

Biotechnologia

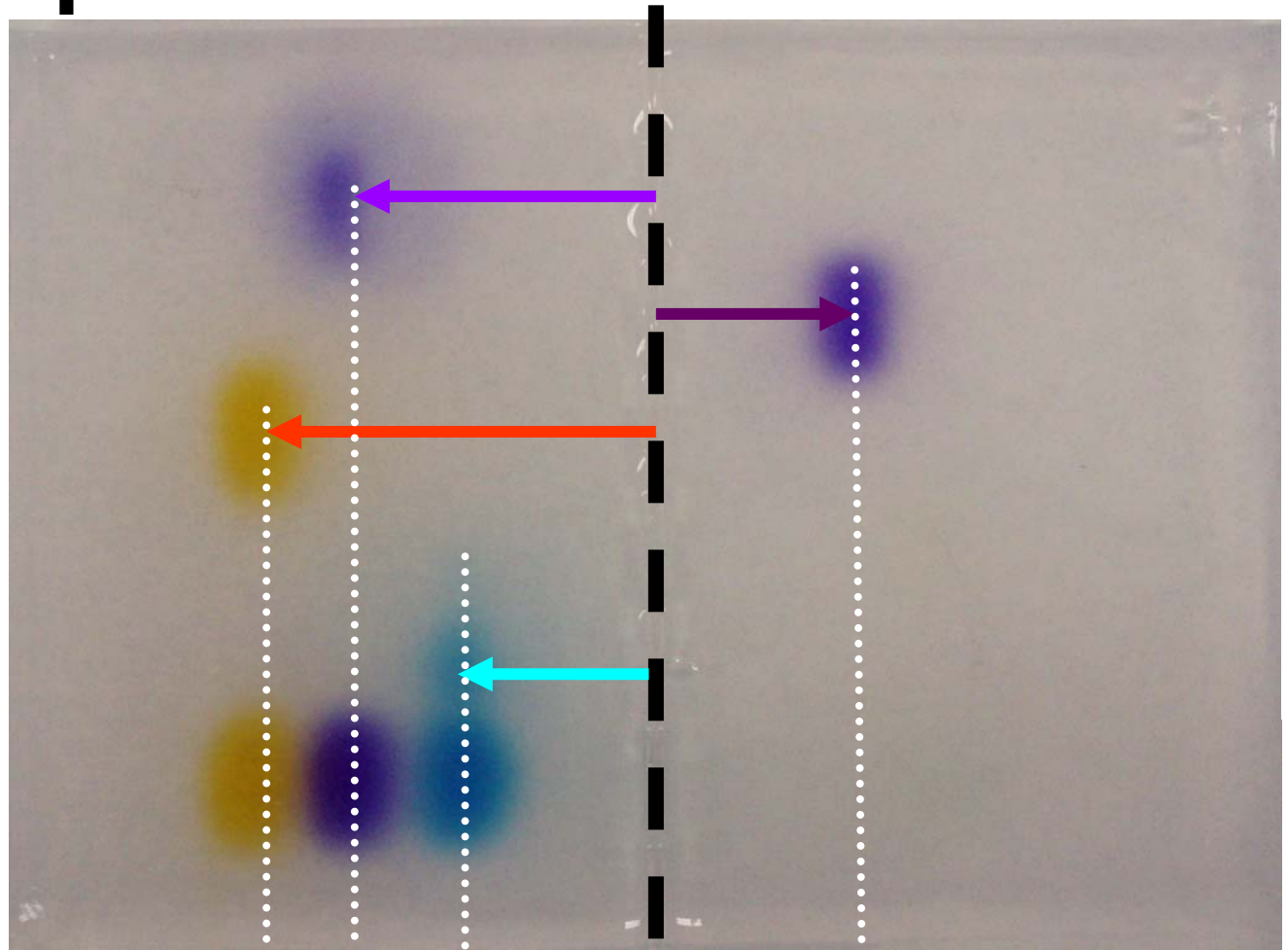
Interpretação da actividade experimental



+

Aplicação amostras

-



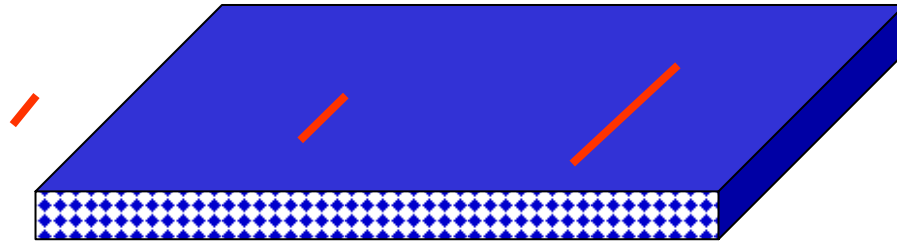
Interpretação da actividade experimental



+

Agarose 0,7%

-

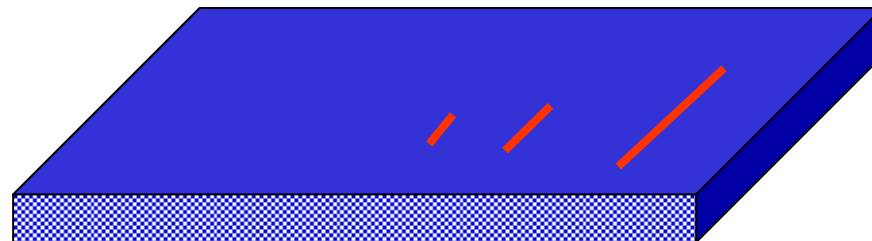


DNA

+

Agarose 2%

-

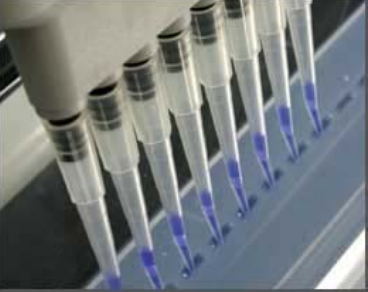


Enzimas de restrição

Escreve uma sequência aleatória de 40 pares de bases (bp):

Usando a enzima Eco RI (**GAATTC**)

- Quantos locais foram reconhecidos pela enzima?
- Quantos fragmentos de DNA se formaram?
- Quais as dimensões desses fragmentos?



Enzimas de restrição

Escreve uma sequência aleatória de 40 pares de bases (bp):

AATCGGTGCCTTAAGCTTAATCGAAGCCGAATTCGCGGAA
TTAGCCACGGAATTCGAATTAGCTTCGGCTTAAGGCGCTT

31bp

9 bp

Usando a enzima Eco RI (**GAATTC**)

- Quantos locais foram reconhecidos pela enzima?
- Quantos fragmentos de DNA se formaram?
- Quais as dimensões desses fragmentos?

Enzimas de restrição

Escreve uma sequência aleatória de 40 pares de bases (bp):

AATCGGTGCCTTAAGCTTAATCGAAGCCGAATTCCGCGAA
TTAGCCACGGAATTCGAATTAGCTTCGGCTTAAGGCGCTT

15bp

25 bp

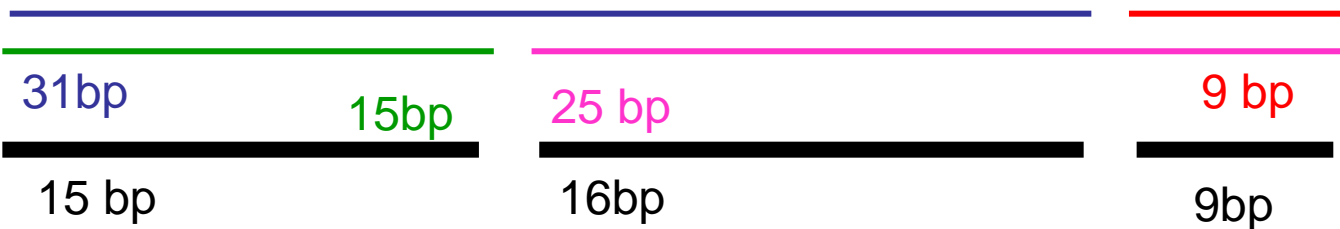
Usando a enzima Hind II (**AAGCTT**)

- Quantos locais foram reconhecidos pela enzima?
- Quantos fragmentos de DNA se formaram?
- Quais as dimensões desses fragmentos?

Enzimas de restrição

Escreve uma sequência aleatória de 40 pares de bases (bp):

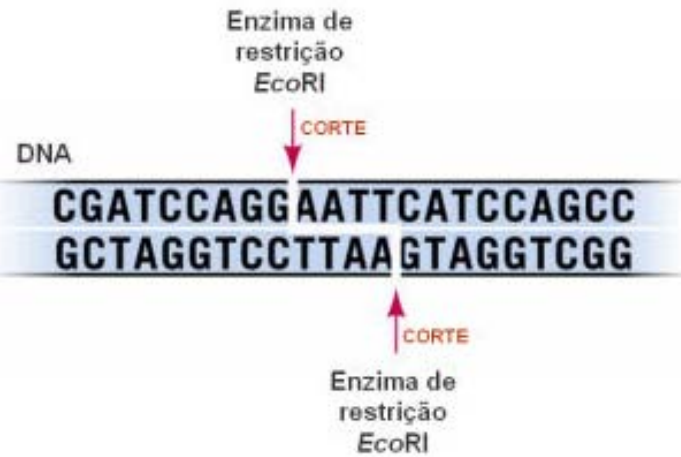
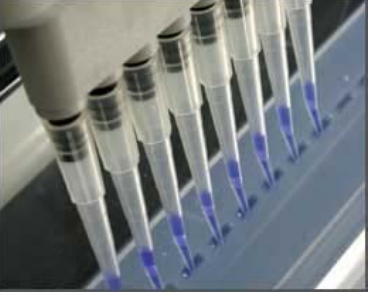
AATCGGTGCCTTAAGCTTAATCGAAGCCGAATTCGCGAA
TTAGCCACGGAATTCGAATTAGCTTCGGCTTAAGGCGCTT



Usando ambas as enzimas Eco RI e Hind II

- Quantos locais foram reconhecidos pela enzima?
- Quantos fragmentos de DNA se formaram?
- Quais as dimensões desses fragmentos?

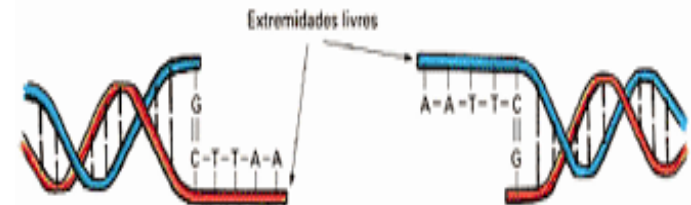
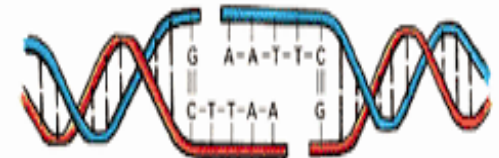
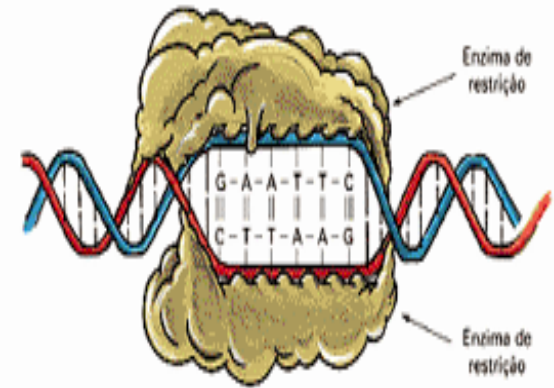
Enzimas de restrição



Reconhecimento da sequência 5' GAA TTC 3' pela enzima *EcoRI*

EcoRI: 5' ... TAGACT **GAATTC** AAGTC ... 3'
3' ... ATCTGA **CTTAAG** TTCAG ... 5'

HindIII: 5' ... CAGGAT **AAGCTT** ATGC ... 3'
3' ... GTCCTA **TTCGAA** TACG ... 5'



Enzimas de restrição

Enzyme	Source	Recognition site	Average cleaved size (kb)
<i>AluI</i>	<i>Arthrobacter luteus</i>	AG↓CT TCTGA	0.3
<i>BamHI</i>	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens H</i>	G↓GATC C C CTAG↑G	7.0
<i>EcoRI</i>	<i>Escherichia coli R factor</i>	G↓AATT C C TTAAT↑G	3.1
<i>HaeIII</i>	<i>Hemophilus aegyptus</i>	GG↓CC CCTGG	0.6
<i>HindIII</i>	<i>Hemophilus influenzae Rd</i>	A↓AGCT T T TCGAT↑A	3.1
<i>NotI</i>	<i>Norcadia otitidis-caviarum</i>	GC↓GGCC GC CG CCGG↑CG	< 9700
<i>PstI</i>	<i>Providencia stuartii</i>	C TGCAG↓ G↑ACGT C	7.0
<i>TaqI</i>	<i>Thermus aquaticus</i>	T↓CG A A GCT↑	1.4



Enzimas de restrição

Enzimas de Restrição ou Endonucleases:

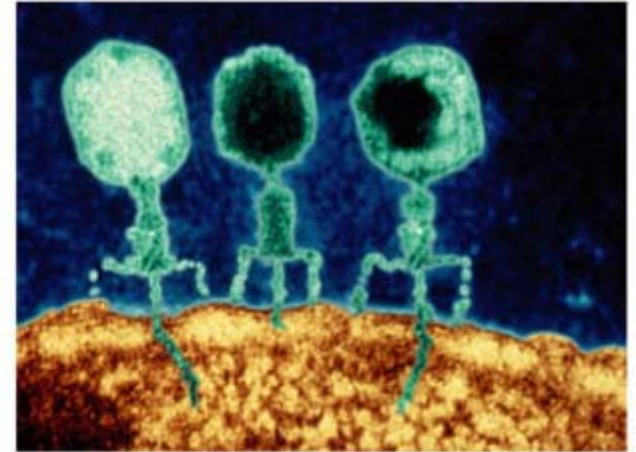
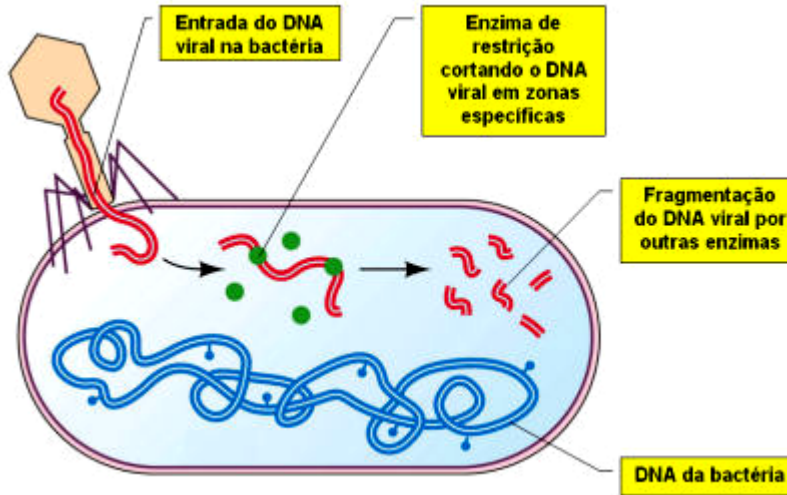
...cortam sequências específicas de DNA restrição.

Diferentes tipos de enzimas de restrição cortam diferentes sequências de bases no ADN.

Estas enzimas podem ser usadas para ajudar a detectar a presença de diferentes formas de determinados genes (alelos).

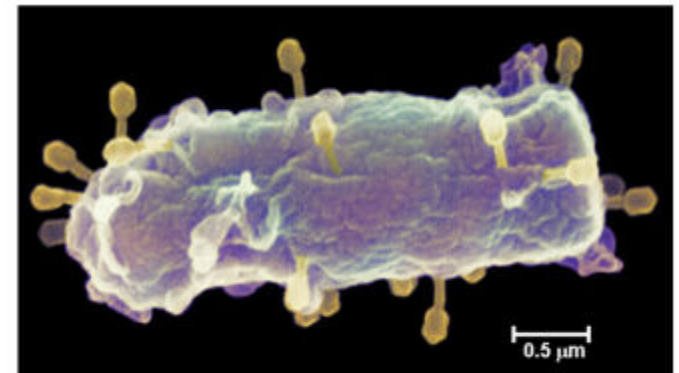


Enzimas de restrição



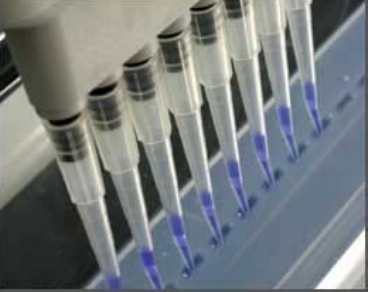
Bacteriófagos atacando bactéria

Utilizadas por bactérias para restringir a proliferação de vírus Invasores



Vírus bacteriófago atacando bactéria

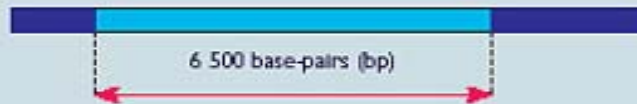
Perfis de DNA



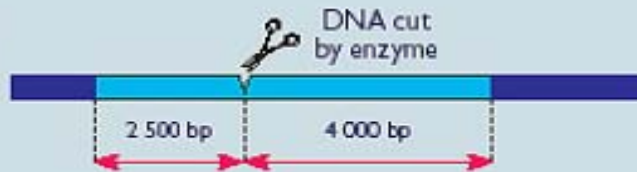
Restriction enzyme treatment

Autosomal

Dominant allele
D



Recessive allele
d

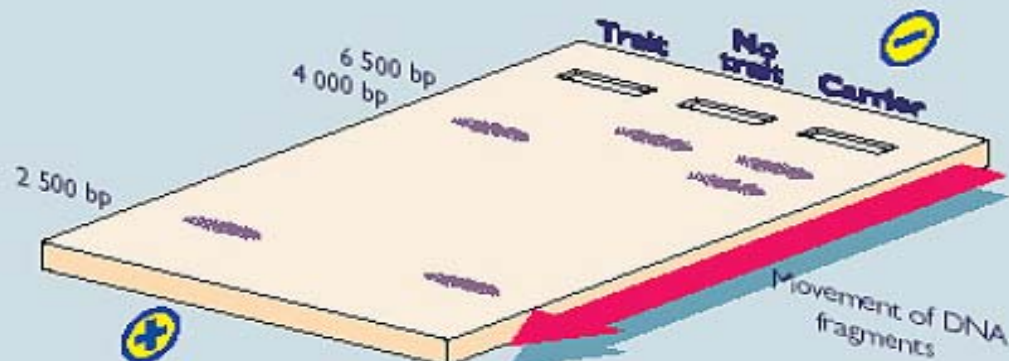


Sex-linked

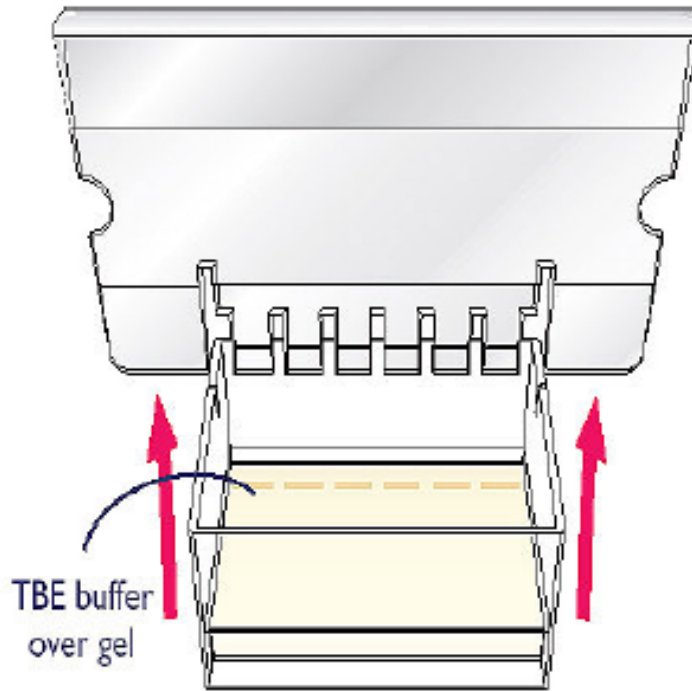
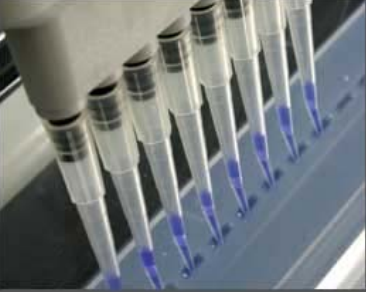
Dominant allele
A

Recessive allele
a

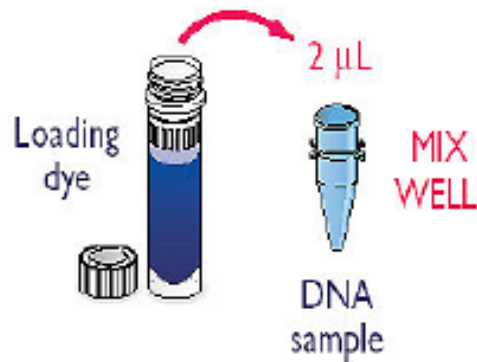
Gel electrophoresis



Perfis de DNA



TBE buffer
over gel

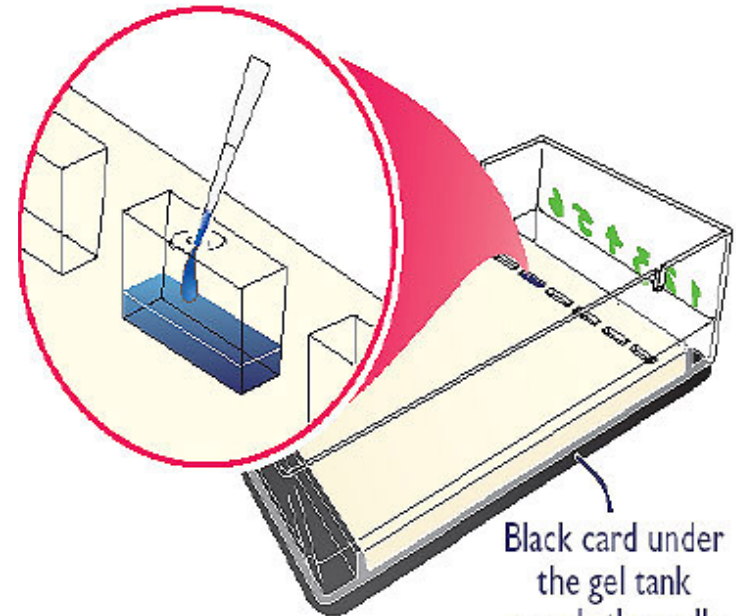


2 μ L

Loading
dye

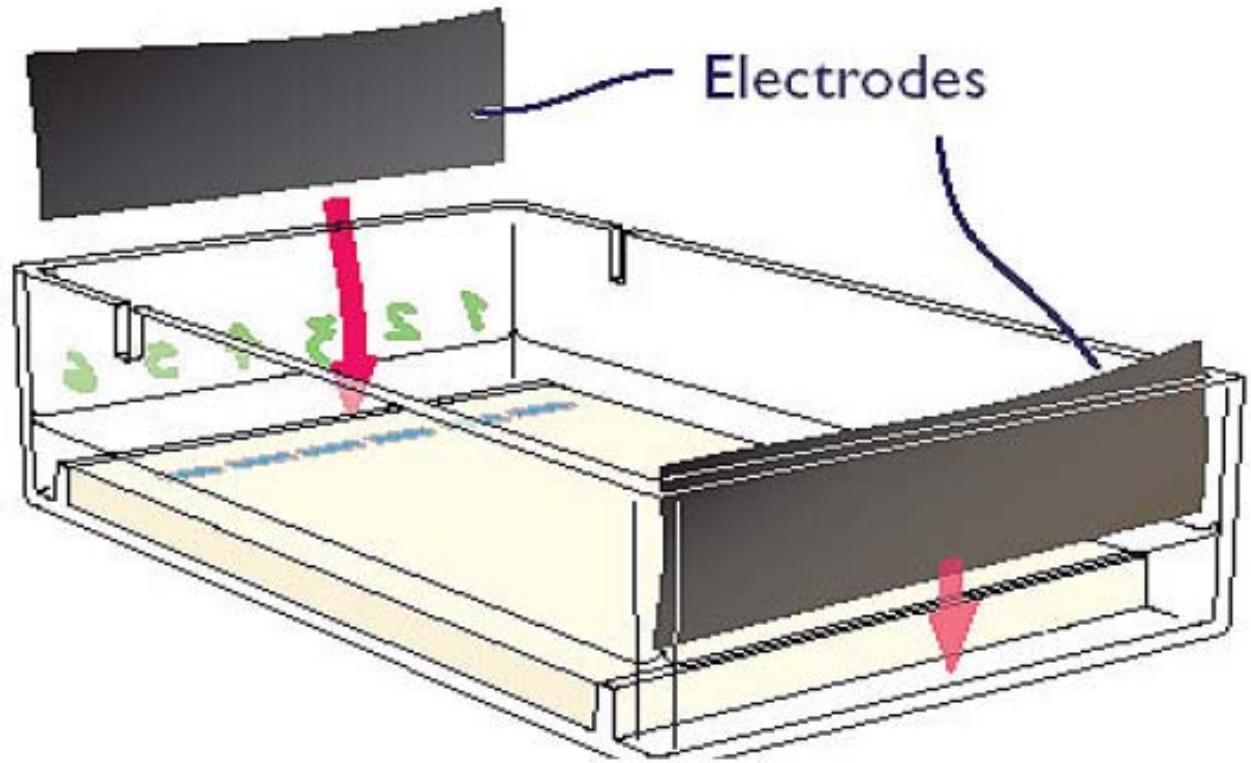
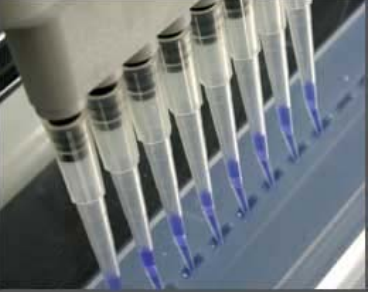
MIX
WELL

DNA
sample

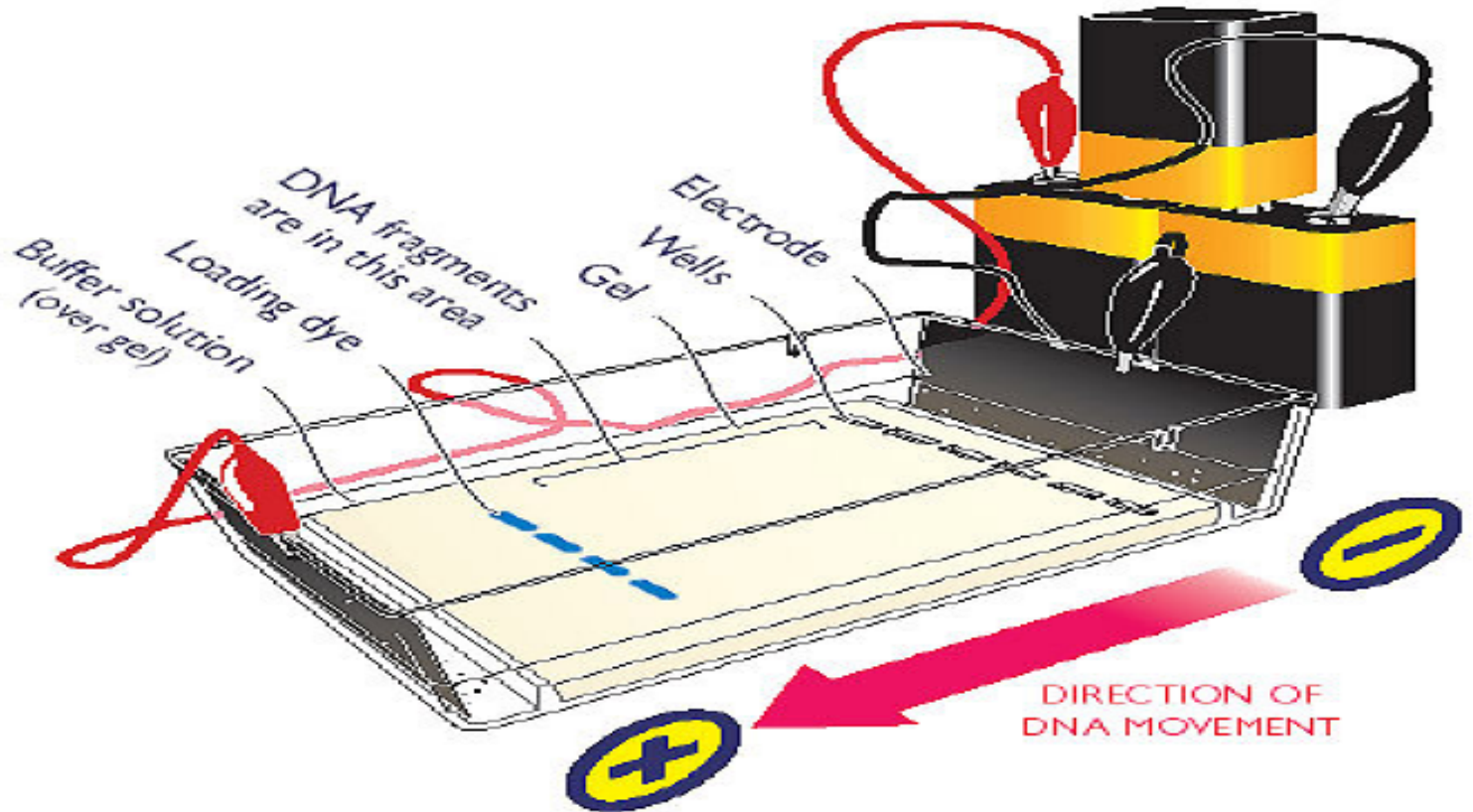


Black card under
the gel tank
reveals the wells

Perfis de DNA



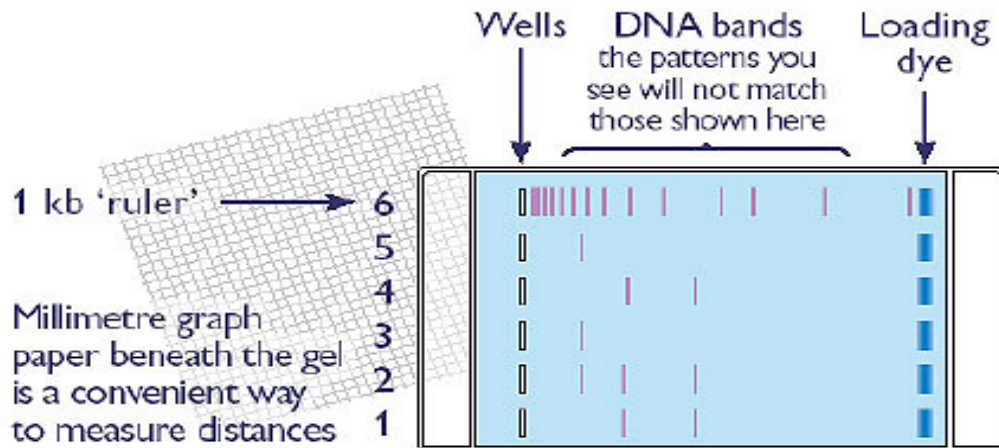
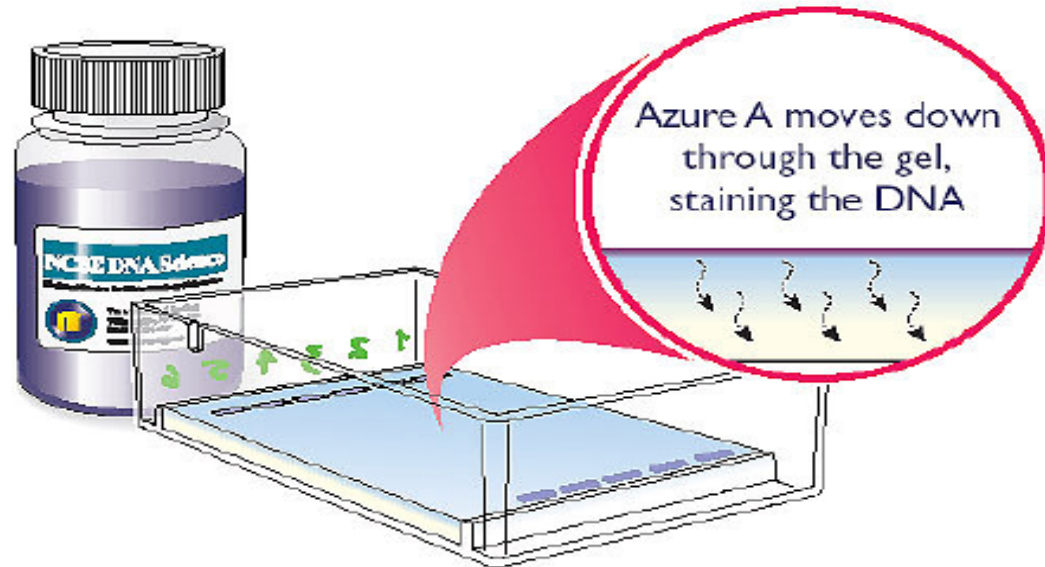
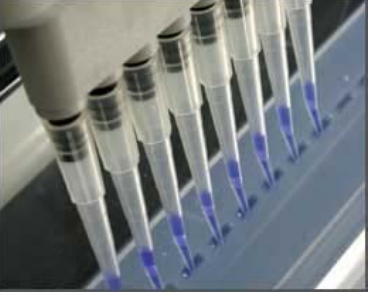
Perfis de DNA



Legenda:

Buffer solution (over gel) – Solução tampão (sobre o gel); *Loading Dye* – Tinta contrastante; *DNA fragments are in this area* – Os fragmentos de ADN estão nesta área; *Wells* – Orifícios; *Electrode* – Eléctrodo; *Direction of DNA movement* – Sentido do movimento do ADN

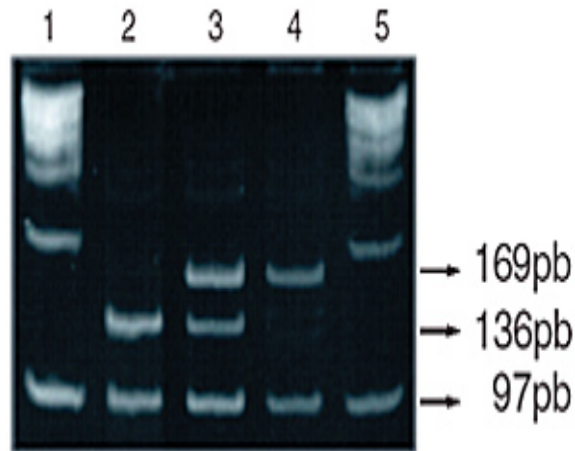
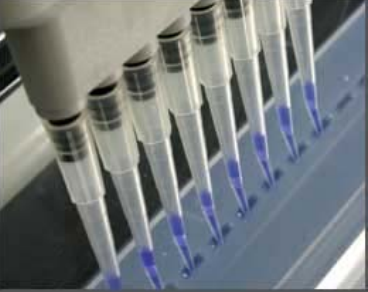
Perfis de DNA



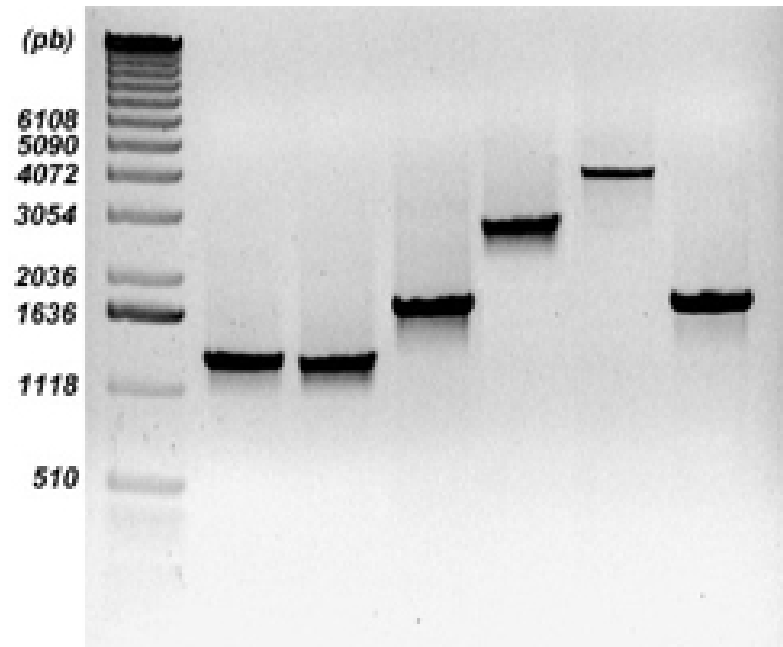
Perfis de DNA



Perfis de DNA



- 1 - Ladder 100 (GibcoBRL);
- 2 - indivíduo homozigoto para HPA-5a (aa);
- 3 - indivíduo heterozigoto para HPA-5 (ab);
- 4 - indivíduo homozigoto para o HPA-5b (bb);
- 5 - Ladder 100 (GibcoBRL)



Protocolo experimental

1- Etiquetar 3 tubos *ependorf*:

1 (*EcoRI*), 2 (*BamHI*) e 3 (*EcoRI* + *BamHI*). Colocar os tubos no gelo.

2- Depositar 1 μg de DNA lambda em cada um dos tubos *ependorf* (o volume usado depende naturalmente da concentração da solução disponível).

3- adicionar 2 μL da solução-tampão “10x” a cada um dos tubos *ependorf*. (a solução-tampão utilizada como meio de reacção é comercializada sob uma forma concentrada -“10x”, terá de ser diluída para obter a concentração desejada de “1x”. Como o volume final da mistura de reacção será de 20 μL (passo 4)),

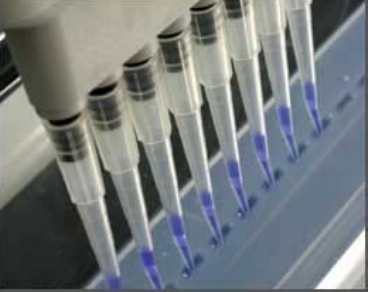
4- Como se pretende digerir 1 μg de DNA, calcular o volume das soluções de *EcoRI* e de *BamHI* que contém 1 unidade de enzima. Adicionar esse volume ao conteúdo dos tubos 1, 2 e 3 ; juntar de imediato água desionizada até perfazer um volume final de 20 μL em cada tubo.

5- Agitar os tubos de modo a que escorram para o fundo as gotas que tenham ficado “presas” nas paredes.

6- Proceder a uma incubação das três misturas de reacção à temperatura de 37°C durante 60 a 90 minutos.



Interpretação de resultados



Análise dos resultados obtidos pelos alunos:



1. Observas bandas de DNA?
2. Se sim, quantas para cada digestão?
3. Se não, apresenta justificação plausível para a ausência de resultados.



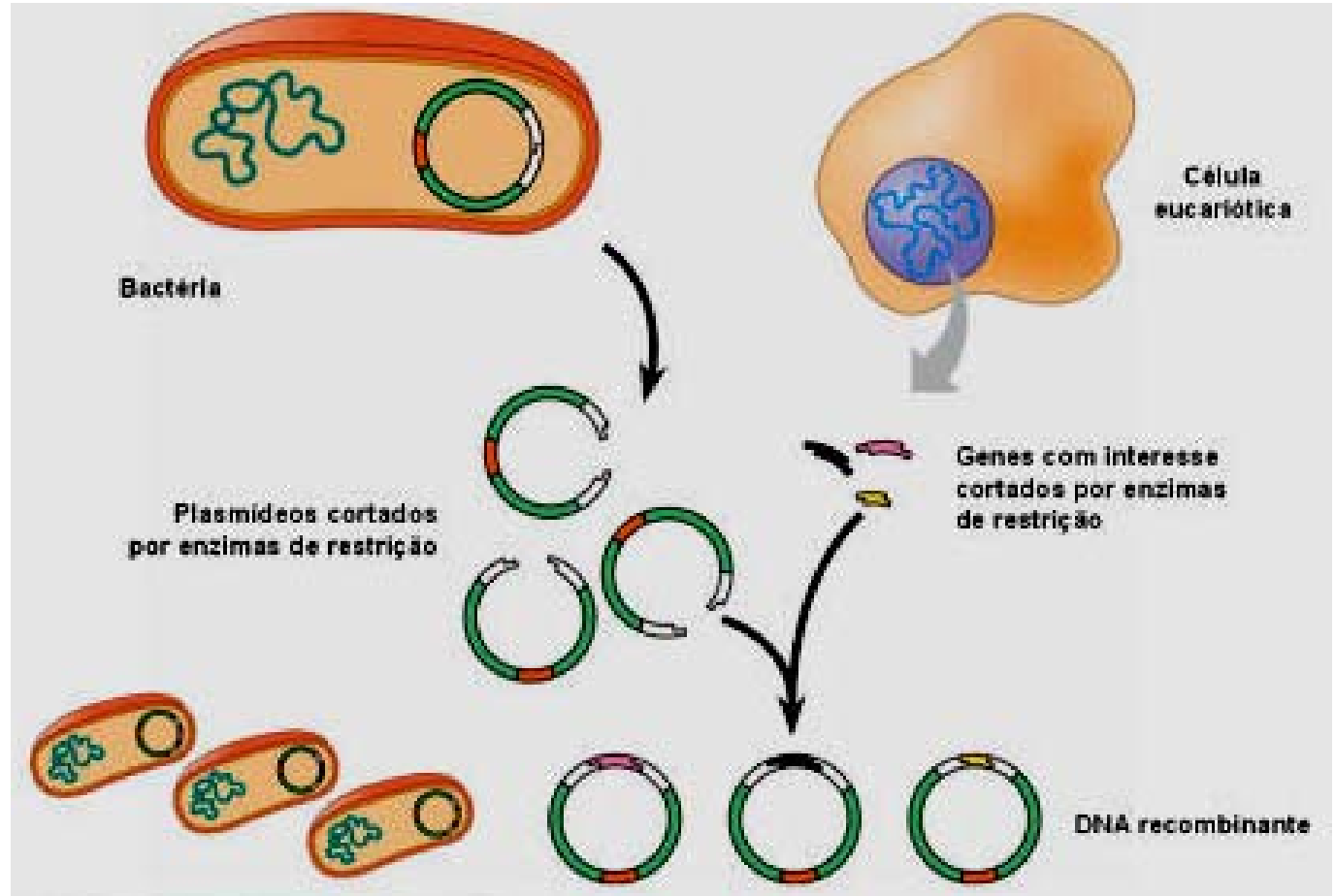
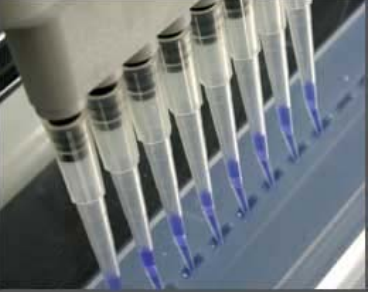
Interpretação de resultados



Análise de resultados extra:

1. Porque foi utilizado o fago lamda não digerido?
 2. Qual a importância de utilizar DNA pré-digerido?
 3. Quantos fragmentos foram observados para cada digestão?
 4. Quantos locais de restrição possui cada uma das enzimas no DNA do fago lambda?
 5. É possível comparar os fragmentos quanto às suas dimensões?
 6. Na digestão múltipla o número de fragmentos esperados deve ser a soma do número de fragmentos obtidos por digestão simples?
 7. Os resultados estão de acordo com o esperado teoricamente?
 8. Se não apresenta justificações para as diferenças encontradas.
- 
- 

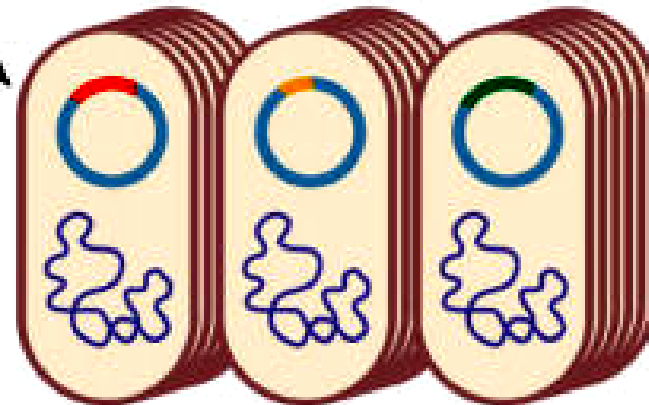
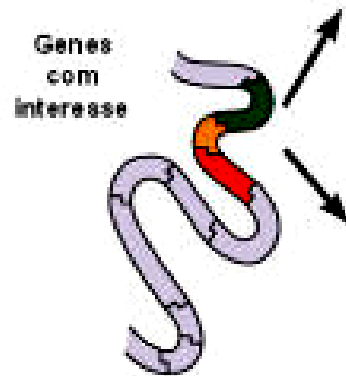
DNA recombinante



DNA recombinante



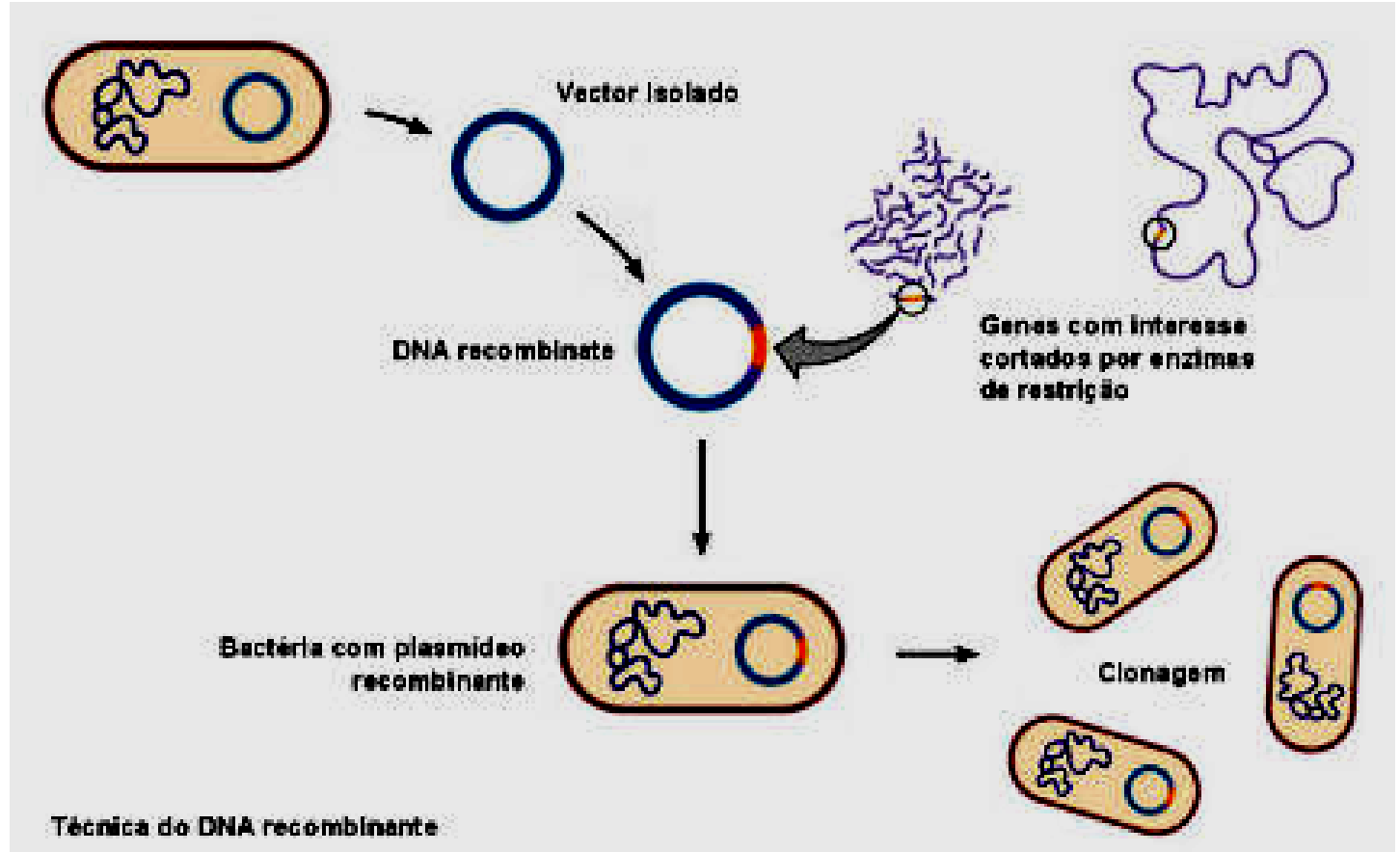
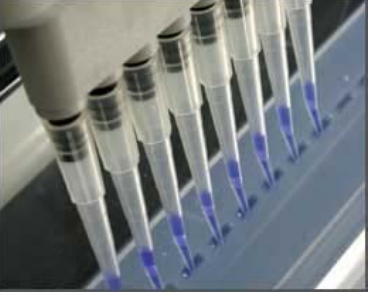
Bacteriófagos



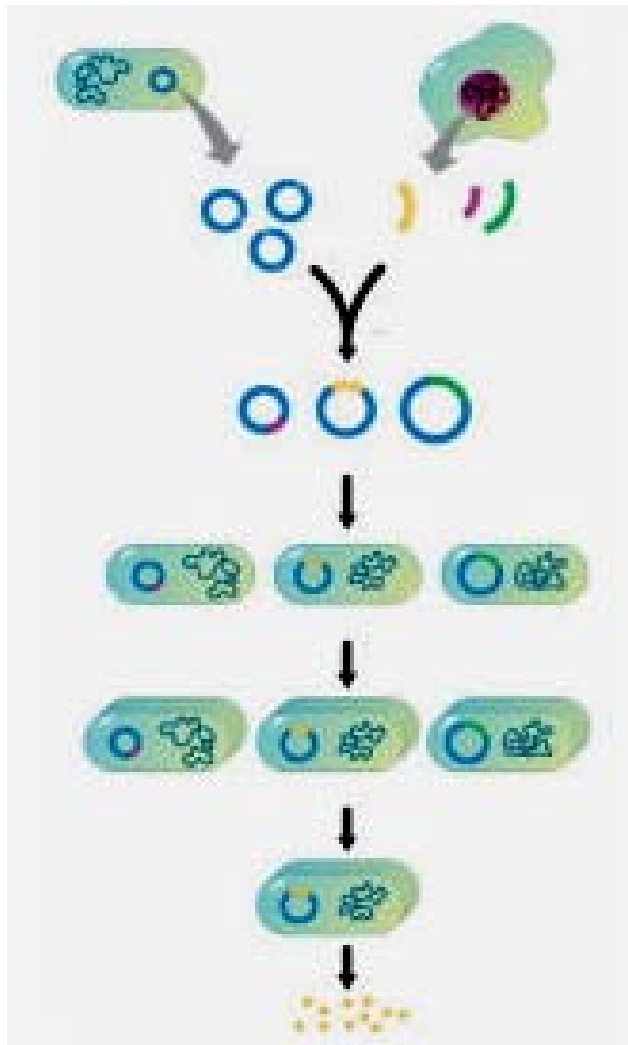
Plasmídeos

Vectores utilizados na tecnologia do DNA recombinante

DNA recombinante



DNA recombinante



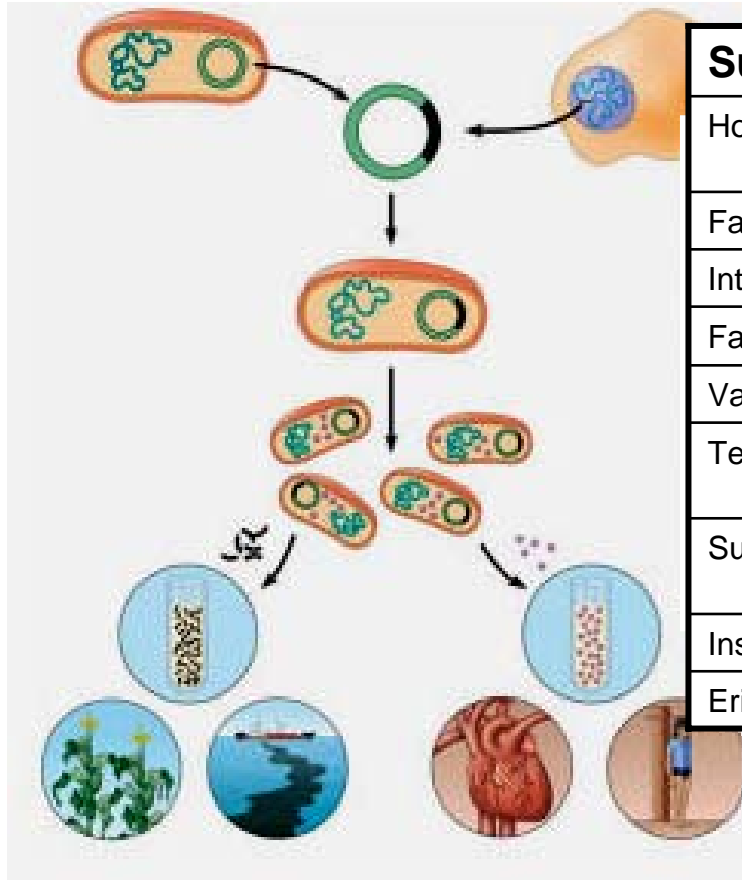
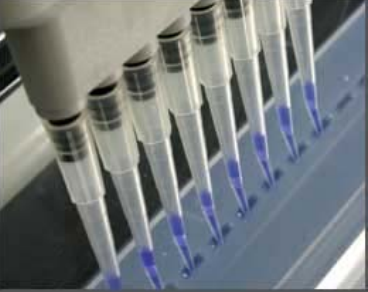
Permite produzir moléculas de DNA a partir da combinação de genes com proveniências diferentes.

É possível introduzir um gene humano em bactérias para que elas as produzam, em larga escala, uma determinada proteína humana.

O gene com interesse é clonado, permitindo a sua conservação:

bibliotecas de genes.

DNA recombinante



Substância	Aplicação
Hormona de crescimento	Disfunção hipofisária
Factor de crescimento da epiderme	Cicatrização
Interferão	Cancro
Factores de coagulação	Hemofilia
Vacina	Hepatite
Teste de SIDA	Despiste da SIDA
Superóxido dismutase	Enfarte do miocárdio
Insulina	Diabetes
Eritroproteína	Anemia

cDNA



polyadenylated mRNA

5' _____ AAAA 3'

Add: reverse transcriptase + 4 dNTPs + oligo-dT primer (TTTT)



ssDNA strand synthesised
from TTTT primer to 3' end

5' _____ AAAA 3'

3' _____ TTTT 5'

ssDNA

Add: terminal transferase + dCTP



C bases added to 3' ends

5' _____ AAAA CCCC 3'

3' CCCC _____ TTTT 5'

ssDNA

Alkaline sucrose gradient



RNA hydrolysed leaving DNA

3' CCCC _____ TTTT 5'

ssDNA

Add: DNA polymerase + 4 dNTPs + oligo-dG primer (GGGG)



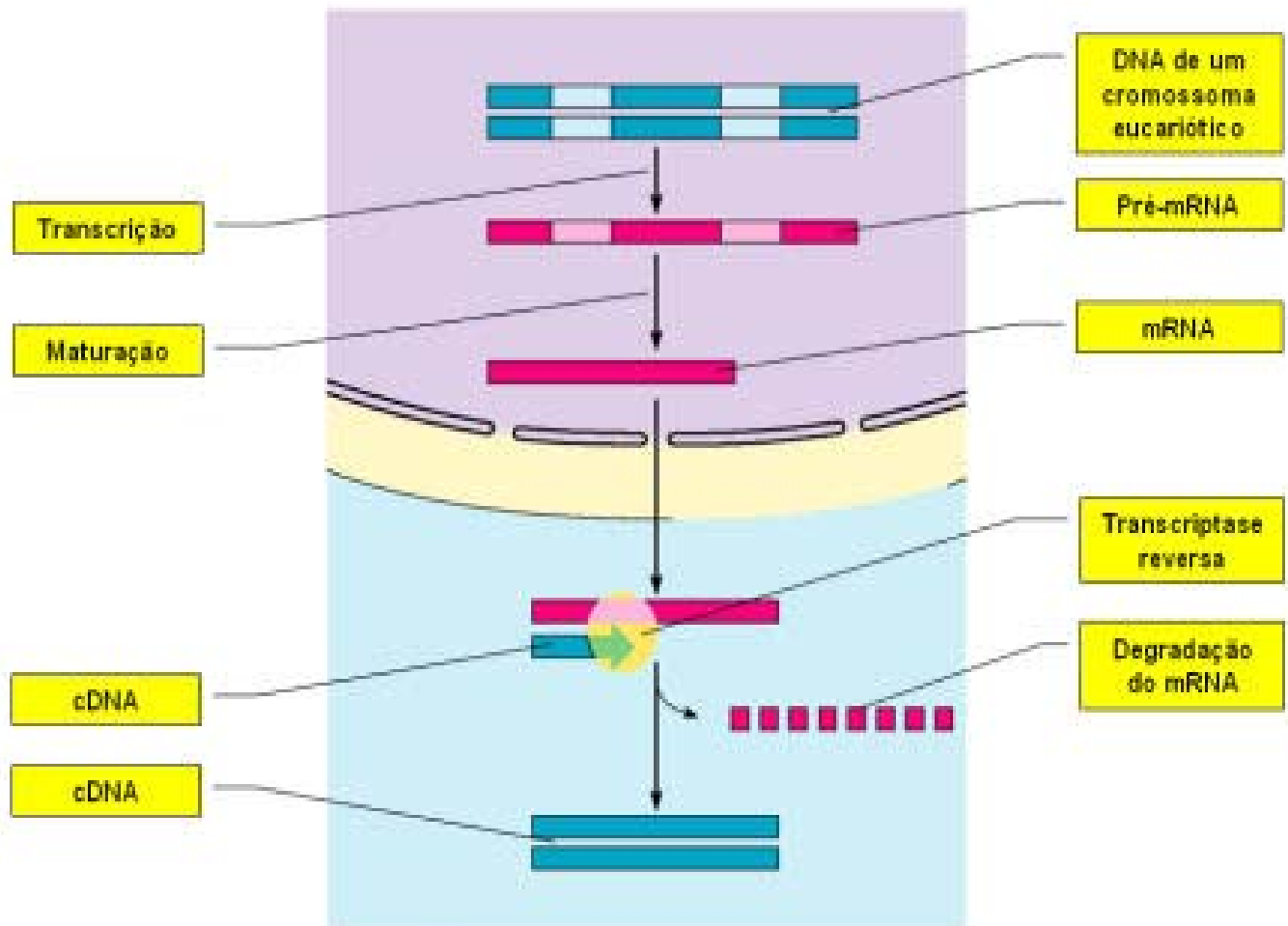
second DNA strand synthesised
from GGGG primer to 3' end

3' CCCC _____ TTTT 5'

5' GGGG _____ 3'

dsDNA (cDNA)

cDNA



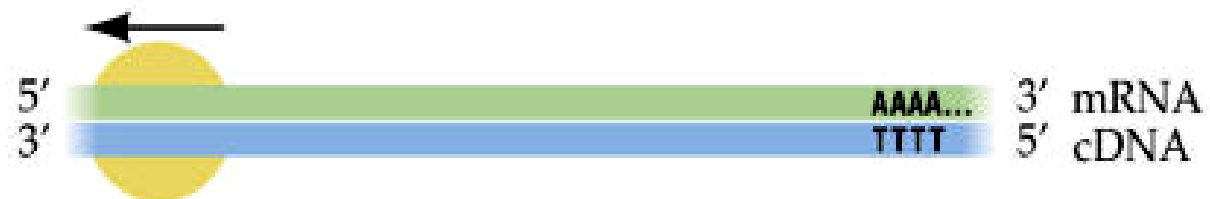
cDNA

► DNA complementar ou cDNA

Este DNA é obtido a partir do **mRNA** por complementaridade de bases, um mRNA que já sofreu processamento (não contém intrões).

A produção de cDNA é possível por acção da enzima **transcriptase reversa**. O mRNA funciona como molde para a síntese de uma cadeia de DNA, um processo inverso do que se passa habitualmente na transcrição.

Após a formação da primeira cadeia de cDNA, a **DNA polimerase** forma a cadeia complementar, constituindo-se uma molécula estável.



cDNA



▶ DNA complementar ou cDNA

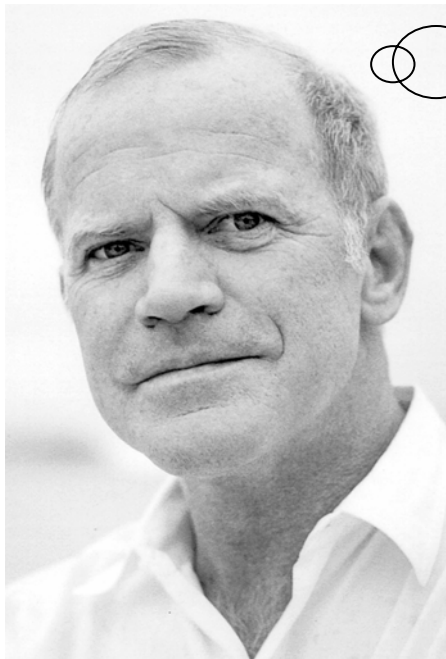
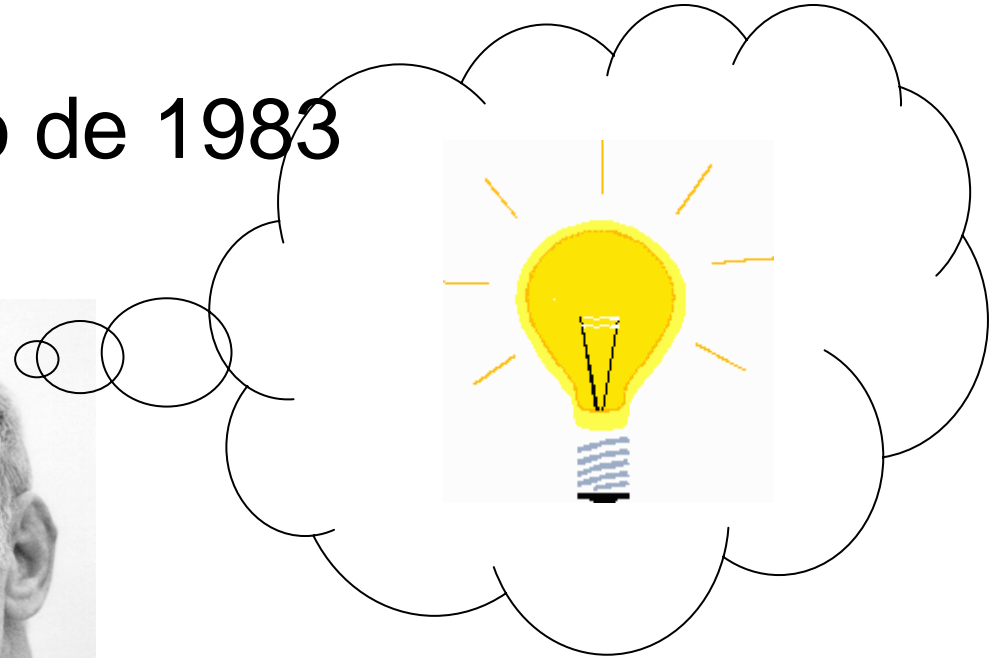
A comparação entre o cDNA (sem intrões) e o DNA original permite localizar as regiões **codificantes** (exões) e as **não codificantes** (Intrões) de um determinado gene.

O cDNA facilita a produção de **proteínas** de seres eucariontes em bactérias uma vez que estas não possuem mecanismos de processamento do mRNA, isto é, em presença de um DNA original transcreveriam todo o gene, incluindo os intrões, obtendo-se proteínas diferentes das pretendidas.

Ao ser inserido um clone de cDNA garante-se a produção de proteína **normal**.

PCR

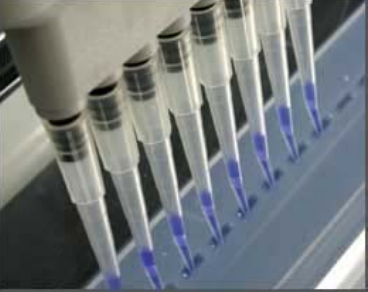
Dezembro de 1983



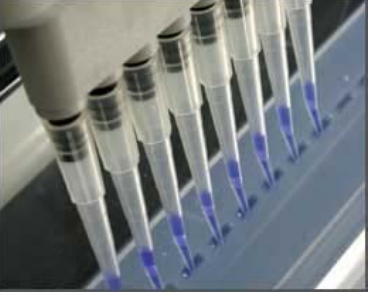
Kary Mullis

Ideia:

desenvolver um processo com o qual o DNA poderia ser multiplicado artificialmente através de ciclos repetidos de duplicação catalisada pela DNA polimerase



PCR



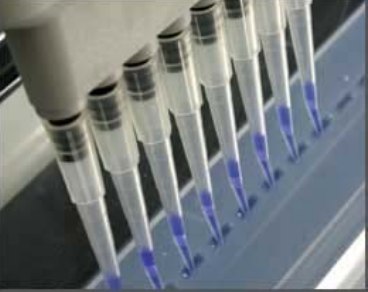
Thomas D. Brock no lago do “Yellowstone National Park”
de onde foi isolado o *Thermus aquaticus*

PCR

10 anos mais tarde...



Ganhou o
prémio Nobel
da Química!

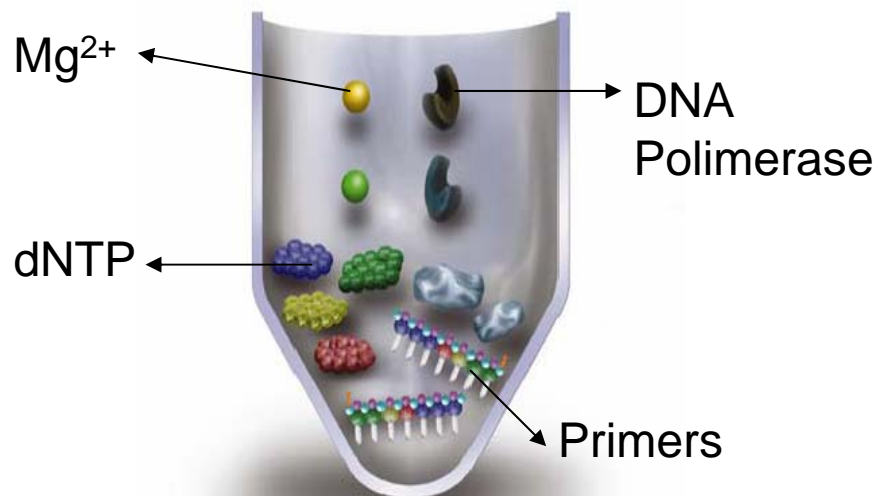


PCR

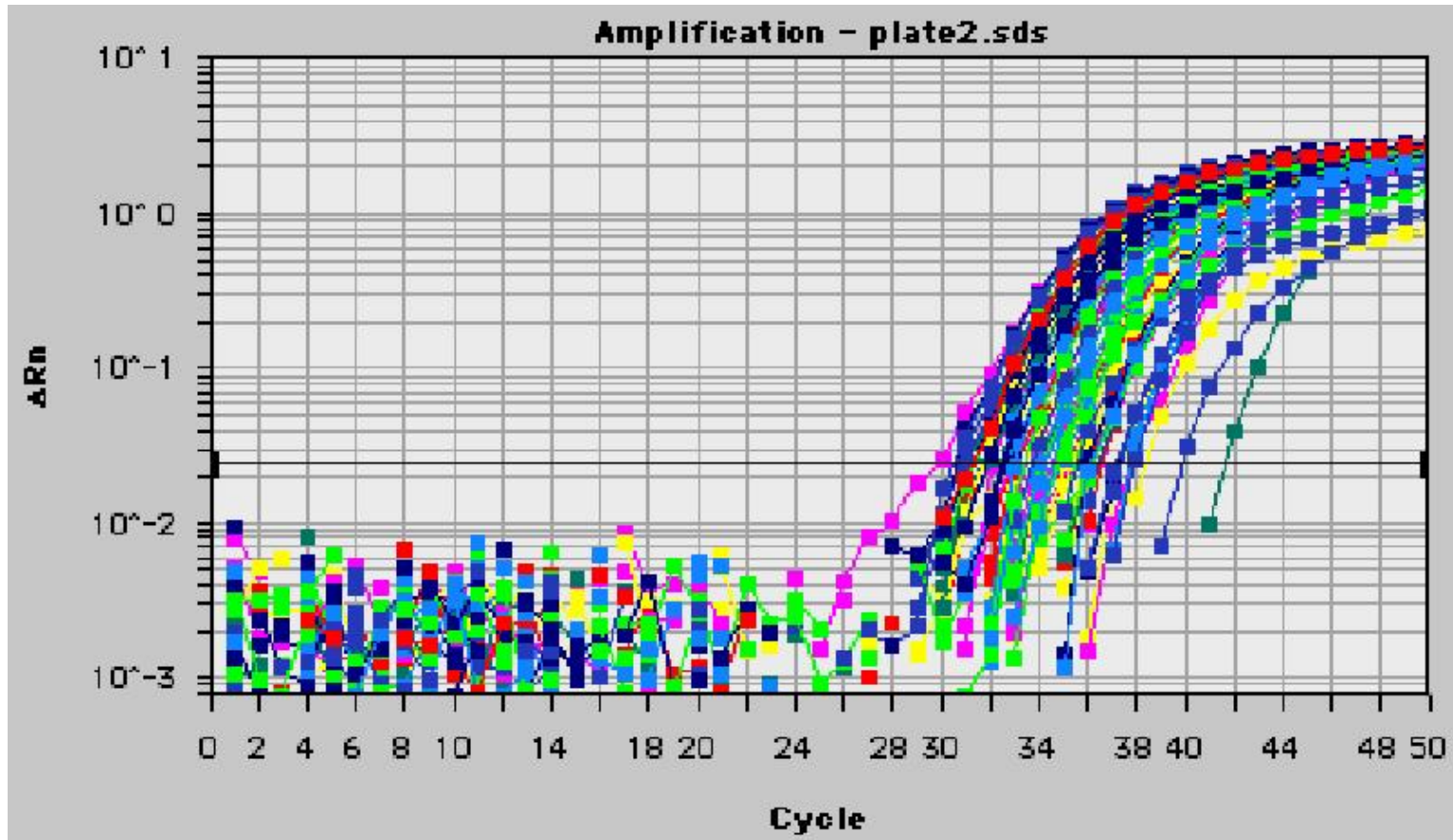
- Qual é o **objectivo**?

Produzir uma quantidade apreciável de um segmento específico de DNA a partir de uma quantidade mínima

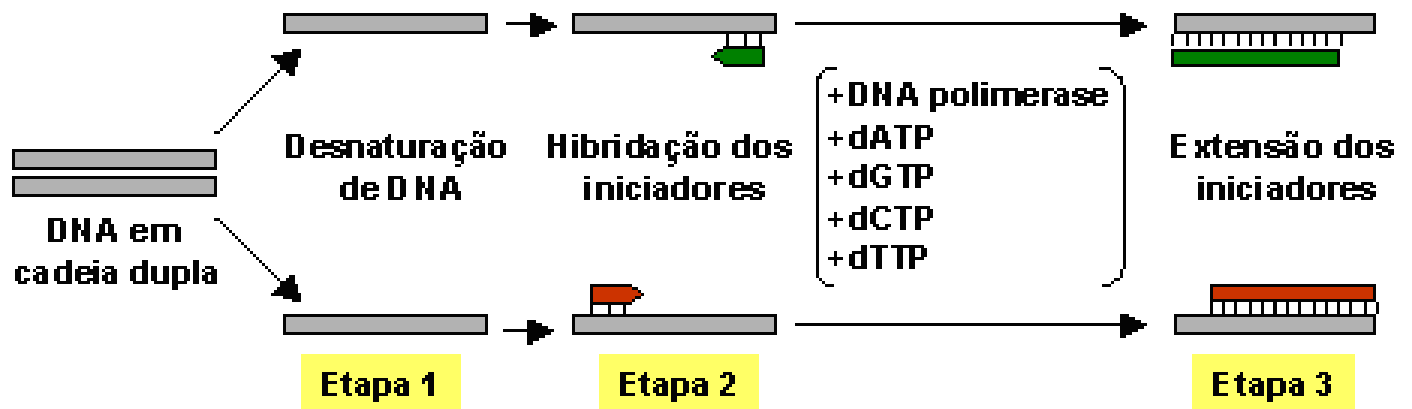
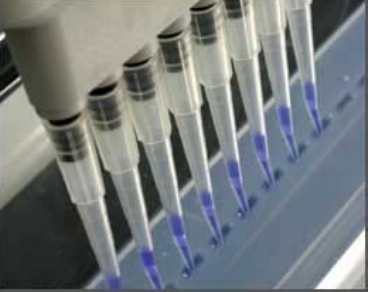
- Quais os **componentes**?



PCR



PCR

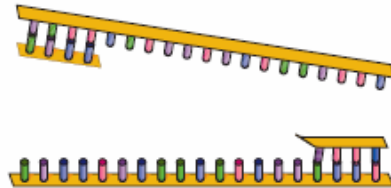


PCR

Figure 10.
PCR amplification of DNA

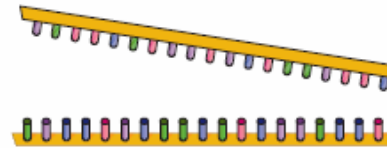
2

The temperature is lowered to 50-60 °C. The primers base-pair with complementary sequences in the target DNA.



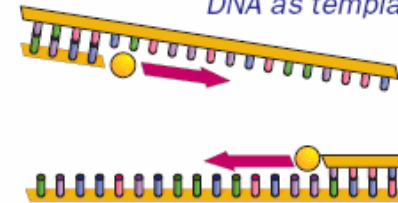
1

The reaction mixture is heated to 90-95 °C. This denatures the target DNA (makes it single-stranded).

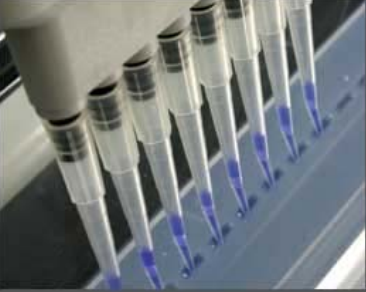


PCR

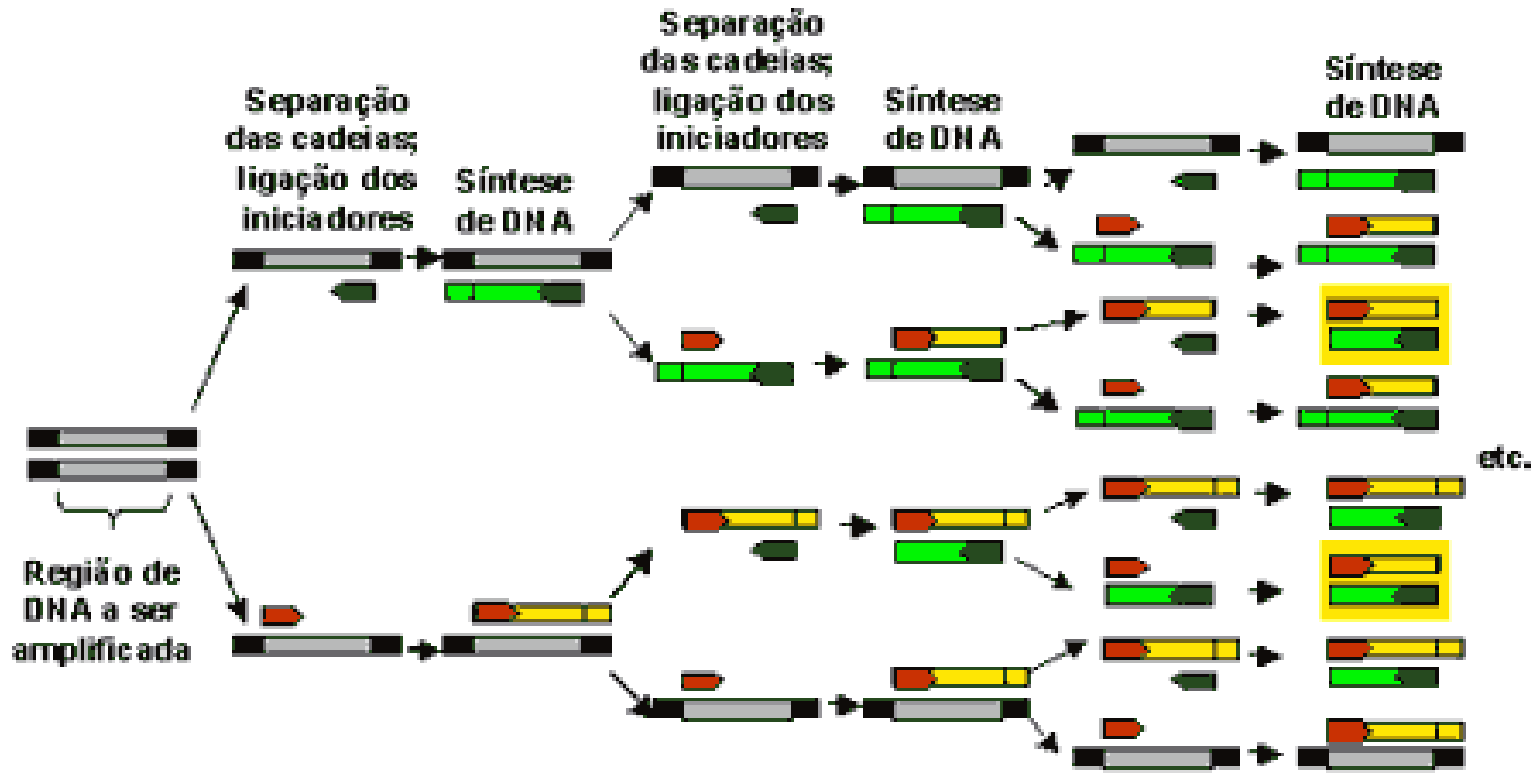
The temperature is raised to ca. 72 °C. This initiates the synthesis, by DNA polymerase, of new DNA strands starting from the 3' position of the primers using the single-stranded target DNA as template.



3



PCR

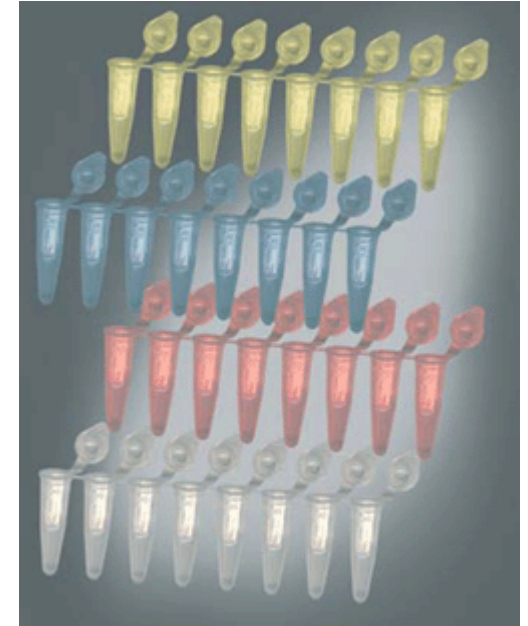


Primeiro ciclo
(2 moléculas longas; 0 normais)

Segundo ciclo
(4 moléculas longas;
0 normais)

Terceiro ciclo
(6 moléculas longas;
2 normais)

PCR



Termociclador

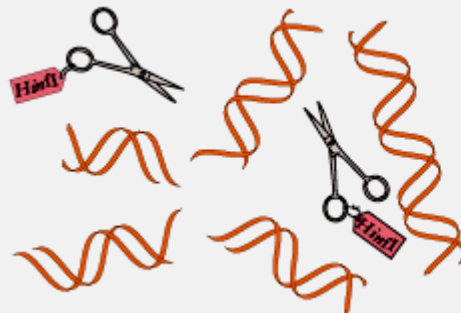
RFLP

Classical DNA profiling - the steps of an RFLP analysis

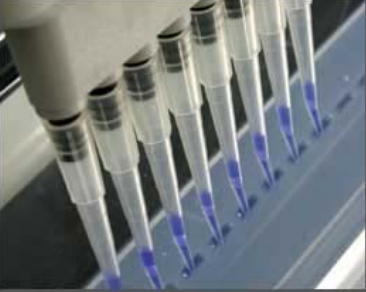
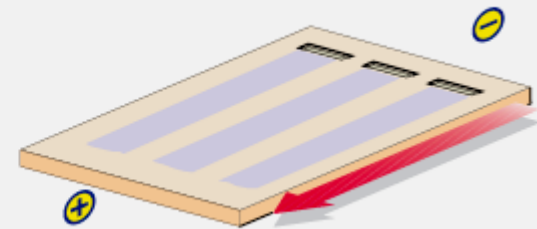
1



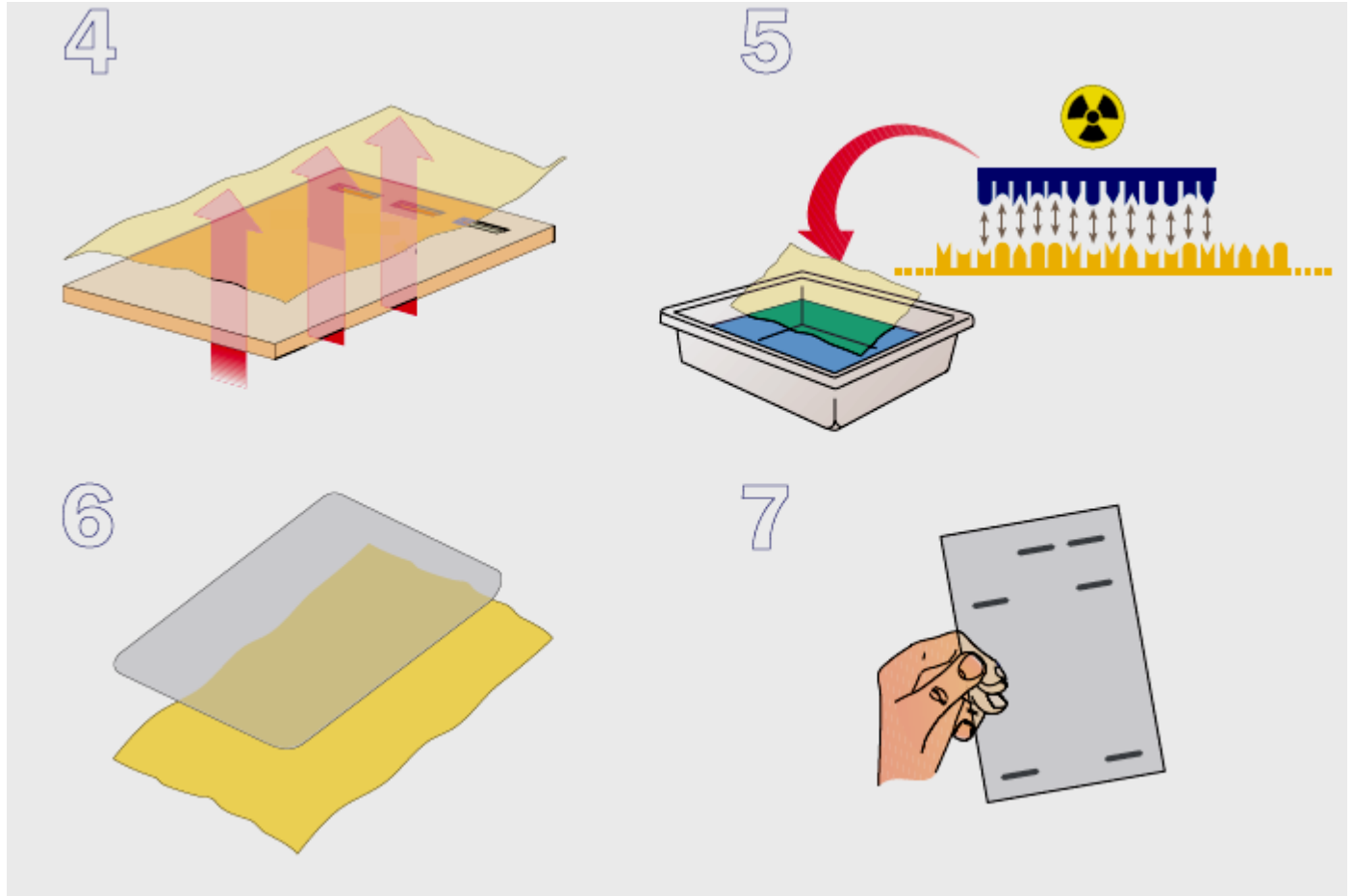
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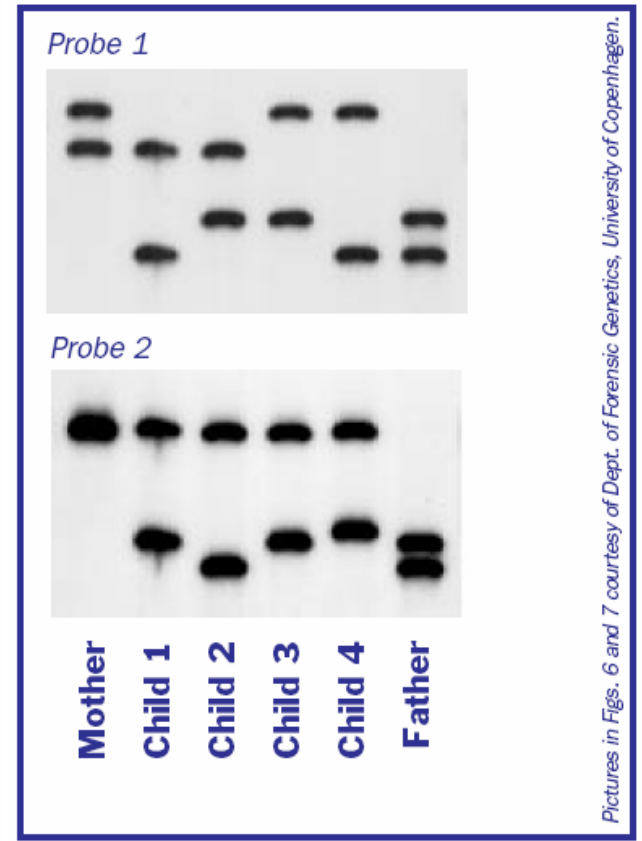
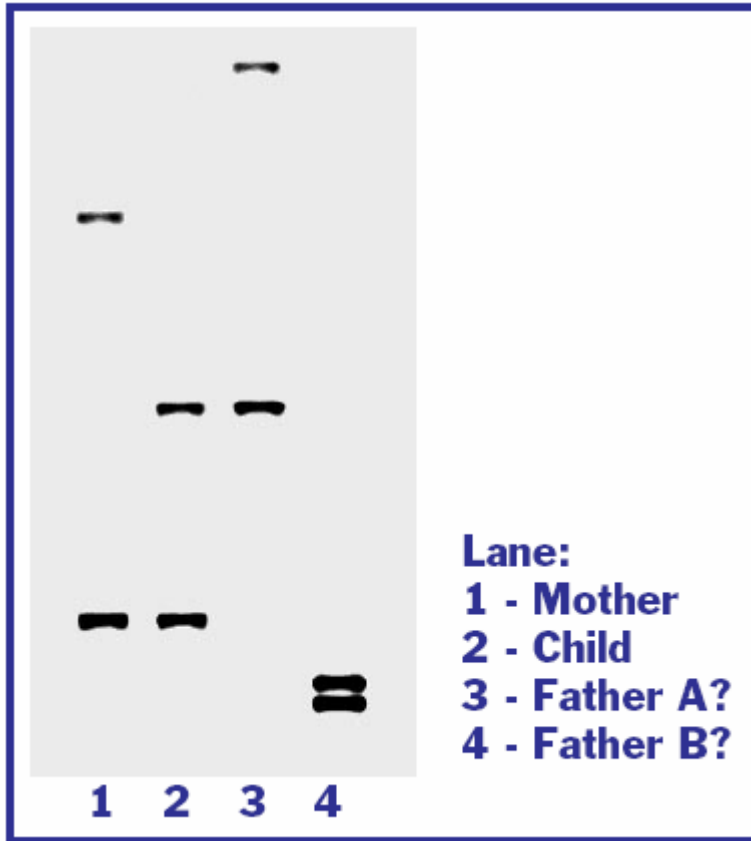
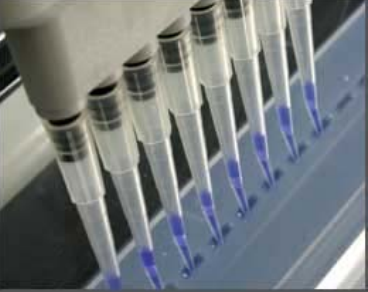
3



RFLP



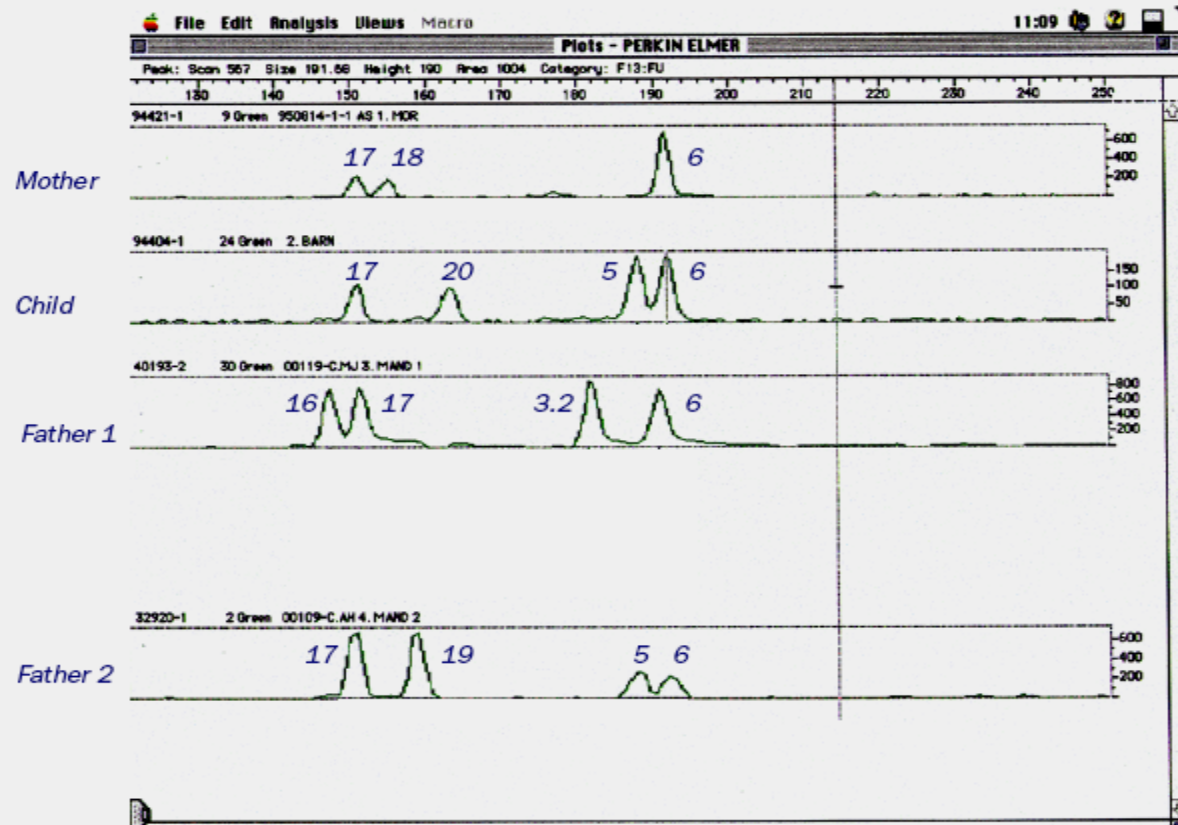
RFLP



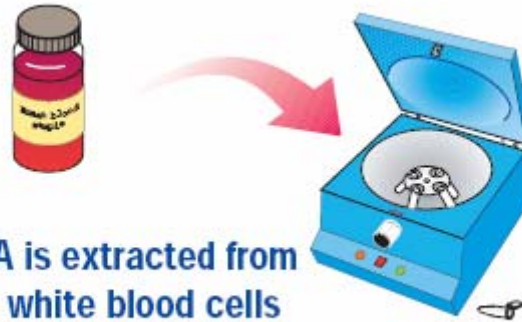
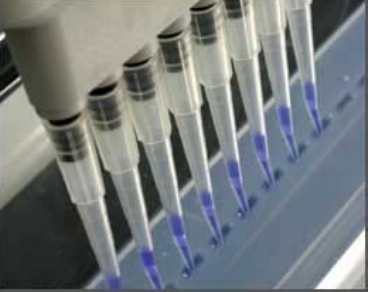
Tandem repeats

Figure 11. Results from a PCR-based DNA profiling in a case of disputed paternity

The two loci analysed: HUMvWA (peaks 16, 17, 18, 19, 20) and HUMF13 (peaks 3.2, 5, 6) both have a repeated sequence of four base pairs. Each peak represents an allele of the locus in question, the number indicates the number of repeats. Primers are chosen to create PCR products of distinct sizes so that several loci can be analysed in the same system without overlap. This explains why the smaller HUMF13 alleles (3 to 6 repeats) in the present analysis are represented by larger PCR products than the HUMvWA alleles (16 to 20 repeats). Peak 3.2 is a common allele (10 % frequency) that has three repeats and an extra two base pairs.

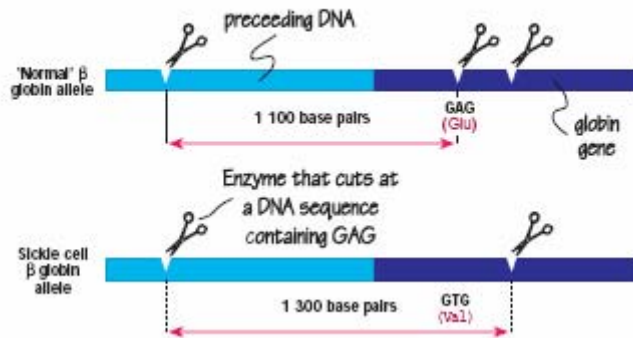


Southern blotting

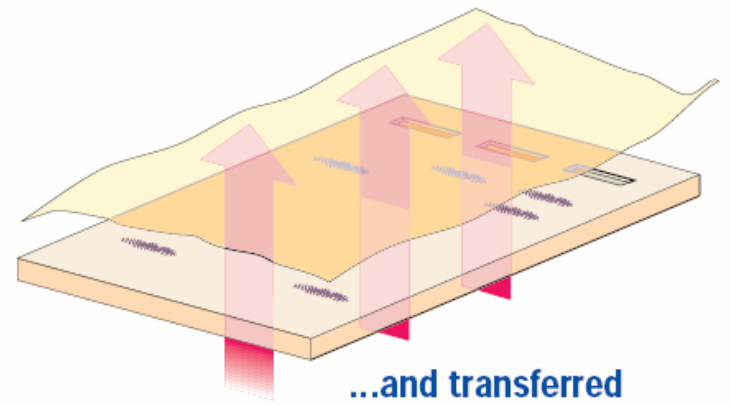
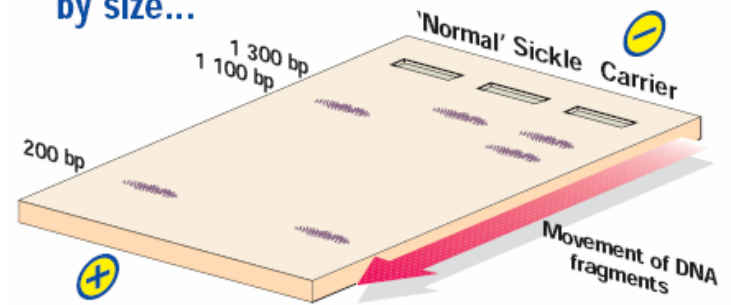


DNA is extracted from the white blood cells

The DNA is cut into fragments...

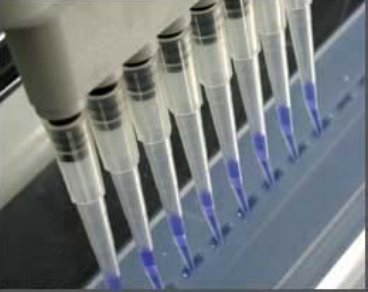


...which are separated by size...

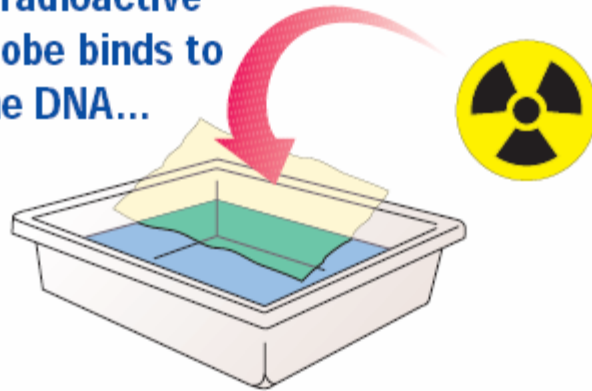


...and transferred to a nylon membrane

Southern blotting

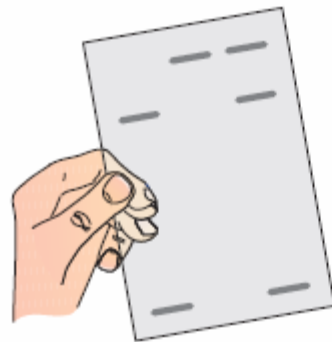


A radioactive probe binds to the DNA...



O método deve o seu nome ao seu inventor:

Ed Southern



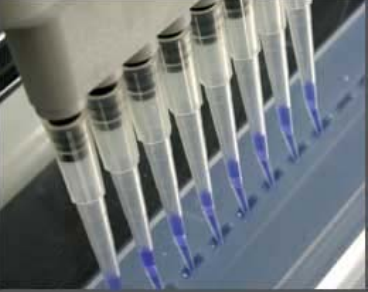
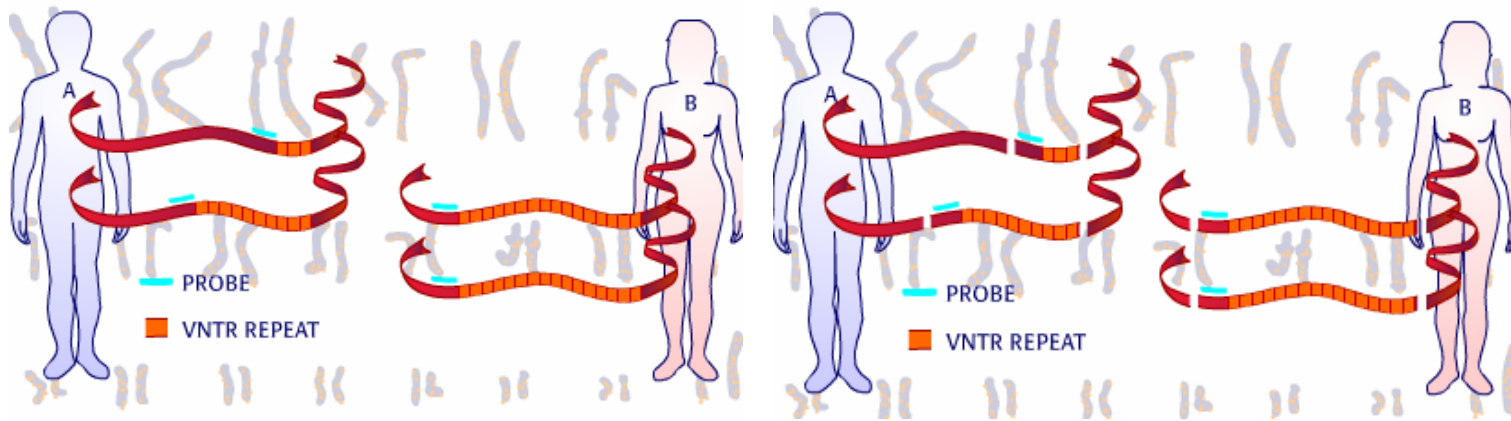
...revealing a pattern of bands on X-ray film

VNRTs

DNAFingerprint multilocus vs. DNA Fingerprint uni-locus ¹

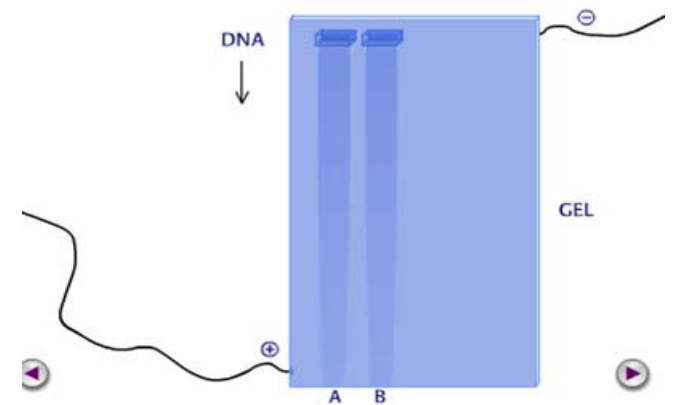
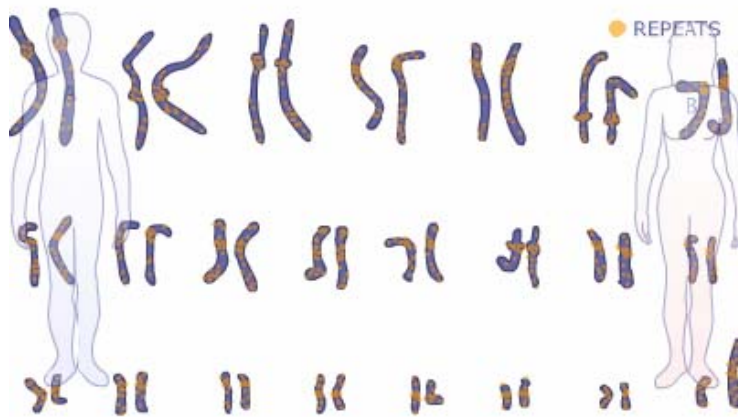
Universidade Utah (1987) identificou-se um locus – D1S80 – no cromossoma 1.

A “marca” liga-se a uma única sequência ao lado da STR.



VNRTs

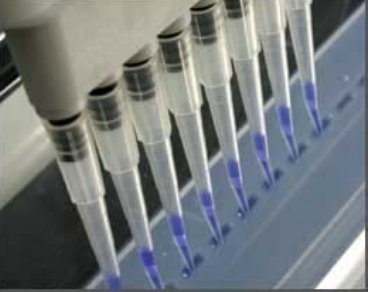
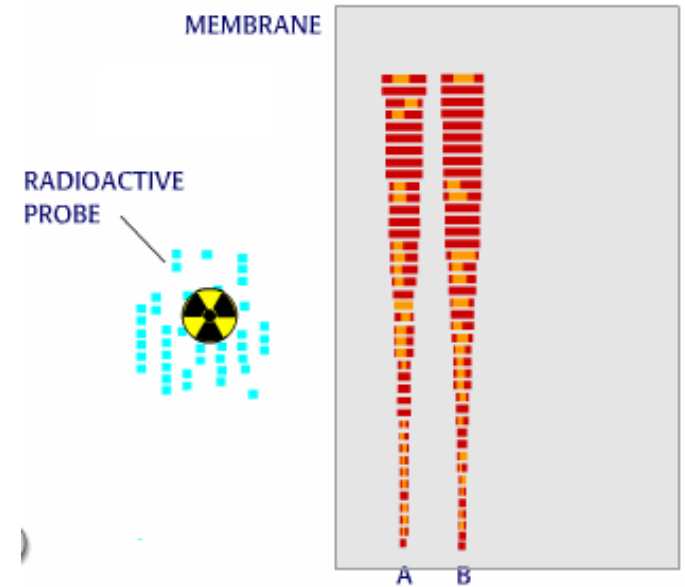
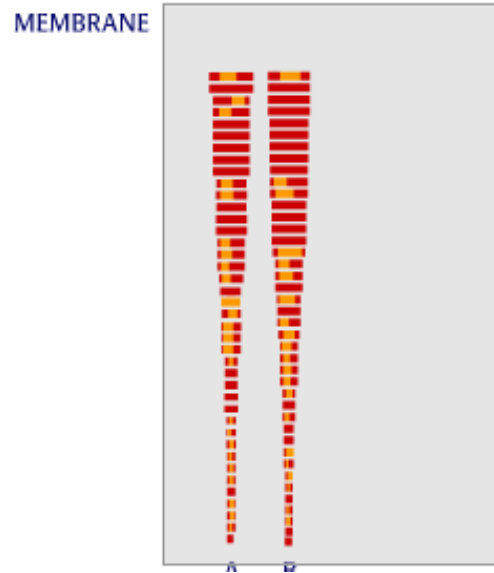
Todos os fragmentos de DNA são separados por electroforese.



AFP PHOTO

VNRTs

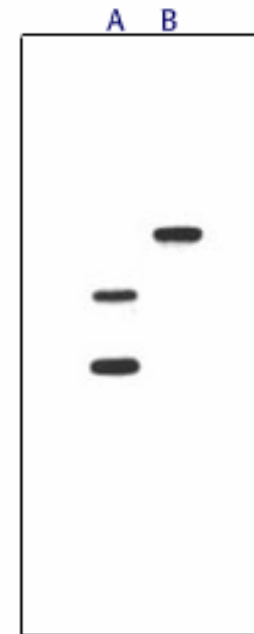
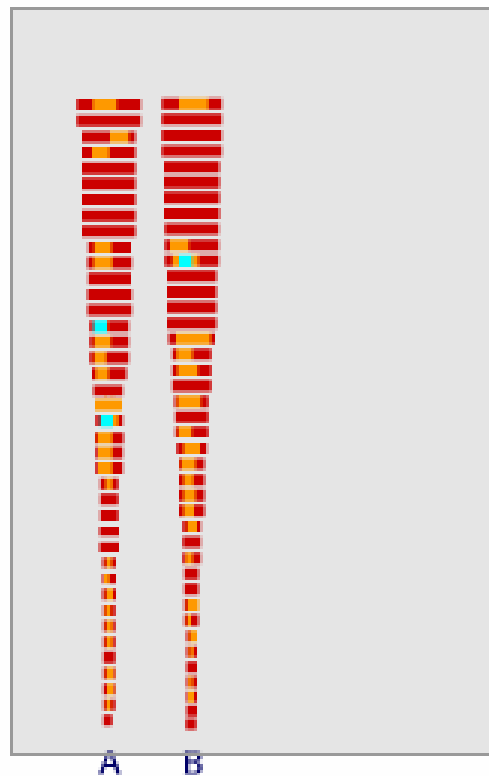
Os milhares de fragmentos de DNA são transpostos para uma membrana (southern blotting) que é lavada com a “marca” radioativa.



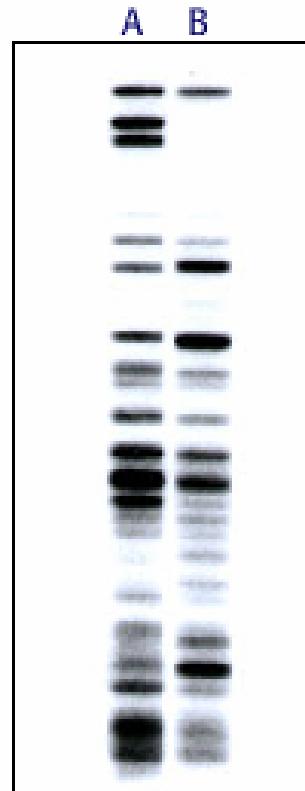
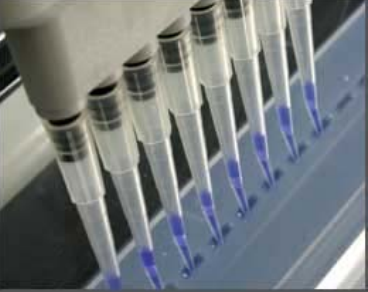
VNRTs

DNAFingerprint multilocus vs. DNA Fingerprint uni-locus ₂

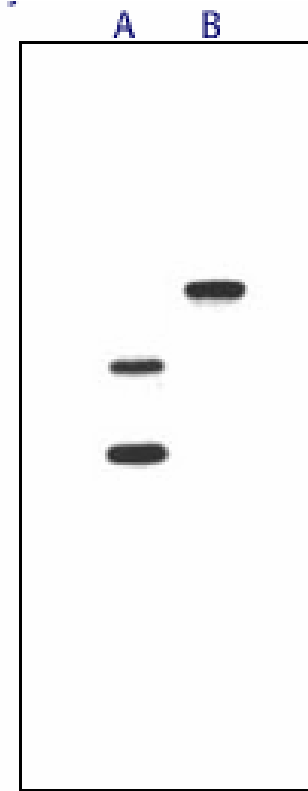
A “marca” liga-se apenas a um locus.
Quando a membrana é exposta a raios X apenas a radioatividade da “marca” é identificada.



VNRTs



MULTILOCUS
FINGERPRINT

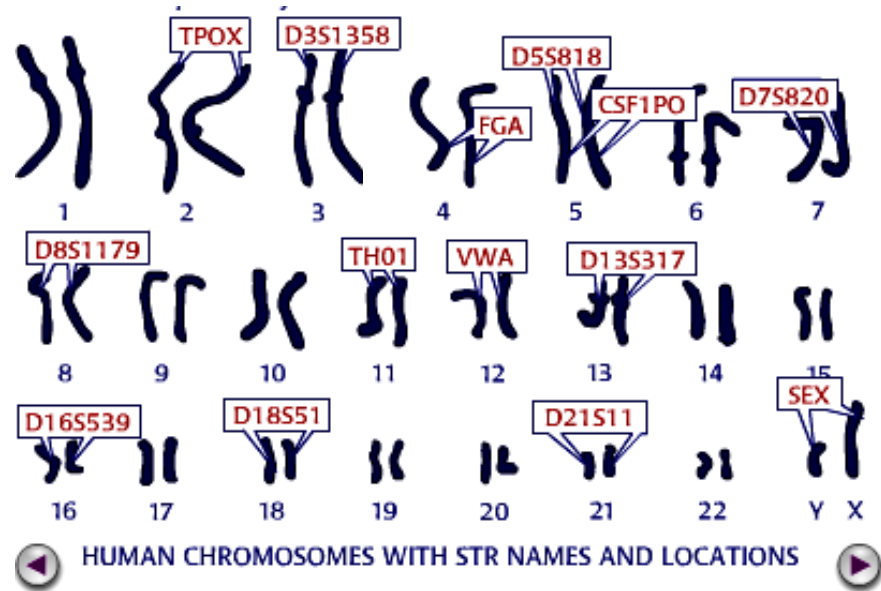
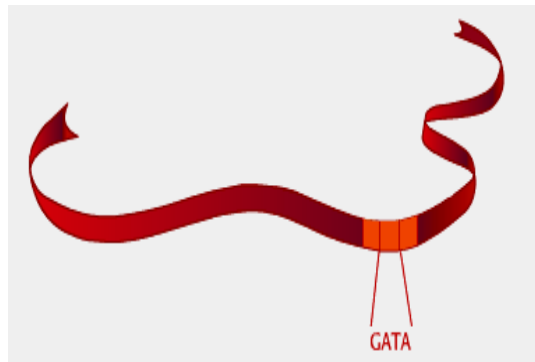


SINGLE-LOCUS
FINGERPRINT

STRs

Short Tandem Repeats (STRs)₁

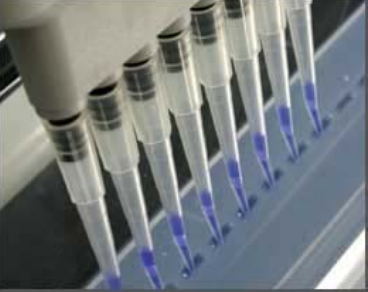
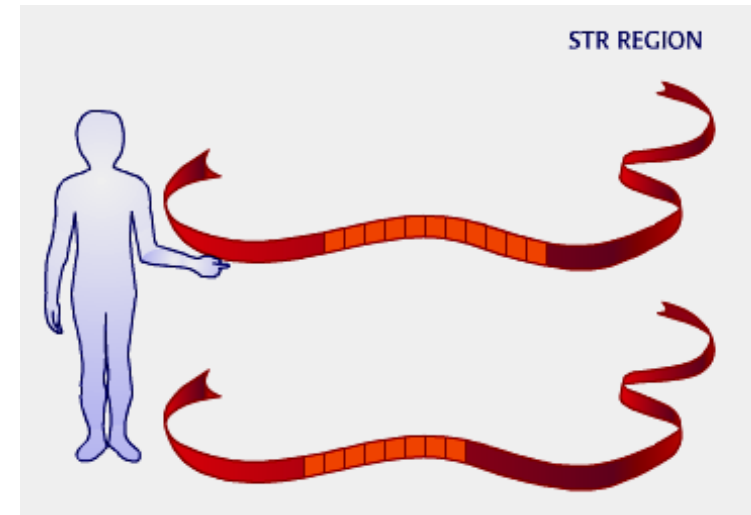
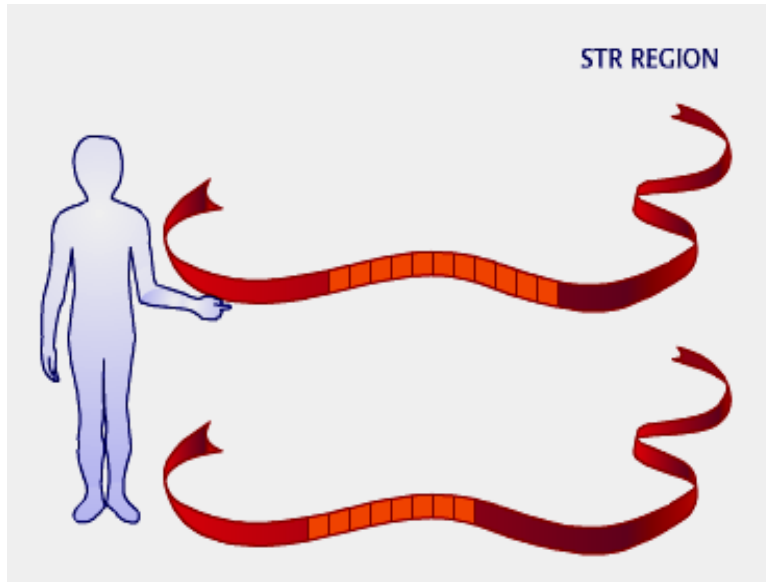
Os perfis de DNA analisam STRs, repetições não codificantes de 2 a 8 nucleótidos.
O FBI testa 13 STRs em adição ao teste de identificação de sexo.
Localização em diferentes cromossomas garante herança independente.



STRs

As STRs são altamente polimórficas.

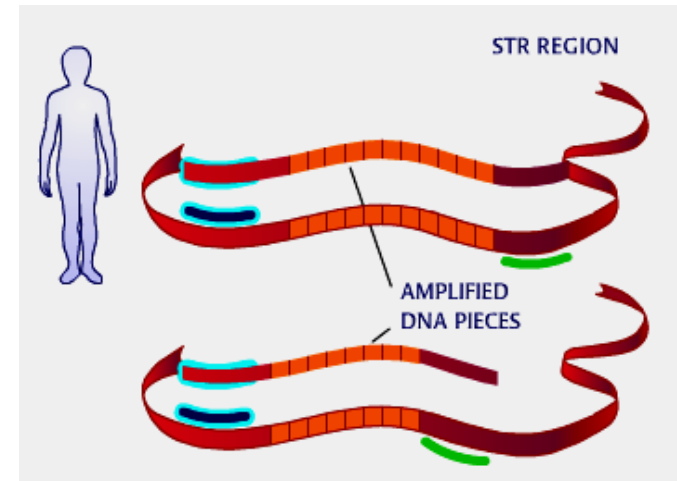
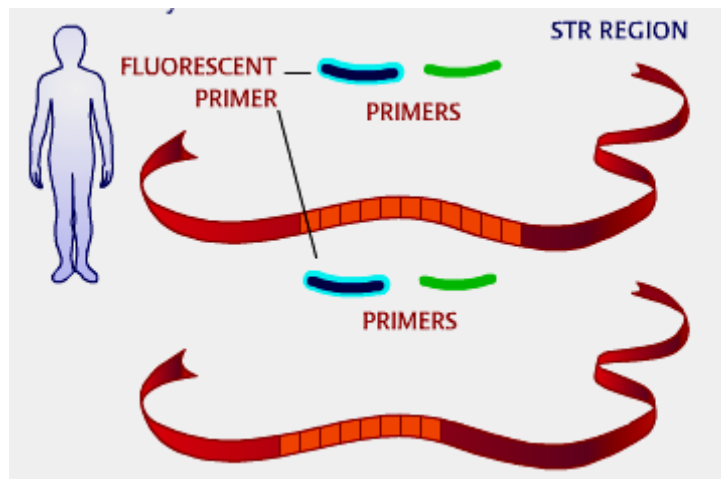
Caso de heterozigotia.



AFP PHOTO

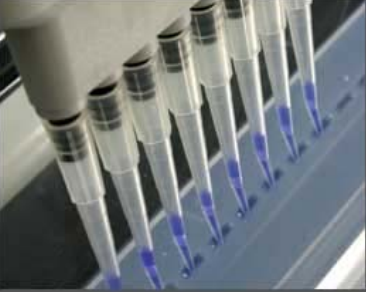
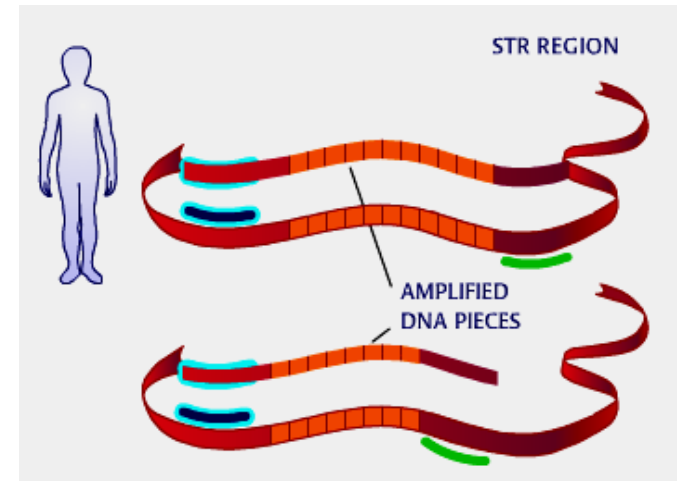
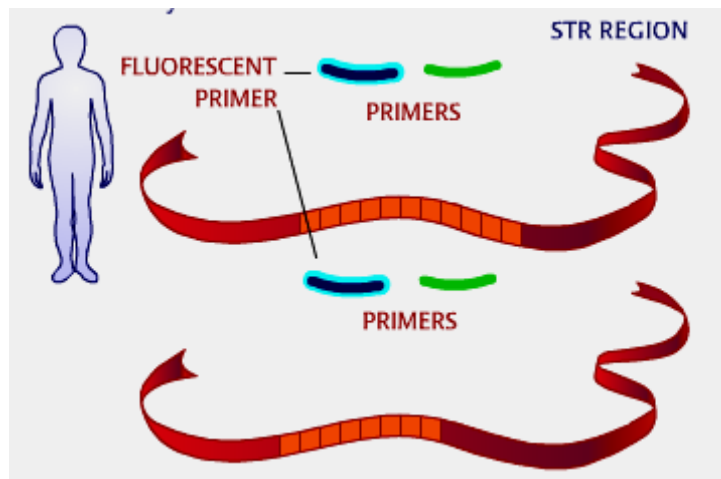
STRs

PCR amplifica zonas específicas com Primers desenhados para as específicas STRs (primers fluorescentes)



STRs

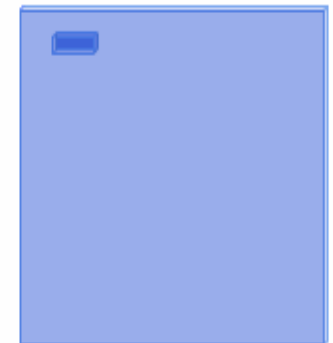
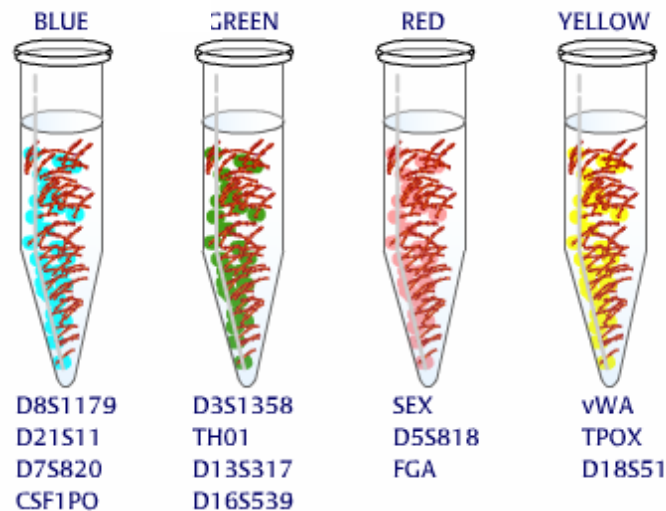
PCR amplifica zonas específicas com Primers desenhados para as específicas STRs (primers fluorescentes)



STRs

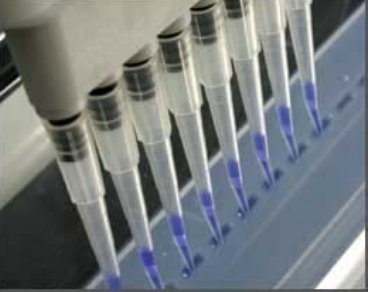
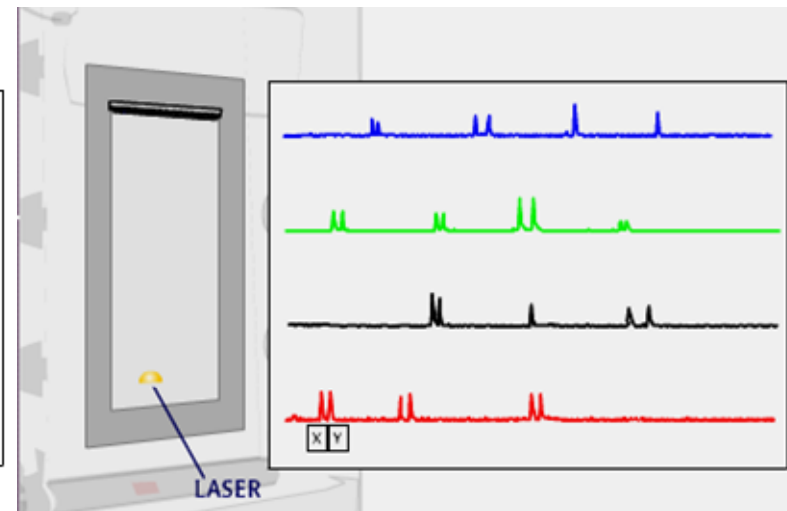
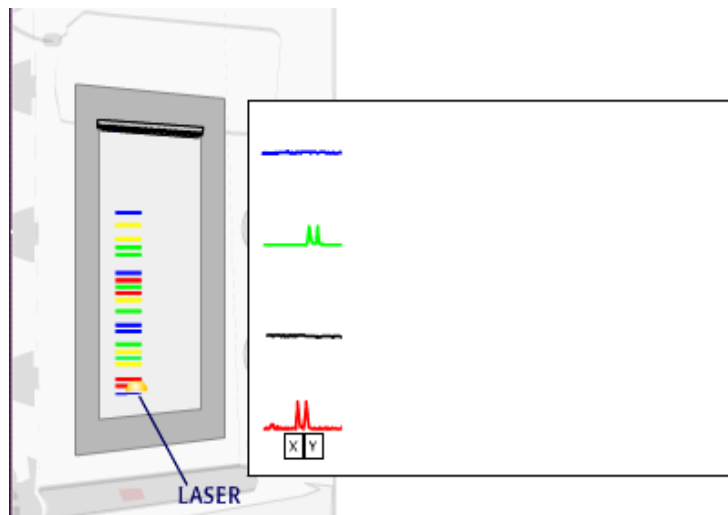
Short Tandem Repeats (STRs)₂

A marcação dos primers é feita com 4 tipos de fluorescência.
Produto de amplificação depositado em gel de poliacrilamida (separa alelos com diferença de 4-5 nucleótidos).



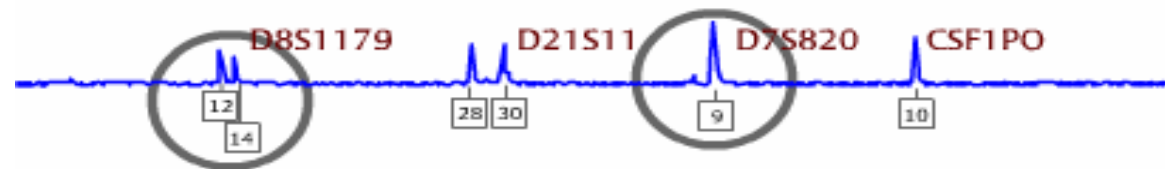
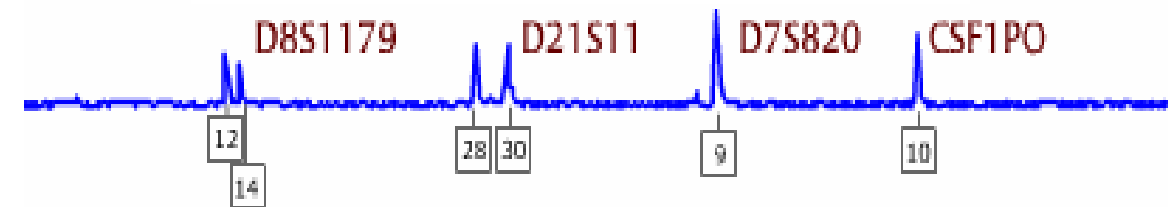
STRs

Cada fragmento marcado é "lido" por um laser na base do gel.
O laser "lê" as quatro cores de fluorescência e traça as linhas correspondentes às cores e aos tamanhos dos diferentes fragmentos amplificados.



STRs

Cada "pico" representa um alelo



D8S1179
HETEROZYGOUS

D7S820
HOMOZYGOUS



Diagnóstico pré-natal

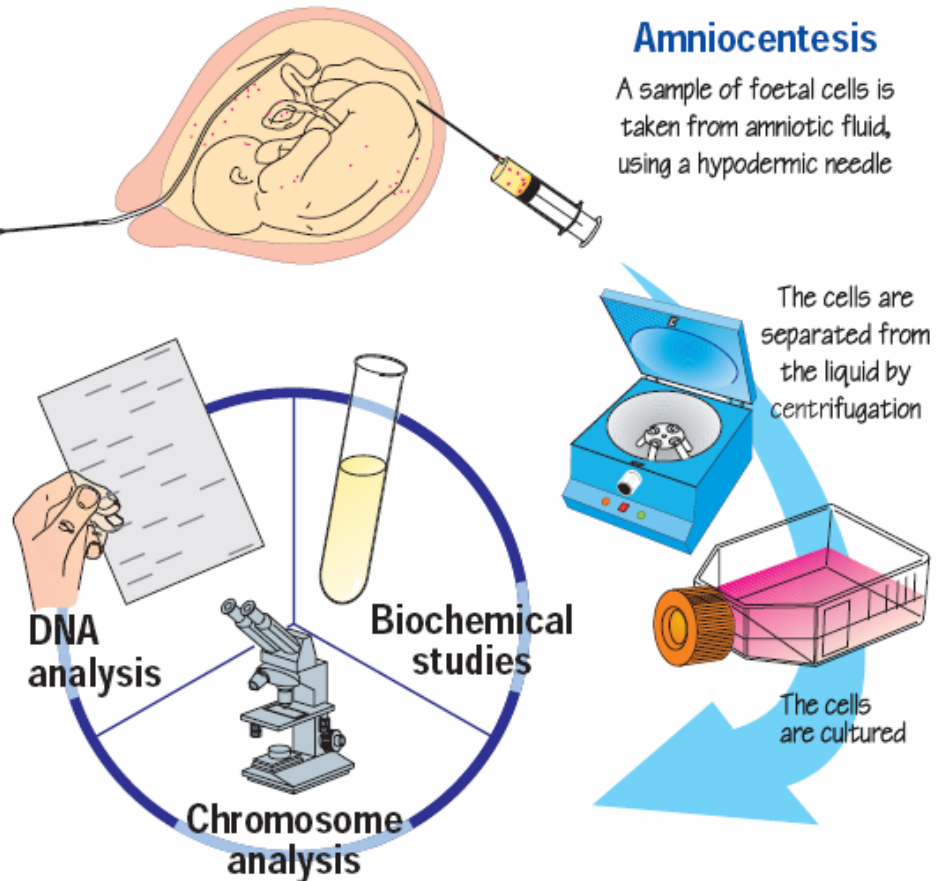
Prenatal testing

Chorionic villus sampling

A sample of cells is taken from the chorion (developing placenta), using a catheter inserted through the vagina under ultrasound guidance

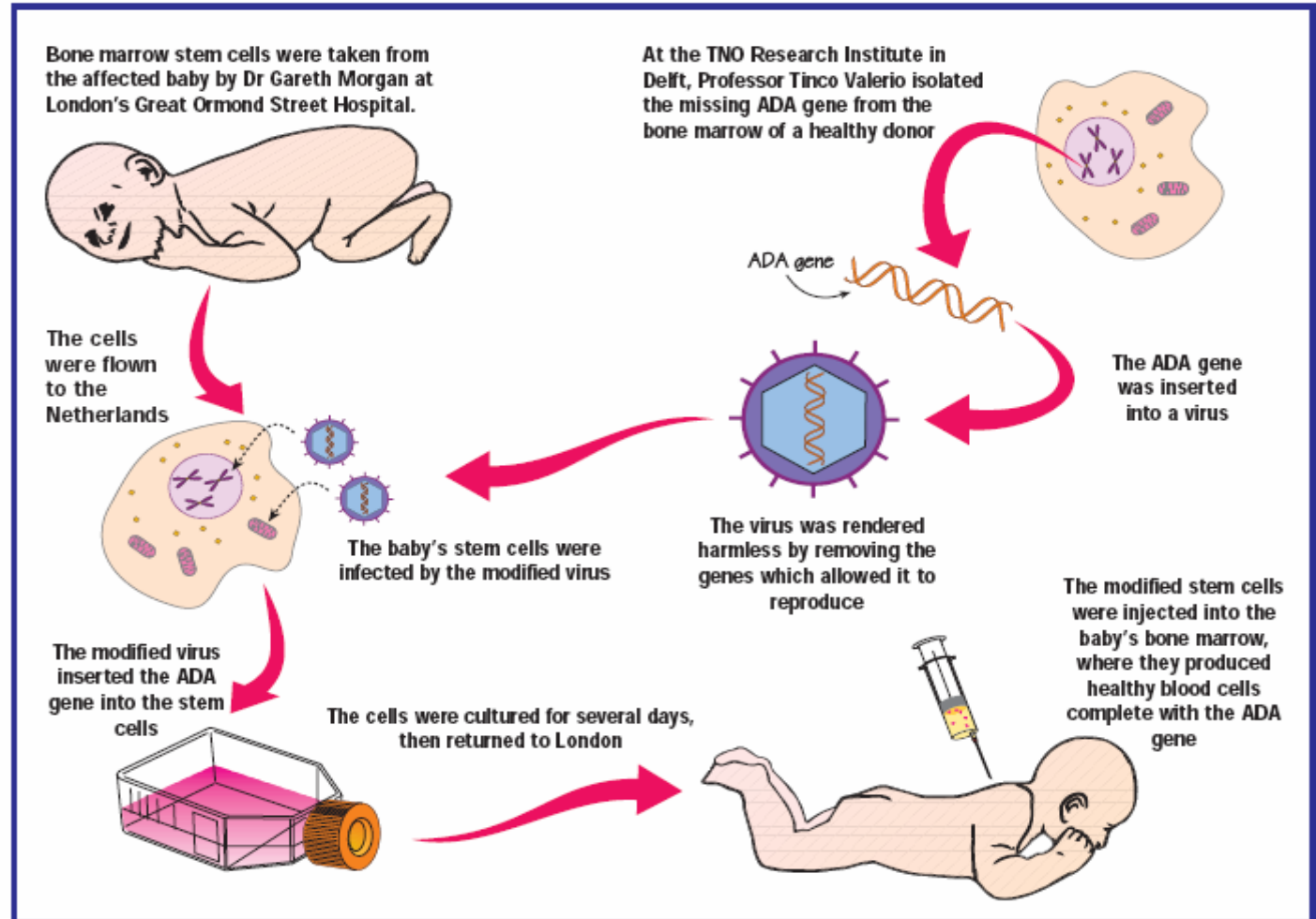
Amniocentesis

A sample of foetal cells is taken from amniotic fluid, using a hypodermic needle

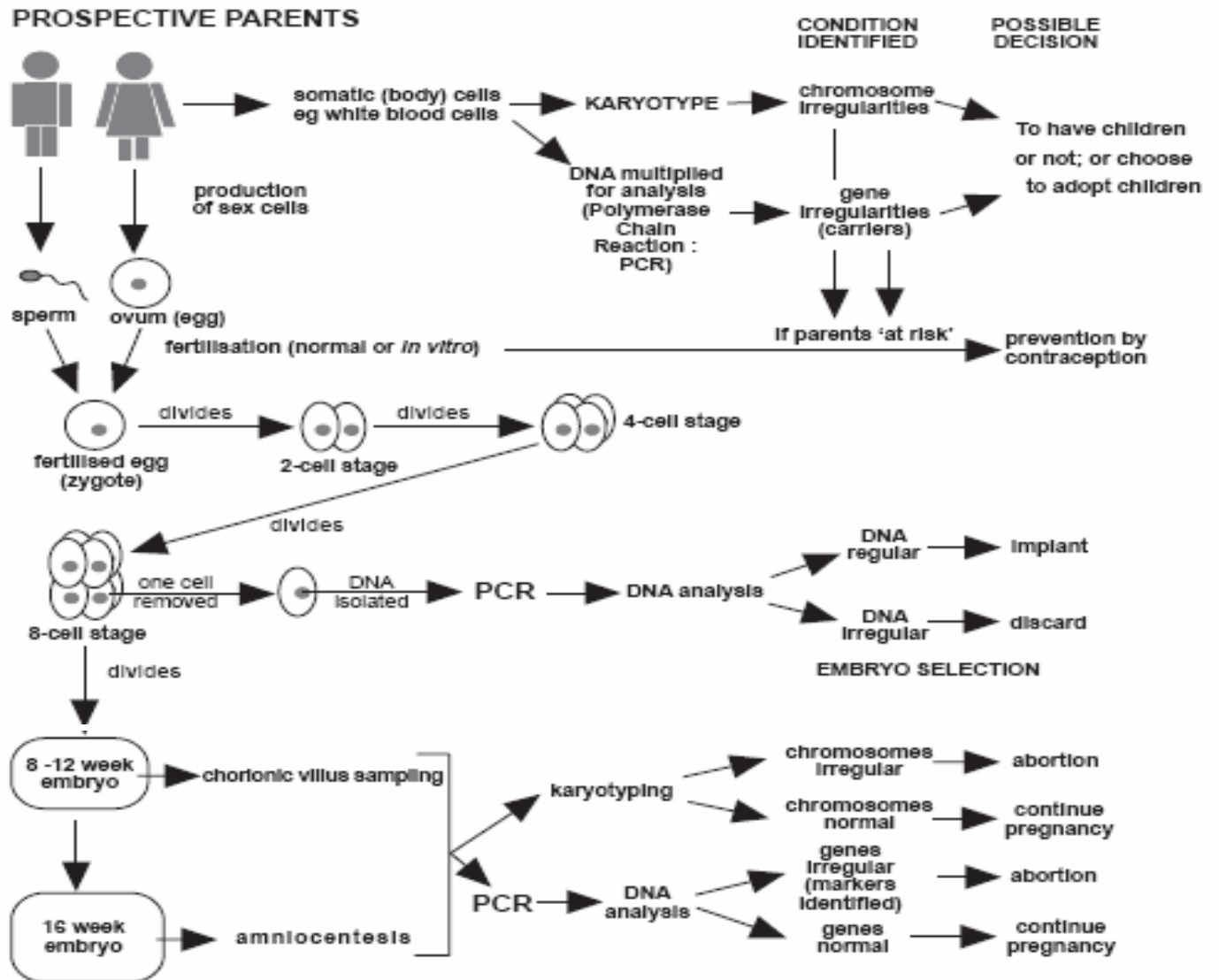


Terapia génica

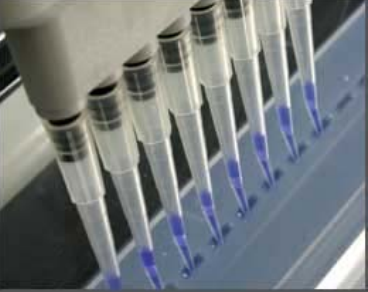
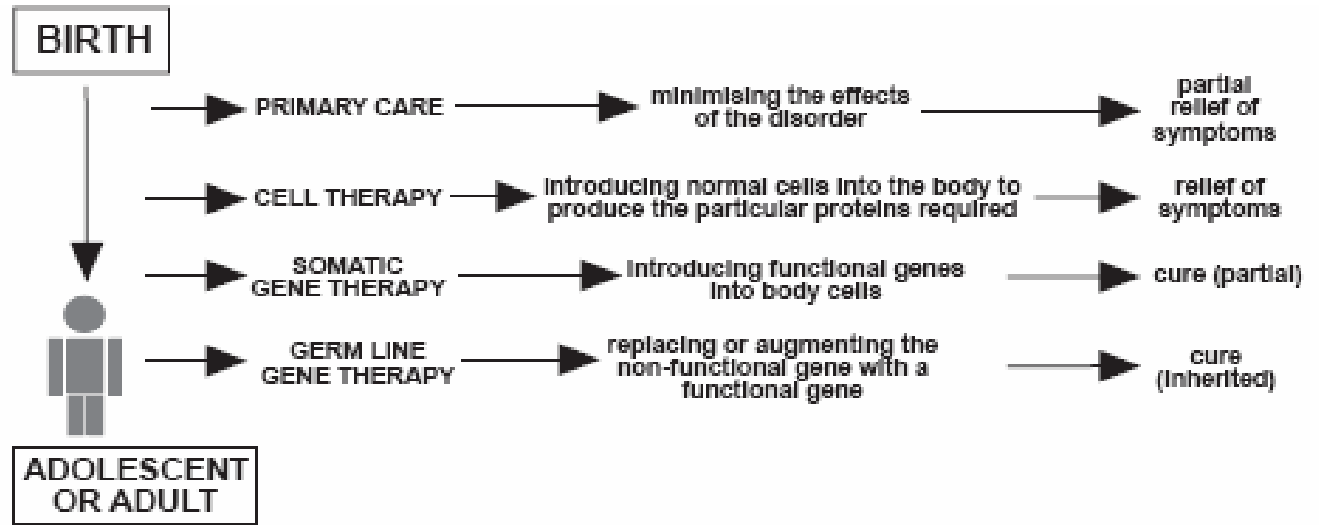
Below: Gene therapy to combat Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID) was carried out in Italy in 1991 and in the following year, at London's Great Ormond Street Hospital, with the help of colleagues from the TNO Research Institute in Delft. The treatment involved the replacement of a missing gene for an enzyme (ADA). The gene was placed in the stem cells of the bone marrow, so that blood cells derived from them would produce ADA.



Doenças genéticas: prevenção ou cura?



Doenças genéticas: prevenção ou cura?



AFP PHOTO