PCR assignment QA (1) (1).pdf

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PCR assignment

PCR stands for Polymerase Chain Reaction. (Butler, 2012) DNA Polymerases are an enzyme that are needed for DNA replication, they will produce two identical DNA strands from the complete original DNA strand. (Butler, 2012) There are three cycles in PCR that consist of denaturation at 94 °C, which breaks apart the two DNA strands, annealing at 55 °C which binds the primers to the DNA strands, and finally extension at 72 °C that extends the primers. (Mohindra, 2018) PCR is used to amplify your DNA, that allows you to see the quality and quantity or your DNA. (Mohindra, 2018) There are many components to a PCR cocktail which consist of: Buffer (MgCl₂), dNTPS, Primers, BSA, Taq, DNA, and finally water. (Massey, 2018) One of the components in the PCR cocktail is taq polymerase that can withstand high temperatures and is an enzyme that allows for the replication of DNA. (Butler, 2012) There is also something called a plateau, which happens in the cycles of PCR when PRC is finished and can not produce anymore DNA. (Langlois, 2019)

Bibliography

Butler JM, 2012. *Fundementals of Forensic DNA Typing.* San Diego, California, Elsevier Inc. Personal communications Penny Massey 2018 Personal communications Ashvin Mohindra 2018

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