



DNA Languages: Reading and Editing

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HTGAA Bootcamp
January 23rd, 2026

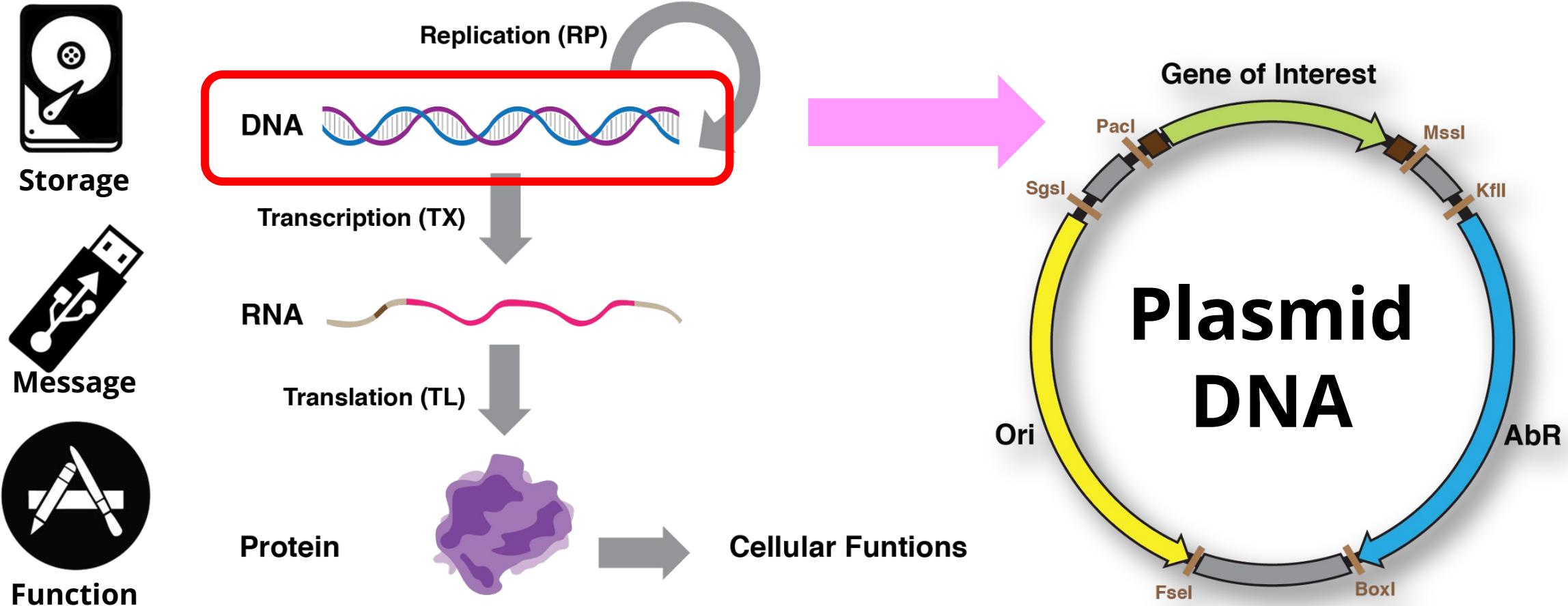


Overview of the session

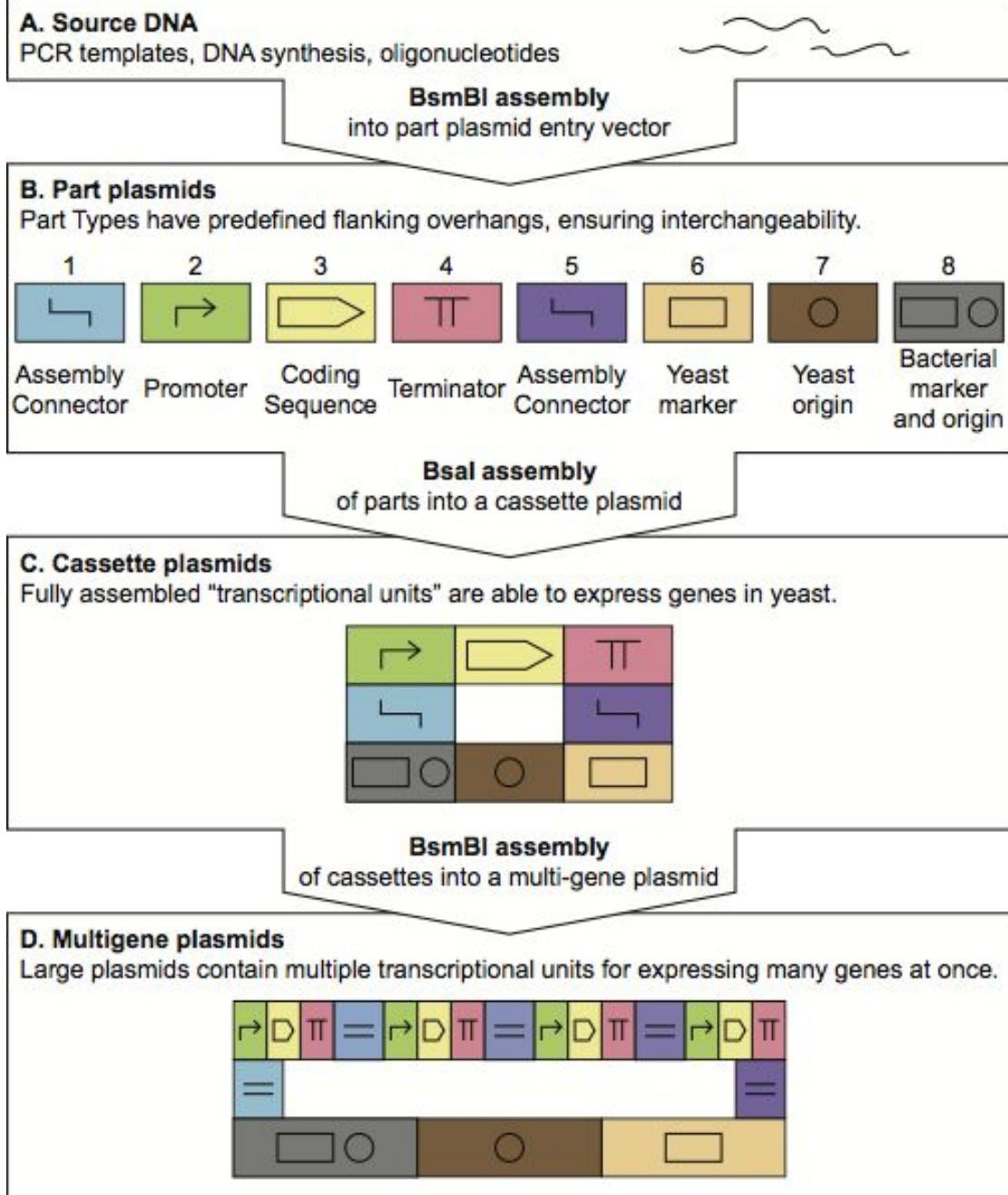
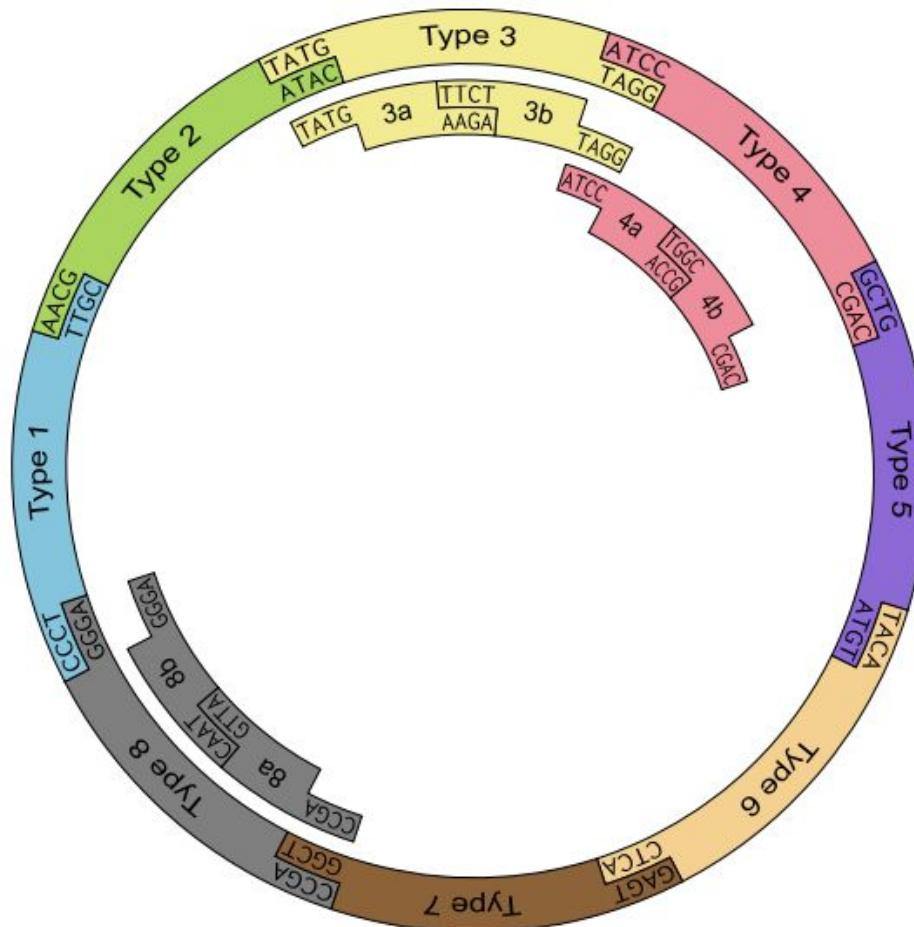
- Why do we need specific molecular biology tools? Can't we just use **Notepad, Microsoft Word or Google Docs?**
- Show how to use simple **Benchling** Operation
 - Attaching Primers --- find existing primers and pair primers
 - In silico PCR Fragments
- Navigate Simple Assembly Wizard in Benchling
 - 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



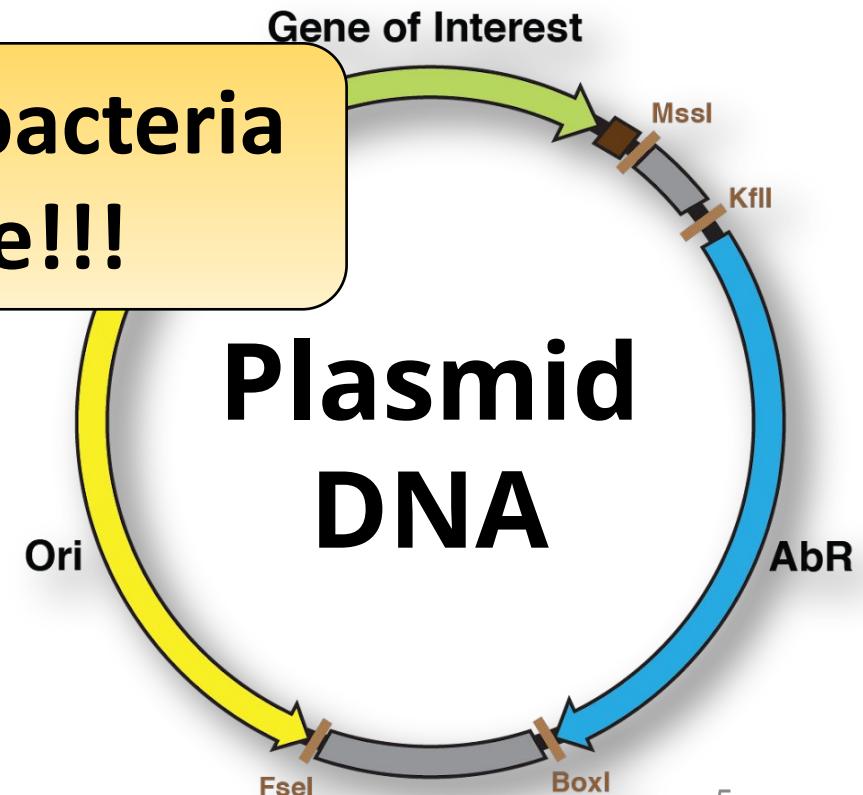
DNA as LEGO pieces



General Plasmid Architectures

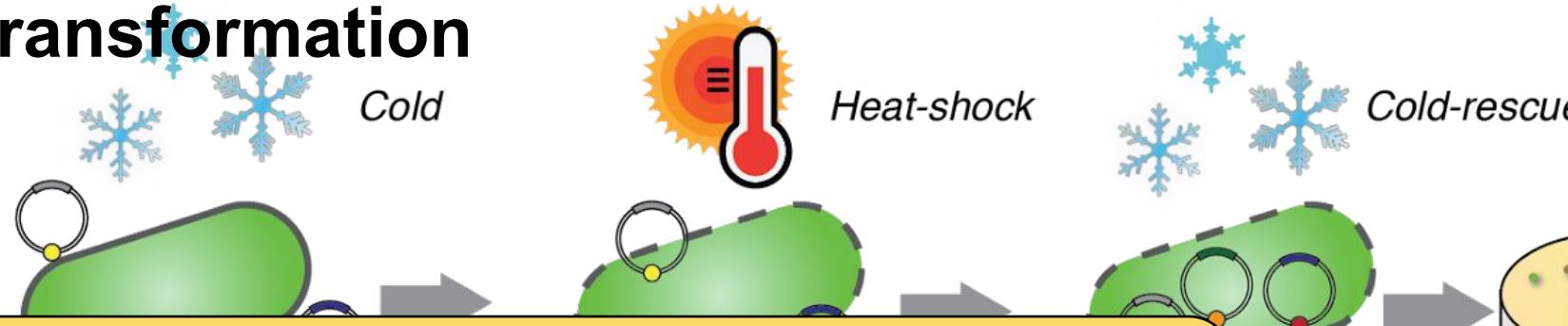
- At their most basic level, plasmids are small circular pieces of DNA that replicate independently from the host's chromosomal DNA
- General elements
 - Origin of replication
 - And its replicase
 - Homologous region (integrative)
 - Selectable marker
 - Gene of interests
 - Multiple Cloning Sites (MCS)

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

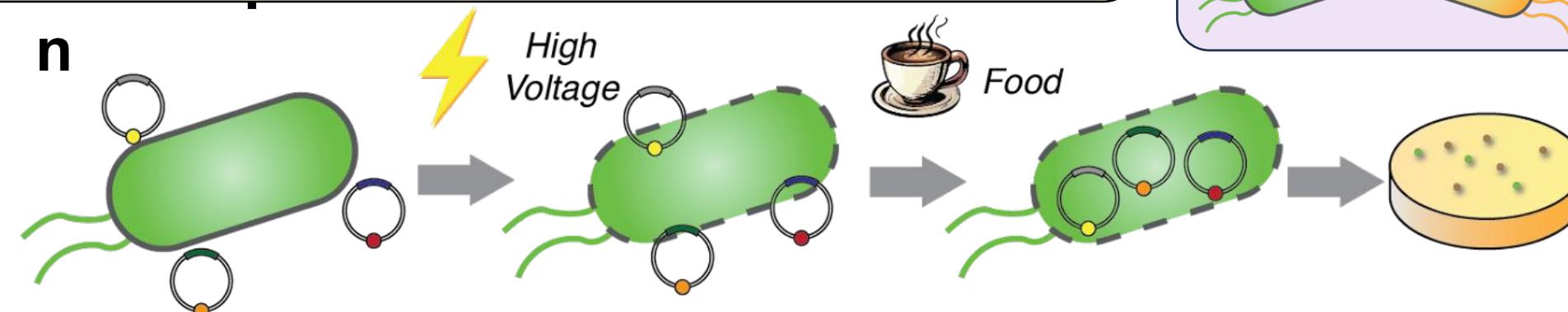


Putting DNA into bacteria (or yeast)

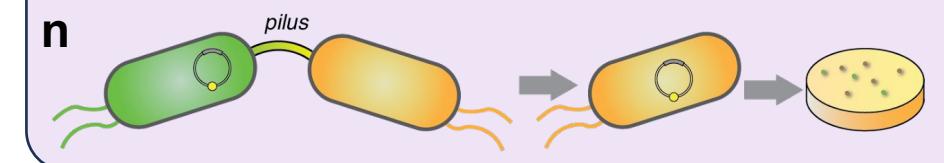
Chemical Transformation



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



Conjugatio n

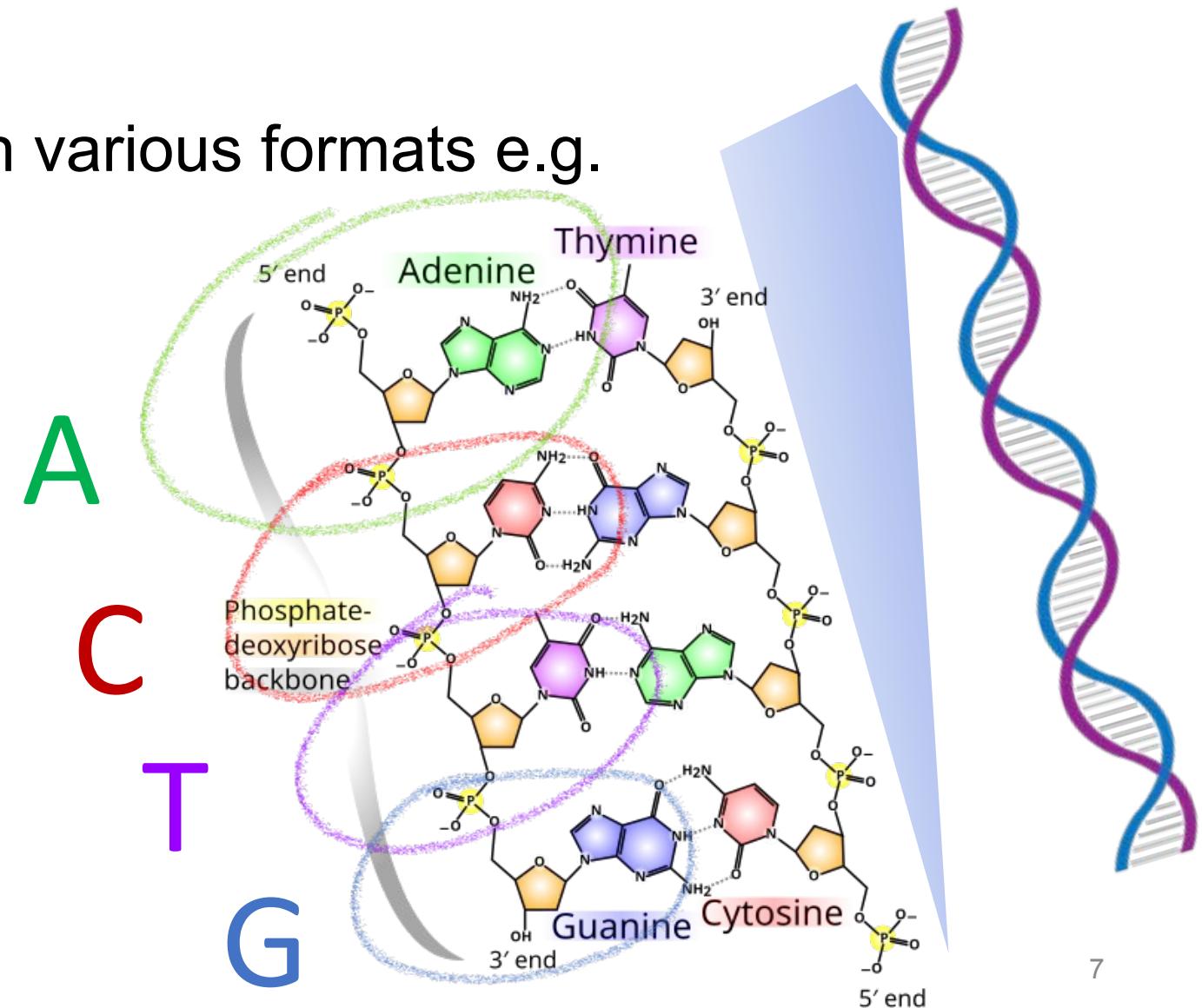


Visualizing DNA Features

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



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



Visualizing DNA Features

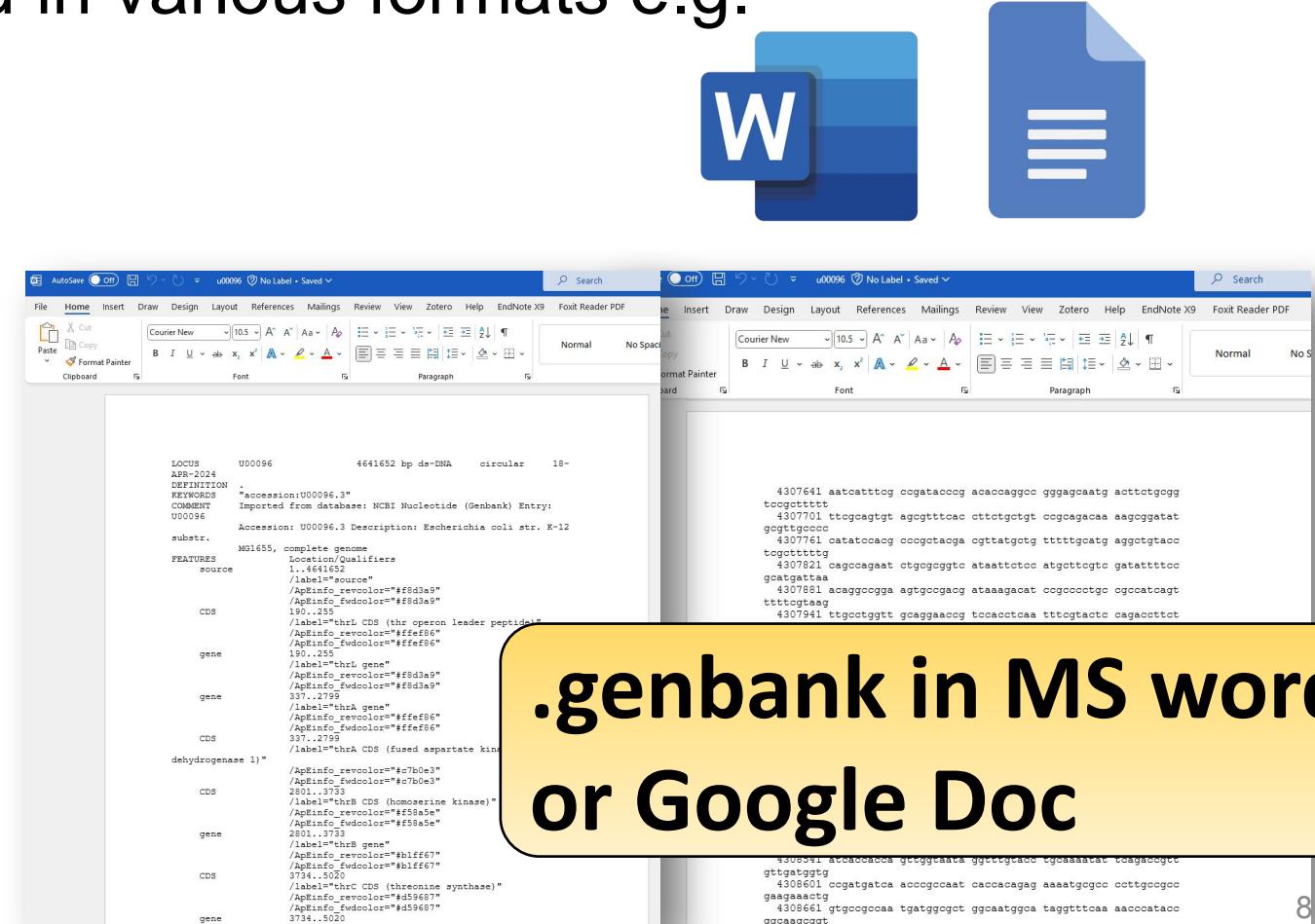
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u00096 - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
>u00096
acgttttcatctgactgacacggcaatgtctgtgtgataaaaaaagagtgtctgatagcagtt
ggttacactcgccgttagtaattaaatttattgtacttagtgcataactttaaccaatatacgatagg
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.fasta in Notepad



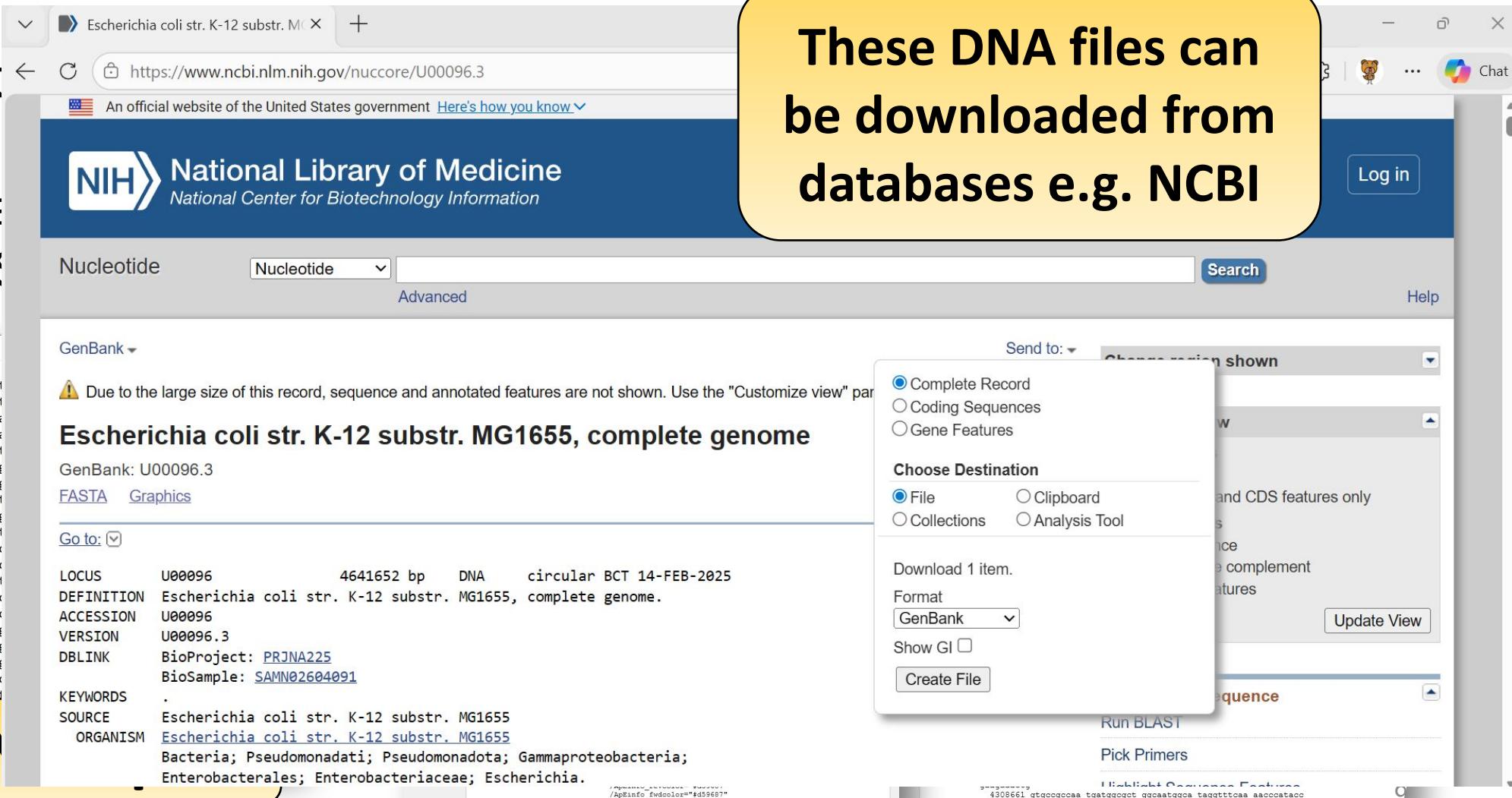
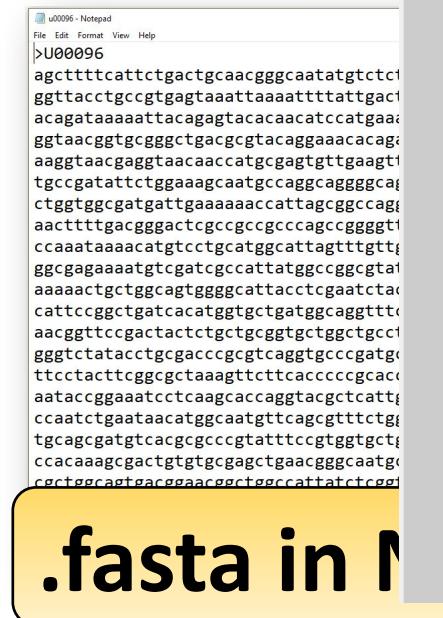
**.genbank in MS word
or Google Doc**

Visualizing DNA Features

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



.fasta in N

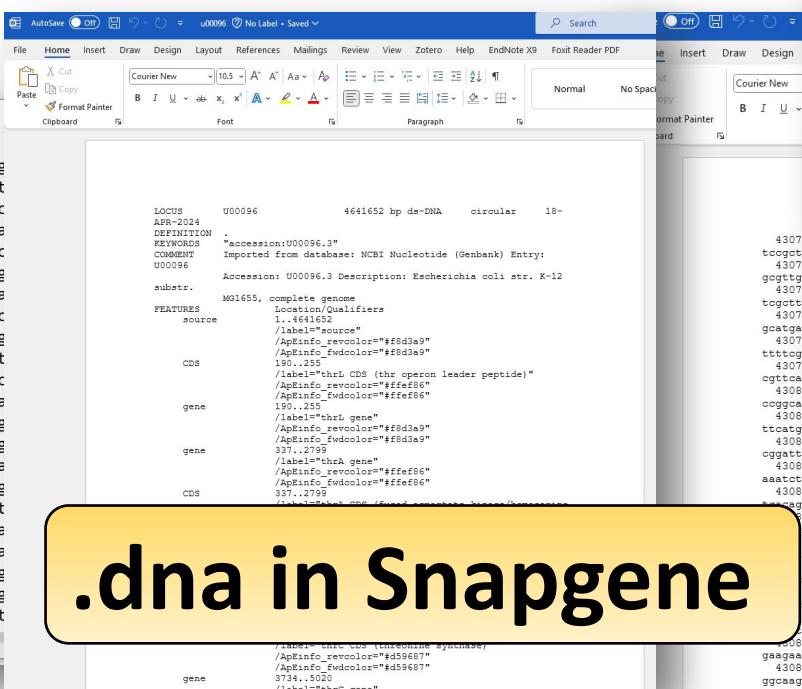


These DNA files can be downloaded from databases e.g. NCBI

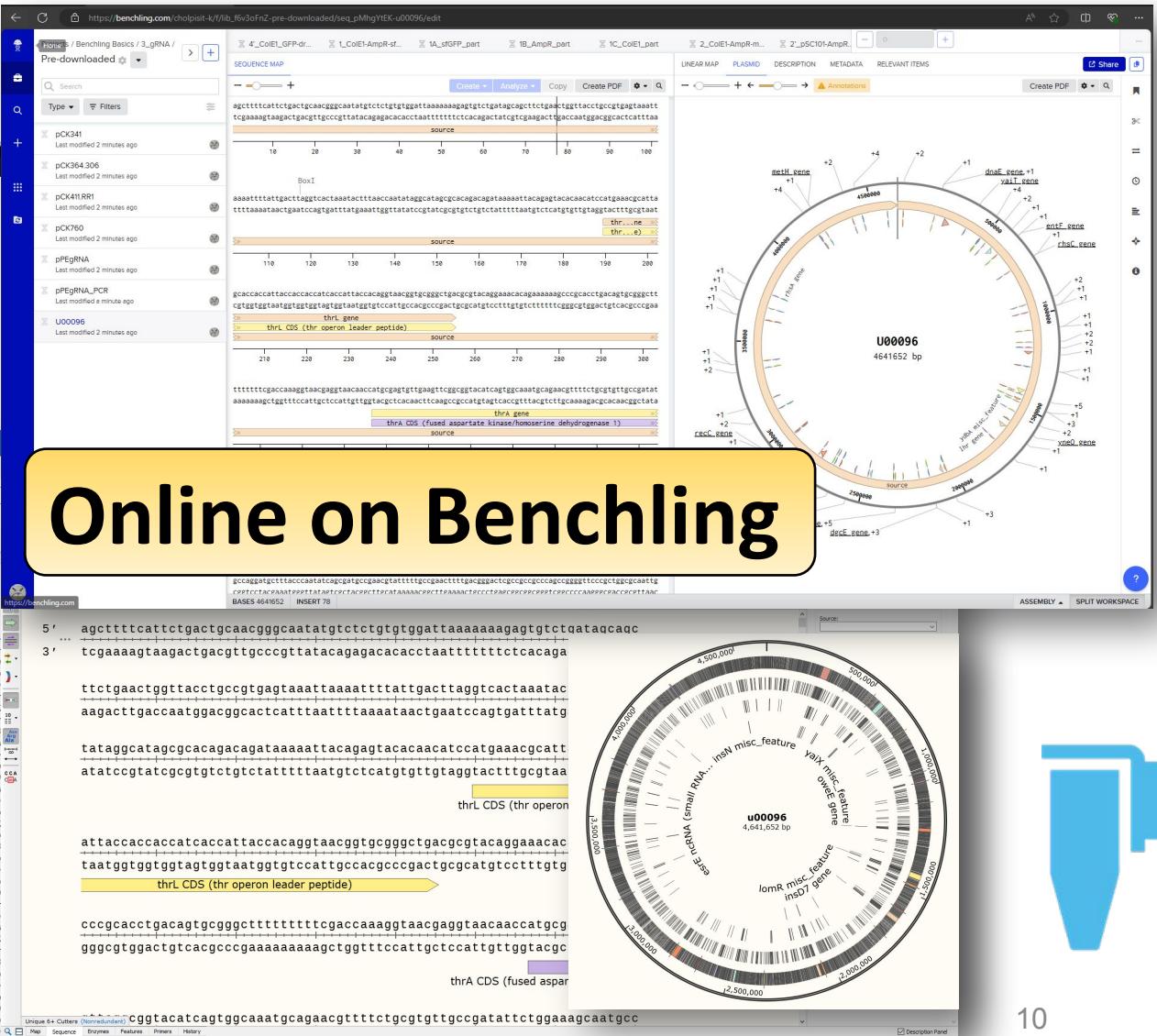
Visualizing DNA Features



- DNA data can be stored in various formats:
 - .fasta
 - .genbank or .gb or .gff
 - .dna (Snapgene)



.dna in Snapgene



Online on Benchling

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. 3rd-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**

SEQUENCE MAP

PLASMID DESCRIPTION METADATA LINEAR MAP

Share

Forward Primer

Gene of Interest

Bpu10I

Gene of Interest

Reverse Primer

Gene of Interest

BASES 5742 START 2481 END 2681 LENGTH 201 GC 51.74% MELTING TEMP 78.1 °C

ASSEMBLY WIZARD ▾ SPLIT WORKSPACE



SnapGene Viewer: Free

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

pGAD-C1-SEC13.dna (Circular / 7549 bp)

Selected: EcoRI (833)

7549 bp

BsgI (352)

Acc65I (479)

KpnI (483)

RsrII (557)

SmaI (841)

MluI (726)

TspMI - XbaI (839)

BamHI (845)

FspAI (870)

XbaI (898)

SfiI (1008)

BspDI - ClaI (1272)

HpaI (1294)

PstI (1749)

SEC13.REV (1722 .. 1750)

SEC13.FOR (844 .. 872)

SEC13 activation domain

ADH1 terminator

LEU2 promoter

LEU2

BsrGI (2405)

EcoRV (2780)

PspFI (4626)

BseYI (4622)

PvuII (4142)

PpuMI (3636)

PfIMI (3620)

Unique 6+ Cutters (Nonredundant)

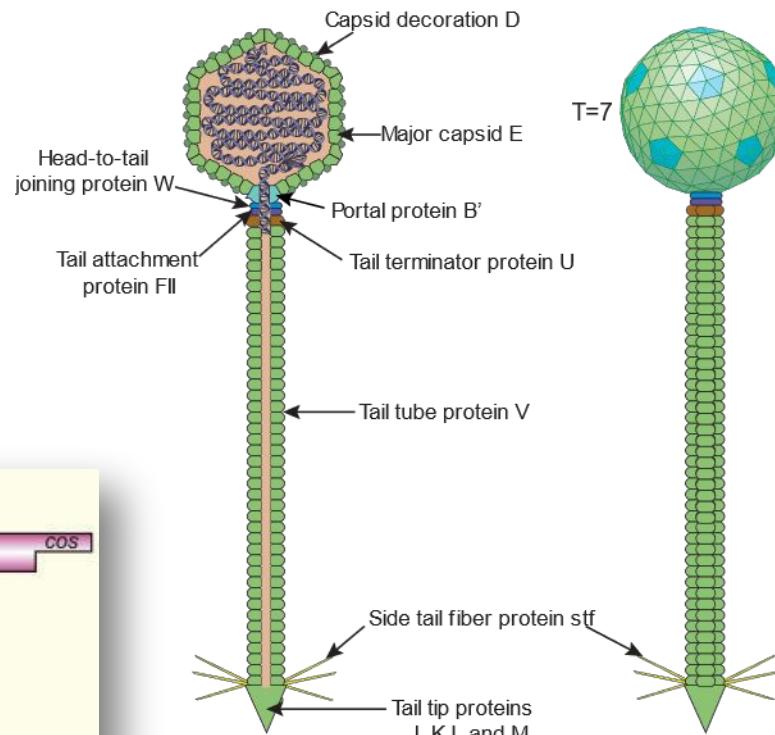
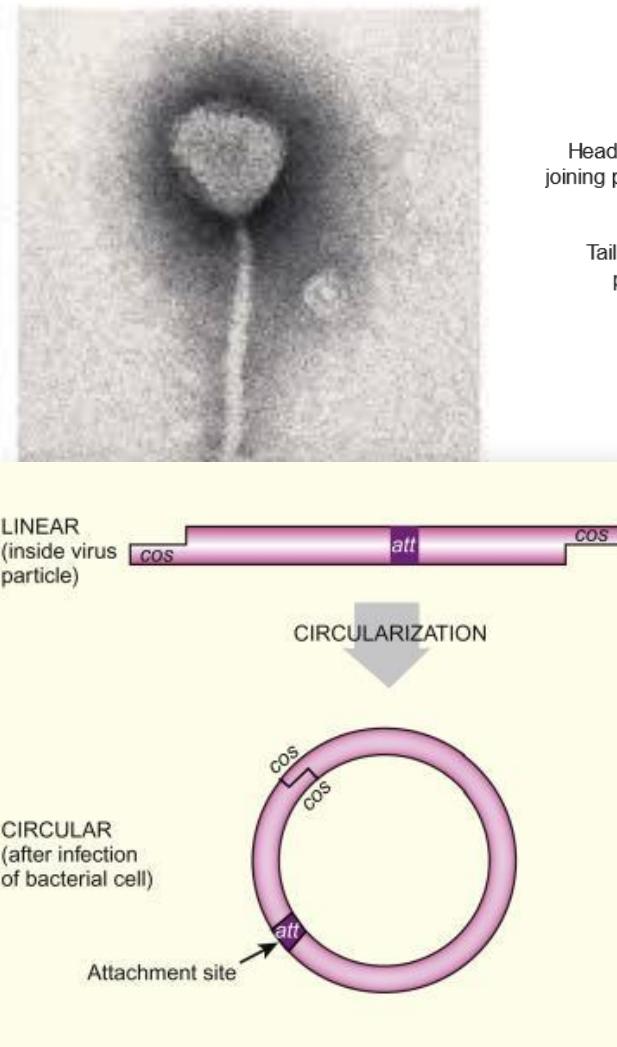
Map Sequence Enzymes Features Primers History

Description Panel

<https://benchling.com/>

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

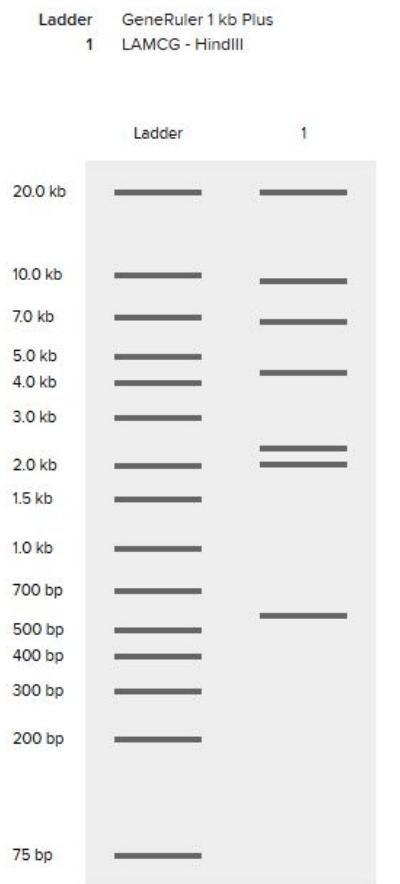
Let's do DNA Separation: *in silico* gel



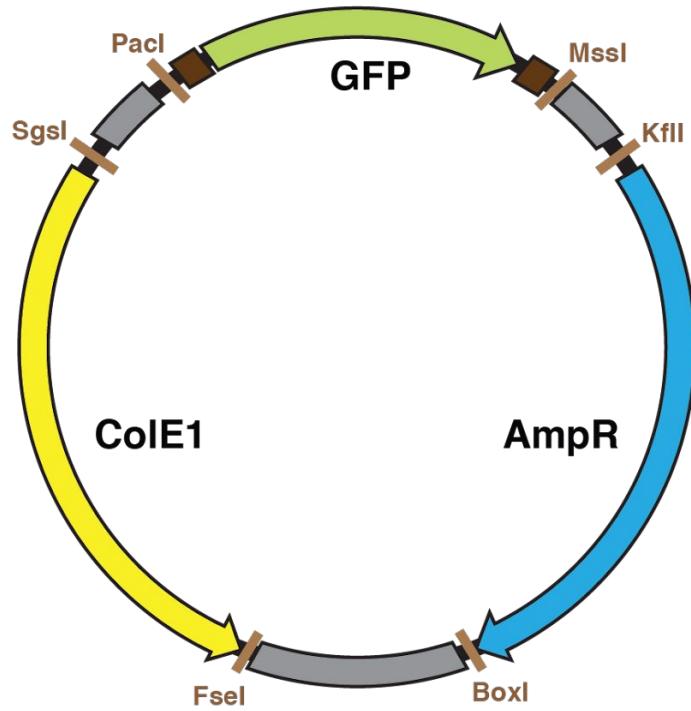
Phage Lambda Genome ~45kb

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



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



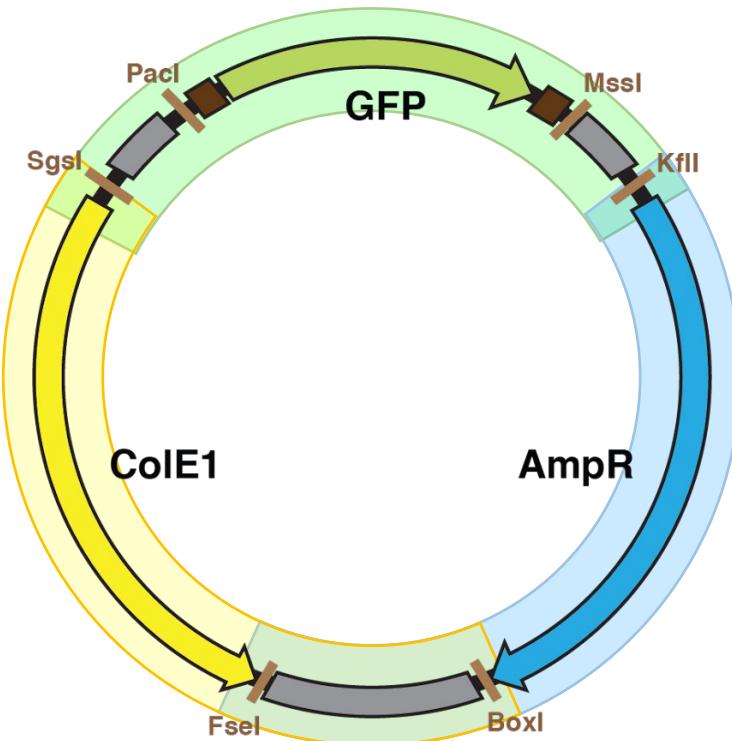
Make different DNA fragments by PCR

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



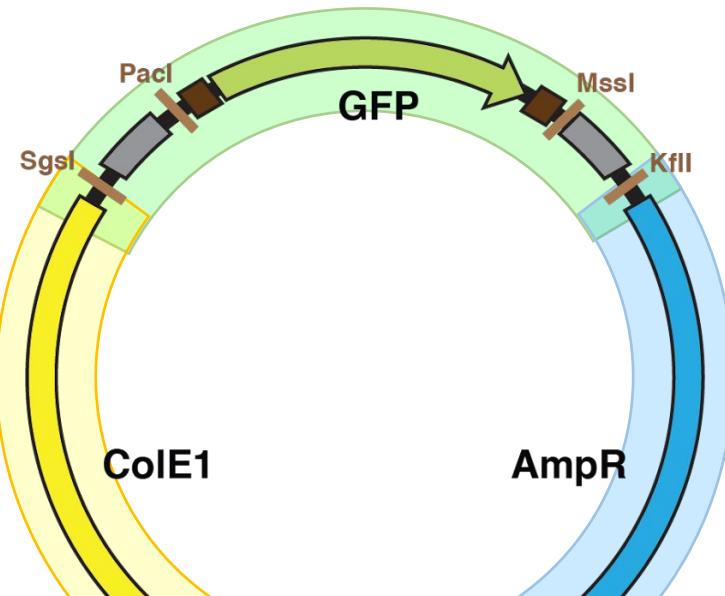
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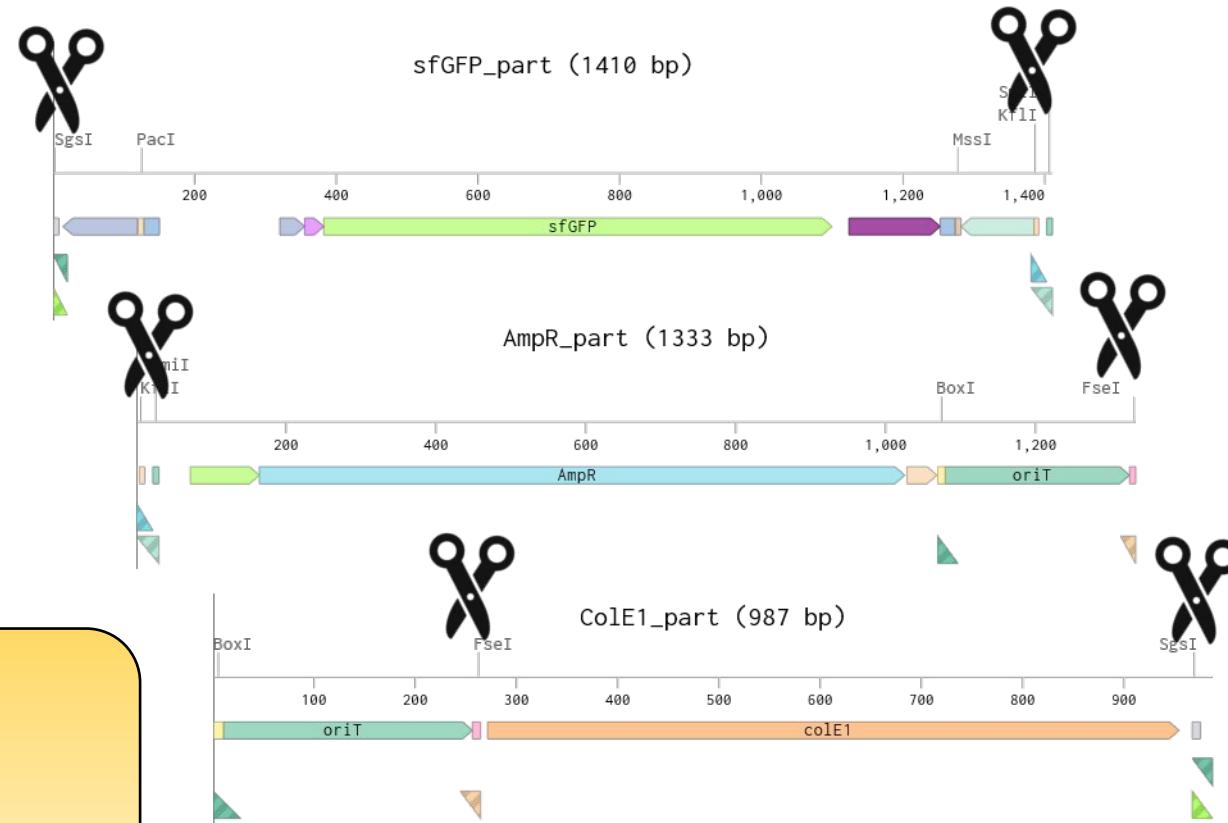
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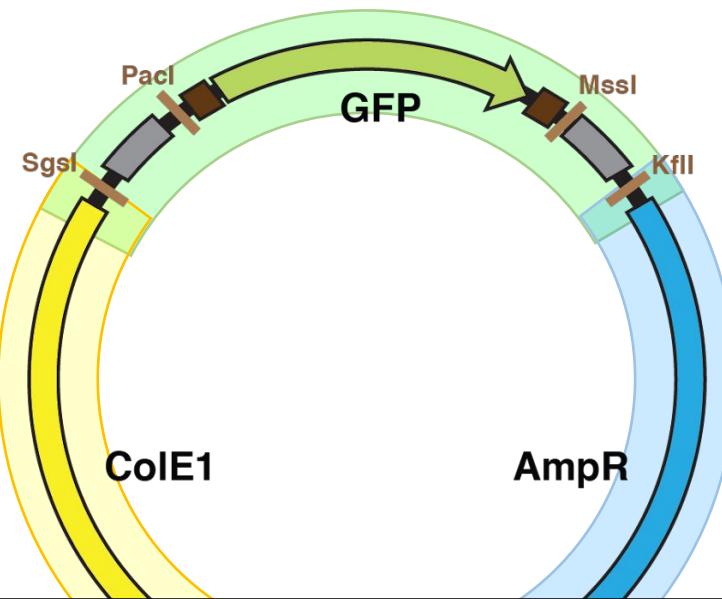
Assembly of 3 Fragments into a plasmid – ColE1-AmpR-GFP



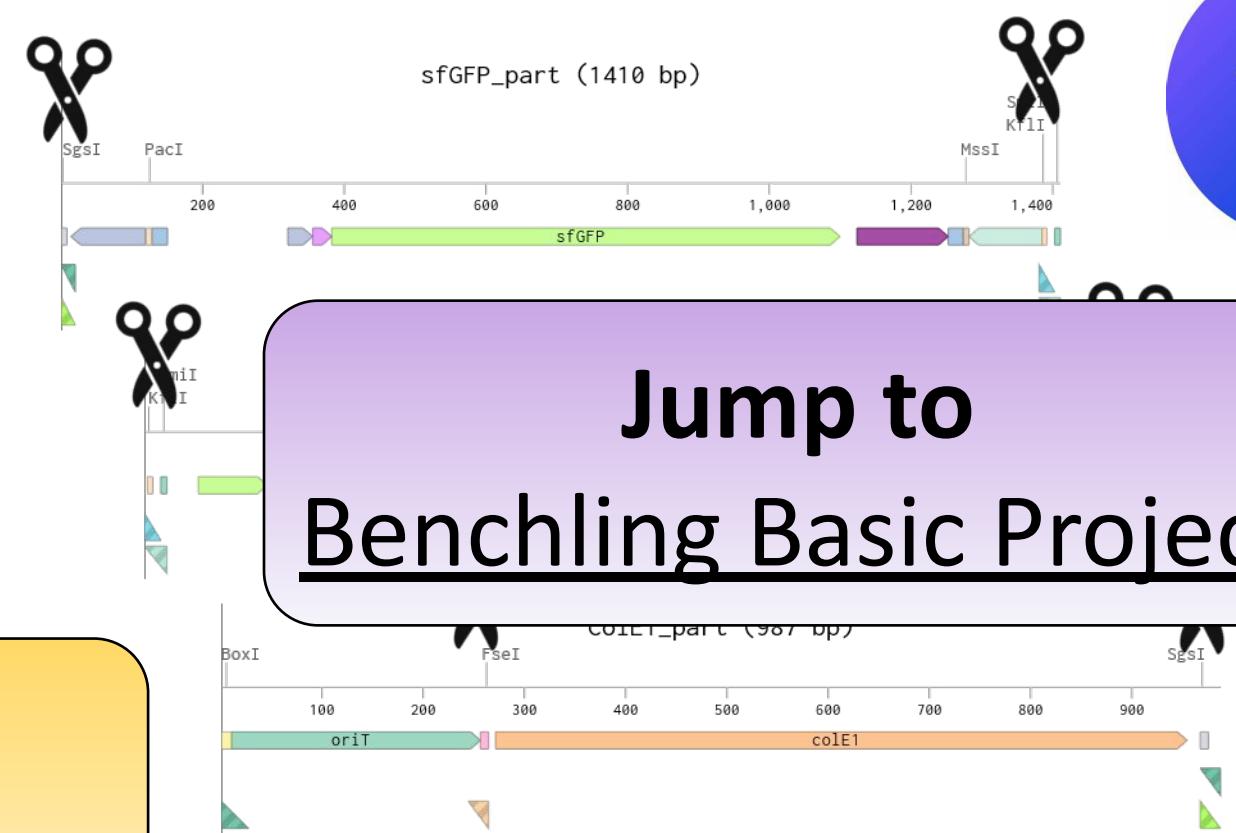
Make appropriate
sticky-ends for ligation



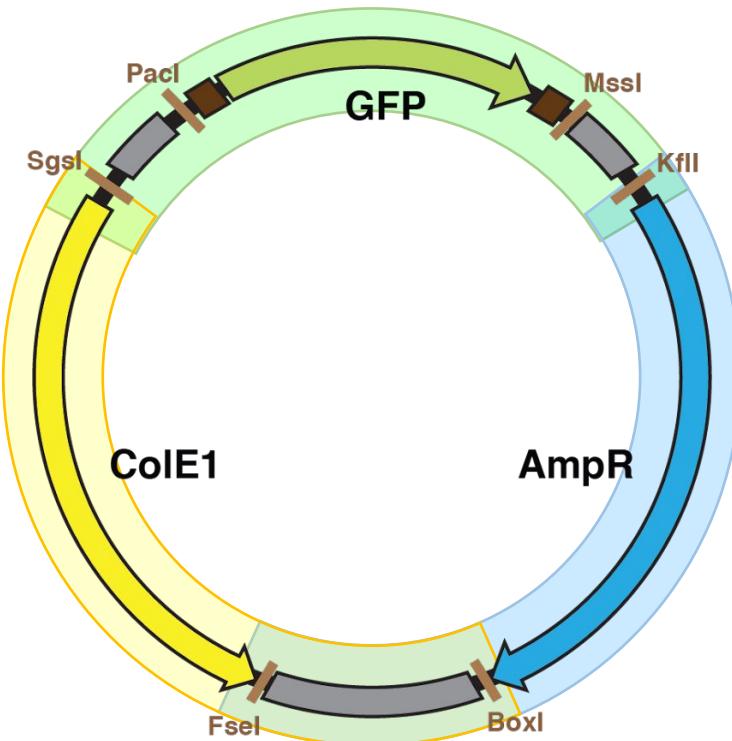
Assembly of 3 Fragments into a plasmid – ColE1-AmpR-GFP



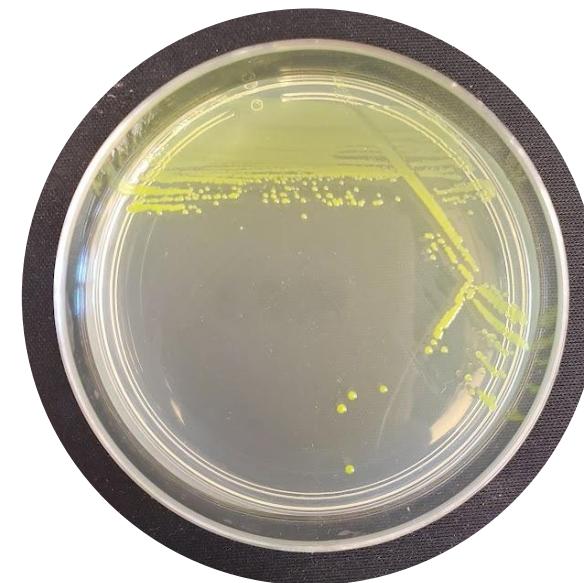
Make appropriate
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Assembly of 3 Fragments into a plasmid – ColE1-AmpR-GFP

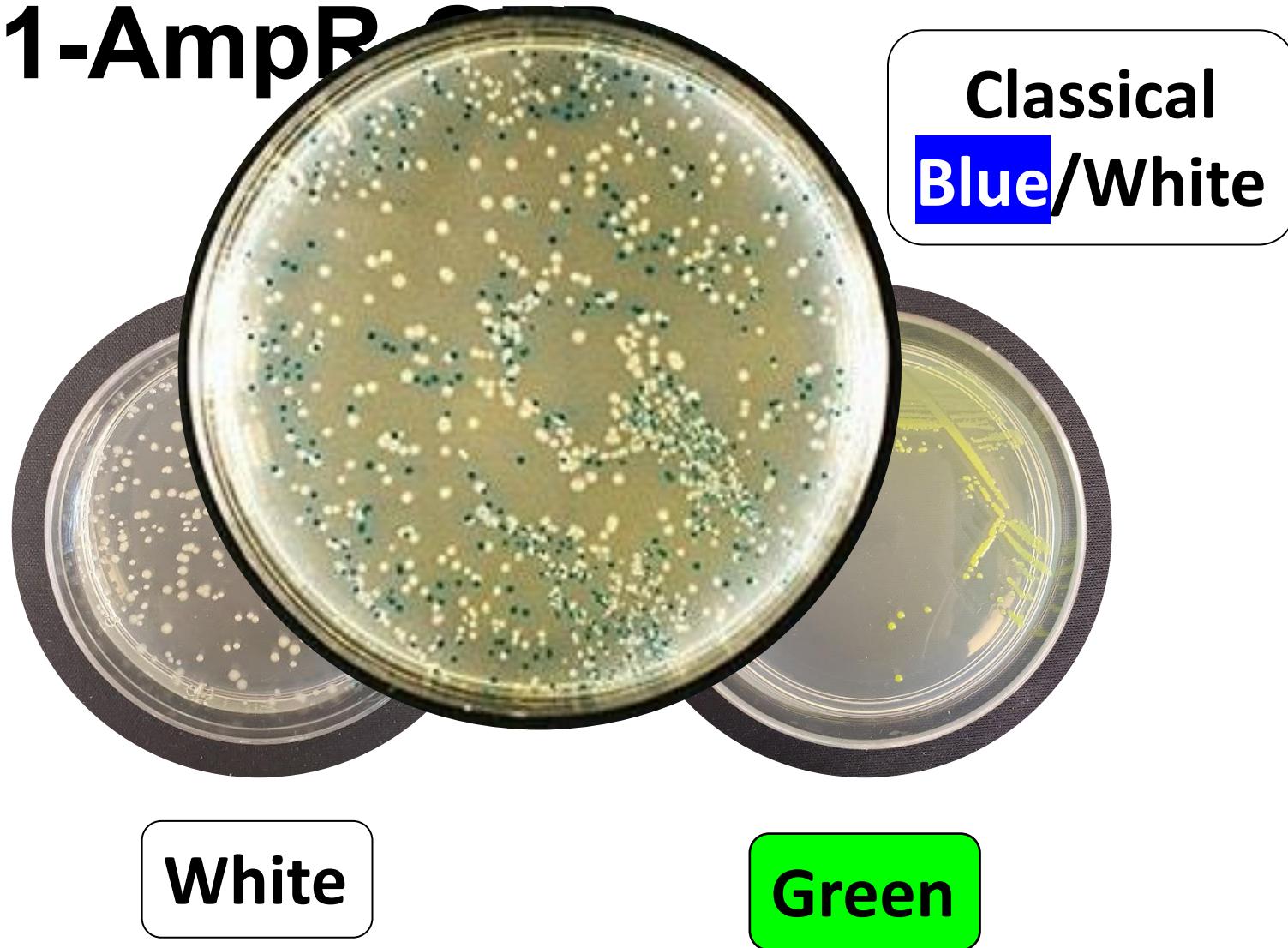
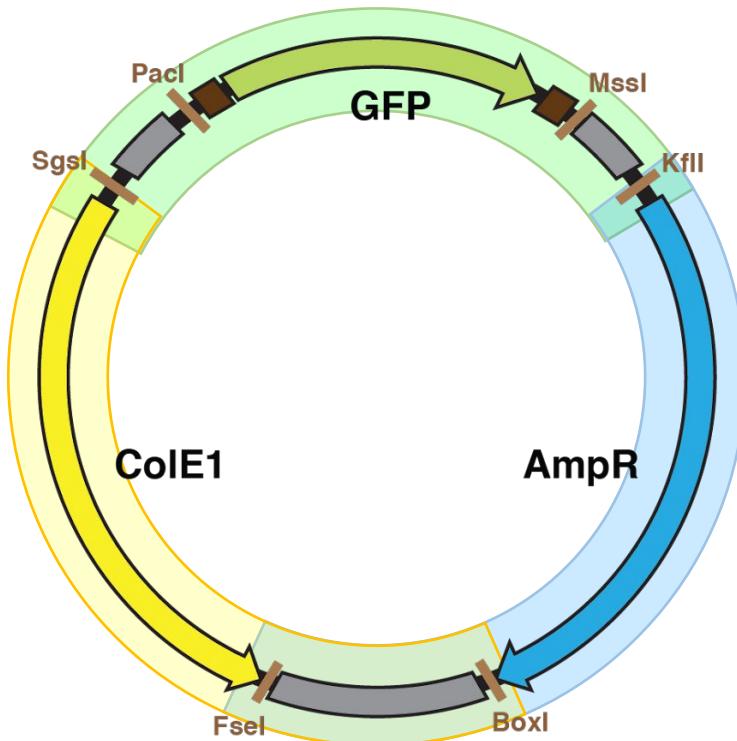


White

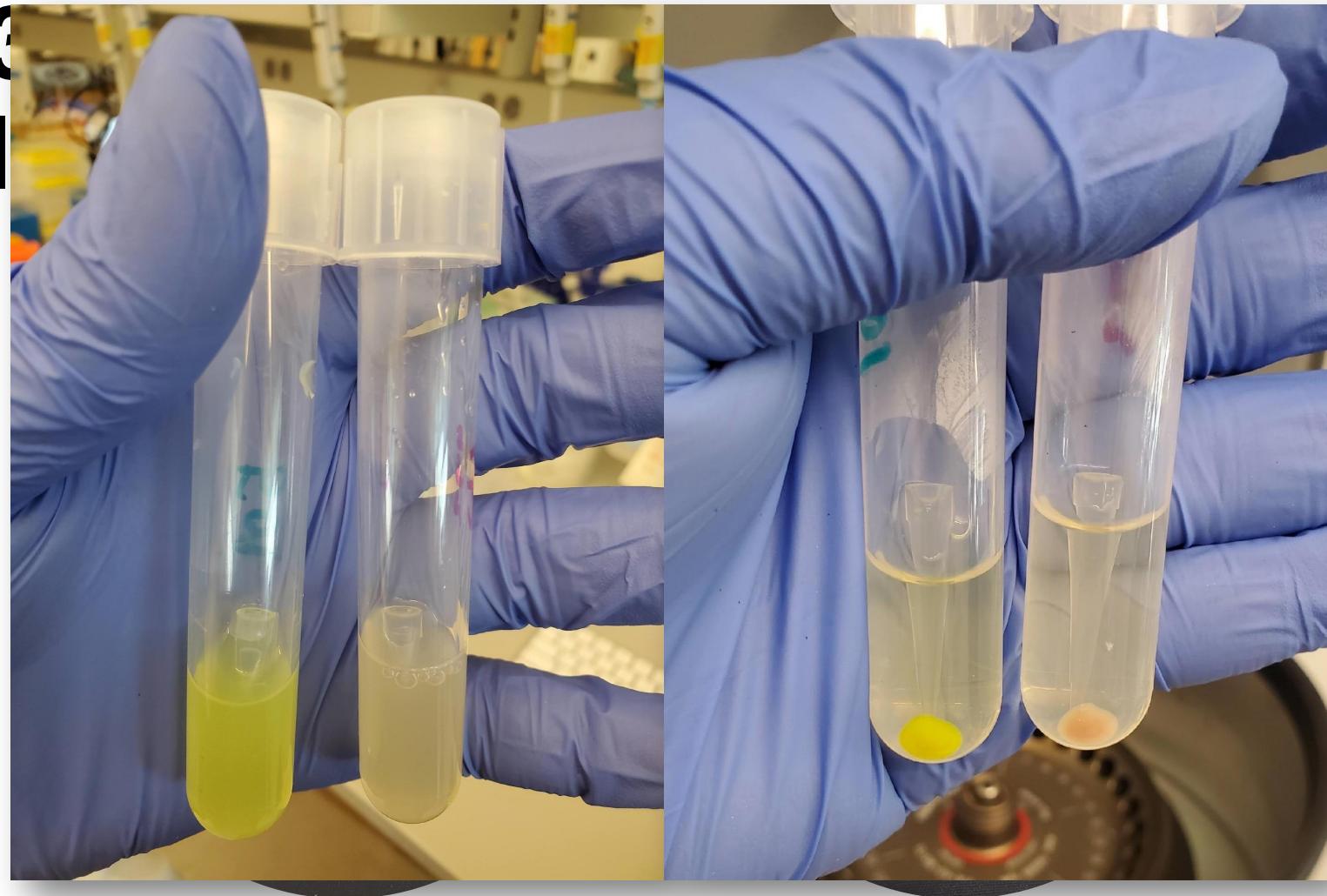
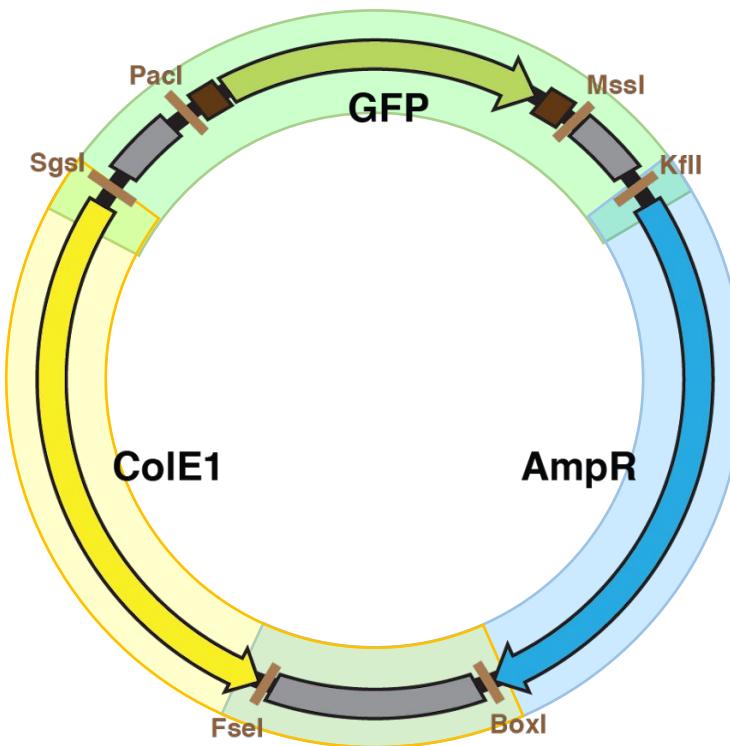


Green

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



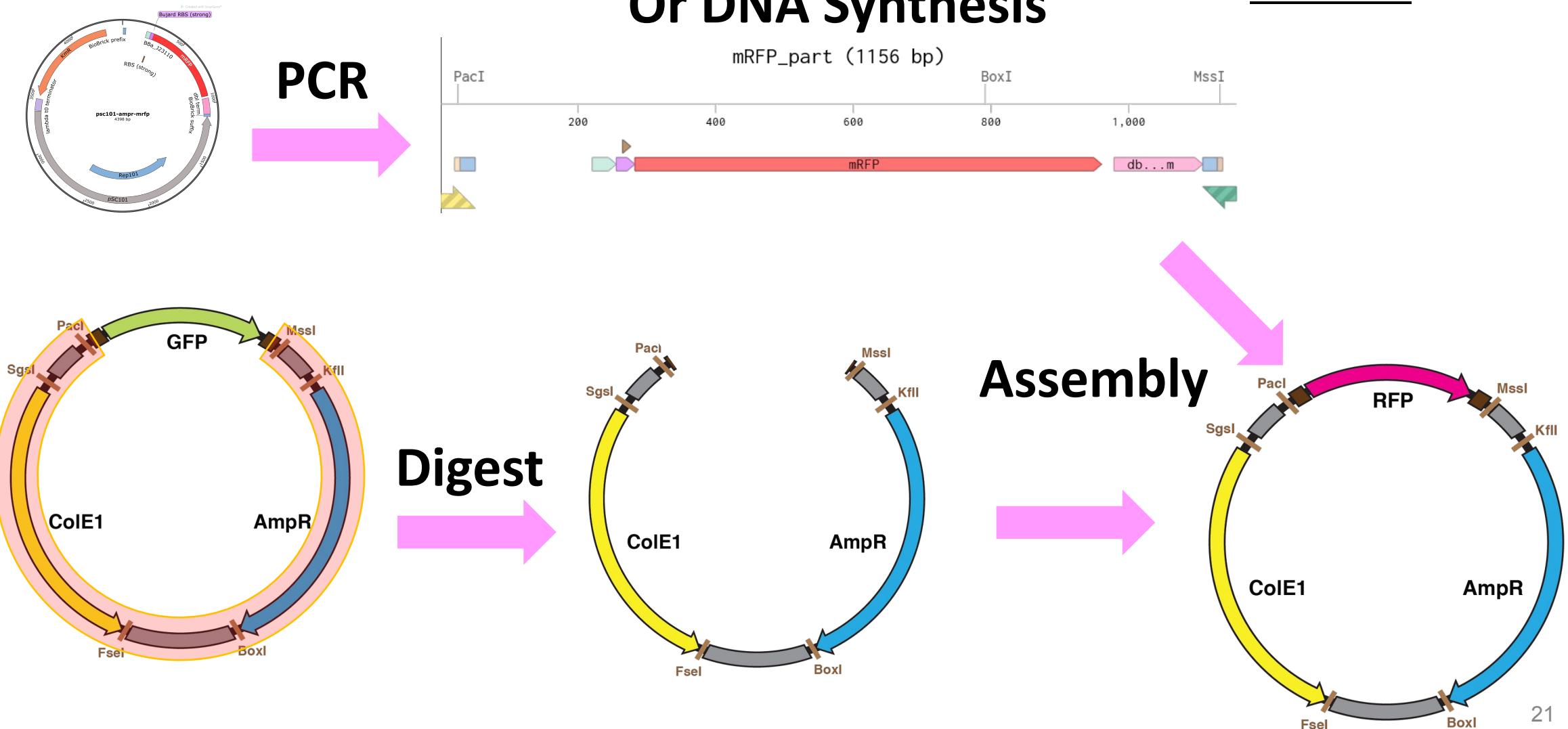
Assembly of 3 plasmid – ColE1



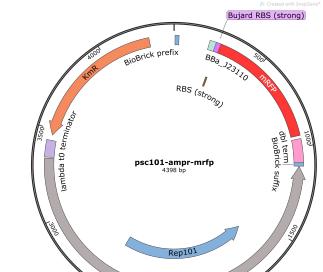
White

Green

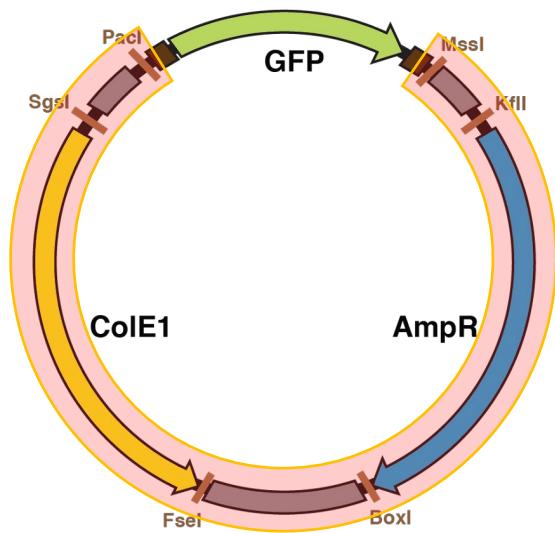
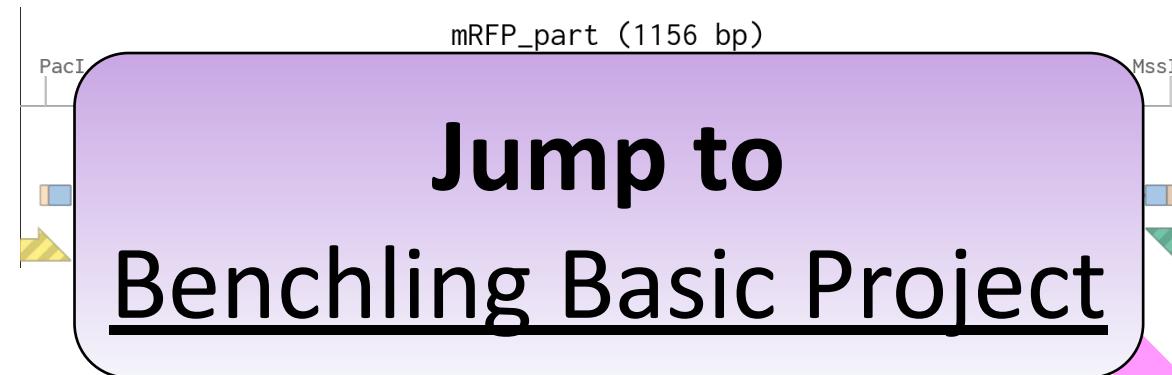
Converting GFP into RFP Or DNA Synthesis



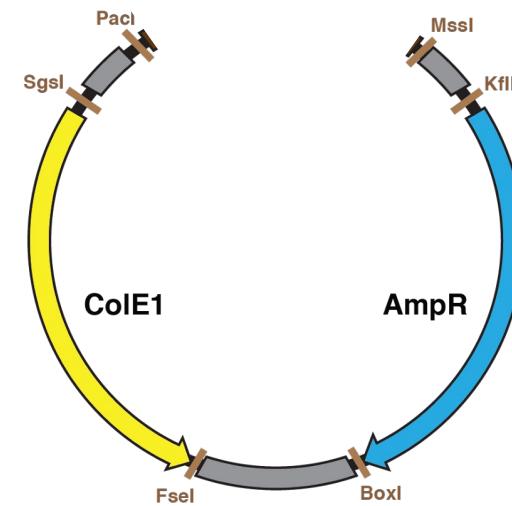
Converting GFP into RFP Or DNA Synthesis



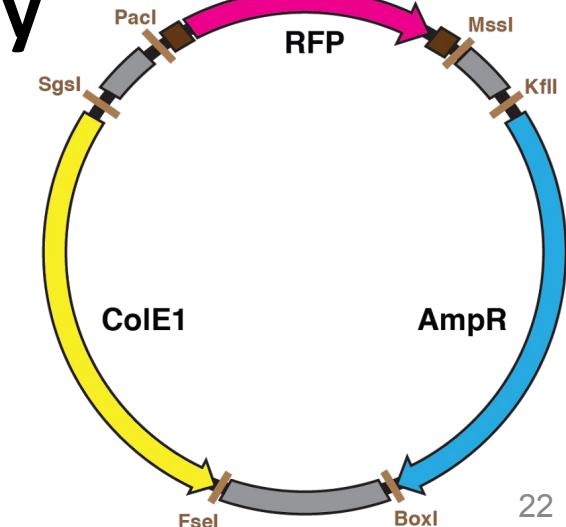
PCR



Digest

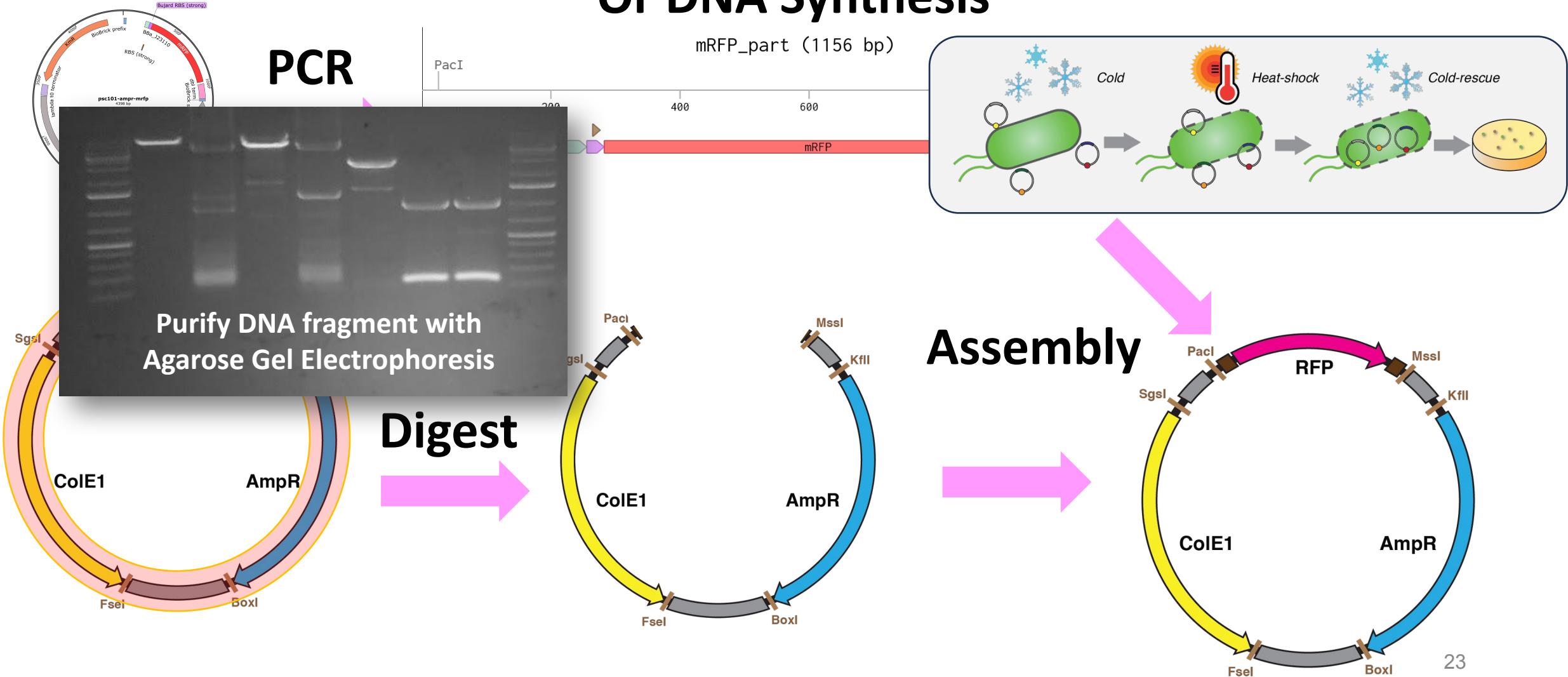


Assembly



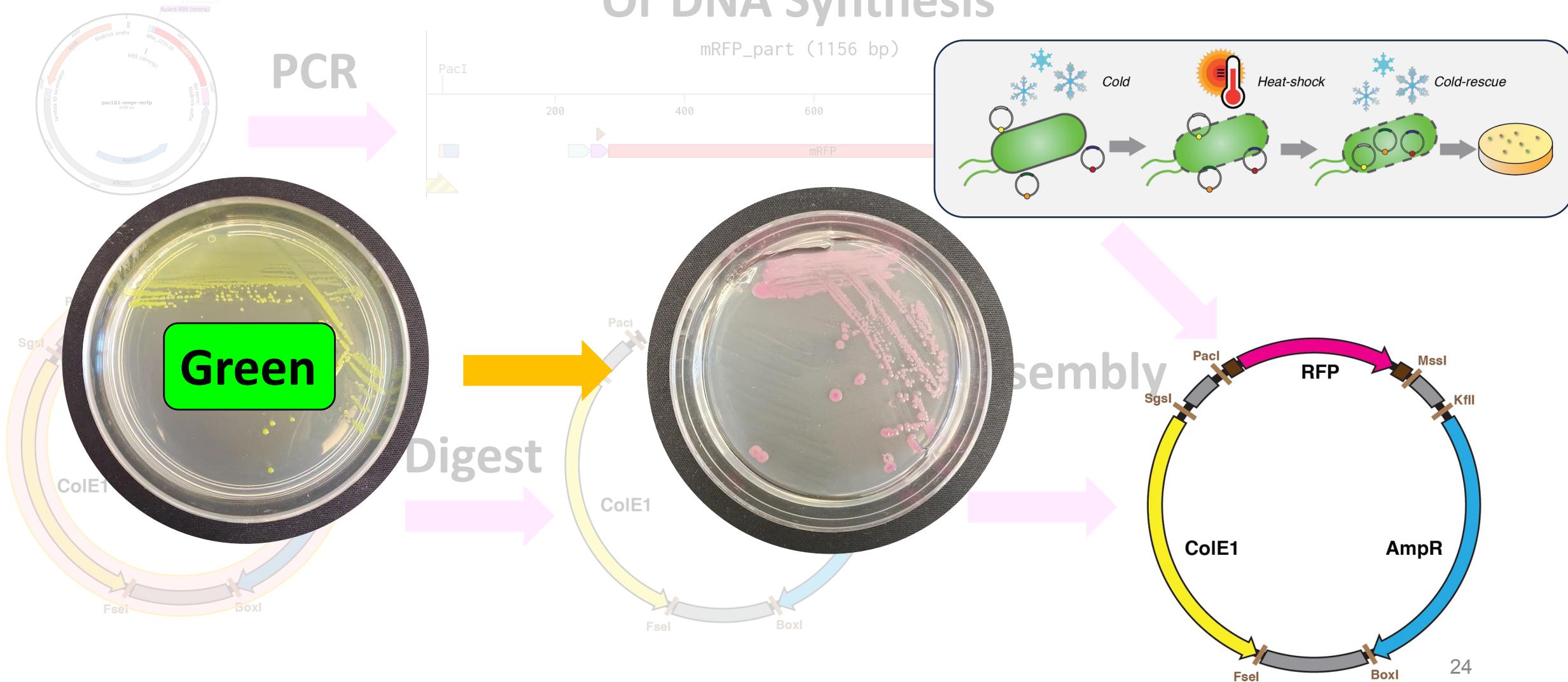
Links to DNA sequences:
Starting ColE1-AmpR-sfGFP plasmid
□ Digested ColE1-AmpR
mRFP template
□ PCR mRFP insert

Converting GFP into RFP Or DNA Synthesis



Converting GFP into RFP Or DNA Synthesis

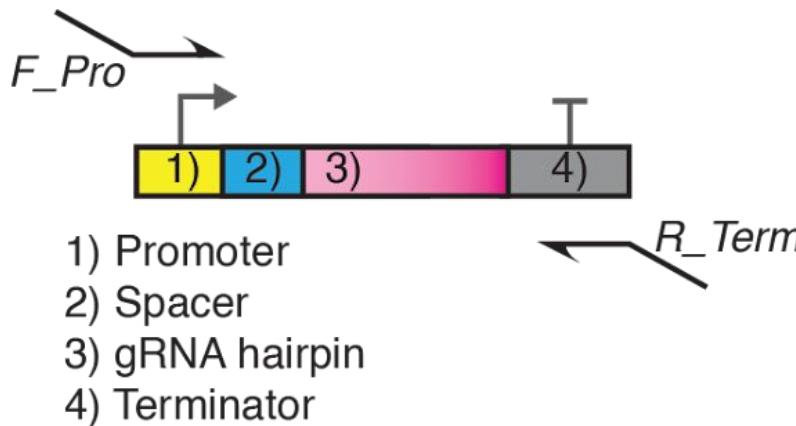
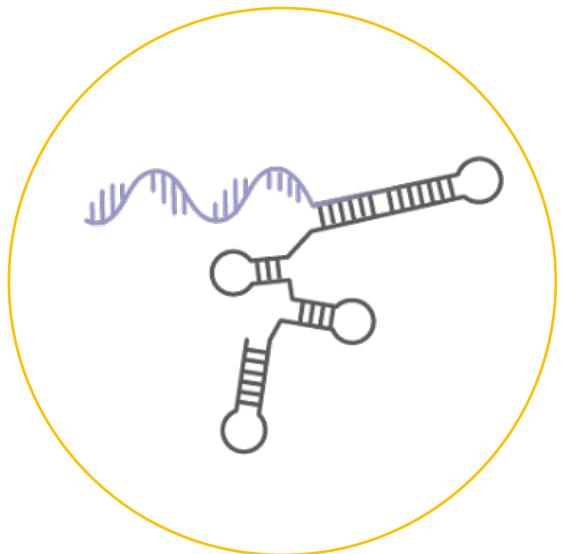
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Starting ColE1-AmpR-sfGFP plasmid
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See 2025 recording if
interested in this demo

sgRNA expression cassette in bacteria



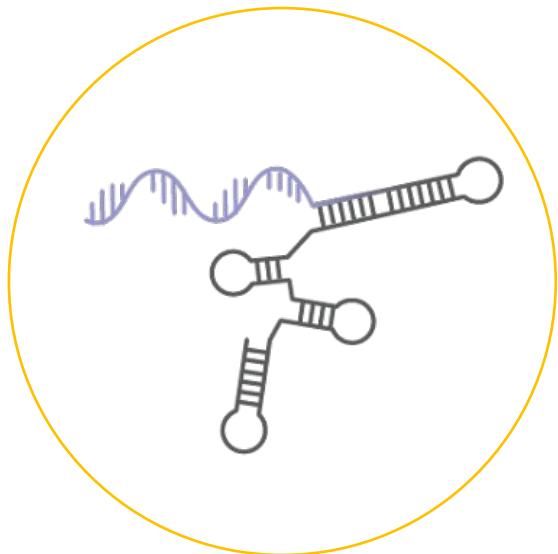
One can also install cut-site between 1) and 2) so that spacer can be changed by PCR with only one oligonucleotide order



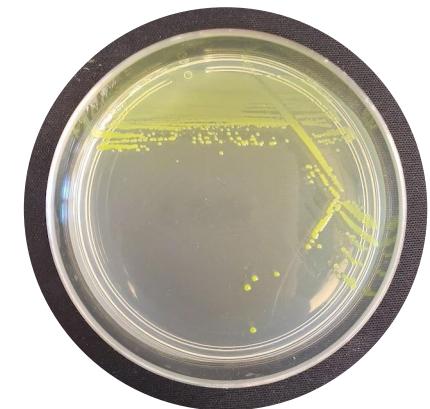
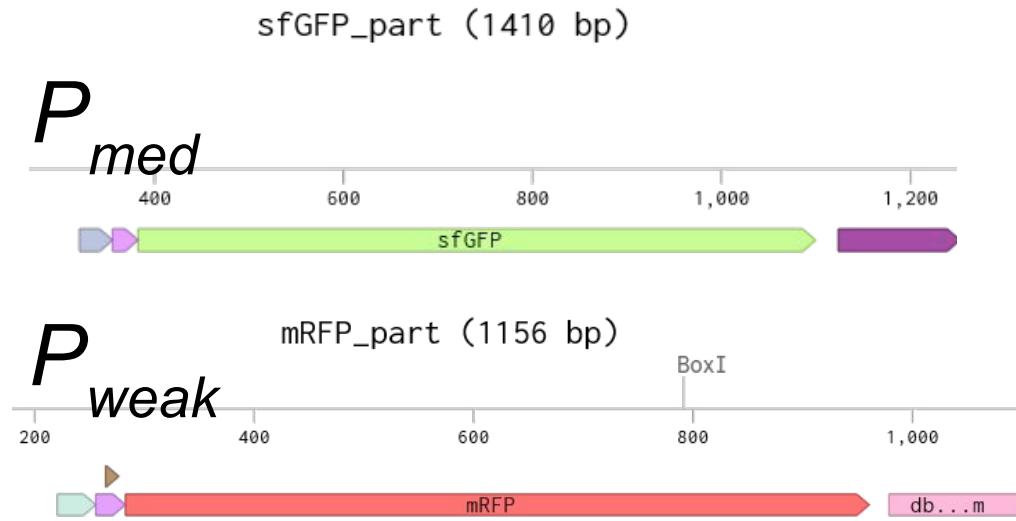
Oligo order is ~\$10-20 per 60 bases
20 nt is a regular spacer size
40 nt can be attributed to priming and overhang site

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sgRNAs can be used to program phenotypes



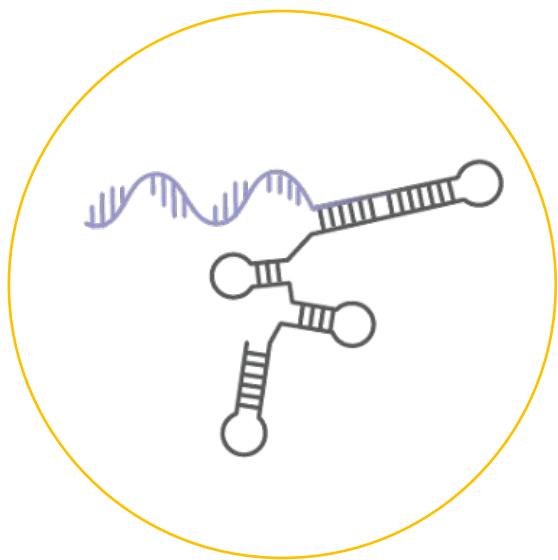
Reporter genes [Addgene: pCK760](#)



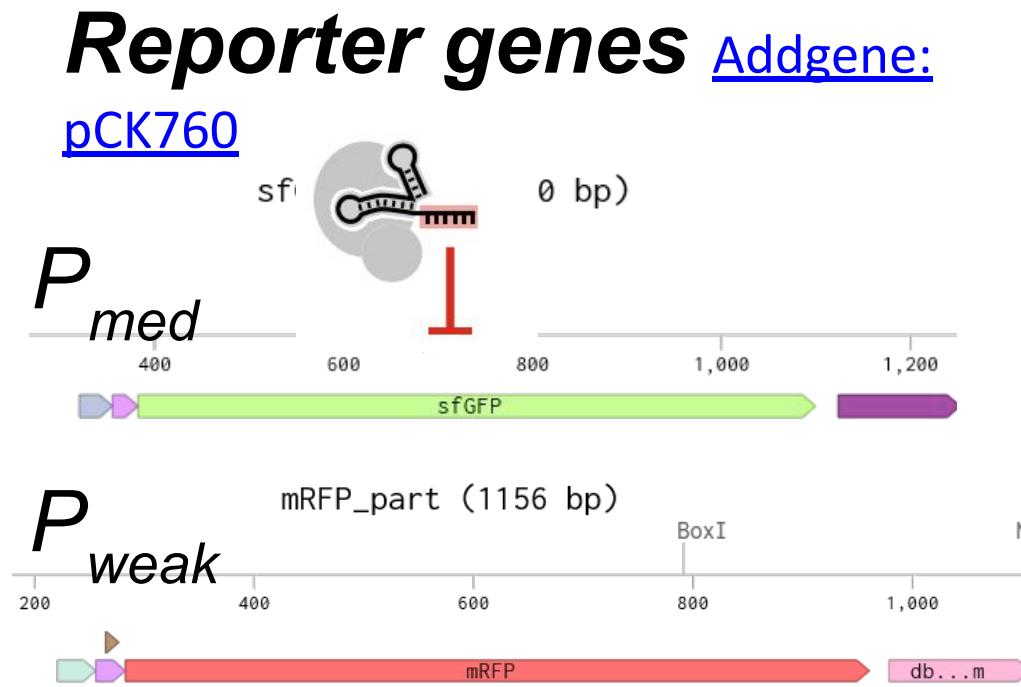
Green

Skipped during the talk

sgRNAs can be used to program phenotypes



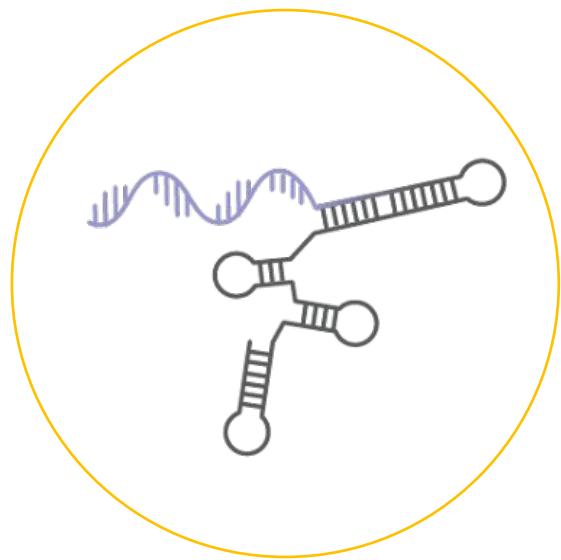
CRISPR
interference



Colorless

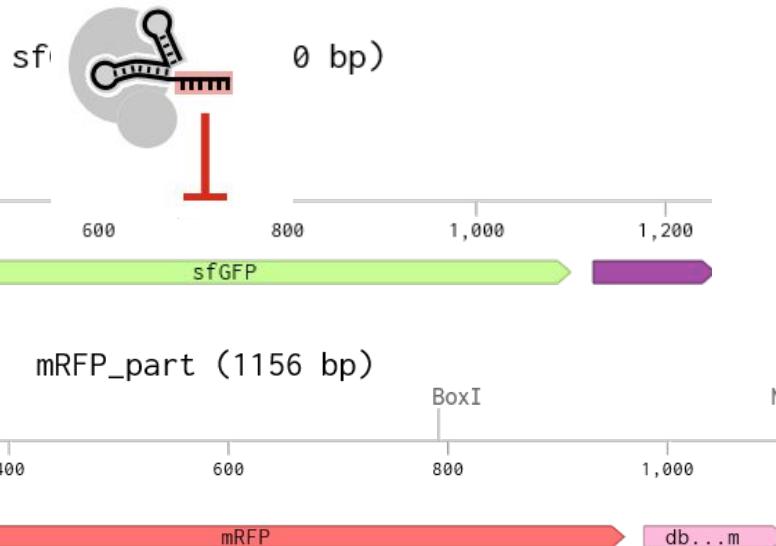
Skipped during the talk

sgRNAs can be used to program phenotypes



*CRISPR
interference and
activation*

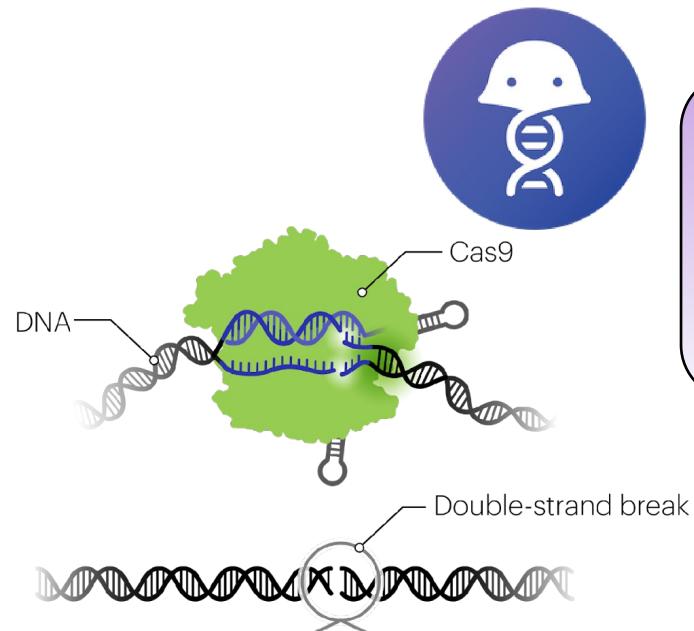
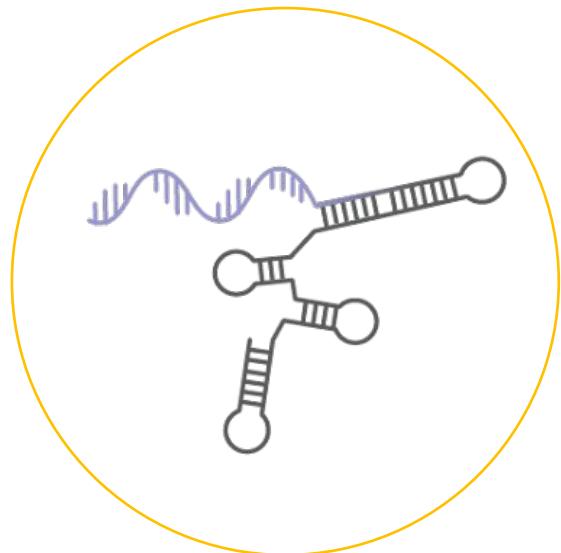
Reporter genes [Addgene: pCK760](#)



Red

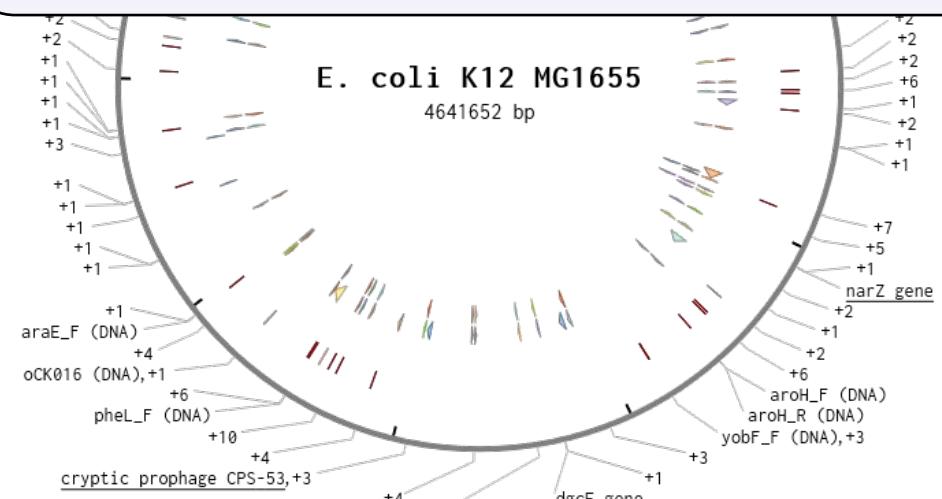
Skipped during the talk

sgRNAs can be used to program phenotypes



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

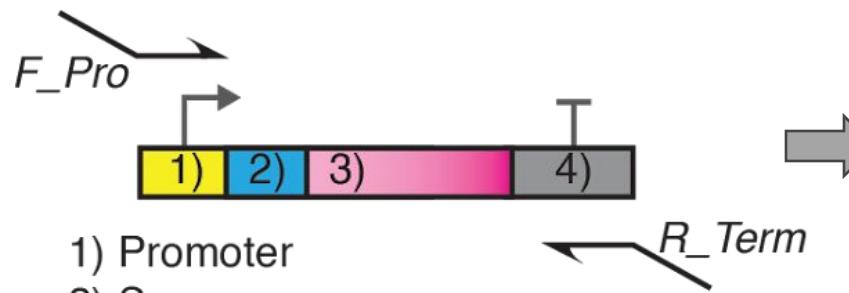
Jump to
Benchling Basic Project



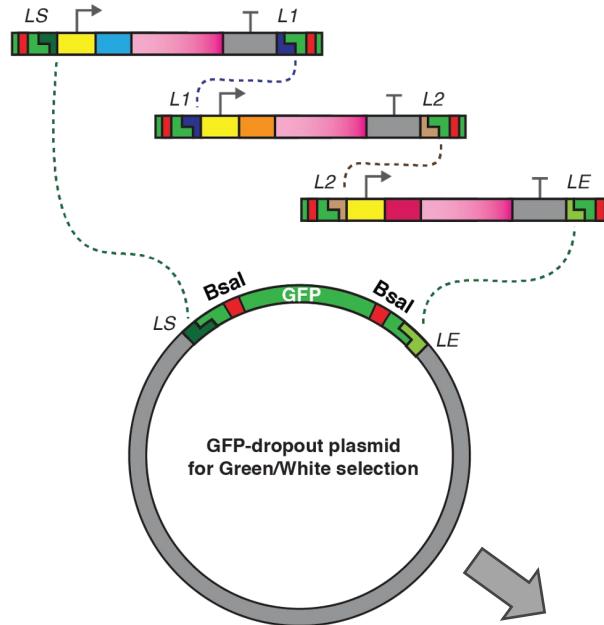
E. coli genome: [GenBank: U00096.3](#)

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Engineering gRNA cassettes by Golden-Gate



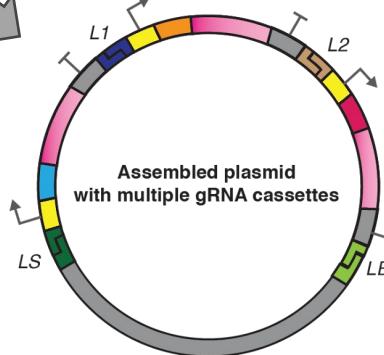
- 1) Promoter
- 2) Spacer
- 3) gRNA hairpin
- 4) Terminator



3 gRNAs in one cloning reaction



Green



Assembled plasmid with multiple gRNA cassettes



Colorless

Skipped during the talk

Plasmid Assembly with BioPython

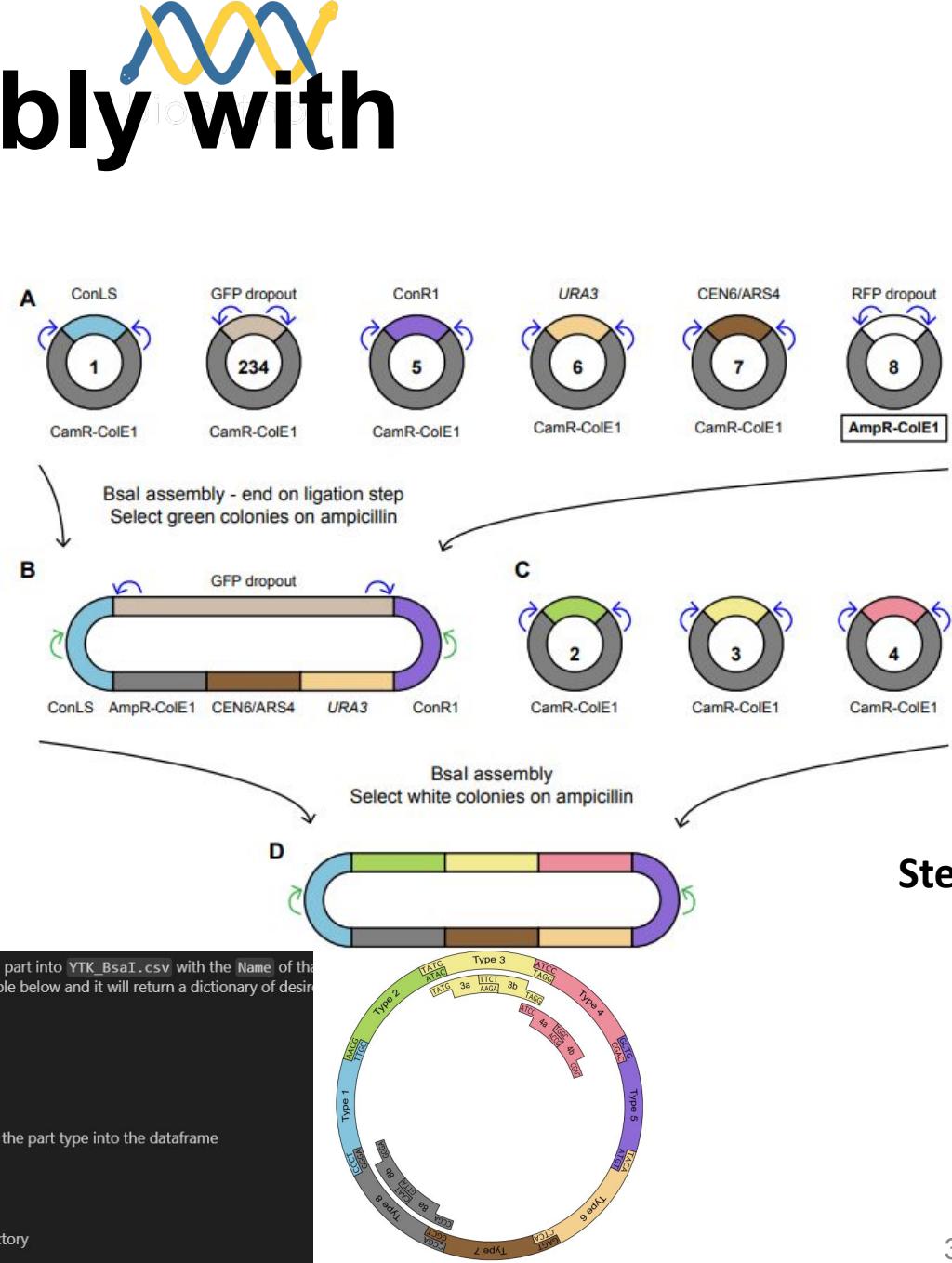
Golden Gate Assembly

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 Bsal fragment
 - for BsmBI fragment
3. Do Bsal 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
 - `gen_BsaI_part_df` is available for converting a dataframe with `Sequences` column and add the new column of `insert` and `backbone` into the `Sequences` column
 - `gen_BsmBI_part_df` works practically the same
3. Do Bsal 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 YCK part lists. For example, making a list of `pCK011 = ['pYCK019', 'pYTK009', 'pYTK032', 'pYTK051']` and run a function `GGA_BsaI(pCK011)` and it will return a list of plasmid sequence
 - 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 Bsal-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 key
 - `pCK011 = ['pYCK019', 'pYTK009', 'pYTK032', 'pYTK051']`
 - `pCK012 = ['pYCK019', 'pYTK009', 'pYTK033', 'pYTK051']`
 - `pCK013 = ['pYCK019', 'pYTK009', 'pYCK001', 'pYTK051']`
 - `bundle = [pCK011, pCK012, pCK013]`
 - `result = GGA_BsaI_bundle(bundle)`
4. Do BsmBI multi-transcript assembly
 - `GGA_BsmBI` works the same as that of Bsal 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

Skipped during the talk

BioPython

1 - How to generate pYCK part

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

[4]

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 and restriction enzymes
cCDC_fragment = gen_part(cCDC, '4a')
print('This is the part fragment', cCDC_fragment[0])
print('This is the PCR on gblock', cCDC_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 :

```
# Use gen_BsaI_part or gen_BsmBI_part to get the fragments which will return two fragm
pYCK026 = seq_to_YTK(c0DC, '4a')
gen_BsaI_part(pYCK026)
```

As shown above, there are two fragments generated by BsaI digestion in where the first one is insert (making initial `YTK_BsaI.csv` from the [MoClo-YTK sequences](#)

State Assembly with



3 - How to do Golden Gate Assembly from YTK parts

```
# Do GGA using YTK parts

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

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

4 - BsmBI function is the same as that of BsaI

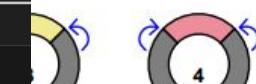
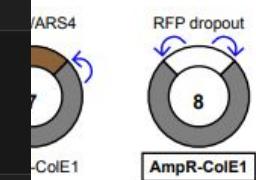
Here is an example of pCK023 construction starting from building pCK021, pCK022 as a single transcript and insert them into pYCK021 backbone

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

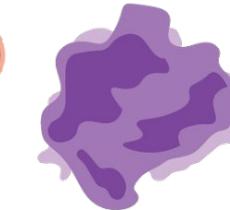
```
seq bundle['pCK021']
```

6CTGccaatgagacgacgggtcatcggctcatcatgcgccaaacaaatgtgtcaatacagctcgatgactgatgaccgactgactgggacagcagatccacctaagcctgtgagagaagcagacacc

```
add_YTK_BsmBI(seq_bundle['pCK021'], 'pCK021', 'LS-R1', 'pZ3-ZCON37B-ZCON131B-tPGK1')
add_YTK_BsmBI(seq_bundle['pCK022'], 'pCK022', 'L1-RE', 'pGAL4-ZCOM131A-ZCOM15B-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

