



# NeoTaqII DNA polymerase

**NB-60-0005**

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## NeoTaqII DNA polymerase

#Cat: NB-60-0005

Size: 500U

### Description

Neo Biotech NeoTaqII DNA polymerase belongs to a new generation of Taq-derived DNA polymerases optimized for standard PCR applications. The enzyme was engineered to produce high DNA yields in shorter PCR running times (15-30 s/kb extension) under minimal optimization conditions. Neo Biotech NeoTaqII DNA polymerase lacks 3'→5' exonuclease activity and supports the robust and reliable amplification of a wide range of DNA templates up to 6 kb. The enzyme was optimized to provide higher sensitivity, allowing amplification of different DNA fragments from as little as 5 µg of human genomic DNA. Resulting PCR products have an A-overhang and are suitable for cloning with PCR cloning kits.

### Shipping Conditions

The product can be shipped in a range of temperatures from dry ice to room-temperature.

### Storage Conditions

All components should be stored at -20°C in a freezer without defrost cycles in order to guarantee maximal shelf life. However, the high thermal stability of this enzyme allows it to remain stable at 4°C or even at room-temperature for up to 3 days; so, if you forget your enzyme on your lab bench, no harm is done. The product will remain stable till the expiry date if stored as specified.

### Unit definition

One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme required to catalyse the incorporation of 10 nmoles of dNTPs into acid insoluble material in 30 minutes at 72 °C in controlled assay conditions.

**Enzyme concentration** 5 U/µL, in glycerol

### Magnesium Chloride solution

The provided 50 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> solution allows users to optimize Mg<sup>2+</sup> concentration in different PCR set ups. In general, Neo Biotech Tag II DNA polymerase works effectively with a 2.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> concentration. Vortex the MgCl<sub>2</sub> solution thoroughly after thawing.

### Standard Protocol

The following standard protocol serves as a general guideline and a starting point for any PCR amplification. Optimal reaction conditions (e.g. concentration of DNA polymerase, primers, MgCl<sub>2</sub> and template DNA) may vary, although PCR optimization is usually not required. In case you need to fine-tune PCR conditions, recommended variations of each PCR component are provided in brackets in the table below.

1. Gently mix and briefly centrifuge all components after thawing. On ice, in a sterile, nuclease-free microcentrifuge tube, prepare a mixture for the appropriate number of PCR reactions. Add water first and the remaining components in the order specified in the table below. A single reaction mixture of 50 µL should combine the following components:
  - Reaction buffer, 10× (provided) - 5 µL

- MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 50 mM (provided) - 2.5 (1.5-4.0) mM
- dNTPs mix - 0.4 (0.25-0.5) mM
- Primers (see below) - 0.25 (0.1-0.5) μM
- Template DNA (see below) - 5 pg-0.5 μg
- Neo Biotech Tag II (5 U/μL) - 0.25-1 μL
- Nuclease-free water - up to 50 μL

2. Mix and quickly pulse the reactions.

3. Perform PCR using the following cycling parameters:

Cycle step	Temp.	Time	Cycles
Initial denaturation	95 °C	3 min	1
Denaturation	94 °C	30 sec (¥)	25-35
Annealing	(*)	30 sec	
Extension	72 °C	15-30 sec/kb (¥)	
Final Extension	72 °C	5-10 min	1

(\*) Annealing temperature should be optimized for each primer set based on the primer T<sub>m</sub>; typically, it should be T<sub>m</sub>-5 °C.

(¥) For DNA fragments higher than 3 kb to 6 kb in size, it may be beneficial to use 20 sec for denaturation and 30-60 sec/kb for extension.

4. Analyse PCR products through agarose gel electrophoresis (0.7-1.2%, w/v) and visualise with GreenSafe or any other means.

### Primer Design

PCR primers generally range in length from 15–30 bases and are designed to flank the region of interest. Primers should contain 40–60% GC, and care should be taken to avoid sequences that might produce internal secondary structure. The 3'-ends of the primers should not be complementary to avoid the production of primer-dimers. Primer-dimers unnecessarily remove primers from the reaction and result in an unwanted polymerase reaction that competes with the desired reaction. Avoid three G or C nucleotides in a row near the 3'-end of the primer, as this may result in non-specific primer annealing. Ideally, both primers should have nearly identical melting temperatures (T<sub>m</sub>), allowing their annealing with the denatured template DNA at roughly the same temperature.

### DNA template

The optimal amount of starting material may vary depending on its quality and complexity. In general, we recommend using 10ng to 500ng of genomic DNA templates, although the enzyme is sensitive enough to amplify fragments from as little as 5pg of human gDNA, for example. Lower amounts of template may be used for amplification of less complex DNA (typically 1-20ng). When using a cDNA synthesis reaction as template do not exceed 10% of the final PCR reaction volume.

## Quality control assays

### Purity

NeoTaqII DNA polymerase purity is >90% as judged by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis followed by Coomassie Blue staining

### Genomic DNA contamination

NeoTaqII DNA polymerase must be free of any detectable genomic DNA contamination as evaluated through PCR.

### Nuclease assays

0.2-0.3 µg of pNZY28 plasmid DNA are incubated with 5 U of Neo Biotech Tag II DNA polymerase, in 1× Reaction Buffer, for 14-16 hours at 37 °C. Following incubation, the DNA is visualised on a GreenSafe Premium-stained agarose gel. There must be no visible nicking or cutting of the nucleic acid. Similar tests are performed with Neo Biotech Tag II reaction buffer and MgCl<sub>2</sub> solution.

### Functional assay

NeoTaqII DNA polymerase is extensively tested for performance in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of different-sized DNA fragments (1 and 2.5 kb) from human genomic DNA in the presence of 10× Reaction Buffer and MgCl<sub>2</sub> solution. The resulting PCR products are visualized as single bands in a stained agarose gel.

## Troubleshooting

### No product amplification or low yield

- Inadequate annealing temperature

The reaction mix composition may affect the melting properties of primers and DNA. Adjust the annealing temperature to accommodate the primer with the lowest melting temperature (5 °C to 10 °C lower than T<sub>m</sub>).

- Presence of PCR inhibitors

Some DNA isolation procedures, particularly genomic DNA isolation, can result in the co-purification of PCR inhibitors. Reduce the volume of template DNA in reaction or dilute template DNA prior to adding to the reaction. Diluting samples even 1:10,000 has been shown to be effective in improving concentration results, depending on initial DNA

- Additives required

Adding PCR-enhancing agents may improve yield while allowing the amplification of difficult templates.

### Presence of non-specific bands

- Non-specific annealing of primers

Adjust annealing conditions and/or design another set of primers, by increasing the length and avoiding complementary sequences.

- Mg<sup>2+</sup> concentration is too high

Generally, 2-3 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, typically 2.5 mM final concentration, works well for the majority of PCR reactions. Optimal concentration depends on target template, buffer and dNTPs. Optimize magnesium concentration by supplementing MgCl<sub>2</sub> in 0.5 increments up to 4 Mm.