Plaque PCR

Jiaxin Li[1]

[1]South China University of Technology

Oct 18, 2020

1 Works for me dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bni9mch6

Jiaxin Li

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bni9mch6

PROTOCOL CITATION

Jiaxin Li 2020. Plaque PCR. **protocols.io** https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bni9mch6

CREATED

Oct 18, 2020

LAST MODIFIED

Oct 18, 2020

PROTOCOL INTEGER ID

43329

1 Mark independent plaques on the back of the Petri dish with a black pen. Take 6 points in a plate and try to take points randomly and evenly.

2 Take 24 1.5 ml EP tubes.
A) Add 200 µl SM Buffer per tube
B) Add 2 µl chloroform to each tube

Sampling

3 Suck out the plaque just spotted with the pipette

4 Put into the prepared EP tube.

5 Open the metal bath to 95 degrees for lysis of the phage

6 Place the EP tube at room temperature for one hour to dissolve the sample sufficiently and mix several times during the period.

PCR system

7 KOD FX 20ul system

8 Add 18.4 µl to each tube (1.6 µl template is needed)

9 After an hour, put the EP tube in a metal bath and heat it for 10 minutes.

10 Centrifugation for 5 min, 12,000 rpm

11 Take 1.6ul supernatant from EP tube and add it to new EP tube.

12 Centrifuge the EP tube briefly with a centrifuge.

13 Place in PCR instrument.

Citation: Jiaxin Li (10/18/2020). Plaque PCR. https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bni9mch6