

Product Description

Superstart Taq plus DNA Polymerase (Glycerol-Free) is a specialized enzyme optimized and formulated to meet the specific requirements of lyophilized reagents. Superstar Taq plus DNA Polymerase (Glycerol-Free) is a new hot-start enzyme product developed by our company. Not only does it effectively suppress nonspecific reactions caused by non-specific primer annealing or primer dimers during PCR system preparation and amplification—enabling superior performance in multiplex amplification, but it is also optimized for amplifying extremely low-concentration templates, yielding higher product yields and achieving more stable amplification results at the limit of detection.

Size

5 U/μL

Components

1. 5 U/μL Superstart Taq plus (DG)
2. 10×PCR Buffer II (Mg²⁺ free) (optional)
3. 25 mM MgCl₂ (optional)

*10× PCR Buffer II (Mg²⁺ free) does not contain dNTPs or Mg²⁺; please add dNTPs and MgCl₂ when preparing the reaction mixture.

Unit Definition

At 74°C for 30 minutes, using activated salmon sperm DNA as a template/primer, the amount of enzyme required to incorporate 10 nmol of deoxynucleotides into acid-insoluble material is 1 unit of activity (U).

Storage

Store at -20±5°C. Vortex before use. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

*If precipitation occurs after refrigeration, this is normal; it is recommended to allow the product to reach room temperature before mixing and use.

Quality control

1. SDS-PAGE electrophoresis purity no less than 98%.
2. Amplification sensitivity, between-batch difference, and stability.
3. No exogenous nuclease activity, no exogenous endo/exonuclease contamination.

Prepare Reaction Mix

Components	Volume per Reaction	Final Concentration
10×PCR Buffer II (Mg ²⁺ free) ¹	5 μL	1×
dNTPs (10 mM each)	1 μL	200 μM
25 mM MgCl ₂	2-8 μL	1-4 mM
5 U/μL Superstart Taq plus (DG)	0.25-0.5 μL	1.25-2.5U/Reaction
25×Primer Mix ²	2 μL	1×
Template	—	<1 μg/Reaction
ddH ₂ O	To 50 μL	—

1. This Buffer does not contain dNTP or Mg²⁺. dNTPs and MgCl₂ must be added before use.
2. If used for qPCR/qRT-PCR, fluorescent probes need to be added to the reaction system. The final concentration of primers is usually 0.2 μM for better results. when the reaction performance is poor, the primer concentration can be adjusted within the range of 0.2-1 μM. The probe concentration is usually optimized in the range of 0.1-0.3 μM. Concentration gradient experiments can be performed to find the best combination of primers and probes.

Reaction Programe

Fast PCR Program				Standard PCR Program			
Procedure	Temp.	Time	Cycle	Procedure	Temp.	Time	Cycle
Hot Start	95°C	1-5 min	1	Hot Start	95°C	1-5 min	1
Denaturation	95°C	10-20 s	35-50	Denaturation	95°C	10-20 s	35-50
Annealing and Extension	56-64°C	20-60 s		Annealing	56-64°C	10-30 s	
				Extension	72°C	10-60 s	

Notes

1. Capable of rapid hot start at 95°C or 94°C for 1–5 minutes.
2. Highly adaptable system with superior specificity and sensitivity.
3. Yields higher product quantities in standard PCR; in quantitative PCR, it significantly improves the linearity of amplification curves and fluorescence intensity for templates at extremely low concentrations; Suitable for use as a high-sensitivity PCR detection reagent and for multiplex PCR amplification reactions.
4. Possesses 5'-3' polymerase activity and 5'-3' exonuclease activity; lacks 3'-5' exonuclease activity and has no proofreading function.
5. Suitable for qualitative and quantitative detection in standard PCR and RT-PCR.
6. The 3' end of the PCR product is A, allowing the product to be directly cloned into a T-vector.
7. For primers with lower annealing temperatures or for amplifying fragments longer than 200 bp, we recommend using the Standard PCR Program.