EXOGAG SALIVA

Next generation of Exosome isolation
for biomarker discovery in liquid biopsy

EXOSOME PURIFICATION KIT FOR SALIVA

USER GUIDE

STORAGE

All components can be stored at room temperature.

PRODUCT COMPONENT

EXOGAG - Saliva™ isolation kit 20ml (20-10 samples). 1 x User guide.
Not supplied: 1.5ml microcentrifuge collection tubes.

EXOGAG - SALIVA is a specific, quick and inexpensive method to optimize the process of exosome isolation.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

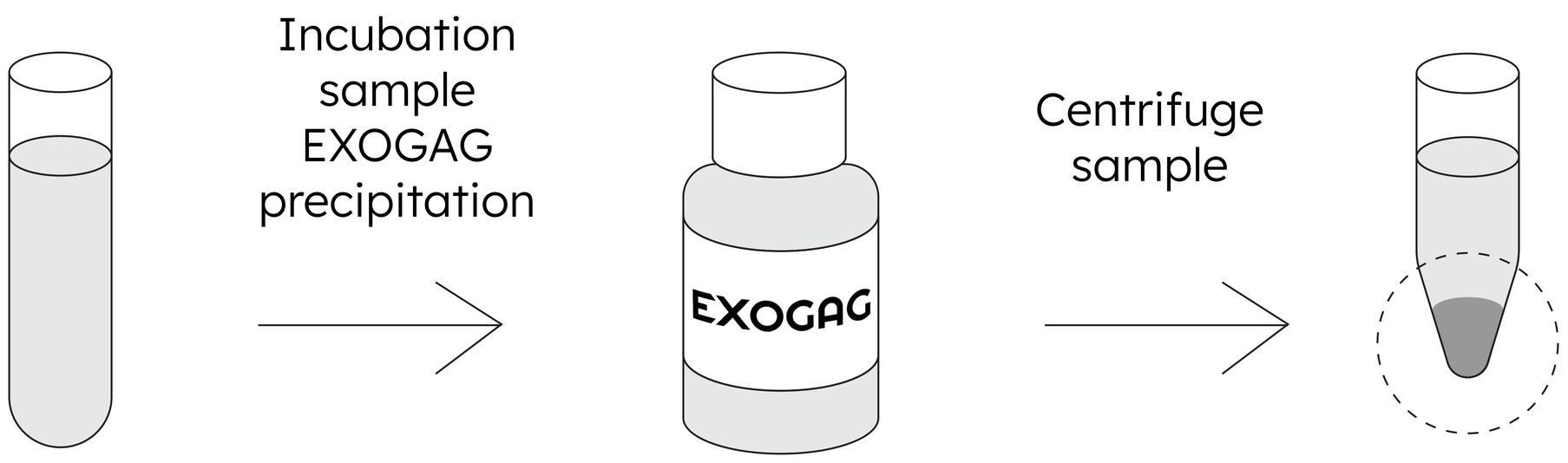
The EXOGAG - Saliva precipitation reaction is based on the interaction between the precipitation solution and glycosaminoglycans exosomes surface. After a simple incubation, the exosomes can be isolated by a short centrifugation.

WHAT IS EXOGAG - SALIVA

EXOGAG - Saliva technology allows the isolation of exosomes from saliva based on the affinity of exosomes to the precipitation reagent, which allows their isolation from a complex sample. EXOGAG - Saliva is a patented exosome purification method that allows the isolation of exosomes from a saliva sample with a minimal amount of co-precipitated material, such as protein or genetic material (DNA, RNA or microRNA) which makes it an ideal product for biomarkers research and their transfer to the clinic.

High sensibility and specificity	**Fast**	**Inexpensive**	**Small sample needed**	**No specific equipment needed**

SAMPLE	SAMPLE, vol.	EXOGAG - SALIVA, vol.
Saliva	500µl	1ml
Saliva	1ml	2ml



PROTOCOL

EXOGAG - Saliva Exosomes Isolation Protocol.

1. Collect saliva sample. Samples can be frozen until the moment they are used; if the samples have been frozen, thaw and temper them before processing.
2. Centrifuge the sample at 2000 x g for 5′ to remove cells and cell debris.
3. Transfer the supernatant to a new tube and discard the pellet of possible cell debris.
4. Add the volume of sample to isolate exosomes to a new tube and add twice the volume of EXOGAG - Saliva precipitation reagent, as shown in the table.
5. Mix the sample and EXOGAG - Saliva precipitation reagent by inverting the tube or vortexing to homogenize the final solution (the solution will have a characteristic blue colour).
6. Incubate the sample for 5′ at 4°C.
7. Centrifuge the sample at 3000 x g; 15′ at 4°C.
8. Remove the supernatant being careful not to remove the pellet containing the exosomes (this pellet will be dark blue).
9. Resuspend the exosomes in the appropriate buffer (repeatedly pipetting up and down), depending on the technique.