

Product Information

GenElute™ RNA/DNA/Protein Plus Purification Kit

Catalog # RDP300

Product Description

GenElute RNA/DNA/Protein Purification Plus Kit provides a rapid method for the isolation and purification of total RNA, genomic DNA and proteins sequentially from a single sample of cultured animal cells, small tissue samples, blood, bacteria, yeast, fungi or plants. The total RNA, genomic DNA and proteins are all column purified in less than 30 minutes. This kit is ideal for researchers who are interested in studying the genome, proteome 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. GenElute RNA/DNA/Protein Purification Plus 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, DNA and proteins 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.

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 SK. The DNA 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/Protein Purification Column. The 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 and SNP analysis.

The proteins that are present from the RNA binding flowthrough can now be loaded directly onto an SDS-PAGE gel for visual analysis. Alternatively, the protein samples can be further purified using the same RNA/Protein Purification Column that was used for purifying the RNA. After the RNA has been eluted from the column, the flowthrough is then pH adjusted and loaded back onto the column in order to bind the proteins that are present. The bound proteins are washed with the provided wash buffer, and are then eluted such that they can be used in downstream applications. The purified proteins can be used in a number of downstream applications including SDS-PAGE analysis, Western blots and mass spectrometry.

Components

Component	Used For	Product # 47700 (50 samples)
Buffer SK	RNA Lysis	40 mL
Wash Solution A	RNA Wash gDNA Wash	2 x 38 mL
Elution Solution A	RNA Elution	6 mL
Wash Solution E	gDNA Wash	15 mL
Elution Buffer F	gDNA Elution	15 mL
Wash Solution C	Protein Wash	30 mL
Binding Buffer A	Protein Binding	8 mL
Elution Buffer C	Protein Elution	8 mL
Protein Neutralizer	Protein Eluent Neutralization	4 mL
Protein Loading Dye	SDS-PAGE Gel Loading	2 mL
gDNA Purification Columns	gDNA Purification	50
RNA/Protein Purification Columns	RNA/Protein Purification	50
Collection Tubes		150
Elution tubes (1.7 mL)		150
Product Insert		1

Reagents and Equipment Required But Not Provided

You must have the following in order to use the RNA/DNA/Protein Purification Plus Kit:

For All Protocols

- Benchtop microcentrifuge
- β-mercaptoethanol (Optional)
- 96 - 100 % ethanol
- DL-Dithiothreitol (DTT)
- 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 Sorbitol
 - 1 unit/ μ L Lyticase

For Fungi Protocol

- Liquid nitrogen
- Mortar and pestle

For Plant Protocol

- Liquid nitrogen
- Mortar and pestle

Precautions and Disclaimer

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).

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.

RNases are very stable and robust enzymes that degrade RNA. The first step when preparing to work with RNA is to create an RNase-free environment. 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. 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. Care must be taken not to introduce RNase especially during the final wash and elution.

Reagents to be prepared

Before beginning the procedure, prepare the following:

- 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 supplied bottles containing the concentrated **Wash Solution A**. This will give a final volume of 128 mL. The label on the bottle has 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.
- Prepare a working concentration of the **Wash Solution E** by adding 15 mL of 96 - 100% ethanol (provided by the user) to the supplied bottle containing the concentrated **Wash Solution E**. This will give a final volume of 30 mL. The label on the bottle has a box that may be checked to indicate that the ethanol has been added.
- Add 93 mg of DL-Dithiothreitol (DTT, not provided) to the **Protein Loading Dye**. The **Protein Loading Dye** should be stored at -20°C after the addition of DTT. The label on the bottle has a box that may be checked to indicate that DTT has been added.
- **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 μ L of β -mercaptoethanol (provided by the user) to each 1 mL of **Buffer SK** required. β -mercaptoethanol is toxic and should be dispensed in a fume hood. Alternatively, the **Buffer SK** can be used as provided.

Storage/Stability

All solutions should be kept tightly sealed and stored at room temperature. These reagents should remain stable for at least 1 year in their unopened containers.

Procedure

Note:

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:

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

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.

Notes Prior to Use for all RNA/DNA/Protein Purification Procedures

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:

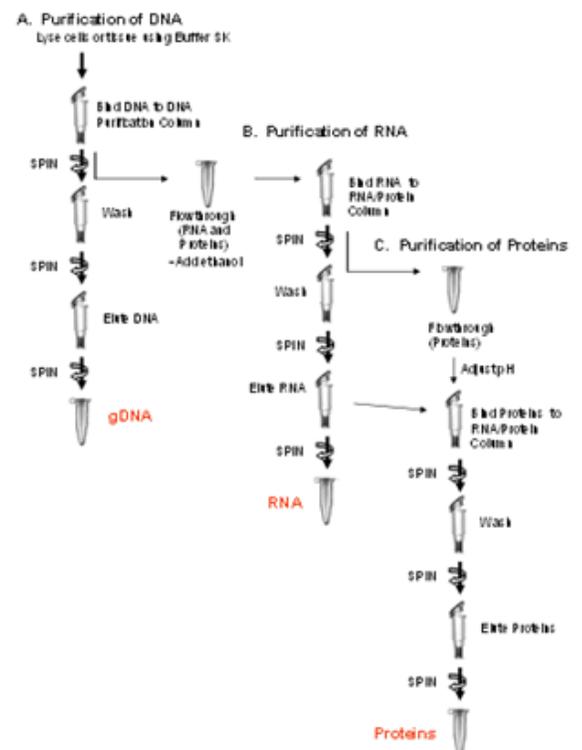
- . gDNA Purification Columns - column has predominately white contents.
- . RNA/Protein Purification Columns – column has predominately black contents.

- 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 – 13**).
- Please ensure that the correct procedure for preparing the lysate from your starting material is followed.
- All centrifugation steps are carried out in a benchtop microcentrifuge at 14,000 x g (~ 14,000 RPM) except where noted. 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.
- It is important to work quickly when purifying RNA.

This procedure is written in four 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.
- Section 4 : contains the protocol to isolate total proteins from the sample. The same protocols for Section 2 to Section 4 will apply to all the different starting materials

Flowchart Procedure for Purifying gDNA, Total RNA and Proteins using Sigma's GenElute™ RNA/DNA/Protein Purification Plus Kit



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 1×10^6 cells be used for the input. Inputs of up to 5×10^6 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 SK** directly to the frozen cell pellet (**Step 1A(ii) d**).

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

- Aspirate media and wash cell monolayer with an appropriate amount of PBS. Aspirate PBS.
- Add $300 \mu\text{L}$ of **Buffer SK** directly to culture plate.
- Lyse cells by gently tapping culture dish and swirling buffer around plate surface for five minutes.
- Transfer lysate to a microcentrifuge tube. **Proceed to Step 2.**

Note: For input amounts greater than 10^6 cells, it is recommended that the lysate is passed through a 25 gauge needle attached to a syringe 5-10 times at this point, in order to reduce the viscosity of the lysate prior to loading onto the column.

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

- Transfer cell suspension to an RNase-free tube (not provided) and centrifuge at no more than $200 \times g$ ($\sim 2,000$ RPM) for 10 minutes to pellet cells.

- Carefully decant the supernatant to ensure that the pellet is not dislodged. Wash the cell pellet with an appropriate amount of PBS. Centrifuge at $200 \times g$ ($\sim 2,000$ RPM) for another 5 minutes.
- 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.
- Add $300 \mu\text{L}$ of **Buffer SK** to the pellet. Lyse cells by vortexing for 15 seconds. Ensure that the entire pellet is completely dissolved before proceeding to the next step. **Proceed to Step 2.**

Note: For input amounts greater than 10^6 cells, it is recommended that the lysate is passed through a 25 gauge needle attached to a syringe 5-10 times at this point, in order to reduce the viscosity of the lysate prior to loading onto the column

- 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 varies depending on the type of tissue being used. Please refer to Table 1 below as a guideline for maximum tissue input amounts. 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
Heart	5 mg
Kidney	20 mg
Liver	20 mg
Lung	20 mg
Spleen	20 mg

1B. Cell Lysate Preparation from Animal Tissues

- Excise the tissue sample from the animal.
- 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 μ L of **Buffer SK** 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. 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 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 μ L 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.

1C. Cell Lysate Preparation from Blood

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

1D. Lysate Preparation from Bacteria

Notes Prior to Use

- Prepare the appropriate lysozyme-containing TE Buffer as indicated in Table 1. 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 1×10^9 cells/mL has an OD₆₀₀ 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**).

1D. 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 μ L of the appropriate lysozyme-containing TE Buffer (see Table 1) by vortexing. Incubate at room temperature for the time indicated in Table 1.
- d. Add 300 μ L of **Buffer SK** and vortex vigorously for at least 10 seconds. **Proceed to Step 2.**

Table 1: 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

1E. Lysate Preparation from Yeast

Notes Prior to Use

- Prepare the appropriate amount of Lyticase-containing Resuspension Buffer, considering that 500 μ L 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 Sorbitol, 0.1% β -mercaptoethanol and 1 unit/ μ L 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**).

1E. Cell Lysate Preparation from Yeast

- Pellet yeast by centrifuging at $14,000 \times g$ ($\sim 14,000$ RPM) for 1 minute.
- Decant supernatant, and carefully remove any remaining media by aspiration.
- Resuspend the yeast thoroughly in $500 \mu\text{L}$ of Lyticase-containing Resuspension Buffer by vortexing. Incubate at 37°C for 10 minutes.
- Pellet the spheroplasts at $200 \times g$ ($\sim 2,000$ RPM) for 3 minutes. Decant supernatant.
- Add $300 \mu\text{L}$ of **Buffer SK** and vortex vigorously for at least 10 seconds. **Proceed to Step 2.**

1F. 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.

1F. Cell Lysate Preparation from Fungi

- Determine the amount of fungi by weighing. It is recommended that no more than 50 mg of fungi be used for the protocol.
- 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.

- Allow the liquid nitrogen to evaporate, without allowing the tissue to thaw.
- Add $300 \mu\text{L}$ of **Buffer SK** to the tissue sample and continue to grind until the sample has been homogenized.
- Using a pipette, transfer the lysate into an RNase-free microcentrifuge tube (not provided).
- 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.**

1G. Lysate Preparation from Plant

Notes Prior to Use

- The maximum recommended input of plant tissue is 50 mg or 5×10^6 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.

1G. Cell Lysate Preparation from Plant

- Transfer ≤ 50 mg of plant tissue or 5×10^6 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.

- Allow the liquid nitrogen to evaporate, without allowing the tissue to thaw.
- Add $600 \mu\text{L}$ of **Buffer SK** to the tissue sample and continue to grind until the sample has been homogenized.

- 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 prepared from Section 1 onto the column and centrifuge at **14,000 x g (~14,000 RPM)** for 1 minute.

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.

- c. **Retain the flowthrough for RNA Purification (Section 3). The flowthrough contains the RNA and proteins 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 **14,000 x g (~14,000 RPM)** for 1 minute. Discard the flowthrough.
- b. Apply 500 μL of **Wash Solution E** to the column and centrifuge at **14,000 x g (~14,000 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.

- 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 $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ for long term storage.

Section 3: Total RNA Purification from All Types of Lysate

Note: For sensitive applications that require the complete removal of genomic DNA, an on-column DNase I treatment could be performed after completion of **Step 6f**. Refer to Appendix B below.

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/Protein 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 for 1 minute at **$\geq 3,500 \text{ x g (~6,000 RPM)}$** .

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. **Retain the flowthrough for Protein Purification (Section 4). The flowthrough contains the proteins and should be stored on ice or at -20°C until the Protein Purification protocol is carried out.**
- e. Depending on your lysate volume, repeat steps **6c** and **6d** if necessary. The flowthroughs

should be combined and retained in the same microcentrifuge tube.

- f. 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 **14,000 x g (~14,000 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 **14,000 x g (~14,000 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 **14,000 x g (~14,000 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**, 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**).

- d. **Retain the column for Protein Purification.** Proceed to Section 4 for Protein Purification.

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.

Section 4. Procedure to Isolate Total Proteins from All Cell Types

Notes Prior to Use

- At this point, the proteins that are present in the flowthrough from the RNA Binding Step (Section 3, Step 6d) can be processed by one of the following three options:
 - Direct running on an SDS-PAGE gel with the provided loading dye for visual analysis
 - Column purification (recommended)
 - Acetone precipitation
- Add 93 mg of DL-Dithiothreitol (DTT, not provided) to the **Protein Loading Dye**. The **Protein Loading Dye** should be stored at -20°C after the addition of DTT. The label on the bottle has a box that may be checked to indicate that DTT has been added
- For direct running on a gel, the provided **Protein Loading Dye** should be used instead of regular SDS-PAGE Loading Buffer in order to prevent any precipitates from forming. Add 1 volume of the **Protein Loading Dye** to the sample and boil for 2 minutes before loading.
- Column purification of the proteins is recommended. For column purification please follow steps 10 to 14 below.
- For acetone precipitation, please refer to the supplementary protocol provided in the Appendix A below

10. pH Adjustment of Lysate

- a. Transfer the flowthrough from the RNA Binding Step (Section 3, Step 6d) to a separate microcentrifuge tube.
- b. For every 100 μL of flowthrough, dilute with 100 μL of molecular biology grade water.

Note: For example, to purify the entire flowthrough of 480 μL , dilute with 480 μL molecular biology grade water.

- c. For every 100 μL of flowthrough, add 8 μL (or 40 μL for an entire flowthrough of 480 μL) of **Binding Buffer A**. Mix contents well.

Note: Depends on the type and amount of input, slight precipitation may occur which will not affect the purification procedure

11. Protein Binding

- a. Apply up to 600 μL of the pH-adjusted protein sample onto the column, and centrifuge for 2 minutes at 5,200 x g (~8,000 RPM). Inspect the column to ensure that the entire sample has passed through into the collection tube. If necessary, spin for an additional 3 minutes.
- b. Discard the flowthrough. Reassemble the spin column with its collection tube.

Note: You can save the flowthrough in a fresh tube for assessing your protein's binding efficiency.
- c. Depending on your sample volume, repeat steps **11a** and **11b** until the entire protein sample has been loaded onto the column.

12. Column Wash

- a. Apply 500 μL of **Wash Solution C** to the column and centrifuge for 2 minutes at 5,200 x g (8000 RPM).
- b. Discard the flow through and reassemble the spin column with its collection tube.
- c. Inspect the column to ensure that the liquid has passed through into the collection tube. There should be no liquid in the column. If necessary, spin for an additional minute to dry.

13. Protein Elution and pH Adjustment

The supplied **Elution Buffer C** consists of 10 mM sodium phosphate pH 12.5.

- a. Add 9.3 μL of **Protein Neutralizer** to a fresh 1.7 mL Elution Tube.
- b. Transfer the spin column from the Column Wash procedure into the Elution Tube.
- c. Apply 100 μL of the **Elution Buffer C** to the column and centrifuge for 2 minutes at 5,200 x g (8000 RPM) to elute bound proteins.

Note: Approximately 95% of bound protein is recovered in the first elution. If desired, a second elution using 50 μL of **Elution Buffer C** may be carried out. This should be collected into a different tube (to which 4.6 μL of **Protein Neutralizer** is pre-added) to prevent dilution of the first elution.

Appendix A: Acetone Precipitation Procedure for Proteins

- a. Add 4 volumes of ice-cold acetone to the flowthrough from the RNA Binding Step (Section 3, Step 6d).
- b. Incubate for 15 minutes on ice or at -20°C.
- c. Centrifuge for 10 minutes at 14,000 x g (~12,000 RPM). Discard the supernatant and allow the pellet to air-dry.

Note: At this point the pellet can be washed with 100 µL of ice cold ethanol and again air-dried.

- d. Resuspend the pellet in the buffer of your choice that is suited to your downstream application.

Appendix B

Protocol for Optional On-Column DNA Removal

The RNA/DNA/Protein Purification Plus Kit isolates total RNA with minimal amounts of genomic DNA contamination. However, an optional protocol is provided below for maximum removal of residual DNA that may affect sensitive downstream applications. It is recommended that the RNase-Free DNase I Kit be used for this step.

1. For every on-column reaction to be performed, prepare a mix of 15 µL of **DNase I** and 100 µL of **Enzyme Incubation Buffer** using RNase-Free DNase I Kit. Mix gently by inverting the tube a few times. **DO NOT VORTEX.**

Note: If using an alternative DNase I, prepare a working stock of 0.25 Kunitz unit/µL RNase-free DNase I solution according to the manufacturer's instructions. A 100 µL aliquot is required for each column to be treated.

2. Perform the appropriate Total RNA Purification Procedure for your starting material up to and including "**Binding RNA to Column**" (Steps 1 through Step 6 of all protocols)
3. Apply 400 µL of **Wash Solution A** to the column and centrifuge for 2 minute. Discard the flowthrough. Reassemble the spin column with its collection tube.

4. Apply 100 µL of the RNase-free DNase I solution prepared in Step 1 to the column and centrifuge at 14, 000 x g (~14 000 RPM) for 1 minute.

Note: Ensure that the entire DNase I solution passes through the column. If needed, spin at 14, 000 x g (~14 000 RPM) for an additional minute.

5. After the centrifugation in Step 4, pipette the flowthrough that is present in the collection tube back onto the top of the column.

Note: Ensure Step 5 is performed in order to ensure maximum DNase activity and to obtain maximum yields of RNA, in particular for small RNA species.

6. Incubate the column assembly at 25 - 30°C for 15 minutes.

7. Without any further centrifugation, proceed directly to the second wash step in the "**RNA Wash**" section (Step 7c).

Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution and Explanation
Poor RNA Recovery	Incomplete lysis of cells or tissue	Ensure that the appropriate amount of Buffer SK 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 also “Clogged Column” below.
	An alternative elution solution was used	It is recommended that the Elution Solution A 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 90 mL of 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 SK through aspiration.
Clogged Column	Insufficient solubilization of cells or tissues	Ensure that the appropriate amount of lysis buffer was used for the amount of cells or tissue.
	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.

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution and Explanation
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 “ <i>Working with RNA</i> ” 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.
Yield of Genomic DNA is Low	Incomplete lysis of cells or tissue	Ensure that the appropriate amount of Buffer SK was used for the amount of cells or tissue. Incubate the Buffer SK for an extra 5 minutes to assist in lysis.
	The DNA elution is incomplete	Ensure that centrifugation at 14,000 x g for 1 minute is performed following the 2 minute centrifugation at 200 x g. Also, ensure that the entire volume of Elution Buffer F passed through and is eluted from the column.

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