

---

## Quick-Start Protocol

# CarbonPrep Trizol/Phenol

### Upon receiving your kit

- Add molecular biology grade ethanol to each bottle which requires it. Check the boxes when this is complete.
- **Optional:** You may choose to dilute the RPS B buffer 3:4 depending on your sample. The bottle indicates how much water to add to a new and unused bottle. In general, this should only be done for cells or other high-salt samples. If unsure, perform an extraction and run RNA electrophoresis. If DNA contamination is present dilute the RPS B buffer by adding 50  $\mu\text{L}$  of water for every 150  $\mu\text{L}$  of RPS B Buffer (3:4).
- Neutralization buffer should be stored at 4 °C long term but is stable at RT for at least 1 month.

### Preparing for extractions

- Take 70  $\mu\text{L}$  of carbon beads, place them in a magnetic stand. After the beads have separated, remove the clear storage buffer. You will use the beads in step 4.
- Dilute neutralization buffer 1:10 with molecular biology grade water. You will use 100  $\mu\text{L}$  per reaction in step 6. The elution buffer is molecular biology grade water and can be used for dilution.
- In all mix steps, do at least 6 pipette strokes for best results.
- If using cultured cells, carefully remove all cell wash buffer from pellet before starting. Cell wash buffer is PBS and PBS reduces RNA yield with every RNA isolation kit we've tested! Remove as much PBS as possible.

### Procedure

- 1) **Lysis:** add 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of Trizol to a cell pellet containing 2 to 5 million cells or 2 to 10 mg of tissue. Refer to table 1 if the sample input falls outside of this range.

(**Optional:** if working with chloroform, get the aqueous layer and start from step 3. This is generally only required or recommended if the source sample is plant tissues.)

- 2) Lyse the sample by syringe, pipetting up and down, or vortexing. Homogenize the sample until it is no longer viscous. Incubate for 3 min at room temperature. You may use any homogenization method such as bead beating, sonication, spinning, ect. as long as sample is homogenized. Viscous

lysate will result in DNA becoming physically trapped. Therefore, consider modifying the homogenization method if DNA contamination is observed.

- 3) Add 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of RPS B buffer. Incubate for 4 minutes.
- 4) Transfer the solution to the tube containing the carbon beads. Mix well by pipetting up and down. Incubate for 1 min.
- 5) **Binding:** Add 400  $\mu\text{L}$  of binding buffer and mix well immediately. The texture of the carbon beads will change. This is RNA binding to the beads.
- 6) Add 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of neutralization buffer prepared in setup and mix well. This helps release any trapped DNA.
- 7) **Washing:** Add 750  $\mu\text{L}$  of RPS Wash Buffer (WBRPS) and mix well. Place on a magnetic stand for 45 secs or until black aggregates are collected, and then remove supernatant.
- 8) Add 750  $\mu\text{L}$  of Wash Buffer (WB) and mix well. Place on a magnetic stand for 45 secs or until black aggregates are collected, and then remove supernatant.
- 9) Add 500  $\mu\text{L}$  of Wash Buffer (WB) and mix well. Place on a magnetic stand for 45 secs or until black aggregates are collected, and then remove supernatant. For best results, transfer the mixture to a fresh 1.5 ml tube.
- 10) Remove all liquid and then dry the beads for 10 mins (will dry faster if placed in a hood). After a few minutes, remove liquid again; residual liquid on walls may pool at the bottom of the vial. Ethanol promotes binding so dry beads long enough such that the ethanol evaporates but not so long such that the water also evaporates.
- 11) After drying add 30 - 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of elution buffer, 50  $\mu\text{L}$  is recommended. Heat the sample at 65 °C for 5 min to fully elute RNA.
- 12) After heating, mix/flick samples. Then centrifuge at 10,000 g for 2 min to separate beads from RNA elute. Alternatively, place the tube on a magnetic stand and wait 10 minutes for the beads to fully separate.
- 13) Place tube on magnetic stand and collect the clear liquid which contains pure RNA.

### Reagent Volume Quick Reference

Input Tissue	Input Cells	Trizol Volume	RPS B	Carbon Beads	Binding Buffer
< 2 mg	<1Million	100 $\mu\text{L}$	100 $\mu\text{L}$	40 $\mu\text{L}$	200 $\mu\text{L}$
2-10 mg	2M to 5M	200 $\mu\text{L}$	200 $\mu\text{L}$	70 $\mu\text{L}$	400 $\mu\text{L}$
>10 mg	>5Million	300 $\mu\text{L}$	300 $\mu\text{L}$	70 $\mu\text{L}$	600 $\mu\text{L}$

\*Reagents not listed, including neutralization buffer, wash buffers, and elution buffers do not change volume based on input material.