

Sep 08, 2020

Freeze-drying (Lyophilization) of CoronaDetective tubes

Guy Aidelberg¹, Rachel Aronoff²

¹CRI (Center for research and interdisciplinarity) Paris; ²Hackuarium

1 Works for me

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bk44kyyw

XPRIZE Rapid Covid Testing Guy Aidelberg

Guy Aidelberg

CRI (Center for research and interdisciplinarity) Paris

ABSTRACT

A protocol for freeze-drying (Lyophilization) of CoronaDetective tests, and more generally any QUASR RT-LAMP reaction.

The amounts here are for one 96 well standard PCR plate and for **■20 µI** reactions

This can be scaled for any amount and size.

EXTERNAL LINK

https://app.jogl.io/project/181

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bk44kyyw

PROTOCOL CITATION

Guy Aidelberg, Rachel Aronoff 2020. Freeze-drying (Lyophilization) of CoronaDetective tubes. **protocols.io** https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bk44kyyw

EXTERNAL LINK

https://app.jogl.io/project/181

KEYWORDS

LAMP, Open Science, Covid19, Sars-Cov2, RT-LAMP, Lyophilization, Freeze-drying

LICENSE

This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

CREATED

Sep 08, 2020

LAST MODIFIED

Sep 08, 2020

PROTOCOL INTEGER ID

41852

GUIDELINES

The amounts here are for one standard 96 well PCR plate (12 experiments), and for $\ \Box 20 \ \mu I$ reactions

This can be scaled for any amount of plates at any reaction volume.

09/08/2020

A

 $\textbf{Citation:} \ \ \text{Guy Aidelberg, Rachel Aronoff (09/08/2020)}. \ \ \text{Freeze-drying (Lyophilization) of CoronaDetective tubes.} \ \ \underline{\text{https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bk44kyyw}}$

MATERIALS

Isothermal Amplification Buffer - 6.0 ml B0537S New England Biolabs Magnesium Sulfate (MgS04) Solution - 6.0 ml B1003S New England Biolabs Recombinant RNasin(R) RNase Inhibitor, 10,000u N2515 Promega Deoxynucleotide (dNTP) Solution Mix N0447S New England Biolabs	NAME	CATALOG #	VENDOR
Recombinant RNasin(R) RNase Inhibitor, 10,000u N2515 Promega	Isothermal Amplification Buffer - 6.0 ml	B0537S	New England Biolabs
	Magnesium Sulfate (MgSO4) Solution - 6.0 ml	B1003S	New England Biolabs
Deoxynucleotide (dNTP) Solution Mix N0447S New England Biolabs	Recombinant RNasin(R) RNase Inhibitor, 10,000u	N2515	Promega
	Deoxynucleotide (dNTP) Solution Mix	N0447S	New England Biolabs
2019-nCoV_N_Positive Control 10006625 Integrated DNA Technologies	2019-nCoV_N_Positive Control	10006625	Integrated DNA Technologies
Bst 2.0 Warm Start DNA Polymerase Glycerol-free M0402B New England Biolabs	Bst 2.0 Warm Start DNA Polymerase Glycerol-free	M0402B	New England Biolabs
D-()-Trehalose dihydrate T5251 Sigma Aldrich	D-()-Trehalose dihydrate	T5251	Sigma Aldrich
WarmStart® RTx (Glycerol-Free) M0439B-HC1 New England Biolabs	WarmStart® RTx (Glycerol-Free)	M0439B-HC1	New England Biolabs

EQUIPMENT

NAME	CATALOG #	VENDOR
Scientific Freeze Dryer	HRFD-Med-Sci-EU	

SAFFTY WARNINGS

There is no biohazard risk from producing these freeze-dried tubes, but care must be taken to avoid any potential contamination with target sequences or RNAse.

Best practices should be followed (appropriate PPE, RNaseAway, etc.).

BEFORE STARTING

Make sure to have all needed primers and reagents in sufficient quantities.

Fluorescence-tagged primers and complementary quencher sequences are essential for QUASR detection.

Standard Enzymes usually come in 50% Glycerol, so as to be stable in the -20C freezer. The glycerol interferes with freeze-drying.

Make sure your enzymes are Glycerol-free and stored at -80C.

Prepare the Harvest Right Lyophilizer system (or similar) for its freeze-drying run (Clean and Make sure vacuum is pulling)

Other systems are possible, and robotics are useful for scaling.

Thaw components (dNTPs, 10X Primer mixes (need to be made), MgSO₄, Isothermal amplification buffer, and Enzymes)

Vortex and quickly spin tubes down before opening for dispensing.

This protocol is for one standard 96 well PCR plate and can be scaled as needed.

1.1 10X Primer mix: assuming your primer stocks are at [M]100 Milimolar (mM) for □200 µl add together

From: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41587-020-0513-4 (Supplementary Data 2)

For the NM SARS CoV 2 primer set:

```
Fam-FIP/BIP [M]16 Micromolar (µM) - 32 µl each
LB/LF [M]8 Micromolar (µM) - 16 µl each
F3/B3 [M]2 Micromolar (µM) - 4 µl each
Anti-FIP-Q [M]24 Micromolar (µM) - 48 µl
48 µl DNAse/RNAse free water

For the RNAseP internal control primer set:

FIP/BIP [M]16 Micromolar (µM) - 32 µl each
LB/Hex-LF [M]8 Micromolar (µM) - 16 µl each
F3/B3 [M]2 Micromolar (µM) - 4 µl each
Anti-LF-Q [M]0 Micromolar (µM) = 24 µl
72 µl DNAse/RNAse free water
```

2 FD QUASR RT-LAMP Mastermix: In a 2ml tube mix together

```
■280 µl dNTPs [M]10 Milimolar (mM) each dNTP +
```

- $\hfill 200~\mu l$ of each 10x Primer Mix (NM and RNAseP From step 1.1)+
- ■10.66 μl Glycerol free Bst 2.0 WarmStart® DNA Polymerase [M]120000 U/ml +
- □16 μl Glycerol Free WarmStart® RTx Reverse Transcriptase [M]75000 U/ml

[M]1000 U/ml +

- **400** μl Trehalose [M] 50 Mass Percent (for a 50% trehalose solution, mix 200mg trehalose with 400uL H₂0) +
- ■443 µl DNAse/RNAse free water

Vortex all or mix by pipetting up and down and then spindown.

2.1 **Rehydration Buffer:** Either now or at a later time create the rehydration buffer. For a whole plate,

```
■200 µl 10X Isothermal Amplification Buffer +
```

- ■100 µl Magnesium Sulfate (MgSO4) Solution [M]100 Milimolar (mM) +
- ■1300 µl DNAse/RNAse free water,

store in a cool dark place or in a fridge (§ 4 °C) (stable for shipment)

3 Dispensing: In each well of a PCR plate place 16 μl of the Mastermix from step 2

 $\label{lem:condition} A \ digital \ dispenser \ or \ liquid \ handling \ robot \ is \ useful \ here \ for \ larger \ scales$

- 3.1 *Controls:* Optionally, add **4 μl** of Internal controls (Such as IDT 2019-nCoV_N_Positive Control) to selected tubes and mark them as such.
- 4 Sealing and piercing: Seal the plate(s) with either foil or parafilm and then make a small puncture in the seal of each

 tube.

This is done when reactions are freeze-dried in order to prevent the small pellets from "jumping" out of the tubes under vacuum.

A 96-Pin Replicator is perfect for this but a multi-pipette, toothpick, tip, scalpel, or scissors will do.

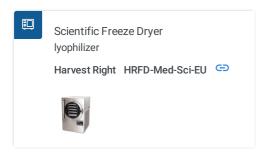
Freeze-drying: Depending on your freeze drier, you might need to now freeze the tubes, and make sure they remain frozen (such as by placing in a frozen metal rack or touching a frozen metal block).

Otherwise, simply place in a freeze-drier and run overnight or until done.

We start by freezing to ~ § -40 °C for a few hours

then turn on the vacuum (aiming for 500mtorr) for another couple of hours,

then slowly heating by § 10 °C every hour with the vacuum still on.



Storage: Make sure each tube has a similarly sized dried pellet and reseal the plate with either film, foil, or caps. Store in a dark and dry place preferably in a sealed bag with a desiccant. (stable for shipment)