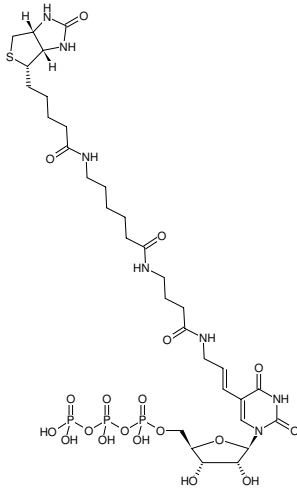




HighYield T7 Biotin16 RNA Labeling Kit (UTP-based)

Preparation of randomly Biotin-modified RNA probes by *in vitro* transcription with Biotin-16-UTP

Cat. No.	Amount
RNT-101-BIO16	30 reactions x 20 µl



For general laboratory use.

Shipping: shipped on gel packs

Storage Conditions: store at -20 °C

Additional Storage Conditions: avoid freeze/thaw cycles

Shelf Life: 12 months

Description:

HighYield T7 Biotin16 RNA Labeling Kit (UTP-based) is designed to produce randomly Biotin-modified RNA probes with a 16-atom linker via *in vitro* transcription. Such probes are ideally suited for *in situ* hybridization and Northern Blot experiments. The labeling principle is similar to the underlying labeling principles of Biotin RNA Labeling Mix (Roche).

Biotin-16-UTP is efficiently incorporated into RNA as substitute for its natural counterpart UTP using an optimized reaction buffer and T7 RNA Labeling Polymerase Mix.

35 % Biotin-16-UTP substitution typically results in an optimal balance between reaction and labeling efficiency. Individual optimization of Biotin-16-UTP/UTP ratio however, can easily be achieved with the single nucleotide format.

The resulting Biotin-modified RNA probe with a 16-atom linker can subsequently be detected by HRP- or AP-modified streptavidin.

The kit contains sufficient reagents for 30 labeling reactions of 20 µl each (35 % Biotin-16-UTP substitution, 1 mM ATP, GTP, CTP, 0.65 mM UTP, 0.35 mM Biotin-16-UTP).

Content:

HighYield T7 RNA Labeling Polymerase Mix

2x 40 µl, incl. RNase inhibitor and 50 % glycerol (v/v)

HighYield T7 Reaction Buffer

1x 200 µl (10x), HEPES-based

ATP - Solution

1x 100 µl (100 mM)

GTP - Solution

1x 100 µl (100 mM)

CTP - Solution

1x 100 µl (100 mM)

UTP - Solution

1x 100 µl (100 mM)

Biotin-16-UTP

1x 30 µl (10 mM)

T7 G-initiating control template (1.4 kbp)

1x 10 µl (200 ng/µl), 1.4 kbp PCR fragment plus T7 class III phi6.5 promotor resulting in approx. 1400 nt RNA transcript

PCR-grade water

1x 1.2 ml

DTT

1x 150 µl (100 mM)



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To be provided by user

T7 Promotor-containing DNA template
RNA purification tools
RNAse-free DNase I (optional)

1. Important Notes (Read before starting)

1.1 Prevention of RNase contamination

Although a potent RNase Inhibitor is included, creating a RNase-free work environment and maintaining RNase-free solutions is critical for performing successful *in vitro* transcription reactions. We therefore recommend

- to perform all reactions in sterile, RNase-free tubes using sterile pipette tips.
- to wear gloves when handling samples containing RNA.
- to keep all components tightly sealed both during storage and reaction procedure.

1.2 Template requirements

- **Template type:** Linearized plasmid DNA or PCR products containing a double-stranded T7 class II phi2.5 or class III phi6.5 promoter region upstream of the target sequence. Transcription initiation from T7 class III promoter is generally more efficient than initiation from T7 class II promoter. Minimum T7 promoter sequences:

T7 class III phi6.5 promotor

5'-TAATACGACTCACTATAGNN...-3'

Bold: First base incorporated into RNA, NN: ideally CG

or

T7 class II phi2.5 promotor

5'-TAATACGACTCACTATTAGNN...-3'

Bold: First base incorporated into RNA, NN: ideally CG

- **Template quality:** DNA template quality directly influences yield and quality of transcription reaction. Linearized plasmid DNA needs to be fully digested and to be free of contaminating RNase, protein and salts. We recommend selecting restriction enzymes that generate blunt ends or 5'-overhangs and purification by phenol/chloroform extraction. A PCR mixture can be used directly however, better yields will usually be obtained with purified PCR products (e.g. via silica-membrane based purification columns).

2. Preparation of working solutions

2.1 Preparation of 10 mM ATP/CTP/GTP working solution

- Thaw 100 mM ATP, 100 mM CTP and 100 mM GTP solutions on ice, vortex and spin-down briefly.

- Prepare a 1:10 dilution with PCR-grade water to achieve a final concentration of 10 mM (e.g. 5 µl 100 mM ATP + 5 µl 100 mM CTP + 5 µl 100 mM GTP + 35 µl PCR-grade water).
- 10 mM ATP/CTP/GTP working solution can be stored at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

2.2 Preparation of 10 mM UTP working solution

- Thaw 100 mM UTP solution on ice, vortex and spin-down briefly.
- Prepare a 1:10 dilution with PCR-grade water to achieve a final concentration of 10 mM (e.g. 5 µl 100 mM UTP + 45 µl PCR-grade water).
- 10 mM UTP working solution can be stored at -20 °C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

3. In vitro Transcription protocol

The protocol is optimized for 0.5 µg - 1 µg DNA template.

An optimal balance between reaction and labeling efficiency is typically achieved with 35% Biotin-16-UTP substitution following the standard protocol below however, individual optimization might improve results for individual applications (e.g. 2.5 mM ATP, CTP, GTP, 0.2 mM UTP, 0.1 mM Biotin-16-UTP)

- Place HighYield T7 RNA Labeling Polymerase Mix on ice.
- Thaw all remaining components at room temperature (RT), mix by vortexing and spin down briefly.
- Assemble all components at RT to a nuclease-free microtube (sterile pipette tips) in the following order:
- Mix PCR-grade water, HighYield T7 High Reaction Buffer and DTT by vortexing and spin down briefly.
- Add nucleotide solutions and template DNA, vortex and spin down briefly.
- Add HighYield T7 RNA Labeling Polymerase Mix vortex and spin down briefly.
- Incubate for 30 min at 37 °C in the dark (e.g. PCR cycler). Depending on the RNA probe individual optimization may increase product yield (2h – 4h at 37 °C).



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Component	Volume	Final concentration
PCR-grade water	X μ l	
HighYield T7 Reaction Buffer (10x)	2 μ l	1x
100 mM DTT	2 μ l	
10 mM ATP/CTP/GTP working solution (s. 2.1)	2 μ l	1 mM
10 mM UTP working solution (s. 2.2)	1.3 μ l	0.65 mM
10 mM Biotin-16-UTP	0.7 μ l	0.35 mM
Template DNA	X μ l	0.5 - 1 μ g
HighYield T7 RNA Labeling Polymerase Mix	2 μ l	
Total volume	20 μ l	

Please note: Reagents for the following steps are not provided within this kit.

DNA template removal (optional)

Depending on the down-stream application, removal of template DNA might be required. We recommend a salt-resistant, high efficiency DNAase such as Turbo™DNAase (ThermoFisher). Follow the manufacturer instructions.

RNA purification

Purification of RNA is required for certain applications such as measurement of Digoxigenin-labelled RNA probe concentration. Spin column purification will remove proteins, salts and unincorporated nucleotides. Please follow the manufacturer instructions and ensure that the columns match with product size and possess a sufficient binding capacity (e.g. RNA Clean & Concentrator™ columns (Zymo Research) or Monarch® RNA Cleanup kit (NEB)). Other RNA purification methods such as LiCl precipitation may work but have not been tested.

RNA quantitation

RNA concentration can be determined by absorbance measurement at 260 nm (A_{260}) according to the Law-of-Lambert-Beer ($A_{260} = 1$ correspond to 40 μ g/ml ssRNA)

Related Products:

Biotin-16-UTP, #NU-821-BIO16