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RNA/DNA Purification Kit — Product Insert

Product # 48700

Norgen's RNA/DNA Purification Kit provides a rapid method for the isolation and purification of total RNA and genomic DNA sequentially from a single sample of cultured animal cells, tissue samples (particularly hard-to-extract fibrous tissues), blood, bacteria, yeast, fungi or plants. The total RNA and genomic DNA are all column purified in less than 30 minutes (Figure 1). This kit is ideal for researchers who are interested in studying the genome and transcriptome of a single sample, such as for studies of microRNA profiling, gene expression including gene silencing experiments or mRNA knockdowns, studies involving biomarker discovery, and for characterization of cultured cell lines. Norgen's RNA/DNA Purification Kit is especially useful for researchers who are isolating macromolecules from precious, difficult to obtain or small samples such as biopsy materials or single foci from cell cultures, as it eliminates the need to fractionate the sample. Furthermore, analysis will be more reliable since the RNA and DNA are derived from the same sample, thereby eliminating inconsistent results. The purified macromolecules are of the highest purity and can be used in a number of different downstream applications

Norgen's Purification Technology

RNA and DNA Purification

Purification is based on spin column chromatography. The process involves first lysing the cells or tissue of interest with the provided Buffer SKP. For hard-to-extract fibrous tissues (such as heart and muscle), an additional Proteinase K digestion step is provided for maximum recovery of the RNA and DNA. The DNA in the lysate is then captured and purified on a DNA purification column. Ethanol is then added to the flowthrough of the DNA purification step, and the solution is loaded onto a RNA spin-column. Norgen's resin binds nucleic acids in a manner that depends on ionic concentrations, thus only the RNA including microRNAs will bind to the column while the proteins are removed in the flowthrough. Next, the bound RNA is washed with the provided Wash Solution A to remove impurities, and the purified RNA is eluted with the Elution Solution A. The kit purifies all sizes of RNA, from large mRNA and ribosomal RNA down to microRNA (miRNA) and small interfering RNA (siRNA). The purified RNA is of the highest integrity and can be used in a number of downstream applications including real time PCR, reverse transcription PCR, Northern blotting, RNase protection and primer extension, and expression array assays. The genomic DNA is of the highest quality, and can be used in PCR reactions, sequencing, Southern blotting, methylation studies and SNP analysis.

Advantages

- The RNA and DNA are all column purified
- RNA and DNA are isolated from a single sample with no splitting of the lysate, thus reducing inconsistent results and variability
- Sequential isolation of RNA and DNA from a single sample. Ideal for precious, difficult to obtain or small samples such as biopsy material or single foci from cell cultures.
- Isolate total RNA and genomic DNA from a single sample in less than 30 minutes
- Additional Proteinase K provided for hard-to-extract fibrous tissues.
- All sizes of RNA are isolated, from large mRNA down to microRNA
- The purified RNA and DNA are of the highest quality and can be used in a number of downstream applications

Specifications

Kit Specifications	
Maximum Column Binding Capacity	50 µg for RNA 20 µg for DNA
Maximum Column Loading Volume	650 µL
Size of RNA Purified	All sizes, including small RNA (<200 nt)
Maximum Amount of Starting Material: Animal Cells Animal Tissues Blood Bacteria Yeast Fungi Plant Tissues	 5 x 10^6 cells 25 mg (for most tissues)$^{\$}$ 100 µL 1 x 10^9 cells 1 x 10^8 cells 50 mg 50 mg
Time to Complete 10 Purifications	30 minutes
Average Yields* HEK 293 Cells (1 x 10^6 cells) HEK 293 Cells (1 x 10^6 cells) Liver (15 mg) Liver (15 mg)	 10 - 15 µg RNA 2 - 4 µg DNA 30 – 35 µg RNA 4 – 6 µg DNA

** average yields will vary depending upon a number of factors including species, growth conditions used and developmental stage.*
$ tissue inputs of up to 40 mg may be used, however for inputs greater than the recommended 25 mg cross-contamination of the RNA and DNA fractions is possible

Kit Components

Component	Used For		Product #48700 (50 samples)
Buffer SKP	**RNA Lysis**		**40 mL**
Wash Solution A	**RNA Wash**	**gDNA Wash**	**2 x 38 mL 1 x 18 mL**
Elution Solution A	**RNA Elution**		**6 mL**
Elution Buffer F	**gDNA Elution**		**15 mL**
RNase-Free Water	**Fibrous Tissue Processing**		40 mL
Proteinase K	**Fibrous Tissue Processing**		2 x 12 mg
gDNA Purification Columns	**gDNA Purification**		**50**
RNA Purification Columns	**RNA Purification**		**50**
Collection Tubes			**100**
Elution tubes (1.7 mL)			**100**
Product Insert			**1**

Storage Conditions and Product Stability
Store Proteinase K at -20°C upon arrival. All other solutions should be kept tightly sealed and stored at room temperature. These reagents should remain stable for at least 2 years in their unopened containers.

Precautions and Disclaimers
This kit is designed for research purposes only. It is not intended for human or diagnostic use. Ensure that a suitable lab coat, disposable gloves and protective goggles are worn when working with chemicals. For more information, please consult the appropriate Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs). These are available as convenient PDF files online at *www.norgenbiotek.com*.

The **Buffer SKP** contains guanidinium salts, and should be handled with care. Guanidinium salts form highly reactive compounds when combined with bleach, thus care must be taken to properly dispose of any of these solutions

Blood of all human and animal subjects is considered potentially infectious. All necessary precautions recommended by the appropriate authorities in the country of use should be taken when working with whole blood.

Customer-Supplied Reagents and Equipment
You must have the following in order to use the RNA/DNA Purification Kit:

For All Protocols
- Benchtop microcentrifuge
- β-mercaptoethanol (Optional)
- 96 - 100 % ethanol
- Molecular biology grade water (Milli-Q® water)

For Animal Cell Protocol
- PBS (RNase-free)

For Animal Tissue Protocol
- Liquid nitrogen
- Mortar and pestle

For Bacterial Protocol
- Lysozyme-containing TE Buffer:
    - For Gram-negative bacteria, 1 mg/mL lysozyme in TE Buffer
    - For Gram-positive bacteria, 3 mg/mL lysozyme in TE Buffer

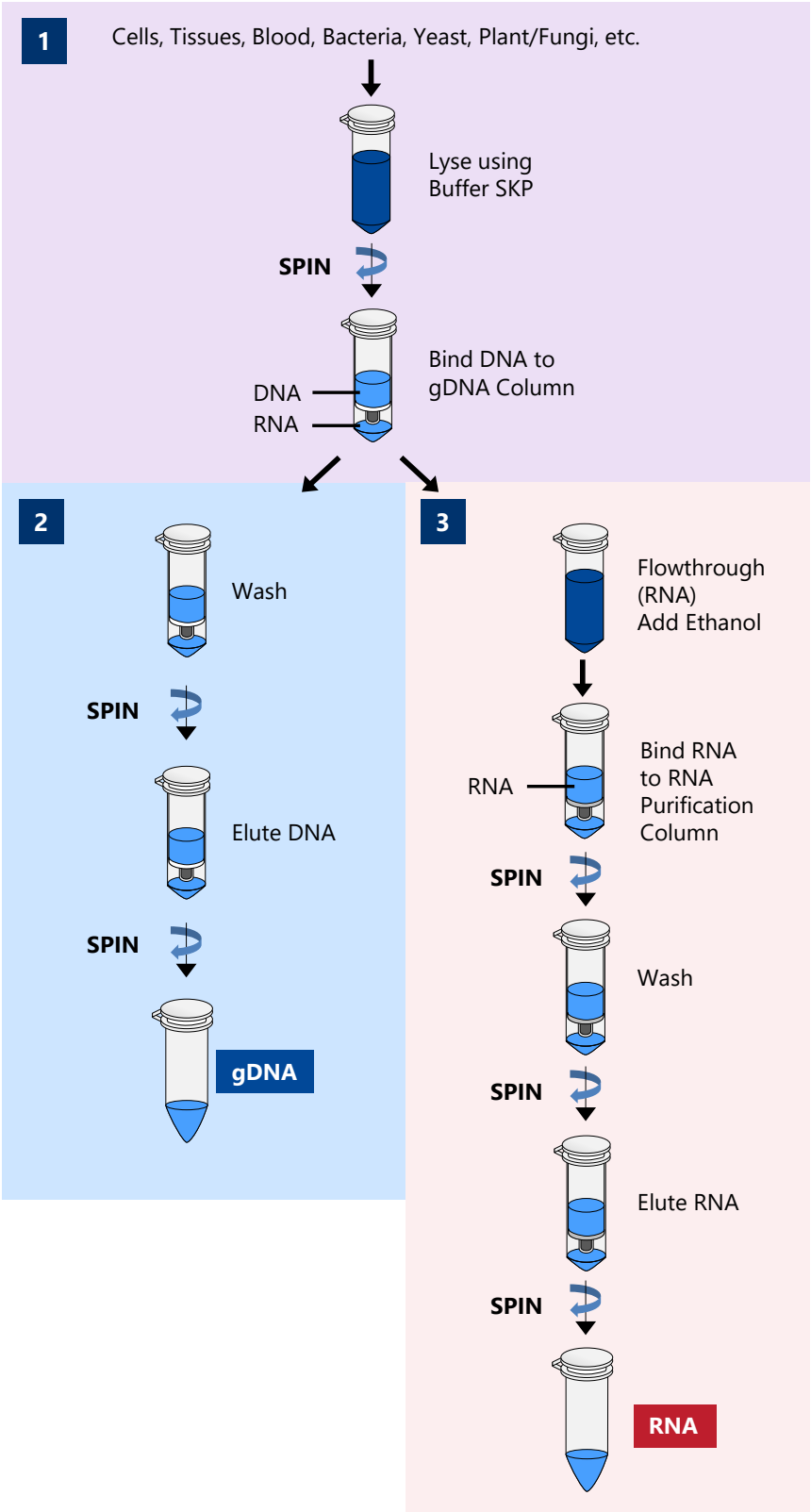
For Yeast Protocol
- Resuspension Buffer with Lyticase:
    - 50 mM Tris pH 7.5
    - 10 mM EDTA
    - 1 M Sorbital
    - 1 unit/μL Lyticase

For Fungi Protocol
- Liquid nitrogen
- Mortar and pestle

For Plant Protocol
- Liquid nitrogen
- Mortar and pestle

Flow Chart

Procedure for Purifying Total RNA and DNA using Norgen's RNA/DNA Purification Kit



Working with RNA
RNases are very stable and robust enzymes that degrade RNA. Autoclaving solutions and glassware is not always sufficient to actively remove these enzymes. The first step when preparing to work with RNA is to create an RNase-free environment. The following precautions are recommended as your best defense against these enzymes.

- The RNA area should be located away from microbiological work stations
- Clean, disposable gloves should be worn at all times when handling reagents, samples, pipettes, disposable tubes, etc. It is recommended that gloves are changed frequently to avoid contamination
- There should be designated solutions, tips, tubes, lab coats, pipettes, etc. for RNA only
- All RNA solutions should be prepared using at least 0.05% DEPC-treated autoclaved water or molecular biology grade nuclease-free water
- Clean all surfaces with commercially available RNase decontamination solutions
- When working with purified RNA samples, ensure that they remain on ice during downstream applications

Procedures

All centrifugation steps are carried out in a benchtop microcentrifuge. Various speeds are required for different steps, so please check your microcentrifuge specifications to ensure that it is capable of the proper speeds. All centrifugation steps are performed at room temperature. The correct rpm can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{RPM} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{RCF}}{(1.118 \times 10^{-5})\,(r)}}$$

where *RCF* = required gravitational acceleration (relative centrifugal force in units of g); *r* = radius of the rotor in cm; and *RPM* = the number of revolutions per minute required to achieve the necessary *g*-force.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

This procedure is written in three steps. Section 1 contains the lysate preparation protocols from different types of starting materials. Please ensure that the proper protocol is followed for your sample. Section 2 contains the protocol to isolate genomic DNA from the sample. Section 3 contains the protocol to isolate total RNA from the sample. The same protocols for Section 2 to Section 3 will apply to all the different starting materials.

Notes Prior to Use for all RNA/DNA Purification Procedures

- The steps for preparing the lysate are different depending on the starting material **(Step 1).** However, the subsequent steps are the same in all cases **(Steps 2 – 9)**.
- Please ensure that the correct procedure for preparing the lysate from your starting material is followed.
- All centrifugation steps are performed at room temperature.
- A variable speed centrifuge should be used for maximum kit performance. If a variable speed centrifuge is not available a fixed speed centrifuge can be used, however reduced yields may be observed.
- Ensure that all solutions are at room temperature prior to use.
- Prepare a working concentration of the **Wash Solution A** by adding:
  - 90 mL of 96 - 100% ethanol (provided by the user) to each of the bottles containing 38 mL of concentrated **Wash Solution A**. This will give a final volume of 128 mL.

- 42 mL of 96 - 100% ethanol (provided by the user) to the supplied bottle containing 18 mL concentrated **Wash Solution A**. This will give a final volume of 60 mL.

The labels on the bottles have a box that may be checked to indicate that the ethanol has been added. The **Wash Solution A** is used for both RNA and DNA Purification.

- **Optional:** The use of β-mercaptoethanol in lysis is highly recommended for most tissues, particularly those known to have high RNase content (ex: pancreas). It is also recommended for users who wish to isolate RNA for sensitive downstream applications. Add 10 µL of β-mercaptoethanol (provided by the user) to each 1 mL of **Buffer SKP** required. β-mercaptoethanol is toxic and should be dispensed in a fume hood. Alternatively, the **Buffer SKP** can be used as provided.
- It is important to work quickly when purifying RNA.
- This kit is provided with 2 separate columns. When columns are removed from the labelled bags they are supplied in they can easily be identified as follows:
  - gDNA Purification Columns - column has blue and white contents
  - RNA Purification Columns – column has grey and white contents

Section 1. Preparation of Lysate From Various Cell Types

1A. Lysate Preparation from Cultured Animal Cells

Notes Prior to Use

- For optimal results, it is recommended that 1 x 10^6 cells be used for the input. Inputs of up to 5 x 10^6 cells may be used, however slight cross-contamination of genomic DNA in the RNA fraction may be observed in input ranges over 10^6 cells.
- A hemocytometer can be used in conjunction with a microscope to count the number of cells. As a general guideline, a confluent 3.5 cm plate of HeLa cells will contain 10^6 cells.
- Cell pellets can be stored at -70°C for later use or used directly in the procedure. Determine the number of cells present before freezing.
- Frozen pellets should be stored for no longer than 2 weeks to ensure that the integrity of the RNA is not compromised.
- Frozen cell pellets should not be thawed prior to beginning the protocol. Add the **Buffer SKP** directly to the frozen cell pellet **(Step 1A(ii) d).**

1A (i). Cell Lysate Preparation from Cells Growing in a Monolayer

a. Aspirate media and wash cell monolayer with an appropriate amount of PBS. Aspirate PBS.
b. Add 300 µL of **Buffer SKP** directly to culture plate.
c. Lyse cells by gently tapping culture dish and swirling buffer around plate surface for five minutes.
d. Transfer lysate to a microcentrifuge tube.
e. **Proceed to Step 2.**

Optional: Lysis can be enhanced at this point by passing the lysate through a 25 gauge needle attached to a syringe 5-10 times or heating the lysate at 55°C for 10 minutes.

1A (ii). Cell Lysate Preparation from Cells Growing in Suspension and Lifted Cells

a. Transfer cell suspension to an RNase-free tube (not provided) and centrifuge at no more than 200 *x g* (~2,000 RPM) for 10 minutes to pellet cells.
b. Carefully decant the supernatant to ensure that the pellet is not dislodged. Wash the cell pellet with an appropriate amount of PBS. Centrifuge at 200 x g (~2,000 RPM) for another 5 minutes.

c. Carefully decant the supernatant. A few µL of PBS may be left behind with the pellet in order to ensure that the pellet is not dislodged.
d. Add 300 µL of **Buffer SKP** to the pellet. Lyse cells by vortexing for 15 seconds. Ensure that the entire pellet is completely dissolved before proceeding to the next step.
e. **Proceed to Step 2.**

Optional: Lysis can be enhanced at this point by passing the lysate through a 25 gauge needle attached to a syringe 5-10 times or heating the lysate at 55°C for 10 minutes.

1B. Lysate Preparation from Animal Tissues (Soft, Non-Fibrous)

Notes Prior to Use

- RNA in animal tissues is not protected after harvesting until it is disrupted and homogenized. Thus it is important that the procedure is carried out as quickly as possible, particularly the Cell Lysate Preparation step.
- Fresh or frozen tissues may be used for the procedure. Tissues should be flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen and transferred immediately to a -70°C freezer for long-term storage. Tissues may be stored at -70°C for several months. Do not allow frozen tissues to thaw prior to grinding with the mortar and pestle in order to ensure that the integrity of the RNA is not compromised.
- The maximum recommended input of tissue for optimal separation of RNA and DNA is 25 mg. Note that up to 40 mg input may be used, however inputs larger than the recommended 25 mg may result in cross-contamination of DNA in the RNA fraction. If your tissue of interest is not included in the table below we recommend starting with an input of no more than 10 mg.

Table 1. Recommended Maximum Input Amounts of Different Tissues

Tissue	Maximum Input Amount
Brain	25 mg
Kidney	25 mg
Liver	25 mg
Lung	25 mg
Spleen	25 mg
Heart or Muscle	Please use Section 1C

1B. Cell Lysate Preparation from Animal Tissues

a. Excise the tissue sample from the animal.
b. Determine the amount of tissue by weighing. Please refer to Table 2 for the recommended maximum input amounts of different tissues. For tissues not included in the table, we recommend starting with an input of no more than 10 mg.
c. Transfer the tissue into a mortar that contains an appropriate amount of liquid nitrogen to cover the sample. Grind the tissue thoroughly using a pestle.
d. Allow the liquid nitrogen to evaporate, without allowing the tissue to thaw.
e. Add 300 µL of **Buffer SKP** to the tissue sample and continue to grind until the sample has been homogenized. Homogenize by passing the lysate 5-10 times through a 25 gauge needle attached to a syringe.

Optional: Alternatively, the lysate could be heated at 55°C for 10 minutes to enhance lysis

f. Using a pipette, transfer the lysate into an RNase-free microcentrifuge tube (not provided).
g. Spin lysate for 2 minutes to pellet any cell debris. Transfer the supernatant to another RNase-free microcentrifuge tube (not provided). Note the volume of the supernatant/lysate. **Proceed to Step 2.**

1C. Lysate Preparation from Animal Tissues (Fibrous)

Notes Prior to Use

- RNA in animal tissues is not protected after harvesting until it is disrupted and homogenized. Thus it is important that the procedure is carried out as quickly as possible, particularly the Cell Lysate Preparation step.
- Fresh or frozen tissues may be used for the procedure. Tissues should be flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen and transferred immediately to a -70°C freezer for long-term storage. Tissues may be stored at -70°C for several months. Do not allow frozen tissues to thaw prior to grinding with the mortar and pestle in order to ensure that the integrity of the RNA is not compromised.
- Reconstitute each of the provided Proteinase K vials with 600 µL of molecular biology grade water to give a final concentration of 20 mg/mL. Make small aliquots and store un-used enzyme at -20°C.
- The maximum recommended input of heart or muscle for optimal separation of RNA and DNA is 25 mg. Note that up to 40 mg input may be used, however inputs larger than the recommended 25 mg may result in cross-contamination of DNA in the RNA fraction. For other fibrous tissues, we recommend starting with an input of no more than 10 mg.

1C. Cell Lysate Preparation from Animal Tissues (Fibrous)

a. Excise the tissue sample from the animal.
b. Determine the amount of tissue by weighing. Please refer to Table 1 for the recommended maximum input amounts of different tissues. For tissues not included in the table, we recommend starting with an input of no more than 10 mg.
c. Transfer the tissue into a mortar that contains an appropriate amount of liquid nitrogen to cover the sample. Grind the tissue thoroughly using a pestle.
d. Allow the liquid nitrogen to evaporate, without allowing the tissue to thaw.
e. Add 300 µL of **Buffer SKP** to the tissue sample and continue to grind until the sample has been homogenized. Homogenize by passing the lysate 5-10 times through a 25 gauge needle attached to a syringe.
f. Using a pipette, transfer the lysate into an RNase-free microcentrifuge tube (not provided).
g. Add 300 µL of **RNase-Free water**. Mix by vortexing
h. Add 20 µL of reconstituted Proteinase K to the lysate, and incubate at 55°C for 15 minutes. Vortex the tubes occasionally during incubation.
i. Spin lysate for 2 minutes to pellet any cell debris. Transfer the supernatant to another RNase-free microcentrifuge tube (not provided). Note the volume of the supernatant/lysate. **Proceed to Step 2.**

1D. Lysate Preparation from Blood

Notes Prior to Use

- Blood of all human and animal subjects is considered potentially infectious. All necessary precautions recommended by the appropriate authorities in the country of use should be taken when working with whole blood.
- It is recommended that no more than 100 µL of blood be used in order to prevent clogging of the column.

- We recommend the use of this kit to isolate RNA from non-coagulating fresh blood using EDTA as the anti-coagulant.

1D. Cell Lysate Preparation from Blood

a. Transfer up to 100 µL of non-coagulating blood to an RNase-free microcentrifuge tube (not provided).
b. Add 300 µL of **Buffer SKP** to every 100 µL of blood. Lyse cells by vortexing for 15 seconds. Ensure that mixture becomes transparent (with a dark red color) before proceeding to the next step.
c. **Proceed to Step 2.**

Optional: The lysate could be heated at 55°C for 10 minutes to enhance lysis

1E. Lysate Preparation from Bacteria

Notes Prior to Use

- Prepare the appropriate lysozyme-containing TE Buffer as indicated in Table 2. This solution should be prepared with sterile, RNase-free TE Buffer, and kept on ice until needed. These reagents are to be provided by the user.
- It is recommended that no more than 10^9 bacterial cells be used in this procedure. Bacterial growth can be measured using a spectrophotometer. As a general rule, an *E. coli* culture containing 1 x 10^9 cells/mL has an OD_{600} of 1.0.
- For RNA isolation, bacteria should be harvested in log-phase growth.
- Bacterial pellets can be stored at -70°C for later use, or used directly in this procedure.
- Frozen bacterial pellets should not be thawed prior to beginning the protocol. Add the Lysozyme-containing TE Buffer directly to the frozen bacterial pellet **(Step 1Dc)**.

1E. Cell Lysate Preparation from Bacteria

a. Pellet bacteria by centrifuging at 14,000 *x g* (~14,000 RPM) for 1 minute.
b. Decant supernatant, and carefully remove any remaining media by aspiration.
c. Resuspend the bacteria thoroughly in 100 µL of the appropriate lysozyme-containing TE Buffer (see Table 2) by vortexing. Incubate at room temperature for the time indicated in Table 2.
d. Add 300 µL of **Buffer SKP** and vortex vigorously for at least 10 seconds.

Optional: The lysate could be heated at 55°C for 10 minutes to enhance lysis

e. **Proceed to Step 2.**

Table 2: Incubation Time for Different Bacterial Strains

Bacteria Type	Lysozyme Concentration in TE Buffer	Incubation Time
Gram-negative	1 mg/mL	5 min
Gram-positive	3 mg/mL	10 min

1F. Lysate Preparation from Yeast

Notes Prior to Use

- Prepare the appropriate amount of Lyticase-containing Resuspension Buffer, considering that 500 µL of buffer is required for each preparation. The Resuspension Buffer should have the following composition: 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 10 mM EDTA, 1M Sorbital, 0.1% β-

mercaptoethanol and 1 unit/μL Lyticase. This solution should be prepared with sterile, RNase-free reagents, and kept on ice until needed. These reagents are to be provided by the user.

- It is recommended that no more than 10^7 yeast cells or 1 mL of culture be used for this procedure.
- For RNA isolation, yeast should be harvested in log-phase growth.
- Yeast can be stored at -70°C for later use, or used directly in this procedure.
- Frozen yeast pellets should not be thawed prior to beginning the protocol. Add the Lyticase-containing Resuspension Buffer directly to the frozen yeast pellet **(Step 1Ec)**.

1F. Cell Lysate Preparation from Yeast

a. Pellet yeast by centrifuging at 14,000 *x g* (~14,000 RPM) for 1 minute.
b. Decant supernatant, and carefully remove any remaining media by aspiration.
c. Resuspend the yeast thoroughly in 500 μL of Lyticase-containing Resuspension Buffer by vortexing. Incubate at 37°C for 10 minutes.
d. Pellet the spheroplasts at 200 *x g* (~2,000 RPM) for 3 minutes. Decant supernatant.
e. Add 300 μL of **Buffer SKP** and vortex vigorously for at least 10 seconds.

   Optional: The lysate could be heated at 55°C for 10 minutes to enhance lysis

f. **Proceed to Step 2.**

1G. Lysate Preparation from Fungi

Notes Prior to Use

- Fresh or frozen fungi may be used for this procedure. Fungal tissue should be flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen and transferred immediately to a -70°C freezer for long-term storage. Fungi may be stored at -70°C for several months. Do not allow frozen tissues to thaw prior to grinding with the mortar and pestle in order to ensure that the integrity of the RNA is not compromised.
- It is recommended that no more than 50 mg of fungi be used for this procedure in order to prevent clogging of the column.
- It is important to work quickly during this procedure.

1G. Cell Lysate Preparation from Fungi

a. Determine the amount of fungi by weighing. It is recommended that no more than 50 mg of fungi be used for the protocol.
b. Transfer the fungus into a mortar that contains an appropriate amount of liquid nitrogen to cover the sample. Grind the fungus thoroughly using a pestle.

   Note: At this stage the ground fungus may be stored at -70°C, such that the RNA purification can be performed at a later time.

c. Allow the liquid nitrogen to evaporate, without allowing the tissue to thaw.
d. Add 300 μL of **Buffer SKP** to the tissue sample and continue to grind until the sample has been homogenized.

   Optional: The lysate could be heated at 55°C for 10 minutes to enhance lysis

e. Using a pipette, transfer the lysate into an RNase-free microcentrifuge tube (not provided).
f. Spin lysate for 2 minutes to pellet any cell debris. Transfer the supernatant to another RNase-free microcentrifuge tube. Note the volume of the supernatant/lysate. **Proceed to Step 2.**

1H. Lysate Preparation from Plant

Notes Prior to Use

- The maximum recommended input of plant tissue is 50 mg or 5 x 10^6 plant cells.
- Both fresh and frozen plant samples can be used for this protocol. Samples should be flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen and transferred immediately to a -70°C freezer for long-term storage. Do not allow frozen tissues to thaw prior to grinding with the mortar and pestle in order to ensure that the integrity of the RNA is not compromised.

1H. Cell Lysate Preparation from Plant

a. Transfer ≤50 mg of plant tissue or 5 x 10^6 plant cells into a mortar that contains an appropriate amount of liquid nitrogen to cover the sample. Grind the sample into a fine powder using a pestle in liquid nitrogen.

   Note: If stored frozen samples are used, do not allow the samples to thaw before transferring to the liquid nitrogen.

b. Allow the liquid nitrogen to evaporate, without allowing the tissue to thaw.
c. Add 300 µL of **Buffer SKP** to the tissue sample and continue to grind until the sample has been homogenized.

   Optional: The lysate could be heated at 55°C for 10 minutes to enhance lysis

d. Using a pipette, transfer the lysate into an RNase-free microcentrifuge tube (not provided).
e. Spin lysate for 2 minutes to pellet any cell debris. Transfer the supernatant to another RNase-free microcentrifuge tube. Note the volume of the supernatant/lysate. **Proceed to Step 2.**

Section 2: Genomic DNA Purification from All Types of Lysate

Note: The following steps of the procedure for the purification of genomic DNA are the same for all the different types of lysate.

2. Binding DNA to gDNA Purification Column

a. Assemble a **gDNA Purification Column** with one of the provided collection tubes.
b. Apply up to 600 µL of the lysate onto the column and centrifuge at **5,200 x *g* (~8,000 RPM)** for 2 minutes.

   Note: Ensure the entire lysate volume has passed through into the collection tube by inspecting the column. If the entire lysate volume has not passed, spin for an additional minute at **14,000 x g (~14,000 RPM**).

c. **Retain the flowthrough for RNA Purification (Section 3). The flowthough contains the RNA and should be stored on ice or at -20°C until the RNA Purification protocol is carried out.**
d. Reassemble the spin column with the collection tube.

3. Genomic DNA Wash

a. Apply 500 µL of **Wash Solution A** to the column and centrifuge at **≥ 3,500 x g (~6,000 RPM)** for 1 minute. Discard the flowthrough.
b. Apply 500 µL of **Wash Solution A** to the column and centrifuge at **≥ 3,500 x g (~6,000 RPM)** for 1 minute. Discard the flowthrough.
c. Spin the column at **14,000 x *g* (~14,000 RPM)** for 2 minutes in order to thoroughly dry the resin. Discard the collection tube.

4. **Genomic DNA Elution**
   a. Place the column into a fresh 1.7 mL Elution tube provided with the kit.
   b. Add 100 µL of **Elution Buffer F** to the column and let stand at room temperature for 2 minutes.
   c. Centrifuge for **2 minutes at 200 x *g* (~2,000 RPM),** followed by **1 minute** at **14,000 x *g* (~14,000 RPM).** Note the volume eluted from the column. If the entire volume has not been eluted, spin the column at 14,000 x g (~14,000 RPM) for 1 additional minute.

      Note: For maximum DNA recovery, it is recommended that a second elution be performed into a separate microcentrifuge tube (Repeat **Steps 4b** and **4c**).

5. **Storage of DNA**
   The purified DNA sample may be stored at 4°C for a few days. It is recommended that samples be placed at ≤–20°C for long term storage.

Section 3: Total RNA Purification from All Types of Lysate

6. **Binding RNA to Column**
   a. To every 100 µL of flowthrough from Step 2c, add 60 µL of 96 – 100 % Ethanol. Mix by vortexing.

      Note: For example, for 300 µL of flowthrough, add 180 µL of 96 – 100 % Ethanol

   b. Assemble an **RNA Purification Column** with one of the provided collection tubes.
   c. Apply up to 600 µL of the lysate with the ethanol onto the column and centrifuge at **≥ 3,500 x g (~6,000 RPM)** for 2 minutes.

      Note: Ensure the entire lysate volume has passed through into the collection tube by inspecting the column. If the entire lysate volume has not passed, spin for an additional minute at **14,000 x *g* (~14,000 RPM)**.

   d. Discard the flowthrough. Reassemble the spin column with the collection tube.

7. **RNA Wash**
   a. Apply 400 µL of **Wash Solution A** to the column and centrifuge at **≥ 3,500 x g (~6,000 RPM)** for 1 minute.

      Note: Ensure the entire wash solution has passed through into the collection tube by inspecting the column. If the entire wash volume has not passed, spin for an additional minute.

   b. Discard the flowthrough and reassemble the column with the collection tube.
   c. Wash column a second time by adding another 400 µL of **Wash Solution A** and centrifuge at **≥ 3,500 x g (~6,000 RPM)** for 1 minute.
   d. Discard the flowthrough and reassemble the spin column with its collection tube.
   e. Wash column a third time by adding another 400 µL of **Wash Solution A** and centrifuge at **≥ 3,500 x g (~6,000 RPM)** for 1 minute.
   f. Discard the flowthrough and reassemble the spin column with its collection tube.
   g. Spin the column at **14,000 x *g* (~14,000 RPM)** for 2 minutes in order to thoroughly dry the resin. Discard the collection tube.

8. **RNA Elution**
   a. Place the column into a fresh 1.7 mL Elution tube provided with the kit.
   b. Add 50 µL of **Elution Solution A** to the column.

c. Centrifuge for 2 minutes at **200 x *g* (~2,000 RPM),** followed by 1 minute at **14,000 x *g* (~14,000 RPM).** Note the volume eluted from the column. If the entire volume has not been eluted, spin the column at 14,000 x g (~14,000 RPM) for 1 additional minute.

Note: For maximum RNA recovery, particularly for samples that are known to contain large amounts of RNA, it is recommended that a second elution be performed into a separate microcentrifuge tube (Repeat **Steps 8b** and **8c**).

9. Storage of RNA

The purified RNA sample may be stored at –20°C for a few days. It is recommended that samples be placed at –70°C for long term storage.

Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution and Explanation
Poor RNA Recovery	Incomplete lysis of cells or tissue	Ensure that the appropriate amount of **Buffer SKP** was used for the amount of cells or tissue.
	Column has become clogged	Do not exceed the recommended amounts of starting materials. The amount of starting material may need to be decreased if the column shows clogging below the recommended levels. See “Clogged Column” below.
	An alternative elution solution was used	It is recommended that the RNA Elution Buffer supplied with this kit be used for maximum RNA recovery.
	Ethanol was not added to the lysate	Ensure that the appropriate amount of ethanol is added to the lysate before binding to the column.
	Ethanol was not added to the **Wash Solution A**	Ensure that 96 – 100 % ethanol is added to the supplied Wash Solution prior to use.
	Low RNA content in cells or tissues used	Different tissues and cells have different RNA contents, and thus the expected yield of RNA will vary greatly from these different sources. Please check literature to determine the expected RNA content of your starting material.
	Cell Culture: Cell monolayer was not washed with PBS	Ensure that the cell monolayer is washed with the appropriate amount of PBS in order to remove residual media from cells.
	Yeast: Lyticase was not added to the Resuspension Buffer	Ensure that the appropriate amount of lyticase is added when making the Resuspension Buffer.
	Bacteria and Yeast: All traces of media not removed	Ensure that all media is removed prior to the addition of the **Buffer SKP** through aspiration.

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution and Explanation
Clogged Column	Maximum number of cells or amount of tissue exceeds kit specifications	Refer to specifications to determine if amount of starting material falls within kit specifications.
	Centrifuge temperature too low	Ensure that the centrifuge remains at room temperature throughout the procedure. Temperatures below 20°C may cause precipitates to form that can cause the columns to clog.
RNA is Degraded	RNase contamination	RNases may be introduced during the use of the kit. Ensure proper procedures are followed when working with RNA. Please refer to "*Working with RNA"* at the beginning of this user guide.
	Procedure not performed quickly enough	In order to maintain the integrity of the RNA, it is important that the procedure be performed quickly. This is especially important for the Cell Lysate Preparation Step in the Animal Tissue protocol, since the RNA in animal tissues is not protected after harvesting until it is disrupted and homogenized. Also, after the DNA binding step, the flowthrough should be kept on ice or –20°C if the RNA purification step is not carried out immediately.
	Improper storage of the purified RNA	For short term storage RNA samples may be stored at –20°C for a few days. It is recommended that samples be stored at –70°C for longer term storage.
	Frozen tissues or cell pellets were allowed to thaw prior to RNA isolation	Do not allow frozen tissues to thaw prior to grinding with the mortar and pestle in order to ensure that the integrity of the RNA is not compromised.
	Lysozyme or lyticase used may not be RNAse-free	Ensure that the lysozyme and lyticase being used with this kit are RNase-free, in order to prevent possible problems with RNA degradation.
	Tissue samples were frozen improperly	Samples should be flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen and transferred immediately to a -70°C freezer for long-term storage.
RNA does not perform well in downstream Applications	RNA was not washed twice with the provided **Wash Solution A**	Traces of salt from the binding step may remain in the sample if the column is not washed twice with **Wash Solution A**. Salt may interfere with downstream applications, and thus must be washed from the column.
	Ethanol carryover	Ensure that the dry spin under the RNA Wash procedure is performed, in order to remove traces of ethanol prior to elution. Ethanol is known to interfere with many downstream applications.

Related Products	Product #
1kb RNA Ladder	15003
UltraRanger 1kb DNA Ladder	12100
RNA/DNA Purification Micro Kit	50300
RNA/Protein Purification Plus Kit	48200
RNA/DNA/Protein Purification Plus Kit	47700
RNA/DNA/Protein Purification Plus Micro Kit	51600

Technical Support
Contact our Technical Support Team between the hours of 8:30 and 5:30 (Eastern Standard Time) at (905) 227-8848 or Toll Free at 1-866-667-4362. Technical support can also be obtained from our website (www.norgenbiotek.com) or through email at techsupport@norgenbiotek.com.

Norgen's purification technology is patented and/or patent pending. See www.norgenbiotek.com/patents

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