

Oligo(dT) Generated Complementary DNA from *Schistosoma japonicum*, Philippine Strain, Eggs

Catalog No. NR-48862

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Contributor and Manufacturer:

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Product Description:

Complementary DNA (cDNA) was synthesized from total RNA extracted from *Schistosoma japonicum* (*S. japonicum*), Philippine strain, eggs, using the ProtoScript® II First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (New England BioLabs®). The kit provides an anchored oligo-[d(T)₂₃VN] primer which forces the primer to anneal to the beginning of the poly(A) tail increasing the yield of 3' end poly(A)-primed cDNAs.¹

The Philippine strain of *S. japonicum* was originally isolated from Leyte, Philippines in 1969 by Dr. Van der Schalie from the University of Michigan. The laboratory stock of the Philippine strain of *S. japonicum* was later mixed with an isolate provided by Dr. Sano, Hamamatsu University, Japan in 1977 to produce the current Philippine strain of *S. japonicum*.² *S. japonicum* is a species of trematode worm which causes the chronic parasitic disease Schistosomiasis.

Material Provided:

Each vial of NR-48862 contains approximately 1 µg of cDNA in DNase/RNase-free distilled water. The concentration is shown on the Certificate of Analysis. The vial should be centrifuged prior to opening.

Packaging/Storage:

NR-48862 was packaged in cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -20°C or colder upon arrival. Freeze-thaw cycles should be minimized.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was provided by the NIAID Schistosomiasis Resource Center for distribution through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Oligo(dT) Generated Complementary DNA from *Schistosoma japonicum*, Philippine Strain, Eggs, NR-48862."

Biosafety Level: 1

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the following publication: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services,

Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

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References:

1. Nam, D. K., et al. "Oligo(dT) Primer Generates a High Frequency of Truncated cDNAs Through Internal Poly(A) Priming During Reverse Transcription." Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 9 (2002): 6152-6156. PubMed: 11972056.
2. Tucker, M. S., Personal Communication.

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