



PCRBIOSYSTEMS

simplifying research

PCR BIO HS Taq DNA Polymerase

Product description:

PCR BIO HS Taq DNA Polymerase uses the latest developments in polymerase technology and buffer chemistry to enhance PCR speed, yield and specificity. The enzyme uses advanced hot-start technology for superior sensitivity. The enzyme and buffer system allow for superior PCR performance on complex templates such as mammalian genomic DNA. Due to enhanced efficiency and specificity the enzyme is perfectly suited to difficult PCR.

PCR BIO HS Taq is a robust enzyme for all your everyday PCR applications including genotyping, multiplex PCR, screening, library construction, colony PCR and PCR direct from blood and urine. PCR BIO HS Taq DNA Polymerase can perform consistently well on a broad range of templates (including both GC and AT rich).

PCR BIO HS Taq DNA Polymerase has an error rate of approximately 1 error per 2.0×10^5 nucleotides incorporated. PCR products generated with PCR BIO HS Taq DNA Polymerase are A-tailed and may be cloned into TA cloning vectors.

Component	250 units	1000 units	5000 units
PCR BIO HS Taq DNA polymerase (5u/ μ l)	1x 50 μ l	4x 50 μ l	20x 50 μ l
5x PCR BIO reaction buffer	2x 1ml	8x 1ml	40x 1ml

High-throughput screening has resulted in a buffer system that allows efficient amplification from GC-rich and AT-rich templates, under fast and standard cycling conditions.

PCR BIO HS Taq Mix is particularly resistant to PCR inhibitors. The mix is suitable for direct PCR from unprocessed samples including bacterial culture, bacterial colonies, blood and urine.

Shipping and Storage

On arrival the kit should be stored at -20°C. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. If stored correctly the kit will retain full activity for 12 months. The kit can be stored at 4°C for 1 month. The kit can go through 30 freeze/thaw cycles with no loss of activity.

Limitations of product use

The product may be used only for in vitro research purposes.

Technical support

For technical support and troubleshooting please email technical@pcrbio.com the following information:

- Amplicon size
- Reaction setup
- Cycling conditions

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Important considerations

PCRBIO 5x Reaction buffer: The 5x reaction buffer contains 15mM MgCl₂, 5mM dNTPs, enhancers and stabilizers. It is not recommended to add further PCR enhancers or MgCl₂ to the reaction. The buffer composition has been optimised to maximise PCR success rates.

Template: For eukaryotic DNA use between 5ng and 500ng per reaction, for cDNA use below 100ng per reaction.

Primers: Primers should have a predicted melting temperature of around 60°C, using default Primer 3 settings (<http://frodo.wi.mit.edu/primer3/>). The final primer concentration in the reaction should be between 0.2µM and 0.6µM.

Annealing: We recommend performing a temperature gradient to experimentally determine the optimal annealing temperature. Alternatively, we recommend a 55°C annealing temperature then increase in 2°C increments if non-specific products are present.

Extension: Optimal extension is achieved at 72°C. The optimal extension time is dependent on amplicon length and complexity of template. 15 seconds per kilobase (kb) is recommended for amplification from eukaryotic DNA for amplicons between 1kb and 6kb. For shorter amplicons a 1 second extension is sufficient.

Multiplex PCR: When first performing multiplex PCR it is recommended to run an annealing temperature gradient from 55°C to 65°C. The annealing temperature that results in the best specificity should be used in subsequent experiments. Fast cycling conditions should not be used for multiplex PCR. Initially, we recommend a 90 second extension time. This time may be further extended to increase yield.

Colony PCR: From bacterial colonies use a sterile tip to pick a colony and resuspend into a 50µl reaction as described below. From liquid culture add 5µl of overnight culture to the final mix. Increase initial denaturation time to 10 minutes.

Direct blood/urine PCR: Add 2µl mammalian blood or urine to a 50µl reaction as described below.

Reaction setup

1. Prepare a master mix based on the following table:

Reagent	50µl reaction	Final concentration	Notes
5x PCRBIO Reaction buffer	10.0µl	1x	
Forward primer (10µM)	2.0µl	400nM	See above for optimal primer design
Reverse primer (10µM)	2.0µl	400nM	
Template DNA	<100ng cDNA, <500ng genomic	variable	See above for template considerations
PCRBIO HS Taq DNA polymerase (5u/µl)	0.25µl - 1.0µl		
PCR grade dH ₂ O	Up to 50µl final volume		

2. Cycle using conditions based on the following table:

Cycles	Temperature	Time	Notes
1	95°C	1 min to 2 min	Initial denaturation and enzyme activation. For colony PCR increase denaturation time to 10 minutes
40	95°C	15 seconds	Denaturation
	55°C to 65°C	15 seconds	Anneal
	72°C	1 to 90 seconds	Extension (15 seconds per kb). For multiplex PCR use 90 seconds