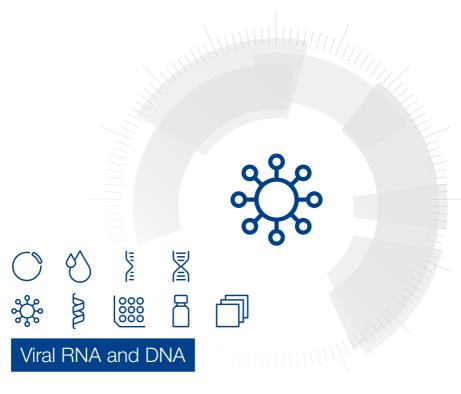
# MACHEREY-NAGEL

# User manual



■ NucleoSpin® VET

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# NucleoSpin® VET - Viral and bacterial DNA and viral RNA isolation from veterinary samples

# Protocol at a glance (Rev. 01)

The protocol at a glance serves as a general overview only. We strongly recommend to carefully read the detailed protocol section of the product's user manual before first use. Note: The FastTrack protocol for processing plasma, serum and swab wash solutions is only described in the detailed user manual.

		5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6
		200 μL serum or plasma	100 μL animal blood	5-10 mg tissue	dry swab	wet swab	feces
1	Sample	10 μL Liquid PK	10 μL Liquid PK	5-10 mg tissue in Bead Tube	400 μL PBS	remove swab from medium	mix feces with tenfold PBS
	lysis	200 μL sample	100 μL blood	400 μL PBS	insert dry swab	transfer 300-1000 µL medium	1 min 2,000 x g
		200 μL SVL	100 μL PBS	agitate	30 min at RT shaking	1 min 2,000 x g	transfer 250 μL
		mix 10 min 1,400 rpm	200 μL SVL	remove beads	remove swab	transfer 200 μL supernatant	+ 250 μL SVL
		+ 2.5 μL Carrier RNA	mix 10 min 1,400 rpm	transfer 200 μL supernatant	1 min 2,000 x g	+ 10 μL Liquid PK	mix
		mix	+ 2.5 μL Carrier RNA	+ 10 μL Liquid PK	transfer 200 μL supernatant	+ 200 μL SVL	+ 10 μL Liquid PK
		incubate at RT 3 min	mix	+ 200 μL SVL	+ 10 µL Liquid PK	mix 10 min 1,400 rpm	mix 10 min 1,400 rpm
		Quick spin	incubate at RT 3 min	mix 10 min at 1,400 rpm	+ 200 μL SVL	+ 2.5 μL Carrier RNA	opt. : + 2.5 μL Carrier RNA
					mix 10 min at 1,400 rpm	mix	mix
					+ 2.5 μL Carrier RNA	3 min RT	3 min RT
					mix		3 min 15,000 x g
					3 min RT		recover and continue with 400 μL supernatant
2 Adjust + 200 µL ethanol			_ ethanol				
binding mix conditions RT, 5 min				iix			
		Quick spin					
3	Bind viral			Load sample			
	RNA/DNA	(~ 610 μL)					
				4,000 x	g, 3 min		
4	Wash silica membrane			1st wash 400 μL SV	W1 11,000 x <i>g</i> , 30 s		
	mombrano	1st wash 400 μL SVW1 11,000 x g, 30 s  2nd wash 400 μL SVW2 11,000 x g, 30 s  3rd wash 200 μL SVW2 20,000 x g, 5 min					
$3^{\text{rd}}$ wash 200 $\mu$ L SVW2 20,000 x $g$ , 5 min							
5	Dry silica membrane			56 °C, 5 min	with open lid		
_				<i>O</i> 2 400! DV	fron 11 O (70 °C)		
6	Elute RNA/ DNA		a	100 μL HNase-	free H <sub>2</sub> O (70 °C)		
			100 μL RNase-free H <sub>2</sub> O (70 °C)  RT, 3 min  20,000 x g, 3 min				
				20,000	x y, 3 mm		



### Viral RNA and DNA

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# 1 Components

## 1.1 Kit contents

		NucleoSpin® VET	
REF	10 preps 740842.10	50 preps 740842.50	250 preps 740842.250
Lysis Buffer SVL	13 mL	25 mL	125 mL
Wash Buffer SVW1	6 mL	30 mL	125 mL
Wash Buffer SVW2 (Concentrate)*	6 mL	12 mL	50 mL
RNase-free H <sub>2</sub> O	13 mL	13 mL	13 mL
Carrier RNA (lyophilized)	300 μg	300 μg	300 μg
Liquid Proteinase K	120 μL	600 μL	2 x 1.5 mL
NucleoSpin® VET Columns (light red rings, plus Collection Tubes)	10	50	250
Collection Tubes (2 mL)	30	150	750
Collection Tubes (1.5 mL) for lysis and elution	20	100	500

# 1.2 Reagents, consumables, and equipment to be supplied by user

#### Reagents

- 96 100 % ethanol (to prepare Wash Buffer SVW2 and to adjust RNA / DNA binding conditions); non-denaturated ethanol is recommended
- PBS (Phosphate Buffered Saline) for the processing of blood, tissue, swabs, and feces

#### Consumables

 Disposable pipette tips (aerosol barrier pipette tips are recommended to avoid crosscontamination)

#### Equipment

- Manual pipettors
- Centrifuge for microcentrifuge tubes
- Vortex mixer
- Heating block: 56 °C for column drying and 70 °C for elution buffer (not required for fast track protocol)
- Personal protection equipment (e.g., lab coat, gloves, goggles)
- MN Bead Tubes Type D (see ordering information) for the processing of tissue material

## 1.3 About this user manual

It is strongly recommended to read the detailed protocol sections of this user manual if using the **NucleoSpin® VET** kit for the first time. However, experienced users may refer to the Protocol at a glance. The Protocol at a glance is designed to be used only as a supplemental tool for quick referencing while performing the purification procedure.

All technical literature is available on the internet at www.mn-net.com.

# 2 Product description

## 2.1 The basic principle

The **NucleoSpin® VET** kit provides protocols for several different veterinary sample types (serum, plasma, cell-free biological fluids, blood, tissue, swabs, feces). The protocols differ in their initial pretreatment and lysis of the sample and comprised viruses in order to cope with the different properties of samples. Sample and virus lysis is achieved by Lysis Buffer SVL, which is a highly concentrated solution of chaotropic ions, and digestion with Proteinase K, which is supplied in the kit. After lysis, all protocols follow the same procedure. The mixture is applied to the NucleoSpin® VET Column and nucleic acids bind. Contaminations (potential PCR inhibitors) like salts, metabolites, and soluble macromolecular cellular components are removed in simple wash steps with alcoholic buffers SVW1 and SVW2. The nucleic acids are eluted in RNase-free water and are ready-for-use in all common downstream applications.

Carrier RNA improves binding and recovery of low-concentrated viral nucleic acids and is used in some – but not all - protocols.

## 2.2 Kit specifications

**NucleoSpin® VET** kit is designed for the rapid preparation of highly pure viral nucleic acids (ss/dsRNA viruses, ss/dsDNA viruses) from veterinary specimen, such as plasma, serum, cell-free biological fluids, blood, tissue samples, dry and wet swabs, feces, and blood.

- Reduced risk of cross-contamination due to closed systems. All listed sample types
  can be processed with the same **standard protocol** procedure after indicated sample
  pretreatment.
- The NucleoSpin® VET kit is suited to process per preparation 200 μL plasma/serum, 100 μL blood, 5 – 10 mg tissue, one dry or wet swab, or approx. 100 mg feces.
- The prepared nucleic acids are suitable for applications, such as automated fluorescent DNA sequencing, RT-PCR, PCR, or any kind of enzymatic reaction.
- The detection limit of viruses depends on the individual detection procedures, such as, in-house nested (RT-)PCR or qRT-PCR. We highly recommend using internal standards as well as positive and negative controls to monitor the purification, amplification, and detection processes.
- Carrier RNA (poly(A)-RNA: poly(A)-potassium salt, prepared from ADP with polynucleotide phosphorylase) is included for optimal performance.
- Liquid Proteinase K is included to facilitate adequate lysis of protein in the samples.

Table 1: Kit specifications at a glance			
Parameter	NucleoSpin® VET		
Technology	Silica membrane technology		
Format	Mini spin columns		
Sample material	200 μL serum, plasma, cell-free biological fluids, 100 μL blood, 5–10 mg tissue, one dry or wet swab, or approx. 100 mg feces		
Fragment size	approx. 100 bp – 50 kb		
Elution volume	100 μL		
Preparation time	20-40 min		

# 2.3 Remarks regarding sample quality and preparation

Different kinds of veterinary samples can be processed with **NucleoSpin® VET** kit. For successful nucleic acid purification, it is important to obtain a homogeneous, clear, and non-viscous sample before loading onto the **NucleoSpin® VET** Columns. Therefore, check all samples (especially old or frozen ones) for precipitates. Avoid clearing plasma/serum samples by centrifugation/filtration before the SVL-lysis step, because viruses may be associated with particles or aggregates.

# 2.4 Remarks regarding elution

- Pure nucleic acids are finally eluted under low ionic strength conditions with RNasefree H<sub>2</sub>O.
- Elution can be performed in a single step with water as indicated in the protocol, obtaining at least 80 % of the bound nucleic acids. To improve sensitivity, this eluate can be used in a second elution step increasing the efficiency of elution and concentration of viral nucleic acids slightly. Alternatively, a second elution step can be performed with an additional volume of water releasing practically all bound nucleic acids but resulting in a lower concentrated, combined eluate.
- A high RNA/DNA concentration in the elution fraction is of highest importance and
  desirable for all typical downstream applications. This is of particular interest if the
  total volume of a reaction mixture is limited as this in turn limits the possible amount
  of added DNA/RNA. Due to a high default elution volume, classical RNA/DNA
  purification kits often result in weakly concentrated RNA/DNA, if only small samples
  are processed. Such RNA/DNA often even requires a subsequent concentration before
  it can be used for typical downstream applications.

# 2.5 Remarks regarding quality control

In accordance with MACHEREY-NAGEL's Quality Management System, each component of **NucleoSpin® VET** kits is tested against predetermined specifications to ensure consistent product quality.

# 3 Storage conditions and preparation of working solutions

Attention: Buffers SVL and SVW1 contain guanidine salts! Wear gloves and goggles!

- Check all components for damages after receiving the kit. If kit contents like buffer bottles or blister packages are damaged, contact MACHEREY-NAGEL. Do not use damaged kit components.
- Upon arrival, the NucleoSpin® VET kit should be stored at room temperature (15-25 °C) and is stable until: see package lable. It is NOT required to open the kit on delivery and remove individual components for separate storage.
- After first time use, it is recommended to store Liquid Proteinase K at 4 °C or -20 °C.
- · Use RNase-free equipment.

Before starting any NucleoSpin® VET protocol, prepare the following:

- Carrier RNA (300 µg) is delivered in lyophilized form. Dissolve Carrier RNA in RNase-free water to obtain a working solution (100 ng/µL) see table below. Store Carrier RNA working solution at -20 °C. Due to the production procedure and the small amount of Carrier RNA contained in the vial, the Carrier RNA may hardly be visible in the vial.
- Wash Buffer SVW2: Add the indicated volume (see on the bottle or table below) of ethanol (96 – 100 %; non-denatured ethanol is recommended) to Wash Buffer SVW2 Concentrate. Mark the label of the bottle to indicate that the ethanol is added. Store Wash Buffer SVW2 at room temperature.
- Liquid Proteinase K is ready to use. After first time use, store liquid Proteinase K at 4 °C or -20 °C.

NucleoSpin <sup>®</sup> VET			
REF	10 preps 740842.10	50 preps 740842.50	250 preps 740842.250
Wash Buffer SVW2 (Concentrate)	6 mL Add 24 mL ethanol	12 mL Add 48 mL ethanol to each bottle	50 mL Add 200 mL ethanol
Carrier RNA	300 μg Add 3 mL RNase- free H <sub>2</sub> O	$300 \mu g$ Add 3 mL RNase-free H <sub>2</sub> O	$300~\mu g$ Add 3 mL RNase-free $H_2O$

# 4 Safety instructions

When working with the **NucleoSpin® VET** kit wear suitable protective clothing (e.g., lab coat, disposable gloves, and protective goggles). For more information consult the appropriate Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS available online at www.mn-net.com/msds).



Caution: Guanidine hydrochloride in Buffer SVL and SVW1 can form highly reactive compounds when combined with bleach! Thus, do not add bleach or acidic solutions directly to the sample preparation waste.

The waste generated with the **NucleoSpin® VET** kit has not been tested for residual infectious material. A contamination of the liquid waste with residual infectious material is highly unlikely due to strong denaturing lysis buffer and Proteinase K treatment but it cannot be excluded completely. Therefore, liquid waste must be considered infectious and should be handled and discarded according to local safety regulations.

# 4.1 Disposal

Dispose hazardous, infectious or biologically contaminated materials in a safe and acceptable manner and in accordance with all local and regulatory requirements.

#### Protocols for viral RNA and DNA purification 5

The standard protocol is related to a volume of 200 µL (homogenized) sample. For the preparation of different sample materials (e.g. tissue, swabs, feces), please see instructions in sections 5.25.6.

After lysis, all protocols follow the same procedure (step 2, which is the adjustment of binding conditions with 200 µL EtOH).

# Standard protocol for serum, plasma, or cell-free biological fluids

## Before starting the preparation:

- For frozen plasma and serum samples we recommend not to freeze-thaw more than once before processing.
- Check if Wash Buffer SVW2 was prepared according to section 3.
- Check if Carrier RNA is dissolved in water (working solution).
- The complete procedure should be performed at room temperature.
- Preheat RNase-free H<sub>2</sub>O (for elution) to 70 °C.

Lyse viruses	
Provide 10 $\mu$ L Liquid Proteinase K in a Collection Tube (1.5 mL, provided).	10 μL Proteinase K
Proteinase K may be pipetted onto the side of the inner tube wall. Visually inspect, that the Liquid Proteinase K has been actually deposited into the tube!	+ 200 µL
Add 200 µL sample to the tube and mix moderately.	sample
Add 200 µL Lysis Buffer SVL to the tube.	+ 200 µL SVL
<b>Mix</b> the tube for <b>10 min at 1,400 rpm</b> (e.g. on an Eppendorf Thermoshaker) at room temperature.	Mix, 10 min 1,400 rpm
If necessary, briefly centrifuge the Collection Tube ( $\sim 1 \text{ s at} \sim 2,000 \text{ x } g$ ) to remove drops from the lid (short spin only).	~ 1 s, ~ 2,000 x <i>g</i>
Add <b>2.5 <math display="inline">\mu L</math> Carrier RNA working solution</b> (100 ng/ $\mu L)$ to the tube.	+ 2.5 μL Carrier RNA
Mix the tube content by vortexing or pipetting up and down.	Mix
Incubate for 3 min at room temperature.	RT, 3 min
If neccesary, briefly centrifuge the Collection Tube ( $\sim 1 \text{ s at} \sim 2,000 \text{ x } g$ ) to remove drops from the lid (short spin only).	~ 1 s, ~ 2,000 x <i>g</i>

2	Adjust binding conditions	
	Add <b>200 <math>\mu</math>L ethanol</b> (96-100%) to the tube and mix by vortexing (10-15 s).	+ 200 µL EtOH
	Incubate for 5 min at room temperature.	RT, 5 min
	Briefly centrifuge the Collection Tube ( $\sim 1 \text{ s}$ at $\sim 2,000 \text{ x}$ $g$ ) to remove drops from the lid (short spin only).	~ 1 s, ~ 2,000 x <i>g</i>
	Do not centrifuge at a higher g-force in this step!	
3	Bind viral RNA/DNA	
	Load the lysate (610 μL) onto a NucleoSpin® VET Column and centrifuge 3 min at 4,000 x g.	Load sample 3 min, 4,000 x <i>q</i>
	If the lysate is not completely drawn through the membrane, repeat the centrifugation at higher g-forces (15,000 – 20,800 x g for 1 min). If the lysate still does not completely pass the membrane, check the amount of sample material used.	, •
	Place the <b>NucleoSpin® VET Column</b> into a new Collection Tube (2 mL, provided) and discard the Collection Tube with	
	flowthrough from the previous step.	

1

Wash and dry silica membrane	
1 <sup>st</sup> wash	+ 400 μL SVW1
Add 400 $\mu L$ Wash Buffer SVW1 to the NucleoSpin $^{\! @}$ VET Column.	
Centrifuge <b>30 s</b> at <b>11,000 x</b> <i>g</i> .	30 s,
Place the <b>NucleoSpin® VET Column</b> into a new Collection Tube (2 mL, provided) and discard the Collection Tube with flowthrough from the previous step.	11,000 x <i>g</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> wash	. 400
Add 400 $\mu L$ Wash Buffer SVW2 to the NucleoSpin $^{\! @}$ VET Column.	+ 400 μL SVW2
Centrifuge <b>30 s</b> at <b>11,000 x</b> <i>g</i> .	30 s, 11,000 x <i>g</i>
Place the <b>NucleoSpin® VET Column</b> into a new Collection Tube (2 mL, provided) and discard the Collection Tube with flowthrough from the previous step.	11,000 X g
Note: Make sure that residual buffer from the previous step is washed away with Buffer SVW2, especially if the lysate has been in contact with the inner rim of the column during loading of the lysate onto the column. For efficient washing of the inner rim, flush it with Buffer SVW2.	
3 <sup>rd</sup> wash	
Add 200 $\mu L$ Wash Buffer SVW2 to the NucleoSpin $^{\! @}$ VET Column.	+ 200 μL SVW2
Centrifuge for 5 min at $20,000 \times g$ (or full speed).	5 min,
Place the <b>NucleoSpin® VET Column</b> in a clean Elution Tube (1.5 mL, provided) and discard the Collection Tube with flowthrough from the previous step.	20,000 x <i>g</i>
Incubate the assembly for 5 $\min$ at 56 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ with open column lid.	56 °C, 5 min
Elute RNA/DNA	
Add 100 $\mu L$ RNase-free $H_2O$ (preheated to 70 °C) onto the column.	+ 100 μL RNase-free H <sub>2</sub> O (70 °C)
Note: A smaller volume than the recommended 100 μL or an unheated elution buffer can also be used, but this may significantly reduce elution efficiency.	- ' '
Incubate for 3 min at room temperature.	RT, 3 min
Centrifuge 3 $\min$ at 20,000 x $g$ to elute nucleic acid from the column.	3 min, 20,000 x <i>g</i>
Keep eluted RNA/DNA on ice or freeze for storage.	

## 5.2 Pretreatment of animal blood

## Before starting the preparation:

For animal blood, collection in common blood collection tubes containing anticoagulant (e.g. EDTA) is recommended. Blood treated with EDTA, citrate, or heparin as anticoagulant can be used as sample material. Blood samples can be either fresh or frozen. Freeze-thawing more than once can lead to impaired sample quality. We recommend using 100  $\mu L$  of blood from species containing non-nucleated erythrocytes. However, highly elevated cell counts due to inflammatory or neoplastic diseases may strongly increase the host nucleic acid content of a sample. In this case, we recommend to reduce the initial sample input to 50  $\mu L$  blood. For blood samples containing nucleated erythrocytes (e.g. from fish, birds, reptiles), use less than 50  $\mu L$  blood.

Check that PBS is available.

1

- Check if Wash Buffer SVW2 was prepared according to section 3.
- · Check if Carrier RNA is dissolved in water (working solution).
- The complete procedure should be performed at room temperature.
- Preheat RNase-free H<sub>2</sub>O (for elution) to 70 °C.

Pretreat blood and lyse viruses	
Provide 10 $\mu$ L Liquid Proteinase K in a Collection Tube (1.5 mL, provided).	10 μL Liquid Proteinase K
Proteinase K may be pipetted onto the side of the inner tube wall. Visually inspect, that the Liquid Proteinase K has been actually deposited into the tube!	
Add <b>100 <math>\mu</math>L animal blood</b> and <b>100 <math>\mu</math>L PBS</b> into the tube. If less than 100 $\mu$ L blood is used, increase the PBS volume to reach a total volume of 200 $\mu$ L blood-PBS mix.	+ 100 μL blood + 100 μL PBS
Add 200 $\mu$ L Lysis Buffer SVL to the tube.	+ 200 µL SVL
Mix the tube for 10 min at 1,400 rpm (e.g. on an Eppendorf Thermoshaker) at room temperature.	Mix 10 min 1,400 rpm
If necessary, briefly centrifuge the Collection Tube ( $\sim 1 \text{ s at} \sim 2,000 \text{ x } g$ ) to remove drops from the lid (short spin only).	~1 s ~2,000 x <i>g</i>
Add 2.5 $\mu L$ Carrier RNA working solution (100 $\text{ng}/\mu L)$ to the tube.	+2,5 μl Carrier RNA
Mix the tube content by vortexing or pipetting up and down.	
Incubate for 3 min at room temperature.	Mix
If neccesary, briefly centrifuge the Collection Tube ( $\sim 1 \text{ s at} \sim 2,000 \text{ x } g$ ) to remove drops from the lid (short spin only).	RT, 3 min ~ 1 s, ~ 2,000 x <i>g</i>

After sample pretreatment, continue with the standard protocol procedure in section 5.1 step 2 (page 11):

Adjust binding conditions (which is the addition of 200 µL ethanol).

5

# 5.3 Pretreatment of tissue samples

## Before starting the preparation:

- <u>Note:</u> It should be considered that high amounts of co-purified nucleic acid (DNA/RNA
  of host cells) may cause inhibition of DNA polymerase in the subsequent PCR assays.
  Should this be the case, we recommend to lower sample input volume.
- <u>Note:</u> Addition of carrier RNA is not recommended for tissue samples because tissue samples typically already contain considerable amounts of DNA.
- <u>Note:</u> Different tissue types can vary widely with regard to texture and rigidity, cell types, and content of host nucleic acids and inhibitory substances. Further, the localization of pathogen nucleic acids in the tissue may vary depending on tissue type, pathogen, and stage of infection. Therefore, suitability of the pretreatment protocols in this handbook should be evaluated for each new combination of tissue and pathogen. For e.g. spleen samples, which contain high amounts of host nucleic acids, the use of less than 5 10 mg is recommended.
- Check that PBS is available.
- Check that MN Bead Tubes Type D are available.
- Check if Wash Buffer SVW2 was prepared according to section 3.
- Check if Carrier RNA is dissolved in water (working solution).
- The complete procedure should be performed at room temperature.
- Preheat RNase-free H<sub>2</sub>O (for elution) to 70 °C.

### 1 Lyse tissue and viruses

Transfer 5-10 mg tissue sample (e.g. poultry liver) to a MN Bead Tube Type D (see ordering information).

Add **400 µL PBS** to the tube and close it.

Agitate the tube in a mixer-mill in order to homogenize the sample. For a Retsch mixer-mill a homogenization duration of approximately 30 seconds at 30 Hertz is recommended. Other homogenization devices might require different settings.

Remove the beads from the tube (e.g. using a magnet to attach the beads to the lid while opening the tube).

Centrifuge the tube for 1  $\min$  at 2,000  $\times$  g in order to remove tissue debris.

<u>Note:</u> Do not increase centrifugation time or force in order to avoid sedimentation of viral particles.

Transfer 5-10 mg tissue in Bead Tube

+ 400 µL PBS agitate

remove beads

1 min, 2,000 x *g* 

Transfer 200 $\mu$ L of the cleared supernatant into a new reaction tube.	Transfer 200 μL
Add 10 $\mu L$ Liquid Proteinase K to the tube and mix moderately.	supernatant + 10 µL Proteinase K
Proteinase K may be pipetted onto the side of the inner tube wall. Visually inspect, that the Liquid Proteinase K has been actually deposited into the tube!	
Add 200 µL Lysis Buffer SVL to the tube.	+ 200 μL SVL
<b>Mix</b> the tube for <b>10 min</b> at <b>1,400 rpm</b> (e.g. on an Eppendorf Thermoshaker) at room temperature.	Mix 10 min 1,400 rpm
If necessary, briefly centrifuge the Collection Tube (~ 1 s at ~ 2,000 x g) to remove drops from the lid (short spin only).	~ 1 s, ~ 2,000 x <i>g</i>
Note: Addition of Carrier RNA is not recommended due to the	

Continue with section 5.1 step 2 (page 11): Adjust binding conditions (which is the addition of 200 µL ethanol).

high content of nucleic acid in tissue samples.

# 5.4 Pretreatment of dry swab samples

## Before starting the preparation:

- Different kinds of dry swabs can be used to collect veterinary samples (e.g. poultry anal swabs).
- · Check if PBS is available.
- Check if Wash Buffer SVW2 was prepared according to section 3.
- Check if Carrier RNA is dissolved in water (working solution).
- The complete procedure should be performed at room temperature.
- Preheat RNase-free H<sub>2</sub>O (for elution) to 70 °C.

Add  $400~\mu L$  PBS (Phosphate Buffered Saline) into a 2 mL tube (not provided).

Note: For swabs absorbing more than approximately 200 μL solution, an increase of the PBS volume is recommended to recover a total volume of 200 μL PBS-sample solution after the dry swab was incubated in and with-drawn from the PBS.

After taking up sample material with a dry swab (e.g. poultry anal swab) **insert the swab** into the tube containing the PBS.

**Incubate at room temperature** while shaking the tube for 30 minutes.

Remove the swab from the tube.

Centrifuge the tube for 1  $\min$  at 2,000 x g in order to remove sample debris.

<u>Note:</u> Do not increase centrifugation time or force in order to avoid sedimentation of viral particles.

Transfer 200 µL of the supernatant into a fresh tube.

Add 10  $\mu L$  Liquid Proteinase K into the tube and mix moderately.

Proteinase K may be pipetted onto the side of the inner tube wall. Visually inspect, that the Liquid Proteinase K has been actually deposited into the tube!

Add 200 µL Lysis Buffer SVL to the tube.

**Mix** the tube for 10 min at 1,400 rpm (e.g. on an Eppendorf Thermoshaker) at room temperature.

400 µL PBS

Insert dry swab

incubate at RT for 30 min

Remove swab

1 min 2,000 xg

> Transfer 200 µL

supernatant + 10 µL Proteinase K

+ 200 µL SVL Mix, 10min 1,400 rpm

If necessary, briefly centrifuge the Collection Tube (~ 1 s at ~ 2,000 x g) to remove drops from the lid (short spin only).	~ 1 s, ~ 2,000 x <i>g</i>
Add 2.5 $\mu L$ Carrier RNA working solution (100 ng/ $\mu L)$ to the tube.	+ 2.5 μL Carrier RNA
Mix the tube content by vortexing or pipetting up and down.	
Incubate for 3 min at room temperature.	Mix RT, 3 min
If neccesary, briefly centrifuge the Collection Tube (~ 1 s at ~ 2,000 x g) to remove drops from the lid (short spin only).	~ 1 s, ~ 2,000 x <i>g</i>
	<ul> <li>2,000 x g) to remove drops from the lid (short spin only).</li> <li>Add 2.5 μL Carrier RNA working solution (100 ng/μL) to the tube.</li> <li>Mix the tube content by vortexing or pipetting up and down.</li> <li>Incubate for 3 min at room temperature.</li> <li>If neccesary, briefly centrifuge the Collection Tube (~ 1 s at</li> </ul>

Continue with section 5.1 step 2 (page 11): Adjust binding conditions (which is the addition of 200 µL ethanol).

# 5.5 Pretreatment of wet swabs (swabs within virus transport medium, VTM)

### Before starting the preparation:

- <u>Note:</u> Transport or stabilization media may vary in chemical composition depending on the manufacturer. Compatibility with the NucleoSpin® VET kit must be tested or validated before use.
- · Check if Wash Buffer SVW2 was prepared according to section 3.
- Check if Carrier RNA is dissolved in water (working solution).
- The complete procedure should be performed at room temperature.
- Preheat RNase-free H<sub>2</sub>O (for elution) to 70 °C.

1	Lyse viruses in swab's solution	
	<b>Remove the swab</b> from the tube transport medium (e.g. Sigma-Virocult®).	Remove swab from medium
	Transfer approximately 300 – 1000 µL of transport medium into a fresh tube (not provided).	Transfer 300 – 1000 μL medium
	Centrifuge the tube for 1 $\min$ at 2,000 $\times$ $g$ in order to remove sample debris.	1 min 2,000 x <i>q</i>
	<u>Note:</u> Do not increase centrifugation time or force in order to avoid sedimentation of viral particles.	, •
	Transfer 200 $\mu L$ of the supernatant into a fresh tube.	Transfer 200 μL
	Add 10 $\mu$ L Liquid Proteinase K into the tube and mix moderately.	+ 10 μL Proteinase K
	Proteinase K may be pipetted onto the side of the inner tube wall. Visually inspect, that the Liquid Proteinase K has been actually deposited into the tube!	
	Add 200 µL Lysis Buffer SVL to the tube.	+ 200 µL SVL
	<b>Mix</b> the tube for <b>10 min at 1,400 rpm</b> (e.g. on an Eppendorf Thermoshaker) at room temperature.	Mix, 10 min 1,400 rpm
	If necessary, briefly centrifuge the Collection Tube (~ 1 s at ~ 2,000 x g) to remove drops from the lid (short spin only).	~ 1 s, ~ 2,000 x <i>g</i>
	Add 2.5 $\mu L$ Carrier RNA working solution (100 ng/ $\mu L$ ) to the tube.	+ 2.5 μL Carrier RNA
	Mix the tube content by vortexing or pipetting up and down.	Mix
	Incubate for 3 min at room temperature.	RT, 3 min
	If neccesary, briefly centrifuge the Collection Tube (~ 1 s at ~ 2,000 x g) to remove drops from the lid (short spin only).	~ 1 s, ~ 2,000 x <i>g</i>

Continue with section 5.1 step 2 (page 11): Adjust binding conditions (which is the addition of 200  $\mu$ L ethanol).

## 5.6 Pretreatment of Feces

## Before starting the preparation:

- <u>Note:</u> Different fecal types can vary widely with regard to texture, rigidity, water content, content of host and pathogen nucleic acids, and inhibitory substances. Therefore, suitability of the pretreatment protocols in this handbook should be evaluated for each new combination of fecal sample type and pathogen. Hard and/or dry feces might require some mechanical support for disruption and/or a higher volume of PBS in order to obtain a liquid slurry.
- Note: Feces can vary greatly in consistency and inhibitor content. The processing
  of samples with very high inhibitor contents may therefore require a reduction in the
  sample volume if necessary. For difficult samples, it is therefore recommended to
  reduce the amount of feces to less than 100 mg in 1 mL of PBS.
- Check if Wash Buffer SVW2 was prepared according to section 3.
- · Check if Carrier RNA is dissolved in water (working solution).
- The complete procedure should be performed at room temperature.
- Preheat RNase-free H<sub>2</sub>O (for elution) to 70 °C.

# Prenare feces and lyse viruses

	Prepare feces and lyse viruses	
Mix feces with tenfold PBS	Mix a feces sample with a tenfold (10x) amount of PBS (either per weight or volume), e.g. mix 100 mg or 100 $\mu$ L feces with 1 mL PBS and mix thoroughly in order to resuspend particular matter and obtain a fecal suspension.	
1 min 2,000xg	Centrifuge the tube for 1 $\min$ at 2,000 $\times$ $g$ in order to remove debris.	
	<u>Note:</u> Do not increase centrifugation time or centrifugation speedin order to avoid sedimentation of resuspended viral particles.	
Transfer 250 µL	Transfer 250 $\mu L$ from the supernatant into a fresh tube.	
200 μ2	Note: Floating particles should not be transfered but discarded together with the sediment.	
+ 250 μL SVL	Add 250 $\mu\text{L}$ of Lysis Buffer SVL into the tube to the supernatant.	
Mix	Mix thoroughly for 30 seconds by vortexing.	
~ 1 s, ~ 2,000 x <i>g</i>	If neccesary, briefly centrifuge the Collection Tube ( $\sim 1 \text{ s at} \sim 2,000 \text{ x } g$ ) to remove drops from the lid (short spin only).	
+ 10 µL Liquid Proteinase K	Add 10 µL of Liquid Proteinase K.	
Mix, 10 min 1,400 rpm	<b>Mix</b> the tube for <b>10 min at 1,400 rpm</b> (e.g. on an Eppendorf Thermoshaker) at room temperature.	
opt. : + 2.5 μL Carrier RNA	Optional: Add 2,5 μL Carrier-RNA solution (100 ng/μL) into the tube and mix the tube content by vortexing or pipetting	
Mix	up and down.	
RT, 3 min	Incubate for 3 min at room temperature.	
~ 3 min, ~ 15,000 x <i>g</i>	Centrifuge the tube for <b>3 min</b> at approximately <b>15,000 x <i>g</i></b> in order to remove unlysed material.	
Recover and continue	Recover 400 $\mu L$ of the supernatant and transfer it into a fresh tube.	
with 400 μL	Note: This step removes unlysed material; do only use	

Continue with section 5.1 step 2 (page 11): Adjust binding conditions (which is the addition of 200 µL ethanol).

supernatant

supernatant and discard sediment!

# FastTrack protocol for plasma, serum and swab wash solutions

Some sample materials, like plasma, serum, swab wash solutions, and other cellfree biological fluids allow preparation with a high focus on ease of handling and speed of preparation according to the following fast-track protocol. Yield of nucleic acid may be reduced, depending on sample material and analyte (RNA, DNA).

For more complex or inhibitor-rich sample matrices like blood, feces, and tissue, we recommend to follow the standard procedures described in 5.25.6.

#### Before starting the preparation:

- For frozen plasma and serum samples we recommend not to freeze-thaw more than once before processing.
- Check if Wash Buffer SVW2 was prepared according to section 3.
- Check if Carrier RNA is dissolved in water (working solution).
- The complete procedure should be performed at room temperature.
- A heat incubator is not required.

#### Set-up proteinase - Carrier RNA premix

Depending on the number of preparations to be processed, prepare a Liquid Proteinase – Carrier-RNA premix according to the following table. After set-up of the premix, keep it on ice and use it within one hour.

Number of preps	Volume of Liquid Proteinase K	Volume of Carrier RNA
1	10 μL	2,5 μL
2	22 μL	5,5 μL
3	33 μL	8,25 μL
4	44 μL	11 μL
5	55 μL	13,75 μL
6	66 μL	16,5 μL
7	77 μL	19,25 μL
8	88 μL	22 μL
9	99 μL	24,75
10	110 μL	27,5 μL
11	121 μL	30,25 μL
12	132 μL	33 μL

#### 1 Lyse viruses

Pipet 12.5 µL Liquid Proteinase K – Carrier-RNA Mix in a Collection Tube (1.5 mL, provided).

Add **200 µL sample** to the tube and mix moderately.

Add 200 µL Lysis Buffer SVL to the tube.

Mix the tube for **10 min at 1,400 rpm** (e.g. on an Eppendorf Thermoshaker) at room temperature.

If neccesary, briefly **centrifuge** the Collection Tube ( $\sim 1 \text{ s}$  at  $\sim 2,000 \text{ x}$  g) to remove drops from the lid (short spin only).

#### 2 Adjust binding conditions

Add 200  $\mu$ L ethanol (96 – 100 %) to the tube and mix by vortexing (10 – 15 s).

Incubate for 2 min at room temperature.

Briefly **centrifuge** the Collection Tube ( $\sim 1 \text{ s}$  at  $\sim 2,000 \text{ x}$  g) to remove drops from the lid (short spin only).

#### 3 Bind viral RNA/DNA

Load the lysate (approx 610 µL) onto a NucleoSpin® VET Column.

Centrifuge 1 min at 11,000 x g.

Place the NucleoSpin® VET Column into a new Collection Tube (2 mL, provided) and discard the Collection Tube with flowthrough from the previous step.

### 4 Wash and dry silica membrane

Add 400 µL Wash Buffer SVW1 to the NucleoSpin® VET Column.

Centrifuge 1 min at 11,000 x g.

Place the NucleoSpin® VET Column into a new Collection Tube (2 mL, provided) and discard the Collection Tube with flowthrough from the previous step.

Add 200 µL Wash Buffer SVW2 to the NucleoSpin® VET Column.

Centrifuge 1 min 11,000 x q.

Place the NucleoSpin® VET Column in a clean Elution Tube (1.5 mL, provided) and discard the Collection Tube with flowthrough from the previous step.

#### 5 Elute RNA/DNA

Add 100 µL RNase-free H<sub>2</sub>O onto the column.

Incubate 1 min at RT

Centrifuge 1 min 11,000 x q

Keep eluted RNA/DNA on ice or freeze for storage.

# 7 Appendix

# 7.1 Troubleshooting

#### Problem Possible cause and suggestions Problems with Carrier RNA Carrier RNA was not added. Small Viral nucleic acids degraded amounts or no viral Samples should be processed immediately. Ensure appropriate nucleic acids storage conditions up to the processing. in the eluate Check that all buffers have been prepared and stored correctly. If in doubt, use new aliquots of Buffer SVL, Carrier RNA, and RNase-free water. Reduced sensitivity Change the volume of eluate added to the PCR/RT-PCR. Ethanol carry-over Problems with Prolong centrifugation steps in order to remove Buffer SVW2 subsequent completely. detection Carrier RNA interference with detection method Check if Carrier RNA interferes the detection method. Some detection methods tolerate only limited amounts of carrier RNA. Clogged membrane General Centrifuge plasma lysate before the addition of ethanol and problems subsequent loading onto the corresponding NucleoSpin® VET Columns.

# 7.2 Ordering information

Product	REF	Pack of
NucleoSpin® VET	740842.10/.50/.250	10/50/250
NucleoMag VET	744200.1/.4	1 x 96/4 x 96
Collection Tubes (2 mL)	740600	1000
MN Bead Tubes Type D	740814.50	pack of 50

Visit www.mn-net.com for more detailed product information.

# 7.3 Product use restriction / warranty

**NucleoSpin® VET** kit components are intended, developed, designed, and sold FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY, except, however, any other function of the product being expressly described in original MACHEREY-NAGEL product leaflets.

MACHEREY-NAGEL products are intended for GENERAL LABORATORY USE ONLY! MACHEREY-NAGEL products are suited for QUALIFIED PERSONNEL ONLY! MACHEREY-NAGEL products shall in any event only be used wearing adequate PROTECTIVE CLOTHING. For detailed information please refer to the respective Material Safety Data Sheet of the product! MACHEREY-NAGEL products shall exclusively be used in an ADEQUATE TEST ENVIRONMENT. MACHEREY-NAGEL does not assume any responsibility for damages due to improper application of our products in other fields of application. Application on the human body is STRICTLY FORBIDDEN. The respective user is liable for any and all damages resulting from such application.

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ONLY MACHEREY-NAGEL products specially labeled as IVD are also suitable for *IN VITRO*-diagnostic use. Please pay attention to the package of the product. *IN VITRO*-diagnostic products are expressly marked as IVD on the packaging.

IF THERE IS NO IVD SIGN, THE PRODUCT SHALL NOT BE SUITABLE FOR *IN VITRO*-DIAGNOSTIC USE!

ALL OTHER PRODUCTS NOT LABELED AS IVD ARE NOT SUITED FOR ANY CLINICAL USE (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO DIAGNOSTIC, THERAPEUTIC AND/OR PROGNOSTIC USE).

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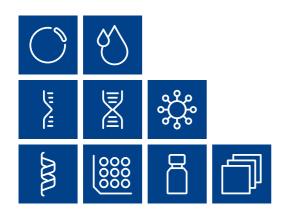
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