Oligo(dT) Generated Complementary DNA from *Schistosoma japonicum*, Chinese Strain, Cercariae

Catalog No. NR-49834

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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*), Chinese strain, cercariae, using the ProtoScript® II First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (New England BioLabs®). The kit provides an anchored oligo-[d(T)$_{23}$VN] 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 Chinese strain of *S. japonicum* was originally isolated in 1928 from Anhui province in China. The laboratory stock of the Chinese strain of *S. japonicum* was later mixed with a second isolate from Anhui province in 1977 to produce the current Chinese strain.[2] *S. japonicum* is a species of trematode worm which causes the chronic parasitic disease Schistosomiasis.

Material Provided:

Each vial of NR-49834 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-49834 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*, Chinese Strain, Cercariae, NR-49834."

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 99 (2002): 6152-6156. PubMed: 11972056.
2. Matthew S. Tucker, Head Schistosomiasis Laboratory and Principal Investigator (prior to 2015), Biomedical Research Institute, Personal Communication.

Support Provided by NIAID

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