

FavorPrepTM Endotoxin-Free Plasmid DNA Extraction Midi Kit

User Manual



211 bis Avenue Kennedy - BP 1140
03103 Montluçon - France
33 (0) 4 70 03 88 55
Fax 33 (0) 4 70 03 82 60
e-mail interchim@interchim.com

Agence Paris - Normandie
33 (0) 1 41 32 34 40
Fax 33 (0) 1 47 91 23 90
e-mail interchim.paris@interchim.com

Cat. No.: FAPDE 002-EF-1 (10 Preps)
FAPDE 002-EF (25 Preps)

For Research Use Only

v.1005-1

Introduction

The FavorPrep™ Endotoxin-Free Plasmid DNA Extraction Midi Kit is designed for efficient extraction of high quality plasmid DNA from 50~100 ml of bacterial culture. This kit provide the alkaline lysis reagents and the columns packed with anion-exchanger resin. After the cells lysis, the plasmid DNA is bound to the resin insided the column by a gravity-flow procedure, and the contaminants can be remove with wash buffer. After using this convenient kit, the purified plasmid DNA is suitable for downstream application such as transfection, in vitro transcription and translation, and all enzymatic modification.

Specification:

Sample Size: up to 60 ml of bacteria for high-copy number plasmid
up to 120 ml of bacteria for low-copy number plasmid
Binding Capacity: 650 µg / column

Kit Contents

	FAPDE 002-EF-1 (10 preps)	FAPDE 002-EF (25 preps)
PEQ Buffer	60 ml	135 ml
PM1 Buffer	85 ml	215 ml
PM2 Buffer	85 ml	215 ml
PM3 Buffer	85 ml	215 ml
PTR Buffer	25 ml	55 ml
PW Buffer	135 ml	165 ml x 2
PEL Buffer	85 ml	215 ml
PM Midi Column	10 pcs	25 pcs
RNase A (50mg/ml)	170 µl	430 µl

Notes:

Troubleshooting:

Low yield

Bacterial cells were not lysed completely

- Too many bacterial cells were used.
- After PM3 Buffer addition, break up the precipitate by inverting.
- DNA failed to precipitate or DNA pellet was lost after precipitation.
- DNA pellet was insufficiently redissolved.

Purified DNA does not perform well in downstream application

RNA contamination

- Make sure that RNase A has been added in PM1 Buffer when first using. If RNase A added PM1 Buffer is overdue, add additional RNase A.
- Too many bacterial cells were used, reduce the sample volume.

Genomic DNA contamination

- Do not use overgrown bacterial culture.
- During PM2 and PM3 Buffer addition, mix gently to prevent genomic DNA shearing.
- Lysis time was too long (over 5 minutes).

Too much salt residual in DNA pellet

- Wash the DNA pellet twice with 70% ethanol.

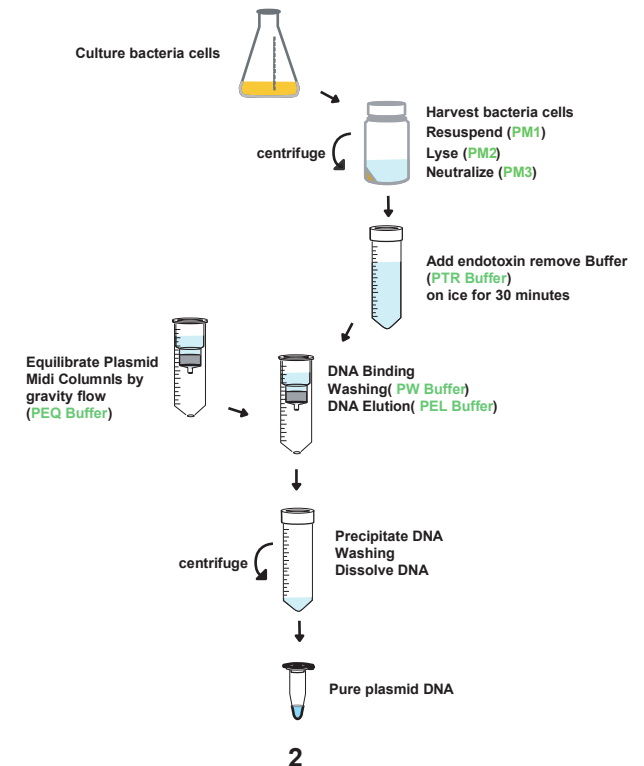
Important Notes:

1. Add RNase A (provided) to the PM1 Buffer when first open and store at 4 °C after use.
2. If precipitates have formed in PM2 Buffer, warm the buffer in 37°C waterbath to dissolve precipitates.

Additional Requirements:

1. 50 ml centrifuge tube
2. Isopropanol
3. 70% ethanol

Brief Procedure:



General Protocol:

1. Place a PM Midi Column into a 50 ml centrifuge tube. Add 5 ml of PEQ Buffer to equilibrate the PM Midi column and allow the column to empty by gravity flow. Discard the filtrate.
2. Harvest the bacterial culture by centrifugation at 6,000 x g for 15 minutes.
3. Add 8 ml of PM1 Buffer (RNase A added) to resuspend the cell pellet by vortexing or pipetting.
4. Add 8 ml of PM2 Buffer and mix gently by inverting the tube 15 times. Do not vortex to avoid shearing genomic DNA.
5. Incubate for 3 minutes at room temperature until lysate clears.
6. Add 8 ml of PM3 Buffer and mix immediately by inverting the tube 10 times (Do not vortex !).
7. Centrifuge at 15,000 x g for 20 minutes at 4°C.
 - Centrifuge speed should not be less than 15,000 x g.
8. Transfer the supernatant from step 7 to a clean 50 ml centrifuge. Add 2 ml of PTR Buffer and mix gently by inverting the tube 10 times.
9. Incubate on ice for 30 minutes.
 - After the incubation, the sample mixture will become clear.
10. Transfer the sample mixture from step 9 to the equilibrated PM Midi Column and allow the column to empty by gravity flow. Discard the filtrate.
11. Add 12 ml of PW Buffer to wash the PM Midi column and allow the column to empty by gravity flow. Discard the filtrate.
12. Place the PM Midi column into a clean 50 ml centrifuge tube (not provided) and add 8 ml of PEL Buffer to elute DNA by gravity flow.
13. Precipitate DNA by adding 6 ml of isopropanol to the eluted DNA from Step 12. Mix well by inverting the tube 10 times.
14. Centrifuge at 20,000 x g for 30 minutes at 4 °C.
 - Centrifuge speed should not be less than 20,000 x g.
15. Carefully remove the supernatant and wash the DNA pellet with 5 ml of room temperature 70% ethanol.
16. Centrifuge at 20,000 x g for 10 minutes at 4 °C.
 - Centrifuge speed should not be less than 20,000 x g.
17. Carefully remove the supernatant. Then air-dry the DNA pellet until the tube is completely dry. (Or incubate the DNA pellet at 70 °C for 10 min.)
18. Dissolve the DNA pellet in 300 µl or a suitable volume of TE or ddH₂O.

General Protocol:

1. Place a PM Midi Column into a 50 ml centrifuge tube. Add 5 ml of PEQ Buffer to equilibrate the PM Midi column and allow the column to empty by gravity flow. Discard the filtrate.
2. Harvest the bacterial culture by centrifugation at 6,000 x g for 15 minutes.
3. Add 8 ml of PM1 Buffer (RNase A added) to resuspend the cell pellet by vortexing or pipetting.
4. Add 8 ml of PM2 Buffer and mix gently by inverting the tube 15 times. Do not vortex to avoid shearing genomic DNA.
5. Incubate for 3 minutes at room temperature until lysate clears.
6. Add 8 ml of PM3 Buffer and mix immediately by inverting the tube 10 times (Do not vortex !).
7. Centrifuge at 15,000 x g for 20 minutes at 4°C.
 - Centrifuge speed should not be less than 15,000 x g.
8. Transfer the supernatant from step 7 to a clean 50 ml centrifuge. Add 2 ml of PTR Buffer and mix gently by inverting the tube 10 times.
9. Incubate on ice for 30 minutes.
 - After the incubation, the sample mixture will become clear.
10. Transfer the sample mixture from step 9 to the equilibrated PM Midi Column and allow the column to empty by gravity flow. Discard the filtrate.
11. Add 12 ml of PW Buffer to wash the PM Midi column and allow the column to empty by gravity flow. Discard the filtrate.
12. Place the PM Midi column into a clean 50 ml centrifuge tube (not provided) and add 8 ml of PEL Buffer to elute DNA by gravity flow.
13. Precipitate DNA by adding 6 ml of isopropanol to the eluted DNA from Step 12. Mix well by inverting the tube 10 times.
14. Centrifuge at 20,000 x g for 30 minutes at 4 °C.
 - Centrifuge speed should not be less than 20,000 x g.
15. Carefully remove the supernatant and wash the DNA pellet with 5 ml of room temperature 70% ethanol.
16. Centrifuge at 20,000 x g for 10 minutes at 4 °C.
 - Centrifuge speed should not be less than 20,000 x g.
17. Carefully remove the supernatant. Then air-dry the DNA pellet until the tube is completely dry. (Or incubate the DNA pellet at 70 °C for 10 min.)
18. Dissolve the DNA pellet in 300 µl or a suitable volume of TE or ddH₂O.

Troubleshooting:

Low yield

Bacterial cells were not lysed completely

- Too many bacterial cells were used.
- After PM3 Buffer addition, break up the precipitate by inverting.
- DNA failed to precipitate or DNA pellet was lost after precipitation.
- DNA pellet was insufficiently redissolved.

Purified DNA does not perform well in downstream application

RNA contamination

- Make sure that RNase A has been added in PM1 Buffer when first using. If RNase A added PM1 Buffer is overdue, add additional RNase A.
- Too many bacterial cells were used, reduce the sample volume.

Genomic DNA contamination

- Do not use overgrown bacterial culture.
- During PM2 and PM3 Buffer addition, mix gently to prevent genomic DNA shearing.
- Lysis time was too long (over 5 minutes).

Too much salt residual in DNA pellet

- Wash the DNA pellet twice with 70% ethanol.

Important Notes:

1. Add RNase A (provided) to the PM1 Buffer when first open and store at 4 °C after use.
2. If precipitates have formed in PM2 Buffer, warm the buffer in 37°C waterbath to dissolve precipitates.

Additional Requirements:

1. 50 ml centrifuge tube
2. Isopropanol
3. 70% ethanol

Brief Procedure:

