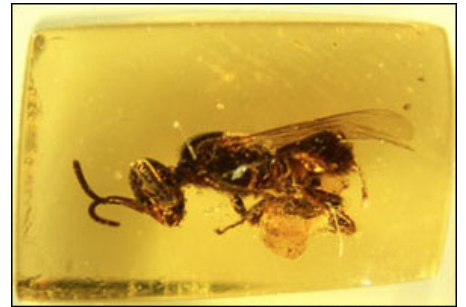


The Search for DNA in Amber

Editor's Introduction | Amber, the fossilized resin of ancient trees, is remarkable for its ability to preserve prehistoric, organic material. These inclusions, and the successful analysis of their preserved DNA fragments, could provide scientists with incredible insights into the past. Is it now possible to extract dinosaur DNA from insects and re-create today these creatures from ancient history? Andrew Ross and Jeremy Austin discuss this controversial debate in the light of their recent research findings.



The Natural History Museum, London

Bee in Dominican amber, of the species *Proplebeia dominicana*, which was used to attempt DNA extraction.

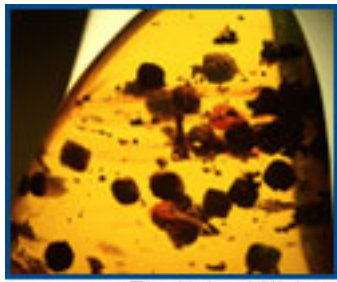
Andrew Ross: DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) is the molecule that contains the information necessary for the growth and function of all living organisms. It is made out of subunits called nucleotides, which are joined together to form a double helix. Biologists in recent years have been extracting it from organisms to investigate the relationships between them. In the 1980s it was realized that cell structures are preserved in insects in amber, so then the search was on to find DNA in the insects' cells.

DNA was first reported to have been recovered from amber in 1992 when scientists in California claimed to have extracted fragments of DNA from an extinct species of bee (*Proplebeia dominicana*) in Dominican amber. Shortly afterwards reports appeared of DNA from an extinct species of termite (*Mastotermes electrodominicus*), also in Dominican amber, by scientists in New York. This was followed by reports of DNA extraction from a beetle in Lebanese amber. However, only small bits of the DNA string were recovered. There has been some scepticism as to whether these claims are genuine or the result of contamination. Experiments on the survival rate of DNA have shown that it breaks down very quickly, particularly in the presence of water. However, the insects in amber are dehydrated and if this happened quickly then it could possibly halt the decay of the DNA.



The Natural History Museum, London

Swarm of fungus gnats.



The Natural History
Museum, London

Insect droppings in
Dominican amber.

At The Natural History Museum in London, scientists have tried to repeat the experiments to obtain DNA from the Dominican amber bee *Proplebeia dominicana*. These bees are common in Dominican amber because they collect resin to make their nests. Several suitable specimens were selected, broken up and tested, but no insect DNA was recovered. This casts doubt on the earlier reports because it appears that the experiments are not replicable, which is a fundamental requirement for reliable scientific results.

The film *Jurassic Park* is based on the notion that ancient dinosaur DNA can be extracted from fossilized mosquitoes preserved in amber. It assumes that after feeding on dinosaurs, these prehistoric mosquitoes became trapped in certain tree resins and preserved, retaining traces of dinosaur blood, and therefore dinosaur DNA, in their guts. The resin solidified and eventually after millions of years hardened over time to form pieces of amber, time capsules containing perfectly preserved dinosaur DNA, that *Jurassic Park*'s scientists use as genetic "blueprints" to clone living dinosaurs. So how close is this fictitious story to the truth? In the following interview, expert in ancient DNA Jeremy Austin gives us his views.

The Natural History Museum: There have been recent reports in the media about real-life attempts to extract ancient DNA from insects preserved in amber. How easy is it to isolate DNA from this source, and has anyone been successful?

Jeremy Austin: DNA is extremely fragile, degrades in water and tends to fall apart and lose its "signature" very easily. Research has shown that the DNA of dead organisms begins to fragment very rapidly unless it has been preserved under unique conditions. Preservation in amber seemed to offer a reasonable option and there were several reports, including the one in 1992, that claimed that DNA fragments had been recovered from insects that had died between 25 and 125 million years ago. These reports caused considerable excitement, but despite intensive efforts no other researchers, including the team at The Natural History Museum, have been able to repeat and verify these results. As a result of these findings, most scientists now agree that DNA doesn't survive in fossilized insects in amber.

NHM: Do you think it is likely that scientists will ever be able to extract dinosaur DNA from fossil mosquitoes in amber?

Austin: Even though there is a mosquito now identified in Canadian amber as being from the time of the dinosaurs, I think our general lack of success in isolating ancient insect DNA from specimens preserved in amber makes the chances of isolating enough dinosaur DNA from the same source virtually nonexistent.



The Natural History
Museum, London

Angiosperm flower
(Croton) in Dominican
amber.

NHM: Has anyone been able to isolate dinosaur DNA from other sources like fossilized bone?

Austin: Fossilized bone consists of minerals that have replaced the original organic material and this, coupled with the fragility of DNA, makes it extremely unlikely that even fragments of dinosaur DNA will have survived to modern times. There have been recent preliminary reports claiming successful isolation of ancient DNA from dinosaur bone but no scientist has been able to conclusively prove that they are fragments of dinosaur DNA. One of the difficulties in verifying the identity of these fragments is that DNA is a constituent of all living organisms and the highly sensitive experimental procedures that are used to isolate fragments of ancient DNA are susceptible to contamination from contemporary sources. Scientists can inadvertently isolate DNA from organisms that live in the soil surrounding the fossil specimen for example, or from their own skin.

NHM: Do you think it likely that scientists will ever be able to extract enough DNA from fossilized remains to reconstruct the complete DNA sequence for a dinosaur?

Austin: I think it would be an impossible task. Even if we could successfully isolate fragments of dinosaur DNA, mapping the correct DNA sequence for a complete dinosaur genome would be like trying to predict the contents, and order, of a complete library of information, from the facts contained in just one or two pages of a single book.

To give you an idea of the complexity of the problem I have been analysing DNA from specimens of lizards that became extinct about 300 years ago. The largest single piece of DNA sequence that I have been able to obtain so far, after 6 months of effort, is 50 base pairs. These minuscule snippets of information tell me that I am looking at a lizard from a particular group but it is a quantum leap away from enabling me to predict the thousands or millions of base pair sequences for a single feature of the animal--let alone its complete genome.

NHM: What do you think about Dr. David L. Stearn's recent prediction that in years to come DNA mapping techniques will enable scientists to map a complete dinosaur DNA sequence by working backwards from the DNA sequences that they will eventually unravel for birds, reptiles and mammals?

Austin: Scientists have successfully mapped the complete DNA sequence for two bacteria (*Haemophilus influenzae* and *Methanococcus jannaschii*), a yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) and nematode worm (*Caenorhabditis elegans*) and there are research projects under way to try and map the complete DNA sequence for humans and the fruit fly *Drosophila* but they will take years to complete. The Human Genome Project, for example, has research teams collaborating around the world to map the three billion base pairs that constitute the human DNA sequence but even with this collaborative effort it will have taken close to fifteen years to complete.

Although it may be possible to map the DNA sequences for birds, reptiles and mammals in theory, I'm not convinced that this is going to happen in the near future for reasons of the enormous cost and effort involved. And even if complete genome sequences were available for living mammals, birds and reptiles predicting the sequence of a dinosaur genome with any degree of accuracy would be an impossibly complex task. Think of the dinosaur sequence that we are trying to predict as a hypothetical jigsaw puzzle made up of more than one billion pieces and each piece instead of being a flat piece of card is a cube with a different fragment of the overall picture on each side. So to reconstruct this jigsaw puzzle you not only need to position all the pieces in the correct place, you have to have the correct face showing too. That's how impossible the problem is!

NHM: Stearn also predicts that around 200 years from now, having completed the dinosaur DNA sequence, scientists will be in the position to build the first dinosaur made by humans. Could this be the basis upon which the fictitious Jurassic Park finally becomes a reality?

Austin: This is all highly speculative. Even if scientists were able to successfully reconstruct the DNA sequence for a dinosaur genome how would they "clone" this animal from its genetic blueprint and would they ever want to? I think the sheer complexity of first sequencing the genome and then finding a way of using this information to build a living organism makes it an insurmountable task and I personally remain convinced that dinosaurs will safely remain fascinating creatures that belong to the past.

Andrew Ross: There are many reasons why such a venture will remain fiction. First, there are no known insect-bearing Jurassic ambers. Second, contrary to popular belief, mosquitoes (Diptera: Culicidae) are extremely rare in amber. There is one recorded from Canadian amber, although there are only a handful known in Baltic amber and a few tens of specimens in Dominican amber. There are, however, other biting insects, known from Mesozoic deposits, that may have fed on dinosaurs. Black-flies (Diptera: Simuliidae) are known from Middle Jurassic deposits and two have been found in Cretaceous amber. The oldest horsefly (Diptera: Tabanidae) was found recently preserved in limestone of Lower Cretaceous age in Dorset, England, but none are known in Cretaceous amber. Biting midges (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) have been found in Canadian, Siberian and Lebanese amber, but they can feed on the blood of many things, including other insects. A few are known in Canadian amber that have jaws adapted for biting vertebrates, however it is debatable whether they could have fed on dinosaurs. Sandflies (Diptera: Psychodidae) have been found in Burmese and Lebanese amber and one has large mouthparts similar to those of a living species that feeds on the blood of crocodiles. This type of fly could well have fed on the blood of dinosaurs. However, it is extremely unlikely that anyone will destroy this specimen on the remote chance of extracting DNA because it is a male and only female sandflies feed on blood.



The Natural History
Museum, London
Mosquito in
Dominican amber.

Even after an insect is trapped in resin, bacteria and enzymes continue working in the gut, rotting the insect from the inside. Indeed, many insects preserved in amber, particularly Baltic, are completely hollow without any internal tissue preserved. If it is so difficult to get DNA from an insect in amber, then the chances of getting any DNA from something it fed on are even more remote. If it were possible to extract DNA from a blood meal in an amber insect, only tiny amounts of the entire DNA string (genome) would be recovered and it would probably be contaminated with bacterial and insect DNA. Key parts of the genome would be required to work out which type of animal the blood came from. Biologists could only guess at what was missing from the complete DNA string, without knowing for sure. Although scientists can manipulate and make copies of DNA, they can't make it grow into an animal.

Books:

Title: Amber : Window to the Past
Format: Hardcover
Author: Grimaldi, David A.
Date: 01-MAR-96
ISBN: 0810919664

Title: Amber:The Natural Time Capsule
Format: Paperback
Author: Ross Andrew
Date: 29-SEP-98
ISBN: 056509131X

Title: Life in Amber
Format: Hardcover
Author: George O. Poinar, Jr
Date: 01-AUG-92
ISBN: 0804720010

Title: Ancient DNA: Recovery and Analysis of Genetic Material from Paleontological, Archaeological, Museum, Medical, and Forensic Specimens
Format: Paperback
Author: Bernd Herrmann and Susanne Hummel(Edt)
Date: 01-JUL-94
ISBN: 0387943080

Title: Nature's Connections: An Exploration of Natural History
Format: Paperback
Author: Nicola McGirr
Date: 01-APR-00
ISBN: 0565091441

Window to the past. Amber. What is an amber ? This is another type of fossilization where the organism is entrapped in a biologically inert environment and it is preserved wholly. For the insects, which frequently occur in this type of fossilization, "chitinous skeletons are little altered, but the soft inner tissues are missing." Many physical and chemical agents of abiotic environment such as the oxidative air and temperature and biotic factors such as bacteria and scavengers accelerate the decomposition of a dead organism. Avoidance of these factors would aid in preserving the org

Excellent history of amber through the ages. I especially loved the section on amber in art. The photos, by the way, are large and clear, and most are in color. You can find much information on this subject on the internet, but I would rather read about it in a book written by an eminent scientist. This book is a treasure! Read more. I would recommend this book who like myself has a fascination with this time capsule to the distant past. Larry Carter. Read more. Download Now. SaveSave Amber Window to the Past For Later. 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes). 938 views217 pages. Amber Window to the Past. Uploaded by. horianamaria. Window to the Past. David A. Grimaldi. Harry N. Abrams, Inc., Publishers, in association with the American Museum of Natural History. To the ladies in my life: Karen, rebecca, and little emily. Page 2: True scorpion. The beautiful and aromatic blue amber of the Dominican Republic is the most rewarding of the ambers for aesthetic and scientific reasons, and holds the record when it comes to fossil content. Not only does this amber contain ten times more insects than Baltic amber, it also is 90% more transparent. Some of the fossilized creatures are extinct, but this is hardly evidence for vertical evolution. There have even been discoveries of preserved animal and plant DNA, "Amber has preserved ancient life to such infinitesimal detail that it even captures fragments of DNA of the organisms entrapped ... Cite this article: Sherwin, F. 2006. Amber: A Window to the Recent Past. Acts & Facts. 35 (7).