

# Performance evaluation of Ribospin™ Pathogen/TNA from 4 types of pathogen

## Experimental Conditions

### Materials Required

- Ribospin™ Pathogen/TNA (341-150)
- 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube
- 1X PBS (Phosphate-buffered saline), pH 7.4
- Microcentrifuge ( $\leq 14,000 \times g$ )
- Vortex mixer
- Pipette & sterilized pipette tips
- Suitable protector (e.g., lab coat, disposable gloves, goggles, etc.)

### Sample Information

Pathogen	<i>Mycoplasma Gallisepticum</i> (MG)	Infectious Bronchitis Virus (IBV)	Rabies Virus (RV)	Japanese Encephalitis Virus (JEV)
Target	Pathogen DNA/RNA			
Sample	K562 cells infected with pathogen ( $1 \times 10^6$ cells)			
Sample amount	200 $\mu$ l			
Elution volume	50 $\mu$ l			

## Protocol

### Ribospin™ Pathogen/TNA Protocol

\* For more details and methods, please refer to [the handbook of Ribospin™ Pathogen/TNA](#).

### Preparation of Proteinase K solution

#### • Proteinase K solution

Before start experiment, Proteinase K (24 mg) mix to 1.2 ml of PK Storage Buffer carefully to avoid foaming.

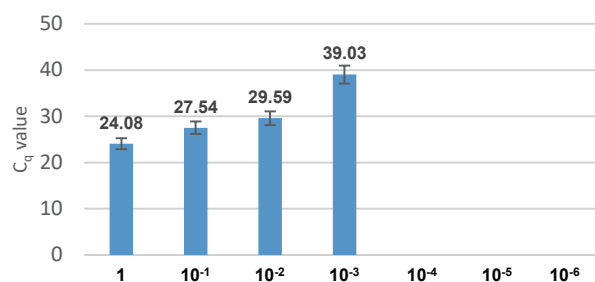
### Protocol for K562 cells infected with pathogen

1. Transfer 200  $\mu$ l of sample ( $1 \times 10^6$  cells in 200  $\mu$ l of 1X PBS) to the 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube. If the sample volume is less than 200  $\mu$ l, adjust the volume to 200  $\mu$ l with 1X PBS.
2. Add 200  $\mu$ l of Buffer SL to the sample and vortex to mix thoroughly.
3. Add 20  $\mu$ l of Proteinase K solution (20 mg/ml, provided) and 200  $\mu$ l of Buffer KL to the sample. Vortex vigorously to mix thoroughly.
4. Incubate at RT for 10 min.
5. Add 300  $\mu$ l of Buffer RB1 to the sample, pulse-vortex to mix the sample thoroughly, and spin down briefly to remove any drops from inside of the lid.

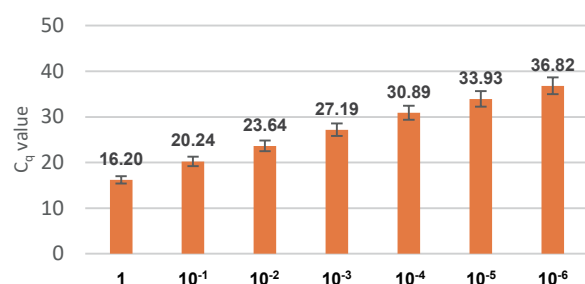
6. Transfer the mixture to the Column Type P (mini) carefully, centrifuge at  $10,000 \times g$  above for 1 min, and discard the pass-through and reinsert the mini column back into the collection tube.
7. Add 600  $\mu$ l of Buffer RBW to the mini column, centrifuge at  $10,000 \times g$  above for 1 min, and discard the pass-through and reinsert the mini column back into the collection tube.
8. Add 600  $\mu$ l of Buffer RNW to the mini column, centrifuge at  $10,000 \times g$  above for 1 min, and discard the pass-through and reinsert the mini column back into the collection tube.
9. Centrifuge at full speed for 1 min to remove residual wash buffer. Place the mini column into a fresh 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube.
10. Add 50  $\mu$ l of nuclease-free water to the center of the membrane in the mini column. Incubate at room temperature for 1 min.
11. Centrifuge at full speed for 1 min.

## Result

### *Mycoplasma Gallisepticum* (MG)



### Infectious Bronchitis Virus (IBV)



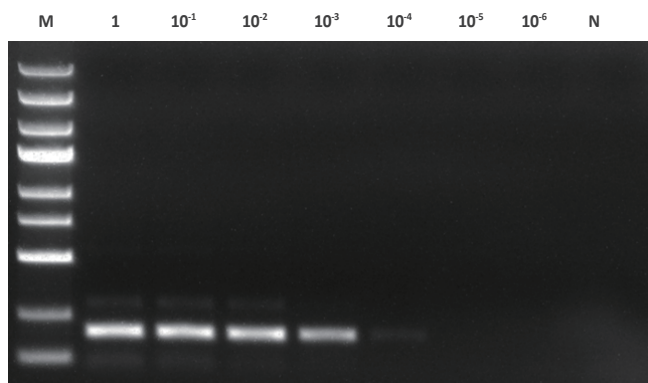
**Figure 1. qPCR for the sensitivity evaluation**

The samples infected with pathogens (MG, IBV) were serially diluted from  $10^{-1}$  to  $10^{-6}$  respectively, and TNA was extracted using Ribospin™ Pathogen/TNA. qPCR was performed to measure the sensitivity of the extraction.

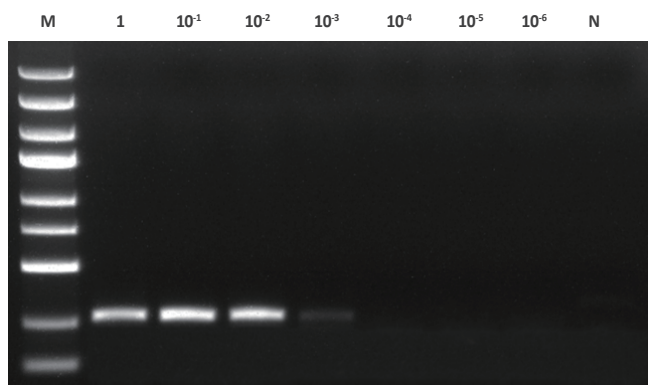
- Real-time PCR system: CFX96™ System (1855201, supplier B)
- qPCR kit: RealAmp™ 2X qPCR Master Mix (801-020)
- RT-qPCR kit: HyperScript™ One-step RT-PCR Master Mix (602-110)

# Performance evaluation of Ribospin™ Pathogen/TNA from 4 types of pathogen

## Rabies virus (RV)



## Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV)



### Figure 2. RT-PCR and electrophoresis for the sensitivity evaluation

The samples infected with pathogens (RV, JEV) were serially diluted from  $10^{-1}$  to  $10^{-6}$  respectively, and TNA was extracted using Ribospin™ Pathogen/TNA. RT-PCR and electrophoresis were performed to measure the sensitivity of the extraction.

- RT-PCR kit: HyperScript™ One-step RT-PCR Master Mix (602-110)
- PCR system: MultiGene™ Optimax Thermal Cycler (TC9610, supplier L)
- M: GENESTA™ 250 bp DNA Ladder (GA-025)
- N: negative control
- Gel electrophoresis condition: 1.2% agarose gel