

Identification of restriction fragments

Identification of fragments is carried out using so-called **samples**. A probe is a short natural or artificial DNA of known sequence, labeled with radioactive or fluorescent ethidium bromide. Electrophorogram of the fragments (the so-called "coating") is transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane (blotting), the DNA is denatured and poured over with a sample solution. The monitored fragment associates with the probe (base pairing) and after washing off the "coating" is autoradiographically or fluorescence identified among hundreds of other fragments.

Sequencing methods are among genetic engineering methods. It serves to clarify the structure of the entire fragment (the sample usually represents only a small section of the fragment chain).

Links

Related Articles

- Genetic Engineering Biochemistry
- DNA Cleavage
- Separation of DNA fragments by electrophoresis
- Artificial DNA Synthesis
- Multiplication and expression of an isolated gene in a host cell
- Restriction fragment length polymorphism

Source

- PINCH, Stanislav. *Concise Biochemistry : storage and expression of genetic information*. 1. edition. Medprint, 1998. ISBN 80-902036-2-0.

References

- PINCH, Stanislav. *Concise Biochemistry : storage and expression of genetic information*. 1. edition. Medprint, 1998. ISBN 80-902036-2-0.