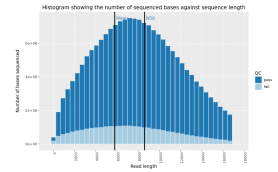


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Long-read DNA preparation for metagenomic samples V.2

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Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: July 12, 2019

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Protocol Integer ID: 25798

Keywords: sludge, biogas, substrate, digestate, manure, metagenome, DNA isolation, ONT



Abstract

General:

This is an DNA isolation protocol adapted to the properties of sludge samples from biogas and wastewater treatment plants. The protocol reliably retrieves metagenomic DNA of sufficient quality, length and yield. The performance has been validated on 20 different reactor plants.

Observed Performance on 20 ONT runs using this protocol:

It does not negatively impact the overall throughput for Nanopore Sequencing. Sequencing runs were active over 2.5 days, with one refuel step after 18 h.

N50 Ranges between 4000 and 8000 bp, depending on the sample type. E.g. frozen samples have a lower N50, fresh samples a higher N50. General throughput is between 18-28 Gigabases of a single flowcell (flowcell 106 Rev D, using the LSK-109 Kit).

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Materials

MATERIALS

⊗ RNase A **Qiagen** Catalog #19101

⊗ Ethanol

⊗ Guanidine thiocyanate **Bio Basic Inc.** Catalog #GB0244.SIZE.1Kg

⊗ Agencourt Ampure XP **Beckman Coulter** Catalog #A63880

⊗ FastDNA Spin Kit for Soil **MP Biomedicals**



Before start

Prepare **HA-wash solution** (12 uses)

1.) Add and mix the following from the FastDNA Kit:

🧪 4.564 mL sodium phosphate buffer

🧪 0.568 mL MT buffer

🧪 1.166 mL PPS

2.) Vortex at full speed for 2 min

3.) Add 🧪 6.3 mL 5.5 M guanidine thiocyanate

4.) Vortex again.

Vortex **HA-wash solution** for 2 min before use


Get a ice bucket

Sample pre preparation


- 1 Add 1 ml of homogenic sludge/substrate via 10 ml syringe (without needle) to a 2 ml tube

 1 mL sludge/substrate

- 2 Centrifuge for 5 min at 20,000g and remove supernatant


 00:05:00

- 3 Resuspend in 400 μ L nuclease free water

 400 μ L nuclease free water

Cell Lysis


- 4 Transfer sample to lysing matrix E tube and add 778 μ L sodium phosphate buffer

 778 μ L sodium phosphate buffer

- 5 Add 122 μ L MT buffer, homogenize tube by hand

 122 μ L MT buffer

- 6 Homogenize via FastPrep®-24 Classic I. for 20 s at 6 m/s and **put directly on ice** after lysis.

 00:00:20



Equipment

MP Biomedicals™ FastPrep -24™ Classic Instrument NAME

Benchtop homogenizer TYPE

Fisher Scientific BRAND

12079310 SKU

<https://www.fishersci.co.uk/shop/products/mp-biomedicals-fastprep-24-instrument/12079310> LINK


Note

The device may strongly influence your expected total yield and read lengths. Try different times and strengths first if you are using another device and analyse your DNA length distribution at the end, e.g. by agarose gel or Agilent Bioanalyzer, and determine the best settings for your device.

6 m/s corresponds to 3700 rpm, according to the manufacturer

Precipitation and Binding

- 7 Centrifuge for 15 min at 4 °C with 14,000g


 00:15:00







 4 °C

- 8 Transfer supernatant to a clean 2 ml tube




- 9 Add 1 µl RNase A to each sample and incubate for 5 min

 1 µL RNase A

 00:05:00

- 10 Add 250 μ L PPS (protein precipitation solution) and mix carefully but efficiently by inverting at least 10 times
 250 μ L PPS
- 11 Centrifuge at 14,000 g for 10 min at 4 °C
 00:10:00
 4 °C
- 12 Transfer supernatant to clean 5 ml tube
- 13 Resuspend binding matrix suspension and add 1 ml binding matrix suspension to the 5 ml tube
 1 mL binding matrix suspension
- 14 Invert by hand for 2 min (avoid "matrix pellet" here)
Place on a rack for 0.5 to 1 h
 00:02:00
 00:30:00 or up to 1 hour
- 15 Discard 650 μ L supernatant without disturbing the binding matrix

Washing


- 16
 - Transfer approx. 600 μ L of the mixture to a spin filter and centrifuge at 14,000g for 1 min
 00:01:00
 - Empty the catch tube and repeat the steps until all the binding matrix is in the spin filter
 - Empty the catch tube.
- 17
 - Add 500 μ L HA-wash solution and gently resuspend the matrix by stirring using a pipette tip
 - Centrifuge at 14,000 g for 1:00min, empty catch tube
 500 μ L HA-wash solution
 00:01:00

**Note**


Slightly stir with the pipette tip, do not overdo resuspending, as well for the next step

- 18
- Add 500 μ L SEWS-M and gently resuspend the pellet using a pipette tip
 - Centrifuge at 14,000 g for 1:00 min, replace the catch tube


 500 μ L SEWS-M


 00:01:00

- 19
- Centrifuge a second time at 14,000 g for 2 min to dry the membrane
 - Discard the catch tube and add a new clean 1.5 ml tube

 00:02:00


- 20
- Air-dry the spin-filter for 5 min at room temperature


 00:05:00

 20 °C (room temperature)


DNA retrieval

- 21
- Add 90 μ L 55 °C warm nuclease-free water to the spin filter and gently stir the binding matrix slightly with a pipette, then incubate for at least 5 min

 90 μ L 55 °C warm nuc. free water


 00:05:00 at least

- 22
- Centrifuge at 14,000 g for 1 min to get the eluate

 00:01:00

Note

Store at 4 °C if you want to stop here


 4 °C don't freeze

Pre Cleaning



- 23 Add 31.5 μL magnetic beads (0.35 volume, e.g. AMPure or HighPrep) to 90 μL of DNA sample,
shake gently by hand


 90 μL DNA sample


 31.5 μL magnetic beads

Note

Around 500 ng/ μL DNA is reduced to around 250 ng/ μL after cleaning.
Alternatively, take less DNA volume and add water if the concentration is over 500 ng/ μL

- 24 Incubate for 10 min at room temperature

 00:10:00

 20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ room temperature


- 25 Spin down and **bind to magnet** until the liquid is clear,

- 26 Stay on the magnet and remove supernatant

- 27 **(wash 1/2)** Add 150 μL Ethanol, don't disturb pellet


 150 μL Ethanol (80 %)

- 28 **(wash 2/2)** Remove supernatant

- 29  go to step #27 and redo the washing once


- 30 Spin down, bind to magnet again.
Remove the residual liquid **with a 10 μL pipette**


- 31 Add 30 μL nuclease free water and resuspend gently

 30 μL nuclease free water



32 Incubate for 10 min at room temperature

 00:10:00

 20 °C room temperature

33 Spin down and put on magnetic

34 Retrieve the supernatant with your DNA

Note

Determine dsDNA concentration e.g. via Qubit.
Determine DNA length via agarose gel or Bioanalyzer.

Expected result

You should usually lose around half of your total DNA during this process.