

QBQ-1354: Biologia Molecular

Eletroforese de ácidos nucleicos em gel de agarose

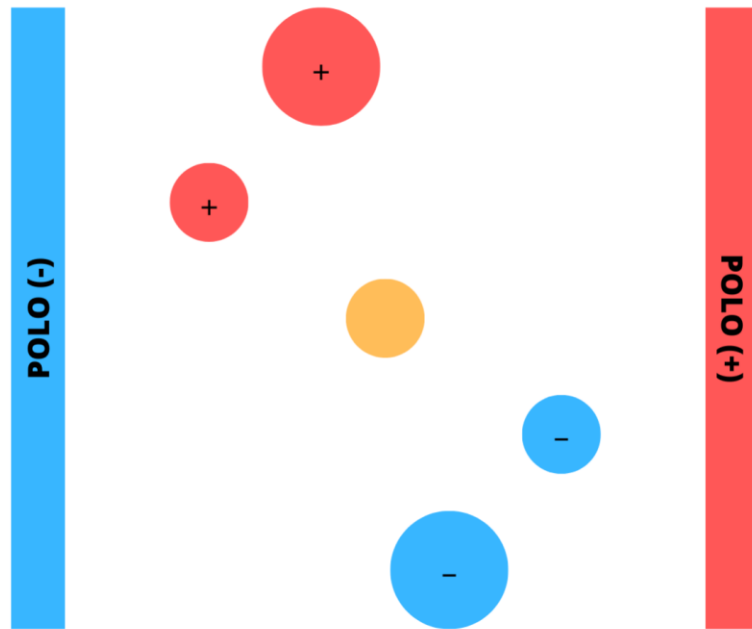
Vitor Saldanha



São Paulo, 2023

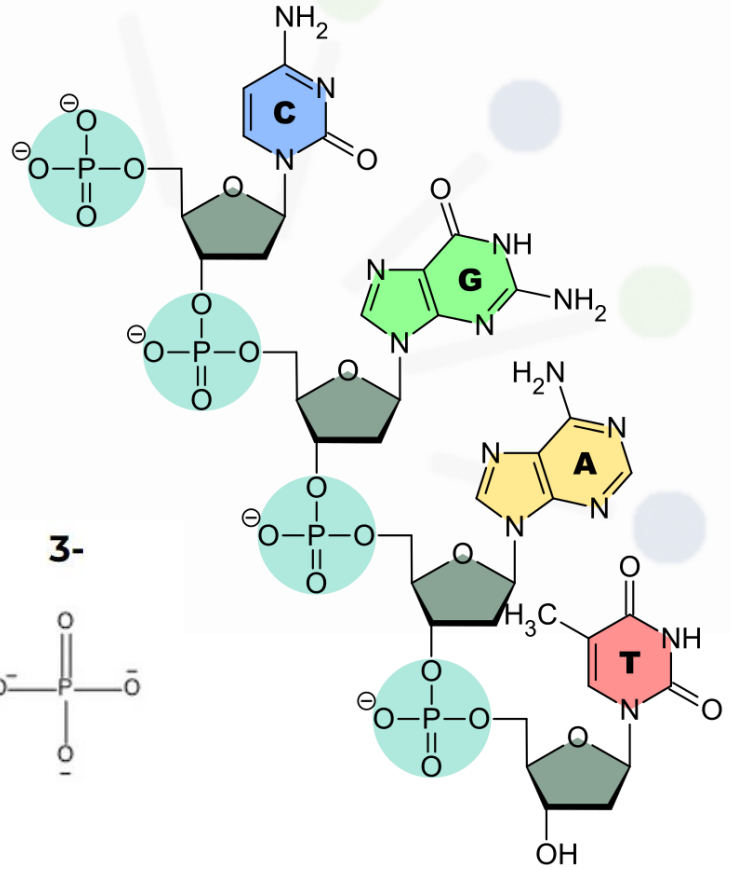
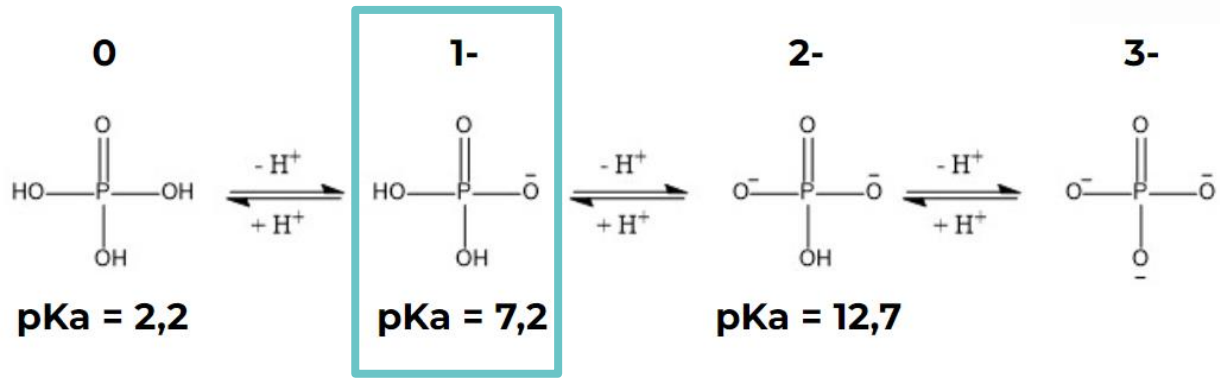
Eletroforese: princípios

- Grego: **Eléktron** (carga) + **Phorós** (movimento, transporte)
- Partículas **carregadas** se movimentam em velocidades **diferentes** por um meio após aplicação de corrente elétrica



Eletroforese de DNA

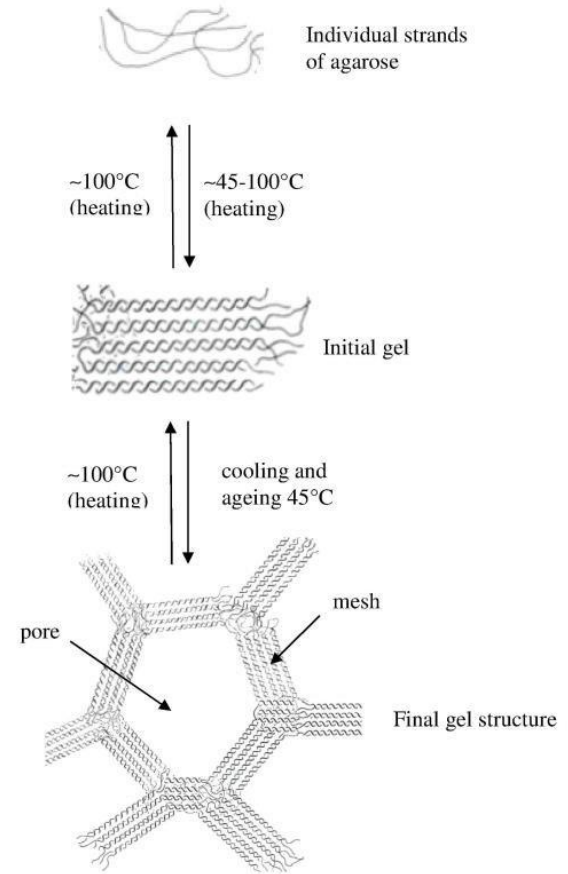
- Em pH fisiológico (~ 7,0-7,4): carga **negativa**
- Grupo fosfato (derivado do ácido fosfórico)



Eletroforese de DNA: reagentes

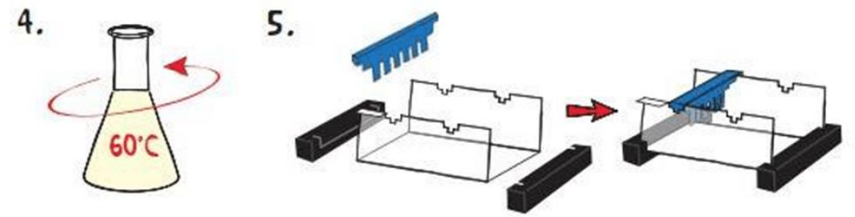
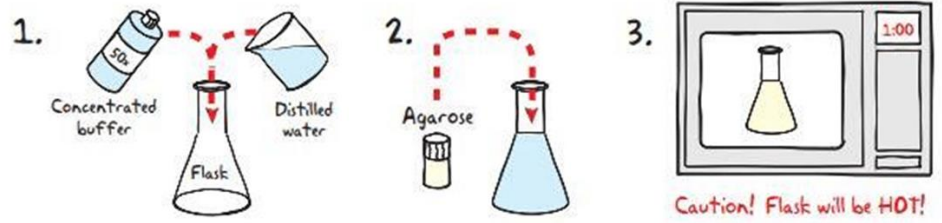
1) Matriz (meio): Gel de agarose

- Agarobiose
 - D-galactose + 3,6-anidro-L-galactopiranosose
- Concentração do gel
 - 0,4% - 3%: tamanho molecular (kb) das espécies de DNA presentes na amostra



Eletroforese de DNA: reagentes

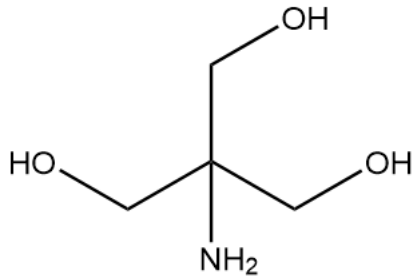
1) Matriz (meio): Gel de agarose - Preparo



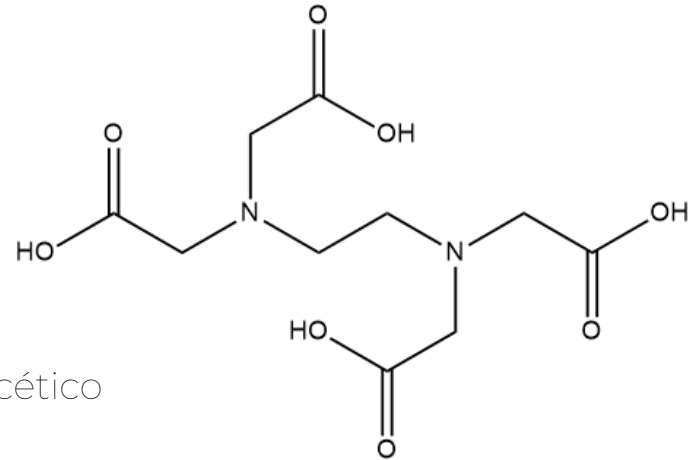
Eletroforese de DNA: reagentes

2) **Tampão de corrida (TAE/TBE):** manter o pH constante e inibir nucleases

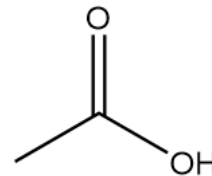
Amina primária: Tris(hidroximetil)aminometano



Agente quelante: EDTA



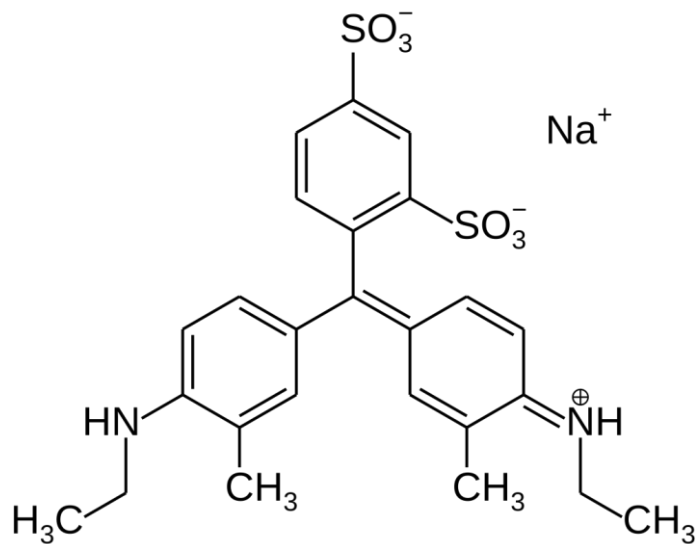
Ácido fraco: Bórico ou Acético



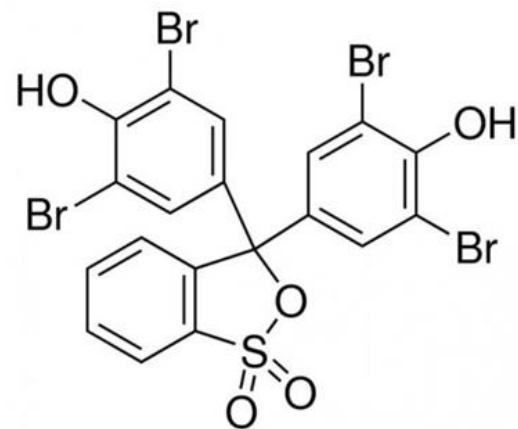
TAE (DNA <2kb)

Eletroforese de DNA: reagentes

3) **Tampão de amostra:** mostrar o avanço da corrida - Glicerol (30-40%) + Corante



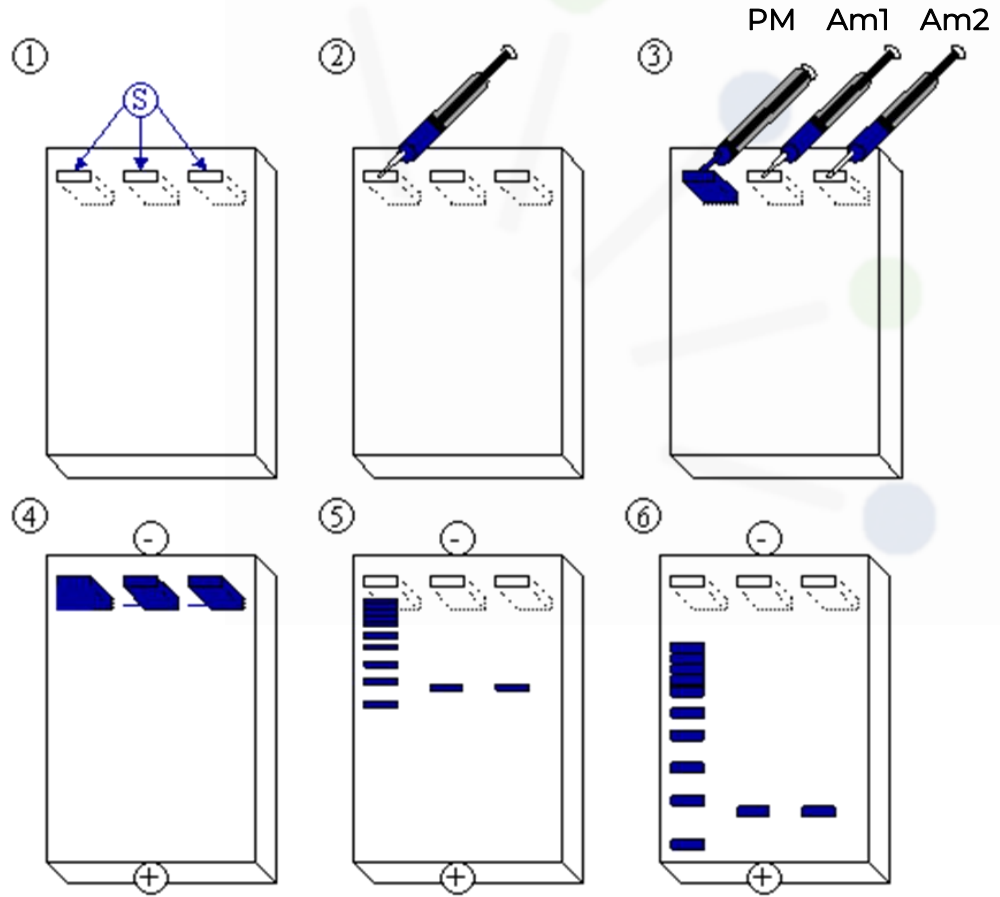
Xileno de cianol: 4000 pb



Azul de bromofenol: 300 pb

Eletroforese de DNA: reagentes

4) **Marcadores de peso molecular:**
Comparar os resultados obtidos com padrões de DNA com massas moleculares conhecidas

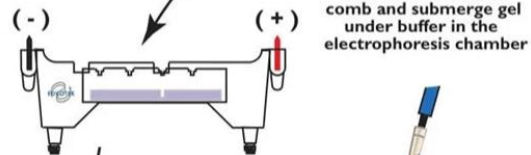


Eletroforese de DNA: metodologia

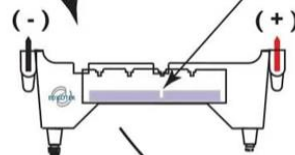
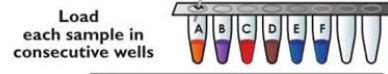
Preparo e aplicação do gel



Adição do tampão de corrida até que o gel esteja submerso

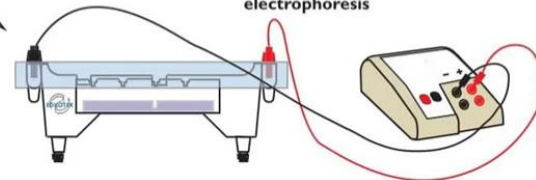


Aplicação das amostras (+ tampão de amostra) e marcador de peso

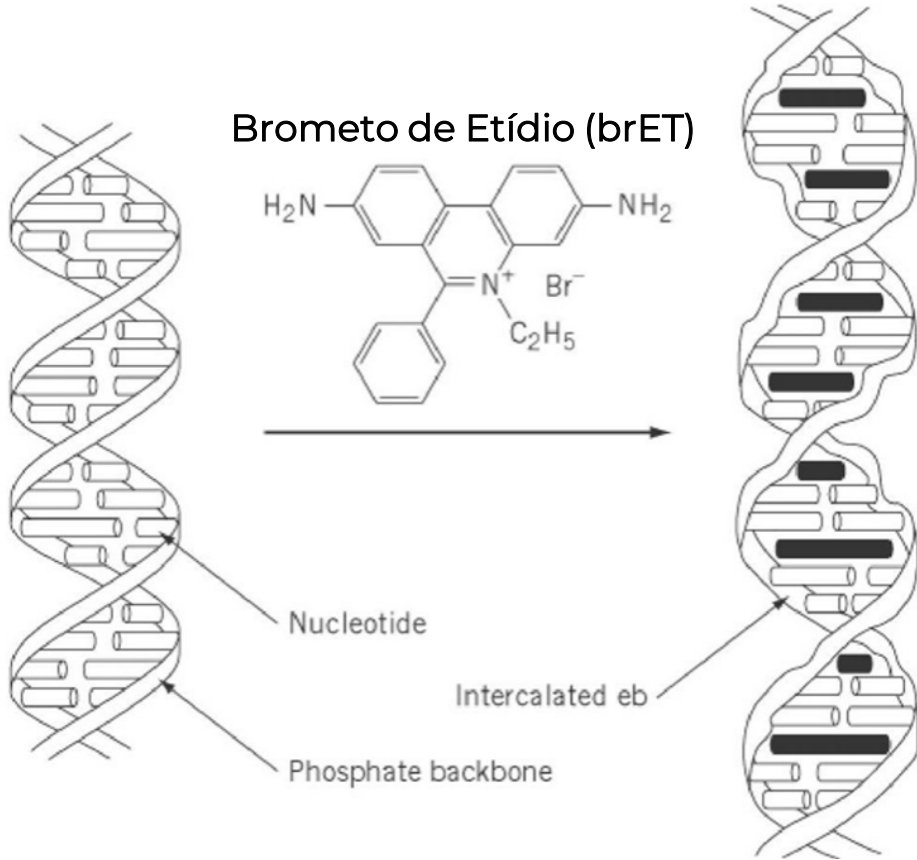


Conectar os eletrodos aos terminais e ligar o aparelho

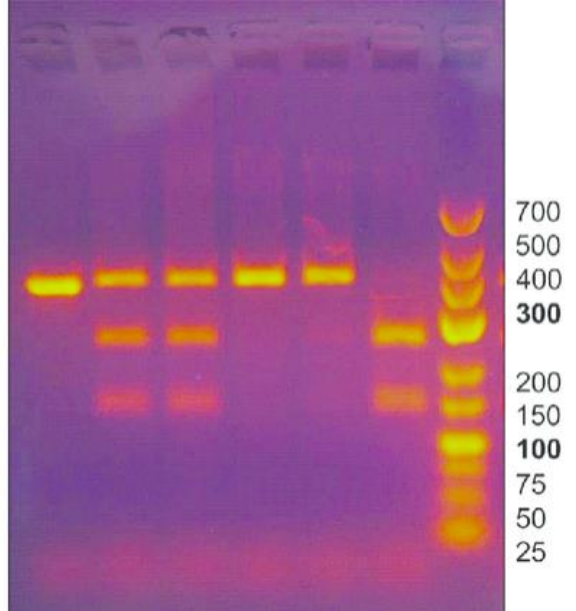
Snap on safety cover, connect leads to power source and initiate electrophoresis



Eletroforese de DNA: resultados



- brET: Agente Intercalante (Mutagênico)
- Complexo brET-DNA é **fluorescente**
 - $\lambda_{abs} = 270 \text{ nm}$ (ultravioleta)
 - $\lambda_{emi} = 605 \text{ nm}$ (laranja)



Referências

- [1] GOLAWSKA, S. et al. Are agarose-sucrose gels useful for studying the probing and feeding behavior of aphids? **Australian Journal of Crop Science**, 2014. v. 8, n. 2, p. 263-270.
- [2] LEHNINGER, A. L.; NELSON, D. L.; COX, M. M. **Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry**. 6th ed. New York: W.H. Freeman and Company, 2014.
- [3] ZAHA, A.; FERREIRA, H. B.; PASSAGLIA, L. M. P. **Biologia Molecular Básica**, 3a ed. Mercado Aberto, 2003.

