

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Name : DynaMarker® Prestain Marker for Small RNA Plus

Code No. : DM253

Range : 100 - 20 base

Size : 150 µl (30 loadings)

Storage : store at -20 °C

Description :

miRNA is known as a non-coding small RNA, involved in many biological events. The miRNA is derived from precursor miRNA (pre-miRNA, about 100 nt) which is cleaved by the RNase III enzyme Drosha from pri-miRNA. The DynaMarker® Prestain Marker for Small RNA Plus consists of six prestained single-strand (blue and red) nucleic acids (apparent molecular weights are 100, 75, 50, 40, 30 and 20 bases) and it is visible during electrophoresis. The DynaMarker® Prestain Marker for Small RNA Plus is suitable for monitoring denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and blotting onto membranes. The apparent sizes of bands in DynaMarker® Prestain Marker for Small RNA Plus are in excellent agreement with sizes of non-stained RNAs, 100, 75, 50, 40, 30 and 20 bases in length (about 95 % accuracy, see table 1 and figure 2). The DynaMarker® Prestain Marker for Small RNA Plus is supplied in a ready-to-use mixture and doesn't require heating or addition of a denaturing agent before use.

Storage buffer :

2 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 8 mM EDTA, 78 % Formamide

Quality Control :

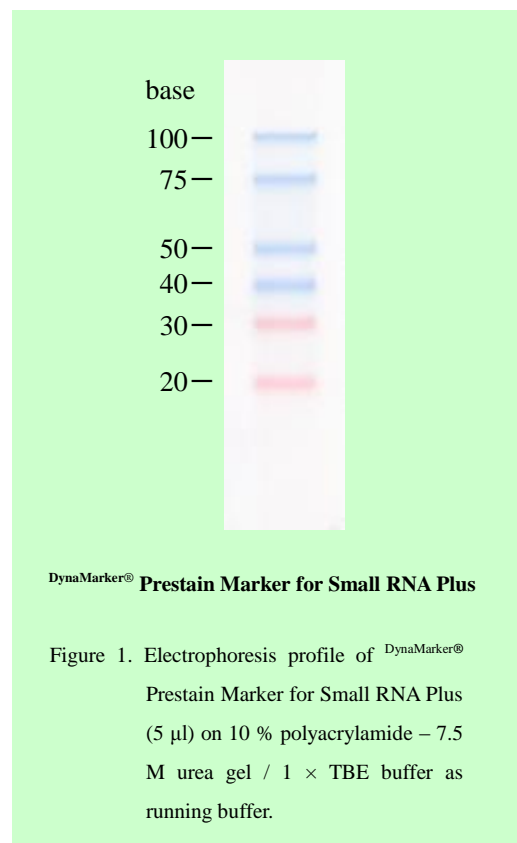
After 24-hrs incubation of the DynaMarker® Prestain Marker for Small RNA Plus at 37 °C, no visible degradation of the marker is observed in 10 % polyacrylamide – 7.5 M urea gel electrophoresis.

Recommended loading volumes :

| Comb | Load volume |
|---------|-------------|
| 4-10 mm | 5-10 µl |
| >10 mm | >10 µl |

Note :

- For accurate electrophoretic determination of molecular weights, the DynaMarker® Small RNA II (code # DM192) or DynaMarker® Small RNA II Easy Load (code # DM197) should be used.
- A migration of the DynaMarker® Prestain Marker for Small RNA Plus is optimized to use 10 – 15 % acrylamide gel electrophoresis (see table 1).
- This product is not for agarose gel electrophoresis.**



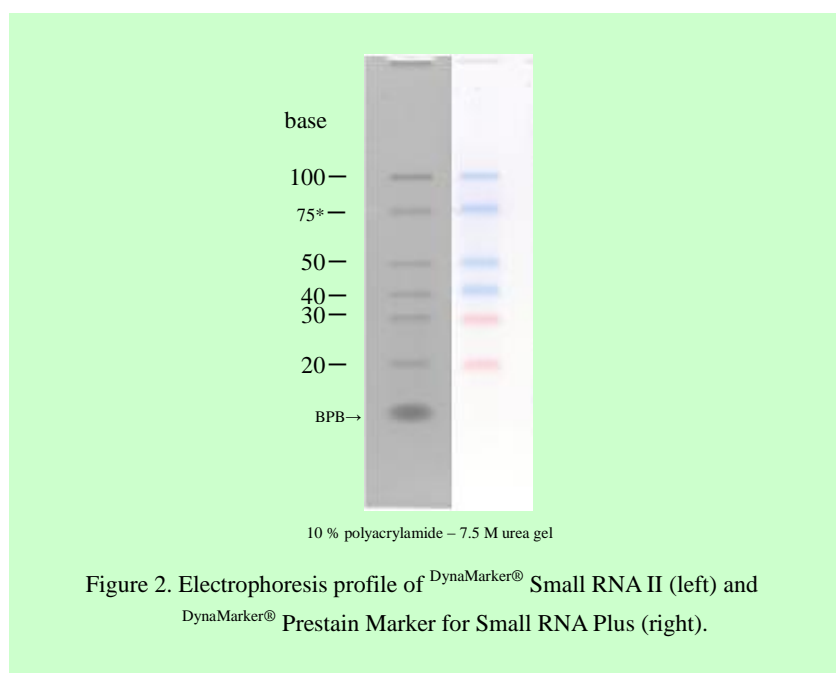
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| | | acrylamide concentration (condition: acrylamide:bis = 29:1, 1× TBE) | | | | | | |
|---|----------|---|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | 5.0 % | 7.5 % | 10 % | 12.5 % | 15 % | 17.5 % | 20 % |
| DynaMarker® Small RNA II + 75 base RNA | 100 base | 105.6 % | 105.6 | 101.6 | 98.4 | 97.2 | 93.6 | 92.6 |
| | 75* | 106.2 | 104.7 | 103.5 | 99.5 | 98.5 | 94.7 | 92.4 |
| | 50 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.1 | 98.7 | 97.5 | 95.0 | 92.2 |
| | 40 | 103.1 | 102.0 | 103.2 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 93.9 |
| | 30 | 91.0 | 96.9 | 98.2 | 98.9 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 98.8 |
| | 20 | 89.8 | 95.8 | 98.2 | 100.3 | 101.6 | 101.4 | 101.4 |
| | | | | | | | | |

Table 1. This shows apparent molecular weights compared with the DynaMarker® Small RNA II, and suitable acrylamide concentrations for electrophoresis of the DynaMarker® Prestain Marker for Small RNA Plus.

■: Recommend ■: Possible

(* 75 base RNA is from a newly synthesized RNA. A 75 base RNA is not included in DynaMarker® Small RNA II.)



Recommended usage :

The DynaMarker® Prestain Marker for Small RNA Plus is suitable for monitoring denaturing acrylamide gel electrophoresis and blotting onto membrane. One example is shown below:

• Electrophoresis and blotting of DynaMarker® Prestain Marker for Small RNA Plus

1) Preparation of 10 % polyacrylamide – 7.5 M urea gel

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| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 40 % acrylamide : bis solution | 5.0 ml |
| Urea | 9.0 g |
| 10 × TBE | 2.0 ml |
| <hr/> | |
| H ₂ O | to 20 ml |

After urea is dissolved completely, add 20 µl of TEMED and 160 µl of 10 % ammonium persulfate. Mix quickly then pour the gel into the mold of a vertical gel apparatus.

2) Loading and electrophoresis.

Thaw the ^{DynaMarker®} Prestain Marker for Small RNA Plus completely before use. Load the denatured RNA sample and 5 µl of ^{DynaMarker®} Prestain Marker for Small RNA Plus into a well and run the gel using 1 × TBE electrophoresis buffer at 20 – 40 V / cm.

3) Transfer the ^{DynaMarker®} Prestain Marker for Small RNA Plus and RNA from gel to membrane (figure 3).

3-1) Cut a piece of positive charged nylon membrane slightly larger than the gel. Soak the membrane and four sheets of blotting paper of appropriate size in 0.5 × TBE buffer.

3-2) Place two sheets of blotting paper on the anode platform of the transfer cell.

3-3) Place the membrane on top of the blotting paper.

3-4) Transfer the gel from the glass plate to the top of the membrane and press out any air bubbles.

(*Make sure that there are no air bubbles between the membrane and the gel.)

3-5) Place another two sheets of blotting paper onto the gel and set the cathode assembly.

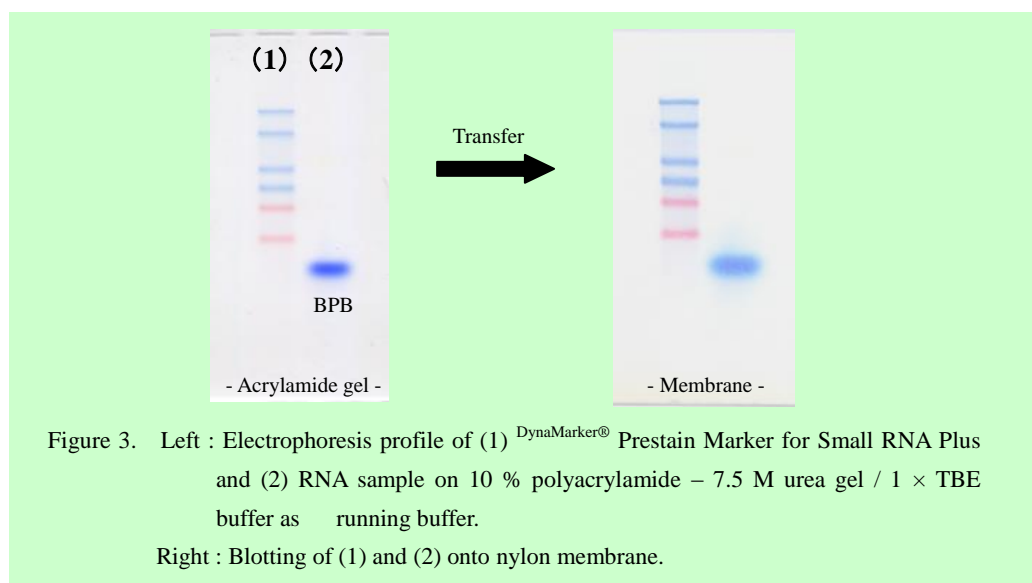
3-6) Transfer for 30 – 60 min at 300 mA.

3-7) After ensuring the marker has transferred successfully onto the membrane, remove both paper and gel. Rinse the membrane in 2 × SSC.

3-8) Fix the RNA to the membrane with a UV crosslinker.

3-9) Cut off the marker lane.

3-10) Carry out northern hybridization.



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References:

- Joseph Sambrook, and David W. Russell (2001) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 3rd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.
- Frederick M. Ausubel, Roger Brent, Robert E. Kingston, David D. Moore, J. G. Seidman, John A. Smith, and Kevin Struhl (1994 —) *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.