NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION AND DETECTION METHODS USING RAPID POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION CYCLE

Abstract

Nucleic acids can be amplified and detected using a very rapid polymerase chain reaction procedure. This procedure includes a series of steps which have critically defined temperature and time parameters. Each polymerase chain reaction cycle requires generally less than two minutes, and in most cases less than 90 seconds. At least 5 units/100 µl of solution of thermostable DNA polymerase are used, and other preferred levels of primer concentrations facilitate the quick cycling in the amplification. In preferred embodiments, only two temperatures are used in the amplification.

(No figure accompanies this abstract)