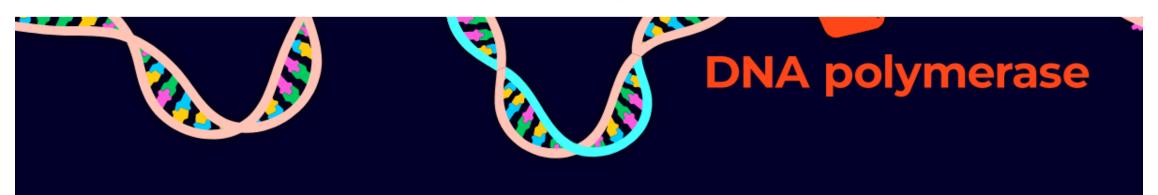


PCR Technology

殷昊

2023年5月5日









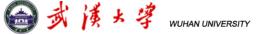
Principles of PCR

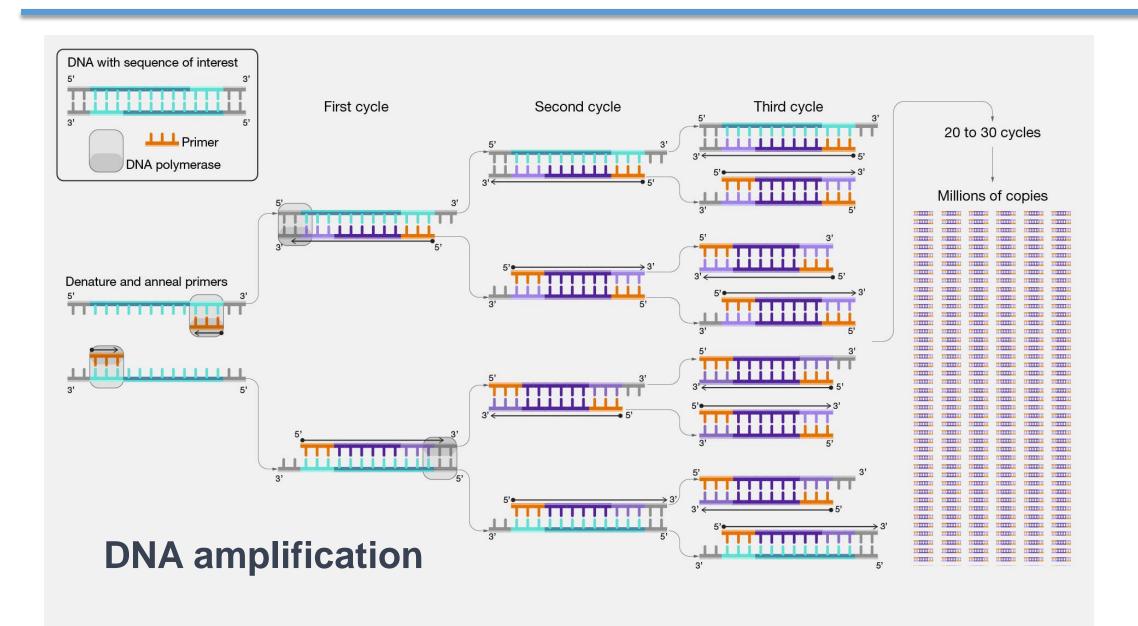
Advanced PCR





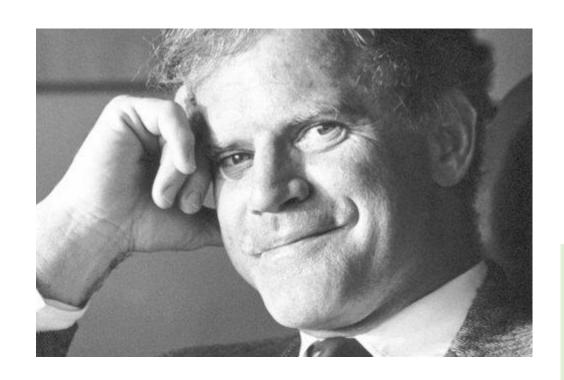
Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)







The history of PCR technology



PCR的发明人: Kary B. Mullis

1983年,首次提出了PCR的基本思想; 1985年,发表关于PCR技术的文章; 1993年,获得诺贝尔化学奖。

1983年, Cetus生物公司的职员凯利·穆利斯和女同事约会的时候磕了些迷幻剂, 嗑药后驾车在高速公路飞驰时, 路边的两排路灯在他眼前幻化作DNA双链, 在他眼前不断离合、延伸……穆利斯意识到, 他发现了扩增DNA的方法!

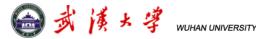


PCR发明人——K.Mullis

- > 1972年伯克利分校获得博士学位,Nature 解释大爆炸宇宙学理论
- 1972-1975: 堪萨斯州, 儿科学工作
- 1975-1977: 糕饼店经理
- 1977-1979:加州,药物化学实验室
- ▶ 1979: Cetus公司



CETUS公司

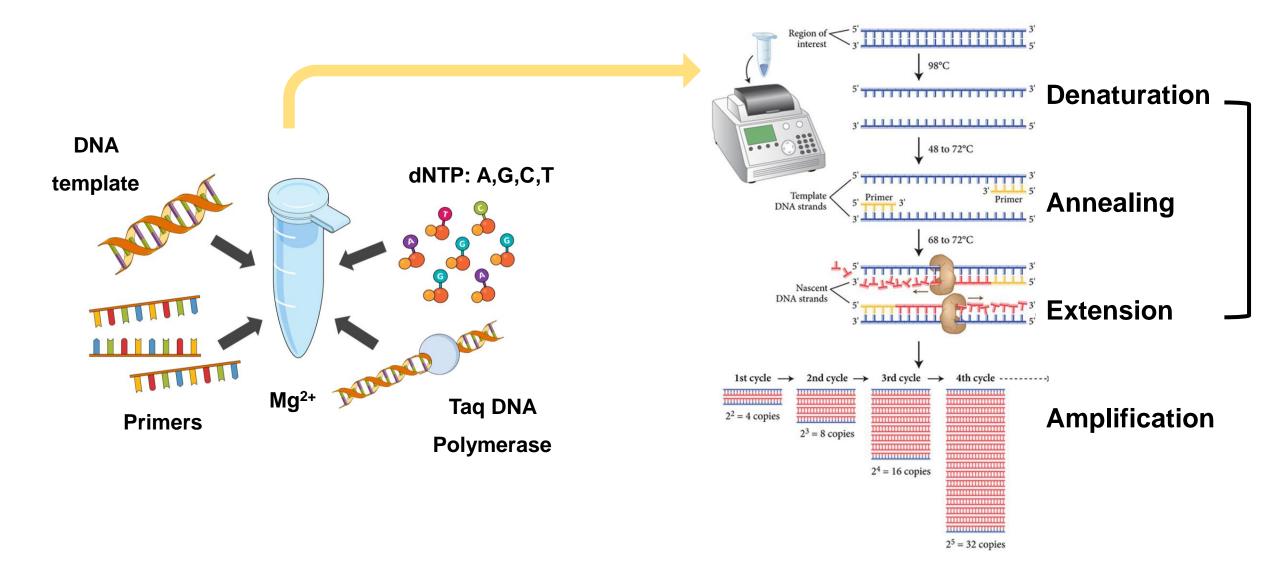


- ◆ 维生素、抗生素生产→生长激素、胰岛素等生产
- ◆ Mullis工作:寡核苷酸合成主管,质量不行
- ◆ 1983年春天:蜿蜒小路,突发奇想
- ◆ 1983年8月:提出PCR原理,公司反对
- ◆ 1983年9月-1984年6月: 尝试
- ◆ 1984年6月:男女问题,濒临开除
- ◆ 1984年11月:证明可行
- ◆ 1985年初: Randall Saiki
- ◆ 1985年12月20日: Science发表, Saiki第一, Mullis第四
- ◆ 1986年9月: Mullis离开Cetus公司
- ◆ 1991年12月:公司被收购

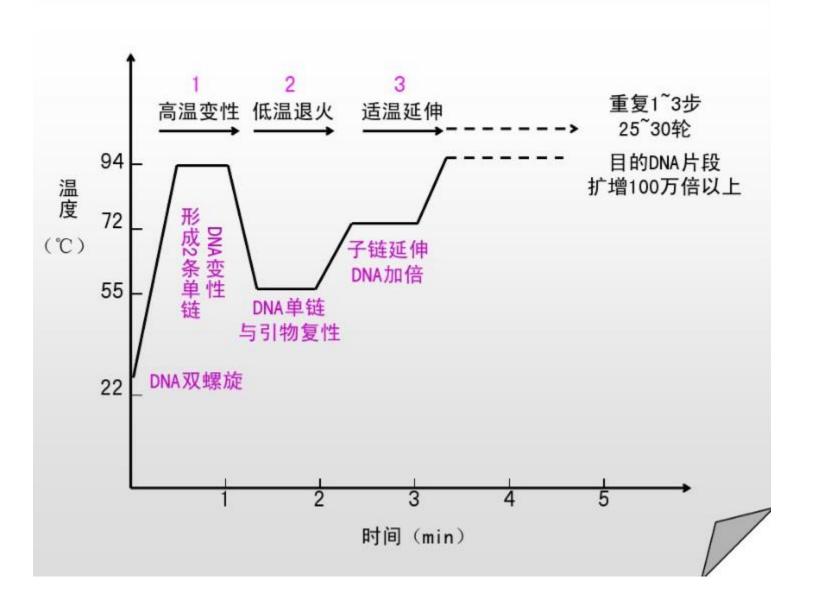


Principles of PCR technology





PCR的基本步骤



DNA Template

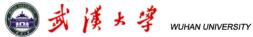


Any source of DNA that provides one or more target molecules can in principle be used as a template for PCR.

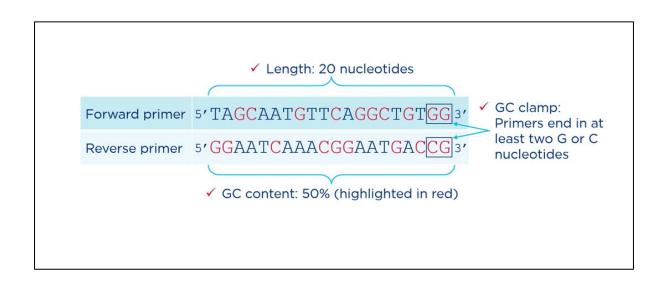
Whatever the source of template DNA, PCR can only be applied if some sequence information is known so that primers can be designed.



Primer design



- Length
- Base composition
- Second structure



```
'-TTAGACCCACCCTCCTGGCGGGCACACCCCCTACTGACCCAC
'-AATCTGGGTGGGGAGGACCGCCGTGTGGGGGATGACTGGGTG
'-TTAGACCCACCCCTCCTGGCG-3 '

Forword Primer

Reverse Primer

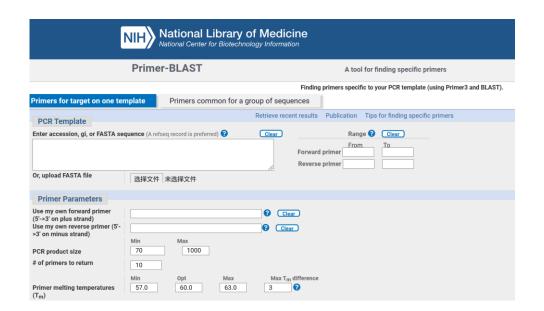
3 '-NCAGATGGTCAGAGTGGTTC-5
```

CCTTGTGAATTCTCAGTTAATCCCGTCTACCAGTCTCACCAAG-3
GGAACACTTAAGAGTCAATTAGGGCAGATGGTCAGAGTGGTTC-5



Primer design tools

1. NCBI: Primer designing tool (nih.gov)



3. 生物公司网站

2. Primer3: Primer3 Input (version 0.4.0)

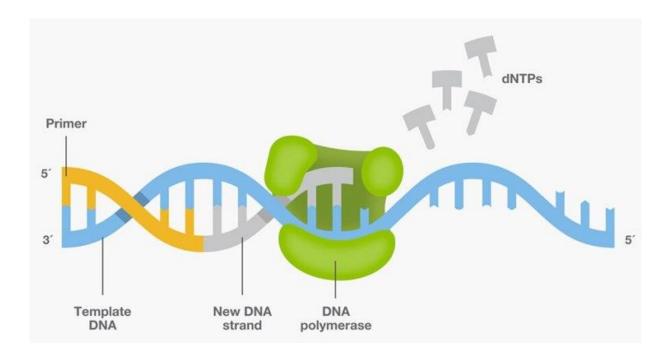
Primer3	(v. 0.4.0) Pick prime	ers f	rom a DNA sequence.		<u>Che</u>
here is a newer version of Primer3 available at http://primer3.ut.ee					
aste source sequence below (5'->3', string of ACGTNacgtn other letters treated as N numbers vector, ALUs, LINEs, etc.) or use a <u>Mispriming Library (repeat library): NONE</u>					
				6	_
☑ Pick left primer, or use left primer below:			☐ Pick hybridization probe (internal oligo), or use oligo below:		
Pick Primers Reset Fo		ctr	ing to identify your output.		
sequence id:			50,2 requires primers to surround the	2 hases a	t position
<u>argets:</u>			CT[CCCC]TCAT means that primers m		
excluded Regions:			401,7 68,3 forbids selection of primers gATCT <cccc>TCAT forbids prime</cccc>		
Product Size Range:	<u>S</u> 150-250 100-300 301-4	100 4	01-500 501-600 601-700 701-850 851-1000		
Number To	Return 5		Max 3' Stability 9.0		
Max Repeat Misp			1ax Repeat Mispriming 24.00		
<u> Max Template Misp</u>	riming 12.00 Pair	Max	x Template Mispriming 24.00		
Pick Primers Reset Fo	orm				



Taq DNA Polymerase



- > a thermostable DNA polymerase I, Thermus aquaticus (hot springs)
- ➤ optimum temperature for activity: 75-80 °C
- > a half-life of greater than 2 hours at 92.5 °C, 40 minutes at 95 °C
- > can replicate a 1000 base pair strand of DNA in less than 10 seconds at 72 °C.







Advanced PCR

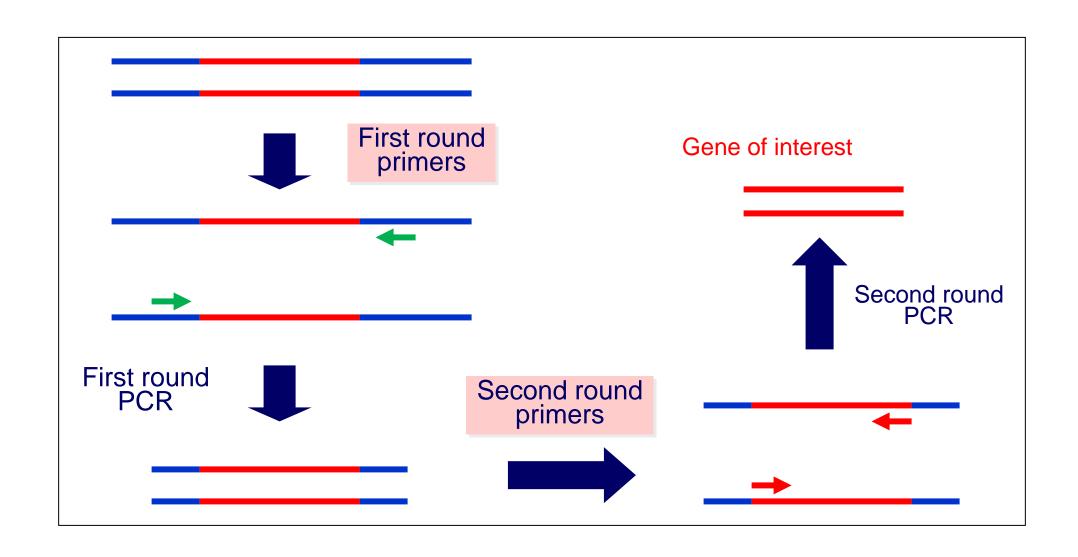


- Nested PCR
- 5' Add-on Mutagenesis
- Site-specific mutagenesis
- Reverse Transcription-PCR (RT-PCR)
- Real-Time or Quantitative PCR (qPCR)
- Real-time RT-PCR (RT-qPCR)
- Droplet Digital PCR (ddPCR)



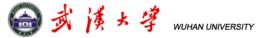
Nested PCR: to increase specificity

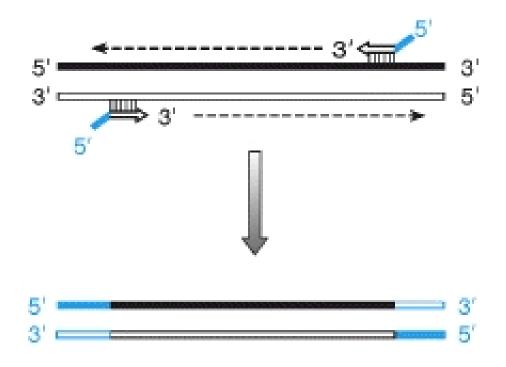






5' Add-on Mutagenesis





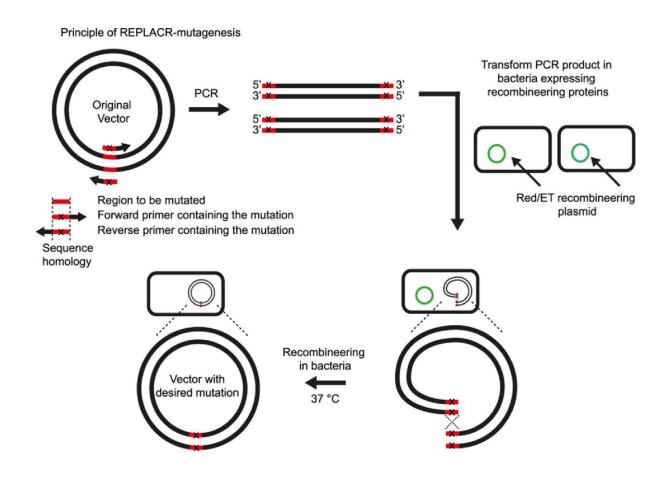
Primers can be modified at the 5' end to introduce, for example, a labeled group, a sequence containing a suitable restriction site or a phage promoter to drive gene expression.

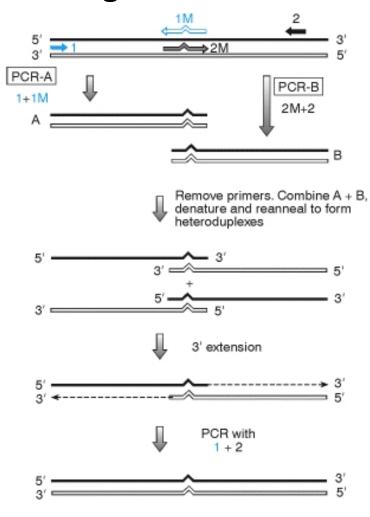


Site-specific Mutagenesis

Plasmid:

Linear DNA fragment:



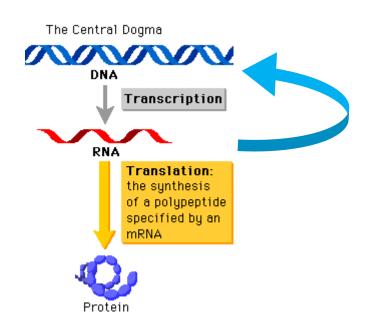


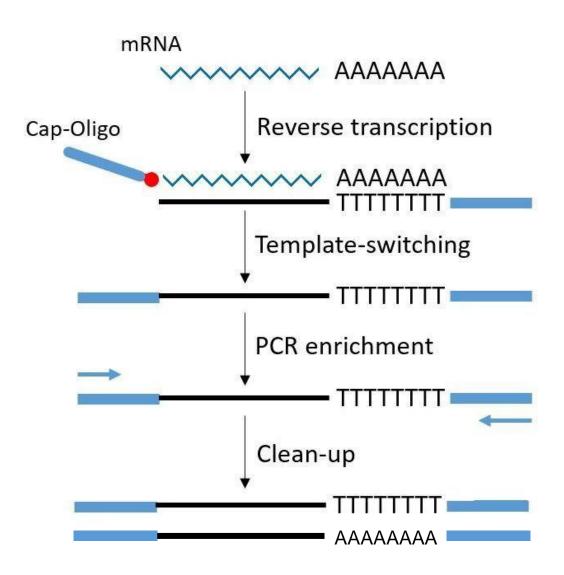


Reverse Transcription-PCR (RT-PCR)



RT-PCR is like any other PCR except it uses cDNA as a template.







Real-Time or Quantitative PCR (qPCR)

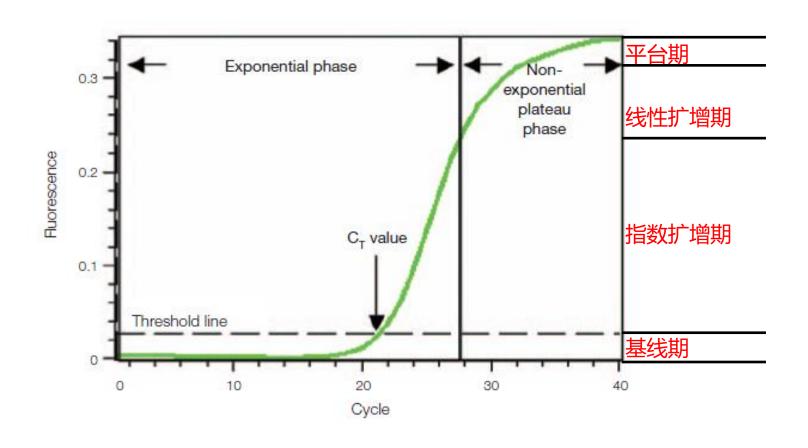


- Standard PCR with an added probe or dye to generate a fluorescent signal from the product.
- Detection of signal in real time allows quantification of starting material.
- Performed in specialized thermal cyclers with fluorescent detection systems.





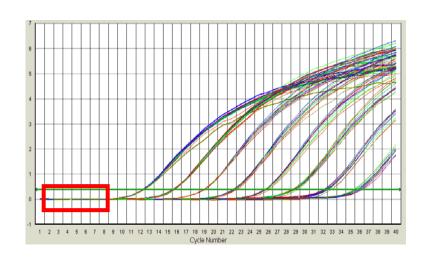
定量PCR扩增反应的四个时期

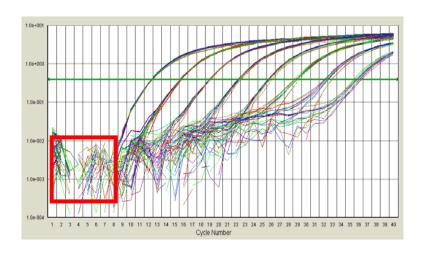




基线(baseline)







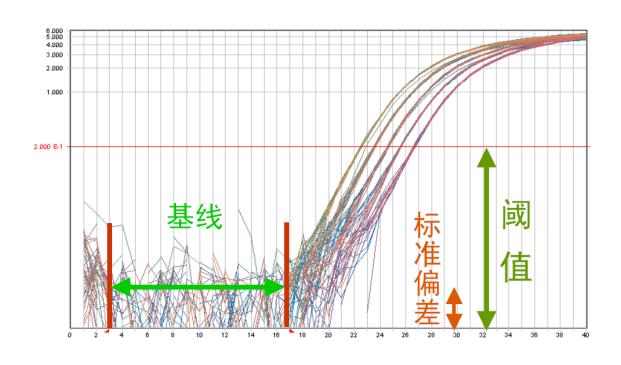
线性图谱

对数图谱

- 基线就是扩增曲线中的水平部分
- ▶ 通常是3-15个循环的荧光信号
- > 同一次反应中针对不同的基因需单独设置基线



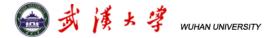
阈值(threshold)

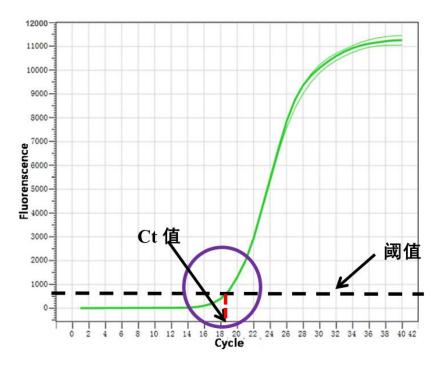


- 自动设置是 3-15 个循环的荧光信号的标准偏差的10倍
- 手动设置:置于指数扩增期,刚好可以清楚地看到荧光信号明显增强
- 同一反应中针对不同的基因可单独设置阈值,但对于同一基因扩增一定要用同一阈值



阈值循环数 (Cycle threshold, Ct值)





- ➤ Ct值: 扩增产物的荧光信号达到设定的阈值时所经过的扩增循环数。
- > Ct值与模板的起始拷贝数的对数存在线性关系:

起始模板浓度越高, Ct值越小;

起始模板量浓度越低,Ct值越大。

为什么CT值与初始模板量成正比?

理想PCR反应产物量: X_n=X₀×2ⁿ

实际PCR反应产物量: X_n=X₀×(1+E_x)ⁿ, E_x为扩增效率

阈值PCR反应产物量: $X_{Ct}=X_0\times(1+E_x)^{Ct}$, 阈值确定后 X_{Ct} 为固定值,设为N

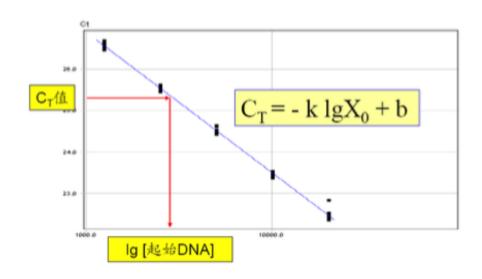
两边取对数: IgN=Ig[X₀×(1+E_x)^{Ct}]

整理公式: lgX₀=lgN-Ct×lg(1+E_x)

 $Ct = (IgN - IgX_0) \div Ig(1 + E_x)$

 $Ct = IgN/Ig(1+E_x) - IgX_0/Ig(1+E_x)$

即:Ct=-klgX₀+b(线性方程)



Ct值的重现性



实时荧光定量PCR方法利用Ct的概念,在指数扩增的开始阶段进行检测,此时样品间的细小误差尚未放大,该Ct值具有极好的重复性



qPCR的化学原理

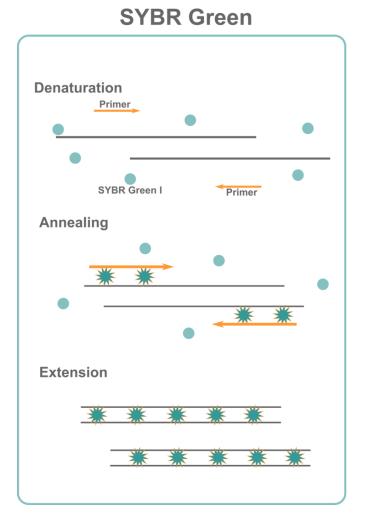


DNA结合染料法

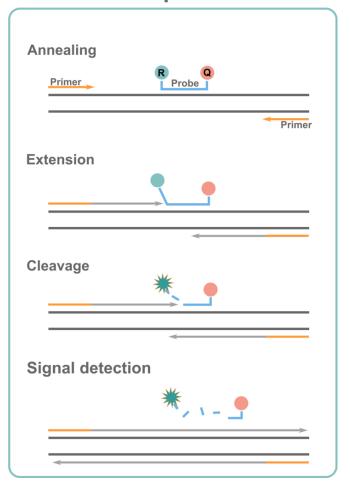
SYBR Green I

基于探针的化学法

- Taqman探针
- 分子信标 (Molecular Beacons)
- Eclipse探针
- 杂交探针
- Amplifluor
- 蝎型探针 (Scorpion Probe)
- LUX
- BDQzyme



TaqMan

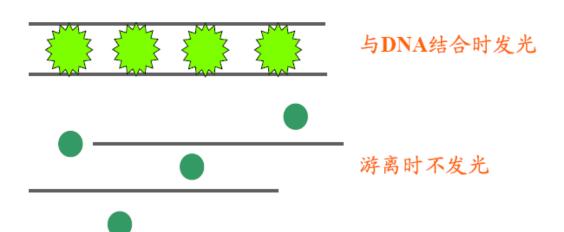


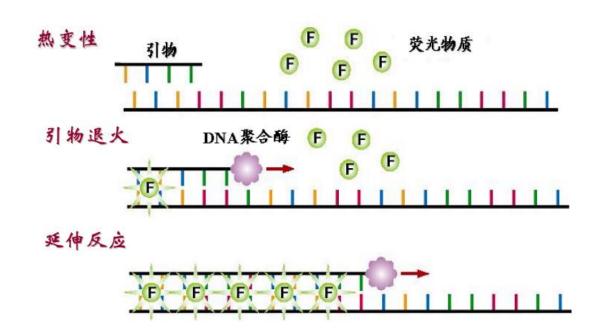


DNA结合染料法: SYBR Green l作用机理



SYBR Green I 是一种DNA小沟结合染料







SYBR Green I 优缺点



> 优点

- ◆ 仅需要一对引物,实验设计简单
- ◆ PCR扩增后可进行产物的熔解曲线分析,以确定特异性
- ◆ 实验成本低
- ◆ 具有通用性

> 不足

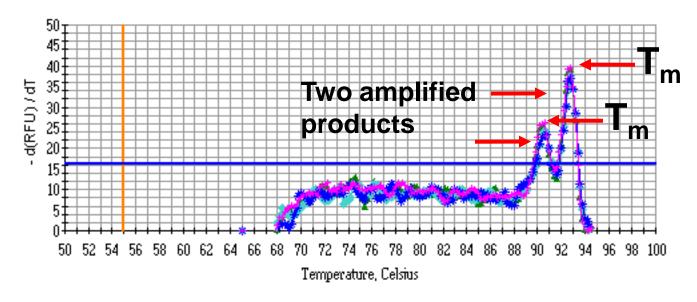
- ◆ 特异性仅由引物保证
- ◆ 非特异性双链DNA也会产生荧光信号
- ◆ 不能用于多重Real-Time PCR



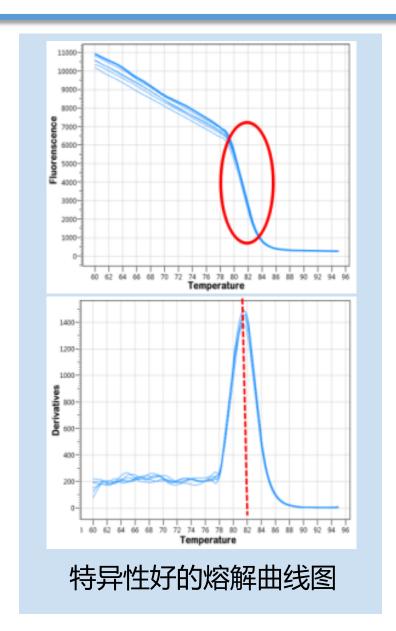
熔解曲线分析 (Melt Curve)



Melt curve showing two amplified products



Check specificity of the reaction





基于探针的化学法



- Taqman探针
- ➢ 分子信标 (Molecular Beacons)
- **杂交探针**
- **≻** Eclipse探针
- Amplifluor
- ▶ 蝎型探针 (Scorpion Probe)
- **LUX**
- BDQzyme

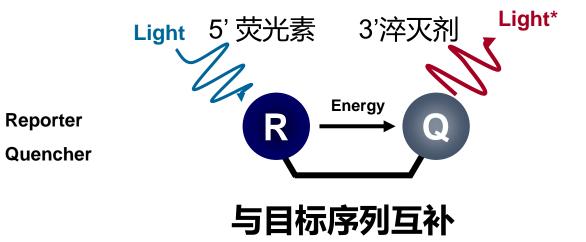


基于探针的化学法

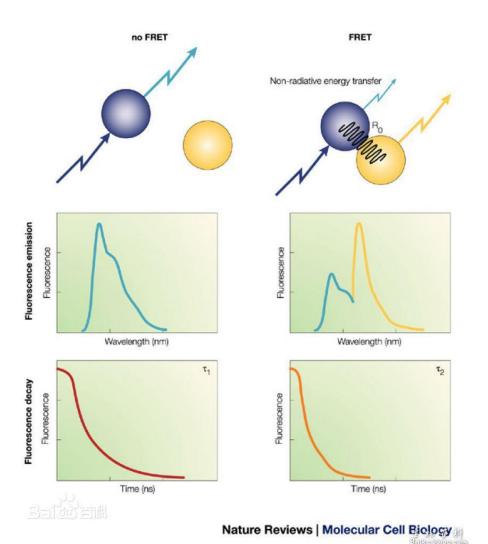


▶ 原理:

- ◆ 模板目标序列特异结合的水解探针
- ◆ 5'标记荧光报告基团, 3'末端标记淬灭基团
- ◆ 利用荧光共振能量转移(FRET)原理



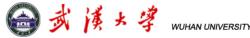
荧光共振能量转移(FRET)

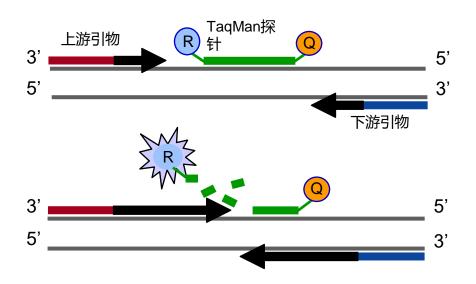


- 当一个荧光分子(又称为供体分子)的 荧光光谱与另一个荧光分子(又称为受体分子)的激发光谱相重叠时,供体 焚光分子的激发能诱发受体分子发出荧光,同时供体荧光分子自身的荧光强度衰减
- FRET 程度与供、受体分子的空间距离紧密相关,一般为7~10 nm 时即可发生FRET;随着距离延长,FRET呈显著减弱



TaqMan探针工作原理





- 1. Taq酶的5'-3'外切酶活性将探针酶切降解
- 2. 每产生一条DNA链,就切断一条探针
- 3. 每切断一条探针,就产生一个单位信号
- 4. 信号强度与结合探针的DNA分子数成正比



探针法优缺点

> 优点

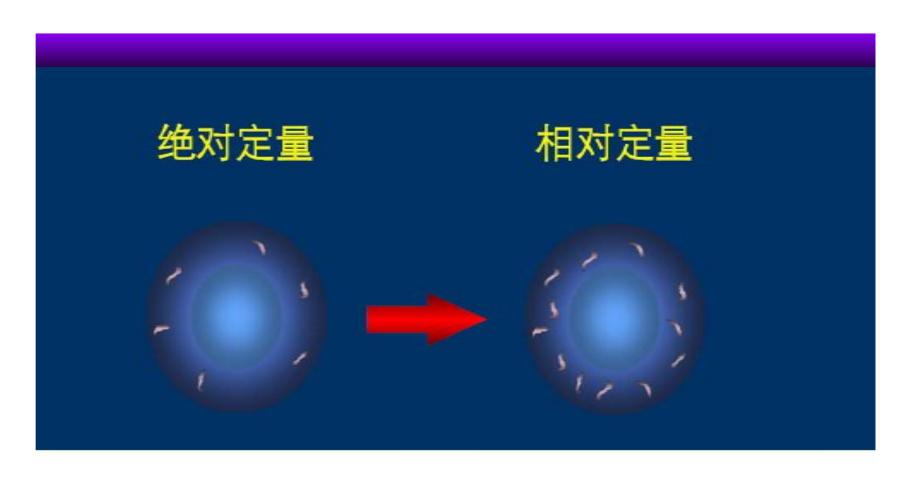
- ◆ 高度的检测特异性
- 信噪比高
- ◆ 可用于多重Real-Time PCR

缺点

- 价格较高
- 只适合于一个特定的目标
- ◆ 不能进行融解曲线分析



荧光定量PCR数据分析



"600个拷贝"

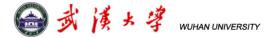
"增加10倍"

绝对定量和相对定量

- 绝对定量:通过样品的Ct值和标准曲线进行比较,分析的结果是给定数量的样品中的核酸的量(拷贝数,微克),如:病毒滴度
- 相对定量:在相当量的实验组(样品A)和对照组(样品B)中的一个靶基因的相对比率(倍数差异),如某基因在两种不同组织的表达



Real Time RT-PCR (RT-qPCR)







RNA



cDNA



Amplication



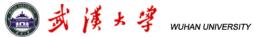
Data

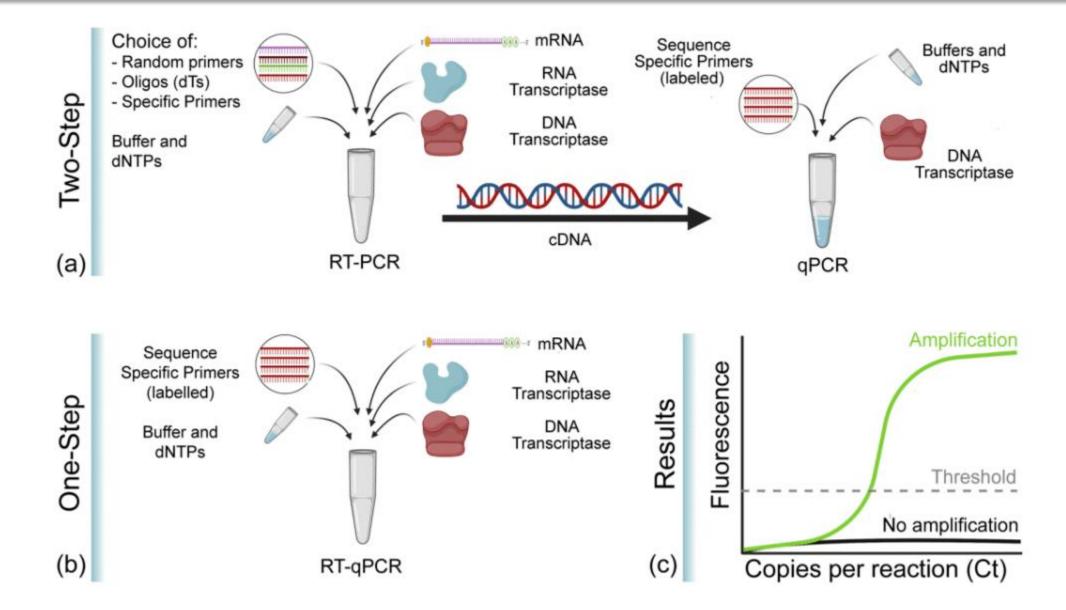
- RT-qPCR: the detection and quantification of RNA
- Process: Reverse Transcription + qPCR

- Quantify gene expression levels
- Validate RNAi to study loss of function of selective genes
- Detect pathogens such as viruses for the diagnosis of infectious diseases
- Detect genetically modified organisms (GMOs)



Real-time RT-PCR (RT-qPCR)



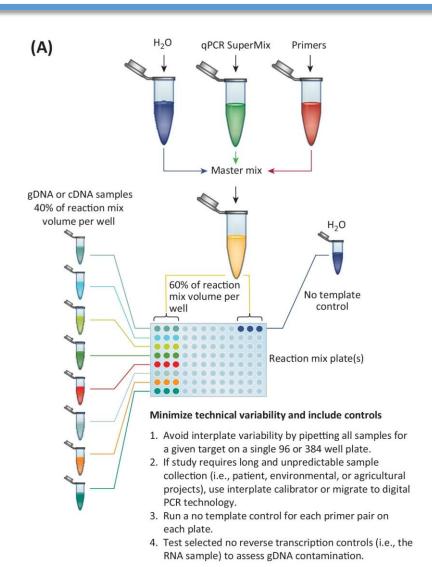




(一) 实验设计



- > 内参基因
- > 生物学重复
- > 技术重复
- > 空白对照
- > 阴性对照
- > 阳性对照



Mol Biotechnol DOI 10.1007/s12033-012-9539-2

Quantitative PCR Pitfalls: The Case of the Human Placenta

Dave Lanoix · Andrée-Anne Lacasse ·

Joey St-Pierre · Sean C. Taylor · Maude Ethier-Chiasson ·

Julie Lafond · Cathy Vaillancourt

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Abstract Reverse-transcription quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) is a rapid and high throughput gene expression quantification technology. In order to obtain accurate results, several key experimental design and standardization steps must be rigorously followed as 8-Oxoguanine DNA glycosylase · Real-time RT-PCR previously described in the Minimum Information for Publication of Quantitative Real-Time PCR Experiments (MIQE) guidelines. This study investigates the effect of reference gene normalization and the impact of RNA Introduction degradation on gene expression of 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase in human placenta from pregnancies compli-

practical application of the MIQE guidelines to placental analysis in normal and pathological pregnancies.

Keywords Gestational diabetes · Preeclampsia · Reference gene · RNA integrity

Reverse-transcription quantitative polymerase chain reaccated by preeclampsia and gestational diabetes mellitus and tion (RT-qPCR) is the method of choice to quantify diftheir gestation-matched controls. The data presented here ferences in gene expression levels between messenger show how RNA quality and appropriate reference gene RNA (mRNA) samples. It is a highly sensitive technique selection is not only important to obtain accurate and that requires validation at several steps to assure accurate reproducible RT-qPCR data but how different and even results. Bustin et al. [1] established the Minimum Inforopposite results can be reported if the key steps outlined in mation for Publication of Quantitative Real-Time PCR the MIQE guidelines are not followed. The procedures and Experiments (MIQE) guidelines to ensure that published associated results presented in this study provide the first articles with qPCR data are accurate and reproducible. Unfortunately, many laboratories still do not follow the MIQE guidelines raising concerns among the scientific community over the reliability of RT-qPCR data and the risk of reporting erroneous and conflicting results [2, 3]. One of the most famous cases is the retraction of a Science "Breakthrough of the year 2005" report [4] for incorrect data analysis. Even more recently and much farther reaching was a retraction from The Lancet [5] linking the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination to autism in children where the results were based mostly on flawed RT-qPCR data and associated interpretation.

> are crucial and can be a major source of error. For example, may be due to many factors including poor sample

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M. Ethier-Chiasson - J. Lafond Laboratoire de Physiologie materno-fœtale. Department of Biological Sciences, BioMed Research Center, Montreal, OC H3C 3P8, Canada

Humana Press

Sample handling and validation steps prior to RT-qPCR

degraded RNA can have a large impact on RT-qPCR data and on the associated conclusions [6], Degradation of RNA

实验目的:通过RT-qPCR研究妊娠糖尿

病或先兆子痫孕妇与正常孕妇胎盘基因差

异表达

结果: 两个学生得到不同实验结果

原因: 内参基因的选择

解决方法: MIQE, 运用计算机软件分析

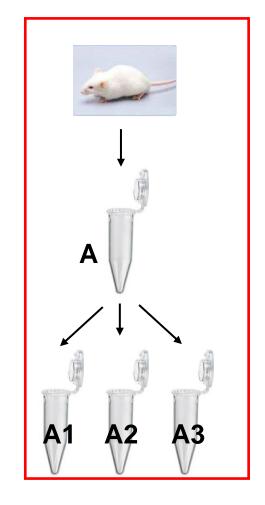
如geNorm, normFinder, Bestkeeper

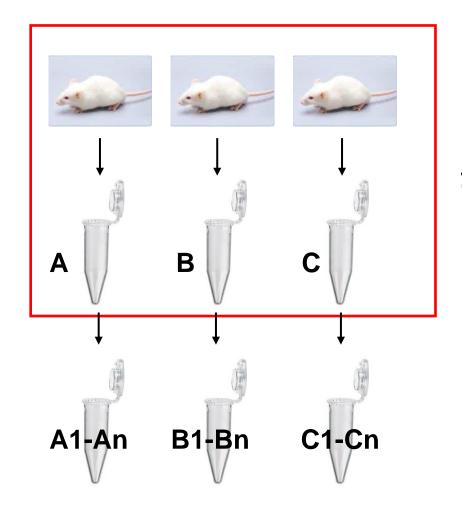
常见的内参基因

物种	样本类型	内参基因	
		稳定性好	稳定性差
	血液 (肺结核病人)	HuPO	GAPDH、β-actin、HPRT
٨	外周血单个核细胞	HuPO、HPRT	GAPDH、β-actin、EF-1-α、 β2-Microglobulin
	肺癌组织	GUSB、β2-M	GAPDH
	肝瘟组织	HMBS、C-TBP	UBC、HPRT、18S rRNA
小鼠	脑(皮质、小脑、下丘脑等)	GAPDH、HPRT1、β-actin、Aequorin	NT-3
	小肠	SDHA、HRPT1	ARBP、ACTB、GAPDH、B2M
	肝脏 (免疫刺激)	ACTB、GAPDH	B2M、SDHA、HRPT1、ARBP
	乳腺组织	GAPDH、HPRT1	ARBP、ACTB、SDHA、B2M
猪	仔猪(心、肝、脾、肺、肾等)	HMBS、HPRT1、RPL4	ACTB、GAPDH、SDHA、TBP1、B2M、YWHAZ
牛	子宫内膜组织	SUZ12	GAPDH
绵羊	血液	SDHA、YWHAZ	GAPDH、PGK1
山羊	変前卵泡	UBQ、β-actin	18S rRNA
	胚胎成纤维细胞(感染新城疫)	18S rRNA、GAPDH、SHDA	ACTB、HPRT1、HMBS
鸡	血液(炎症前期)	β-actin	HPRT, GAPDH
鵝	仔鵝(肝、肾、心、肌肉和卵巢)	GAPDH、HPRT1	28S rRNA、TUB、SDH、ACT、 18S rRNA

技术重复和生物学重复

技术重复





生物学重复



(二) 样品采集、准备和储存



- 样品描述:样品生理状态、样品量
- 处理步骤:样品尽量新鲜、取样快速、液氮冻存或进行固定, 处理时间是否合理
- **保存时间和条件**
- **鄭手套**
- **避免反复冻融**



(三) RNA提取



- **≻** 无Rnase环境
- Rnase处理
- 彻底研磨或匀浆
- **选择合适的最佳提取方法**
 - 产量
 - 纯度
 - ・ 完整性

RNA质量评估:纯度

> 分光光度计检测:

· A260: RNA浓度(分光光度计无法区分DNA和RNA)

A230: A260:A230 < 1.8有机化合物、尿素或盐

A270: 苯酚, A260:A270 < 1

A330: 不为0有二氧化硅污染

• OD260/280: 1.8-2.1, RNA纯度较好

% 核 酸	%蛋白	260: 280比值
100	0	2.00
70	30	1.94
55	45	1.89

pH influence:

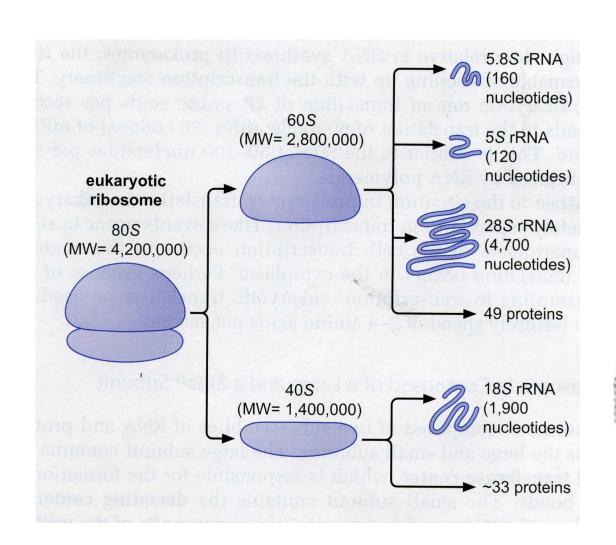
Acidic pH: A260:280降低

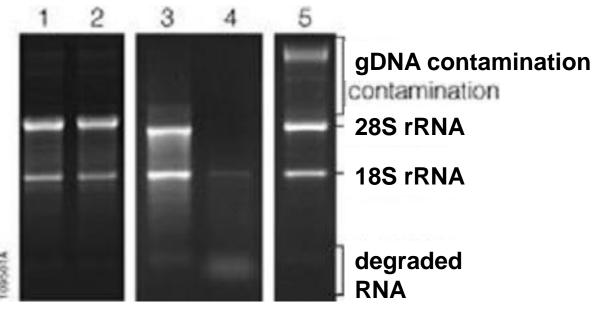
Basic pH: A260:280升高

RNA质量评估: DNA污染

- **▶** 分光光度计无法区分DNA和RNA
- ▶ 设置no RT对照
- ▶ 使用Dnase I或者dsDNase处理
- ▶ 商品化产品: 如Thermo Rapidout DNA Removal Kit

RNA质量评估: 完整性





RNA浓度对RT的影响

- > 问题:过高浓度的RNA会抑制反转录
- 解决:根据反转录酶说明书稀释到合适浓度
- > 问题: RNA浓度不够
- > 使用RNA浓缩试剂盒



(四) 反转录: 抑制剂对RT的影响



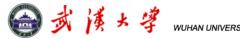
来源	抑制剂
样本	肝素、尿、血液
核酸提取试剂	酚、乙醇、SDS、胍盐

> 抑制剂抑制原因:

- □ 与聚合酶结合或竞争, 如钙离子
- □ 与模板或引物结合,如腐殖酸
- □ 在延伸过程中与聚合酶结合,从而降低聚合酶的扩增效率,如胶原蛋白



(五) 目的基因和引物设计



一般real-time PCR引物的设计遵循下面一些原则:

- ▶ 扩增产物长度在80-150bp
- 引物应用核酸系列保守区内设计并具有特异性
- 产 产物不能形成二级结构
- **产** 产物长度一般在15-30碱基之间
- ▶ G+C含量在40%-60%之间
- 碱基要随机分布
- 引物自身不能有连续4个碱基的互补
- 引物之间不能有连续4个碱基的互补
- ▶ 引物5'端可以修饰
- ▶ 引物3'端不可修饰
- 引物3'端要避开密码子的第3位

引物设计方法

- > 使用专业的软件: Primer Primier
- PREMIER Biosoft

 Accelerating Research in Life Sciences

Home >> Products >> Primer Premier

Primer Premier

A Comprehensive PCR Primer Design Software

- > 查阅文献
- 数据库: http://www.rtpprimerdb.org
- Stem and loop secondary RNA structure
- mfold for DNA



(六) 数据分析

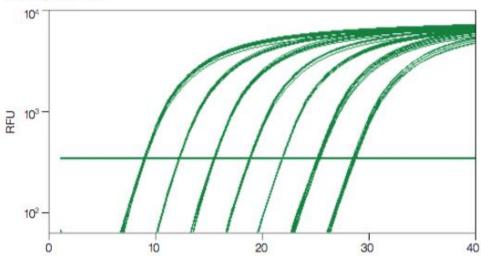


MIQE要求每次qPCR都进行结果评估

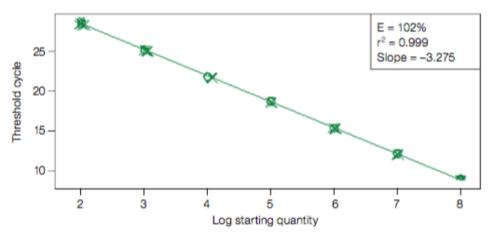
- □ 扩增效率 (100±10%)
- □ 再现性 (R²≥0.995)
- □ 线性范围 (5-6 orders of magnitude)
- □ 灵敏度(low target concentrations)
- □ 特异性 (Target product only)
- □ 重复性 (Cv < 2%或SD不超过0.5Cq)

扩增效率的评估

A. Amplification



B. Standard Curve



- □ E=10 (-1/slope)-1
- □ R2值:另一个评估PCR效率的关键参数是相关系数R2,它是说明两个数值之间相关程度的统计学术语
- □ 线性范围 (5-6 orders of magnitude)
- □ 灵敏度 (low target concentrations)

扩增效率太低 < 90%

- 》 原因:产物太长,高GC,二级结构,引物不合适,浓度,存在抑制剂
- 》解决:
 - □ 减少产物长度
 - □ 重新设计引物,调整浓度
 - □ 使用三步循环
 - □ 稀释模板或再纯化

扩增效率太低 > 110%

- ▶ 原因: 非特异性扩增, 引物和SYBR引起
- ▶ 解决:
 - □ 琼脂糖电泳分析
 - □ 熔解曲线分析
 - □ 减少引物用量
 - □ 重新设计引物
 - □ 探针法替代检测

qPCR重复性差解决办法

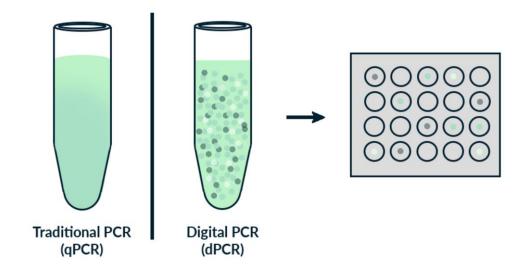
- > 边缘效应
- **▶** 加入校正染料ROX
- ▶ 检查Cq值是不是接近40
- **一 增大反应体积**



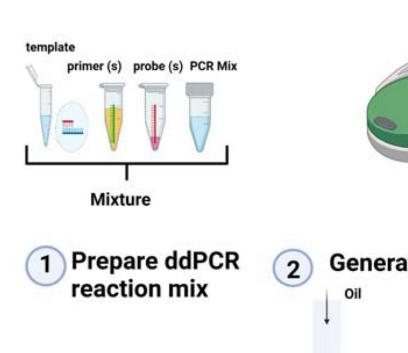
Droplet Digital PCR (ddPCR)



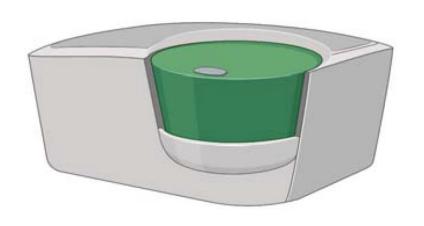
ultrasensitive nucleic acid detection and absolute quantification

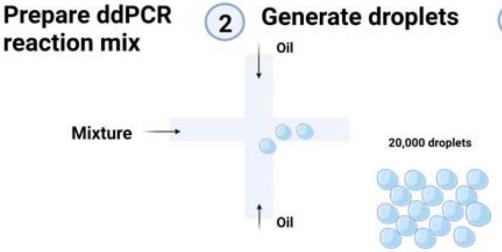


- Absolute quantification
- Superior accuracy and partitioning
- Simple quantification
- Unparalleled precision
- Eliminated PCR bias
- Improved signal-to-noise ratio
- Cost-effectiveness

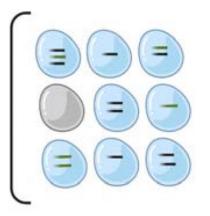




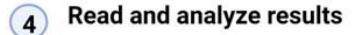


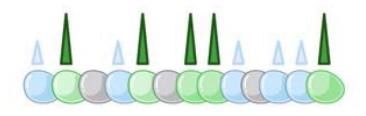


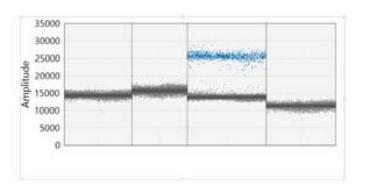
3 PCR amplification



- Target of interest
- Background DNA







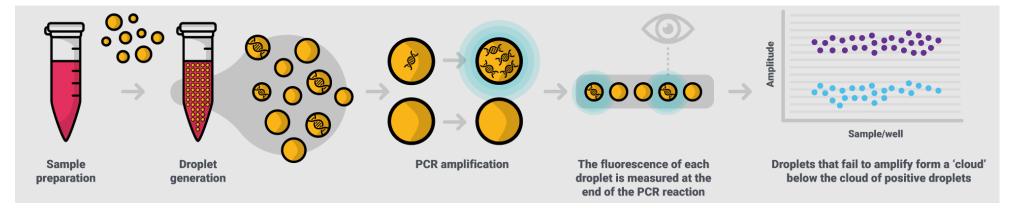




ddPCR is more precise than qPCR



ddPCR:



qPCR:

