

Contents

Introduction	2
Overview	2
Storage and Stability	2
Kit Contents	3
Before Starting	3
Plant DNA Maxiprep Protocol	4
A. Dry Specimens	4
B. Fresh/ Frozen Specimens	7
Troubleshooting	11
Ordering Information	12

Edited January 2004

Introduction

E.Z.N.A.[®] Plant Maxiprep Kits allow rapid and reliable isolation of high-quality total cellular DNA from a wide variety of plant species and tissues. Up to 2 g of wet tissue (or 500 mg dry tissue) can be processed for each column. The system combines the reversible nucleic acid-binding properties of HiBind[®] matrix with the speed and versatility of spin column technology to eliminate polysaccharides, phenolic compounds, and enzyme inhibitors from plant tissue lysates. Purified DNA is suitable for PCR, restriction digestion, and hybridization techniques. There are no organic extractions, thus reducing plastic waste and hands-on time to allow multiple samples to be processed in parallel.

Overview

If using the E.Z.N.A.[®] Plant Maxiprep Kit for the first time, please read this booklet to become familiar with the procedures. Dry or fresh plant tissue is disrupted and then lysed in a specially formulated buffer containing detergent. Proteins, polysaccharides, and cellular debris are subsequently precipitated. Contaminants are further removed by isopropanol precipitation of DNA. Binding conditions are then adjusted and the sample is applied to a HiBind[®] DNA spin-column. Two rapid wash steps remove trace contaminants such as residual polysaccharides, and pure DNA is eluted in water or low ionic strength buffer. Purified DNA can be directly used in downstream applications without the need for further purification.

Storage and Stability

All components of the E.Z.N.A.[®] Plant Maxiprep Kit are stable for at least 24 months from date of purchase when stored at 22°C-25°C. During shipment, or storage in cool ambient conditions, precipitates may form in Buffer P3. It is possible to dissolve such deposits by warming the solution at 37°C, though we have found that they do not interfere with overall performance.

Kit Contents

Product Number	D3488-01	D3488-02
HiBind® DNA Columns	5	20
50 ml Collection Tubes	5	20
Buffer P1	90 ml	2 x 200 ml
Buffer P2	15ml	60 ml
Buffer P3	20 ml	80 ml
RNase A	300µl	1.2 ml
HB Buffer	55 ml	110 ml
DNA Elution Buffer	30 ml	100 ml
DNA Wash Buffer	48 ml	2 x 60 ml
Instruction Booklet	1	1

Before Starting

- Please read the entire booklet to become familiar with the E.Z.N.A.® Plant Maxiprep Kit procedures.
- Prepare an RNase stock solution at 20 mg/ml and aliquot into adequate portions. Store each aliquot at -20°C and thaw before use. Each sample will require 20 µl of this solution.
- Dilute Wash Buffer Concentrate with ethanol as follows and **store at room temperature.**

D3488-01, 5 preps Add 72 ml absolute (96%-100%) ethanol to each bottle.

D3488-02, 20 preps Add 90 ml absolute (96%-100%) ethanol to each bottle

- Choose the most appropriate protocol to follow. Procedures are described for dried and fresh (or frozen) specimens.

A. Dry Specimens For processing up to ~500 mg powdered tissue.
(Page 4)

B. Fresh/Frozen Specimens For processing up to ~2 g fresh (or frozen) tissue.
(Page 6)

Plant Maxiprep Protocol

A. Dry Specimens

Materials to be provided by user:

- Hi-speed centrifuge capable of at least 10,000 x g
- Centrifuge with swinging-bucket rotor at room temperature capable of 4000 x g.
- Nuclease-free 50 ml high speed centrifuge tubes (such as Nelgen polycarbonate tube Cat#3118-0050) and 50ml centrifuge tubes capable of 4000 x g centrifugation.
- Waterbath equilibrated to 65°C
- Equilibrate DNA Elution Buffer or 10 mM Tris pH 9.0 at 65°C.
- Isopropyl alcohol (isopropanol)
- Absolute (96%-100%) ethanol

Drying allows storage of field specimens for a prolonged period of time prior to processing. Samples can be dried overnight in a 45°C oven, powdered, and stored dry at room temperature. To prepare dried samples place up to ~500 mg of dried tissue into a 50 ml centrifuge tube and grind using a mortar and pestle. For critical work such as PCR and cloning, pestles are best used a single time then soaked in a dilute bleach solution immediately after use until clean. Disposable pestles may be autoclaved several times. For standard Southern analysis, the same pestle can be reused several times to grind multiple tissue samples by rinsing with ethanol and wiping the surface clean between samples. A fine powder will ensure optimal DNA extraction and yield. Process in sets of four to six tubes until Step 2 before starting another set.

- 1. To up to 500 mg powdered dry tissue add 16 ml Buffer P1.** Vortex vigorously to mix. Make sure to disperse all clumps.
- 2. Incubate at 65°C for 30-60 min. Mix sample by vortexing during incubation.**
- 3. Add 2.8 ml Buffer P2 and vortex to mix. Incubate on ice for 10 minutes. Centrifuge at 10,000 x g for 15 min.**

- 4. Carefully aspirate supernatant to a new 50 ml hi-speed centrifuge tube making sure not to disturb the pellet or transfer any debris. Add 0.7 volume isopropanol and vortex to precipitate DNA.** This step will remove much of the polysaccharide content and improves spin-column performance by increasing DNA binding capacity (and hence yield) in the steps that follow. Incubate the sample for 5 minutes at -20°C.

TIP: In most cases 16 ml supernatant can easily be removed. This will require 11.2 ml isopropanol. Note that depending on the sample, the volume of supernatant may vary.

- 5. Centrifuge at 10,000 x g for 15 min to pellet DNA.** Longer centrifugation does not improve yields.
- 6. Carefully aspirate or decant the supernatant and discard making sure not to dislodge the DNA pellet.** Invert the centrifuge tube on a paper towel for 5 min to allow residual liquid to drain. **Do not over dry the DNA pellet.**
- 7. Add 4 ml of sterile deionized water pre-heated to 65°C and 50µl RNase A (Supplied). Vortex to resuspend the pellet..** Incubate at 65°C for 10 minutes. It may be necessary to remove un-dissolved material by centrifuging at 10,000 x g for 5 minutes.

TIP: While incubating at 65°C to dissolve the DNA, label and place the required number of HiBind® DNA columns in 50 ml collection tubes (supplied).
- 8. Adjust binding conditions of the sample by adding 2 ml Buffer P3 followed by 4 ml absolute ethanol and vortex to obtain a homogeneous mixture.** A precipitate may form upon addition of ethanol; it will not interfere with DNA isolation.
- 9. Apply the entire sample (including any precipitate that may have formed) to an HiBind® DNA Maxi-column placed in a 50 ml collection tube (supplied) .** Centrifuge the column at 3,500 x g for 15 min to bind DNA. Discard both the 50 ml

collection tube and the flow-through liquid.

- 10. Transfer column to a second 50ml collection tube (not supplied) and wash by adding 10 ml HB Buffer.** Centrifuge at 4,000 x g for 10 min and discard the flow-through liquid. Reuse the collection tube in Step 11 below.
- 11. Add 15 ml Wash Buffer to the column.** Centrifuge at 4,000 x g for 10 min. Discard flow-through and reuse 50 ml collection tube in Step 12.
NOTE: Wash Buffer Concentrate must be diluted with absolute (96%-100%) ethanol prior to use. Follow directions on label.
- 12. Wash the column with 15 ml Wash Buffer to the column by centrifuge at 4000 x g for 10 min. Discard the flow through and reuse the 50 ml collection tube for set 13.**
- 13. Centrifuge empty column 20 min at 4000x g to dry.** This step is critical for removing residual ethanol that may otherwise be eluted with DNA and interfere with downstream applications.

Note: When a vacuum oven is available, place the maxi column into a vacuum oven which is preset at 60°C for 10-15 minutes. This will ensure that the column can be completely dried before elution.
- 14. Transfer column to a clean 50 ml tube. Carefully remove any buffer residue on the edge of the O-ring which is holding the media of the maxi column. Apply 2ml DNA wash Buffer or 2 ml of 10 mM Tris buffer pH 9.0 pre-warmed to 65°C and incubate at room temperature for 5 min. Centrifuge at 4,000 x g for 10 min to elute DNA.** Smaller volumes will significantly increase DNA concentration but give lower yields. Use of more than 4ml buffer for elution for elution is not recommended.
- 15. Repeat Step 13 with an additional 2ml of buffer.** This may be performed using another 1.5 ml tube to maintain a higher

DNA concentration in the first eluate.

TIP: To increase DNA concentration add buffer and incubate the column at 60°C-70°C for 5 min before elution.

Total DNA yields vary depending on type and quantity of sample.

B. Fresh/Frozen Specimens

Materials to be provided by user:

Materials to be provided by user:

- Hi-speed centrifuge capable of at least 10,000 x g
- Centrifuge with swinging-bucket rotor at room temperature capable of 4000 x g.
- Nuclease-free 50 ml high speed centrifuge tubes (such as Nalgen polycarbonate tube Cat#3118-0050) and 50ml centrifuge tubes capable of 4000 x g centrifugation.
- Waterbath equilibrated to 65°C
- Equilibrate DNA Elution Buffer or 10 mM Tris pH 9.0 at 65°C.
- Isopropyl alcohol (isopropanol)
- Absolute (96%-100%) ethanol

NOTE: Use extreme caution when handling liquid nitrogen.

If available, mechanic tissue grinder will provide better result. This protocol is suitable for most fresh or frozen tissue samples allowing more efficient recovery of DNA. However, due to the tremendous variation in water and polysaccharide content of plants, sample size should be limited to no more than 2 g. Best results are obtained with young leaves or needles. To prepare samples collect tissue in a 30 ml mortar and freeze by dipping in liquid nitrogen with a pair of tweezers to fill the mortar. Grind the tissue using pestles. Alternatively, one can allow liquid nitrogen to evaporate and then store samples at -70°C for later use. Disposable pestles may be autoclaved several times. For standard Southern analysis, the same pestle can be reused several times to grind multiple tissue samples by rinsing with ethanol and carefully wiping the surfaces clean between samples. If available, mechanic tissue

grinder will also provide good result

1. **Collect ground plant tissue (up to 2 g) in a 50 ml centrifuge tube which is capable of 10,000 x g, and immediately add 14 ml Buffer P1.** Vortex vigorously. Make sure to disperse all clumps. DNA cannot be effectively extracted from clumped tissue.

Note: For best results, begin with 1 g tissue. Increase amount of starting material depending on results.

2. **Incubate at 65°C for 30-60 min. Mix sample by vortexing during incubation.**

3. **Add 2.8 ml Buffer P2 and vortex to mix. Incubate on ice for 10 minutes. Centrifuge at $\geq 10,000$ x g for 10 min.**

4. **Carefully aspirate cleared lysate to a new centrifuge tube, making sure not to disturb the pellet or transfer any debris. Add 0.7 volume isopropanol and vortex to precipitate DNA.** This step will remove much of the polysaccharide content and improves spin-column performance by increasing DNA binding capacity (and hence yield) in the steps that follow. Incubate the sample for 5 minutes at -20°C

TIP: In most cases 16 ml supernatant can easily be removed. This will require 11.2 ml isopropanol. Note that depending on the sample, the volume of supernatant may vary. After transferring to a fresh tube, measure the volume and add the correct amount of isopropanol.

5. **Centrifuge at 10,000 x g for 15 min to pellet DNA.** Longer centrifugation does not improve yields.

6. **Carefully aspirate or decant the supernatant and discard making sure not to dislodge the DNA pellet.** Invert the centrifuge tube on a paper towel for 5 min to allow residual liquid to drain. It is not necessary to dry the DNA pellet.

7. **Add 6 ml of sterile deionized water pre-heated to 65°C and**

50µl RNase A (Supplied). Vortex to resuspend the pellet. Incubate at 65°C for 10 minutes. It may be necessary to remove un-dissolved material by centrifuging at 10,000 x g for 5 minutes.

TIP: While incubating at 65°C to dissolve the DNA, label and place the required number of HiBind® DNA columns in 50 ml collection tubes.

- 8. Adjust binding conditions of the sample by adding 3 ml Buffer P3 followed by 6 ml absolute ethanol and vortex to obtain a homogeneous mixture.** A precipitate may form upon addition of ethanol; it will not interfere with DNA isolation.
- 9. Apply the entire sample (including any precipitate that may have formed) to a HiBind® DNA Maxi-column placed in a 50 ml collection tube (supplied) .** Centrifuge the column at 4000 x g for 10 min to bind DNA. Discard both the 50 ml collection tube and the flow-through liquid.
- 10. Transfer column to a second collection tube and add 10 ml HB Buffer.** Centrifuge at 4000 x g for 10 min and discard the flow-through liquid. Reuse the collection tube in Step 11 below.
- 11. Add 10 ml Wash Buffer to the column.** Centrifuge at 4000 x g for 1 min. Discard flow-through and reuse 50 ml collection tube in Step 12.

NOTE: Wash Buffer Concentrate must be diluted with absolute (96%-100%) ethanol prior to use. Follow directions on label.
- 12. Wash the column with another 10 ml of DNA Wash Buffer by centrifugation at 4000 x g for 10 min. Discard the flow through and reuse the 50 ml collection tube for step 13.**
- 13. Centrifuge empty column at 4000x g for 20 min g to dry the column.** This step is critical for removing residual ethanol that may otherwise be eluted with DNA and interfere with downstream applications.

14. Transfer column to a clean 50 ml tube. Apply 2ml of DNA Elution Buffer or 10 mM Tris buffer pH 9.0 pre-warmed to 65°C and incubate at room temperature for 5 min. Centrifuge at 4,000 x g for 10 min to elute DNA. Smaller volumes will significantly increase DNA concentration but give lower yields. Use of more than 4 ml buffer for elution is not recommended.

15. Repeat Step 13 with an additional 2ml of buffer. This may be performed using another 1.5 ml tube to maintain a higher DNA concentration in the first eluate.

TIP: To increase DNA concentration add buffer and incubate the column at 60°C-70°C for 5 min before elution.

Total DNA yields vary depending on type and quantity of sample.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Cause	Suggestions
Clogged column	Carry-over of debris.	Following precipitation with Buffer P2, make sure no particulate material is transferred.
	DNA pellet not completely dissolved before applying sample to column.	In protocols A and B, ensure that DNA is dissolved in water before adding Buffer P3 and ethanol. This may need repeated incubation at 65°C and vortexing. Remove undissolved material by centrifugation.
	Sample too viscous.	Do not exceed suggested amount of starting material. Alternatively, increase amounts of Buffers P1 and P2 proportionally.
	Incomplete precipitation following addition of P2.	Increase RCF or time of centrifugation after addition of buffer P2.
Low DNA yield	Incomplete disruption of starting material.	For both dry and fresh samples, obtain a fine homogeneous powder before adding Buffer P1.
	Poor lysis of tissue.	Decrease amount of starting material or increase amount of Buffers P1 and P2.
	DNA remains bound to column.	Increase elution volume to 3 ml and incubate on column at 65°C for 5 min before centrifugation.
	DNA washed off.	Dilute Wash Buffer Concentrate by adding appropriate volume of absolute ethanol prior to use (page 3).
Problems in downstream applications	Salt carry-over.	Wash Buffer must be at room temperature.
	Ethanol carry-over	Following the second wash spin, ensure that the column is dried by centrifuging 10 min at 4000 x g.

Product Information

Product No.	Product Name	Description
Plant DNA and Plant RNA Isolation Kits		
D3485-01/02 D3486-01/02	Plant DNA Miniprep Kit	Isolation of total cellular DNA from dry and wet plant samples
D3487-01/02	Plant DNA Midiprep Kit	Isolation of total cellular DNA from up to 500 mg plant samples
D3488-01/02	Plant DNA Maxiprep Kit	Isolation of total cellular DNA from up to 2 gram dry and wet plant samples
R6627-01/02 R6827-01/02	Plant RNA Kit	Isolate total cellular RNA from plant samples
R6628-01/02	Plant RNA Midiprep Kit	Isolate up to 800ug total cellular RNA from 800plant samples
Fungal DNA and Fungal RNA Kit		
D3490-01/02 D3390-01/02	Fungal DNA Miniprep Kit	Isolation of total cellular DNA from dry and wet fungal samples
D3590-01/02	Fungal DNA Midiprep Kit	Isolation of total cellular DNA from up to 500 mg fungal samples
R6640-01/02 R6840-01/02	Fungal RNA Kit	Isolate total cellular RNA from fungal samples