

Measuring Protocol qTOWERiris

Optimal results with qTOWERiris and Genesee PCR Biosystem Master Mixes

Introduction

Real-time PCR, also known as qPCR, has become an indispensable tool in molecular biology for detecting and quantifying nucleic acids. This technique is essential in several domains, including research and development, the pharmaceutical industry, food and animal feed quality assurance, and forensics. Modern qPCR devices must adhere to increasingly strict quality and performance criteria. In addition to the ability to employ various analytical methods and detect multiple targets simultaneously in multiplex assays, achieving high sensitivity and consistent measurement results is vital. This is primarily ensured by uniform excitation and detection throughout the entire sample block. The qTOWERiris, as highlighted in this Tech Note, meets these rigorous standards by providing optimal homogeneity in measurement results using Genesee PCR Biosystems qPCRBIO SyGreen Blue Mix with different concentrations of ROX™.

Your Benefits

- Patented high performance optical system of qTOWERiris Series
- Optimal homogeneous excitation and detection in each of the 96 wells
- High reproducibility and sensitivity

Application

For the SYBR®Green applications, the dye-based master mixes were used in a standard gradient real-time PCR experiment with 8 samples over 12 different temperatures performed in the real-time PCR thermal cycler qTOWERiris. Additionally, the experiment determined different concentrations of the passive reference dye "ROX™". The starting material includes human DNA (GAPDH gene as target).

PCR Biosystems qPCRBIO SyGreen Blue mix	Order number Genesee Scientific
PCR Biosystems qPCRBIO SyGreen Blue Mix Separate ROX™	17-507
PCR Biosystems qPCRBIO SyGreen Blue Mix Low ROX™	17-505
PCR Biosystems qPCRBIO SyGreen Blue Mix High ROX™	17-506

Measuring Protocol qTOWERiris

Table 1: Pipetting scheme of 8 replicates human DNA with PCR Biosystems qPCR BIO SyGreen Blue Mix

Volume per reaction:		20 μ L		
Repeat of determination		8		
Device		qTOWERiris		
Master	Description	Stock	Final concentration	Volume [μ L]
MasterMix	PCR Biosystems qPCR BIO SyGreen Blue Mix	2 x	1 x	80,00 μ L
Water				76,48 μ L
Template	Human DNA	10 ng/ μ L	0,1 ng/ μ L	1,6 μ L
Primer 1A	GAPDH fwd	50 μ M	0,5 μ M	0,96 μ L
Primer 2A	GAPDH rev	50 μ M	0,5 μ M	0,96 μ L
Final Volume per Reaction: (Control)				160,00 μL

Lid temp $^{\circ}$ C:	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preheat lid						
Device:	Gradient	<input type="checkbox"/> Simulated Tube Control						
4 steps	scan	$^{\circ}$ C	m:s	goto	loops	Δ T($^{\circ}$ C)	Δ t(s)	λ ($^{\circ}$ C/s)
50x	1	95.0	02:00	--	---	--,-	---	8.0
	2	95.0	00:10	--	---	--,-	---	8.0
	3	56.3-64.7	00:10	--	---	--,-	---	5.5
	4	72.0	00:20	2	49	--,-	---	5.5
	5	Melt	00:15					

Figure 1: Temperature-time protocol of detection of human DNA with PCR Biosystems qPCR BIO SyGreen Blue mix

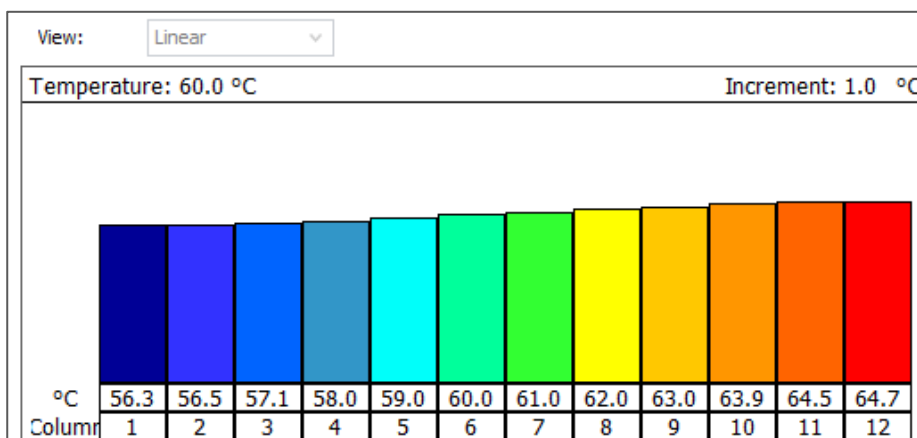


Figure 2: Overview of 8 different annealing temperatures using the Linear Gradient Tool in qTOWERiris

Measuring Protocol qTOWERiris

Results

PCR Biosystems qPCRBIO SyGreen Blue Mix

Temperature Gradient with no ROX™ for passive reference:

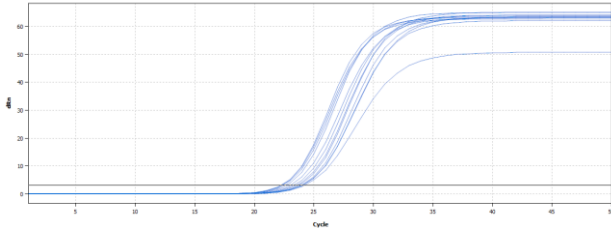


Figure 3: qPCR amplification curves of gradient qPCR experiment over 8 different annealing temperatures (1 row) of human DNA with PCR Biosystems qPCRBIO SyGreen Blue Mix with **no ROX™** for passive reference.

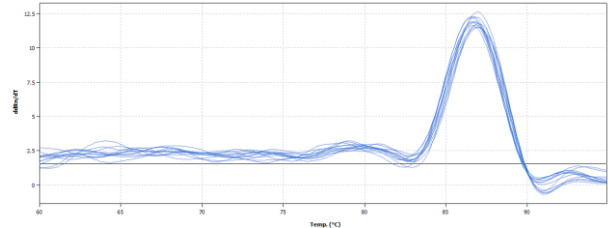


Figure 4: qPCR melting curves of gradient qPCR experiment over 8 different annealing temperatures (1 row) of human DNA with PCR Biosystems qPCRBIO SyGreen Blue Mix with **no ROX™** for passive reference.

Well	Sample name	Ct
B1	PCRBiosystems_56.3_NoRox	22.29
B2	PCRBiosystems_56.5_NoRox	22.29
B3	PCRBiosystems_57.1_NoRox	22.42
B4	PCRBiosystems_58.0_NoRox	22.63
B5	PCRBiosystems_59.0_NoRox	23.04
B6	PCRBiosystems_60.0_NoRox	23.33
B7	PCRBiosystems_61.0_NoRox	23.58
B8	PCRBiosystems_62.0_NoRox	23.76
B9	PCRBiosystems_63.0_NoRox	24.02
B10	PCRBiosystems_63.9_NoRox	24.10
B11	PCRBiosystems_64.5_NoRox	24.06
B12	PCRBiosystems_64.7_NoRox	24.23

Figure 5: Analysis data of gradient qPCR amplification (Ct: Cycle threshold).

Well	Sample name	Tm
B1	PCRBiosystems_56.3_NoRox	86.9
B2	PCRBiosystems_56.5_NoRox	86.6
B3	PCRBiosystems_57.1_NoRox	86.6
B4	PCRBiosystems_58.0_NoRox	86.6
B5	PCRBiosystems_59.0_NoRox	86.6
B6	PCRBiosystems_60.0_NoRox	86.7
B7	PCRBiosystems_61.0_NoRox	86.8
B8	PCRBiosystems_62.0_NoRox	86.9
B9	PCRBiosystems_63.0_NoRox	87
B10	PCRBiosystems_63.9_NoRox	87
B11	PCRBiosystems_64.5_NoRox	86.9
B12	PCRBiosystems_64.7_NoRox	87

Figure 6: Analysis data of gradient qPCR melting curve (Tm: Melting point).

Measuring Protocol qTOWERiris

Temperature Gradient with low ROX™ for passive reference:

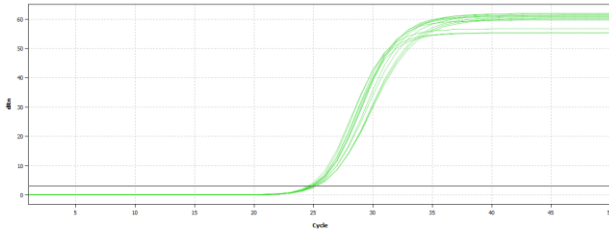


Figure 7: qPCR amplification curves of gradient qPCR experiment over 8 different annealing temperatures (1 row) of human DNA with PCR Biosystems qPCRBIO SyGreen Blue Mix with **low ROX™** for passive reference.

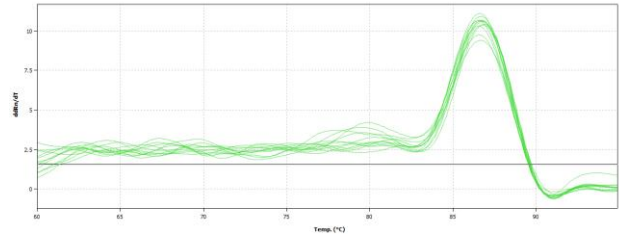


Figure 8: qPCR melting curves of gradient qPCR experiment over 8 different annealing temperatures (1 row) of human DNA with PCR Biosystems qPCRBIO SyGreen Blue Mix with **low ROX™** for passive reference.

Well	Sample name	Ct
C1	PCRBiosystems_56.3_LowRox	24.57
C2	PCRBiosystems_56.5_LowRox	24.77
C3	PCRBiosystems_57.1_LowRox	24.92
C4	PCRBiosystems_58.0_LowRox	24.90
C5	PCRBiosystems_59.0_LowRox	24.93
C6	PCRBiosystems_60.0_LowRox	25.01
C7	PCRBiosystems_61.0_LowRox	25.02
C8	PCRBiosystems_62.0_LowRox	25.15
C9	PCRBiosystems_63.0_LowRox	25.09
C10	PCRBiosystems_63.9_LowRox	25.31
C11	PCRBiosystems_64.5_LowRox	25.28
C12	PCRBiosystems_64.7_LowRox	25.24

Figure 9: Analysis data of gradient qPCR amplification (Ct: Cycle threshold).

Well	Sample name	Tm
C1	PCRBiosystems_56.3_LowRox	86.7
C2	PCRBiosystems_56.5_LowRox	86.6
C3	PCRBiosystems_57.1_LowRox	86.6
C4	PCRBiosystems_58.0_LowRox	86.5
C5	PCRBiosystems_59.0_LowRox	86.6
C6	PCRBiosystems_60.0_LowRox	86.7
C7	PCRBiosystems_61.0_LowRox	86.7
C8	PCRBiosystems_62.0_LowRox	86.8
C9	PCRBiosystems_63.0_LowRox	86.7
C10	PCRBiosystems_63.9_LowRox	86.7
C11	PCRBiosystems_64.5_LowRox	86.8
C12	PCRBiosystems_64.7_LowRox	86.9

Figure 10: Analysis data of gradient qPCR melting curve (Tm: Melting point).

Measuring Protocol qTOWERiris

Temperature Gradient with high ROX™ for passive reference:

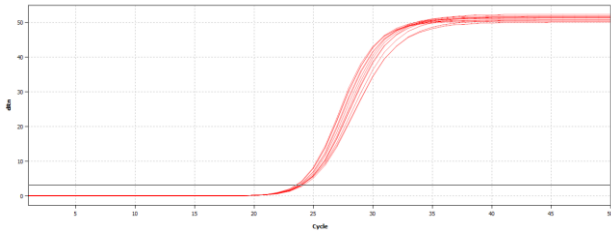


Figure 11: qPCR amplification curves of gradient qPCR experiment over 8 different annealing temperatures (1 row) of human DNA with PCR Biosystems qPCR BIO SyGreen Blue Mix with **high ROX™** for passive reference.

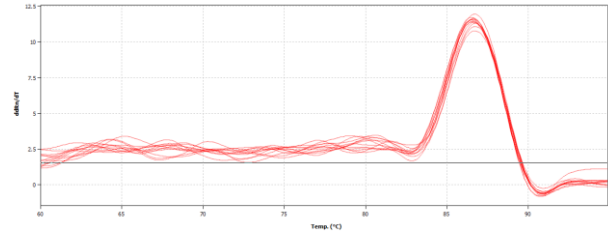


Figure 12: qPCR melting curves of gradient qPCR experiment over 8 different annealing temperatures (1 row) of human DNA with PCR Biosystems qPCR BIO SyGreen Blue Mix with **high ROX™** for passive reference.

Well	Sample name	Ct
D1	PCRBiosystems_56.3_HighRox	23.56
D2	PCRBiosystems_56.5_HighRox	23.60
D3	PCRBiosystems_57.1_HighRox	23.58
D4	PCRBiosystems_58.0_HighRox	23.79
D5	PCRBiosystems_59.0_HighRox	23.84
D6	PCRBiosystems_60.0_HighRox	23.91
D7	PCRBiosystems_61.0_HighRox	24.08
D8	PCRBiosystems_62.0_HighRox	24.07
D9	PCRBiosystems_63.0_HighRox	24.02
D10	PCRBiosystems_63.9_HighRox	24.05
D11	PCRBiosystems_64.5_HighRox	24.18
D12	PCRBiosystems_64.7_HighRox	24.05

Figure 13: Analysis data of gradient qPCR amplification (Ct: Cycle threshold).

Well	Sample name	Tm
D1	PCRBiosystems_56.3_HighRox	86.8
D2	PCRBiosystems_56.5_HighRox	86.6
D3	PCRBiosystems_57.1_HighRox	86.6
D4	PCRBiosystems_58.0_HighRox	86.5
D5	PCRBiosystems_59.0_HighRox	86.7
D6	PCRBiosystems_60.0_HighRox	86.5
D7	PCRBiosystems_61.0_HighRox	86.6
D8	PCRBiosystems_62.0_HighRox	86.6
D9	PCRBiosystems_63.0_HighRox	86.6
D10	PCRBiosystems_63.9_HighRox	86.7
D11	PCRBiosystems_64.5_HighRox	86.7
D12	PCRBiosystems_64.7_HighRox	86.8

Figure 14: Analysis data of gradient qPCR melting curve (Tm: Melting point).

Measuring Protocol qTOWERiris

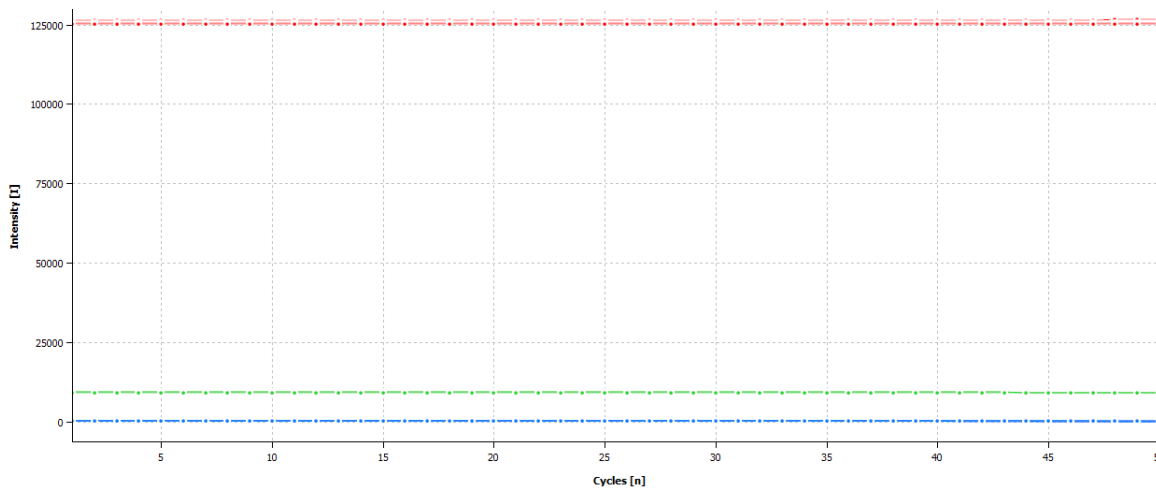


Figure 15: Monitoring data of the intensity data of the passive reference dye of PCR Biosystems qPCR BIO SyGreen Blue Mix (No ROX™ = blue, low ROX™ = green, high ROX™ = red)

Table 2: Average intensities of passive reference dye ROX™

	Intensity
High ROX™	125000
Low ROX™	9000
No ROX™	0

Conclusion

In summary, this test shows that the mixes, regardless of the ROX™ concentration, work very well in combination with the real-time PCR thermal cycler qTOWERiris.

The mixes show a very stable performance, as despite the temperature gradient of 56.3 – 64.7 degrees in the annealing temperature, only small variations in the Ct value can be observed.

The melting points also show almost no variance across the different master mixes.

Therefore, the conclusion is the combination of Genesee PCR Biosystems qPCR BIO SyGreen Blue Mix, independent of the ROX™ concentration, together with qTOWERiris is a perfect choice.

Reference: MeasProt_qTOWERiris_PCRBiosystems_MasterMix_0004_en

This document is true and correct at the time of publication; the information within is subject to change. Other documents may supersede this document, including technical modifications and corrections.

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