



PrimeWay Soil DNA Extraction Kit is a reliable kit that is used to isolate genomic DNA from various type of soil sample, manure & water sample.

Soil	Manure
► General soil	Water Sample
Low microbial diversity soil	DNA Clean-up

The kit features a blend of beads in different sizes, ranging from 0.1 mm to 4 mm, to maximise the extraction efficacy of bacterial and fungal DNA. The abundance of humic substances and pigments can be efficiently removed, ensuring worry-free downstream processes such as PCR. The purified DNA is suitable for PCR, Southern blot, enzyme digestion, amplicon sequencing, etc.

Performance Review Soil



DNA isolated from 500 mg various types of soil.



50 ng of DNA are analysed with 1% agarose gel.

PCR Amplification



Successful PCR amplification (ITS2) indicates the extracted DNA is free from PCR inhibitors. 1 µL PCR product is analysed with 1% agarose gel.

OG: Organic soil OP: Oil Palm estate soil FS: Forest soil VG: Vegetable bed soil PD: Paddy soil





Comparison Data



DNA isolated from 200 mg soils.



50 ng of DNA are analysed with 1% agarose gel.





Successful PCR amplification (ITS2) indicates the extracted DNA is free from PCR inhibitors. 1 μ L PCR product is analysed with 1% agarose gel.

<u>Soil Type</u> OG: Organic soil FS: Forest soil PD: Paddy soil

Brand

PW: PrimeWay M : Brand M PL : Brand PL Q : Brand Q





DNA Yield, Purity & Integrity for Low Soil Microbial Diversity

DNA isolated from 200 mg clay. PrimeWay kit able to extract DNA from soil with low microbiome diversity.



50~ng of DNA are analysed with 1% agarose gel.

PCR Amplification



<u>Brand</u> PW: PrimeWay M : Brand M PL : Brand PL Q : Brand Q

Successful PCR amplification (ITS2) indicates the extracted DNA is free from PCR inhibitors. 1 μ L PCR product is analysed with 1% agarose gel.





DNA isolated from 500 mg of cow manure & worm compost.



50 ng of DNA are analysed with 1% agarose gel.

CM: Cow Manure WC: Worm Compost

PCR Amplification



Successful PCR amplification (ITS2) indicates the extracted DNA is free from PCR inhibitors. 1 µL PCR product is analysed with 1% agarose gel.





Comparison Data



DNA isolated from100 mg of cow manure & worm compost.

СМ				WC				
1kb	PW	MP	PL	Q	PW	1	PL	Q

<u>Soil Type</u> CM: Cow Manure WC: Worm Compost

Brand PW: PrimeWay M : Brand M PL : Brand PL Q : Brand Q

50 ng of DNA extracted are analysed with 1% agarose gel.



Successful PCR amplification (ITS2) indicates the extracted DNA is free from PCR inhibitors. 1 μL PCR product is analysed with 1% agarose gel.





Water Performance Review



DNA Yield, Purity & Integrity

DNA isolated from various type of water sample with 0.2 µm membrane filter.



50 ng of DNA from water samples are analysed with 1% agarose gel.

<u>Water Sample Type</u> LK: Lake water WS: Waste water SW: Sea water

PCR Amplification



Successful PCR amplification (ITS2) indicates extracted DNA is free from PCR inhibitors. 1 μ L PCR product is analysed with 1% agarose gel.





DNA Clean-up

Performance Review



DNA clean-up of 30 µL DNA containing pigments.

Absorbance 320, Humic Acid Detection



Before



Light yellowish pigment is observed in the DNA

After



The pigments in the DNA are removed





NGS Result

Comparison of 16S Microbial Profiles

Overall Taxa - Phylum 1.00 Phylum p_FCPU426 p_Elusimicrobia % 0.75 Normalized Abundance in 0.50 0.25 p_Fibrobacteres p_Firmicutes* p_Nitrospirae p_Patescibacteria* p_Gemmatimonadetes p_Chloroflexi p_Planctomycetes p_Verrucomicrobia p_Bacteroidetes p_Acidobacteria p_Actinobacteria p_Proteobacteria * Gram-positive bacteria 0.00 PW 500 mg BrandQ PW 200 Mg Brand M

Relative Abundance of Bacteria

Comparison of 16S microbial profiles from soil, extracted using PrimeWay and other brands of soil DNA extraction kits. V4 region was amplified from the extracted DNA and sequenced on the Illumina Miseq Platform. Qiime2 pipeline was used to analyse the data and the results are shown in the figure above. The relative abundance of bacteria is classified in phylum-level.



Rarefaction Curves

The alpha diversity is presented using rarefaction curves. Rarefaction curves is used to provides insight on the number of species detected at the given sequencing depth.

