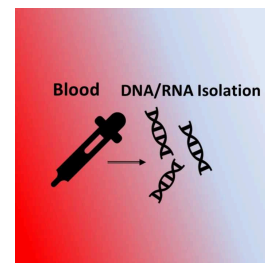


Jun 12, 2024

DNA / RNA isolation from whole blood with universal mini column kit for molecular analysis

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.n2bvjn98wgk5/v1



Sudhir Bhatia¹, Gudrun Baersch¹

¹Genekam Biotechnology AG



Sudhir Bhatia

Genekam Biotechnology AG

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Protocol Citation: Sudhir Bhatia, Gudrun Baersch 2024. DNA / RNA isolation from whole blood with universal mini column kit for molecular analysis. **protocols.io** <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.n2bvjn98wgk5/v1>

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Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: June 10, 2024

Last Modified: June 12, 2024

Protocol Integer ID: 101515

Keywords: Blood , Nucleic acid isolation, Mini column , PCR, Molecular analysis, Virus, rna isolation from whole blood, rna from whole blood, nucleic acid isolation, rna isolation method, isolating pure enough nucleic acid, universal mini column kit for molecular analysis, fresh blood sample, rna isolation, detecting blood pathogen, blood sample, extracted nucleic acid, universal mini column dna, pure enough nucleic acid, edta blood sample, performing various molecular assay, simple source of dna, molecular analyses such as pcr, blood pathogens such as plasmodium, whole blood, several isolation methods in the literature, nucleic acid, molecular assay, several isolation method, various molecular assays on biomarker, blood, clotting of the small column, circulating cell, making isolation, rna, universal mini column kit, isolation process, dna, such as hemoglobin, biomarker, molecular analysis, inhibitor component, isolation, clotting

Disclaimer

Genekam Biotechnology AG
Duissernstrasse 65a
47058 Duisburg
Germany



Abstract

Whole blood is a simple source of DNA/RNA, however while there are several isolation methods in the literature, they are not capable of isolating pure enough nucleic acid to perform molecular analyses such as PCR. One possible explanation is that a variety of inhibitory substances in blood, such as hemoglobin, are not eliminated or inactivated during the isolation process. Even in some situations, the mini column becomes plugged with blood, making isolation impossible. This is also true for a variety of commercial kits on the market. As a result, additional steps are required to remove these inhibitor components, which lead to the development of special cumbersome methods or commercial kits designed specifically for blood.

We developed a universal mini column DNA/RNA isolation method that can separate DNA/RNA from whole blood without pretreatment or clotting of the small column. **The EDTA blood samples or fresh blood samples should be used in this protocol**, hence heparin blood samples cannot be used as heparin is known to inhibit the PCR. The extracted nucleic acid is used for performing various molecular assays on biomarkers, viruses, bacteria, fungi, and parasites such as Plasmodium species.

This kit is also useful for detecting blood pathogens such as Plasmodium (a malaria parasite), Babesia, Anaplasma, and more.

This approach can also be applied to buccal swabs, nasal swabs, tissue, plasma (serum), lymph nodes, and circulating cells. The user does not need to have multiple kits to perform nucleic acid isolation, which saves money and time.

Image Attribution

Blood DNA/RNA isolation



Materials

Genekam Isolation Kits:

-SB0079 - Genekam Universal RNA-Isolation Kit (INT)

-UDI-DI: 04262420430799 - CE

-SB0001 - Genekam Universal DNA-Isolation Kit (INT)

-UDI-DI: 04262420430706 - CE

-SB0179 - Genekam Universal DNA/RNA-Isolation Kit (INT)

-UDI-DI: 04262420430829 - CE

Contents:

- Tube A (lysis buffer 1)
- Tube G (lysis buffer 2)
- Tube K (proteinase K) to be stored at 4°C
- Tube B (washing buffer 1)
- Tube C (washing buffer 2)
- Tube E (elution buffer)
- Mini columns
- Collection tubes for mini column (2ml with round bottom)
- Collection tubes for mini column (1.5ml with conical bottom) for elution

Chemicals and equipment needed:

- Molecular Ethanol- The use of molecular Ethanol produces the best quality results!
- Pipettor and Pipette tips
- Heat block
- Centrifuge
- Vortexer

Troubleshooting

Safety warnings

- ! -Keep the kit away from sun light.
- If the package and the bottles are damaged don't use the kit.
- Read the material safety data sheet.
- Only use EDTA blood samples. Heparin inhibits the PCR.

Precautions:

- The kit is intended for in vitro use only.
- The kit should only be used by trained persons.
- The user must read the manual for use carefully.
- The kit should not be used after the expiry date.
- The user should work very cleanly when isolating.
- Decontaminate the instruments regularly (once a week).
- The user should wear protective gloves and laboratory clothing.
- The user should take safety precautions as they are working with potentially infectious material.

Before start

- Read the protocol before start.
- Check the contents of the kit.
- Make the heat block on and adjust the temperature as given in the protocol.
- Elution buffer should be pre warmed.
- Only use EDTA blood samples.**



- 1 Add 300µl of Tube A and 15µl of Tube K to the 50µl whole blood sample in the tube. Use EDTA whole blood sample and **avoid heparin whole blood sample as heparin is known to inhibit PCR reaction.**

Note: If user has problem, the blood can be diluted with equal volume of PBS to be used as input. Sometimes, one has to use double volume of PBS with blood as input.
- 2 Incubate at 56°C for 20-30 minutes. Add to this 400µl of Tube G. Incubate at 70°C for 5 minutes. 20m
- 3 Add to this 400µl of molecular ethanol and shake with the vortexer.
- 4 Take a mini column in one collection tube and add 600µl of above made solution to this mini column.
- 5 Centrifuge this for one minute at 11000rpm. Discard the filtrated fluid. 1m
- 6 Add the rest of your remaining fluid in this mini column and repeat the step 5 for centrifuge. Discard the filtrated fluid.
- 7 Now add 500µl of Tube B to mini column. Repeat the step 5 for centrifugation and discard the filtrated fluid. 1m
- 8 Add 500µl of Tube C to mini column. Repeat the step 5 for centrifugation and discard the filtrated fluid. 1m
- 9 Add 200µl of Tube C to mini column. Repeat centrifugation for 3 min at 13000rpm and discard the filtrated fluid. 3m
- 10 Centrifuge the mini column for 1 min at 13000rpm to dry the matrix. Discard the used collection tube. 1m
- 11 Now put the mini column (filter part) in a new 1.5 ml collection tube.
- 12 Add 100µl of Tube E (**pre-warmed to 70°C**) to the mini column.

13 Now keep this at room temperature for two minutes.

2m

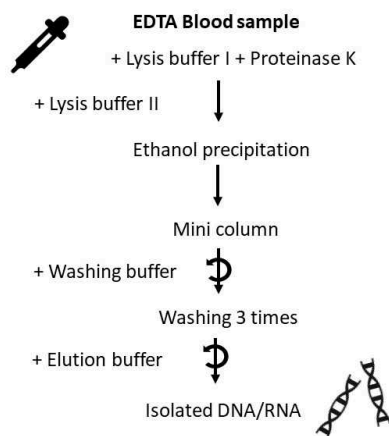
14 Centrifuge this at 13000rpm for one minute.

1m

15 Now the user has fluid in the collection tube. This is isolated Nucleic acid. This can be used to perform different assays. The Nucleic acid should be stored at -20°C for long-term use

16

Scheme of Isolation method



DNA / RNA isolation from whole blood sample

Protocol references

Bhatia S. LOSS OF AN ABUNDANT QUANTITY OF RIBONUCLEIC ACID DURING MINI COLUMN ISOLATION METHOD. *Biotechnologia Acta T.* 2023. 16 (3); 65-69. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15407/biotech16.03.065>