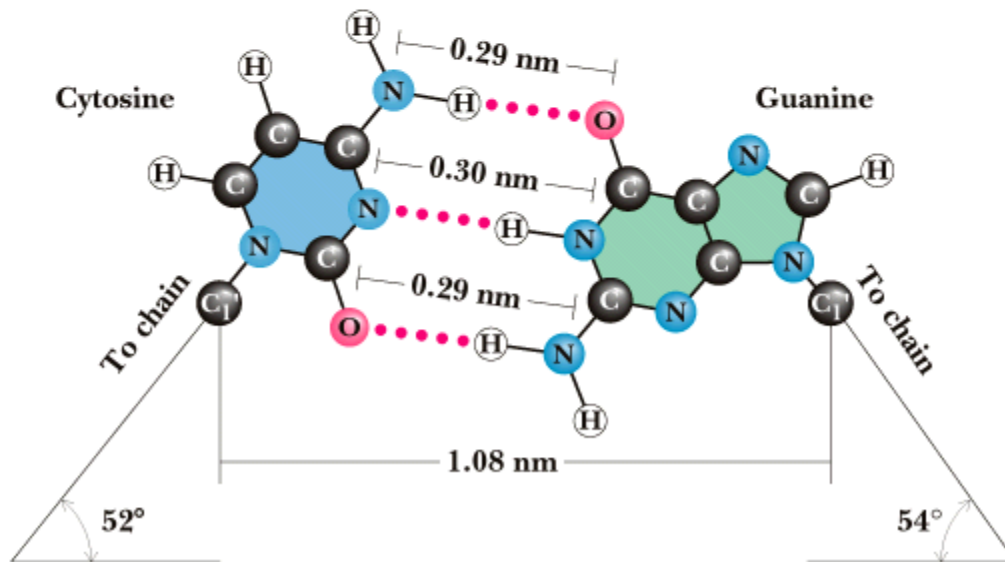
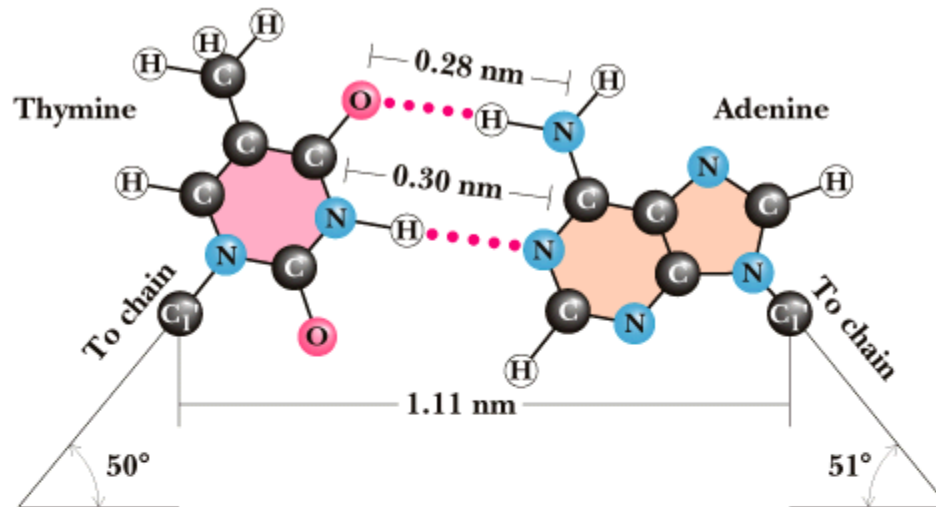


Biochimica e Biotecnologia molecolare

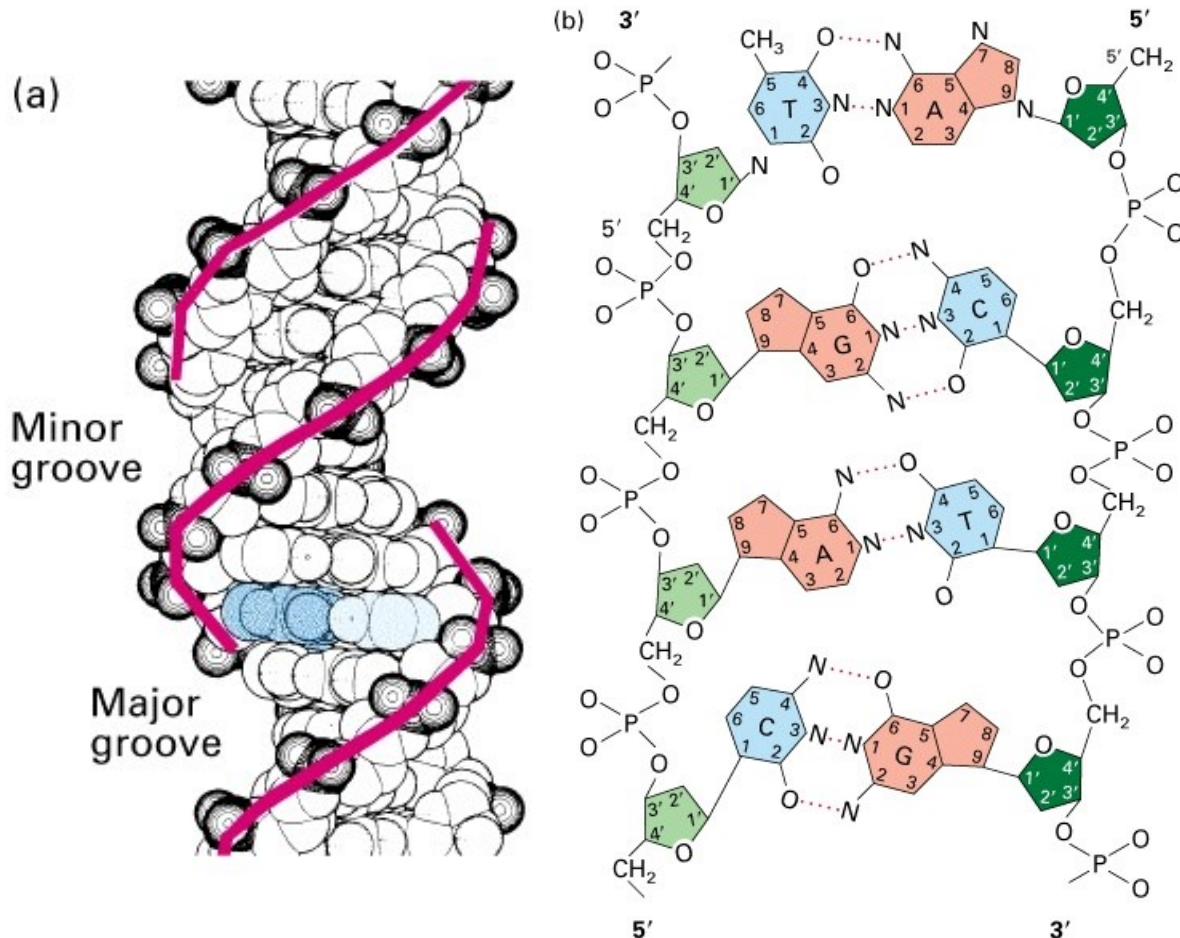
- Tecniche di manipolazione del DNA
- Separazione elettroforetica del DNA.
- Tecniche di blotting.
- **Endonucleasi di restrizione**
- **Il clonaggio.**
- Sintesi chimica e sequenziamento del DNA.
- Reazione a catena della DNA polimerasi (PCR).
- Mutagenesi in vivo ed in vitro.

Bases from two adjacent DNA strands can hydrogen bond

- Guanine pairs with cytosine
- Adenine pairs with thymine



4.1 Native DNA is a double helix of complementary antiparallel chains



Hydrogen bonding between complementary base pairs (A-T or G-C) holds the two strands together

Figure 4-4

Advances in Molecular Biology

- The combination of restriction/modification enzymes,
- Amplification and hybridization techniques enable the application of a wide variety of procedures

Applications (I)

- Gene isolation/purification/synthesis
- Sequencing/Genomics/Proteomics
- Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
- Mutagenesis (reverse genetics)
- Expression analyses (transcriptional and translational levels)
- Restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLPs)
- Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD)
- Biochemistry/ Molecular modeling
- High throughput screening
- Combinatorial chemistry
- Gene therapy

Applications (II)

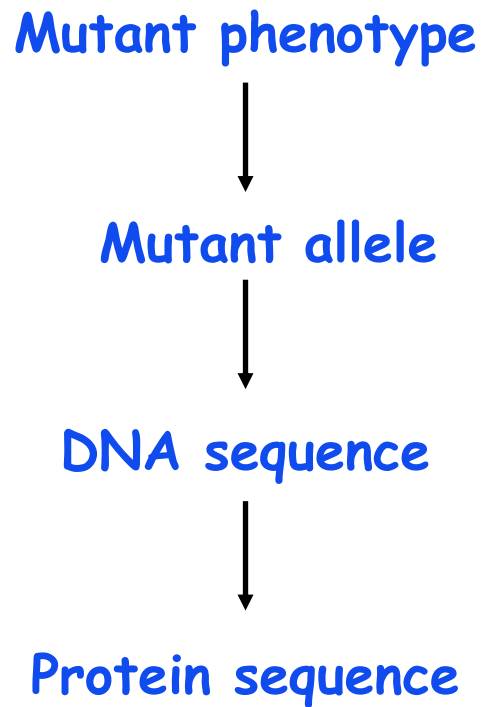
- Recombinant Vaccines
- Genetically modified crops
- Biosensors
- Monoclonal antibodies
- Cell/tissue culture
- Xenotransplantation
- Bioremediation
- Production of next generation antibiotics
- Forensics
- Bioterrorism detection

Definition of recombinant DNA

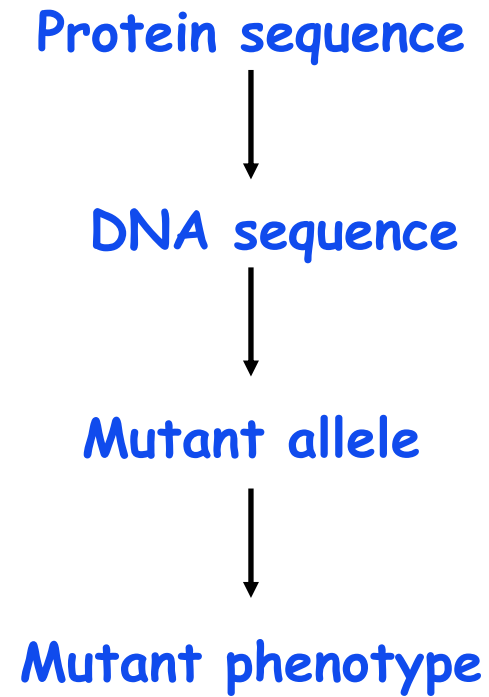
- Recombinant DNA technology provides a means to **transplant genes** from one species into the genome of another.
- Production of a **unique DNA molecule** by joining together two or more DNA fragments **not normally associated with each other**
- **DNA fragments** are usually derived from **different biological sources**

DNA Technology

Genetics



Reverse Genetics



Overview

- DNA technology makes it possible to **clone genes for basic research** and commercial applications
- DNA technology is a powerful set of techniques that enables biologists to **manipulate and analyze genetic material**
- Genetic engineering is the creation of useful **new products and organisms** using techniques of gene manipulation

Recombinant DNA Technology

- Site directed mutagenesis
- Genetics vs. Reverse Genetics
- Gene expression in bacteria and viruses
- Gene expression in yeast
- Genetic engineering in plants
- Genetic engineering in animals
- Gene therapy in mammals
- Detection of disease alleles

Recombinant DNA Technology

- Site directed mutagenesis
 - Base pair substitution
 - Insertion
 - Deletion
 - Plasmid or PCR based approach

Uso degli enzimi di restrizione

- Mappa di restrizione
- Polimorfismi di restrizione (RFLP)
- Clonaggio

Restriction Endonucleases: Origin and function

- Bacterial origin = enzymes that cleave foreign DNA
- Named after the organism from which they were derived
 - **Eco**RI from *Escherichia coli*
 - **Bam**HI from *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*
- Protect bacteria from bacteriophage infection
 - Restricts viral replication
- Bacterium protects it's own DNA by methylating those specific sequence motifs

Restriction Nucleases

1. Cleave DNA of bacterial viruses
2. Very specific (each nuclease recognizes DNA sequence or set of sequences)
3. Many of these sequences are **palindromes** (sequence which read the same in both directions)
4. Many of these nucleases cut the DNA symmetrically

Restriction Endonucleases: Classes

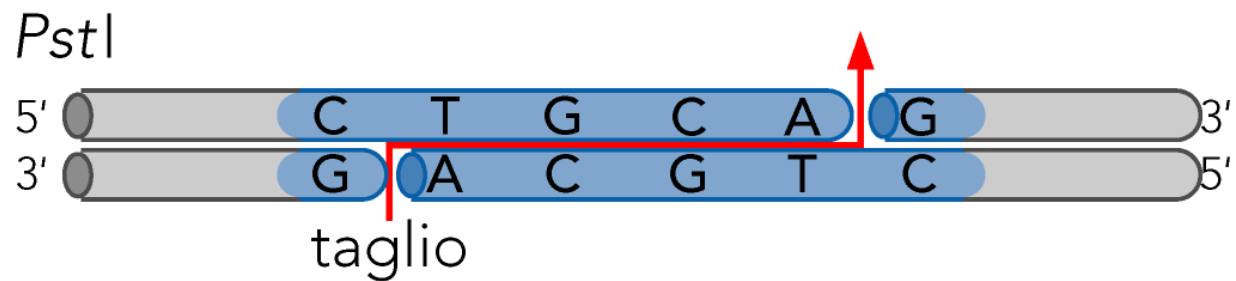
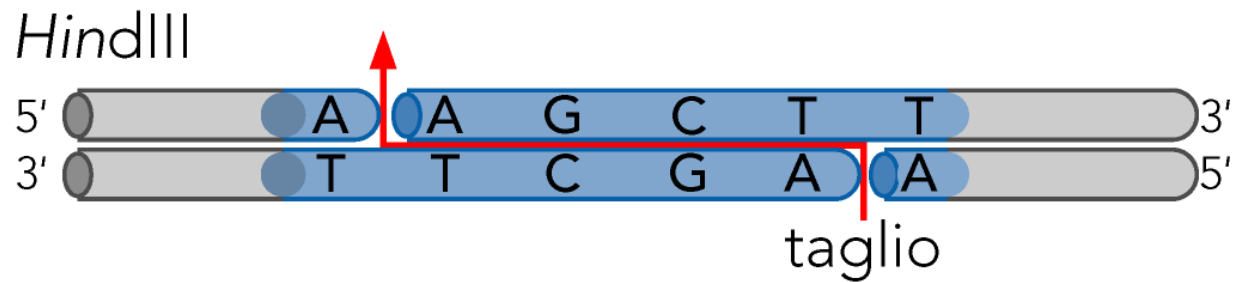
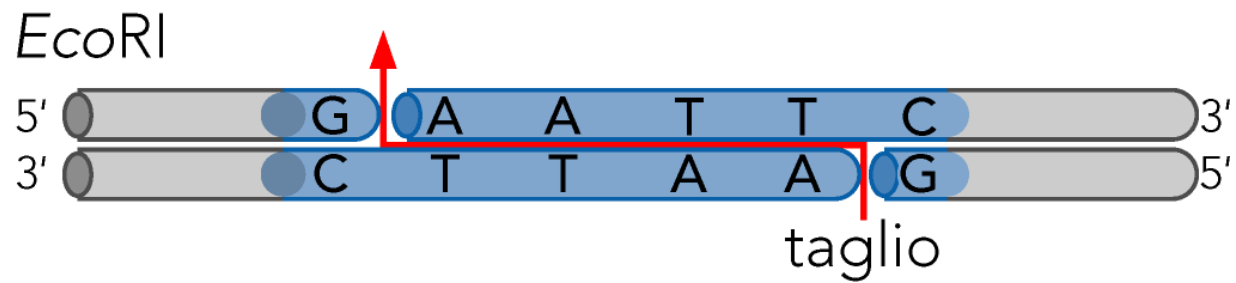
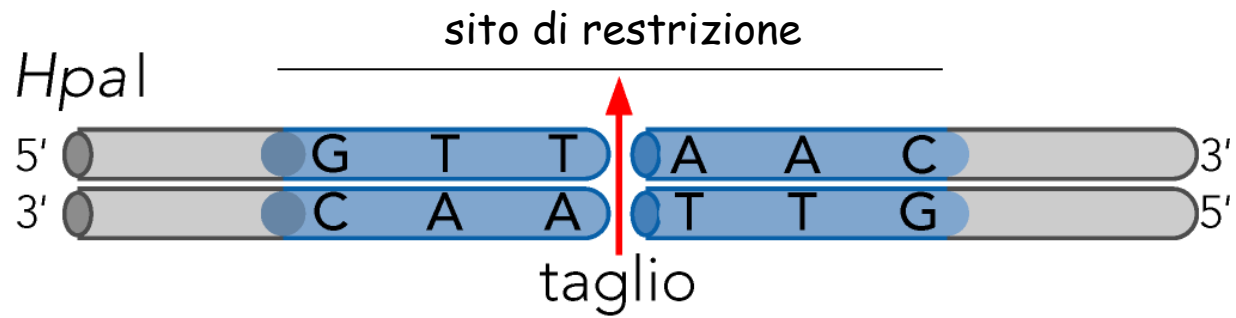
- **Type II**

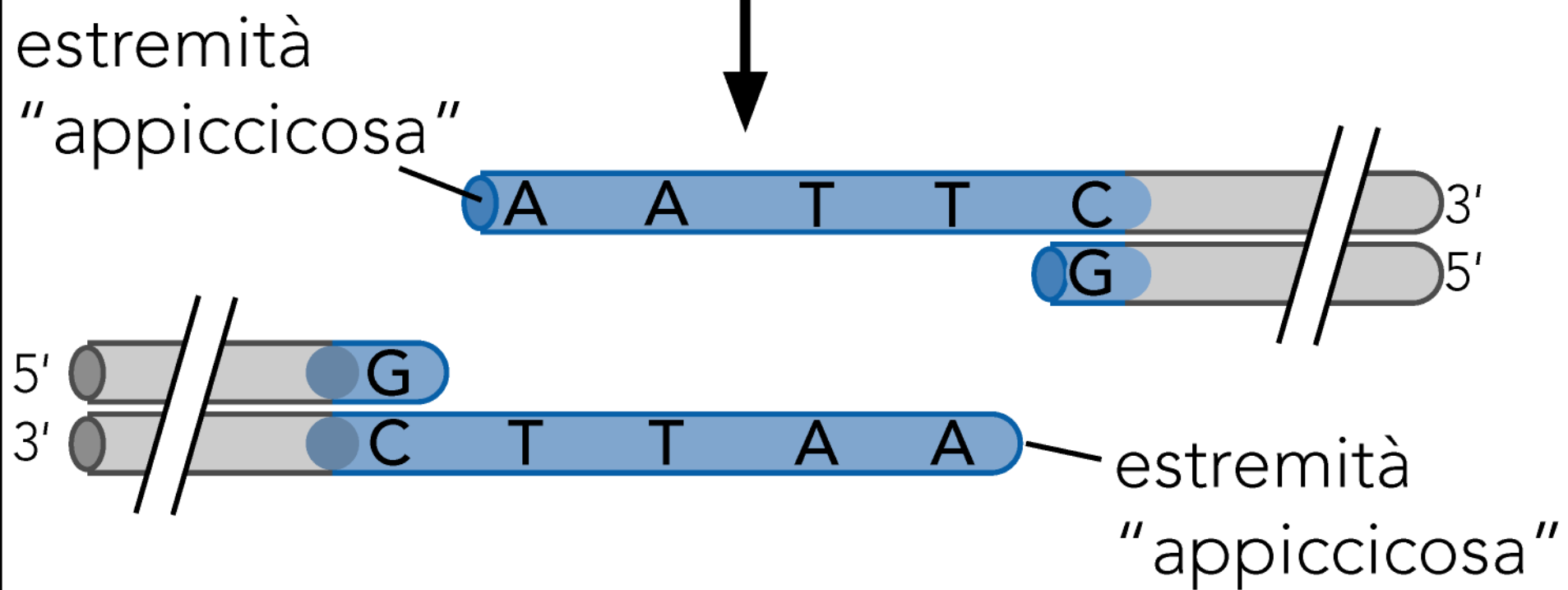
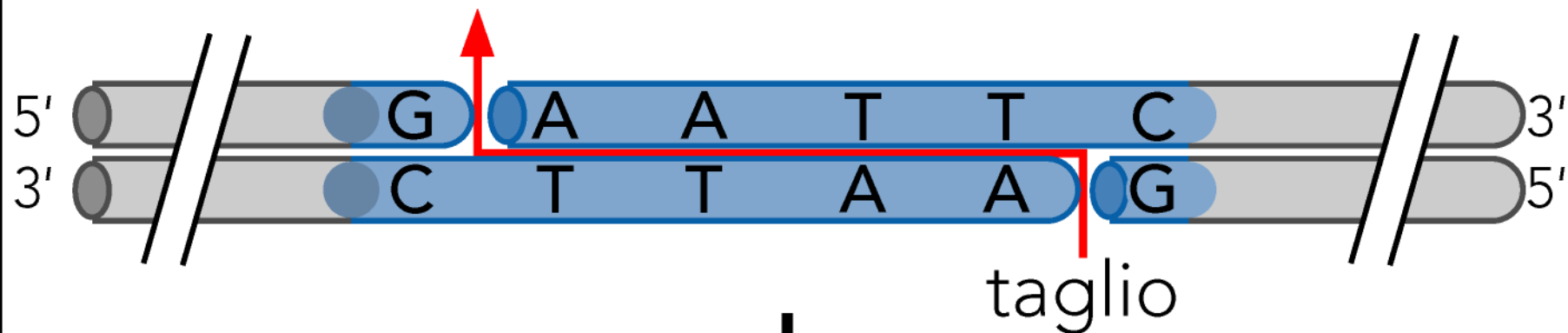
- Cuts both strands of DNA within the particular sequence recognized by the restriction enzyme
- Used widely for molecular biology procedures
- DNA sequence = symmetrical

- Type II enzymes (EC 3.1.21.4) cleave within or at short specific distances from recognition site; most require magnesium; single function (restriction) enzymes independent of methylase.

Nomenclature

Derivation of the EcoRI name		
Abbreviation	Meaning	Description
E	<i>Escherichia</i>	genus
co	<i>coli</i>	species
R	RY13	strain
I	First identified	order of identification in the bacterium





Vectors for Gene Cloning

Vettori in Biotecnologia

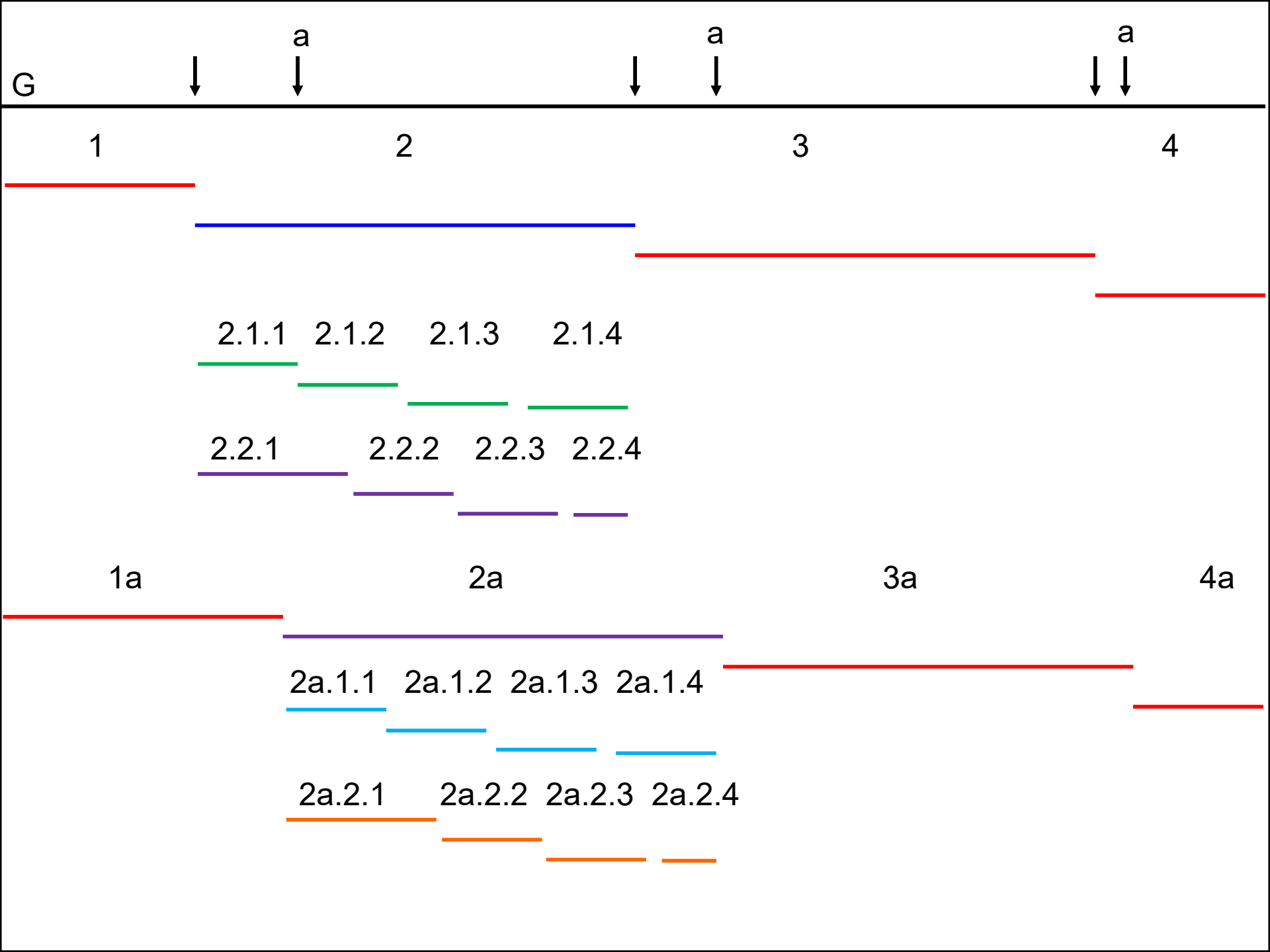
- Vettori di clonaggio
- Vettori di espressione

Vettori

- Plasmidi
- Virus
- Batteriofagi
 - λ modified (cosmidi)
- Minicromosomi artificiali

Il clonaggio di un frammento di DNA richiede varie fasi

- Scelta e preparazione del vettore
- Preparazione dei frammenti di DNA da clonare
- Giunzione del DNA da clonare al vettore
- Introduzione nella cellula ospite
- Selezione
- Analisi dei prodotti



Requirements of a vector to serve as a carrier molecule

(Scelta e preparazione del vettore)

- The choice of a vector depends on the design of the experimental system and how the cloned gene will be screened or utilized subsequently
- Most vectors contain a prokaryotic origin of replication allowing maintenance in bacterial cells.

Cloning or Expression Vector Types

Cloning Vectors

For different sizes of DNA:

- plasmids: up to 5 kb
- phage lambda (λ) vectors: up to 50 kb
- BAC (bacterial artificial chromosome): 300 kb
- YAC (yeast artificial chromosome): 2000 kb

Expression vectors:

make RNA and protein from the inserted
DNA

- shuttle vectors: can grow in two different species

Table 8.2 Principal features and applications of different cloning vector systems.

Vector	Basis	Size limits of insert	Major application
Plasmid	Naturally occurring multicopy plasmids	≤ 10 kb	Subcloning and downstream manipulation, cDNA cloning and expression assays
Phage	Bacteriophage λ	5–20 kb	Genomic DNA cloning, cDNA cloning, and expression libraries
Cosmid	Plasmid containing a bacteriophage λ <i>cos</i> site	35–45 kb	Genomic library construction
BAC (bacterial artificial chromosome)	<i>Escherichia coli</i> F factor plasmid	75–300 kb	Analysis of large genomes
YAC (yeast artificial chromosome)	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> centromere, telomere, and autonomously replicating sequence	100–1000 kb (1 Mb)	Analysis of large genomes, YAC transgenic mice
MAC (mammalian artificial chromosome)	Mammalian centromere, telomere, and origin of replication	100 kb to > 1 Mb	Under development for use in animal biotechnology and human gene therapy

Il clonaggio di un frammento di DNA richiede varie fasi

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Sources of DNA to Clone

(Preparazione dei frammenti di DNA da clonare)

Genomic DNA: cut up whole genome and clone small pieces.

Advantage is, you get everything.

Disadvantage is, a lot of it is junk.

Two general methods:

1. **randomly shear DNA into small pieces**, then ligate linkers to the ends: oligonucleotides that contain a useful restriction site.

2. **partially digest the DNA with a restriction enzyme** that has a 4 base recognition site. These sites will appear at random every 256 (4⁴) base pairs. Take long pieces.

Sources of DNA to Clone

(Preparazione dei frammenti di DNA da clonare)

- **cDNA**: DNA copy of mRNA, made with reverse transcriptase.
Advantage: you just get the expressed genes.
Disadvantages: you don't get control sequences or introns, and frequency depends on level of expression.
- **Synthetic DNA**: synthesized *de novo* (for example multiple cloning sites or linkers), or made by PCR

Reasons to clone cDNA

- Examine expressed genes only
- Produce expression library
 - Bacteria can not express eukaryote genes with introns
 - Bacteria can not use eukaryote promoters
 - Use antibodies to screen expression library

Il clonaggio di un frammento di DNA richiede varie fasi

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Plasmid vector

- Covalently closed, circular, double stranded DNA molecules that occur naturally and replicate extrachromosomally in bacteria
- Many confer drug resistance to bacterial strains
- Origin of replication present (ORI)

Plasmids are extrachromosomal self-replicating DNA molecules

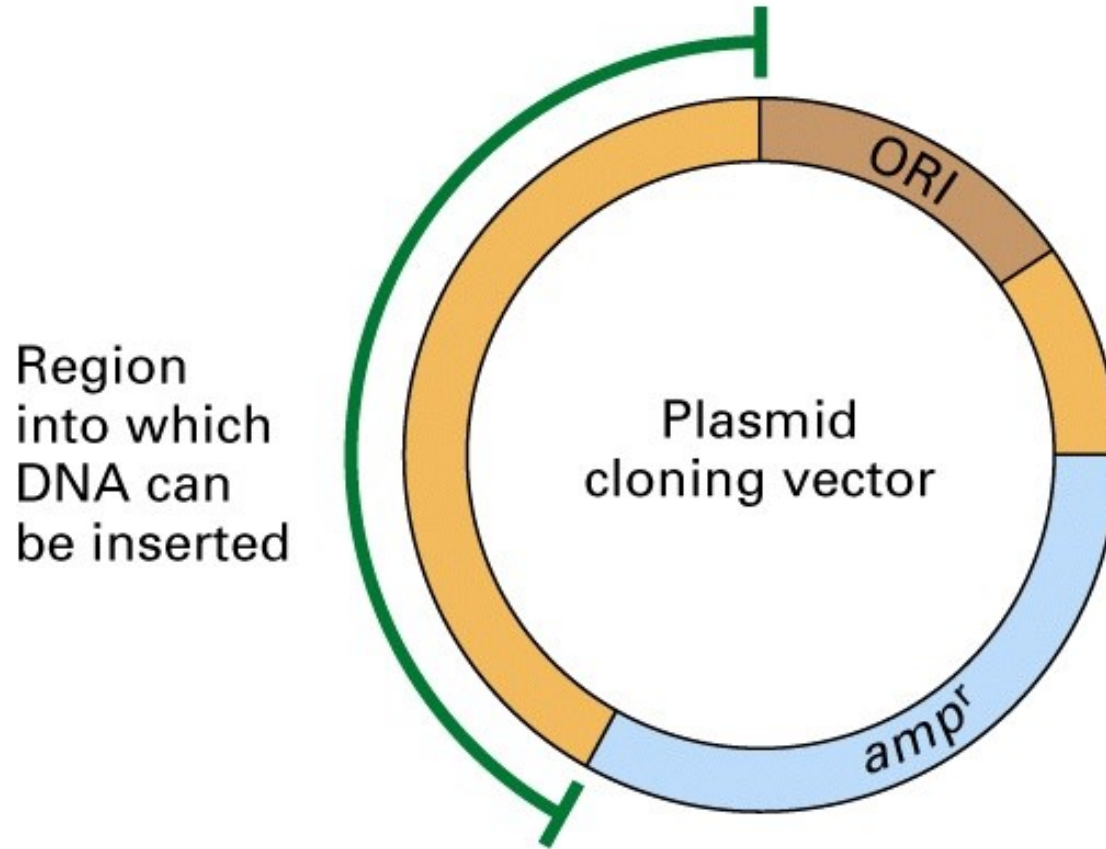
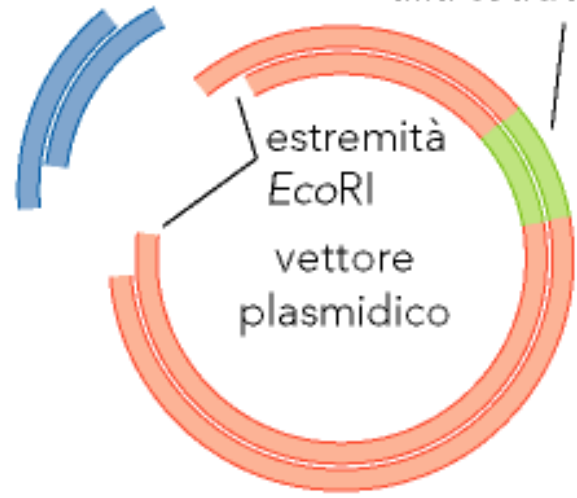
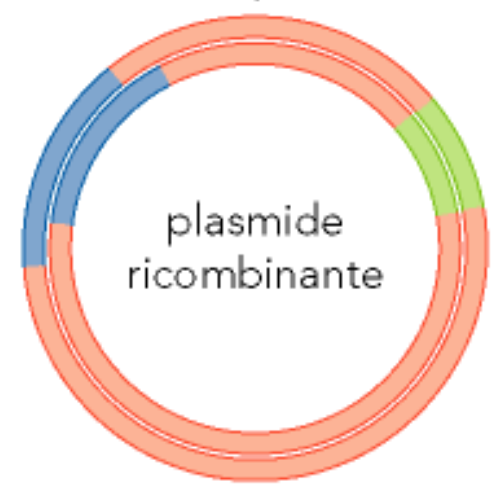


Figure 7-1

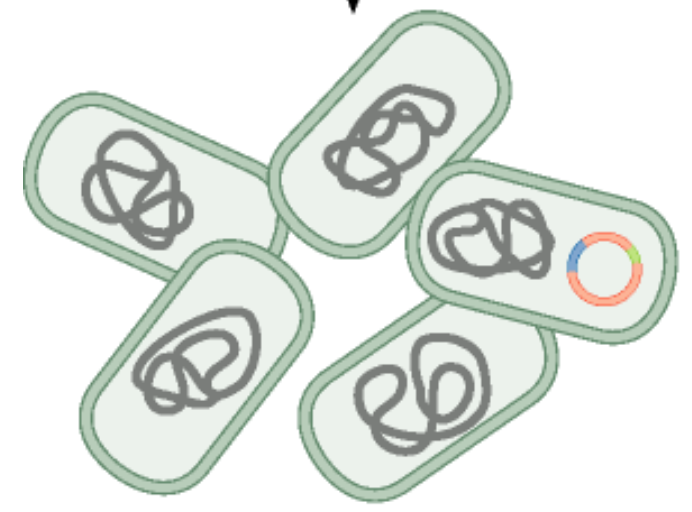
gene per la resistenza
alla tetraciclina



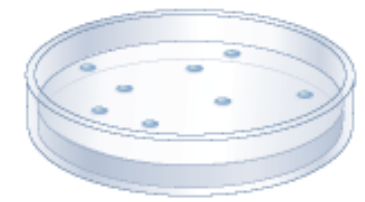
i frammenti vengono
uniti con la **DNA ligasi**



cellula di *E. coli*
trasformata con il
plasmide ricombinante



le cellule trasformate
sono piastrate su
terreno contenente
tetraciclina



solo le cellule che contengono
il plasmide ricombinante sopravvivono
e producono colonie resistenti

Plasmid cloning permits isolation of DNA fragments from complex mixtures

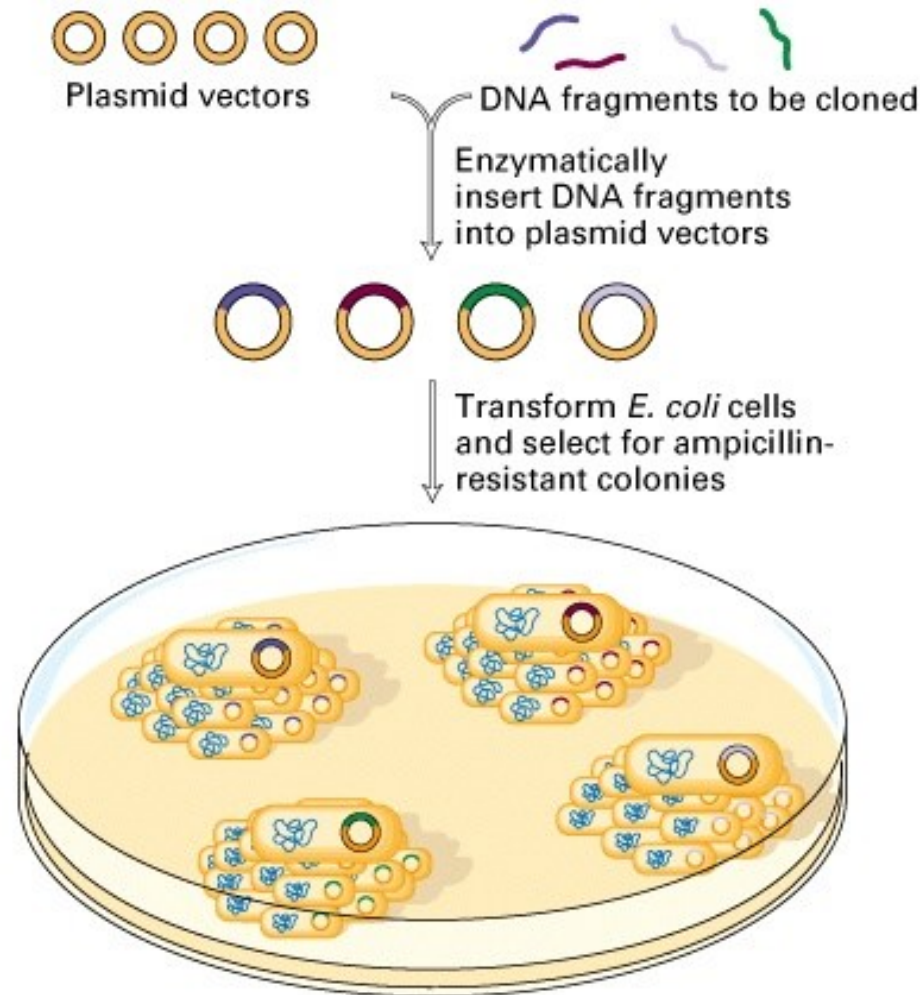


Figure 7-4

Es. Clonaggio di sequenza nota

- Scelta del vettore
- Verifica siti restrizione
- Analisi di restrizione della seq genica o del cDNA
(i.e searchlauncher.bcm.tmc.edu)
- Amplificazione con PCR o RT-PCR
- Digestione frammento amplificato e del plasmide
- Purificazione frammenti digeriti
- Ligazione
- Trasformazione batteri, estrazione plasmide e verifica costrutto

Il clonaggio di un frammento di DNA richiede varie fasi

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Sources of DNA to Clone

- Genomic DNA
- cDNA: DNA copy of mRNA,
- Synthetic DNA: synthesized *de novo* or made by PCR

Recombinant Libraries

A library is a collection of bacteria each with a plasmid (or phage) with a different insert

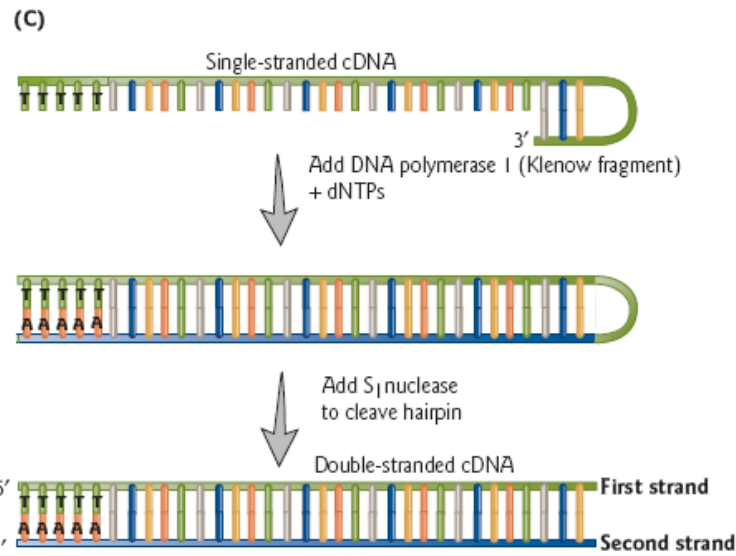
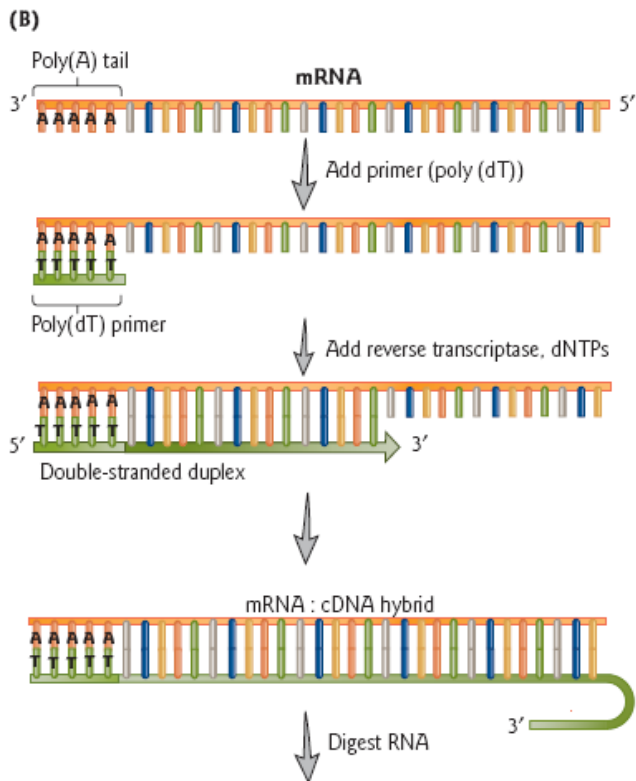
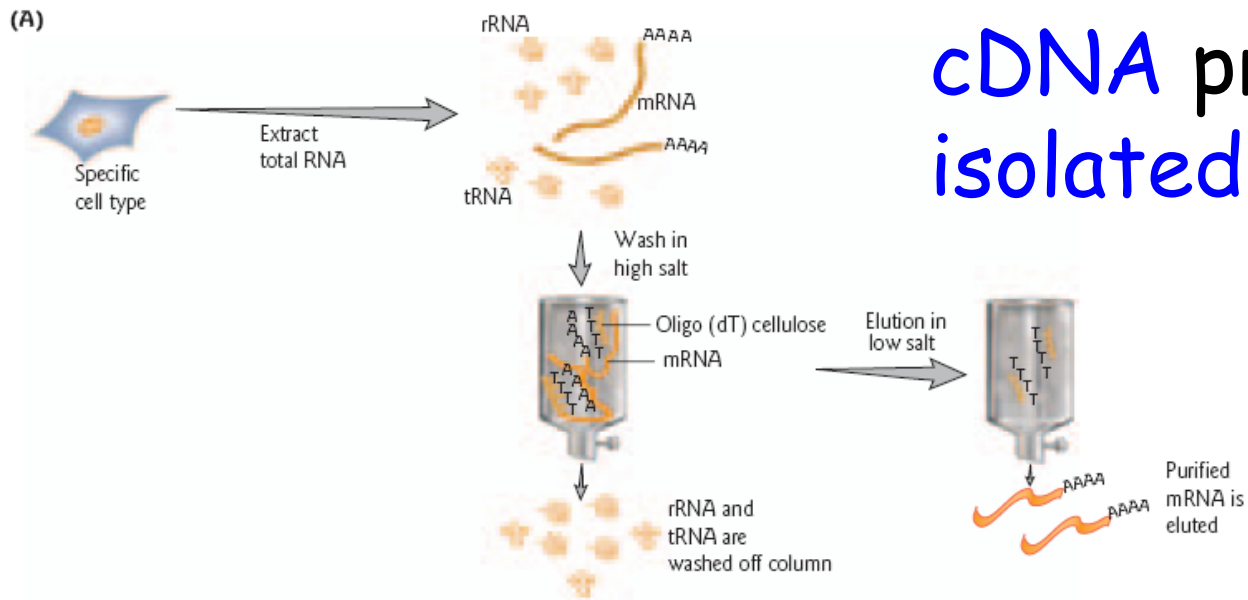
Genomic Library

Collection of clones comprising all DNA within donor cell

cDNA Library

Collection of clones comprising all mRNA within donor cell

cDNA prepared from isolated mRNAs



Preparation of a bacteriophage λ cDNA library

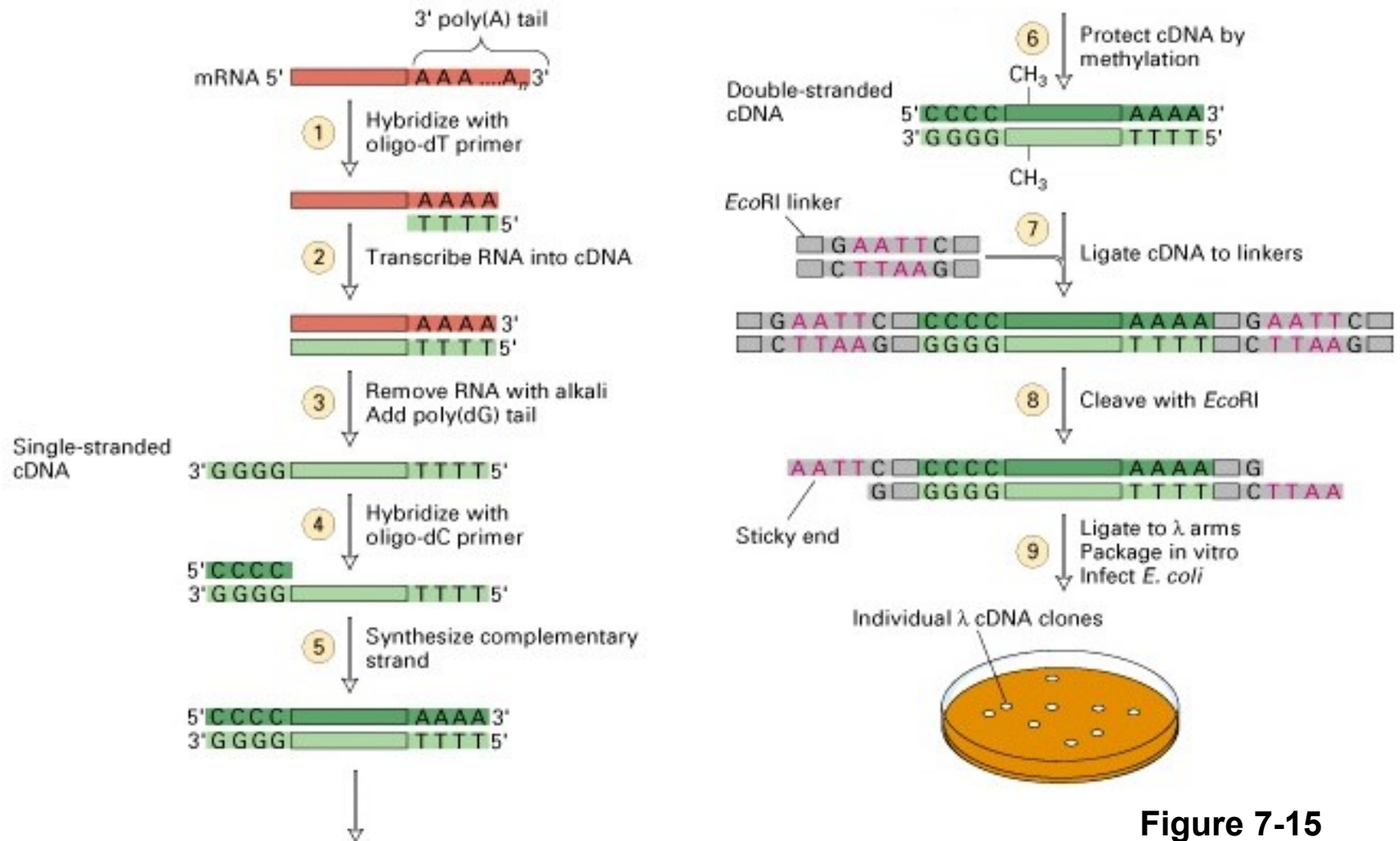


Figure 7-15

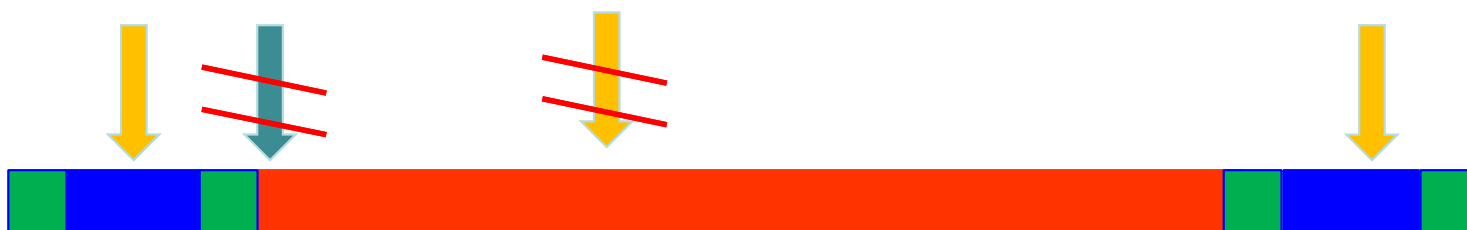


Sito restrizione desiderato

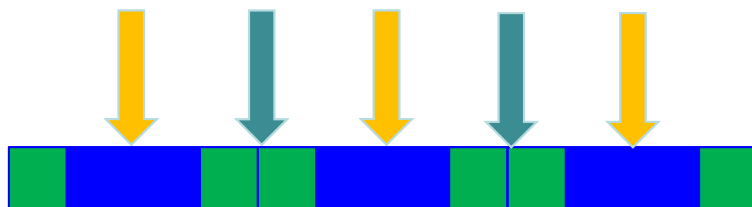


Sito restrizione se si forma polylinker

Controllo qualità: Linker ai lati della sequenza sconosciuta



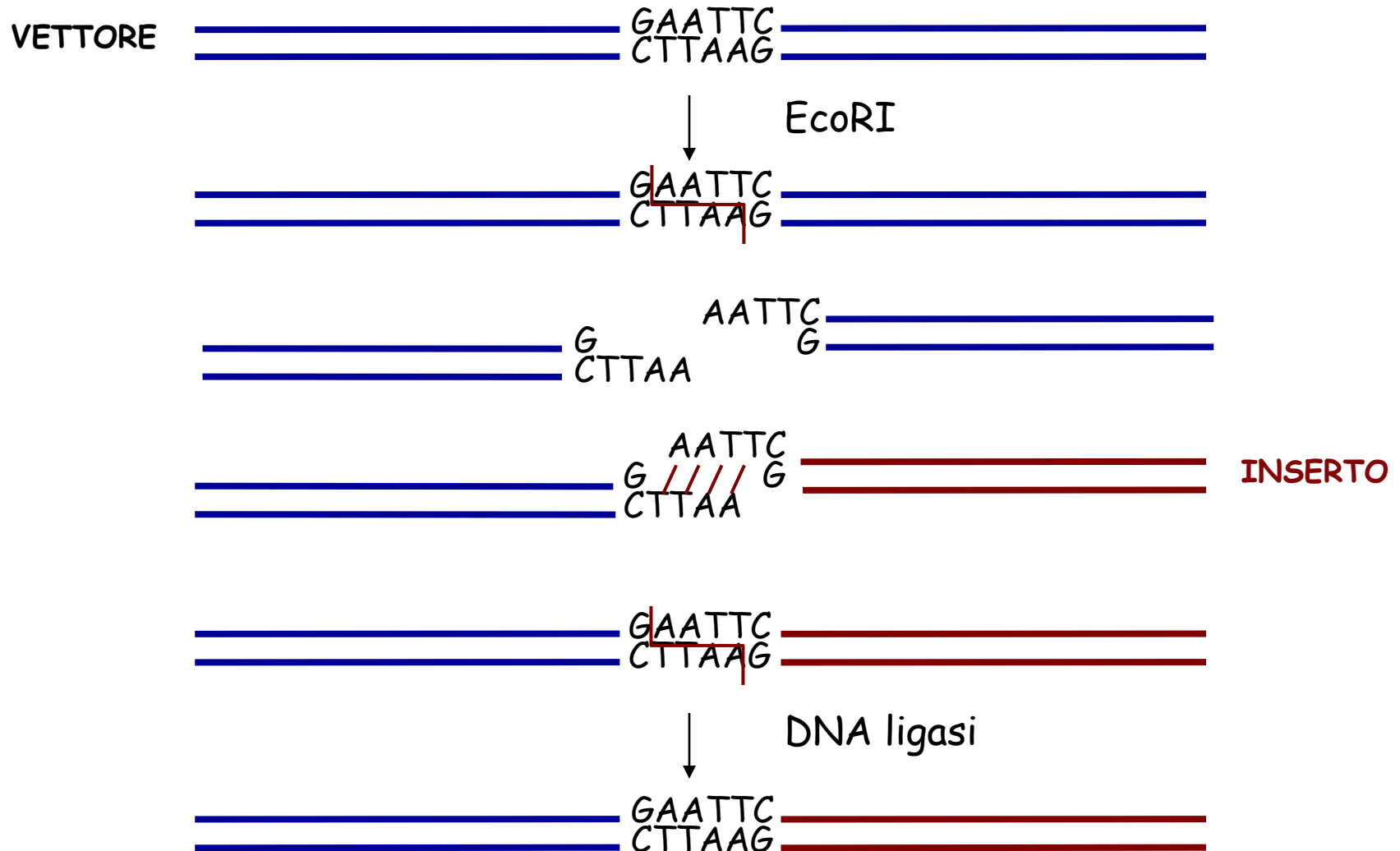
Controllo qualità: Eliminazione dei polylinker



Il clonaggio di un frammento di DNA richiede varie fasi

- Scelta e preparazione del vettore
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- **Giunzione del DNA da clonare al vettore**
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Unione, mediante ligasi, di estremità coesive create da un enzima di restrizione



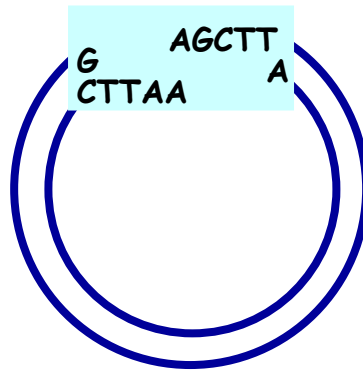
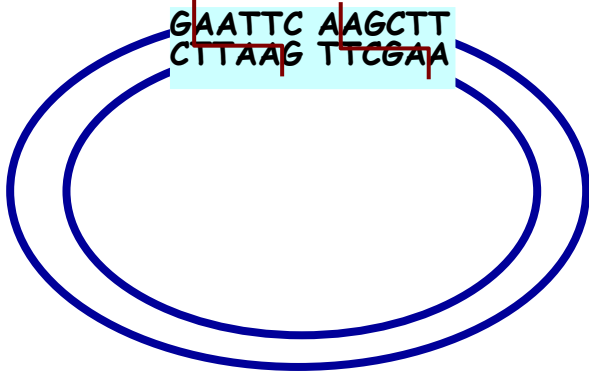
Reazione di ligasi

- **strategie**
- **controlli**

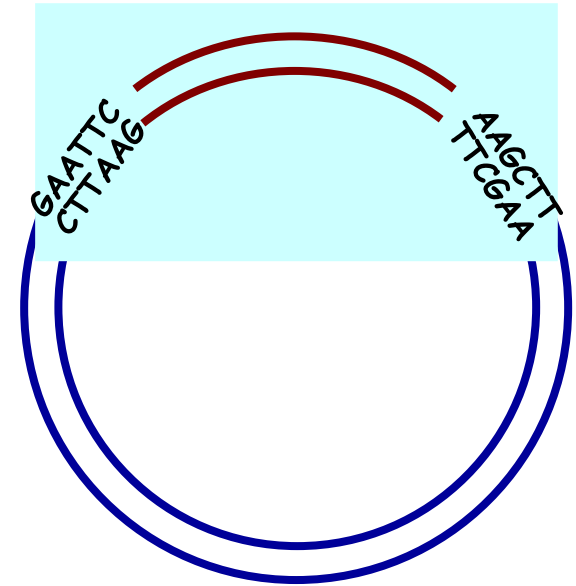
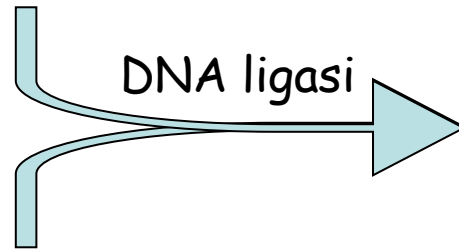
Clonaggio con doppia digestione

EcoRI HindIII

GAATTC AAGCTT
CTTAAG TTCGAA



DNA ligasi



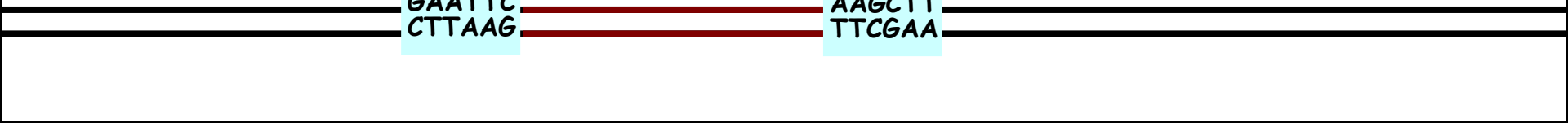
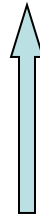
AATTC G A TTCGA

EcoRI

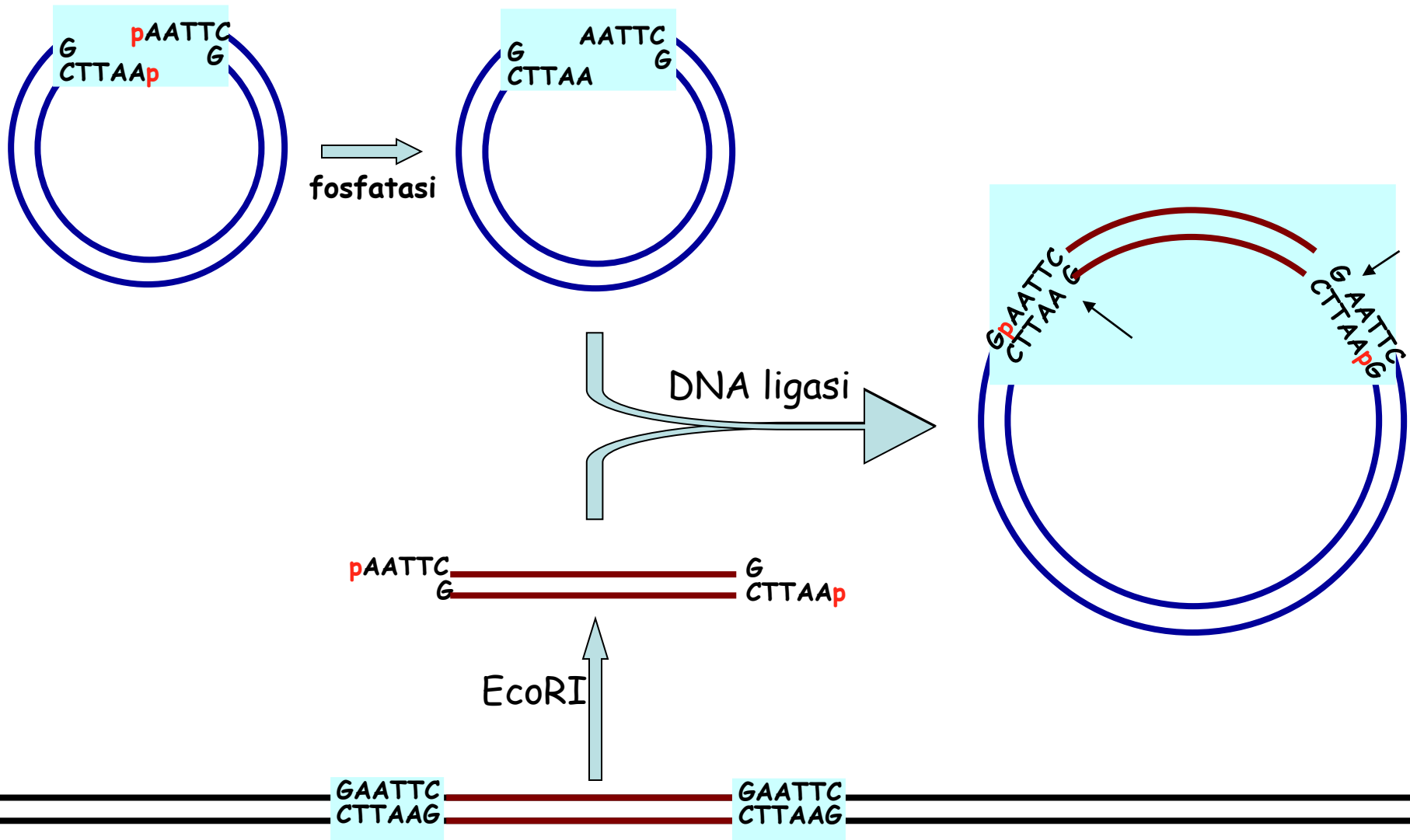
HindIII

GAATTC
CTTAAG

AAGCTT
TTCGAA



Clonaggio con singola digestione trattamento del vettore con fosfatasi



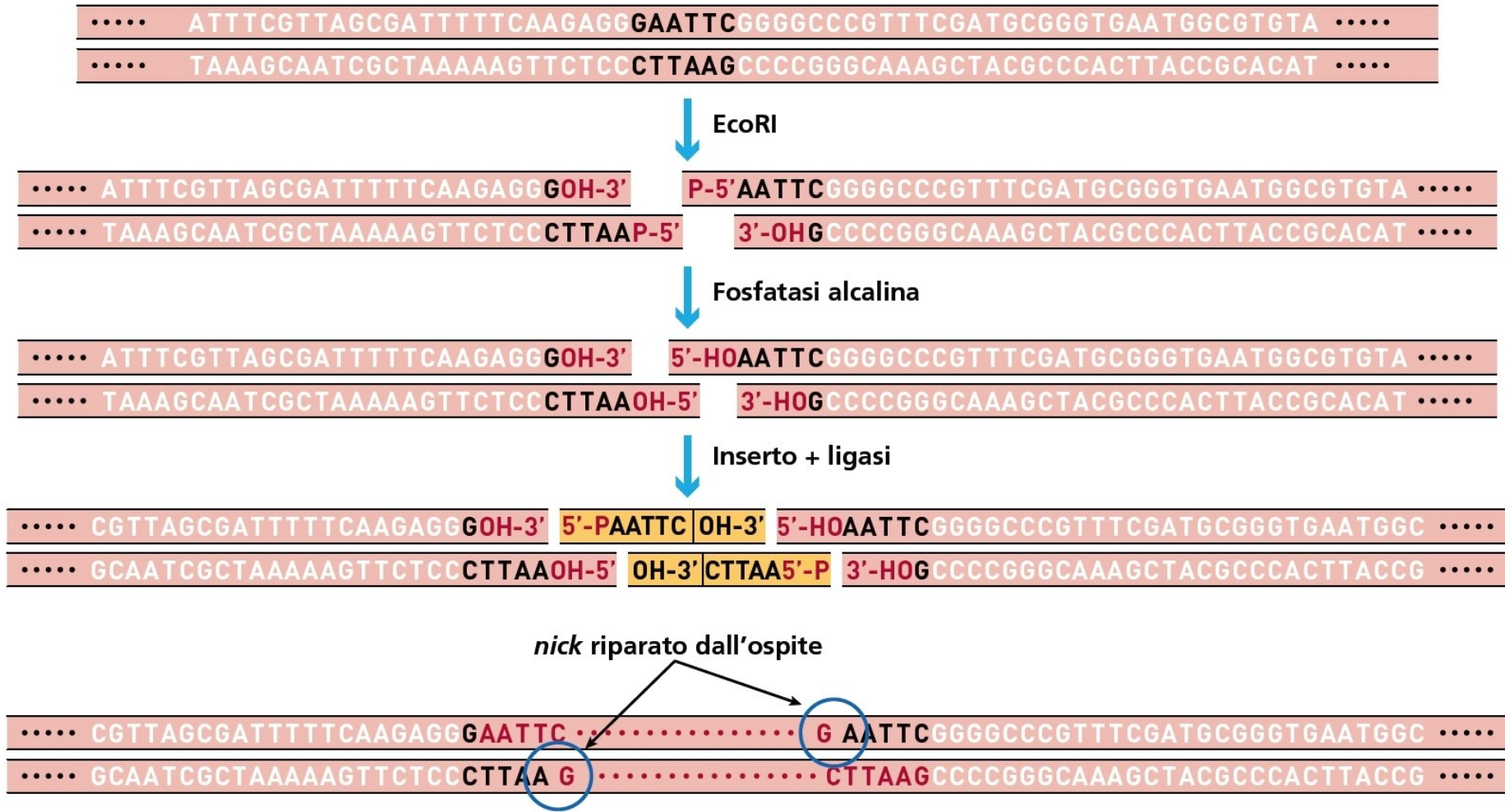


Figura 3.3

Schema della restrizione con *EcoRI* e defosforilazione con fosfatasi alcalina di un plasmide con successiva ligazione di un inserto.

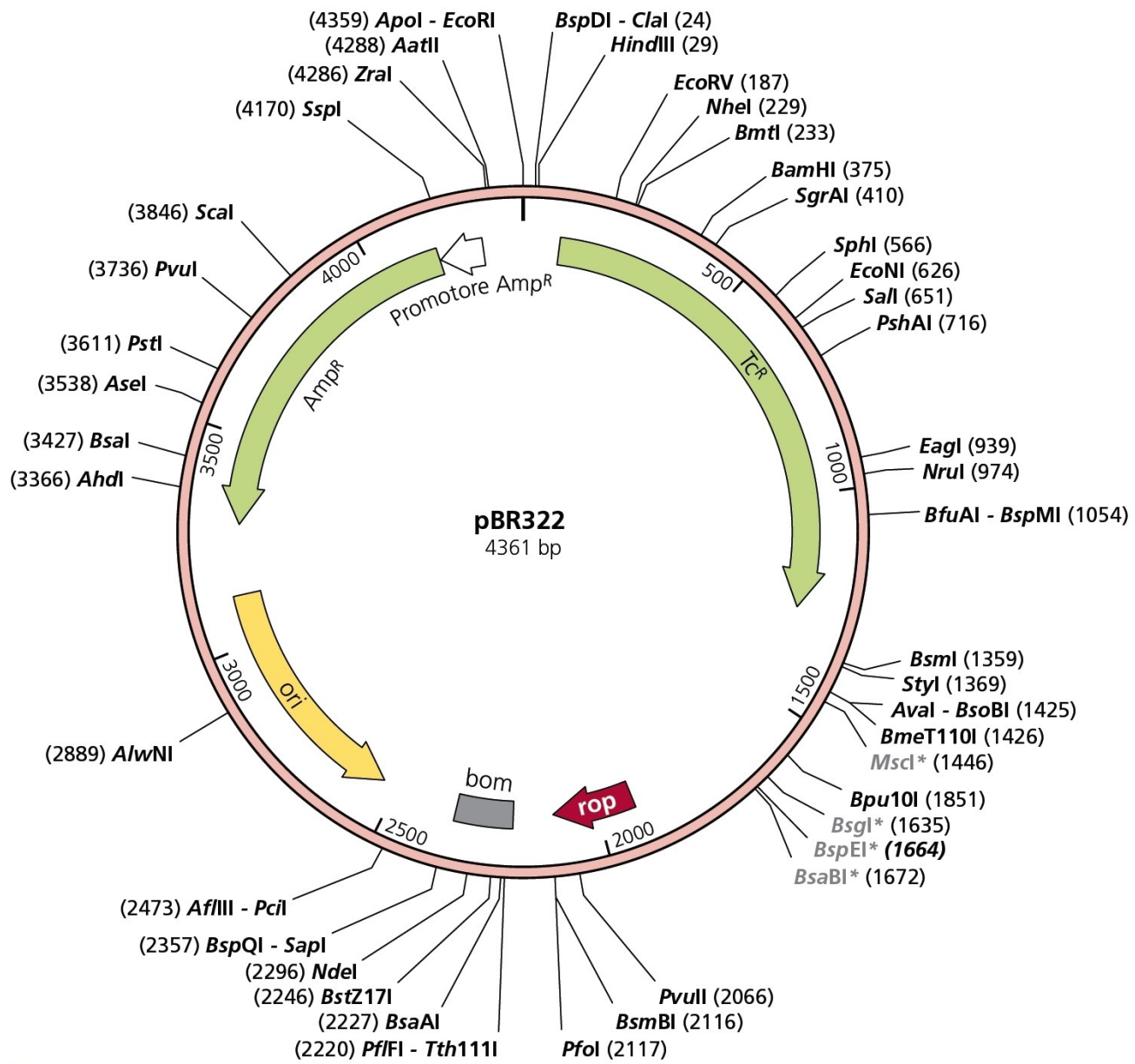


Figura 3.5
 Mappa del plasmide pBR322. La figura è stata prodotta con il programma SnapGene Viewer.

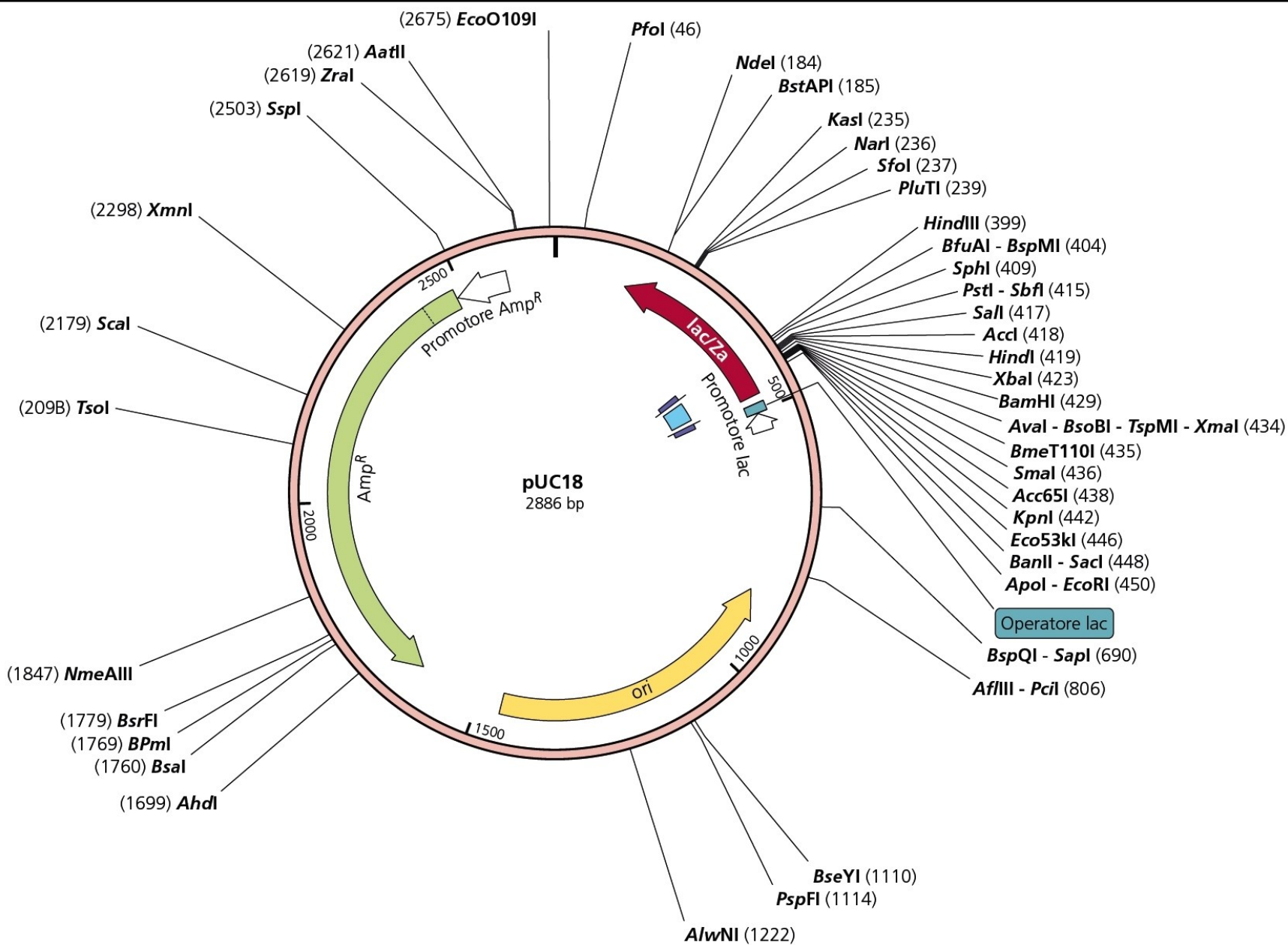
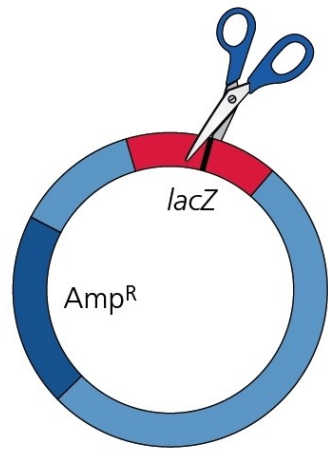


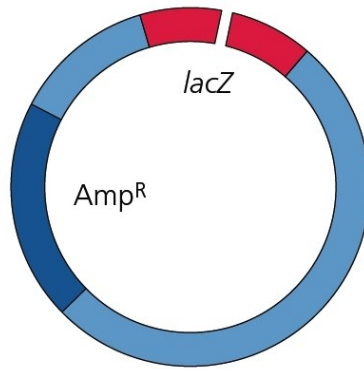
Figura 3.6

Mappa del plasmide pUC18. La figura è stata prodotta con il programma SnapGene Viewer.

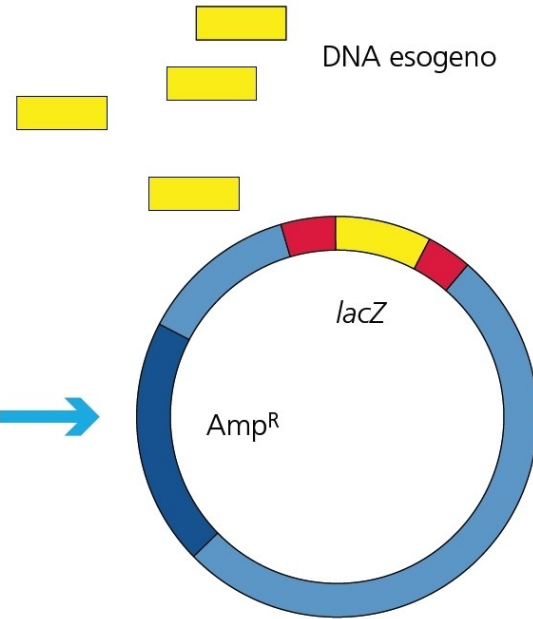


Il gene *lacZ* è funzionante e produce β -galattosidasi

**In presenza di X-gal
la colonia si colora di blu**

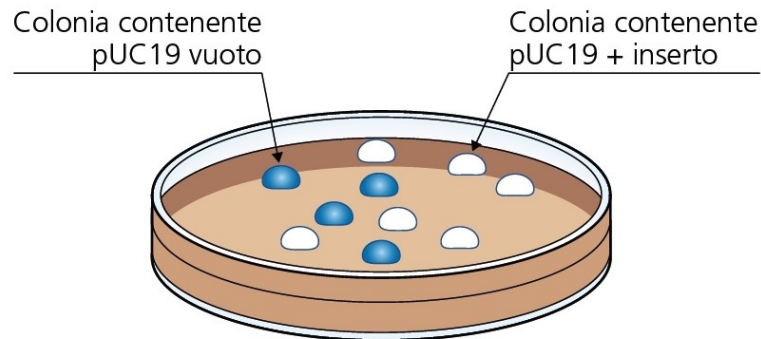


Il plasmide è stato digerito con enzimi di restrizione



Il gene *lacZ* è interrotto dal DNA esogeno e produce una β -galattosidasi non funzionante

**In presenza di X-gal
la colonia è trasparente**



Screening blu/bianco

Figura 3.7 Screening blu/bianco. I dettagli sono descritti nel testo.

Restriction Enzymes

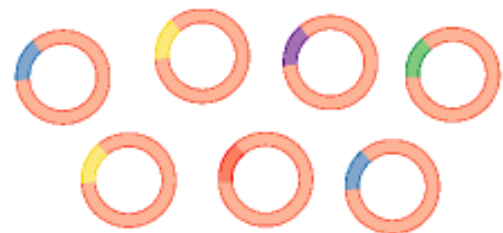
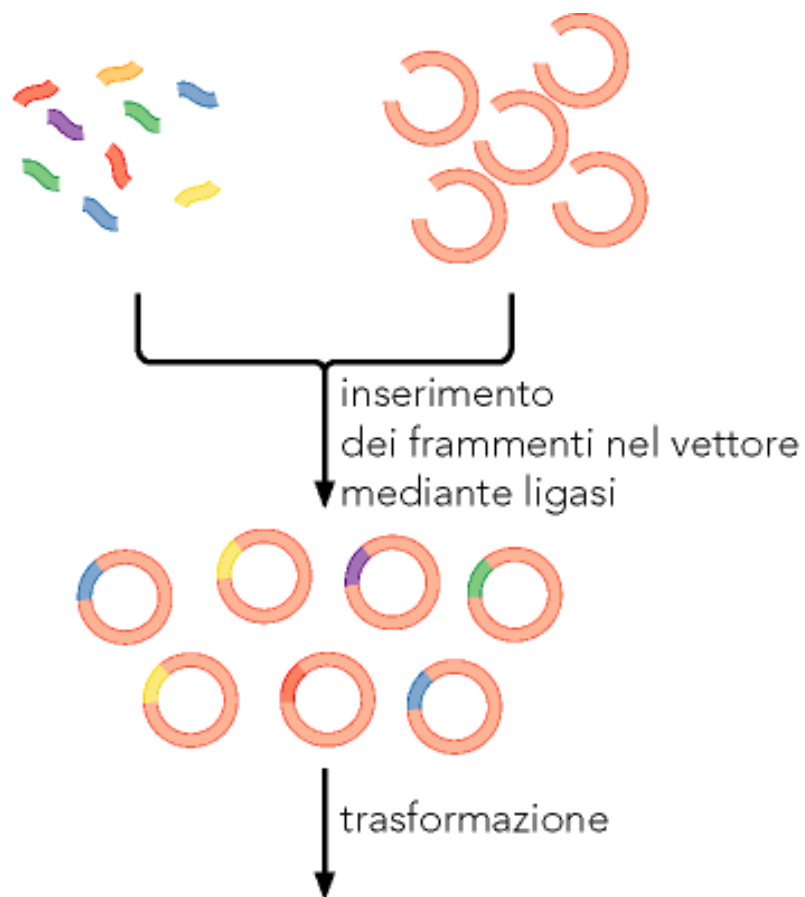
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ik_Pxht1LM0

Construction of a Plasmid Vector [HD Animation]

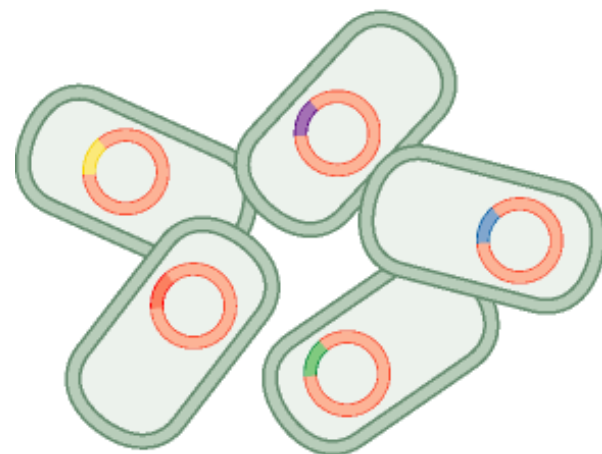
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KRpik9mNRm0>

Il clonaggio di un frammento di DNA richiede varie fasi

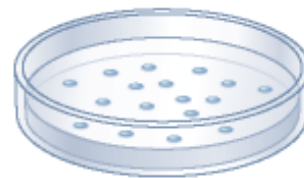
- Scelta e preparazione del vettore
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- Selezione
- Analisi dei prodotti



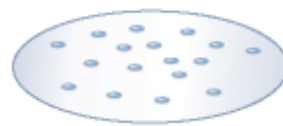
trasformazione



cellule seminate su un filtro posto sopra una piastra di agar



rimozione del filtro e preparazione dell'ibridazione



esposizione del filtro ibridato ad un film per raggi X



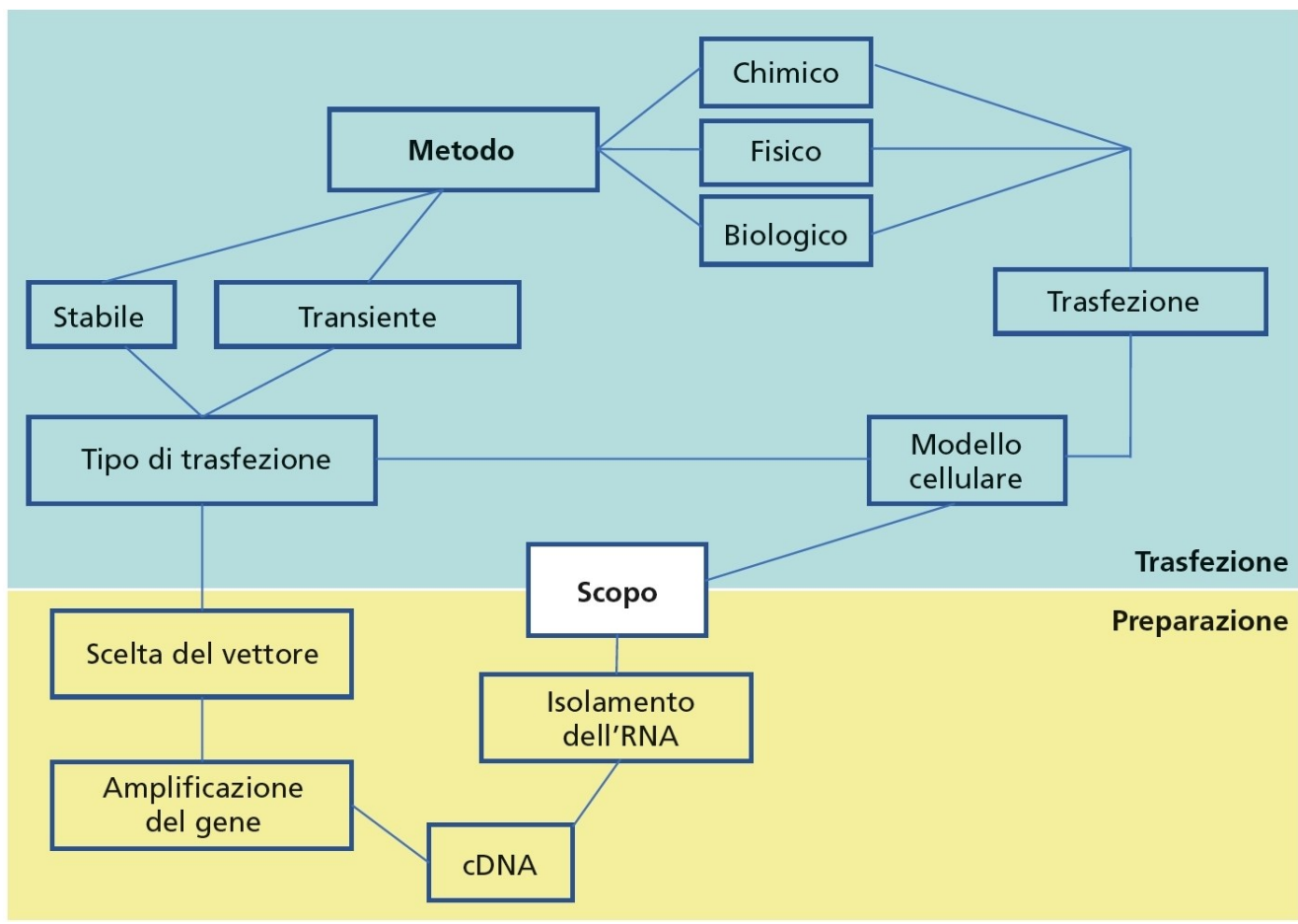


Figura 16.1
 Rappresentazione schematica della
 successione di eventi nella trasfezione
 e a monte di essa.

Introduzione del DNA nella cellula ospite

In E.coli

- Trasformazione: CaCl_2 (chimico)
Elettroporazione (fisico)
- Impacchettamento e infezione fagica

In cellule di eucarioti superiori

- Trasfezione (transiente o stabile):
Calcio fosfato
Liposomi
Elettroporazione
- Microiniezione
- DNA gun

Trasfezione

Trasfezione stabile:

Il DNA esogeno trasfettato all'interno della cellula **viene mantenuto in maniera stabile e propagato alle cellule figlie.**

Tecnica idonea per esperimenti a lungo termine.

L'efficienza dell'integrazione è molto bassa, quindi le cellule transfettate stabilmente devono essere selezionate

Trasfezione transiente:

Il DNA esogeno viene trasfettato all'interno della cellula, ma **non si integra nel genoma**; non contenendo un'origine di replicazione rimarrà all'interno della cellula per un periodo di tempo limitato (verrà o degradato o perso durante le divisioni cellulari).

Metodologia semplice, utile per esperimenti di breve tempo con cellule in coltura.

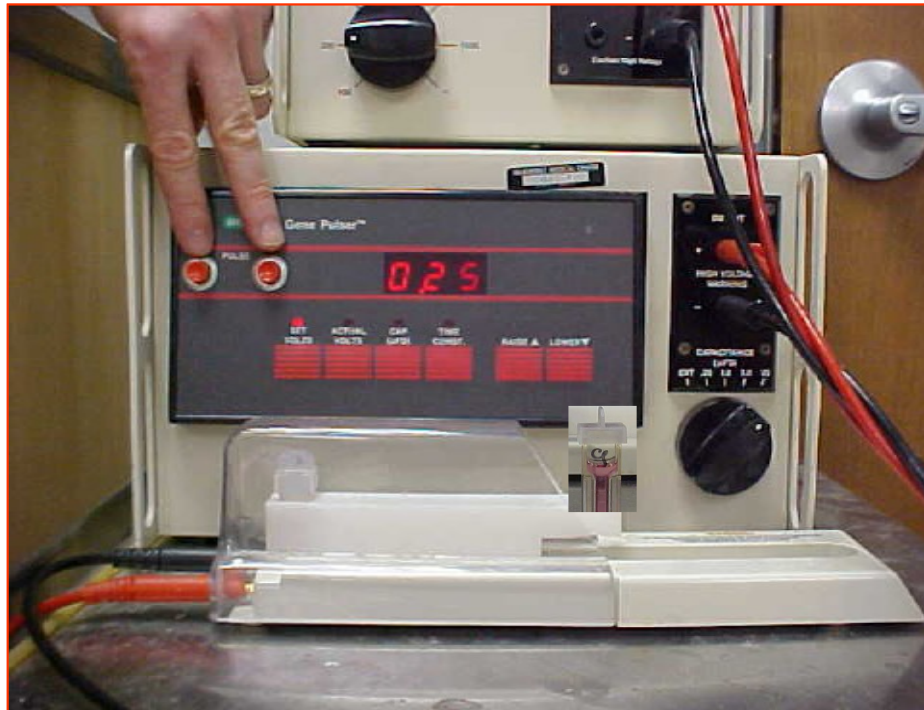
Efficienza di trasfezione: molto alta.

Elettroporazione

L'intensità e la durata dell'impulso vanno stabiliti empiricamente in base al tipo cellulare da trasformare o da trasfettare

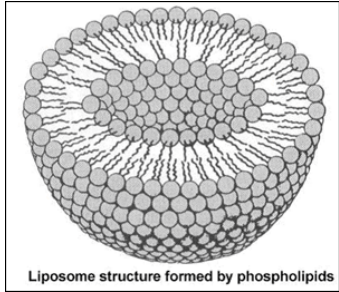
- applicare una differenza di potenziale ai lati della cuvetta che contiene la soluzione con le cellule e il DNA da inserire
- lo *shock elettrico* provoca la formazione di pori nella membrana che permettono l'ingresso del materiale genetico.

SVANTAGGIO: l'alta percentuale (%) di cellule che non sopravvivono in seguito al trattamento.

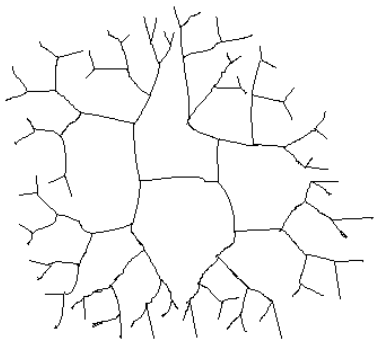


cuvette

Trasfezione cellule eucariotiche



- Un altro metodo biologico molto efficace sfrutta i liposomi, vescicole lipidiche che inglobano il DNA e sono indotte ad entrare con esso nella cellula sfruttando i processi di endocitosi cellulare.



- Altro metodo prevede l'uso di dendrimeri, molecole altamente ramificate che si legano al DNA e lo trasportano nella cellula.

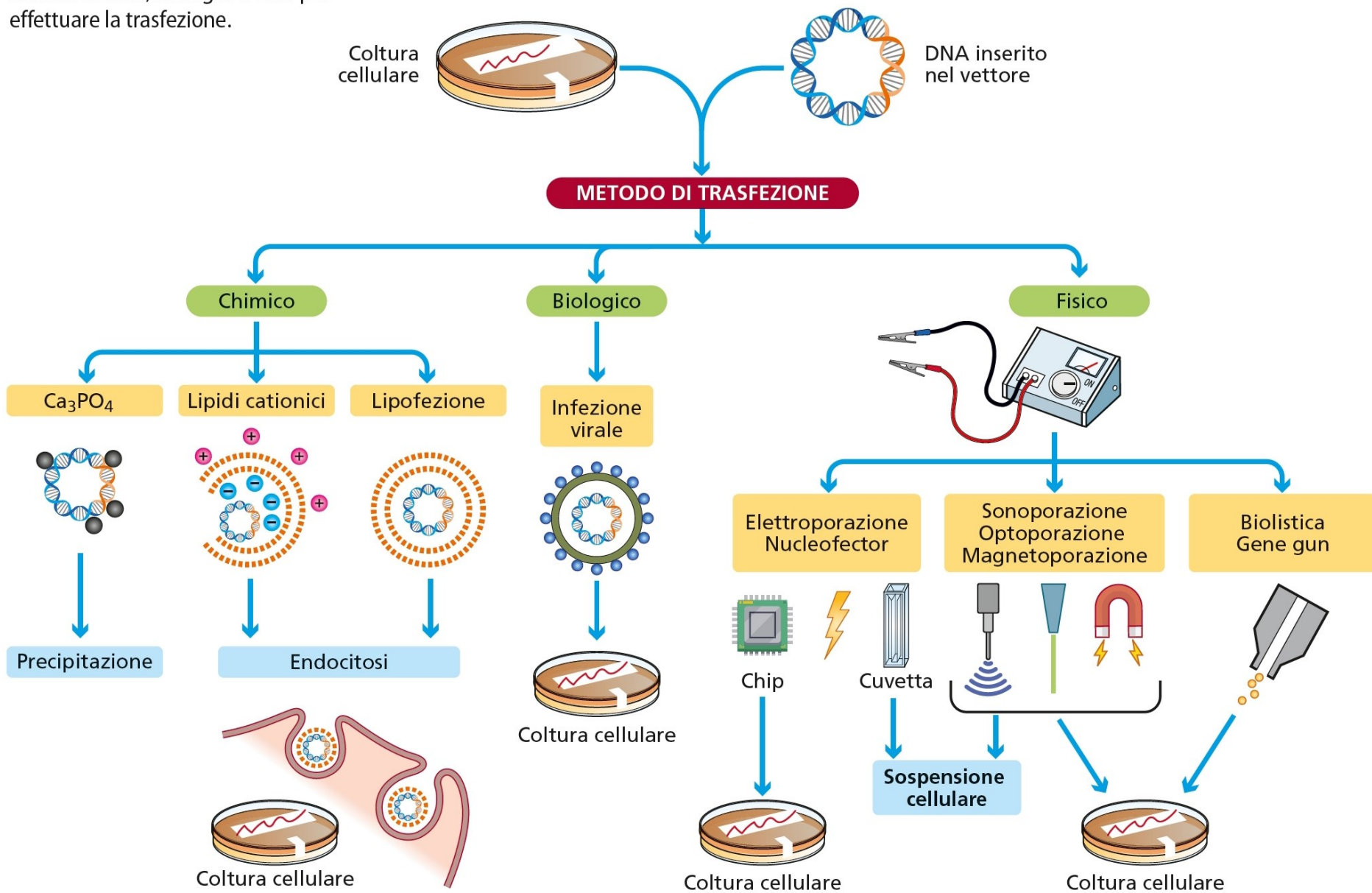
a dendrimer

The Mechanism of Transformation with Competent Cells

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7UI9RVYG5CM>

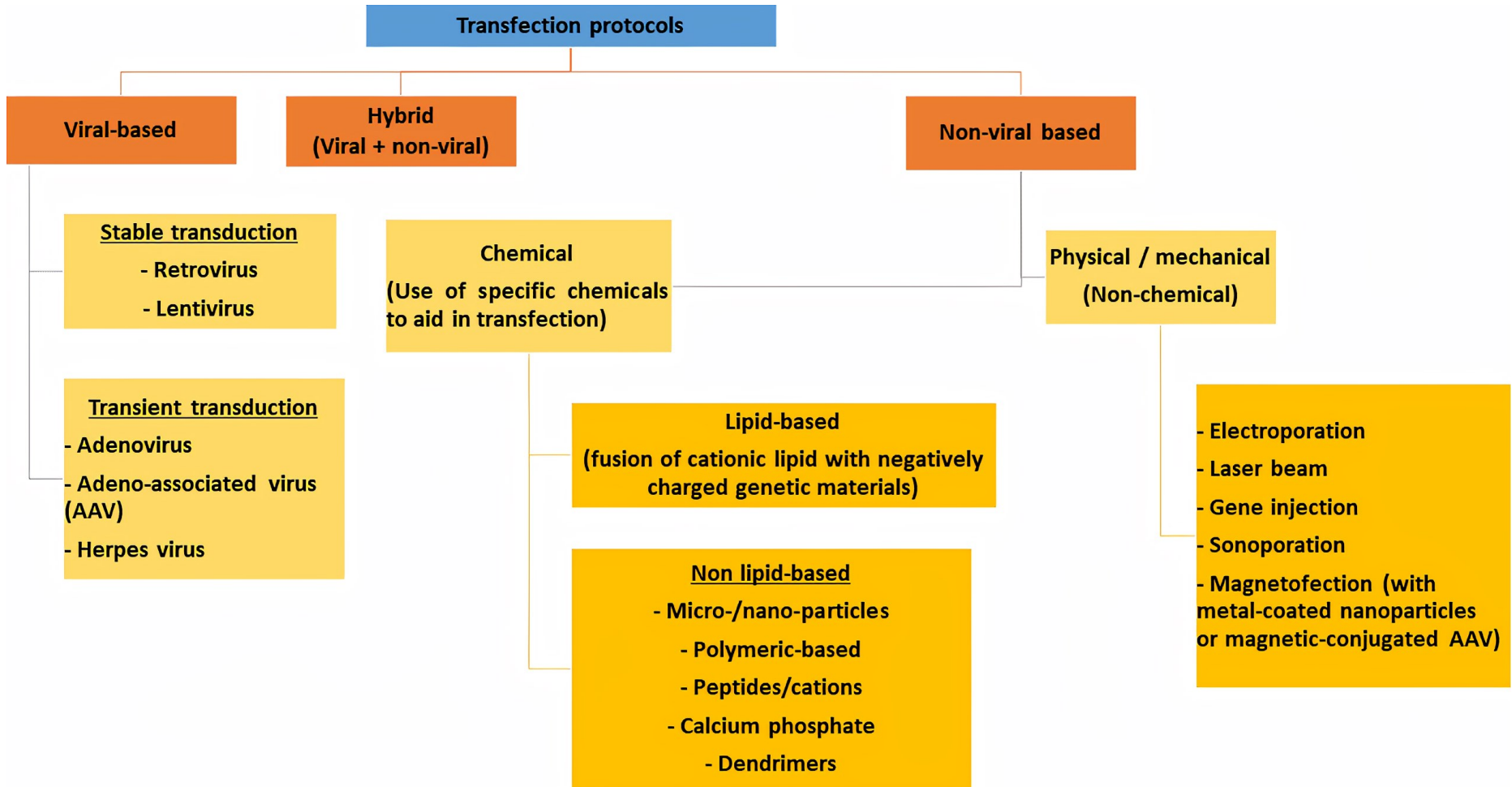
Figura 16.2

Rappresentazione schematica dei metodi chimici, biologici e fisici per effettuare la trasfezione.



Different transfection protocols

can be divided into viral-based, non-viral based
combination of both (hybrid).



Il clonaggio di un frammento di DNA richiede varie fasi

- Scelta e preparazione del vettore
- Preparazione dei frammenti di DNA da clonare
- Giunzione del DNA da clonare al vettore
- Introduzione nella cellula ospite
- **Selezione**
- Analisi dei prodotti

Plasmid - Cloning Vectors

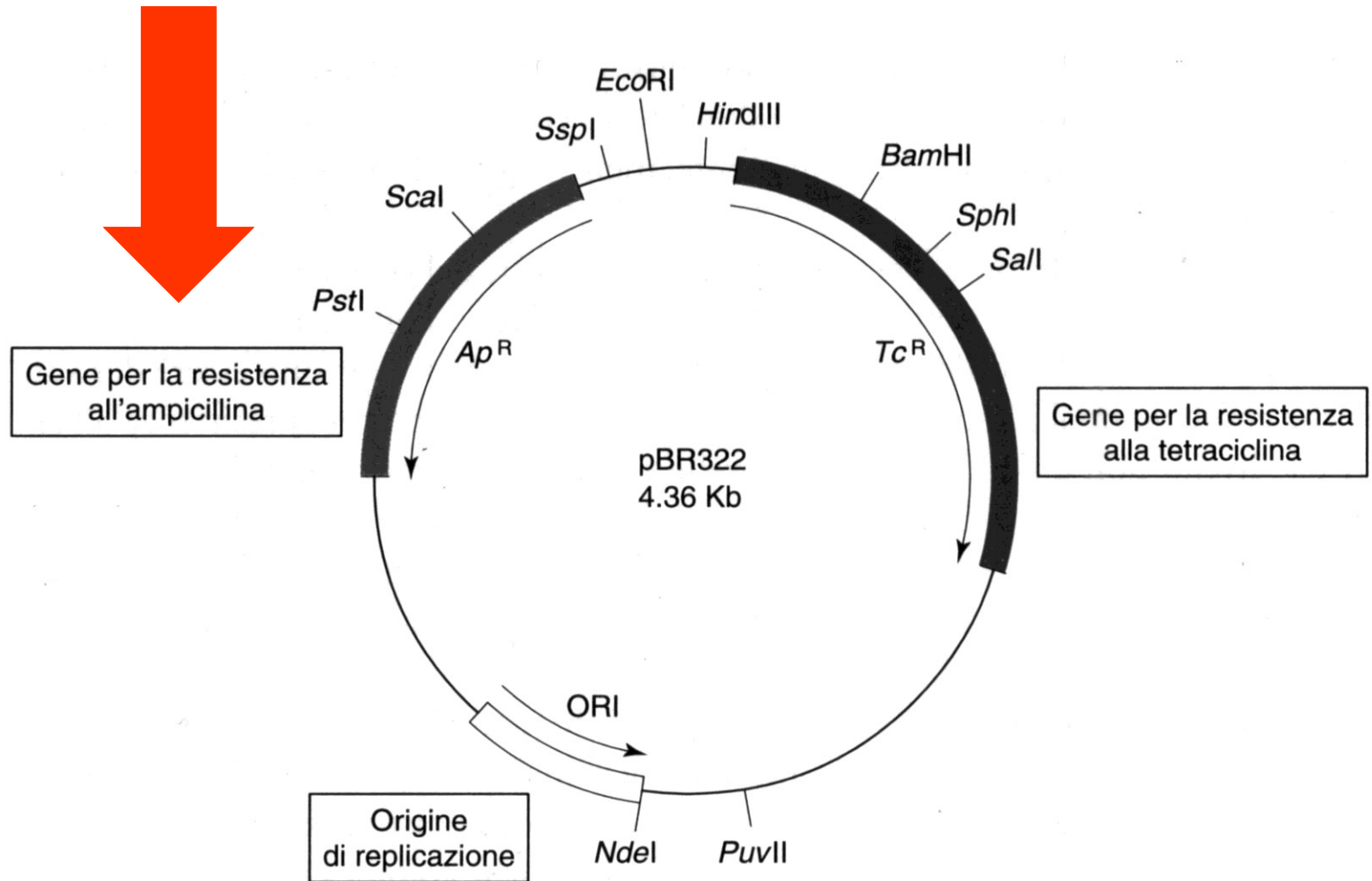
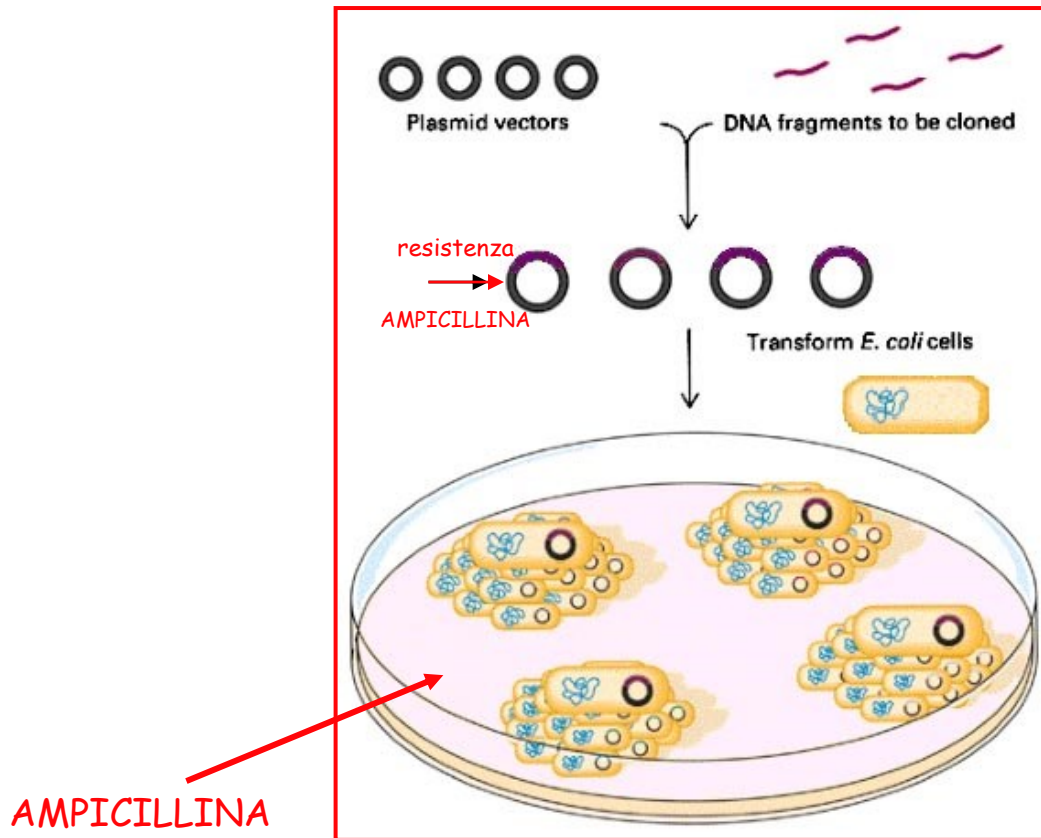


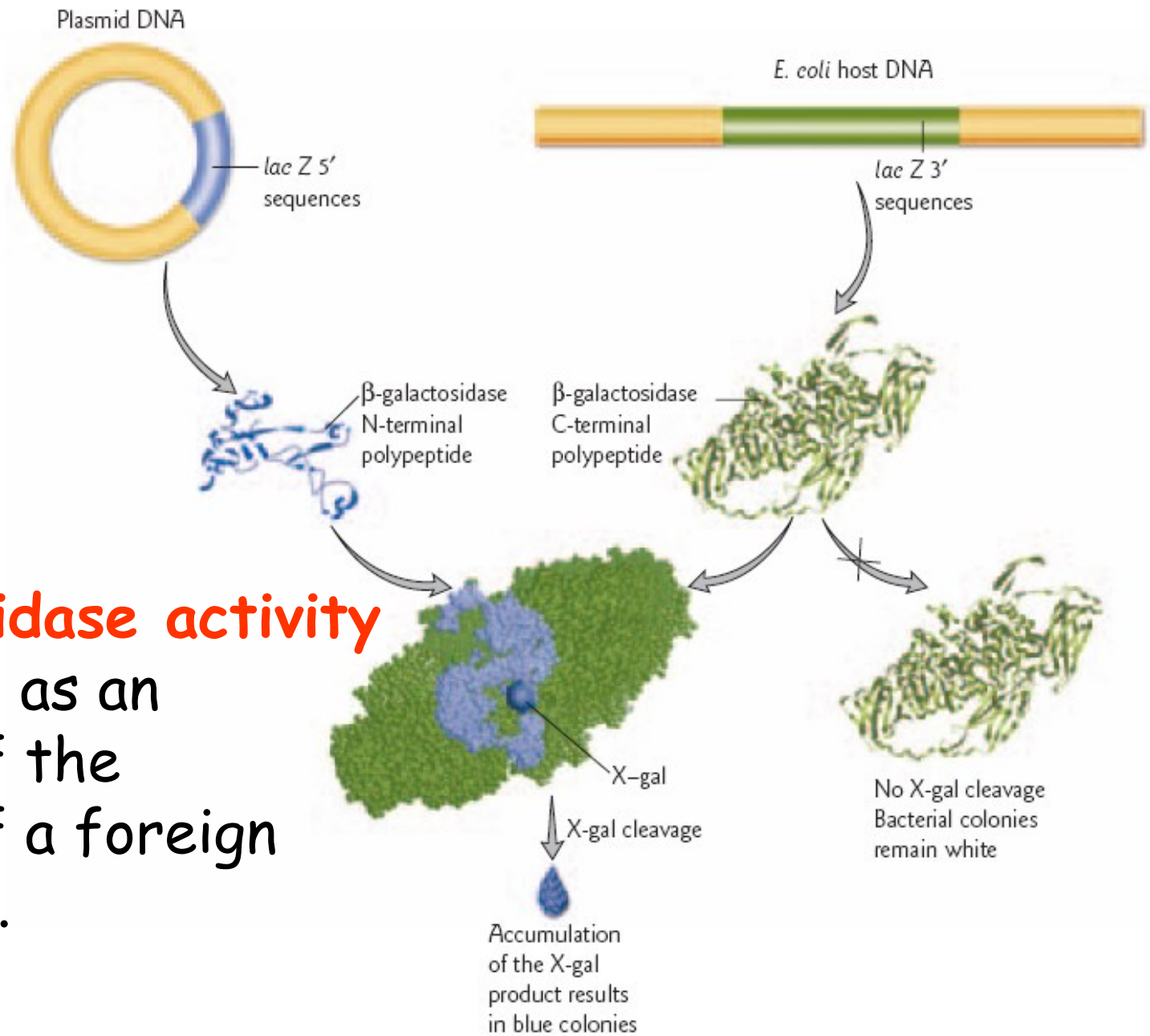
Figura 3.11 Mappa di pBR322 e sue principali caratteristiche.

Strategie di selezione nel clonaggio



[Cloning in a Plasmid Vector](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KQNyxwzBnjw)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KQNyxwzBnjw>



β -Galactosidase activity can be used as an indicator of the presence of a foreign DNA insert.

Il clonaggio di un frammento di DNA richiede varie fasi

- Scelta e preparazione del vettore
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- Selezione
- **Analisi dei prodotti**

Clonaggio sequenza ignota

Creare oligonucleotidi degenerati per cercare la sequenza

Usare oligonucleotidi degenerati per cercare la sequenza della proteina in librerie genomiche o di cDNA

- Evitare inserire la base nell'ultimo codone
- Evitare seq con aa (codificati da 6 codoni: Ser, Leu, Arg)
- Affidarsi all'analisi "codone usage"
- Introdurre basi non canoniche tipo Inosina che ha appaiamenti con T, C, A

Generating degenerate oligonucleotide probes.

Partial amino acid sequence of purified protein

lys	trp	met	tyr	his	gly
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

All 32 possible oligonucleotide combinations synthesized as probes

AAA	UGG	AUG	UAU	CAU	GGA
AAA	UGG	AUG	UAU	CAC	GGT
AAA	UGG	AUG	UAC	CAU	GGC
AAA	UGG	AUG	UAC	CAC	GGG
AAG	UGG	AUG	UAU	CAU	GGA
AAG	UGG	AUG	UAU	CAC	GGT
AAG	UGG	AUG	UAC	CAU	GGC
AAG	UGG	AUG	UAC	CAC	GGG

...etc.

Screen cloned library to identify gene encoding purified protein

Oligonucleotide

AAA	UGG	AUG	UAC	CAC	GGG
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Cloned gene

GCG	TAT	ACG	TTT	ACC	TAC	ATG	GTG	CCC	TAA	ACT	GAC
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

One of the 32 oligonucleotides is exactly complementary to the cloned gene

Identification of a specific clone from a λ phage library by membrane hybridization

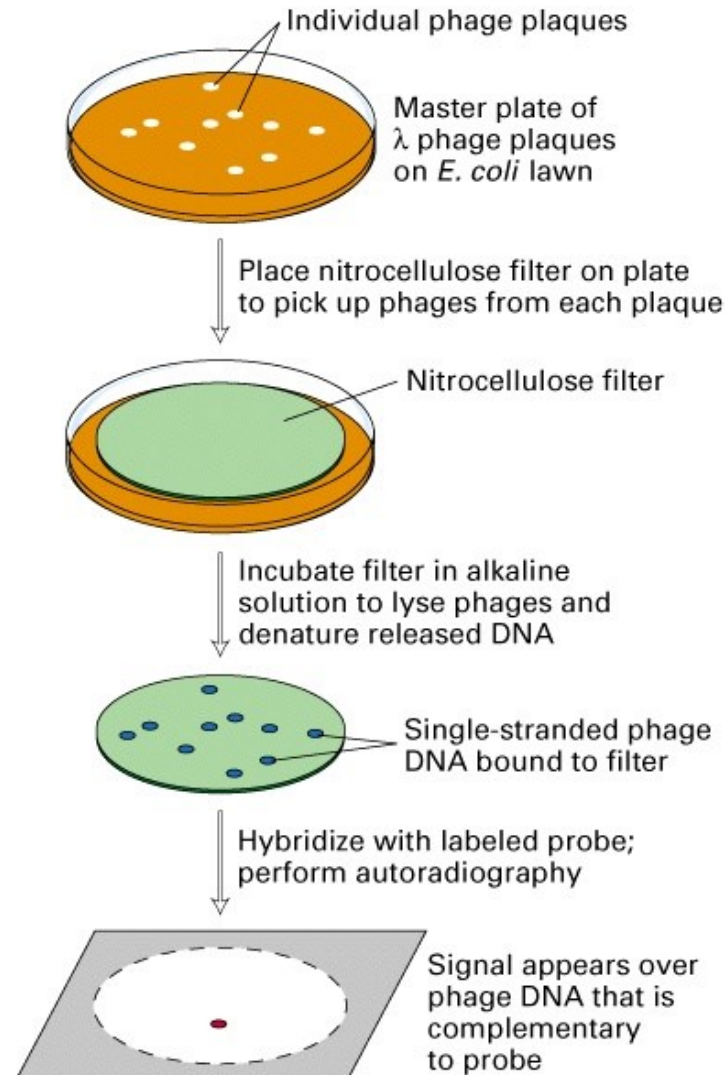


Figure 7-18

Screening Genomic Library

- Probes may be
 - Nucleic acids (for any library)
 - mRNA
 - Gene from related organism
 - Synthetic DNA (called **oligonucleotide**)
 - Antibodies (for cDNA expression libraries)

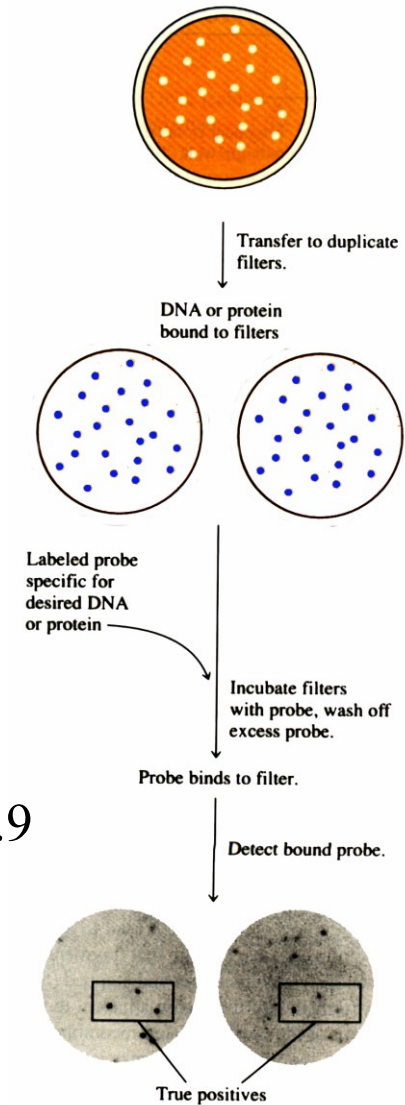


Fig. 23.9

Specific clones can be identified based on properties of the encoded proteins (cDNA library)

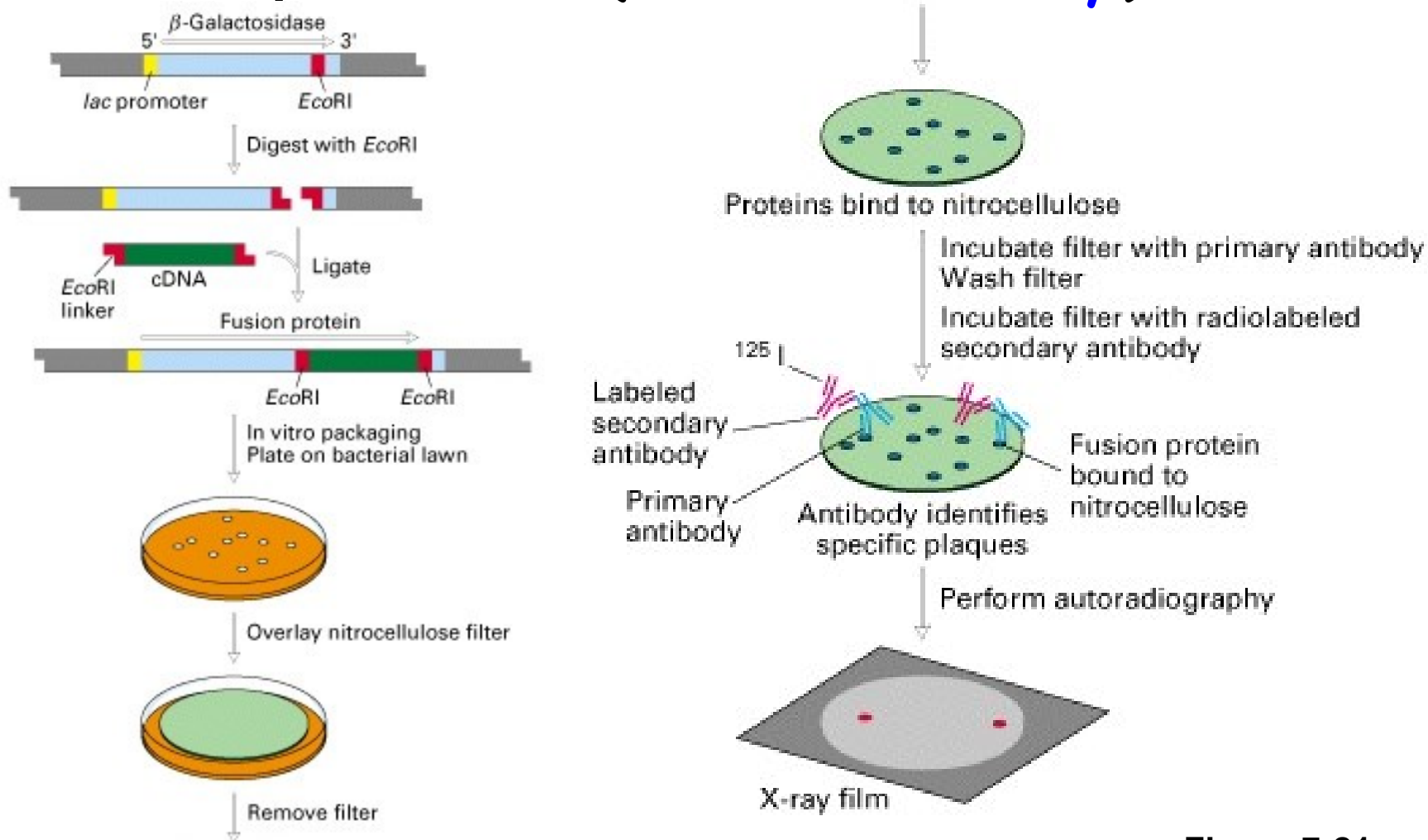


Figure 7-21

Cloning Vector Types

- For different sizes of DNA:
 - plasmids: up to 5 kb
 - phage lambda (λ) vectors: up to 50 kb
 - BAC (bacterial artificial chromosome): 300 kb
 - YAC (yeast artificial chromosome): 2000 kb
 - MAC (mammalian artificial chromosome) to 1Mb
- Expression vectors: make RNA and protein from the inserted DNA
 - shuttle vectors: can grow in two different species