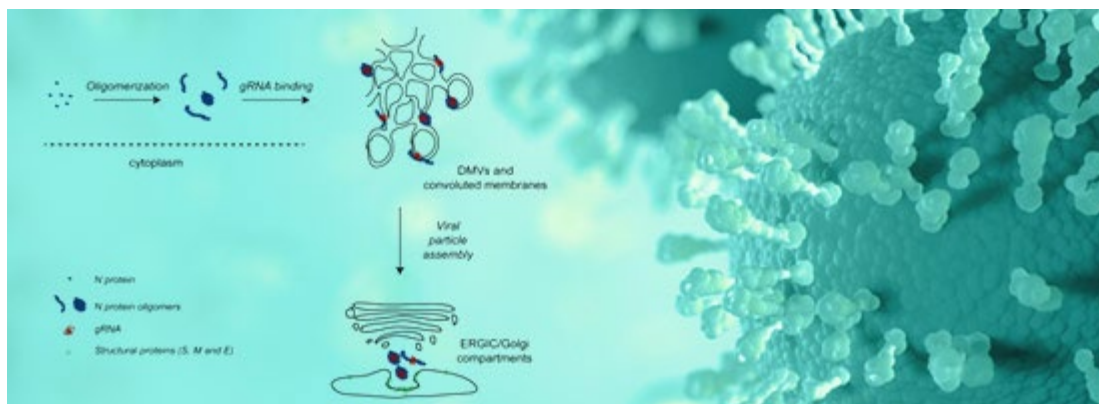




Implen Journal Club

Welcome to the new Implen NanoPhotometer® Journal Club. Here we will highlight relevant publications where the Implen NanoPhotometer® helped researchers to unravel the mysteries of modern molecular biology.

The first topic we'd like to explore is one of the most relevant research topics in the field at this time: research on viruses, especially Coronavirus.



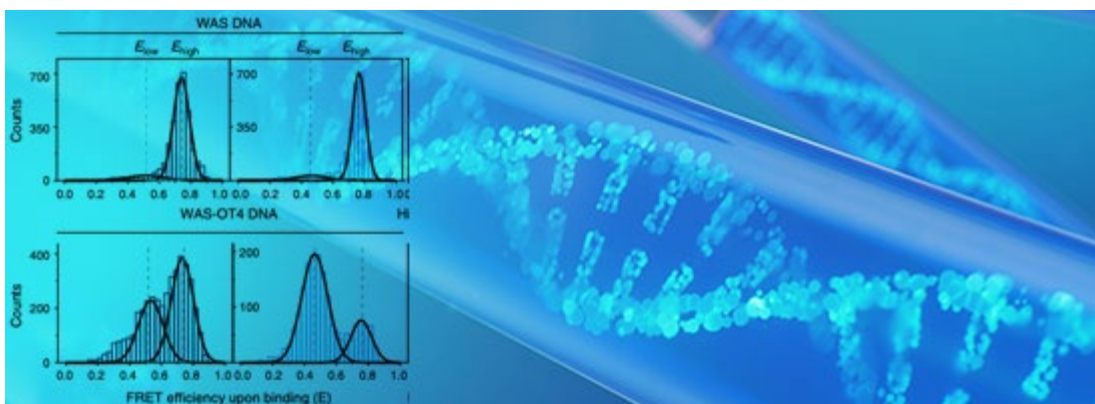
In their study, published 2017 in Nature Scientific Reports, Yingying Cong, Franziska Kriegenburg, Xander de Haan, Fulvio Reggiori from University Medical Center Groningen and Utrecht University propose a model where constitutive N protein oligomerization of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) allows the optimal loading of the genomic viral RNA. The Implen NanoPhotometer was used to verify complete RNA hydrolysis of 6xHis-tagged proteins by A260/A280 ratio.

[Learn more](#)



This Implen NanoPhotometer Journal Club issue focuses on the improvement of CRISPR-Cas9 gene-editing technology. A study, published 2018 in Nature Communications, by Christopher R. Cromwell, Keewon Sung, Jinho Park, Amanda R. Krysler, Juan Jovel, Seong Keun Kim and Basil Hubbards from Seoul National University and University of Alberta showed that incorporation of bridged nucleic acids broadly reduces off-target DNA cleavage by Cas9. The Implen NanoPhotometer was used to quantify gDNA from transfected cells after extraction to normalize samples for PCR amplification and sequencing.

[Learn more](#)



This Implen NanoPhotometer Journal Club issue focuses on the impact of hemolysis on cell-free microRNA biomarkers. A study, published 2013 in Frontiers In Genetics, by Michaela B Kirschner, James Edelman, Steven Kao, Michael Vallely, Nico Van Zandwijk and Glen Reid from University of Sydney and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital showed that hemolysis has a substantial impact on a large number of cell-free microRNAs in plasma and serum, many of which are being investigated as potential biomarkers of disease. The Implen

NanoPhotometer was used to determine the degree of hemolysis based on the optical density at 414 nm, which represents the absorbance peak of free hemoglobin, as well as at 541 and 576 nm.

[Learn more](#)

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