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INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SN/T 3567.1-2013

Detection method of crossing priming isothermal amplification. Part 1: General technical regulation

交叉引物恒温扩增检测方法 第1部分：通用技术规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This section is part 1 of SN/T 3567.

This part is drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

1 Scope

This part of SN/T 3567 specifies the primer design, materials and instruments required for cross-primers for constant temperature amplification technology.

System construction and amplification of product testing specific content, as well as the steps of the operating norms.

This part applies to the inspection and quarantine institutions to establish cross-primers constant temperature amplification technology, and based on the technology used in harmful and pathogenic microbes Rapid identification and detection of the material.

2 Normative reference documents

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, dated only dates apply to this file. For undated references, the latest edition (including all modifications) applies to this document.

GB/T 6682 Analytical laboratory water specifications and test methods GB 19489 General requirements for laboratory biosecurity

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Constant temperature amplification technology isothermalamplificationtechnology A class of nucleic acid amplification method, the whole process of its amplification reaction in a single temperature, without the need for specialized amplification equipment under. With polymerase chain (Polymerasechainreaction, PCR) is different, it does not need to go

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through dozens of temperature changes in the cycle of the process.

Cross - primers thermostat amplification technology crossprimingisothermalamplification; CPA A nucleic acid thermostat amplification technique, in addition to a DNA polymerase (DNA) containing a chain displacement function in a CPA amplification system polymerase), but also mainly cross-primers, stripping primers and detection primers. These oligonucleotide chains can rely on the DNA polymerisation Enzyme high activity of the chain displacement characteristics, so that deoxyribonucleic acid (deoxyribonucleicacid, DNA) can continue to achieve the cycle of amplification.

Cross primers crossprimer the main primers used for cross-amplification, where the 5 'end sequence of the forward primer is identical to the hybridization sequence of the reverse primer, whereas the reverse primer the 5 & apos; end sequence is identical to the hybridization sequence of the forward primer, so that the two primers are introduced into the hybrid sequence to each other during the amplification process, Increase the hybridization site of the primer, and promote the amplification reaction.

Peel the primer bomperprimer A short chain primer located at the rear of the cross-amplified primer, which serves to extend the amplification primer by the action of strand displacement DNA polymerase the chain is stripped from the template.

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