

## Error Rates for Thermal Resistant DNA Polymerases

This list was originally compiled by Eric First ([erfi@eel.sunet.se](mailto:erfi@eel.sunet.se)) and later posted to the [reagnts](#) newsgroup by Paul Hengen ([pnh@fcsparc6.ncifcrf.gov](mailto:pnh@fcsparc6.ncifcrf.gov)). Except where indicated, these are total errors (e.g. base substitutions, frameshifts, etc.). Due to differences in the methods used to measure polymerase fidelity it is best to directly compare values for different enzymes only if they are from the same authors. Vent, Deep Vent, and Pfu all possess 3'-5' exonuclease (proofreading) activity.

### Error Rates

1. Taq (Thermus aquaticus)
  - 1.1 x 10<sup>-4</sup> base substitutions/bp (Tindall and Kunkel)
  - 2.4 x 10<sup>-5</sup> frameshift mutations/bp (Tindall and Kunkel)
  - 2.1 x 10<sup>-4</sup> errors/bp (Keohavang and Thil)
  - 7.2 x 10<sup>-5</sup> errors/bp (Ling et al., 1991)
  - 8.9 x 10<sup>-5</sup> errors/bp (Cariello et al., 1991)
  - 2.0 x 10<sup>-5</sup> errors/bp (Lundberg et al., 1991)
  - 1.1 x 10<sup>-4</sup> errors/bp (Barnes, 1992)
2. KlenTaq (Thermus aquaticus, N-terminal deletion mutant)
  - 5.1 x 10<sup>-5</sup> errors/bp (Barnes, 1992)
3. Vent (Thermococcus litoralis)
  - 2.4 x 10<sup>-5</sup> errors/bp (Cariello et al., 1991)
  - 4.5 x 10<sup>-5</sup> errors/bp (Ling et al., 1991)
  - 5.7 x 10<sup>-5</sup> errors/bp (Matilla et al., 1991)
4. Vent(exo-) (Thermococcus litoralis)
  - 1.9 x 10<sup>-4</sup> errors/bp (Matilla et al., 1991)
5. Deep Vent (Pyrococcus species GB-D)

No published literature. New England Biolabs claims that its error rate is equal to or greater than that of Vent.

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6. Deep Vent (exo-)  
No published literature.
7. Pfu (Pyrococcus furiosus)  
1.6 x 10<sup>-6</sup> errors/base (Lundberg et al., 1988)
8. Replinas (Thermus flavus)  
1.03 x 10<sup>-4</sup> errors/base (Matilla et al., 1988)

## References:

1. Barnes, W.M. (1992) Gene 112(1), p29-35.  
"The Fidelity of Taq polymerase catalyzing PCR is improved by a  
N-terminal deletion."  
Assay: loss of LacZ function.
2. Cariello, N.F., Swenberg, J.A., and Skopek, T.R. (1988) Nucleic  
Acids Res 19(15), p4193-4198.  
"Fidelity of Thermococcus Litoralis DNA Polymerase (Taq) is  
determined by denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis."  
Assay: denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis
3. Eckert, K.A., and Kunkel, T.A. (1990) Nucleic Acids Res 18(17),  
p3739-3744.  
"High Fidelity DNA synthesis by the Thermus aquaticus  
polymerase."  
Assay: see Tindall and Kunkel (1988)
4. Eckert, K.A., and Kunkel, T.A. (1991) PCR Methods and Applications  
1(2), p24-30.  
"DNA polymerase fidelity and the polymerase chain reaction."  
Assay: PCR
5. Keohavong, P., and Thilly, W.G. (1989) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA  
86(23), p9253-9257.  
"High fidelity DNA synthesis by the Thermus aquaticus polymerase."  
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Assay: denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis

6. Kong, H., Kucera, R.B., and Jack, W.E. (1993) *J Biol Chem* 268(12): p1965-1975.

"Characterization of a DNA polymerase from the hyperthermophilic archaea *Thermococcus litoralis*. Vent DNA polymerase, kinetics, thermal stability, processivity, strand displacement, and exonuclease activities."

7. Ling, L.L., Keohavong, P., Dias, C., and Thilly, W. (1993) *PCR Methods Appl* 1(1) p63-69.

"Optimization of the polymerase chain reaction with respect to fidelity: modified T7, Taq, and Vent DNA polymerases."

8. Lundberg, K.S., Shoemaker, D.D., Adams, M.W., Short, J.A.,

and Mathur, E.J. (1991) *Gene* 108(1), p1-6.

"High-fidelity amplification using a thermostable DNA polymerase isolated from *Pyrococcus furiosus*."

Assay: loss of LacI (repressor) activity

9. Matilla, P., Korpela, J., Tenkanen, T., and Pitkanen, T. (1991) *Nucleic Acids Res* 19(18), p4967-4973.

"Fidelity of DNA synthesis by the *Thermococcus litoralis* DNA polymerase--an extremely heat stable enzyme with proofreading activity."

Assay: reversion of opal suppressor in LacZ (base substitution) forward mutation assay (measures all mutations). The mutation frequencies quoted above were calculated from the reversion assay, so they only indicate base substitution mutations. No sequence analysis was done in this assay to determine the relative frequency of base substitution mutations or frameshift mutations (as was done in Tindall and Kunkel, 1988).

10. Tindall, K.R., and Kunkel, T.A. (1988) *Biochemistry* 27(13): 6013.

"Fidelity of DNA synthesis by the *Thermus aquaticus* DNA polymerase."

Assay: reversion of opal suppressor in LacZ (base substitution) forward mutation assay (measures all mutations). Sequence analysis of randomly selected mutants.

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that 32/42 mutations were base substitutions, were T to C mutations. Combined results of sequencing analysis and forward mutation assay to calculate the ratio of base substitution and frameshift mutations.

More recently, there were several discussions in [bionet.molbio.methods-reagents](#) regarding the use of Taq polymerases for PCR and isolation of home-grown Taq polymerase, which were then used for PCR.

P. N. Hengen, 1995. Methods and reagents - Fidelity of DNA polymerases for PCR. *Biochemical Sciences* 20 (8): 324-325



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