Version: PBA12_9151_v112_revH_09Feb2022 Last update: 15/03/2023



Flow Cell Number: DNA Samples:			
Before start checklist			
Materials	Consumables	Equipment	
100-200 fmol first-round PCR product in 48 μl (with tailed primers, see full protocol for further details)	☐ Agencourt AMPure XP beads (Beckman Coulter™ cat # A63881)	Hula mixer (gentle rotator mixer)	
PCR Barcoding Expansion 1-12 (EXP-PBC001)	NEBNext® Companion Module for Oxford Nanopore Technologies® Ligation Sequencing (NEB, E7180S or E7180L). Alternatively, you can use the NEBNext® products below:	Magnetic rack, suitable for 1.5 ml Eppendorf tubes	
Ligation Sequencing Kit (SQK-LSK112)	□ NEBNext Ultra II End repair/dA-tailing Module (NEB, E7546)	☐ Microfuge	
	NEBNext Quick Ligation Module (NEB, E6056)	☐ Vortex mixer	
	1.5 ml Eppendorf DNA LoBind tubes	☐ Thermal cycler	
	0.2 ml thin-walled PCR tubes	lce bucket with ice	
	Nuclease-free water (e.g. ThermoFisher, AM9937)	Timer	
	Freshly prepared 70% ethanol in nuclease- free water	Pipettes and pipette tips P2, P10, P20, P100, P200, P1000	
	LongAmp Taq 2X Master Mix (e.g. NEB, cat # M0287)		
INSTRUCTIONS		NOTES/OBSERVATIONS	
Barcoding PCR			
Prepare the DNA in Nuclease-free water. Transfer <100-200 fmol DNA into a 1.5 ml Ep Adjust the volume to 48 µl with Nuclease-free Mix thoroughly by flicking the tube to avoid ur Spin down briefly in a microfuge	water		
Set up a barcoding PCR reaction as follows for eac 2 µl PCR Barcode (one of BC01-BC12, at 10 48 µl <100-200 fmol first-round PCR product 50 µl LongAmp Taq 2x master mix	µM)		
\square Mix gently by flicking the tube, and spin down.			

Page 1/6 nanoporetech.com



DNA Samples: Flow Cell Number:

INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES/OBSERVATIONS
Amplify using the following cycling conditions: Initial denaturation 3 mins @ 95 °C (1 cycle) Denaturation 15 secs @ 95 °C (12-15 (b) cycles) Annealing 15 secs (a) @ 62 °C (a) (12-15 (b) cycles) Extension dependent on length of target fragment (d) @ 65 °C (c) (12-15 (b) cycles) Final extension dependent on length of target fragment (d) @ 65 °C (1 cycle) Hold @ 4 °C	
Purify the barcoded DNA using standard methods which are suitable for the amplicon size.	
Quantify the barcoded library using standard techniques, and pool all barcoded amplicons in the desired ratios.	
☐ Prepare 1 μg of pooled barcoded libraries in 47 μl Nuclease-free water.	
This pooled library is now ready to be end-repaired and adapted for sequencing. However, at this point it is also possible to store the sample at 4°C overnight.	
End-prep	
☐ Thaw DNA Control Sample (DCS) at RT, spin down, mix by pipetting, and place on ice.	
Prepare the NEBNext Ultra II End Repair / dA-tailing Module reagents in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and place on ice: Thaw all reagents on ice. Flick and/or invert the reagent tubes to ensure they are well mixed. Note: Do not vortex the Ultra II End Prep Enzyme Mix. Always spin down tubes before opening for the first time each day. The Ultra II End Prep Buffer may have a little precipitate. Allow the mixture to come to RT and pipette the buffer up and down several times to break up the precipitate, followed by vortexing the tube for 30 seconds to solubilise any precipitate.	
In a 0.2 ml thin-walled PCR tube, mix the following: 1 µl DNA Control Sample (DCS) 49 µl DNA 7 µl Ultra II End-prep Reaction Buffer 3 µl Ultra II End-prep Enzyme Mix	
☐ Ensure the components are thoroughly mixed by pipetting.	
☐ Using a thermal cycler, incubate at 20°C for 5 minutes and 65°C for 5 minutes.	
IMPORTANT AMPure XP bead clean-up	
Resuspend the AMPure XP Beads (AXP) by vortexing.	
☐ Transfer the DNA sample to a clean 1.5 ml Eppendorf DNA LoBind tube.	

Page 2/6 nanoporetech.com



DNA Samples: Flow Cell Number:

INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES/OBSERVATIONS
$\hfill \Box$ Add 60 μI of resuspended the AMPure XP Beads (AXP) to the end-prep reaction and mix by flicking the tube.	
☐ Incubate on a Hula mixer (rotator mixer) for 5 minutes at RT.	
Prepare 500 μl of fresh 80% ethanol in Nuclease-free water.	
Spin down the sample and pellet on a magnet until supernatant is clear and colourless. Keep the tube on the magnet, and pipette off the supernatant.	
Keep the tube on the magnet and wash the beads with 200 μl of freshly prepared 80% ethanol without disturbing the pellet. Remove the ethanol using a pipette and discard.	
Repeat the previous step.	
Spin down and place the tube back on the magnet. Pipette off any residual ethanol. Allow to dry for ~30 seconds, but do not dry the pellet to the point of cracking.	
Remove the tube from the magnetic rack and resuspend the pellet in 61 μl Nuclease-free water. Incubate for 2 minutes at RT.	
Pellet the beads on a magnet until the eluate is clear and colourless, for at least 1 minute.	
$\hfill\square$ Remove and retain 61 μ I of eluate into a clean 1.5 ml Eppendorf DNA LoBind tube.	
Take forward the repaired and end-prepped DNA into the adapter ligation step. However, at this point it is also possible to store the sample at 4°C overnight.	
Adapter ligation and clean-up	
IMPORTANT	
Although the recommended 3rd party ligase is supplied with its own buffer, the ligation efficiency of Adapter Mix H (AMX H) is higher when using the Ligation Buffer (LNB) supplied within the Ligation Sequencing Kit.	
Spin down the Adapter Mix H (AMX H) and Quick T4 Ligase, and place on ice.	
☐ Thaw Ligation Buffer (LNB) at RT, spin down and mix by pipetting. Due to viscosity, vortexing this buffer is ineffective. Place on ice immediately after thawing and mixing.	
☐ Thaw the Elution Buffer (EB) at RT and mix by vortexing. Then spin down and place on ice.	
IMPORTANT	
Depending on the wash buffer (LFB or SFB) used, the clean-up step after adapter ligation is designed to either	
enrich for DNA fragments of >3 kb, or purify all fragments equally. To enrich for DNA fragments of 3 kb or longer, use Long Fragment Buffer (LFB)	
☐ To retain DNA fragments of all sizes, use Short Fragment Buffer (SFB)	
☐ To enrich for DNA fragments of 3 kb or longer, thaw one tube of Long Fragment Buffer (LFB) at RT, mix by vortexing, spin down and place on ice.	

Page 3/6 nanoporetech.com

Version: PBA12_9151_v112_revH_09Feb2022 Last update: 15/03/2023



INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES/OBSERVATIONS
☐ To retain DNA fragments of all sizes, thaw one tube of Short Fragment Buffer (SFB) at RT, mix by vortexing, spin down and place on ice.	
In a 1.5 ml Eppendorf DNA LoBind tube, mix in the following order: 60 µl DNA sample from the previous step 25 µl Ligation Buffer (LNB) 10 µl NEBNext Quick T4 DNA Ligase 5 µl Adapter Mix H (AMX H)	
\square Thoroughly mix the reaction by gently pipetting and briefly spinning down.	
☐ Incubate the reaction for 10 minutes at RT.	
IMPORTANT If you have omitted the AMPure purification step after DNA repair and end-prep, do not incubate the reaction for longer than 10 minutes.	
Resuspend the AMPure XP beads by vortexing.	
\Box Add 40 μ l of resuspended AMPure XP beads to the reaction and mix by flicking the tube.	
☐ Incubate on a Hula mixer (rotator mixer) for 5 minutes at RT.	
Spin down the sample and pellet on a magnet. Keep the tube on the magnet, and pipette off the supernatant when clear and colourless.	
Wash the beads by adding either 250 μl Long Fragment Buffer (LFB) or 250 μl Short Fragment Buffer (SFB). Flick the beads to resuspend, spin down, then return the tube to the magnetic rack and allow the beads to pellet. Remove the supernatant using a pipette and discard.	
Repeat the previous step.	
Spin down and place the tube back on the magnet. Pipette off any residual supernatant. Allow to dry for ~30 seconds, but do not dry the pellet to the point of cracking.	
Remove the tube from the magnetic rack and resuspend the pellet in 15 µl Elution Buffer (EB). Spin down and incubate for 10 minutes at RT. For high molecular weight DNA, incubating at 37°C can improve the recovery of long fragments.	
☐ Pellet the beads on a magnet until the eluate is clear and colourless, for at least 1 minute.	
Remove and retain 15 μl of eluate containing the DNA library into a clean 1.5 ml Eppendorf DNA LoBind tube.	
Quantify 1 µl of eluted sample using a Qubit fluorometer.	
IMPORTANT We recommend loading 5-10 fmol of this final prepared library onto your flow cells.	
The prepared library is used for loading into the flow cell. Store the library on ice or at 4°C until ready to load.	

Page 4/6 nanoporetech.com

Version: PBA12_9151_v112_revH_09Feb2022 Last update: 15/03/2023



INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES/OBSERVATIONS
Priming and loading the SpotON flow cell	
IMPORTANT	
☐ The Kit 12 chemistry runs at 30°C on nanopore sequencing devices. This is several degrees cooler than other chemistries. While the protocol was initially developed on GridlON and PromethION, we also support its use on MinION Mk1C, as the MinION Mk1C device's temperature control allows the flow cell to be maintained at 30°C for the duration of the run. However, we cannot guarantee the same level of temperature control on the MinION Mk1B. Therefore, if you are running Kit 12 chemistry on the MinION Mk1B, ensure that the ambient temperature does not exceed 23°C.	
Using the Loading Solution	
☐ Thaw the Sequencing Buffer II (SBII), Loading Beads II (LBII) or Loading Solution (LS, if using), Flush Tether (FLT) and one tube of Flush Buffer (FB) at RT before mixing the reagents by vortexing and spin down at RT.	
☐ To prepare the flow cell priming mix, add 30 μl of thawed and mixed Flush Tether (FLT) directly to the tube of thawed and mixed Flush Buffer (FB), and mix by vortexing at RT.	
Open the MinION device lid and slide the flow cell under the clip.	
Slide the flow cell priming port cover clockwise to open the priming port.	
IMPORTANT	
☐ Take care when drawing back buffer from the flow cell. Do not remove more than 20-30 µl, and make sure that the array of pores are covered by buffer at all times. Introducing air bubbles into the array can irreversibly damage pores.	
After opening the priming port, check for a small air bubble under the cover. Draw back a small volume to remove any bubbles:	
☐ Set a P1000 pipette to 200 µl	
Insert the tip into the priming port	
Urn the wheel until the dial shows 220-230 μl, to draw back 20-30 μl, or until you can see a small volume of buffer entering the pipette tip	
Note: Visually check that there is continuous buffer from the priming port across the sensor array.	
Load 800 µl of the priming mix into the flow cell via the priming port, avoiding the introduction of air bubbles. Wait for five minutes. During this time, prepare the library for loading by following the steps below.	
☐ Thoroughly mix the contents of the Loading Beads II (LBII) by pipetting.	
IMPORTANT	
☐ The Loading Beads II (LBII) tube contains a suspension of beads. These beads settle very quickly. It is vital that they are mixed immediately before use.	
In a new tube, prepare the library for loading as follows:	
☐ 37.5 µl Sequencing Buffer II (SBII)	
25.5 μl Loading Beads II (LBII), mixed immediately before use, or Loading Solution (LS), if using	
☐ 12 µl DNA library	

Page 5/6 nanoporetech.com

Version: PBA12_9151_v112_revH_09Feb2022 Last update: 15/03/2023



INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES/OBSERVATIONS
Complete the flow cell priming: Gently lift the SpotON sample port cover to make the SpotON sample port accessible. Load 200 µl of the priming mix into the flow cell priming port (not the SpotON sample port), avoiding the	
introduction of air bubbles. Mix the prepared library gently by pipetting up and down just prior to loading.	
Add 75 μl of the prepared library to the flow cell via the SpotON sample port in a dropwise fashion. Ensure each drop flows into the port before adding the next.	
Gently replace the SpotON sample port cover, making sure the bung enters the SpotON port, close the priming port and replace the MinION device lid.	
Flow cell reuse and returns	
After your sequencing experiment is complete, if you would like to reuse the flow cell, please follow the Flow Cell Wash Kit protocol and store the washed flow cell at 2-8°C.	
Alternatively, follow the returns procedure to flush out the flow cell ready to send back to Oxford Nanopore.	
IMPORTANT	
If you encounter issues or have questions about your sequencing experiment, please refer to the Troubleshooting Guide that can be found in the online version of this protocol.	

Page 6/6 nanoporetech.com