## Warm-up exercise

What are the ranges of the pipettes at your table?
1.
2.
3.
4.

Select the correct pipette for desired volume:

| 1 | 1.25 ul |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. | 165 ul |  |  |  |
| 3. | 200 ul | $\square$ | 5.9 .8 ul | $\square$ |
| 4. 20 ul | - | 6.2 .00 ul | $\square$ |  |
| 7.12 .8 ul | $\square$ |  |  |  |

Exercise 1 \& 2.
Each student should receive four 1.5 ml tubes. Before pipetting label your tubes A,B,C,D.

## Exercise 1. Adding \& Removing large volumes

1. Add 370 ul Blue reagent to tube A .
2. Add $225 u l$ of Red reagent to tube C.
3. Add $495 u l$ of Yellow Reagent to tube B.
4. Add $160 u l$ of Blue reagent to tube D.
5. Remove $155 u l$ from tube A and dispose.
6. Remove 190 ul from tube B and add it to tube D (do not mix).

Exercise 2. Adding vol. into vol. \& common mixing techniques. (Note before and after mixing).

1. Add $285 \mu \mathrm{l}$ of Red reagent to tube A and mix by pipetting up and down.
2. Add $195 \mu \mathrm{l}$ of Blue reagent to B and mix using inversion.
3. Add $275 \mu \mathrm{l}$ of Yellow reagent to tube C and mix using flick/tap method.
4. Add $150 \mu \mathrm{l}$ of Red reagent to tube D and mix by vortexing.

## Exercise 3 \& 4.

Each student should receive four 200ul tubes \& label them E,F,G,H.
Exercise 3. Adding small volumes

1. Add $20 \mu$ l of Blue reagent to tube E .
2. Add 11 ul of Red reagent to tube F.
3. Add 2.5 ul of Yellow reagent to tube G.
4. Add 1 ul of Blue reagent to tube $H$.

## Exercise 4. Removing \& mixing small volumes

1. Remove 10 ul from tube $E$ and dispose of it.
2. Remove 1 ul from tube $F$ and dispose of it.
3. Add 7.5 ul of Red reagent to tube $G$ and mix by pipetting up and down.
4. Add 9 ul of Yellow reagent to tube $H$ and mix by pipetting up and down.

Exercise 5. Making a master mix. (1-1.5 ml tube per person) Often to save on time and to reduce variation between reactions, it is helpful to make a mastermix when doing multiple reactions. Mastermixes are made by making reaction mixes that are larger in total volume but contain the same ratios of reactants as $1 x$. It is often customary to make mastermixes larger than what is desired to account for pipetting error. Example Desired $=5 x$, Make = 5.5x Desired =20x make=22x
$\left.\begin{array}{lll}1 x \text { Reaction } & \text { Desired } 9 x & \text { Make__ } x \text { Reaction } \\ & & \\ 10 \text { ul } & \text { Yellow reactant. } & \text { __Yellow Reactant. }\end{array}\right)$ __Yellow Reactant

