## Methods for sample concentration

Concentration of viral particles are essential for efficient nucleic acid isolation from water samples. However, due to their size virus particles cannot be efficiently concentrated on a membrane without a specific treatment. Therefore, we summarize the three most common sample pretreatment recommendations for viral particle concentration from water samples prior nucleic acid isolation.

## Filtration and concentration of viral particles using electronegative membranes

Methods for concentrating viral particles on filter membranes have been described in **Ahmed et al. 2020** and other publications. In our previous recommendations we describe in great detail how to extract nucleic acids from those filters (https://www.mn-net.com/media/pdf/44/7b/8d/SP-Recom-

*mendation-viral-nucleic-acid-isolation-from-water.pdf*) using either NucleoSpin<sup>®</sup> RNA Stool, NucleoBond<sup>®</sup> RNA Soil Midi or Nucleo-Mag<sup>®</sup> DNA/RNA Water. For filter membranes we recommend a bead-based mechanical lysis for optimal results.

### Ultrafiltration

This approach for viral concentration has been described by **Ahmed et al. 2020** and **Medema et al. 2020** utilizing ultrafiltration and 100–200 mL wastewater samples. Larger particles such as debris or bacteria are removed by centrifugation (e.g. 4600 - 4700 x g, 30 min). It is also possible to use standard filtration methods to remove debris. The supernatant (centrifugation) or cleared sample (standard filtration) is subjected to ultrafiltration (e.g. Centricon<sup>®</sup> Plus-70 centrifugal ultrafilter units 10 kDa, Merck; 1500 - 3500 x g for 15 min). Subsequently, nucleic acids can be isolated from the recovered, liquid concentrate using either **NucleoSpin<sup>®</sup> RNA Stool** or **NucleoMag<sup>®</sup> DNA/ RNA Water** following the standard protocols. A mechanical sample lysis can be omitted. Because of the high concentration of PCR inhibitors after ultracentrifugation we don't recommend to use **NucleoSpin<sup>®</sup> RNA Virus**.

### Precipitation

Different methods can be used for precipitating viral particles. Randazzo et al. 2020 describe an aluminum hydroxide adsorption-precipitation basedmethod, Wu et al. 2020 a PEG-precipitation based approach. Precipitation methods result in a pellet that can be used for further extraction of nucleic acids. To ensure efficient removal of PCR inhibitors we recommend NucleoSpin<sup>®</sup> RNA Stool or NucleoMag<sup>®</sup> DNA/RNA Water for nucleic acid extraction although NucleoSpin<sup>®</sup> RNA Virus Kit has been successfully used in combination with precipitation by Randazzo et al. 2020.

## Ordering information

Kit		REF	Pack of	
NucleoSpin® RNA Stool		740130.50	50 preps	
NucleoMag <sup>®</sup> DNA/RNA Water (standard protocol)		744220.1	96 preps	
		744220.4	384 preps	
Method	Reference			
Electronegative membrane Ultrafiltration	Ahmed W, Angel N, Edson J, et al. First confirmed detection of SARS-CoV-2 in untreated wastewater in Australia: A proof of concept for the wastewater surveillance of COVID-19 in the community [published online ahead of print, 2020 Apr 18]. Sci Total Environ. 2020;728:138764. doi:10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138764			
Ultrafiltration	Medema G, Heijnen L, Elsinga G, Italiaander R, Brouwer A. Presence of SARS-Coronavirus-2 RNA in Sewage and Correlation with Reported COVID-19 Prevalence in the Early Stage of the Epidemic in The Netherlands. Environ Sci Technol Lett. 2020;acs.estlett.0c00357. Published 2020 May 20. doi:10.1021/acs.estlett.0c00357			
Precipitation	Randazzo W, Truchado anticipated COVID-19 2020;181:115942. doi:	Randazzo W, Truchado P, Cuevas-Ferrando E, Simón P, Allende A, Sánchez G. SARS-CoV-2 RNA in wastewater anticipated COVID-19 occurrence in a low prevalence area [published online ahead of print, 2020 May 16]. Water Res. 2020;181:115942. doi:10.1016/j.watres.2020.115942		
Precipitation	Wu F., Xiao A., Zhang . K., Erickson T., Chai P. confirmed cases. medf	ig J., Gu X., Lee W.L., Kauffman K., Hanage W., Matus M., Ghaeli N., Endo N., Duvallet C., Moniz ii P., Thompson J., Alm E. SARS-CoV-2 titers in wastewater are higher than expected from clinically ledRxiv. 2020 doi: 10.1101/2020.04.05.20051540. 2020.04.05.20051540		

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