

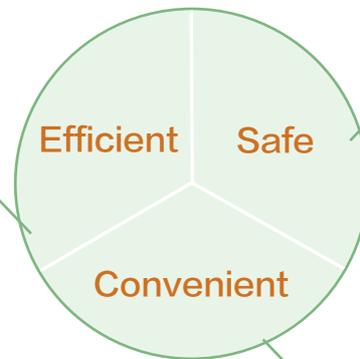
Ardent Sample Nucleic Acid Releasing Buffer



※ The picture of tubes above is for reference only

Advantages

- The step of extraction is no longer needed, therefore the procedure of detection has been optimized with shortened time and simplified operation, as the loss of samples during the extraction is also avoided.



- The inactivation of preserved viruses ensures the operation of detection is safe.

- The compound contains no PCR inhibitors and the preserved samples are convenient for follow-up experiments.

Introduction

[Specification] 1mL

[Use] Preprocess the collected samples to release the target matter from the combination with other elements for detection experiment with in vitro diagnostic reagents or equipment.

[Principle] The compound can release the nucleic acid from samples by lysis and keep the nucleic acid intact and stable. Furthermore, the compound does not inhibit the PCR or other follow-up experiments.

[Major components] nucleic acid releasing buffer, sample preserving buffer.

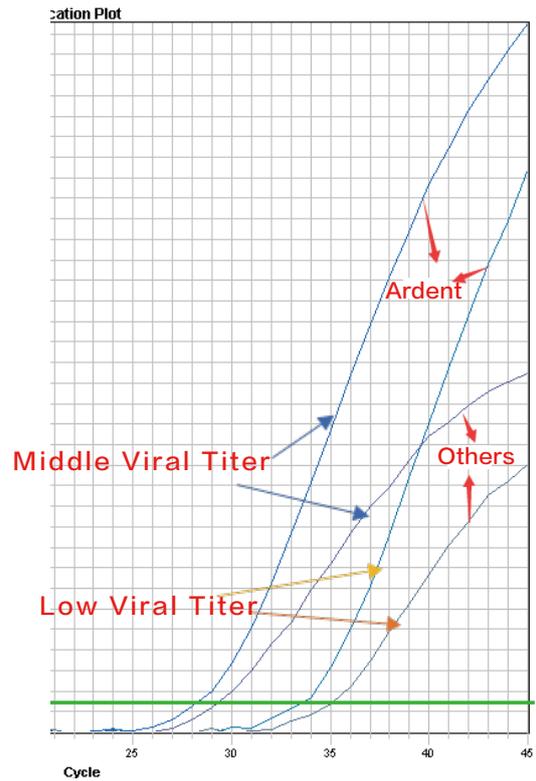
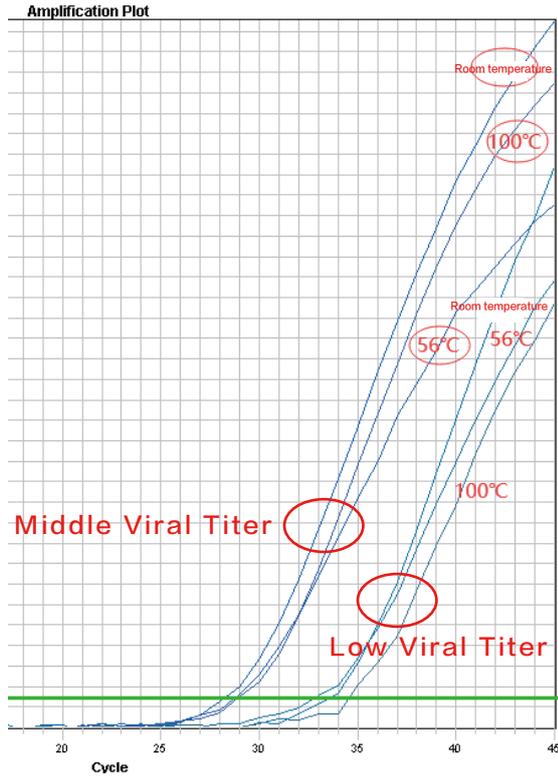
[Storage] Store at room temperature and stable for 12 months.

[Sample requirements] This product is suitable for processing cells, viruses, and microbes.

Sample collection methods

Type of sample	Handling	Storage
Nasal swabs	Insert the head of swab into the nasal cavity gently and wipe the nasal cavity several times to collect samples. Then insert the head of swab into the buffer and discard the tail of swab.	Room temperature
Throat swabs	Wipe the tonsil and posterior pharyngeal wall with the head of swab to collect samples. Then insert the head of swab into the buffer and discard the tail of swab.	Room temperature

⊕ Performance



**High sensitivity
for detection.**



**High efficiency for
amplification.**



**Keeping nucleic
acid intact.**

⊕ Nucleic acid releasing



shake the tube hard up
and down for 30s.



keep the tube
standing for 15m



shake the tube up and
down for 30s



short spin



take the supernatant
for PCR



run the experiment

Tips:

The novel coronaviruses belong to the β genus. COVID-19 is an acute respiratory infectious disease. People are generally susceptible. Currently, the patients infected by the novel coronavirus are the main source of infection; asymptomatic infected people can also be an infectious source. Based on the current epidemiological investigation, the incubation period is 1 to 14 days, mostly 3 to 7 days. The main manifestations include fever, fatigue and dry cough. Nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat, myalgia and diarrhea are found in a few cases.

