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Pneumocystis jirovecii Real Time PCR Kit User Manual

LT022800DQ50

For use with ABI Prism®7000/7300/7500/7900/Step One Plus; iCycler iQ™4/iQ™5; Smart Cycler II;Bio-Rad CFX 96;Rotor Gene™6000; Mx3000P/3005P;MJ-Option2/Chromo4; LightCycler®480 Instrument

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Σ 50 −20 °C CE

1. Intended Use

Pneumocystis Jirovecii real time PCR kit is used for the detection of Pneumocystis Jirovecii in bronchial lavage sample or lung section sample from human by using real time PCR systems.

2. Principle of Real-Time PCR

The principle of the real-time detection is based on the fluorogenic 5' nuclease assay. During the PCR reaction, the DNA polymerase cleaves the probe at the 5' end and separates the reporter dye from the quencher dye only when the probe hybridizes to the target DNA. This cleavage results in the fluorescent signal generated by the cleaved reporter dye, which is monitored real-time by the PCR detection system. The PCR cycle at which an increase in the fluorescence signal is detected initially is proportional to the amount of the specific PCR product. Monitoring the fluorescence intensities in real-time allows the detection of the accumulating product without having to re-open the reaction tube after the amplification.

3. Product Description

Pneumocystis jirovecii is a yeast-like fungus of the genus Pneumocystis. It is an important human pathogen among immunocompromised hosts. At first, the name Pneumocystis carinii was applied to the organisms found in both rats and humans, as it was not yet known that the parasite was host-specific. In 1976 the name Pneumocystis jirovecii (or jiroveci) was proposed to distinguish the organism found in humans from variants of Pneumocystis in other animals. It is the most common opportunistic infection in persons with HIV infection. *P jirovecii* is now one of several organisms known to cause life-threatening opportunistic infections in patients with advanced HIV infection worldwide.

Pneumocystis jirovecii real time PCR kit contains a specific ready-to-use system for the detection of the Pneumocystis jirovecii by polymerase chain reaction in the real-time PCR system. The master contains reagents and enzymes for the specific amplification of the Pneumocystis jirovecii DNA. Fluorescence is emitted and measured by the real time systems´ optical unit. The detection of amplified Pneumocystis jirovecii DNA fragment is performed in fluorimeter **channel FAM** with the fluorescent quencher BHQ1. DNA extraction buffer is available in the kit and bronchial lavage sample or lung section sample is used for the extraction of the DNA. In addition, the kit contains a system to identify possible PCR inhibition by measuring the HEX/VIC/JOE fluorescence of the internal control (IC). An external positive control (1×10^7 copies/ml) contained, allows the determination of the gene load. For further information, please refer to section 9.3 Quantitation.

4. Kit Contents

Ref.	Type of reagent	Presentation	50rxns
1	DNA Extraction Buffer	2 vials, 1.5ml	x2
2	P. jirovecii Reaction Mix	1 vial, 950µl	x2
4	PCR Enzyme Mix	1 vial, 12µl	x2
5	Molecular Grade Water	1 vial, 400µl	x2
6	Internal Control (IC)	1 vial, 30µl	x2
7	P. jirovecii Positive Control (1×10^7 copies/ml)	1 vial, 30µl	x2

Analysis sensitivity: 1×10^3 copies/ml LOQ: 2×10^3~1×10^8 copies/ml

Note: Analysis sensitivity depends on the sample volume, elution volume, nucleic acid extraction methods and other factors .If you use the DNA extraction buffer in the kit, the analysis sensitivity is the same as it declares. However, when the sample volume is dozens or even hundreds of times greater than elution volume by some concentrating method, it can be much higher.

5. Storage

- All reagents should be stored at -20 °C. Storage at +4 °C is not recommended.
- All reagents can be used until the expiration date indicated on the kit label.
- Repeated thawing and freezing (>3x) should be avoided.
- Cool all reagents during the working steps.
- Super Mix and Reaction Mix should be stored in the dark.

6. Additionally Required Materials and Devices

- Biological cabinet
- Vortex mixer
- Cryo-container
- Sterile filter tips for micro pipets
- Disposable gloves, powderless
- Refrigerator and Freezer
- Desktop microcentrifuge for "eppendorf" type tubes (RCF max. 16,000 x g)
- Real time PCR system
- Real time PCR reaction tubes/plates
- Pipets (0.5µl – 1000µl)
- Sterile microtubes
- Biohazard waste container
- Tube racks

7. ⚠ Warnings and Precaution

- Carefully read this instruction before starting the procedure.
- For in vitro diagnostic use only.
- This assay needs to be carried out by skilled personnel.
- Clinical samples should be regarded as potentially infectious materials and should be prepared in a laminar flow hood.
- This assay needs to be run according to Good Laboratory Practice.
- Do not use the kit after its expiration date.
- Avoid repeated thawing and freezing of the reagents, this may reduce the sensitivity of the test.
- Once the reagents have been thawed, vortex and centrifuge briefly the tubes before use.
- Prepare quickly the Reaction mix on ice or in the cooling block.
- Set up two separate working areas: 1) Isolation of the RNA/ DNA and 2) Amplification/ detection of amplification products.
- Pipets, vials and other working materials should not circulate among working units.
- Use always sterile pipette tips with filters.
- Wear separate coats and gloves in each area.
- Do not pipette by mouth. Do not eat, drink, smoke in laboratory.
- Avoid aerosols

8. Sample Collection, Storage and transport

- Collected samples in sterile tubes.
- Specimens can be extracted immediately or frozen at -20°C to -80°C.

9. Procedure

9.1 DNA-Extraction

DNA extraction buffer is supplied in the kit, please thaw the buffer thoroughly and spin down briefly in the centrifuge before use.

9.1.1 Bronchial lavage sample

1) Take 400µl sample in a tube, and centrifuge the tube at 13000rpm for 2min. Remove the supernatant, and keep the sediment for processing.
2) Add 100µl DNA extraction buffer in the tube (sediment), close the tube then vortex for 10 seconds. Spin down briefly in a table centrifuge.
3) Incubate the tube for 10 minutes at 100 °C.
4) Centrifuge the tube at 13000rpm for 10 minutes. The supernatant contains the DNA extracted and can be used for PCR template.

9.1.2 Lung section sample

1) Wash the lung tissue with sterile saline for several times.
2) Take 50mg sample in a tube, add 1ml sterile saline, and grind the tissue into homogenate.
3) Transfer the homogenate to a 1.5ml tube, and centrifuge the tube at 13000rpm for 5min. Remove the supernatant, and keep the sediment for processing.
4) Add 100µl DNA extraction buffer in the tube (sediment), close the tube then vortex for 10 seconds. Spin down briefly in a table centrifuge.
5) Incubate the tube for 10 minutes at 100 °C.
6) Centrifuge the tube at 13000rpm for 5 minutes. The supernatant contains the DNA extracted and can be used for PCR template.

Attention:

A. During the incubation, make sure the tube is not open, as the vapor will volatilize into the air and may cause contamination in case the sample is positive.
B. The extraction sample should be used in 3 hours or stored at -20 °C for one month.
C. DNA extraction kits are available from various manufacturers. You may use your own extraction systems or the commercial kit based on the yield. For DNA extraction, please comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

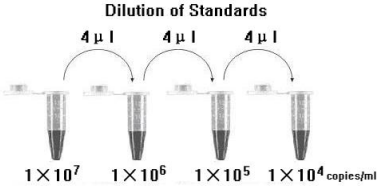
9.2 Internal Control

It is necessary to add internal control (IC) in the reaction mix. Internal control (IC) allows the user to determine and control the possibility of PCR inhibition.
Add the internal control (IC) 1µl/rxn and the result will be shown in the HEX/VIC/JOE.

9.3 Quantitation

The kit can be used for **quantitative** or **qualitative** real-time PCR.

For performance of quantitative real-time PCR, standard dilution must be prepared first as follows. Molecular Grade Water is used for dilution.
Dilution is not needed for performance of qualitative real-time PCR.
Take positive control (1×10^7 copies/ml) as the starting high standard in the first tube. Respectively pipette **36ul** of Molecular Grade Water into next three tubes. Do three dilutions as the following figures:



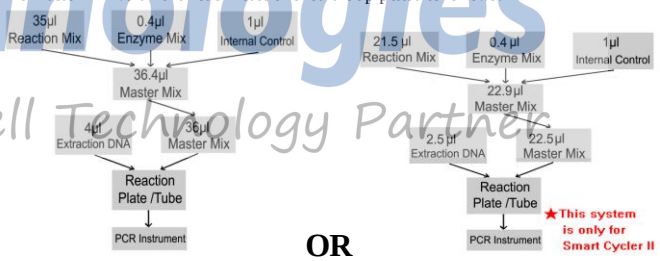
To generate a standard curve on the real-time system, all four dilution standards should be used and defined as standards with specification of the corresponding concentrations.

Attention:

A. Mix thoroughly before next transfer.
B. The positive control (1×10^7 copies/ml) contains high concentration of the target DNA. Therefore, be careful during the dilution in order to avoid contamination.

9.4 PCR Protocol

The Master Mix volume for each reaction should be pipetted as follows:



※PCR system without HEX/VIC/JOE channel may be treated with 1µl Molecular Grade Water instead of 1µl IC.

1) The volumes of Super Mix and Enzyme Mix per reaction multiply with the number of samples, which includes the number of controls, standards, and sample prepared. Molecular Grade Water is used as the negative control. For reasons of unprecise pipetting, always add an extra virtual sample. Mix completely then spin down briefly in a centrifuge.
2) Pipet **36µl (22.5µl for SmartCycler II) Master** Mix with micropipets of sterile filter tips to each real time PCR reaction plate/tubes. Separately add **4µl (2.5µl for SmartCycler II)** DNA sample, positive and negative controls to different reaction plate/tubes. Immediately close the plate/tubes to avoid contamination.
3) Spin down briefly in order to collect the Master Mix in the bottom of the reaction tubes.
4) Perform the following protocol in the instrument:

37°C for 2min	1cycle
94°C for 2min	1cycle
93°C for 15sec, 60 °C for 1min (Fluorescence measured at 60 °C)	40cycles

Selection of fluorescence channels	
FAM	Target Nucleic Acid
HEX/VIC/JOE	IC

5) ⚠ If you use ABI Prism® system, please choose **"none"** as **passive reference** and **quencher**.

10. Threshold setting: just above the maximum level of molecular grade water.

11. Calibration for quantitative detection: Input each concentration of standard controls at the end of run, and a standard curve will be automatically formed.

12. Quality control:

Negative control, positive control, internal control and QS curve must be performed correctly, otherwise the sample results is invalid.

Channel / Control	Ct value	
	FAM	HEX/VIC/JOE
Molecular Grade Water	UNDET	25~35
Positive Control(qualitative assay)	≤35	——
QS (quantitative detection)	Correlation coefficient of QS curve≤—0.98	

13. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The following sample results are possible:

	Ct value		Result Analysis
	FAM	HEX/VIC/JOE	
1#	UNDET	25~35	Below the detection limit or negative
2#	≤38	——	Positive; and the software displays the quantitative value
3#	38~40	25~35	Re-test; If it is still 38~40, report as 1#
4#	UNDET	UNDET	PCR Inhibition; No diagnosis can be concluded.