



## THERMAL CYCLERS

Standard TC1000-S - Code ZMC017

## THERMAL CYCLERS

Gradient model TC1000-G - Code ZMC018

The thermal cycler is an essential laboratory instrument for molecular biology in applications such as sequencing, gene cloning, gene expression, mutagenesis, and it is also used in areas such as drug development, agriculture, food industry, etc.

DLAD thermal cyclers have an elegant design, excellent precision, reproducible results and precise PCR optimization.



### Features

- High performance Peltier and independent heating segments improving temperature control
- Auxiliary heating mechanism diminishes the “edge effect” and enhance the temperature uniformity
- Wide touchdown PCR temperature range (-9.9°C~+9.9°C) and long PCR time range (-9min 59s~+9min 59s)
- Gradient temperature setting optimizes temperature easily in the single run
- Color touch screen with user friendly interface helps to edit programs easily
- Wide options of consumables: common PCR tubes, 8-tube PCR strips and 96-well PCR plates can be used
- File customization, multi-file storage
- Power failure protection function, automatic program recovery
- Hot lid auto-off function: If module temperature is lower than 30°C, the hot lid function will automatically turn off

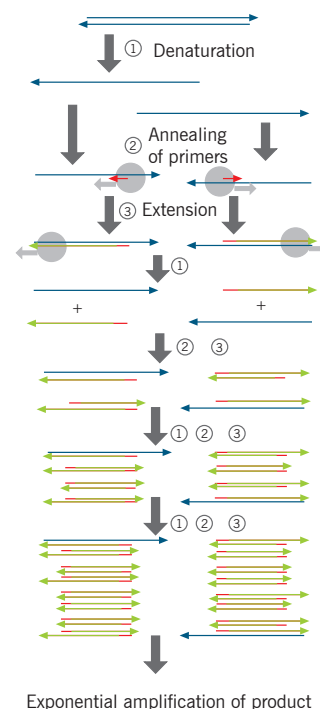


## PCR diagram

The most common protocol of PCR consists of a series of 20-30 cycles, in each one of them the new copies of DNA are multiplied exponentially. Each cycle is divided into 3 steps at different temperatures:

- **Denaturation:** separation of the two DNA strands by submitting the sample to high temperatures of about 95 °C. This way, each strand is free for joining the primers and the DNA polymerase.
- **Annealing of primers:** each primer will join its complementary sequence, thus acting as limits of the DNA region that is going to be amplified. For this annealing, temperature must go down to 50-60 °C depending on primer composition.
- **Extension:** DNA polymerase begins synthesizing the new DNA strand, starting from the primers. The optimum temperature for annealing depends on the polymerase used and is usually between 75-80 °C.

The application of PCR combined with other techniques as agarose gel electrophoresis or hybridization with specific probes (Southern blot), are practically unlimited and very different, reaching diverse fields as basic research, Medicine, forensic and police investigations, Paleontology or Archeology.



## Technical specifications

<b>Code</b>	ZFD017	ZFD018
<b>Model</b>	TC1000-S	TC1000-G
<b>Sample capacity</b>	96 × 0.2mL PCR tube 12 × 0.2mL PCR-8 strips 96-well PCR microplate	96 × 0.2mL PCR tube 12 × 0.2mL PCR-8 strips 96-well PCR microplate
<b>Heating temperature range (°C)</b>	4-105	4-105
<b>Lid temperature range (°C)</b>	30-110	30-110
<b>Temperature Display accuracy (°C)</b>	± 0.1	± 0.1
<b>Temperature Display accuracy at 55°C (°C)</b>	± 0.3	± 0.3
<b>Temperature uniformity at 55°C (°C)</b>	<0.3	<0.3
<b>Max. heating/cooling rate</b>	5 °C/sec	5 °C/sec
<b>Gradient temperature setting range (°C)</b>	-	30-99
<b>Gradient range (°C)</b>	-	1-42
<b>Adapter block material</b>	Aluminum	Aluminum
<b>Display</b>	7" LCD 800x480, touch screen	7" LCD 800x480, touch screen
<b>User defined file system</b>	Max. 30 segments 99 cycles Storage for over 200 files	Max. 30 segments 99 cycles Storage for over 200 files
<b>Power off protection</b>	Yes	Yes
<b>Power supply</b>	100-120 V/200-240V, 50/60 Hz	100-120 V/200-240V, 50/60 Hz
<b>Dimensions (WxDxH)</b>	280x370x250 mm	280x370x250 mm
<b>Weight</b>	11 kg	11 kg