



# Rolling Circle Amplification (RCA) Kit

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Catalog Code: RCA-50  
RCA-500

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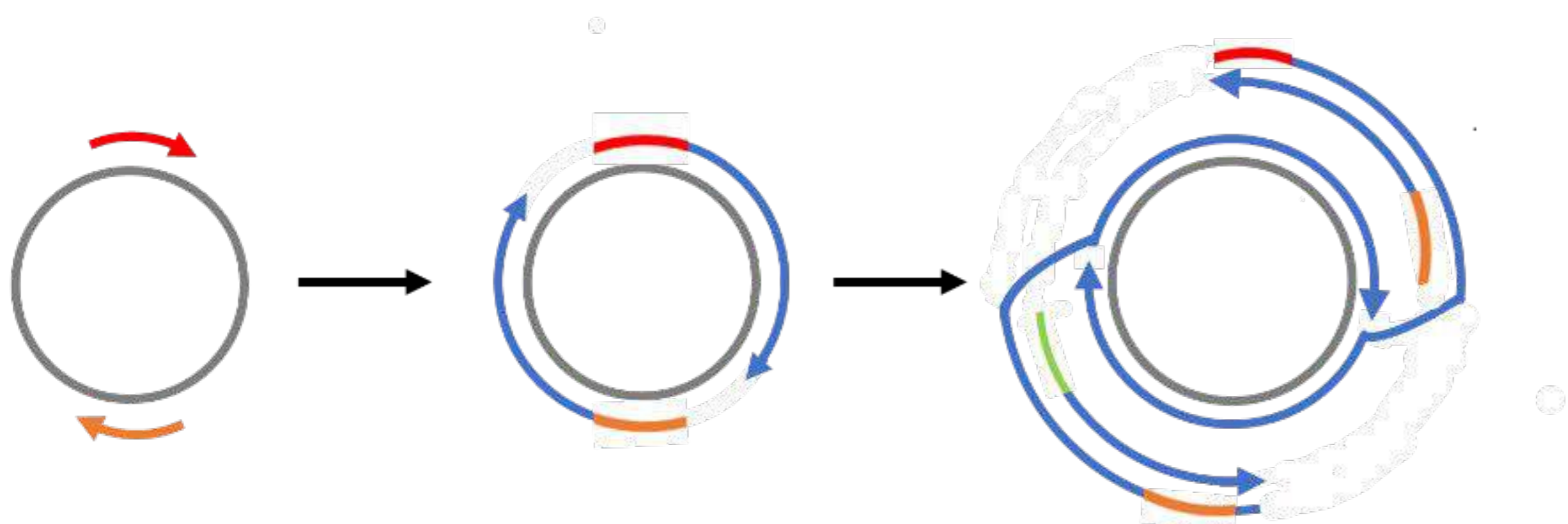
## Product name

Rolling Circle Amplification (RCA) Kit

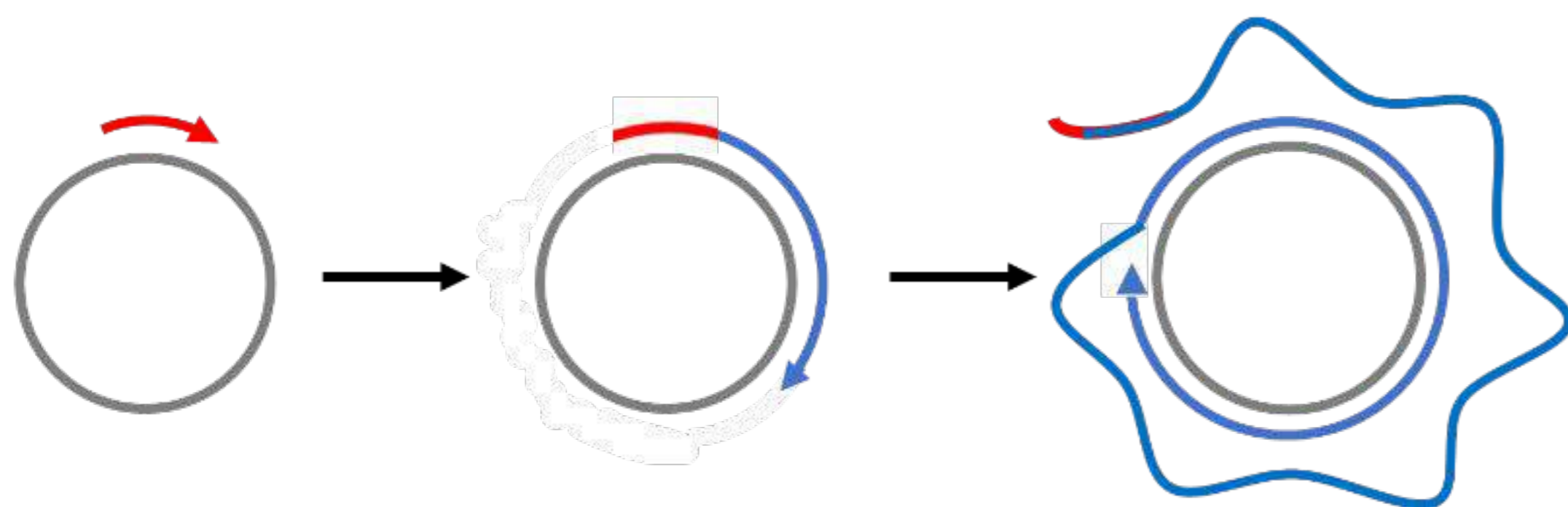
## Introduction

Rolling circle amplification (RCA) is an isothermal amplification method to continuously amplify circular DNA by generating long, repetitive copies of the circular sequence. The kit features phi29 DNA polymerase-v2, an engineered polymerase with improved thermostability and sensitivity, and generates higher yield in a shorter reaction time than wild-type phi29 DNA Polymerase. Also included are dNTPs and exonuclease-resistant random primers (containing phosphorothioate bonds) to universally amplify circular DNA sequences. Also specific RCA can be performed by adding custom primers.

### Random primers



### Unidirectional primer (user supplied)



Input material can be purified circular DNA (single or double-stranded) or direct from liquid media

## Input materials



**Purified  
plasmid**



**Liquid  
culture**



**Cultured  
colony**



**Glycerol  
stock**

culture, agar plate colonies, and glycerol stocks without the need for DNA extraction.

RCA products can be used directly in downstream applications such as DNA sequencing, cell-free DNA enrichment, cell-free protein expression, and DNA biosensors.

## Materials supplied

Item	RCA-50	RCA-500
Phi29 DNA polymerase-v2	10 U/ $\mu$ l *25 $\mu$ l	50 U/ $\mu$ l *50 $\mu$ l
Reaction Buffer (10X)	100 $\mu$ l	1 ml
Random hexamer primers (Exo-Resistant) (100 $\mu$ M)	50 $\mu$ l	500 $\mu$ l
10 mM dNTPs	50 $\mu$ l	500 $\mu$ l
Enhancer Buffer	25 $\mu$ l	250 $\mu$ l
Diluent buffer	100 $\mu$ l	1 ml

## Storage

-20°C. Suggest to aliquot after receiving. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw.

## Example

Input Material: purified genomic DNA from bacteria.

1. Prepare reactions as described in the table below.

Components	Volume
Nuclease-free Water	X $\mu$ l
Reaction Buffer (10X)	1 $\mu$ l
Enhancer Buffer	0.5 $\mu$ l
Random hexamer primers (Exo-Resistant) (100 $\mu$ M)*	1 $\mu$ l
Template DNA (4ng)*	Y $\mu$ l
Total Volume	8 $\mu$ l

\*Specific primers can be used to target specific sequence of interest.

\*\*Template input amount can be adjusted as needed.

2. Incubate at 95°C for 3 min and immediately place on ice to cool for 5 min.

3. Prepare amplification as described in the table below.

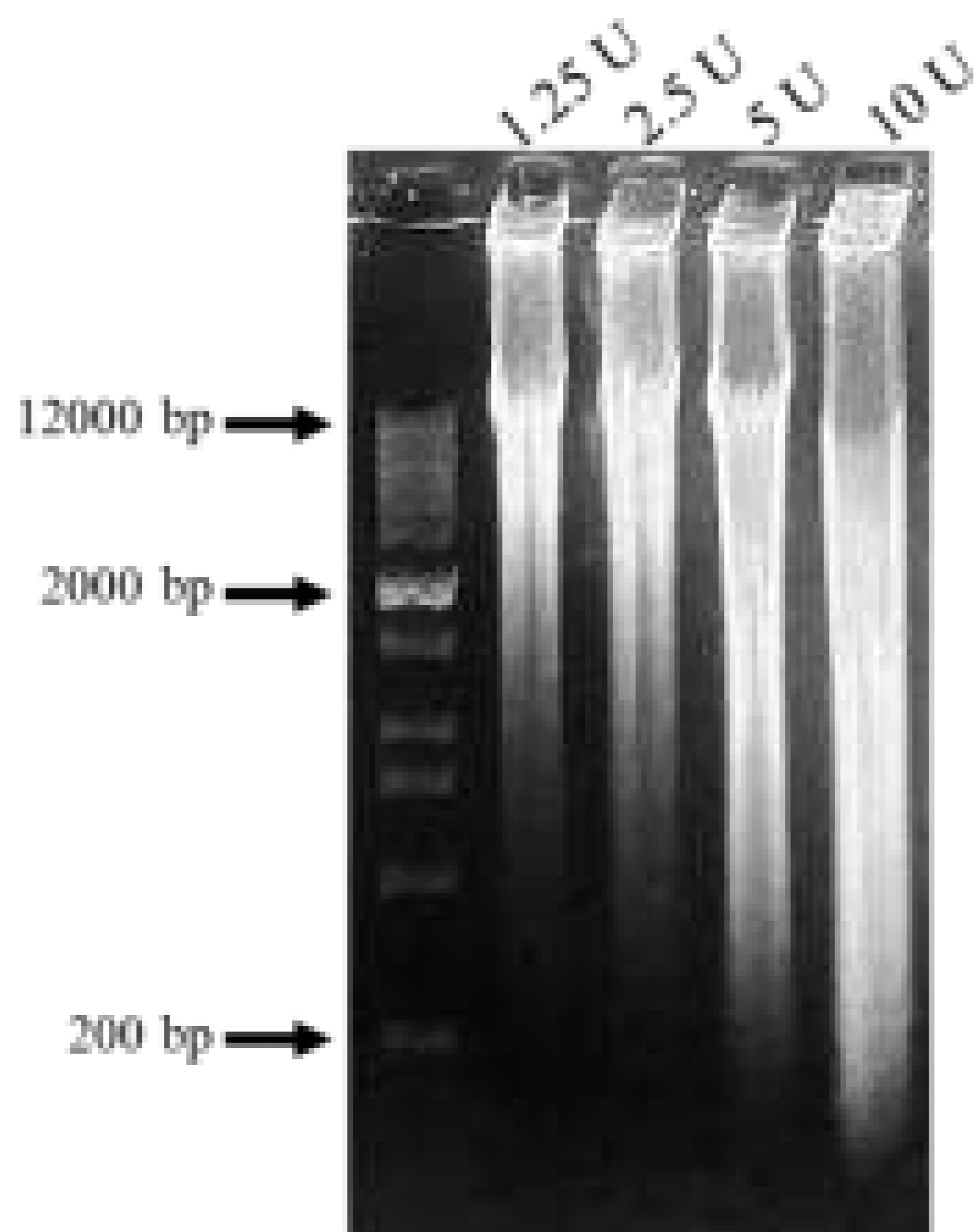
Components	Volume
Product from last step	8 $\mu$ l
dNTP (10 mM)**	1 $\mu$ l
Phi29 DNA Polymerase (5U/ $\mu$ l)***	1 $\mu$ l
Total Volume	10 $\mu$ l

\*\* dNTP optimization range 100~500 $\mu$ M;

\*\*\*Phi29 DNA polymerase optimization range: 1~10 U/10 $\mu$ l reaction.

4. Vortex and briefly centrifuge. Then incubate at 30°C overnight.

5. Incubate at 65°C for 10 min to deactivate Phi29 DNA polymerase. The amplified product could be used for sequencing or downstream application after purification.



DNA agarose gel 0.7%, 100V, 40mins

## Notes

- 1、 For DNA samples that require denaturation, incubate at 95 °C for 5 minutes, followed by 4°C or an ice bath for 2 minutes.
- 2、 For whole-genome amplification, Phi29 DNA polymerase, reaction buffer, and ddH<sub>2</sub>O can be pre-mixed with the DNA sample and incubated at 30°C for 30 minutes. The exonuclease activity of Phi29 DNA polymerase was used to remove linear DNA. Then random primers and dNTP are added to start the amplification reaction.
- 3、 A thermostatic water bath or heat block is recommended for the reaction. If using a hot-lid thermal cycler, adjust the hot-lid temperature to 40°C to avoid enzyme inactivation.
- 4、 Yeast Inorganic Pyrophosphatase (Cat.#.:PPAS-0100) can be used to further enhance the amplification of DNA.