

# prepIT<sup>®</sup>•Q2A

## prepIT•Q2A laboratory protocol for the preparation of genomic DNA from 100 µL of sample from ORAc collect•DX (OCD-100A).

prepIT•Q2A will enable a rapid, liquid-based removal of inhibitors found in oral samples collected with ORAc collect•Dx OCD-100A chemistry.

The following step-by-step protocol describes how to prepare genomic DNA from a 100 µL aliquot of sample for direct input into downstream applications.

### Reagents included

- prepIT•Q2A (catalog #: PT•Q2A, includes: Reagent AG and Reagent ST)

### Equipment and reagents required, not provided

- Heating plate at 75°C
- Proteinase K (> 30 mAU/mg activity)  
    **Proteinase K stock preparation:**  
    Prepare a 24 mg/mL stock solution by dissolving lyophilized Proteinase K in nuclease-free water.  
    Store in aliquots at -20°C.
- Dilution reagent: 10 mM Tris (pH 7.5 – 8.0), nuclease-free water or similar.

### Warning and precautions

Precaution: Use Reagent ST in a well-ventilated area. Keep container closed when not in use. See MSDS at [www.dnagenotek.com](http://www.dnagenotek.com)

### Product use limitations

Use prepIT•Q2A only as directed in this product guide.

### Procedure

Purification steps	Notes
1. Transfer a 100 µL aliquot of each ORAc collect saliva sample to a 0.2 mL PCR tube or a 96 well plate.	
2. Add 2 µL of a 24 mg/mL Proteinase K (PK) suspension and pipette up and down 3x using the same tip to ensure PK is fully dispensed. Mix thoroughly by pipetting up and down 5x using a pipette set at 80 µL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• See Proteinase K stock preparation.</li></ul>
3. Heat the aliquots at 75°C for 20 minutes. Samples can remain uncovered during heating.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This heat treatment is essential for effective PK treatment. Failure to adhere to these parameters will negatively impact performance on downstream assay.</li></ul>

Purification steps	Notes
4. Add 10 $\mu$ L of Reagent AG.	
5. Add 20 $\mu$ L of Reagent ST and mix thoroughly by pipetting up and down 12x using a pipette set at 100 $\mu$ L.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use in a well ventilated area, keep bottle closed when not in use. Reagent has a noticeable aroma.</li> <li>• Take caution not to get reagent on the surface-edge of the tube or plate-well, this will result in difficulty sealing the tube or plate.</li> </ul>
6. Incubate the samples undisturbed at room temperature for 15 minutes. Alternatively, centrifuge at 2500 $\times g$ for 2 minutes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incubation or centrifugation will result in the sample separating into two phases with the upper phase containing DNA.</li> </ul>
7. Transfer 25 $\mu$ L of the upper aqueous phase to a new tube or storage plate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be careful not to disturb the bottom phase as it contains impurities.</li> <li>• DNA is fully prepared at this point.</li> <li>• Automated liquid handling is recommended for the 96 well plate format as the distinction between phases may be difficult to see in all wells.</li> </ul>
8. Proceed directly to assay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A dilution may be required for optimal performance.</li> </ul>
9. Prepared DNA can be stored at 4°C for up to 1 week.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure tube or plate are properly sealed to prevent evaporation.</li> </ul>

Please visit our website at [www.dnagenotek.com](http://www.dnagenotek.com) for a full page version of this protocol and any additional languages. Reference PD-PR-00840 for this protocol.

**Technical support is available Monday to Friday (9h00 to 17h00 ET):**

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- All other countries: +1.613.723.5757, option 6
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