

**Phusion® High-Fidelity  
PCR Master Mix  
with GC Buffer**



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M0532S 014140315031

**M0532S**



**100 reactions (50 µl vol) Lot: 0141403**

**RECOMBINANT Store at -20°C Exp: 3/15**

**Description:** High Fidelity DNA Polymerases are important for applications in which the DNA sequence needs to be correct after amplification. Manufactured and quality controlled at New England Biolabs, Thermo Scientific® Phusion High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase offers both high fidelity and robust performance, and thus can be used for all PCR applications. Its unique structure, a novel *Pyrococcus*-like enzyme fused with a processivity-enhancing domain, increases fidelity and speed. Phusion DNA Polymerase is an ideal choice for cloning and can be used for long or difficult amplicons. With an error rate 50-fold lower than that of *Taq* DNA Polymerase and 6-fold lower than that of *Pyrococcus furiosus* DNA Polymerase (1), Phusion is one of the most accurate thermostable polymerases available. Phusion DNA Polymerase possesses 5'→3' polymerase activity, 3'→5' exonuclease activity and will generate blunt-ended products.

Phusion High-Fidelity PCR Master Mix with GC Buffer offers robust performance and can be used for all PCR applications. It is a 2X master mix consisting of Phusion DNA Polymerase, deoxynucleotides and reaction buffer that has been optimized and includes MgCl<sub>2</sub>. All that is required is the addition of template, primers and water.

**Source:** An *E. coli* strain that carries the Phusion DNA Polymerase gene.

**Applications:**

- PCR
- Cloning
- Long or Difficult Amplification
- High-throughput PCR

**Reagents Supplied with Master Mix:**  
100% DMSO (500 µl)

**Reaction Conditions:** 1X Phusion High-Fidelity PCR Master Mix with GC Buffer, DNA template, 0.5 µM primers and 3% DMSO (optional) in a total reaction volume of 50 µl.

**Phusion 1X Master Mix:**  
20 units/ml Phusion DNA polymerase  
0.2 mM each dNTP  
1X Phusion GC Buffer

**Unit Definition:** One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that will incorporate 10 nmol of dNTP into acid insoluble material in 30 minutes at 74°C.

**Unit Assay Conditions:** 25 mM TAPS-HCl (pH 9.3 @ 25°C), 50 mM KCl, 2 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM -mercaptoethanol, 200 µM dNTPs including [<sup>3</sup>H]-dTTP and 400 µg/ml activated Calf Thymus DNA.

**Heat Inactivation:** No

**Quality Control Assays**

**7.5 kb Genomic DNA PCR:** 30 cycles of PCR amplification in a 50 µl reaction containing 50 ng genomic DNA with 1X Phusion High-Fidelity PCR Master Mix with GC Buffer and 1.0 µM primers results in the expected 7.5 kb product.

**20 kb Lambda DNA PCR:** 22 cycles of PCR amplification in a 50 µl reaction containing 10 ng Lambda DNA with 1X Phusion High-Fidelity PCR Master Mix with GC Buffer and 1.0 µM primers results in the expected 20 kb product.

**Note:** Product specifications for individual components in the Phusion High-Fidelity PCR Master Mix with GC Buffer are available separately.

**PCR**

The following guidelines are provided to ensure successful PCR using Phusion Master Mixes. These guidelines cover routine PCR reactions. Amplification of templates with high GC content, high secondary structure, low template concentrations or long amplicons may require further optimization.

**Reaction Setup:** We recommend assembling all reaction components on ice and quickly transferring the reactions to a thermocycler preheated to the denaturation temperature (98°C). All components should be mixed and centrifuged prior to use. It is important to add Phusion Master Mix last in order to prevent any primer degradation caused by the 3'→5' exonuclease activity. **Please note that protocols with Phusion DNA Polymerase**

**may differ from protocols with other standard polymerases. As such, conditions recommended below should be used for optimal performance.**

| COMPONENT             | 25 µl REACTION | 50 µl REACTION | FINAL CONCENTRATION |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 10 µM Forward Primer  | 1.25 µl        | 2.5 µl         | 0.5 µM              |
| 10 µM Reverse Primer  | 1.25 µl        | 2.5 µl         | 0.5 µM              |
| DMSO (optional)       | (0.75 µl)      | (1.5 µl)       | (3%)                |
| 2X Phusion Master Mix | 12.5 µl        | 25 µl          | 1X                  |
| Template DNA          | variable       | variable       | <250 ng             |
| Nuclease-Free Water   | to 25 µl       | to 50 µl       |                     |

Notes: Gently mix the reaction. Collect all liquid to the bottom of the tube by a quick spin if necessary. Overlay the sample with mineral oil if using a PCR machine without a heated lid.

Transfer PCR tubes from ice to a PCR machine with the block preheated to 98°C and begin thermocycling:

**Thermocycling Conditions for a Routine PCR:**

| STEP                 | TEMP    | TIME             |
|----------------------|---------|------------------|
| Initial Denaturation | 98°C    | 30 seconds       |
| 25–35 Cycles         | 98°C    | 5–10 seconds     |
|                      | 45–72°C | 10–30 seconds    |
|                      | 72°C    | 15–30 seconds/kb |
| Final Extension      | 72°C    | 5–10 minutes     |
| Hold                 | 4°C     |                  |

**General Guidelines:**

1. **Template:**  
Use of high quality, purified DNA templates greatly enhances the success of PCR reactions. Recommended amounts of DNA template for a 50 µl reaction are as follows:

| DNA              | AMOUNT       |
|------------------|--------------|
| Genomic          | 50 ng–250 ng |
| Plasmid or Viral | 1 pg–10 ng   |

If the template DNA is obtained from a cDNA synthesis reaction, the volume added should be less than 10% of the total reaction volume.

2. **Primers:**  
Oligonucleotide primers are generally 20–40 nucleotides in length and ideally have a GC content of 40–60%. Computer programs such as Primer3 (<http://frodo.wi.mit.edu/primer3>) can be used to design or analyze primers. The final concentration of each primer in a PCR reaction using the Phusion Master Mix may be 0.2–1 µM, while 0.5 µM is recommended.

3. **Mg<sup>2+</sup>, deoxynucleotides and additives:**  
At 1X concentration, Phusion Master Mix provides 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 200 µM of each dNTP in the final reaction. Phusion cannot incorporate dUTP and is not recommended for use with uracil-containing primers or template.

Amplification of difficult targets, such as those with GC-rich sequences or secondary structure, may be improved by the presence of additives such as DMSO (included). A final concentration of 3% DMSO is recommended, although concentration can be optimized in 2% increments. It is important to note that if a high concentration of DMSO is used, the annealing temperature must be lowered as it decreases the primer T<sub>m</sub> (2). Phusion DNA polymerase is also compatible with other additives such as formamide or glycerol.

4. **Phusion DNA Polymerase Concentration:**  
The concentration of Phusion DNA Polymerase in the Phusion PCR Master Mix has been optimized for best results under a wide range of conditions. If reactions are set up according to recommendations listed, the final concentration of Phusion DNA Polymerase in the reaction is 1 unit/50 µl or 0.4 units/20 µl.
5. **Buffers**  
This Master Mix contains Phusion GC Buffer. Phusion High-Fidelity PCR Master Mix with HF buffer (NEB #M0531) is recommended as the default buffer for high fidelity amplification. For difficult templates, such as GC-rich templates or those with secondary structure, GC buffer can improve reaction performance. GC buffer should be used in experiments where HF buffer does not work.
6. **Denaturation:**  
An initial denaturation of 30 seconds at 98°C is sufficient for most amplicons from pure DNA templates. Longer denaturation times can be used (up to 3 minutes) for templates that require it.  
  
During thermocycling, the denaturation step should be kept to a minimum. Typically, a 5–10 second denaturation at 98°C is recommended for most templates.

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7. **Annealing:**  
 Annealing temperatures required for use with Phusion tend to be higher than with other PCR polymerases. **The NEB  $T_m$  calculator ([www.neb.com/TmCalculator](http://www.neb.com/TmCalculator)) should be used to determine the annealing temperature when using Phusion.** Typically, primers greater than 20 nucleotides in length anneal for 10–30 seconds at 3°C above the  $T_m$  of the lower  $T_m$  primer. If the primer length is less than 20 nucleotides, an annealing temperature equivalent to the  $T_m$  of the lower primer should be used. A temperature gradient can also be used to optimize the annealing temperature for each primer pair. For two-step cycling, the gradient can be set as high as the extension temperature.

For high  $T_m$  primer pairs, two-step cycling without a separate annealing step can be used.

8. **Extension:**  
 The recommended extension temperature is 72°C. Extension times are dependent on amplicon length and complexity. Generally, an extension time of 15 seconds per kb can be used. For complex amplicons, such as genomic DNA, an extension time of 30 seconds per kb is recommended. Extension time can be increased to 40 seconds per kb for cDNA templates, if necessary.

9. **Cycle number:**  
 Generally, 25–35 cycles yields sufficient product.

10. **2-step PCR:**  
 When primers with annealing temperatures  $\geq 72^\circ\text{C}$  are used, a 2-step thermocycling protocol is recommended.

**Thermocycling Conditions for a Routine 2-Step PCR:**

| STEP                 | TEMP | TIME             |
|----------------------|------|------------------|
| Initial Denaturation | 98°C | 30 seconds       |
| 25–35 Cycles         | 98°C | 5–10 seconds     |
|                      | 72°C | 15–30 seconds/kb |
| Final Extension      | 72°C | 5–10 minutes     |
| Hold                 | 4°C  |                  |

11. **PCR product:**  
 The PCR products generated using Phusion DNA Polymerase have blunt ends; if cloning is the next step, then blunt-end cloning is recommended. If T/A-cloning is preferred, then DNA should be purified prior to A-addition, as Phusion DNA Polymerase will degrade any overhangs generated.

Addition of an untemplated -dA can be done with *Taq* DNA Polymerase (NEB #M0267) or Klenow  $\text{exo}^-$  (NEB #M0212).

**References:**

1. Frey, B. and Suppmann, B. (1995) *BioChemica*, 2, 34–35.
2. Chester, N. and Marshak, D.R. (1993) *Analytical Biochemistry*, 209, 284–290.

**Companion Products Sold Separately:**

- Phusion HF Buffer Pack  
#B0518S 6.0 ml
- Phusion GC Buffer Pack  
#B0519S 6.0 ml
- Detergent-free Phusion HF Buffer Pack  
#B0520S 6.0 ml
- Detergent-free Phusion GC Buffer Pack  
#B0521S 6.0 ml
- Magnesium Chloride ( $\text{MgCl}_2$ ) Solution  
#B9021S 6.0 ml
- Phusion High-Fidelity PCR Kit  
#E0553S 50 reactions  
#E0553L 200 reactions
- Phusion High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase  
#M0530S 100 units  
#M0530L 500 units
- Phusion High-Fidelity PCR Master Mix with HF Buffer  
#M0531S 100 reactions  
#M0531L 500 reactions
- Deoxynucleotide Solution Set  
#N0446S 25  $\mu\text{mol}$  of each
- Deoxynucleotide Solution Mix  
#N0447S 8  $\mu\text{mol}$  of each  
#N0447L 40  $\mu\text{mol}$  of each

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