

Cat. No: P2101a, 100 rxns/20 $\mu$ l-rxn  
P2102a, 500 rxns/20 $\mu$ l-rxn

# Power Green qPCR Mix (Low ROX+)

For research use only

## Components

Component	P2101a	P2102a
2X Power Green qPCR Mix (Low ROX+)	1 ml	1 ml $\times$ 5
Nuclease-free Water	1 ml	1 ml $\times$ 5

## Storage

This reagent can be stored for 2 months at 4°C and protected from light. For longer storage, it should be kept at -20°C and protected from light.

## Description

Power Green qPCR Mix (Low ROX+) is a ready-to-use, 2X concentrated mix that contains all the reagents (except template and primers) needed for the real-time qPCR in the SYBR Green I detection format. This product is compatible with most manufacturers' real-time fluorescent quantitative PCR instruments such as Applied Biosystems, Roche, Bio-Rad, Eppendorf, Corbett and so on.

The Hotstart Taq DNA Polymerase in the mix is modified by antibody. When the temperature below 45°C, the activity of the modified polymerase will be strongly suppressed, only when the temperature reached 72°C, it can be activated. This technology helps to reduce non-specific amplification and primer dimer effectively.

The reaction system of this product can be prepared at room temperature without an ice box. The prepared PCR reaction system can be placed at room temperature for 24 hours and the amplification efficiency remains unchanged.

## Applications

- Gene expression analysis
- Low-copy gene detection
- Microarray validation
- Gene knockdown validation

## Features

- Compatible with many Real-time systems which requires low concentration of ROX reference dye to calibration
- Exceptional specificity with hot-start mechanism
- Tight reproducibility in Ct values over a broad dynamic range
- Universal instrument compatibility

## Table of Instrument Guide

Instruments	Final Conc. of ROX
ABI PRISM 7000/ PRISM 7700/ 7300/ 7900HT/ StepOne/ StepOnePlus/ GeneAmp 5700	500 nM, high ROX
ABI 7500/ 7500 Fast/ ViiA 7/ QuantStudio 6/7/12K Flex; Agilent Stratagene Mx3000P/ Mx3005P/ Mx4000	50 nM, low ROX
Bio-Rad CFX96/ CFX384/ iQ/ iQ5; MJ Research Opticon 2/ Chromo 4; Roche LightCycler 480/ 96; Corbett Rotor Gene G/ Q/ 3000/ 6000; Thermo PikoReal 96; Eppendorf MasterCycler ep realplex; Cepheid Smart Cyclor	No ROX

## Protocol

**Note:** Please follow the procedures outlined in the manual of each respective instrument.

### 1. Preparation of reaction solution (Take the ABI 7500 as an example)

Add the following reagents to the proper thermal cycler reaction tube or plate on ice:

Component	20- $\mu$ l rxn	Final Conc.
2X Power Green qPCR Mix (Low ROX+)	10 $\mu$ l	1X
Forward Primer (10 $\mu$ M)	0.4 $\mu$ l	0.2 $\mu$ M
Reverse Primer (10 $\mu$ M)	0.4 $\mu$ l	0.2 $\mu$ M
Template DNA	variable	0.05-5ng/ $\mu$ l
Water, nuclease-free	to 20 $\mu$ l	—

### Note:

- The primer concentration can be further optimized. The optimal range for primers is 0.1~1 $\mu$ M.
- Prepare according to the recommended volume of each instrument.
- Use 1-10ng cDNA or 10-100ng gDNA for each reaction.
- Users can increase the amount of the the qPCR Mix when using low-copy gene as template.
- Users can reduce the amount of the qPCR Mix, if the melting curve comes with impure peaks.

### 2. Setup the plate

Transfer the reaction mixture to PCR tubes/plates. Reaction volumes can be reduced to 10  $\mu$ l if the instrument supports a low volume system.

Cap or seal the reaction tubes/plates then centrifuge briefly to spin down the contents and eliminate any air bubbles.

### 3. Preform qPCR using the following thermal cycling condition

Set the thermal cycling conditions using default PCR thermal cycling conditions specified in the following tables according to the instrument cycling parameters and melting temperatures of the specific primers.

**2-step PCR mode:**

Initial Denaturation	95°C	1 min	Holding Stage
Denaturation	95°C	5 sec	Cycling Stage 40 Cycles
Annealing & Extension	60°C <sup>[1]</sup>	20~60 sec <sup>[2]</sup>	
Melting curve analysis (optional) <sup>[3]</sup>			

**3-step PCR mode:**

Initial Denaturation	95°C	1 min	Holding Stage
Denaturation	95°C	5 sec	Cycling Stage 40 Cycles
Annealing	55°C <sup>[1]</sup>	30 sec	
Extension	72°C	30~60 sec <sup>[2]</sup>	
Melting curve analysis (optional) <sup>[3]</sup>			

**Note:**

[1] To improve the specificity, the annealing temperature can be increased. Set up signal collection in the Annealing&Extension or Extension phases respectively.

[2] Consider the instrument type when setting the extension time. If the amplification efficiency needs to be improved, the extension time can be increased.

[3] Different instruments have different melting curve acquisition procedures, generally according to the default melting curve acquisition procedures of the instrument.

**4. Analyze the results**

Data analysis varies depending on the instrument used. Please refer to your instrument user guide for information.

**Important Notes**
**Template**

Genomic DNA, plasmid DNA, or cDNA can be used as template. For optimal quantitative results use up to 20ng of genomic DNA or plasmid DNA per 20 µl reaction (for smaller volumes, the amount of template should be decreased equivalently). Using greater amounts of template may reduce the maximum fluorescence signal and linearity of standard curves due to binding of the SYBR<sup>®</sup> Green I dye to the template. For two-step RT-PCR, use either undiluted or diluted cDNA generated from up to 1µg of total RNA. The volume of the cDNA added (from the RT reaction) should not exceed 10% of the final PCR volume (e.g., for a 20 µl qPCR reaction, use up to 2.0 µl of undiluted cDNA).

**Primers**

Careful primer design and purification (HPLC-purified primers are recommended) is particularly important in order to minimize loss in sensitivity due to the production of nonspecific amplification products in SYBR<sup>®</sup> Green I-based qPCR. This effect becomes more prominent at low target concentrations. To maximize the sensitivity of the assay, use the lowest concentration of primers that can be used without compromising the efficiency of the PCR reaction (50-400nM of each primer). For optimal results, design primers that amplify PCR products 60-400 bp in length. The primers should exhibit a melting temperature (T<sub>m</sub>) of approximately 60°C. We recommend designing primers specifically for amplification of cDNA derived from mRNA. This prevents

amplification of contaminating genomic DNA and inaccurate quantification of mRNA.

**Melting Curve Analysis**

Following real-time qPCR, melting curve analysis should always be performed to identify the presence of primer-dimers and analyze the specificity of the reaction. Program your thermocycler according to the instructions provided.

**Quality Control**

The absence of endodeoxyribonucleases, exodeoxyribonucleases and ribonucleases is confirmed by appropriate quality tests. Functionally tested in amplification of a single-copy gene from human genomic DNA.

**Product Use Limitations**

Power Green qPCR Mix (Low ROX+) is sold exclusively for research purposes and *in vitro* use. Neither the product, nor any individual components, was tested for use in diagnostic applications or for drug development, nor is it suitable for administration to humans or animals. Please refer to the MSDS, available upon request.