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Isolation and Purification of Plasmid DNA from E. coli

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Guidelines

MATERIALS:

- 1) *E. coli*, strain ____, containing plasmid
- 2) LB media
 - 1.0% Bacto-tryptone
 - 0.5% Bacto-yeast extract
 - 1.0% NaClAdd the appropriate antibiotic to the growth media for the plasmid to be purified.
- 3) Chloramphenicol, 34 mg/mL, made up in 100% EtOH, filter sterilized.
- 4) Spectinomycin, 10 mg/mL, made up in d-H₂O, filter sterilized.
- 5) Lysozyme solution
 - 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0
 - 10 mM EDTA
 - 50 mM GlucoseAdd lysozyme to a concentration of 2 mg/mL just before use.
- 6) Alkaline SDS solution
 - 0.2 M NaOH
 - 1.0% SDSMake up fresh from stock solutions for each use.
- 7) High salt solution, per 100 mL
 - 60.0 mL of 5 M KOAc
 - 11.5 mL of glacial acetic acid
 - 28.5 mL of d-H₂O
- 8) 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 100 mM NaOAc
- 9) 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA (1X TE buffer)
- 10) Ethidium bromide, 10 mg/mL in d-H₂O
- 11) CsCl, solid
- 12) 100% EtOH
- 13) Isopropanol, CsCl/TE buffer saturated
- 14) 3 M NaOAc
- 15) Beckman Ti50 rotor quick seal tubes
- 16) Syringes, with 18g needles
- 17) Phenol, buffer-saturated

References

- C. Birnboim. A rapid Alkaline Extraction Method for the Isolation of Plasmid DNA. Methods In Enzymology **100**: 243-255.
- Maniatis, E.F. Fritsch, and J. Sambrook. Large-scale Isolation of Plasmid DNA.

Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. Pages 86- 94.



- 1 Inoculate 1000 mL of L broth containing the appropriate antibiotic with 10 mL of an overnight culture of the *E. coli* strain containing the plasmid to be purified.
- 2 Incubate at 37°C overnight.
 18:00:00
- 3 If amplification of the plasmid DNA is necessary (because of low copy number of the plasmid under normal conditions), after 4-8 hours of growth, add chloramphenicol (34 mg/mL) to a final concentration of 170 ug/mL or spectinomycin (10 mg/mL) to a final concentration of 50 ug/mL (if the bacteria carries chloramphenicol resistance).
- 4 Incubate at 37°C overnight.
 18:00:00
- 5 Centrifuge the bacterial cells in the Sorvall GSA rotor at 5,000 rpm, 5 min, 4°C.
 00:05:00
- 6 Use 3-250 mL GSA bottles per liter of bacteria.
- 7 Discard the supernatants.
- 8 Resuspend the cells with 60 mL (total, 20 mL/bottle) of lysozyme solution.
- 9 Incubate on ice for 30 min.
 00:30:00
- 10 Add 120 mL (total, 40 mL/bottle) of the alkaline SDS solution.
- 11 Gently mix (by inversion) until the solution clears.
- 12 Incubate on ice for 5 min.
 00:05:00
- 13 Add 90 mL (total, 30 mL/bottle) of the high salt solution.



14 Mix well and incubate on ice for 30-60 min.

 01:00:00

15 Centrifuge the bottles in the Sorvall GSA rotor at 10,000 rpm, 10 min, 4°C.

 00:10:00

16 Decant the supernatants to clean bottles.

17 Precipitate the DNA with 2X volumes (approximately 170-180 mL) of 100% EtOH.

18 Hold at -80°C for 60 min.

 01:00:00

19 Centrifuge the bottles in the Sorvall GSA rotor at 10,000 rpm, 10 min, 4°C.

 00:10:00

20 Discard the supernatants.

21 Resuspend the pellets with 10 mL each of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 100 mM NaOAc.

22 Transfer the material to 30 mL corex tubes.

23 Add an equal volume of buffer-saturated phenol to each tube.

24 Mix well and centrifuge in the Sorvall SS34 rotor at 10,000 rpm, 10 min, room temperature.

 00:10:00

25 Remove the upper aqueous layers to clean 30 mL corex tubes.

26 Precipitate the DNAs with 2X volumes of 100% EtOH.



- 27 Hold at -80°C for 45 min.
 00:45:00
- 28 Centrifuge the tubes in the Sorvall HB-4 rotor at 10,000 rpm, 10 min, 4°C.
 00:10:00
- 29 Discard the supernatants.
- 30 Dry the pellets briefly (10-15 min) in the vacuum desiccator to remove the EtOH.
 00:15:00
- 31 Resuspend each plasmid DNA with a total of 10 mL of 1X TE buffer.
- 32 Weigh out exactly 6.8 gm of CsCl into each of 2-30 mL corex tubes for each plasmid DNA.
- 33 Divide each plasmid DNA solution between the 2 tubes of CsCl, measuring the volume.
- 34 Add 1X TE buffer to the tubes of CsCl to a final volume of 6.4 mL added to each tube.
- 35 Mix well, until all the CsCl is in solution.
- 36 Add 512 µL of ethidium bromide (10 mg/mL) to each tube.
- 37 Mix well.
- 38 Centrifuge the tubes in the Sorvall SS34 rotor at 10,000 rpm, 15 min, 4°C.
 00:15:00
- 39 Transfer the supernatants to Beckman polyallomar Ti50 rotor quick-seal tubes using a syringe and needle (18g).



- 40 Fill the tubes to capacity with a CsCl/ethidium bromide solution (6.8 gm CsCl, 6.4 mL 1X TE buffer, 512 μ L 10 mg/ml ethidium bromide).
- 41 Seal the tubes with the Beckman tube sealer.
- 42 Centrifuge the gradients in the Beckman Ti50 rotor at 35,000 rpm, 72 hours, 25°C.
 72:00:00
- Note**

Alternatively, centrifuge in the Beckman Ti70.1 rotor at 45,000 rpm, 24-40 hours, 25°C.
- 43 Visualize the DNA using a UV light source.
- 44 Remove the plasmid DNA from the gradients by puncturing the side of the tube with an 18g needle and syringe.
- 45 Place a small amount of Vaseline on the side of the tube and puncture through the Vaseline.
- 46 Smear the Vaseline over the puncture hole when the syringe is removed to seal the hole.
- 47 Circular plasmid DNA is the lower band in the gradient. Chromosomal DNA and nicked circular DNA is in the upper band in the gradient.
- 48 Place the DNA solution into 30 mL corex tubes.
- 49 Extract the ethidium bromide from the DNA solution by adding an equal volume of CsCl/TE buffer saturated isopropanol.
- 50 Mix gently and centrifuge in the Sorvall SS34 rotor at 3,000 rpm, 1 min, 4°C.
 00:01:00
- 51 Pipet off the upper isopropanol layer.



- 52 Repeat the isopropanol extraction 1X.
- 53 Add 1.0 mL of 3 M NaOAc to each tube of DNA and adjust the volume in each tube to 10.0 mL with 1X TE buffer.
- 54 Precipitate the DNAs with 2X volumes of 100% EtOH.
- 55 Hold at -20°C overnight.

 18:00:00
- 56 Centrifuge the tubes in the Sorvall HB-4 rotor at 10,000 rpm, 10 min, 4°C.

 00:10:00
- 57 Discard the supernatants.
- 58 Dry the pellets briefly (10-15 min) in the vacuum desiccator to remove the EtOH.

 00:15:00
- 59 Resuspend the plasmid DNAs with 1X TE buffer.
- 60 Determine the DNA concentration.
- 61 Store the DNAs at 4°C.