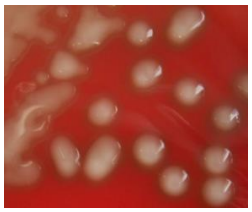
Name:

Group:

Q1: Identify the procedure based on the solution used, and then, explain in which procedure you face more challenges? Give a reason.

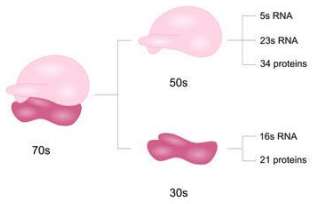
Answer:

Q2. What is the name of the bacterium featured in the images, and in which significant experiments was this bacterium used?



Answer:

Q3. Identify the type of cell based on the provided information?



Answer:

Q4. Name the following items placed on the table?

Answer:

A. B. C.

Q5. Name the type of restriction enzyme and provide its full nomenclature based on its abbreviation? Explain it is role in Lab?

Answer:

Q6. Why doesn't a restriction enzyme digest its own DNA sequence, even if it is present in the same bacterial cell? Explain in detail.

Answer:

Q7. If the below solution is not available in the lab, what can you use to rupture the cell membrane?

Answer:

Q8. What is the benefit of using the below solution in DNA isolation, and what is its main component?

Answer:

Q9. Convert the following quantities to the requested units:

A. 20 microliters to liters, B. 10 angstroms to nanometers, C. 100 µl to microliters.

Answers:

A.

B.

C.

Q 10. In the final step of DNA blood isolation before storage, a solution is used. Can you identify the name of this solution, and then explain its role in the process?

Answer:

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