

Urine DNA extraction kit

Catalog# BPC1163

Size: 50 T

Lot # Check on the product label

Description

Urine DNA is derived from cells shed in the urethra and has many particular advantages for basic molecular biology research and clinical diagnosis: 1. urine collections are non-invasive and non-invasive. 2. extracting DNA from urine is much simpler than extracting DNA from blood. This product is specifically designed for the extraction of genomic DNA from urine, which can be used directly in PCR reactions. The product is easy to use, taking approximately 20 minutes at room temperature, and is suitable for large-scale sample processing. 2. The DNA yield is typically 50-200 ng/mL urine for females and 3-50 ng/mL urine for males. 3. The DNA extracted is pure and can be used directly for PCR, DNA methylation identification, cancer detection, etc. 4. Safe and non-toxic, the kit is non-toxic to humans, non-corrosive and non-irritating odour.

Kit Contents and Storage

Components	Size	Storage
Buffer UB	10 ml	Store at RT for 12 months.
Buffer CB	15 ml	
Buffer IR	25 ml	
Buffer WB	13 ml <i>Add indicated ethanol before first use</i>	
Elution Buffer EB	15 ml	
Proteinase K (20mg/ml)	1 ml	
Adsorption column AC	50 pcs	
Collection tube (2ml)	50 pcs	

Note:

1. Proteinase K is stored in ready-to-use glycerol buffer and shipped at room temperature. Upon receipt, store at room temperature up to 25°C for at least 6 months, 4°C for 12 months and -20°C for 2 years. Store for at least 6 months at room temperature, 12 months at 4°C and 2 years at -20°C.
2. Precipitation and precipitation may occur at low temperatures with CB or Inhibitor Removal Solution IR and can be helped by re-dissolving in a 37°C water bath for a few minutes. Once clarified and clear, cool to room temperature and use.

● Precautions

1. All centrifugation steps are completed at room temperature(can also be centrifuged at 4°C), using a traditional benchtop centrifuge with a speed of 13,000 rpm.
2. Prepare Isopropanol.

● Procedure

Note:

- ⇒ **Before the first use, add the indicated amount of ethanol into Wash Buffer RW bottles, mix**
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well, and mark the bottle with a check.

1. Take 5-50 ml of urine and place it in an appropriate size centrifuge tube and centrifuge at 3,000 rpm to collect the cellular sediment.
2. Carefully discard the supernatant and add 200µl of Buffer UB to resuspend the cells. 3.
3. Add 20 µl of Proteinase K (20 mg/ml) solution, mix thoroughly, then add 200 µl of Binding Solution CB, immediately vortex and mix thoroughly. Add 200 µl of Binding Solution CB and immediately vortex and shake to mix thoroughly. The solution should be clear.
4. After cooling, add 100 µl isopropanol, and immediately vortex to mix thoroughly. At this time, flocculent precipitation may occur.
5. Add 500 µl of Inhibitor Removal Solution IR, centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 30 S and discard the waste solution.
6. Add 500 µl of rinse solution WB (check that anhydrous ethanol has been added first!) Centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 30 S and discard the waste solution.
7. Add 500 µl of Rinse WB, centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 30 S and discard the waste solution.
8. Place the column AC back into the empty collection tube and centrifuge at 13,000 rpm for 2 minutes to remove as much of the rinse solution as possible to avoid residual ethanol in the rinse solution inhibiting downstream reactions.
9. Remove the column AC into a clean centrifuge tube and add 30 µl of Eluent Buffer EB to the middle of the adsorbent membrane (the Eluent Buffer is best pre-warmed in a 65-70°C water bath) and leave at room temperature for 3-5 minutes, centrifuging at 12,000 rpm for 1 minute. The resulting solution is added back to the centrifuge column and left at room temperature for 2 minutes and centrifuged at 12,000 rpm for 1 minute.
10. The larger the elution volume, the more efficient the elution. If a higher concentration of DNA is required, the elution volume can be reduced, but the minimum volume should not be less than 15 µl.
11. The DNA can be stored at 2-8°C, or -20°C for longer storage.

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