Materials List for:

Rapid Colorimetric Assays to Qualitatively Distinguish RNA and DNA in Biomolecular Samples

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Materials

Name	Company	Catalog Number	Comments
Anhydrous sodium carbonate	Fisher Scientific	S263	
Sodium citrate dihydrate	Sigma	S-4641	
Copper (II) sulfate pentahydrate	VWR	VW3312-2	
Orcinol monohydrate	Sigma-Aldrich	O1875	
Concentrated HCl	VWR	BDH3030	
Ferric chloride hexahydrate	Sigma	F-2877	
Diphenylamine	Aldrich	112763	
Glacial acetic acid	Fisher Scientific	A28	
Sulfuric acid	Sigma-Aldrich	258105	
Ethanol	Koptec	V1101	
Ribose	Sigma	R-7500	prep at 1% w/v in H_2O
Ribonucleic acid from baker's yeast (*S. cerevisiae*)	Sigma	R6750	prep at 10 mg/ml in H_2O; store at -20 °C
Deoxyribonucleic acid (sodium salt), from calf thymus	Sigma	D1501	prep at 10 mg/ml in H_2O; store at 4 °C

Reagents, Equipment & Safety

Materials are listed in the following table in the order in which they appear in the Protocol section. Unless otherwise noted (above), all reagents can be stored at ambient room temperature and lighting. For any items not listed below (*e.g.*, microcentrifuge tubes), the usual make / model / variety found in a standard biochemical laboratory can be used (*e.g.*, Eppendorf brand 1.5 ml microfuge tubes). Standard plastic microfuge tubes should be used for steps involving centrifugation (*e.g.*, to sediment particulate material near the end of each protocol). No particular material is preferable, as long as the tubes can be sealed; the typical polypropylene tubes found in biochemistry laboratories work well. In terms of safety concerns and waste disposal, standard laboratory precautions (safety glasses, fume hoods) should be exercised in pre-paring, working with, and disposing of solutions containing concentrated acetic, hydrochloric, or sulfuric acids. For organic reagents such as orcinol or diphenylamine, nitrile gloves are preferable to the common latex (natural rubber) variety.

