[0065] Figure 58 is a schematic representation of the method of preparing pH conditioning solution.

[0066] Figures 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68 are a series of graphs depicting the effect of chloroform titration with and without adding pH solution on DNA isolation from aqueous phase.

[0067] Figure 69 is a graph depicting the effect of a 4ºC or a room temperature Qiazol spin step on RNA isolation using a commercially available kit.

[0068] Figure 70 is a graph depicting the effect of a 4ºC or a room temperature Qiazol spin step on the methods of the disclosure.

[0069] Figures 71 and 72 are a schematic representation and an overview of studies designed to evaluate RNA isolation using a commercially available kit with either a 4ºC or a room temperature Qiazol spin step.

[0070] Figures 73, 74, and 75 are a series of graphs depicting the effect of a 4ºC or a room temperature Qiazol spin step on a commercially available kit.

[0071] Figures 76 and 77 are a schematic representation and an overview of studies designed to evaluate RNA isolation using the EXO52 method with either a 4ºC or a room temperature Qiazol spin step.

[0072] Figures 78 and 79 are a series of graphs depicting the effect of a 4ºC or a room temperature Qiazol spin step on the methods of the disclosure.

[0073] Figure ~~81~~ 80 is a schematic representation of studies designed to evaluate the effect of varying ethanol volumes between 1.5x to 2.6x.

[0074] Figures 81 and 82 are a series of graphs depicting the effect of varying ethanol volumes between 1.5x to 2.6x on DNA and RNA isolation.

[0075] Figure 83 is a graph depicting the results of ProtK digestion at room temperature before the binding step.

[0076] Figure 84 is a schematic representation of studies designed to evaluate ProtK digestion at room temperature before the binding step.

[0077] Figures 85 and 86 are a series of graphs depicting the results of ProtK digestion at room temperature before the binding step.

[0078] Figure 87 is a graph depicting that the loading capacity is over 8 mL of plasma.

[00104] Figure 197 is a graph depicting the effect of multiple separate Qiazol elution steps on DNA and RNA isolation.

[00105] Figure 198 is a schematic representation of studies designed to evaluate DNA and RNA isolation using multiple Qiazol elution steps.

[00106] Figures 199, 200, 201, and 202 are a series of graphs depicting the effect of multiple separate Qiazol elution steps on DNA and RNA isolation.

[00107] Figure 203 is a schematic representation of studies designed to evaluate DNA and RNA isolation using multiple Qiazol elution steps.

[00108] Figures 204, 205, and 206 are a series of graphs depicting the effect of multiple separate Qiazol elution steps on DNA and RNA isolation.

[00109] Figure 207 is a graph depicting the effect of double RNeasy loading steps with ethanol precipitation on DNA and RNA isolation.

[00110] Figures 208 and 209 are a schematic representation and an overview of studies designed to evaluate DNA and RNA isolation using double RNeasy loading steps with ethanol precipitation.

[00111] Figures 210 and 211 are a series of graphs depicting the effect of double RNeasy loading steps with ethanol precipitation on DNA and RNA isolation.

[00112] Figure 212 is a graph depicting the effect of different downstream columns on DNA and RNA isolation.

[00113] Figure 213 is a schematic representation of studies designed to evaluate DNA and RNA isolation using different downstream columns.

[00114] Figures 214, 215, 216, and 217 are a series of graphs depicting the effect of different downstream columns on DNA and RNA isolation.

[00114a] Figure 218 is a graph depicting the effect of multiple RNeasy elution steps on DNA and RNA isolation.

[00115] Figure 219 is a schematic representation of studies designed to evaluate DNA and RNA isolation using multiple RNeasy elution steps.

[00116] Figures 220, 221, 222, and 223 are a series of graphs depicting the effect of multiple RNeasy elution steps on DNA and RNA isolation.

[00117] Figure 224 is a series of graphs depicting the size distribution of nucleic acids in plasma. Complete nucleic acid isolation from 1 mL plasma was subjected to either RNase A digestion (“cfDNA”), DNase I digestion (“exoRNA”), or mock treatment (“EXO52”). After