










Taq DNA Polymerase, recombinant

	Package Contents	Catalog Number 10342-053 10342-020 10342-038 (EU only) 10342-046 10342-178 Size 100 units 500 units 2 × 500 units 1,500 units 5,000 units	 Kit Contents
	Storage Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store all contents at -20°C. 	
	Required Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Template: cDNA, gDNA, λDNA Forward and reverse gene-specific primers 10 mM dNTP mix (Cat. no. 18427-088) Autoclaved, distilled water E-Gel® General Purpose Gels, 1.2% (Cat. no. G5018-01) TrackIt™ 1 Kb Plus DNA Ladder (Cat. no. 10488-085) 0.2 or 0.5-mL nuclease-free microcentrifuge tubes 	
	Timing	Varies depending on amplicon length	
	Selection Guide	PCR Enzymes and Master Mixes Go online to view related products.	
	Product Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taq DNA Polymerase is isolated from <i>E. coli</i> expressing a cloned <i>Thermus aquaticus</i> DNA polymerase gene. This enzyme has a 5' to 3' DNA polymerase exonuclease activity but lacks a 3' to 5' exonuclease activity. Taq DNA polymerase is heat-stable and synthesizes DNA at elevated temperatures from single-stranded templates in the presence of a primer. 	
	Important Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select the correct polymerase, PCR instrument, and cycling conditions for your application. Take precautions to avoid cross-contamination by using aerosol-resistant barrier tips and analyzing PCR products in a separate area from PCR assembly. To use a “hot-start” method, ensuring high specificity of the products being synthesized, do not add the Taq DNA Polymerase until after the initial denaturation, after the reaction reaches 80°C. 	
	Online Resources	Visit our product page for additional information and protocols. For support, visit www.lifetechnologies.com/support .	



Enzyme Characteristics

Hot-start:	None
Length:	Up to 5 kb
Fidelity vs. Taq:	1X
Format:	Separate components


PCR Reaction Setup

Use the measurements below to prepare your PCR experiment, or enter your own parameters in the column provided.

Component	25-µL rxn	50-µL rxn	Custom	Final Conc.
Autoclaved, distilled water	to 25 µL	to 50 µL	to µL	–
10X PCR Buffer, -Mg	2.5 µL	5 µL	µL	1X
50 mM MgCl ₂	0.75 µL	1.5 µL	µL	1.5 mM
10 mM dNTP Mix	0.5 µL	1 µL	µL	0.2 mM each
10 µM forward primer	1.25 µL	2.5 µL	µL	0.5 µM
10 µM reverse primer	1.25 µL	2.5 µL	µL	0.5 µM
Template DNA	varies	varies		1–500 ng
Taq DNA Polymerase (5 U/µL)	0.1 µL	0.2 µL	µL	1.0–2.5 U/rxn*

* Use up to 2.5 U for longer targets.

PCR Protocol

 See page 2 to view a procedure for preparing and running your PCR experiment.

Optimization Strategies






 Refer to the pop-up for guidelines to optimize your PCR reactions.

 **Limited Warranty, Disclaimer, and Licensing Information**



Taq DNA Polymerase Protocol

The example PCR procedure below shows appropriate volumes for a single 50- μ L reaction. For multiple reactions, prepare a master mix of components common to all reactions to minimize pipetting error, and then dispense appropriate volumes into each 0.2–0.5 mL PCR reaction tube prior to adding template DNA and primers.

Timeline	Steps	Procedure Details																					
1 	Thaw reagents	Thaw, mix, and briefly centrifuge each component before use.																					
2 	Prepare PCR master mix	<p>Add the following components to a microcentrifuge tube sitting on ice.</p> <p>Note: Consider the volumes for all components listed in steps 2 and 3 to determine the correct amount of water required to reach your final reaction volume.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Component</th> <th>50-μL rxn</th> <th>Final Concentration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Autoclaved, distilled water</td> <td>to 50 μL</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10X PCR Buffer, minus Mg</td> <td>5 μL</td> <td>1X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 mM MgCl₂</td> <td>1.5 μL</td> <td>1.5 mM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 mM dNTP mix</td> <td>1 μL</td> <td>0.2 mM each</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Taq</i> DNA Polymerase (5 U/μL)*</td> <td>0.2 μL</td> <td>1.0–2.5 U/rxn**</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* For the “hot-start” method, leave out the <i>Taq</i> DNA Polymerase until Step 4, when the reaction temperature is at 80°C. ** Use up to 2.5 U for longer targets.</p>	Component	50- μ L rxn	Final Concentration	Autoclaved, distilled water	to 50 μ L		10X PCR Buffer, minus Mg	5 μ L	1X	50 mM MgCl ₂	1.5 μ L	1.5 mM	10 mM dNTP mix	1 μ L	0.2 mM each	<i>Taq</i> DNA Polymerase (5 U/ μ L)*	0.2 μ L	1.0–2.5 U/rxn**			
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4 	Incubate reactions in a thermal cycler	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Temperature (°C)</th> <th>Time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Initial Denaturation</td> <td>94</td> <td>3 minutes*</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">25–35 PCR Cycles</td> <td>Denature</td> <td>94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anneal</td> <td>~55 (depending on primer T_m)</td> <td>30 seconds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extend</td> <td>72</td> <td>90 seconds/kb</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Final Extension</td> <td>72</td> <td>10 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hold</td> <td>4</td> <td>indefinitely</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* To use the “hot-start” method, after initial denaturation at 94°C, maintain the reaction at 80°C, and add 0.1–0.25 μL of <i>Taq</i> DNA Polymerase to each 50-μL reaction. Then, proceed with 3-step cycling.</p>	Step	Temperature (°C)	Time	Initial Denaturation	94	3 minutes*	25–35 PCR Cycles	Denature	94	Anneal	~55 (depending on primer T _m)	30 seconds	Extend	72	90 seconds/kb	Final Extension	72	10 minutes	Hold	4	indefinitely
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5 	Analyze with gel electrophoresis	<p>Analyze 10 μL using agarose gel electrophoresis.</p> <p>Use your PCR reaction immediately for down-stream applications, or store it at -20°C.</p>																					