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Sakata et al. Fish SedDNA Extraction Protocol

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ABSTRACT

Variations of this standardised protocol have been used by Masayuki K. Sakata and colleagues to successfully extract fish eDNA from modern and historic Japanese lake and river sediments.

The method has been used to recover fish species composition data from modern surface sediments from a lake (Sakata et al., 2020) and a small, natural river (Sakata et al., 2021). It has also been applied to detect target fish species in lake sediments up to 100 years old (Sakata et al., 2022).

This extraction method represents a consolidation of the methods applied in the following publications:

 Sakata, M. K., Yamamoto, S., Gotoh, R. O., Miya, M., Yamanaka, H., & Minamoto, T. (2020). Sedimentary eDNA provides

different information on timescale and fish species composition compared with aqueous eDNA. Environmental DNA, 2(4),

505-518. https://doi.org/10.1002/edn3.75

Sakata, M. K., Watanabe, T., Maki, N., Ikeda, K., Kosuge, T., Okada, H., ...
Minamoto, T. (2021). Determining an effective

sampling method for eDNA metabarcoding: a case study for fish biodiversity monitoring in a small, natural river.

Limnology, 22(2), 221–235. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10201-020-00645-9

 Sakata, M.K., Tsugeki, N., Kuwae, M., Ochi, N., Hayami, K., Osawa, R., Morimoto, T., Yasashimoto, T., Takeshita, D.,

Doi, H., & Minamoto, T. (2022). Fish environmental DNA in lake sediment overcomes the gap of reconstructing past fauna

in lake ecosystems. bioRxiv, https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.06.16.496507

MANUSCRIPT CITATION:

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06.16.496507

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Protocol status: Working We use this protocol and it's working

Created: Apr 10, 2023

Last Modified: Apr 17, 2023

MATERIALS

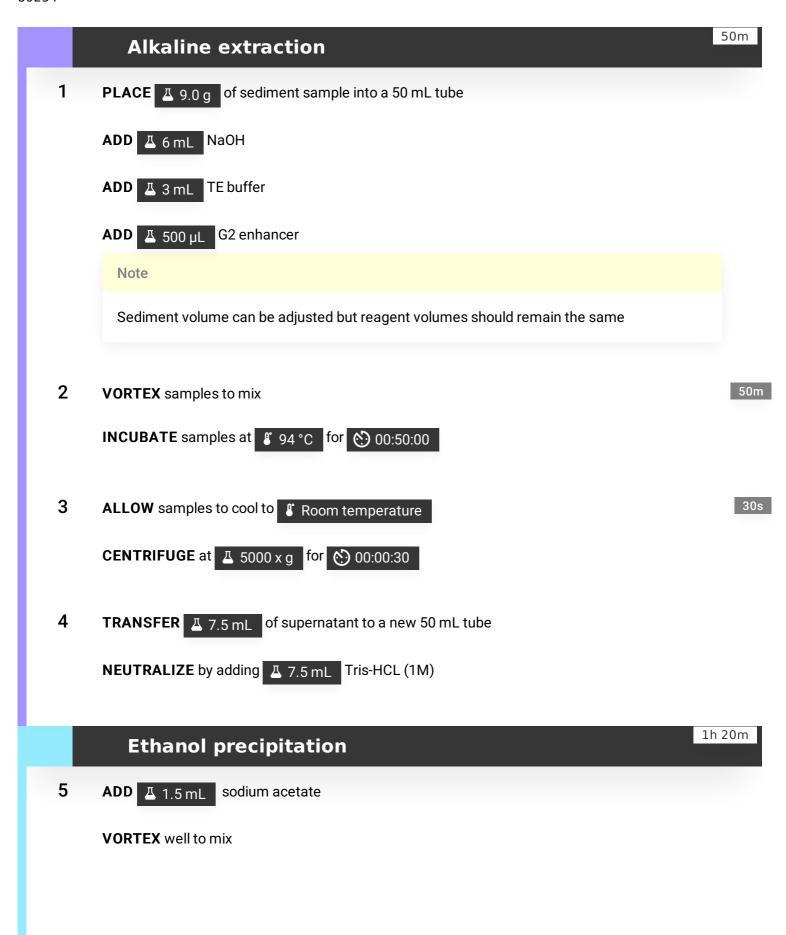
Reagents:

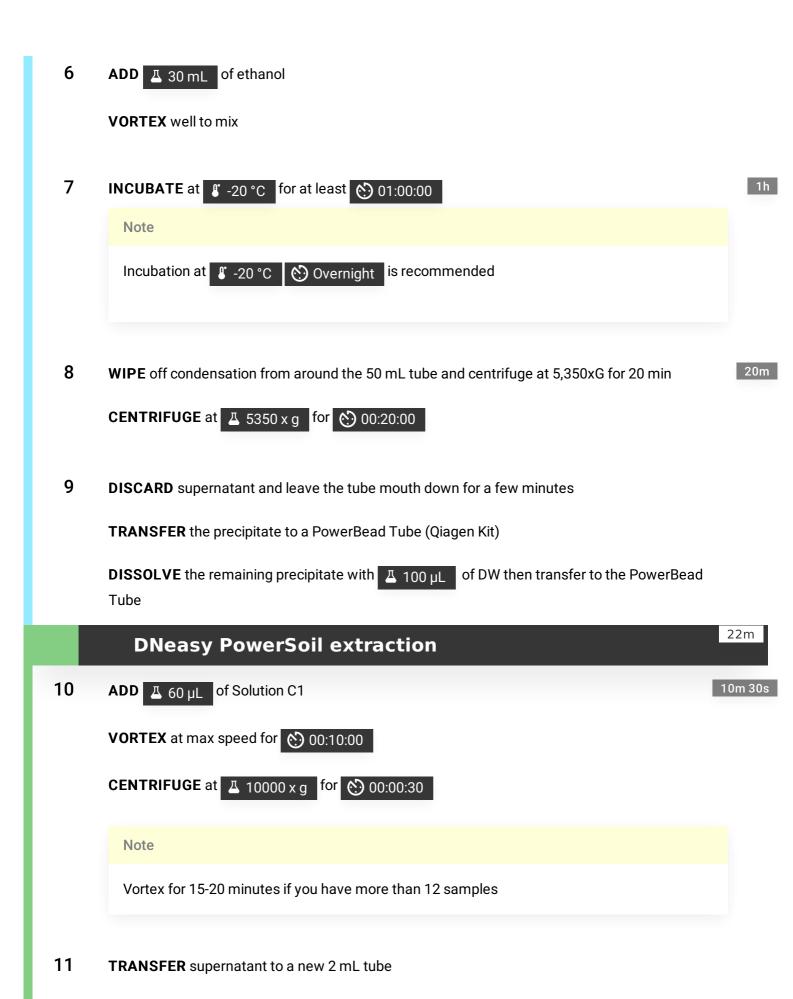
- NaOH (0.33M)
- TE buffer (pH 6.7) (Prepared with Tris-HCl buffer: 10 mM, EDTA: 1 mM)
- Tris-HCI (1M, pH 6.7)
- NaAc (3M, pH 5.2),
- Ethanol (99.5%),
- G2 enhancer (AMPLIQON, liquid type)

Kit: DNeasy PowerSoil Kit (QIAGEN)

Required equipment:

- Thermostatic bath
- Centrifuge (capable of centrifuging 50mL, 15mL, 1.5mL tubes)
- Vortex
- Vortex adapter (adapter to fix tube)
- Lo-Bind tubes for storage (recommended)





Note

Expect ~700ul of supernatant, but the more supernatant transferred, the better

12 ADD \angle 250 μ L of Solution C2

6m

VORTEX briefly to mix

INCUBATE at \$ 4 °C for (5) 00:05:00

13 TRANSFER 4 600 µL of supernatant to a new 2 mL tube

6m

ADD Z 200 µL of Solution C3

VORTEX briefly to mix

INCUBATE at \$\mathbb{8} 4 \cdot C for \(\frac{1}{2} \) 00:05:00

6m

14 TRANSFER \angle 750 μ L of supernatant to a new 2 mL tube

ADD A 1.2 mL of Solution C4

VORTEX well to mix

15 TRANSFER \triangle 675 μ L to a Spin Filter

1m

DISCARD the liquid filtrate

16 REPEAT the above step until all liquid has passed through the Spin Filter

17 ADD \angle 500 μ L of Solution C5 to the Spin Filter

30s

DISCARD the liquid filtrate

TRANSFER the Spin Filter to a new 1.5 mL tube

1m 30s

ADD 🗸 100 µL of Solution C6 to the Spin Filter

LET stand for 👏 00:01:00

CENTRIFUGE at <u>■ 10000 x g</u> for 00:00:30

19 **DISCARD** the Spin Filter

DNA is now ready for downstream applications