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Stool Samples DNA Extraction

Parkinson's Disease

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<p>The subject of the study was DNA isolation from stool samples in persons who are at risk to get Parkinson's disease. The study was conducted at the University of Helsinki, Institute for Biotechnology at the DNA sequencing and genomics laboratory. This thesis is one part of the University of Helsinki Parkinson's disease study. The focus of this study was to isolate DNA from stool samples and to create a summary of the results of the data.</p> <p>The University of Helsinki has collected 745 stool samples. The purpose was to randomize the stool samples first and then isolate the DNA. Isolated DNA samples were measured with a NanoDrop spectrophotometer apparatus to find out the DNA concentration of the samples. The theoretical part of the thesis includes information on Parkinson's disease and material handling. Based on an established protocol, DNA isolation was performed.</p> <p>For the study, 745 pieces of stool samples were collected. The 745 stool samples were randomly divided into batches of 23 samples for DNA isolation. To each batch one blank for kit contamination control was added, for a total of 24 samples per isolation batch.</p> <p>Based on the NanoDrop spectrophotometer result, the lowest result was 0.61 ng/μL and information will be the highest result was 26.6 μg/μL. Isolated DNA samples studies will continue by using PCR amplification, and will be samples sequenced, processed bioinformatically, and analyzed with statistical methods.</p>	
Keywords	Parkinson's Disease, DNA, Randomization, DNA Isolation, NanoDrop Spectrophotometer.

Tekijä(t) Otsikko	Albina Gashi Ulostenäytteiden DNA-uuttaminen
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<p>Opinnäytetyön aiheena oli DNA:n eristäminen ulostenäytteistä henkilöiltä, joilla on riski sairastua Parkinsonin tautiin. Opinnäytetyö tehtiin Helsingin yliopiston biotekniikan instituutissa DNA-sekvensointi- ja genomiikkalaboratoriossa. Tämä opinnäytetyö on osana Helsingin yliopiston Parkinsonin taudin tutkimusta. Opinnäytetyön prioriteetti oli DNA:n eristäminen ulostenäytteistä ja yhteenvedon tekeminen datan tuloksista.</p> <p>Helsingin yliopisto on kerännyt 745 ulostenäytettä. Tämän opinnäytetyön tarkoituksena oli satunnaistaa ulostenäytteet ensin ja sitten eristää DNA:ta. Eristetyt DNA:n näytteet mitattiin NanoDrop-spektrofotometrilaitteella, jotta saatiin selvitettyä näytteiden DNA-pitoisuutta. DNA:n eristys tehtiin tunnetun protokollan mukaan. Opinnäytetyön teoreettinen osa sisältää tietoa Parkinsonin taudista ja materiaalien käsittelystä.</p> <p>Tutkimusta varten on kerätty 745 kappaletta ulostenäytteitä, joita näytteet jaettiin satunnaisesti 23 kappaleen eriin DNA:n eristämistä varten. Kullekin erille lisätiin yksi nollanäyte kontaminaatiokontrollia varten, yhteensä 24 näytettä per eristys erä.</p> <p>NanoDrop-spektrofotometrin tuloksen perusteella alin tulos oli 0,61 ng/μL ja korkein tulos oli 26,6 μg/μL. Eristettyjen DNA-näytteiden tutkimukset jatkuvat käyttäen PCR-monistusta, ja näytteet sekvensoidaan, prosessoidaan bioinformatiikan avulla ja analysoidaan tilastollisin menetelmin.</p>	
Avainsanat	Parkinsonin tauti, DNA, satunnaistaminen, DNA eristäminen, NanoDrop spektrifotometri.

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Appendix 1. PSP Spin Stool DNA Plus Kit, DNA Extraction Protocol.

Appendix 2. Extracted DNA Results

Abbreviations

α SYN	Alpha-Synuclein
CNS	Central Nervous System
EtOH	Ethanol
GI	Gastrointestinal
IBD	Inflammatory Bowel Disease
IBS	Irritable Bowel Syndrome
LPS	Lipopolysaccharide
NMS	Non-Motor Symptoms
PD	Parkinson's Disease
SNCA	Synuclein Alpha

1 Introduction

The study was conducted at the DNA sequencing and genomics laboratory at Institute of the Biotechnology University of Helsinki. This work is based on previous studies which suggest that there is intestinal dysfunction present in Parkinson's disease which associates between certain gut bacteria and the Parkinson's disease [1]. The project of the Parkinson's disease has taken almost three years, which has included planning the project, raising fund for the project, collecting the stool samples from Germany, randomizing the samples, extracting the DNA from stool samples so that the DNA libraries will build by using PCR, sequenced, processing bioinformatically, and analysed with statistical methods.

Parkinson's disease is a neurodegenerative disorder and major cause of losing the dopaminergic neurons remains unknown. Symptoms will get worse over time [2]. There has been evidence that genetic and environmental factors are also connected with Parkinson's disease. The researchers [3] claim that there are different gene mutation in specific chromosomal regions. Gene mutations vary in different countries and main risks of developing Parkinson's disease in an individual are the presence of another affected family member and increasing of the person's age. The earlier the age of Parkinson's disease onset, the higher chance that the genetic factors play a significant role. Environmental influences play an important role in the cause of sporadic Parkinson's disease. Living in the countryside has been associated with the agricultural industry, which increases the risk of developing Parkinson's disease. It has been suggested that pesticides and herbicides may contribute to causing the increased risk of Parkinson's disease for those in rural areas [3; 4; 5].

The purpose of this study was to randomize the stool samples and extract the DNA. The samples were randomized to avoid the batch effects which can bias the result [6] and extract the DNA from stool samples. This project is part of the Parkinson's disease study to research the connection between of bacteria and Parkinson's disease.

2 Parkinson's Disease (PD)

Parkinson's disease is a slow chronic and progressive disorder [2] and typically diagnosed between ages 50 to 70 [7; 8]. Parkinson's disease is degenerative disease and symptoms will continue and will get worse over time, and the major cause for losing the dopaminergic neurons remains unknown [2; 9]. When brain cells start to lose dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra, it will start to affect on mood and weaken slowly the control of the movements, posture, and balance [10; 11]. Parkinson's disease has different symptoms and primary motor signs are: tremor (hands-, arms-, face- and legs shaking), bradykinesia (slowed movement), rigid muscles (muscle stiffness may limit and occur in any part of a body, that can cause pain) and postural instability (impaired balance, condition, loss of automatic movements, speech- and writing changes) [2; 11]. The Parkinson's disease symptoms are described in Figure 1 below.

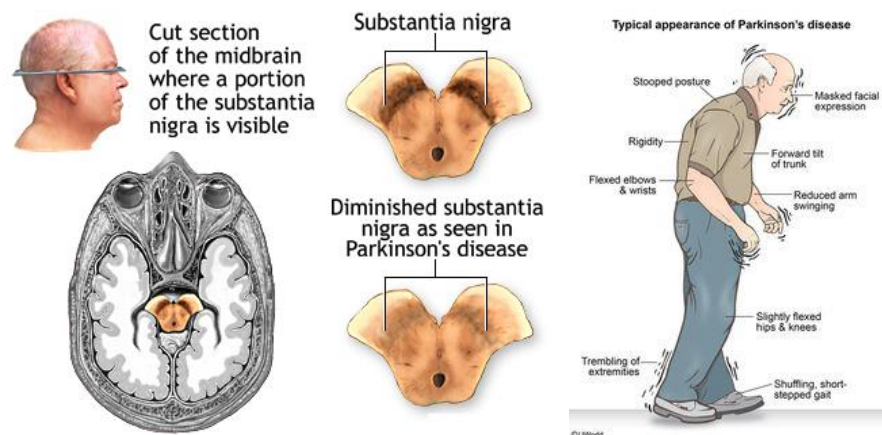


Figure 1. Figure on the right show person who has Parkinson's disease and the symptoms of Parkinson's disease; tremor, bradykinesia, rigid muscles and postural instability [12]. The figure on the left shows where a substantia nigra is located and differences in the brain structure between healthy person and person who has Parkinson's disease [13].

α SYN is naturally occurring protein found in human brain and all nerve cells of the body, and in red blood cells, heart, muscle and other cells [14; 15]. α -Synuclein is one of first genes that has been associated with Parkinson's disease, and mutation in Synuclein alpha (SNCA) causes Parkinson's disease autosomal dominant forms and is basis risk to developing the sporadic Parkinson's disease [16].

The neuronal toxicities α -Synuclein cause is unknown in Parkinson's disease but it known that it plays a central role in the pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease [16]. Figure 2 shows the Lewy bodies in substantia nigra. Substantia nigra is located in the midbrain of Parkinson's disease patients, and can be seen in figure 1.

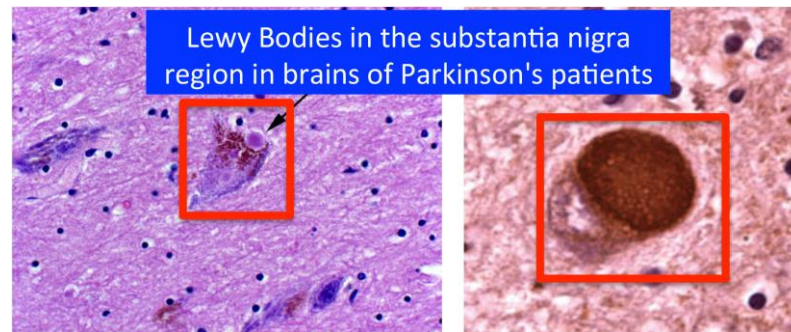


Figure 2. Lewy Bodies is located in the substantia nigra in midbrain of Parkinson's disease patients [17].

α SYN creates precipitates and forms a ball-shaped Lewy bodies in Parkinson's disease, and also develops Parkinson's disease [3; 5; 18].

2.1 Risk Factors of Parkinson's Disease

Nowadays researchers have managed to connect gut microbiota in PD, which have suggested intestinal environment can affect the activity of intestinal central nervous system (CNS). Evidence has also been suggesting that the vagus nerve might act as the direct canal through which substance from the intestine can pass to the brain. Changes in intestinal bacteria population have been associated with Parkinson's disease, autism, multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia, depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder [1].

The human intestine has more than 100 trillion bacteria along with abundant viruses and fungi, and the intestinal immune is constantly exposed to microbe antigens that cause stimuli that extends inflammatory reaction. Intestinal tissue damage that exposes to substances that irritate strong immune reactions, can increase the inflammation of the intestinal environment. Also, the introduction of aggressive pathogens, which can turn enteric inflammation can induce a numerous of effects that ultimately changes the CNS function. Chronic intestinal inflammation disorders may develop eventually Inflammatory Bowel

Disease (IBD) and Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS). Also, Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) increase intestinal permeability and are highly immunogenic and activate systemic inflammatory responses. Many of these diseases are related to advanced age and intestinal inflammation and forms of intestinal permeability increase with aging. Evidence has shown that Gastrointestinal (GI) and also Nonmotor Symptoms (NMS) are connected with the earliest stage of Parkinson's disease (PD) [1].

One of the early stage non-motor symptoms (NMS) of Parkinson's disease are constipation, rapid eye movement, sleeping behaviour disorder, hyposmia, anxiety, etc. Constipation is the most common and the second is NMS which is hyposmia in PD. Constipation is one of the pre-motor symptoms obvious years before CNS degenerations is apparent in diagnosis of PD, and also abnormal enteric α SYN is present before CNS neurodegeneration has advanced satisfactorily to produce motor symptoms [1].

2.2 Bacteria Connected to Parkinson's Disease

Researchers have discovered a connection between a few bacteria and Parkinson's disease (PD). The bacteria start their development in the guts and the pathology spreads to the brain later on. The pathology may be initiated by gut bacteria before diagnosing the Parkinson's disease, the patient suffers from early symptoms such as constipation. The bacteria that have been connected to Parkinson's disease are *Prevotellaceae*, *Lactobacillaceae*, *Verrucomicrobiaceae*, *Bradyrhizobiaceae* and *Clostridiales Incertae Sedis IV* [19].

The bacteria are located in the intestine and they're transmitted through metabolism to stool. The gut-brain incorporates bidirectional communication between the central nervous system and the enteric nervous system and endocrine systems. Regulation of immune responses is in the gut, as well as in the brain. The activity of intestine appears to be heavily influenced by microbes [1].

2.3 16s rRNA gene sequence

16s rRNA gene sequence is for bacterial identification. Each type of bacteria has different sequences, but they are similar to 16s rRNA sequences. The 16s rRNA gene is the most used marker gene for economical of large projects and the diversity reference data set for bacteria. 16s rRNA gene sequences are used for the study of bacterial taxonomy and phylogeny and 16s rRNA gene is generally selected for achieving high taxonomic resolution. 16s rRNA gene sequence informatics is to provide species and genus identification for taxa that are infrequently associated with human infectious disease and identification for isolations that do not fit slightly recognized biochemical profiles [20; 21].

3 Sample Management

It was stated in the previous chapter that bacteria are in a person's body and are found in stools. Researching the DNA of bacteria that are located in stools is more complex for the research to reach its desired result. This chapter briefs the theoretical part of the management of given samples, and then gives a practical explanation how the sample management was implemented for this study.

3.1 The Quantity of Samples Statistically

Important prerequisite is computational tools that are able to quickly and accurately compare large amounts of data produced from complex bacterial communities to identify the properties that distinguish them. The extracted DNA samples are sequenced and a metagenomic library is created, and the method of metagenomics can be used to search for new pathogens or microbes in the intestine [22].

Metagenomics purposes are to comprehend the function and structure of microbial populations exclusively through DNA analysis, and statistical method is for detecting the differentially large structures between microbial populations. Each sample is provided with count data that represent the relative abundance of specific features with each sample, for example, 16s rRNA clones a specific taxon. 16s rRNA were explained in previous chapter 2.3 [22].

The statistics are based on probability calculations that study the collection processing and statistical analysis of statistical data. The statistics can be used to measure observations and to deal with data generated by measurements. Statistic can be divided into theoretical and applied statistics and plays an important role in analyzing the results [22].

3.2 Sample Storage

Sampling, storing and processing of samples are one of the critical components of DNA-based microbial community analysis processes of environmental samples. DNA and RNA of a stool and the composition of its microbial community can change its form in warmer temperature. If stool samples stay at room temperature for 2 weeks, the DNA degeneration further increases and nearly all high-molecular weight fragments will disappear. In order to keep the stools highly molecular weight fragments the stool should be frozen -20°C as soon as a sample of it is taken, so the potential of the sample starting to ferment is as minimal as possible. The ideal temperature for sample storage is -80°C . The storage condition has a large influence on the taxonomic composition of the samples bacterial taxa [21; 23; 24].

3.3 Randomization of Samples

The randomizing of the sample right at the beginning prevents the variation of batch effect and the result. Randomization is to minimize the so-called batch effects. Batch effects causes are unknown technical variables in a study. One the reason that causes the batch effects are laboratory conditions, reagent lots and personal differences. This becomes a significant problem when batch effects are correlated with an outcome of interest and lead to incorrect conclusions [6].

3.4 Samples Contamination

It is needed to understand all sources that could possible contaminate the samples that affect PCR results, for avoiding contamination. Aseptic technique is routine that prevents samples, reagents, instruments and other solutions from being contaminated by unwanted micro-organisms. There is also related additional issue in the presentation of contaminating microbial DNA during sample preparation, and the reason might be DNA extraction kit, reagents, and molecular biology grade water. The low microbial biomass is easy to contaminate and can affect misleading DNA results [25; 26].

In today's laboratories, aseptic techniques are critical. The aseptic technique includes proper laboratory equipment such as laboratory coat, disposable protective gloves, sterile pipet tips, and tubes [25]. To prevent the sample contaminations, laminar has to be cleaned with 70% ethanol (EtOH), and also with DNA away reagent buffer. DNA away buffer destroys unwanted DNA and cleans better than 70% ethanol (EtOH). Ethanol (EtOH) cleans the laminar, but not the same way as DNA away buffer does. It's recommended that ethanol and DNA away buffer to be used before using the laminar and after using the laminar [25].

4 DNA Isolation

DNA extraction of bacteria from stool sample is one of the critical steps. Previous studies have demonstrated that many factors can affect the composition of the gut microbiota, including human genotype, diet etc. There are many different protocols to extract the DNA from bacteria, different sampling, and analytical methods can influence the decided microbiome composition. However, most of the protocol follows the same principle to extract the DNA: break the cell walls of bacteria and release the DNA, remove inhibitors and elute the DNA. Choosing the correct protocol is important to prevent the great impact on the purity and amount of DNA [27; 28; 29].

Stool sample cell lysis can be done in three different ways: enzymatically, chemically or mechanically, as described by protocol [27; 29; 30]. Enzymatically and chemically lysis methods are careful but also have limited access to all target organisms and selectivity for different cell type. Mechanical bead cell lysing, which is used for this study, is the most effective method since it not only breaks the cell wall of bacteria but also homogenizes the sample even more. The effect of beads, lysis, and homogenization gives the reagents in the next step an ideal environment for removing PCR inhibitors from the sample, although beads provide an effective way of revealing the DNA but lysing the sample too much, is considered to be too destructive for chromosomal DNA studies [29].

Stool samples contain many different inhibitors and one of them are complex polysaccharides and bile salts [31; 32; 33]. Bile salt is conjugated bile acid formed in the liver and is one of major bile acid found in humans approximately 0.7 % [34].

If Bile salt and complex polysaccharides are not removed properly it can inhibit the PCR results, depending on cofactors, in the PCR reaction. The PCR is an enzymatic reaction and therefore sensitive to inhibitors [35; 36].

The inhibitor removal is done with appropriate bile salt method [30; 37]. Bile salts can be inhibited by binding them to molecules such as magnesium hydroxide, cholestyramine, sucralfate, meciadanol or aluminium hydroxide [38]. The remaining inhibitors can be removed by a simple washing step since the biding eliminates most inhibitors from the samples. For example, silica membrane [37] DNA binding and washing steps reduced the amount of PCR inhibitors from 12.5% to 1.1%. The removal of inhibitor is commonly done by pelleting the inhibitors through centrifugations or binding the DNA molecules to another molecule and by washing surroundings [39].

Stool samples contain normal proteins as well as reagents from extraction kits that inhibit PCR reactions. Proteinase K is one of the most commonly used enzymes, which is a broad-spectrum serine protease that digests and inhibits the proteins in DNA extraction [40, 41]. It has been described in the manual [41] that Proteinase K cleaves peptide bonds at the aromatic, carboxyl sides of aliphatic or hydrophobic amino acid. Proteinase K is activated by urea and dodecylsulfate that is caused primarily by denaturation of the protein substrates. Combination of dodecylsulfate and Proteinase K achieves to protect RNA from degradation during isolation of polysomal RNA, in which ribonuclease can't prevent inhibition without the combination of dodecylsulfate and Proteinase K [41]. Figure 4 shows the Proteinase K activity aliphatic reaction.

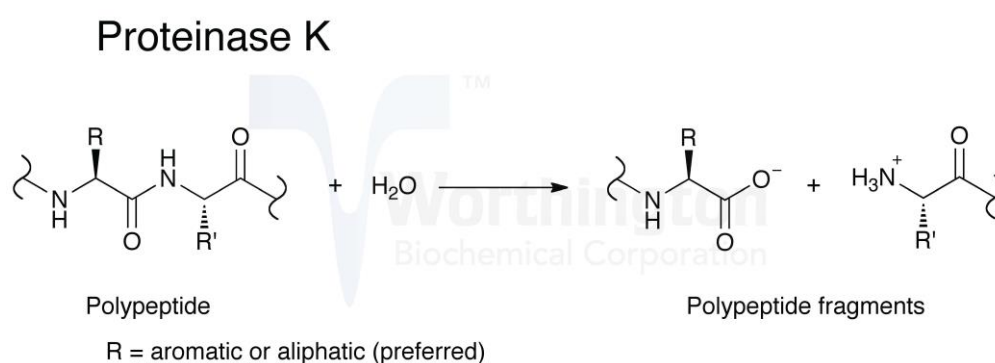


Figure 4. An example of Proteinase K chemical polypeptides activity reaction [42].

In the manual [43] it says that recommended working concentration of Proteinase K is 0.05–1 mg/mL, and that the activity of the enzyme is stimulated by 0.2-1% SDS or 1-4 M Urea [41].

The final DNA processing is the washing and elution step. Washing part purifies the DNA from most of the remaining PCR inhibitors and pollutant proteins. If a silica column filter is used, silicate filter is one of washing steps that can be performed and DNA binds to silicate in the presence of strong salts. This is potentially suitable for negative charge of both silica and DNA. The negatively charged ionized salt molecules set between the positive charges that form a hydrogen bond. This bond will not break as long as pH stays stable and amount of salt stays high. This allows washing further to remove the ethanol and salts from DNA. However, it has been established that DNA binds with silica based elution, which can be little as 21% of the original amount of DNA [32, 37].

Figure 5 show the silica spin filter, spin column based nucleic acid purification. Nucleic acid binds to the solid phase of silica under certain conditions [44].

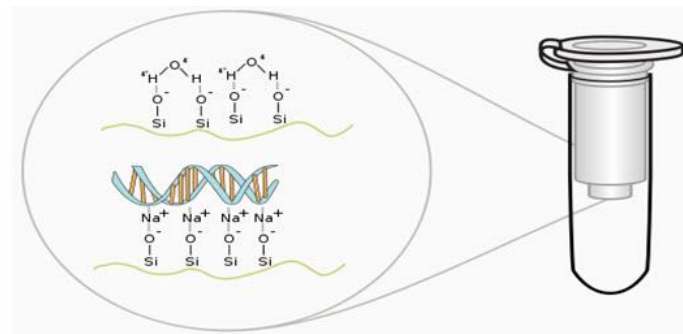


Figure 5. The principle of silica membrane is DNA binding. In the presence of chaotropic salt, DNA molecules bind into the hydrolyzed Na^+ with hydrogen bond [44].

The elution buffer has been designed for storing the samples and the elution of DNA. The DNA, bound to the silicate filter, is eluted when the concentration of the binding salt is diluted enough. The DNA is eluted through the filter through a centrifuge [30].

For DNA, the 260/280 ratio is used to assess purity and a ratio of ~ 2.0 and nucleic acid ~ 1.8 is generally accepted as pure. The 260/230 values of pure nucleic acid are often higher than the respective 260/280 values and expected values are commonly in the range of 2.0 – 2.2 [29, 30, 45].

4.1 DNA Extraction Kit

The PSP Spin Stool DNA Kit has compounded methods for collection, transportation, and storage of stool samples and consequent DNA purification. The PSP kit has been designed to be simple to isolate any microorganism's DNA or host DNA organism. The ideal of purified DNA is to trustworthy use in PCR and other any downstream analysis [27]. PSP Spin Stool DNA Plus Kit was chosen to extract DNA from the stool sample. Researchers in the article [37] had been testing different kind extraction kit, and SPS Spin Stool DNA Plus Kit was chosen based on the resulting stool sample collection, transportation, and storage [27].

4.2 Controls of DNA Extraction

In the DNA extraction two controls were used. One blank negative PSP kit control and one positive ZymoBIOMICS control. The blank control kit makes sure, that the kit reagents are not contaminating the samples, and the kit blank control also is sequenced and compared with the samples [30]. During the DNA extraction process, control is prepared at the same time. DNA extracted by protocol [Appendix 1]. In the DNA isolation, for example, positive control ZymoBIOMICS can be used. This helps to prevent misreading the analytical results, therefore standardization is critical for minimizing bias and quality control of entire microbiomics workflows. ZymoBIOMICS microbial community standard mocks the community of microbial containing of two fungal strains and eight bacterial. It includes two tough-to-lyse yeasts (e.g. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*), three easy-to-lyse Gram-negative bacteria (e.g. *Escherichia coli*) and five tough-to-lyse Gram-positive bacteria (e.g. *Listeria monocytogenes*). The microbial standard is particularly characterized and contains irrelevant impurities < 0.01%. ZymoBIOMICS can be used to expose error, artifacts, and bias in metagenomics or microbiomics workflows [46]. ZymoBIOMICS microbial community standard was prepared at the end of stool samples DNA extraction [Appendix 1]. Table 1 shows Microbial community standard mock the microbial that are contained in a standard solution.

Table 1. ZymoBIOMICS microbial community standard mocks the community of microbial containing of two fungal strains and eight bacterial [46].

Contains bacteria species
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>
<i>Escherichia coli</i>
<i>Salmonella enterica</i>
<i>Lactobacillus fermentum</i>
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>
<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>

Blank PSP kit is negative control and ZymoBIOMICS is positive control, which helps to prevent misreading the analytical results [30; 46].

5 Materials and Methods

Stool samples were from Germany and the total number of samples was 745 pieces. They were collected from people who weren't diagnosed with Parkinson's disease before the day the stool was collected, but they were classified as a risk of Parkinson's disease group.

Stool sample microbiomes of 745 risk of developing Parkinson's disease patients and 34 kit blank kit controls were DNA extracted, to measure with NanoDrop and later will be studied by using PCR, sequenced, processed bioinformatically, and analyzed with statistical methods [19; 22]. Chapter 2.2 Bacteria connected to Parkinson's disease, explained the bacteria.

5.1 Collecting the Samples

Researchers require samples are first collected on container before transferring to sample tube. The reason why the sample is collected first on the container is to facilitate the transfer of stool samples easier to sample tube. There were three types of collector tubes from one patient, one for DNA, one for RNA and one for protein analysis. DNA and RNA tube were contained the stabilizer solution and protein did not contain in stabilizer solution [30].

Stool sample of this study was collected in the tube, which helps to collect, store and transport the sample. DNA Stabilizer solution prevents any degeneration of the DNA during the transportation, and the prelysis of bacteria fast and effective isolation of high-quality DNA from the stool sample. DNA stabilizer also preserves the microorganism titer [30].

5.2 Randomizations

When the stool samples were arrived at laboratory at department of the University of Helsinki, the samples have been stored at -80°C freezer, then taken to -20 to randomize and prepare batches, and put back to -80 again to minimize the degradation of bulk DNA by confining the activity of endogenous nuclease [30].

Samples were randomized by selecting randomly and marked to Excel. Sample boxes were marked with DNA extraction and the purification order number. One box contained 23 samples and one blank control kit. Table 2 shows the Excel table, where samples were read with laser barcode scanner. Barcode scanned samples' barcode and trend ID. The barcode was on tube's label. Information's helps in interpreting results, if there was something in the analysis results and also helps to choose the correct protocol of DNA isolations.

Table 2. Box number is extracting order number, barcode, and trend ID number is patient's personal number that has been given for DNA extraction and note.

BoxNumber	Barcode	TrendID	Notes	PurificationNumber	TrendID	TubeLabel
DNA_30	DA0237	7028	Tube is full of stool!	703	7028	DA0237
DNA_30	DA545	7272		704	7272	DA545
DNA_30	DA469	7211		705	7211	DA469
DNA_30	DA643	1227	Tube full of stool, may not have a stabilizer	706	1227	DA643
DNA_30	DA0133	7349		707	7349	DA0133
DNA_30	TYD836	1404	May have very little DNA stabilizer	708	1404	TYD836
DNA_30	DA0043	7065		709	7065	DA0043
DNA_30	DA0004	7148		710	7148	DA0004

5.3 DNA Isolation

DNA isolation was done by PSP Spin Stool DNA Plus Kit manual [30]. There were few samples that were a solid, or thick, or missing stabilizer in the tube. This kind of samples were pipetted by protocol [Appendix 1]. A deviant DNA extraction instruction was for the samples that were a missing stabilizer, or solid, or thick samples, the samples were weighed 200 mg into a 2,0 ml Safe-Lock-Tube and were added 1,2 ml nuclease-free H₂O, and vortexed for 1 minute [Appendix 1].

There were some stool samples that thawed quicker than the others, but generally, samples thaw equally. There were few samples in each box that thaw unequally from the norm. There is no significant addition of DNA damage to fragments or variation of bacterial species, unless the samples were kept melted for hours or days. The thawing of samples usually took about one hour [21; 23; 24].

ZymoBIOMICS standard were extracted by protocol [46], ZymoBIOMICS standard were pipetted 0.75 μ L into a 2,0 ml Safe-Lock-Tube and were added 1,325 mL DNA stabilizer, and continued the same way as protocol [Appendix 1].

5.4 Extracted DNA Measurement with NanoDrop.

Samples were measured with NanoDrop spectrophotometer and the result was saved in the folder and the result was printed out. The printed result was attached to the laboratory book. The DNA microtube samples were transferred to the storage box and exported to a -20°C freezer. The storage box was marked PD DNA Extraction and number order of extracted DNA. Figure 7 shows the extracted DNA microtube from the stool sample, and on the microtube the sample's ID label were attached.

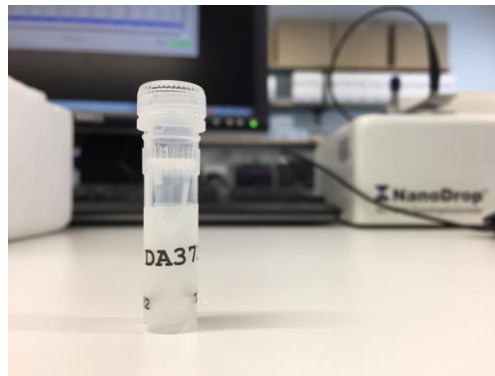


Figure 7. The collected DNA from stool samples was measured with NanoDrop spectrophotometer.

6 Results

745 amount of isolated DNA concentration results were between 0.61ng/μL and 26.6 μg/μL. The limit of result has been set below 20ng/μL because there are a few results that were low under 20 ng/μL and correlations were either normal, high or low result. The purity of extracted DNA values is commonly in the range of 1.8 – 2.0 [30].

Figure 8 shows the all extracted results that were isolated from 745 stool samples, 34 controls samples. Figure 8 also shows the highest result of 26.6 ng/μL, which is sample purification number 171 and the lowest result 0.61 ng/μL, which is sample purification number 4.

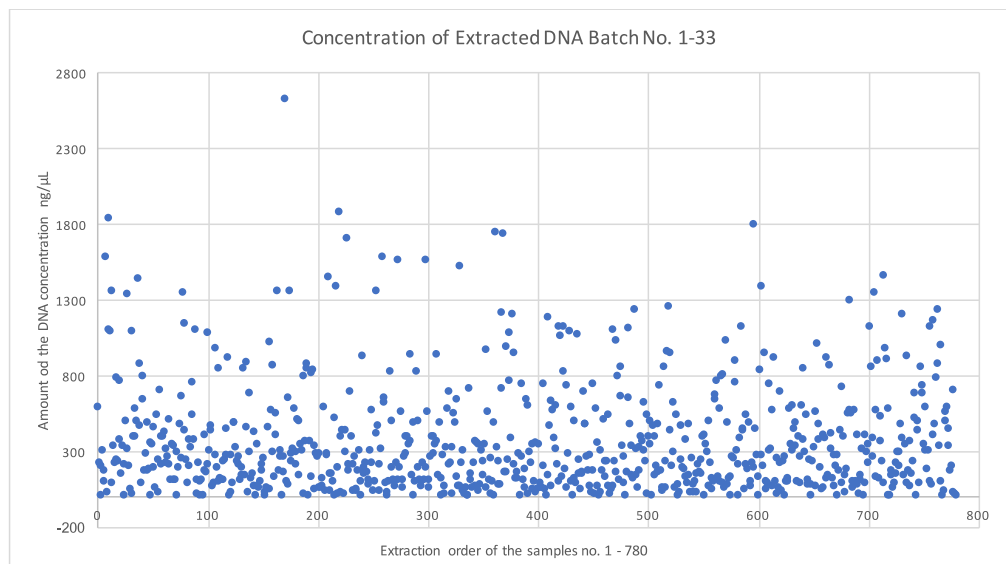


Figure 8. The result of total 780 samples, including 34 control samples.

All samples average concentration results were 377.80 ng/μL and blank control kits samples purity average were 0.11 ng/μL.

Figure 9 shows the low result that was lower 20 ng/μL of extracted DNA from stool. There were a few samples that were under 20 ng/μL, but the correlation was three different kind of: normal, low and high correlation.

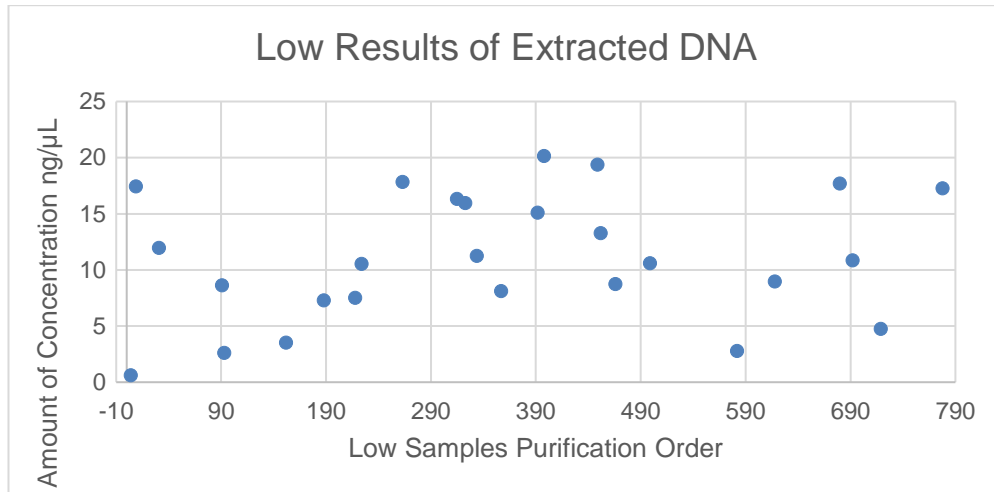


Figure 9. Low concentration result of extracted DNA from stool samples.

Since the results were low, it was wanted to see the purification in clustered column. In figure 10 the purification of low samples can be seen. The sample D-93 purification value was in 3.34, and sample D-4 and D-263 was the lowest purification. Sample D-4 purification value was -1.55, and sample D-263 purification value was 0.18. Most of the samples were in the wanted purification value ~1.8 – 2.0. Overall, the low results were in the limit value. Figure 10 shows the average of standard error results. Average of standard error means an average error in statistical science and can be used to measure a confidence interval of a certain probability.

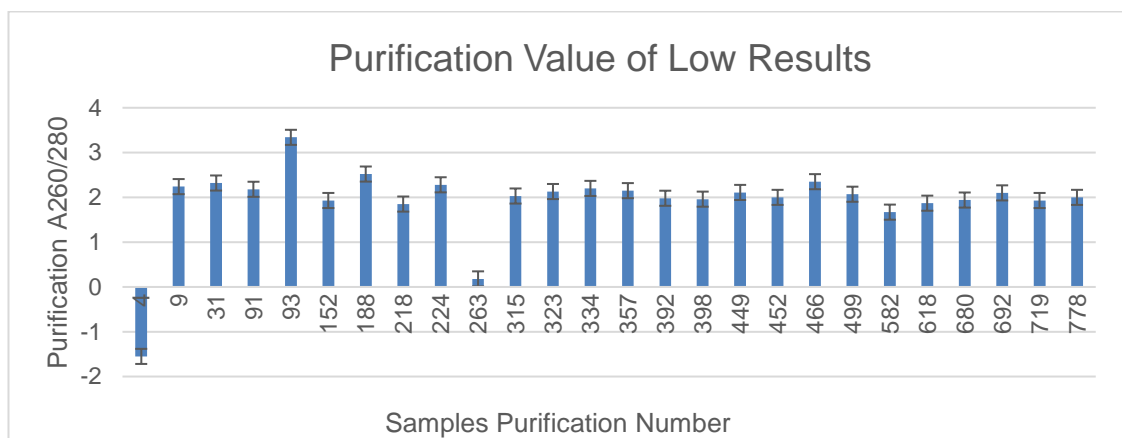


Figure 10. Purification of low results that were under 20 ng/μL and average of standard error.

Figure 11 has been shown the purities of the average and standard error of low samples in scatter.

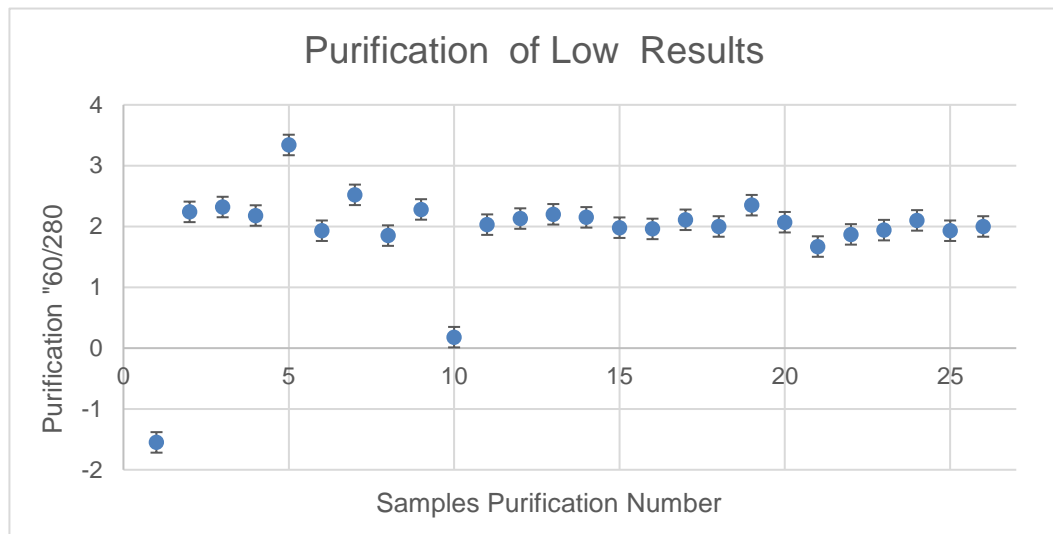


Figure 11. Purification of low results that were under 20 ng/ μ L.

The low sample concentration results might have affected the missing stabilizer, for example sample D-334 had a normal amount of stabilizer solution in the tube but had very little sample, and also sample D-522 tube had only half stabilizer solution, which might have been water or stabilizer solution. Anyway, this did not affect the concentration and purity result. D-522 concentration result was 198.89 ng/ μ L and purity result was 2.06. The sample tubes that had too much stool sample in the tube or missing the stabilizer, or very little stool sample in the tube, or too much stool sample and little stabilizer in the tube, didn't affect in the concentration and purity results. The results can be seen in Appendix 2.

The standard concentration result was 9.33 ng/ μ L and, spectrophotometer wavelength 260/280 purity was 2.17 nm, and the results process has been successful. By standard [47] manual, the concentration of ZymoBIOMICS. The standard is supposed to give a total of around 2 μ g/ μ L total as output. The Microbial Community Standard contained bacterial mass, and bacterial mass and fungus were digested with PSP Spin Stool DNA Plus Kit from chromosomal DNA and the yield was 9.33 ng/ μ L. In manual [47] says good isolation the yield would be 2 μ g in total. DNA mass calculated first by multiplying the final volume of DNA with DNA concentration result: 100 μ L * 9.33 ng/ μ L = 0.933 μ g. After

DNA mass calculation, the total loss of DNA is calculated by ideal DNA yield minus the results of DNA concentration yield: $2 \mu\text{g} - 0.933 \mu\text{g} = 1.065 \mu\text{g}$. Total DNA loss was $1.065 \mu\text{g}$. Percent yield is calculated by dividing the actual yield with theoretical yield, then multiplying by 100; $(0.933 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L} / 2 \mu\text{g}) * 100 = 46.7\%$. The result of percent yield is 46.7%.

Blank control kit should be zero, so it does not count purity. Blank control kit result can be seen in appendix 2.

Low results will first drive by PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction), in which it can be seen whether there is need to isolate the new DNA from the stool sample or not. PCR is a technique that is used in molecular biology laboratory to amplify a single or few copies of a section of DNA across several orders of magnitude, to produce thousands to millions of copies of a particular DNA sequence [47].

7 Conclusion

The purpose of the study was to understand the meaning of work, why stool samples were randomized and how the DNA extraction is done and what comes next. Chapter 2 explained the Parkinson's disease and the batch effects that cause the development of this disease.

The results were affected by many factors, for example, the amount of stool in DNA stabilizer tube, as some patient put too much stool sample in the tube, and some patients put too little stool sample in the DNA stabilizer tube. The result might also be effected during DNA extraction protocol, for example during centrifugation. Some of the samples required more than one centrifugation because of loosen sample or because sample was viscous and did not pass the spin filter. The sample results may have been affected by the quality of the stool, as some samples were diarrheal, sticky or loose/solid. It is also possible that the results are affected by how the food was digested in the intestines, as in some samples was possible to see with bare eyes that the sample food was not digested. It is possible that the patient had digestion problems. The thawing of samples began to predict if the sample was sticky or full of diarrhea sample, that was difficult to pipet to 2.0 mL safe-lock tube. Pipetting the difficult samples had to do by different protocol (Appendix 1). Predicting the samples did help to prevent the problem during filtration. To avoid the mistake during the DNA extraction, it was needed to work carefully and work by protocol [30].

Samples ratio of DNA and nuclein acid were measured with NanoDrop spectrophotometer. The approximate ratio of samples was around 2.0, which is accepted as pure, referring to the chapter 4.3 DNA concentration.

All problems that came during the DNA isolation from stool samples had to be written in laboratory book, to be able to go back to them and see what was the problem at that point, which will help to understand how these exact results were achieved, and it helps to understand why this kind results came. In the laboratory, the PSP spin stool DNA plus kit product number, batch- and expiration date number and also micro tube batch information had to be written in the book.

As standard concentration result was 9.33 ng/ μ L and spectrophotometer purity 260/280 was 2.17 nm, the result process has been successful since the standard expected yield is approximately 2 μ g/ μ L DNA per preparation.

The stool samples randomizations lasted two weeks in February 2017 and DNA extraction started after randomization. The DNA of samples were extracted. It took 33 days to extract the DNA of samples, one sample box a day. The storage, randomization of samples, and stool samples were stored in PSP plus kit's stabilizer buffer as described in chapter 3.

The goal was to randomize the 745 pieces of stool samples and to extract the DNA from the stool sample. This study will be used to do the building of the DNA libraries by using the PCR, sequencing, processing bioinformatically, microbial investigation and analyzing with statistical methods. I did my DNA extraction part successfully.

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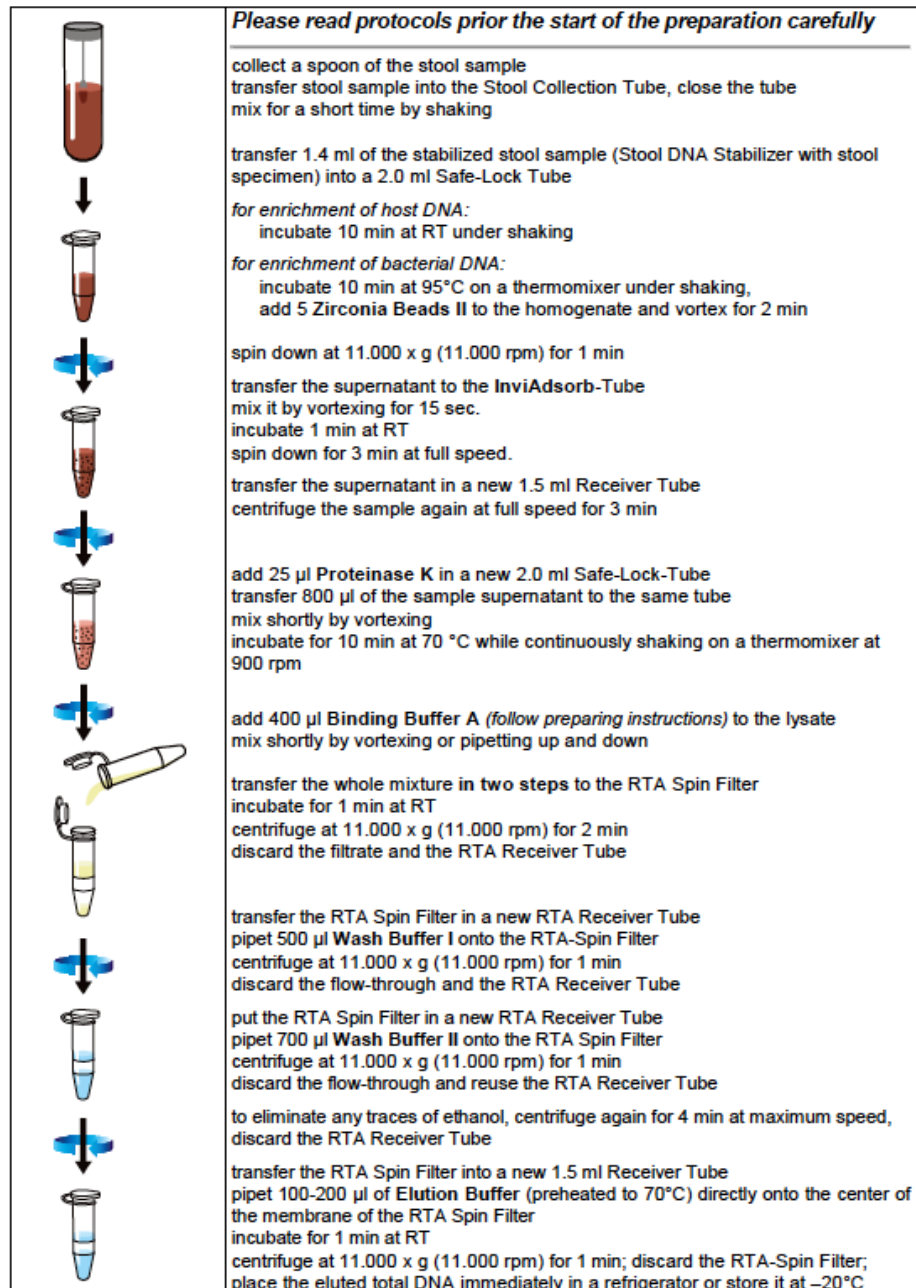
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PSP Spin Stool DNA Plus Kit, DNA Extraction Protocol

Scheme of the PSP® Spin Stool DNA Plus Kit



Protocol 2: Isolation of total DNA from 1.4 ml stabilized stool homogenate with and without enrichment of bacterial DNA

Please read protocols prior the start of the preparation and complete preparing steps!!

Attention: Please be aware, that you have to prepare the Binding Buffer A – see instruction page: 13

Important Note: Please note, that the extracted DNA from stool sample is by the majority from bacterial origin!

Heat heating blocks (e.g. thermomixer) to 70°C and 95 °C

Preheat the Elution Buffer to 70°C (e.g. transfer the needed volume into a tube and place it at the appropriate temperature into a thermomixer)

1. Sample Homogenization and Prelysis

Transfer 1.4 ml of the collected and well homogenized stool sample (Stool DNA Stabilizer with stool specimen) after storage or directly after collection into the 2.0 ml Safe-Lock Tube.

~~Centrifuge the sample at 11.000 x g (11.000 rpm) for 1 min to pellet solid stool particles. This will lead to a reduced amount of extracted total DNA, but is not influencing the amount of human DNA.~~

For an enrichment of bacterial DNA:

Incubate the sample for 10 min at 95°C in a thermomixer under continuously shaking at 900 rpm. Add 5 Zirconia Beads II to the homogenate and vortex for 2 min at RT. Centrifuge the sample at 11.000 x g (11.000 rpm) for 1 min to pellet solid stool particles and beads.

Important Note: The incubation step at 95°C will lead to maximize the amount of bacterial DNA, because of a very efficient destruction of the cell wall of e.g. gram+ bacteria.

For an enrichment of host DNA, don't perform this high-temperature step

2. Removal of PCR Inhibitors

ALL SUPERNATANT
Transfer the supernatant into an InviAdsorb-Tube and vortex vigorously for 15 sec. Incubate the suspension for 1 min at room temperature. Centrifuge the sample at full speed for 3 min. **FULL SPEED: 13.2 RPM**

3. Second Sample Cleanup

ALL SUPERNATANT
Transfer the supernatant completely into a new 1.5 ml Receiver Tube. Discard the pellet. Centrifuge the sample again at full speed for 3 min. **FULL SPEED: 13.2 RPM**

4. Proteinase K digestion

Transfer 25 µl Proteinase K into a new 2.0 ml Safe-Lock-Tube and pipet 800 µl of the supernatant from step 3 to the 1.5 ml Receiver Tube containing Proteinase K, mix shortly by vortexing and incubate the sample for 10 min at 70°C in a thermomixer under continuous shaking at 900 rpm.

**KIT CON. MOL/BLANK:
JUST PUT THE PROTEINASE K
IN THE END**

**NOT THE PROTEINASE K, ONLY BLANK
> DO TO STEP 5.**

PUT ON THIS MOMENT THE DNA ELUTION BUFFER IN TO + 70C INKUBATE

5. Binding of the DNA

Add 400 µl of **Binding Buffer A** to the lysate and mix shortly by vortexing or by pipetting up and down several times.

Transfer the mixture in **two steps** onto the membrane of the RTA Spin Filter. Incubate for 1 min at room temperature and centrifuge at 11.000 x g (11.000 rpm) for 2 min. Discard the filtrate and the RTA Receiver Tube.

6. Washing Steps

Put the RTA Spin Filter in a new RTA Receiver Tube. Add **500 µl Wash Buffer I** to the membrane of the RTA Spin Filter. Close the lid and centrifuge at 11.000 x g (11.000 rpm) for 1 min. Discard the filtrate and the RTA Receiver Tube.

Put the RTA Spin Filter in a new RTA Receiver Tube. Add **700 µl Wash Buffer II** to the membrane of the RTA Spin Filter. Close the lid and centrifuge at 11.000 x g (11.000 rpm) for 1 min. Discard the filtrate and put the RTA Spin Filter back to the same RTA Receiver Tube.

7. Ethanol Removal

To eliminate any traces of ethanol, centrifuge again for **4 min at maximum speed**, discard the RTA Receiver Tube

MAX SPEED: 13.2 RPM

8. DNA Elution

INKUBATING FOR 5 MINUTE INSTEAD 1 MINUTE.

Place the RTA Spin Filter into a new 1.5 ml Receiver Tube and add 100 - 200 µl preheated (**70°C**) **Elution Buffer**. Incubate for **4-min**. Centrifuge at 11.000 x g (11.000 rpm) for 1 min to elute the DNA. Finally discard the RTA Spin Filter.

DNA ELUTION WERE PUT + 70C INKUBATIN IN PROTOCOL 5. BINDING OF THE DNA.

Note: *The DNA can also be eluted with a lower volume of Elution Buffer (depends on the expected yield of genomic DNA). But pay attention that the minimum volume for the elution is 50 µl and that this volume can reduce the maximum yield. If a quite large amount of DNA is expected, the volume of elution can be increased.*

Note: *For long-term storage, we recommend to keep the eluted DNA at -20°C.*

Instructions

The following notes are valid for all protocols:

Note: *The centrifugation steps were made with the Centrifuge 5415 D from Eppendorf. The indicated refers to this centrifuge.*

Protocol 1: Isolation of total DNA from up to 200 mg stool samples with and without enrichment of bacterial DNA

Please read protocols prior the start of the preparation and complete preparing steps!!

Attention: *Please be aware, that you have to prepare the **Binding Buffer A** – see instruction page: 13*

Important Note: *Please note, that the majority of extracted DNA from stool samples is of bacterial origin !*

Heat heating blocks (e.g. thermomixer) to 70°C and 95 °C

Preheat the Elution Buffer to 70°C (e.g. transfer the needed volume into a tube and place it at the appropriate temperature into a thermomixer)

1. Sample homogenization and prelysis

Weigh 200 mg of stool sample (fresh or frozen) into a 2.0 ml Safe-Lock-Tube and add 1.2 ml Lysis Buffer P to each stool sample .Vortex vigorously for 1 min. Even if you use less starting material, perform the protocol like described.

Important: *If the sample is liquid, pipet 200 µl into the 2.0 ml Safe-Lock-Tube. Cut-off the end of the pipet tip to make pipetting easier.
If the sample is frozen, use a scalpel or spatula to scrape bits of stool into the provided 2.0 ml Safe-Lock-Tube on ice. Take care, that this samples do not thaw until Lysis Buffer P is added, otherwise the DNA in the sample may degrade. After addition of the buffer, the following steps can be performed at RT or like recommended.*

Incubate the sample for 10 min at RT under continuous shaking at 900 rpm.
Centrifuge the sample at 11.000 x g (11.000 rpm) for 1 min to pellet solid stool particles.

For an enrichment of bacterial DNA:

Incubate the sample for 10 min at 95°C in a thermomixer under continuously shaking at 900 rpm.
Add 5 Zirconia Beads II to the homogenate and vortex for 2 min at RT.
Centrifuge the sample at 11.000 x g (11.000 rpm) for 1 min to pellet solid stool particles and beads.

Important: *The incubation step at 95°C will maximize the yield of bacterial DNA, because of a very efficient disruption of the cell wall of e.g. gram positive bacteria.*

For an enrichment of host DNA, don't perform this high-temperature step

2. Removal of PCR inhibitors

Transfer the supernatant into an InviAdsorb-Tube and vortex vigorously for 15 sec.
Incubate the suspension for 1 min at room temperature. Centrifuge the sample at full speed for 3 min.

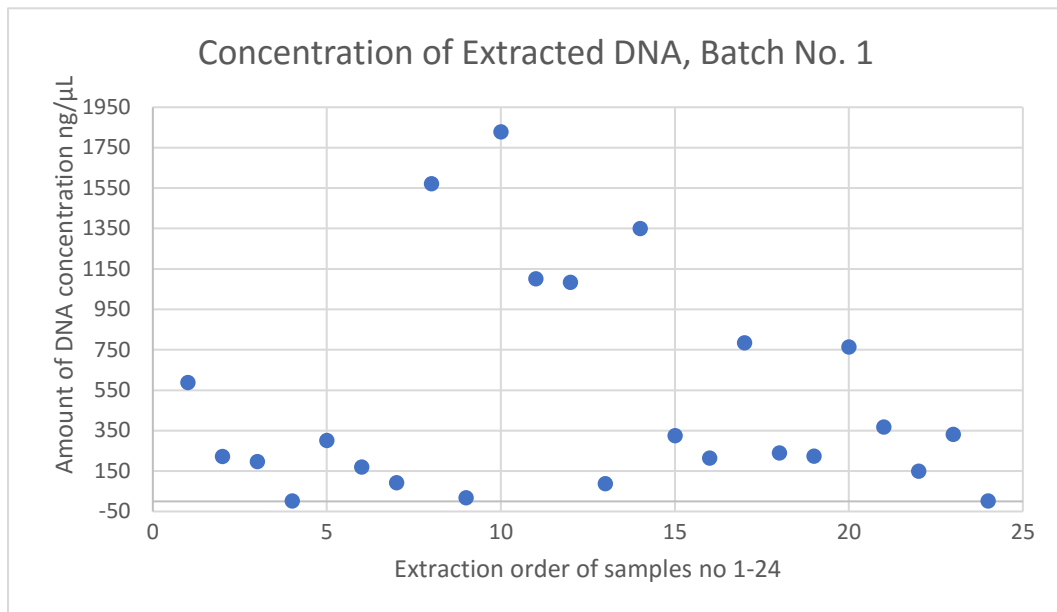
Extracted DNA Results

Figure 12. Extraction purification order no. 1-24. Batch no. 1.

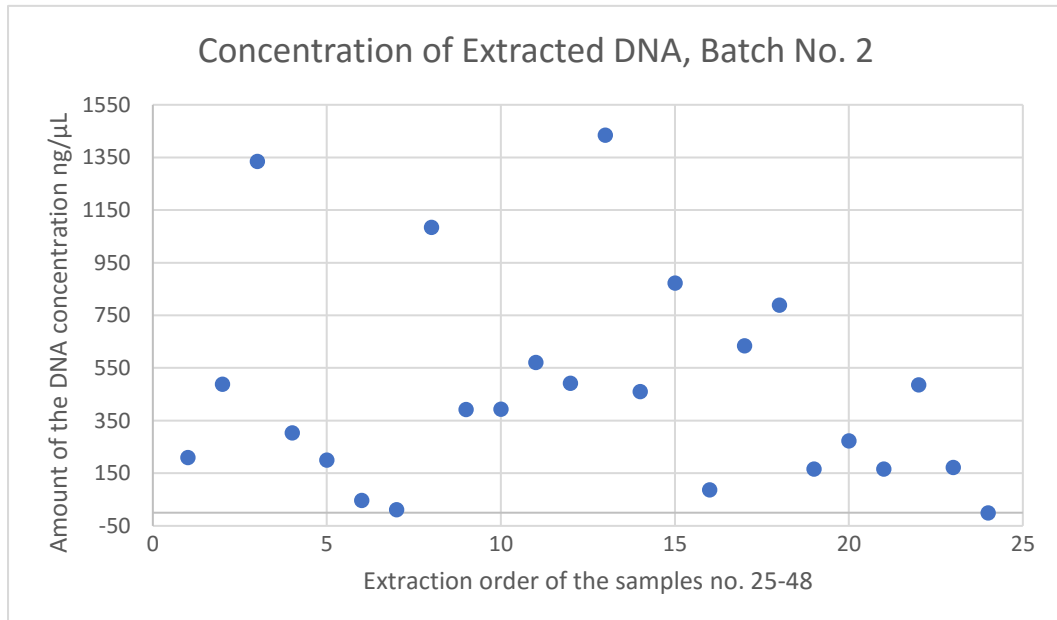


Figure 13. Extraction purification order no. 25-48. Batch no. 2.

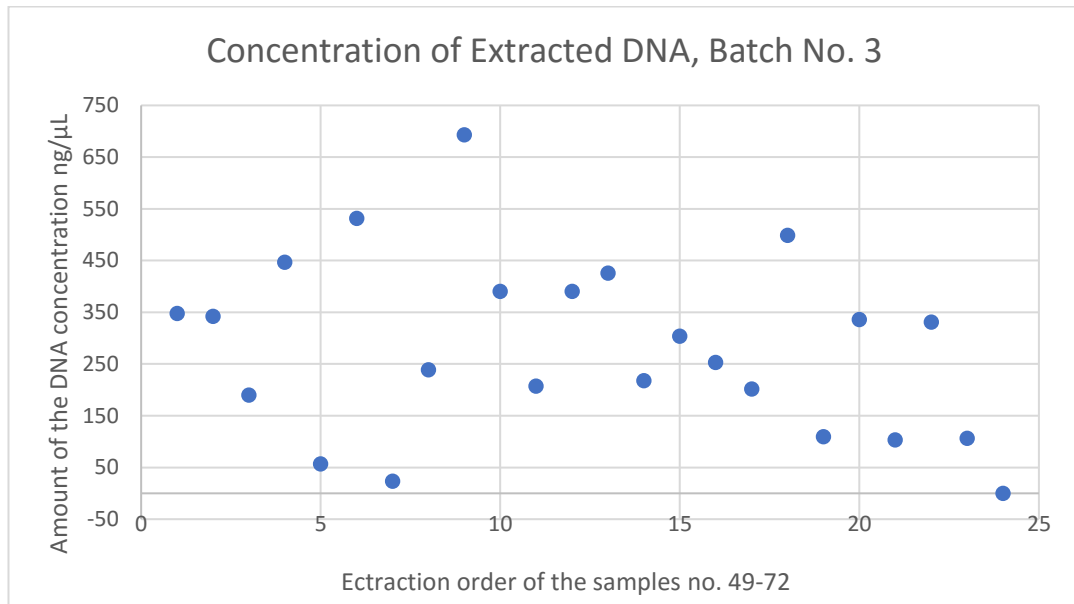


Figure 14. Extraction purification order no. 49-72. Batch no. 3.

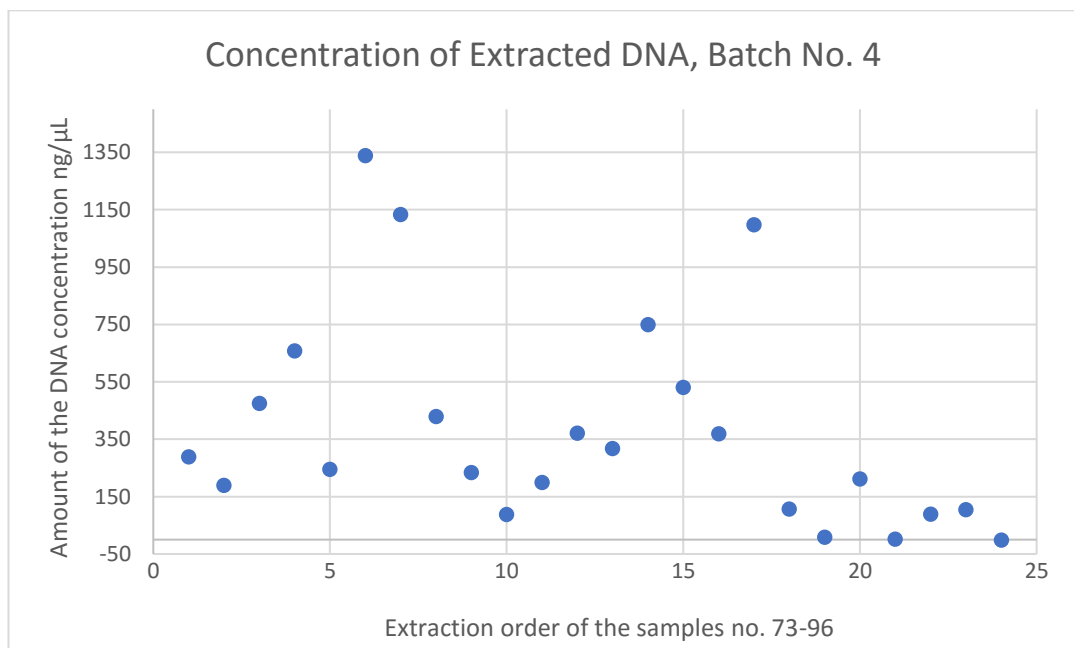


Figure 15. Extraction purification order no. 73-96. Batch no. 4

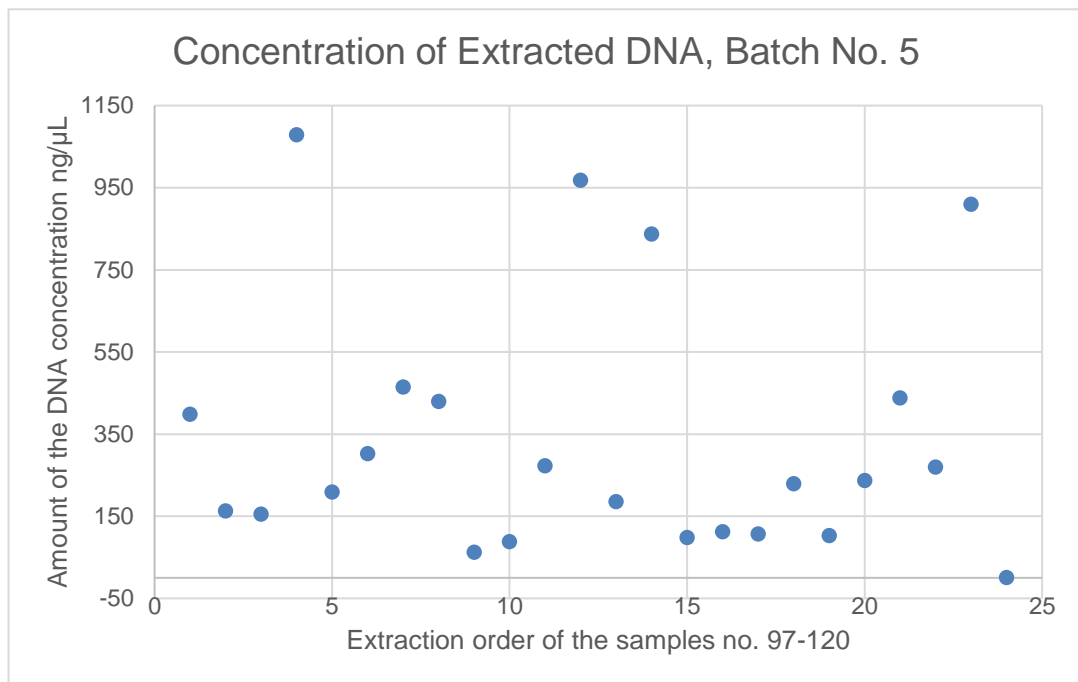


Figure 16. Extraction purification order no. 97-120. Batch no. 5.

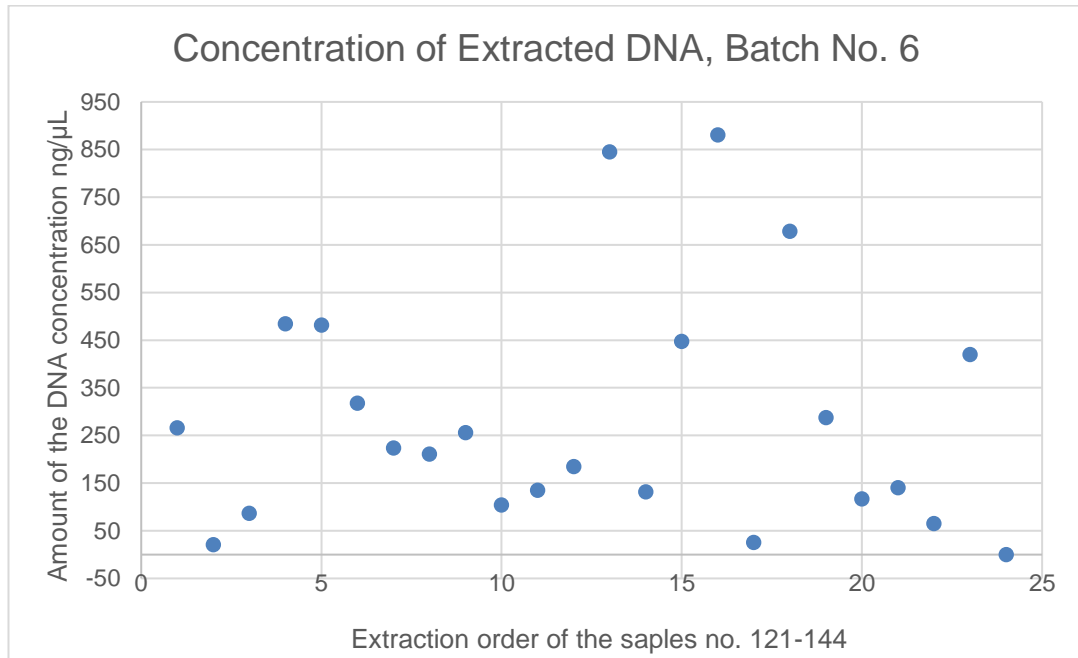


Figure 17. Extraction purification order no. 121-144. Batch no. 6.

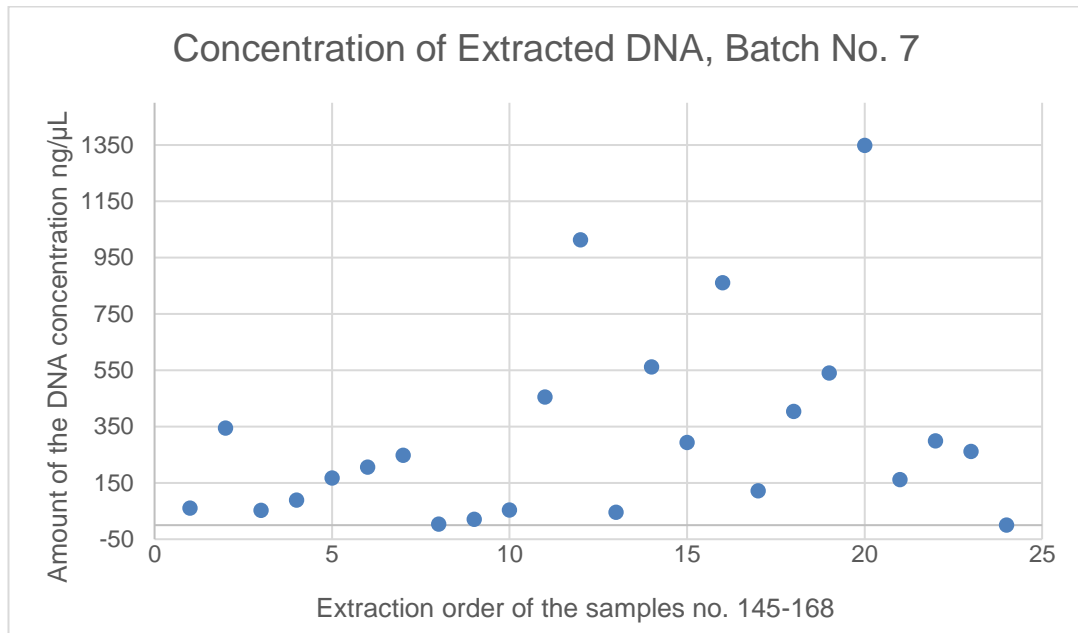


Figure 18. Extraction purification order no. 145-168. Batch no. 7.

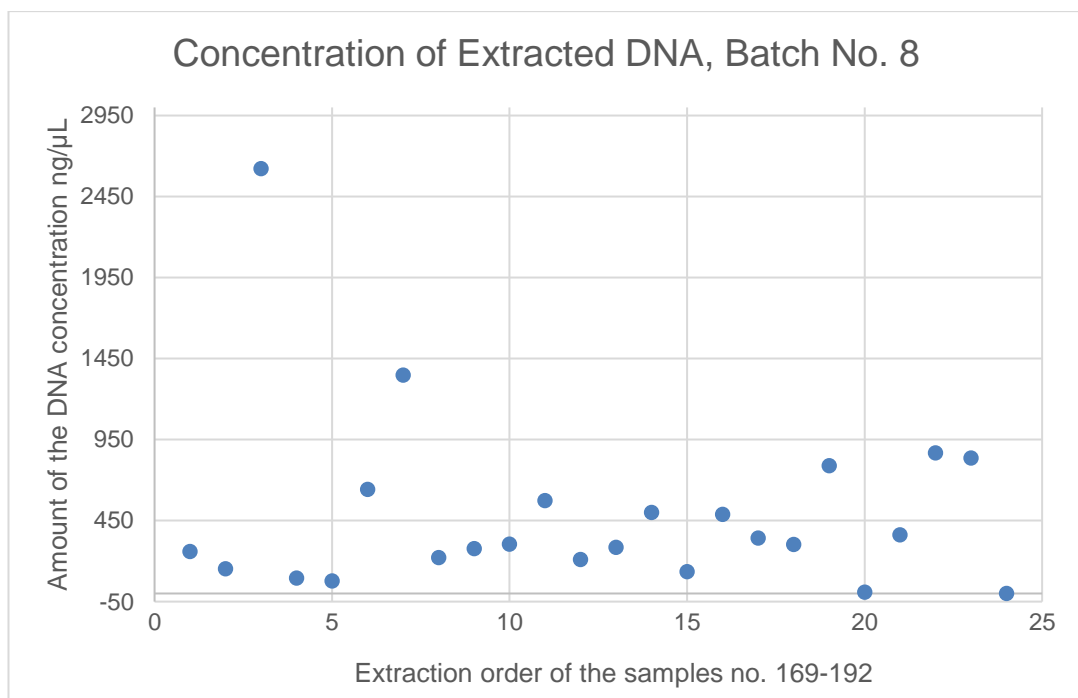


Figure 19. Extraction purification order no. 169-192. Batch no. 8.

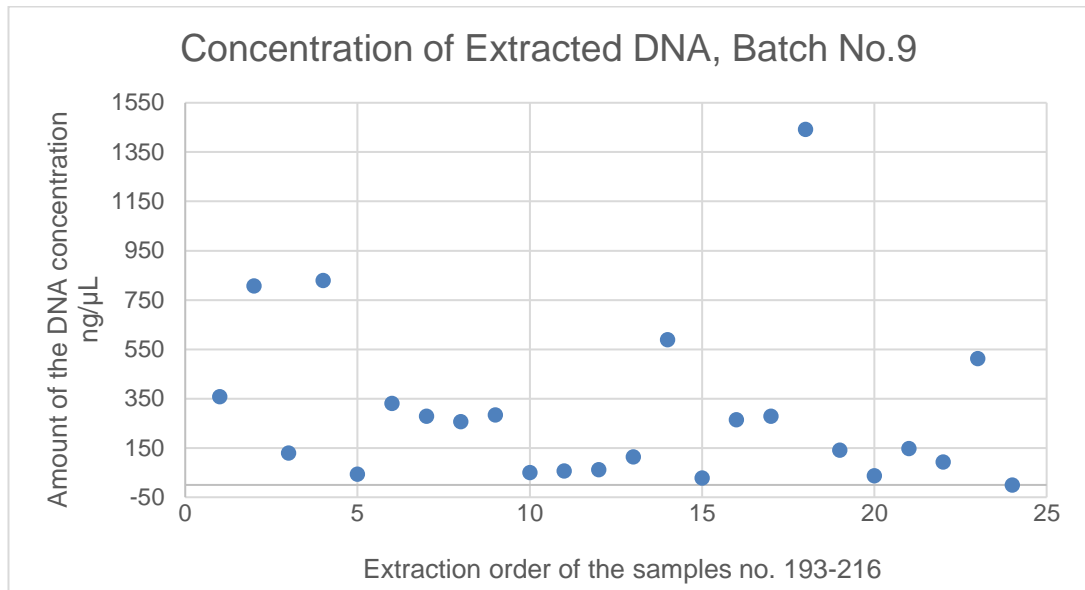


Figure 20. Extraction purification order no. 193-216. Batch no. 9.

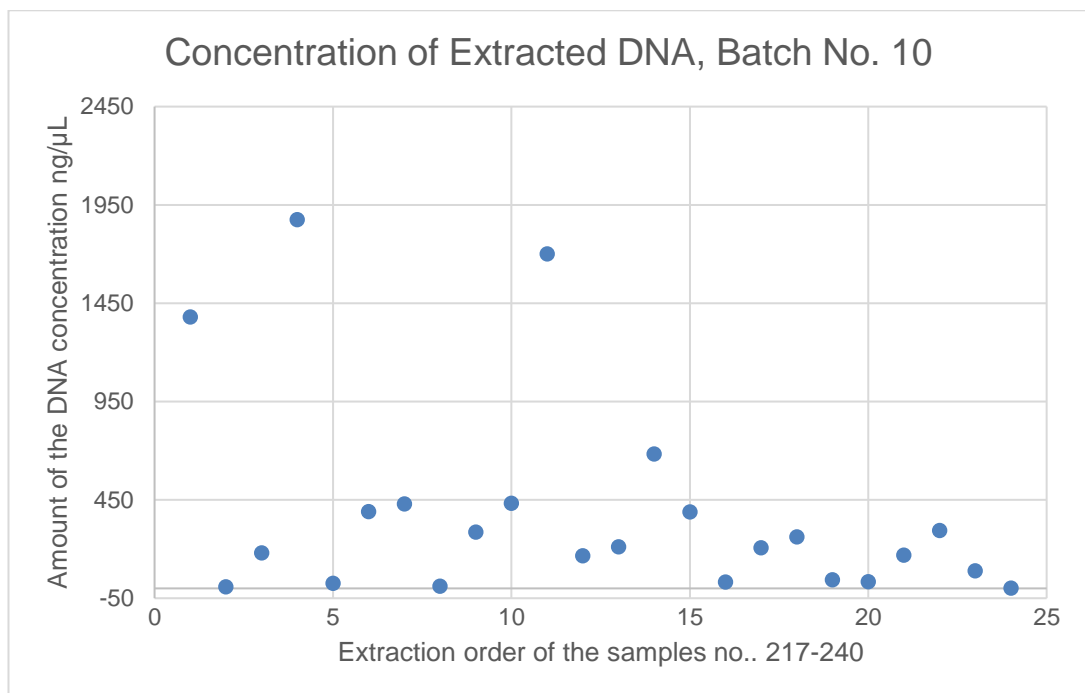


Figure 21. Extraction purification order no. 217-240. Batch no. 10.

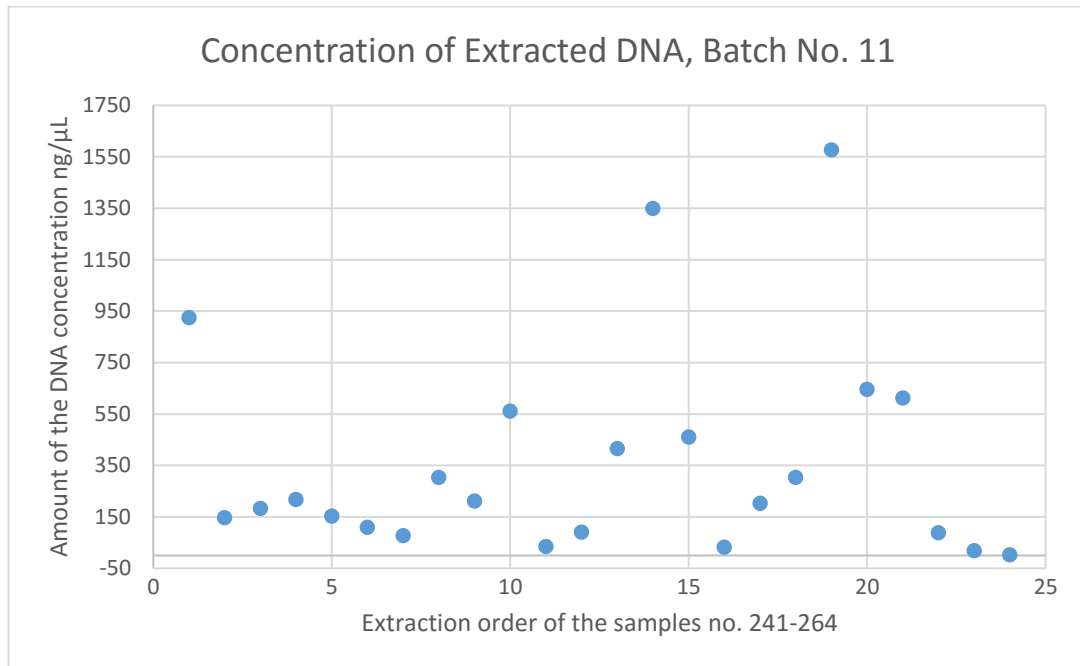


Figure 22. Extraction purification order no. 241-264. Batch no. 11.

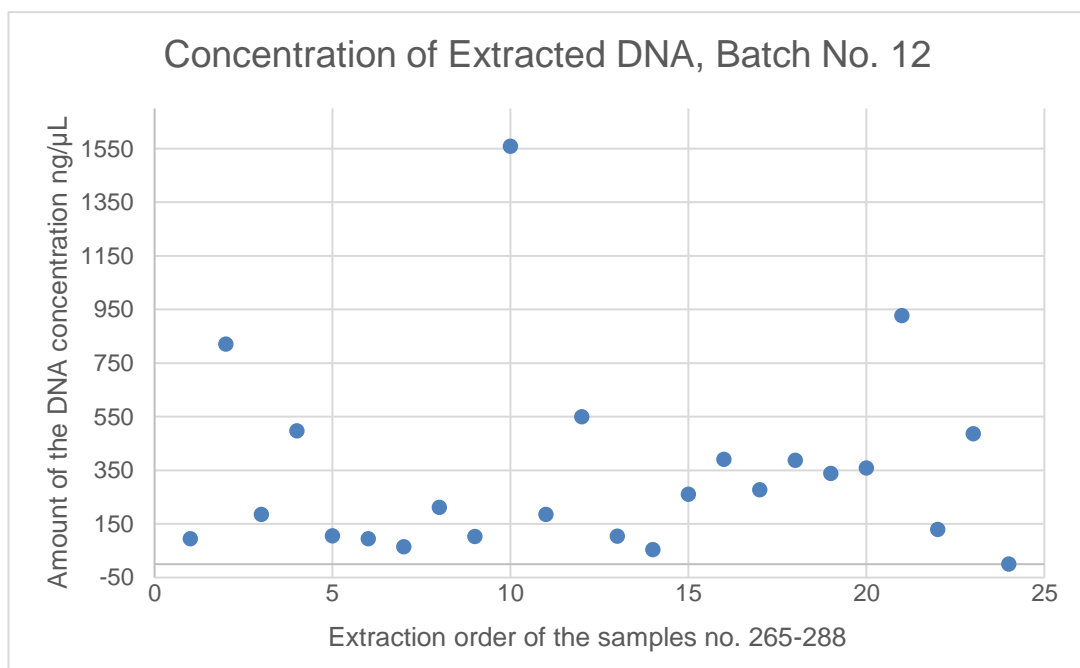


Figure 23. Extraction purification order no. 265-288. Batch no. 12.

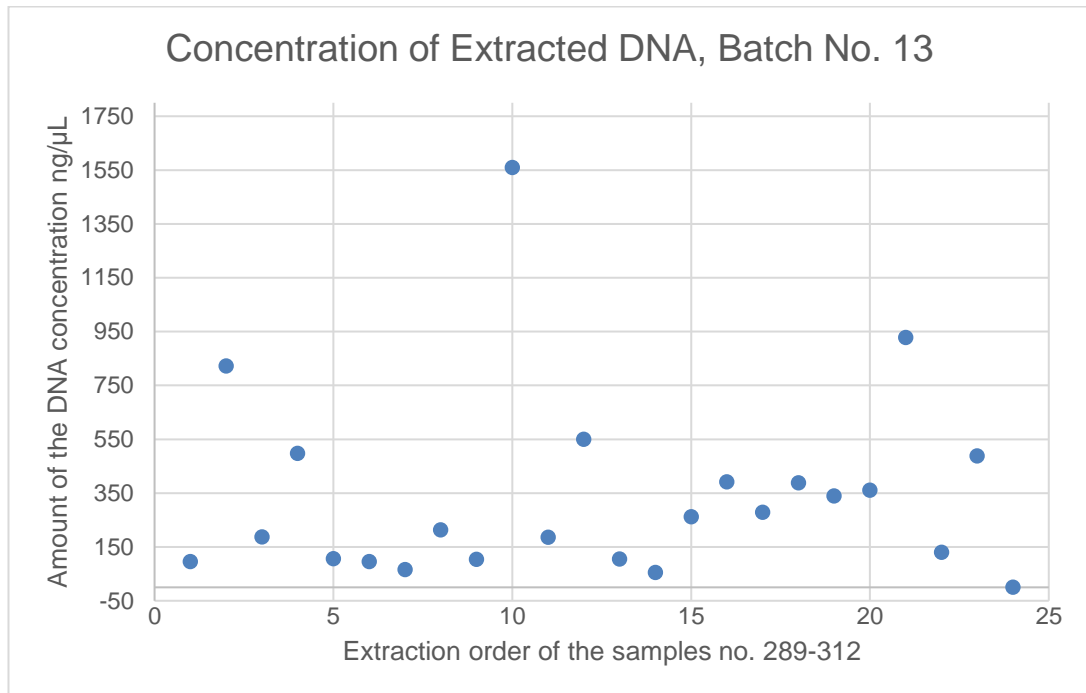


Figure 24. Extraction purification order no. 289-312. Batch no. 13.

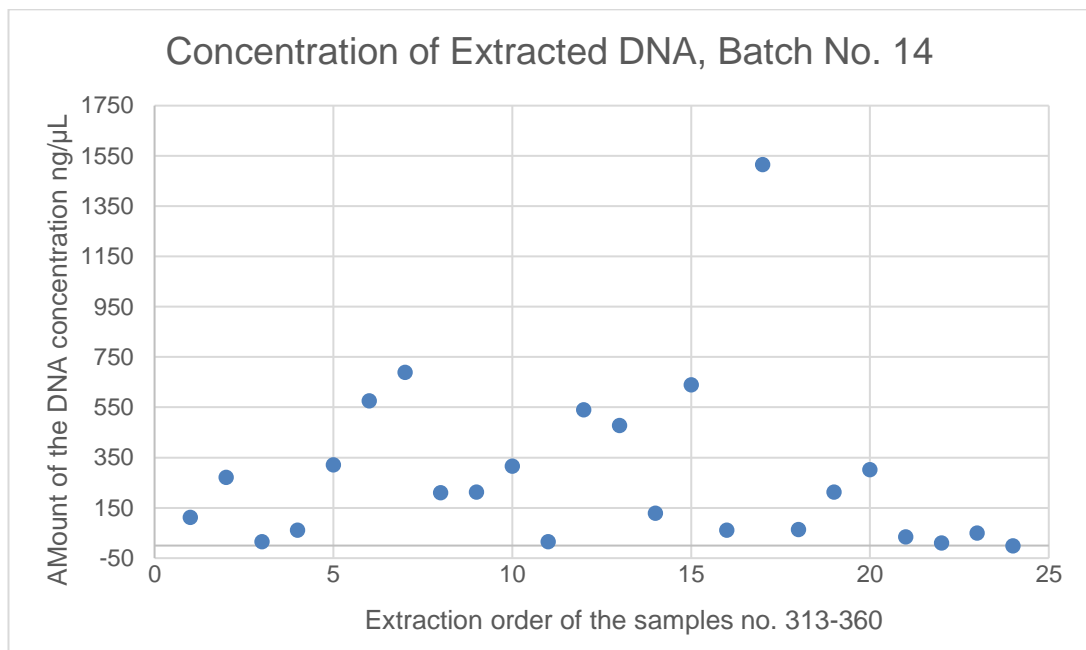


Figure 25. Extraction purification order no. 313-360. Batch no. 14.

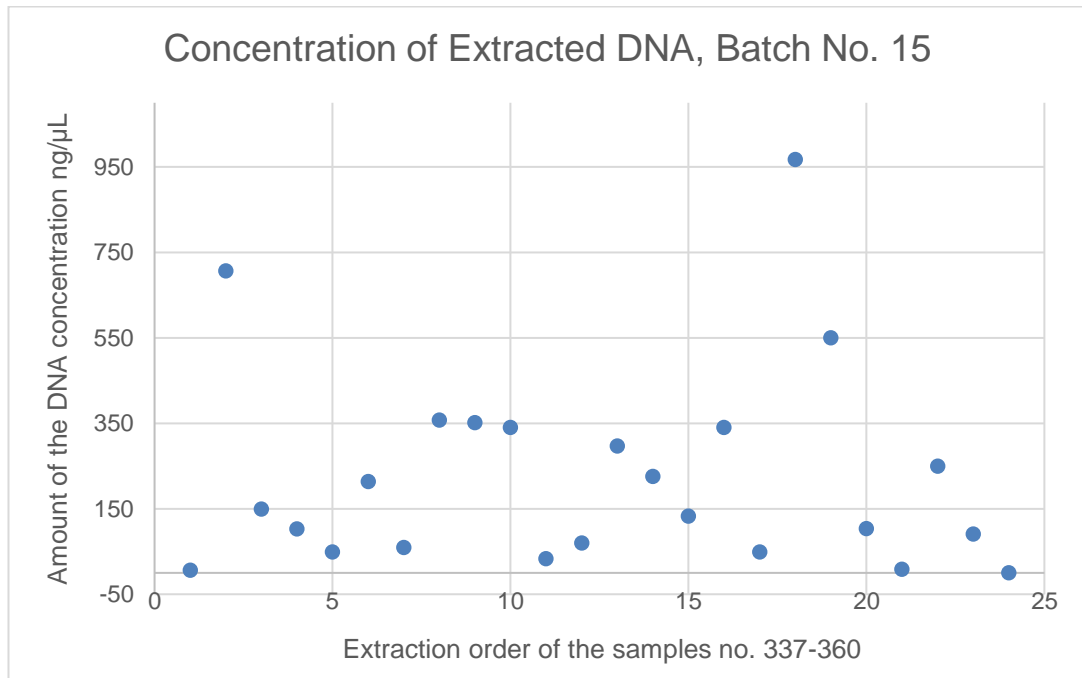


Figure 26. Extraction purification order no. 337-360. Batch no. 15.

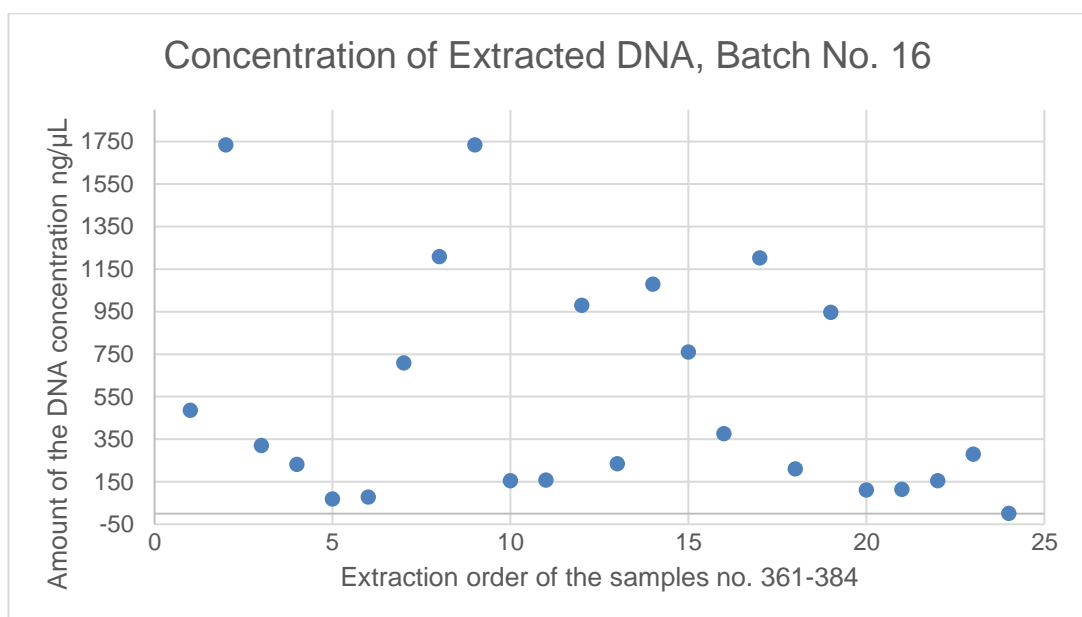


Figure 27. Extraction purification order no. 361-384. Batch no. 16.

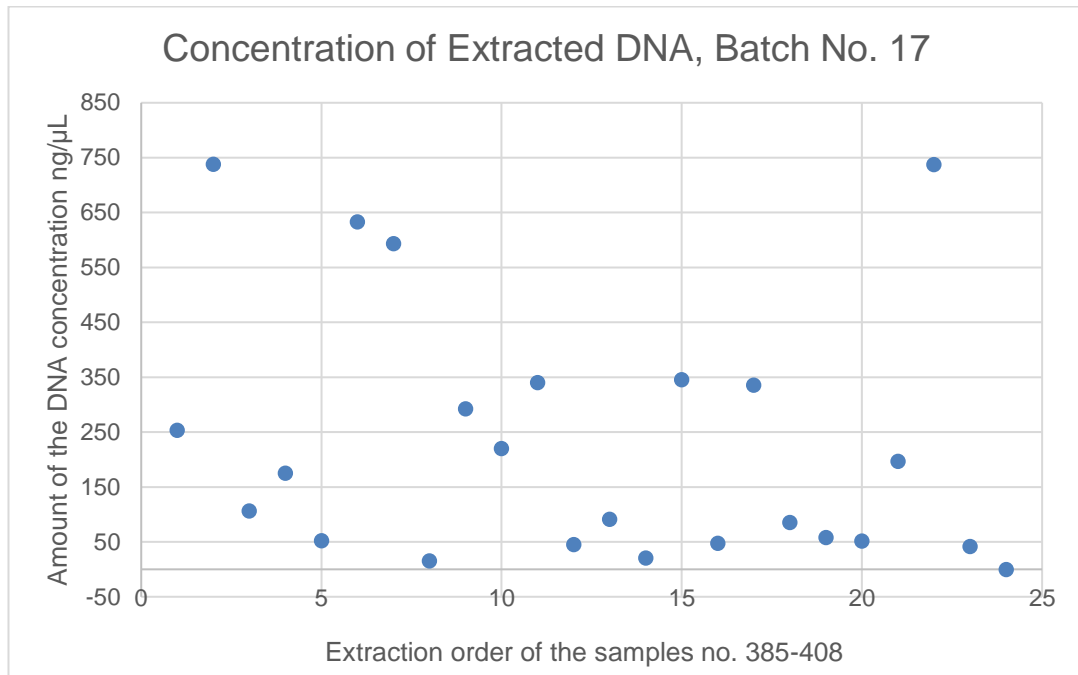


Figure 28. Extraction purification order no. 385-408. Batch no. 17.

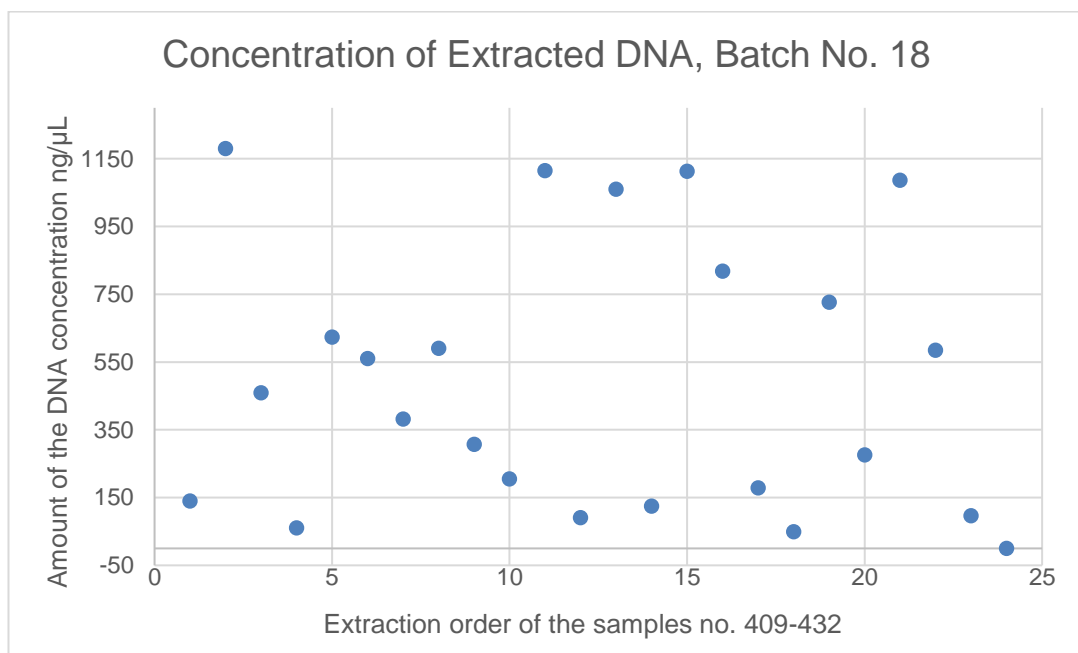


Figure 29. Extraction purification order no. 409-432. Batch no. 18.

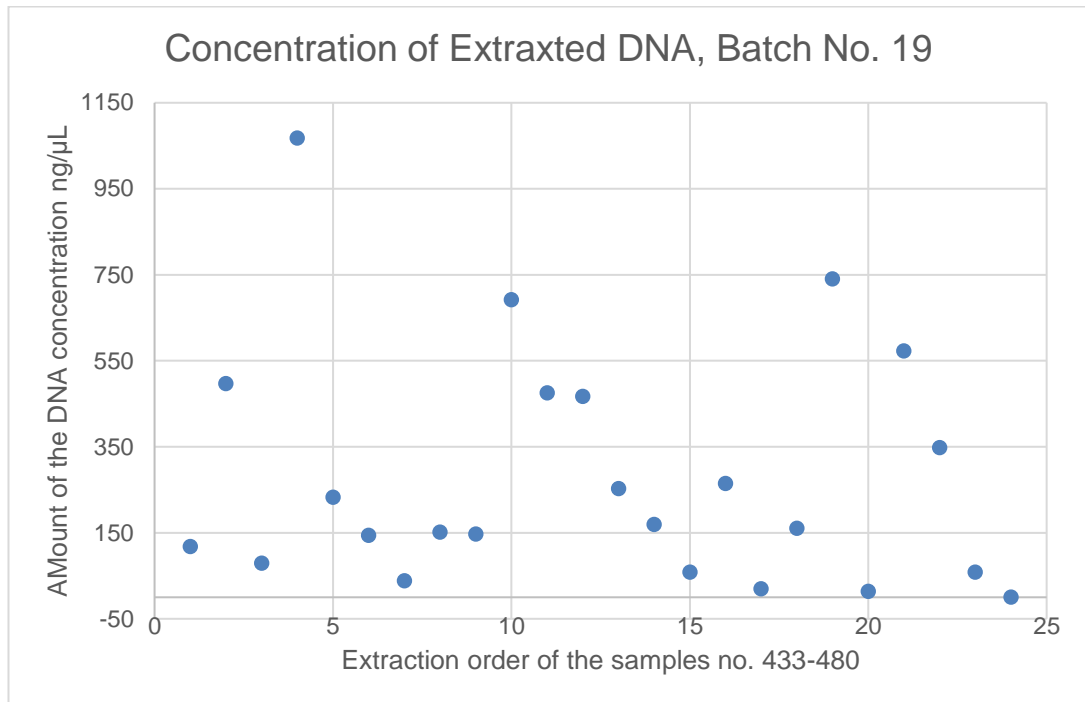


Figure 30. Extraction purification order no. 433-480. Batch no. 19.

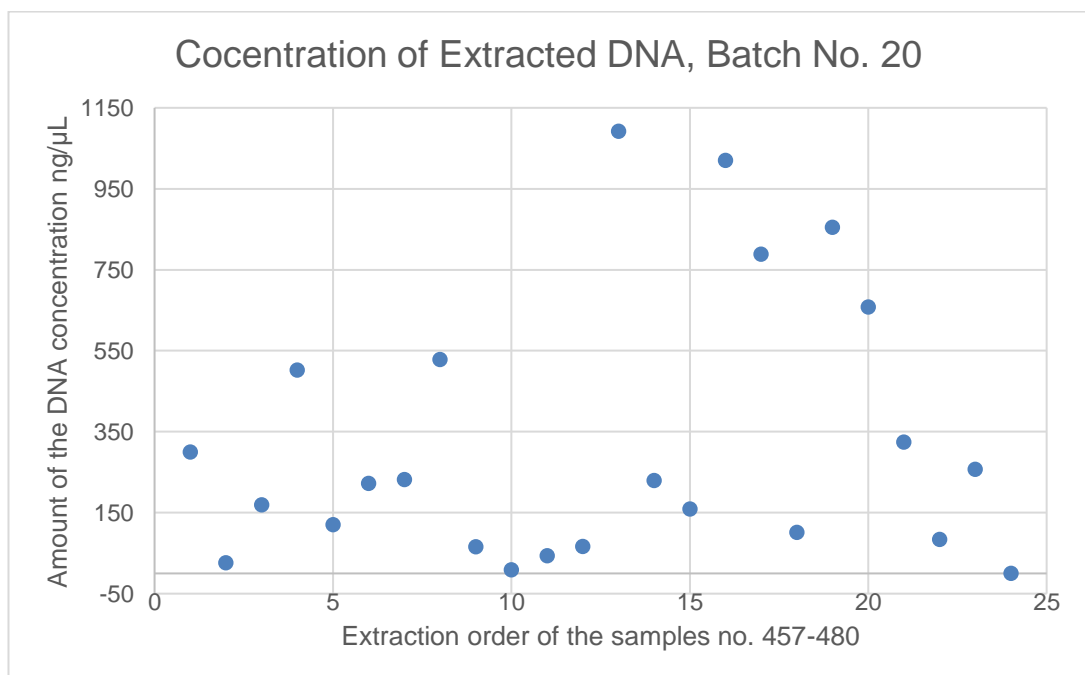


Figure 31. Extraction purification order no. 457-480. Batch no. 20.

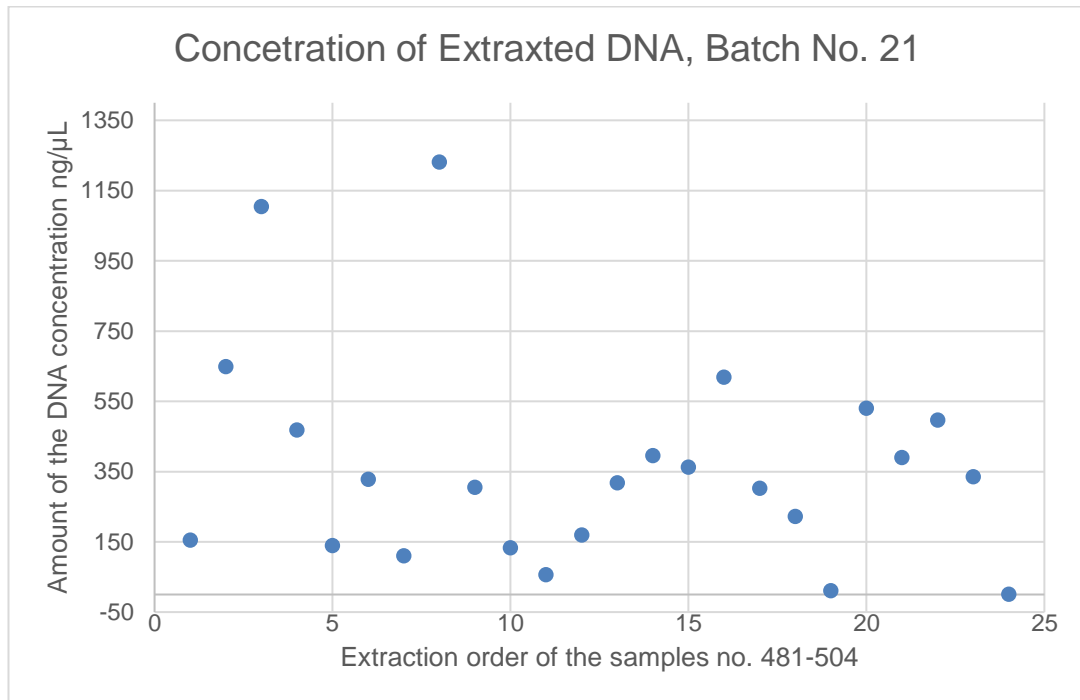


Figure 32. Extraction purification order no. 481-504. Batch no. 21.

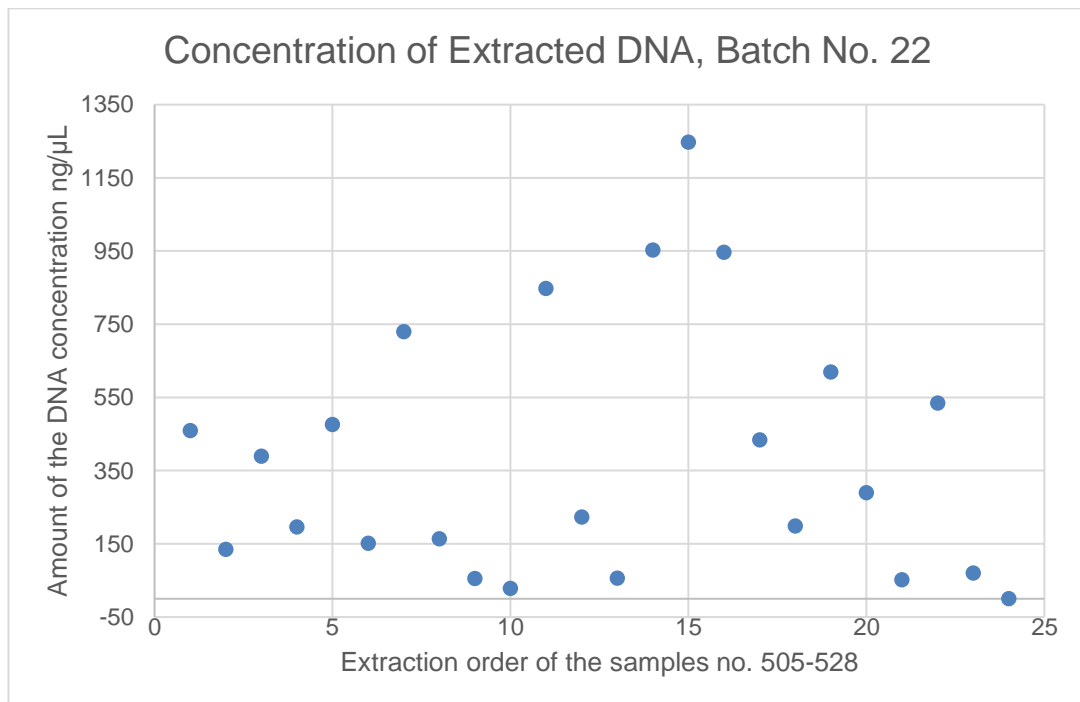


Figure 33. Extraction purification order no. 505-528. Batch no. 22.

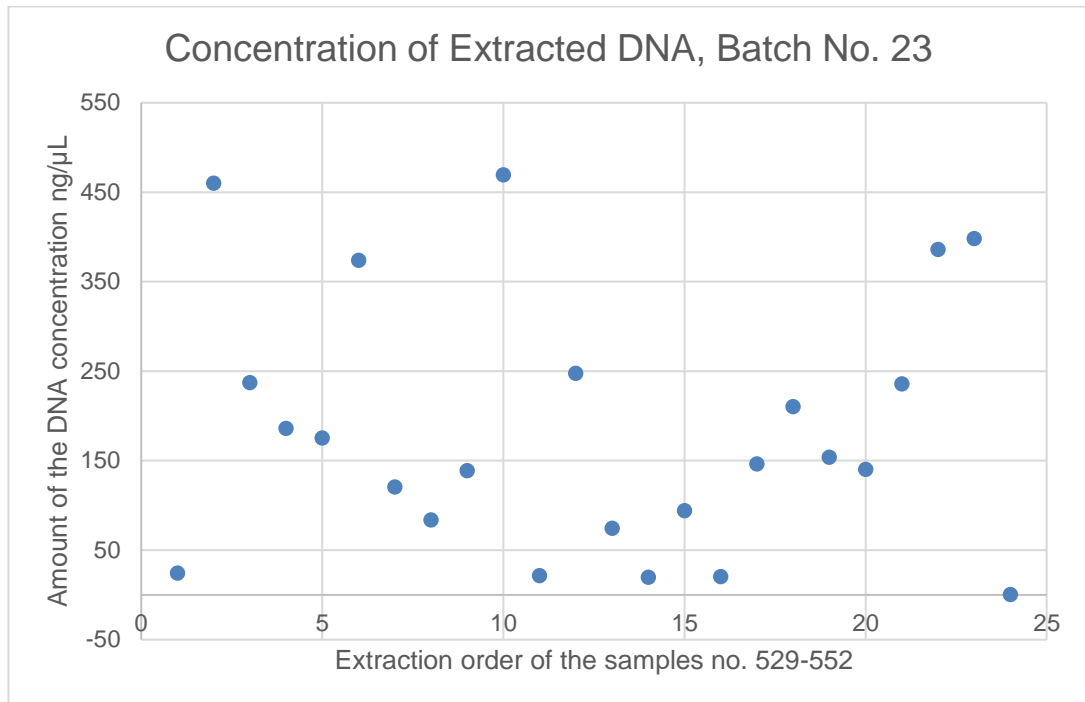


Figure 34. Extraction purification order no. 529-552. Batch no. 23.

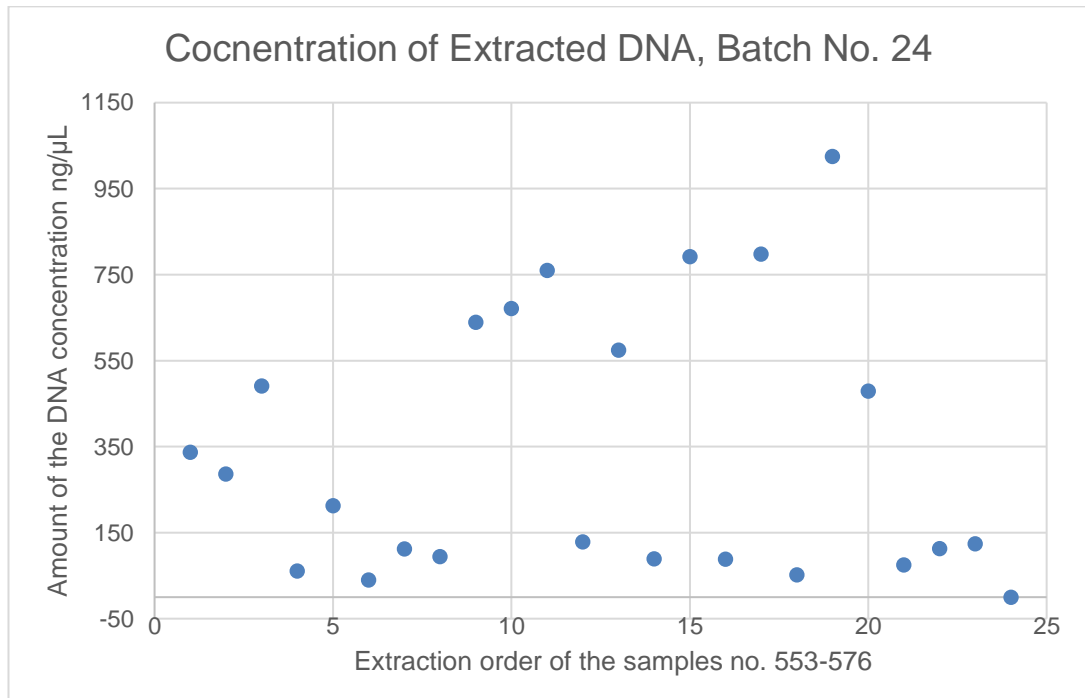


Figure 35. Extraction purification order no. 553-576. Batch no. 24.

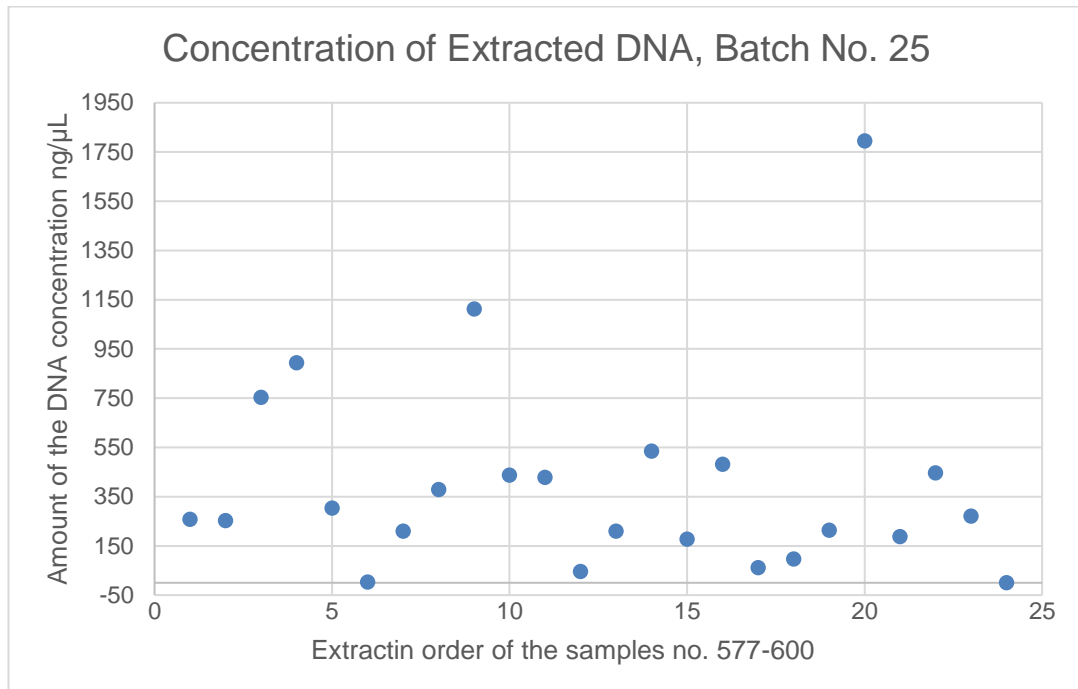


Figure 36. Extraction purification order no. 577-600. Batch no. 25.

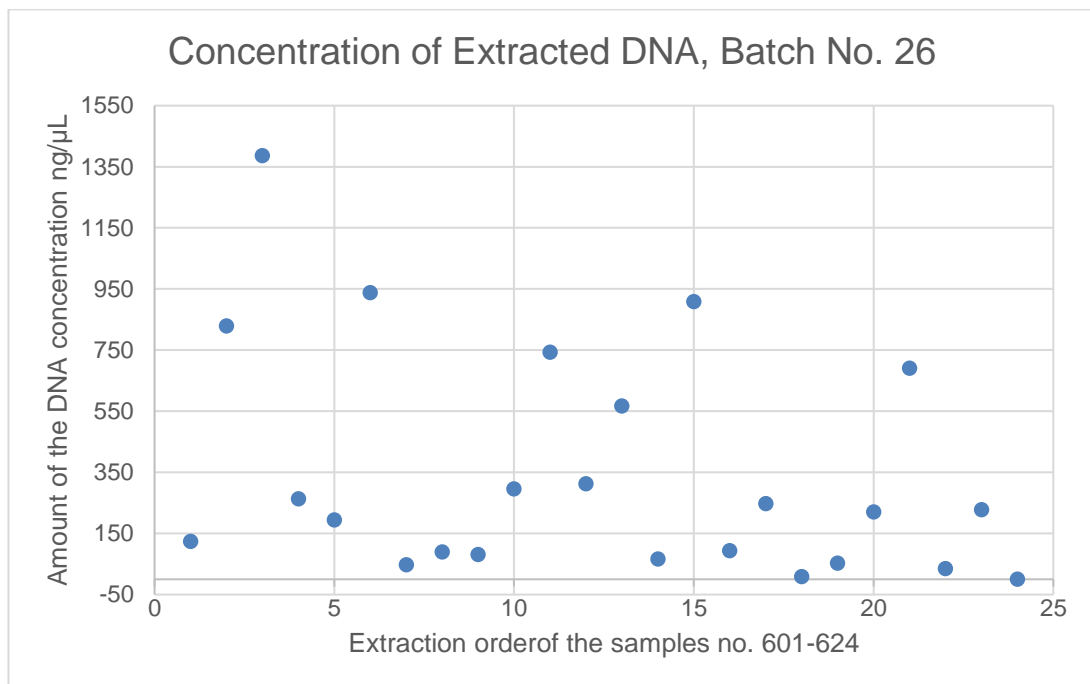


Figure 37. Extraction purification order no. 601-624. Batch no. 26.

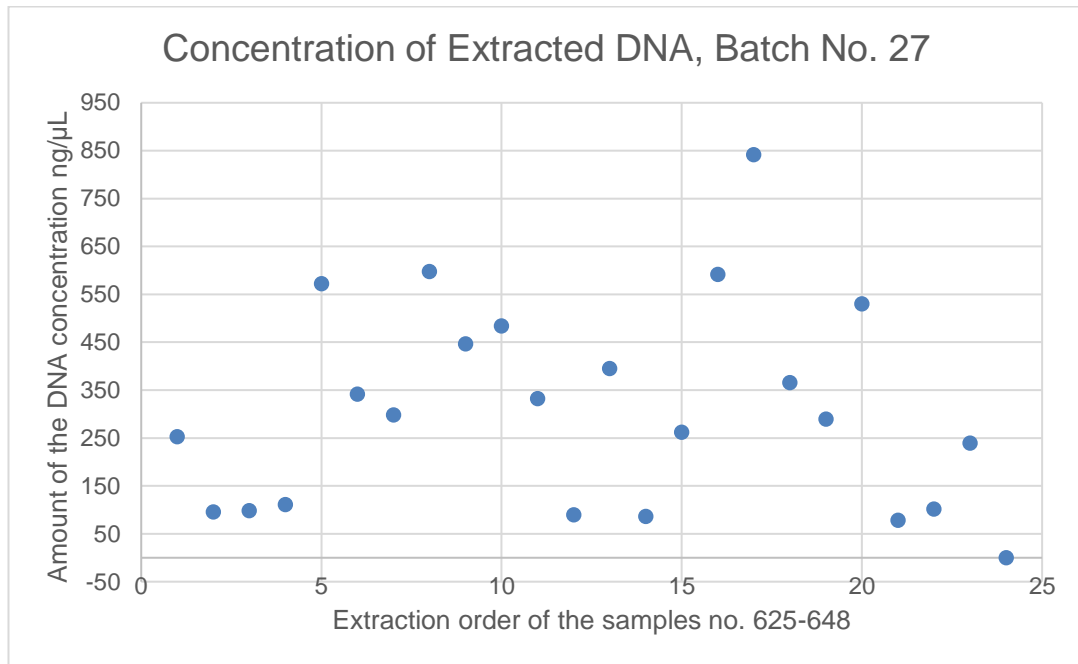


Figure 38. Extraction purification order no. 625-648. Batch no. 27.

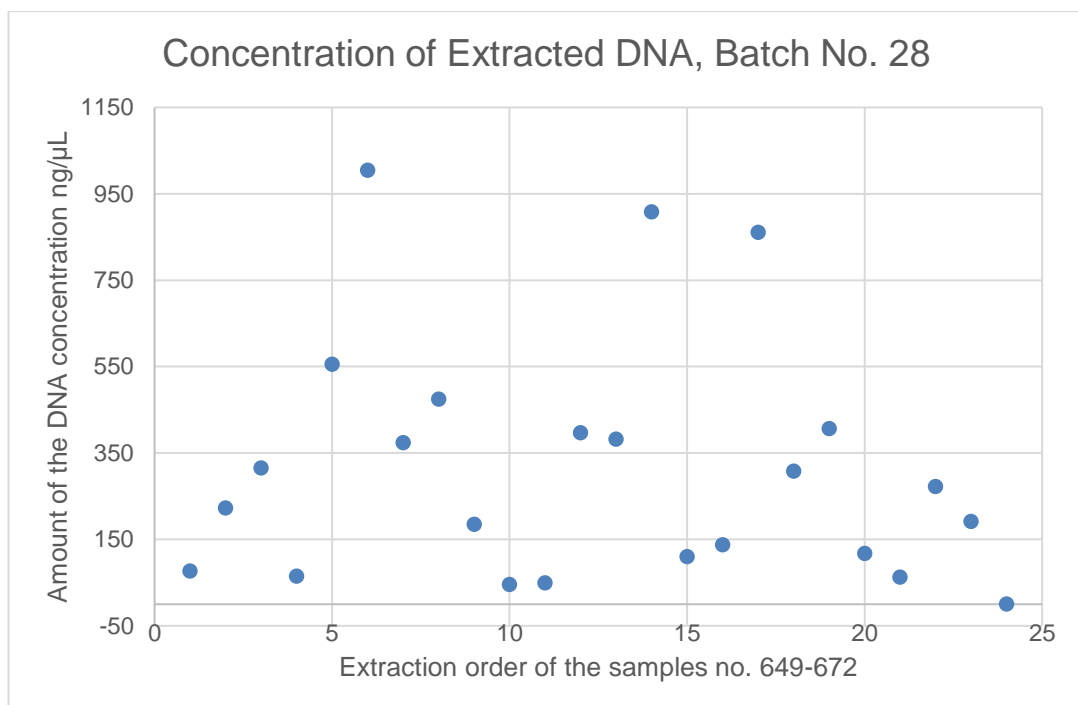


Figure 39. Extraction purification order no. 649-672. Batch no. 28.

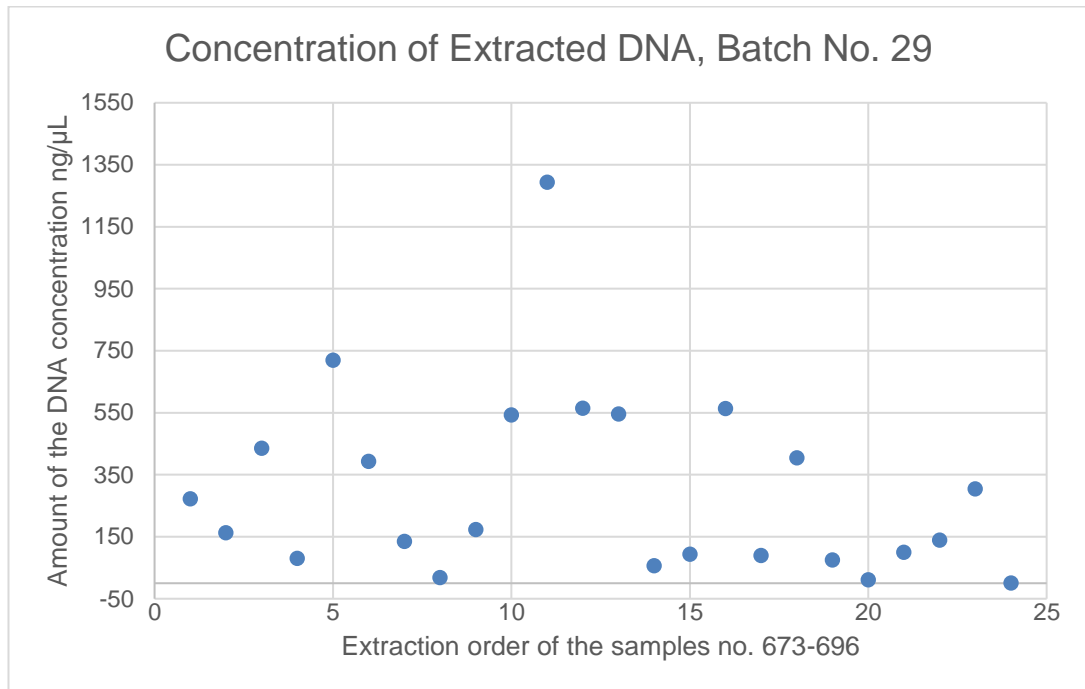


Figure 40. Extraction purification order no. 673-696. Batch no. 29.

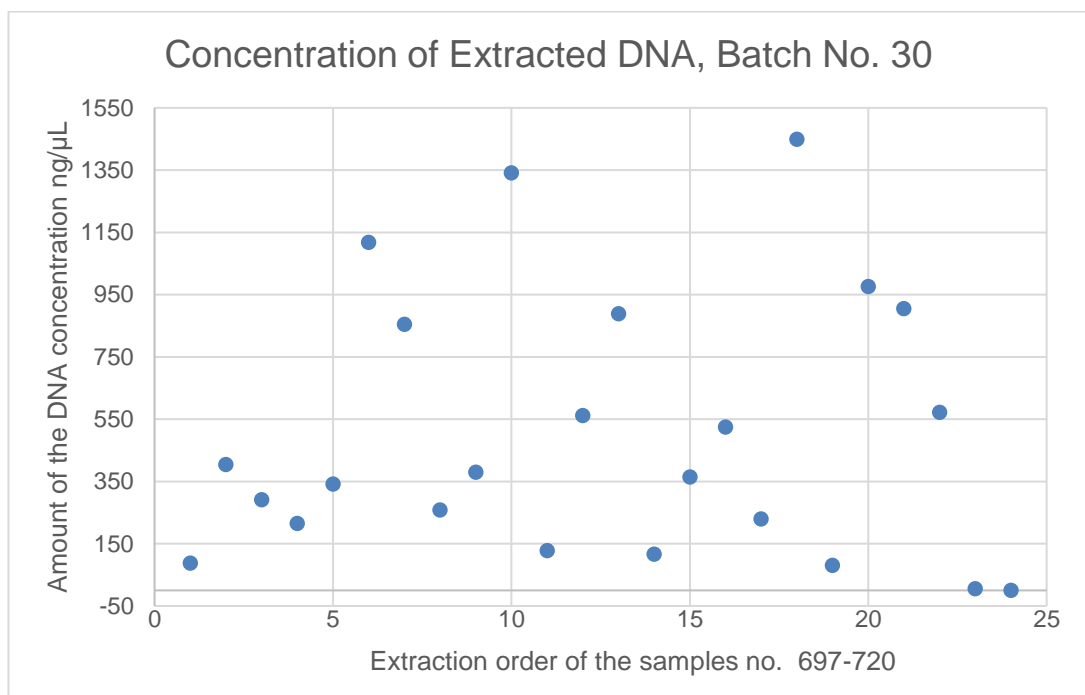


Figure 41. Extraction purification order no. 697-720. Batch no. 30.

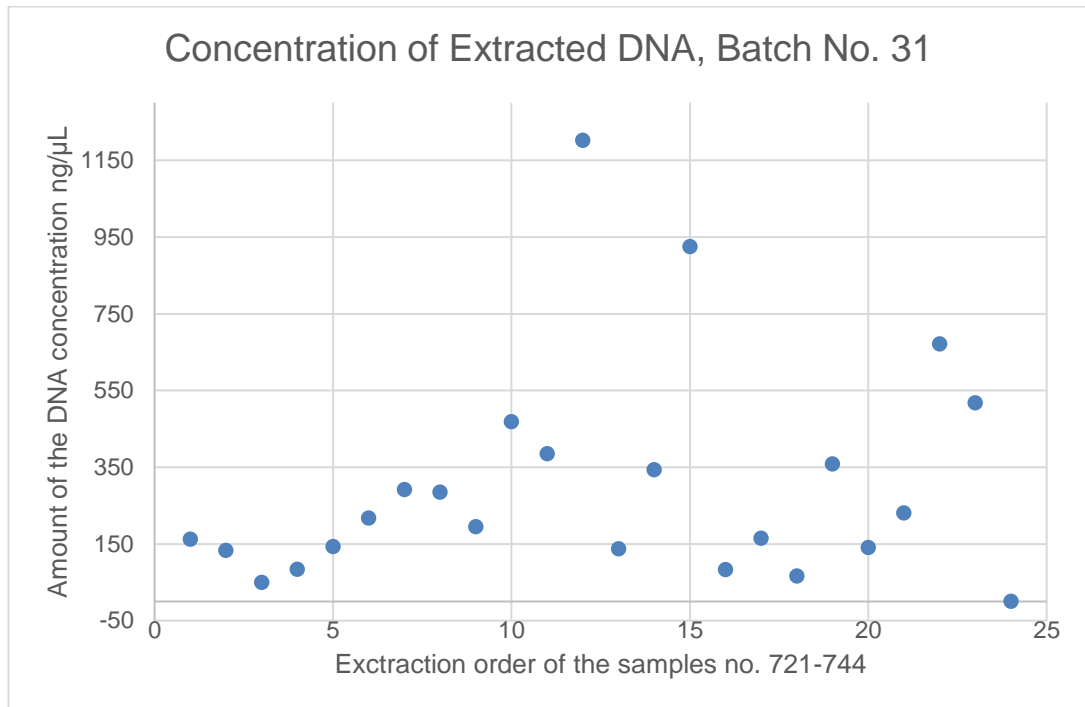


Figure 42. Extraction purification order no. 721-744. Batch no. 31.

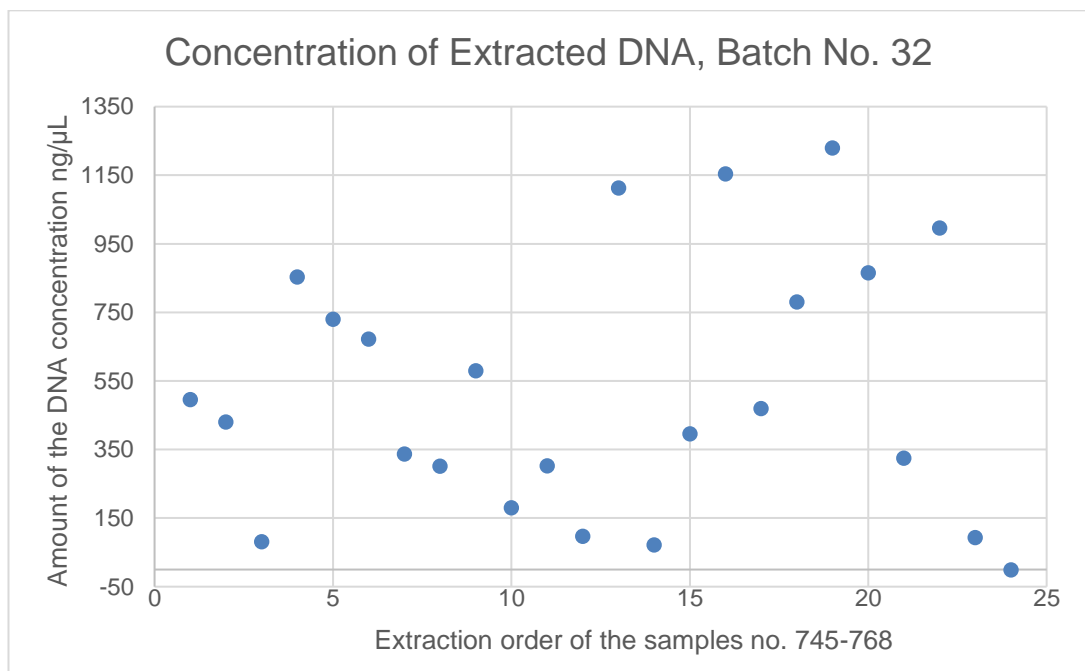


Figure 43. Extraction purification order no. 745-768. Batch no. 32.

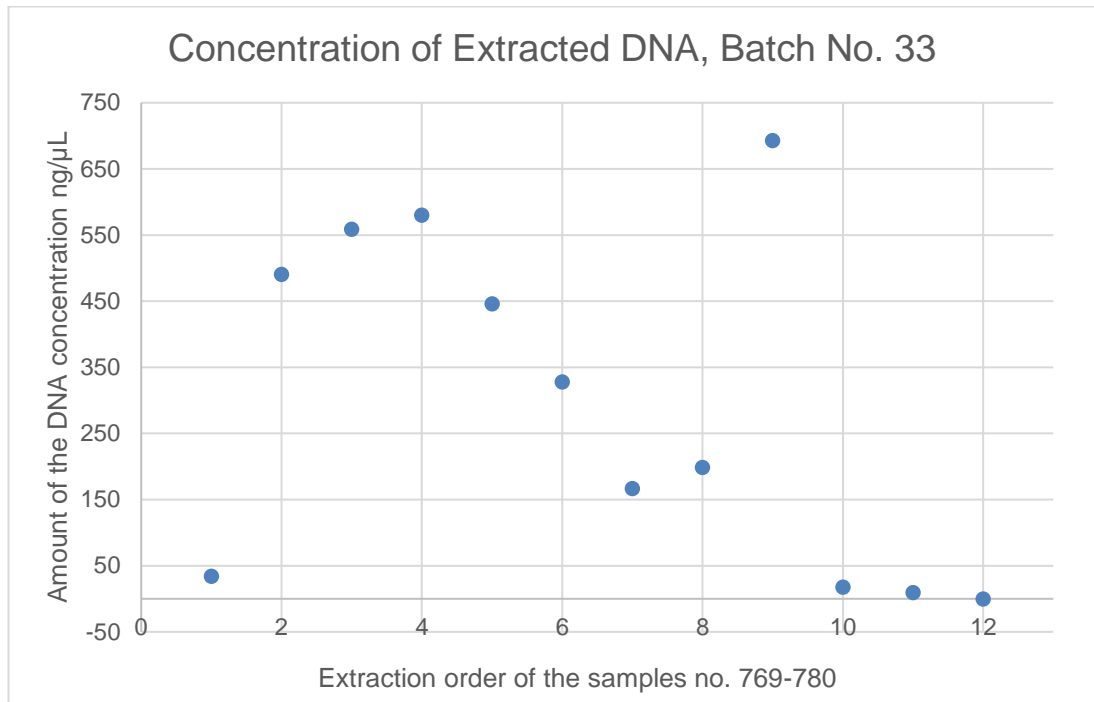


Figure 44. Extraction purification order no. 769-780. Batch no. 33.

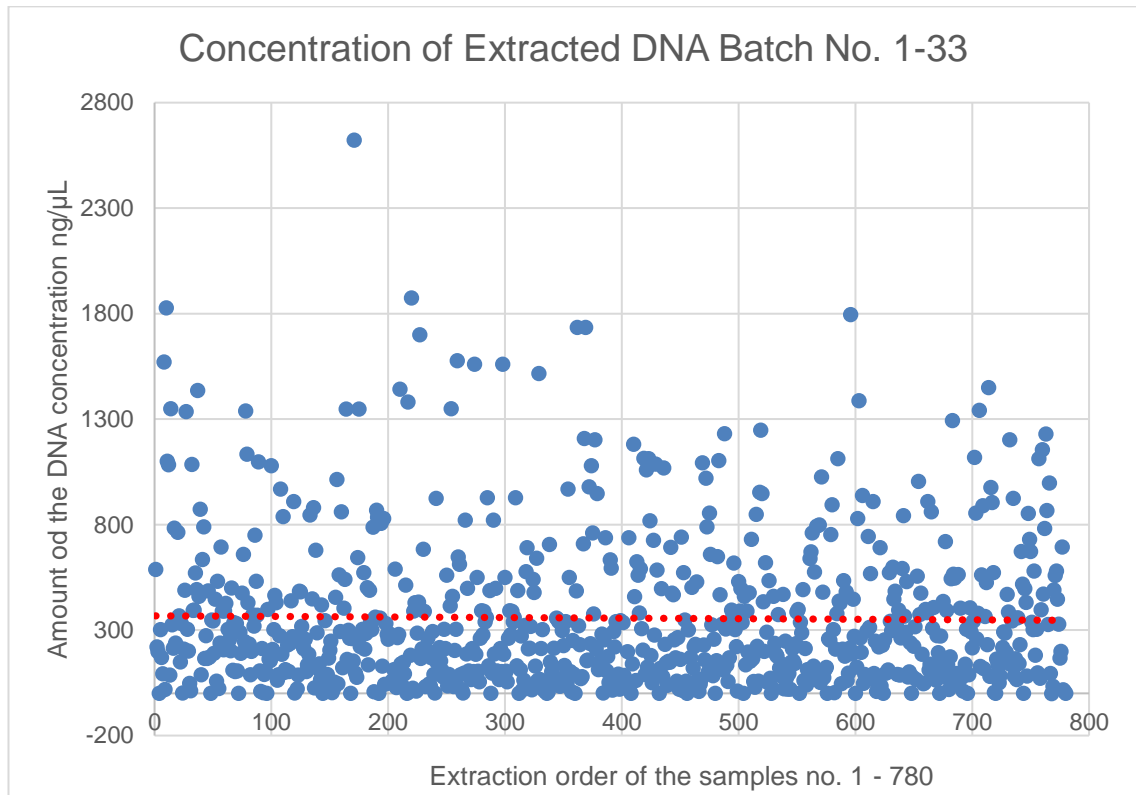


Figure 45. All samples purification number 1-782. Batch no. 1-33.

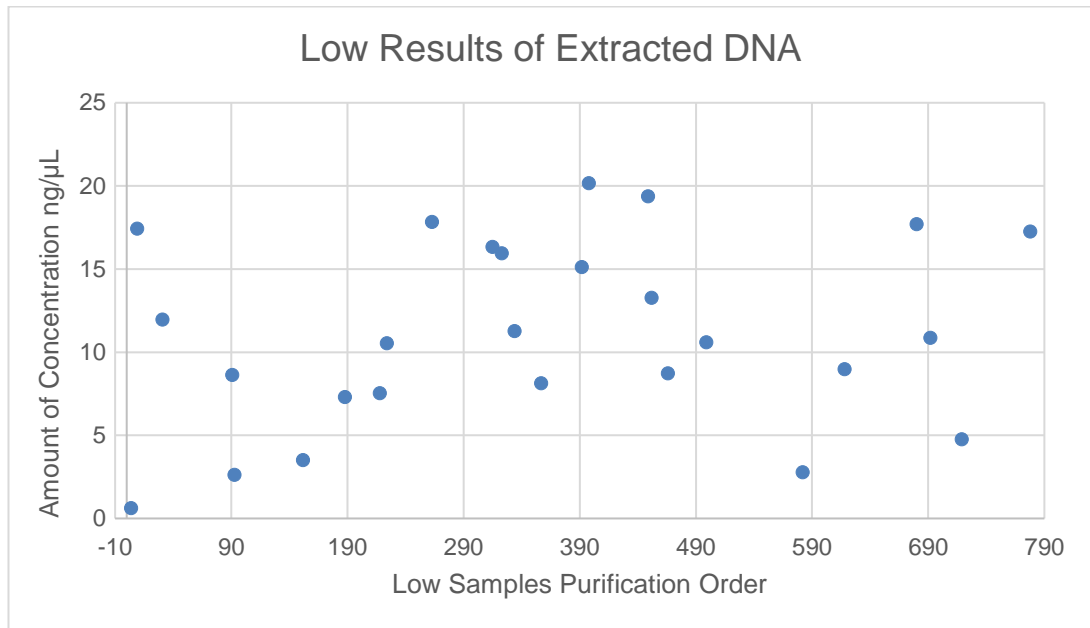


Figure 46. Low result under 20 ng/μL.

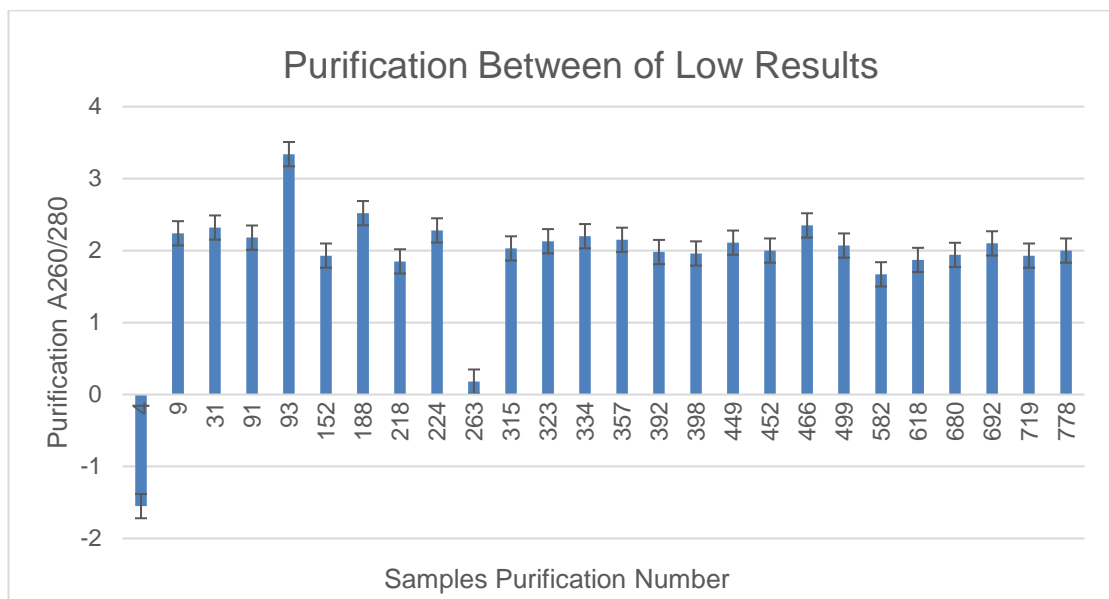


Figure 47. Low result average of standard error.

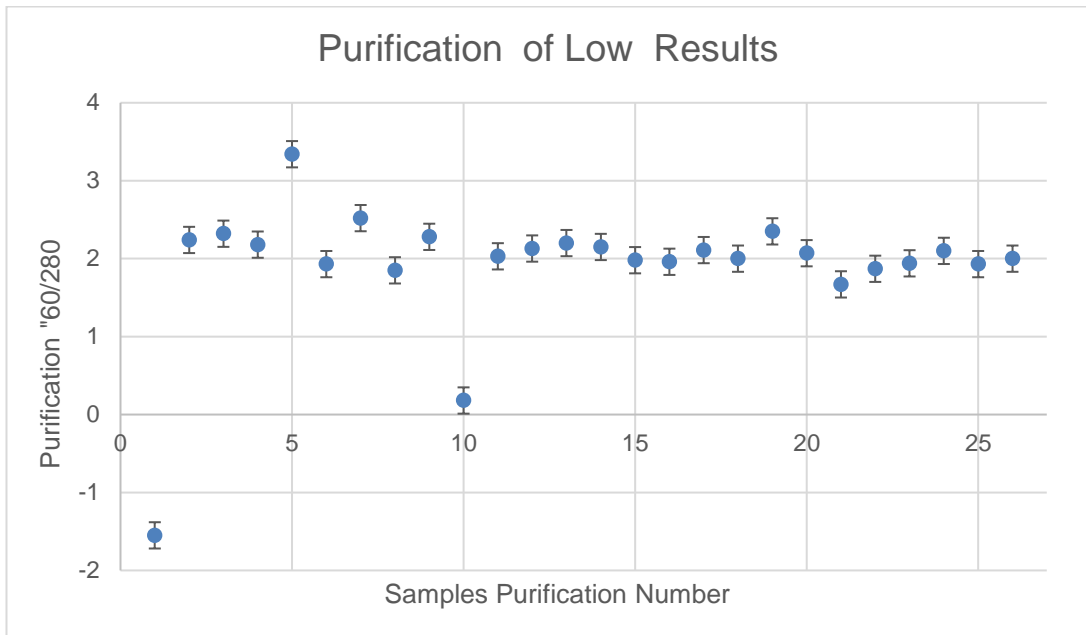


Figure 48. Low result average of standard error in scatter.

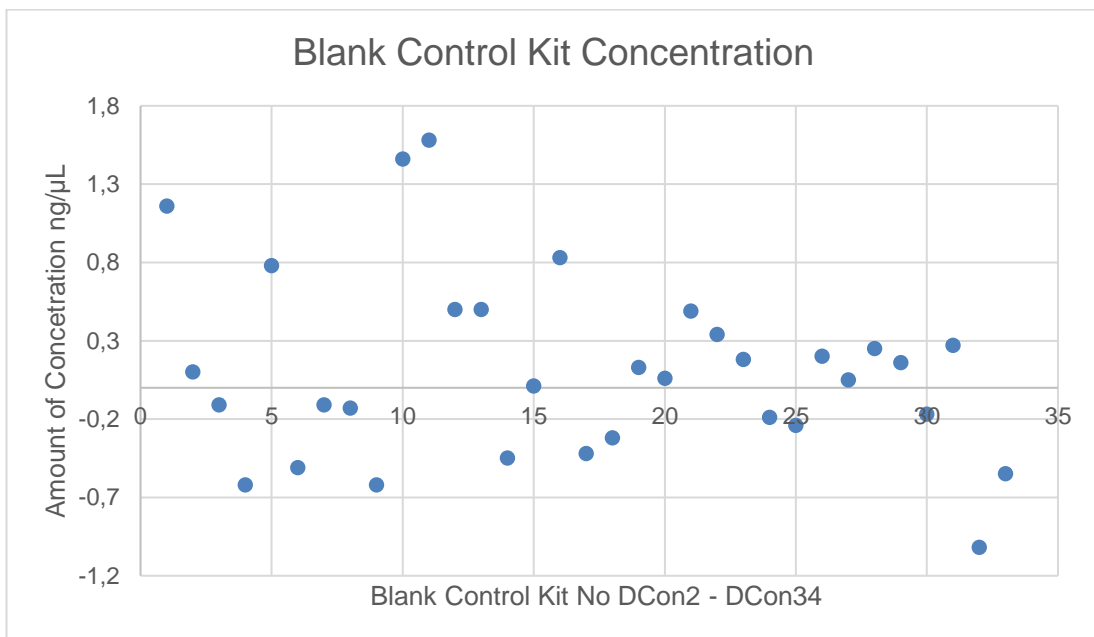


Figure 49. Blank control kit concentration.

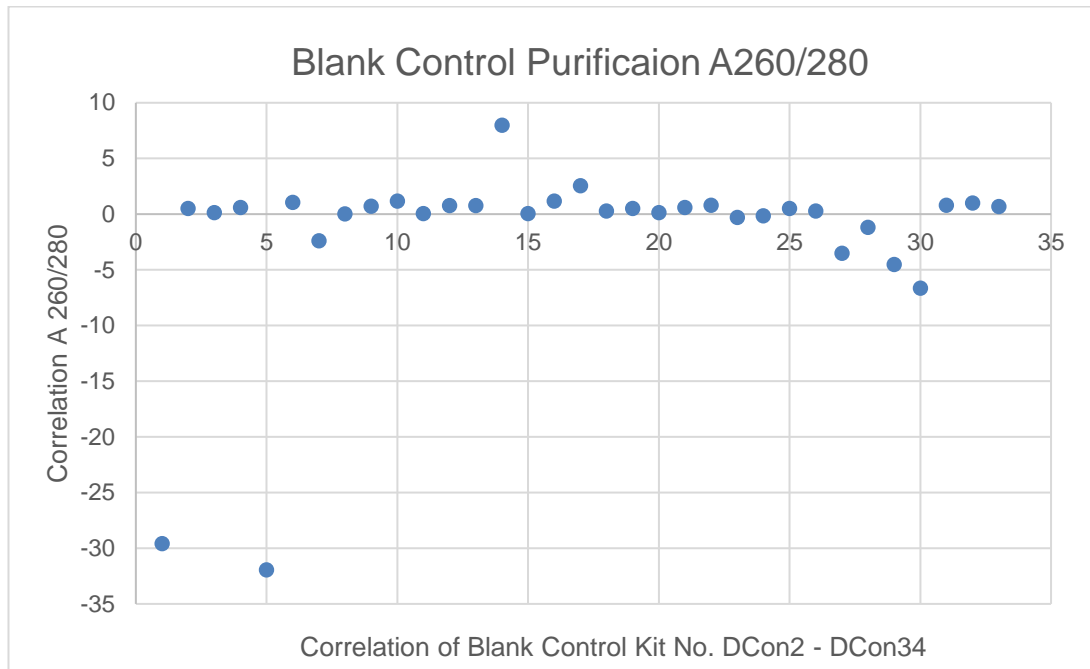


Figure 50. Blank control kit purification.

DNA_28	TYD835	1610	662	D-662	18/04/2017	908,24	18,165	2	1,99	
DNA_28	TYD981	1663	663	D-663	18/04/2017	110,24	2,205	2,06	1,98	
DNA_28	DA0178	7090	664	D-664	18/04/2017	137,43	2,749	2,09	1,6	
DNA_28	DA0204	1083	665	D-665	18/04/2017	860,89	17,218	2,07	1,93	Tube is full of stool
DNA_28	DA515	1163	666	D-666	18/04/2017	307,87	6,157	2,08	2,14	
DNA_28	DA0098	9068	667	D-667	18/04/2017	406,45	8,129	1,95	1,23	
DNA_28	TYD990	7295	668	D-668	18/04/2017	117,93	2,359	2,05	2,16	
DNA_28	DA0147	7057	669	D-669	18/04/2017	62,54	1,251	2	1,63	
DNA_28	DA0173	7182	670	D-670	18/04/2017	272,52	5,45	1,96	1,5	
DNA_28	DA370	7040	671	D-671	18/04/2017	191,87	3,837	1,97	1,53	
DNA_28	DCon29		672	D-672 Control	18/04/2017	0,25	0,005	-1,19	0,22	
DNA_29	DA0124	7403	673	D-673	19/04/2017	272,22	5,444	2,05	1,97	
DNA_29	DA741	1703	674	D-674	19/04/2017	162,4	3,248	1,98	1,88	
DNA_29	DA288	7319	675	D-675	19/04/2017	434,91	8,698	2,03	1,93	
DNA_29	TYD965	1151	676	D-676	19/04/2017	79,51	1,59	2,06	2,98	
DNA_29	DA443	7132	677	D-677	19/04/2017	718,87	14,377	2,05	2,06	
DNA_29	DA472	7262	678	D-678	19/04/2017	392,45	7,849	2,09	2,07	
DNA_29	DA426	7404	679	D-679	19/04/2017	134,69	2,694	2,06	2,17	
DNA_29	DA520	7672	680	D-680	19/04/2017	17,68	0,354	1,94	16,36	Correlation ok
DNA_29	DA0066	7370	681	D-681	19/04/2017	173,03	3,461	1,9	1,69	Tube may not have stabilizer
DNA_29	DA279	7375	682	D-682	19/04/2017	542,59	10,852	2,06	2,26	
DNA_29	TYD964	1458	683	D-683	19/04/2017	1292,79	25,856	2,02	2,05	
DNA_29	DA0132	7413	684	D-684	19/04/2017	564,52	11,29	1,97	1,97	
DNA_29	DA0245	7230	685	D-685	19/04/2017	545,84	10,917	1,94	1,98	Tube is full of stool
DNA_29	DA0161	7102	686	D-686	19/04/2017	55,77	1,115	2,02	1	
DNA_29	DA0089	7218	687	D-687	19/04/2017	93,57	1,871	1,99	1,95	
DNA_29	TYD798	1778	688	D-688	19/04/2017	563,26	11,265	2,01	2,3	
DNA_29	TYD843	1768	689	D-689	19/04/2017	89,47	1,789	2,02	2,25	
DNA_29	DA518	1747	690	D-690	19/04/2017	403,77	8,075	2,09	2,25	
DNA_29	TYD891	1236	691	D-691	19/04/2017	74,6	1,492	1,98	3,39	
DNA_29	DA0139	7208	692	D-692	19/04/2017	10,84	0,217	2,1	1,12	Correlation ok
DNA_29	TYD969	7437	693	D-693	19/04/2017	99,3	1,986	2,05	2,07	
DNA_29	TYD940	1273	694	D-694	19/04/2017	138,54	2,771	2,08	1,73	
DNA_29	DA686	9084	695	D-695	19/04/2017	304,1	6,082	2,06	1,58	
DNA_29	DCon30		696	D-696 Control	19/04/2017	0,16	0,003	-4,53	0,12	
DNA_30	DA0039	7078	697	D-697	20/04/2017	87,25	1,745	1,89	5,02	
DNA_30	TYD951	7326	698	D-698	20/04/2017	404,31	8,086	2,07	1,75	
DNA_30	DA657	7406	699	D-699	20/04/2017	290,91	5,818	2,06	2,29	
DNA_30	DA268	7384	700	D-700	20/04/2017	215,32	4,306	2,02	3,94	
DNA_30	DA390	7614	701	D-701	20/04/2017	341,33	6,827	2,03	2,46	
DNA_30	DA0210	7045	702	D-702	20/04/2017	1117,76	22,355	2,05	2,3	
DNA_30	DA0237	7028	703	D-703	20/04/2017	854,96	17,099	1,98	2,43	Tube is full of stool
DNA_30	DA545	7272	704	D-704	20/04/2017	258,3	5,166	2,04	2,23	
DNA_30	DA469	7211	705	D-705	20/04/2017	379,19	7,584	2,08	2,57	
DNA_30	DA643	1227	706	D-706	20/04/2017	1341,18	26,824	2,04	1,76	Tube full of stool, may not have a stabilizer
DNA_30	DA0133	7349	707	D-707	20/04/2017	127,23	2,545	1,99	12,5	
DNA_30	TYD836	1404	708	D-708	20/04/2017	561,78	11,236	2,07	1,93	May have very little DNA stabilizer
DNA_30	DA0043	7065	709	D-709	20/04/2017	888,4	17,768	2,01	1,9	
DNA_30	DA0004	7148	710	D-710	20/04/2017	116,25	2,325	2,02	3,13	
DNA_30	TYD939	7643	711	D-711	20/04/2017	364,25	7,285	1,99	2,65	
DNA_30	DA269	7309	712	D-712	20/04/2017	524,58	10,492	2,01	1,84	
DNA_30	DA342	7369	713	D-713	20/04/2017	229,82	4,596	2,05	3,61	
DNA_30	TYD970	1342	714	D-714	20/04/2017	1449,06	28,981	2,05	2,26	
DNA_30	DA271	7587	715	D-715	20/04/2017	80,62	1,612	2	11,63	
DNA_30	DA296	7169	716	D-716	20/04/2017	976,08	19,522	1,97	2,17	
DNA_30	DA386	7071	717	D-717	20/04/2017	904,79	18,096	2,01	2,08	
DNA_30	DA278	7668	718	D-718	20/04/2017	572,06	11,441	1,92	1,65	
DNA_30	TYD793	1301	719	D-719	20/04/2017	4,74	0,095	1,93	1,04	Correlation ok
DNA_30	DCon31		720	D-720 Control	20/04/2017	-0,17	-0,003	-6,66	-0,34	

DNA_31	TYD922	1691	721	D-721	21/04/2017	162,32	3,246	1,97	2,34	
DNA_31	DA0026	1221	722	D-722	21/04/2017	133,07	2,661	1,99	1,27	
DNA_31	DA526	7061	723	D-723	21/04/2017	49,54	0,991	1,93	2,91	
DNA_31	DA331	7565	724	D-724	21/04/2017	83,93	1,679	2,07	3,05	
DNA_31	DA335	7126	725	D-725	21/04/2017	142,77	2,855	2,09	2,75	
DNA_31	TYD823	1681	726	D-726	21/04/2017	216,83	4,337	2,01	1,68	Second DNA tube with barcode TYD789, same trend ID. Two DNA tubes sent by mistake. DNA Box number 33.
DNA_31	TYD931	1460	727	D-727	21/04/2017	291,25	5,825	2,06	1,66	
DNA_31	TYD932	1376	728	D-728	21/04/2017	284,99	5,7	2,04	2,59	
DNA_31	DA0017	9073	729	D-729	21/04/2017	194,89	3,898	1,98	2,22	
DNA_31	DA698	7367	730	D-730	21/04/2017	468,35	9,367	2,02	2,42	
DNA_31	TYD833	9096	731	D-731	21/04/2017	384,86	7,697	1,99	2,21	
DNA_31	DA596	1246	732	D-732	21/04/2017	1202,1	24,042	2,03	2,15	
DNA_31	DA661	7323	733	D-733	21/04/2017	136,75	2,735	1,88	2,54	
DNA_31	DA293	7572	734	D-734	21/04/2017	342,9	6,858	2	2,06	
DNA_31	DA0103	7139	735	D-735	21/04/2017	924,54	18,491	2,09	2,15	
DNA_31	DA487	9079	736	D-736	21/04/2017	82,59	1,652	1,98	2,91	
DNA_31	DA461	7181	737	D-737	21/04/2017	164,42	3,288	1,94	2,14	
DNA_31	TYD982	1092	738	D-738	21/04/2017	65,85	1,317	1,98	1,4	
DNA_31	DA392	7626	739	D-739	21/04/2017	358	7,16	2,07	2,18	
DNA_31	DA0216	7199	740	D-740	21/04/2017	140,75	2,815	1,93	2,62	
DNA_31	TYD946	1518	741	D-741	21/04/2017	230,3	4,606	2,06	2,5	
DNA_31	DA0049	7332	742	D-742	21/04/2017	671,45	13,429	2,03	1,87	
DNA_31	DA254	7328	743	D-743	21/04/2017	517,62	10,352	2,06	2,4	
DNA_31	DCon32		744	D-744 Control	21/04/2017	0,27	0,005	0,79	0,38	
DNA_32	DA501	1084	745	D-745	25/04/2017	495,87	9,917	1,9	1,5	Tube is totally full of stool
DNA_32	DA0165	7365	746	D-746	25/04/2017	430,5	8,61	2,03	2,39	
DNA_32	DA676	7285	747	D-747	25/04/2017	81,41	1,628	2,04	1,27	
DNA_32	TYD983	7573	748	D-748	25/04/2017	853,07	17,061	2,06	2,3	
DNA_32	DA385	7121	749	D-749	25/04/2017	730,12	14,602	1,98	2,23	
DNA_32	DA266	7645	750	D-750	25/04/2017	672,59	13,452	1,95	2,06	
DNA_32	TYD829	1195	751	D-751	25/04/2017	336,77	6,735	2,01	1,99	
DNA_32	TYD935	7549	752	D-752	25/04/2017	301,51	6,03	2	2,33	
DNA_32	DA0201	7185	753	D-753	25/04/2017	580,17	11,603	1,9	1,75	
DNA_32	DA429	7503	754	D-754	25/04/2017	180,28	3,606	1,98	2,42	
DNA_32	DA321	7294	755	D-755	25/04/2017	302,79	6,056	2,01	2,35	
DNA_32	DA628	7374	756	D-756	25/04/2017	97,15	1,943	2,15	1,32	
DNA_32	DA583	1230	757	D-757	25/04/2017	1112,7	22,254	2	2,16	
DNA_32	DA445	1048	758	D-758	25/04/2017	71,74	1,435	2,14	6,47	
DNA_32	DA291	7646	759	D-759	25/04/2017	395,76	7,915	1,93	2,39	
DNA_32	DA0131	7307	760	D-760	25/04/2017	1154,21	23,084	2,06	2,35	
DNA_32	DA272	7590	761	D-761	25/04/2017	470,08	9,402	2,08	2,09	
DNA_32	DA0203	1806	762	D-762	25/04/2017	780,78	15,616	2,04	2,29	Tube has little stool and DNA stabilizer
DNA_32	TYD1000	1615	763	D-763	25/04/2017	1229,75	24,595	2,02	2,12	
DNA_32	DA393	7035	764	D-764	25/04/2017	865,62	17,312	2,03	1,69	Thick sample
DNA_32	DA274	7138	765	D-765	25/04/2017	325,49	6,51	2,04	2,39	
DNA_32	TYD898	1449	766	D-766	25/04/2017	996,55	19,931	2,02	2,19	
DNA_32	DA720	1675	767	D-767	25/04/2017	93,39	1,868	2,08	3,34	
DNA_32	DCon33		768	D-768 b Contr	25/04/2017	-1,02	-0,02	1	0,36	
DNA_33	TYD954	1341	769	D-769	25/04/2017	33,77	0,675	2,12	3,47	
DNA_33	DA0097	7179	770	D-770	25/04/2017	490,04	9,801	2,02	2,53	
DNA_33	DA0107	7068	771	D-771	25/04/2017	558,46	11,169	2	2,35	
DNA_33	TYD924	1779	772	D-772	25/04/2017	579,94	11,599	1,94	2,09	
DNA_33	DA0021	7474	773	D-773	25/04/2017	445,55	8,911	1,91	2,05	
DNA_33	DA0214	7640	774	D-774	25/04/2017	327,68	6,554	1,99	2,36	
DNA_33	TYD947	1010	775	D-775	25/04/2017	166,24	3,325	1,98	2,52	
DNA_33	DA563	1634	776	D-776	25/04/2017	198,33	3,967	2	2,31	
DNA_33	DA302	7085	777	D-777	25/04/2017	692,8	13,856	2,01	2,21	
DNA_33	TYB_D_789	1681	778	D-778	25/04/2017	17,24	0,345	2	-3,51	Second DNA tube with barcode TYB_D_823, same trend ID. Two DNA tubes sent by mistake. DNA box 31. Correlation ok.
DNA_33	Z_Ext_Std	Standard	779	D-779_Ext_Std	25/04/2017	9,33	0,187	2,17	-3,89	
DNA_33	DCon34		780	D-780 Control	25/04/2017	-0,55	-0,011	0,66	1,63	

Table 4. Low sample concentration results.

Box Number	Barcode	Trend ID	Purification number	Sample ID	Day	ng/ μ L	A260	260 / 280	260 / 230	NOTE
DNA_01	DA0219	7195	4	D-4	2-3.3.2017	0,51	0,012	-1,55	0,02	Low correlation
DNA_01	DA593	7108	9	D-9	2-3.3.2017	17,42	0,348	2,24	1,3	
DNA_02	DA684	1254	31	D-31	03/03/2017	11,95	0,239	2,32	0,15	High correlation
DNA_04	DA733	1282	91	D-91	08/03/2017	8,62	0,172	2,18	-0,69	
DNA_04	DA721	1820	93	D-93	08/03/2017	2,6	0,052	3,34	-0,05	High correlation
DNA_07	TYD980	1496	152	D-152	14/03/2017	3,5	0,07	1,93	-0,52	
DNA_08	DA0117	7478	188	D-188	15/03/2017	7,28	0,146	2,52	-1,01	High correlation
DNA_10	DA437	7385	218	D-218	17/03/2017	7,51	0,15	1,85	0,6	
DNA_10	DA641	7557	224	D-224	17/03/2017	10,52	0,21	2,28	-1,42	High correlation
DNA_11	DA281	7024	263	D-263	20/03/2017	17,82	0,356	0,18	1,98	Low correlation
DNA_14	TYD791	7110	315	D-315	24/03/2017	16,32	0,326	2,03	0,18	
DNA_14	DA0207	7312	323	D-323	24/03/2017	15,93	0,319	2,13	1,02	
DNA_14	DA728	1519	334	D-334	24/03/2017	11,25	0,225	2,2	-0,6	
DNA_15	DA671	7305	357	D-357	27/03/2017	8,11	0,162	2,15	0,56	
DNA_17	DA531	1278	392	D-392	29/03/2017	15,1	0,302	1,98	0,83	
DNA_17	DA0141	7031	398	D-398	29/03/2017	20,14	0,403	1,96	0,34	
DNA_19	DA621	7381	449	D-449	31/03/2017	19,35	0,387	2,11	-2,11	
DNA_19	DA0206	1167	452	D-452	31/03/2017	13,25	0,265	2	-4,79	
DNA_20	DA665	1676	466	D-466	03/04/2017	8,72	0,174	2,35	-0,35	High correlation
DNA_21	DA312	7493	499	D-499	04/04/2017	10,57	0,211	2,07	1,21	
DNA_25	DA0167	7269	582	D-582	11/04/2017	2,76	0,055	1,67	0,19	Low correlation
DNA_26	TYD772	7676	618	D-618	12/04/2017	8,96	0,179	1,87	0,25	
DNA_29	DA520	7672	680	D-680	19/04/2017	17,68	0,354	1,94	16,36	
DNA_29	DA0139	7208	692	D-692	19/04/2017	10,84	0,217	2,1	1,12	
DNA_30	TYD793	1301	719	D-719	20/04/2017	4,74	0,095	1,93	1,04	
DNA_33	TYB_D_789	1681	778	D-778	25/04/2017	17,24	0,345	2	-3,51	

Table 5. Blank concentration kit result. Batches 1-33. DCon2 – Dcon34.

Box Number	Barcode	Trend ID	Purification number	Sample ID	Day	ng/ μ L	A260	260 / 280	260 / 230
DNA_01	DCon2	Con2	24	D-24 Control	2-3.3.2017	1,16	0,023	-29,59	1,21
DNA_02	DCon3	Con3	48	D-48 Control	03/03/2017	0,1	0,002	0,5	-0,1
DNA_03	DCon4	Con4	72	D-72 Control	07/03/2017	-0,11	-0,002	0,12	0,09
DNA_04	DCon5	Con5	96	D-96 Control	08/03/2017	-0,62	-0,012	0,58	0,38
DNA_05	DCon6	Con6	120	D-120 Control	09/03/2017	0,78	0,016	-31,97	0,14
DNA_06	DCon7	Con7	144	D-144 Control	10/03/2017	-0,51	-0,01	1,03	0,53
DNA_07	DCon8	Con8	168	D-168 Control	14/03/2017	-0,11	-0,002	-2,4	1,04
DNA_08	DCon9	Con9	192	D-192 Control	15/03/2017	-0,13	-0,003	-0,006	0,42
DNA_09	DCon10	Con10	216	D-216 Control	16/03/2017	-0,62	-0,012	0,71	686,1
DNA_10	DCon11	Con11	240	D-240 Control	17/03/2017	1,46	0,029	1,15	-1,72
DNA_11	DCon12	Con12	264	D-264 Control	20/03/2017	1,58	0,032	0,03	1,04
DNA_12	DCon13	Con13	288	D-288 Control	22/03/2017	0,5	0,01	0,77	-4,14
DNA_13	DCon14	Con14	312	D-288 Control	22/03/2017	0,5	0,01	0,77	-4,14
DNA_14	DCon15	Con15	336	D-336 Control	24/03/2017	-0,45	-0,009	7,97	-0,8
DNA_15	DCon16	Con16	360	D-360 Control	27/03/2017	0,01	0	0,03	0,04
DNA_16	DCon17	Con17	384	D-384 Control	28/03/2017	0,83	0,017	1,16	0,29
DNA_17	DCon18	Con18	408	D-408 Control	29/03/2017	-0,42	-0,008	2,53	4,21
DNA_18	DCon19	Con19	432	D-432 Control	30/03/2017	-0,32	-0,006	0,28	0,74
DNA_19	DCon20	Con20	456	D-456 Control	31/03/2017	0,13	0,003	0,51	0,12
DNA_20	DCon21	Con21	480	D-480 Control	03/04/2017	0,06	0,001	0,12	0,04
DNA_21	DCon22	Con22	504	D-504 Control	04/04/2017	0,49	0,01	0,59	0,76
DNA_22	DCon23	Con23	528	D-528 Control	05/04/2017	0,34	0,007	0,79	0,35
DNA_23	DCon24	Con24	552	D-552 Control	07/04/2017	0,18	0,004	-0,32	0
DNA_24	DCon25	Con25	576	D-576 Control	10/04/2017	-0,19	-0,004	-0,16	-0,25
DNA_25	DCon26	Con26	600	D-600 Control	11/04/2017	-0,24	-0,005	0,49	-0,52
DNA_26	DCon27	Con27	624	D-624 Control	12/04/2017	0,2	0,004	0,28	0,36
DNA_27	DCon28	Con28	648	D-648 Control	13/04/2017	0,05	0,001	-3,53	0,06
DNA_28	DCon29	Con29	672	D-672 Control	18/04/2017	0,25	0,005	-1,19	0,22
DNA_29	DCon30	Con30	696	D-696 Control	19/04/2017	0,16	0,003	-4,53	0,12
DNA_30	DCon31	Con31	720	D-720 Control	20/04/2017	-0,17	-0,003	-6,66	-0,34
DNA_31	DCon32	Con32	744	D-744 Control	21/04/2017	0,27	0,005	0,79	0,38
DNA_32	DCon33	Con33	768	D-768_b Control	25/04/2017	-1,02	-0,02	1	0,36
DNA_33	DCon34	Con34	780	D-780 Control	25/04/2017	-0,55	-0,011	0,66	1,63

Table 6. ZymoBIOMICS Standard result.

Box Number	Barcode	Trend ID	Purification number	Sample ID	Day	ng/ μ L	A260	260 / 280	260 / 230
DNA_33	Z_Ext_Std	Standard	779	D-779_Ext_Std	25/04/2017	9,33	0,187	2,17	-3,89