

## 1<sup>st</sup> PCR (Gradient PCR)

### Materials:

1. RNase-free tubes and filter tips
2. QIAGEN® PCR 10x Buffer
3. QIAGEN® Q-Solution 5x
4. dNTP Mix (Invitrogen 10 mM; 18427-013) diluted to **2mM**
5. QIAGEN® Taq DNA Polymerase (5 units/ $\mu$ l)
6. Gene specific Forward Primer – T7 flanked (5 pmol)<sup>1</sup>
7. Gene specific Reverse Primer – Sp6 flanked (5 pmol)<sup>1</sup>
8. cDNA with concentration of at least 10ng/ $\mu$ L for high expressed genes and more for low expressed genes
9. Ice<sup>2</sup>
10. PCR machine with option for temperature gradient

### Method:

Temperature gradient PCR with three temperatures 53°C, 57°C and 61°C should be tested.

1. Prepare the master mix for two genes (we will prepare master mix for three because of pipetting mistakes).
  1. H<sub>2</sub>O: 20.52  $\mu$ L
  2. 10x buffer: 6  $\mu$ L
  3. Q solution: 12  $\mu$ L
  4. 2mM dNTPs: 6  $\mu$ L
  5. *Taq* Polymerase: 0.16  $\mu$ L
2. Mix it well by pipetting up and down and place 14  $\mu$ L of the mix into a PCR strip. Add 5  $\mu$ L of primer mix and 1  $\mu$ L of cDNA<sup>3</sup>. Mix well again by pipetting up and down. Centrifuge the PCR strip briefly and put it into the PCR machine. The final reaction volume is 20  $\mu$ L.
3. The PCR machine should be adjusted to the following guidelines for designing your program.

Temperature (°C)	Time	Cycles	Notes
94°C	3 min	1	Initial denaturation
94°C	30 sec	35	
Temp gradient (10°C)	30 sec	35	
72°C	1 min 30 sec	35	Time: ~1 min/kb of expected product
72°C	10 min	1	
4°C	infinity		

This is how it will look on your PCR machine:

Step	Temperature (°C)	Time (min)
1.	94°C	3 min
2.	94°C	30 sec
3.	45 – 65°C	30 sec
4.	72°C	1 min 30 sec
5.	Go to step 2, 35x	
6.	72°C	10 min
7.	4°C	infinity

**N.B. If some of the bands in the gel shows a desired band, this PCR product is used in the subsequent template generation 2<sup>nd</sup> PCR.**

Notes:

1. To prepare 5 pmol primers mix solution: Add 5  $\mu$ l forward primer, 5  $\mu$ l reverse primer and add 90  $\mu$ l H<sub>2</sub>O.
2. Prepare everything on ice to avoid degradation of your *Taq* polymerase and non-specific primer annealing.
3. The amount of cDNA that you are going to use in the PCR reaction depends on the concentration of the cDNA. We are looking for a concentration of at least 10ng/ $\mu$ L. If your cDNA is less than 10ng/ $\mu$ L add more in the reaction.

Please look at the attached protocol below.

**Temperature Gradient PCR**  
 (for preparation of 1 gene with @three temperatures)

96-Well-Plate Setup:

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>A</b>				1			1			1		
<b>B</b>												
<b>C</b>												
<b>D</b>												
<b>E</b>												
<b>F</b>												
<b>G</b>												
<b>H</b>												
	49°C	49,3°C	50,2°C	51,69°C	53,2°C	54,7°C	56,3°C	57,8°C	59,4°C	60,8°C	61,7°C	62,0°C

No.	Name	Expected Size of your GENE	Is the Band OK?
1	Your GENE NAME	682bp	

**Master Mix by factor of 4**

Factor	H <sub>2</sub> O(μl)	10xBuffer(μl)	Q (μl)	dNTPs (μl)	Taq Pol.(μl)
1 x	6.84	2	4	2	0.16
4x	27.36	8	16	8	0.64

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**NB.** Check the boxes if you have added the reagent so you don't forget it.

**Divide the master mix into three by adding 16  $\mu$ l and add to each 1-2  $\mu$ l cDNA and 2  $\mu$ l of Primer mix.**

Temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C)		# of Cycles
94 $^{\circ}$ C	Pause	
94 $^{\circ}$ C	2min	1 cycle
94 $^{\circ}$ C	25"	35cycles
Gradient temperatures	25"	35cycles
72 $^{\circ}$ C	1min 30"	35cycles
72 $^{\circ}$ C	10min	1 cycle
4 $^{\circ}$ C	pause	Infinite