

Oct 26, 2020

Fungal CTAB DNA Extraction

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Works for me

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bhx8j7rw

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ABSTRACT

This protocol is a CTAB DNA extraction method for filamentous fungi. Its purpose is to extract high molecular weight genomic DNA for genome sequencing.

DO

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PROTOCOL CITATION

Derreck Carter-House, Jason E Stajich, Sarah Unruh, Tania Kurbessoian 2020. Fungal CTAB DNA Extraction . protocols.io

https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bhx8j7rw

KEYWORDS

Fungi, high molecular weight DNA, CTAB, sequencing

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CREATED

Jun 26, 2020

LAST MODIFIED

Oct 26, 2020

PROTOCOL INTEGER ID

38624

MATERIALS TEXT

MATERIALS

Scientific Catalog #EN0531

⊠PVP **Sigma**

Sodium Acetate 3M, pH 5.2 Thermo

Scientific Catalog #R1181

Aldrich Catalog #P1190

Aldrich Catalog #P2308

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BUFFER A: 0.35 M sorbitol; 0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 9; 5 mM EDTA, pH 8 BUFFER B: 0.2 M Tris-HCl, pH 9; 50 mM EDTA, pH 8; 2 M NaCl; 2% CTAB BUFFER C: 5% Sarkosyl (N-lauroylsarcosine sodium salt SIGMA L5125) Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) 1 % Proteinase K (20 mg/ml) Potassium Acetate 5M (KAc precipitate polysaccharides) pH 7.5 RNAse A (10 mg/ml) (PCI) Phenol:Chloroform:Isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1) (CI) Chloroform: Isoamyl alcohol (24:1) Sodium Acetate (NaAc) 3M Isopropanol 100% Ethanol 70% ABSTRACT This protocol is a CTAB DNA extraction method for filamentous fungi. Its purpose is to extract high molecular weight genomic DNA for genome sequencing. **DNA Extraction steps** 1m Each tube of lysis buffer will be split in half so prepare one tube of lysis buffer for two samples. Prepare Lysis Buffer by adding to each 2mL microcentrifuge tube □650 μl μL Buffer A, □650 μl μL Buffer B, ■260 μl μL Buffer C, ■175 μl μL [11]1 % (v/v) PVP, and ■10 μl Proteinase K to microcentrifuge tube, mix, and then split equally into two 2 mL tubes. 65 degree preheated solutions are much less viscous and allow for better mixing and equal splitting. Place in hot plate and heat to § 65 °C. Heat a water bath to § 37 °C for use in step 12 of this protocol 1m Take your liquid nitrogen, carefully and completely immerse the inside of your mortar. Add your pestle inside the liquid to super cool it as well. Add your fungi using a spatula cleaned with ethanol, make sure to grab only the fungi and as little agar as possible.

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Grind fungal tissue in liquid nitrogen, add 100 mg of tissue to each tube.

- Take your time on this step by slowly crushing the pieces of frozen fungi.

Make sure the mortar stays cold by carefully adding more liquid nitrogen. (Add a little at a time to ensure the crushed fungi remains in the mortar).

Grinding can take up to a minute, make sure to put enough force to get a fine powder.

- 5 Incubate © 00:30:00 at § 65 °C mixing by inversion frequently (© 00:02:00 © 00:05:00 min).
 - Sometimes this step can generate gas due to heat expansion. As you are mixing the inversion, make sure to open the cap a bit to relieve the pressure.
- 6 Add 🔲 280 μl 5M Potassium Acetate to each tube, mix by inversion, incubate on ice for 🕓 00:05:00 .
- Add 3500 μl 700 μl (as much as the microcentrifuge tube can reasonably hold) Phenol:Choloform:Isoamyl alcohol, 25:24:1 (PCI), mix by inversion (>5 min) or vortex briefly (5-10 seconds) then incubate for 2 min at room temp (RT).
 - DO NOT overfill the tube though. The phenol:chloroform:isoamyl alcohol can seep out of the edges and make it very slippery to hold. (Vortexing will be difficult).

If you have over-filled, tip out a bit of your solution onto a napkin and throw it away.

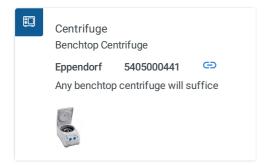
- 8 Spin at **36000 x g, 00:10:00**
- 9 Take supernatant, transfer to new 2 ml microcentrifuge tube add equal volume Choloform:Isoamyl alcohol, 24:1 (CI) (usually about 1000ul).
 - If you can, use cut pipette tips here to ensure DNA doesn't shred due to the force of pipetting through a small opening.

Cut pipette tips must be autoclaved before use.

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- 10 Mix by inversion (00:05:00 at least) then incubate at room temperature for 00:02:00
- 11 **\$\pi**6000 x g, 00:10:00
- 12 Take supernatant (usually **3700 μl**) and add it to a new 2 ml tube then:
 - a. RNAse treatment ($\,\,\square\!\!\!\!\!\!\square\,2.5~\mu I\,$ RNAse A, $\,\,8\,$ 37 °C , $\,\,\odot\,01:30:00\,$ $\,\,\odot\,02:00:00\,$)
 - b. Optional 1-2 additional CI washes
 - Additional CI washes will result in cleaner DNA but will also have a lower yield.
- 13 Add 1/10 vol 3M Sodium Acetate, mix, add 1 vol Isopropanol
 - **⊠**3M Sodium Acetate solution **Contributed by users**
 - How to tell what 1/10 volume will be? Check the side of the eppendorf tube with your liquid inside. Is the line at 750uL? Divide this by 10 and that will be the volume of Sodium Acetate you add. (in this case 75uL)
- 14 **Gently** mix by inversion and incubate at § **Room temperature** © **00:05:00**, should start to see lots of DNA threads.
 - This may look like a super sugary solution when you add water to it. It'll have ripples inside. Don't worry if this ends up dissolving after some time.

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3000 x g, 00:02:00 pour out the supernatant.



A tip here is to align your tubes all in the same orientation. This will help with clear DNA or very low yields of DNA

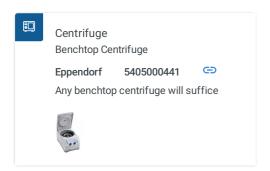
The next step requires you to pour our the supernatant. It's good to have a general idea of where the DNA is as you pour out.

Make sure to pour slowly and in one step (vs pouring a little and orienting the tube to stand, back and forth which essentially mixes your DNA and dislodges it from the edge of the tube).

16 Wash with □1 mL freshly prepared, cold [M]70 % (v/v)

⊠Ethanol **Contributed by users**

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at 3000 x g, 00:02:00, pipette out the

⊠Ethanol Contributed by users

Remove as much EtOH as possible before drying.



Pour ethanol out slowly and remove excess EtOH.

- Dry pellet at RT for © 00:10:00 © 00:15:00 and/or & 65 °C for < © 00:02:00 to dry any leftover ethanol OR if you have a vacuum chamber, place your samples there for 10-20 minutes under constant vacuum.
 - a. Resuspend in \$\sum_50 \mu I \cdot \$\sum_100 \mu I\$ TE (adjusted to pH9) at \$\delta\$ 65 °C

If DNA still has high protein:

Optional CI wash add 600-800 TE buffer at \S 65 °C , resuspend DNA, add equal volume CI*, mix as directed in step 9, carry on protocol from there without the RNAse and CI steps.



*For example, take 500-600 uL supernatant if added 800 uL CI

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Assess DNA quality on NanoDrop.
DNA concentration may not be accurate but the absorbance values will determine the purity of the sample.



Remember:
Ranges for high quality DNA
260:280 - 1.80-2.00
260:230 - 2.00-2.20

20 Assess DNA concentration with Qubit Fluorometer with DNA Broad Range (BR) assay.



Fisher Catalog #Q32853

- 21 Assess DNA quality on Agarose gel
 - a. Make 0.8-1% agarose gel with 3 µl EtBr solution per 100mL of gel

⊠ Ethidium bromide [EB, EtBr] Bio Basic

Inc. Catalog #EB0195.SIZE.1g

- b. Mix equal parts loading dye and DNA sample and load into wells (leaving space for DNA ladder)
- c. Add equal amount of ladder as loading dye + DNA to the first and last well
- d. Run the gel (75-120v) for \odot 00:45:00 to \odot 01:00:00 or until samples have run 3/4 of the way through the gel
- e. Visualize bands to assess size of DNA fragments



Most should stay in the well.

What you don't want to see is shearing of DNA, which will have a large blur down your entire well.

Also a thing to look for is a general smearing at the bottom of the gel, indicating protein contamination. If you have this, follow **Part A** in **Step 18**.

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22 For reference genome sequencing or other applications where a high volume of DNA is required, tubes of the same sample can be combined. Be sure to check the concentration of the final sample.

For applications requiring very clean DNA, it may be helpful to perform additional chloroform:isoamyl washes (Step 12b). As this reduces final yield, it may be helpful to perform multiple DNA extractions of the same organism/sample.