CYRN26-CHANGYU Glycogen (20 mg/ml)

Catalog number	Package
CYRN2601	0.35 ml
CYRN2602	0.7 ml

Storage: -20 °C, stable for at least one year.

Description

Molecular-biology-grade glycogen, free of DNase and RNase, used as a carrier for the precipitation of DNA or RNA. In most cases glycogen works better as a carrier than tRNA or sonicated DNA. Because glycogen contains no nucleic acid, the precipitated DNA or RNA is well suited to downstream PCR, RT-PCR and restriction digestion, whereas tRNA or sonicated DNA carriers can interfere with these reactions.

Reported in the literature: ligation products precipitated with glycogen do not interfere with bacterial transformation; 0.001 mg/ml glycogen does not inhibit TdT; up to 2 mg/ml does not affect reverse transcriptase activity; 0.02 mg/ml does not inhibit T4 RNA ligase. Glycogen does interfere with DNA-protein interactions.

Typically 1 µl of glycogen (20 mg/ml) precipitates DNA or RNA down to the picogram level from 1 ml of solution. Each package is enough for at least 350 routine precipitations.

❖ Procedure

1. Add 1 µl of glycogen (20 mg/ml) to the DNA or RNA sample and mix. For specific protocols, follow the amount given in the literature or protocol.

2. Precipitate the DNA or RNA with ethanol or another method as required.

3. After adding ethanol (or other precipitant) and mixing, centrifuge at about 12,000 × g for 10 minutes to pellet the nucleic acid together with the glycogen. For maximum recovery, hold at -20 °C or -80 °C for several hours or overnight before centrifugation.

Notes

Note: 1 µl (20 mg/ml) per sample is usually enough. Where glycogen is known to interfere with a downstream reaction, reduce the amount or use another carrier such as an acrylamide carrier or tRNA.

Note: Wear a lab coat and disposable gloves.

This product is furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use.