

**v i v a n t i s**  
Nucleic Acid Extraction Kit HandBook

**GF-1**

**GF-1 AmbiClean Kit (Gel & PCR)**

**USER GUIDE  
(Version 1.2)**

**Catalog No.**

**SAMPLE : 5 Preps  
GF-GC-050 : 50 preps  
GF-GC-100 : 100 preps**

High Yield and Purity  
Fast and Easy purification  
Reliable and Reproducible  
Eluted nucleic acid ready for use in downstream applications  
No toxic or organic-based extraction required

## Introduction

The **GF-1 AmbiClean Kit (Gel & PCR)** is a system designed for DNA recovery from agarose gel and rapid PCR clean-up of DNA bands ranging from 100bp to 20kb. The **GF-1 AmbiClean Kit (Gel & PCR)** contains special buffers to provide the correct salt concentration and pH for efficient recovery (80 - 90%) of DNA from both PCR product and agarose gel from both TAE or TBE buffer. This kit uses a specially treated glass filter membrane fixed into a column to efficiently bind DNA in the presence of high salt. It applies the principle of a mini-column spin technology and is well suited for the removal of agarose, excess dNTPs, short oligo fragments, mineral oil, enzymes from a PCR reaction product, proteins after restriction enzyme treatment and dephosphorylation and residual dye and ethidium bromide. This kit also allows for concentration of DNA, changing of buffers and desalting. High recovery of pure DNA obtained is ready-to-use in many routine molecular biology applications such as restriction enzyme digestion, radioactive/fluorescence DNA sequencing, PCR, ligation and transformation, probe preparations and other manipulations.

## Kit components

Product Catalog No.	5 Preps SAMPLE	50 Preps GF-GC-050	100 Preps GF-GC-100
<b>Components</b>			
GF-1 columns	5	50	100
Collection tubes	5	50	100
DNA Binding Buffer (Buffer DB)	3.2ml	30ml	60ml
Wash Buffer (concentrate)*	2.4ml	17ml	34ml
Elution Buffer	1.5ml	10ml	20ml
Handbook	1	1	1

\*Please refer to Reconstitution of Solutions and Storage and Stability before using this kit.

The GF-1 AmbiClean Kit (Gel & PCR) is available as 50 and 100 purifications per kit. The reagents and materials provided with the kit are for research purposes only.

## Additional Materials to be Supplied by User

Absolute Ethanol (>95%)

## Reconstitution of Solutions

The bottle labeled Wash Buffer contains concentrated buffer which must be diluted with absolute ethanol (>95%) before use.

For **SAMPLE** (5 preps),

Add 5.6ml of absolute ethanol into the bottle labeled Wash Buffer.

For **GF-GC-050** (50 preps),

Add 40ml of absolute ethanol into the bottle labeled Wash Buffer.

For **GF-GC-100** (100 preps),

Add 80ml of absolute ethanol into the bottle labeled Wash Buffer.

Store Wash Buffer at room temperature with bottle capped tight after use.

## Storage and Stability

All solutions should be stored at 20°C - 30°C.

Kit components are guaranteed to be stable for 12 months from the date of manufacture.

Buffer DB may exhibit salt precipitation due to cold temperature. If this occurs, simply warm the bottle at 55°C - 65°C with occasional mixing until completely dissolved.

## Chemical Hazard

Buffer DB contains guanidine salts which can be harmful when in contact with skin or swallowed. Always wear gloves and practice standard safety precautions. Do NOT disinfect guanidine or extraction waste in solutions containing bleach or any other form of acid. To clean any items contaminated with the reagent, simply soak in detergent and water to remove all traces of guanidine before cleaning with bleach or acidic solutions.

## Procedures

### Reminder

¥ All steps are to be carried out at room temperature unless stated otherwise.

¥ Wash Buffer (concentrate) has to be diluted with absolute ethanol before use. Please refer to **Reconstitution of Solutions**

¥ If precipitation forms in Buffer DB, incubate at 55°C - 65°C with occasional mixing until completely dissolved.

¥ The amount of Buffer DB provided is sufficient for each purification of 500µl of PCR product or 0.5g of agarose gel. In the case of inadequate amount of Buffer DB, please make a separate purchase for any additional buffers required.

## I. Sample Preparation

### A. DNA Recovery from Agarose Gel

#### 1. Gel Electrophoresis

Run DNA sample on agarose gel electrophoresis to separate DNA fragments. Perform ethidium bromide staining for DNA visualization. Cut agarose gel band containing the desired DNA and place it into a pre-weighed microcentrifuge tube.

*Ensure that the electrophoresis run is sufficient before performing excision of DNA fragment.*

*Avoid more than 30 sec exposure of UV light onto the DNA.*

#### 2. Solubilization of agarose

Determine the net weight of gel slice and add 1 volume of Buffer DB to 1 volume of gel (A gel slice of mass 0.1g will have a volume of 100µl). Centrifuge the tube briefly to make sure the gel slice stays at the bottom of the tube. Incubate at 50°C until gel has melted completely. Mix occasionally to ensure complete solubilization.

For DNA fragments >4kb or <400bp, add 1 gel volume of absolute ethanol to the solubilized sample. Mix thoroughly.

#### 3. Proceed to II. DNA Purification

### B. PCR Clean - up

#### 1. Gel Electrophoresis

Run DNA sample on agarose gel electrophoresis to confirm DNA band if necessary.

## 2. Homogenization

Determine the volume of sample and adjust to 100ml with sterile distilled water. For DNA samples exceeding 100µl, use directly. Add 1 volume of Buffer DB to the DNA sample and mix thoroughly by vortexing or inverting tube several times.

For DNA fragments >4kb or <400bp, add 1 volume of absolute ethanol to the sample. Mix thoroughly.

*Add 100µl of absolute ethanol to the sample if the initial volume of PCR product is 100µl.*

## 3. Proceed to II. DNA Purification

### II. DNA Purification

#### 1. Loading to column

#### Attention! Tips for Higher Yield

*In order to obtain maximum yield, we strongly recommend users to fix the orientation of the column during centrifugation at all times. We recommend users to place the column which has a triangle mark on the edge, at a fixed position during centrifugation.*

Transfer the sample into a column assembled in a clean collection tube (provided). Centrifuge at 10,000 x g for 1 min. Discard flow through.

Repeat for any remaining sample from step 2.

#### 2. Column washing

Wash the column with 750µl Wash Buffer and centrifuge at 10,000 x g for 1 min. Discard flow through.

*Ensure that ethanol has been added into the Wash Buffer before use (refer to Reconstitution of Solutions).*

#### 3. Column drying

Centrifuge the column at 10,000 x g for 1 min to remove residual ethanol.

*This step has to be carried out to remove all traces of ethanol as residual ethanol can affect the quality of DNA and may subsequently inhibit enzymatic reactions.*

#### 4. DNA Elution

Place the column into a clean microcentrifuge tube. Add 30 - 200µl of Elution Buffer, TE buffer or sterile water directly onto column membrane and stand for 2 min. For DNA fragments larger than 8kb, use preheated Elution Buffer at 65°C - 70°C for better elution efficiency. Spin at 10,000 x g for 1 min to elute DNA. Store DNA at 4°C or -20°C.

*For higher concentration, elute DNA in smaller volume, i.e: 30µl. However, the yield will be slightly reduced. Ensure that the Elution Buffer is dispensed directly onto the center of the membrane for complete elution. TE Buffer can also elute DNA although EDTA may inhibit subsequent enzymatic reactions. If water is used for eluting DNA, maximum elution efficiency is achieved between pH7.0 and 8.5. Store DNA at -20°C as DNA may degrade in the absence of a buffering agent.*

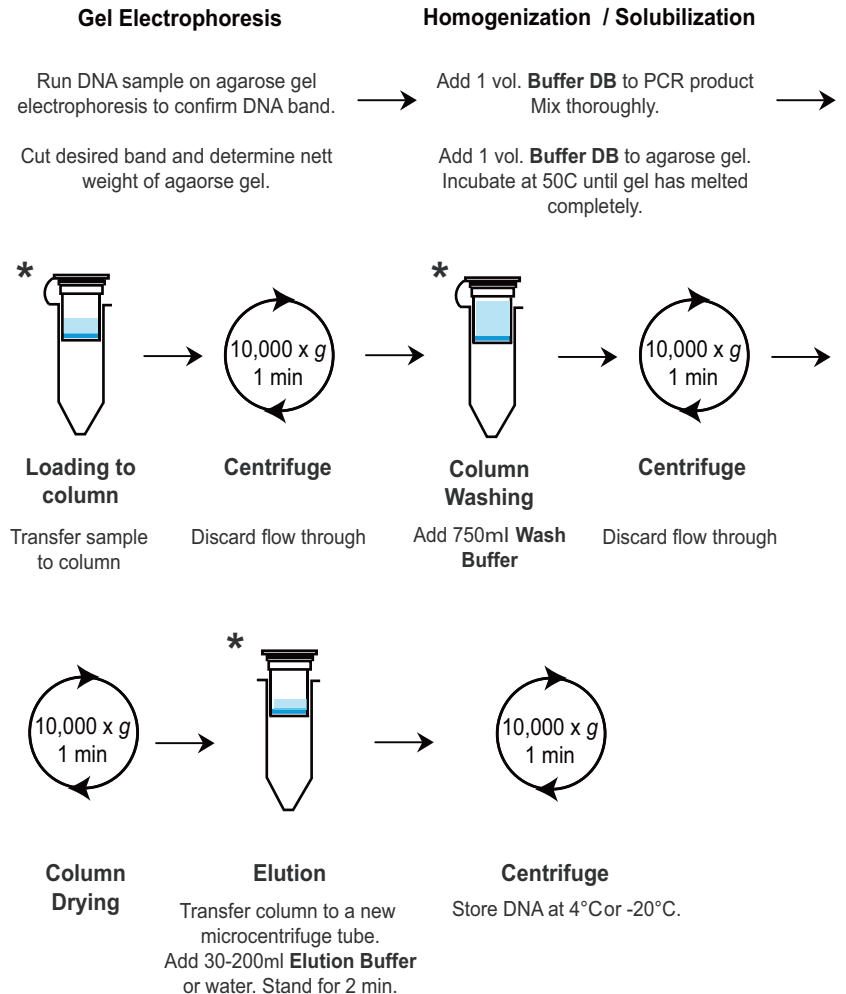
### Troubleshooting

Please note that by not adhering to the recommended protocols, unsatisfactory results related to yield and quality of DNA may occur. If problems arise, please refer to the following:

Problems	Possibility	Suggestions
Gel slice does not dissolve	High percentage gel used Gel slice is too big	Extend incubation time with mixing until the gel has completely dissolved Minimize gel size by removing extra gel and slice the gel into smaller pieces to enhance solubilization.
Low recovery of DNA	Incomplete DNA elution	Allow full contact of Elution Buffer with membrane by dispensing directly onto the center of the membrane. Do not elute with less than 30µl of Elution Buffer.
	Inappropriate elution buffer	Ensure that the Elution Buffer used is a low salt buffer or water with a pH range of 7.0 - 8.5.
	TAE or TBE buffer repeatedly used or pH incorrect	pH of repeatedly used TAE or TBE buffer normally increases. Preferably, use fresh TAE or TBE buffer for each gel electrophoresis run.
	DNA diffused or released into buffer during electrophoresis, staining and destaining	Minimize DNA migration distance during electrophoresis. Do not overlay gel with too much buffer during electrophoresis. Minimize staining and destaining time.
	Column not placed at fixed orientation during centrifugation.	Place the column which has a triangle mark on the edge, at a fixed position during centrifugation at all times.
Low recovery of DNA smaller than 400bp	Elevated temperature may cause denaturation of DNA into ssDNA	Solubilize gel at 40°C instead of 50°C for an extended period with repeated mixing.

## Troubleshooting

Problems	Possibility	Suggestion
	Binding efficiency reduced due to small DNA size	Add 1 gel volume of absolute ethanol to sample prior to loading onto column.
Low recovery of DNA	Low elution efficiency	Preheat Elution Buffer to 65°C - 70°C before eluting DNA.
	Binding efficiency reduced due to large DNA size	Add 1 gel volume of absolute ethanol to sample prior to loading onto column.
No DNA eluted	Inappropriate elution buffer	Refer to problem "Low recovery of DNA".
Non-specific DNA fragments appears in eluted DNA	Migration distance insufficient during electrophoresis	Ensure that the electrophoresis run is sufficient to separate bands before performing cut.
	Scalpel or razor blade used to excise the gel is contaminated with other DNA fragment	Use a new or clean scalpel or razor blade to excise the gel
Poor performance of eluted DNA in downstream applications	Eluted DNA contains traces of ethanol	Ensure that the Column Drying step is carried out prior to elution.
	TE buffer is used to elute DNA. EDTA in TE buffer may inhibit subsequent enzymatic reaction	Use Elution Buffer or water with a pH range of 7.0-8.5



**\* We recommend users to place the column which has a triangle mark on the edge, at a fixed position during centrifugation.**

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