

**Product Name:** Taq LA DNA Polymerase

**Catalog No:** VN170E, VN171E

**Packing Size:** 125 µl and 50 µl

**Shipping Condition:** Ambient temperature

**Storage Condition:** -20°C

**Product Description:**

Taq LA DNA Polymerase is a highly thermostable DNA polymerase from the thermophilic bacterium *Thermus aquaticus*, designed to amplify longer PCR products with higher fidelity and accuracy. The enzyme catalyzes 5'→3' synthesis of DNA and possesses low 5'→3' exonuclease activity. Taq LA DNA Polymerase is the ideal tool for PCR of purified DNA templates with targets larger than 1 kb. This enzyme can be used in real-time PCR with DNA binding dyes, such as SYBR Green and Eva Green. However, for TaqMan assays that require 5'-exonuclease activity, it is recommended to use the non-LA version of full-length Taq DNA polymerase.

**10X Reaction Buffer:**

500 mM Tris-HCl pH 9.1, 160 mM ammonium sulfate, 0.25% Brij-58, and 25 mM magnesium chloride.

**Protocol:**

**PCR setting for a 25 µl reaction**

Reagent	Volume	Final Concentration
10x Taq Mutant Buffer	2.5 µl	1x
dNTP Mix (10 mM)	0.5-1.0 µl	200-400 µM each
Left Primer	Variable	0.2-0.4 µM
Right Primer	Variable	0.2-0.4 µM
DNA template <sup>†</sup>	Variable	0.1-100 ng
PCR Enhancer Cocktail (optional)*	Titration	Variable
Taq LA Polymerase**	0.05-0.25 µl	
De-ionized Distilled H <sub>2</sub> O	Adjust final volume to 25 µl	-

<sup>†</sup>DNA amount depends mostly on genome size and target gene copy number.

\* For optimal performance, we recommend using one of our PCR Enhancer Cocktails if your samples contain some PCR inhibitors. The PEC is not included with the enzyme and you should order separately if you need it. A titration of PEC is also recommended. Please see the datasheet of PEC for the details.

\*\* To determine specific optimal enzyme concentration, we strongly recommend an enzyme titration test for each target. A good starting amount of enzyme per 25 µl reaction is 0.05 µl for purified DNA. Targets larger than 1 kb may require more enzyme or use LA version.

**Typical Cycling Parameters**

Initial denaturation	95°C	2 min
25-40 cycles		
Denaturation	94°C	10 to 30 sec
Annealing	50°C to 68°C	20 to 60 sec
Extension	70°C	1-2 min / 1kb target
Final Extension	70°C	5 min
Hold	4°C	

**Troubleshooting guide**

No PCR products	Please check your PCR settings to ensure that all necessary components are included in the PCR mix. It's also recommended to perform a gradient annealing temperature experiment to determine the optimal temperature for your specific target. This can help to improve PCR efficiency and specificity, resulting in more reliable and consistent results.
The bands in agarose gel are smear	Enzyme titration for a particular target. It involves testing a range of enzyme concentrations to find the concentration that produces the most efficient and accurate results. It's important to note that using too much enzyme can actually inhibit the PCR reaction or overamplify the target, especially when working with short and simple target genes. Additionally, it's important to check for DNA and primer degradation as degraded DNA or primers can also negatively impact the PCR results.
Low yield of products	You can try the following strategies to improve PCR performance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct an enzyme titration experiment to optimize the enzyme concentration for your specific target.</li> <li>• Increase the extension time to ensure complete amplification of the target DNA.</li> <li>• Try a gradient annealing temperature experiment to identify the optimal annealing temperature for your primers.</li> <li>• Consider redesigning your primers if the amplification is not specific or efficient enough.</li> </ul>
Non-specific products are observed	If you are observing non-specific products in your PCR reaction, there are several strategies you can try: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform a gradient annealing temperature experiment to identify the optimal temperature for your primers, which can help to reduce non-specific products.</li> <li>• Check the GC content of your target sequence. If it's above 65%, it may be necessary to use our PEC-GC or other PCR enhancers.</li> <li>• Evaluate your primers and redesign them if necessary to improve specificity and reduce non-specific products.</li> </ul>

**Note: This product is for R&D use only**