

NZYLong 2× Colourless Master Mix

Catalogue number: MB33201, 500 U
MB33202, 1000 U
MB33203, 5000 U

Description

NZYLong 2× Colourless Master Mix is a premixed ready-to-use solution containing NZYLong DNA polymerase (MB003), an engineered DNA polymerase designed to amplify long target DNA sequences, generally of 20 kb and beyond. A wide range of long PCR products can be generated using lambda DNA or human genomic DNA as starting template. The master mix contains dNTPs, reaction buffer and additives at optimal concentrations for the efficient amplification of an extensive range of DNA templates. MgCl₂ final concentration is 2.5 mM, allowing the implementation of a variety of PCR protocols. For highly sensitive downstream applications it is recommended to purify the amplified PCR product using NZYGelpure (MB011) before usage in subsequent protocols. NZYLong DNA polymerase generates a mixture of A-overhang-ended (predominantly) and blunt-ended PCR products, being suitable for cloning with Nzytech's TA PCR cloning kits (MB053 or MB137).

Shipping Conditions

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

Storage Conditions

This master mix should be stored at -85 °C to -15 °C in a freezer without defrost cycles to guarantee maximal shelf life. The high thermal stability of the enzyme mixture allows it to remain stable at 4 °C or even at room-temperature for up to 1 week. 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: 0.2 U/μL, in glycerol

Standard Protocol

The following standard protocol serves as a general guideline and a starting point for any PCR amplification. Optimal reaction conditions (incubation times and temperatures, concentration of primers and template DNA) may vary, although PCR optimization is usually not required. In case you need to fine-tune primer concentrations, test the recommended variations provided in brackets in the table below.

1. Gently mix and briefly centrifuge the master mix after thawing. Set up the PCR reaction on ice and 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:

Primers	0.35 (0.25-0.5) μM
NZYLong 2× Colourless Master Mix	25 μL
Template DNA	5 ng-0.5 μg
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	94 °C	2 min	1
Denaturation	94 °C	20 s	25-35
Annealing	*	30s	
Extension	68 °C	1 min/kb	
Final Extension	68 °C	1.5 min/kb	1

*Annealing temperature should be optimised for each primer set based on the primer T_m; typically it should be T_m-5 °C.

4. Analyse the PCR products by agarose gel electrophoresis (0.6-0.8%, w/v) and visualise with GreenSafe Premium (MB132) or any other mean.

Primer Design

Optimal primer design is critical for long-range amplifications. PCR primers should be designed to have 18–35 bases in length and a GC content of 45-60%. Pay special attention to avoid sequences that might produce internal secondary structures. The 3'-ends of the primers should not be complementary to avoid the production of primer-dimers, and it is recommended to have at least 2 Cs or Gs. Ideally, both primers should have nearly identical melting temperatures (T_m) allowing their annealing with the denatured template DNA at roughly the same temperature. For long PCRs avoid using primers that have been previously subjected to multiple freezing-thawing cycles. Note that primer annealing, and DNA extension can be combined into one step if primers are designed to have a T_m ≥ 70 °C.

DNA template

The amplification of long PCR products requires high quality gDNA retaining long DNA fragments (it is not possible to amplify a 20 kb product from damaged gDNA with an average fragment size of 5 kb, for example). The optimal amount of starting material may vary depending on its quality and complexity. In general, we recommend using 50 ng to 500 ng of genomic DNA templates, although the enzyme is sensitive enough to amplify fragments from as little as 5 ng of human gDNA, for example. Lower amounts of template may be used for amplification of less complex DNA (typically 10-50 ng). When using a cDNA synthesis reaction as template do not exceed 10% of the final PCR reaction volume.

Try to add the DNA as the latest component to the PCR reaction and avoid pipetting after this. To retain DNA integrity, avoid multiple freeze-thawing cycles stock DNA solutions and keep working DNA at small aliquots.

Cycling conditions

It is highly recommended to use incubation and extension temperatures as high as required by the experiment. An extension performed at 68 °C favours the accumulation of long PCR products without compromising enzyme performance.

Quality control assays

Purity

NZYLong DNA polymerase purity is > 90% as judged by SDS-PAGE followed by Coomassie Blue staining.

Genomic DNA contamination

The product must be free of any detectable DNA contamination as evaluated through PCR. Thus, it is suitable for the amplification of bacterial and fungal DNA based on 16S and 18S rRNA PCR assays.

Nuclease assays

0.2-0.3 µg of pNZY28 plasmid DNA are incubated with NZYLong 2× Colourless Master Mix 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.

Functional assay

NZYLong 2× Colourless Master Mix is tested for performance in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of different-sized DNA fragments (until 15 kb) from human genomic DNA. The resulting PCR products are visualized as single bands in a GreenSafe Premium-stained agarose gel.

Troubleshooting

No product amplification or low yield
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 ° to 10 °C lower than T_m).
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 results, depending on initial DNA concentration.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Template DNA damaged or degraded
An intact, high-quality template is essential to achieve a reliable amplification of large DNA fragments. Extreme care must be taken in the preparation and handling of DNA. Always use purified high-quality DNA as template.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concentration of Mg^{2+} is too low
Mg^{2+} is included in the Master Mix at a final concentration of 2.5 mM, which is sufficient for most targets. For some targets, higher Mg^{2+} concentration may be required. Titrate from 2.5 mM to 4 mM (final concentration) in 0.5 mM increments. (Note: $MgCl_2$ is not provided in separate tubes).
Presence of non-specific bands
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-specific annealing of primers
Adjust annealing conditions and/or design another set of primers, by increasing the length and avoiding complementary sequences.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primer degradation
Check the quality and concentration of primer solutions. We recommend preparing small-volume working aliquots from the stock solution. Avoid multiple freeze cycles.

V2401

For research use only.