WARNING NOTICE: The experiments described in these materials are potentially hazardous and require a high level of safety training, special facilities and equipment, and supervision by appropriate individuals. You bear the sole responsibility, liability, and risk for the implementation of such safety procedures and measures. MIT shall have no responsibility, liability, or risk for the content or implementation of any of the material presented.Legal Notices

PCR AMPLIFICATION FROM GC-RICH TEMPLATES

Based on recommendations from the Qiagen HotStarTaq kit and using the kit's reagents where indicated(*)

For a reaction volume of 100 μ L, assemble the following:

QIAGEN PCR buffer* (10x):	10 µL
Q-solution* (5x):	20 µL
dNTP mix (10 mM each):	2.0 μL (200 uM final)
(purchased or prepared by mixing equal amounts from 100 mM stocks of each dNTP)	
5' primer (100 μM):	$1 \ \mu L (1 \ \mu M final)$
3' primer (100 μM):	$1 \ \mu L (1 \ \mu M final)$
filtered milliQ water:	64.5 μL
template** (<<1 μg/μL):	1 μL
HotStarTaq*:	0.5 μL (2.5 units final)

When using the HotStarTaq reagents, the first step in the thermal cycler should be a 15 minute incubation at 95°C to activate the polymerase; following this, you may program any standard cycling conditions with denaturing times typically from 30 seconds to 1 minute, annealing times from 30 seconds to 2 minutes, and extension times from from 1-3 minutes; annealing temperatures should be a function of the primers' T_M 's, typically in the range of 50-60°C for GC-rich templates; remember to finish the cycling with an extra 10 minutes at the extension temperature (72°C); refer to the HotStarTaq manual for additional tips and considerations.

**Too much template is as bad as no template. Although the precise amount is not critical, shoot for something in the range of 10-50ng of template