MyTaq™ HS DNA Polymerase

Shipping: On Dry/Blue Ice

Catalog numbers

BIO-21111 : 250 Units

Batch No.: See vial

BIO-21112 : 1000 Units

Concentration: 5 u/μL

BIO-21113 : 2500 Units

Store at –20 °C

BIOLINE

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Storage and stability:
The MyTaq HS is shipped on dry/blue ice. On arrival store at -20 °C for optimum stability. Repeated freeze/thaw cycles should be avoided.

Expiry:
When stored under the recommended conditions and handled correctly, full activity of the kit is retained until the expiry date on the outer box label.

Safety precautions:
Please refer to the material safety data sheet for further information.

Unit definition:
One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that incorporates 10nmoles of dNTPs into acid-insoluble form in 30 minutes at 72 °C.

Quality control specifications:
MyTaq HS Polymerase and its components are extensively tested for activity, processivity, efficiency, heat activation, sensitivity, absence of nuclease contamination and absence of nucleic acid contamination prior to release.

Notes:
This reagent has been manufactured under 13485 Quality Management System and is suitable for further manufacturing use as an IVD component.

Description

MyTaq™ HS DNA Polymerase is a high performance PCR product powered by antibody mediated hot-start, specifically designed for fast, highly-specific, hot-start PCR. The product also has the added convenience of room temperature reaction assembly, without non-specific amplification and primer-dimer formation. This new hot-start enzyme preparation from Bioline is supplied with 5x MyTaq Reaction Buffer, a proprietary formulation containing dNTPs, $MgCl_2$ and enhancers at optimal concentrations, removing the need for optimization and providing superior amplification.

Components

	250 Units	1000 Units	2500 Units
MyTaq HS DNA Polymerase	1 x 50 μL	1 x 200 μL	2 x 250 μL
5x MyTaq Reaction Buffer	2 x 1 mL	8 x 1 mL	14 x 1.5 mL

Standard MyTaq HS Protocol

The following protocol is for a standard 50 μL reaction and can be used as a starting point for reaction optimization. Please refer to the Important Considerations and PCR Optimization section.

PCR reaction set-up:

5x MyTaq Reaction Buffer	10 μL
Template	as required
Primers 20 μM each	1 μL
MyTaq HS DNA Polymerase	1 μL
Water (ddH_2O)	up to 50 μL

PCR cycling conditions:

Step	Temperature	Time	Cycles
Initial denaturation	95 °C	1 min	1
Denaturation	95 °C	15 s	25-35
Annealing*	User	15 s	
Extension*	72 °C	10 s	

* These parameters may require optimization, please refer to the PCR optimization section if needed.

Colony PCR Protocol

MyTaq HS can be used for amplification of plasmid DNA directly from liquid cultures or from colonies on agar plates:

- From liquid culture: up to 8 μL of the overnight culture can be directly added to the final reaction mix.
- From colonies: we recommend using a sterile tip to stab the colony and resuspend it directly in the 50 μL reaction mix.

Recommended cycling conditions for colony PCR of fragment up to 1 kb.

Step	Temperature	Time	Cycles
Initial denaturation	95 °C	1 min	1
Denaturation	95 °C	15 s	25-35
Annealing*	User determined	15 s	
Extension*	72 °C	10 s	

* These parameters may require optimization, please refer to the PCR optimization section if needed.

Multiplex PCR Protocol

MyTaq HS is suitable for multiplex PCR, but adjustment of the annealing temperature and extension time may be required.

- Annealing temperature: We suggest using 55 °C as a starting annealing temperature. If further optimization is required we recommend using a temperature gradient to determine the optimal annealing temperature needed for the multiplex PCR.
- Extension time: since multiplex PCR generally requires a longer extension step, we suggest starting with a minimum of 90 s and increasing it if required.

Recommended cycling conditions for multiplex PCR of fragment up to 1 kb.

Step	Temperature	Time	Cycles
Initial denaturation	95 °C	1 min	1
Denaturation	95 °C	15 s	25-35
Annealing*	User	15 s	
Extension*	72 °C	90 s	

* These parameters may require optimization, please refer to the PCR optimization section if needed.

Important considerations and PCR optimization

The optimal conditions will vary from reaction to reaction and are dependent on the template/primers used.

5x MyTaq Reaction Buffer: The 5x MyTaq Reaction Buffer comprises of 5 mM dNTPs, 15 mM $MgCl_2$, stabilizers and enhancers. The concentration of each component has been extensively optimized, reducing the need for further optimization. Additional PCR enhancers such as HiSpec or Betaine etc. are not recommended.

Primers: Forward and reverse primers are generally used at the final concentration of 0.2-0.6 μM each. As a starting point, we recommend using 0.4 μM final concentration (*i.e.* 20 pmol of each primer per 50 μL reaction volume). Too high a primer concentration can reduce the specificity of priming, resulting in non-specific products.

When designing primers we recommend using primer-design software such as Primer3 (http://frodo.wi.mit.edu/primer3) or visual OMP™ (http://dnasoftware.com) with monovalent and divalent cations concentrations of 10 mM and 3 mM respectively. Primers should have a melting temperature (Tm) of approximately 60 °C

Template: The amount of template in the reaction depends mainly on the type of DNA used. For templates with low structural complexity, such as plasmid DNA, we recommend using 50 pg - 10 ng DNA per 50 μL reaction volume. For eukaryotic genomic DNA, we recommend a starting amount of 200 ng DNA per 50 μL reaction, this can be varied between 5 ng - 500 ng. It is important to avoid, using template resuspended in EDTA-containing solutions (*e.g.* TE buffer) since EDTA chelates free Mg^{2+}.

Initial Denaturation: The initial denaturation step is required to activate the enzyme and fully melt the template. We recommend 1 minute of initial denaturation at 95 °C, however for more complex templates such as eukaryotic genomic DNA, longer initial denaturation times of up to 3 minutes might be required.

Denaturation: Our protocol recommends a 15 s cycling denaturation step at 95 °C which is also suited to GC-rich templates. For low GC content (40-45%) amplicons, the denaturation step can be decreased down to 5 s, however for templates containing high GC content of >55%, a longer denaturation time of 15 s is recommended.

Annealing temperature and time: The optimal annealing temperature is dependent upon the primer sequences and is usually 2-5 °C below the lower Tm of the pair. We recommend starting with a 55 °C annealing temperature and, if necessary, to run a temperature gradient to determine the optimal annealing temperature. Depending on the reaction the annealing time can also be reduced down to 5 s.

Extension temperature and time: The extension step should be performed at 72 °C. The extension time depends on the length of the amplicon and the complexity of the template. For low complexity templates such as plasmid DNA or cDNA, an extension time of 10 s is sufficient for amplicons of under 1 kb or up to 5 kb.

For amplification of fragments over 1kb from high complexity template, longer extension times are recommended. In order to find the fastest optimal condition, we suggest incrementing successively the extension time up to 30 s/kb

Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Possible Cause	Recommendation
No PCR product	Missing component	- Check reaction set-up and volumes used
	Defective component	- Check the aspect and the concentrations of all components as well as the storage conditions. If necessary test each component individually in controlled reactions
	Enzyme concentration too low	- Increase enzyme quantity to up to 5 u/50 μL reaction
	Cycling conditions not optimal	- Decrease the annealing temperature - Run a temperature gradient to determine the optimal annealing temperature - Increase the extension time, especially if amplifying a long target - Increase the number of cycles
	Difficult template	- Increase the denaturation time
Smearing or Non-Specific products	Excessive cycling	- Decrease the number of cycles
	Extension time too long	- Decrease the extension time
	Annealing temperature too low	- Increase the annealing temperature
	Primer concentration too high	- Decrease primer concentration
	Contamination	- Replace each components in order to find the possible source of contamination - Set-up the PCR and analyze the PCR product in separated areas.

Technical Support

If the troubleshooting guide does not solve the difficulty you are experiencing, please contact your local distributor or our Technical Support with details of reaction set-up, cycling conditions and relevant data.
Email: tech@bioline.com

Associated Products

Product Name	Pack Size	Cat. No.
Agarose	500 g	BIO-41025
Agarose Tablets	300 g	BIO-41027
HyperLadder 1kb	200 Lanes	BIO-33025

Bioline Reagents Ltd
UNITED KINGDOM
Tel: +44 (0)20 8830 5300
Fax: +44 (0)20 8452 2822

Bioline USA Inc.
USA
Tel: +1 508 880 8990
Fax: +1 508 880 8993

Bioline GmbH
GERMANY
Tel: +49 (0)337 168 1229
Fax: +49 (0)3371 68 1244

Bioline (Aust) Pty. Ltd
AUSTRALIA
Tel: +61 (0)2 9209 4180
Fax: +61 (0)2 9209 4763

Bioline France
FRANCE
Tel: +33 (0)1 42 56 04 40
Fax: +33 (0)9 70 06 62 10

Meridian Bioscience Asia Pte Ltd
SINGAPORE
Tel: +65 6774 7196
Fax: +65 6774 6441

Website: www.bioline.com/ email: info@bioline.com