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## Protocol for Saccharomyces Homogenization in the Bullet Blender™

The protocol described in this document is for the use of the Bullet Blender<sup>TM</sup> for the homogenization of *Saccharomyces* cultures (*cerevisiae*, *pombe*, etc.). This protocol does not specify a particular buffer - you may choose which is most appropriate for your downstream application (nucleic acid isolation, protein extraction, etc.).

Materials Required: yeast, aspirator, Bullet Blender™, homogenization buffer,

pipettor, microcentrifuge tubes, zirconium oxide beads (0.5mm

or 0.15mm) or glass beads (0.1mm or 0.5mm)

## **Instructions**

- **1.** Pour overnight yeast culture into a microcentrifuge tube.
- 2. Centrifuge culture to yield a cell pellet (1000g for two minutes).
- 3. Completely aspirate the supernatant liquid. Place tube on ice.
- **4.** Inspect the volume of the pellet. It should be 300µL or less in order to get efficient homogenization.
- **5.** Add and equal volume of zirconium oxide beads (0.15mm **OR** 0.5mm) **OR** glass beads (0.1mm **OR** 0.5mm) to the tube. See **NOTES** below.
- **6.** Add 0.1mL to 0.6mL buffer (2 volumes of buffer for every volume of cells).
- **7.** Close the microcentrifuge tubes.
- 8. Place tubes into the Bullet Blender™.
- 9. Set controls for SPEED 8 and TIME to 3 minutes. Press Start.
- **10.** After the run, remove tubes from the instrument.
- **11.** Visually inspect samples. If homogenization is unsatisfactory, run for another two minutes at the **SPEED 8.**
- **12.** Proceed with your downstream application.

## **SAFETY NOTE!!!**

When using a centrifuge to separate your homogenate from the debris and beads, make sure your tubes are balanced.

## **NOTES**

Different species of yeast and different applications will be amenable to different bead types. Start with the 0.1mm glass beads or 0.15mm zirconium oxide beads. If you find that problematic for your assay, try the larger diameter beads (0.5mm). Cell density, cell size, and buffer composition will affect homogenization and variation of the bead size is an easy way to empirically determine what works best.



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