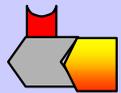
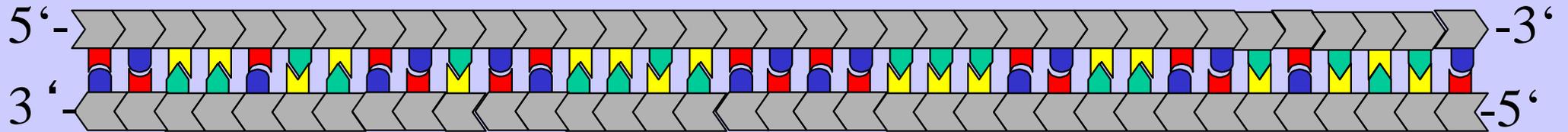
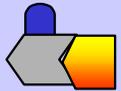


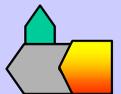
DNAは、方向性のある分子である。



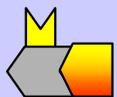
2'-deoxy GTP



2'-deoxy CTP

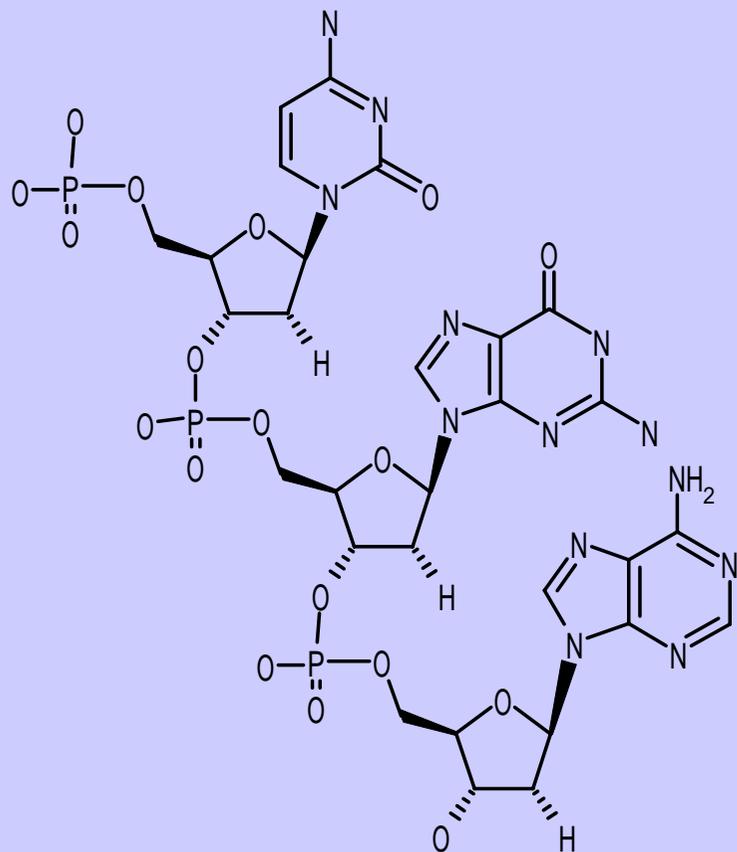


2'-deoxy ATP

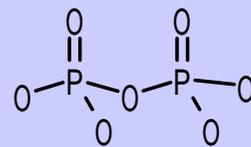
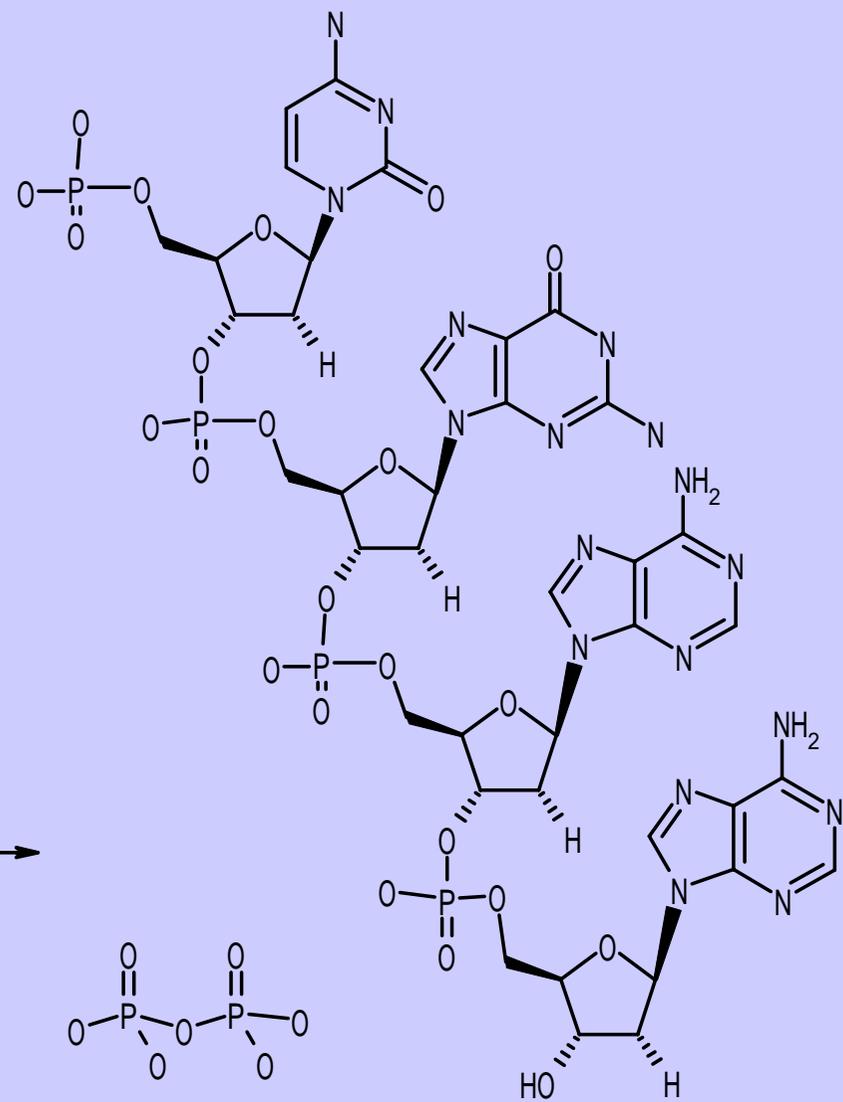
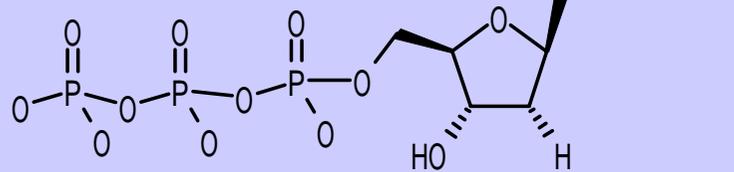


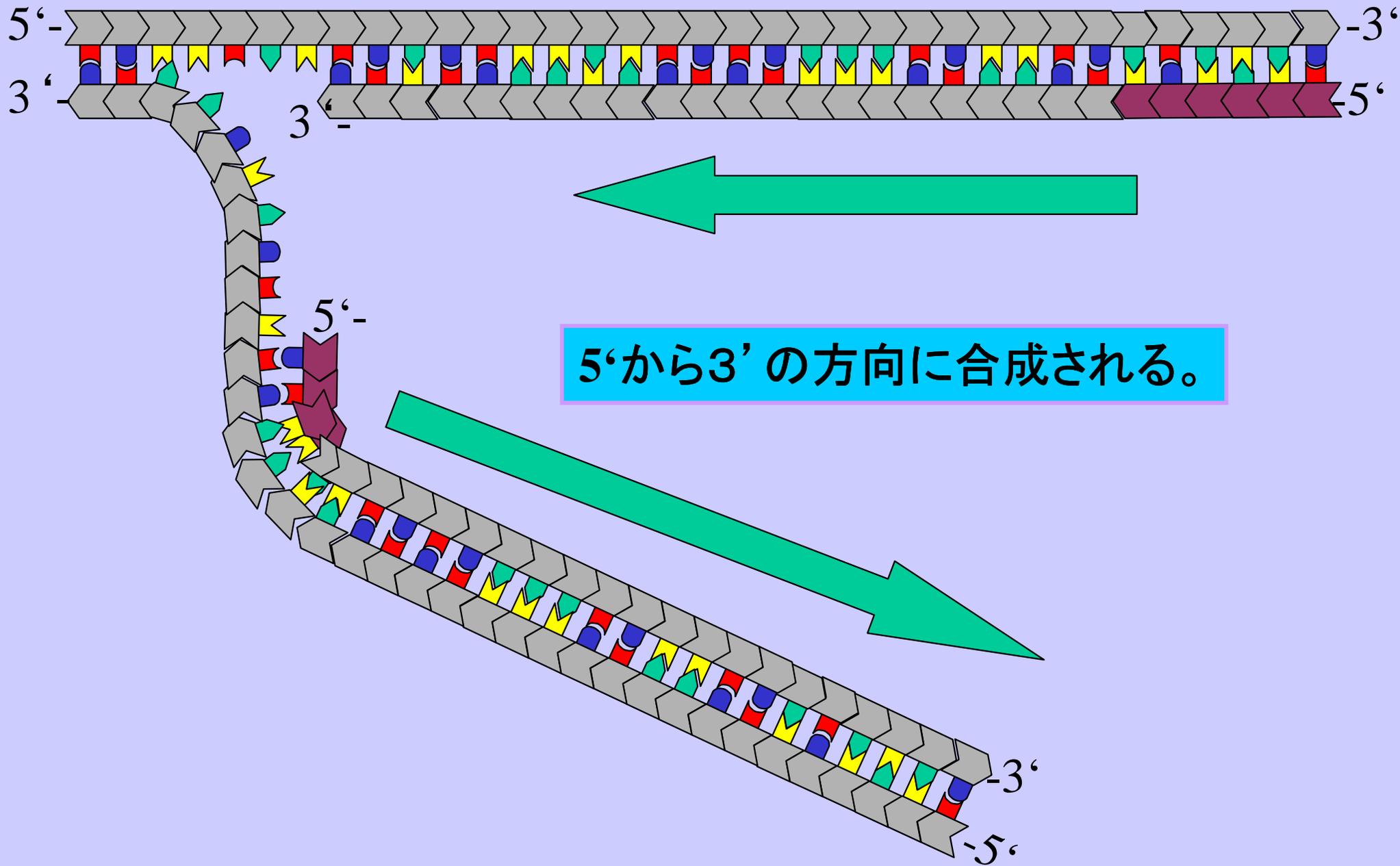
2'-deoxy TTP





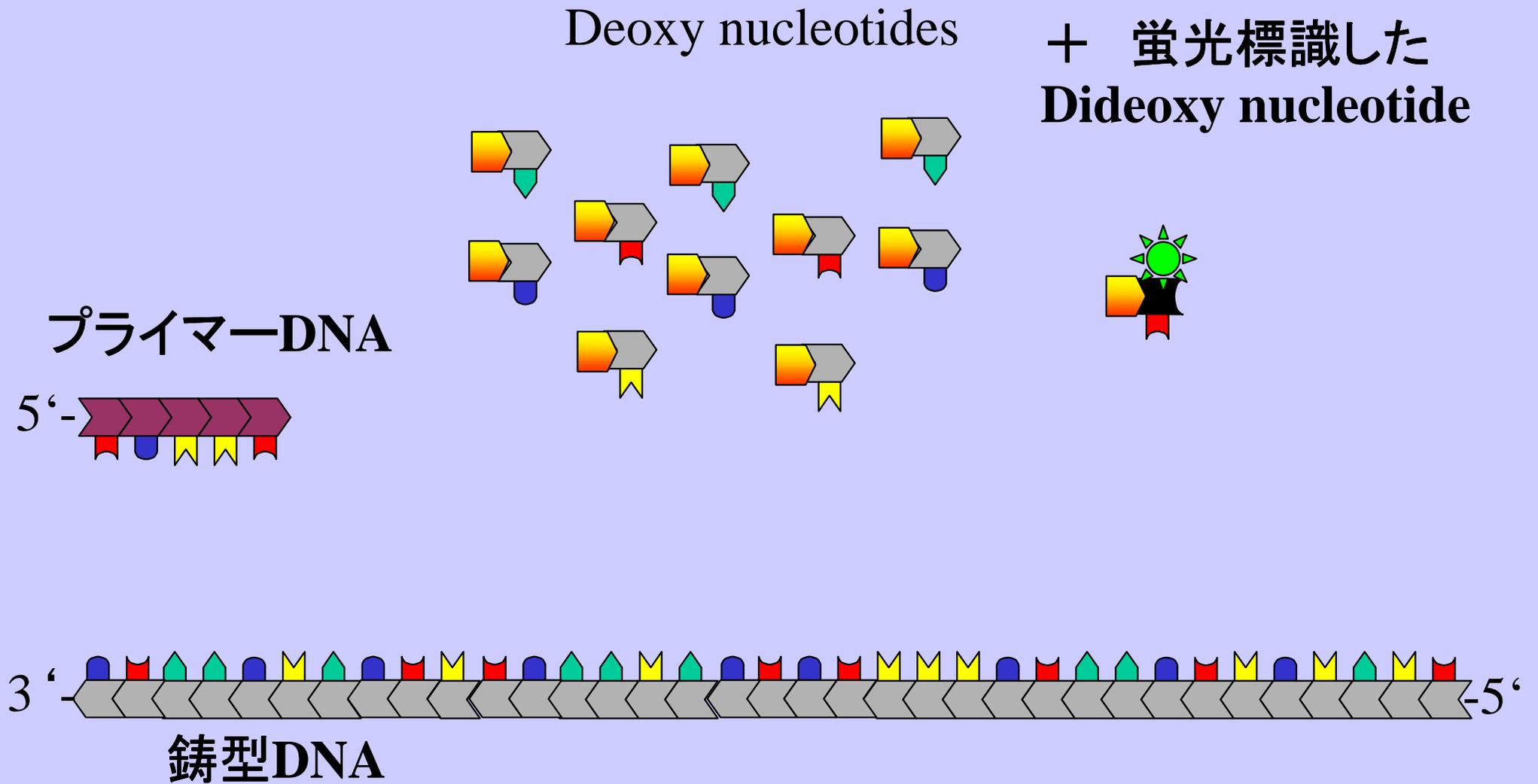
2' -deoxyATP





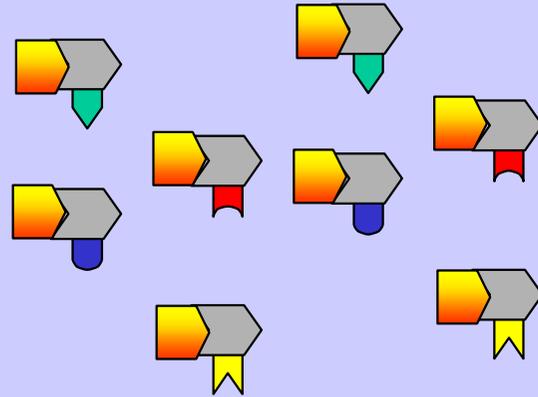
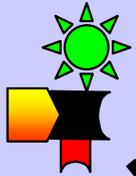
5'から3' の方向に合成される。

# ジデオキシシーケンス (Dye-terminator法による)

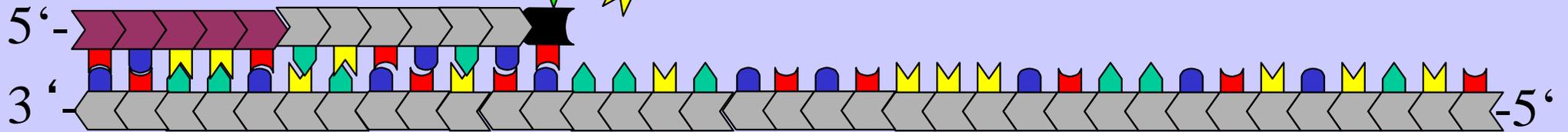


# Deoxy nucleotides

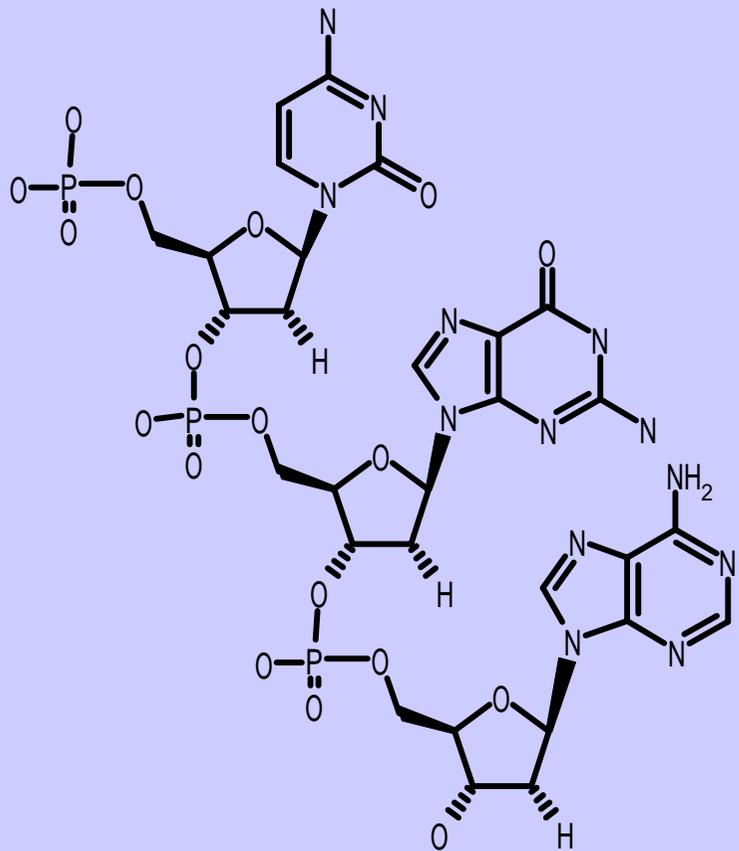
例えば、Dideoxy GTP



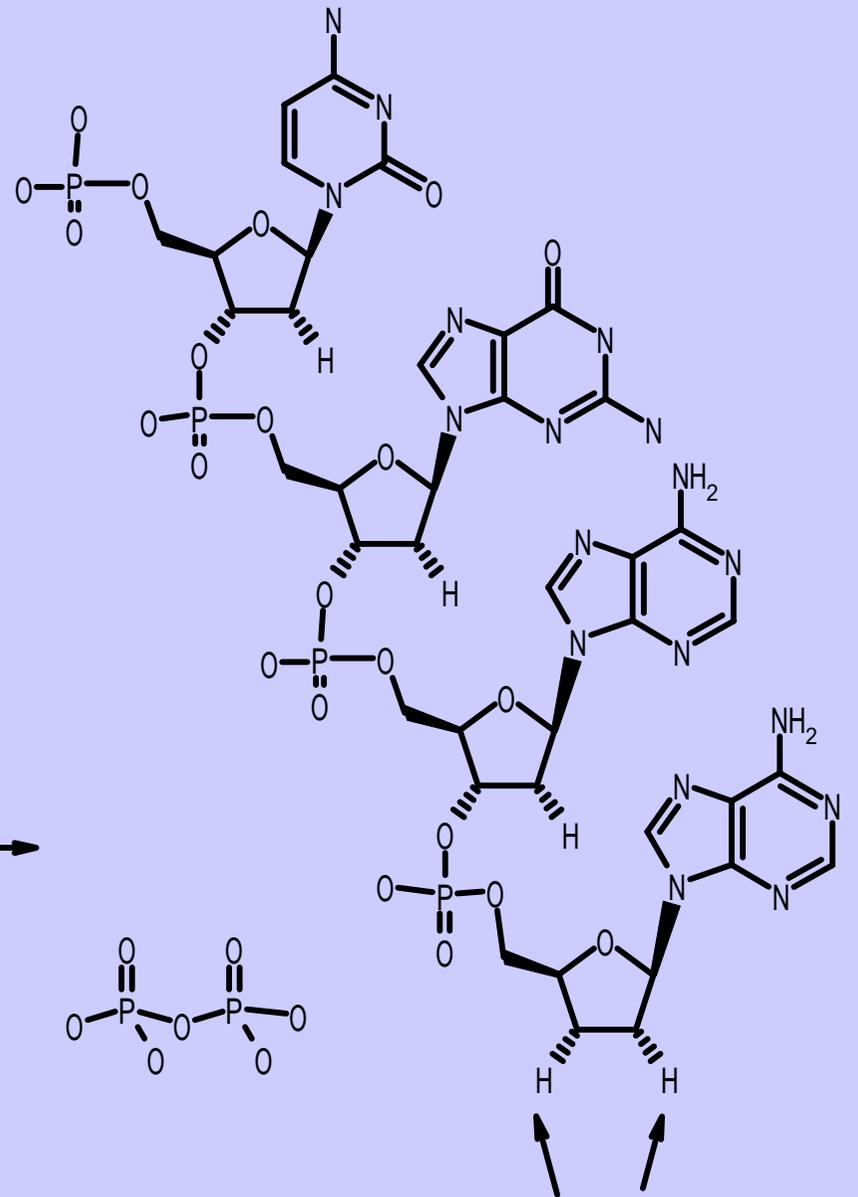
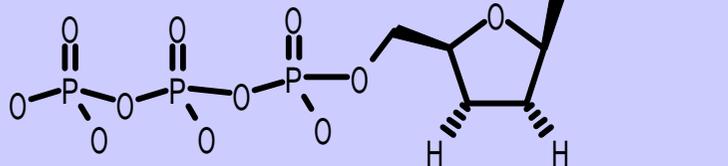
Dideoxyの次は、伸長できない。



鋳型DNA

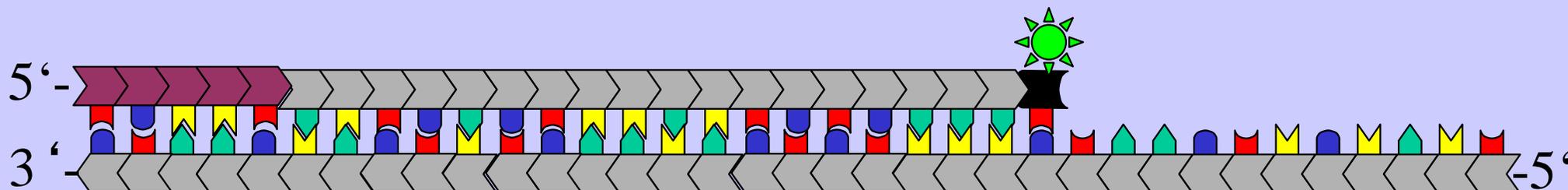
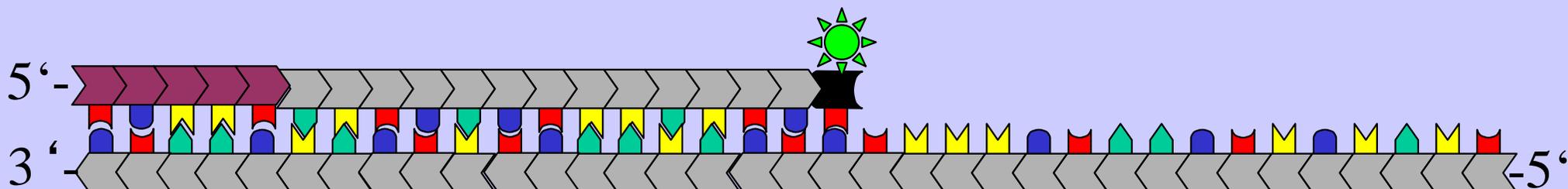
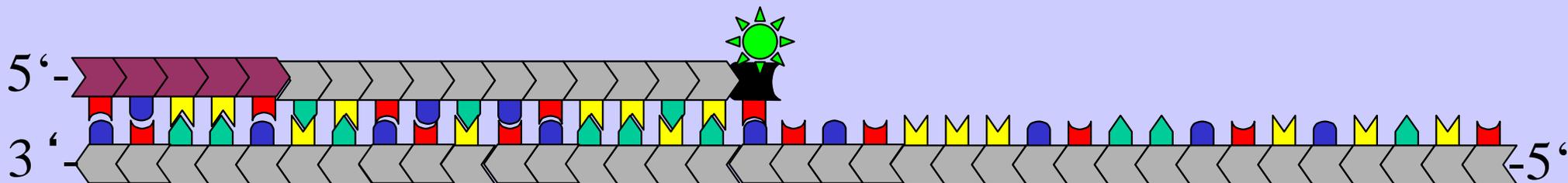
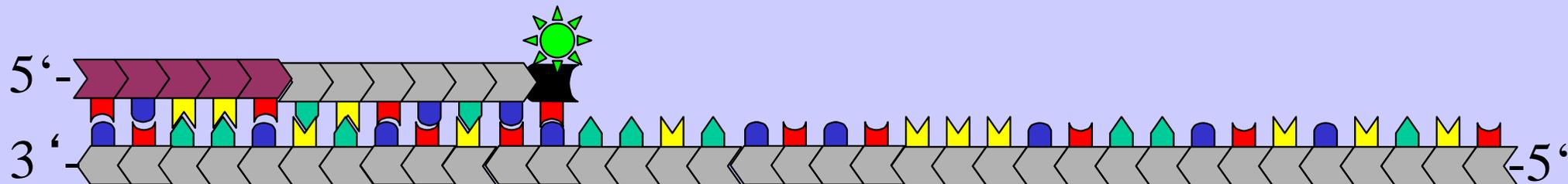
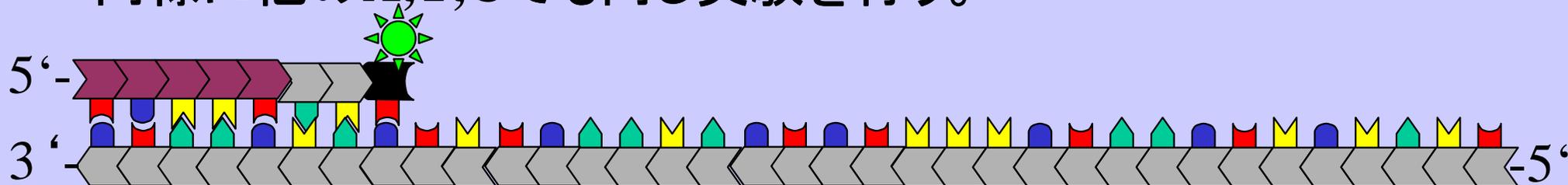


2',3'-dideoxyATP



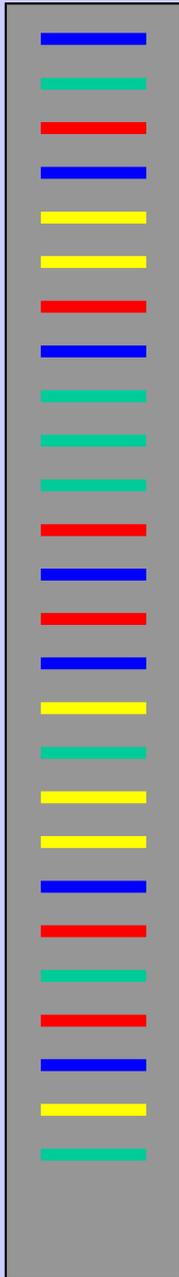
No OH to elongate!!

全てのGでストップした蛍光DNAが出来上がる。  
同様に他のA,T,Cでも同じ実験を行う。

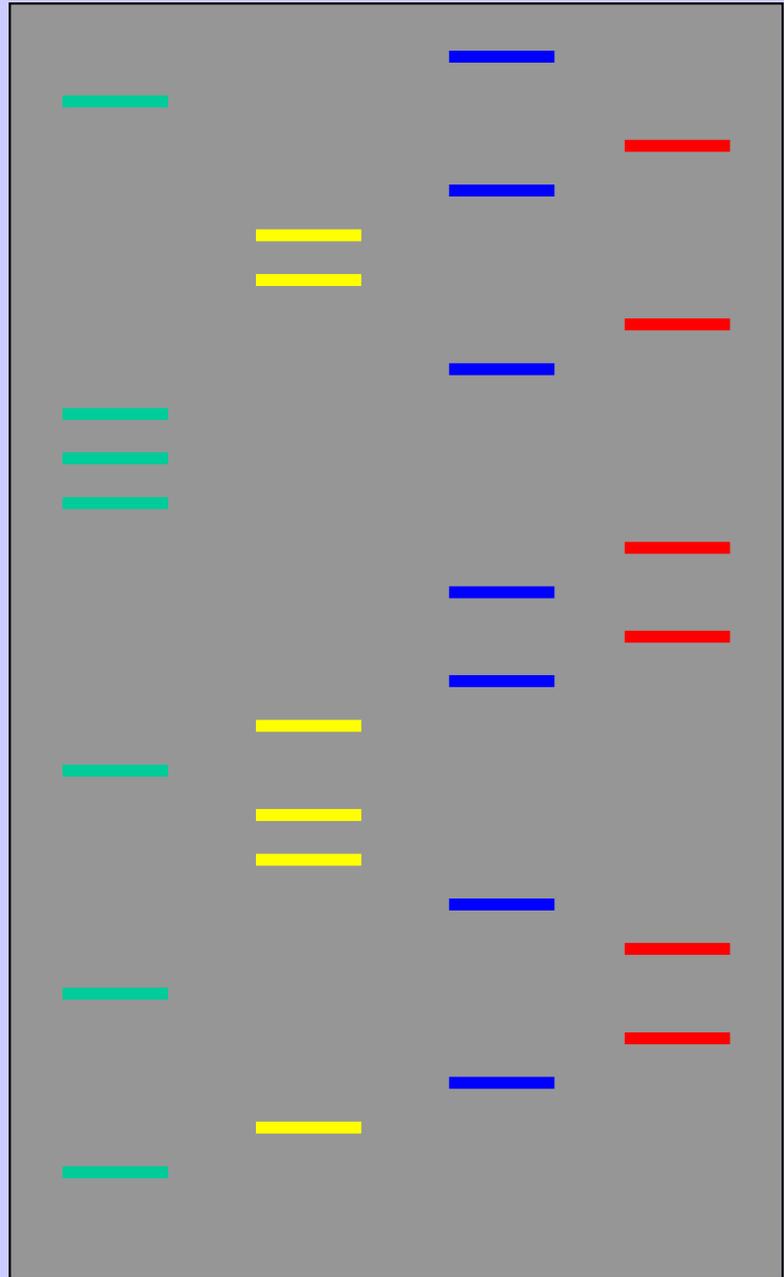




ATGC



A TGCACG T TATGCCGCA AAGC TTGCAG



電気泳動の方向

