

Intertek DNA Extraction

Sampling instructions for DNA extraction of plant leaf samples in 96-format plates

Key to font color annotations used in this document:

Recommendation, advice, or tips
Cautionary note
Requirement

Introduction

- This document describes the general instructions for sampling plant leaf tissue for DNA Extraction Services at Intertek.
- If other types of tissue or samples are desired, then this should be discussed in advance and additional instructions should apply.

Communication

- All email communications with Intertek should be addressed to Agritech Sweeden mailto: agritech.sweden@intertek.com.
- Please keep Petra Van Roggen mailto: petra.vanroggen@intertek.com, and Breeding Insight coordinators copied in all communications.

Sampling plates and seals

- Use Intertek approved plastic ware and seals/mats only.
- The sampling plates should be in 96-well format and the wells/tubes should be of the round bottom style (not conical).
- If tube strips or single tubes are used, they should be properly secured to the plate before shipment to avoid sample mix-up and to withstand thorough grinding of the tissue.
- Recommended supplies: 1.2 ml AbGene Storage Plate (AB0564) and Sealing Mats (AB0674).

Sampling devices

- Various sampling devices can be used as long as the samples are easily identified, and uniform sampling is maintained for all samples.
 - Scissors (grass-like leaves), single-hole punchers (broad-leaves) or (semi-) automated samplers such as the PlantTrak Hx system or AK-EP100 can be used.
 - A puncher should be dried and cleaned between samples by punching two or three punches of clean thick tissue paper. Punchers can also be sprayed or wiped with a paper towel dampened with 80% ethanol.

Leaf tissue quality

• The sampled leaf tissue should be of 'good' and even quality to be able to extract good quality DNA. Only healthy, tender, young green tissue should be sampled.







- In order to create sets of samples with equal quality, it is important to always sample leaves of similar developmental stage.
- The stage is crop dependent, but in general a newly developed leaf, which is newly stretched and opened up, will provide the DNA quality and quantity needed for genotyping.

Sampling instructions

- 1) Select the plants to be sampled. Label (tag) the plants before you sample. Caution: Bad sample quality leads to low quality results.
- 2) Make sure that your logistics are in order before you start sampling. Advice: keep the samples and plates cool (on wet ice) while sampling.
- 3) If you use a fixed-well format sample plate, decide on your plate layout before you start sampling. **Tip: Documentation is essential to link the sample ID and the plant ID.**
- 4) Keep the two wells of the sampling plate G12 and H12 empty for lab controls.
- 5) Label the sample plate, preferably both with human readable text and a barcode.
- 6) Select the kind of leaf to be sampled (developmental stage and quality):
 - a. Avoid sampling the main nerves/mid rib in the leaves. It's best to draw a sample from distal end of the leaf.
 - b. Avoid sampling leaves with soil and/or dirt.
 - c. Avoid cross-contamination at all steps. Clean the sampling tool before you start sampling and thereafter every sample.
 - d. If a plant is missing, or can't be sampled, then mark the well on the plate and make a note in the sampling sheet as this helps avoiding mis-sampling. Tip: Wells for a missing sample can be marked by coloring the edge of the well with a marker pen or by placing a temporary cocktail stick or toothpick that is removed when sampling is completed.
- 7) Sample size:
 - a. 4 leaf discs/punches of 4 to 6 mm diameter (no more than the area of a thumb nail) will give good quality and quantity DNA. Do NOT sample more than agreed upon as too much tissue will hinder thorough drying and grinding and it will increase the amount of PCR and/ or sequencing inhibitors.
 - b. Note: For specific projects, other amounts of tissue outside of the recommendation can be agreed upon prior to sampling.
- 8) Drying of samples:
 - a. Preferred: Lyophilization
 - b. Acceptable: Drying in an oven at 40-50 °C for 12-24 hours
 - c. Caution: Do not use silica gel in tissue sample wells.
- 9) Seal the plates or tubes with Intertek approved silicone mats, caps or seals. Be sure to press down on the seal to secure it fully and completely on the plate.
 - a. If tubes are used, apply a lid on the box and affix this with the clips and/or rubber bands. All plates can then be wrapped in (a) plastic bag(s) and sealed with tape or rubber bands.
 - b. If possible, add silica gel to the plastic bags to remove moisture during shipping.
- 10) Add the sealed plates, together with a printed Order form to the outer package (typically a cardboard box). Send it to the Intertek lab according to the instructions (see **How to send samples** below).
- 11) In parallel, send the same Order form electronically to the desired Intertek-Agritech lab.







- a. The order should be announced by mail at least 15 days prior to sending leaf samples through the Intertek lab email, in order to ensure the fast turn-around time. You can use a draft order form and email to announce the shipment.
- b. For larger sample volume (>10,000 samples), please submit the order at least 25 days prior to sending the leaf samples.

How to send samples

- It is REQUIRED that the paperwork on the outside of the parcel with samples from plant materials is labelled: "For analytical purposes only, not for breeding, will be destroyed"
- When filling in the Commercial Invoice, you can use the Commodity Code 140490 for dried leaf samples
 of all crops ('Vegetable products, not elsewhere specified or included')
- Intertek recommend the courier DHL, for faster logistics, but other couriers could also be used.
- Send a printed copy of the **Order form** together with the samples AND in parallel, electronically to the desired lab e-mail address. Make sure to provide courier tracking information in the email.
- All customers will receive an order confirmation as soon as the samples have arrived.

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Additional comments

- When sampling in nurseries, very young leaf tissue or even cotyledons can be samples, however, please
 note that this may affect quantity and/or quality of the DNA hence some PCR/SNP assays and/or
 sequencing might fail.
- Typically, 1 μg of DNA is extracted from 2 leaf disk punches, although this varies considerably according to species, age of tissue, and other factors.
- For more information and shipping solutions, please contact respective laboratory.



