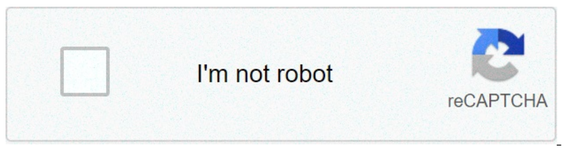

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Restriction enzymes dna scissors worksheet answers

Step 1: Add restriction enzymes to DNA example Add restriction enzymes to DNA example You have just added restriction enzymes to DNA sample. Restriction enzymes work as scissors, cutting long DNA molecules in different locations. Where such "phorbic" cuts depend on the code within DNA molecules and code within enzymes. For example, a type of enzyme signs DNA everywhere meets a Gaattc sequence. The lengths of these fragments vary from person to person because the code for the DNA of each person is different. Some fragments will be long, other shorts. Come on, Step 2: Pour Agarose gel into tray on the laboratory counter Pour Agarose gel into tray on the laboratory counter You just poured Agarose gel into the tray on the laboratory counter. Agarose gel is a thick, porous substance, jell-o-simile. It will act as a molecular choline, allowing smaller pieces of DNA to move more easily than larger pieces. Next, step 3: Pour the DNA into tray Pour the DNA into tray You just poured the fragmented DNA into a hole or depression, made in the agarose gel. The DNA fragments are now found inside this hole in the agarose gel. Subsequently, Step 4: Press the "POWER" button on the tray to start the "POWER" button to start the "POWER" button for electrophoresis on the tray to start the newly activated electrophoresis, which begins electrophoresis, the process of moving molecules with an electric current. DNA fragments have a slight negative charge, so they move towards the positive end of the tray (as with magnets, they attract opposite poles). The gel behaves like a choline: the smaller DNA fragments travel through the gel more easily (and so far to the opposite end of the tray) than the longer ones. When electrophoresis is complete, the fragments are distributed in the gel according to their lengths. Next, Step 5: Place the nylon membrane at the top of the Gel Place nylon membrane at the top of the gel you just placed the nylon membrane at the top of the gel. Since agarosium gel is difficult to work (have you ever tried to collect a thin layer of JELL-O?), DNA is transferred to a nylon membrane. The membrane looks like a sheet of paper and DNA is absorbed into the membrane while the liquid containing DNA fragments makes contact with it. Next, Step 6: Add nylon membrane probes into the Add Sunde tray to the nylon membrane in the tray You just added probes to the nylon membrane. The probes are pieces of DNA that were labeled radioactively. The probes attacked DNA fragments on the nylon membrane. Attached only where their code found a certain code sequence betweenVarious fragments. The excess probes (all the material that was not attached to a fragment of DNA) is washed away. Subsequently, Step 7: Place the X-ray movie at the top of the nylon membrane in the Place X-Ray movie tray at the top of the nylon membrane in tray you have just entered a X-ray film sheet at the top of the nylon membrane. The radio working of the probes, Whice are now present only a few locations on the Nylon membrane, exposes exhibits Areas on X-ray film. Next, Step 8: Develop films by dragging it to the developer develop film by dragging him to the developer the X-Ray film was developed. The film shows the positions on the nylon membrane where the probes attach to the fragments of the DNA. This is your DNA footprint. Next Choose the culprit

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