

AmpliTaq® DNA Polymerase, LD

	Package Contents	Catalog No. N808-0157 AmpliTaq® with Buffer I N808-0158 AmpliTaq® with Buffer II	Size 250 Units 250 Units
	Kit Contents		
	Storage Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store all contents at -20°C. 	
	Required Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Template: cDNA, gDNA, λDNA Forward and reverse gene-specific primers 10 mM dNTP mix (Cat. no. 18427-088) Autoclaved, distilled water E-Gel® General Purpose Gels, 1.2% (Cat. no. G5018-01) TrackIt™ 1 kb Plus DNA Ladder (Cat. no. 10488-085) 0.2 or 0.5-mL nuclease-free microcentrifuge tubes 	
	Timing	Varies depending on amplicon length	
	Selection Guide	PCR Enzymes and Master Mixes Go online to view related products.	
	Product Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AmpliTaq® DNA Polymerase, LD (low DNA) is a recombinant, thermostable, 94-kDa modified form of the <i>Thermus aquaticus</i> DNA polymerase gene, which is further purified to reduce bacterial DNA introduced from the host. This enzyme is recommended for PCR applications that require low background levels of bacterial DNA, for amplification of low copy number (< 1000) bacterial target sequences, and is a valuable tool for measuring bacterial contamination in reagents or samples. For PCR amplification of bacterial DNA sequences > 1000 copies, the additional purification process used to manufacture AmpliTaq® DNA Polymerase, LD will not provide significant benefits. Use AmpliTaq® DNA Polymerase (Cat. no. N801-0060). This enzyme is QC-tested to verify that ≤ 10 copies of bacterial 16S ribosomal RNA gene sequences are present in a standard 2.5-unit aliquot. 	
	Important Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take precautions to avoid cross-contamination by using aerosol-resistant barrier tips and analyzing PCR products in a separate area from PCR assembly. 	
	Online Resources	Visit our product page for additional information and protocols. For support, visit www.lifetechnologies.com/support .	



Enzyme Characteristics

Hot-start:	None
Length:	Up to 5 kb
Fidelity vs. Taq:	1X
Format:	Separate components

PCR Reaction Setup

Use the measurements below to prepare your PCR experiment, or enter your own parameters in the column provided.

Component	25-µL rxn	50-µL rxn	Custom	Final Conc.
Autoclaved, distilled water	to 25 µL	to 50 µL	to µL	–
10X PCR Buffer II	2.5 µL	5.0 µL	µL	1X
25 mM MgCl ₂ *	1.5 µL	3.0 µL	µL	1.5 mM
10 mM dNTP Mix**	0.5 µL	1.0 µL	µL	0.2 mM each
10 µM forward primer	0.5 µL	1.0 µL	µL	0.2 µM
10 µM reverse primer	0.5 µL	1.0 µL	µL	0.2 µM
Template DNA	varies	varies		< 500 ng/rxn
AmpliTaq® DNA Polymerase, LD (5 U/µL)***	0.125 µL	0.25 µL	µL	1.25 U/ 50-µL rxn

* Determine the optimal MgCl₂ concentration empirically. If using Buffer I, do not add Mg. Refer to Optimization Strategies below for additional instructions.

** dUTP substitution for control of PCR product carry-over typically requires a concentration twice that of any other dNTP for optimal amplification.

*** Increasing the enzyme concentration up to 2X may improve the product yield.

PCR Protocol

 See page 2 to view a procedure for preparing and running your PCR experiment

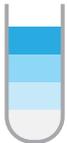
Optimization Strategies

 Refer to the pop-up for guidelines to optimize your PCR reactions.

 **Limited Warranty, Disclaimer, and Licensing Information**

AmpliTa^q® DNA Polymerase, LD Protocol

The example PCR procedure below shows appropriate volumes for a single 50- μ L reaction. For multiple reactions, prepare a master mix of components common to all reactions to minimize pipetting error, and then dispense appropriate volumes into each 0.2–0.5 mL PCR reaction tube prior to adding template DNA and primers.

Timeline		Steps	Procedure Details																														
1		Thaw reagents	<p>Thaw, mix, and briefly centrifuge each component before use.</p> <p>Note: Avoid generating bubbles when mixing the enzyme.</p>																														
2		Prepare PCR master mix	<p>Add the following components to each PCR reaction tube.</p> <p>Note: Consider the volumes for all components listed in steps 2 and 3 to determine the correct amount of water required to reach your final reaction volume.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Component</th> <th>50-μL rxn</th> <th>Final Concentration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Autoclaved, distilled water</td> <td>to 50 μL</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10X PCR Buffer II</td> <td>5.0 μL</td> <td>1X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25 mM MgCl₂</td> <td>3.0 μL</td> <td>1.5 mM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 mM dNTP mix</td> <td>1.0 μL</td> <td>0.2 mM each</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AmpliTa^q® DNA Polymerase, LD (5 U/μL)</td> <td>0.25 μL</td> <td>1.25 Units/rxn</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Mix and briefly centrifuge the components.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Component</th> <th>50-μL rxn</th> <th>Final Concentration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10 μM forward primer</td> <td>1.0 μL</td> <td>0.2 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 μM reverse primer</td> <td>1.0 μL</td> <td>0.2 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Template DNA</td> <td>varies</td> <td>< 500 ng/rxn*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Component	50- μ L rxn	Final Concentration	Autoclaved, distilled water	to 50 μ L		10X PCR Buffer II	5.0 μ L	1X	25 mM MgCl ₂	3.0 μ L	1.5 mM	10 mM dNTP mix	1.0 μ L	0.2 mM each	AmpliTa ^q ® DNA Polymerase, LD (5 U/ μ L)	0.25 μ L	1.25 Units/rxn	Component	50- μ L rxn	Final Concentration	10 μ M forward primer	1.0 μ L	0.2 μ M	10 μ M reverse primer	1.0 μ L	0.2 μ M	Template DNA	varies	< 500 ng/rxn*
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3		Add template DNA and primers	<p>* Preferably > 10⁴ copies of template but < 500 ng DNA/reaction.</p> <p>Cap each tube, mix, and then briefly centrifuge the contents.</p> <p>Two-Temperature PCR: Use when primer annealing temperatures are > 60°C.</p> <p>Three-Temperature PCR: Use when the templates have high GC content and/or secondary structure, or your desired primer annealing temperatures are < 60°C.</p>																														
4		Incubate reactions in a thermal cycler	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Temperature (°C)</th> <th>Time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Initial Denaturation</td> <td>95</td> <td>2 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">25–35 PCR Cycles</td> <td>Denature</td> <td>95</td> <td>15 seconds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Two-Temp PCR: Anneal/Extend</td> <td>60–70*</td> <td>1 minute/kb</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Three-Temp PCR: Anneal</td> <td>~55*</td> <td>30 seconds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Three-Temp PCR: Extend</td> <td>72</td> <td>1 minute/kb</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hold</td> <td>72</td> <td>7 minutes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Adjust the temperature according to the primer melting temperature.</p>	Step	Temperature (°C)	Time	Initial Denaturation	95	2 minutes	25–35 PCR Cycles	Denature	95	15 seconds	Two-Temp PCR: Anneal/Extend	60–70*	1 minute/kb	Three-Temp PCR: Anneal	~55*	30 seconds	Three-Temp PCR: Extend	72	1 minute/kb	Hold	72	7 minutes								
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5		Analyze with gel electrophoresis	<p>Analyze 10 μL using agarose gel electrophoresis.</p> <p>Use your PCR reaction immediately for down-stream applications, or store it at –20°C.</p>																														