



Quality of DNA extracted from saliva samples collected with the Oragene™ DNA self-collection kit

Nunes *et al.*

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Quality of DNA extracted from saliva samples collected with the Oragene™ DNA self-collection kit

Ana P Nunes^{1*}, Isabel O Oliveira^{2†}, Betânia R Santos^{3†}, Cristini Millech^{4†}, Liziane P Silva^{5†}, David A González^{6†}, Pedro C Hallal^{7†}, Ana M B Menezes^{7†}, Cora L Araújo^{7†} and Fernando C Barros^{7†}

Abstract

Background: Large epidemiological studies in DNA biobanks have increasingly used less invasive methods for obtaining DNA samples, such as saliva collection. Although lower amounts of DNA are obtained as compared with blood collection, this method has been widely used because of its more simple logistics and increased response rate. The present study aimed to verify whether a storage time of 8 months decreases the quality of DNA from collected samples.

Methods: Saliva samples were collected with an Oragene™ DNA Self-Collection Kit from 4,110 subjects aged 14–15 years. The samples were processed in two aliquots with an 8-month interval between them. Quantitative and qualitative evaluations were carried out in 20% of the samples by spectrophotometry and genotyping. Descriptive analyses and paired t-tests were performed.

Results: The mean volume of saliva collected was 2.2 mL per subject, yielding on average 184.8 µg DNA per kit. Most samples showed a Ratio of OD differences (RAT) between 1.6 and 1.8 in the qualitative evaluation. The evaluation of DNA quality by TaqMan[®], High Resolution Melting (HRM), and restriction fragment length polymorphism-PCR (RFLP-PCR) showed a rate of success of up to 98% of the samples. The sample store time did not reduce either the quantity or quality of DNA extracted with the Oragene kit.

Conclusion: The study results showed that a storage period of 8 months at room temperature did not reduce the quality of the DNA obtained. In addition, the use of the Oragene kit during fieldwork in large population-based studies allows for DNA of high quantity and high quality.

Background

Epidemiological studies for the development of DNA biobanks have increasingly used less invasive methods for extracting genetic material, such as collection of buccal epithelial cells from saliva [1,2]. Other methods used in population-based studies to obtain DNA are collection of peripheral blood, swab and mouthwash for buccal cell collection, and FTA cards (Fluorescence Treponema Absorption) [1,3].

Successful genetic epidemiological studies depend on the extraction of DNA of adequate quantity and quality, both of which are influenced by the method and tissue used for biological material collection [4]. Koni et al. [1]

recently made clear the limitations of low-quality DNA in biobanks, in addition to summarizing previous studies that used saliva collection to obtain DNA. The concentration of DNA extracted from blood leukocytes processed by saline extraction is 28.4 µg (11.3-59.5 µg) from 2 mL of blood [5], whereas the quantity of DNA obtained by saliva collection is 34.91 µg (2.20 – 122.04 µg) from 3 mL of saliva [6]. Although saliva collection provides smaller amounts of DNA than blood, this biological sampling method has been widely used, especially because it requires more simple logistics, including self-collection by study subjects and sample mailing [7-11]. Notably, saliva collection in children may provide lower amounts of DNA compared with adults [12,13]. However, DNA obtained from buccal cells by saliva or using a sponge does not interfere with the analysis of single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) [1,14,15], and it is even comparable to the material obtained by blood collection [5]. The

* Correspondence: anapaula.epi@gmail.com

†Equal contributors

¹Histology Laboratory, Morphology Department, Institute of Biology, Universidade Federal de Pelotas (UFPeI), Pelotas, Brazil

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

collection of saliva from oral rinse or spit provides DNA with better quality than from buccal swabs or brush techniques [16].

Among the commercial kits used to obtain DNA from saliva, the Oragene™ DNA Self-Collection Kit assures no sample degradation, even when stored at room temperature for up to 30 months [17-19], and an average yield 110 µg of DNA from 2 mL of Oragene DNA/saliva samples [20].

Although widely used as a source of genetic material, there are some limitations for determining the amount of DNA obtained from buccal cells, because the concentration can differ between individuals and may contain non-human DNA, degraded or with contaminants. However, compared with other non-invasive methods, DNA extracted from saliva cells has proven to have the highest quality [5,16]. For DNA quantification, the fastest and least expensive method is ultraviolet (UV) spectrophotometry. Other methods for this measurement include agarose gel electrophoresis, fluorescent dyes, such as Hoechst and PicoGreens™, real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), and hybridization techniques. Although these methods have high correlations with quantification measurements [11], they all can lead to biased quantification, especially in samples with low DNA concentration [21].

The most widely used technique for evaluating DNA quality is ultraviolet (UV) spectrophotometry with calculation of Ratio of OD differences (RAT), with an acceptable range between 1.6 and 1.8. Comparative studies of the quality of DNA obtained by blood and saliva collection verified that both methods provided results within the acceptable and recommended RAT range [5].

The present study aimed to verify whether a storage time of 8 months decreases the quality of DNA, based on the analysis of a subsample of 20% accessed by the quality control of DNA from teenagers of the 1993 Pelotas (Brazil) birth cohort study.

Methods

Between January and August 2008, saliva samples were collected from 4,110 adolescents in the 1993 Birth Cohort in the city of Pelotas, southern Brazil [22,23], using the Oragene DNA Sample Collection Kit (OG-250 Disc Format, DNA Self-Collection Kit, Genotek, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada). The manufacturer's stated specifications for this kit include the possibility of storing the saliva samples at room temperature for up to 5 years [19], the provision of high quality DNA, median yield of DNA of 110 µg from 4 mL of Oragene.DNA/saliva solution. The manufacturer concedes that the yield may range from 15 µg to more than 300 µg, and recommends that final concentration of DNA should be less than 200 µg/mL (200 ng/µL) [24].

The adolescents and their parents/guardians were informed of the study's purposes and were then asked to sign an informed consent form. The present study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee at Universidade Federal de Pelotas Medical School.

The adolescents were asked to fast for at least 30 minutes before saliva collection. At their arrival at the collection site, they were asked if they were fasting. If yes, a mouthwash with water was performed and they had to wait at least 15 minutes before the sample collection. For saliva collection, the subjects were asked to rub their tongue against the inside of the mouth for 15 seconds and provide an amount of saliva up to the mark of a collection vial. After this, the vial was sealed, identified, and gently inverted for 10 times to mix saliva samples and the Oragene solution. The samples containing Oragene.DNA/saliva mixed were then taken to a laboratory where their transparency was examined, after which they were stored at room temperature until processing (after 3 days or 8 months later).

DNA was extracted within 3 days of saliva collection and again eight months later. The first extraction was performed using a standard volume of 2.0 mL Oragene.DNA/saliva mixed samples and the second one using the remaining volume of mixer in the collection vial. Both extractions were performed according to the manufacturer's protocol. Briefly, the collected material underwent lysis with a purifying buffer provided in the kit for protein precipitation, followed by an ice bath, and DNA precipitation with 100% ethanol. The DNA was rehydrated in 300 µL of TE (Tris-HCl 1 M pH 8.0 and 0.5 M EDTA pH 8.0) for the first extraction and its equivalent for the second extraction, based on the volume of Oragene DNA/saliva solution remaining in the vial. After extraction, DNA samples were stored at 4°C for 7 days before spectrophotometric analysis and then stored in a freezer at -20°C. DNA quantity and quality was evaluated by Quality Control in 822 samples (20% of all) by ultraviolet (UV) spectrophotometry using an Eppendorf biophotometer (Eppendorf, Hamburg) at a dilution of 5:95 (10µL of sample in 190µL of Milli-Q); readings at 260 nm, 280 nm and 320 nm were performed. After the readings, the concentration was adjusted by the formula $[(A_{260}-A_{320}) \times 20 \times 50]$. The ratio between absorbance readings was calculated using the following formula, as suggested by the kit: $RAT = (A_{260} - A_{320}) / (A_{280} - A_{320})$. The yield of extraction was calculated by multiplying the concentration by the total volume of DNA solution after extraction and divided by the volume of Oragene.DNA/saliva solution processed in each extraction. The DNA quality was also assessed by the amplification rate of three fragments of different sizes, using the second sample processed individually, where two fragments were from the *IL4* gene:

Table 1 Descriptive characteristics of whole cohort of subjects born in 1993, city of Pelotas, southern Brazil, and the subsample assessed by Quality Control of DNA

	Provided saliva sample	Subsample assessed	p-values
Subject (N)	4110	822	
Age years ± SD	14.69 ± 0.30	14.69 ± 0.31	0.40
Gender (%)	48.9 male	50.7 male	0.26

SNPs -rs2243250 (51 bp) and twelve CpG sites on the promoter (284 bp fragment), and analyzed by TaqMan and HRM assay, respectively. The third fragment, from adiponectin gene (518 bp) was analyzed using PCR-RFLP (data not published yet).

Descriptive and paired *t*-test analyses were performed using STATA 10.0 to establish whether there were changes in DNA yield during the sample storage period. The paired-*t* test was used to evaluate the effects of storage time of 8 months on DNA quality and yield of the same saliva sample (sample unit) at different times.

Results

The description of the age and sex of individuals belonging to the study, and of the subsample, are presented in Table 1. No differences were found between the subsample and the whole cohort according to age or sex. Data of both measures DNA quantity and quality were normally distributed.

The mean volume of saliva collected was 2.2 mL (\pm 0.4), providing an average yield of 184.8 μ g of DNA per subject. Larger saliva volumes collected did not directly provide greater amounts of extracted DNA (data not shown).

The first extraction yielded 100 μ g of DNA (from an average of 2.0 mL Oragene DNA/saliva sample), and the second yielded 85 μ g (from average 1.7 mL Oragen DNA/saliva sample). Table 2 shows the amounts of DNA obtained (ng DNA/ μ L) from each Oragene DNA/saliva sample. In the first extraction, each μ L of Oragene DNA/saliva samples processed yielded an average of 36.6 ng DNA, whereas the second extraction yielded 47.9 ng DNA per μ L (p = 1.0).

The quality of DNA obtained in both extractions, evaluated through spectrophotometer readings, is shown

in Table 3. Both mean and median DNA quality of the samples in both extractions remained within the recommended range of 1.6–1.8.

The DNA quality evaluation by the success in amplification by PCR and RFLP-PCR reactions are summarized in Table 4. The assays displayed a rate of amplification of up to 98% in the samples.

Discussion

The present study showed an average DNA yield that was 52% higher than that reported by the manufacturer [17] and higher than those described in other studies using this same kit [1,5,25,26]. However, our results were similar to results obtained by studies that used UV to measure the DNA yield [16,27]. The manufacturer admits that yields up to 200 μ g can be obtained, making our average results within this range. In studies involving male subjects, older teenagers, and adults, the yields of DNA obtained were even higher than those found here [11,25]. The efficient DNA recovery here was attributable to the rubbing of the tongue inside the mouth for 15 seconds, which ensures an efficient desquamation of the oral mucosa. This would appear to agree with a study that showed that tooth brushing 30 minutes before saliva collection reduces the amount of DNA obtained [15], although our results are within the maximum range quoted by the manufacturer. Our results are that the collection of saliva close to the amount recommended by the manufacturer (4 mL) did not yield larger amounts of DNA, is corroborated by the results of Nishita et al. [11].

A comparison of DNA yield between the two extractions shows that the 8-month storage had no significant effect, because the amount of DNA obtained from each μ L of Oragene.DNA/saliva samples was not lower in the second extraction, which agrees with the statement of the manufacturer [19], although it has been analyzed only the period of 8 months of storage. Thus samples can be stored for at least 8 months with no loss in the ability to obtain DNA. This was also achieved by Birnboim et al. [20], who evaluated sample viability for up to 187 days. It is noteworthy that in our study, the viability of samples was verified up to 270 days after saliva collection.

Similarly, the 8-month storage did not reduce the quality of genomic material obtained: the sample's RAT was found to be within the recommended range of 1.6–1.8

Table 2 DNA yield obtained with the Oragene™ DNA Self-Collection Kit in a cohort of subjects born in 1993, city of Pelotas, southern Brazil

	DNA yield (ng DNA/ μ L Oragene-DNA/saliva samples)					Spearman correlation (<i>r</i>)
	Mean ± SD	Median	Range	p-value α	CV (%)	
First extraction	36.6 ± 23.8	30.0	2.0–160.0	1	65.2	0.84
Second extraction	47.9 ± 33.6	38.5	1.0–251.0		70.1	

α one-tailed p-value of difference (paired *t*-test 1st > 2nd extraction). (N = 822).

Table 3 DNA quality obtained with the Oragene™ DNA Self-Collection Kit in a cohort of subjects born in 1993, city of Pelotas, southern Brazil (N = 822)

	RAT ^a					
	Mean ± SD	Median	Range	p-value ^b	CV (%)	Spearman correlation (r)
First extraction	1.78 ± 0.12	1.79	0.84–2.64	1	6.5	0.67
Second extraction	1.84 ± 0.09	1.85	1.44–3.00		4.8	

^a RAT (Ratio of OD differences) = [(A260 – A320)/(A280 – A320)].

^b one-tailed p-value of difference (paired t-test 1st >2nd evaluation).

[28] as described by the manufacturer [17]. This result agrees with those reported by a study that evaluated different storage times for the same commercial kit, but under experimental conditions [26]. The RAT was also higher than those reported for buccal swabs and FTA cards methods [5,16].

The maintenance of a sample's viability during an 8-month storage at room temperature, together with the finding of higher RAT results in the second extraction, suggests that the kit's reagents remains stable samples with no DNA degradation, as proposed by some works [20,29].

Successful genetic analysis for SNP genotyping depends on high DNA concentrations, but not necessarily on high yields of total DNA [25]. This is a limitation of the present study: the spectrophotometric method used in the quantitative evaluation does not allow identification of whether the DNA source is human or not. In the present study, the good amplification success of 98% was minor in PCR-RFLP assay when compared to TaqMan and HRM (99%), but was similar to results found by Koni et al. [1]. This was expected, because the technique is laborious and has many factors dependent on the DNA quality that are not measured by ultraviolet (UV) spectrophotometry. However, TaqMan and HRM assays had higher amplifications success (99%), confirming that the DNA obtained with the kit enables applications for allelic discrimination and DNA methylation. The amplifications successful found in our study suggest that the mouthwash performed 15 minutes before saliva collection reduced potential contaminants in the saliva samples, providing the expected human DNA results reported in studies with the same commercial kit [11,26,30], and showed that the DNA obtained by

Oragene DNA Sample Collection Kit is suitable for genetic analysis.

Conclusions

The present study showed that an 8-month sample saliva stored in Oragene solution at room temperature does not affect the DNA quantity and quality. It was also found that saliva collection using the Oragene kit during field work in large population-based studies allows for high DNA yields and generates DNA with adequate quality for the genetic studies required in birth cohorts and population-based studies. The collection of saliva volumes greater than 2.2 mL does not provide higher overall yield per kit. The Oragene kit is thus an effective method for obtaining high-quantity and high-quality DNA from a large number of samples.

Competing interest

The authors state no relevant conflict of interest.

Acknowledgments

The Pelotas Birth Cohort Study is supported by Wellcome Trust Initiative. The early stages of the Pelotas Birth Cohort Study were supported by the European Union, the Brazilian National Program for Centers of Excellence (PRONEX), the Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), and the Brazilian Ministry of Health. The researcher Ana Paula Nunes received a PRODOC graduate grant from the Brazilian Federal Agency for Support and Evaluation of Graduate Education (CAPES-Brazil) for the development of this study.

Author details

¹Histology Laboratory, Morphology Department, Institute of Biology, Universidade Federal de Pelotas (UFPEL), Pelotas, Brazil. ²Physiology Department, Institute of Biology, Universidade Federal de Pelotas (UFPEL), Pelotas, Brazil. ³Academic Doctoral Biological Sciences, Physiology Department, Institute of Health Basic Sciences, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Porto Alegre, Brazil. ⁴BS in Biological Sciences (UFPEL), Pelotas, Brazil. ⁵Academic of Postgraduate in Biotechnology (UFPEL), Pelotas, Brazil. ⁶Nutrition Department, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil. ⁷Postgraduate in Epidemiology (UFPEL), Pelotas, Brazil.

Authors' contributions

Ana Paula Nunes managed the saliva collection and DNA extraction, and was responsible for preparing the manuscript. Isabel Oliveira de Oliveira was in charge at the laboratory where the samples were processed. Betânia R. dos Santos, Cristini Millech, and Liziane P. Silva performed DNA extractions, readings, and data entry. David A. Gonzalez performed most of the statistical analyses. Ana M. B. Menezes, Cora L. Araújo, and Pedro C. Hallal are study coordinators of the 1993 Pelotas Birth Cohort Study in the city of Pelotas, Brazil. Fernando C. Barros is one of the main investigators of the Pelotas Birth Cohort Study in the city of Pelotas, Brazil, and assisted in the discussion section. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Table 4 Amplification of DNA obtained by Oragene™ DNA Self-Collection Kit in a cohort of subjects born in 1993, city of Pelotas, southern Brazil (N = 822)

Assay	Fragment length	Success rate (%)
SNP IL4 rs2243250 by TaqMan	51 bp	99
Promoter IL4 CpG island by HRM	284 bp	99
SNP Adiponectin rs1501299C276 by PCR-RFLP	518 bp	98

Received: 3 May 2011 Accepted: 4 May 2012
Published: 4 May 2012

References

1. Koni AC, Scott RA, Wang G, Bailey ME, Peplies J, Bammann K, Pitsiladis YP: **DNA yield and quality of saliva samples and suitability for large-scale epidemiological studies in children.** *International journal of obesity (2005)* 2011, **35**(Suppl 1):S113–S118.
2. Turner S, Ayres J, Macfarlane T, Mehta A, Mehta G, Palmer C, Cunningham S, Adams T, Aniruddhan K, Bell C, et al: **A methodology to establish a database to study gene environment interactions for childhood asthma.** 2010, **10**:107.
3. Bhatti P, Kampa D, Alexander BH, McClure C, Ringer D, Doody MM, Sigurdson AJ: **Blood spots as an alternative to whole blood collection and the effect of a small monetary incentive to increase participation in genetic association studies.** *BMC Med Res Methodol* 2009, **9**:76.
4. Peplies J, Fraterman A, Scott R, Russo P, Bammann K: **Quality management for the collection of biological samples in multicentre studies.** *European journal of epidemiology* 2010, **25**(9):607–617.
5. Hansen TV, Simonsen MK, Nielsen FC, Hundrup YA: **Collection of blood, saliva, and buccal cell samples in a pilot study on the Danish nurse cohort: comparison of the response rate and quality of genomic DNA.** *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2007, **16**(10):2072–2076.
6. Zhang Y, Ji C: **An application of salivary DNA in twin research of Chinese children.** *Twin Res Hum Genet* 2008, **11**(5):546–551.
7. Le Marchand L, Lum-Jones A, Saltzman B, Visaya V, Nomura AM, Kolonel LN: **Feasibility of collecting buccal cell DNA by mail in a cohort study.** *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2001, **10**(6):701–703.
8. Garcia-Closas M, Egan KM, Abruzzo J, Newcomb PA, Titus-Ernstoff L, Franklin T, Bender PK, Beck JC, Le Marchand L, Lum A, et al: **Collection of genomic DNA from adults in epidemiological studies by buccal cytobrush and mouthwash.** *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2001, **10**(6):687–696.
9. Etter JF, Neidhart E, Bertrand S, Malafosse A, Bertrand D: **Collecting saliva by mail for genetic and cotinine analyses in participants recruited through the Internet.** *European journal of epidemiology* 2005, **20**(10):833–838.
10. Bauer JE, Rezaishiraz H, Head K, Cowell J, Bepler G, Aiken M, Cummings KM, Hyland A: **Obtaining DNA from a geographically dispersed cohort of current and former smokers: use of mail-based mouthwash collection and monetary incentives.** *Nicotine Tob Res* 2004, **6**(3):439–446.
11. Nishita DM, Jack LM, McElroy M, McClure JB, Richards J, Swan GE, Bergen AW: **Clinical trial participant characteristics and saliva and DNA metrics.** *BMC Med Res Methodol* 2009, **9**:71.
12. Zheng S, Ma X, Buffer PA, Smith MT, Wiencke JK: **Whole genome amplification increases the efficiency and validity of buccal cell genotyping in pediatric populations.** *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2001, **10**(6):697–700.
13. Saftlas AF, Waldschmidt M, Logsdon-Sackett N, Triche E, Field E: **Optimizing buccal cell DNA yields in mothers and infants for human leukocyte antigen genotyping.** *American journal of epidemiology* 2004, **160**(1):77–84.
14. Woo JG, Sun G, Haverbusch M, Indugula S, Martin LJ, Broderick JP, Deka R, Woo D: **Quality assessment of buccal versus blood genomic DNA using the Affymetrix 500 K GeneChip.** *BMC genetics* 2007, **8**:79.
15. Feigelson HS, Rodriguez C, Robertson AS, Jacobs EJ, Calle EE, Reid YA, Thun MJ: **Determinants of DNA yield and quality from buccal cell samples collected with mouthwash.** *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2001, **10**(9):1005–1008.
16. Rogers NL, Cole SA, Lan HC, Crossa A, Demerath EW: **New saliva DNA collection method compared to buccal cell collection techniques for epidemiological studies.** *Am J Hum Biol* 2007, **19**(3):319–326.
17. Birnboim HC: **DNA Yield with Oragene® DNA.** Ottawa: DNA Genotek, Inc.; 2004.
18. Iwaslow RM, Desbois A, Birnboim HC: **Long-term stability of DNA from saliva samples stored in Oragene(R)DNA.** In Edited by. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: DNA Genotek, Inc; 2004.
19. http://www.dnagenotek.com/pdf_files/PDPR012_LongTermStorage.pdf. 2010.
20. Birnboim HC: **DNA Stability with Oragene™.** Ottawa: DNA Genotek, Inc.; 2004.
21. Garcia-Closas M, Moore LE, Rabkin CS, Franklin T, Struwing J, Ginzinger D, Alguacil J, Rothman N: **Quantitation of DNA in buccal cell samples collected in epidemiological studies.** *Biomarkers* 2006, **11**(5):472–479.
22. Barros FC, Victora CG, Vaughan JP, Tomasi E, Horta BL, Cesar JA, Menezes MB, Halpern R, Post CL, del Mar Garcia M: **The epidemiological transition in maternal and child health in a Brazilian city, 1982–93: a comparison of two population-based cohorts.** *Paediatric and perinatal epidemiology* 2001, **15**(1):4–11.
23. Victora CG, Barros FC, Halpern R, Menezes AM, Horta BL, Tomasi E, Weiderpass E, Cesar JA, Olinto MT, Guimaraes PR, et al: **[Longitudinal study of the mother and child population in an urban region of southern Brazil, 1993: methodological aspects and preliminary results].** *Revista de saude publica* 1996, **30**(1):34–45.
24. http://www.dnagenotek.com/pdf_files/PD-PR-010%20Issue%201.8_Maximizing%20DNA%20Yield%20with%20Oragene.pdf. 2011.
25. Philibert RA, Zadorozhnyaya O, Beach SR, Brody GH: **Comparison of the genotyping results using DNA obtained from blood and saliva.** *Psychiatric genetics* 2008, **18**(6):275–281.
26. Ng DP, Koh D, Choo S, Chia KS: **Saliva as a viable alternative source of human genomic DNA in genetic epidemiology.** *Clinica chimica acta; international journal of clinical chemistry* 2006, **367**(1–2):81–85.
27. Rylander-Rudqvist T, Hakansson N, Tybring G, Wolk A: **Quality and quantity of saliva DNA obtained from the self-administrated oragene method—a pilot study on the cohort of Swedish men.** *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2006, **15**(9):1742–1745.
28. Sambrook J, Fritsch EF, Maniatis T: *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual.*: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press; 1989.
29. Iwaslow RM DA, Birnboim HC: **Long-term stability of DNA from saliva samples stored in Oragene® DNA.** 2004.
30. James C: **Human Genomic DNA Content of Saliva Samples Collected in Oragene®DNA.** In Edited by RM Iwaslow RM HB. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: DNA Genotek, Inc; 2008.

doi:10.1186/1471-2288-12-65

Cite this article as: Nunes et al.: Quality of DNA extracted from saliva samples collected with the oragene™ DNA self-collection kit. *BMC Medical Research Methodology* 2012 **12**:65.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

