

GT InDel Detector Kit is developed to be used in forensic cases, human identification, research and to meet requirements of database search and can be used for most populations.






This kit contains 30 In/Del markers and AMXY as sex determination marker. These markers have been shown to have high degree of heterozygosity among different populations. For more information please consult GT InDel Detector User manual.




Storage conditions

- Prevent exposure of primer mix to direct light. This may have an impact on the intensity of the fluorescent dye.
- Store all components at -20°C.
- Avoid repeated freezing-thawing cycles to maintain the quality of the kit. We recommend to aliquot the components if necessary.

GT InDel Detector components

Table 1: Provided with the Kit are Box A and Box B. They should be kept separately.

BOX-A		
	Tube Label	Tube cap colour
1	PCR Mix	
2	Primer Mix	
3	GT HSTaq	
4	GT QCDM (Control DNA-50ng/μl)	
5	GT QCW (H ₂ O)	

BOX-B		
	Tube Label	Tube cap colour
1	GT500 Size Standard	
2	GT InDel Detector AL	
3	GTM5 v2 (Optional)	

Instructions

1. Bring all components to room temperature.
2. Vortex Primer Mix and PCR Mix and spin down briefly to remove all residues from the lid. Gently mix the enzyme by inverting or pipetting.
3. Prepare a Master Mix for your reaction according to the following recipe. Every preparation can be done at room temperature.

Table 2: PCR reaction set-up

Component	Volume for 1 reaction[μl]
GT QCW (H ₂ O)	10
PCR Mix	7
Primer Mix	1
GT HSTaq	1

4. Vortex Master Mix briefly.
5. Transfer 19μl of Master Mix to each 0.2ml PCR tube for each sample you want to analyze.
6. Add 1μl of DNA template (1-5 ng per reaction) to each PCR tube.
7. Vortex and spin down each PCR tube. Make sure that no drops are left at the tube wall or lid.
8. Place tubes into thermal cycler.

9. Please use the following PCR program for the amplification of all markers.
10. Store the PCR products at 2-6°C until analysis with Genetic Analyzer.

Table 3: PCR program

Initial step	Cycling			Final Extension	Storing in Cycler
	Denaturation	Annealing	Extension		
95 °C	95 °C	60 °C	70 °C	70 °C	4 °C
20 min	1 min	90 sec	2 min	17-20 min	∞
27-30 Cycles					

Note

- We recommend storing PCR product at 2-6°C in a dark place (fluorescent dyes!)
- The quality of the results will reduce with increased time gap between PCR amplification and capillary electrophoresis.
- A quality control (provided in the kit) and a negative control should be run in each Multiplex PCR to verify successful amplification of each marker.
- Varying quantity of DNA template may require different numbers of cycles in PCR program. Please see “GT InDel Detector User Manual” for further information.

WARNING

After PCR is complete, tubes should never be opened in the PCR setup area or beside kit components. Risk of contamination!

How to analyze data from GT InDel Detector Kit

- GT InDel Detector Kit is optimized for usage on ABI PRISM Genetic Analyzer like ABI 3130/xl or ABI3500/xL. Make sure your ABI Data Collection Software supports 5-dye fragment analysis.
- Calibrate the instrument spectrally with the GTM5 v2 Matrix Standard Spectral Calibration Kit. For further information write us (support@genetek.de).
- We recommend verifying a successful Multiplex PCR by gel electrophoresis before analyzing it on Genetic Analyzer.
- Prepare PCR products for capillary electrophoresis according the ABI protocol. Analyze the samples using the GT InDel Detector GeneMapper Panel provided on our website.

Note

- For further information regarding GT InDel Detector Kit please see “GT InDel Detector User Manual”. It includes recommendations for different DNA amounts per reaction, table containing the names and sizes of all amplified markers as well as troubleshooting.
- To simplify the analysis of your samples, we provide a panel.
- Please find all documents regarding GT InDel Detector Kit on our website: www.genetek-biopharma.com.
- It may arise that alleles fall outside their size range and overlap with the size range of another locus. This appears at low frequencies in populations.
- For any further clarification, please contact our technical service via email: (support@genetek.de).