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🌐 RNA Isolation from Cultured Mammalian Cells Using TRIzol Reagent V.1

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Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

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Abstract

This protocol is intended to isolate total RNA from cultured mammalian cells using TRIzol reagent, facilitating downstream applications such as RT-PCR, Northern blotting, and gene expression analysis.

Materials

Materials -

TRIzol Reagent 5 mL

Chloroform 1.5 mL

Isopropanol 1.2 mL

Ethanol (75%) 1.5 mL

RNAse-free Water 1 mL

Microcentrifuge tubes 5 tubes

Pipette tips 5 tips

Cell scraper 1

Ice As needed

Reagents -

TRIzol Reagent

Chloroform

Isopropanol

Ethanol (75%)

Troubleshooting

Safety warnings

⚠ Always wear gloves, lab coat, and safety goggles when handling TRIzol, chloroform, and isopropanol. Work in a fume hood when using volatile organic solvents.



Cell Lysis and RNA Extraction

- 1 Remove the culture medium from the cells using a vacuum or pipette. Add 1 mL of cold TRIzol reagent to the cell culture dish. Scrape the cells into the TRIzol using a sterile cell scraper. Transfer the cell suspension to a 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tube on ice. Vortex the tube for 10 seconds to ensure complete lysis.
- 2 Add 0.2 mL of chloroform to the tube. Vortex for 15 seconds and let it sit at room temperature for 2-3 minutes. Centrifuge the tube at 12,000 g for 15 minutes at 4 °C.

RNA Precipitation

- 3 Recover the upper aqueous phase (approximately 0.5 mL) into a new microcentrifuge tube. Add 1.25 mL of isopropanol to the aqueous phase. Invert the tube several times to mix. Incubate the tube at -20 °C for at least 1 hour to precipitate RNA.
- 4 Centrifuge the tube at 12,000 g for 30 minutes at 4 °C to pellet the RNA. Discard the supernatant and wash the RNA pellet with 1 mL of 75% ethanol. Centrifuge again at 7,500 g for 5 minutes at 4 °C.

Protocol references

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