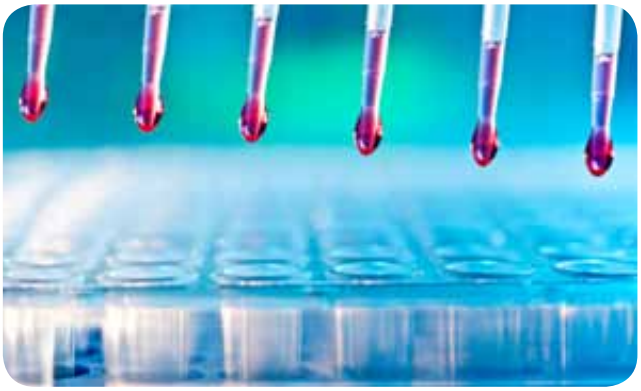
FastGene® PCR Plates

Quality „Made in Japan“



- DNase, RNase and human genomic DNA free
- Raised well rims to avoid cross contamination and facilitate heat sealing
- Compatible with our flat and domed cap strips
- Compatible with heat sealing foils
- List of compatible thermal cyclers available at

www.nippongenetics.eu

Semi-skirted FastGene® 96-well Plate

- Volume: 0.3 ml

Cat.No.: FG-190250 (50 Plates)

Non-skirted FastGene® 96-well Plate

„Easy to cut“

- Volume: 0.2 ml

Cat.No.: FG-170225 (25 Plates)

Semi-skirted FastGene® 96-well Plate FROSTED ABI® style

- Volume: 0.2 ml
- Upstand

Cat.No.: FG-200250 (50 Plates)

Full-skirted FastGene® 96-well Plate

- Volume: 0.2 ml

Cat.No.: FG-180230 (30 Plates)

FastGene® Fast PCR plate

- Volume: 0.1 ml
- For ABI 9800 and ABI 7500 Fast

Cat.No.: FG-03890 (25 Plates)

FastGene® 384-Well Plate & Silicon sealing mat

Cat.No.: FG-0384P (50 Plates)
Cat.No.: FG-0384M (10 Mats)

Technical Note

NIPPON Genetics EUROPE

Evaluation by Real-time PCR:

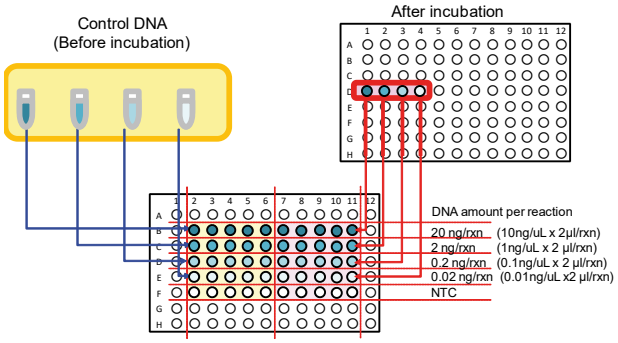
DNA adsorption test with the FastGene® 96-well PCR plate (FG-170225)

Purpose: The FastGene® 96-well PCR plate was tested for its DNA adsorption under different conditions

Cat. No. FG-1702

Method

1.) Preparation of a DNA serial solution: Mouse Genomic DNA was diluted 1:10 in 5 mM Tris-HCl with the start concentration of 10 ng/µl was diluted four times 1:10. The lowest DNA concentration correlates with the lowest input in a NGS application.



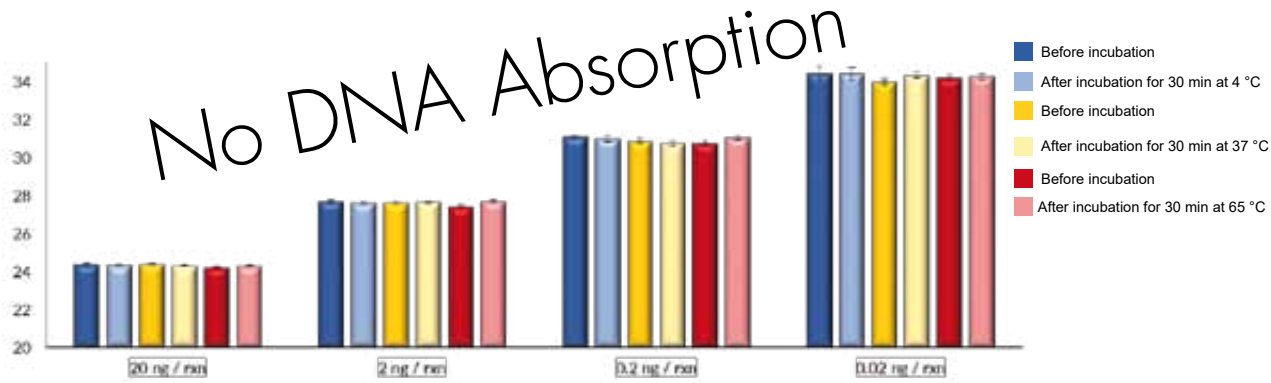
2.) The DNA solutions were incubated according to standard incubation steps:

Low temperature:	4 °C, 30 min (as typical condition of reaction mixture storage)
Middle temperature:	37 °C, 30 min (as typical condition of enzyme reaction)
High temperature:	65 °C, 30 min (as typical condition of enzyme denaturation)

After these incubation steps, the DNA solutions were transferred to the second row and the incubation was repeated, totalling in 4 incubation rows and 120 min total incubation time.

3.) After the last transferation and incubation, the DNA concentration in the last row was compared to the control DNA concentration of the initial solution by qPCR quantification.

Results



Conclusion

The incubation tests under all three conditions (4 °C, 37 °C, 65 °C) showed no decrease of DNA concentration after incubation in comparison with the control DNA amount before incubation. Thus no DNA binding to the FastGene® plate (FG-170225) was observed by qPCR detection. This means however, there are no difficulties to perform qPCR quantification even with the lowest input of DNA amount in NGS applications, since there is no measurable effect of the plate on the results.

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