

CG020 Genomika

Přednáška 12

Nástroje systémové biologie

Modelové organismy, PCR a zásady navrhování primerů

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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Tato prezentace je spolufinancována
Evropským sociálním fondem
a státním rozpočtem České republiky

Genomika 12

■ Zdrojová literatura

- Wilt, F.H., and Hake, S. (2004). *Principles of Developmental Biology*. (New York ; London: W. W. Norton)
- Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory., and Green, E.L. (1966). *Biology of the laboratory mouse*. (New York: Blakiston Division) <http://www.informatics.jax.org/greenbook/index.shtml>
- Eden, E., Navon, R., Steinfeld, I., Lipson, D., and Yakhini, Z. (2009). GOrilla: a tool for discovery and visualization of enriched GO terms in ranked gene lists. *BMC Bioinformatics* 10, 48.
- The Arabidopsis Genome Initiative. (2000). Analysis of the genome sequence of the flowering plant *Arabidopsis thaliana*. *Nature* 408, 796-815.
- Gregory, S.G., Sekhon, M., Schein, J., Zhao, S., Osoegawa, K., Scott, C.E., Evans, R.S., Burridge, P.W., Cox, T.V., Fox, C.A., Hutton, R.D., Mullenger, I.R., Phillips, K.J., Smith, J., Stalker, J., Threadgold, G.J., Birney, E., Wylie, K., Chinwalla, A., Wallis, J., Hillier, L., Carter, J., Gaige, T., Jaeger, S., Kremitzki, C., Layman, D., Maas, J., McGrane, R., Mead, K., Walker, R., Jones, S., Smith, M., Asano, J., Bosdet, I., Chan, S., Chittaranjan, S., Chiu, R., Fjell, C., Fuhrmann, D., Girn, N., Gray, C., Guin, R., Hsiao, L., Krzywinski, M., Kutsche, R., Lee, S.S., Mathewson, C., McLeavy, C., Messervier, S., Ness, S., Pandoh, P., Prabhu, A.L., Saeedi, P., Smailus, D., Spence, L., Stott, J., Taylor, S., Terpstra, W., Tsai, M., Vardy, J., Wye, N., Yang, G., Shatsman, S., Ayodeji, B., Geer, K., Tsegaye, G., Shvartsbeyn, A., Gebregeorgis, E., Krol, M., Russell, D., Overton, L., Malek, J.A., Holmes, M., Heaney, M., Shetty, J., Feldblyum, T., Nierman, W.C., Catanese, J.J., Hubbard, T., Waterston, R.H., Rogers, J., de Jong, P.J., Fraser, C.M., Marra, M., McPherson, J.D., and Bentley, D.R. (2002). A physical map of the mouse genome. *Nature* 418, 743-750.

Benitez, M. and Hejatko, J. Dynamics of cell-fate determination and patterning in the vascular bundles of *Arabidopsis thaliana* (submitted)

Osnova

- Nástroje **systémové biologie**
 - Analýza **genové ontologie**
 - **Modelování molekulárních regulačních sítí**
- Modelové organismy
 - *Mus musculus*
 - *Arabidopsis thaliana*
- Vybrané **metody molekulární biologie**
 - Příprava transgenních organismů
 - PCR
 - Design a příprava primerů (Dr. Hana Konečná)

Osnova

- Nástroje **systémové biologie**
 - Analýza **genové ontologie**



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVYCHOVY



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Results of –omics Studies vs Biologically Relevant Conclusions

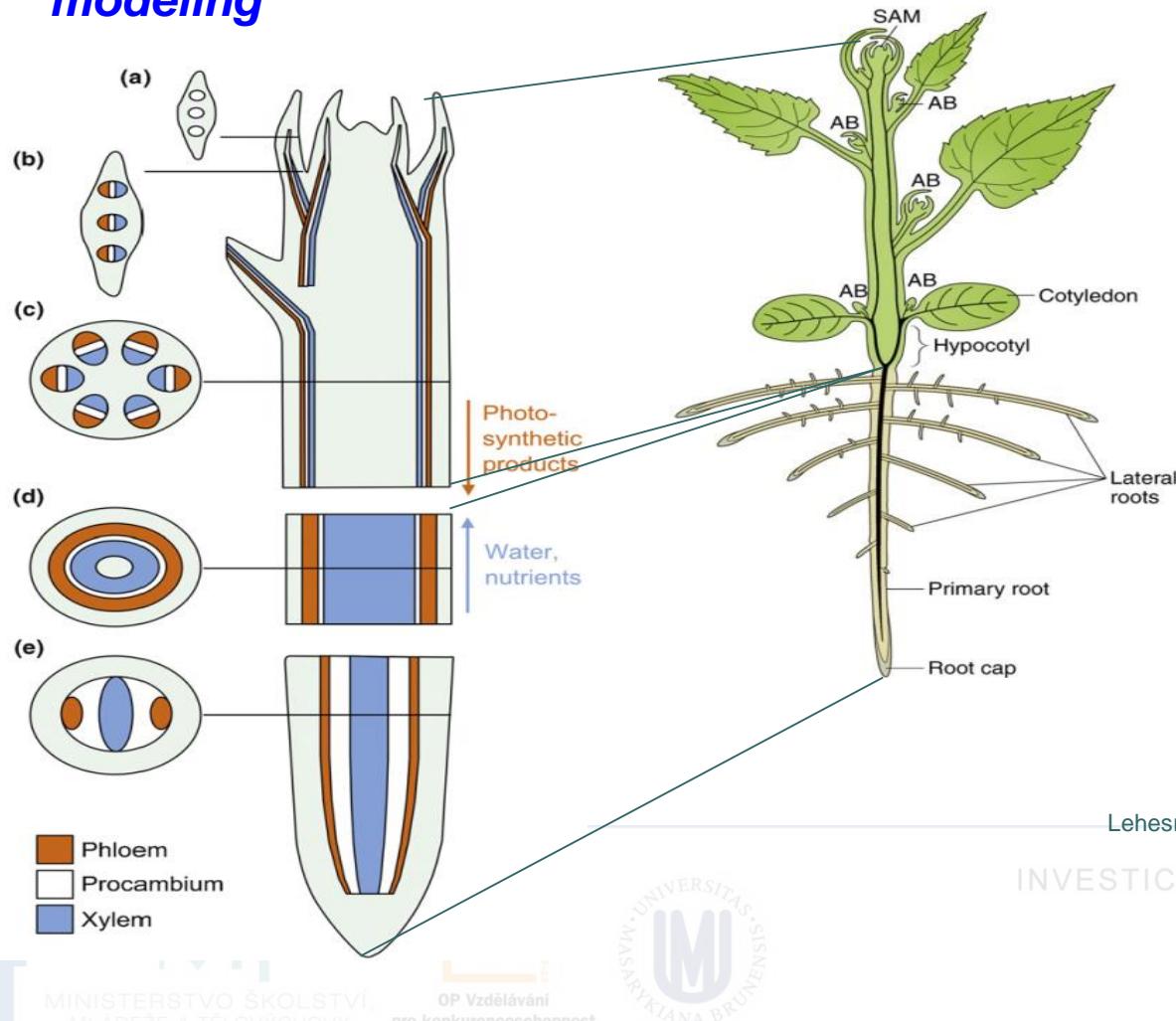
- Results of **–omics studies** are represented by **huge amount of data**, e.g. differential gene expression. But how to get any **biologically relevant conclusions**?

Ddii et al., *unpublished*

gene	locus	sample_1	sample_2	status	value_1	value_2	log2(fold_change)	test_stat	p_value	q_value	significant
AT1G07795	1:2414285-2414967	WT	MT	OK	0	1,1804	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	6.88885e-05	0,00039180	1 yes
HRS1	1:4556891-4558708	WT	MT	OK	0	0,696583	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	6.61994e-06	4.67708e-05	yes
ATMLO14	1:9227472-9232296	WT	MT	OK	0	0,514609	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	9.74219e-05	0,00053505	5 yes
NRT1.6	1:9400663-9403789	WT	MT	OK	0	0,877865	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	3.2692e-08	3.50131e-07	yes
AT1G27570	1:9575425-9582376	WT	MT	OK	0	2,0829	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	9.76039e-06	6.647e-05	yes
AT1G60095	1:22159735-22162419	WT	MT	OK	0	0,688588	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	9.95901e-08	9.84992e-07	yes
AT1G03020	1:698206-698515	WT	MT	OK	0	1,78859	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	0,00913915	0,0277958	yes
AT1G13609	1:4662720-4663471	WT	MT	OK	0	3,55814	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	0,00021683	0,00108079	yes
AT1G21550	1:7553100-7553876	WT	MT	OK	0	0,562868	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	0,00115582	0,00471497	yes
AT1G22120	1:7806308-7809632	WT	MT	OK	0	0,617354	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	2.48392e-06	1.91089e-05	yes
AT1G31370	1:11238297-11239363	WT	MT	OK	0	1,46254	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	4.83523e-05	0,00028514	3 yes
APUM10	1:13253397-13255570	WT	MT	OK	0	0,581031	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	7.87855e-06	5.46603e-05	yes
AT1G48700	1:18010728-18012871	WT	MT	OK	0	0,556525	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	6.53917e-05	0,00037473	6 yes
AT1G59077	1:21746209-21833195	WT	MT	OK	0	138,886	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	0,00122789	0,00496816	yes
AT1G60050	1:22121549-22123702	WT	MT	OK	0	0,370087	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+	0,00117953	0,0048001	yes
AT4G15242	4:8705786-8706997	WT	MT	OK	0,00930712	17,9056	10,9098	-4,40523	1.05673e-05	7.13983e-05	yes
AT5G33251	5:12499071-12500433	WT	MT	OK	0,0498375	52,2837	10,0349	-9,8119	0	0	yes
AT4G12520	4:7421055-7421738	WT	MT	OK	0,0195111	15,8516	9,66612	-3,900439	6.90217e-05	0,000528904	yes
AT1G60020	1:22100651-22105276	WT	MT	OK	0,0118377	7,18823	9,24611	-7,503826	1.9504e-14	1.4988e-12	yes
AT5G15360	5:4987235-4989182	WT	MT	OK	0,0988273	56,4834	9,1587	-10,4392	0	0	yes

Molecular Regulatory Networks Modeling

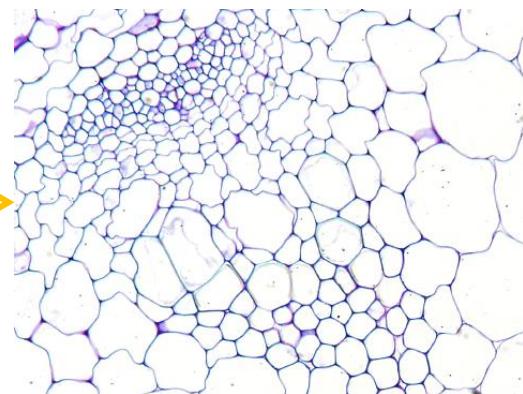
- **Vascular tissue** as a developmental model for **GO analysis** and **MRN modeling**



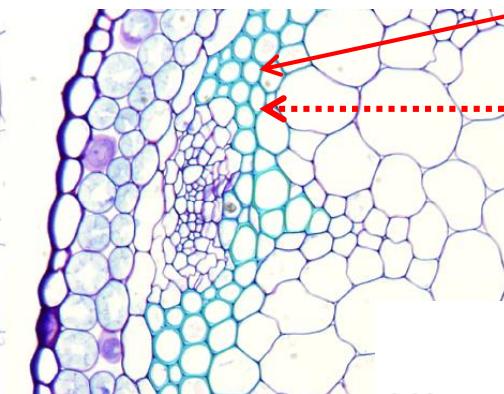
Hormonal Control Over Vascular Tissue Development

- Plant **Hormones Regulate Lignin Deposition** in Plant Cell Walls and **Xylem Water Conductivity**

WT



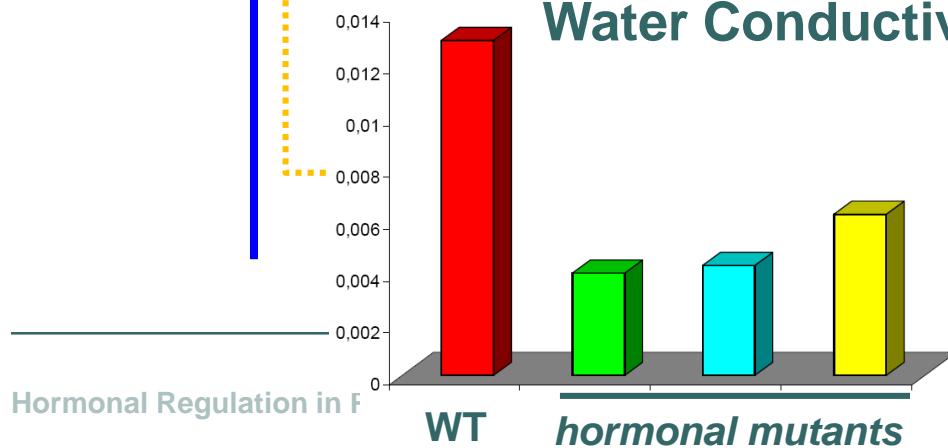
hormonal mutant



lignified cell walls

Acid-insoluble lignins

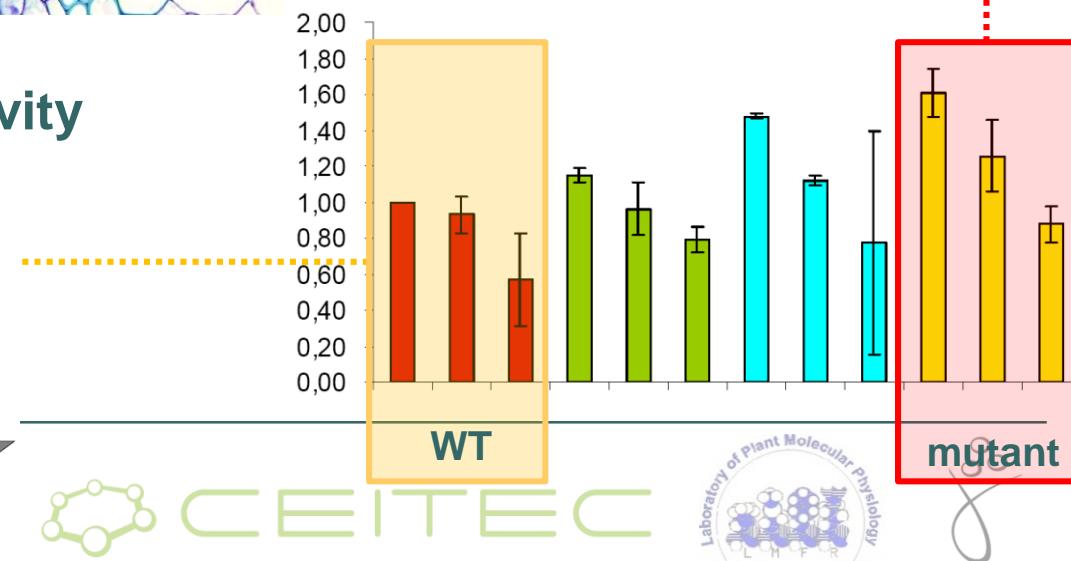
Water Conductivity



Hormonal Regulation in F

WT

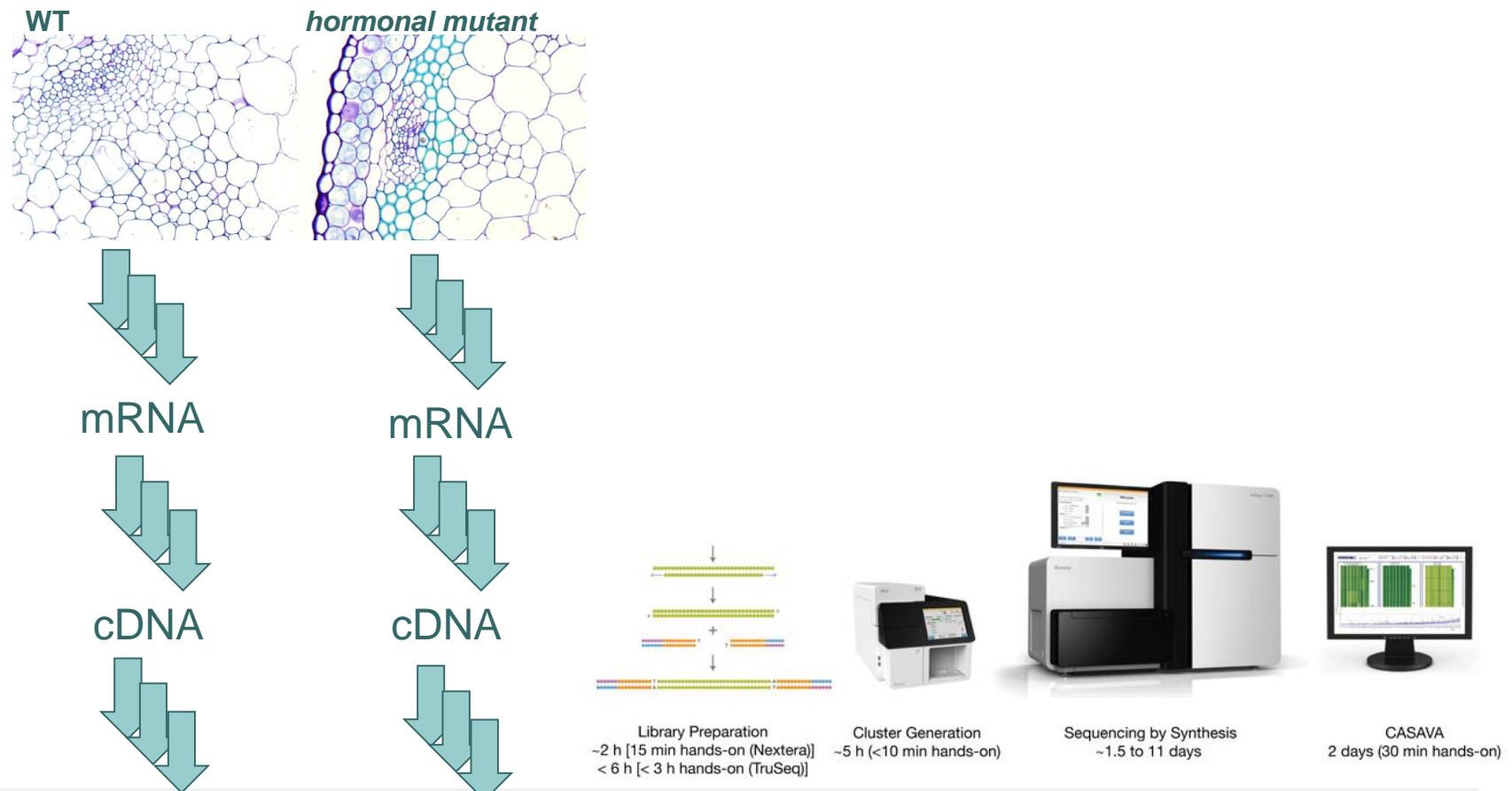
hormonal mutants



CEITEC

Hormonal Control Over Vascular Tissue Development

- **Transcriptional profiling** via **RNA sequencing**



Results of –omics Studies vs Biologically Relevant Conclusions

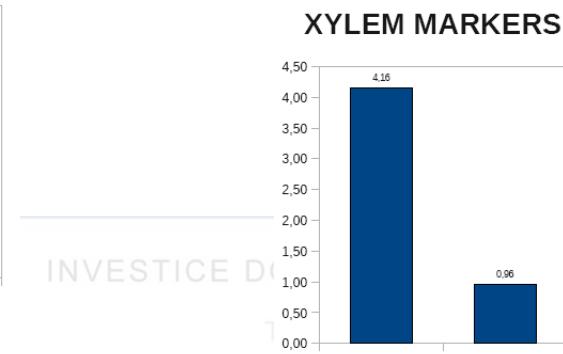
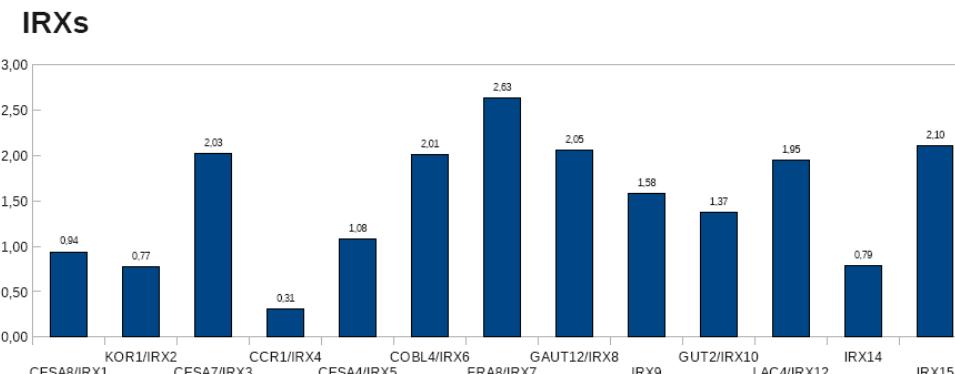
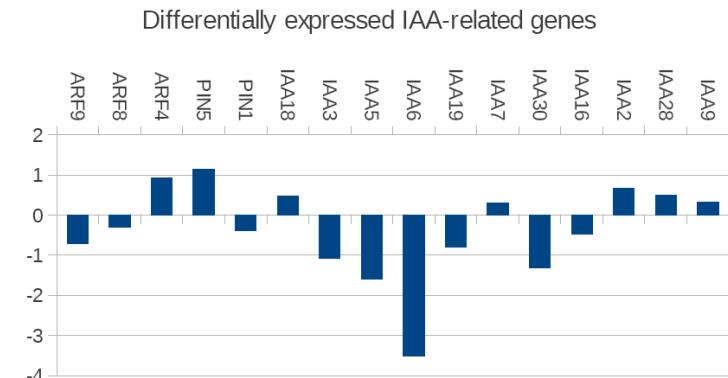
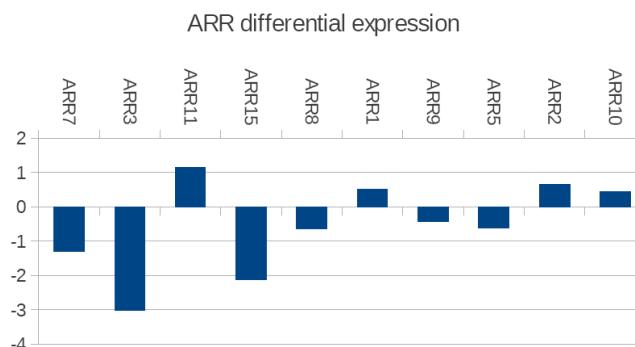
- Transcriptional profiling yielded more than **7K differentially regulated genes...**

Ddii et al., *unpublished*

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Gene Ontology Analysis

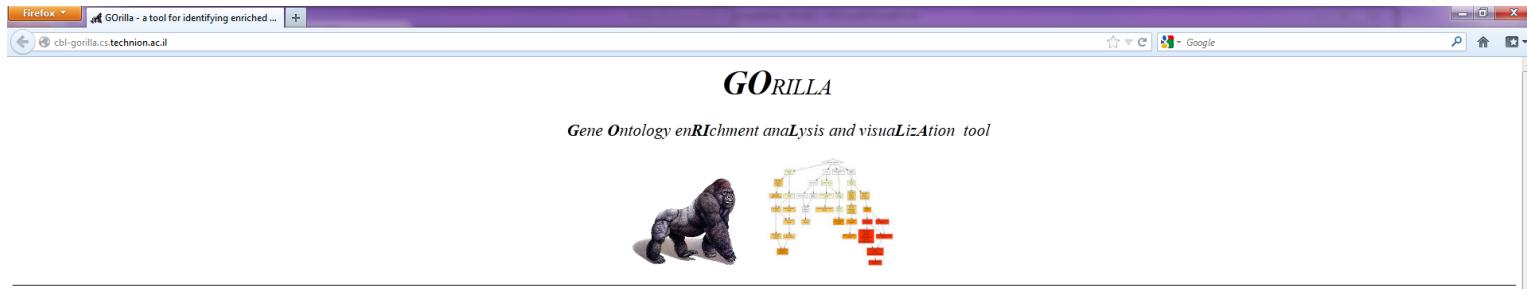
- One of the possible approaches is to study **gene ontology**, i.e. previously demonstrated **association** of genes to **biological processes**



Gene Ontology Analysis

- Several tools allow **statistical evaluation** of **enrichment** for genes **associated with specific processes**

Eden et al., *BMC Bioinformatics* (2009)



The screenshot shows the GOOrilla web application running in a Firefox browser. The title bar reads "Firefox - GOOrilla - a tool for identifying enriched ...". The main page features a large "GORILLA" logo with a gorilla illustration and the text "Gene Ontology enRICHment anaLysis and visualiZation tool". Below the logo is a network diagram. A descriptive text block explains the tool's purpose and modes of operation, mentioning "Searching for enriched GO terms that appear densely at the top of a ranked list of genes or Searching for enriched GO terms in a target list of genes compared to a background list of genes." It also links to "References". At the bottom, there are four navigation links: "Running example", "Usage instructions", "GOOrilla News (Updated December 3rd 2013)", and "References".

Step 1: Choose organism
Arabidopsis thaliana

Step 2: Choose running mode
 Single ranked list of genes Two unranked lists of genes (target and background lists)

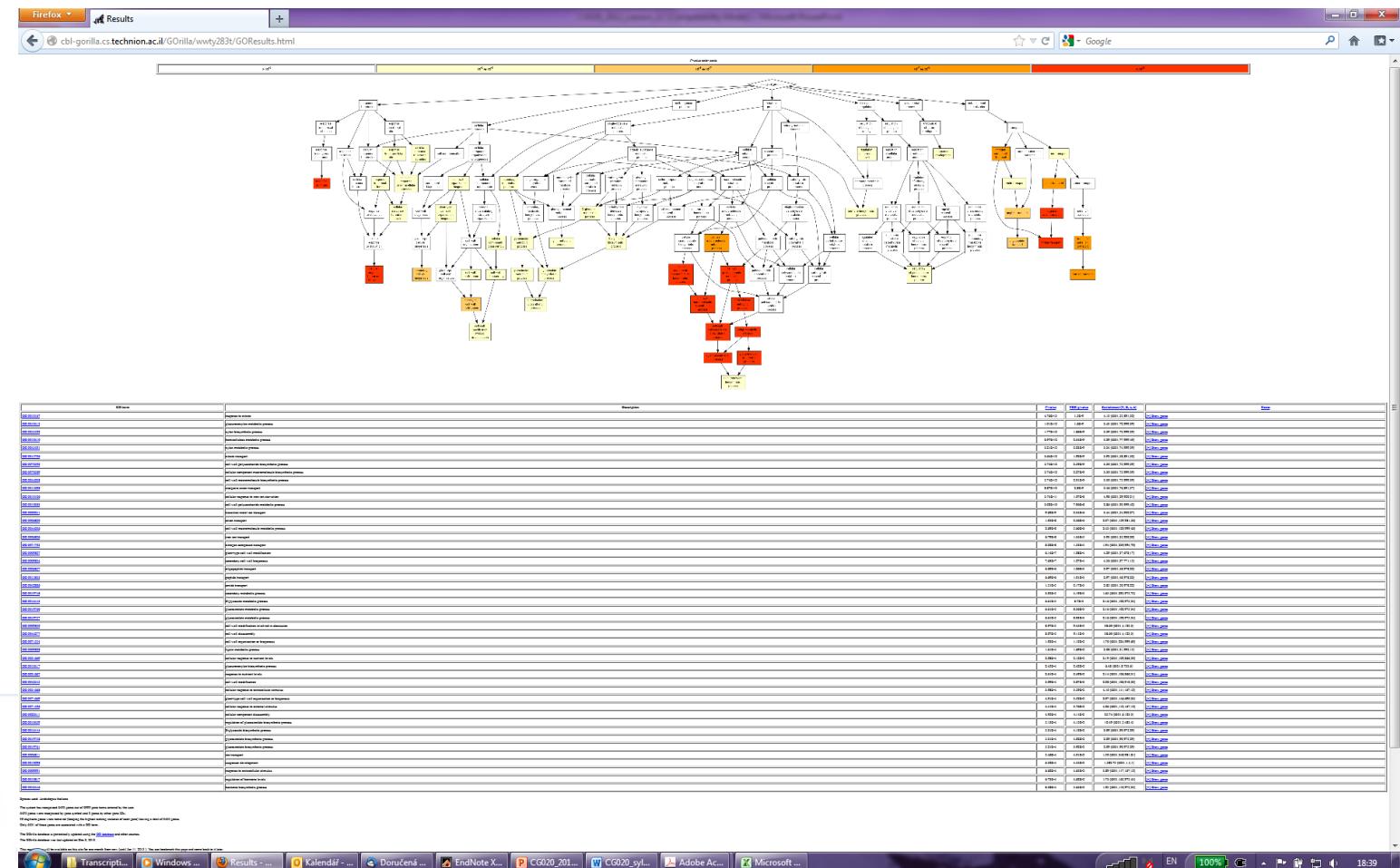
Step 3: Paste a ranked list of gene/protein names
Names should be separated by an <ENTER>. The preferred format is gene symbol. Other supported formats are: gene and protein RefSeq, Uniprot, Unigene and Ensembl. Use [WebGestalt](#) for conversion from other identifier formats.
Or upload a file: D:\Results\2012\Mariána Procházel...

Step 4: Choose an ontology
 Process Function Component All
Search Enriched GO terms
Reset form

At the bottom of the browser window, the taskbar shows various open applications including Transcript... (yellow), Windows... (orange), GOOrilla - a..., Kalendář - ..., Doručená ..., EndNote X..., CG020_201..., CG020_syl..., Adobe Ac..., Microsoft ... (green), and Microsoft Edge (blue).

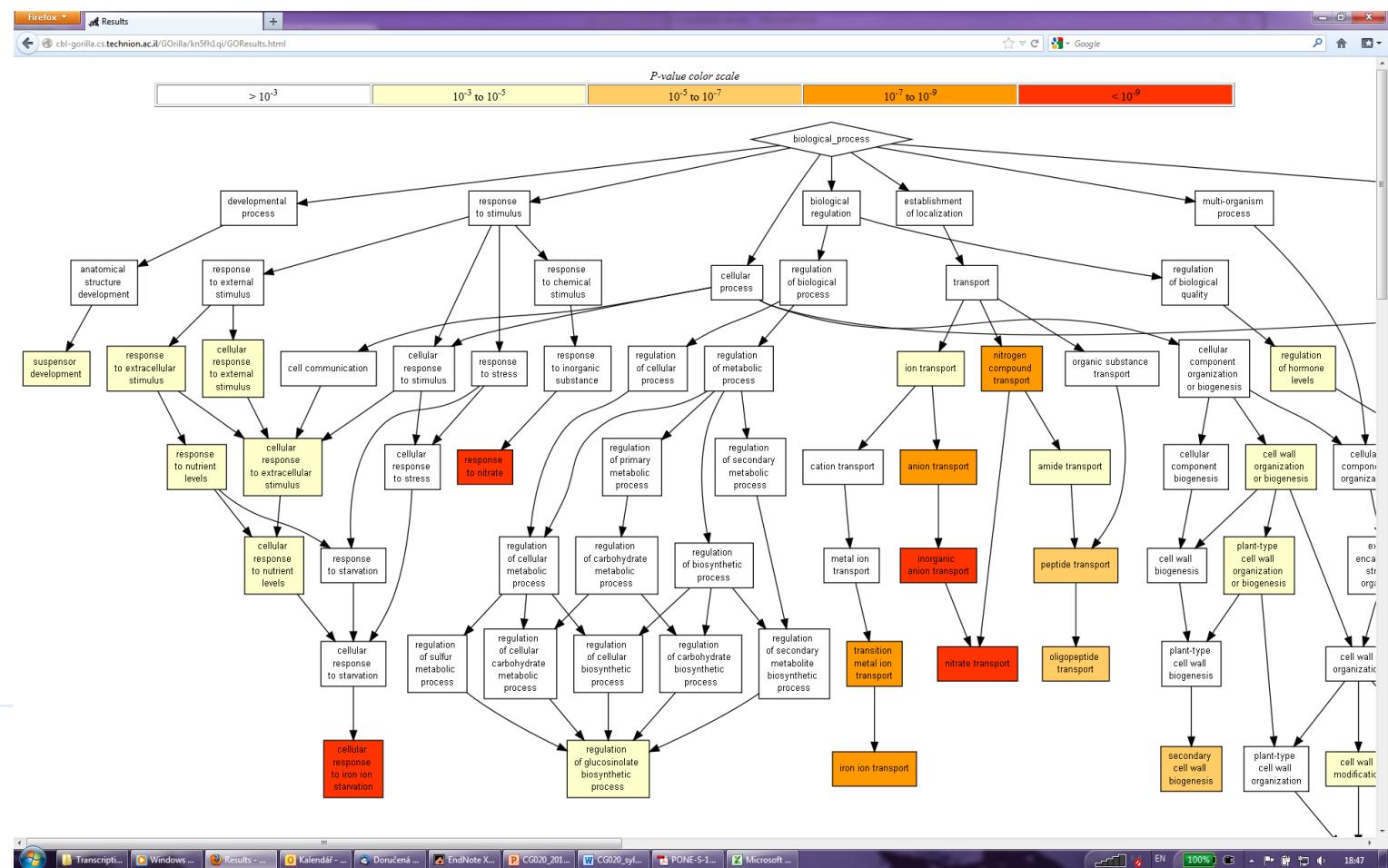
Gene Ontology Analysis

- Several tools allow **statistical evaluation** of **enrichment** for genes **associated with specific processes**



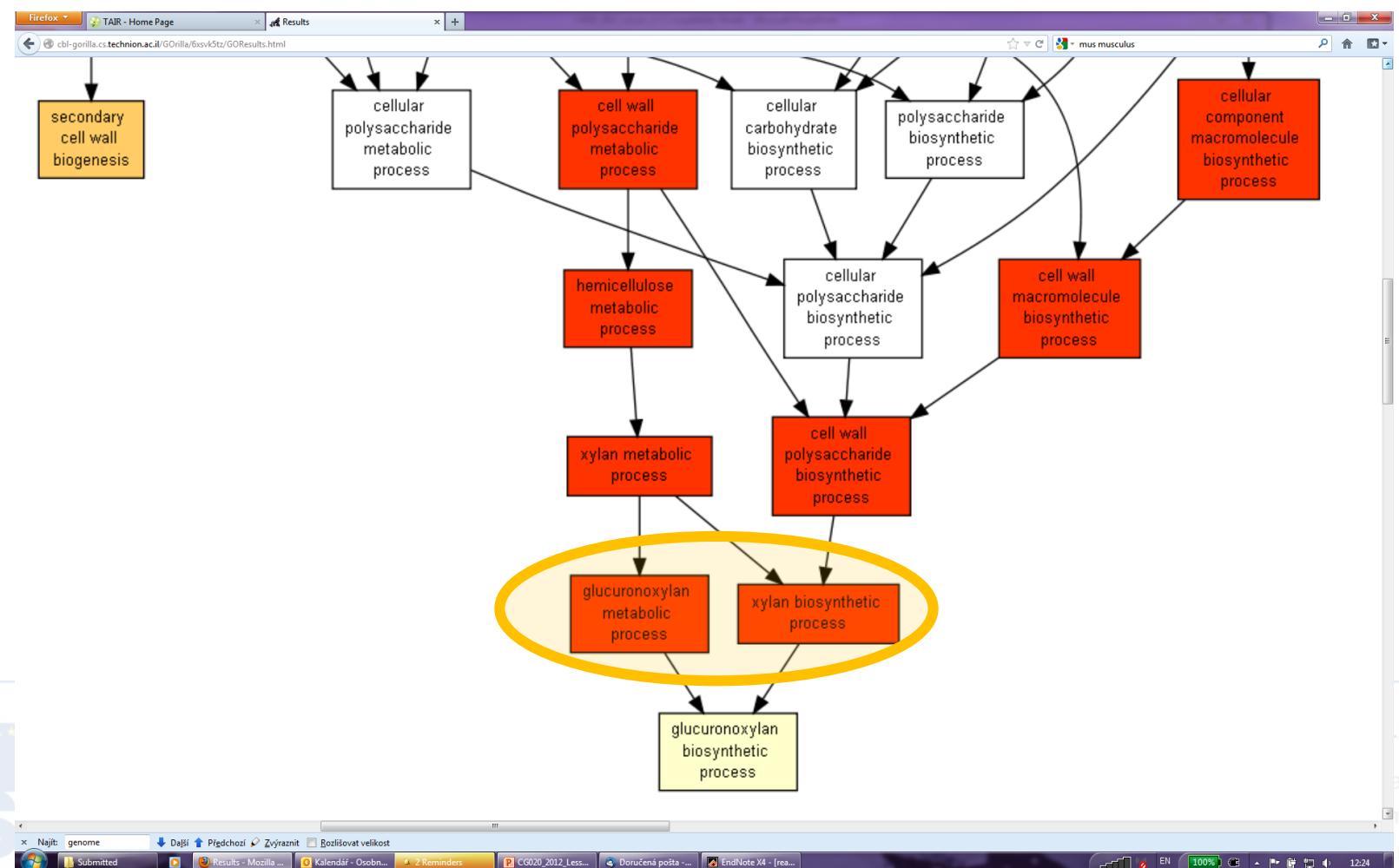
Gene Ontology Analysis

- Several tools allow **statistical evaluation** of **enrichment** for genes **associated with specific processes**



Gene Ontology Analysis

- Several tools allow **statistical evaluation** of **enrichment** for genes **associated with specific processes**



Gene Ontology Analysis

- Several tools allow **statistical evaluation** of **enrichment** for genes **associated with specific processes**

process	enrichment score	p-value	genes
glucuronoxylan metabolic process	1.01E-12	1.6E-9	3.43 (6331,72,999,39) [+] Show genes
xylan biosynthetic process	1.77E-12	1.86E-9	3.39 (6331,73,999,39) [+] Show genes
hemicellulose metabolic process	2.97E-12	2.34E-9	3.29 (6331,77,999,40) [+] Show genes
xylan metabolic process	3.21E-12	2.03E-9	3.34 (6331,74,999,39) [+] Show genes
nitrate transport	3.64E-12	1.92E-9	3.92 (6331,58,891,32) [+] Show genes
cell wall polysaccharide biosynthetic process	5.74E-12	2.59E-9	3.30 (6331,75,999,39) [+] Show genes
cellular component macromolecule biosynthetic process	5.74E-12	2.27E-9	3.30 (6331,75,999,39) [+] Show genes

Gene Ontology Analysis

- Several tools allow **statistical evaluation of enrichment** for genes **associated with specific processes**

Screenshot of a web browser showing gene ontology analysis results. The table lists enriched biological processes with their P-values, FDR q-values, enrichment counts, and associated genes.

Description	P-value	FDR q-value	Enrichment (N, B, n, b)	Genes
response to nitrate	4.76E-13	1.5E-9	4.13 (6331,55,891,32)	[+] Show genes
glucuronoxylan metabolic process	1.01E-12	1.6E-9	3.43 (6331,72,999,39)	[+] Show genes
xylan biosynthetic process	1.77E-12	1.86E-9	3.39 (6331,73,999,39)	[-] Hide genes GUT2 - putative glycosyltransferase PGSIP1 - plant glycogenin-like starch initiation protein 3 FRAS8 - exostosin-like protein GAUT12 - alpha-1,4-galacturonosyltransferase AT4G22460 - bifunctional inhibitor/lipid-transfer protein/seed storage 2s albumin-like protein AT5G42180 - peroxidase 64 AT3G10910 - ring-h2 finger protein atl72 LAC17 - laccase 17 KNAT7 - homeobox protein knotted-1-like 7 NAC012 - nac domain-containing protein 12 IRX9 - nucleotide-diphospho-sugar transferases-like protein AT1G70500 - pectin lyase-like protein CESA4 - cellulose synthase a catalytic subunit 4 [udp-forming] AT1G08340 - rho gtpase activating protein with pak-box/p21-rho-binding domain CTL2 - chitinase-like protein 2 IRX6 - cobra-like protein 4 MYB63 - myb domain protein 63 PGSIP1 - plant glycogenin-like starch initiation protein 1 AT5G46340 - putative o-acetyltransferase AT3G21710 - hypothetical protein AT2G03200 - aspartyl protease-like protein AT1G09440 - protein kinase family protein AT5G40020 - pathogenesis-related thiamatin-like protein AT3G23090 - targeting protein for xklp2-like protein AT5G67210 - hypothetical protein AT3G56230 - btb poz domain-containing protein AT2G31930 - hypothetical protein JP630 - putative polygalacturonase non-catalytic subunit jp630 MAP70-5 - microtubule-associated proteins 70-5 AT3G50220 - hypothetical protein AGL44 - protein agamous-like 44 IRX12 - laccase-4 NAC073 - nac domain containing protein 73 IRX3 - cellulose synthase a catalytic subunit 7 [udp-forming] AT4G27435 - hypothetical protein MYB46 - transcription factor myb46 AT1G72220 - ring-h2 finger protein atl54 FRD3 - mate efflux family protein AT1G33800 - hypothetical protein

Osnova

- Nástroje **systémové biologie**
 - Analýza genové ontologie
 - **Modelování molekulárních regulačních sítí**

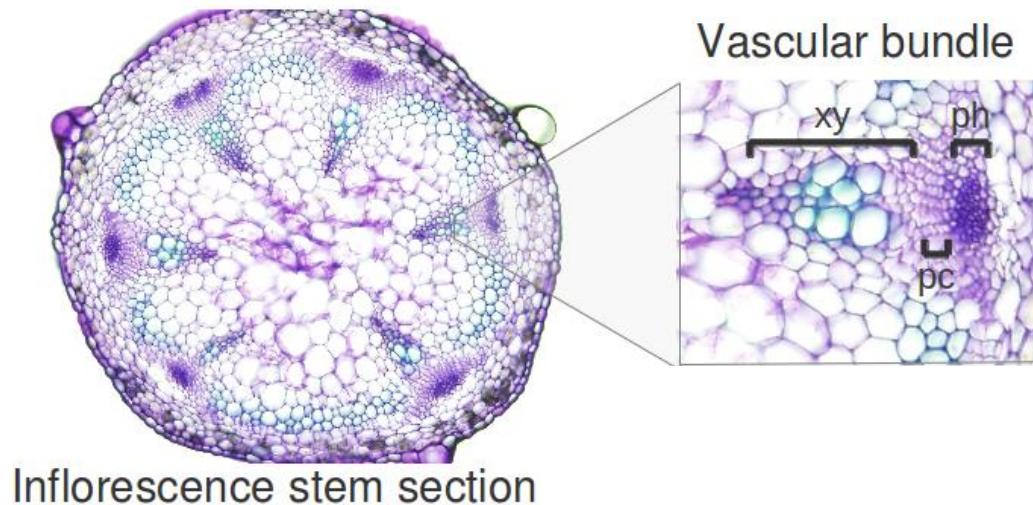


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Molecular Regulatory Networks Modeling

- **Vascular tissue** as a developmental model for **MRN modeling**



Benitez and Hejatko, submitted

Molecular Regulatory Networks Modeling

- Literature search for published data and creating own database

Interaction	Evidence	References
A-ARRs – CK signaling	<p>Double and higher order type-A ARR mutants show increased sensitivity to CK.</p> <p>Spatial patterns of A-type ARR gene expression and CK response are consistent with partially redundant function of these genes in CK signaling.</p> <p>A-type ARRs decreases B-type ARR6-LUC.</p> <p>Note: In certain contexts, however, some A-ARRs appear to have effects antagonistic to other A-ARRs.</p>	[27] [27] [13] [27]
AHP6 – AHP	<p>ahp6 partially recovers the mutant phenotype of the CK receptor WOL.</p> <p>Using an in vitro phosphotransfer system, it was shown that, unlike the AHPs, native AHP6 was unable to accept a phosphoryl group. Nevertheless, AHP6 is able to inhibit phosphotransfer from other AHPs to ARRs.</p>	[9] [9]

Molecular Regulatory Networks Modeling

- Formulating *logical rules* defining the *model dynamics*

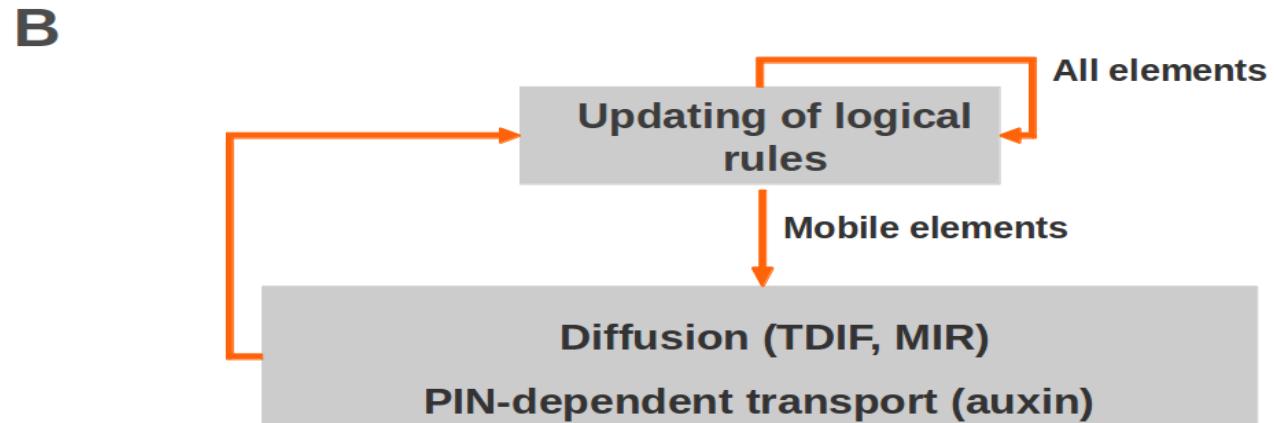
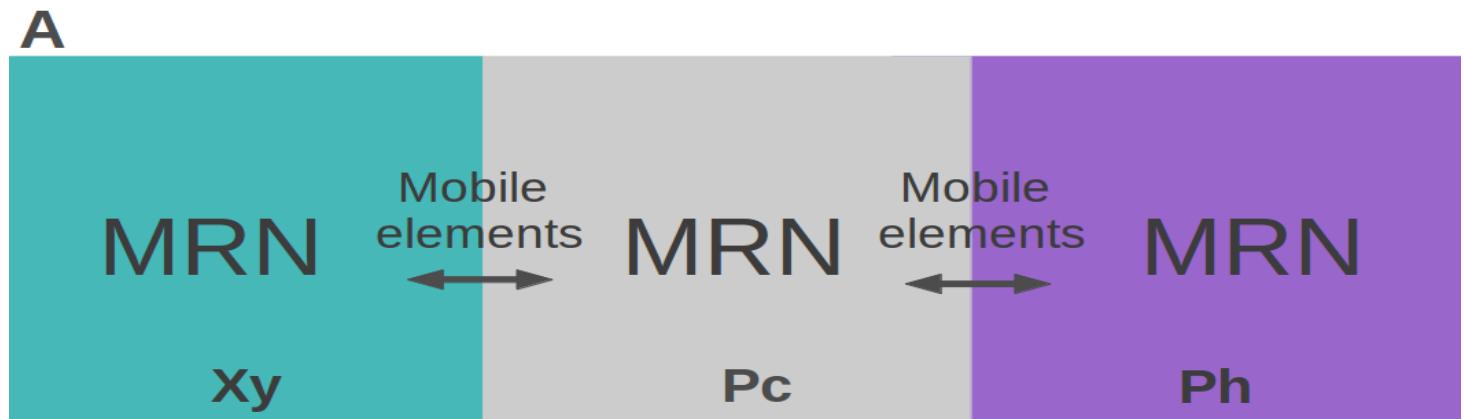
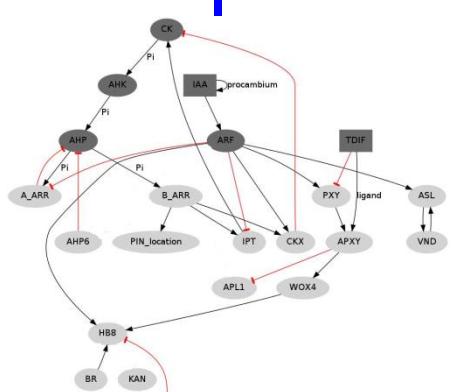
Network node	Dynamical rule
CK	2 If $\text{ipt}=1$ and $\text{ckx}=0$ 1 If $\text{ipt}=1$ and $\text{ckx}=1$ 0 else
CKX	1 If $\text{barr}>0$ or $\text{arf}=2$ 0 else
AHKs	$\text{ahk}=\text{ck}$
AHPs	2 If $\text{ahk}=2$ and $\text{ahp6}=0$ and $\text{aarr}=0$ 1 If $\text{ahk}=2$ and $(\text{ahp6}+\text{aarr}<2)$ 1 If $\text{ahk}=1$ and $\text{ahp6}<1$ 0 else
B-Type ARRs	1 If $\text{ahp}>0$ 0 else
A-Type ARRs	1 If $\text{arf}<2$ and $\text{ahp}>0$ 0 else

Benitez and Hejatko, submitted



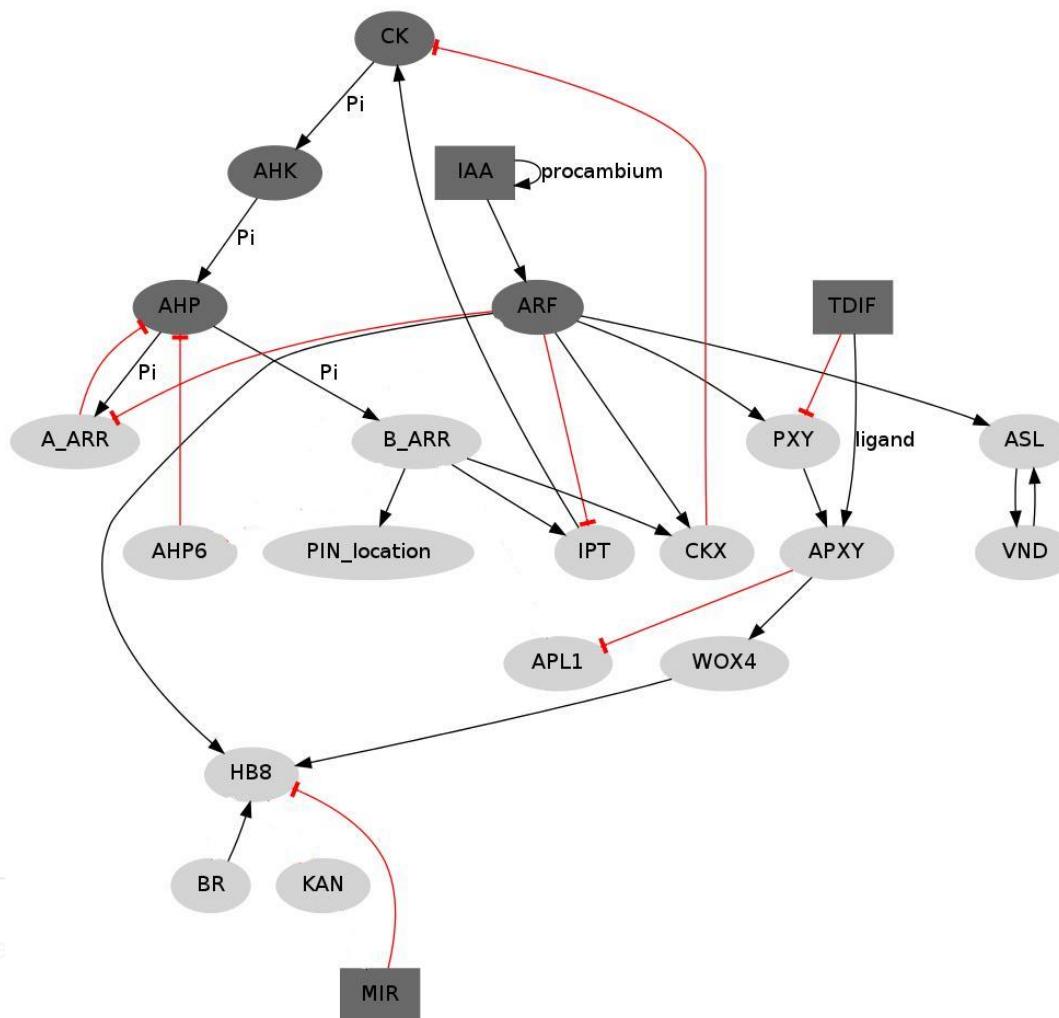
Molecular Regulatory Networks Modeling

- Specifying **mobile elements** and their model behaviour



Molecular Regulatory Networks Modeling

- Preparing the *first version* of the model and its *testing*



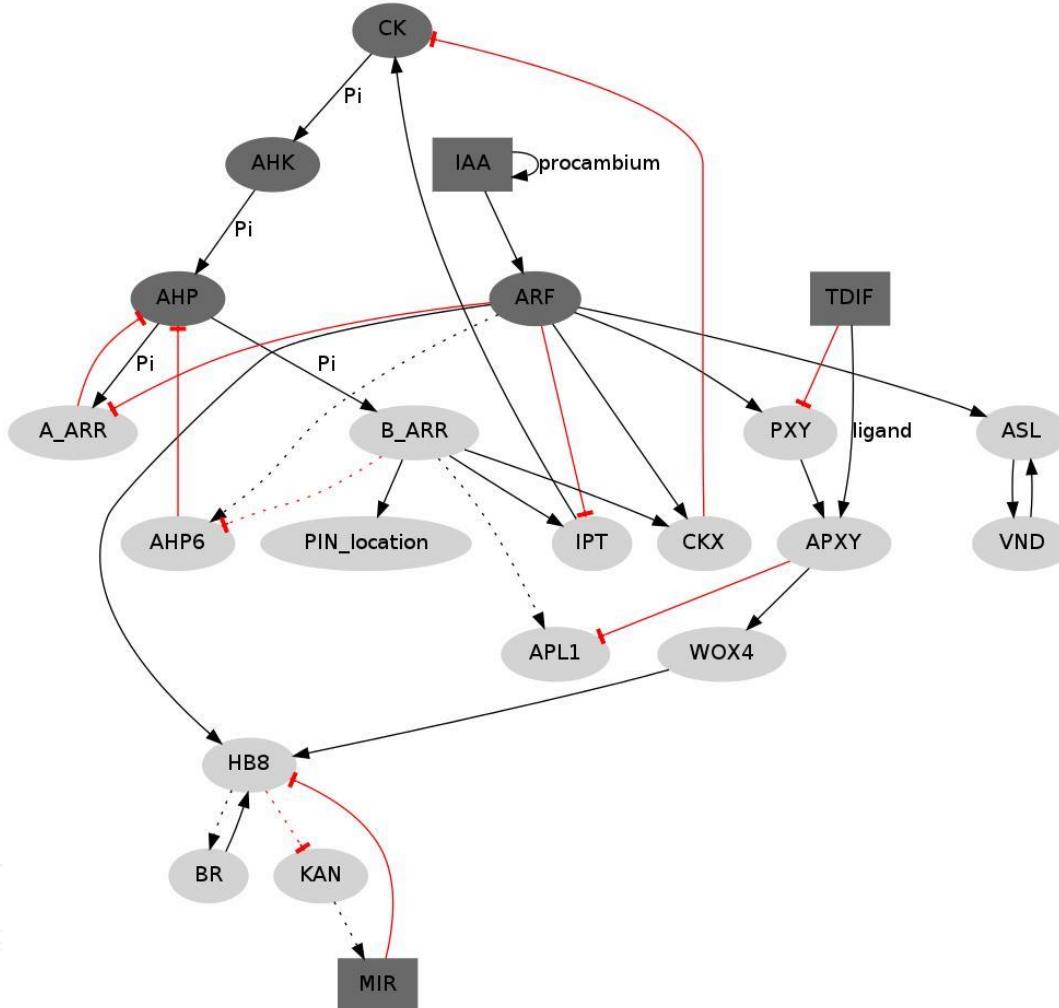
Molecular Regulatory Networks Modeling

□ Specifying of missing interactions via ***informed predictions***

Interaction	Evidence	References
CK → PIN7 radial localization	<p>Predicted interaction (could be direct or indirect)</p> <p>Informed by the following data:</p> <p>During the specification of root vascular cells in <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>, CK regulates the radial localization of PIN7.</p> <p>Expression of PIN7:GFP and PIN7::GUS is upregulated by CK with no significant influence of ethylene.</p> <p>In the root, CK signaling is required for the CK regulation of PIN1, PIN3, and PIN7. Their expression is altered in <i>wol</i>, <i>cre1</i>, <i>ahk3</i> and <i>ahp6</i> mutants.</p>	[18] [18,20] [19]
CK→APL	<p>Predicted interaction (could be direct or indirect)</p> <p>Consistent with the fact that APL overexpression prevents or delays xylem cell differentiation, as does CKs.</p> <p>Partially supported by microarray data and phloem-specific expression patterns of CK response factors.</p>	[21] (TAIR, ExpressionSet:1005823559, [22])

Molecular Regulatory Networks Modeling

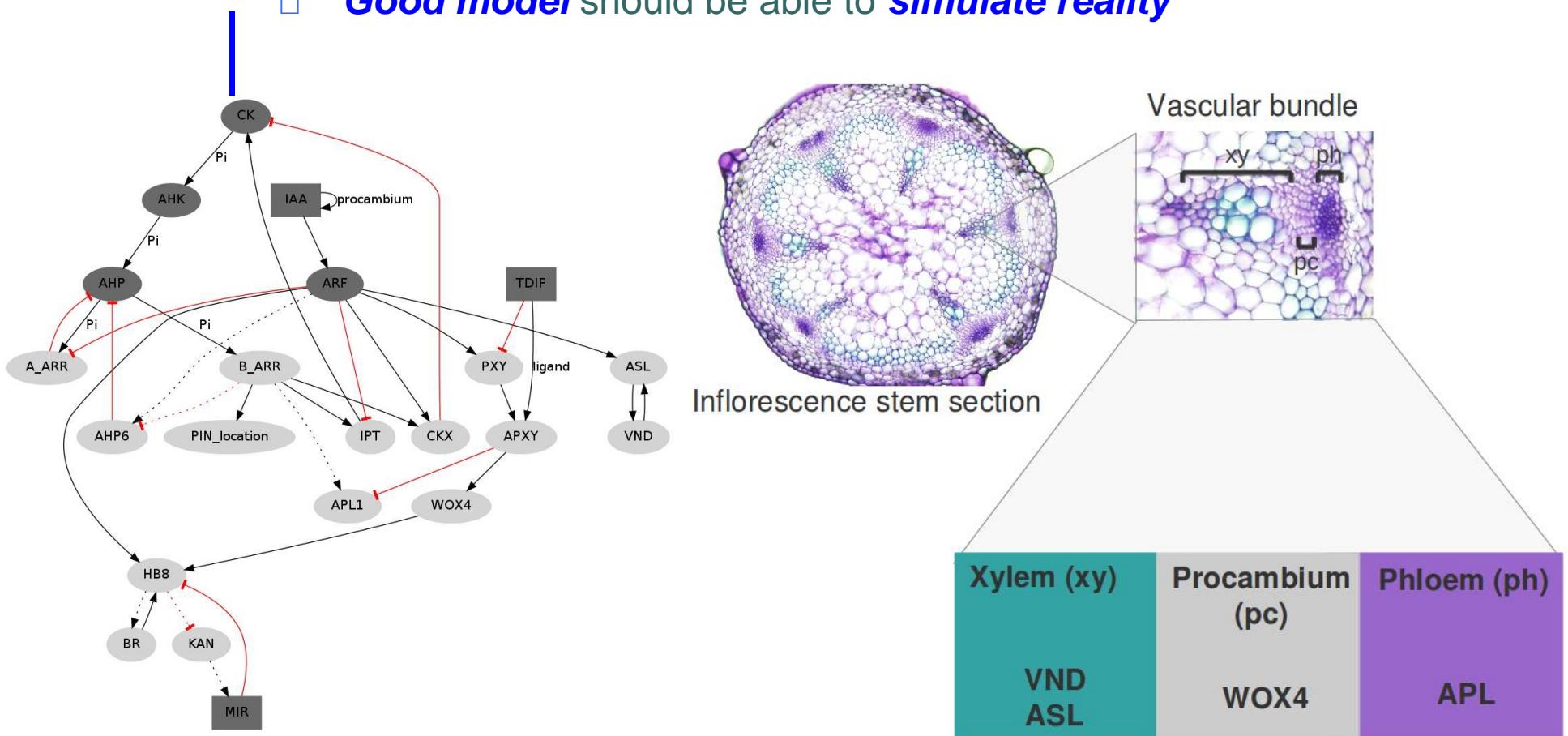
- Preparing the *next version* of the model and its *testing*



Benitez and Hejatko, *PlosONE*, 2013

Molecular Regulatory Networks Modeling

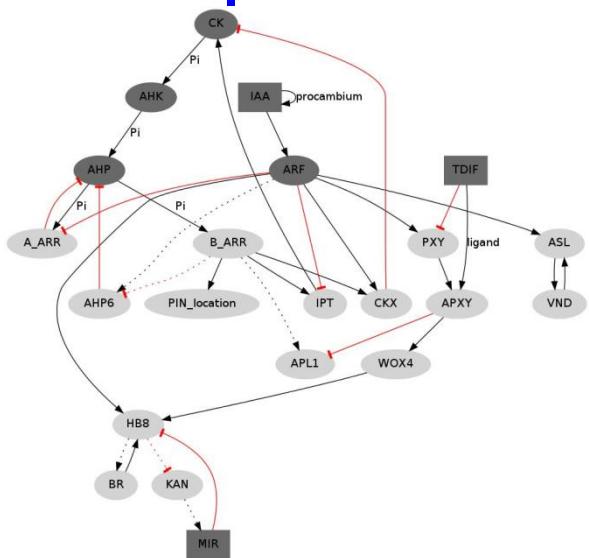
- **Good model** should be able to *simulate reality*



Benitez and Hejatko, *PlosONE*, 2013

Molecular Regulatory Networks Modeling

- Formulating **equations** describing the **relationships** in the model



logical rule function

state in the time t

Static nodes: $g_n(t+1) = F_n(g_{n1}(t), g_{n2}(t), \dots, g_{nk}(t))$

state in the time $t+1$

Amount if TDIF or MIR165 in cell i

Mobile nodes: $g_{(t+1)T[i]} = H(g_{(t)[i]} + D(g_{(t)[i+1]} + g_{(t)[i-1]} - N(g_{(t)[i]})) - b)$

state in the time $t+1$

constant corresponding to a degradation term

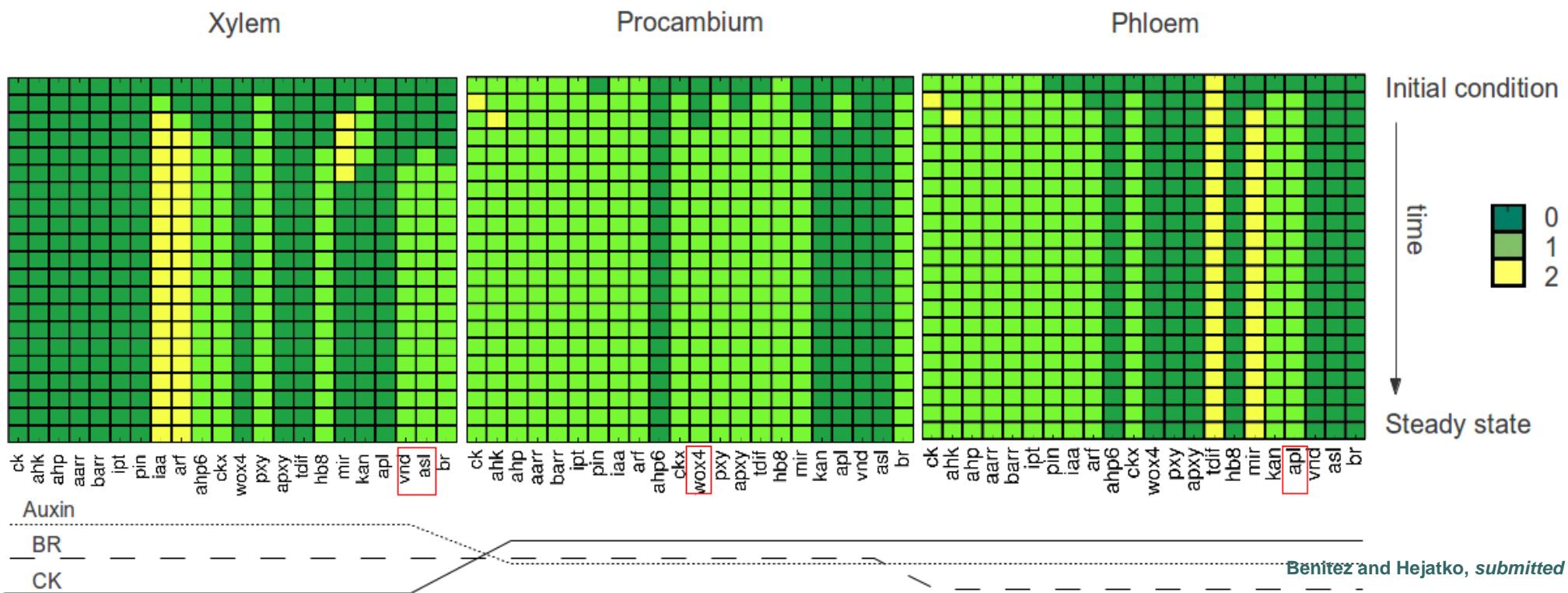
proportion of movable element

Molecular Regulatory Networks Modeling

- **Good model** should be able to *simulate reality*

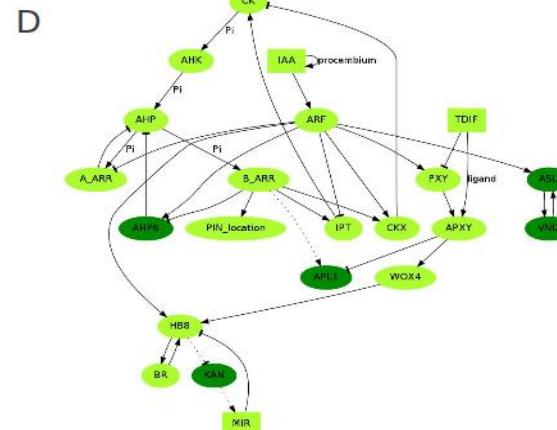
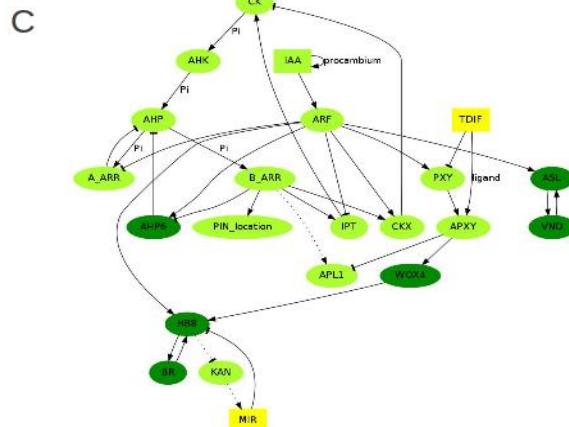
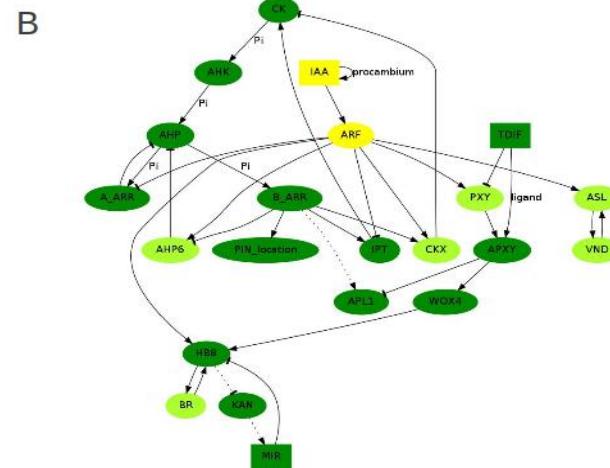
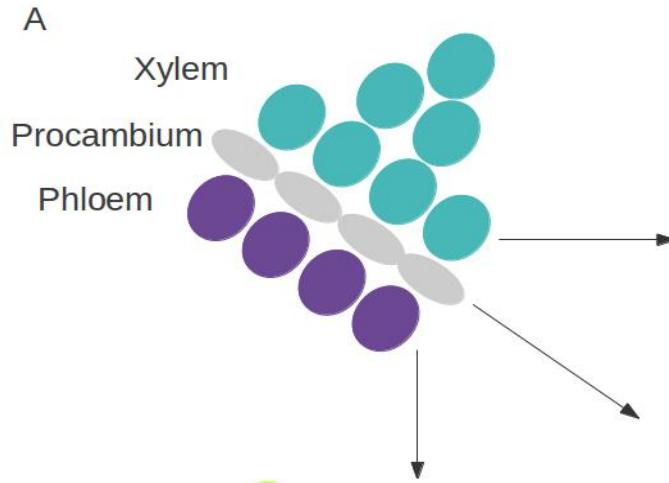
Static nodes: $g_n(t+1) = F_n(g_{n1}(t), g_{n2}(t), \dots, g_{nk}(t))$

Mobile nodes: $\mathbf{g}_{(t+1)T[ij]} = H(\mathbf{g}_{(t)[ij]} + D(\mathbf{g}_{(t)[i+1]} + \mathbf{g}_{(t)[i-1]} - N(\mathbf{g}_{(t)[ij]})) - b)$



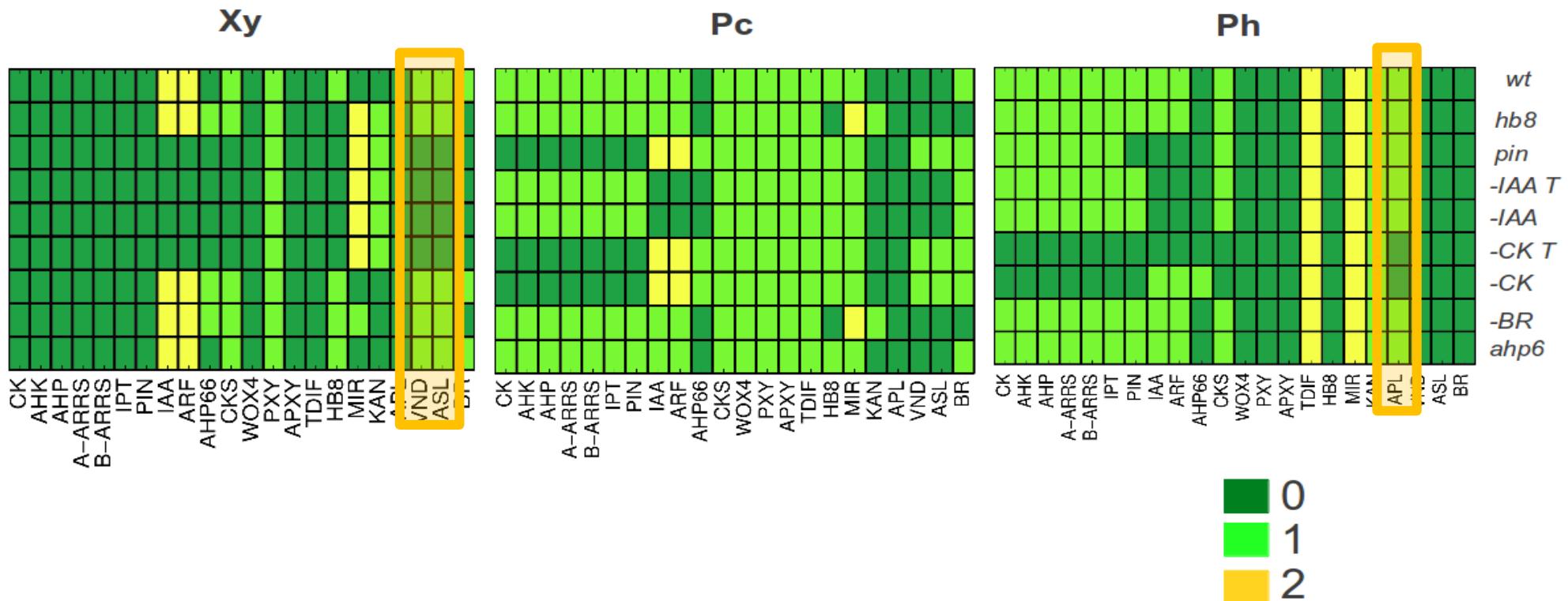
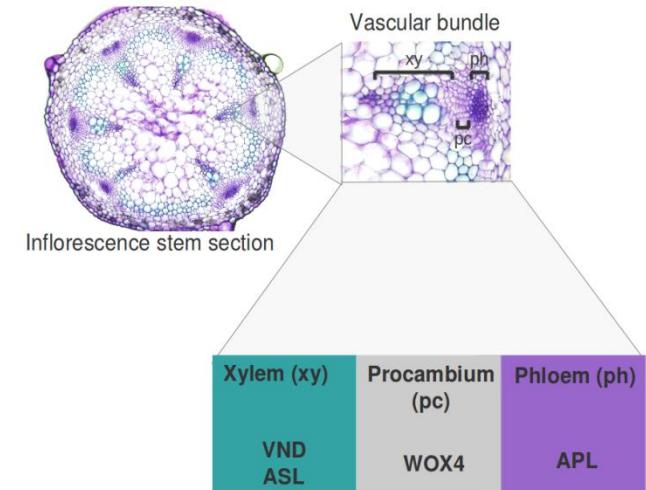
Molecular Regulatory Networks Modeling

- The good model should be able to **simulate reality**



Molecular Regulatory Networks Modeling

□ Simulation of *mutants*



Osnova

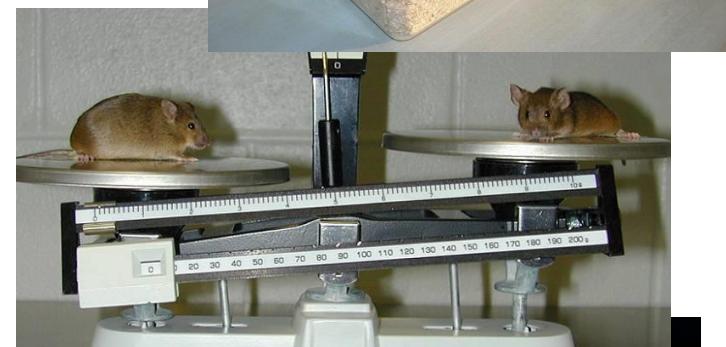
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Mus musculus

myš domácí, house mouse

- malé nároky na chovnou plochu
- relativně velké množství mláďat (3-14, v průměru 6-8)
- velikost genomu se blíží velikosti genomu člověka (cca 3000 Mbp), podobně jako počet genů (cca 24K)
- 20 chromozomů (19+1)
- vhodná pro široké spektrum fyziologických experimentů (anatomicky i fyziologicky podobná člověku)
- možno poměrně snadno získávat K.O. mutanty i transgenní linie



Mus musculus

myš domácí, house mouse

- Genom známý od roku 2002
(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/genome/assembly/grc/mouse/>)

The GRC is working hard to provide the best possible reference assembly for mouse. We do this by both generating multiple representations ([alternate loci](#)) for regions that are too complex to be represented by a single path. Additionally, we are releasing regional fixes known as [patches](#). This allows users who are interested in a specific locus to get an improved representation without affecting users who need chromosome coordinate stability.

Getting Data

- GRCm38.p1 (Latest minor release from the GRC): [FTP](#)
- GRCm38 (Latest Major release from the GRC): [FTP](#)
- Alignments of MGSCv37 to GRCm38: [GRC FTP](#)
- Information on regions under review: [FTP](#)
- Annotated clone assembly problems: [FTP](#)

Next assembly update
The next assembly update (patch release 2) will be a minor update (only patches) and will happen in March 2013.

GRC Home **Data** **Help** **Report an Issue** **Contact Us** **Credits** **Curators Only**

Mouse Overview **Mouse Issues under Review** **Mouse Assembly Data** **Report a problem**

GRC Blog

- The GRC and the 10th International Zebrafish Genetics and Development Meeting (June 20-24, 2012 - Madison, Wisconsin)** 26 Jul 2012
- Hidden assembly problems exposed** 06 Jul 2012
- The human reference genome GRCh37 represents th...

[see all](#)

Recently Resolved Mouse Issues

- Mouse (MG-4136)** Nov 16, 2012
Inversion found in the assembly has been corrected in component AL611930.25.
- Mouse (MG-4212)** Nov 16, 2012
There is an assembly gap between AC132090.3 and AC239617.4, originally described in MG-3584, and then updated in MG-4143. This duplicate Jira issue is being used to manage an update at this gap that is being considered for patch release.

[see all](#)

References

Whole Genome Papers

- The Mouse Genome WGS Assembly**
- The Mouse Genome: Clone based assembly**

GRCh37 GRCh38 MGSCv37

GRCm38.p1
Release date: 23 Aug 2012
Release type: minor

Submitted Genome Referen... Kalendář - Osobn... CG020_2012_Less... Doručená pošta ... EndNote X4 - rea... PONE-S-12-4613...

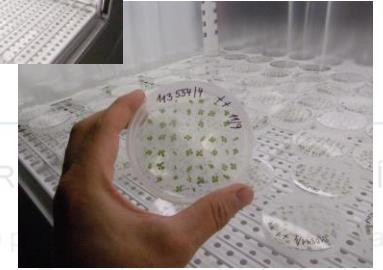
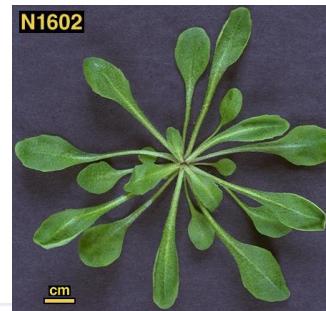
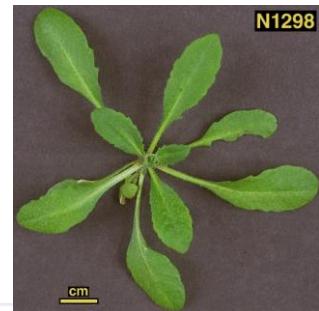
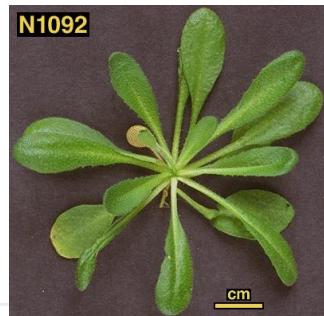
Osnova

- Nástroje **systémové biologie**
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Arabidopsis thaliana

huseníček polní, mouse-ear cress

- malé nároky na kultivační plochu
- velké množství semen (20.000/rostlinu a více)
- malý a kompaktní genom, (125 MBp, cca 25.000 genů, prům. velikost 3 kb)
- 5 chromozomů
- vhodná pro široké spektrum fyziologických experimentů
- velká přirozená variabilita (cca 750 ekotypů (Nottingham Arabidopsis Seed Stock Centre))



Arabidopsis thaliana

huseníček polní, mouse-ear cress

- Genom známý od roku 2000 (<http://www.arabidopsis.org/>)

The screenshot shows the TAIR homepage in a Firefox browser window. The URL in the address bar is www.arabidopsis.org. The page features a header with the TAIR logo, navigation links for Home, Help, Contact, About Us, Login/Register, and several menu tabs: Search, Browse, Tools, Portals, Download, Submit, News, and ABRC Stocks. A search bar is located at the top right. The main content area is titled "The Arabidopsis Information Resource". It contains text about the database's purpose, funding from the National Science Foundation, and a link to updates on funding. Below this is a graphic illustrating the submission process: a syringe labeled "SUBMIT PAPER" points to a laptop screen displaying a form with fields like "TAIR SUBMISSION", "Article #", "Locus", "Gene", "GeneFunction", and "Method". An arrow labeled "SUBMIT DATA" points from the laptop to a stylized flower icon. A call-to-action button says "Click here to try our new online submission form". To the right of the main content are several news and information boxes: "Breaking News" with links to news feeds; "New Set of Confirmed T-DNA Lines Available [November 28, 2012]"; "New from ABRC Education and Outreach! [October 31, 2012]"; "2012 MASC Report Now Available [July 11, 2012]"; and "New Protein Chip and Cell Cultures at ABRC [May 9, 2012]". The bottom of the page includes a footer with links for genome search, navigation, and various services, along with the European Union flag and the text "EVROPSKÁ UNIE".

Osnova

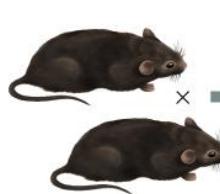
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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Tato prezentace je spolufinancována
Evropským sociálním fondem
a státním rozpočtem České republiky

1 Isolate single cells from a blastocyst of black mouse parents.



Magnified view
of blastocyst

2 Pick a single cell from the first culture and grow a clone of this cell in cultures for 15 mitotic generations. Repeat every 10 days for a year. These are ES (embryonic stem) cells.

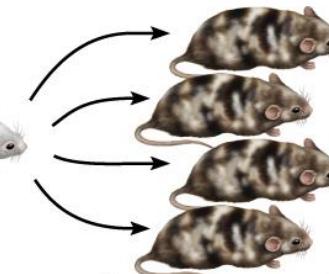
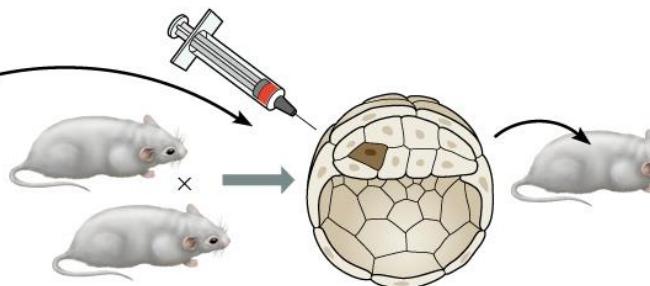
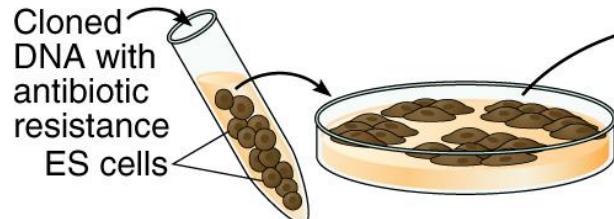


Progeny of single ICM cell
in nutrient culture medium

3 Transform stem cells with a cloned gene. Include an antibiotic resistance marker in the cloned gene. Culture ES cells in presence of antibiotic to select transformants.

4 Inject transformed ES cells into blastocysts from white mice. Implant into surrogate mother.

5 Resultant pups will be chimeras of ES cells from black parent and white parent. Black ES cells contain transgene.



Some germ cells will
be from a black ES cell

6 Breed chimeric mice to produce homozygous transgenic offspring.

Chimera



Homozygous strain
from ES cell, F₂



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OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenčníchopnost
ESF+2020



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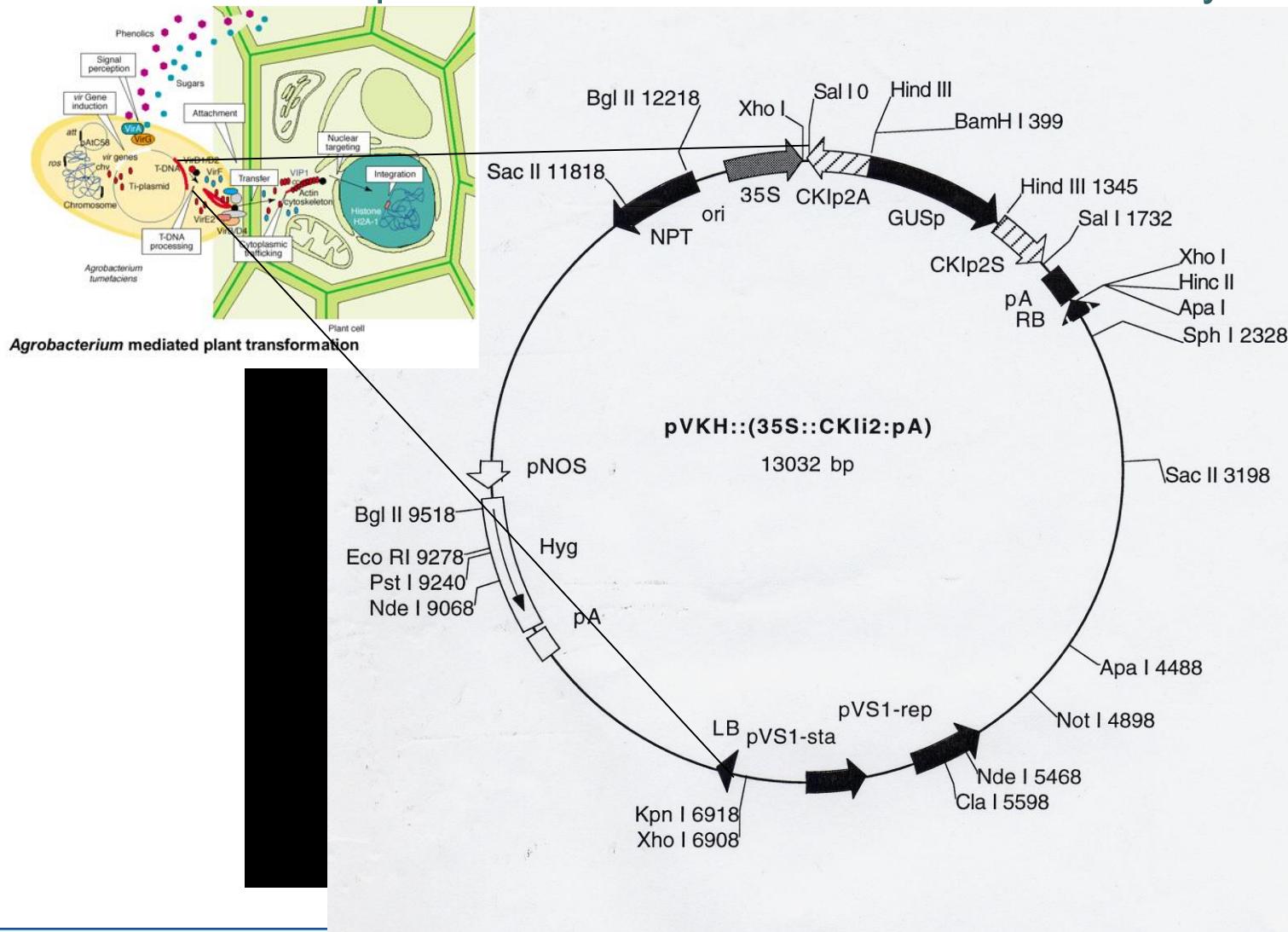
Transformace *Arabidopsis* prostřednictvím *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*



Crown gall of raspberry caused by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*.

Transformace *Arabidopsis* prostřednictvím *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

přenos bakteriální DNA do rostlinné buňky



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Transformace kokultivací listových disků



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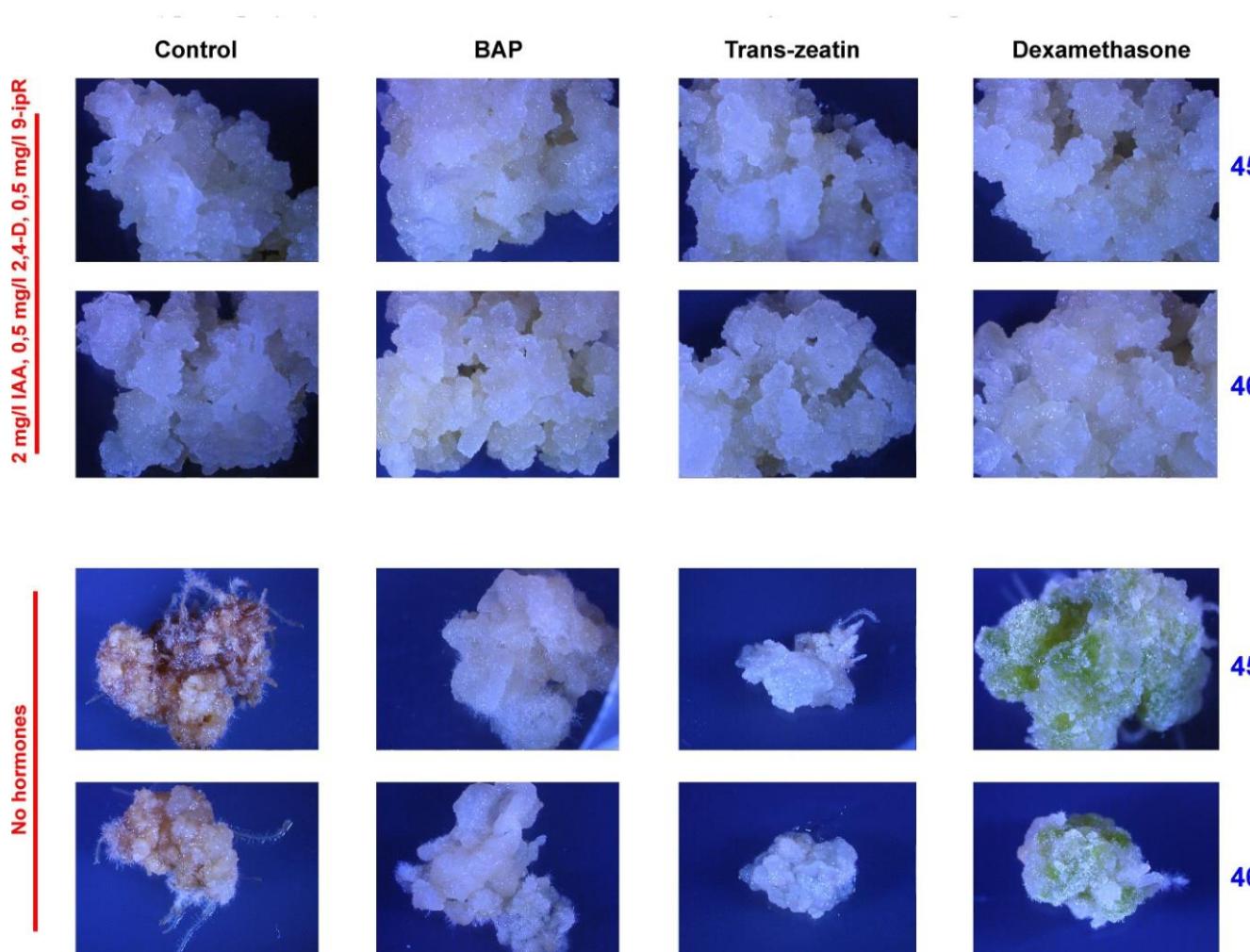
pro konkurenčníchopnost

TIANA BK

ÁVÁNÍ
ncována
i fondem

a státním rozpočtem České republiky

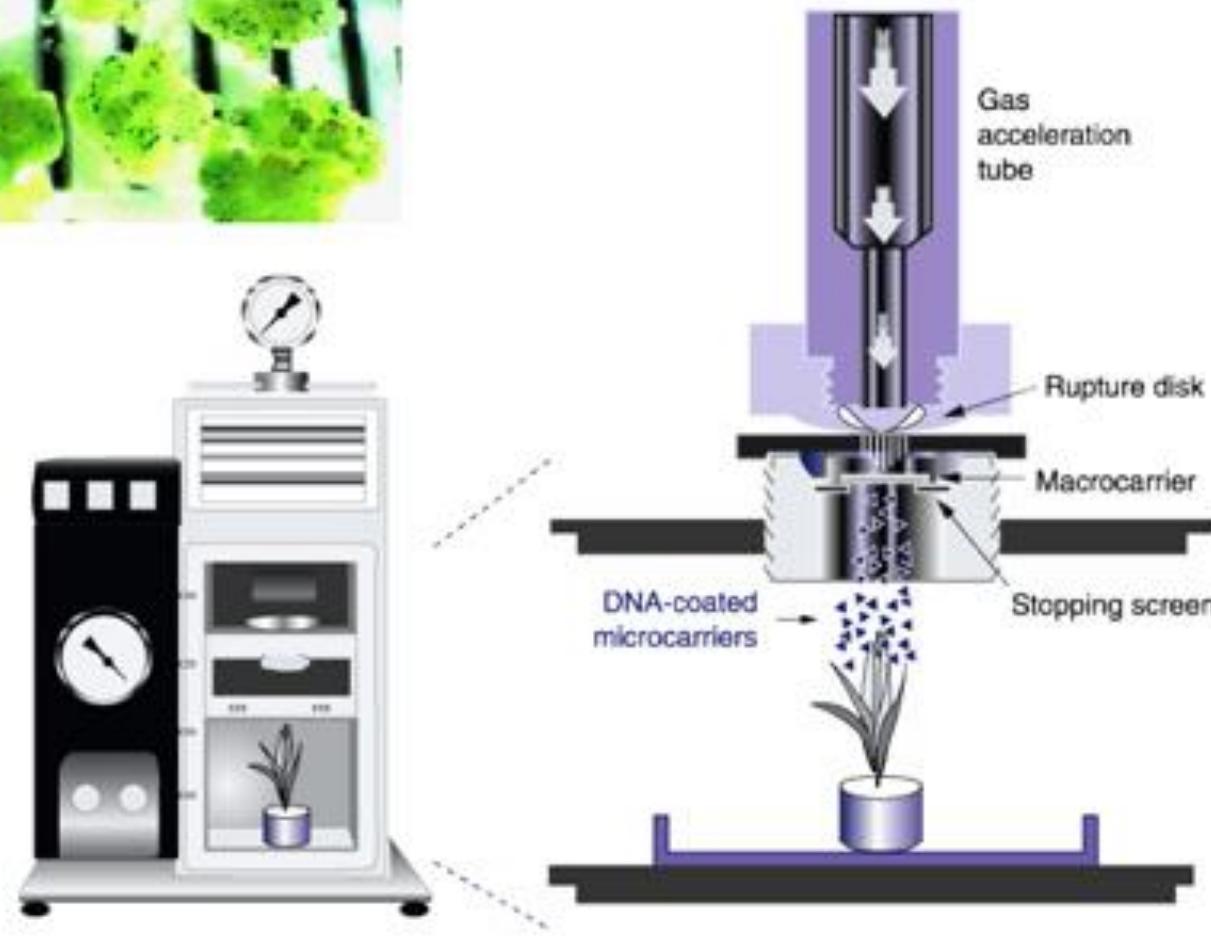
Transformace kokultivací kalusů



Transformace „nastřelováním“ DNA



Biostatic delivery of DNA



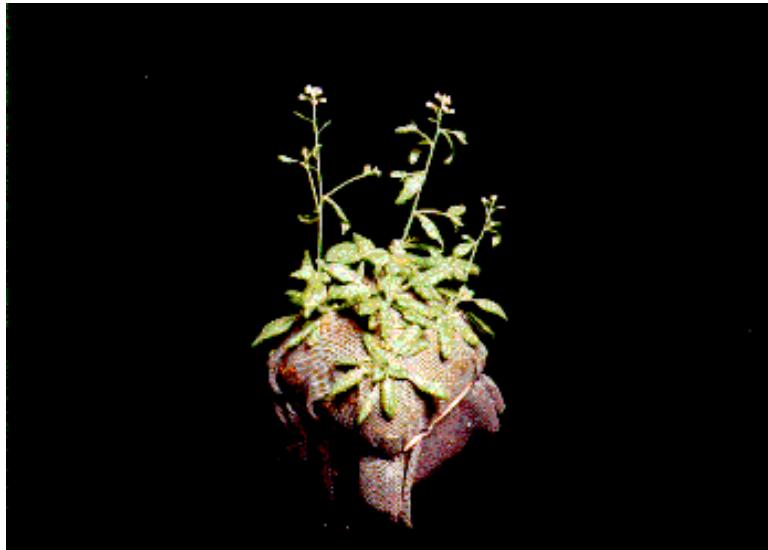
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Transformace květenství



When plants have primary bolts 5-15 cm they are ready to infiltrate. Clipping of primary bolts is not necessary.



After infiltration, pots are placed on their sides to allow for drainage and are covered with plastic wrap. Plants are returned, in this state, to the growth chamber for 24 hours. After 24 hours, they are turned upright into a fresh flat.



Plants are allowed to grow to maturity. They are staked to avoid seed loss and facilitate plant harvesting.

NOTE: Leaves degenerate within 2 weeks of infiltration. This is normal and does not affect seed set.

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE Vzdělávání

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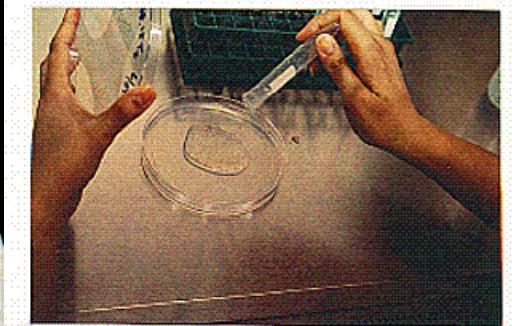
Transformace květenství



<http://www.bch.msu.edu/pamgreen/green.htm>
Transformed seedlings are green and have true leaves on selective medium (a 40mg/l kanamycin plate is shown).



Sterilize seed in bleach solution.



Transfer liquid from test tube to petri dish lid.



Plant transformed seedlings in soil.

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 - PCR



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OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenčních schopností

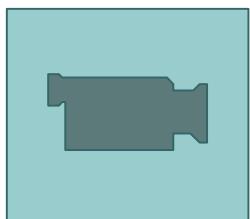


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PCR



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 - Design a příprava primerů (Dr. Hana Konečná)

Shrnutí

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Diskuse



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