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Aim: To isolate DNA from plant source.

Principle: Extraction of DNA is accomplished by the rupturing of cell wall, cell and nuclear membrane followed by deproteinization and precipitation of the nucleic acid using ethanol.

Materials Required:

- Extraction buffer: 100mM Tris-Cl buffer containing 0.15 M NaCl, 0.1MEDTA, 2.5% SDS pH 7.8.
- 2. Chloroform and isoamyl alcohol mixture 24:1.
- 3. 3M sodium acetate
- 4. Tris-EDTA buffer: 10 mM Tris-Cl pH 7.5, 1mM EDTA.
- 5. 70% ethanol, Sample, Glass wares, centrifuge, water bath etc.,

Procedure:

- 1. Grind 0.5gm of the sample (mulberry leaf) material in 0.5 0.75 ml of extraction buffer in a mortar and pestle.
- 2. Transfer the homogenized sample in to a micro centrifuge tube and incubate at 65 $^{\rm o}{\rm C}$ for 30 min.
- 3. After incubation centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 10 min at room temperature.
- 4. Collect the supernatant in to an another micro centrifuge tube. To this, add an equal amount of chloroform isoamyl alcohol mixture and shake the contents.
- 5. Centrifuge the contents at 8000 rpm for 10 min at room temperature.
- 6. After centrifugation, carefully pipette out the upper clear aqueous phase from the coagulated protein emulsion at the interface in to a fresh tube.
- 7. To this, add $1/20^{\text{th}}$ volume of 3 M sodium acetate and double volume chilled ethanol and swirl gently to precipitate DNA. White fibrous DNA appears in the tube. For further precipitation incubate the tube at -20°C for 30-60 min.
- 8. Centrifuge the contents for 10 min at 8000 rpm, discard the supernatant and air dry the DNA pellet. Wash the DNA with 70 % ethanol twice.
- 9. Suspend the pellet in 100 μl TE buffer and store at -20° for future use.

Result: DNA is isolated from plant source, which is observed as white fibrous material.

Flow chart:

0.5 g Mulberry Leaf /any plant tissue

