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## Zymo Protocol

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**Protocol status:** Working

We use this protocol and it's working

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## Abstract

Zymo Automation



## 1-Step PCR

- 1 Set up a master mix according to the table below:

| Component                           | Volume/Reaction |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Equalase™ qPCR Premix               | 10 µl           |
| ZymoBIOMICS™ DNase/RNase Free Water | 4 µl            |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>14 µl</b>    |

- 2 For each reaction, add 14 µl of the master mix to the appropriate wells of a 96-well real-time PCR plate. A sample of the plate setup can be found on the next page and on the Plate Setup Guide.
- 3 Index Primer Addition:
  - a. If using V3-V4 Index Primer Sets 1, 2, 3, or 4, pierce the foil and add 4 µl of the appropriate Index Primer V4R ZT7XX and Index Primer V3F ZT5XX combination to the proper wells of the PCR plate as indicated in the diagram below.
  - b. If using V3-V4 Index Primer Set 5, add 2 µl of i7 index primer and 2 µl of i5 index primer from the appropriate tubes.

Index Primers V3F ZT5xx

Index Primers V4R ZT7xx

|       |   | ZT701 | ZT702 | ZT703 | ZT704 | ZT705 | ZT706 | ZT707 | ZT708 | ZT709 | ZT710 | ZT711 | ZT712  |
|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|       |   | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     | 10    | 11    | 12     |
| ZT501 | A | S1    | S9    | S17   | S25   | S33   | S41   | S49   | S57   | S65   | S73   | S81   | S89*   |
| ZT502 | B | S2    | S10   | S18   | S26   | S34   | S42   | S50   | S58   | S66   | S74   | S82   | S90*   |
| ZT503 | C | S3    | S11   | S19   | S27   | S35   | S43   | S51   | S59   | S67   | S75   | S83   | S91*   |
| ZT504 | D | S4    | S12   | S20   | S28   | S36   | S44   | S52   | S60   | S68   | S76   | S84   | S92*   |
| ZT505 | E | S5    | S13   | S21   | S29   | S37   | S45   | S53   | S61   | S69   | S77   | S85   | S93*   |
| ZT506 | F | S6    | S14   | S22   | S30   | S38   | S46   | S54   | S62   | S70   | S78   | S86   | S94*   |
| ZT507 | G | S7    | S15   | S23   | S31   | S39   | S47   | S55   | S63   | S71   | S79   | S87   | POS**  |
| ZT508 | H | S8    | S16   | S24   | S32   | S40   | S48   | S56   | S64   | S72   | S80   | S88   | NEG*** |

\* S89-94 should be reserved for qPCR standards if absolute quantification is desired.

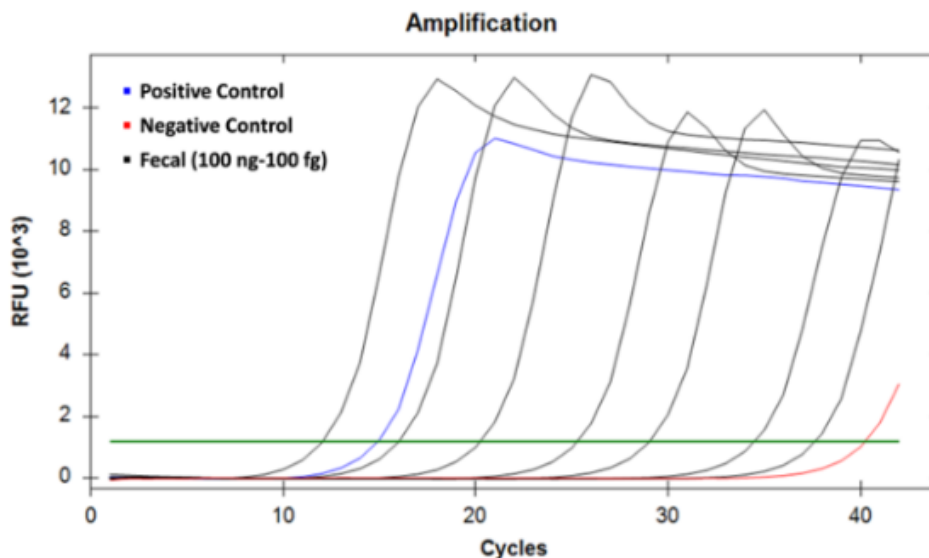
\*\* POS: The **ZymoBIOMICS™ Microbial Community DNA Standard<sup>1</sup>** (included in kit) as a positive control.

\*\*\* NEG: A no template control as a negative control.

- 4 (Optional): If absolute quantification by real-time PCR is desired, add 2  $\mu$ l of the serially diluted qPCR standard to the 6 wells highlighted above; S89-S94. Refer to Appendix A for more details.
- 5 Add 2  $\mu$ l of your DNA samples to individual wells. Include a positive and negative control in the plate.
- 6 Apply an adhesive PCR plate seal. Mix the plate on a plate shaker and centrifuge in a plate spinner.
- 7 Place plate in a real-time thermocycler<sup>1</sup> and run the program shown below:

| Temperature | Time   | } 42 cycles |
|-------------|--------|-------------|
| 95°C        | 10 min |             |
| 95°C        | 30 sec |             |
| 55°C        | 30 sec |             |
| 72°C        | 3 min  |             |
| Plate read  | -      |             |
| 4°C         | Hold   |             |

- 8 Monitor and QC the library preparation when running the reaction on a real-time thermocycler.
  - a. For example, a sample that is expected to amplify and shows little or no amplification may indicate an error in the reaction setup (See the Troubleshooting Guide).
  - b. The negative control should not amplify before 35 cycles. Earlier amplification of negative control may indicate process contaminations.
  - c. An example of qPCR amplification with controls is shown in Figure 5 below.



- 9 Once the samples have cooled to 4°C, stop the program. Centrifuge plate in a plate spinner to collect condensation in wells and place plate on ice. Proceed to step 10, or store plate at ≤-20°C for later use.
- 10 Add 50 µl of PCR Inactivation Solution into a new microcentrifuge tube. Pool equal volumes (5 µl) of PCR products from each well of the plate from 1-Step PCR Section into the tube and mix well. Skip the wells of S89-S94 if they are used for qPCR standards. Proceed to Final Library Clean-up Section.

## Final Library Clean-up

- 11 Equilibrate the Select-a-Size MagBead Buffer to room temperature (15-30°C). Add 30 µl of Select-a-Size MagBead. Concentrate to the 1 ml Select-a-Size MagBead Buffer. Resuspend the magnetic particles by vigorously shaking until homogenous.
- 12 Add Select-a-Size™ MagBeads to the pooled library from Step 10 at a ratio of 0.8x volume. For example, add 400 µl of Select-a-Size™ MagBeads to 500 µl of the pooled library and PCR Inactivation Solution mixture.
- 13 Mix thoroughly by pipetting or vortexing until homogenous. Incubate for 5 minutes at room temperature.
- 14 Place the sample on a magnetic rack and incubate for 3-10 minutes at room temperature, or until the magnetic beads have fully separated from solution. Once the beads have



cleared from solution, remove and discard the supernatant.

- 15 While the beads are still on the magnetic rack, add 1 ml of DNA Wash Buffer. Remove and discard the supernatant. Repeat this step.
- 16 While the beads are still on the magnetic rack, aspirate out any residual buffer with a 10  $\mu$ l pipette tip. Remove tube from the magnetic rack and keep the cap open for 3 minutes at room temperature to dry the beads.
- 17 Add 10-100  $\mu$ l of ZymoBIOMICS™ DNase/RNase Free Water to the beads and pipette mix thoroughly. Incubate at room temperature for 2 minutes.
- 18 Place the sample on a magnetic rack and incubate for 1 minute at RT, or until the magnetic beads have fully separated from eluate. Transfer supernatant to a clean microcentrifuge tube. Proceed to Section 4.

## Library Quantification

- 19 Use a fluorescence-based method (Qubit® dsDNA HS Assay Kit recommended) to quantify the final library. Using a final amplicon size of 606 bp, convert ng/ $\mu$ l to nM using the equation below.

$$\frac{\text{concentration in ng/}\mu\text{l}}{660 \text{ g/mol} \times \text{average library size in bp}} \times 10^6 = \text{concentration in nM}$$

For example: 20 ng/ $\mu$ l DNA of the final library is equivalent to 50.0 nM.

If preferred, a qPCR-based method for quantification such as the KAPA® Library Quantification kit may be used.