CinnaGen Molecular Biology and Diagnostic Sale Office
Tajbakhsh St. 24th Km Karaj Makhsous Rd.
AryoGen Complex. Tehran, Iran Post code: 3164819711
Tel: +98 (0)26 ۳610 6485-6
Fax: +98(0)26 ۳610 6487
Place you order: order@sinaclon.com
www.sinaclon.com
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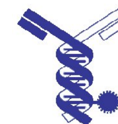

شرکت سیناژن
CinnaGen Inc.

DNP™ Kit
High yield DNA Purification Kit

Quantity: 50 preps(30preps for Whole Blood)
Storage: 2-8°C
Keep protease at -20 °C

Catalog Number: DN 8115C
Shipment: Wet Ice
For long storage store Kit contents at -20°C

Table of content

	Page
WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS	3
DESCRIPTION	3
KIT CONTENTS	3
SAMPLE PREPARATION	4
LABORATORY PROTOCOL	5
TROUBLESHOOTING	6
QUALITY CONTROL	6

Fig.1 (Extracted DNA by DNP Kit from blood on 1% agarose)

1- Lambda DNA 48.5 Kbp
2- Five months at $-20^{O}C$
3-Three months at $-20^{O}C$
4- Eight months at $2\text{-}8^{O}C$
5-Six months at $2\text{-}8^{O}C$
6- Two months at $2\text{-}8^{O}C$
7- Three weeks at $2\text{-}8^{O}C$

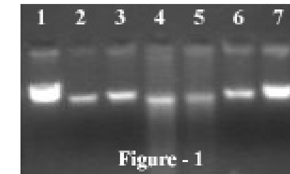

Figure - 1

TROUBLESHOOTING

Sample	Possible reason	Solution
Low Yield of DNA		
Blood	Sample was frozen and thawed several times. Sample was stored at 2-4°C longer than 2 weeks. Blood clots were present in the sample.	Take new sample.
Cell culture	Too much cells were used for purification, and DNA pellet turned insoluble. Sample was frozen and thawed several times.	Reduce cell quantity twice or more. Take new sample.
Degraded DNA		
Any sample	Inappropriate storage conditions of the sample.	See Sample preparation section.
RNA Contamination Present		
Tissue, bacteria, cell cultures		Add of Ribonuclease A to a final concentration 0.2mg/ml to the sample before step 8) and incubate for 10min at 37°C.
Enzymatic Reactions not Running		
Blood	Heparinized blood was used. Deep Red to Black pellet produced in step 5	Use EDTA or citrate treated blood. Pre-warm Lysis Solution at 37°C and repeat extraction
Any sample	Residual reagents (Wash buffer, salts, etc.) present in prepared DNA, because of inaccurate handling during step 5.	Repeat extraction with once more Wash Buffer tretment.

QUALITY CONTROL

All components of the Kit are successfully tested in the DNA purification and amplification reaction for:

Frozen or fresh whole blood for Thalassemia gene, 50 mg of stomach biopsy for H. pylori, one colony of cultured bacteria for RAPD technique, 100 µl of homogenized sputum for MTB and 100 µl of positive serum for HBV.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Avoid contact any kit reagents with skin & eyes. Wear gloves before use DNP™ Kit.
Contact of Lysis Solution with acids or bleach solution, liberates toxic gas. When handling human samples, follow recommended procedures for biohazardous materials.

DESCRIPTION

Easy to use DNP™ Kit is designed to isolate double-stranded DNA from human or animal sources. The procedure requires 35-55 minutes and does not require phenol extraction nor changing tube during procedure. DNA isolation is based on lysis of the cells and subsequent selective DNA precipitation. Finally, the insoluble DNA is washed and desalted by Wash Buffer. DNA obtained by this method can be used for all molecular biology procedures (PCR, restriction digestion, cloning, Southern blot, DNA sequencing, etc.).

KIT CONTENTS:

Protease
Proteinase K (20 mg /ml) 250 µl

Lysis Solution 20 ml

Precipitation Solution (Isopropanol Base) 15 ml

Protease Buffer 5 ml

Wash Buffer (Ethanol Base) 2 × 50 ml

Solvent Buffer 2×1250 µl

Keep Protease at -20°C.
For long storage, keep Kit contents at -20°C.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

-Blood

Whole blood must be collected in EDTA(1mg/ml)- to prevent clotting and DNA degradation. DNA extracted from heparinized blood cannot be used for PCR. Typically 100µl of fresh blood is used for DNA isolation with the yield of 1.0-5.0 µg . If the blood is to be stored for later use it can be left at 2-4°C for (no longer than) 2 weeks. For long-term storage the samples should be aliquoted in 100µl portions and kept at -20°C

-Sera

Add 5 µl of Protease to 100 µl of serum or plasma in 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube, vortex and placed in 72ºC for 10 min and then follow the laboratory protocol. Usage of fresh sera samples is recommended. If it is impossible, samples should be frozen in aliquots of 100µl and stored at -20°C.

-Homogenized sputum for detection of M. tuberculosis

Add 100µl of Protease Buffer to 100 µl of homogenized sputum sample Placed in 1.5 ml microfuge tube and then add 5 µl Protease, mix and then place at 55ºC for 30-60 min and then place at 95ºC water bath for 20 min. and follow the protocol.

-CSF

Centrifuge 1- 1.5 ml of CSF specimen at 10.000 g for 5 min. and discard supernatant. Add 100 µl Protease Buffer, mix and then add 5 µl of Protease place at 55ºC for 30 min and follow the protocol.

-Cell Culture

Collect cells by centrifugation and resuspende in 100µl of Protease Buffer. Add 5 µl of Protease to resuspende cells, mix and then place in 55ºC for 30-60 min and then follow the laboratory protocol. For the efficient DNA separation from cell components is not recommended to use more cells than 4.0-6.0 $\times 10^6$. Usage of thawed cells is not recommended.

-Tissues

Add 100µl of Protease Buffer to 25-50mg of mammalian tissue (either fresh or frozen) placed in a 1.5ml microcentrifuge tube and then add 5 µl of protease, place in 55ºC for 1 to 3 hr (up to degrade) and then follow the laboratory protocol. Usage of thawed samples is not recommended.

-Bacterial Cultures (for PCR application)

Bacterial culture should be centrifuged for 10min at 7500g. Collect 2×10^9 or 10-20mg of bacterial culture (either fresh or frozen) in a 1.5ml microcentrifuge tube and suspend it in 100µl of Protease Buffer. Add 5 µl of Protease to suspension, mix and then place at 55ºC for 30 min and follow the laboratory protocol. Usage of thawed cells is not recommended.

-Buccal or Vaginal Swab for detection of bacterial genome

Air-dry the swab for at least 2 hr after collection. Place air-dry swab in 1.5ml microfuge tube, contains 200 µl sterile distillated water and incubate at 56ºC water bath for 30 min. Press the stem end of tube towards the swab two to three times and then remove swab and place sample at 95ºC water bath for 10 min then follow the protocol.

Vortexing during incubation time may increase the DNA yield (every 5 minutes for 5 sec).

LABORATORY PROTOCOL

1. -Pre-warm kit to room temperature before use.
   -Pre-warm Lysis Solution by placing in 37ºC for 10 min and softly shake.
2. Mix 100µl of sample with 400µl of Lysis Solution (700µl for whole blood) and vortex 15-20 sec. The sample should be completely homogenous suspension at this step. Any aggregation, clot or insoluble materials could be degraded by softly pipetting or removed.
3. Add 300µl of Precipitation Solution (For whole blood add 500 ul), mix by vortexing 5 seconds, then centrifuge 12,000 g for 10min.
4. Decant by gently inverting of tube and placing the tube on tissue paper for 2-3 sec. down ward. Care for avoid of cross-contamination between different samples.
5. Add 1 ml Wash Buffer to pellet, mix by 3-5 seconds vortexing and centrifuge at 12,000 g for 5min, then decant (for whole blood and tissue sample repeat this step once more).
6. Pour off the Wash Buffer completely and dry pellet at 65ºC for 5 min. (up to dry).
7. Suspend pellet in 50µl of Solvent Buffer (for serum or plasma sample, suspend pellet in 30**µl**) by gentle shaking and placing at 65ºC for 5 min. Wash the wall of tube for mixing of any residual pellet by softly pippeting.
8. Precipitate unsolved materials by centrifuge, 30 sec at 12,000 g, supernatant contains purified DNA. Measure DNA concentration spectrophotometrically or visually after electrophoresis in fresh 1% agarose gel. (fig.1)

Note:

1. Transcriptionally active tissue and bacterial culture contain high levels of RNA, which can copurify with genomic DNA. RNA may inhibit some downstream enzymatic reactions, but not the PCR itself. If RNA-free genomic DNA is required, add Ribonuclease A (final concentration 0.2mg/ml, Cat. No. PR891628 to the sample during protease incubation.
2. For whole blood, DNA yield depends on quantity of leukocyte cells and storage duration and condition of sample.
3. Since DNA quantity is too small, Viral DNA from sera samples is invisible in agarose gel and only host nucleic acids from lysed leucocytes may be monitored.
4. Use 1-10µl of DNA solution for each 50µl of PCR mixture. In case of high background PCR product, extracted template DNA may dilute 1/100 and repeat PCR reaction.