

User's Manual

Product: Dr.P kit-Isolation of RNA, DNA and Protein from the same piece

of tissue simultaneously

Catalog Number: K2021010

Features

- Isolate RNA, DNA and Protein from the same piece of tissue simultaneously
- Isolate RNA, DNA and Protein from small or large samples
- Isolated RNA, DNA and Protein from cells or solid tissue

Applications

Dr.P kit can be used for isolation of RNA, DNA and Protein from the same piece of tissue

Description

In order to study the function of DNA, RNA, protein and their relationship, it is very important to get RNA, DNA and protein from the same piece of tissue. Dr.P kit, a patent pending technology, provides a convenient and efficient system for isolation of RNA, DNA, and protein from the same piece of tissue simultaneously. The isolated RNA can be used for mRNA isolation, probe generation, RT-PCR, Northern blot analysis, primer extension, RNA protection assay, and In vitro translation. The isolated DNA can be used for PCR amplification. And the isolated protein can be used for Western Analysis.

Quality Control

A representative kit from the same lot is randomly selected for isolation of RNA, DNA and protein. The quality and purity of isolated total RNA were tested by spectrophotometer. A260/280 is between 1.8 and 2.0 (detected in 10 mM Tris-Cl, pH 7.5). The integrity of the RNA is examined by visual inspection for the presence of intact bands of 18s and 28s ribosomal RNA when electrophoreses on a denaturing agarose gel. Beta-actin gene, 838 bp fragment, is successfully amplified from the isolated genomic DNA. And the isolated protein's quality is ensured by Western blotting analysis with anti-GAPDH antibody.

Kit Components

Item	Amount	Storage
1. Solution 1	50 ml	4°C
Water saturated phenol	50 ml	4°C
3. Solution 2	6 ml	RT
4. Solution 3	50 ml	RT*
5. 0.5% SDS	25 ml	RT
6. DEPC H ₂ O/0.1mM EDTA	50 ml	RT
7. TE buffer	5 ml	RT
8. RNAase (10 μg/μl)	14 μΙ	-20°C

^{*}If precipitate formed in solution 3, place the bottle at 65°C water bath to dissolve it before use.

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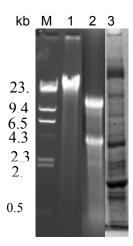


Fig. 5.1 The image of Dr. P product set from monkey colon tissues. Lane 1: Dr. P genomic DNA on agarose gel; Lane 2: Dr. P Total RNA on agarose gel; Lane 3: Dr. P protein on SDS-PAGE gel.

Items not supplied:

- 1. Isopropanol
- 2. 100% Ethanol
- 3. 70% Ethanol
- 4. Chloroform

Recommended Protocol:

- 1. Weight certain amount of tissue, crush tissue by hammer, and put it into a new 50 ml centrifuge tube. Stand the tube on ice. Don't let tissue thaw when handling it.
- 2. Add 10 ml solution 1 per gram tissue, homogenize until no visible tissue mass. Add 1 ml solution 2 per gram tissue, mix well
 - Important: high speed and long time homogenization will cut genomic DNA into small parts. If large size genomic DNA desired, grinding tissue in liquid nitrogen by teflon (or glass) pestle before solution 1 is added.
- 3. Add 10 ml water saturated phenol per gram tissue, shake vigorously for 1 minute
- 4. Add 4 ml Chloroform per gram tissue, shake vigorously to mix
- 5. Place tube on ice for 15 minutes
- 6. Centrifuge the tube at 18,000 g for 15 minutes at 4°C
- 7. Transfer the supernatant to a new 50 ml centrifuge tube for RNA and DNA isolation. Save the organic phase for protein preparation
- 8. RNA isolation
- 9. Add 1 volume of isopropanol to the supernatant from step 7, and mix well
- 10. Store at -20°C for at least one hour
- 11. Centrifuge the tube at 18,000 g for 15 minutes at 4°C
- 12. Discard the supernatant, dissolve the RNA and DNA pellet in DEPC $H_2O/0.1$ mM EDTA, and adjust RNA and DNA concentration to 0.3 μ g/ul by DEPC $H_2O/0.1$ mM EDTA
- 13. Add ½ volume of solution 3 in the DNA and RNA solution in step 12, mix well
- 14. Store at -20°C for over night
- 15. Centrifuge the tube at 18,000 g for 15 minutes at 4°C. Save supernatant for DNA isolation
- 16. Wash the RNA pellet by 70% ethanol. Use 10 ml 70% ethanol per gram tissue
- 17. Centrifuge at 18,000 g for 15 minutes at 4°C
- 18. Discard supernatant, dissolve the RNA in DEPC H₂O/0.1 mM EDTA



- 19. Store the RNA at -70°C
- 20. DNA isolation
- 21. Add 1 volume of isopropanol to the saved supernatant from step 15
- 22. Store at -20°C for at least 1 hour
- 23. Centrifuge at 18,000 g for 15 minutes at 4°C
- 24. Wash the DNA pellet by 70% ethanol. Use 10 ml 70% ethanol per gram tissue
- 25. Centrifuge at 18,000 g for 15 minutes at 4°C to collect DNA if necessary
- 26. Discard supernatant. And dissolve the DNA pellet in TE buffer
- 27. Store the DNA at -20°C
- 28. Extraction of protein
- 29. Discard the aqueous phase and the inter-phase as much as possible from **the organic phase** at step 7
- 30. Add 2 volume of isopropanol to the organic phase, mix well
- 31. Store at room temperature for 5 minutes
- 32. Centrifuge at 1,800 g for 5 minutes at room temperature
- 33. Discard the supernatant. Cut the protein pellet into small pieces
- 34. Put the pellet back to a new 50 ml tube
- 35. Soak the pellet with 2 volume of 100% ethanol for 15 minutes, centrifuge at 1,800 g for 5 minutes
- 36. Repeat step 35, and discard supernatant
- 37. Carefully remove all remained ethanol with a pippet and dry the pellet
- 38. To elute the protein from the pellet, add 3-5 ml 0.5% SDS per gram tissue to the tube, place the tube at 65°C for 30 minutes.
- 39. Centrifuge at 1,800 g for 5 minutes, collect the supernatant, and discard the pellet
- 40. Measure protein concentration
- 41. Store at 4°C or -20°C

Trouble shooting

1. RNA degradation

Do not let tissue thaw when handling it. Perform RNA isolation steps at low temperature. Always wear gloves when perform RNA isolation and analysis.

2. Low yield

Homogenize tissue completely. Collect at least 80% of supernatant for RNA and DNA isolation.

- 3. Genomic DNA contaminated by RNA
 - Remove RNA by RNase treatment according to standard protocol
- 4. Difficult to dissolve RNA pellet Do not dry RNA pellet over
- 5. Difficult to dissolve protein pellet
 - Add more 0.5% SDS, or place at 65°C longer.



