# Primer resuspension protocol

## I. Calculation for primer/probe resuspension

- For primer/probe resuspension, check the information sheet attached with your primers. On the sheet, find the amount of nanomoles (nMoles) synthetized for your primer, this is different from the scale of synthesis.
  - We are using the nanomoles quantity information to calculate the amount of water or 10 mM TE buffer (10 mM Tris pH 8.0; 0.1 mM EDTA) to resuspend your primers. The pictures below show where this information is located for two different companies.

### **IDT Primer information sheet**



#### Sigma Primer information sheet

SALES ORDER NO: 3013883228 CUSTOMER NO: 0049447663 SHIPMENT DATE: 03/20/2015 Technical Datasheet

INSTITUTE: BMB STORES RESEARCHER: JANETTE JACOBS PURCHASE ORDER NO: 221237

WD04016249 T7 F 301383228-000010 20 DST 0.025 6125 50.9 30.2 7.54 227.8 37.1 502.7 No None 40 371 TAATAGGACTCACTATAGGG  WD04016250 M13 R 301383228-000020 18 DST 0.025 5505 55.5 30.4 6.03 183.5 33.3 80.8 No None 50 333 CAGGAAACAGCTATGACC	Batch #	Oligo Name	Oligo#	Len	Pur	Scale	MW	Tm°	µg/OD	OD	рg	nmol	Epsilon (mMcm)	Dimer	2ndry	GC %	µl for 100µM	Sequence(5'-3')
WD04016250 M13 R 3013883228-000020 18 DST 0.025 5502 55.5 30.4 6.03 183.5 33.3 80.8 No None 50 333 CAGGAAACAGCTATGACC	WD04016249	T7 F	3013883228-000010	20	DST	0.025	6125	50.9	30.2	7.54	227.8	37.1	202.7	No	None	40	371	TAATACGACTCACTATAGGG
	WD04016250	M13 R	3013883228-000020	18	DST	0.025	5502	55.5	30.4	6.03	183.5	33.3	180.8	No	None	50	333	CAGGAAACAGCTATGACC

• To calculate the amount of water for the IDT example "PhytG\_ATP9\_2F", the total amount of nanomoles is 25.5, so these are the calculations:

#### Note:

- 1 mole =  $10^3$  mmoles =  $10^6$  µmoles =  $10^9$  nmoles =  $10^{12}$  pmoles
- $\mu M = \mu moles/L = pmole/\mu L$
- 1. The nanomoles are converted to picomoles:

$$primer nmoles \times \frac{10^3 pmoles}{1nmoles} = primer pmoles$$

$$25.5 \ nmoles \times \frac{10^3 pmoles}{1nmoles} = 25,500 \ pmoles$$

2. Since the stock solution will have a final concentration of  $100 \mu M$ , we are going to use this value to calculate the water or TE buffer volume.

Since,

$$100 \ \mu M = 100 \frac{\mu moles}{L} = 100 \frac{pmoles}{\mu L}$$

Then, we can calculate the volume for water or buffer:

Buffer or water volume = 
$$\frac{\text{primer pmoles}}{100 \frac{pmoles}{\mu L}} = X\mu L$$

Volume = 
$$\frac{25,500 \text{ pmoles}}{100 \frac{pmoles}{\mu L}} = 255 \mu L$$

In this case, you need 255  $\mu$ L to resuspend your primer. The same approach can be used to resuspend primers or probes.

## II. Preparation probes and primers

- 1. Briefly centrifuge the tubes with primers and probes for 20 secs at 10,000 rpm before opening the tubes.
- 2. **100 μM stock solutions:** dissolve primers and probes by adding molecular grade water for a final concentration of 100 μM. Store probes in amber-colored tubes at 20°C or -80°C if possible.

- 3. **10 μM working solutions:** Prepare working solutions by making a ten-fold dilution from the stock solutions using molecular grade water and store in 100 μL aliquots at 20°C or -80°C if possible. Use amber-colored tubes for probes.
  - a. For example, to make 500  $\mu$ L of primer working stock, dilute 50  $\mu$ L of the primer/probe and dissolve in 450  $\mu$ L of molecular grade water.
- 4. **Plant Internal Control 1 μM working stocks:** a plant internal control for amplification is required to be at a lower concentration than the rest of the working stocks, hence a 100-fold dilution from stock solutions should be made using molecular grade water. Store 100 μL aliquots at -20°C or -80°C, using amber-colored tubes for probes.
  - a. For example, to make 500  $\mu$ L of plant internal control, dilute 5  $\mu$ L of plant internal control primer/probe and dissolve in 495  $\mu$ L of molecular grade water.