

**Data sheet**

This data sheet provided for information only

**2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix-4035**

**RESEARCH USE ONLY**

**Ready-to-use MasterMix for "fast-PCR" multiplex amplification**

<b>Cat.No.</b>	<b>Pack</b>	<b>Conc.</b>
<b>MMUS-100</b>	<b>100 rnx</b>	<b>2 X</b>
<b>MMUS-500</b>	<b>500 rnx</b>	<b>2 X</b>

**DESCRIPTION**

**2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix** is a ready-to-use premix of all components for amplification (excluding primers and DNA template) of target DNA, contains **stabilizer/ enhancer**, which improves thermostabilization of enzyme during PCR amplification and storage.

**2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix** designed for amplification of multiplex DNA targets in single tube, providing highly specific PCR with highest yields of products.

**2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix** contains **UltraSmarTaq Polymerase - special blend of antibodies- blocked polymerases**, which are not active at ambient temperature (during PCR set-up) and activated automatically during the first PCR cycle at the temperature >70°C, preventing miss-priming and other artifacts formation.

It is no need for prolonged heating for activation of enzyme for PCR.

**2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix** can be used for "fast-PCR" amplification, reducing total reaction time up to 25-35 min. for amplification of DNA targets up to 1Kb.

Total run-time of PCR using **2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix** could be dramatically reduced by:

- shortening of annealing/elongation times up to 5-10 seconds per kilobase of DNA;**
- **combining of Annealing and Elongation steps;**
- **increasing of Denaturation Temperature to 98°C vs. 95°C (for commonly used Polymerases) to overcome problems with DNA secondary structures, and decreasing , at the same time, of the denaturation time up to 1-2 sec. per cycle;**

**2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix** contains optimized buffer reagents, which greatly improve specificity of PCR with **complex, low-copy number DNA templates, multiplex PCR, "real-time" PCR**, allowing to use very small initial quantities of DNA template.

**Recommended PCR assay**

<b>50µl PCR assay</b>		<b>Final Conc.</b>
25µl	<b>2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix 4035</b>	1X
0.1-1µM	each Primer	
Variable*	DNA Template	
To 50µl	PCR Grade Water	

\*- depending on DNA template initial concentration

**APPLICATIONS:**

- "fast-PCR" amplification
- Primer extension
- "Real-Time" PCR (all types)
- Low-copy PCR ( UltraSmarTaq Polymerase)
- Multiplex PCR

**Stability:**

**2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix** stable for 24 months at -20°C, or for 6 months at +4°C storage without freezing.

**CONTENT:**

**1X: UltraSmarTaq** Polymerase

**0.2mM** each of dNTP's

**2,0 mM** MgCL<sub>2</sub>

Reaction Buffer components

**Stabilizer/enhancer**

**SHIPPING CONDITIONS:**

Should be shipped at ambient temperature.

For long distance shipments preferably in

**Blue Ice**

**STORAGE CONDITIONS :**

Store **2XMultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix** at -20°C (for long-term storage).

## General Protocol for amplification with 2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix -4035

During PCR amplification, the polymerase in the **2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix -4035** amplifies target DNA using sequence-specific primers.

For all pairs -target DNA/primers protocol must be adopted for your specific DNA sample.

**2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix -4035** provided at a convenient 2X concentration. Only the addition of DNA template of choice and specific primers is necessary.

### Add and mix the following components:

Component	50 $\mu$ L reactions	25 $\mu$ L reactions	Final concentration
PCR grade Water	Up to 50 $\mu$ L	Up to 25 $\mu$ L	
<b>2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix-4035</b>	25 $\mu$ L	12.5 $\mu$ L	1X
Primers (pair #1)			0.2-1 $\mu$ M each*
Primers (pair #2)			0.2-1 $\mu$ M each
Primers (pair #3)			0.2-1 $\mu$ M each
Primers (pair #4)			0.2-1 $\mu$ M each
Primers (pair #...)			0.2-1 $\mu$ M each
Template DNA	optionally	optionally	10-50ng

For most applications, it will fine to start with amplification of the single DNA Targets for all primer pairs to determine the best initial concentrations of primers. Usually at the first step, concentrations of primers are equimolar.

After first step – combine all primers and run PCR. If result is not fits you (low yields of some products of interest/some targets not amplified), increase primers concentration for the targets, which are not/poor amplified and repeat amplification with another concentrations of primers.

Additional optimization of the ratio of primers in the mix might be very useful to get optimal result.

In some cases, we recommends to optimize Mg concentration in the range 2.5-4.5mM

We recommend using 25 $\mu$ L reaction for the PCR with **2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix-4035**

### Cycling Protocol:

Cycle step	2-step amplification		Cycles
	T <sup>o</sup> C	Time	
<b>Initial Denaturation</b>	<b>98<sup>o</sup>C</b>	<b>1-2 min</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Denaturation</b>	<b>98<sup>o</sup>C</b>	<b>1-5 S</b>	<b>30-40</b>
<b>Annealing/ Extension</b>	<b>*62-72 <sup>o</sup>C</b>	<b>5-15 S</b>	
<b>Final extension</b>	<b>72<sup>o</sup>C 4<sup>o</sup>C</b>	<b>0,5-3 min hold</b>	<b>1</b>

#### 1. Denaturation:

-1) for most applications time up to 1min of "Initial Denaturation" is quite enough. Impirically it could be reduced up to 30 seconds;

-2) for most applications, including "direct-blood" 2 sec at 98<sup>o</sup>C is enough for denaturation of the sample in during PCR run.

**NOTE: Don't use lower T denaturation, then 98<sup>o</sup>C; it can cause problems in PCR (nonspecific amplification, poor yield of PCR product, etc.)**

#### 2. Annealing/Extension:

**NOTE! 2X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix -4035 optimized for the annealing/extension parameters for the primers with T<sub>m</sub> at or above 60-62<sup>o</sup>C**

For **2 X MultiMas<sup>CF</sup>Mix -4035 "Annealing" and "Extension"**, steps should be combined if:

- T<sub>m</sub> of both primers are not differs dramatically (<3<sup>o</sup>C);

- T<sub>m</sub> of the primers are at or above 60-62<sup>o</sup>C (optimal T<sub>m</sub> for the primers lays between 64-68<sup>o</sup>C)

- If primers T<sub>m</sub> is about 60-62<sup>o</sup>C for both primers, ones can apply simple formula to determine starting Ta/e point - **(T<sub>m</sub> of the lower primer +72<sup>o</sup>C)/2**. As the starting point of determining of Ta/e, see table below. For most applications, it works fine.

-To determine an optimal Ta/e for better amplification results run gradient amplification.

-To avoid nonspecific band formation/smearing during amplification not exceed extension time of 30 seconds and use the highest ramp rate of amplifier ( the ramp rate >4-5°C preferable)

\*\*For non-complex DNA templates (plasmid DNA, phage DNA, BAC clone) extension time could be reduced up to 15 sec/Kb.

For complex DNA templates (human DNA) in amplification of the fragments longer than 2Kb strongly recommended to apply **Extension time** as 30 sec/Kb

For the DNA templates with GC content less 65% and up to 500bp length, it's quite enough to set Extension time as 15 sec per cycle.

### 3. Final Extension:

For most applications 30 seconds of "Final Extension" step is enough. If you'll use amplification product for further cloning – it is better to use prolonged final extension up to 3 min.

### Optimization of Cycling Conditions

Primers Tm calculated	Ta/e, °C	GC- content, %	Elongation, sec	Cycles No	Target size, bp
60-62	66-68	High >55%	10-15	30-35	<500
		Low <55%	5-10		
63-65	67-69	High >55%	10-15	30-35	<500
		Low <55%	5-10		
67-69	70-72	High >55%	10-15	30-40	<500
		Low <55%	5-10		
69-72	70-72	High >55%	10-15	30-40	<500
		Low <55%	5-10		

All data in the table are only recommendation and starting point.

To get optimal results, cycling conditions for every primers pair must be optimized, depending on initially calculated Tm of primers, GC-content, target length, specificity and other crucial for amplification parameters.