## **Strawberry DNA - Volunteer Handout**

## **Before Experiment:**

#### **Introduction (slide 2):**

- Introduce yourselves to the students:
  - Share name and pronouns. What is your major? What got you interested in studying STEM at UConn?
- (if time) play a quick icebreaker:
  - Have students share their name, pronouns, and what interests them the most about science/engineering

#### What is DNA? (slide 3):

- Questions: What do you already know about DNA? What does DNA look like?
  - Today you will be extracting DNA from strawberries!
  - Fun Fact: 60% of DNA found in strawberries is also present in humans!

# **Intro to Chemical Engineering (slide 4):**

- How does this experiment relate to engineering?
  - Chemical engineers work in many different fields but must apply their knowledge of chemistry (including how DNA works and its function!) to perform their necessary jobs

## Related Majors Offered at UConn (slide 5):

- Briefly summarize what chemical engineers and biomedical engineers do and how this relates to the experiment we are performing today
  - ~26% of chemical engineers in the US are female identifying
  - ~40% of biomedical engineers in the US are female identifying (which is around double the overall female engineering percentage)

## **She Did That (slide 6):**

- Introduce Frances Hamilton Arnold and her accomplishments

# \*Begin experiment with students\*

## **After the Experiment:**

- Present the discussion questions (slide 8 of the presentation)
- Give the students a few minutes (if there is time) to discuss with one another to develop answers/ideas
  - If they don't have any answers, try asking more simple questions and/or giving some hints
- Go through each question and discuss why certain steps were needed for this experiment to be successful
  - Why did we need to mash the strawberries?
    - The mashing breaks the plants cell walls, causing material to leak out from the cytoplasm of the cell
  - Why do we need to filter the strawberry solution?
    - Filtering strains out the larger cellular components and the DNA, which is so small and tightly wound, can go through the filter

**If time:** Offer to answer any questions about being an engineering student, general questions about the STEM/engineering field, or any other questions