Product Information

EvaEZ™ Fluorometric Polymerase Activity Assay Kit

Catalog Number: 29051

Unit Size: 2 x 1 mL (200 assays)

Components
EvaEZ™ Fluorometric Polymerase Activity Mix contains primed substrate, EvaGreen® dye, dNTPs and ROX reference dye in polymerase buffer.

Storage and Handling
Store at -20°C, protected from light. Product is stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt when stored as recommended.

Product Description
EvaEZ™ Fluorometric Polymerase Activity Assay Kit provides an easy and accurate way to determine the activity of a nucleic acid polymerase without using radioisotopes. It contains EvaGreen® dye together with a primed template, dNTPs, MgCl₂, and ROX reference dye (high ROX) in a Tris buffer system. In the presence of DNA polymerase activity, the primer will be extended to form a double stranded product that can bind EvaGreen dye, resulting in an increase of fluorescence (Figure 1). The rate of increase of fluorescence is positively correlated to the activity of polymerase (see example in Protocol B). The assay was developed for the measurement of Taq DNA polymerase activity. It can also be used for other DNA polymerases, such as Pfu, Vent, Phusion®, Bst, Phi29, MMLV, AMV, SuperScript®, T4 DNA polymerase, T7 DNA polymerase, Klenow, and E. coli DNA polymerase I. The activity assay can be conducted at temperatures from 4°C to 75°C.

Recommended Protocols
For researchers with basic knowledge of enzyme kinetics and activity assays. Protocol A describes how to measure fluorescence change by polymerization. Protocols B and C describe two different methods for using the fluorescence change by polymerization to calculate units of polymerase activity.

1. Combine the following components in a real-time qPCR reaction tube on ice: 10 ul 2X EvaEZ Polymerase Activity Mix 9 ul H₂O 1 ul DNA polymerase sample Gently mix the reaction components well.

2. Quickly place the reaction tube into a real time qPCR instrument. Run an isothermal program at the designated temperature for the polymerase being tested (e.g. 37 ºC for Klenow) for 60 minutes. Measure fluorescence in Channel 1 (i.e. the channel for FAM or EvaGreen).

3. Line A in Figure 2 is a typical reaction trace recorded by a real time qPCR instrument (e.g. ABI 7900). The X-axis is time in minutes; the Y-axis is fluorescence. Make a contingent (Line B) that passes through time 0. The initial rate of fluorescence change (fluorescence unit/minute) resulting from the polymerase activity is represented by the slope of Line B.

Note 1: Depending on the instrument used, there may be a lag between the starting time of polymerization and the starting time when the fluorescence is collected.

Note 2: Reactions can also be carried out in a fluorometer cuvette or a plate reader where the temperature can be accurately controlled.

Figure 1. Schematic overview of EvaEZ fluorometric polymerase activity assay.

Figure 2. A typical reaction profile of EvaEZ fluorometric polymerase activity assay.

Protocol B: Activity Determination of an Unknown Polymerase Sample Based on a Polymerase Standard.
1. Make a serial dilution of a standard DNA polymerase of known activity.
2. Monitor the fluorescence of each dilution using Protocol A. Figure 3 shows a typical collection of reaction curves from a dilution series.
3. Determine the initial rate of fluorescence increase for each polymerase dilution by calculating the slope of the initial linear portion of the curve before fluorescence begins to plateau (see Protocol A, step 3 and Figure 2).
4. Plot the initial slope for each standard dilution against the unit activity of the standard DNA polymerase to generate a standard curve. A Taq polymerase standard curve is shown in Figure 4.
5. Use the linear range of the plot from step 4 as a standard curve. Measure the initial rate of an unknown polymerase sample using Protocol A.
   • If the rate falls in the lineal range of the standard curve, use the standard curve to calculate the activity of the unknown polymerase sample.
   • If the rate is outside the linear range, adjust the concentration of the unknown polymerase sample so that the initial rate falls into the linear range of the standard curve. Factor in the dilution factor when calculating the activity.

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