



# DNA DRY SAMPLE **COLLECTION WITH** 4N6FLOQSwabs™ MICROTUBES STORAGE

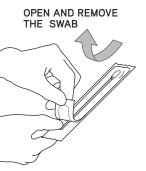
#### INTRODUCTION

This document describes the procedure for the use of a swab to collect samples for DNA analysis.

The tip of the applicator is coated with short Nylon® fibers that are arranged in a perpendicular fashion. This structure results from a process called flocking, where the fibers are sprayed onto the tip of the swab, while it is held in an electrostatic field. This process creates a highly absorbent thin layer of fibers. The fibers are treated with an antimicrobial agent to prevent the degradation of the DNA collected. **4N6FLOQSwabs™** is the Copan name for this product.

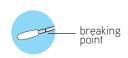
# > INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLLECTING DRY SAMPLE

Put on gloves and open the peel pouch. While holding the shaft of the swab, remove from the pouch.



Open microtube lid and place sample in microtube.

Break the swab\* inside a microtube and close tube tightly.



\*20mm breaking point is available on all 4N6FLOQSwabs™



Using a dropper or a pipette, moisten one side of the swab with a drop (about 30 µl) of sterile DNA or nuclease free water so the other side is left dry.

It's preferable not to moisten the swab when collecting traces on textiles or clothes.

## MOISTEN THE SWAB



**BREAK SHAFT** 



## CLOSE TIGHTLY



Rub the dry evidence with the tip of the swab and roll the moist side of the swab over the substance collecting most of the sample.

Then roll the dry side of the swab until the sample is completely collected.

Excessive rolling will result in a loss or dilution of the sample.



Do not touch with the swab any surface after the sample has been collected.

### **RUB SWAB** ON THE TRACE



#### **ROLL SWAB** ON THE TRACE



When a nucleic acid optimizer (NAO™ basket) is used, the swab is placed in the microtube containing a basket to facilitate nucleic acid extraction.





Submit sample for analysis according to your standard operating procedures.