

CELLSCRIPT™ T7 mScript™ Standard mRNA Production System

RNA for Translation in Cells

Cat. Nos. C-MSC11610 and C-MSC100625

INTRODUCTION

The T7 mScript™ Standard mRNA Production System provides all enzymes and enzyme-related reagents for making 5'-capped, 3'-polyadenylated mRNA. This mScript Kit includes modules for (i) *in vitro* transcription of linear double-stranded DNA templates using the mScript T7 Enzyme Solution, the canonical nucleotides ATP, CTP, GTP and UTP, (ii) enzymatic capping of the RNA using ScriptCap™ Capping Enzyme System (for making mRNA with a Cap 0 cap structure), (iii) ScriptCap™ 2'-O-Methyltransferase (for optionally making mRNA with a Cap 1 cap structure) and (iv) A-Plus™ Poly(A) Polymerase for adding a 3'-poly(A) tail.

Post-transfection, capped and tailed mRNA has increased stability and translation efficiency in most eukaryotic cell lines. The mScript System improves upon existing capping methods by ensuring virtually **100% transcript capping**, all caps in the **proper orientation** and the ability to produce **large amounts** of capped RNA at a **reasonable cost**. This mRNA is suitable for use in transfection and microinjection experiments as well as *in vitro* translation systems.


MATERIALS

Materials Supplied

Important Store at –20°C in a freezer without a defrost cycle. Do not store at –70°C.

T7 mScript™ Standard mRNA Production System Kit Contents (Module 1 of 4)			
Kit Module	Kit Component	Reagent Volume	
		C-MSC11610 10 Reactions	C-MSC100625 25 Reactions
In Vitro Transcription	mScript™ T7 Enzyme Solution	20 µl	50 µl
	10X mScript™ T7 Transcription Buffer	20 µl	50 µl
	100 mM Dithiothreitol (DTT)	20 µl	50 µl
	NTP Solution 25 mM each GTP, ATP, UTP, CTP	80 µl	180 µl
	RNase-Free DNase I, 1 U/µl	10 µl	25 µl



 For more information, consult the appropriate safety data sheet (SDS) at www.cellscript.com/products.html

Component list continued on next page.

T7 mScript™ Standard mRNA Production System Kit Contents (Module 2 of 4)			
Kit Module	Kit Component	Reagent Volume	
		C-MSC11610 10 Reactions	C-MSC100625 25 Reactions
Post-Transcriptional Capping	ScriptCap™ Capping Enzyme, 10 U/μl	40 μl	100 μl
	ScriptCap™ 2'-O-Methyltransferase, 100 U/μl	40 μl	100 μl
	10X ScriptCap™ Capping Buffer 0.5 M Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 60 mM KCl and 12.5 mM MgCl ₂	100 μl	250 μl
	20 mM S-adenosyl-methionine (SAM)	25 μl	65 μl
	20 mM GTP	50 μl	125 μl

T7 mScript™ Standard mRNA Production System Kit Contents (Module 3 of 4)			
Kit Module	Kit Component	Reagent Volume	
		C-MSC11610 10 Reactions	C-MSC100625 25 Reactions
Poly(A)-Tailing	A-Plus™ Poly(A) Polymerase, 4 U/μl	52 μl	130 μl
	10X A-Plus™ Tailing Buffer 0.5 M Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 2.5 M NaCl and 100 mM MgCl ₂ .	125 μl	300 μl
	20 mM ATP	60 μl	150 μl

T7 mScript™ Standard mRNA Production System Kit Contents (Module 4 of 4)			
Kit Module	Kit Component	Reagent Volume	
		C-MSC11610 10 Reactions	C-MSC100625 25 Reactions
Common Usage	ScriptGuard™ RNase Inhibitor, 40 U/μl	35 μl	90 μl
	RNase-Free Water	3 x 1.4 ml	12 ml
	5 M Ammonium Acetate	3 x 1.4 ml	12 ml

T7 Control Template DNA: Is a linearized 4.1 kb plasmid that contains a T7 promoter followed by a phage lambda dsDNA insert that encodes a 1,375 base runoff transcript. The Control Template DNA is provided at a concentration of 0.5 μg/μl in T₁₀E₁ Buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 1 mM EDTA).

Materials Required, but not Supplied

- A DNA template for transcription of your RNA of interest
- Materials or kits for purification of the RNA product. (For suggestions, see RNA Purification, page 16)
- RNase-free TE Buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 1 mM EDTA)
- Optional: TE saturated phenol/chloroform, 0.5-1 M EDTA

SPECIFICATIONS

Storage Buffers

RNase-Free DNase I is provided in a 50% glycerol solution containing 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 10 mM CaCl₂, 10 mM MgCl₂ and 0.1% Triton® X-100.

A-Plus Poly(A) Polymerase is provided in a 50% glycerol solution containing 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 0.5 M NaCl, 1 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EDTA and 0.1% Triton X-100.

ScriptGuard RNase Inhibitor is provided in a 50% glycerol solution containing 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 100 mM NaCl, 10 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EDTA and 0.1% Triton X-100.

All other enzymes are provided in a 50% glycerol solution containing 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EDTA and 0.1% Triton X-100.

Unit Definitions

One T7 mScript Standard mRNA Production System reaction produces 60 µg of 5'-capped, 3'-poly-(A)-tailed mRNA.

One unit of RNase-Free DNase I digests 1 µg of pUC19 DNA to oligodeoxynucleotides in 10 minutes at 37°C.

One unit of ScriptCap Capping Enzyme releases 1 nmole of inorganic phosphate from GTP in 10 minutes at 37°C under standard assay conditions.

One unit of ScriptCap 2'-O-Methyltransferase methylates one picomole of a control Cap 0 RNA in 1 hour at 37°C under standard assay conditions.

One unit of A-Plus Poly(A) Polymerase converts 1 nmole of ATP into acid-insoluble material in 10 minutes at 37°C under standard assay reaction conditions.

One unit of ScriptGuard RNase Inhibitor results in 50% inhibition of 5 ng of RNase A. Activity is measured by the inhibition of hydrolysis of cyclic 2',3'-CMP by RNase A.

Functional Testing

The T7 mScript Standard mRNA Production System is functionally tested under standard reaction conditions using the T7 Control Template DNA and independent transcripts. The *in vitro* transcription module must produce at least 60 µg of RNA from 1 µg of the T7 Control Template DNA in 15 minutes at 37°C. A-Plus Poly(A) Polymerase is functionally tested in 1X A-Plus Poly(A) Tailing Buffer with 1 mM ATP and a 1.4 kb transcript. The capping module enzymes are tested independently using non-T7 control transcript RNA to assay for completeness of reaction.

Contaminating Activity Assays

All components of the T7 mScript Standard mRNA Production System are free of detectable RNase and DNase activity, except for the inherent activity of the RNase-Free DNase I component.

BEFORE YOU START: IMPORTANT TIPS FOR OPTIMAL RESULTS

◆ **Cap 0- vs. Cap 1-mRNA:**

The difference between Cap 0- and Cap 1-mRNA is the addition of a methyl group at the 2'-O position of the penultimate (second from the 5' end) nucleotide of the transcript (see Figures 1A and 1B). This methylation is part of the natural capping process in higher eukaryotic cells and in some but not all cases improves *in vivo* translation versus the corresponding Cap 0-mRNA.

The ScriptCap Capping Enzyme and ScriptCap 2'-O-Methyltransferase work together to produce the Cap 1 structure. To obtain a Cap 0 structure, simply omit the ScriptCap 2'-O-Methyltransferase from the reaction. When using a new cell line or translation system, we recommend performing a comparison between Cap 0- and Cap 1-mRNA translation efficiencies to determine the optimal cap structure for that system.

Figure 1A Cap 0-mRNA

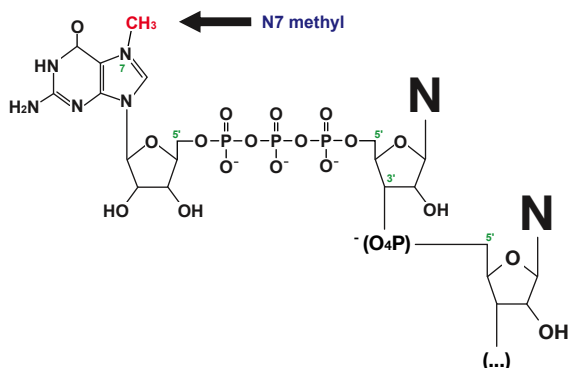
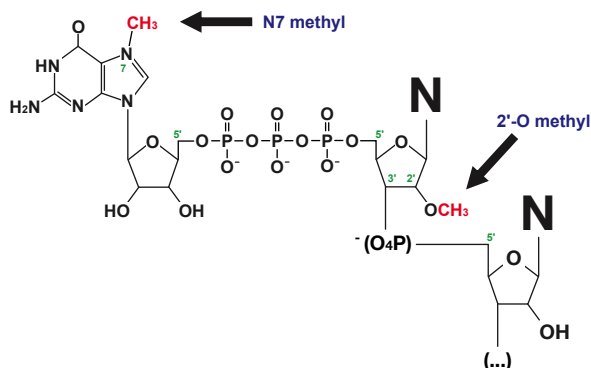


Figure 1B Cap 1-mRNA

◆ **Maintaining an RNase-Free Environment:**

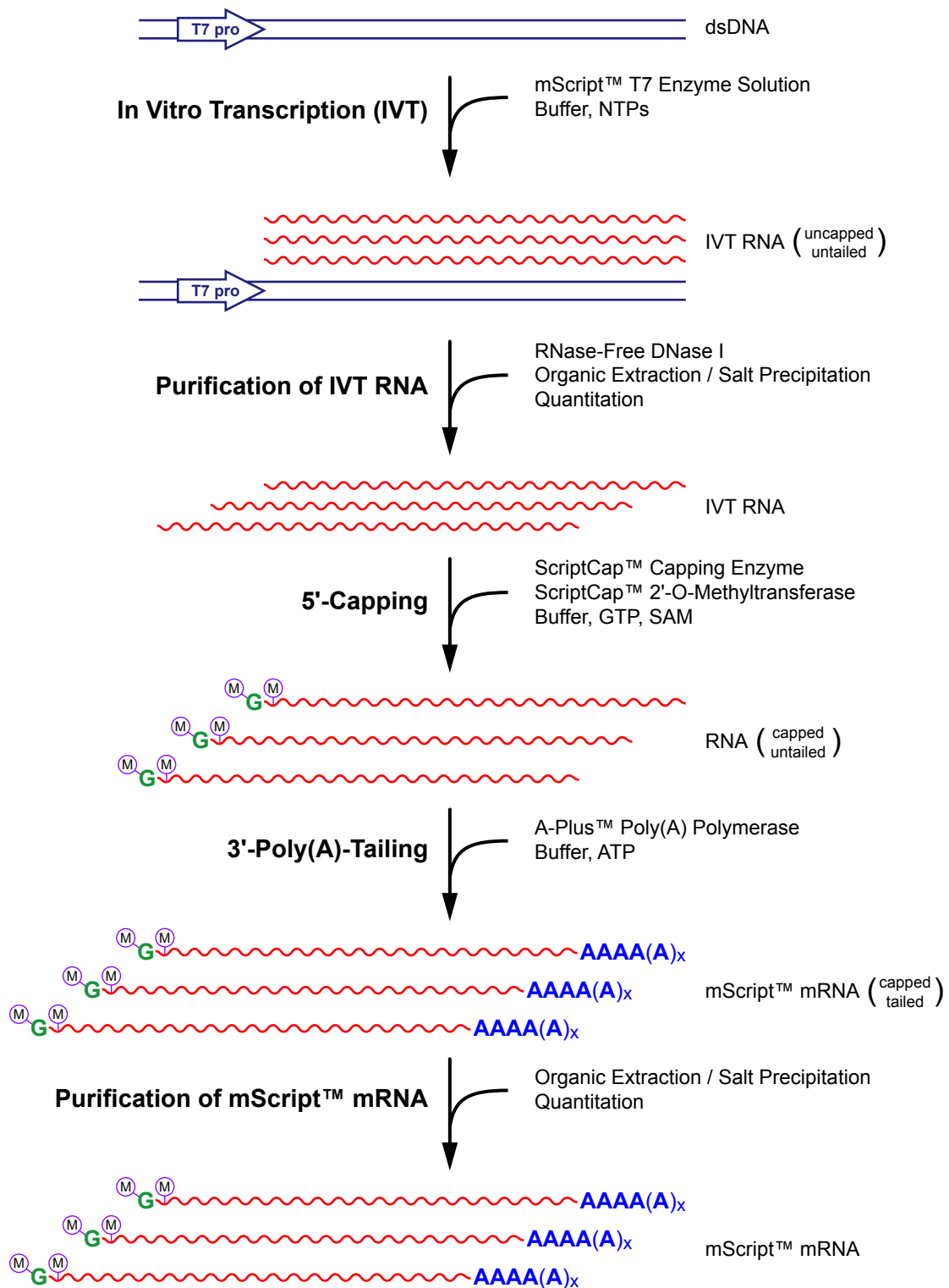
Highly stable RNases are ubiquitous, including on human skin.

Creating an RNase-free work environment and maintaining RNase-free solutions is critical for successful work with RNA.

We strongly recommend to:

- Use RNase-free tubes and pipette tips.
- Always wear gloves when handling kit components or samples containing RNA and change gloves frequently, especially after touching potential sources of RNase contamination such as door knobs, pens, pencils and human skin. Do not touch any kit component or tube containing RNA with an ungloved hand.
- Keep all kit components tightly sealed when not in use. Keep all tubes containing RNA tightly sealed during the incubation steps.

Figure 2. T7 mScript Standard mRNA Production System Procedure



T7 mSCRIPT STANDARD mRNA PRODUCTION PROCEDURE OUTLINE

- Synthesis of IVT RNA
- DNase I Treatment of IVT Reaction
- Purification of the Transcription Product
- Synthesis of Capped RNA
- Synthesis of Poly(A)-Tailed RNA
- Purification of the Capped and Tailed mRNA

An abbreviated procedure for experienced users of this kit can be found in the Technical Appendix.

BEFORE YOU START: IMPORTANT TIPS FOR OPTIMAL *IN VITRO* TRANSCRIPTION**◆ Template Requirements:**

The optimal templates for *in vitro* transcription are linear double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) molecules with 5'-protruding ends. DNA templates with blunt ends are less preferable and **templates with 3'-protruding ends should not be used**.

Transcription templates can be prepared from clones of the DNA to be transcribed in plasmids or other circular dsDNA vectors by linearizing the vectors downstream of the cloned DNA using a suitable restriction endonuclease or other means.

Alternatively, transcription templates can be generated by PCR amplification of RNA or DNA of interest using a strategy that results in joining of a T7 promoter to the appropriate end of the PCR product (e.g., wherein, the T7 promoter is either joined to the DNA or RNA that is amplified or is incorporated into one of the PCR primers).

◆ Template Efficiency and Incubation Time:

60 µg of IVT RNA are recommended for treatment in the subsequent capping and tailing reactions. The T7 Control Template DNA produces >60 µg of a ~1.4 kb RNA per 1 µg of DNA template in a 15 minute reaction.

However, yields vary for different templates based on the template sequence, structure, length, purity and the sequence and length of the particular RNA polymerase promoter. Examples of contaminants that can affect transcription yield include RNase or contaminants such as phenol, trace metals and SDS. See the Technical Appendix for suggestions related to template purification.

PROCEDURE**A. Synthesis of IVT RNA**

The *In Vitro* Transcription and Common Usage Modules are required for this portion of the procedure.

1. Set up the transcription reaction **at room temperature** by adding the reagents **in the order indicated below**:

Standard mScript T7 IVT Reaction	
Component	Amount
RNase-Free Water	x μ l
Linearized template DNA with T7 RNAP promoter	1 μ g
10X mScript T7 Transcription Buffer	2 μ l
NTP Solution	7.2 μ l
100 mM DTT	2 μ l
ScriptGuard RNase Inhibitor	0.5 μ l
mScript T7 Enzyme Solution	2 μ l
Total Reaction Volume	20 μ l

2. Incubate at 37°C for 15-30 minutes.

B. DNase I Treatment of IVT Reaction

1. DNase I treatment is used to remove the DNA template from the IVT reaction.

Standard DNase I Treatment of IVT Reaction	
Component	Amount
IVT Reaction (from Step A)	20 μ l
RNase-Free DNase I	1 μ l
Total Reaction Volume	21 μ l

2. Incubate for 15 minutes at 37°C.
3. Proceed to RNA Purification.

Important Assemble transcription reactions at room temperature in the order indicated at left. Assembly of transcription reactions at <22°C or in an alternate order, can result in the formation of an insoluble precipitate.



Transcription Buffer stored at -70°C may result in the formation of a white precipitate. To dissolve it, heat the tube at 37°C for 5 minutes and mix thoroughly.



One microgram of DNA template is recommended for most reactions. If the DNA template is <0.16 μ g/ μ l, concentrate it, then resuspend in the appropriate amount of RNase-Free Water.

Important Use a 30 minute incubation when transcribing a template(s) for the first time. Shorter incubation times can be used for subsequent transcription reactions once the yield characteristics of the template have been defined.

C. Purification of the Transcription Product

This step involves organic extraction followed by ammonium acetate precipitation. It removes all proteins and selectively precipitates RNA, leaving most of the DNA and unincorporated NTPs in the supernatant.

1. Adjust reaction volume to 200 μ l total using RNase-Free Water (add 179 μ l to the reaction).
2. Add one volume (200 μ l) of TE-saturated phenol/chloroform. Vortex vigorously for 10 seconds.
3. Spin in a microcentrifuge at $>10,000 \times g$ for 5 minutes to separate the phases.
4. Remove the aqueous (upper) phase with a pipette and transfer to a clean tube.
5. Add one volume (200 μ l) of 5 M ammonium acetate, mix well then incubate for 15 minutes on ice.
6. Pellet the RNA by centrifugation at $>10,000 \times g$ for 15 minutes at 4°C.
7. Remove the supernatant with a pipette and gently rinse the pellet with 70% ethanol.
8. Remove the 70% ethanol with a pipette without disturbing the RNA pellet.
9. Allow the pellet to dry, then resuspend in 50-75 μ l of RNase-Free Water for quantitation. **Do not** resuspend the RNA in an EDTA-containing solution. Quantitate the RNA by spectrophotometry or fluorimetry.



If desired, the RNA can now be frozen and stored overnight at -20°C .

BEFORE YOU START: IMPORTANT TIPS FOR OPTIMAL CAPPING**◆ Cap 0- vs. Cap 1-mRNA:**

The difference between Cap 0- and Cap 1-mRNA is the addition of a methyl group at the 2'-O position of the penultimate (second from the 5' end) nucleotide of the transcript (see Figures 1A and 1B). This methylation is part of the natural capping process in higher eukaryotic cells and in some but not all cases improves *in vivo* translation versus the corresponding Cap 0-mRNA.

The ScriptCap Capping Enzyme and ScriptCap 2'-O-Methyltransferase work together to produce the Cap 1 structure. To obtain a Cap 0 structure, simply omit the ScriptCap 2'-O-Methyltransferase from the reaction. When using a new cell line or translation system, we recommend performing a comparison between Cap 0- and Cap 1-mRNA translation efficiencies to determine the optimal cap structure for that system.

◆ SAM:

SAM slowly degrades over time at room temperature and above. Keep thawed SAM solutions on ice at all times.

◆ RNA Source:

RNA produced in an *in vitro* transcription reaction should be purified and resuspended in RNase-Free Water prior to use in the ScriptCap Capping Enzyme System. **Do not resuspend the RNA in an EDTA-containing solution.**

◆ RNA Secondary Structure:

Some RNA transcripts can form stable secondary structures (homodimers and hairpins) involving the 5'-most nucleotides of the transcript severely limiting access of the 5'-most nucleotide to the ScriptCap Capping Enzyme. In order to increase the capping efficiency of such RNAs, use longer or hotter heat denaturation conditions than those noted in the protocol. Times and temperatures required will vary. In extreme cases, or when a heat denaturation step is not a viable option, reengineering of the 5' end sequence may be necessary to alleviate the secondary structure. This is often accomplished with a single point mutation within the first 5 bases of the transcript (non-coding region). Contact CELLSCRIPT Technical Services for suggestions and recommendations.

D. Synthesis of Capped RNA

The Post-Transcriptional Capping and Common Usage Modules are required for this portion of the procedure.

- The protocol below was designed to build a cap 1 structure on 5' end of 50-60 µg of uncapped RNA. **If a cap 0 structure is desired**, replace the ScriptCap 2'-O-Methyltransferase in Step 3 with an equivalent volume of RNase-Free Water.

Combine the following reagents:

Standard mScript Capping Reaction (step 1)	
Component	Amount
RNase-Free Water	x µl
<i>In vitro</i> transcribed RNA, 50-60 µg	≤72 µl
Total Volume	72 µl


- Incubate at 65°C for 5-10 minutes, then transfer to ice.
- While the heat-denatured RNA is cooling on ice, prepare a "Cocktail" of the following reaction components together in a separate tube.

Standard mScript Capping Reaction (step 3)	
Component	Amount
10X ScriptCap Capping Buffer	10 µl
20 mM GTP	5 µl
20 mM SAM	2.5 µl
ScriptGuard RNase Inhibitor	2.5 µl
ScriptCap 2'-O-Methyltransferase, (100 U/µl optional)	4 µl
Total Volume	24 µl

- Just prior to starting the reaction**, add the ScriptCap Capping Enzyme to the Cocktail from Step 3 and then combine this with the uncapped RNA solution from Step 1.

Standard mScript Capping Reaction (step 4)	
Component	Amount
Cocktailed reaction components (from step 3)	24 µl
ScriptCap Capping Enzyme (10 U/µl)	4 µl
Heat-denatured RNA (from step 1)	72 µl
Total Reaction Volume	100 µl


- Incubate at 37°C for 30 minutes.
- Proceed directly to 3'-Poly(A)-Tailing. Purification of the RNA prior to the tailing step is NOT necessary. Alternatively, the unpurified capped RNA can be frozen and stored overnight at -20°C.


 Heat-denaturation of the RNA is an optional step, but it is strongly recommended for RNAs which have not previously been characterized for their ease of enzymatic capping.


Important Only heat-denature the RNA and water components. **Do not** include any other reagent in this step.

Important Do not include the ScriptCap Capping Enzyme in this mix.

Important Keep the thawed stock SAM solution on ice.

 A white precipitate may form in the 10X ScriptCap Capping Buffer upon storage. To dissolve it, heat the tube at 37°C for 5 minutes and mix thoroughly.

 If a cap 0 structure is desired, replace the ScriptCap 2'-O-Methyltransferase with RNase-Free Water.

 The efficiency of 2'-O-methylation can be lower if the RNA 5' end is structured. If your RNA is not completely 2'-O-methylated, we recommend increasing the incubation time to 2 hours. Also, since the concentration of methylation sites for a given mass is higher for small RNA than for large RNA, increase the reaction time for small RNA. For example, we suggest to increase the reaction time to 2 hours if your RNA is <730 nucleotides in length.

E. Synthesis of Poly(A)-Tailed RNA

The Poly(A)-Tailing and Common Usage Modules are required for this portion of the procedure.

- The protocol below was designed to produce ~150 b long poly(A)-tails on 60 µg of capped RNA.
Combine the following reagents:

Standard mScript Poly(A)-Tailing Reaction	
Component	Amount
5'-Capped <i>In vitro</i> transcribed RNA (from Step D6, page 10)	100 µl
ScriptGuard RNase Inhibitor	0.5 µl
10X A-Plus Tailing Buffer	12 µl
20 mM ATP	6 µl
A-Plus Poly(A) Polymerase (4 U/µl)	5 µl
Total Volume	123.5 µl

Important Do not heat-denature the 5'-Capped *In vitro* transcribed RNA.



To extend the poly(A)-tail to >200 b, increase the incubation time to 60 minutes.

- Incubate at 37°C for 30 minutes.
- Stop the reaction using any one of the following methods:
 - Proceed directly to Step F, Purification of the Capped and Tailed mRNA (page 12).
 - Immediate storage at –20°C or –70°C.
 - Add of EDTA to a final concentration of >11 mM.


Important Do not stop the reaction by heat denaturation because it may degrade the RNA.


F. Purification of the Capped and Tailed mRNA

The Common Usage Module is required for this portion of the procedure.

Before use in *in vivo* and *in vitro* translation systems, the capped and tailed mRNA needs to be purified. We recommend the following protocol. For alternative protocols please refer the Technical Appendix.

1. Add RNase-Free Water or T₁₀E₁ Buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 1 mM EDTA) to the reaction tube (77 µl for the standard reaction) to achieve a total volume of 200 µl.
2. Add one volume (200 µl) of TE-saturated phenol/chloroform. Vortex vigorously for 10 seconds.
3. Spin in a microcentrifuge at >10,000 x g for 5 minutes to separate the phases.
4. Remove the aqueous (upper) phase with a pipette and transfer to a clean tube.
5. Add one volume (200 µl) of 5 M ammonium acetate, mix well then incubate for 15 minutes on ice.
6. Pellet the RNA by centrifugation at >10,000 x g for 15 minutes at 4°C.
7. Remove the supernatant with a pipette and gently rinse the pellet with 70% ethanol.
8. Remove the 70% ethanol with a pipette without disturbing the RNA pellet.
9. Allow pellet to dry, then resuspend the RNA (~60 µg) in RNase-Free Water, TE or other suitable buffer.
10. Quantitate the RNA by spectrophotometry or fluorimetry and adjust to the desired concentration.

 Over dried pellets will be difficult to resuspend.

 Purified capped and tailed RNA can now be frozen and stored overnight at -20°C or -70°C.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Synthesis of IVT RNA

Symptom	Solution
Low yields or less than full-length transcripts	Cleanup the templates to remove any RNase or other contaminants (see Technical Appendix for procedure).
	Verify that ScriptGuard RNase Inhibitor was added to the reaction.
	Extend the incubation time. Do not extend the reaction time beyond 3 hours.
	Increase the template concentration.
	Increase the reaction temperature to 42°C.
Assembled reaction formed an insoluble precipitate	Repeat assembly of the reaction at >22°C.
White precipitate in reaction buffer	Incubate the reaction buffer at 37°C for 5 minutes then mix thoroughly to dissolve the precipitate.
	Do not store the kit at –70°C.

Synthesis of Capped RNA

Symptom	Solution
Low capping efficiency	Cleanup the templates to remove any RNase or other contaminants.
	Verify that ScriptGuard RNase Inhibitor was added to the reaction.
	SAM slowly degrades at room temperature and above. Keep SAM solutions on ice at all times.
	Increase the capping reaction incubation time. For example, up to 3 hours at 37°C.
	Some RNAs form stable structures (e.g., homodimers, hairpins) at the 5' end, limiting access by Capping Enzyme or 2'-O-Methyltransferase. Analyze the sequence and increase the RNA denaturation temperature to above the T _m (e.g., to 65°C for 20 min, 75°C for 10 min, 85°C for 5 min). If the 5' end is highly structured, it might be necessary to modify the 5' end sequence using molecular biology techniques. Often this can be accomplished by making a single point mutation within the first 5 bases of the DNA template for the RNA transcript (non-coding region). Contact CELLSCRIPT Technical Services for suggestions and recommendations.
White precipitate in reaction buffer	Incubate the reaction buffer at 37°C for 5 minutes then mix thoroughly to dissolve the precipitate.
	Do not store the kit at –70°C.

Synthesis of Poly(A)-Tailed RNA

Symptom	Solution
Poly(A)-tails are longer than expected	Decrease the time of incubation of the reaction.
	Decrease the amount of A-Plus Poly(A) Polymerase used in the reaction.
Poly(A)-tails are shorter than expected	Increase the time of incubation of the reaction.
	Increase the amount of A-Plus Poly(A) Polymerase used in the reaction.
No Poly(A)-tails are observed	Enzyme is inactive. Store only at -20°C . Keep on ice when not in the freezer.
	ATP is hydrolyzed. Do not expose to elevated temperatures.

RELATED PRODUCTS

- A-Plus™ Poly(A) Polymerase Tailing Kit
- INCOGNITO™ T7 Ψ -RNA Transcription Kit
- INCOGNITO™ SP6 Ψ -RNA Transcription Kit
- INCOGNITO™ T7 5mC- & Ψ -RNA Transcription Kit
- INCOGNITO™ T7 ARCA 5mC- & Ψ -RNA Transcription Kit
- MessageMAX™ T7 ARCA-Capped Message Transcription Kit
- ScriptCap™ 2'-O-Methyltransferase Kit
- ScriptCap™ Cap 1 Capping System
- ScriptCap™ m⁷G Capping System
- ScriptGuard™ RNase Inhibitor
- SP6-Scribe™ Standard RNA IVT Kit
- T7-FlashScribe™ Transcription Kit
- T7-Scribe™ Standard RNA IVT Kit

REFERENCE

1. Sambrook, J. et al., (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (2nd ed.), New York, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

A. ABBREVIATED T7 mSCRIPT STANDARD mRNA PRODUCTION PROCEDURE

for experienced kit users.

Synthesis of IVT RNA and DNase I Treatment of IVT Reaction

1. Combine the following at room temperature in the order given.

x	µl	RNase-Free Water
1	µg	linearized template DNA with T7 promoter
2	µl	10X mScript T7 Transcription Buffer
7.2	µl	NTP Solution
2	µl	100 mM DTT
0.5	µl	ScriptGuard RNase Inhibitor
2	µl	mScript T7 Enzyme Solution
<hr/>		
20	µl	Total reaction volume.....Incubate at 37°C for 15-30 minutes.
2. Add 1 µl RNase-Free DNase I, Incubate at 37°C for 15 minutes.

IVT RNA Purification

3. Add 179 µl of RNase-Free Water and mix; Perform organic extraction; Add 200 µl of 5 M ammonium acetate; mix; incubate on ice for 15 minutes; Collect by centrifugation; Wash pellet with 70% ethanol; Resuspend RNA in 50-75 µl RNase-Free Water; Quantitate RNA.

Synthesis of Capped RNA

4. Heat Denature the RNA, In one tube, combine the following reaction components:

x	µl	RNase-Free Water
≤72	µl	<i>In vitro</i> transcribed RNA (50-60 µg RNA)
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72	µl	Total volume
5. Incubate at 65°C for 5-10 minutes. Transfer the tube immediately to ice.
6. While the heat-denatured RNA is cooling on ice, make a Cocktail by combining the following reaction components together in a separate tube.

10	µl	10X ScriptCap Capping Buffer
5	µl	20 mM GTP
2.5	µl	20 mM SAM
2.5	µl	ScriptGuard RNase Inhibitor
4	µl	ScriptCap 2'-O-Methyltransferase (optional)
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24	µl	Total volume
7. **Just prior to** combining the mixtures from Steps 4 and 6, add the ScriptCap Capping Enzyme to the mixture from Step 6, then combine this mixture with the mixture from Step 4.

24	µl	Cocktailed reaction components (from step 6)
4	µl	ScriptCap Capping Enzyme
72	µl	Heat-denatured RNA (from step 4)
<hr/>		
100	µl	Total reaction volume

 Incubate at 37°C for 30 minutes.

continued on next page.

A. ABBREVIATED T7 mSCRIPT STANDARD mRNA PRODUCTION PROCEDURE continued.**Synthesis of Poly(A)-Tailed RNA**

8. Combine the following at room temperature in the order given.
- 100 μ l 5'-Capped *In vitro* transcribed RNA (from Step 7)
 - 0.5 μ l ScriptGuard RNase Inhibitor
 - 12 μ l 10X A-Plus Tailing Buffer
 - 6 μ l 20 mM ATP
 - 5 μ l mScript Poly(A) Polymerase
-
- 123.5 μ l Total reaction volume.....Incubate at 37°C for 30 minutes.

Purification of the Capped and Tailed mRNA

9. Add 77 μ l of RNase-Free Water or T₁₀E₁ Buffer and mix, Perform organic extraction, Add 200 μ l of ice-cold 5 M ammonium acetate, mix, incubate on ice for 15 minutes, Collect by centrifugation, Wash pellet with 70% ethanol, Resuspend RNA in RNase-Free Water Quantitate RNA, adjust to a final desired concentration, store at -20°C or -70°C.

B. Clean-up of Problematic IVT Templates

Templates that give low yields or less than full-length transcripts may contain RNase or other contaminants. Such templates usually give better results after the following treatment:¹ See RNA Purification Section III (next page), skip step 4.

- 1) Add Proteinase K to 100-200 μ g/ml and SDS to 0.5%.
- 2) Incubate for 30-60 minutes at 37°C.
- 3) Extract with an equal volume of a 1:1 mixture of TE-saturated phenol/chloroform.
- 4) Ethanol precipitate.
- 5) Gently remove the supernatant and rinse the pellet with 70% ethanol.
- 6) Resuspend in RNase-Free TE Buffer.

C. RNA Purification

Purify the RNA by your preferred method. The method chosen should remove residual proteins and unincorporated NTPs from the RNA. Several options are listed below. RNA can be stored at -20°C or -70°C. If the RNA is to be stored indefinitely, store the RNA as an ethanol pellet.

- I) **Organic Extraction / Ammonium Acetate Precipitation:** Removes all proteins and selectively precipitates RNA, leaving most of the unincorporated NTPs in the supernatant. Note: for this method, the RNA to be purified must be >100 bases in size.

- 1) Add one volume of TE-saturated phenol/chloroform. Vortex vigorously for 10 seconds.
- 2) Spin in a microcentrifuge at >10,000 x g for 5 minutes to separate the phases.
- 3) Remove the aqueous (upper) phase with a pipette and transfer to a clean tube.
- 4) Add one volume of 5 M ammonium acetate, mix well then incubate for 15 minutes on ice.
- 5) Pellet the RNA by centrifugation at >10,000 x g for 15 minutes at 4°C.
- 6) Remove the supernatant with a pipette and gently rinse the pellet with 70% ethanol.
- 7) Remove the 70% ethanol with a pipette without disturbing the RNA pellet.
- 8) Allow pellet to dry, then resuspend in RNase-Free Water, TE or other suitable buffer.

- II) **Ammonium Acetate Precipitation**: Selectively precipitates RNA, while leaving most of the protein and unincorporated NTPs in the supernatant. Note: for this method, the RNA to be purified must be >100 bases in size.
- 1) Add one volume of 5 M ammonium acetate, mix well.
 - 2) Incubate for 15 minutes on ice.
 - 3) Pellet the RNA by centrifugation at >10,000 x g for 15 minutes at 4°C.
 - 4) Remove the supernatant with a pipette and gently rinse the pellet with 70% ethanol.
 - 5) Remove the 70% ethanol with a pipette without disturbing the RNA pellet.
 - 6) Allow pellet to dry, then resuspend in RNase-Free Water, TE or other suitable buffer.
 - 7) While usually unnecessary, steps 1-6 may be repeated a second time for even cleaner RNA.
- III) **Organic Extraction / Chromatography / Ethanol Precipitation**: Removes all proteins and unincorporated NTPs from the RNA.
- 1) Add one volume of TE-saturated phenol/chloroform. Vortex vigorously for 10 seconds.
 - 2) Spin in a microcentrifuge at >10,000 x g for 5 minutes to separate the phases.
 - 3) Remove the aqueous (upper) phase with a pipette and transfer to a clean tube.
 - 4) Remove unincorporated NTPs by spin column chromatography.¹ For commercially-available columns, follow the manufacturer's instructions for this step. Recover the RNA in ~100 µl.
 - 5) Add one-tenth volume of 3 M sodium acetate and 2.5 volumes of 95% ethanol to the tube, mix well.
 - 6) Incubate for 15 minutes on ice.
 - 7) Pellet the RNA by centrifugation at >10,000 x g for 15 minutes at 4°C.
 - 8) Remove the supernatant with a pipette and gently rinse the pellet with 70% ethanol.
 - 9) Remove the 70% ethanol with a pipette without disturbing the RNA pellet.
 - 10) Allow pellet to dry, then resuspend in RNase-Free Water, TE or other suitable buffer.
- IV) **RNA-Binding Purification Column**: Several options are available commercially from multiple vendors. Follow the manufacturer's recommended protocol. The final resuspension of RNA should be in RNase-Free Water, TE or other suitable buffer.

D. Synthesis of IVT RNA with Minimal Amounts of mScript T7 Enzyme Solution

The *In Vitro* Transcription and Common Usage Modules are required for this portion of the procedure.

1. Set up the IVT reaction at room temperature.
Add the reagents in the order listed below.

Alternate mScript IVT Reaction	
Component	Amount
RNase-Free Water	x µl
Linearized template DNA with T7 RNAP promoter	1 µg
10X mScript T7 Transcription Buffer	2 µl
NTP Solution	7.2 µl
100 mM DTT	2 µl
ScriptGuard RNase Inhibitor	0.5 µl
mScript T7 Enzyme Solution	0.6 µl
Total Reaction Volume	20 µl

2. Incubate at 37°C for 1-2 hours.

Important Assemble transcription reactions at room temperature in the order indicated at left. Assembly of transcription reactions at <22°C or in an alternate order, can result in the formation of an insoluble precipitate.



Transcription Buffer stored at -70°C may result in the formation of a white precipitate. To dissolve it, heat the tube at 37°C for 5 minutes and mix thoroughly.



One microgram of DNA template is recommended for most reactions. If the DNA template is <0.16 µg/µl, concentrate it, then resuspend in the appropriate amount of RNase-Free Water.

Important Use a 2 hour incubation when transcribing a template(s) for the first time. Shorter incubation times can be used for subsequent transcription reactions once the yield characteristics of the template have been defined.

E. Synthesis of Capped RNA with Minimal Amounts of ScriptCap Capping Enzymes

The Post-Transcriptional Capping and Common Usage Modules are required for this portion of the procedure.

- The protocol below was designed to build a cap 1 structure on 5' end of 50-60 µg of uncapped RNA. **If a cap 0 structure is desired**, replace the ScriptCap 2'-O-Methyltransferase in Step 3 with an equivalent volume of RNase-Free Water.

Combine the following reagents:

Alternate mScript Capping Reaction (step 1)	
Component	Amount
RNase-Free Water	x µl
<i>In vitro</i> transcribed RNA, 50-60 µg	≤77 µl
Total Volume	77 µl

- Incubate at 65°C for 5-10 minutes, then transfer to ice.
- While the heat-denatured RNA is cooling on ice, prepare a "Cocktail" of the following reaction components together in a separate tube.

Alternate mScript Capping Reaction (step 3)	
Component	Amount
10X ScriptCap Capping Buffer	10 µl
20 mM GTP	5 µl
20 mM SAM	2.5 µl
ScriptGuard RNase Inhibitor	2.5 µl
ScriptCap 2'-O-Methyltransferase (100 U/µl optional)	2 µl
Total Volume	22 µl

- Just prior to starting the reaction**, add the ScriptCap Capping Enzyme to the Cocktail from Step 3 and then combine this with the uncapped RNA solution from Step 1.

Alternate mScript Capping Reaction (step 4)	
Component	Amount
Cocktailed reaction components (from step 3)	22 µl
ScriptCap Capping Enzyme (10 U/µl)	1 µl
Heat-denatured RNA (from step 1)	77 µl
Total Reaction Volume	100 µl

- Incubate at 37°C for 2 hours.
- Proceed directly to 3'-Poly(A)-Tailing. Purification of the RNA prior to the tailing step is NOT necessary. Alternatively, the unpurified capped RNA can be frozen and stored overnight at -20°C.



Heat-denaturation of the RNA is an optional step, but it is strongly recommended for RNAs which have not previously been characterized for their ease of enzymatic capping.

Important Only heat-denature the RNA and water components. **Do not** include any other reagent in this step.

Important Do not include the ScriptCap Capping Enzyme in this mix.

Important Keep the thawed stock SAM solution on ice.



A white precipitate may form in the 10X ScriptCap Capping Buffer upon storage. To dissolve it, heat the tube at 37°C for 5 minutes and mix thoroughly.



If a cap 0 structure is desired, replace the ScriptCap 2'-O-Methyltransferase with RNase-Free Water.



The efficiency of 2'-O-methylation can be lower if the RNA 5' end is structured. If your RNA is not completely 2'-O-methylated, we recommend increasing the incubation time to 2 hours. Also, since the concentration of methylation sites for a given mass is higher for small RNA than for large RNA, increase the reaction time for small RNA. For example, we suggest to increase the reaction time to 2 hours if your RNA is <730 nucleotides in length

F. Synthesis of Poly(A)-Tailed RNA with Minimal Amounts of A-Plus Poly(A) Polymerase

The Poly(A)-Tailing and Common Usage Modules are required for this portion of the procedure.

- The protocol below was designed to produce ~150 b long poly(A)-tails on 60 µg of capped RNA. Combine the following reagents:

Alternate mScript Poly(A)-Tailing Reaction	
Component	Amount
5'-Capped <i>In vitro</i> transcribed RNA (from Step D6, page 10 or Step E6, page 19)	100 µl
ScriptGuard RNase Inhibitor	0.5 µl
10X A-Plus Tailing Buffer	12 µl
20 mM ATP	6 µl
A-Plus Poly(A) Polymerase (4 U/µl)	1.8 µl
Total Volume	123.5 µl

Important Do not heat-denature the 5'-Capped *In vitro* transcribed RNA.



To extend the poly(A)-tail to >200 b, increase the incubation time to 60 minutes.

- Incubate at 37°C for 2 hours.
- Stop the reaction using any one of the following methods:
 - Proceed directly to Step F, Purification of the Capped and Tailed mRNA (page 12).
 - Immediate storage at -20°C or -70°C.
 - Add of EDTA to a final concentration of >11 mM.

Important Do not stop the reaction by heat denaturation because it may degrade the RNA.

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