

## Quick Lysis Buffer



HL-QLB-25 : 25 rxns  
 HL-QLB-50 : 50 rxns  
 HL-QLB-100 : 100 rxns

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PI/HLQLB-01

### Intended Use:

Huwel Quick Lysis Buffer is intended for molecular biology applications such as PCR and RT-PCR. This kit is not intended for the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of a disease.

### Kit components:

Contents	25 rxns (HL-QLB-25)	50 rxns (HL-QLB-50)	100 rxns (HL-QLB-100)
Quick lysis buffer	25 x 600 µL	50 x 600 µL	100 x 600 µL
Disposable sampling swab	25 number	50 number	100 number

### Storage and Transportation Conditions:

The Quick Lysis Buffer could be transported at room temperature (RT) (30°C ±5). Once the kit is received, **store the quick lysis buffer vial at 2-8 °C**. The kit is stable until the expiry date mentioned on the package, if the storage temperature is within 2-8 °C.

### Specimen types:

- A) ***Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Specimen(s)**: Sputum, BAL fluid, Pus, Ascitic fluid and MTB broth culture are the suitable sample types for extraction free protocol.
- B) **HLA-B27 Specimen(s)**: Buccal swab

### Procedure:

#### A) Assay procedure for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* specimen(s):

**Sample type:** Sputum, BAL fluid, Pus, Ascitic fluid and MTB broth culture

**Step-1:** Take a sterile swab and carefully rotate by dipping into the sample collected (Sputum/BAL fluid/Pus/Ascitic fluid/ MTB broth culture) into the container for 10-15 Sec.

**Step-2:** Insert the sampled swab into the vial containing quick lysis buffer and ensure that, the absorbent tip of the swab is completely immersed into the buffer. Twist the swab head against

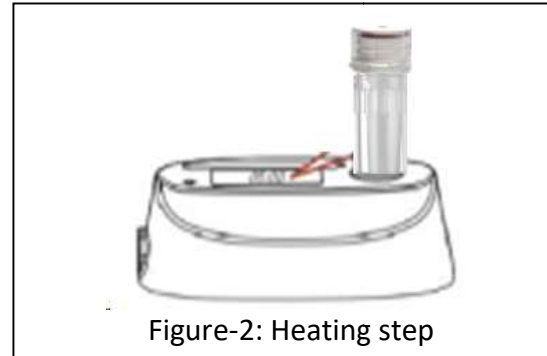
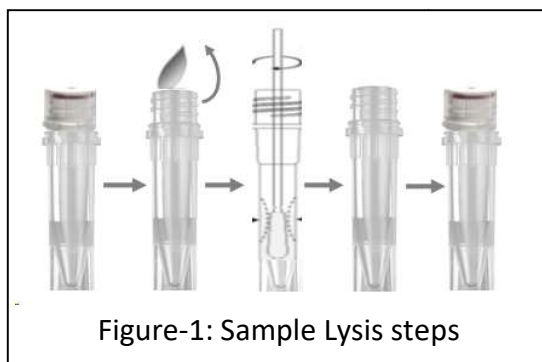
the bottom and sides of the tube for 10-12 times as showed in figure-1, meantime pinch the swab head to the side wall of the vial. Discard the used swab into the biohazard bag as per local regulations and screw the cap tightly.

**Note:** Be careful to avoid the contact of quick lysis buffer with eyes or skin. If you come in contact with the quick lysis buffer, immediately wipe off the liquid and rinse with plenty of water.

**Step-3:** Place the vial in a dry bath, which is preheated to 75 °C and incubate for 10 minutes (figure-2).

**Step-4:** Give a short-spin to the lysate at 5000 rpm for 30 Sec.

**Step-5:** Use 5 µL of the supernatant as a template and proceed with RT-PCR assay using Quantiplus® MTB FAST Detection Kit (Real Time Qualitative PCR kit)



## B) Assay procedure for HLA-B27 specimen(s):

**Sample type(s):** Buccal swab

**Step-1:** Take a sterile swab and carefully insert the swab into the mouth between the inside of the cheek and the upper gum. Press firmly and twirl the swab against the inside of the inner cheek using an up and down motion from front to back and back to front. Repeat using the same swab on other side of the cheek.

**Step-2:** Insert the sampled swab into the vial containing quick lysis buffer and ensure that, the absorbent tip of the swab is completely immersed into the buffer. Twist the swab head against the bottom and sides of the tube for 10-12 times as showed in figure-1, meantime pinch the swab head to the side wall of the vial. Discard the used swab into the biohazard bag as per local regulations and screw the cap tightly.

**Note:** Be careful to avoid the contact of quick lysis buffer with eyes or skin. If you come in contact with the quick lysis buffer, immediately wipe off the liquid and rinse with plenty of water.

**Step-3:** Place the vial in a dry bath, which is preheated to 75 °C and incubate for 10 minutes (figure-2).

**Step-4:** Give a short-spin to the lysate at 5000 rpm for 30 Sec.

**Step-5:** Take 5 µL of the supernatant as a template and proceed with RT-PCR assay using Quantiplus® HLA-B27 Fast Detection Kit (Real-Time Qualitative PCR Kit).



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Quality management system is certified in compliance with the requirements of the standard ISO 13485:2016