



The ENZYME Company

Encyclo PCR kit

Cat: 108305 1 kit for 100 rcs

This product is intended for research use only.

User Manual

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Kit components and storage conditions
- II. Product description
- III. Guidelines for PCR amplification
 - A. General Considerations
 - B. PCR protocol
 - C. Notes about Reaction Components
 - D. Cycling conditions
 - E. Control PCR
 - F. IV. References
 - G. V. Appendix

- A. Recommendations for Electrophoresis
- B. Dealing with contamination

I. Kit components and storage conditions

Component Amount

Material Provided	Quantity
50x Encyclo polymerase mix	100 µl
10x Encyclo buffer	600 µl
50x dNTP mix (10mM each)	120 µl
Control DNA template	10 µl
Control PCR primer mix (10 µM each primer)	10 µl
Sterile PCR water	4.5 ml

Shipping/Storage

Encyclo Polymerase mix is shipped at -20 °C. All other components of Encyclo PCR kit can be shipped at ambient temperature. Once arrived, the kit must be kept at -20 °C.

II. Product description

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Encyclo PCR kit is intended for most PCR and primer extension applications. It is especially recommended for cDNA amplification due to optimal combination of high fidelity and processivity provided by Encyclo polymerase mix.

Encyclo polymerase mix produces high yields of PCR products from a wide variety of templates and is suitable for difficult templates, long PCR (up to 15 kb) from phage lambda DNA and cloning.

Encyclo polymerase features

1. High processive 5'>3' DNA polymerase activity
2. Proofreading 3'>5' exonuclease activity
3. Automatic hot start

Encyclo buffer has been developed to provide successful amplification of long DNA templates and is necessary for optimal performance of the Encyclo polymerase mix. The kit also includes a mix of highly purified deoxyribonucleotides, sterile PCR water, control DNA template and primer mix for positive control PCR.

Product Use Limitations

Encyclo PCR kit is intended for research purposes only.

III. Guidelines for PCR amplification

A. General Considerations

1. Avoid cross contamination

Minute amounts of contaminating DNA can lead to nonspecific amplification even in the absence of an added DNA template. We recommend setting up PCRs in a dedicated lab area separately from that used for DNA preparation or analysis of PCR products. Use PCR pipette tips containing hydrophobic filters to minimize cross contamination. It is strongly recommended to include a negative control (in which sterile water is used instead of DNA template) in each experiment.

2. Include positive control

Always perform a positive control to ensure that each component is functional. See section III.E. "Control PCR" for details.

3. Use PCR master mix

Use of a PCR master mix reduces tube-to-tube variations in multiple PCR. The master mix typically contains all components needed for PCR except for those varying from one reaction to another. For example, if multiple templates are being tested with the same primers, include the primers in the master mix. If one template is being tested with multiple primer sets, include the template in the master mix. Prepare a volume of master mix 10% greater than that required for the total number of PCR assays including positive and negative controls. The master mix should be thoroughly mixed before use.

4. Use careful pipetting technique

When small volumes of reagents are used in PCR experiments, careful pipetting technique is crucial to avoid tube-to-tube variations. Always be sure that no extra solution is on the outside of a pipette tip before transfer. When adding solution to a tube, immerse the tip into the reaction mixture, deliver the solution, and rinse the pipette tip by pipetting up and down several times.

5. Do not use manual hot start

Encyclo polymerase mix provides automatic hot start. Manual hot start is not required.

B. PCR protocol

1. Prepare a PCR master mix by combining the following reagents in the order shown in Table 1.

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2. Mix by vortexing (without bubbling) and spin the tube briefly in a microcentrifuge.
3. Immediately before thermal cycling, aliquot the PCR master mix into an appropriate number of sterile 0.2ml or 0.5ml PCR tubes.

Note: Thin wall PCR tubes are recommended. These PCR tubes are optimized to ensure more efficient heat transfer and to maximize thermal cycling performance.

4. If required, add missing components, i.e. components that vary from one reaction to the other.
5. If your thermal cycler is not equipped with a heated cover, overlay each reaction with a drop of molecular biology grade mineral oil.
6. Perform PCR using the optimized cycling conditions as described in the section III.D.
7. If required, analyze the PCR amplification products using electrophoresis on a 1.0-4.0% (w/v) agarose gel with ethidium bromide (EtBr) staining. Recommendations related to agarose gel electrophoresis are available in the Appendix A.

Note: PCR products can be stored at -20°C.

*The recipe is for one reaction and must be adjusted for multiple samples. See section III.C "Notes about Reaction Components" for more details on PCR components.

**These components should be added into a PCR master mix (when same components are used for all PCRs) or into PCR tubes after PCR master mix aliquoting (when different components are used in different PCRs).

Table 1. Setting up PCR master mix

Component	Final reaction volume* 25 µl concentration	Final reaction volume 50 µl concentration
Sterile water	add to 25 µl	add to 50 µl
10x Encyclo buffer	2.5 µl	5 µl
50x dNTP mix	0.5 µl	1 µl
Upstream Primer**	variable	variable
Downstream Primer*	variable	variable
DNA template**	variable	variable
50x Encyclo polymerase mix	0.5 µl	1 µl
Total volume	25 µl	50 µl

C. Notes about Reaction Components

1. Enzyme, Buffer, Mg²⁺ concentration, dNTP concentration

The recommended amount of Encyclo polymerase mix allows successful PCR of DNA templates up to 15 kb from phage lambda DNA. Encyclo PCR buffer provided is essential for optimal yield and specificity of PCR. Suboptimal results will be achieved using other buffers. The provided 10X Encyclo buffer contains

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the magnesium ion concentration optimal for the Encyclo polymerase mix. Adjusting the magnesium concentration is not recommended.

High quality dNTPs provided should be used for optimal performance with Encyclo polymerase mix. Optimal dNTP concentration in 1x reaction is 200 μ M of each dNTP. Adjusting the dNTP concentration is not recommended for templates up to 10 kb. dUTP and other dUTP-derivatives or analogues were not tested.

2. Templates

Template quality is not crucial for many conventional applications, so that PCR may be performed on DNA or cDNA prepared by any common method as well as on cell lysates or bacterial colonies.

However, template quality is strictly important for amplification of long templates (e.g. templates longer than 3 kb) or when the highest possible sensitivity of PCR is needed. For example such PCR applications as RACE and Genome Walking require high quality templates.

Please note that a number of compounds can inhibit PCR amplification including ionic detergents, some gel loading dyes, ethanol, phenol and hemin.

When purifying templates from agarose gels, minimize exposure to UV irradiation to prevent formation of pyrimidine dimers.

The amount of DNA template required on PCR start varies depending on the source, quality and length of DNA being amplified. In many applications the optimal amount of a low complexity template

(cloned DNA fragments, phage lambda DNA, etc) ranges between 1pg - 10 ng per 50 μ l reaction; 20 - 50 ng per 50 μ l reaction for cDNA; and 50 - 200 ng per 50 μ l reaction for high complexity genomes (e.g.

human genomic DNA). Excessive amounts of template DNA can inhibit PCR.

3. Primers

Primer concentrations between 0.2 and 0.5 μ M are recommended (generally 100-250 ng for typical 20- to 30-mer oligonucleotide primers in a 50 μ l reaction volume). Primers designed to have similar melting temperatures are recommended. Primers with melting temperatures less than 50 $^{\circ}$ C are not recommended for use with Encyclo PCR kit.

The annealing temperature of primers 20 nucleotides or more in length with a 45-60% GC content is generally between 60 $^{\circ}$ C and 72 $^{\circ}$ C promoting their specificity and discouraging secondary structure formation.

Primer sequences should be analyzed for potential duplex and hairpin formation as well as false priming sites in order to obtain the highest yield of specific PCR products.

Avoid complementarity of two or three bases at the 3' ends of primer pairs to reduce primer-dimer formation. Avoid runs of 3 or more Gs or Cs at the 3' end. Avoid complementary sequences within a primer sequence and between the primer pair.

4. PCR additives

Encyclo polymerase mix tolerates DMSO concentrations (up to 6%) needed to open up complex secondary structures within DNA templates. We recommend using DMSO for difficult templates in concentrations of 2-6%.

Note: In high DMSO concentrations the annealing temperature must be lowered, because DMSO decreases the melting point of the primers. It has been reported that 10% DMSO decreases the melting temperature by 5.5-6.0 $^{\circ}$ C.

Other additives which help DNA denaturation (formamide, glycerol, betaine and combinations of these) have not been tested with Encyclo polymerase mix yet.

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D. Cycling conditions

Use Table 2 to determine PCR cycling parameters.

Optimal cycling conditions, such as incubation times, temperatures, and the number of cycles may vary and must be individually determined. Optimization of PCR parameters allows achieving highest product yield and specificity.

Table 2. PCR cycling parameters

Cycle step	Number of cycles	Temperature	Duration
Initial denaturation	1	92-95°C	1 min- 3 min
Denaturation Annealing Extension	10-35	92-95°C T _m 72°C	5 sec - 1 min 1 minute/1 kb
Final extension (optional)	1	T _m 72°C	5 sec- 1 min 2-10 min

1. Denaturation

Denaturation time and temperature depend at least in part on the ramp rate and temperature control mode of the thermal cycler. After an initial denaturation for up to 3 min at 92 - 95°C, keep the denaturation as short as possible (for example 20 sec or less at 95-94°C).

This is particularly important for long PCR. Initial denaturation for 3 min is recommended for complex genomic DNA, while shorter time (up to 2 min) should be used with simpler templates.

2. Primer annealing

Optimal primer annealing temperature depends on the primer structure. Typically annealing temperatures range between 55°C and 72°C.

Simplified formula for estimating annealing temperature (T_m) is $T_m = 2^\circ\text{C} \times (A+T) + 4^\circ\text{C} \times (G+C)$.

Optimal annealing temperatures may be above or below the estimated T_m (for up to 5°C). In many cases, use of an annealing temperature which is 5°C above the calculated T_m, i.e. T_m + 5°C, can sharply increase PCR specificity.

To achieve maximal reaction specificity, use primers designed to have a high annealing temperature (preferably 65- 68°C).

Whenever possible, design primer pairs with similar T_m values. When two primers have different T_m, use the lowest one for PCR cycling.

3. Extension

Extension should be performed at 72°C for the most PCR applications. A constant extension time can be used (one minute per 1.3-1.5 kb of expected extension product).

4. Number of PCR cycles

We recommend using the minimum possible number of PCR cycles since overcycling may yield a nonspecific PCR product. If necessary, undercycling can be easily rectified by placing the reaction tube back into the thermal cycler for a few more cycles (see Troubleshooting Guide).

A number of PCR cycles required to produce a certain amount of PCR product (e.g. 5-10 ng/μl) strongly depends on the initial number of target DNA molecules used for PCR amplification.

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E. Control PCR

1. Assemble the reaction using the Control Template and Control Primers Mix in a sterile PCR tube:

- 40 µl Sterile water
- 5 µl 10x Encyclo Buffer
- 1 µl 50x dNTP mix
- 2 µl Control Primer mix
- 1 µl Control DNA template
- 1 µl 50x Encyclo polymerase mix

50 µl Total volume

2. Mix gently and spin the tube briefly in a microcentrifuge.

3. If the temperature cycler is not equipped with a heated cover, overlay each reaction with two drops of mineral oil.

4. Commence thermal cycling using the following parameters*:

- a) Initially denature the template at 95 °C for 2 minutes;
- b) Perform 18 cycles:
 - Denaturation 95 °C, 20 sec
 - Annealing 60 °C, 20 sec
 - Elongation 72 °C, 2 min
- c) Perform a final extension at 72 °C for 2 minutes.

***PCR cycling parameters have been optimized for MJ Research PTC 200 DNA Thermal Cycler. optimal parameters may vary with different thermal cyclers, polymerase lots, and templates.**

5. Analyze the PCR amplification products by electrophoresis on a 1.0-4.0% (w/v) agarose/EtBr gel. Amplification of the control template generates a 1600 bp product

IV. References

Chester N., Marshak D.R. (1993) Dimethyl sulfoxide mediated primer T_m reduction: a method for analyzing the role of renaturation temperature in the polymerase chain reaction. *Anal. Biochem.* 209(2): 284_290.

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Matz M., Shagin D., Bogdanova E., Britanova O., Lukyanov S., Diatchenko L., Chenchik A. (1999) Amplification of cDNA ends based on template switching effect and step out PCR. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 27(6): 1558_1560.

Roux K. H. (1995) Optimization and troubleshooting in PCR. *PCR Methods Appl.* 4: 5185_5194.

V. Appendix

Appendix A. Recommendations for Electrophoresis

Transfer a 2.5 µl sample of your PCR reaction to a fresh tube and add 1 µl of 5x loading buffer. The remaining reaction mixture can be subjected to further cycling if you do not see a product. Analyze your sample(s), along with suitable DNA size markers, by electrophoresis on a suitable agarose gel containing 0.1 µg/ml EtBr. The appropriate percentage of agarose and the choice of DNA size markers depend on the expected size range of a PCR product.

Appendix B. Dealing with contamination

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If possible, set up the PCR reaction and perform the post-PCR analysis in separate laboratory areas with separate sets of pipettors. It is advisable to use one of the commercially available aerosol-free pipette tips.

Laboratory benches and pipettor shafts can be decontaminated by depurination. Wipe surfaces with 1N HCl followed by 1N NaOH. Then neutralize with a neutral buffer (e.g., TrisHCl or PBS) and rinse with ddH₂O.

Endnotes

PCR is the subject of patents issued in certain countries. The purchase of this product does not include a license to perform PCR. However, many researchers may not be required to obtain a license. Other investigators may already have a license to perform PCR through use of a thermal cycler with the appropriate label license.

Material safety data sheet information

Bioron GmbH hereby confirms that to the best of our knowledge this product does not require a Material Safety Data Sheet. However, all of the properties of this product (and, if applicable, each of its components) have not been thoroughly investigated. Therefore, we recommend that you use gloves and eye protection and wear a laboratory coat when working with this product.

Catalog #	Description	Pack size
108305	Encyclo PCR Kit	100 rcs
108325	Encyclo PCR Kits	5 x 100 rcs

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