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RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM)

Works perfectly for Coronaviruses and Influenza viruses MDx

Store at room temperature 15°C~25°C

Cat. No. MTM050
RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM): 50 tubes

Cat. No. MTM250
RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM): 250 tubes

Cat. No. MTM500
RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM): 500 tubes

Description

RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM) can inactivate nucleases and preserve released nucleic acid at ambient temperature for later nucleic acid detection procedures. RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM) is suitable for collection, transport, inactivation, stabilization and long-term storage of specimens containing viruses, including COVID-19, MERS, SARS, other coronaviruses, influenza viruses, adenovirus, mycoplasma, chlamydia pneumoniae, streptococcus pneumoniae, haemophilus influenzae and streptococcus pyogenes…etc.

RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM) comes in 4 mL cryogenic tube containing 1 mL of a proprietary solution for stabilization, transportation and inactivation of infectious unprocessed nasal washes suspected of containing COVID-19 or influenza viruses in a closed tube. RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM) safely deactivates pathogens at the point of collection and stabilizes RNA and DNA, allowing safe transport of specimens at ambient temperature from the collection site to the laboratory with no need for dry ice and no need for special containment facilities.

Features

Safe collection and transport of infectious specimens at ambient temperature.
Samples stored in RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM) kept at 22-27°C is stable for 7 days.
Samples stored in RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM) kept at -20°C or -70°C is stable up to 1 year.
Unused RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM) with shelf life more than 8 years.

Suitable for collection, transport, inactivation and stabilization of specimens containing:

Virus	COVID-19 (caused by a coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2)
	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)
	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
	Other coronaviruses
	Influenza viruses
	Human Parainfluenza Viruses (HPIVs)
	Human Metapneumovirus (HMPV)
	Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
	Adenovirus
	Rhinovirus
	Enterovirus
Bacteria	Streptococcus pneumoniae
	Haemophilus influenzae
	Streptococcus pyogenes
	Legionellosis (Legionnaires' Disease & Pontiac Fever)
	Leptospirosis
	Anthrax
Atypical Bacteria	Mycoplasma
	Chlamydia pneumoniae
	Chlamydia psittaci
	Q-fever (Coxiella burneti)
Mycobacterial and fungal infections	Pneumocystis Jiroveci Pneumonia (PJP) or Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia (PCP)

Suitable sample types including:

Nasal washes	Urine, other body fluids	Swabs (oral, throat, nasal, nasopharyngeal, buccal)
Sputum	Blood/Plasma/Serum	Oral fluids, processing fluids (farmed animals)
Saliva	Food samples (GMO)	Vector-borne (mosquitos, sand flies, ticks, midges)
Fecal/Stool	Environmental (cloacal, soil, water)	Tissue (lung, kidney, liver, spleen, brain)

Protocol for oropharyngeal (OP) and nasopharyngeal (NP) swab sample:

Optimal timing for specimen collection
Specimens should be collected within 3 days of symptom onset and no later than 7 days.

Recommended swab types
Use only sterile dacron or rayon swabs with plastic shafts or if available, flocked swabs.
DO NOT use calcium alginate swabs or swabs with wooden sticks, as they may contain substances that inactivate some viruses and inhibit some molecular assays.

Collecting specimen with OP swab
Insert swab into the posterior pharynx and tonsillar areas. Rub swab over both tonsillar pillars and posterior oropharynx and avoid touching the tongue, teeth, and gums.

Collecting specimen with NP swab
Insert flexible wire shaft swab through the nares parallel to the palate (not upwards) until resistance is encountered or the distance is equivalent to that from the ear to the nostril of the patient indicating contact with the nasopharynx. Gently, rub and roll the swab. Leave the swab in place for several seconds to absorb secretions before removing.

Collecting specimen from the OP swab and NP swab
1. Place NP and OP swabs immediately into RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM). Make sure the tip of swab is totally immersed into the RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM).
2. Both swabs can be placed in the same vial, if desired. Aseptically, cut or break applicator sticks off near the tip to permit tightening of the cap. Label the vial with the sample ID number, specimen type, and date collected.
3. Ready for transport and storage at ambient temperature.
4. Samples stored in RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM) kept at 22-27°C is stable for 7 days. Samples stored in RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM) kept at -20°C or -70°C is stable up to 1 year.
5. For viral RNA purification, please use Real Biotech Corporation's YVN300 HiYield™ Viral Nucleic Acid Extraction Kit.

Protocol for sputum sample:

1. Sputum is different from oral secretions. Have the specimen provider rinse the mouth with water and then expectorate deep cough sputum directly into sterile dry container. Add 0.5 ml of sputum in RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM).
2. Label the vial with the sample ID number, specimen type, and date collected.
3. Ready for transport and storage at ambient temperature.
4. Samples stored in RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM) kept at 22-27°C is stable for 7 days. Samples stored in RNAstill™ Molecular Transport Medium (MTM) kept at -20°C or -70°C is stable up to 1 year.
5. For viral RNA purification, please use Real Biotech Corporation's YVN300 HiYield™ Viral Nucleic Acid Extraction Kit.

RBC
It's the Joy of Discovery