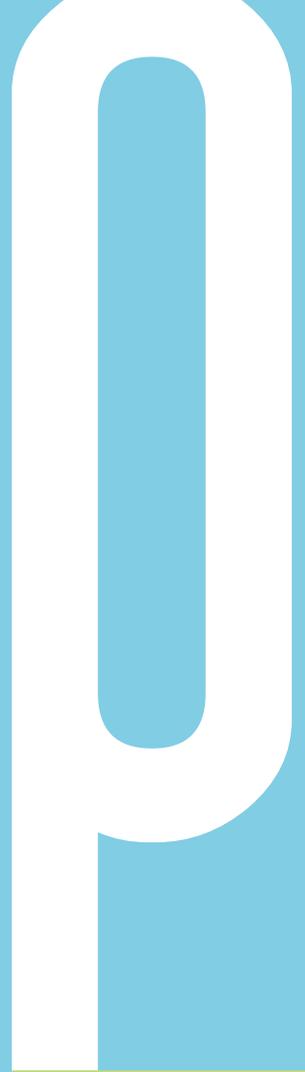


Ver 4.2



Handbook for

■ PLASMID SV MINI
PLASMID SV MIDI

exprep™

DNA PURIFICATION HANDBOOK


GeneAll

Customer & Technical Support

Do not hesitate to ask us any question.

We thank you for any comment or advice.

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This protocol handbook is included in :

GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid SV mini (101-150, 101-102, 101-111)

GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid SV Midi (101-226, 101-201)

Visit www.geneall.com or www.geneall.co.kr for FAQ, QnA and more information.

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Kit Contents

Plasmid SV mini		
Cat. No.	101-150	101-102
Size	mini	mini
No. of preparation	50	200
GeneAll® SV Column type Q	50	200
GeneAll® SV Column type T	-	-
EzClear™ Filter Column	-	-
Collection Tube	50	200
Buffer S1	20 ml	60 ml
Buffer S2	20 ml	60 ml
Buffer S3	25 ml	90 ml
Buffer AW	30 ml	120 ml
Buffer PW	60 ml	250 ml
Buffer EB*	15 ml	30 ml
RNase A	2 mg	6 mg
Protocol Handbook	1	1

Plasmid SV Midi			
Cat. No.	101-226	101-250	101-201
Size	Midi	Midi	Midi
No. of preparation	26	50	100
GeneAll® SV Column type T	26	50	100
EzClear™ Filter Column	26	50	100
Collection Tube	52	100	200
Buffer S1	80 ml	150 ml	300 ml
Buffer S2	80 ml	150 ml	300 ml
Buffer S3	110 ml	200 ml	400 ml
Buffer AW	300 ml	550 ml	1,100 ml
Buffer PW	500 ml	1,000 ml	2,000 ml
Buffer EB*	120 ml	180 ml	360 ml
RNase A	8 mg	15 mg	30 mg
Protocol Handbook	1	1	1

* 10 mM TrisCl, pH 8.5

Quality Control

All components in GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid kit are manufactured in strictly clean condition, and its degree of cleanness is monitored periodically.

Restriction enzyme assay, gene cloning, PCR amplification assay and automated sequencing analysis as quality control are carried out from lot to lot thoroughly, and only the qualified is approved.

Storage conditions

GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid kit is shipped at room temperature. All components are stable at room temperature until the date of expiration that is printed on the product label. After addition of RNase A, buffer S1 is stable for 1 year when stored at 4°C.

In cold ambient condition, buffer S2 and S3 may exhibit salt precipitation and this will cause reduction of DNA recover-yields. If so, heat the bottle with occasional swirling in 37 °C water bath until completely dissolved.

Chemical Hazard

The buffers included in GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid Kit contain the irritant which is harmful when in contact with skin, or when inhaled or swallowed. Care should be taken during handling. Always wear gloves and eye protector, and follow standard safety precautions.

Buffer S3 and AW contain chaotropic salts. It can form highly reactive compounds when combined with bleach. Do NOT add bleach or acidic solution directly to the sample-preparation waste.

Product Specifications

Exprep™ Plasmid Kit		
	mini	Midi*
Format	Spin/Vacuum	Spin/Vacuum
Recommended sample volume	5 ml	50 ml
Maximum sample volume	10 ml	100 ml
Clearing of lysate	Centrifuge	EzClear™
Preparation time	< 23 min	< 50 min
Maximum loading volume	800 ul	15 ml
Binding capacity	30 ug	300 ug
Recovery	85 ~ 95 %	85 ~ 95 %
Minimum elution volume	40 ul	400 ul

* GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid SV Midi kit procedure requires the centrifuge which has a swinging-out bucket and ability of 4,000 ~ 5,000 xg.

GeneAll® EXPREP™ PLASMID PURIFICATION KIT

Introduction

GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid Kit provides easy and rapid method for the small and the medium scale preparation of plasmid DNA from bacterial cells. This kit can be used to isolate and purify any plasmid, but works most efficiently when the plasmid is less than 20 kb in size.

All process to prepare pure plasmid DNA takes only about 25 min and simultaneous processing of multiple samples can be easily performed. Up to 30 ug of pure plasmid can be purified using GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid SV mini kit and this pure plasmid DNA is ready for PCR, cloning, fluorescent sequencing, synthesis of labeled hybridization probes, cell transfection, electroporation, and enzymatic restriction analysis without further manipulation.

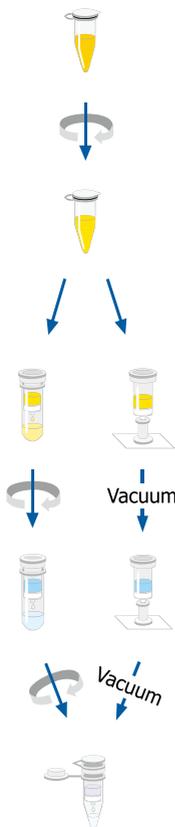
Principle of Method

GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid kit utilizes glass microfiber membrane based on the modified alkaline lysis method. Alkaline lysis releases plasmid DNA from bacterial cells and degrades RNA, and RNase removes any survived RNA in the lysate. Cell debris and salt precipitates are removed by centrifugation for mini kit and by EzClear™ filter column for Midi kit.

In the presence of high salt, plasmid DNA in cleared lysate binds selectively to glass microfiber membrane in GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid SV column. Bound plasmid DNA is purified in a series of washing steps to eliminate contamination of other bacterial components. Finally elution by low salt buffer or deionized water releases plasmid DNA from the glass microfiber membrane. This simple method eliminates the need for organic solvent extraction and alcohol precipitation.

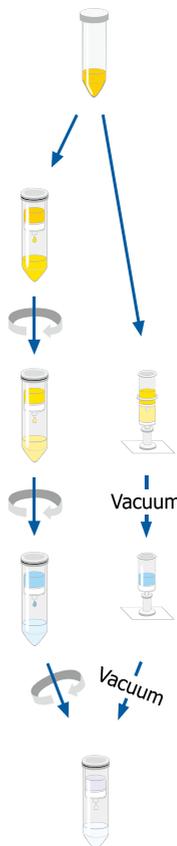
Plasmid SV miniprep

In micro-centrifuge On vacuum manifold



Plasmid SV Midi

In micro-centrifuge On vacuum manifold



Resuspend
Lyse
Neutralize

Clear
lysate

Bind

Wash

Elute

High-purity plasmid DNA

General Considerations

■ Starting material

The yield and quality of plasmid DNA depends on several factors such as plasmid copy number, bacterial strain, antibiotics, inoculation and type of culture medium. Wherever possible, plasmids should be purified from bacterial cultures that have been inoculated with a single transformed colony picked from an agar plate.

Usually, the colony is transferred to a small starter culture, which is grown to late log phase. Aliquots of this culture can be used to prepare small amounts of the plasmid DNA for analysis and/or as the inoculum for a large-scale culture. The conditions of growth of the large-scale culture depend chiefly on the copy number of the plasmid and whether it replicates in a stringent or relaxed fashion. At all times, the transformed bacteria should be grown in selective conditions, i.e., in the presence of the appropriate antibiotics.

The copy number of a plasmid is defined as the average number of plasmids per bacterial cells under normal growth conditions. Plasmids have own copy number per cell, depending on their origin of replication (replicon) and the size of plasmid DNA. A plasmid replicon can be defined as the smallest piece of plasmid DNA that is able to replicate autonomously and maintain normal copy number by determining whether they are under relaxed or stringent control.

More than 30 different replicons have been identified in plasmids. However, almost all plasmids used routinely in molecular cloning carry a replicon derived from pMB1. pUC plasmids contain a modified pMB1 replicon, have relaxed control, and replicate to a very high copy number, otherwise pSC101 has stringent control and maintain low-copy number. Generally, high-copy number plasmid will result in higher yield.

Very large plasmids are often maintained at very low copy numbers per cell.

GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid Kit Procedure is optimized to high-copy number plasmid, so larger starting sample may be needed if low-copy number plasmids are used.

Table I. Replicons carried by various plasmid vectors

Plasmid	Size in bp	Copy number	Replicon
pUC series	2,686	500 ~ 700	pMB1
pBluescript series	~ 3,000	300 ~ 500	ColEI
pGEM series	~ 3,000	300 ~ 400	pMB1
pMK16 and derivatives	~ 4,500	> 15	ColEI
pBR322 and derivatives	4,362	15 ~ 20	pMB1
pACYC and derivatives	~ 4,000	18 ~ 22	p15A
pSC101 and derivatives	9,263	~ 5	pSC101
pRK353 and derivatives	~ 11,100	~ 15	R6K

Most *E. coli* strains can be used to propagate and isolate plasmid DNA. Host strains such as DH5 α and XL-1Blue yield DNA of very high-quality. But some strains, particularly those derived from HB101 (e.g. TGI and the JM series), release relatively large amount of carbohydrates when they are lysed. Carbohydrates can inhibit the activity of many restriction enzymes and polymerases, if not completely removed.

Many *endA*⁺ strains produce endonuclease I which is encoded in *endA* and cleaves double-strand DNA (See page 13). If endonuclease I is not completely removed during plasmid preparations, the plasmid DNA in eluate is degraded during subsequent incubation in the presence of Mg²⁺ (e.g. during incubation with restriction enzyme). This problem can be avoided by use of *endA*⁻ strains (denoted as *endA*⁻) such as DH5 α and XL1Blue. Extra wash with buffer AW will also help prevent the degradation of DNA.

GeneAll® Exprep™ Series is optimized to Luria-Bertani (LB) broth which is the most widely used culture medium for propagation of *E.coli*. Use of other rich broth such as Terrific Broth (TB) or 2xYT will lead to very high cell density. If these media are used, starting sample volume should be reduced not to overload GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid SV column and buffer system. Otherwise, the volume of buffer S1, S2 and S3 should be increased for efficient lysis. Overnight culture in TB or 2xYT may yield 2 ~ 5 times the number of cells compared to cultures grown in LB broth. TB or 2xYT can be used to obtain more yield of plasmid DNA, in case of low-copy number plasmid.

■ Alkaline lysis

Harvested bacterial culture is resuspended by buffer S1 in the presence of RNase A. Exposure of bacterial suspensions to the strongly anionic detergent at high pH (Buffer S2, SDS/NaOH) opens the cell wall, denatures chromosomal DNA and proteins, and releases plasmid DNA into the supernatant. Although buffer S2, the alkaline solution, completely disrupts base pairing, the strands of closed circular plasmid DNA are unable to separate from each other because they are topologically intertwined.

As long as the intensity and duration of exposure to high pH (OH^-) is not too great, the two strands of plasmid DNA fall once again into register when the pH is returned to neutral. However, prolonged exposure to denaturing condition causes closed circular DNA to enter an irreversibly denatured state. The resulting collapsed coil, which can not be cleaved with restriction enzymes, migrates through agarose gels at about twice the rate of native superhelical closed circular DNA and stains poorly with intercalating dyes.

During lysis, bacterial proteins, broken cell walls, and denatured chromosomal DNA become enmeshed in large complexes that are coated with dodecyl sulfate. These complexes are efficiently precipitated from solution by addition of buffer S3 which replaces sodium ions by potassium ions and adjusts the lysate to high-salt binding conditions.

Vigorous handling of lysate may cause the denatured chromosomal DNA to shear, followed by contamination of genomic DNA. It is important for good result that the solution is gently but thoroughly mixed to ensure complete precipitation.

■ Filtration of lysate with EzClear™ Filter Column

After mixing with buffer S3 the cellular debris and precipitates should be removed completely not to clog GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid SV column in subsequent binding. New patented EzClear™ filter column facilitates the clearance of the lysate by filtration instead of tedious centrifugation which has been used widely in traditional methods.

EzClear™ filter column is included in GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid SV Midi Kit.

■ Washing

When working with *endA*⁺ strains, endonucleases can be efficiently removed by optional wash step with buffer AW to ensure that plasmid DNA is not degraded during storage or enzyme reactions.

Because buffer AW enhances the quality of plasmid DNA by removal of residual proteins, it is also necessary when working with low-copy plasmids which are generally used with larger culture volume. Buffer PW removes the salt and other cellular components bound nonspecifically to column membrane.

Table 2. The genotype of various *E.coli* strains

<i>EndA</i>⁺ strains	<i>EndA</i>⁻ strains
BL21(DE3), CJ236, HB101, JM83, JM101, JM110, LE392, MC1061, NM series, P2392, PR series, RRI, TBI, TGI, BMH71-18, ESI301, wild-type and etc.	DH1, DH20, DH21, DH5α, JM103, JM105, JM106, JM107, JM108, JM109, MM294, SKI590, SRB, XLI-Blue, XLO and etc.

Elution

Purified DNA can be eluted in low salt buffer or deionized water as need for downstream applications. buffer EB contains 10mM TrisCl, pH8.5. When using water as eluent, make sure that the pH value is within 7.0 and 8.5.

Because plasmid in water is susceptible to hydrolysis and lacks a buffering agent, it is recommended to store below -20°C . The elution volume can be adjusted as necessity, but it has to be over the minimum requirement to soak completely the SV column membrane. For higher concentration of DNA, decrease the volume of elution buffer. For higher yield, increase the volume of elution buffer and repeat the elution step once again. The concentration and yield as the elution volume is shown below.

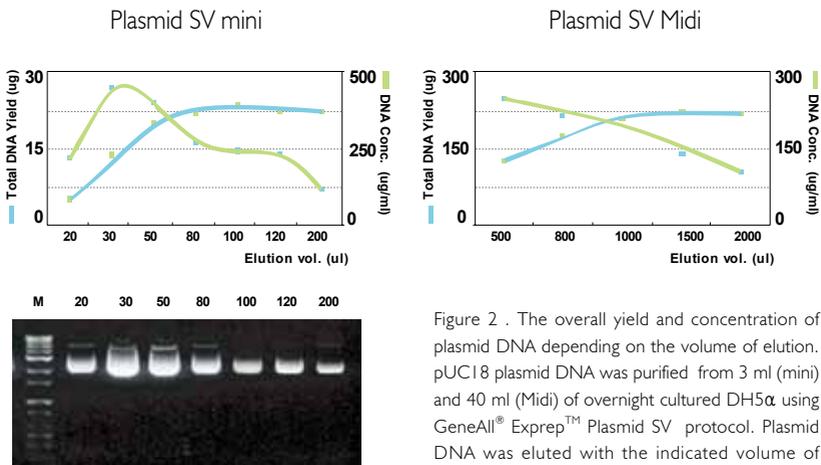


Figure 2 . The overall yield and concentration of plasmid DNA depending on the volume of elution. pUC18 plasmid DNA was purified from 3 ml (mini) and 40 ml (Midi) of overnight cultured DH5 α using GeneAll[®] Exprep[™] Plasmid SV protocol. Plasmid DNA was eluted with the indicated volume of buffer EB, and resolved on 1 % agarose gel for mini. (Left, data not shown for Midi)

■ Centrifuge in Midi Kit Protocol

GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid SV Midi procedures require the conventional centrifuge which has a swinging-bucket rotor and ability of 4,000 ~ 5,000 xg.

Use of fixed-angle rotor will cause inconsistent contact of SV column membrane with sample mixtures and buffers, and lead to unsatisfactory result.

Low g-force may lead to not only uncomplete removal of ethanol, but also fail of eluting DNA from the membrane of SV column. Available centrifuges and rotors were listed below, but you can employ any equivalent.

Company	Centrifuge	Rotor
Beckman Coulter Inc. (California, USA)	Allegra X-15R Allegra 25R	Sx4750 Sx4750A TS-5.1-500
Eppendorf AG (Hamburg, Germany)	5804/5804R 5810/5810R	A-4-44
EYELA Inc. (Tokyo, Japan)	5800 5900	RS-410 RS-410M
Hanil Science Industrial Inc. (Incheon, Korea)	Union 5KR Union 55R MF-550 HA1000-6 HA1000-3	R-WS1000-6B W-WS750-6B HSR-4S WHSR-4S
Hettich AG (Kirchlengern, Germany)	Rotina 35 Rotanta 460 Rotixa 50S	1717 1724 5624



Before Experiment

- * Unless there is another indication, all centrifugation steps should be performed at full speed ($> 10,000$ xg or $10,000 \sim 14,000$ rpm) in a microcentrifuge at room temperature.
- * Add all of RNase solution to buffer S1 before first use.
- * Store the buffer S1 at 4°C after addition of RNase.
- * Buffer S2 and S3 may precipitate at cool ambient conditions. If precipitate appears, dissolve it in 37°C water bath until completely dissolved.

Preparation Of Cleared Lysate

- 1. Pellet the bacterial culture by centrifugation for 5 min at 10,000 xg in a tabletop centrifuge. Discard the supernatant as much as possible.**

Use appropriate volume of bacterial cultures; up to 5 ml for high copy number plasmid, or up to 10 ml for low copy number plasmid. Bacterial culture should be grown for 16 to 21 hours in LB media containing a selective antibiotics. Use of other rich broth, such as TB or 2xYT, and/or higher culture volume can cause reduction of lysis efficiency or overload of a SV column, resulting in unsatisfactory yields.

Alternatively, bacterial cells can be pelleted repeatedly in 1.5 ml or 2 ml microcentrifuge tube, by centrifugation for 1 min at full speed.

2. Resuspend pelleted bacterial cells thoroughly in 250 ul of Buffer S1. Transfer the suspension to a new 1.5 ml tube.

It is essential to thoroughly resuspend the cell pellet.

You don't need to transfer the suspension if the cells have been pelleted in an 1.5 ml tube at previous step.

* Add RNase solution to buffer S1 before first use.

3. Add 250 ul of Buffer S2 and mix by inverting the tube 4 times (DO NOT VORTEX).

Incubate until the cell suspension becomes clear and viscous, but DO NOT incubate for more than 5 min. It is important to proceed to next step immediately after the lysate becomes clear without any cloudy clumps.

If precipitated material has formed in buffer S2 before use, heat to dissolve at 37°C. Precipitated buffer S2 may cause significant decrease in DNA recover yield.

4. Add 350 ul of Buffer S3 and immediately mix by inverting the tube 4 ~ 6 times (DO NOT VORTEX).

For better precipitation, mix the lysate gently but completely and immediately after addition of buffer S3.

5. Centrifuge for 10 min.

Isolation and Purification of plasmid DNA

When using this kit, one of the two methods can be chosen to purify plasmid DNA. Plasmid DNA can be purified using centrifugation to pull the cleared lysate through the SV column. Alternatively, vacuum can be used to force the cleared lysate through the SV column (page 20).

A Centrifugation Protocol

- 1. Transfer carefully the supernatant to a SV Column by decanting or pipetting. Centrifuge for 30 sec. Remove the SV Column, discard the pass-through, and re-insert the SV Column to the collection tube.**

Avoid the white precipitate cotransferring into the SV column.

- 2. (Optional :) Apply 500 ul of Buffer AW and centrifuge for 30 sec. Remove the SV Column, discard the pass-through, and reinsert the SV Column to the collection tube.**

This step is necessary to remove any trace of nuclease activity from *endA*⁺ strain. The wildtype and some *E.coli* strains produce endonuclease I which is encoded in gene *endA* and degrades double-stranded DNA.

The *E.coli* genotype *endA*I refers to a mutation in the wildtype *endA* gene, which produces an inactive form of the nuclease. *E.coli* strains with this mutation are referred to as *endA*⁻.

The absence of *endA*I in the genotype-list denotes the presence of the wildtype gene, which expressed an active endonuclease I. The wildtype is indicated as *endA*⁺. The genotype of several *E.coli* strains is shown in table 2 at page 13. When low-copy-plasmid is used, it is strongly recommended to carry out this step, even though *endA*⁻ strains.

- 3. Apply 700 ul of Buffer PW and centrifuge for 30 sec. Remove the SV Column, discard the pass-through, and re-insert the SV Column to the collection tube.**

4. Centrifuge for an additional 1 min to remove residual wash buffer. Transfer the SV Column to a new 1.5 ml tube (Not provided).

This step removes residual ethanol from SV column membrane. Residual ethanol in eluate may inhibit subsequent enzymatic reaction. If carryover of buffer PW occurs, centrifuge again for 1 min before proceeding to next step.

5. Add 50 ul of Buffer EB or deionized distilled water, let stand for 1 min, and centrifuge for 1 min.

Ensure that buffer EB or distilled water is dispensed directly onto the center of spin column membrane for optimal elution of DNA.

Eluent volume can be adjusted to 200 ul maximum and it will increase the total yield of plasmid but decrease the concentration of eluate. For higher concentration of eluate, eluent volume can be decreased to 40 ul minimum.

The volume of eluate can be smaller than that of eluent and it will not effect the yield.

For long-term storage, eluting in buffer EB (10mM TrisCl, pH 8.5) and storing below -20°C is recommended. When using water for elution, ensure that the pH of water is within the range of 7.0 ~ 8.5.

Some larger plasmids (> 10 kb) usually may not be eluted optimally unless pre-heated (70°C) buffer EB or ddH₂O is applied for elution. Incubate for 2 min after addition of pre-heated elution buffer.

B Vacuum protocol

15 ~ 18 in Hg
285 ~ 345 mm Hg
380 ~ 460 mbar
5.5 ~ 6.5 psi

Pressure range

The vacuum pressure should be in the range of this list. Lower vacuum may reduce DNA yield and purity, and too high vacuum pressure may cause to burst the column membrane.

1. Attach the SV Column to a port of the vacuum manifold tightly.

Most commercial vacuum manifold with luer connectors can be used.

2. Transfer the cleared lysate to the SV Column, by pipetting or decanting.

Care should be taken not to transfer any of the white precipitate with the supernatant.

3. Switch on vacuum source to draw the solution through the SV Column. When all liquid has been pulled through the SV Column, release the vacuum.

4. (Optional:) Apply 500 ul of Buffer AW. Switch on vacuum source to draw the solution through the SV Column and switch off the vacuum source.

See the annotation of Step 2 in Centrifugation protocols at page 18.

5. Apply 800 ul of Buffer PW and switch on vacuum source. When all liquid has been pulled through the SV Column, release the vacuum.

6. Transfer the SV Column to a collection tube (provided).

7. Go to step 4 in Centrifugation Protocol (page 19).

Before Experiment

- * Unless there is another indication, all centrifugation steps should be performed at room temperature in a centrifuge capable of 4,000 ~ 5,000 xg, which has a swinging-bucket rotor (See page 15).
- * Add all of RNase solution to buffer S1 before first use.
- * Store the buffer S1 at 4°C after addition of RNase.
- * Buffer S2 and S3 may precipitate at cool ambient conditions. If precipitate appears, dissolve it in 37°C until completely dissolved.

Preparation of Cleared Lysate

- 1. Pellet the 50 ml of bacterial culture by centrifugation for 5 min at 10,000 xg in a tabletop centrifuge. Discard the supernatant as much as possible.**

Use appropriate volume of bacterial cultures; For the small sample less than 50 ml or the sample of 50 ml with an $OD_{600} < 2$, decrease the volume of buffer S1, S2 and S3 to 2, 2 and 2.8 ml, respectively.

Bacterial culture should be grown for 16 to 21 hours in LB-broth containing a selective antibiotics. If other rich broth, such as TB or 2xYT, and/or higher culture volume more than 100 ml is used, increase the volume of buffer S1, S2 and S3 proportionally, since too high cell density of bacterial cells can cause the reduction of lysis efficiency, resulting in unsatisfactory yields.

2. Resuspend pelleted bacterial cells thoroughly in 2.5 ml of Buffer S1.

It is essential to thoroughly resuspend the cell pellet.

* Add RNase solution before first use of the buffer S1.

3. Add 2.5 ml of Buffer S2 and mix by inverting the tube 4 times (DO NOT VORTEX).

Incubate until the cell suspension becomes clear and viscous, but DO NOT incubate for more than 5 min. It is important to proceed to next step immediately after the lysate becomes clear without any cloudy clumps.

If precipitated material has formed in buffer S2, heat to dissolve at 37°C. Precipitated buffer S2 may cause significant decrease in DNA recover yield.

4. Add 3.5 ml of Buffer S3 and thoroughly but gently mix by inverting the tube 4 ~ 6 times (DO NOT VORTEX).

For better precipitation and adjustment of binding condition, mix the solution gently but completely and immediately after addition of buffer S3.

Incubation on ice may help precipitate the denatured cell components more efficiently; and it may reduce the possibility of the contamination of chromosomal DNA.

5. (Optional :) Centrifuge for 20 min at 4,500 xg (5,000 rpm).

Alternatively, centrifuge for 10 min at 10,000 xg (9,000 rpm) on fixed-angle-rotor centrifuge.

Because too high cell density of bacterial cells can cause the clogging of EzClear™ filter on next step, this step may be necessary for large or dense sample.

Isolation and Purification of plasmid DNA

When using this kit, one of the two methods can be chosen to purify plasmid DNA. Plasmid DNA can be purified using centrifugation to pull the cleared lysate through the SV column. Alternatively, vacuum can be used to force the cleared lysate through the SV column (page 26).

A Centrifugation Protocol

- 1. Pour all of the lysate or the cleared lysate into EzClear™ Filter unit (blue ring) sitting on a 50 ml conical collection tube (provided). Incubate for 2 min and centrifuge for 3 min at 1,000 xg (2,200 rpm).**

Cellular debris will rise to the top during incubation, and this will assist the clearing of lysate through EzClear™ filter Unit. Failure to perform the incubation may lead to incomplete filtration of lysate. A small amount of liquid can remain trapped in the residual insoluble material, but this will not lead to noteworthy decrease in yield.

If the optional centrifugation is performed on step 5 at page 22, transfer only the supernatant into EzClear™ filter Unit (Some debris can be co-transferred).

- 2. Decant carefully the pass-through fraction to SV Midi Column (red ring). Centrifuge for 3 min at 1,000 xg (2,200 rpm). Remove the SV Column, discard the pass-through, and re-insert the SV Column to the collection tube.**
- 3. Apply 9 ml of Buffer AW and centrifuge for 3 min at 1,000 xg (2,200 rpm). Remove the SV Column, discard the pass-through, and re-insert the SV Column to the collection tube.**

This step will remove any traces of proteins, carbohydrates, and other cellular components bound nonspecifically to the SV column membrane.

- 4. Apply 12 ml of Buffer PW and centrifuge for 3 min at 1,000 xg (2,200 rpm). Remove the SV Column, discard the pass-through, and re-insert the SV Column to the collection tube.**
- 5. Apply 3 ml of Buffer PW and centrifuge for 15 min at 4,500 xg (5,000 rpm). Transfer the SV Column to a new 50 ml conical tube (Not provided).**

Care must be taken at the removal of SV Midi column from the collection tube so the SV column does not come into contact with the pass-through fraction, as this will result in carryover of ethanol from buffer PW.

Residual ethanol in eluate may interfere with the subsequent reactions. If carryover of ethanol occurs, incubate the SV column for 15 min at RT to evaporate residual ethanol.

- 6. Add 0.6 ml of Buffer EB or deionized distilled water directly onto the center of the SV Column membrane. Incubate for 5 min at room temperature and centrifuge for 5 min at 4,500 xg (5,000 rpm).**

Ensure that the buffer EB or distilled water is dispensed directly onto the center of SV column membrane for optimal elution of DNA.

The volume of eluent can be decreased to 400 ul for higher concentration of DNA, but this will slightly decrease in overall DNA yield. On the contrary, larger elution-volume will decrease the concentration of eluate but yield slightly more DNA.

For long-term storage, eluting in buffer EB (10mM TrisCl, pH 8.5) and storing below -20°C is recommended. When using water for elution, ensure that the pH of water is within 7.0 ~ 8.5.

Some larger plasmids (> 10 kb) usually may not be eluted optimally unless pre-heated (70°C) buffer EB or ddH₂O is applied for elution. Incubate for 2 min after addition of pre-heated elution buffer.

7. (optional :)

- A. For higher concentration of eluate; re-load the eluate from step 6 into the SV column membrane, close the cap, incubate 5 min at room temperature, and centrifuge for 5 min at 4,500 xg (5,000 rpm).
- B. For more overall yield; add 0.6 ~ 1 ml of fresh buffer EB into the SV column, close the cap, incubate 5 min at room temperature, and centrifuge for 5 min at 4,500 xg (5,000 rpm).

The first and second eluates can be combined or collected separately as necessary.

B Vacuum protocol

23 ~ 26 in Hg
580 ~ 660 mm Hg
77 ~ 880 mbar
11 ~ 12.5 psi

Pressure range

The vacuum pressure should be in the range of this list. Lower vacuum pressure may reduce DNA yield and purity, and too high vacuum pressure may cause to burst the column membrane.

- 1. Assemble a column stack by nesting EzClear™ Midi Filter Unit (blue-ring) into the top of SV Midi Column (red-ring). Attach the assembled Column stack onto a port of the vacuum manifold tightly.**

Most commercial vacuum manifold with luer connectors can be used

- 2. Decant all of the lysate to EzClear™ Midi Filter Unit and incubate 1 ~ 3 min to allow the cellular debris and precipitates to rise to the top.**
- 3. Apply maximum vacuum to draw the solution through the Column stack. When all liquid has been pulled through the SV Midi Column at the bottom, slowly release the vacuum.**

The lysate will pass through EzClear™ filter Unit and plasmid DNA will be bound to the membrane in Midi SV column.

If some of the lysate does not pass through the EzClear™ filter Unit, remove the filter unit, place it into a new 50 ml conical tube, and centrifuge for 3 min at 1,750 xg (3,000 rpm). Then apply the pass-through to the Midi SV column.

If the vacuum is released too quickly, the membrane may detach from the SV column. If the membrane becomes detached, tap it down gently with something sterile.

- 4. Discard the upper EzClear™ Filter Unit (blue ring) and apply 9 ml of Buffer AW to SV Midi Column (red ring). Switch on vacuum source to draw the solution through the SV Midi Column and slowly release the vacuum.**

This step will remove any traces of proteins, carbohydrates, and other cellular components bound nonspecifically to the SV column membrane.

- 5. Apply 14 ml of Buffer PW and switch on vacuum source. When all liquid has been pulled through the SV Midi Column, slowly release the vacuum.**
- 6. Transfer the SV Midi Column to a 50 ml conical tube (provided).**
- 7. Go to step 5 in Centrifugation Protocol (page 24).**

Troubleshooting Guide

Facts	Possible Causes	Suggestions
Low or no yield of plasmid DNA	Too many cells in sample	Cultures should be grown for 16 ~ 21 hours in proper media with antibiotics. Reduce the volume of sample. If rich broth such as Terrific Broth (TB) or 2xYT is used, starting sample volume must be reduced because these media have very high cell density (2 ~ 5 times to LB).
	Low-copy-number plasmid used	Low-copy-number plasmid may yield as little as 0.5 ug of DNA from a 5 ml overnight culture. Increase the culture volume or use high-copy-number plasmid or rich broth, if possible.
	Poor resuspension of bacterial pellets in Buffer S1	Bacterial cell pellets must be thoroughly re-suspended in buffer S1.
	Buffer S2 precipitated	Redissolve buffer S2 by warming at 37°C (or above).
	Insufficient digestion with RNase	Excess RNA can interfere the binding of plasmid DNA with GeneAll® Plasmid SV column membrane. Store buffer S1 at 4°C after the addition of RNase. If buffer S1 containing RNase is more than a year old, the activity of RNase can be decreased slightly.
	Inadequate elution Buffer	DNA is eluted only in low salt condition. Buffer EB (10mM TrisCl, pH 8.5) has the optimal elution efficiency, but other elution buffer can be engaged as user's need. Elution efficiency is dependent on pH and the maximum efficiency is achieved between 7.0 and 8.5. When using water for elution, make sure the pH value.

Facts	Possible Causes	Suggestions
	Improper centrifuge (Midi)	Swinging-bucket rotor (capable of 4,000 ~ 5,000 xg) should be used. Use of fixed-angle rotor may lead to failure of proper contact between the lysate and the column membrane resulting in poor and inconsistent yield of DNA.
Low purity	Contamination of precipitate when binding	When the cleared lysate is transferred to GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid SV column, ensure that any precipitate does not contain to the transfer.
	Improper centrifuge (Midi)	Swinging-bucket rotor (capable of 4,000 ~ 5,000 xg) should be used instead of fixed angle rotor.
Chromosomal DNA contamination	Mis-handling of the lysate after addition of Buffer S3	Vigorous vortexing after addition of buffer S3 can cause shearing of chromosomal DNA followed by chromosomal DNA contamination. Handle gently the lysate after addition of buffer S3. Simple inverting and rotating tube to cover walls with lysate is sufficient for mixing.
Smearing of plasmid DNA	Too long lysis time	Too long lysis under buffer S2 can cause chromosomal DNA contamination. Proceed to next step immediately after no more clumps are visible in the lysate. Lysis time should not be over 5 min in any case.
	Vigorous mixing in Buffer S2	Vigorous handling after addition of buffer S2 can lead to irreversible denaturation of plasmid DNA. Gentle inverting and rotating tube to cover walls with viscous lysate is sufficient for mixing.
Lysate filtered by EzClear™ is not clear	Excessive salt-precipitates in lysate (Midi)	The biomass in starting sample is small. Decrease the volume of buffers during alkaline lysis. Otherwise, increase the amount of starting sample.

Troubleshooting Guide

Facts	Possible Causes	Suggestions
RNA Contamination	RNase omitted or old	RNase solution should be added to buffer S1 before first use. If buffer S1 containing RNase is more than a year old, the activity of RNase can be decreased. Add additional RNase (working concentration = 100 ug/ml). Buffer S1 containing RNase should be stored at 4°C.
	Too many cells in sample	Reduce the sample volume. Too many cells may not be subjected properly to RNase digestion.
High salt concentration in eluate	Improper wash step	Ensure the wash step in protocol. Alternatively, incubate for 5 min at room temperature after applying buffer PW in wash step.
Plasmid DNA degradation	Nuclease contamination	For <i>endA</i> ⁺ strains such as HB101 and the JM series (page 13), washing with buffer AW should be carried out properly.
DNA floats out of well while loading of agarose gel	Ethanol is not completely removed during wash steps	Ensure that washing steps are performed properly. GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid SV column membrane should be completely dried via additional centrifugation or air-drying for good result.
Enzymatic reaction is not performed well with purified DNA	High salt concentration in eluate	Ensure that washing step was carried out just in accordance with the protocols. Repeat of washing step may help to remove high salt in eluate.
	Low purity of DNA	See “Low purity” at page 29.
	Residual ethanol in eluate	Ensure that the washing steps are performed properly. GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid SV column membrane should be completely dried via additional centrifugation or air-drying.

Ordering Information

Products	Size	Type	Cat. No.
GeneAll® Hybrid-Q™ for rapid preparation of plasmid DNA			
Plasmid Rapidprep	50	mini / spin	100-150
	200		100-102
GeneAll® Exprep™ for preparation of plasmid DNA			
Plasmid SV mini	50	spin / vacuum	101-150
	200		101-102
	1,000		101-111
Plasmid SV Midi**	26	spin / vacuum	101-226
	50		101-250
	100		101-201
GeneAll® Exfection™ for preparation of highly pure plasmid DNA			
Plasmid LE mini (Low Endotoxin)	50	spin / vacuum	111-150
	200		111-102
Plasmid LE Midi* (Low Endotoxin)	26	spin / vacuum	111-226
	100		111-201
Plasmid EF Midi* (Endotoxin Free)	20	spin	121-220
	100		121-201
GeneAll® Expin™ for purification of fragment DNA			
Gel SV	50	mini / spin / vacuum	102-150
	200		102-102
PCR SV	50	mini / spin / vacuum	103-150
	200		103-102
CleanUp SV	50	mini / spin / vacuum	113-150
	200		113-102
Combo GP	50	mini / spin / vacuum	112-150
	200		112-102
GeneAll® Exgene™ for isolation of total DNA			
Tissue SV mini (plus!)*	100	spin / vacuum	104(9)-101
	250		104(9)-152
Tissue SV Midi (plus!)**	26	spin / vacuum	104(9)-226
	100		104(9)-201
Tissue SV MAXI (plus!)**	10	spin / vacuum	104(9)-310
	26		104(9)-326
Blood SV mini	100	spin / vacuum	105-101
	250		105-152
Blood SV Midi**	26	spin / vacuum	105-226
	100		105-201
Blood SV MAXI**	10	spin / vacuum	105-310
	26		105-326

Ordering Information

Products	Size	Type	Cat. No.
GeneAll® Exgene™ for isolation of total DNA			
Cell SV mini	100	spin / vacuum	106-101
	250		106-152
Cell SV MAXI**	10	spin / vacuum	106-310
	26		106-326
Clinic SV mini	100	spin / vacuum	108-101
	250		108-152
Clinic SV Midi	26	spin / vacuum	108-226
	100		108-201
Clinic SV MAXI**	10	spin / vacuum	108-310
	26		108-326
Genomic DNA micro	50	spin	118-050
Plant SV mini	100	spin / vacuum	117-101
	250		117-152
Plant SV Midi**	26	spin / vacuum	117-226
	100		117-201
Plant SV MAXI**	10	spin / vacuum	117-310
	26		117-326
GMO SV mini	50	spin / vacuum	107-150
	200		107-102
GeneAll® GenEx™ for isolation of total DNA			
GenEx™ B	100 [†]	mini / solution	220-101
	500 [†]	mini / solution	220-105
	100 ^{††}	MAXI / solution	220-301
GenEx™ C	100 [†]	mini / solution	221-101
	500 [†]	mini / solution	221-105
	100 ^{††}	MAXI / solution	221-301
GenEx™ T	100 [†]	mini / solution	222-101
	500 [†]	mini / solution	222-105
	100 ^{††}	MAXI / solution	222-301
GeneAll® DirEx™ Single tube DNA extraction buffer for PCR			
DirEx™	50	solution	250-050

Products	Size	Type	Cat. No.
GeneAll® RiboEx™ for preparation of total RNA			
RiboEx™	100	solution	301-001
	200		301-002
Hybrid-R™	100	spin	305-101
Hybrid-R™ Blood RNA	50	spin	315-150
Hybrid-R™ miRNA	50	spin	325-150
RiboEx™ LS	100	solution	302-001
	200		302-002
Riboclear™	50	spin	303-150
Ribospin™	50	spin	304-150
Ribospin™ vRD	50	spin	302-150
Allspin™	50	spin	306-150
GeneAll® AmpONE™ for PCR amplification			
Taq DNA polymerase	250 U	(2.5 U/μl)	501-025
	500 U		501-050
	1,000 U		501-100
α-Taq DNA polymerase	250 U	(2.5 U/μl)	502-025
	500 U		502-050
	1,000 U		502-100
Pfu DNA polymerase	250 U	(2.5 U/μl)	503-025
	500 U		503-050
	1,000 U		503-100
Hotstart Taq DNA polymerase	250 U	(2.5 U/μl)	531-025
	500 U		531-050
	1,000 U		531-100
Clean Taq DNA polymerase	250 U	(2.5 U/μl)	551-025
	500 U		551-050
	1,000 U		551-100
Clean α-Taq DNA polymerase	250 U	(2.5 U/μl)	552-025
	500 U		552-050
	1,000 U		552-100
Taq Master mix	2x	0.5 ml x 2 tubes	511-010
	2x	0.5 ml x 10 tubes	511-050
α-Taq Master mix	2x	0.5 ml x 2 tubes	512-010
	2x	0.5 ml x 10 tubes	512-050

* GeneAll® Tissue SV mini, Midi, and MAXI plus! kit provide the additional methods for the purification from animal whole blood.

** GeneAll® SV Midi / MAXI kits require the centrifuge which has a swinging-bucket rotor and ability of 4,000 ~ 5,000 xg.

† On the basis of DNA purification from 300 ul whole blood, 2 x 10⁶ cells or 10 mg animal tissue.

†† On the basis of DNA purification from 10 ml whole blood. 1 x 10⁶ cells or 100 mg animal tissue.

Ordering Information

Products	Size	Type	Cat. No.
GeneAll® AmpONE™ for PCR amplification			
Taq Premix	20 μ l 50 μ l	96 tubes	521-200 521-500
α -Taq Premix	20 μ l 50 μ l	96 tubes	522-200 522-500
Taq Premix (w/o dye)	20 μ l	96 tubes	524-200
α -Taq Premix (w/o dye)	20 μ l	96 tubes	525-200
dNTP mix	500 μ l	2.5 mM each	509-020
dNTP set (set of dATP, dCTP, dGTP and dTTP)	1 ml x 4 tubes	100 mM	509-040

* Each dNTP is available

GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid SV mini

1. Pellet cells by centrifugation
2. Resuspend in **250 ul** of Buffer **S1**
3. Add **250 ul** of buffer **S2** and mix by inverting
4. Add **350 ul** of buffer **S3** and mix by inverting
5. Centrifuge for **10 min**
6. Transfer the cleared lysate to SV column and centrifuge for **30 sec**
7. (Optional) Add **500 ul** of buffer **AW** and centrifuge for **30 sec**
8. Add **700 ul** of buffer **PW** and centrifuge for **30 sec**
9. Centrifuge for additional **1 min**
10. Apply **50 ul** of buffer **EB** and centrifuge for **1 min**

GeneAll® Exprep™ Plasmid SV Midi

1. Pellet cells by centrifugation
2. Resuspend in **2.5 ml** of buffer **S1**
3. Add **2.5 ml** of buffer **S2** and mix by inverting
4. Add **3.5 ml** of buffer **S3** and mix by inverting
5. (Optional) Centrifuge for 20 min at 4,500 xg (5,000 rpm)
6. Transfer the lysate (step 4) or the cleared lysate (step 5) to EzClear™ column (blue ring), let stand for **2 min** and centrifuge for **3 min** at **1,000 xg** (2,200 rpm)
7. Transfer the pass-through to SV Midi column (red ring) and centrifuge for **3 min** at **1,000 xg** (2,200 rpm)
8. Add **9 ml** of buffer **AW** and centrifuge for **3 min** at **1,000 xg**.
9. Add **12 ml** of buffer **PW** and centrifuge for **3 min** at **1,000 xg**.
10. Add **3 ml** of buffer **PW** and centrifuge for **15 min** at **4,500 xg**.
11. Apply **500 ul** of buffer **EB** , let stand for **5 min** and centrifuge for **5 min** at **4,500 xg**.



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