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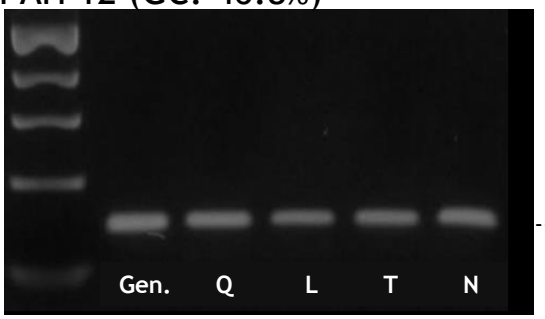
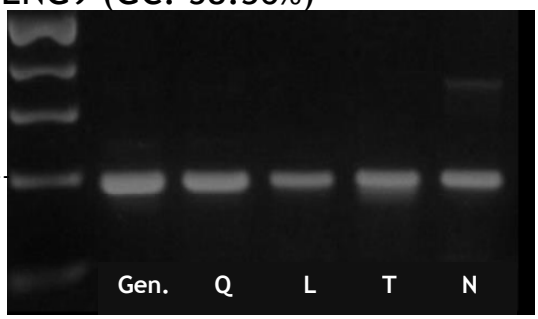
HOT START COMPETITOR EFFICIENCY COMPARISON

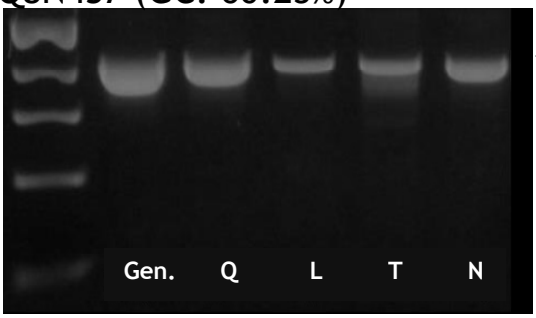
PAH 12 (GC: 46.8%)



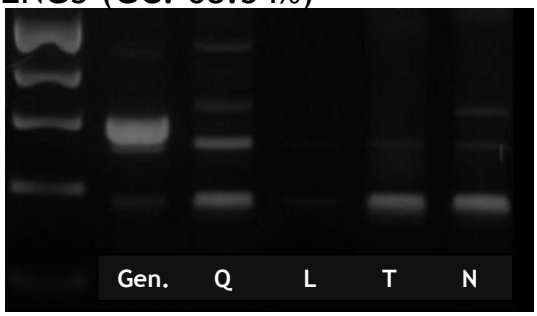
ENG9 (GC: 58.36%)



Q8N4S7 (GC: 60.25%)



ENG5 (GC: 68.54%)



Step	Genaxxon	Q	L	T	N
Initial Heating	95°C, 15 min.	95°C, 15 min.	95°C, 10 min.	-	95°C, 30 sec.
Denaturation	95°C, 30 sec.	94°C, 30 sec.	95°C, 30 sec.	98°C, 10 sec.	95°C, 30 sec.
Annealing	57°C, 50 sec.	57°C, 50 sec.	57°C, 50 sec.	57°C, 30 sec.	57°C, 50 sec.
Elongation	72°C, 50 sec.	72°C, 1 min.	72°C, 50 sec.	72°C, 50 sec.	68°C, 50 sec.
No. of Cycles	35	35	35	35	35
Final Elongation	72°C, 5 min.	72°C, 10 min.	72°C, 5 min.	-	68°C, 5 min.
Inhibition method	Chemical	Chemical	Chemical	Antibody	Aptamer

Target	Protein	GC Content	Length
PAH 12	Homo sapiens Phenylalanine hydroxylase	46.8%	203 bp
ENG9	Endoglin	58.36%	293 bp
Q8N4S7	Progestin and adipoQ receptor family member 4	60.25%	727 bp
ENG5	Endoglin	68.54%	480 bp

Conclusion: Genaxxon SuperHot Taq DNA Polymerase is equal to or better than the leading competitors on the market, when amplifying these targets under these circumstances. Furthermore it has a broader range when amplifying GC-rich DNA targets.

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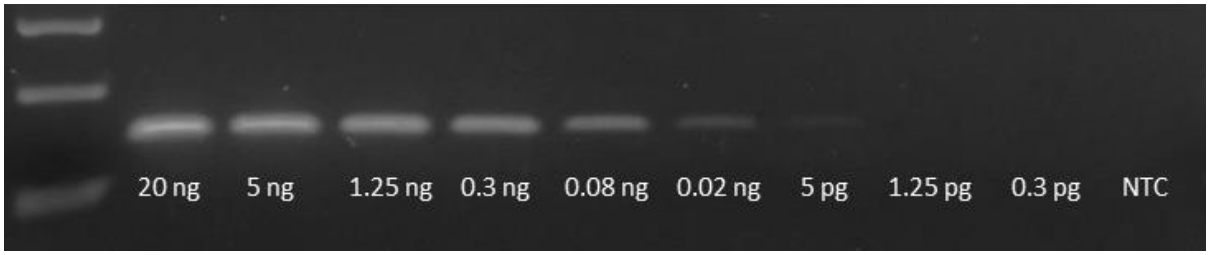
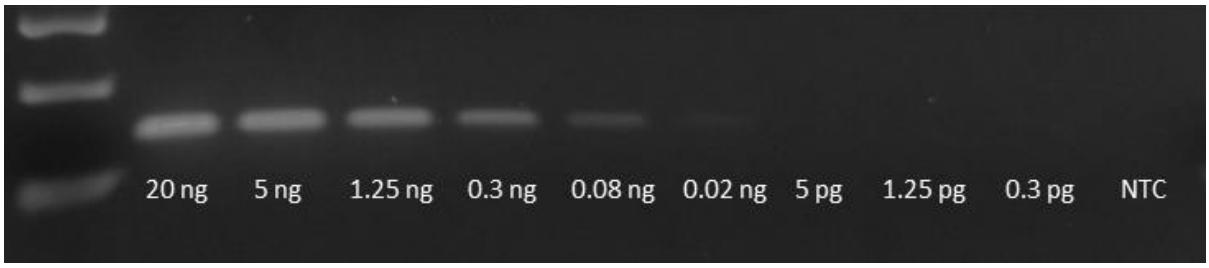
SENSITIVITY COMPETITOR COMPARISON

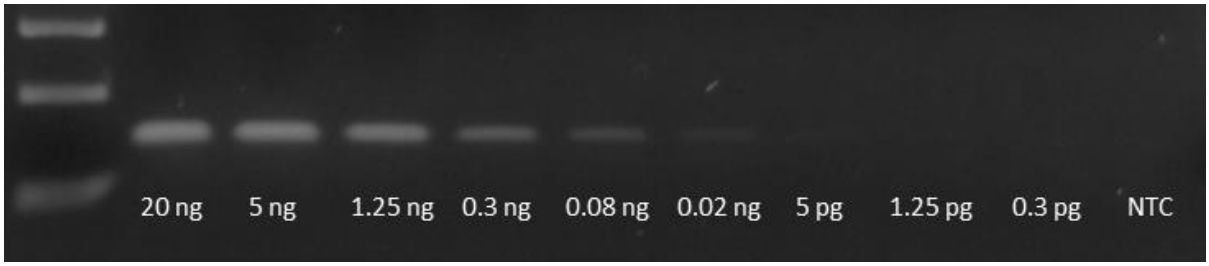
Genaxxon



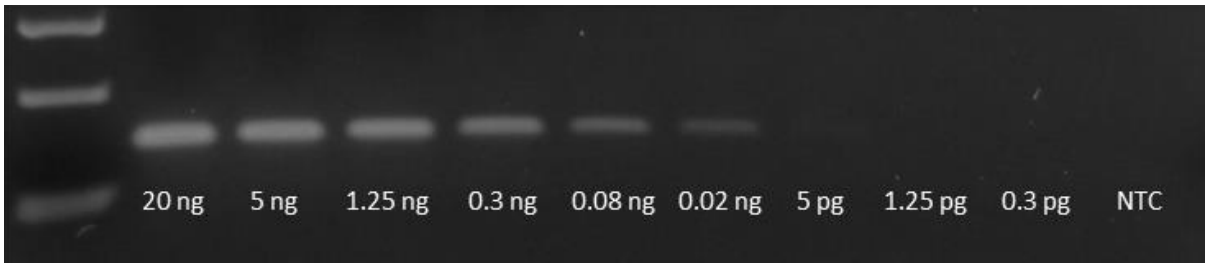
Competitor Q



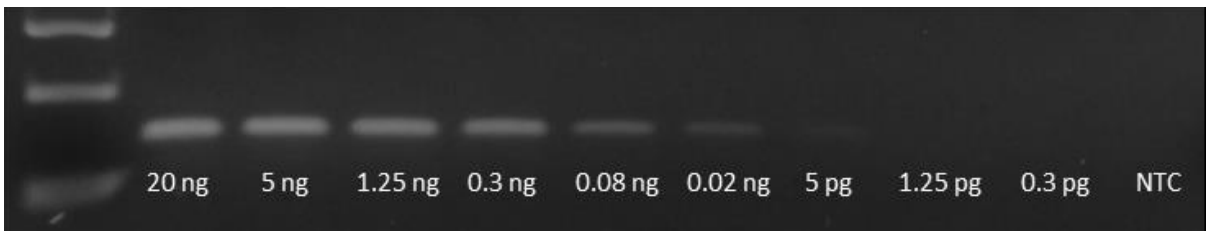
Competitor T



Competitor N



Competitor L



Target	Protein	GC Content	Length
PAH 12	Phenylalanine hydroxylase	45.8%	203 bp