

Rapid and Reliable Method of High-Quality RNA Extraction from Diverse Plants

Saroj Kumar Sah*, Gurwinder Kaur, Amandeep Kaur

School of Agricultural Biotechnology, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, India
Email: *saroj-biotec@pau.edu

Received 19 August 2014; revised 19 September 2014; accepted 2 October 2014

Copyright © 2014 by authors and Scientific Research Publishing Inc.
This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

Abstract

The isolation of high quality RNA is a crucial technique in plant molecular biology. The quality of RNA determines the reliability of downstream process like real time PCR. In this paper, we reported a high quality RNA extraction protocol for a variety of plant species. Our protocol is time effective than traditional RNA extraction methods. The method takes only an hour to complete the procedure. Spectral measurement and electrophoresis were used to demonstrate RNA quality and quantity. The extracted RNA was further used for cDNA synthesis, expression analysis and copy number determination through Real Time PCR. The results indicate that RNA was of good quality and fit for real time PCR. This high throughput plant RNA extraction protocol can be used to isolate high quality RNA from diverse plants for real time PCR and other downstream applications.

Keywords

RNA Extraction, Diverse Plants, Trizol, High Quality Protocol, Real Time PCR

1. Introduction

High quality RNA extraction is an important step for gene expression studies. As a nucleic acid, RNA is used for protein synthesis, also widely employed in studies of gene expression pattern in different plants. Types and quantity of RNA in plants depends upon expression of particular genes, which leads to a particular phenotype. Obtaining a sufficient quantity of pure RNA is more challenging for next generation sequencing of transcriptomes and Quantitative Real Time PCR (qPCR) analysis [1]. RNA is mostly single stranded, often contains ribose sugar that carries 2' hydroxyl group that makes the RNA more subjected to hydrolysis than genomic DNA. It is more complicated to obtain high quality RNA especially when plant samples contain high level of RNAase, large quantities of polysaccharides, low concentration of nucleic acid (high water content), different types of

*Corresponding author.

phenolics like tannins and fibrous tissues such as lignin (wood), that are difficult to remove and lysis [2]. The phenolic substances (*i.e.* Polysaccharides and polyphenols) bind irreversibly with proteins and nucleic acids, leading to oxidation and degradation that makes it unsuitable for downstream applications [3]-[6]. RNA extraction becomes difficult due to the presence of these secondary metabolites, that's why RNA extraction protocols need modification. Number of methods for RNA extraction in various plant species has been developed, most of these are plant specific, many of these are practised for particular model organisms. So the use of these protocols for other non model species is somewhat limited [1]. Method for total RNA isolation from durian tissues has been devised by Ky *et al.* [7]. Ghawana *et al.* [8] described a phenol-based method for RNA isolation in plant species *i.e.* rich in secondary metabolites such as rheum (*Rheum austral* D. Don) and arnebia (*Arnebia euchroma* (Royle) I. M. Johnston). Vasanthaiah *et al.* [9] devised the efficient protocol for functional RNA isolation in different grape tissue. Gehrig *et al.* [10] proposed a polyethylene glycol (PEG) based method to extract RNA from tissues with high presence of polysaccharides and polyphenols (e.g., *Aloe L.*, *Ananas Mill.*, *Clusia L.*, *Euphorbia L.*). Many protocols have been proposed for RNA extraction from specific type of tissue, such as the trizol-based methods proposed for RNA extraction from siliques and seeds of Arabidopsis (DC) Heynh. [11] or the seeds of *Davidia involucrata* Baill. [12]. Many methods focus on rapid RNA isolation, but these are specially proposed for model organisms (e.g., Arabidopsis leaves) and are limited to PCR-based downstream applications (e.g., Berendzen *et al.* [13]). More than 50 references have been published for plant RNA extraction methods from last 3 years. Approximately 90% have been tested in only single plant lineage [14] [15] and mostly are modification of the cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) method with polyvinylpyrrolidone [16] [17]. Recently, Yockteng *et al.* [1] published a high quality RNA extraction method for high quality RNA for diverse types of plants for gene expression analysis and next generation sequencing.

Because of extraction techniques variability and the quality of their products, the comparative analysis of genomes or transcriptomes across plant lineages and tissue types remains a challenge for plant evolution researchers. Most isolation methods are complex and have low throughputs due to presence of polysaccharides and polyphenol. Thus, these methods produce low RNA yields. Real time PCR has been used as a major analytical platform for quantification of nucleic acid, due to its greater sensitivity and accuracy and better quantitative performance as compared to conventional PCR [18]. For real time PCR, it is important to isolate high quality RNA because impurities in RNA affect PCR amplification and influence the reliability of real time [19]. Although real time PCR provides increased high throughput and speed but high quality RNA isolation has lagged. Therefore a cost effective and high throughput method is needed to produce high quality RNA.

Keeping in view the above facts, we have standardised a high throughput protocol which can be utilized for wide range of plant tissues across a broad range of taxa. We tested this protocol with different explants of different crops like cereals crops (rice, wheat, maize), vegetable crops (onion), commercial crop (sugarcane). Our protocol is safer, easiest and cost-efficient than other RNA extraction methods. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficiency of Trizol to isolate high yield and quality of RNA from different types of tissues. Our motive is to introduce this protocol and not to discount other protocols that work well in particular cases, but the aim is to present a single protocol that works well across a broad variety of plant tissue types and plant species within an hour.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Plant Materials

Fresh leaves and callus of rice (*Oryza sativa*), leaf samples of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), Wheat kernels (*Triticum aestivum*), roots of maize (*Zea mays*), leaf samples of onion (*Allium cepa*) and spindles of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinalis*) were collected from glasshouse of "School of Agricultural Biotechnology, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana" and used for RNA extraction with following method.

2.2. Reagents

- Trizol (Life technologies Cat No. # 15596-018), Tri reagent (Sigma-Aldrich®, USA, Cat No. # T9424), Tri extract, Fast RNA® Green kit (MP biomedical, USA, Cat No. # 116045-050)
- Liquid nitrogen and dry ice
- Chloroform (Sisco Research Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., India, Cat No. # 032967)

- Isopropanol (2-propanol) (Sisco Research Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., India, Cat No. # 092956)
- Diethyl pyrocarbonate (DEPC) (Amresco, USA, Cat No. # E174-100G)
- Ethanol (Changshu Yangyuan Chemical, China, Cat No. # XK-13011-00009)
- 70% DEPC treated Ethanol
- Sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS) (Amresco, USA, Cat No. # 0227-1KG)
- Nuclease free water (Promega, USA, Cat No. # P1193)
- 3-(N-morpholinio) propane sulphonic acid (MOPS) buffer (Hi-media, India, Cat No. # TC067)
- 2X RNA loading dye (Thermo scientific, USA, Cat No. # R0641)/Glycerol (Hi-media, India Cat No. # MB-060-500 ML)
- Formaldehyde (Hi-media, India, Cat No. # AS017-5L)
- Ribo Ruler High Range RNA ladder (Thermo scientific, USA, Cat No. # SM1823)
- Agarose (Hi-media, India, Cat No. # MB002-500G)
- RNaseZap[®] (Ambion[®]/Life technologies, USA Cat No. # AM9780)

2.3. Equipments

- Fume hood (Optional)
- Centrifuge (Eppendorf, Germany)
- Pre-cooled pestle and mortar
- Vortex mixture (Labnet, India)
- Gel electrophoresis system (Bio-Rad, USA)
- Nano Drop ND-1000 Spectrophotometer (Thermoscientific)
- Spectrophotometer (Hitachi, Japan)
- Gel documentation system (Avegene, USA)

2.4. Preparation for RNA Isolation

The preparation for total RNA isolation is quite critical than DNA isolation as in RNA isolation the risk of RNase (catalyzes degradation of RNA) contamination is always there, that unlike DNase does not require any cofactor such as Mg²⁺ ion for its activity. Therefore, to remove RNase contamination, all the glasswares and plasticwares should be sterilized.

2.5. Preparation of 0.1% DEPC Water

Add 1 ml of DEPC into 1 litre autoclaved distilled water and allow it to stand for overnight (12 hr) at 37°C.

2.6. Sterilization with DEPC Water

For DEPC water treatment microtubes (1.5 and 2 ml) and tips (10 µl, 200 µl and 1 ml) were fully immersed in DEPC water overnight at 37°C. DEPC water was also added into the mortars in which pestles were immersed. After overnight treatment the tips and microtubes were filled in tip boxes and jam jars respectively. The tip boxes and jam jars were kept in hot air oven at 80°C for overnight baking, which results in complete drying of moisture. Thereafter, all the material was autoclaved at 121°C for 20 min. The pestles-mortars were baked at 300°C for 4 h incubation before their use for samples grinding.

2.7. Non-Disposable Plastic Ware

Plastic ware should be thoroughly rinsed with a solution of 0.1 M NaOH and 1mM EDTA, followed by rinsing with RNase free water. Chloroform resistant plasticwares should be rinsed with chloroform to inactivate RNases. Glasswares should be treated with DEPC (0.1%), allow it to stand for overnight (12 hrs) at 37°C and then autoclaved to eliminate residual DEPC.

2.8. Electrophoresis Tank

Electrophoresis tank should be cleaned with a detergent solution (0.5% SDS) thoroughly rinsed with RNase free water, then rinsed with ethanol and allow it to dry.

2.9. Sample Collection

The most critical step in RNA isolation procedure is sample collection, because the common sources of RNase contamination are human contact, environmental exposure and aqueous solutions. For sample collection, aseptic scissor, autoclaved falcon tubes, tissue paper, gloves, RNase Zap and liquid nitrogen are required. Gloves were swabbed with RNase Zap solution to avoid RNase contamination. Then young leaves were cleaned with tissue paper to remove dust, cut with scissor and put in autoclaved falcon tubes and then kept in liquid nitrogen. But in case of root samples, we need more precautions while collecting the samples. For this first of all take out the roots from soil, then remove the soils with the help of tissue paper or cotton after that kept it in liquid nitrogen. In case of callus, excised 2 - 3 mm size callus and crush immediately without storing it in liquid nitrogen.

2.10. Basic Protocol

The Trizol reagent was developed by Chomczynski and Sacchi [20] is a mixture of phenol and guanidine isothiocyanate. Trizol maintain RNA integrity during homogenization, solubilising or precipitating other cellular components. For the effective use of the plant RNA reagents from different manufacturers, we modified the following protocol with some additional steps apart from manufacturers' instructions. As indicated all solutions are prepared with sterile RNase free water, and all supplies and handling materials are cleaned with RNaseZap (Ambion) prior to storage. This protocol is optimized to isolate RNA from approximately 50 mg of plant tissues. If the amount of plant tissue is increased, reagent volumes must be increased accordingly.

2.10.1. Homogenization of Tissues

To obtain high yield of RNA, grinding is a critical point in the extraction of genetic material. So, grinding should be fine as much as possible and temperature should be low as much as possible to avoid degradation. Take 50 mg of sample and grind it with the help of liquid nitrogen in mortar and pestle that was sterilized and baked, then add 1 ml of Trizol/Tri reagent/Tri extract per 50 - 100 mg of tissue in 2 ml microcentrifuge tube. Sample volume should be less than 100 μ l. Mix the sample by vigorously shaking by hand or by briefly vortexing until the sample is thoroughly resuspended.

2.10.2. Phase Separation

In this step, incubate the samples for 5 minutes at room temperature. After that add 0.2 ml of chloroform to each tube and shake vigorously by hand for 15 seconds, then incubate the samples for 5 minutes at room temperature. After the incubation centrifuge for 15 minutes at 12,000 \times g (RCF) at 4°C or room temperature.

2.10.3. RNA Precipitation

Transfer the upper aqueous phase to a fresh tube. Then add 0.5 ml of isopropyl alcohol to precipitate RNA (If this RNA will be used for RT-PCR, first add 50 μ l isopropyl alcohol to precipitate RNA, mix it and incubate samples at room temperature for 5 min and centrifuge at 12,000 \times g (RCF) for 10 minutes at 4°C or room temperature), Mix it gently, incubate the samples at room temperature for 10 minutes and centrifuge at 12,000 \times g (RCF) for 10 minutes at 4°C or room temperature. The RNA will form a white minute pellet on side or bottom of the tube.

2.10.4. RNA Washing

Discard the supernatant gently and wash the pellet with 1 ml of chilled 75% ethanol (Freshly prepared in DEPC water). Mix samples by vortexing for 15 secs, then centrifuge at 12,000 \times g (RCF) for 5 minutes at 4°C or room temperature. Repeat this step twice.

2.10.5. Dissolving the RNA

Remove the supernatant gently, then air dry the pellet not more than 5 minutes. Dissolve the pellet in 60 μ l RNase free water (commercial) or autoclaved DEPC treated water.

2.10.6. Storage

For the short time storage we can put it in -20°C and for long time storage put it in -80°C.

2.11. Determination of RNA Concentration and Purity

RNA concentration and purity can be assessed by two ways, *i.e.* agarose gel electrophoresis and spectrophotometer.

The presence and overall quality of RNA preparation was determined by electrophoresis on denaturing 1.2% Agarose gel at 80 V for 45 min in 1× MOPS buffer [21] (Table 1). The gel electrophoresis tank, combs, mould, measuring cylinder should be cleaned properly with 0.5% SDS followed by ethanol.

The concentration of RNA was quantified in ND-1000 UV/VIS spectrophotometer (Hitachi, Japan). The RNA was diluted in autoclaved double distilled water to make dilution factor of 100, *i.e.* 1 µl RNA sample + 99 µl autoclaved double distilled water. The quantification of RNA was done in duplicates. The O.D values were taken at 260 and 280 nm. The RNA concentration was determined as per the formula given below.

$$\text{Concentration in ng/}\mu\text{l} = \text{O.D}260 \times 40 \times \text{D.F}$$

2.12. Optional Cleanup

If the sample is not clean, the following modified cleanup procedure will help to purify the total RNA. This protocol is adapted from that published for DNA cleanup by Rohland and Reich [22], using magnetic beads to capture nucleotide material and permit additional washing steps that aid in the removal of undesirable metabolites. All stock solutions and reagents must be prepared with RNase-free water.

2.13. cDNA Synthesis

One µg of total RNA was used to synthesize cDNA with 1st strand cDNA synthesis kit (TakaRa Prime script™, Japan) according to manufacturer's instructions. The authenticity of cDNA was confirmed using 26S *rRNA* gene specific primers 26SF and 26SR (Table 2, primer set 1; Singh *et al.* [23]). The reaction mixture (20 µl) contained 30 ng cDNA (2 µl), 10 µM of each primer (1 µl), 1 mM dNTPs (3 µl), 25 µM MgCl₂ (1.2 µl), 5× PCR buffer (4 µl) and 5 units/µl *Taq*DNA polymerase (0.25 µl) (Promega, USA) and sterile water (7.55 µl). The PCR amplification profile consisted of an initial denaturation at 95°C for 5 min, followed by 30 cycles of 95°C for 1 min, 55°C for 2 min and 72°C for 2 min and a final extension at 72°C for 5 min. The amplicons were electro-

Table 1. Composition of 10× MOPS buffer.

Name of Components	Working Concentration
MOPS	200 mM
Sodium Acetate	80 mM
EDTA	10 mM

Preparation of 1.2% denaturing gel: Take 1.2 gm agarose in 250 ml Conical flask and dissolved in 100 ml 1× MOPS buffer and heat in microwave oven for 2 min. After cooling, add 37% formaldehyde 1.78 ml and add 2 µl EtBr and pour it in casting tray. After solidification use it for RNA quantification. **Preparation of RNA sample:** Add 2 volumes of 2× RNA loading buffer to 1 volume of RNA sample and denature at 70°C for 10 minutes. Followed by cooling. Rinse well with buffer and load the RNA samples into lanes. Run the gel for approximately 1.5 hr at 80 V.

Table 2. Primers used for PCR amplification.

Primer set	Gene	Primer name	Nucleotide sequence (5' - 3')	Amplicon size (bp)	Annealing temperature (°C)	Gen bank accession #
1	26S <i>rRNA</i>	Forward Primer 26SF	CACAATGATAGGAGGAGCCGAC	534	60°C	AY283368
		Reverse Primer 26SR	CAAGGGAACGGGCTTGGCAGAATC			
2	<i>actin11</i> (for rice)	Forward Primer Act1F	CAGCCACACTGTCCCCATCTA	67	60°C	AK100267
		Reverse Primer Act1R	AGCAAGGTCGAGACGAAGGA			
3	<i>β-tubulin</i> (for sugarcane)	Forward Primer TubF	CCAAGTTCTGGGAGGTGATCTG	103	60°C	CA222437
		Reverse Primer TubR	TTGTAGTAGACGTTGATGCGCTC			

phoretically separated on 1.0 per cent agarose gel at 80 V for 2 h, stained with ethidium bromide, visualized under UV light and photographed using photo gel documentation system (Avegene, USA).

2.14. Quantitative Real Time PCR

The gene expression was analyzed by qRT-PCR using iQ™ SYBR® Green supermix (BioRad, USA). The qRT-PCR primers were designed for the reference genes, *i.e.* actin-11 for rice (Table 2, Primer Set 2, Jain *et al.* [24]) and β -tubulin for sugarcane (Table 2, Primer Set 3, Iskandar *et al.* [25]) separately using oligo analysis tools (<http://eu.idtdna.com/pages>). The qRT-PCR analyses were performed on iQ5 (BioRad, USA) in 20 μ l volume containing 2 μ l of cDNA (30 ng) template and 18 μ l of PCR master-mixture. The PCR master-mixture contained 10 μ M of each qPCR primer (1 μ l), 2 \times PCR SYBR® Green supermix (10 μ l) and sterile water (6 μ l). The *actin* genes were analyzed using the following profile: 95°C for 3 min, then 40 cycles of 95°C for 10 s, 60°C for 30 s, and 72°C for 30 s and 81 cycles for melt curve at 55°C - 95°C for 30 s. The assays were performed in triplicates.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Measuring RNA Concentration, Purity and Yield by Spectrophotometry

To assess the presence and purity of extracted RNA, use the ratio of absorbance at 230 nm, 260 nm, and 280 nm. If the RNA is pure, we expect a 260/280 ratio around 2, although this ratio does not guarantee pure RNA. If the ratio is appreciably lower, it is an indication of the presence of protein, phenol, or other contaminants that absorb strongly at or near 280 nm. The ratio 260/230 is expected to be around 2 - 2.2. If this value is appreciably lower, it is an indication that contaminants such as carbohydrates, EDTA, guanidine isothiocyanate, and phenol that absorb at 230 nm are present in the sample. Ratios lower than expected could indicate that additional cleaning is necessary and the optional cleanup should be followed. In this experiment, all the extracted RNA showed a 260/280 nm absorbance ratio of 1.98 - 2.14 and 260/230 ratio of 2.05 - 2.24 (Table 3).

3.2. Analysis of RNA Quality by Electrophoresis

Total RNA from different crop samples was analysed on 1.2% denaturing formaldehyde agarose gel electrophoresis [21] and high quality RNA was obtained (Figure 1). There are three distinct bands were visible on gels, the first band represents 28S, 2nd represents 18S and 3rd band represents 5S RNA, indicate that our method provides high quality RNA without degradation. If RNA is not of good quality there will be smearing and distinct band will not be visible (Figure 2).

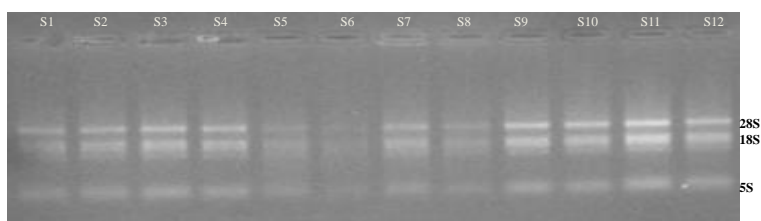


Figure 1. Total RNA isolated from different explants (S1 and S2: Leave sample of rice; S3 and S4: Leave sample of wheat; S5 and S6: Kernels of wheat; S7 and S8: Root sample of maize; S9 and S10: Leave sample of onion; S11 and S12: Leave sample of sugarcane).

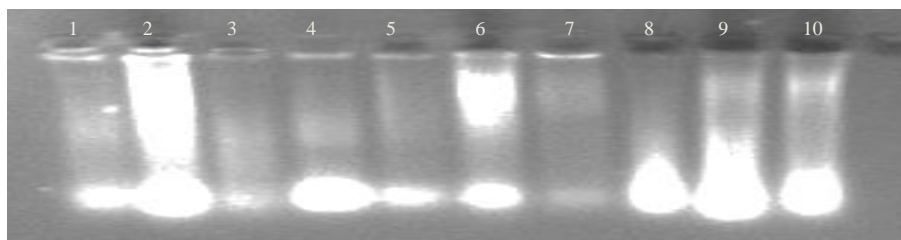


Figure 2. Smearing representing poor quality RNA.

3.3. Critical Step

The major steps before and during RNA isolation is sterilization. We have to do proper sterilization as mentioned above. Working area should be properly cleaned and sterile. Tissue should be immediately homogenized in Trizol after crushing. During layer separation, aqueous phase should be free of organic contamination. RNA pellet should not be air dry for more than 5 minutes otherwise it will be very difficult to dissolve.

3.4. cDNA Synthesis and Its Confirmation

The primary cDNA was synthesized from approximately 1 µg of total RNA using the PrimeScript™ 1st strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Takara, Japan), according to protocol of the manufacturer in a total volume of 20 µl. The authenticity of cDNA was confirmed using 26S *rRNA* Primer as described above. The PCR amplification showed the target 26S fragment with a clear and sharp band of expected size 534 bp (**Figure 3**). Successful PCR amplification indicated that the RNA was of high quality and amplifiable. If RNA is not high quality or genomic DNA contamination is there, then in addition to 534 bp, an extra band will be appear above the expected band (**Figure 4**). 26s rRNA is mostly preferred among other housekeeping genes due to its less fluctuation under the conditions that effect the expression of mRNA, may be due to abundance (>80%) of rRNA genes [26].

Table 3. Concentration, purity and yield of RNA.

Plant	A _{260/280}	A _{260/230}	Yield (ng/µl)
Rice	2.02 ± 0.04	2.18 ± 0.05	3246
Maize	2.14 ± 0.06	2.24 ± 0.08	2956
Wheat	1.98 ± 0.05	2.05 ± 0.07	3042
Sugarcane	2.01 ± 0.02	2.12 ± 0.04	3120
Onion	1.99 ± 0.09	2.05 ± 0.09	2834

Data are reported as means ± standard deviation for N = 2 in each group.

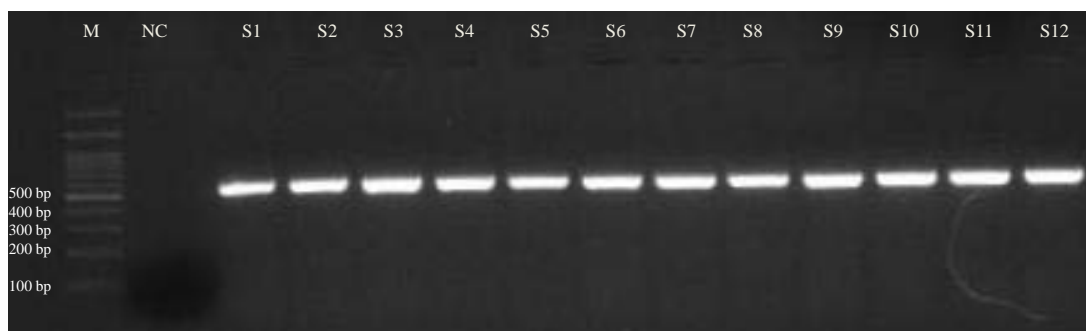


Figure 3. Confirmation of cDNA using 26S *rRNA* primers (M: Ladder, NC: Negative Control; S1 and S2: Leave sample of rice; S3 and S4: Leave sample of wheat; S5 and S6: Kernels of wheat; S7 and S8: Root sample of maize; S9 and S10: Leave sample of onion; S11 and S12: Leave sample of sugarcane).

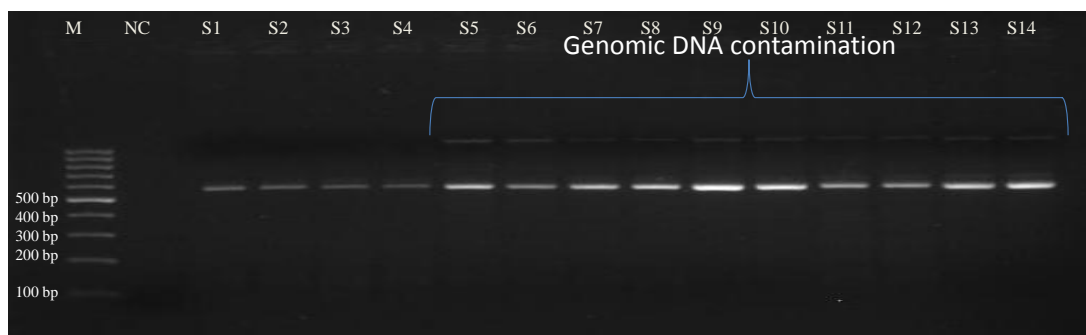


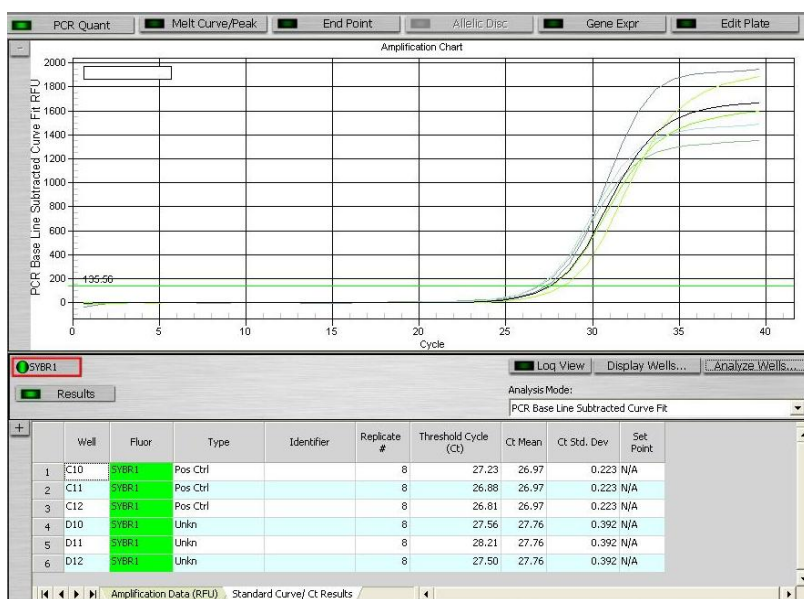
Figure 4. Amplification of cDNA using 26S *rRNA* primers with genomic DNA contamination.

3.5. Amplication of cDNA with Real Time PCR

The expression of *actin* and β -*tubulin* reference gene in the four samples (two from rice and two from sugarcane) were estimated in triplicates by qRT-PCR (Figure 5). The C_T values ranged from 26.81 to 27.56 and the standard deviation (SD) values ranged from 0.0223 to 0.392 for the reference gene (Figure 5(a) and Figure 5(b)). The coefficient of variation for reference gene was less than 1, indicating good reliability of C_T values and qRT-PCR assay was stable and reliable. To check the specificity, melt curve analysis was carried out. In this result showed single peak, which determine the specificity of the reaction (Figure 6). These results indicated that RNA isolated by our protocol was of high quality and suitable for real time PCR with no interference in PCR amplification.



(a)



(b)

Figure 5. (a) Real time PCR analysis of cDNA with actin gene (rice sample); (b) Real time PCR analysis of cDNA with tubulin gene (Sugarcane sample).

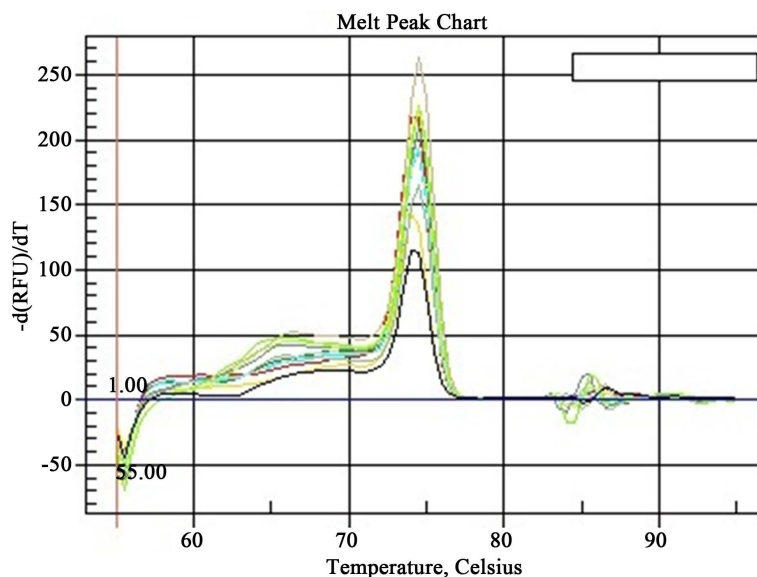


Figure 6. Melt curve analysis of reference genes.

3.6. Evaluation of the RNA Extraction Protocol

In this study, evaluation of quality and quantity of total RNA isolated from different tissues was done with spectrophotometer and formaldehyde denatured gel. This protocol does not give a significant difference in the yield of total RNA. This method gave the highest yield for all kind of tissues ranging from 2834 to 3246 ng/ μ l RNA. This method gave A_{260}/A_{280} range of 1.98 - 2.14 and abundant band for 28SrRNA than 18SrRNA, indicating that the RNA was not degraded and free from protein and polysaccharide contamination. Expression of 26SrRNA was monitored with all samples. Expression of this gene was represented as a single band without any smearing; indicating that the RNA was intact.

Real Time PCR permits monitoring of the progression of cDNA amplification after each cycle through fluorescence [27]. qRT-PCR has been applied to copy number variation, allelic discrimination, gene expression, and molecular diagnostics [28]. The purity of nucleic acid is critical to obtain reproducible results in real time PCR [29]. Sensitive and reproducible real time PCR amplification indicated that RNA isolated by our procedure is of high quality and free from polysaccharide and polyphenols contamination.

4. Conclusion

Our RNA extraction protocol is a high-throughput protocol and the RNA purity is sufficiently high to meet the requirements of real time PCR. In conclusion, we have developed a rapid and reliable method of high-quality RNA extraction, *i.e.* widely used to isolate RNA from different types of plant tissues. It is highly significant to wider plant science community and also fruitful to other users wishing to conduct high throughput transcript profiling in a time and cost effective manner. We have used extracted RNA for copy number determination and expression analysis of transgenes in rice and sugarcane. We have also used extracted RNA for transcriptome analysis in maize roots under water logging stress.

Acknowledgements

We are thankful to Dr. Kuldeep Singh, Director, School of Agricultural Biotechnology, Punjab Agricultural University for providing the research facilities.

References

- [1] Yockteng, R., Almeida, A.M.R., Yee, S., Andre, T., Hill, C. and Specht, C.D. (2013) A Method for Extracting High-Quality RNA from Diverse Plants for Next Generation Sequencing and Gene Expression Analysis. *Application in Plant Science*, 1, Article ID: 13000700. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3732/apps.1300070>

- [2] MacRae, E. (2007) Extraction of Plant RNA. In: Hilario, E. and Mackay, J., Eds., *Methods in Molecular Biology*, **353**, 15-24. *Protocols for Nucleic Acid Analysis by Nonradioactive Probes*, 2nd Edition, Humana Press, Totowa.
- [3] Loomis, W.D. (1974) Overcoming Problems of Phenolics and Quinines in the Isolation of Plant Enzymes and Organelles. *Methods in Enzymology*, **131**, 528-544. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0076-6879\(74\)31057-9](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0076-6879(74)31057-9)
- [4] Logemann, J., Schell, J. and Wilmitzer, L. (1987) Improvement Method for the Isolation of RNA from Plant Tissues. *Analytical Biochemistry*, **163**, 45-50. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0003-2697\(87\)90086-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0003-2697(87)90086-8)
- [5] Dabo, S.M., Michell Jr., E.D. and Melcher, U.A. (1993) A Method for the Isolation of Nuclear DNA from Cotton (*Gossypium*) Leaves. *Analytical Biochemistry*, **210**, 34-38. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1006/abio.1993.1146>
- [6] Asif, M.H., Dhawan, P. and Nath, P. (2000) A Simple Procedure for Isolation of High Quality RNA from Ripening Banana Fruit. *Plant Molecular Biology Reporter*, **18**, 109-115. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF02824018>
- [7] Ky, H., Yeap, S.K. and Napis, S.B. (2012) The Best Method for Isolated Total RNA from Durian Tissues. *International Food Research Journal*, **19**, 1181-1183.
- [8] Ghawana, S., Paul, A., Kumar, H., Kumar, A., Singh, H., Bhardwaj, P.K. and Rani, A., *et al.* (2011) An RNA Isolation System for Plant Tissues Rich in Secondary Metabolites. *BMC Research Notes*, **4**, 85. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1756-0500-4-85>
- [9] Vasanthaiah, H.K.N., Ketam, R. and Sheikh, M.B. (2008) Efficient Protocol for Isolation of Functional RNA from Different Grape Tissue Rich in Polyphenols and Polysaccharides for Gene Expression Studies. *Electronic Journal of Biotechnology*, **11**. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2225/vol11-issue3-fulltext-5>
<http://www.ejbiotechnology.cl/content/vol11/issue3/full/5/index.html>. ISSN 0717-3458
- [10] Gehrig, H.H., Winter, K., Cushman, J., Borland, A. and Taybi, T. (2000) An Improved RNA Isolation Method for Succulent Plant Species Rich in Polyphenols and Polysaccharides. *Plant Molecular Biology Reporter*, **18**, 369-376. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF02825065>
- [11] Meng, L. and Feldman, L. (2010) A Rapid TRIzol-Based Two-Step Method for DNA-Free RNA Extraction from *Arabidopsis* Siliques and Dry Seeds. *Biotechnology Journal*, **5**, 183-186. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/biot.200900211>
- [12] Qi, G., Li, J.T., Ruan, Q.P., Yang, J. and Su, Z.X. (2009) An Optimized, Small-Scale Preparation of High-Quality RNA from Dry Seeds of *Davidia involucreta*. *Phytochemical Analysis*, **20**, 139-142. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/pca.1108>
- [13] Berendzen, K., Searle, I., Ravenscroft, D., Koncz, C., Batschauer, A., Coupland, G., Somssich, I.E. and Ulker, B. (2005) A Rapid and Versatile Combined DNA/RNA Extraction Protocol and Its Application to the Analysis of a Novel DNA Marker Set Polymorphic between *Arabidopsis thaliana* Ecotypes Col-0 and *Landsberg erecta*. *Plant Methods*, **1**, 4. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1746-4811-1-4>
- [14] Kumar, A. and Singh, K. (2012) Isolation of High Quality RNA from *Phyllanthus emblica* and Its Evaluation by Downstream Applications. *Molecular Biotechnology*, **52**, 269-275. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12033-011-9492-5>
- [15] Gudenschwager, O., González-Agüero, M. and Defilippi, B.G. (2012) A General Method for High-Quality RNA Isolation from Metabolite-Rich Fruits. *South African Journal of Botany*, **83**, 186-192. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sajb.2012.08.004>
- [16] Japelaghi, R.H., Haddad, R. and Garoosi, G.A. (2011) Rapid and Efficient Isolation of High Quality Nucleic Acids from Plant Tissues Rich in Polyphenols and Polysaccharides. *Molecular Biotechnology*, **49**, 129-137. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12033-011-9384-8>
- [17] Yin, D., Liu, H., Zhang, X. and Cui, D. (2011) A Protocol for Extraction of High-Quality RNA and DNA from Peanut Plant Tissues. *Molecular Biotechnology*, **49**, 187-191. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12033-011-9391-9>
- [18] Box, M.S., Coustham, V., Dean, C. and Mylne, J.S. (2011) Protocol: A Simple Phenol-Based Method for 96 Well Extraction of High Quality RNA from *Arabidopsis*. *Plant Methods*, **7**, 7. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1746-4811-7-7>
- [19] Maciel, B.M., Dias, J.C., Romano, C.C., Sriranganathan, N., Brendel, M. and Rezende, R.P. (2011) Detection of *Salmonella enteritidis* Is Asymptomatic Carrier Animals: Comparison of Quantitative Real Time PCR and Bacteriological Culture Methods. *Genetics and Molecular Research*, **10**, 2578-2588.
- [20] Chomczynski, P. and Sacchi, N. (1987) Single-Step Method of RNA Isolation by Acid Guanidinium Thiocyanate-Phenol-Chloroform Extraction. *Analytical Biochemistry*, **162**, 156-159. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0003-2697\(87\)90021-2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0003-2697(87)90021-2)
- [21] Sambrook, J., Fritsch, E.F. and Maniatis, T. (1989) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Lab., Cold Spring Harbor, New York.
- [22] Rohland, N. and Reich, D. (2012) Cost-Effective, High-Throughput DNA Sequencing Libraries for Multiplexed Target Capture. *Genome Research*, **22**, 939-946. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1101/gr.128124.111>
- [23] Singh, K., Raizada, J., Bhardwaj, P., Ghawana, S., Rani, A., Singh, H., Kaul, K. and Kumar, S. (2004) 26S rRNA-

- Based Internal Control Gene Primer Pair for Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction-Based Quantitative Expression Studies in Diverse Plant Species. *Analytical Biochemistry*, **335**, 330-333. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ab.2004.08.030>
- [24] Jain, M., Tyagi, A.K. and Khurana, J.P. (2006) Molecular Characterization and Differential Expression of Cytokinin-Responsive Type—A Response Regulators in Rice (*Oryza sativa*). *BMC Plant Biology*, **6**, 1. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2229-6-1>
- [25] Iskandar, H.M., Simpson, R.S., Casu, R.E., Bonnett, G.D., Maclean, D.J. and Manners, J.M. (2004) Comparison of Reference Genes for Quantitative Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction Analysis of Gene Expression in Sugarcane. *Plant Molecular Biology Reporter*, **22**, 325-337. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF02772676>
- [26] Goidin, D., Mamessier, A., Staquet, M.J., Schmitt, D. and Berthier-Vergnes, O. (2001) Ribosomal 18S RNA Prevails over Glyceraldehydes-3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase and Beta-Actin Genes as Internal Standard for Quantitative Comparison of mRNA Levels in Invasive and Noninvasive Human Melanoma Cell Subpopulations. *Analytical Biochemistry*, **295**, 17-21. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1006/abio.2001.5171>
- [27] Ginzinger, D.G. (2002) Gene Quantification Using Real-Time Quantitative PCR: An Emerging Technology Hits the Mainstream. *Experimental Hematology*, **30**, 503-512. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0301-472X\(02\)00806-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0301-472X(02)00806-8)
- [28] Hindson, B.J., Ness, K.D., Masquelier, D.A., Belgrader, P., Heredia, N.J., Colston, B.W., *et al.* (2011) High-Throughput Droplet Digital PCR System for Absolute Quantitation of DNA Copy Number. *Analytical Chemistry*, **83**, 8604-8610. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/ac202028g>
- [29] Cankar, K., Stebih, D., Dreo, T., Zel, J. and Gruden, K. (2006) Critical Points of DNA Quantification by Real-Time PCR—Effects of DNA Extraction Method and Sample Matrix on Quantification of Genetically Modified Organisms. *BMC Biotechnology*, **6**, 37. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1472-6750-6-37>