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Quick & Dirty DNA Extraction

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Cheung WY, Hubert N, Landry BS (1993) A simple and rapid DNA microextraction method for plant, animal, and insect suitable for RAPD and other PCR analyses. PCR Methods Appl 3:69–70

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Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

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Abstract


Modified from Cheung et al., 1993

Materials

Liquid nitrogen

Quick & Dirty extraction buffer with detergent( 350 μ L per sample)

Nanopure H₂O

1M Tris base  8.0

0.5M EDTA  8.0

NaCl

Sodium Metabisulfite (NA₂S₂O₅)

5% sarkosyl solution ( 50 g/L *N*-lauroyl-sarcosine, sodium salt)

 10 M ammonium acetate ( 150 μ L per sample)

100% isopropanol  200 μ L per sample)













70% ethanol ( 500 μ L per sample)

95% ethanol ( 500 μ L per sample)

Nanopure H₂O/TE



Make Quick & Dirty extraction buffer with detergent (500mL)

- 1 Add roughly  200 mL nanopure H₂O to a  1 L glass bottle with a stir bar and stir.
- 1.1 Transfer  80 mL  1 M Tris base to bottle.
- 1.2 Transfer  56 mL  0.5 M EDTA to bottle.
- 1.3 Transfer  46.7 g NaCl to bottle.
- 1.4 Transfer  3 g sodium metabisulfite to bottle.
- 1.5 Stir until dissolved.
- 1.6 Transfer solution to graduated cylinder and add nanopure H₂O to bring volume to  400 mL .
- 2 Return to  1 L bottle and autoclave for  00:25:00 .
- 2.1 Allow solution to cool to room temperature.
- 3 Gently add  100 mL 5% sarkosyl solution to Q&D buffer.
Note: Sarkosyl solution is a detergent and will foam if poured too quickly.
- 3.1 Swirl solution gently to mix.
Note: Once detergent has been added, do not autoclave, detergent will degrade at high heat.

Prep













- 4 Pre-heat Quick & Dirty extraction buffer with detergent in a 60 °C incubator.
- 5 Place isopropanol, 70% ethanol, and 95% ethanol in the freezer to chill.
- 6 Place one steel ball bearing into each sample tube.
- 7 Remove plate from -80 and quickly remove bottom from plate and float in liquid nitrogen to keep tissue frozen.

Extract and Wash DNA


- 8 Snap bottom back on to plate and shake in tissue homogenizer for 00:00:30 on highest speed.
Note: Shake plate without lid so that casing of the homogenizer holds caps in place.
Distribute samples evenly across plate so that samples are ground evenly.
- 9 When tissue is ground to a fine powder centrifuge briefly to remove powder from the inside of caps.
- 9.1 Open tubes and discard caps.
- 10 Add 350 µL pre-heated Q&D extraction buffer with detergent to each sample.
- 10.1 Add 150 µL 1 M ammonium acetate to each sample.
- 10.2 Cover with clean caps and invert gently to mix.
- 11 Incubate samples at 60 °C for 00:15:00 to 01:00:00 .
Note: To prevent caps from popping off while incubating, place inverted plate bottom over caps and hold down with a weight.



- 11.1 Invert samples gently every  00:05:00 .
Note: Caps will likely be loose, close tubes completely before inverting.
- 12 Centrifuge  3700 rpm, 22°C, 00:20:00 to pellet tissue.
- 13 Near the end of the spin, transfer  200 µL per sample ice cold isopropanol to a new plate.
- 14 Transfer  300 µL , or as much as you can, of supernatant from each sample to isopropanol plate.
- 15 Recap tubes and invert several times to mix.
- 15.1 Incubate at room temperature for  00:05:00 to  00:15:00
- 16 Centrifuge  3700 rpm, 4°C, 00:20:00 to pellet DNA.
- 17 Slowly pour off supernatant without disturbing pelleted DNA.
- 18 Add  500 µL ice cold 70% ethanol to each sample.
- 18.1 Cover with clean caps and invert gently to mix.
- 19 Centrifuge  3700 rpm, 4°C, 00:10:00 to wash pellet.
- 20 Slowly pour off supernatant without disturbing pelleted DNA.
- 21 Add  500 µL ice cold 95% ethanol to each sample.



21.1 Cover with clean caps and invert gently to mix.



22 Centrifuge  3700 rpm, 4°C, 00:05:00 to wash pellet.

23 Slowly pour off supernatant without disturbing pelleted DNA.

Dry and Re-suspend DNA

24 Place the flat on a paper towel and cover the open tubes with a KimWipe.

24.1 Allow pellets to dry overnight.

25 Once pellet is dry, and no residual liquid remains in the tubes, re-suspend pellets with  20 µL -  100 µL of TE buffer or nanopure H₂O depending on pellet size, desired concentration, and future uses.