



A Geno Technology, Inc. (USA) brand name

# XIT<sup>™</sup> Genomic DNA from FFPE Tissue

For the isolation of genomic DNA from formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue

(Cat. #786-290)



Introduction	. 3
Items Supplied	. 3
Storage Conditions	3
ITEMS NEEDED BUT NOT SUPPLIED	. 3
Preparation Before Use	. 3
PROTOCOL FOR FFPE FIXED TISSUE	. 4
Related Products	6

#### INTRODUCTION

The  $XIT^{\infty}$  Genomic DNA kit is designed for the isolation of genomic DNA from formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue. The  $XIT^{\infty}$  kit uses solvent extraction, cell lysis, protein digestion and precipitation and finally DNA precipitation to isolate high quality genomic DNA.

 $XIT^{\text{TM}}$  Genomic DNA from FFPE Tissue kit is offered for the processing of a maximum of 0.25g of tissue. The purified DNA has a  $A_{260}/A_{280}$  ratio between 1.7 and 1.9, and is up to 200kb in size. The yield is 0.5-10µg per mg solid tissue.

## ITEM(S) SUPPLIED (Cat. # 786-290)

Description	Size
XIT™ Lysis Buffer	10ml
LongLife™ Proteinase K	0.5ml
XIT™ Protein Precipitation Buffer	2.5ml
Mussel Glycogen Solution	50μΙ
TE Buffer	1.5ml
LongLife™ RNase	0.5ml

#### STORAGE CONDITIONS

The kit is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon arrival, store the  $LongLife^{^{\infty}}$  Proteinase K and  $LongLife^{^{\infty}}$  RNase at -20°C, all other kit components can be stored at room temperature. The kit components are stable for 1 year, if stored properly.

## ITEMS NEEDED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

Isopropanol, 70% ethanol, xylene.

### PREPARATION BEFORE USE

- 1. Read appropriate protocol and preheat waterbaths or heating blocks to appropriate temperatures.
- 2. Equilibrate TE Buffer to 50-60°C.

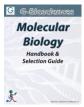
#### PROTOCOL FOR FFPE FIXED TISSUE

- 1. Final chop <10mg formaldehyde fixed paraffin embedded (FFPE) tissue and transfer to a 1.5ml centrifuge tube.
- 2. Transfer  $400\mu l$  xylene to the tube and incubate at room temperature with gentle shaking for 5 minutes.
  - NOTE: Wear gloves, safety goggles and lab coat when using xylene.
- 3. Centrifuge the tube at 14,000g for 3 minutes to pellet the tissue. Carefully discard the supernatant.
- 4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 two more times.
- 5. Resuspend the tissue in  $400\mu l$  90% ethanol and incubate at room temperature with gentle shaking for 5 minutes.
- 6. Centrifuge the tube at 14,000g for 3 minutes to pellet the tissue. Carefully discard the supernatant.
- 7. Repeat steps 5 and 6.
- 8. Transfer  $400\mu I XIT^{\text{T}}$  Lysis Buffer to the tissue. Homogenize the sample until a homogeneous solution is obtained.
  - **NOTE:** For efficient grinding, we recommend G-Biosciences' EZ-Grind $^{\text{TM}}$  (Cat. # 786-139), a high efficient grinding resin with matching pestle and tubes.
- 9. Add 10μl *LongLife* Proteinase K to the tube and mix by inverting the tube 20 times. Incubate at 55°C overnight for maximal yield. Invert the tube periodically during the incubation.
- 10. If tissue is not completely digested, add a further 10µl *LongLife* Proteinase K and incubate at 55°C for 3 hours. Invert the tube periodically during the incubation.
- 11. Add 90µl XIT<sup>™</sup> Protein Precipitation Buffer to the sample and mix by inverting the tube 10-20 times.
- 12. Centrifuge at 14,000g for 5 minutes. Carefully, transfer the supernatant to a fresh tube.
  - NOTE: The precipitated protein should form a tight white pellet. If not, incubate the sample on ice for 5 minutes and repeat the centrifugation.
- 13. Add  $400\mu l$  isopropanol to the supernatant and mix by gently inverting the sample 30-50 times.
  - NOTE: If DNA concentrations is expected to be low (<10 $\mu$ g), add 1 $\mu$ l Mussel Glycogen Solution.
- 14. Centrifuge at 14,000g for 5 minutes.
- 15. Discard the supernatant and use a pipette to carefully remove excess liquid.
- 16. Add 200µl 70% ethanol and invert the tube twice to wash the pellet.
- 17. Centrifuge at 14,000g for 2 minutes.
- 18. Discard the supernatant and drain the tube on a piece of clean absorbent paper. Allow to air dry for 15 minutes.

- 20. Rehydrate the genomic DNA by incubating at 55-65°C for one hour, followed by an overnight incubation at room temperature to ensure complete genomic DNA hydration.
- 21. Store DNA at 4°C, for long term storage store at -20 or -80°C

## **RELATED PRODUCTS**

Download our Molecular Biology Handbook.



http://info2.gbiosciences.com/complete-molecular-biology-handbook

For other related products, visit our website at <u>www.GBiosciences.com</u> or contact us.

Last saved: 3/24/2014 TNN



www.GBiosciences.com