

patent pending

INSTRUCTIONS AND PROTOCOLS FOR ERASE SPERM ISOLATION KIT 05/11

Kit Contents

<u>Units</u>	<u>Reagent</u>	<u>Storage</u>
30 ml	Extraction Buffer	4°C or -20°C
2 x 300µl	Proteinase K (Yellow)	-20°C
10 x 100µl	Solution #1 (Red)	-20°C
	MIX BEFORE USE DISCARD AFTER USE	
10 x 100µl	Solution #2 (White)	-20°C
	PIPETTE MIX ONLY DISCARD AFTER USE	
10 x 100µl	Solution #3 (Blue)	-20°C
	MIX BEFORE USE DISCARD AFTER USE	
51	Tube A 2.0 ml Dolphin Tube	Room Temp.
51	Tube B 1.5 ml Pink Tube	Room Temp.
51	Tube C 1.5 ml Blue Tube	Room Temp.
50	Spin Baskets	Room Temp.

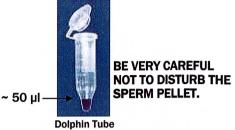
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Erase Instructions

 For each sample to be extracted, add 400 μl Extraction Buffer and 7 μl Proteinase K (PK) to a 15 ml conical tube and mix gently to create a master mix.

Example: 8 samples x 400 µl = 3200 µl Extraction Buffer, and 8 samples x 7 µl = 56 µl PK added to 15 ml conical tube

- 2. Place solid substrate (e.g. cutting, swab, etc.) into Tube A.
- Pipette 400 μl of the master mix from step 1 into each Tube A* and vortex at full speed for 20 seconds. Pulse centrifuge at less than 6,000xg for 2 seconds to remove liquid from the sides and cap of the tube.
- 4. Incubate at 56°C for 1 hour to complete the PK digestion.
- 5. Pulse centrifuge samples to remove condensation from caps.
- 6. Using sterile forceps, place the substrate in the provided spin basket; place the basket back in the SAME Tube A.*
- 7. Cap and centrifuge Tube A at maximum speed for 5 minutes (10,000xg minimum).
- 8. Remove spin basket from Tube A and discard or retain substrate according to your laboratory's policies.



- Using the lower line on Tube A as a guide, slowly pipette approximately 330-350 µl of liquid from Tube A into Tube B until approximately 50 µl remains in Tube A. LEAVE APPROX. 50 µl OF EXTRACTION BUFFER OVER THE SPERM PELLET.
- 10. Tube B is the non-sperm fraction and is ready for DNA purification using your laboratory's preferred method (go to Purification Methods).
- **11.** If desired, the sperm pellet in Tube A may be mixed and a smear made to confirm the presence of spermatozoa.
- The order in which solutions are added in the following steps is critical.
- 12.Add 10 µl of Solution #1 to Tube A.
- 13. Add 10 µl of Solution #2 to Tube A. Mix by pipetting up and down until the sperm pellet has been fully resuspended. AVOID BUBBLES AND DO NOT VORTEX. Solution #2 should be mixed thoroughly but gently by pipetting up and down multiple times.

14. Transfer the liquid to Tube C.**

- 15. Incubate Tube C samples for 15 minutes at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- 16. Thaw and vortex Solution #3 to solubilize any precipitate. Add 10 µl of Solution #3 to Tube C and mix thoroughly or vortex.
- 17. Incubate Tube C samples at 56°C for 15 minutes.
- 18. Tube C is the lysed sperm cell fraction and is ready for DNA purification. (go to Purification Methods).
- * Additional manipulation or agitation of the substrate in the solution at this step may increase the amount of sperm cells released from the substrate.
- ** The tube change at this step is necessary because a trace amount of epithelial DNA adheres to the side of the tube. It may be possible to avoid this tube transfer using the following steps:
 - 1) Add Solution #1 and #2 and mix per steps 12 and 13.
 - 2) Pipette the solution in Tube A on the inside walls of Tube A up to the 500 µl line. Be careful to ensure the entire interior tube surface has been rinsed with the solution.
 - 3) Pulse centrifuge.

Purification Methods (choose one)

Phenol Chloroform Isoamyl Alcohol

- Dilute sample to 450 μl with TE⁻⁴ (add 370 μl TE⁻⁴ to the sperm fraction or 100 μl TE⁻⁴ to the epithelial fraction).
- 2. Add 600 µl phenol chloroform isoamyl alcohol.
- 3. Mix well by shaking sample vigorously.
- 4. Centrifuge sample for 5 minutes at 12,000xg.
- 5. Continue to EtOH Precipitation OR Size Filtration

EtOH Precipitation

- After a phenol chloroform isoamyl procedure, pipette 420 µl of the aqueous layer into a clean 2ml tube.
- 2. Add 233 µl of 7M NH₄OAc and mix thoroughly.
- 3. Add 1.3 ml of 100% ethanol and mix thoroughly.
- 4. Place tube at -80°C for 30 minutes or -20°C for 2 hours.
- 5. Centrifuge 20 minutes (increased centrifugation time, up to 60 minutes, may benefit LCN samples) at 10,000xg.
- 6. Gently decant supernatant.
- 7. Add 300 µl of 70% ethanol and invert tube several times.
- Centrifuge 20 minutes at 10,000xg.
 Gently decant supernatant and dry
- pellet in a vacuum oven.
- 10.Add desired amount of water or TE-4 and incubate at 37 °C for 30 minutes.

Size Filtration (Microcon/Vivacon)

- 1. After a phenol chloroform isoamyl procedure, pipette the aqueous layer into a new Microcon/Vivacon column.
- 2. Centrifuge sample for 15 minutes at 2,000xg.
- 3. Place Microcon/Vivacon column into a clean collection tube or empty the current collection tube.
- Add 500 µl of TE⁻⁴ to the column and centrifuge for 15 minutes at 2000xg.
- 5. Repeat steps 3 & 4 for a total of 3 washes.
- Add desired elution amount of TE⁻⁴ or water to the column and invert column into a clean 1.5 ml tube. Centrifuge for 2 minutes at 5000xg.

Qiagen EZ1

- 1. Dilute sample to $200 \ \mu$ l with G2 Buffer if necessary (add 120 μ l G2 Buffer to the sperm fraction or <u>use</u> 200 μ l of the epithelial fraction).
- For LCN samples, it may be beneficial to add 1µl PolyA RNA (EZ1 protocol Appendix A, pg . 54).
- 3. Place reagent trays, tubes and tips into proper EZ1 positions.
- 4. Set EZ1 for trace protocol, and select the volume and type of elution (choose water for elution of LCN samples).
- 5. Start the EZ1 machine.
- 6. LCN samples may be concentrated using a speed vac.

Maxwell 16 LEV with DNA IQ Casework Pro Kit

- 1. Dilute Erase samples to $400 \,\mu$ l with TE⁴ (add $320 \,\mu$ l TE⁴ to the sperm fraction or $50 \,\mu$ l TE⁴ to the epithelial fraction).
- 2. Add 200µl of the Lysis Buffer provided with the Maxwell kit to each sample.
- Place reagent cartridges, LEV plungers, and Elution Tubes with 50µl of Elution Buffer[±] into their proper positions on the Maxwell Cartridge Rack ([±]for LCN samples that may need further concentration, use water instead of Elution Buffer) as directed in the Maxwell 16 Casework Pro protocol.
- 4. Add each sample to the first well of each Maxwell cartridge.
- 5. Place the Maxwell Cartridge Rack into the Maxwell 16 instrument.
- 6. Start the Maxwell 16.
- 7. LCN samples may be concentrated using a speed vac.

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