MEBEP TECH(HK) Co., Limited

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Glycogen DNA/RNA Carrier

Product Number: RNK2602

Shipping and Storage

Store at -20℃, valid for at least one year.

Description

This product is a molecular biology grade glycogen, free of DNase and RNase, and can be used as a carrier for the precipitation of DNA or RNA. As an auxiliary precipitant for DNA or RNA, glycogen is generally more effective than tRNA or ultrasound treated DNA. Due to the absence of DNA and RNA in glycogen, nucleic acids precipitated with glycogen as an auxiliary precipitant are more suitable for subsequent nuclease reactions such as PCR, RT-PCR, and endonucleases. However, tRNA or ultrasound treated DNA as auxiliary precipitants can sometimes interfere with nuclease reactions such as PCR, RT-PCR, and endonucleases. According to literature reports, precipitation of reaction products with glycogen does not interfere with subsequent bacterial transformation. 0.001mg/ml glycogen does not inhibit TdT, and concentrations of glycogen not exceeding 2mg/ml do not affect the activity of reverse transcriptase. 0.02mg/ml glycogen does not inhibit T4 RNA ligase. Glycogen can interfere with the interaction between DNA and proteins. Usually, a 1μl Glycogen DNA/RNA Carrier (20mg/ml) can precipitate as little as picograms (pg) of DNA or RNA from a 1ml solution system. Each packaging is sufficient to precipitate at least 350 conventional amounts of DNA or RNA samples.

Note

1. Usually, 1μl Glycogen DNA/RNA Carrier (20mg/ml) is added to each sample. For situations where glycogen may interfere with subsequent reactions, the amount of glycogen used can be appropriately reduced, or our company's AcryI Carrier sedimentation aid or tRNA can be used as an auxiliary precipitant.
2. For your safety and health, please wear laboratory clothes and disposable gloves when operating.

Protocol

1. Add 1μl Glycogen DNA/RNA Carrier (20mg/ml) to the DNA or RNA sample to be precipitated and mix well. For specific experimental procedures, the dosage of glycogen can be referred to literature or specific operating instructions.
2. According to experimental requirements, ethanol or other methods are used to precipitate DNA or RNA.
3. Add precipitation reagents such as ethanol, mix well, centrifuge around 12000g for 10 minutes to obtain the co precipitate of nucleic acid and glycogen. If it is required to precipitate as completely as possible, after adding ethanol and other precipitation reagents and mixing them well, they can be frozen at -20℃ or -80℃ for several hours or centrifuged overnight.