

DNA Recombination and Extraction Methods by XPCR

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Premise

“No amount of experimentation can ever prove me right; a single experiment can prove me wrong.”

Albert Einstein

XPCR _{γ} Procedure Steps (1/2)

Input Pool P of α -prefixed and β -suffixed strings having length n

- **split** P into P_1 and P_2 (same approximate size)
- **apply** $PCR(\alpha, \bar{\gamma})$ to P_1 and $PCR(\gamma, \bar{\beta})$ to P_2



- perform **electrophoresis** on P_1 and on P_2 to eliminate the sequences of the initial length
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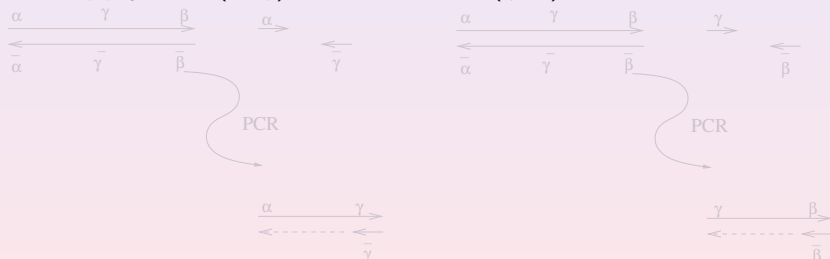


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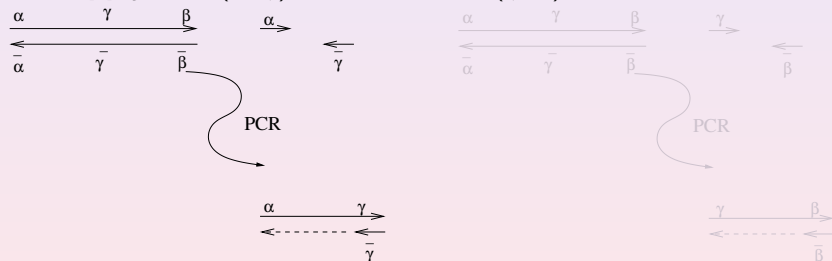


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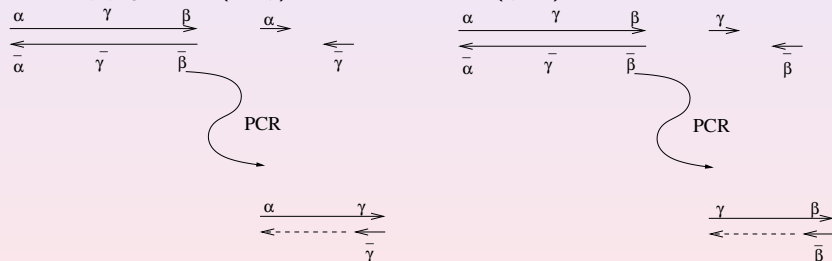


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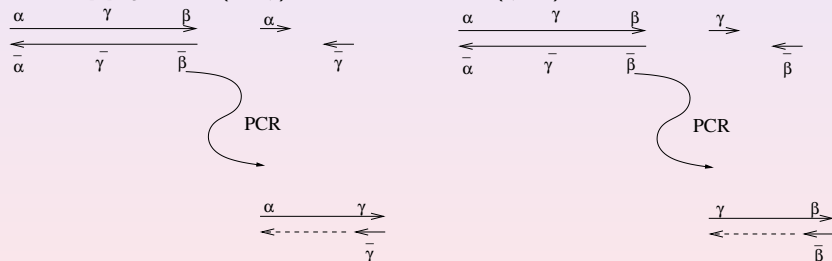


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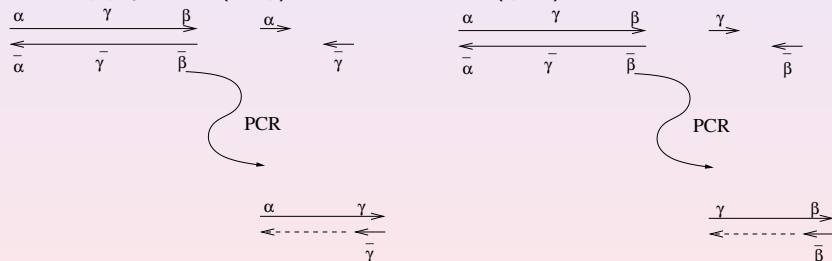


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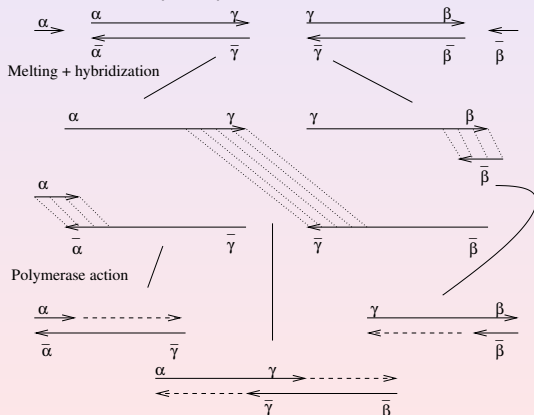
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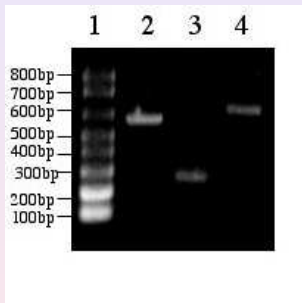
XPCR_γ Procedure Steps (2/2)

- apply $PCR(\alpha, \bar{\beta})$ to P



Output The pool P resulting from the previous step.

Experiment for Testing the XPCR



Electrophoresis results. 1: molecular size marker ladder (100b). 2: $\alpha\phi\gamma\psi$ -strands of human RhoA (582bp), 3: $\gamma\psi\beta$ -strands (253bp), 4: cross pairing amplification of $\alpha\phi\gamma\psi\beta$ -strands (606bp): $606 = 582 + 253 - 229$.

XPCR – $Extract(P, \gamma)$

- 1 $S := \emptyset; L := length(P);$
- 2 for each $n \in L$ do
 - 1 $R_1 := \emptyset, R_2 := \emptyset, Q := \emptyset, P_1 := \emptyset, P_2 := \emptyset;$
 - 2 $P := separate(P, n);$
 - 3 $P := infix(P, \alpha, \beta);$
 - 4 $(P_1, P_2) := split(P);$
 - 5 $P_1 := PCR(P_1, \alpha, \bar{\gamma});$
 - 6 for each $m < n$ do $R_1 := mix(R_1, separate(P_1, m));$
 - 7 $P_2 := PCR(P_2, \gamma, \bar{\beta});$
 - 8 for each $m < n$ do $R_2 := mix(R_2, separate(P_2, m));$
 - 9 $Q := mix(R_1, R_2);$
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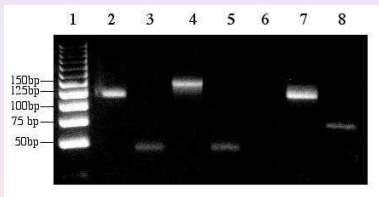
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- 13 **output** $S.$

Experiment for Testing the Extraction



Electrophoresis results. 1: molecular size marker ladder (50 bp). 2: amplification of $\alpha \dots \gamma$ strands (120 bp); 3: amplification of $\gamma \dots \beta$ strands (45 bp); 4: cross pairing amplification of $\alpha \dots \gamma$ and $\gamma \dots \beta$ (150 bp). 5: positive control by $\text{PCR}(\gamma, \bar{\beta})$, with γ at position -45; 6: negative control by $\text{PCR}(\gamma', \bar{\beta})$; 7, 8: positive controls by $\text{PCR}(\gamma_1, \bar{\beta})$ and $\text{PCR}(\gamma_2, \bar{\beta})$ respectively, with γ_1 at position -125 and γ_2 at position -75.

XPCR-Based Recombination Algorithm

Goal: to generate the combinatorial library of n binary numbers

$$\{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n \mid \alpha_i \in \{X_i, Y_i\}, i = 1, \dots, n\}.$$

The method starts from I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 (extended by prefix α and suffix β), and generates the whole library, in linear time and by using essentially polymerase extension.

- ① *Positive:* $I_1 = X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4 X_5 X_6,$
- ② *Negative:* $I_2 = Y_1 Y_2 Y_3 Y_4 Y_5 Y_6,$
- ③ *Positive-Negative:* $I_3 = X_1 Y_2 X_3 Y_4 X_5 Y_6,$
- ④ *Negative-Positive:* $I_4 = Y_1 X_2 Y_3 X_4 Y_5 X_6.$

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The method starts from I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 (extended by prefix α and suffix β), and generates the whole library, in linear time and by using essentially polymerase extension.

- 1 *Positive:* $I_1 = X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4 X_5 X_6,$
- 2 *Negative:* $I_2 = Y_1 Y_2 Y_3 Y_4 Y_5 Y_6,$
- 3 *Positive-Negative:* $I_3 = X_1 Y_2 X_3 Y_4 X_5 Y_6,$
- 4 *Negative-Positive:* $I_4 = Y_1 X_2 Y_3 X_4 Y_5 X_6.$

XPCR-Based Recombination Algorithm

Goal: to generate the combinatorial library of n binary numbers

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- 3 *Positive-Negative:* $I_3 = X_1 Y_2 X_3 Y_4 X_5 Y_6,$
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Recombination Algorithm

- Let P_1 and P_2 be two copies of the pool

$$\{\alpha l_1 \beta, \alpha l_2 \beta, \alpha l_3 \beta, \alpha l_4 \beta\}$$

- for $i = 2, 3, 4, 5$ do
 - perform $XPCR_{x_i}$ on P_1 and $XPCR_{y_i}$ on P_2
 - mix the two pools obtained in the previous step in a pool $P := P_1 \cup P_2$, then split P randomly in two new pools P_1 and P_2 (with the same approximate size)

Example: $l_1, l_4 \xrightarrow{r_{x_2}} X_1 X_2 Y_3 X_4 Y_5 X_6, Y_1 X_2 X_3 X_4 X_5 X_6,$
 $l_2, X_1 X_2 Y_3 X_4 Y_5 X_6 \xrightarrow{r_{y_5}} Y_1 Y_2 Y_3 Y_4 Y_5 X_6, \mathbf{X_1 X_2 Y_3 X_4 Y_5 Y_6}.$

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Recombination Algorithm

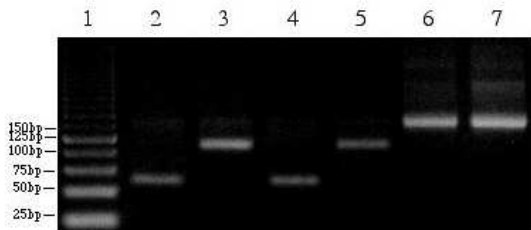
- Let P_1 and P_2 be two copies of the pool

$$\{\alpha l_1 \beta, \alpha l_2 \beta, \alpha l_3 \beta, \alpha l_4 \beta\}$$

- for $i = 2, 3, 4, 5$ do
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Example: $l_1, l_4 \xrightarrow{r_{X_2}} X_1 X_2 Y_3 X_4 Y_5 X_6, Y_1 X_2 X_3 X_4 X_5 X_6,$
 $l_2, X_1 X_2 Y_3 X_4 Y_5 X_6 \xrightarrow{r_{Y_5}} Y_1 Y_2 Y_3 Y_4 Y_5 X_6, \mathbf{X_1 X_2 Y_3 X_4 Y_5 Y_6}.$

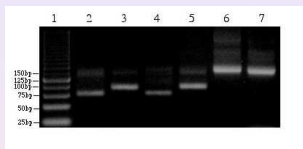
Experiment for Testing Recombination (1/2)



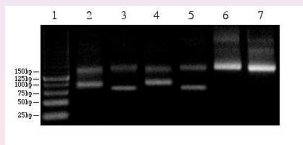
1: Marker (25bp). 2: $\alpha \cdots X_2$ (60bp), 3: $X_2 \cdots \beta$ (105bp),
4: $\alpha \cdots Y_2$ (60bp), 5: $Y_2 \cdots \beta$ (105bp). 6: $XPCR_{X_2}$ and 7:
 $XPCR_{Y_2}$ with X_2 and Y_2 15 long.

Experiment for Testing Recombination (2/2)

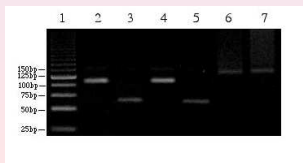
Results $XPCR_{X_i}$ and $XPCR_{Y_i}$ for $i=3$:



Results $XPCR_{X_i}$ and $XPCR_{Y_i}$ for $i=4$:

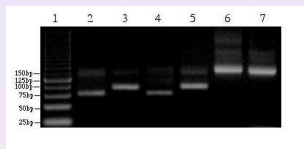


Results $XPCR_{X_i}$ and $XPCR_{Y_i}$ for $i=5$:

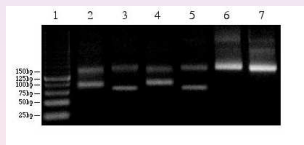


Experiment for Testing Recombination (2/2)

Results $XPCR_{X_i}$ and $XPCR_{Y_i}$ for $i=3$:



Results $XPCR_{X_i}$ and $XPCR_{Y_i}$ for $i=4$:



Results $XPCR_{X_i}$ and $XPCR_{Y_i}$ for $i=5$:



Experiment for Testing The Witnesses Presence

For each $Z_1Z_2Z_3Z_4Z_5Z_6$ of the recombination witnesses W_1 and W_2 , its presence was checked in the final pool by means of the following steps:

- perform $PCR(Z_1, \overline{Z_6})$, then electrophoresis selecting shortest strands



- perform $PCR(Z_2, \overline{Z_5})$, then electrophoresis selecting shortest strands



- perform $PCR(Z_3, \overline{Z_4})$



Experiment for Testing The Witnesses Presence

For each $Z_1Z_2Z_3Z_4Z_5Z_6$ of the recombination witnesses W_1 and W_2 , its presence was checked in the final pool by means of the following steps:

- 1 perform $PCR(Z_1, \overline{Z_6})$, then **electrophoresis** selecting shortest strands



- 2 perform $PCR(Z_2, \overline{Z_5})$, then **electrophoresis** selecting shortest strands



- 3 perform $PCR(Z_3, \overline{Z_4})$



Experiment for Testing The Witnesses Presence

For each $Z_1Z_2Z_3Z_4Z_5Z_6$ of the recombination witnesses W_1 and W_2 , its presence was checked in the final pool by means of the following steps:

- 1 perform $PCR(Z_1, \overline{Z_6})$, then **electrophoresis** selecting shortest strands



- 2 perform $PCR(Z_2, \overline{Z_5})$, then **electrophoresis** selecting shortest strands



- 3 perform $PCR(Z_3, \overline{Z_4})$



Experiment for Testing The Witnesses Presence

For each $Z_1Z_2Z_3Z_4Z_5Z_6$ of the recombination witnesses W_1 and W_2 , its presence was checked in the final pool by means of the following steps:

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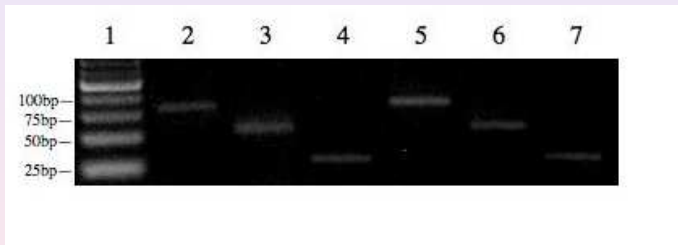
- 2 perform $PCR(Z_2, \overline{Z_5})$, then **electrophoresis** selecting shortest strands



- 3 perform $PCR(Z_3, \overline{Z_4})$



Success



Marker (25bp). 2: PCR ($X_1, \overline{X_6}$) (90bp), 3: PCR($X_2, \overline{X_5}$) (60bp), 4: PCR($Y_3, \overline{Y_4}$) (30bp), 5: PCR($Y_1, \overline{Y_6}$) (90bp), 6: PCR($Y_2, \overline{Y_5}$) (60pb), 7: PCR($X_3, \overline{X_4}$) (30pb).

XPCR – Mutagenesis(P, γ, δ)

let $Type(P) = \{ \langle \alpha\gamma\beta \rangle \}$;

- 1 **input** $Q : \{ \langle \alpha[-18, -1] \delta \beta[1, 20] \rangle \}$;
- 2 $(P_1, P_2) := split(P)$;
- 3 $P_1 := PCR(P_1, \alpha[1, 18], mir(\alpha[-18, -1]))$;
- 4 $P_2 := PCR(P_2, \beta[1, 20], mir(\beta[-20, -1]))$;
- 5 $P_1 := separate(P_1, |\alpha|)$; $P_2 := separate(P_2, |\beta|)$;
- 6 $P_1 := mix(P_1, Q)$;
- 7 $P_1 := PCR(P_1, \alpha[1, 18], mir(\beta[1, 20]))$;
- 8 $P_1 := separate(P_1, |\alpha| + |\delta| + 20)$;
- 9 $P := mix(P_1, P_2)$;
- 10 $P := PCR(P, \alpha[1, 18], mir(\beta[-20, -1]))$;
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- 12 **output** P .

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```

Experiment for Testing Mutagenesis






DNA Mutagenesis. 1: molecular size marker ladder (100bp). 2: amplification of strand α (230bp). 3: amplification of strand β (229bp). 4: amplification of strand $\alpha[-18, -1]\delta\beta[1, 20]$ (188bp). 5: cross pairing amplification of α and $\alpha[-18, -1]\delta\beta[1, 20]$ (400bp). 6: cross pairing amplification of β and $\alpha\delta\beta[1, 20]$ (609bp). 7: RhoA (582bp). 8: positive control by $PCR(\alpha[26, 46], \beta[-20, -1])$ 354 bp. All PCRs at $58^\circ C$.




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