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## Biozym Probe qPCR Mix Separate ROX

## Product information

Store all kit components at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with minimal exposure to light.
The kit may be stored at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for short term use (up to 1 month). Multiple freeze/thaw cycles (up to 30 ) are possible with no loss of activity.

| Component | 331455 X <br> 10 rxn | 331455 S <br> 100 rxn | 331455 L <br> 500 rxn | 331455 XL <br> 2500 rxn |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Probe qPCR 2x Mix | $1 \times 0.2 \mathrm{ml}$ | $1 \times 1.0 \mathrm{ml}$ | $5 \times 1.0 \mathrm{ml}$ | $25 \times 1.0 \mathrm{ml}$ |
| $50 \mu$ M ROX Additive | $1 \times 0.05 \mathrm{ml}$ | $1 \times 0.2 \mathrm{ml}$ | $5 \times 0.2 \mathrm{ml}$ | $25 \times 0.2 \mathrm{ml}$ |

For research use only.

## 1. Introduction

Biozym Probe qPCR Mix is designed for quantitative, real-time analysis of DNA and cDNA samples. Used polymerase technology along with progressive buffer chemistry enable fast protocols, enhanced specificity and reaction efficiency.

Biozym Probe Mixes are designed for use with probe technologies including TaqMan ${ }^{\circledR}$, Scorpions ${ }^{\circledR}$ and molecular beacons. The mix is the ideal choice for multiplex qPCR applications.

The used hot-start technology inhibits DNA polymerase activity at ambient temperature, thus preventing formation of primerdimers to improve reaction sensitivity and specificity.

The reaction chemistry is applicable to most qPCR instruments. ROX Additive is added separately if the instrument requires such as passive reference dye.

## 2. Notes

- Master Mix ideal for multiplex qPCR applications.
- ROX passive reference dye is included separately (see 5.3).


## 3. Technical support

For technical support please contact support@biozym.com

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## 4. Reaction conditions for qPCR

Carefully mix and centrifuge the tubes before opening to ensure homogeneity and improve recovery.

Table 1. Pipetting instructions

| Component | $20 \mu \mathrm{l}$ reaction | Final concentration | Notes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2 x$ qPCR Probe Mix | $10 \mu \mathrm{l}$ | 1 x |  |
| Forward primer $(10 \mu \mathrm{M})$ | $0.8 \mu \mathrm{l}$ | 400 nM | See 5.2. |
| Reverse primer $(10 \mu \mathrm{M})$ | $0.8 \mu \mathrm{l}$ | 400 nM | See 5.3. |
| Probe $(10 \mu \mathrm{M})$ | $0.4 \mu \mathrm{l}$ | 200 nM |  |
| Template DNA <br> CDNA <br> gDNA | $<100 \mathrm{ng}$ <br> $<1 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ | Up to $20 \mu \mathrm{l}$ reaction volume |  |
| PCR grade water |  |  |  |

Table 2. Cycling instructions

| Cycles | Temperature | Time | Notes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2 min | Initial denaturation and enzyme activation, 2 min for cDNA, <br> 3 min for gDNA |
| 40 | $95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> 60 to $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5 seconds <br> 20 to 30 seconds | Denaturation <br> Annealing/Extension, do not exceed 30 seconds or <br> temperatures below $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## 5. Notes about reaction components and cycling conditions

### 5.1. Biozym Probe qPCR Mix

The $2 x$ mix contains a hot-start DNA polymerase, buffer and dNTPs.

### 5.2. Primers

For best efficiency of the reaction the amplicon length should be between 80 and 200 bp . Short amplicons enable fast cycling conditions. Primers should have a calculated melting temperature of around $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, using default Primer 3 settings (http://frodo.wi.mit.edu/primer3/). The final primer concentration in the reaction should be $0.4 \mu \mathrm{M}(0.2-0.4 \mu \mathrm{M})$.

### 5.3. ROX passive reference dye

Instrument compatibility
Different real-time PCR instruments may require different levels of ROX passive reference.

## Addition of ROX additive

The $50 \mu \mathrm{M}$ ROX Additive supplied is formulated to be added directly to the 1 ml tube of Biozym master mix supplied. Once the ROX is added, the reagent may be directly used or stored at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Please follow the below table to add the correct amount of ROX for your instrument. Mix carefully after ROX addition.

Table 3. ROX for Hi-ROX instruments

| Reagent | Hi-ROX instruments | Final concentration | Reaction concentration |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Probe qPCR $2 \times$ Mix | 1.0 ml | $(0.2 \mathrm{ml})$ | 2 x | 1 x |
| $50 \mu \mathrm{M}$ ROX Additive | $35.0 \mu \mathrm{l}$ | $(7 \mu \mathrm{l})$ | $1.75 \mu \mathrm{M}$ | 875 nM |

Table 4. ROX for Lo-ROX instruments

| Reagent | Lo-ROX instruments | Final concentration | Reaction concentration |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Probe qPCR $2 \times$ Mix | 1.0 ml | $(0.2 \mathrm{ml})$ | $2 x$ | 1 x |
| $50 \mu \mathrm{M}$ ROX Additive | $4.0 \mu \mathrm{l}$ | $(0.8 \mu \mathrm{l})$ | 200 nM | 100 nM |

