

Cat. # RR182A

For Research Use

---

**TAKARA**

**Bacterial 16S rDNA  
PCR Kit Fast (800)**

---

Product Manual

v202203Da

---

## Table of Contents

I.	Description.....	3
II.	Components .....	3
III.	Materials Required but not Provided .....	4
IV.	Storage .....	4
V.	Protocol.....	5
VI.	Troubleshooting .....	9
VII.	Related Products .....	9

## I. Description

Microorganisms are typically identified by morphological, physiological, and biochemical characteristics, among other attributes. However, procedures for characterizing these features are time-consuming and sometimes yield incorrect or no results.

DNA analysis has been increasingly used for microorganism identification. Ribosomal DNA (rDNA) is often analyzed for this purpose, as it is a suitable size and contains variable regions that can be used to discriminate species.

The Bacterial 16S rDNA PCR Kit Fast (800) is designed to amplify a specific region (approx. 0.8 kb) within bacterial 16S rDNA, and includes primers for sequencing the resulting PCR products. The PCR enzyme included with the kit is a modified *Taq* DNA polymerase, which allows rapid PCR amplification. Additionally, this hot-start enzyme is formulated with an anti-*Taq* antibody, which prevents nonspecific amplification that results from pre-cycle mispriming or primer-dimer formation. The sequencing information obtained with this kit can be compared with sequence databases to classify microorganisms based on homology.

\* The analytical procedure used with the primers provided in this kit is published in the section titled "Rapid Identification of Microorganisms Using Genetic Analysis" under General Information in the 18th Edition of the Japanese Pharmacopoeia.

**NOTE:** This kit may not be suitable for some unidentified bacterial species.

To identify fungi, use Fungal rDNA (ITS1) PCR Kit Fast (Cat. #RR183A) or Fungal rDNA (D1/D2) PCR Kit Fast (Cat. #RR184A).

## II. Components (25 $\mu$ l PCR reaction volume, 50 reactions)

1) TaKaRa <i>Taq</i> <sup>TM</sup> HS Fast Detect Premix	2X	625 $\mu$ l
2) 16S rDNA Primer Mix (800)* <sup>1</sup>	10X	125 $\mu$ l
3) dH <sub>2</sub> O		650 $\mu$ l
4) Positive Control ( <i>E. coli</i> DNA)	1 ng/ $\mu$ l	25 $\mu$ l
5) Sequencing Primer 10F	7.5 pmol/ $\mu$ l	50 $\mu$ l
6) Sequencing Primer 800R	7.5 pmol/ $\mu$ l	50 $\mu$ l

\*<sup>1</sup> The 16S rDNA Primer Mix (800) includes primers that are identical in sequence to Sequencing Primer 10F and Sequencing Primer 800R.

**III. Materials Required but not Provided**

- PCR thermal cycler  
TaKaRa PCR Thermal Cyclers Dice™ *Touch* (Cat. #TP350)\*<sup>2</sup>  
TaKaRa PCR Thermal Cyclers Dice Gradient (Cat. #TP600)\*<sup>2</sup>
  - PCR tubes\*<sup>3</sup>  
0.2 ml Hi-Tube Dome Cap (Cat. #NJ200)  
0.2 ml Hi-Tube Flat Cap Recovery (Cat. #NJ203: discontinued)  
0.2 ml Hi-8-Tube (Cat. #NJ300)  
0.2 ml Hi-8-Dome Cap (Cat. #NJ301)  
0.2 ml Hi-8-Flat Cap (Cat. #NJ302)
  - Agarose gel electrophoresis apparatus  
Mupid-2plus (Cat. #M-2P)  
Mupid-exU (Cat. #EXU-1)
  - Agarose  
Agarose L03 [TAKARA] (Cat. #5003/5003B)  
PrimeGel™ Agarose PCR-Sieve (Cat. #5810A) or a similar product
  - DNA staining dye  
Ethidium bromide or a similar product
  - Microcentrifuge
  - Micropipettes and tips (autoclaved)
  - DNA preparation kit  
SimplePrep™ reagent for DNA (Cat. #9180)\*<sup>2</sup>  
NucleoSpin Tissue (Cat. #740952.10/.50/.250)\*<sup>2</sup> or a similar product
  - PCR product purification kit  
NucleoSpin Gel and PCR Clean-up (Cat. #740609.10/.50/.250)\*<sup>2</sup> or a similar product
- \*<sup>2</sup> Not available in all geographic locations. Check for availability in your area.
- \*<sup>3</sup> For the TaKaRa PCR Thermal Cyclers Fast (Cat. #TP450: discontinued), use flat-cap tubes. Dome-cap tubes are not compatible. See the manual of each apparatus for details.

**IV. Storage** -20°C

Excessive freezing-thawing cycles may decrease the activity of *TaKaRa Taq* HS Fast Detect Premix.

Avoid vigorous mixing when thawing. Gently invert the tube to mix after thawing.

**V. Protocol****V-1. Preparation of DNA samples**

Prepare DNA samples for PCR in accordance with the method described below from colonies or liquid cultures prepared from individual colonies. For samples that are a mixture of multiple microorganisms, sequence analysis will not provide the correct information as PCR will generate multiple amplification products. In such a case, perform cloning of the amplification products and analyze the sequence of individual clones.

If DNA amplification is not observed using a DNA sample obtained by the procedure described in V-1-1. "Preparation of heat-extracted samples", try one of the procedures described below (V-1-2. through V-1-5.).

**V-1-1. Preparation of heat-extracted samples**

1. For colonies, pick individual colonies and suspend in 100  $\mu$ l of sterile distilled water in a microtube.  
For liquid cultures, dispense 50  $\mu$ l of the culture into a microtube, centrifuge at 8,000g for 5 minutes at room temperature, and remove the supernatant. Add 100  $\mu$ l of sterile distilled water to the cell pellet and resuspend.
2. Heat at 95°C for 15 minutes.
3. Centrifuge briefly and use the supernatant as the sample DNA solution.

**V-1-2. Preparation of alkaline heat-extracted samples**

1. For colonies, pick individual colonies and suspend in 50  $\mu$ l of sterile distilled water in a microtube.  
For liquid cultures, dispense 50  $\mu$ l of the culture into a microtube, centrifuge at 8,000g for 5 minutes at room temperature, and remove the supernatant. Add 50  $\mu$ l of sterile distilled water to the cell pellet and resuspend.
2. Add 50  $\mu$ l of 100 mM NaOH to the suspension, mix, and heat treat at 95°C for 15 minutes.
3. Add 11  $\mu$ l of 1M Tris-HCl (pH 7.0) and mix.
4. Centrifuge briefly and use the supernatant as the sample DNA solution

**V-1-3. Preparation with SimplePrep reagent for DNA (Cat. #9180)**

1. For colonies, pick individual colonies and suspend 100  $\mu$ l of sterile distilled water in a microtube.  
For liquid cultures, dispense 50  $\mu$ l of the culture into a microtube, centrifuge at 8,000g for 5 minutes at room temperature, and remove the supernatant. Add 100  $\mu$ l of sterile distilled water to the cell pellet and resuspend.
2. In a 0.2-ml PCR tube, mix 20  $\mu$ l Reagent A and 4  $\mu$ l Reagent B supplied in the SimplePrep reagent for DNA, add 20  $\mu$ l of the cell suspension, and incubate in a thermal cycler at 37°C for 6 minutes, then 95°C for 3 minutes.
3. Add 80  $\mu$ l of sterile distilled water, pipette to mix, and use as the sample DNA solution (use at no more than 1/10 of the reaction mixture).

**V-1-4. Preparation by bead treatment**

Sample DNA solutions can also be prepared using commercially available beads for DNA preparation. The following is an example of DNA sample preparation using EZ-Beads (Sumika Chemical Analysis Service/AMR).

1. For colonies, pick individual colonies and suspend each colony in 100  $\mu$ l of sterile distilled water in a microtube.  
For liquid cultures, dispense 50  $\mu$ l of the culture into a microtube, centrifuge at 8,000 X *g* for 5 minutes at room temperature, and remove the supernatant. Add 100  $\mu$ l of sterile distilled water to the cell pellet and resuspend.
2. Add the cell suspension to a tube containing EZ-Beads.
3. Use a bead mill or a vortex mixer at the maximum speed for 2 minutes.
4. Add 100  $\mu$ l of sterile distilled water, mix gently, and centrifuge to obtain the supernatant for use as the sample DNA solution.

**V-1-5. Preparation with NucleoSpin Tissue (Cat. #740952.10)**

Suspend cells from colonies in 200  $\mu$ l of Buffer T1 or add 200  $\mu$ l of Buffer T1 to a cell pellet obtained from a liquid culture. Perform extraction according to the product manual.

**[NOTE]** Use sample DNA solutions as soon as possible after preparation. For short-term storage, store sample DNA solutions at 4°C until use. Store samples that will not be used immediately at -20°C.

**V-2. PCR Amplification of the 16S rDNA region**

- (1) Prepare the following reaction mixture

<Per reaction>	
Reagent	Volume
<i>TaKaRa Taq</i> HS Fast Detect Premix (2X)	12.5 $\mu$ l
16S rDNA Primer Mix (800) (10X)	2.5 $\mu$ l
Sample DNA solution	1 - 2.5 $\mu$ l*4
dH <sub>2</sub> O	X $\mu$ l*5
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 <math>\mu</math>l</b>

\*4 Mix all components of the reaction mixture except the sample DNA solution. Dispense the mixture into 0.2 ml PCR tubes and then add the sample DNA solution. Some sample DNA solutions may inhibit PCR depending on the method of sample preparation. In such cases, reduce the amount of sample DNA solution or dilute the sample solution with sterile water.

\*5 Depending on the volume of the sample DNA solution used, add an appropriate amount of dH<sub>2</sub>O to obtain a final volume of 25  $\mu$ l.

**NOTE:** If the amount of PCR product is not sufficient for sequence analysis, perform the reaction in twice the volume.

- (2) Dispense the prepared reaction mixture into 0.2-ml tubes.
- (3) Add the sample DNA solution and place each tube in a thermal cycler.  
When necessary, add dH<sub>2</sub>O or 1  $\mu$ l of Positive Control (*E. coli* DNA) in place of the sample DNA solution to serve as the negative or positive control, respectively.

(4) Perform PCR using the conditions below.

[Conventional thermal cycler]

94°C	5 sec	] 25 cycles*6
55°C	1 sec	
68°C	4 sec	

[Fast thermal cycler\*7]

94°C	5 sec	] 25 cycles*6
55°C	1 sec	
68°C	8 sec	

[When using other thermal cycler]

This kit is designed to be suitable at fast PCR condition which is set at brief time of each PCR step. When used a thermal cycler other than the instruments of Takara Bio Inc., the PCR condition above may not be used for proper PCR reaction. Try to perform the PCR condition below, if PCR product amplified at the Positive Control reaction is low.

92°C	5 sec	] 25 cycles*6
50°C	1 sec	
68°C	8 sec	

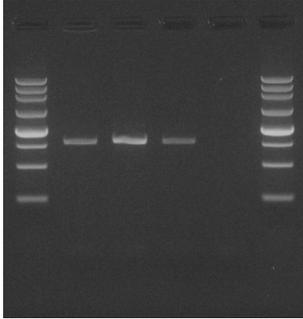
- \*6 The amount of PCR amplification product may be increased by increasing the cycle number. Doing so, however, may result in the amplification of environmental microbial DNA.
- \*7 Use TaKaRa PCR Thermal Cycler Fast or a thermal cycler that has a ramp temperature speed of 5°C or more.

Store at -20°C if the following analysis will not take place immediately after reaction completion.

**V-3. Confirmation of PCR products**

After PCR reaction completion, analyze a part of the reaction mixture by agarose gel (e.g., 2% gel) electrophoresis. Make sure that the sample DNA solution and the positive control each yield amplification products of approximately 0.8 kb.

M 1 2 3 4 M



1: *E. coli*, heat-extracted sample  
2: *B. subtilis*, alkaline heat-extracted sample  
3: Positive Control  
4: Negative Control  
M: 250 bp DNA Ladder (Dye Plus)  
2% agarose

**V-4. Purification of PCR amplification products**

After confirming amplification products by electrophoresis, purify the PCR products for sequence analysis. If the PCR reaction yields a single band of approximately 0.8 kb, purify the remaining reaction mixture directly using a purification kit such as NucleoSpin Gel and PCR Clean-up (Cat. #740609.10). If nonspecific bands are observed, recover the target band from the agarose gel and purify. NucleoSpin Gel and PCR Clean-up can also be used for the purification of the target band from the agarose gel. Determine the quantity of the purified PCR products by measuring their absorbance at A<sub>260</sub>.

**V-5. Sequence analysis of PCR amplification products**

Use Sequencing Primer 10F supplied in this kit for sequencing (single-strand sequencing) the purified PCR products.

Use Sequencing Primer 800R to sequence both strands when necessary. Double-strand sequencing provides high-fidelity sequence data.

Primers are supplied at 7.5 pmol/μl. Please adjust the amount used as appropriate.

Use between 20 and 150 ng of purified PCR product per reaction.

**V-6. Analysis of nucleotide sequence**

Perform a homology search of databases with the nucleotide sequence obtained by sequencing and deduce the type of microorganism based on the search results.

A BLAST search can be used:

NCBI: <https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>

DDBJ: <https://www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp/services/blast-e.html>

**VI. Troubleshooting**

No PCR product

- The amount of DNA obtained is not sufficient for PCR amplification.
  - Increase the amount of microorganism used to prepare the DNA sample.
  - Try other procedures for preparing the DNA sample.
- PCR inhibitors are present
  - Dilute the prepared DNA sample as appropriate before use.
- The target microorganism is a fungus.
  - Use a kit for fungal amplification: Fungal rDNA (ITS1) PCR Kit Fast (Cat. #RR183A) or Fungal rDNA (D1/D2) PCR Kit Fast (Cat. #RR184A).

**VII. Related Products**

Bacterial 16S rDNA PCR Kit (Cat. #RR180A)\*8

Fungal rDNA (ITS1) PCR Kit Fast (Cat. #RR183A)\*8

Fungal rDNA (D1/D2) PCR Kit Fast (Cat. #RR184A)\*8

TaKaRa PCR Thermal Cycler Dice™ *Touch* (Cat. #TP350)\*8

TaKaRa PCR Thermal Cycler Dice™ *Gradient* (Cat. #TP600)\*8

0.2 ml Hi-Tube Dome Cap (Cat. #NJ200)

0.2 ml Hi-8-Tube (Cat. #NJ300)

0.2 ml Hi-8-Dome Cap (Cat. #NJ301)

0.2 ml Hi-8-Flat Cap (Cat. #NJ302)

SimplePrep™ reagent for DNA (Cat. #9180)\*8

NucleoSpin Tissue (Cat. #740952.10/.50/.250)\*8

NucleoSpin Gel and PCR Clean-up (Cat. #740609.10/.50/.250)\*8

\*8 Not available in all geographic locations. Check for availability in your area.

*TaKaRa Taq*, Thermal Cycler Dice, PrimeGel, and SimplePrep are trademarks of Takara Bio Inc.

**NOTE:** This product is for research use only. It is not intended for use in therapeutic or diagnostic procedures for humans or animals. Also, do not use this product as food, cosmetic, or household item, etc.

Takara products may not be resold or transferred, modified for resale or transfer, or used to manufacture commercial products without written approval from Takara Bio Inc.

If you require licenses for other use, please contact us by phone at +81 77 565 6972 or from our website at [www.takarabio.com](http://www.takarabio.com).

Your use of this product is also subject to compliance with any applicable licensing requirements described on the product web page. It is your responsibility to review, understand and adhere to any restrictions imposed by such statements.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Certain trademarks may not be registered in all jurisdictions.