- Cuts DNA at specific site generating fragments
- Number of fragments amplified by PCR

STEP 2

- Desired DNA fragments separated by gel electrophoresis

STEP 3

- SDS gel after electrophoresis is then soaked in alkali (NaOH)/acid (HCL) to denature the dsDNA fragments

STEP 4

- Separated strands of DNA are transferred to +vely charged membrane-nylon membrane (nitrocellulose paper) by process of blotting

STEP 5

- After DNA of interest is bound on the membrane, it is baked on autoclave to fix in the membrane
- Membrane then treated with casein/Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) which saturates all the binding sites of the membrane

STEP 6

- The DNA bound to membrane is then treated with labelled probe
- Labelled probe contains the complementary sequences to the gene of interest
- Probe bind with complementary DNA on the membrane since all other non-specific binding site on the membrane has been blocked by BSA/casein.

STEP 7

- Membrane bound DNA labelled with probe can be visualised under autoradiogram which gives pattern of bands

Applications

a) Detect DNA in a given sample