DATA SHEET

Ordering Information	
DNAreleasy Advance (300 µl) for 10 preps	LS05
DNAreleasy Advance (1500 µl) for 50 preps	LS06

DNAreleasy Advance is a continuous development of our well know lysis reagent DNAreleasy suitable for template preparation of PCR experiments. DNAreleasy Advance replaces time consuming and tedious extractionand purification methods. The released DNA can be usde directly in a PCR reaction or can be stored at -20°C for several months. So far DNAreleasy has been tested on various cell types, including:

Saliva

Hair roots

Animal tissue (horse, pig liver etc.)

Various plant (cabbage, maize, soja, sugar beet, canola)

Drosophila

Yeast

Mollusca

DNAreleasy Advance can be used for RESEARCH ONLY

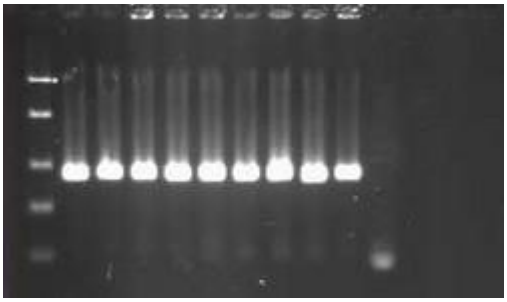
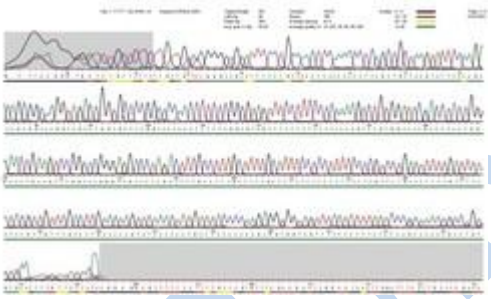
Quick Guide:

1. Cells or tissue is mixed with 30 µl DNAreleasy Advance in a PCR tube. The sample must be covered completely by DNAreleasy Advance.
2. The tube will be transfered to a thermal cycler and the following lysis conditions will be performed: Step 1: 65°C for 5 minutes; Step 2: 96°C for 5 minutes; Step 3: 20°C for 5 minutes.
3. After lysis is completed, a part of the mixture can be used directly for PCR. If residual tissue is visible, we recommend a brief centrifugation step. The amount of the lysed sample should not exceed 10% of the PCR reaction volume. The rest of the supernatant can be stored at -20°C for several months.

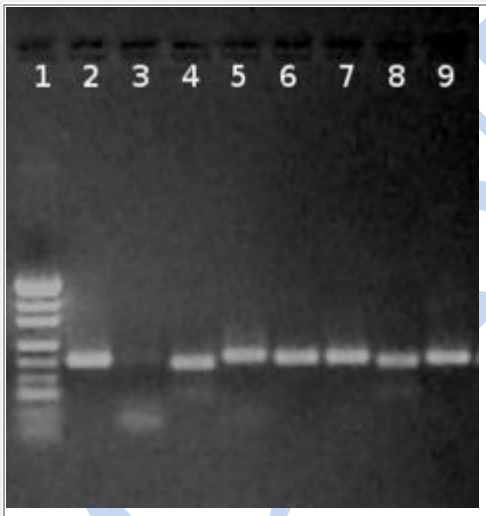
For the beginning we recommend to use different volumes of the lysate into the PCR reaction, in order to estimate the best working condition.
DNAreleasy Advance is a complex mixture of different components which will result in a release of genomic DNA. Neverhteless we need to mention that this procedure is more an extraction as a purification and therefore the released DNA can't be used in photometer assays in order to determine the concentration and purity of the DNA.

APPLICATIONS:
Genomic DNA from scallops

Gentaur Molecular Products
Voortstraat 49
1910 Kampenhout, Belgium

	Genomic DNA scallops was isolated by DNAreleasy Advance and a part of the supernatant was directly added to the PCR reaction. The agarose gel shows the high yield of amplified DNA fragment.
The same amplified DNA was used for subsequent sequencing experiments.	
Data kindly provided by Dr. Schubbert, Eurofins Medigenomix GmbH, Ebersberg, Germany.	

Gemomic DNA from various plant species

	Total DNA was isolated by DNAreleasy Advance from various plant species and amplified with KAPA 2G Robust. (1) Marker, (2) positive control, (3) negative control, (4) white cabbage (leaf), (5) sugar beet (leaf), (6) maize meal, (7) soja, (8) canola, (9) wheat flour.

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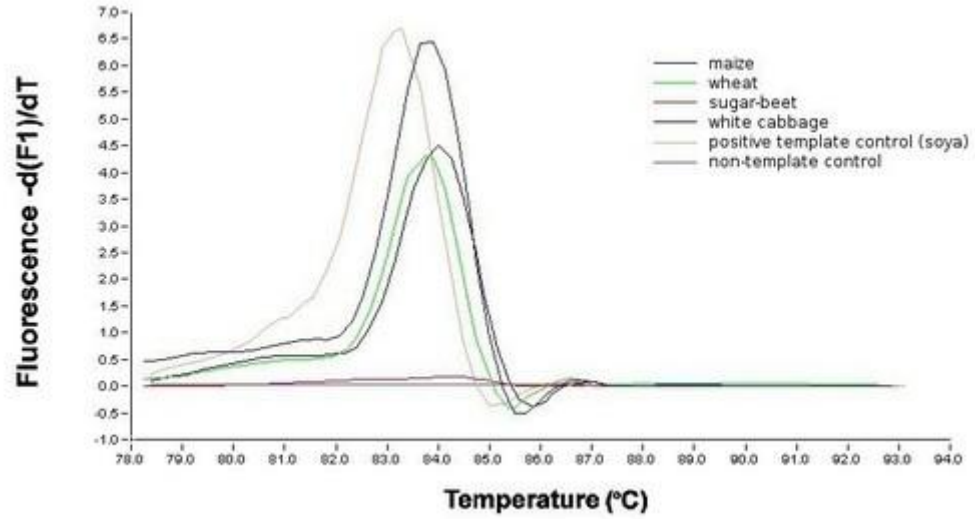
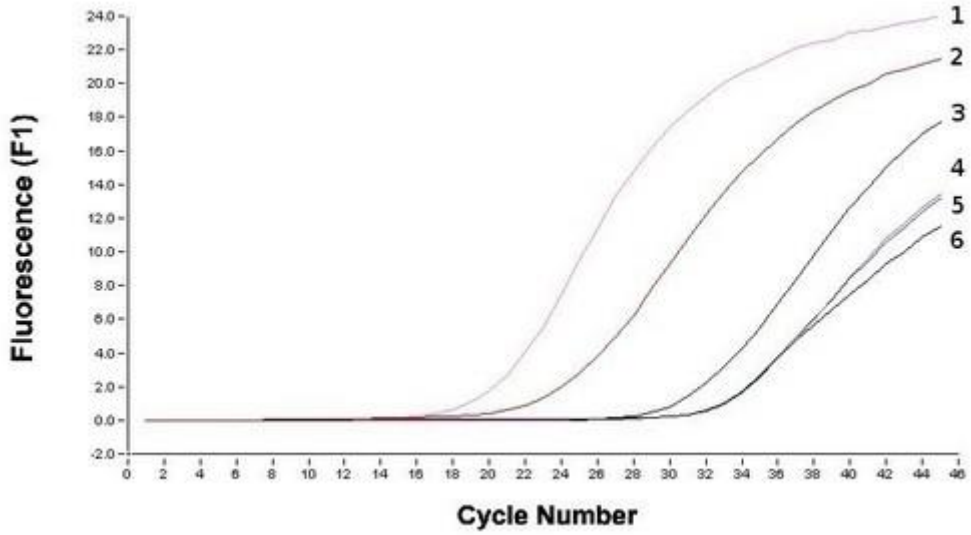


Total DNA was isolated by DNAreleasy Advance from various plant species. Thereafter the melting curve was determined by RT PCR by using a Light Cycler instrument (Roche):
Positive control (PTC), maize meal, wheat flour, sugar beet, white cabbage, negative control (NTC)

Human and animal genomic DNA



Genomic DNA was isolatedby using DNAreleasy Advance from different materials and organism and analyzed by Roche's Light Cycler analysiert (Cytb primer):
(1) positive control human DNA, (2) saliva, (3) hair root, (4) pig liver, (5) drosophila melangogaster, (6) horse meat

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