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Our Aim is Your Success

Sina Green HS-qPCR Mix, 2x , (NO ROX)

For Research Use Only

Cat. No.: MM2042 **Quantity: 1.25 ml (**100 reactions/ 25µl)
Store at:-20°C (not more than 10 thawing-freezing cycles) **Shipment:** Wet or dry Ice

Introduction: Sina Green HS-qPCRMix, 2x , without ROX™ is a singletube 2x reagent including all components necessary to perform real-time DNA amplification for DNA-binding dye based PCR. Just add your primers and DNA. No ROX™ internal reference dye level is included.

Detection limit of Sina Green HS-qPCR Mix without ROX™ is approximately 1 copy. Quantification limit is approximately 24 copies (~0.08 ng of human gDNA, correlating to 12 diploid genomes, with 2 gene copy per diploid genome). Real-time PCR is an important tool for SNP and gene expression analysis.

Composition of Sina Green HS-qPCRMix, 2x (NO ROX) :

- Master Mix,2x 1.25 ml
  (Hot Start Taq DNA Polymerase/Optimized buffer system including dNTPs and fluorescent dye)
- DNase free Water 1ml

Pre-protocol Considerations

PCR Primers

It is important - especially in fluorescent DNA dye based quantitative PCR applications - to minimize the formation of non-specific amplification products. Particularly at low target concentration it is important to use the lowest possible primer concentration without compromising the efficiency of the PCR. The optimal concentration of primer pairs is the lowest concentration that results in the lowest C_q and an adequate fluorescence for a given target concentration with minimal or no formation of primer-dimers. The optimal concentrations of upstream and downstream primers are not always of equal molarity. Optimal concentrations of primers are in the range of 100nM to 800nM.

Preventing Template Cross-Contamination:

Due to the high sensitivity of quantitative PCR there is a risk of contaminating the reactions with the products of previous runs. To minimize this risk, tubes or plates containing reaction products should not be opened or analysed by gel electrophoresis in the same laboratory area used to set up reactions.

Instrument compatibility: Real-time instruments which does not require ROX™ internal reference dye as for example: Bio-Rad CFX96 Touch™, CFX384 Touch™, CFX Connect™, DNA Engine Opticon® 2, Chromo4™, iCycler iQ™ and My iQ™, Roche LightCycler® 480, LightCycler® 1536, LightCycler® Nano, LightCycler® 96 and QuantStudio™

instruments, Thermo Scientific™ PikoReal™, Cepheid SmartCycler®, Bio Molecular Systems Mic qPCR cycler, Qiagen Rotor Gene Q, Rotor Gene 6000, MyGo Mini and MyGo Pro.

Protocol

Note:

- Prior to the experiment, it is crucial to carefully optimize experimental conditions and to include controls at every stage. See pre-protocol considerations for details.

- Thaw the Sina Green HS-qPCRMix, 2x (NO ROX). **Important:** Multiple freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided. Solutions containing fluorescent green DNA dye should be protected from light whenever possible.

1. Prepare the experimental reaction by adding the components in the order shown in table 1.

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

Component	Vol./reaction*	Final concentration*
Sina Green HS-qPCRMix, 2x (NO ROX)	12.5 µl	1x
Primer F (10 µM)	0.5 µl (0.25 – 2µl)	0.2 µM (0.1 – 0.8 µM)**
Primer R (10 µM)	0.5 µl (0.25 – 2µl)	0.2 µM (0.1 – 0.8 µM)**
PCR-grade H_2O	X µl	-
Template DNA	X µl	genomic DNA: 20 ng (1 – 100 ng) plasmid DNA: 0.5 ng (0.1 – 1ng) bacterial DNA: 5 ng (1 – 10 ng)
TOTAL volume* **	25 µl	-

* Suggested starting conditions; theoretically used conditions in brackets.

** Optimization of primer concentrations is highly recommended.

*** If using smaller reaction volumes, scale all components proportionally. Reaction volumes < 10 µl is not recommended. Smaller reaction volumes decrease signal intensity.

2. Gently mix without creating bubbles* (do not vortex).

* Bubbles interfere with detection of fluorescence.

3. Place the reaction in the instrument and run the appropriate program according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Three-step PCR Program

Cycles	Duration of cycle	Temperature
1[a]	15 minutes	95 °C
40	15 – 30 seconds[b]	95 °C
	30 seconds[c]	55 – 65 °C[d]
	30 seconds	72 °C

a. For activation of the hot start enzyme.

b. Denaturation time is varying between thermocyclers.

c.

Two-step PCR Program

Cycles	Duration of cycle	Temperature
1[a]	15 minutes	95 °C
40	15 – 30 seconds[b]	95 °C
	60 seconds[c]	55 – 65 °C[d]

d. Set the qPCR instrument to detect and report fluorescence during the annealing/extension step of each cycle.

Choose an appropriate annealing temperature for the primer set used.

Quality Control

Hot Start DNA Polymerase is tested for contaminating activities, with no traces of endonuclease activity, nicking activity or exonuclease activity. The Sina Green HS-qPCRMix without ROX™ is functionally tested for efficiency and absence of contaminating human genomic DNA.