AMPLIQON
PCR ENZYMES & REAGENTS

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Taq DNA Polymerase Glycerol Free

Concentration: 5 units/µl

MADE IN **DENMARK**

Cat. No.	Units	Taq DNA Polymerase Glycerol Free ID: 5101500
A100002	250	50 µl
A100003	500	100 µl
A100004	1000	2 x 100 µl
A100006	2500	5 x 100 µl
A100007	5000	10 x 100 µl
A100008	10,000	3 x 667 µl

Key Features

Ampliqon Taq DNA Polymerase is a thermostable, recombinant DNA polymerase, which exhibits very high activity in primer extension and other molecular biology applications. The enzyme is isolated from *Thermus aquaticus* and has a molecular weight of approximately 94 kDa. Ampliqon Taq DNA Polymerase has a 5'→3' DNA polymerase and a 5'→3' exonuclease activity. The enzyme lacks a 3'→5' exonuclease activity (no proofreading ability). Taq DNA Polymerase leaves an A' overhang, which makes the enzyme ideal for TA cloning.
We recommend using the Ampliqon Taq DNA Polymerase with one of the Ampliqon Buffers.

Taq DNA Polymerase Glycerol free is ideal for freeze drying and automation (see Notes).

Kit Components

Ampliqon Taq DNA Polymerase in Storage Buffer, Glycerol free

5 U/µl Taq, 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.3, 100 mM KCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, 0.5% Tween® 20.

Recommended Storage and Stability

Long term storage at -20 °C. Product expiry at -20 °C is stated on the label.
Option: Store at +4 °C for up to 6 months.

Quality Control

Taq DNA Polymerase is tested for contaminating activities, with no traces of endonuclease activity, nicking activity or exonuclease activity.

Unit Definition

One unit is defined as the amount of polymerase that incorporates 10 nmol of dNTPs into acid-precipitable DNA in 30 minutes at 72 °C under standard assay conditions.

Protocol

This protocol serves as a guideline to ensure optimal PCR results when using Taq DNA Polymerase Glycerol free. Optimal reaction conditions such as incubation times, temperatures and amount of template DNA may vary and must be determined individually.

1. Thaw solutions. **It is important to thaw all solutions completely (some buffers need to reach room temperature) and mix thoroughly before use to avoid localized concentrations of salts**. Keep all components on ice.

2. Prepare a master mix according to Table 1. The master mix typically contains all the components needed for extension except the template DNA.

Table 1. Reaction components (master mix and template DNA)

Component	Vol./reaction*	Final concentration*
10x Buffer	5 µl	1x
25 mM $MgCl_2$	3 µl (2 – 9 µl)	1.5 mM (1 – 4.5 mM)
dNTP mix (10 mM each)	1 µl	0.2 mM of each dNTP
Primer A (10 µM)	1 µl (0.5-5 µl)	0.2 µM (0.1-1.0 µM)
Primer B (10 µM)	1 µl (0.5-5 µl)	0.2 µM (0.1-1.0 µM)
Taq DNA Pol.	0.2 µl (0.2-1 µl)	1 unit (1-5 units)
PCR-grade H_2O	X µl	-
Template DNA	X µl	genomic DNA: 50 ng (10-500 ng) plasmid DNA: 0.5 ng (0.1-1 ng) bacterial DNA: 5 ng (1-10 ng)
TOTAL volume	50 µl	-

* Suggested starting conditions; theoretically used conditions in brackets. The final volume can be reduced to 25 µl by using half of the volumes suggested in Vol./reaction, eg. 0.1 µl Taq instead of 0.2 µl Taq.

3. Mix the master mix thoroughly and dispense appropriate volumes into reaction tubes. Mix gently, e.g. by pipetting the master mix up and down a few times.
4. Add template DNA to the individual tubes containing the master mix.
5. Program the thermal cycler according to the manufacturer's instructions.
   For maximum yield and specificity, temperatures and cycling times should be optimized for each new template target or primer pair.
6. Place the tubes in the thermal cycler and start the reaction.

Three-step PCR program

Cycles	Duration of cycle	Temperature
1	2-5 minutes[a]	95 °C
25 – 35	20-30 seconds[b] 20-40 seconds[c] 30 seconds[d]	95 °C 50-65 °C 72 °C
1	5 minutes[e]	72 °C

[a] Initial denaturation step (optional).

[b] Denaturation step: This step is the first regular cycling event and consists of heating the reaction to 95 °C for 20-30 seconds. It causes melting of the DNA template by disrupting the hydrogen bonds between complementary bases, yielding single-stranded DNA molecules.

[c] Annealing step: The reaction temperature is lowered to 50-65 °C for 20-40 seconds allowing annealing of the primers to the single-stranded DNA template. Typically, the annealing temperature is about 3-5 °C below the T_m (melting temperature) of the primers used.

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d. Extension/elongation step: Taq polymerase has its optimum activity temperature at 72 °C. At this step the DNA polymerase synthesizes a new DNA strand complementary to the DNA template strand. The extension time depends on the length of the DNA fragment to be amplified. As a rule of thumb, at its optimum temperature the DNA polymerase will polymerize a thousand bases per minute.

e. Final elongation: This single step is occasionally performed at a temperature of 72 °C for 5 minutes after the last PCR cycle to ensure that any remaining single-stranded DNA is fully extended.

Two-step PCR program

Fast 2-step PCR protocols are available using this link:
https://ampliqon.com/en/pcr-technology/application-notes/

Notes:

- For longer DNA targets: More Taq DNA polymerase could be added to the PCR master mix.
- Freeze drying of Taq DNA Polymerase Glycerol free alone or in a PCR master mix requires the addition of cryoproctectants, such as mannitol, trehalose, and other, to stabilize the proteins during the freeze-drying process. We recommend optimizing the formulation and to test different amounts of Taq DNA Polymerase to ensure optimal PCR conditions.

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Other product sizes, combinations and customized solutions are available. Please look at www.ampliqon.com or ask for our complete product list for PCR Enzymes. For customized solutions please contact us.

Made in Denmark

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