Nanopore (SQK-LSK109) without barcode V.2

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ABSTRACT

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Step1. DNA repair and end-prep 1h

1 In a 200µl PCR tube, mix the following:

A	B	C
Reagent	Volume	Color
49~100fmol sample DNA + DI Water	50µl	
End Repair&A-Tailing Buffer (KAPA)	7µl	Purple
End Repair&A-Tailing Enzyme Mix (KAPA)	3µl	Purple
Total	60µl	

1.1 Ensure the components are thoroughly mixed by pipetting, and spin down.

1.2 Using a thermal cycler, incubate at **20 °C** for **00:30:00** and **65 °C** for 1h **00:30:00** . Hold at **4 °C**

1.2

Step2. Adapter ligation 30m

2 Spin down the Adapter Mix (AMX) and Quick T4 Ligase, and place on ice.

Although the recommended 3rd party ligase is supplied with its own buffer, the ligation efficiency of Adapter Mix (AMX) is higher when using Ligation Buffer supplied within the Ligation Sequencing Kit.

2.1 Thaw Ligation Buffer at room temperature, spin down and mix by vortex.

Place on ice immediately after thawing and mixing.

2.2 In a 200µl PCR tube, mix in the following order:

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A	B	C
Reagent	Volume	Color
End repaired & A-tailing product	60µl	
Adapter Mix (AMX)	5µl	Green
DI Water	5µl	
Ligation Buffer (KAPA)	30µl	Yellow
NEBNext Quick T4 DNA Ligase (KAPA)	10µl	Yellow
Total	110µl	

2.3 Ensure the components are thoroughly mixed by pipetting, and spin down.

2.4 Using a thermal cycler, incubate at **20 °C** **00:30:00** . 30m

During incubation, take out LFB, SQB, FLT, FLB from the frige 30 minutes earlier to thaw on ice.

Step3. Adapter ligation clean-up 30m

3

A	B	C
Reagent	Volume	Color
Ligation product	110µl	
Agencourt AMPure XP beads	44µl	Stored in 4°C
Long Fragment Buffer (LFB) or Short Fragment Buffer (SFB)	250µl (twice)	Orange & Grey
Elution Buffer from the Oxford Nanopore kit (EB)	14µl	Black

3.1 Transfer the DNA sample (110µl) to a clean 1.5 ml tube.

3.2 Resuspend the AMPure XP beads by vortexing.

Add 44 µl (0.4X) of resuspended AMPure XP beads to the adapter-ligated

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3.3 reaction and mix by pipetting.

3.4 Incubate on a Hula mixer (rotator mixer) for 5 minutes at room temperature.

3.5 Spin down the sample and pellet on a magnet. Keep the tube on the magnet, and pipette off the supernatant.

> Pellet the beads on a magnet until the eluate is clear and colorless, for at least 1 minute.

3.6 Wash the beads by adding either 250 µl Long Fragment Buffer (LFB) or 250 µl Short Fragment Buffer (SFB).

> Depending on the wash buffer (LFB or SFB) used, the clean-up step after adapter ligation is designed to either enrich for DNA fragments of >3 kb, or purify all fragments equally.

3.7 Flick the beads to resuspend, spin down, then return the tube to the magnetic rack and allow the beads to pellet.

> Pellet the beads on a magnet until the eluate is clear and colorless, for at least 1 minute.

3.8 Remove the supernatant using a pipette and discard.

3.9 Repeat the previous step 3.6.

Spin down and place the tube back on the magnet. Pipette off any residual

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3.10 supernatant.

Pellet the beads on a magnet until the eluate is clear and colourless, for at least 1 minute.

3.11 Allow to dry for ~30 seconds, but do not dry the pellet to the point of cracking.

3.12 Remove the tube from the magnetic rack and resuspend the pellet in 14 µl Elution Buffer (EB).

3.13 Spin down and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.

For high molecular weight DNA, incubating at 37°C can improve the recovery of long fragments

3.14 Remove and retain 14 µl of eluate containing the DNA library into a clean 1.5 ml Eppendorf DNA tube.

3.15 Quantify 1 µl of eluted sample using a Qubit fluorometer.

The prepared library is used for loading into the flow cell. Store the library on ice until ready to load.

Step4. Priming and loading the SpotON flow cell

4 Thaw the flow cell, Sequencing Buffer (SQB), Loading Beads (LB), Flush Tether (FLT) and one tube of Flush Buffer (FB) at room temperature.

4.1 Open the GridION and slide the flow cell under the clip.

Press down firmly on the flow cell to ensure correct thermal and electrical

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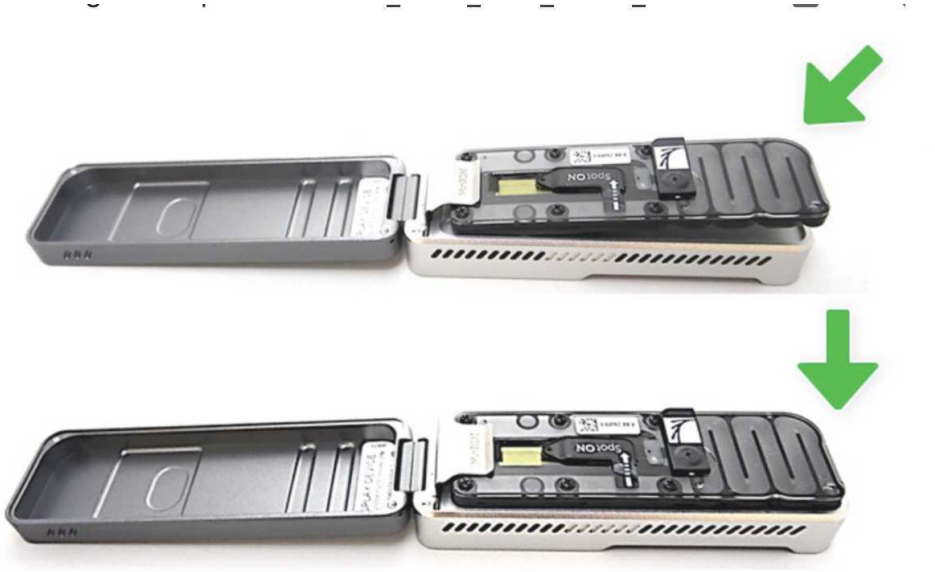
contact.



4.2 Check flow cell (Check the pore)

This takes about 10 minutes

4.3 Mix the Sequencing Buffer (SQB), Flush Tether (FLT) and Flush Buffer (FB) tubes by pipetting and spin down at room temperature.

4.4 Remove the flow cell from the machine and slide the priming port clockwise to open the priming port.

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4.5 After opening the priming port, check for a small air bubble under the cover. Draw back a small volume to remove any bubbles (a few µl):
1. Set a P1000 pipette to 200 µl.
2. Insert the tip into the priming port.
3. Turn the wheel until the dial shows 220-230 µl, or until you can see a small volume of buffer entering the pipette tip.

Visually check that there is continuous buffer from the priming port across the sensor array.

4.6 To prepare the flow cell priming mix, add 30 µl of thawed and mixed Flush Tether (FLT) directly to the tube of thawed and mixed Flush Buffer (FB), and mix by vortexing at room temperature.

A	B	C
Reagent	Volume	Color
Flush Tether (FLT)	30µl	Purple
Flush Buffer (FB)	New one	Blue
Total	1.2ml	

4.7 Load 800 µl of the priming mix into the flow cell via the priming port, avoiding the

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introduction of air bubbles.
Wait for 5 minutes. During this time, prepare the library for loading by following the steps below.

Closed the priming port

4.8 Thoroughly mix the contents of the Loading Beads (LB) by flick.

4.9 In a new tube, prepare the library for loading as follows:

A	B	C
Reagent	Volume	Color
Sequencing Buffer (SQB)	37.5µl	Red
Loading Beads (LB),mixed immediately before use	25.5µl	Pink
DNA library	12µl	
Total	75µl	

4.10 Complete the flow cell priming:
1. Gently lift the SpotON sample port cover to make the SpotON sample port accessible.
2. Load 200 µl of the priming mix into the flow cell via the priming port (not the SpotON sample port), avoiding the introduction of air bubbles.

Load the library as soon as possible after this step.

4.11 Mix the prepared library gently by pipetting up and down just prior to loading.

4.12 Add 75 µl of sample to the flow cell via the SpotON sample port in a dropwise fashion. Ensure each drop flows into the port before adding the next.

4.13 Gently replace the SpotON sample port cover, making sure the bung enters the SpotON port, close the priming port and replace the GridION.

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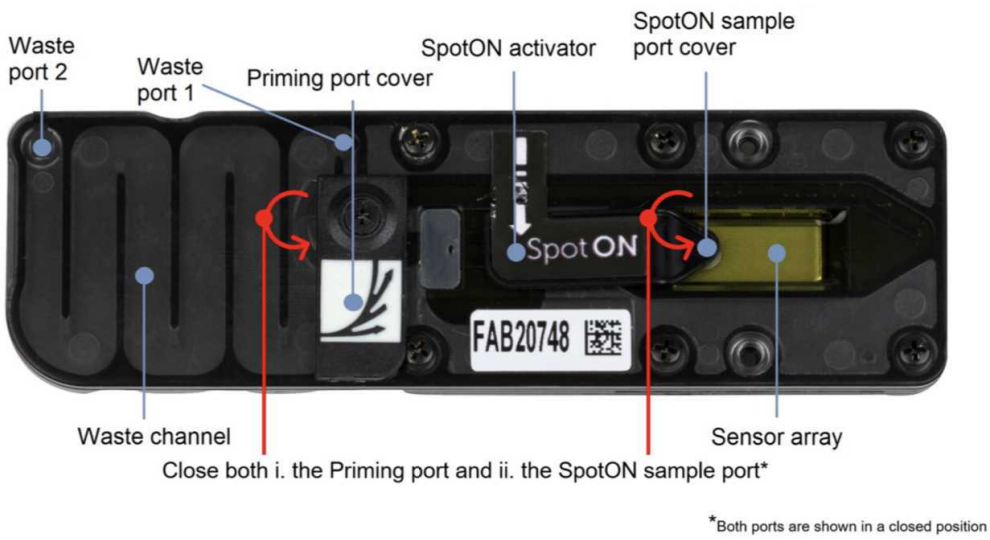

Step5. Flow Cell Wash 30m

5 Place the tube of Wash Mix (WMX) on ice. Do not vortex the tube.

5.1 Thaw one tube of Wash Diluent (DIL) at room temperature.

5.2 Mix the contents of Wash Diluent (DIL) thoroughly by vortexing, spin down briefly and place on ice.

5.3 In a clean 1.5 ml Eppendorf DNA tube, prepare the following Flow Cell Wash Mix:

A	B	C
Component	Volume	Color
Wash Mix (WMX)	2µl	Brown
Wash Diluent (DIL)	398µl	Brown
Total	400µl	

5.4 Mix well by pipetting, and place on ice. Do not vortex the tube.

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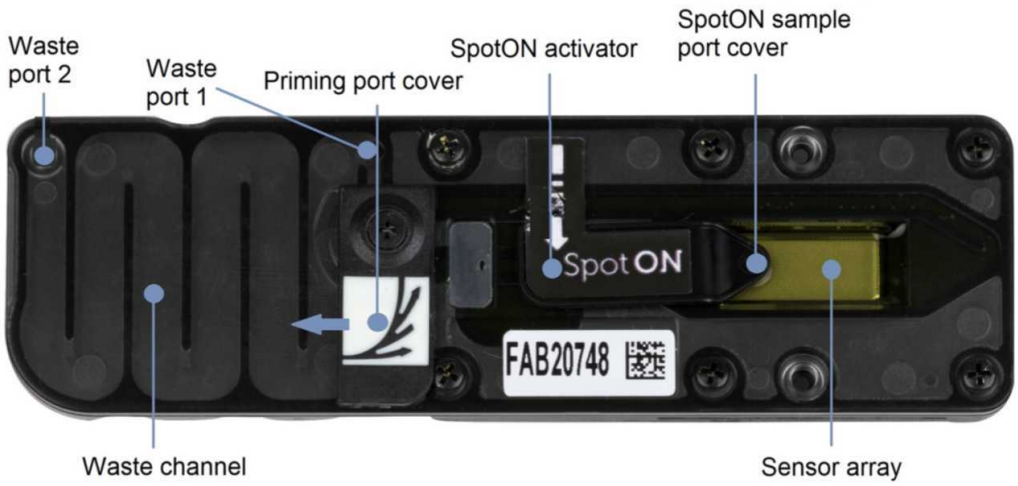
5.5 Stop or pause the sequencing experiment in MinKNOW, and leave the flow cell in the device.

5.6 Ensure that the priming port cover and SpotON sample port cover are in the positions indicated in the figure below.

5.7 Using a P1000, remove all fluid from the waste channel through Waste port 1. As both the priming port and SpotON sample port are closed, no fluid should leave the sensor array area.



5.8 Rotate the flow cell priming port cover clockwise so that the priming port is visible.

5.9 Check for air between the priming port and the sensor array. If necessary, using a P1000 draw back a small volume to remove any air (a few µls):
1. Set a P1000 pipette to 200 µl.
2. Insert the tip into the priming port.
3. Turn the wheel until the dial shows 220-230 µl, or until you can see a small volume of buffer/liquid entering the pipette tip.
4. Visually check that there is continuous buffer from the priming port across the sensor array.

5.10 Load 400 µl of the prepared Flow Cell Wash Mix into the flow cell via the priming port, avoiding the introduction of air.

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5.11 Close the priming port and wait for 30 minutes.

5.12 Ensure that the priming port cover and SpotON sample port cover are in the positions indicated in the figure below.

5.13 Using a P1000, remove all fluid from the waste channel through Waste port 1. As both the priming port and SpotON sample port are closed, no fluid should leave the sensor array area.

It is vital that the flow cell priming port and SpotON sample port are closed to prevent air from being drawn across the sensor array area, which would lead to a significant loss of sequencing channels.

Step6. Store the MinION/GridION flow cell for later use 30m

6 Thaw one tube of Storage Buffer (S) at room temperature.

6.1 Mix contents thoroughly by pipetting and spin down briefly.

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6.2 Rotate the flow cell priming port cover clockwise so that the priming port is visible.

6.3 Check for air between the priming port and the sensor array. If necessary, using a P1000 draw back a small volume to remove any air (a few µls):
1. Set a P1000 pipette to 200 µl.
2. Insert the tip into the priming port.
3. Turn the wheel until the dial shows 220-230 µl, or until you can see a small volume of buffer/liquid entering the pipette tip.
4. Visually check that there is continuous buffer from the priming port across the sensor array.

6.4 Slowly add 500 µl of Storage Buffer (S) through the priming port of the flow cell.

6.5 Close the priming port.

6.6 Using a P1000, remove all fluid from the waste channel through Waste port 1. As both the priming port and SpotON sample port are closed, no fluid should leave the sensor array area.

> It is vital that the flow cell priming port and SpotON sample port are closed to prevent air from being drawn across the sensor array area, which would lead to a significant loss of sequencing channels.

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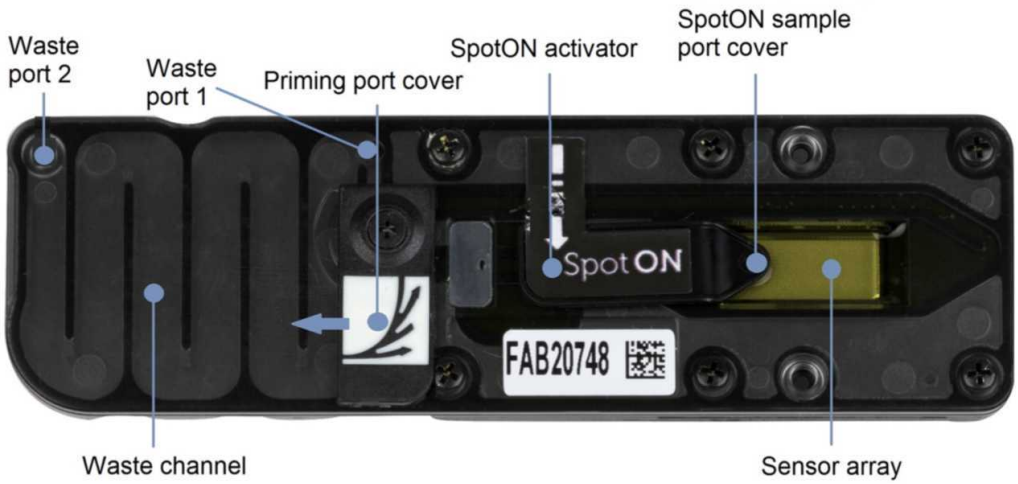

6.7 The flow cell can now be stored at 4-8°C.

6.8 When you wish to reuse the flow cell, remove the flow cell from storage, and allow it to warm to room temperature for ~5 minutes. You will need to perform a Flow Cell Check before loading the next library.

We recommend storing libraries in Eppendorf DNA LoBind tubes at 4°C for short term storage or repeated use, for example, re-loading flow cells between washes.
For single use and long term storage of more than 3 months, we recommend storing libraries at -80°C in Eppendorf DNA LoBind tubes.
For further information, please refer to the DNA library stability Know-How document.

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