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High molecular weight DNA extraction from fungal spores for long read sequencing

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ABSTRACT

A modified extraction protocol is required to extract high quantity and quality DNA from fungal spores. We optimised DNA extraction protocols to obtain a sufficient amount of high molecular weight DNA from fungal spores for long read sequencing i.e., PacBio HiFi.

Note: If required, the DNA extraction protocol can be scaled up to achieve the desired amount of genomic DNA

IMAGE ATTRIBUTION

Metarhizium pingshaense (M-1000)

Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

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MATERIALS

Samples

Fungal spores

Consumable

Tris-hydrochloride (Tris-HCL)
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)
Sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)
Beta- mercaptoethanol
1.0 mm zirconia (ceramic) beads
1.5 and 2ml microcentrifuge tubes
Protease K
RNase
Sodium acetate
Isopropanol
Ethanol
Auto pipette and pipette tips
Paper towel
TE buffer

Equipment

Tissue homogeniser
Incubator (set for 56-57 and 37°C)
Vortex
Centrifuge
Heat block (optional)

Cell disruption

30m

1 **Note:** to obtain the best outcome, freshly made lysis buffer should be used.

Make cell lysis buffer: 50mM Tris-HCL pH8.5, 50mM EDTA, 5% SDS, and 1% beta- mercaptoethanol

2 Add 250 µl of 1.0 mm zirconia (ceramic) beads and 600 µl of cell lysis buffer in a 2ml microcentrifuge tube

Note: 1.0mm zirconia (ceramic) disruptor beads suit for fungal spores size from 2-3.5 µm.

3 Add spore sample (~50-200 mg)

4 Homogenise with tissue homogeniser (5,000 rpm for 15 seconds)

15s

5 To precipitate cell debris, centrifuge at high speed for 10-15 minutes or longer if required

15m



6 Collect supernatants to a new 1.5ml microcentrifuge tube (avoiding cell debris pellet)



RNA and protein removal

3h 30m

7 Add 20 µl of protease K (20 mg/ml, invitrogenTM, cat. #25530049) and vortex briefly



8 Incubate at 56-57°C for a maximum of 3 hours or until the mixture turns clear

3h



9 Cool it at room temperature

10 Add 3 µl of RNase (100 mg/ml, Qiagen cat. # 19101) and incubate at 37°C for 5 minutes 5m

 **Note:** If different concentrations of protease K and RNase were used, the manufacturer's recommended volume will need to be adjusted accordingly.



11 To precipitate protein, add half of volume of 3M sodium acetate (pH5.2) to the supernatant

12 Vortex for 30 seconds (make sure to vortex well, it should get cloudy) 30s

13 Centrifuge for 5-10 minutes at high speed or until the supernatant have no visible cell debris or protein 10m



14 Transfer supernatant to new tube (avoiding precipitated protein pallet) 

DNA precipitation 1h

15 To precipitate DNA, add equal amounts of isopropanol and invert the tube 10x ***DO NOT VORTEX***

16 Centrifuge for 10-15 minutes at high speed 15m



17 Remove supernatant and dry tube over paper (please use pipette to avoid disturbing DNA pallet)



18 To wash DNA pallet, add 1000 µl of freshly made 70% (80% v/v) ethanol and invert the tube 10x ***DO NOT VORTEX***

19 Centrifuge for 10-15 minutes at high speed

15m



20 Remove supernatant and dry tube over paper (again, please use pipette to avoid disturbing DNA pallet)



21 To ensure there is no alcohol residue, dry tubes at room temperature for an hour or in heat block (56°C) for 15m no longer than 15 minutes



22 Add 20-50µl of TE buffer (InvitrogenTM, cat. #12090015) and leave the DNA pallet to dissolve at room temperature overnight or at 56°C for no longer than 10 minute



Results

23 Example of four *Metarhizium* spp. genomes. The total amount of DNA extracted per sample ranged between 23-43µg (derived from approximately 500 - 1,000 mg of starting fungal material. 5 times scaled up) and was submitted to Genomics WA (Perth, Australia) for whole genome sequencing. The genomes were sequenced using PacBio HiFi Sequel® II sequencer with SMRTBell technology.

