



qPCR Testing Report

MicronPlus pattern adhesive silicone mats and seal films were tested for qPCR application, and they both proved to be ideal for this application.

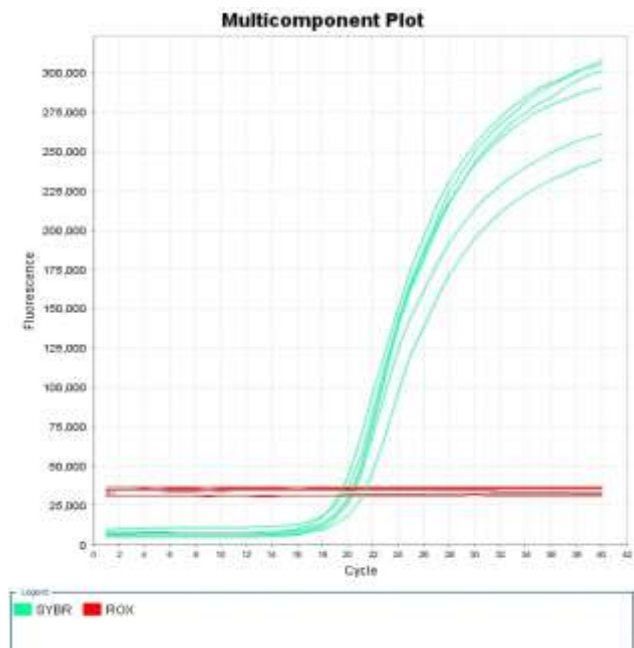
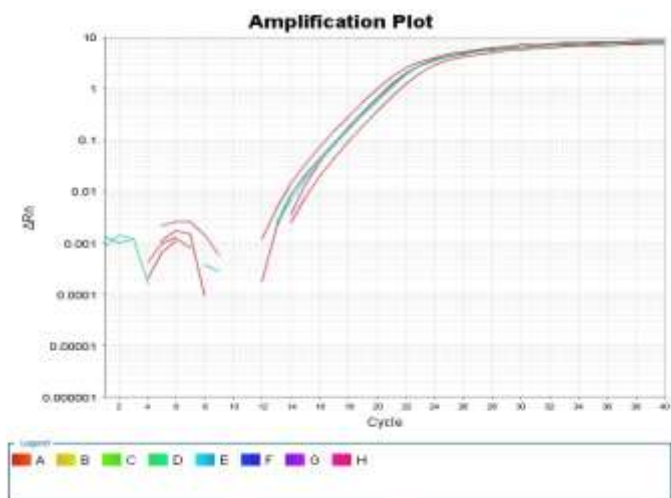
-Silicone 10 mil Mat 6514-U Series

Method:

Quantitative, real-time PCR reactions were performed utilizing the Power SYBR® Green RNA-to-CT™ 1-step kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Both 20 µL and 50 µL reactions were carried out using a 50 µM concentration of primers specific for human β-actin (Ambion, Austin, TX) and 50 ng of TaqMan® control total RNA (human) (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Reactions were transferred into MicroAmp® Fast 96-Well Reaction Plates (0.1 mL) (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Plates were covered with MicronPlus pattern adhesive 10 mil silicone mat. Experiments were run in the Applied Biosystems StepOnePlus™.

Results:

6514-U (10-mil Silicone Mat)



The figures demonstrate fluorescence was detectable through the **6514-U,10-mil Silicone Mat's** surface. Physically, mat adhesion to the plate was well maintained. There was no apparent loss of fluid volume in the wells. Only a small number of wells (A1, A2, D8, E8, H11, H12) were used in order to conserve expensive reagents.

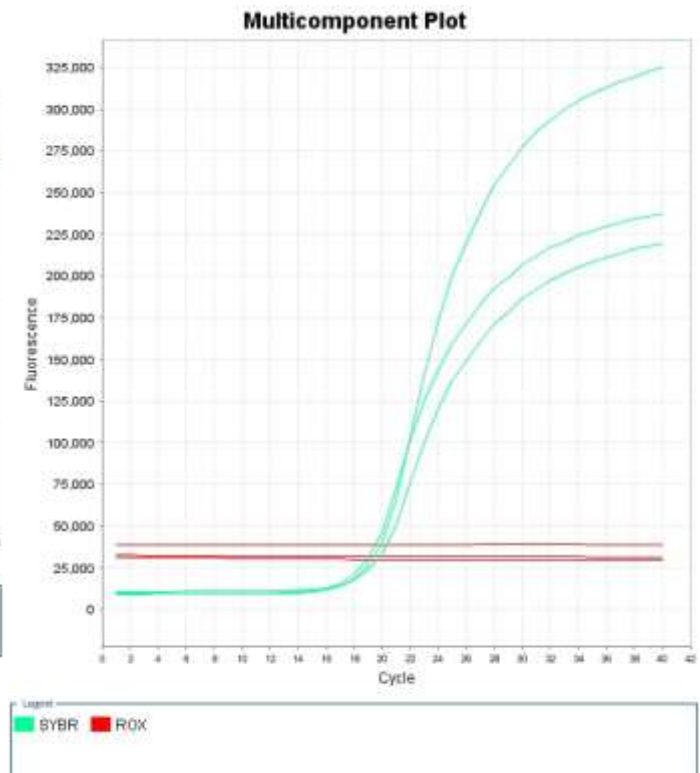
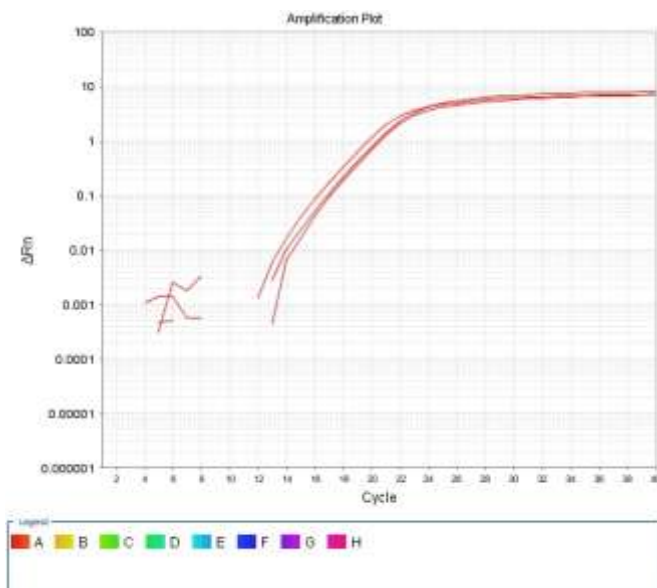
-PTFE Seal Film 2214-U Series

Method:

Quantitative, real-time PCR reactions were performed utilizing the Power SYBR® Green RNA-to-CT™ 1-step kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Both 20 µL and 50 µL reactions were carried out using a 50 µM concentration of primers specific for human β-actin (Ambion, Austin, TX) and 50 ng of TaqMan® control total RNA (human) (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Reactions were transferred into MicroAmp® Fast 96-Well Reaction Plates (0.1 mL) (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Plates were covered with MicronPlus pattern adhesive Teflon seal films. Experiments were run in the Applied Biosystems StepOnePlus™.

Result:

2214-U(2 mil PTFE)



The figures demonstrate fluorescence was detectable through the **2214-U seal film** surface. Physically, film adhesion to the plate was largely maintained. There was no apparent loss of fluid volume in the wells. Only a small number of wells (A1, A2, A3) were used in order to conserve expensive reagents.