## Molecular Techniques: Tools for Success

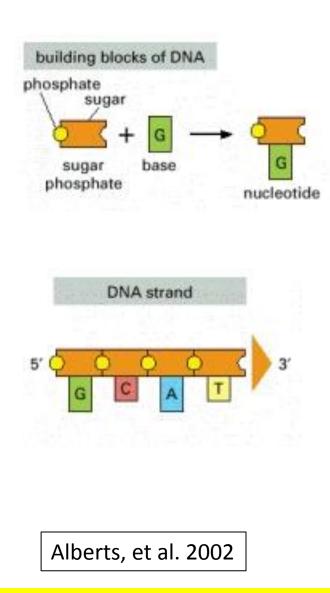
Jason Rosenzweig, PhD

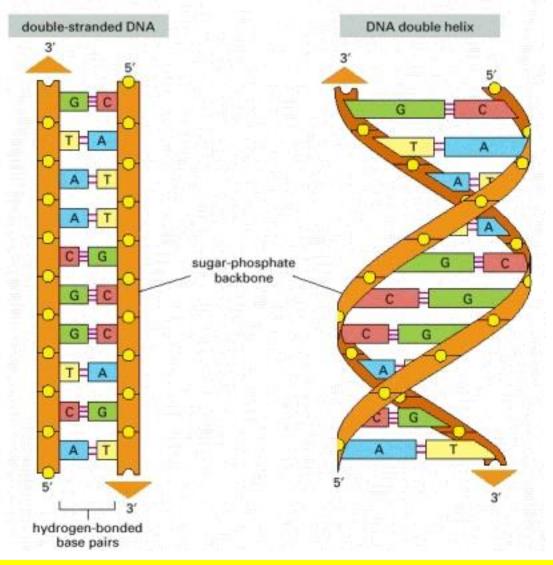
#### Outline

- Introduction
- DNA Cloning
- Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
- Electrophoresis
- Hybridization
- Array-based expression profiling

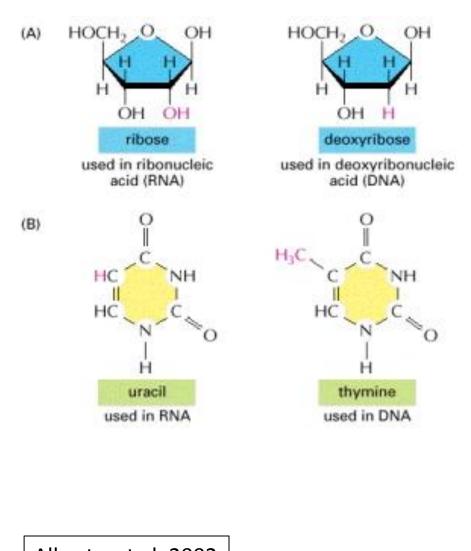
#### Introduction

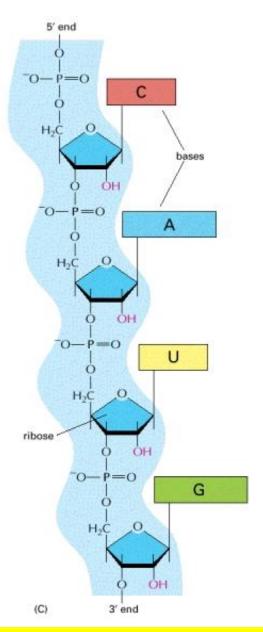
#### DNA





#### **RNA**

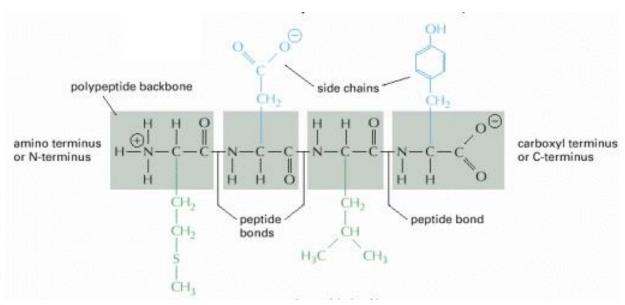




Alberts, et al. 2002

#### **Proteins**

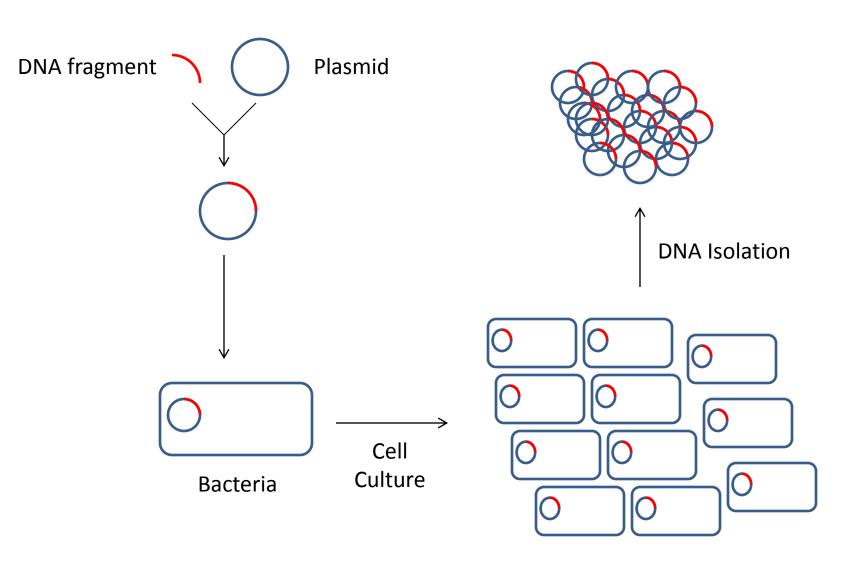
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	negative
Glutamic acid	Glu	E	negative
Arginine	Arg	R	positive
Lysine	Lys	K	positive
Histidine	His	Н	positive
Asparagine	Asn	N	uncharged polar
Glutamine	Gln	Q	uncharged polar
Serine	Ser	S	uncharged polar
Threonine	Thr	Т	uncharged polar
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	uncharged polar
AMINO AC	CID	MINO	ACIDS ————————————————————————————————————
AMINO AC		/INO	About the first the same of th
	CID		SIDE CHAIN
AMINO AC Alanine Glycine	CID Ala	A	SIDE CHAIN nonpolar
AMINO AC Alanine Glycine Valine	Ala Gly	A G	SIDE CHAIN nonpolar nonpolar
AMINO AC Alanine Glycine Valine Leucine	Ala Gly Val	A G V	SIDE CHAIN nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar
AMINO AC Alanine Glycine Valine Leucine Isoleucine	Ala Gly Val Leu	A G V L	nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar
AMINO AC	Ala Gly Val Leu Ile	A G V L I	nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar
AMINO AC Alanine Glycine Valine Leucine Isoleucine Proline Phenylalanine	Ala Gly Val Leu Ile Pro	A G V L I P	nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar
AMINO AC Alanine Glycine Valine Leucine Isoleucine Proline	Ala Gly Val Leu Ile Pro	A G V L I P F	nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar nonpolar



Alberts, et al. 2002

# **DNA Cloning**

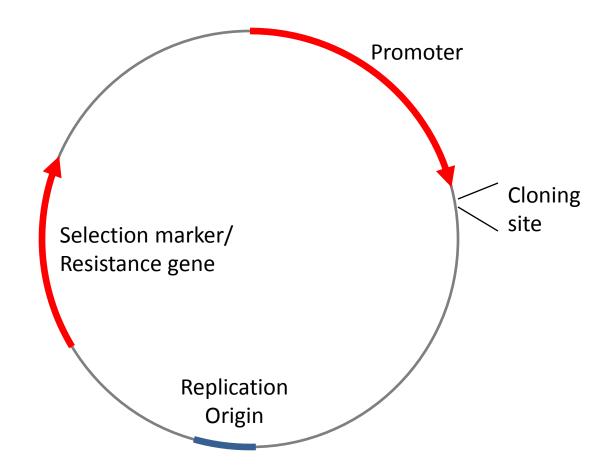
## **DNA Cloning**



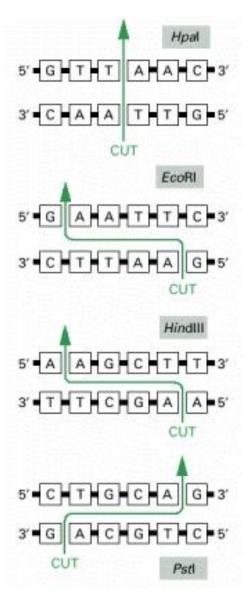
### **DNA Cloning - Vector Construction**

#### **Expression Systems:**

- Bacterial
- Yeast
- Baculovirus (Insect)
- Plant
- Mammalian
- •Cell-free



### **DNA Cloning - Restriction Nucleases**

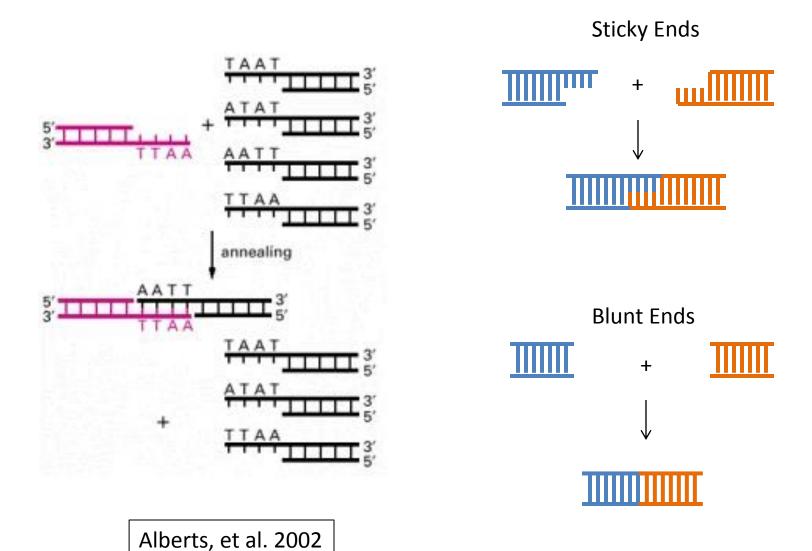


Type II Restriction nucleases:

- Recognize specific DNA sequences
- Usually four to eight bases and palindromic
- Cut the DNA can be blunt or "sticky"

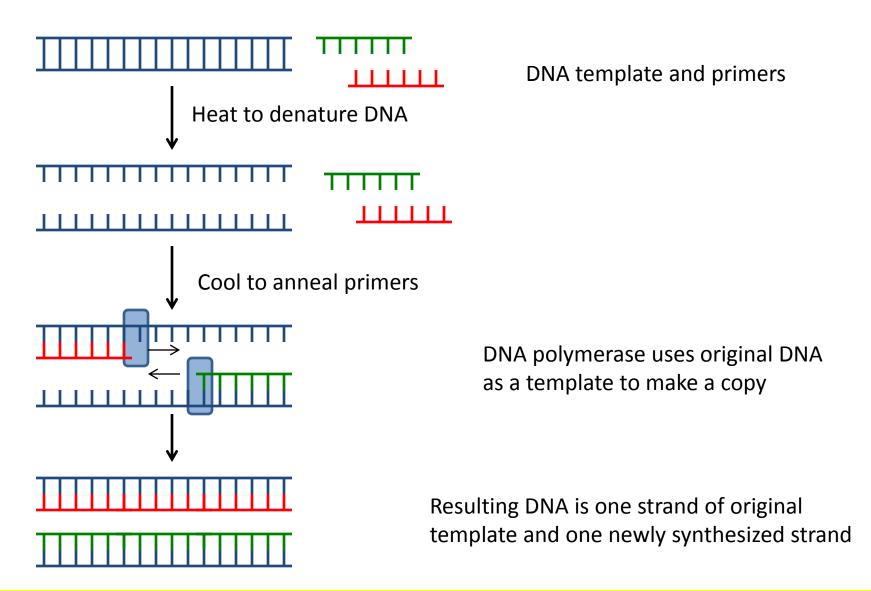
Alberts, et al. 2002

## **DNA Cloning - Ligation**



## Polymerase Chain Reaction

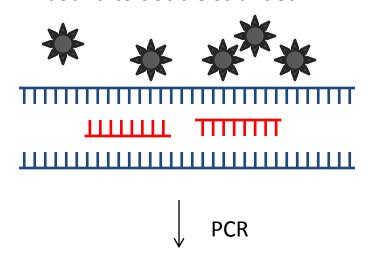
## Polymerase Chain Reaction

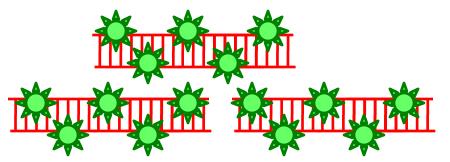


## Quantitative PCR (qPCR)

#### Dye-based (SYBR)

DNA-binding dye fluoresces when bound to double stranded DNA



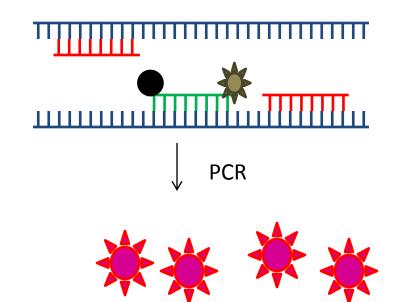


#### Probe-based (TaqMan)

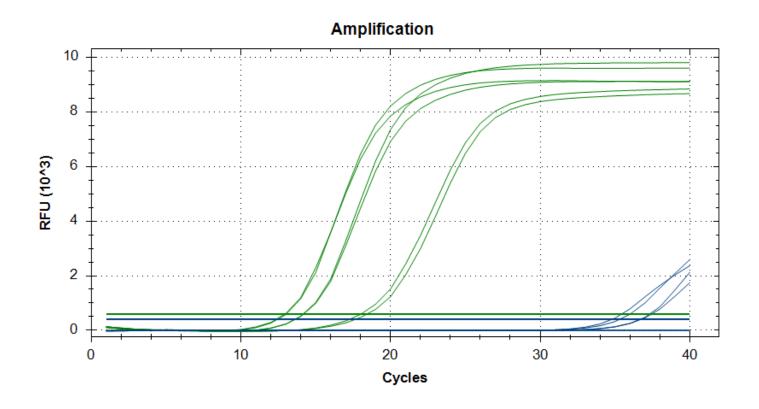
Probe labeled with a fluorophore and a quencher.

Probe binds a specific sequence between the primers

Probe is digested during DNA synthesis, releasing fluorophore from quencher.

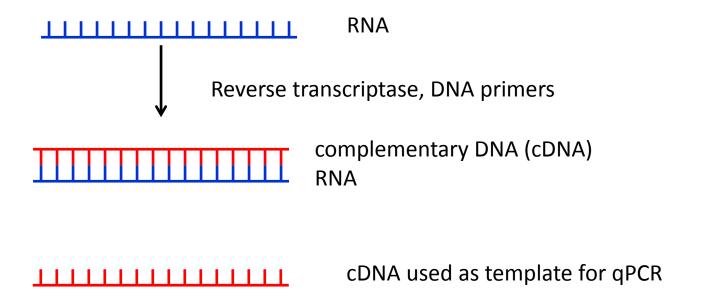


# qPCR



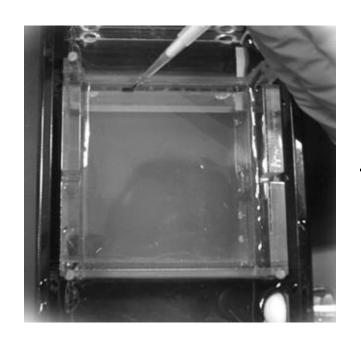
## Reverse Transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR)

Quantifying gene expression

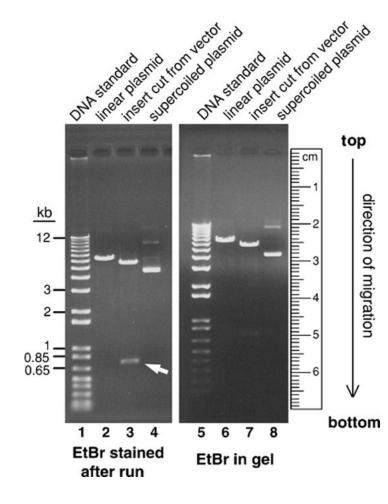


# Gel Electrophoresis

## Gel Electrophoresis

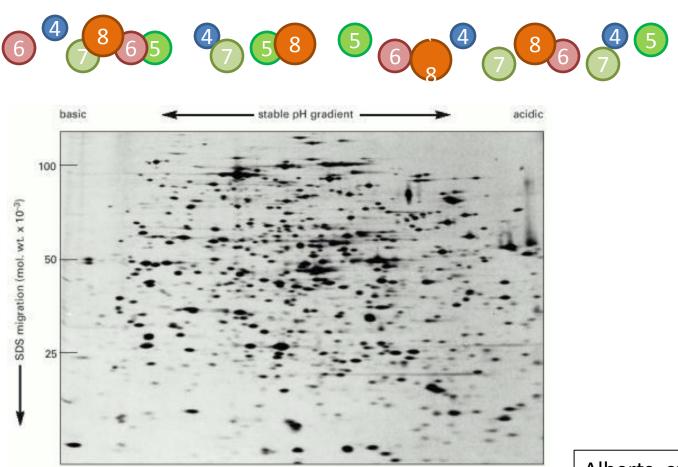


Electricity + Time



### Gel Electrophoresis – Two Dimensions

#### Isoelectric Focusing



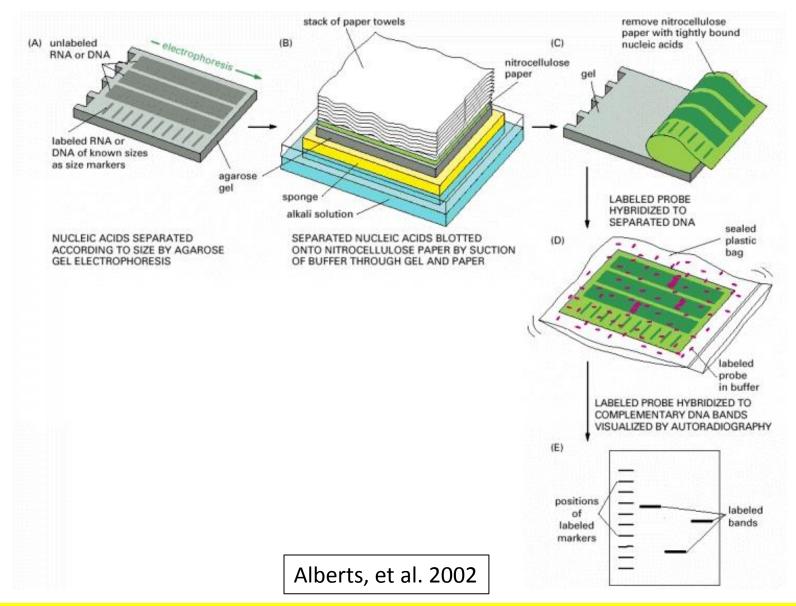
Alberts, et al. 2002

# **Hybridization Techniques**

## **Hybridization Techniques**

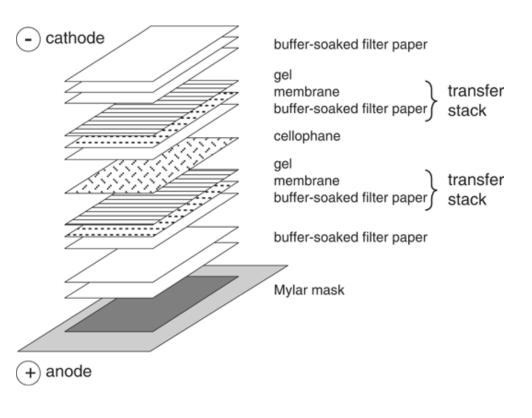
- Southern Blot (DNA) labeled, single-stranded nucleic acid probes to detect DNA
- Northern Blot (RNA) labeled, single-stranded nucleic acid probes to detect RNA
- Western Blot (Protein) labeled probes to detect specific protein (primary and secondary antibodies)
- Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) -

## Hybridization – Southern and Northern

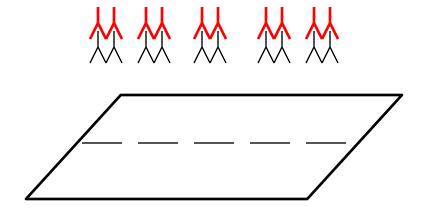


## Hybridization – Western Blot

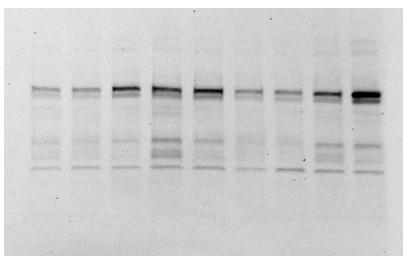
Transfer proteins from gel to membrane



Hybridization

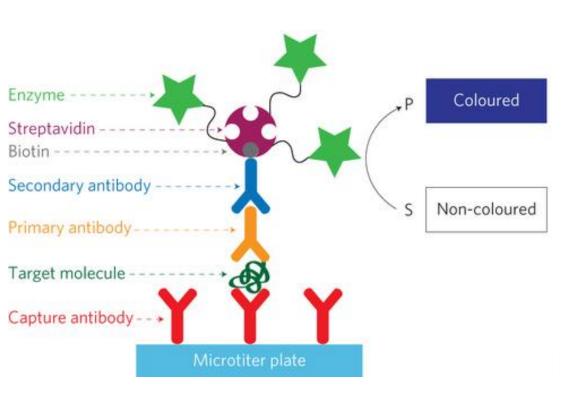


Visualization



Winston et al. 2008

#### **Hybridization - ELISA**



- Sensitive and specific
- Quantification of picogram levels of protein

de la Rica and Stevens, 2012

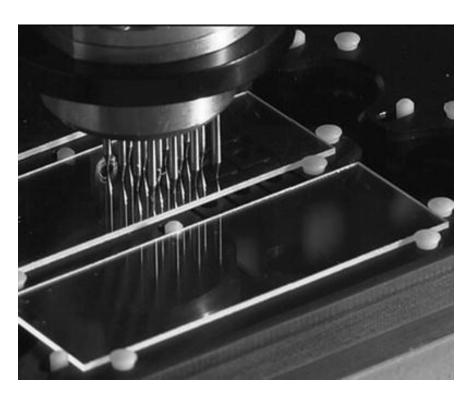
# Array-based assays

## **Array-based Expression Profiling**

Hybridization targets are microprinted on to glass slides

or

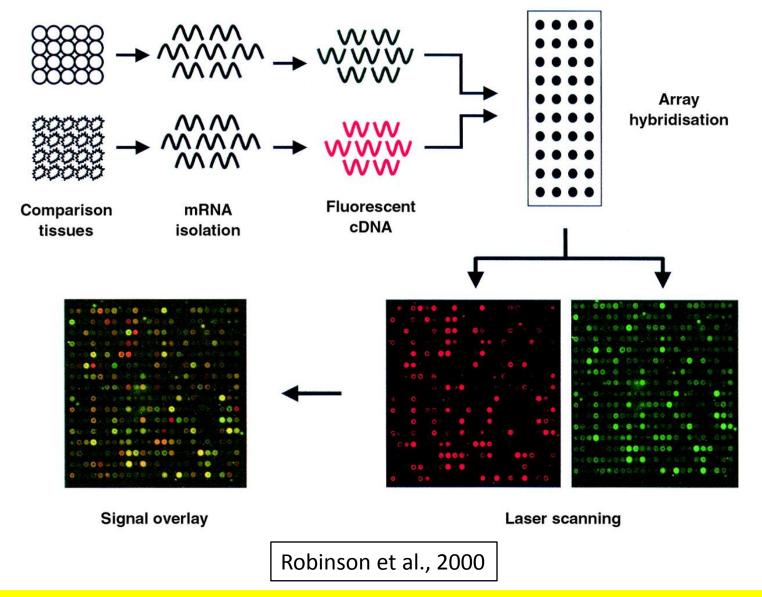
chip-based arrays





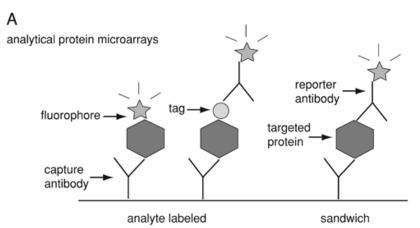
Blackburn and Shoko, 2011.

## **Array-based Expression Profiling**



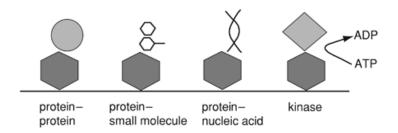
From Bench to Bedside - Molecular Techniques: Tools for Success

#### **Protein Arrays**



Analytical: Antibody-based arrays for protein detection

B functional protein microarrays



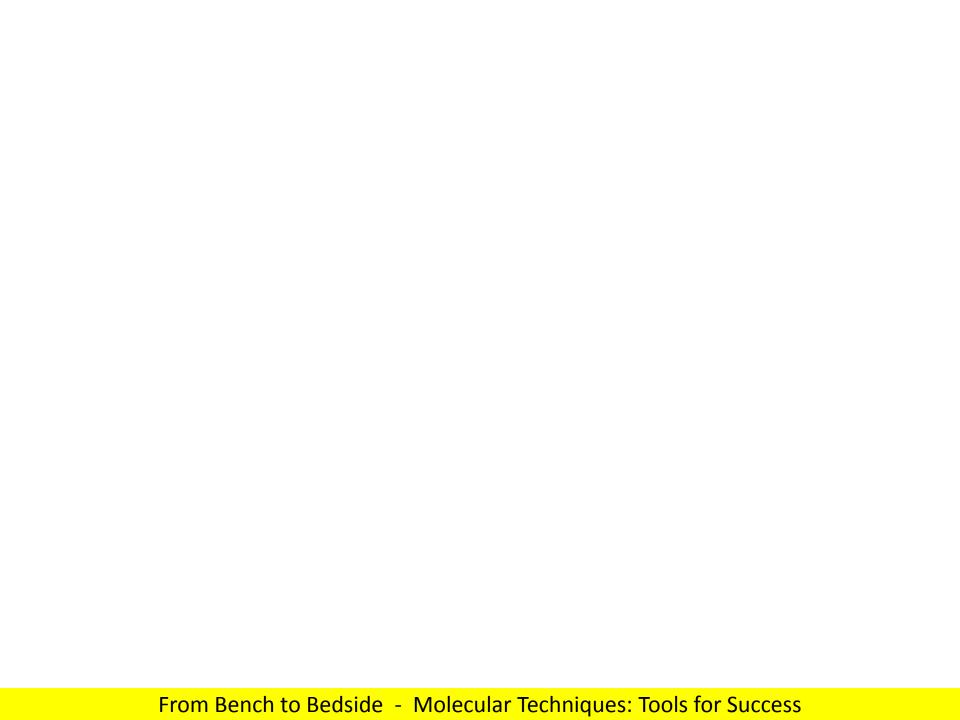
Functional: Protein-based arrays for detection of functional interactions

reverse-phase protein microarrays

cell | cell | lysate | cell |

Reverse Phase: Analyze many samples at once.

Sutandy et al. 2013



#### References

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