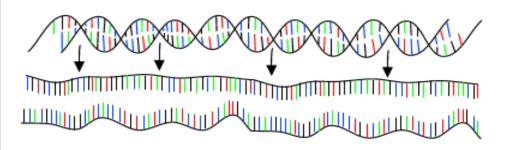
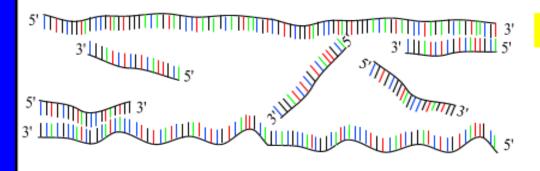
#### PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction

30 - 40 cycles of 3 steps:



Step 1 : denaturation

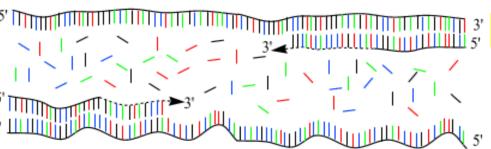
1 minut 94 °C



Step 2 : annealing

45 seconds 54 °C

forward and reverse primers !!!

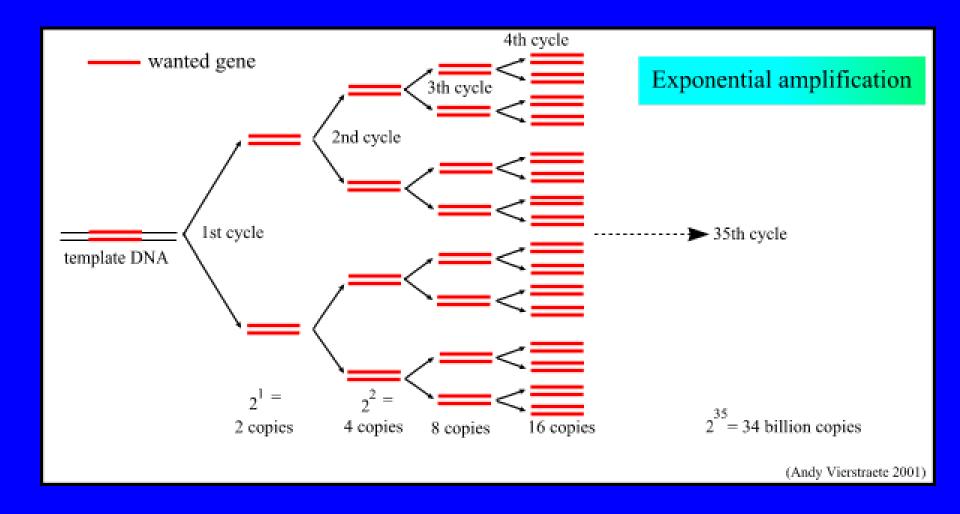


Step 3: extension

2 minutes 72 °C only dNTP's

(Andy Vierstraete 1999)

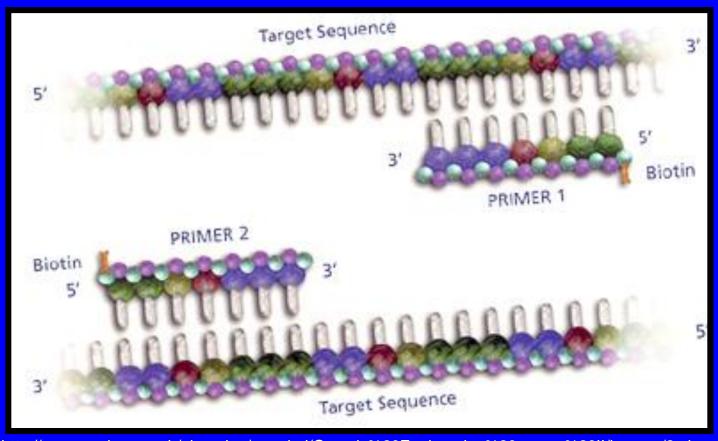
### PCR



### Primer (molecular biology)

- A primer is a strand of short nucleic acid sequences (generally about 10 base pairs) that serves as a starting point for <a href="DNA synthesis">DNA synthesis</a>.
- The polymerase starts replication at the 3'-end of the primer, and copies the opposite strand.
- PCR primer design is the creation of short nucleotide sequences for use in amplifying a specific region of DNA.

### PCR Primer Design



http://www.modares.ac.ir/elearning/mnaderi/Genetic%20Engineering%20course%20II/images/2a.jpg

#### 1. Primer Length:

It is generally accepted that the optimal length of PCR primers is 18-22 bp. This length is long enough for adequate specificity and short enough for primers to bind easily to the template at the annealing temperature.

The Base composition: average (G+C)

- **▶Optimal G/C content: 45-55%**
- **≻Common G/C content range: 40-60%**,
- ➤ and avoid long (A+T) and (G+C) rich region if possible;

#### 2. Primer Melting Temperature:

the one half of the DNA duplex will dissociate to become single stranded and indicates the duplex stability. Primers with melting temperatures in the range of 52-58 °C generally produce the best results. The GC content of the sequence gives a fair indication of the primer  $T_{\rm m}$ .

- The melting temperature (Tm) of the primers used are not more than 5°C different from each other.
- Calculate Tm with this formula:

$$Tm = 4(G + C) + 2(A + T)^{\circ}C$$

#### 3. Primer Annealing Temperature:

The primer melting temperature is the estimate of the DNA-DNA hybrid stability and critical in determining the annealing temperature. Too high  $T_a$  will produce insufficient primer-template hybridization resulting in low PCR product yield. Too low  $T_a$  may possibly lead to non-specific products caused by a high number of base pair mismatches

$$T_a = 0.3 \times T_m(primer) + 0.7 T_m (product) - 14.9$$

- **4. GC Content:** The GC content (the number of G's and C's in the primer as a percentage of the total bases) of primer should be 40-60%.
- **5. GC Clamp:** The presence of G or C bases within the last five bases from the 3' end of primers (GC clamp) helps promote specific binding at the 3' end due to the stronger bonding of G and C bases. More than 3 G's or C's should be avoided in the last 5 bases at the 3' end of the primer.

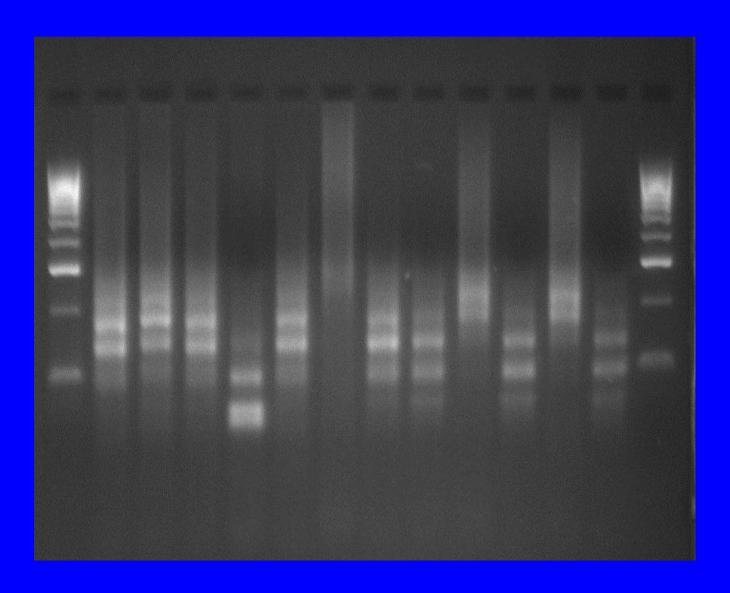
**6. Primer Secondary Structures:** Presence of the primer secondary structures produced by intermolecular or intramolecular interactions can lead to poor or no yield of the product. They adversely affect primer template annealing and thus the amplification. They greatly reduce the availability of primers to the reaction.

#### 6. Primer Secondary Structures

A.) Hairpins: It is formed by intramolecular interaction within the primer and should be avoided.

```
Hairpin
    Oligo, 3 bp (Loop=4), delta G = -0.1 kc/m
             5' GGGAAA-
         TATCTAGGACCTTA
    Oligo, 2 bp (Loop=3), delta G = 2.1 kc/m
              5' GGGAA
```

## A- Hairpins



#### 6. Primer Secondary Structures

B) Self Dimer: A primer self-dimer is formed by intermolecular interactions between the two (same sense) primers, where the primer is homologous to itself. Generally a large amount of primers are used in PCR compared to the amount of target gene. When primers form intermolecular dimers much more readily than hybridizing to target DNA, they reduce the product yield.

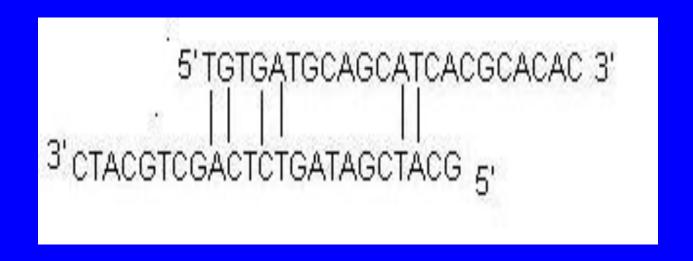
#### **B-** Self-dimer

```
Self-Dimer
4 bp, delta G = -6.6 kc/m (bad!) (worst= -36.6)
       5' GGGAAAATTCCAGGATCTAT 3'
           1111 1111
31 TATCTAGGACCTTAAAAGGG 51
4 bp, delta G = -5.4 kc/m (bad!) (worst= -36.6)
     5' GGGAAAATTCCAGGATCTAT 3'
```

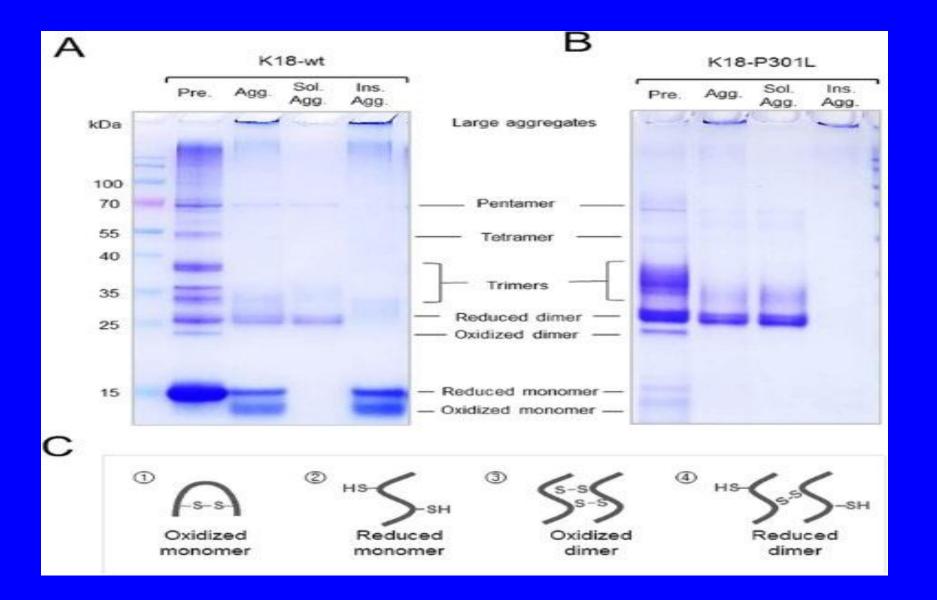


#### 6. Primer Secondary Structures

C) Cross Dimer: Primer cross dimers are formed by intermolecular interaction between sense and antisense primers, where they are homologous.



#### C- Cross Dimer



### Computer-Aided Primer Design

Some primer design programs are :-

- Primer3
- Primer3Plus
- **❖PrimerZ**
- **PerlPrimer**
- **❖ Vector NTI Advantage 10**

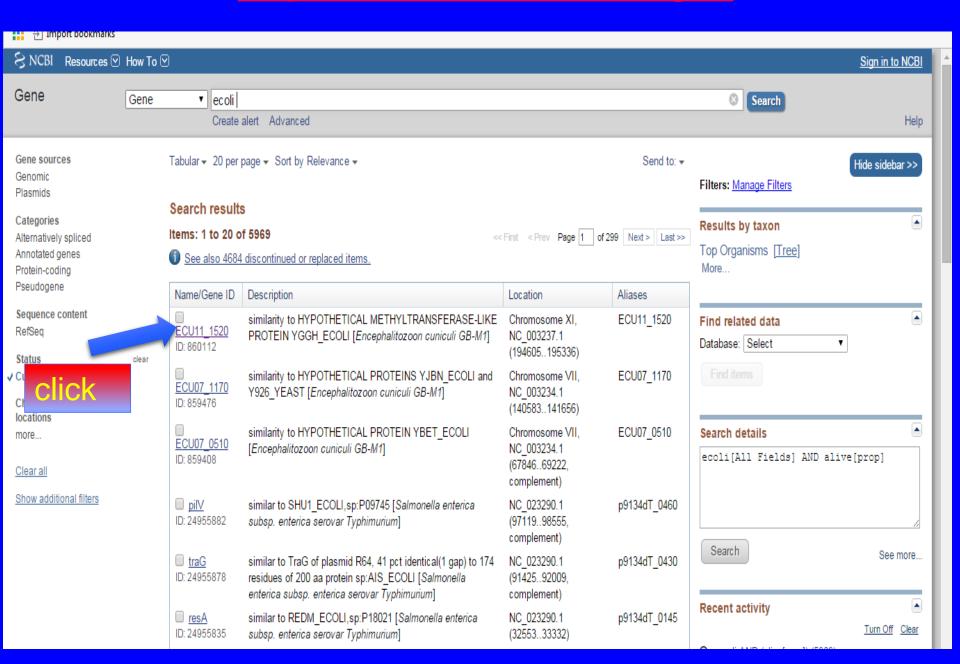
### Steps of primer design

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/

http://primer3plus.com/cgi-bin/dev/primer3plus.cgi

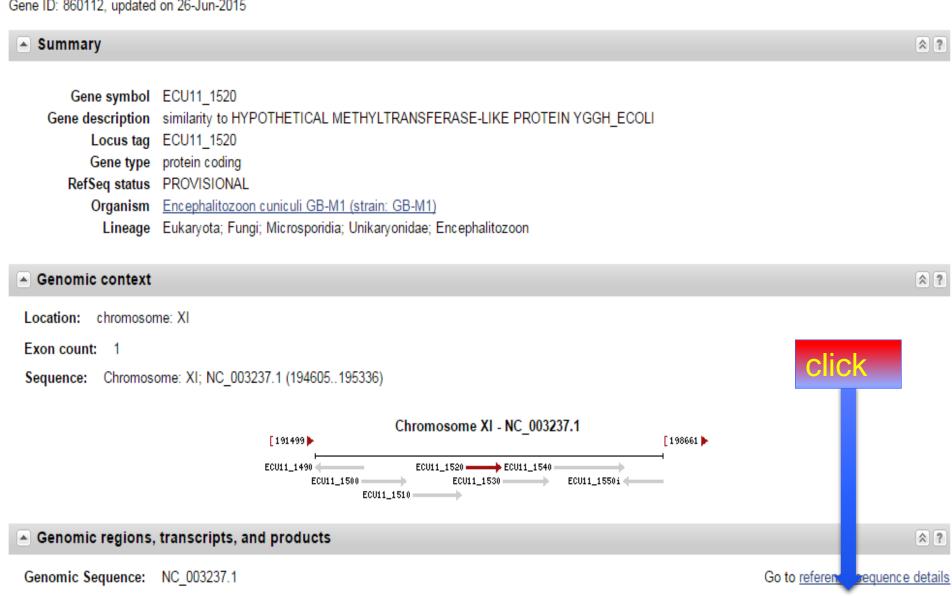
http://www.mutationdiscovery.com/md/MD.com/scr eens/optimase/OptimaseInput.html?action=none

#### http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov



#### ECU11\_1520 similarity to HYPOTHETICAL METHYLTRANSFERASE-LIKE PROTEIN YGGH\_ECOLI [ Encephalitozoon cuniculi GB-M1]

Gene ID: 860112, updated on 26-Jun-2015



Go to nucleotide:

<u>Graphics</u>

FASTA

GenBank

FASTA +

Send: -

#### Encephalitozoon cuniculi GB-M1 chromosome XI, complete sequence

NCBI Reference Sequence: NC\_003237.1

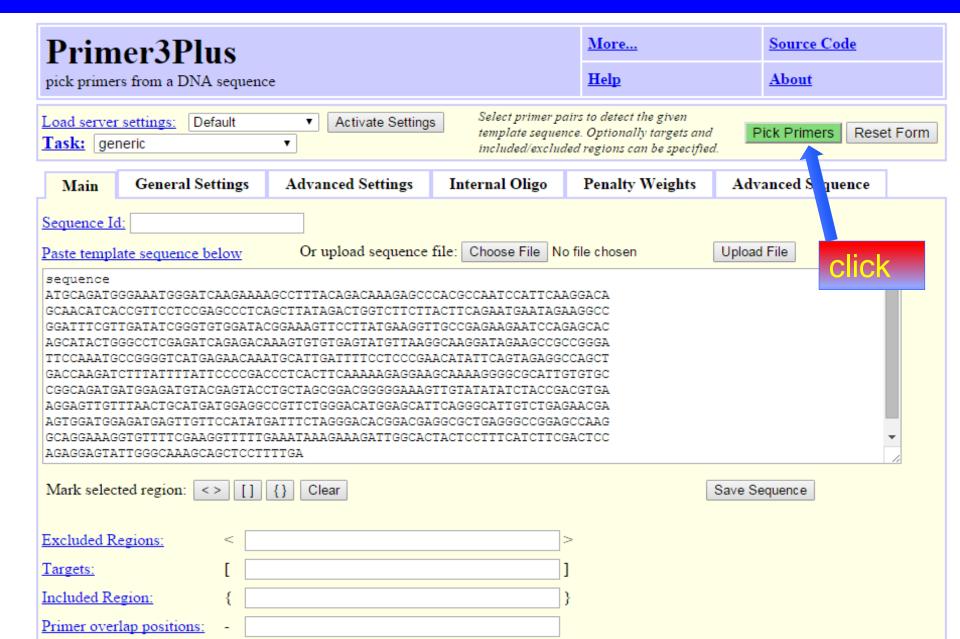
GenBank Graphics

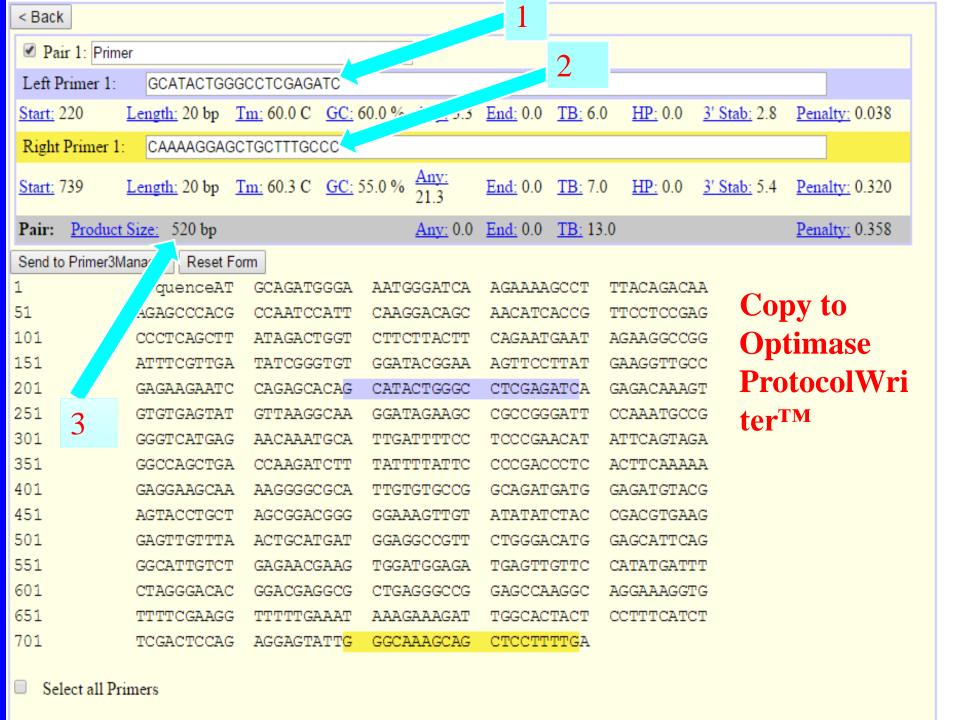
>gi|17158053:194605-195336 Encephalitozoon cuniculi GB-M1 chromosome XI, complete

sequence

copy to Primer3Plus

#### http://primer3plus.com/cgi-bin/dev/primer3plus.cgi





# http://www.mutationdiscovery.com/md/MD.com/screens/optimase/OptimaseInput.html?action=none

🌣 🔾 Google ترجمه - بحث 🖰	https://aleppounibiotech.f × \ W Primer (molecular biology × \ \ \ En	cephalitozoon cuniculi × V P Primer3Plus	× y 🖺 www.muta	ationdiscovery.c × \ + P	<b>T</b> _ [	: יב
< > C 🔓 🕏 www.n	utation discovery.com/md/MD.com/screens/optimase/Optimase	eInput.html?action=none	< ☆ S-	Q 🕒 🚹 🝎	% - ₹	<b>P</b> =
E Import bookmarks						
Optimase ProtocolWriter™						
This tool will generate PCR protocols for use with Optimase, the high-fidelity polymerase product from Transgenomic. To generate a PCR protocol, enter your primers and anticipated PCR product length, and select a PCR protocol type. When you click on "Develop PCR protocol", this software will generate the appropriate PCR protocol.						
Forward primer sequence:						
Reverse primer sequence:						

Note: In the sequence fields above, include only the template-specific portion of the primer-do not include any GC clamps or tails. For DHPLC applications, we recommend that the product length be between 150 and 700 bp in length.

Optimase and ProtocolWriter are trademarks of Transgenomic, Inc.

PCR product length: Protocol type:













Simple 3-step PCR ▼

Develop PCR Protocol



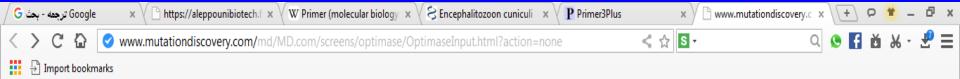


bp



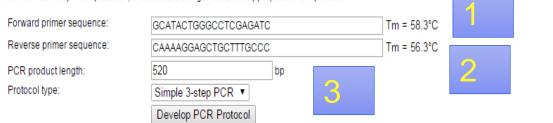






#### Optimase ProtocolWriter™

This tool will generate PCR protocols for use with Optimase, the high-fidelity polymerase product from Transgenomic. To generate a PCR protocol, enter your primers and anticipated PCR product length, and select a PCR protocol type. When you click on "Develop PCR protocol", this software will generate the appropriate PCR protocol.



Note: In the sequence fields above, include only the tem? 🗠 cific portion of the primer--do not include any GC clamps or tails. For DHPLC applications, we recommend that the product length be between 150 and 700 bp in length.

Optimase and ProtocolWriter are trademarks of Transgenomic, Inc.





















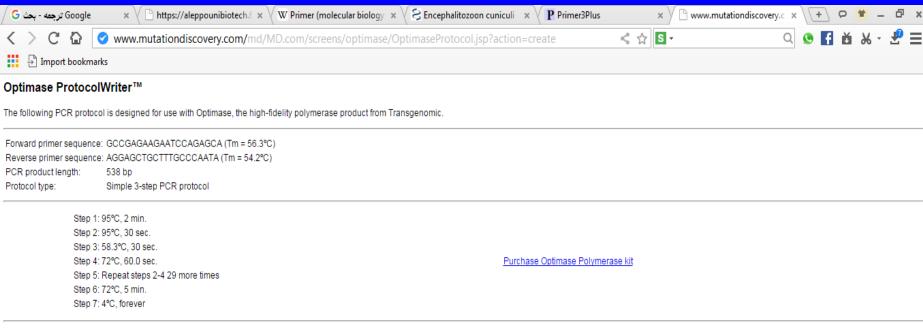








#### PCR protocol



Purchase of Optimase is accompanied by a limited license to use it in the PCR process for research and development purposes, in conjunction with a thermal cycler whose use in the automated performance of the PCR process is covered by the up-front license fee, either by payment to Applied Biosystems, or as purchased in an authorized thermocycler.

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