

Science Setu Webinars by NIPGR (Twenty First)

"Use of DNA sequencing in public life"

Date: 14th January, 2022

Resource person: Dr. Debasis Chattopadhyay, Scientist VII, NIPGR

The Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, has planned "Science Setu" as a virtual platform to connect research Institutes with undergraduate students. Under this, our college has been assigned to National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR), New Delhi. NIPGR is an autonomous institution aided by the Department of Biotechnology. Research at NIPGR focuses on functional, structural, evolutionary and applied genomics of plants, including crop plants. Through the Science Setu program, our students and faculty virtually connect with NIPGR, New Delhi and get to know about the multifarious kinds of plant based research. It is a unique opportunity for science students at undergraduate and postgraduate level to get an exposure to high-level research.

The resource person for twenty first science setu webinar was **Dr. Debasis Chattopadhyay**, Scientist VII, NIPGR. He explains the role of DNA sequencing in plant and animal life. DNA sequencing is a very accurate and effective technology to identify and track genetic differences between individuals and evolutionary events. With the technological advances and reduction of cost, DNA sequencing is being increasingly used in public life. New information is being discovered and new avenues are opening in the medical, agriculture and academic fields due to genomic insights. He discussed different next generation sequencing techniques and their uses, limitations and opportunities in various fields. The topic of the webinar was very interesting and would definitely help them in developing scientific mindset in students

16:03

Webex

01:38:06

Hybrid purity

(Looking for pure Indian breed)

This meeting is being recorded.



Bos taurus (8800 BC)

USA, Europe, Australia

Climate change sensitive
Less fertile, High milk producing

A1

β -casein-His⁶⁷



BCM7-opsoid



Neuronal disease
Type 1 Diabetes



Bos indicus (7300 BC)

India, South-East Asia

Climate change tolerant
More fertile, Low milk producing

A2

β -casein-Pro⁶⁷

16:00

VoLTE LTE

< Chat with everyone

S Simran 15:46
Simran [B.Sc\(H\)Microbiology](#)
2nd year (4th sem) Ram Lal
Anand college

IA ishrat awan 15:58
ishrat awan

IA ishrat awan 15:59
Ishrat awan Roll no [2110013](#)
MSc.Botany kMV jalandhar

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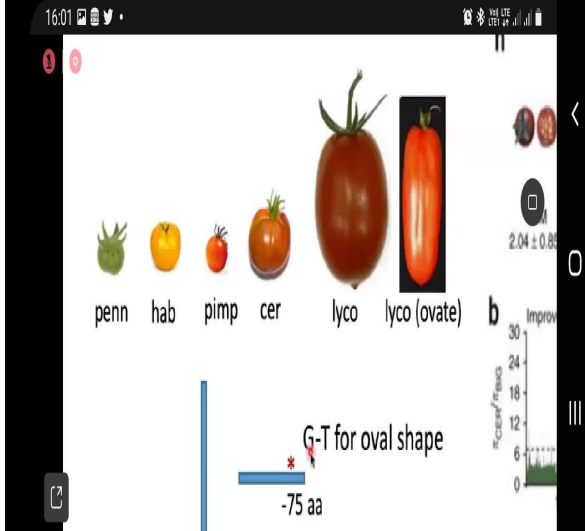
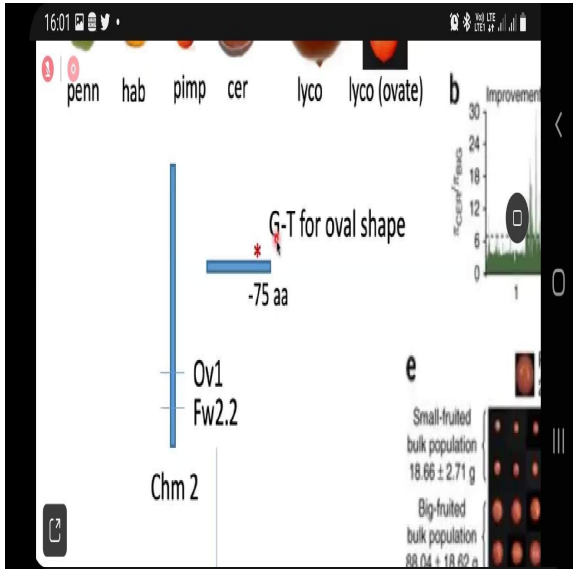
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16:01

Vol LTE
LTE1

< Chat with everyone

IA

ishrat awan

IA

ishrat awan 15:59

Ishrat awan Roll no [2110013](#)

MSc.Botany kMV jalandhar

DA

diya andotra 16:00

Diya Andotra

Msc. botany -1

Roll no [2110011](#)

KMV Jalandhar

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!#1 , English (US) . ↵



16:00 Webex 01:35:24

Domestication and Improvement of Tomato (size and firmness)

The meeting is unlocked.

h Domestication Improvement

PM 2.04 x 0.86 g CB 12.29 x 0.84 g BS 111.33 x 0.81 g

b

e

f

g

Chm 2

Ov1 FW2.2

G-T for oval shape

-75 aa

-912 (G-C)

Repressor of cell cycle in carpel

for: Locus number

Speaking: Debasis Chattopadhyay

15:58

Domestication of Rice (Absence of Abscission and pod dehiscence)

A

B

C

D

AB13 (VP1)

G/T

12Kb

BEL1-type homeobox gene

O. nivara with complete Abscission layer

O. sativa with incomplete Abscission layer

A

B

C

Pdh1 (DIR family gene)

Chr 16

10 Mb 20 Mb 30 Mb

Scat184_018 (23547kb) CRF1 - CRF2 Glyma16g25800 (23637kb)

SR alleles: TGC TAG CAC / C / H

SS alleles: TGC SAG CAC / C / K / H

15:57

Domestication of Maize (Formation of naked seed and cob)

A

B

C

D

TGA1

Asp Leu Lys Ala

GAT CTC, AAG GGC -- Teosinte

GAT CTC, AAG GGC -- Maize

Asp Leu Asn Ala

SBP-family TF (Squamosa promoter-binding protein)

Maize Teosinte

8000 Yrs

7000 years ago 500 years ago

tb1

ga1

Chm 1 Chm 4

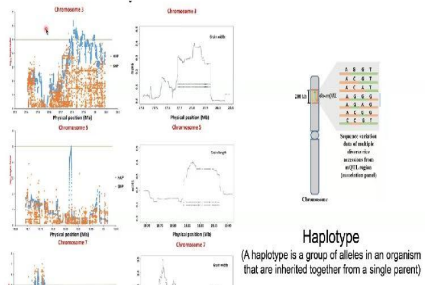
Tga1: Teosinte glume architecture 1 (no seed coat and cob)

Tb1: Teosinte branched 1 (number of female ears in primary branch)

G1: Grassy tillers 1 (lateral branch internode length)

Nucleotide variation of studied regions on chromosome 10.

Nucleotide variation ratio



HLA Typing

Human leucocyte antigen (HLA) genes are located 3.6 Mb region of chromosome 6p21. They are highly polymorphic and decide transplant (bone marrow) acceptance/rejection, autoimmune disease. HLA genotyping are now routinely done before bone-marrow transplant for transplant-matching.

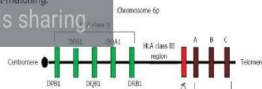


Figure 1. The HLA region in Chromosome 6.

- Service Specifications**
- Sample requirements and preparation**
 - Samples types: whole blood, genomic DNA, Serum, PBMC, and smears/washes
 - DNA amount: 5-500 ng (concentration: 0.25 mg/ml, 0.0255-0.09-0.4-2.0-1.2 mg/ml whole blood or EDTA anticoagulant tube, 2 μmles from each side of the cheek swab)
 - The sample preparation process covers DNA isolation, purification, quantification, QC, etc.
 - Library preparation and sequencing**
 - HiSeq (sequencing: HiSeq 2500, 151 seq)
 - HiSeq chemistry, paired-end 150 bp, Paired-End SVRT platform
 - Bioinformatics Analysis**
 - Base call QC
 - Alignment to IMGT/HLA database
 - Calling assembly
 - HLA typing and annotation
 - Comparison analysis (case-control)

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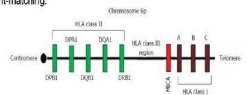





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विज्ञान से विकास-
प्रौद्योगिकी से प्रगति


 **आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव**

 **असतो मा सद्गमय**
जन-भागीदारी

Science Setu Webinars
Twenty first webinar
on 14th January, 2021, Friday
at 3:00 p.m.

 **“Use of DNA sequencing in public life”**
by
Dr. Debasis Chattopadhyay
Scientist VII, NIPGR





Moderated by
Dr. Pinky Agarwal and Dr. Amarjeet Singh
Scientists, NIPGR

Link for the webinar:
<https://nipgr.webex.com/nipgr/j.php?MTID=mcfbe780b584d9588b2798570b6c06bad>