



SYBR[®] Green Realtime PCR Master Mix

QPK-201 1 mL x 5

Store at -20°C, protected from light

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CAUTION

All reagents in this kit are intended for research purposes. Do not use for diagnosis or clinical purposes. Please observe general laboratory precaution and utilize safety while using this kit.

-LightCycler[™] is a trademark of Idaho Technology, Inc. and Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.

-SYBR[®] is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc.

-ABI PRISM[®] is a registered trademark of Perkin-Elmer Corporation.

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[1] Introduction

Description

This product is a Taq DNA polymerase-based 2 x master mix for real-time PCR, which contains all components, except for the primer. This reagent is applicable for intercalation assay with SYBR[®] Green I.

Features

- This reagent can be used in glass capillary systems (e.g., LightCycler, Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.).
- This reagent can be used in a passive reference system (e.g., ABI PRISM[®] 7700, Applied Biosystems, Inc.). The passive reference dye does not affect any other systems.
- Hot Start technology with anti-Taq DNA polymerase antibodies enables high specificity and reproducible amplification.

[2] Components

This reagent includes the following components for 200 reactions (QPK-201), 50 µl total reaction volume:

<QPK-201>
SYBR[®] Green Realtime PCR Master Mix 1 ml x 5

Notes:

This reagent can be stored at 4°C for 2 months and protected from light. For longer storage, this reagent should be kept at -20°C and protected from light.

[3] Primer design

Primers should be designed according to the following guidelines:

- Primer length: 20~30 mer
- GC content of primer: 40~60%
- Target length: ≤ 200 bp (optimally, ≤ 150bp)

Notes:

- Longer targets (>200 bp) reduce efficiency and specificity of amplification. The ideal target length range is 50~150 bp.
- Since detection in an intercalation assay is affected by non-specific amplification, primers should be as specific as possible.

[4] Detection

This reagent can be used in general detection devices, such as:

-LineGene (Bioer Technology co., Ltd.)

This reagent can also be used in detection equipment using glass capillaries or passive reference, such as:

LightCycler (Roche Molecular Systems)

ABI PRISM[®] 7000, 7700, and 7900 (Applied Biosystems)

Note: The passive reference mode of detectors should be set at “ROX”.

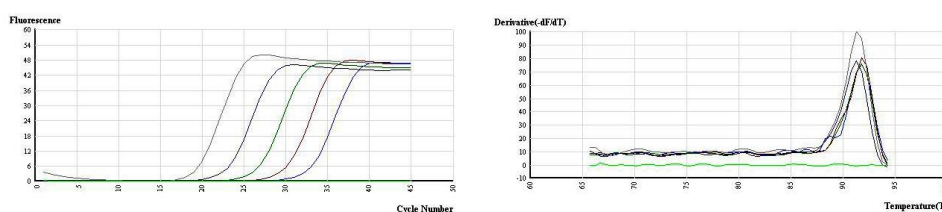


Fig. 1 Amplification curves (left) and melting curves (right) with SYBR[®] Green Realtime PCR Master Mix

[5] Specimen

1. cDNA

-Reverse transcription reactions from total or poly (A)⁺ RNA may be used directly, or after dilution, for real-time PCR. Purified cDNA by phenol/chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation may also be used. Oligo dT and random primers are suitable for the reverse transcription reaction.

-Up to 20% of the synthesized cDNA solution from the ReverTra Ace[®] qPCR RT Kit (Code NO. FSQ-101) may be added to the PCR reaction solution directly, without purification.

2. Genomic DNA

-Purified DNA, which would be used for general PCR, is also suitable for real-time PCR. In the case of mammalian genomic DNA, 1~10 ng genomic DNA is sufficient for real-time PCR.

[6] Protocol

1. Intercalation assay protocol using ABI PRISM® 7700

The following is an intercalator assay protocol to be used with ABI PRISM® 7700. For other detection devices, this protocol may require modification depending on each instruction manual.

(1) Preparation of reaction solution

Component	Volume	Final Concentration
PCR grade water	16 µl	
SYBR® Green Realtime PCR Master Mix	25 µl	1x
10pmol/µl (10 µM) Primer #1	2 µl	0.4 µM
10pmol/µl (10 µM) Primer #2	2 µl	0.4 µM
Template DNA	5 µl	
Total volume	50 µl	

Notes

-The primer concentration can be further optimized, if needed. The optimal range for the primers is 0.2~0.6 µM. In the case of commercially available primers, recommended conditions from those companies should be used.

(2) Cycling condition

The following condition is recommended. Initially, a 3-step cycle should be used.

<3-step cycle>		
Pre-denaturation:	95°C, 1 min.	40 cycles
Denaturation:	95°C, 15 sec.	
Annealing:	55~65°C, 15 sec.	
Extension:	72°C, 45 sec. (data collection)	
Melting curve analysis		
<2-step cycle>		
Pre-denaturation:	95°C, 1 min.	40 cycles
Denaturation:	95°C, 15 sec.	
Extension:	60°C, 1 min. (data collection)	
Melting curve analysis		

Notes

- The annealing temperature in 3-step cycle should be set to 55~65°C, depending of the primer T_m value.
- The pre-denaturation condition described above is sufficient for inactivation of the anti-Taq DNA polymerase antibodies used in Hot Start PCR. To prevent unexpected and inappropriate results, do not prolong the pre-denaturation period. Fifteen seconds is also sufficient for denaturation during each cycle.
- Data collection step should be longer than 30 sec.

2. Intercalation assay protocol using Roche LightCycler™

The following is an intercalator assay protocol to be used with the Roche LightCycler™. In the case of other detection devices, this protocol should be modified accordingly.

(1) Preparation of reaction solution

Component	Volume	Final Concentration
PCR grade water	6.4 μ l	
SYBR® Green Realtime PCR Master Mix	10 μ l	1x
10pmol/ μ l (10 μ M) Primer #1	0.8 μ l	0.4 μ M
10pmol/ μ l (10 μ M) Primer #2	0.8 μ l	0.4 μ M
Template DNA	2 μ l	
Total volume	20 μ l	

Notes

-The primer concentration can be further optimized, if needed. The optimal range for primers is 0.2~0.6 μ M. In the case of commercially available primers, recommended conditions from each manual should be followed.

(2) Cycling conditions

The following condition is recommended:

<3-step cycle>		
Pre-denaturation:	95°C, 30 sec.	} 40 cycles
Denaturation:	95°C, 5 sec.	
Annealing:	55~65°C, 10 sec.	
Extension:	72°C, 15 sec. (data collection)	
Melting curve analysis		

Notes

- The annealing temperature can be set to 55~65°C, depending on the primer T_m value.
- The annealing time should be set for 5~20 seconds. Longer annealing time results in increased efficiency, and a shorter time decreases non-specific amplification.
- The pre-denaturation condition described above is sufficient for inactivation of the anti-Taq DNA polymerase antibodies used in Hot Start PCR. To prevent unexpected and inappropriate results, do not prolong the pre-denaturation period. Five seconds is also sufficient for denaturation during each cycle.
- Data collection step should be longer than 10 sec.
- If commercially available primers or probes are employed, the recommended conditions from each company should be used.

3. One-step RT-PCR by adding a reverse transcriptase

This reagent can be used for a one-step intercalator assay using reverse transcriptase. The following is a one-step protocol using this reagent and a high-efficiency reverse transcriptase, “ReverTra Ace[®] (Code No. TRT-101)”.

(1) Preparation of diluted RTase solution. <This solution is used in (2)>

Component	Volume	Final Concentration
PCR grade water	28 μ l	
RNase inhibitor (40 U/ μ l) <Code No. SIN-201>	4 μ l	5 U/ μ l
ReverTra Ace [®] (100 U/ μ l) <Code No. TRT-101>	1 μ l	3 U/ μ l
Total volume	33 μ l	

(2) Preparation of reaction solution

Component	Volume	Final Concentration
PCR grade water	11 μ l	
Realtime PCR Master Mix	25 μ l	1x
10 pmol/ μ l (10 μ M) Primer #1	2 μ l	0.4 μ M
10 pmol/ μ l (10 μ M) Primer #2	2 μ l	0.4 μ M
Diluted RTase solution (ReverTra Ace [®] 3U/ μ l)	5 μ l	0.3 U/ μ l
Template RNA	5 μ l	
Total volume	50 μ l	

Notes

- Because this method tends to result in non-specific amplifications, the conditions should be optimized. Primer and probe concentrations can be further optimized, if needed. In the case of commercially available primers or probes, recommended conditions from each manual should be employed.
- The reverse transcriptase concentration should be decreased when primer dimmers are generated.

(2) Cycling conditions for ABI PRISM® 7700.

The following cycle condition is recommended. In the case of other detection devices, this protocol should be modified accordingly.

<3-step cycle>	
Reverse transcription	42°C, 20 min.
Pre-denaturation:	95°C, 5 min.
Denaturation:	95°C, 15 sec.
Annealing:	55~65°C, 15 sec.
Extension:	72°C, 45sec. (data collection)
Melting curve analysis	

40 cycles

Notes

- The reverse transcription step should take place at 42°C for 20 minutes. The pre-denaturation step should be at 95°C for 5 minutes to inactivate the antibodies against Taq DNA polymerase and reverse transcriptase.
- The annealing temperature can be set to 55~65°C, depending on the primer T_m value.

(3) Cycling conditions for Roche LightCycler™

The following cycle condition is recommended:

<3-step cycle>	
Reverse transcription	42°C, 20 min.
Pre-denaturation:	95°C, 5 min.
Denaturation:	95°C, 5 sec.
Annealing:	55~65°C, 10 sec.
Extension:	72°C, 15 sec. (data collection)
Melting curve analysis	

40 cycles

Notes

- The reverse transcription step should take place at 42°C for 20 minutes. The pre-denaturation step should be at 95°C for 5 minutes to inactivate the antibodies against Taq DNA polymerase and reverse transcriptase.
- The annealing temperature can be set to 55~65°C, depending on the primer T_m value.

[7] Troubleshooting

Symptom	Cause	Solution
No amplification	Incorrect mode setting of detector for the fluorescence dye.	Confirm the detector setting.
	Incorrect setting for data collection.	Confirm the data collection setting.
	Incorrect setting for sample position.	Reposition the sample tubes.
	Inappropriate concentration of primers.	Optimize the concentration of primers according to instructions (see [6]).
	Inappropriate design of primers.	Confirm specificity and T _m value of the primers.
	Inappropriate cycle conditions.	Confirm the primer T _m value. A lower annealing temperature increases amplification efficiency. For GC rich targets, an elongated denaturation time might be effective.
	Low purity or quality of samples	Check the purity or quality of sample DNA.
Variation in detection	Failure or malfunction of the device	Check the device.
	Low quality sample DNA.	Repurify the sample DNA by phenol/chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation, or other method.
	Inappropriate concentration of primers.	Optimize the concentration of primers according to instructions (see [6]).
	Inappropriate design of primers.	Confirm specificity and T _m values of the primers.
	Inappropriate cycle conditions.	Confirm the T _m values of the primers.
	Variation of dispensed volume.	Increase the reaction volume.
Signals in blank reactions	Contamination of amplicons or sample DNAs.	Use fresh PCR grade water, and remake the primer solution and master mix.
	Detection of non-specific amplification.	Optimize the primer and cycle conditions.

[8] Related products

Product name	Package	Code No.
High efficient cDNA synthesis kit for real-time PCR ReverTra Ace[®] qPCR RT Kit	200 reactions	FSQ-101
High efficient cDNA reverse transcriptase ReverTra Ace[®]	10,000 U	TRT-101
RNase inhibitor (Recombinant type)	2,500 U	SIN-201
Real-time PCR master mix for probe assay Realtime PCR Master Mix	1 mL x 5	QPK-101
Real-time PCR master mix for SYBR [®] Green assay (improved version) SYBR[®] Green Realtime PCR Master Mix –Plus-	1 mL x 5	QPK-212
One-step Real-time PCR master mix for probe assay RNA-direct[™] Realtime PCR Master Mix	0.5 mL x 5	QRT-101
One-step Real-time PCR master mix for SYBR [®] Green assay RNA-direct[™] SYBR[®] Realtime PCR Master Mix	0.5 mL x 5	QRT-201



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