

# Polymerase X

## Hybrid DNA Polymerase

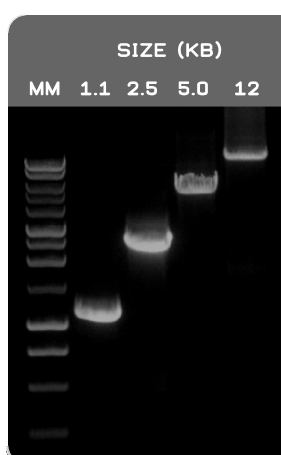


### Hybrid DNA Polymerase

Cat. No.	Size
E2950-01	100 units
E2950-02	500 units

**Unit Definition:** One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme required to catalyze the incorporation of 10 nmoles of dNTP into acid-insoluble material in 30 min at 74°C. The reaction conditions are: 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 9.0 at 25°C), 50 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 200 μM each of dATP, dCTP, dGTP, dTTP (a mix of unlabeled and [<sup>3</sup>H]dTTP), 10 μg activated calf thymus DNA and 0.1 mg/ml BSA in a final volume of 50 μl.

**Storage Conditions:**  
Store at -20°C.



#### PCR amplification using EURx Hybrid DNA Polymerase.

Lanes 1.1 to 12 kb: PCR amplification reactions, using 1 U of EURx Hybrid DNA Polymerase and 100-500 ng of human genomic DNA as a template for 35 cycles in 50 μl reaction volume. Marker: EURx Perfect Plus 1 kb ladder (Cat.No. E3131).

**Extremely accurate and fast thermostable DNA polymerase with superior template DNA binding specificity, enabling efficient high fidelity PCR of genomic targets up to 12 kb and episomal targets up to 20 kb.**

#### Description:

- Hybrid is a genetically engineered thermophilic DNA polymerase.
- Ultrapure recombinant enzyme.
- The enzyme catalyzes the polymerization of nucleotides into duplex DNA in the 5' 3' direction in the presence of magnesium ions.
- The enzyme exhibits 3'→5' proofreading activity, resulting in over 10-fold higher PCR fidelity than possible with Taq DNA Polymerases.
- The enzyme generates blunt ends.
- Enhanced polymerase processivity allows to use shorter extension times.
- The modification of Hybrid DNA Polymerase enhances the target length capability of PfuPlus! DNA Polymerase with regard to genomic targets (up to 12 kb from human genomic DNA).
- **Due to the genetic modification of the polymerase, the optimal reaction conditions (especially annealing temperatures) differ from standard PCR protocols.**
- Hybrid DNA Polymerase is recommended for general use in PCR, use in high-fidelity PCR, PCR of GC-rich sequences or problematic secondary structures and cloning of blunt-ended PCR products.

#### Storage Buffer:

20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0 at 22°C), 100 mM KCl, 0.5 % Tween™20, 0.5 % Igepal CA-630, 0.1 mM EDTA, 1 mM dithiothreitol, 50 % glycerol and stabilizers.

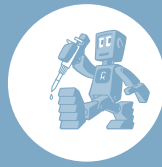
#### 10 x Reaction Buffer:

#### 10 x Hybrid Buffer

The buffer contains 15 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>.

#### Quality Control:

All preparations are assayed for contaminating 3'-exonuclease, and nonspecific single- and double-stranded DNase activities. Typical preparations are greater than 95 % pure, as judged by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.



# Hybrid DNA Polymerase PCR PROTOCOL

## Preparation of PCR Reaction:

Component	Volume/reaction	Final concentration
10 x Hybrid Buffer, containing 15 mM MgCl <sub>2</sub>	5 µl	1x
dNTP mix (5mM each)	2.0 µl	0.2 mM each dNTP
Upstream primer	Variable	0.5 µM
Downstream primer	Variable	0.5 µM
Template DNA	Variable	<0.5 µg/50 µl
Sterile double-distilled water	Variable	-
DMSO (optional)	1-5 µl	2-10 % (v/v)
Hybrid DNA Polymerase, 2 U/µl	0.5 µl	1 U
Total volume	50 µl	-

## Thermal Cycling Conditions for Products up to 10 kb in Size:

Step	2-step protocol		3-step protocol		Number of Cycles
	Temperature	Time	Temperature	Time	
Initial Denaturation	98°C	30 s	98°C	30 s	1
Denaturation	98°C	5-10 s	98°C	5-10 s	25-35
Annealing	-	-	X°C	10-30 s	
Extension	72°C	30 s / 1 kb	72°C	30 s / 1 kb	
<b>a.</b> general (genomic targets and episomal targets over 2 kb)	72°C	30 s / 1 kb	72°C	30 s / 1 kb	
<b>b.</b> episomal targets up to 2 kb	72°C	15-20s / 1 kb	72°C	15-20s / 1kb	
Final Extension	72°C	5-7 min	72°C	5-7 min	1
Cooling	4°C	Indefinite	4°C	Indefinite	1

## Thermal Cycling Conditions for Products Larger Than 10 kb in Size:

Step	2-step protocol		3-step protocol		Number of Cycles
	Temperature	Time	Temperature	Time	
Initial Denaturation	92-93°C	2 min	92-93°C	2 min	1
Denaturation	92-93°C	10 s	92-93°C	10 s	25-35
Annealing	-	-	X°C	10-30 s	
Extension	72°C	30 s / 1 kb	72°C	30 s / 1 kb	
Final Extension	72°C	5-7 min	72°C	5-7 min	1
Cooling	4°C	Indefinite	4°C	Indefinite	1

## PCR Assembly - Notes:

- Mind Concentration Differences.** Completely thaw and mix thoroughly all components of the PCR reaction prior to use for avoiding localized differences in salt concentration. This is especially important for magnesium solutions, because they form concentration gradients when frozen.
- Work On Ice.** Prepare reaction mixes on ice. Mix well.
- Preheat Cycler.** Place assembled reactions in a thermal cycler that has been preheated to denaturation temperature.
- Add Enzyme as Last Component:** Hybrid DNA Polymerase should be the last component added to the PCR mixture. In the absence of dNTPs proofreading activity of Hybrid DNA Polymerase may degrade primers.
- MgCl<sub>2</sub>.** For Hybrid DNA Polymerase-based PCR, standard concentration of MgCl<sub>2</sub> is 1.5 mM (as provided with the 1 x Hybrid Buffer). In most cases this concentration will produce satisfactory results. For some PCR targets (especially cDNA targets) MgCl<sub>2</sub> optimization may be required. If increased Mg<sub>2+</sub> concentration is needed, use the provided 25 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> solution to adjust the concentration.
- Enzyme Amount.** 1 U of Hybrid DNA Polymerase is the recommended concentration of the enzyme per 50 µl amplification reaction. For most applications, the enzyme will be in excess and will produce satisfactory results. For some PCR targets further optimization will be required. Increased amounts of enzyme may generate artifacts like as smearing of bands, etc.
- High quality dNTPs** should be used for optimal performance with Hybrid DNA Polymerase.
- Additives / PCR Enhancers.** In most cases there is no need to add additives to the PCR reaction. For some difficult targets such as: GC-rich sequences, sequences with complex secondary structures and long targets additives such as DMSO (provided) can be included to improve amplification. The recommended starting DMSO concentration (if needed) is 3% (v/v).
- Template DNA Amount.** The amount of DNA template required depends on the type of DNA being amplified. Generally 50-250 ng of genomic DNA, 0.1-10 ng of plasmid DNA, 1-20 ng of phage DNA and 10-100 ng of multicopy chromosomal genes is recommended.

## PCR Cycling - Notes:

- Initial Denaturation.** A 30-second initial denaturation at 98°C is recommended for most targets up to 10 kb. The initial denaturation time can be extended up to 3 min in case of templates that require longer denaturation. Denaturation at lower temperatures (92-93°C) allows to achieve higher yield for long targets over 10 kb.
- On Primer Annealing Temperature.** Hybrid DNA Polymerase has the ability to stabilize primer-template hybridization. Melting temperatures (T<sub>m</sub>) and optimal annealing temperatures usually differ significantly (are higher) from the temperatures calculated/determined for standard PCR polymerases. T<sub>m</sub>'s should be calculated with the base-stacking method (nearest-neighbor method). Use the calculator of the base-stacking method on the Roboklon website (<http://www.roboklon.de/eurx/hybrid>). Default parameters are: 500 nM primer concentration, 50 mM salt concentration, 1.5 mM Mg<sup>2+</sup> concentration. As a basic rule, for primers >20nt, use an annealing temperature at a T<sub>m</sub> +3°C of the lower T<sub>m</sub> primer. For primers 20nt, use an annealing temperature equal to the T<sub>m</sub> of the lower T<sub>m</sub> primer. In some cases optimal annealing temperatures may differ from the rule given above and should be determined empirically.
- Performing Combined Annealing / Extension Steps.** A 2-step protocol allows to perform an combined annealing/extension step at 72°C and is recommended for primers with T<sub>m</sub> values of at least 69°C (>20nt) or 72°C (20nt). The 2 step protocol allows to save time of PCR reaction.
- Extension Time.** An extension time of 30 s / 1 kb is recommended for most targets. In some cases (episomal targets up to 2 kb) a shorter extension time of 15-20 s / 1 kb may not affect PCR yield and allow to save amplification time.