Experimental Procedures

Steps		Procedure Details			
	Precautions	RNA is highly sus handling. Therefor RNase free condi	RNA is highly susceptible to degradation by exogenous RNases introd handling. Therefore, it is essential that all handling steps are conducted RNase free conditions. RNase free reagents, barrier pipette tips, and tubes should be used an		
1	Dilute and mix oligonucleotides	 Dissolve RNA oligonucleotides with DEPC-D.W. (provided) at the desired concentration (recommended at 100 μM). This stock solution should be stored at -20°C. Dilute each RNA oligonucleotide using an annealing buffer [30 mM HEPES-KOH (pH 7.4), 100 mM KCl, 2 mM MgCl₂, 50 mM NH₄Ac] to a final concentration of 50 μM. Mix 30 μl of each RNA oligonucleotide solution and 15 μl of annealing buffer to a total volume of 75 μl. * Note: Final concentration of siRNA duplex is 20 μM. 			
	Option 1. Anneal with a water bath or heating block	4. Incubate oligonucleotides mixture in a water bath (or heating block) at 90°C for 1 min. 5. Turn off the hotplate of water bath (or heating block) and allow oligonucleotides to slowly cool to room temperature (over a period of ca. 45 min). 6. Store at -20°C in small aliquots and avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles.			
2	Option 2. Anneal with a thermal cycler	Step 1 Step 2 Step 3	on under the following condition Temperature 90°C 90°C (-1°C/cycle) 4°C small aliquots and avoid reperature	Time 1 min 1 min/cycle Ho	··-