## Sample Calculation of DNA Fragment Size using Hypothetical (Fictitious) Data Biol 211 - K. Marr

Table 1. Distance traveled by Standard DNA fragments and PCR amplified DNA fragment in the agarose gel.

| Standard <br> DNA <br> Fragment No. | Size of DNA <br> Fragment <br> (base pairs) | Distance <br> traveled in <br> Gel (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 570 | 7.67 |
| 2 | 725 | 7.43 |
| 3 | 2027 | 5.88 |
| 4 | 2322 | 5.67 |
| 5 | 3000 | 5.29 |
| 6 | 4361 | 4.75 |
| 7 | 6557 | 4.57 |
| 8 | 9416 | 4.2 |
| 9 | 23130 | 2.85 |
| PCR Amplified DNA |  |  |
| fragment | 5.64 |  |
|  |  |  |

Semi-log Plot of DNA Fragment size (BP) vs. Distance Migrated in Gel


- Series1
-Expon.

Figure 1. The equation of the semi-log plot above is used to determine the size of the PCR amplified DNA fragment

## Calculation of PCR Amplified DNA Fragment Size

- An exponential fit was used for the trendline as it gave the best $\mathrm{R}^{2}$ value.

Equation of Line: $\mathbf{y}=\mathbf{2 0 1 2 2 5} \mathrm{e}^{-0.771 \mathrm{x}}$ (precise to 3 significant figures)

$$
\text { Where: } y=\text { size of DNA fragment (base pairs) }
$$

$\mathrm{x}=$ distance migrated by PCR fragment
$x=$ Distance migrated by PCR Fragment $=5.64 \mathrm{~cm}$
Substitution of $\mathbf{5 . 6 4} \mathbf{~ c m}$ into the equation of the line yields...
Size of pcr fragment (base Pairs) $=\mathbf{y}=201225 \mathrm{e}^{-(0.771)(5.64)}$
Size of pcr fragment $=\mathbf{2 6 0 1 . 2 3}=\mathbf{2 6 0 0}$ base pairs $=\mathbf{2 . 6 0} \mathbf{x 1 0} \mathbf{~ B P}$ (to 3 significant figures)

