Manipulation and Screening Strategy of Bacterial Artificial Chromosome DNA Recombinant

Prof Fatchiyah, PhD.
Dept. of Biology, Fac. of Science UB
Website: fatchiyah.lecture.ub.ac.id
Introduction

• **Clones**
  • Genetically identical molecules, cells, or organisms all derived from a single ancestor

• **Cloning**
  • The production of identical copies of molecules, cells, or organisms from a single ancestor
Cloning Genes Is a Multistep Process

- Technology was developed to clone segments of DNA molecules, based on enzymes (restriction endonucleases) that recognize and cut DNA at specific nucleotide sequences.
Recombinant DNA Technology

Recombinant DNA technology

Techniques in which DNA fragments are linked to self-replicating vectors to create recombinant DNA molecules which are replicated in a host cell.
• **Kinds of Libraries**
  
  • **Genomic Library**: Stores a representation of the genome (at least one copy of a gene present)
  • plasmid, bacteriophage, phagemid, cosmid vectors
  
  • **cDNA Library**: Stores a representation of the mRNAs expressed at a certain time or stage by a microorganism or organism
  • plasmid, bacteriophage, phagemid, cosmid vectors
How is a Library Built:

Restriction Enzyme Mechanisms:

Preparation of DNAs to be joined

(a) Staggered cut: leaves “sticky ends”
How is a Library Built:

Restriction Enzyme Mechanisms: Preparation of DNAs to be joined:

(b) Blunt End
• Ligation of DNA cut with a Restriction Enzyme
• Staggered “sticky ends”
• Ligation of DNA cut with a Restriction Enzyme

• Role of T4 DNA Ligase
Choosing the Vector

- Depends on the size of DNA to be cloned
- Is the protein encoded by the DNA going to be expressed in a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell?
• Restriction Enzyme Map

• Allows ordering of DNA fragments
• **Restriction Enzyme Map**

• We can then build maps of linear and circular molecules
• **Selectable Markers:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antibiotic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ampicillin (Ap, Amp)</td>
<td>Inhibits cell wall formation; inactivated by β-lactamase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygromycin B (HygB)</td>
<td>Blocks translocation from amino acyl site to peptidyl site; inactivated by a phosphotransferase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanamycin (Km, Kan)</td>
<td>Binds to 30S subunit and prevents translocation from aminoacyl-tRNA site to peptidyl site; inactivated by a phosphotransferase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neomycin (Nm, Neo)</td>
<td>Binds to 30S subunit and inhibits protein synthesis; inactivated by a phosphotransferase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptomycin (Sm, Str)</td>
<td>Blocks protein initiation complex formation and causes misreading during translation; inactivated by a phosphotransferase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetracycline (Tc, Tet)</td>
<td>Prevents binding of aminoacyl-tRNA to 30S ribosomal subunit; resistance gene encodes an inner cell membrane protein that passes the antibiotic out of the cell and blocks the passage of the antibiotic through the cell wall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plasmid: a cloning vector or vehicle
• Screening a Genomic Library

• Colony Hybridization
Colony Hybridization:

1. Press nitrocellulose paper onto the agar plate. Some cells from each colony stick to the paper.
2. Treat with alkali to disrupt cells and expose denatured DNA.
3. DNA binds to paper.
4. Radiolabeled DNA probe incubates with the probe, then washes.
5. Probe anneals to colonies of interest.
6. Expose x-ray film to paper.
Genomic Library: Bacteriophage λ
• Cosmid library

Allows cloning of 45 kb DNA fragments


YACs: Yeast Artificial Chromosomes

**FIGURE 9-8** Construction of a yeast artificial chromosome (YAC). A YAC vector includes an origin of replication (ori), a centromere (CEN), two telomeres (TEL), and selectable markers (X and Y). Digestion with BamHI and EcoRI generates two separate DNA arms, each with a telomeric end and one selectable marker. A large segment of DNA, up to $2 \times 10^4$ bp from the human genome, is ligated to the two arms to create a yeast artificial chromosome. The YAC transforms yeast cells (prepared by removal of the cell wall to form spheroplasts), and the cells are selected for X and Y; the surviving cells propagate the DNA insert.
BACs: Bacterial Artificial Chromosomes

- Based on P1 bacteriophage, the F plasmid and the lacZ region of pUC plasmids
- It’s a low copy number plasmid
- Carries 50-300kb fragments
BACs: Bacterial Artificial Chromosomes

- Cloning sites (include lacZ)
- F plasmid genes
- Large foreign DNA fragment with appropriate sticky ends
- DNA ligase
- Recombinant BAC
- Electroporation
- Selection of chloramphenicol-resistant cells
- Agar containing chloramphenicol and substrate for β-galactosidase
- Colonies with recombinant BACs are white.
Manipulation of BAC has been widely useful method to produce genomic DNA fragments for studying gene expression and function *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

In order to accurately recapitulate the endogenous pattern of gene expression, it is necessary that all regulatory elements for each gene is observe.

The proper expression of large DNA transgene in transgenic mammal was shown by their ability to rescue mutant phenotype after reintroduction into the genome.
BAC Recombinant Manipulation

Shuttle vector

BAC
Vector

Co-integrant

Vector

Modified BAC
Vector

Nature Reviews | Neuroscience
Modification Cassette

1. There are many functional elements including: reporter gene, recombination enzyme, regulatory component, etc.

2. The use of a reporter gene allows the polysistronic mRNA of the target gene, which is synthesized under the control of the endogenous regulatory sequences.

3. Multiple cloning and combined with PCR to recognize the junction of start codon from endogenous regulatory and reporter genes.
Random mutagenesis by PCR: the Green Fluorescent Protein

Four PCR reactions, with each nucleotide deficient

Clone amplified PCR products containing mutations into plasmids

Screen mutants

11/20/2013
• Cassette mutagenesis (semi-random)

Translation of sequence

Strands synthesized individually, then annealed

Allows random insertion of any amino acid at defined positions

11/20/2013
Screening by phage display: create library of mutant proteins fused to M13 gene III

Random mutagenesis

Human growth hormone: want to generate variants that bind to hGH receptor more tightly
Thank you
Animation Page

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