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## FindingNemo Library 3: KrazyStarFish (KSF)

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John Tyson<sup>1</sup>, Inswasti Cahyani<sup>2</sup>, Nadine Holmes<sup>2</sup>, Josh Quick<sup>3</sup>, Nicholas Loman<sup>3</sup>, Matthew Loose<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of British Columbia; <sup>2</sup>University of Nottingham; <sup>3</sup>University of Birmingham



Inswasti Cahyani

University of Nottingham

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**We use this protocol and it's working**

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## Abstract

This sub-protocol is designed to prepare library from extracted ultra-high molecular weight (UHMW) DNA to obtain ultra-long (UL) reads on Nanopore sequencers. The UL library protocol we tested here is based on ONT's rapid kit, *i.e.*, **SQK-RAD004**, a transposase based adapter ligation kit.

We named this protocol **KrazyStarFish (KSF)**. It offers a different approach to UL library prep, by using filter paper shaped as a starfish at the DNA precipitation/clean-up step. It can consistently produced N50 > 100 kb with the right transposase to DNA ratio.

This protocol was developed by John Tyson at UBC, Vancouver.

## Guidelines

### Acknowledgements

The FindingNemo protocol series was developed by Inswasti Cahyani for the Long Read Club with significant contributions from John Tyson and Nadine Holmes, also Josh Quick, and continuous discussion and support of Matt Loose and Nick Loman. We would also like to thank Giron Koetsier (NEB) and Kelvin Liu (Circulomics) for lending their expertise and advance product trials.

Please follow on Twitter for latest updates and results:

@NininUoN

@mattloose

## Materials

### Chemicals/Compounds

-  Tris-HCl pH 8.0 **Thermo Scientific Catalog #J22638-AE**
-  Ethanol Absolute **Honeywell Fluka Catalog #32221-2.5L**
-  Isopropanol Absolute **Fisher Scientific Catalog #P/7500/15**
-  Nuclease-free Water **ThermoFisher Catalog #AM9920**
-  NaCl (5 M) RNase-free **Thermo Fisher Scientific Catalog #AM9759**
-  Magnesium Chloride **Fisher Scientific Catalog #AC223210010**
-  Triton X-100 **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #T8787-50ML**
-  Glycerol **Bio Basic Inc. Catalog #GB0232.SIZE.500ml**

### Made-up Buffer





#### **4x MuA Buffer**

- 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0
- 40 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>
- 440 mM NaCl
- 0.2% TritonX-100
- 40% Glycerol

### Kits

-  Rapid Sequencing Kit **Oxford Nanopore Technologies Catalog #SQK-RAD004**

### Disposables

-  DNA LoBind Tubes, 1.5 mL **Eppendorf Catalog #0030108051**
-  DNA LoBind 2.0ml PCR Clean Eppendorf Tubes **Eppendorf Catalog #0030 108.078**
-  8-strip PCR Tubes with Caps **Axygen Catalog #14-222-251**
-  Whatman Filter Paper No.3 **Catalog #SKU1153211**

#### Note

#### **KrazyStarFish (KSF) disk:**

6 mm star-shaped (or round-shaped) disk punched out of Whatman #3 cellulose filter paper



- Wide-bore (or cut off) P1000 and P200 tips

## Troubleshooting



## Safety warnings

- ⚠ When handling phenol always wear PPE, keep a solution of 50% (w/v) PEG-400 nearby to treat the burn in the case of accidental splashes.

## Before start

### Things to observe at all times:

- Excessive and vigorous pipetting and vortexing should be avoided as these may shear the DNA.
- Make up buffers with nuclease-free water to avoid introducing nucleases to solutions.
- Avoid unnecessary heating and freezing; isolated DNA should be stable for storage in the fridge for months



## Pre Library Prep

- 1 This library prep is based on the rapid kit (**SQK-RAD004**) and using a home-made **MuA buffer** (see Materials).  
Input DNA is based on its concentration/amount without requiring prior knowledge on input cell number.

## Transposase Reaction

- 2 In a 1.5 ml tube (labelled as DNA), gently mix 75 µl DNA (~100 ng/µl) with 25 µl 4x MuA buffer.

### Note

Standard input DNA is 7.5 µg and can be for three loadings on MinION.

- 3 In another 1.5 ml tube (labelled as MuA), mix 25 µl 4x MuA buffer with 74 µl water and 0.1-1 µl FRA (depending on N50 targeted).

### Note

We consistently obtained N50  $\geq$  100 kb using a ratio of:  
**0.6 µl FRA per 10 µg human genome DNA**

- 4 Add/mix the 100 µl content of the MuA tube into the DNA containing tube, pipetting slowly with a wide-bore P200 tip and moving the tip constantly.
- 5 Make 100 µl aliquots into PCR tubes and treat at 30°C for 1 min, 80°C for 1 min and then cool to room temperature.

🔥 30 °C ⌚ 00:01:00

🔥 80 °C ⌚ 00:01:00

🔥 Room temperature cool-off

## DNA Precipitation

- 6 Pool reactions into a single tube and remove ~190 µl into a fresh 1.5 ml tube.



- 7 Add 12  $\mu$ l of 5 M NaCl and mix gently (by flicking or pipetting with a wide-bore P200 tip).
- 8 Add a "kRAZYsTARFISH" filter (see Materials) to the tube so it is submerged.
- 9 Add 142  $\mu$ l Isopropanol to the tube.
- 10 Mix contents gently by inversion 20-30 times, allowing UHMW DNA to collect and condense onto the filter.
- 11 Pulse-spin the tube and remove the liquid by passing pipette tip past the filter.

**Note**

If the filter sticks to the side of the tip during this process gently place it back onto the side of the tube.
- 12 Wash the filter by addition of 500  $\mu$ l 70% ethanol and gently invert the tube a few times.
- 13 Pulse-spin the tube and remove the liquid leaving the filter behind in the tube.
- 14 Repeat the 70% ethanol wash (step 12) once.
- 15 Pulse-spin the tube and remove any residual liquid leaving the filter behind and allow to air dry for a couple of minutes.
- 16 Transfer the filter to a 2 ml tube by tipping.

## DNA Elution

- 17 Add 125  $\mu$ l of EB buffer, covering the filter, and allow tagged DNA to resuspend for 20-30 mins at 37°C with occasional gentle mixing (flicking or pipetting with a wide-bore P200 tip).



37 °C

00:30:00 max

#### Note

We have found efficiency of resuspension to be very good from the cellulose filter, but some gains may be had if library is left longer when using larger amounts of UHMW DNA as input.

- 18 Quantify as per section "**UHMW DNA QC**".
- 19 Store sample at 4°C until ready to proceed to adapter (RAP) addition followed by sequencing.  
This will be sufficient for about 3 sequencing runs/reloads.

4 °C for storage

## Adapter Ligation

- 20 Remove 37.0 µl of tagged DNA library into a fresh 1.5 ml tube.
- 21 Add 37.5 µl SQB buffer, mix gently (by flicking or pipetting with a wide-bore P200 tip).
- 22 Add 0.5 µl RAP, mix gently and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.
- 23 Continue to Section "Flowcell Priming & Library Loading", **or** an optional "**Nemo**" clean-up step.

#### Note

Adding the Nemo clean-up step will remove most free adapters. In our experience testing this, the yield/occupancy was only slightly improved as this parameter depends more on the optimum transposase reaction. Using the Nemo clean-up may improve non-optimal transposase-cut library.