

Basics of Genetic Engineering and Its Applications



Ananya Aravind

**4th year, BSMS Biology major Student,
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research
IISER, Thiruvananthapuram
2017 Batch from Brindavan Vidhyalaya**

<input type="radio"/> HEREDITARY	<input type="radio"/> GENETICS	<input type="radio"/> GENE	<input type="radio"/> CHROMOSOME
<input type="radio"/> DNA	<input type="radio"/> BASE	<input type="radio"/> AMINO ACID	<input type="radio"/> PROTIENS
<input type="radio"/> ADENINE	<input type="radio"/> THYMINE	<input type="radio"/> GUANINE	<input type="radio"/> CYTOSINE
<input type="radio"/> MUTAIONS	<input type="radio"/> GENETIC ENGINEERING	<input type="radio"/> SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY	<input type="radio"/> iGEM

HEREDITY

Heredity refers to the passing of traits or characteristics from one parent to the child



HEREDITARY TRAITS



DIMPLES



EYE COLOUR

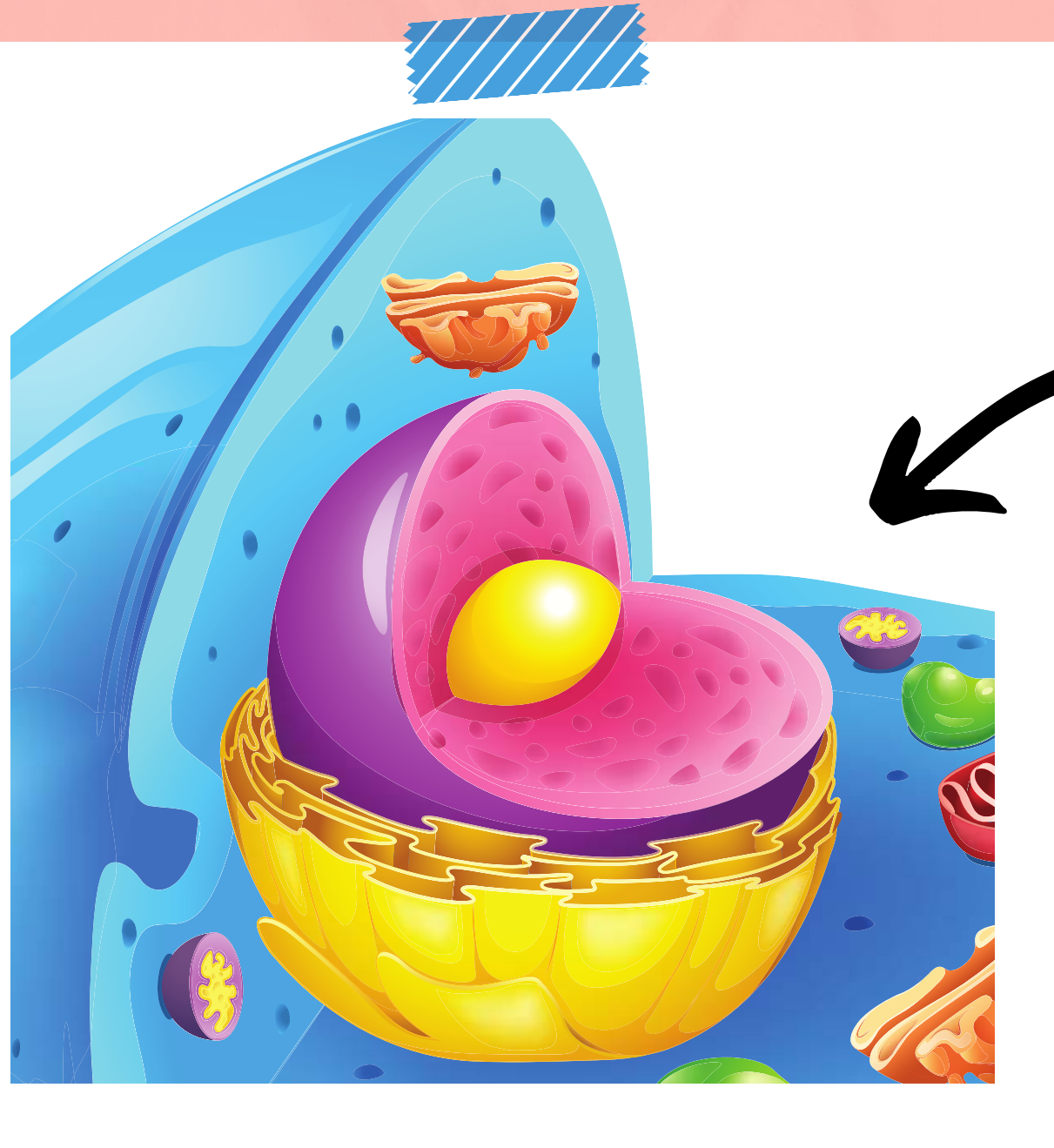


HAND CLASPING

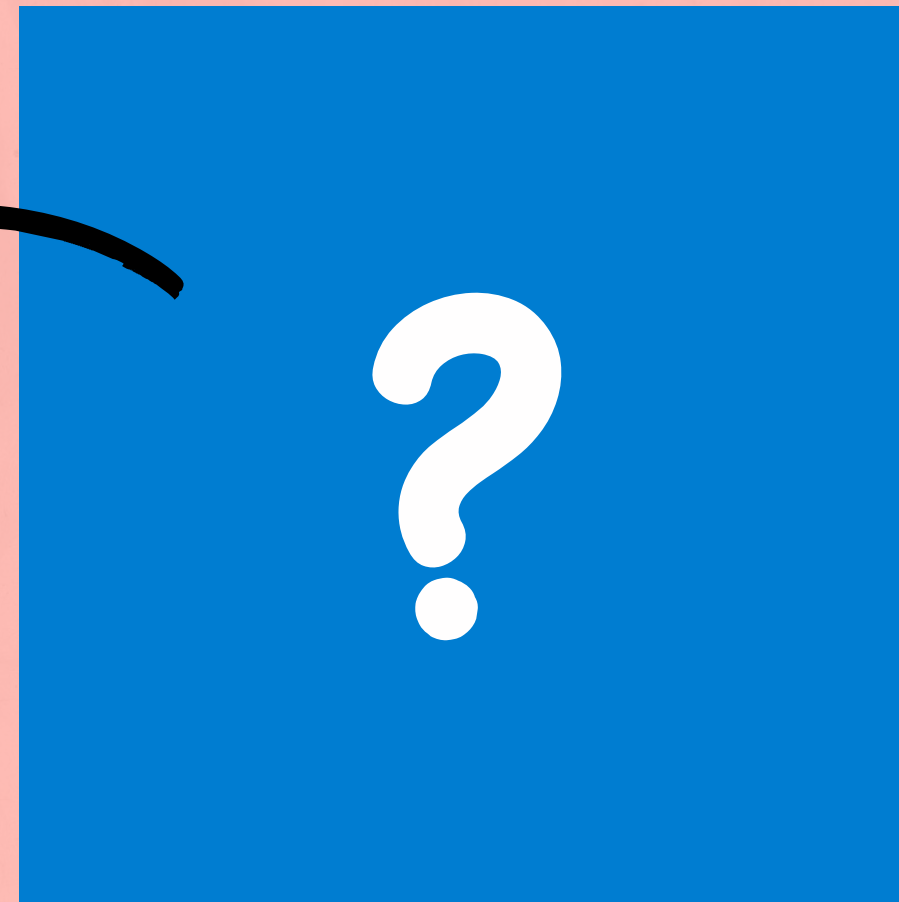
**What causes traits to be passed on
from parent to child**

or

**What is responsible for these different
traits?**



Nucleus



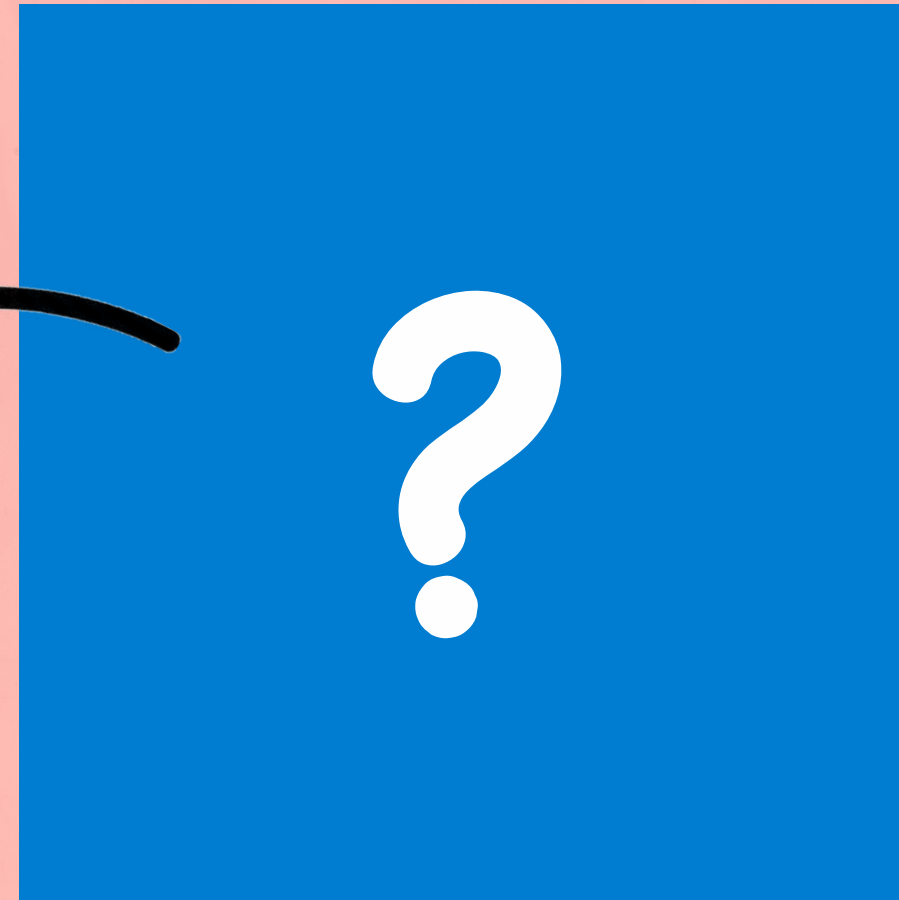
||

What is inside
nucleus

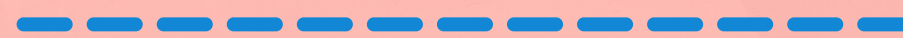




Nucleus



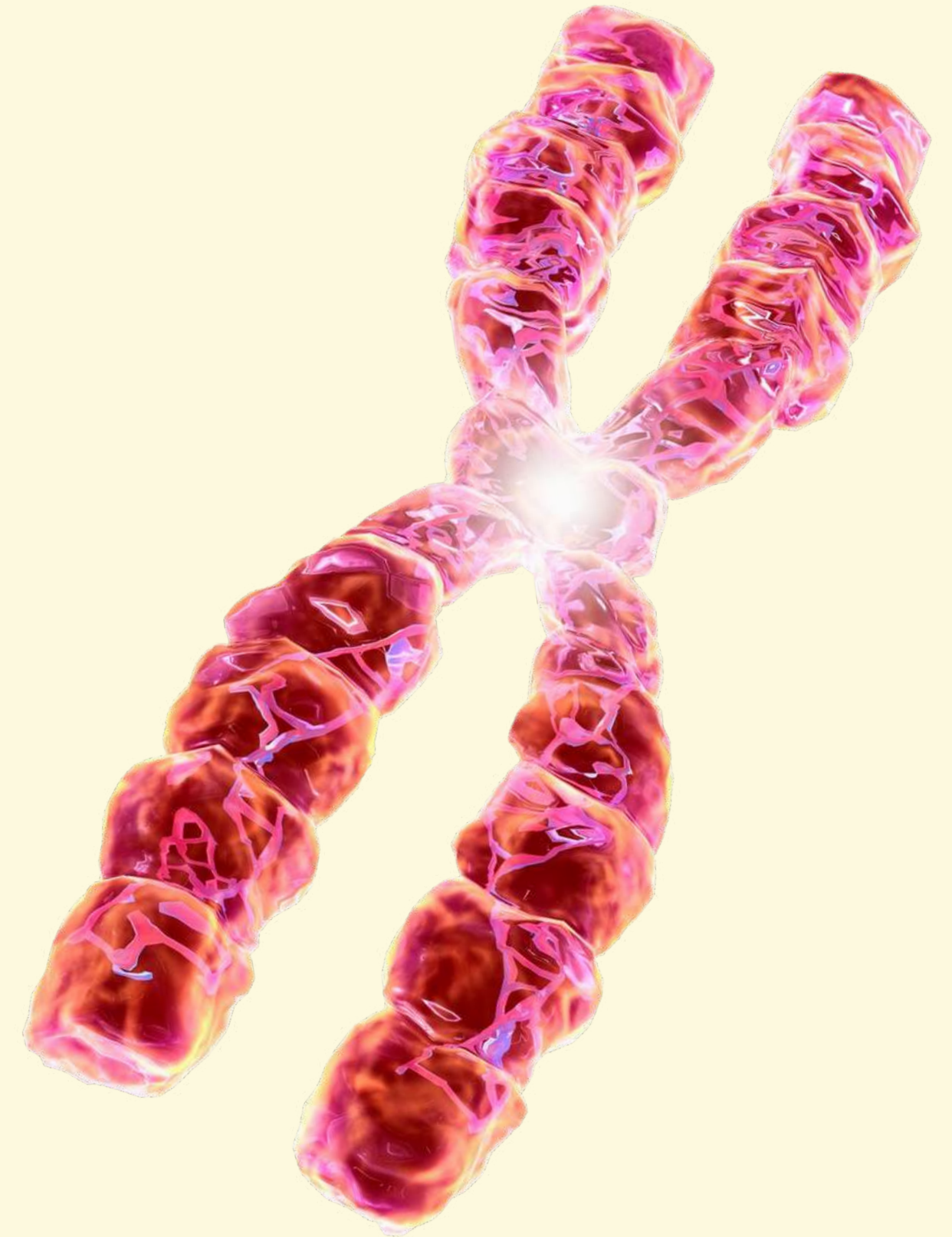
What is inside
nucleus

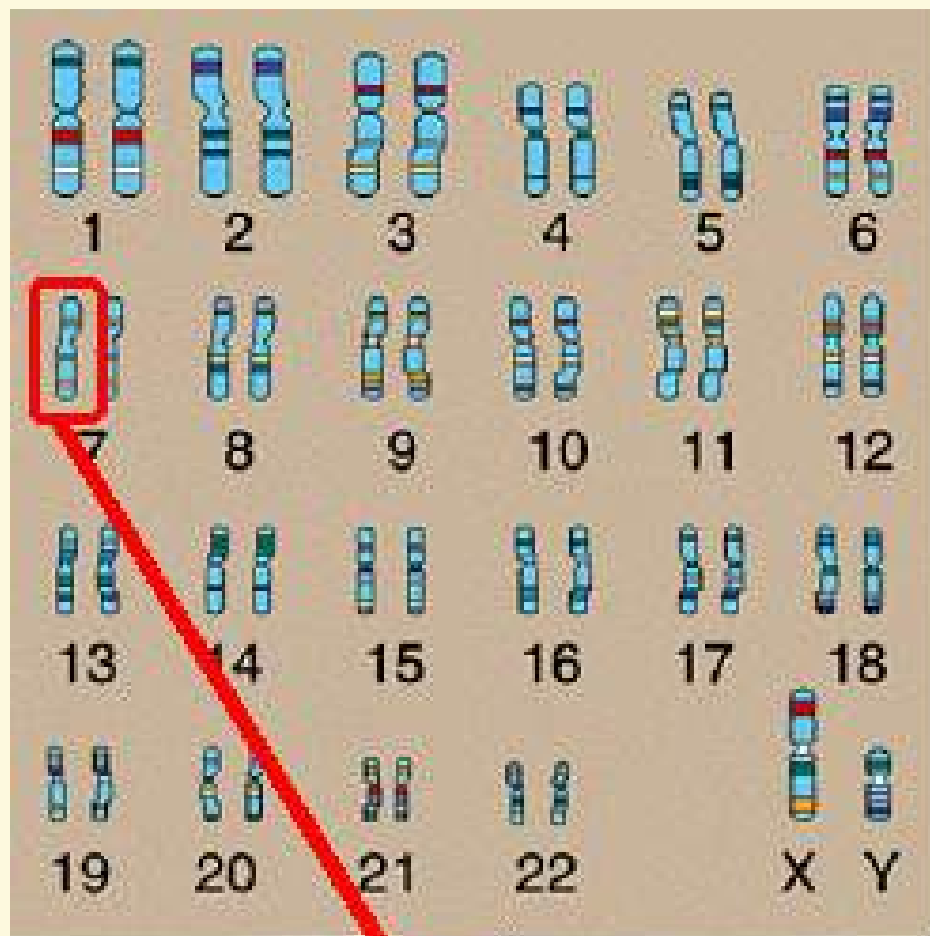


Chromosomes

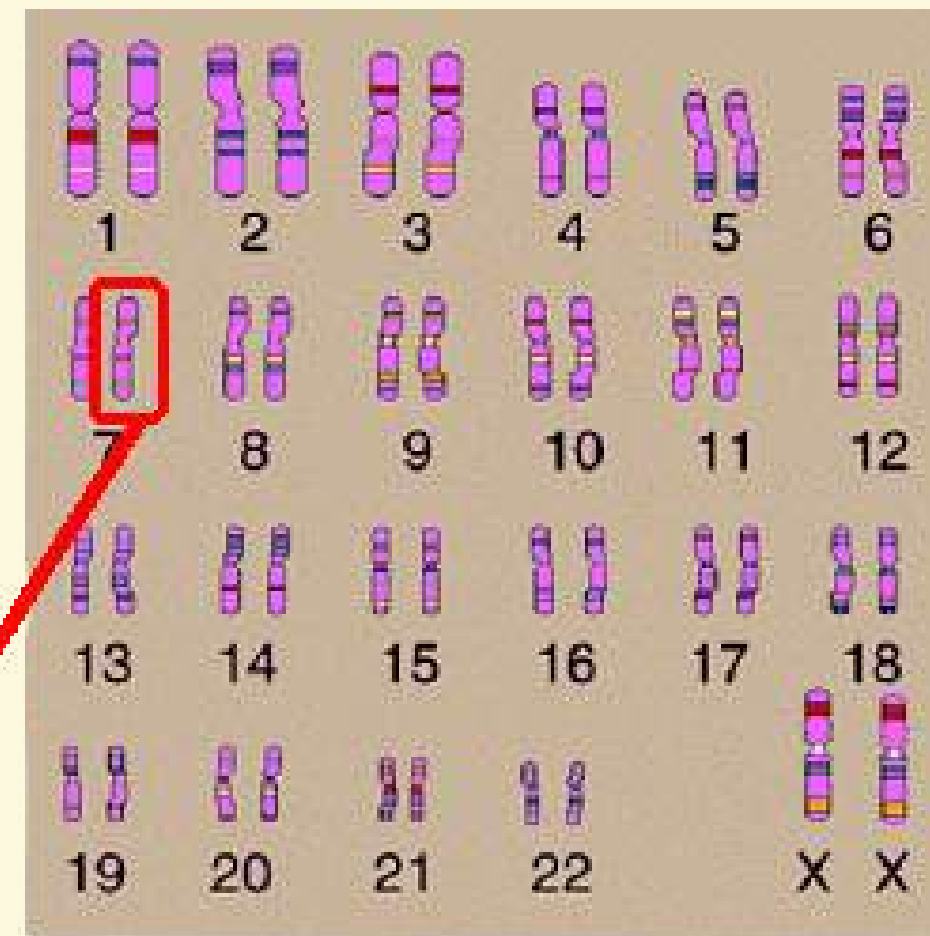
Chromosomes

Chromosomes are thread-like structures present in the nucleus of a eukaryotic cell, which carries genetic information from one generation to another. They play a vital role in cell division, heredity, variation, mutation, repair and regeneration..

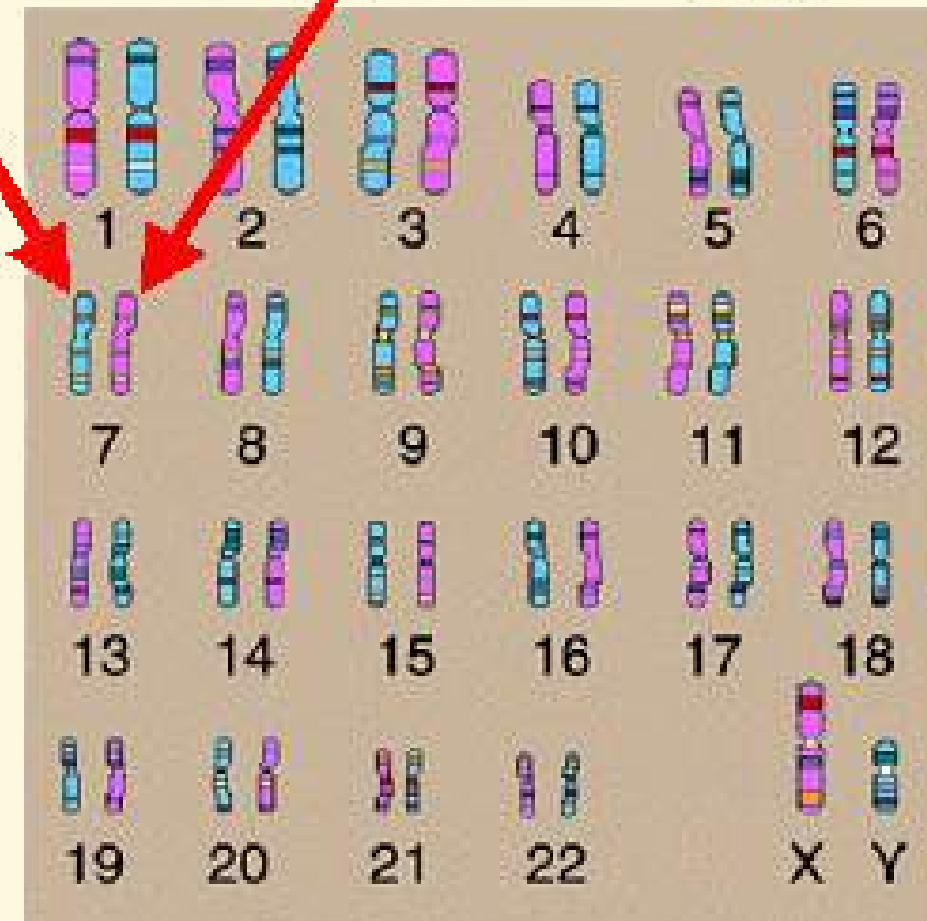




Father



Mother

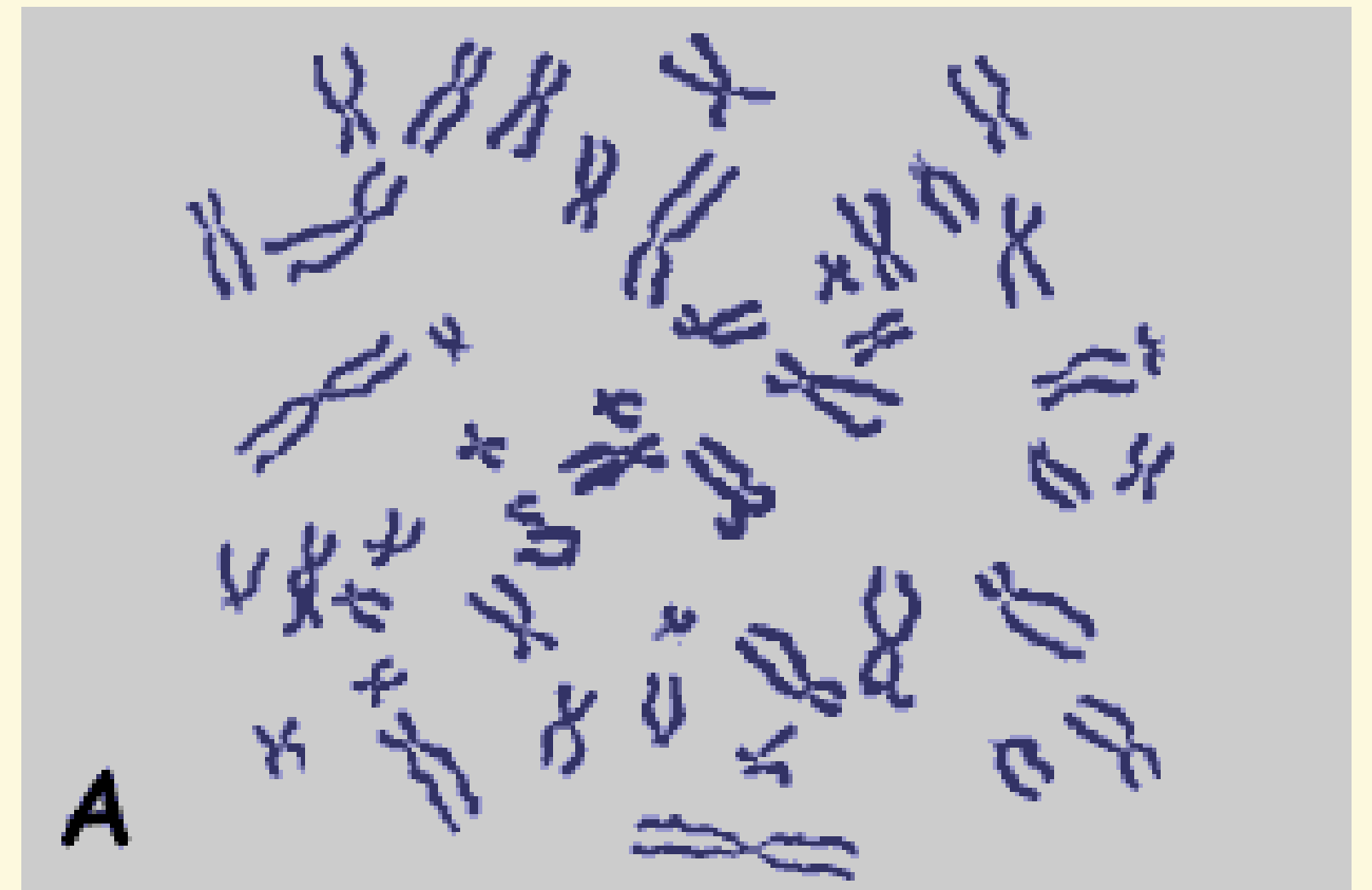


child

Inside their nucleus, different organisms contain a different number of chromosomes.



Common onion has _____ pairs of relatively large chromosomes



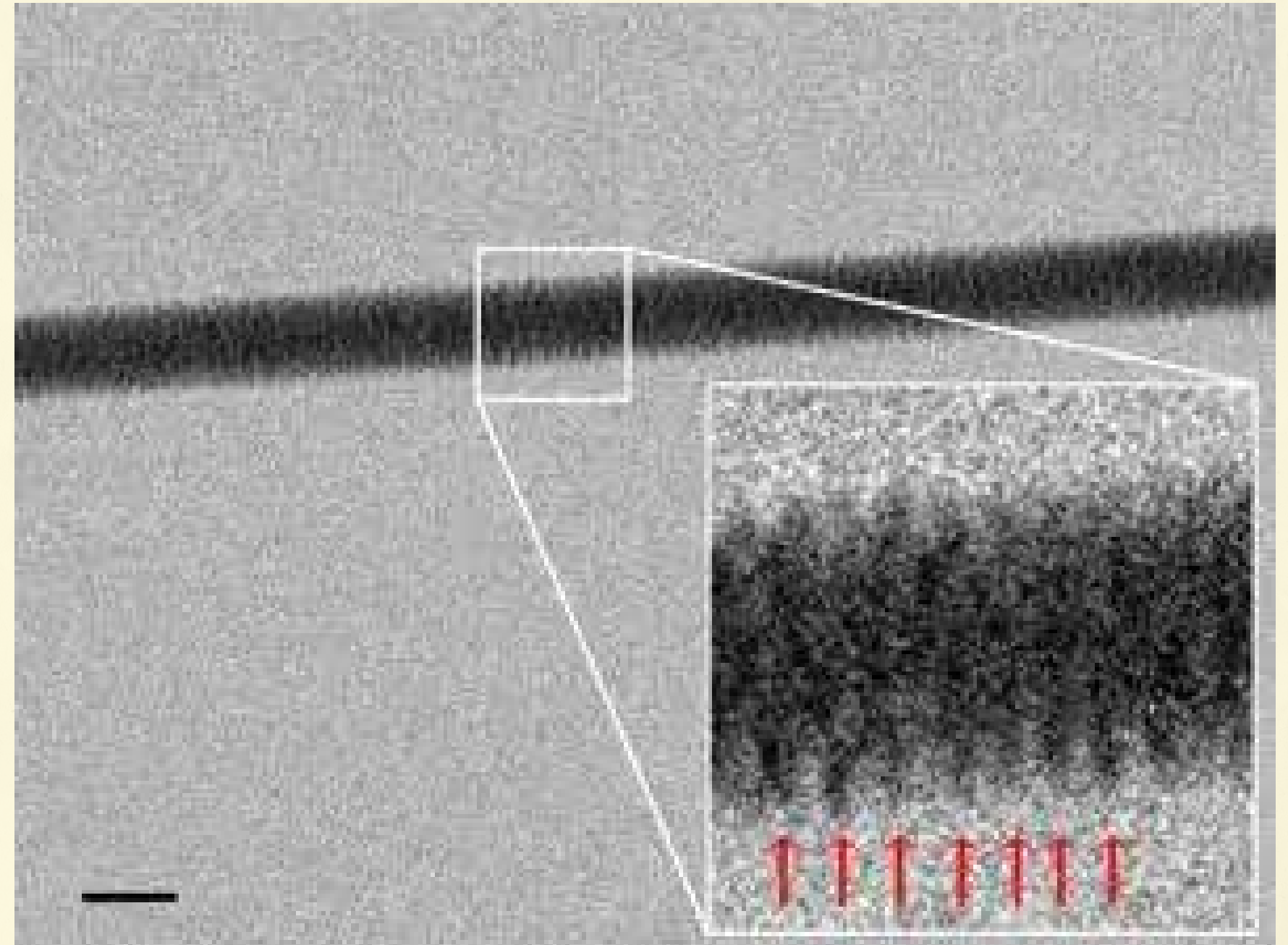
Can you count how many chromosomes we have?

Presence of more chromosome
can cause grave consequences.

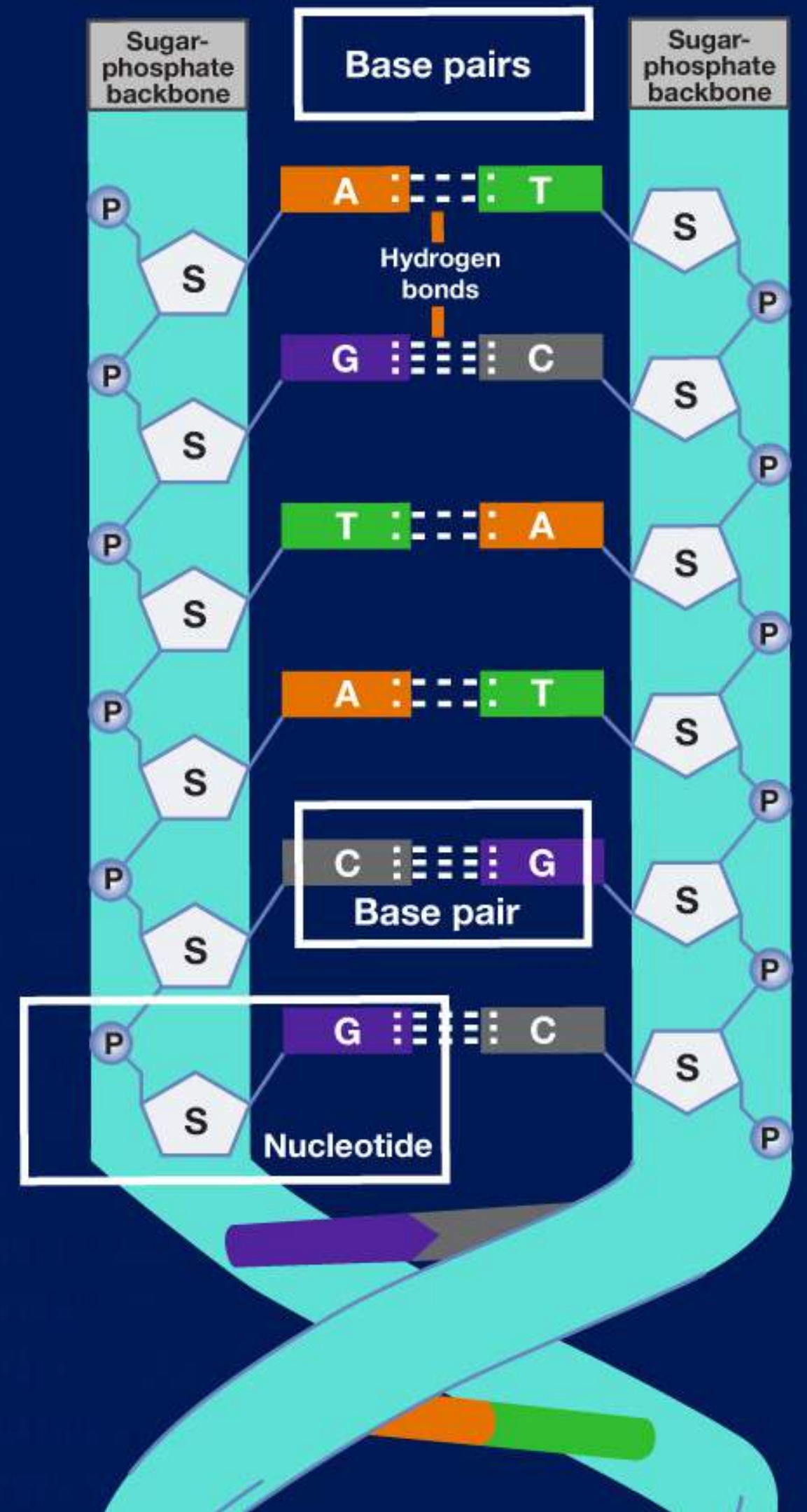


When you uncoil these
chromosomes, what
do you see? Long
threads! These are
DNA.

Actual DNA under electron microscope



DNA is like an information manual which is passed down from generation to generation. Our body reads the commands written in a special language.



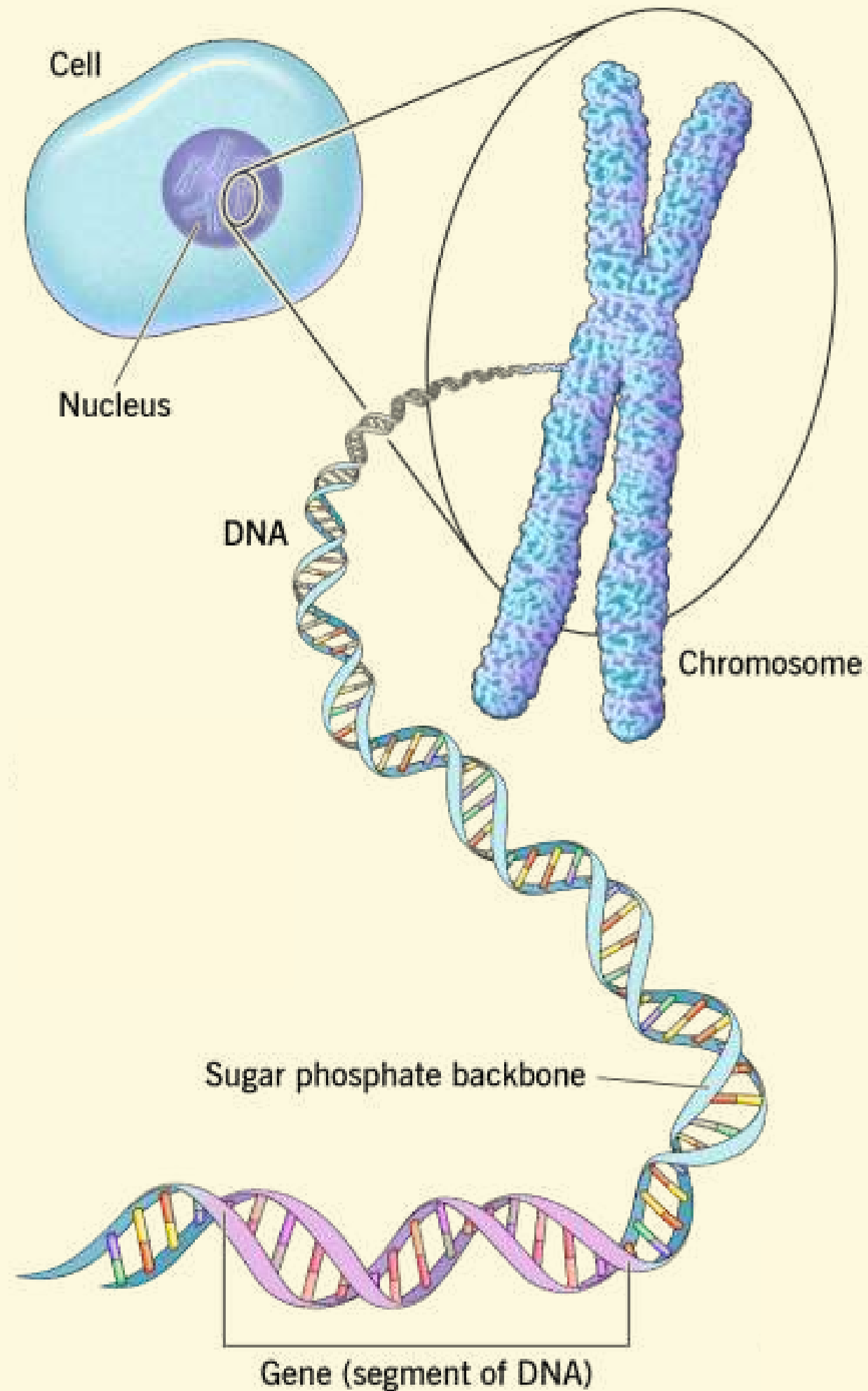
WHAT IS A DNA

DNA-

Deoxyribonucleic acid is the material that carries all the information about how a living thing will look and function.



DNA, genes, & chromosomes



CHROMOSOME

Chromosome is DNA in double helix arrangement with proteins

DNA

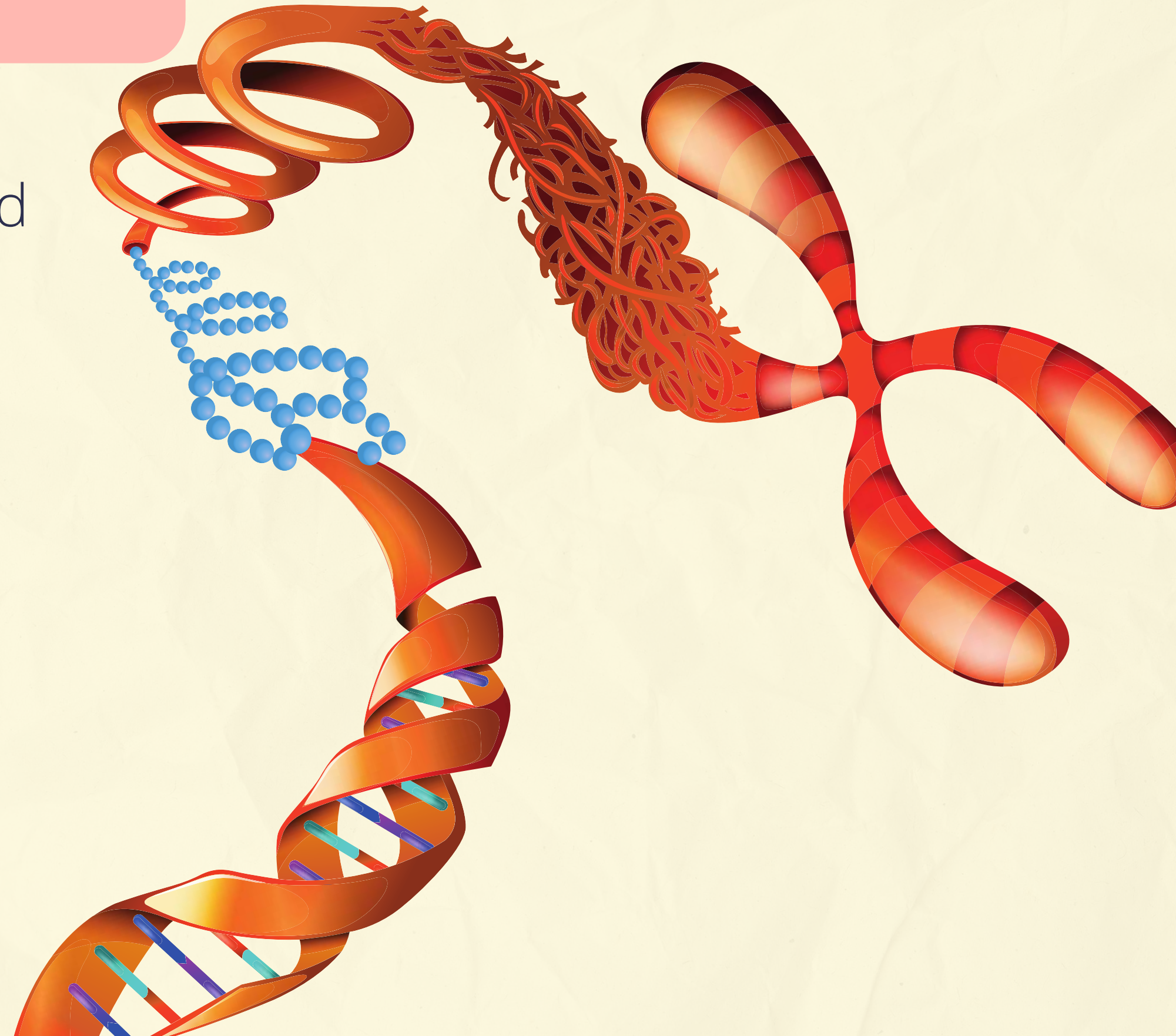
DNA is chemical that stores genetic information of an organism

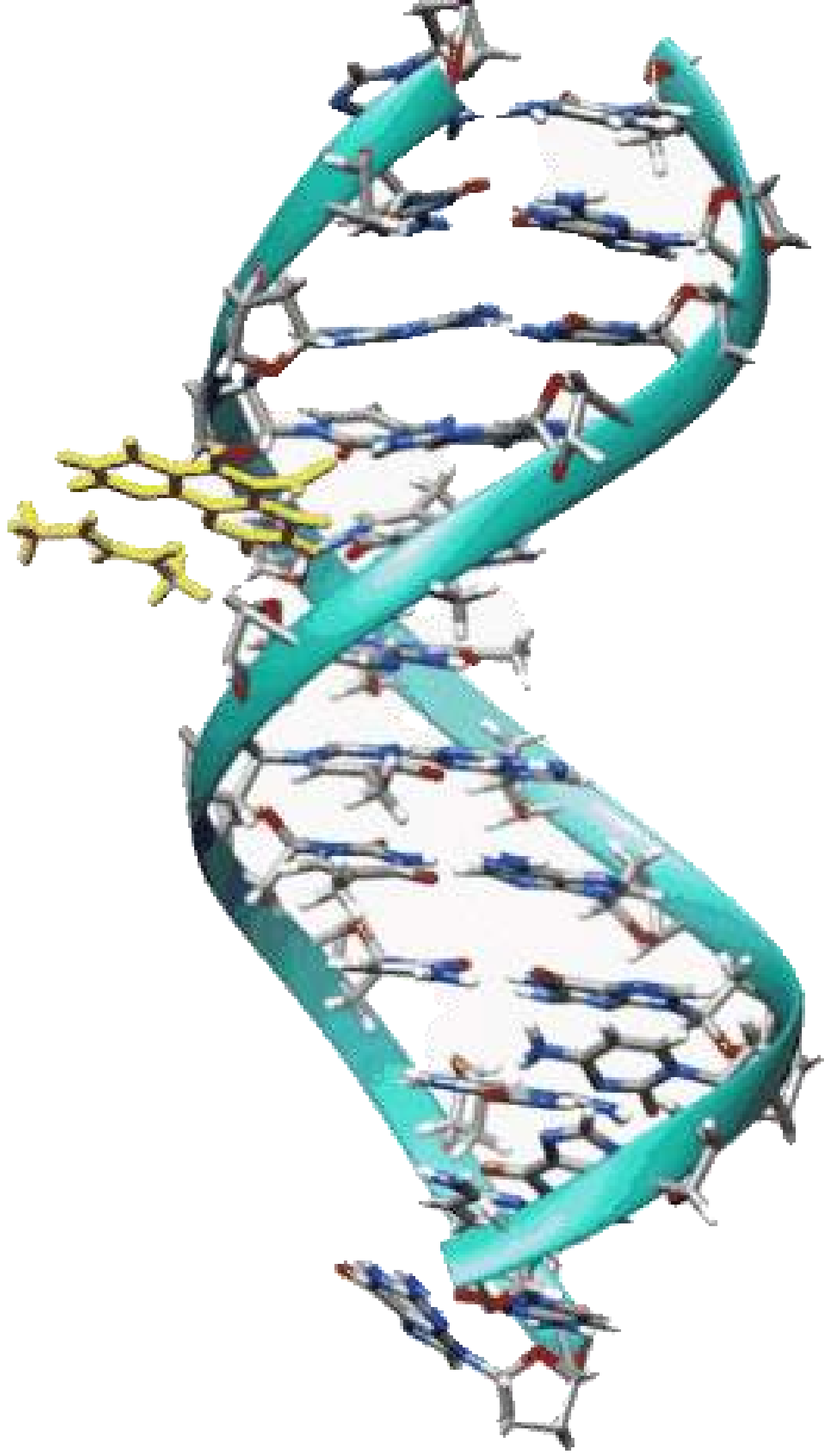
GENE

Genes are DNA stretches that determines particular trait of an organism

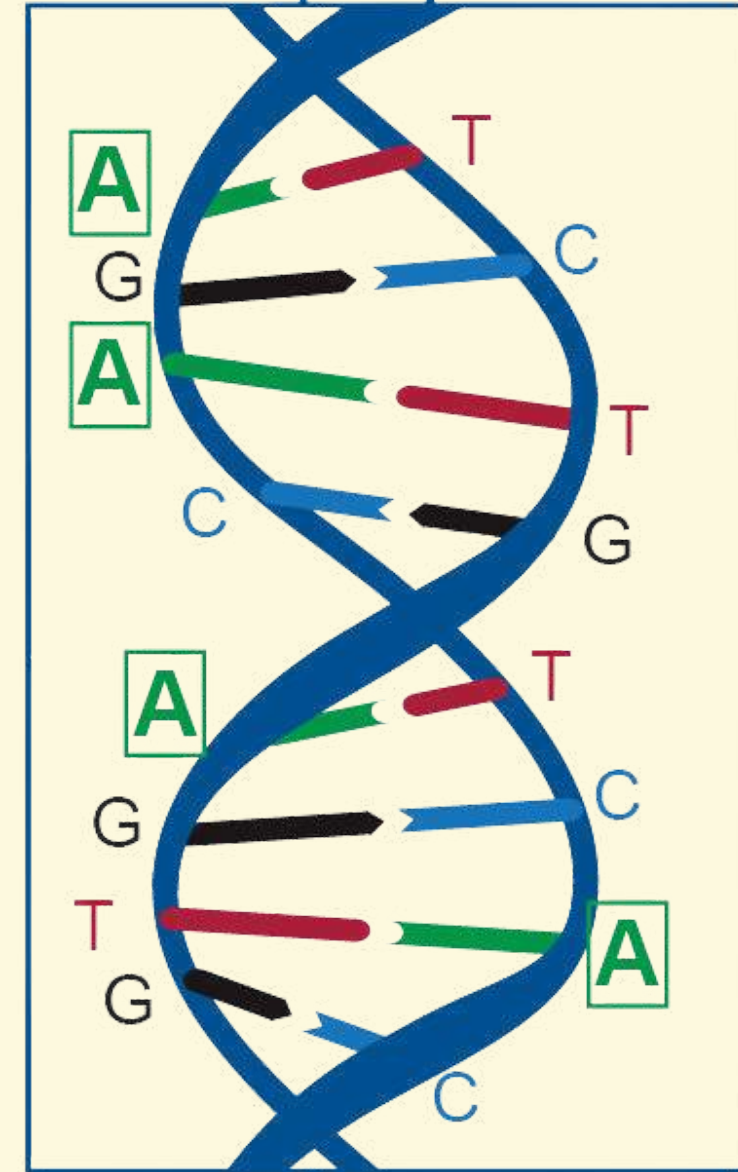
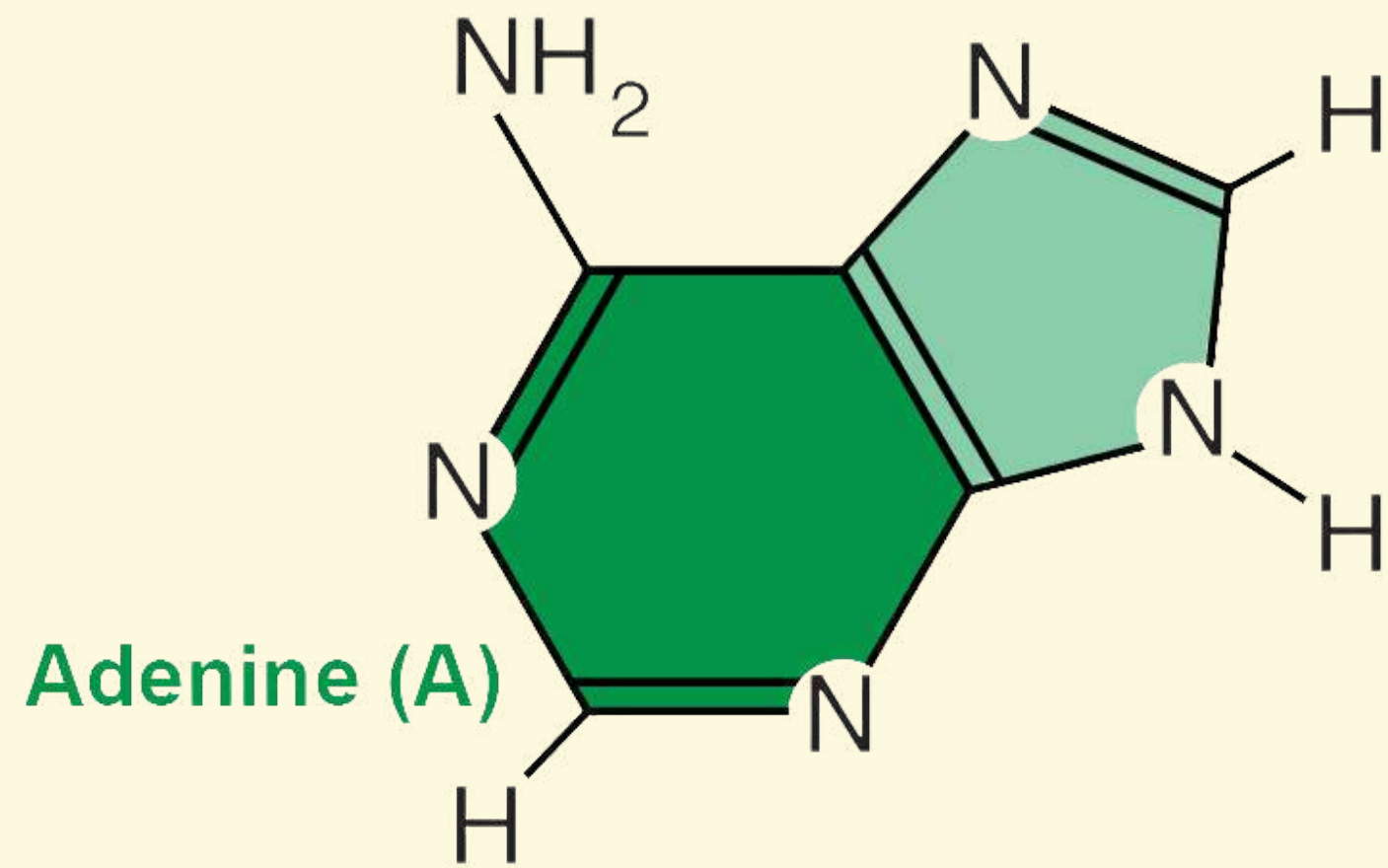
DNA -> Chromosome

These strands of DNA are first coiled and then supercoiled, much like a telephone wire.





DNA made
up of
carbon,
hydrogen,
oxygen,
nitrogen,
and
phosphorus



4 BASES

ADENINE

THYMINE

GUANINE

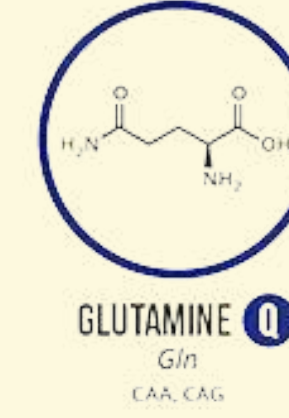
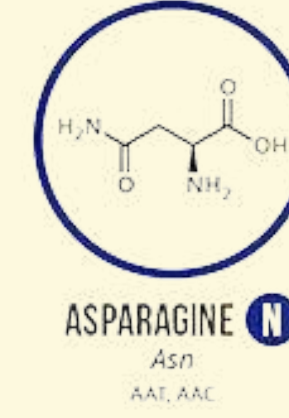
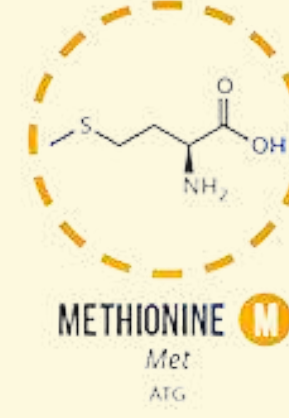
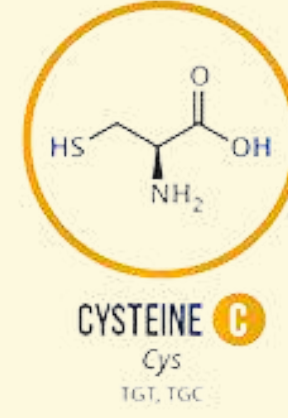
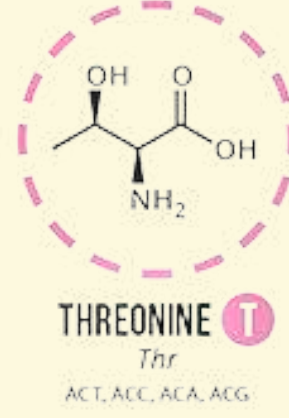
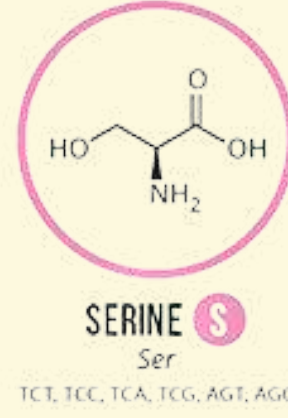
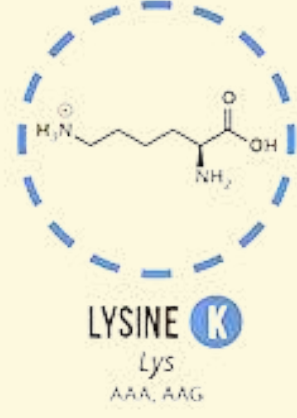
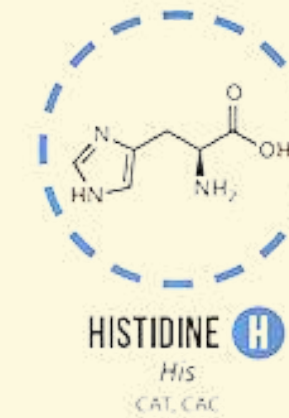
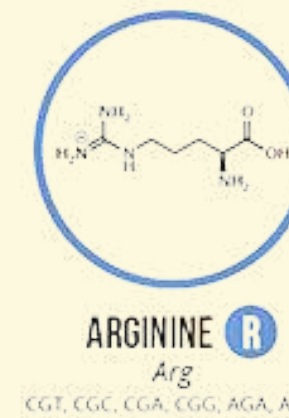
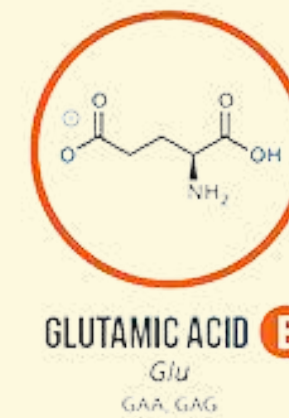
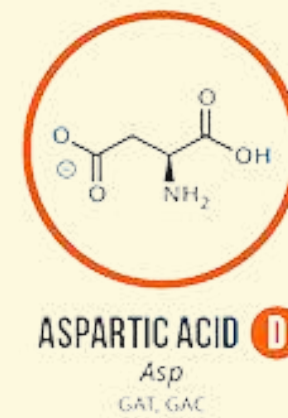
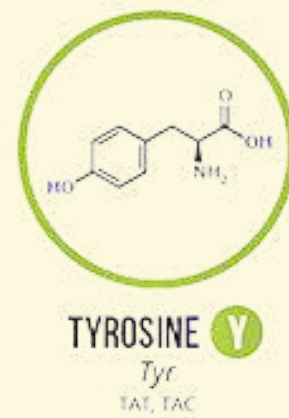
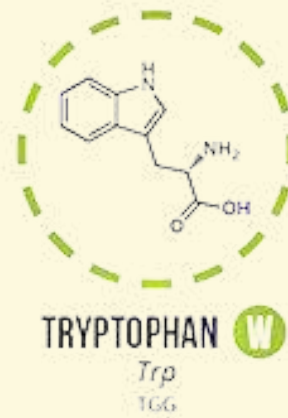
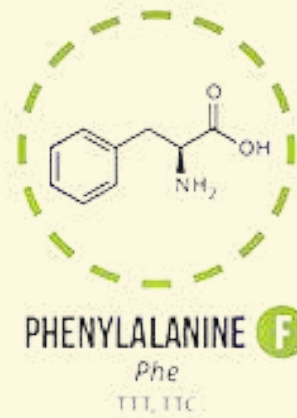
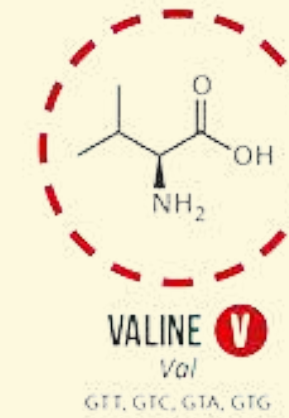
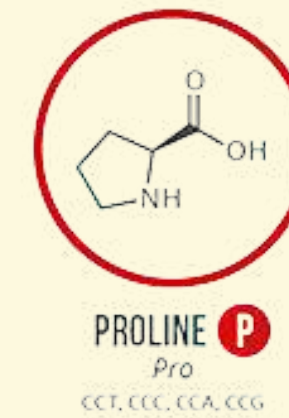
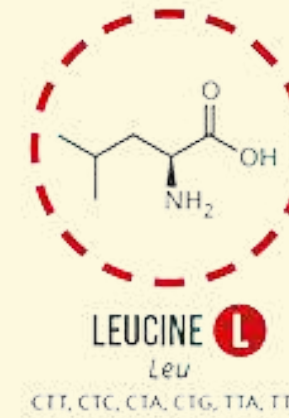
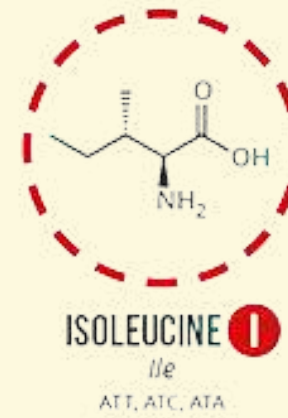
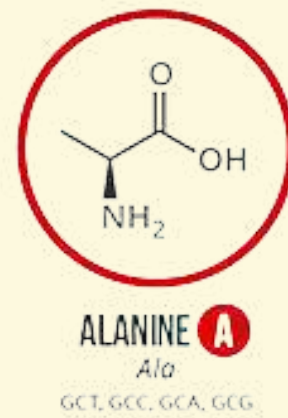
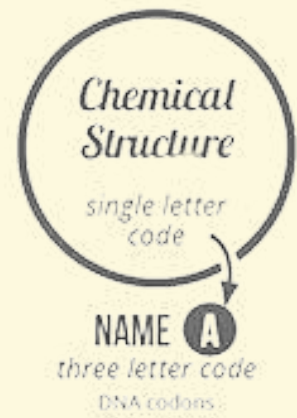
CYTOSINE

LANGUAGE OF LIFE

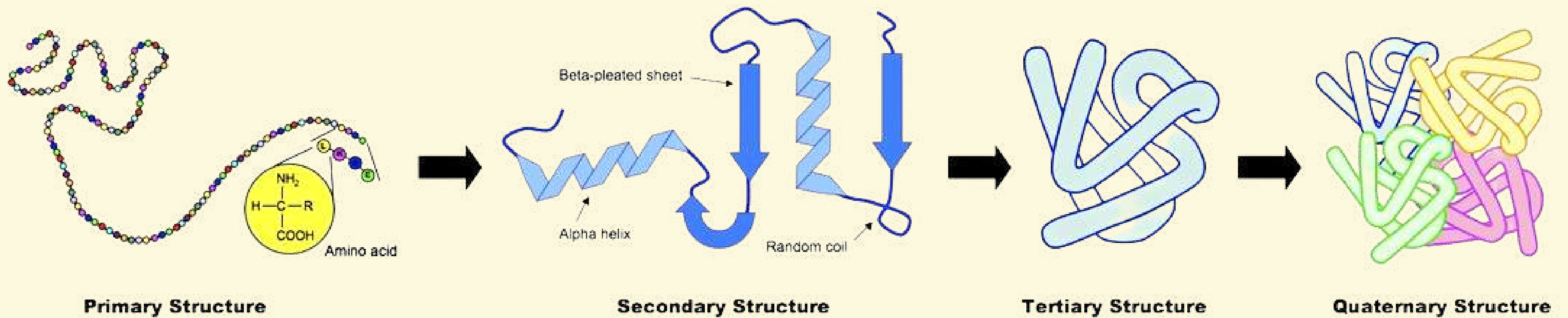
Make words from the 26 English alphabets .
Similarly, there is 3-letter words or 'codons'
using only 4 letters of the alphabet: A, T, G
and C.

Each word that can be made using these
ATGC letters are called aminoacids

Words makes a sentence.
Similarly, Amino acids make proteins



These Proteins are very important for proper functioning of Living body.



What is DNA
code of your
name?

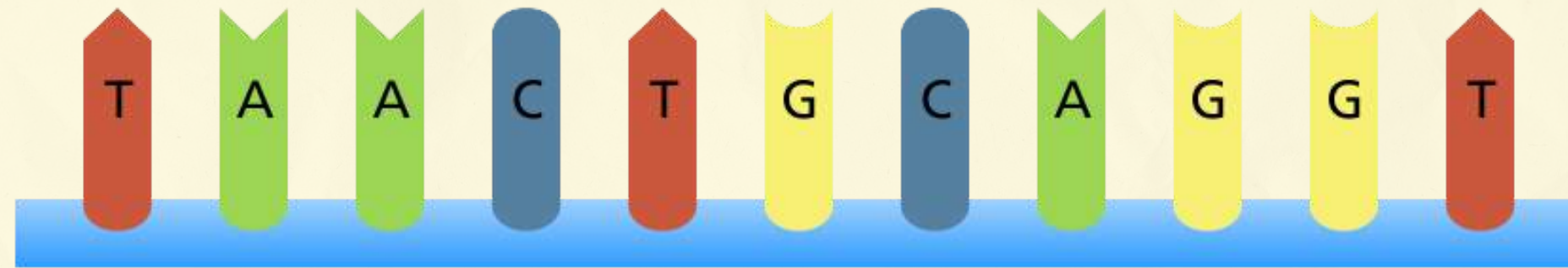
EXAMPLE - ANANYA

GCT GAC GCT GAC TAC GCT

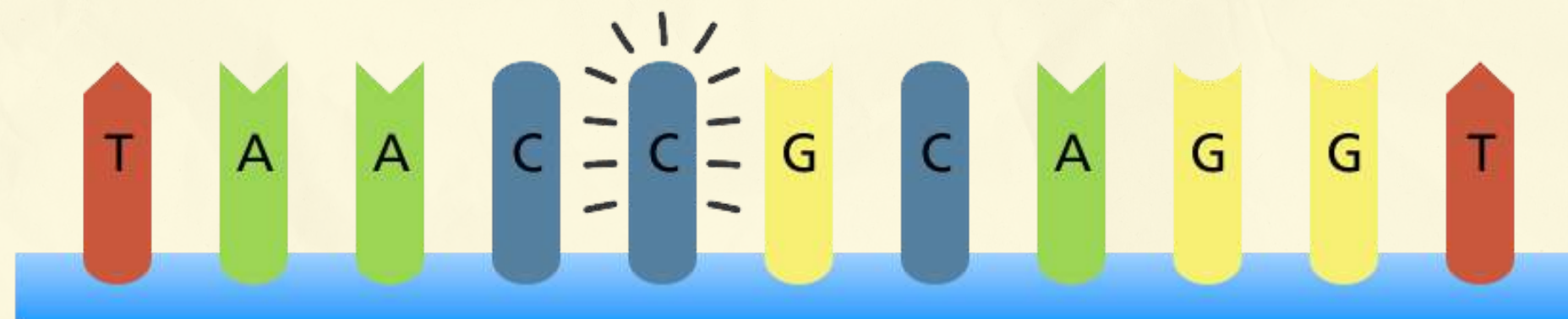
A	Alanine	GCT
B		GCA
C	Cysteine	TGC
D	Aspartic acid	GAT
E	Glutamic acid	GAG
F	Phenylalanine	TTT
G	Glycine	GGG
H	Histidine	CAT
I	Isoleucine	ATA
J		ATC
K	Lysine	AAG
L	Leucine	CTC
M	Methionine	ATG
N	Asparagine	GAC
O		GAT
P	Proline	CCC
Q	Glutamine	GAG
R	Arginine	CGT
S	Serine	TCA
T	Threonine	ACT
U		ACG
V	Valine	GTC
W	Tryptophan	TGG
X		GTA
Y	Tyrosine	TAC
Z		TAT

MUTATIONS IN DNA

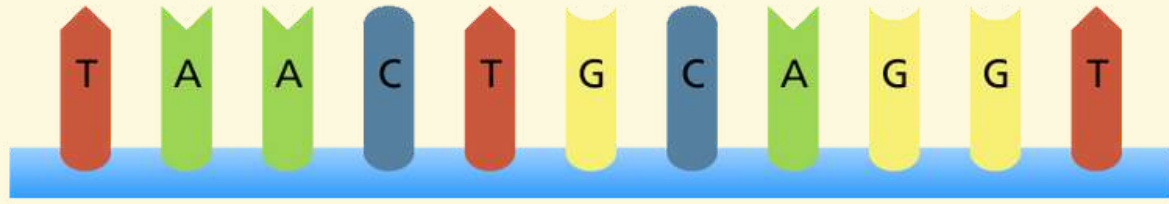
Original sequence



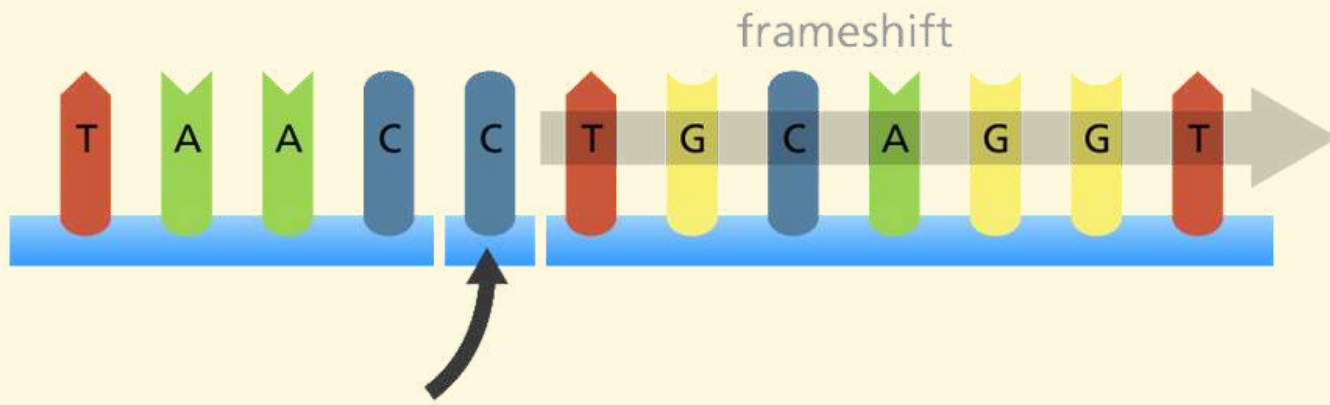
Point mutation



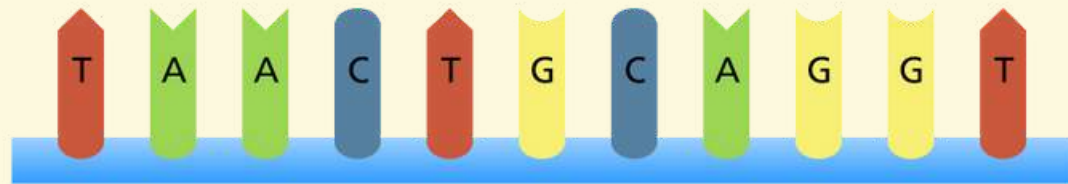
Original sequence



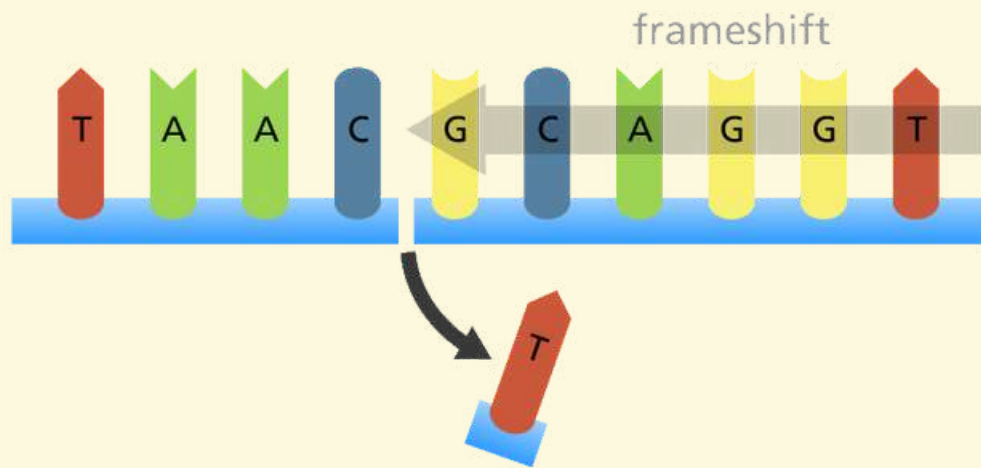
Insertion



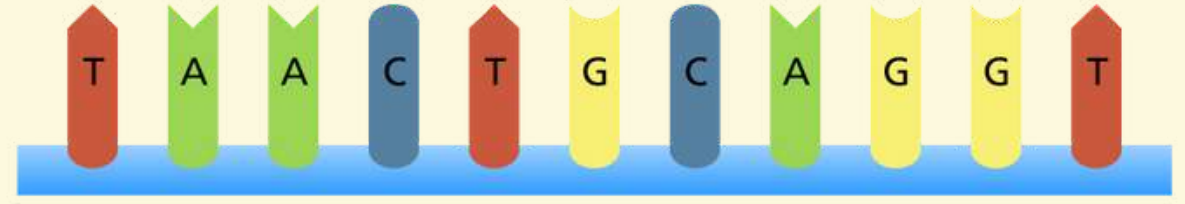
Original sequence



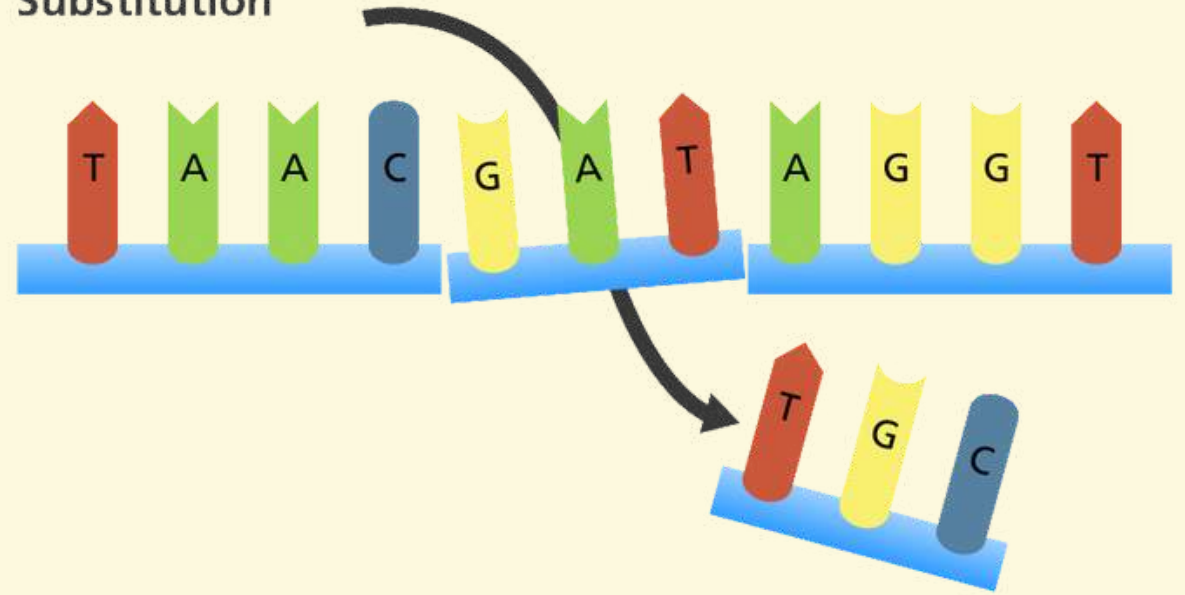
Deletion



Original sequence



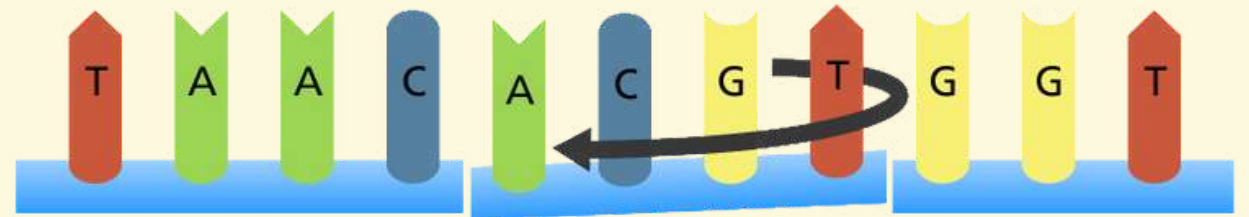
Substitution



Original sequence



Inversion



DIMPLES ARE TYPE OF MUTATION

The gene responsible for facial dimples is said to be carried by chromosome 5, and it influences the formation of defective muscle to develop, resulting in the formation of dimples.



Genetic engineering

genetic engineering may involve adding a gene from one species to an organism from a different species to produce a desired trait. Used in research and industry, genetic engineering has been applied to the production of cancer therapies, brewing yeasts, genetically modified plants and livestock, and more.



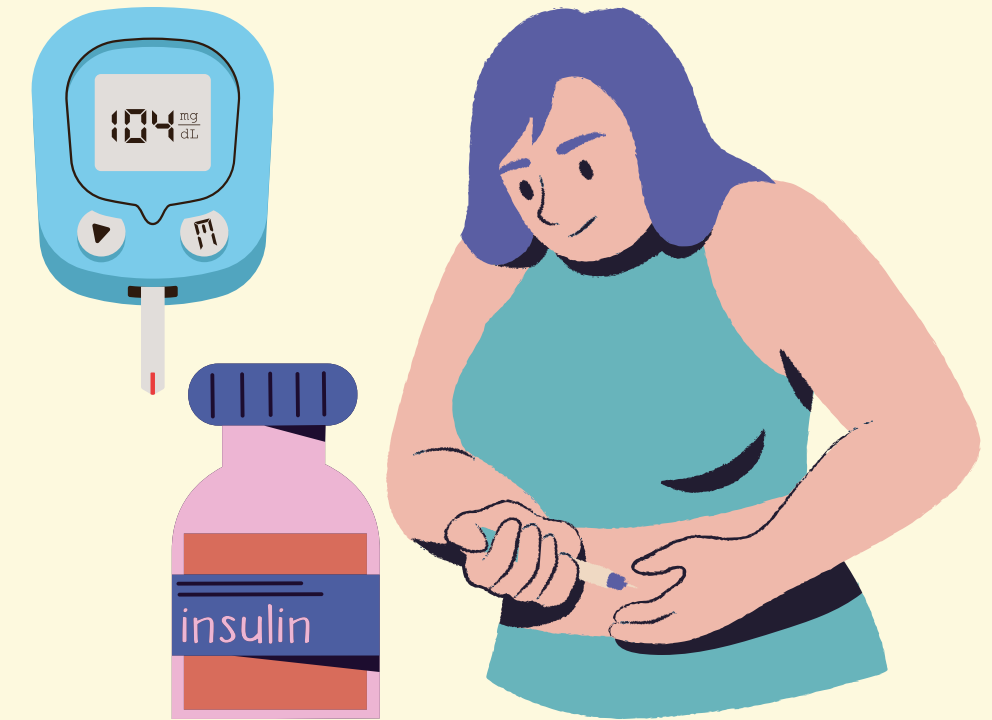
Why do we need them?



A fresh new report from the World Resources Institute notes that GMOs and genetically modified food are going to be an important tool for feeding a global population that is expected to reach 10 billion people by 2050.



GM crops, particularly Bt cotton, have resulted in significant reductions in pesticide poisoning cases due to reduced applications and reduced levels of insecticide exposure. Reductions in farmer pesticide poisonings have been quantified in China, India, Pakistan and South Africa.

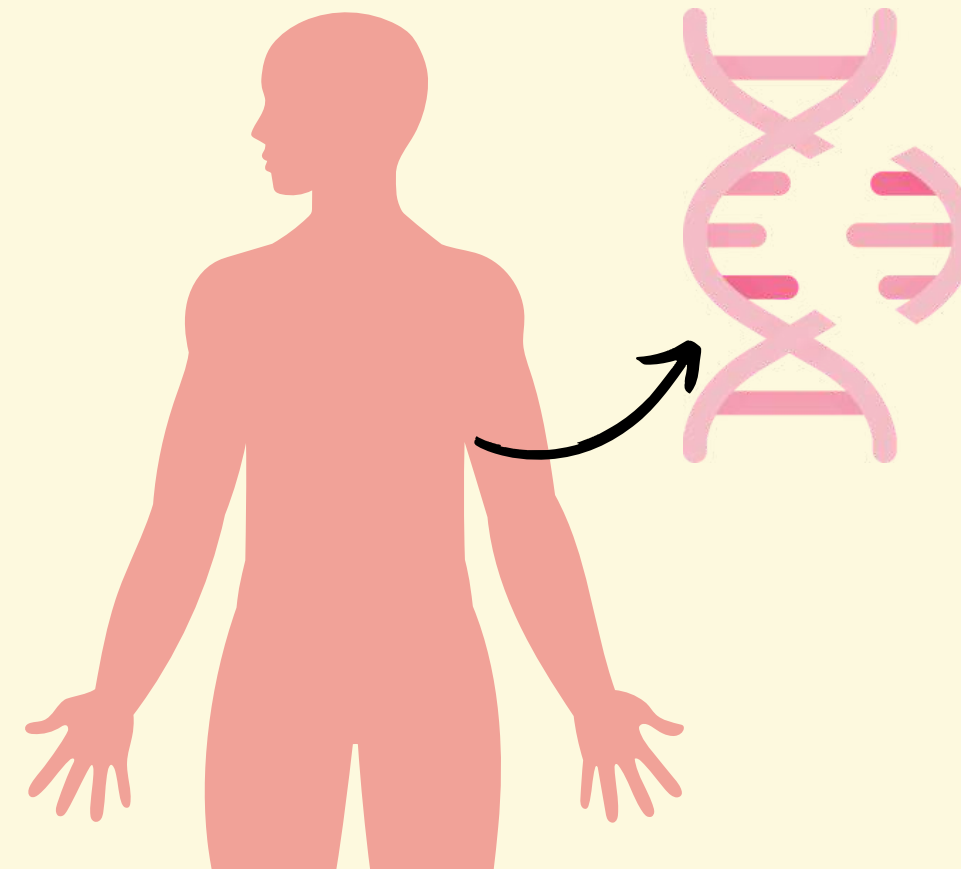
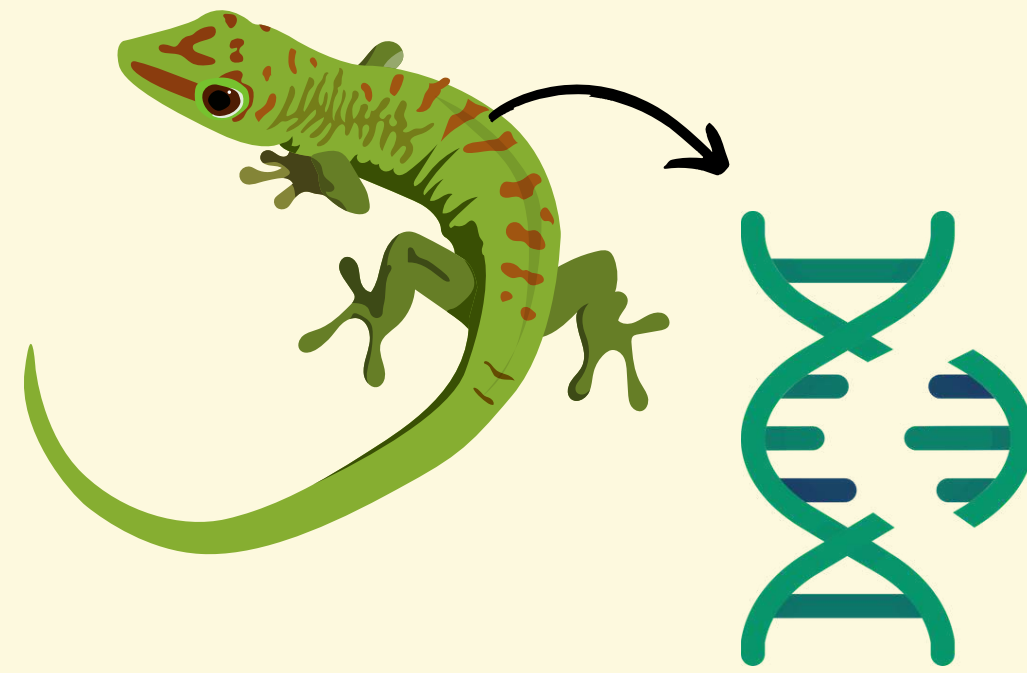


Insulin is used to treat diabetic patients. This insulin was initially extracted from the pancreas of slaughtered cattle and pigs which developed allergic reactions in human body. Hence, genetically engineered human insulin was synthesized.

Wrong Example but a True Fact

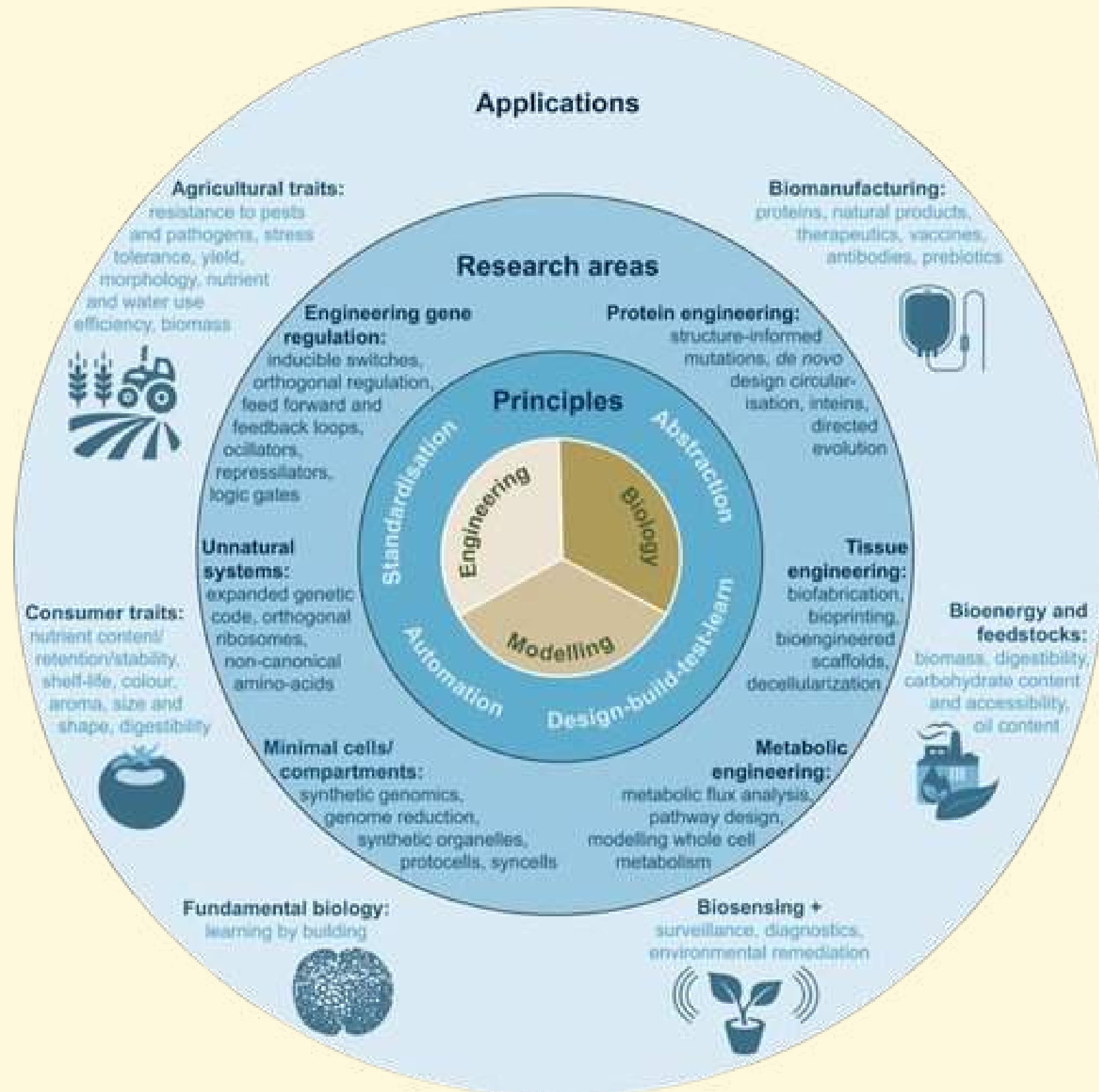


Using DNA from reptiles, who naturally regrew lost limbs, Connors created a serum which went wrong and it turned him into The Lizard



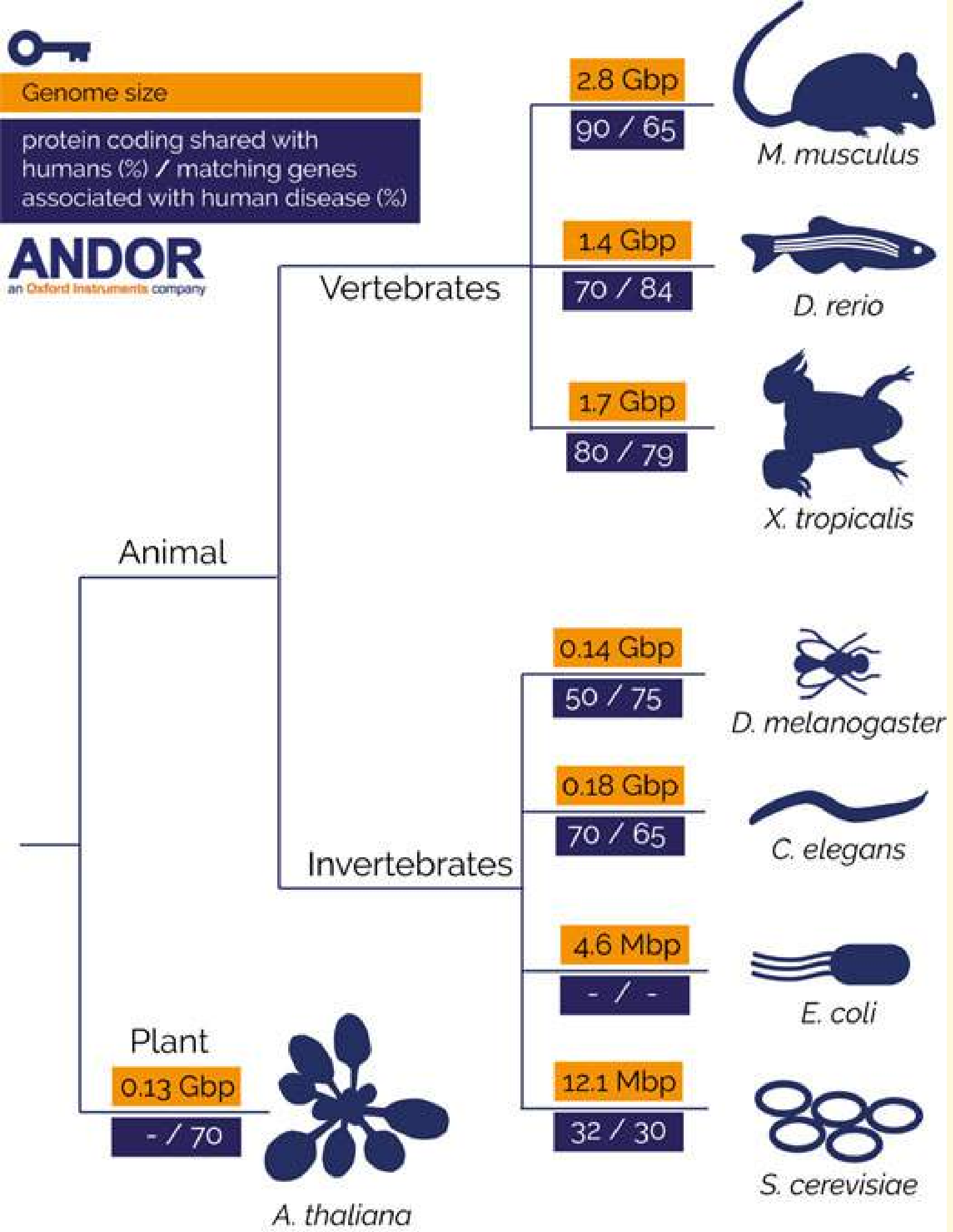


Synthetic Biology



Synthetic biology is a field of science that involves redesigning organisms for useful purposes by engineering them to have new abilities.

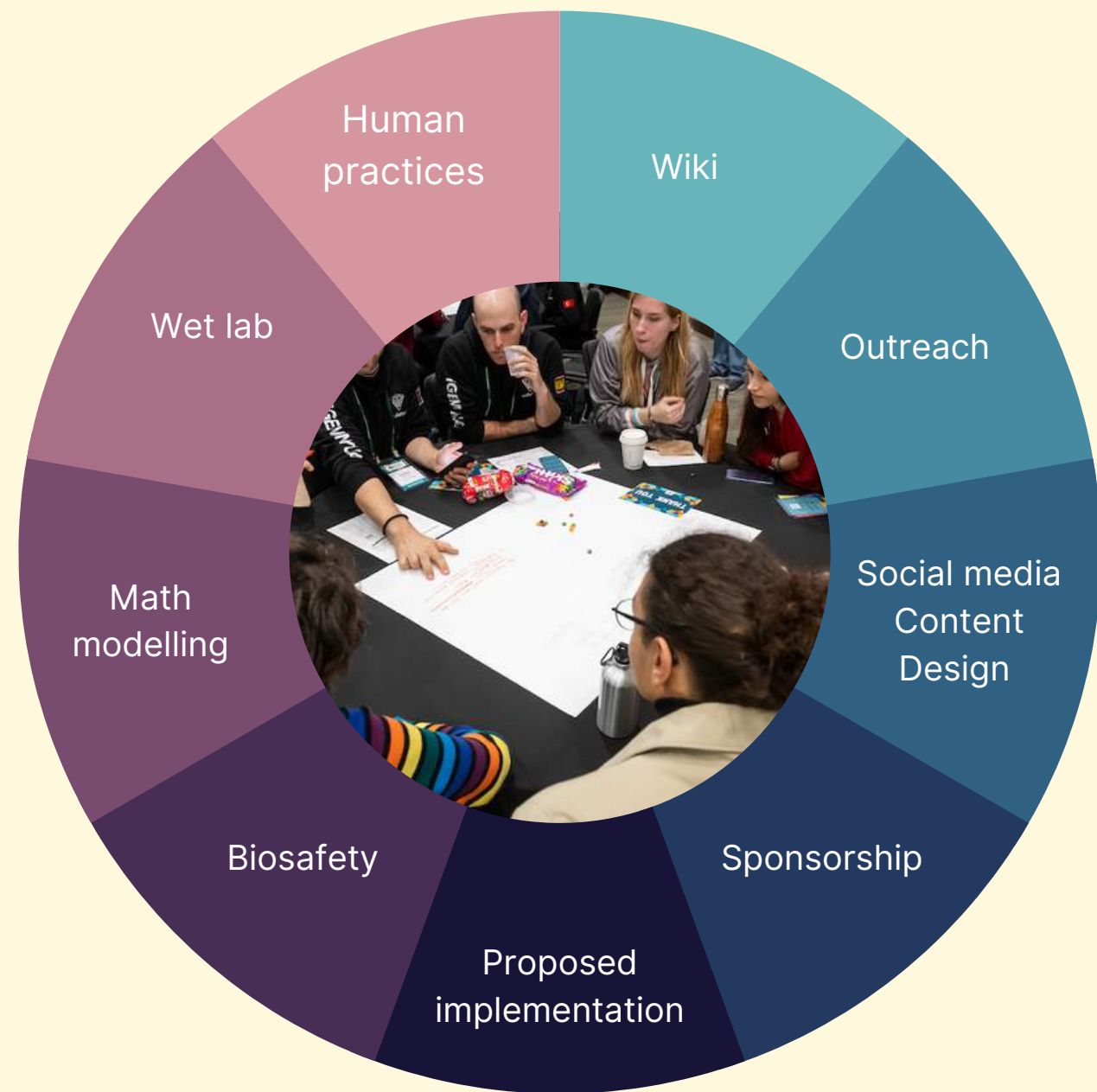
Synthetic Biology is an innovative field bringing together different subject areas and many more to create useful tools to solve everyday problems.



Model Organisms

A model organism is a non-human species that is extensively studied to understand particular biological phenomena, with the expectation that discoveries made in the model organism will provide insight into the workings of other organisms.

iGEM Competition



International Genetically Engineered Machine (iGEM) is a synthetic biology competition started at MIT in 2004. iGEM provides a platform for young researchers to ask critical questions that address relevant real-world problems and develop innovative solutions using synthetic biology and genetic engineering

iGEM encourages the teams to go beyond their lab work and

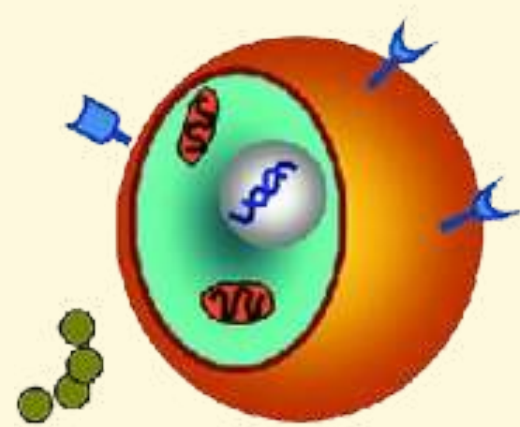
- conduct outreach and educational activities,
- interact with stakeholders,
- construct simulations and predictions using mathematical modeling and
- integrate entrepreneurial aspects to synthesize a holistic project.

Over 15 teams from India comprising IISERs, IITs, and IISc participate annually in this competition.

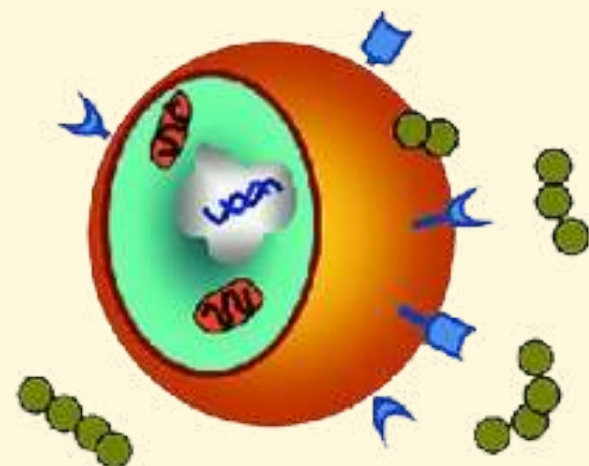
Our project



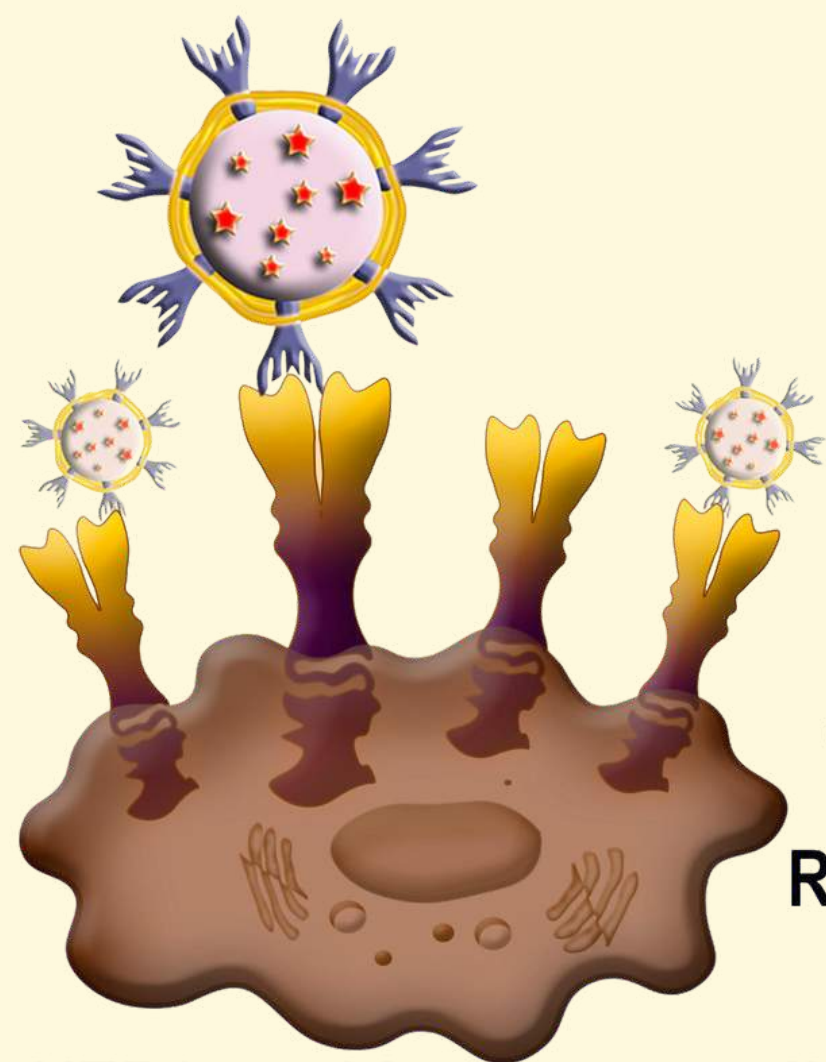
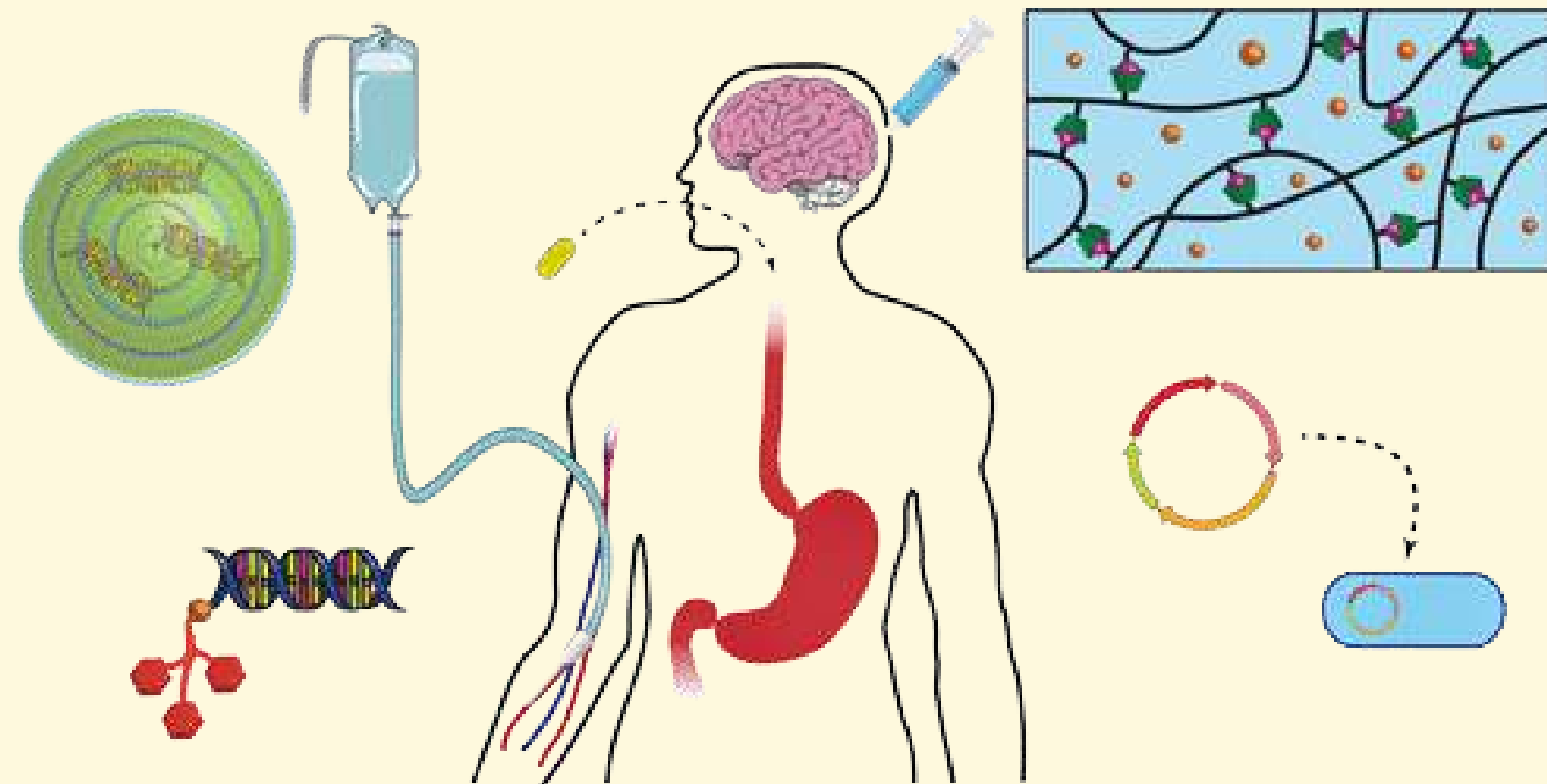
A dual nanovesicle drug delivery system.



Normal cell



Tumor cell



HER2-positive cancer cell

ROS generation



Cell death

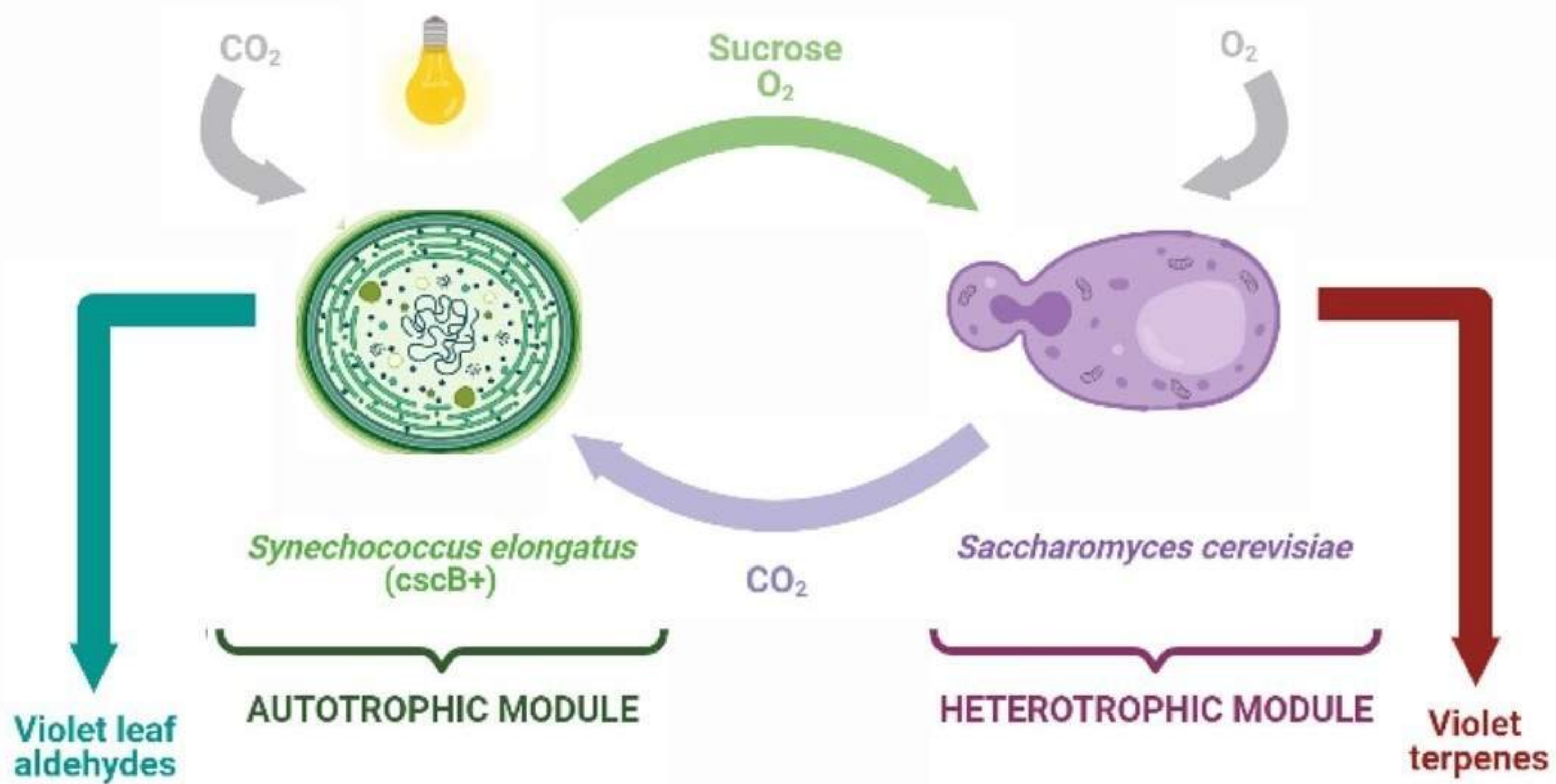
Poor specificity is a fundamental issue with contemporary cancer drug therapy, necessitating improved alternatives. We have developed Duonco, a dual nanovesicle system which targets two cell surface markers over-expressed in HER2+ breast cancer. We bioengineered E. coli to produce two distinct nanovesicles, to selectively deliver chemotherapeutic prodrugs and their cognate enzymes, respectively, into tumour cells. This system is developed such that it functions analogous to an AND gate, where the drug is only activated in cells that overexpress both markers, and remains inactivated or undelivered in normal cells..

IGEM TOULOUSE

ELIXIO 2021

The aim of their project is to give back its voice to the violet in perfume and cosmetic compositions using synthetic biology to produce the fragrance molecules of violets.





A young green plant with several leaves and a visible root system is centered against a black background. The text 'IGEM IISER PUNE' is overlaid in green, and 'HYDRAZONE' is overlaid in white below it.

IGEM IISER PUNE

HYDRAZONE

The Problem: Waterlogging

The Effects of Waterlogging

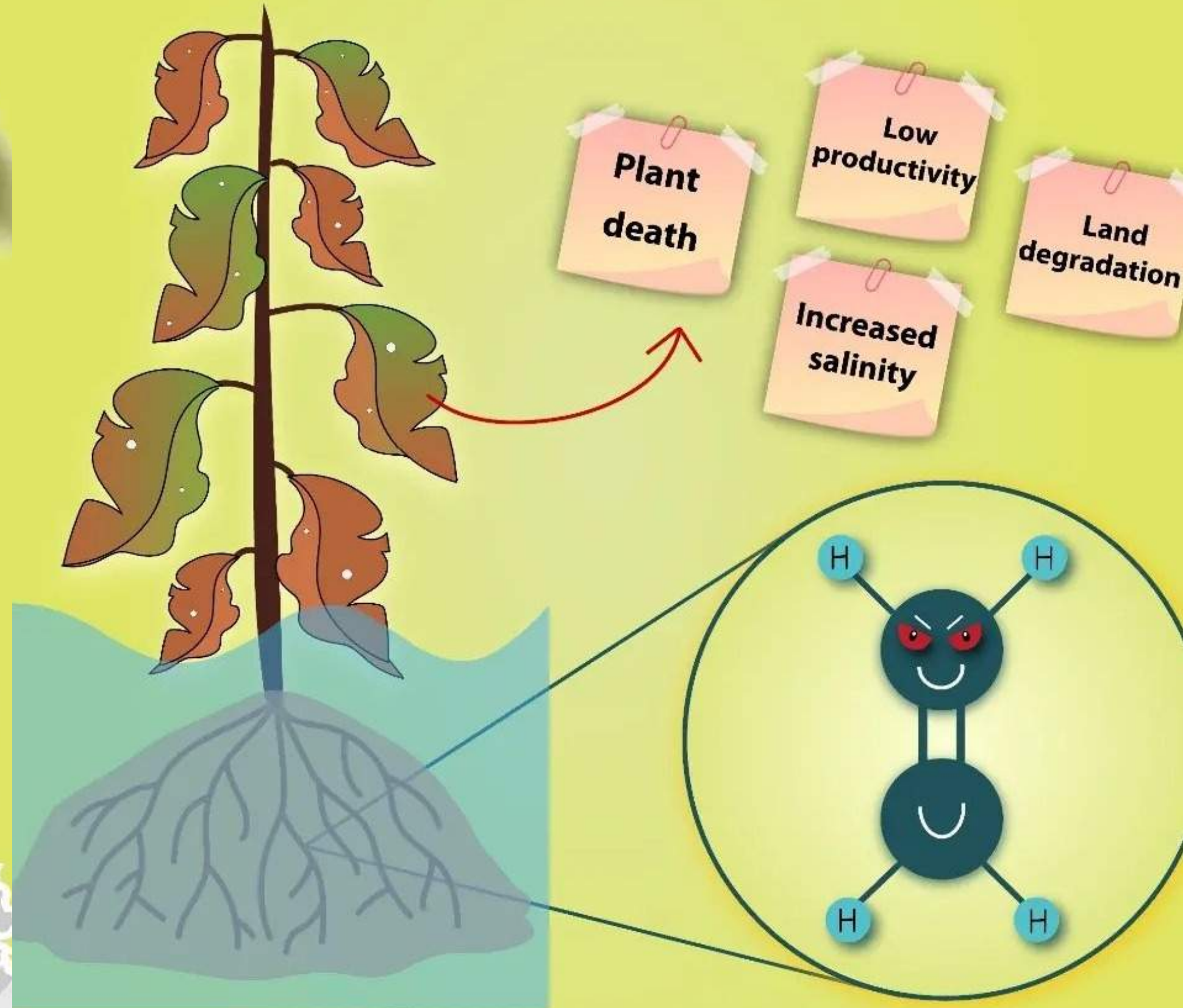


12 million hectares of waterlogged land in India

Land degradation including waterlogging pegged at **Rs. 72,000 crore**

Massive **Agricultural sector losses**

1 billion hectares of agricultural land globally affected

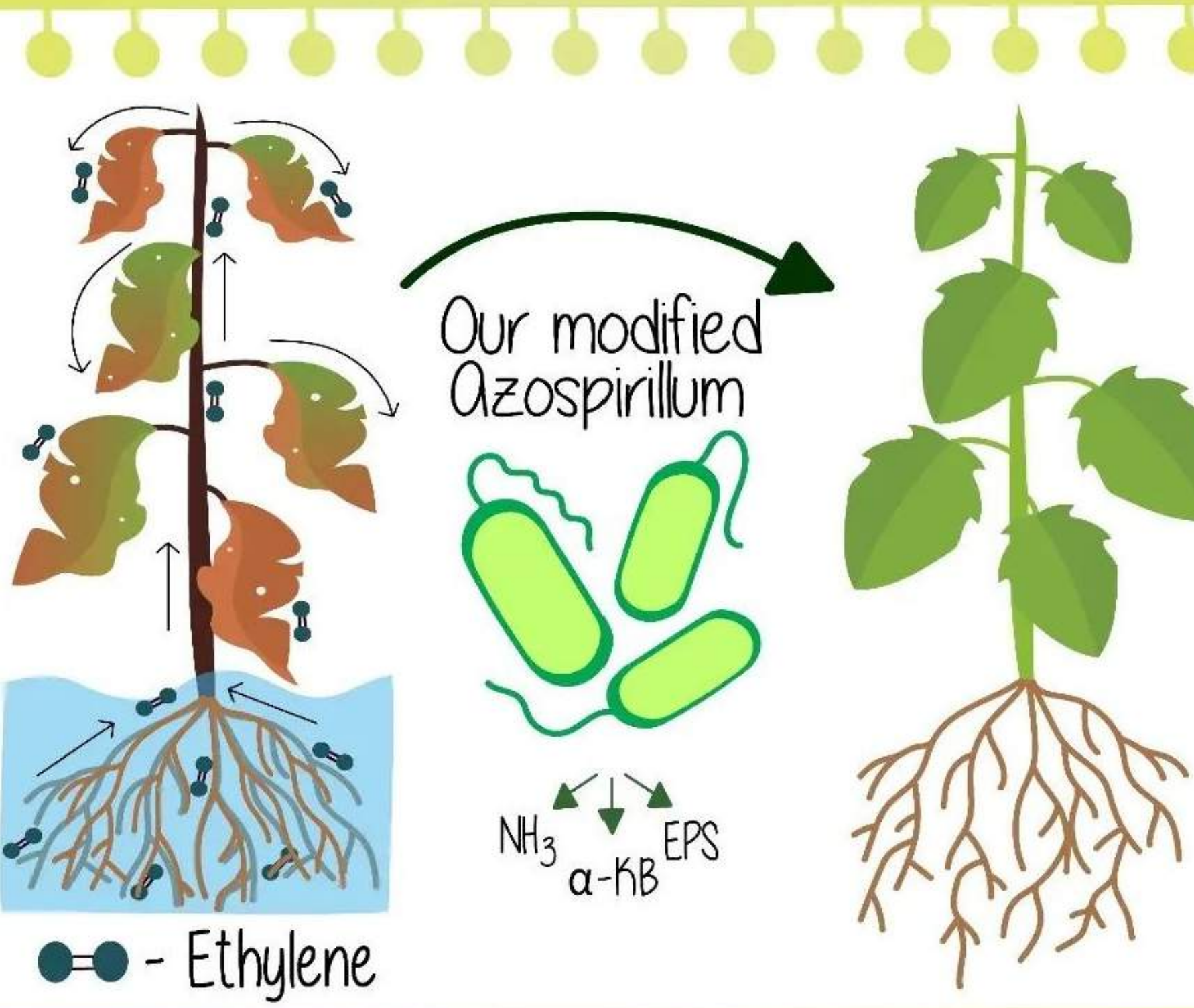


Waterlogged Plant

Ethylene

Our Solution: Hydrazome

Why Azospirillum?



Popular
biofertilizer

Reduce
salinity

Produce
EPS

Love
plant
roots

Plant
growth
promoting



**Team:GreatBay SZ -
2019.igem.org**



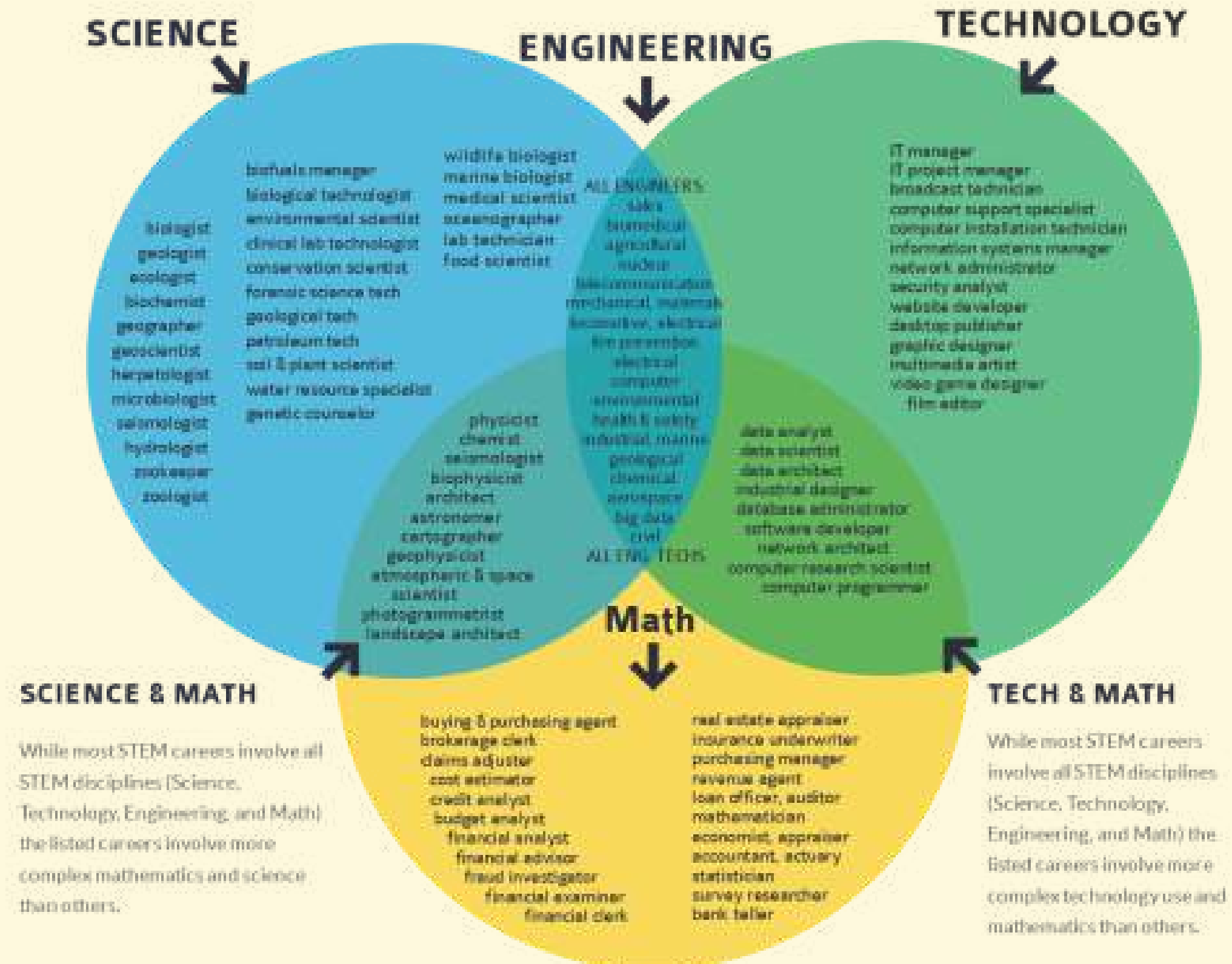
**SPIDroin EngineeRing with
chromoprotein And Natural dye**

The current approach is to produce recombinant spidroins (silk proteins) from other chassis and spin them into silk.

This year , we aim to manufacture recombinant spider silk with E.coli and color the silk for application in cloth industry.

Interdisciplinary Career

STEM CAREER VENN DIAGRAM





India Literacy Project

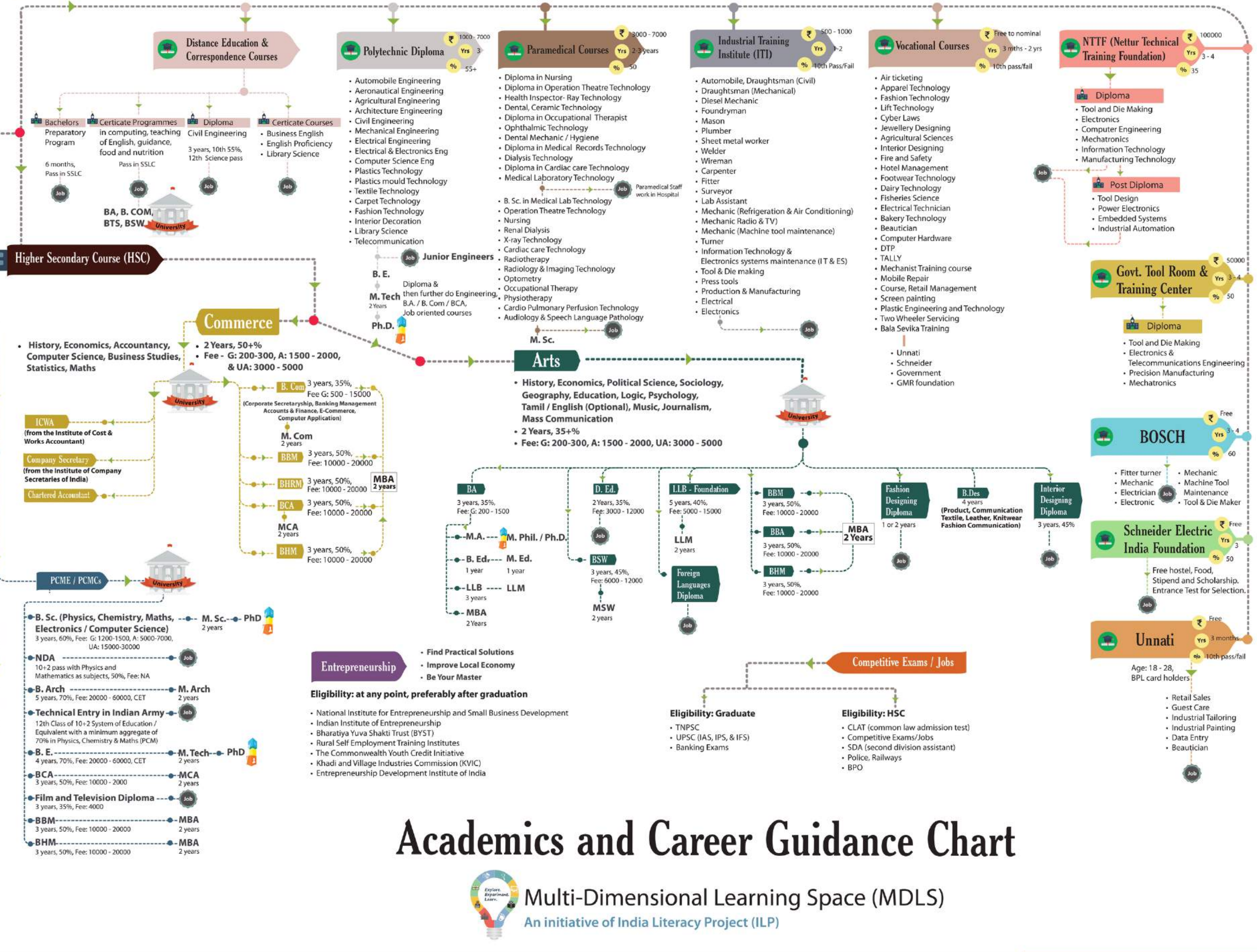
<http://www.ilpnet.org>



10th standard (SSLC)



where do I go from here



Entrepreneurship

- Find Practical Solutions
- Improve Local Economy
- Be Your Master

Eligibility: at any point, preferably after graduation

- National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development
- Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
- Bharatiya Yuva Shakti Trust (BYST)
- Rural Self Employment Training Institutes
- The Commonwealth Youth Credit Initiative
- Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)
- Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India

Competitive Exams / Jobs

Eligibility: Graduate

- TNPSC
- UPSC (IAS, IPS, & IFS)
- Banking Exams

Eligibility: HSC

- CLAT (common law admission test)
- Competitive Exams/Jobs
- SDA (second division assistant)
- Police, Railways
- BPO

Academics and Career Guidance Chart

Multi-Dimensional Learning Space (MDLS)
An initiative of India Literacy Project (ILP)

PCMB/PCME/PCMCs/PCMG/PCBHs/PCBS: Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biology, Electronics, Computer Science, Geology, Home Science, Statistics | G: Government | A: Aided | UA: Unaided | B. Sc: Bachelor of Science | M. Sc: Master of Science | M. Phil: Master of Philosophy | Ph.D: Doctor of Philosophy | B. Ed: Bachelor of Education
 MBA: Masters in Business Administration | B. Arch: Bachelor of Architecture | NDA: National Defense Academy | BCA: Bachelor of Computer Application | MCA: Master of Computer Applications | B.E.: Bachelor of Engineering | BBM: Bachelor of Business Management | BHM: Bachelor of Hotel Management | B. Pharm: Bachelor of Pharmacy
 BAMS: Bachelor of Ayurveda, Medicine and Surgery | MBBS: Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery | BHMS: Bachelor of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery | BUMS: Bachelor of Unnani Medicine and Surgery | BSMS: Bachelor Siddha Medicine & Surgery | B.Des : Bachelor of Design | B. V Sc.: Bachelor of Veterinary Science | CA: Chartered Accountant
 B. Com: Bachelor of Commerce | M. Com: Master of Commerce | BSW: Bachelor of Social Work | MSW: Master of Social Work | LLB: Bachelor of Laws | LLM: Master of Laws | BDS : Bachelor of Dental Surgery | MDS : Master of Dental Surgery | BNYS: Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yoga Science | BA: Bachelor of Arts | MA: Master of Arts | D. Ed.: Diploma in Education

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