

PCR with Q5[®] High-Fidelity 2X Master Mix (M0492) V.2

Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

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Abstract

The Q5 High-Fidelity 2X Master Mix offers robust, high-fidelity performance in a convenient master mix format. The Q5 High-Fidelity 2X Master Mix features a high-fidelity, thermostable DNA polymerase with 3' → 5' exonuclease activity, fused to a processivity-enhancing Sso7d domain to support robust DNA amplification. With an error rate ~280-fold lower than that of *Taq* DNA Polymerase, Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase is ideal for cloning and can be used for long or difficult amplicons. The convenient master mix formulation is supplied at a 2X concentration. The mix contains dNTPs, Mg⁺⁺ and a proprietary broad-use buffer requiring only the addition of primers and DNA template for robust amplification regardless of GC content. When used at the recommended 1X final concentration, the Q5 High-Fidelity Master Mix contains 2 mM Mg⁺⁺. Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase is unlike typical, lower fidelity PCR enzymes. To determine the optimal annealing temperatures for a given set of primers, use of the [NEB T_m Calculator](#) is highly recommended.

Guidelines

General Guidelines:

1. Template:

Use of high quality, purified DNA templates greatly enhances the success of PCR. Recommended amounts of DNA template for a 50 µl reaction are as follows:

A	B
DNA Genomic	1 ng–1 µg
Plasmid or Viral	1 pg–1 ng

2. Primers:

Oligonucleotide primers are generally 20–40 nucleotides in length and ideally have a GC content of 40–60%. Computer programs such as [Primer3](#) can be used to design or analyze primers. The best results are typically seen when using each primer at a final concentration of 0.5 µM in the reaction.

3. Mg⁺⁺ and additives:

The Q5 High-Fidelity Master Mix contains 2.0 mM Mg⁺⁺ when used at a 1X concentration. This is optimal for most PCR products generated with this master mix.

4. Deoxynucleotides:

The final concentration of dNTPs is 200 µM of each deoxynucleotide in the 1X Q5 High-Fidelity Master Mix. Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase cannot incorporate dUTP and is not recommended for use with uracil-containing primers or templates.

5. Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase concentration:

The concentration of Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase in the Q5 High-Fidelity 2X Master Mix has been optimized for best results under a wide range of conditions.

6. Denaturation:

An initial denaturation of 30 seconds at 98°C is sufficient for most amplicons from pure DNA templates. Longer denaturation times can be used (up to 3 minutes) for templates that require it.

During thermocycling, the denaturation step should be kept to a minimum. Typically, a 5–10 second denaturation at 98°C is recommended for most templates.

7. Annealing:

Optimal annealing temperatures for Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase tend to be higher than for other PCR polymerases. The [NEB T_m Calculator](#) should be used to determine the annealing temperature when using this enzyme. Typically use a 10–30 second annealing step at 3°C above the T_m of the lower T_m primer. A temperature

gradient can also be used to optimize the annealing temperature for each primer pair.

For high T_m primer pairs, two-step cycling without a separate annealing step can be used (see note 10).

8. Extension:

The recommended extension temperature is 72°C. Extension times are generally 20–30 seconds per kb for complex, genomic samples, but can be reduced to 10 seconds per kb for simple templates (plasmid, *E. coli*, etc.) or complex templates < 1 kb. Extension time can be increased to 40 seconds per kb for cDNA or long, complex templates, if necessary.

A final extension of 2 minutes at 72°C is recommended.

9. Cycle number:

Generally, 25–35 cycles yield sufficient product. For genomic amplicons, 30–35 cycles are recommended.

10. 2-step PCR:

When primers with annealing temperatures $\geq 72^\circ\text{C}$ are used, a 2-step thermocycling protocol (combining annealing and extension into one step) is possible.

Amplification of long products:

When amplifying products > 6 kb, it is often helpful to increase the extension time to 40–50 seconds/kb.

11. PCR product:

The PCR products generated using Q5 High-Fidelity 2X Master Mix have blunt ends. If cloning is the next step, then blunt-end cloning is recommended. If T/A-cloning is preferred, the DNA should be purified prior to A-addition, as Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase will degrade any overhangs generated.

Addition of an untemplated -dA can be done with *Taq* DNA Polymerase ([NEB #M0267](#)) or Klenow exo^- ([NEB #M0212](#)).

Materials

MATERIALS

Q5 High-Fidelity 2X Master Mix - 500 rxns **New England Biolabs** **Catalog #M0492L**

Q5 High-Fidelity 2X Master Mix - 100 rxns **New England Biolabs** **Catalog #M0492S**

Safety warnings

Please refer to the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for health and environmental hazards.

Before start

Please note that protocols with Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase may differ from protocols with other polymerases. Conditions recommended below should be used for optimal performance.

1

Set up the following reaction On ice:

A	B	C	D
Component	25 μ l Reaction	50 μ l Reaction	Final Concentration
Q5 High-Fidelity 2X Master Mix	12.5 μ l	25 μ l	1X
10 μ M Forward Primer	1.25 μ l	2.5 μ l	0.5 μ M
10 μ M Reverse Primer	1.25 μ l	2.5 μ l	0.5 μ M
Template DNA	variable	variable	< 1,000 ng
Nuclease-Free Water	to 25 μ l	to 50 μ l	

2

Gently mix the reaction. Collect all liquid to the bottom of the tube by a quick spin if necessary and overlay the sample with mineral oil if using a PCR machine without a heated lid.

3

Quickly transfer PCR tubes to a preheated (98°C) PCR machine and begin thermocycling.

Thermocycling Conditions for a Routine PCR:

A	B	C
STEP	TEMP	TIME
Initial Denaturation	98°C	30 seconds
25–35 Cycles	98°C	5–10 seconds
	*50–72°C	10–30 seconds
	72°C	20–30 seconds/kb
Final Extension	72°C	2 minutes
Hold	4–10°C	

*Use of the [NEB \$T_m\$ Calculator](#) is highly recommended.