

# MagBeads Plasmid Mini Preparation Kit

# Introduction

Alkaline lysis method separates chromosomal DNA from plasmid DNA based on differences in DNA denaturation and renaturation, making it a widely used method for plasmid DNA preparation. The magnetic bead-based plasmid purification kit uses an improved SDS alkaline lysis method combined with a dual magnetic bead-based plasmid DNA extraction technique. This approach enables stable, efficient, and convenient plasmid DNA extraction. The kit avoids the need for high-speed centrifugation or vacuum filtration, allowing for rapid removal of impurities and specific binding of plasmid DNA.

This kit is suitable for extracting plasmid DNA from 1-50 mL overnight cultures of *E. coli* and can be used for downstream molecular biology experiments such as DNA sequencing, PCR, cell transfection, in vitro transcription, and restriction enzyme digestion. It supports both manual operation and automated extraction using nucleic acid extraction instruments for high-throughput automation.

## **Components and Storage**

Size Components	K1628-20T	K1628-100T	Storage
Buffer 1	5 mL	25mL	Room Temperature
Buffer 2	5 mL	25 mL	Room Temperature
Buffer 3	Participant Property 7 mL	35 mL	Room Temperature
Buffer B1	3.5 mL	17.5 mL	Room Temperature
MagBeads	3 mL	15 mL	4°C
Buffer W1	6 mL	30 mL	Room Temperature
Buffer EB	2 mL	10 mL	Room Temperature
RNase A	0.1 mL	0.5 mL	<b>-20</b> °C
Shipping: Blue Ice	Shelf	life: 12 months	See the United

# Material preparation

--Isopropanol; 80% ethanol; Vortex mixer; Magnetic rack; Pipette; Centrifuge; Vertical mixer; Water bath.

# Preparation before first use

- **1.** Add all the RNase A provided in the kit to Buffer 1, mix thoroughly, and store at  $4^{\circ}$ C.
- 2. Slowly add an equal volume of isopropanol to Buffer W1, mix thoroughly, and store at room temperature.

- **3.** Before use, check Buffer 2 and Buffer 3 for any crystals or precipitates. If present, heat in a 37°C water bath for a few minutes to clarify.
- 4. Pre-warm the elution buffer in a 50°C water bath to improve plasmid DNA elution efficiency.

Reagent dosage					
Components	Sample volume				
	A State Produce	1-5 mL	5-20 mL	20-50 mL	
Buffer 1		250 µL	500 μL	1 mL	
Buffer 2		250 µL	500 µL	1 mL	
Buffer 3		350 µL	700 µL	1.4 mL	
Buffer B1		175 µL	350 µL	700 µL	
Isopropanol		150 µL	300 µL	600 µL	
MagBeads		150 µL	300 µL	600 µL	
Buffer W1	Bieuninoun	600 µL	1 mL	e uninouri 2 mL	
80% ethanol	Reconscience	600 µL	1 mL	2 mL	
Buffer EB	Stenare Par	50 μL	100- <mark>200 µ</mark> L	300-400 μL	

# Protocol

## (Example for extracting from 1 mL of bacterial culture)

## 1. Harvest Bacterial Cells

Collect 1 mL of overnight bacterial culture into a centrifuge tube, centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 1 min, and discard the supernatant. Add 250 µL Buffer 1 (check if RNase A has been added), vortex until the bacterial pellet is completely resuspended.

## 2. Bacterial Cells Lysis

Add 250 µL Buffer 2 to the centrifuge tube, immediately gently invert the tube 8-10 times to mix, and let it sit at room temperature for 2 min to ensure complete lysis. The solution will become relatively viscous at this point.

\*Note: Mix gently to avoid vigorous shaking that could break the genomic DNA.

## 3. Remove gDNA and Proteins

**3.1** Add 350 µL Buffer L3 to the centrifuge tube, gently invert 8-10 times to mix until a white, fluffy precipitate forms, then let it sit at room temperature for about 5 min.

**3.2** Centrifuge at 10,000 rpm for 10 min to pellet the white precipitate.

3.3 Transfer the supernatant to a new centrifuge tube.

## 4. Plasmid Binding

4.1 To the new centrifuge tube, add 175 µL Buffer B1, 150 µL Isopropanol, and 150 µL MagBeads. Vortex for 10s,

then place it on a vertical shaker for 5 min (or let it sit at room temperature, vortexing once every minute).

**4.2** Place the centrifuge tube on magnetic rack for 2 min, then remove the supernatant with a pipette and remove the centrifuge tube.

#### 5. Washing

**5.1** Add 600 µL Buffer W1 (check if Isopropanol has been added), vortex for 1 min to resuspend the beads thoroughly. Place the centrifuge tube on the magnetic rack until the solution is clear, then remove the supernatant and remove the centrifuge tube.

**5.2** Add 600 μL 80% ethanol, vortex for 1 min to resuspend the beads thoroughly, place the centrifuge tube on the magnetic rack until the solution is clear, then remove the supernatant and remove the centrifuge tube.

#### 5.3 Repeat step 5.2 once.

\*Note: The final wash step should remove as much wash liquid as possible.

#### 6. Drying

Keep the centrifuge tube on the magnetic rack and let it air-dry in a fume hood for 5 min.

\*Note: Ensure that the ethanol evaporates completely but avoid overdrying the beads to prevent cracking.

#### 7. Elution

**7.1** Add 50  $\mu$ L elution buffer to the beads, vortex, or gently pipette up and down to resuspend the beads thoroughly.

\*Note: Before adding the elution buffer, it can be heated to 50°C in a water bath to improve plasmid DNA elution.

**7.2** Place the centrifuge tube on the magnetic rack until the solution is clear, then transfer the supernatant to a new centrifuge tube and store at -20°C.

#### Note

- If the bacterial culture volume is too large, it may cause the beads to clump, affecting washing efficiency and plasmid purity. If clumping occurs, try to disperse the beads during washing to improve extraction efficiency. Reducing the bacterial culture volume in future experiments is recommended.
- 2. Do not over-mix Buffer 2 to avoid excessive foaming. Close the bottle tightly after use to prevent CO<sub>2</sub> from the air from causing acidification.
- 3. The amount of extracted plasmid DNA is influenced by plasmid copy number and other factors. The OD value of the extracted plasmid DNA may vary slightly depending on the bacterial strain.
- 4. For research use only. Not to be used in clinical diagnostic or clinical trials.

