



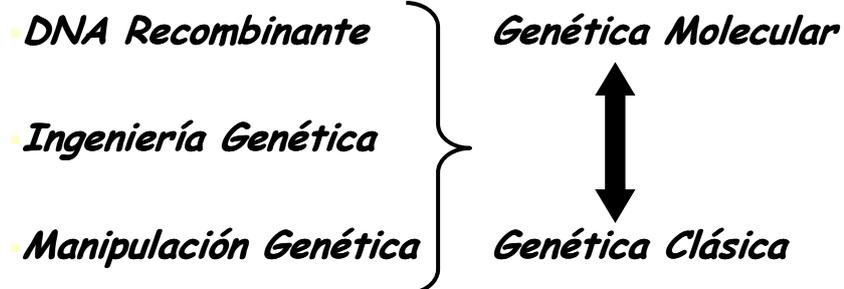
Universidad de Chile
Facultad de Ciencias Químicas y Farmacéuticas
Departamento de Bioquímica y Biología Molecular

INGENIERÍA GENÉTICA

Ingeniería Genética en Procariontes

slobos@uchile.cl

CONCEPTOS BASICOS EN BIOLOGIA MOLECULAR



Ingeniería Genética

“Cualquier deliberada manipulación de genes dentro de una especie o entre especies con el propósito de análisis genético o mejoramiento de especies”

Genética clásica  **Genética molecular**

DNA recombinante

- **Categoría especializada de Ingeniería Genética que involucra el reordenamiento *in vitro* de material genético, mediante la Manipulación Genética Enzimática.**



- **Enzimas de Restricción y Actividades Modificadoras del DNA**

Existen barreras al intercambio de material genético entre especies diversas o diferentes. Cada especie posee un "sistema inmune" que reconoce y protege su material genético, pero reconoce el material genético ajeno y lo ataca.

- ¿Cómo romper estas barreras?
- Surge una nueva Tecnología:
 - Manipulación Genética y el
 - Clonamiento

¿Qué nos permite esta Tecnología"

"Introducción y perpetuación de fragmentos de DNA extraño o ajeno, con un contenido de genes del más diverso origen, en bacterias o más recientemente en células de organismos superiores mantenidas en cultivo, lográndose en muchos casos el **Funcionamiento o Expresión** de este material genético"

¿Qué podemos lograr con esta Tecnología?

- El material genético ajeno se perpetúa en la otra especie (organismo o célula huésped) sin variaciones en la progenie de la célula receptora, pero dando origen a nuevas características.



CLON,
ORGANISMO TRANSGÉNICO
u
ORGANISMO GENÉTICAMENTE MODIFICADO
(GMO).

Técnicamente hablando, ¿Qué necesitamos?

Un DNA o Gen de interés: qué llamaremos extraño, ajeno o foráneo, que debemos aislar y purificar desde el organismo en estudio.

Enzimas de Restrición y otras actividades modificadoras de DNA: para aislar genes y acotar fragmentos de DNA que denominamos insertos.

Vectores de Clonamiento: para transportar el gen de interés, autopropagarlo y expresarlo (lleva un origen (ORI) de Replicación)

¿Qué más?

Enzima DNA Ligasa: para unir el gen de interés, fragmento de DNA o inserto al vector de clonamiento y reparar los daños de la manipulación.

Célula Huesped adecuada, Procarionte o Eucarionte (vegetal o animal): donde lograr perpetuar y expresar el gen de interés.

Métodos de Introducción del Material Genético a la Célula Huesped: llamados *Métodos de Transformación*.

Herramientas utilizadas en ingeniería genética

Enzimas

- Enzimas de restricción
- DNA polimerasas
- RNA polimerasas
- Nucleasas
- DNA ligasas
- Polinucleótido quinasa
- Fosfatasas

Vectores de clonamiento y/o expresión

- En procariontes:
 - Plasmidios bacterianos
 - Bacteriófagos
 - Cosmidios
 - BACs
- En eucariontes
 - levaduras
 - derivados del plasmidio 2 μ ,
 - YACs
 - eucariontes superiores
 - virus
 - Retrovirus
 - virus-plasmidio
 - plasmidios

Aislamiento de DNA

- **Protocolos manuales**
- http://www.protocol-online.net/molbio/DNA/dna_quantitation.htm

- **Kits o sistemas comerciales**

Muestras sangre o células
 tejidos
 semen, leche, pelos..

Aislamiento de ADN

Protocolo manual standard: Principio

Lavados de las células nucleadas
Lisis de las células
Centrifugación (pellet de núcleos)
Lisis de núcleos con SDS y proteinasa K
Incubación
Extracción fenol - cloroformo
Precipitación con isopropanol o etanol
Resuspensión en TE

Cuantificación de ADN

Espectrofotometría

1 OD = 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ dsDNA
= 33 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ssDNA
= 40 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ RNA
= 30 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ oligos

Ratios

260/230 \square 2.2

260/280 \square 1.8

S Lobos C - U de Chile

Cuantificación de DNA

Espectrofotometría en el espectro UV

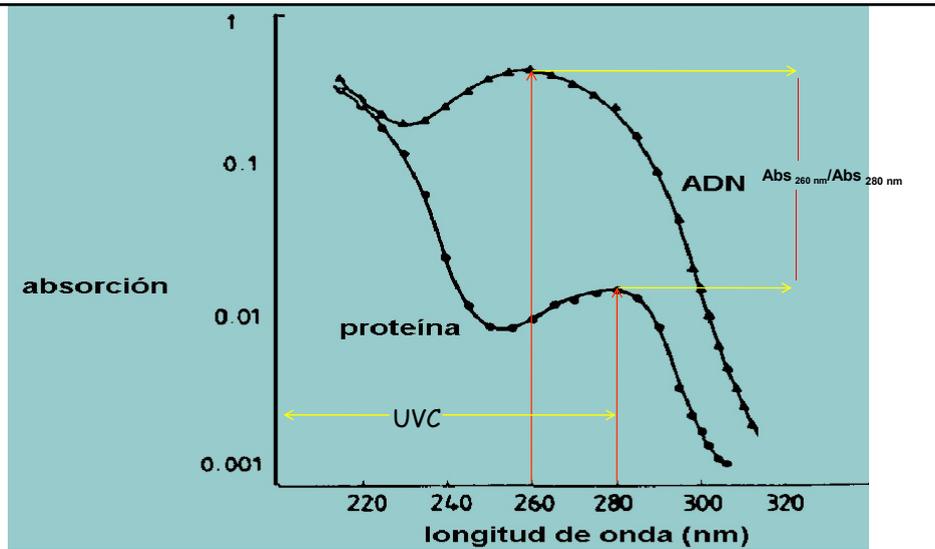
λ 260 nm
280 nm

Ratios

260/280



1 OD = 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$



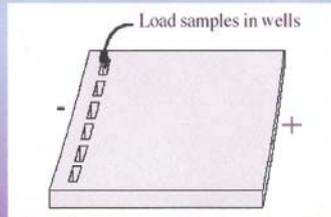
Espectro de Absorción UV de DNA y proteínas bajo concentraciones similares
 Las proteínas absorben mejor las radiaciones UVB (280-320 nm) que las UVA (320-400 nm), pero siempre menos que el DNA

Quantification of nucleic acids

% nucleic acid	% protein	260:280 ratio
100	0	2.00
95	5	1.99
90	10	1.98
70	30	1.94

Electroforesis en gel de ADN

Gel de agarosa



Electroforesis horizontal

Tinción con bromuro de etidio

+

Fotografía con luz UV

S Lobos C - U de Chile

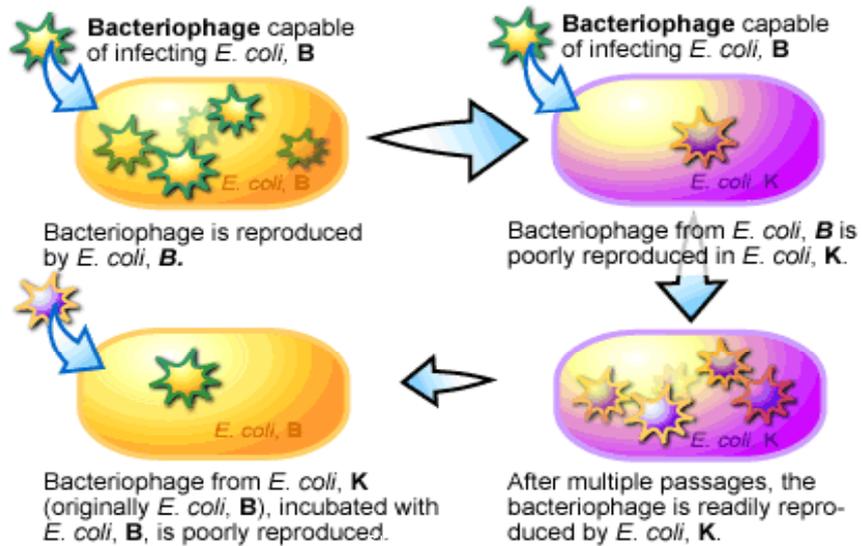
SISTEMA DE MODIFICACIÓN-RESTRICCIÓN

Compuesto por:

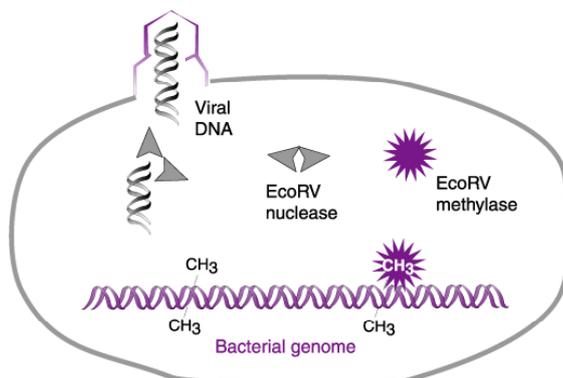
- **Metilasas o metiltransferasas:**
Sistema Dam (N-6 metil adenina en GATC)
- **Endonucleasas o endo-desoxi-ribonucleasas de restricción (ER's de Tipos I, II o III)**

¿Cómo trabaja el sistema de modificación-restricción?

Arber y Dussoix (1960)



Sistemas de modificación-restricción: mecanismo de defensa de las bacterias contra DNA invasor



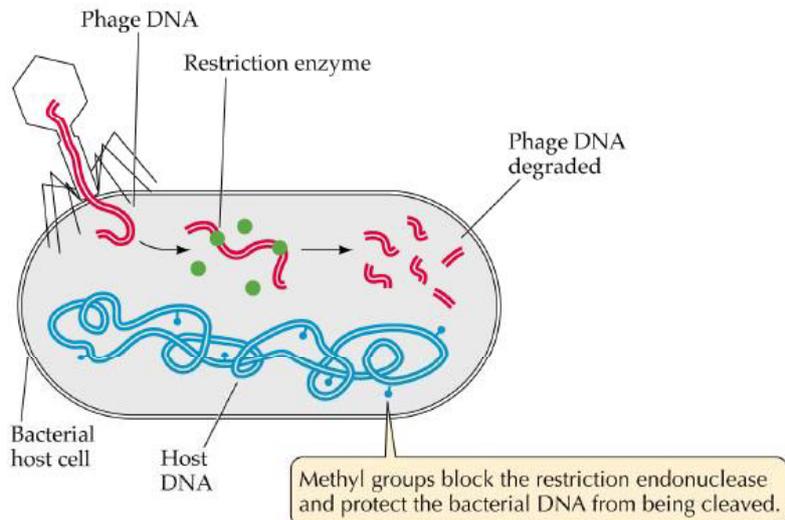
Par
endonucleasa + metilasa

de la misma
especificidad (reconocen
la misma secuencia)

Especificidad de las ER es importante a dos niveles:

- 1) ER debe cortar la secuencia que contiene el sitio de restricción y no en secuencias que no lo contienen.
- 2) ER no deben romper el DNA del huésped

1970: **SISTEMA MODIFICACIÓN – RESTRICCIÓN** está asociado con Metilasas y Endonucleasas.

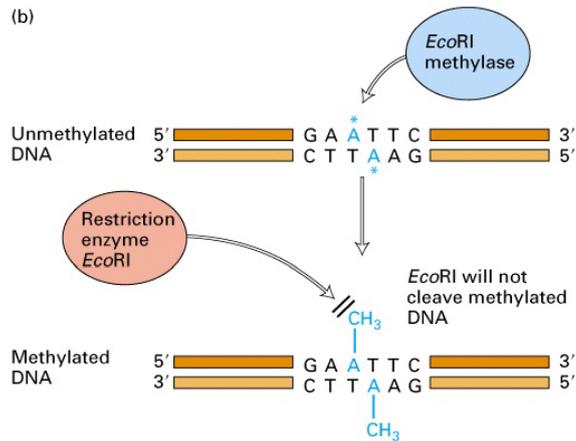


© 1998 Sinauer Associates, Inc.

Figure 16.1 Overview: methylated sites are perpetuated indefinitely and are safe from restriction, but unmethylated sites are cleaved.

Cycle of resident DNA	State of DNA	Methylase activity	Restriction activity	Result
	Methylated (*)	Inactive	Inactive	None
Replication 	Hemimethylated	Active	Inactive	Methylation
Dam methylase 	Methylated	Inactive	Inactive	None
Fate of foreign DNA 	Nonmethylated	Active (?)	Active	Degradation
	Fragmented			

Sistema de modificación-restricción *EcoRI* (en *E. coli*)



Hidrólisis del Enlace Fosfodiéster Por E. de Restricción

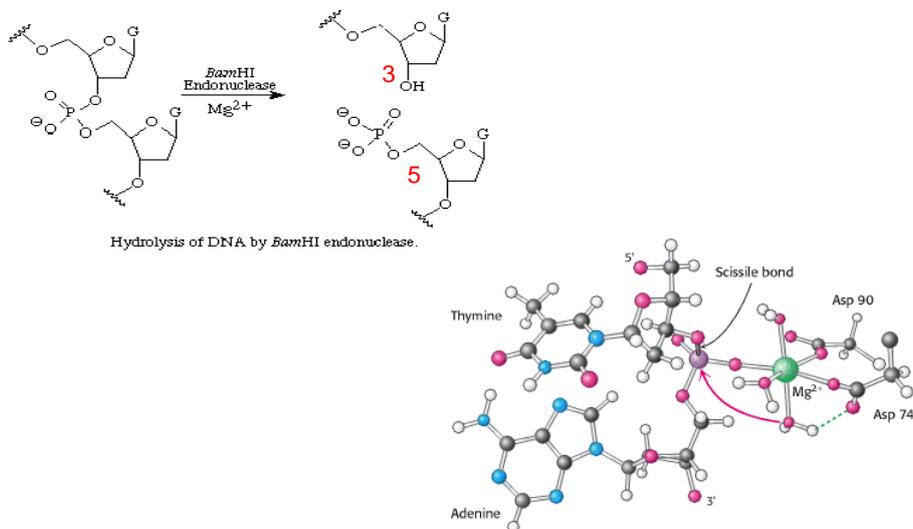


Table 16.1 Restriction and methylation activities may be associated or may be separate.

	Type II Enzyme	Type III Enzyme	Type I Enzyme
Protein structure	Separate endonuclease & methylase	Bifunctional enzyme of 2 subunits	Bifunctional enzyme of 3 subunits
Recognition site	4-6 bp sequence, often palindromic	5-7 bp Asymmetric sequence	Bipartite & asymmetric
Cleavage site	Same as or close to recognition site	24-26 bp Downstream of recognition site	Nonspecific >1000 bp from recognition site
Restriction & methylation	Separate reactions	Simultaneous	Mutually exclusive

Tres sistemas de sistemas de modificación restricción

TIPO II	TIPO I	TIPO III
endonucleasa y metilasa son proteínas separadas	Enzima Bifuncional de 3 subunidades, R, M y S (2:2:1)	Enzima Bifuncional de 2 subunidades MS y R
sitio de recon. Palíndrome corto de 4-8 pb, la misma sec para R y M	Sitio de Recon. bipartito, asimétrico secuencia = 5-7 pb	Sitio de Recon. secuencia asimétrico = 5-7 pb
Rompe en el sitio de reconoc. Produce extremos romos o cohesivos, dentro del sitio de recon.	Rompe DNA a ~100-1000 bases de distancia del sitio de reconoc, al azar.	Rompe 24-26 pb río abajo del sitio de reconoc. Corte escalonado 2-4 bases apart.
R y M actúan por separado	R y M pueden competir o ser exclusivos	R y M ocurren simultáneamente y pueden competir.
No se requiere ATP para la restricción	Se requiere ATP para la restricción	Se requiere ATP para la restricción

Figure 16.3 Multifunctional type I enzymes have different subunits for restriction, modification, and recognition.

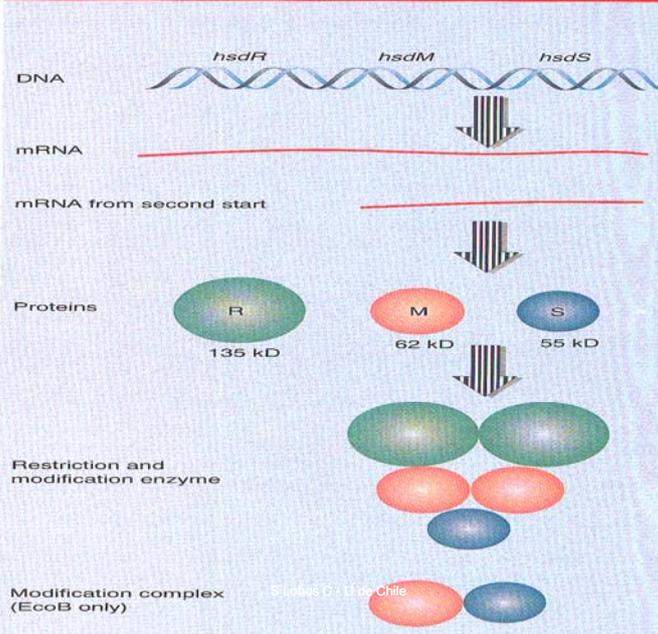


Figure 16.4 Type I enzymes bind to target sites, after which they are released from fully methylated sites, complete the methylation of hemimethylated sites, or move along DNA from nonmethylated sites to cleave the molecule elsewhere.

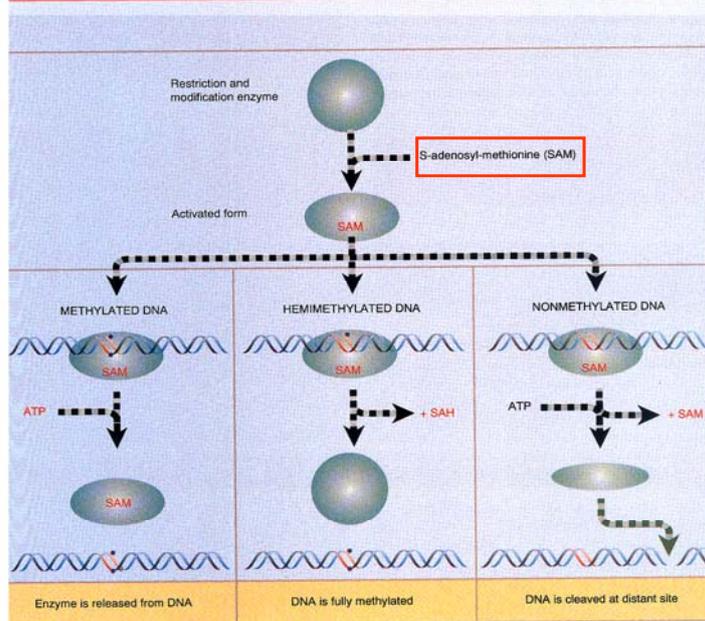


Figure 16.5 Does a type I enzyme move along DNA or does it remain at its target site, simultaneously pulling the DNA through the protein?

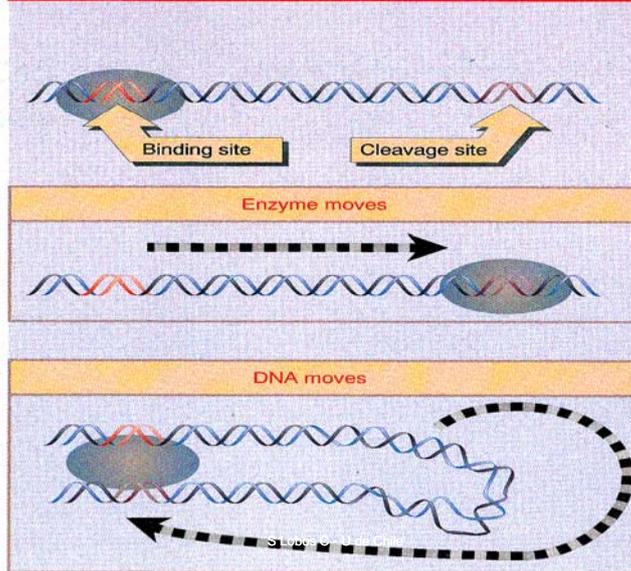


Figure 16.6 A type I restriction enzyme can simultaneously hold two different sites on DNA, creating a loop in the nucleic acid. Figure kindly provided by Robert Yuan.

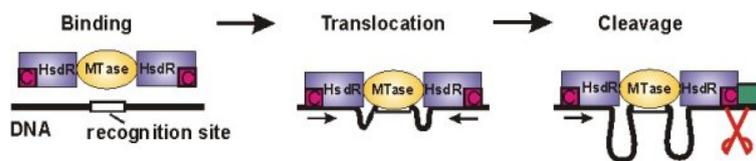
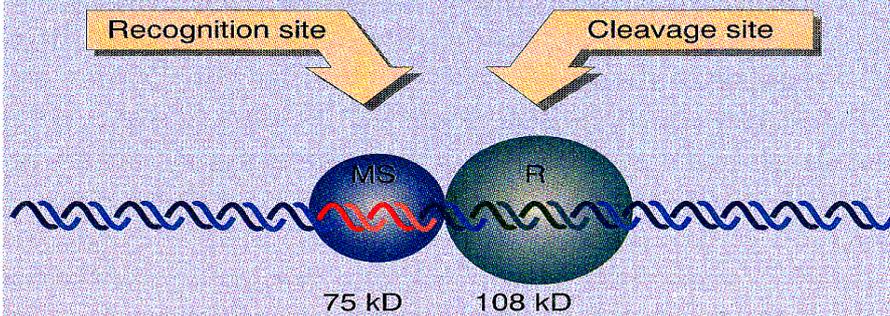


Figure 16.7 Type III enzymes have two subunits: recognition and methylation by the MS subunit occur at the target site; the restriction event may occur at a nearby site contacted by the R subunit.



Enzyme	Recognition sequence
<i>(b) Type I enzymes</i>	
<i>EcoAI</i>	GAGNNNNNNGTCA
<i>EcoBI</i>	TGANNNNNNNTGCT
<i>EcoDI</i>	TTANNNNNNNGTCY
<i>EcoDXXI</i>	TCANNNNNNNATTC
<i>EcoKI</i>	AACNNNNNNGTGC
<i>EcoR124I</i>	GAANNNNNNRTCG
<i>EcoR124/3I</i>	GAANNNNNNRTCG
<i>StySBI</i>	GAGNNNNNNRTAYG
<i>StySPI</i>	AACNNNNNNGTRC
<i>StySQI</i>	AACNNNNNNRTAYG

Enzyme	Recognition sequence	Isoschizomer
<i>(c) Type III enzymes</i>		
<i>EcoP15I</i>	CAGCAG	
<i>EcoPI</i>	AGACC	
<i>HinfIII</i>	CGAAT	<i>HineI</i>

IUPAC ambiguity codes International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

IUPAC Code	Meaning	Complement
A	A	T
C	C	G
G	G	C
T/U	T	A
M	A or C	K
R	A or G	Y
W	A or T	W
S	C or G	S
Y	C or T	R
K	G or T	M
V	A or C or G	B
H	A or C or T	D
D	A or G or T	H
B	C or G or T	V
N	G or A or T or C	N

Enzimas de Restricción del Tipo II

12-1 TABLE Recognition, Cleavage, and Modification Sites of Various Restriction Enzymes

Note: An asterisk (*) is commonly used to indicate methylation sites, but an "m" is used here to prevent confusion with radioactive labeling.

Enzyme	Source organism	Restriction site in double-stranded DNA	Enzyme	Source organism	Restriction site in double-stranded DNA
<i>EcoRI</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow m \\ 5' \text{ -G-A-A-T-T-C-} \\ \text{-C-T-T-A-A-G- } 5' \\ \uparrow m \end{array}$	<i>HpaII</i>	<i>H. parainfluenzae</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 5' \text{ -C-C-G-G-} \\ \text{-G-G-C-C- } 5' \\ \uparrow \end{array}$
<i>EcoRII</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow m \\ 5' \text{ -G-C-C-T-G-G-C-} \\ \text{-C-G-G-A-C-C-G- } 5' \\ \uparrow m \end{array}$	<i>PstI</i>	<i>Providencia stuartii</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 5' \text{ -C-T-G-C-A-G-} \\ \text{-G-A-C-G-T-C- } 5' \\ \uparrow \end{array}$
<i>HindII</i>	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow m \\ 5' \text{ -G-T-Py-Pu-A-C-} \\ \text{-C-A-Pu-Py-T-G- } 5' \\ \uparrow m \end{array}$	<i>SmaI</i>	<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 5' \text{ -C-C-C-G-G-G-} \\ \text{-G-G-G-C-C-C- } 5' \\ \uparrow \end{array}$
<i>HindIII</i>	<i>H. influenzae</i>	$\begin{array}{c} m \downarrow \\ 5' \text{ -A-A-G-C-T-T-} \\ \text{-T-T-C-G-A-A- } 5' \\ \uparrow m \end{array}$	<i>BanI</i>	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 5' \text{ -G-G-A-T-C-C-} \\ \text{-C-C-T-A-G-G- } 5' \\ \uparrow \end{array}$
<i>HaeIII</i>	<i>H. aegyptius</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 5' \text{ -G-G-C-C-} \\ \text{-C-C-G-G- } 5' \\ \uparrow \end{array}$	<i>BglIII</i>	<i>B. globiggi</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 5' \text{ -A-G-A-T-C-T-} \\ \text{-T-C-T-A-G-A- } 5' \\ \uparrow \end{array}$

Enzimas de Restricción del Tipo II

Enzima tipo II	Secuencia reconocida	Comercial	Isosquizómero	Metilación	Compatible con:
<i>SlyI</i>	C CWWGG	Y	<i>EcoT14I</i>		
<i>TaqI</i>	T CGA	Y	<i>TthHBSI</i>	dam	<i>AcyI, AsuII, ClaI, HinPII, HpaII, MaeII, NarI</i>
<i>TaqII</i>	GACCGA (11/9) CACCCA (11/9) ^{4s}			?	
<i>Tsp45I</i>	GTSAC				
<i>TspEI</i>	AATT				
<i>Tth111I</i>	GACN NNGTC	Y			
<i>Tth111II</i>	CAARCA (11/9) ^f				
<i>VspI</i>	AT TAAT		<i>AseI</i>		<i>MaeI, MseI, NdeI</i>
<i>XbaI</i>	T CTAGA	Y		dam	<i>AvrII, NheI, SpeI</i>
<i>XhoI</i>	C TCGAG	Y	<i>PaeR7I</i>		<i>SalI</i>
<i>XhoII</i>	T GATCY	Y	<i>BsrYI, MjiI</i>	-	<i>BamHI, BclI, BglII, MboI</i>
<i>XmaIII</i>	C GGCCG	Y	<i>EagI, Eco52I</i>		<i>CfrI, NotI</i>
<i>XmnI</i>	GAANN NNTTC	Y	<i>Asp700I</i>		

Isoschizomers

Restriction endonucleases that recognize the same sequence.

The first example discovered is called a **prototype** and all subsequent enzymes that recognize the same sequence are **isoschizomers of the prototype**.

All recognition sequences are written 5' to 3' using the single letter code nomenclature with the point of cleavage indicated by a "|".

Numbers in parentheses indicate point of cleavage for non-palindromic enzymes. For example, GGTCTC(1/5) indicates cleavage at:



Neoschizomers are a subset of isoschizomers that recognize the same sequence, but cleave at different positions from the prototype.

AatII (recognition sequence: GACGT|C) and **ZraI** (recognition sequence: GAC|GTC) are neoschizomers of one another, while **HpaII** (recognition sequence: C|CGG) and **MspI** (recognition sequence: C|CGG) are isoschizomers.

Enzimas de Restricción del Tipo II

Table 5.1. Restriction Endonucleases

RE Name	Buffer Used	Specific Digestion Site	RE Name	Buffer Used	Specific Digestion Site
<i>Ava</i> I	L	5' C <u>AC</u> GR G 3' 3' G RGCY <u>C</u> 5'	<i>Pae</i> I	H or L	C <u>TGCA</u> G G <u>ACGT</u> C
<i>Ava</i> II	L	G <u>AC</u> C C <u>CG</u> G	<i>Pvu</i> I	H	CG <u>AT</u> CG GC <u>TA</u> GC
<i>Bal</i> I	O	TGG <u>CCA</u> ACC <u>GGT</u>	<i>Pvu</i> II	L	CAG <u>CTG</u> GTC <u>GAC</u>
<i>Bam</i> HI	H	G <u>GATC</u> C C <u>CTAG</u> G	<i>Sac</i> I (<i>Sst</i> I)	O	G <u>AGCT</u> C C <u>TCGA</u> G
<i>Bgl</i> II	H	A <u>GATC</u> T T <u>CTAG</u> A	<i>Sac</i> II	L	CC <u>GC</u> GG GG <u>CG</u> CC
<i>Cla</i> I	L	AT <u>CG</u> AT TA <u>GC</u> TA	<i>Sal</i> I	H	G <u>TCGA</u> C C <u>AGCT</u> G
<i>Eco</i> R1	H	G <u>AATTC</u> C <u>TAAAG</u>	<i>Sau</i> 3A	L	<u>GATC</u> <u>CTAG</u>
<i>Hae</i> III	L	GG <u>CC</u> CC <u>GG</u>	<i>Sma</i> I	K	CCC <u>GGG</u> GGG <u>CCC</u>
<i>Hinc</i> II	L	GTR <u>RAC</u> CAR <u>PTG</u>	<i>Sst</i> I	H	AGG <u>CCT</u> TCG <u>GGA</u>
<i>Hind</i> III	L	A <u>AGCTT</u> T <u>TGCA</u> A	<i>Taq</i> I	L	<u>TCGA</u> <u>AGCT</u>
<i>Hin</i> PI	H	G <u>ANTC</u> C <u>TNAG</u>	<i>Xba</i> I	H	T <u>CTAGA</u> A <u>GATCT</u>
<i>Hpa</i> I	L or K	GTT <u>AAC</u> CAA <u>ATTG</u>	<i>Xho</i> I	H	C <u>TCGA</u> G G <u>AGCT</u> C
<i>Hpa</i> II	O	C <u>EGG</u> G <u>GCC</u>	<i>Xma</i> I	O	C <u>CCGG</u> G G <u>GGCC</u> C
<i>Kpn</i> I	O	G <u>GATC</u> C C <u>CTAG</u> G			
<i>Mbo</i> I	H or L	<u>GATC</u> <u>CTAG</u>			
<i>Msp</i> I	L	C <u>EGG</u> G <u>GCC</u>			

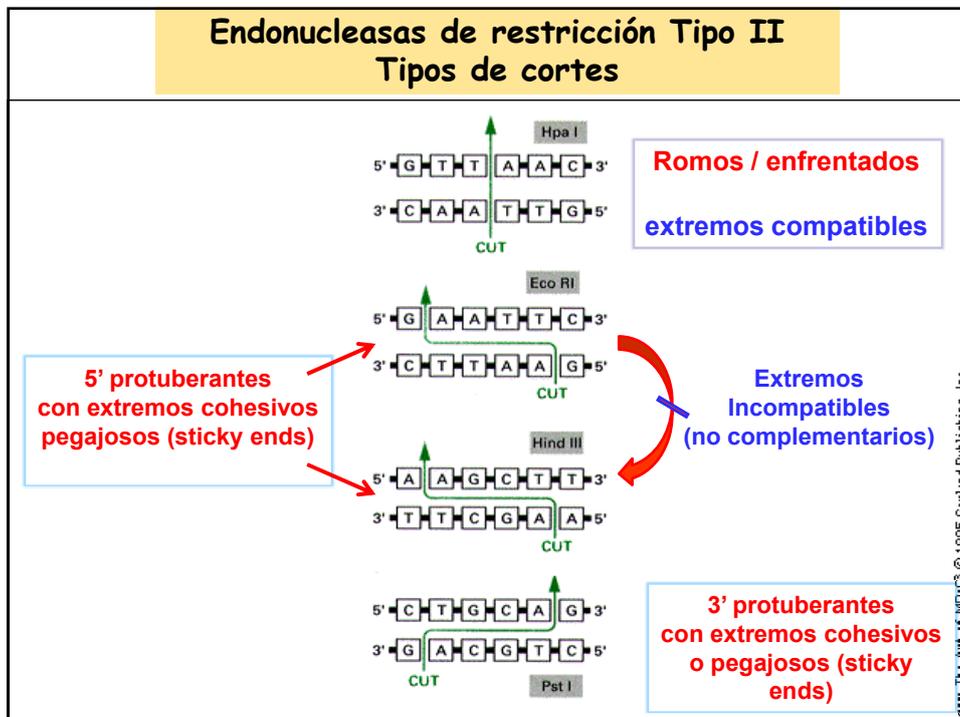
Key: A—adenine
C—cytosine
G—guanine
N—any base
T—thymine
R—any purine
Y—any pyrimidine

Buffers: O—no salt
L—low salt
H—high salt
K—potassium salt

Star Activity (relaxed or altered specificity)

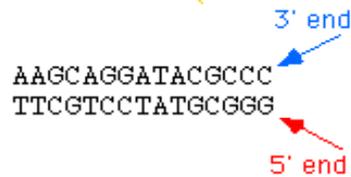
- Under **non-standard reaction conditions**, some restriction enzymes are capable of cleaving sequences which are **similar but not identical** to their defined recognition sequence. This altered specificity has been termed **“star activity”**.
- It has been suggested that star activity is a general property of restriction endonucleases and that any restriction endonuclease will cleave noncanonical sites under certain extreme conditions.
- If an enzyme has been reported to exhibit star activity, it will be indicated in the product entry found in the catalog.

Conditions that Contribute to Star Activity	Steps that can be Taken to Inhibit Star Activity
High glycerol concentration (> 5% v/v)	Restriction enzymes are stored in 50% glycerol, therefore the amount of enzyme added should not exceed 10% of the total reaction volume. Use the standard 50 µl reaction volume to reduce evaporation during incubation.
High concentration of enzyme/µg of DNA ratio (varies with each enzyme, usually 100 units/µg)	Use the fewest units possible to achieve digestion. This avoids overdigestion and reduces the final glycerol concentration in the reaction.
Non optimal buffer	Whenever possible, set up reactions in the recommended buffer. Buffers with differing ionic strength and pH may contribute to star activity.
Prolonged reaction time	Use the minimum reaction time required for complete digestion. Prolonged incubation may result in increased star activity, as well as evaporation.
Presence of organic solvents [DMSO, ethanol (4), ethylene glycol, dimethylacetamide, dimethylformamide, sulphalane (5)]	Make sure the reaction is free of any organic solvents, such as alcohols, which might be present in the DNA preparation.
Substitution of Mg ²⁺ with other divalent cations (Mn ²⁺ , Cu ²⁺ , Co ²⁺ , Zn ²⁺)	Use Mg ²⁺ as the divalent cation. Other divalent cations may not fit correctly into the active site of the restriction enzyme, possibly interfering with proper recognition.



Enzimas de Restricción del Tipo II

blunt (non-overhanging) ends



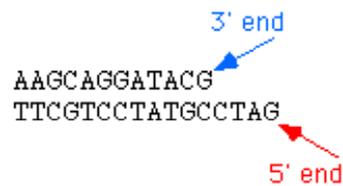
These are shapes of blunt ended molecules (in the usual representation)



You can rotate them 180 degrees
and they look the same!
The 5' phosphate groups (in red) are flush
with the 3' hydroxyl groups (in blue).

Enzimas de Restricción del Tipo II

5' prime overhanging ends



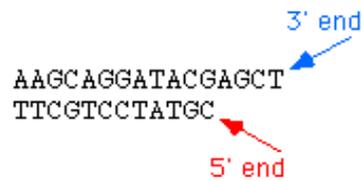
These are shapes of 5' overhangs (in the usual representation)



You can rotate them 180 degrees
and they look the same!
The 5' phosphate groups (in red) are exposed,
and the 3' hydroxyl groups (in blue) are recessed.

Enzimas de Restricción del Tipo II

3' prime overhanging ends



These are shapes of 3' overhangs (in the usual representation)



You can rotate them 180 degrees
and they look the same!

The 5' phosphate groups (in red) are recessed,
and the 3' hydroxyl groups (in blue) are exposed.

Sitios de restricción anidados



Terminales compatibles



... detrás de cada enzima de restricción del Tipo II existe un metilasa de restricción (sistema Inmune bacteriano)

table 29-2

Recognition Sequences for Some Type II Restriction Endonucleases			
<i>Bam</i> HI	<pre> ↓ * (5') GGATCC (3') CCTAGG * ↑ </pre>	<i>Hind</i> III	<pre> (5') AAGCTT (3') TTCGAA ↑ ↓ </pre>
<i>Clal</i>	<pre> ↓ * (5') ATCGAT (3') TAGCTA * ↑ </pre>	<i>Not</i> I	<pre> ↓ (5') GCGGCCGC (3') CGCCGGCG ↑ ↓ </pre>
<i>Eco</i> RI	<pre> ↓ * (5') GAATTC (3') CTTAAG * ↑ </pre>	<i>Pst</i> I	<pre> ↓ (5') CTGCAG (3') GACGTC ↑* ↓ </pre>
<i>Eco</i> RV	<pre> ↓ (5') GATATC (3') CTATAG ↑ ↓ </pre>	<i>Pvu</i> II	<pre> ↓ (5') CAGCTG (3') GTCGAC ↑ ↓ </pre>
<i>Hae</i> III	<pre> ↓↓ (5') GGCC (3') CCGG *↑ ↓ </pre>	<i>Tth</i> 111I	<pre> ↓ (5') GACNNNGTC (3') CTGNNNCAG ↑ ↓ </pre>

Arrows indicate the phosphodiester bonds cleaved by each restriction endonuclease. Asterisks indicate bases that are methylated by the corresponding methylase (where known). N denotes any base. Note that the name of each enzyme consists of a three-letter abbreviation of the bacterial species

from which it is derived (e.g., *Bam* for *Bacillus amylo-quefaciens*, *Eco* for *Escherichia coli*). The Roman numerals included in the enzyme names (e.g., *Bam*HI) distinguish different restriction endonucleases isolated from the same bacterial species rather than the type of restriction enzyme.