

GE Healthcare



illustra
bacteria genomicPrep
Mini Spin Kit


For the rapid extraction and purification of genomic DNA
from various bacterial strains

Product booklet

Codes: 28-9042-58 (50 purifications)
28-9042-59 (250 purifications)



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Tear off sheet containing protocols for the experienced user isolating:	
A. genomic DNA from Gram-negative bacteria	
B. genomic DNA from Gram-positive bacteria	

1. Legal

Product use Restriction

The **illustra™ bacteria genomicPrep Mini Spin Kit** has been designed, developed, and sold **for research purposes only**. They are suitable **for *in vitro* use only**. No claim or representation is intended for its use to identify any specific organism or for clinical use (diagnostic, prognostic, therapeutic, or blood banking).

It is the responsibility of the user to verify the use of the **illustra bacteria genomicPrep Mini Spin Kit** for a specific application as the performance characteristics of this kit have not been verified for any specific bacterial strains.

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<http://www.gelifesciences.com>

Amersham Place, Little Chalfont,
Buckinghamshire. HP7 9NA UK.

2. Handling and storage

2.1. Safety warnings and precautions

Warning: For research use only.

Not recommended or intended for diagnosis of disease in humans or animals. Do not use internally or externally in humans or animals. All chemicals should be considered as potentially hazardous. Only persons trained in laboratory techniques and familiar with the principles of good laboratory practice should handle these products. Suitable protective clothing such as laboratory overalls, safety glasses, and gloves should be worn. Care should be taken to avoid contact with skin or eyes; if contact should occur, wash immediately with water. (See Material Safety Data Sheet and/or safety statements for specific recommendations).

Warning: This protocol requires the use of Ethanol.

The chaotrope in Lysis buffers type 3 & 4 is harmful if ingested, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin, and can cause nervous system disturbances, severe irritation, and burning. High concentrations are extremely destructive to the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Gloves should always be worn when handling this solution.

Use of this product with bacteria should be considered bio-hazardous. Follow appropriate safety procedures while using this kit and when handling DNA isolated from these sources.

Waste effluents from this kit should be decontaminated with bleach or detergent-based method. Decontamination with bleach may be reactive resulting in foam and emission of Ammonia gas and should be carried out in an exhaust hood.

Consult local safety regulations for safe disposal of all treated waste

2.2. Storage

All kit components should be stored at room temperature (20-25°C).

Once reconstituted, store Proteinase K at 4°C.









2.3. Expiry

For expiry date please refer to outer packaging label.

Reconstituted Proteinase K in DNase-free water is stable for 4 months when stored at 4°C or until expiry on outer packaging label.

3. Components

3.1. Kit contents

Identification	Pack Size	10	50	250
		purifications	purifications	purifications
Cat. No.	Sample Pack	28-9042-58	28-9042-59	
 Proteinase K, lyophilized powder (Black colored cap)	1 vial (10 mg)	1 vial (30 mg)	2 vials (2 × 30 mg)	
 Lysis buffer type 2 (Red colored cap)	0.6 ml	3 ml	15 ml	
 Lysis buffer type 3 (Green colored cap)	0.11 ml	0.6 ml	2 × 1.5 ml	
 Lysis buffer type 4 (Clear colored cap)	12 ml	60 ml	2 × 165 ml	
 Wash buffer type 6 (Yellow colored cap)	1.5 ml (Add 6 ml Absolute Ethanol before use)	6 ml (Add 24 ml Absolute Ethanol before use)	30 ml (Add 120 ml Absolute Ethanol before use)	
 Elution buffer type 5 (Silver colored cap)	3 ml	12 ml	60 ml	
 illustra bacteria mini columns	10	50	5 × 50	
 Collection tubes	10	50	5 × 50	

Refer to the Certificate of Analysis for a complete list of kit components. GE Healthcare supplies a wide range of buffer types across the illustra nucleic acid purification and amplification range. The composition of each buffer has been optimized for each application and may vary between kits. Care must be taken to only use the buffers supplied in the particular kit you are using and not use the buffers supplied in other illustra kits e.g. the Lysis buffers type 2, 3 and 4 supplied in the illustra bacteria genomicPrep Mini Spin Kit are not the same as the Lysis buffer type 10 supplied in the illustra blood genomicPrep Mini Spin Kit.

In order to avoid confusion and the accidental switching of buffers between kits, a numbering system has been adopted that relates to the entire range of buffers available in the illustra purification range. For example there are currently 14 Lysis buffers in the illustra range, 6 Wash buffers and 8 Elution buffers, denoted by Lysis buffer type 1–14, Wash buffer type 1–6 and Elution buffer type 1–8, respectively. Please ensure you use the correct type of Lysis, Wash and Elution buffer for your purification.

3.2. Materials supplied by user:

Disposables:

1.5 ml DNase free microcentrifuge tubes

Chemicals:

DNase-free Water

Absolute Ethanol

RNase A (20 mg/ml)

For Gram-positive bacteria only:

Lysozyme buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA pH 8.0, 0.1 M NaCl, 5% Triton X-100)

Lysozyme (10 mg/ml in 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0)

3.3. Equipment supplied by user:

Microcentrifuge that accommodates 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tubes.

Vortex mixer

Incubator or water bath for 55°C incubation and 70°C incubation.

4. Description

4.1. Introduction

The **illustra bacteria genomicPrep Mini Spin Kit** is designed for rapid extraction of genomic DNA from various bacterial strains. While the process is rapid, the protocols have also been designed to minimize shearing, resulting in high quality intact genomic DNA.

The kit utilizes Lysis buffers type 2 & 3 in combination with Proteinase K to release genomic DNA into solution from bacterial cells (1). The genomic DNA is de-proteinated in an extraction solution and is then bound onto a silica column in the presence of the chaotrope in Lysis buffer type 4 (2). Contaminants are removed during the Wash & Dry step and genomic DNA is eluted with pre-heated Elution buffer type 5.

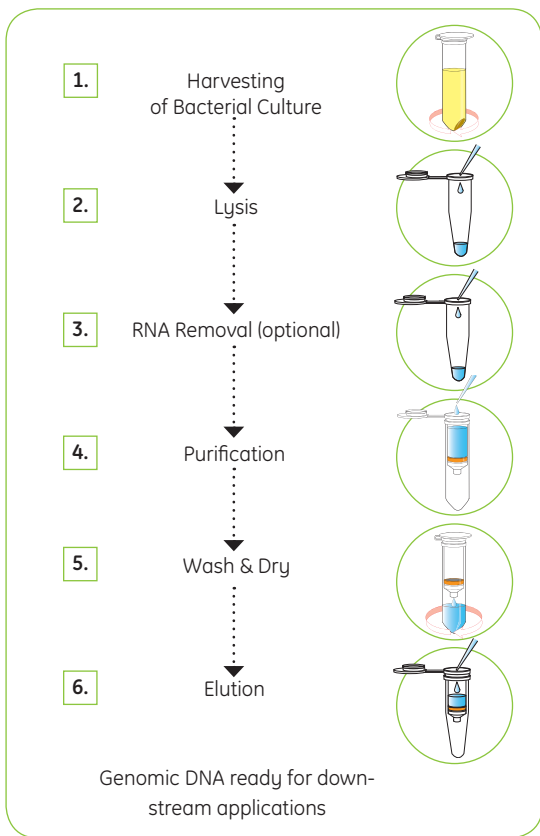
The entire procedure can be completed in as little as 40 minutes to yield genomic DNA with a purity and quality that is compatible with most molecular biology techniques including cloning, restriction enzyme digestion, PCR amplification and genotyping applications.





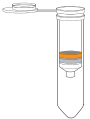



The Lysis buffers have been optimized to extract genomic DNA from several strains of Gram-negative bacteria such as *E. coli* DH5 α , TOP10 and JM109, and Gram-positive bacteria such as *B. subtilis*, with yields ranging from 4–12 μ g of genomic DNA per purification. Bacterial numbers ranging from 1–4 $\times 10^9$ cells can be used for each purification. The kit is designed to reproducibly give consistent recovery of purified genomic DNA with high purity (A_{260}/A_{280} approximately 1.8).

Gram-positive bacteria have a much thicker peptidoglycan layer than Gram-negative bacteria. It is necessary to pre-treat Gram-positive bacteria with lysozyme, as indicated in Section 5.3. Incubation time required with lysozyme may vary between species. The kit contains sufficient reagents and columns for 50 (28-9042-58) or 250 (28-9042-59) purifications.

4.2. The basic principle

Use of the **illustra bacteria genomicPrep Mini Spin Kit** involves the following steps:



Step	Comments	Component
1. Harvesting of Bacterial Culture	Bacterial cells are pelleted and culture medium is removed.	
2. Lysis	Bacterial cells are lysed by the detergent and salt present in Lysis buffers type 2 & 3 and Proteinase K.	Lysis buffer type 2  Proteinase K  Lysis buffer type 3 
3. RNA Removal (optional)	RNA is removed by RNase A.	
4. Purification	Chaotropic salt in Lysis buffer type 4 promotes the binding of genomic DNA to the novel silica membrane.	Lysis buffer type 4  illustra bacteria mini column & Collection tube 
5. Wash & Dry	Lysis buffer type 4 containing a chaotropic salt removes protein and other contaminants from membrane-bound genomic DNA. Ethanolic Wash buffer type 6 removes residual salts and other contaminants and dries the silica membrane at the same time.	Lysis buffer type 4  Wash buffer type 6 
6. Elution	Genomic DNA is eluted in a low ionic strength buffer.	Elution buffer type 5 

4.3. Product specifications

Sample Type:	Gram-negative Bacteria	Gram-positive Bacteria
Sample input	1–4 × 10 ⁹ cells (A ₆₀₀ 1.0–4.0)	1–4 × 10 ⁹ cells (A ₆₀₀ 1.0–4.0)
Elution volume	200 µl	200 µl
Yield* (from 2 × 10 ⁹ cells)	4–12 µg	5–10 µg
Purity (A ₂₆₀ /A ₂₈₀)	> 1.7	> 1.7
Time/prep**	40 minutes	60 minutes
Product size	> 20 kbp	> 20 kbp

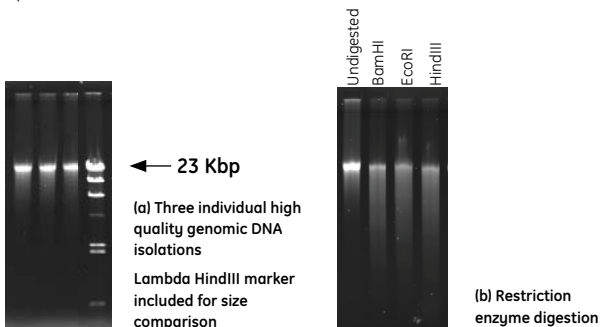
*Actual yields will vary depending on bacterial strain used and growth phase of bacteria.

**Actual time/prep will vary depending on user's experience with the protocol.

This kit is not suitable for the purification of RNA.


4.4. Typical output

Figure 1. Restriction endonuclease digestion of genomic DNA isolated from *E. coli* strain DH5α using the illustra bacteria genomicPrep Mini Spin Kit.




5. Protocol


Please refer to section 6.3 for Troubleshooting Guide.

 **Note:** Columns and Buffers are NOT transferable between GE Healthcare kits, e.g., the composition of the Lysis buffer type 4 in the bacteria genomicPrep Mini Spin Kit is not the same as the Lysis buffer type 10 in the blood genomicPrep Mini Spin Kit .

Use of icons

The Key below describes the purpose of the icons used throughout the protocol booklet.

 This icon is used to highlight particularly critical steps within the protocol that must be adhered to. If this advice is not followed it will have a detrimental impact on results.

 This icon is used to highlight technical tips that will enhance the description of the step. These tips may indicate areas of flexibility in the protocol or give a recommendation to obtain optimum performance of the kit.

5.1. Preparation of working solutions

Refer to section 3.2. Materials to be supplied by user

Proteinase K

Dissolve the supplied lyophilized **Proteinase K** in DNase-free water.

Add 1.5 ml of DNase-free water to the vial of **Proteinase K** in kit

28-9042-58 or 1.5 ml to EACH vial of **Proteinase K** in kit 28-9042-

59. Sample pack users, please add 500 μ l DNase-free water to the

supplied vial of **Protenase K**. Final concentration is 20 mg/ml. Vortex

to dissolve. Once reconstituted, store **Proteinase K** at 4°C.

Wash buffer type 6

Prior to use of this kit, add Absolute ethanol to the bottle containing **Wash buffer type 6**. Add 24 ml of Absolute ethanol to Wash buffer type 6 in kit 28-9042-58 or add 120 ml to Wash buffer type 6 in kit 28-9042-59. For the 10 purifications pack size, add 6 ml of Absolute ethanol to Wash buffer type 6 before use. Mix by inversion. Indicate on the label that this step has been completed. Store upright and airtight.

Elution buffer type 5

Heat **Elution buffer type 5** to 70°C in a water bath or heat-block prior to start of protocol.

RNase A

Prepare a stock solution of RNase A by re-suspending in DNase-free water (final concentration of 20 mg/ml) prior to use.

e.g., add 50 µl of DNase-free water to a vial containing 1 mg of RNase A.

Note: Users purifying genomic DNA from Gram-positive bacteria should also prepare the following materials:

Lysozyme buffer -10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA pH 8.0, 0.1M NaCl, 5% Triton X-100.

Lysozyme - 10 mg/ml in 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0.

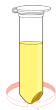
5.2. Protocol for purification of genomic DNA from Gram-negative bacteria

1. Harvesting of Bacterial Culture.


- Transfer 1 ml overnight bacterial culture ($A_{600} \leq 4.0$) to a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube.
- Spin for 30 seconds at full speed ($16\,000 \times g$) in a microcentrifuge. Remove as much of the supernatant as possible by aspiration without disturbing the cell pellet.




1 ml bacterial culture





30 seconds
 $16\,000 \times g$


 **Note:** Refer to Section 6.1. RPM calculation from RCF for determination of appropriate centrifugation speed for a specific rotor.

2. Lysis

- Add 40 μ l of **Lysis buffer type 2**  and immediately mix by vortexing.

 **Note:** Mix until the bacterial cells are completely resuspended (no visible pellet).

- Add 10 μ l of **Proteinase K**  (20 mg/ml) to the sample and mix by vortexing for 10 seconds.

- Add 10 μ l of **Lysis buffer type 3**  to the sample and mix by vortexing for 10 seconds

- Spin 5 seconds at $1\,000 \times g$ to collect sample in bottom of tube.



40 μ l Lysis buffer type 2




10 μ l Proteinase K




10 μ l Lysis buffer type 3

5 seconds
 $1\,000 \times g$

 **Note:** It is important to add the **Lysis buffer type 2**, **Proteinase K** and **Lysis buffer type 3** in the indicated sequence to obtain good genomic DNA purity.

- | | |
|---|--|
| e. Incubate the sample for 7 minutes at 55°C. | 7 minutes 55°C |
| f. Vortex and spin 5 seconds at 1 000 × g to collect sample in bottom of tube. Continue incubation for a further 8 minutes. | 5 seconds
1 000 × g
8 minutes 55°C |
| g. Spin 5 seconds 1 000 × g to collect sample in bottom of tube. | 5 seconds
1 000 × g |

 **Note:** A total incubation time of 15 minutes is required.

3. RNA Removal (optional)

- a. Add 5 µl of **RNase A** (20 mg/ml) to the sample and mix by vortexing for 10 seconds. Spin 5 seconds at 1 000 × g to collect sample in bottom of tube.




5 µl RNase A
5 seconds
1 000 × g

- b. Incubate at 15 minutes at room temperature (RT).

15 minutes RT

4. Purification

- a. Add 500 µl of **Lysis buffer type 4**  to the sample and mix by vortexing 10 seconds.



500 µl Lysis
buffer type 4


- b. Incubate the sample for 5 minutes at room temperature.
- c. Vortex and spin for 5 seconds at 1 000 × g to collect sample in bottom of tube. Continue incubation for a further 5 minutes.

5 minutes RT

5 seconds

1 000 × g


5 minutes RT

 **Note:** A total incubation time of 10 minutes is required.

- d. For each purification that is to be performed, place one bacteria mini column inside one Collection tube.




e. Apply each sample to a separate column.

 **Note:** Do not overload the columns. The maximum column capacity is 720 μ l.

f. Spin for 1 minute at 11 000 \times g.


g. Discard the flowthrough by emptying the Collection tube. Place the column back inside the Collection tube.

5. Wash & Dry

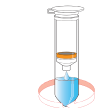
a. Add 500 μ l of **Lysis buffer type 4**  to the column.

b. Spin for 1 minute at 11 000 \times g.

c. Discard the flowthrough by emptying the collection tube. Place the column back inside the collection tube.

d. Add 500 μ l of **Wash buffer type 6**  to the column.

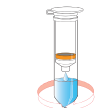
e. Centrifuge for 3 minutes at 16 000 \times g.



1 minute RT
11 000 \times g



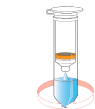
500 μ l Lysis
buffer type 4



1 minute RT
1 minute
11 000 \times g




500 μ l wash
buffer type 6

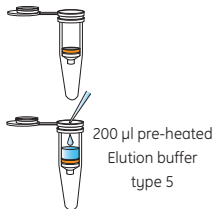



3 minutes
16 000 \times g


- f. Discard the Collection tube and transfer the column to a fresh DNase free 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube (user supplied)

6. Elution

- a. Apply 200 μ l of pre-heated **Elution buffer type 5**  directly to the top of glass fiber matrix in the column.

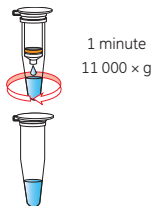


 **Note:** Ensure that the Elution buffer type 5 is dispensed onto the center of the column.

 **Note:** Change pipet tips between samples if applying Elution buffer type 5 to multiple samples, to reduce variation in volume of sample eluted.

- b. Incubate the sample for 1 minute at room temperature.
- c. Spin for 1 minute at 11 000 \times g to recover the purified genomic DNA as flowthrough.

1 minute RT



- d. Proceed to downstream application. Store purified genomic DNA at -20°C

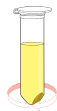
5.3. Protocol for purification of genomic DNA from Gram-positive bacteria

1. Harvesting of Bacterial Culture


- a. Transfer 1 ml overnight bacterial culture ($A_{600} \leq 4.0$) to a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube.



- b. Spin for 30 seconds at full speed (16 000 \times g) in a microcentrifuge.
Remove as much of the supernatant as possible by aspiration without disturbing the cell pellet .



30 seconds
16 000 \times g


 **Note:** Refer to Section 6.1. RPM calculation from RCF for determination of appropriate centrifugation speed for a specific rotor.

2. Lysis

- a. Add 40 μ l of Lysozyme buffer and immediately mix by vortexing for 10 seconds.



40 μ l Lysozyme
buffer

 **Note:** Mix until the bacteria cells are completely re-suspended.

- b. Add 10 μ l of **Lysozyme** (10 mg/ml) to the sample and mix by vortexing for 10 seconds.



10 μ l Lysozyme

- c. Incubate the sample for 5 minutes at room temperature


5 minutes RT


- d. Vortex and spin for 5 seconds at 1 000 \times g to collect sample in bottom of tube. Continue incubation for a further 5 minutes.

5 seconds

1 000 \times g

5 minutes RT

 **Note:** A total incubation time of 10 minutes is required.

- e. Add 10 μ l of **Proteinase K** (20 mg/ml)  to the sample.


10 μ l Proteinase K

- f. Mix by vortexing for 10 seconds. Spin 5 seconds 1 000 \times g to collect sample in bottom of tube.

5 seconds

1 000 \times g

- g. Incubate the sample for 7 minutes at 55°C. 7 minutes 55°C
- h. Vortex and spin for 5 seconds at 1 000 × g to collect sample in bottom of tube. Continue incubation for a further 8 minutes. 5 seconds
1 000 × g
8 minutes 55°C

 **Note:** A total incubation time of 15 minutes is required. 5 seconds
1 000 × g

- i. Spin 5 seconds 1 000 × g to collect sample in bottom of tube.

3. RNA Removal (optional)

- a. Add 5 µl of RNase A (20 mg/ml) to the sample and mix by vortexing for 10 seconds.




5 µl RNase A

- b. Spin for 5 seconds at 1 000 × g to collect sample in bottom of tube.

5 seconds
1 000 × g

- c. Incubate the sample for 15 minutes at room temperature (RT). 15 minutes RT

4. Purification


- a. Add 500 µl of **Lysis buffer type 4**  to the sample and mix by vortexing 10 seconds.



500 µl Lysis
buffer type 4

- b. Incubate the sample for 5 minutes at room temperature. 5 minutes RT

- c. Vortex, spin 5 seconds 1 000 × g to collect sample in bottom of tube and continue incubation for a further 5 minutes. 5 seconds
1 000 × g
5 minutes RT

 **Note:** A total incubation time of 15 minutes is required.

- d. For each purification that is to be performed, place one bacteria Mini



Column inside one Collection tube.

e. Apply each sample to a separate column.

Note: Do not overload the columns. The maximum column loading capacity is 720 μl .

f. Spin for 1 minute at 11 000 \times g.




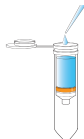
1 minute
11 000 \times g

g. Discard the flowthrough by emptying the Collection tube. Place the column back inside the Collection tube.

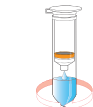


5. Wash & Dry

a. Add 500 μl of **Lysis buffer type 4**  to the column.




b. Centrifuge for 1 minute at 11 000 \times g.



c. Discard the flowthrough by emptying the Collection tube. Place the column back inside the Collection tube.

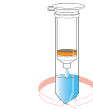


d. Add 500 μl of **Wash buffer type 6**  to the column.



500 μl Wash
buffer type 6


e. Spin for 3 minutes at full speed (16 000 \times g).

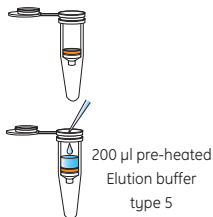



3 minutes
16 000 \times g


f. Discard the Collection tube and transfer the column to a fresh DNase free 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube (user supplied),

6. Elution

a. Apply 200 μ l of pre-heated **Elution buffer type 5**  directly to the top of glass fiber matrix in the column.



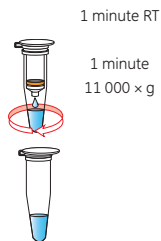
 **Note:** Ensure that the Elution buffer type 5 is dispensed onto the center of the column.

 **Note:** Change pipet tips between samples if applying Elution buffer type 5 to multiple samples, to reduce variation in volume of sample eluted.

b. Incubate the sample at room temperature for 1 minute.

c. Spin for 1 minute at 11 000 \times g to recover the purified genomic DNA as flowthrough.

d. Proceed to downstream application. Store purified genomic DNA at -20°C .



6. Appendices

6.1 RPM calculation from RCF

The appropriate centrifugation speed for a specific rotor can be calculated from the following formula:

$$\text{RPM} = 1\,000 \times \sqrt{(\text{RCF}/1.12r)}$$

Where RCF = relative centrifugal force; r = radius in mm measured from the center of the spindle to the bottom of the rotor bucket; and RPM = revolutions per minute.

E.g. if an RCF of $735 \times g$ is required using a rotor with a radius of 73 mm, the corresponding RPM would be 3 000.

6.2. Yield and purity estimation of genomic DNA

Purified genomic DNA concentration should be determined by UV spectrophotometry (A_{260}) and through comparison with a known standard by agarose gel electrophoresis. The reliable UV spectrophotometric range should be determined for each spectrophotometer. Generally, for spectrophotometers with a 1 cm path length, A_{260} readings that lie between 0.1 and 1.0 can be trusted and therefore appropriate dilutions (5 to 50 ng/ml) should be analyzed. For Nano-Drop™ spectrophotometers, absorbance readings between 1 and 10 are reliable.

The UV spectrophotometric ratios $A_{260}:A_{280}$ provide information regarding the purity of genomic DNA. A purity ratio of 1.7 to 1.9 indicates that the genomic DNA is pure for all standard molecular biology applications. If the ratio is lower than 1.7, the purified genomic DNA might contain some protein impurities. Similarly, if the ratio is higher than 1.9, the genomic DNA might contain some RNA impurities.

1 OD unit (A_{260}) is equivalent to approximately 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ double-stranded DNA.

Yield = $A_{260} \times 50 \mu\text{g/ml} \times 0.2 \text{ ml}$ = the total μg of purified genomic DNA in the sample.

6.3. Troubleshooting guide

This guide may be helpful in the first instance, however if problems persist or for further information please contact GE Healthcare technical services. Telephone numbers are on the back page. Alternatively log onto <http://www.gelifesciences.com/illustra>

Problem: DNA yield is low

Possible cause	Suggestions
<i>The bacteria was not fully lysed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• After addition of Lysis buffer type 2, vortex sample until no cell clumps are visible. Do not proceed to addition of Proteinase K until you are confident that this step has been completed.• Make sure the correct volumes of Lysis buffers type 2-4 were added.
<i>Elution buffer type 5 was not heated to 70°C</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• After addition of pre-heated Elution buffer type 5 incubate at room temperature for 1 minute. Yield may be increased by incubating at 70°C for 5 minutes.

Problem: DNA sample floats out of the well when loading a gel

Possible cause	Suggestions
<i>The Wash buffer type 6 was not completely removed before Elution step</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perform an extra one minute spin at 16 000 × g in a clean Collection tube.
<i>The Collection tube was not emptied prior to commencing Wash & Dry step</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This may cause the Collection tube to overfill when the Wash & Dry step is performed.

Problem: DNA fails to digest

Possible cause	Suggestions
<i>EDTA present in Elution buffer type 5 inhibiting digestion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use DNase free water or 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0) to elute sample, instead of Elution buffer type 5.

6.4. Related products

A full range of molecular biology reagents can be found in the GE Healthcare in the catalog and on the website

<http://www.gelifesciences.com/illustra>

If you need further information, GE technical services are happy to assist (world-wide phone numbers can be found on the back cover).

Application	Product	Product Code	Pack Size
DNA purification from PCR and enzymes (enzyme removal, buffer exchange, primer removal), 100bp–10kbp size range	illustra GFX™ PCR DNA & Gel Band Purification Kit	28-9034-70	100 purifications
Preparation of PCR products for automated sequencing One-tube, one-step rapid method	ExoSAP-IT™	US78201	500 rxns
Purification of oligonucleotides (buffer exchange and de-salt). Spin column format	illustra MicroSpin™ G-25 Columns	27-5325-01	50 purifications
Dye terminator removal from automated sequencing reactions	AutoSeq™ G-50	27-5340-01	50 purifications

Application	Product	Product Code	Pack Size
Preparation of circular DNA templates for cycle sequencing in 4–6 hours	illustra TempliPhi™ 100 Amplification Kit	25-6400-10	100 reactions
Genomic DNA amplification 4–7 µg in 1.5 hours	illustra GenomiPhi™ V2 DNA Amplification Kit	25-6600-30	25 reactions
Genomic DNA amplification 40–50 µg from nanograms of source material	illustra GenomiPhi HY DNA Amplification Kit	25-6600-22	25 reactions
PCR	illustra Hot Start Master Mix	25-1500-01	100 reactions
	illustra Ready-To-Go™ PCR Beads	27-9558-01	100 reactions
Blunt-Ended PCR Cloning	Blunt-Ended PCR Cloning Kit	RPN5110	40 reactions
DNA Ligation	DNA Ligation system	RPN1507	50 Reactions
Agarose gel analysis	100 Base-Pair Ladder	27-4007-01	100 µl
Agarose gel analysis	KiloBase DNA Marker	27-4004-01	50 µg

7. References

1. Vogelstein, B. and Gillespie, D., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 76, 615 (1979).
2. Marko, M. A., Chipperfield, R. and Birnboim, H. C., *Anal. Biochem.* 121, 382 (1982).

GE Healthcare offices:

GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences AB
Björkgatan 30 751 84

Uppsala

Sweden

GE Healthcare Europe GmbH

Munzinger Strasse 5 D-79111

Freiburg

Germany

GE Healthcare UK Limited

Amersham Place

Little Chalfont

Buckinghamshire

HP7 9NA

UK

GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences

Corp

800 Centennial Avenue

P.O. Box 1327

Piscataway

NJ 08855-1327

USA

GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences KK

Sanken Bldg. 3-25-1

Hyakunincho Shinjuku-ku

Tokyo 169-0073

Japan

GE Healthcare regional office contact numbers:**Asia Pacific**

Tel: +85 65 6275 1830

Fax: +85 65 62751829

Australasia

Tel: + 61 2 8820 8299

Fax: +61 2 8820 8200

Austria

Tel: 01/57606-1613

Fax: 01/57606-1614

Belgium

Tel: 0800 73 890

Fax: 02 416 8206

Canada

Tel: 1 800 463 5800

Fax: 1 800 567 1008

Central & East Europe

Tel: +43 1 972 720

Fax: +43 1 972 722 750

Denmark

Tel: 45 70 25 24 50

Fax: 45 45 16 2424

Eire

Tel: 1 800 709992

Fax: 44 1494 542010

Finland & Baltics

Tel: +358 9 512 3940

Fax: +358 9 512 39439

France

Tel: 01 69 35 67 00

Fax: 01 69 41 98 77

Germany

Tel: 0800 9080 711

Fax: 0800 9080 712

Italy

Tel: 02 26001 320

Fax: 02 26001 399

Japan

Tel: +81 3 5331 9336

Fax: +81 3 5331 9370

Korea

Tel: 82 2 6201 3700

Fax: 82 2 6201 3803

Latin America

Tel: +55 11 3933 7300

Fax: + 55 11 3933 7304

Middle East & Africa

Tel: +30 210 96 00 687

Fax: +30 210 96 00 693

Netherlands

Tel: 0800-82 82 82 1

Fax: 0800-82 82 82 4

Norway

Tel: +47 815 65 777

Fax: +47 815 65 666

Portugal

Tel: 21 417 7035

Fax: 21 417 3184

Russia, CIS & NIS

Tel: +7 495 956 5177

Fax: +7 495 956 5176

Spain

Tel: 902 11 72 65

Fax: 935 94 49 65

Sweden

Tel: 018 612 1900

Fax: 018 612 1910

Switzerland

Tel: 0848 8028 10

Fax: 0848 8028 11

UK

Tel: 0800 515 313

Fax: 0800 616 927

USA

Tel: +1 800 526 3593

Fax: +1 877 295 8102

<http://www.gehealthcare.com/illustra>

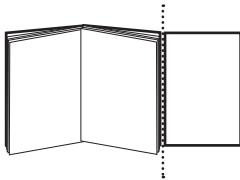
GE Healthcare UK Limited

Amersham Place, Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, HP7 9NA,
UK



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The next four pages are
protocol cards.
Please add to the back page as a
tear off addition.



Quick Reference Protocol Card

illustra™ bacteria genomicPrep Mini Spin Kit



28-9042-58 (50 purifications)
28-9042-59 (250 purifications)

A Protocol for purification of genomic DNA from Gram-NEGATIVE bacteria

- Ensure appropriate volume of Absolute ethanol added to Wash buffer type 6
- Ensure Elution buffer type 5 pre-heated to 70°C buffer type 2.
- Prepare RNase A & Proteinase K solution









 :Add  :Spin  :Incubate

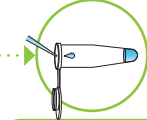
1. Harvesting of Bacterial Culture

-  1 ml bacterial culture
-  30 seconds 16 000 x g; discard supernatant



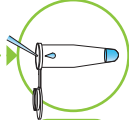
2. Lysis

-  40 µl Lysis buffer type 2; vortex
-  10 µl Proteinase K; vortex
-  10 µl Lysis buffer type 3; vortex;  5 seconds 1 000 x g
-  7 minutes 55°C; vortex;  5 seconds 1 000 x g
-  8 minutes 55°C;  5 seconds 1 000 x g



3. RNA Removal (optional)



-  5 µl RNase A; vortex;  5 seconds 1 000 x g
-  15 minutes room temperature







4. Purification

-  500 µl Lysis buffer type 4; vortex




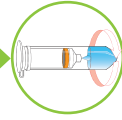
- 5 minutes room temperature;  5 seconds 1 000 x g
- 5 minutes room temperature
- Transfer supernatant to bacteria mini Column inside Collection tube
-  1 minute 11 000 x g; discard flowthrough

5. Wash & Dry

-  500 µl Lysis buffer type 4
-  1 minute 11 000 x g; discard flowthrough
-  500 µl Wash buffer type 6
-  3 minutes 16 000 x g
- Transfer bacteria mini column to a new DNase-free microcentrifuge tube

6. Elution

-  200 µl pre-heated Elution buffer type 5
-  Incubate: 1 minute room temperature
-  1 minute 11 000 x g
- Retain flowthrough; store purified genomic DNA at -20°C



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GE Healthcare UK Limited.
Amersham Place, Little Chalfont,
Buckinghamshire, HP7 9NA UK






Quick Reference Protocol Card

illustra bacteria genomicPrep Mini Spin Kit


28-9042-58 (50 purifications)
28-9042-59 (250 purifications)

B Protocol for purification of genomic DNA from Gram-POSITIVE bacteria

- Ensure appropriate volume of Absolute ethanol added to Wash buffer type 6
- Ensure Elution buffer type 5 pre-heated to 70°C
- Prepare RNase A, Proteinase K & lysozyme solutions and Lysozyme buffer













 :Add  :Spin  :Incubate

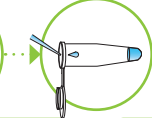
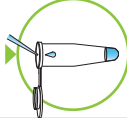
1. Harvesting of Bacterial Culture

-  1 ml bacterial culture
-  30 seconds 16 000 x g; discard supernatant



2. Lysis

-  40 µl Lysozyme buffer; vortex
-  10 µl Lysozyme (10 mg/ml); vortex
-  5 minutes room temperature; vortex;  5 seconds 1 000 x g
-  5 minutes room temperature;  5 seconds 1 000 x g
-  10 µl Proteinase K; vortex;  5 seconds 1 000 x g
-  7 minutes 55°C; vortex;  5 seconds 1 000 x g
-  8 minutes 55°C;  5 seconds 1 000 x g



3. RNA Removal (optional)

-  5 µl RNase A; vortex;  5 seconds 1 000 x g
-  15 minutes room temperature

4. Purification



- ➕ 500 µl Lysis buffer type 4; vortex
- 🕒 5 minutes room temperature; vortex, ⌚ 5 seconds 1 000 x g
- 🕒 5 minutes room temperature

- Transfer supernatant to bacteria mini column inside Collection tube
- ⌚ 1 minute 11 000 x g; discard flowthrough

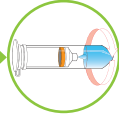
5. Wash & Dry

- ➕ 500 µl Lysis buffer type 4
- 🕒 1 minute 11 000 x g; discard flowthrough
- ➕ 500 µl Wash buffer type 6
- 🕒 3 minutes 16 000 x g

- Transfer bacteria mini column to a new DNase-free microcentrifuge tube

6. Elution

- ➕ 200 µl pre-heated Elution buffer type 5
- 🕒 Incubate: 1 minute room temperature
- 🕒 1 minute 11 000 x g
- Retain flowthrough; store purified genomic DNA at -20°C



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