

**User-developed  
protocol**

## **User-Developed Protocol:**

### **Purification of total DNA from nails, hair, or feathers using the DNeasy<sup>®</sup> Blood & Tissue Kit**

This procedure has been adapted by customers from the DNeasy tissue protocol and is for purification of DNA from animal nails, hair, or feathers using the DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit. **It has not been thoroughly tested and optimized by QIAGEN.**

**IMPORTANT:** Please read the “Safety Information” and “Important Notes” sections in the *DNeasy Blood & Tissue Handbook* before beginning this procedure. For safety information on the additional chemicals mentioned in this protocol, please consult the appropriate material safety data sheets (MSDSs), available from the product supplier. DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kits are intended for research use. No claim or representation is intended to provide information for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of a disease.

#### **Equipment and reagents to be supplied by user**

- DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit (cat. no. 69504 or 69506)
- Pipets and pipet tips
- Vortexer
- Microcentrifuge tubes (1.5 ml or 2 ml)
- Microcentrifuge with rotor for 1.5 ml and 2 ml tubes
- Thermomixer, shaking water bath, or rocking platform for heating at 56°C
- Ethanol (96–100%)\*
- 1 M DTT (dithiothreitol) solution

#### **Important points before starting**

- If using the DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit for the first time, read “Important Notes” in the *DNeasy Blood & Tissue Handbook*.
- All centrifugation steps are carried out at room temperature (15–25°C) in a microcentrifuge.
- Vortexing should be performed by pulse-vortexing for 5–10 s.

\* Do not use denatured alcohol, which contains other substances such as methanol or methylethylketone.

## Things to do before starting

- Prepare an aqueous 1 M DTT solution. Store aliquots at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Thaw immediately before use.
- Buffer ATL and Buffer AL may form precipitates upon storage. If necessary, warm to  $56^{\circ}\text{C}$  until the precipitates have fully dissolved.
- Buffer AW1 and Buffer AW2 are supplied as concentrates. Before using for the first time, add the appropriate amount of ethanol (96–100%) as indicated on the bottle to obtain a working solution.
- Preheat a thermomixer, shaking water bath, or rocking platform to  $56^{\circ}\text{C}$  for use in step 3.

## Procedure

1. **Add 300  $\mu\text{l}$  Buffer ATL, 20  $\mu\text{l}$  proteinase K, and 20  $\mu\text{l}$  1M DTT to a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube (not provided).**

DTT oxidizes quickly in aqueous solutions and should also be added just before use. Store the DTT stock solution (1 M) at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

2. **For nails, follow step 2a; for hair, follow step 2b; for feathers, follow step 2c.**
  - 2a. **Nails: Cut the sample (up to 10–25 mg) into small pieces, and transfer it to the microcentrifuge tube from step 1. Close the lid and mix by pulse-vortexing for 10 s. Continue with step 3.**
  - 2b. **Hair: Cut off a 0.5–1 cm piece from the base of the hair, and transfer it to the microcentrifuge tube from step 1. Close the lid and mix by pulse-vortexing for 10 s. Continue with step 3.**
  - 2c. **Feathers: Cut a 2–5 cm piece from the feather (up to 25 mg), and transfer it to the microcentrifuge tube from step 1. Close the lid and mix by pulse-vortexing for 10 s. Continue with step 3.**

For small birds, such as finches, use primary feathers (e.g., the largest tail or wing feathers). For somewhat larger birds, such as canaries, secondary tail or wing feathers can be used. For large birds, such as chickens or cockatoos, breast or back feathers can be used.

3. **Incubate at  $56^{\circ}\text{C}$  until the sample is completely lysed. Vortex occasionally during incubation to disperse the sample, or place in a thermomixer, shaking water bath, or on a rocking platform.**

Lysis time varies depending on the sample processed. In general, hairs are lysed in 1 h. If it is more convenient, samples can be lysed overnight; this will not affect them adversely.

Feather quills will remain unlysed. For samples containing unlysed quills, centrifuge briefly and transfer the supernatant to another tube before proceeding with step 4.

4. **Vortex for 15 s. Add 300  $\mu\text{l}$  Buffer AL to the sample, and mix thoroughly by vortexing. Then add 300  $\mu\text{l}$  ethanol (96–100%), and mix again thoroughly by vortexing.**

It is essential that the sample, Buffer AL, and ethanol are mixed immediately and thoroughly by vortexing or pipetting to yield a homogeneous solution. Buffer AL and ethanol can be premixed and added together in one step to save time when processing multiple samples.

A white precipitate may form on addition of Buffer AL and ethanol. This precipitate does not interfere with the DNeasy procedure. Some sample types may form a gelatinous lysate after addition of Buffer AL and ethanol. In this case, vigorously shaking or vortexing the preparation is recommended.

5. **Pipet the mixture from step 4 (including any precipitate) into the DNeasy Mini spin column placed in a 2 ml collection tube (provided). Centrifuge at  $\geq 6000 \times g$  (8000 rpm) for 1 min. Discard flow-through and collection tube.\***
6. **Place the DNeasy Mini spin column in a new 2 ml collection tube (provided), add 500  $\mu$ l Buffer AW1, and centrifuge for 1 min at  $\geq 6000 \times g$  (8000 rpm). Discard flow-through and collection tube.\***
7. **Place the DNeasy Mini spin column in a new 2 ml collection tube (provided), add 500  $\mu$ l Buffer AW2, and centrifuge for 3 min at 20,000  $\times g$  (14,000 rpm) to dry the DNeasy membrane. Discard flow-through and collection tube.**

It is important to dry the membrane of the DNeasy Mini spin column, since residual ethanol may interfere with subsequent reactions. This centrifugation step ensures that no residual ethanol will be carried over during the following elution.

Following the centrifugation step, remove the DNeasy Mini spin column carefully so that the column does not come into contact with the flow-through, since this will result in carryover of ethanol. If carryover of ethanol occurs, empty the collection tube, then reuse it in another centrifugation for 1 min at 20,000  $\times g$  (14,000 rpm).

8. **Place the DNeasy Mini spin column in a clean 1.5 ml or 2 ml microcentrifuge tube (not provided), and pipet 200  $\mu$ l Buffer AE directly onto the DNeasy membrane. Incubate at room temperature for 1 min, and then centrifuge for 1 min at  $\geq 6000 \times g$  (8000 rpm) to elute.**

Elution with 100  $\mu$ l (instead of 200  $\mu$ l) increases the final DNA concentration in the eluate, but also decreases the overall DNA yield (see *DNeasy Blood & Tissue Handbook*).

9. **Recommended: For maximum DNA yield, repeat elution once as described in step 8.**  
This step leads to increased overall DNA yield.

A new microcentrifuge tube can be used for the second elution step to prevent dilution of the first eluate. Alternatively, to combine the eluates, the microcentrifuge tube from step 8 can be reused for the second elution step.

**Note:** Do not elute more than 200  $\mu$ l into a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube because the DNeasy Mini spin column will come into contact with the eluate.

## Troubleshooting

For general troubleshooting, please consult the Troubleshooting Guide in the *DNeasy Blood & Tissue Handbook*.

\* Flow-through contains Buffer AL or Buffer AW1 and is therefore not compatible with bleach. See *DNeasy Blood & Tissue Handbook* for safety information.

QIAGEN handbooks can be requested from QIAGEN Technical Service or your local QIAGEN distributor. Selected handbooks can be downloaded from [www.qiagen.com/literature/default.aspx](http://www.qiagen.com/literature/default.aspx).

Material safety data sheets (MSDS) for any QIAGEN product can be downloaded from [www.qiagen.com/ts/msds.asp](http://www.qiagen.com/ts/msds.asp).

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