

PCRmax Ltd <sup>TM</sup> qPCR test

# Polyomavirus BK

Non coding region

150 tests

For general laboratory and research use only



# Introduction to Polyomavirus BK

Polyomavirus is the sole genus of viruses within the family Polyomaviridae. Polyomaviruses are DNA-based (double-stranded DNA, ~5000 base pairs, circular genome), small (40-50 nanometers in diameter), and icosahedral in shape, and do not have a lipoprotein envelope. They are potentially oncogenic (tumor-causing); they often persist as latent infections in a host without causing disease, but may produce tumors in a host of a different species, or a host with an ineffective immune system. The name polyoma refers to the viruses' ability to produce multiple (poly-) tumors (-oma).

Until recently, the family of Polyomaviridae contained only one genus (Polyomavirus). The recent expansion of known Polyomaviruses called for reclassification of the family into 3 genera: Orthopolyomavirus, Wukipolyomavirus, and Avipolyomavirus.

There are four polyomaviruses found in humans: JC virus, which can infect the respiratory system, kidneys, or brain (sometimes causing the fatal progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy in the latter case), and BK virus, which produces a mild respiratory infection and can affect the kidneys of immunosuppressed transplant patients. Both viruses are very widespread: approximately 80 percent of the adult population in the United States have antibodies to BK and JC.

KI (Karolinska Institute) and WU (Washington University) viruses are recently discovered polyomaviruses. They are closely related to each other and have been isolated from respiratory secretions. These viruses, discovered almost simultaneously in 2007, were the first of an expanding group of polyomaviruses found to naturally infect humans beyond JCV and BKV.

In Jan 2008, a new species, Merkel cell polyoma virus, was described as the likely causative agent of Merkel skin cancer. All the polyomaviruses are highly common childhood and young adult infections. Most of these infections appear to cause little or no symptoms. These viruses are probably lifelong persistent among almost all adults. Diseases caused by human polyomavirus infections are most common among persons who become immunosuppressed by AIDS, old age or after transplantation.

For nearly 40 years, only two polyomaviruses were known to infect humans. Genome sequencing technologies have recently discovered seven additional human polyomaviruses, including one causing most cases of Merkel cell carcinoma and another associated with transplant-associated dysplasia (TSV), that are natural infections of humans. Discovery of these polyomaviruses and other new—but previously undiscovered—viruses may provide clues to the aetiology for human diseases.

# Specificity

The PCR Max qPCR Kit for Polyomavirus BK (BKV) genomes is designed for the in vitro quantification of BKV genomes. The kit is designed to have the broadest detection profile possible whilst remaining specific to the BKV genome.

The primers and probe sequences in this kit have 100% homology with a broad range of BKV sequences based on a comprehensive bioinformatics analysis.

The primers have 100% homology with all reference sequences included in the NCBI database therefore have a very broad quantification profile. The primers have a low homology to the type JC strain and are not predicted to detect on JC isolates.

If you require further information, or have a specific question about the detection profile of this kit then please send an e.mail to [help@pcrmax.com](mailto:help@pcrmax.com) and our bioinformatics team will answer your question.

# Kit Contents

- **BKV specific primer/probe mix (150 reactions BROWN)**  
FAM labelled
- **BKV positive control template (for Standard curve RED)**
- **Internal extraction control primer/probe mix (150 reactions BROWN)**  
VIC labelled as standard
- **Internal extraction control DNA (150 reactions BLUE)**
- **Endogenous control primer/probe mix (150 reactions BROWN)**  
FAM labelled
- **RNAse/DNAse free water (WHITE)**  
for resuspension of primer/probe mixes and internal extraction control DNA
- **Template preparation buffer (YELLOW)**  
for resuspension of positive control template and standard curve preparation

## Reagents and equipment to be supplied by the user

### Real-Time PCR Instrument

#### DNA extraction kit

This kit designed to work well with all processes that yield high quality DNA with minimal PCR inhibitors.

#### Lyophilised 2x qPCR Mastermix

This kit is designed to be compatible with all commercially available Mastermixes that run with standard cycling conditions.

#### Pipettors and Tips

#### Vortex and centrifuge

#### Thin walled 1.5 ml PCR reaction tubes

## Kit storage and stability

This kit is stable at room temperature but should be stored at -20°C on arrival. Once the lyophilised components have been resuspended they should not be exposed to temperatures above -20°C for longer than 30 minutes and unnecessary repeated freeze/thawing should be avoided. The kit is stable for six months from the date of resuspension under these circumstances.

If a standard curve dilution series is prepared this can be stored frozen for an extended period. If you see any degradation in this serial dilution a fresh standard curve can be prepared from the positive control.

PCRmax does not recommend using the kit after the expiry date stated on the pack.

## Suitable sample material

All kinds of sample material suited for PCR amplification can be used. Please ensure the samples are suitable in terms of purity, concentration, and DNA integrity (An internal PCR control is supplied to test for non specific PCR inhibitors). Always run at least one negative control with the samples. To prepare a negative-control, replace the template DNA sample with RNase/DNase free water.

## Dynamic range of test

Under optimal PCR conditions PCRmax BKV detection kits have very high priming efficiencies of >95% and can detect less than 100 copies of target template.

## Notices and disclaimers

This product is developed, designed and sold for research purposes only. It is not intended for human diagnostic or drug purposes or to be administered to humans unless clearly expressed for that purpose by the Food and Drug Administration in the USA or the appropriate regulatory authorities in the country of use. During the warranty period PCRmax detection kits allow precise and reproducible data recovery combined with excellent sensitivity. For data obtained by violation to the general GLP guidelines and the manufacturer's recommendations the right to claim under guarantee is expired. PCR is a proprietary technology covered by several US and foreign patents. These patents are owned by Roche Molecular Systems Inc. and have been sub-licensed by PE Corporation in certain fields. Depending on your specific application you may need a license from Roche or PE to practice PCR. Additional information on purchasing licenses to practice the PCR process may be obtained by contacting the Director of Licensing at Roche Molecular Systems, 1145 Atlantic Avenue, Alameda, CA 94501 or Applied Biosystems business group of the Applied Biosystems Corporation, 850 Lincoln Centre Drive, Foster City, CA 94404. In addition, the 5' nuclease assay and other homogeneous amplification methods used in connection with the PCR process may be covered by U. S. Patents 5,210,015 and 5,487,972, owned by Roche Molecular Systems, Inc, and by U.S. Patent 5,538,848, owned by The Perkin-Elmer Corporation.

## Trademarks

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# Principles of the test

## Real-time PCR

A BKV specific primer and probe mix is provided and this can be detected through the FAM channel.

The primer and probe mix provided exploits the so-called TaqMan® principle. During PCR amplification, forward and reverse primers hybridize to the BKV DNA. A fluorogenic probe is included in the same reaction mixture which consists of a DNA probe labeled with a 5'-dye and a 3'-quencher. During PCR amplification, the probe is cleaved and the reporter dye and quencher are separated. The resulting increase in fluorescence can be detected on a range of real-time PCR platforms.

## Positive control

For copy number determination and as a positive control for the PCR set up, the kit contains a positive control template. This can be used to generate a standard curve of BKV copy number / Cq value. Alternatively the positive control can be used at a single dilution where full quantitative analysis of the samples is not required. Each time the kit is used, at least one positive control reaction must be included in the run. A positive result indicates that the primers and probes for detecting the target BKV gene worked properly in that particular experimental scenario. If a negative result is obtained the test results are invalid and must be repeated. Care should be taken to ensure that the positive control does not contaminate any other kit component which would lead to false-positive results. This can be achieved by handling this component in a Post PCR environment. Care should also be taken to avoid cross-contamination of other samples when adding the positive control to the run. This can be avoided by sealing all other samples and negative controls before pipetting the positive control into the positive control well.

## Negative control

To validate any positive findings a negative control reaction should be included every time the kit is used. For this reaction the RNase/DNase free water should be used instead of template. A negative result indicates that the reagents have not become contaminated while setting up the run.

### **Internal DNA extraction control**

When performing DNA extraction, it is often advantageous to have an exogenous source of DNA template that is spiked into the lysis buffer. This control DNA is then co-purified with the sample DNA and can be detected as a positive control for the extraction process. Successful co-purification and real-time PCR for the control DNA also indicates that PCR inhibitors are not present at a high concentration.

A separate primer and probe mix are supplied with this kit to detect the exogenous DNA using real-time PCR. The primers are present at PCR limiting concentrations which allows multiplexing with the target sequence primers. Amplification of the control DNA does not interfere with detection of the BKV target DNA even when present at low copy number. The Internal control is detected through the VIC channel and gives a Cq value of 28+/-3.

### **Endogenous control**

To confirm extraction of a valid biological template, a primer and probe mix is included to detect an endogenous gene. Detection of the endogenous control is through the FAM channel and it is NOT therefore possible to perform a multiplex with the BKV primers. A poor endogenous control signal may indicate that the sample did not contain sufficient biological material.

### **Carry-over prevention using UNG (optional)**

Carry over contamination between PCR reactions can be prevented by including uracil-N-glycosylase (UNG) in the reaction mix. Some commercial Mastermix preparations contain UNG or alternatively it can be added as a separate component. UNG can only prevent carry over from PCR reactions that include deoxyuridine triphosphate (dUTP) in the original PCR reaction. PCRmax recommend the application of 0.2U UNG per assay with a 15 minute incubation step at 37°C prior to amplification. The heat-labile UNG is then inactivated during the Taq polymerase activation step.

# Reconstitution Protocol

To minimize the risk of contamination with foreign DNA, we recommend that all pipetting be performed in a PCR clean environment. Ideally this would be a designated PCR lab or PCR cabinet. Filter tips are recommended for all pipetting steps.

- 1. Pulse-spin each tube in a centrifuge before opening.**  
This will ensure lyophilised primer and probe mix is in the base of the tube and is not spilt upon opening the tube.
- 2. Reconstitute the kit components in the RNase/DNase free water supplied, according to the table below:**  
To ensure complete resuspension, vortex each tube thoroughly.

Component - resuspend in water	Volume
<b>Pre-PCR pack</b>	
BKV primer/probe mix (BROWN)	165 $\mu$ l
Internal extraction control primer/probe mix (BROWN)	165 $\mu$ l
Endogenous control primer/probe mix (BROWN)	165 $\mu$ l
<b>Pre-PCR heat-sealed foil</b>	
Internal extraction control DNA (BLUE)	600 $\mu$ l

- 3. Reconstitute the positive control template in the template preparation buffer supplied, according to the table below:**  
To ensure complete resuspension, vortex the tube thoroughly.

Component - resuspend in template preparation buffer	Volume
<b>Post-PCR heat-sealed foil</b>	
BKV Positive Control Template (RED) *	500 $\mu$ l

\* This component contains high copy number template and is a VERY significant contamination risk. It must be opened and handled in a separate laboratory environment, away from the other components.

## DNA extraction

The internal extraction control DNA can be added either to the DNA lysis/extraction buffer or to the DNA sample once it has been resuspended in lysis buffer.

**DO NOT add the internal extraction control DNA directly to the unprocessed biological sample as this will lead to degradation and a loss in signal.**

- 1. Add 4 $\mu$ l of the Internal extraction control DNA (BLUE) to each sample in DNA lysis/extraction buffer per sample.**
- 2. Complete DNA extraction according to the manufacturers protocols.**



# Real-time PCR detection protocol

1. **For each DNA sample prepare a reaction mix according to the table below:**  
Include sufficient reactions for positive and negative controls.

Component	Volume
Lyophilised 2x qPCR Mastermix	10 $\mu$ l
BKV primer/probe mix (BROWN)	1 $\mu$ l
Internal extraction control primer/probe mix (BROWN)	1 $\mu$ l
RNase/DNase free water (WHITE)	3 $\mu$ l
<b>Final Volume</b>	<b>15 <math>\mu</math>l</b>

2. **For each DNA sample prepare an endogenous control reaction according to the table below (Optional):**  
This control reaction will provide crucial information regarding the quality of the biological sample.

Component	Volume
Lyophilised 2x qPCR Mastermix	10 $\mu$ l
Endogenous control primer/probe mix (BROWN)	1 $\mu$ l
RNase/DNase free water (WHITE)	4 $\mu$ l
<b>Final Volume</b>	<b>15 <math>\mu</math>l</b>

3. **Pipette 15 $\mu$ l of each mix into individual wells according to your real-time PCR experimental plate set up.**
4. **Prepare sample DNA templates for each of your samples.**
5. **Pipette 5 $\mu$ l of DNA template into each well, according to your experimental plate set up.**  
For negative control wells use 5 $\mu$ l of RNase/DNase free water. The final volume in each well is 20 $\mu$ l.
6. **If a standard curve is included for quantitative analysis prepare a reaction mix according to the table below:**

Component	Volume
Lyophilised 2x qPCR Mastermix	10 $\mu$ l
BKV primer/probe mix (BROWN)	1 $\mu$ l
RNase/DNase free water (WHITE)	4 $\mu$ l
<b>Final Volume</b>	<b>15 <math>\mu</math>l</b>

## 7. Preparation of standard curve dilution series.

- 1) Pipette 90 $\mu$ l of template preparation buffer into 5 tubes and label 2-6
- 2) Pipette 10 $\mu$ l of Positive Control Template (RED) into tube 2
- 3) Vortex thoroughly
- 4) Change pipette tip and pipette 10 $\mu$ l from tube 2 into tube 3
- 5) Vortex thoroughly

Repeat steps 4 and 5 to complete the dilution series

Standard Curve	Copy Number
Tube 1 Positive control (RED)	2 x 10 <sup>5</sup> per $\mu$ l
Tube 2	2 x 10 <sup>4</sup> per $\mu$ l
Tube 3	2 x 10 <sup>3</sup> per $\mu$ l
Tube 4	2 x 10 <sup>2</sup> per $\mu$ l
Tube 5	20 per $\mu$ l
Tube 6	2 per $\mu$ l

8. Pipette 5 $\mu$ l of standard template into each well for the standard curve according to your experimental plate set up.  
The final volume in each well is 20 $\mu$ l.

## Amplification Protocol

Amplification conditions using Lyophilised 2x qPCR Mastermix.

	Step	Time	Temp
	UNG treatment (if required) **	15 mins	37 °C
	Enzyme activation	2 mins	95 °C
Cycling x50	Denaturation	10 secs	95 °C
	DATA COLLECTION *	60 secs	60 °C

\* Fluorogenic data should be collected during this step through the FAM and VIC channels

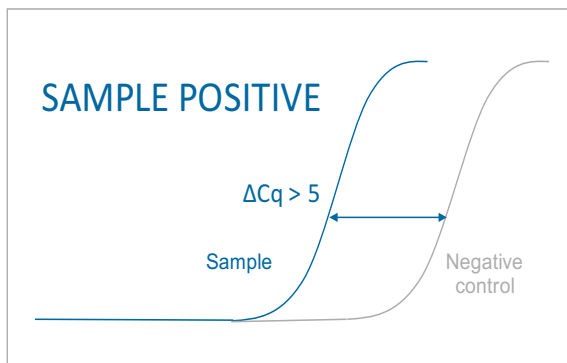
\*\* Required if your Mastermix includes UNG to prevent PCR carryover contamination

# Interpretation of Results

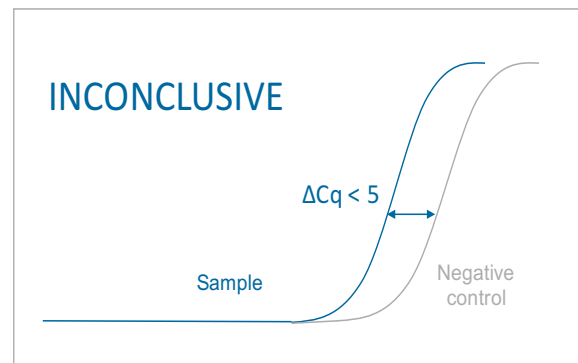
Target (FAM)	Internal control (VIC)	Positive control	Negative control	Interpretation
$\leq 30$	+ / -	+	-	<b>POSITIVE QUANTITATIVE RESULT</b> calculate copy number
$> 30$	+	+	-	<b>POSITIVE QUANTITATIVE RESULT</b> calculate copy number
$> 30$	-	+	-	<b>POSITIVE QUALITATIVE RESULT</b> do not report copy number as this may be due to poor sample extraction
-	+	+	-	<b>NEGATIVE RESULT</b>
+ / -	+ / -	+	$\leq 35$	<b>EXPERIMENT FAILED</b> due to test contamination
+ / -	+ / -	+	$> 35$	*
-	-	+	-	<b>SAMPLE PREPARATION FAILED</b>
+ / -	+ / -	-	+ / -	<b>EXPERIMENT FAILED</b>

Positive control template (RED) is expected to amplify between Cq 16 and 23. Failure to satisfy this quality control criterion is a strong indication that the experiment has been compromised.

\*Where the test sample is positive and the negative control is positive with a Cq  $> 35$ , the sample must be reinterpreted based on the relative signal strength of the two results:



If the sample amplifies  $> 5$  Cq earlier than the negative control then the sample should be reinterpreted (via the table above) with the negative control verified as negative.



If the sample amplifies  $< 5$  Cq earlier than the negative control then the positive sample result is invalidated and the result should be determined inconclusive due to test contamination. The test for this sample should be repeated.

**Internal PCR control**

The C<sub>q</sub> value obtained with the internal control will vary significantly depending on the extraction efficiency, the quantity of DNA added to the PCR reaction and the individual machine settings. C<sub>q</sub> values of 28±3 are within the normal range. When amplifying a BKV sample with a high genome copy number, the internal extraction control may not produce an amplification plot. This does not invalidate the test and should be interpreted as a positive experimental result.

**Endogenous control**

The signal obtained from the endogenous control primer and probe set will vary according to the amount of biological material present in a given sample. An early signal indicates the presence of a good yield of biological material. A late signal suggests that little biological material is present in the sample.