

USDA-APHIS-PPQ-S&T- BELTSVILLE LABORATORY
IDPHY: MOLECULAR AND MORPHOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION OF *PHYTOPHTHORA*
SOP-PID-03.01 MOLECULAR

Primer dilutions for PCR amplifications

Order primers from any vendor (i.e. Integrated DNA Technology <http://www.idtdna.com/site>)

Request primers with scale: 25 nmole (15-60 bases)

purification: standard desalting

formulation: lab ready (normalized to 100 μ M in IDTE pH 8.0), **OR** none (dehydrated)

Note: If the centrifuge used is NOT a fixed 6 cm rotor (i.e. Centrifuge 5418, Eppendorf, US), convert all RPM to $\times g$.

- **If primers are normalized**, vortex and centrifuge the primers (30 seconds at 10,000 rpm).
- **If primers are dry**, centrifuge (30 seconds at 10,000 rpm) and rehydrate to **100 μ M** in molecular grade (MG) water.
- The amount of MG water is determined using the value of the **nmoles** provided by the vendor. For example, if label lists 47.54 nmoles of primer, then add 475.40 μ L of water to make a final primer concentration of **100 μ M**.
- Vortex briefly, centrifuge (30 seconds at 10,000 rpm) and **chill on ice for 30 min.**

To prepare primer for use (working concentration)

- Keep your primers on ice during the preparation process.
- UV (15 min) the number of tubes to be used for the working concentration of the primers.
Suggestion: use different color caps if preparing multiple sets of primers.
- The concentration of primers depends on the test. It is preferred to use concentrations of 5 μ M for general tests because the same working concentration can be used for PCR amplifications and for submission to a sequencing facility (i.e. McLab <http://www.mclab.com/home.php>, GENEWIZ Inc <http://www.genewiz.com/>).
- The formula for primer concentration calculations is as follows:

$$(\text{concentration 1}) (\text{volume 1}) = (\text{concentration 2}) (\text{volume 2})$$

$$C1 V1 = C2 V2$$

example: require 500 μ L of a primer at 5 μ M

$$(100 \mu\text{M}) (X) = (5 \mu\text{M}) (500 \mu\text{L})$$

$$X = (5 \mu\text{M}) (500 \mu\text{L}) / (100 \mu\text{M})$$

= **25 μ L** of stock (100 μ M) and **475 μ L** MG water

- In the above example, 475 μ L of MG water would be pipetted into an empty tube. Then 25 μ L of the stock primer (100 μ M) would be added for a final concentration of 5 μ M (total final volume 500 μ L).
- Labels should include the following information:
TEST: PHY
PRIMER: ITS5
CONCENTRATION/AMOUNT: 5 μ M/500 μ L
DATE: 8.3.09
- Store all primers at -20°C.

Citation

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