

Product Information

Ribonucleic acid, transfer from baker's yeast (*S. cerevisiae*)

Catalog Numbers **R5636, R8508**

Storage Temperature $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

CAS RN: 9014-25-9

Synonyms: Transfer RNA, tRNA

Product Description

The transfer ribonucleic acids from baker's yeast (*S. cerevisiae*) are suitable for use as carriers in nucleic acid purifications and precipitations. Catalog Number R5636 has been phenol-chloroform extracted and ethanol precipitated.

DNase, Nickase: none detected

Both products are provided as a solution at a concentration of $\sim 10\text{ mg/ml}$ in 10 mM Tris HCl, pH 7.4, with 1 mM EDTA.

Note: Concentration is determined based on the assumption that a $40\text{ }\mu\text{g/ml}$ solution of tRNA has an absorbance of 1.0 at 260 nm .

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

Store at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Procedure

Suitability For Use As Carrier – Lambda-Hind III digested DNA, at $0.1\text{ }\mu\text{g/ml}$, $0.5\text{ }\mu\text{g/ml}$, and $1.0\text{ }\mu\text{g/ml}$, was extracted with phenol/chloroform and precipitated with ethanol as follows: 1 ml of phenol/chloroform (1:1) was added to $500\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ of DNA solutions (in 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tubes) at each concentration. The solutions were then vortexed briefly and centrifuged at $15,000\text{ rpm}$ for 1 minute in a microcentrifuge. $400\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ of the upper aqueous phase from each tube was placed in a microcentrifuge tube. To one set of tubes, $10\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ of the $10\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ tRNA carrier solution were added and to another set no tRNA was added. Each tube was brought to approximately 0.27 M sodium acetate by the addition of $40\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ of a 3 M sodium acetate solution (pH 7.0). Then, 1 ml of 95% ethanol was added to each tube and the tubes were stored at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ overnight. After centrifuging for 10 minutes in a microcentrifuge, the supernatant was aspirated and the pellets were air dried for 2 hours . The pellets were then dissolved in $50\text{ }\mu\text{l}$ of H_2O and analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis. Based on this analysis, the addition of carrier tRNA for coprecipitation improved the recovery of DNA approximately 10-fold.

References

1. Sambrook, J. and Russell, D.W., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 3rd edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York (2001), p. A8.13.

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