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| WCSB, Wageningen University | IBISBA-SOP-WU11 |
| | Version 1.0 |

# EPP - Standard Operating Procedure

(only for selected experiments intended to transfer results from one lab to the other)

Title: Cleaning of electroporation cuvettes

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| Experimenter 1 | Rita Volkers | | 27/3/2019 |
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# Instruction

Cleaning of electroporation cuvettes

## *1. Introduction / Purpose*

This protocol describes how to properly clean electroporation cuvettes after use. After cleaning, they can be used again.

**Keywords:** electroporation – cuvette - **c**leaning

## *2. Equipment and chemicals*

### *2.1. Equipment*

- Small diameter pipe cleaner
- 60° or 65° incubator

### *2.2. Chemicals*

- 70% EtOH

### *2.3 Other materials*

*Special consumables*

- Sterilization pouch (eg. https://nl.vwr.com/store/product/12446476/sterilisation-pouches-self-seal)

## *3. Procedures*

- Fill dirty cuvette with water
- Empty cuvette in liquid waste container
- Fill cuvette with EtOH
- Let it stand for a few minutes
- Clean cuvette with pipe cleaner, empty cuvette in sink
- Rinse cap and cuvette with EtOH
- Rinse cap and cuvette with hot water
- Rinse cap and cuvette with EtOH, shake as much EtOH out of the cuvette as possible
- Put cap on cuvette
- Dry the outside of cuvette + cap with paper
- Put up to six cuvettes in one sterilisation pouch (or less/more, depending on size of pouch)
- Seal pouch by sticking the glued part (remove strip of white paper first) half on the plastic and half on the paper. Also see instructions on pouch.

 

- Put pouch in 60°C-65°C incubator for one night to dry and pasteurize cuvettes
- When you need a clean cuvette, peel the bag open at the end opposite of the one where you closed the bag.

## *5. Remarks / troubleshooting*

- Don’t start the cleaning process with EtOH, because it will cause precipitation of cells and DNA, making it more difficult to clean the cuvette
- Clean cuvettes as soon as possible after using them because dried dirt is difficult to remove
- Make sure that the water from step 1 does not end up in the sink because there are viable transformed cells in it
- Autoclave waste water
- EtOH can be put down the drain
- When the aluminum part of the cuvette starts to show signs of corrosion, throw it away. Also throw away cuvettes when the transformation efficiency suddenly decreases.

## *6. Biosafety*

No biosafety issues are associated with this protocol.

## *7. Acknowledgements*

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