

NZYSupreme One-step RT-qPCR Probe Master Mix (2x), ROX plus

| Catalogue number | Presentation |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| MB47901 | 2 x 1 mL (200 rxns of 20 μ L) |
| MB47902 | 5 x 1 mL (500 rxns of 20 μ L) |
| MB47903 | 20 x 1 mL (2000 rxns of 20 μ L) |

Description

NZYSupreme One-step RT-qPCR Probe Master Mix (2x), ROX plus is an optimized and highly efficient reaction mixture developed for first-strand cDNA synthesis and subsequent real-time PCR in a single tube. This offers great convenience and minimizes the risk of errors and contaminations. The master mix, formulated as a 2 \times reaction mixture, contains all components necessary for both cDNA synthesis and real-time PCR (including enzymes, dNTPs, stabilizers and enhancers), except primers, probes and RNA template. This master mix was engineered with a dual hot-start enzyme control mechanism to provide the highest detection sensitivity. In addition, the latest developments in PCR enhancers have been incorporated in the NZYSupreme One-step RT-qPCR Probe Master Mix, ROX plus, including buffer chemistry and incorporation of highly robust engineered enzymes. The inclusion of ROX reference dye in the master mix formulation does not interfere with the fluorescence emission of the reporter dyes commonly used in real-time PCR and provides advantages in the experiment. The presence of ROX reference dye in the master mix enables to increase confidence in data analysis, since it allows to normalize non-PCR-related fluctuations in fluorescence. Despite the majority of real-time PCR instruments that are able to read ROX dye allow users to run experiments and analyse data without ROX, the inclusion of this internal passive reference dye prevents data misinterpretation and allows to detect and diagnose errors.

Shipping Conditions

The product can be shipped in a range of temperatures from dry ice to blue ice.

Storage Conditions

This master mix should be stored at -85°C to -15°C in a freezer without defrost cycles in order to guarantee maximal shelf life. Minimize the number of freeze-thaw cycles by storing in working aliquots. The product will remain stable till the expiry date if stored as specified.

Compatible real-time PCR instruments

The master mix is compatible with instruments that measure the passive reference signal. However, it is also compatible with instruments that do not require a passive reference signal for data normalization. The NZYSupreme One-step RT-qPCR Probe Master Mix (2x), ROX plus was optimized to be compatible with the following real-time PCR instruments:

Applied Biosystems: 7000; 7300; 7700; 7900; 7900HT; 7900HT FAST; StepOne™ & StepOne™ plus

Protocol

The following protocol serves as a general guideline and a starting point for any One-step RT-qPCR procedure. Optimal reaction conditions (e.g. incubation times, temperatures and template concentration) may vary and, in particular conditions, may require further optimization.

RT-qPCR reaction set-up: the given volumes are based on a standard 20 μ L final reaction mix and can be scale adjusted.

| | | |
|---|------------------|------------------------|
| NZYSupreme One-step RT-qPCR Probe Master Mix (2x), ROX plus ^(*1) | 10 μ L | 1 \times |
| 10 μ M forward primer | 0.8 μ L | 400 nM ^(*2) |
| 10 μ M reverse primer | 0.8 μ L | 400 nM ^(*2) |
| 10 μ M probe | 0.2 μ L | 100 nM ^(*2) |
| Template | up to 8 μ L | - |
| Nuclease-free water | up to 20 μ L | - |

(*1) Please notice that a precipitate in the bottom of the master mix tube may be observed, in particular after multiple freeze/thaw cycles. To ensure optimal performance, please make sure all components are thawed and resuspended/homogenized prior to use. In this case do not spin down the master mix before pipetting.

(*2) See section of "General considerations" below for more details about primers and probes final concentrations in the reaction.

Testing and Ct values: When comparing this RT-qPCR master mix with a mix from another supplier we strongly recommend amplifying from a 10-fold template dilution series. Loss of detection at low template concentration is the only direct measurement of sensitivity. An early Ct value is not an indication of good sensitivity, but rather an indication of speed.

Suggested thermal cycling conditions

NZYSupreme One-step RT-qPCR Probe Master Mix, ROX was optimized for the amplification of RNA fragments up to 200 bp under different RT-qPCR cycling conditions. The table below displays a standard 2-step cycling setup optimized on a number of platforms. However, these conditions may be adapted to suit different machine-specific protocols.

| CYCLES | TEMP. | TIME | CYCLE STEP |
|--------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 50 °C | 10-20 min (*3) | Reverse Transcription |
| 1 | 95 °C | 2-5 min | Polymerase activation |
| 40 | 95 °C | 5 sec | Denaturation |
| | 60 °C | 30 sec-50 sec | Annealing/Extension |

(*3) Reverse transcriptase has a high processivity and may take as little as 10 minutes to synthesize cDNA. However, in specific situations increasing reaction time up to 20 minutes may be beneficial.

General considerations

The inherent chemical instability of RNA and the ubiquitous presence of RNases require that particular care should be taken while working with RNA. We recommend using RNase-free plasticware/reagents and work in an RNase-free area (RNase Cleaner, Cat. No. MB16001, can help removing RNases from surfaces and materials). In addition, to help prevent any carry-over DNA contamination, you should assign independent areas for reaction set-up, PCR amplification and any post-PCR gel analysis. It is essential that any tubes containing amplified PCR product are not opened in the PCR set-up area.

Primers and probe: These guidelines refer to the design and set-up of dual labelled probes. Please refer to the relevant literature when using other probe types. The specific amplification, yield and overall efficiency of any real-time RT-PCR can be critically affected by the sequence and concentration of the probes and primers, as well as by the amplicon length. We strongly recommend taking the following points into consideration when designing and running your real-time RT-qPCR experiment:

- Primers should have a melting temperature (T_m) of approximately 60 °C. The probe T_m should be approximately 10°C higher than that of the primers;
- The fragment to amplify should be between 80-200 bp in length and not superior to 300 bp;
- Final primer concentrations of 400 nM are suitable for most probe-based reactions. However, to determine the optimal concentration we recommend titrating in the range 0.2-1 μ M. Forward and reverse primers concentration should be equimolar;
- A final probe concentration of 100 nM is suitable for most applications; we recommend that the final probe concentration is at least two-fold lower than the primer concentration; to determine the optimal concentration we recommend titrating in the range 0.1-0.25 μ M;
- For multiplex RT-qPCR, probe concentrations in excess of 100 nM can result in cross channel fluorescence.

Template: It is important that the RNA template is purified and devoid of contamination by RT-qPCR inhibitors (e.g. EDTA). The recommended amount of template is dependent upon the type of RNA used. Please consider the following points when selecting RNA templates:

- **Total RNA:** purified total RNA can be used in the range from 1 pg to 1 μ g per 20 μ L reaction;
- **mRNA:** purified mRNA can be used from 0.01 pg per 20 μ L reaction.

To obtain high yield of highly purified RNA we suggest using the NZY Total RNA Isolation Kit (Cat. No. MB134).

MgCl₂: It is not necessary to supplement the reaction mixture with MgCl₂ as the NZYSupreme One-step RT-qPCR Probe Master Mix, ROX plus already contains an optimized concentration of MgCl₂.

RT-qPCR optimization: It may be necessary to improve the efficiency of some reactions, such as multiplexing with more than two probes, or if the target amplicon is longer than 200 bp. In these cases, the reverse transcription reaction time can be extended up to 30 minutes; the annealing/extension time can be extended up to 60 seconds.

Quality control assays

Genomic DNA contamination

The product must comply with internal standards of DNA contamination as evaluated through real-time qPCR.

Nuclease assays

To test for DNase contamination, 0.2-0.3 µg of pNZY28 plasmid DNA are incubated with the master mix for 14-16 h at 37 °C. To test for RNase contamination, 1 µg of RNA is incubated with the master mix for 1 h at 37 °C. Following incubation, the nucleic acids are visualized on a GreenSafe-stained agarose gel. There must be no visible nicking or cutting of the nucleic acids.

Functional assay

NZYSupreme One-step RT-qPCR Probe Master Mix, ROX plus is extensively tested for activity, processivity, efficiency, sensitivity and heat activation.

For life science research only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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