

ViroReal[®] Kit Schmallenberg Virus

Manual

For use with the

- ABI PRISM[®] 7500 (Fast)
- Mx3005P[®]
- LightCycler[®] 480



For veterinary use only

REF DVEV03211, DVEV03213



100

REF DVEV03251, DVEV03253



50



ingenetix GmbH
Arsenalstraße 11
1030 Vienna, Austria
T +43(0)1 36 198 0 198
F +43(0)1 36 198 0 199
office@ingenetix.com
www.ingenetix.com

Index

1. Product description	3
2. Pathogen information.....	3
3. Principle of real-time PCR	3
4. General Precautions	4
5. Contents of the Kit	5
5.1. ViroReal® Kit Schmallenberg Virus order no. DVEV03211 or DVEV03251	5
5.2. ViroReal® Kit Schmallenberg Virus order no. DVEV03213 or DVEV03253	5
6. Additionally required materials and devices	5
7. Preparation of real-time PCR	6
7.1. Internal RNA positive control (RNA IPC)	6
7.2. Positive Control.....	6
7.3. Pipetting scheme	6
7.4. Programming of the temperature profile	7
8. Interpretation of PCR-data	7
8.1. Signal in FAM channel	7
8.2. No signal in FAM channel but signal of the RNA IPC	7
8.3. No signal in FAM channel and no signal with the RNA IPC	7
9. Troubleshooting.....	8
9.1. No Schmallenberg virus specific signal with positive control	8
9.2. No signal with the RNA IPC and no Schmallenberg virus specific signal with sample	8
9.3. Schmallenberg virus specific signal with negative control.....	8
9.4. Schmallenberg virus specific signal with negative control of RNA-extraction (optional)	8
10. Specifications and performance evaluation.....	9
10.1. Analytical sensitivity and linearity	9
10.2. Analytical specificity	9
10.3. Kit performance.....	10

Explanation of symbols



Batch code



Use by



Catalogue number



Manufactured by



Contains sufficient for <n> tests



Store at



Corrosion, GHS05



Exclamation mark, GHS07

1. Product description

ViroReal[®] Kit Schmallenberg Virus is a real-time PCR kit for the detection of Schmallenberg virus (SBV) RNA using one-step reverse transcription real-time PCR. This test was developed for the ABI PRISM[®] 7500 (Fast) instrument (Thermo Fisher Scientific), LightCycler[®] 480 (Roche) and for Mx3005P[®] (Agilent), but is also suitable for other real-time PCR instruments. This test allows the rapid and sensitive detection of Schmallenberg virus RNA purified from serum, EDTA-blood or biopsies (e.g. with the QIAamp Viral RNA Mini Kit, Qiagen).

ViroReal[®] Kit Schmallenberg Virus detects the nucleocapsid protein gene of Schmallenberg virus (SBV). A probe-specific amplification-curve at 530 nm (FAM channel) indicates the amplification of Schmallenberg virus specific RNA.

An internal RNA positive control system for detection in VIC/HEX channel (order no. DVEV03211 or DVEV03251) or in Cy5 channel (order no. DVEV03213 or DVEV03253) allows control of RNA extraction and excludes false-negative interpretation of results due to inhibition of reverse transcription real-time PCR (see 8. Interpretation of PCR-data).

When using PCR-platforms not validated by ingenetix, an evaluation of the multiplex-PCR is recommended. Please be aware that some PCR-platforms have to be calibrated with the corresponding dye before performing multiplex-PCR.

BactoReal[®], MycoReal, ParoReal and ViroReal[®] Kits are optimized to run under the same thermal cycling conditions. RNA and DNA material can be analysed in one run.

2. Pathogen information

Schmallenberg virus (SBV) is a novel Orthobunyavirus that has been associated with disease in ruminants (cattle, sheep and goats) in Europe. It causes transient clinical symptoms in adult cattle and congenital malformation in newborn ruminants. Schmallenberg virus is part of the Simbu serogroup of the *Bunyaviridae* family, genus Orthobunyavirus. The virus is transmitted via insect vectors, mainly midges.

References:

Wernike K., Hoffmann B., Conraths F. J., Beer M. Schmallenberg Virus Recurrence, Germany, 2014. Emerg Infect Dis. 2015 Jul.

3. Principle of real-time PCR

When detecting pathogens by reverse transcription real-time PCR, a specific RNA sequence of the pathogen genome is transcribed into cDNA and amplified. The generated PCR-product is detected by an oligonucleotide-probe labelled with a fluorescent dye. This technology allows for a sequence-specific detection of PCR amplicates.

4. General Precautions

- Always include a negative control per PCR-run (Nuclease-free water instead of sample).
- Optional: for valid interpretation of results, a negative control should be included during RNA-extraction (for example extraction of water instead of sample material), in order to exclude false-positive results due to contamination with Schmallenberg virus RNA during extraction.
- Be careful when handling the positive control.
- Store and extract positive material (specimens, controls and amplicons) separately from all other reagents and add it to the reaction mix in a spatially separated workspace.
- Periodically decontaminate benches and devices.
- Use sterile pipette tips with filters.
- Thaw all components thoroughly at room temperature before starting an assay. When thawed, mix the components and centrifuge briefly.
- Always keep the RNA Reaction Mix on ice.
- Use the RNA immediately after extraction and store at -20°C to -80°C as soon as possible.
Caution: The RNA IPC Target is stored in RNA stabilizer that contains Guanidinium thiocyanate/Triton X-100 (see MSDS, www.ingenetix.com).

5. Contents of the Kit

5.1. ViroReal® Kit Schmallenberg Virus order no. DVEV03211 or DVEV03251

Labelling	Content	Amount		Storage
		DVEV03211	DVEV03251	
Schmallenberg Virus Assay Mix (green cap)	Primer and probe (FAM) for SBV detection	2 x 50 µl	1 x 50 µl	-15 °C to -25 °C
RNA IPC-1 Assay Mix (yellow cap)	Primer and probe (VIC/HEX) for RNA IPC detection	2 x 50 µl	1 x 50 µl	-15 °C to -25 °C
RNA IPC Target (orange cap)	RNA internal positive control	1 x 100 µl	1 x 100 µl	-15 °C to -25 °C
Schmallenberg Virus Positive Control (red cap)	RNA positive control	1 x 300 µl	1 x 300 µl	-15 °C to -25 °C
RNA Reaction Mix (white cap)	Amplification mix for one-step RT real-time PCR	2 x 250 µl	1 x 250 µl	-15 °C to -25 °C
Nuclease-free water (blue cap)	Nuclease-free water	2 x 1000 µl	1 x 1000 µl	-15 °C to -25 °C

5.2. ViroReal® Kit Schmallenberg Virus order no. DVEV03213 or DVEV03253

Labelling	Content	Amount		Storage
		DVEV03213	DVEV03253	
Schmallenberg Virus Assay Mix (green cap)	Primer and probe (FAM) for SBV detection	2 x 50 µl	1 x 50 µl	-15 °C to -25 °C
RNA IPC-3 Assay Mix (yellow cap)	Primer and probe (Cy5) for RNA IPC detection	2 x 50 µl	1 x 50 µl	-15 °C to -25 °C
RNA IPC Target (orange cap)	RNA internal positive control	1 x 100 µl	1 x 100 µl	-15 °C to -25 °C
Schmallenberg Virus Positive Control (red cap)	RNA positive control	1 x 300 µl	1 x 300 µl	-15 °C to -25 °C
RNA Reaction Mix (white cap)	Amplification mix for one-step RT real-time PCR	2 x 250 µl	1 x 250 µl	-15 °C to -25 °C
Nuclease-free water (blue cap)	Nuclease-free water	2 x 1000 µl	1 x 1000 µl	-15 °C to -25 °C

The components of ViroReal® Kit Schmallenberg Virus are stable until the expiry date stated on the label. Repeated thawing and freezing should be avoided. Please protect kit components from light.

6. Additionally required materials and devices

- Reagents and devices for RNA-extraction
- Nuclease-free water
- Disposable powder-free gloves
- Pipettes (adjustable)
- Sterile pipette tips with filters
- Vortex mixer
- Desktop centrifuge with rotor for 2 ml reaction tubes
- Real-time PCR instrument which is able to detect and differentiate fluorescence in FAM and VIC/HEX or Cy5 channel
- Appropriate 96 well reaction plates or reaction tubes with corresponding (optical) closing material

7. Preparation of real-time PCR

Please make sure that at least one negative control (water, blue cap), as well as one positive control (red cap) and one extraction negative control (optional, recommended) are included per PCR run.

Ingenetix highly recommends performing PCR analyses in duplicates, which increases the probability of detection of the pathogen and facilitates interpretation of results.

- Prepare master mix on ice.
- Thaw RNA Reaction Mix on ice, and invert 2 to 3 times to ensure homogenous solution. Do not let it warm to room temperature.
- Use RNA immediately after extraction and store at -20 to -80°C as soon as possible.

7.1. Internal RNA positive control (RNA IPC)

An internal RNA positive control system containing the RNA IPC assay and the RNA IPC Target excludes false-negative interpretation of results due to inhibition of reverse transcription real-time PCR.

→ Dilute RNA IPC Target freshly 1:500 with nuclease-free water and add to the master mix (use 1 µl/reaction).

→ Alternatively, for control of RNA extraction and PCR inhibition the RNA IPC Target can be added during extraction. Spike 1 µl of undiluted RNA IPC Target into the sample material after the lysis buffer was added. Caution: Do not add the RNA IPC Target directly to the sample material.

7.2. Positive Control

The Schmallenberg Virus Positive Control is an in vitro synthesized RNA with a concentration of approx. 10³ copies/µl. It has to be stored at -20°C. Ensure a homogenous solution by gently mixing, do not vortex. To avoid freeze/thaw cycles, it can also be temporarily stored at 4°C if used several times on the same day.

→ As positive control please use 10 µl of the Positive Control

7.3. Pipetting scheme

		Per sample
Preparation of Master Mix (mix well)	Nuclease-free Water*	2.0 µl
	RNA Reaction Mix	5.0 µl
	Schmallenberg Virus Assay Mix	1.0 µl
	RNA IPC Assay Mix	1.0 µl
	RNA IPC Target# (freshly diluted 1:500)	1.0 µl
	Total volume Master Mix	10.0 µl
Preparation of PCR	Master Mix	10.0 µl
	RNA-Sample*	10.0 µl
	Total volume	20.0 µl

*1-10 µl of the sample can be used. When using an amount < 10 µl of the sample, the amount of H₂O has to be changed accordingly.

#If RNA IPC Target not already added during extraction.

7.4. Programming of the temperature profile

Please find further information on programming the real-time PCR instrument in the respective operator's manual. Please be aware that some PCR-platforms have to be calibrated with the corresponding dye before performing multiplex-PCR.

Select dyes: FAM-TAMRA for detection of Schmallenberg virus
 Cy5-NONE (RNA IPC-3 Assay Mix) or VIC/HEX-TAMRA (RNA IPC-1 Assay Mix) for detection of RNA IPC

Select reference dye (passive reference): ROX

Sample Volume: 20 µl

Temperature Profile:

Program 1	Program 2	Program 3
Cycles: 1 Analysis: None	Cycles: 1 Analysis: None	Cycles: 45 Analysis: Quantification Acquisition at 60°
50°C 15 min	95°C 20 sec	95°C 5 sec 60°C 1 min

For ABI PRISM® 7500:
 Ramp speed: Without "fast cycling" parameter

For LightCycler® 480 instrument:
 Detection format: 2 Color Hydrolysis Probe (dyes see above)

Note: These instrument parameters can be used for all BactoReal®, MycoReal, ParoReal and ViroReal® kits on all PCR instruments.

8. Interpretation of PCR-data

For a valid interpretation, the following criteria must be fulfilled:

	Ct/Cp (FAM channel) SBV target	Ct/Cp RNA IPC target	Interpretation
Negative control	Negative	26-29*	Valid
Positive control	<30	26-29*	Valid
Extraction negative control (optional)	Negative	26-29	Valid
Negative sample	Negative	26-29	Valid
Positive sample	Positive	26-29/negative	Valid

*In the case that the RNA IPC target has been added to the master mix

For analysis of PCR data please proceed as follows:

For analysis of PCR results gained with ViroReal® Kit Schmallenberg Virus please select fluorescence display options FAM channel for the Schmallenberg virus target and VIC/HEX channel (order no. DVEV03211, DVEV03251) or Cy5 channel (order no. DVEV03213, DVEV03253) for the internal RNA positive control target (RNA IPC). Samples with a positive Cp or Ct-value are considered positive. Please also check amplification-curves manually.

8.1. Signal in FAM channel

→ RNA of Schmallenberg virus was amplified. The sample has to be interpreted as positive. Schmallenberg virus RNA can lead to a reduced or absent fluorescence signal of the RNA IPC.

8.2. No signal in FAM channel but signal of the RNA IPC

→ No Schmallenberg virus RNA is detectable in the sample. The sample has to be interpreted as negative. The positive signal of the RNA IPC assay excludes a putative PCR inhibition.

8.3. No signal in FAM channel and no signal with the RNA IPC

→ No interpretation statement can be made.

Information about possible sources of error and their solution can be found in 9. Troubleshooting.

9. Troubleshooting

9.1. No Schmallenberg virus specific signal with positive control

- Incorrect programming of the temperature profile of the real-time PCR instrument.
 - Compare the temperature profile with the protocol (see 7. Preparation of real-time PCR).
- Incorrect configuration of the PCR reaction.
 - Check your work steps (see 7. Preparation of real-time PCR) and repeat the PCR, if necessary.

9.2. No signal with the RNA IPC and no Schmallenberg virus specific signal with sample

- The PCR reaction was inhibited. No interpretation can be made.
 - Make sure that you use a recommended method for RNA isolation and stick closely to the manufacturer's instructions.
 - If no operating mistakes during extractions can be retraced, it is recommended to repeat the PCR with lower amounts of RNA-eluate (1/5 or 1/10 of sample volume + the adequate amount of H₂O).
- Incorrect PCR conditions.
 - Check the PCR conditions and repeat the PCR, if necessary.

9.3. Schmallenberg virus specific signal with negative control

- A contamination occurred during preparation of the PCR.
 - Repeat PCR with new reagents in replicates.
 - Strictly pipette the positive controls at last.
 - Make sure that work space and instruments are decontaminated at regular intervals.

9.4. Schmallenberg virus specific signal with negative control of RNA-extraction (optional)

- A contamination occurred during extraction.
 - Repeat the extraction and PCR using new reagents.
 - Make sure that work space and instruments are decontaminated at regular intervals.

10. Specifications and performance evaluation

ViroReal® Kit Schmallenberg Virus was evaluated with the ABI PRISM® 7500 (Fast) instrument. For further validation data please contact ingenetix GmbH.

10.1. Analytical sensitivity and linearity

ViroReal® Kit Schmallenberg Virus was tested with a 10-fold dilution series of a synthetic RNA representing a fragment of Schmallenberg virus RNA. At least 100 target copies/reaction could be detected.

The assay shows **linearity** over the range of 100 to 10,000,000,000 target copies/reaction with a slope of -3.32 and a R_2 of > 0.994 as shown in Figure 1.

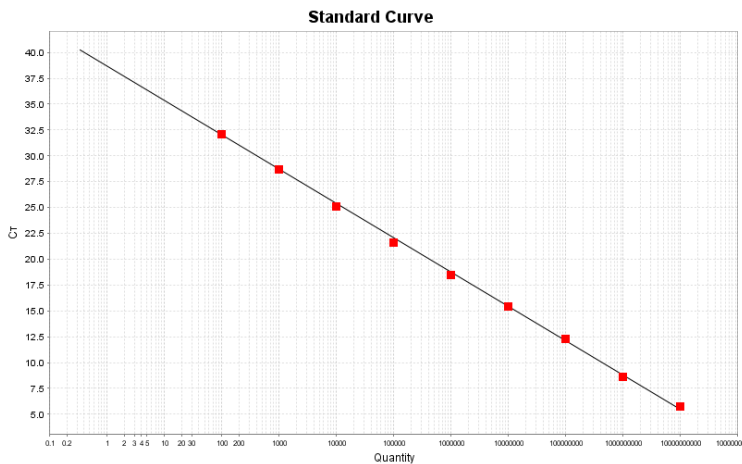


Figure 1 Ten-fold dilution series of a Schmallenberg virus RNA standard plotted against CT

10.2. Analytical specificity

The specificity is ensured by the selection of highly specific primers and probes. The primers and probes were checked for possible homologies to currently published sequences by sequence comparison analyses. This also validated the detection of so far known Schmallenberg virus strains. The test cross reacts with Shamonda virus, Sathuperi virus and Douglas virus, which belong together with Schmallenberg virus to the Simbu serogroup.

10.3. Kit performance

Performance of ViroReal® Kit Schmallenberg Virus with an Applied Biosystems® 7500 Fast Real-time PCR System is shown in Figure 2.

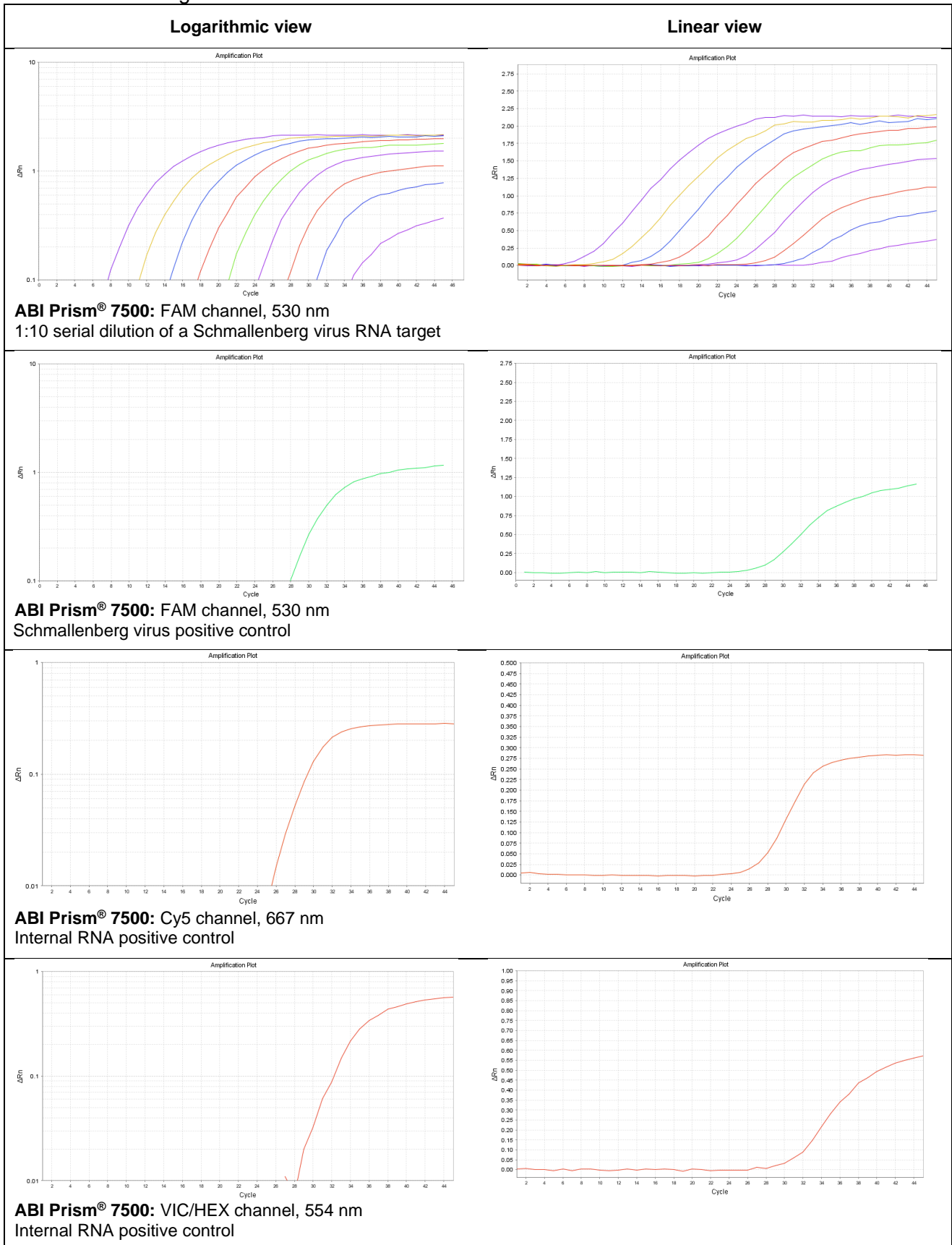


Figure 2 Performance of ViroReal® Kit Schmallenberg Virus