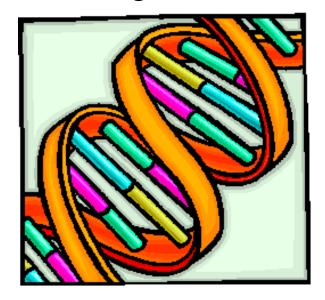
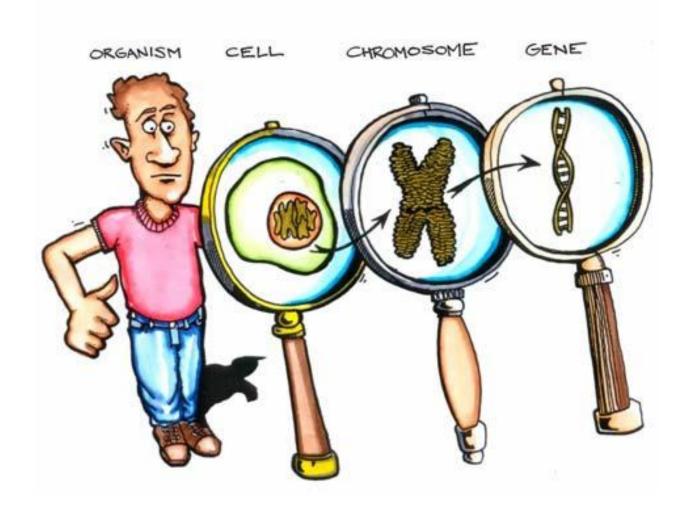
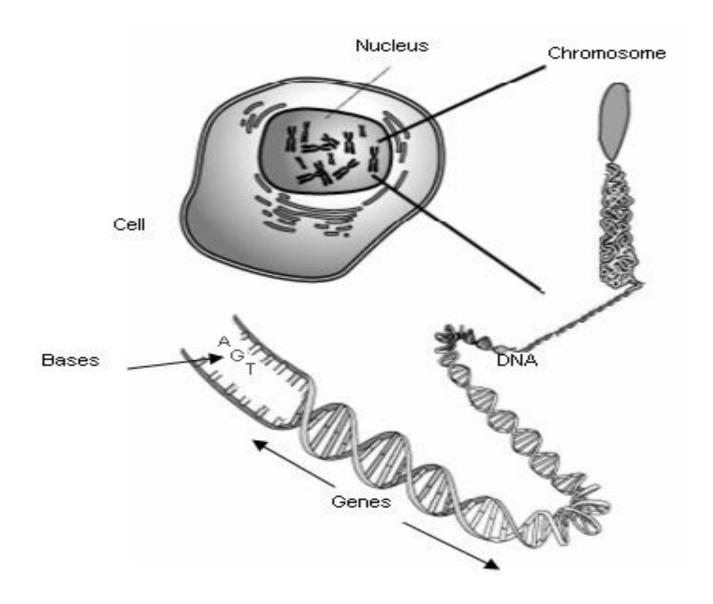
Let's Play with DNA

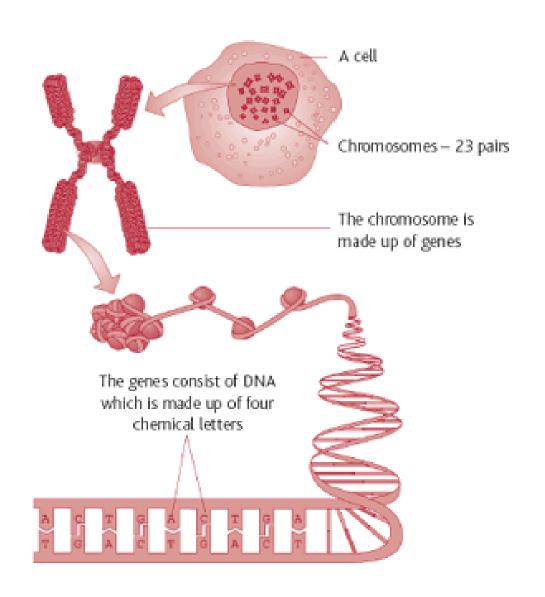


PAF Educational Conference 2013

Denver, Colorado Cindy Freehauf, RN, CGC

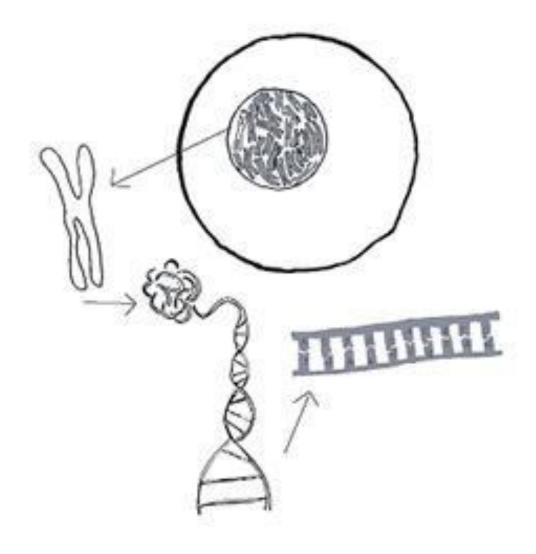


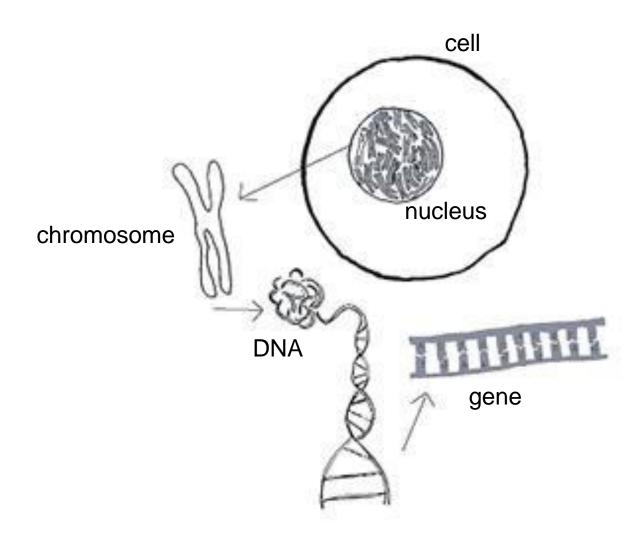




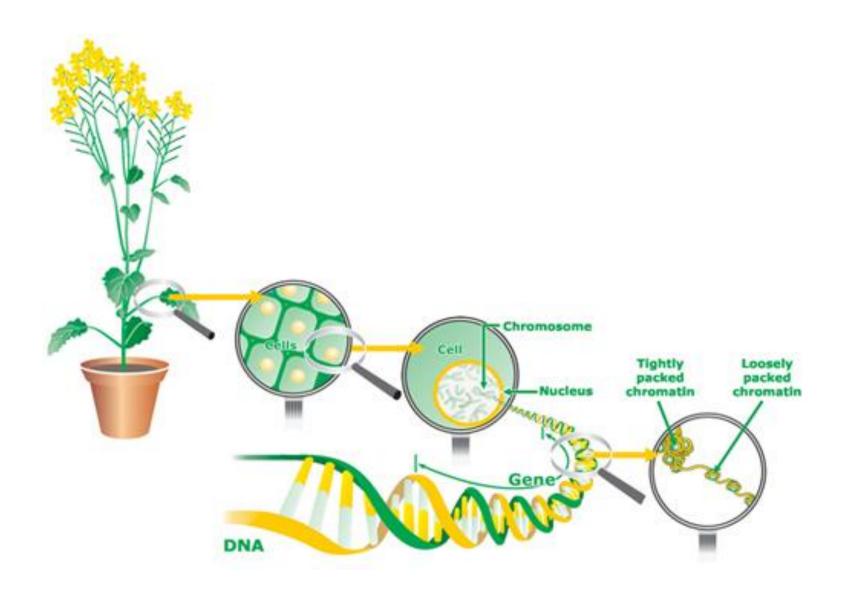
Label the diagram using these words:

- DNA
- gene
- chromosome
- nucleus
- cell





Adapted from Genes and You http://www.geneticalliance.org.uk/docs/genesandyou/activities/Gen-chrom-dna.pdf

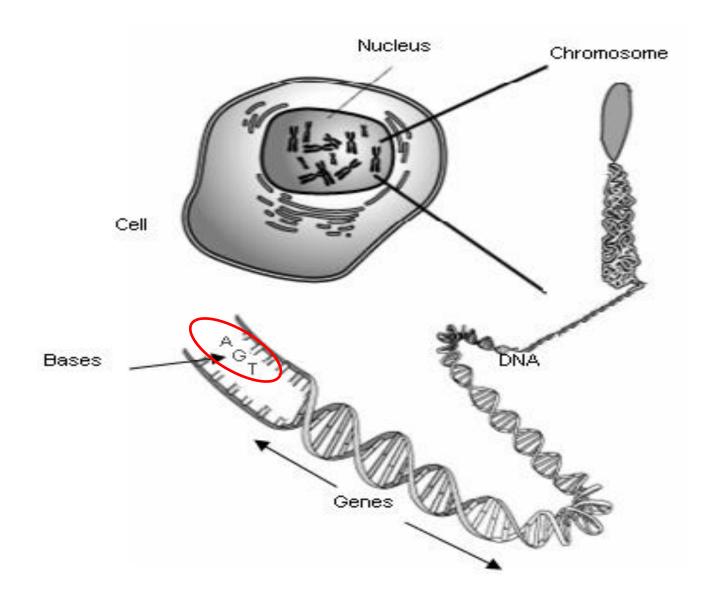


- 1. Using the graduated cylinder, measure out 100 mL of water and pour it into the plastic cup.
- 2. Add 1 large spoonful of wheat germ to the water and mix using a plastic spoon.
- 3. Add one pump of liquid soap, stir for 1 minute.

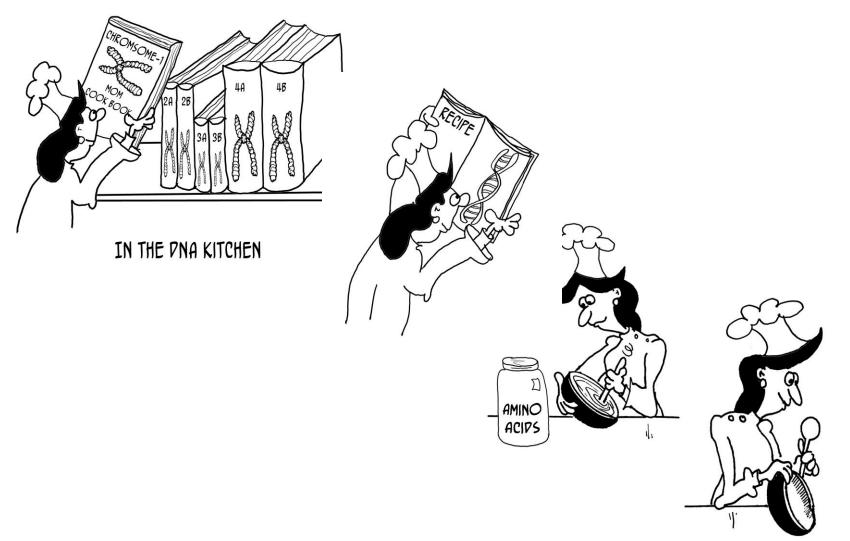


- 4. Add 1 small spoonful of meat tenderizer and 2 small spoonfuls of baking soda. Stir to mix
- 5. Stir for 1 minute. Strain the wheat germ solution by putting a metal sieve over a plastic cup and pouring the wheat germ solution into the sieve.

- 6. Once the wheat germ has settled, remove the sieve and transfer approximately 3 mL of the wheat germ liquid in the cup to a tube.
- 7. Dribble about 3 mL of alcohol down the side of the tube.
 - Try not to mix the two layers
 - Let the tube sit for about 5 minutes



Gene = Recipe for making enzymes





EXOTIC, HONEY AND BLACKBERRY ICE TEA RECIPE/GENE



- ... add one cup tea and add ice and mix end
- ... add one kup tea and add ice and mix end
- ... add one cup sea and add ice and mix end
- ... add one cup tea end
- ... ado nec upt eaa nda ddi cea ndm ixe nd
- ... add one ciu pte aan dad dic ean dmi xen d

Point Mutation SILENT

Point Mutation MISSENSE

Point Mutation NONSENSE

Deletion

Insertion

Two Layer Cake



Frosting Recipe -4 ounces dark chocolate --5 cups sugar --3 Oz cream cheese -Míx and spread

Cake Recipe

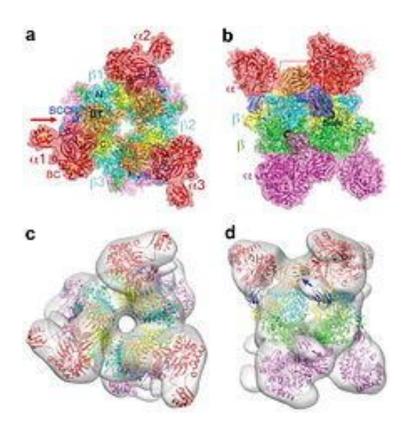
-@ cups flow

- -4 ounces dark chocolate
- -- 2 cups sugar
- -2 eggs

- -1/2 cup oil
- -Mix together at high speed for 3 min
- -Pour into round cake pans
- -Bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes

Propionyl-CoA Carboxylase (PCC)

alpha(6)-beta(6)-dodecamer



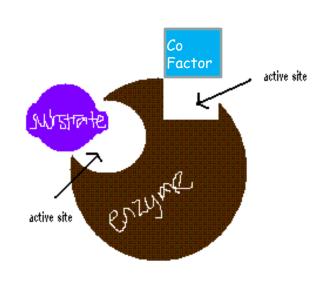
PCCA Recipe Make 6 batches

GGATTCTTTTATTTCTGTCAGCTATCTCACCTAGGCAACCTCTCTG
TACTCTGGCTGAGTACTGAGTTTTGGGGACCCCAATTTTGGTCCTC
AAGGCTTTAACTTAGCACTGAGCCAAGTAGCTTCCCAGCTCCTCT
CTCTCTGGAGCTCAATACGTAGCTCACAAAACATTTCAGTCTTGA
CTTCTGTTCCTGTGTATCCCATCTCTGAAATCTGGATATAAATTAT
TTAAGAGCAAAACCTGGCACAGCATTTGGTAAAAGTTGGTCAGAT
TTTTGGGGGGAAGAGGGTCGACGAGCCTGGAGTTTAGATGGCT
ATGAAGTCCTTGTTCTGTGTGGCTACACGGGCACAGAGCTGAGA

PCCA Recipe Make 6 batches

CTCTCTGGAGCTCAATACGTAGCTCACAAAACATTTCAGT CTTGACTTCTGTTCCTGTGTATCCCATCTCTGAAATCTGG ATATAAATTATTTAAGAGCAAAACCTGGCACAGCATTTGG TAAAAGTTGGTCAGATTTTTGGGGGGAAGAGGGTCGACG AAGCCTGGAGTTTAGATGGCTAACGCAGAACGAGGA ATGAAGTCCTTGTTCTGTGTGGCTACACGGGCACAGATG AACAGGACCGCCTTGAGCCTGAATGCAAGCCTGTGACTG

For an Enzyme, Shape is Everything



- Altered shape leads to
 - decreased or inability to do job
 - early degradation in the cell
- "Chaperones" help enzymes obtain and keep proper shape



Coding DNA

Address Where Change Takes Place

Original Letter Substituted Letter



Protein Product (

Address Where Change Takes Place

Original Ingredient Substituted Ingredient

- Missense point mutation PCCA gene
 - c.G148C

the 148th letter in the gene (recipe) was changed from G to C

– p.A50P

the 50th ingredient in the enzyme was changed from alanine (A) to proline (P)

- Nonsense point mutation
 - c.C862T

The 862nd letter in the gene (recipe) was changed from C to T

– p.R288X

The above noted change in the gene creates a early "stop sign" in the gene. Arginine (R) should have been added as the 288th ingredient; however, nothing (X) is added.

Deletion mutation

c.440delC

The 440th letter in the gene (recipe), this being C, was deleted

– p.S147X

The above noted change in the gene creates a early "stop sign" in the gene. Serine (S) should have been added as the 147th ingredient; however, nothing (X) is added.

IVS

Intervening Sequence
Advertisement in the Middle of the Gene
Is Cut Out



- Mutation in IVS
 - c.IVS7-2delA

In the 7th IVS, the second letter, A, was deleted

- 8. Carefully swirl a rod at the interface of the two layers using small circles to spool or wrap the DNA around the rod.
 - If you keep swirling and are careful not to mix the two layers, you might be able to pull out a big wad of DNA.
- 9. When you are finished, scrape your DNA clump off the stirring rod into the cup and place all the liquids in the disposal bucket.