

Core course
BMS361N
Genetic Engineering

Southern Blot

Prof. Narkunaraja Shanmugam

Dept. Of Biomedical Science
School of Basic Medical Sciences
Bharathidasan University

Southern Blot

Animation

By

Narkunaraja Shanmugam

Northern, Southern, Western



Ed Southern:

Possibly regrets this photo

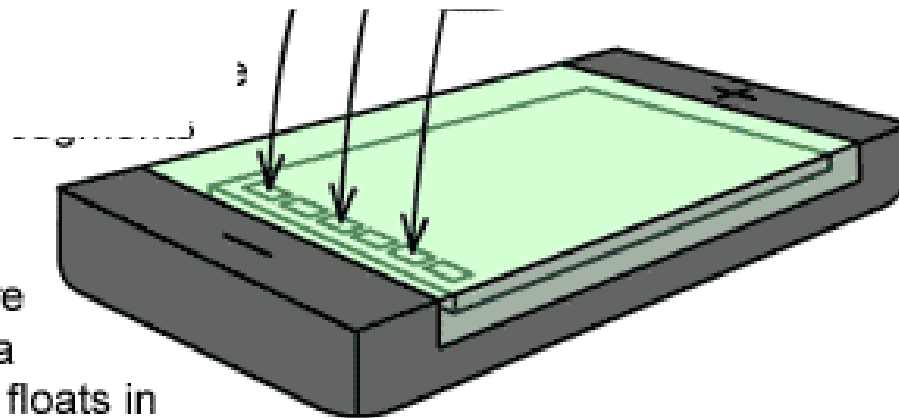
In the 1970s Ed Southern of Oxford University invented a revolutionary DNA blotting technique.

The Southern Blot allows the visualization of one DNA fragment from a whole genome DNA extract.

Electrophoresis

- We can separate DNA and RNA molecules by their size using agarose gel electrophoresis

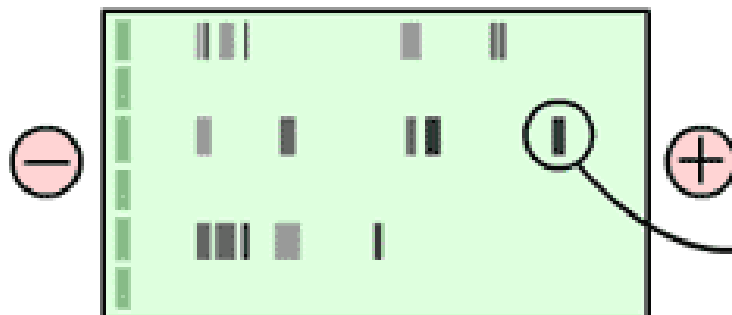
DNA (or RNA) samples loaded into wells

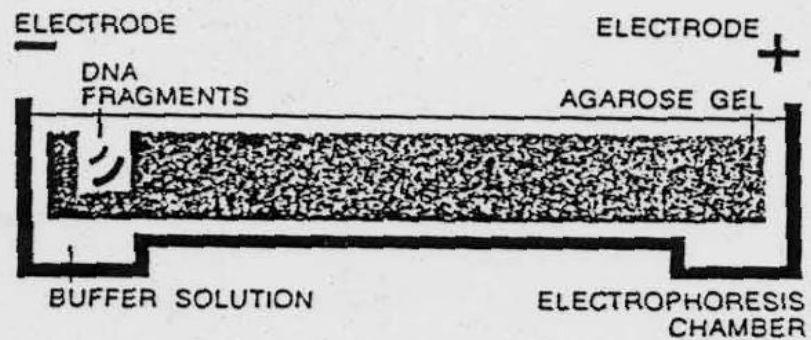


2. DNA segments are loaded into wells in a porous gel. The gel floats in a buffer solution within a chamber between two electrodes.

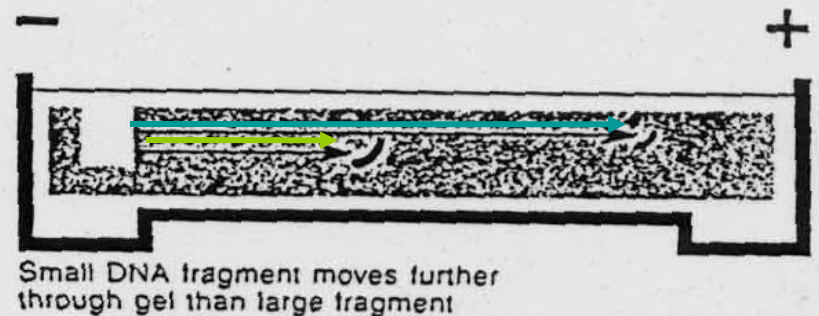
3. When an electric current is passed through the chamber, DNA fragments move toward the positively-charged cathode.

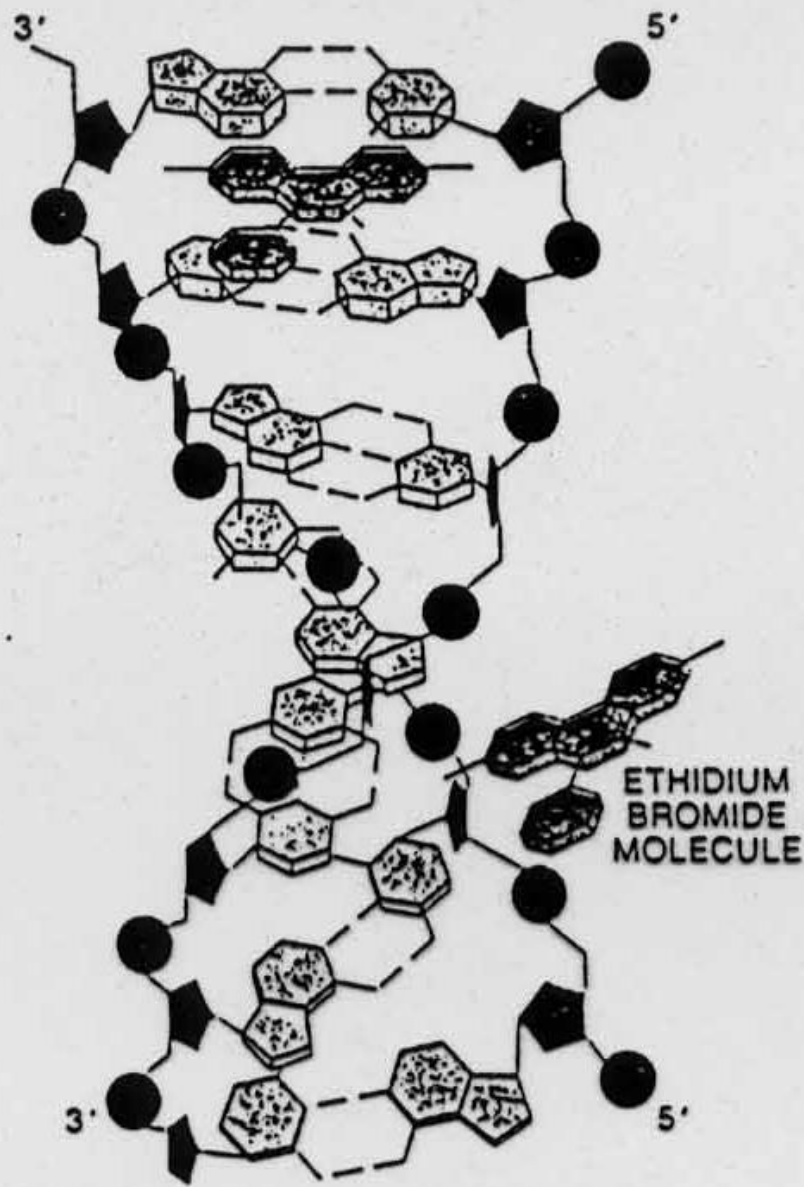
4. Smaller DNA segments move faster and farther than larger DNA segments.





Agarose Gel Electrophoresis of DNA Fragments
(Art concept developed by Lisa Shoemaker.)





Intercalation of Ethidium Bromide Into DNA Helix

Northern and Western

- People then applied the same technique to RNA.
- They called it a “Northern blot”. Funny, eh?
- Then other people applied it to protein, and imaginatively called it a “Western blot”

Gel electrophoresis sorts DNA molecules by size

- Restriction fragments of DNA are compared by size

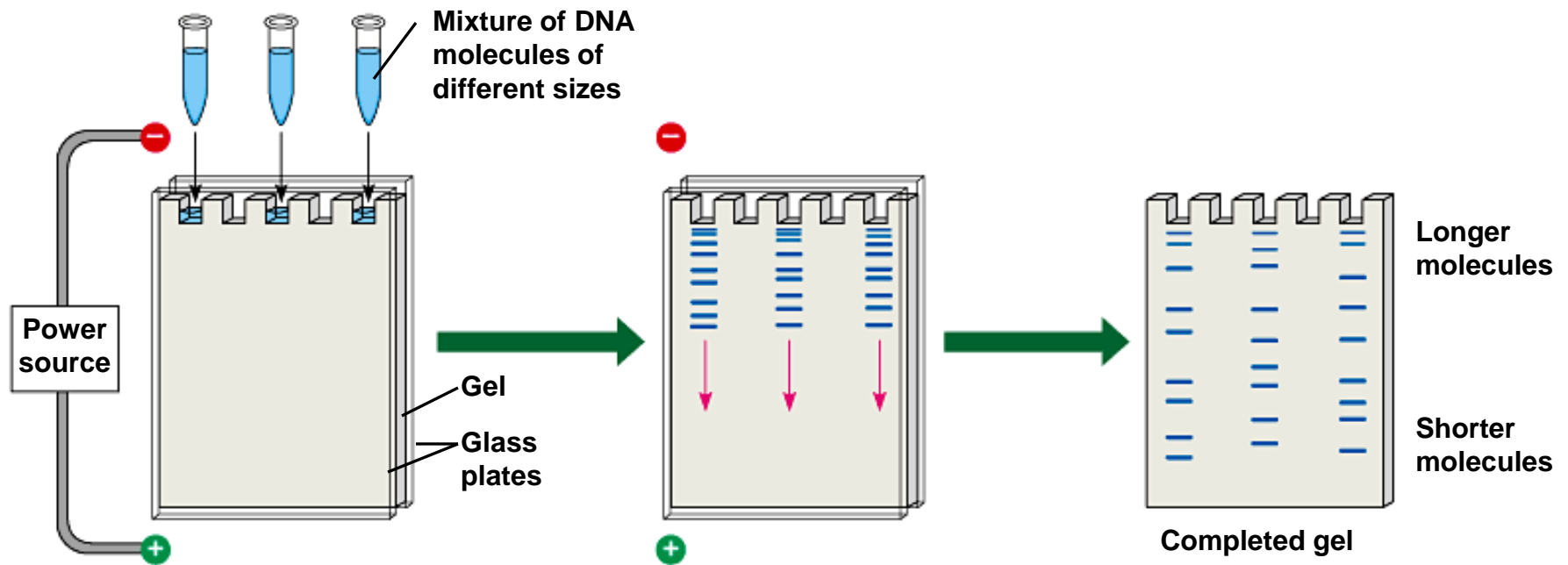
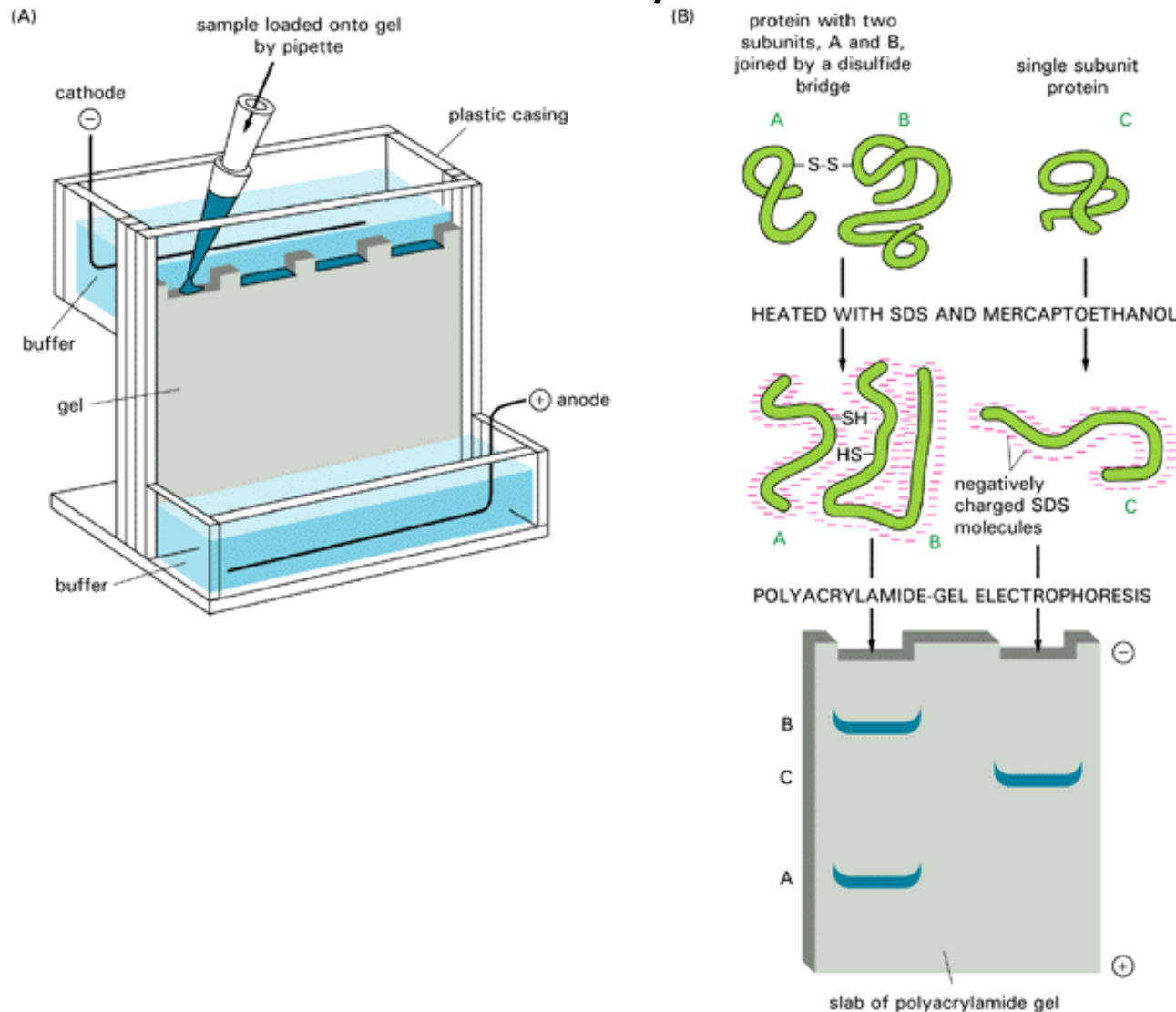


Figure 12.10

SDS polyacrylamide-gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE)



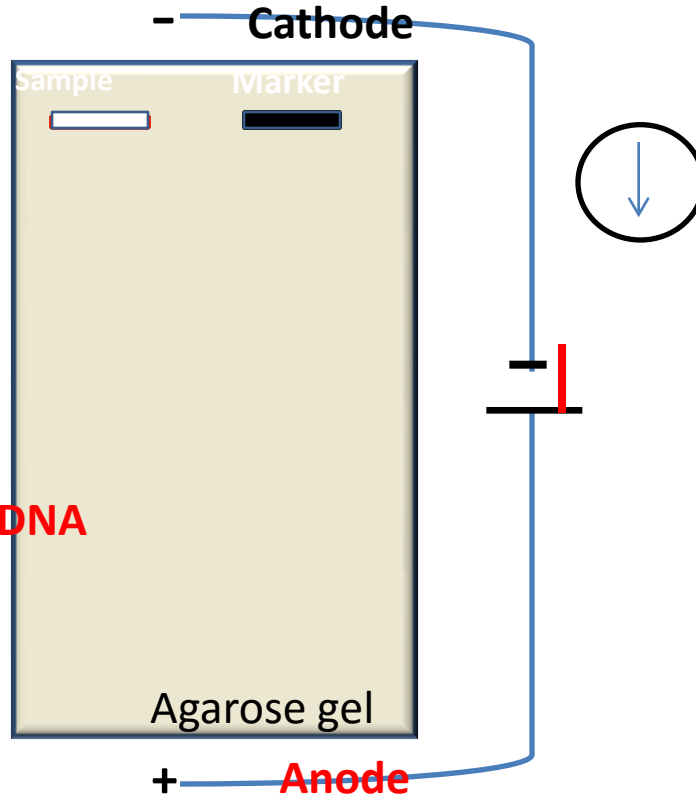
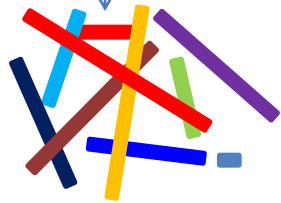
Resolving DNA fragments according to their molecular size by agarose gel electrophoresis



Isolation of DNA



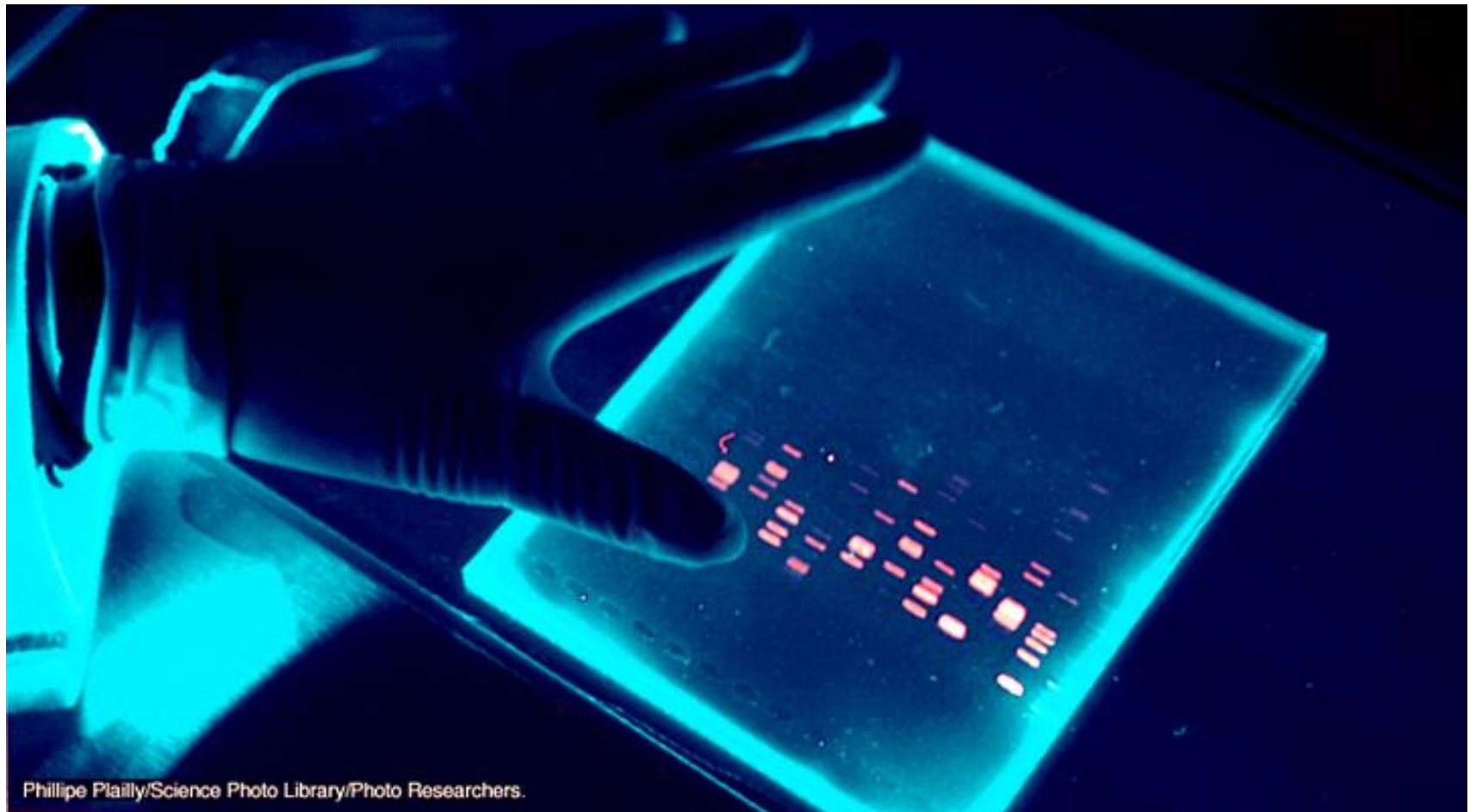
Restriction digestion of DNA



**Agarose gel with
DNA fragments**

Restriction fragments of DNA

Ethidium bromide is fluorescent in
UV light



Phillipe Plailly/Science Photo Library/Photo Researchers.

RNA Gel

No LiCl

LiCL ppt.

RNA in bases

6583

3636

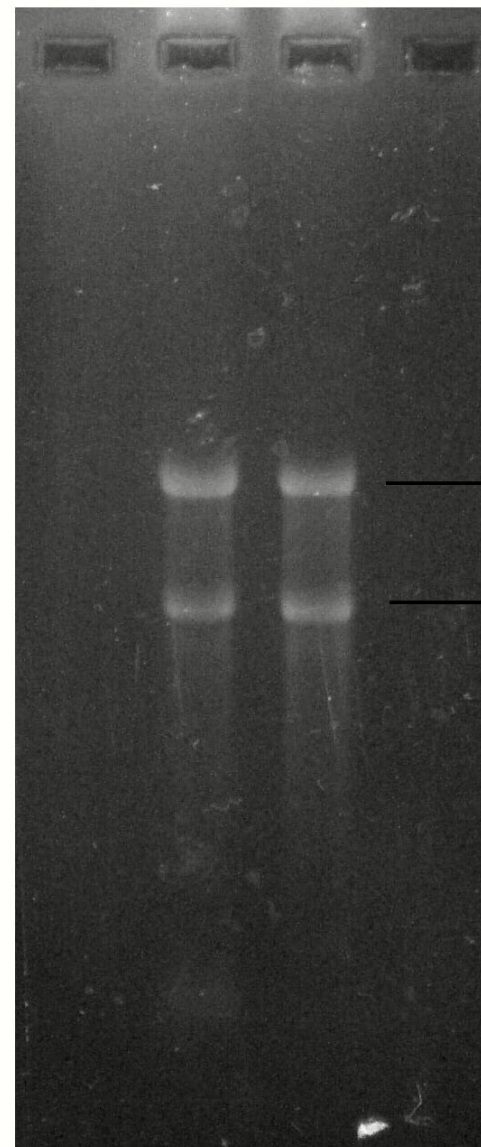
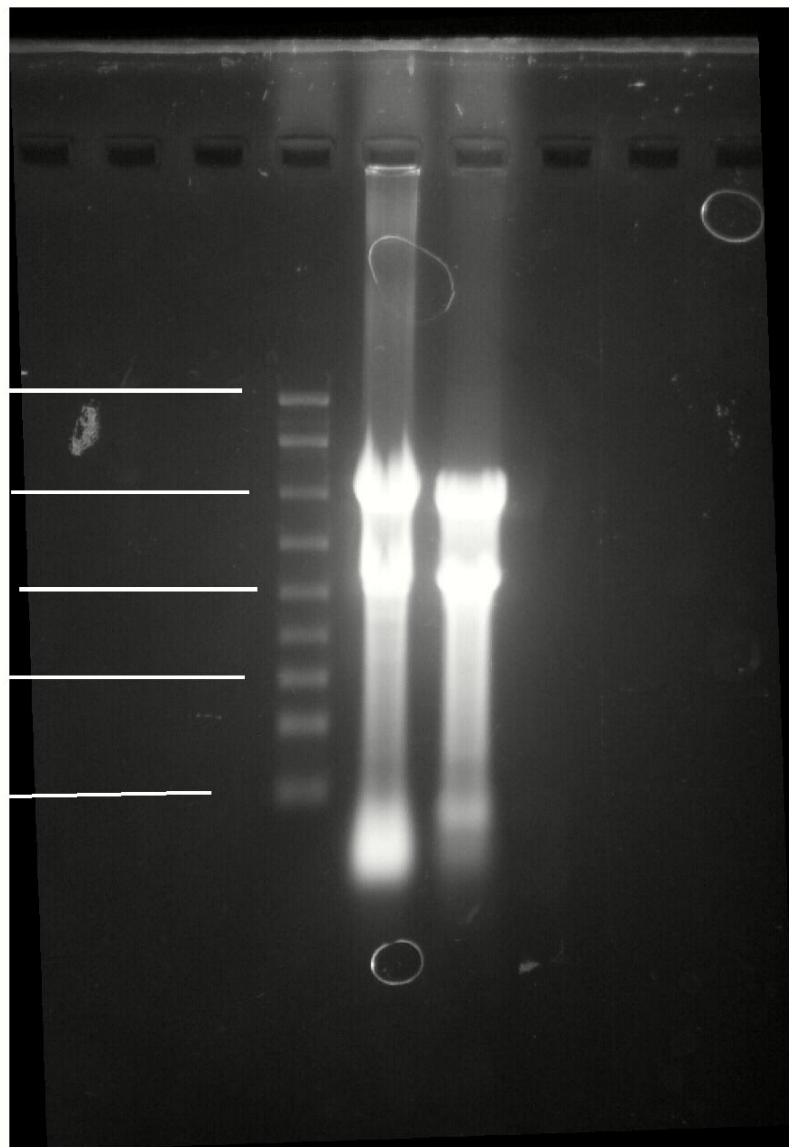
1908

955

281

3600

2000



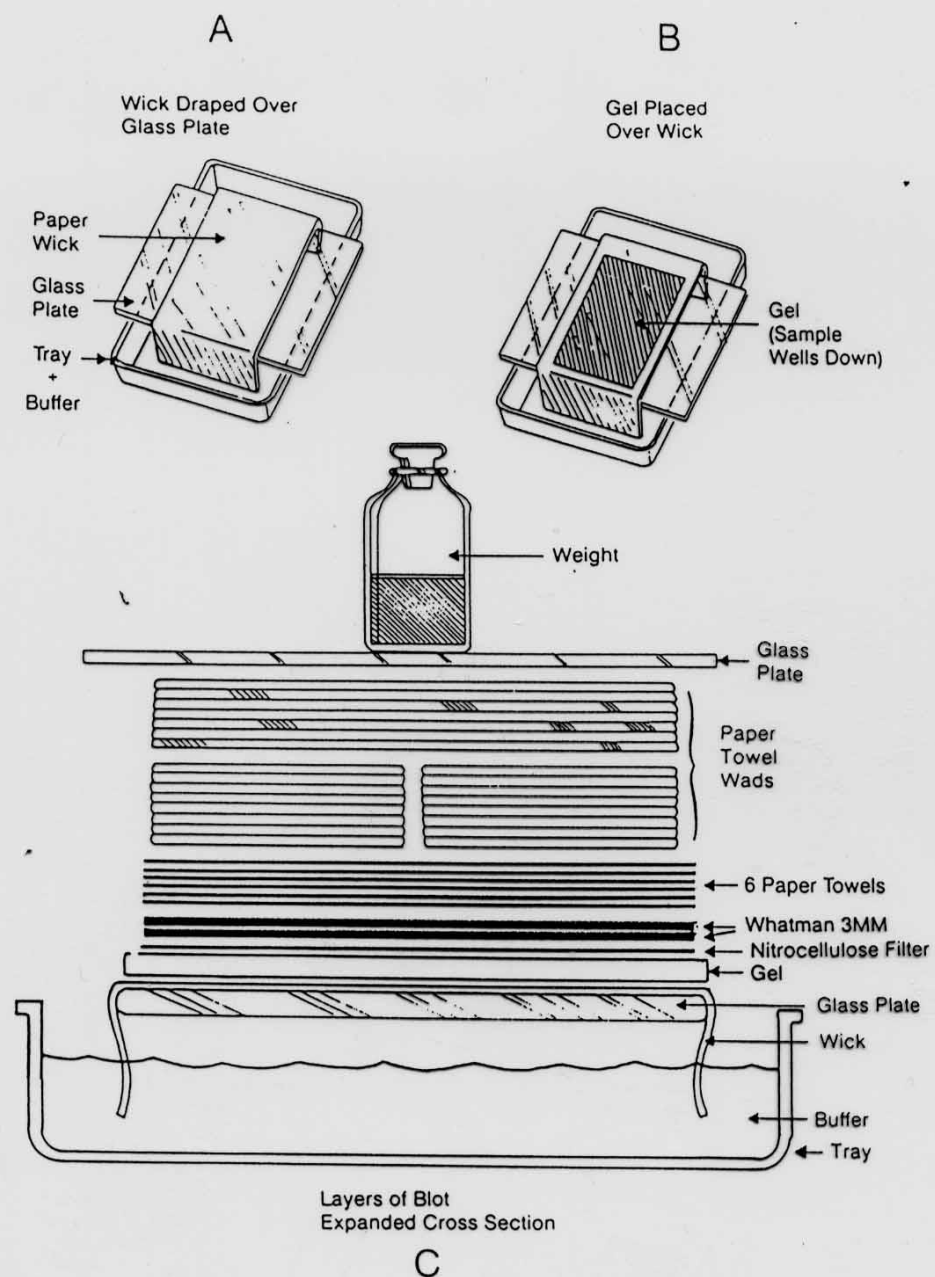
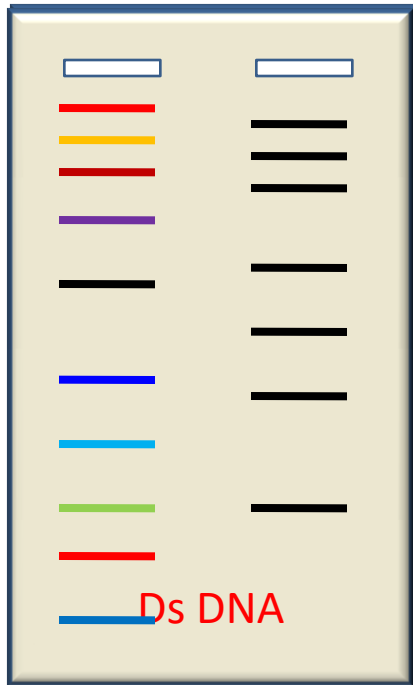


Figure 5.3

Preparation of a Southern or Northern blot. (A) Position of wick over glass plate. (B) Gel is placed on wick. (C) Schematic diagram of final layered organization of materials.



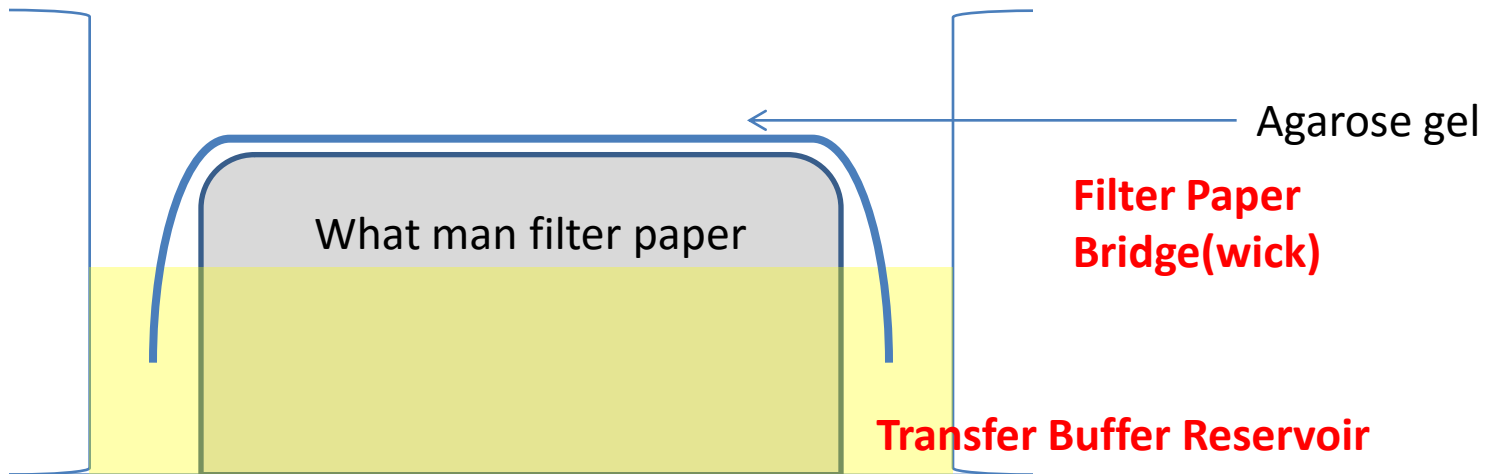
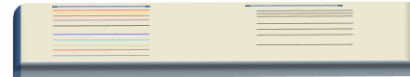
Denaturing solution
(NaOH)

Neutralizing solution
(Tris-Cl pH 7.4)

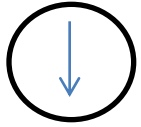
Single Strand DNA

**Denaturing double strand DNA into Single Strand DNA
by NaOH solution**

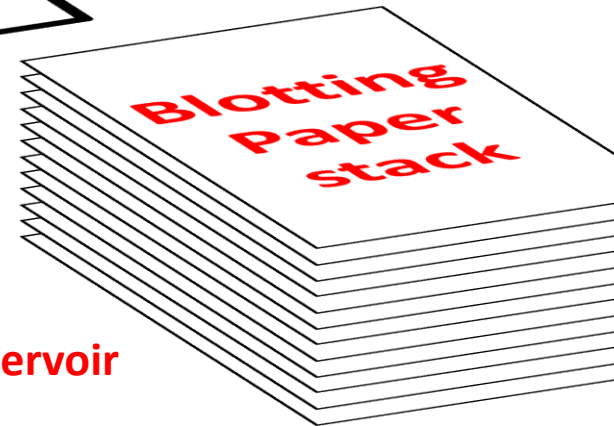
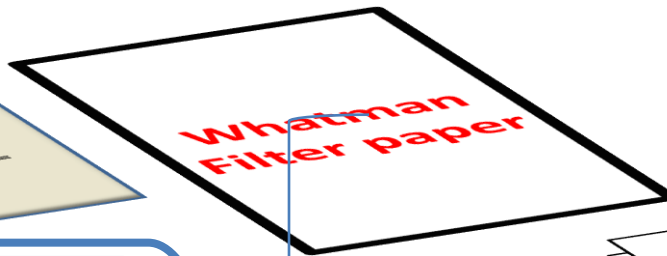
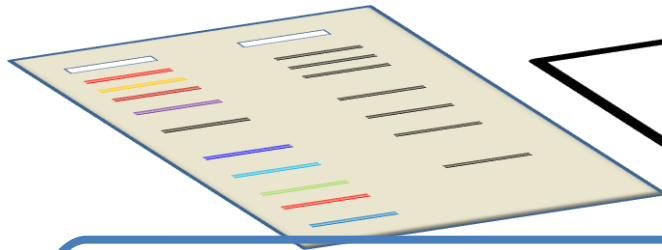
Southern Blot Transfer Unit



Preparation Blotting Set-up



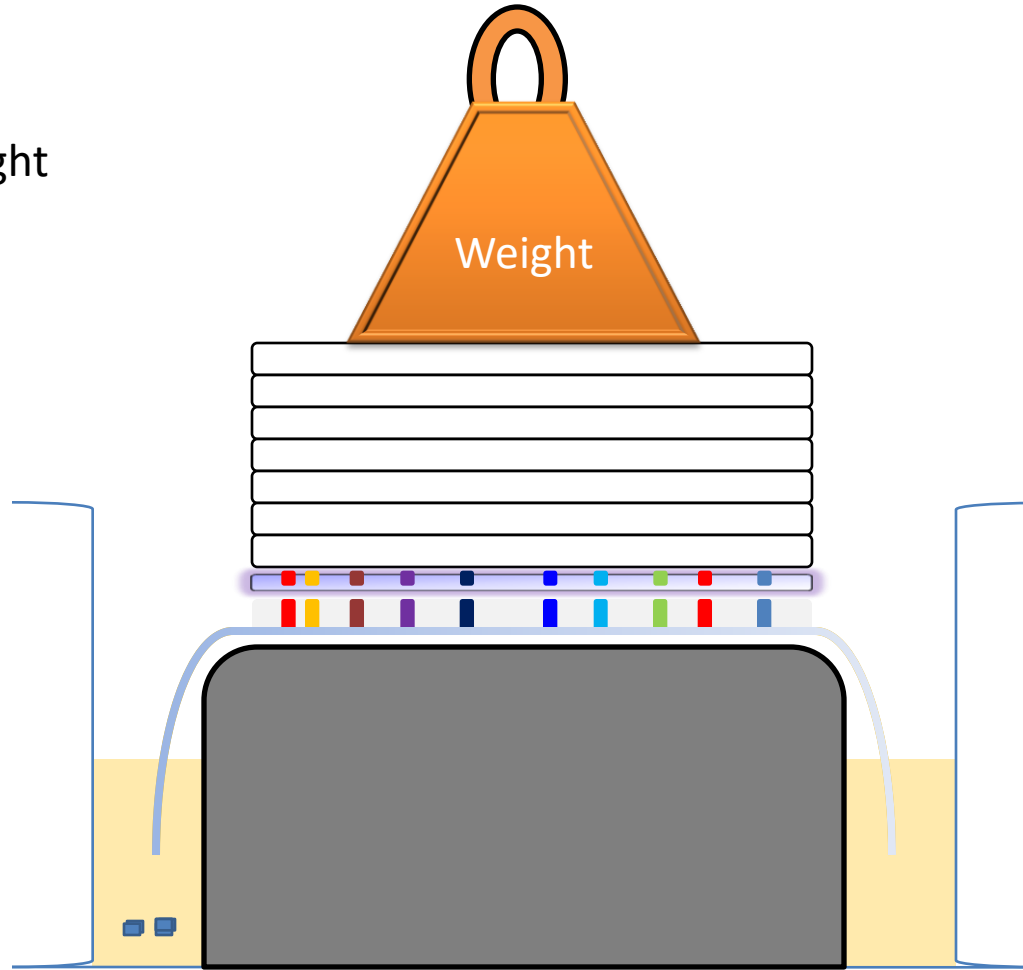
Over night



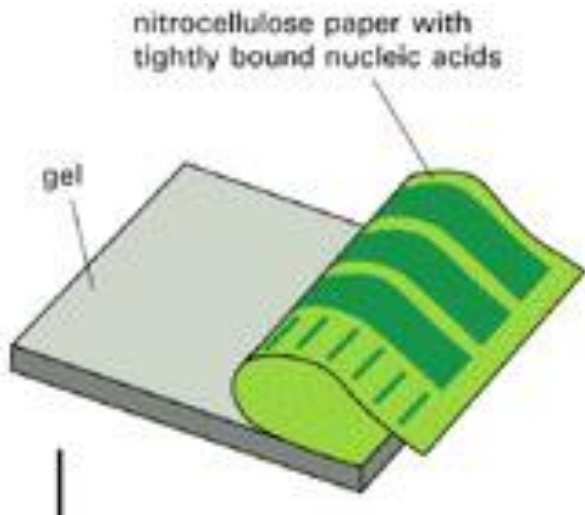
Transfer Buffer Reservoir

Southern Blot Transfer Process

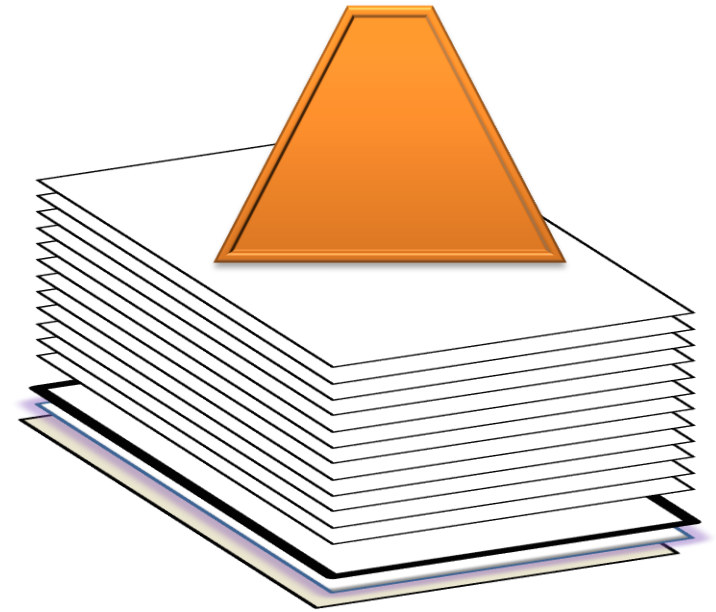
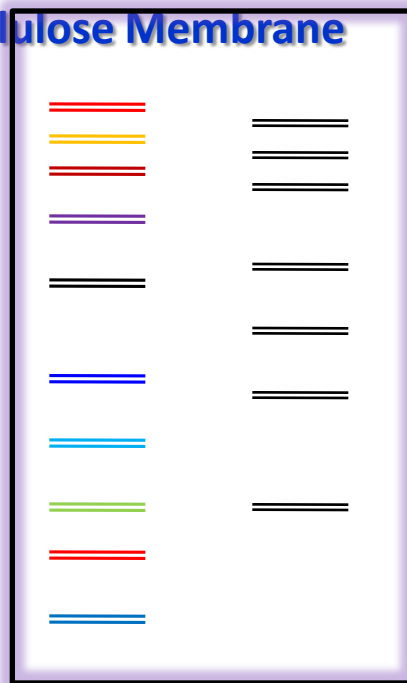

Over night



Paper towel sucks the buffer from Reservoir through Whatmann paper, Gel, nitrocellulose membrane, and then blotting paper towel

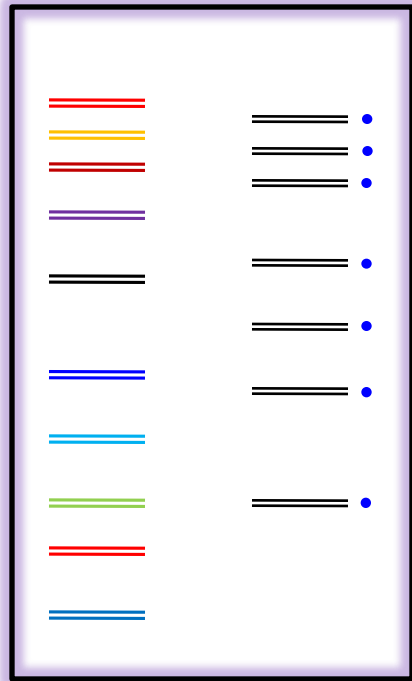
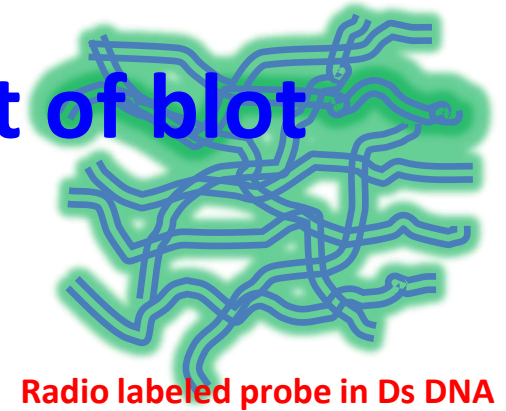
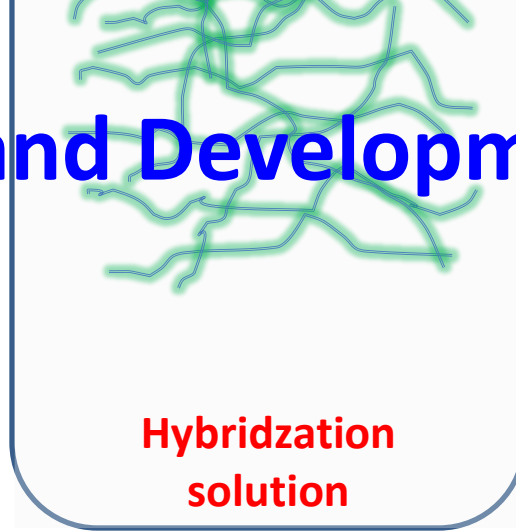


Nitrocellulose Membrane



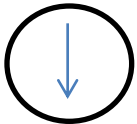
Agarose gel

Hybridization and Development of blot



Blot with bound and unbound probes

Denatured Ss DNA is hybridized with Probe



Over night

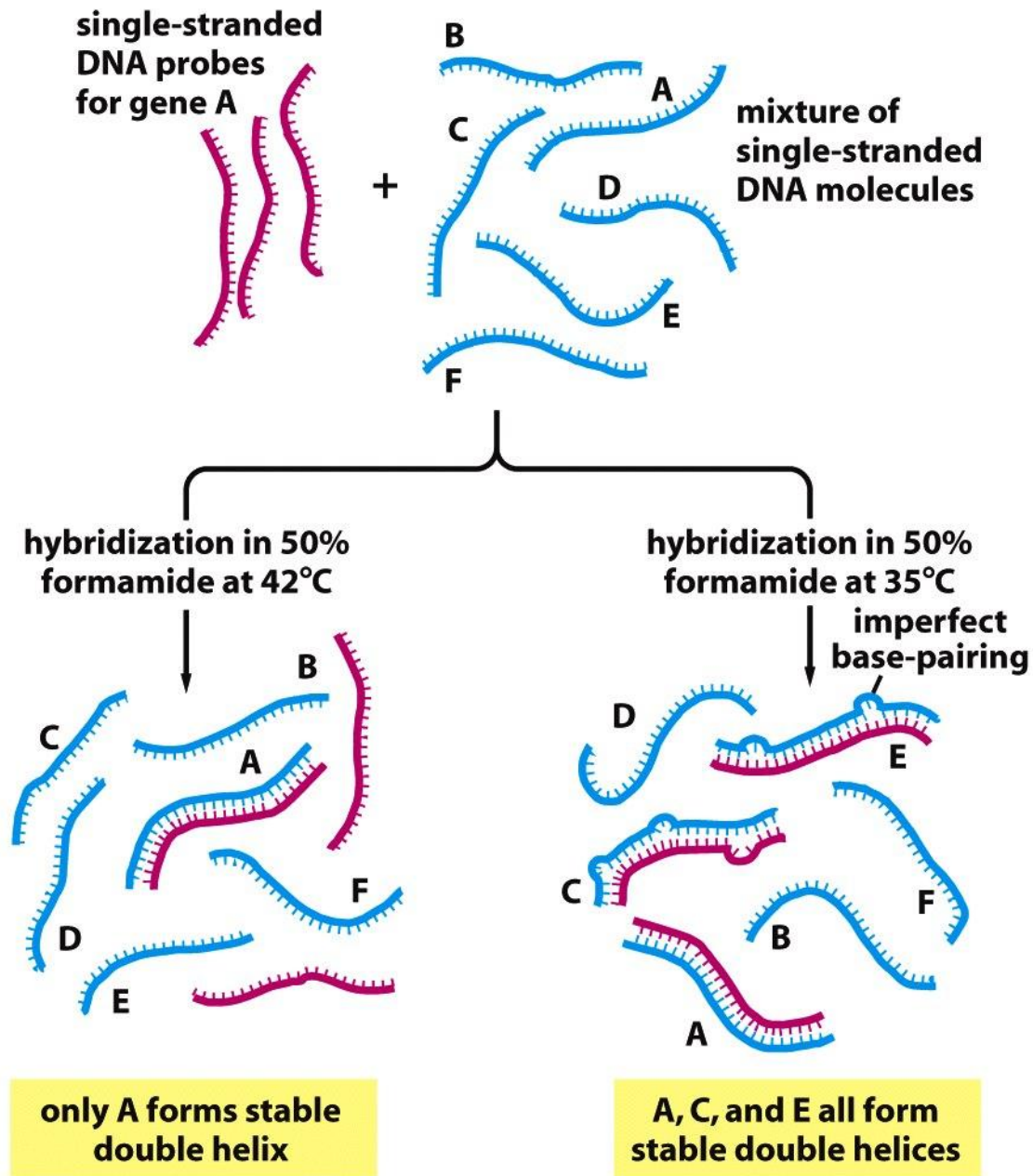
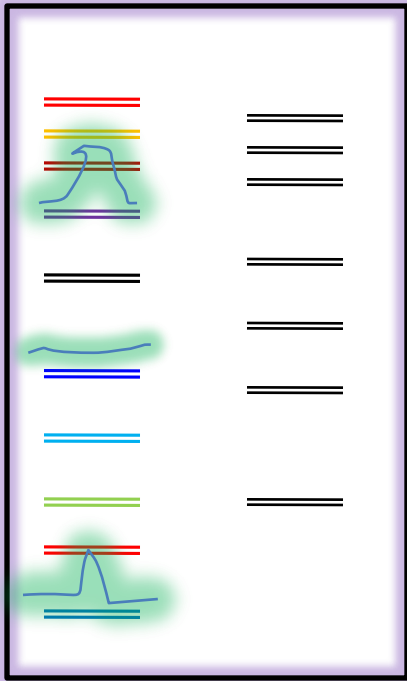


Figure 8-36 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

Removing Non-specific binding

45°C

65



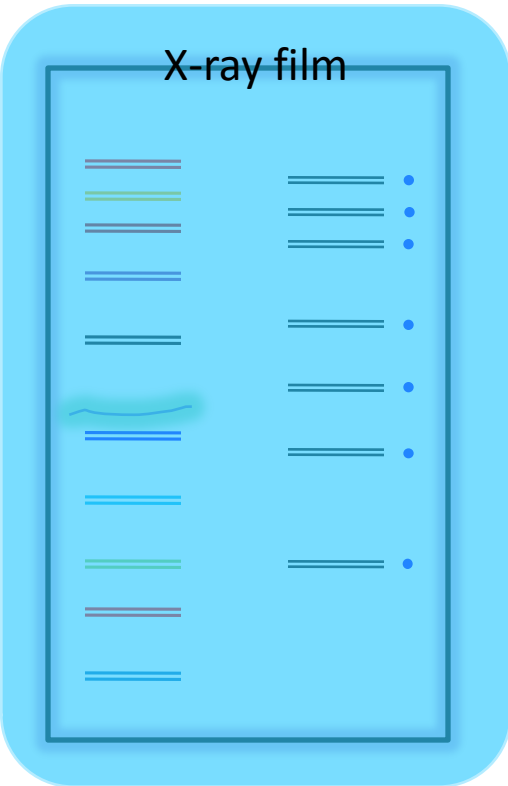
Specific DNA bound with probe

Washing @ 45°C to remove non-specific DNA and probes

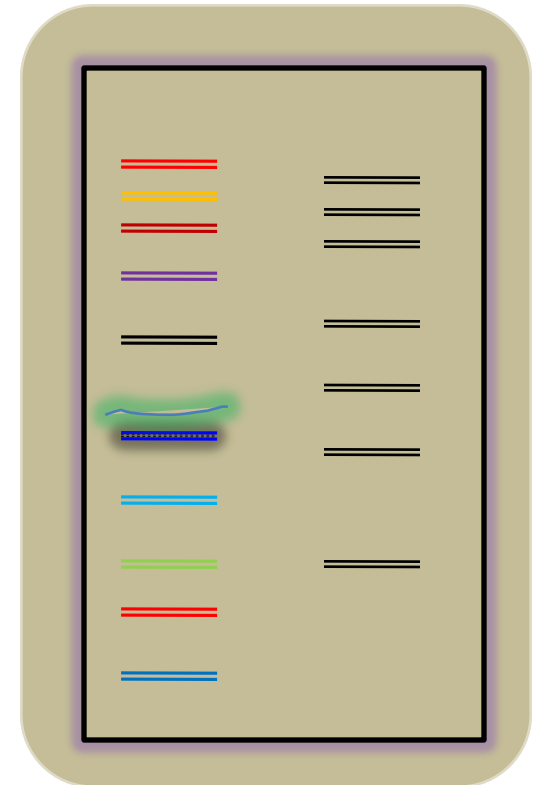
Remove non specifically bound probe by washing at higher temperature or low salt solution

Development of Autoradiogram for blot

2 hr to overnight exposure



Super imposition of
blot and X-ray film



Exposure of blot to X-ray film
for 2hr to overnight



Development of X-ray
film

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The End

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