



## DATA SHEET

### TaqFast DNA Polymerase

Store at -20°C

Cat. No.	Description	Concentration	Quantity
G277	TaqFast DNA Polymerase	5 U/μl	250 U
G278	TaqFast DNA Polymerase	5 U/μl	1000 U

#### Product Description

TaqFast DNA polymerase is an engineered version of Taq DNA polymerase developed

5'-3' exonuclease activity and lacks 3'-5' proofreading exonuclease activity. The extension speed is about 6 kb/min, which is 6 times faster than the regular Taq DNA polymerase. Template-independent "A" can be attached at the 3' end of the PCR product which can then be cloned into a TA cloning vector.

Product Components	250U	1000U
TaqFast DNA Polymerase (5 U/μl)	50 μl	200 μl
5X PCR Buffer, with Mg <sup>2+</sup>	1 ml	4 ml
25 mM MgSO <sub>4</sub>	1 ml	1 ml

#### Storage Buffer Components

50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 100 mM NaCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 5 mM DTT, 50 % glycerol and 1.0 % Triton<sup>®</sup>X-100.

#### Unit Definition

One unit of the enzyme catalyzes the incorporation of 10 nmol of deoxyribonucleotides into a polynucleotide fraction in 30 mins at 74°C.

#### Shipping and Storage

Upon arrival, TaqFast DNA Polymerase should be stored at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles of all TaqFast components to retain maximum performance. All TaqFast components are stable for 1 year from the date of shipping if stored and handled properly.

#### Protocol

The following basic protocol serves as a general guideline and starting point for any PCR amplification. Optimal reaction conditions (incubation times, temperatures, concentration of Taq DNA Polymerase, primers, MgSO<sub>4</sub> and template DNA) may vary and need to be optimized for each specific PCR.

All PCR experiments should be assembled in a nuclease-free environment. In addition, DNA sample preparation, reaction set-up and subsequent reaction(s) should be performed in separate areas to avoid cross contamination.

A negative control reaction (omitting template DNA) should always be performed in tandem with sample PCR to confirm the absence of DNA contamination.

1. Add the following components to a sterile 0.2 ml PCR tube sitting on ice.

Components	Volume	Final Concentration
Template DNA	~100 ng	~2 ng/μl
Forward primer (10 μM)	1 - 2.5 μl	200 - 500 nM
Reverse primer (10 μM)	1 - 2.5 μl	200 - 500 nM
5X PCR Buffer, with Mg <sup>2+</sup>	10 μl	1X
25 mM MgSO <sub>4</sub> (optional)*	0 - 3 μl	1.5 - 3 mM
dNTP Mix (10 mM)	1 μl	200 μM
TaqFast DNA Polymerase (5 U/μl)	0.5 - 1 μl	2.5 - 5 U
Nuclease-free H <sub>2</sub> O	up to 50 μl	-

- \* Optimal Mg<sup>2+</sup> concentration is specific to each DNA template-primer set and can only be determined experimentally.
  - We recommend preparing a mastermix for multiple reactions to minimize reagent loss and enable accurate pipetting.
2. Mix contents of tube and centrifuge briefly.
  3. Incubate tube in a thermal cycler at 94°C for 3 mins to completely denature the template.
  4. Perform 30 - 35 cycles of PCR amplification as follows:
    - Denature:** 94°C for 5 sec
    - Anneal:** 45 - 72°C for 15 sec
    - Extend:** 72°C for 10 sec/1 kb template
  5. Incubate for an additional 5 mins at 72°C and maintain the reaction at 4°C. The samples can be stored at -20°C until use.
  6. Analyze the amplification products by agarose gel electrophoresis and visualize by ethidium bromide or SafeView<sup>™</sup> (Cat No. G108) staining. Use appropriate molecular weight standards.

**GENTAUR MOLECULAR PRODUCTS**  
**VOORTSTRAAT 49**  
**1910 KAMPENHOUT, BELGIUM**