

Ribospin™ Plant

PLANT TOTAL RNA PURIFICATION HANDBOOK

Customer & Technical Support

Should you have any further questions, do not hesitate to contact us.

We appreciate your comments and advice.

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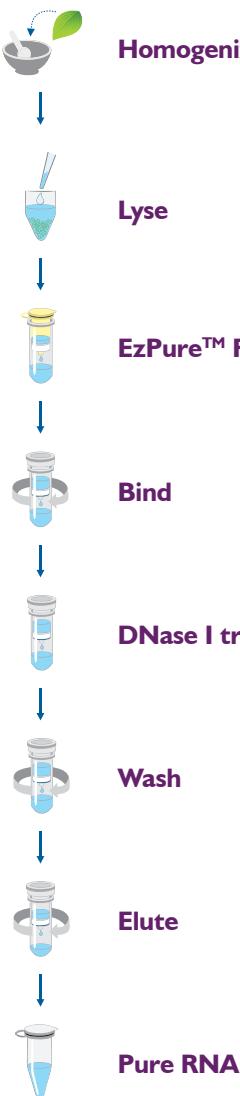
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This protocol handbook is included in :

GeneAll® Ribospin™ Plant (307-150)

Visit www.geneall.com for FAQ, Q&A and more information.

Brief Protocol



1. Prepare 100 mg plant samples
2. Add 350 μ l Buffer RPL
3. Incubate for 3 min at RT
4. Transfer the lysate into EzPure™ Filter
5. Centrifuge for 30 sec, $\geq 10,000 \times g$
6. Transfer the supernatant into a new microcentrifuge tube
7. Add 1 vol. (μ l) 70% EtOH to 1 vol. (μ l) supernatant
8. Apply the mixture into mini column
9. Centrifuge for 30 sec, $\geq 10,000 \times g$
10. Add 500 μ l Buffer RBW into mini column
11. Centrifuge for 30 sec, $\geq 10,000 \times g$
12. Apply 70 μ l DNase I reaction mixture into mini column
13. Incubate for 10 min at RT
14. Add 500 μ l Buffer RBW into mini column
15. Incubate for 2 min at RT
16. Centrifuge for 30 sec, $\geq 10,000 \times g$
17. Add 500 μ l Buffer RNW into mini column
18. Centrifuge for 30 sec, $\geq 10,000 \times g$
19. Repeat step 17~18
20. Additional centrifuge for 1 min, $\geq 10,000 \times g$
21. Apply 50 μ l Nuclease-free water into mini column
22. Incubate for 1 min at RT
23. Centrifuge for 1 min, $\geq 10,000 \times g$

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KIT CONTENTS

Cat. No.	307-150	Storage
Components	Quantity	
No. of preparation	50	
Buffer RPL	25 ml	
Buffer REL	25 ml	
Buffer RBW (concentrate) *	27 ml	
Buffer RNW (concentrate) * †	12 ml	
Nuclease-free water	15 ml	
Buffer DRB	5 ml	
EzPure™ Filter (mini) (with collection tube)	50	
Column Type W (mini) (with collection tube)	50	
1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube	100	
Protocol Handbook	1	
DNase I ** (lyophilized)	240 Kunitz units	-20°C

* Before first use, add absolute ethanol (ACS grade or better) into Buffer RBW and RNW as indicated on the bottle.

† Contains sodium azide as a preservative.

** Refer to instruction of DNase I on page 10.

Materials Not Provided

Reagent : 70% ethanol, Absolute ethanol (ACS grade or better)

Disposable material : RNase-free pipette tips, Disposable gloves

Equipment : Microcentrifuge, Vortex mixer, Equipment for disrupting plant tissue

Product Specifications

Ribospin™ Plant

Type	Spin
Maximum amount of starting samples	100 mg/prep
Preparation time	≥30 min
Maximum loading volume of mini column	750 µl
Minimum elution volume	30 µl
Maximum binding capacity	~100 µg

Quality Control

All components in Ribospin™ Plant are manufactured in strictly clean conditions, and its degree of cleanliness is monitored periodically. Quality control is carried out thoroughly from lot to lot, and only the qualified kits are approved to be delivered.

Storage Conditions

All components of Ribospin™ Plant should be stored at room temperature (15~25°C). It should be protected from exposure to direct sunlight. DNase I should be stored at -20°C after reconstitution. During shipment or storage under cool ambient condition, a precipitate can be formed in Buffer RPL, REL, RBW. In such a case, heat the bottle to 50°C to dissolve completely. Using precipitated buffers will lead to poor RNA recovery. Ribospin™ Plant is guaranteed until the expiration date printed on the product box.

Safety Information

The buffers included in Ribospin™ Plant kit contain irritant which is harmful when in contact with skin or eyes, or when inhaled or swallowed. Care should be taken when handling such materials. Always wear gloves and eye protector, and follow standard safety precautions. Buffer RPL, REL, and RBW contain chaotropic agents, which can form highly reactive compounds when combined with bleach. Do NOT add bleach or acidic solutions directly to the sample-preparation waste.

Product Disclaimer

Ribospin™ Plant is for research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.

Preventing RNase Contamination

RNase can be introduced accidentally during RNA purification. Wear disposable gloves always, because skin often contains bacteria and molds that can be a source of RNase contamination. Use sterile, disposable plastic wares and automatic pipettes to prevent cross-contamination of RNase from shared equipment.

Typical Yields

	Sample type	Amount of starting material	Typical yield
Leaf	<i>Pinus densiflora</i> (Pine)	100 mg	2.7 µg
	<i>Cucumis sativus L.</i> (Cucumber)	100 mg	50 µg
	<i>Zea mays</i> (Corn)	100 mg	11 µg
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (Red pepper)	100 mg	22 µg
	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> (Tomato)	50 mg	13 µg
	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> (Lettuce)	100 mg	29 µg
	<i>Citrus grandis</i> Osbek (Satsuma)	100 mg	4.6 µg
	<i>Diospyros kaki</i> (Persimmon)	100 mg	16 µg
	<i>Crassula ovata</i> (Crassula)	100 mg	3 µg
	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> (Tobacco)	50 mg	13 µg
Root	<i>Allium cepa</i> (Onion)	100 mg	8 µg
	<i>Plantago asiatica</i> (Plantain)	50 mg	2.5 µg
	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> (Tobacco)	50 mg	5.3 µg
Fruit	<i>Citrus grandis</i> Osbek (Satsuma)	50 mg	1.1 µg
Germ bud	<i>Allium cepa</i> (Onion)	100 mg	9 µg

Product Description

Ribospin™ Plant kit is specially designed for purification of total RNA from various plant tissues such as leaves, stems, roots and picky plant samples. This kit provides the optimized buffer and spin column, which is effective at removing polysaccharides and polyphenolic compounds and isolating intact plant RNA. All components of Ribospin™ Plant are ready for use, so any further preparation for experiment is not required.

The procedure of Ribospin™ Plant kit begins with the disruption of sample in liquid nitrogen using mortar and pestle. The disrupted sample can be lysed in Buffer RPL or REL. In most case, Buffer RPL is the best buffer for lysis. However in some plant samples, solidification of lysate can be occurred with Buffer RPL due to endosperm of seed or peculiar metabolites, and this can be avoided by using Buffer REL as alternative for Buffer RPL.

Most impurities except RNA in the lysate are eliminated by filtration through EzPure™ Filter, and then the passed-through lysate is mixed with ethanol to adjust binding condition. Total RNA including a little impurity is bound to the membrane of Column Type W while the mixture is passing through. Survived genomic DNA can be exterminated by on-column DNase I treatment at this step. After a series of washing step using Buffer RBW and RNW, plant total RNA is eluted by Nuclease-free water.

Whole procedure of Ribospin™ Plant takes only 25 minutes. The purified RNA is suitable for cDNA synthesis, RT-PCR, Northern blotting, and other analytical procedure.

PROTOCOL FOR

Ribospin™ Plant

Before experiment

- Before using for the first time, add absolute ethanol (ACS grade or better) into Buffer RBW and RNW as indicated on the bottle.
- Prepare DNase I reaction mixture just before step 12.
 - ✓ Prepare aliquot DNase I and thaw on ice.
 - ✓ Mix 2 µl DNase I with 70 µl Buffer DRB.

1. Prepare plant tissue sample up to 100 mg, then grind the sample to a fine powder using a mortar and pestle with liquid nitrogen and transfer the grinded sample into a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube (not provided).

2. Add 350 µl of Buffer RPL to the 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube and vortex vigorously.

In case of solidification of the lysate in Buffer RPL, use Buffer REL instead of Buffer RPL.

3. Incubate 3 min at room temperature.

4. Transfer the lysate to a EzPure™ Filter.

Through this step, large cell debris and most of genomic DNAs are filtered on the EzPure™ Filter and small pellet of cell debris will be formed at the bottom of the collection tube.

5. Centrifuge at $\geq 10,000 \times g$ for 30 sec at room temperature.

6. Transfer the supernatant to a new 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube (provided).

Be careful not to disturb the pellet at the bottom of the collection tube.

7. Add 1 volume (usually 350 µl) of 70% EtOH to the tube containing supernatant, and mix well by pipetting or inverting.

Do not centrifuge at this step.

8. **Apply the mixture to a Column Type W (blue ring).**
9. **Centrifuge at $\geq 10,000 \times g$ for 30 sec at room temperature. Discard the pass-through and reinsert the mini column back into the collection tube.**
10. **Add 500 μl of Buffer RBW to the mini column.**
11. **Centrifuge at $\geq 10,000 \times g$ for 30 sec at room temperature. Discard the pass-through and reinsert the mini column back into the collection tube.**
12. **Apply 70 μl of DNase I reaction mixture to the center of the mini column. Incubate at the room temperature for 10 minutes.**

To make DNase I reaction mixture, mix 2 μl DNase I solution with 70 μl Buffer DRB per isolation. DNase I is sensitive to physical damage. Therefore, do not mix vigorously. If you want to DNase I treatment in RNA eluate, skip step 12 and 13 and refer to Appendix I "DNase I treatment in eluate".
13. **Add 500 μl of Buffer RBW to the mini column and stand for 2 min.**

Buffer RBW inactivates DNase I and wash out the components of DNase I reaction buffer.
14. **Centrifuge at $\geq 10,000 \times g$ for 30 sec at room temperature. Discard the pass-through and reinsert the mini column back into the collection tube.**
15. **Add 500 μl of Buffer RNW to the mini column.**
16. **Centrifuge at $\geq 10,000 \times g$ for 30 sec at room temperature. Discard the pass-through and reinsert the mini column back into the collection tube.**
17. **Repeat step 15~16.**
18. **Centrifuge at $\geq 10,000 \times g$ for an additional 1 min at room temperature to remove residual wash buffer. Transfer the mini column to a new 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube (provided).**

Residual ethanol may interfere with downstream reactions. Care must be taken at this step for eliminating the carryover of Buffer RNW.

19. Add 50 μ l of Nuclease-free water to the center of the membrane in the mini column.

To increase the RNA concentration, reduce the elution volume to 30 μ l.

20. Centrifuge at $\geq 10,000 \times g$ for 1 min at room temperature.

Purified RNA can be stored at 4°C for immediate analysis and can be stored at -70°C for long term storage.

The purified RNA is free of DNA and proteins, and A_{260}/A_{280} will be between 1.8 and 2.2.

Troubleshooting Guide

Facts	Possible Causes	Suggestions
Low yield of RNA	Insufficient Grinding of the sample	Insufficient disruption can lead to decrease the yield of total RNA. Confirm the completely disrupted sample in liquid nitrogen and transfer the disrupted sample in a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube.
	Too much starting sample	Overloading can decrease the yield of total RNA. Reduce the amount of starting sample.
	Poor quality of starting material	Process the sample immediately after harvest. To process later, freeze the sample rapidly in liquid nitrogen.
	Too low RNA mass in samples	Especially, some plant samples have low RNA content. To increase the RNA concentration, reduce the elution volume up to 30 μ l or increase the amount of starting sample up to 100 mg per prep.
RNA degradation	Too much manipulated sample before process	Process the sample immediately after harvest. To process later, freeze the sample rapidly in liquid nitrogen.
	Improper storage of extracted RNA	Store isolated RNA at -70°C, Do not store at -20°C.
	Reagent or disposable is not RNase-free	Make sure to use RNase-free products only.
EzPure™ Filter clogging	Insufficient Grinding of the sample	Insufficient disruption can clog the EzPure™ Filter and to decrease the yield of total RNA. Confirm the complete disruption of the sample in liquid nitrogen.

Troubleshooting Guide

Facts	Possible Causes	Suggestions
DNA contamination of RNA eluate	Too much starting sample	Too much starting sample may leave lots of DNA fragments on the membrane over the activity of DNase I. Reduce starting sample used.
	High DNA mass in sample	Some plant samples have high DNA content. In this case, some DNA can be eluted at RNA elution step. Reducing the amount of sample can reduce the genomic DNA contamination or refer to the appendix I 'DNase I treatment in eluate'.
	Inactivation of DNase I	For prolonged activity, aliquot the DNase I into small portion. Do not freezing and thawing the aliquots several times.
	Incorrect DNase I reaction treatment	Add DNase I reaction mixture to the center of the mini column membrane.
Eluate does not perform well in downstream application	Residual ethanol remains in eluate	To remove any residual ethanol included in Buffer RNW from mini column membrane, centrifuge again for complete removal of ethanol.
	Buffer RBW and RNW used in wrong order	Ensure that Buffer RBW and RNW are used in correct order. If used in the wrong order, wash the mini column with Buffer RNW finally.

APPENDIX I. DNase I treatment in eluate

Appendix I describe how to use the DNase I (included in this kit) to eliminate contaminating DNA in RNA eluate. For samples containing high DNA contents, this method is strongly recommended. This procedure is more efficient than on-column DNase I treatment.

Protocol

1. Prepare the mixture as below in a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube.

50 μ l RNA eluate

5 μ l Buffer DRB

1 μ l DNase I

2. Incubate the mixture for 10 min at room temperature.

3. Re-elution of RNA.

Follow 3-1 or 3-2

DNase I treated RNA can be applied to RNA clean up kit (RiboclearTM Cat. No. 303-150).

We strongly recommend using RiboclearTM kit for RNA clean up. Because ethanol precipitation and heat inactivation, usually used for DNase I inactivation, can damage the RNA.

1 Follow RiboclearTM protocol

2 Heat inactivation

1. Add 1 μ l of 0.5 M EDTA per 100 μ l eluate.

2. Heat inactivate at 75°C for 10 min.

APPENDIX II. Confirmation of RNA yield and purity by UV absorbance

Concentration of RNA

The concentration of RNA can be determined by the absorbance at 260 nm using spectrophotometer. For the convenient measurement, we recommend using the NanoDrop® which can reduce your RNA sample and time. If not, you need to dilute the RNA samples to measure the concentration through traditional spectrophotometer. The value of A_{260} should be between 0.15 and 1.00. Be sure to calibrate the spectrophotometer with the same solution used for dilution. An absorbance of 1 at 260 nm is correspond to about 40 μ g RNA/ml at a neutral pH. Therefore, the concentration of RNA was calculated by the formula shown below.

$$A_{260} \times \text{dilution factor} \times 40 = \text{RNA } \mu\text{g/ml}$$

Purity of RNA

To confirm the RNA purity, you should read the ratio of A_{260}/A_{280} . Pure RNA is in the range of 1.8~2.2.

APPENDIX III.

Formaldehyde agarose gel electrophoresis (Denaturing gel method)

A denaturing agarose gel is routinely used for the assessment of the quality of an RNA preparation. After preparation, RNA forms secondary structure via intramolecular base pairing. Therefore, it is very difficult to get the exact result of electrophoresis because of migrating inaccuracy. However, the denaturing gel denatures the secondary structure of RNA and makes an accurate migration.

To confirm the RNA band, the gel should be transferred to a UV transilluminator after electrophoresis. Mainly, two RNA bands are shown. In case of animal sample, the 28S and 18S rRNA bands are confirmed on the gel. If they are intact, the RNA bands should be sharp and the intensity of upper band should be about twice that of the lower band.

Prepare the denaturing gel

1. Put 1 g agarose in 72 ml water and heat to dissolve thoroughly.
2. Cool to 60°C.
3. Add 10 ml of 10X MOPS buffer, 18 ml of 37% formaldehyde, and 1 μ l of a 10 mg/ml ethidium bromide (EtBr).
4. Mix well then pour the gel into the gel tray and cool to solidify it.
5. Transfer the solidified gel from tray to tank, and add enough 1X MOPS running buffer to cover the gel.

Prepare the RNA sample

1. Make the mixture. $x \mu$ l RNA (up to 20 μ g)
2 μ l 10X MOPS electrophoresis buffer
4 μ l Formaldehyde
10 μ l Formamide
2. Incubate the mixture for 15 min at 65°C.
3. Chill the sample for 5 min on ice.
4. Add 2 μ l of 10X formaldehyde gel-loading dye to the mixture.
5. Load the mixture in a denaturing gel which is covered with a sufficient 1X MOPS electrophoresis buffer.
6. Run the gel and confirm the RNA band on transilluminator.

Occasionally, gel destaining may be needed to increase the visibility of the bands of RNA in dH₂O for several hours.

Composition of buffers

- 10X MOPS buffer

0.2 M MOPS

20 mM Sodium acetate

10 mM EDTA

pH to 7.0 with NaOH

- 10X formaldehyde gel-loading dye

50% Glycerol

10 mM EDTA

0.25% (w/v) Bromophenol blue

0.25% (w/v) Xylene cyanol FF

*** Caution**

When working with these chemicals, always use gloves and eye protector to avoid contact with skin and cloth. Especially, formaldehyde and ethidium bromide (EtBr) should be handled in a fume hood.

Ordering Information

Products	Scale	Size	Cat. No.	Type	Products	Scale	Size	Cat. No.	Type
GeneAll® Hybrid-Q™ for rapid preparation of plasmid DNA					GeneAll® Exgene™ for isolation of total DNA				
Plasmid Rapidprep	mini	50 200	100-150 100-102	spin					
GeneAll® Exprep™ for preparation of plasmid DNA									
	mini	50 200	101-150 101-102	spin / vacuum					
Plasmid SV		26	101-226						
	Midi	50 100	101-250 101-201	spin / vacuum					
GeneAll® Efection™ for preparation of transfection-grade plasmid DNA									
Plasmid LE (Low Endotoxin)	mini	50 200	111-150 111-102	spin / vacuum					
	Midi	26 100	111-226 111-201	spin / vacuum					
Plasmid EF (Endotoxin Free)	Midi	20 100	121-220 121-201	spin					
GeneAll® Expin™ for purification of fragment DNA									
Gel SV	mini	50 200	102-150 102-102	spin / vacuum					
PCR SV	mini	50 200	103-150 103-102	spin / vacuum					
CleanUp SV	mini	50 200	113-150 113-102	spin / vacuum					
Combo GP	mini	50 200	112-150 112-102	spin / vacuum					
GeneAll® Exgene™ for isolation of total DNA									
	mini	100 250	104-101 104-152	spin / vacuum					
Tissue SV	Midi	26 100	104-226 104-201	spin / vacuum					
	MAXI	10 26	104-310 104-326	spin / vacuum					
	mini	100 250	109-101 109-152	spin / vacuum					
Tissue Plus SV	Midi	26 100	109-226 109-201	spin / vacuum					
	MAXI	10 26	109-310 109-326	spin / vacuum					
GeneAll® GenEx™ for isolation of total DNA without spin column									
GenEx™ Blood	Sx	100 500	220-101 220-105	solution					
	Lx	100	220-301	solution					
GenEx™ Cell	Sx	100 500	221-101 221-105	solution					
	Lx	100	221-301	solution					
GenEx™ Tissue	Sx	100 500	222-101 222-105	solution					
	Lx	100	222-301	solution					

Products	Scale	Size	Cat. No.	Type
GeneAll® GenEx™ for isolation of total DNA without spin column				
GenEx™ Plant	Sx	100	227-101	solution
	Mx	100	227-201	
	Lx	100	227-301	
GenEx™ Plant Plus	Sx	100	228-101	solution
	Mx	50	228-250	
	Lx	20	228-320	

Products	Scale	Size	Cat. No.	Type
GeneAll® DirEx™ series for preparation of PCR-template without extraction				
DirEx™		100	250-101	solution
DirEx™ Fast-Tissue		96 T	260-011	solution
DirEx™ Fast-Cultured cell		96 T	260-021	solution
DirEx™ Fast-Whole blood		96 T	260-031	solution
DirEx™ Fast-Blood stain		96 T	260-041	solution
DirEx™ Fast-Hair		96 T	260-051	solution
DirEx™ Fast-Buccal swab		96 T	260-061	solution
DirEx™ Fast-Cigarette		96 T	260-071	solution

Products	Scale	Size	Cat. No.	Type
GeneAll® RNA series for preparation of total RNA				
RiboEx™	mini	100	301-001	solution
		200	301-002	
Hybrid-R™	mini	100	305-101	spin
Hybrid-R™ Blood RNA	mini	50	315-150	spin
Hybrid-R™ miRNA	mini	50	325-150	spin
RiboEx™ LS	mini	100	302-001	solution
		200	302-002	
Riboclear™	mini	50	303-150	spin
Riboclear™ Plus	mini	50	313-150	spin
Ribospin™	mini	50	304-150	spin
Ribospin™ II	mini	50	314-150	spin
		300	314-103	
Ribospin™ vRD	mini	50	302-150	spin
Ribospin™ vRD Plus	mini	50	312-150	spin
Ribospin™ vRD II	mini	50	322-150	spin
Ribospin™ Plant	mini	50	307-150	spin
Ribospin™ Seed/Fruit	mini	50	317-150	spin
Ribospin™ Pathogen/TNA	mini	50	314-150	spin
		250	314-152	
Allspin™	mini	50	306-150	spin
RiboSaver™	mini	100	351-001	solution

Products	Scale	Size	Cat. No.	Type
GeneAll® AmpONE™ for PCR amplification				
Taq DNA polymerase			250 U	501-025
			500 U	501-050
			1,000 U	501-100
Taq Premix		20 μ l x 96 tubes	526-200	solution
		50 μ l x 96 tubes	526-500	

Products	Scale	Size	Cat. No.	Type	
GeneAll® AmpMaster™ for PCR amplification					
Taq Master mix		0.5 ml x 2 tubes	541-010	solution	
		0.5 ml x 10 tubes	541-050		
GeneAll® HyperScript™ for Reverse Transcription					
Reverse Transcriptase					
		10,000 U	601-100	solution	
RT Master mix					
		0.5 ml x 2 tubes	601-710	solution	
One-step RT-PCR Master mix					
		0.5 ml x 2 tubes	602-110	solution	
One-step RT-PCR Premix					
		20 μ l x 96 tubes	602-102	solution	

Products	Scale	Size	Cat. No.	Type
GeneAll® RealAmp™ for qPCR amplification				
SYBR qPCR Master mix (2X, Low ROX)		200 rxn	2 ml	solution
		500 rxn	5 ml	
SYBR qPCR Master mix (2X, High ROX)		200 rxn	2 ml	solution
		500 rxn	5 ml	

Products	Scale	Size	Cat. No.	Type		
GeneAll® Protein series						
ProteinEx™			100 ml	solution		
Animal cell/tissue						
PAGESTA™						
Reducing 5X SDS-PAGE Sample Buffer		1 ml x 10 tubes	751-001	solution		

Products	Size	Cat. No.	Type	Products	Size	Cat. No.	Type				
GeneAll® GENTi™³² ADVANCED Newly designed automated extraction system											
Automatic extraction equipment		GTI032A	system	Cell/Tissue Total RNA	48	951-048	tube				
Genomic DNA	48	901-048A	tube		96	951-096	plate				
	96	901-096A	plate	cfDNA	48	953-048	tube				
Viral DNA/RNA	48	902-048A	tube		96	953-096	plate				
	96	902-096A	plate	GeneAll® ALLEX® Mini Compact yet Comprehensive automated extraction system							
Blood DNA	48	903-048A	tube	Automatic extraction equipment		AEX012	system				
	96	903-096A	plate	Genomic DNA	48	971-048	tube				
Plant DNA/RNA	48	904-048A	tube	Viral DNA/RNA	48	972-048	tube				
	96	904-096A	plate	Blood DNA	48	973-048	tube				
LMO	48	906-048A	tube	Plant DNA/RNA	48	974-048	tube				
	96	906-096A	plate	Forensic DNA	48	975-048	tube				
Fecal DNA/RNA	48	913-048A	tube	Fecal DNA/RNA	48	976-048	tube				
	96	913-096A	plate	Cell/Tissue Total RNA	48	977-048	tube				
GeneAll® ALLEX® 64 Compact yet Comprehensive automated extraction system											
Automatic extraction equipment		AEX064	system	Plant Total RNA	48	978-048	tube				
Genomic DNA	48	931-048	tube								
	96	931-096	plate								
Viral DNA/RNA	48	934-048	tube								
	96	934-096	plate								
Blood DNA	48	935-048	tube								
	96	935-096	plate								
Plant DNA/RNA	48	937-048	tube								
	96	937-096	plate								
Fecal DNA/RNA	48	948-048	tube								
	96	948-096	plate								
Forensic	48	936-048	tube								
	96	936-096	plate								
Rice DNA	48	949-048	tube								
	96	949-096	plate								
Meat Genomic DNA	48	950-048	tube								
	96	950-096	plate								

Note

Note



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