

Molecular Tools-I:

1. Labeling Compounds:

Radioactive isotopes:

Use and Application:

Biological systems can be observed under microscope, which has been done in 18th century and most part of 19th century. But they found it not enough to understand the biological processes and their molecules; so the methods required are different and one such tool was the use of radioactive isotopes as tracer molecules, which can be employed to find out the pathway of a biochemical reaction or to identify the product and quantify the same or the target of the compound used.

The use of radioactive isotopes has become an absolute necessity to confirm the results of biochemical processes and also used in SEM and TEM techniques. Even today for very contrast and good results radioactive isotopes are preferred labels. Autoradiograph of radioactive isotope labeled proteins, RNA and DNA is still best and preferable. However with time people realized the hazards of the use of radioisotopes for some of the radioisotopes used such as gamma labeled Iodine, ³²P labeled, and ³⁵S- labeled compounds emit beta radiation and in larger doses they can create health problems in long term or short term uses. They are very short lived and found to be very expensive.

Research scholars are as innovative as they ever found alternative tracer methods such as chromogenic or fluorogenic and luminogenic compounds, which are as good as radioactive isotopes which are user friendly and non-hazardous and they can be stored under proper conditions and be kept for longer duration without degradation or loss of the quality. Some time some of these compounds are expensive they are still favored.

The most common radioactive isotopes used:

^{14}C for proteins and nucleic acids.

Alpha or gamma labeled dNTPs or rNTPs.

Labeled ^{131}I Iodine for labeling proteins.

^{35}S methionine for proteins and dATP.

Half-life of radioactive isotopes:

^{14}C - beta emission- half-life 5730 yrs,

^3H - soft beta emission- half-life-12.3 yrs,

^{32}P - hard beta emission- half-life- 14.3 days,

^{35}S - hard beta emission-half-life- 87.4 days,

^{125}I - gamma emission-half-life - 60 days,

^{131}I - gamma emission- half-life- 8.06 days,

Radioactivity is measured by an instrument Geiger Muller counter. To enhance the emissions and to calculate accurate emissions certain scintillating liquids are used called scintillation fluids and the counter is called scintillating counter.

1 Becquerel = 1 disintegration per second.

1 Becquerel = 2.7×10^{-5} uci.

1 uci = 3.7×10^4 Becquerel.

1 uci = 2.2×10^6 dpm (disintegration per minute) or 3.7×10^4 Becquerel

1 Ci = 1000 mci.

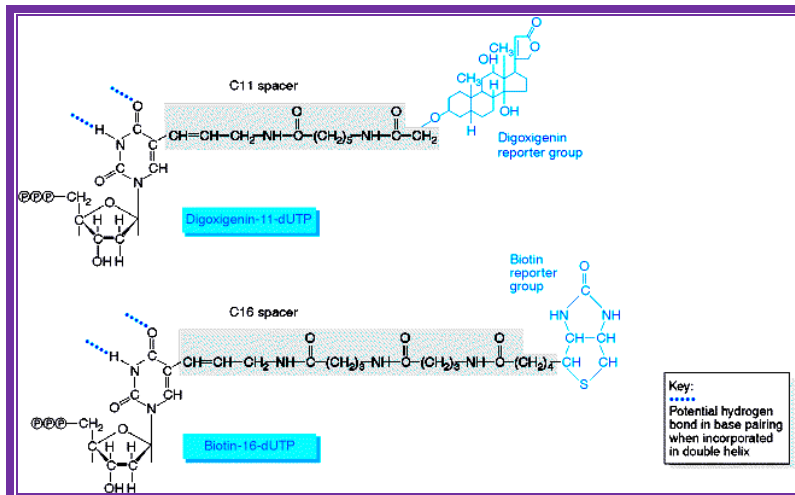
1mci = 1000 uci.

Non-radioactive labelling compounds:

As people experienced the hazards of radioactive isotopes to health and difficulty in disposing radioactive waste, they looked for alternatives but effective substitutes at the same time as effective as radioactive isotopes.

Many chromogenic and phosphorogenic and luminescent compounds have been identified and some have been synthesized to the needs. Some biological fluorescent components are also in use.

Digoxigenin and Biotin are used for chromogenic purposes. Digoxigenin is a steroid extracted from *Digitalis purpurea* and *D. elata*. One can obtain antibodies against both digoxigenin and streptavidin, which binds strongly to Biotin (a vitamin). These can be preserved at -20°C for more than six months without any loss of activity. Digoxigenin and Biotin can hook on to nucleotides such as dUTP or rUTP through specific spacer molecules. These can be used as any labeled nucleotides for labeling DNA or RNA, which can be used as probes or tracers. They can be quantified and detected by using chromogenic reactions. Digoxigenin compounds can be detected by first binding these compounds with specific antibodies, then they are bound by Alkaline Phosphatase conjugated Fc fragment bases anti-antibodies.



www.markergene.com

In the presence of NBT (Nitro Blue Tetrazolium) and BCIP (5'-Bromo 4-Chloro 3-indolyl phosphate), when treated with alkaline Phosphatase yields brown-purplish color, which can be detected. Biotin labeled compound can be detected first binding with streptavidin, then they can

be probed with antibody against streptavidin and then with alkaline Phosphatase conjugated anti-antibodies.

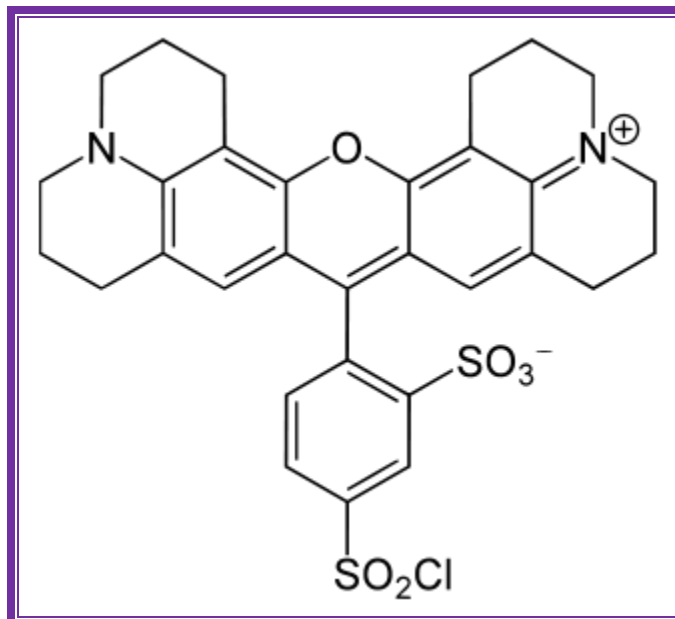
One can also use chemiluminescent protocols, where biotinylated nucleotides can be used for the preparation of probes. When they are used as the probes when targets are bound to the membrane; streptavidin can be used to bind to biotinylated probe. Then biotinylated-alkaline phosphate complex is added to bind to streptavidin. Next a luminogenic compound such as PPD reagent is added. The AP removes the phosphate group from phenyl-phosphate substituted 1,2 dioxetane (PPD) resulting in a stable intermediate compound which then spontaneously decays emitting light at 447nm. The emitted light can be caught on X-ray films.

Antibodies against digoxigenin or for that matter any other proteins can be labeled on its Fab fragments by conjugating 5(6)-carboxy-fluoroscien-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester or 5(6)-carboxy-rhodamine-101-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester. Such materials can be used to detect DNA fragments on membranes or one can use to detect components at intercellular level or to detect receptors or receptor bound components on the cell surface. Even these can be used for Chromosomal painting. They emit light on exposure to UV rays at 260-360nm; Fluorescent emits green color and Rhodamine emits red color.

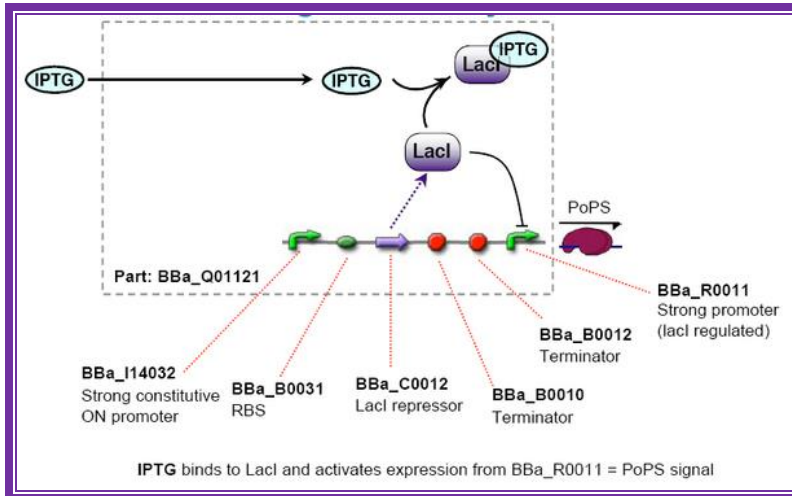
Compounds that emit fluorescence or produce color:

Name	Absorption at	Emission at
Allophycyanin	610-640 (red)	660 (red)
Fluorocien isothiocyanate	450-495nm(blue)	520nm (green)
Hoechst 33258	360nm (UV)	470nm (blue)
R-Phycoerythrin	480-565 (green)	578 (yellow)
RED-13	488nm (green)	613nm (red)
Rhodamine	552	570nm (red)
Texal red	596 (green)	620nm Yellow
Acridine		Orange

Cholesterol	UV	Yellow green
Dinitrophenol	UV	Yellow
Luciferin (bio)	+ ATP	Emit luminescence
B-Galactosidase	+ X-Gal	Produce blue color on X-Gal
Gus	+ Glucuronic acid	Produces blue color on Glucuronic acid
GFP (green fluorescent protein) 27KD		Exposed UV it emits green color

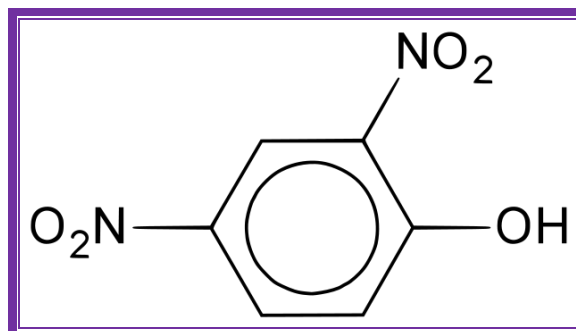


Texas red; <http://www.en.wikipedia.org>

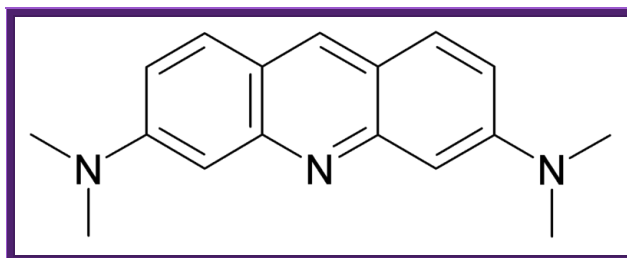


IPTG, screening;

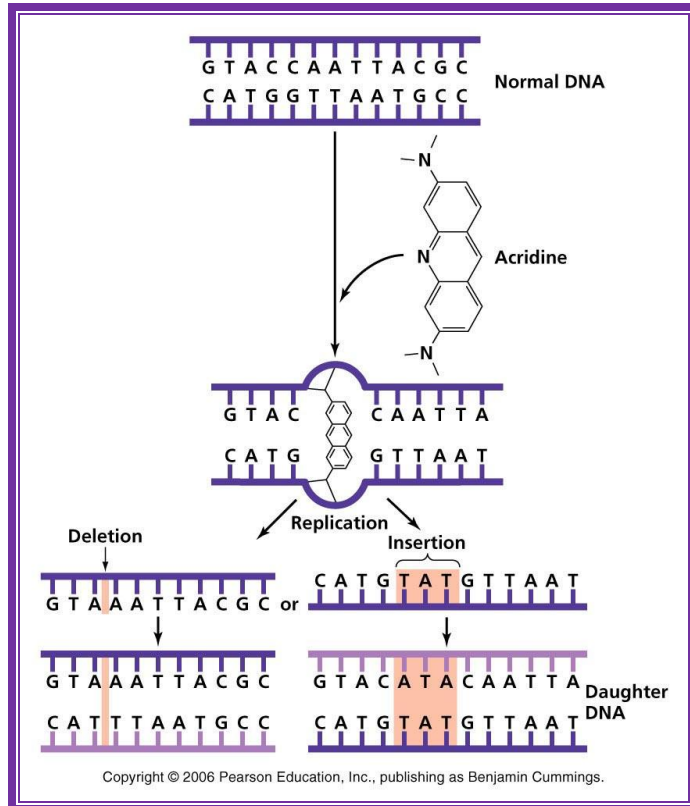
http://2006.igem.org/wiki/index.php/ETH2006_iptg



Dinitrophenol; <http://www.commonswikimedia.org>

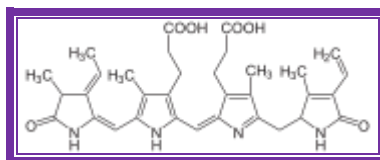


Acridine orange; <http://www.chemistry.about.com>

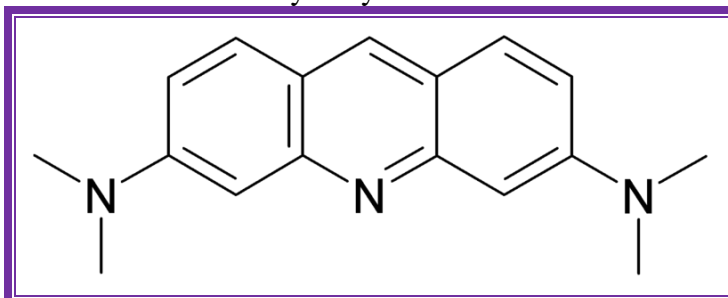


Acridine: Nonionizing radiation such as ultraviolet light causes the breaking of bonds between purines and pyrimidines when two pyrimidine molecules of the same type (T or C) are adjacent to one another on a nucleoside. These pyrimidine dimers distort the sugar phosphate backbone and prevent proper replication and transcription. ;

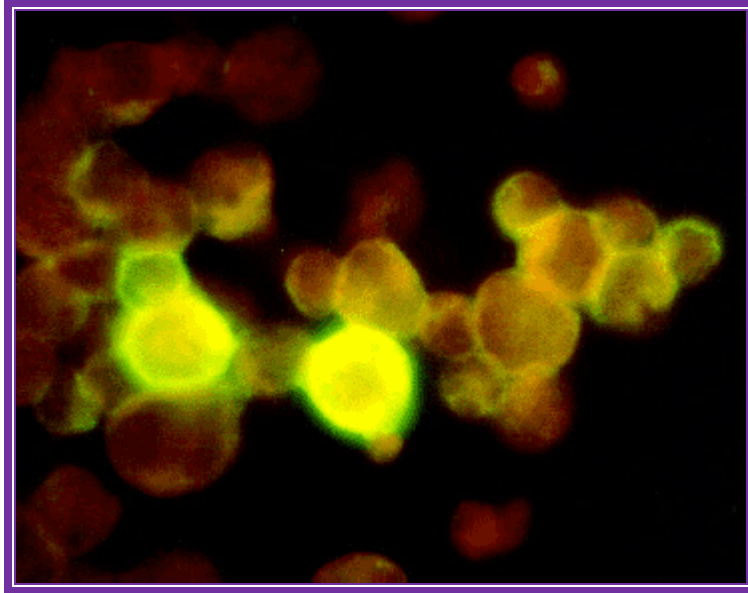
<http://academic.pgcc.edu/~kroberts/Lecture/Chapter%207/mutagens.html>



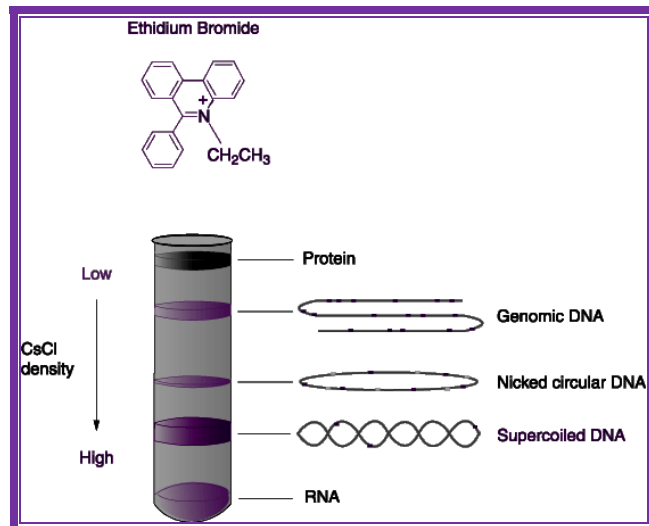
Phycoerythrobilin



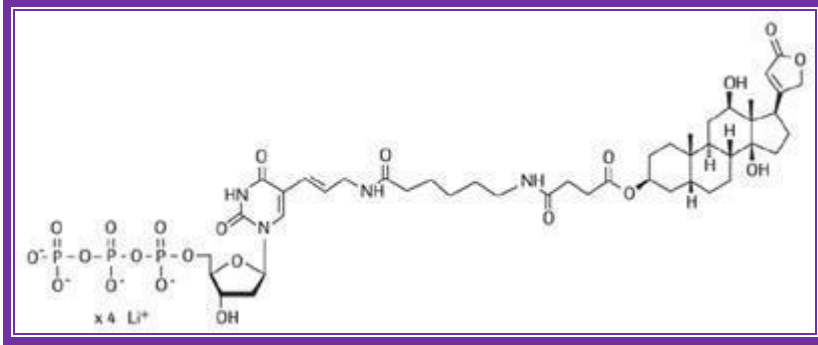
Allophycocyanin



Avidin- fluorescein isothiocyanate;
http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/smd_imd/avidin/



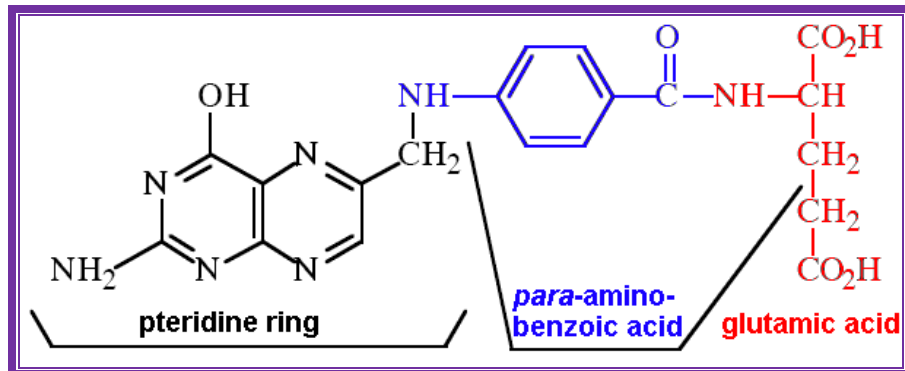
5'-bromo-4'-chloro isopropyl; <http://www.fishersci.com>



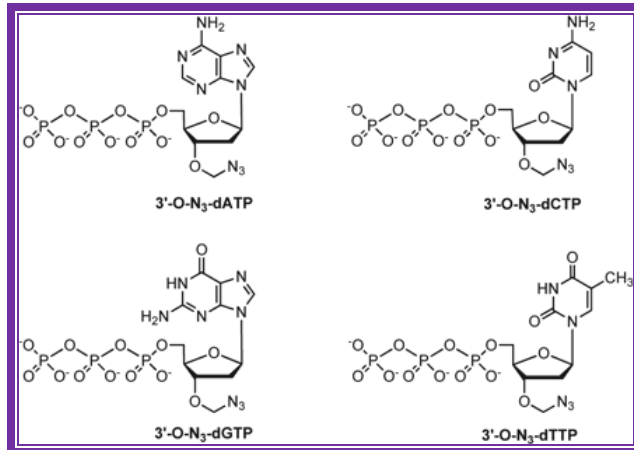
Digoxigenin; <http://lifescience.roche.com/shop/products/dig-high-prime>



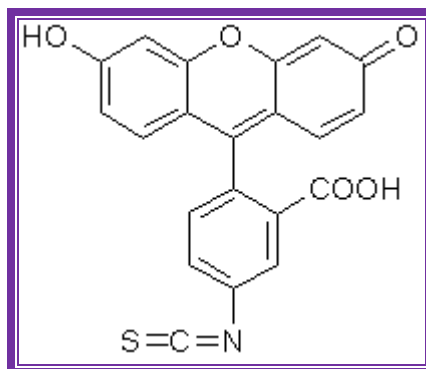
Fluorescent butterflies; www.appszoom.com



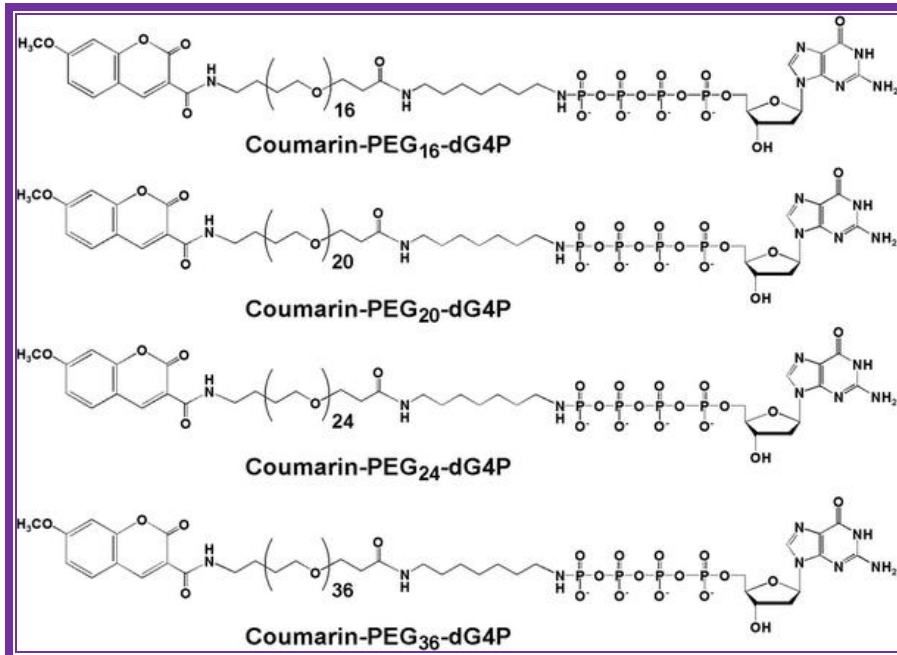
Pteridinefluorescence; <http://www.chm.bris.ac.uk/motm/folic-acid/folicjm.htm>



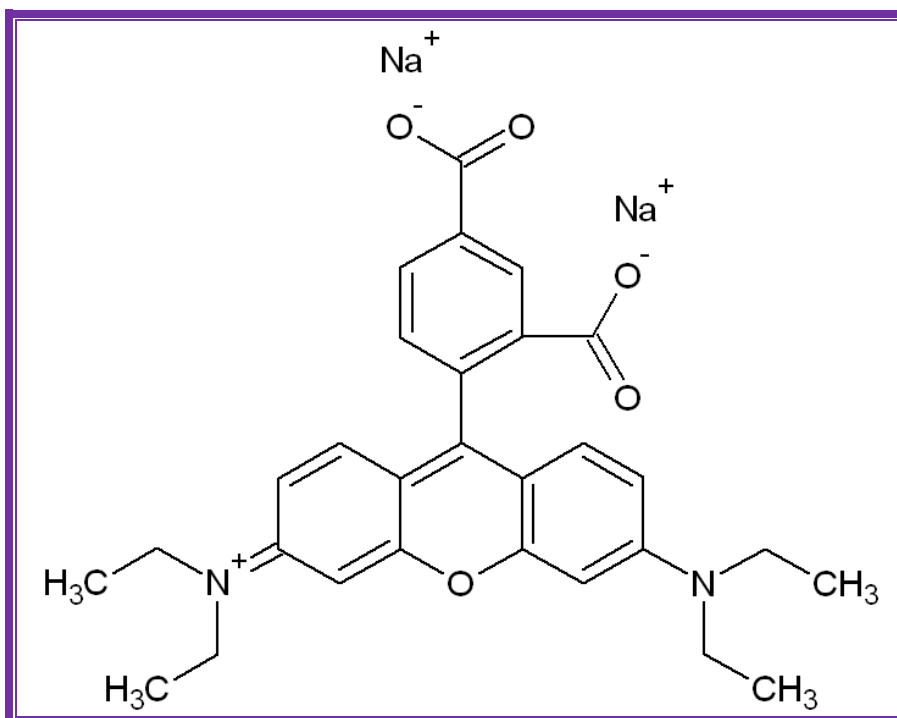
Fluorescent ntds



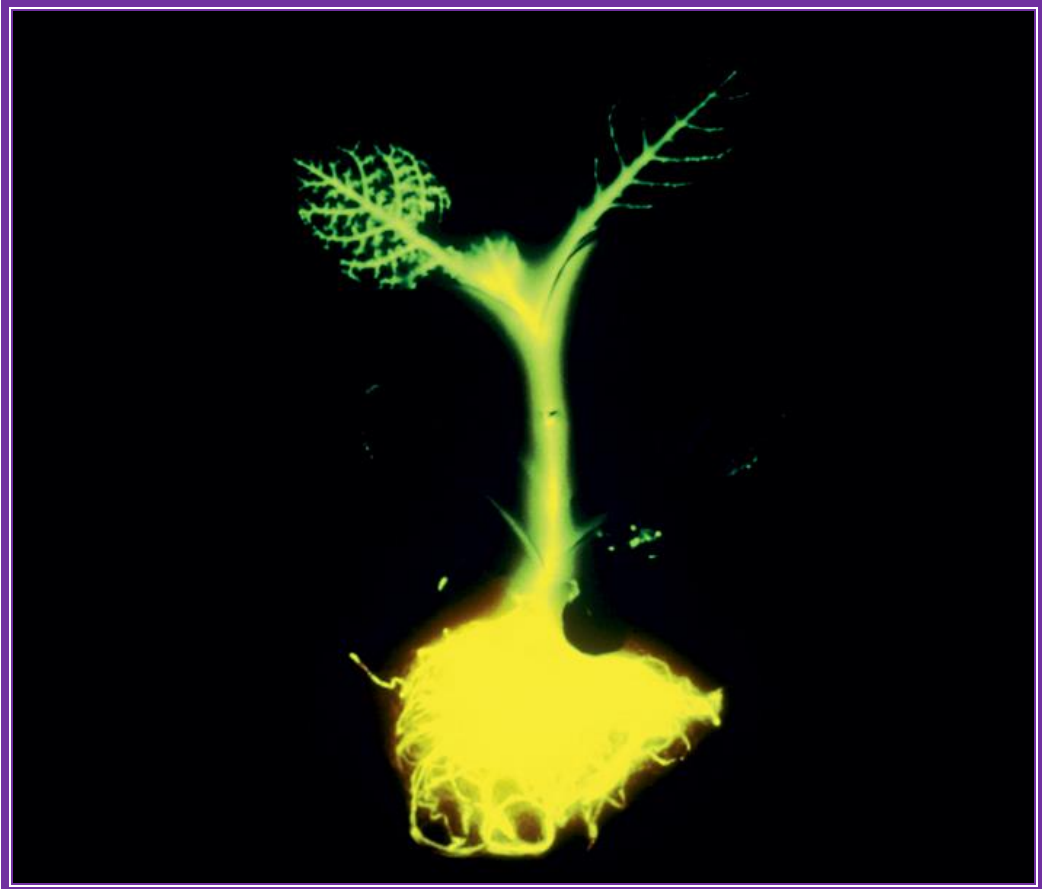
Fluorescein isothiocyanate



Labeled nucleotides; <http://www.nature.com/>



Rhodamine; http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rhodamine_WT.png



Osamu Shimomura and colleagues got Nobel Prize 2008, for their work; Green fluorescent protein used: the green fluorescent protein luciferase was used in developing fluorescent tobacco plant; www.science.howstuffworks.com; another glowing protein was isolated from fluorescent jelly fish; Genetics.wikispace.com



Red fluorescent proteins used for glowing cats –South Korea; they were the first to clone glowing red-cat; <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/>