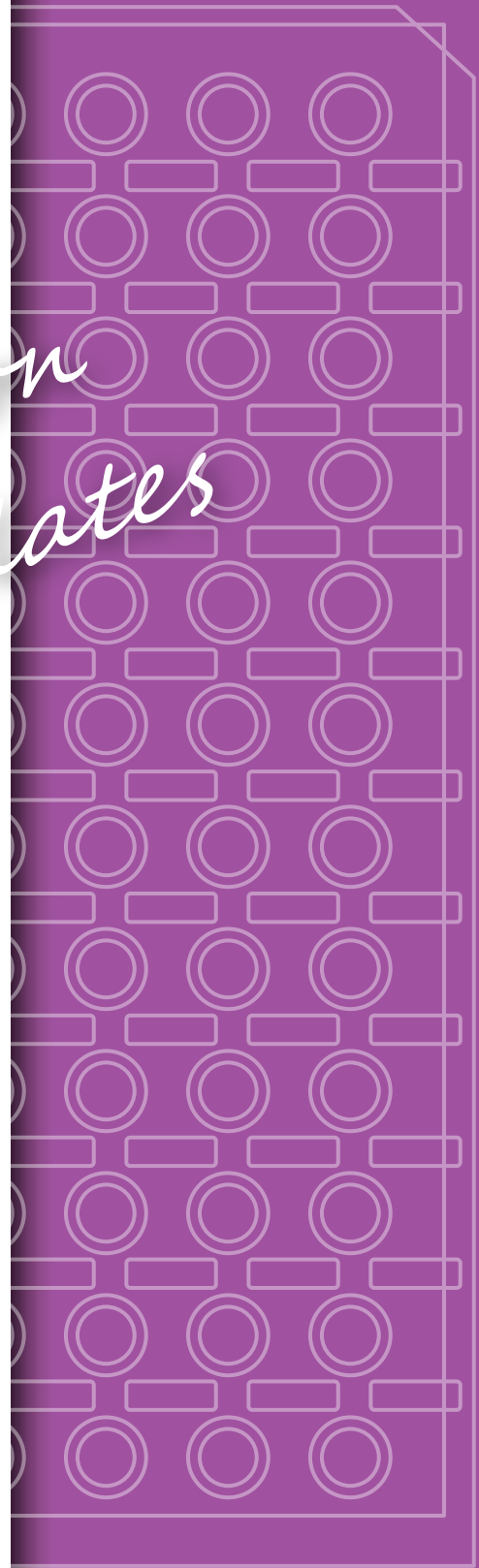


# Preservation Plates

Microbial Preservation Plate

Preservation Plate



# Preservation Plate

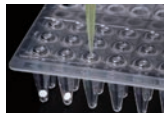
**Microorganisms and DNA can be preserved in a dry state!**  
**A new style of sample preservation.**

## Space Saving

It is very compact and space saving in comparison with preserving in tubes samples of liquid condition. Marking space on the plate and compact body make sample storage management easier.

## Recover Samples Directly on PCR Plate

Paper chips can be put directly into the solution to start PCR or in situ hybridization.



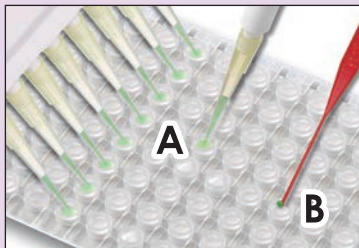
## Reduce Contamination Risk

Compared to the traditional way of repeated samplings from the same tube, Preservation Plate (PVP) can reduce contamination risk by using different wells on the PVP and/or changing the PVP sheet itself dependent on the sample (Note: Only 96 well PVP can be cut easily with scissors).

## Select a preservation plate according to the sample type

Because a protective agent is applied to the paper chips of the "Microbial Preservation Plate", it is very suitable for desiccation of bacteria and yeast. In addition, the paper chips used in "Preservation Plate" which can preserve nucleic acid and blood, do not contain any reagents and salt. Thus, you can later use any desired solution.

### Preservation Method



① Let the paper chip absorb a liquid sample.

A: For a liquid sample

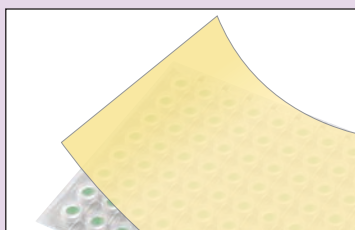
- Solution volume per well
  - 96 well → 5  $\mu$ L
  - 3 well → 50  $\mu$ L
  - 1 well → 200  $\mu$ L

B: For a sample from agar

② Dry the sample.

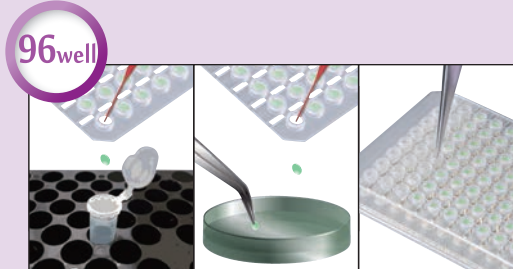
- Recommended dry time
  - 96 well → 60 minutes or more
  - 3 well, 1 well → 90 minutes or more

③ Seal the plate with the protection seal and store it in room temperature.

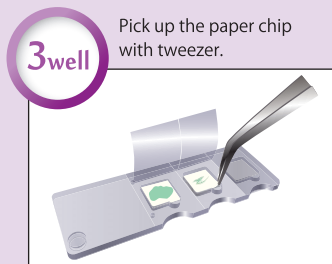


### Recovery Method

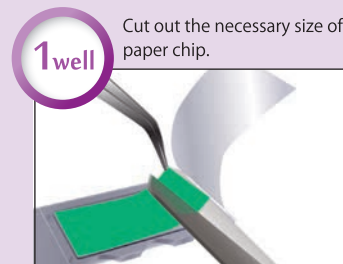
① Peel off the protection seal and place the paper chip into a container.



Push the paper chips by tweezers etc.



Pick up the paper chip with tweezers.



Cut out the necessary size of paper chip.

② Put the solution into the container and stir. In the case of agar, rub the paper chip onto agar.



Note: When handling the specific pathogens, please act in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in your country.

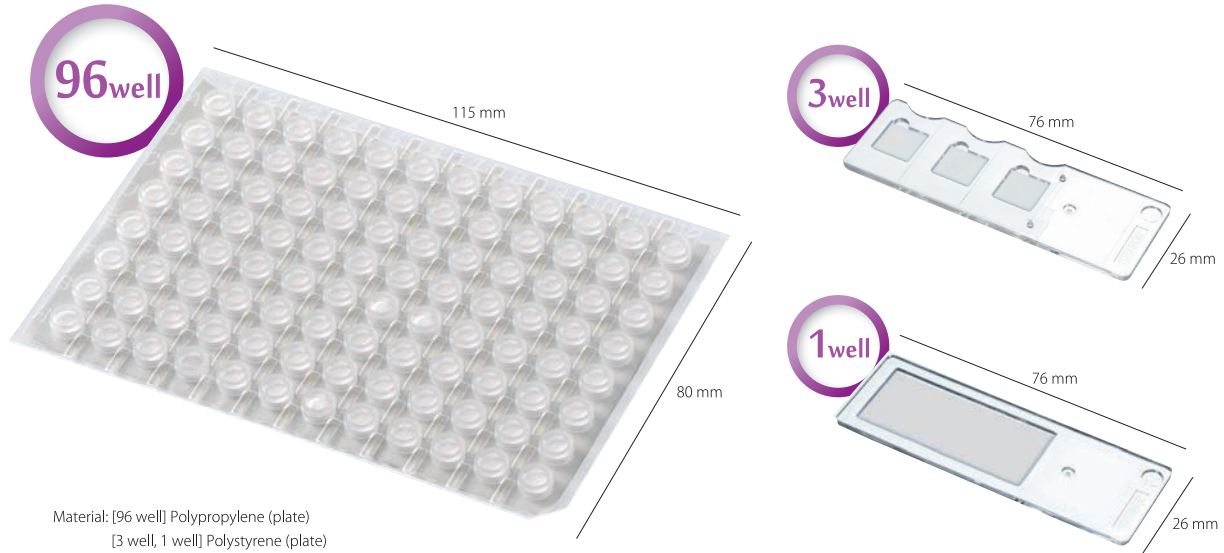




### Preservation Plate

#### For DNA, RNA, oligonucleotide, or blood

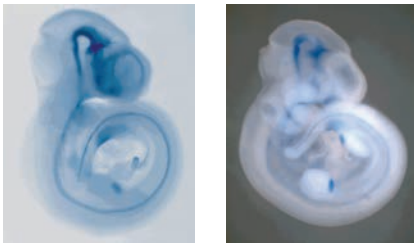
Watson's Preservation Plate (PVP) has been developed in order to enable storage and transportation of such bioresources as nucleic acids (DNA / RNA / oligonucleotide) and blood under room temperature and pressure. Simply place such samples onto paper chips, then dry, the preservation is completed.



Cat. No.	Item	Unit
176-501C	Preservation Plate, 96 well, Cellulose	5 plates / bag
176-502C	Preservation Plate, 96 well, Nylon	5 plates / bag
176-301C	Preservation Plate, 3 well, Cellulose	10 plates / unit
176-302C	Preservation Plate, 3 well, Nylon	10 plates / unit
176-201C	Preservation Plate, 1 well, Cellulose	10 plates / unit
176-202C	Preservation Plate, 1 well, Nylon	10 plates / unit

### Application Examples

#### ● Preservation of oligo-synthesis RNA probe and ISH (ISH: in situ hybridization)

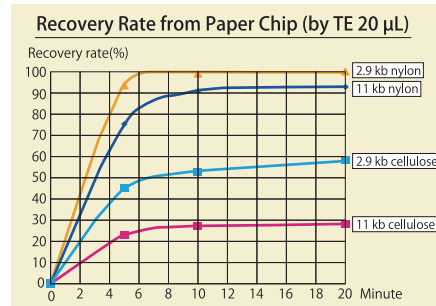


After a week of preservation under room temperature.

After 4 months of preservation under room temperature.

There is always a risk of contamination with RNase based on operator error which may influence the outcome of your experiment. By using PVP and storing a suitable amount of sample for each ISH experiment, the samples remain in the same condition. The preservation period is more than 4 months under room temperature.

#### ● DNA Preservation and Sequence Analysis



Target DNA can be preserved and used for analysis later. PVP with nylon paper chips is recommended for samples with long molecular chains like genomic DNA or high value samples. After sufficient drying, it is possible to preserve samples for several months. (Preservation period may vary depending on the level of purification.)