

Jun 07, 2023

Soil sample DNA extraction (SuperSoil)

DOI

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.rm7vzbzj2vx1/v1>



Hsin-Mao Wu¹, Jie Hao Ou², Yin-Tse Huang¹, Yu-Hsuan Fan¹

¹Kaohsiung Medical University; ²National Chung Hsing University, Taichung



Hsin-Mao Wu

h20020830@gmail.com

Create & collaborate more with a free account

Edit and publish protocols, collaborate in communities, share insights through comments, and track progress with run records.

Create free account

OPEN  ACCESS



DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.rm7vzbzj2vx1/v1>

Protocol Citation: Hsin-Mao Wu, Jie Hao Ou, Yin-Tse Huang, Yu-Hsuan Fan 2023. Soil sample DNA extraction (SuperSoil). protocols.io <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.rm7vzbzj2vx1/v1>

License: This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the **Creative Commons Attribution License**, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited



Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: May 04, 2023

Last Modified: September 13, 2023

Protocol Integer ID: 81398

Keywords: soil, DNA extraction, soil sample dna extraction, bacterial dna extraction, method for fungal, extraction, fungal, supersoil, soil, dna

Abstract

A method for fungal and bacterial DNA extraction.

Materials

1. Bead (ball mill)

	A	Diameter (mm)	Density (g/ml)	Amount (ml)	Catalog name
	Zirconia beads	0.5	6	0.2	CAAR-ZB-0.5-1000BX
	Zirconia beads	1.0	6	0.2	CAAR-ZB-1-1000BX

2. Solution SD1 (Chaotropic)

	A	B
		w/w
	sodium thiocyanate	2.5%
	Na ₂ HPO ₄	5%
	pH	~8.4

3. Solution SD2

	A	B
		w/w
	AlCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O	1.5%
	Ammonium acetate	25%
	pH (Adjust with acetic acid)	6.3

4. Solution SD3 (Chaotropic)

	A	B
		w/w
	Guanidinium thiocyanate	65%
	pH	~7.0

Solution SEA (Wash buffer 1)



	A	B
		w/w
	Ethanol	50%
	Isopropanol	10%
	Guanidine hydrochloride	30%

80% Ethanol (Wash buffer 2)

DEPC treated water (Elution buffer)

Safety warnings

- 1. Solution SEA and Ethanol are flammable
- 2. DO NOT add bleach or acidic solutions directly to the sample preparation waste.



Sample preparation & Cell lysis

2m

- 1 Add  0.2 mL $\varnothing=1.0$ mm zirconia beads,  0.2 mL $\varnothing=0.5$ mm zirconia beads,  800 μ L SD1 solution,  0.5 g  Soil into a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube. Vortex briefly to mix.

Note

If the SD1 solution is precipitated, leave it at room temperature for 30 minutes, it will become transparent again.

Note

If the soil is too loose and fills up the whole microcentrifuge tube, you can separate them into 2 microcentrifuge tubes for the downstream workflow. And centrifuge 2 microcentrifuge tubes at the final step to merge them.

Note

If your sample is hard to lyse, you can try the following methods:

1. After adding solution SD1, incubate at 65 °C for 10 minutes
2. Add 3 additional stainless steel beads and use 2.0 ml screw vials for your samples

- 2 Homogenize samples using Vortex-Genie® 2 with SI-H524 Horizontal microtube holder. Vortex at maximum speed for  00:04:00

4m

Note

Be careful when removing the microcentrifuge tube from the holder. Press the lid and slowly loosen the tube with another hand.

- 3 Centrifuge the 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube at  14000 rpm, 25°C, 00:02:00

2m



Inhibitor precipitation

2m

4 Add  200 μL SD2 solution to a clean 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube.

5 Transfer  500 μL supernatant to the tube in the previous step. Vortex  00:00:05 for mixing.

Note

White precipitate forms.
If too much AlCl_3 (CD2) is added, it will cause all the DNA to be precipitated along with the inhibitory substances.

Note

If there is any suspended substance, you can use P200 and turn it to 150 μl and suck the supernatant up 3 times.

6 Centrifuge at  14000 rpm, 25°C, 00:02:00

2m

DNA binding

2m

7 Add  600 μL SD3 solution to a clean 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube. Avoiding the pellet, transfer up to  700 μL of supernatant from the previous step to that tube. Vortex  00:00:05 for mixing.

5s

Note

If Solution CD3 has precipitated, heat at 60°C until the precipitate dissolves.



- 8 Take  650 μL to spin column (with collection tube) and centrifuge at  14000 rpm, 25°C, 00:02:00 2m
- 9 Discard the flow-through and repeat step 8 to ensure all the lysates have passed through the spin column.
- 10 Carefully place the spin column into a clean 2 ml collection tube. Avoid splashing any flow-through onto the spin column.

Wash 7m

- 11 Add  500 μL of Solution SEA to the spin column. Centrifuge at  14000 rpm, 25°C, 00:02:00 2m

Note

Solution SEA may leaks or suck back causing contamination.

- 12 Discard the flow-through and return the spin column to the same 2 ml collection tube.

- 13 Add  500 μL 80% ethanol to the spin column. Centrifuge at  14000 rpm, 25°C, 00:02:00 2m

Note

Ethanol may leaks or suck back causing contamination.

- 14 Discard the flow-through and place the spin column into a new 2 ml collection tube.

- 15 Centrifuge at  14000 rpm, 25°C, 00:03:00 Carefully place the spin column into the new 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube 3m



**Note**

Ethanol can interfere with downstream DNA applications, such as PCR, restriction digests, and gel electrophoresis. Make sure to centrifuge for 3 minutes.

Elute

2m

- 16 Add  50 μL RNase-free water (DEPC-treated water) to the center of the white filter membrane.

Note

Alternative for RNase-free water: TE(Tris-EDTA) buffer

- 17 Centrifuge at  14000 rpm, 25°C, 00:02:00 Discard the spin column. The DNA will be in the microcentrifuge tube.

2m

Quality and quantity assessment

- 18 Use BioTek Take3 & Take3 Trio Microvolume Plates to measure the quality and quantity of your specimens. And then upload them to Google Drive (1 MolecularWork (Direct edit) 分生實驗號碼 (直接編輯) w_ Primer list)

Protocol references

Protocol



NAME

SuperSoil - Soil DNA Extraction

CREATED BY

Jie Hao Ou

Preview