

MasterPure[™] Yeast RNA Purification Kit

Cat. Nos. MPY03010 and MPY03100



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1. Introduction

The MasterPure[™] Yeast RNA Purification Kit provides all of the reagents needed to purify RNA from cell types including: *Candida, Saccharomyces, Schizosaccharomyces* and filamentous fungi. The kit utilizes a rapid desalting process¹ to remove contaminating macromolecules, avoiding toxic organic solvents, bead-beating, and spheroplasting.

2. Product Specifications

Storage: Store the Proteinase K and RNase-Free DNase I from the MasterPure Yeast RNA Purification Kit at -20° C in a freezer without a defrost cycle. The rest of the kit may be stored at room temperature for ease of use.

Storage Buffer: RNase-Free DNase I is supplied in a 50% glycerol solution containing 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 10 mM MgCl₂, and 10 mM CaCl₂. Proteinase K is supplied in a 50% glycerol solution containing 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 100 mM NaCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 10 mM CaCl₂, 0.1% Triton[®] X-100, and 1 mM dithiothreitol (DTT).

Quality Control: The MasterPure Yeast RNA Purification Kit is function-tested by purifying RNA from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. RNA quality and yield are assayed by agarose gel electrophoresis, spectrophotometry and use as a template for RT-PCR.

3. Kit Contents

Desc.	Concentration	Quantity
The MasterPure Yeast RNA Purification Kit is available in 10- and 100-purification sizes.		
The 100-purification kit contains:		
Extraction Reagent for RNA		60 ml
MPC Protein Precipitation Reagent		50 ml
Proteinase K	@ 50 μg/μl	200 µl
RNase-Free DNase I	@ 1 U/µl	500 µl
2X T & C Lysis Solution		20 ml
RiboGuard™ RNase Inhibitor	@ 40 U/μl	100 µl
10X DNase Buffer	2 ml	
(330 mM Tris-HCl [pH 7.8], 660 mM potassium acetate, 100 mM magnesium acetate, and 5 mM DTT)		
TE Buffer		7 ml
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(10 mM Tris-HCl [pH 7.5], 1 mM EDTA)		

4. Related Products

The following products are also available:

- MasterPure[™] Yeast DNA Purification Kit

5. RNA Purification Protocol

A. RNA Purification

- 1. Dilute 1 μ l of 50 μ g/ μ l Proteinase K into 300 μ l of Extraction Reagent for RNA for each sample. A premix may be prepared for multiple samples.
- Pellet cells by centrifugation and discard the supernatant. The optimal number of cells varies with the species, but 1-1.5 ml of a mid-log culture gives good results for many types of yeast.
- 3. Vortex mix 10 seconds to loosen the cell pellet.
- 4. Add 300 μ l of Extraction Reagent for RNA containing the Proteinase K and mix thoroughly by vortexing.
- 5. Incubate at 70°C for 10-15 minutes; vortex mix every 5 minutes. Shorter incubations of 5-10 minutes can yield nearly as much RNA.
- 6. Place the samples on ice for 3-5 minutes and add 175 μ l of MPC Protein Precipitation Reagent to 300 μ l of lysed sample (solution may become cloudy). Vortex vigorously for 10 seconds.
- 7. Pellet the debris by centrifugation for 10 minutes at 4° C at \geq 10,000 x g in a microcentrifuge.
- Transfer the supernatant fluid to a clean microcentrifuge tube and discard the pellet.
 9. Add 500 μl of isopropanol to the recovered supernatant fluid. Invert the tube30-40 times.
- 10. Pellet the RNA by centrifugation at 4°C for 10 minutes at \geq 10,000 x g in a microcentrifuge.
- 11. Carefully pour off or aspirate the isopropanol without dislodging the RNA pellet. If removal of contaminating DNA is required, proceed with DNase I treatment in part B, otherwise, continue with this protocol. The MasterPure RNA Purification Kit extracts yeast DNA much less efficiently than RNA, and DNase I treatment may not be needed.
- 12. Rinse twice with 70% ethanol, being careful to not dislodge the pellet. Centrifuge briefly if the pellet is dislodged. Remove all of the residual ethanol with a pipet.
- Resuspend the RNA in 35 μl of TE Buffer.
 Note: TE Buffer is not supplied in the 10-purification size kit.
- 14. Quantitate RNA by its absorbance at 260 nm, and obtain an A_{260}/A_{280} ratio. Yields have been in the range of 25-50 µg of RNA per ml of A_{600} =1.0 cultures of *S. pombe*, and A_{260}/A_{280} ratios have been greater than 2.0.

B. Removal of Contaminating DNA from RNA Preparations

- 1. Remove all of the residual isopropanol with a pipet.
- 2. Prepare 200 μl of DNase I solution for each sample. Add 20 μl of 10X DNase Buffer to 175 μl of deionized water, then add 5 μl of RNase-Free DNase I.
- 3. Completely resuspend the nucleic acid pellet in 200 µl of DNase I solution.
- 4. Incubate at 37°C for 10 minutes.

Note: Additional incubation (up to 30 min) may be necessary to remove all contaminating DNA.

- 5. Add 200 µl of 2X T and C Lysis Solution; vortex mix for 5 seconds.
- 6. Add 200 μl of MPC Protein Precipitation Reagent (solution may become cloudy). Vortex mix 10 seconds; place on ice 3-5 minutes.
- 7. Pellet the debris by centrifugation at 4° C for 10 minutes at \geq 10,000 x g in a microcentrifuge.
- 8. Transfer the supernatant containing the RNA into a clean microcentrifuge tube and discard the pellet.
- 9. Add 500 μ l of isopropanol to the supernatant. Invert the tube 30-40 times.
- 10. Pellet the purified RNA by centrifugation at 4° C for 10 minutes in a microcentrifuge at \geq 10,000 x g.
- 11. Carefully pour off or aspirate the isopropanol without dislodging the RNApellet.
- 12. Rinse twice with 70% ethanol, being careful to not dislodge the pellet. Centrifuge briefly if the pellet is dislodged. Remove all of the residual ethanol with a pipet.
- 13. Resuspend the RNA in 35 μ l of TE Buffer.
- 14. Add 1 µl of RiboGuard[™] RNase Inhibitor.

6. References

1. Miller, S.A. et al., (1988) Nucl. Acids Res. 16, 1215.

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