

Orthopoxvirus real-time PCR version 3

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Abstract

A real-time PCR targeting the DNA-dependent RNA polymerase of Orthopoxviruses.

This protocol was designed and developed at this laboratory.

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Guidelines

- If using a different brand or model of real-time thermocycler, check the concentration of ROX is adequate.
- Method assumes the user is familiar with the thermocycler and software used to run the protocol.

Materials

SensiFAST™ Probe Lo-ROX Kit [BIO-84002](#) by [Bioline](#)

Protocol

Oligonucleotide sequences

Step 1.

Name	5'-3'
OPV2018-F	CGTACMGGAACTRGCTAGA
OPV2018-R	AGCGTATTACCTATACTACTTGTCGTA
OPV2018-FAM	6FAM- ATCATTA AAAAGATGGAGGATATGGTGGTHGA -BHQ1

REACTION SET-UP

Step 2.

Assay has been used on both a Rotor-Gene 6000 / Rotor-Gene Q 5-plex using 100-place rotor discs.

Prepare sufficient for number of reaction plus a 'dead volume' usually 2 extra. Adjust as necessary if

using a robotic dispenser.

Reagent	Volume X1 (µL)	Final concentration
Nuclease-free water	4.87	
SensiFast Probe Lo-Rox mix	10	1X
OPV2018-F (200pmol/µL)	0.05	500nM
OPV2018-R (200pmol/µL)	0.05	500nM
OPV2018-FAM (100pmol/µL)	0.03	150nM
TOTAL VOLUME	15	

Dispense 15µL to each reaction well.

Add 5µL of template, extracted DNA, controls or NTC (nuclease-free water).

Total reaction volume is 20µL



REAGENTS

SensiFAST™ Probe Lo-ROX Kit [BIO-84002](#) by [Bioline](#)

AMPLIFICATION

Step 3.

The assay has been optimised and validated for the Rotor-Gene 6000 and Rotor-Gene Q thermocyclers.

PCR

50°C	5min	
95°C	2min	
95°C	3s	40X
60°C	30s*	

*Data acquisition step

RESULT ANALYSIS

Step 4.

The definition used for a satisfactory positive result from a real-time fluorogenic PCR should include each of the following:

1. A **sigmoidal curve** – the trace travels horizontally, curves upward, continues in an exponential rise and followed by a curve towards a horizontal plateau phase
2. A **suitable level of fluorescence** intensity as measured in comparison to a positive control (y-axis)
3. A defined threshold (C_T) value which the fluorescent curve has clearly exceeded (Fig.1 arrow) and which sits early in the log-linear phase and is <40 cycles

4. A flat or non-sigmoidal curve or a curve that crosses the threshold with a C_T value >40 cycles is considered a negative result
5. NTCs should not produce a curve

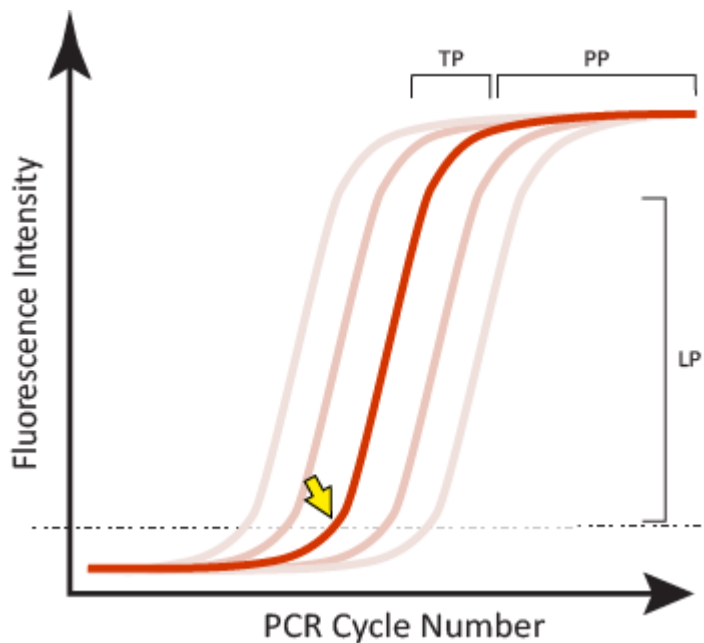


Figure 1. Examples of satisfactory sigmoidal amplification curve shape when considering an assay's fluorescent signal output. The crossing point or threshold cycle (C_T) is indicated (yellow arrow); it is the value at which fluorescence levels surpass a predefined (usually set during validation, or arbitrary) threshold level as shown in this normalized linear scale depiction. LP-log-linear phase of signal generated during the exponential part of the PCR amplification; TP-a slowing of the amplification and accompanying fluorescence signal marks the transition phase; PP-the plateau phase is reached when there is little or no increase in fluorescent signal despite continued cycling.