



Fig. 1. Change-IT™ Mutagenesis Method. Phosphorylated oligonucleotides are annealed to template plasmid. One oligonucleotide bears the desired sequence changes while the other anneals to a common sequence, such as the β -lactamase ORF. Fidelity™ DNA Polymerase extends the oligonucleotides and DNA ligase seals the nascent DNA strands creating a replicated plasmid bearing the desired mutation. This process is repeated in a PCR amplification for 15 to 30 cycles, generating exponentially amplified, mutated, double-stranded plasmid as product for subsequent transformation.