

Total RNA Isolation Reagent Kit

Catalogue No.: abx460023

Total RNA Isolation Reagent Kit provides an efficient 3-step method to isolate the total RNA from the tissue, cultured animal and bacterial cells, blood, and serum. This unique reagent system ensures the total RNA with a high yield and good quality from samples of unlimited size. If a larger sample is required, the reagent volume can be scaled proportionately, making this reagent not only very user-friendly but also highly versatile. RNA phenol extraction is not required, and the entire procedure can be completed in 60 minutes. The total RNA is ready for use in RT-PCR, Northern Blotting, cDNA Synthesis and Mapping.

Contents:

- Buffer 1: 50 ml
- Buffer 2: 6 ml

Reagents Required But Not Provided:

- Microcentrifuge and microcentrifuge tubes
- Water bath or incubator
- Mortar and pestle
- RNase A (50 mg/ml)
- RNase-free water
- Beta-mercaptoethanol
- Isopropanol
- Chloroform
- 70% EtOH (prepared from Absolute EtOH diluted in RNase-free water)

Target: Total RNA Isolation Reagent Kit

Tested Applications: RT-PCR

Storage: Store at room temperature.

Buffer: Not applicable.

Note: THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC, THERAPEUTIC OR COSMETIC PROCEDURES. NOT FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION.

Directions for use: Sample Preparation:

- **Tissue:** Grind 50 mg of fresh tissue in liquid nitrogen using a mortar and pestle.
- **Cultured Animal or Bacterial Cells:** Add 5×10^6 animal cells or 1×10^9 bacterial cells to a microcentrifuge tube. Centrifuge at $14,000 - 16,000 \times g$ for 1 minute. Discard the majority of the supernatant (if more than 1.5 ml of bacterial culture is used, repeat this step). Use the remaining supernatant to resuspend the pellet.
- **Fresh or Frozen Blood:** Collect blood in anticoagulant-treated collection tubes. Transfer the blood to a sterile tube (up to 300 μ l to a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube; up to 1 ml to a 15 ml centrifuge tube).

Assay Procedure:

Before carrying out the assay, check the Buffers for any salt precipitation. Re-dissolve any precipitates by warming to 37 °C.

1. Lysis.

- **Tissue:** Add 500 μ l of Buffer 1 and 8 μ l of beta-mercaptoethanol to the sample. Grind the sample in the mortar until it is completely dissolved. Transfer the dissolved sample to a microcentrifuge tube.

- **Cultured Animal or Bacterial Cells; Fresh or Frozen Blood:** Add 500 μ l of Buffer 1 and 8 μ l of beta-mercaptoethanol to the sample and mix fully.

- **Serum:** Add 500 μ l of serum to a microcentrifuge tube. Add 500 μ l of Buffer 1 and 8 μ l of beta-mercaptoethanol to the sample and mix fully.

For frozen samples, incubate at 90 °C for 30 minutes, and then at 15-30 °C for 5 minutes. Centrifuge at $14,000 - 16,000 \times g$ at 2-8 °C for 15 minutes, then transfer the supernatant to a new microcentrifuge tube. For all other samples, incubate at 60 °C for 10 minutes.

2. Phase Separation. To the supernatant obtained in the previous step, add Buffer 2 at 1/10 of the supernatant volume, followed by 500 μ l of chloroform. Shake vigorously and then centrifuge at $14,000 - 16,000 \times g$ at 2-8 °C for 10 minutes. Carefully remove the upper phase and transfer it to a new microcentrifuge tube. Repeat until the interphase becomes clear, then transfer the clear upper phase to a new microcentrifuge tube.

3. RNA Precipitation. To the clear upperphase obtained in the previous step, add 500 μ l of isopropanol. Mix the sample by inverting gently. Allow to stand on ice for 10 minutes. Centrifuge at $14,000 - 16,000 \times g$ at 2-8 °C for 15 minutes. Discard the supernatant and wash the pellet with 1 ml of 70% EtOH. Centrifuge at $14,000 - 16,000 \times g$ at 2-8 °C for 5 minutes. Completely discard the supernatant and re-suspend the pellets in 50-100 μ l of RNase-free water. Incubate for 10 minutes at 60 °C to dissolve the pellet.