



# waag society

institute for art, science and technology

Picture by Ali

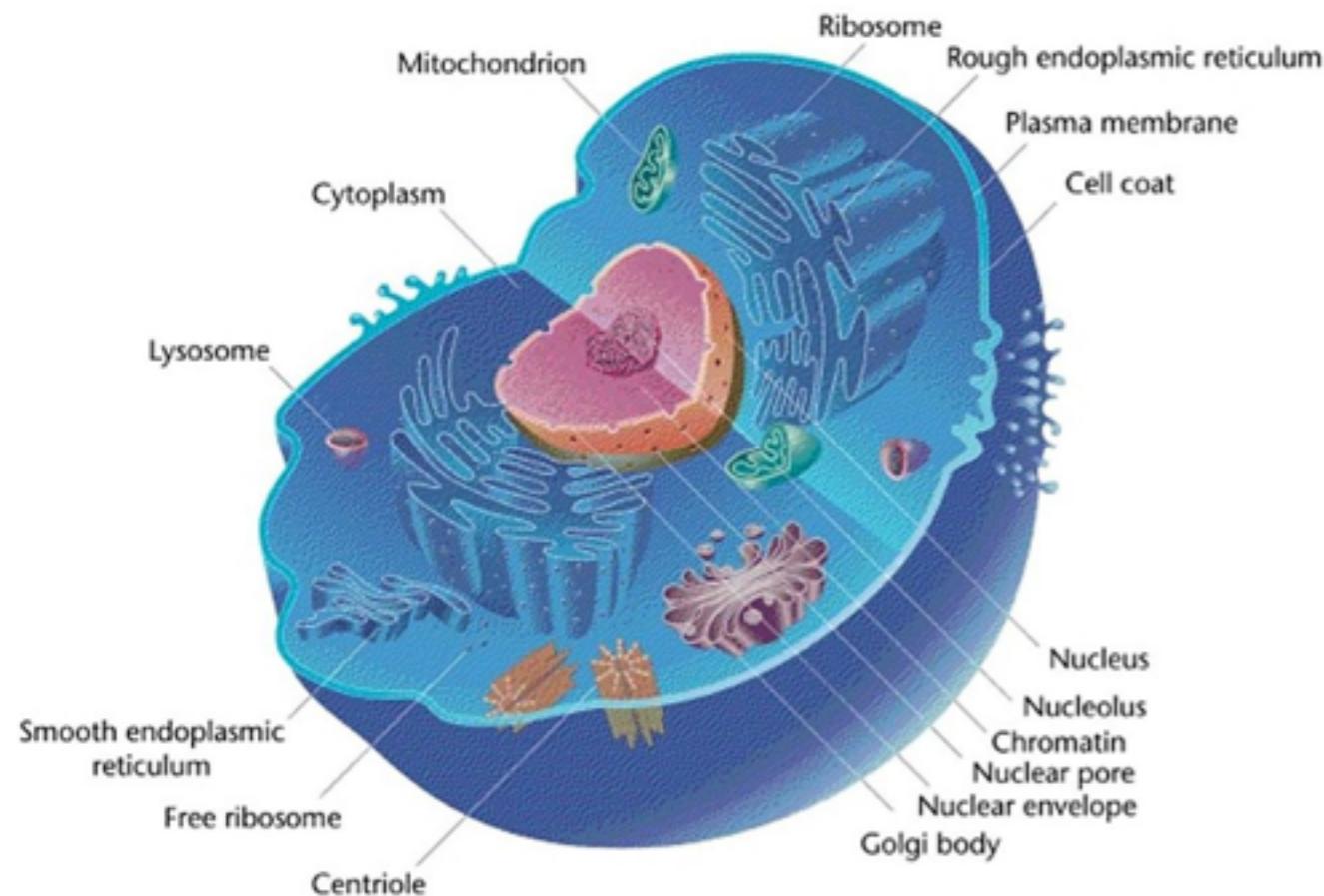


BioHack Academy  
Genetics

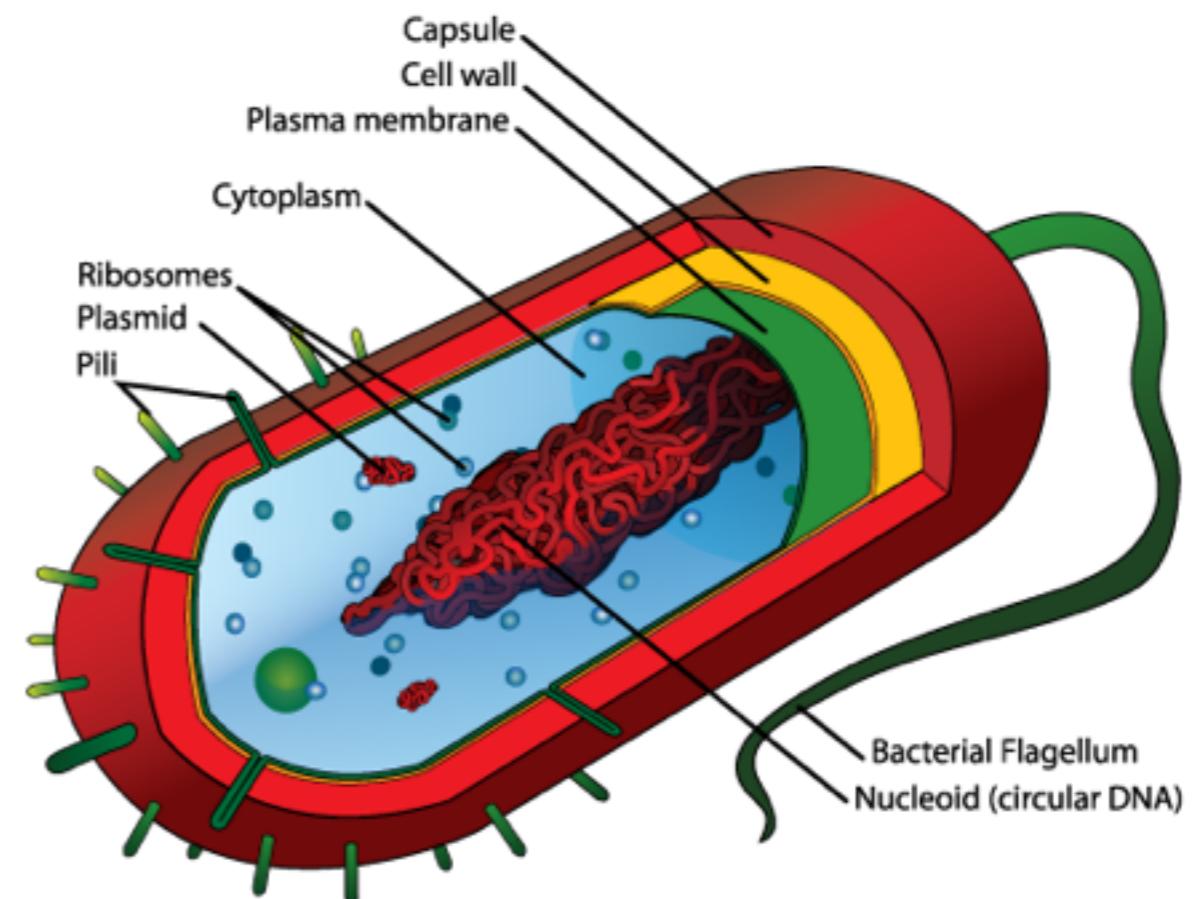


# Two main categories

## Eukaryotic cell

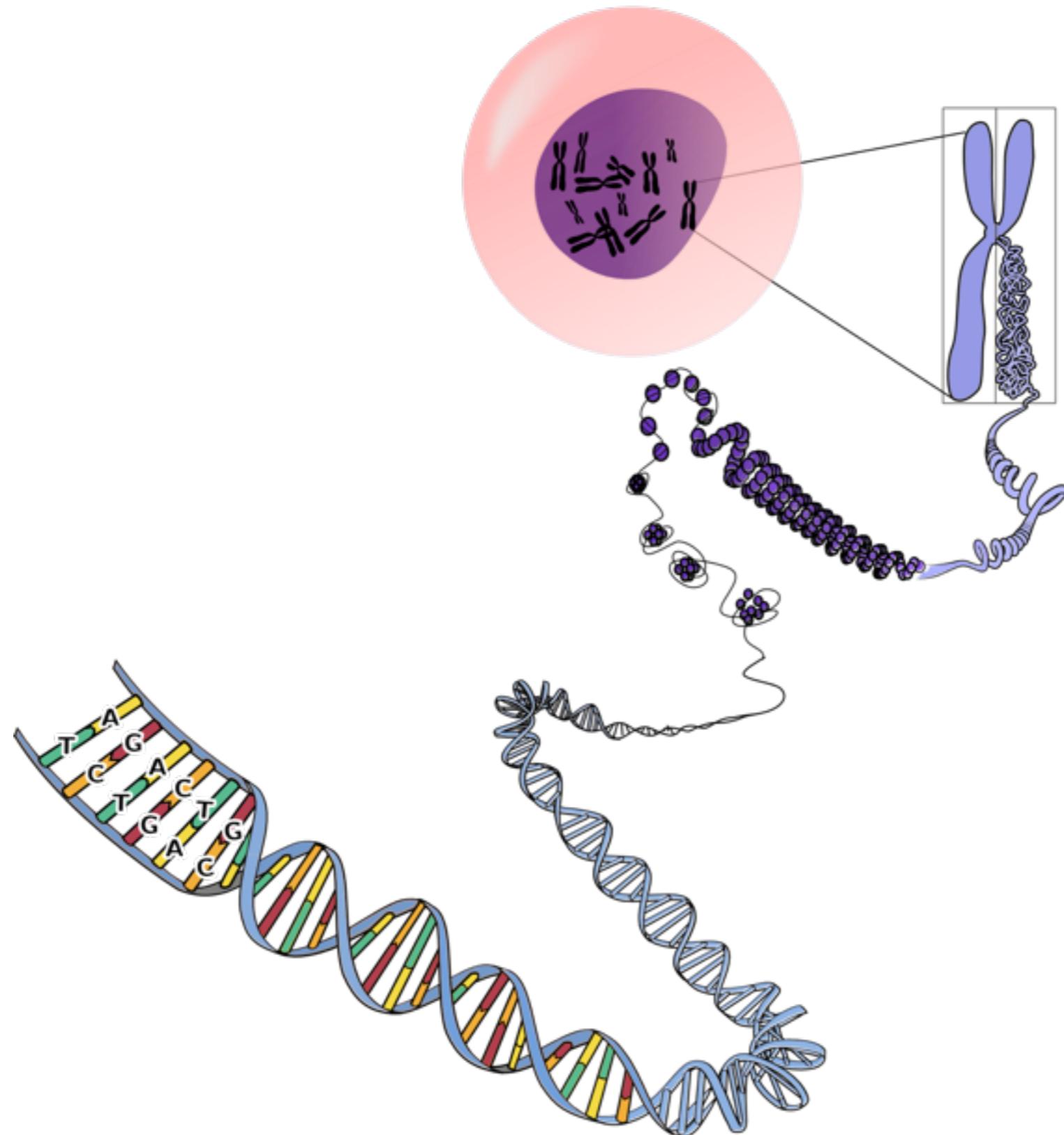


## Prokaryotic cell



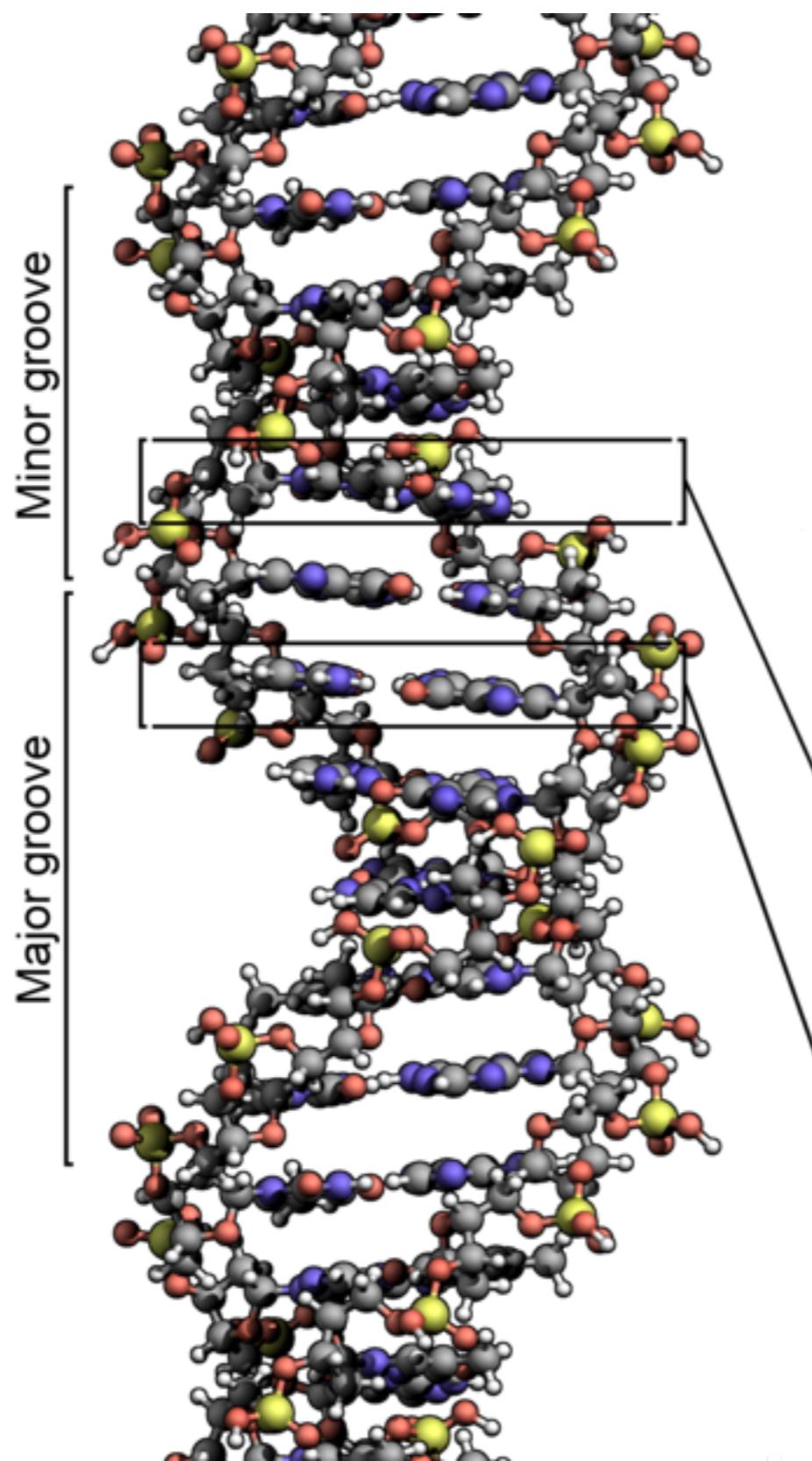


# DNA in the cell





# DNA Molecule



Living code:

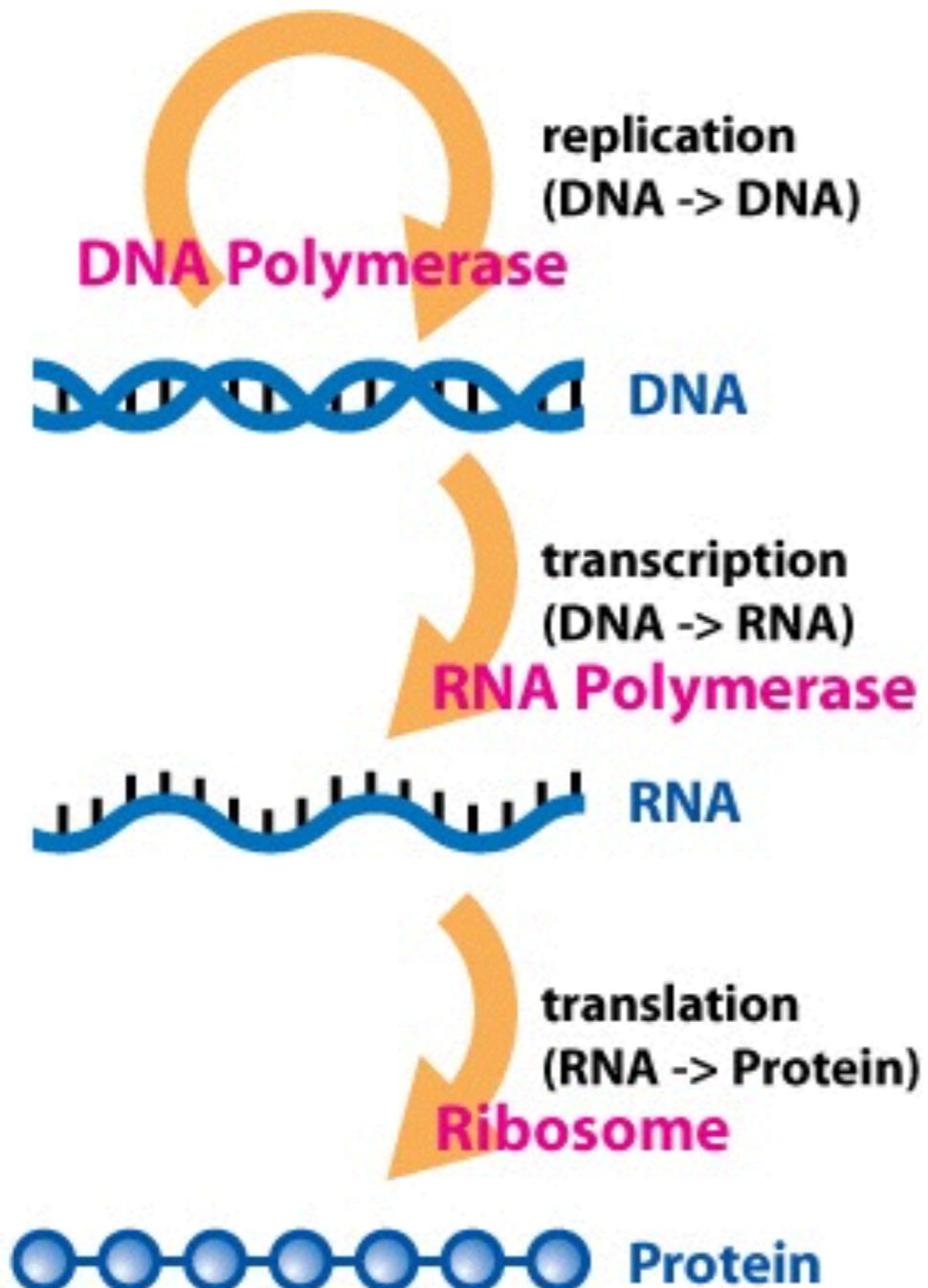
AACATGACCTGACGA

Digital code:

100101001110101010101010  
01010101001010101001010110  
1101111001



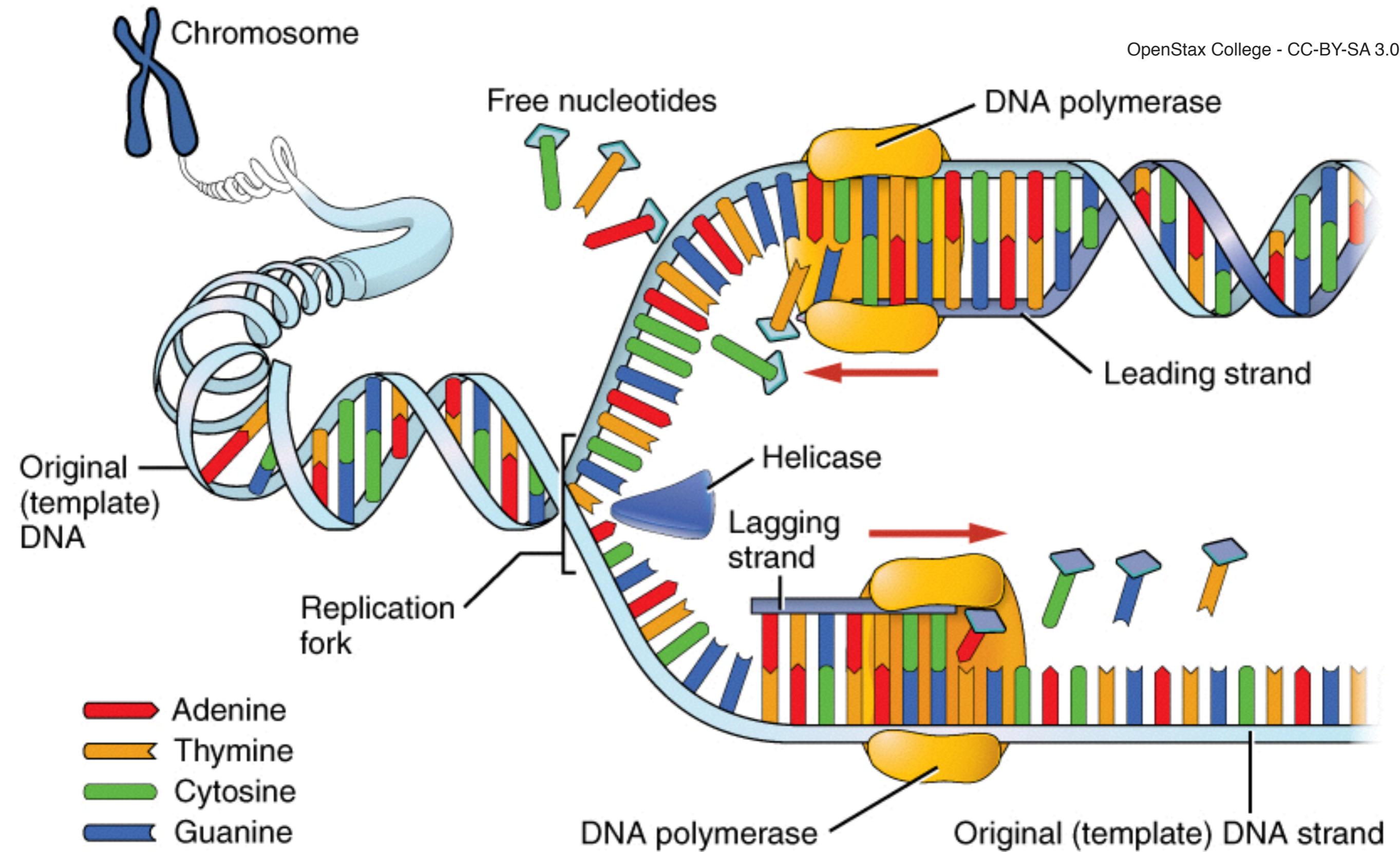
# Central Dogma





# DNA Replication

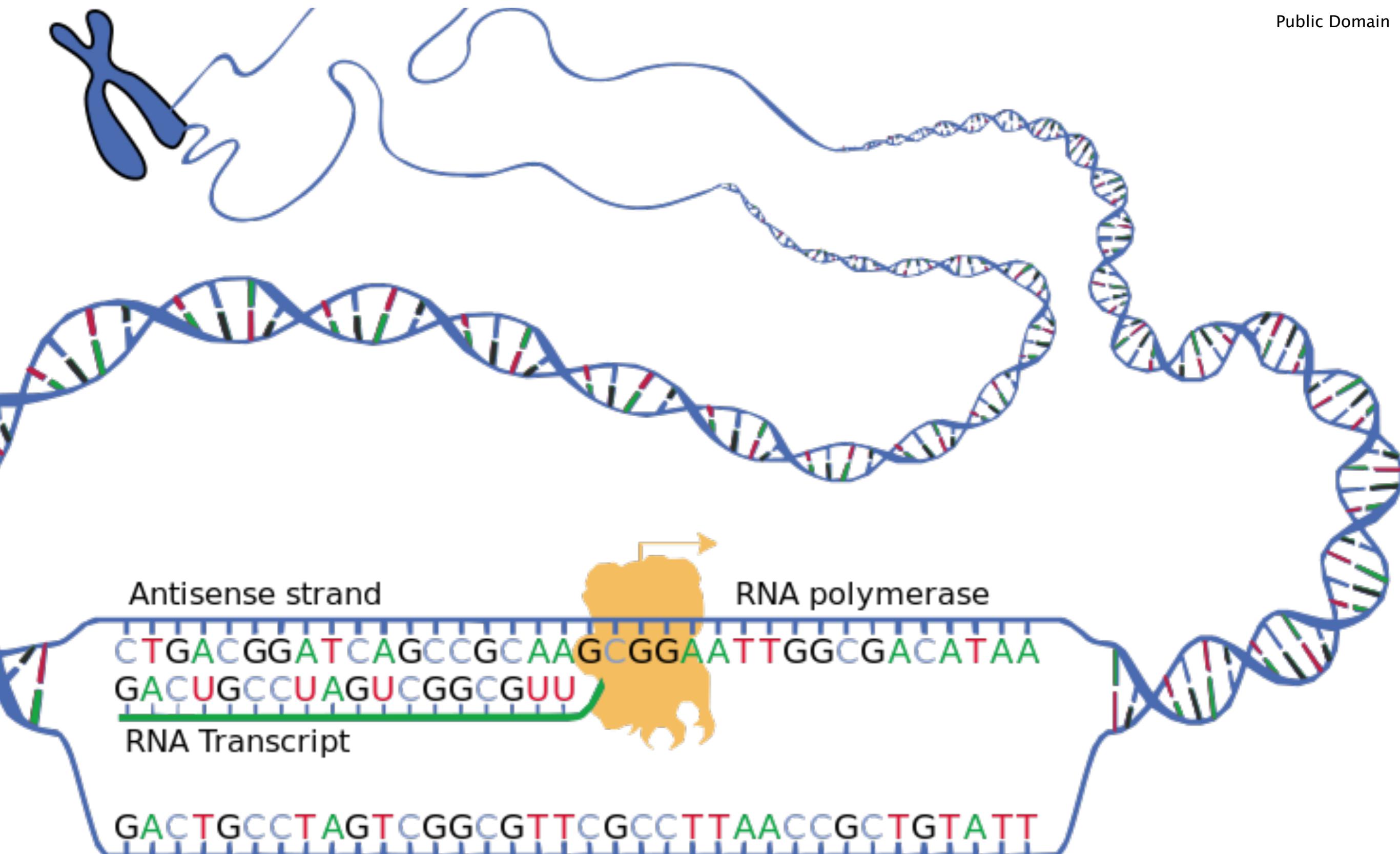
OpenStax College - CC-BY-SA 3.0





# DNA Transcription

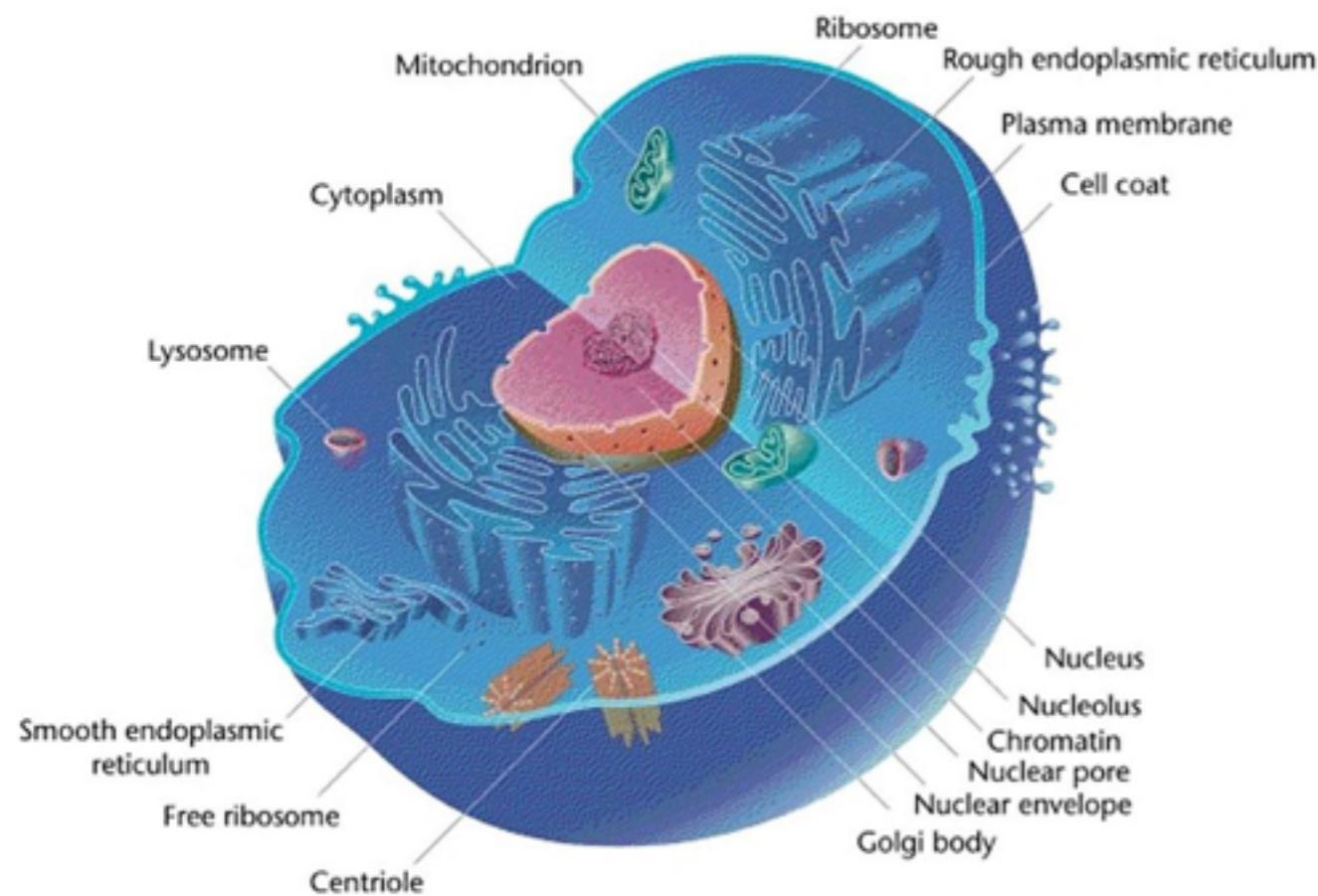
Public Domain



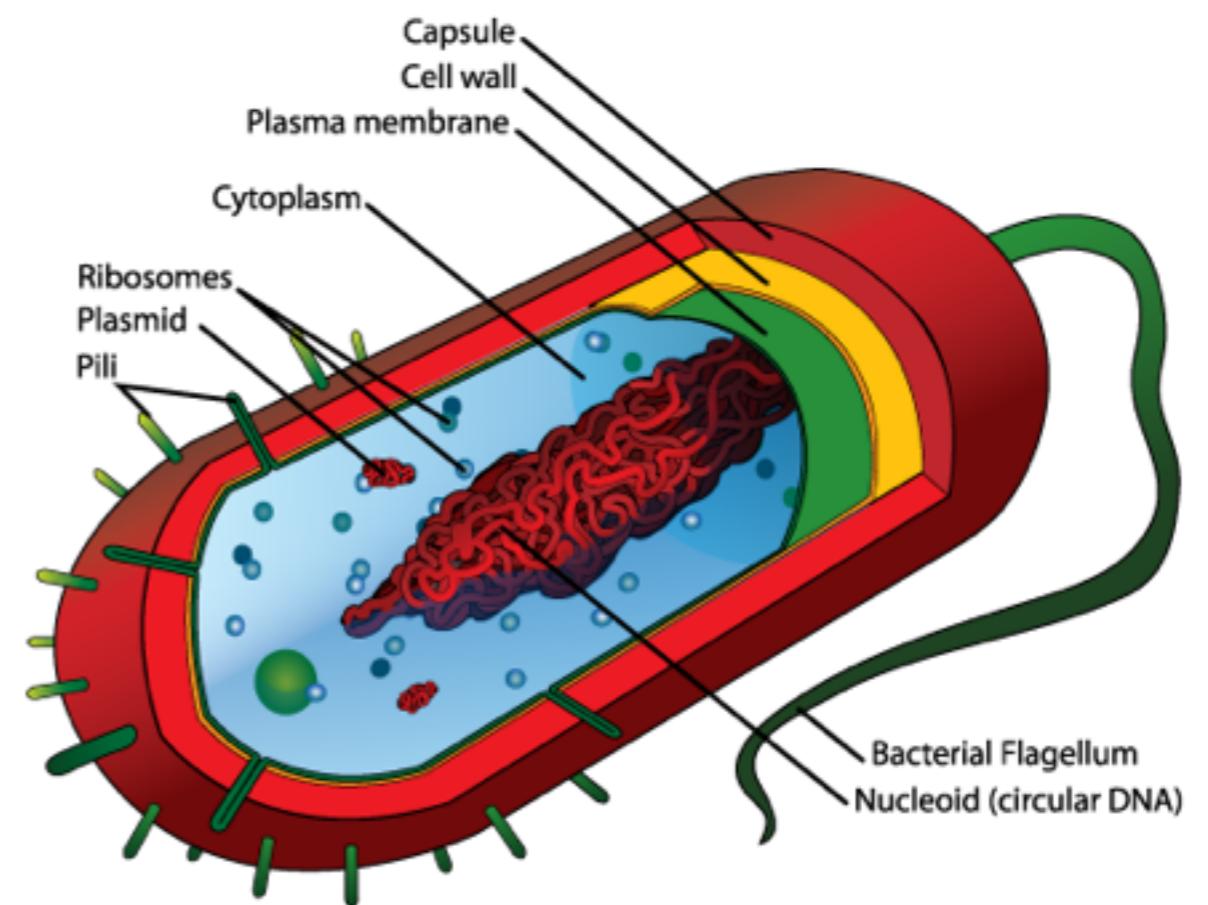


# Getting out of the nucleus

## Eukaryotic cell

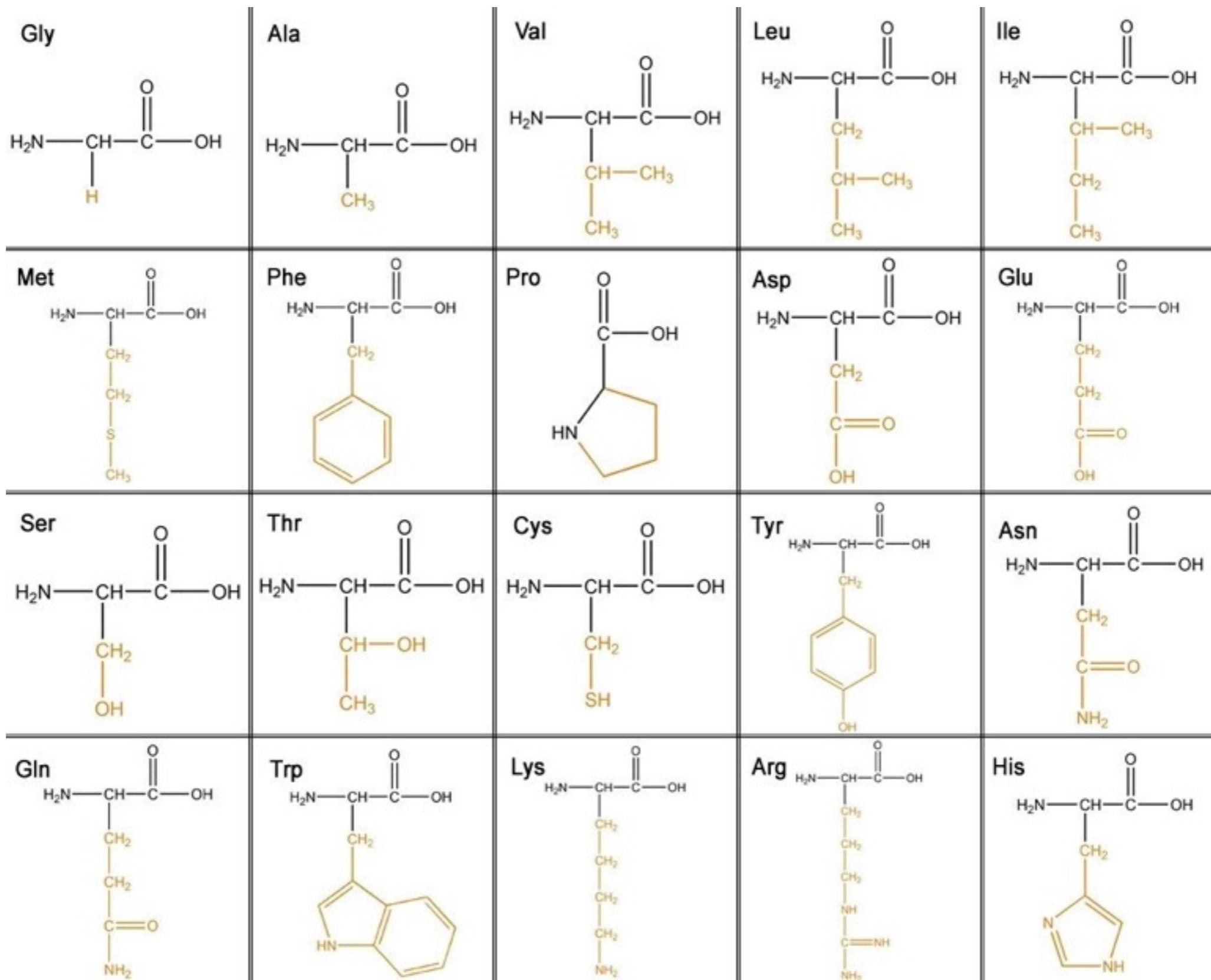


## Prokaryotic cell



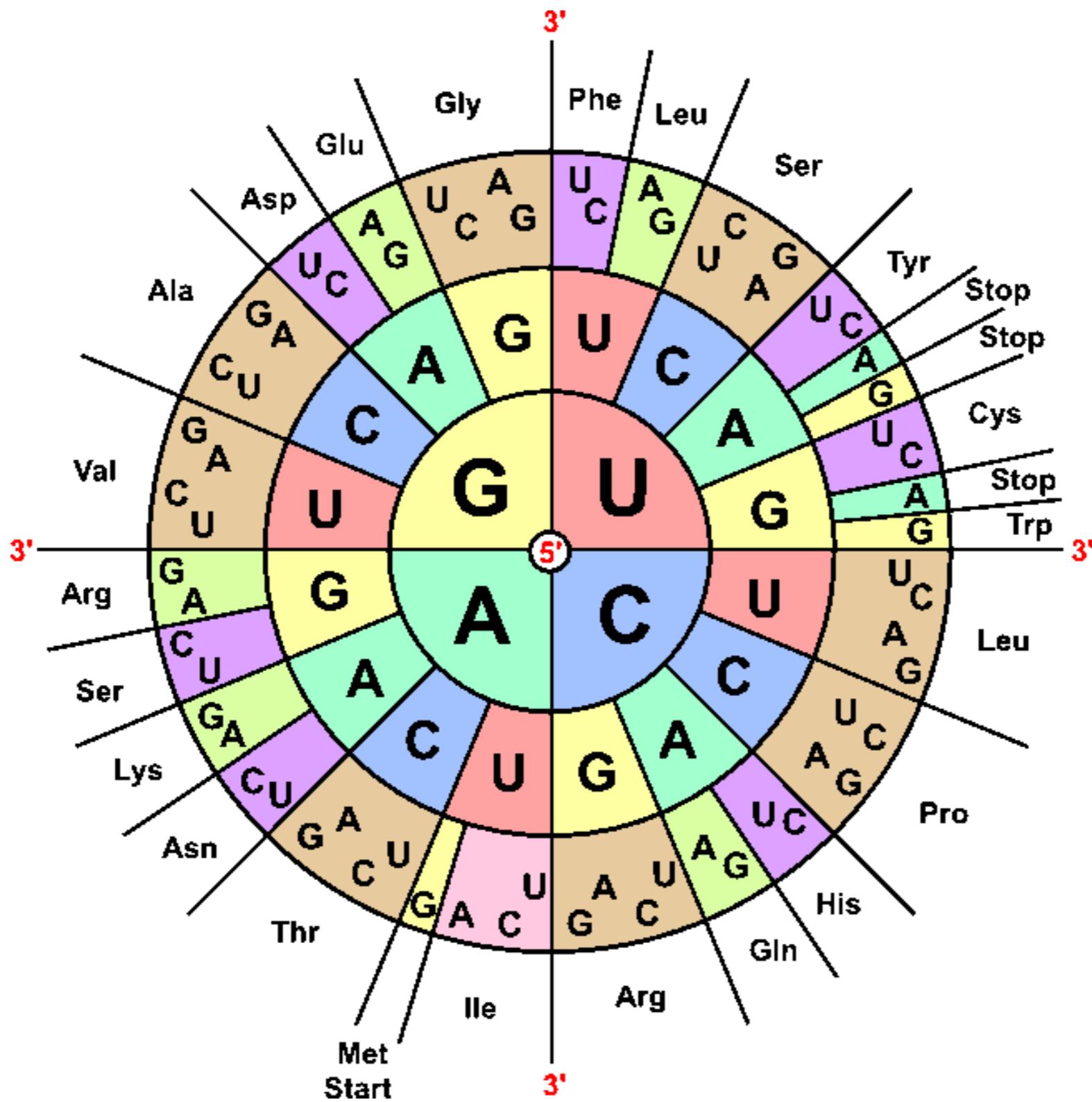


# Amino acids, the building blocks



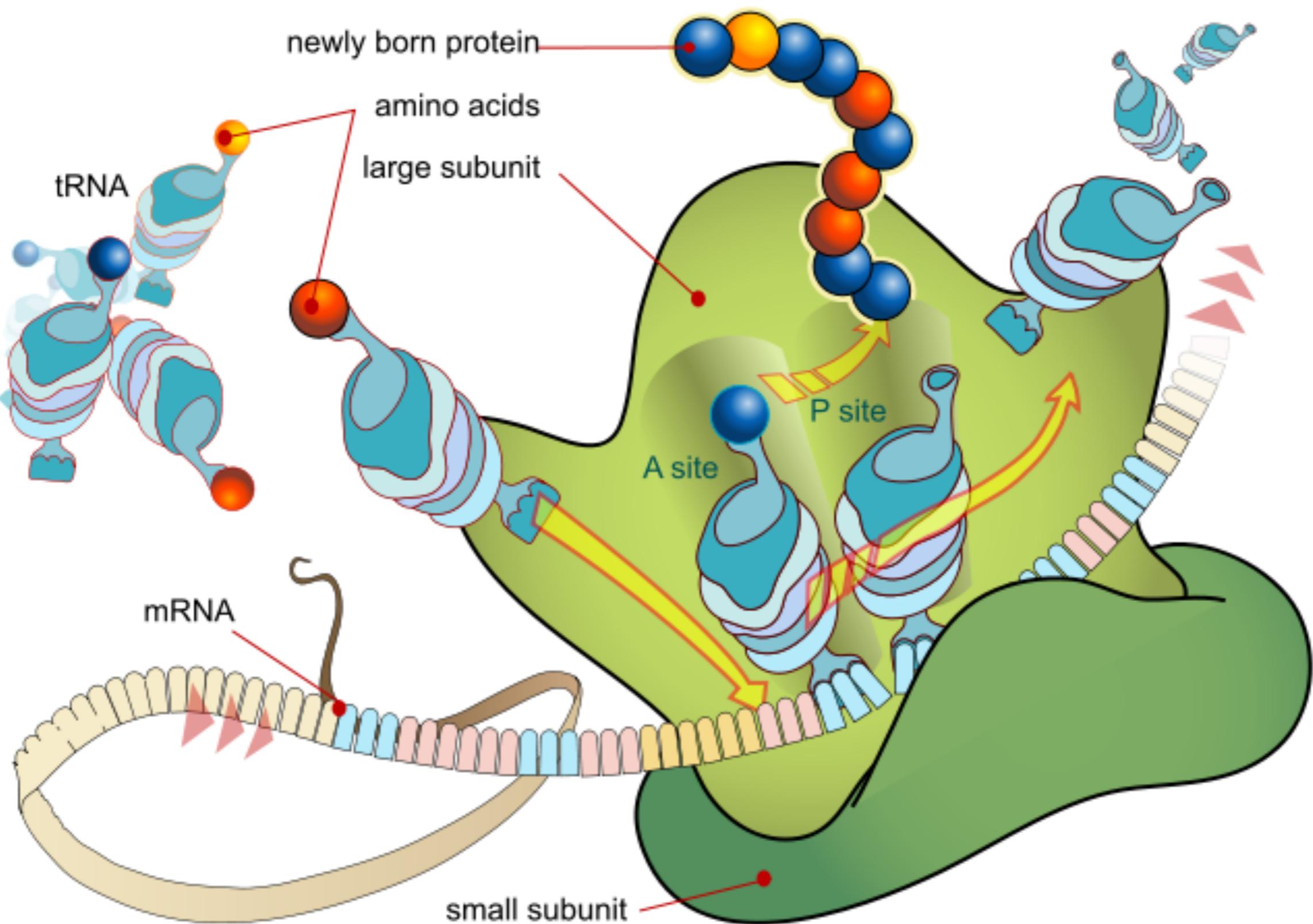


# Amino acid rosetta stone





# Translation





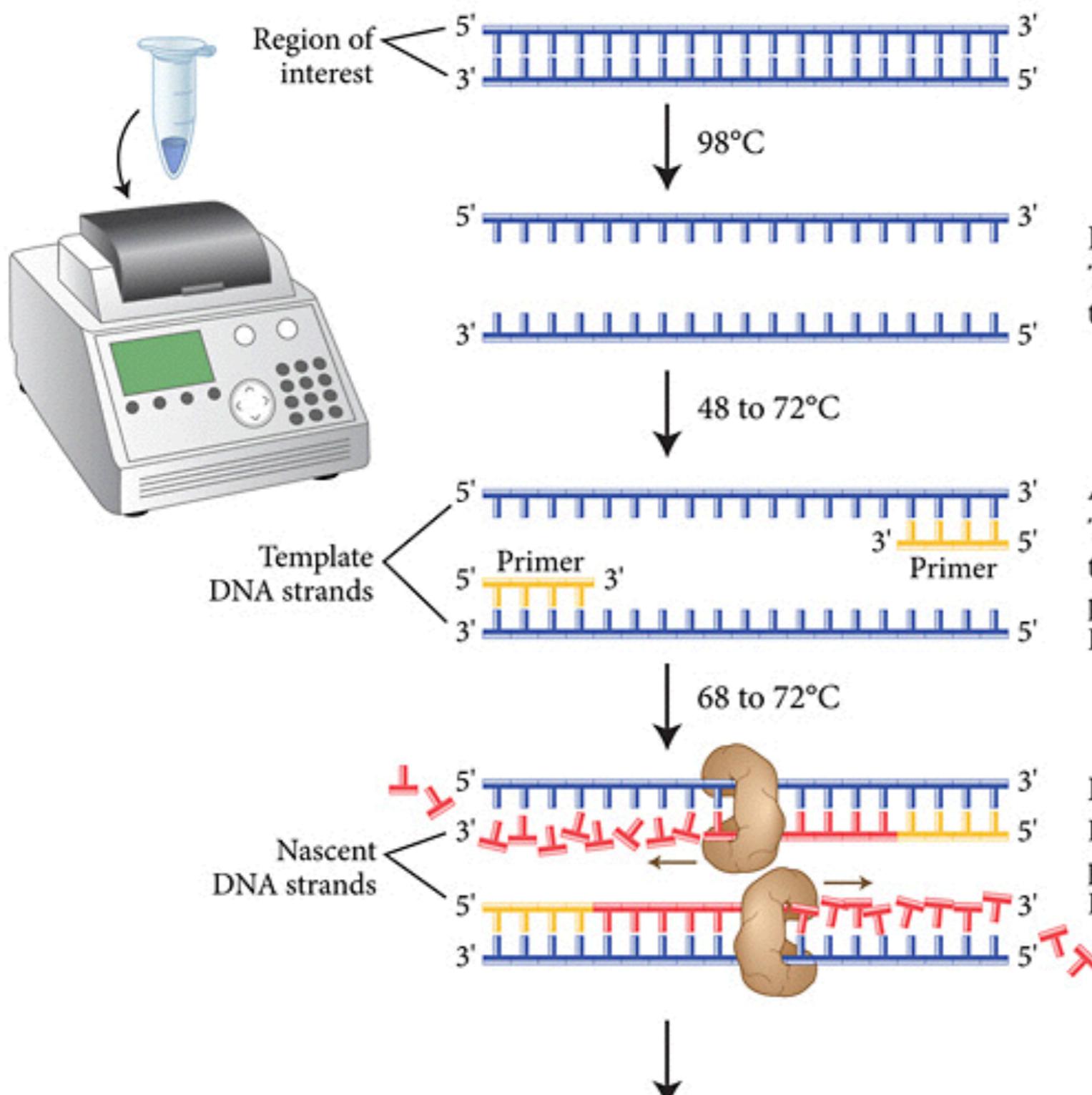
# Polymerase Chain Reaction, 1983



Kary Mullis



# Polymerase Chain Reaction



## Denaturation

Temperature is increased to separate DNA strands

## Annealing

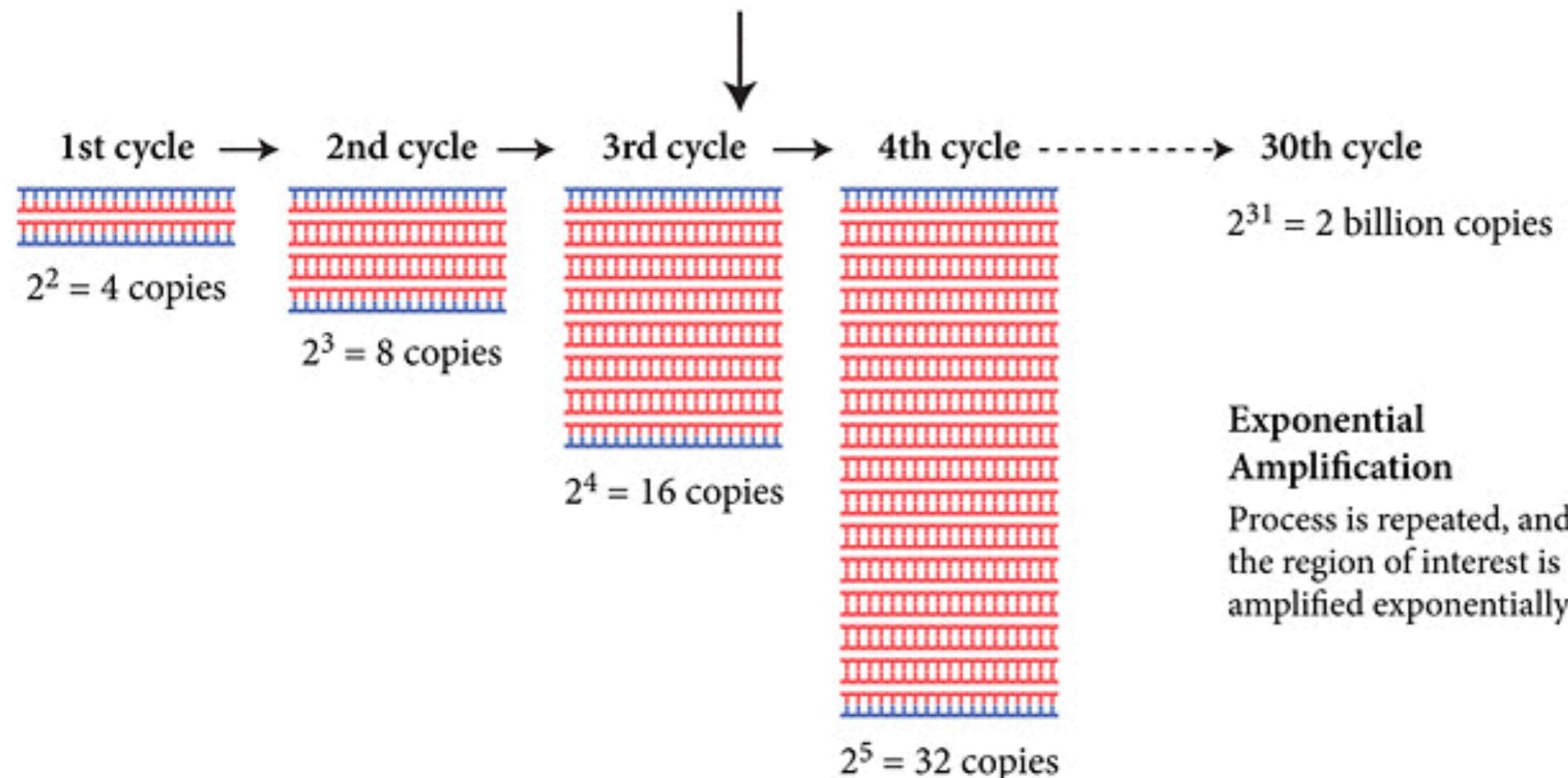
Temperature is decreased to allow primers to base pair to complementary DNA template

## Extension

Polymerase extends primer to form nascent DNA strand



# Polymerase Chain Reaction





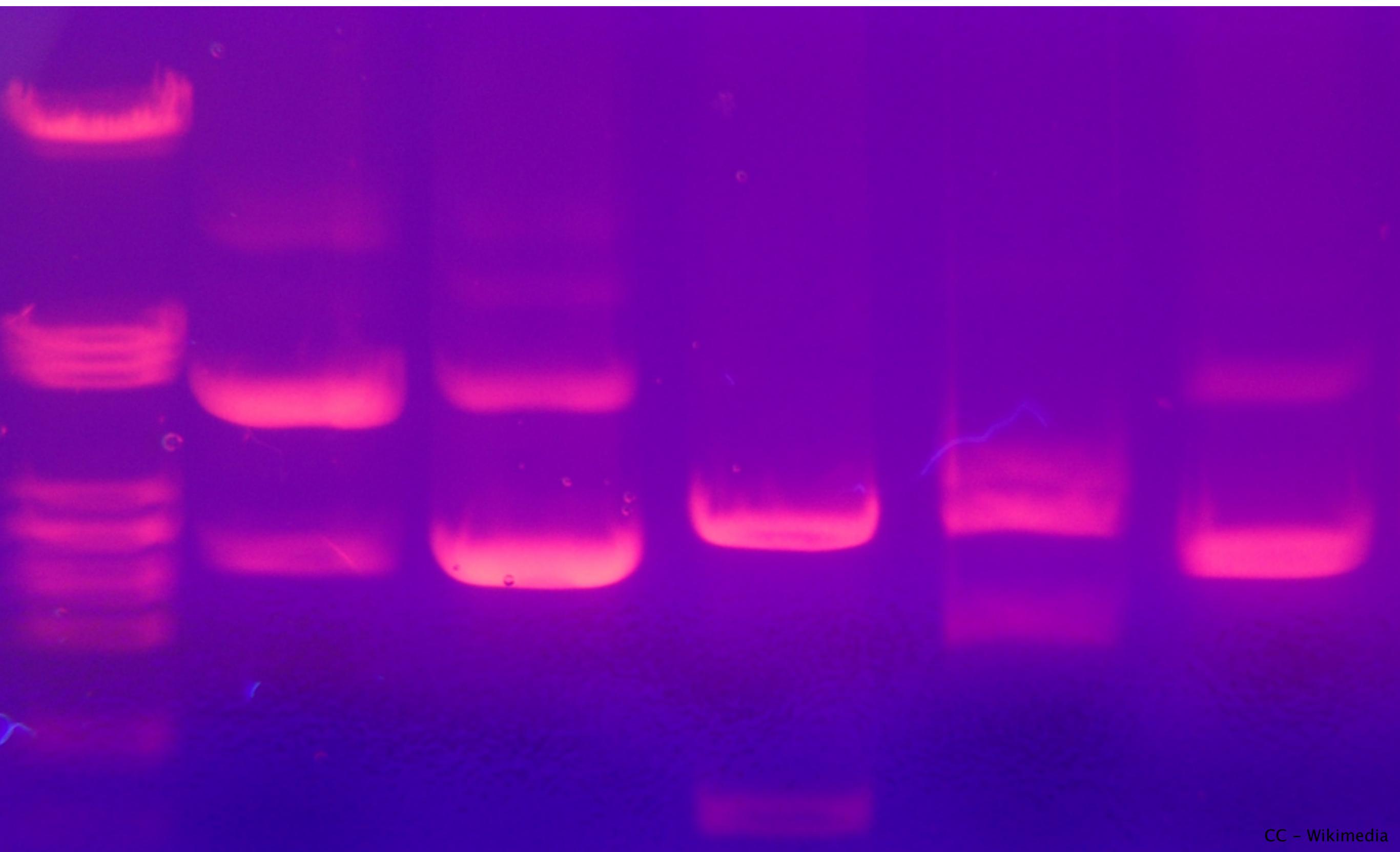
**waag society**

institute for art, science and technology

# DNA fingerprinting



# DNA fingerprint





# Sushi test





# PooPrints

**PooPrints™**

Match The Mess Through DNA

D305-520

**DNA Collection Kit**

**PET Identification Card**

www.pooprints.com  
DN001-  
**BioPet**  
Vet Lab  
A DIVISION OF TECOM BIOTECH CORPORATION  
1-866-883-7389

DNA PET ID  
DN001-11111  
1-866-  
883-7389

Affix barcode sticker OR write dog's name here

Affix barcode sticker OR write dog's name here

**Customer Information Card**

\*Required Information

**Account Information**

\*Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\*City, State, Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Pet Information**

Apply Barcode Sticker Here

Pet's Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Pet's Species: \_\_\_\_\_ Dog \_\_\_\_\_ Cat \_\_\_\_\_  
Where did you purchase your DNA Pet ID Kit?  
Company: \_\_\_\_\_

**DNA World Pet Registry**

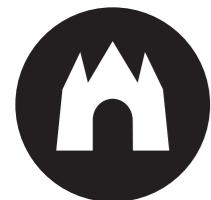
**BioPet**  
Vet Lab  
A DIVISION OF TECOM BIOTECH CORPORATION  
**BioPet**  
Vet Lab  
A DIVISION OF TECOM BIOTECH CORPORATION  
**BioPet**  
Vet Lab  
A DIVISION OF TECOM BIOTECH CORPORATION



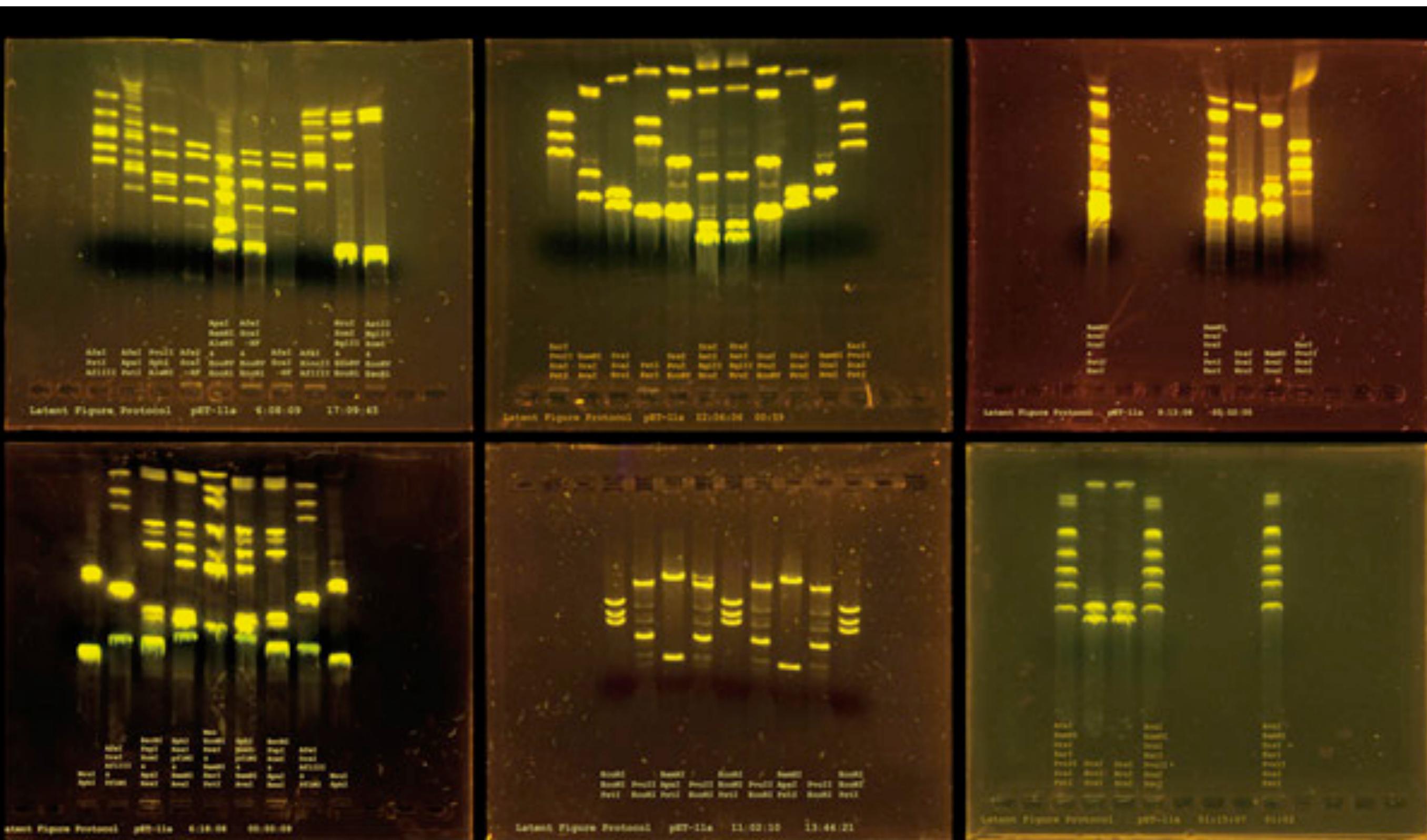


# Barcode



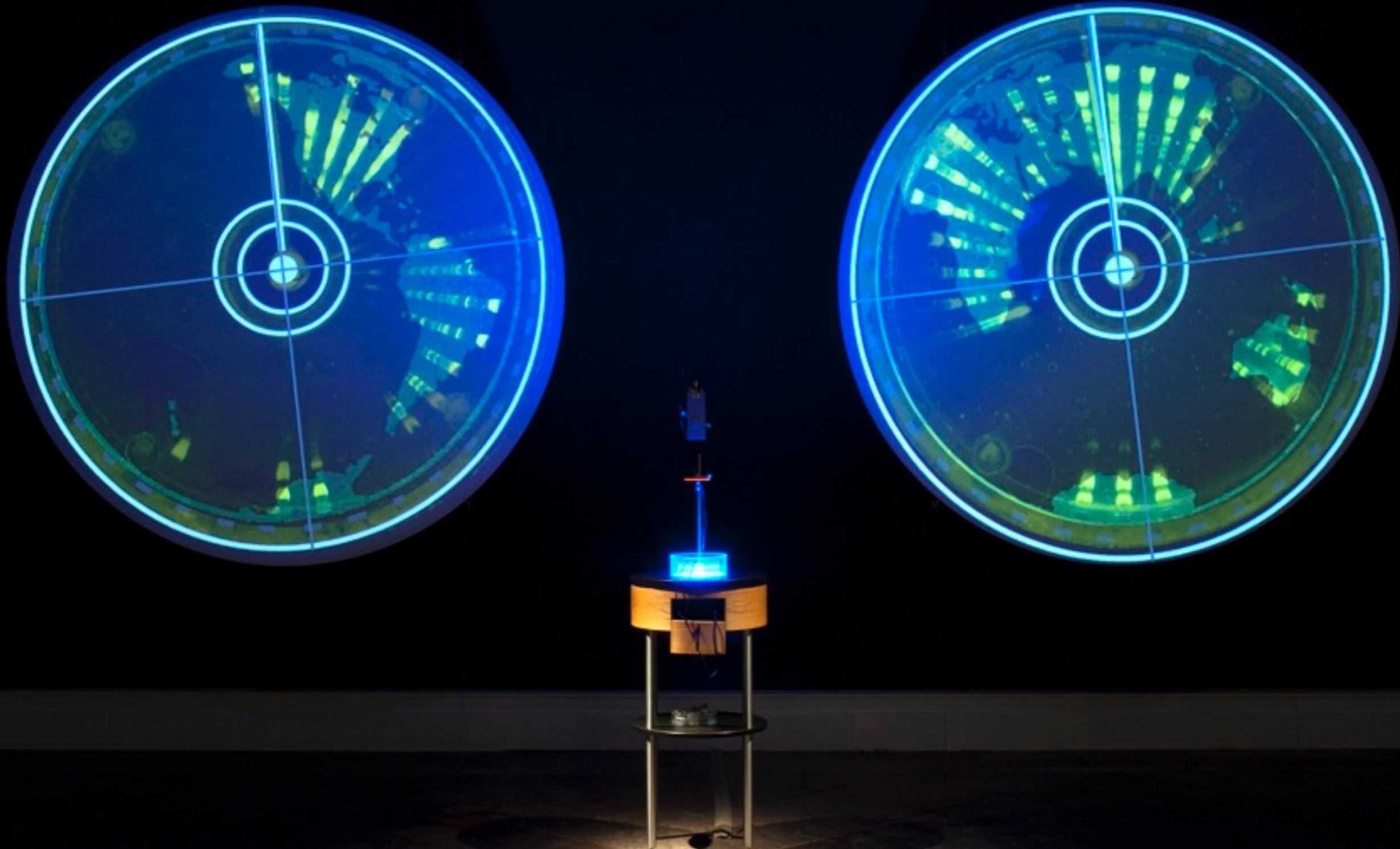


# Paul Vanouse





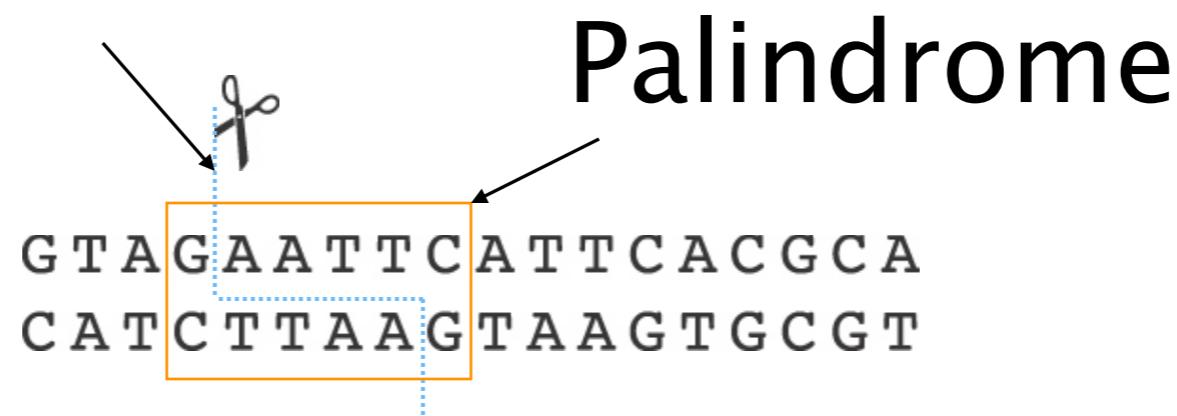
# Paul Vanouse





# Sequence specific cuts

Restrictie site



Palindrome

Fragment 1

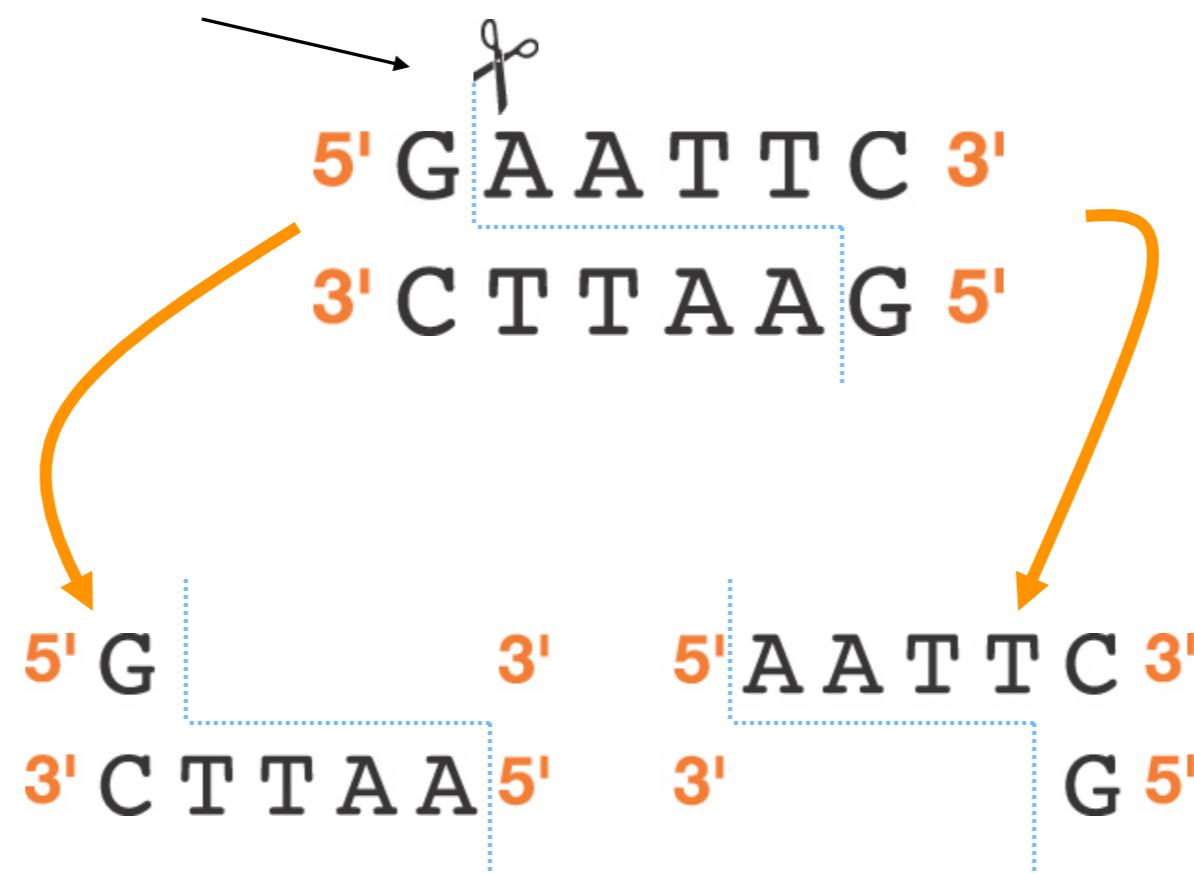


Fragment 2



# 5 vs 3 accent overlap

cut site





# EcoRI en PstI



## EcoRI

- Escherichia coli
- 5 prime overlap



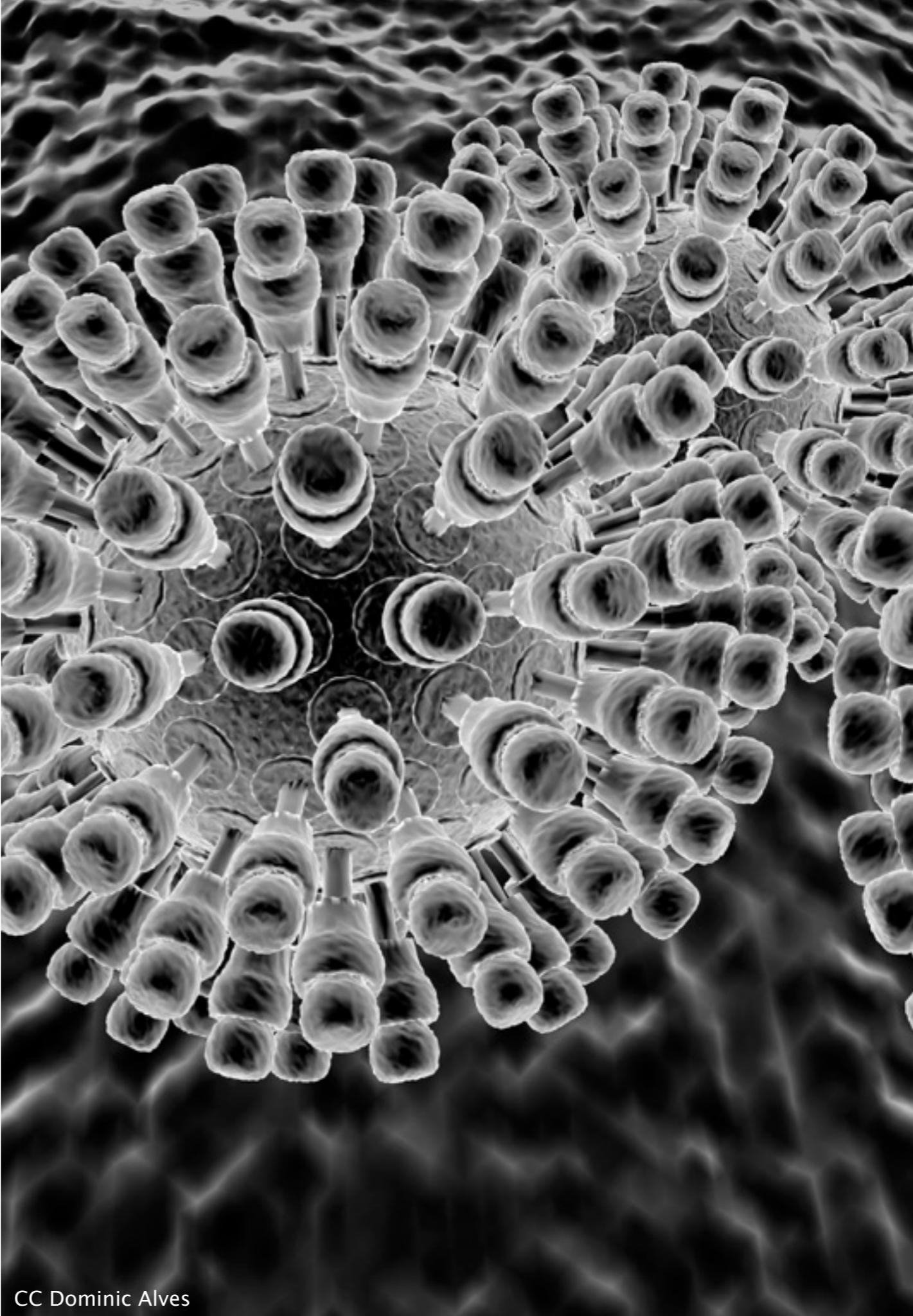
## PstI

- Providencia stuartii
- 3 prime overlap



## DNA restriction enzymes

- Protect against viral infections
- Over 3000 types known





# Step 1: samples and enzymes

Get DNA and enzymes

Crime Scene → Suspects → DNA reference



Take the 5 samples



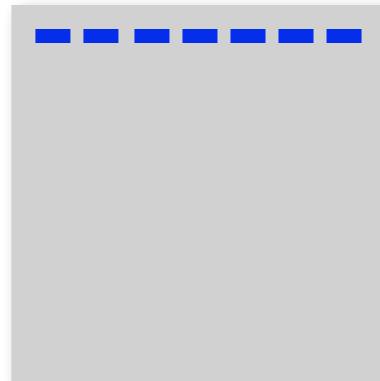
Cut it using a EcoRI/  
PstI restriction–  
enzymmix

Incubate 45 minutes at 37 degrees

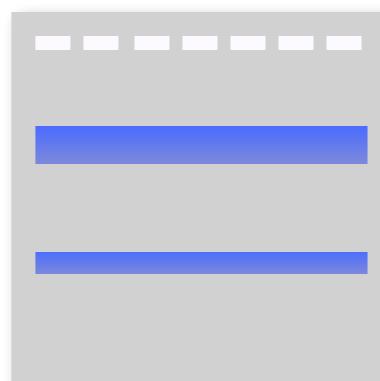


# Step 2: Gel electrophoreses

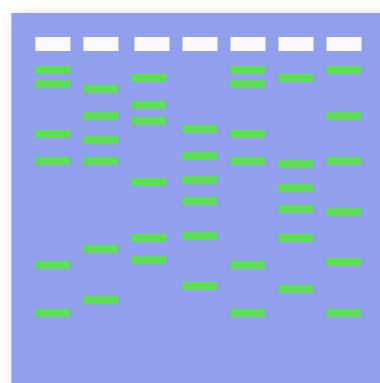
Mix the samples with loading dye



Load the samples in a gel



Apply current

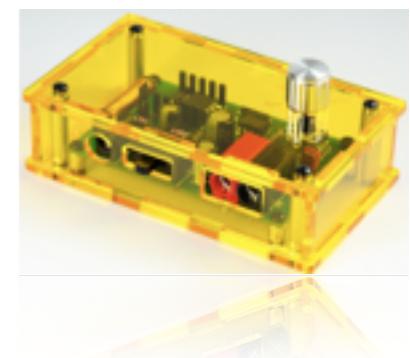
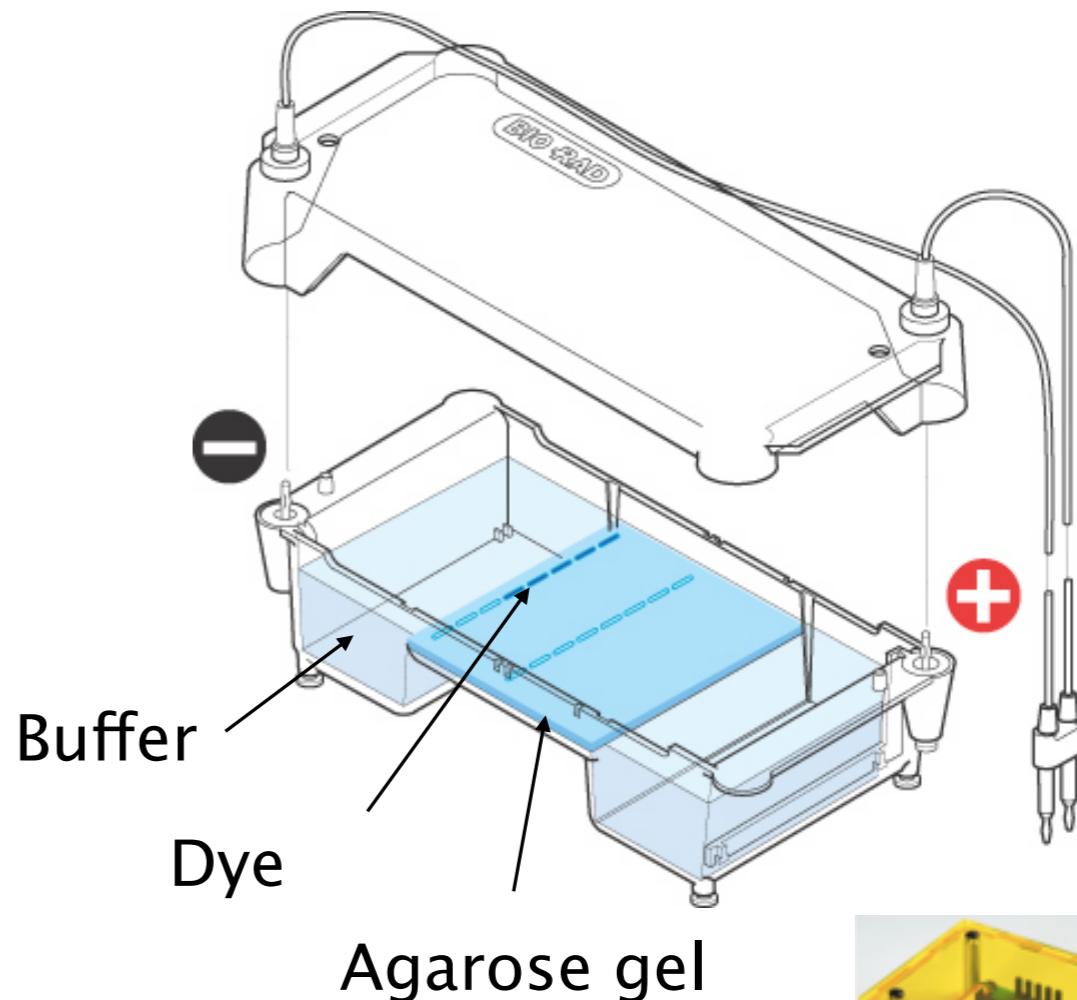


Read the pattern

Identify the killer

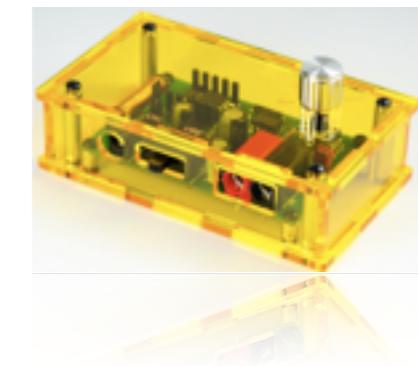
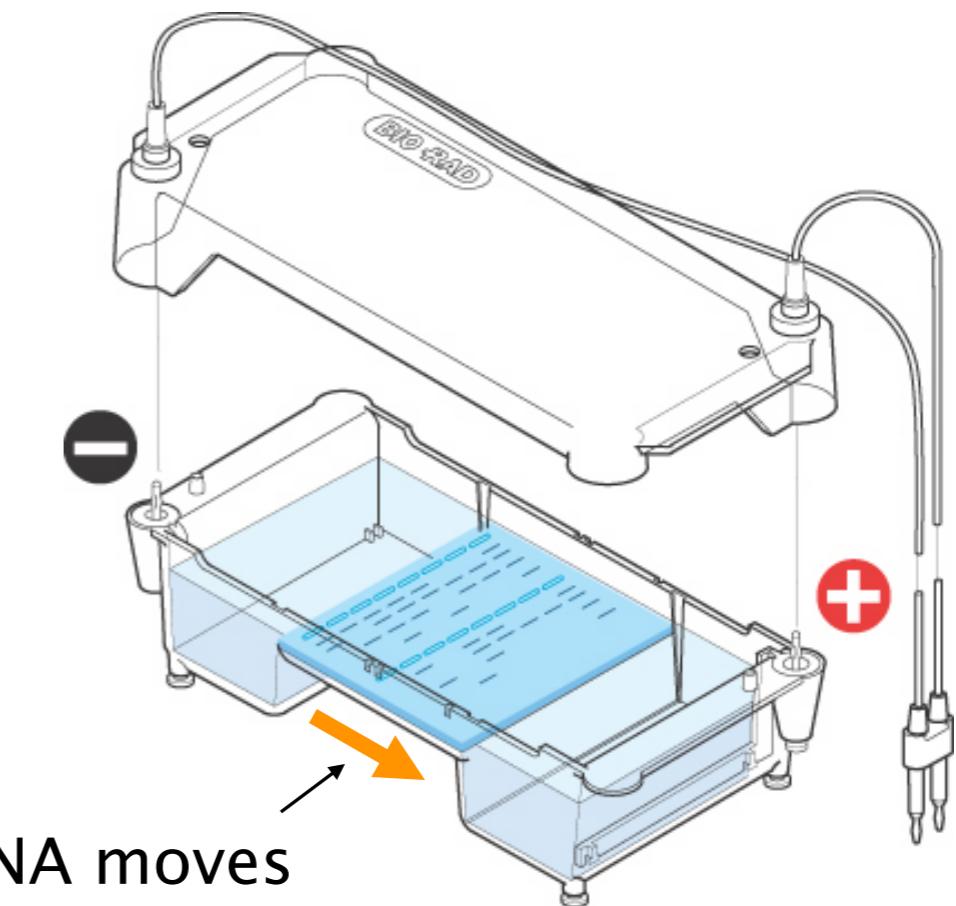
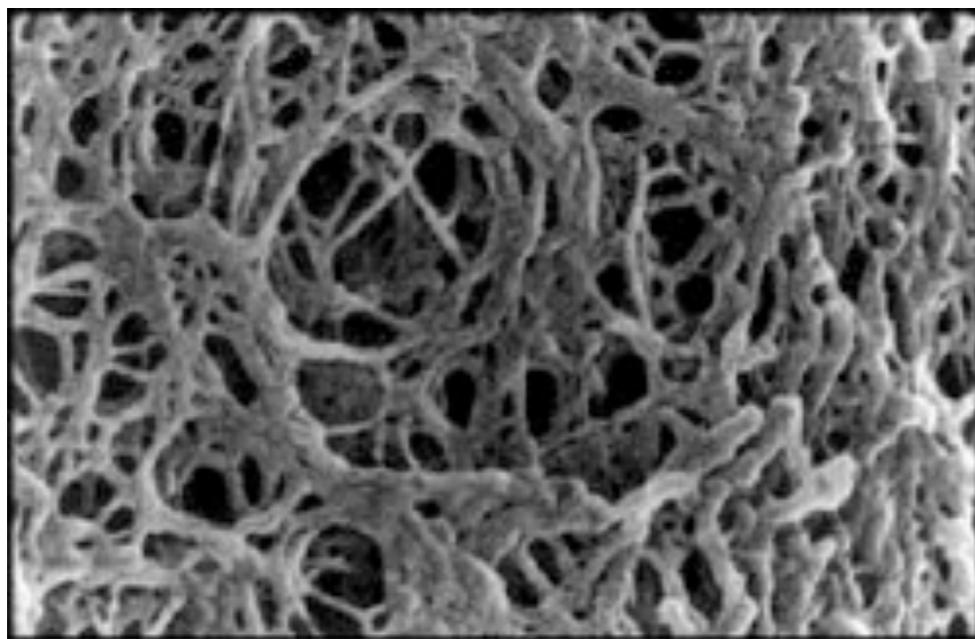


DNA is attracted by the anode





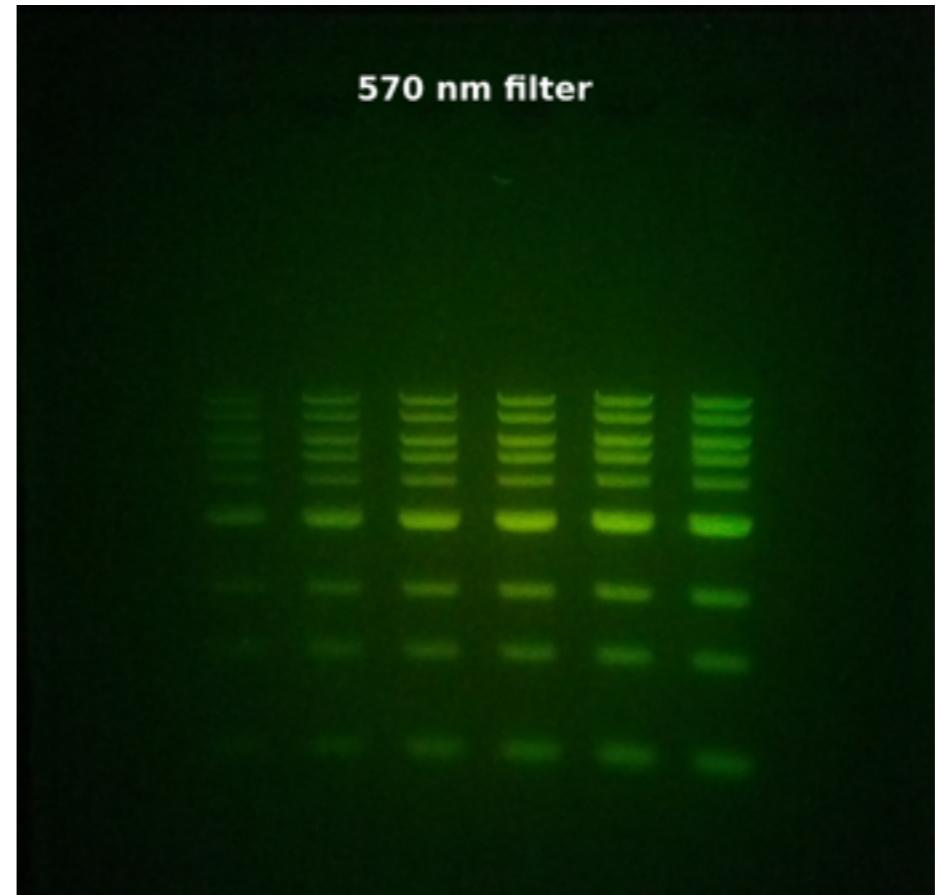
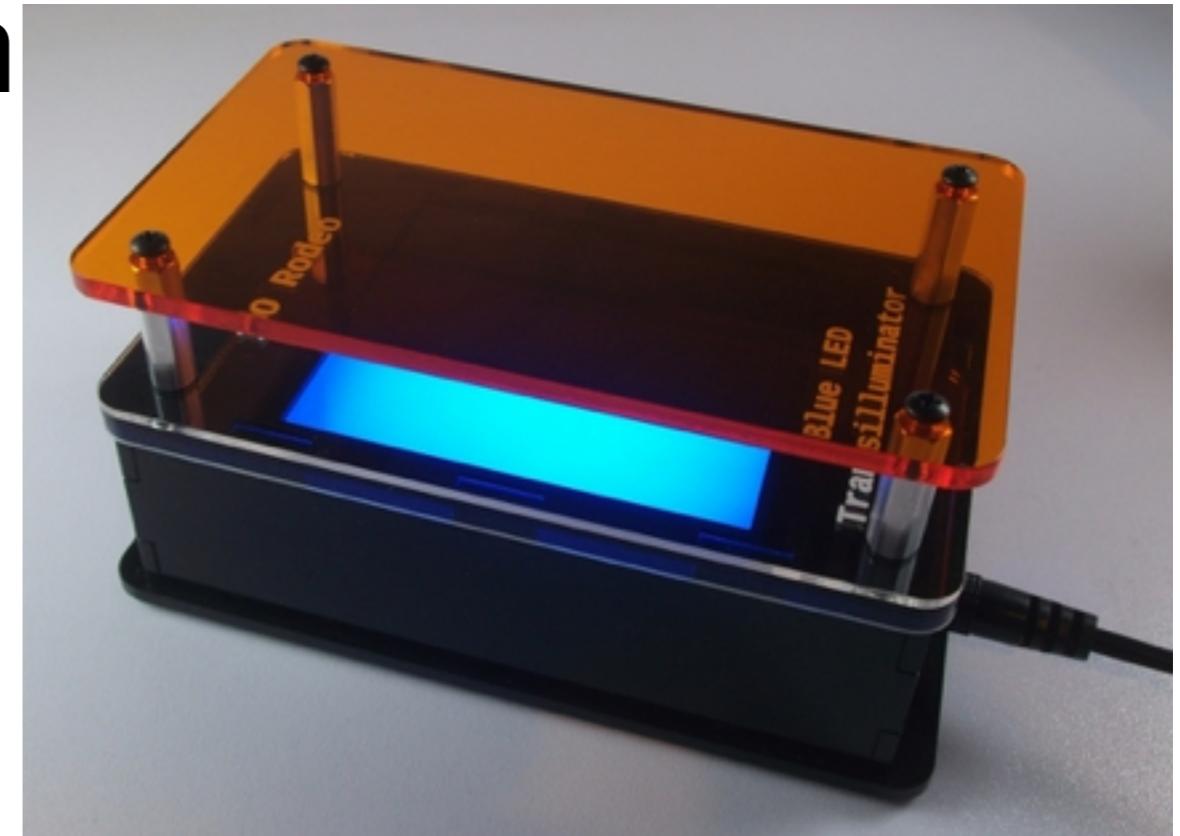
Short pieces move faster  
than long pieces





# Transillumination

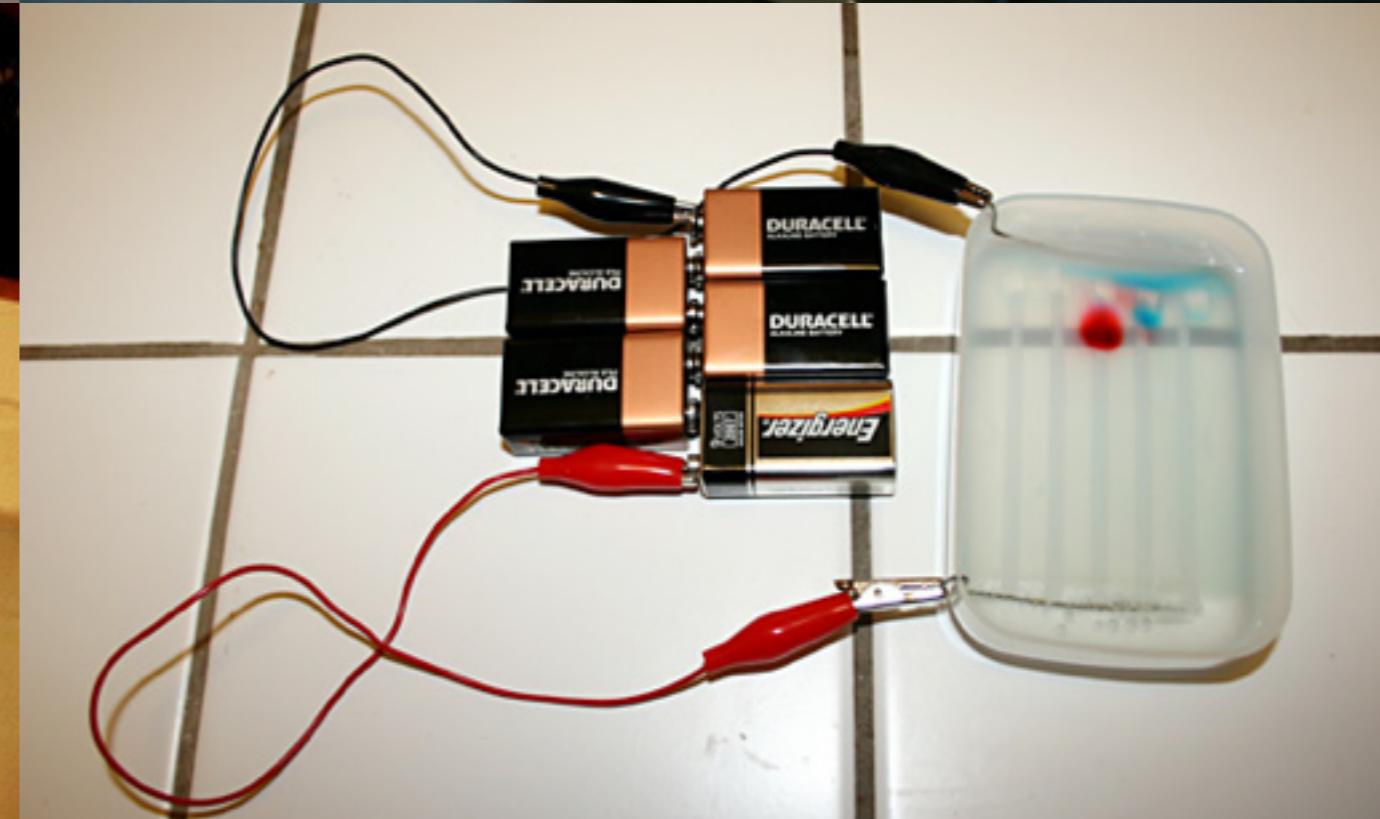
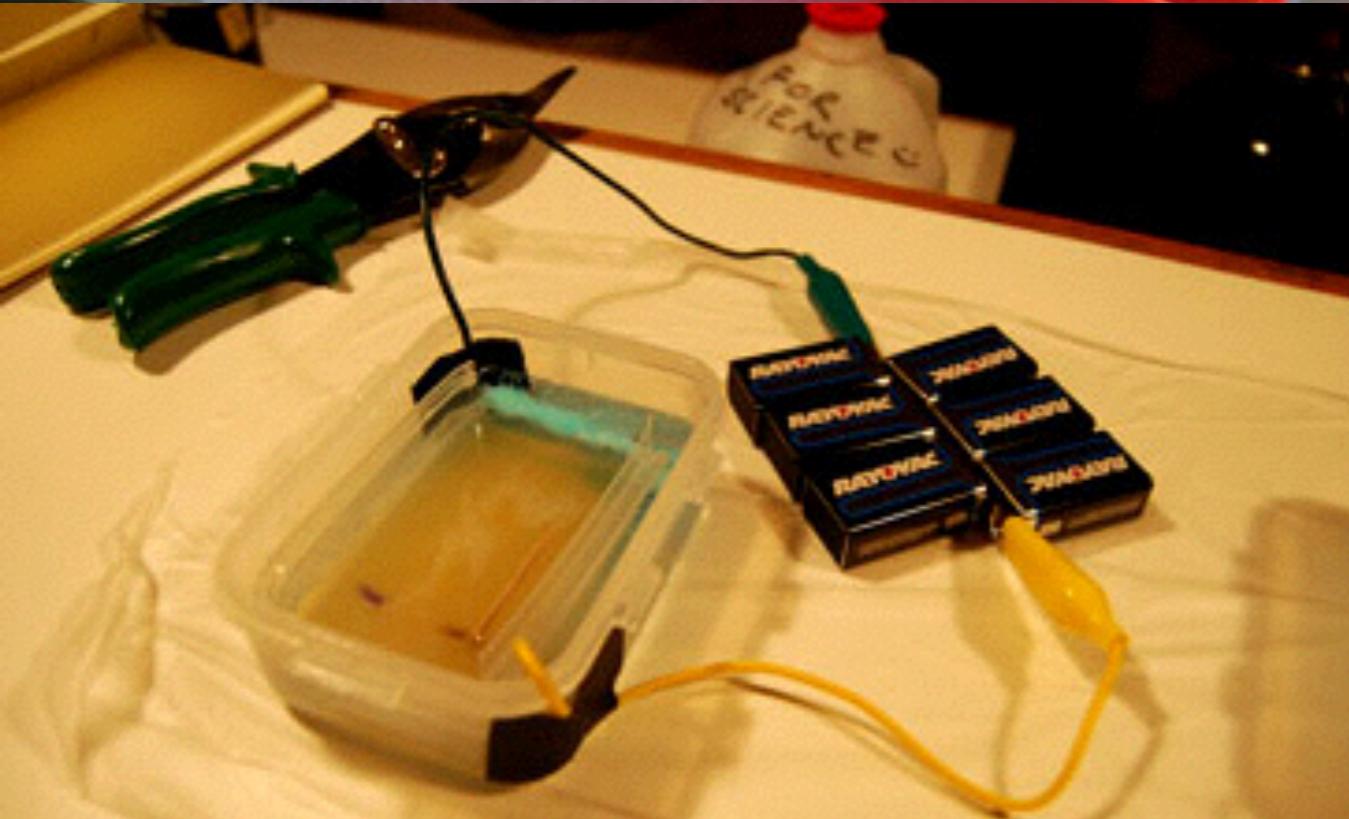
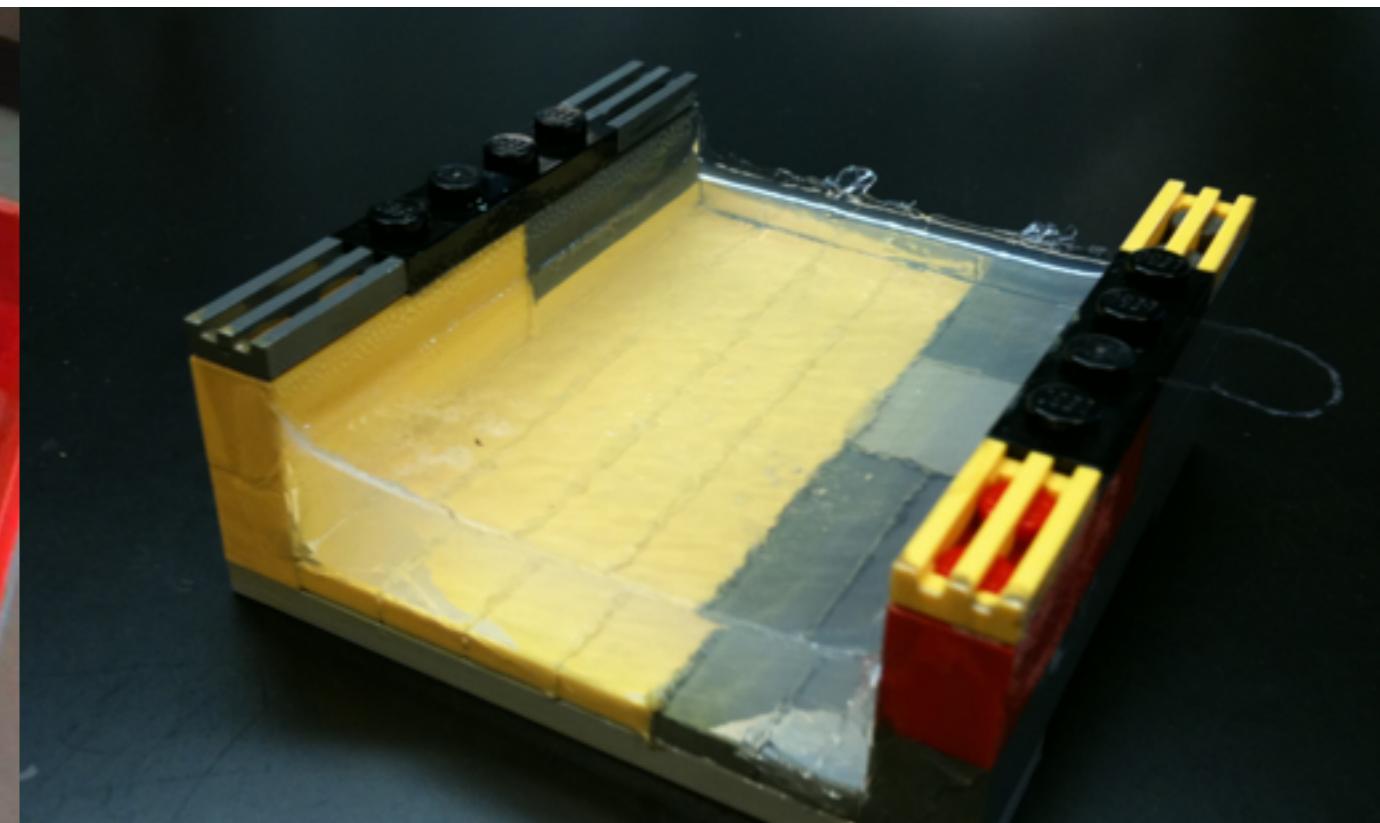
- Fluorescent DNA dye
- Sensitive to blue light
- Emits green light
- Orange filter blocks blue light





# DIY Electrophoresis

<http://fablab.waag.org/project/ow-dna-gel-electrophoresis-box>





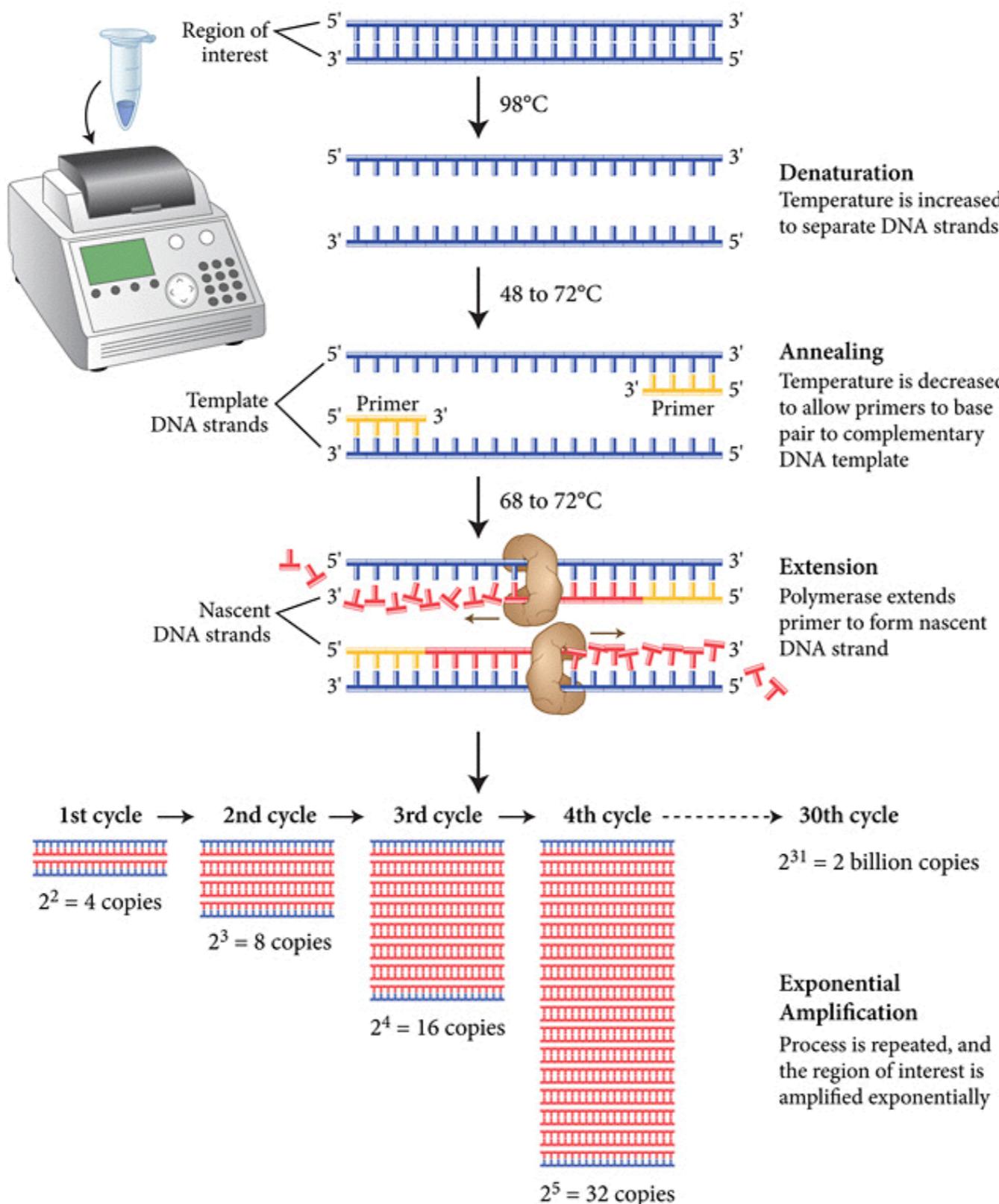
**waag society**

institute for art, science and technology

# DNA analytics

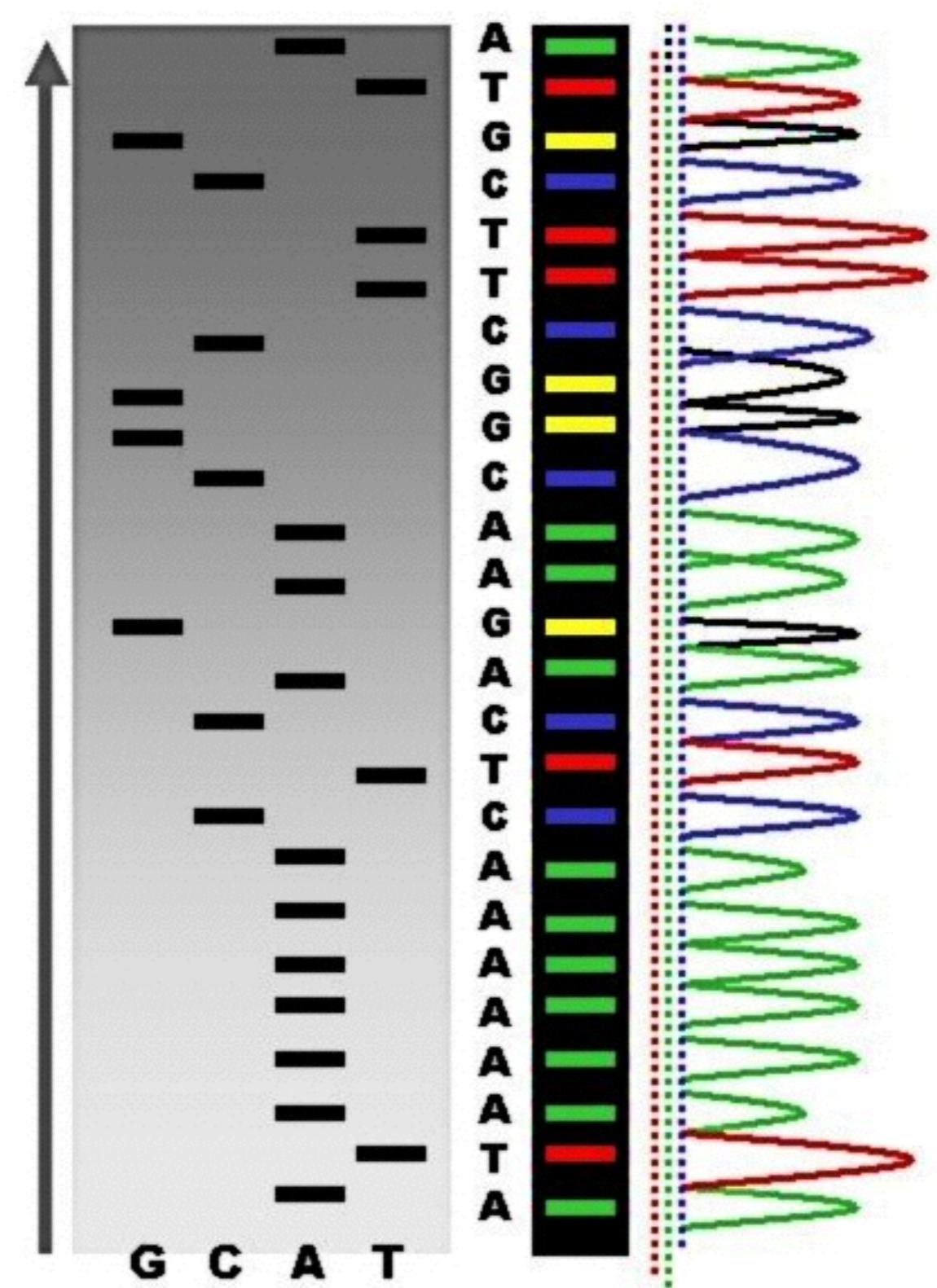
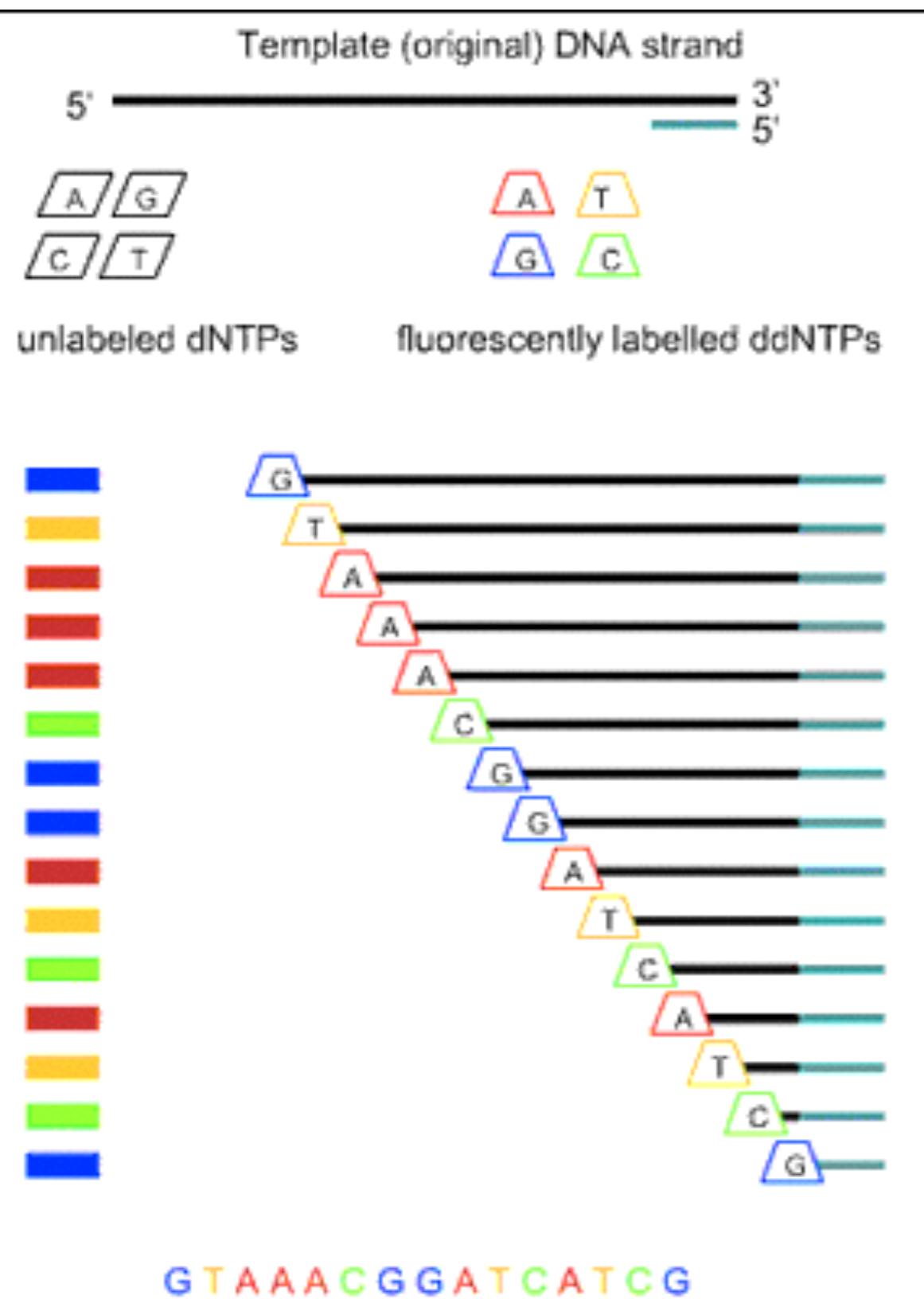


# Polymerase Chain Reaction





# Sanger Sequencing - chain termination





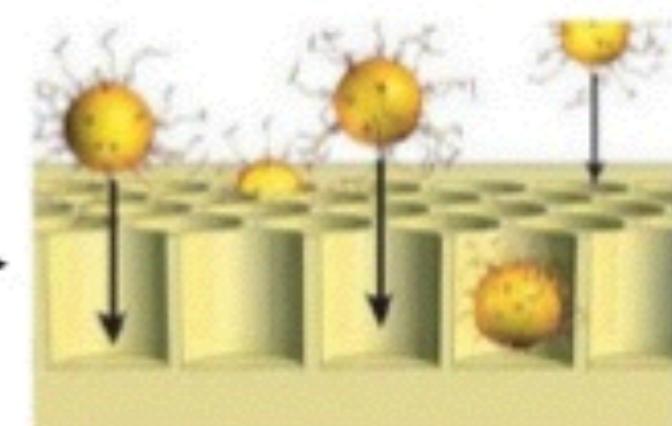
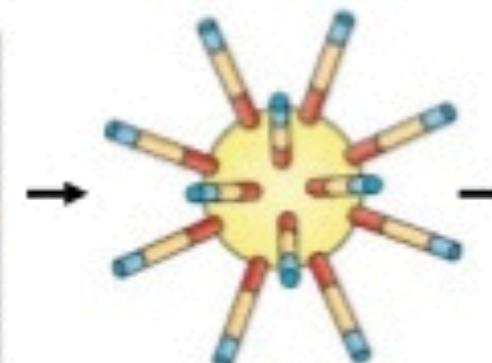
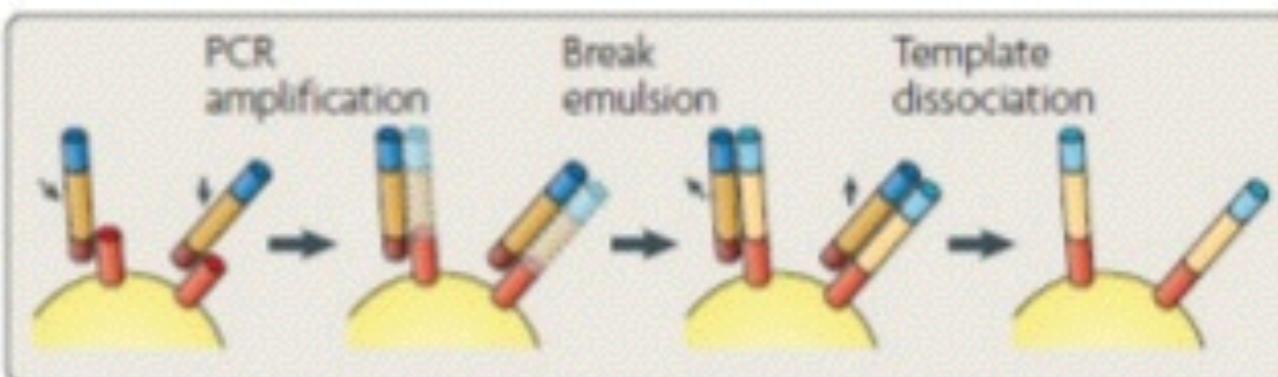
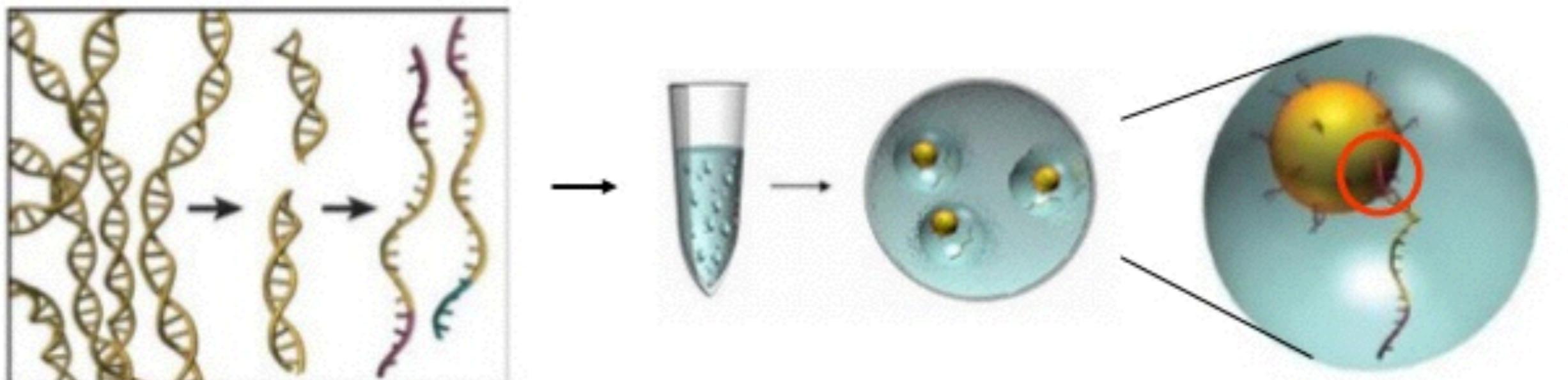
# 454 sequencer





# 454 Pyrosequencing

## 1. Emulsion-based sample preparation (emPCR)

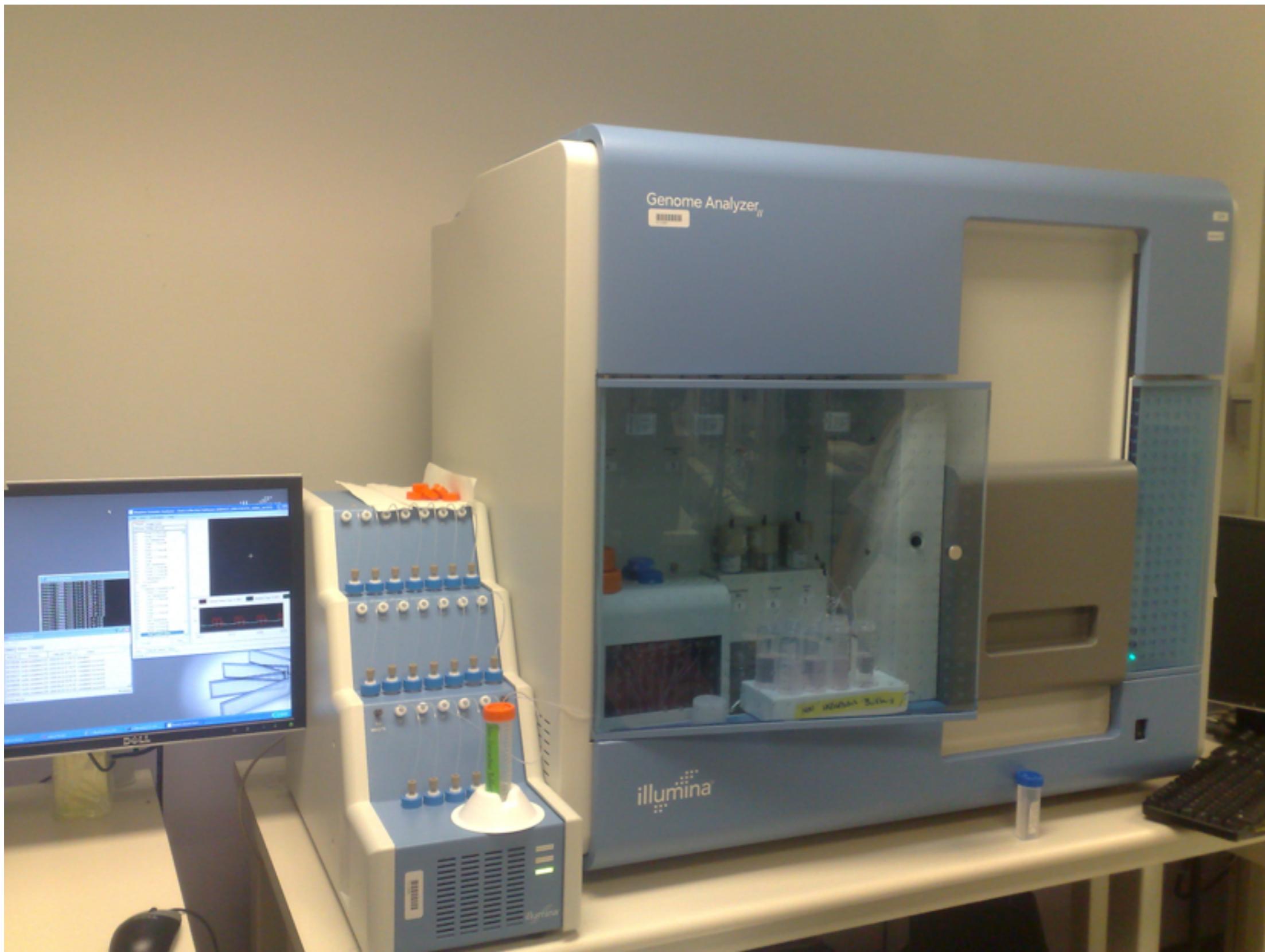


Several thousand  
copies of the same  
template sequence  
on each bead

on average 1.6 million wells



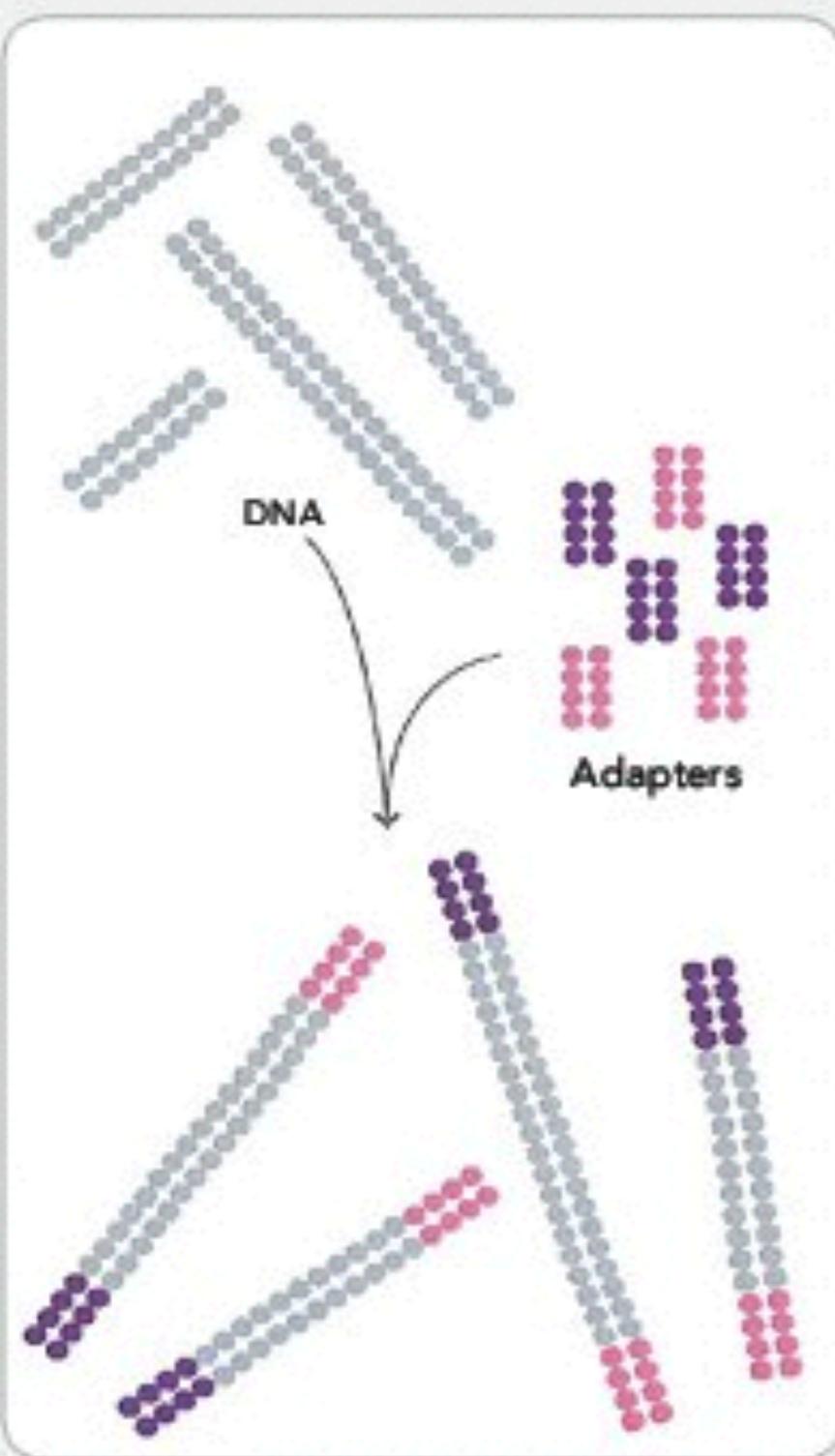
# Illumina - Solexa



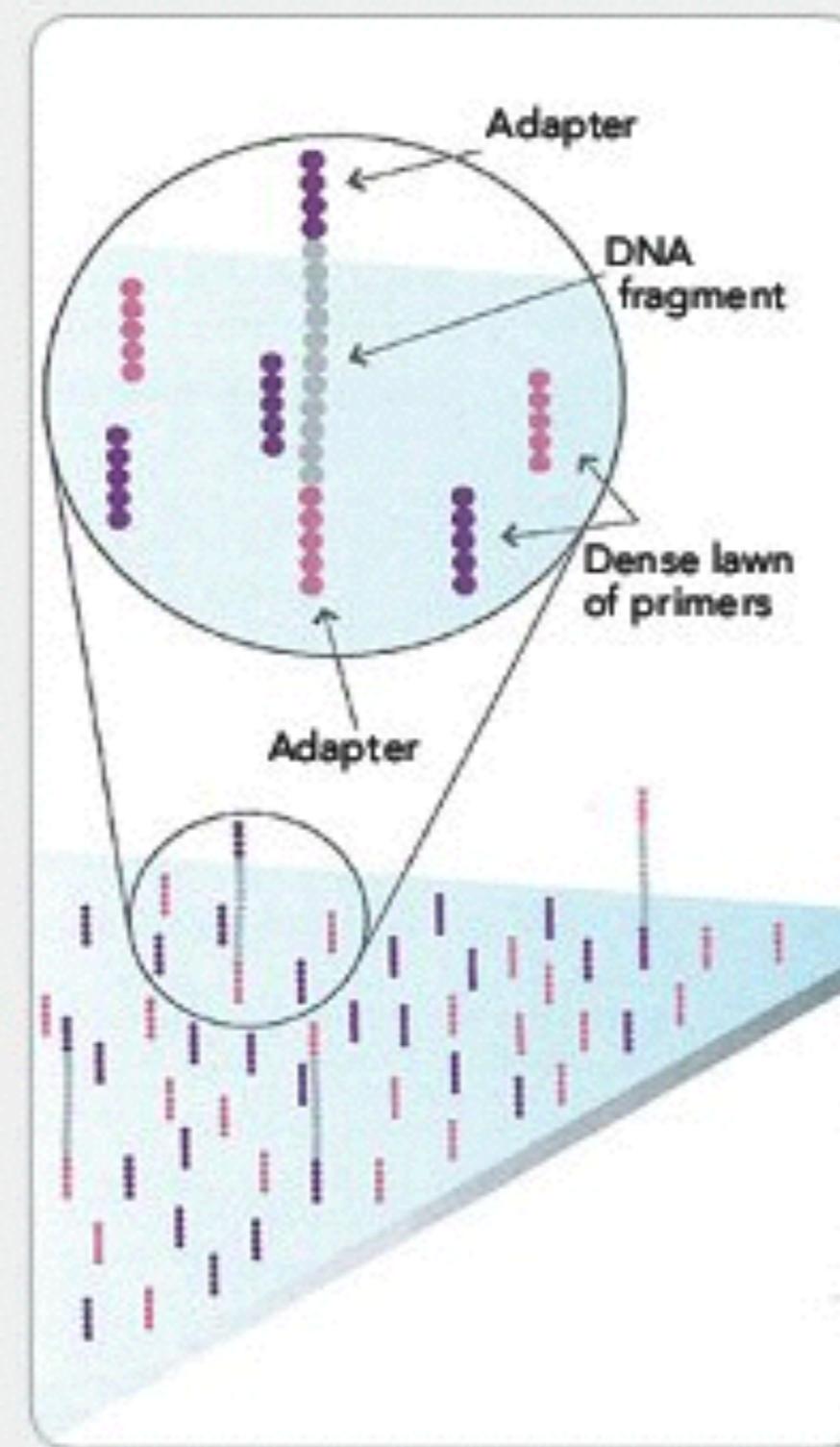


# Solexa - Illumina sequencing

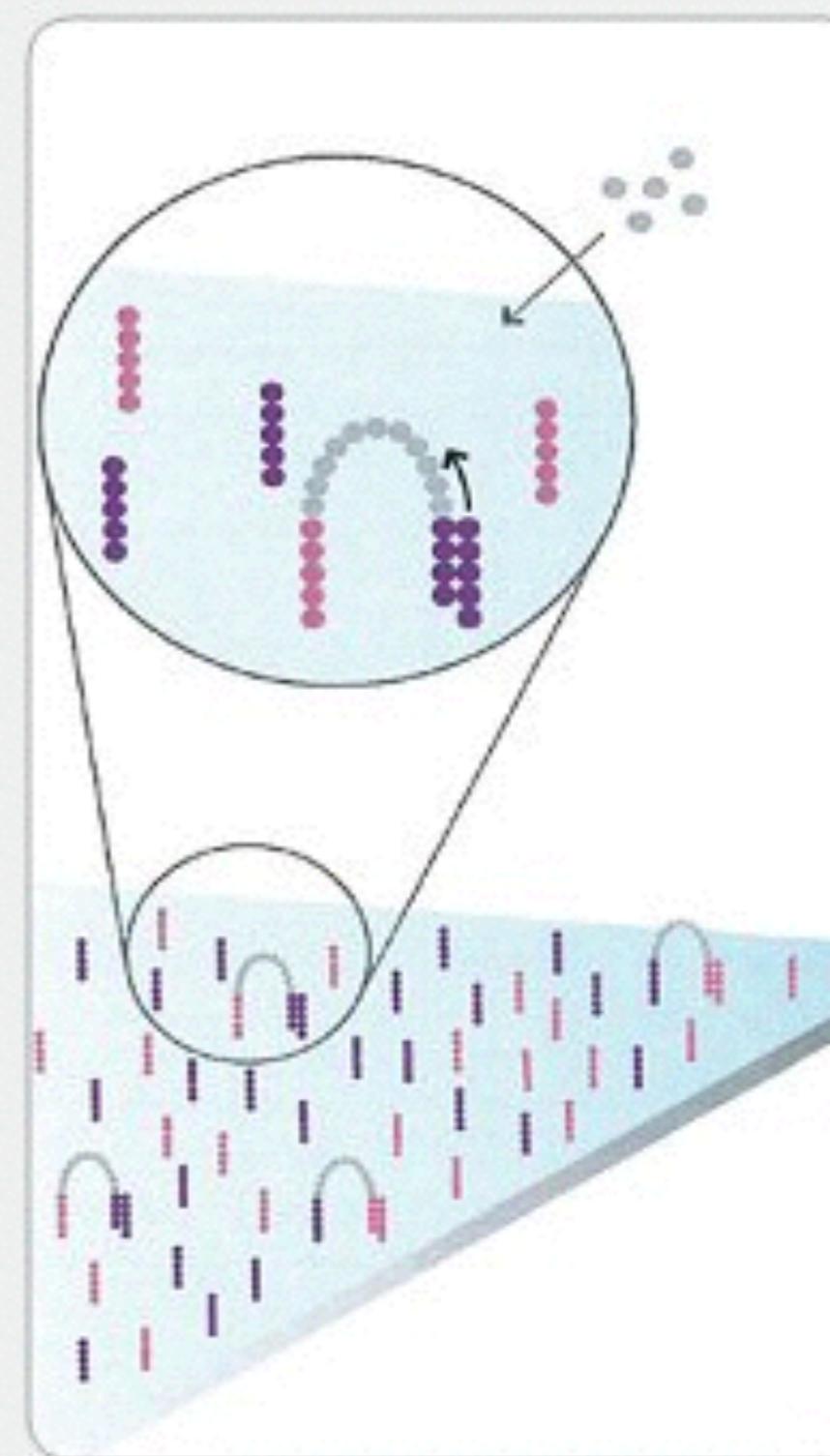
1. PREPARE GENOMIC DNA SAMPLE



2. ATTACH DNA TO SURFACE

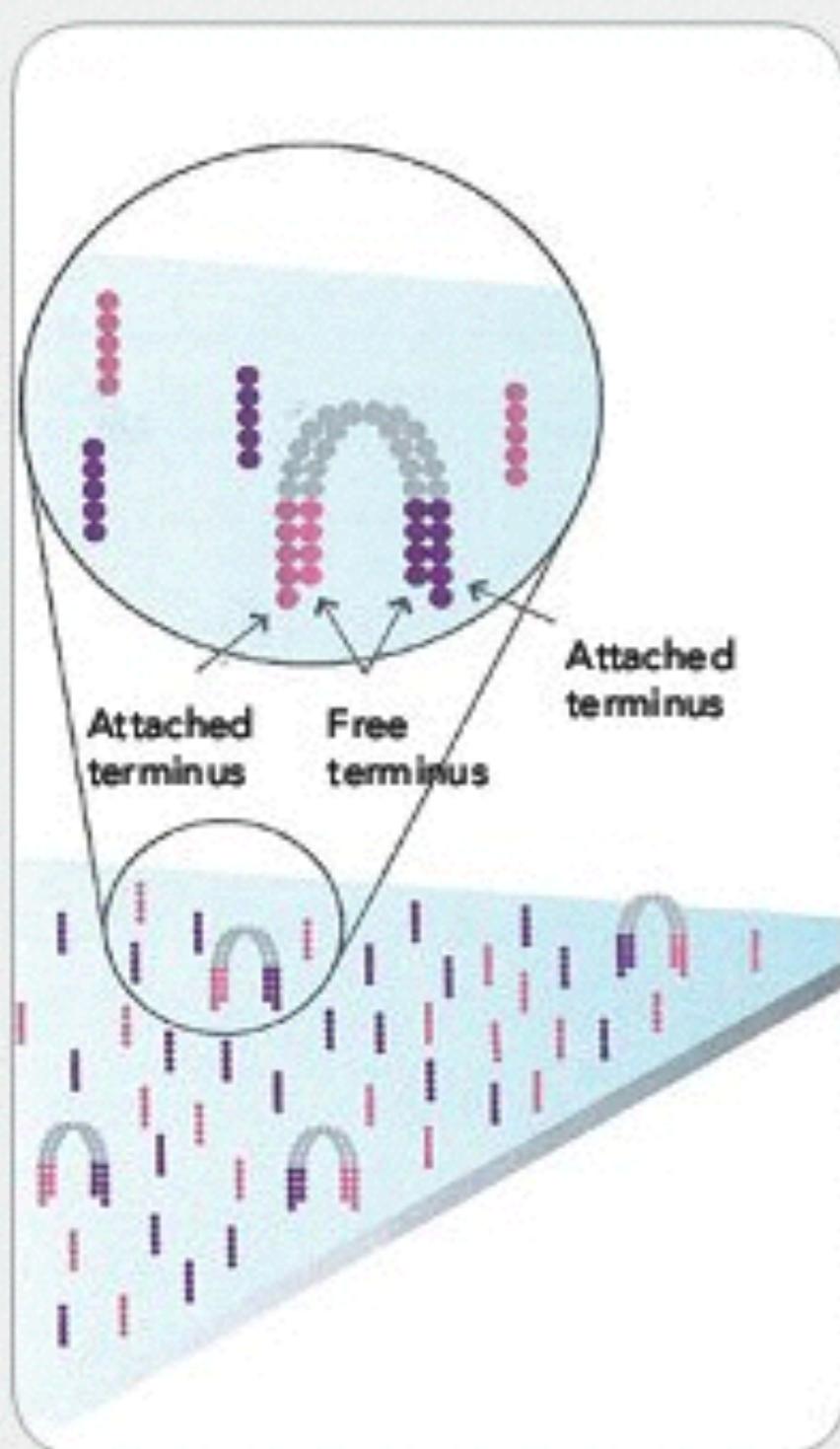


3. BRIDGE AMPLIFICATION

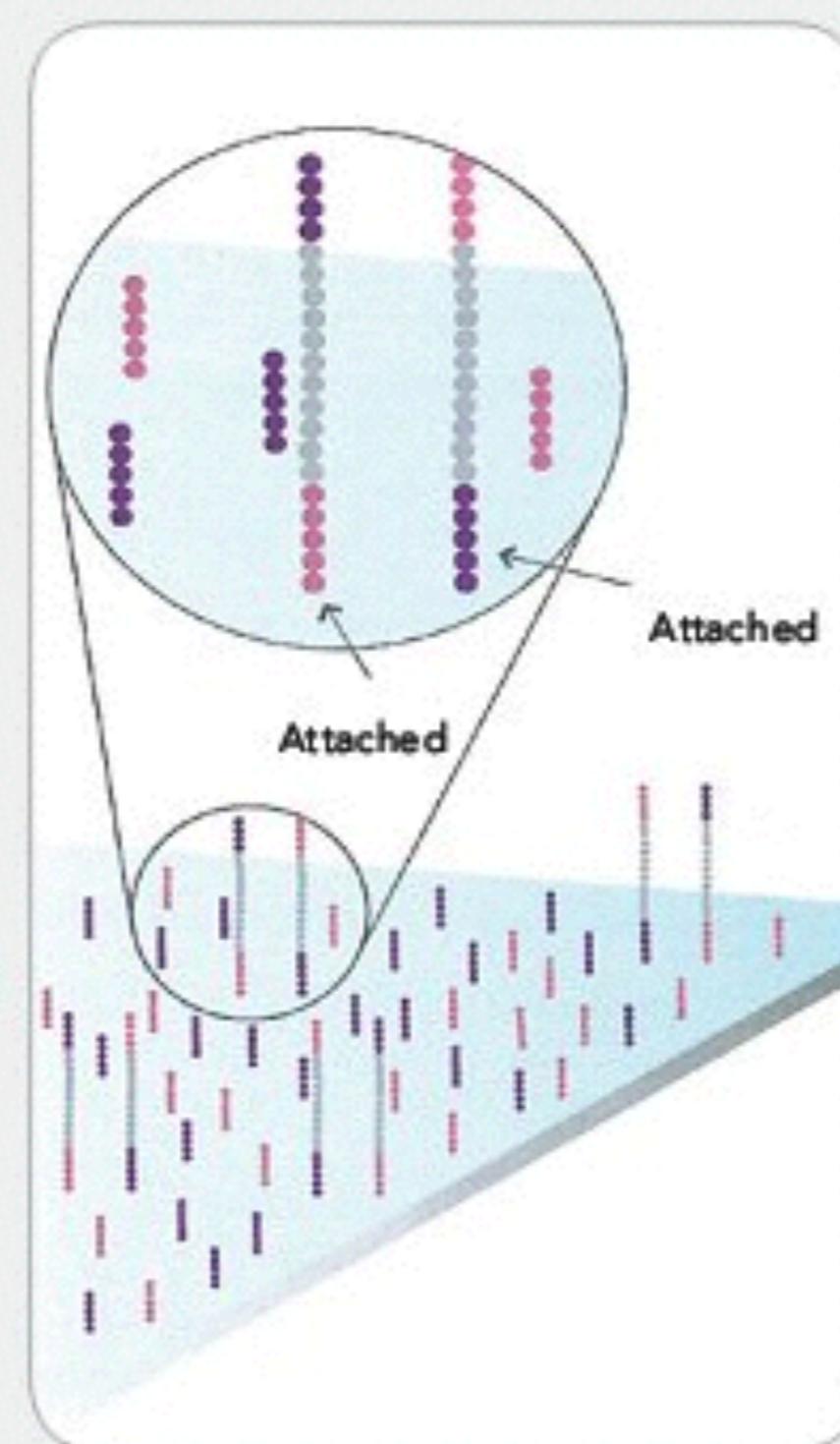




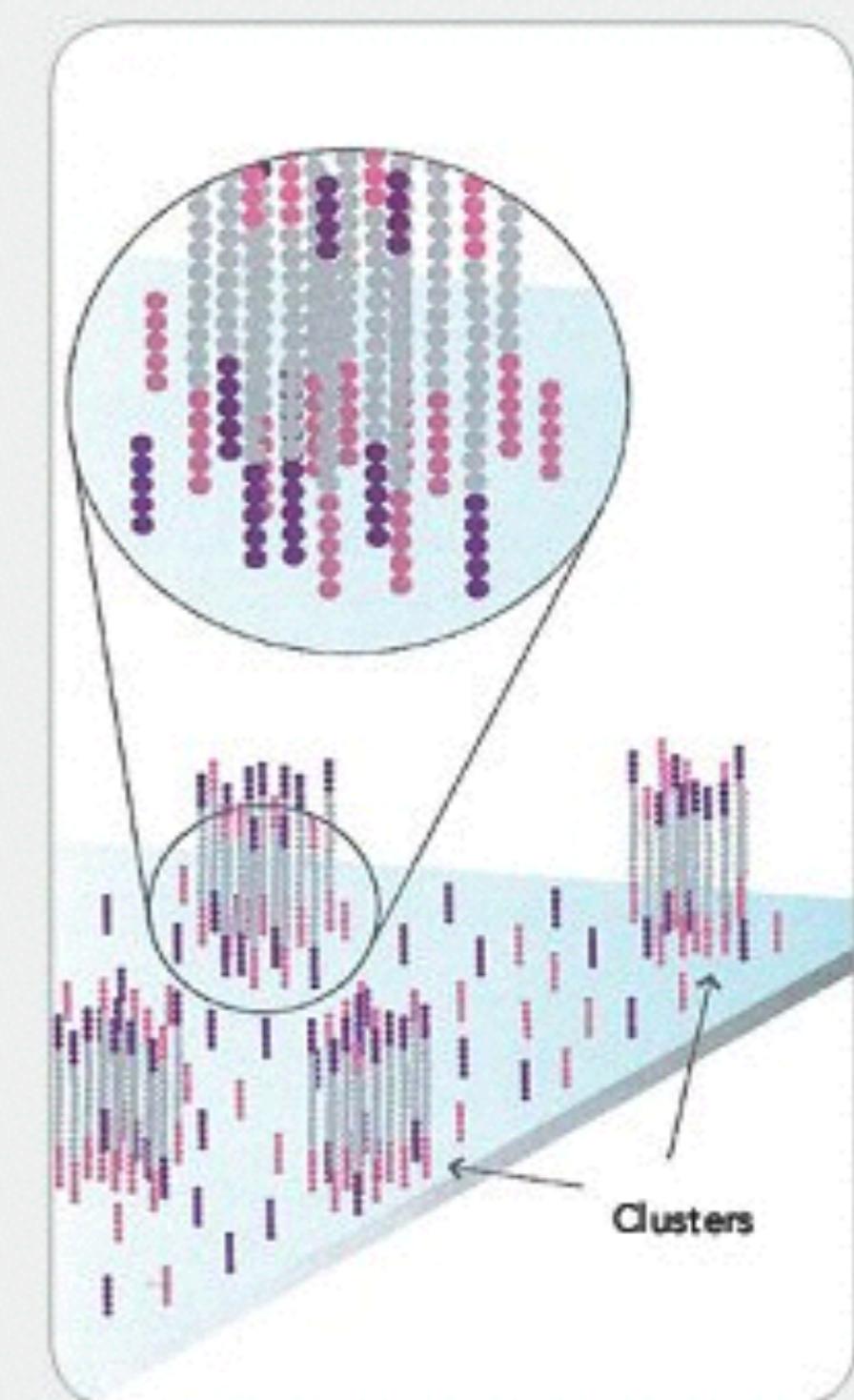
4. FRAGMENTS BECOME DOUBLE STRANDED



5. DENATURE THE DOUBLE-STRANDED MOLECULES

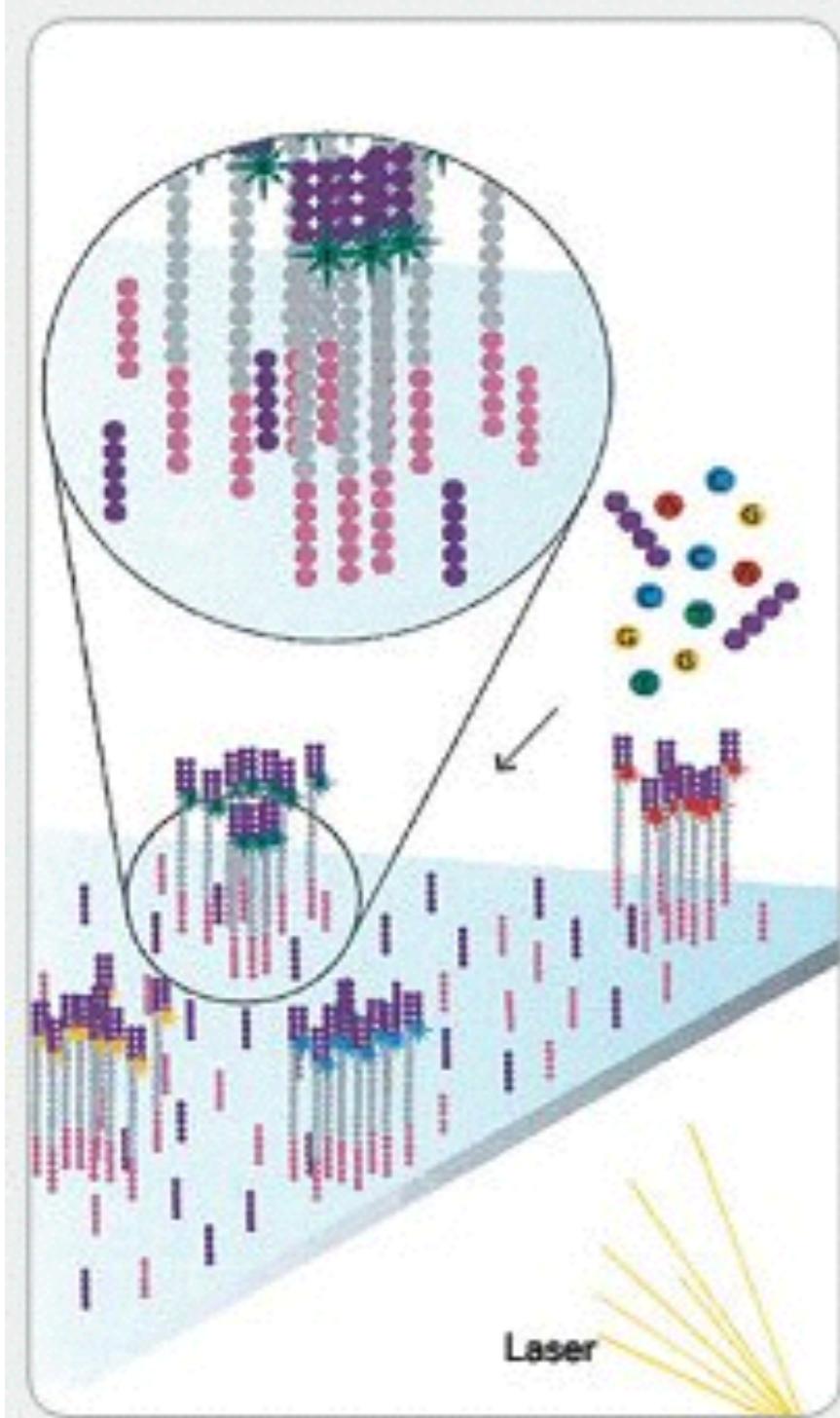


6. COMPLETE AMPLIFICATION

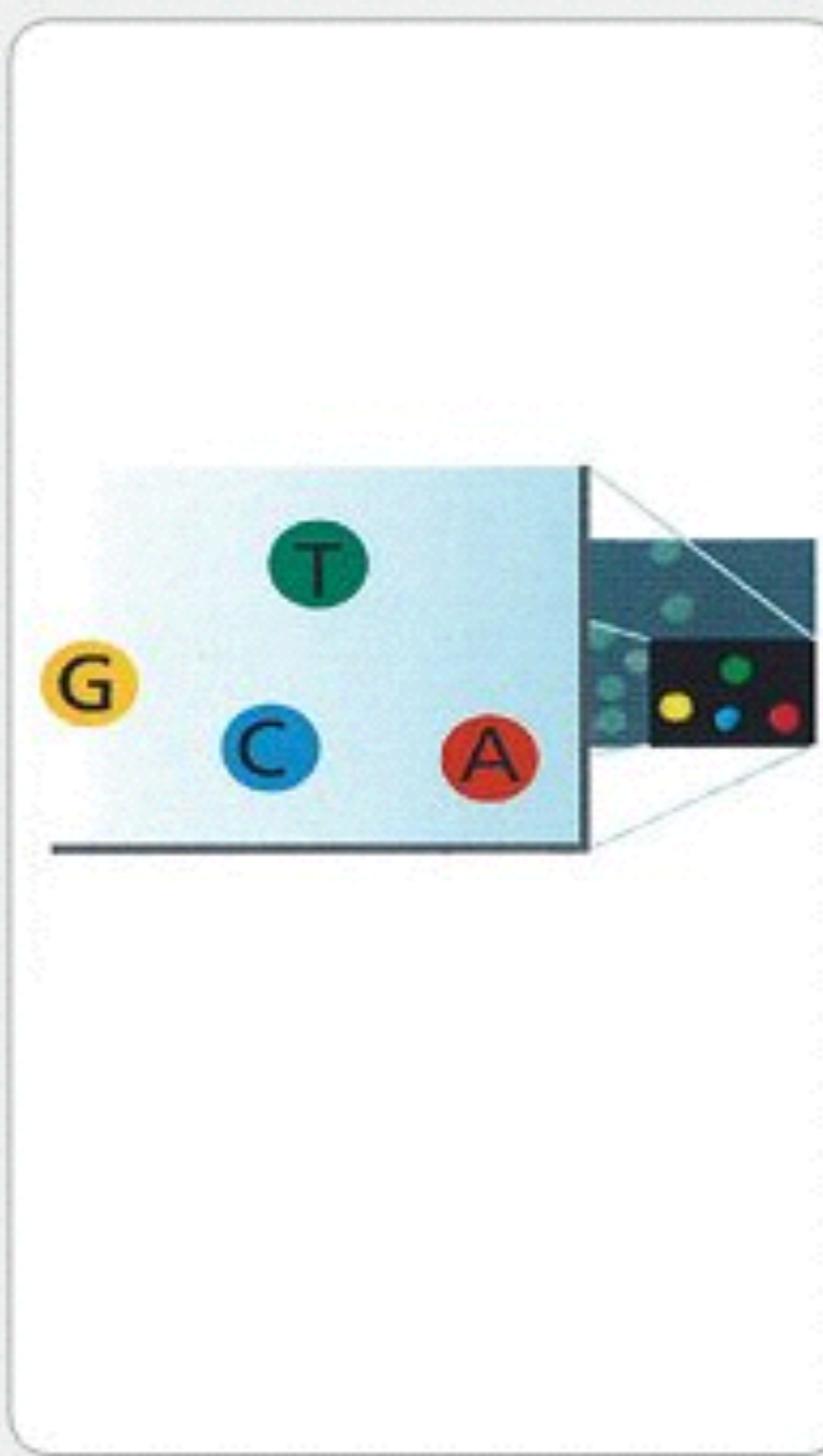




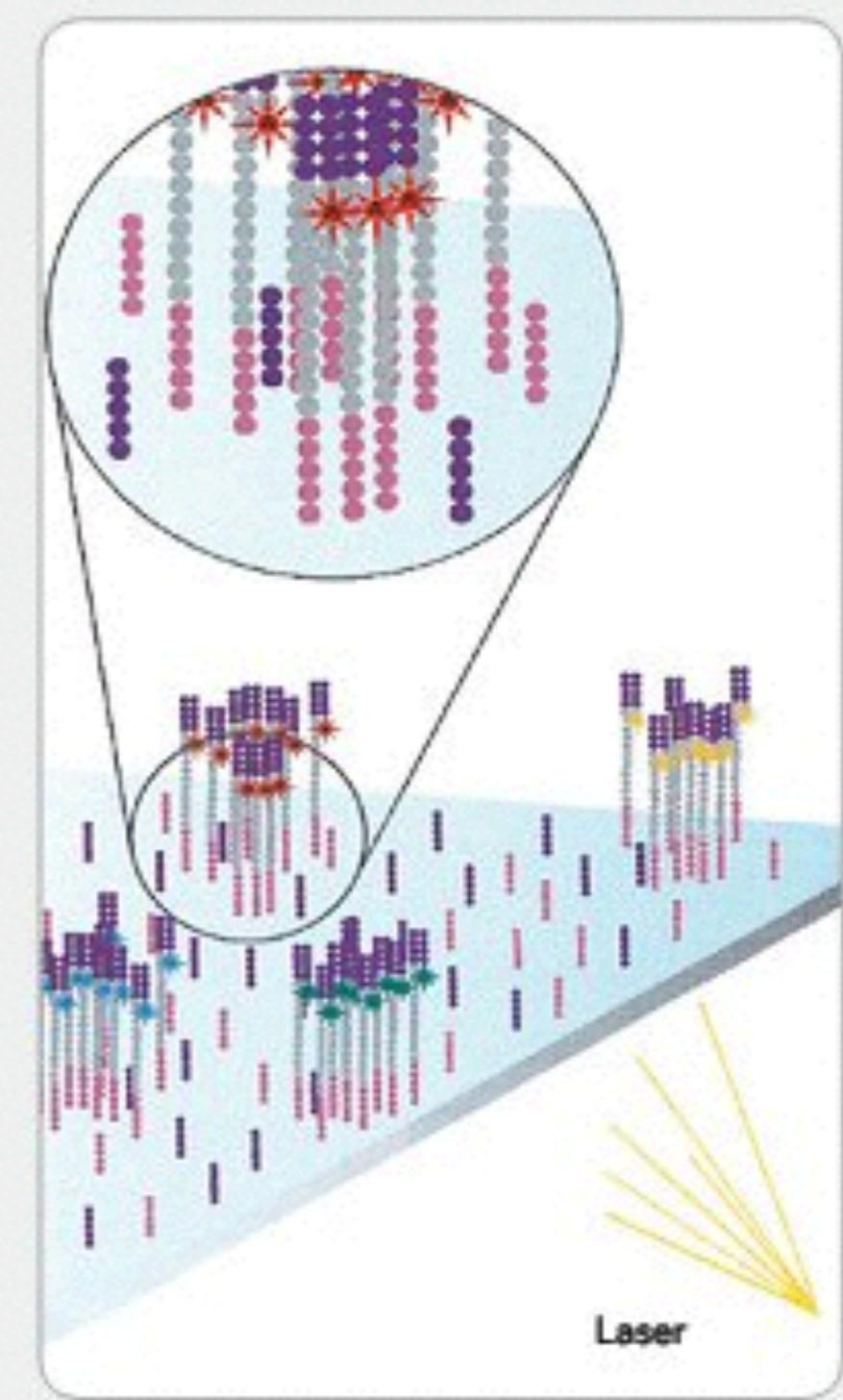
7. DETERMINE FIRST BASE



8. IMAGE FIRST BASE



9. DETERMINE SECOND BASE

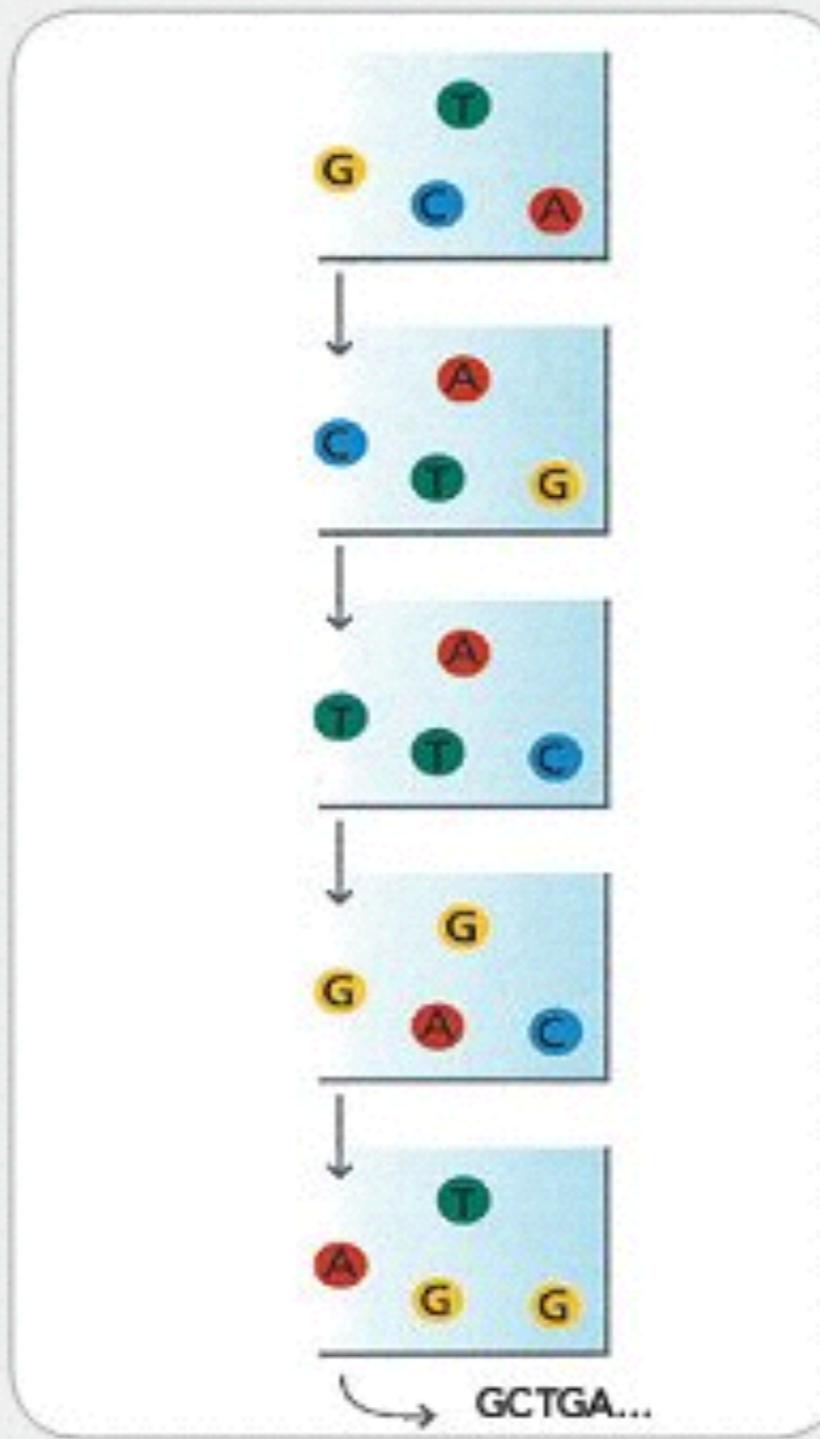




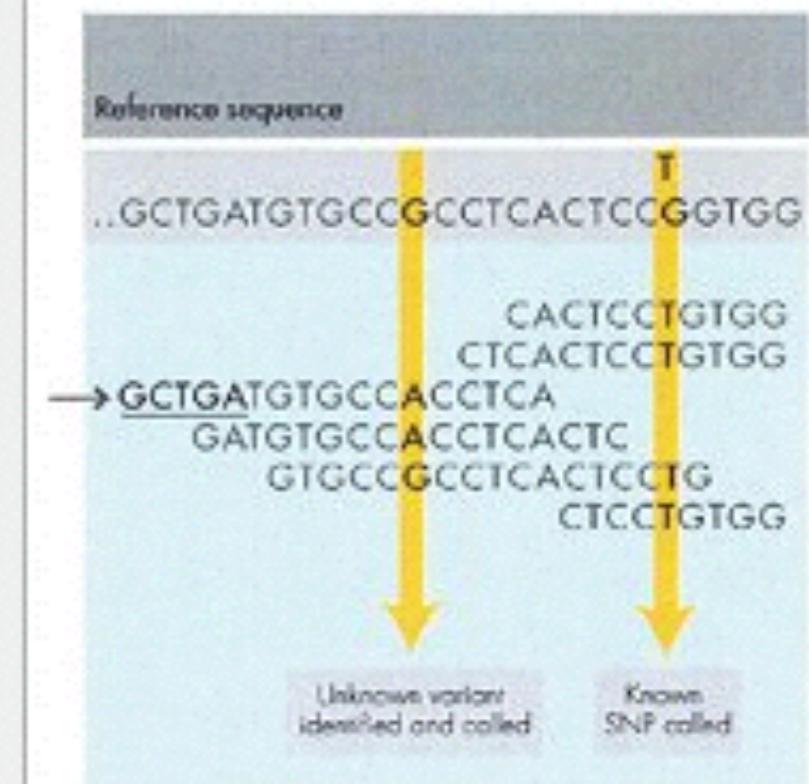
### 10. IMAGE SECOND CHEMISTRY CYCLE



### 11. SEQUENCE READS OVER MULTIPLE CHEMISTRY CYCLES



### 12. ALIGN DATA

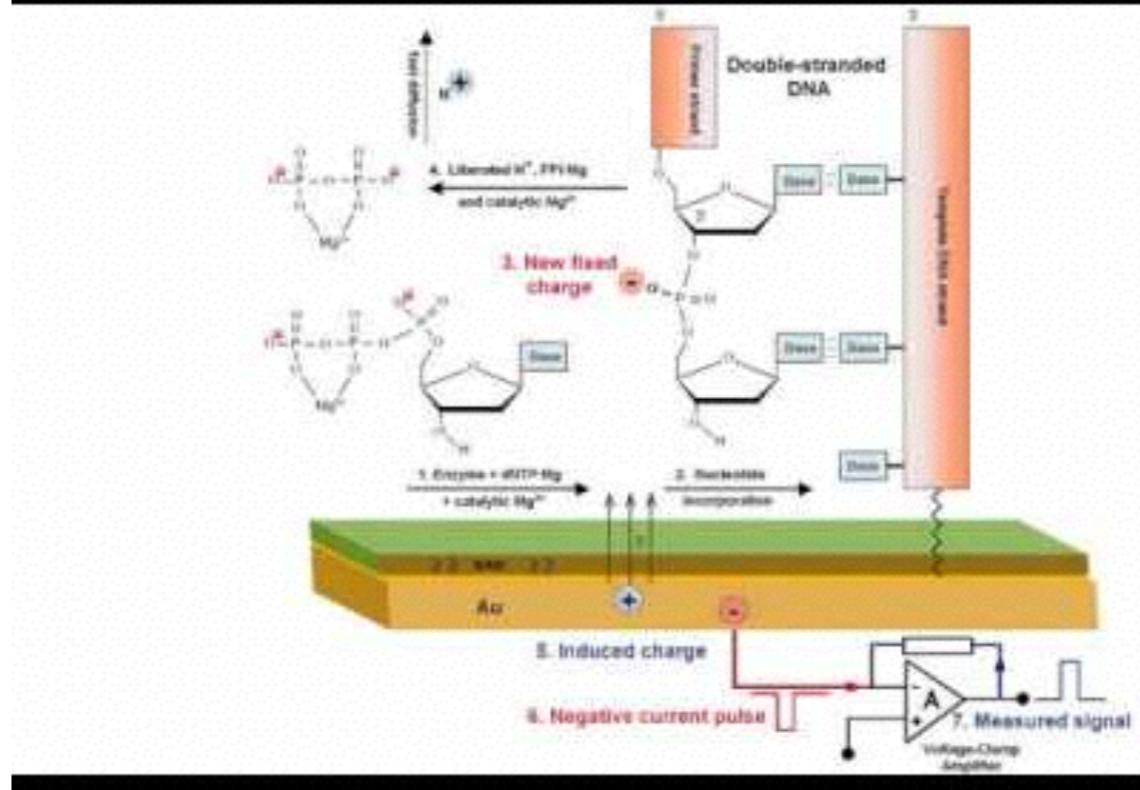
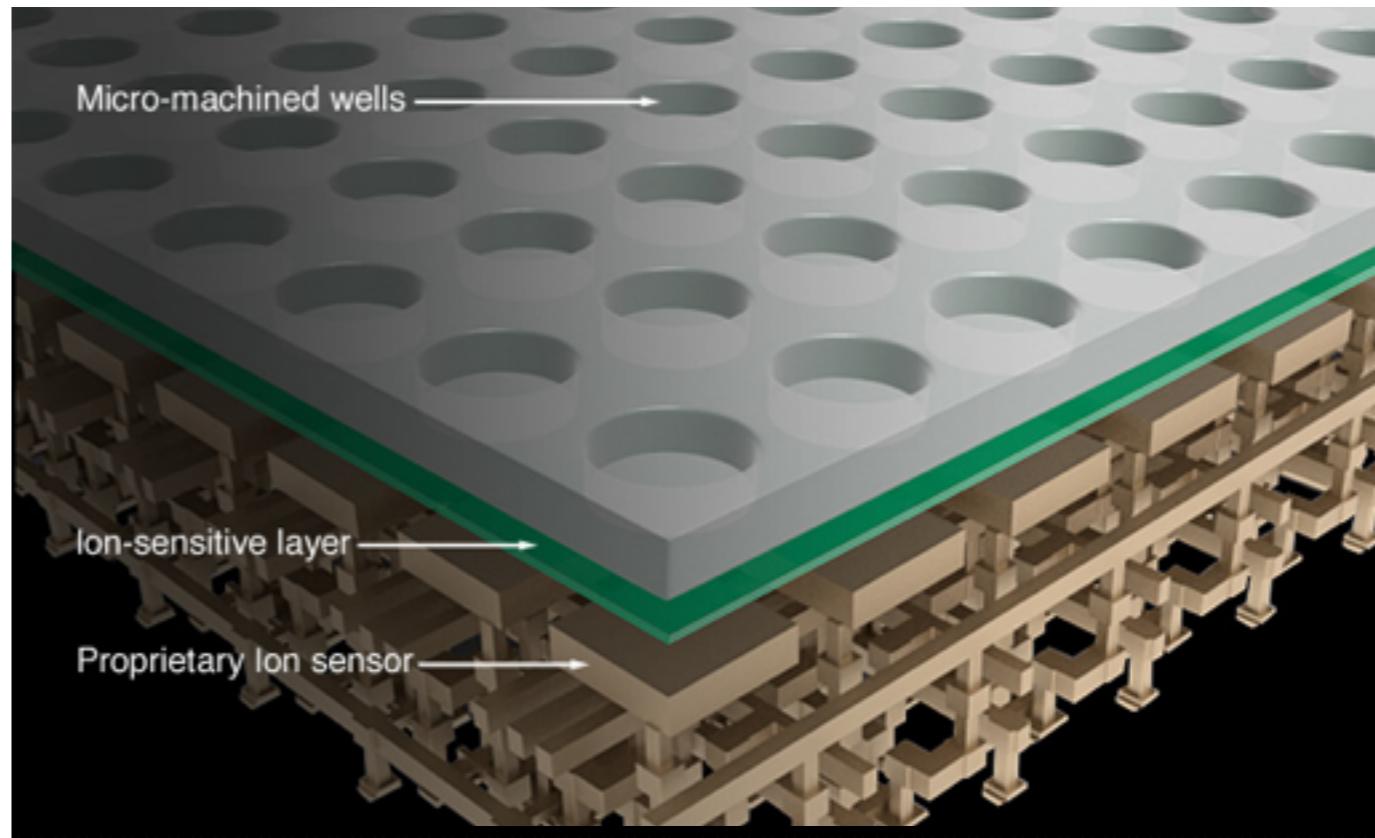
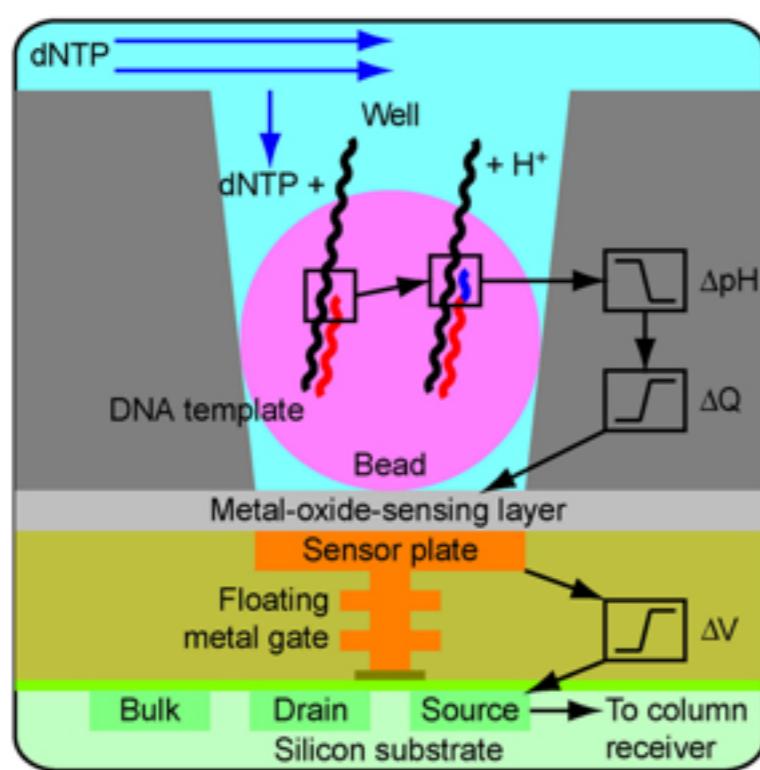




# IonTorrent sequencing

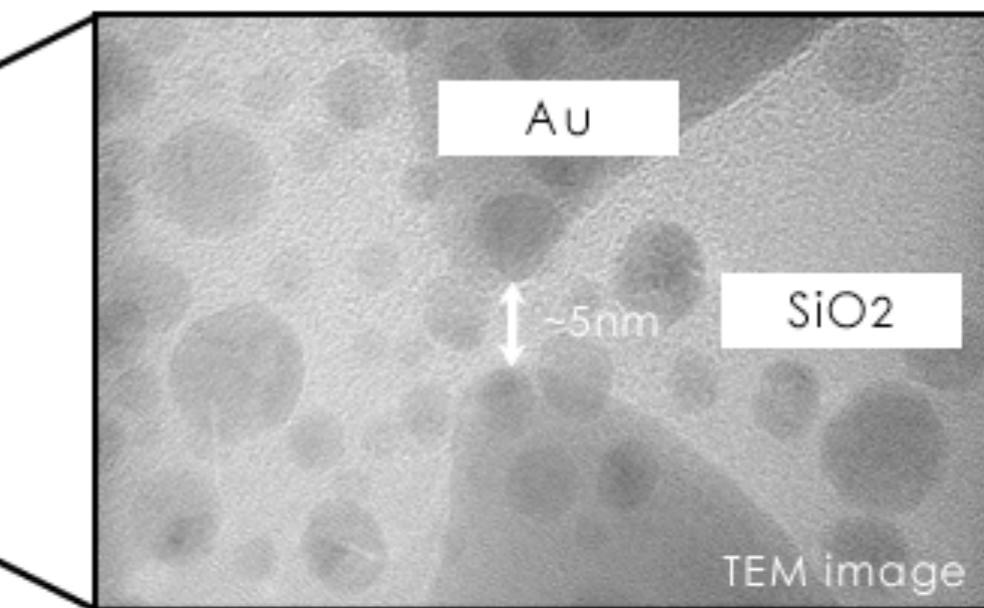
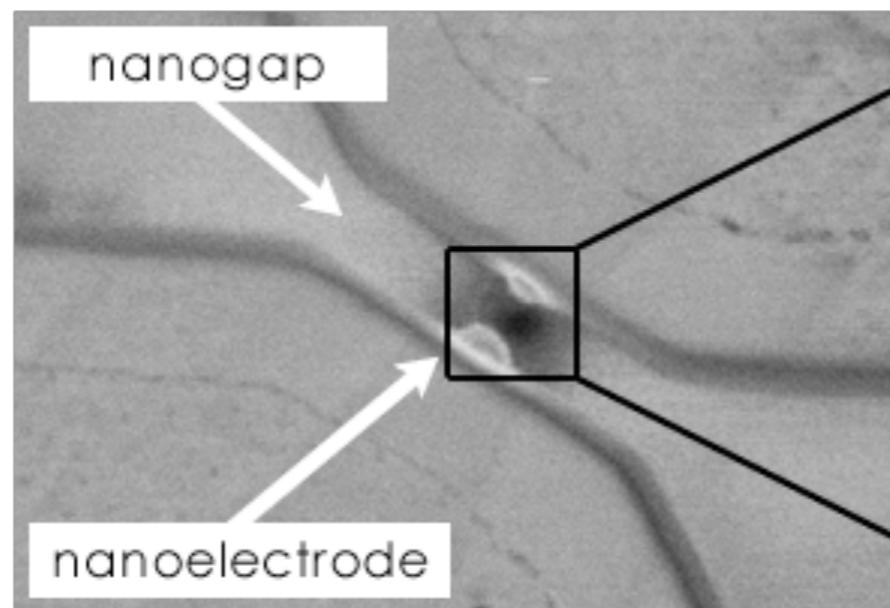
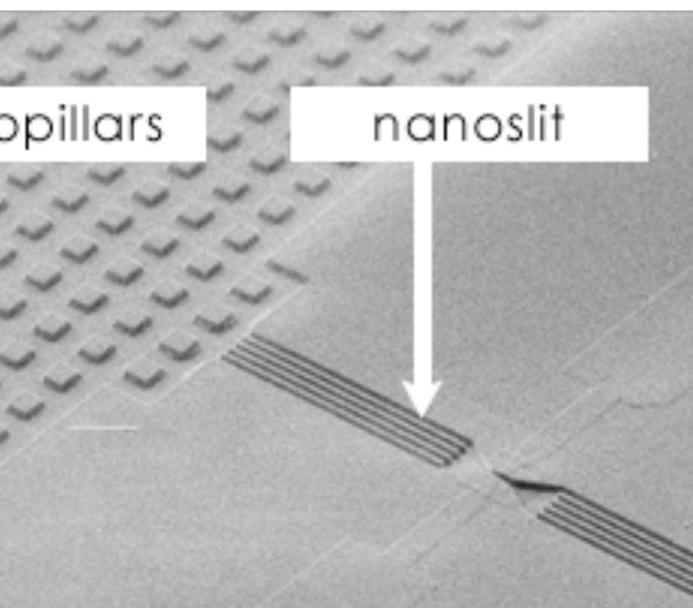
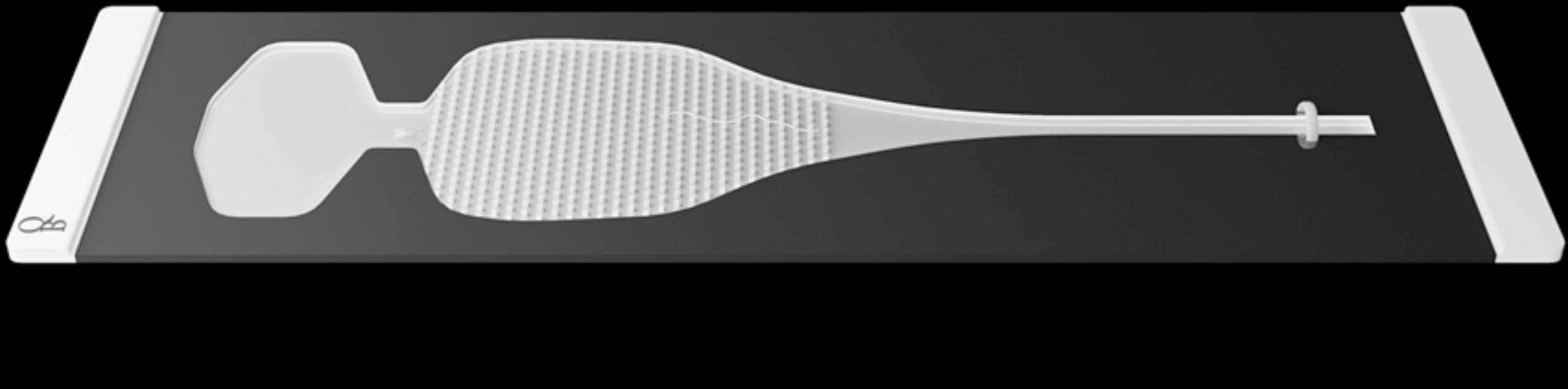


a



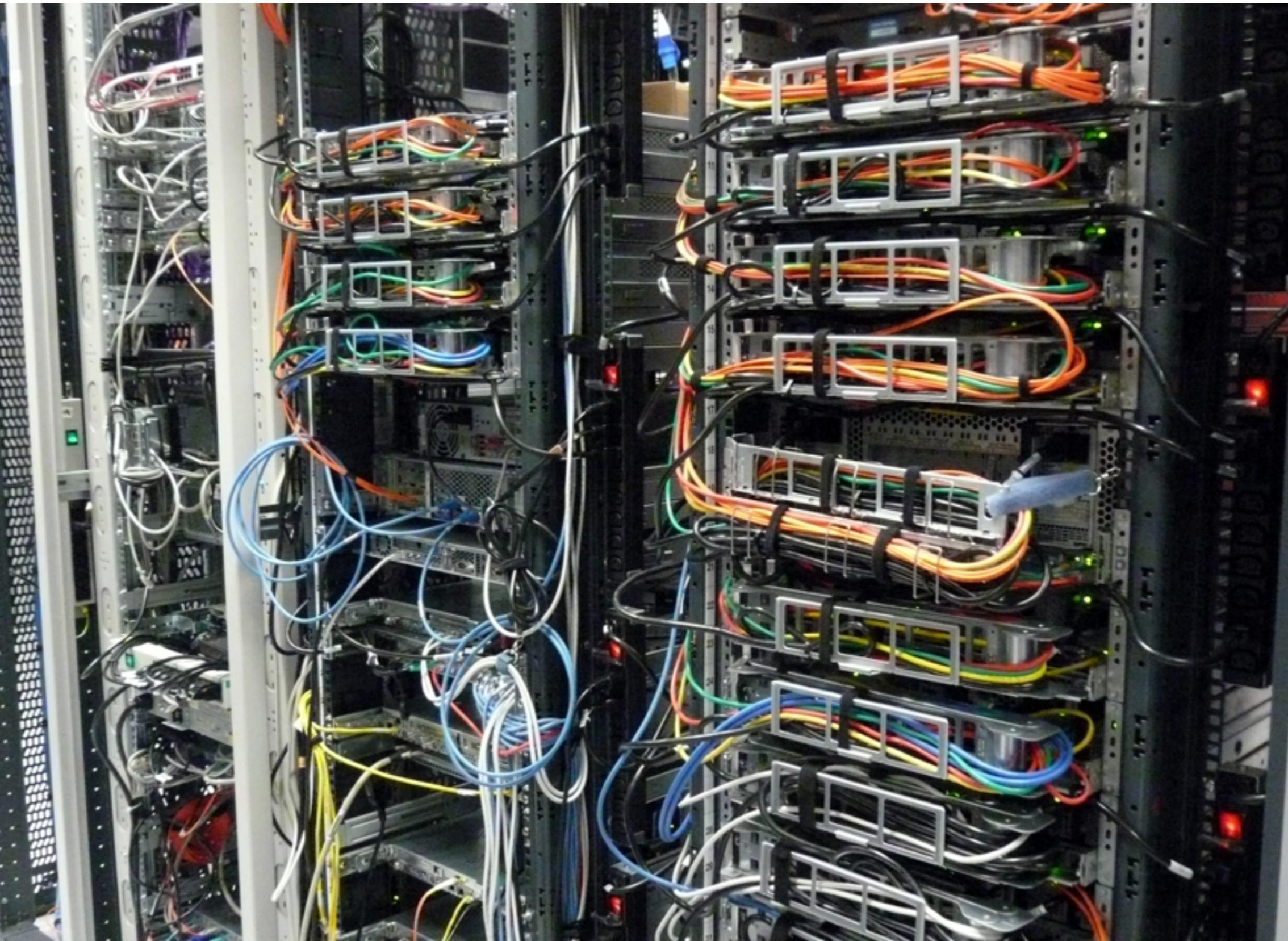


# Nanopore sequencing





# Bioinformatics





DIY?



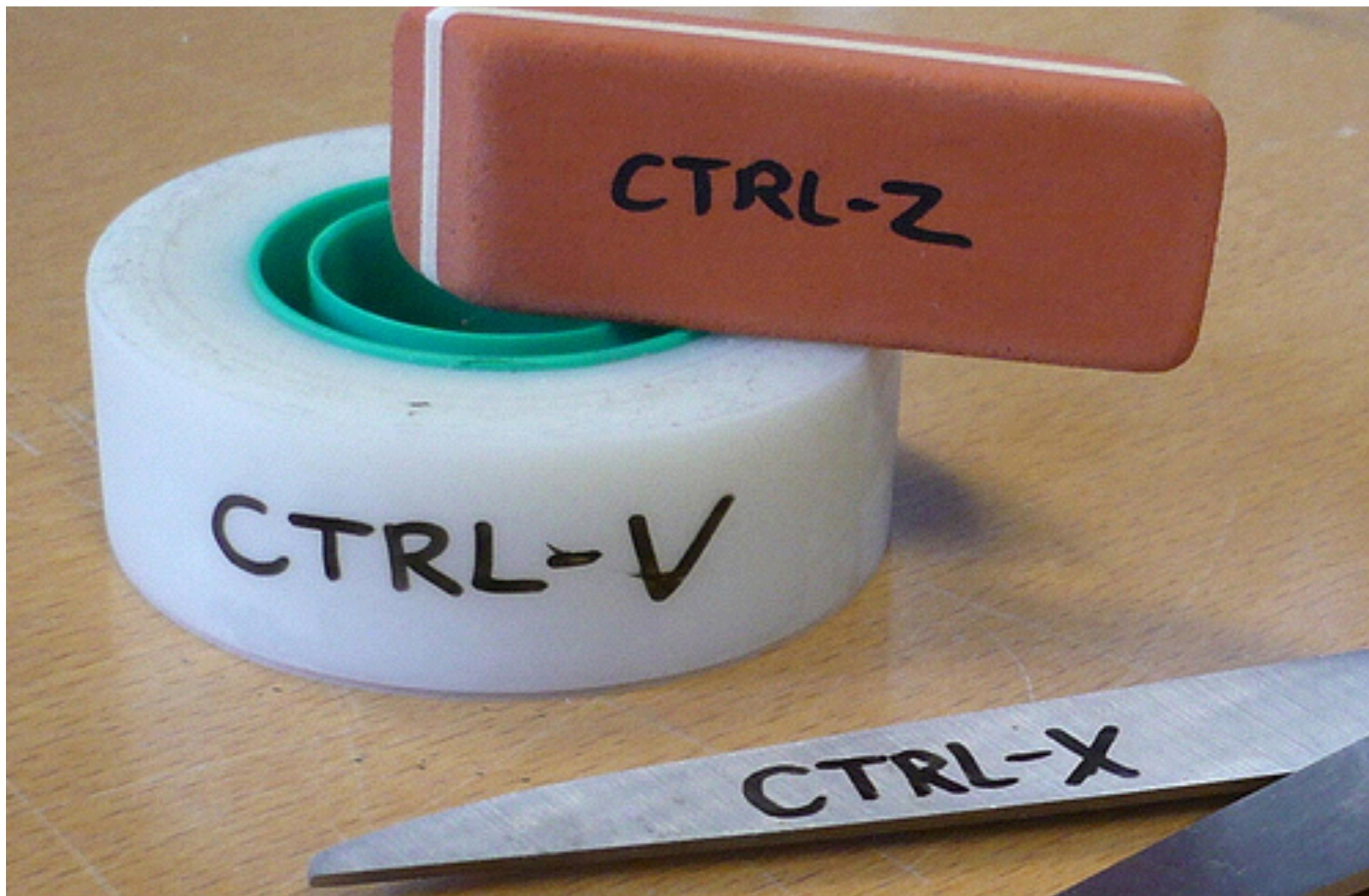
**waag society**

institute for art, science and technology

# DNA editing

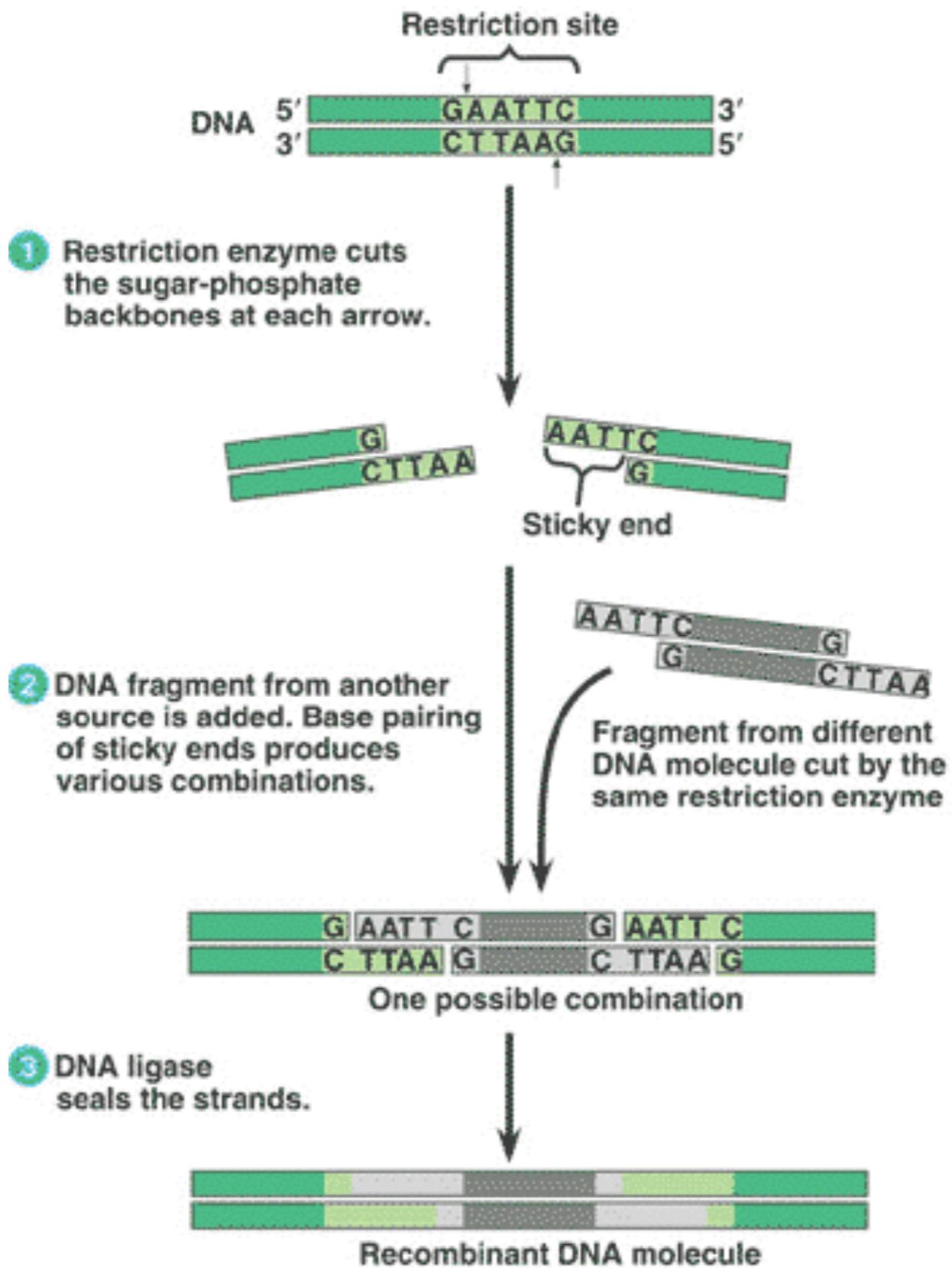


# Cutting & Pasting



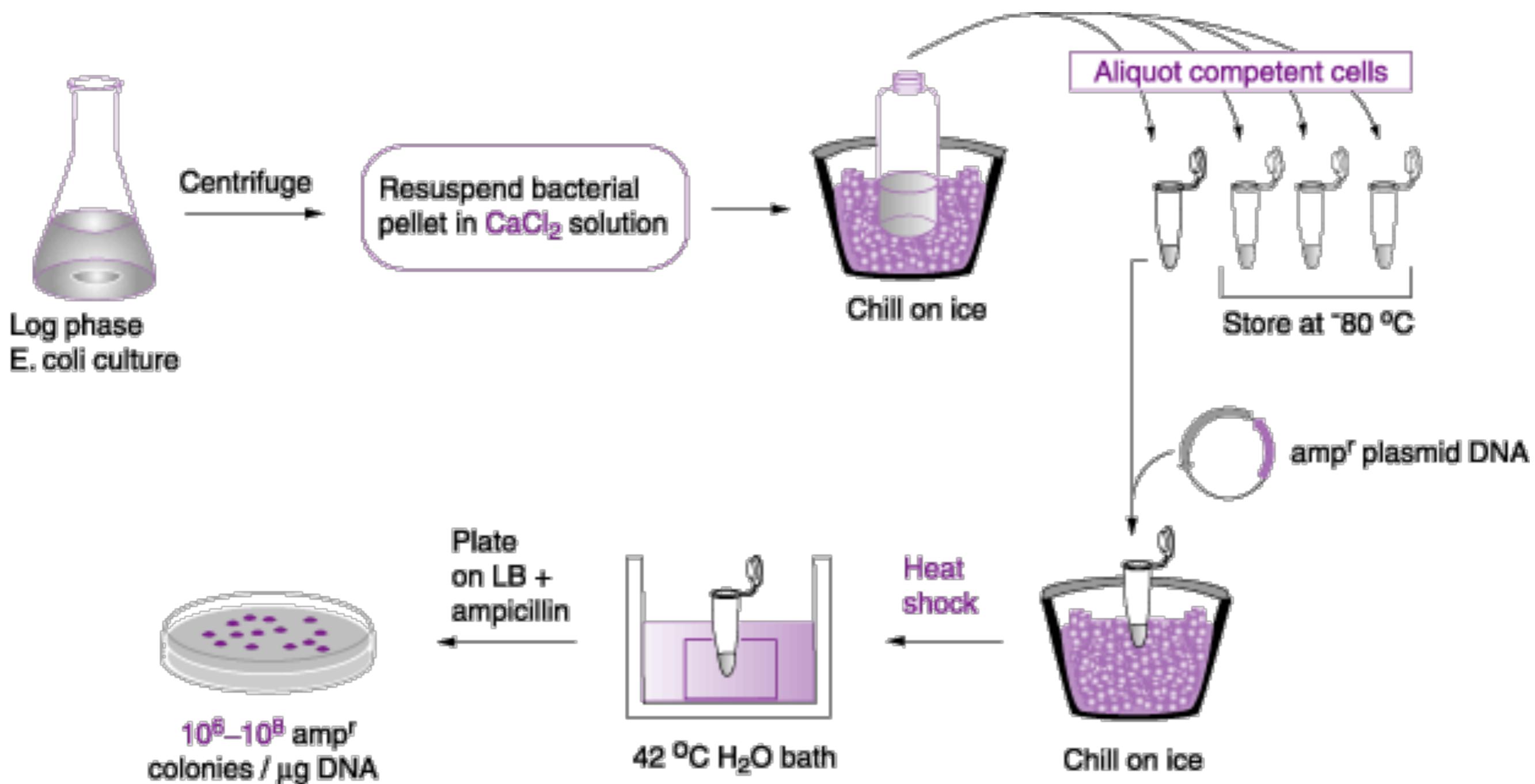


# DNA Restriction Ligation



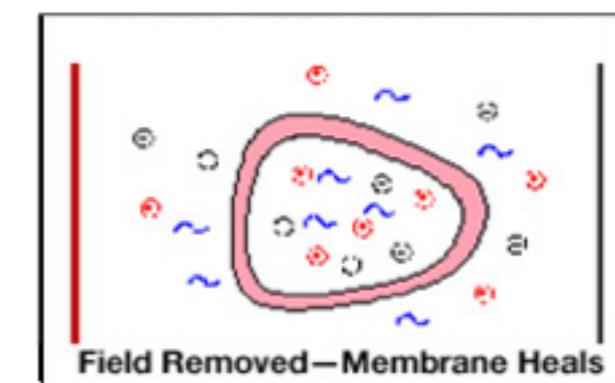
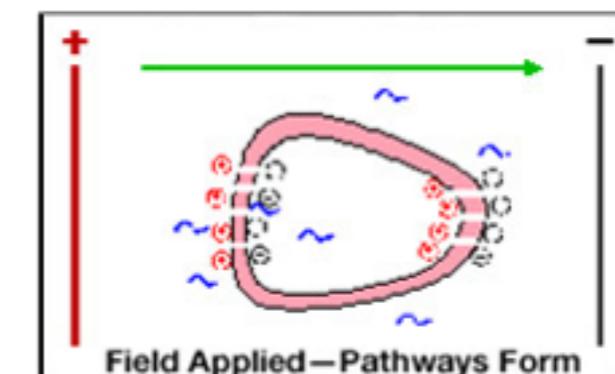
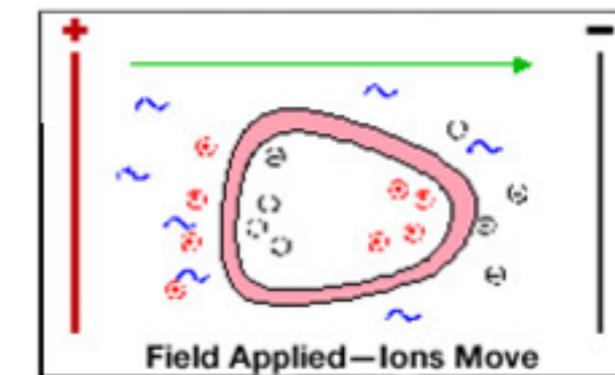
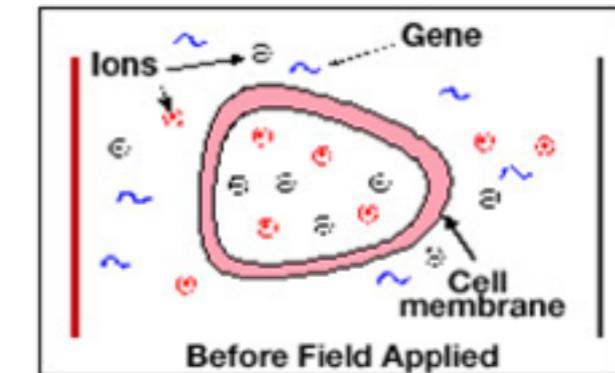


# Heat Shock Transformation





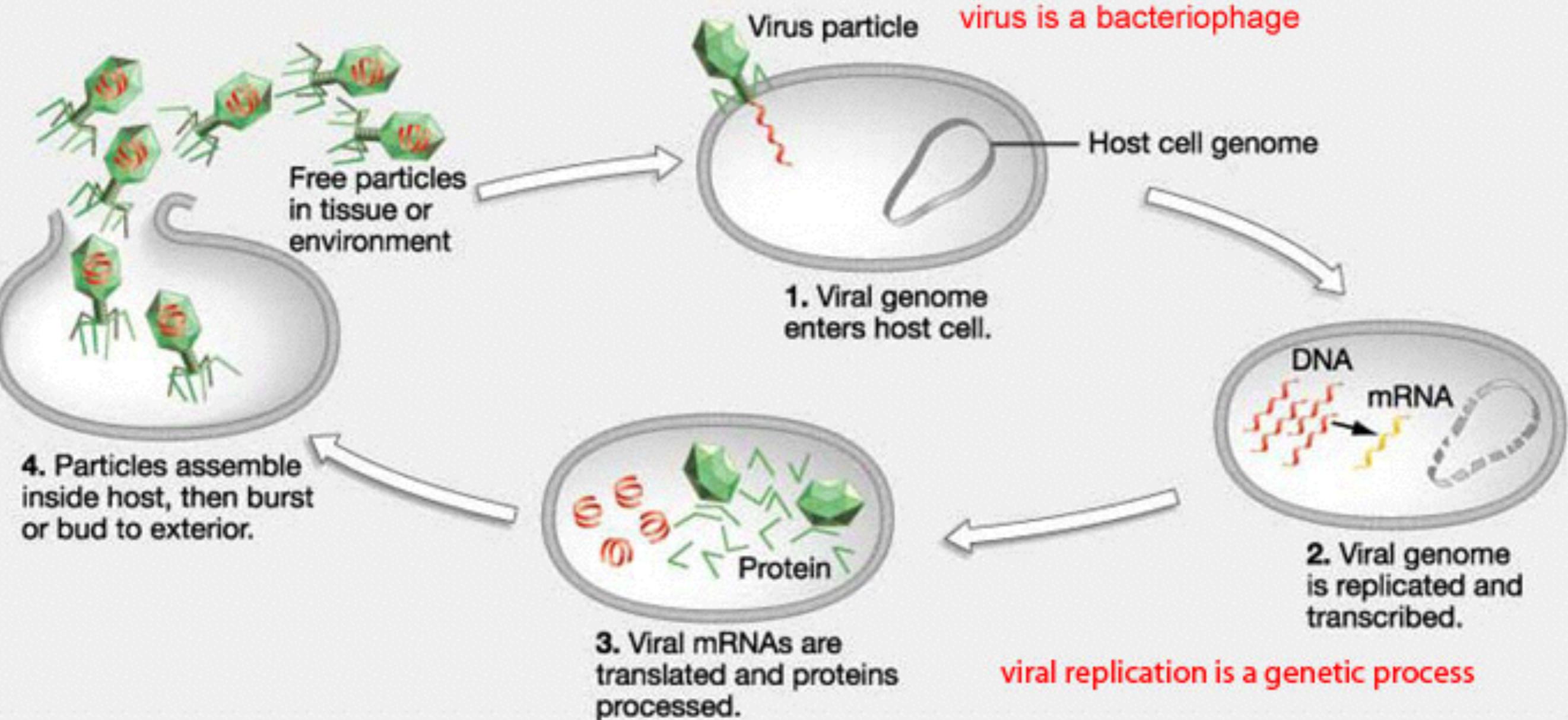
# GeneGun – Electroporation





# Viral Transformation

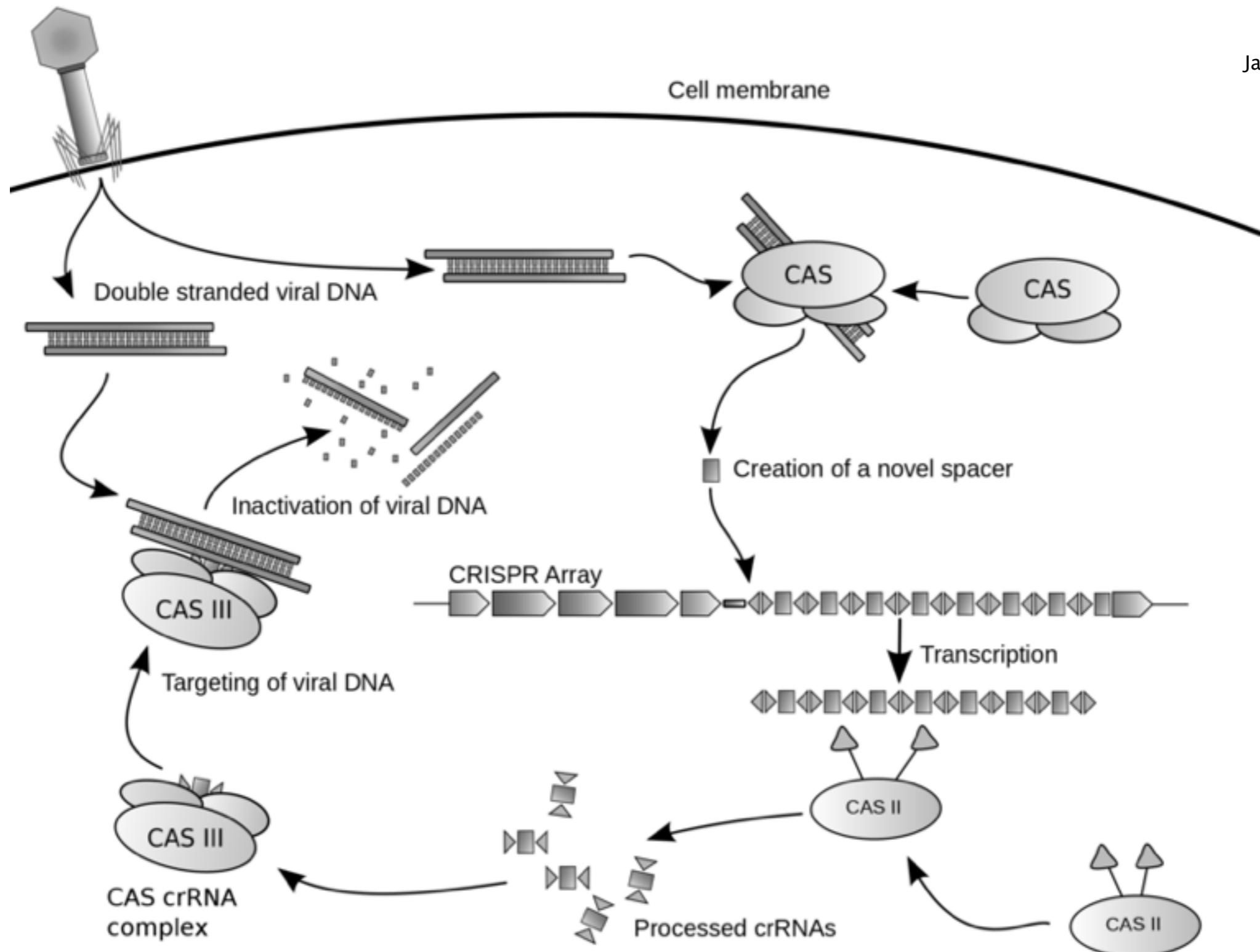
## HOW DO VIRUSES WORK?





# CRISPR – Cas9

James Atmos - CC-BY-SA 3.0





**waag society**

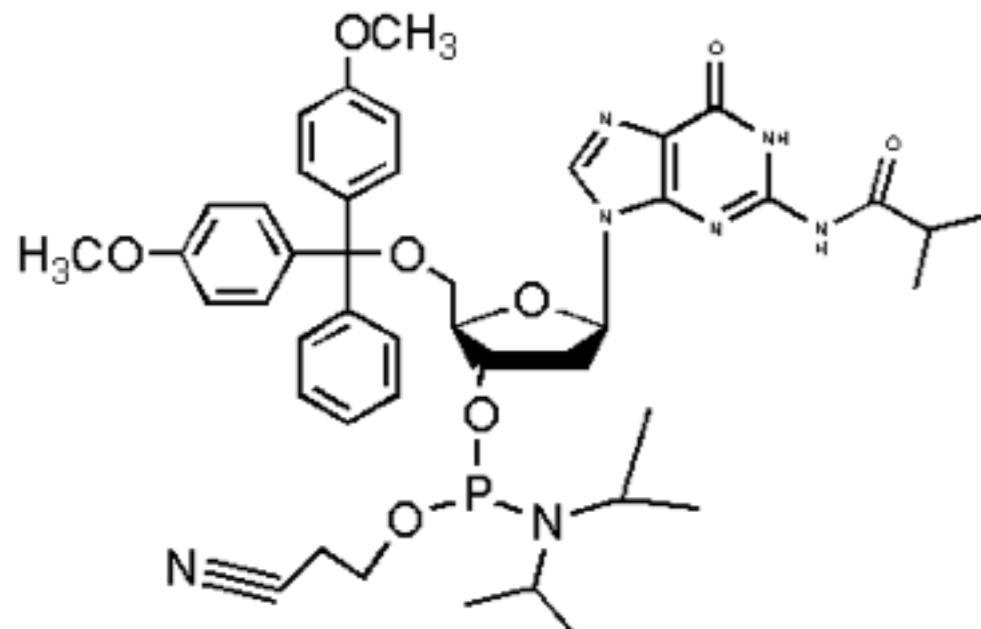
institute for art, science and technology

# DNA synthesis

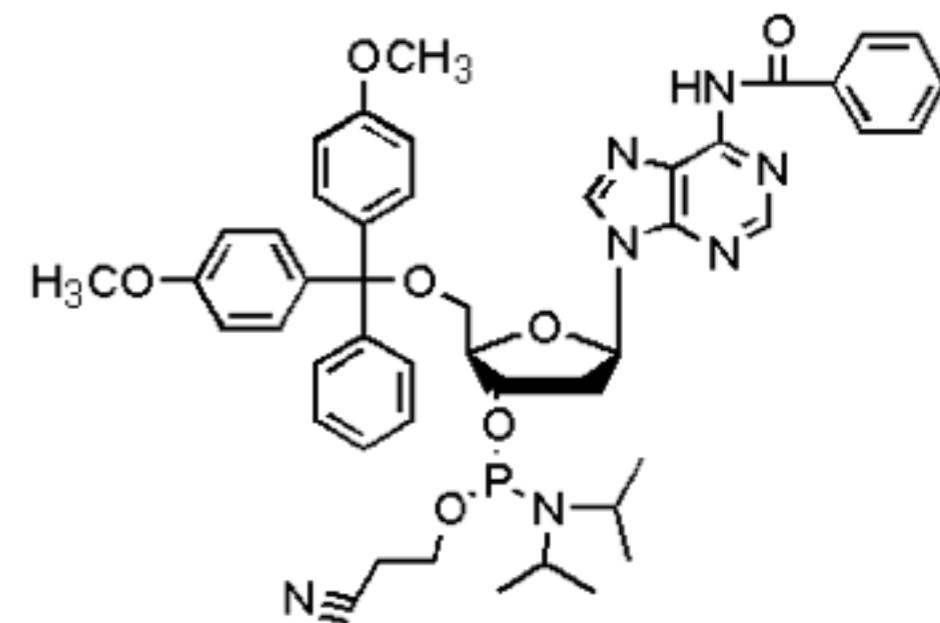
in 4 easy steps



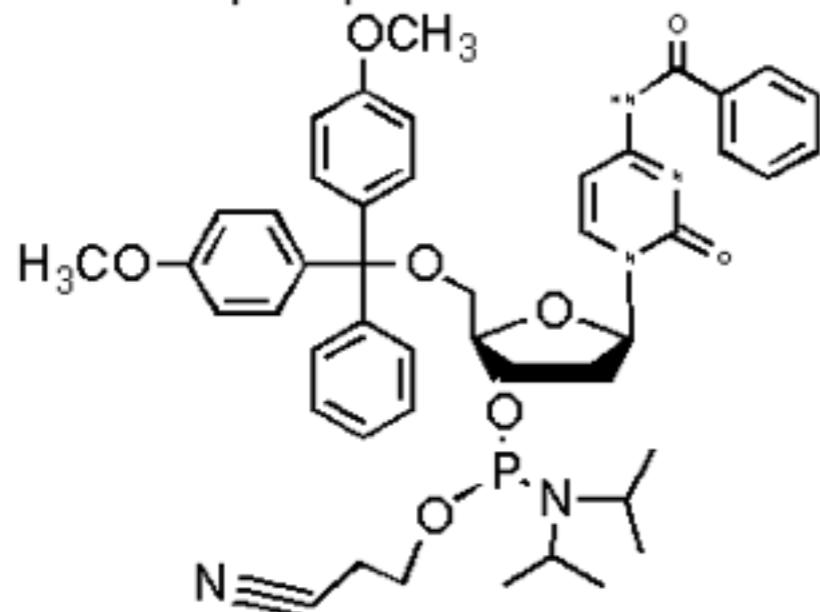
# Deblocking



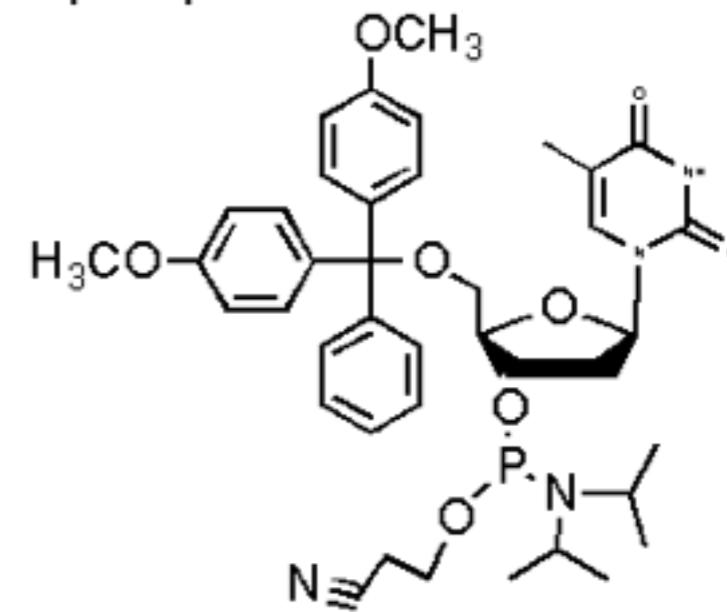
N-2-isobutryl deoxyguanosine  
phosphoramidite



N-6-benzoyl-deoxyadenosine  
phosphoramidite



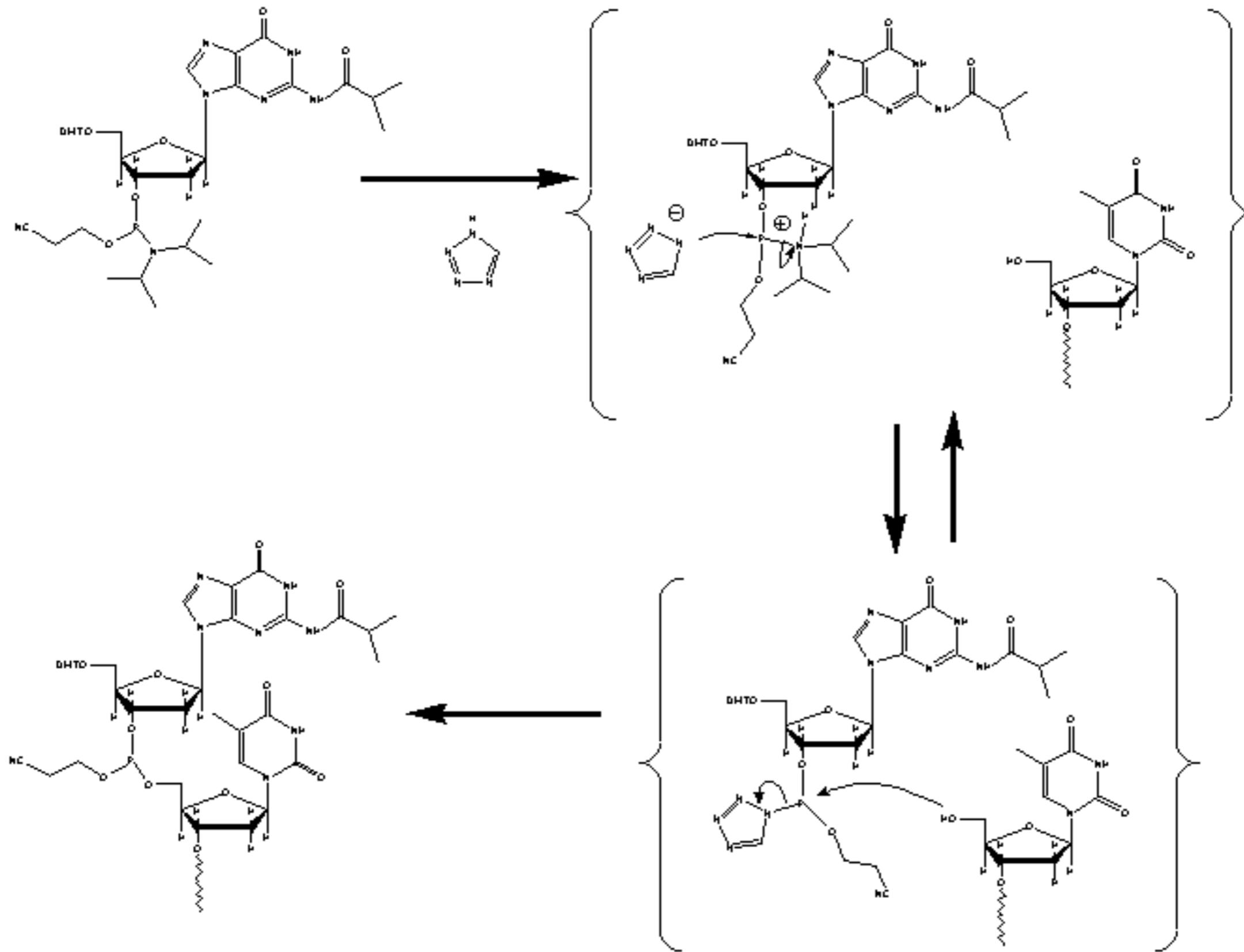
N-4-benzoyl-deoxycytidine  
phosphoramidite



deoxythymidine  
phosphoramidite

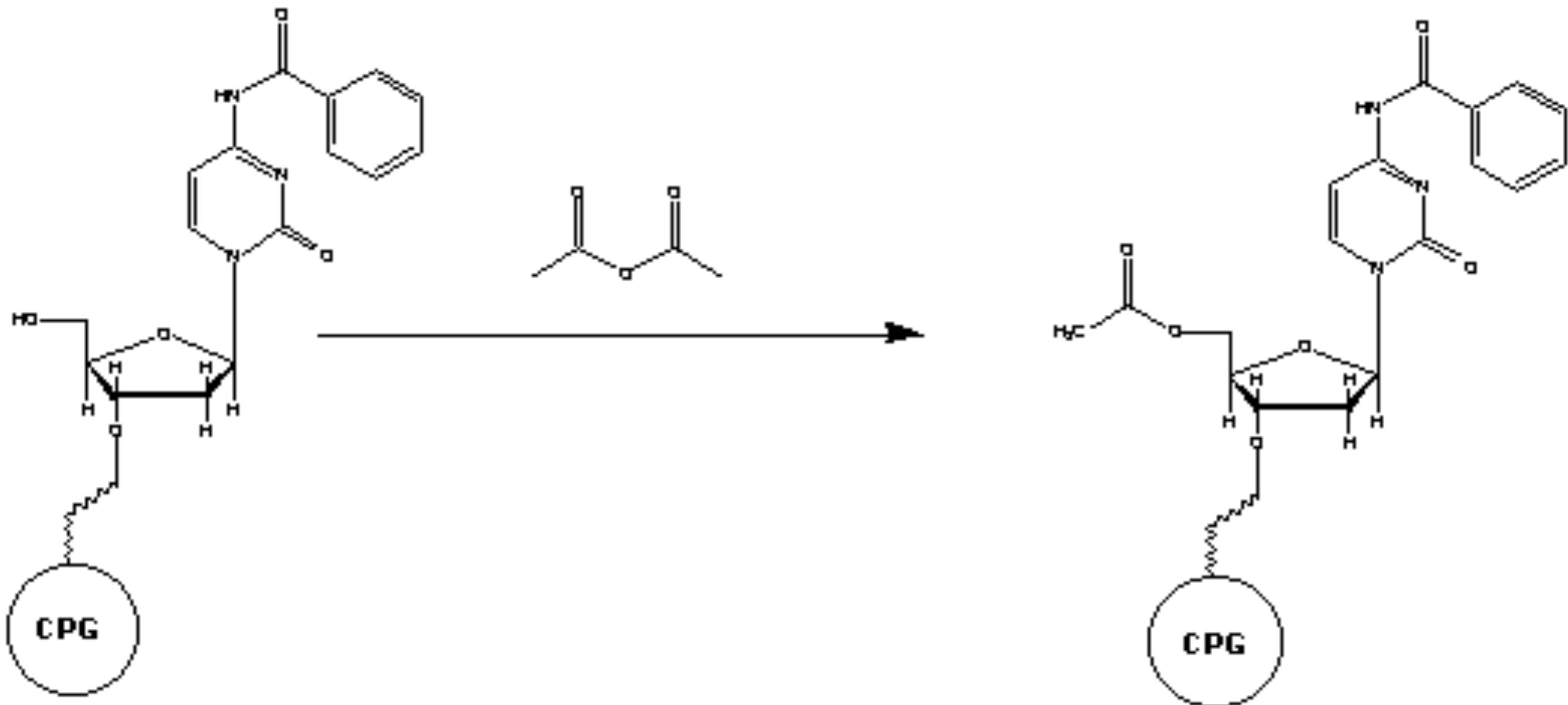


# Condensation



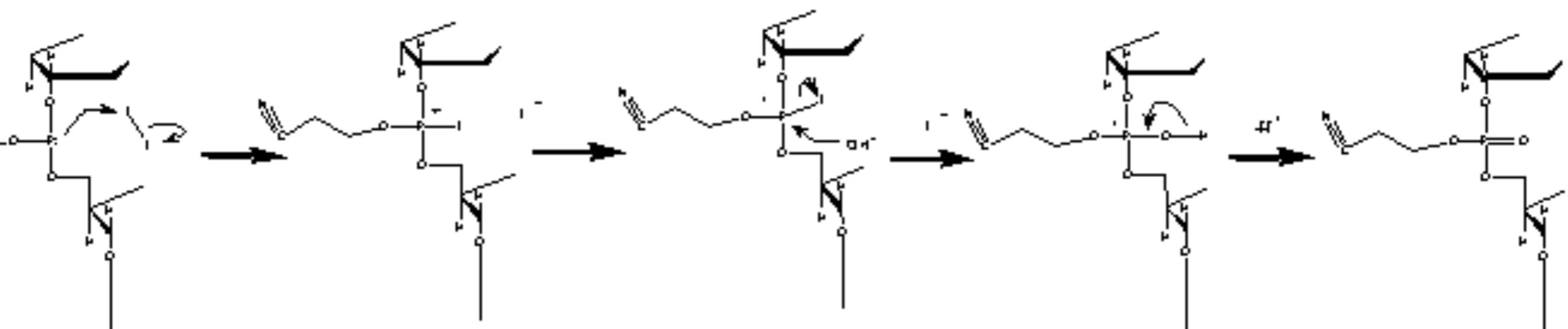


# Capping



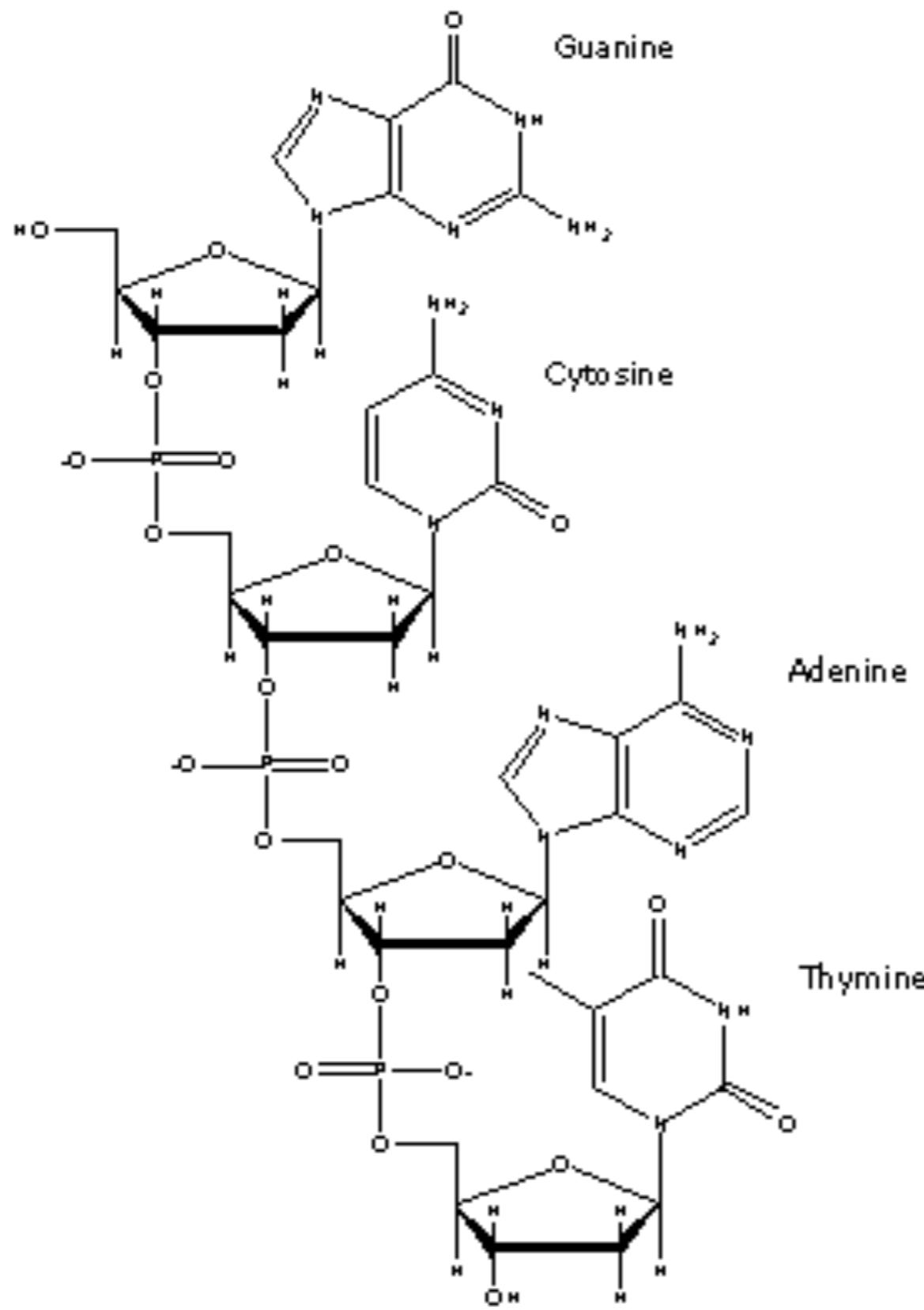


# Oxidating





# Repeat





**some  
rights  
reserved**