

This protocol is based on a protocol on the IGEM 2011 website.
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⊘⊘⊘⊘ **Removing Biobricks from the Wells**

This procedure will remove BioBricks from the parts wells. The DNA in these wells is in a special dehydrated state that must be redissolved in solution before it can be used.

The protocol will require ddH₂O, or ultrapure water. Water of this nature is usually available in commercial stocks or from giant, expensive looking water purification machines. Even if sterile, standard dH₂O or diH₂O can contain DNA digesting enzymes or DNAses left over from lysed bacteria and viruses capable of destroying DNA samples. Since these samples are being stored for long periods of time, the presence of even partially functioning DNAses can have catastrophic results.

The protocol will remove and rehydrate the DNA, which is in the form of a part with biobrick components readily transformable as a vector; transformation will be called by an external protocol.

Compounds

DNA plate stocks
ddH₂O or ultrapure H₂O

Materials

1.5mL centrifuge tube (sterile, chilled to 4°C)
5-50µL pipette

You will also need access to a:

Freezer at -20°C

External protocols

Quick Transformation protocol

-or-

Heat shock protocol

-or-

Electroporation protocol

Procedure

1. Determine the location of the **well** containing your part. Be careful!
2. Punch through the foil covering the well with a **5-50 pipette**.
3. Add **10µ L ddH₂O** or **ultrapure water** to the well. Mix by repeatedly intaking and expelling the solution from your pipette, about 3 times.
4. Wait **5 minutes** for the DNA to resuspend.
5. Use the solution to transform the bacteria, or store the stocks in a **freezer** at **-20°C**. If using the heat shock protocol, use **2µ L** of the solution in the well.

⇒ Proceed to any transformation protocol to generate stocks of the DNA.