Minute™ Hi-Efficiency Saliva Exosome Isolation Kit

Cat. No. SE-030

Description

Diagnoses using exosomes derived from saliva have been attracting great attention in recent years because of the ease of sample collection. However, saliva samples are challenging when it comes down to exosome isolation. In addition to cells and cell debris, large amount of amylase, mucin and glycoprotein is present in saliva, making the sample viscous and hard to manipulate. Pre-treatments, such as sonication and dilution, are often required. In many cases, the saliva samples can still be difficult to handle even after pre-treatment. This product is specifically designed to address these issues using the proprietary saliva filters. Highly viscous saliva can be converted to non-viscous solution instantly by passing the sample through the filter. Exosomes can then be readily precipitated from as few as 100 µl saliva using highly effective non-PEG-based reagent.

Kit Components(50T):

- Exosome Precipitation Reagent 15 ml
- Filter Cartridge 50
- 2.0 ml Collection tube 50

Shipping and Storage: This kit is shipped and stored at ambient temperature

Protocol:

Prior to use shake the reagent bottle for about 10 seconds to mix the contents well.

1. Place a filter into a collection tube. Transfer 0.1-0.6 ml fresh or frozen saliva sample into the filter. Cap the filter and centrifuge at a table top microfuge at ambient temperature at top speed (13,000-14,000 X g) for 2 min.
2. Discard the filter and carefully transfer the supernatant to a fresh 1.5 ml microfuge tube without disturbing the pellet (cells/cell debris). Add exosome precipitation reagent to the tube and mix well by vortexing. The sample volume to reagent is 2:1. (For example, mix 200 µl saliva sample with 100 µl reagent). Incubate the tube at 4°C for 1h to overnight. Longer incubation may increase yield.
3. After incubation, centrifuge the tube at 4°C at 10,000 X g for 30 min to1h. Remove the supernatant and centrifuge in a microfuge at top speed for 10 seconds to bring down the liquid attached to the wall of the tube. Remove residue liquid completely. The white-grey pellet should be visible.
4. Resuspend the exosome pellet in 20-50 µl PBS (pH 7.2-7.4) or other buffers of your choices. If more exosomes are needed, pellets from several preparations can be combined.