EDVOTEK®

The Biotechnology Education Company ®

EDVO-Kit

114

DNA Paternity Testing Simulation

See Page 3 for storage instructions.

EXPERIMENT OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this experiment module is to introduce students to the use of DNA Fingerprinting in a hypothetical paternity determination.

EDVOTEK, Inc. • 1-800-EDVOTEK • www.edvotek.com

EVT 100202AM

Table of Contents

All components are intended for educational research only. They are not to be used for diagnostic or drug purposes, nor administered to or consumed by humans or animals.

THIS EXPERIMENT DOES NOT CONTAIN HUMAN DNA. None of the experiment components are derived from human sources.

Experiment Components

DNA samples are stable at room temperature. However, if the experiment will not be conducted within one month of receipt, it is recommended that the DNA samples be stored in the refrigerator.

DNA samples do not require heating prior to gel loading.

READY-TO-LOAD™ DNA SAMPLES FOR ELECTROPHORESIS

A Standard DNA Fragments
B Mother DNA cut with Enzyme
C Child DNA cut with Enzyme
D Father 1 DNA cut with Enzyme
E Father 2 DNA cut with Enzyme

REAGENTS & SUPPLIES

- UltraSpec-Agarose™ powder
- Concentrated electrophoresis buffer
- FlashBlue™ DNA Stain
- InstaStain® Blue cards
- Practice Gel Loading Solution
- 1 ml pipet
- Microtipped Transfer Pipets

Note: If you ordered Experiment #114-Q, the experiment components include InstaStain® Ethidium bromide instead of FlashBlue™ and InstaStain® Blue DNA stains.

Requirements

- Horizontal gel electrophoresis apparatus
- D.C. power supply
- Automatic micropipets with tips
- Balance
- Microwave, hot plate or burner
- Pipet pump
- 250 ml flasks or beakers
- Hot gloves
- Safety goggles and disposable laboratory gloves
- Small plastic trays or large weigh boats (for gel destaining)
- DNA visualization system (white light)
- Distilled or deionized water

Background Information

DNA fingerprinting (also called DNA typing) allows for the identification of the source of DNA samples. The method has become very important to provide evidence in paternity and criminal cases. In contrast to the more conventional methodologies, such as blood typing, which can only exclude a suspect, DNA fingerprinting can provide positive identification with great accuracy.

Paternity determination based on DNA analysis (genetic DNA fingerprinting) has become an important procedure for matching children with biological fathers and mothers. Examples of recent court cases that have utilized this procedure have included rape, incest, immigration, citizenship of children to the United States and matching of children with parents who were mismatched at birth due to hospital errors. This type of testing is also used during unrest as in nations in civil war where children are often separated from parents and subsequently reunited.

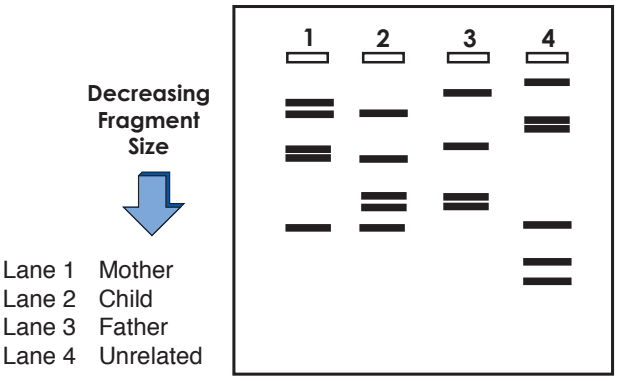


Figure 1: The child's (lane 2) DNA pattern contains DNA from the mother (lane 1) and the biological father (lane 3).

For paternity DNA fingerprinting, samples obtained from the mother, the child, and possible fathers are analyzed. A child's DNA is a composite of its parent DNAs. Therefore, comparison of DNA fragmentation patterns obtained from the mother and child will give a partial match. Bands in the child's DNA fingerprint that are not present in the mother's must be contributed by the father. Because of allelic differences, the DNA bands present in the child's fingerprint must be found in either the father's or mother's fingerprint.

Prior to the advent of the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), DNA fingerprinting involved the electrophoretic analysis of DNA fragment sizes generated by restriction enzymes followed by Southern Blot Analysis. Restriction enzymes are endonucleases which catalyze the cleavage of the phosphate bonds within both strands of DNA. They require Mg^{+2} for activity and generate a 5 prime (5') phosphate and a 3 prime (3') hydroxyl group at the point of cleavage. The distinguishing feature of restriction enzymes is that they only cut at very specific sequences of bases called recognition sites. Restriction enzymes are produced by many different species of bacteria (including blue-green algae). Over 3,000 restriction enzymes have been discovered and catalogued.

Restriction enzymes are named according to the organism from which they are isolated. This is done by using the first letter of the genus followed by the first two letters of the species. Only certain strains or substrains of a particular species may be a producer of restriction enzymes. The type of strain or substrain sometimes follows the species designation in the name.

Background Information

Finally, a Roman numeral is always used to designate one out of possibly several different restriction enzymes produced by the same organism or by different substrains of the same strain.

Restriction enzymes recognize specific double stranded sequences in DNA. Most recognition sites are 4 to 8 base pairs in length. Cleavage occurs within or near the site. The cleavage positions are indicated by arrows. With some exceptions, recognition sites are frequently symmetrical, i.e., both DNA strands in the site have the same base sequence when read 5' to 3'. Such sequences are called palindromes. It is these sites in DNA that are substrates for restriction enzymes. In DNA paternity and fingerprinting laboratories, the commonly used restriction enzymes are *Hae* III (GG'CC) and *Hinf* I (G'ANTC), which are 4-base and 5-base cutting enzymes respectively.

In this experiment, the DNAs from a hypothetical paternity case are cut by a restriction enzyme, which is a six-base cutting enzyme. Examples of six-base cutting enzymes include *Bam* HI and *Pst* I. The recognition sites for these restriction enzymes are:

Bam HI

```
      ↓
5'-G GATCC-3'
3'-CCTAG G-5'
        ↑
```

Pst I

```
       ↓
5'-CTGCA G-3'
3'-G ACGTC-5'
   ↑
```

The size of the DNA fragments generated by restriction enzyme cleavage depends on the distance between the recognition sites. No two individuals have exactly the same pattern of restriction enzyme recognition sites. There are several reasons for this fact. A large number of alleles exist in the population. Alleles are alternate forms of a gene. It is estimated that about 25% of all human genes occur in multiple alleles which are called polymorphisms. Alleles result in alternative expressions of genetic traits which can be dominant or recessive and are inherited in a Mendelian pattern just as genes.

Chromosomes occur in matching pairs, one of maternal and the other of paternal origin. The two copies of a gene (which can be alleles) at a given chromosomal locus, and which represent a composite of the parental genes, constitutes the unique genotype for an offspring. It follows that alleles have differences in their base sequences which consequently creates differences in the distribution and frequencies of restriction enzyme recognition sites. Other differences in base sequences between individuals can occur because of mutations and deletions. Such changes can also create or eliminate a recognition site.

Restriction Enzyme	Organism
Bam HI	*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*
Hae III	*Haemophilus aegyptius*
Eco RI	*Escherichia coli*, strain RY13
Hinf I	*Haemophilus influenzae* Rf

Figure 2: Restriction enzyme names and bacterial sources

Background Information

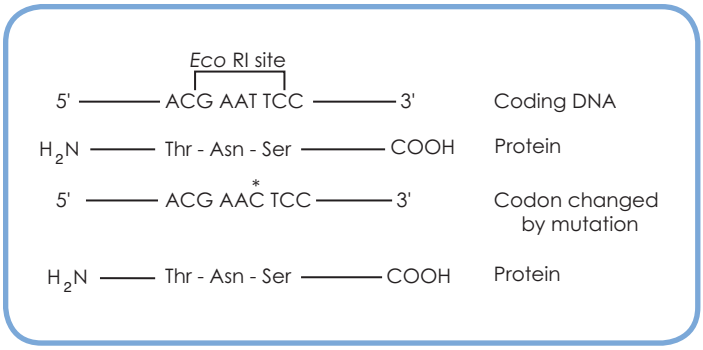


Figure 3: Effect of silent mutation on protein.

The example in Figure 3 shows how a silent mutation can eliminate a recognition site but leave a protein product unchanged. Individual variations in the distances between recognition sites in chromosomal DNA are often caused by intervening repetitive base sequences. Repetitious sequences constitute a large fraction of the mammalian genome and have no known genetic function. These sequences can occur between genes or are adjacent to them. They are also found within introns. Ten to fifteen percent of mammalian DNA consists of sets of repeated, short sequences of bases that are tandemly arranged in arrays. The length of these arrays (the amount of repeated sets) varies between individuals at different chromosomal loci.

TGTTTA I TGTTTA I TGTTTA I .....variable number

When these arrays are flanked by recognition sites, the length of the repeat will determine the size of the restriction enzyme fragment generated. Variations in the length of these fragments between different individuals, in a population, are known as restriction fragment length polymorphisms, RFLPs. Several hundred RFLPs have been mapped on all 23 chromosomes. RFLPs are a manifestation of the unique molecular genetic profile, or "fingerprint", of an individual's DNA. As shown in Figure 4, there are several types of these short, repetitive sequences that have been cloned and purified. In Southern blot analysis, DNA probes are used to detect the length differences between these repetitive sequences. DNA probes are short fragments of single stranded DNA that are isotopically or non-isotopically labeled. DNA probes will complement and hybridize (attach) to single stranded DNA. Southern blot analysis requires electrophoresis, denaturation of the DNA fragments, transfer of DNA to a membrane, and exposure to probes to detect DNA Fingerprints.

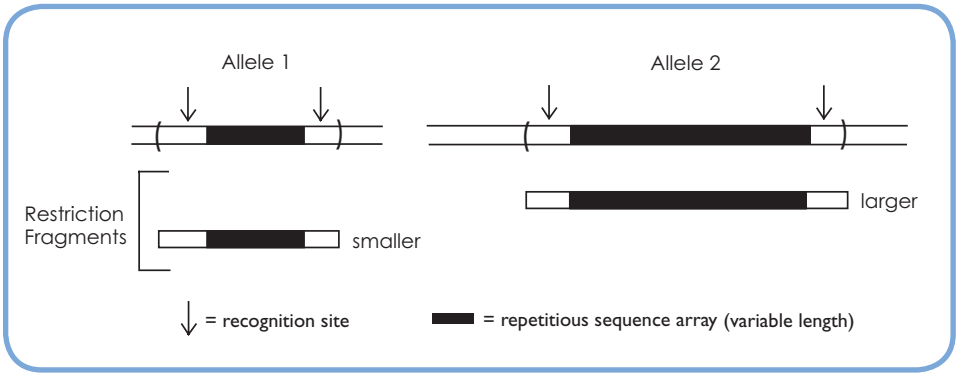


Figure 4: Restriction fragment length polymorphisms.

Background Information

There are two types of probes commonly used for genetic identification. The single-locus probes (SLPs) which detect a single segment of the repetitive DNA located at a specific site on a single chromosome. This will result in one or two DNA bands corresponding to one or both chromosome segments recognized. If the segments on the chromosome pairs are the same, then there will be one band. On the other hand, if they are different, it will appear as two bands. Several SLPs are available and are used less frequently since more than one person can exhibit the same exact pattern for a specific SLP. Multiple-Locus probes (MLPs) detect multiple repetitive DNA segments located on many chromosomes yielding 20-30 bands. Because of the multi-band patterns, the chances of two people chosen at random having the same pattern is enormously remote. For example, it is calculated that two unrelated individuals having the identical DNA pattern detected by MLPs as an average is 1 in 30 billion. It should be kept in mind that the total human population on earth is between 5-6 billion.

Currently, the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is routinely used in forensics to analyze DNA (Figure 4). This technique requires about 500-fold less DNA than Southern blot RFLP analysis and is less time-consuming. PCR amplification (Figure 5) uses an enzyme known as *Taq* DNA polymerase. This enzyme, originally was purified from a bacterium that inhabits hot springs and is stable at very high (near boiling) temperatures. Also included in the PCR reaction mixture are two synthetic oligonucleotides known as "primers" and the extracted DNA. The region of DNA to be amplified is known as the "target".

In the first step of the PCR reaction, the template complementary DNA strands are separated (denatured) from each other at 94˚C, while the *Taq* polymerase remains stable. In the second step, known as annealing, the sample is cooled to 40˚-65˚C, to allow hybridization of the two primers, one to each of the two strands of the template DNA. In the third step, known as extension, the temperature is raised to 72˚C and the *Taq* polymerase adds nucleotides to the primers to synthesize the new complementary strands. These three steps - denaturation, annealing, and extension - constitute one PCR "cycle". This process is typically repeated for 20-40 cycles, amplifying the target sequence within DNA exponentially (Figure 5). PCR is performed in a thermal cycler, an instrument that is programmed to rapidly heat, cool and maintain samples at designated temperatures for varying amounts of time. The PCR products are separated by agarose gel electrophoresis and DNA fingerprints are analyzed.

In forensics and DNA paternity testing, PCR is used to amplify and examine highly variable (polymorphic) DNA regions. These are regions that vary in length from individual to individual and fall into two categories: 1) variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR) and 2) STR (short tandem repeats). A VNTR is a region that is variably composed of a 15-70 base pair sequence, typically repeated 5-100 times. An STR is similar to a VNTR except that the repeated unit is only 2-4 nucleotides in length. By examining several different VNTRs or STRs from the same individual, investigators obtain a unique DNA profile for that individual which is unlike that of any other person (except for identical twins).

In this simulation experiment, DNA was extracted from samples obtained from the mother, child and two possible fathers. The objective is to analyze and match the DNA fragment patterns after agarose gel electrophoresis and determine if Father 1 or Father 2 is the biological parent of the child.

THIS EXPERIMENT DOES NOT CONTAIN HUMAN DNA.

Background Information

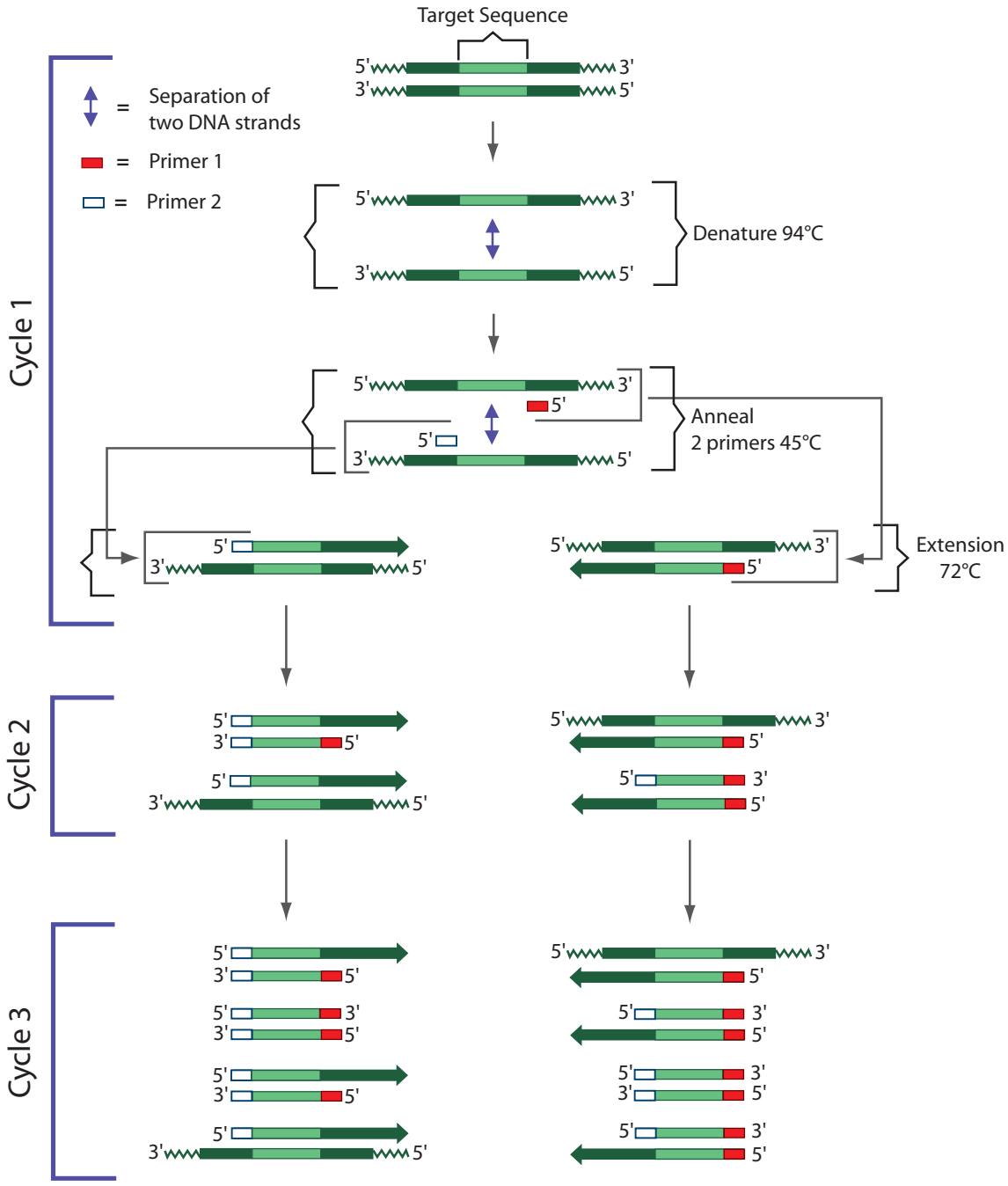


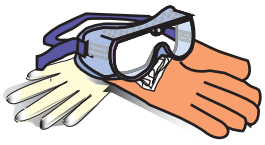
Figure 5: Amplification of DNA by Polymerase Chain Reaction

Experiment Overview and General Instructions

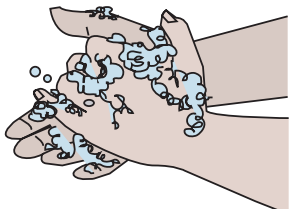
EXPERIMENT OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this experiment module is to introduce students to the use of DNA Fingerprinting in a hypothetical paternity determination.

LABORATORY SAFETY



1. Gloves and goggles should be worn routinely as good laboratory practice.
2. Exercise extreme caution when working with equipment that is used in conjunction with the heating and/or melting of reagents.
3. DO NOT MOUTH PIPET REAGENTS - USE PIPET PUMPS.
4. Exercise caution when using any electrical equipment in the laboratory.
5. Always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling reagents or biological materials in the laboratory.



LABORATORY NOTEBOOK RECORDINGS:

Address and record the following in your laboratory notebook or on a separate worksheet.

Before starting the Experiment:

- Write a hypothesis that reflects the experiment.
- Predict experimental outcomes.

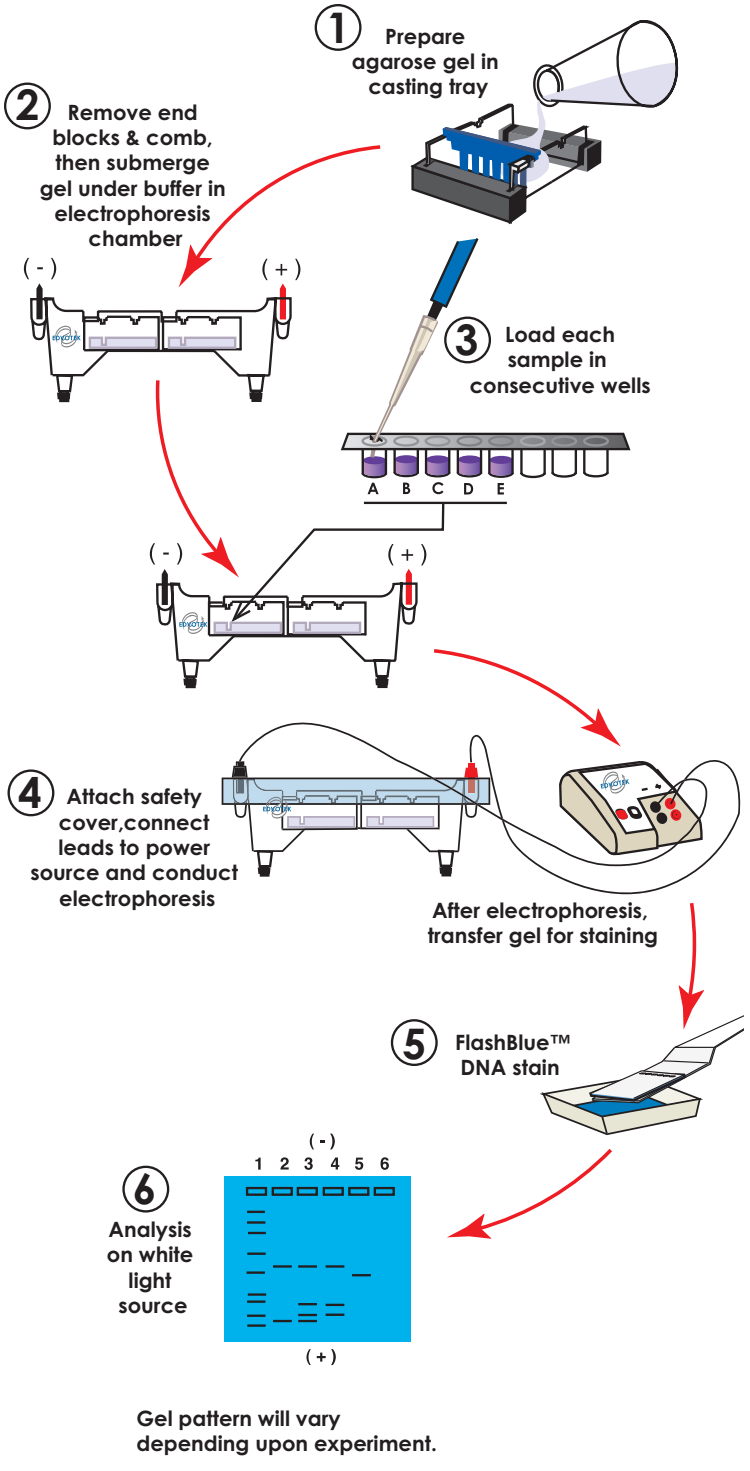
During the Experiment:

- Record (draw) your observations, or photograph the results.

Following the Experiment:

- Formulate an explanation from the results.
- Determine what could be changed in the experiment if the experiment were repeated.
- Write a hypothesis that would reflect this change.

Experiment Overview: Flow Chart



Agarose Gel Electrophoresis

Prepare the Gel

1. Prepare an agarose gel with specifications summarized below. Your instructor will specify which DNA stain you will be using.

   - Agarose gel concentration required: 0.8%
   - Recommended gel size: 7 x 7 cm or 7 x 14 cm (two gels)
   - Number of sample wells required: 5
   - Placement of well-former template: first set of notches (7 x 7 cm)
     first & third set of notches
     (7 x 14 cm)

For gels to be stained with FlashBlue™ or InstaStain® Blue, prepare gels according to Appendix A.

For gels to be stained with InstaStain® Ethidium bromide, prepare gels according to Appendix B.

Step-by-step guidelines for agarose gel preparation are summarized in Appendix D.

Load the Samples

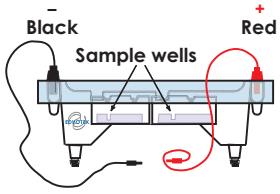
2. Load the DNA samples in tubes A - E into the wells in consecutive order.

   - For gels to be stained with FlashBlue™ or InstaStain® Blue, fill wells with 35 - 38 µl.
   - For gels to be stained with InstaStain® Ethidium Bromide, fill wells with 18 - 20 µl.

Lane	Tube	
1	A	Standard DNA Fragments
2	B	Mother DNA cut with Enzyme
3	C	Child DNA cut with Enzyme
4	D	Father 1 DNA cut with Enzyme
5	E	Father 2 DNA cut with Enzyme

Reminders:

During electrophoresis, the DNA samples migrate through the agarose gel towards the positive electrode. Before loading the samples, make sure the gel is properly oriented in the apparatus chamber.



Run the Gel

3. After DNA samples are loaded, connect the apparatus to the D.C. power source and set the power source at the required voltage.

4. Check that current is flowing properly - you should see bubbles forming on the two platinum electrodes. Conduct electrophoresis for the length of time specified by your instructor.

5. After electrophoresis is completed, proceed to DNA staining and visualization. Refer to Appendix E, F, G, or H for the appropriate staining instructions.

6. Document the results of the gel by photodocumentation.

   Alternatively, place transparency film on the gel and trace it with a permanent marking pen. Remember to include the outline of the gel and the sample wells in addition to the migration pattern of the DNA bands.

Study Questions

1. Why do different individuals such as siblings have different restriction enzyme recognition sites?
2. What is the function of PCR primers used in DNA paternity analysis?
3. Why is there more than one single locus used in an actual paternity DNA test?
4. Why do we not use probes in this DNA paternity simulation and still obtain results?

Instructor's Guide

Notes to the Instructor & Pre-Lab Preparations

Class size, length of laboratory sessions, and availability of equipment are factors which must be considered in planning and implementing this experiment with your students. These guidelines can be adapted to fit your specific set of circumstances. If you do not find the answers to your questions in this section, a variety of resources are continuously being added to the EDVOTEK web site. Technical Service is available from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm, Eastern time zone. Call for help from our knowledgeable technical staff at 1-800-EDVOTEK (1-800-338-6835).

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES, NATIONAL CONTENT AND SKILL STANDARDS

By performing this experiment, students will learn to load samples and run agarose gel electrophoresis. Experiment analysis will provide students the means to transform an abstract concept into a concrete explanation.

EDVOTEK Ready-to-Load Electrophoresis Experiments are easy to perform and are designed for maximum success in the classroom setting. However, even the most experienced students and teachers occasionally encounter experimental problems or difficulties. EDVOTEK web site resources provide suggestions and valuable hints for conducting electrophoresis, as well as answers to frequently asked electrophoresis questions.

Laboratory Extensions and Supplemental Activities

Laboratory extensions are easy to perform using EDVOTEK experiment kits. For example, a DNA sizing determination activity can be performed on any electrophoresis gel result if DNA markers are run in parallel with other DNA samples. For DNA Sizing instructions, and other laboratory extension suggestions, please refer to the EDVOTEK website.

Visit the EDVOTEK web site often for continuously updated information.

Notes to the Instructor & Pre-Lab Preparations

APPROXIMATE TIME REQUIREMENTS

1. Gel preparation:
Whether you choose to prepare the gel(s) in advance or have the students prepare their own, allow approximately 30 minutes for this procedure. Generally, 20 minutes of this time is required for gel solidification.

2. Micropipeting and Gel Loading:
If your students are unfamiliar with using micropipets and sample loading techniques, a micropipeting or practice gel loading activity is suggested prior to conducting the experiment. Two suggested activities are:

   - EDVOTEK Expt. # S-44, Micropipetting Basics, focuses exclusively on using micropipets. Students learn pipeting techniques by preparing and delivering various dye mixtures to a special Pipet Card™.
   - Practice Gel Loading: EDVOTEK Series 100 electrophoresis experiments contain a tube of practice gel loading solution for this purpose. It is highly recommended that a separate agarose gel be cast for practice sample delivery. This activity can require anywhere from 10 minutes to an entire laboratory session, depending upon the skill level of your students.

Table C: Time and Voltage Recommendations

Volts	EDVOTEK Electrophoresis Model M6+ Minimum / Maximum	EDVOTEK Electrophoresis Model M12 & M36 Minimum / Maximum
150	15 / 20 min	25 / 35 min
125	20 / 30 min	35 / 45 min
70	35 / 45 min	60 / 90 min
50	50 / 80 min	95 / 130 min

3. Conducting Electrophoresis:
The approximate time for electrophoresis will vary from approximately 15 minutes to 2 hours. Different models of electrophoresis units will separate DNA at different rates depending upon its design configuration. Generally, the higher the voltage applied the faster the samples migrate. However, maximum voltage should not exceed the indicated recommendations. The Table C example at left shows Time and Voltage recommendations. Refer to Table C in Appendices A or B for specific experiment guidelines.

PREPARING AGAROSE GELS FOR ELECTROPHORESIS

There are several options for preparing agarose gels for the electrophoresis experiments:

1. Individual Gel Casting: Each student lab group can be responsible for casting their own individual gel prior to conducting the experiment.

2. Batch Gel Preparation: A batch of agarose gel can be prepared for sharing by the class. To save time, a larger quantity of UltraSpec-Agarose can be prepared for sharing by the class. See instructions for "Batch Gel Preparation".

3. Preparing Gels in Advance: Gels may be prepared ahead and stored for later use. Solidified gels can be stored under buffer in the refrigerator for up to 2 weeks.

Do not store gels at -20°C. Freezing will destroy the gels.

Notes to the Instructor & Pre-Lab Preparations

USING AGAROSE GELS THAT HAVE BEEN PREPARED IN ADVANCE

If gels have been removed from their trays for storage, they should be "anchored" back to the tray with a few drops of hot, molten agarose before placing the gels into the apparatus for electrophoresis. This will prevent the gel from sliding around in the tray and/or floating around in the electrophoresis chamber.

AGAROSE GEL CONCENTRATION AND VOLUME

Gel concentration is one of many factors which affect the mobility of molecules during electrophoresis. Higher percentage gels are sturdier and easier to handle. However, the mobility of molecules and staining will take longer because of the tighter matrix of the gel. Gel volume varies depending on the size of the casting tray, as well as the type of stain to be used for DNA staining after electrophoresis. Gels which will be stained with InstaStain® Ethidium Bromide require less sample amount (volume) than gels that will be stained with FlashBlue™ or InstaStain® Blue.

This experiment requires a 0.8% gel. It is a common agarose gel concentration for separating dyes or DNA fragments in EDVOTEK experiments.

- Specifications for preparing a 0.8% gel to be stained with FlashBlue™ or InstaStain® Blue can be found in Appendix A.
- Specifications for preparing a 0.8% gel to be stained with InstaStain® Ethidium bromide can be found in Appendix B.

Tables A-1 and A-2 below are examples of tables from Appendix A. The first (left) table shows reagent volumes using concentrated (50x) buffer. The second (right) table shows reagent volumes using diluted (1x) buffer.

⇩ If preparing a 0.8% gel with concentrated (50x) buffer, use Table A.1

⇩ If preparing a 0.8% gel with diluted (1x) buffer, use Table A.2

Table A.1

Individual 0.8%* UltraSpec-Agarose™ Gel

DNA Staining with FlashBlue™ or InstaStain® Blue

Size of Gel (cm)	Amt of Agarose (g)	+	Concentrated Buffer (50x) (ml)	+	Distilled Water (ml)	=	Total Volume (ml)
7 x 7	0.23		0.6		29.4		30
7 x 10	0.39		1.0		49.0		50
7 x 14	0.46		1.2		58.8		60

Table A.2

Individual 0.8%* UltraSpec-Agarose™ Gel

DNA Staining with FlashBlue™ or InstaStain® Blue

Size of Gel (cm)	Amt of Agarose (g)	+	Diluted Buffer (1x) (ml)
7 x 7	0.23		30
7 x 10	0.39		50
7 x 14	0.46		60

* 0.77 UltraSpec-Agarose™ gel percentage rounded up to 0.8%

Notes to the Instructor & Pre-Lab Preparations

GEL STAINING AND DESTAINING AFTER ELECTROPHORESIS

DNA stains FlashBlue™ and InstaStain® Blue are included in EDVOTEK standard Series 100 experiments. For Series 100-Q experiments, InstaStain® Ethidium Bromide (InstaStain® EtBr) is included. InstaStain® is a proprietary staining method which saves time and reduces liquid waste. EDVOTEK also offers Protein InstaStain® for staining Protein polyacrylamide gels, which can be purchased separately.

Instructions for DNA staining options are provided in the Appendices section.

Option 1: FlashBlue™ liquid - Appendix E.

This simple and rapid liquid staining and destaining procedure yields excellent visibility of DNA bands in less than 25 minutes (5 minutes staining, 20 minutes destaining).

Option 2: InstaStain® Blue cards, One-step Staining and Destaining- Appendix F.

Agarose gels can be stained and destained in one easy step.

Option 3: InstaStain® Blue cards - Appendix G.

Using InstaStain® Blue cards, staining is completed in approximately 5-10 minutes. DNA bands will become visible after destaining for approximately 20 minutes. Results will become sharper with additional destaining. For the best photographic results, allow the gel to destain for several hours to overnight. This will allow the stained gel to "equilibrate" in the destaining solution, resulting in dark blue DNA bands contrasting against a uniformly light blue background.

Option 4: InstaStain® Ethidium Bromide - Appendix H

Staining with ethidium bromide is very sensitive and can detect as little as 5 to 10 nanograms of DNA with the use of a U.V. transilluminator. Ethidium Bromide is a dye that is commonly used by scientific researchers. It is a listed mutagen and forms a tight complex with DNA by intercalating between the bases within the double helix. The complex strongly fluoresces when exposed to ultraviolet light.

CAUTION: Ethidium Bromide is a listed mutagen. Disposal of the InstaStain® EtBr cards, which contain microgram amounts of ethidium bromide, is minimal compared to the large volume of liquid waste generated by traditional ethidium bromide staining procedures. Disposal of InstaStain® cards and gels should follow institutional guidelines for chemical waste.

Notes to the Instructor & Pre-Lab Preparations

READY-TO-LOAD DNA SAMPLES FOR ELECTROPHORESIS

No heating required before gel loading.

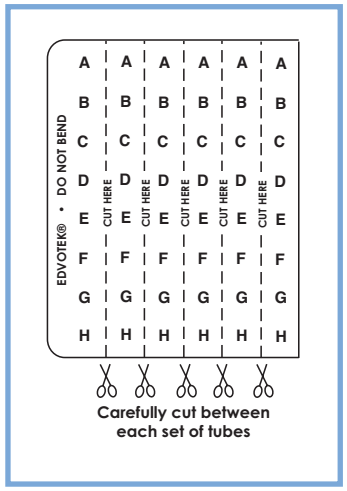
EDVOTEK offers the widest selection of electrophoresis experiments which minimize expensive equipment requirements and save valuable time for integrating important biotechnology concepts in the teaching laboratory. Series 100 experiments feature DNA samples which are predigested with restriction enzymes and are stable at room temperature. DNA samples are ready for immediate delivery onto agarose gels for electrophoretic separation and do not require pre-heating in a waterbath.

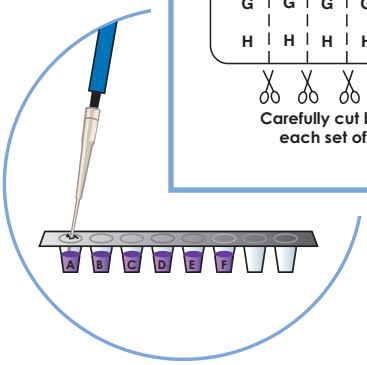
Electrophoresis samples and reagents in EDVOTEK experiments are packaged in various formats. The samples in Series 100 and S-series electrophoresis experiments will be packaged in one of the following ways:

1) Pre-aliquoted Quickstrip™ connected tubes
OR
2) Individual 1.5 ml (or 0.5 ml) microtest tubes

SAMPLES FORMAT: PRE-ALIQUOTED QUICKSTRIP™ CONNECTED TUBES

Convenient QuickStrip™ connected tubes contain pre-aliquoted ready-to-load samples. The samples are packaged in a microtiter block of tubes covered with a protective overlay. Separate the microtiter block of tubes into strips for a complete set of samples for one gel.





1. Use sharp scissors to separate the block of samples into individual strips as shown in the diagram at right.

   Each row of samples (strip) constitutes a complete set of samples for each gel. The number of samples per set will vary depending on the experiment. Some tubes may be empty.

2. Cut carefully between the rows of samples. Do not cut or puncture the protective overlay directly covering the sample tubes.

3. Each gel will require one strip of samples.

4. Remind students to tap the tubes before gel loading to ensure that all of the sample is at the bottom of the tube.

Notes to the Instructor & Pre-Lab Preparations

SAMPLES FORMAT: INDIVIDUAL 1.5 ML MICROTEST TUBES

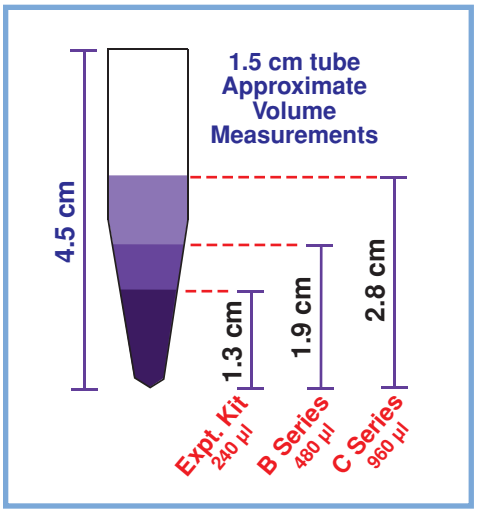
It is recommended that samples packaged in 1.5 ml individual microtest tubes be aliquoted for each gel. DNA Samples packaged in this format are available in three standard quantities:

Standard experiment kit	240 µl	Custom bulk quantities are also available by request.
Bulk B-Series	480 µl	
Bulk C Series	960 µl	

1. Check all sample volumes for possible evaporation. Samples will become more concentrated if evaporation has occurred.

2. If needed, tap or centrifuge the sample tubes. Then add distilled water to slightly above the following level:

   1.3 cm level for Standard experiment kit
   1.9 cm level for the B-Series
   2.8 cm level for the C-Series



3. Mix well by inverting and tapping the tubes several times.

4. After determining that the samples are at their proper total volumes, aliquot each sample into appropriately labeled 0.5 ml or 1.5 ml microtest tubes.

   - For gels to be stained with Flash-Blue™ or InstaStain® Blue:

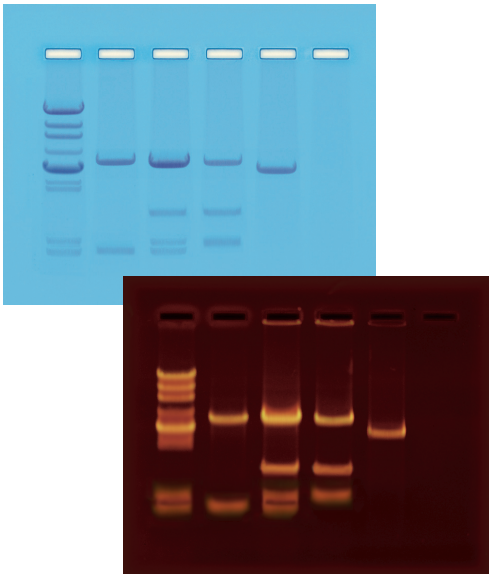
     35-38 µl of each sample

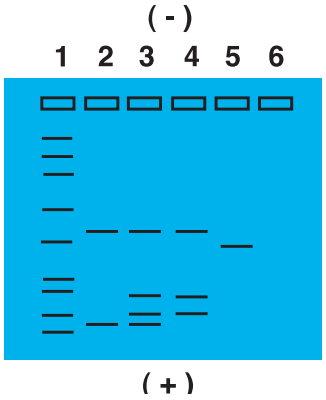
   - For gels to be stained with InstaStain® Ethidium bromide:

     18-20 µl of each sample

5. If students have difficulty retrieving the entire aliquoted volume of sample because some of it clings to the side walls of the tubes, remind students to make sure all of the sample is at the bottom of the tube before gel loading. They should centrifuge the samples tubes, or tap the tubes on the tabletop.

Experiment Results and Analysis





In the idealized schematic, the relative positions of DNA fragments are shown but are not depicted to scale.

Lane	Tube	
1	A	Standard DNA Fragments
2	B	Mother DNA cut with Enzyme
3	C	Child DNA cut with Enzyme
4	D	Father 1 DNA cut with Enzyme
5	E	Father 2 DNA cut with Enzyme

Please refer to the kit insert for the Answers to Study Questions

Appendices

A 0.8 % Agarose Gel Electrophoresis Reference Tables
For DNA Staining with FlashBlue™ or InstaStain® Blue

B 0.8% Agarose Gel Electrophoresis Reference Tables
For DNA Staining with InstaStain® Ethidium Bromide

C Quantity Preparations for Agarose Gel Electrophoresis

D Agarose Gel Preparation Step by Step Guidelines

E Staining and Visualization of DNA
FlashBlue™ liquid

F Staining and Visualization of DNA
InstaStain® Blue One-step Staining and destaining

G Staining and Visualization of DNA
InstaStain® Blue Cards

H Staining and Visualization of DNA
InstaStain® Ethidium Bromide Cards

Appendix **A**

0.8% Agarose Gel Electrophoresis Reference Tables

(DNA Staining with FlashBlue™ or InstaStain® Blue)

If preparing a 0.8% gel with concentrated (50x) buffer, use Table A.1

If preparing a 0.8% gel with diluted (1x) buffer, use Table A.2

Table A.1

Individual 0.8%* UltraSpec-Agarose™ Gel

DNA Staining with FlashBlue™ or InstaStain® Blue

Size of Gel (cm)	Amt of Agarose (g)	+	Concentrated Buffer (50x) (ml)	+	Distilled Water (ml)	=	Total Volume (ml)
7 x 7	0.23		0.6		29.4		30
7 x 10	0.39		1.0		49.0		50
7 x 14	0.46		1.2		58.8		60

Table A.2

Individual 0.8%* UltraSpec-Agarose™ Gel

DNA Staining with FlashBlue™ or InstaStain® Blue

Size of Gel (cm)	Amt of Agarose (g)	+	Diluted Buffer (1x) (ml)
7 x 7	0.23		30
7 x 10	0.39		50
7 x 14	0.46		60

* 0.77 UltraSpec-Agarose™ gel percentage rounded up to 0.8%

Table B

Electrophoresis (Chamber) Buffer

EDVOTEK Model #	Total Volume Required (ml)	Dilution: 50x Conc. Buffer (ml)	+	Dilution: Distilled Water (ml)
M6+	300	6		294
M12	400	8		392
M36	1000	20		980

For DNA analysis, the recommended electrophoresis buffer is Tris-acetate-EDTA, pH 7.8. The formula for diluting EDVOTEK (50x) concentrated buffer is one volume of buffer concentrate to every 49 volumes of distilled or deionized water. Prepare buffer as required for your electrophoresis unit.

Time and Voltage recommendations for EDVOTEK equipment are outlined in Table C.1 for 0.8% agarose gels. The time for electrophoresis will vary from approximately 15 minutes to 2 hours depending upon various factors. Conduct the electrophoresis for the length of time determined by your instructor.

Table C.1

Time and Voltage Guidelines

(0.8% Gel)

	EDVOTEK Electrophoresis Model M6+	EDVOTEK Electrophoresis Model M12 & M36
Volts	Minimum / Maximum	Minimum / Maximum
150	15 / 20 min	25 / 35 min
125	20 / 30 min	35 / 45 min
70	35 / 45 min	60 / 90 min
50	50 / 80 min	95 / 130 min

0.8% Agarose Gel Electrophoresis Reference Tables
(DNA Staining with InstaStain® Ethidium Bromide)

Appendix **B**

If preparing a 0.8% gel with concentrated (50x) buffer, use Table A.3

If preparing a 0.8% gel with diluted (1x) buffer, use Table A.4

Table A.3 Individual 0.8%* UltraSpec-Agarose™ Gel
DNA Staining with InstaStain® Ethidium Bromide

Size of Gel (cm)	Amt of Agarose (g)	+ Concentrated Buffer (50x) (ml)	+ Distilled Water (ml)	= Total Volume (ml)
7 x 7	0.15	0.4	19.6	20
7 x 10	0.23	0.6	29.4	30
7 x 14	0.31	0.8	39.2	40

Table A.4 Individual 0.8%* UltraSpec-Agarose™ Gel
DNA Staining with InstaStain® Ethidium Bromide

Size of Gel (cm)	Amt of Agarose (g)	+ Diluted Buffer (1x) (ml)
7 x 7	0.15	20
7 x 10	0.23	30
7 x 14	0.31	40

* 0.77 UltraSpec-Agarose™ gel percentage rounded up to 0.8%

For DNA analysis, the recommended electrophoresis buffer is Tris-acetate-EDTA, pH 7.8. The formula for diluting EDVOTEK (50x) concentrated buffer is one volume of buffer concentrate to every 49 volumes of distilled or deionized water. Prepare buffer as required for your electrophoresis unit.

Table B Electrophoresis (Chamber) Buffer

EDVOTEK Model #	Total Volume Required (ml)	Dilution: 50x Conc. Buffer (ml)	+ Distilled Water (ml)
M6+	300	6	294
M12	400	8	392
M36	1000	20	980

Table C.1 Time and Voltage Guidelines
(0.8% Gel)

	EDVOTEK Electrophoresis Model M6+	EDVOTEK Electrophoresis Model M12 & M36
Volts	Minimum / Maximum	Minimum / Maximum
150	15 / 20 min	25 / 35 min
125	20 / 30 min	35 / 45 min
70	35 / 45 min	60 / 90 min
50	50 / 80 min	95 / 130 min

Time and Voltage recommendations for EDVOTEK equipment are outlined in Table C.1 for 0.8% agarose gels. The time for electrophoresis will vary from approximately 15 minutes to 2 hours depending upon various factors. Conduct the electrophoresis for the length of time determined by your instructor.

Appendix C

Quantity Preparations for Agarose Gel Electrophoresis

To save time, the electrophoresis buffer and agarose gel solution can be prepared in larger quantities for sharing by the class. Unused diluted buffer can be used at a later time and solidified agarose gel solution can be remelted.

Table D

Bulk Preparation of Electrophoresis Buffer

Concentrated Buffer (50x) (ml)	+	Distilled Water (ml)	=	Total Volume (ml)
60		2,940		3000 (3 L)

Table E.1

Batch Preparation of 0.8% UltraSpec-Agarose™

Amt of Agarose (g)	+	Concentrated Buffer (50X) (ml)	+	Distilled Water (ml)	=	Total Volume (ml)
3.0		7.5		382.5		390

Note: The UltraSpec-Agarose™ kit component is often labeled with the amount it contains. In many cases, the entire contents of the bottle is 3.0 grams. Please read the label carefully. If the amount of agarose is not specified or if the bottle's plastic seal has been broken, weigh the agarose to ensure you are using the correct amount.

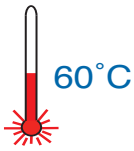
Bulk Electrophoresis Buffer

Quantity (bulk) preparation for 3 liters of 1x electrophoresis buffer is outlined in Table D.

Batch Agarose Gels (0.8%)

For quantity (batch) preparation of 0.8% agarose gels, see Table E.1.

1. Use a 500 ml flask to prepare the diluted gel buffer
2. Pour 3.0 grams of UltraSpec-Agarose™ into the prepared buffer. Swirl to disperse clumps.
3. With a marking pen, indicate the level of solution volume on the outside of the flask.
4. Heat the agarose solution as outlined previously for individual gel preparation. The heating time will require adjustment due to the larger total volume of gel buffer solution.
5. Cool the agarose solution to 60°C with swirling to promote even dissipation of heat. If evaporation has occurred, add distilled water to bring the solution up to the original volume as marked on the flask in step 3.



6. Dispense the required volume of cooled agarose solution for casting each gel. The volume required is dependent upon the size of the gel bed and DNA staining method which will be used. Refer to Appendix A or B for guidelines.
7. Allow the gel to completely solidify. It will become firm and cool to the touch after approximately 20 minutes. Then proceed with preparing the gel for electrophoresis.

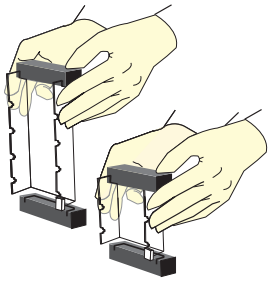
Agarose Gel Preparation - Step by Step Guidelines

Appendix D

Preparing the Gel bed

1. Close off the open ends of a clean and dry gel bed (casting tray) by using rubber dams or tape.

EDVOTEK electrophoresis units include 7 x 7 cm or 7 x 14 cm gel casting trays.



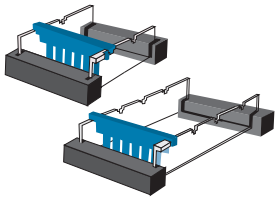
A. Using Rubber dams:

- Place a rubber dam on each end of the bed. Make sure the rubber dam fits firmly in contact with the sides and bottom of the bed.

B. Taping with labeling or masking tape:

- Extend 3/4 inch wide tape over the sides and bottom edge of the bed.
- Fold the extended tape edges back onto the sides and bottom. Press contact points firmly to form a good seal.

2. Place a well-former template (comb) in the first set of notches at the end of the bed. Make sure the comb sits firmly and evenly across the bed.



If gel trays and rubber end caps are new, they may be initially somewhat difficult to assemble. Here is a helpful hint:

Place one of the black end caps with the wide "u" shaped slot facing up on the lab bench.

Push one of the corners of the gel tray into one of the ends of the black cap. Press down on the tray at an angle, working from one end to the other until the end of the tray completely fits into the black cap. Repeat the process with the other end of the gel tray and the other black end cap.

Casting Agarose Gels

3. Use a 250 ml flask or beaker to prepare the gel solution.

4. Refer to the appropriate Reference Table (i.e. 0.8%, 1.0% or 2.0%) for agarose gel preparation. Add the specified amount of agarose powder and buffer. Swirl the mixture to disperse clumps of agarose powder.

5. With a lab marking pen, indicate the level of the solution volume on the outside of the flask.

6. Heat the mixture to dissolve the agarose powder.

At high altitudes, use a microwave oven to reach boiling temperatures.

A. Microwave method:

- Cover the flask with plastic wrap to minimize evaporation.
- Heat the mixture on High for 1 minute.
- Swirl the mixture and heat on High in bursts of 25 seconds until all the agarose is completely dissolved.

B. Hot plate method:

- Cover the flask with aluminum foil to minimize evaporation.
- Heat the mixture to boiling over a burner with occasional swirling. Boil until all the agarose is completely dissolved.

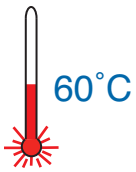
Continue heating until the final solution appears clear (like water) without any undissolved particles. Check the solution carefully. If you see "crystal" particles, the agarose is not completely dissolved.

Appendix D

Agarose Gel Preparation
Step by Step Guidelines, continued

7. Cool the agarose solution to 60°C with careful swirling to promote even dissipation of heat. If detectable evaporation has occurred, add distilled water to bring the solution up to the original volume marked in step 5.

DO NOT POUR BOILING HOT AGAROSE INTO THE GEL BED.

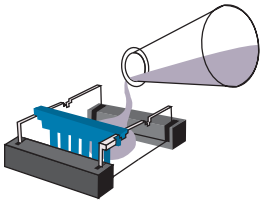


Hot agarose solution may irreversibly warp the bed.

After the gel is cooled to 60°C:

- **If you are using rubber dams, go to step 9.**
- **If you are using tape, continue with step 8.**

8. Seal the interface of the gel bed and tape to prevent agarose solution from leaking.
   - Use a transfer pipet to deposit a small amount of the cooled agarose to both inside ends of the bed.
   - Wait approximately 1 minute for the agarose to solidify.

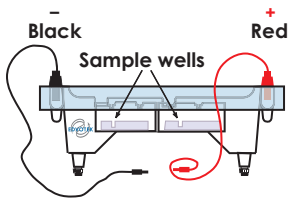


9. Place the bed on a level surface and pour the cooled agarose solution into the bed.

10. Allow the gel to completely solidify. It will become firm and cool to the touch after approximately 20 minutes.

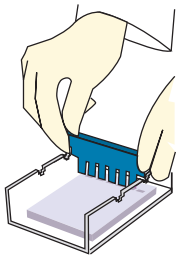
Preparing the gel for electrophoresis

11. After the gel is completely solidified, carefully and slowly remove the rubber dams or tape from the gel bed. Be especially careful not to damage or tear the gel wells when removing the rubber dams. A thin plastic knife, spatula or pipet tip can be inserted between the gel and the dams to break possible surface tension.



During electrophoresis, the DNA samples migrate through the agarose gel towards the positive electrode.

12. Remove the comb by slowly pulling straight up. Do this carefully and evenly to prevent tearing the sample wells.



13. Place the gel (on its bed) into the electrophoresis chamber, properly oriented, centered and level on the platform.

14. Fill the electrophoresis apparatus chamber with the appropriate amount of diluted (1x) electrophoresis buffer (refer to Table B on the Appendix page provided by your instructor).

15. Make sure that the gel is completely submerged under buffer before proceeding to loading the samples and conducting electrophoresis.

5 minute Staining

FlashBlue™

Staining and Visualization of DNA FlashBlue™ Liquid Stain

Appendix **E**

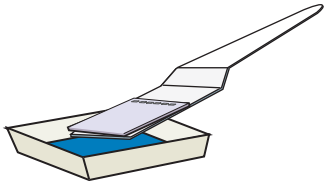
Wear Gloves and Goggles

Preparation of FlashBlue™ Stain from Concentrated Solution

- Dilute 10 ml of 10x FlashBlue™ with 90 ml of distilled or deionized water in a flask. Mix well.
- Cover the flask and store it at room temperature until ready for gel staining.

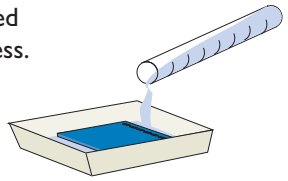
Do not stain gel(s) in the electrophoresis apparatus.

Staining and Destaining

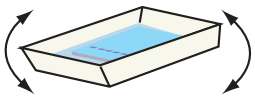


1. Remove the agarose gel from its bed and and completely submerse the gel in a small, clean weighboat or lid from pipet tip rack containing 75 ml of 1x FlashBlue™ stain. Add additional stain if needed to completely submerge the gel.
2. Stain the gel for 5 minutes.

   Note: Staining the gel for longer than 5 minutes will necessitate an extended destaining time. Frequent changes of distilled water will expedite the process.

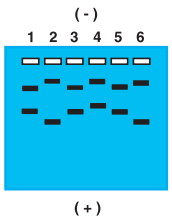


3. Transfer the gel to another small tray and fill it with 250 - 300 ml of distilled water.



4. Gently agitate the tray every few minutes. Alternatively, place it on a shaking platform.
5. Destain the gel for 20 minutes.

   Dark blue bands will become visible against a light blue background. Additional destaining may yield optimal results.



6. Carefully remove the gel from the destaining liquid and examine the gel on a Visible Light Gel Visualization System. To optimize visibility, use the amber filter provided with EDVOTEK equipment.

Storage and Disposal of FlashBlue™ Stain and Gel

- Gels stained with FlashBlue™ may be stored in the refrigerator for several weeks. Place the gel in a sealable plastic bag with destaining liquid.

  DO NOT FREEZE AGAROSE GELS.
- Stained gels which are not kept can be discarded in solid waste disposal. FlashBlue™ stain and destaining solutions can be disposed down the drain.

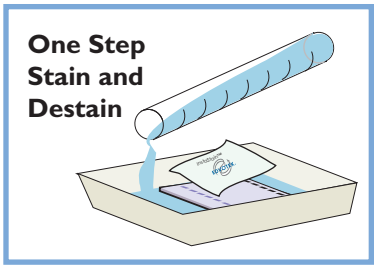
Appendix

F

One-Step Staining and Destaining with InstaStain® Blue

Agarose gels can be stained and destained in one easy step with InstaStain™ Blue cards. This one-step method can be completed in approximately 3 hours, or can be left overnight.

Wear Gloves and Goggles



Do not stain gel(s) in the electrophoresis apparatus.

1. Remove the 7 x 7 cm agarose gel from its bed and completely submerse the gel in a small, clean tray containing 75 ml of distilled or deionized water, or used electrophoresis buffer. The agarose gel should be completely covered with liquid.

   Examples of small trays include large weigh boats, or small plastic food containers

2. Wearing gloves, gently float a 7 x 7 cm card of InstaStain® Blue with the stain side (blue) facing the liquid.

   Note: If staining a 7 x 14 cm gel, use two InstaStain® Blue cards.

3. Let the gel soak undisturbed in the liquid for approximately 3 hours. The gel can be left in the liquid overnight (cover with plastic wrap to prevent evaporation).

4. After staining and destaining, the gel is ready for visualization and photography.

Storage and Disposal of InstaStain® Blue Cards and Gels

- Stained gels may be stored in the refrigerator for several weeks. Place the gel in a sealable plastic bag with destaining liquid.

  DO NOT FREEZE AGAROSE GELS!

- Used InstaStain® cards and destained gels can be discarded in solid waste disposal.

- Destaining solutions can be disposed down the drain.

Appendix G

Staining and Visualization of DNA Instastain® Blue Cards

Wear Gloves and Goggles

1. After electrophoresis, place the agarose gel on a flat surface covered with plastic wrap.
2. Wearing gloves, place the blue dye side of the InstaStain® Blue card(s) on the gel.
3. Firmly run your fingers several times over the entire surface of the InstaStain® card to establish good contact between the InstaStain® card and the gel.
4. To ensure continuous contact between the gel and the InstaStain® card, place a gel casting tray and weight, such as a small empty beaker, on top of the InstaStain® card.
5. Allow the InstaStain® Blue to sit on the gel for 5 to 10 minutes.
6. After staining, remove the InstaStain® card.

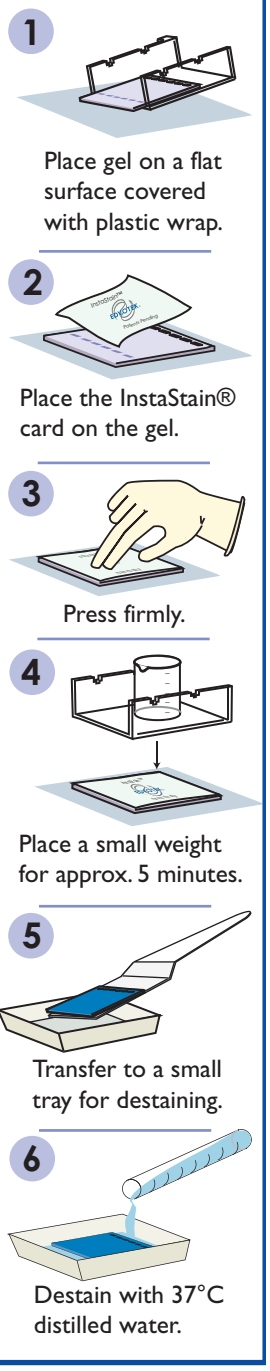
   If the color of the gel appears very light, wet the gel surface with buffer or distilled water and place the InstaStain® card on the gel for an additional 5 minutes.

Destaining and Visualization of DNA

7. Transfer the gel to a large weigh boat or small plastic container.
8. Destain with approximately 100 ml of distilled water to cover the gel.
9. Repeat destaining by changing the distilled water as needed.

   Larger DNA bands will initially be visible as dark blue bands against a lighter blue background. When the gel is completely destained, larger DNA bands will become sharper and smaller bands will be visible. With additional destaining, the entire background will become uniformly light blue. Destaining time may vary between 20 - 90 minutes.

10. Carefully remove the gel from the destain solution and examine the gel on a Visible Light Gel Visualization System. To optimize visibility, use the amber filter provided with EDVOTEK equipment.
11. If the gel is too light and bands are difficult to see, repeat the staining and destaining procedures.



InstaStain is a registered trademark of EDVOTEK, Inc. Patents Pending.

Appendix
G

Staining and Visualization of DNA Instastain® Blue Cards
continued

Destaining Notes for InstaStain® Blue

- Use of warmed distilled water at 37°C will accelerate destaining. Destaining will take longer with room temperature water.
- DO NOT EXCEED 37°C ! Warmer temperatures will soften the gel and may cause it to break.
- The volume of distilled water for destaining depends upon the size of the tray. Use the smallest tray available that will accommodate the gel. The gel should be completely submerged during destaining.
- Do not exceed 3 changes of water for destaining. Excessive destaining will cause the bands to be very light.

Storage and Disposal of InstaStain® Blue Cards and Gels

- Stained gels may be stored in the refrigerator for several weeks. Place the gel in a sealable plastic bag with destaining liquid.

  DO NOT FREEZE AGAROSE GELS!
- Used InstaStain® cards and destained gels can be discarded in solid waste disposal.
- Destaining solutions can be disposed down the drain.

Appendix H

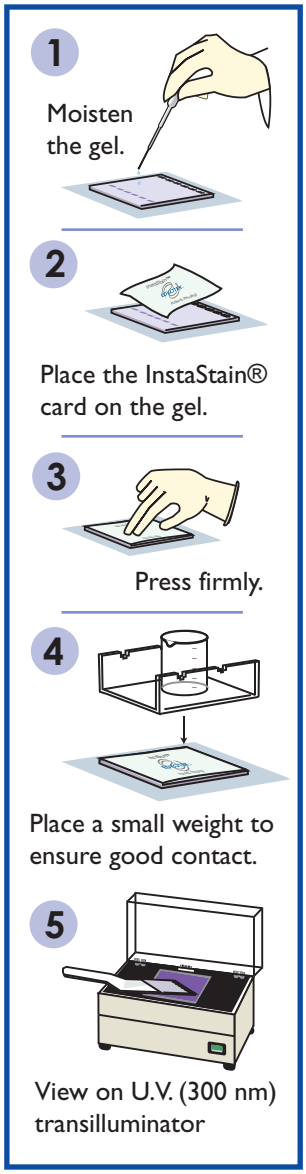
Staining and Visualization of DNA InstaStain® Ethidium Bromide Cards

Wear Gloves and Goggles

Do not stain gel(s) in the electrophoresis apparatus.

1. After electrophoresis, place the gel on a piece of plastic wrap on a flat surface. Moisten the gel with a few drops of electrophoresis buffer.
2. Wearing gloves, remove the clear plastic protective sheet, and place the unprinted side of the InstaStain® EtBr card(s) on the gel.
3. Firmly run your fingers over the entire surface of the InstaStain® EtBr. Do this several times.
4. Place the gel casting tray and a small empty beaker on top to ensure that the InstaStain® card maintains direct contact with the gel surface.

   Allow the InstaStain® EtBr card to stain the gel for 3-5 minutes.
5. After 10-15 minutes, remove the InstaStain® EtBr card. Transfer the gel to a ultraviolet (300 nm) transilluminator for viewing. Be sure to wear UV protective goggles.



Caution: Ethidium Bromide is a listed mutagen.

Disposal of InstaStain

Disposal of InstaStain® cards and gels should follow institutional guidelines for chemical waste.

Additional Notes About Staining

- If bands appear faint, or if you are not using EDVOTEK UltraSpec-Agarose™, gels may take longer to stain with InstaStain® EtBr. Repeat staining and increase the staining time an additional 10-15 minutes.
- DNA markers should be visible after staining even if other DNA samples are faint or absent. If markers are not visible, troubleshoot for problems with the electrophoretic separation.

EDVOTEK®

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard. 29 CFR 1910.1200 Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List): **Practice Gel Loading Solution**

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name: **EDVOTEK, Inc.**

Address (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code): **14676 Rothgeb Drive Rockville, MD 20850**

Emergency Telephone Number: **(301) 251-5990**

Telephone Number for information: **(301) 251-5990**

Date Prepared: 10/05/06

Signature of Preparer (optional):

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identify Information

Hazardous Components [Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s)]	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (Optional)

This product contains no hazardous materials as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	No data	Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1)	No data
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	No data	Melting Point	No data
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	No data	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data

Solubility in Water: Soluble

Appearance and Odor: Blue liquid, no odor

Section IV - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
No data		No data	No data

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or foam

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Use agents suitable for type of surrounding fire. Keep upwind, avoid breathing hazardous sulfur oxides and bromides. Wear SCBA.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Unknown

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	X	None

Incompatibility: None

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Sulfur oxides, and bromides

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	X	None

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): Acute eye contact: May cause irritation. No data available for other routes.

Carcinogenicity: No data available NTP? IARC Monographs? OSHA Regulation?

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: May cause skin or eye irritation

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: None reported

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Treat symptomatically and supportively. Rinse contacted area with copious amounts of water.

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in case Material is Released for Spilled: Wear eye and skin protection and mop spill area. Rinse with water.

Waste Disposal Method: Observe all federal, state, and local regulations.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing: Avoid eye and skin contact.

Other Precautions: None

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type):

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Yes	Special		None
	Mechanical (General)	Yes	Other		None

Protective Gloves: Yes Eye Protection: Splash proof goggles

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: None required

Work/Hygienic Practices: Avoid eye and skin contact

EDVOTEK®

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard. 29 CFR 1910.1200 Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List): **50x Electrophoresis Buffer**

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name: **EDVOTEK, Inc.**

Address (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code): **14676 Rothgeb Drive Rockville, MD 20850**

Emergency Telephone Number: **(301) 251-5990**

Telephone Number for information: **(301) 251-5990**

Date Prepared: 10/05/06

Signature of Preparer (optional):

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identify Information

Hazardous Components [Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s)]	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (Optional)

This product contains no hazardous materials as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	No data	Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1)	No data
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	No data	Melting Point	No data
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	No data	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data

Solubility in Water: Appreciable, (greater than 10%)

Appearance and Odor: Clear, liquid, slight vinegar odor

Section IV - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

N.D. = No data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
No data		N.D.	N.D.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear protective equipment and SCBA with full facepiece operated in positive pressure mode.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None identified

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	X	None

Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	X	None

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): None

Carcinogenicity: None identified NTP? IARC Monographs? OSHA Regulation?

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Irritation to upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: None

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Ingestion: If conscious, give large amounts of water

Eyes: Flush with water Inhalation: Move to fresh air Skin: Wash with soap and water

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in case Material is Released for Spilled: Wear suitable protective clothing. Mop up spill and rinse with water, or collect in absorptive material and dispose of the absorptive material.

Waste Disposal Method: Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local enviromental regulations.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing: Avoid eye and skin contact.

Other Precautions: None

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type):

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Yes	Special		None
	Mechanical (General)	Yes	Other		None

Protective Gloves: Yes Eye Protection: Safety goggles

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: None

Work/Hygienic Practices: None

EDVOTEK®

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard. 29 CFR 1910.1200 Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List): **Agarose**

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name: **EDVOTEK, Inc.**

Address (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code): **14676 Rothgeb Drive Rockville, MD 20850**

Emergency Telephone Number: **(301) 251-5990**

Telephone Number for information: **(301) 251-5990**

Date Prepared: 10/05/06

Signature of Preparer (optional):

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identify Information

Hazardous Components [Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s)]	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (Optional)

This product contains no hazardous materials as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

CAS #9012-36-6

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point For 1% solution 194 F		Specific Gravity (H 0 = 1) 2	No data
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	No data	Melting Point	No data
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	No data	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data

Solubility in Water: Insoluble - cold

Appearance and Odor: White powder, no odor

Section IV - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

N.D. = No data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
No data		N.D	N.D.

Extinguishing Media: Water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, halon or standard foam

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Possible fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	X	None

Incompatibility: No data available

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	X	None

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): Inhalation: No data available Ingestion: Large amounts may cause diarrhea

Carcinogenicity: NTP? IARC Monographs? OSHA Regulation?

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: No data available

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: No data available

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Treat symptomatically and supportively

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in case Material is Released for Spilled: Sweep up and place in suitable container for disposal

Waste Disposal Method: Normal solid waste disposal

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing: None

Other Precautions: None

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type): Chemical cartridge respirator with full facepiece.

Ventilation	Local Exhaust		Special		
	Mechanical	Gen. dilution ventilation	Other		

Protective Gloves: Yes Eye Protection: Splash proof goggles

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Impervious clothing to prevent skin contact

Work/Hygienic Practices: None

EDVOTEK®

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard. 29 CFR 1910.1200 Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List): InstaStain® Blue, FlashBlue™

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name: EDVOTEK, Inc.

Address (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code): 14676 Rothgeb Drive, Rockville, MD 20850

Emergency Telephone Number: (301) 251-5990

Telephone Number for information: (301) 251-5990

Date Prepared: 03-26-09

Signature of Preparer (optional):

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identify Information

Hazardous Components [Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s)]	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (Optional)
Methylene Blue				
3.7 Bis (Dimethylamino) Phenothiazin 5 IUM Chloride	No data available			
CAS # 61-73-4				

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	No data	Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1)	No data
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	No data	Melting Point	No data
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	No data	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data

Solubility in Water: Soluble - cold

Appearance and Odor: Chemical bound to paper, no odor

Section IV - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
No data available	No data		No data

Extinguishing Media: Water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, alcohol or polymer foam

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Self contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Emits toxid fumes under fire conditions

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid: None
	Stable	X	

Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Toxic fumes of Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, hydrogen, chloride gas

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid: None
	Will Not Occur	X	

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): Skin: May cause skin irritation Eyes: May cause eye irritation Inhalation: Cyanosis

Carcinogenicity: NTP? IARC Monographs? OSHA Regulation?
Meets criteria for proposed OSHA medical records rule PEREAC 47.30420.82

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: No data available

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: No data available

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Treat symptomatically

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in case Material is Released for Spilled: Ventilate area and wash spill site

Waste Disposal Method: Mix material with a combustible solvent and burn in chemical incinerator equipped with afterburner and scrubber. Check local and state regulations.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing: Keep tightly closed. Store in cool, dry place

Other Precautions: None

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type): MIOSH/OSHA approved, SCBA

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Special	
	Mechanical (General) Required	Other	

Protective Gloves	Rubber	Eye Protection	Chem. safety goggles

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Rubber boots

Work/Hygienic Practices:

EDVOTEK®

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard. 29 CFR 1910.1200 Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List): InstaStain® Ethidium Bromide

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name: **InstaStain, Inc. P.O. Box 1232 West Bethesda, MD 20827**

Emergency Telephone Number: (301) 251-5990

Telephone Number for information: (301) 251-5990

Date Prepared: 10/05/06

Signature of Preparer (optional):

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identify Information

Hazardous Components [Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s)]	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (Optional)
Ethidium Bromide		Data not available		
(2,7-Diamino-10-Ethyl-9-Phenylphenanthridinium Bromide)				
CAS# 139-33-3				

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	No data	Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1)	No data
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	No data	Melting Point	No data
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	No data	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data

Solubility in Water: Soluble

Appearance and Odor: Chemical bound to paper, no odor

Section IV - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

N.D. = No data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
No data		N.D.	N.D.

Extinguishing Media: Water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, alcohol or polymer foam

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear protective clothing and SCBA to prevent contact with skin & eyes

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Emits toxic fumes

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid: None
	Stable	X	

Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen bromide gas

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid: None
	Will Not Occur	X	

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): Chronic: May alter genetic material
Acute: Material irritating to mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, eyes, skin

Carcinogenicity: No data available NTP? IARC Monographs? OSHA Regulation?

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Irritation to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: No data

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Treat symptomatically and supportively

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in case Material is Released for Spilled: Wear SCBA, rubber boots, rubber gloves

Waste Disposal Method: Mix material with combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped afterburner and scrubber

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing: Use in chemical fume hood with proper protective lab gear.

Other Precautions: Mutagen

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type): SCBA

Ventilation	Local Exhaust Yes	Special	Chem. fume hood
	Mechanical (General) No	Other	None

Protective Gloves	Rubber	Eye Protection	Chem. safety goggles

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Rubber boots

Work/Hygienic Practices: Use in chemical fume hood with proper protective lab gear.

EDVOTEK®

The Biotechnology Education Company ®

EDVOTEK® Series 100 Electrophoresis Experiments:

Cat. #	Title
101	Principles and Practice of Agarose Gel Electrophoresis
102	Restriction Enzyme Cleavage of Plasmid & Lambda DNA
103	Principles of PCR
104	Size Determination of DNA Restriction Fragments
105	Mapping of Restriction Sites on Plasmid DNA
109	DNA Fingerprinting by Restriction Enzyme Patterns
112	Restriction Enzyme Cleavage of Lambda DNA
114	DNA Paternity Testing Simulation
115	Cancer Gene Detection
116	Sickle Cell Gene Detection (DNA-based)
117	Detection of Mad Cow Disease
118	Cholesterol Diagnostiics
124	DNA Screening for Smallpox
130	DNA Fingerprinting by PCR Amplification