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MECH step CsCl density gradients

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Abstract

For use in **Generating viral metagenomes from the coral holobiont.**

- 1 CsCl solutions were made with solid molecular-grade CsCl (Sigma-Aldrich) dissolved in 0.02 μm filtered (Anotop, Whatman) SM buffer.
- 2 A 3 mL cushion of 1.6 g mL⁻¹ CsCl was added to the bottom of a 13.2 mL UltraClear™ ultracentrifuge tube (Beckman Coulter).
- 3 Add 2.5 mL of 1.45 g mL⁻¹ density on top of the 1.6 g mL⁻¹ layer.
- 4 Add 2.5 mL of 1.3 g mL⁻¹ density.
- 5 Add 2 mL of 1.2 g mL⁻¹ density.
- 6 The density of sample homogenate supernatant was adjusted to 1.12 g mL⁻¹ with CsCl.
- 7 2 mL of sample was placed on top of the layered gradient.
- 8 Gradients were then centrifuged in an Optima XL-80K ultracentrifuge (Beckman Coulter) in a swinging bucket rotor (SW 41 Ti, Beckman Coulter) for 2.5 h at 40,000 rpm and 4°C.
 02:30:00
- 9 Fractions (0.5 mL) from the gradients were collected in 1.5 mL tubes using an 18 bore gauge needle and luer-lok syringe, puncturing the tube ~1 mL from the bottom.
- 10 The density of fractions was determined gravimetrically and DNA concentration of each fraction was measured using a Quant-It Picogreen dsDNA High Sensitivity assay kit (Invitrogen, Life Technologies).
- 11 Diafiltration and buffer exchange were performed to remove CsCl salts.

Note

Their presence may interfere with downstream processing, such as DNA extraction.
- 12 Fractions containing the nucleic acid peaks were pooled and buffer exchange was performed with Amicon® centrifugal spin columns (30 kDa, Millipore) against 0.02 μm



filtered SM buffer.

- 13 The diafiltrated sample was then filtered using a 0.2 μm pore size Durapore[®] syringe filter to remove remaining contaminating bacteria.