

# Slide Preparation for DNA Attachment for use in Optical Tweezers

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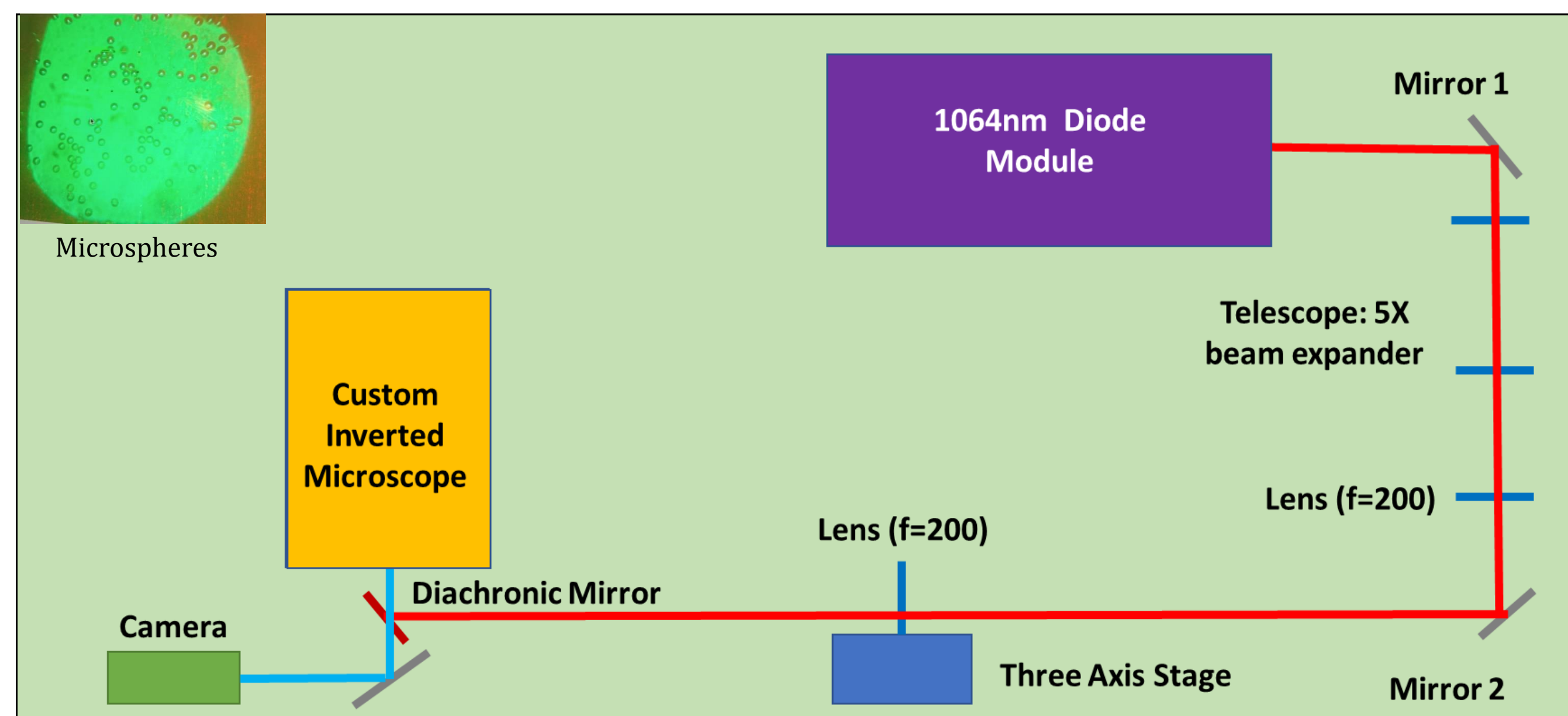
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## Abstract

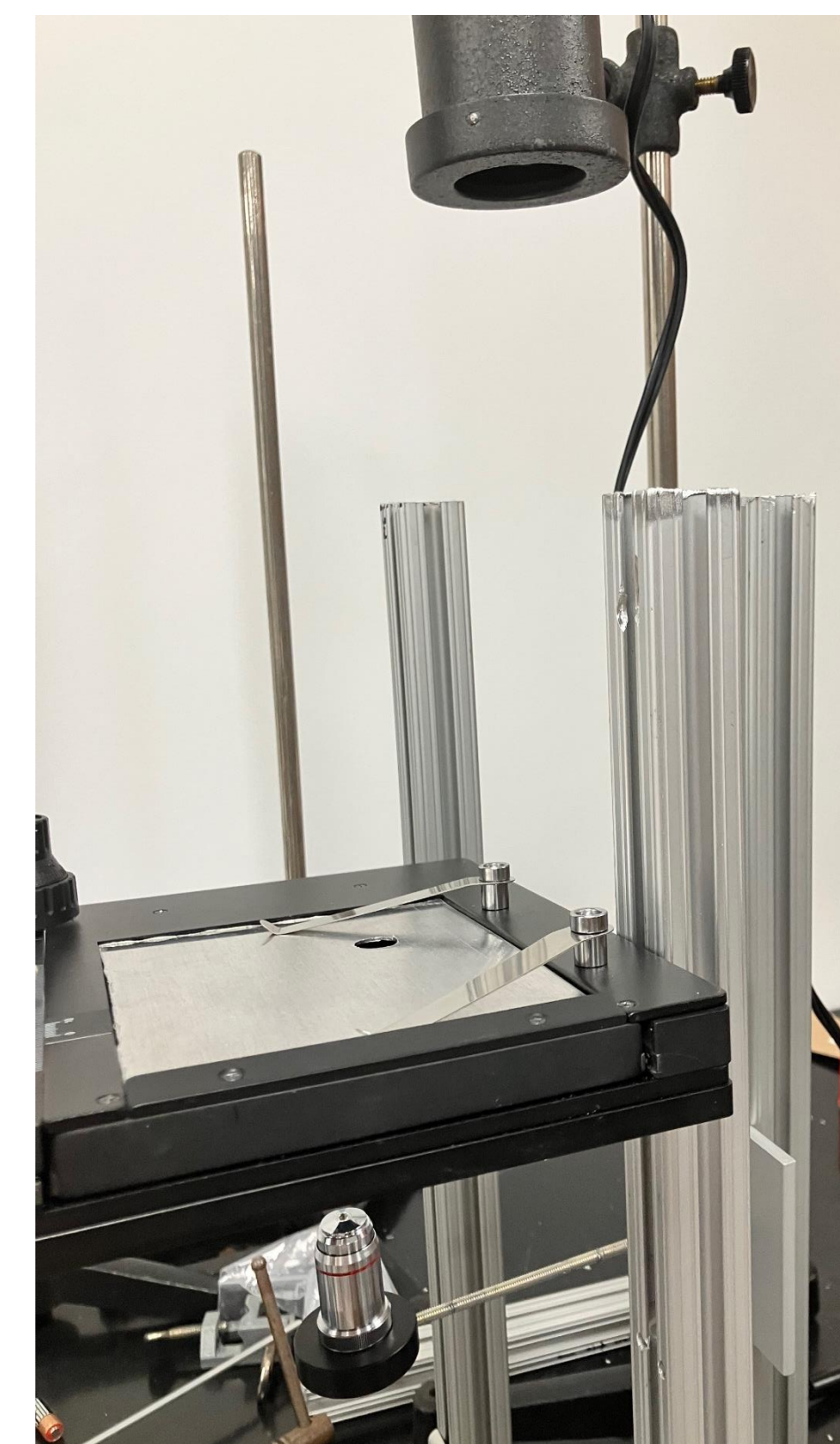
Our research team, ISLAND CURE, is a multidisciplinary team of professors and undergraduate students with the goal to design and build instruments to make biological measurements on a limited budget. One of the apparatuses we are designing, is optical tweezers, which are a Nobel Prize-winning technology capable of trapping microscopic and sub-microscopic particles using a laser beam. Using a 1064 nm beam, we will trap a single strand of DNA using beads and this will enable us to exert minute forces upon the DNA. This experiment will give us a better understanding of the forces on damaged DNA; specifically, the damages that lead to mutations and cancer. With this knowledge our goal is to be able to provide insight into mutagenesis and cancer development, and ideally how to treat and prevent them. Our job was to find a way to prepare a slide in which a single piece of DNA can attach to be used in the inverted microscope setup.

## Optical Tweezers

- Highly sensitive device for manipulation of microscopic particles
- A series of lenses and mirrors clean the beam before entering the inverted microscope
- The LED provides us with the image of the sample via the CCD since 1064 nm light is not in the visible spectrum
- Force precisely monitored, ideal for Biomolecular DNA
- Comparing forces on damaged and undamaged DNA



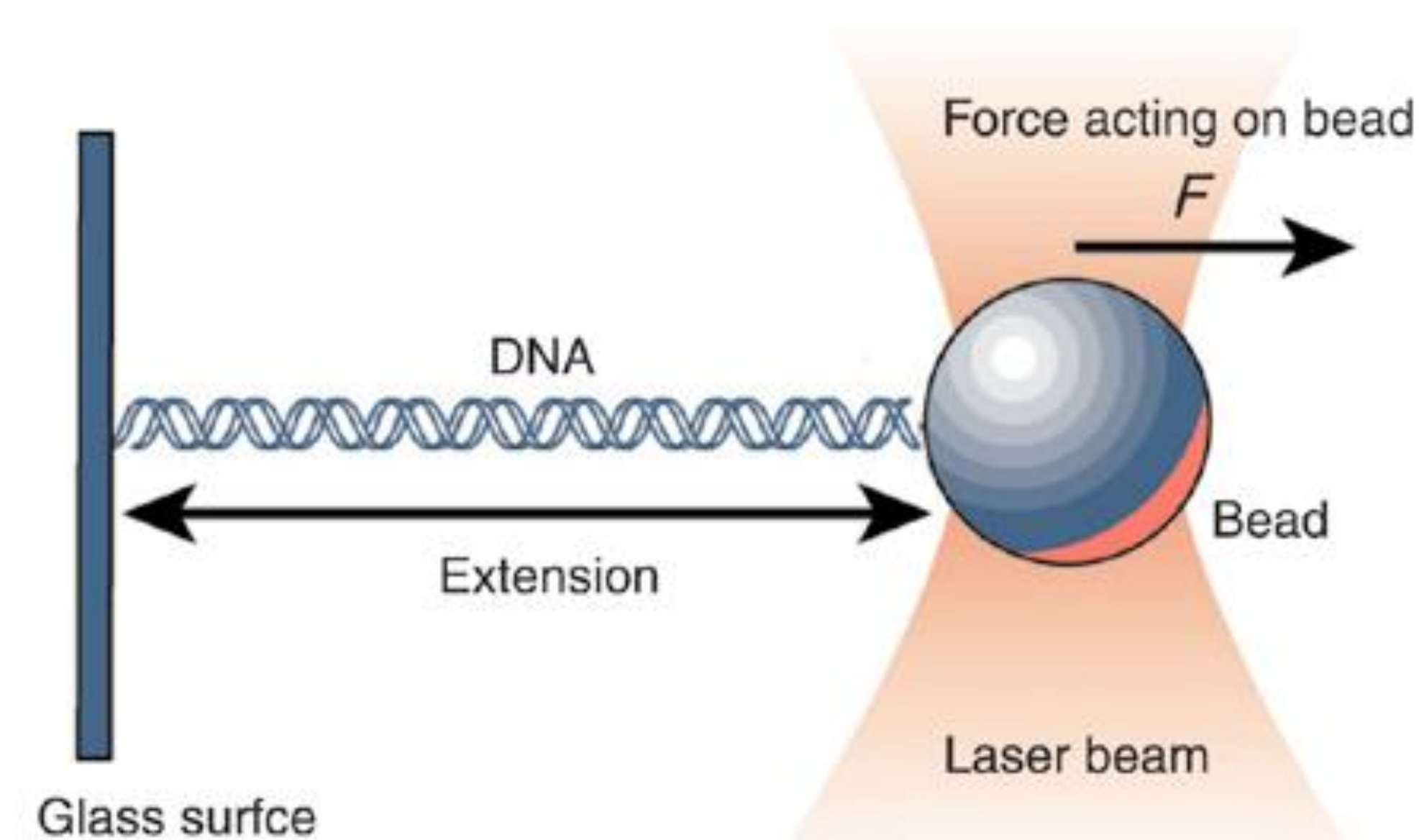
Our Optical Tweezer Setup



Our Current Inverted Microscope

## Tweezing DNA

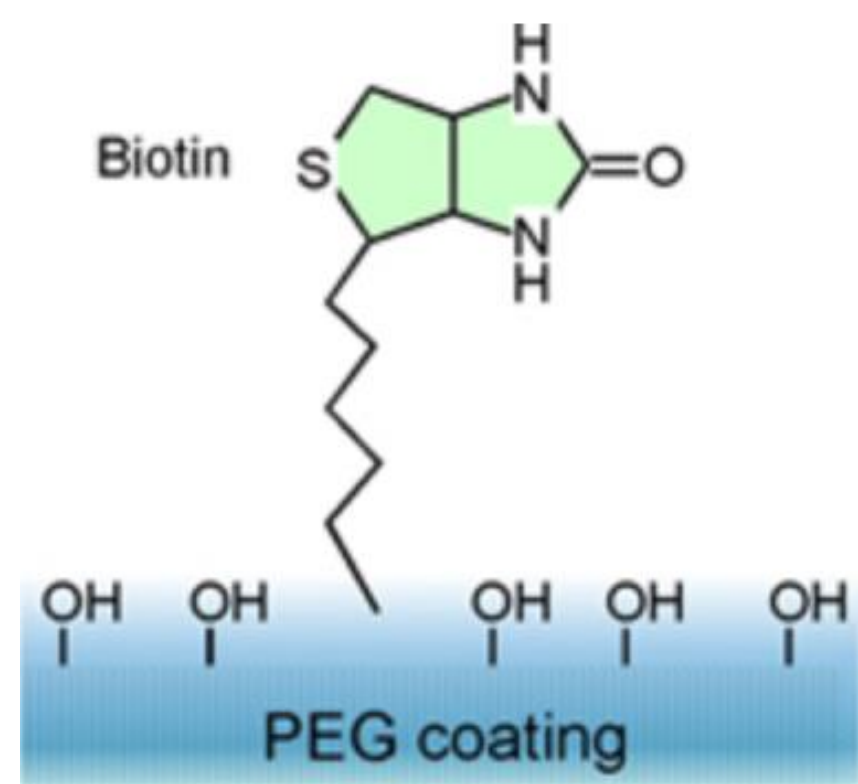
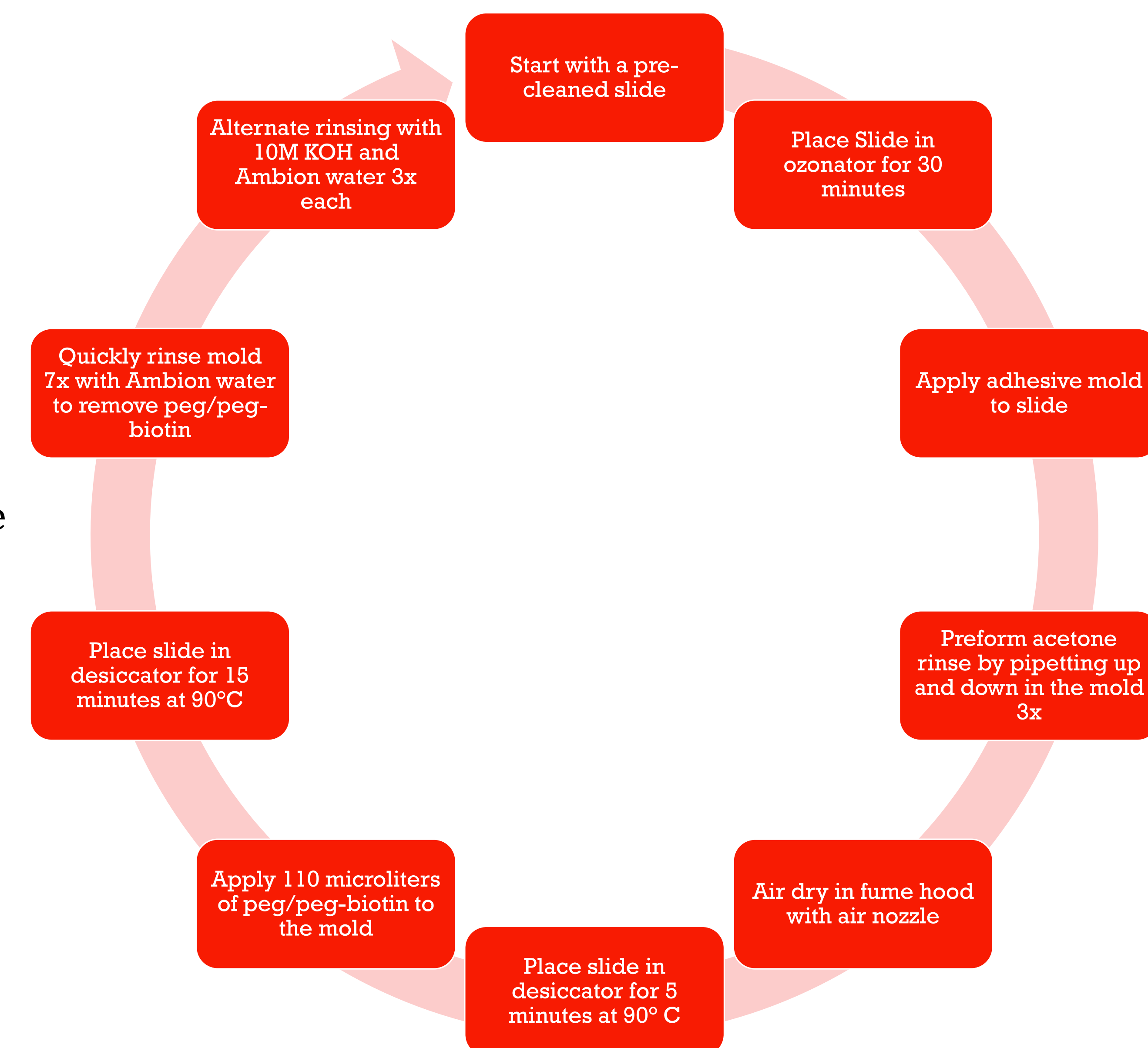
- A single piece of DNA is prepared with one end attached to the slide and the other to a microsphere
- The microsphere is trapped in the 1064 nm beam
- Slight adjustments to the beam move the microsphere, manipulating the DNA



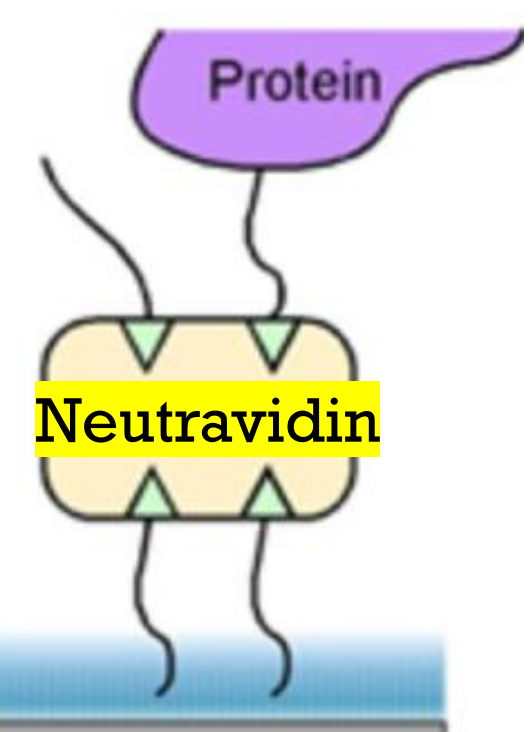
## Slide Preparation

It is crucial that the times in the ozonator and desiccator are followed exactly

For best results, the protocol must be precisely followed



Peg/Peg-Biotin acts as "DNA Glue"



- This protocol gives us a slide that is prepared to have a specialized piece of DNA attached to it
- The DNA will be attached to the slide on one end and to the microsphere on the other

## Acknowledgements

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