



## **Key Points**

- 1-In a typical cloning experiment, a target gene is inserted into a circular piece of DNA called a plasmid.
- 2-The plasmid is introduced into bacteria via process called transformation, and bacteria carrying the plasmid are selected using antibiotics.
- 3-Bacteria with the correct plasmid are used to make more plasmid DNA or, in some cases, induced to express the gene and make protein

## **Steps of DNA cloning**

DNA cloning is used for many purposes. As an example, let's see how DNA cloning can be used to synthesize a protein (such as human insulin) in bacteria. The basic steps are:

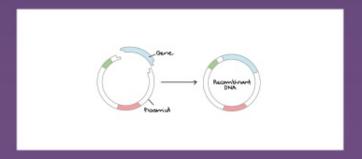
1-Cut to open the plasmid and "paste" in it the gene. This process relies on restriction enzymes (which cut DNA) and DNA ligase (which joins DNA).

2-Insert the plasmid into bacteria. Use antibiotic selection to identify the bacteria that took up the plasmid.

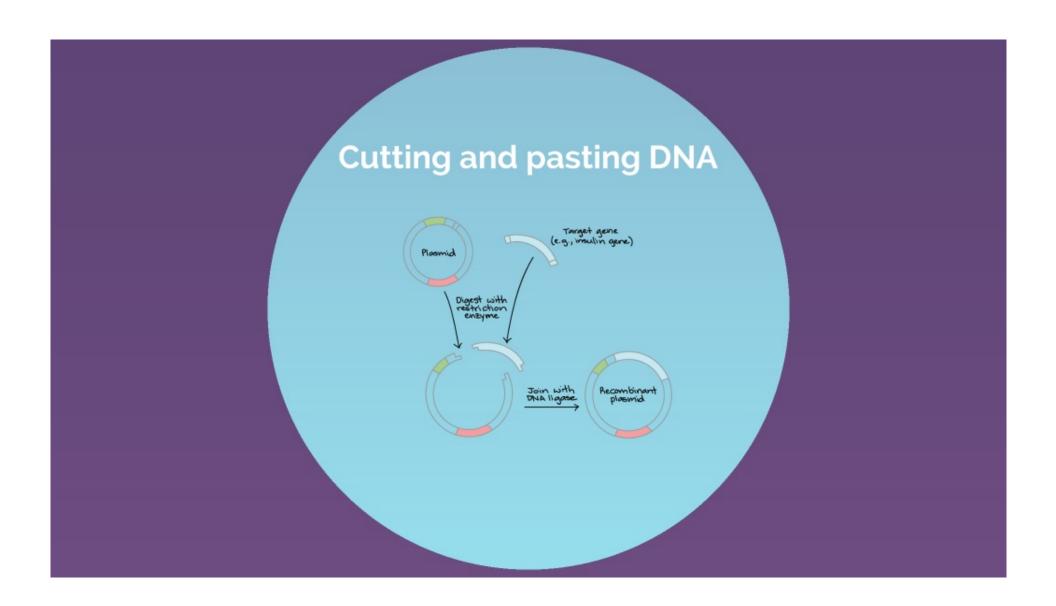
3-Grow up lots of plasmid-carrying bacteria and use them as "factories" to make the protein. Harvest the protein from the bacteria and purify it.

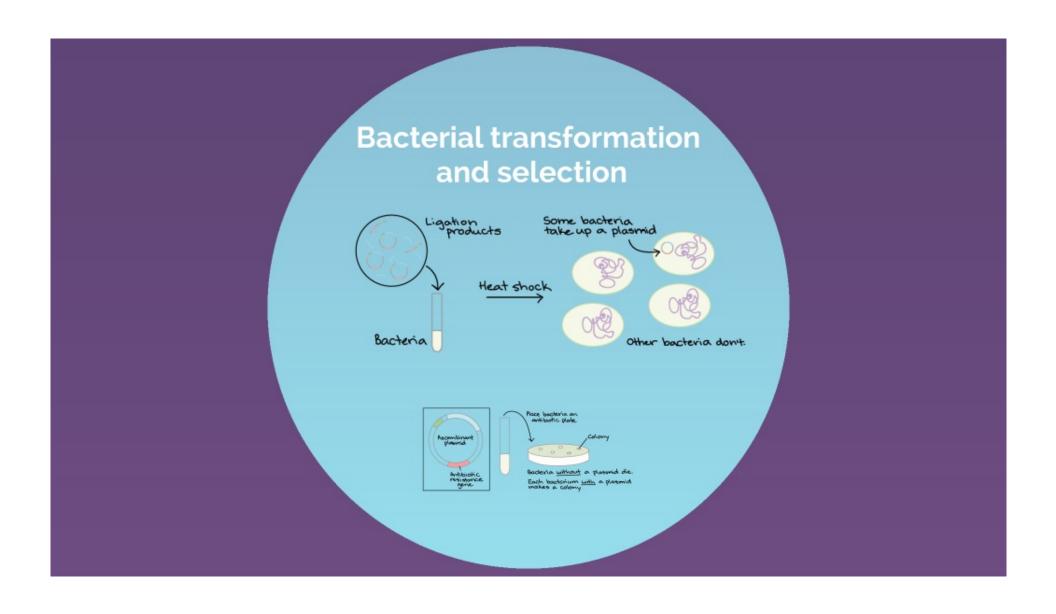
Cutting and pasting DNA

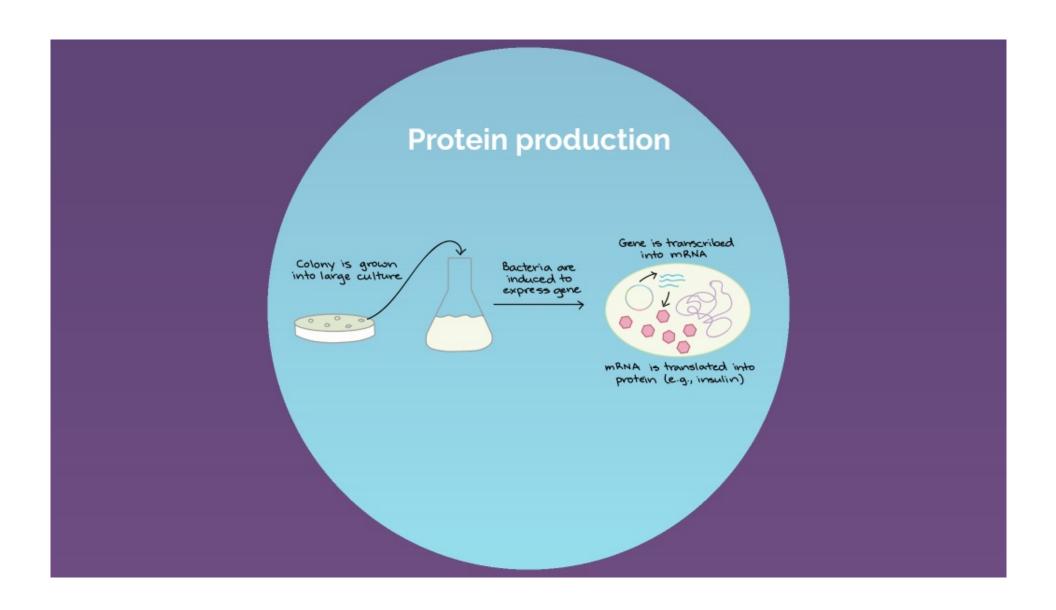
Bacterial transformation and selection



Protein production







## **USes of DNA cloning:**

DNA molecules built through cloning techniques are used for many purposes in molecular biology. A short list of examples includes:









