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# Quick Protocol for Monarch® Total RNA Miniprep Kit (NEB #T2010) V.4

### New England Biolabs<sup>1</sup>

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Quick Protocol for Monarch® Total RNA Miniprep Kit (NEB #T2010).

Quickly and easily purify up to 100  $\mu$ g of high-quality total RNA from multiple sample types – all with one kit!

- For use with blood, cells and tissues
- Also works with tough to lyse samples (bacteria, yeast, plant)
- Effectively purifies total RNA of all sizes, including small RNAs >20 nt
- Efficient genomic DNA removal (column and DNase I-based)
- Contains Proteinase K for processing of tissues and blood samples
- Includes RNA Protection Reagent for sample preservation
- Excellent value
- Kit components available separately

T2010\_Monarch\_RNA\_Kit\_ manualT2010.pdf 072817.pdf

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https://www.neb.com/protocols/2017/11/28/quick-protocol-for-monarch-total-rna-miniprep-kit-neb-t2010

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RNA, Total RNA Extraction, Lysis, Lysis Buffer

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We recommend that first-time users of this kit review <u>the product manual</u> before starting. The manual provides additional relevant information to consider at various steps. This quick protocol is meant for experienced users.

#### **RNA Purification Consists of Two Stages:**

PART 1: Sample Disruption and Homogenization (Differs depending on starting material)

PART 2: RNA Binding and Elution

#### Have any questions?

Our tech support scientists would be happy to help. Email us at info@neb.com.

**MATERIALS** 

Monarch Total RNA Miniprep Kit New England

Biolabs Catalog #T2010S

For hazard information and safety warnings, please refer to the SDS (Safety Data Sheet).

- Addition of RNA Lysis Buffer and all subsequent steps should be performed at room temperature to prevent formation of precipitate. If samples are accidentally placed on ice and precipitate forms, allow the samples to return to room temperature to resolubilize before loading onto the column.
- Protocols are also available for <u>RNA reaction cleanup</u>, <u>RNA fractionation</u>, and <u>extraction of RNA from other sample types</u> (including those in preservation reagents or TRIzol<sup>®</sup>).

#### For the 50 prep kit:

- Reconstitute DNase I by adding ■275 µL nuclease-free water. Gently invert to mix. Aliquot for storage at § -20 °C to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
- Reconstitute Proteinase K (Prot K) by adding
  ■1040 µL Proteinase K Resuspension Buffer . Vortex and store at & -20 °C .
- Add **100 mL ethanol** (≥ 95%) to the **25 mL RNA Wash Buffer concentrate**



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#### PART 1: Sample Disruption and Homogenization

- 1 Please select your starting material of the following:
  - Cultured Mammalian Cells
  - Mammalian Whole Blood (Fresh or Frozen)
  - Tissue or Leukocytes
  - Tough-to-Lyse Samples (bacteria, yeast, plant, etc.) using Mechanical Lysis Step 1 includes a Step case.

**Cultured Mammalian Cells** 

Mammalian Whole Blood (Fresh or Frozen)

**Tissue or Leukocytes** 

**Tough-to-Lyse Samples** 

step case

## **Cultured Mammalian Cells**

2



Pellet cells by centrifugation \$\circ{100}{300} \text{ x g, 00:01:00} .

3 Discard supernatant.

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Resuspend pellet in RNA Lysis Buffer (according to table below) by pipetting gently to avoid foaming.

AMOUNT OF CELLS	VOLUME OF RNA LYSIS BUFFER
up to 3 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	300 μΙ
3 x 10 <sup>6</sup> to 1 x 10 <sup>7</sup>	≥ 600 µl

Do **not** place samples § **On ice** . For frozen pellets, thaw briefly before resuspension.

# PART 2: RNA BINDING AND ELUTION

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Transfer up to  $\blacksquare 800 \, \mu L$  of the sample from PART 1 to a gDNA removal column (light blue) fitted with a collection tube.

For sample identification, **label collection tubes**, as gDNA removal columns will be discarded after spinning.

For sample volumes > 800 µl (column reservoir capacity), columns may be reloaded.

All centrifugation steps should be performed at \$\mathbb{g}\$ 16000 x g .



Spin at **16000** x g for **00:00:30** to remove most of the gDNA. **SAVE THE FLOW-THROUGH** (RNA partitions here). Discard the gDNA removal column.

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Add an equal volume of ethanol ( $\geq$  [M]95 %) to the flow-through and mix thoroughly by pipetting. **Do not vortex**. To exclude RNA  $\geq$  200 nt, add only 1/2 volume ethanol to flow-through.

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Transfer mixture to an RNA purification column (dark blue) fitted with a collection tube.

Spin at  $\textcircled{3}16000 \times g$  for 000:00:30. Discard flow-through. If further gDNA removal is essential for downstream applications, proceed to on-column DNase I treatment, **steps 9-11** (recommended). If not, proceed to **Step 12**.



**[Optional (but recommended)]** On-column DNase I treatment for enzymatic removal of residual gDNA:

Add  $\blacksquare 500~\mu L$  RNA Wash Buffer and spin at 316000~x~g for 000:00:30. Discard flow-

through.



**[Optional (but recommended)]** In an RNase-free microfuge tube (not included), combine  $\Box 5 \mu L$  DNase I with  $\Box 75 \mu L$  DNase I Reaction Buffer and pipet directly to the top of the column matrix.

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[Optional (but recommended)] Incubate for © 00:15:00 at & Room temperature.

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Add  $\blacksquare 500~\mu L$  RNA Priming Buffer and spin at @16000~x~g for @00:00:30. Discard flow-through.

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Add  $\blacksquare 500~\mu L$  RNA Wash Buffer and spin at 316000~x~g for 500:00:30. Discard flow-through.

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Add another  $\Box 500~\mu L$  RNA Wash Buffer and spin at 316000~x~g for 000:02:00.

- Transfer column to an RNase-free microfuge tube (not included). Use care to ensure the tip of the column does not contact the flow-through. If in doubt, re-spin at **316000** x g for **90:01:00** to ensure no ethanol is carried over.
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Add  $\equiv 30 \ \mu L - \equiv 100 \ \mu L$  Nuclease-free Water directly to the center of column matrix and spin at  $\otimes 16000 \ x \ g$  for  $\otimes 00:00:30$ .

For best results, elute with at least  $\Box 50 \mu L$ , which is the minimum volume needed to

wet the membrane. Lower volumes can be used but will result in lower recovery (elution in 30  $\mu$ l results in > 80% recovery and 100  $\mu$ l provides maximum recovery). For spectrophotometric analysis of eluted RNA, it may be necessary to re-spin eluted samples and pipet aliquot from top of the liquid to ensure that the A  $_{260/230}$  is unaffected by possible elution of silica particles.

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Place RNA & On ice if being used for downstream steps, at & -20 °C for short-term storage (less than 1 week), or at & -80 °C for long-term storage. Addition of EDTA to [M]0.1 Milimolar (mM) - [M]1.0 Milimolar (mM) may reduce the activity of any contaminating RNases.