MIRACLE Academy

قَالَ تَعَالَى (يَرْفَعَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ)

تفريغ البيوتكنو زميلتكم نهى حسن





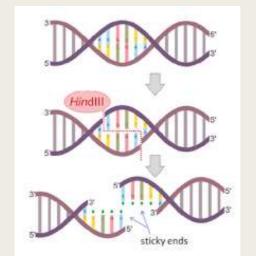
* Biotechnology *





RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASES

Dr. Iman Mansi





Restriction Enzymes

- Restriction enzymes are endonucleases (Endo (inside), nuclease(cuts nucleic acid), which catalyze the cleavage of the phosphodiester bonds within both strands of DNA.
- ☐ They require Mg⁺² for activity and generate a 5 prime (5') phosphate and a 3 prime (3') hydroxyl group at the point of cleavage.

حتى يتم القطع احنا بحاجه ل co-factor الي هم mg وهو اكثر اشي نستخدمه ويطلع النا prime 5 phosphate group and 3 prime hydroxyl عند عمليه القطع





The distinguishing feature of restriction enzymes is that they only cut at very specific sequences of bases. This specific DNA sequence is called recognition sequence.

Restriction enzymes are traditionally classified according to the subunit composition, cleavage position, sequence-specificity and cofactor requirements.

إذا بدي اعمل cloning لجين معين بدي ادور علىrestriction enzymes مش موجود ضمن هاد الجين وموجود ضمن multiple cloning تبع هاد. Vector فيه multiple 5-10 cloning sites انزيم مش مكررين يعني ما رح يقطع غير بمكان واحد فلازم ادور ب sequence تبعي انه ما فيه ولا واحد منهم لحتى ما يصير غلط بالقطع ويخرب ال

- □ A restriction enzyme requires a specific double stranded recognition sequence of nucleotides to cut DNA.
- Recognition sites are usually 4 to 8 base pairs in length.
- ☐ Cleavage occurs within or near the site.

مرات هاد sequence يتم قطعه من وراه. وممكن. لا واذا قطع من النص بالضبط اسمه blunt ends (الأطراف غير اللاصقه يتم قطع ال DNA بشكل مستقيم ومتساو وصعب اربطهم مع بعض) واذا كان قاطع قبل او بعد بكون عندي. زوائد من طول DNA نسميهم sticky من المنافقة المنافقة السرع وهاد خيار افضل منblunt

Enzyme Activity

GATIATC

Blunt

CTAITAG

GLAATTC Sticky CTTAA1G

Scanning

GCACGCTAGCTGATGAATTCGCATCGGATCCGAATCCGCTCTTTCAA CCTGCGATCGACTACTTAAGCGTAGCCTAGGCTTAGGCGAGAAAGTT

Recognition Sequence

GGACGCTAGCTGATTCGCATCGGATCCGAATCCGCTCTTTCAACCTGCGATCGACTACTTAAGCGTAGCCTAGGCTTAGGCGAGAAAGTT

Cleavage

GGACGCTAGCTGAT**G**CCTGCGATCGACTA**CTTAA**

AATTCGCATCGGATCCGAATCCGCTCTTTCAA

GCGTAGCCTAGGCTTAGGCGAGAAAGTT



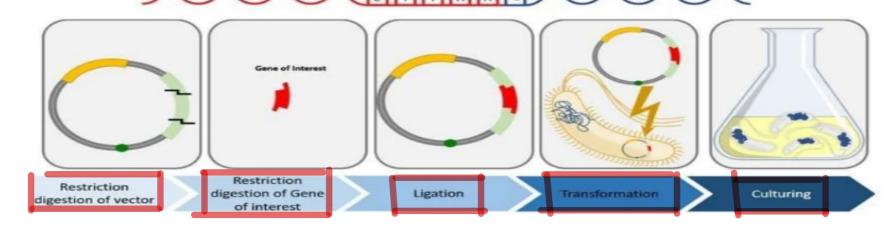
Biological Function

Restriction enzyme is part of the cell's restriction-modification system in bacteria.

- ☐ The phenomenon of restriction modification in bacteria is a small scale immune system for protection from infection by foreign DNA.



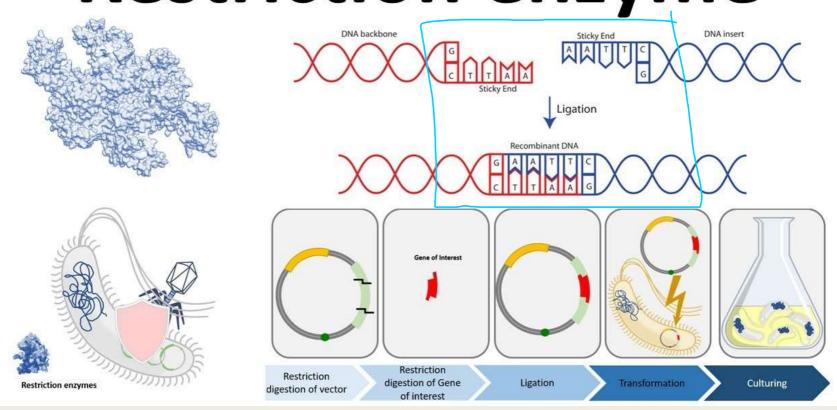
بعد ما نقطعهم نرووح نربطه باشي ثاني مثلا مع البلازميد. وبقطع البلازميد بنفس الانزيم وبعدين افصله واوخذ الي مقطوعين بنفس الانزيم واحط معهم ligase واعدين افصله واوخذ الي مقطوعين رابطه فوسفودايستر بين enzymes النيوكليوتيدات بالمختصر هو صمغ يربط القطع مع بعض)





Biological Function

Restriction enzyme





Biological Role of RE

- ☐ Restriction Modification System -restriction enzymes are paired with methylases.
- ☐ Methylases are enzymes that add methyl groups to specific nucleotides within the recognition sequence. The methylation prevents recognition by the restriction enzyme.
- ☐ Therefore, the restriction enzyme within a cell doesn't destroy its own DNA. However the restriction enzyme can destroy foreign DNA which enters the cell such as bacteriophage.



Naming of Restriction enzymes

- Restriction enzymes are named according to the organism from which they are isolated.
- This is done by using the first letter of the genus followed by the first two letters of the species and additional letter or number represent the strain or serotypes.
- Only certain strains or sub-strains of a particular species may produce restriction enzymes.





enzymes

التسميه تبعتهم اول حرف ويكون capital هو والي بعدها ويكون حرفين small هو species وممكن يكون في additional letter ممکن یکون موجود وممکن یکون لا وتکون تحکی عن serotypes or strain والرقم يدل على عدد الانزيم المكتشف من هاد النوع

EcoRI

Escherichia coli R

G/AATTC

BamHI Bacillus amyloliquefaciens H

G/GATCC

Hindll Haemophilus influenzae Rd

A/AGCTT

Pstl

Providencia stuartii

CTGCA/G

Pmel

Psuedomonas mendocina

GTTT/AAAC



Recognition Sequences

EcoRI G/AATTC

pmel

Elan Wicky sals

BamHI G/GATCC

Blunt rest

HindIII A/AGCTT

PstI CTGCA/G

Pmel GTTT/AAAC

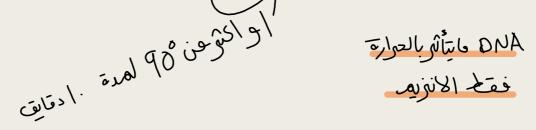
HincII GTY/RAC

FunII G/AATTC



Digestion Conditions

- Xbal
 - Buffer 2: (10 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM MgCl2, 50 gmM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, pH 7.9 at 25 °C.
 - ستخدم مع اغلى البودينيان 100 µg/ml BSA مستخدم مع اغلى البودينيان
 - Incubate at 37°
 - 1 Unit digest 1 µg DNA in 1 hour
 - Heat inactivate 65°) for 20min





Typical RE Reaction

20 µl reaction.

ففكره اضافه الماء هسا ال buffer داىما بكون 10x ف اذا بحط كل هو microliter 10 ف نطر نحط 1من bsa واذا 20 بحط 2

10 µl DNA (~1 µg total) 7 µl water 2 µl 10X reaction buffer 1 μl RE 10units/μl

Incubate 1 hour at appropriate temperature

Note:

- 2. Enzyme should never exceed 1/10th of reaction.

 BSA is often recommended because it stabilizes the enzyme.

 add 0.2 μl of BSA stock for 20 μl reaction.
 - For plasmid minipreps add 1 µl RNase the last 5 min of digestion.

Double Digest

Enzyme		Supplied NEBuffer	% in B1	% in B2	% in B3	% in B4
Sacl		NEBuffer 1 + BSA	100	50	10	100
SacII		NEBuffer 4	25	75	10	100
Sall		NEBuffer 3 + BSA	0	0	100	0
Sapl		NEBuffer 4	75	50	0	100
Sau3AI		NEBuffer 1 + BSA	100	50	10	100
Sau96I		NEBuffer 4	50	100	100	100
Sbfl		NEBuffer 4	75	50	0	100

Double Digest Option

- 1. Mix the enzymes in the same compatible buffers
- 2. Conduct sequential digest

Caution: some enzymes display star activity in certain buffers which causes them to digest the DNA at sites other than the standard recognition sit

الفكره من الجدول انه من خلاله انه استخدم انزيمين مختلفين لقطع DNA في مواقع متعدده في نفس الوقت بدل من انزيم واحد الاعمده الي فيهم أرقام بتدلنا على نسبه نشاط كل انزيم في كل نوع من المحاليل 100 ممتاز شغله

75٪-75 کویس

25-10 ضعيف جدا

🕖 ما يشتغل 🔵

فكره اني اخلط انزيمين مع بعض شرط يكون نسبه buffer عندهم الاثنين هي أكثر او تساوي 50٪

مثال افضل اخلط sbf1 مع sau961 ب buffer 4 مع ssp1 في B4 and B1

