

Reverse Transcription (RT) of mRNA to cDNA

Purpose: To convert RNA samples (e.g., total RNA obtained by Trizol extraction of fetal tissues) to cDNA that is suitable to use as a template for PCR.

Reverse Transcription reagent	Product Name	Cat #	Company
Oligo-(dT) (-20 °C)	Oligo dT Primer	n420-01	Invitrogen
RT Kit (-20 °C):	SuperScript II RNase H- Reverse Transcriptase	18064-014	Invitrogen
RT II Buffer 5x	RNase H- Reverse Transcriptase 5x Buffer		
RTII	SSII RT Reverse Transcriptase		
DTT	0.1M DTT		
RNase Inhib. (-20 °C)	RNase Inhibitor	90435328	Roche
dNTPs (-20 °C)	Sequencing Grade Solutions dNTP's	27-2035-01	Amersham
RNase H (-20 °C)	RNase H 100u	92125120	Roche

- Prepare mRNA samples by mixing the following in 1.5 mL Eppendorf tubes (Up to 5 rxns may be done in one vial to generate sufficient amount of cDNA for stock soln.)
 $V_{\text{tot/RNA prep for 1 rxn}}=11\mu\text{L}$, $V_{\text{tot/RNA prep 5 rxns}} = 55 \mu\text{L}$

	Ci (ng/ μL)	Cf (ng) per reaction	Cf (ng) for 5rxns	Vol. (μL) 5rxn
mRNA	1.5	2.5	12.5	8.33
Oligo-(dT)	12.5	25	125	10
ddH ₂ O				36.67

- Incubate samples for 10 min at 70 °C, and centrifuge. This destabilizes mRNA secondary structures. While samples are heating, prepare RT mixtures.
- RT stock mix may be prepared in advance and stored at -20 °C.

RT Mix reagent	Ci	Cf	V/1 rxn (μL)	V/50 rxn (μL)
5x Buffer	5x	1x	4	200
DTT	.1 M	.01 M	2	100
dNTP	10mM ea.	.5mM	1	50
RNase inhib.	40 U/ μL	40 U	1	50

- Add 40 μL of RT mix to each RNA prep.
- Incubate 2min at 42°C
- Add 5 μL of RT II (200 U/ μL) to each vial (except RT- control vials)
- Incubate for 60-90 min at 42 °C
- Incubate for 10 min at 70 °C
- Add 2.5 μL of RNase H (1U/ μL)
- Incubate 15 min at 37 °C, centrifuge, and either use RT product immediately or store samples at -20 °C.

Notes:

1. Store RNA samples at $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ if necessary and handle carefully to prevent degradation. Once cDNA is prepared, the samples tend to be stable at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for extended periods.
2. RT- control (no RT II added to sample) checks for genomic DNA contamination of RNA samples.
3. To verify success of RT reaction, perform PCR with primers for a product that is known to be present in the sample (i.e. HPRT or GADPH)