



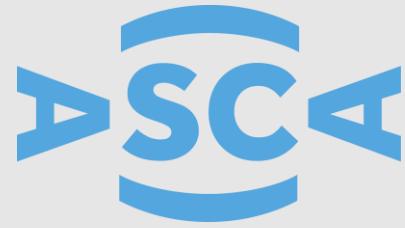
Некоторые нюансы цифровой ПЦР

Alexei Slepzof

PhD, Researcher

aslep.tnimc@outlook.com





Association of Single Cell Analysis



Digital
PCR
A**s**sociation

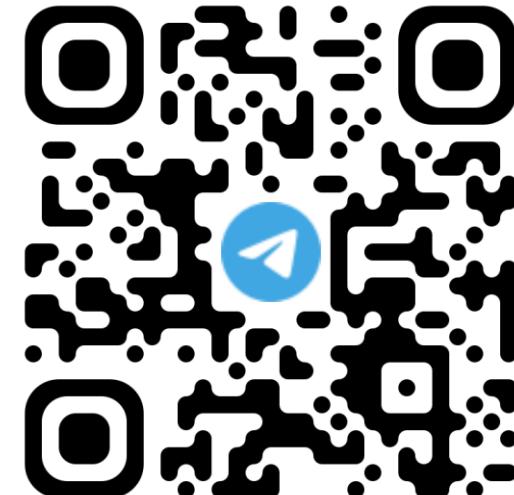
Alexei Slepzof

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aslep.tnimc@outlook.com



Discord server



Telegram channel

Schedule

August 26-27, Mon & Tues (Day 1-2)

Rooms 305, 1 & 2

Room 305 **Lectures (Digital PCR)**

then Room 1 **Maccura D600 + GenePure Pro**

then Room 2 **Sniper DQ24**

August 28-29, Wed & Thurs (Day 3-4)

Rooms 305, 1 & 2

Room 305 **Lectures (Digital PCR)**

then Room 1 **Maccura D600**

then Room 2 **Sniper DQ24 + GenePure Pro**



Starting

Master-class on Sample preparation using the GenePure Pro automatic nucleic acid isolation system



GenePure Pro



Association for Single Cell Analysis



maccura



Maccura D600

Master-class on Maccura D600 digital PCR

SEANA



ASCA

Association for Single Cell Analysis

Digital PCR



Master-class on
Sniper DQ24 digital PCR



Sniper DQ24



Association for Single Cell Analysis



qPCR - Gold Standard



PCR > agarose



qPCR



Association for Single Cell Analysis



dPCR – New Gold Standard



qPCR



dPCR



Association for Single Cell Analysis



Digital PCR – Origins

Biomolecular Detection and Quantification 1 (2014) 1–2



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Biomolecular Detection and Quantification

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/bdq



Review Article

Digital PCR: A brief history

Alexander A. Morley

Department of Haematology and Genetic Pathology, Flinders University, Bedford Park, SA 5042, Australia

The term “digital PCR” was first used in the 1999 paper by Kinzler and Vogelstein [1] in which they described the quantitation of *ras* mutations in a sample by partitioning the sample in order to perform a series of PCRs in 384 well microplates. The term “digital PCR”

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

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Available online 15 August 2014

Keywords:

Digital PCR

Limiting dilution

PCR

ABSTRACT

Digital PCR for quantification of a target of interest has been independently developed several times, being described in 1990 and 1991 using the term “limiting dilution PCR” and in 1999 using the term “digital PCR”. It came into use in the decade following its first development but its use was cut short by the description of real-time PCR in 1996. However digital PCR has now had a renaissance due to the recent development of new instruments and chemistry which have made it a much simpler and more practical technique.

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Digital PCR – Origins

Biomolecular Detection and Quantification 1 (2014) 1–2



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Review Article

Digital PCR: A brief history

Single molecule PCR

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Limiting dilution PCR

Digital PCR is being developed by the design of new instruments and chemistry which have made it a much simpler and more practical technique.

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Digital PCR



цифровая ПЦР

Большинство ПЦР

1 реакция



1 результат

Один эксперимент –
не эксперимент



qPCR и его аналоги

Репликаты (триплекаты, тетрапликаты, пентапликаты)

3-5
повторных
реакций



1 результат



цифровая ПЦР



цифровая ПЦР



qPCR и его аналоги

Репликаты (триплекаты, тетрапликаты, пентапликаты)

отбор образца ДНК ($n= 3-5$)

3-5 повторных реакции



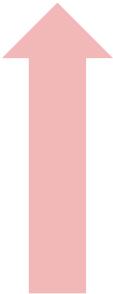
1 результат



цифровая ПЦР (digital PCR)

1 образец ДНК

Флуорофоры



qPCR реагенты



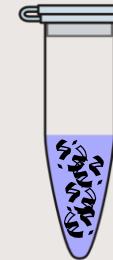
Свыше 20 000 реакций

= 20 000
экспериментов за
раз на образец

1 молекула ДНК на
реакцию

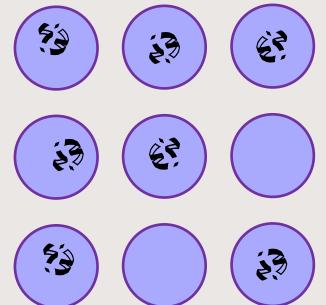
qPCR

Пул молекул ДНК
как 1 реакция



dPCR

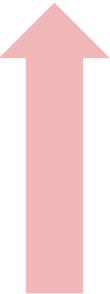
Независимые ПЦР
1 молекула =
1 реакция



цифровая ПЦР (digital PCR)

1 образец ДНК

Флуорофоры



qPCR реагенты



Свыше 20 000 реакций

= 20 000
экспериментов за
раз на образец

1 молекула ДНК на
реакцию



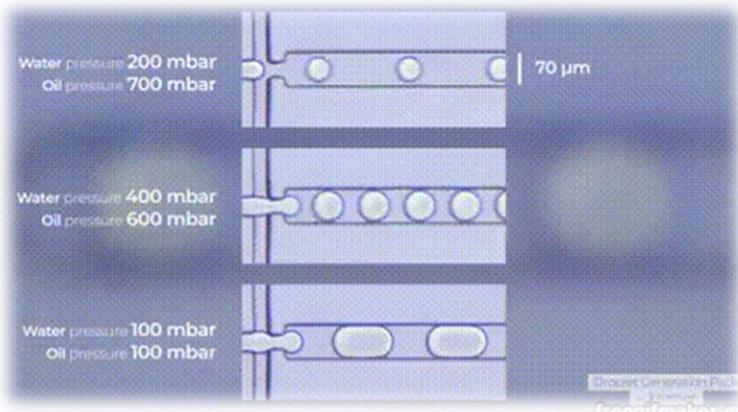
1 точный результат



Абсолютная
квантификация

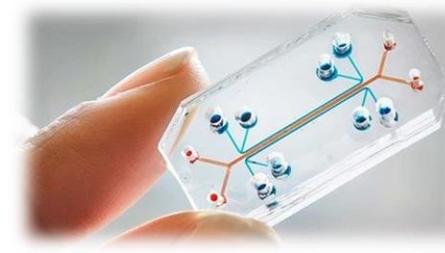


цифровая ПЦР (digital PCR)



Microfluidics

Digital PCR



Single Cell
Sequencing

dpa

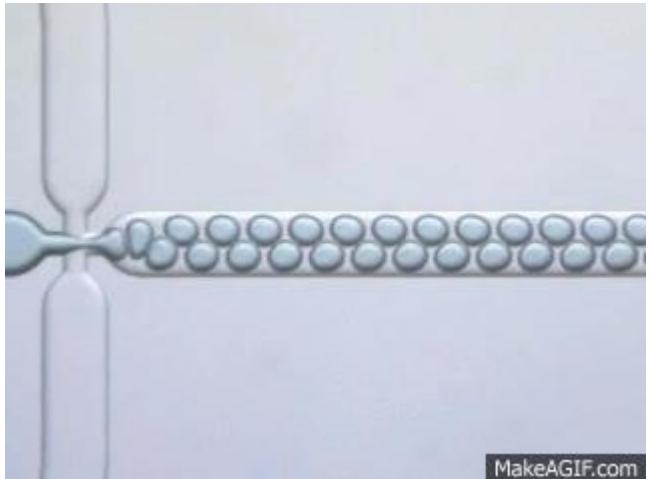
ASCA

Варианты цифровой ПЦР (digital PCR)

Droplet digital
PCR

Капельная
цифровая ПЦР

Bio-Rad, RainSure

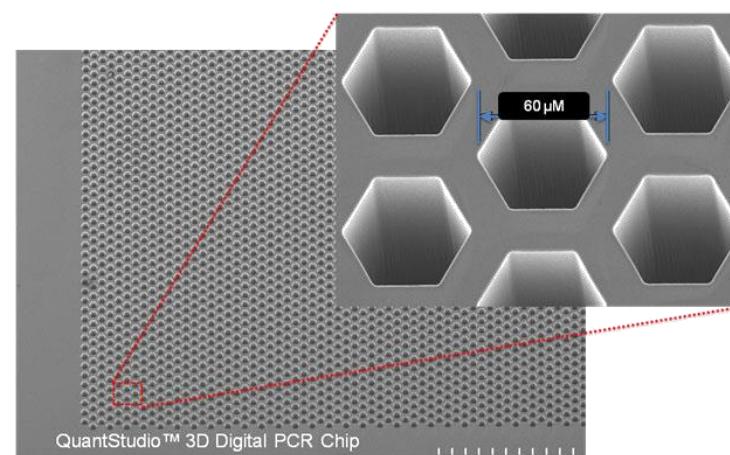


MakeAGIF.com

Digital PCR
on array

Цифровая ПЦР
на чипе

ThermoFisher, Optolane

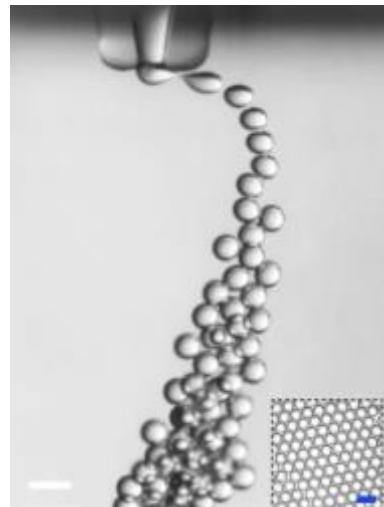


Варианты цифровой ПЦР (digital PCR)

Oscillation Digital PCR

Генерация капель
осциляцией

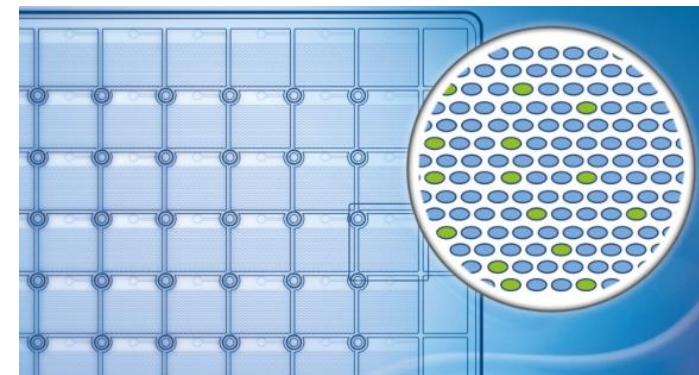
Sniper, Maccura



Digital PCR on nanoplate

Цифровая ПЦР
на нанопланшете

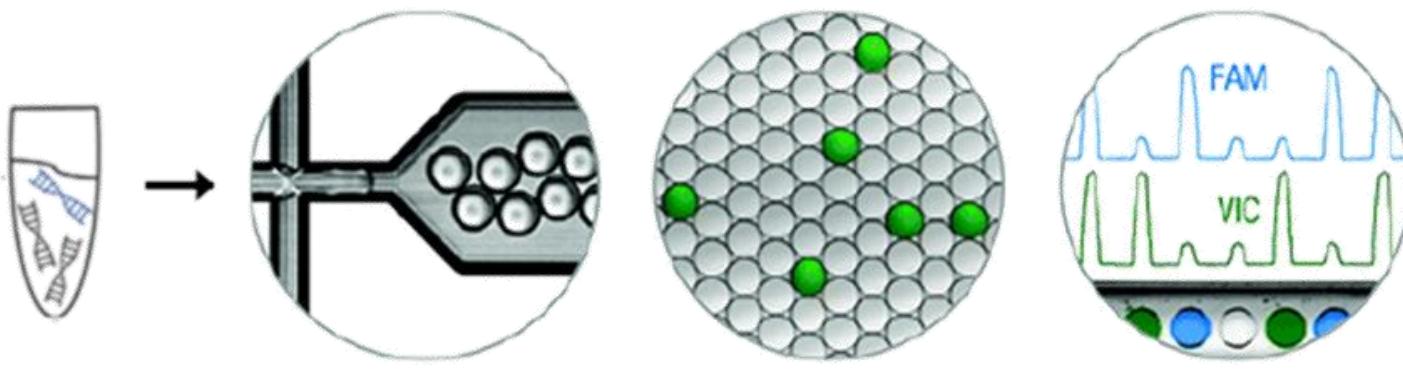
Qiagen, et.c.



Digital PCR



Droplet digital PCR



1. MAKE

Sample is partitioned into 20,000 droplets

2. CYCLE

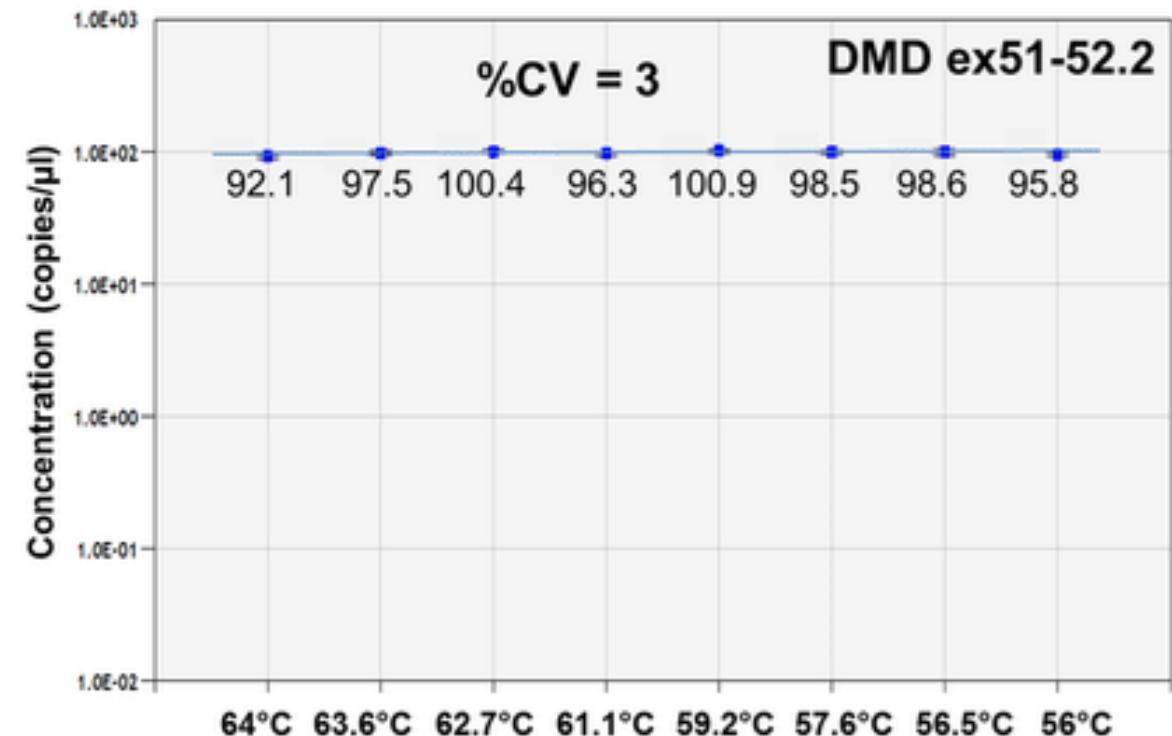
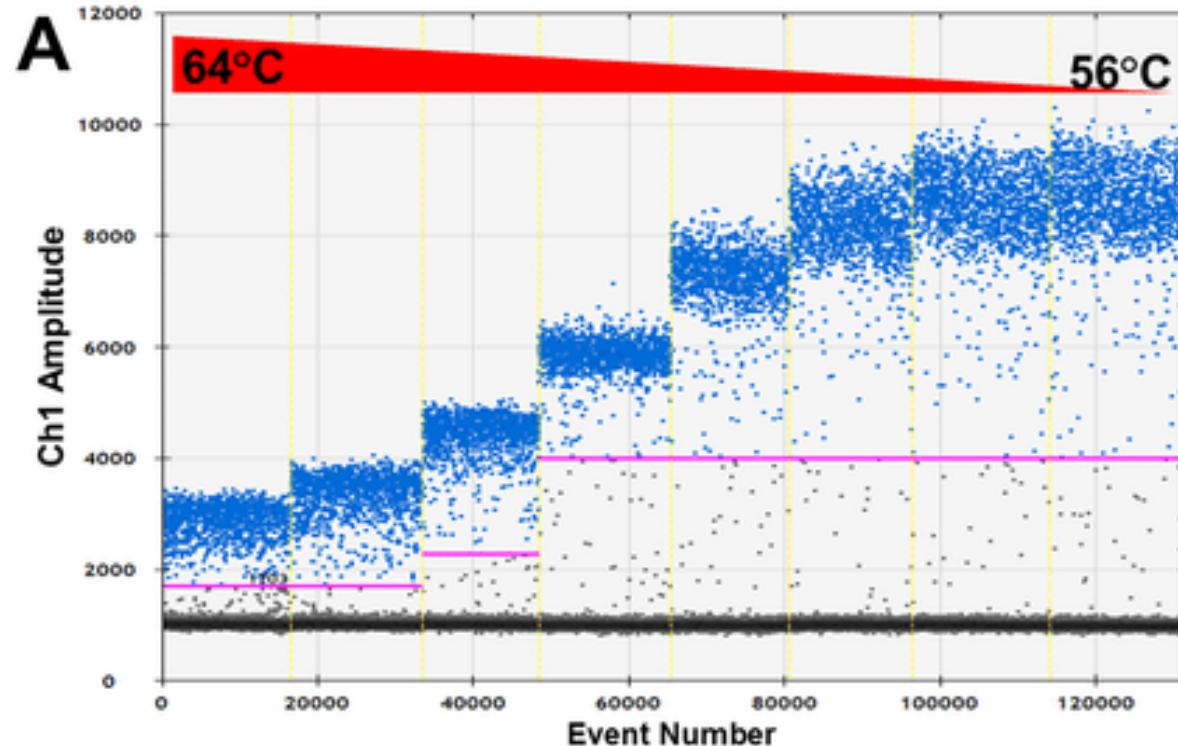
Run PCR cycles in all droplets simultaneously

3. READ

Measure fluorescence intensity in each droplet

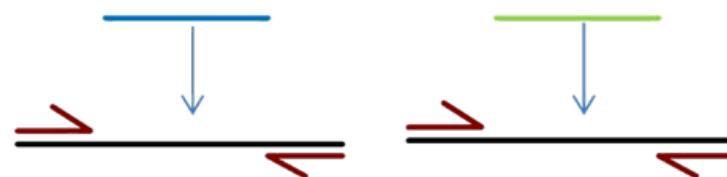
Calculate concentration from number of positive droplets

Digital PCR

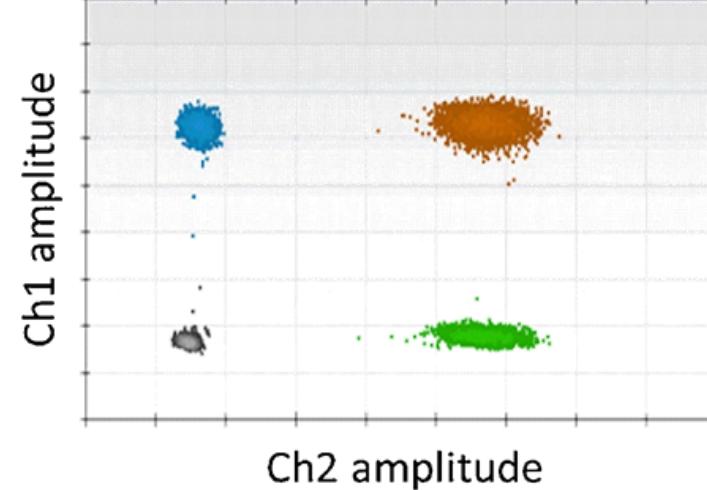
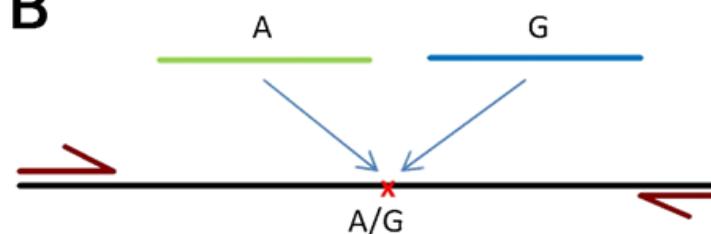


Digital PCR

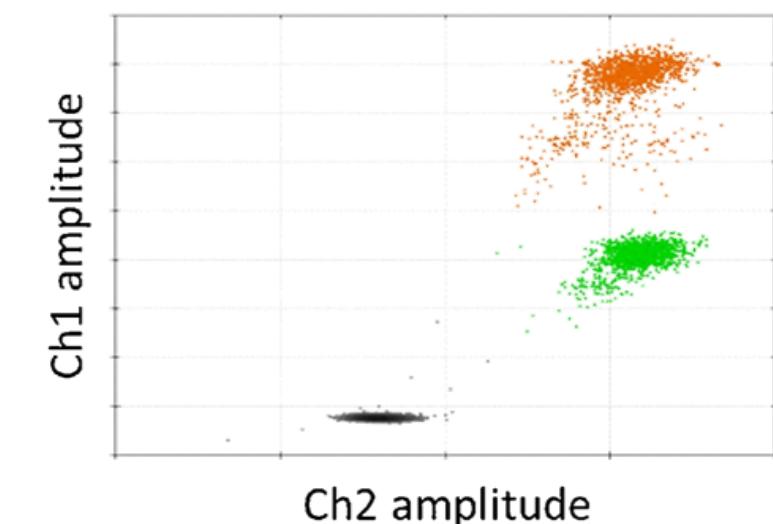
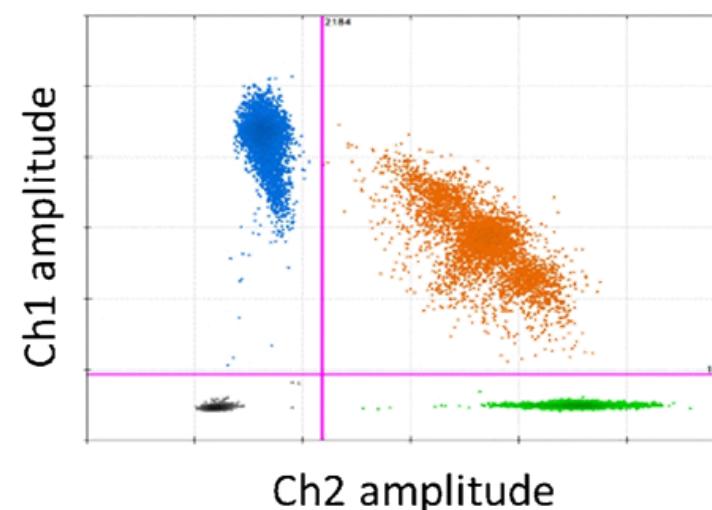
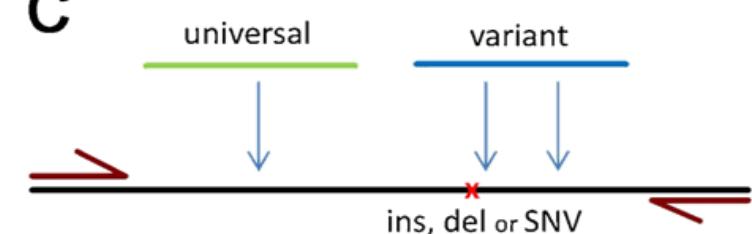
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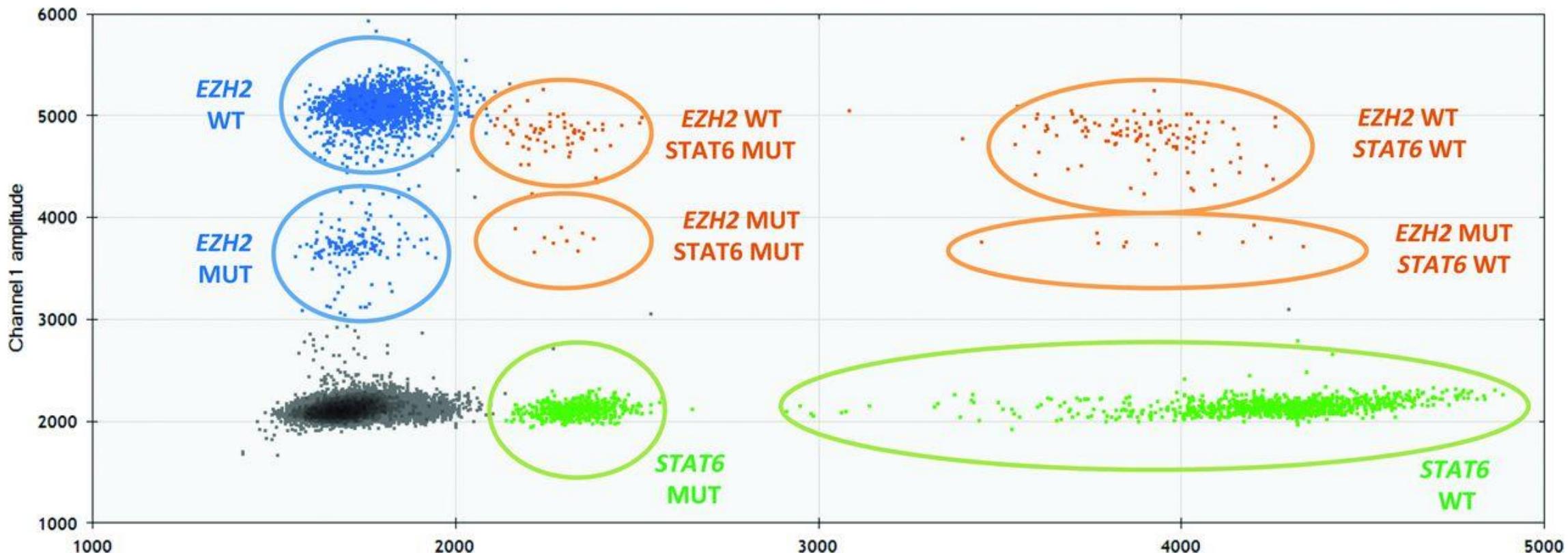
B



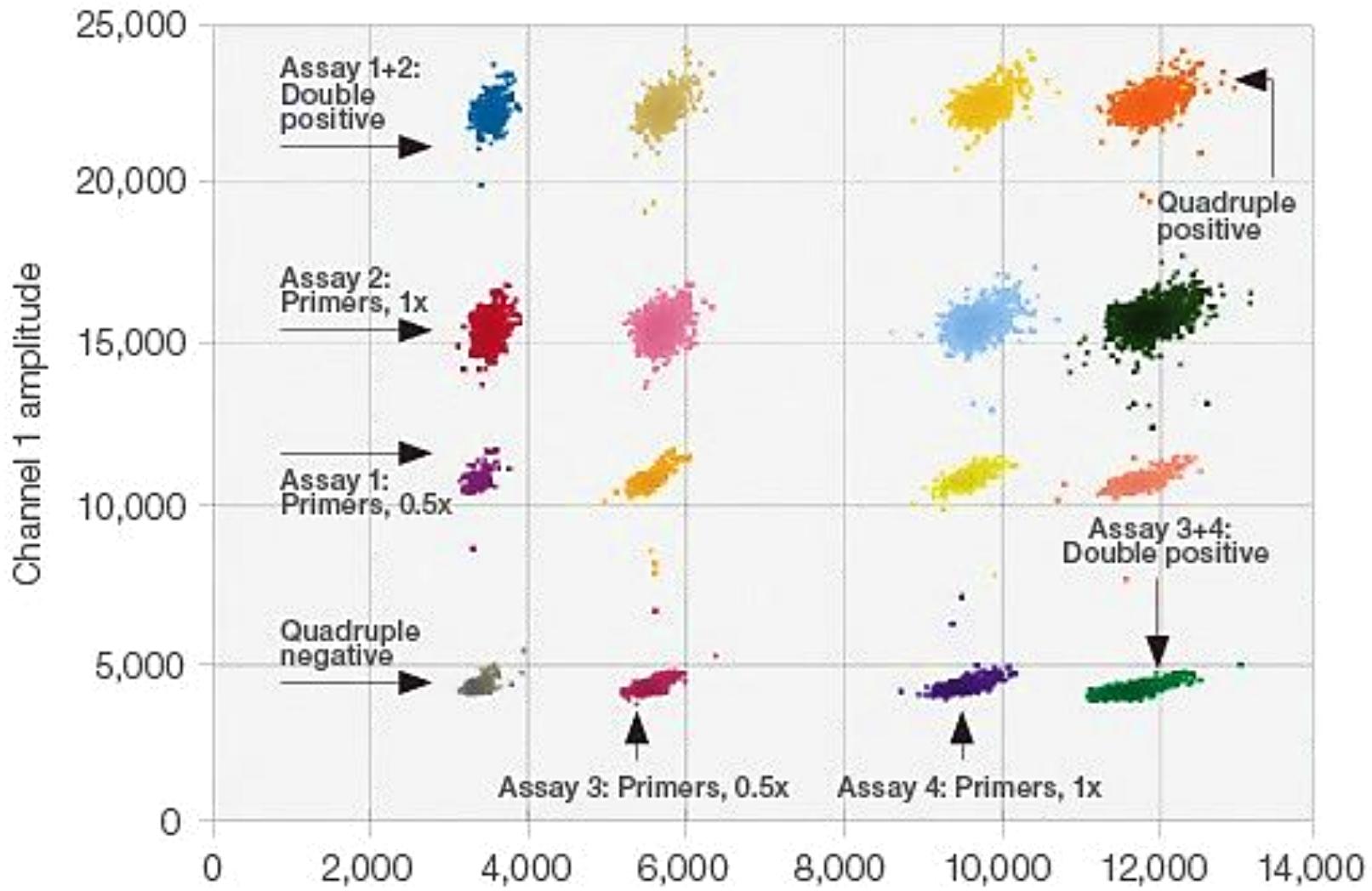
C



Digital PCR

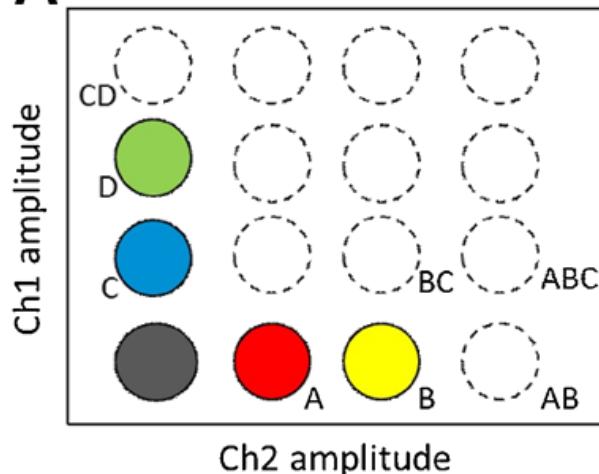


Digital PCR

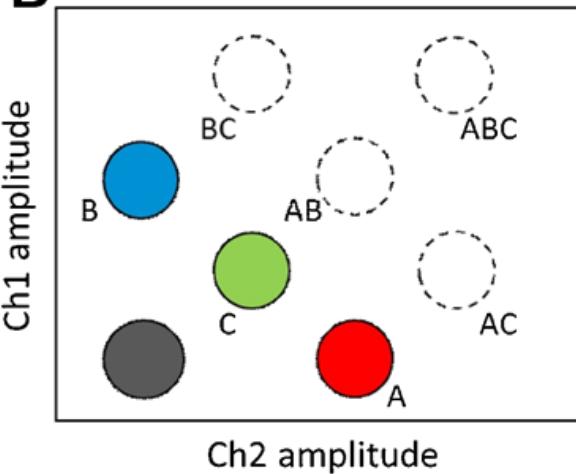


Digital PCR

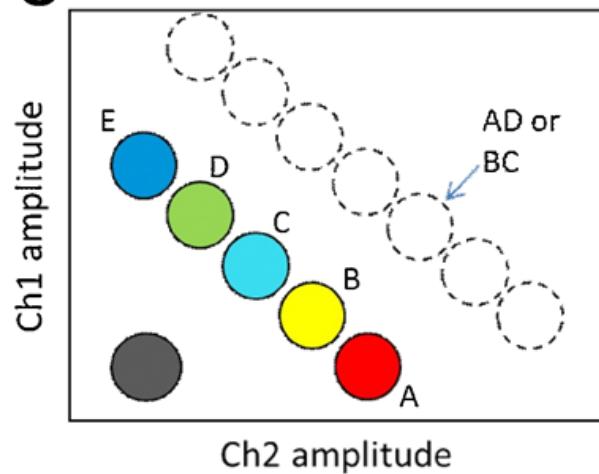
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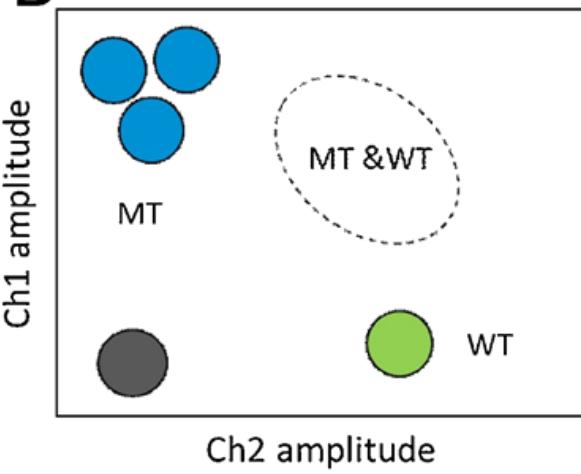
B



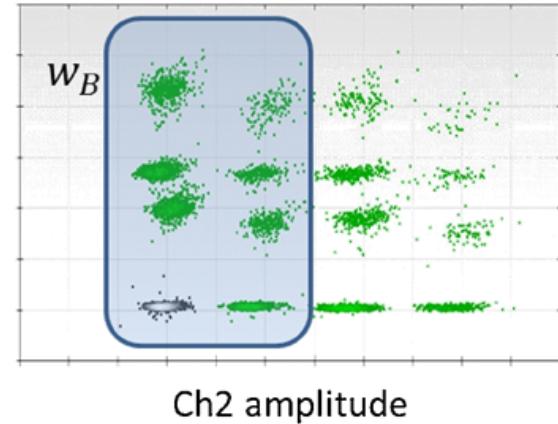
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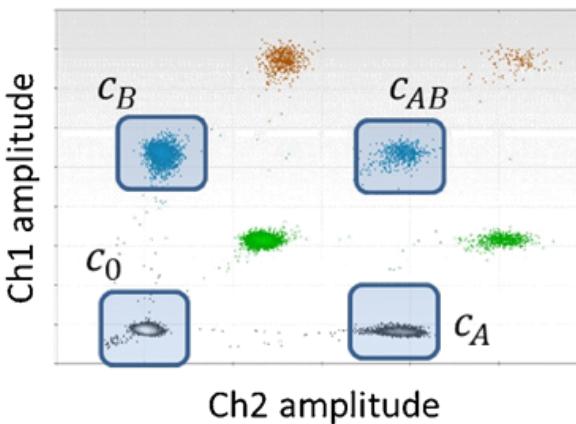
D



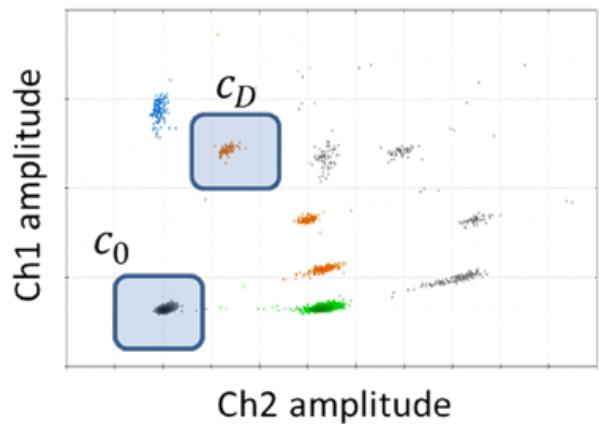
Ch1 amplitude



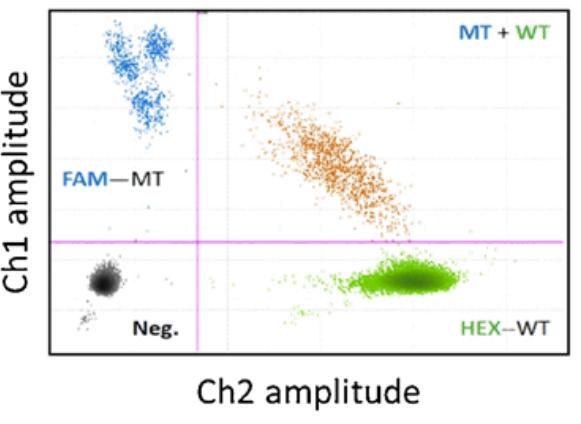
Ch1 amplitude



Ch1 amplitude



Ch1 amplitude





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Review Article

Fundamentals of multiplexing with digital PCR



Alexandra S. Whale^{a,*}, Jim F. Huggett^a, Svilen Tzonev^b

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^b Digital Biology Centre, Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc., 5731 West Las Positas Boulevard, Pleasanton, CA 94588, United States

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ABSTRACT

Over the past decade numerous publications have demonstrated how digital PCR (dPCR) enables precise and sensitive quantification of nucleic acids in a wide range of applications in both healthcare and environmental analysis. This has occurred in parallel with the advances in partitioning fluidics that enable a reaction to be subdivided into an increasing number of partitions. As the majority of dPCR systems are based on detection in two discrete optical channels, most research to date has focused on quantification of one or two targets within a single reaction. Here we describe 'higher order multiplexing' that is the unique ability of dPCR to precisely measure more than two targets in the same reaction. Using examples, we describe the different types of duplex and multiplex reactions that can be achieved. We also describe essential experimental considerations to ensure accurate quantification of multiple targets.



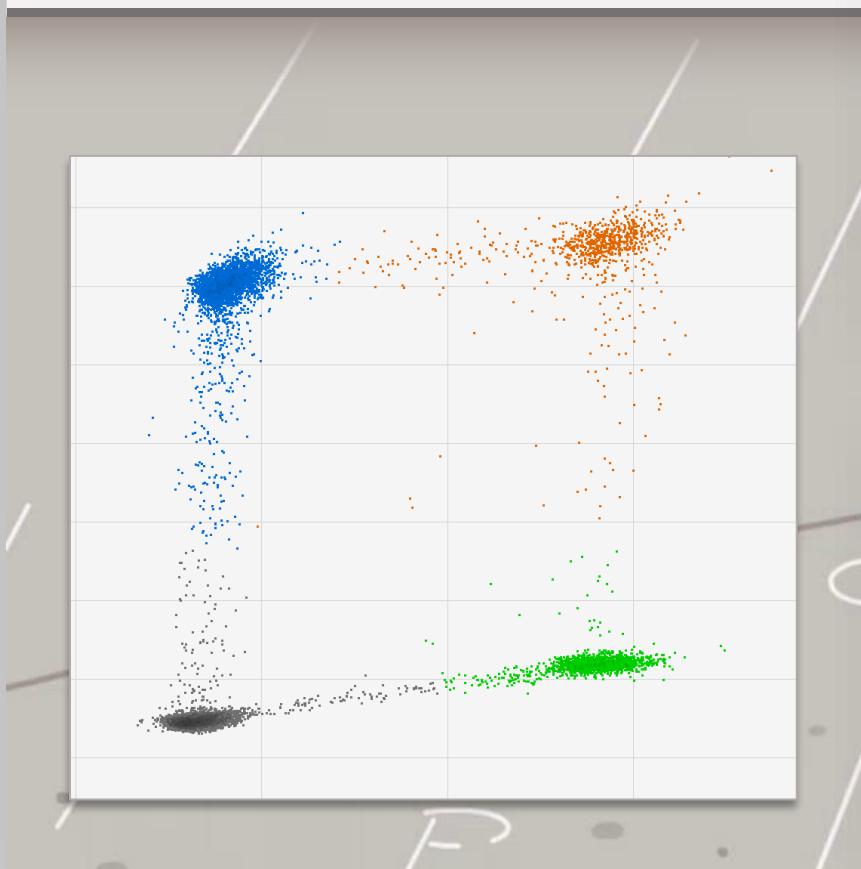
Подводные камни

dpa

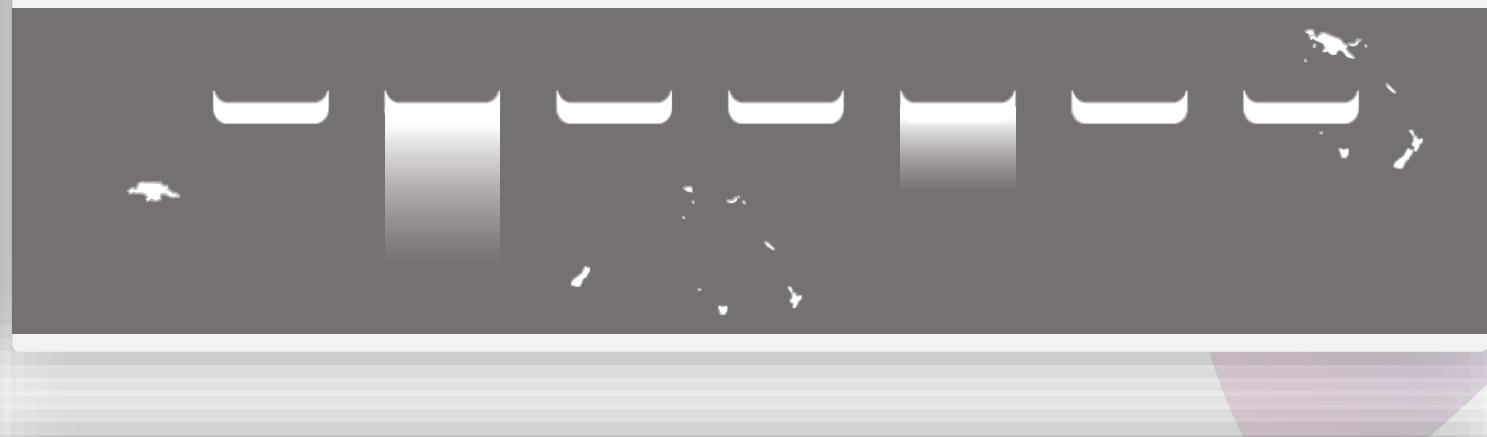
VSCA

Качество ДНК

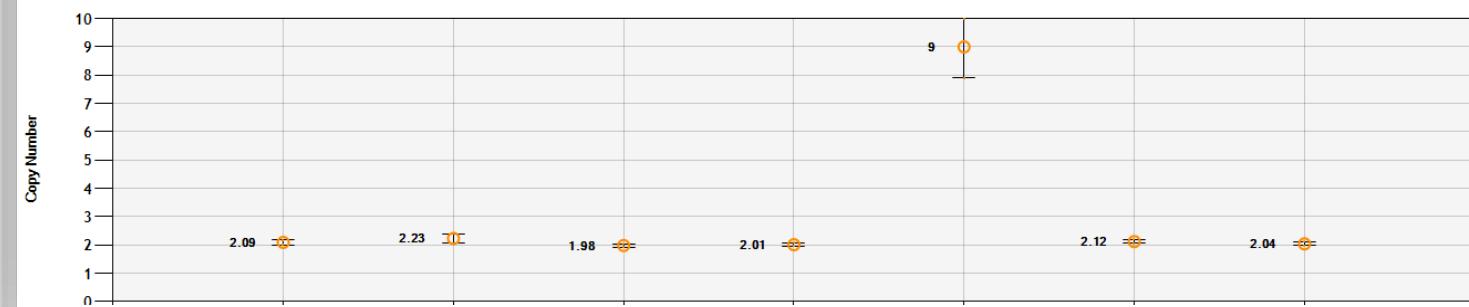
"Эффект дождя"



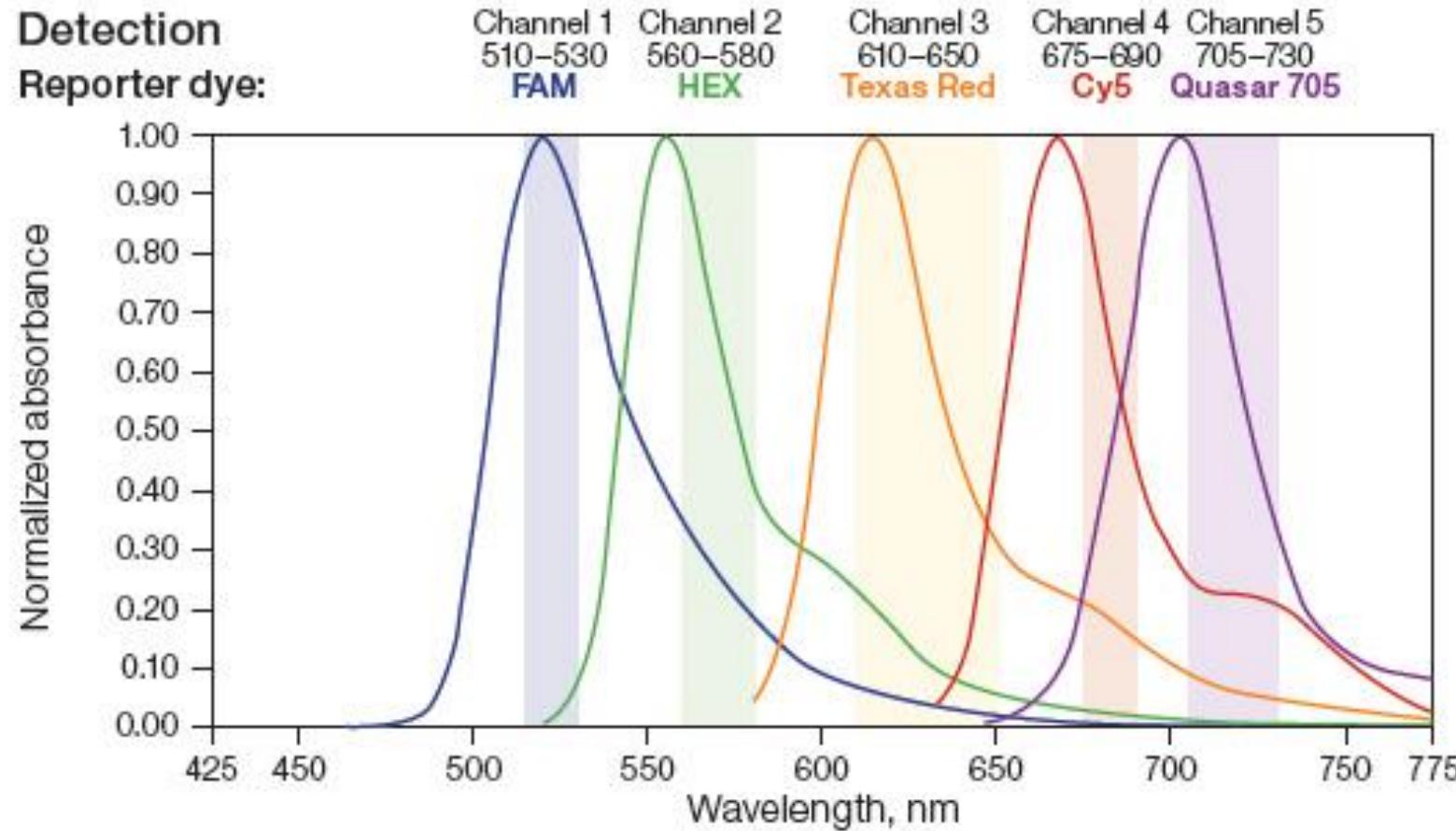
Электрофорезограмма образцов геномной ДНК



Результатам ddPCR

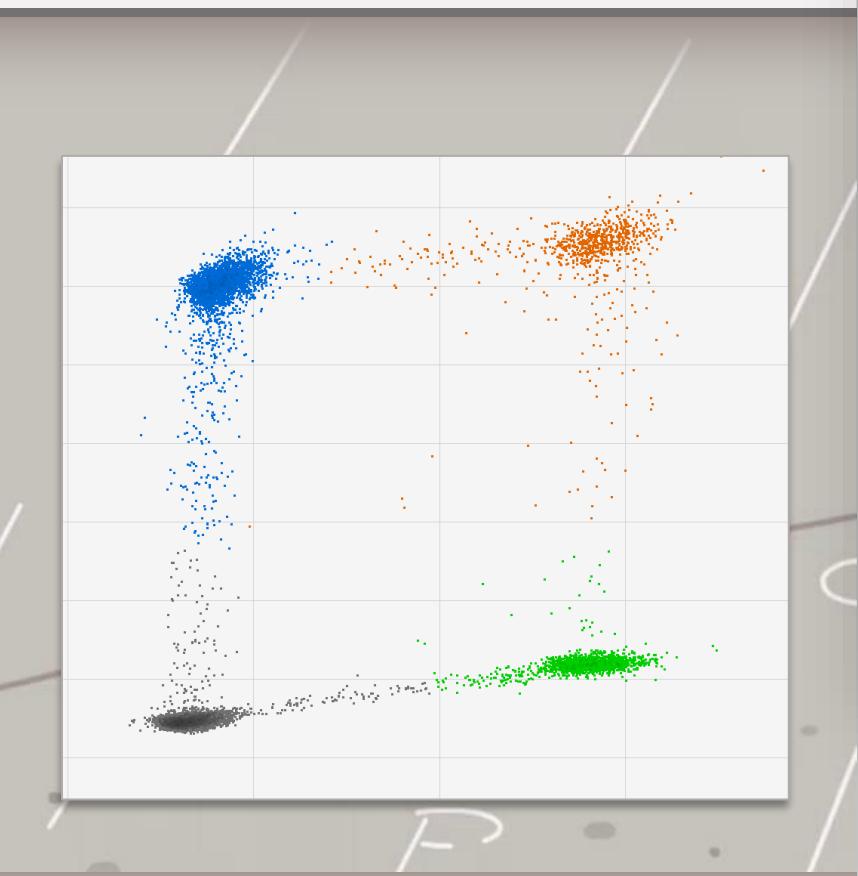


Типы красителей/гасителей

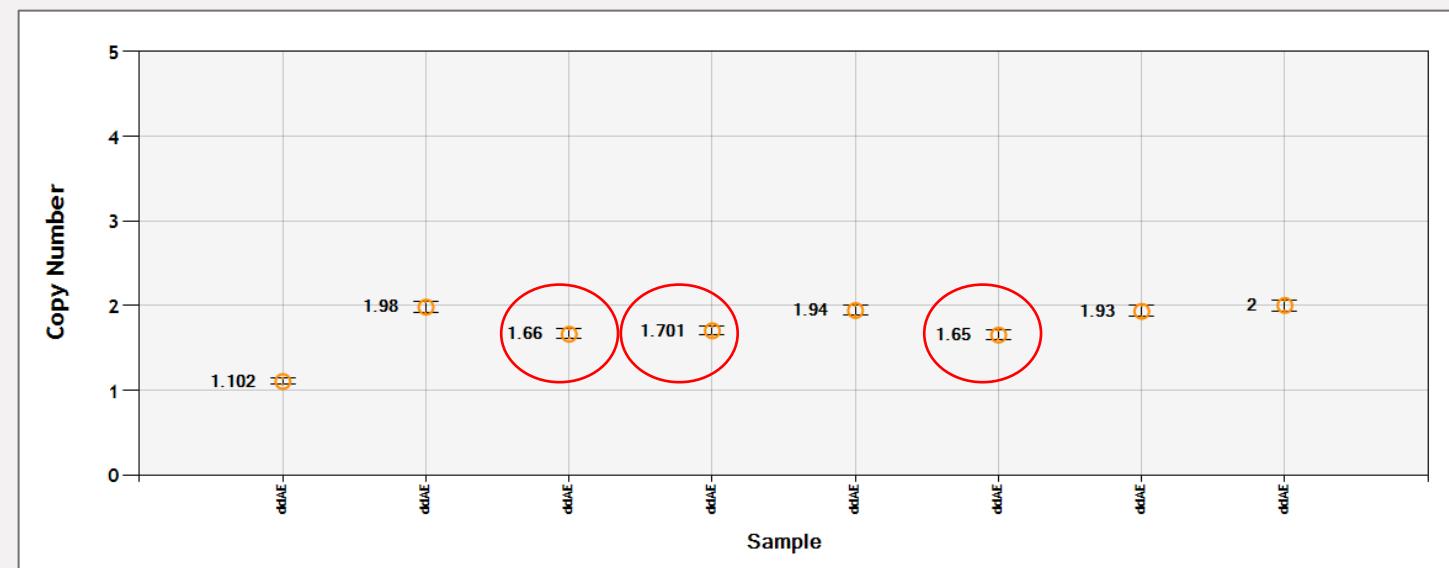


Качество ДНК

"Эффект дождя"

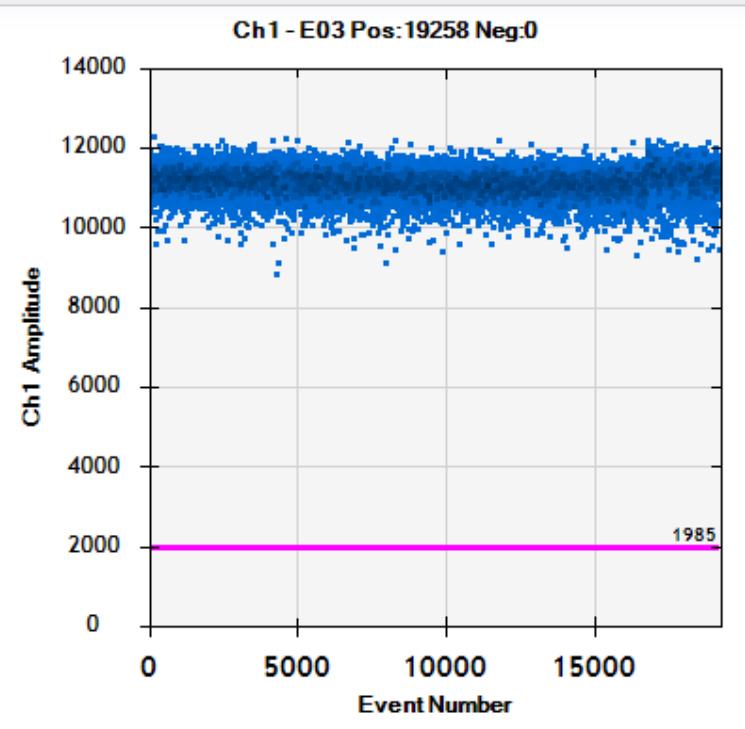


Результаты ddPCR при неполной рестрикции



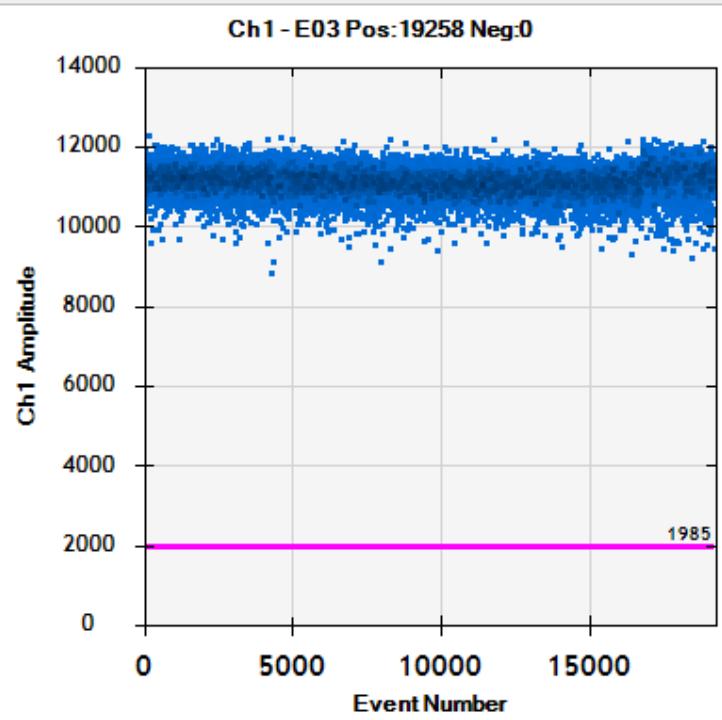
Количество ДНК

"Перегруз"

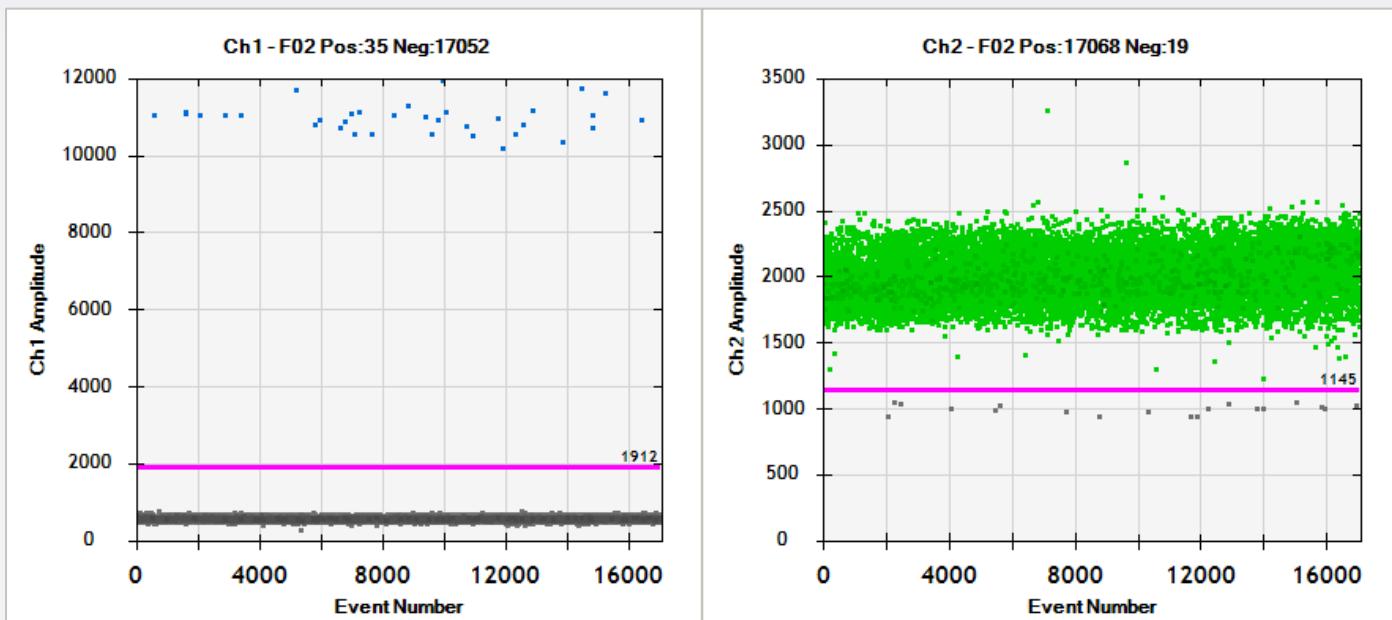


Количество ДНК

"Перегруз"

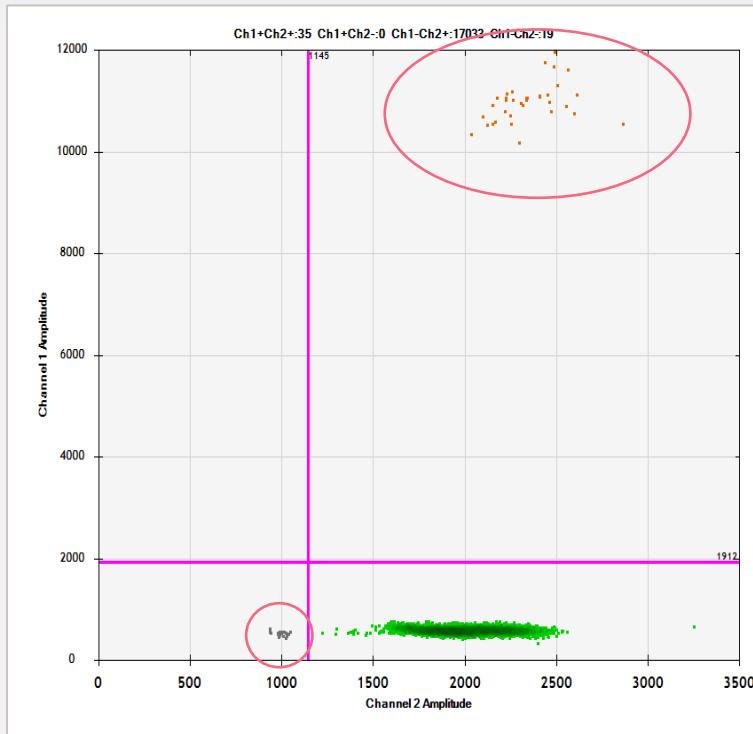


Избыток таргетного региона (кДНК)

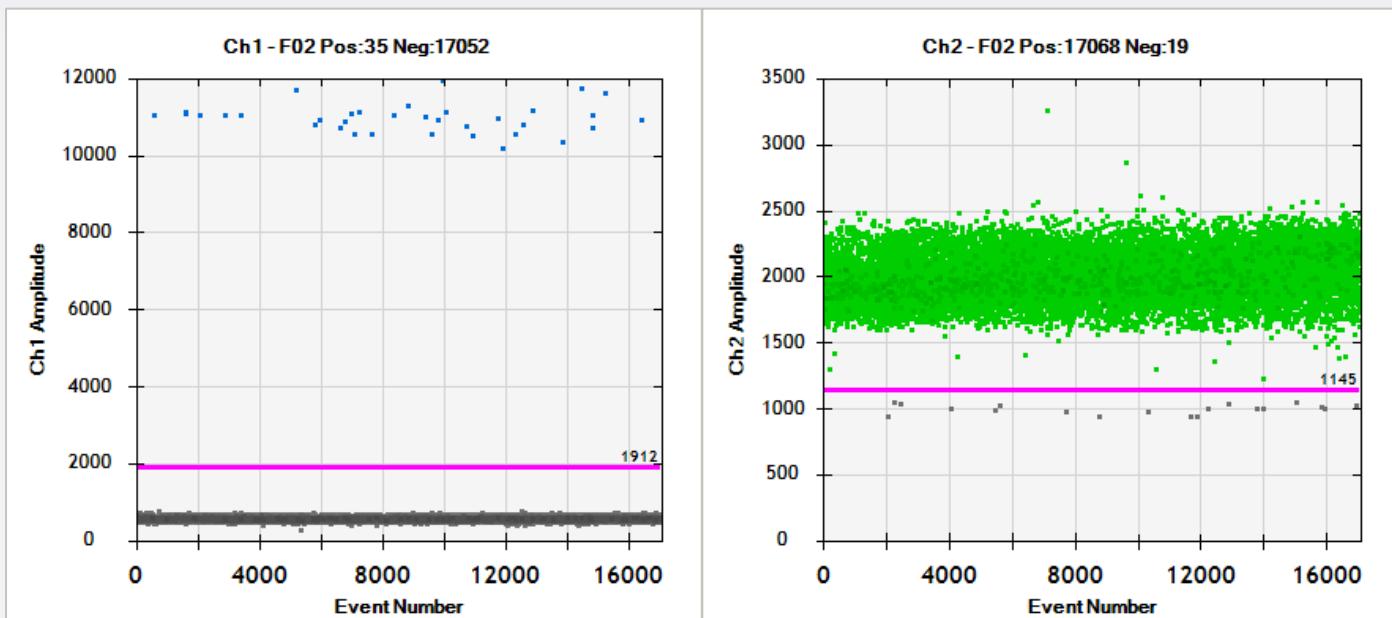


Количество ДНК

"Перегруз"

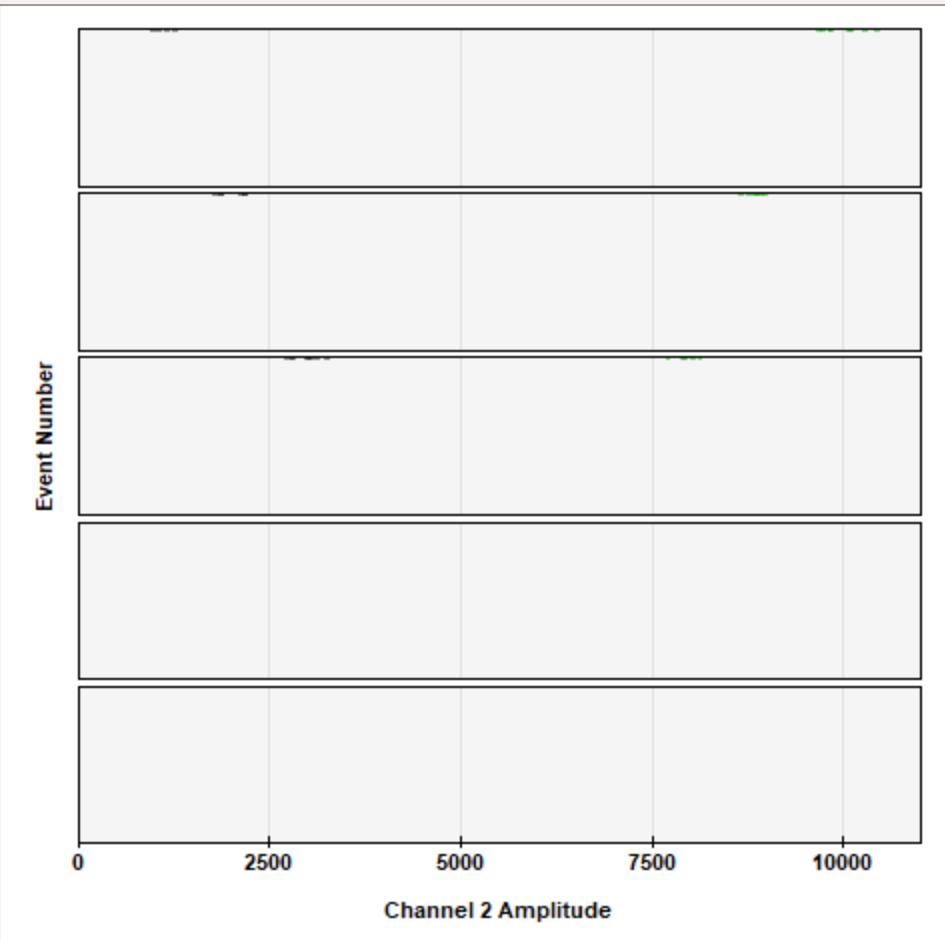


Избыток таргетного региона (кДНК)



Распак зондов

Градиент распака зондов



По времени

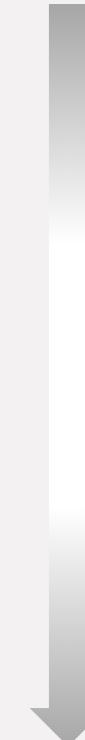
1 год

2 года

3 года

4 года

5 год



По циклу
заморозка/
разморозка

4 з./р.

10 з./р.

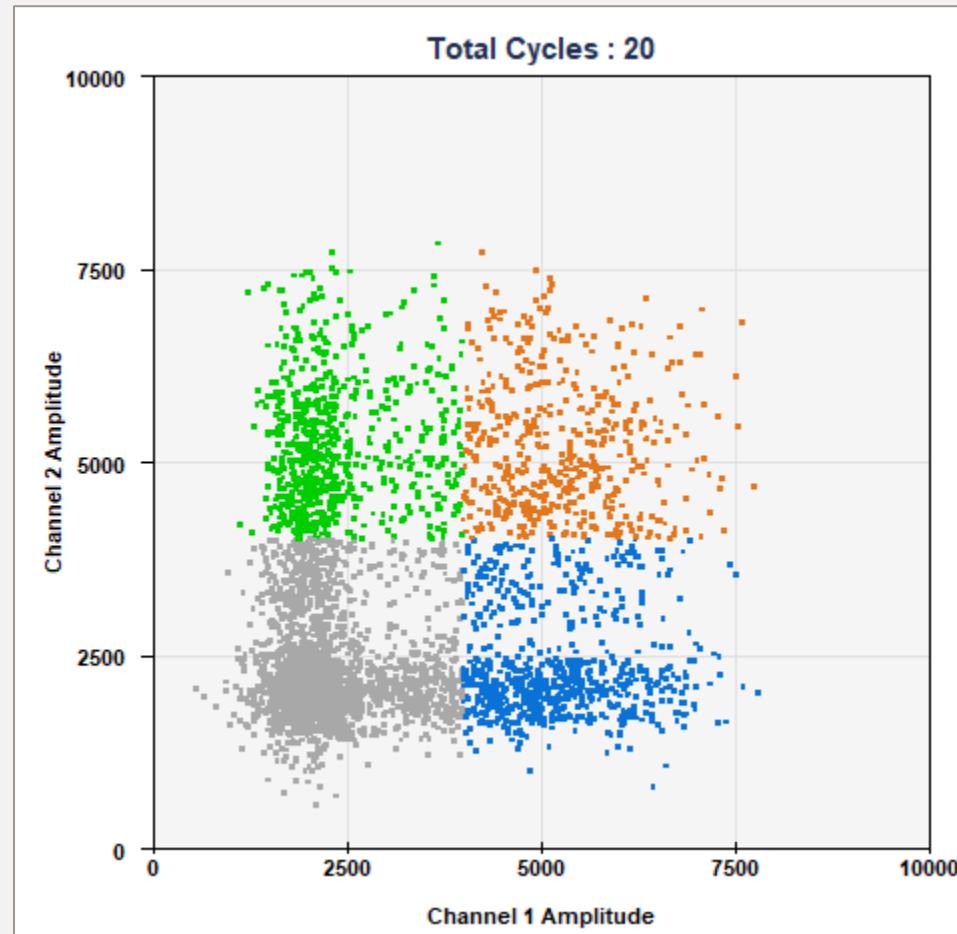
16 з./р.

20 з./р.



A

Влияние количества циклов на эффективность ddPCR



Стабилизация капель



qa
SCA

Некоторые решения



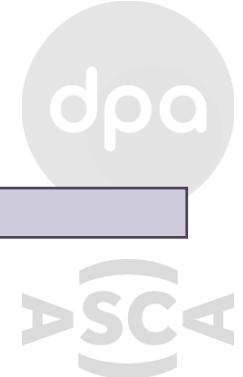
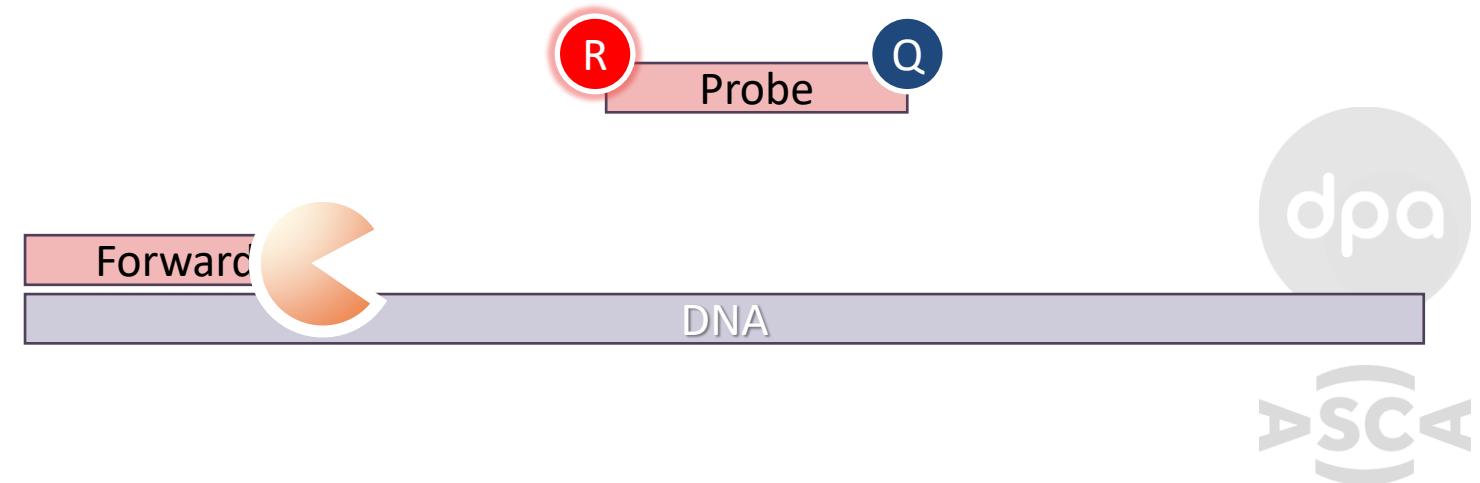
qPCR (detection)

TaqMan



Специфические зонды

- TaqMan assay
 - Taq-pol – exonuclease activity



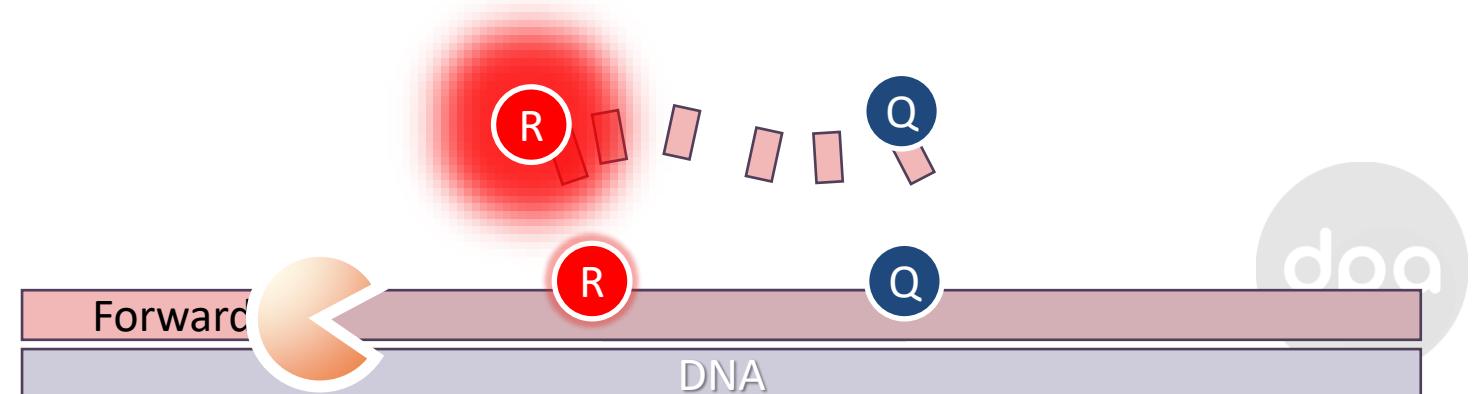
qPCR (detection)

TaqMan



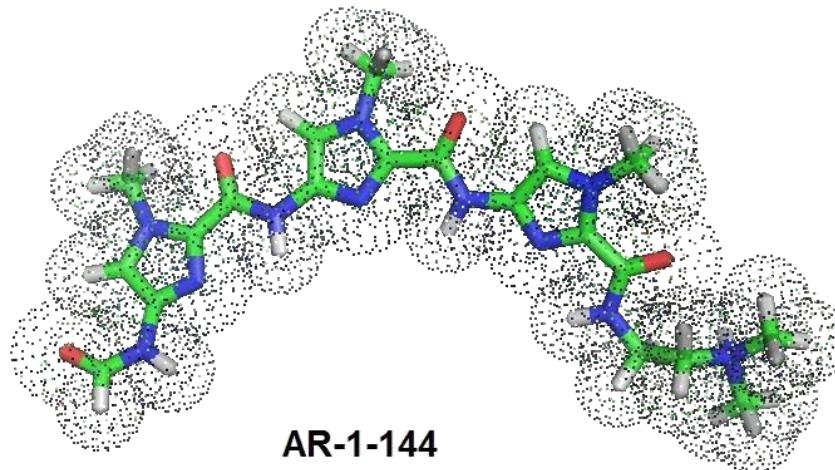
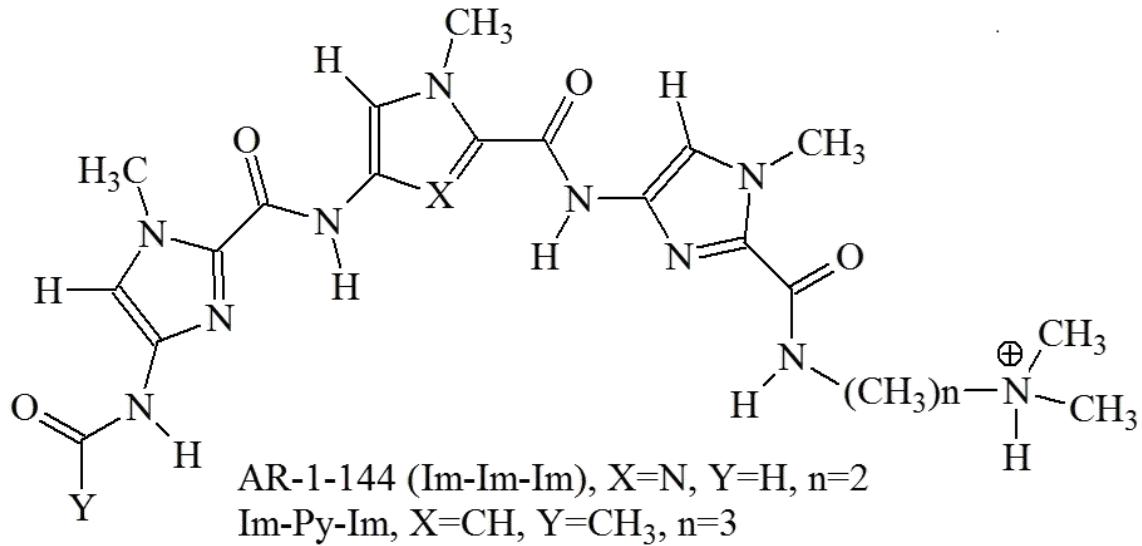
Специфические зонды

- TaqMan assay
 - Taq-pol – exonuclease activity
 - Reporter – флуорофора
 - Quencher - гаситель



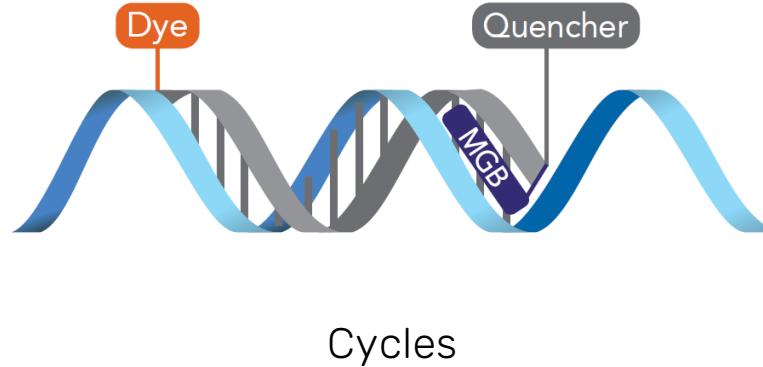
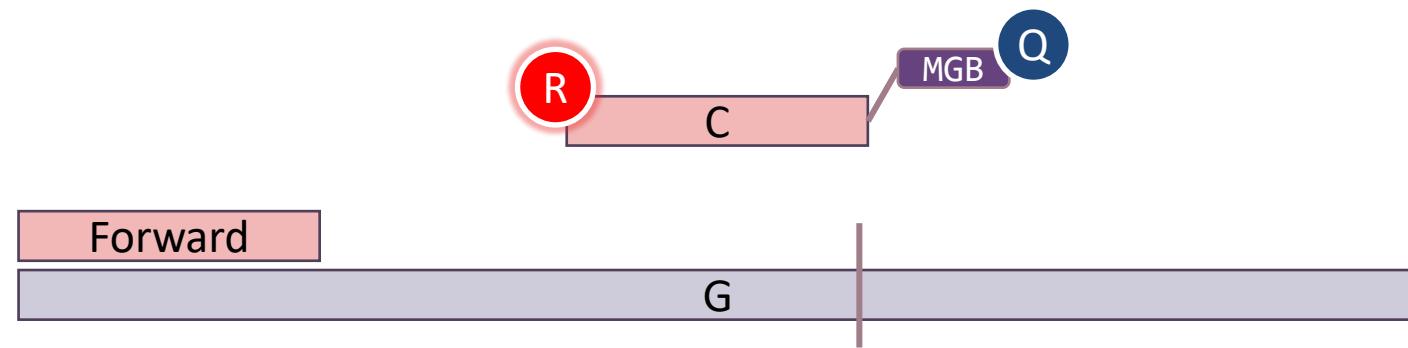
do
ASCA

Minor groove binder



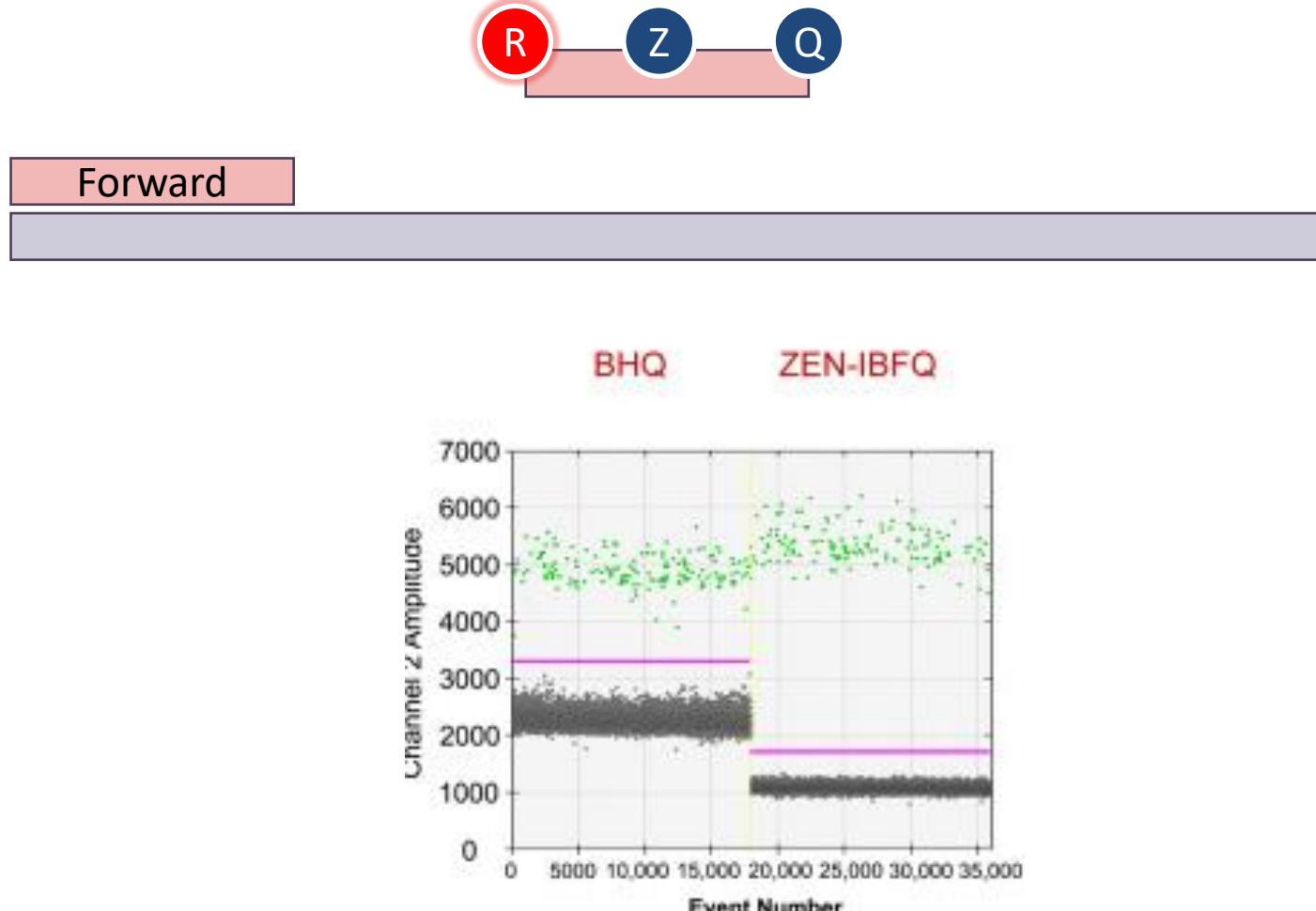
TaqMan

Allele Specific qPCR (AS-qPCR)



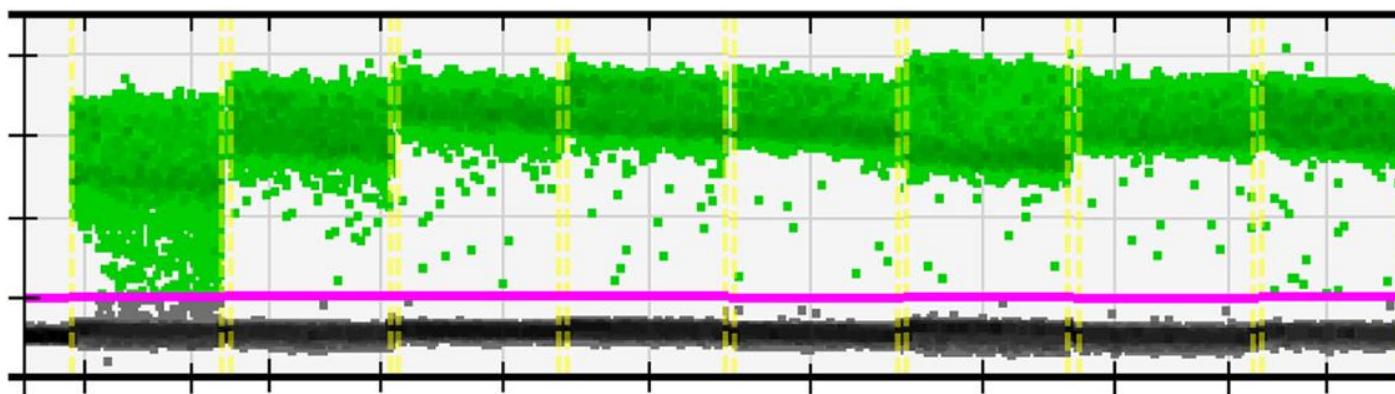
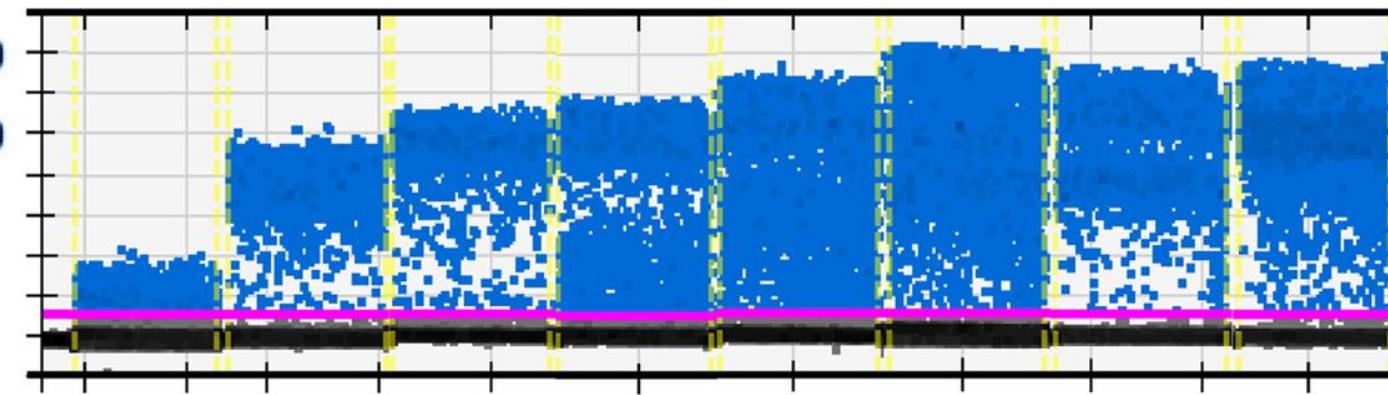
TaqMan

Double quenching



TaqMan

Double quenching





Цифровая ПЦР
это не только ТаqMan



Competitive Allele-Specific PCR

- KASP Assay Mix



- KASP Master Mix



Denaturation Step

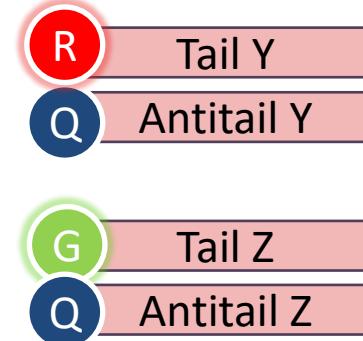


Competitive Allele-Specific PCR

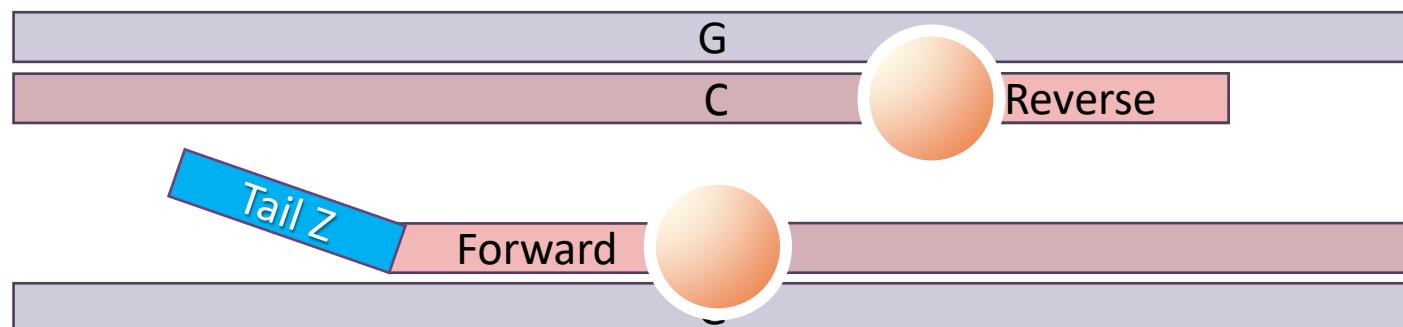
- KASP Assay Mix



- KASP Master Mix

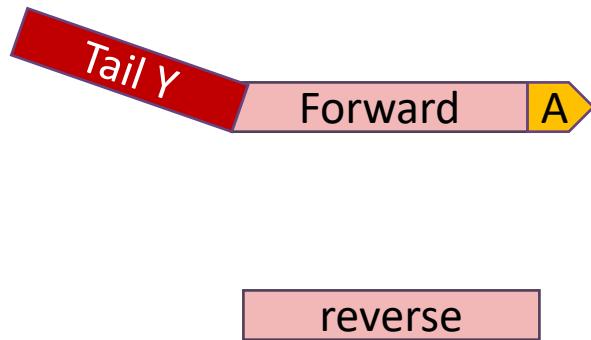


Annealing-Elongation Step

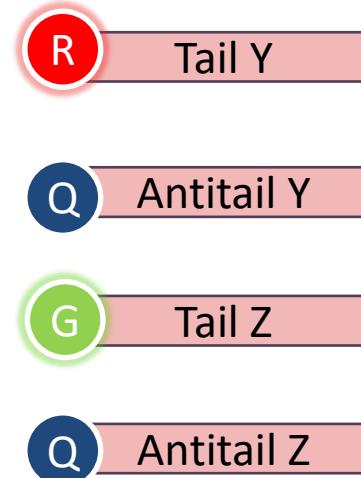


Competitive Allele-Specific PCR

- KASP Assay Mix



- KASP Master Mix



Denaturation Step

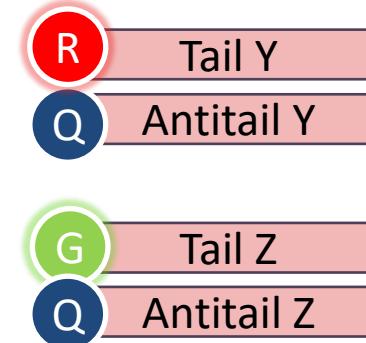


Competitive Allele-Specific PCR

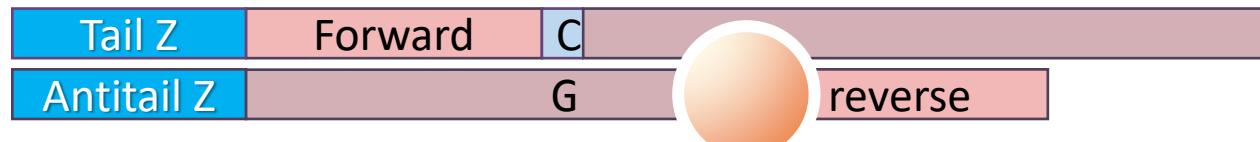
- KASP Assay Mix



- KASP Master Mix



Annealing Step



Competitive Allele-Specific PCR

- KASP Assay Mix



- KASP Master Mix



Denaturation Step



Competitive Allele-Specific PCR

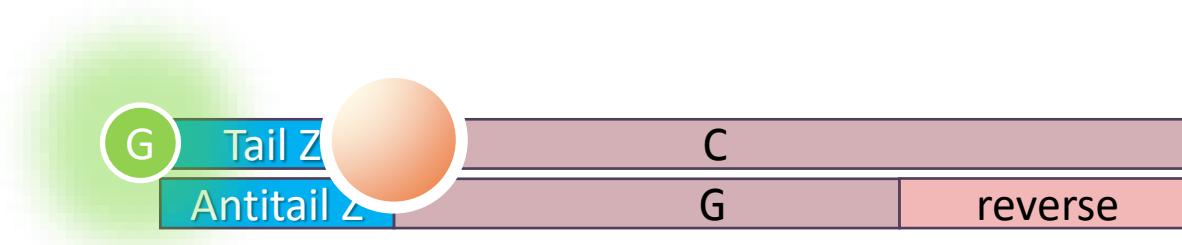
- KASP Assay Mix



- KASP Master Mix

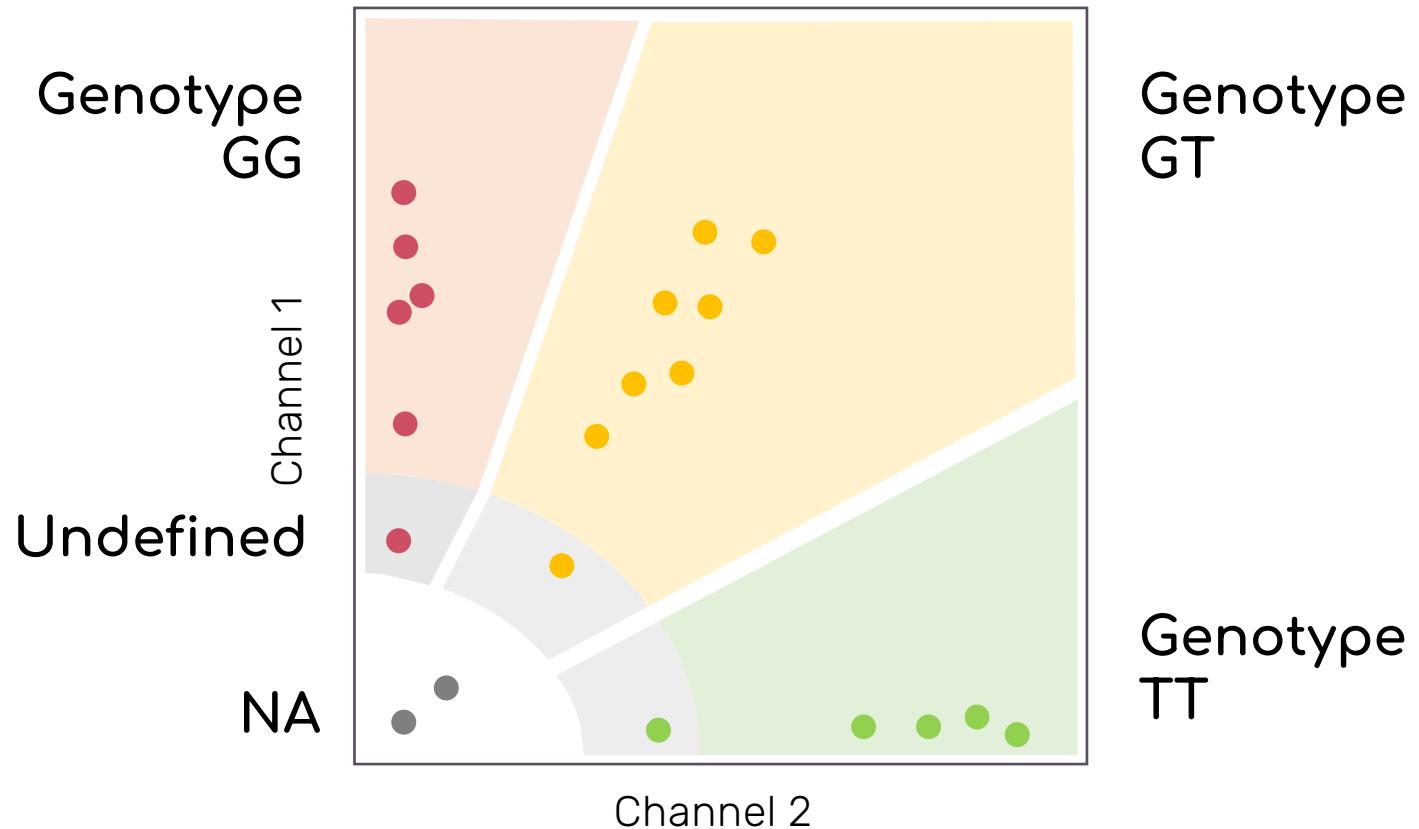


Annealing Step



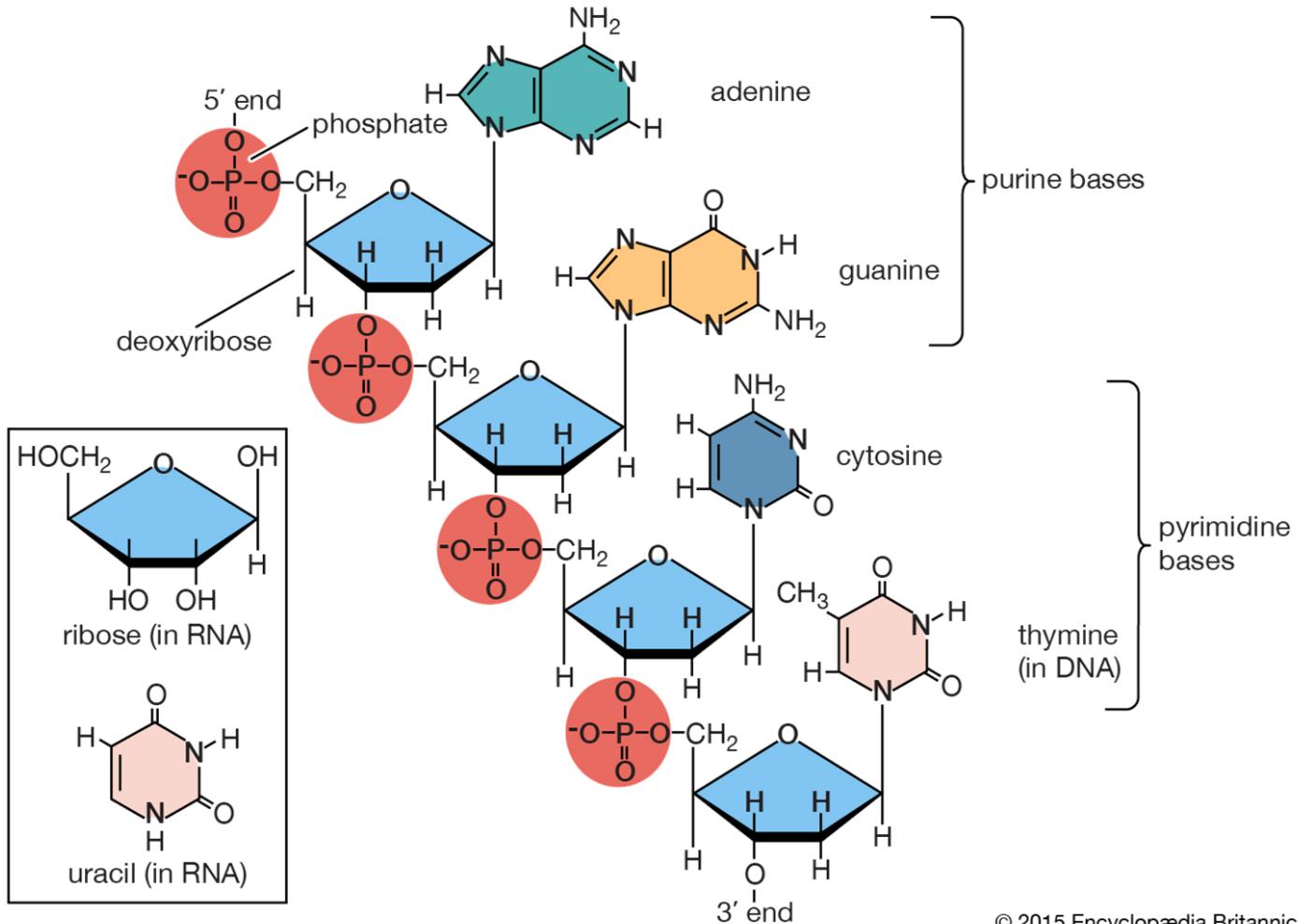
Competitive Allele-Specific PCR

2D plot



DNA

Formulae

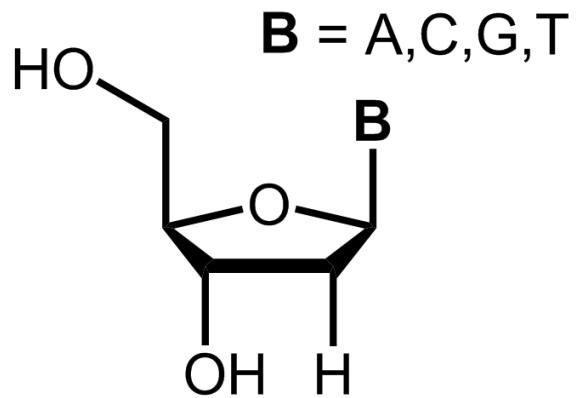


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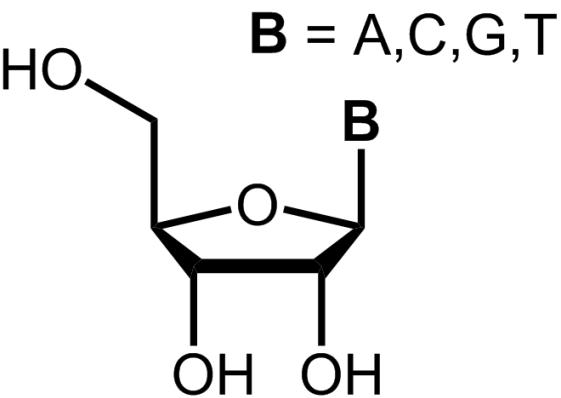


DNA

Formulae

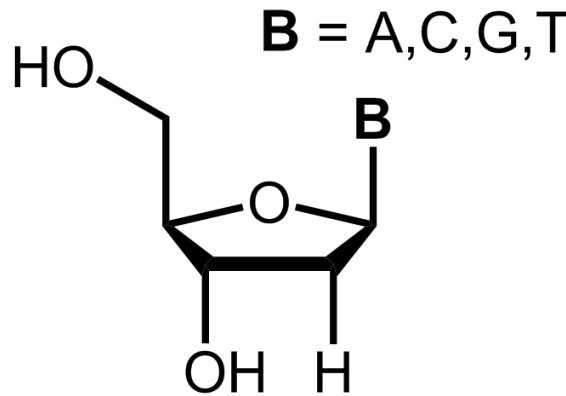


DNA Monomer

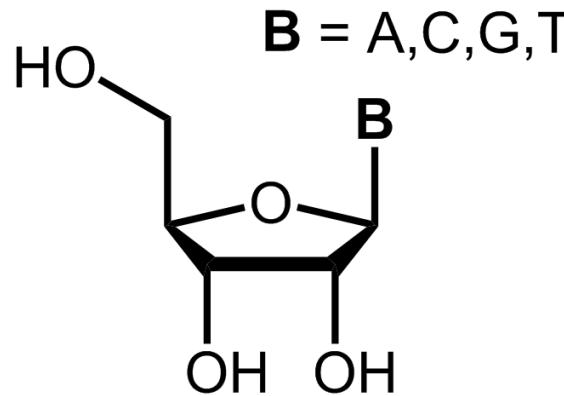


RNA Monomer

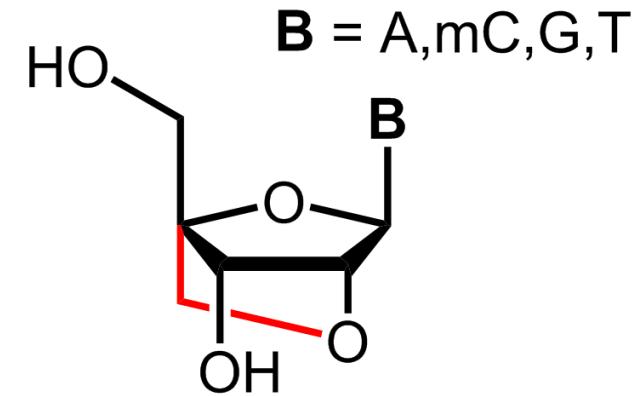
Locked nucleic acid



DNA Monomer

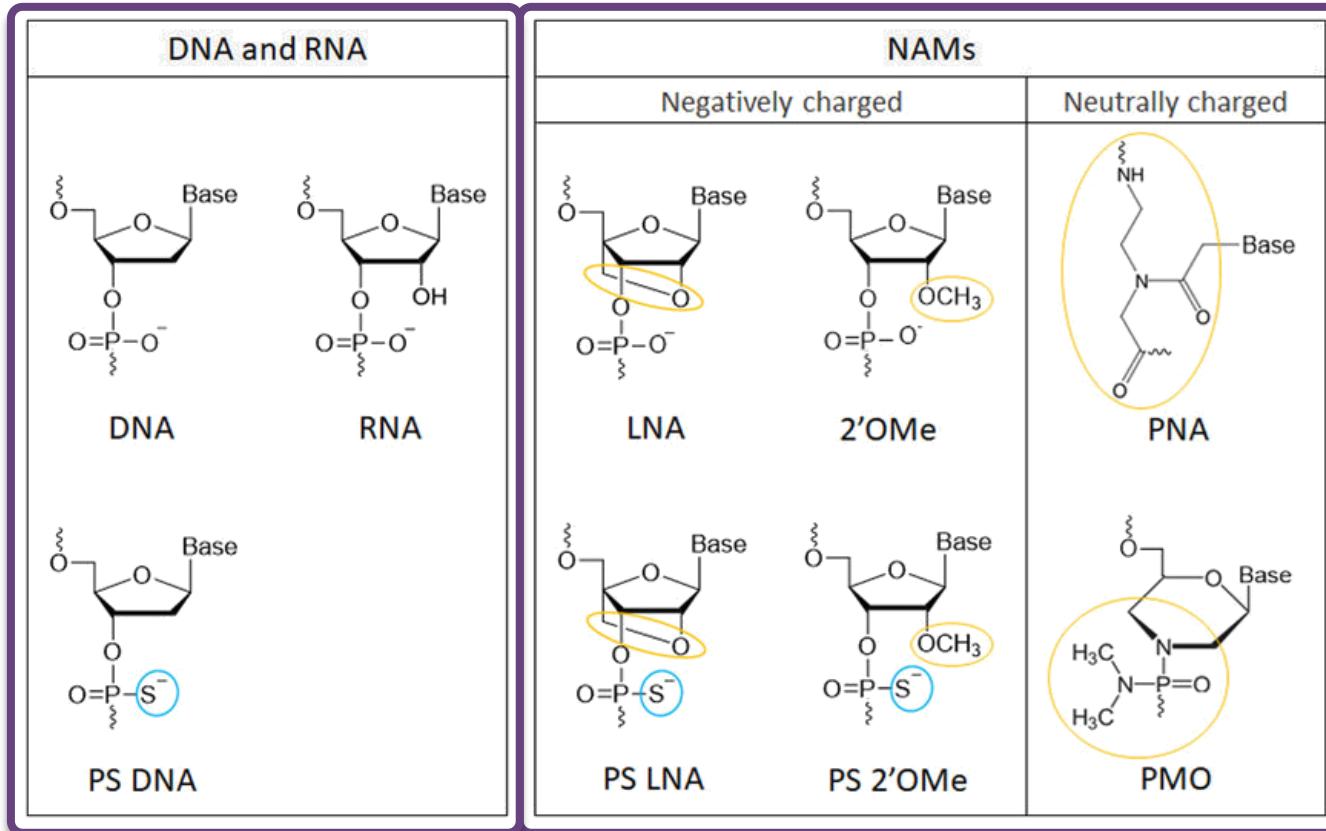


RNA Monomer



LNA Monomer

NAMs – nucleic acid mimics



RNase H-dependent PCR

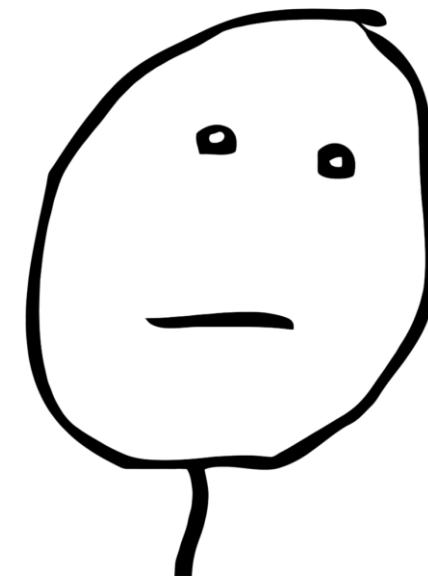


RNase H-dependent PCR

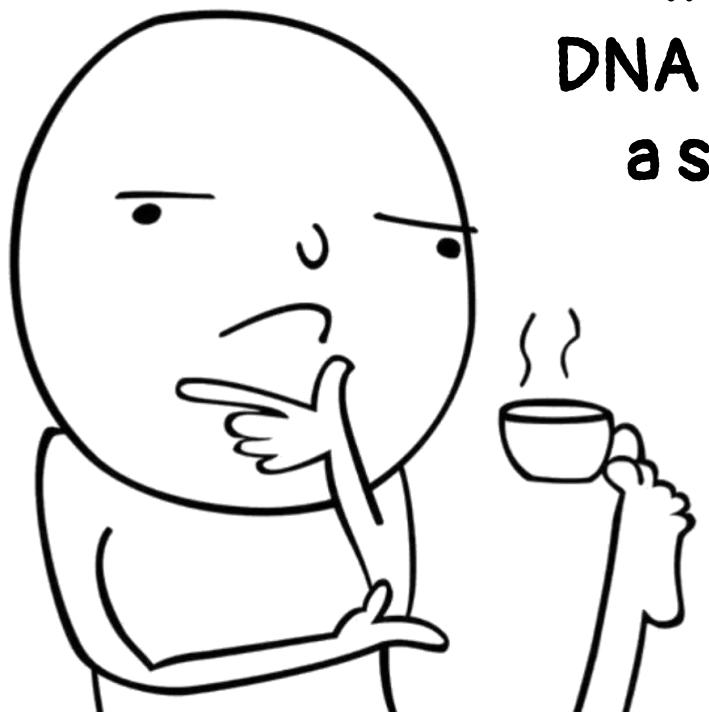
Dumb idea but



What if
we combine
DNA and RNA into
a single string



RNase H-dependent PCR



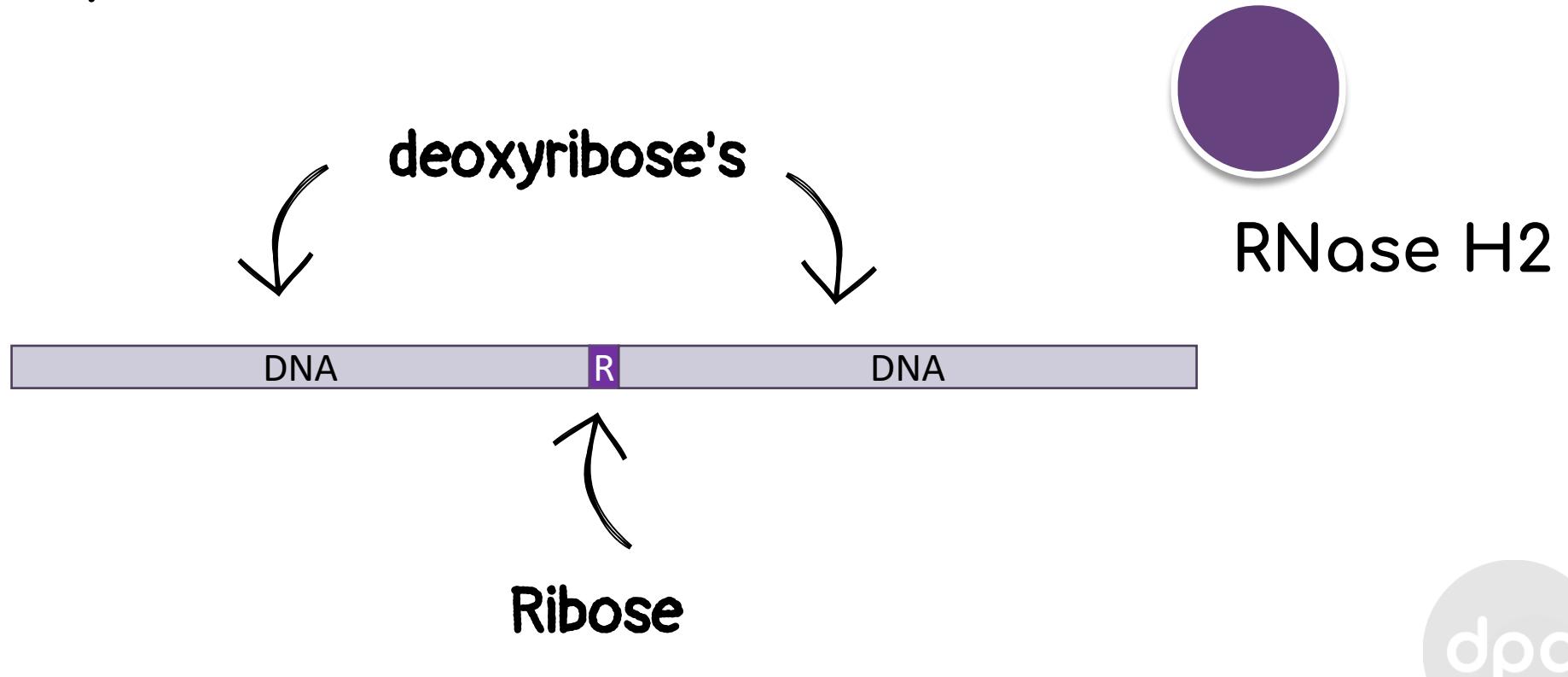
What if
we combine
DNA and RNA int
a single string

hmm
What could go wrong?



pa
ASCA

RNase H-dependent PCR



phAmp

RNase H-dependent PCR

Oh boy!



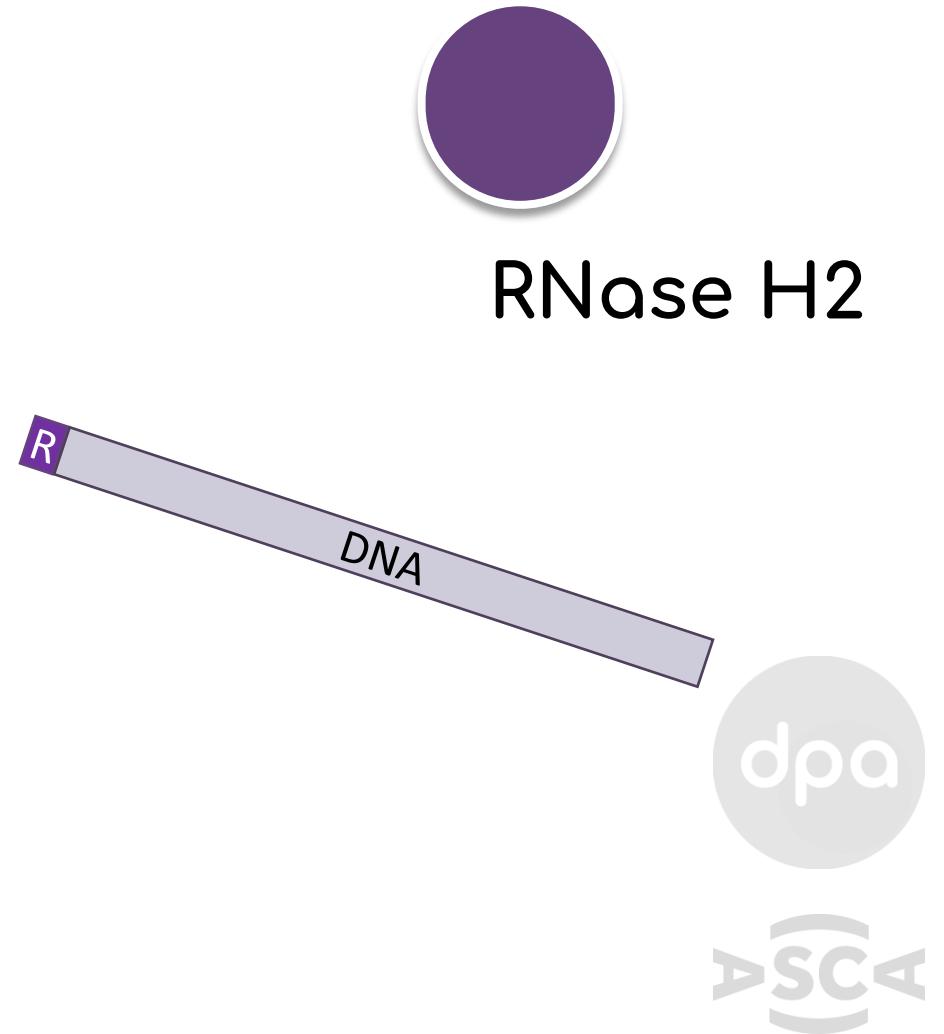
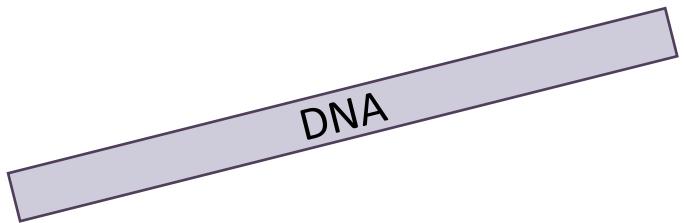
RNase H2



Ribose

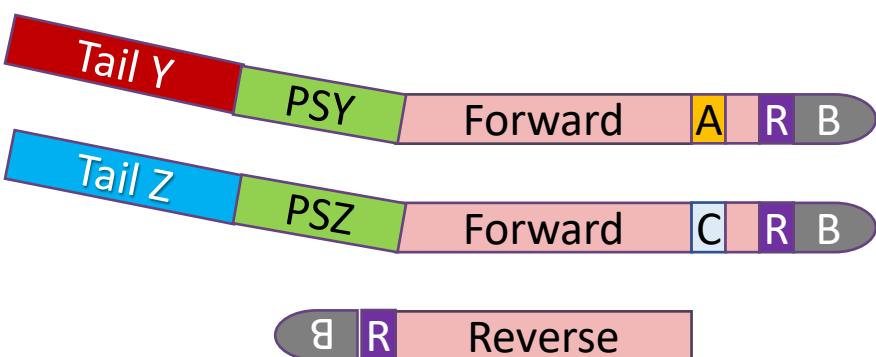


RNase H-dependent PCR

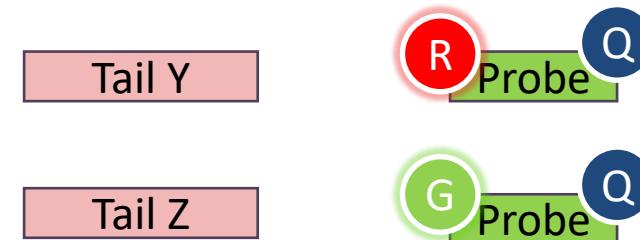


RNase H-dependent PCR

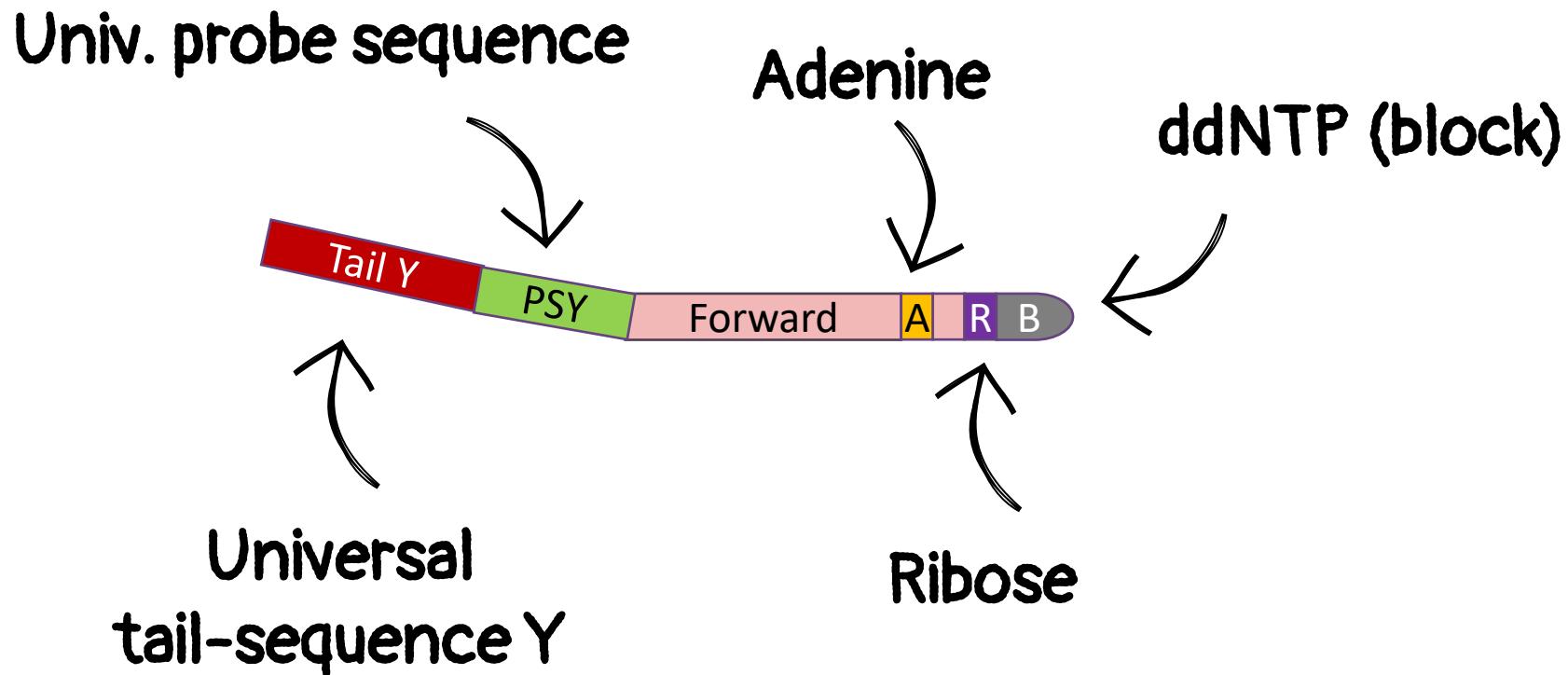
- phAmp Assay Mix



- phAmp Master Mix

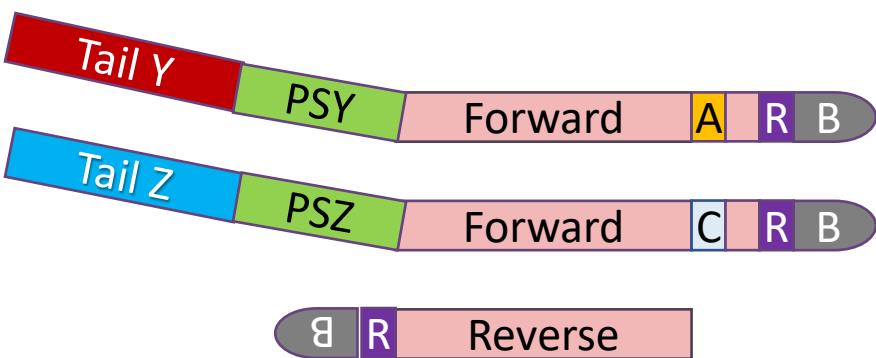


RNase H-dependent PCR

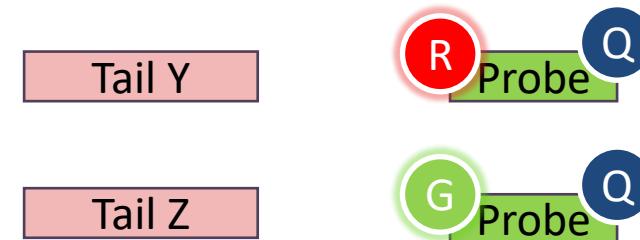


RNase H-dependent PCR

- phAmp Assay Mix

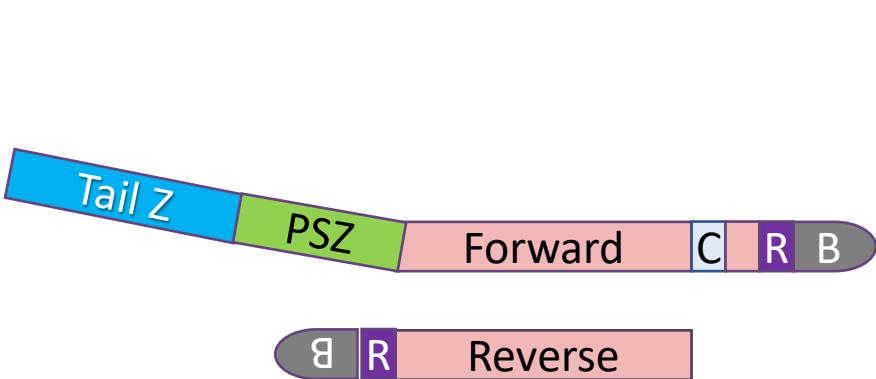


- phAmp Master Mix

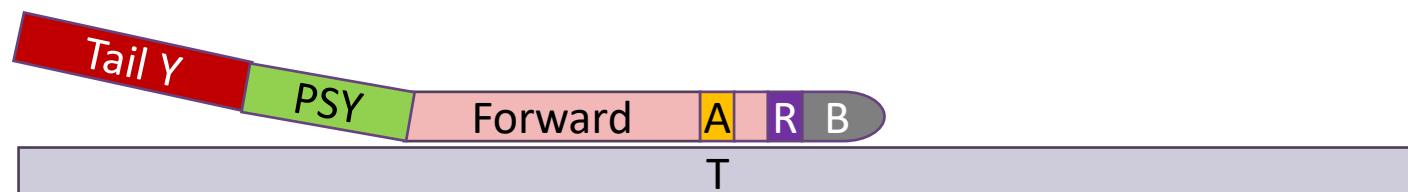
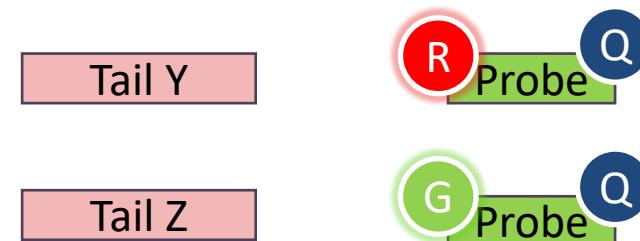


RNase H-dependent PCR

- phAmp Assay Mix

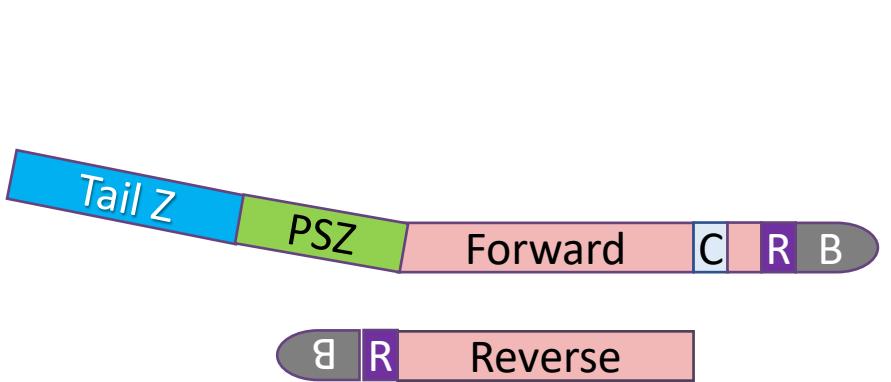


- phAmp Master Mix

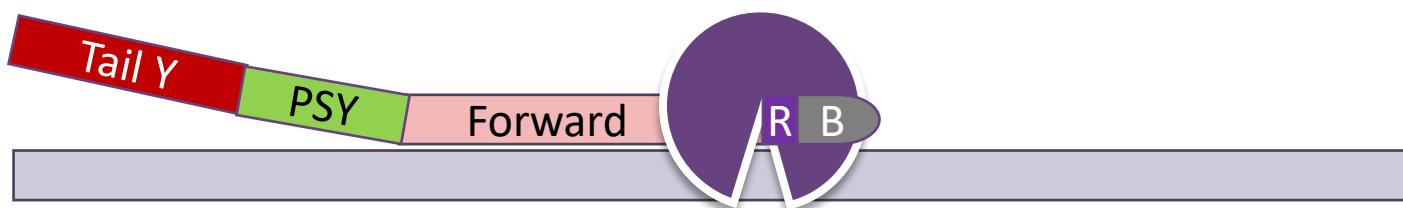
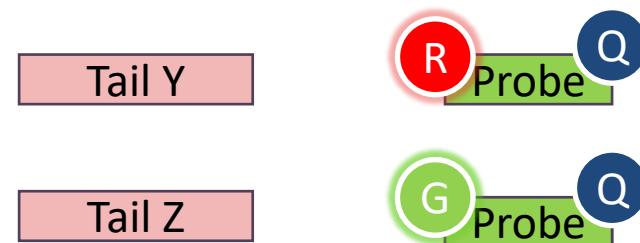


RNase H-dependent PCR

- phAmp Assay Mix

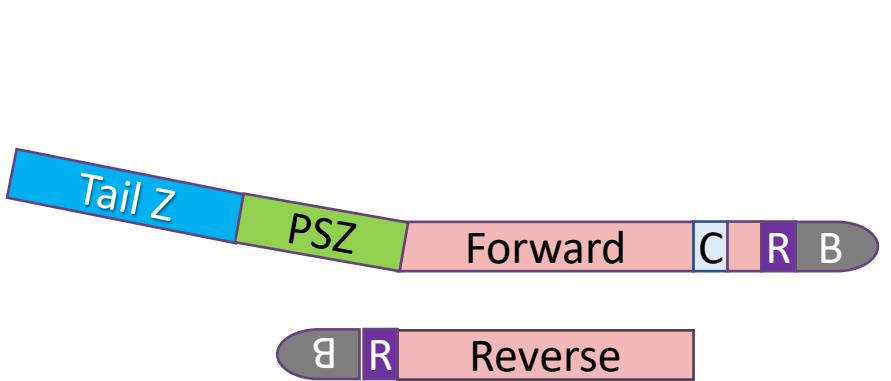


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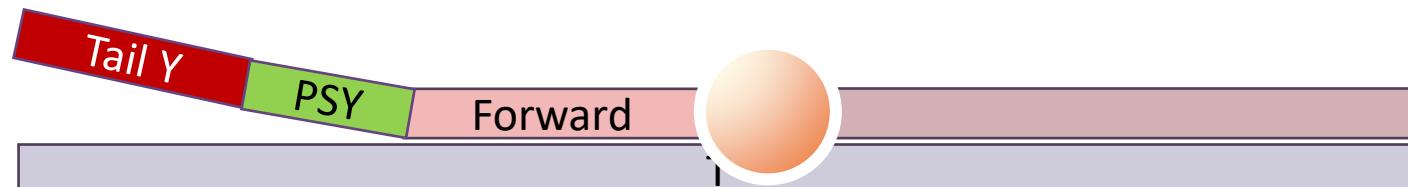
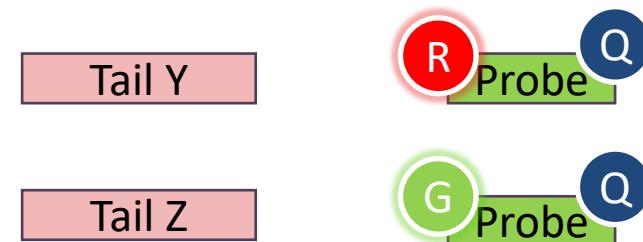


RNase H-dependent PCR

- phAmp Assay Mix

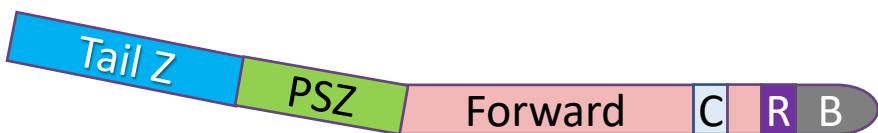


- phAmp Master Mix

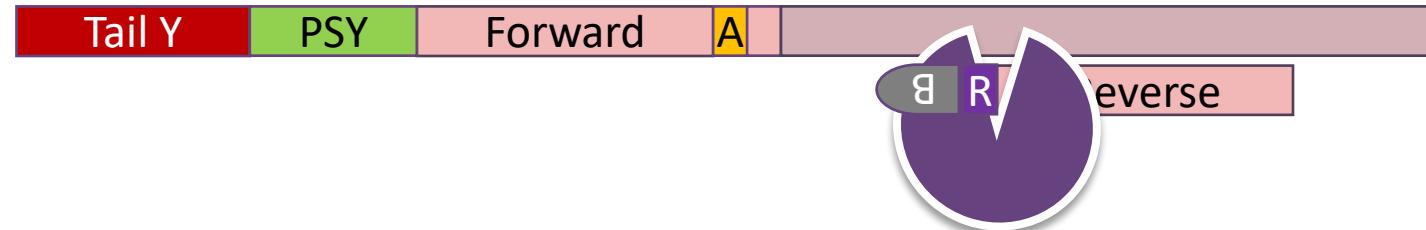
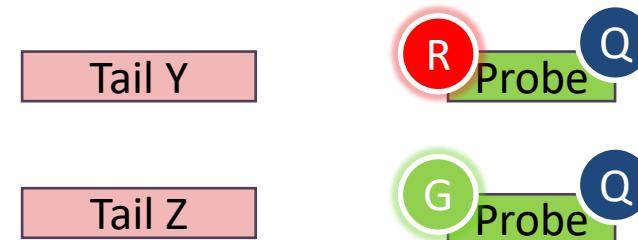


RNase H-dependent PCR

- phAmp Assay Mix

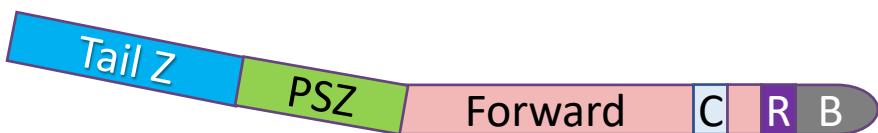


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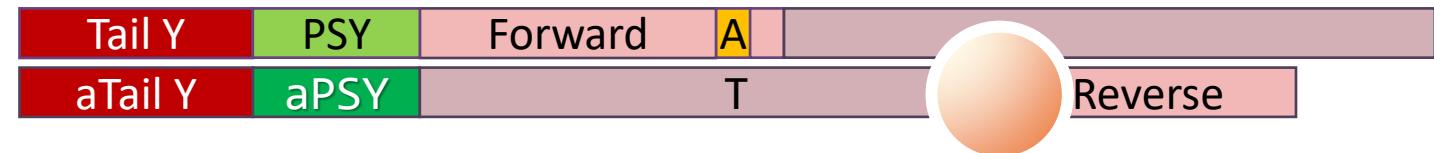
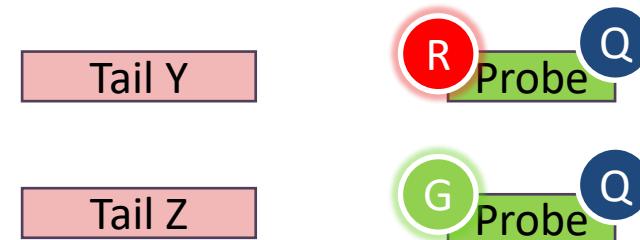


RNase H-dependent PCR

- phAmp Assay Mix

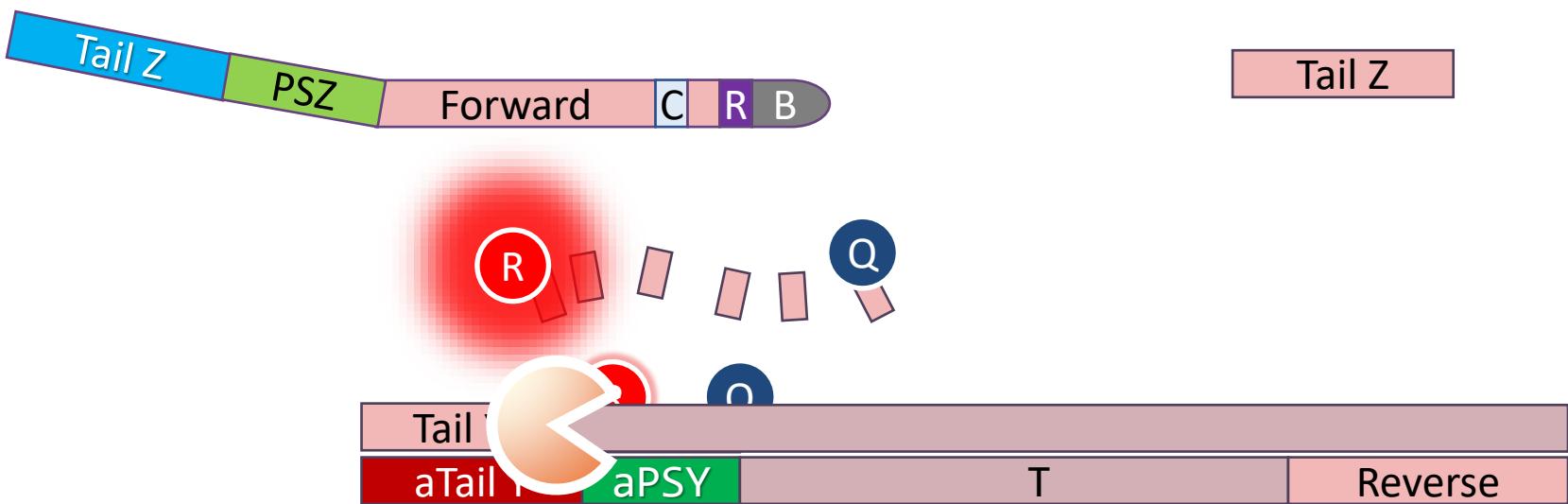


- phAmp Master Mix



RNase H-dependent PCR

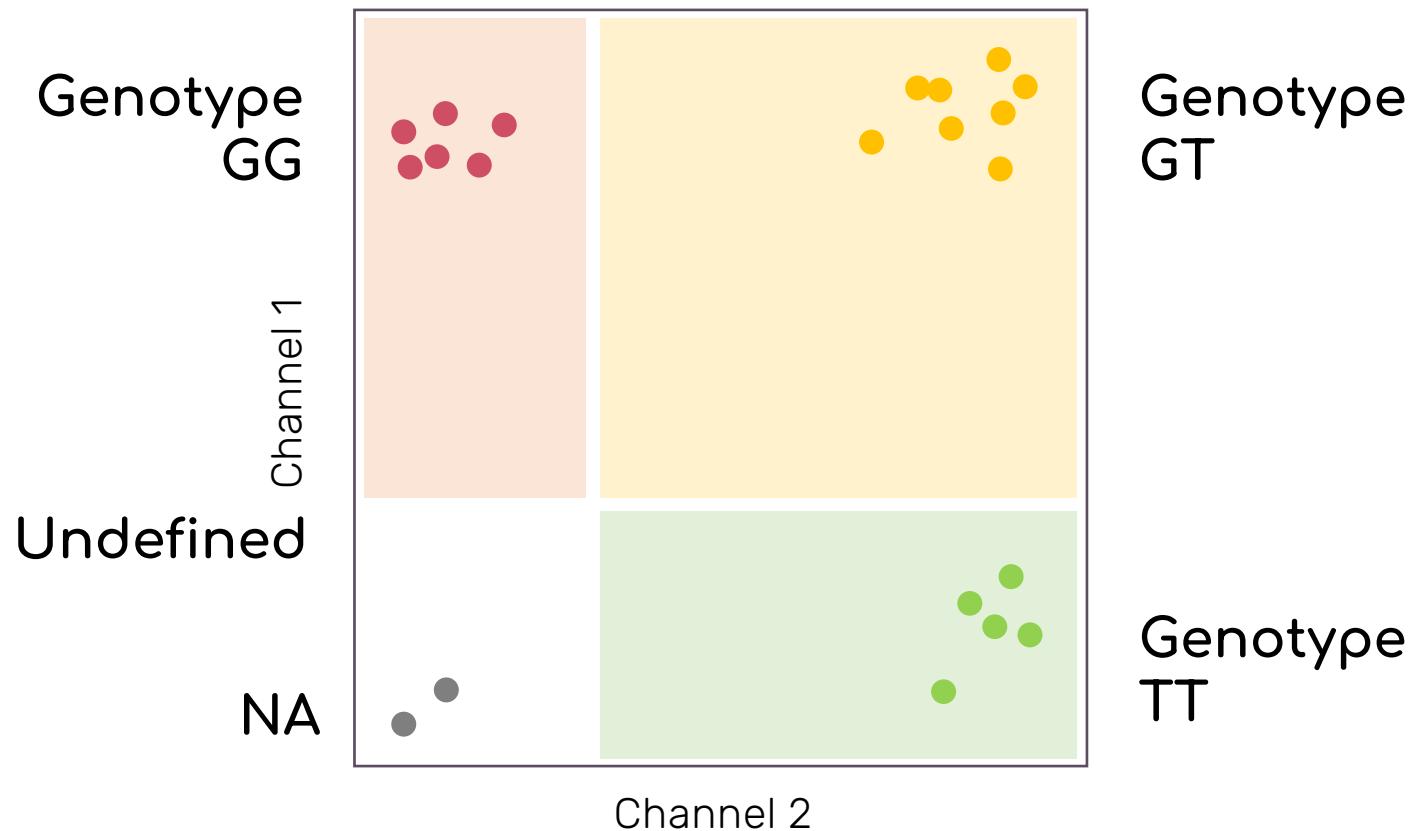
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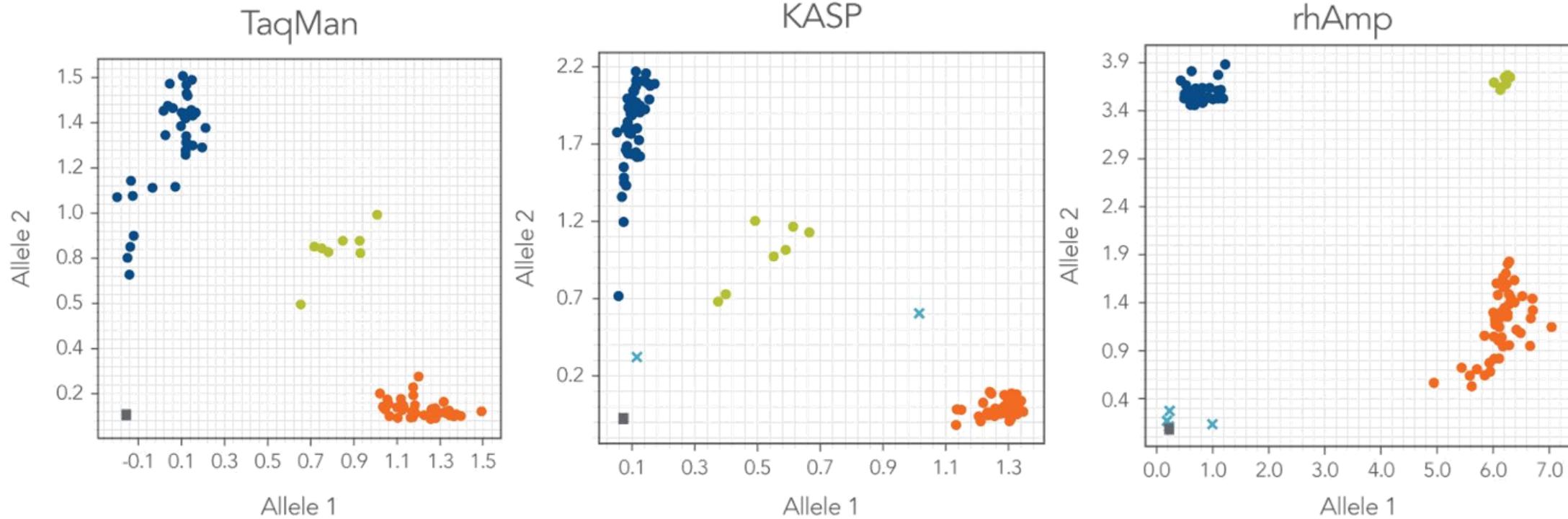
- phAmp Master Mix



RNase H-dependent PCR



Comparison

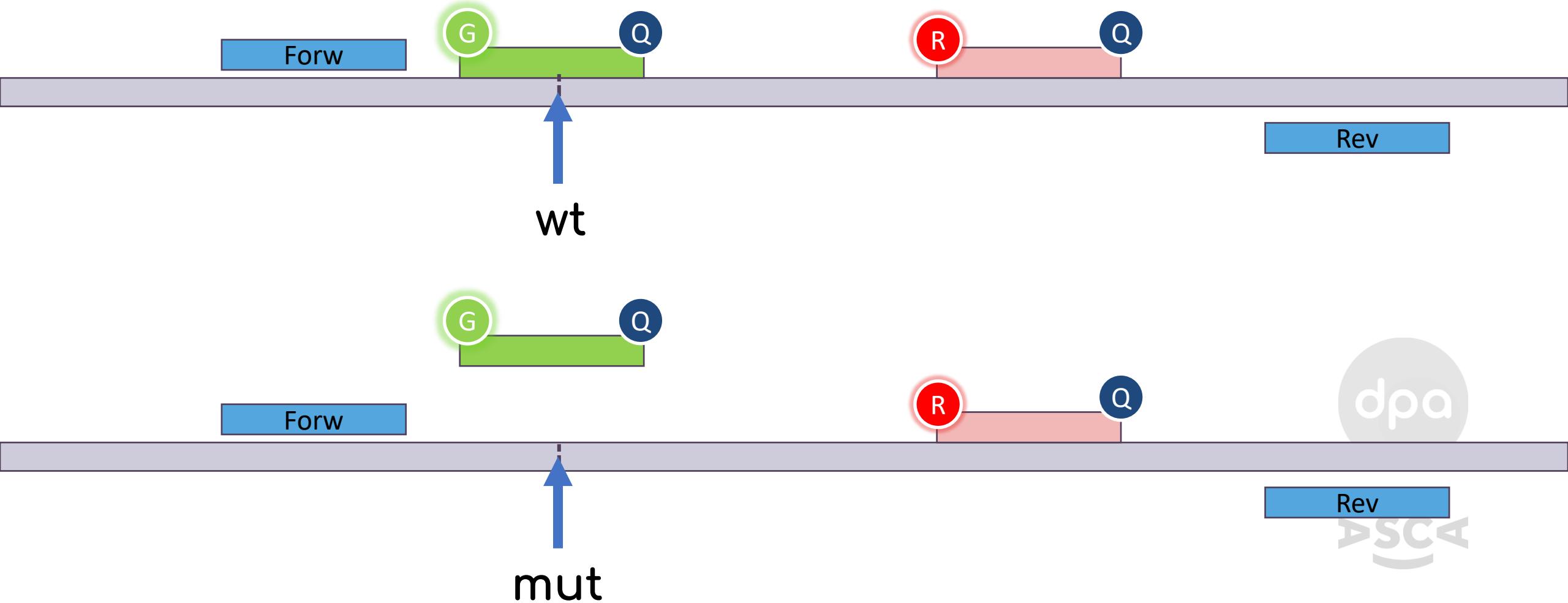




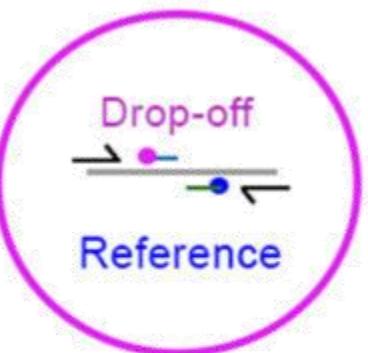
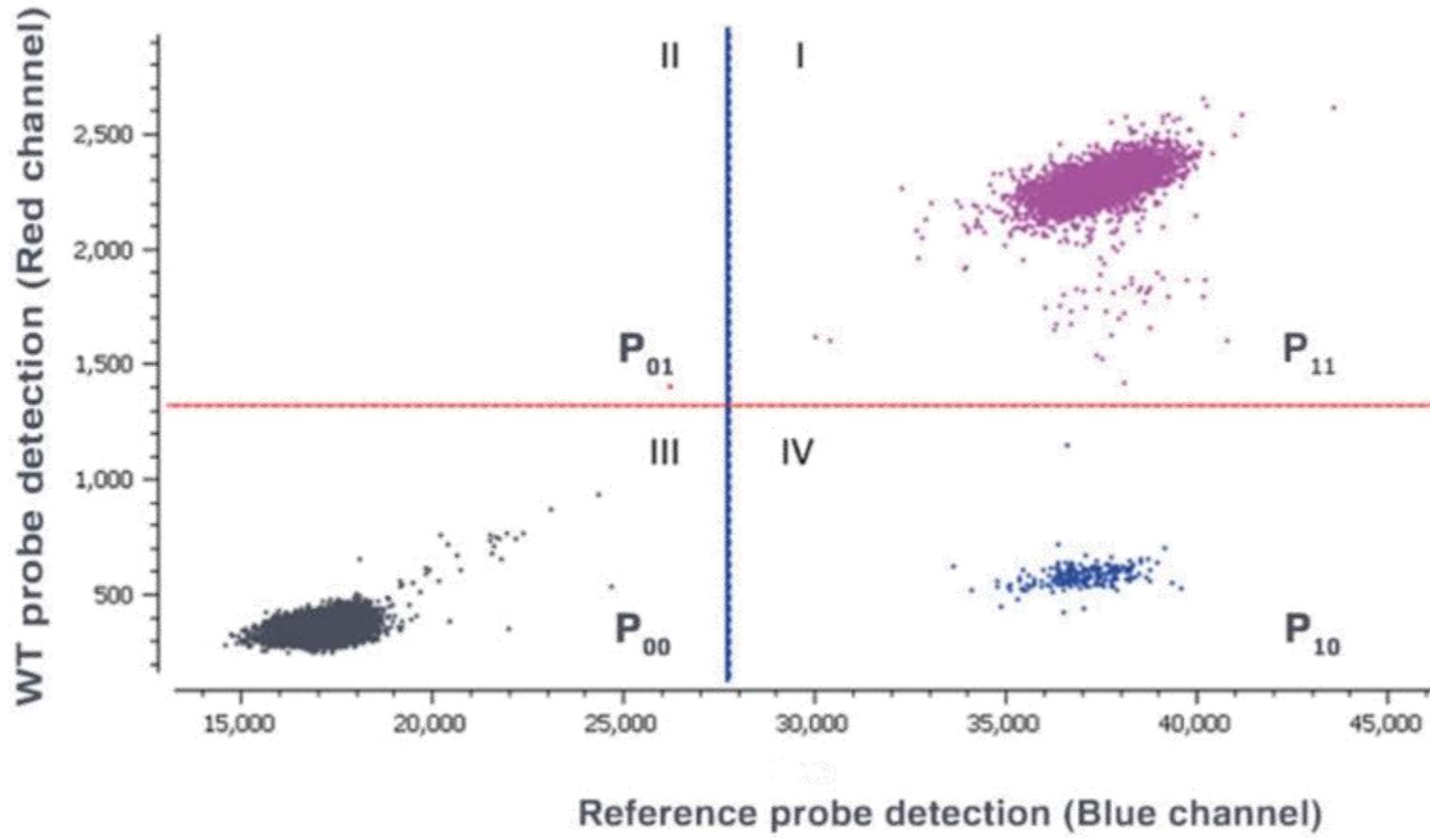
Напоследок



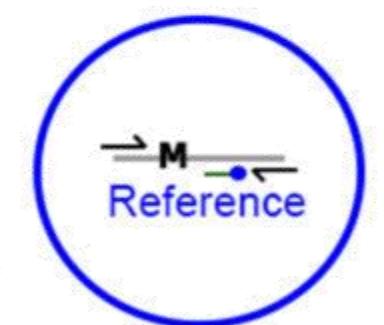
Drop-Off Assays



Drop-Off Assays

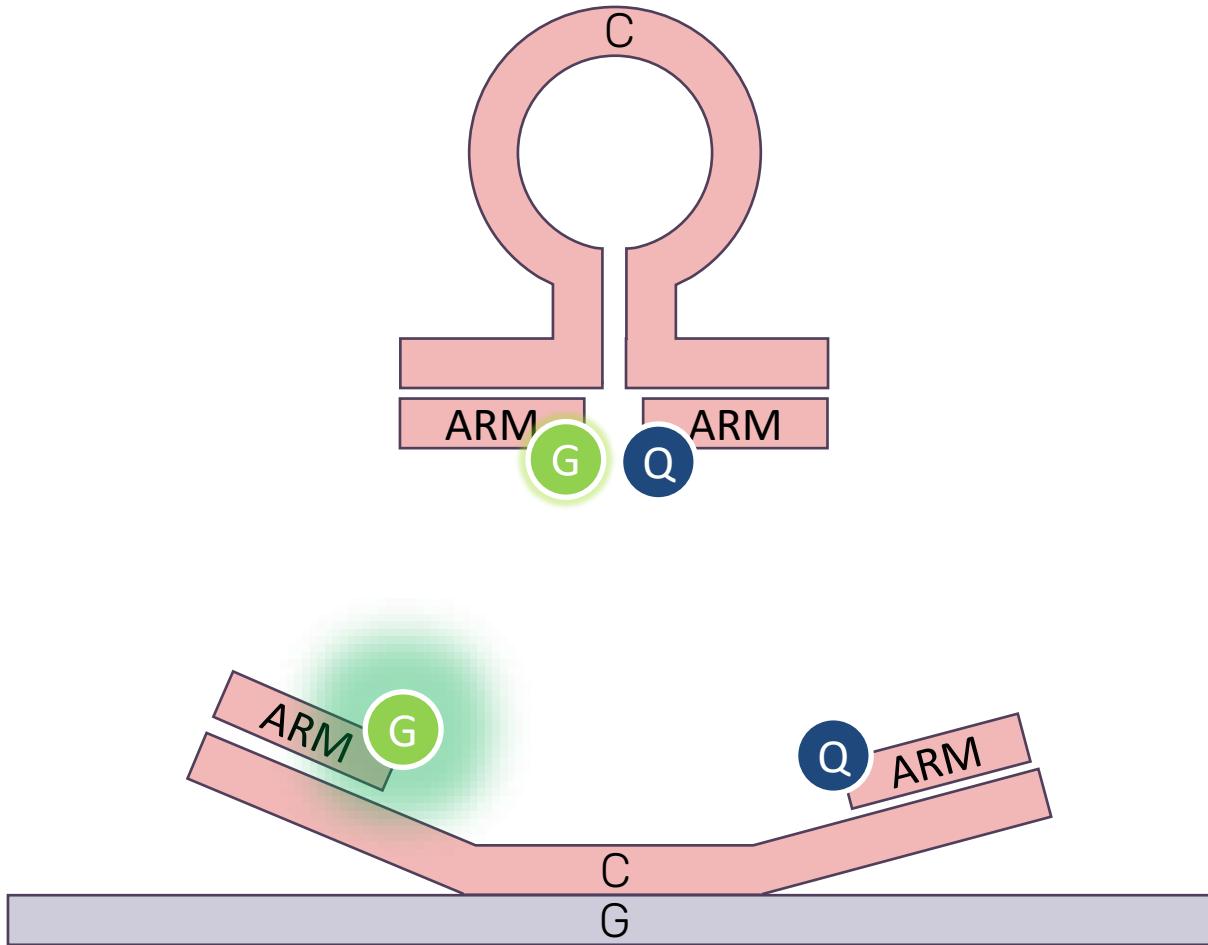


Wild-type allele: Double positive droplets

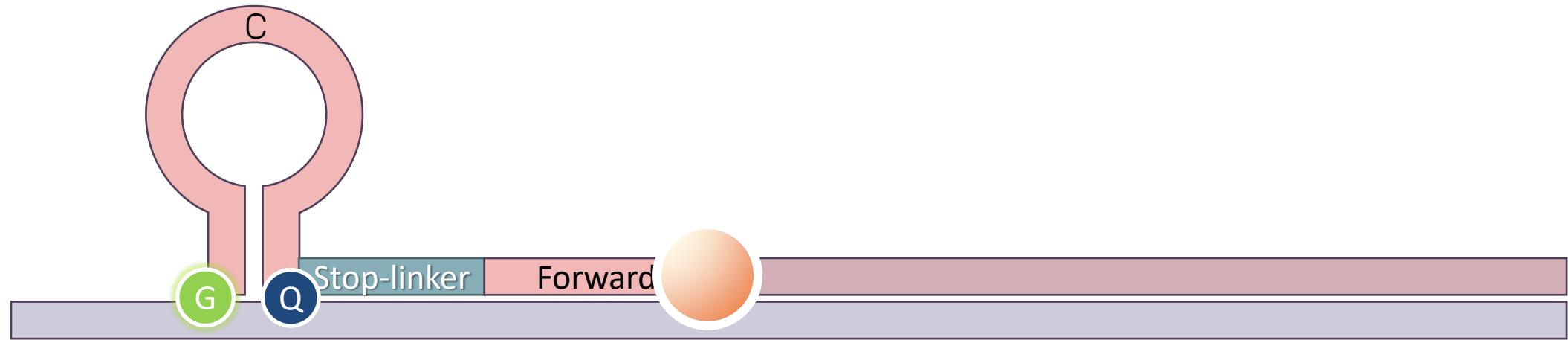


Mutant allele: Simple positive droplets

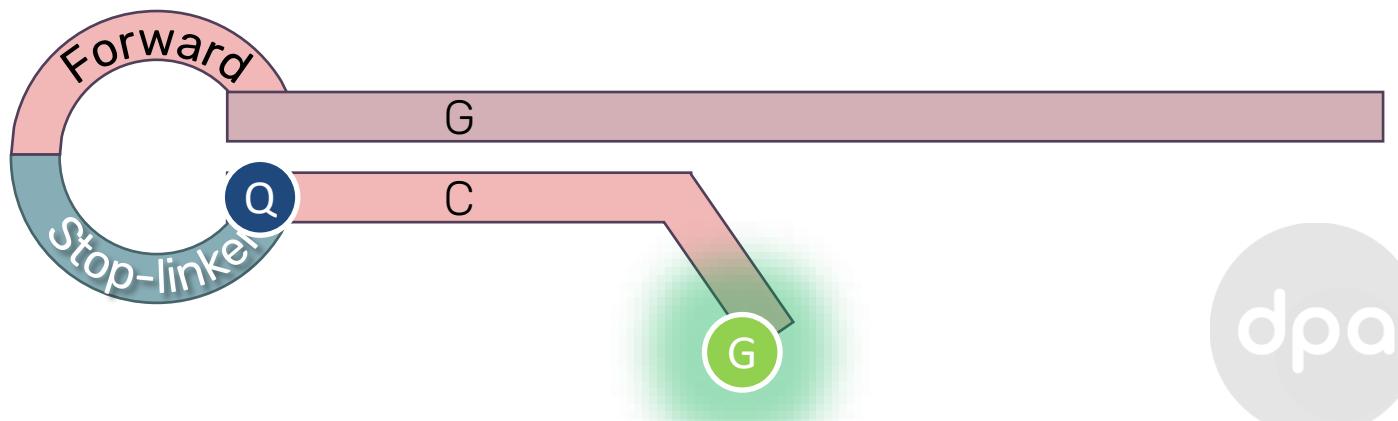
Tripartite molecular beacons



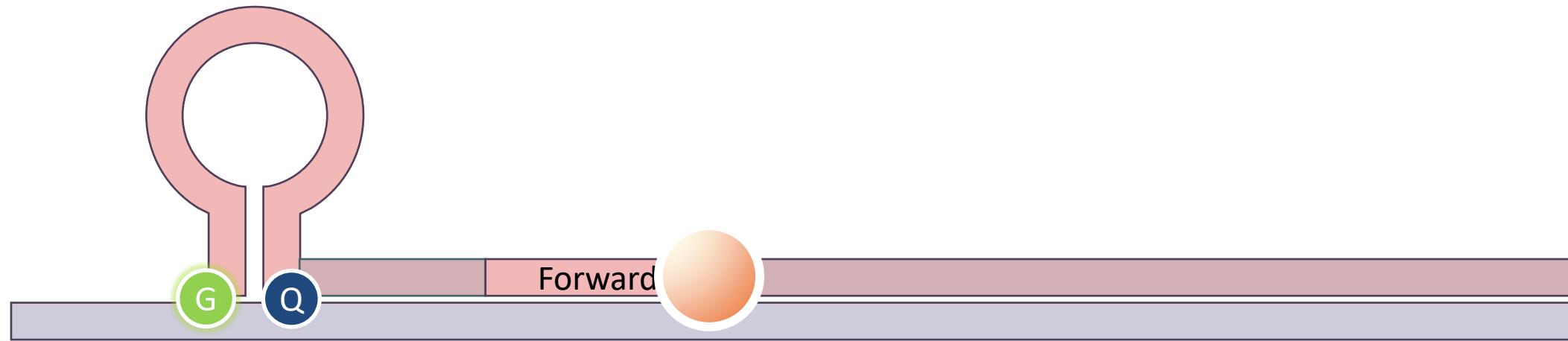
(Beacon-like) Scorpion probe



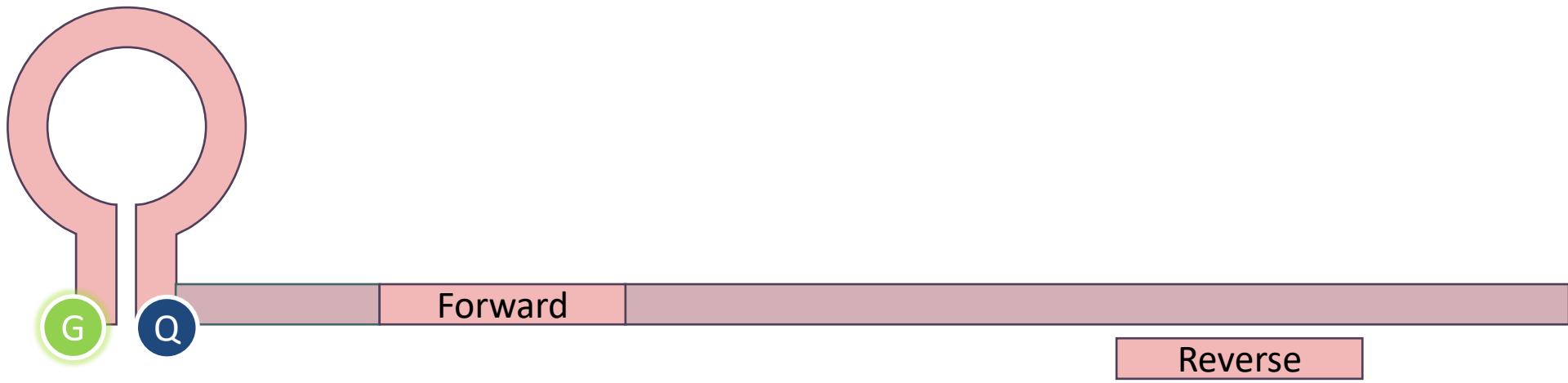
(Beacon-like) Scorpion probe



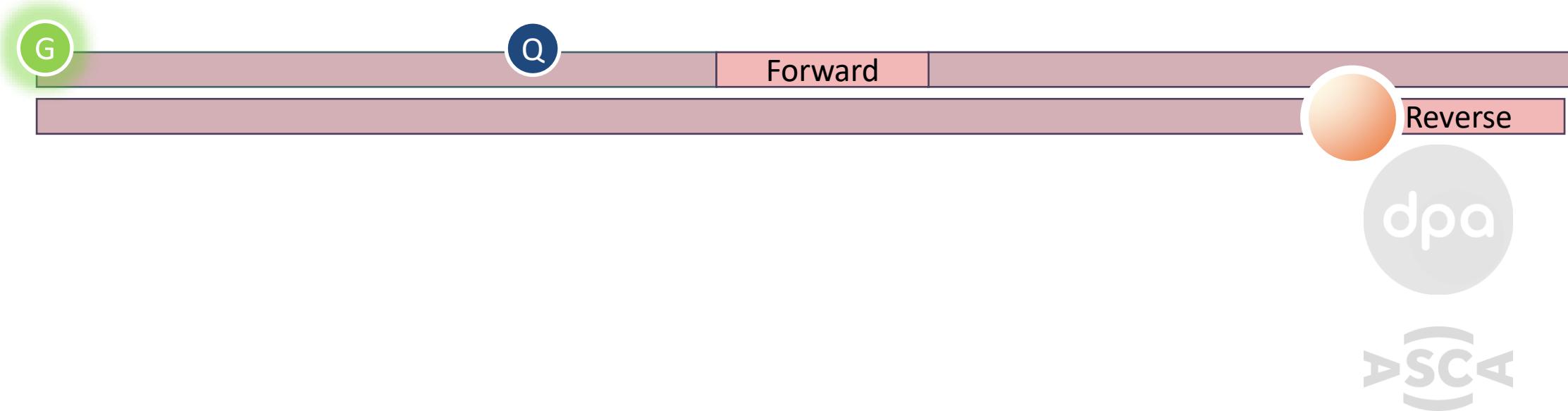
(Beacon-like) Amplifluor assay



(Beacon-like) Amplifluor assay

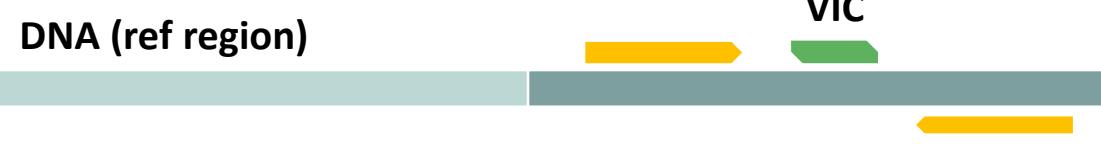
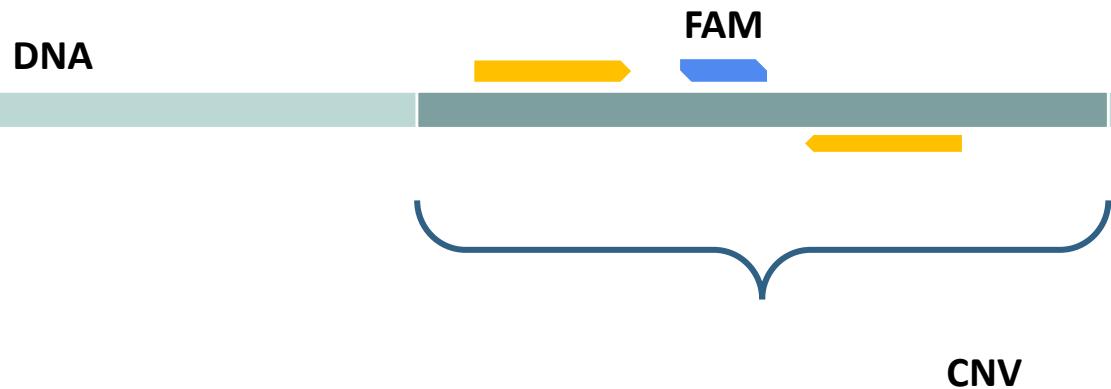


(Beacon-like) Amplifluor assay

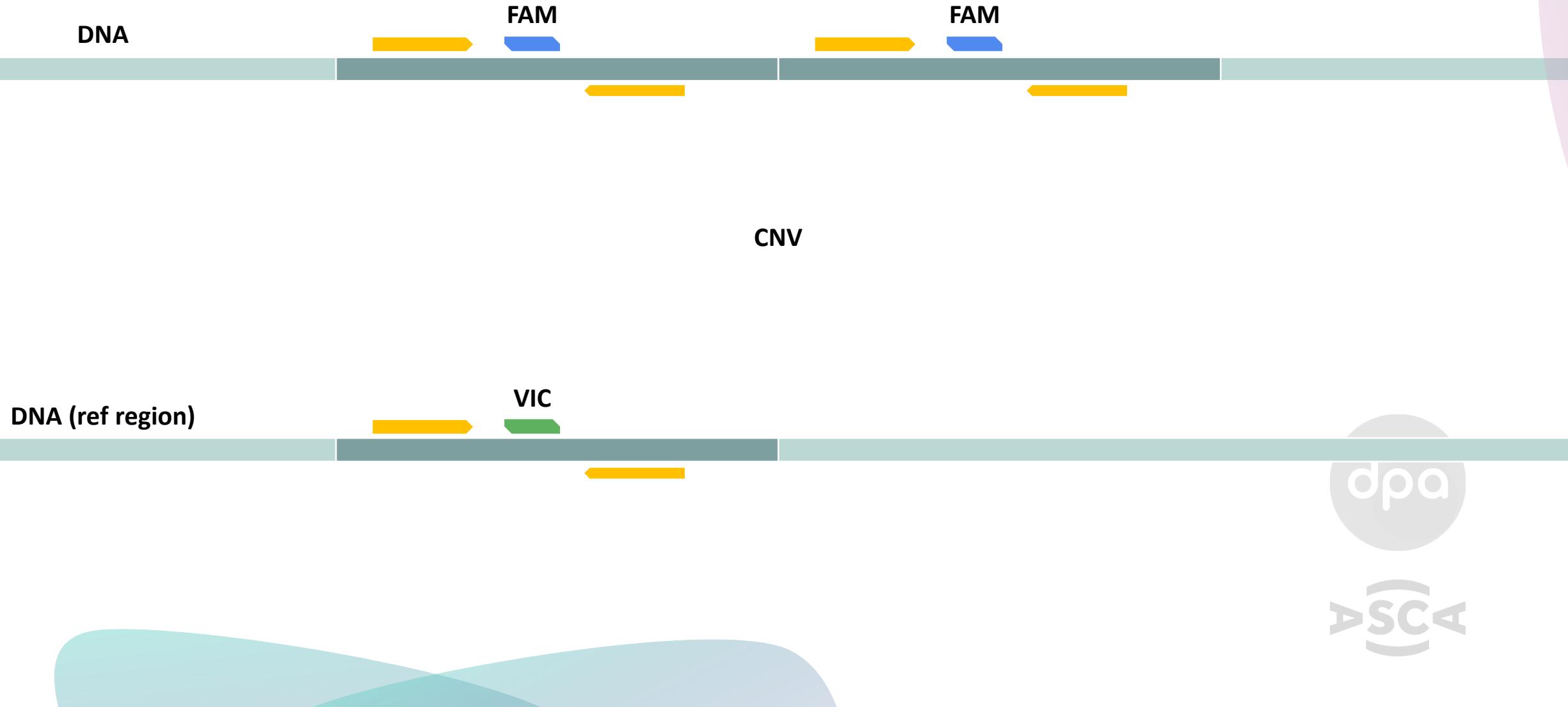


Copy number variation

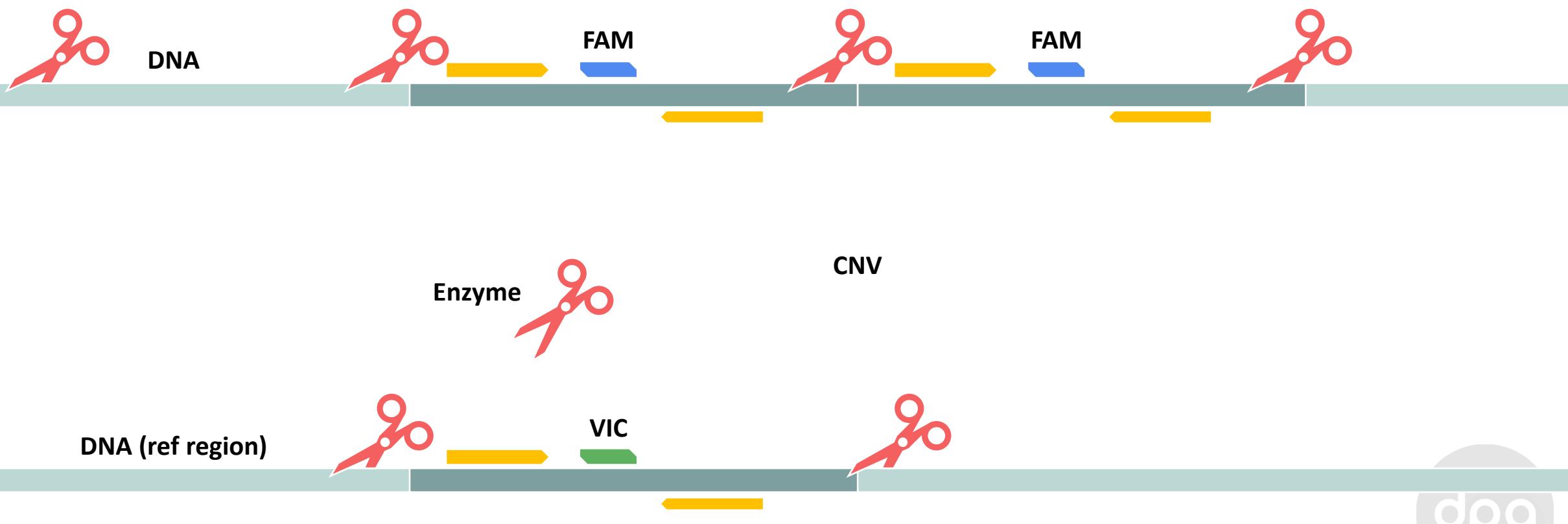
Copy number variation



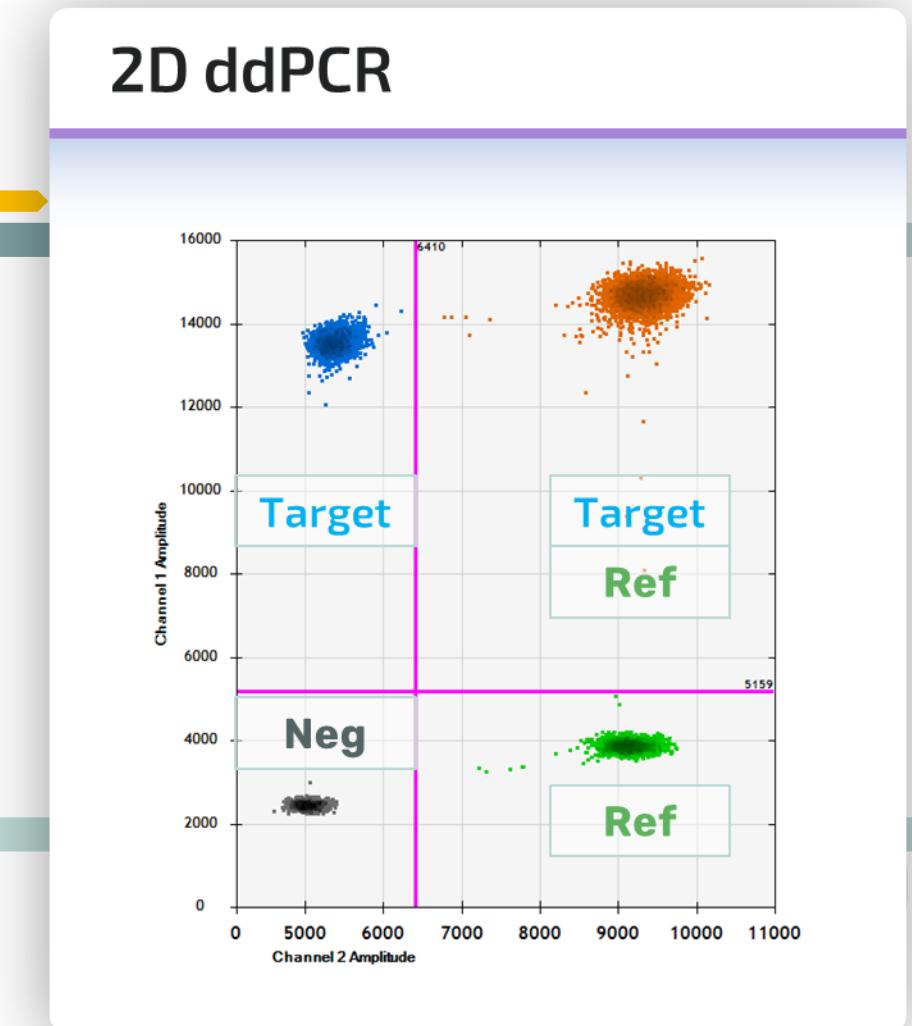
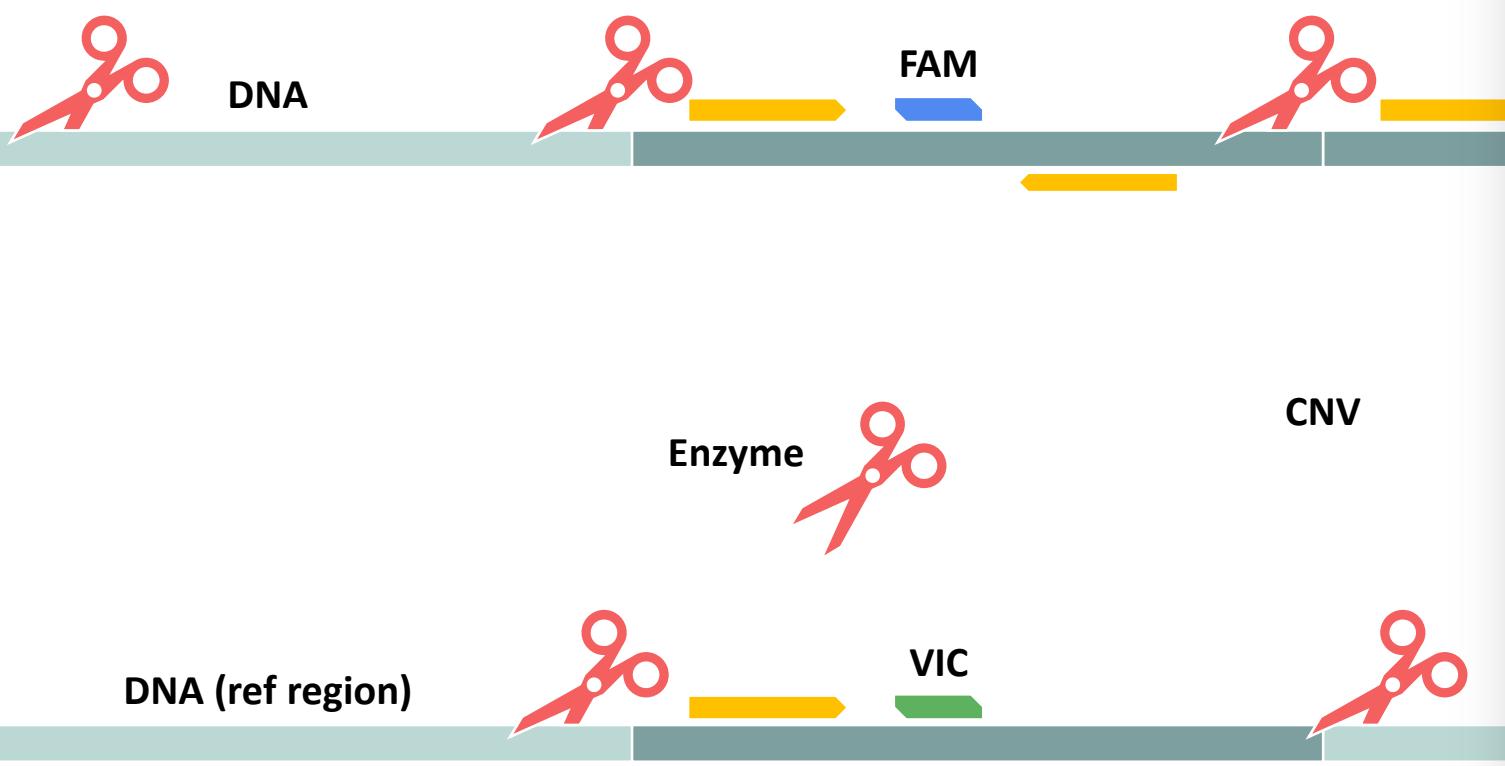
Copy number variation



Copy number variation

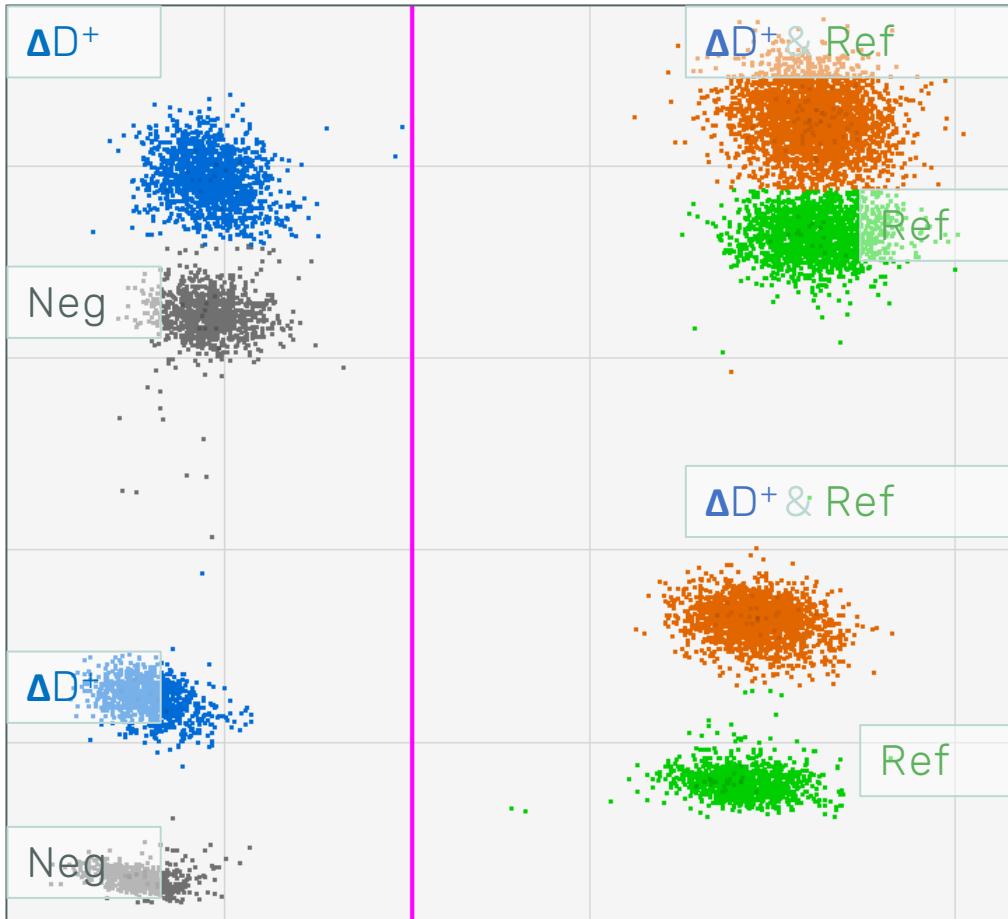


Copy number variation

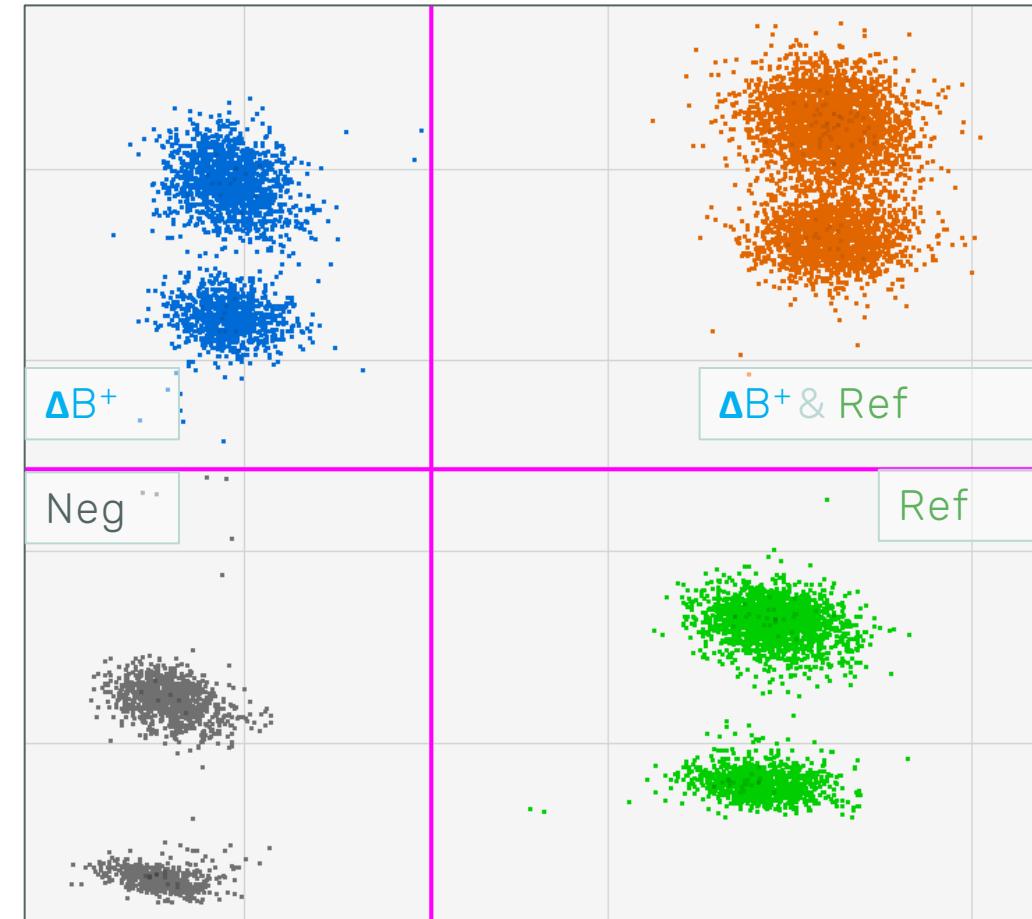


ОЦЕНКА Т-КЛЕТОЧНОГО СОСТАВА В ОБРАЗЦАХ ДНК

$\Delta D\delta \alpha$ цепи

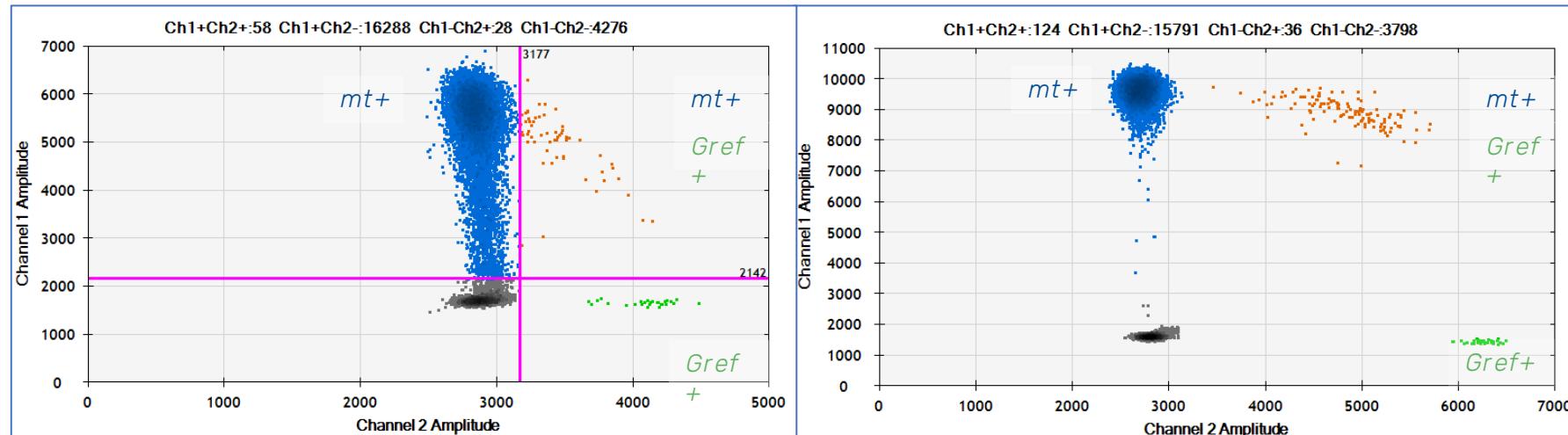


$\Delta J\beta 1.1 \beta$ цепи



ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ОЦЕНКИ КОЛИЧЕСТВА МТДНК НА КЛЕТКУ

Градиент по времени элонгации



30 сек

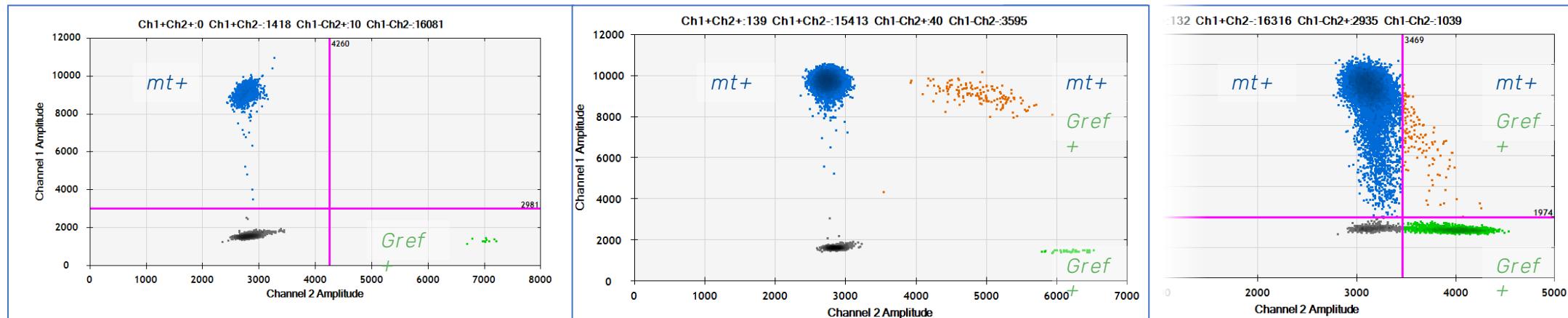
dpa

ASCA

Слепцов А.А. и соавт. (2021, Патент № W21020487)

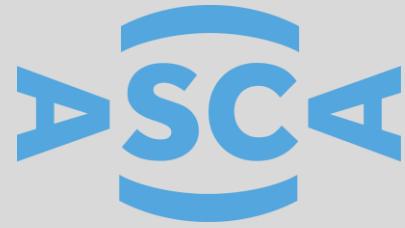
ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ОЦЕНКИ КОЛИЧЕСТВА МТДНК НА КЛЕТКУ

Градиент по концентрации



0,1 нг

5 нг



Association of Single Cell Analysis

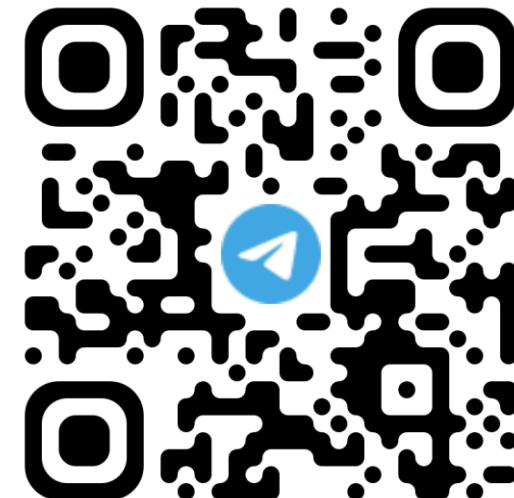


Alexei Slepzof
PhD, Researcher

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Discord server



Telegram channel