METHOD FOR RECOVERING SHORT-CHAIN NUCLEIC ACIDS

ABSTRACT

A method of recovering short-chain nucleic acids is provided that includes: a step (a) of bringing a mixture having an alcohol concentration of 0 to 5 volume%, the mixture being prepared by mixing a whole blood sample with a first buffer containing one or more members selected from the group consisting of a chaotropic agent and a surfactant, into contact with a first nucleic acid adsorbent to adsorb nucleic acids derived from the whole blood sample onto the first nucleic acid adsorbent, and then separating and removing the first nucleic acid adsorbent to recover liquid components; a step (b) of bringing a mixture having an alcohol concentration of 10 volume% or higher, the mixture being prepared by mixing the liquid components recovered in the step (a) with a second buffer containing one or more members selected from the group consisting of a chaotropic agent and a surfactant and an alcohol, into contact with a second nucleic acid adsorbent to adsorb short-chain nucleic acids having a length of 1000 bases or less derived from the whole blood sample onto the second nucleic acid adsorbent, and then separating and recovering the second nucleic acid adsorbent from the recovered liquid components; and a step (c) of eluting and recovering nucleic acids from the second nucleic acid adsorbent recovered in the step (b).

[No Figure]