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# **Purification of** poly(A) RNA

## **User Manual** NucleoTrap® mRNA

August 2010/Rev.04





## Purification of poly(A) mRNA

## Protocol-at-a-glance (Rev. 04)

Mini / Midi

			NucleoTra	ap® mRNA
1	Adjust binding		Proceed from a total RNA pellet	
	conditions		100 – 500 μg	500 µL RM1
		- 4 at	500 – 1 000 μg	1 000 µg RM1
		S.	Proceed from a to	otal RNA <u>solution</u>
			200 – 500 μL	1 vol RM0
2	Bind poly(A) RNA		15 μL Oligo(dT) Latex Beads suspension per 100 μg total RNA	
		100	68°C 5 min	
			F	т
				min ery 2 min
		Ö		0 x <i>g</i> 5 s
				00 x <i>g</i> nin
3	Washing		Discard supe	rnatant from step 2.
		11	1 <sup>st</sup> wash	600 µL RM2
		Second Second	Completely resuspend pellet. Transfer Oligo(dT) Latex Beads suspension onto the NucleoTrap® Microfilter.	
			2 <sup>nd</sup> wash	500 µL RM3
			3rd wash	500 µL RM3
		Ö	1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup>	2,000 x <i>g</i> 15 s
				11,000 x <i>g</i> 2 min
4	Dry Oligo(dT) Latex Beads			000 x <i>g</i> min
5	Elute poly(A) RNA			-free H <sub>2</sub> O per 10 μL Γ) Latex Beads
				i8°C min
		Ò		000 x <i>g</i> min

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## 1 Components

## 1.1 Kit contents

	NucleoTrap <sup>®</sup> mRNA	
	12 preps	12 preps
	(Mini)	(Midi)
REF	740655	740656
NucleoTrap <sup>®</sup> Oligo(dT) Latex Beads*	480 µL	1800 μL
Lysis Buffer RM0	12 mL	12 mL
Binding Buffer RM1	12 mL	12 mL
Wash Buffer RM2	10 mL	20 mL
Wash Buffer RM3	15 mL	15 mL
RNase-free H <sub>2</sub> O	4 mL	8 mL
NucleoTrap <sup>®</sup> Microfilter (blistered with Microcentrifuge Tubes)	12	12
Microcentrifuge Tubes	24	24
User Manual	1	1

<sup>\*</sup> For preparation of working solutions and storage conditions see section 3.

## 1.2 Consumables and equipment to be supplied by the user

Consumables

- 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes
- Disposable RNase-free pipet tips

Equipment

- Manual pipettors
- Centrifuge
- Vortex mixer
- Thermal heating block
- Personal protection equipment (e.g., lab coat, gloves, goggles)

### 1.3 About this User Manual

It is strongly recommended that first-time users of the **NucleoTrap® mRNA** kit read the detailed protocol sections of this User Manual. Experienced users, however, may refer to the Protocol-at-a-glance instead. The Protocol-at-a-glance is designed to be used only as a supplemental tool for quick referencing while performing the purification procedure.

All technical literature is available on the internet at www.mn-net.com.

## 2 Product description

## 2.1 The basic principle

**NucleoTrap® mRNA** kits are designed for the isolation and enrichment of poly(A) RNA from pre-isolated total RNA. Most eukaryotic mRNA molecules contain long stretches (about 200 bases) of poly(A) at their 3'ends. Thus most mRNAs can be isolated via their poly(A) tails. The quantity of poly(A) RNA is usually between 1 - 5% of total cellular RNA. The percentage of poly(A) RNA depends on cell type, the growth/physiological state of the cell, and storage conditions of the cell material. Enrichment of poly(A) RNA is highly recommended for the construction of cDNA libraries or demanding blotting procedures for which a reduction in background signals is desirable, for example very low abundant transcripts.

## 2.2 Kit specifications

- NucleoTrap® mRNA kits contain modified latex beads with oligo(dT) nucleotides covalently linked to the surface. Under high-salt conditions, poly(A) RNA will bind to these beads. The resulting A-(dT) hybrids are less stable under lower ionic strength conditions, thus poly(A) RNA can be eluted with water or low salt buffer. For the elution of poly(A) RNA we recommend using the supplied RNase-free H<sub>2</sub>O.
- A support protocol contains information for direct purification of poly(A) RNA from cells. In this case, additional equipment and buffers are necessary which are not included in the kit. In general, we recommend purification of poly(A) RNA from total RNA preparations.
- High binding capacity: >5  $\mu g$  poly(A) RNA / 20  $\mu L$  Oligo(dT) Latex Beads suspension.
- The NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> mRNA mini and midi kits contain a 50 mg/mL of Oligo(dT) Latex Beads suspension in 10 mM Tris/HCI, 0.1 M NaCI, 0.1% SDS, 0.05% NaN<sub>3</sub> (pH 7.5).
- Both kits are sufficient for 12 poly(A) RNA preparations.
- Precipitated total RNA pellets as well as total RNA solutions can be used as starting material.
- Purified poly(A) RNA from NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> mRNA kits is ready for use in all downstream applications.
- Poly(A) RNA is not degraded and without DNA contaminations.
- Each NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> mRNA mini preparation includes 40 μL Oligo(dT) Latex Beads which allow processing of 200 – 250 μg of total RNA on average and give a maximum yield of 10 μg poly(A) RNA.

 Each NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> mRNA midi preparation includes 150 μL Oligo(dT) Latex Beads which allow processing of up to 1000 μg of total RNA on average and give a maximum yield of 40 μg poly(A) RNA. Both kits are highly flexible and allow appropriate combination of total RNA and latex bead suspension.

Table 1: Kit specifications at a glance			
Parameter	NucleoTrap <sup>®</sup> mRNA	NucleoTrap <sup>®</sup> mRNA	
	(Mini)	(Midi)	
Sample material	Up to 250 µg total RNA	Up to 1 000 $\mu g$ total RNA	
Fragment size	50 b – 20 kb	50 b – 20 kb	
Typical yield	Up to 10 µg mRNA	Up to 40 µg mRNA	
A <sub>260</sub> /A <sub>280</sub>	1.9 – 2.1	1.9 – 2.1	
Elution volume	10 – 20 μL	10 – 20 µL	
Binding capacity	5 μg poly(A) RNA/ 20 μL Oligo(dT) Latex Beads suspension	5 μg poly(A) RNA/ 20 μL Oligo(dT) Latex Beads suspension	
Preparation time	30 min/6 preps	30 min/6 preps	

## 2.3 Pre-isolation of total RNA

For the purification of high quality intact poly(A) RNA, a critical parameter is the quality of the total RNA. Therefore we recommend isolating total RNA first. Further information is given in the following tables:

Table 2: Kits for the isolation of total RNA using NucleoSpin <sup>®</sup> technology				
	NucleoSpin <sup>®</sup> RNA II	NucleoSpin <sup>®</sup> RNA L	NucleoSpin <sup>®</sup> RNA Plant	
	(Mini)	(Midi)	(Mini)	
REF	740955.20/.50/.250	740962.20	740949.20/.50/.250	
Sample size	Up to 5 x 10 <sup>6</sup> cells Up to 30 mg tissue	Up to 5 x 10 <sup>7</sup> cells Up to 200 mg tissue	Up to 100 mg plant tissue or filamentous fungi	
Average yield	Up to 70 µg	Up to 400 µg	Up to 70 µg	

Table 3: Kits for the parallel isolation of total RNA/DNA/protein			
		NucleoSpin <sup>®</sup> TriPrep* (RNA, DNA, and protein)	
(Mini) (Mini)		(Mini)	
REF	740933.10/.50/.250	740966.10/.50/.250	
Sample size	Up to 5 x 10 <sup>6</sup> cells Up to 30 mg tissue Up to 100 mg plant tissue	Up to 5 x 10 <sup>6</sup> cells Up to 30 mg tissue Up to 100 mg plant tissue	
Average yield	Up to 70 µg	Up to 70 µg	

Table 4: Kits for the isolation of total RNA using NucleoBond® technology			
NucleoBond® RNA/DNA 80 NucleoBond® RNA/DNA			
(Mini) (Midi)			
REF	740650	740651	
Sample size	Up to 5 x 10 <sup>6</sup> eukaryotic cells Up to 0.5 x 10 <sup>8</sup> bacterial cells Up to 20 mg tissue	Up to 2 x 10 <sup>7</sup> eukaryotic cells Up to 2 x 10 <sup>9</sup> bacterial cells Up to 100 mg tissue	
Average yield	Up to 70 µg	Up to 400 µg	

## 2.4 Handling, preparation, and storage of starting materials

Eluted total RNA should immediately be put and always kept on ice for optimal stability because almost omnipresent RNases (general lab ware, fingerprints, dust) will degrade RNA. For short-term storage freeze at -20°C, for long-term storage freeze at -70°C.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>ast}$  DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF NUCLEOSPIN® TRIPREP IN THE USA IS PROHIBITED FOR PATENT REASONS.

## 3 Storage conditions and preparation of working solutions

### Attention:

Buffers RM1, RM2, RM3, and RM0 contain LiCl. Wear gloves and goggles!

- Oligo(dT) Latex Beads should be stored at 4°C upon arrival. All other kit components may be stored at 4°C or room temperature (18 25°C). Storage at 4°C may cause salt precipitation. In this case buffers should be preheated to 37°C before use until all precipitates are dissolved. The Oligo(dT) Latex Beads settle on the bottom of the tube. To ensure equal distribution, the Oligo(dT) Latex Beads suspension should be vortexed moderately before use.
- All kit components are stable up to one year if stored correctly as described above.

## 4 Safety instructions – risk and safety phrases

The following components of the  $\ensuremath{\text{NucleoTrap}^{\otimes}}\,\ensuremath{\text{mRNA}}$  kits contain hazardous contents.

Wear gloves and goggles and follow the safety instructions given in this section.

Compo- nent	Hazard contents	Hazard symbol	
RM0	Lithium chloride	Substance does not have to be specially labeled as hazardous	
RM1	Lithium chloride	Substance does not have to be specially labeled as hazardous	
RM2	Lithium chloride	Substance does not have to be specially labeled as hazardous	
RM3	Lithium chloride	Substance does not have to be specially labeled as hazardous	

## 5 Protocol for the isolation of poly(A) RNA

## 5.1 Poly(A) RNA isolation from total RNA with NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> mRNA

### 1 Adjust binding conditions

### RNA pellet

Add 500  $\mu$ L Buffer RM1 to a pellet which contains 100 – 500  $\mu$ g total RNA and 1000  $\mu$ L Buffer RM1 to a <sup>s</sup> pellet which contains up to 1000  $\mu$ g total RNA. Pipette up and down and vortex well in order to guarantee a good resuspension. + 500 μL or 1000 μL RM1

+ 1 vol RM0

### **RNA** solution

To process a  $200 - 500 \ \mu L$  total RNA sample (in water, TE buffer, or usual reaction buffers) add the same volume of Buffer RM0.

### 2 Bind poly(A) RNA

Resuspend the Oligo(dT) Latex Beads by vortexing. Add  $15 \mu$ L Oligo(dT) Latex Beads suspension per 100  $\mu$ g total RNA. Mix well and incubate at 68°C for 5 min, then incubate at room temperature for 10 min and invert the tube every 2 min during incubation.

During incubation at 6 - 8 °C the secondary structure of RNA is denatured. Mixing and subsequent incubation at room temperature are important for efficient binding of poly(A) RNA to the Oligo(dT) Latex Beads.

Centrifuge for 15 s at  $2,000 \times g$ , then for  $2 \min$  at  $11,000 \times g$  in a microcentrifuge tube.

The high-speed centrifugation step is recommended to obtain a tight pellet and to minimize the loss of Oligo(dT) Latex Beads.

+ 15 μL Oligo(dT) Latex Beads Suspension 68°C 5 min RT 10 min

Invert every 2 min

> 15 s 2,000 x *g*

2 min 11,000 x *g* 

### 3 Washing

#### 1<sup>st</sup> wash

Discard supernatant and dissolve the Oligo(dT) Latex Beads pellet completely in  $600 \mu L$  Buffer RM2 by pipetting up and down and vortexing.

Dissolve pellet completely until solution becomes "milky" and no pellet is visible – this step is important for optimal removal of contaminants such as DNA and rRNA.

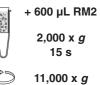
Transfer the Oligo(dT) Latex Beads suspension into the **NucleoTrap® Microfilter** placed in a Microcentrifuge Tube and centrifuge for **15 s** at **2,000 x** *g*, then for **2 min** at **11,000 x** *g*. Discard the Microcentrifuge Tube with the flow-through. The Oligo(dT) Latex Beads are retained in the filter insert. Place the NucleoTrap® Microfilter in a fresh Microcentrifuge Tube.

If more than 500 µg total RNA has been used as starting amount, perform an additional washing step: add **400 µL Buffer RM2** to the Oligo(dT) Latex Beads in the NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> Microfilter. Resuspend Oligo(dT) Latex Beads directly on the NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> Microfilter by pipetting up and down carefully. Centrifuge for **15 s** at **2,000 x g** and for **2** at **11,000 x g**. Discard flow-through. Avoid puncturing the NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> Microfilter!

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> wash

Add **500 µL Buffer RM3** to the Oligo(dT) Latex Beads and resuspend them directly in the NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> Microfilter by pipetting up and down carefully. Avoid puncturing the NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> Microfilter. Centrifuge for **15 s** at **2,000 x g**, then for **2 min** at **11,000 x g**. Discard the Microcentrifuge Tube with the flow-through. Place the NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> Microfilter in a fresh Microcentrifuge Tube.

Resuspend Oligo(dT) Latex Beads completely until the solution becomes "milky" and no pellet is visible. This step is important for the removal of ribosomal RNA. To make the resuspension of the pellet easier, mark the pellet's position after centrifugation, or centrifuge NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> Microfilter with identical orientation regarding the position of the lid.



2 min

+ 500 μL RM3 2,000 x *g* 15 s

> 11,000 x *g* 2 min

### 3<sup>rd</sup> wash

Add **500 µL Buffer RM3** to the Oligo(dT) Latex Beads and resuspend them completely as described in  $2^{nd}$ wash step. Centrifuge for **15 s** at **2,000 x** *g*, then for **2 min** at **11,000 x** *g*. Discard flow-through and place the NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> Microfilter back in the Microcentrifuge Tube.

Dissolve pellet completely until the solution becomes "milky" and no pellet is visible. This step is important for the optimal removal of residual Buffer RM2.

### 4 Dry Oligo(dT) Latex Beads

Centrifuge the NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> Microfilter for **1 min** at **11,000** x g to completely remove the washing buffer. Transfer NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> Microfilter to a clean RNase-free 1.5 mL elution tube (not provided).

11,000 x *g* 1 min

+ 500 µL RM3

2.000 x g

15 s

11,000 x *g* 2 min

Residual washing buffer may inhibit subsequent reactions.

### 5 Elute poly(A) RNA

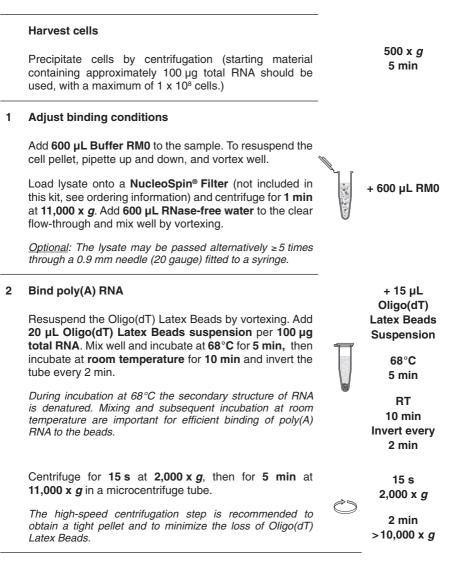
Add 20  $\mu$ L prewarmed (68°C) RNase-free H<sub>2</sub>O per 10  $\mu$ L Oligo(dT) Latex Beads and resuspend Oligo(dT) Latex Beads completely by pipetting up and down (elution buffer becomes "milky"). Close lids and incubate NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> Microfilter at 68°C for 7 min. Centrifuge for 1 min at 11,000 x g and collect eluate.

For higher yields: Repeat the elution step and combine eluates – a second elution step will typically result in a <u>10–20%</u> increased yield but a less concentrated eluate. Transfer combined eluates to a clean 1.5 mL elution tube and store on ice. Subsequent reactions should be performed immediately – if this is not possible, store the eluates at -70°C.

+ 20 μL H<sub>2</sub>O RNase-free 68°C 7 min 11,000 x g 1 min

## 5.2 Direct purification of poly(A) RNA from cells

For direct purification of poly(A) RNA from cells additional equipment and buffers are necessary which are **not included in the NucleoTrap® poly(A) RNA kit**. In general, we recommend purification of poly(A) RNA from pre-purified total RNA.



Proceed with the standard protocol step 3 section 5.1.

## 6 Appendix

## 6.1 Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible cause and suggestions		
	<ul> <li>Washing procedure: Wash Buffer RM3 was not removed completely during centrifugation</li> <li>Prolong the subsequent centrifugation step in order to dry NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> Microfilter and Oligo(dT) Latex Beads.</li> </ul>		
	Elution procedure – check the following parameters:		
	Elution volume too low?		
	Elution buffer too cold?		
Low yield and/or degraded	<ul> <li>Oligo(dT) Latex Beads completely resuspended in elution buffer?</li> </ul>		
poly(A) RNA	not (A) DNA hinding and integrity		
	poly(A) RNA binding and integrity		
	• To avoid insufficient binding of poly(A) RNA, check incubation temperature and time during hybridization.		
	• Check integrity of total RNA preparation on a denaturing agarose gel before enrichment of poly(A) RNA. Fragmented total RNA will yield in less poly(A) RNA.		
	RNase contamination: clean working place and use RNase-free pipette tips and gloves.		
	RM3 washing and removal		
Subsequent reactions	• Repeat wash step with Buffer RM3. Prolong subsequent centrifugation step in order to dry the NucleoTrap <sup>®</sup> Microfilter and Oligo(dT) Latex Beads in order to remove any Buffer RM3.		
failed	poly(A) RNA quality verified?		
	Process positive controls for subsequent reactions.		
	<ul> <li>Check poly(A) RNA quality by gel electrophoresis or blotting experiments with standards.</li> </ul>		

Problem	Possible cause and suggestions		
Direct isolation of poly(A) RNA from cells failed	<ul> <li>Insufficient lysis</li> <li>Instead of using Lysis Buffer RM0, alternative buffers for direct poly(A) RNA isolation can be used. For example, 1 M GITC or 0.5 M NaCl with 1% SDS, 5 mM DTT at pH 7 – 8. Keep in mind that low ionic strength conditions destabilize binding of poly(A) RNA to the Oligo(dT) Latex Beads. Avoid using &lt;0.1 M salt for binding and washing procedures. Always ensure that all reagents are RNase-free.</li> </ul>		
rRNA con- tamination	<ul> <li>Total RNA contains approximately 80% of rRNA</li> <li>It is difficult to recover poly(A) RNA which is rRNA free with a single Oligo(dT) selection round using the NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> mRNA kit. A typical poly(A) isolation with NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> mRNA kit yields poly(A) RNA with a reduced rRNA level acceptable for virtually all molecular biological procedures. If lower rRNA levels are desirable, perform a second selection round with the NucleoTrap<sup>®</sup> mRNA kit.</li> </ul>		

## 6.2 Ordering information

Product	REF	Pack of
NucleoTrap <sup>®</sup> mRNA (mini)	740655	12
NucleoTrap <sup>®</sup> mRNA (midi)	740656	12
NucleoSpin <sup>®</sup> Filters	740606	50
NucleoSpin <sup>®</sup> RNA II	740955.10/.20/.50/.250	10/20/50/250
NucleoSpin <sup>®</sup> RNA L	740962.20	20
NucleoSpin <sup>®</sup> RNA Plant	740949.10/.50/.250	10/50/250
NucleoSpin <sup>®</sup> RNA/Protein	740933.10/.50/.250	10/50/250
NucleoSpin <sup>®</sup> TriPrep*	740966.10/.50/.250	10/50/250

Visit www.mn-net.com for more detailed product information.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>ast}$  DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF NUCLEOSPIN® TRIPREP IN THE USA IS PROHIBITED FOR PATENT REASONS.

## 6.3 Product use restriction/warranty

**NucleoTrap® mRNA** kit components were developed, designed, distributed, and sold **FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY.** They are suitable **FOR** *IN-VITRO* **USES ONLY.** No claim or representation is intended for its use to identify any specific organism or for clinical use (diagnostic, prognostic, therapeutic, or blood banking).

It is rather the responsibility of the user to verify the use of the **NucleoTrap® mRNA** kit for a specific application range as the performance characteristic of this kit has not been verified to a specific organism.

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