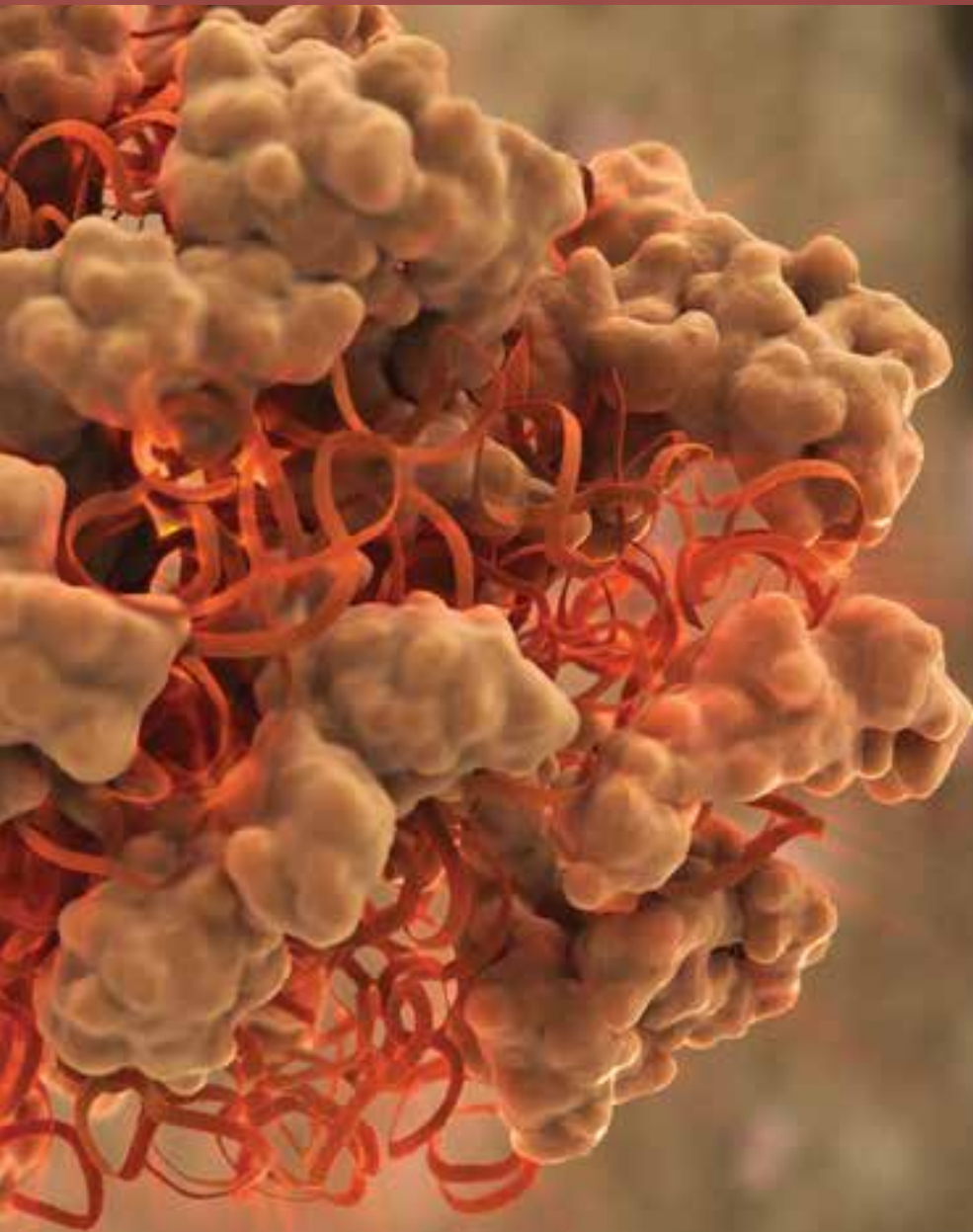


RNA Synthesis

FROM TEMPLATE TO TRANSCRIPT



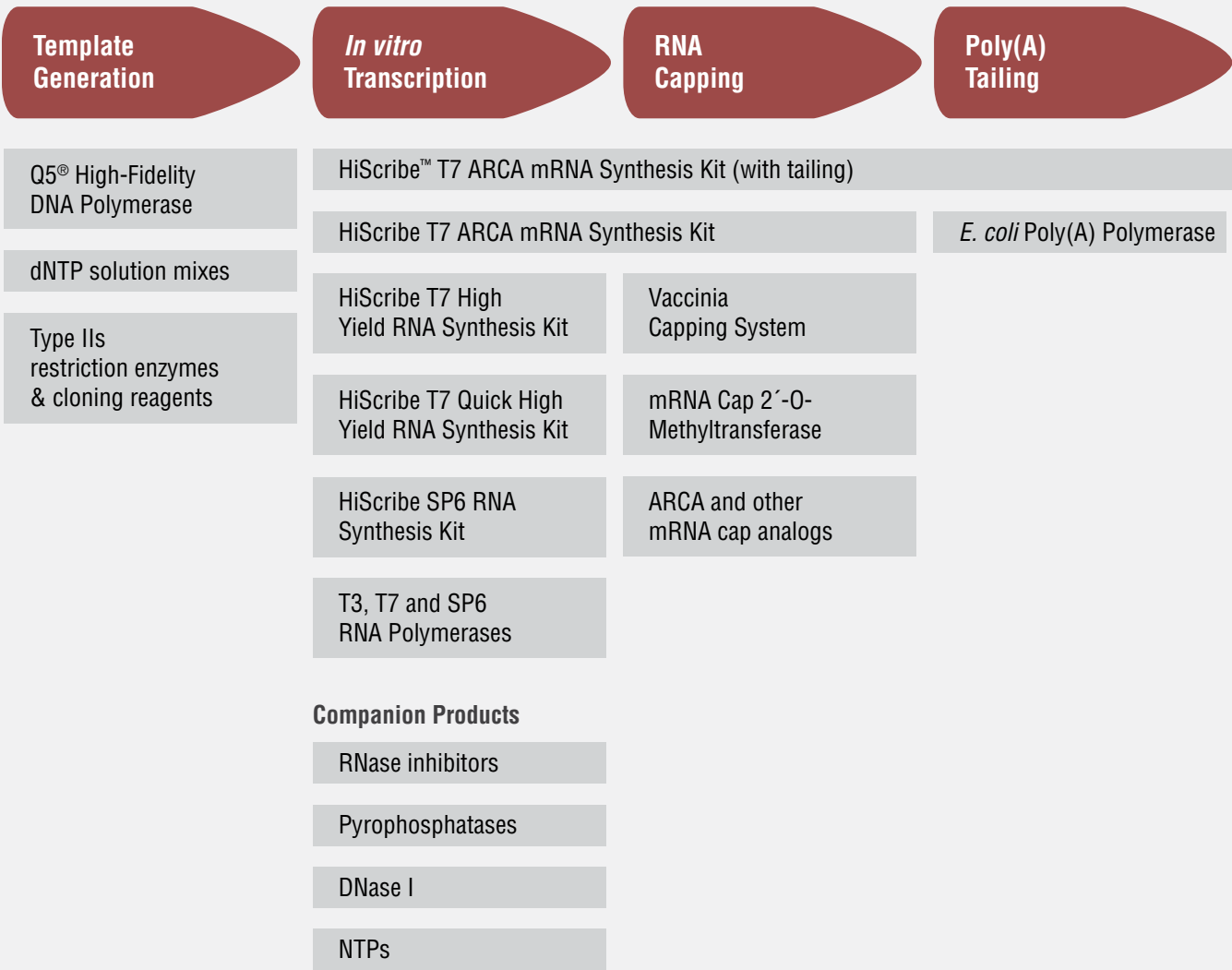
NEW ENGLAND
BioLabs[®] Inc.

be INSPIRED
drive DISCOVERY
stay GENUINE

RNA Synthesis: Tools to Take You from Template to Transcript

For 40 years, NEB® has been a world leader in the discovery and production of reagents for the life science industry. New England Biolabs' enzymology expertise allows us to supply reagents for the synthesis of high-quality RNA – from template generation and transcription, to capping and tailing. These products are designed and manufactured by researchers with decades of molecular biology experience, so that you can be confident they will work for your application.

mRNA Synthesis Workflow Example & Available NEB Products





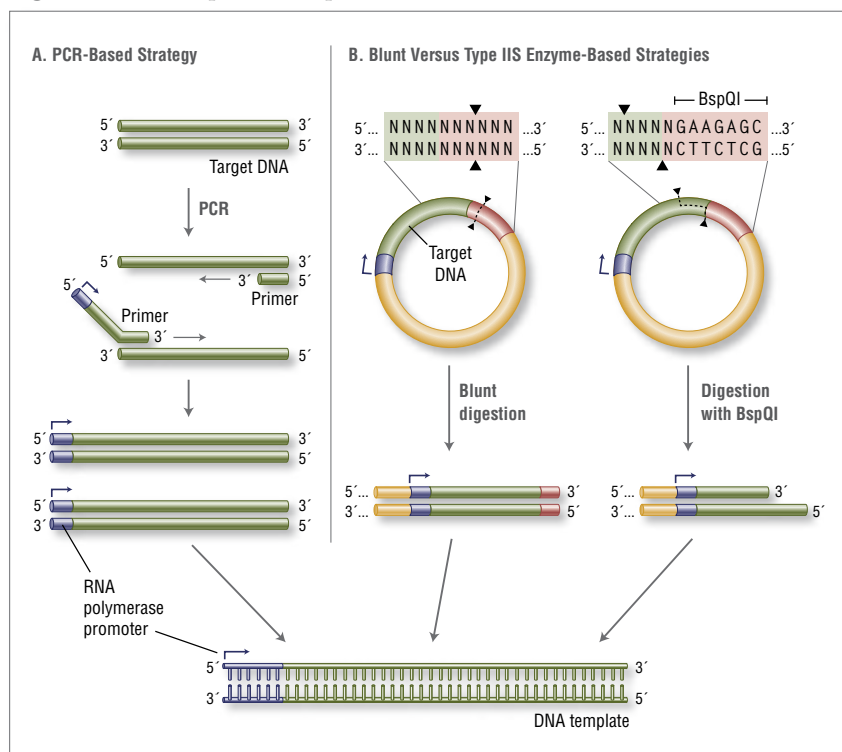
Template Generation

Effective *in vitro* transcription starts with high-quality template. The quality of the template DNA affects transcription efficiency, as well as the integrity of the synthesized RNA. Yield is highly dependent upon template purity. Any purification method may be used, as long as the product is free of contaminating RNase, protein and salts.

Whether your template is linearized plasmid or PCR-amplified DNA, NEB can supply the reagents for high-quality template generation that help you maximize RNA synthesis yields.

- Ensure that your template is error-free by choosing a robust, high-fidelity DNA polymerase for amplification, such as Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase (NEB #M0491). Reduce non-specific amplification by choosing a hot start formulation, such as Q5 Hot Start High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase (NEB #M0493). PCR product should be analyzed to estimate concentration, and to confirm amplicon size prior to its use as template in the transcription reaction.
- When using plasmid DNA, it is important to completely linearize the input DNA downstream of the insert with an appropriate restriction enzyme, such as SapI (NEB #R0569) or BspQI (NEB #R0712). The use of type IIS enzymes generates scarless templates, as shown in the figure below. This ensures that the synthesis reaction produces an RNA transcript of defined length, and may help prevent 'template switching' products. NEB offers a number of suitable restriction enzymes for this purpose.

Figure 1. Transcription Template Generation



(A) PCR can be used to amplify target DNA prior to transcription. A polymerase promoter can be introduced via the upstream primer. Choose a high-fidelity polymerase to ensure that your template is error free.

(B) When using plasmid DNA as a template, linearize with an enzyme that produces blunt or 5'-overhanging ends. Using a type IIS restriction enzyme (e.g., BspQI) allows RNA synthesis with no additional 3'-nucleotide sequence from the restriction site.

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS

NEB Restriction Enzymes

- Visit NEBRestrictionEnzymes.com for the full list

Q5 and Q5 Hot Start High-Fidelity DNA Polymerases (NEB #M0491 & #M0493)

- > 100X fidelity of *Taq* DNA Polymerase
- High specificity and robust yields with minimal optimization
- Superior performance for a broad range of amplicons (from high AT to high GC)
- Hot start formulation allows room temperature reaction setup and reduces non-specific amplification

TOOLS & RESOURCES

Visit PCRPolymerases.com & NEBRestrictionEnzymes.com to find:

- FAQs and troubleshooting
- Interactive tools to help with experimental design
- Online tutorials for setting up a PCR or RE reaction



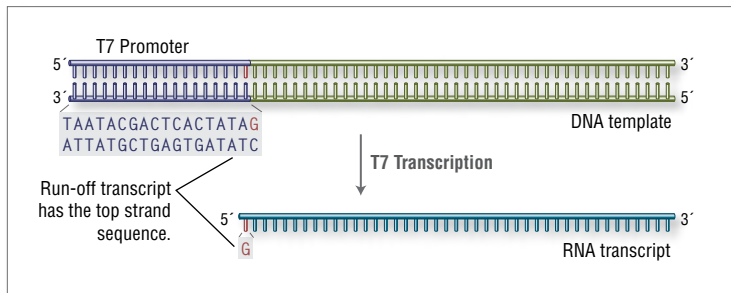
LEARN HOW TO AMPLIFY GC-RICH DNA



In vitro Transcription

In vitro RNA synthesis requires a DNA template, RNA polymerase, NTPs and other factors. High-yield robust reactions require optimization of each reaction component. NEB offers five *in vitro* RNA synthesis kits, all of which have been rigorously formulated to provide reproducible high yields of quality RNA.

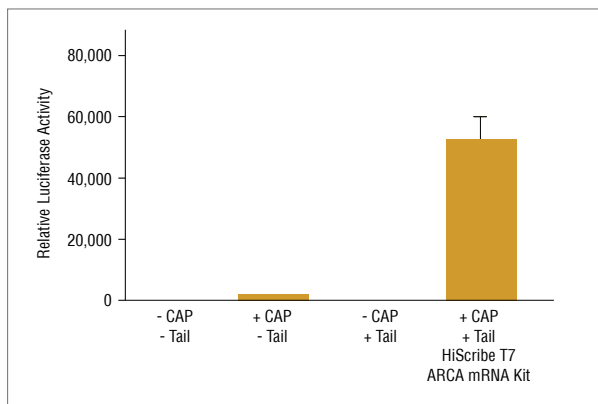
Figure 2. T7 Transcription



A transcription template contains a T7 promoter sequence followed by the sequence of interest. The T7 promoter is required for transcription to occur. The sequence of the transcript is the same as the top strand of the DNA template and initiates from G residues encoded in the optimal T7 RNA polymerase promoter.

Most eukaryotic mRNAs require a 7-methyl guanosine (m7G) cap structure at the 5' end and a poly(A) tail at the 3' end to be efficiently translated. The HiScribe T7 ARCA mRNA Synthesis Kit (NEB #E2060S) is designed to synthesize capped and tailed mRNAs for variety of applications. Capped mRNAs are synthesized by co-transcriptional incorporation of Anti-Reverse Cap Analog, ARCA, using T7 RNA Polymerase. A poly(A) tail is then added by *E. coli* Poly(A) Polymerase. A separate version of the kit (NEB #E2065S), without *E. coli* Poly(A) Polymerase, is available for use with DNA templates encoding a poly(A) stretch or not requiring a poly(A) tail. The kits also include DNase I and LiCl for DNA template removal and quick mRNA purification.

Figure 1. Both Cap and Tail are Required for mRNA Function in Cell Culture



Luciferase expression in U2OS cells. Purified Cypridina luciferase RNA produced as indicated was co-transfected into U2OS cells with purified Gaussia luciferase mRNA. mRNAs produced using the HiScribe T7 ARCA mRNA Kit (with Tailing) are 5'-capped and have 3' poly(A) tails. After 16 hours incubation at 37°C, cell culture supernatants from each well were assayed for CLuc and GLuc activity. Luminescence values were recorded and used to calculate relative luciferase activity.

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS

HiScribe T7 ARCA mRNA Synthesis Kit (with tailing – NEB #E2060S) (without tailing – NEB #E2065S)

- Faster workflow takes you from capping to purification in 2 hours
- Enables incorporation of modified bases
- Ultra-high quality components
- Get the best translation efficiencies with correctly-oriented ARCA caps
- All-inclusive kit provides reagents for twice the reactions than competitors' kits

TOOLS AND RESOURCES

- Visit www.neb.com/RNAanalysis to find more information, including our JoVE video demonstrating *in vitro* synthesis of capped and uncapped RNA (9).



HIGH YIELD *IN VITRO* SYNTHESIS OF CAPPED AND UNCAPPED RNA

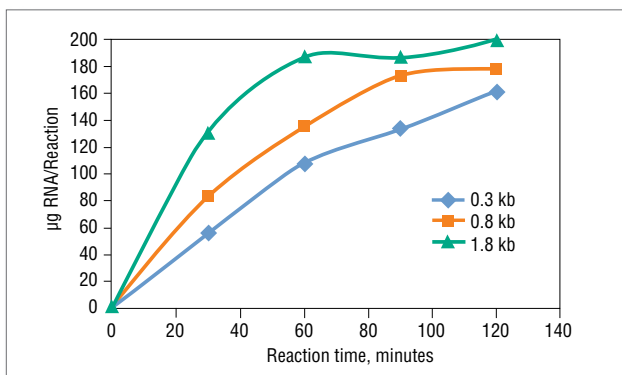


The HiScribe T7 High Yield RNA Synthesis Kit delivers robust RNA synthesis for a wide range of template sizes (Figure 3). Flexible protocols ensure that performance is maintained, even under demanding conditions, such as extended reaction time using very low amounts of template (Figure 4). Protocols are included for partial or complete incorporation of modified or labeled nucleotides in the transcript body, and cap analogs at the RNA 5' end.

The HiScribe T7 Quick High Yield RNA Synthesis Kit utilizes a master mix format, allowing for faster reaction setup. All that is required is the addition of two master mix reagents to your DNA template and water, reducing pipetting errors. DNase I and lithium chloride are included for DNA template removal and quick RNA purification.

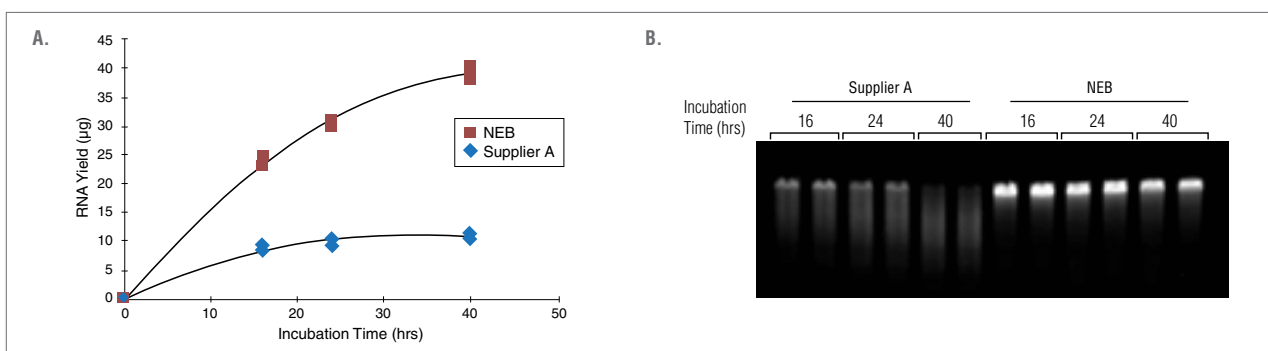
The HiScribe SP6 RNA Synthesis Kit is designed for the *in vitro* transcription of RNA using SP6 RNA Polymerase. This kit is suitable for synthesis of high yield RNA transcripts and for incorporation of cap analogs (not included) or modified nucleotides (not included) to obtain capped, biotin-labeled or dye-labeled RNA. The kit is also capable of synthesizing high specific activity radiolabeled RNA for use as probes or targets.

Figure 3. Robust RNA Synthesis from a Variety of Template Sizes using the HiScribe T7 High Yield RNA Synthesis Kit



Time course of standard RNA synthesis from three DNA templates of different sizes using HiScribe T7 High Yield RNA Synthesis Kit. Reactions were assembled according to the protocol and incubated at 37°C for the indicated time. Transcripts were purified over spin columns and quantified on a NanoDrop™ Spectrophotometer to calculate reaction yield.

Figure 4. Improved RNA Yield and Integrity from Low Template Amount and Extended Duration Transcription Reactions using the HiScribe T7 High Yield RNA Synthesis Kit



Reactions were assembled, in duplicate, according to the manufacturer's suggested protocols using 3 ng of dsDNA template encoding a 1.8 kb RNA, and incubated at 37°C for 16, 24 and 40 hours. At each time point, the corresponding tubes were transferred to -20°C to stop the reaction.

(A) Transcript yield – After column purification, RNA concentration was measured using a NanoDrop spectrophotometer and total RNA yield was calculated. These data demonstrate that a substantially higher yield of RNA was synthesized using the HiScribe T7 High Yield RNA Synthesis Kit as compared to the competitor's kit.

(B) Transcript integrity – 150 ng of column purified RNA was run a 1.2% denaturing agarose gel, stained with ethidium bromide and visualized by UV fluorescence. The data demonstrate greatly improved transcript integrity after extended duration RNA synthesis reactions using the HiScribe T7 High Yield RNA Synthesis Kit, as compared to the competitor's kit.



In vitro Transcription (Cont'd)

Recommended HiScribe RNA Synthesis Kits by Application

The HiScribe High Yield RNA Synthesis Kits are ideal for numerous downstream applications.

Use the guide below to determine which kit is best suited for your application.

	APPLICATION	T7 KITS				SP6 KITS
		HISCRIBE T7 HIGH YIELD RNA SYNTHESIS KIT (#E2040)	HISCRIBE T7 QUICK HIGH YIELD RNA SYNTHESIS KIT (#E2050)	HISCRIBE T7 ARCA mRNA KIT (#E2065)	HISCRIBE T7 ARCA mRNA (WITH TAILING) (#E2060)	HISCRIBE SP6 RNA SYNTHESIS KIT (#E2070)
Probe labeling	Fluorescent labeling: FAM, Cyanine (Cy) dyes, etc. • Fluorescent <i>in situ</i> hybridization (FISH)		✓			✓
	Non-fluorescent labeling: Biotin, Digoxigenin • <i>In situ</i> hybridization • Blot hybridization with secondary detection • Microarray		✓			✓
	High specific activity radiolabeling • Blot hybridization • RNase protection	✓				✓
mRNA & RNA for transfection	Streamlined mRNA synthesis with ARCA co-transcriptional capping and enzymatic poly(A) tailing • Transfection • Microinjection • <i>In vitro</i> translation				✓	✓
	Streamlined ARCA capped RNA synthesis • Template encoded poly(A) tails • Non polyadenylated transcripts • Transfection • Microinjection • <i>In vitro</i> translation			✓		✓
	Co-transcriptional capping with alternate cap analogs • Transfection • Microinjection • <i>In vitro</i> translation		✓			✓
	Post-transcriptional capping with Vaccinia Capping System • Transfection • Microinjection • <i>In vitro</i> translation	✓	✓			✓
	Complete substitution of NTPs: 5-mC, pseudouridine, etc. • Induction of stem cell pluripotency • Modulation of cell fate or phenotype • Post translational capping with Vaccinia mRNA Capping System	✓				✓
	Partial substitution of NTPs: 5-mC, pseudouridine, etc.		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Unmodified RNA		✓			✓
	Hairpins, short RNA, dsRNA • Gene knockdown		✓			✓
Structure, function, & binding studies	Complete substitution of NTPs • Aptamer selection • Isotopic labeling	✓				✓
	Partial substitution of one or more NTPs • Aptamer selection • Structure determination		✓			✓
	Unmodified RNA • SELEX • Structure determination		✓			✓



mRNA Modifications: Capping

Capping and tailing are key steps in producing active synthetic mRNA for use in functional studies; these modifications prevent degradation and facilitate translation in eukaryotic cells.

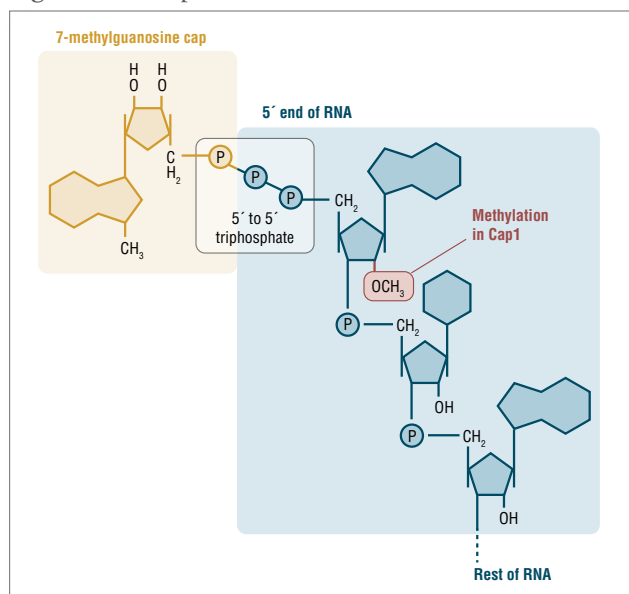
RNA Capping

Most eukaryotic cellular mRNAs are modified at their 5' ends by the addition of a 7-methyl guanosine (m^7G) residue in a 5' \rightarrow 5' triphosphate linkage with the first encoded nucleotide of the transcript. The mRNA cap structure engages critical translation factors to recruit ribosomes to mRNAs, promoting translation.

Cap structures can be added to *in vitro* transcripts in two ways:

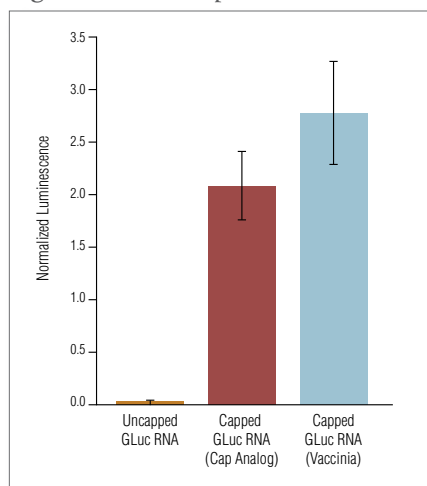
- After transcription by using capping enzymes, GTP and S-adenosyl methionine (SAM)
- During transcription by including cap analogs

Figure 6. 5' Cap Structure



Schematic representation of mRNA 5' cap structure indicating the 7-methylguanosine, shown in yellow, and the 5' end of the mRNA, shown in blue. The 2'-O-methyl group present in Cap 1 structures is shown in red.

Figure 7. GLuc Expression



Purified Cap 0 and uncapped GLuc mRNA were transfected into HeLa cells and incubated overnight (16 hrs.) at 37°C. Cell culture supernatants from each well were assayed for GLuc and CLuc activity and luminescence values were recorded. The GLuc luminescence values were normalized to the luminescence values of Cap 0 CLuc RNA.

Enzymatic mRNA Capping

Highest efficiency mRNA capping is achieved using the Vaccinia Capping System (NEB #M2080). This system has three enzymatic activities (RNA triphosphatase, guanylyltransferase, guanine methyltransferase); all are necessary for the addition of a complete Cap 0 structure, $m^7Gppp5'N$ (2,3). *In vitro* transcripts can be capped in less than one hour in the presence of the capping enzyme, reaction buffer, GTP and the methyl donor, SAM. Capping is ~100% efficient and all capped structures are added in the proper orientation, unlike co-transcriptional addition of some cap analogs (4).

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS

Vaccinia Capping System (NEB #M2080)

- Highly efficient capping with natural cap structure
- Reaction complete in less than an hour

Anti-Reverse Cap Analog (ARCA) (3'-O-Me- $m^7G(5')ppp(5')G$ RNA Cap Structure Analog (NEB #S1411))

- Co-transcriptional capping in correct orientation

ADVANTAGES

- Natural caps
- ~100% efficiency
- Cap 0 to Cap 1 possible in same reaction using 2'-O-Methyltransferase

DISADVANTAGES

- Additional enzymatic step



mRNA Modifications: Capping (Cont'd)

Co-transcriptional Capping with Cap Analogs

Anti-Reverse Cap Analog (ARCA) (3'-O-Me-m⁷G(5')ppp(5')G RNA Cap Structure Analog, (NEB #S1411)) is the preferred cap analog for co-transcriptional capping. Transcription with ARCA produces 100% translatable capped transcripts, because it can only incorporate in the 'correct' orientation, where the N7-methylguanosine is at the terminus [m⁷G(5')pppG-RNA] (5,6).

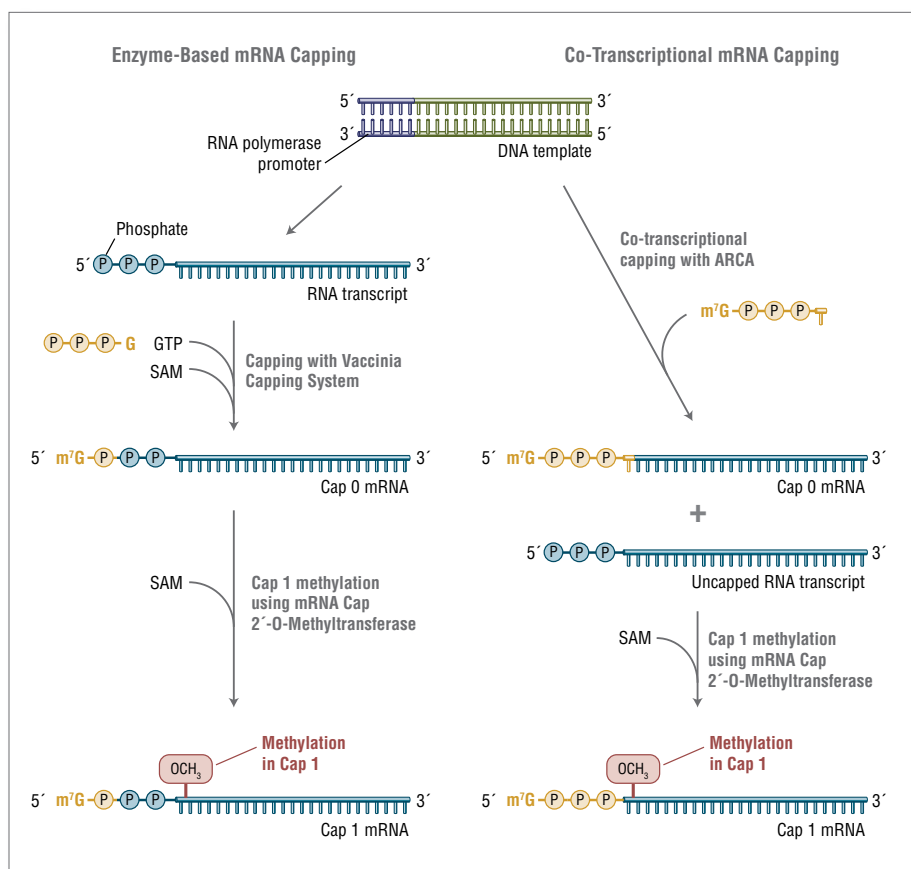
In contrast, the standard cap analog (m⁷G(5')ppp(5')G RNA Cap Structure Analog (NEB #S1404)) can be incorporated in either orientation [m⁷G(5')pppG-RNA] or [G(5')pppm⁷G-RNA], resulting in a mixture of transcripts (5,7). mRNAs with cap analog incorporated in the incorrect orientation are not efficiently translated, resulting in lower protein yields (4). The RNA products are a mixture of 5'-capped and 5'-triphosphorylated transcripts. This may necessitate purification or treatment with a phosphatase in order to avoid unintended immune stimulation by 5'-triphosphorylated RNA.

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS

HiScribe T7 ARCA mRNA Synthesis Kit
(with tailing – NEB #E2060S)
(without tailing – NEB #E2065S)

- Faster workflow takes you from capping to purification in 2 hours
- Enables incorporation of modified bases
- Ultra-high quality components
- Get the best translation efficiencies with correctly-oriented ARCA caps
- All-inclusive kit provides reagents for twice the reactions than competitors' kits

Figure 8. Schematic representation of alternative mRNA synthesis workflows



Enzyme-based capping (left) is performed after *in vitro* transcription using 5'-triphosphate RNA, GTP, and S-adenosyl-methionine (SAM). Cap 0 mRNA can be converted to cap 1 mRNA using mRNA cap 2'-O-methyltransferase (MTase) and SAM in a subsequent or concurrent reaction. The methyl group transferred by the MTase to the 2'-O of the first nucleotide of the transcript is indicated in red. Conversion of ~100% of 5'-triphosphorylated transcripts to capped mRNA is routinely achievable using enzyme-based capping.

Co-transcriptional capping (right) uses an mRNA cap analog (e.g. ARCA; anti-reverse cap analog), shown in yellow, in the transcription reaction. The cap analog is incorporated as the first nucleotide of the transcript. ARCA contains an additional 3'-O-methyl group on the 7-methylguanosine to ensure incorporation in the correct orientation. The 3'-O-methyl modification does not occur in natural mRNA caps. Compared to reactions not containing cap analog transcription yields are lower. ARCA-capped mRNA can be converted to cap 1 mRNA using mRNA cap 2'-O-MTase and SAM in a subsequent reaction.



Cap 1 Modification

The cap 1 structure has been reported to enhance mRNA translation efficiency (8) and hence may help improve expression in mRNA transfection and in micro-injection experiments.

Cap 0 transcripts can be enzymatically converted to cap 1 *in vitro*. mRNA Cap 2'-O-Methyltransferase (NEB #M0366) adds a methyl group at the 2'-O position of the first nucleotide adjacent to the cap structure at the 5' end of the RNA. The enzyme utilizes S-adenosylmethionine (SAM) as a methyl donor to methylate capped RNA (cap 0) resulting in a cap 1 structure.

RNA Cap Analog Selection Chart

The 5' terminal m⁷G cap present on most eukaryotic mRNAs promotes translation, *in vitro*, at the initiation level. For most RNAs, the cap structure increases stability, decreases susceptibility to exonuclease degradation, and promotes the formation of mRNA initiation complexes. Certain prokaryotic mRNAs with 5' terminal cap structures are translated as efficiently as eukaryotic mRNA in a eukaryotic cell-free protein synthesizing system. Splicing of certain eukaryotic substrate RNAs has also been observed to require a cap structure.

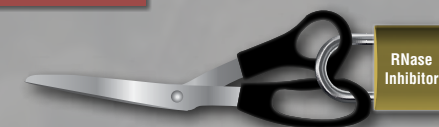
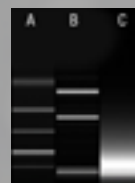
PRODUCT	APPLICATION
Anti-Reverse Cap Analog 3'-O-Me-m ⁷ G(5') ppp(5')G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produces 100% translatable capped transcripts • Co-transcriptional capping with T7 (NEB #M0251), SP6 (NEB #M0207) and T3 RNA polymerases • Synthesis of m⁷G capped RNA for <i>in vitro</i> splicing assays • Synthesis of m⁷G capped RNA for transfection or microinjection
Standard Cap Analog m ⁷ G(5')ppp(5')G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-transcriptional capping with T7, SP6 and T3 RNA polymerases • Synthesis of m⁷G capped RNA for <i>in vitro</i> splicing assays • Synthesis of m⁷G capped RNA for transfection or microinjection
Unmethylated Cap Analog G (5')ppp(5')G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-transcriptional capping with T7, SP6 and T3 RNA polymerases • Synthesis of unmethylated G capped RNA
Methylated Cap Analog for A +1 sites m ⁷ G(5')ppp(5')A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-transcriptional capping with T7 RNA polymerase from the phi2.5 promoter that contains an A at the transcription initiation site • Synthesis of m⁷G capped RNA for <i>in vitro</i> splicing assays • Synthesis of m⁷G capped RNA for transfection or microinjection
Unmethylated Cap Analog for A +1 sites G(5')ppp(5')A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-transcriptional capping with T7 RNA polymerase from the phi2.5 promoter that contains an A at the transcription initiation site • Synthesis of unmethylated G capped RNA • Synthesis of A capped RNA

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS

RNA Cap 2'-O-Methyltransferase (NEB #M0366)

- Enhances translation of RNA
- Improved mRNA expression *in vivo*

PRODUCT TIP



Schematic visualisation of RNA degradation: (A) RNA Ladder, (B) sample with RNase Inhibitor, (C) sample without RNase Inhibitor, sample has been degraded.

Do you want to be on the safe side? Use NEB's murine RNase Inhibitor!

Murine RNase Inhibitor (NEB #M0314)

- Specifically inhibits RNases A, B and C.
- Improved resistance to oxidation compared to human/porcine RNase inhibitors
- Ideal for reactions where low DTT concentrations are required (e.g., Real-time PCR)
- Isolated from a recombinant source
- Tested for the absence of DNases and RNases
- No inhibition of polymerases like e.g. *Taq* DNA Polymerase, AMV or M-MuLV Reverse Transcriptases, or Phage RNA Polymerases (SP6, T7, or T3)



mRNA Modifications: Tailing

Poly(A) Tailing

Poly(A) tailing of RNA is another key step that has been found to increase the stability and translation efficiency of transfected *in vitro*-transcribed RNA. *In vivo*, poly(A) tails recruit poly(A) binding proteins to mRNAs, conferring stability by inhibiting exonucleases. In addition, poly(A) binding protein interactions with the cellular translation machinery figure prominently in the determination of translation efficiency.

Obtaining *in vitro* transcripts with 3′- poly(A) tails can be achieved in 2 ways:

- By enzymatic polyadenylation after transcription
- By encoding a poly(A) stretch in the transcription template

Poly(A) tails can be added after transcription using Poly(A) Polymerase (NEB #M0276) and ATP. Poly(A) tail addition is template independent in this case.

Poly(A) stretches in transcription templates can be encoded in plasmid templates. However, it is advisable to carefully design the template so that restriction enzyme linearization of the plasmid yields a template that encodes a poly(A) tail with no extra nucleotides. We recommend placing a BspQI (NEB #R0712) site immediately downstream of the poly(A) stretch to achieve this.

Alternatively, a poly(A) stretch can be added during PCR-based generation of transcription templates. In this approach, a reverse primer that contains a poly(dT) (e.g., dT120) stretch at the 5′ end is used (9).

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS

Poly(A) Polymerase (NEB #M0276)

- Enhances translation of RNA transferred into eukaryotic cells

HiScribe T7 ARCA mRNA Synthesis Kit (with tailing) (NEB #E2060S)

- Poly(A) Polymerase included for enzymatic polyadenylation

HiScribe T7 ARCA mRNA Synthesis Kit (NEB #E2065S)

- For template-encoded poly(A) tailing

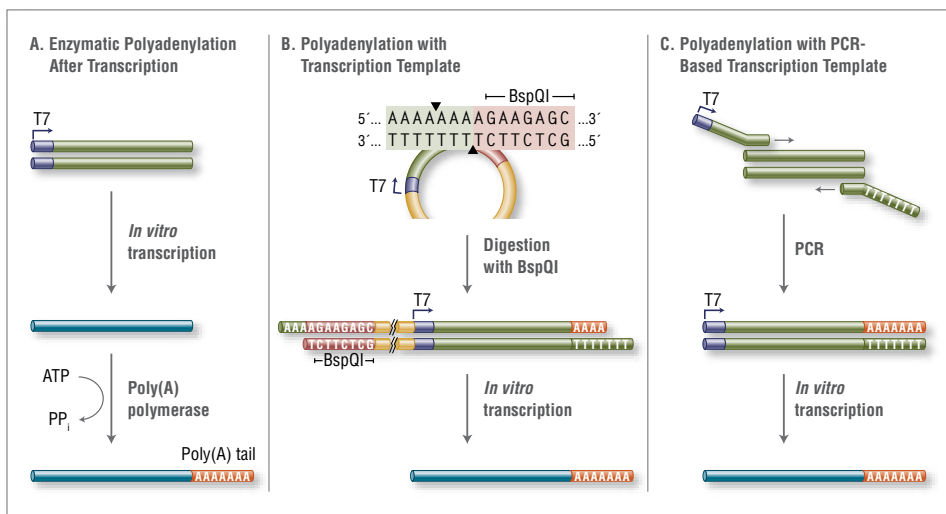
ADVANTAGES

- No additional steps with template-encoded poly(A) tails
- No introduction of poly(A) tracts into templates required for enzymatic polyadenylation with *E. coli* Poly(A) Polymerase

DISADVANTAGES

- Template generation can be difficult template-encoded poly(A) tails
- Enzymatic polyadenylation with *E. coli* Poly(A) Polymerase requires an additional step and produces a range of A-tail lengths

Figure 9. Polyadenylation Strategies



Polyadenylation can be done several ways: (A) enzymatically after transcription, (B) digestion of desired template with BspQI followed by transcription, or (C) by adding the tail to a template via PCR.

References

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Ordering Information

	PRODUCT	NEB #	SIZE
Template generation	Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase	M0491S/L	100/500 units
	Q5 Hot Start High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase	M0493S/L	100/500 units
	Q5 Hot Start High-Fidelity 2X Master Mix	M0494S/L	100/500 reactions
	Deoxynucleotide (dNTP) Solution Set	N0446S	25 µmol each
	Deoxynucleotide (dNTP) Solution Mix	N0447S/L	8/40 µmol each
	BspQI	R0712S/L	500/2,500 units
	SapI	R0569S/L	250/1,250 units
In vitro transcription	T3 RNA Polymerase	M0378S	5,000 units
	T7 RNA Polymerase	M0251S/L	5,000/25,000 units
	SP6 RNA Polymerase	M0207S/L	5,000/25,000 units
	Pyrophosphatase, Inorganic (yeast)	M2403S/L	10/50 units
	Pyrophosphatase, Inorganic (<i>E. coli</i>)	M0361S/L	10/50 units
	Ribonucleotide Solution Set	N0450S/L	10/50 µmol each
	Ribonucleotide Solution Mix	N0466S/L	10/50 µmol each
	RNase Inhibitor, Murine – PRODUCT TIP	M0314S/L	3,000/15,000 units
	RNase Inhibitor, Human Placenta	M0307S/L	2,000/10,000 units
In vitro transcription & mRNA synthesis kits	HiScribe T7 ARCA mRNA Kit (with tailing)	E2060S	20 reactions
	HiScribe T7 ARCA mRNA Kit	E2065S	20 reactions
	HiScribe T7 High Yield RNA Synthesis Kit	E2040S	50 reactions
	HiScribe T7 Quick High Yield RNA Synthesis Kit	E2050S	50 reactions
	HiScribe SP6 RNA Synthesis Kit	E2070S	50 reactions
Capping & tailing	Vaccinia Capping System	M2080S	400 units
	mRNA Cap 2'-O-Methyltransferase	M0366S	2,000 units
	m ⁷ G(5')ppp(5')G RNA Cap Structure Analog	S1404S/L	1.0/5.0 µmol
	3'-O-Me-m ⁷ G(5')ppp(5')G Cap Structure Analog (ARCA)	S1411S/L	1.0/5.0 µmol
	m ⁷ G(5')ppp(5')A Cap Structure Analog	S1405S/L	1.0/5.0 µmol
	G(5')ppp(5')A Cap Structure Analog	S1406S/L	1.0/5.0 µmol
	G(5')ppp(5')G Cap Structure Analog	S1407S/L	1.0/5.0 µmol
	<i>E. coli</i> Poly(A) Polymerase	M0276S/L	100/500 units
	Adenosine-5' Triphosphate (ATP)	P0756S/L	1.0/5.0 µmol
Cleanup	DNase I (RNase-free)	M0303S/L	1,000/5,000 units
	Antarctic Phosphatase	M0289S/L	1,000/5,000 units
Other RNA reagents	RNase Contamination Assay Kit	E3320S	50 reactions
	RNA Loading Dye (2X)	B0363S	4 X 1.0 ml
RNA markers	ssRNA Ladder	N0362S	0.05 ml
	Low Range ssRNA Ladder	N0364S	0.05 ml

USA

New England Biolabs, Inc.
Telephone: (978) 927-5054
Toll Free (USA Orders): 1-800-632-5227
Toll Free (USA Tech): 1-800-632-7799
Fax: (978) 921-1350
info@neb.com
www.neb.com

www.neb.com

Germany & Austria

New England Biolabs GmbH
Brüningstr. 50, Geb B852
65926 Frankfurt/Main, Germany
Tel: +49/(0)69/305-23140
Fax: +49/(0)69/305-23149

Free Call: 0800/246 5227 (Germany)
Free Call: 00800/246 52277 (Austria)
info.de@neb.com

www.neb-online.de

France

New England Biolabs France SAS
Genopole Campus 1, Bâtiment 6
5 rue Henri Desbrères
91030 Evry cedex, France
Tel.: 0800 100 632 (Customer Service)
Tel.: 0800 100 633 (Technical Service)
FAX.: 0800 100 610
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Canada

New England Biolabs, Ltd.
Toll Free: 1-800-387-1095
info.ca@neb.com

China, People's Republic

New England Biolabs (Beijing), Ltd.
Telephone: 010-82378265/82378266
info@neb-china.com

Japan

New England Biolabs Japan, Inc.
Telephone: +81 (0)3 5669 6191
info.jp@neb.com

Singapore

New England Biolabs, PTE. Ltd.
Telephone: +65 63859623
sales.sg@neb.com

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