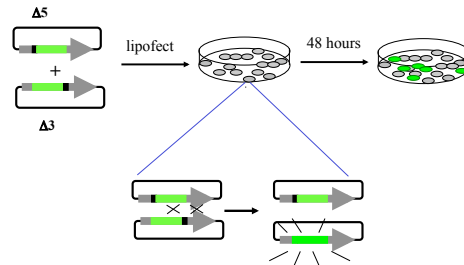


# MOD1 – DNA ENGINEERING

Spring 2010

Day 3

## A Plasmid-Based Assay for Homologous Recombination in Mammalian Cells



## Research theme in DNA Engineering Module

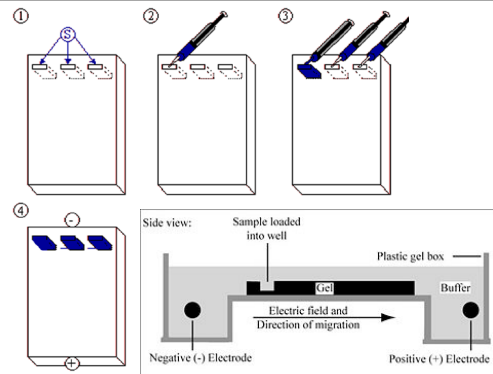
- Lecture 1: Intro to importance of HR
- Lecture 2: How HR works
- Lecture 3: Why understanding matters: BRCA2 and HR
- Lecture 4: Exploiting Scientific Understanding for Engineering: BRCA2 targeted therapies
- Lecture 5: Measuring HR in genotoxicity testing, using HR in genome engineering of mice
- Lecture 6: Journal article discussion
- Lecture 7: Statistics
- Lecture 8: Flow Cytometry: How it works and how to do it

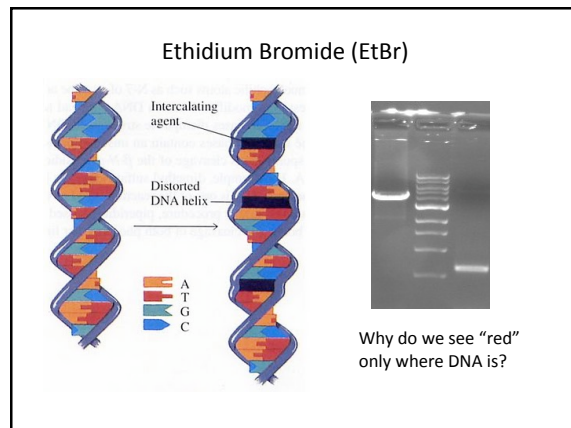
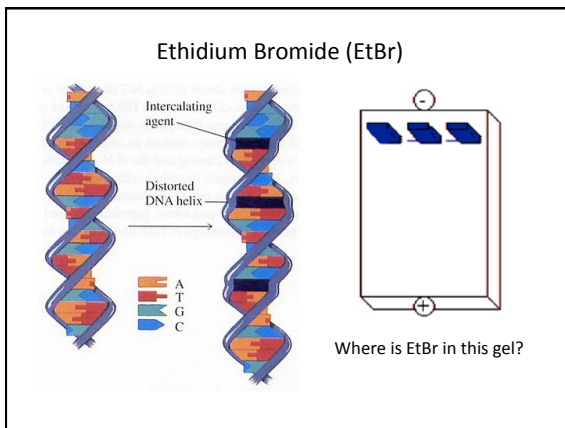
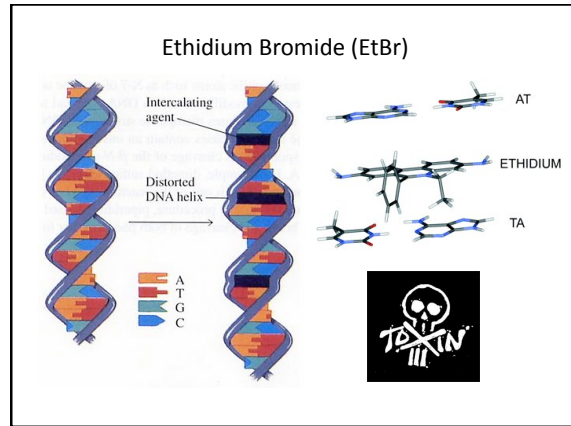
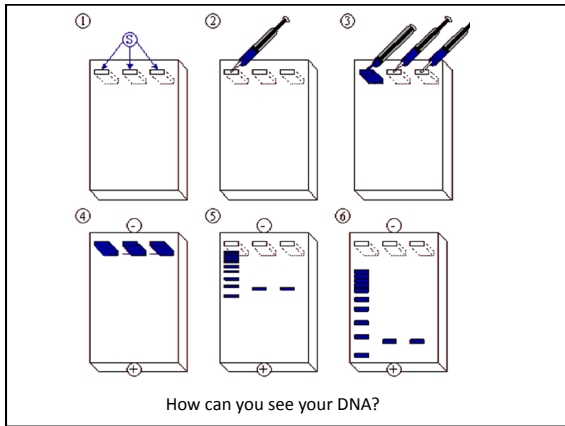
## Experimental techniques in DNA Engineering Module

- Lecture 1: PCR
- Lecture 2: Restriction digestion
- Lecture 3: Agarose gel electrophoresis
- Lecture 4: Ligation and transformation
- Lecture 5: Diagnostics
- Lecture 6: Cell culture
- Lecture 7: Transfection
- Lecture 8: Flow Cytometry

## Agarose Gels & Gel Purification

- How do we 'look' at DNA?
- How do we get our DNA out of a gel?
- What will we do with it once we get it?





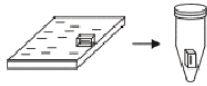
**Agarose Gels – How do we 'look' at DNA?**

- Loading
- Standards
- Parameters that affect migration
  - gel concentration
  - length of DNA
  - tertiary structure
  - effects of overloading

**Agarose Gels & Gel Purification**

- How do we 'look' at DNA?
- How do we get our DNA out of a gel?
- What will we do with it once we get it?

## Gel Purification

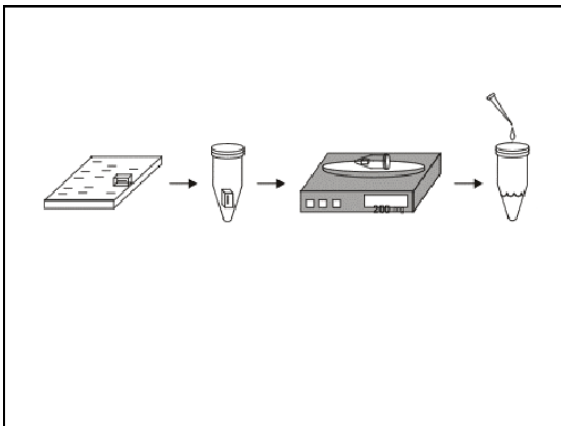


Why do you need to cut out your band fairly quickly?

You will need to dissolve the gel to get the DNA out.. You do this by adding 3 volumes of a gel-dissolving solution.

What does it mean to 'add 3 volumes'?

How can you estimate the volume of your gel slice?



## Agarose Gels & Gel Purification

-How do we 'look' at DNA?

-How do we get our DNA out of a gel?

-What will we do with it once we get it?

