Tinzyme Co., Limited

Email: sales@tinzyme.com Website: www.tinzyme.com
Tel: +86-755-86134126 WhatsApp/Facebook/Twitter: +86-189-22896756

RNase inhibitor, Murine

Product Number: RNK3501

Shipping and Storage

Store at -20°C.

Components

Component	RNK3501S 30μL	RNK3501M 250μL	RNK3501L 1mL
RNase inhibitor, Murine (40 U/μL)	30μL	250μL	1mL

Principle

It is a -spectrum RNase inhibitor with a molecular weight of approximately 50KDa. It can specifically bind to RNase by non-covalent bond to form a complex to inactivate RNase without inhibiting activities of RNase H, nuclease S1, SP6, T7 or T3 RNA polymerase, AMV or M-MLV reverse transcriptase, Taq DNA polymerase and RNase T1. RNasin does not affect subsequent reverse transcription and translation processes. It is widely used in RNA research such as RT-PCR, cDNA synthesis, mRNA protection, in vitro transcription and in vitro translation, preparation of RNase-Free antibodies, in situ hybridization and mRNA localization.

Storage Buffer

20 mM HEPES-KOH (pH7.6), 50 mM KCl, 8 mM DTT, 50% (v/v) Glycerol.

Active Definition

One unit is defined as the amount of RNasin required to inhibit the activity of 5ng of ribonuclease A by 50%. Activity is measured by the inhibition of hydrolysis of cytidine 2′,3′-cyclic monophosphate by ribonuclease A.

Purity

1. 300U RNase inhibitor, Murine, and 1μg λDNA-Hind III decomposition product reacted at 37℃ for 1 hour without any change in the electrophoresis band of DNA.
2. 300U RNase inhibitor, Murine, and 1μg Superhelix pBR322 DNA reacted at 37℃ for 1 hour without any change in the electrophoresis band of DNA
3. 300U RNase inhibitor, Murine, and 1μg 16S,23S rRNA reacted at 37℃ for 1 hour without any change in the electrophoresis band of RNA

Main purpose

1. cDNA synthesis.
2. In vitro translation.
3. In vitro transcription.
4. RNA amplification.
5. RNA purification and storage

Note

6. This product should avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Please store it at -70 ℃ for long-term storage.
7. Suggest using a final concentration of 1U/ μL.