

# Q5 Hi Fi 2X Master Mix Protocol

## Introduction

Get started by giving your protocol a name and editing this introduction.

## Materials



- › Q5 High-Fidelity 2X Master Mix
- › 10  $\mu$ M Forward Primer
- › 10  $\mu$ M Reverse Primer
- › Template DNA
- › Nuclease-Free Water

## Procedure

### Assembly Overview

	A	B	C	D
1	Component	25 $\mu$ L Reaction	50 $\mu$ L Reaction	Final Concentration
2	Q5 High-Fidelity 2X Master Mix	12.5 $\mu$ L	25 $\mu$ L	1X
3	10 $\mu$ M Forward Primer	1.25 $\mu$ L	2.5 $\mu$ L	0.5 $\mu$ M
4	10 $\mu$ M Reverse Primer	1.25 $\mu$ L	2.5 $\mu$ L	0.5 $\mu$ M
5	Template DNA	variable	variable	< 1,000 ng
6	Nuclease-Free Water	to 25 $\mu$ L	to 50 $\mu$ L	

1. Gently mix reaction. Transfer PCR tubes to PCR machine.

### Thermocycling Conditions for a Routine PCR

	A	B	C
1	<b>STEP</b>	<b>TEMP</b>	<b>TIME</b>
2	Initial Denaturation	98°C	30 seconds
3	25–35 Cycles	98°C	5–10 seconds
4		*50–72°C	10–30 seconds
5		72°C	20–30 seconds/kb
6	Final Extension	72°C	2 minutes
7	Hold	4–10°C	

	A	B
1	<b>DNA</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
2	DNA Genomic	1 ng–1 µg
3	Plasmid or Viral	1 pg–1 ng

## 2. Primers:

*Oligonucleotide primers are generally 20–40 nucleotides in length and ideally have a GC content of 40–60%. Computer programs such as [Primer3](#) can be used to design or analyze primers.*

The best results are typically seen when using each primer at a final concentration of 0.5 µM in the reaction.

## 3. Mg<sup>++</sup> and additives:

The Q5 High-Fidelity Master Mix contains 2.0 mM Mg<sup>++</sup> when used at a 1X concentration. This is optimal for most PCR products generated with this master mix.

## 4. Deoxynucleotides:

The final concentration of dNTPs is 200 µM of each deoxynucleotide in the 1X Q5 High-Fidelity Master Mix. Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase cannot incorporate dUTP and is not recommended for use with uracil-containing primers or templates.

## 5. Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase concentration:

The concentration of Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase in the Q5 High-Fidelity 2X Master Mix has been optimized for best results under a wide range of conditions.

## 6. Denaturation:

An initial denaturation of 30 seconds at 98°C is sufficient for most amplicons from pure DNA templates. Longer denaturation times can be used (up to 3 minutes) for templates that require it.

During thermocycling, the denaturation step should be kept to a minimum. Typically, a 5–10 second denaturation at 98°C is recommended for most templates.

## 7. Annealing:

Optimal annealing temperatures for Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase tend to be higher than for other PCR polymerases. The **NEB  $T_m$  Calculator** should be used to determine the annealing temperature when using this enzyme. Typically use a 10–30 second annealing step at 3°C above the  $T_m$  of the lower  $T_m$  primer. A temperature gradient can also be used to optimize the annealing temperature for each primer pair. For high  $T_m$  primer pairs, two-step cycling without a separate annealing step can be used (see note 10).

8. Extension:

The recommended extension temperature is 72°C. Extension times are generally 20–30 seconds per kb for complex, genomic samples, but can be reduced to 10 seconds per kb for simple templates (plasmid, *E. coli*, etc.) or complex templates < 1 kb. Extension time can be increased to 40 seconds per kb for cDNA or long, complex templates, if necessary.

A final extension of 2 minutes at 72°C is recommended.

9. Cycle number:

Generally, 25–35 cycles yield sufficient product. For genomic amplicons, 30–35 cycles are recommended.

10. 2-step PCR:

When primers with annealing temperatures  $\geq 72^\circ\text{C}$  are used, a 2-step thermocycling protocol (combining annealing and extension into one step) is possible.

11. Amplification of long products:

When amplifying products > 6 kb, it is often helpful to increase the extension time to 40–50 seconds/kb.

12. PCR product:

The PCR products generated using Q5 High-Fidelity 2X Master Mix have blunt ends. If cloning is the next step, then blunt-end cloning is recommended. If T/A-cloning is preferred, the DNA should be purified prior to A-addition, as Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase will degrade any overhangs generated.