

GENEWIZ

115 Corporate Boulevard South Plainfield, NJ 07080 p (877) GENEWIZ (436-3949) f (908) 333-4511 www.genewiz.com

Client:

Jincheng Wang Rutgers University Room 333A 76 Lipman Drive New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901 United States

+1-8489325665

jincheng.wang@rutgers.edu

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Contact:

NGS@genewiz.com

+1-877-GENEWIZ (436-3949) ext 1 Account Manager: Natalya Utlik

Account Manager Email: natasha.utlik@genewiz.com

RNA Extraction from tissues, RNA-Seq Library Preparation with Poly A selection, and HiSeq Sequencing

Total RNA was extracted from tissue samples using mirVana miRNA isolation kit (provided by customer). RNA samples received were quantified using Qubit 2.0 Fluorometer (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and RNA integrity was checked using Agilent TapeStation 4200 (Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, CA, USA). RNA library preparations, sequencing reactions, and initial bioinformatics analysis were conducted at GENEWIZ, LLC. (South Plainfield, NJ, USA).

RNA sequencing libraries were prepared using the NEBNext Ultra RNA Library Prep Kit for Illumina following manufacturer's instructions (NEB, Ipswich, MA, USA). Briefly, mRNAs were first enriched with Oligo(dT) beads. Enriched mRNAs were fragmented for 15 minutes at 94 °C. First strand and second strand cDNAs were subsequently synthesized. cDNA fragments were end repaired and adenylated at 3'ends, and universal adapters were ligated to cDNA fragments, followed by index addition and library enrichment by limited-cycle PCR. The sequencing libraries were validated on the Agilent TapeStation (Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, CA, USA), and quantified by using Qubit 2.0 Fluorometer (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) as well as by quantitative PCR (KAPA Biosystems, Wilmington, MA, USA).

The sequencing libraries were clustered on a flowcell. After clustering, the flowcell was loaded on the Illumina HiSeq instrument (4000 or equivalent) according to manufacturer's instructions. The samples were sequenced using a 2x150bp Paired End (PE) configuration. Image analysis and base calling were conducted by the HiSeq Control Software (HCS). Raw sequence data (.bcl files) generated from Illumina HiSeq was converted into fastq files and de-multiplexed using Illumina's bcl2fastq 2.17 software. One mismatch was allowed for index sequence identification.