GoTaq® G2 Colorless Master Mix

Supplied With:

Cat.#	Size (Based on 50µl Reactions)	GoTaq® G2 Colorless Master Mix, 2X	Nuclease-Free Water
M7831	10 reactions	1 × 0.25ml (M783E)	1 × 1.25ml (P119A)
M7832	100 reactions	2 × 1.25ml (M783A)	2 × 1.25ml (P119A)
M7833	1,000 reactions	1 × 25ml (M783B)	1 × 25ml (P119C)

Description: GoTaq[®] G2 Colorless Master Mix^(a,b) is a premixed ready-to-use solution containing GoTaq[®] G2 DNA Polymerase, dNTPs, MgCl₂ and reaction buffers at optimal concentrations for efficient amplification of a wide range of DNA templates by PCR. GoTaq[®] G2 DNA Polymerase exhibits $5' \rightarrow 3'$ exonuclease activity.

Biological Source: The enzyme is derived from bacteria.

GoTaq[®] G2 Colorless Master Mix, 2X: GoTaq[®] G2 DNA Polymerase is supplied in 2X Colorless GoTaq[®] G2 Reaction Buffer (pH 8.5), 400µM dATP, 400µM dGTP, 400µM dCTP, 400µM dTTP and 3mM MgCl₂.

Storage Conditions: See the Product Information Label for storage recommendations. Minimize the number of freezethaw cycles by storing in working aliquots. Product may be stored at 4°C for up to 18 weeks. Mix well prior to use.

Quality Control Assays

Functional Assay: GoTaq[®] G2 Colorless Master Mix is tested for performance in the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to amplify a 360bp region of the α -1-antitrypsin gene and a 2.4kb region of the APC gene from 100 molecules (0.33ng) of human genomic DNA in separate reactions. The resulting PCR product is visualized on an ethidium bromide-stained agarose gel.

Nuclease Assays: No contaminating endonuclease or exonuclease activity detected.



PCR Satisfaction Guarantee

Promega's PCR Systems, enzymes and reagents are proven in PCR to ensure reliable, high performance results. Your success is important to us. Our products are backed by a worldwide team of Technical Support scientists. Please contact them for applications or technical assistance. If you are not completely satisfied with any Promega PCR product we will send a replacement or refund your account.

That's Our PCR Guarantee!

Product must be within expiration date and have been stored and used in accordance with product literature. See Promega Product Insert for specific tests performed.

Signed by:

Per Wheele

R. Wheeler, Quality Assurance

(a)Use of this product for basic PCR is outside of any valid US or European patents assigned to Hoffman La-Roche or Applera. This product can be used for basic PCR in research, commercial or diagnostic applications without any license or royalty fees.

^(b)U.S. Pat. No. 6,242,235, Australian Pat. No. 761757, Canadian Pat. No. 2,335,153, Chinese Pat. No. ZL99808861.7, Hong Kong Pat. No. HK 1040262, Japanese Pat. No. 3673175 and European Pat. No. 1088060 and other patents pending.

Part# 9PIM783 Revised 4/18



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Product claims are subject to change. Please contact Promega Technical Services or access the Promega online catalog for the most up-to-date information on Promega products.

Part# 9PIM783

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Usage Information

1. Standard Application

Reagents to be Supplied by the User

template DNA downstream primer upstream primer mineral oil (optional)

- Thaw the GoTaq[®] G2 Colorless Master Mix at room temperature. Vortex the Master Mix, then spin it briefly in a microcentrifuge to collect the material at the bottom of the tube.
- 2. Prepare one of the following reaction mixes on ice:

For a 25µl reaction volume:

Component	Volume	Final Conc.
GoTaq [®] G2 Colorless Master M	lix, 2X 12.5µl	1X
upstream primer, 10µM	0.25–2.5µl	0.1–1.0µM
downstream primer, 10µM	0.25–2.5µl	0.1–1.0µM
DNA template	1—5µl	<250ng
Nuclease-Free Water to	25µl	N.A.
a 50µl reaction volume:		

Component	Volume	Final Conc.
GoTaq® G2 Colorless Master Mix, 2X	25µl	1X
upstream primer, 10µM	0.5–5.0µl	0.1–1.0µM
downstream primer, 10µM	0.5–5.0µl	0.1–1.0µM
DNA template	1–5µl	<250ng
Nuclease-Free Water to	50µl	N.A.

- If using a thermal cycler without a heated lid, overlay the reaction mix with 1–2 drops (approximately 50µl) of mineral oil to prevent evaporation during thermal cycling. Centrifuge the reactions in a microcentrifuge for 5 seconds.
- 4. Place the reactions in a thermal cycler that has been preheated to 95°C. Perform PCR using your standard parameters.

2. General Guidelines for Amplification by PCR

A. Denaturation

For

- Generally, a 2-minute initial denaturation step at 95°C is sufficient.
- Subsequent denaturation steps will be between 15 seconds and 1 minute.

B. Annealing

- Optimize the annealing conditions by performing the reaction starting approximately 5°C below the calculated melting temperature of the primers and increasing the temperature in increments of 1°C to the annealing temperature.
- The annealing step is typically 15 seconds to 1 minute.

C. Extension

- The extension reaction is typically performed at the optimal temperature for Tag DNA polymerase, which is 72–74°C.
- Allow approximately 1 minute for every 1kb of DNA to be amplified.
- A final extension of 5 minutes at 72–74°C is recommended.

D. Refrigeration

- If the thermal cycler has a refrigeration or "soak" cycle, the cycling reaction can be programmed to end by holding the tubes at 4°C for several hours.
- This cycle can minimize any polymerase activity that might occur at higher temperatures, although this is not usually a problem.

E. Cycle Number

- Generally, 25-30 cycles result in optimal amplification of desired products.
- Occasionally, up to 40 cycles may be performed, especially for detection of low-copy targets.

3. General Considerations

A. GoTaq® G2 Colorless Master Mix Compatibility

 ${\tt GoTaq}^{\circledast}$ G2 Colorless Master Mix is compatible with common PCR additives such as DMS0 and betaine.

B. 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% (G + C), 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 deplete 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 nonspecific primer annealing, increasing the synthesis of undesirable reaction products. Ideally, both primers should have nearly identical melting temperatures (T_m); in this manner, the two primers should anneal roughly at the same temperature. The annealing temperature of the reaction is dependent upon the primer with the lowest T_m . For assistance with calculating the T_m of any primer, a T_m Calculator is provided on the BioMath page of the Promega web site at: www.promega.com/biomath/

C. Amplification Troubleshooting

To overcome low yield or no yield in amplifications (e.g., mouse tail genotyping applications), we recommend the following suggestions:

- Adjust annealing temperature. The reaction buffer composition affects the melting properties of DNA. See BioMath Calculator to calculate the melting temperature for primers in the GoTaq[®] reaction (www.promega.com/biomath/).
- Minimize the effect of amplification inhibitors. Some DNA isolation procedures, particularly genomic DNA isolation, can result in the copurification of amplification inhibitors. Reduce the volume of template DNA in reaction or dilute template DNA prior to adding to reaction. Diluting samples even 1:10,000 has been shown to be effective in improving results, depending on initial DNA concentration.
- Increase template DNA purity. Include an ethanol precipitation and wash step prior to amplification to remove inhibitors that copurify with the DNA.
- Add PCR additives. Adding PCR-enhancing agents (e.g., DMSO or betaine) may improve yields. General stabilizing agents such as BSA (Sigma Cat.# A7030; final concentration 0.16mg/ml) also may help to overcome amplification failure.

D. More Information on Amplification

More information on amplification is available online at the Promega web site: www.promega.com/products/pcr/

Part# 9PIM783 Printed in USA Revised 4/18.