

# Phenol/chloroform extraction of DNA from cyanobacteria

## Version 2

Robbie Martin, Steven W. Wilhelm

### Abstract

Phenol/chloroform-based DNA extraction from cells pre-treated with RNase A, lysozyme, proteinase K, and SDS. The protocol was optimized for extracting DNA from *Microcystis aeruginosa*, but works well for other cyanobacteria.

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## Materials

- Sodium acetate [View](#) by [P212121](#)
- RNase A [19101](#) by [Qiagen](#)
- Chloroform/IAA [X205](#) by [Amresco](#)
- ✓ TE buffer by Contributed by users
- ✓ Phenol by Contributed by users
- ✓ 70% Ethanol by Contributed by users
- Proteinase K [EO0491](#) by [Thermo Fisher Scientific](#)
- Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate, 100gm H5113 by [Promega](#)
- Lysozyme [LDB0308.SIZE.1g](#) by [Bio Basic Inc.](#)
- ✓ 100% Ethanol by Contributed by users

## Protocol

Pre-treatment of cells with RNase A, lysozyme, proteinase K, and SDS

### Step 1.

Concentrate 4 mL of cellular culture in an Eppendorf tube by centrifugation at 10,000 xg for 5 min.

#### 📄 AMOUNT

4 ml Additional info: cellular culture

Pre-treatment of cells with RNase A, lysozyme, proteinase K, and SDS

### Step 2.

Discard supernatant.

## Pre-treatment of cells with RNase A, lysozyme, proteinase K, and SDS

### Step 3.

Resuspend pellet in 425 µL of standard TE buffer.

#### AMOUNT

425 µL Additional info: TE buffer

#### NOTES

**Ashley Humphrey** 27 Apr 2018

#### Standard TE buffer

-10 mM Tris

-1 mM EDTA

-pH 8

## Pre-treatment of cells with RNase A, lysozyme, proteinase K, and SDS

### Step 4.

Add 50 µL of 100 µg/mL RNase A TER buffer (RNase A plus TE buffer) for a final concentration of 10 µg/mL RNase A.

#### AMOUNT

50 µL Additional info: RNase A TER buffer

## Pre-treatment of cells with RNase A, lysozyme, proteinase K, and SDS

### Step 5.

Add 25 µL of 100 mg/mL lysozyme for a final concentration of 5 mg/mL lysozyme.

#### AMOUNT

25 µL Additional info: of 100 mg/mL lysozyme

## Pre-treatment of cells with RNase A, lysozyme, proteinase K, and SDS

### Step 6.

Incubate at 37 °C for 20 minutes.

#### TEMPERATURE

37 °C Additional info: incubation

## Pre-treatment of cells with RNase A, lysozyme, proteinase K, and SDS

### Step 7.

Add 50 µL of 1 mg/mL proteinase K for a final concentration of 100 µg/mL proteinase K.

## Pre-treatment of cells with RNase A, lysozyme, proteinase K, and SDS

### Step 8.

Add 50 µL of 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate.

#### AMOUNT

50 µl Additional info: 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate

Pre-treatment of cells with RNase A, lysozyme, proteinase K, and SDS

#### Step 9.

Incubate at 50 °C for 2 hr.

#### TEMPERATURE

50 °C Additional info: incubation

Phenol/chloroform extraction

#### Step 10.

Add 250 mL phenol (pH 8.0). Mix gently and completely.

#### AMOUNT

250 ml Additional info: phenol (pH 8.0)

Phenol/chloroform extraction

#### Step 11.

Add 250 mL chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (24:1), mix gently and completely.

#### AMOUNT

250 ml Additional info: chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (24:1)

Phenol/chloroform extraction

#### Step 12.

Spin at maximum speed in benchtop centrifuge for at least 2 minutes.

#### NOTES

**Ashley Humphrey** 27 Apr 2018

Longer spin times, (up to 10 min.) may help in separating the phases.

Phenol/chloroform extraction

#### Step 13.

Transfer aqueous (top) layer to clean Eppendorf tube without removing any of the organic layer.

Phenol/chloroform extraction

#### Step 14.

Remove the last of the aqueous layer along with some of the organic layer (to ensure all aqueous volume is collected) and add it to a new, clean Eppendorf tube for later re-extraction.

#### NOTES

**Ashley Humphrey** 27 Apr 2018

This re-extraction will significantly increase DNA recovery.

#### Phenol/chloroform extraction

##### Step 15.

- Repeat steps 10, 11 and 12 twice (a total of 3 phenol extractions) or until no visible protein layer is seen.
- Each time, remove the last of the aqueous layer along with some of the organic layer and add to the 're-extraction' Eppendorf tube (refer to step 14).



GOTO

Add to 're-extraction' Eppendorf tube. -> go to step #14



NOTES

**Ashley Humphrey** 27 Apr 2018

Protein layer will be white scum at interface.

#### Phenol/chloroform extraction

##### Step 16.

Add 500 µL of chloroform and mix gently.(1/2)



AMOUNT

500 µl Additional info: chloroform

#### Phenol/chloroform extraction

##### Step 17.

Spin at maximum speed in benchtop centrifuge for at least 2 minutes. (1/2)



NOTES

**Ashley Humphrey** 27 Apr 2018

This will help remove traces of phenol.

#### Phenol/chloroform extraction

##### Step 18.

Transfer aqueous (top) layer to clean Eppendorf tube without removing any of the organic layer.(1/2)

#### Phenol/chloroform extraction

##### Step 19.

Repeat steps 16-18 to remove all phenol. (2/2)



GOTO

Repeat phenol removal -> go to step #16

## Phenol/chloroform extraction

### Step 20.

Extract the mixed aqueous/organic contents of the 're-extraction' Eppendorf tube and follow extraction steps 10-19. Combine the final aqueous layer with that collected above.



GOTO

extraction steps for aqueous/organic contents -> go to step #10

## Ethanol precipitation

### Step 21.

Add 0.1 volume of 3 M sodium acetate to the collected aqueous phase and mix gently.

## Ethanol precipitation

### Step 22.

Add 2 volumes of ice cold 100% ethanol and gently mix well.



NOTES

Ashley Humphrey 27 Apr 2018

Strings of precipitating DNA should become visible.

## Ethanol precipitation

### Step 23.

Place tube in -80 °C freezer until ethanol mixture is partially frozen (1 hr.)



TEMPERATURE

-80 °C Additional info: freezer

## Ethanol precipitation

### Step 24.

Spin at maximum speed in benchtop centrifuge at 4 °C for 30 min.



TEMPERATURE

4 °C Additional info: centrifugation

## Ethanol precipitation

### Step 25.

Discard supernatant and very carefully aspirate the remaining droplets of liquid from the tube without disrupting the DNA pellet.

## Ethanol precipitation

### Step 26.

Wash the DNA pellet by adding 500 µL of ice-cold 70% ethanol to the tube and pipetting it gently, several times.

#### AMOUNT

500 µl Additional info: ice-cold 70% ethanol

#### Ethanol precipitation

##### Step 27.

Spin at maximum speed in a benchtop centrifuge at 4 °C for 15 min.

#### TEMPERATURE

4 °C Additional info: centrifugation

#### Ethanol precipitation

##### Step 28.

Discard supernatant and carefully aspirate the remaining droplets of liquid from the tube without disrupting the DNA pellet.

#### Ethanol precipitation

##### Step 29.

Place in a heater block at 37 °C for less than 5 minutes to evaporate all ethanol.

#### TEMPERATURE

37 °C Additional info: heater block

#### NOTES

**Ashley Humphrey** 27 Apr 2018

**Be careful! DO NOT dry to completion!** Alternatively, you can air dry to remove the ethanol.

#### Ethanol precipitation

##### Step 30.

Re-suspend the DNA pellet in 50-100 µL of TE buffer or water (depending on downstream use and needed concentration).

#### AMOUNT

50 µl Additional info: TE buffer or water

#### Ethanol precipitation

##### Step 31.

Freeze at -20 or -80 °C.

## Warnings

See [MSDS](#) for safety and warnings.