



## HighFidelity GREEN PCR Labeling Testkit

Preparation of FAMX-, ATTO488- and AF488-labeled DNA probes by PCR

Cat. No.	Amount
APP-101-GREEN	1 kit

**For general laboratory use.**

**Shipping:** shipped on gel packs

**Storage Conditions:** store at -20 °C

**Additional Storage Conditions:** avoid freeze/thaw cycles, store dark

**Shelf Life:** 12 months

**Spectroscopic Properties:** Fluorescein:

$\lambda_{\text{exc}}$  492 nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$  517 nm,  $\epsilon$  83.0 L mmol<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup> (Tris-HCl pH 7.5)

ATTO488:

$\lambda_{\text{exc}}$  500 nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$  520 nm,  $\epsilon$  90.0 L mmol<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup> (Tris-HCl pH 7.5)

AF488:

$\lambda_{\text{exc}}$  494 nm,  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$  515 nm,  $\epsilon$  73.0 L mmol<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup> (Tris-HCl pH 7.5)

### Description:

HighFidelity GREEN PCR Labeling Testkit is designed to produce randomly Fluorescein-, ATTO488- and AF488-modified DNA probes by PCR to find the optimal label for the green emission wavelength range. Such probes are ideally suited for Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) and Northern Blot experiments. PCR-based labeling is superior to random-primed labeling with Klenow fragment if template amounts are limited or amplification of a specific DNA fragments is required. Amplification of probes up to 4kbp is feasible.

All labeled-dUTPs are efficiently incorporated into DNA as substitute for its natural counterpart dTTP using an optimized reaction buffer and a High Fidelity Polymerase blend consisting of *Taq* polymerase and a proofreading enzyme. 50 % labeled-dUTP substitution typically results in an optimal balance between reaction and labeling efficiency. Individual optimization of labeled-dUTP/dTTP ratio however, can easily be achieved with the single nucleotide format.

### Content:

#### High Fidelity Polymerase

in storage buffer with 50% glycerol (v/v)  
1x 40 µl (100 units, 2.5 units/µl)

#### High Fidelity Labeling Buffer

1x 500 µl (10x)

#### dATP - Solution

1x 20 µl (100 mM)

#### dGTP - Solution

1x 20 µl (100 mM)

#### dCTP - Solution

1x 20 µl (100 mM)

#### dTTP - Solution

1x 20 µl (100 mM)

#### Fluorescein-12-dUTP

1x 10 µl (1 mM)

#### dUTP-XX-ATTO-488

1x 10 µl (1 mM)

#### dUTP-XX-AF488

1x 10 µl (1 mM)

#### Lambda DNA

1x 20 µl (100 ng/µl)

#### 500 bp forward primer

1x 20 µl (10 µM)



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**500 bp reverse primer**  
1x 20 µl (10 µM)

**PCR-grade water**  
1x 1.2 ml

**To be provided by user**  
DNA template  
Primer  
DNA purification tools (optional)

### 1. Preparation of working solutions

#### 1.1 Preparation of 1 mM dATP/dCTP/dGTP working solution

- Thaw 100 mM dATP, 100 mM dCTP and 100 mM dGTP solutions on ice, voretex and spin-down briefly.
- Prepare a 1:100 dilution with PCR-grade water to achieve a final concentration of 1 mM (e.g. 2 µl 100 mM dATP + 2 µl 100 mM dCTP + 2 µl 100 mM dGTP + 194 µl PCR-grade water).
- 1 mM ATP/CTP/GTP working solution can be stored at -20°C. Prepare aliquots to avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

#### 1.2 Preparation of 1 mM dTTP working solution

- Thaw 100 mM dTTP solution on ice, voretex and spin-down briefly.
- Prepare a 1:100 dilution with PCR-grade water to achieve a final concentration of 1 mM (e.g. 2 µl 100 mM dTTP + 198 µl PCR-grade water).
- 1 mM dTTP working solution can be stored at -20 °C. Prepare aliquots to avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

### 3. Standard PCR Labeling protocol

The standard protocol is set-up for labeling of a 500 bp DNA fragment. An optimal balance between reaction and labeling efficiency is typically achieved with 50% labeled-dUTP substitution following the standard protocol below however, individual optimization might improve results for individual applications.

- Assemble the PCR on ice in the order stated below (DNase-free reaction tube).
- Voretex and spin-down briefly.
- Perform assay set-up and reaction under low-light conditions.

Component	Volume	Final concentration
PCR-grade water	X µl	
High Fidelity Labeling Buffer (10x)	2 µl	1x
1 mM dATP/dCTP/dGTP working solution (s. 1.1)	2 µl	100 µM
1 mM dTTP working solution (s. 1.2)	1 µl	50 µM
1 mM labeled-dUTP	1 µl	50 µM
forward primer (10 µM)	X µl	0.1 - 1 µM (e.g. 0.3 µM 500 bp forward primer)
reverse primer (10 µM)	X µl	0.1 - 1 µM (e.g. 0.3 µM 500 bp reverse primer)
template DNA	X µl	1 - 10 ng genomic DNA (e.g. 1 ng Lambda DNA)
High Fidelity Polymerase (2.5 units/µl)	1 µl	2.5 units
Total volume	20 µl	

### Recommended cycling conditions

Cycle step	Temperature	Time	Cycles
Initial denaturation	95°C	2 min	1x
Denaturation Annealing <sup>1)</sup> Elongation <sup>2)</sup>	95°C 58°C 68°C	20 sec 30 sec 60 sec	30x
Final Elongation	68°C	2 min	1x

<sup>1)</sup>The annealing temperature depends on the melting temperature of primers used.

<sup>2)</sup>The elongation time depends on the length of fragments to be amplified. A time of 2 min/kbp is recommended. Elongation at 72°C works as well.

For optimal amplification results and high incorporation rates an individual optimization of the recommended PCR assay and cycling conditions may be necessary for each new primer-template pair.



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### 4. Probe purification:

Probe purification is not required for most hybridization experiments. If a downstream application requires purification (e.g. concentration determination by absorbance measurement) we recommend silica-membrane or gel filtration-based purification.

### Related Products:

Fluorescein-12-dUTP, #NU-803-FAMX

Aminoallyl-dUTP-XX-ATTO-488, #NU-803-XX-488

Aminoallyl-dUTP-XX-AF488, #NU-803-XX-AF488