Invitrogen™ Platinum™ SuperFi™ II PCR Master Mix

invitrogen

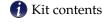
USER GUIDE Pub. No. MAN0018860 Rev. A.0



Package contents

Catalog number Size 12368010 100 r

100 reactions 500 reactions



12368050 12368250

 5×500 reactions



Storage conditions

■ Store all contents at –20°C.



Required materials

Product

description

Click here for required materials

- Platinum[™] SuperFi[™] II DNA Polymerase is a proofreading DNA polymerase that combines high fidelity with Platinum[™] hot-start technology and universal primer annealing. It is ideally suited for cloning, mutagenesis, and other applications.
- Platinum[™] SuperFi[™] II PCR Master Mix is a ready-to-use mixture of DNA polymerase, salts, magnesium, and dNTPs for efficient PCR amplification, which retains all the features of the Platinum[™] SuperFi[™] II DNA Polymerase.
- The annealing temperature with Platinum™ SuperFi™ II DNA Polymerase is 60°C. Proprietary additives in the reaction buffer stabilize primer-template duplexes during the annealing step, and contribute to increased specificity without the need to optimize annealing temperature for each primer pair.
- Due to proprietary additives in the reaction buffer, Platinum[™]
 SuperFi[™] II DNA Polymerase shows efficient amplification of
 both AT and GC rich targets. Additional DNA melting agents
 are not required for GC-rich PCR (up to 75% GC).
- Platinum[™] hot-start technology inhibits DNA polymerase activity at ambient temperatures, allowing room temperature reaction setup and storage of pre-assembled PCR reactions. Enzyme activity is restored after the initial denaturation step.
- Platinum™ SuperFi™ II DNA Polymerase has 5' to 3' polymerase and 3' to 5' exonuclease activities, but lacks 5' to 3' exonuclease activity. It produces blunt end DNA products.



Selection quide

PCR Enzymes and Master Mixes

Go online to view related products.



Online resources

Visit our product page for additional information and protocols. For support, visit thermofisher.com/support.

Enzyme characteristics

Hot-start: Antibody
Length: Up to 20 kb
Fidelity vs. Taq: >300X

Timing: Varies depending on amplicon length

Format: Master Mix

PCR setup

Component	Final concentration	20-μL rxn	50-μL rxn	
2X Platinum [™] SuperFi [™] II PCR Master Mix ^[1]	1X	10 μL	25 μL	
Forward primer	0.5 μM ^[2]	XμL	XμL	
Reverse primer	0.5 μM ^[2]	XμL	XμL	
Template DNA	0.1–10 ng plasmid (5–100 ng genomic DNA)	XμL	XμL	
Water, nuclease-free	_	to 20 μL	to 50 µL	

^[1] Provides 1.5 mM MgCl₂ in 1X concentration.

PCR protocol

1 See page 2 to prepare and run your PCR experiment.

Important guidelines

Click here for important PCR guidelines.

Optimization strategies and troubleshooting

- f Click here for guidelines to optimize your PCR experiment.
- ① Click here for guidelines to troubleshoot your PCR experiment.

Purchaser notification

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^[2] Reduce the primer concentration to $0.2~\mu M$ final for amplification of >5 kb targets from genomic DNA and for multiplex reactions.

Prepare and run PCR

The example PCR procedure below shows appropriate volumes for a single $20-\mu L$ or $50-\mu L$ reaction. For multiple reactions, prepare a master mix of components common to all reactions to minimize pipetting error, then dispense appropriate volumes into each 0.2-mL or 0.5-mL PCR tube before adding template DNA and primers.

Steps Action		Procedure details					
1		Thaw reagents	Thaw, mix, and briefly centrifuge each component before use.				
	2006	Prepare reaction mix with template DNA and primers	Add the following components to each PCR tube. Note: Consider the volumes for all components in reaction mix to determine the correct amount of water required to reach your final reaction volume.				
2			Component		Final concentration	20-µL rxı	n 50-µL rxn
			2X Platinum [™] SuperFi [™] II	PCR Master Mix ^[1]	1X	10 μL	25 μL
			Forward primer		0.5 μM ^[2]	XμL	XμL
			Reverse primer		0.5 µM [2]	XμL	XμL
			Template DNA		0.1–10 ng plasmid (5–100 ng genomic DNA)	XμL	XμL
			Water, nuclease-free		_	to 20 μL	to 50 μL
			 [1] Provides 1.5 mM MgCl₂ in 1X concentration. [2] Reduce the primer concentration to 0.2 μM final for amplification of >5 kb targets from genomic DNA and for multiplex reactions. Cap each tube, mix, and then briefly centrifuge the contents. 				
	3-step protocol						
		Incubate reactions in a thermal cycler (3-step protocol)	Cycle step	Temperature	Time	Cycles	
3			Initial denaturation	98°C	30 seconds	1	
			Denaturation	98°C	5–10 seconds		
			Annealing	60°C	10 seconds	25–35	
			Extension	72°C	15–30 seconds per 1 kb		
			Final extension	72°C 4°C	5 minutes Hold	1 _	
			Note: Refer to "Optimization strategies", page 1, for guidelines to optimize cycling conditions.				

	Steps	Action	Procedure details				
		Incubate reactions in a thermal cycler (2-step protocol)	2-step protocol (for primers >30 nt long)[1]				
			Cycle step	Temperature	Time	Cycles	
			Initial denaturation	98°C	30 seconds	1	
			Denaturation	98°C	5–10 seconds	25–35	
3			Annealing/Extension	72°C	15-30 seconds per 1 kb		
			Final extension	72°C	5 minutes	1	
				4°C	hold	_	
			[1] Without non-complementary parts (e.g. restriction tags).				
			Note: Refer to "Optimization strategies", page 1, for guidelines to optimize cycling conditions.				
	Printer.	Add gel loading buffer and analyze with gel electrophoresis	Add gel loading buffer to 10 µL of PCR product, mix, and briefly centrifuge the contents.				
4			Note: For optimal separation using E-Gel [™] agarose gels, dilute the sample 2- to 20-fold.				
•			Analyze the sample using agarose gel electrophoresis.				
		•	Use your PCR product immediately in down-stream applications, or store it at –20°C.				

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