



AmpliTest *Aeromonas* (Real Time PCR)

Diagnostic kit for detection of DNA sequences
specific for genus ***Aeromonas***
using the **Real Time PCR** technique

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
BAC51-100	100 assays

The diagnostic kit is intended for professional use in specialised clinical, diagnostic and research laboratories. We strongly recommend that you read the user manual attached to the diagnostic kit before first use.

TRANSPORT

The **AmpliTest *Aeromonas* (Real Time PCR)** kit is transported in dry ice. Immediately unpack the kit after delivery. Immediately inform the manufacturer if the tape securing the transport box or the seal of the commercial packaging are damaged or there is no dry ice left in the styrofoam transport box.

KIT CONTENTS

<i>Component</i>	<i>Description</i>	BAC51-100 100 assays	<i>Tube lid colour</i>
RM	Reaction Mixture	2× 550 µL	Green
PC	Positive Control	1 × 300 µL	Red
NC SL	Negative Control	1 × 300 µL	Blue
IC SL	Internal Control	2 × 750 µL	Transparent
WATER	Water	1 × 1500 µL	White

STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS

- The kit components should be stored at -20°C.
- **AVOID THE EXPOSURE OF THE RM COMPONENT TO LIGHT.**
- Avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles of the kit components (especially the RM component). The kit is stable after 10 repeated freezing/thawing cycles.
- The kit is stable under recommended storage conditions until the expiry date stated on the label.
- Do not use kit components after the expiry date.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Application

The **AmpliTest *Aeromonas* (Real Time PCR)** kit is designed to detect DNA sequences specific for the *Aeromonas* genus and a virulent strains of *Aeromonas hydrophila*, which can cause gastroenteritis, cellulitis, eczema, muscle necrosis and necrotizing fasciitis in humans. The presence of the pathogen-specific sequences is assayed in DNA samples extracted from water, faeces samples and human or animal tissues. The diagnostic kit is intended for *in vitro* diagnostics. The kit is a qualitative type: it is used to confirm or exclude the presence of the bacterial DNA in the DNA preparations.

Method principle

The **AmpliTest *Aeromonas* (Real Time PCR)** kit contains primers enabling amplification of the genome fragments of the bacteria from *Aeromonas* genus. Accumulating amplicons (the amplified fragments of the pathogen-specific DNA) are detected owing to specific TaqMan® probes which are hydrolysed during DNA synthesis. Fluorescent dyes released from the probes after their hydrolysis are detected by the optical system of the Real Time PCR device. The FAM channel serves for detection of the DNA sequences specific for bacteria from *Aeromonas* genus whereas the virulent strain of *Aeromonas hydrophila*-specific DNA sequences are detected in the Texas Red channel. Carefully designed probes and primers ensure high specificity of the reaction.

To increase the reliability of the results, the **AmpliTest *Aeromonas* (Real Time PCR)** kit contains an internal control system that can be used to monitor the proper nucleic acid extraction

and Real Time PCR reaction. In addition to the probes and primers for detection of the pathogen-specific sequences, the **RM** component contains the probe and primers for amplifying and detecting the internal control. Internal control detection occurs due to the release of the HEX fluorescent dye from the probe. A positive result for internal control amplification confirms the proper nucleic acid extraction and Real Time PCR reaction.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS

The kit allows a complete diagnostic procedure (detecting the presence of the *Aeromonas* bacteria and virulent strains of *Aeromonas hydrophila* in the samples) **only** in conjunction with the kit for DNA extraction from the sample and the Real Time PCR device.

NOTE 1: The **AmpliTest *Aeromonas* (Real Time PCR)** kit is compatible with Real Time PCR devices having the detection of HEX, FAM, and Texas Red[®] fluorescent dyes; A full list of compatible Real Time PCR devices can be found on the manufacturer's website.

NOTE 2: The **AmpliTest *Aeromonas* (Real Time PCR)** kit does not contain the ROX reference dye.

The addition of the ROX dye to the reaction mixture is not possible. The detection channel corresponding to ROX is reserved for the Texas Red[®] dye released from the probe that detects sequences specific for the virulent strains of *Aeromonas hydrophila*.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Quality control	Complies with ISO 13485: Medical devices - Quality management systems
Optimal DNA amount added to the reaction	To 400 ng
Diagnostic specificity	The kit does not detect bacteria outside the genus <i>Aeromonas</i> . The kit does not detect non-virulent strains of <i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> .
Diagnostic sensitivity	The kit detects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% (271 out of 271) of the sequence of bacteria of the genus <i>Aeromonas</i> and • 100% (17 out of 17) of sequences from virulent <i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> deposited in the NCBI database.
Detection limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAM channel (<i>Aeromonas</i> genus): 10.58 DNA molecules/reaction • Texas Red[®] channel (virulent strain of <i>A. hydrophila</i>): 4.97 DNA molecules/reaction

DNA EXTRACTION

For DNA extraction and purification the silica-based DNA extraction kits are recommended. These kits ensure good-quality of DNA samples. DNA samples should be stored at 2–8°C (short storage period), at -20°C or at a lower temperature (long storage period). The amount of the material required depends on DNA extraction method.

The internal control system included in the kit can be used to control the DNA extraction process. For this, the **IC SL** component should be added to the sample at the initial stage of DNA extraction. The volume of the **IC SL** component depends on the volume of the elution buffer used for DNA extraction. Add 5 µL of the **IC SL** component for every 50 µL of the elution buffer.

NOTE 3: Samples should be collected in sterile tubes. Prior to DNA extraction, samples must be stored for a period and under conditions that guarantee the stability of the genetic material of the pathogens.

NOTE 4: Other DNA extraction methods can cause contamination of DNA preparations with compounds that significantly reduce the efficiency of the PCR reaction. This results in lower sensitivity of the assay and, in extreme situations, in complete inhibition of DNA amplification.

REAL TIME PCR REACTION

1. Determine the number of DNA preparations to be analysed (**n**).
2. Thaw the kit components. After thawing, mix the tubes thoroughly and briefly spin them.

Store thawed components at 2–8°C or in ice.

AVOID THE EXPOSURE OF THE RM COMPONENT TO LIGHT.

3. Determine the amount of DNA preparation added to the reaction (**x** µL).

NOTE 5: Optimal amount of DNA added to the reaction should not exceed 400 ng. Large amounts of DNA added to the PCR reaction may inhibit DNA polymerase activity and may reduce assay sensitivity.

4. Prepare a Real Time PCR reaction.

OPTION I: The internal control was added to the sample during the DNA extraction process.

NOTE 6: Proceed according to Option I, if the internal control system is used to control the proper course of nucleic acid extraction and the Real Time PCR reaction.

4.1 Mix carefully $(n + 3) \times 11$ µL of the **RM** component and $(n + 3) \times (9 - x)$ µL of water.

4.2 Add $(20 - x)$ µL of the mixture to **n + 2** reaction tubes.

4.3 Add **x** µL of the DNA preparations to **n** reaction tubes. Add **x** µL of the **NC SL** component (negative control) to one of the two remaining reaction tubes and **x** µL of the **PC** component (positive control) to the other one. Then go to Step 5.

OPTION II: The internal control was not added to the sample during the DNA extraction process.

NOTE 7: Proceed according to Option II, if the internal control system is used only to monitor the proper course of the Real Time PCR reaction.

4.1 Mix carefully $(n + 3) \times 11$ µL of the **RM** component and $(n + 3) \times (8.5 - x)$ µL of water.

4.2 Add $(19.5 - x)$ µL of the mixture to **n + 2** reaction tubes.

4.3 Add **x** µL of the DNA preparations and **0.5** µL of the **IC SL** component (internal control) to **n** reaction tubes.

- 4.4 Add ($x + 0.5$) μL of the **NC SL** component (negative control) to one of the two remaining reaction tubes and ($x + 0.5$) μL of the **PC** component (positive control) to the other one. Then go to Step 5.
5. Close the reaction tubes and centrifuge them shortly.
6. Place the reaction tubes into the reaction device and run the amplification program according to the following amplification profile.

Step	Temperature	Time	Data Collection	Cycles
Initial denaturation	95°C	5 min		1
Denaturation	95°C	10 s		} 45
Amplification	60°C	25 s	FAM, Texas Red® and HEX	

NOTE 8: The FAM channel is used to detect the sequences specific for bacteria from *Aeromonas* genus and the Texas Red® channel for detecting sequences specific for virulent strain of *Aeromonas hydrophila*. The HEX channel is used to detect the internal control.

NOTE 9: We recommended that you prepare the Real Time PCR reaction in the laminar chamber to reduce the risk of reaction mixture contamination.

ANALYSIS EVALUATION

The table below shows the correct Real Time PCR result:

	Type of Sample	FAM	Texas Red®	HEX	Result
Sample Results	Positive Control	+	+	-	Valid
	Negative Control	-	-	+	Valid
	Assay 1	-	-	+	Negative
	Assay 2	+	-	+	Positive (the presence of bacteria <i>Aeromonas</i> genus)
	Assay 3	+	+	+	Positive (the presence of virulent strain of <i>A. hydrophila</i>)
	Assay 4	-	+	+	Inconclusive *

+ means the PCR product amplification recorded as a fluorescence increase with Cq value ≤ 40

- means no PCR product amplification and no fluorescence increase or the PCR product amplification recorded as a fluorescence increase with Cq value > 40

*The reason for the inconclusive result may be the presence of a virulent strain of *A. hydrophila* below the detection limit for bacteria of the genus *Aeromonas* in the test material.

The **positive** result confirms the presence of the sequences specific for bacteria of the genus *Aeromonas*/virulent strain of *Aeromonas hydrophila* in the sample. The **negative** result means the absence, or presence below the detection limit, of the sequences specific for bacteria of the genus *Aeromonas*/virulent strain of *Aeromonas hydrophila* in the sample.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

- The TaqMan® probes have dark quenchers that do not generate additional fluorescent signals. For devices which require it (e.g. RotorGene 6000), select the **None** option as the quencher type.
- The Real Time PCR device should be calibrated (*color compensation* should be carried out) for fluorescent dyes.
- The total volume of the reaction mixture is 20 µL. Change of this volume may have a significant impact on some test parameters, including the detection limit.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Take special care during DNA extraction. All samples should be treated as **potentially infectious material**.
- DNA extraction and detection of the *Aeromonas* bacteria should be done by properly trained personnel in a professional laboratory which is allowed to work with potentially infectious material. Special attention should be paid to prevent cross-contamination of the DNA preparations during DNA extraction.
- To minimise the false results, adhere to the following rules:
 - If possible, designate the separate stands for DNA extraction as well as preparation and performance of the Real Time PCR reaction;
 - Change protective clothing and gloves between the stages of DNA extraction and preparation of the Real Time PCR reaction;
 - Bench surfaces should be washed with DNA removing/destructive agents;
 - Use only sterile filter tips for automatic pipettes;
 - The **PC** component should be added to the reaction mixture as the **last one**. Before adding it, if possible, close the tubes with the DNA preparations and the **NC SL** component;
- Do not eat, drink or smoke while using the kit;
- Wash your hands immediately after work with the kit;
- After contact of the skin or eyes with the kit components, gently wash them with water;
- It is recommended that you dispose of the kit after its expiry date or of any unused kit components as a laboratory waste.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Real Time PCR reaction

Problem	FAM	Texas Red	HEX	Possible cause	Suggestions
Incorrect fluorescence reading for positive control	-	-	+	The NC component instead of the PC component was added to the reaction tube.	Repeat the Real Time PCR reaction for the positive control.
	-	-	-	No PC component added or the RM component is of poor quality.	Repeat the Real Time PCR reaction for the positive control. If you receive an incorrect result again, assume the poor quality of the RM component (improper storage, improper transport conditions or exceeding the expiry date).
Incorrect fluorescence reading for negative control	+	+	+	Contamination of the RM or NC SL component.	Repeat the Real Time PCR reaction for the negative control. If you receive an incorrect result again, assume the contamination of the RM or NC SL component.
	+	+	-	The PC component instead of the NC SL component was added to the reaction tube.	Repeat the Real Time PCR reaction for the negative control.
	-	-	-	No NC SL component added or the RM component is of poor quality.	Repeat the Real Time PCR reaction for the negative control. If you receive an incorrect result again, assume the poor quality of the RM component.
Incorrect fluorescence reading for the tested sample	-	-	-	No internal control IC SL was added at one of the assay steps.	Determine if internal control IC SL was added at the intended stage of the assay. Repeat the Real Time PCR reaction with internal control added to the reaction mixture.
				Low DNA extraction yield and/or Real Time PCR inhibitors present. Too high DNA concentration. Poor quality of the RM component.	Measure the concentration of the DNA preparation and, if necessary, repeat the reaction with less DNA added to the reaction. In the absence of amplification in the HEX channel for DNA preparations assayed and for the negative control, assume the poor quality of the RM component. In the case of amplification in the HEX channel for negative control and no amplification in the HEX channel for DNA preparations tested, assume contamination of the DNA preparation with PCR inhibitors or low efficiency of nucleic acid extraction.

Nucleic acid extraction

Problem	Possible cause	Suggestions
Significantly higher Cq values obtained in the HEX channel for the samples assayed in comparison with the Cq value obtained for the negative control ($\Delta Cq > 2$)	Low efficiency of DNA extraction from the sample assayed.	To determine the reasons for the low efficiency of DNA extraction, please contact the manufacturer of the nucleic acid extraction kit.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

- Any problems or irregularities that arise during the use of the diagnostic kit can be reported by phone or email.
- Orders for the **AmpliTest (Real Time PCR)** kit can be sent by email.

CONTACT

Support and customer care

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