

For general laboratory use.



# FastStart Essential DNA Green Master

 **Version: 09**

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Ready-to-use hot start reaction mix for real-time PCR with the LightCycler<sup>®</sup> PRO or the LightCycler<sup>®</sup> 96 System.

<b>Cat. No. 06 402 712 001</b>	1 kit 500 reactions of 20 µL final volume each
<b>Cat. No. 06 924 204 001</b>	1 kit 10 x 500 reactions of 20 µL final volume each

**Store the kit at –15 to –25°C.**

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# 1. General Information

## 1.1. Contents

Vial / Bottle	Cap	Label	Function / Description	Catalog Number	Content
1	green	FastStart Essential DNA Green Master, 2x conc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ready-to-use hot start PCR mix.</li> <li>Contains FastStart Taq DNA Polymerase, reaction buffer, dNTP mix (with dUTP instead of dTTP), SYBR Green I dye, and MgCl<sub>2</sub>.</li> </ul>	06 402 712 001	5 vials, 1 mL each
				06 924 204 001	10 vials, 5 mL each
2	colorless	FastStart Essential DNA Green Master, Water, PCR Grade	To adjust the final reaction volume.	06 402 712 001	5 vials, 1 mL each
				06 924 204 001	2 vials, 25 mL each

## 1.2. Storage and Stability

### Storage Conditions (Product)

The kit is shipped on dry ice.

When stored at –15 to –25°C, the kit is stable through the expiry date printed on the label.

Once the kit is opened, store the kit components as described in the following table:

Vial / Bottle	Cap	Label	Storage
1	green	FastStart Essential DNA Green Master, 2x conc.	Store at –15 to –25°C. <b>⚠️ Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.</b> After first thawing, the master may be stored for up to 4 weeks at +2 to +8°C. <b>⚠️ Keep protected from light.</b>
2	colorless	FastStart Essential DNA Green Master, Water, PCR Grade	Store at –15 to –25°C.

### Storage Conditions (Working Solution)

The PCR mix, that is, FastStart Essential DNA Green Master supplemented with primers and template is stable for up to 24 hours at +15 to +25°C.

**⚠️ Store the PCR mix protected from light.**

### 1.3. Additional Equipment and Reagent required

#### Standard laboratory equipment

- Nuclease-free pipette tips
- 1.5 mL RNase-free microcentrifuge tubes to prepare master mixes and dilutions
- To minimize risk of RNase contamination, autoclave all vessels

#### For qPCR

- Real-Time PCR systems such as the LightCycler® PRO or LightCycler® 96 Systems\*
- LightCycler® 480 Multiwell Plate 96, white\*
- LightCycler® 480 Multiwell Plate 384, white\*
- LightCycler® 480 Multiwell Plate 96, white, 4 bar codes\*
- LightCycler® 480 Multiwell Plate 384, white, 4 bar codes\*
- Sealing Foil Applicator\*
- LightCycler® 480 Sealing Foil\*
- LightCycler® 8-Tube Strips (white)\*
- LightCycler® 8-Tube Strip Adapter Plate\*
- Centrifuge with swinging-bucket rotor
- LightCycler® Uracil-DNA Glycosylase\* (optional)

**i** For details about prevention of carryover contamination, see Section, **Prevention of Carryover Contamination**.

### 1.4. Application

The FastStart Essential DNA Green Master is suited for hot start PCR applications. In combination with the LightCycler® PRO or LightCycler® 96 Systems and suitable PCR primers, this kit allows very sensitive detection and quantification of defined DNA sequences. The kit can also be used to perform two-step RT-PCR, and can be used with heat-labile Uracil-DNA Glycosylase to prevent carryover contamination during PCR.

In principle, the kit can be used for the amplification and detection of any DNA or cDNA target. However, each amplification protocol will need to be adapted to the reaction conditions of the LightCycler® PRO or LightCycler® 96 Instruments, and specific PCR primers will need to be designed for each target.

### 1.5. Preparation Time

#### Typical Run Time

Variable, depending on the number of cycles and the annealing time. If the cycling program specifies 45 cycles with a 3-step amplification protocol, a LightCycler® PRO PCR run will last approximately 70 minutes, including 10 minutes pre-incubation time, followed by a melting of approximately 10 minutes.

## 2. How to Use this Product

### 2.1. Before you Begin

#### Sample Materials

Use any template DNA suitable for PCR in terms of purity, concentration, and absence of PCR inhibitors. For reproducible isolation of nucleic acids, use:

- Either a MagNA Pure System together with a dedicated reagent kit (for automated isolation),
- or a High Pure Nucleic Acid Isolation Kit (for manual isolation).
  
- Use the RealTime ready Cell Lysis Kit\* (for lysing cells prior to two-step real-time RT-PCR applications).
- Use up to 50 – 100 ng complex genomic DNA or up to  $10^8$  copies plasmid DNA for a reaction volume of 20  $\mu\text{L}$ . For larger volumes, the amount of template can be increased equivalently.

**⚠ Using too much of template DNA might reduce the maximum fluorescence signal by outcompeting the SYBR Green I dye.**

**i** *If you are using a non-purified cDNA sample from reverse transcription, especially if it contains high background concentrations of RNA and oligonucleotides, you can improve your results by using a maximum of 2  $\mu\text{L}$  of that sample and applying a 10 minute pre-incubation at +95°C. This will result in lower quantification cycle (Cq) values with a decreased standard deviation.*

#### Control Reactions

Always run appropriate positive and negative control with the samples.

- To check for the presence of contamination, prepare and include a negative control by replacing the template DNA with Water, PCR Grade (Vial 2).
- For a 2-step RT-PCR setup, omit the addition of reverse transcriptase to the cDNA synthesis reaction; this will indicate whether DNA in RNA samples causes false-positive results.

#### Primers

Suitable concentrations of PCR primers range from 0.2 to 1  $\mu\text{M}$  (final concentration in reaction). The recommended starting concentration is 0.5  $\mu\text{M}$  each.

**i** *The optimal primer concentration is the lowest concentration that results in the lowest Cq and an adequate fluorescence for a given target concentration.*

#### Mg<sup>2+</sup> Concentration

The reaction mix in this kit contains an optimal concentration of MgCl<sub>2</sub>, which works with nearly all primer combinations.

**i** *You do not need to adjust the MgCl<sub>2</sub> concentration to amplify different sequences.*

#### Prevention of Carryover Contamination

Uracil DNA N-Glycosylase (UNG) is suitable for preventing carryover contamination in PCR. This carryover prevention technique involves incorporating deoxyuridine triphosphate (dUTP, a component of the Master Mix in this kit) into amplification products, then pretreating later PCR mixtures with UNG. If a dUTP-containing contaminant is present in the later PCRs, it will be cleaved by UNG during incubation at +40°C and will not serve as a PCR template. The high temperatures of the initial denaturation step will heat-inactivate the UNG to prevent degradation of the newly synthesized dUTP-containing PCR products.

**⚠ To ensure optimal results in carryover prevention reactions with the FastStart Essential DNA Green Master, always use LightCycler® Uracil-DNA Glycosylase\*. Follow the Instructions for Use for the enzyme.**

**i** *Since your target DNA template contains thymidine rather than uridine, it is not affected by this procedure.*

**i** *The use of UNG may influence the melting temperature (T<sub>m</sub>) in melting curve analysis.*

## 2.2. Protocols

### LightCycler® PRO and LightCycler® 96 System protocols

The following procedure is optimized for use with the corresponding LightCycler® System you are using.

**⚠ Program the LightCycler® Instrument before preparing the reaction mixes.**

**i** For details on how to program the experimental protocol, see the *LightCycler® PRO System User Assistance* or *LightCycler® 96 System Operator's Guide*.

### Protocol for use with the LightCycler® PRO System (Multiwell Plate 96 or 384)

The LightCycler® PRO System protocol contains the following programs:

- **Pre-incubation** for activation of DNA polymerase and denaturation of the DNA
- **Amplification** of the target DNA
- **Melting** for PCR product identification
- **Cooling** of the thermal cycler

Setup					
Thermal cycler type	Reaction volume [μL]				
96 (384)	10 – 100 (5 – 20)				
Detection format					
Select in the menu for the Detection format the intercalating dye <b>SYBR Green I</b> in your assays.					
Programs					
Program name	Cycles				
Pre-incubation	1				
Amplification	45				
Melting	1				
Cooling	1				
Temperature targets					
	Target [°C]	Acquisition mode	Duration [s]	Ramp rate [°C/s]	Reading
Pre-incubation	95	None	600 <sup>(1)</sup>	4.4 (4.8)	–
3-step amplification	95	None	10 <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	4.4 (4.8)	–
	60 primer dependent <sup>(4)</sup>	None	10 <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	2.2 (2.5)	–
	72	Single	10 <sup>(2)(3)(5)</sup>	4.4 (4.8)	–
Melting	95	None	10	4.4 (4.8)	–
	65	None	60	2.2 (2.5)	–
	97	Continuous	1	0.2 (0.2)	1 – 5
Cooling (automatically added)	40	None	30	2.2 (2.5)	–

<sup>(1)</sup> For some assays, a pre-incubation of 300 seconds is sufficient (fast protocol). However, if high polymerase activity is required in early cycles, a 600-second period is recommended, especially for higher reaction volumes and when working with unpurified cDNA samples as template. Do not use more than 2 μL unpurified cDNA sample.

<sup>(2)</sup> For well-established assays you may shorten the amplification times.

<sup>(3)</sup> For greater precision in target quantification experiments, it can be advantageous (in some cases) to choose longer annealing and extension times for the amplification cycles. This is especially recommended for higher reaction volumes.

<sup>(4)</sup> For initial experiments, set the target temperature (the primer annealing temperature) +5°C below the calculated primer T<sub>m</sub>.

<sup>(5)</sup> Calculate the duration time for the PCR elongation step by dividing the amplicon length over 25, for example, a 500 bp amplicon requires 20 s elongation time.

### Color Compensation protocol for the LightCycler® PRO Instrument

The LightCycler® PRO Instrument does not require the creation of a color compensation object.

## Protocol for use with the LightCycler® 96 Instrument

A LightCycler® 96 Instrument protocol that uses FastStart Essential DNA Green Master contains the following programs:

- **Pre-incubation** (Hold) for activation of FastStart Taq DNA polymerase and denaturation of the DNA
- **Amplification** of the target DNA
- **Melting curve** for PCR product identification

The following procedure is optimized for use with the LightCycler® 96 Instrument.

Run editor				
Detection format		Reaction volume [µL]		
Dyes 1: SYBR Green I		20		
Programs				
	Temp. [°C]	Ramp [°C/s]	Duration [s]	Acquisition mode
Pre-incubation	95	4.4	600 <sup>(1)</sup>	None
3-step amplification	No. of cycles: 45			
	95	4.4	10 <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	None
	60	2.2	10 <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	None
	primer dependent <sup>(4)</sup>			
	72	4.4	10 <sup>(2)(3)(5)</sup>	Single
Melting	95	4.4	10	None
	65	2.2	60	None
	97	0.1	1	5 readings / °C

- <sup>(1)</sup> For some assays, a pre-incubation of 300 seconds is sufficient (fast protocol). However, if high polymerase activity is required in early cycles, a 600-second period is recommended, especially for higher reaction volumes and when working with unpurified cDNA samples as template. Do not use more than 2 µL unpurified cDNA sample.
- <sup>(2)</sup> For well-established assays you may shorten the amplification times.
- <sup>(3)</sup> For greater precision in target quantification experiments, it can be advantageous (in some cases) to choose longer annealing and extension times for the amplification cycles. This is especially recommended for higher reaction volumes.
- <sup>(4)</sup> For initial experiments, set the target temperature (the primer annealing temperature) +5°C below the calculated primer T<sub>m</sub>.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Calculate the hold time for the PCR elongation step by dividing the amplicon length over 25, for example, a 500 bp amplicon requires 20 s elongation time.

## Setup of the qPCR reaction for the LightCycler® PRO and LightCycler® 96 Instruments

Follow the procedure below to prepare one 20 µL standard reaction.

**i** Always wear gloves during handling.

- 1 Thaw one vial of FastStart Essential DNA Green Master (Vial 1) and Water, PCR Grade (Vial 2).
  - Briefly spin vials in a microcentrifuge before opening to ensure recovery of all the contents.
  - Mix carefully by pipetting up and down.

**⚠ Keep the Master Mix protected from light.**

- 2 Prepare a 10x-concentrated solution of the PCR primers.

## 2. How to Use this Product

- 3 In a 1.5 mL reaction tube, prepare the PCR mix for one 20  $\mu$ L reaction by adding the following components in the order listed below:
- To prepare the PCR mix for more than one reaction, multiply the amount in the “Volume” column below by z, where z = the number of reactions to be run plus sufficient additional reactions.

Reagent	Volume [ $\mu$ L]
Water, PCR Grade (Vial 2)	3.0
PCR Primers, 10x conc.	2.0
Master Mix, 2x conc. (Vial 1)	10.0
<b>Total volume</b>	<b>15.0</b>

- 4 Mix carefully by pipetting up and down. Do not vortex.
- Pipette 15  $\mu$ L PCR mix into a multiwell plate.
  - Add 5  $\mu$ L of the DNA template.
  - Seal multiwell plate with a LightCycler<sup>®</sup> 480 Sealing Foil.
- 5 Place the multiwell plate into the centrifuge with a swinging-bucket rotor and suitable adapter, and balance it with a suitable counterweight, such as another multiwell plate.
- Centrifuge at 1,500  $\times g$  for 2 minutes.
- 6 Load the multiwell plate into the LightCycler<sup>®</sup> PRO or LightCycler<sup>®</sup> 96 Instrument.
- 7 Start the PCR program described above.

*i* If you use reaction volumes different from 20  $\mu$ L, it may be advantageous to adapt the hold times of all amplification steps.

## Two-Step RT-PCR

FastStart Essential DNA Green Master can also be used to perform two-step RT-PCR. In two-step RT-PCR, the reverse transcription of RNA into cDNA is separated from the other reaction steps and is performed outside a LightCycler<sup>®</sup> System. Subsequent amplification and online monitoring is performed according to a LightCycler<sup>®</sup> System standard procedure, using cDNA as starting sample material. The Transcriptor First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit\* is recommended for reverse transcription of RNA into cDNA. Synthesis of cDNA is performed according to the instructions provided with the kit.

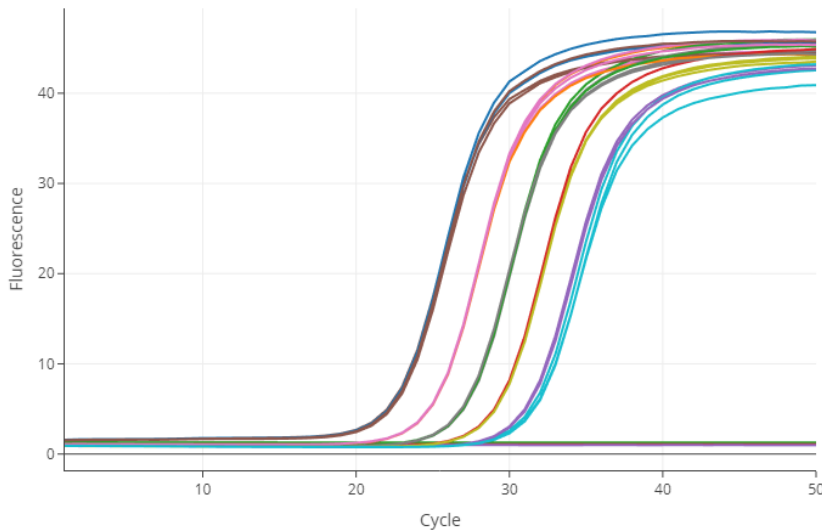
**⚠ For initial experiments, run undiluted, 1:10 diluted, and 1:100 diluted cDNA template in parallel to determine the optimum template amount. If you use undiluted cDNA as template, use a 10-minute pre-incubation.**



## 3. Results

### Quantification analysis on the LightCycler® PRO Instrument

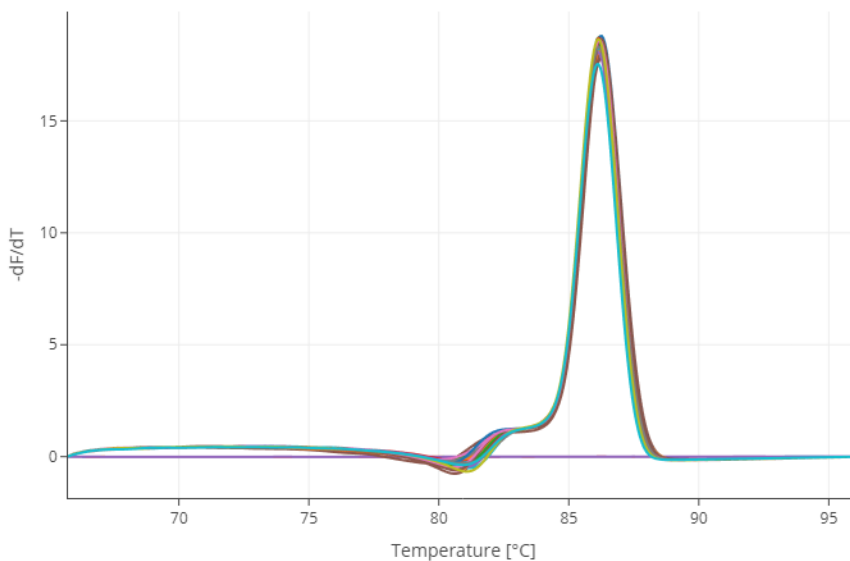
The following amplification curves were obtained using the FastStart Essential DNA Green Master on the LightCycler® PRO Instrument. A reaction using primers specific for the target gene **PBGD** was performed (see Fig. 1).



**Fig. 1:** The amplification diagram shows the result for the target gene **PBGD**. The amplification curves shown were obtained from a cDNA dilution series of 1,200 copies (far right), 4,900 copies, 20,000 copies, 78,000 copies, and 310,000 copies (far left) per well, including a no template control (flat line). Singleplex qPCR with five replicates for each dilution was performed in a reaction volume of 20  $\mu$ L per well.

### Melting curve analysis on the LightCycler® PRO Instrument

Specificity of the amplified PCR product was assessed by performing a melting curve analysis on the LightCycler® PRO Instrument (see Fig. 2).

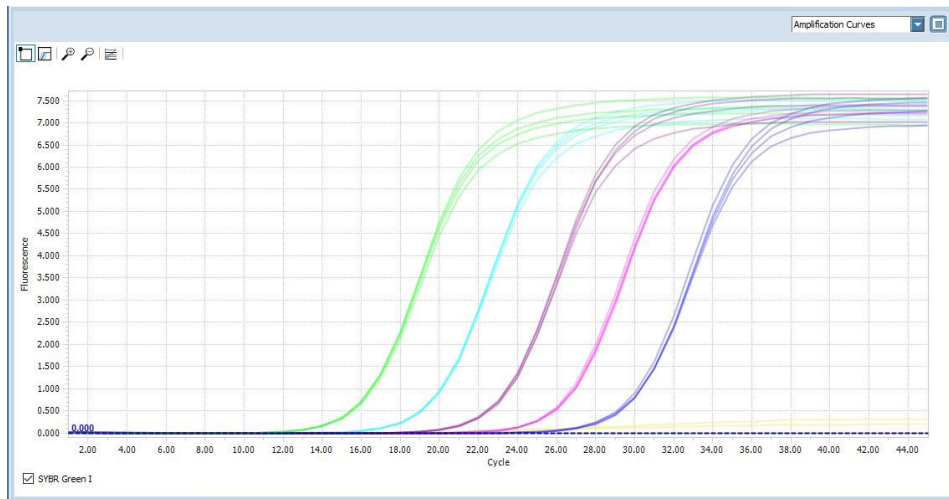


**Fig. 2:** Melting curve analysis of amplified samples with cDNA dilutions of 1,200 copies, 4,900 copies, 20,000 copies, 78,000 copies, and 310,000 copies per well. As a no template control, template DNA was replaced by PCR-grade water (flat line).

### 3. Results

#### Quantification analysis on the LightCycler® 96 Instrument

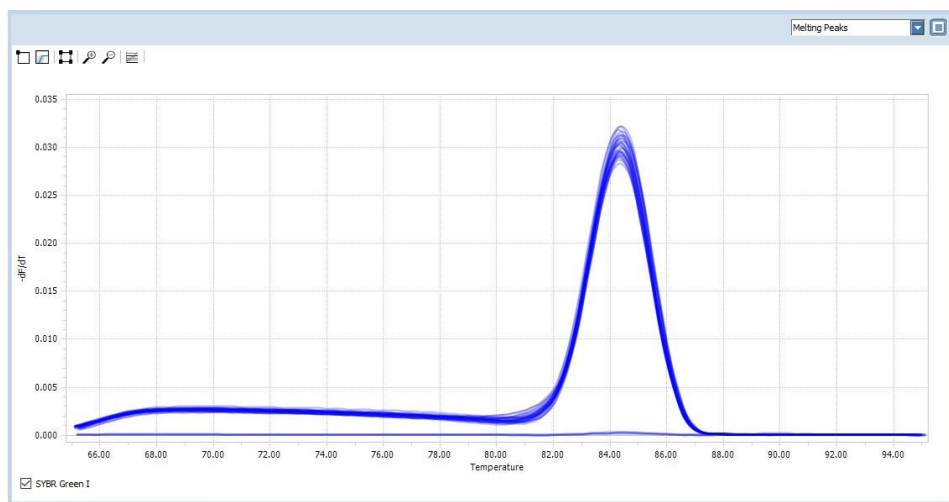
The following amplification curves were obtained on the LightCycler® 96 Instrument using the FastStart Essential DNA Green Master. A reaction using primers specific for the target gene **Cyp2C9** was performed. The intensity in relative fluorescence units (RFU) versus cycle number is displayed (see Fig. 3).



**Fig. 3:** The amplification diagram shows the result for the target gene **Cyp2C9**. The amplification curves shown were obtained from plasmid dilutions of 100 copies (far right), 1,000 copies, 10,000 copies, 100,000 copies, and 1,000,000 copies (far left) per well, including a no template control (yellow flat line). Singleplex qPCR with four replicates for each dilution was performed in a reaction volume of 20 µL per well.

#### Melting curve analysis on the LightCycler® 96 Instrument

Specificity of the amplified PCR product was assessed by performing a melting curve analysis on the LightCycler® 96 Instrument. The resulting melting curves allow discrimination between primer-dimers and specific product (see Fig. 4). The specific product melts at a higher temperature than the primer-dimers (no primer-dimers visible for the **Cyp2C9** example shown below). The melting curves display the specific amplification of the **Cyp2C9** gene from plasmid DNA with 100 copies, 1,000 copies, 10,000 copies, 100,000 copies to 1,000,000 copies.



**Fig. 4:** Melting curve analysis of amplified samples with plasmid DNA dilutions of 100 copies, 1,000 copies, 10,000 copies, 100,000 copies, and 1,000,000 copies per well. As a no template control, template DNA was replaced by PCR-grade water (flat line).

## 4. Troubleshooting

Observation	Possible cause	Recommendation
Log-linear phase of amplification just starts as the amplification program ends.	Starting amount of nucleic acid is very low.	Use more starting DNA template. Improve PCR conditions, such as primer design. Repeat the run.
	Hold times in the amplification protocol are too short.	Optimize the run protocol by extending the hold times of annealing and elongation.
	The number of cycles is too low.	Increase the number of cycles in the amplification program.
No amplification detectable.	Wrong detection format.	Change the dye for the target.
	FastStart Taq DNA polymerase is not fully activated.	Make sure PCR included a pre-incubation step at +95°C for 5 to 10 minutes. Make sure denaturation time during cycles is 10 seconds.
	Pipetting errors or omitted reagents.	Check for missing reagents. Check for missing or defective dye.
	Zoom function in the graph is active and only a small part of the chart is visible.	Undo the zoom function.
	Measurements do not occur.	Check the cycling program of the experimental protocol. For Intercalating dyes, choose "Single" under Acquisition Mode at the elongation phase.
	Impure sample material inhibits reaction.	Do not use more than 5 µL of DNA per 20 µL PCR reaction mixture. Re-purify the nucleic acids to ensure removal of inhibitory agents.
	Fluorescence intensity is too low.	Deterioration of dye in reaction mixtures; dyes not stored properly.
Wrong Optics Settings in the Run Settings folder.		Check the Optics Setting prior to each run.
Reaction conditions are not optimized, leading to poor PCR efficiency.		Primer concentration should be between 0.2 and 1.0 µM. Check annealing temperature of primers. Check experimental protocol. Always run a positive control along with your samples.
Fluorescence intensity varies.	Varying volumes of master in different tubes.	Use one Master Mix for the different samples.
	Skin oils or dirt are present on the lid or sealing foil.	Always wear gloves.

## 4. Troubleshooting

Amplification curve reaches plateau at a lower signal level than the other samples.	Starting amount of genomic DNA is too high; DNA captures dye, producing a high background signal. There is not enough dye left to monitor the increase of fluorescence signal during amplification.	Do not use more than 50 to 100 ng of complex genomic DNA in a 20 µL reaction.  Instead of SYBR Green I, use a sequence-specific probe-based detection format, such as hydrolysis probes which allows analysis of up to 500 ng DNA (for a 20 µL reaction volume).
	Dye bleached	Make sure the Master Mix is protected from light. <b>⚠ Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.</b>
Negative control samples give a positive signal.	Contamination, or presence of primer-dimers.	Remake all critical solutions. Pipette reagents on a clean bench. Use heat-labile UNG to eliminate carryover contamination. Redesign primer sequences.
Double melting peak appears for one product.	Two products of different length or GC-content are amplified, for example, due to pseudogenes or mispriming.	Check products on an agarose gel. Elevate the reaction stringency by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ redesigning the primers</li> <li>▪ checking the annealing temperature</li> <li>▪ performing a “touchdown” PCR</li> <li>▪ using a probe-based detection format for better specificity.</li> </ul>
Melting temperature of a product varies from experiment to experiment.	Variations in reaction mixture, such as salt concentration.	Check purity of template solution. Reduce variations in parameters such as heat-labile UNG, primer preparation, and program settings.
Only a primer-dimer peak appears, with no specific PCR product peak seen; or very high primer-dimer peaks.	Sequence of primers is inappropriate.	Redesign primers.
	Quality of primer is poor.	Purify primer more thoroughly.
Primer-dimer and product peaks are very close together.	Unusually high GC-content of the primers.	Redesign primers. Run melting curve with lower ramp rate.
Very broad primer-dimer peak with multiple peaks.	Heterogeneous primers with primer-dimer variations, for example, concatemers, loops.	Redesign primers.
One peak of the same height occurs in all samples.	Contamination in all samples.	Use fresh solutions.
High standard deviation of Cq values.	Impure, heterogeneous DNA template.	Increase pre-incubation time to 10 minutes.
		Use a maximum of 2 µL unpurified cDNA sample.
Baseline drift	Reaction vessels not sealed properly.	Be sure to seal the tubes or multiwell plates correctly.
	Cycler is loaded unbalanced.	If you use only two strips, be sure to load the 8-Tube Strips balanced in the outer rows.

## 5. Additional Information on this Product

### 5.1. Test Principle

Generation of PCR products can be detected by measurement of the SYBR Green I fluorescence signal. SYBR Green I dye intercalates into the DNA helix. In solution, the unbound dye exhibits very little fluorescence; however, fluorescence (wavelength, 530 nm) is greatly enhanced upon DNA binding. Therefore, during PCR, the increase in SYBR Green I fluorescence is directly proportional to the amount of double-stranded DNA generated. Since SYBR Green I dye is very stable (only 6% of the activity is lost during 30 amplification cycles) and the LightCycler® PRO and LightCycler® 96 Instrument's optics match the wavelengths of excitation and emission, it is the reagent of choice when measuring total DNA.

The basic steps of DNA detection by SYBR Green I during real-time PCR on the LightCycler® Systems are:

- ① At the beginning of amplification, the reaction mixture contains the denatured DNA, the primers, and the dye. The unbound dye molecules weakly fluoresce, producing a minimal background fluorescence signal, which is subtracted during computer analysis.

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- ② After annealing of the primers, a few dye molecules can bind to the double strand. DNA binding results in a dramatic increase of the SYBR Green I molecules' light emission upon excitation.

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- ③ During elongation, more and more dye molecules bind to the newly synthesized DNA. If the reaction is monitored continuously, an increase in fluorescence is viewed in real time. Upon denaturation of the DNA for the next heating cycle, the dye molecules are released and the fluorescence signal falls.

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- ④ Fluorescence measurement at the end of the elongation step of every PCR cycle is performed to monitor the increasing amount of amplified DNA.

To prove that only your desired PCR product has been amplified, you may perform a melting curve analysis after PCR. In melting curve analysis, the reaction mixture is slowly heated to +95°C, which causes melting of double-stranded DNA and a corresponding decrease of SYBR Green I fluorescence. The instrument continuously monitors this fluorescence decrease and displays it as melting peaks. Each melting peak represents the characteristic melting temperature ( $T_m$ ) of a particular DNA product (where the DNA is 50% double-stranded and 50% single-stranded). The most important factors that determine the  $T_m$  of dsDNA are the length and the GC-content of that fragment. If PCR generated only one amplicon, melting curve analysis will show only one melting peak. If primer-dimers or other nonspecific products are present, they will be shown as additional melting peaks. Checking the  $T_m$  of a PCR product can thus be compared with analyzing a PCR product by length in gel electrophoresis.

### How this product works

FastStart Essential DNA Green Master is a ready-to-use reaction mix designed specifically for applying the SYBR Green I detection format in the LightCycler® 480 Multiwell Plates, or LightCycler® 8-Tube Strips on the LightCycler® PRO or LightCycler® 96 Instrument. It is used to perform hot start PCR. Hot start PCR has been shown to significantly improve the specificity and sensitivity of PCR by minimizing the formation of nonspecific amplification products at the beginning of the reaction. FastStart Taq DNA Polymerase is a chemically modified form of thermostable recombinant Taq DNA polymerase that shows no activity up to +75°C. The enzyme is active only at high temperatures, where primers no longer bind nonspecifically. The enzyme is completely activated (by removal of blocking groups) in a single pre-incubation step (+95°C, 5 to 10 minutes) before cycling begins. Activation does not require the extra handling steps typical of other hot start techniques.









### 5.2. Quality Control

The FastStart Essential DNA Green Master is function tested using the LightCycler® System.

## 6. Supplementary Information

### 6.1. Conventions

To make information consistent and easier to read, the following text conventions and symbols are used in this document to highlight important information:

Text convention and symbols	
 <i>Information Note: Additional information about the current topic or procedure.</i>	
 <b>Important Note: Information critical to the success of the current procedure or use of the product.</b>	
   etc.	Stages in a process that usually occur in the order listed.
   etc.	Steps in a procedure that must be performed in the order listed.
* (Asterisk)	The Asterisk denotes a product available from Roche Diagnostics.

### 6.2. Changes to previous version

Editorial changes.

Information about the LightCycler<sup>®</sup> PRO System has been added.

List of additional reagents and equipment has been updated.

### 6.3. Ordering Information

Roche offers a large selection of reagents and systems for life science research. For a full overview of related products and manuals, please visit and bookmark our homepage [lifescience.roche.com](http://lifescience.roche.com).

Product	Pack Size	Cat. No.
<b>Accessories general (hardware)</b>		
Thermal Cycler Assembly 96	1 piece	09 742 565 001
Thermal Cycler Assembly 384	1 piece	09 742 581 001
Sealing Foil Applicator	1 piece	10 018 607 001
<b>Consumables</b>		
LightCycler <sup>®</sup> 8-Tube Strips (white)	10 x 12 white strips and clear caps	06 612 601 001
LightCycler <sup>®</sup> 480 Multiwell Plate 96, white	5 x 10 plates	04 729 692 001
LightCycler <sup>®</sup> 480 Sealing Foil	50 foils	04 729 757 001
MagNA Pure 96 Internal Control Tube	150 tubes	06 374 905 001
LightCycler <sup>®</sup> 480 Multiwell Plate 384, white	5 x 10 plates	04 729 749 001
LightCycler <sup>®</sup> 480 Multiwell Plate 96	5 x 10 plates without sealing foils	05 220 319 001
LightCycler <sup>®</sup> 480 Multiwell Plate 384	5 x 10 plates without sealing foils	05 217 555 001
<b>Instruments</b>		
LightCycler <sup>®</sup> 96 Instrument	1 instrument	05 815 916 001
MagNA Pure 24 Instrument	Instrument with built-in control unit, software and accessories	07 290 519 001
MagNA Pure 96 Instrument	1 instrument	06 541 089 001
LightCycler <sup>®</sup> PRO Instrument	1 instrument, 96-well version	09 541 713 001
	1 instrument, 384-well version	09 582 487 001

Reagents, kits		
LightCycler® Uracil-DNA Glycosylase	50 µL, 100 U, (2 U/µL)	03 539 806 001
Transcriptor First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit	1 kit, 50 reactions, including 10 control reactions	04 379 012 001
	1 kit, 100 reactions	04 896 866 001
	1 kit, 200 reactions	04 897 030 001
RealTime ready Cell Lysis Kit	1 kit, 50 lysis reactions with a final reaction volume of 40 µL each	06 366 821 001
	1 kit, 500 lysis reactions with a final reaction volume of 40 µL each	05 943 523 001
High Pure Viral Nucleic Acid Kit	1 kit, up to 100 isolations	11 858 874 001
MagNA Pure 96 DNA and Viral NA Large Volume Kit	Kit for up to 3 x 96 isolations	06 374 891 001
MagNA Pure 96 DNA and Viral NA Small Volume Kit	For up to 3 x 192 isolations	06 543 588 001
MagNA Pure 24 Total NA Isolation Kit	Kit for up to 96 isolations (200 µL)	07 658 036 001

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## 6.5. License Disclaimer

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[documentation.roche.com](http://documentation.roche.com).

## 6.6. Regulatory Disclaimer

For general laboratory use.

## 6.7. Safety Data Sheet

Please follow the instructions in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

### 6.8. Contact and Support

If you have questions or experience problems with this or any Roche product for Life Science, please contact our Technical Support staff. Our scientists are committed to providing rapid and effective help.

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