

# FLASH TEST

## Instructions for use of nucleic acid extraction or purification kit

### **【Product Name】**

Nucleic Acid Extraction Kit (Magnetic Bead Method)

### **【Package Specifications】**

4 T/box

### **【Intended Use】**

Collect, extract, and purify nucleic acid in the sample for the purpose of in vitro diagnostics.

### **【Extraction principle】**

This kit consists of magnetic beads and buffer solutions, is used to extract and purify nucleic acid from different types of samples. Coated magnetic beads have a strong affinity for nucleic acid in the sample under specific conditions. When the conditions change, the magnetic beads release the nucleic acid, which achieve rapid extraction and purification of nucleic acid from the sample.

### **【Contents】**

Item	Specification	Storage
Extraction cartridge	4 pcs	Room temperature & Avoid light
Disposable tip	4 pcs	Room temperature
Parafilm	4 pcs	

### **【Shelf life】**

1. Shelf life: 24 months. Please use it within shelf life.
2. Production date and expiration date are on the package.

### **【Compatible Instruments】**

FLASHTEST nucleic acid extractor

### **【Sample】**

1. This kit is compatible with sample types such as eye/nasal/oropharyngeal swabs, rectal swabs, feces, EDTA anticoagulant blood, serum, secretions, and tissue cell homogenates, etc.
2. After sample collection, they should be stored promptly and avoid cross-contamination.
3. This kit is used for extracting nucleic acid from samples only. Each sample type may have specific storage requirements after extraction. Please follow lab instructions when handling specific sample types.
4. Please mix the sample thoroughly before extracting, to prevent nonuniform samples from affecting extraction performance.
5. For sample types not included in this instruction, please contact customer support to obtain relevant information.

### **【Sample storage】**

Samples used for nucleic acid extraction and detection should be tested as soon as possible.

Samples to be tested within 24 hours can be stored at 4°C.

Samples that can not be tested within 24 hours should be stored at -20°C for up to 10 days.

Samples can be frozen and thawed.

## **[Operation Procedures]**

1. Take one extraction cartridge for each sample to be extracted. Remove the top seal.

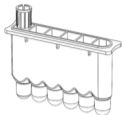


Figure 1

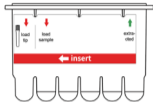




Figure 2

2. Use a pipette to transfer the sample (volume and prepared as instructed), and dispense it into the "load sample" well.

3. Insert the disposable tip to the "load tip" well.

4. Press the  button on the instrument. Insert the cartridge into an empty rack. Press the  button again to inject cartridge rack into the device.

5. Press the  button on the instrument to start the automatic extraction process. Wait until the instrument completes extraction and makes a prompt sound, press the  button to retrieve the cartridge.

6. Use extracted sample for PCR test immediately. To store extracted nucleic acid, transfer the nucleic acid to a sterile centrifuge tube and store it at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

7. When performing the test, add  $20\mu\text{L}$  from the "Nucleic Acid" well to the PCR reaction tube.

8. Seal the cartridge with seal sticker and dispose it in a biohazard waste bag to avoid contamination.

## **【Cautions】**

1. Before the experiment, please read the instructions of this kit carefully and strictly follow the instructions for opening and operating the kit.
2. Use the reagents in time to prevent them from evaporating and affecting the extraction performance.
3. Avoid vigorous shaking of the reagents to prevent excessive foaming.
4. The reagents in this kit contain guanidine salts, which are corrosive and irritating. If the reagents accidentally come into contact with the skin, rinse immediately with plenty of water. Seek medical attention if the situation is serious.
5. Do not mix reagents from different batches. Use the kit within the shelf life.
6. Strictly follow the nucleic acid extraction operation and use DNase-free and RNase-free items to avoid contamination with DNase and RNase.
7. The operator should receive professional training in molecular biology methods or have relevant laboratory operation qualifications.
8. The laboratory should have reasonable biosafety precautions and protective procedures.