

# DNA Sequencing What and Why?



**Mohamed N. Seleem**

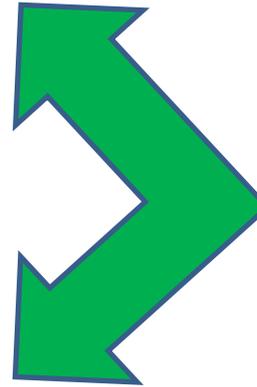
# *Environmental Signals*



**Adolf Friedrich**  
**Nobel Prize**  
1939 (rejected)  
Sex hormones  
(Pheromones)



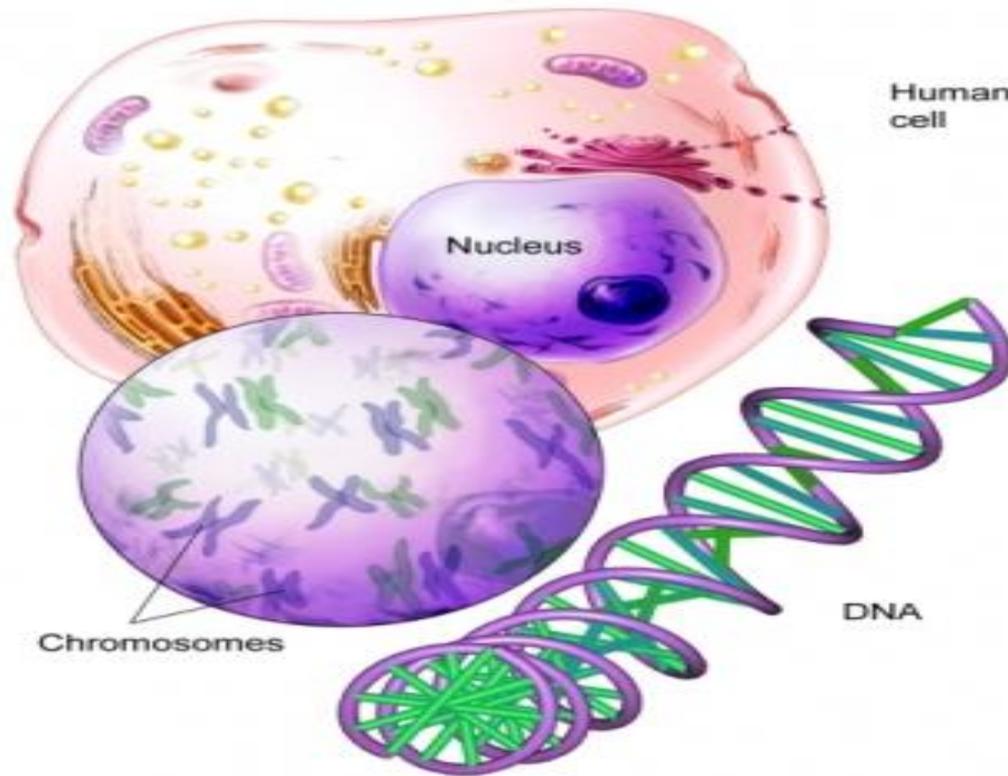
*Chemical signals*



*Echolocation signals*



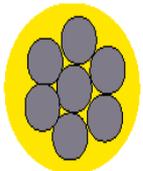
# *What is genetic material*



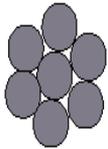


**Frederick Griffith**  
*transforming principle*  
1929

Streptococcus pneumoniae



Smooth colonies secrete a capsule and kill mice.

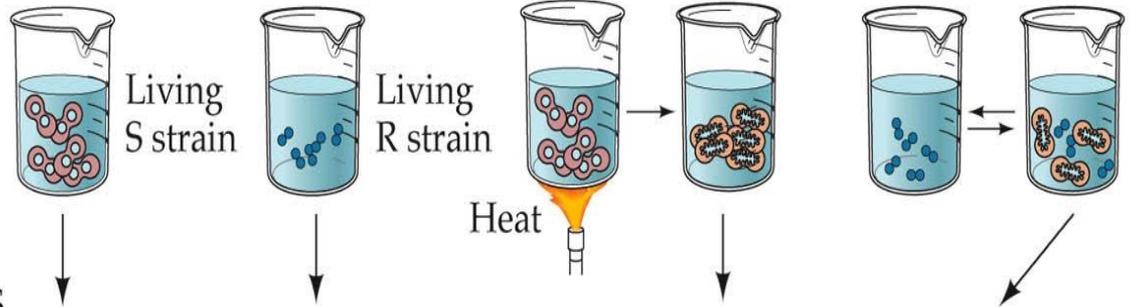


Rough colonies do not secrete a capsule and do not kill mice

## EXPERIMENT

**Question:** Can the presence of dead bacterial cells genetically transform living bacterial cells?

### METHOD



### RESULTS



Mouse dies  
Living S strain cells found in heart



Mouse healthy  
No bacterial cells found in heart



Mouse healthy  
No bacterial cells found in heart



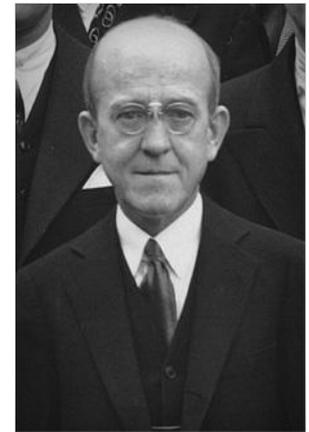
Mouse dies  
Living S strain cells found in heart

**Conclusion:** A chemical component from one cell is capable of genetically transforming another cell.

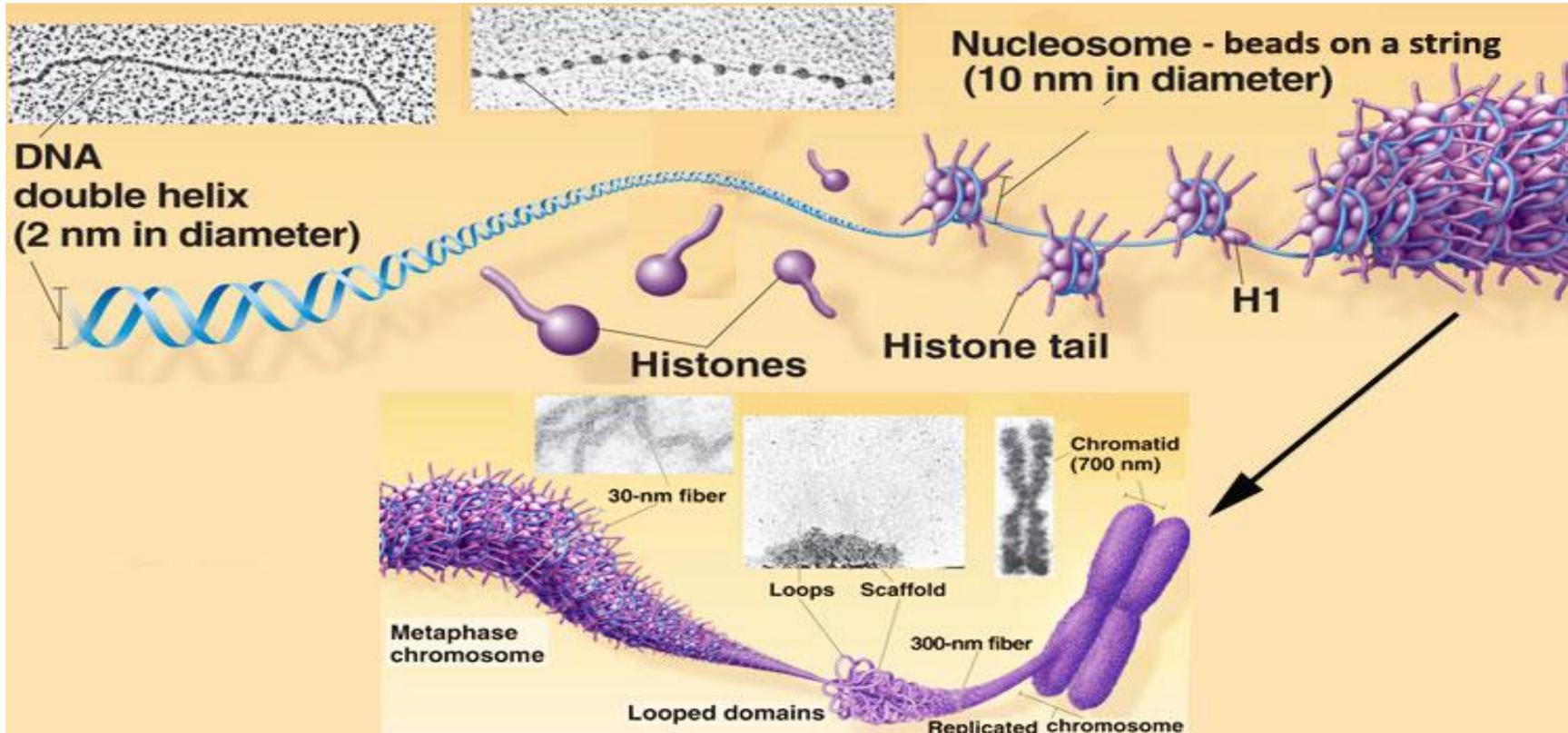


## Genetic materials???

- Protein (chromosomes 90% protein)
- DNA
- Carbohydrate
- Lipids



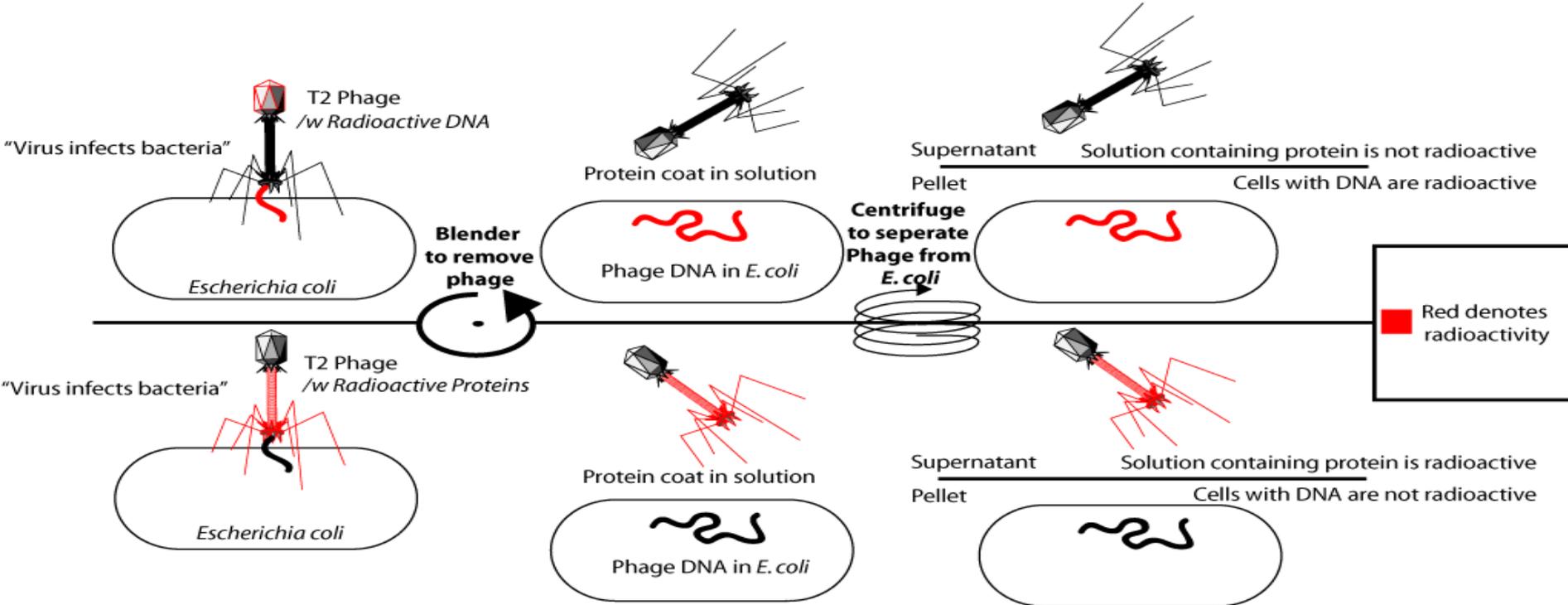
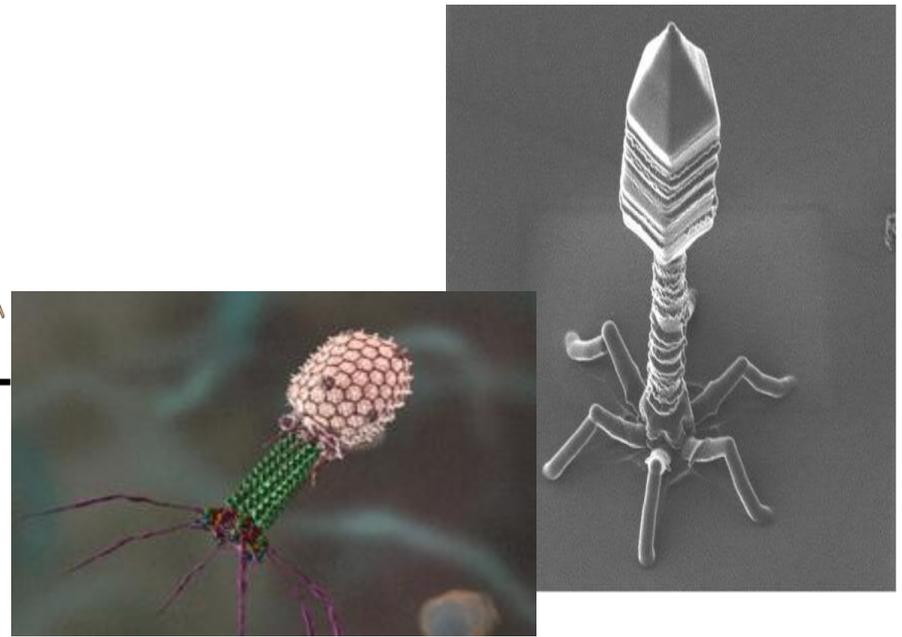
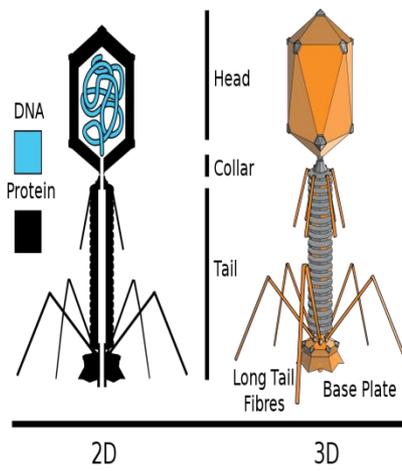
1944 Oswald Avery





Courtesy of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Archives. Noncommercial, educational use only.

**Alfred Hershey and Martha Chase**  
**1952**



# Cracking The Code



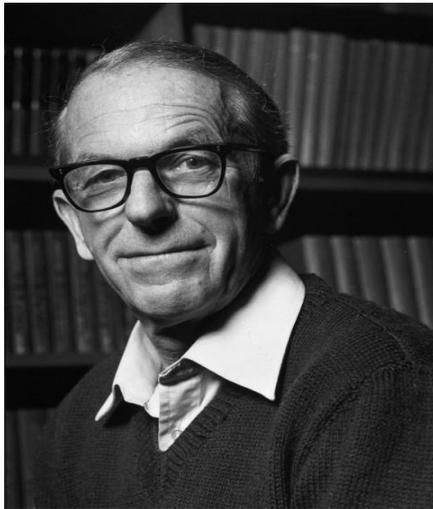
**Watson and Crick**  
**1953 DNA structure**  
**Nobel Prize 1962**



# DNA Sequencing

## Sanger Method

DNA sequencing by enzymatic synthesis



Frederick Sanger  
Nobel Prize 1958, sequence of insulin  
Nobel Prize 1980, DNA sequence



## Maxam–Gilbert Method

DNA sequencing by chemical degradation



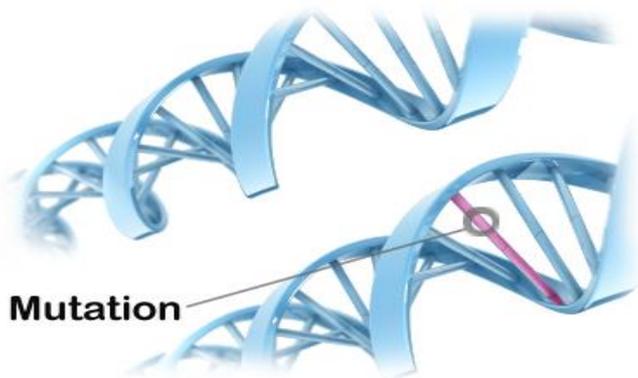
Walter Gilbert  
Nobel Prize 1980, DNA sequence

# What is DNA Sequencing?

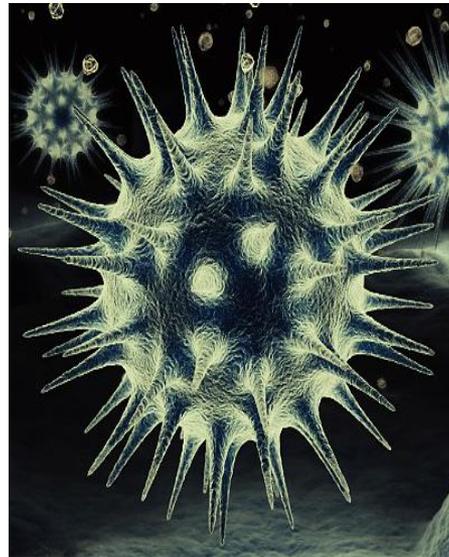
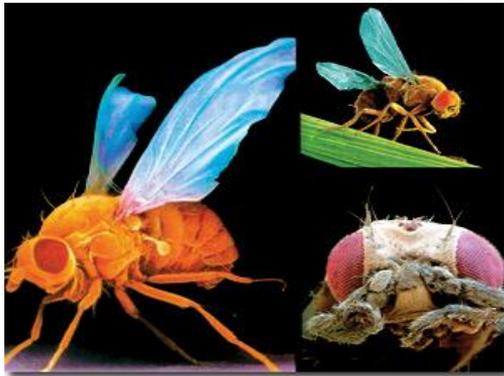
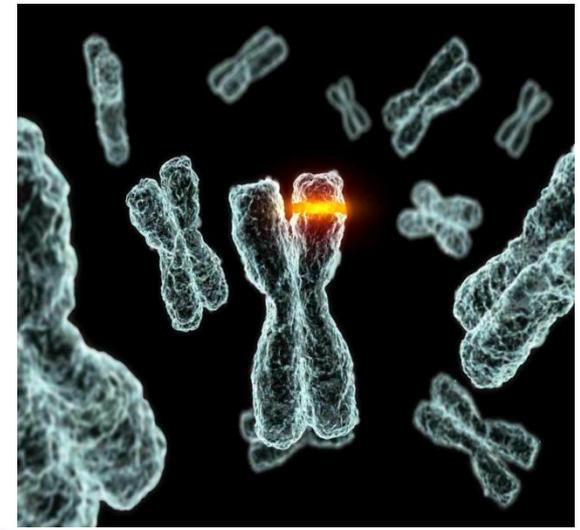
“**Sequencing**” means finding the order of nucleotides on a piece of DNA .



# Mutation



Mutation





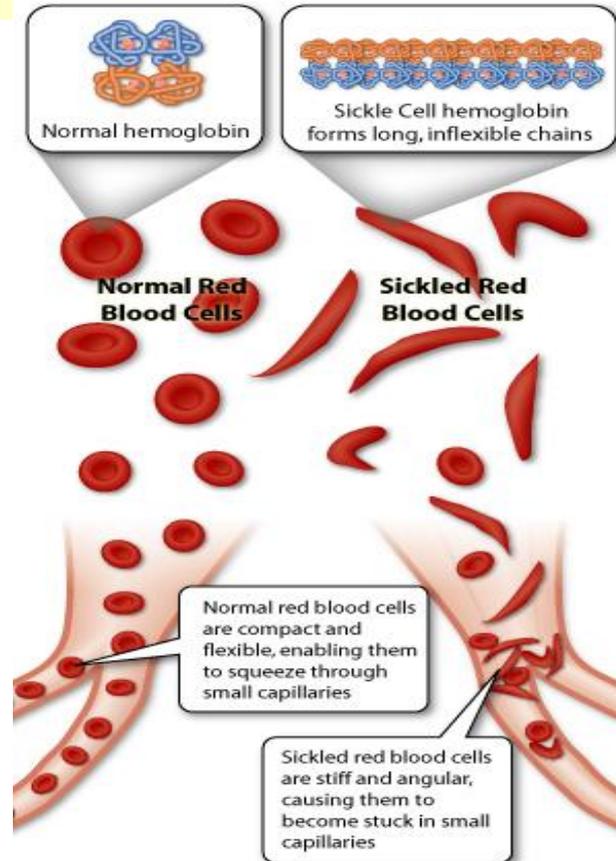
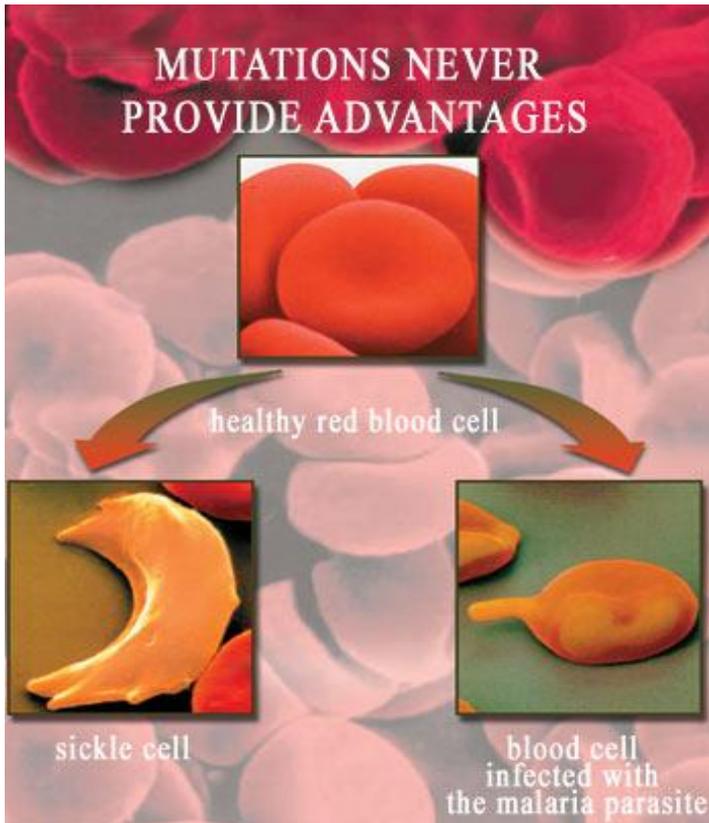
# Sickle Cell Anemia

## HBB Sequence in Normal Adult Hemoglobin (Hb A):

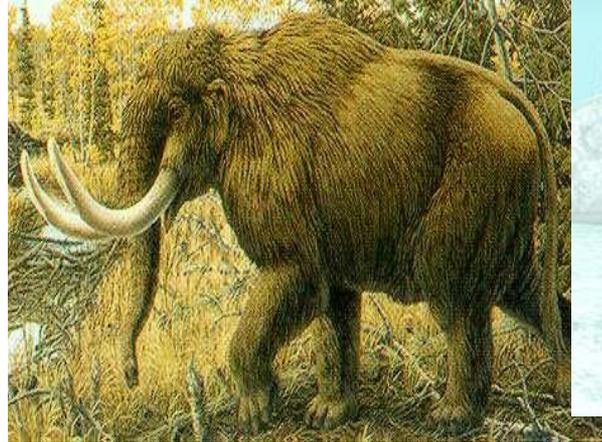
Nucleotide	CTG	ACT	CCT	GAG	GAG	AAG	TCT
Amino Acid	Leu	Thr	Pro	Glu	Glu	Lys	Ser
	3			6			9

## HBB Sequence in Mutant Adult Hemoglobin (Hb S):

Nucleotide	CTG	ACT	CCT	GTG	GAG	AAG	TCT
Amino Acid	Leu	Thr	Pro	Val	Glu	Lys	Ser
	3			6			9



# *Studying evolution*

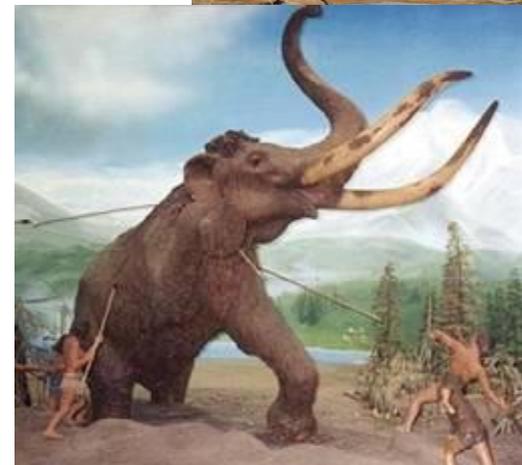
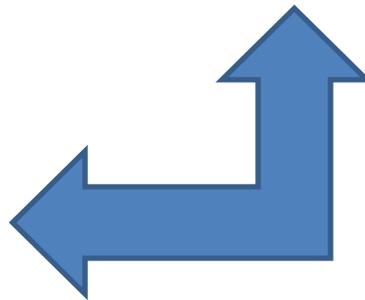


Mastodon

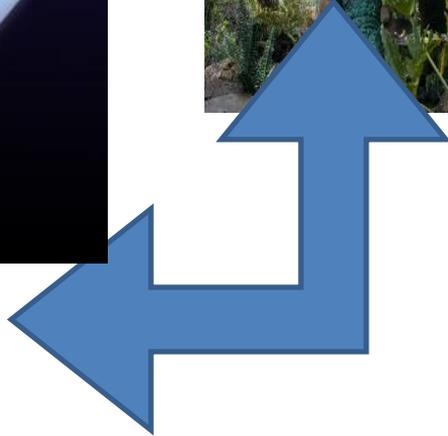
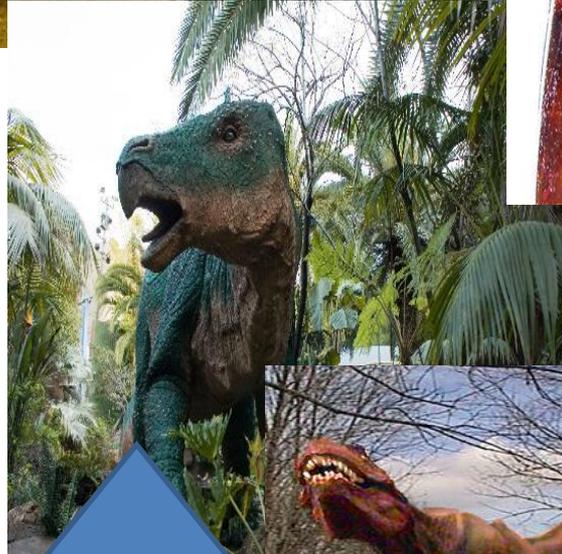
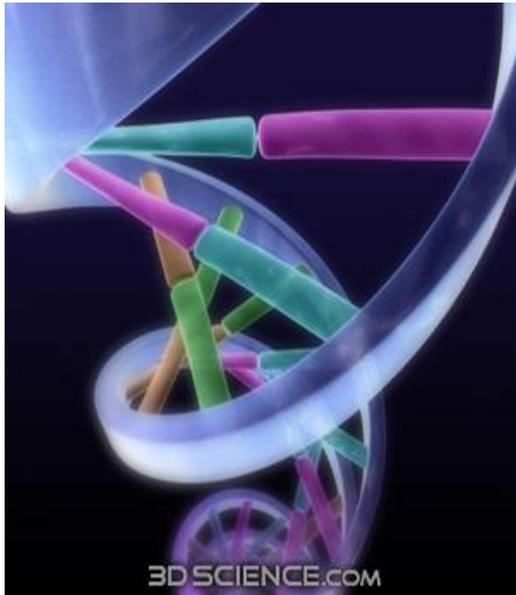
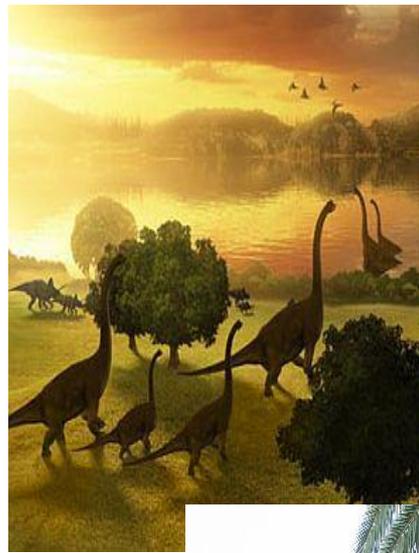
11,000  
years ago



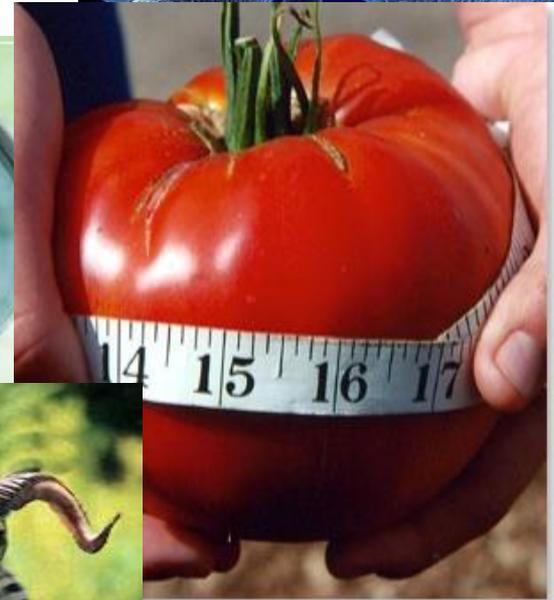
*Enterobacter cloacae*



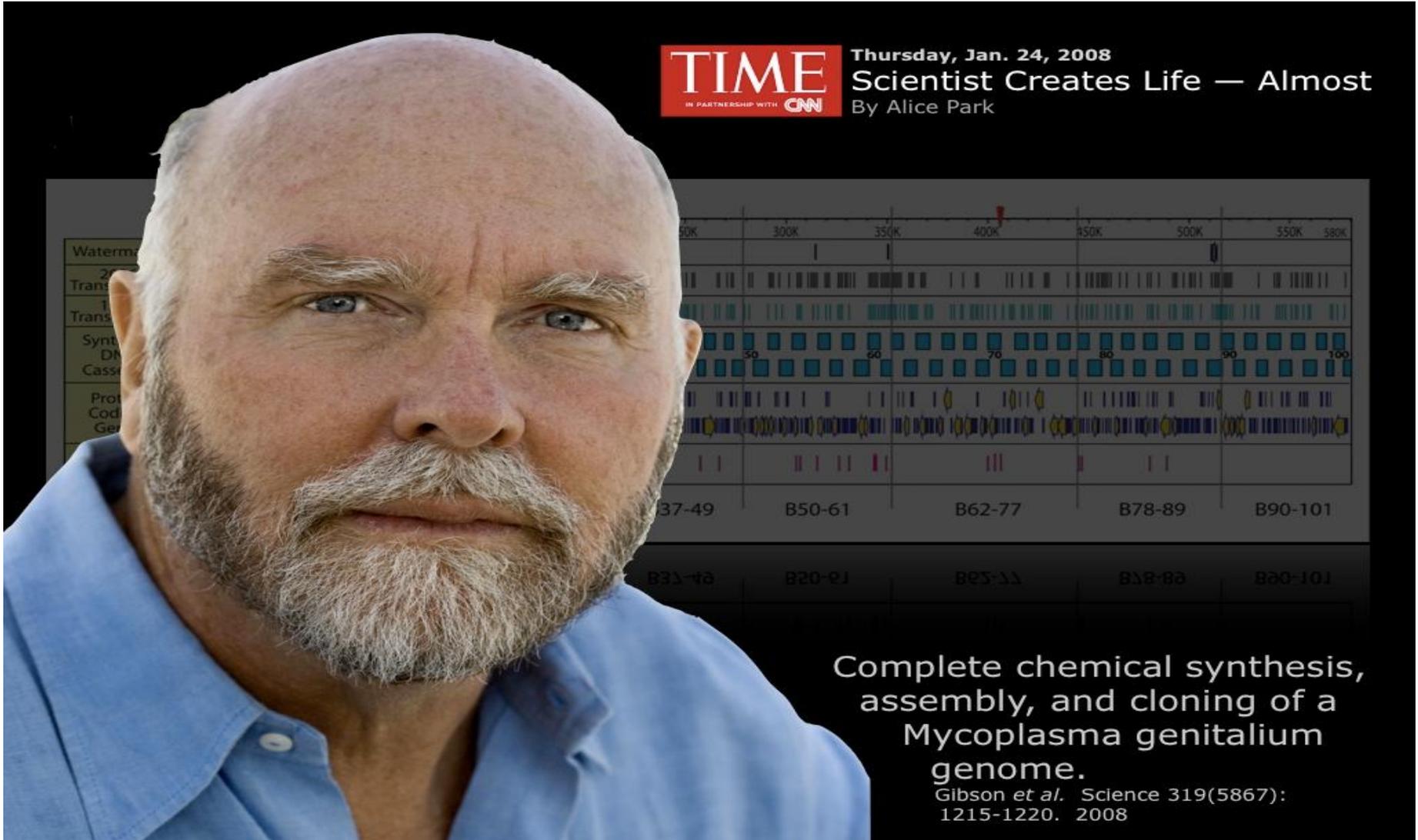
# Fossils



# *Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology*



# Synthetic life



**TIME**  
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH **CNN**

Thursday, Jan. 24, 2008  
Scientist Creates Life — Almost  
By Alice Park

Watermark  
Transposon  
Synthetic DNA  
Cassette  
Protein Coding Gene

30K 300K 350K 400K 450K 500K 550K 580K

37-49 B50-61 B62-77 B78-89 B90-101

B33-48 B20-21 B25-33 B38-48 B20-101

Complete chemical synthesis,  
assembly, and cloning of a  
*Mycoplasma genitalium*  
genome.  
Gibson *et al.* Science 319(5867):  
1215-1220. 2008

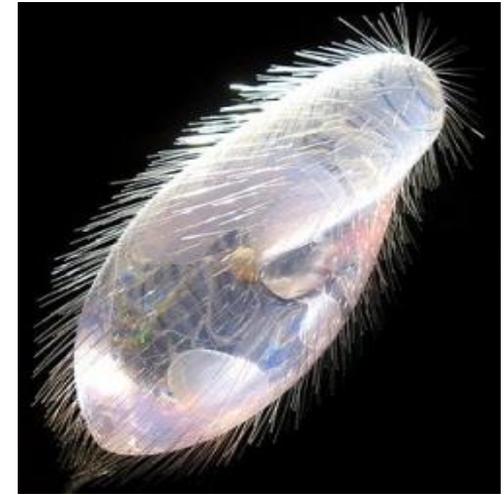
# *M. genitalium*

*Obligate intracellular bacterium*

*482 genes and 580,000 bp*

*Smallest genome*

## 382 genes essential for life



*Biological Alternative Energy*

*Energy Bug*

