

# DNA Blueprint for Life

**Skills:** Science, Language Arts

**Objective:** Students will conduct an experiment with fruit to demonstrate DNA isolation.

## Background

A blueprint is a detailed drawing or map which identifies and directs the construction and development of a building or an object. DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the hereditary material in humans and almost all other organisms. Nearly every cell in a person's body has the same DNA. DNA is the blueprint that guides the construction and development of living organisms. If the 46 DNA molecules from the chromosomes of one cell were placed end-to-end, they would be up to eight feet long but so thin you couldn't see them.

In the nucleus of each cell, the DNA molecule is packaged into thread-like structures called chromosomes. Each chromosome is made up of DNA tightly coiled many times around proteins that support its structure. Human DNA consists of about 3 billion bases or nucleotides, and more than 99 percent of those bases are the same in all people. The order, or sequence, of these bases determines the information available for building and maintaining an organism. When the cell is not dividing, chromosomes are not visible in the cell's nucleus, not even under a microscope. However, the DNA that makes up chromosomes becomes more tightly packed during cell division and is then visible under a microscope. Most of what researchers know about chromosomes was learned by observing chromosomes during cell division.

DNA isolation is the process of extracting DNA from a cell. It involves separating DNA from other cellular components. DNA is isolated by placing the cells in a tube containing a special solution and mechanically or chemically breaking the cells open. This causes the cell to release its contents into the solution which may contain enzymes, chemicals, and salts. Enzymes are used to chew up the proteins; chemicals to destroy any RNA present and salts to help pull the DNA out of solution. The DNA will exist in long strands that form a mucous-like glob.

## Activities

1. Read and discuss background and vocabulary.
2. Follow the steps on the worksheet that follows to demonstrate DNA isolation.
3. Try different fruits and veggies, shampoos, and other experimental variables; iodized vs. non-iodized salt; bottled vs. tap water.
4. Meat tenderizers contain DNA cutting enzymes. Try adding meat tender-

## P.A.S.S.

### GRADE 6

**Reading**—1.1a; 3.1b; 5.1a  
**Science Process** —1,1,2,3;  
2.1,2; 3.1,5,6; 4.5; 5.1,2,3,4  
**Physical Science**—1.1  
**Life Science**— 3.1,2

### GRADE 7

**Reading**—1.1; 3.1a; 5.1a  
**Science Process** —1,1,2,3;  
2.1,2; 3.1,5,6; 4.5; 5.1,2,3,4  
**Physical Science**—1.2  
**Life Science**— 3.1

### GRADE 8

**Reading**—1.1; 3.1a; 5.1a  
**Science Process** —1,1,2,3;  
2.1,2; 3.1,5,6; 4.5; 5.1,2,3,4  
**Physical Science**—1.2  
**Life Science**— 3.1

## Resources Needed

(for each student)

- strawberries or 1/2 banana
- a knife
- a coffee filter
- two normal sized plastic cups
- one small test tube (or clear film canister or medicine bottle.)
- 15 ml 91% alcohol (Prior to activity place test tubes with alcohol in freezer.)
- a teaspoon of salt
- 1 tablespoon clear shampoo
- 1 eye dropper or pipette
- fork for mashing
- small shallow bowl for mashing
- tooth picks or swizzle sticks

**CAUTION:** Rubbing alcohol is POISONOUS!

### Vocabulary

**blueprint**—a detailed drawing or map which identifies and directs the construction or development of a building or an object

**cell**—the basic unit of living systems

**chromosome**—The tiny rod-shaped bodies in a cell's nucleus that carry the hereditary information; humans have 23 pairs of chromosomes. Each chromosome is a single long, thin DNA molecule

**DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)**—molecule that contains genetic information and is located in the nucleus of every cell inside an organism

**DNA extraction** —the separation of DNA from the unwanted substances of the cell.

**enzyme**—protein controlling biochemical reactions; any complex chemical produced by living cells that is a biochemical catalyst

**gene**— the basic unit of heredity that serves as a blueprint for each protein product produced in the human body; humans have over 30,000 genes

**molecule**— the smallest physical unit of a substance that can exist independently, consisting of one or more atoms held together by chemical forces

**nucleotide**—building blocks of DNA (G,A,T,C) also called “bases”

**nucleus**—the central body, usually spherical, within a eukaryotic cell, that is a membrane encased mass of protoplasm containing the chromosomes and other genetic information necessary to control cell growth and reproduction

izer to the solution. Do any of these variables change the experiment outcomes?

4. Research DNA extraction on the internet to learn why scientists are interested in isolating DNA.
5. Make DNA Fruit Smoothies from the leftover fruit puree used in the demonstration.
  - To the leftover fruit puree add 1 banana, 1 cup orange juice, 4-8 tablespoons honey (to taste), and 5-10 ounces. frozen strawberries. If desired you may add tofu (12.3 oz) or yogurt.
  - Blend to desired consistency, and pour into small cups. Can you taste the DNA?

# DNA Blueprint for Life

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1. Measure 2 teaspoons (10 ml) shampoo into a small cup.

WHY? The cell membrane and nuclear membrane are broken down by soaps such as those found in shampoo and dish soap. When you wash dishes, the fats (grease) are removed from your dishes by the dish soap. When you wash your hair the shampoo removes the grease and oils.

2. Add 2-3 pinches of salt (NaCl) to the shampoo.

WHY? The positively-charged sodium ions ( $\text{Na}^+$ ) are attracted to the negative charge of the DNA. This creates a “shield” around the DNA molecules and causes them to stick together (coalesce). This enables the DNA to precipitate out of the solution when added to alcohol in a later step.

3. Add 4 teaspoons (20 ml) tap water. Mix with a spoon, but try to avoid creating bubbles in the solution.

4. Place fruit on a paper plate or in a bowl and mash with a fork. Add approximately the same volume of water. The mixture should be the consistency of a smoothie (not too thick or too thin). Add fruit or water as needed.

WHY? Blending or mashing the fruit with water causes some of the cells in the fruit to break open. Because DNA has a negative charge, it is able to dissolve in the water. Many other cell parts will not be soluble in water.

5. Add 4 teaspoons (20 ml) of the fruit puree to the cup containing the shampoo/salt solution. Gently mix with a spoon until the mixture develops a uniform consistency. Try not to create too much foaming. This will interfere in the filtration step and may damage the long, fragile DNA molecules.

6. Save the remaining fruit puree. This may be used to make a smoothie.

7. Place a cone-shaped coffee filter into a cup. The bottom of the filter must not touch the bottom of the cup. Fold the edge of the filter over the cup.

8. After the fruit-shampoo mixture has been mixed for several minutes, pour it into the coffee filter. Filter the mixture until there are at least 2 teaspoons or 10 ml of filtrated liquid in the cup.

WHY? Filtering the soapy fruit solution through a coffee filter removes extra cell debris (cell membranes, precipitated proteins, and excess fruit pieces that didn't get completely pureed). The DNA molecules are soluble in the water, which enables them to pass through the filter.

9. Pour 4 teaspoons (20 ml) of ICE COLD 91% Isopropyl Rubbing Alcohol into the test tube (approx. 1/2 full).

10. Pick up filtered fruit extract in eye dropper or pipette (10 ml). Gently squirt the extract into the chilled alcohol. To get a good yield of DNA it is important to keep the tube still. Do not shake it. The DNA will slowly come out of the solution and coagulate. After a few minutes, you should see a white “glob” forming in the solution. This is DNA!

11. The DNA can be scooped out and dried on a card. Spool out the DNA with a toothpick or swizzle stick. Place the DNA on a black or blue card to create a DNA blueprint. Once the DNA dries, students will begin to identify its stringy, spider-web type structure.

WHY? DNA molecules are soluble in water but not in an alcohol solution. When the fruit DNA solution comes in contact with alcohol, the long, stringy DNA molecules precipitates into the alcohol. You can see this long, stringy precipitated DNA. What you see is thousands of DNA molecules that are stuck together. Pure DNA is a colorless molecule. Any color that you may see in your DNA is caused by fruit pigment molecules that got trapped in the stringy DNA.

12. To save the DNA, remove it from the container and place it in another container containing only alcohol.

### Review

1. The shampoo breaks up the fatty membranes of the cell, allowing the DNA to come out of the cell (cutting the fruit into pieces, blending or mixing and mashing the mixture breaks down the cell walls as well).
2. Filtering the fruit “goo” gets rid of the debris you no longer need.
3. Salt can dissolve in water, but not in alcohol.
4. In the fruit 'goo' the salt binds to the DNA.
5. When the DNA and the salt are put into alcohol, the salt solidifies into the solution and can be visibly seen along with the DNA. The salt falls to the bottom of the test tube. The solution is kept cold to help the precipitation of the salt and the DNA.

### Discussion

1. DNA coagulates in the top of the test tube, what is the substance that precipitates to the bottom of the test tube?
2. Examine the DNA blueprint on your card? What do you see? What do you think it is?
3. What do you know about DNA? What do you still need to learn?

Sources: University of Illinois Extension (2003), Biotechnology Curriculum; National 4-H Council (1997), *Field of Genes* (<http://fog.n4h.org>); Iowa State University Biotechnology Center (2001), Education Resources ([http://www.biotech.iastate.edu/Educational\\_resources.html](http://www.biotech.iastate.edu/Educational_resources.html))