









**Figure 4: Strand Specificity Enables Accurate Alignment and Mapping**— The ability to differentiate between sense and antisense expression enables accurate quantification of gene expression. This figure illustrates how strand information enables accurate quantification of overlapping genes. In the example above, 2 Arabidopsis mRNA transcripts that are encoded on opposite strands and overlap at the 3' end are accurately differentiated. Expression levels for AT5G62520 are shown in blue, and expression of AT5G62530 is shown in red.

## Summary

TruSeq Stranded Total RNA Library Preparation Kits with Ribo-Zero Plant deliver a comprehensive, clear view of the plant transcriptome. RNA-Seq technology provides precise measurement of strand orientation, uniform coverage, and high-confidence discovery of features such as alternative transcripts and allele-specific expression. These kits couple the data quality of TruSeq library preparation with the efficient capture of both coding and noncoding RNA enabled by Ribo-Zero ribosomal reduction chemistry, providing a robust and scalable end-to-end solution for whole-transcriptome analysis compatible with a wide range of plant species.

## Ordering Information

Product	Catalog No.
TruSeq Stranded Total RNA LT Library Preparation Kit with Ribo-Zero Plant, Set A (48 samples)	RS-122-2401
TruSeq Stranded Total RNA LT Library Preparation Kit with Ribo-Zero Plant, Set B (24 samples)	RS-122-2402
TruSeq Stranded Total RNA HT Library Preparation Kit with Ribo-Zero Plant (96 samples)	RS-122-2403

## References

- Garg R, Patel RK, Tyagi AK, Jain M. *De novo* assembly of chickpea transcriptome using short reads for gene discovery and marker identification. *DNA Res* 2011;18(1): 53–63.
- Grbic M, Van Leeuwen T, Clark RM, Rombauts S, Rouzé P, et al. The genome of *Tetranychus urticae* reveals herbivorous pest adaptations. *Nature* 2011;479(7374): 487–92.
- Jiang J, Shao Y, Du K, Ran L, Fang X, et al. Use of digital gene expression to discriminate gene expression differences in early generations of resynthesized *Brassica napus* and its diploid progenitors. *BMC Genomics* 2013;14(1): 72.
- Li L, Petsch K, Schimizu R, Liu S, Xu WW, et al. Mendelian and non-Mendelian regulation of gene expression in maize. *PLoS Genetics* 2013;9(1): e1003202.
- Ness RW, Siol M, Barrett SC. *De novo* sequence assembly and characterization of the floral transcriptome in cross- and self-fertilizing plants. *BMC Genomics* 2011;12: 298.
- Oono Y, Kobayashi F, Kawahara Y, Yazawa T, Handa H, et al. Characterization of the wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) transcriptome by *de novo* assembly for the discovery of phosphate starvation-responsive genes: gene expression in Pi-stressed wheat. *BMC Genomics* 2013;14(1): 77.
- Park SJ, Jiang K, Schatz MC, Lippman ZB. Rate of meristem maturation determines inflorescence architecture in tomato. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2012;109(2): 639–44.
- Wenping H, Yuan Z, Jie S, Lijun Z, Zhezhi W. *De novo* transcriptome sequencing in *Salvia miltiorrhiza* to identify genes involved in the biosynthesis of active ingredients. *Genomics* 2011;98(4): 272–9.
- Zhang X, Yao D, Wang Q, Xu W, Wei Q, et al. mRNA-Seq analysis of the *Gossypium arboreum* transcriptome reveals tissue-selective signaling in response to water stress during seedling stage. *PLoS One* 2013;8(1): e54762