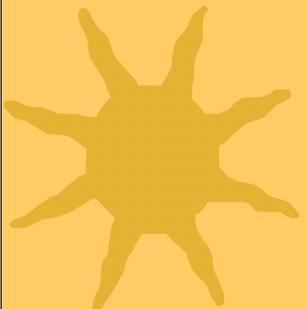




# 세포의 DNA정제





# DNA

★ 세포전체 DNA

세포 전체 DNA의 준비

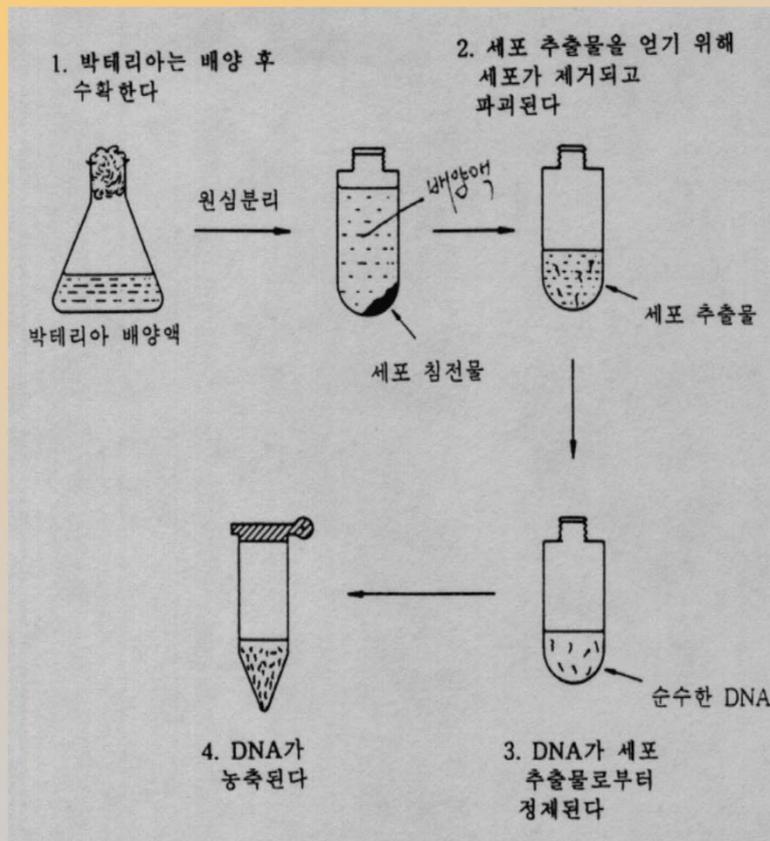
★ 플라스미드 DNA

플라스미드 DNA정제

★ 파아지 DNA

박테리오파아지 DNA제법

# 세포 전체 DNA

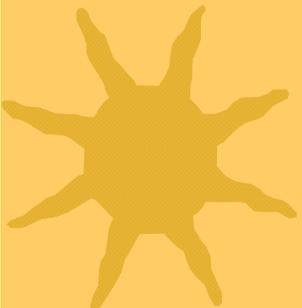
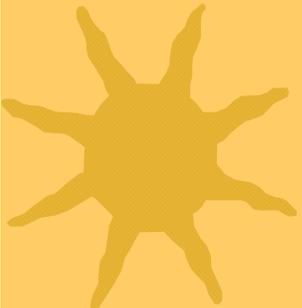
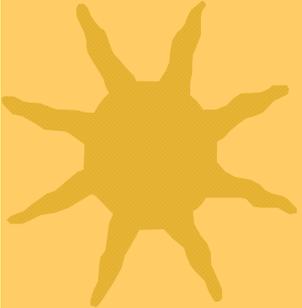


★ 박테리아 배양과 수확

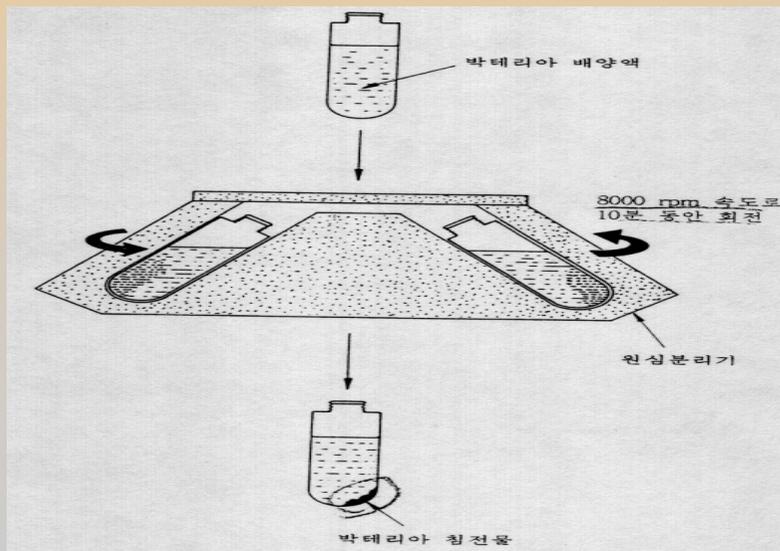
★ 세포가 파괴되면서 내용물 유리

★ DNA를 제외한 모든 성분 제거 위해 세포추출물 처리

★ DNA 용액농축



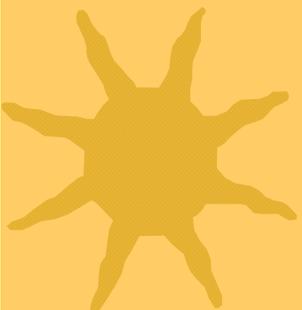
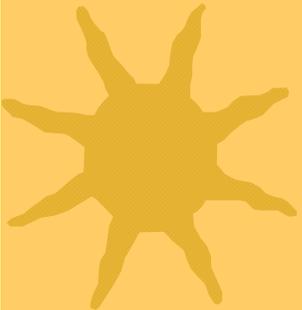
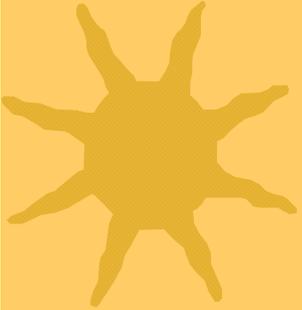
Component	g/l
1. M9 medium	
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub>	6.0
KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	3.0
NaCl	0.5
NH <sub>4</sub> Cl	1.0
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	0.5
glucose	2.0
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0.015
2. LB (Luria-Bertani) medium	
tryptone	10
yeast extract	5
NaCl	10



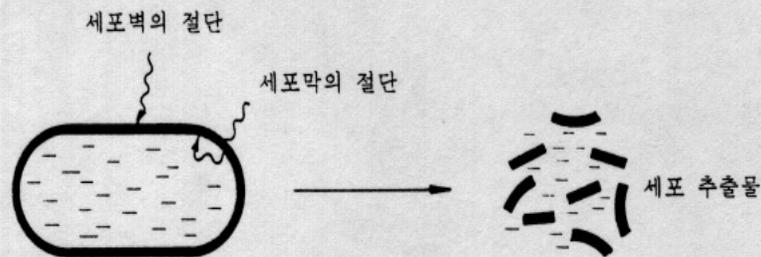
## ★ 배양배지

- M9배지(한정배지)
- LB배지(복합배지)

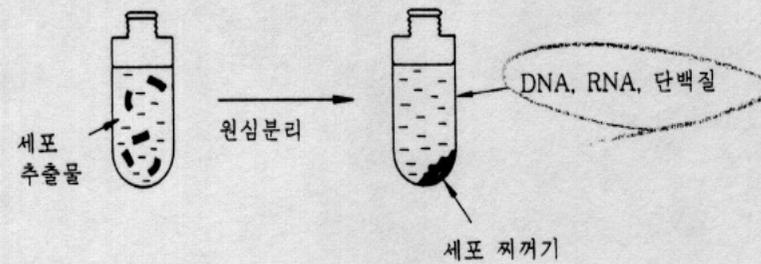
## ★ 세포추출물 준비



(a) 세포 용해



(b) 세포 찌꺼기를 제거하기 위한 원심분리



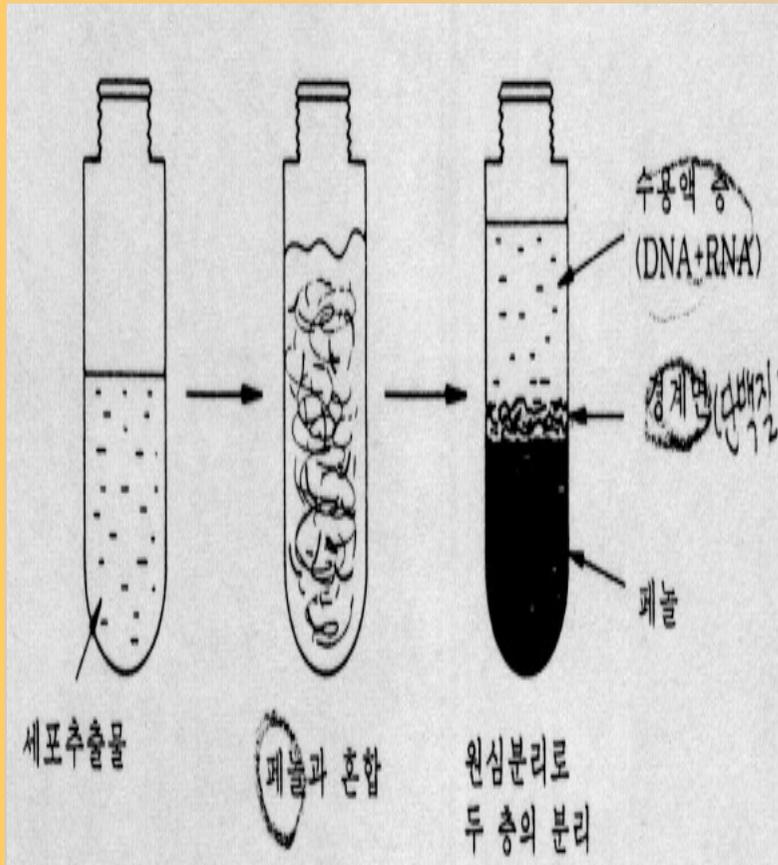
## ★ 박테리아 세포 파괴기술

- 물리적방법
- 화학적방법

## ★ 불용성세포 찌꺼기제거



# DNA



## ★ 단백질 제거 표준방법

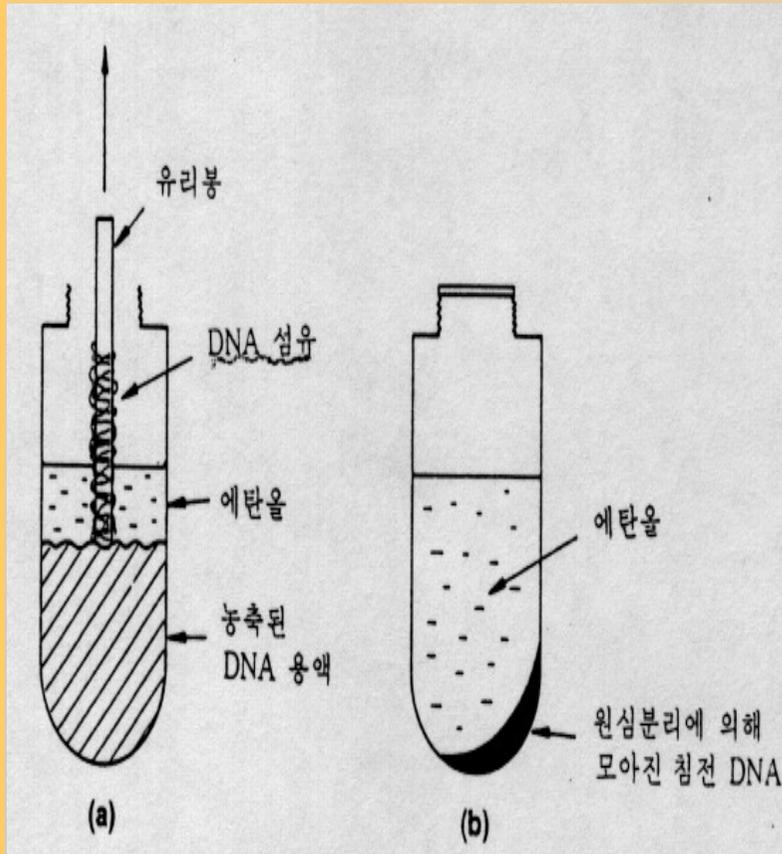
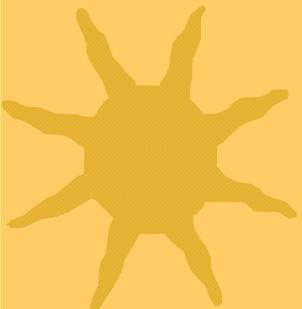
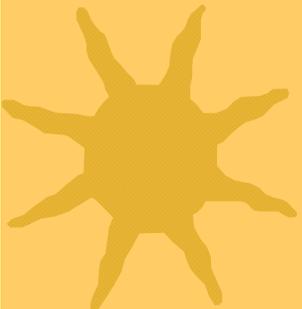
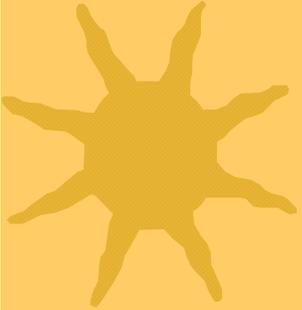
- 페놀, 페놀과 클로로포름 1:1 혼합물 첨가

## ★ RNA 제거

- 효소 리보뉴클레아제



# DNA



## ★ 에탄올 침전법

- 용액에 짧은 길이와 다량체 핵산 성분 남음

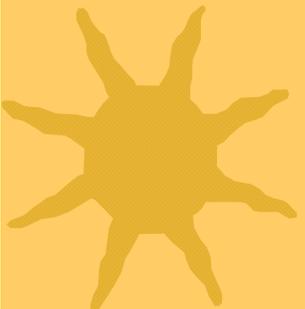
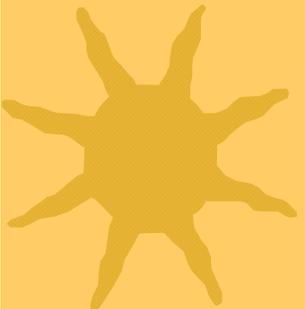
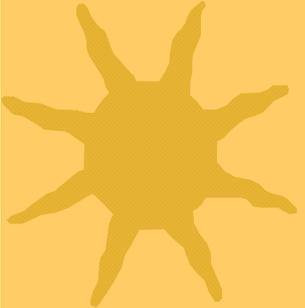


# DNA

## ★ 자외선 흡수 분광기

- DNA용액에 의해 흡수된 자외선 복사량은 DNA량에 비례
- DNA순수성을 알아보기 위해 사용

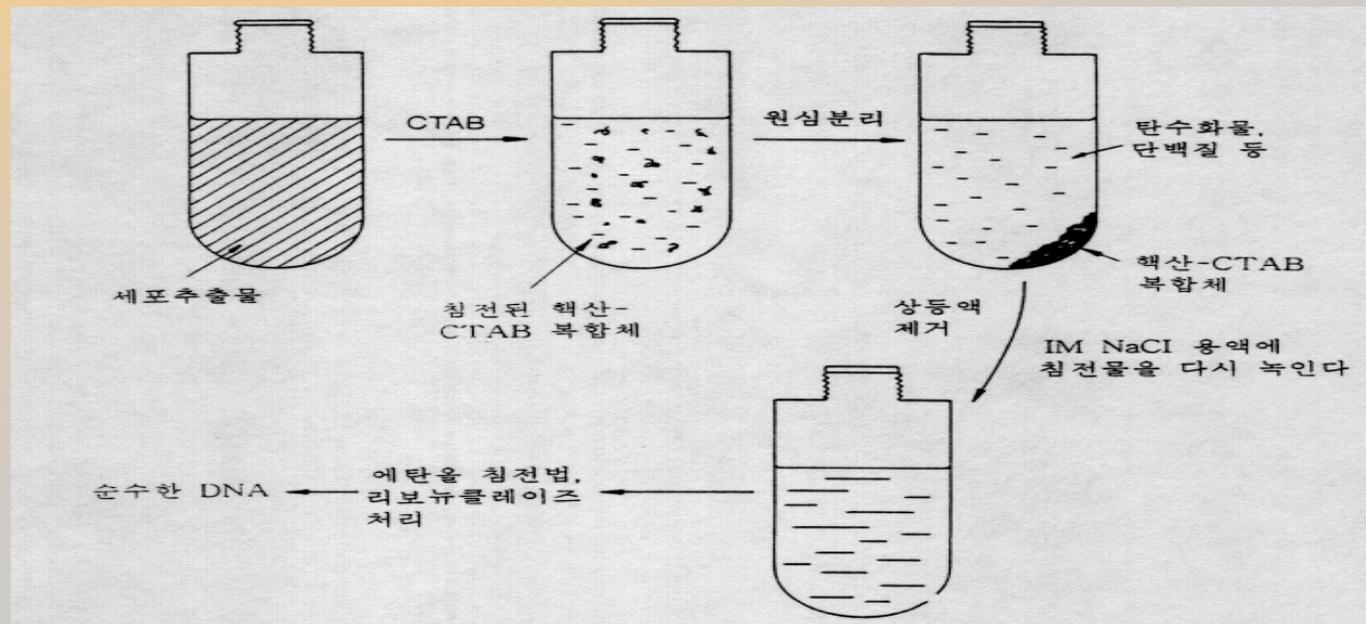
$$\text{순수한 DNA} : A_{260} / A_{280} = 1.8$$





# DNA

- ★ 세포 파괴단계
- ★ DNA 추출하는 세포의 생화학적 내용물





# 플라즈미드 DNA정제



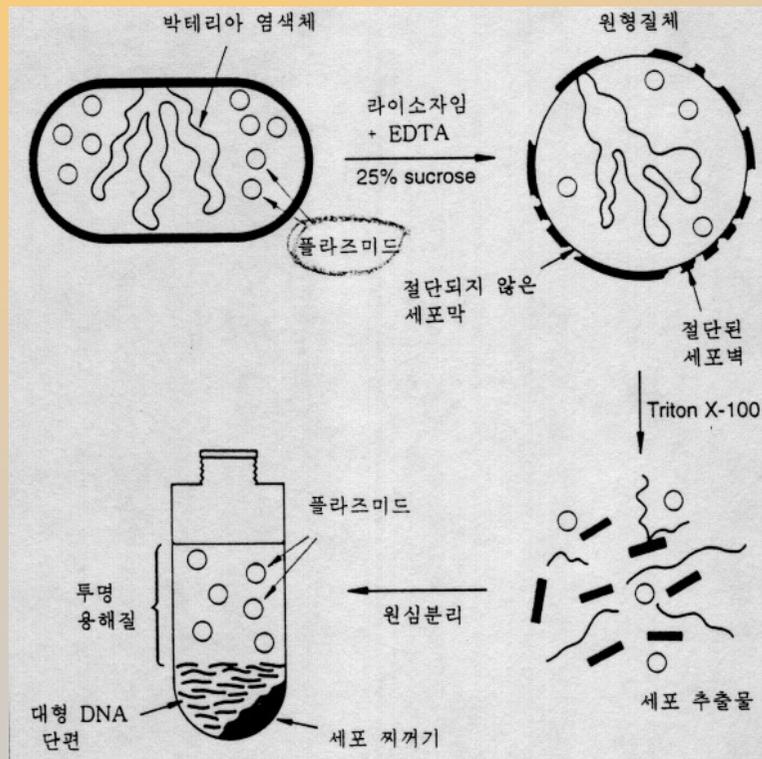
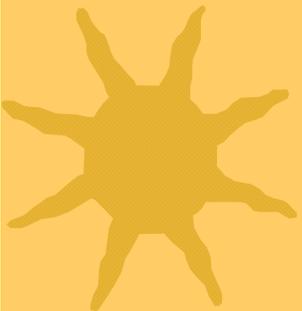
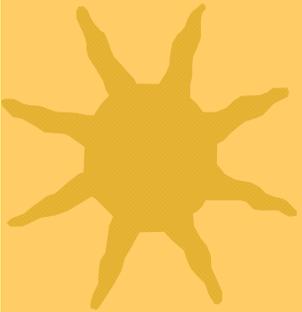
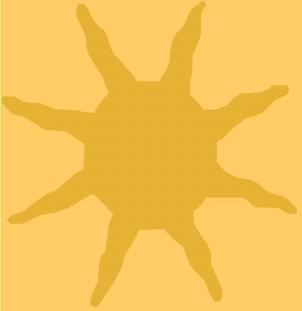
## ★ 세포전체 DNA제법 같은 일반적 방법 포함



- 플라즈미드 정제에서는 세포에 존재하는 다량의 박테리아 염색체 DNA로부터 플라즈미드 분리 필요



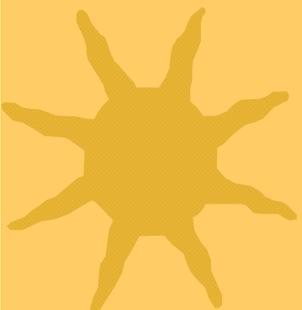
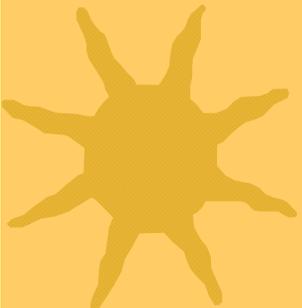
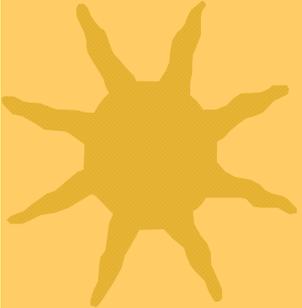
- 플라즈미드 정제와 세포전체 DNA제법의 차이 크기, 구조



★ 세포 용해후 얻어진 DNA단편은 플라즈미드 보다 훨씬 큼

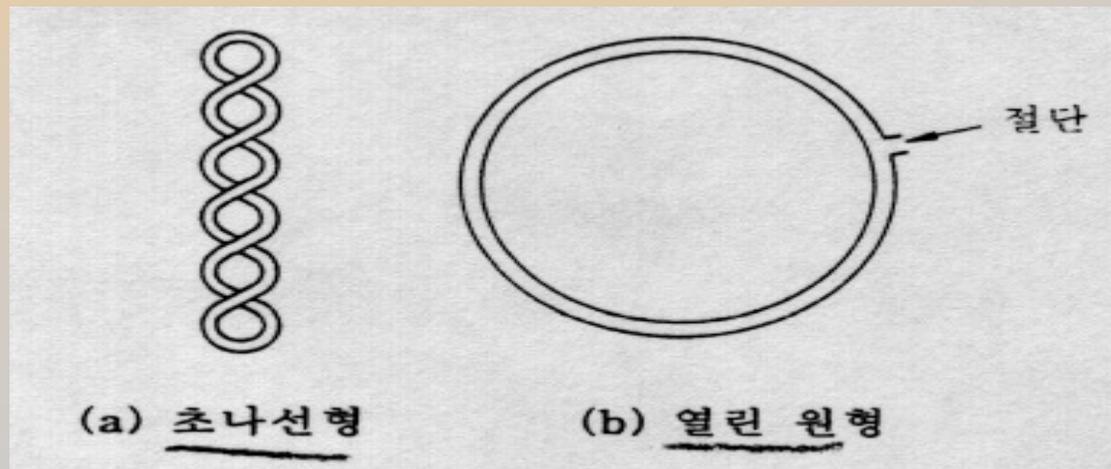
- 원심분리로 세포단편과 함께 제거

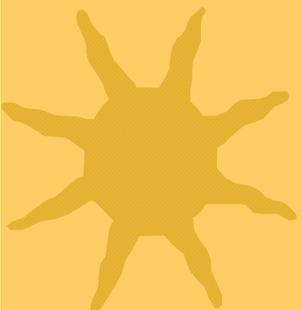
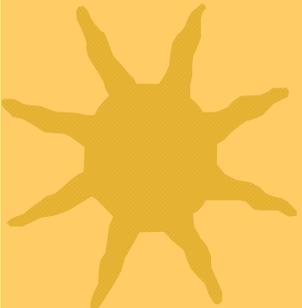
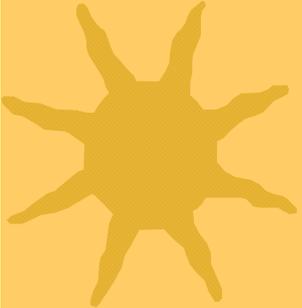
★ 투명용해질 제법



★ 플라스미드 DNA 전체 구조  
- 초나선형 분자로 존재

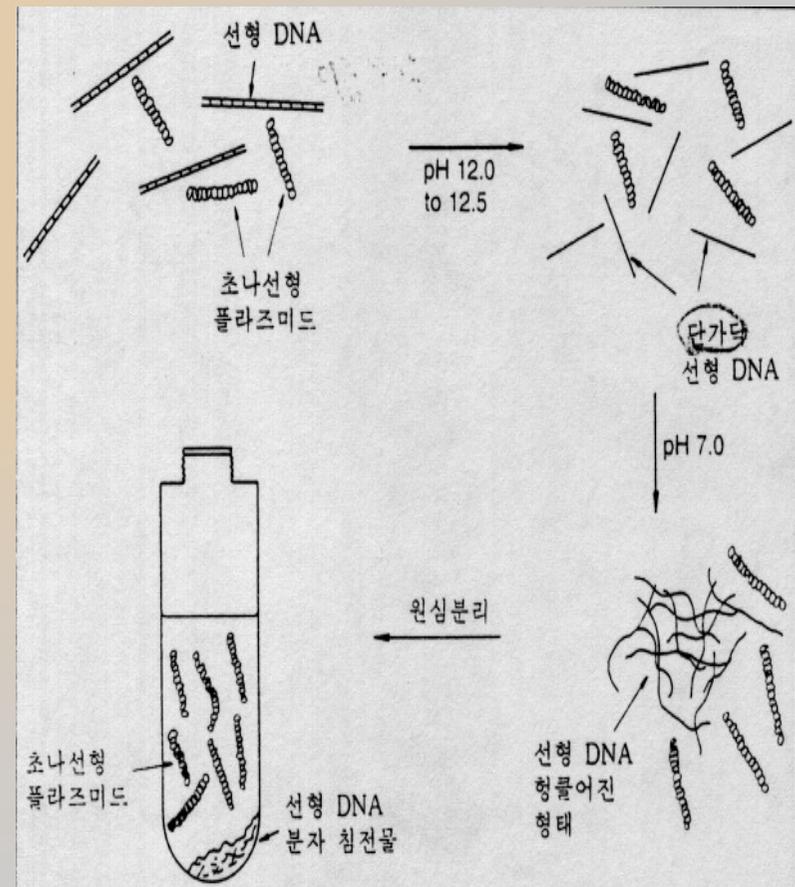
★ 초나선형화가 중요한 이유





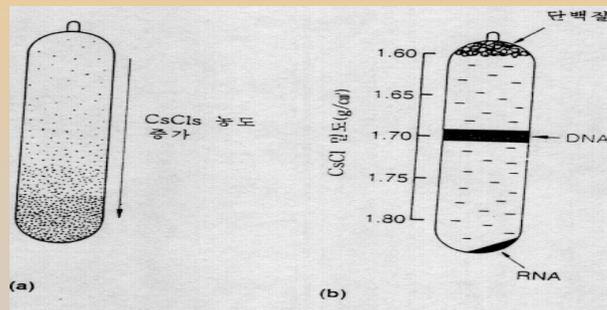
## ★ 알칼리 변성법에 의한 DNA정제

비나선형 DNA가 좁은 pH 범위에서 변성되는 반면 초나선형 플라스미드는 넓은 pH에서 변성됨

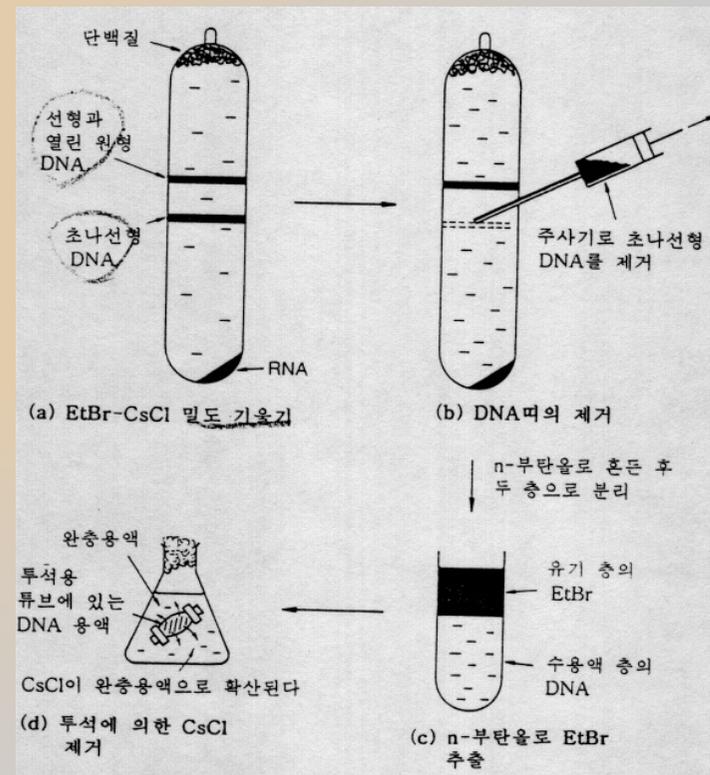




# EtBr - CsCl



CsCl 밀도 기울기 원심 분리법

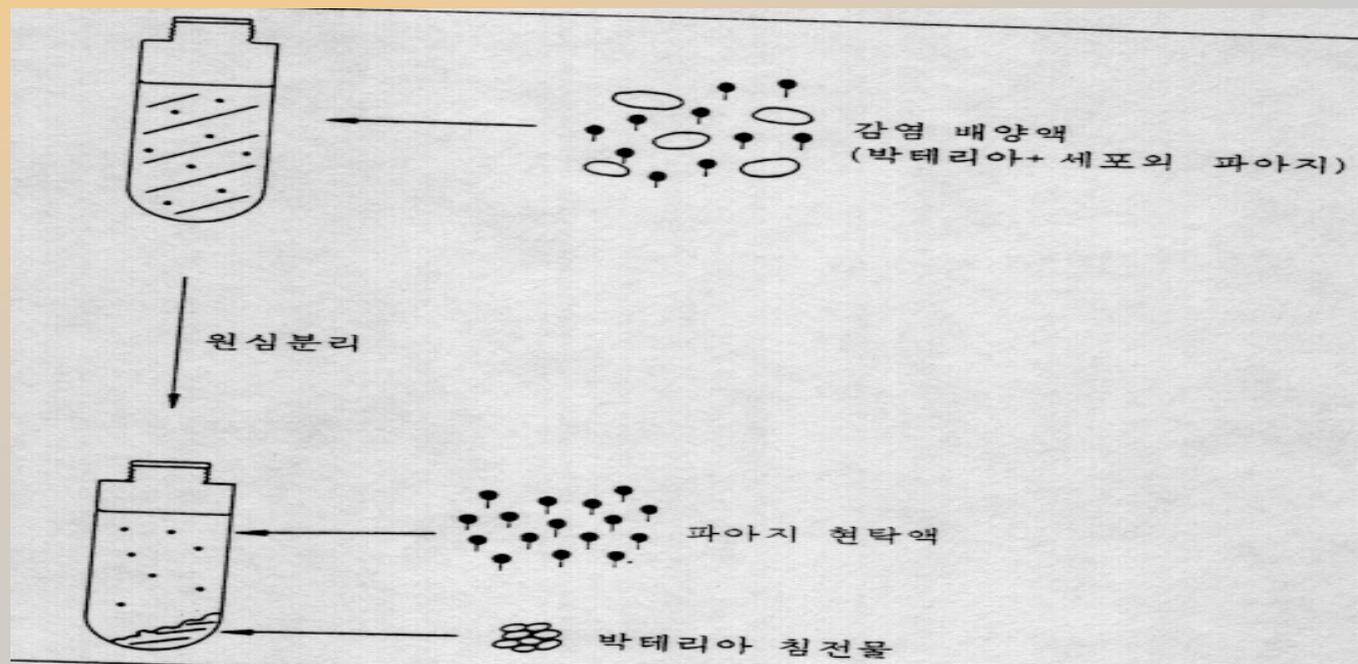


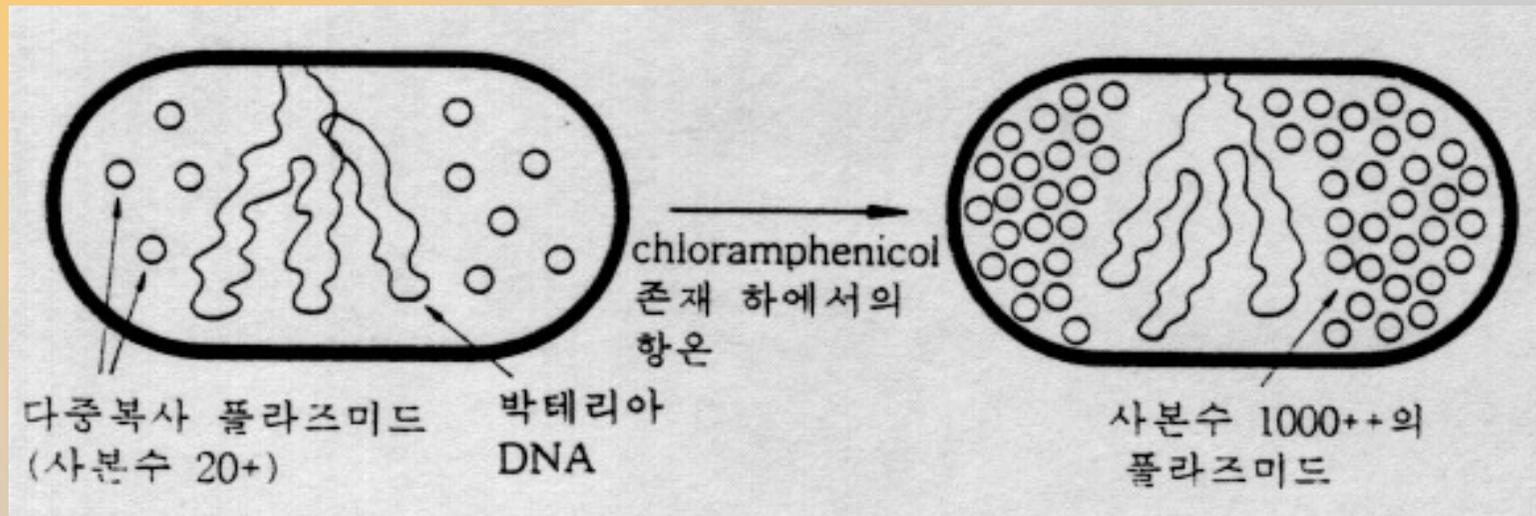
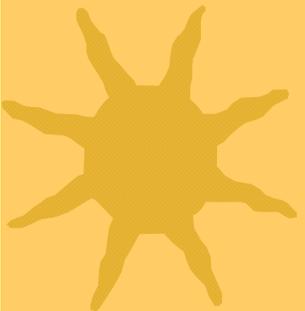
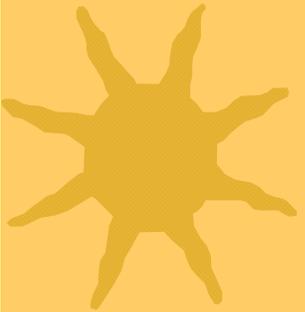
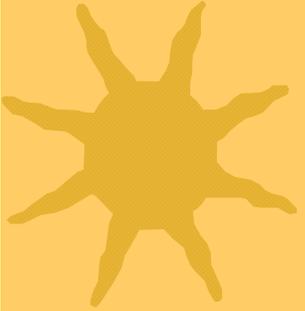
EtBr-CsCl플라즈미드 DNA정제



# 박테리오파아지 DNA제법

★ 감염 박테리아 배양으로부터 파아지 현탁액 제조



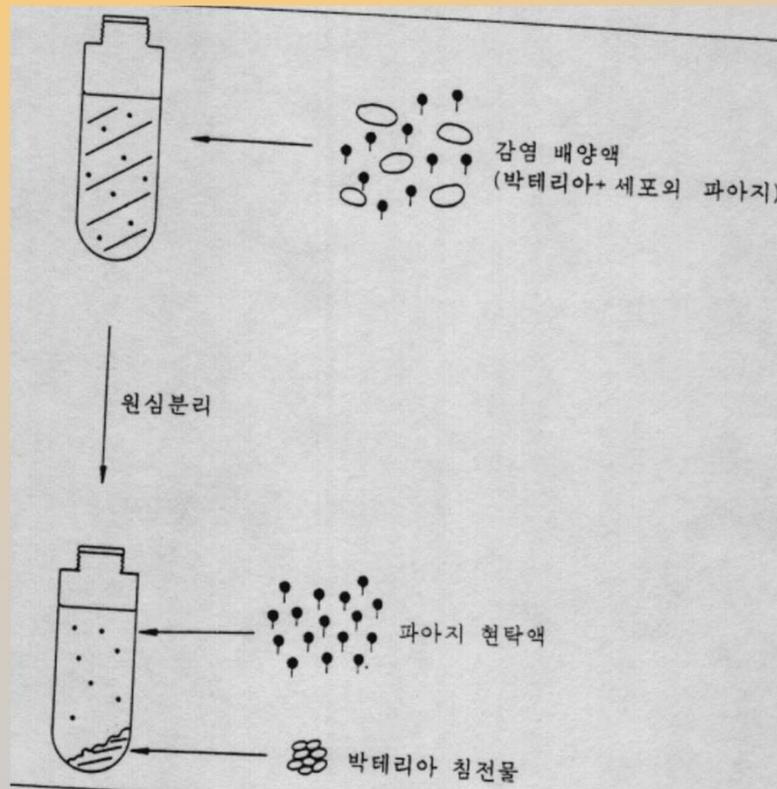


★ 박테리아 세포전체 DNA중 플라스미드 DNA매우 적음

- 플라스미드 증폭으로 수율 증가
- 목적 : 사본수의 증가



# 박테리오파아지 DNA제법



★ 감염 박테리아 배양액으로부터 파아지 현탁액 제조

★  $\Lambda$ 파아지에 대해 세포밖 파아지 적정량을 충분히 높이는 방법으로 감염된 배양액을 성장시키는 것이 어려움  
- 다량의 배양 필요

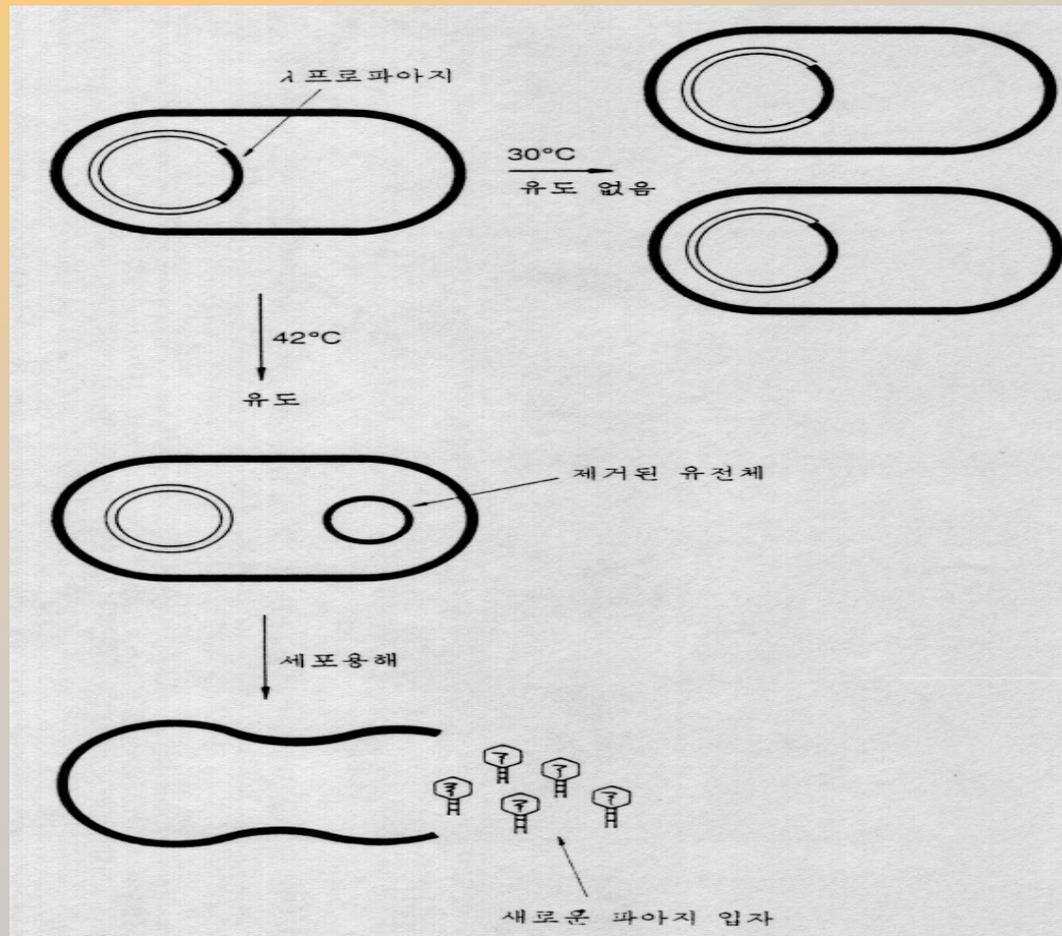
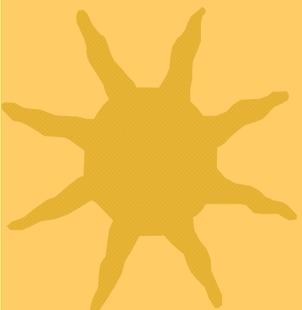
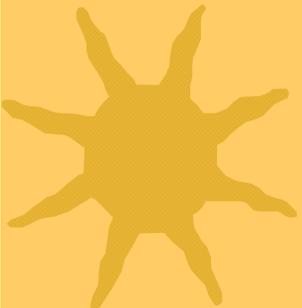
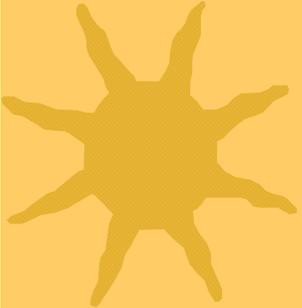
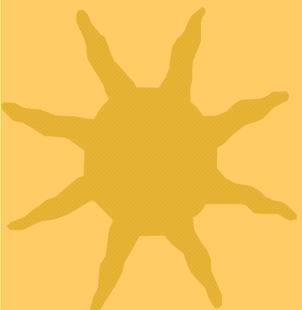
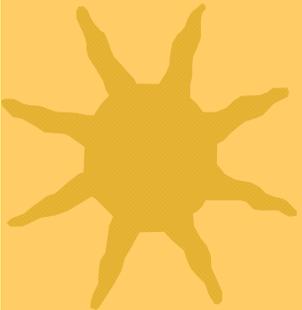
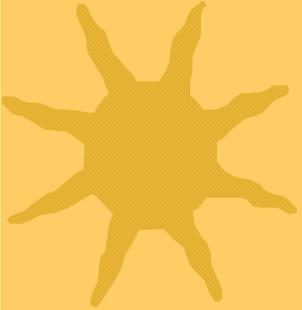


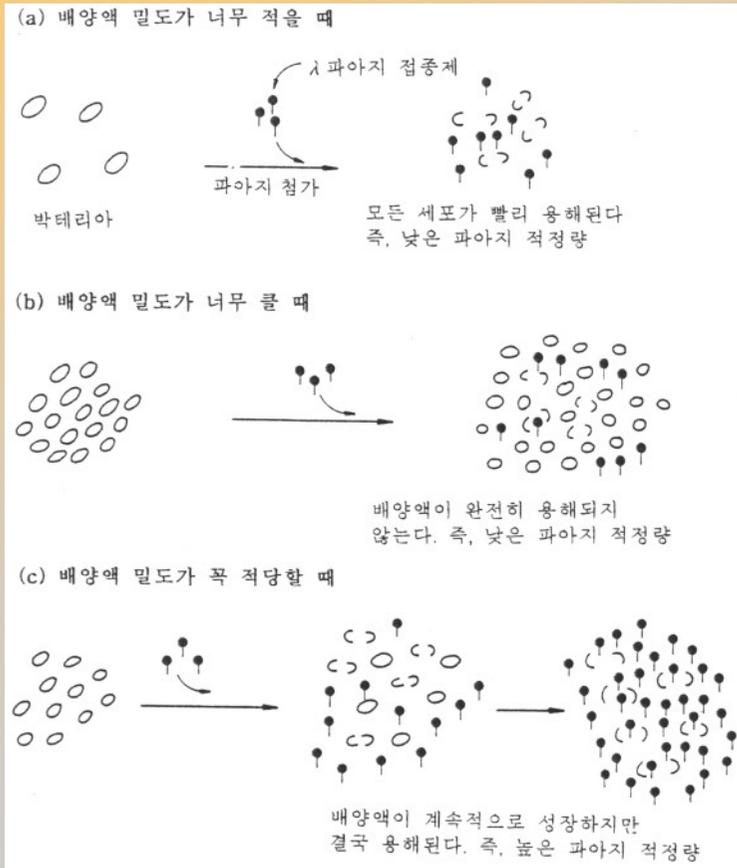
그림 3.17

λ파이지

clts 용원균 유도



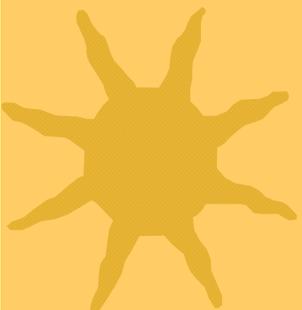
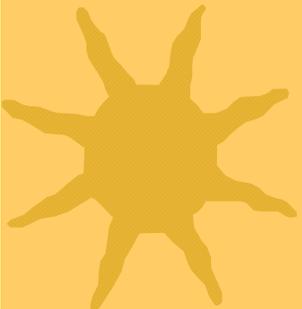
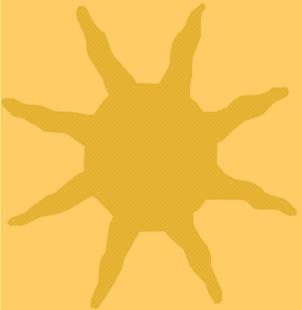
$\lambda$



(a) 세포분열 최대속도 전  
에 파지첨가

(b) 첨가시 세포밀도 매우  
높을때

(c) 배양액의 나이와 파아  
지 접종제크기가 균형  
을 이룰때



남겨진 원래세포  
용해된 박테리아 세포 나머지

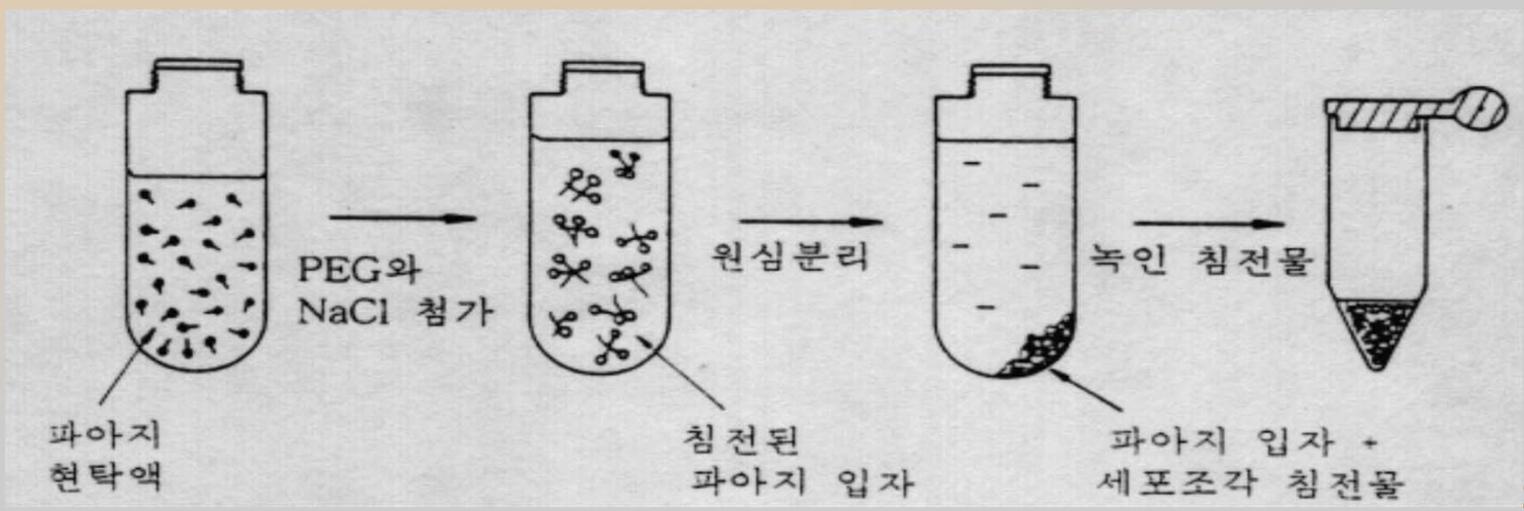


감염된 배양액에서  
제거

파아지 입자는 매우 작음



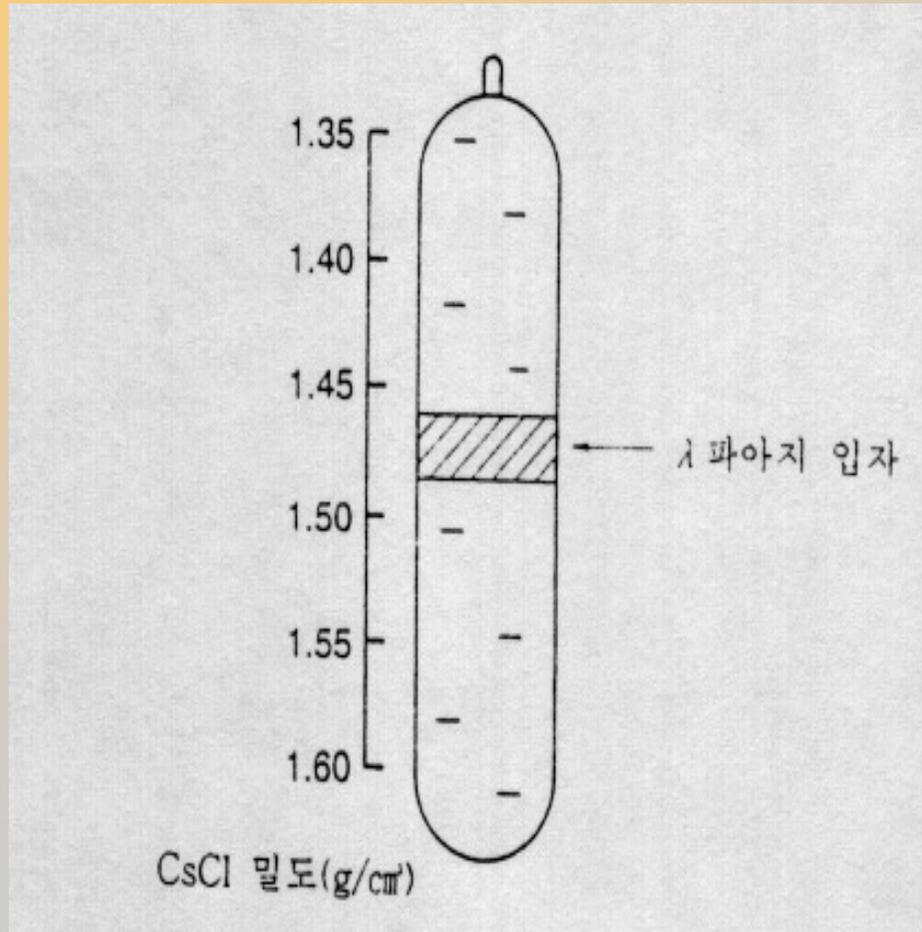
고속 원심분리  
덩어리로 뭉침





$\lambda$

DNA



재용해된 PEG 침전물  
에서 단백질 제거

-  $\lambda$  파아지

중간 정제단계 거쳐야 함



# M13 DNA

# 가

