

Lecture 6: Molecular Techniques

1. Restriction Mapping

2. Molecular cloning (recombinant DNA)

 Inserts and vectors

 Restriction enzymes and ligase

Fig. 2.9-11; 12.2-10

Table 2.3

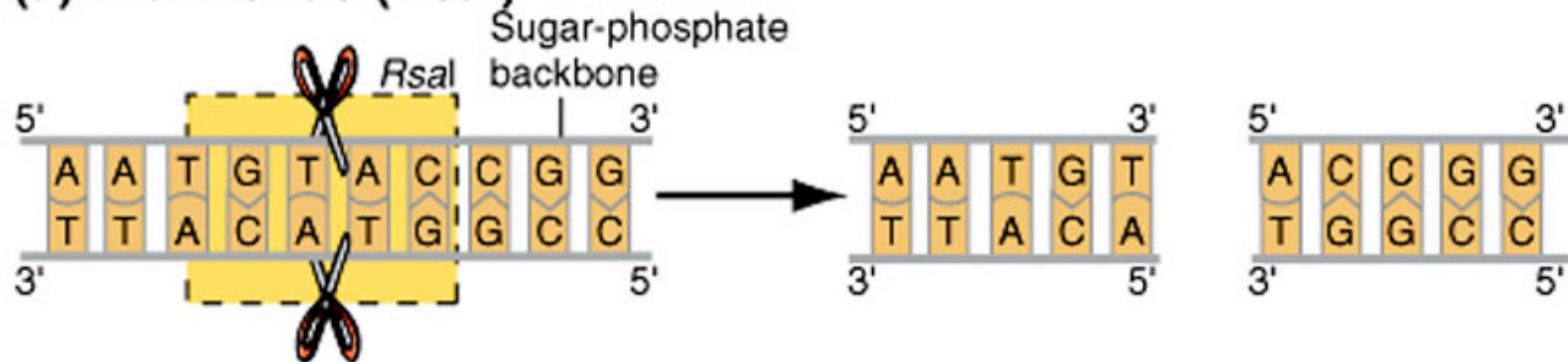
Read p53-58; p502-512

Fig. 9.2

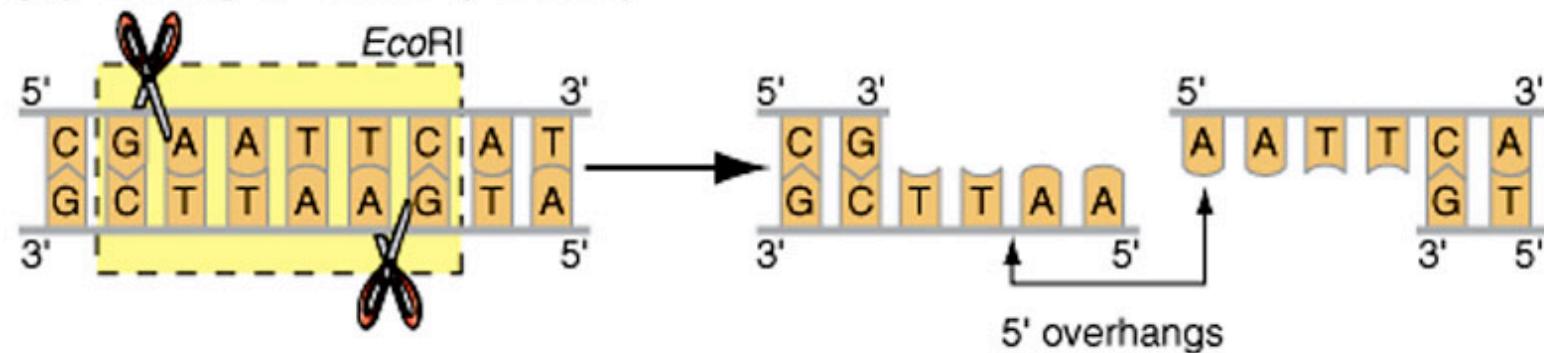
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(a) Blunt ends (*Rsa*I)

Fig.



(b) Sticky 5' ends (*Eco*RI)



(c) Sticky 3' ends (*Kpn*I)

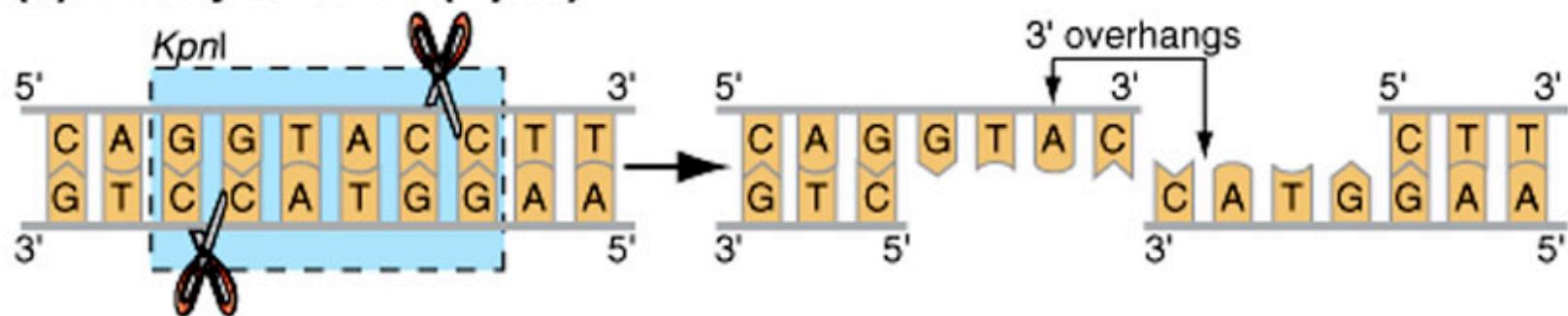


TABLE 9.1 Ten Commonly Used Restriction Enzymes

Enzyme	Sequence of Recognition Site	Microbial Origin
<i>TaqI</i>	5' T C G A 3' 3' A G C T 5'	<i>Thermus aquaticus</i> Y11
<i>RsaI</i>	5' G T A C 3' 3' C A T G 5'	<i>Rhodopseudomonas sphaeroides</i>
<i>Sau3AI</i>	5' G A T C 3' 3' C T A G 5'	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> 3A
<i>EcoRI</i>	5' G A A T T C 3' 3' C T T A A G 5'	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
<i>BamHI</i>	5' G G A T C C 3' 3' C C T A G G 5'	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> H.
<i>HindIII</i>	5' A A G C T T 3' 3' T T C G A A 5'	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>
<i>KpnI</i>	5' G G T A C C 3' 3' C C A T G G 5'	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> OK8
<i>ClaI</i>	5' A T C G A T 3' 3' T A G C T A 5'	<i>Caryophanon latum</i>
<i>BssHII</i>	5' G C G C G C 3' 3' C G C G C G 5'	<i>Bacillus stearothermophilus</i>
<i>NotI</i>	5' G C G G C C G C 3' 3' C G C C G G C G 5'	<i>Nocardia otitidiscavarium</i>

Cloned linear DNA segment

Fig. 9.6

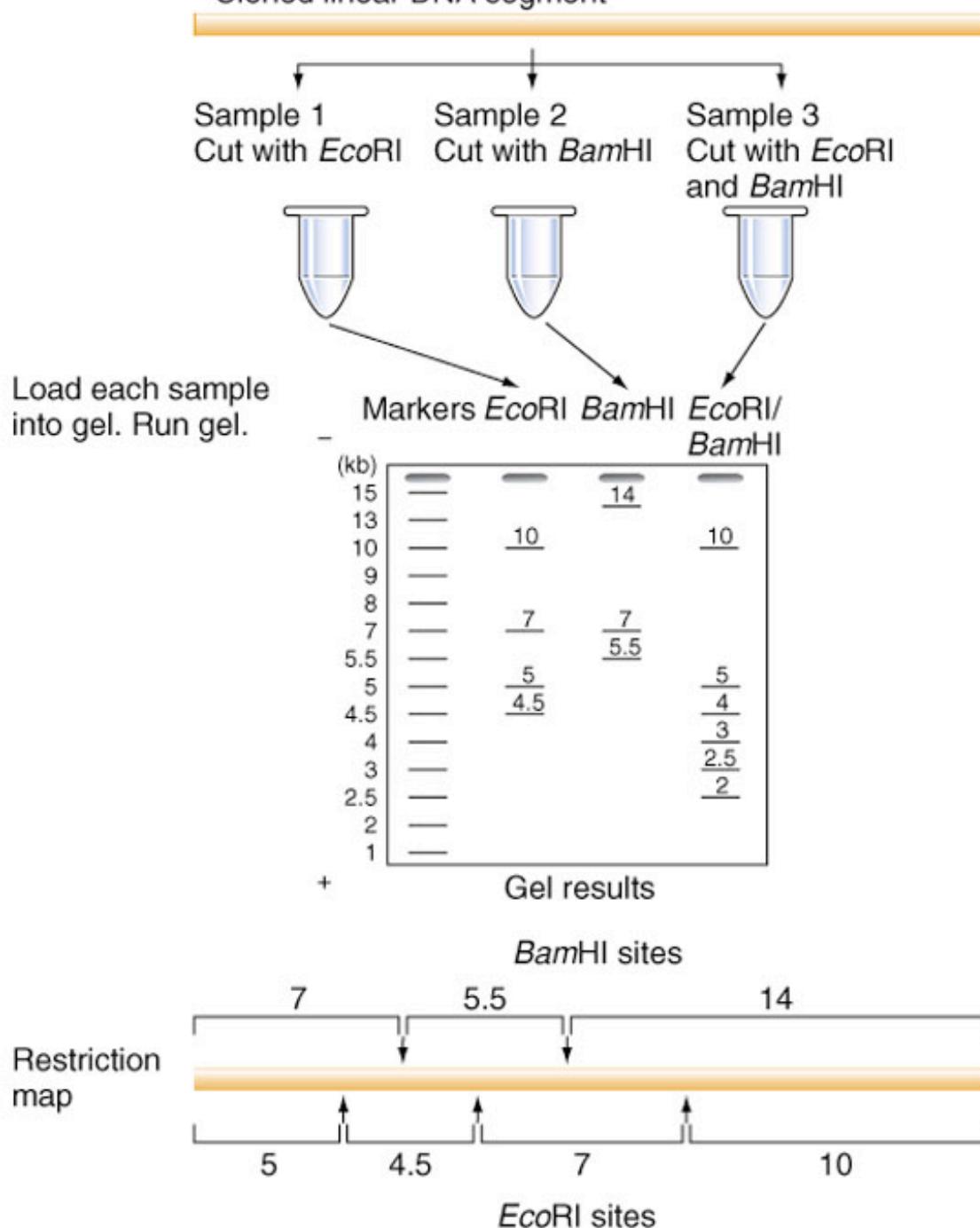
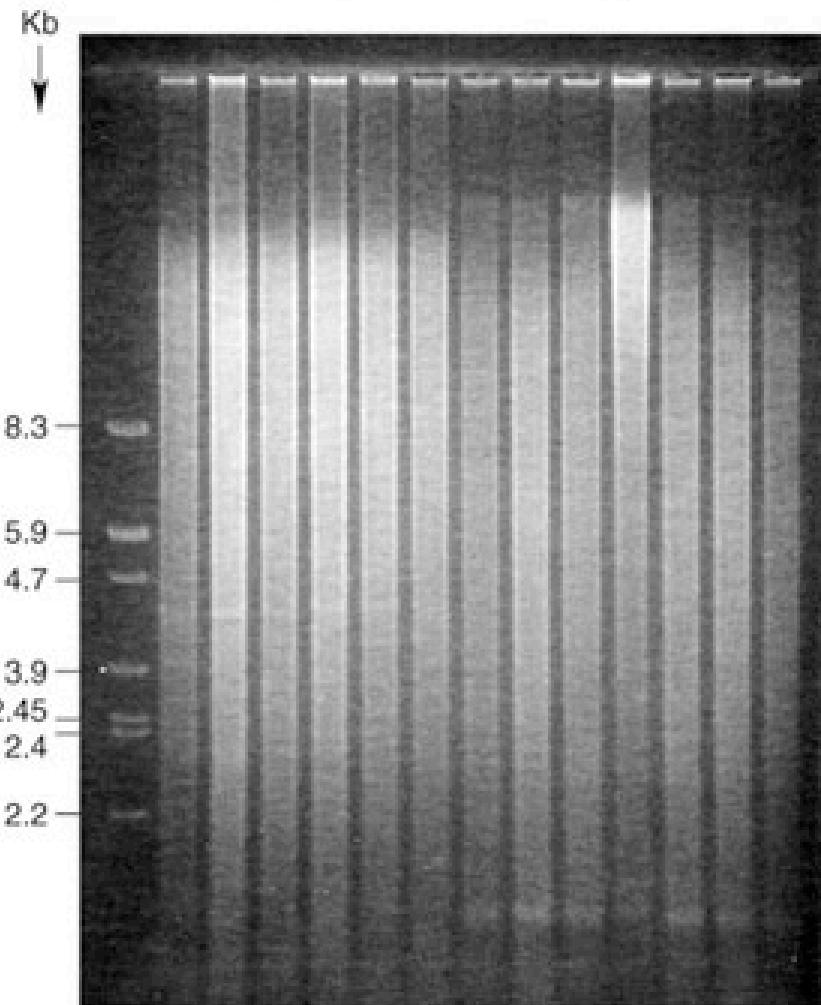
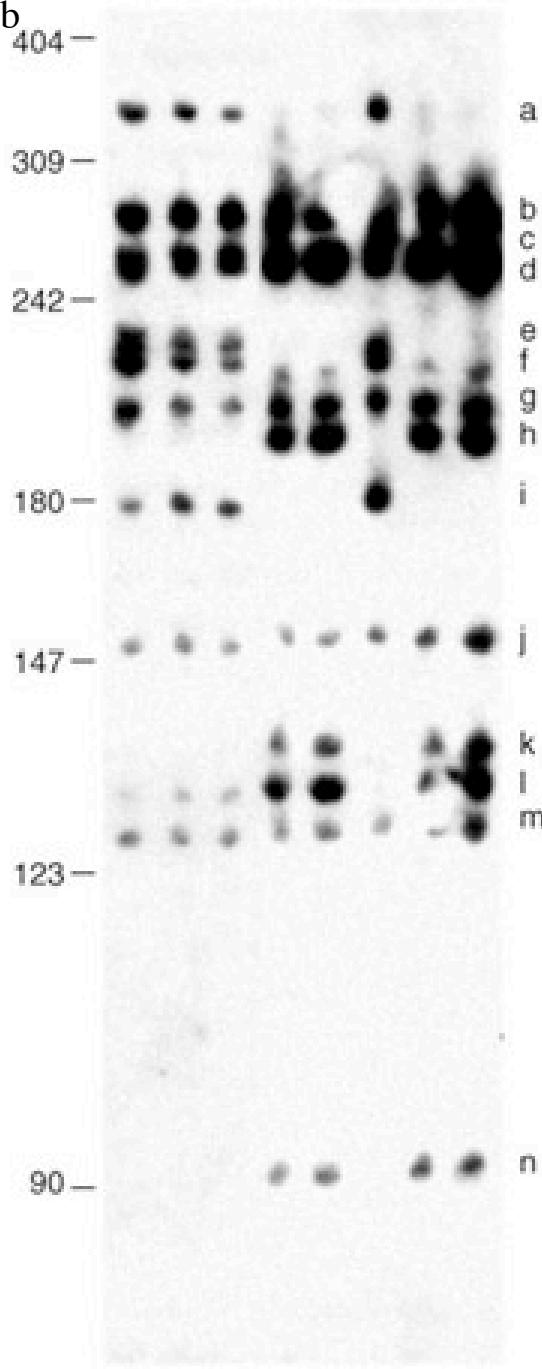


Fig. 9.5b



Gel electrophoresis



2. Molecular Cloning

Inserts and vectors

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TABLE 9.2 Various Vectors and the Size of the Inserts They Carry

Vector	Form of Vector	Host	Typical Carrying Capacity (Size of Insert Accepted)	Major Uses
Plasmid	Double-stranded circular DNA	<i>E.coli</i>	Up to 15 kb	cDNA libraries; subcloning
Bacteriophage lambda	Virus (linear DNA)	<i>E.coli</i>	Up to 25 kb	Genomic and cDNA libraries
Cosmid	Double-stranded circular DNA	<i>E.coli</i>	30–45 kb	Genomic libraries
Bacteriophage P1	Virus (circular DNA)	<i>E.coli</i>	70–90 kb	Genomic libraries
BAC	Bacterial artificial chromosome	<i>E.coli</i>	100–500 kb	Genomic libraries
YAC	Yeast artificial chromosome	Yeast	250–2000 kb (2 megabases)	Genomic libraries

Restriction Digestion

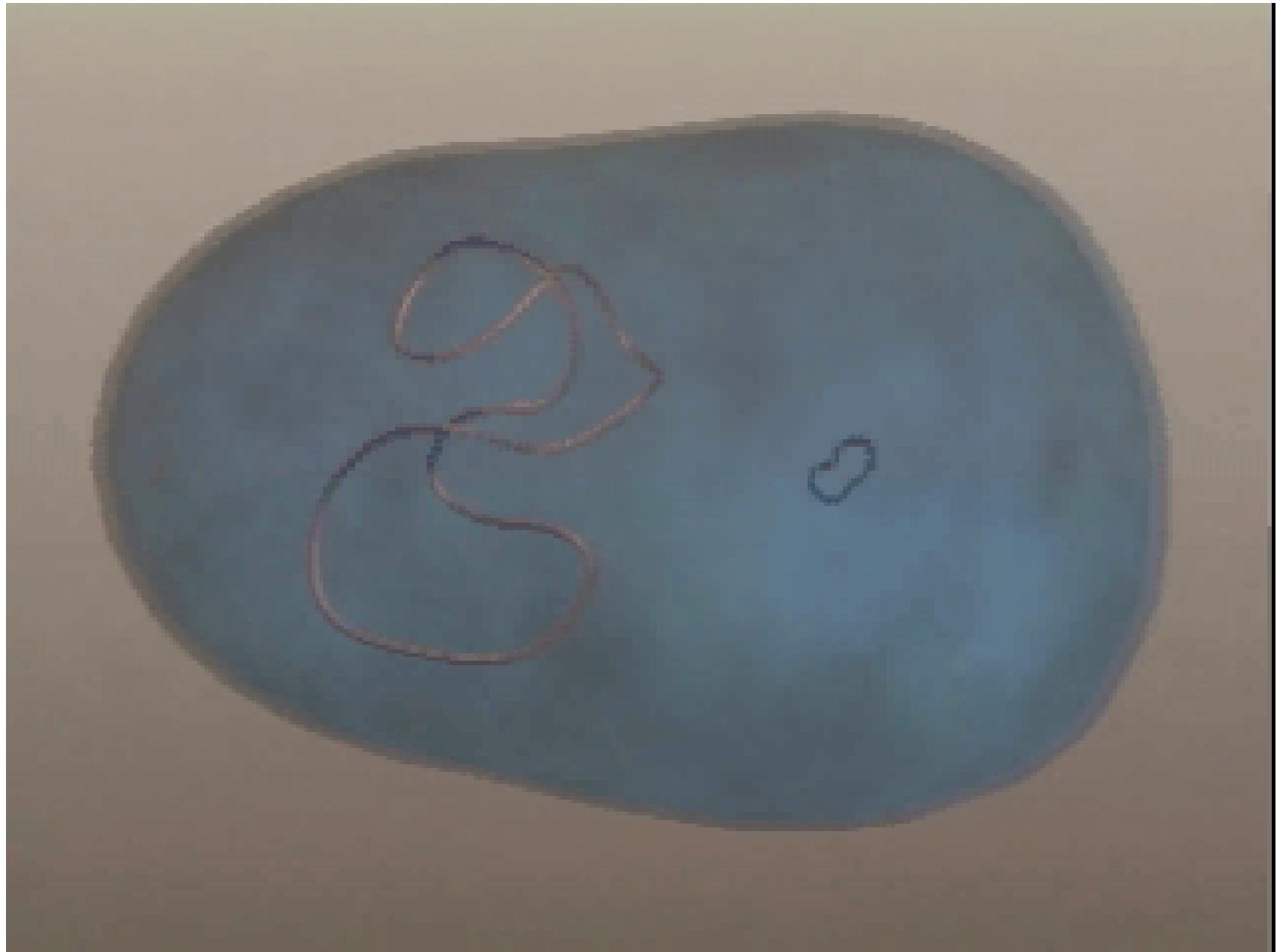


Fig. 9.7

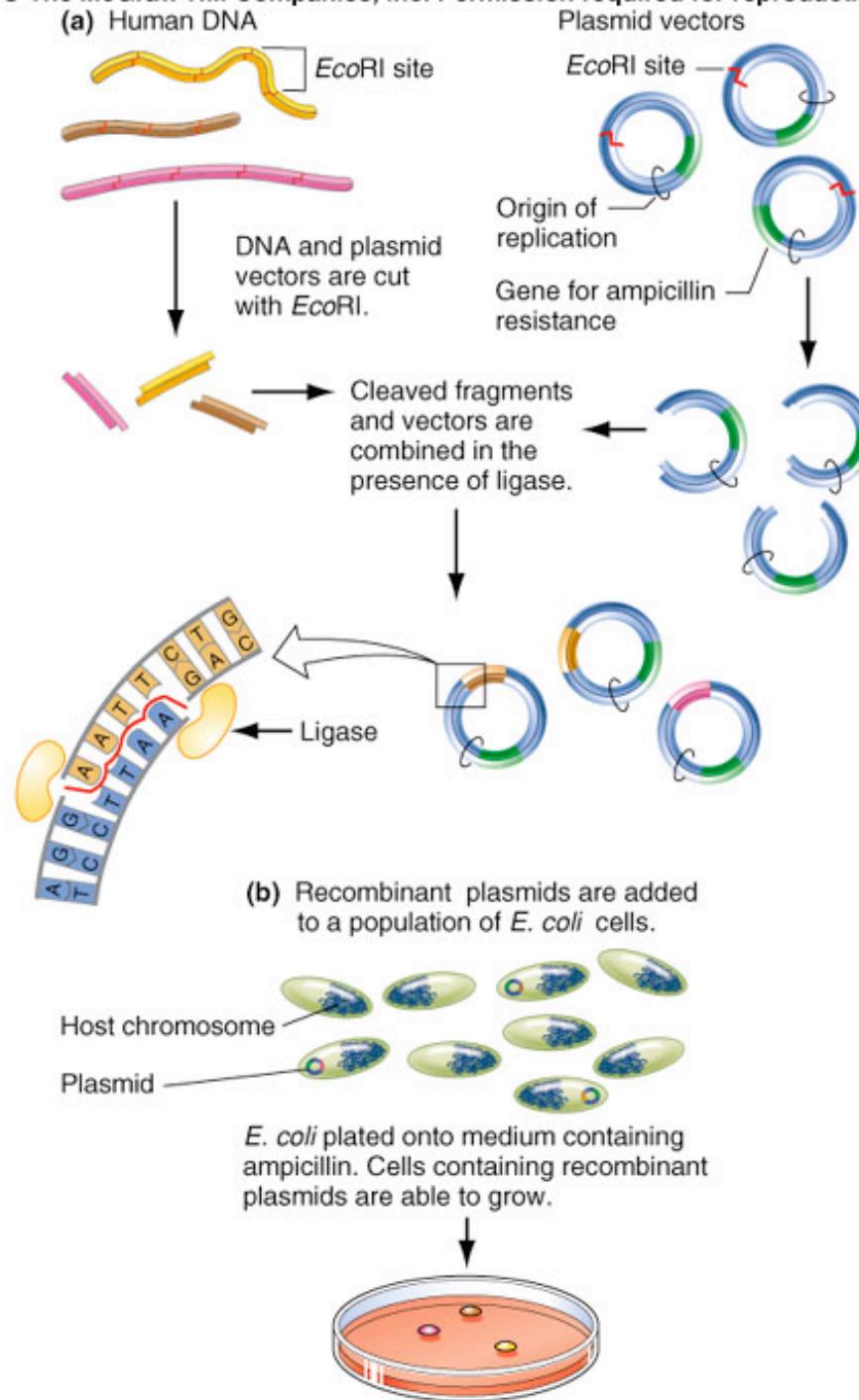
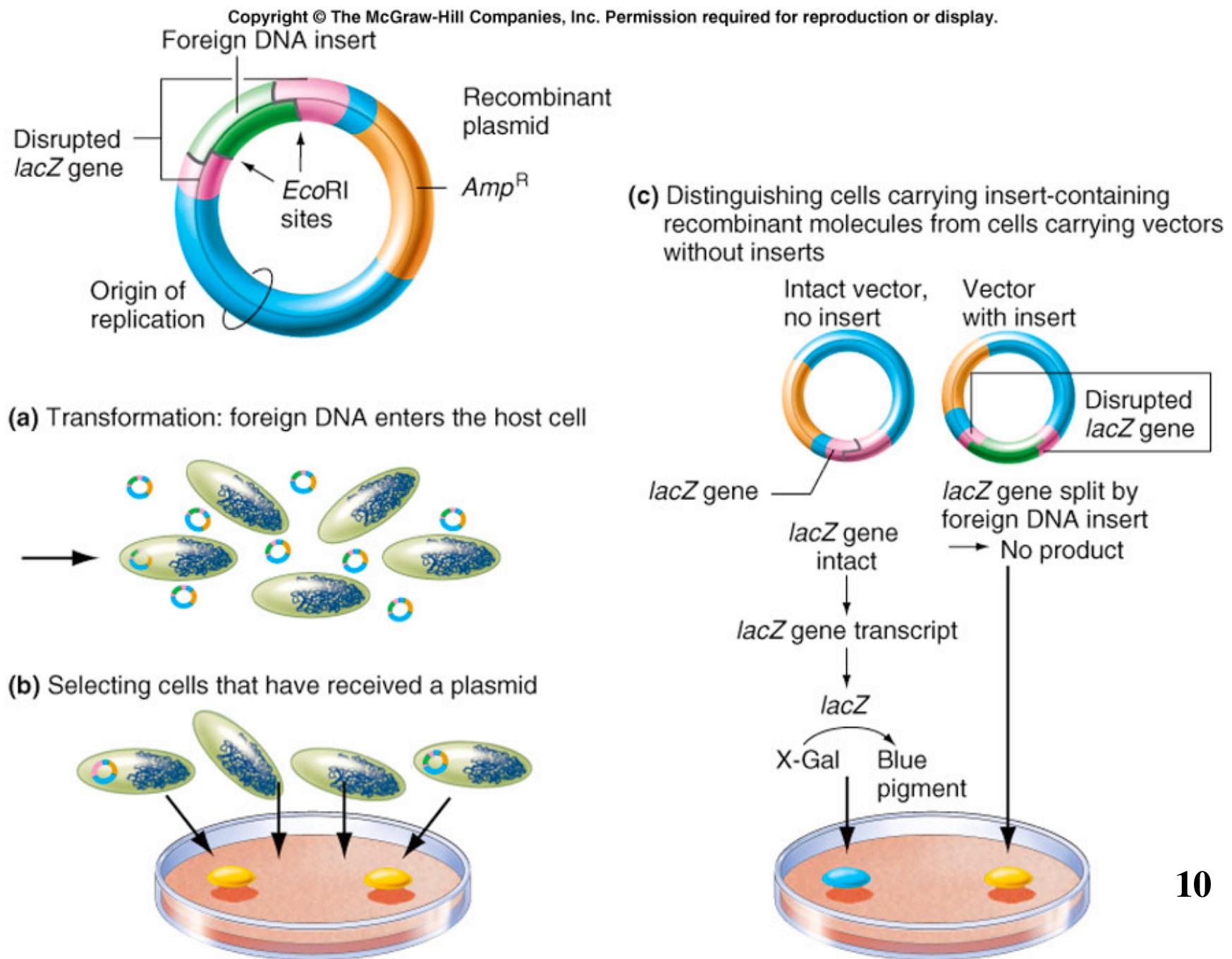
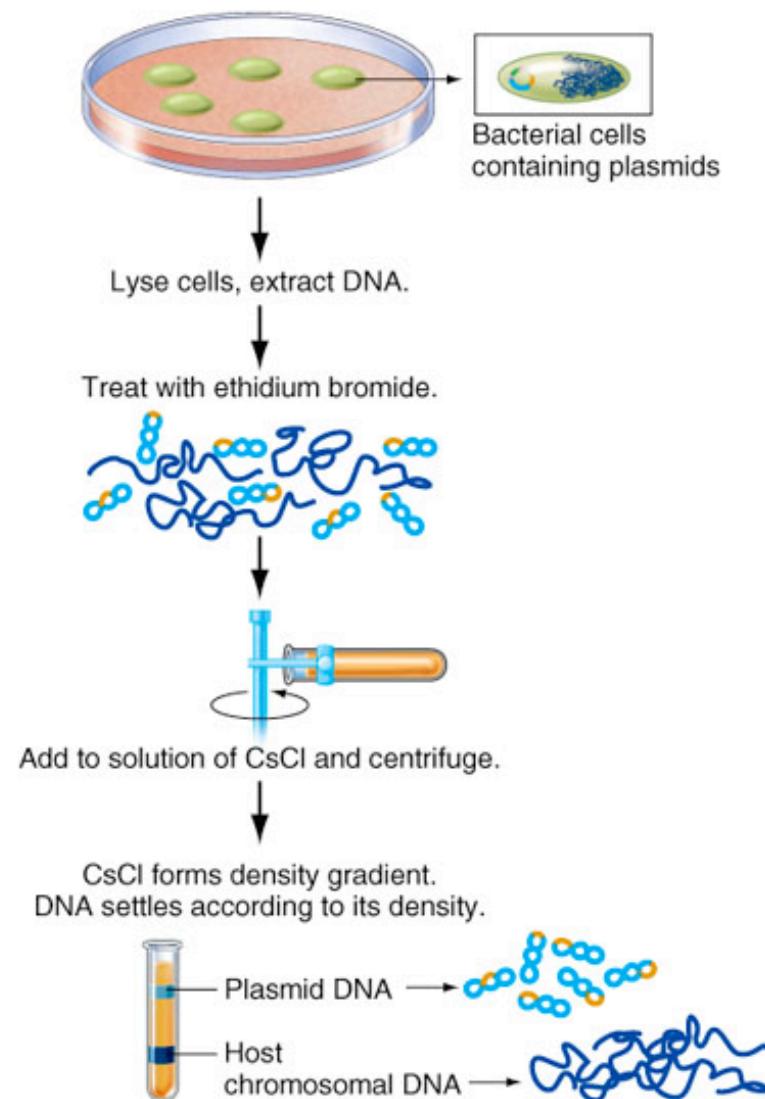


Fig. 9.8

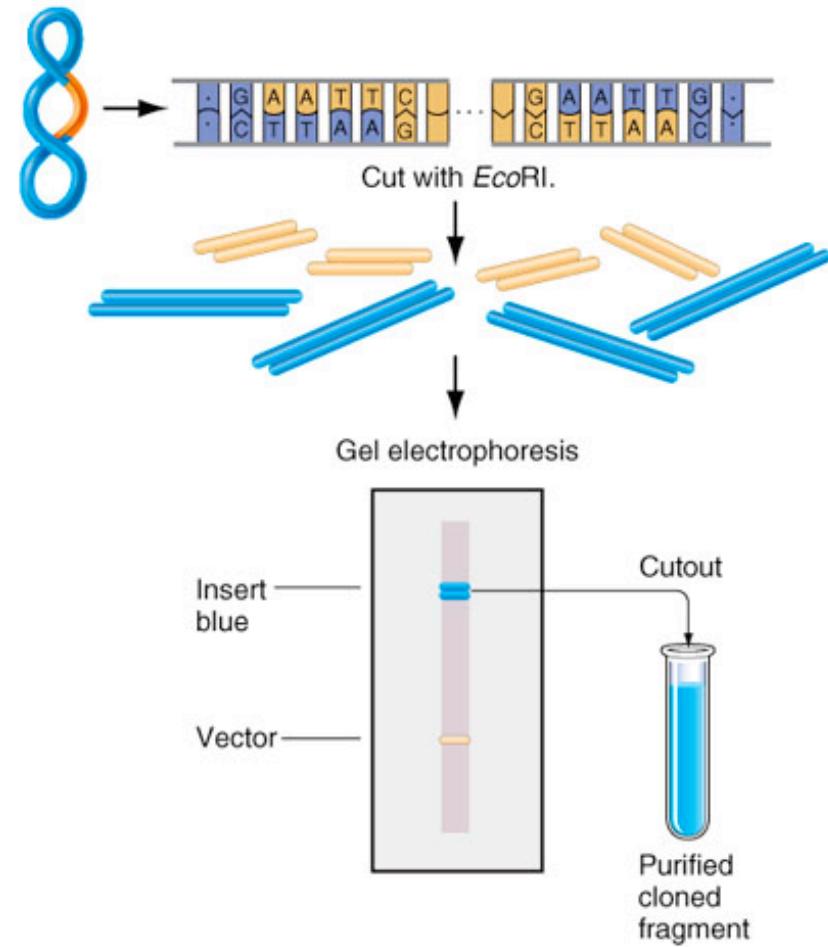


(a) Separating plasmid from bacterial chromosome

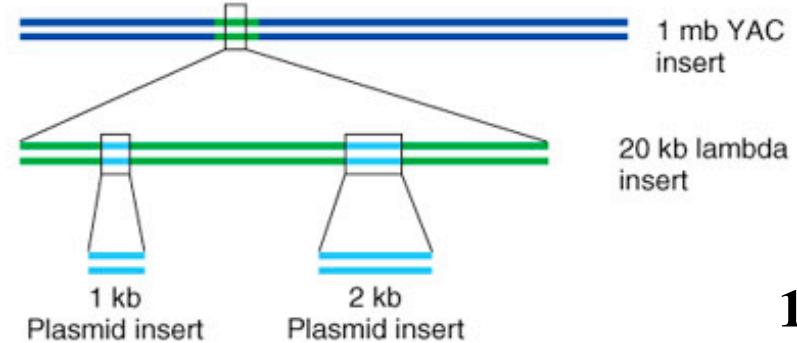
Fig. 9.9



(b) Separating insert from plasmid vector



(c)



Genomic Library

Human: 3,000,000 kb/haploid genome

150 kb per insert--20,000 clones equals a genome

10kb per insert--300,000 clones (genome equivalent)

cDNA library

Expression Libraries

Fig. 9.10

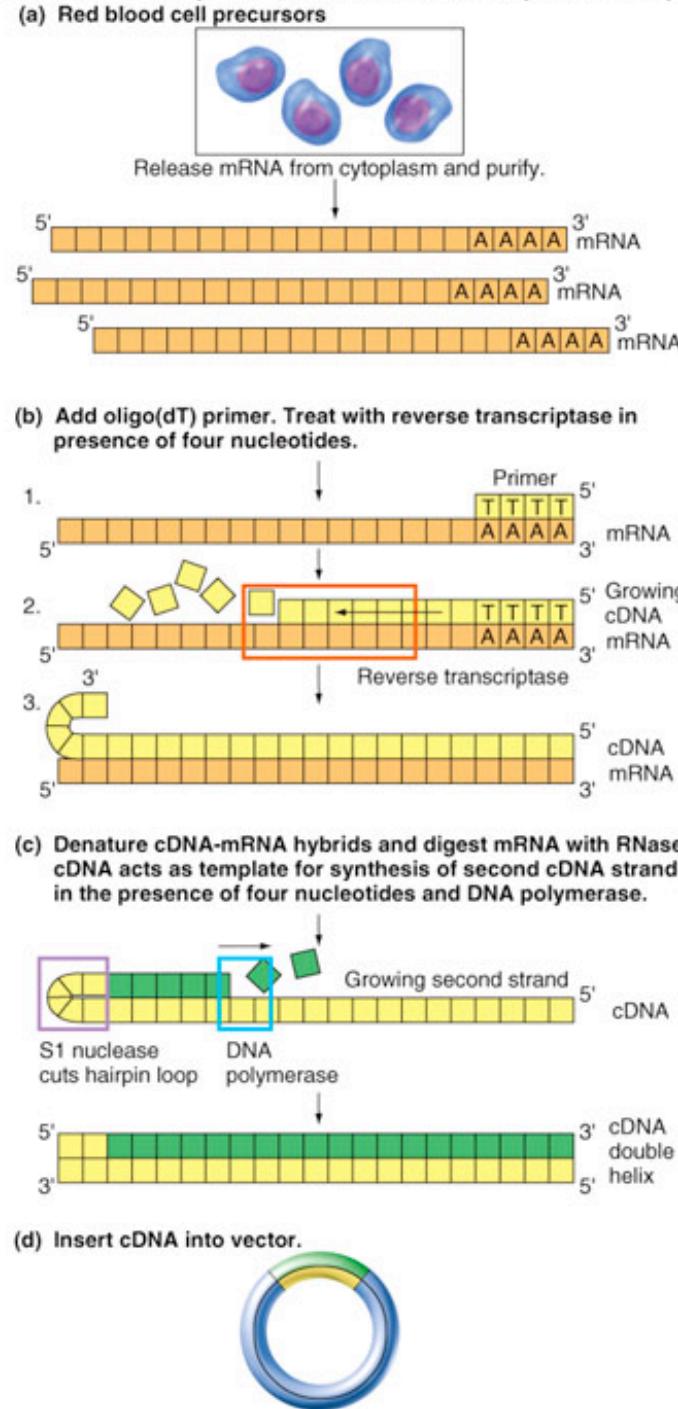
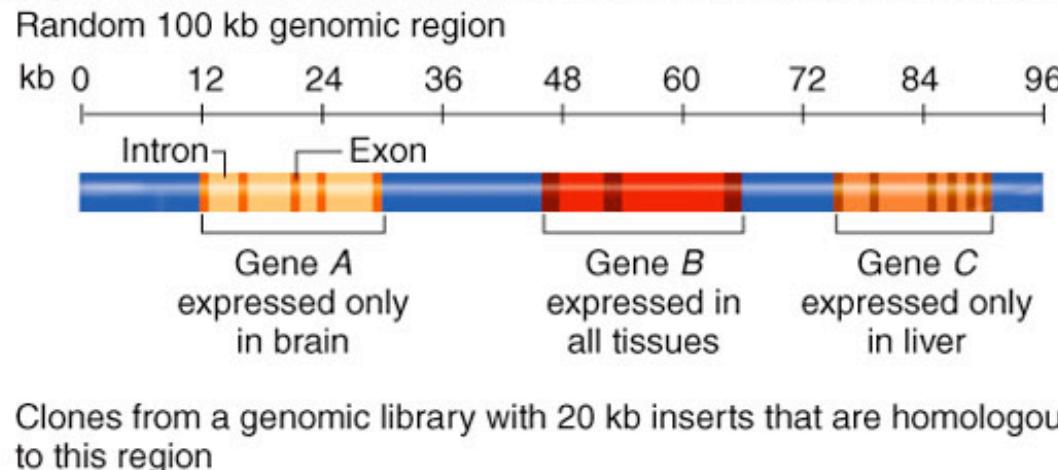


Fig. 9.11

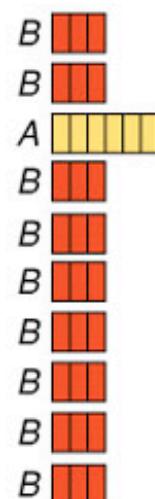


Clones from a genomic library with 20 kb inserts that are homologous to this region

- Contains part of gene A
- Contains parts of genes B and C
- Contains all of gene C
- Contains only last exon of gene A

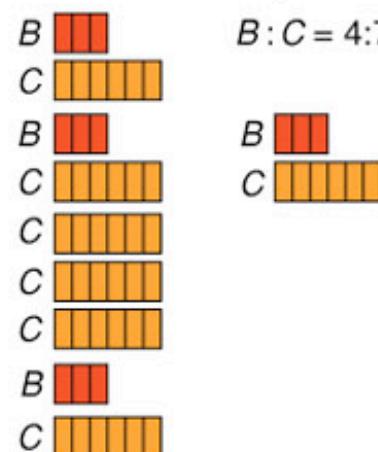
Clones from cDNA libraries

Brain cDNA library



$A : B = 1 : 9$

Liver cDNA library



$B : C = 4 : 7$