



# DNA Languages: Reading and Editing

Cholpisit (Ice) Kiattisewee  
HTGAA Bootcamp  
January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2026

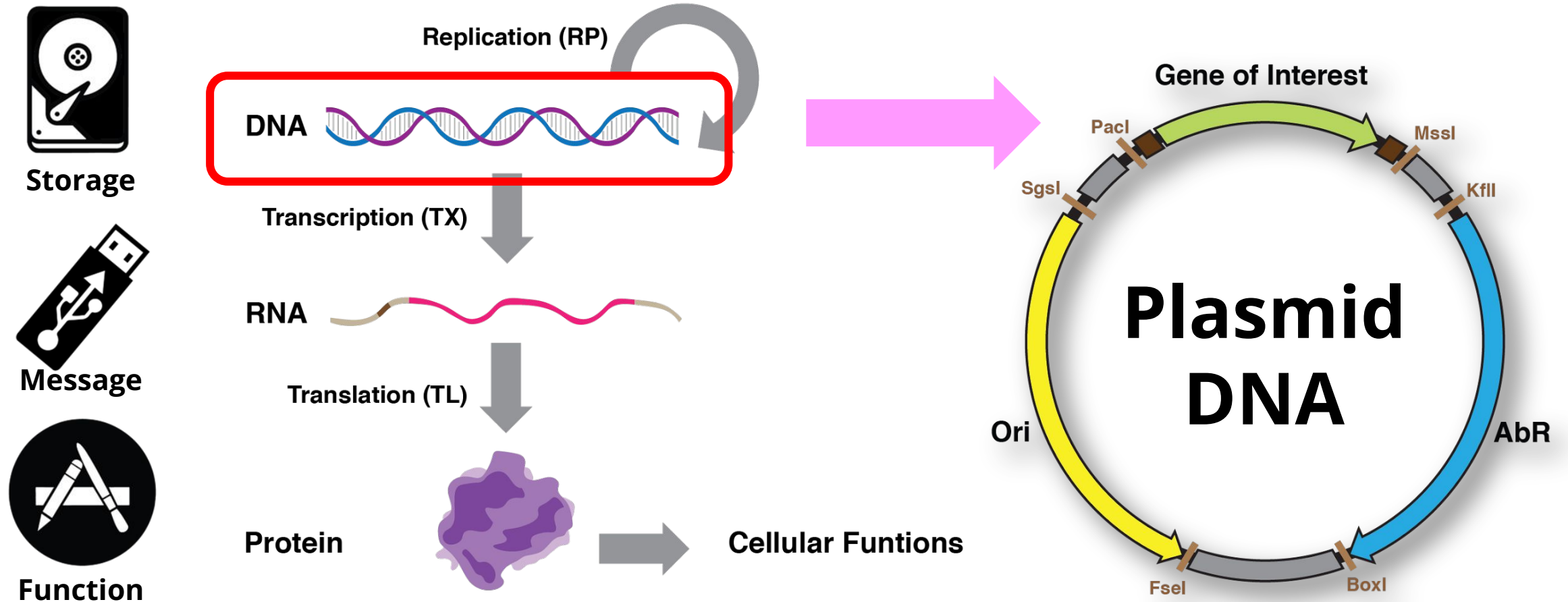


# Overview of the session

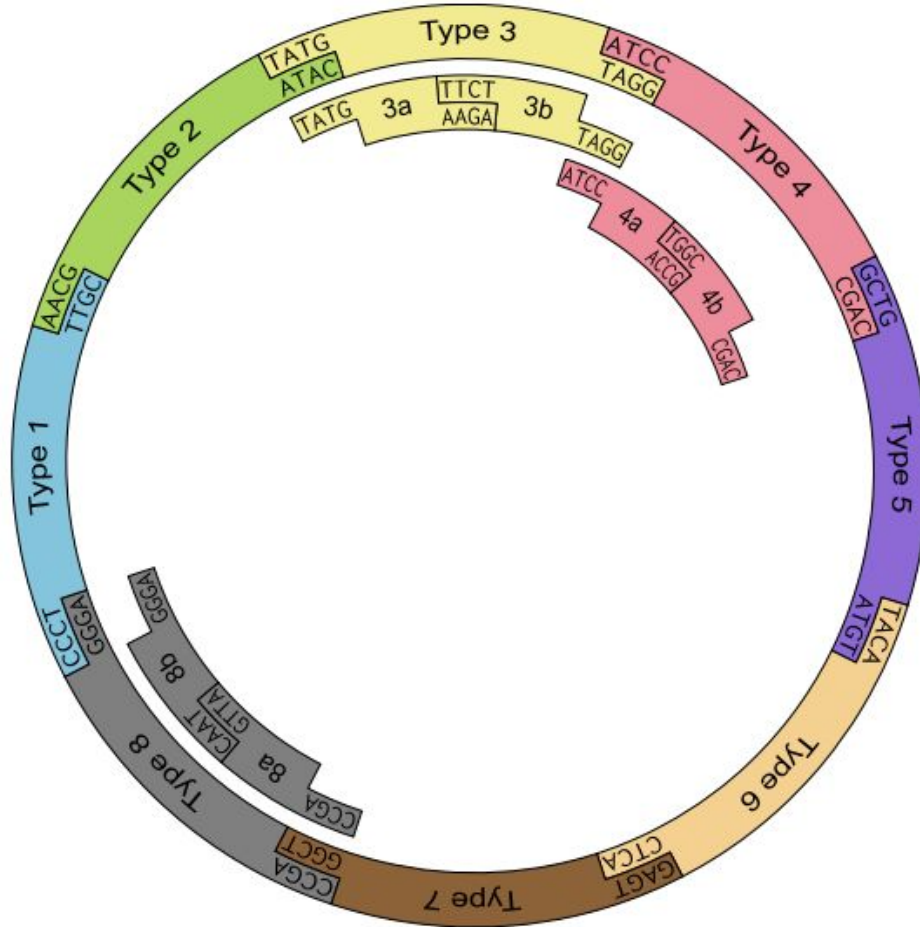
- Why do we need specific molecular biology tools? Can't we just use **Notepad**, **Microsoft Word** or **Google Docs**?
- Show how to use simple **Benchling** Operation
  - Attaching Primers --- find existing primers and pair primers
  - In silico PCR Fragments
- Navigate Simple Assembly Wizard in Benchling
  - Restriction-Ligation (Cut-Connect) of colored proteins
- Discuss some Scenarios while cloning a new plasmid along the way



# Most biological information were stored in the form of DNA



# DNA as LEGO pieces



## A. Source DNA

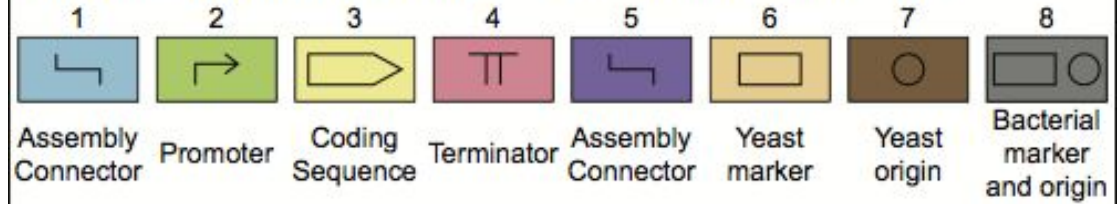
PCR templates, DNA synthesis, oligonucleotides



**BsmBI assembly**  
into part plasmid entry vector

## B. Part plasmids

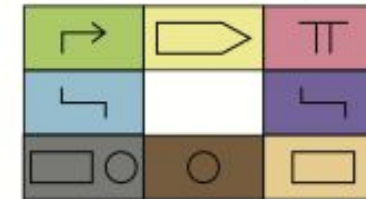
Part Types have predefined flanking overhangs, ensuring interchangeability.



**BsaI assembly**  
of parts into a cassette plasmid

## C. Cassette plasmids

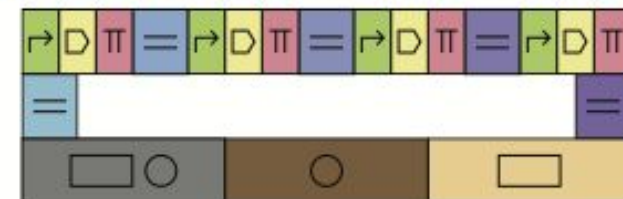
Fully assembled "transcriptional units" are able to express genes in yeast.



**BsmBI assembly**  
of cassettes into a multi-gene plasmid

## D. Multigene plasmids

Large plasmids contain multiple transcriptional units for expressing many genes at once.





# General Plasmid Architectures

- At their most basic level, plasmids are small circular pieces of DNA that replicate independently from the host's chromosomal DNA

- General elements

- Origin of replication

- And its replication

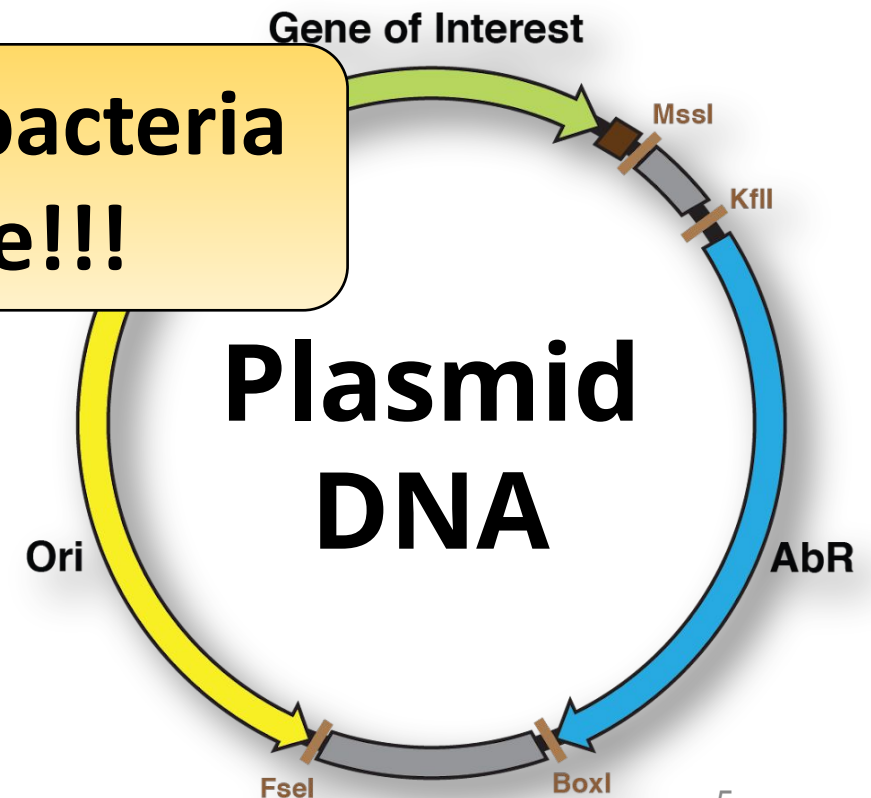
- Homologous region (integrative)

- Selectable marker

- Gene of interests

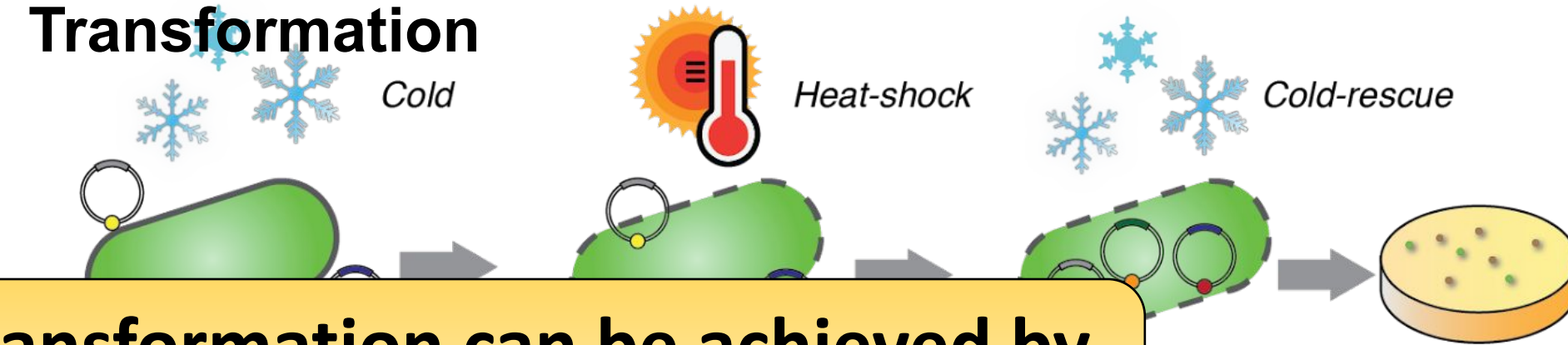
- Multiple Cloning Sites (MCS)

**Putting plasmid into bacteria  
is relatively simple!!!**



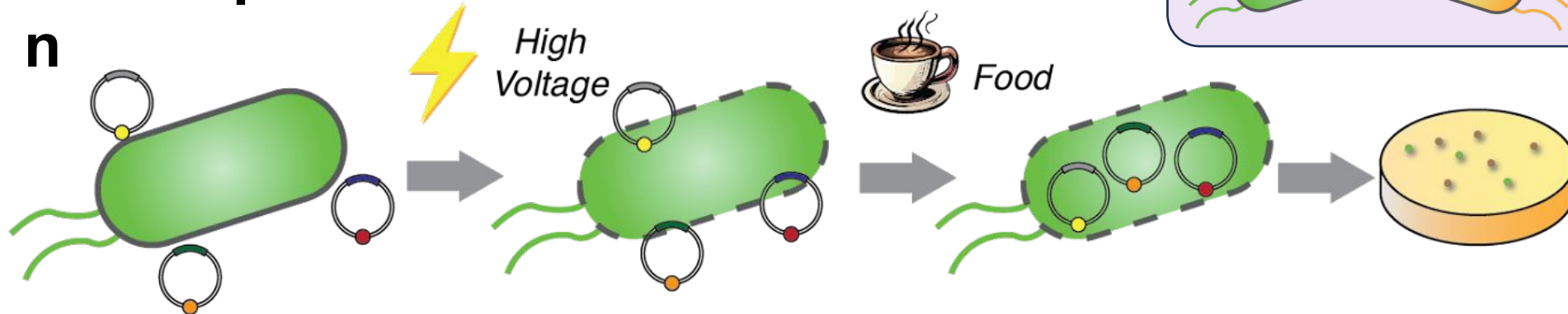
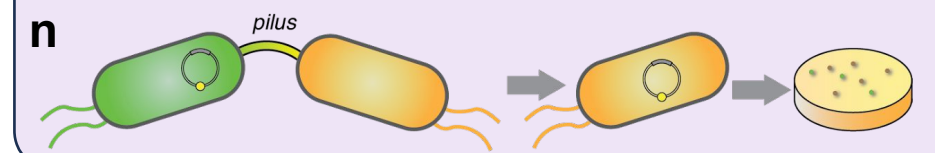
# Putting DNA into bacteria (or yeast)

## Chemical Transformation



Transformation can be achieved by heat-shock or electric-shock

## Conjugation



# Visualizing DNA Features

- DNA data can be stored in various formats e.g.

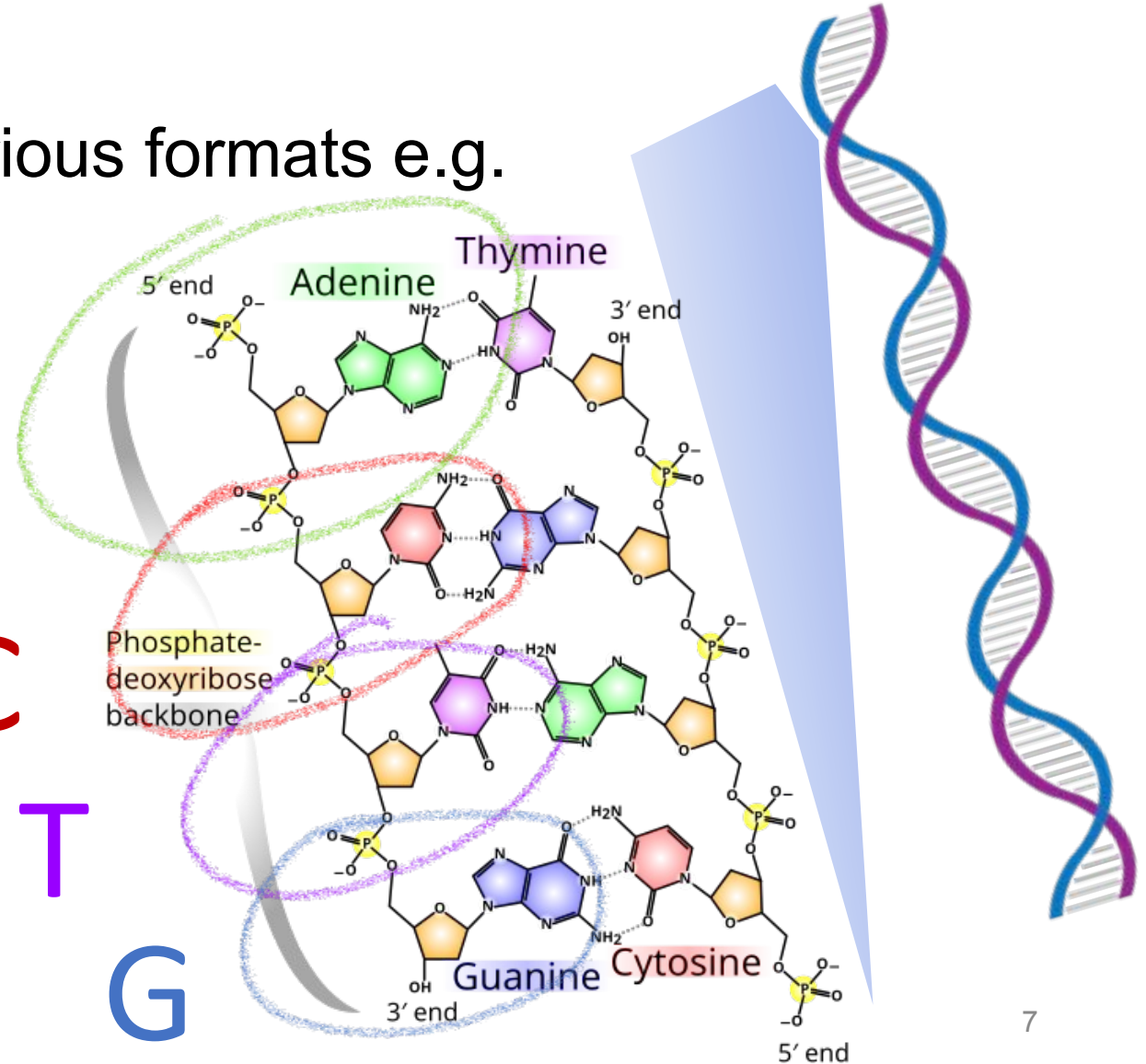
- ☐ .fasta
- ☐ .genbank or .gb or .gff
- ☐ .dna (Snapgene)



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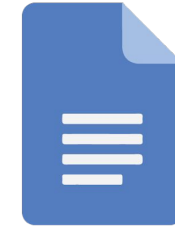
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- .dna (Snapgene)



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```

**.fasta in Notepad**

**.genbank in MS word or Google Doc**



# Visualizing DNA Features

- DNA data

- .fasta
- .genbank
- .dna (S)



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File Edit Format View Help
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```

.fasta in M

These DNA files can be downloaded from databases e.g. NCBI

Escherichia coli str. K-12 substr. MG1655

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nucleotide/U00096.3

An official website of the United States government [Here's how you know](#)

NIH National Library of Medicine  
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Nucleotide Nucleotide Search

Advanced Help

GenBank

Due to the large size of this record, sequence and annotated features are not shown. Use the "Customize view" panel.

**Escherichia coli str. K-12 substr. MG1655, complete genome**

GenBank: U00096.3

[FASTA](#) [Graphics](#)

Go to: [v]

LOCUS U00096 4641652 bp DNA circular BCT 14-FEB-2025

DEFINITION Escherichia coli str. K-12 substr. MG1655, complete genome.

ACCESSION U00096

VERSION U00096.3

DBLINK BioProject: [PRJNA225](#)  
BioSample: [SAMN02604091](#)

KEYWORDS .

SOURCE Escherichia coli str. K-12 substr. MG1655

ORGANISM [Escherichia coli str. K-12 substr. MG1655](#)  
Bacteria; Pseudomonadati; Pseudomonadota; Gammaproteobacteria;  
Enterobacterales; Enterobacteriaceae; Escherichia.

Send to: [v]

Complete Record  
Coding Sequences  
Gene Features

Choose Destination  
File  
Clipboard  
Collections  
Analysis Tool

Download 1 item.

Format  
GenBank

Show GI [ ]

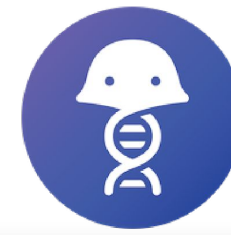
Create File

Update View

Run BLAST

Pick Primers

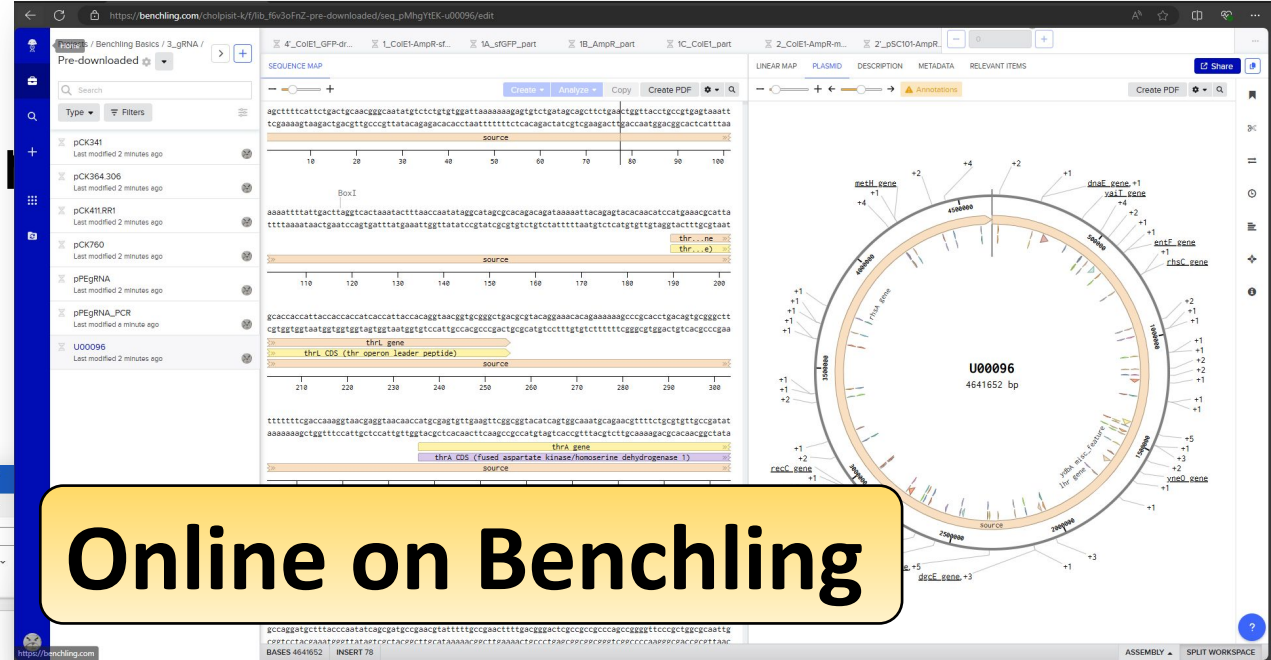
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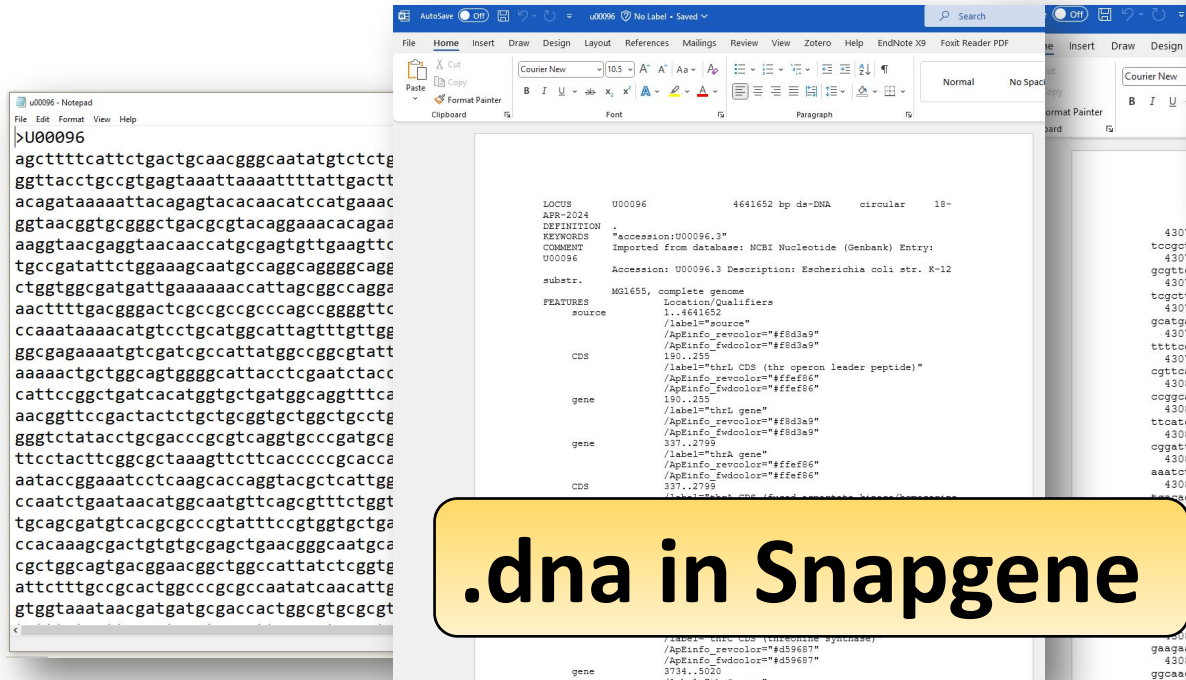
# Visualizing DNA Features

- DNA data can be stored in various formats

- .fasta
- .genbank or .gb or .gff
- .dna (Snapgene)



Online on Benchling



.dna in Snapgene



# Validation of new DNA: Sequencing

DNA sequencing could be performed by different technologies including

1. Sanger sequencing (cheap),
2. Next-gen sequencing (massively parallel)
3. 3<sup>rd</sup>-gen sequencing (long read)



Each nucleotide yield different signal (**color**). Then, they can be aligned to that of template or expected sequence for validation



# *In silico* analysis of DNA sequence



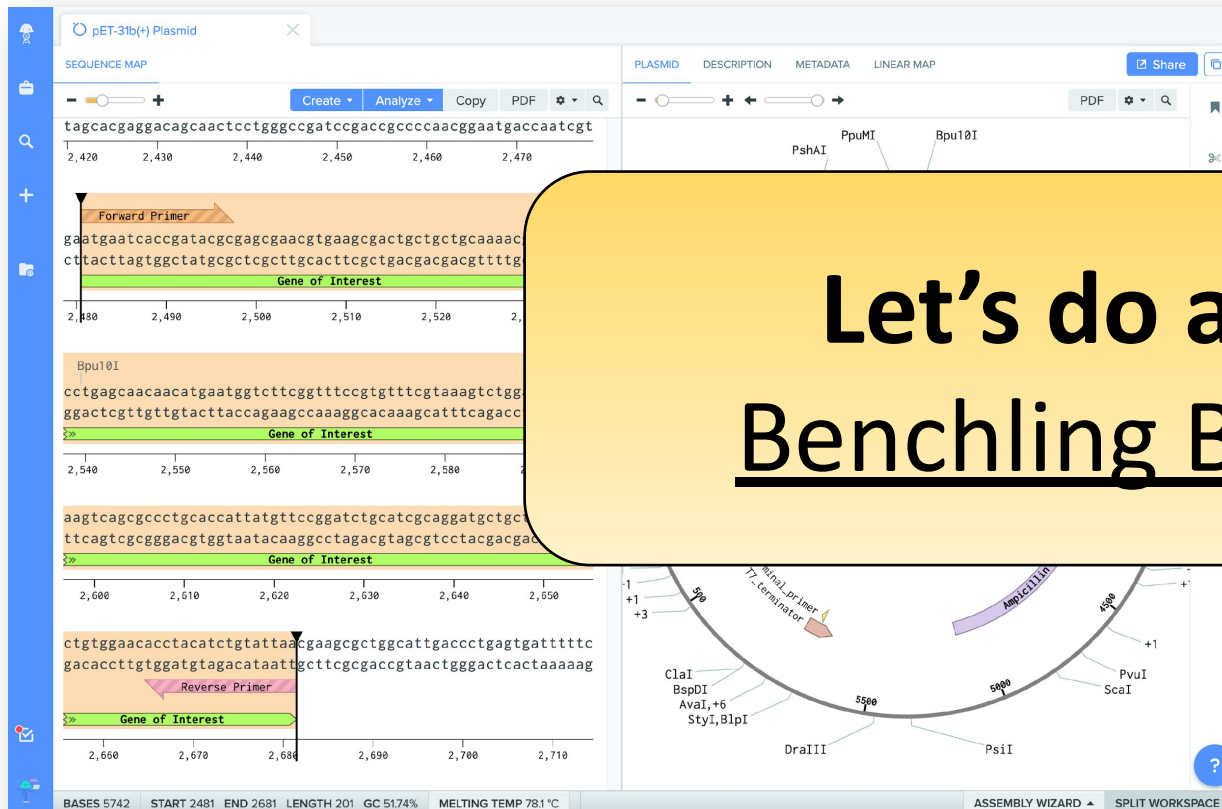
**Benchling®: Free for academic users**

A more powerful version available for **Enterprise user**

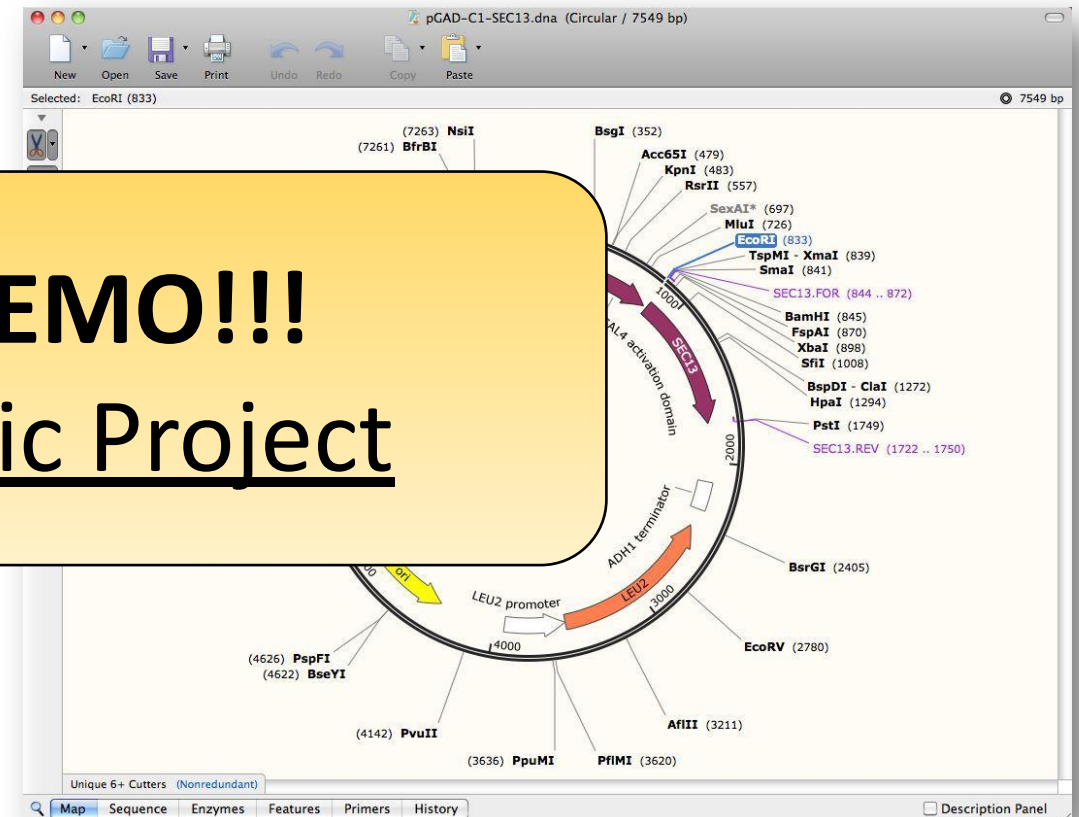


**SnapGene Viewer: Free**

A more powerful version available as **SnapGene®**



**Let's do a DEMO!!!**  
**Benchling Basic Project**

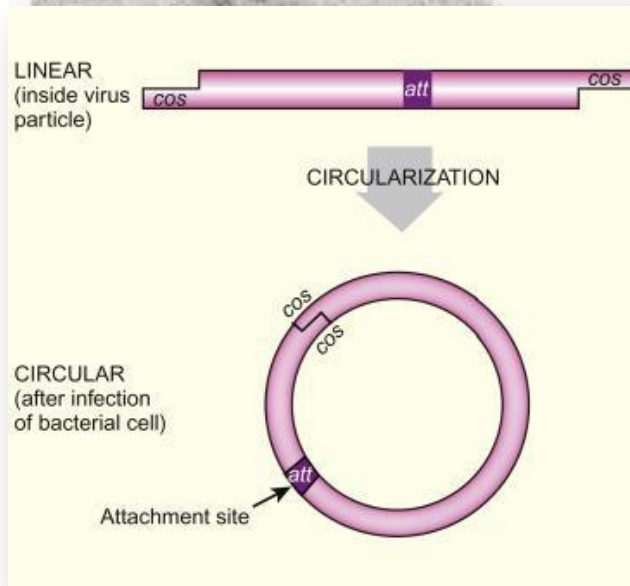
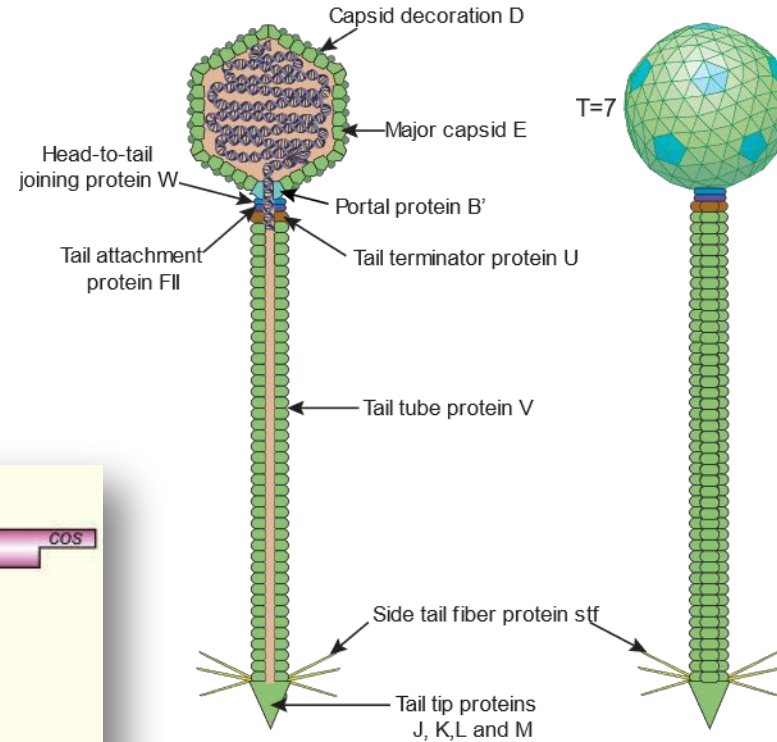
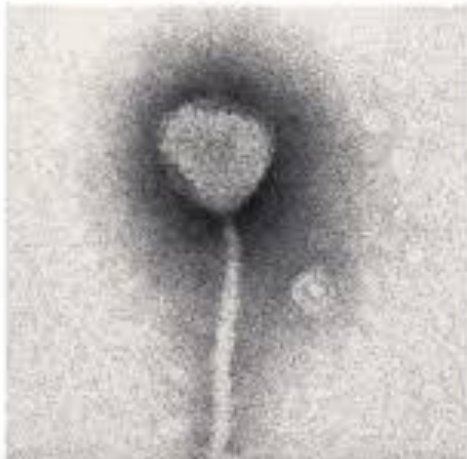


<https://benchling.com/>

<https://www.snapgene.com/snapgene-viewer>



# Let's do DNA Separation: *in silico* gel

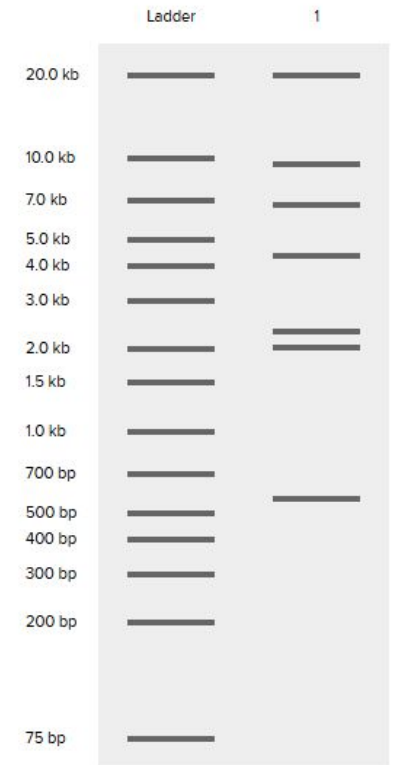


## Lambda DNA HindIII Digest

- Size range: 125 bp to 23,130 bp
- Supplied with free vial of Gel Loading Dye, F
- Small size suitable for 150 gel lanes; large s

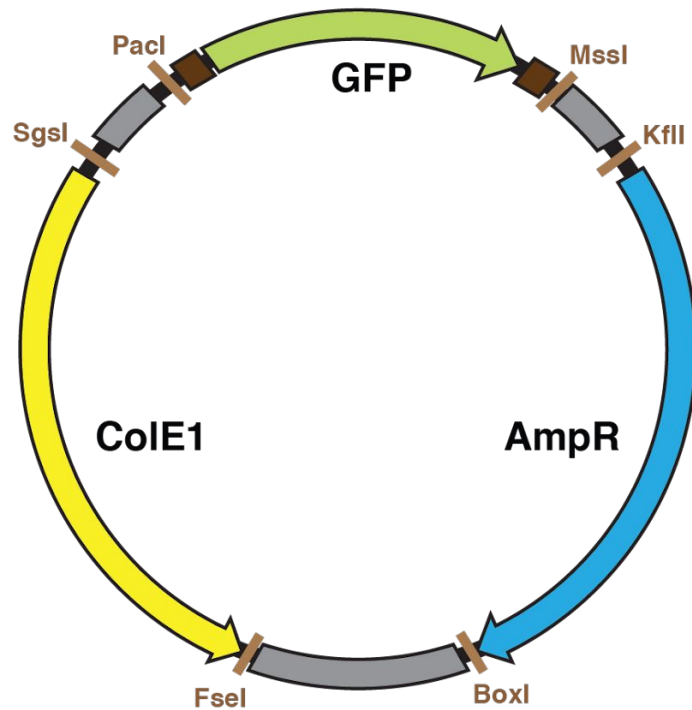


Ladder 1  
GeneRuler 1 kb Plus  
LAMCG - HindIII



Phage Lambda Genome ~45kb

# Assembly of 3 Fragments into a plasmid – ColE1-AmpR-GFP



**Make different DNA fragments by PCR**

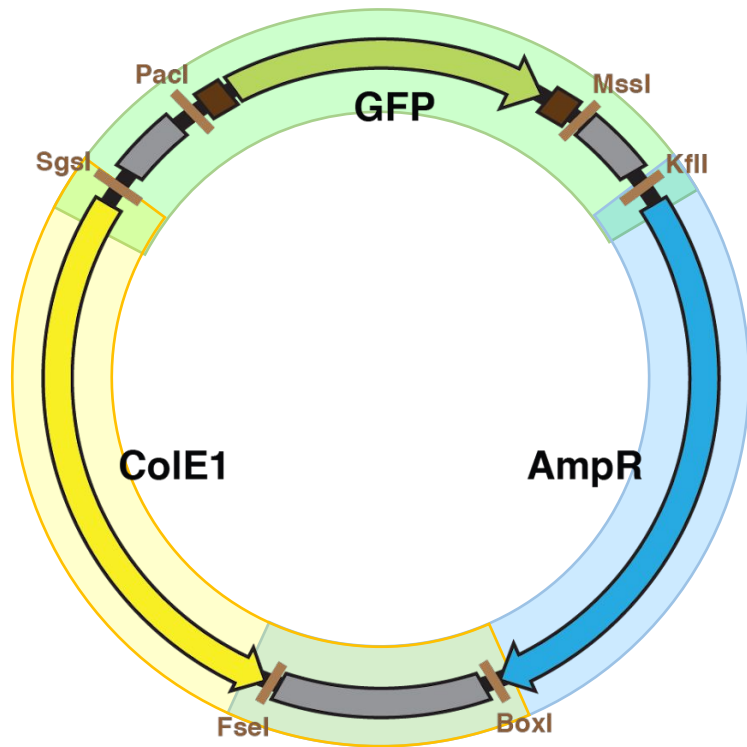
DNA fragments could also be made by  
**1) restriction digest reaction or**  
**2) ordered for chemical synthesis**

**Links to DNA sequences:**

Desired sequence: ColE1-AmpR-sfGFP plasmid

1) sfGFP part, 2) AmpR part, 3) ColE1 part

# Assembly of 3 Fragments into a plasmid – ColE1-AmpR-GFP



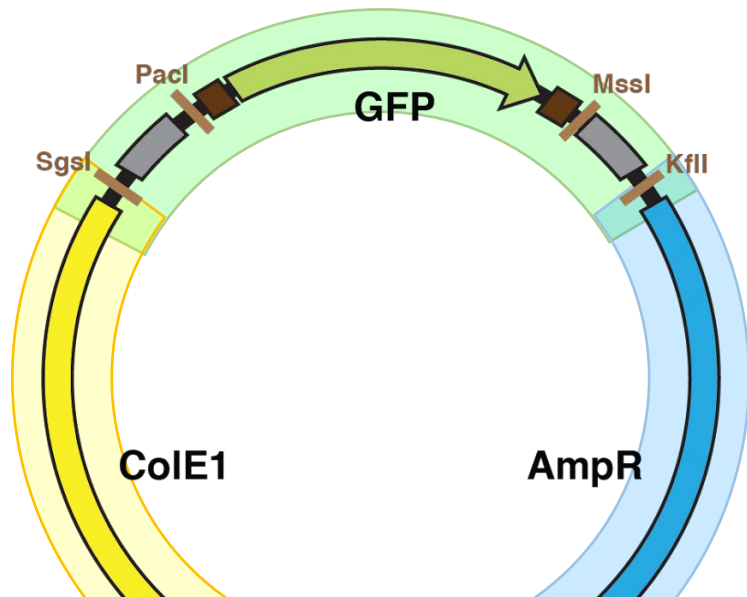
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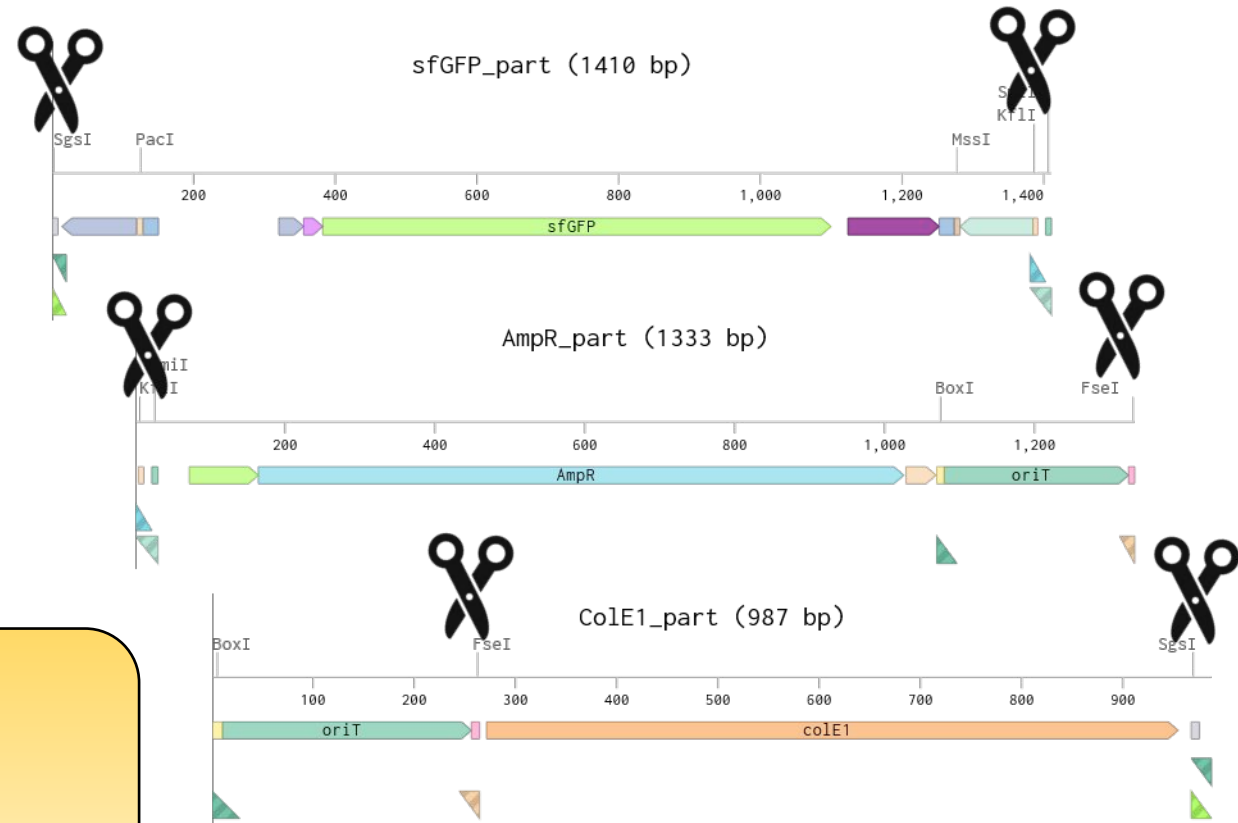
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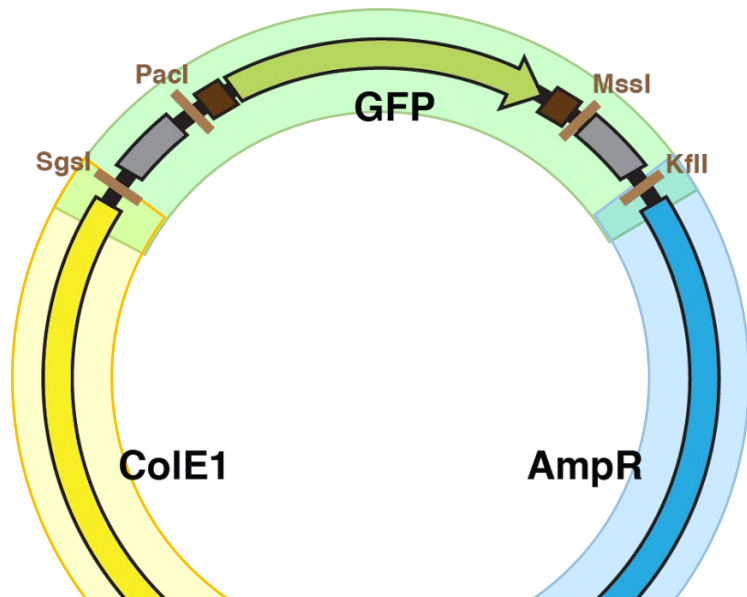


**Make appropriate  
sticky-ends for ligation**

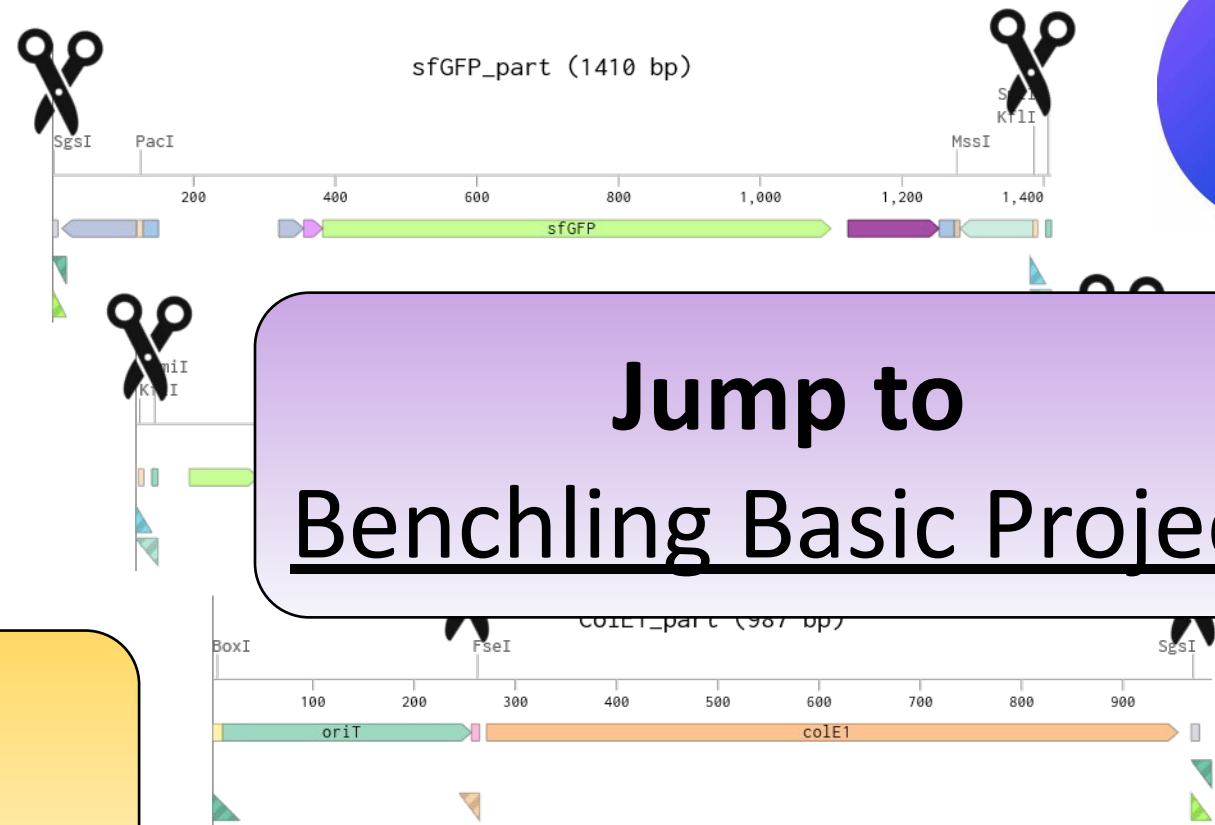




# Assembly of 3 Fragments into a plasmid – ColE1-AmpR-GFP

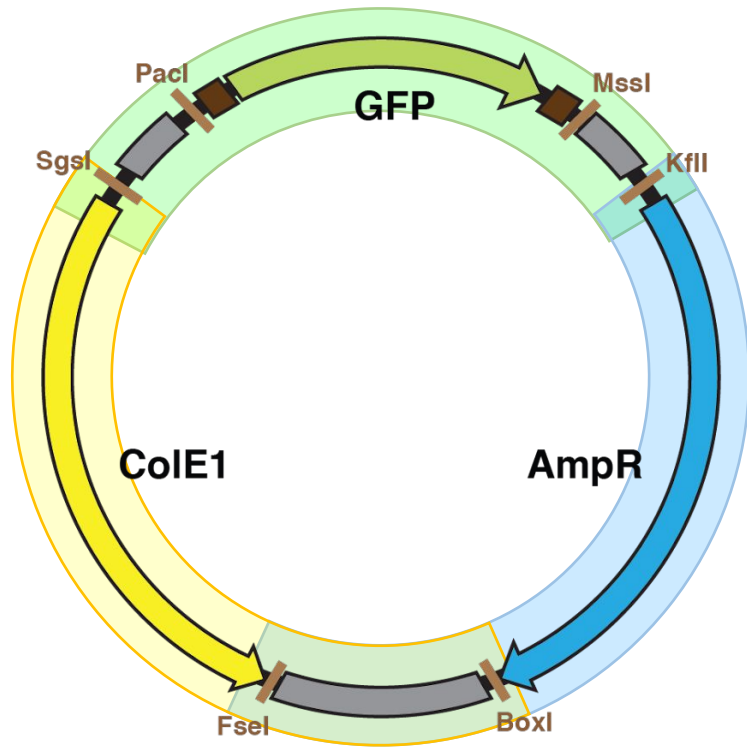


**Make appropriate sticky-ends for ligation**

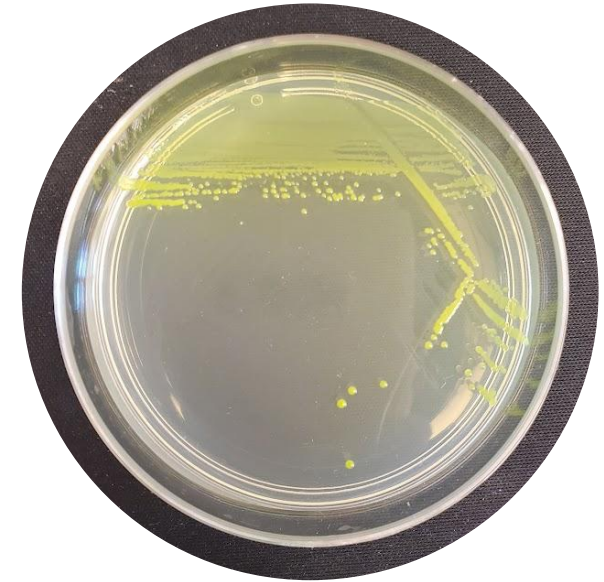


**Jump to  
Benchling Basic Project**

# Assembly of 3 Fragments into a plasmid – ColE1-AmpR-GFP

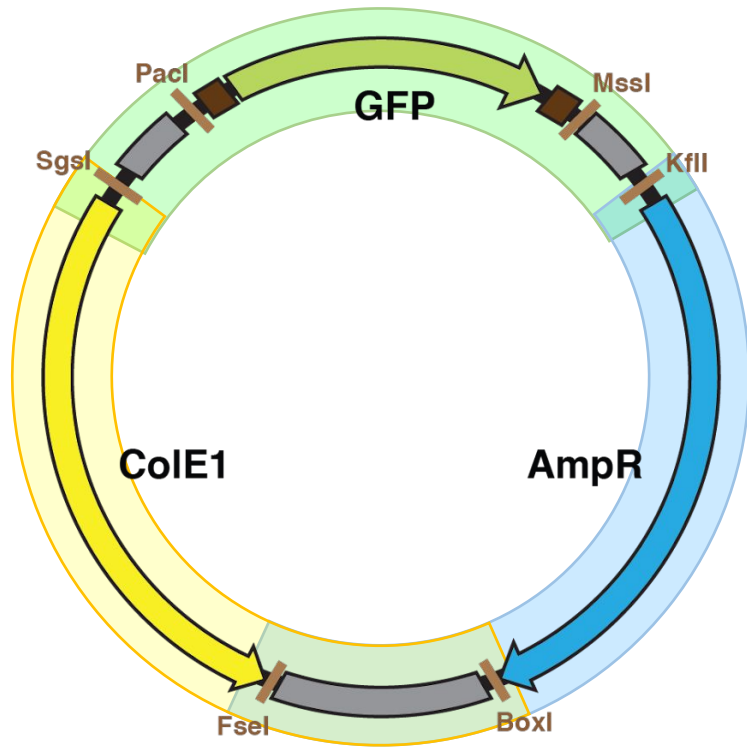


White

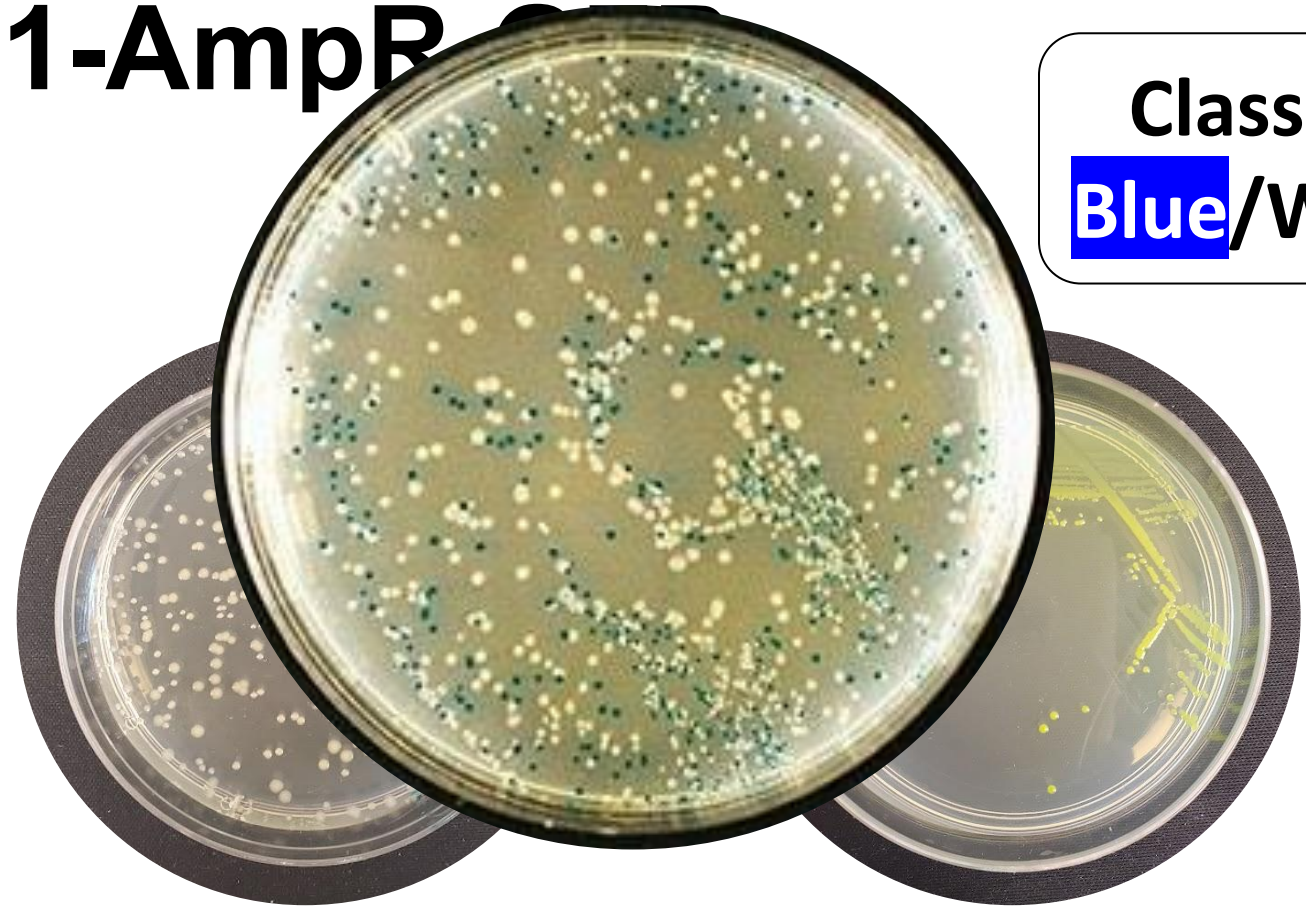


Green

# Assembly of 3 Fragments into a plasmid – ColE1-AmpR



Classical  
**Blue**/White

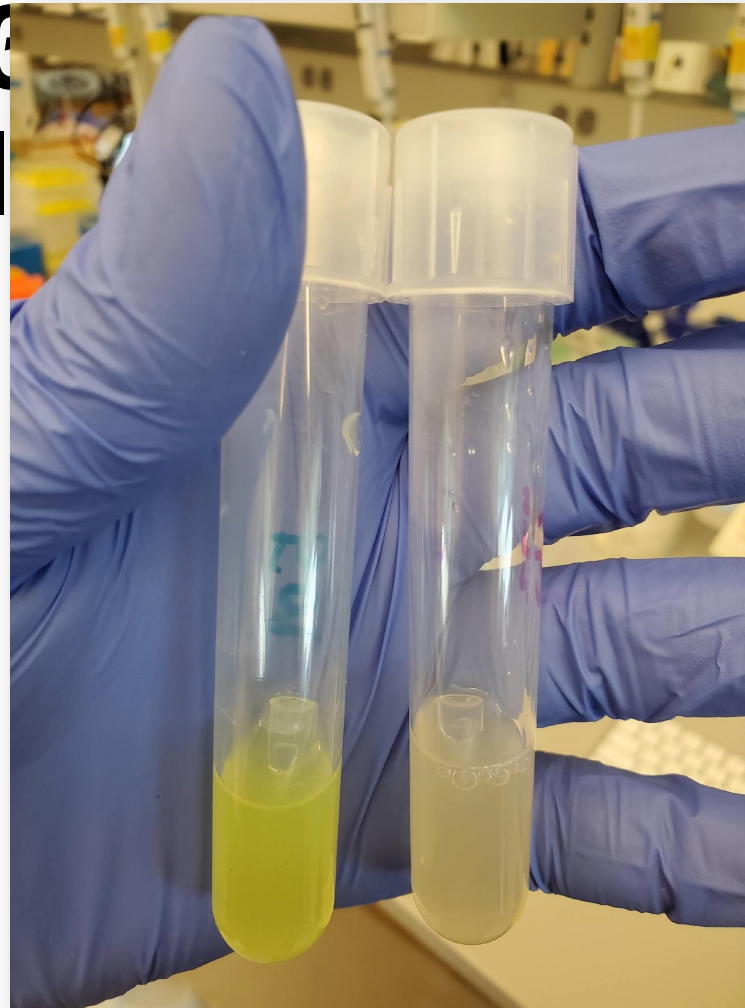
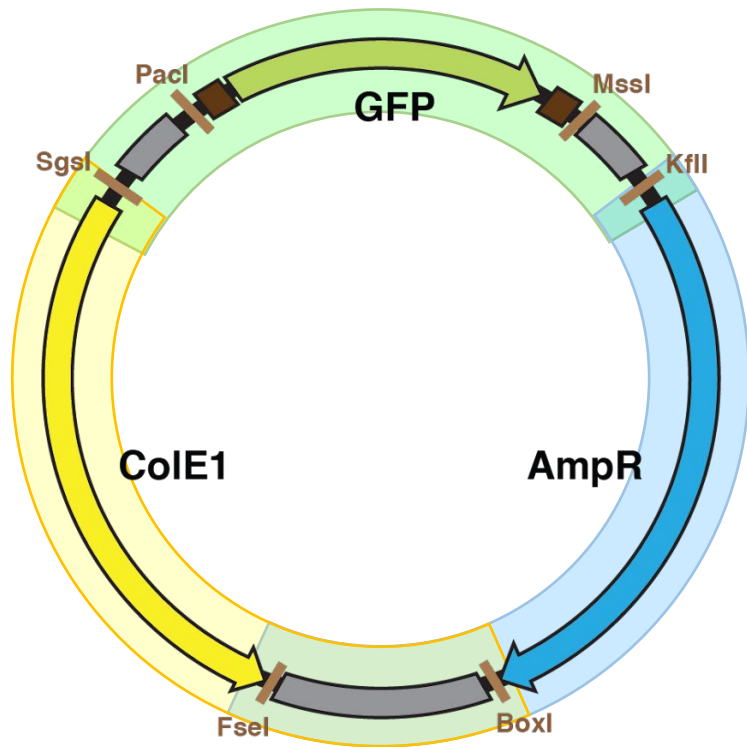


White

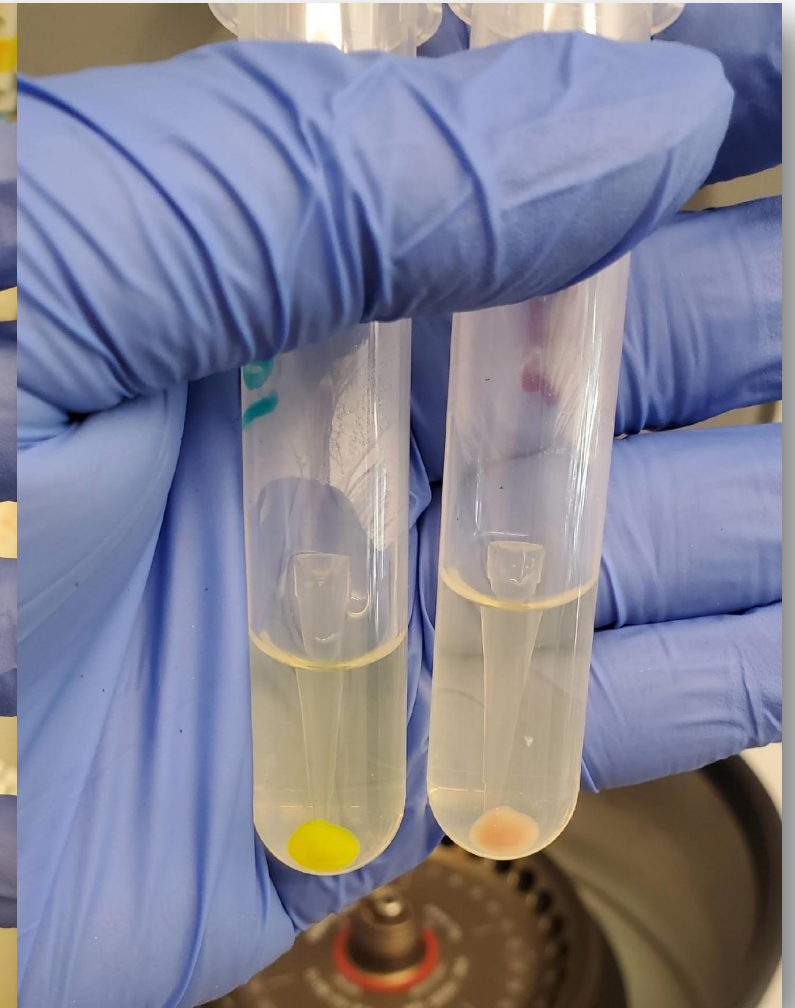
Green



# Assembly of 3 plasmid – Col



**White**



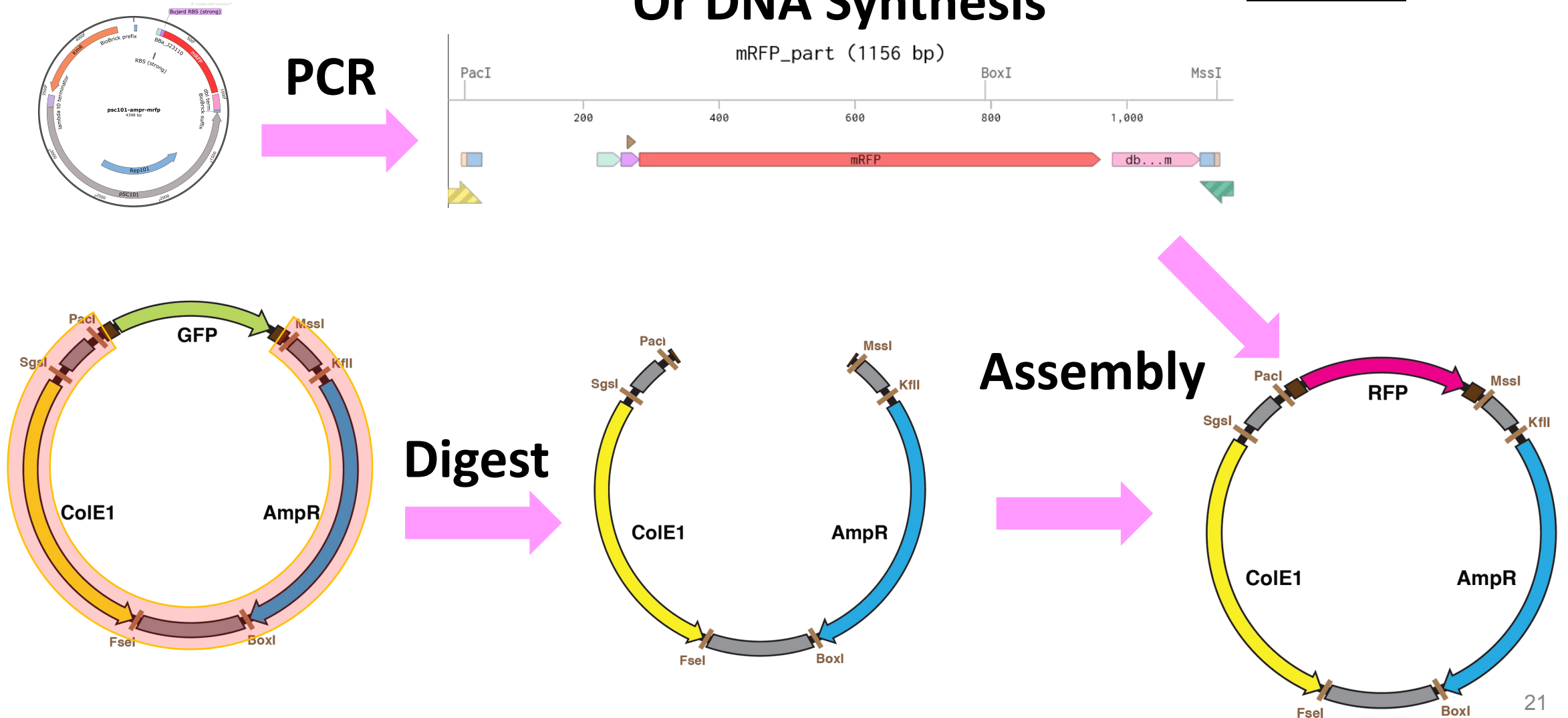
**Green**



# Converting GFP into RFP

## Or DNA Synthesis

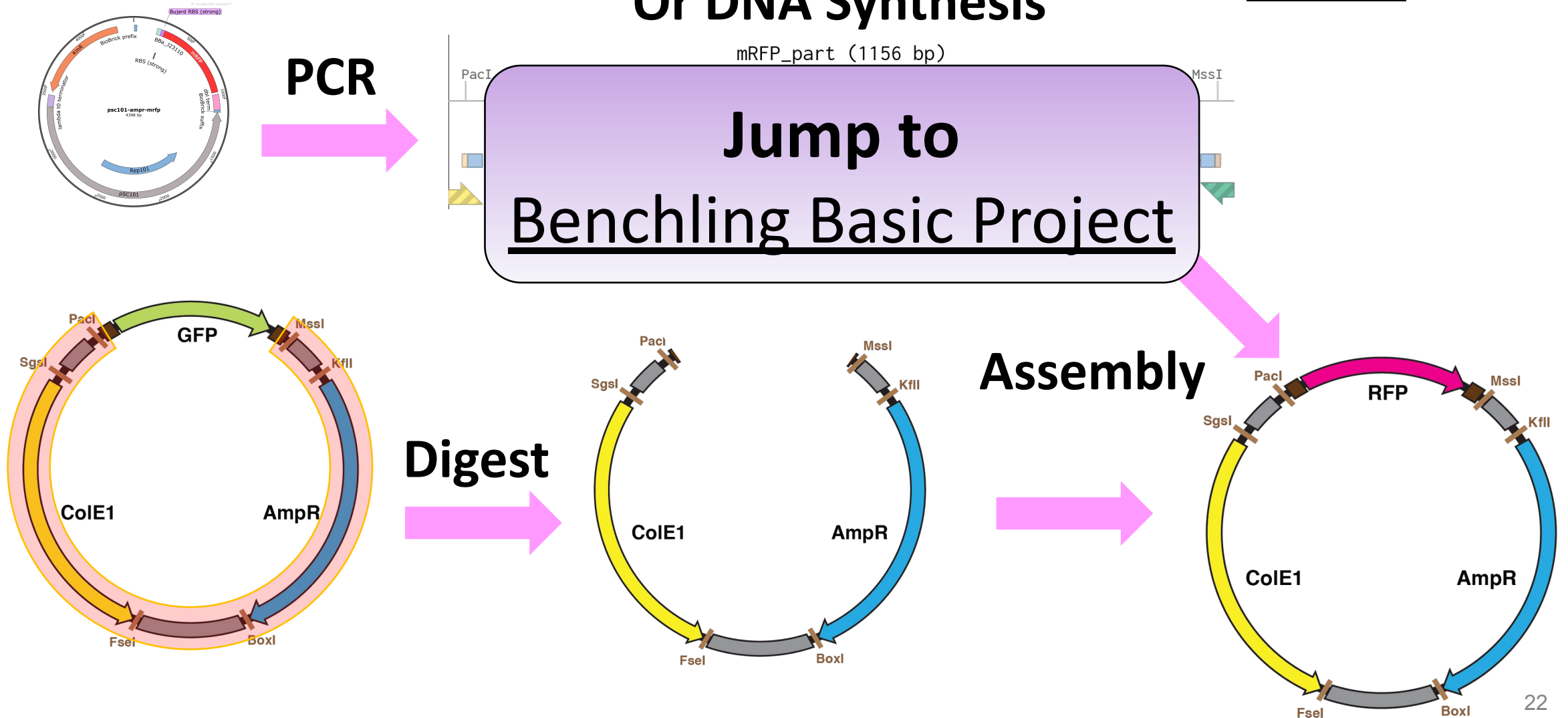
**Links to DNA sequences:**  
Starting ColE1-AmpR-sfGFP plasmid  
☐ Digested ColE1-AmpR  
mRFP template  
☐ PCR mRFP insert



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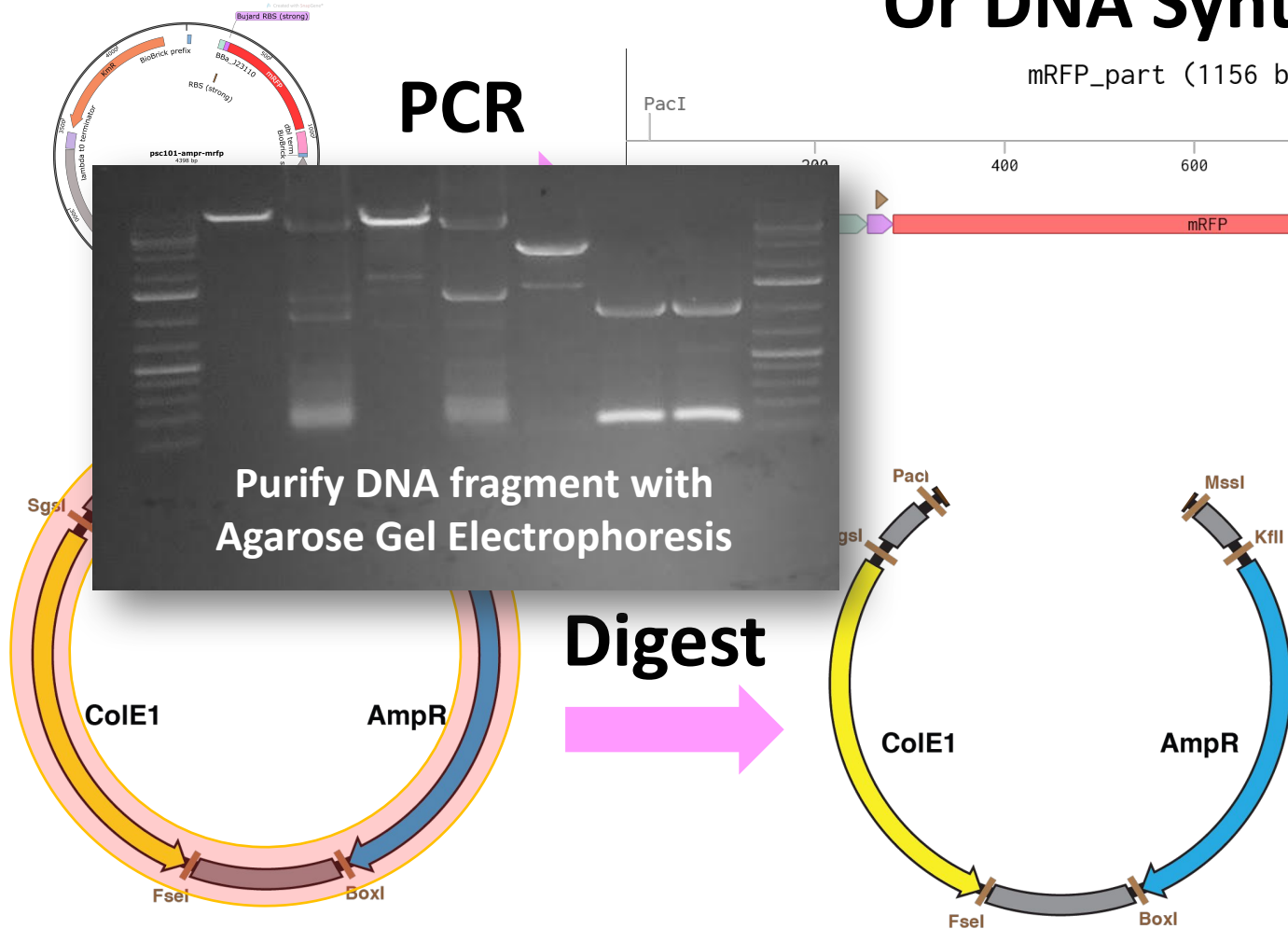
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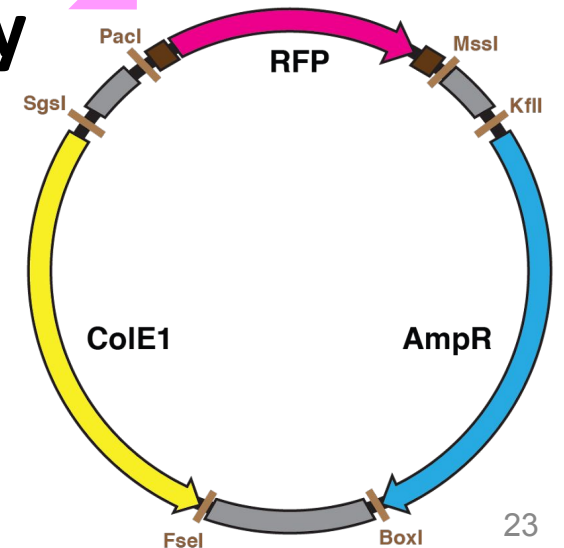
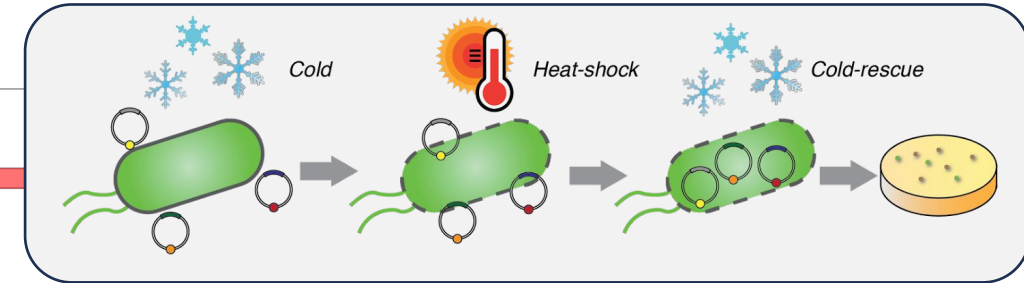
**PCR**



**Digest**



**Assembly**



# Converting GFP into RFP

Or DNA Synthesis

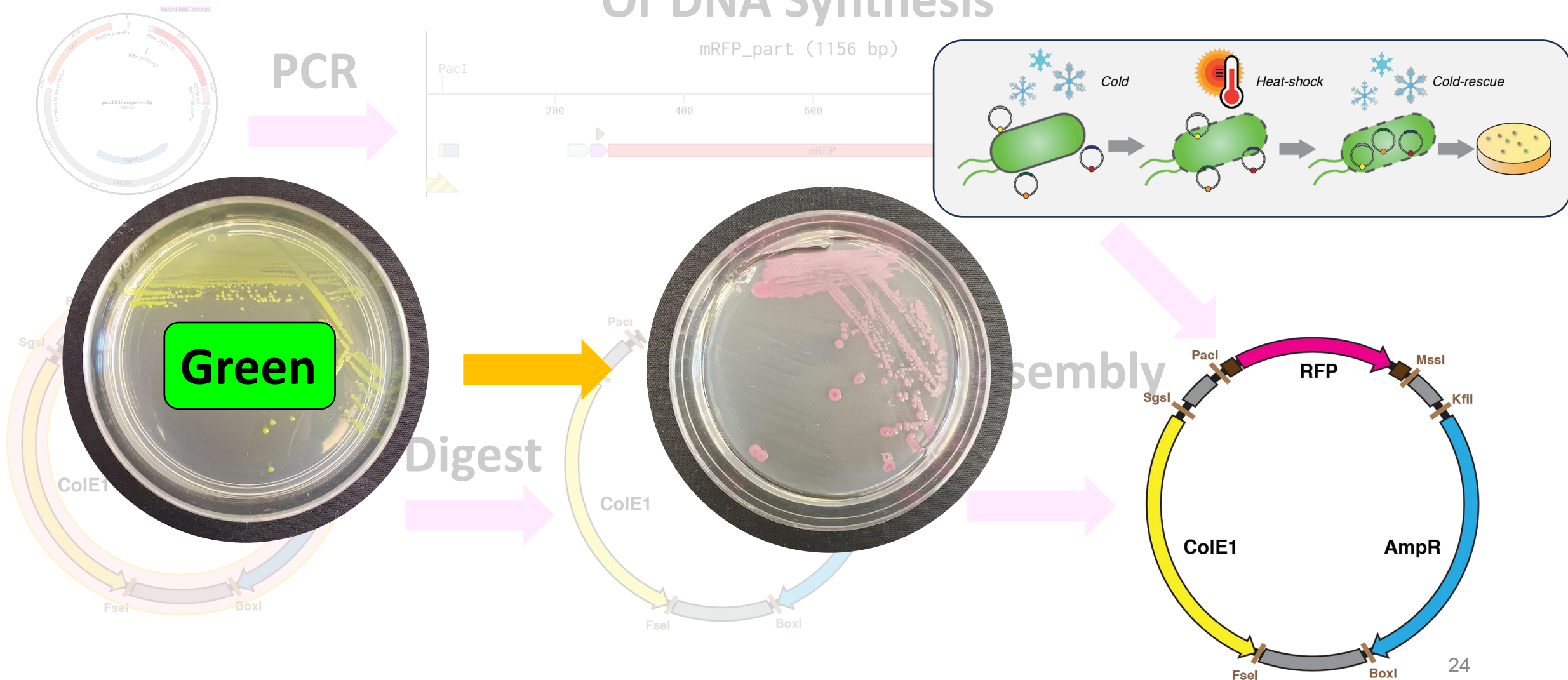
Links to DNA sequences:

Starting ColE1-AmpR-sfGFP plasmid

□ Digested ColE1-AmpR

mRFP template

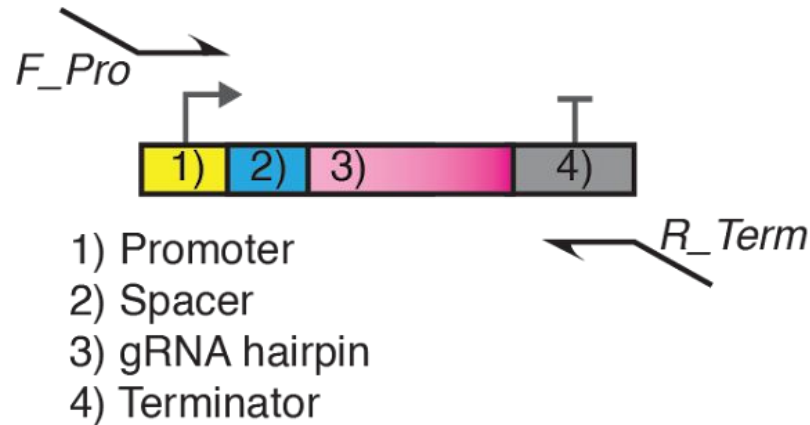
□ PCR mRFP insert



Skipped during the talk

See 2025 recording if  
interested in this demo

# sgRNA expression cassette in bacteria



Spacer  
sgRNA  
Hairpin

[CRISPRi - pCK411.RR1](#)

One can also install cut-site between 1) and 2) so that  
spacer can be changed by PCR with only one  
oligonucleotide order



Oligo order is ~\$10-20 per 60  
bases

20 nt is a regular spacer size  
40 nt can be attributed to priming  
and overhang sites

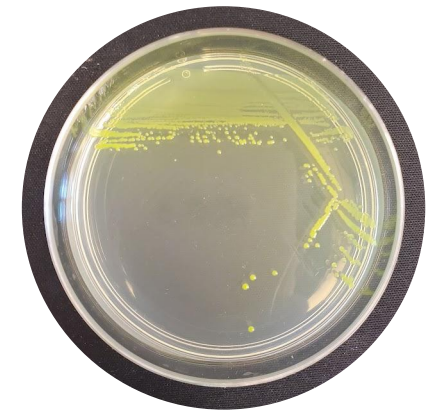
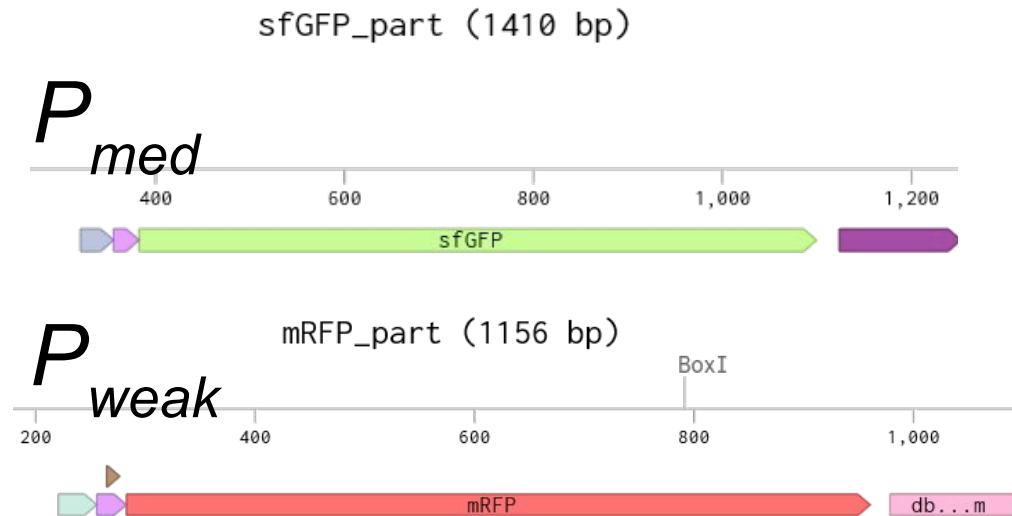


Skipped during the talk

# sgRNAs can be used to program phenotypes



## Reporter genes [Addgene: pCK760](#)



Green

Skipped during the talk

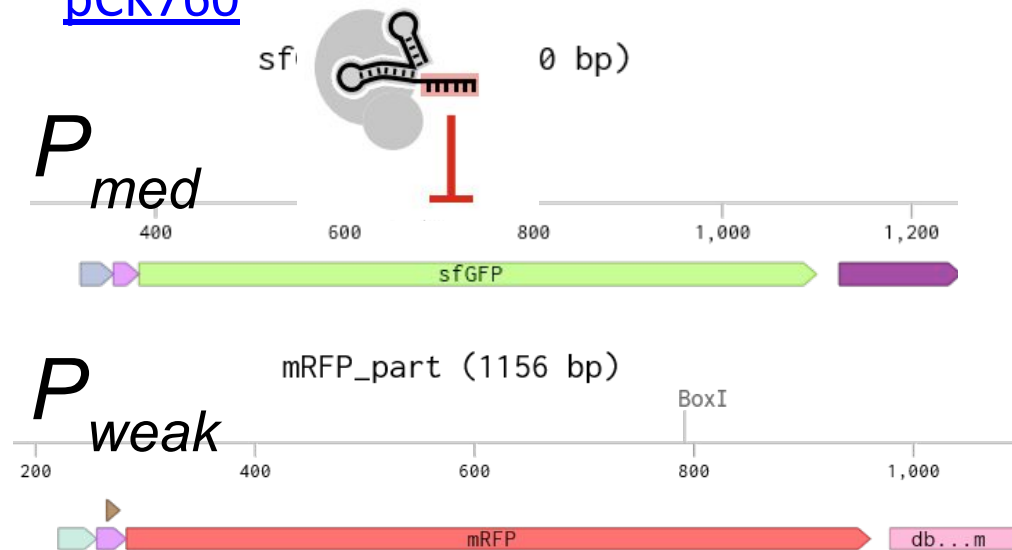
# sgRNAs can be used to program phenotypes



*CRISPR  
interference*

**Reporter genes** [Addgene:](#)

[pCK760](#)



**Colorless**

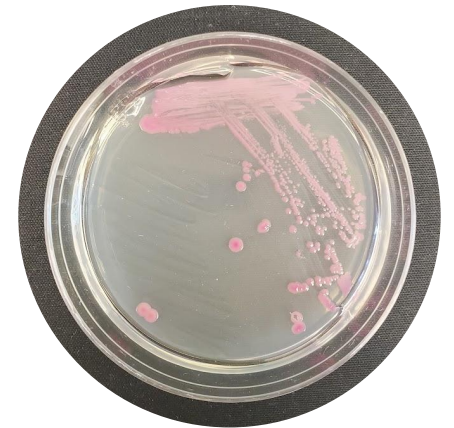
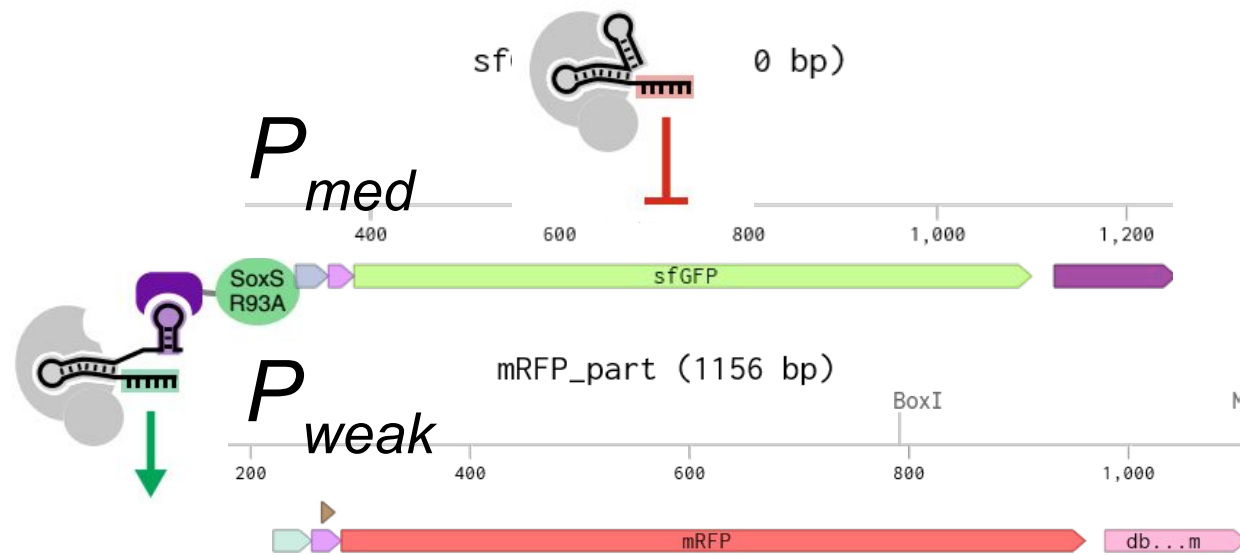
Skipped during the talk

# sgRNAs can be used to program phenotypes



*CRISPR  
interference and  
activation*

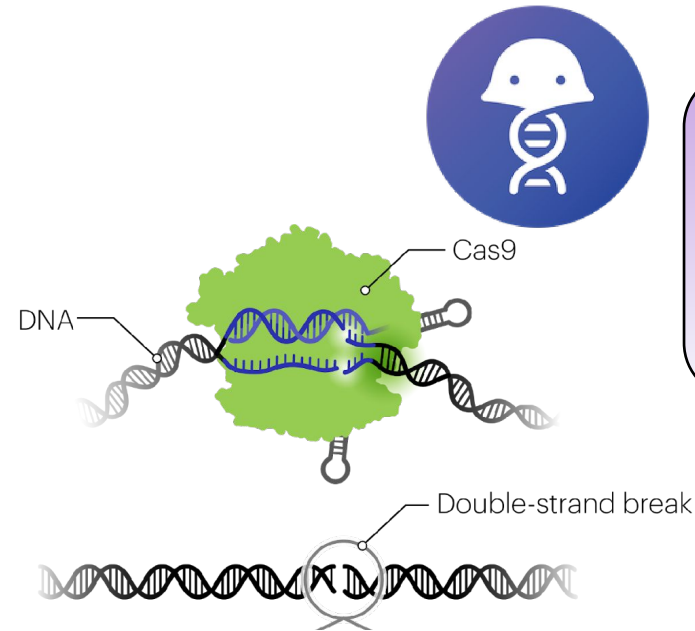
**Reporter genes** [Addgene: pCK760](#)



**Red**

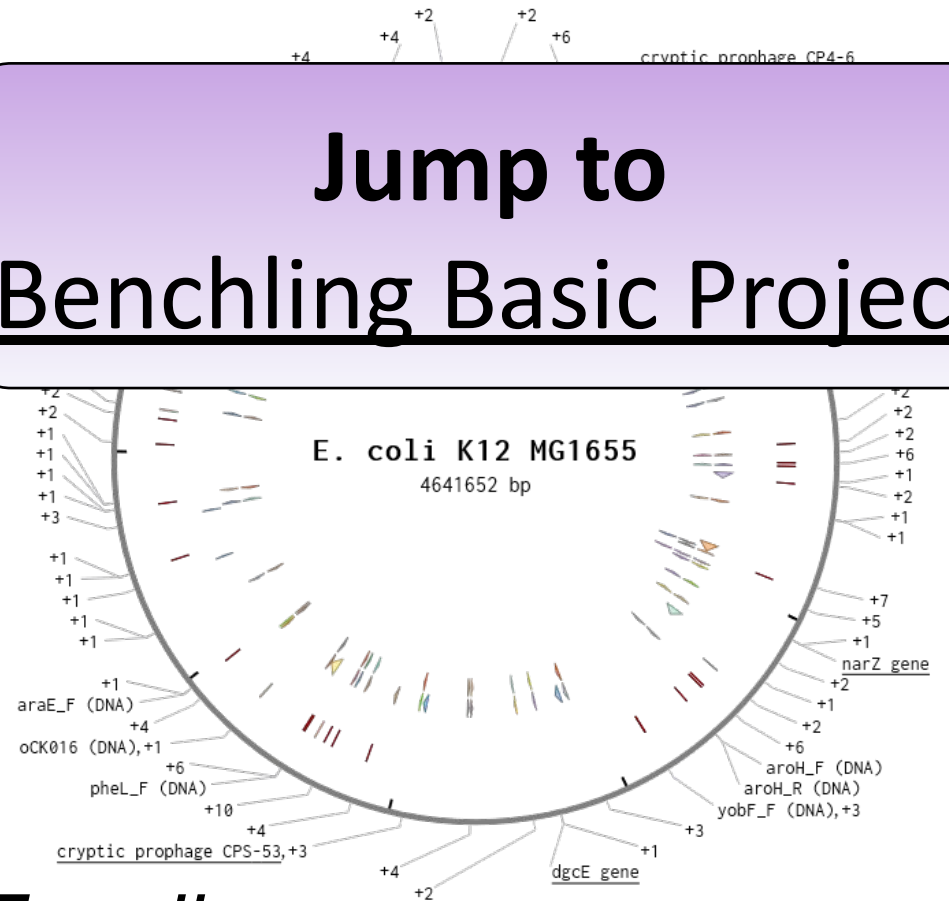
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# sgRNAs can be used to program phenotypes



*Try knocking out  
ampC gene  
---ampicillin  
resistance*

**Jump to  
Benchling Basic Project**

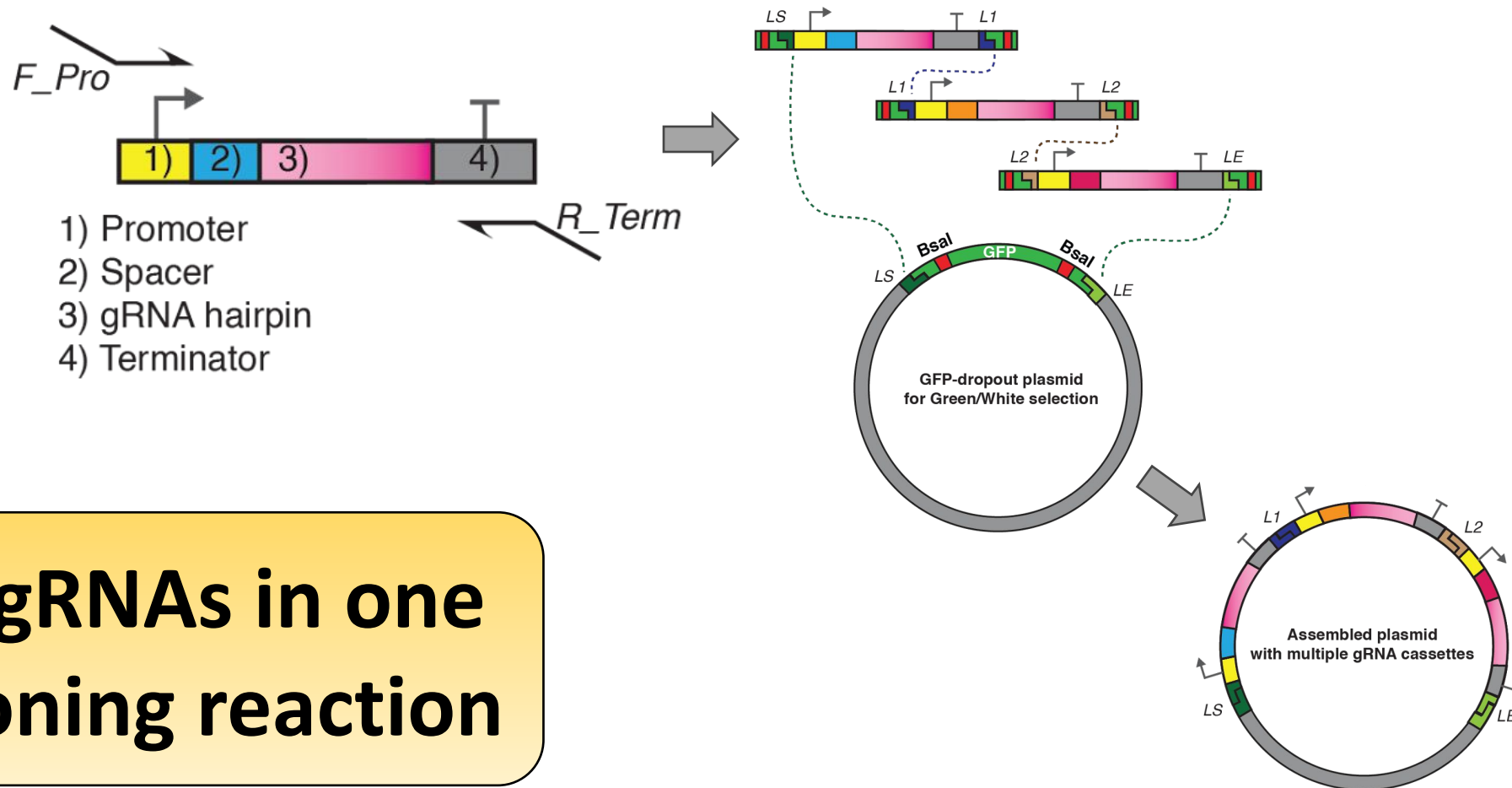


*E. coli genome:* [GenBank: U00096.3](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/U00096.3)

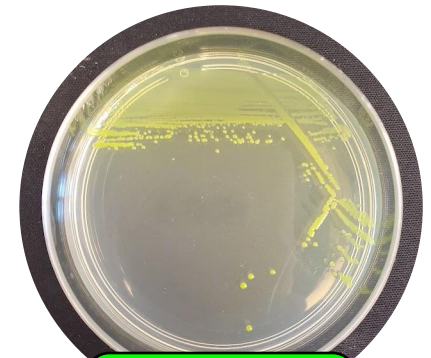


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# Multiple gRNA cassettes by Golden-Gate



3 gRNAs in one cloning reaction



Green



Colorless

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# Golden Gate Assembly with BioPython

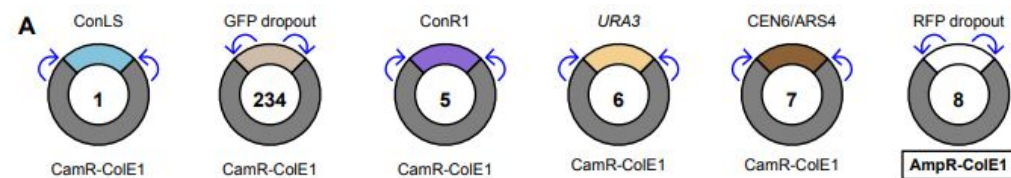
## Golden Gate Assembly

This notebook can be used for golden gate assembly based on MoClo-YTK strategy which contains function as shown below

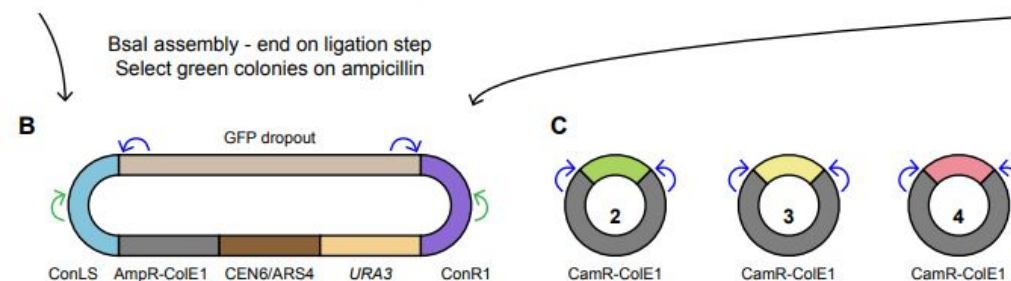
1. Generate pYTK001 domesticated plasmid by BsmBI
2. Generate part fragment
  - for BsaI fragment
  - for BsmBI fragment
3. Do BsaI first-step assembly
4. Do BsmBI multi-transcript assembly

## How to use the function

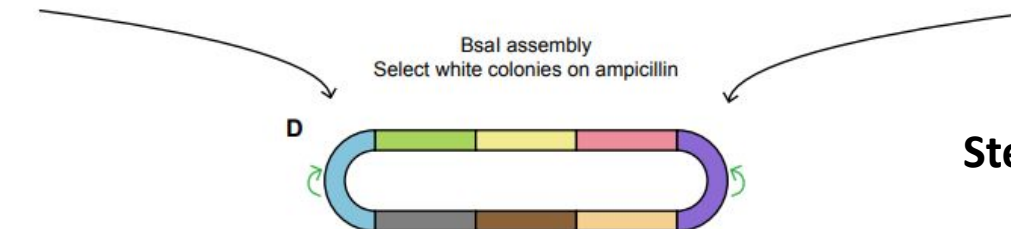
1. Generate pYTK part
  - Use `seq_to_YTK` function giving the coding sequence desired part and the function will return plasmid sequence
  - Use `gen_YTK` function by giving PCR fragment and the function will return pYTK daughter plasmid
  - Use `gen_part` function if you want the desired part and PCR product by giving coding sequence and desired part
    - `gen_primer` is also available but the annealing temperature must be double check
2. Generate part fragment
  - Use `gen_BsaI_part` or `gen_BsmBI_part` to get the fragments which will return two fragments as a list of `[insert, backbone]` where `insert` has the coding sequence and `backbone` has the BsaI/BsmBI sites
  - `gen_BsaI_part_df` is available for converting a dataframe with `Sequences` column and add the new column of `insert` and `backbone` into the dataframe
  - `gen_BsmBI_part_df` works practically the same
3. Do BsaI first-step assembly
  - Use `GGA_BsaI` function that works depends on the `YTK_BsaI.csv` file. This function works by giving a list of part from the YTK kit or extended YTK kit
  - For example, making a list of `pCK011 = ['pYTK019', 'pYTK009', 'pYTK032', 'pYTK051']` and run a function `GGA_BsaI(pCK011)` and it will return a dictionary of desired plasmid sequences
  - To be able to use this `GGA_BsaI` function, ones can extend the `YTK_BsaI.csv` part lists by a function `add_YTK_BsaI` that will add the BsaI-digested part into `YTK_BsaI.csv` with the Name of the part
  - Moreover, if multiple `GGA_BsaI` is running, you can call a function `GGA_BsaI_bundle` that accept a list of name\_list for desired plasmid with an example below and it will return a dictionary of desired plasmid sequences
  - `pCK011 = ['pYTK019', 'pYTK009', 'pYTK032', 'pYTK051']`
  - `pCK012 = ['pYTK019', 'pYTK009', 'pYTK033', 'pYTK051']`
  - `pCK013 = ['pYTK019', 'pYTK009', 'pYTK001', 'pYTK051']`
  - `bundle = [pCK011, pCK012, pCK013]`
  - `result = GGA_BsaI_bundle(bundle)`
  - To update the file `YTK_BsaI.csv`, use function `add_YTK_BsaI` which received a pYTK plasmid sequence or PCR part and will (maybe) autogenerate the part type into the dataframe
4. Do BsmBI multi-transcript assembly
  - `GGA_BsmBI` works the same as that of BsaI version but with `YTK_BsmBI.csv` instead and we need to make those parts by ourselves
5. Write the generated sequence into .fasta format for multiple uploading
  - `plasmid_to_fasta` was used to generate fasta file by receiving plasmid sequence and its name and will generate the fasta formatted file in the directory
  - `fasta_list` works similarly by receiving a list of plasmid sequences and names, respectively



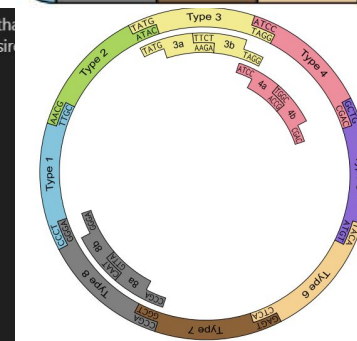
Step 1&2



Step 3



Step 4



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# Golden Gate Assembly with

## BioPython

### 1 - How to generate pYCK part

```
# cODC will be used as an example sequence --- Start and stop codon does not matter as it will be
cODC = 'GATGAAGCTAGAAAAGCTATTGCTAGAGTTAAAGAGAATCTAAAGAATTGTTGAAGATTGATTATGCTTGTGCTCAAGAATCTGC
```

```
# Use seq_to_YTK function giving the coding sequence desired part and the function will return pl
seq_to_YTK(cODC, '4a')
```

The sequence can be uploaded to benchling to get a graphical plasmid map

```
# Use gen_part function if you want the desired part and PCR product by giving coding sequence an
cODC_fragment = gen_part(cODC, '4a')
print('This is the part fragment', cODC_fragment[0])
print('This is the PCR or gBlock', cODC_fragment[1])
```

`gen_primer` function is a rough approximation of primer to be purchased by giving the 60 bp same

### 2 - How to generate part fragment from s

```
# Use gen_BsaI_part or gen_BsmBI_part to get the fragments which will return two fragme
```

```
pYCK026 = seq_to_YTK(cODC, '4a')
```

```
gen_BsaI_part(pYCK026)
```

```
[ 'ATCCGATGAAGCTAGAAAAGCTATTGCTAGAGTTAAAGAGAATCTAAAGAATTGTTGAAGATTGATTATGCTTGTGCTCAAGAATCTGC1
TGGCTGAGACCAGACCAATAAAAAACGCCCGCGGCAACCGAGCGTCTCTGAACAAATCCAGATGGAGTCTGAGGTCATTACTGGATCTATCA
```

As shown above, there is two fragments generated by BsaI digestion in where the first one is insert (r making initial YTK\_BsaI.csv from the *MoClo-YTK sequences*

### 3 - How to do Golden Gate Assembly from YTK parts

```
# Do GGA using YTK parts
```

```
pCK011 = ['pYCK019', 'pYTK009', 'pYTK032', 'pYTK051']
GGA_BsaI(pCK011)
```

The sequence shown above can be imported to benchling and use auto-annotation tool to label each part

```
# Do multiple GGA with given list
```

### 4 - BsmBI function is the same as that of BsaI

Here is an example of pCK023 construction starting from building pCK021, pCK022 as a single transcript and insert them into pYCK021 backbone

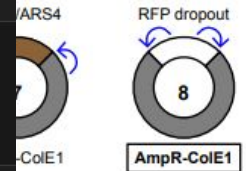
```
pCK021 = ['pYCK016', 'pAN017', 'pYCK027', 'pYCK010', 'pYTK054']
pCK022 = ['pYCK019', 'pAN017', 'pYCK028', 'pYCK012', 'pYTK054']
```

```
seq_bundle = GGA_BsaI_bundle([pCK021, pCK022], ['pCK021', 'pCK022'])
```

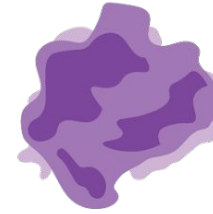
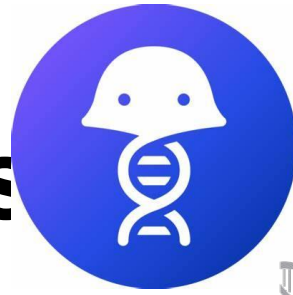
```
seq_bundle['pCK021']
```

```
'GCTGccaatgagacgacggggtcatcaggctcatcgccaaacaaatgtgtgcaatacacgctcggatgactgcatgatgaccgactgactggggacagcagatccacctaagcctgtgagagaagcagacaccc
```

```
add_YTK_BsmBI(seq_bundle['pCK021'], 'pCK021', 'LS-R1', 'pZ3-ZCON37B-ZCON131B-tPGK1')
add_YTK_BsmBI(seq_bundle['pCK022'], 'pCK022', 'L1-RE', 'pGAL4-ZCON131A-ZCON15B-tADH1')
```



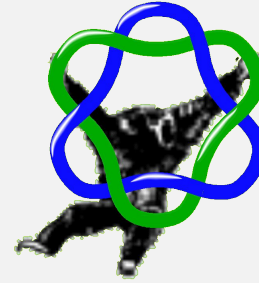
# Key Takeaways



- Use Molecular Biology tools like Benchling or Snapgene for DNA/RNA/Protein works: Read, Compare, Edit, or Design
- [Benchling](#) is a simple *in silico* molecular biology tools and is free for academic users
- *In silico* operations can save a lot of experimental time, especially when the procedure didn't go as planned



# Resources



- <https://benchling.com/>
- <https://www.snapgene.com/snapgene-viewer>
- <https://www.geneious.com/guides/molecular-cloning-methods>
- [ApE, A Plasmid Editor: A Freely Available DNA Manipulation and Visualization Program](#)
- <https://www.addgene.org/mol-bio-reference/cloning/>
- <https://biopython.org/>
- <http://plannotate.barricklab.org/>
  - For plasmid annotation

