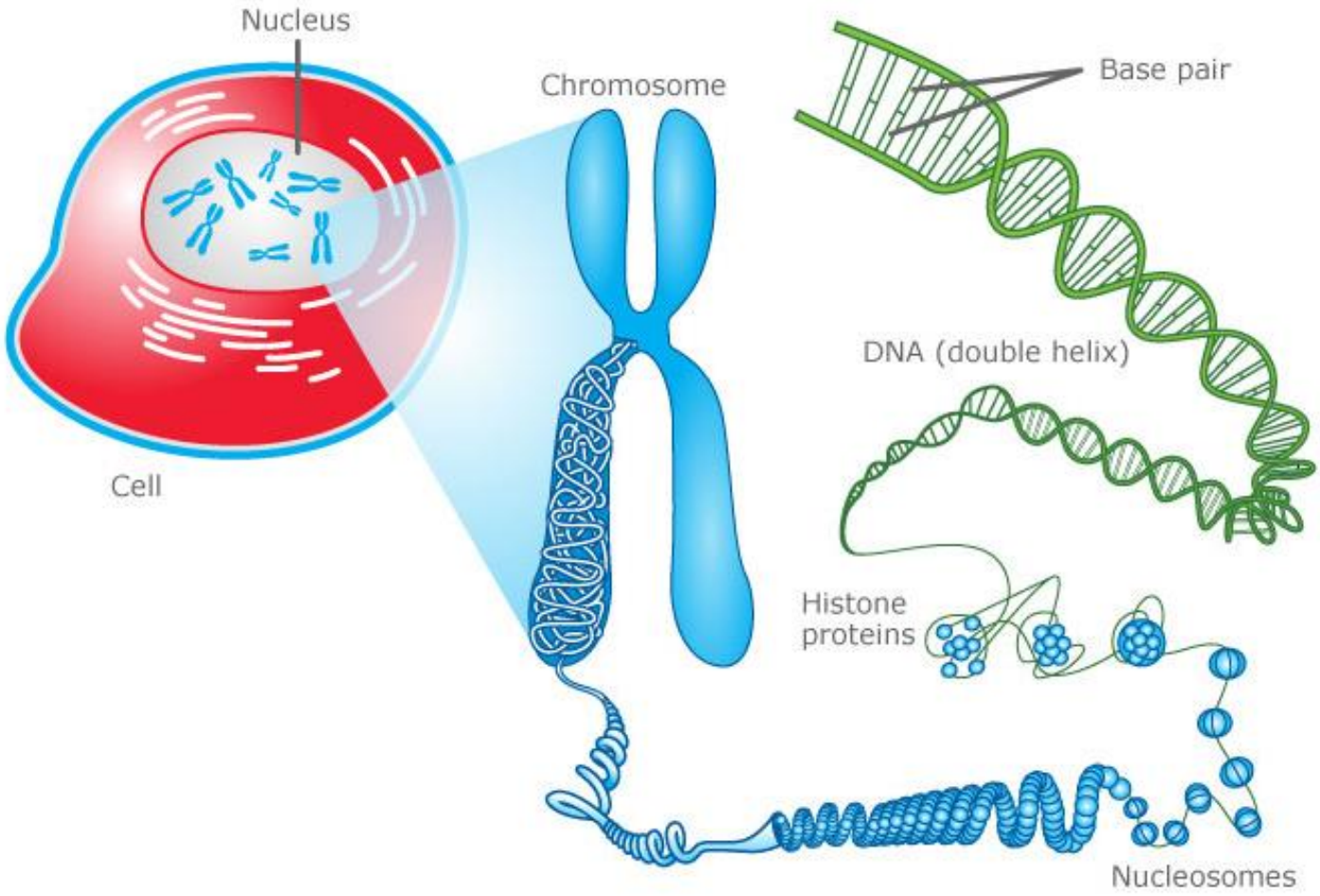
SPECTRAL CHARACTERIZATION OF DNA

Sarah AlDosari

DNA

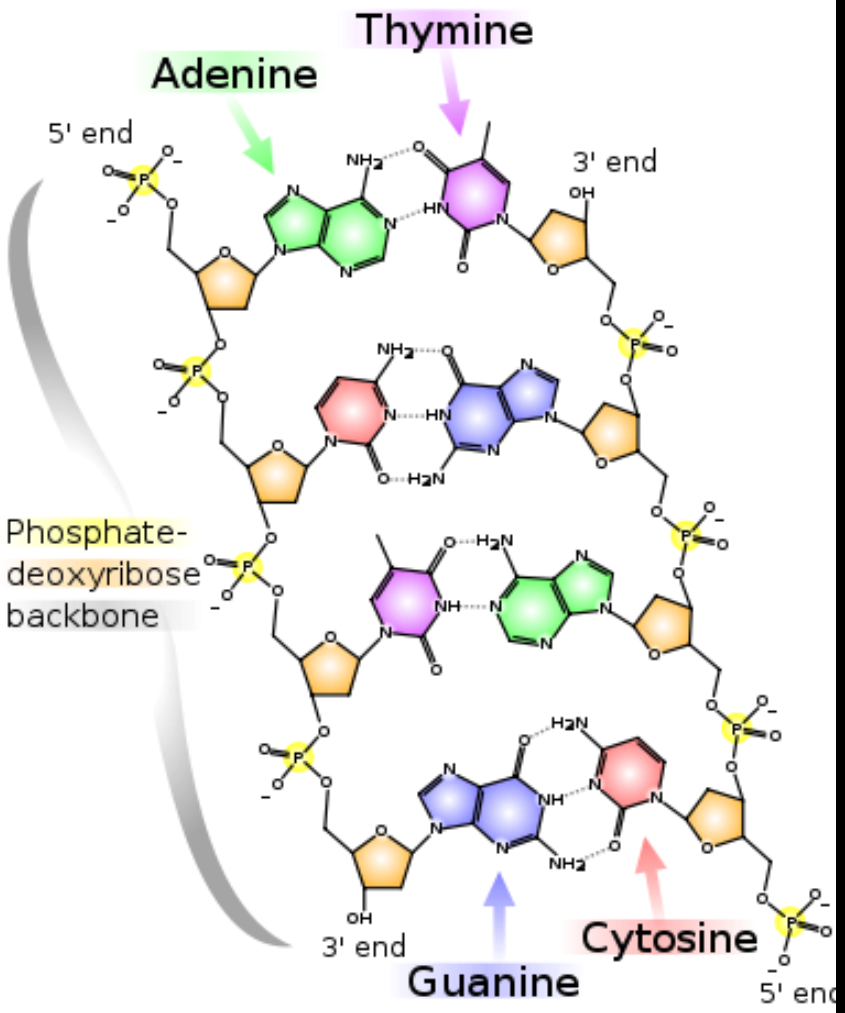
‘DEOXY RIBONUCLEIC ACID’



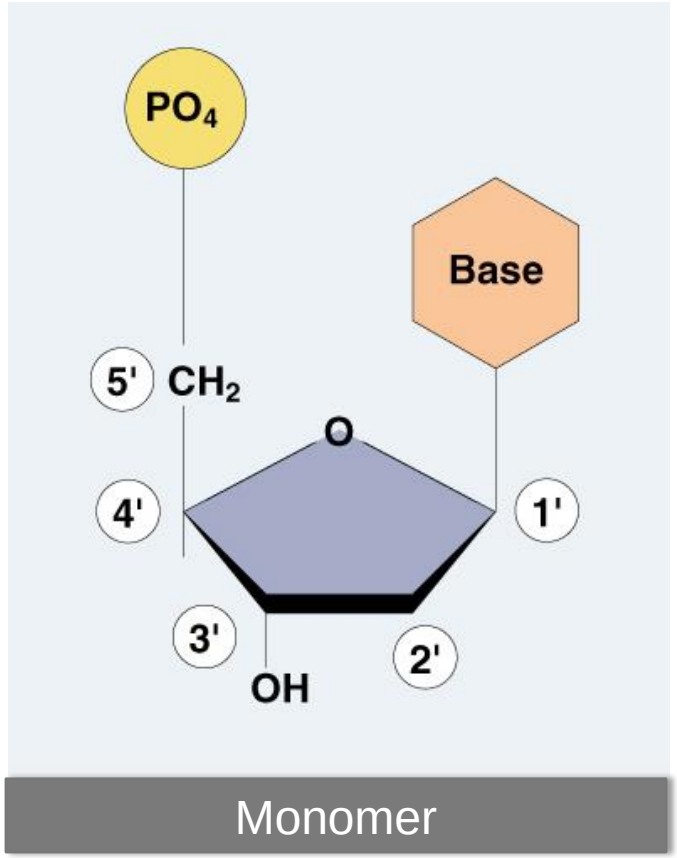
DEOXY RIBONUCLEIC ACID (DNA)

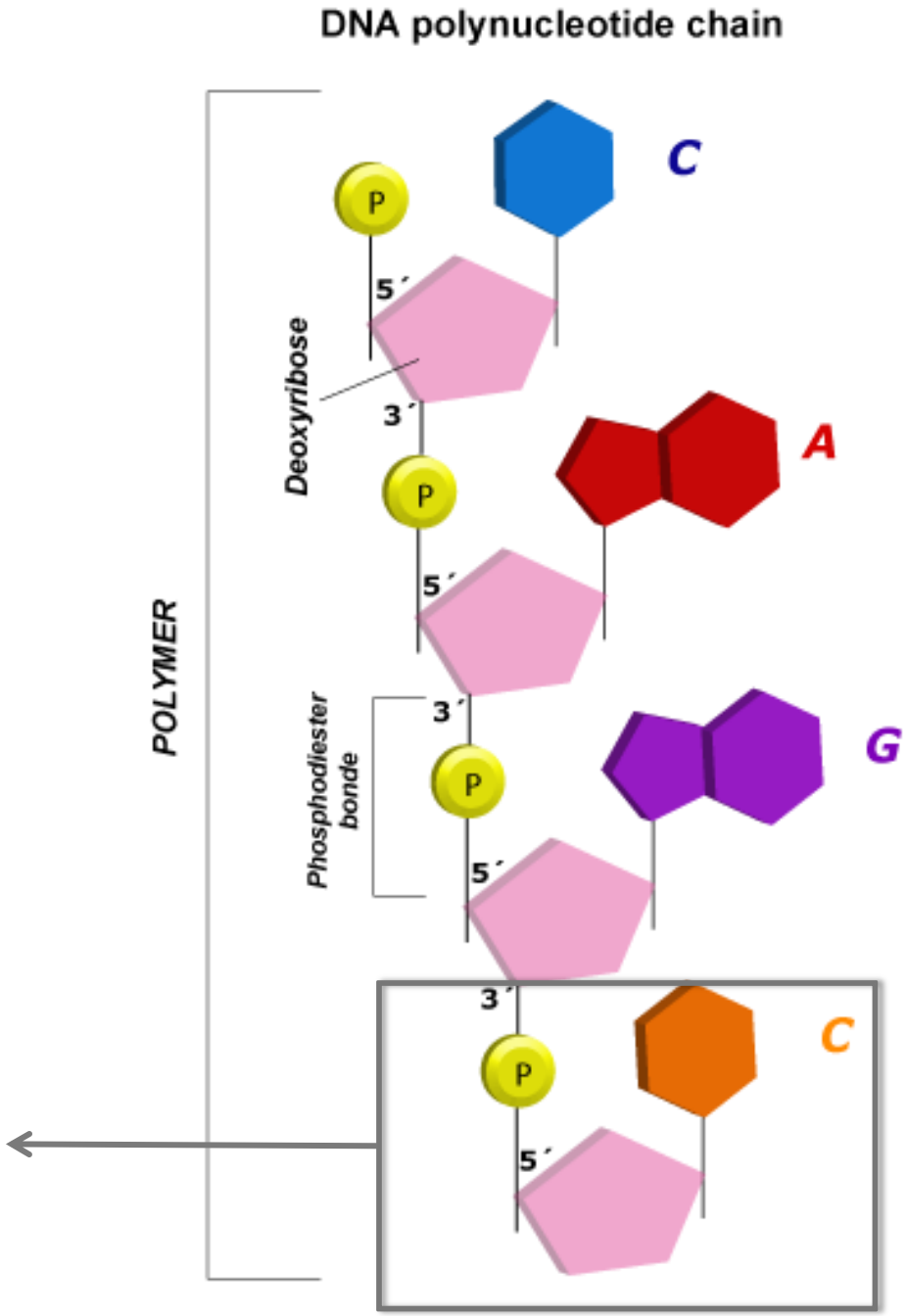
- **DNA is made of 2 polynucleotide chains which run in opposite direction.”antiparallel ”**
- **DNA has a double helical structure.**
- **Each polynucleotide chain of DNA consists of monomer units.**
- **A monomer unit consists of 3 main components that are:**

1. **A sugar,**
2. **a phosphate,**
3. **a nitrogenous base.**

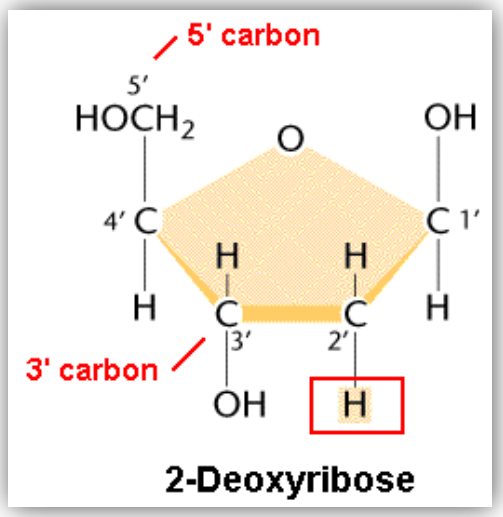


NUCLEOTIDE


PO4
Base
5'
CH2
O
4'
1'
3'
2'
OH
Monomer


DNA polynucleotide chain
POLYMER
Deoxyribose
Phosphodiester bonde
C
A
G
C
P
5´
3´

DNA STRUCTURE



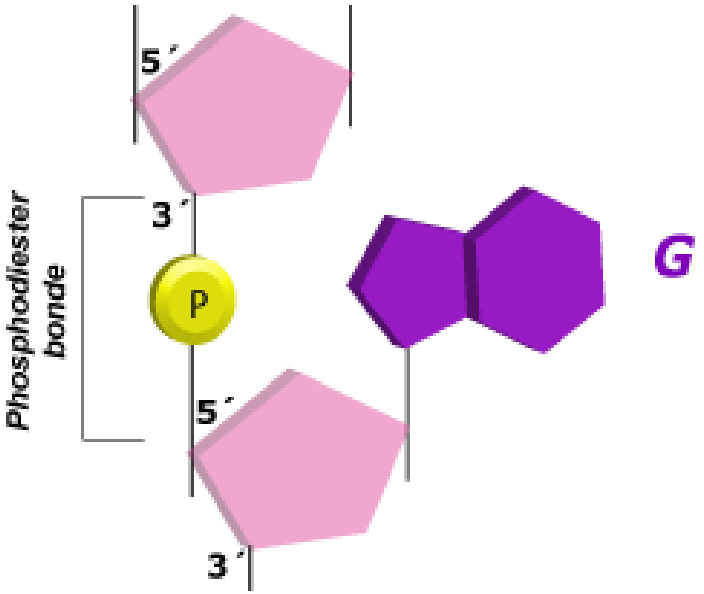
1. **Deoxyribose sugar:**

- **Is a monosaccharide 5-Carbon Sugar, Its name indicates that it is a deoxy sugar, meaning that →**

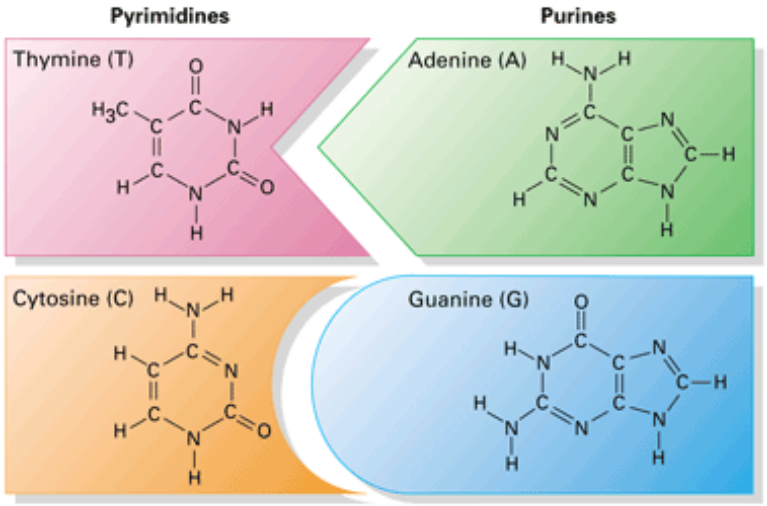
[it is derived from the sugar ribose by loss of an oxygen atom].

2. **Phosphate Group:**

- **The sugars are joined together by phosphate groups that form phosphodiester bonds between the third and fifth carbon atoms of adjacent sugar rings.**



DNA STRUCTURE



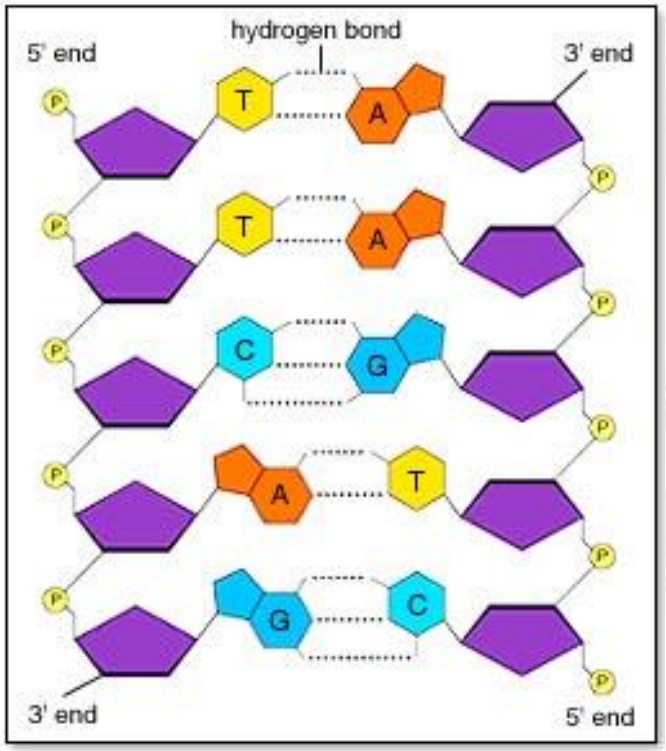
3. Nitrogenous bases:

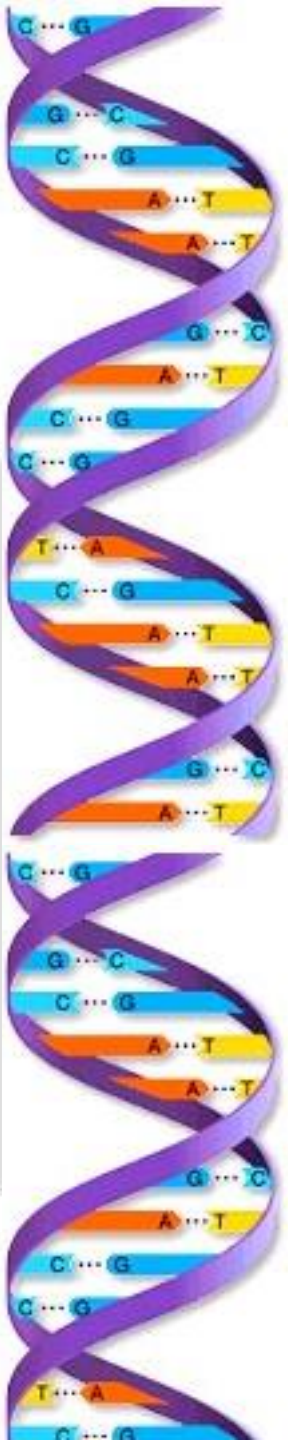
- **is a nitrogen-containing organic molecule having the chemical properties of a base**
- **They are classified as the derivatives of two parent compounds,**
  1. Purine.
     - [Adenine, Guanine]
  2. Pyrimidine.
     - [Cytosine, Thymine]

DNA STRUCTURE

4. Hydrogen bond:

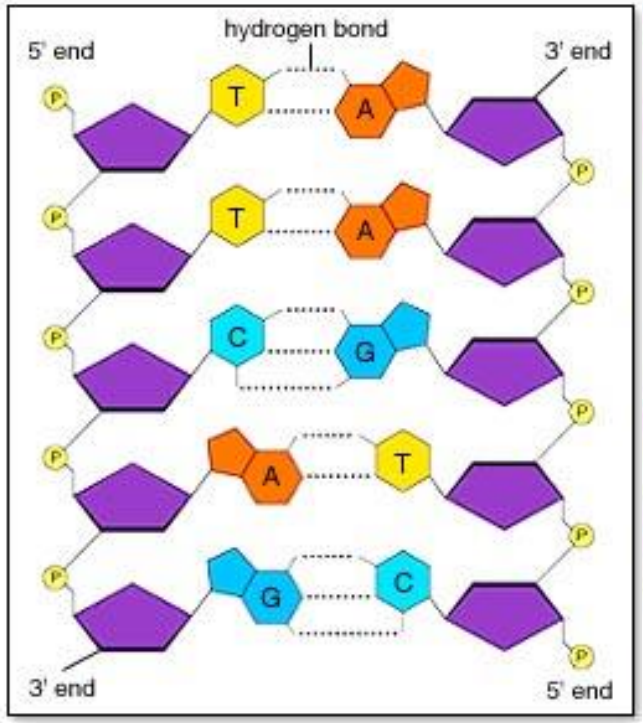
- **The H-bonds form between base pairs of the antiparallel strands.**
- **The base in the first strand forms an H-bond only with a *complementary base* in the second strand.**
- **Those two bases form a *base-pair* (H-bond interaction that keeps strands together and form double helical structure).**

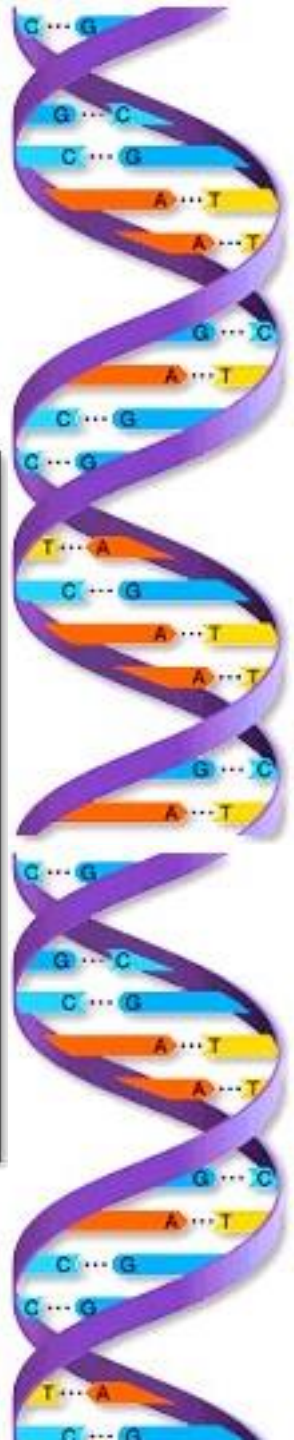




DNA STRUCTURE

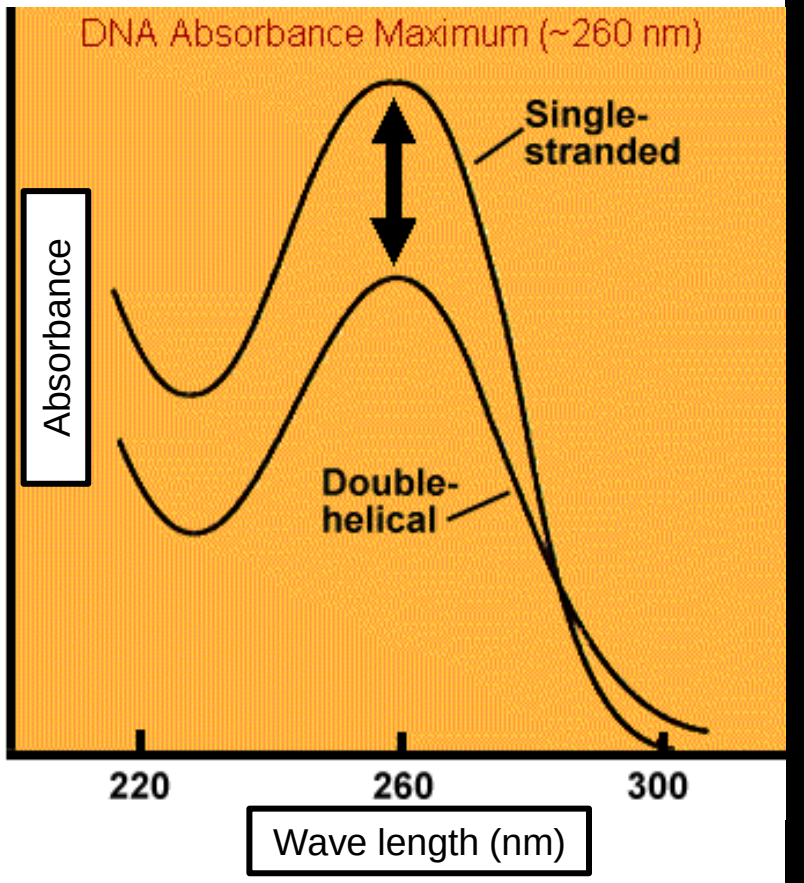
- The hydrophobic bases are inside the double helix of DNA, give the **hydrophobic effect to stabilizes the double helix**.
- while **sugars and phosphates** are located **outside** of the double helical structure.





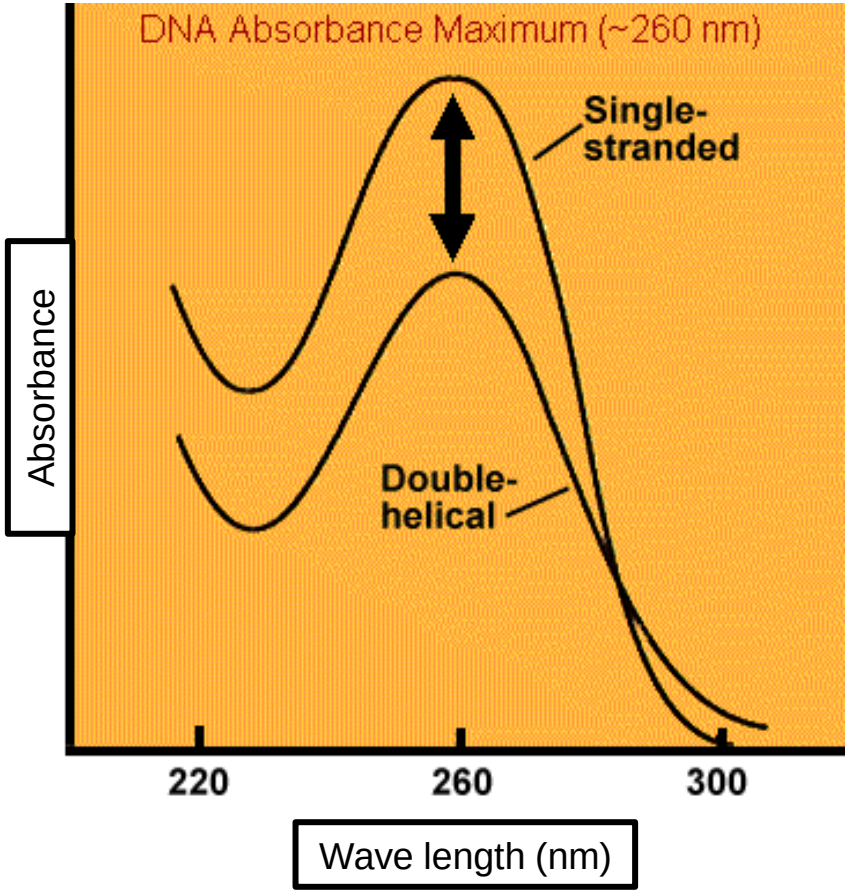
OPTICAL DENSITY OF DNA

- **Nucleic acid** would be expected to have maximum **absorbance** at 260.
- It absorbs at this wavelength because of the nitrogenous bases (A, G, C and T) of DNA.
- In a spectrophotometer, a sample is exposed to ultraviolet light at **260 nm**, and a photo-detector measures the light that passes through the sample.



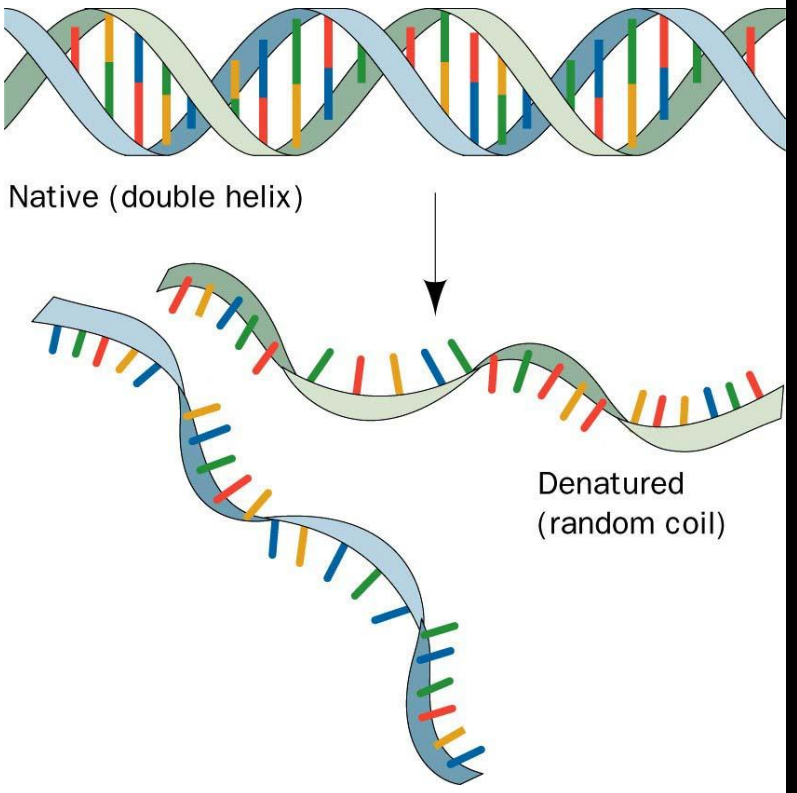
HYPERCHROMICITY

- The **increase of absorbance** (*optical density*) of a material.
- The most famous example is the **hyperchromicity of DNA** that occurs when the DNA duplex is denatured.
- The opposite, a decrease of absorbance is called **hypochromicity.**



DENATURATION OF DNA

- Many different substances or environmental conditions can denature DNA, such as:
  - **strong acids, organic solvent**
  - **heating**
  - **Exposure to Radiation/ UV light**



EXPERIMENT OF DAY

SPECTRAL CHARACTERIZATION OF YEAST DNA

Objective:

- To establish the wave length that represent the maximum absorbance for DNA.
- To establish the hyperchromic effect on DNA.

Principle:

- The double helix of DNA are bound together mainly by thydrogen bonds and hydrophobic_effect between the complementary bases. .
- When DNA in solution is heated above its melting temperature (usually more than 80 °C), the double-stranded DNA unwinds to form single-stranded DNA.

EXPERIMENT OF DAY

SPECTRAL CHARACTERIZATION OF YEAST DNA

Principle:

- In single stranded DNA the bases become unstacked and can thus absorb more light.
- In their native state, the bases of DNA absorb light in the 260-nm wavelength region.
- When the bases become unstacked, the wavelength of maximum absorbance does not change, but the amount absorbed increases by 30-40%.
- a double strand DNA dissociating to single strands produces a sharp cooperative transition.

EXPERIMENT OF DAY

SPECTRAL CHARACTERIZATION OF YEAST DNA

Materials:

- **DNA concentrated sample(extracted from yeast).**
- **1X saline solution (NaCl with Tri Sodium Citrate).**
- **Quartz Cuvtte.**
- **Spectrophotometer.**

EXPERIMENT OF DAY

SPECTRAL CHARACTERIZATION OF YEAST DNA

Method:

- **Set and lable 6 test tube : D1, D2, D3,D4,D5,D6**

✓1. In D1 pipette 0.5 ml of isolated DNA (extracted from Yeast) and add to it 4.5ml of 1X saline-citrate. Mix it very will.

- **Measure the absorbance of D1 at 260nm if it is > 3 :**

✓2. In D2 pipette 0.5 ml of D1 ,add to it 4.5ml of 1X saline-citrate. Mix it very will.

- **Measure the absorbance of D2 (if the absorbance is greater than 1,dilute the solution until you obtain A260 of 1 or slightly less).**

EXPERIMENT OF DAY

SPECTRAL CHARACTERIZATION OF YEAST DNA

Method:

- When the absorbance of solution (A260≈1.0) is obtained read the absorbance of the solution at the following wave lengths:

(240,245,250,255,260,265,270,275,280)

- **using 1X saline as a blank.**

EXPERIMENT OF DAY

SPECTRAL CHARACTERIZATION OF YEAST DNA

Method:

- Now take the dilution tube which give an absorbance=1 ,cover the tube and put it in boiling water bath for 15 min
- **Immediately measure the absorbance at the following wave lengths:**

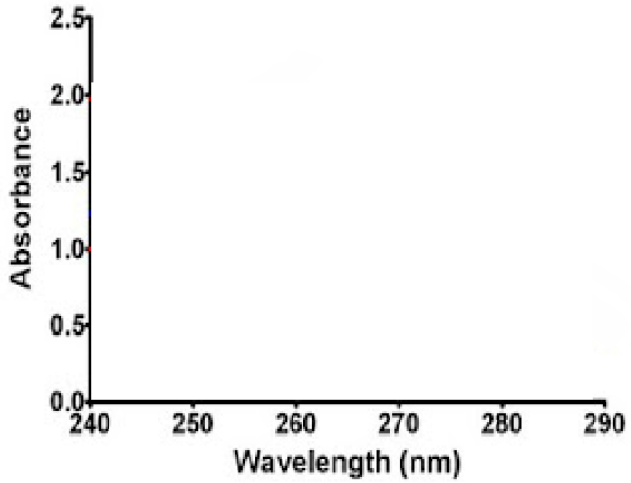
  (240,245,250,255,260,265,270,275,280)
- using 1X saline as a blank.

EXPERIMENT OF DAY

SPECTRAL CHARACTERIZATION OF YEAST DNA

Results:

- ✓ **Plot The absorption spectra of the native DNA solution and the denatured DNA against wave lengths.**
- ✓ **Record Your result and write your comment in the discussion.**



Wave length (nm)	Absorbance of isolated DNA	Absorbance of heated DNA
240		
245		
250		
255		
260		
265		
270		
275		
280		