### **Course Modules**

What Is Genomics? Why Do Genomics? (/discovering-genome/course-modules/what-genomics-why-do-genomics)

Tour of the Genome (/discovering-genome/course-modules/tour-genome)

**DNA Sequencing** 

Technical Challenges to Sequencing Sequencing-by-synthesis Activity

RNA Sequencing (/discovering-genome/course-modules/rna-sequencing)

What Makes a Nerve Cell Different from a Skin Cell? (/teacher-resources/what-makes-cell-bioinformatics-experiment)

Bioinformatics: What? Why? Who? (/discovering-genome/course-modules/bioinformatics-what-why-who)

RNA Sequencing: Up Close with the Data (/discovering-genome/course-modules/rna-sequencing-up-close-data)

Browsing Genomes (/discovering-genome/course-modules/browsing-genomes)

Home (/) / Course Modules (/discovering-genome)



# **DNA Sequencing**

## Why Sequencing?

The fundamental information in the genome (/genomics-glossary/genome?width=400&height=200) is contained in the DNA (/genomics-glossary/deoxyribonucleic-acid-dna?width=400&height=200), which is a long molecular string made up of four different **nucleotides (/genomics-glossary/nucleotides?width=400&height=200)** symbolized by the letters A, C, G, and T.

A given genome has a unique sequence of these four nucleotides; for example, "AAACTTTACTTG..." The sequence of letters encodes information about the control of molecular processes in an organism including specifying the different proteins (/genomics-glossary/proteins?width=400&height=200) synthesized by the organism.

The human genome consists of approximately 3 billion letters, organized into 23 different chromosomes (/genomics-glossary/chromosome?width=400&height=200) that come in maternal and paternal pairs for a total of 46 chromosomes in each cell.

A change in the sequence (mutations (/genomics-glossary/mutation?width=400&height=200)) can cause changes in proteins or how genes' expressions (/genomics-glossary/gene-expression? width=400&height=200) are controlled. Mutations can control risk of diseases or directly cause certain diseases (for example, cancer (/genomics-glossary/cancer?width=400&height=200)).



Credit: Zephyris (https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:DNA\_Structure%2BKey%2BLabelled.png)

Different Heights Furthermore, while humans are nearly identical in their genome

sequence (99.9% identical), differences in the sequence partly determines many of our characteristics such as facial shape, height, color, and so on.

Because the genome sequence contains all this information, uncovering the exact letter sequence for a genome or a part of a genome is one of the central goals of biology. "Reading" the

DNA molecule to determine the sequence of the letters is called **DNA sequencing (/genomics-glossary/dna-sequencing?width=400&height=200)**.

#### **Contents**

Technical Challenges to Sequencing (/discovering-genome/dna-sequencing/technical-challenges-sequencing)

Sequencing-by-synthesis (/discovering-genome/dna-sequencing/sequencing-synthesis) Activity (/discovering-genome/dna-sequencing/activity)

← Back (/discovering-genome/genome-structure-and-disease/resources-genetic-

disorders)

↑ Up one level (/discovering-genome)

Next → (/discovering-genome/dna-sequencing/technical-challenges-sequencing)

#### **DISCOVERING THE GENOME**

The High School Genomics Project at the University of Pennsylvania c/o Nano/Bio Interface Center 3231 Walnut St, Rm 112C Philadelphia, PA 19104



(https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCdtJrIFNz0LbNTym3GrOxwA)



PHONE 215-746-2488

SIGN UP FOR OUR MAILING LIST
(HTTP://EEPURL.COM/BGOVBL)
Discovering the Genome is generously supported by
The Arthur Vining Davis Foundations. (http://www.avdf.org/)

© 2024 The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania