

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**EFFECT OF VARIABLE ANNEALING
TEMPERATURES IN
POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION**

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ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF VARIABLE ANNEALING TEMPERATURES IN POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) is typically carried out in three distinct steps governed by three distinct temperatures. These three important steps are the denaturing, annealing and extension. Annealing is the second stage of a PCR run whereby the primers will bind to the target DNA or target sequence for amplification. The goal is not to amplify *in vitro* the entire DNA but only specific region of interest only. In this study, the effects of variable or different annealing temperature on PCR performance were investigated. Six different annealing temperature setting were chosen, that is, 46^oC, 49^oC, 52^oC, 55^oC, 58^oC, and 61^oC. At the end of the PCR run, the amplicons were then electrophoresed, stained with ethidium bromide, destained in water and finally photographed by a gel documentation system with UV light. At 46^oC to 58^oC, DNA bands of varying intensity were produced. At 61^oC, no band was seen. These results showed that the best annealing temperature (T_m) for this consensus primer was 52^oC. The band was clear, sharp and with the highest intensity at the expected 1400 bp molecular weight. This therefore concludes that the T_m of a particular primer sets (forward and reverse) can be experimentally determined to obtain the optimum result.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
APPROVAL	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF PLATES	x
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xi

CHAPTER

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1	Annealing Temperature in PCR	1
1.2	The Problem Statement	3
1.3	Significance of Study	4
1.4	Objective of the Study	4
1.5	Hypothesis of the Study	4

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)	5
2.2	Annealing Temperature	7
2.2.1	Effect of Primers to Annealing Temperature	11
2.2.2	Effect of <i>Taq</i> Polymerase to Annealing Temperature	12
2.2.3	Effect of MgCl ₂ to Annealing Temperature	13
2.2.4	Effect of Reaction Mixture to Annealing Temperature	13

3.	MATERIALS AND METHODS	
3.1	PCR Reaction Components	14
3.1.1	PCR Amplification	15
3.2	Agarose Gel Electrophoresis	18
3.3	Gel Documentation	22
4.	RESULTS	
4.1	Analysis of the PCR Products	25
5.	DISCUSSION	
5.1	Polymerase Chain Reaction Generalities	28
5.2	Annealing Temperatures	29
5.3	Reaction Components	30
5.3.1	Primers	31
5.3.2	<i>Taq</i> Polymerase	31
5.3.3	Magnesium Chloride	32
6.	CONCLUSION	30
	REFERENCES	32
	APPENDICES	
	Appendix A	35
	Appendix B	37
	BIOGRAPHY	38