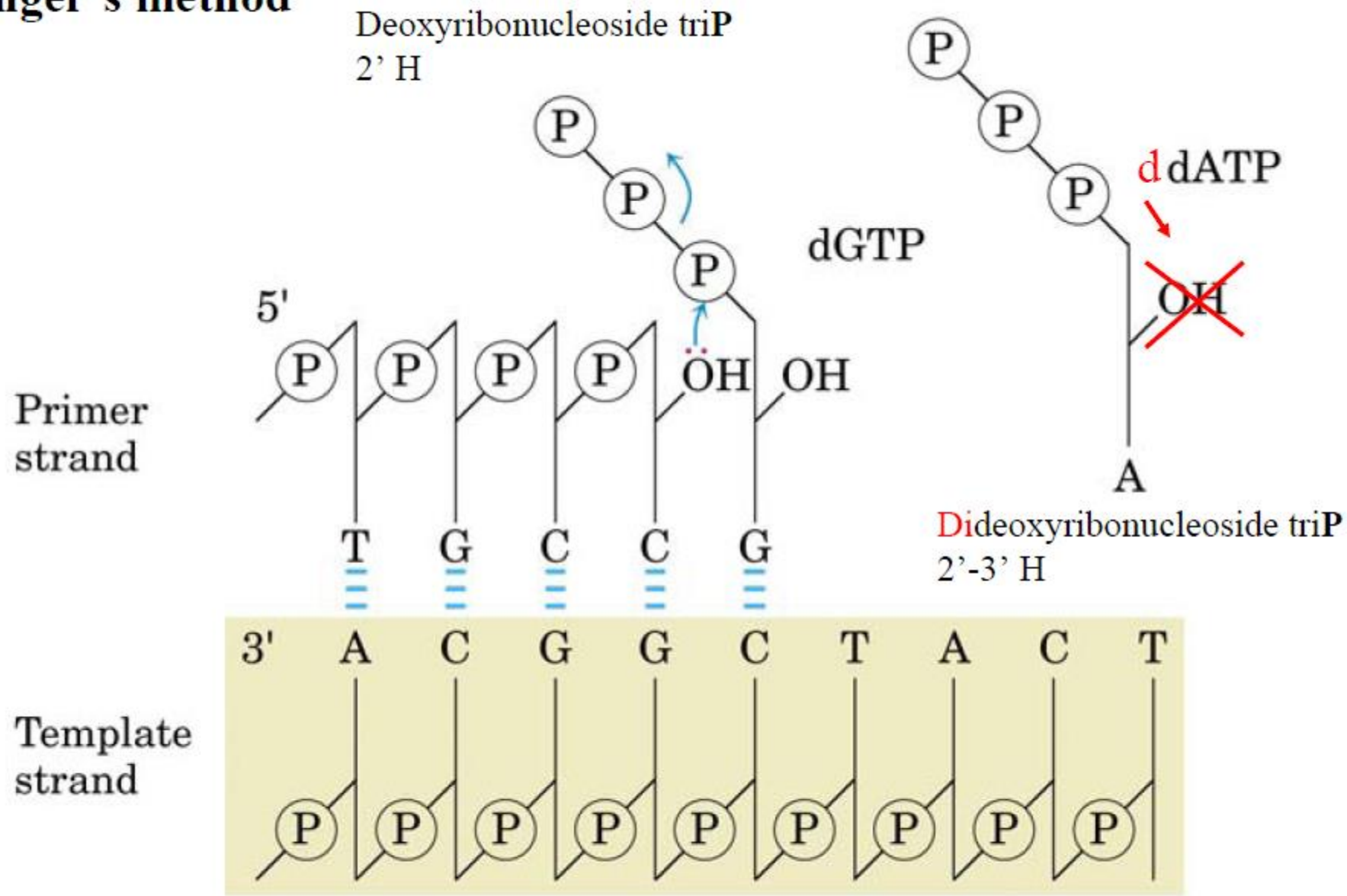
Cloning vector for the RT-PCR amplification product

5' -**ATG** _____ TAG-3'
 3' -TAC _____ ATC-5'

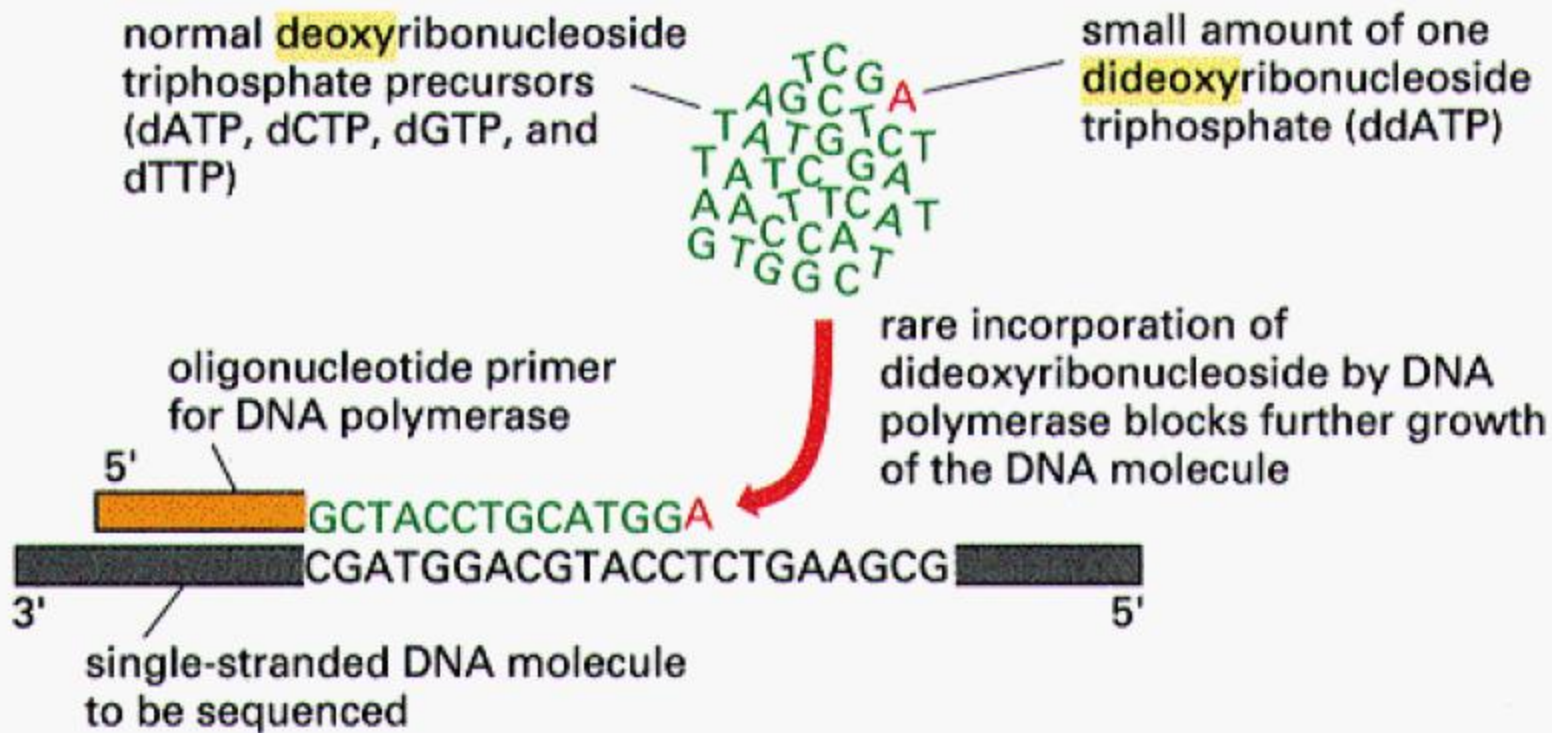
5' -CTA _____ CAT-3'
 3' -GAT _____ **GTA**-5'



Sanger's method



(A)



(B)

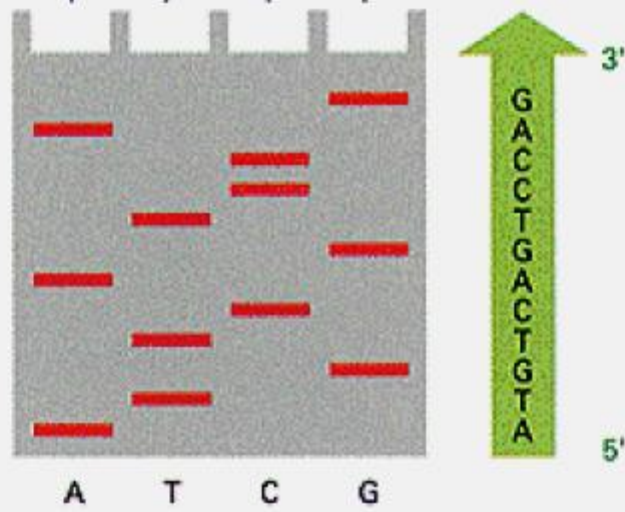
5' GCATATGTCAGTCCAG 3' } double-stranded DNA
3' CGTATACAGTCAGGTC 5' }

3' CGTATACAGTCAGGTC 5' } single-stranded DNA
5' GCAT 3' } labeled primer

+ DNA polymerase
+ excess dATP
dTTP
dCTP
dGTP

+ ddATP + ddTTP + ddCTP + ddGTP

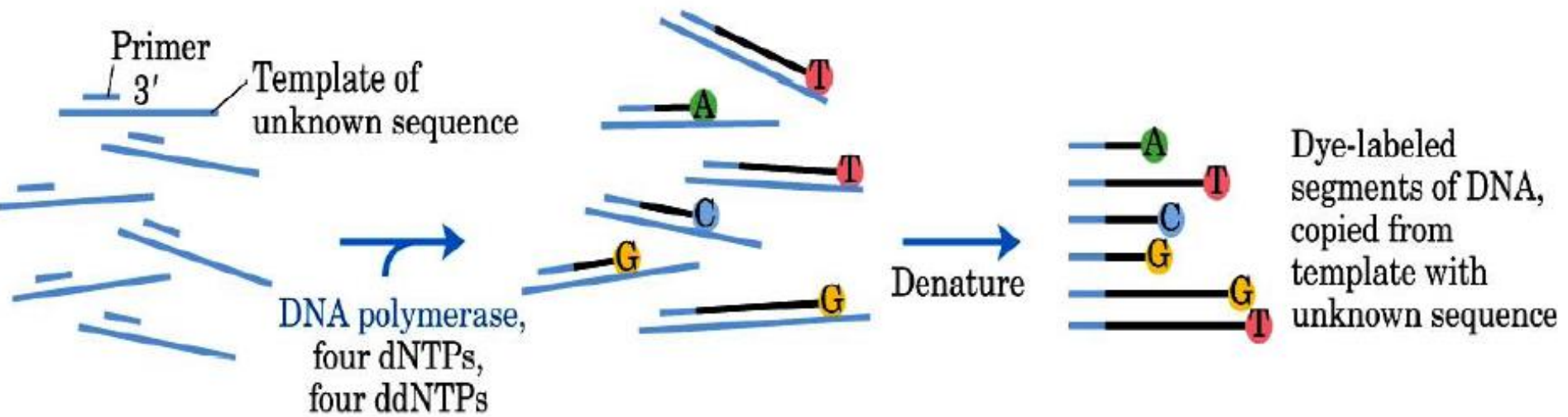
GCAT A	GCAT AT	GCAT ATGTC	GCAT ATG
GCAT ATGTC A	GCAT ATGT	GCAT ATGTCAGTC	GCAT ATGTCAG
GCAT ATGTCAGTCCA	GCAT ATGTCAGT	GCAT ATGTCAGTCC	GCAT ATGTCAGTCCAG

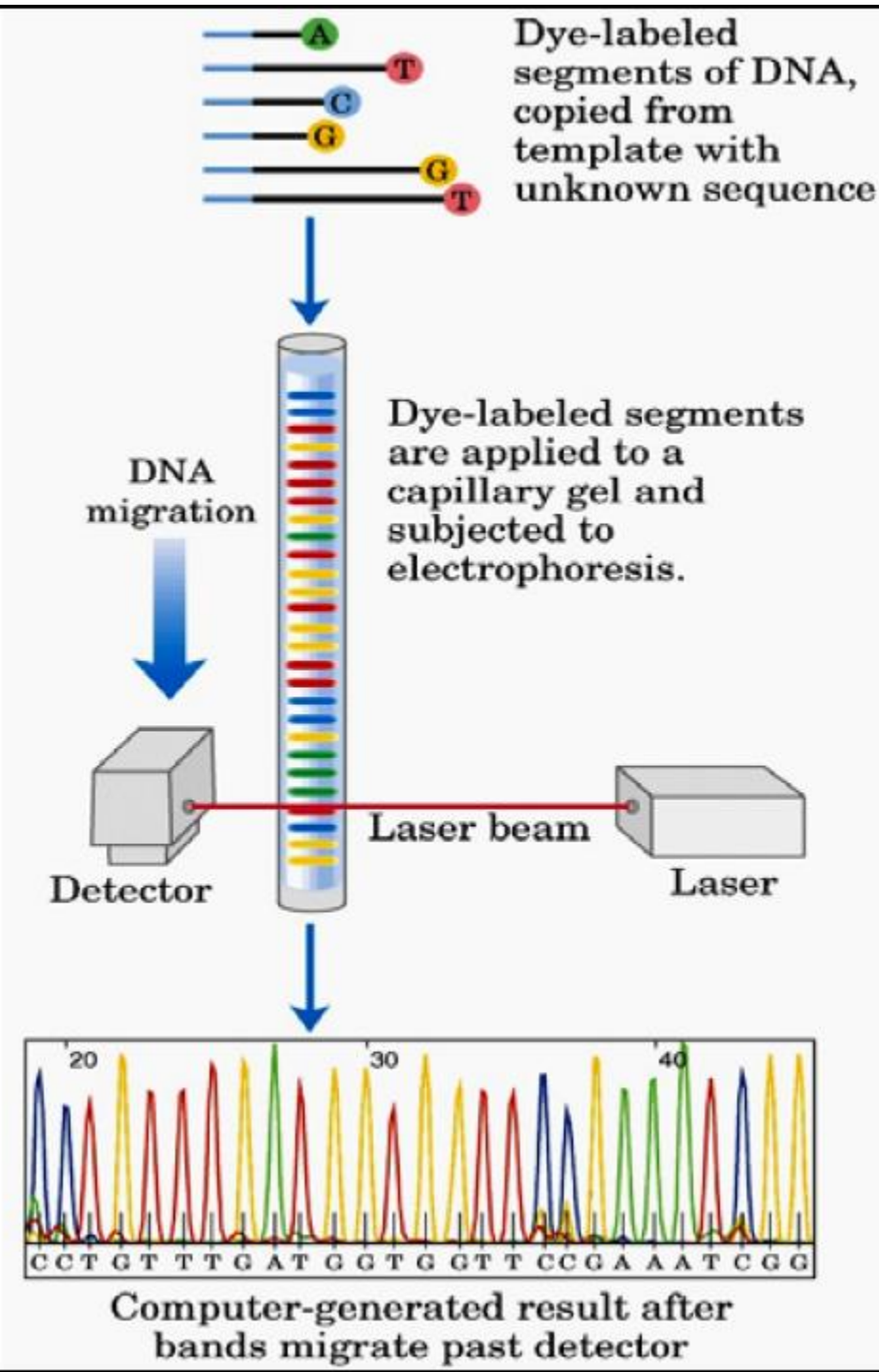


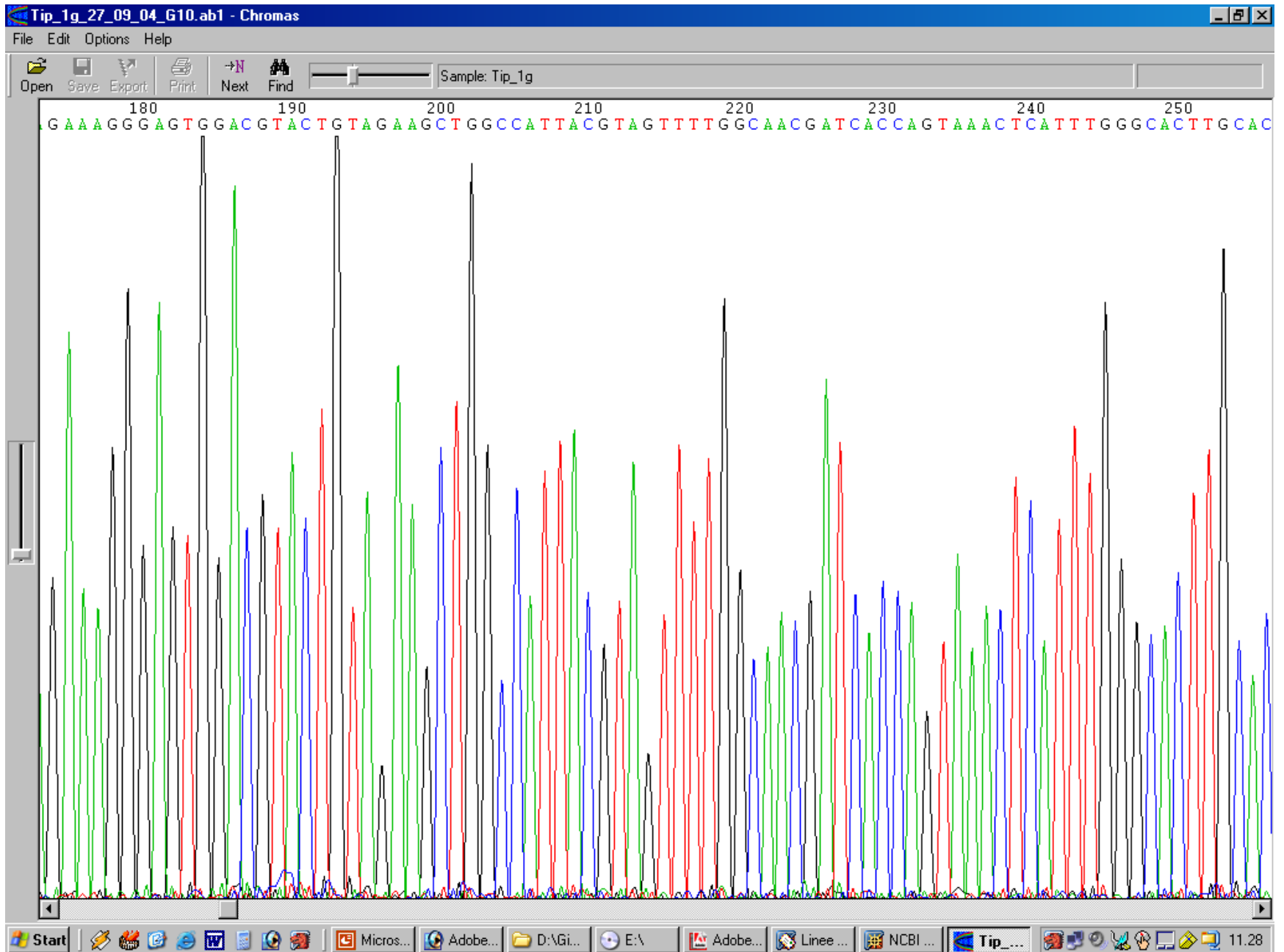
(was)

The label is usually ³²P,
so that detection
requires
autoradiography

Only for teaching purposes - not for reproduction or sale

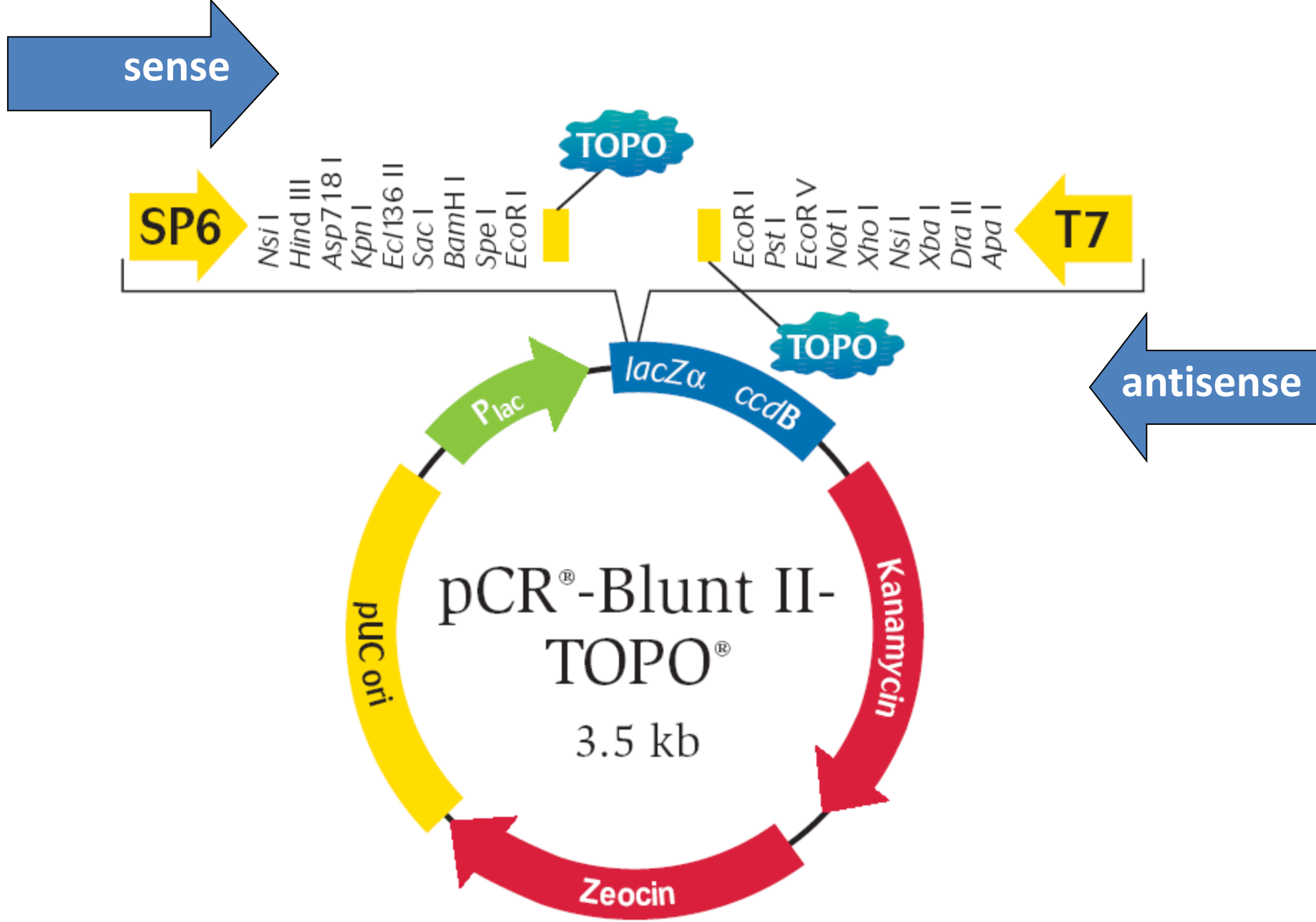






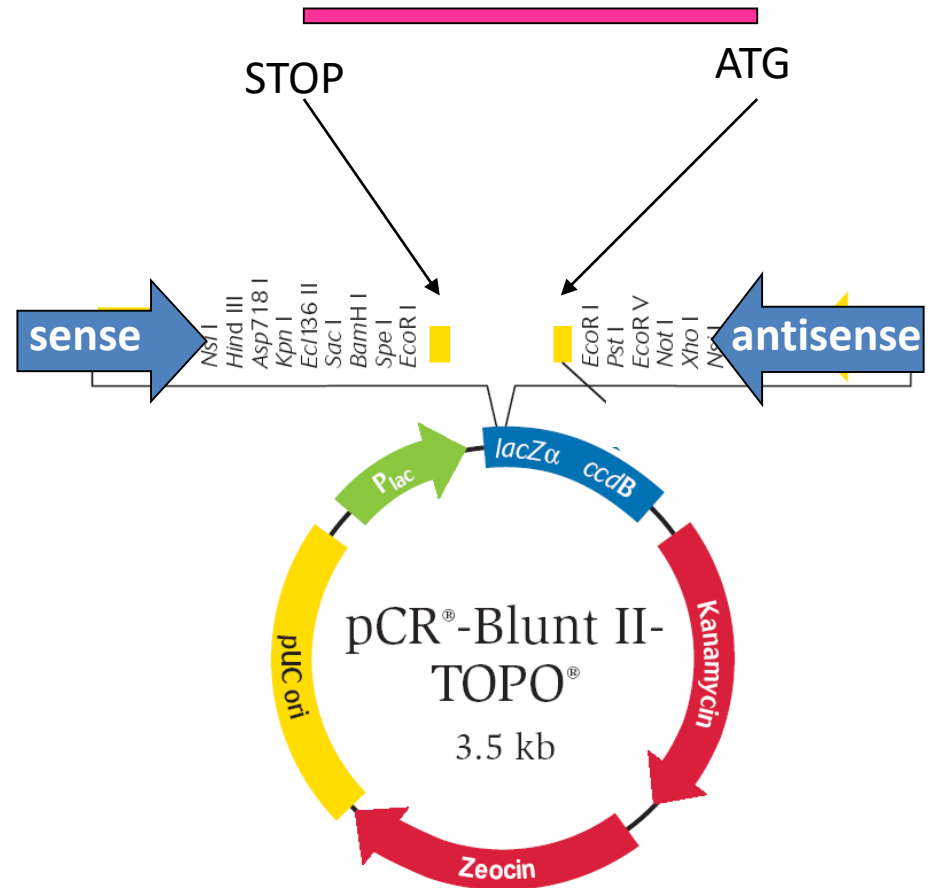
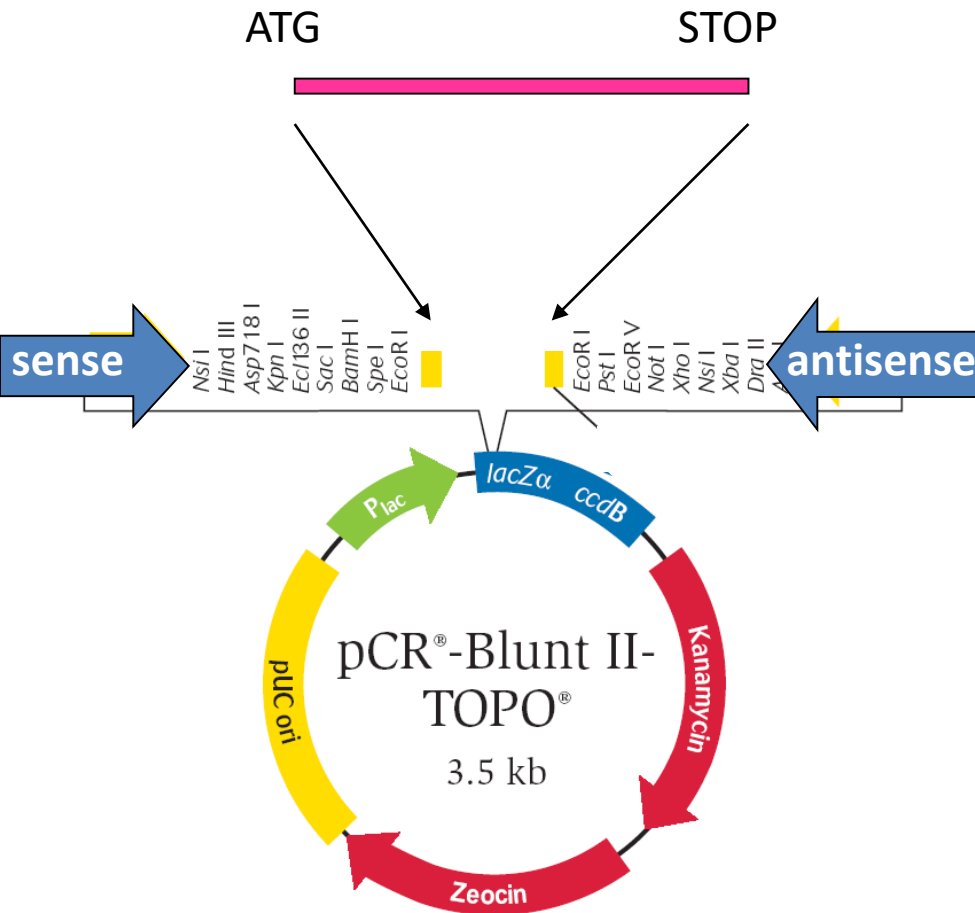
Only for teaching purposes - not for reproduction or sale

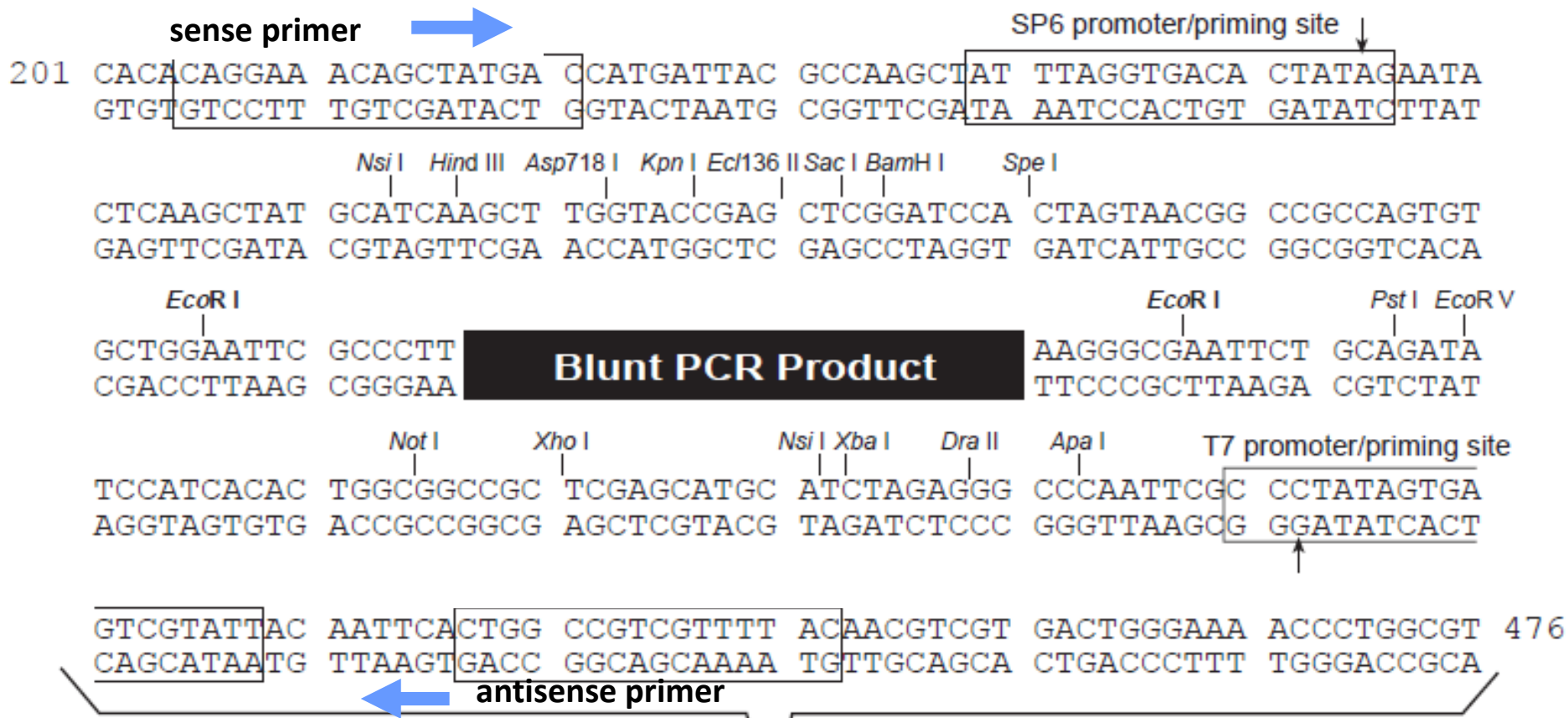
Sequencing of rat-NRG1-typeIII β 3



5' -**ATG** _____ TAG-3'
 3' -TAC _____ ATC-5'

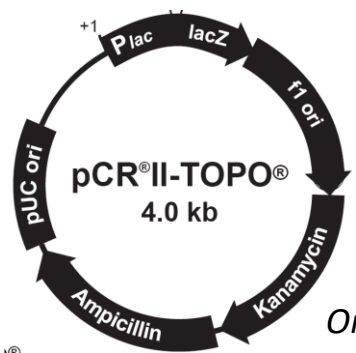
5' -CTA _____ CAT-3'
 3' -GAT _____ **GTA**-5'





sense primer:
 5'-CAGGAAACAGCTATGAC-3'

antisense primer:
 5'-GTAAAACGACGGCCAG-3'



sense



5-GCTATTTGGCCATTGACCAATTGGCCAATTGAAATTGGCCATTTGGTAA-3'
3-CGATAAACCGGTAACCTGGTTAACCGGTTAACTTTAACCGGTAAACCATT-5'



sense



CGATAAACCGGTAACCTGGTTAACCGGTTAACTTTAACCGGTAAACCATT

GCTATTTGGCCATTGACCAATTGGCCAATTGAAATTGGCCATTTGGTAA
AAACCATT

antisense

sense



5-GCTATTTGGCCATTGACCAATTGGCCAATTGAAATTGGCCATTTGGTAA-3'
3-CGATAAACCGGTAACCTGGTTAACCGGTTAACTTTAACCGGTAAACCATT-5'



sense



CGATAAACCGGTAACCTGGTTAACCGGTTAACTTTAACCGGTAAACCATT

Sequence with primer sense:

5' - GCCATTGACCAATTGGCCAATTGAAATTGGCCATTTGGTAA - 3'

GCTATTTGGCCATTGACCAATTGGCCAATTGAAATTGGCCATTTGGTAA
AAACCATT

antisense

Sequence with primer antisense:

5' - TGGCCAATTTCAATTGGCCAATTGGTCAATGGCCAAATAGC - 3'

sequence

electroferograms

primer

1a sense
1b antisense

olfactory bulb low molecular weight

1a
1b

1c sense
1d antisense

olfactory bulb high molecular weight

1c
1d



1e sense
1f antisense

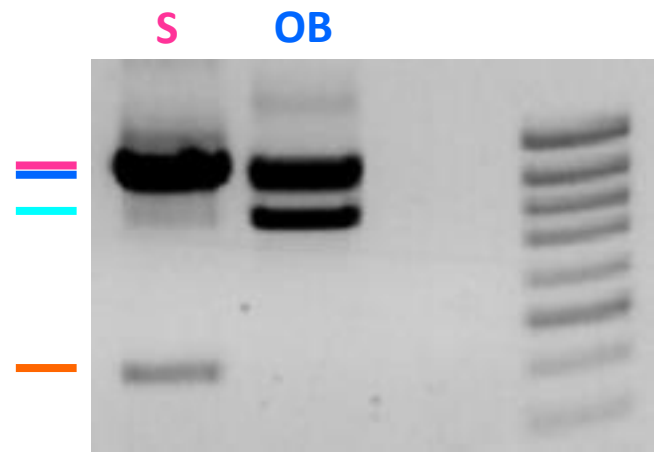
Schwann cells low molecular weight

1e
1f

1g sense
1h antisense

Schwann cells high molecular weight

1g
1h



- * please, analyze the sequences to verify the correctness of the cloning and to understand the orientation of the insert
 - * open sequences.seq with the program notepad, copy them and compare them to the rat NRG1-typell-beta3 sequence (use the BLAST program “align two sequences”)
 - * as **Query** you can use the rat **NRG1** sequence **from ATG to STOP**
 - * as **Sbjct** use **sequences.seq** that you want to analyze (**c** or **d**)
 - * write down the coordinates of the mutations on the expected theoretical sequence (Query) and on the Sbjct sequence to be able to compare - for each mutation – sense and antisense sequences
- * don't worry about possible gaps

ignment view

Pairwise with dots for identities



CDS feature



Restore default

sequences selected



Download

Graphics

Sequence ID: Query_1525 Length: 1282 Number of Matches: 1

Range 1: 157 to 1050 Graphics

Next Match Previous

Score	Expect	Identities	Gaps	Strand
1635 bits(885)	0.0	891/894(99%)	0/894(0%)	Plus/Minus
Query 1		ATGGAGATTTATTCCCCAGACATGTCTGAGGTAGCTGGCGGGAGGTCCTCCAGCCCCTCC		60
Sbjct 1050		.....C.....		991
Query 61		ACTCAGCTGAGTGCAGCCCCATCTCTTGATGGGCTTCCGGCAGCGGAGGAACATATACCA		120
Sbjct 990		.....		931
Query 121		GACACCCACACAGAAGATGAGAGAAGCCCTGGACTCCTGGGCCTGGCGGTGCCCTGCTGT		180
Sbjct 930		.....		871
Query 181		GTGTGCCTGGAAGCTGAGCGCCTGAGAGGGTGTCTCAACTCCGAGAAGATCTGCATTGTT		240
Sbjct 870		.....		811
Query 241		CCCATTCTGGCTTGCCTAGTCAGCCTCTGCCTCTGCATTGCTGGCCTGAAGTGGGTATTT		300
Sbjct 810		.....		751
Query 301		GTGGACAAGATATTTGAATACGACTCTCCTACCCACCTTGACCCTGGGGGGTTAGGCCAG		360
Sbjct 750		.....		691
Query 361		GACCCTGTGATTTCTCTGGATCCAAGTCTGCCCCAGCCATTTTGGTATCATCTGAGGCA		420
Sbjct 690		.....		631
Query 421		TACACTTCACCTGTCTCTAAGGCTCAGTCTGAAGCTGGGGCTCATGTTACAGTACAAGGT		480



Score	Expect	Identities	Gaps	Strand
1635 bits(885)	0.0	891/894(99%)	0/894(0%)	Plus/Minus
Query 1		ATGGAGATTTATTCCCCAGACATGTCTGAGGTAGCTGGCGGGAGGTCCTCCAGCCCCTCC		60
Sbjct 1050		.....C		991
Query 61		ACTCAGCTGAGTGCAGCCCCATCTCTTGATGGGCTTCCGGCAGCGGAGGAACATATACCA		120
Sbjct 990		.....		931
Query 121		GACACCCACACAGAAGATGAGAGAAGCCCTGGACTCCTGGGCCTGGCGGTGCCCTGCTGT		180
Sbjct 930		.....		871
Query 181		GTGTGCCCTGGAAGCTGAGCGCCTGAGAGGGTGTCTCAACTCCGAGAAGATCTGCATTGTT		240
Sbjct 870		.....		811
Query 241		CCCATTCTGGCTTGCCTAGTCAGCCTCTGCCTCTGCATTGCTGGCCTGAAGTGGGTATTT		300
Sbjct 810		.....		751
Query 301		GTGGACAAGATATTTGAATACGACTCTCCTACCCACCTTGACCCTGGGGGGTTAGGCCAG		360
Sbjct 750		.....		691
Query 361		GACCCGTGATTTCTCTGGATCCAAGTCTGCCCCAGCCATTTTGGTATCATCTGAGGCA		420
Sbjct 690		.....		631
Query 421		TACACTTCACCTGTCTCTAAGGCTCAGTCTGAAGCTGGGGCTCATGTTACAGTACAAGGT		480
Sbjct 630		.....		571
Query 481		GACCATGCTGCTGTGGCCTCTGAACCTTCAGCAGTACCGACCCGGAAGAACCGGCTGTCT		540
Sbjct 570		.....		511
Query 541		GCTTTTCTCCCTTTCACTCTACTGCACCGCCCTTCCCTTCTCCAGCTCGGACCCCTGAG		600
Sbjct 510		.....		451
Query 601		GTGAGAACACCCAAGTCAGGAACTCAGCCACAAACAACAGAACTAACCTGCAAAGTCT		660
Sbjct 450		.....		391
Query 661		CCTAAACTTTCCACATCAACATCCACGACTGGGACCAGCCATCTCATAAAGTGTGCGGAG		720
Sbjct 390		.....G C		331
Query 721		AAGGAGAAAACCTTTCTGTGTGAATGGGGGCGAGTGCTTACGGTGAAGGACCTGTCAAAC		780
Sbjct 330		.....		271
Query 781		CCGICAAGATACTTGTGCAAGTGCCCAAATGAGTTTACTGGTGATCGTTGCCAAAACCTAC		840
Sbjct 270		.....		211
Query 841		GTAATGGCCAGCTTCTACAGTACGTCCACTCCCTTTCTGTCTCTGCCTGAGTAG		894
Sbjct 210		.....		157

Position of the mutation on the rat NRG1 sequence (numbered from ATG)	Position of mutation on c	Position of mutation on d
Position of the mutation on the rat NRG1 sequence (numbered from ATG)	Position of mutation on g	Position of mutation on h

EXERCISE #1

* compare your theoretical NRG1-III-beta3 sequence from ATG to STOP to sequences c & d and g & h.

c/d belong to the same clone, g/h to the same clone.

* prepare a table containing the list of mutations that you find in the sense and antisense sequences, marking - for each mutated nucleotide - the coordinates in the theoretical sequence, the coordinates in the obtained sequence (c or d, g or h), the type of mutation (ie: A -> G)

* compare the mutations found in the sequence obtained with the primer sense with the nucleotides found in the sequence obtained with the primer antisense

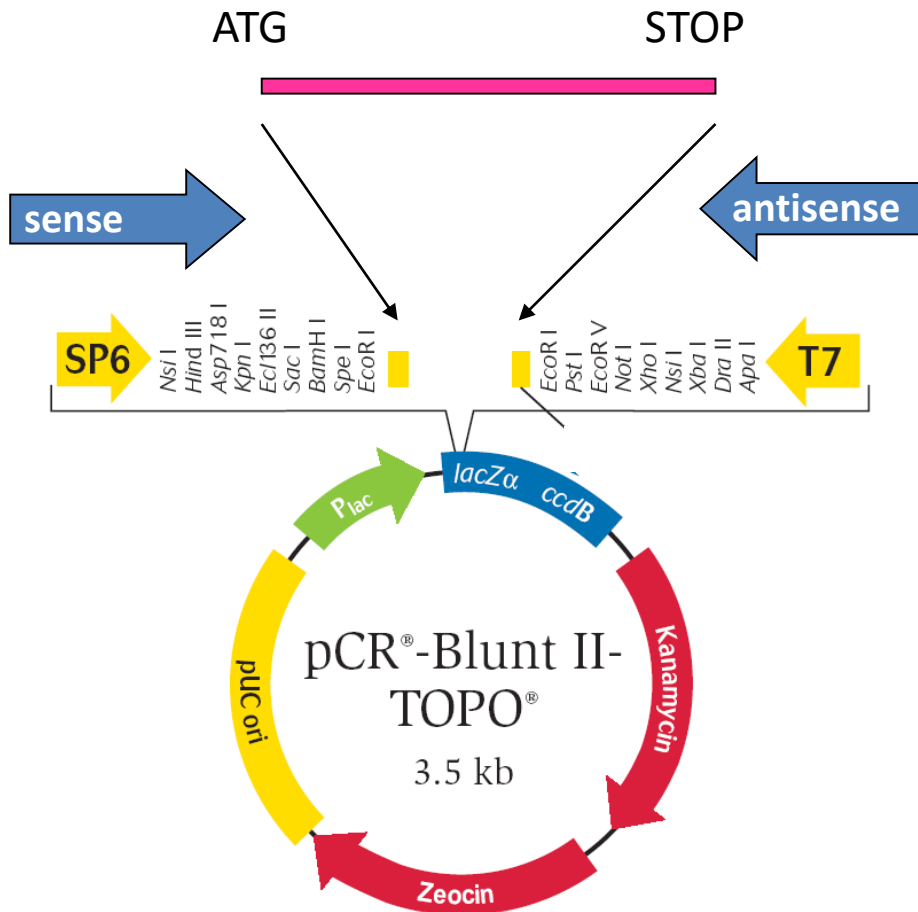
The sequences are much more correct, as closer to the primer; if possible mutations are in regions with a high number (> 800), you can resolve the ambiguity by analyzing the complementary sequence obtained with the other primer

- * open sequences.seq with the program notepad, copy them and compare them to the rat NRG1-typelll-beta3 sequence (use the BLAST program “align two sequences”)
- * as **Query** you can use the rat **NRG1** sequence **from ATG to STOP**
- * as **Sbjct** use **sequences.seq** that you want to analyze (c/d or g/h)
- * write down the coordinates of the mutations on the expected theoretical sequence (Query) and on the Sbjct sequence to be able to compare - for each mutation – sense and antisense sequences

Sequence analysis didactic examples

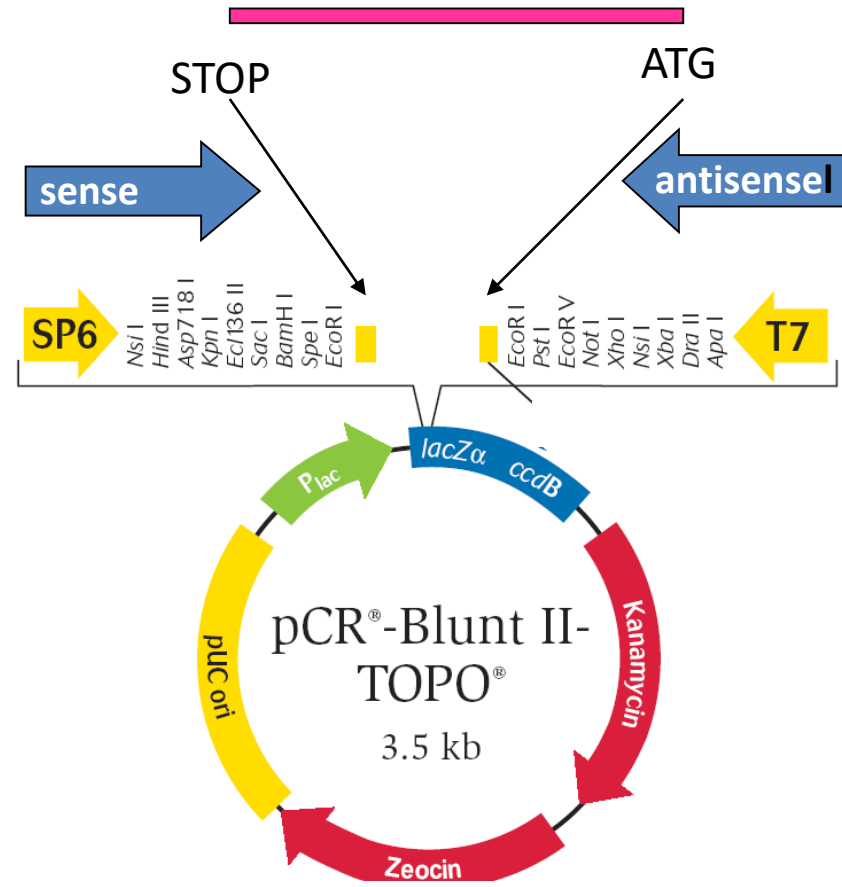
INSERT cloned in SENSE orientation

5' - **ATG**CGTACCTTTAACTCG**TAG**-3'
 3' -TACGCATGGAAATTGAGCATC-5'



INSERT cloned in ANTISENSE orientation

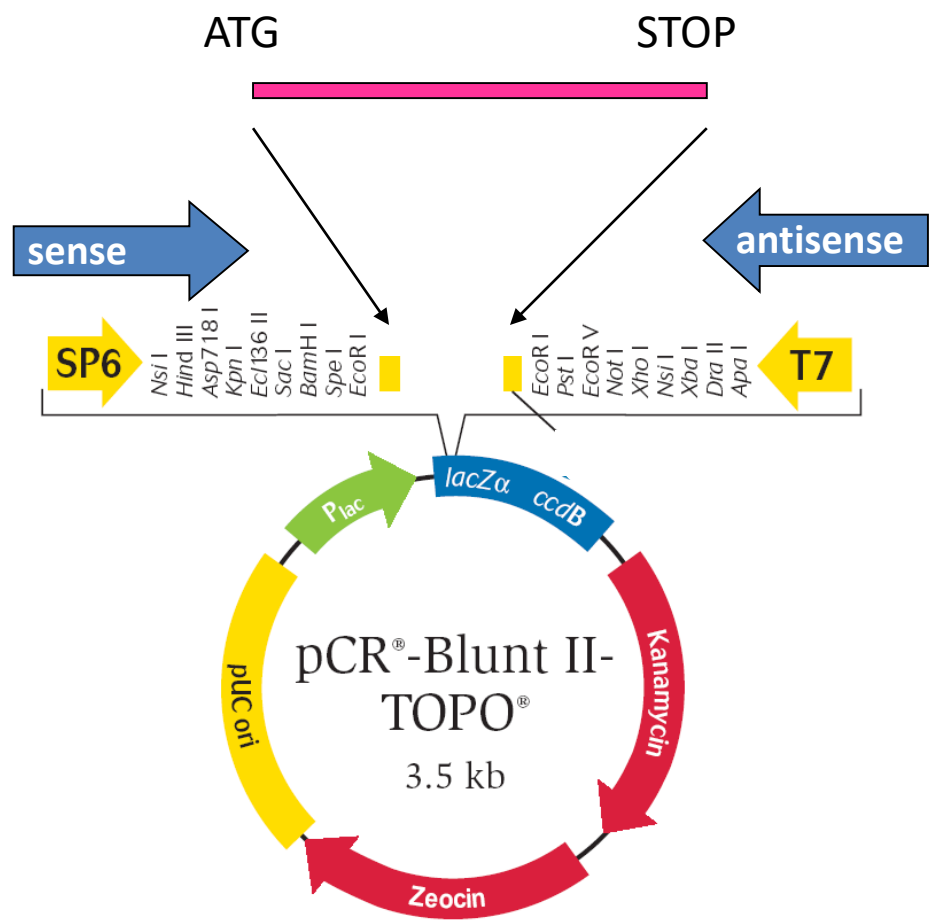
5' -CTACGAGTTAAAGGTACGCAT-3'
 3' -**GAT**GCTGAATTTCCATGC**GTA**-5'



SENSE
ORIENTATION



5' -**ATG**CGTACCTTTAACTCG**TAG**-3'
3' -TACGCATGGAAATTGAGCATC-5'



SENSE
ORIENTATION

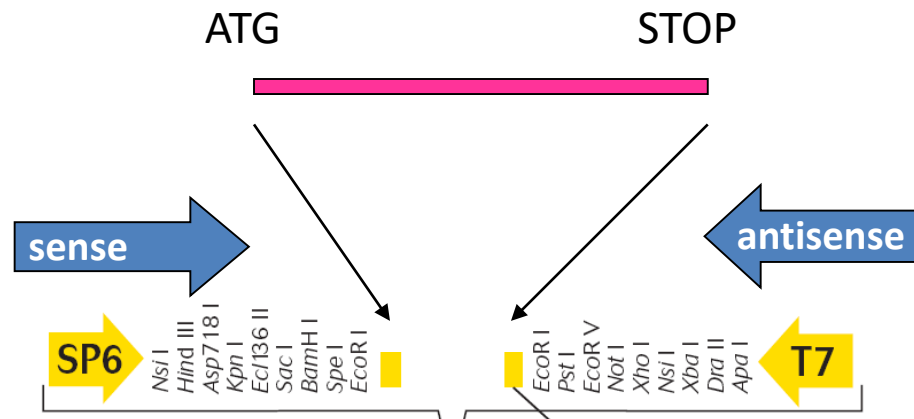


5' -**ATG**CGTACCTTTAACTCG**TAG**-3'
3' -TACGCATGGAAATTGAGCATC-5'



SENSE :

NNNNNN**ATG**CGTACCTTTAACTCG**TAG**NNNNNNN



SENSE
ORIENTATION



5' -**ATG**CGTACCTTTAACTCG**TAG**-3'
3' -TACGCATGGAAATTGAGCATC-5'

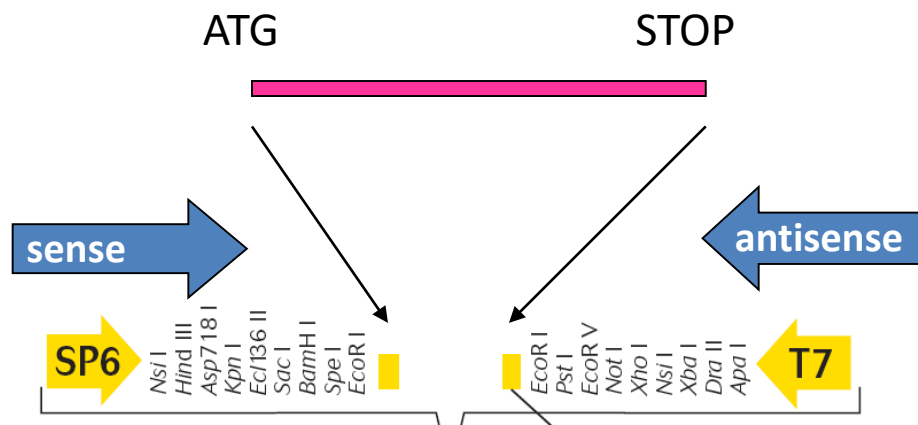


SENSE :

NNNNNN**ATG**CGTACCTTTAACTCG**TAG**NNNNNNNN

ANTISENSE :

NNNNNNCTACGAGTTAAAGGTACGCATNNNNNNNN



200bp

100bp

SENSE
ORIENTATION



5' -**ATG**CGTACCTTTAACTCG**TAG**-3'
3' -TACGCATGGAAATTGAGCATC-5'

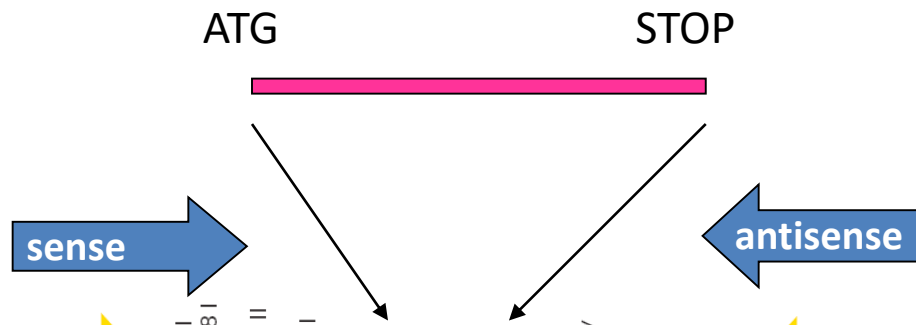


SENSE: NNNNNN**ATG**CGTACCTTTAACTCG**TAG**NNNNNN
ANTISENSE: NNNNNNCTACGAGTTAAAGGTACGCATNNNNNN

BLAST:

Query: 1 **ATG**CGTACCTTTAACTCG**TAG** 21
|||||
Subjct Sense : 201 **ATG**CGTACCTTTAACTCG**TAG** 221

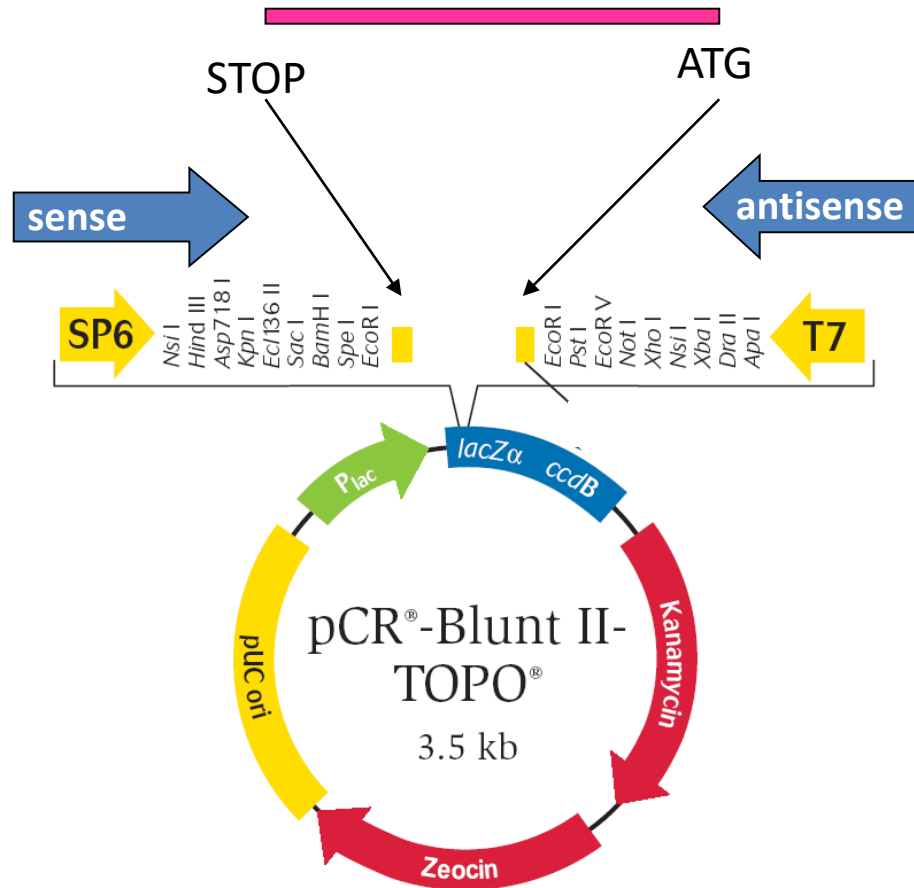
Query: 1 **ATG**CGTACCTTTAACTCG**TAG** 21
|||||
Subjct Antisense: 121 **ATG**CGTACCTTTAACTCG**TAG** 101



ANTISENSE
ORIENTATION



5' -CTACGAGTTAAAGGTACGCAT-3'
3' -**GAT**GCTGAATTTCCATGC**GTA**-5'



ANTISENSE
ORIENTATION

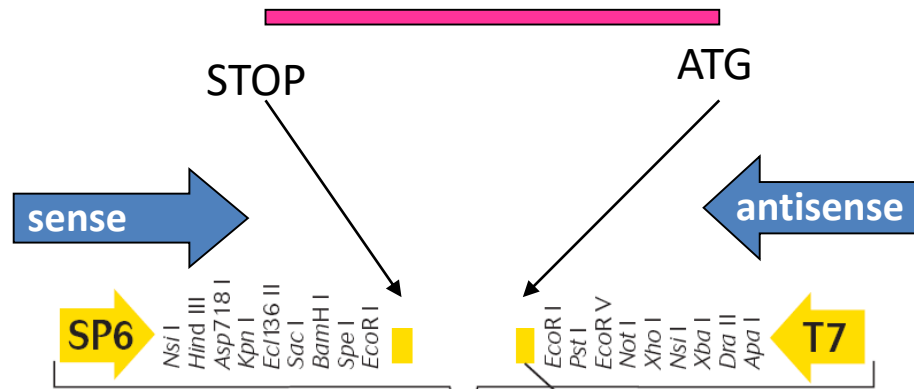


5' -CTACGAGTTAAAGGTACGCAT-3'
3' -**GAT**GCTGAATTTCCATGC**GTA**-5'



SENSE :

NNNNNNNCTACGAGTTAAAGGTACGCATNNNNNNN



ANTISENSE
ORIENTATION



5' -CTACGAGTTAAAGGTACGCAT-3'
3' -**GAT**GCTGAATTTCCATGC**GTA**-5'

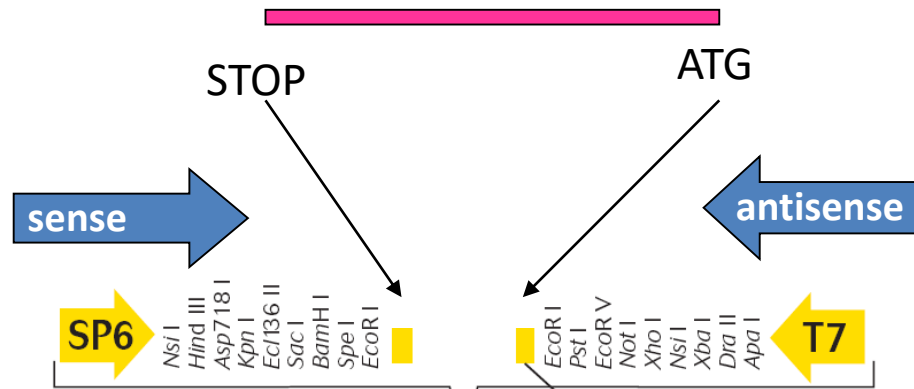


SENSE :

NNNNNNNCTACGAGTTAAAGGTACGCATNNNNNNNN

ANTI SENSE :

NNNNNNNN**ATG**CGTACCTTTAACTCG**TAG**NNNNNNNN

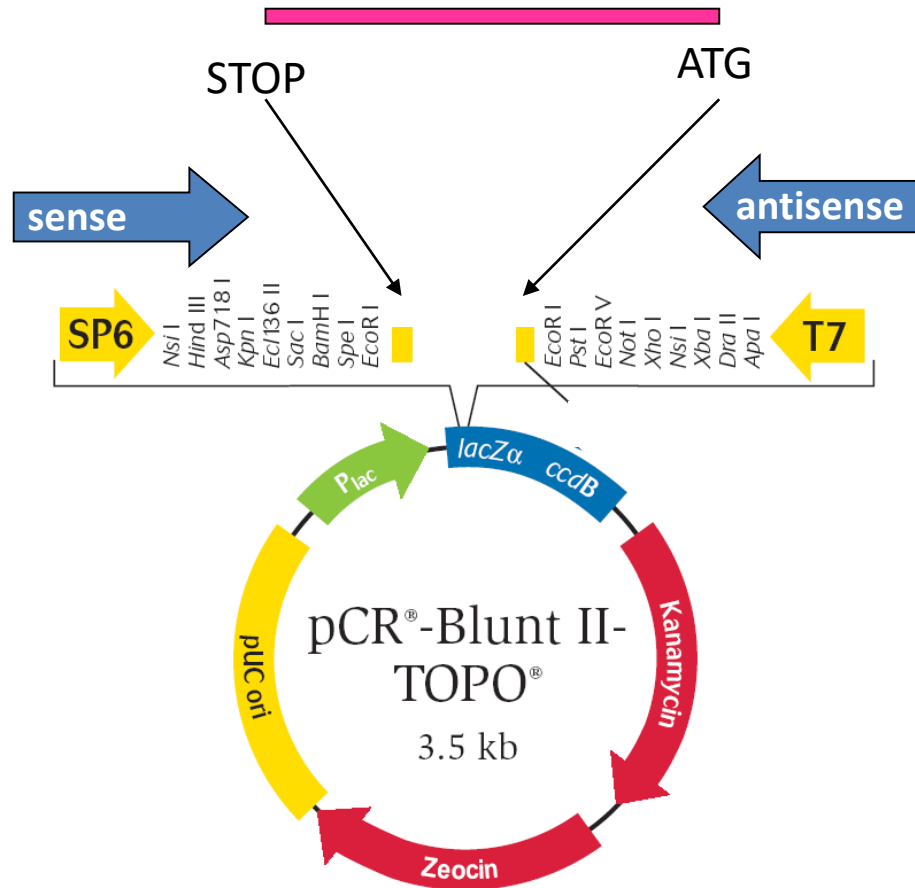


C -> T

MUTATED
ANTISENSE
ORIENTATION



5' -CTACGAGTTAAAAGTACGCAT-3'
3' -**GAT**GCTGAATTT**T**CATGC**GTA**-5'



C -> T

MUTATED
ANTISENSE
ORIENTATION

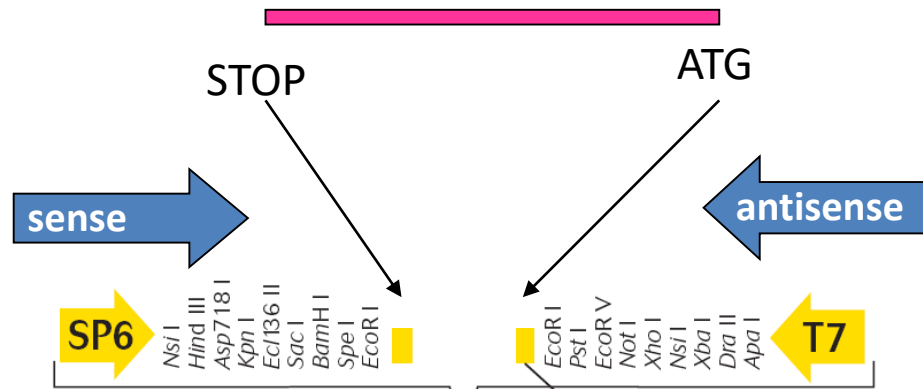


5' -CTACGAGTTAAAAGTACGCAT-3'
3' -**GAT**GCTGAATTT**T**CATGC**GTA**-5'



SENSE:

NNNNNNNCTACGAGTTAAAAGTACGCATNNNNNNN



C -> T

MUTATED
ANTISENSE
ORIENTATION



5' -CTACGAGTTAAAAGTACGCAT-3'
3' -**GAT**GCTGAATTT**T**CATGC**GTA**-5'

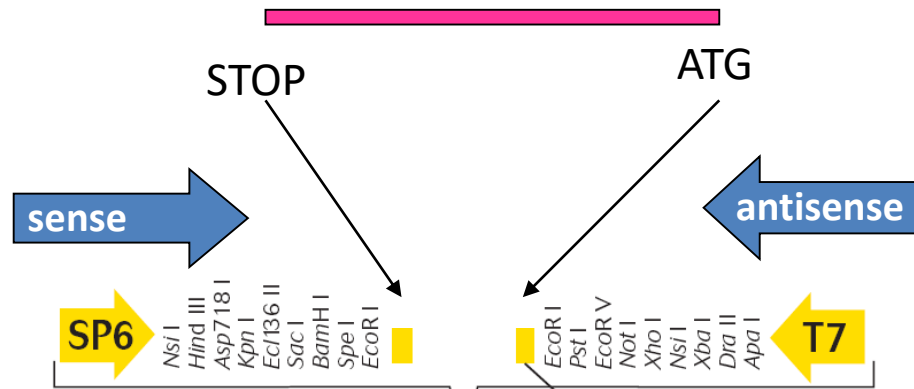


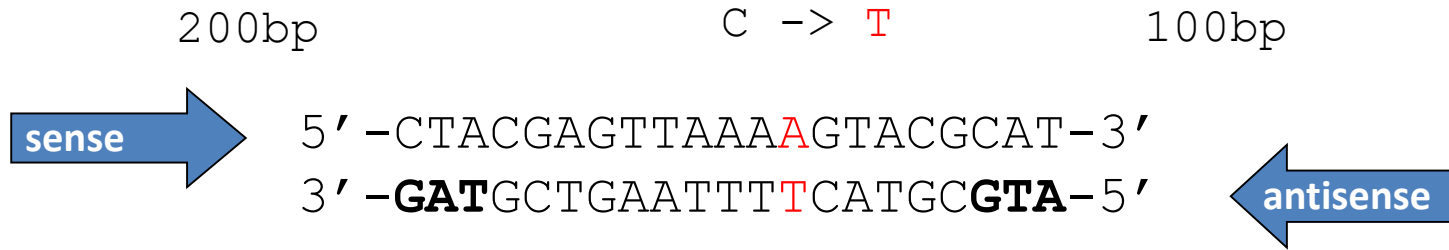
SENSE :

NNNNNNNCTACGAGTTAAAAGTACGCATNNNNNNNN

ANTISENSE :

NNNNNNNN**ATG**CGTAC**T**TTTAACTCG**TAG**NNNNNNNN





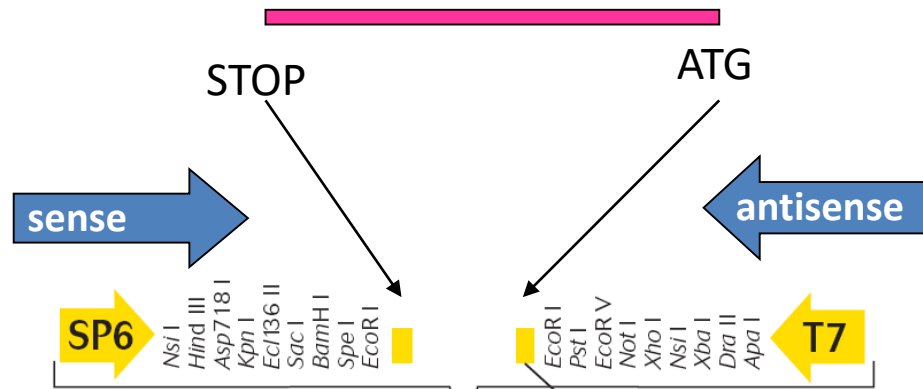
MUTATED
ANTISENSE
ORIENTATION

SENSE: NNNNNNNCTACGAGTTAAAAGTACGCATNNNNNNN
 ANTISENSE: NNNNNNN**ATG**CGTAC**T**TTTAACTCG**TAG**NNNNNNN

BLAST:

Query: 1 **ATGCGTACCTTTAACTCGTAG** 21
 ||||| |||||
Subject Sense: 221 **ATGCGTAC**T**TTTAACTCGTAG** 201

Query: 1 **ATGCGTACCTTTAACTCGTAG** 21
 ||||| |||||
Subject Antisense: 101 **ATGCGTAC**T**TTTAACTCGTAG** 121



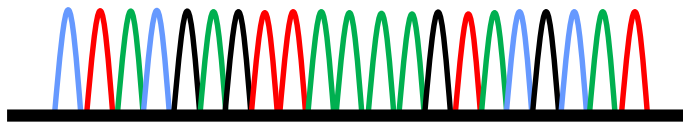
MUTATED
ANTISENSE
ORIENTATION

213

|

SENSE :

NNNNNNNNCTACGAGTTAAA**A**GTACGCATNNNNNNNN

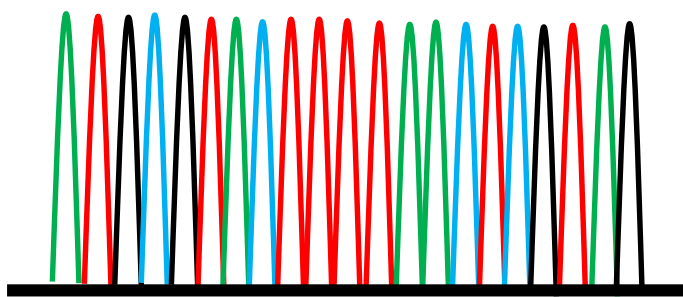


109

|

ANTISENSE :

NNNNNNNN**A**TGCGTAC**T**TTTAACTCGTAGNNNNNNNN



SENSE :

NNNNNNNNCTACGAGTTAAA**A**GTACGCATNNNNNNNN

ANTISENSE :

NNNNNNNN**A**TGCGTAC**T**TTTAACTCG**T**AGNNNNNNNN

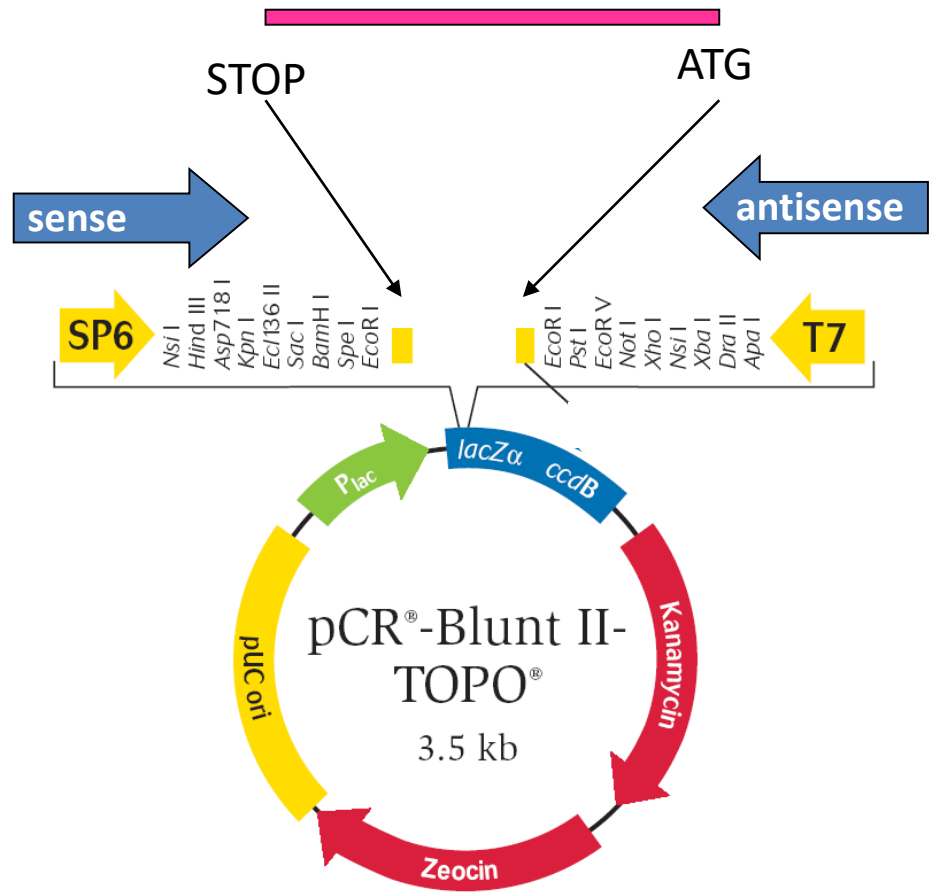
Only for teaching purposes - not for reproduction or sale

sense →

5' -CTACGAGTTAAAGGTACGCAT-3'
3' -**GAT**GCTGAATTTCCATGC**GTA**-5'

← antisense

ANTISENSE OK
WITH A SEQUENCE
MISTAKE



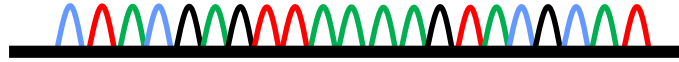
ANTISENSE OK
WITH A SEQUENCE
MISTAKE

213

|

SENSE :

NNNNNNNNCTACGAGTTAAA**AG**TACGCATNNNNNNNN

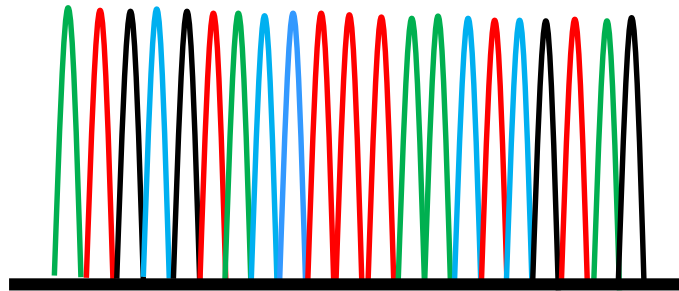


109

|

ANTISENSE :

NNNNNNNN**AT**GCGTAC**CTT**TAACTCGTAGNNNNNNNN



SENSE :

NNNNNNNNCTACGAGTTAAA**A**GTACGCATNNNNNNNN

ANTISENSE :

NNNNNNNN**ATG**CGTAC**CTT**TAACTCG**TAG**NNNNNNNN

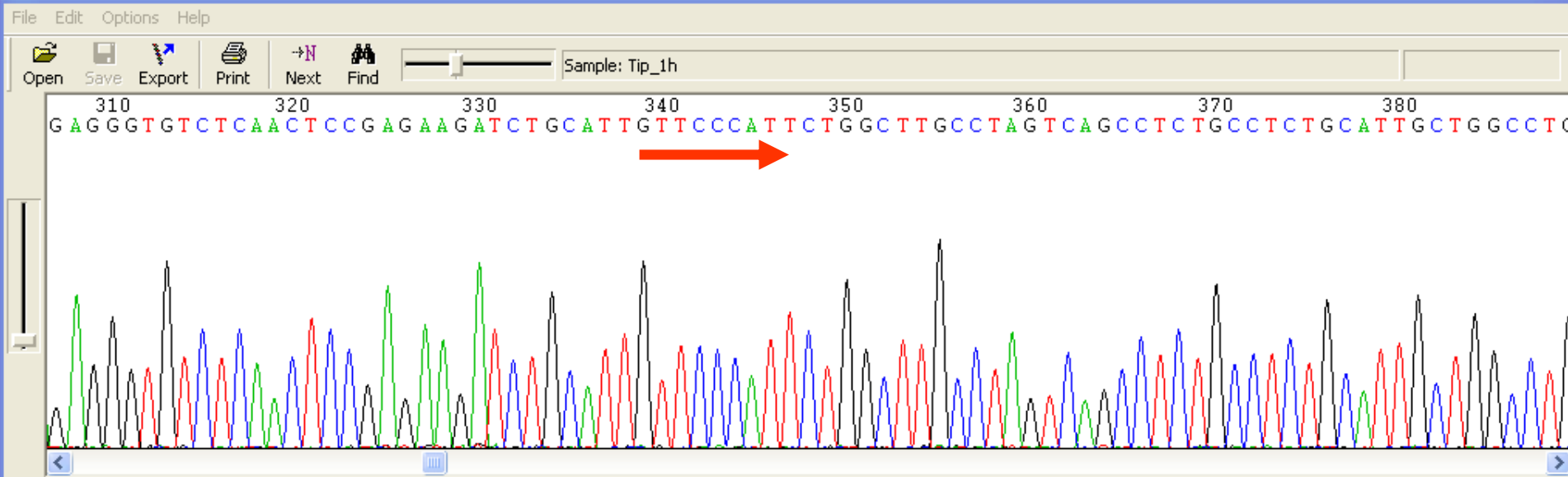
EXERCISE # 2

- you have to identify the peak corresponding to a **specific mutated nucleotide** in the electropherograms c/d or g/h to verify if it is really mutated.

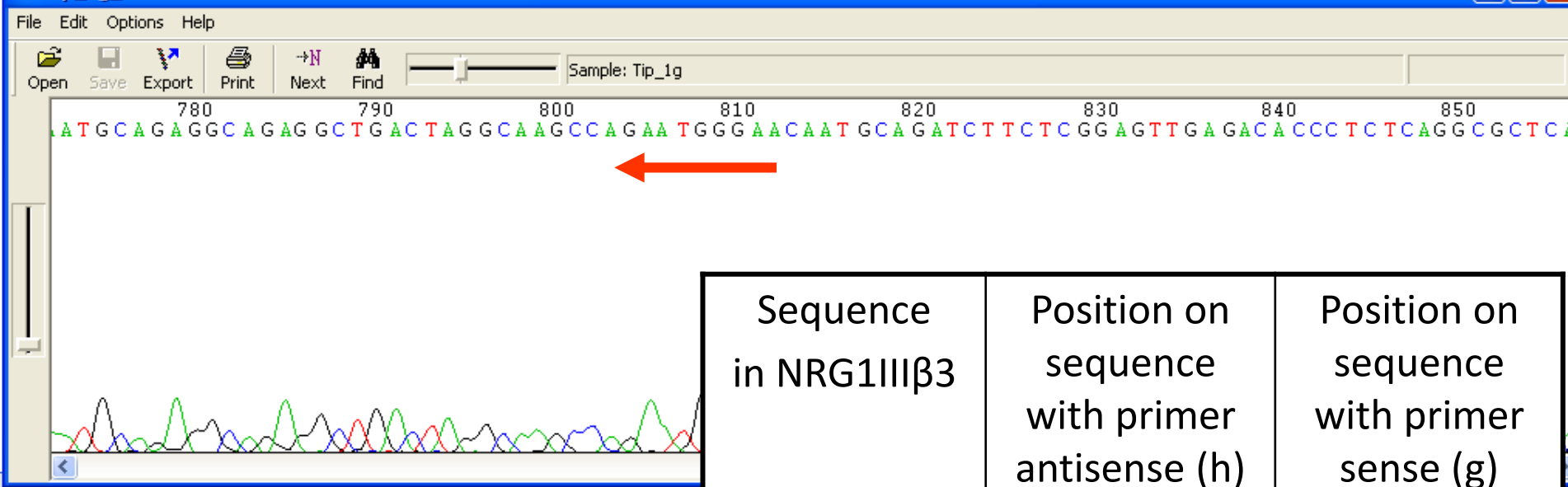
prepare 1 slide:

- showing the two peaks corresponding to that specific mutated nucleotide in the electropherogram of the sequence obtained with primer sense and in the electropherogram of the sequence obtained with primer antisense

Tip_1h_universal.ab1 - Chromas



Tip_1g_reverse.ab1 - Chromas



Sequence in NRG1IIIβ3	Position on sequence with primer antisense (h)	Position on sequence with primer sense (g)
Es: 228 (G)	339 (G)	813 (C)

To analyze electropherograms.ab1 you have to use the program Chromas; in this way, you can identify the peak corresponding to a specific nucleotide

<http://www.technelysium.com.au/chromas.html>

