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For Illumina and MGI platform.  
Generate library for WGBS or targeted methyl sequencing

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# IGT® Methyl-Seq Library Prep Workflow Protocol for ssDNA

For use with:

- IGT® ssDNA Library Prep Kit
- IGT® ssDNA Adapter & UDI Primer

Version: A.0(E), March 2024

Document Number: PROT240303

Sample Prep

Library Prep

Target Enrichment

Sequencing

Analysis



## Version Notes



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### Protocol Notes

This protocol provides an instruction for library construction using IGT® ssDNA Library Prep Kit. Before you begin, please read this protocol carefully, and strictly follow the protocol for experiment.

### Product Notes

IGT® ssDNA Library Prep Kit is a universal single-stranded DNA library preparation kit for whole genome busulfite sequencing (WGBS) or targeted methylation sequencing with DNA input from 1 ng to 50 ng.

### Revision history

Version	Date	Description
A.0(E)	March, 2024	Initial release

## Materials from iGeneTech

The complete library preparation workflow requires modules of library construction, adapter & indexed primer, and bisulfite conversion. Please choose the appropriate adapter & indexed module according to your needs. The bisulfite conversion kit shall be purchased on your own.

### IGT® ssDNA Library Prep Kit

Screw Cap	Component	Amount		Storage
		16 rxn	96 rxn	
Yellow	Polishing Buffer	20 µL	120 µL	-20°C ± 5°C
Yellow	Polishing Enzyme	20 µL	120 µL	
Blue	Adapter Ligation Enzyme	54 µL	320 µL	
Blue	First Adapter Ligation Buffer	80 µL	480 µL	
White	Extension Mix	370 µL	2*1110 µL	
Blue	Second Adapter Ligation Buffer	80 µL	480 µL	
White	PCR Master Mix	450 µL	2*1350 µL	

### IGT® ssDNA Adapter & UDI Primer (for Illumina)

Screw Cap	Component	Amount		Storage
		16*1 rxn	96*1 rxn	
Blue	First Adapter (20 µM, for Illumina)	32 µL	192 µL	-20°C ± 5°C
Blue	Second Adapter (20 µM, for Illumina)	32 µL	192 µL	
Blue	Extension Primer (10 µM, for Illumina)	32 µL	192 µL	
White or Plate	UDI Primer N (10 µM each, for Illumina) <sup>[1]</sup>	16*8 µL	8 µL each	

[1] N is the index number.

## Materials Supplied by User

The materials below are recommended by iGeneTech. Please select the appropriate materials to start the experiment.

### Reagents

Item	Recommended Reagents	Supplier (Cat #)
Ethanol Absolute	Varies	Varies
Nuclease-Free Water	Nuclease-Free Water	Ambion (AM9930)
Magnetic Beads	Agencourt AMPure XP Kit	Beckman Coulter (A63880)
	IGT® Pure Beads	iGeneTech (C80661)
Fragment Analyzer	Agilent DNA 1000 Kit	Agilent (5067-1504)
Nucleic Acid Quantification Assays	Qubit dsDNA HS Assay Kit	Thermo Fisher (C47257)
Bisulfite conversion Kit	EpiTect Fast DNA Bisulfite Kit (50)	QIAGEN (59824)

### Equipment

Item	Recommended Equipment	Supplier (Cat #)
96-well Magnetic Stand, 0.2 mL block	DynaMag-96 Side	Thermo Fisher (12331D)
Fragment Analyzer	Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer system	Agilent (G2939AA)
Nucleic Acid Quantification Instrument	Qubit® 4.0 Fluorometer	Thermo Fisher (Q33238)
Centrifuge	Varies	Varies
Vortex Mixer	Varies	Varies
Mini Centrifuge	Varies	Varies
Ice Block	Varies	Varies
Thermal Cycler	Varies	Varies

### Consumables

Item	Recommended consumables	Supplier (Cat #)
Qubit tubes, 0.5 mL	Qubit® assay tubes	Thermo Fisher (Q32856)
PCR tubes, 0.2 mL	Varies	Varies
8-tubes strip, 0.2 mL	Varies	Varies
Microcentrifuge tube, 1.5 ml	Varies	Varies
Pipette tips, 10 µL	Varies	Varies
Pipette tips, 200 µL	Varies	Varies

## Workflow

	<b>Library Preparation Workflow</b>	<b>Time</b>
	Sample Preparation: cfDNA or sheared DNA	
STEP 1	Bisulfite Conversion	1.5 h
	▼	
STEP 2	Polishing	0.75 h
	▼	
STEP 3	First Adapter Ligation	0.7 h
	▼	
STEP 4	Extension	1.2 h
	▼	
STEP 5	Post-Extension Purification	0.5 h
	▼	
STEP 6	Second Adapter Ligation	0.7 h
	▼	
STEP 7	PCR Amplification	0.5 h
	▼	
STEP 8	Post-Amplification Purification	0.5 h

## Before You Begin

Please read the following precautions carefully before you begin.

- To ensure the quality of extracted cfDNA, please select appropriate extraction kit and use fragment analyzer and Qubit for cfDNA quality control.
- The recommended input amount of cfDNA is above 5 ng.
- Please prepare reaction mixture on ice or ice block.
- The 0.2 mL magnetic stand will be used.
- Fragment Bioanalyzer is used to assess the fragment size of each library.
- IGT® Pure Beads and Agencourt AMPure XP are the recommended magnetic beads in this protocol. Please assess the volume of beads used for purification via pre-experiments if not using the recommended ones.
- EpiTect Fast DNA Bisulfite Kit is recommended for bisulfite conversion.

The experiment can be started if the conditions above are met.

## STEP 1 Bisulfite Conversion

### Experiment Notes

#### Reagents Required:

- EpiTect Fast DNA Bisulfite Kit
- Ethanol Absolute
- Nuclease-Free Water

#### Equipment Required:

- Thermal Cycler
- Centrifuge
- Vortex Mixer
- Mini Centrifuge



This protocol is mainly for library construction with cfDNA input of 1 ~ 50 ng. If genomic DNA or FFPE DNA are used, fragmentation to a size of 150-200 bp is required. Please refer to Appendix 1 for DNA fragmentation methods.



#### EpiTect Fast DNA Bisulfite Kit Notifications:

- DNA Protect Buffer, Buffer BD and Spin Columns should be stored at 4°C. The others could be kept at room temperature.
- Add Ethanol Absolute to Buffer BD and Buffer BW according to the requirement.
- Dissolve the carrier RNA with Nuclease-Free Water to obtain a 1 µg/µL solution and keep the solution at -20°C for storage.
- Check if any precipitates present in the reagents. If some, pre-heat at 37°C to dissolve.
- The room temperature should be above 20°C otherwise there's high possibility that the experiment fails.

1.1 Place Bisulfite solution and DNA Protect Buffer at room temperature. Mix well and centrifuge briefly.

1.2 Prepare bisulfite conversion reaction mixture as indicated below.

Component	Volume
cfDNA or fragmented DNA	X µL
Nuclease-Free Water	(20-X) µL
Bisulfite Solution	85 µL
DNA Protect Buffer	35 µL
<b>Total Volume</b>	<b>140 µL</b>

1.3 DNA Protect Buffer should turn from green to blue after addition to the mixture. Pipet to mix well and separate each of the mixtures into 2 tubes (carefully labelled).



The total volume of the mixture may be too large for the reaction on a thermal cycler. Therefore, aliquot mixture into 2 PCR tubes is required.

1.4 Place the PCR tubes on the thermal cycler, and start the program as indicated below.

Temperature	Time
Heat lid temperature 105°C	
95°C	5 min
60°C	10 min
95°C	5 min
60°C	10 min
20°C	Hold

1.5 Purification:

- 1.5.1 After the program finished, remove the PCR tubes from thermal cycler and centrifuge briefly. Combine the products of the 2 PCR tubes to a new 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube. Add 310 µL Buffer BL, 1 µL Carrier RNA (1 µg/µL) and 250 µL Ethanol Absolute to the tube. Vortex to mix well and centrifuge briefly. Transfer the mixture to the spin column.

- 1.5.2 Incubate the spin column with collection tube at room temperature for 2 min and centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 1 min. Transfer the flow-through in the collection tube to the spin column and place the column back to the collection tube. Incubate at room temperature for 2 min and centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 1 min. Discard the flow-through and place the spin column back into the collection tube.
- 1.5.3 Add 500  $\mu$ l Buffer BW (ensure Ethanol Absolute has been added) to the spin column, and centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 1 min. Discard the flow-through and place the spin column back into the collection tube.
- 1.5.4 Add 500  $\mu$ l Buffer BD (ensure Ethanol Absolute has been added) to the spin column and incubate for 15 min at room temperature. Centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 1 min. Discard the flow-through and place the spin column back into the collection tube.
- 1.5.5 Add 500  $\mu$ l Buffer BW (ensure Ethanol Absolute has been added) to the spin column and centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 1 min. Discard the flow-through and place the spin column back into the collection tube.
- 1.5.6 Repeat STEP 1.5.5 once.
- 1.5.7 Add 250  $\mu$ l Ethanol Absolute to the spin column and centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 1 min. Discard the flow-through and place the spin column back into the collection tube. Centrifuge the spin column at 12,000 rpm for 1 min to remove any residual liquid (please confirm there's no liquid left around the membrane in spin column).
- 1.5.8 Place the spin column into a clean 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube. Add 12  $\mu$ l Nuclease-Free Water directly onto the center of each spin-column membrane. Incubate the column for 2 min at room temperature and centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 1 min. Transfer the flow-through in the collection tube to the spin column and place the column back to the collection tube. Incubate at room temperature for 1 min and centrifuge at 12,000 rpm for 1 min.
- 1.5.9 Discard the spin column. Transfer 11  $\mu$ l bisulfite converted product to a new PCR tube. Proceed to STEP 2.



The purified product after bisulfite conversion treatment should be stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  if do not proceed to STEP 2 immediately.

## Experiment Notes



## STEP 2 Polishing

### Experiment Notes

#### Reagents Required:

- Polishing Buffer
- Polishing Enzyme

#### Equipment Required:

- Thermal Cycler
- Vortex Mixer
- Mini Centrifuge

2.1 Thaw Polishing Buffer on ice. Vortex to mix thoroughly and centrifuge briefly. Place back on ice.

2.2 Place Polishing Enzyme on ice. Mix well by gently rotating and centrifuge briefly. Place back on ice.

2.3 Prepare polishing reaction mixture on ice as indicated below.

Component	Volume
Product from STEP 1	11 $\mu$ L
Polishing Buffer	1 $\mu$ L
Polishing Enzyme	1 $\mu$ L
<b>Total Volume</b>	<b>13 <math>\mu</math>L</b>

2.4 Mix well by gently pipetting (do not vortex to mix) and centrifuge briefly.

2.5 Place the PCR tube on the thermal cycler, and start the program as indicated below.

Temperature	Time
Heat Lid Temperature 85°C	
37°C	30 min
65°C	5 min
4°C	Hold

2.6 Proceed to STEP 3 immediately when the program finished.



This is not a stop point, please proceed to STEP 3 immediately.

## STEP 3 First Adapter Ligation

### Experiment Notes

#### Reagents Required:

- First Adapter Ligation Buffer
- Adapter Ligation Enzyme
- First Adapter
- Nuclease-Free Water

#### Equipment Required:

- Thermal Cycler
- Vortex Mixer
- Mini Centrifuge

3.1 Thaw First Adapter on ice. Vortex to mix thoroughly and centrifuge briefly. Place back on ice.

3.2 Dilute First Adapter (20  $\mu$ M) according to the table below.

DNA input	Adapter concentration	Dilution times
50 ng	4 $\mu$ M	5
10 ~ 20 ng	2 $\mu$ M	10
1 ~ 5 ng	0.2 $\mu$ M	100

3.3 Thaw First Adapter Ligation Buffer on ice. Vortex to mix thoroughly and centrifuge briefly. Place back on ice.

3.4 Place Adapter Ligation Enzyme on ice. Mix well by rotating and centrifuge briefly. Place back on ice.

3.5 Prepare First Adapter Ligation reaction mixture on ice as indicated below.

Component	Volume
Product from STEP 2	13 $\mu$ L
First Adapter Ligation Buffer	4.5 $\mu$ L
First Adapter	1 $\mu$ L
Adapter Ligation Enzyme	1.5 $\mu$ L
<b>Total Volume</b>	<b>20 <math>\mu</math>L</b>

3.6 Mix well by gently pipetting (do not vortex to mix) and centrifuge briefly.

3.7 Place the PCR tube on the thermal cycler, and start the program as indicated below.

Temperature	Time
Heat lid temperature 105°C	
37°C	30 min
95°C	2 min
4°C	Hold

3.8 Proceed to STEP 4 immediately when the program finished.



This is not a stop point, please proceed to STEP 4 immediately.

## STEP 4 Extension

## Experiment Notes

### Reagents Required:

- Extension Mix
- Extension Primer

### Equipment Required:

- Thermal Cycler
- Vortex Mixer
- Mini Centrifuge

4.1 Thaw Extension Primer on ice. Vortex to mix thoroughly and centrifuge briefly. Place back on ice.

4.2 Dilute Extension Primer (10  $\mu$ M) according to the table below.

DNA input	Primer concentration	Dilution times
10 ~ 50 ng	10 $\mu$ M	/
1 ~ 5 ng	5 $\mu$ M	2

4.3 Thaw Extension Mix on ice. Mix well by rotating and centrifuge briefly. Place back on ice.

4.4 Prepare reaction mixture on ice as indicated below.

Component	Volume
Product from STEP 3	20 $\mu$ L
Extension Primer	1 $\mu$ L
Extension Mix	21 $\mu$ L
<b>Total Volume</b>	<b>42 <math>\mu</math>L</b>

4.5 Mix well by gently pipetting (do not vortex to mix) and centrifuge briefly.

4.6 Place the PCR tube on the thermal cycler, and start the program as indicated below.

Temperture	Time	PCR cycles
Heat lid temperature 105°C		
95°C	1 min	1
98°C	20 s	12 cycles
60°C	30 s	
72°C	1 min	
72°C	5 min	1
<b>4°C</b>	<b>Hold</b>	<b>1</b>

4.7 Proceed to the STEP 5 when the program finished.



This is not a stop point, please proceed to the STEP 5 immediately.

## STEP 5 Post-Extension Purification

### Experiment Notes

#### Reagents Required:

- Magnetic Beads
- 80% Ethanol (freshly prepared)
- Nuclease-Free Water

#### Equipment Required:

- Magnetic Stand
- Vortex Mixer
- Mini Centrifuge



IGT® Pure Beads and Agencourt AMPure XP are the recommended magnetic beads in this protocol. Please assess the volume of beads used for purification via pre-experiments if not using the recommended ones.

- 5.1 Prepare the 80% ethanol for purification. Place the 80% ethanol at room temperature.
- 5.2 Vortex the Magnetic Beads for 30 s to mix well. Equilibrate the Magnetic Beads to room temperature for 30 min. Vortex to mix well before use.
- 5.3 Add 120  $\mu$ L of Magnetic Beads to each product from STEP 4. Pipet or vortex to mix well. Incubate at room temperature for 5 min.
- 5.4 Spin briefly on a mini centrifuge. Place the PCR tube containing beads on a magnetic stand and allow the beads to fully separate from the supernatant (approximately 3 min).
- 5.5 Keep the PCR tube on a magnetic stand. Remove and discard the clear supernatant. Add 200  $\mu$ L of 80% ethanol to the PCR tube. Incubate at room temperature for 30 sec.
- 5.6 Keep the PCR tube on a magnetic stand. Remove and discard the clear supernatant. Add 200  $\mu$ L of 80% ethanol to the PCR tube. Incubate at room temperature for 30 sec. Remove and discard the clear supernatant.
- 5.7 Close the lid of the PCR tube and spin briefly on a mini centrifuge. Place the PCR tube on a magnetic stand and allow the beads to fully separate from the supernatant. Remove all traces of supernatant using a 10  $\mu$ L pipette.
- 5.8 Keep the PCR tube on the magnetic stand at room temperature for 3 ~ 5 min to dry the bead pellet. Do not overdry the bead pellet.
- 5.9 Add 14  $\mu$ L of Nuclease-Free Water. Remove the PCR tube from the magnetic stand. Vortex or pipet to mix well. Incubate at room temperature for 2 min.
- 5.10 Spin briefly on a mini centrifuge. Place the PCR tube on a magnetic stand and allow the beads to fully separate from the supernatant (approximately 2 min).
- 5.11 Transfer 13  $\mu$ L of clear supernatant containing each library to a clean PCR tube. Please proceed to STEP 6.



This is not a stop point, please proceed to STEP 6 immediately.

## STEP 6 Second Adapter Ligation

### Experiment Notes

#### Reagents Required:

- Second Adapter Ligation Buffer
- Adapter Ligation Enzyme
- Second Adapter
- Nuclease-Free Water

#### Equipment Required:

- Thermal Cycler
- Vortex Mixer
- Mini Centrifuge

6.1 Thaw Second Adapter on ice. Vortex to mix thoroughly and centrifuge briefly. Place back on ice.

6.2 Dilute Second Adapter (20  $\mu$ M) according to the table below.

DNA input	Adapter concentration	Dilution times
50 ng	20 $\mu$ M	/
10 ~ 20 ng	4 $\mu$ M	5
1 ~ 5 ng	0.4 $\mu$ M	50

6.3 Thaw Second Adapter Ligation Buffer on ice. Vortex to mix thoroughly and centrifuge briefly. Place back on ice.

6.4 Place Adapter Ligation Enzyme on ice. Mix well by rotating and centrifuge briefly. Place back on ice.

6.5 Prepare Second Adapter Ligation reaction mixture on ice as indicated below.

Component	Volume
Product from STEP 5	13 $\mu$ L
Second Adapter Ligation Buffer	4.5 $\mu$ L
Second Adapter	1 $\mu$ L
Adapter Ligation Enzyme	1.5 $\mu$ L
<b>Total Volume</b>	<b>20 <math>\mu</math>L</b>

6.6 Mix well by gently pipetting (do not vortex to mix) and centrifuge briefly.

6.7 Place the PCR tube on the thermal cycler, and start the program as indicated below.

Temperature	Time
Heat lid temperature 105°C	
37°C	30 min
95°C	2 min
4°C	Hold

6.8 Proceed to STEP 7 immediately when the program finished.



This is not a stop point, please proceed to STEP 7 immediately.

## STEP 7 PCR Amplification

### Experiment Notes

#### Reagents Required:

- PCR Master Mix
- UDI Primer

#### Equipment Required:

- Thermal Cycler
- Vortex Mixer
- Mini Centrifuge

7.1 Thaw PCR Master Mix on ice. Mix well by rotating and centrifuge briefly. Place back on ice.

7.2 Thaw UDI Primer on ice. Mix thoroughly and centrifuge briefly. Place back on ice.

7.3 Prepare PCR reaction mixture on ice as indicated below.

Component	Volume
Product from STEP 6	20 µL
UDI Primer	5 µL
PCR Master Mix	25 µL
<b>Total Volume</b>	<b>50 µL</b>

7.4 Mix well by gently pipetting (do not vortex to mix) and centrifuge briefly.

7.5 Place the PCR tube on the thermal cycler, and start the program as indicated below.

Temperture	Time	PCR cycles
Heat lid temperature 105°C		
95°C	1 min	1
98°C	20 s	N cycles
60°C	30 s	
72°C	1 min	
72°C	5 min	1
4°C	Hold	1

DNA input	PCR cycles N (1 µg library output)
50 ng	5
20 ng	7
10 ng	8
5 ng	9~10
1 ng	11~12

7.6 Proceed to the STEP 8 when the program finished.



This is not a stop point, please proceed to the STEP 8 immediately.

## STEP 8 Post-Amplification Purification

### Experiment Notes

#### Reagents Required:

- Magnetic Beads
- 80% Ethanol (freshly prepared)
- Nuclease-Free Water

#### Equipment Required:

- Magnetic Stand
- Vortex Mixer
- Mini Centrifuge



IGT® Pure Beads and Agencourt AMPure XP are the recommended magnetic beads in this protocol. Please assess the volume of beads used for purification via pre-experiments if not using the recommended ones.

- 8.1 Vortex the Magnetic Beads for 30 sec to mix well. Equilibrate the Beads to room temperature for 30 min. Vortex to mix well before use.
- 8.2 Add 60  $\mu$ L (1.2 $\times$ ) of Magnetic Beads to each amplified sample from STEP 7. Pipet or vortex to mix well. Incubate at room temperature for 5 min.
- 8.3 Spin briefly on a mini centrifuge. Place the PCR tube containing beads on a magnetic stand and allow the beads to fully separate from the supernatant (approximately 3 min).
- 8.4 Keep the PCR tube on a magnetic stand. Remove and discard the clear supernatant. Add 200  $\mu$ L of 80% ethanol to the PCR tube. Incubate at room temperature for 30 sec.
- 8.5 Keep the PCR tube on a magnetic stand. Remove and discard the clear supernatant. Add 200  $\mu$ L of 80% ethanol to the PCR tube. Incubate at room temperature for 30 sec. Remove and discard the clear supernatant.
- 8.6 Close the lid of the PCR tube and spin briefly on a mini centrifuge. Place the PCR tube on a magnetic stand and allow the beads to fully separate from the supernatant. Remove all traces of supernatant using a 10  $\mu$ L pipette.
- 8.7 Keep the PCR tube on the magnetic stand at room temperature for 3 ~ 5 min to dry the bead pellet. Do not overdry the bead pellet.
- 8.8 Add 30  $\mu$ L of Nuclease-Free Water. Remove the PCR tube from the magnetic stand. Vortex or pipet to mix well. Incubate at room temperature for 2 min.
- 8.9 Spin briefly on a mini centrifuge. Place the PCR tube on a magnetic stand and allow the beads to fully separate from the supernatant (approximately 2 min).
- 8.10 Transfer 28  $\mu$ L of clear supernatant containing each library to a clean PCR tube. Library can be stored at -20°C for up to one month.
- 8.11 Quantify each library using Qubit dsDNA High Sensitivity Assay Kit. Analyze the fragment size of each library using Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer.

**The experiment ends here.**

## Appendix 1: Genomic DNA Fragmentation

There are three methods for shearing DNA. cfDNA and FFPE DNA which are already severely fragmented is not suitable for this step. This kit does not contain reagents and consumables for fragmentation. Please refer to the supplier for use.



The sonication settings listed below are recommended guidelines for the shearing of intact genomic DNA. Some additional optimization may be required to determine the appropriate treatment for FFPE DNA or other sheared DNA. For FFPE DNA, repair of FFPE DNA may be introduced before DNA fragmentation and library construction in order to improve library yield. However, repair of FFPE DNA may result in higher false positive rates for mutation detection.

### [Method 1] DNA fragmentation by Bioruptor® Pico

1. Add 1 ng ~ 1 µg of genomic DNA to a 0.6 mL centrifuge tube, and add Nuclease-Free Water to a total volume of 35 µL. Mix well and centrifuge briefly and place on ice.
2. Turn on the Bioruptor® Pico in advance and turn on the cold cycle until the circulating water temperature drops to 4°C. Before working on the Bioruptor® Pico sonicator, make sure that the circulating water temperature is around 4°C to prevent excess temperature.
3. Set the cycle conditions: time ON for 30 sec and time OFF for 30 sec as 1 cycle, where 10 cycles are a round and there're 3 rounds in total. Vortex to mix well and centrifuge briefly after each round. If the circulating water temperature is high after each round, please wait until the temperature drops to 4°C.
4. Analyze the fragment size of by fragment analyzer and the main DNA peak size is around 150 ~ 200 bp.

### [Method 2] DNA fragmentation by Covaris®

1. Add fresh deionised water to the sink to FILL 10 ~ 15, ensuring that the liquid level is above the glass part of the Covaris® microTUBE and set the temperature of the cooling unit to 4°C.
2. Start SonoLab software and vent the water by opening the vent button on the software interface and wait until the software interface shows that the water temperature in the sink has dropped to 5°C.
3. Dilute the genomic DNA to 35 µL in 1xLow TE Buffer in a centrifuge tube. Add 35 µL of DNA to the Covaris® microTUBE and avoid air bubbles.
4. Load the Covaris® microTUBE with samples in rack and set the conditions below for DNA shearing. When the "Run" button is green, the selected method could be started. Click the "Run" button to start.

Settings	Parameters
Duty Factor	10%
Peak Incident Power	175
Cycles per Burst	200
Treatment Time	360 s
Bath Temperature	4 ~ 8°C

5. Analyze the fragment size by fragment analyzer and the main DNA peak size is around 150 ~ 200 bp.

### [Method 3] DNA fragmentation by fragmentase


1. Please use the appropriate enzyme fragmentation kit, e.g. KAPA Frag Kit for Enzyme Fragmentation. Set the conditions of the enzyme fragmentation reaction according to the required peak size and refer to the manufacturer's instructions.
2. If EDTA is present, we recommend to purify sample before library prep. For instance, use KAPA Frag Conditioning Solution and follow the instruction to purify DNA sample with EDTA.
3. After the enzyme fragmentation reaction, purify the DNA fragments to remove the enzymes and buffer from the reaction mixture to avoid any influence on next steps.



Fragmented DNA can be stored temporarily at -20°C if not proceed to next step immediately.



Get in touch at:

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## Note



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