

Amniotic Fluid DNA Extraction kit MANUAL

GENEDIA™ life Science Co.

Product # EK1250R

EK12100R

EK12200R



Unit 1, Ground Floor, No.14 Building, End of the Taghavi Alley, South Bahar St, Kaveh Blvd, Tehran, Iran

E-Mail: genedialifescience@gmail.com

Phone: +98 21 26601149 +98 21 26601150 +98 922 652 5584

Table of Contents

Intro	oduction	. 3			
Kit S	pecifications	3			
Kit C	Components	. 3			
Stor	age Conditions	. 3			
Reco	ommended Equipment and Reagents	. 3			
Prec	autions and Disclaimers	. 4			
Note	Notes Prior to Use4				
Sam	pling and Extraction Procedure	. 5			
A.	Sample preparation	. 5			
В.	Binding DNA to Column	. 5			
C.	Column Wash	. 5			
	1st wash	. 5			
	2nd wash	. 5			
D.	Elute DNA	. 6			
E.	Storage of DNA	. 6			
Trou	ıbleshooting Guide	. 7			



Introduction

The **GENEDIA™ DNA Extraction from Amniotic Fluid Kit** (spin column) is a fast, simple, and inexpensive means of preparing genomic DNA from 5 ml samples of amniotic fluid for Quantitative Florescence PRC.

The purified genomic DNA is fully digestible with all restriction enzymes tested, and is completely compatible with downstream applications including QF PCR, real-time PCR, RFLP analysis used for paternity testing and southern blot analysis.

Kit Specifications

Purification is based on spin column chromatography using **GENEDIA**'s proprietary resin as the separation matrix. The DNA is preferentially purified from other cellular components without the use of phenol or chloroform. First, samples are digested with the provided Proteinase K and Digestion Buffer –AMFL- using an incubation time which is specific for the recovery of DNA. Next, Absolute Ethanol is added to the lysate, and the solution is loaded onto a spin-column. GENEDIA's column binds nucleic acids in a manner that depends on ionic concentrations, thus only the DNA will bind to the column while the contaminants will be removed in the flowthrough or retained on the top of the resin. The bound DNA is then washed with the provided Wash Solution in order to remove any impurities, and the purified DNA is eluted with AmFE.

Kit Components

Components	Product # EK1250R (50 preps)	Product # EK12100R (100 preps)	Product # EK12200R (200 preps)
AmFL (Lysis)	10ml	20ml	40ml
AmFWB1 (Wash 1)	12 ml	22 ml	43 ml
AmFWB2 (Wash 2)	7 ml	13 ml	25 ml
AmFE (Elution)	2.5 ml	5 ml	10 ml
Proteinase K	1 ml	2 ml	2 ml*2
Spin column	50	100	200
Product insert	1	1	1

Storage Conditions

All components of the **GENEDIA™ Extraction from Amniotic Fluid Kit** should be stored at room temperature (20-25 °C) and are stable for 1 year. To prolong the lifetime of Proteinase K, storage at 2–8°C is recommended.

Recommended Equipment and Reagents

- 56-65°C incubator
- Sampler in 100 to 1000 Microliter size
- Sampler tips
- Benchtop microcentrifuge

- Micropipettors
- 2 ml microcentrifuge tubes
- Vortex
- Absolute Ethanol
- RNase A (if RNA-free DNA is required)

Precautions and Disclaimers

- Prior to using the protocol, Genetic ID recommends that care be taken in homogenizing the sample in a manner that minimizes the risk of inadvertently contaminating the sample. Contamination can occur using improperly cleaned equipment or using poor laboratory practices during homogenization, weighing and labeling of the subsample.
- The Buffer AMFL contains guanidinium salts, and should be handled with care. Guanidinium salts form highly reactive compounds when combined with bleach, thus care must be taken to properly dispose of any of these solutions.
- All centrifugation steps are carried out in a benchtop microcentrifuge. Various speeds are required for different steps, so please check your microcentrifuge specifications to ensure that it is capable of the proper speeds. All centrifugation steps are performed at room temperature. The correct rpm can be calculated using the formula:

RPM =
$$\sqrt{\frac{RCF}{(1.118 \times 10^{-5}) (r)}}$$

Where RCF = required gravitational acceleration (relative centrifugal force in units of g); r = radius of the rotor in cm; and RPM = the number of revolutions per minute required to achieve the necessary g-force.

- All centrifugation steps are carried out in a benchtop microcentrifuge at 14,000 x g (~ 14,000 RPM) except where noted. All centrifugation steps are performed at room temperature.
- A variable speed centrifuge should be used for maximum kit performance. If a variable speed centrifuge is not available a fixed speed centrifuge can be used, however reduced yields may be observed.

Notes Prior to Use

- Prepare a working concentration of the **AmFWB1** by adding:
- ❖ 5 ml of 96 100% ethanol (not provided) to each of the bottles containing 12 ml of concentrated AmFWB1. This will give a final volume of 17 ml for Product # EK1250R
- ❖ 9 ml of 96 100% ethanol (not provided) to the supplied bottle containing 22 ml concentrated AmFWB1. This will give a final volume of 31 ml for Product # EK12100R
- ❖ 18 ml of 96 100% ethanol (not provided) to the supplied bottle containing 43 ml concentrated AmFWB1. This will give a final volume of 61 ml for Product # EK12200R

The labels on the bottles have a box that may be checked to indicate that the ethanol has been added.

- Prepare a working concentration of the **AmFWB2** by adding:
- ❖ 10 ml of 96 100% ethanol (not provided) to each of the bottles containing 7 ml of concentrated AmFWB2. This will give a final volume of 17 ml for Product # EK1250R



- ❖ 19 ml of 96 100% ethanol (not provided) to the supplied bottle containing 13 ml concentrated AmFWB2. This will give a final volume of 32 ml for Product # EK12100R
- ❖ 37 ml of 96 100% ethanol (not provided) to the supplied bottle containing 25 ml concentrated AmFWB2. This will give a final volume of 62 ml for Product # EK12200R

The labels on the bottles have a box that may be checked to indicate that the ethanol has been added.

Sampling and Extraction Procedure

A. Sample preparation

- 1) Transfer **5ml** of Amniotic Fluid to a proper tube (Not provided).
- 2) Centrifuge at **2,500 x g** (~3,200 RPM) for **3 minutes**.

<u>Note</u>: If using 2 ml microcentrifuge tube, centrifuge in 3 steps, add the remaining volume to the tube, and repeat the centrifugation.

- 3) Discard supernatant through reversal and save the pellet; while removing the supernatant, be careful to not discard the gelatinous appearing pellet.
- 4) Add 200 μI of AmFL and 20μI of Proteinase K solution (20mg/ml) to the sample and vortex for few minutes and incubate at 60°C for 15 minutes. After the lysing process wait for the sample to reach room temperature.

(Optional): RNase A Treatment: If RNA-free genomic DNA is required, add the equivalent of 100 units of RNase A (not to exceed 10 μ L) to the lysate.

B. Binding DNA to Column

- 5) Add **300 μl** Absolute Ethanol (Not provided) and mix by vortexing (2 x 5 s).
- 6) Assemble a Spin column with collection tube.
- 7) Transfer onto the column and Incubate for 2 minutes at room temperature.
- 8) Centrifuge at **8,000** x g (~ 6,000 RPM) for **2 minutes**.
- 9) Discard the flowthrough. Reassemble the spin column with its collection tube

<u>Typically, samples will pass through the columns within ≤ 1 minute (in less than 1 minute)</u>. If the entire volume has not passed, spin for an additional minute

C. Column Wash

1st wash

- 10) Add **300 μl Buffer AmFWB1** to the GENEDIA DNA Spin column.
- 11) Centrifuge at **8,000** \times g (~ 6,000 RPM) for **1 minutes**.
- 12) Discard the flowthrough. Reassemble the spin column with its collection tube.

2nd wash

- 13) Add 300 µl Buffer AmFWB2 to the column and centrifuge for 1 minutes at 8,000 x g (~ 6,000 RPM).
- 14) Discard the flowthrough and reassemble the spin column with its collection tube.
- 15) Spin the column for **2 minutes** in order to thoroughly dry the resin. Discard the collection tube.



D. Elute DNA

- 16) Place the Spin column in a microcentrifuge tube (provided).
- 17) Add **50µl AmFE** (preheated to 60°C) to the column.
- 18) Incubate at room temperature for 2 minutes.
- 19) Centrifuge at **11,000** x g (~10,000 rpm) for **1 minutes**.

(Optional): For an improved yield, elute the sample twice and use after concentration process

E. Storage of DNA

The purified DNA may be stored at -20° C for a few weeks. It is recommended that samples be placed at -70° C for long term storage.



Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution and Explanation		
	Reagents added	Add buffers in the correct order so that the sample is bound,		
	incorrectly	washed and eluted in the correct sequence.		
	Incomplete elution	Larger elution volumes and longer incubation times can increase		
	incomplete elution	yield.		
No DNA	Reagents added	Make sure that buffers have been reconstituted correctly, and		
purified	incorrectly	that reagents have been added in the correct order.		
purmeu		Larger elution volumes and longer incubation times can		
	Incomplete elution	sometimes increase yield.		
	Incomplete elution during preparation	For elution of DNA >10 kb, heat the DNA Elution Buffer to 50°C		
	during preparation	and extend incubation time to 5 minutes.		
		Multiple rounds of elution can also be performed.		
Low DNA	Ethanol has been	Centrifuge 2nd wash for 1 minute to ensure complete removal.		
performance	carried over	centinuge 2nd wash for 1 minute to ensure complete removal.		
	Inefficient cell lysis	Check Proteinase K activity. Also ensure that correct volume of		
	memcient cen iyais	Lysis Buffer was added to the Amniotic Fluid sample		
The spin		Too many cells were applied to the column. Ensure that		
column is	The sample is too large	Proteinase K and Lysis Buffer are proportionally added as the		
clogged.		Amniotic Fluid sample volume is increased. Clogging can be		
		alleviated by centrifuging for a longer period of time until the		
		lysate passes through the column.		
	Proteinase K	For certain sample types and for DNA isolation use of Proteinase K		
	digestion	is required for the sample lysis step. Compare protocols with and		
Small		without Proteinase K digestion.		
amounts or no	A. 1.	Samples should be processed immediately. If necessary, add		
nucleic acids	Nucleic acids	DNase inhibitor to the sample. Create a nuclease-free		
in the eluate	degraded	environment and ensure that no nucleases are present. Use		
		suitable tips and buffer reservoirs.		
		Check that all buffers have been prepared and stored correctly.		

E-Mail: genedialifescience@gmail.com

Phone: +98 21 26601149 +98 21 26601150 +98 922 652 5584





Isolation Method of DNA from Amniotic Fluid

Workflow

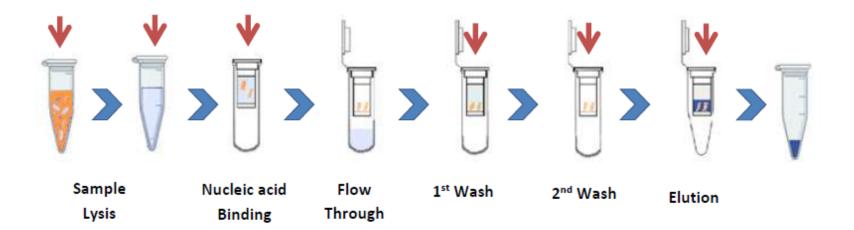
5ml of Amniotic Fluid Centrifuge at 2,500xg 3 min Discard supernatant save the pellet Add 200 µl of AmFL & 20µl of Proteinase K to cell pellet & vortex & incubate for 15min at 60 °C

Add 300µl Ethanol Transfer onto the column & Incubate for 2 min at RT

Centrifuge at 8,000xg 2 min Discard the flowthrough Add 300 µl AmFWB1 and Centrifuge at 8,000xg 1 min Discard the flowthrough

Add 300 µl AmFWB2 and Centrifuge at 8,000xg 1 min Discard the flowthrough Place the column into an Elution tube Add 50 µl AmFE Incubate for 2min at RT Centrifuge at 11,000xg 1 min

Purified DNA





Unit 1, Ground Floor, No.14 Building, End of the Taghavi Alley, South Bahar St, Kaveh Blvd, Tehran, Iran.

E-Mail: genedialifescience@gmail.com

Phone: +98 21 26601149 +98 21 26601150 +98 922 652 5584