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# Colony PCR

Forked from Colony PCR and electrophrosis

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1 Works for me

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### **ABSTRACT**

Colony PCR using the whole organism of bacteria instead of purified DNA template. This simplifies PCR procedure. This protocol helps conduct a simple colony PCR procedure.

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FORK NOTE

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MATERIALS TEXT

Your LB agar plate with colonies of transformed E. coli, TE solution, PCR buffer, dNTP stock solution, Forward Primer

Reverse Primer, Taq DNA polymerase

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# Preparation for experiment

Pick several colonies of bacteria from the plate using pipette tips.

2d

2 Put the selected colonies into different 15mL centrifuge tubes, each with **5 mL** LB broth.

- 3 Incubate in an orbital shaker at \$\textit{=}171 \text{ rpm, 37°C} \text{ overnight.}
- 4 Pipette 30 μL culture from each tube to different agar plates. Spread the culture evenly on the plate.
- 5 Incubate the plates in a biochemical incubator at § 37 °C overnight.

These steps help obtain adequate (and genetically pure) colonies for testing and research in the future.

6 Prepare several sterilized 1.5ml microcentrifuge tubes.

If you have X samples to test, prepare X+2 tubes at least. You may prepare more in case you make mistakes.

## Colony PCR

5m

7 Add  $\blacksquare$ 30  $\mu$ L TE buffer to X+2 1.5ml microcentrifuge tubes each. Label the tubes as "1, 2, 3, ..., X, +, -".

"+" tube means the positive control group and "-" tube means the negative control group.

- 8 Pick one colony from each plate **go to step #5** using a sterilized pipette tip and put the colonies into different 1.5ml microcentrifuge tubes numbered "1, 2, 3, ..., X"
- 9 Place the tubes in a heating block, heating at 8 100 °C for © 00:05:00.

5m

10 Prepare Master Mix for colony PCR. The recipe for the Master Mix is as follows:

Item	For one reaction	For Y reactions (prepare one more in case pipette inaccuracies)  Y+1
$dH_2O$	11.5 µl	μl
10X PCR buffer	2 μl	μΙ
dNTP mix	0.4 µl	μl
forward primer	0.4 µl	μl
reverse prime	0.4 µl	μl
Taq polymerase	0.3 µl	μl
Total	<i>15</i> μl	μl

Keep all PCR reagents on ice.

If you have Y reactions, prepare Master Mix for Y+1 reactions.

This means if you have X samples, you need to prepare X+3 reactions for X samples, one positive control, one negative control and another portion in case of pipette inaccuracies.

- 11 Label X+2 0.2mL PCR tubes as "1, 2, 3, ..., X, +, -"
- 12 Pipette 15 μL from the Master Mix into all X+2 0.2 mL PCR tubes.
- 13 Pipette **5 μL** from the colony lysate from tube **5 go to step #9** "1, 2, 3, ..., X" into corresponding 0.2 mL PCR tubes.

Add  $\blacksquare 5~\mu L$  plasmid into "+" PCR tube. Add  $\blacksquare 5~\mu L$  ddH2O into "-" PCR tube.

The plasmid used here is the plasmid transduced previously into the bacteria on the original plate at Step#1.

Plasmid transduction using competent cell
by An.Huang

14 Place the X+2 PCR tubes in Thermocycler. PCR procedure will be set as the following programme:

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1 cycle of § 95 °C 2 min
30 cycles of § 94 °C 30 sec
§ 50 °C 30 sec
§ 72 °C 2 min
Final extension § 72 °C 10 min
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15 When the programme is finished, store the tubes at & 4 °C