

Besides classical model organisms such as mouse, zebra fish, *C. elegans*, *A. thaliana*, rice or maize, more and more alternative models are becoming attractive due to the close relationship with humans in terms of metabolism or genetics. In that context, it is necessary to find adapted instruments and protocols to fit with the specific needs of genetic scientists and researchers in plant and animal research.

Whatever your sample is, the first step of the sample preparation protocol is critical to obtain the adequate quantity and quality of molecules from biological samples. It can be a delicate, technical and time consuming process, that needs to be done carefully in order to avoid spoiling costly reagents and consumables.

Bertin Instruments offers a range of robust, efficient and flexible homogenizers based on the bead beating technology, for grinding any tissues and lysing any cells prior to DNA, RNA and protein analysis. For DNA, RNA or proteins, the Precellys homogenizer can efficiently grind any sample type, such as fruits/nuts, various animals (dog, cat...), plants (maize, Arabidopsis...), or fungi, while maintaining reproducibility amongst biological replicates and eliminating cross-contamination. This instrument is frequently used on research protocols ensuring a fast and efficient sample disruption process.

IMPROVE EXTRACTION YIELDS OF RNA & DNA FROM BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE USING THE PRECELLYS® RANGE

SUMMARY

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- **Protocol n°1:** RNA & DNA extraction from grain of Wheat
- **Protocol n°2**: RNA & DNA extraction from grain of Corn in large volume





DNA EXTRACTION FROM CHLORELLA SOROKINIANA (ALGAE)



/ CONTEXT

Precellys ® 24 has been used by Promega internal application lab to extract gDNA from Chlorella sorokiniana, before sequencing (NGS).

The efficiency of extraction with Precellys ® 24 has been compared to Proteinase K method based on heating treatment. DNA purification was

performed using Promega Maxwell 16 equipment with the LEV Plant DNA kit.

/ MATERIALS

- Precellys ® 24 (Bertin Technologies)
- Lysing Kit: VK05_2mL (KT03961-1-004.2)
- Sample: 50 mL of Chlorella sorokiniana suspension (overnight culture) /Several initial volumes of culture (2, 4, 5, 6 and 10 mL)
- Promega Maxwell 16 LEV Plant DNA Kit (AS1420)
- Promega Maxwell 16 Instrument (AS3000)
- NanoDrop 2000

/ PROTOCOL

- Centrifugation of each Chlorella sorokiniana suspension (2, 4, 5, 6 and 10 ml.)
- Resuspension of the pellet in 500µL of TLA Buffer (Promega)
- Precellys ® protocol: 6500 rpm, 2 cycles of 20s with 5s of break
- Heating parameters: 60 min / 70° C
- DNA purification with Promega Maxwell 16 LEV Plant DNA Kit and Maxwell 16Instrument
- Quantification of gDNA by NanoDrop
- Electrophoresis

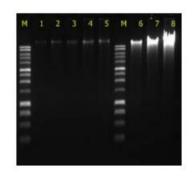
/ CUSTOMER

Promega

/ RESULTS

DNA extraction yields obtained with Precellys ® 24 or with the Proteinase K method have been evaluated by NanoDrop quantification.

#	Sample	Condition	NA Conc. (ng/µ I)	260 /280	260 /230	Elutio n Vol. (µl)	Final Vol. (µl)	Yield (µg)
1	2 ml culture		17,5	1,54	1,14	50	40	0,70
2	5 ml culture		21,4	1,56	1,15	50	40	0,86
3	5 ml culture		20,2	1,54	1,20	50	40	0,81
4	10 ml culture		24,6	1,65	1,30	50	40	0,98
5	10 ml culture		27,0	1,60	1,28	50	40	1,08
6	2 ml culture	,	32,8	1,80	1,71	50	40	1,31
7	5 ml culture		62,2	1,79	1,78	50	40	2,49
8	10 ml culture		137,1	1,80	1,88	50	40	5,48



#	Sample	Condition	NA Conc. (ng/µ l)	260 /280	260 /230	Elution Vol. (µl)	Final Vol. (µl)	Yield (µg)
1	2 ml culture	Heating	16,0	1,54	1,00	40	30	0,48
2	4 ml culture		25,0	1,62	1,18	40	30	0,75
3	2 ml culture	Precellys24	141,2	1,81	1,70	40	30	4,24
4	6 ml culture	Precellys24	386,4	1,82	1,32	40	30	11,59

High extraction yields are obtained with Precellys [®] 24 compared to the Proteinase K method. The ratios 260/280 and 260/230 are also very good with Precellys [®] 24.

Thanks to the Precellys [®] 24, high quality DNA is extracted from Chlorella sorokiniana in high quantity.

/ CONCLUSION

Compared to traditional sample preparation methods like proteinase K lysis, Precellys ® 24 considerably increases the yield of extraction and also the quality of extracted DNA from Chlorella sorokiniana suspension.



RNA EXTRACTION FROM NORMAL DOG SKIN BIOPSIES

Dr Nicky Craig

College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA



/ CONTEXT

Skin is very fibrous and elastic, and efficient RNA extraction from this tissue can be very difficult. We have previously tested several homogenizers to homogenize dog skin samples, with unsatisfactory results, including poor homogenization, poor RNA yield and warming of the samples. To find a better option for RNA extraction from dog skin samples, several types of beads were tested for efficacy in homogenizing frozen skin biopsies using a Precellys® 24 bead homogenizer.

Lysis buffer in the tubes was defrosted on ice and the samples homogenized by running 2-3 cycles of 15 sec at 5,000 rpm using a Precellys® 24. Whole frozen biopsies in 500µl of ice-cold lysis buffer were also homogenized for comparison.

RNA Extraction: RNA was purified using a Qiagen RNeasy kit (Trizol and RLT samples) or 5Prime PerfectPure RNA Cell kit, in a final volume of 60µl. RNA quality was analysed using Nanodrop 2000 +/- Agilent TapeStation analysis (RNA integrity number, RIN).

/ MATERIALS

Tissue Samples: Adjacent 4mm full thickness skin biopsies taken from normal 9 week old dog cadaver skin which had been frozen immediately post-mortem and stored at -80°C.

Homogenizer: Precellys® 24.

Lysing Beads tested:

- 1mm zirconium oxide beads (Benchmark Scientific in MP Biomedicals 2ml tubes).
- 2mm zirconium oxide beads (Benchmark Scientific in MP Biomedicals 2ml tubes).
- 2.8mm and 5.0mm zirconium oxide mix beads (CKMix50_2mL, Bertin, Cat #: KT03961-1-013.2).
- 0.7mm garnet flakes and one 6mm zirconium oxide bead (GK60_2mL, Bertin, Cat #: KT03961-1-015.2).
- 6.35mm zirconium oxide beads (Lysing Matrix M, MP Biomedicals).
- One or two 6.35mm steel beads (Lysing Matrix SS, MP Biomedicals).

Lysis Buffers tested: Trizol, RLT+beta mercaptoethanol (Qiagen) or PerfectPure RNA Cell kit Lysis Buffer+TCEP (5Prime).

/ PROTOCOL

Sample preparation: Beads in 2ml tubes were rinsed with 200µl of lysis buffer, then 400µl of lysis buffer was added to the tube and it was placed on dry ice. A 50µl droplet of lysis buffer was frozen in a plastic petri dish placed on a block of dry ice. Frozen 4mm biopsies were placed on the frozen lysis buffer and another 50µl of ice-cold lysis buffer was slowly placed on top and allowed to freeze.

A sterile scalpel blade was used to dice the frozen tissue and lysis buffer. Diced tissue and lysis buffer were added to the frozen beads and lysis buffer in the 2ml tubes, and the tubes were stored at -80 $^{\circ}$ C until homogenization.

/ RESULTS

Dicing the tissue prior to homogenization was essential as whole 4mm biopsies didn't homogenize well.

There did not appear to be a linear relationship between RNA concentration and bead size or density. It is likely the variation in RNA concentration observed is mostly due to variation in how finely diced the tissue was before homogenization.

Trizol has previously been observed to turn black in combination with steel beads. This didn't occur here, possibly because the sample didn't get warm during homogenization.

Table1. RNA concentrations and purity observed using different lysing kits.

RNA ng/μl	A 260/280	A 260/230	RIN
293.4	2.04	2.17	5.5
247.3	2	2.07	
110.8	2.01	1.9	
263.2	2.03	2.18	
372.9	2.04	2.18	
346.4	2.04	2.19	5.5
284.8	2.04	2.14	7.1
218.4	2.03	2.04	7.8
371.1	2.04	2.16	8.2
222.9	2.04	2.21	
198	2.04	2.16	
269	2.04	2.16	8.6
203	2.09	2.2	7.3
369	2.07	2.15	8.3
349	2.07	1.86	4.1
	ng/µl 293.4 247.3 110.8 263.2 372.9 346.4 284.8 218.4 371.1 222.9 198 269 203 369	ng/µl 260/280 293.4 2.04 247.3 2 110.8 2.01 263.2 2.03 372.9 2.04 284.8 2.04 218.4 2.03 371.1 2.04 222.9 2.04 198 2.04 269 2.04 203 2.09 369 2.07	ng/µl 260/280 260/280 293.4 2.04 2.17 247.3 2 2.07 110.8 2.01 1.9 263.2 2.03 2.18 372.9 2.04 2.19 284.8 2.04 2.14 218.4 2.03 2.04 371.1 2.04 2.16 222.9 2.04 2.21 198 2.04 2.16 269 2.04 2.16 203 2.09 2.2 369 2.09 2.2 369 2.07 2.15

/ CONCLUSION

The Precellys® 24 tissue homogenizer efficiently homogenized finely diced dog skin within a short time (30-45 seconds) without warming the samples. Higher concentrations and better quality RNA were purified using the Precellys® 24 when compared to the bead and rotor-stator homogenizers we have tested previously. Some samples exhibited a degree of RNA degradation, as indicated by a RIN of less than 8 on TapeStation analysis.





SPECIFIC PROTOCOL FOR RNA EXTRACTION FROM MOUSE TISSUE



/ RNA & DNA EXTRACTION FROM GRAIN OF WHEAT

• SAMPLE TYPE

Grain of wheat

TARGETED MOLECULE KITS

RNA & DNA Extraction

KITS

CKMix50_R 2 mL

QUANTITY

200 mg – no buffer

PROTOCOL

7200 rpm – 1 x 30 sec

INSTRUMENT

Precellys® Evolution



/ RNA & DNA EXTRACTION FROM GRAIN OF CORN IN LARGE VOLUME

SAMPLE TYPE

Grain of corn

TARGETED MOLECULE

RNA & DNA Extraction

KITS

7 ml tube + 2 beads of CK68

.

5 – no buffer

PROTOCOL

QUANTITY

INSTRUMENT

7200 rpm - 9 x 20 sec (50 sec

break)

Precellys® Evolution





Join the Bertin Instruments community!

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Use the Precellys® Application Center to find the appropriate protocol & optimize it with users feedback!

- Find thousands of documents
 presenting validated protocols
- Find the appropriate kits
- Share with the Precellys® community

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Precellys® Evolution is the most advanced homogenizer gathering high efficiency and versatility for all sample preparation needs:

- Flexibility: 24 x 2mL (or 0.5mL), 12 x 7mL, 6 x 15mL and 96 well-plate format
- Efficiency: up to 10 000 rpm speed to grind any type of sample
- Integrity: protect your molecules with Cryolys® Evolution cooling unit



