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# Preparation of 0.2M EDTA, pH 8.0

In 1 collection

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1 Works for me dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bfexjfn

Crick COVID-19 Consortium

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## ABSTRACT

This protocol is part of the [Crick COVID-19 RT-PCR Testing Pipeline](#) collection.**THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE READ AND UNDERSTOOD BY STAFF USING IT AND DOCUMENTED EVIDENCE PROVIDED THEREOF.**

## Purpose of examination / Clinical relevance

At the end of 2019, several pneumonia cases were reported in Wuhan, China and the pathogen was confirmed as a new viral strain. World Health organization has named the newly identified coronavirus as 2019-nCoV, also known as COVID19. The disease developed into a dangerous pandemic, posing major challenges to the NHS. Although more research is necessary to better understand the virus, in response to the emergency, simple and rapid testing is essential to identify the virus in infected individuals. This will aid the implementation of efficient interventions to contain the spread, and distinguish healthcare workers who have been infected, and are required to self-isolate, from those showing similar symptoms but which are not 2019-nCoV associated. The latter category may continue to work, alleviating stress on hard-pressed healthcare resources. 2019-nCoV is an RNA virus, and the diagnostic tests detect viral RNA in swabs from patient airways using a reverse transcriptase PCR assay. Samples are submitted to HSL, an accredited reporting laboratory, and transferred to the Crick for testing.

## Principles of Examination

This procedure involves the preparation of 0.2M EDTA pH 8.0 for making [L6 virus inactivation buffer](#).

## GUIDELINES

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## Grade of operator

All qualified members of staff who have been signed off as competent and supervised trainees.

## Disposal

If the need arises to dispose of tubes or plates (e.g. due to spillage), all contaminated tubes and reagents used are discarded into plastic disposable jars and then into autoclave waste bins, All sharps are placed in a sharps container prior to incineration.

## MATERIALS TEXT

### Reagents

- EDTA disodium salt, dihydrate
- MilliQ water
- [5M NaOH](#)
- Sodium hydroxide (NaOH) pellets

### Equipment

- 1 L beaker
- 2 L beaker
- 1 L measuring cylinder
- 2 L measuring cylinder
- Vacuum filter
- pH meter
- Sterile bottles
- stirrer
- Weighing scales

### SAFETY WARNINGS

#### Health and Safety

All practices must be carried out in accordance with the current health and safety policies and procedures. If in any doubt about the aspects of health and safety concerning this procedure, seek advice from the departmental Safety Officer or the health and safety team. This procedure should be carried out in a fume hood. For hazards, risks and appropriate control measures identified in the risk assessment relevant to this procedure.

#### PPE

General personal protective equipment (PPE) Control Measures for laboratory work include the wearing of closed toe footwear, laboratory coat, appropriate disposable gloves (nitrile for general work or specified gloves for chemical work), and safety spectacles should be worn throughout this procedure.

#### Spillage

The spill kits provided for use in the department can be used for both biohazard and chemical spills. If a spill does occur follow the procedure within the spill kit.

- 1 Please select between the recipes for *1 L 0.2 M EDTA pH 8.0* and *2 L 0.2 M EDTA pH 8.0*.



**Work in fume hood!**

Step 1 includes a Step case.

**1 L 0.2M EDTA pH 8.0**

**2 L 0.2M EDTA pH 8.0**

step case

**1 L 0.2M EDTA pH 8.0**

- 2 Weigh out **74.45 g EDTA disodium salt**, dihydrate and add to a 1 L beaker.
- 3 Measure out **800 ml MilliQ water** and add to the beaker.
- 4 Add a magnetic flea and place on a magnetic stirring plate to mix the solution. The EDTA salt will not go into solution until the pH reaches **pH8.0**.

- 5 Add a newly calibrated pH meter into the solution to observe the pH.
- 6 To dissolve the salt, add sodium hydroxide (NaOH) pellets to the solution. Add a few pellets at a time and wait until the pellets have fully dissolved before adding more. It may take around **8 g NaOH pellets** before the pH is at **pH 8.0**.
- 7 Fine tune pH with **5 Molarity (M) NaOH**.
- 8 Once fully dissolved (this will take some time so be patient), transfer to 1 L beaker and top up the solution **to 1 L using MilliQ water**, if necessary.
- 9 Vacuum filter into sterile bottles.
- 10 Label with batch and date.
- 11 Store **0.2 Molarity (M) EDTA pH 8.0 solution** at **Room temperature** ( **15 °C** – **25 °C** ).