EXOGAG URINE

Next generation of Exosome isolation
for biomarker discovery in liquid biopsy

EXOSOME PURIFICATION KIT FOR URINE

USER GUIDE

STORAGE

All components can be stored at room temperature.

PRODUCT COMPONENT

EXOGAG - Urine™ isolation kit 50ml (10-8 samples). 1 x User guide.
Not supplied: 50ml collection tubes.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

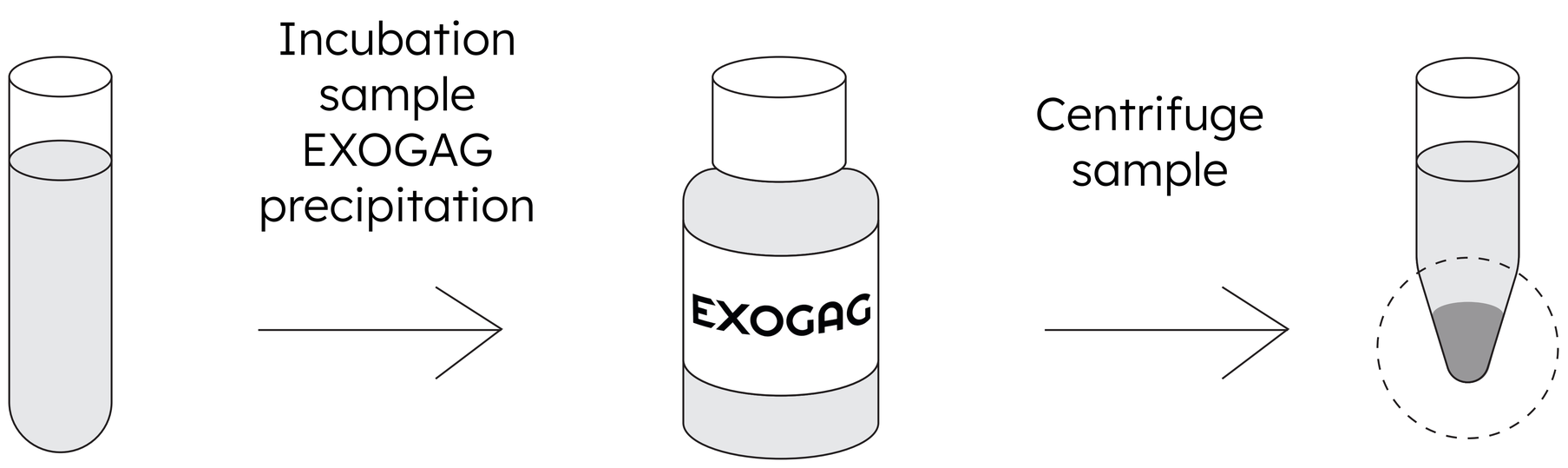
The EXOGAG - Urine precipitation reaction is based on the interaction between the precipitation solution and glycosaminoglycans located on exosome surface. After a simple incubation, the exosomes can be isolated by a short centrifugation.

WHAT IS EXOGAG - URINE

EXOGAG - Urine technology allows the isolation of exosomes from urine based on the affinity of exosomes to the precipitation reagent, which allows their isolation from a complex sample. EXOGAG - Urine is a patented exosome purification method that allows the isolation of exosomes from a urine 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 - URINE, vol.
Urine	10ml	5ml
Urine	12ml	6ml



Centrifuge sample

EXOGAG URINE

Precipitated Exosomes

PROTOCOL

EXOGAG - Urine Exosomes Isolation Protocol.

1. Collect urine 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 half the volume of EXOGAG - Urine precipitation reagent, as shown in the table.

5. Mix the sample and EXOGAG - Urine 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 (pipetting repeatedly up and down), depending on the technique.