

DNA extraction

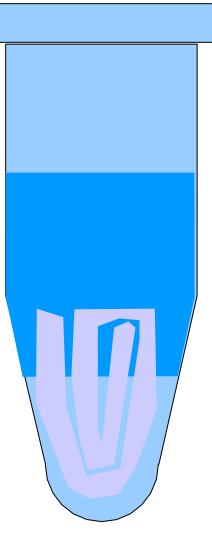
The problems with isolating DNA, are:

- The DNA is fond in nucleus so it is enclosed by tow membranes
- the presence of DNAses, which degrade the DNA
- the presence of other macromolecules which co-purify with or polymerase to the DNA during isolation

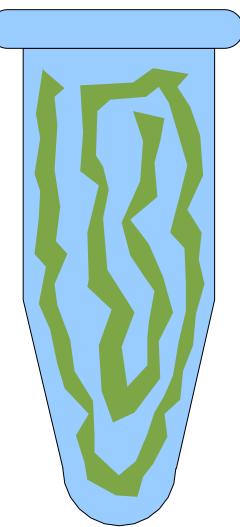
DNA extraction

- We should prepare lyses buffer:
- 1. Tris which is correcting for pH
- 2. Chelators such as EDTA to removing cations such as Mg which are required for nuclease activity
- 3. Detergents such as sodium dodecylsulphate (SDS) are used to dissolve the cell membranes, inhibit enzyme activities, also dissociates proteins from DNA and make them more accessible to degradation by proteinases used in DNA isolation
- 4. NaCl elevate salt concentration

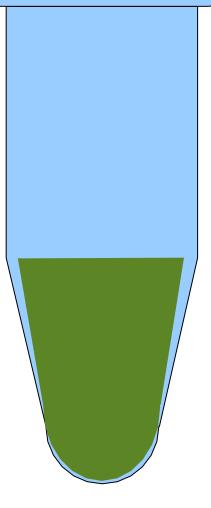
dissolving cells in lyses buffer



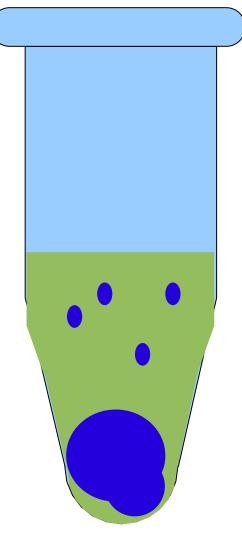
Dissolved in lyses buffer shaking



Cell start to be lyses and the buffer become more dense

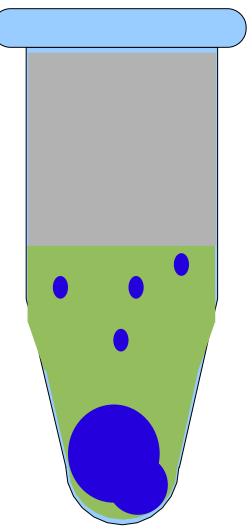


Separate phases by Centrifugation Cell drips will appears And some proteins are still in buffer

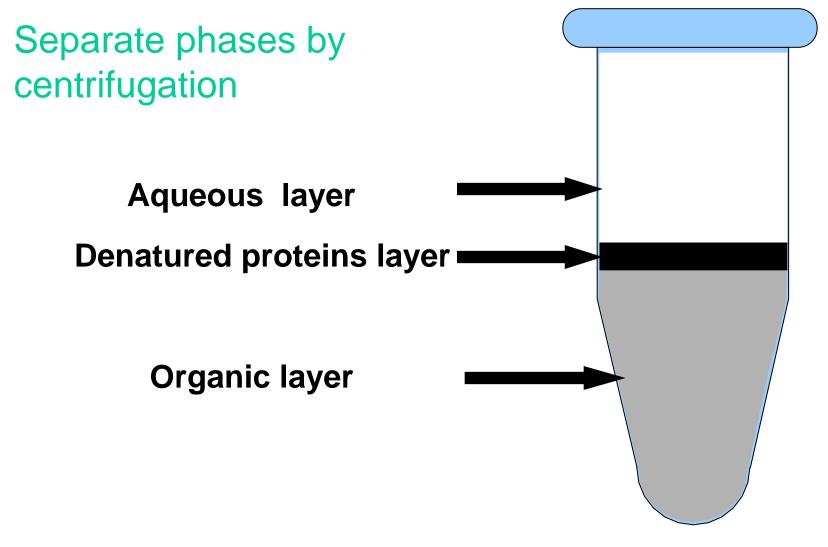


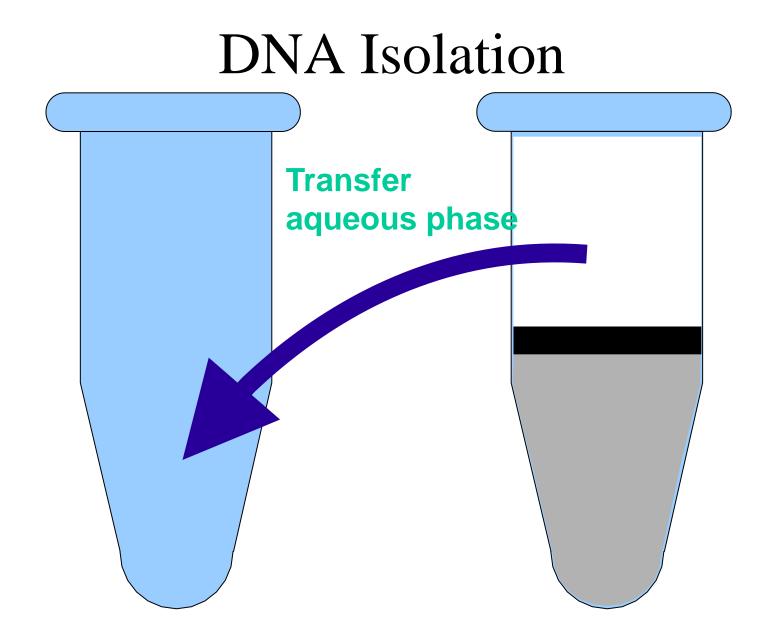
- To remove the small proteins, organic solvents used
- Organic solvent denatured this proteins and make it precipitated
- Organic solvent include:
 - 1. Neutral phenol 25ml
 - 2. Chloroform 24ml
 - 3. Isoamyle alcohol 1ml

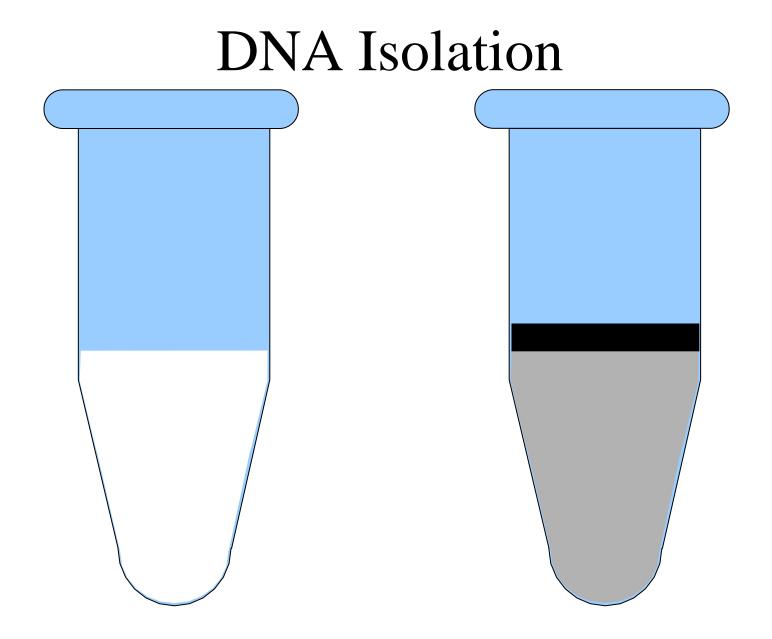
The organic solvent Were added in an equal volume



Mix it!



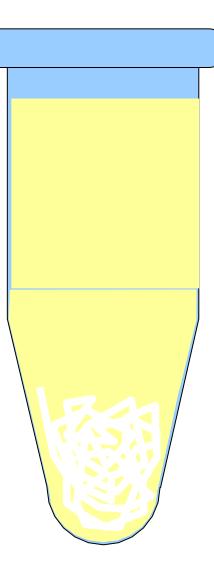


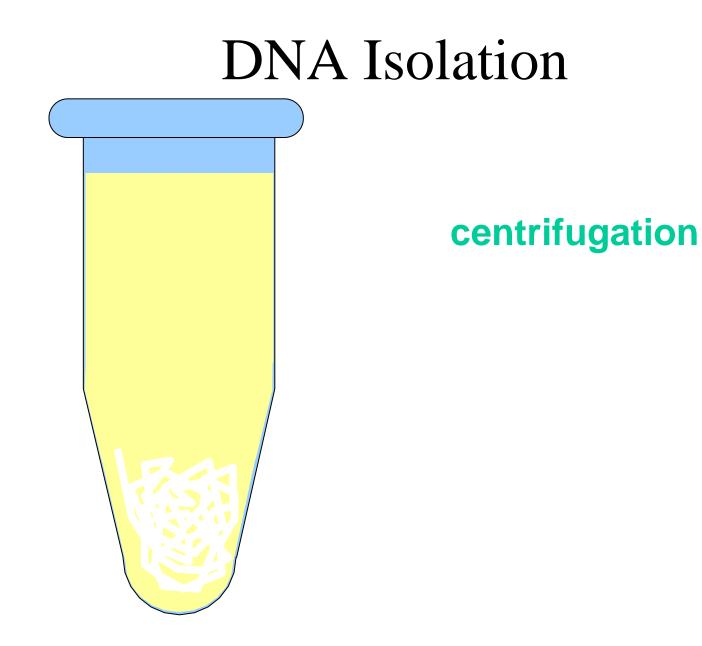


Add iso-propanol Mix gently to precipitate DNA

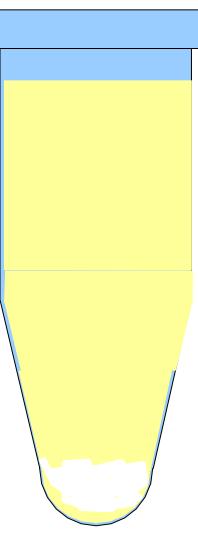
Mix gently to precipitate DNA



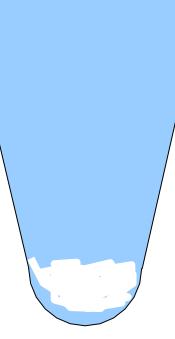




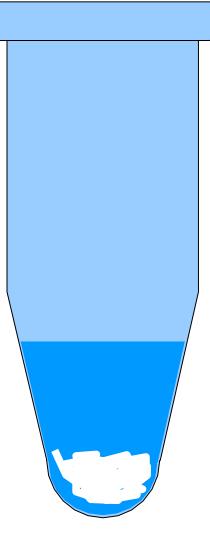
DNA pellet formed



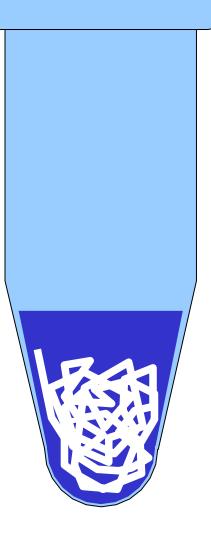
Remove buffer



Wash with 75% Ethanol Remove ethanol and left until dry



DNA pellet will dissolved in TE buffer



That's it

Let us do it in the laboratory

