

## siRNA-intact<sup>TM</sup> Manual

### PRODUCT SUMMARY

Cat. No: SI35100

Size: 100 units in 100 ul

**Description:** siRNA-intact provides optimal protection of siRNA from degradation due to contamination by ribonucleases.

**Shipping and Storage:** siRNA-intact is shipped frozen. For maximum stability and long-term use, store at -20°C upon receipt. siRNA-intact is stable for six months when stored properly.

**Unit Definition:** one unit is the amount of siRNA-intact required to inhibit by 50% the activity of 5 ng of ribonuclease A at 25°C. *Assay Conditions:* 0.1M Tris-acetate, pH 6.5, 1mM EDTA, 1.0 mM cyclic 2',3'-cytidine monophosphate. *Reaction volume:* 1.0 ml. Inhibitor activity is determined by the inhibition of RNase A hydrolysis of cyclic 2',3'-cytidine monophosphate in a spectrophotometric recording assay.

Storage Buffer: 20 mM HEPES-KOH, pH 7.6, 50 mM KCl, 5mM dithiothreitol and 50% glycerol.

**Molecular Weight:** ~50,000 by SDS-PAGE.

Optimal pH: 5-9 (highest activity at pH 7-8).

### METHODS AND PROCEDURES

- 1. Use 1 unit for 250 ul of transfection volume. Please refer to Table 1 for example transfection reactions.
- 2. Denaturing conditions (*i.e.* urea, temperatures  $> 50^{\circ}$ C) should be avoided as they may cause release of active ribonuclease from the complex.
- 3. Ribonuclease inhibitor can be removed by phenol extraction or inactivated by heating at 65°C for 10 minutes.

|   | Tissue culture | Total transfection | Amount of siRNA- |
|---|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
|   | plate size     | volume / well      | intact / well    |
| Ī | 96 wells       | 100 µl             | 0.5 µl           |
|   | 48 wells       | 200 µl             | 1 µl             |
|   | 24 wells       | 500 µl             | 2 µl             |
|   | 6 wells        | 1000 µl            | 4 µl             |

Table 1: Suggested siRNA-intact Volumes for siRNA Transfection

#### **References:**

Blackburn, P. (1979) Ribonuclease inhibitor from human placenta: rapid purification and assay *J.Biol.Chem.* **254** (24): 12484-12487.

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