

3) Hybridisation :-
It is done by using labelled VNTR probe. In this step the DNA fragments are tagged with a radio active isotope by hybridisation. This is done by putting nylon membrane into a bath containing probe. The probes are short pieces of single stranded complementary DNA.

7) Detection :-
Finally the hybridised DNA fragments are detected with the help of X-ray film to get autoradiograph. It comes as light and dark bands which indicates the composition of final DNA. It is always similar for the same person.

4) Application of RFLP :-
RFLP is done by using restriction enzymes to cut DNA into fragments. The fragments are then separated by gel electrophoresis. The fragments are then transferred to a membrane and probed with a labelled probe. The fragments are then detected by autoradiography.

5) Application of VNTR :-
VNTR is done by using variable number of tandem repeats. The DNA is cut into fragments by restriction enzymes. The fragments are then separated by gel electrophoresis. The fragments are then transferred to a membrane and probed with a labelled probe. The fragments are then detected by autoradiography.

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- 3) These are following steps involved during DNA finger printing-
- 1) Isolation of DNA-
In this step the DNA which is extracted from the cell is treated with specific chemical and is sent into specific high speed centrifugation apparatus. finally the process of isolation of DNA is completed.
 - 2) Amplification:-
It is done by a technique known as polymerase chain reaction (PCR) due to this step multiple copies of DNA are prepared known as amplification.
 - 3) Application of Endonuclease enzyme:-
In this step the restriction Endonuclease enzyme are applied they cut DNA into several fragments. It occurs