

ViroReal[®] Kit Swine Delta Coronavirus

Manual

For use with the

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



For veterinary use only

REF

DVEV01813



100

REF

DVEV01853



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. Contents of the Kit.....	4
5. Additionally required materials and devices.....	4
5. General Precautions	4
7. Preparation of real-time PCR	5
7.1. Internal RNA positive control (RNA IPC):	5
7.2. Positive Control:.....	5
7.3. Pipetting scheme	5
7.4. Programming of the temperature profile.....	6
8. Interpretation of PCR-data	7
8.1. Signal in VIC channel:	7
8.2. No signal in VIC / HEX channel but signal of the RNA IPC:.....	7
8.3. No signal in Cy5 channel:	7
9. Troubleshooting.....	9
9.1. No swine delta coronavirus specific signal with positive control:	9
9.2. No signal with RNA IPC and no swine delta coronavirus specific signals with sample:	9
9.3. Swine delta coronavirus specific signal with the negative control:	9
9.4. Swine delta coronavirus specific signal with negative control of RNA-extraction (optional):	9
10. Specifications	9
10.1. Analytical sensitivity	9
10.2. Analytical specificity	9

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 Swine Delta Coronavirus is a real-time PCR assay for detection of RNA of the swine delta coronavirus (SDCV, also called porcine delta coronavirus PDCoV) using one-step reverse transcription real-time PCR. This test was developed and validated for the ABI PRISM® 7500 (Fast) instrument (Life Technologies), LightCycler® 480 (Roche) and Mx3005P® (Agilent), but is also suitable for other real-time PCR instruments.

ViroReal® Kit Swine Delta Coronavirus detects the 3'UTR of swine delta coronavirus. A probe-specific amplification-curve in the VIC / HEX channel indicates the amplification of swine delta coronavirus RNA. This kit allows the rapid and sensitive detection of swine delta coronavirus RNA isolated from feces or oral fluid samples of acutely affected pigs. Virus RNA can be recovered efficiently from sample material using for example the QIAamp Viral RNA Mini Kit (Qiagen) extraction methods. The test does not detect porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) or transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEV).

An internal RNA positive control system for detection in Cy5 channel 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

Swine delta coronavirus (SDCV, PDCoV), a member of the genus *Coronavirus* (Deltacoronavirus), family *Coronaviridae*, is a positive-sense, enveloped, single-stranded RNA virus. SDCV is a new virus first found in pigs in Hong Kong in 2012 and 2014 in the United States. Swine delta coronavirus causes acute watery diarrhea and vomiting in a large proportion at all ages of swine. Swine delta coronavirus infection is clinically similar to, but genetically distinct from porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) and transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEV).

References:

Patrick C. Y. Wooa, Susanna K. P. Laua, Carol S. F. Lama, Kwok-Yung Yuena. 2012. Discovery of Seven Novel Mammalian and Avian Coronaviruses in the Genus Deltacoronavirus Supports Bat Coronaviruses as the Gene Source of Alphacoronavirus and Betacoronavirus and Avian Coronaviruses as the Gene Source of Gammacoronavirus and Deltacoronavirus. *J. Virology* 86:7.

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 to 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. Contents of the Kit

Labelling	Content	Amount		Storage
		DVEV01813	DVEV01853	
SDCV Assay Mix (purple cap)	Primer and probe (VIC) for SDCV detection	2 x 50 µl	1 x 50 µl	-20°C
RNA IPC-3 Assay Mix (yellow cap)	Primer and probe (Cy5) for RNA IPC detection	2 x 50 µl	1 x 50 µl	-20°C
RNA IPC Target (orange cap)	RNA internal positive control	1 x 100 µl	1 x 100 µl	-20°C
SDCV Positive Control (red cap)	RNA positive control	1 x 300 µl	1 x 300 µl	-20°C
RNA Reaction Mix (white cap)	4 x Reaction Mix	2 x 250 µl	1 x 250 µl	-20°C
Nuclease-free water (blue cap)	Nuclease-free water	2 x 1000 µl	1 x 1000 µl	-20°C

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

5. Additionally required materials and devices

- Reagents and devices for RNA-extraction
- Nuclease-free water for dilution of RNA IPC Target
- 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 VIC/HEX and Cy5 channel
- Appropriate 96 well reaction plates or reaction tubes with corresponding (optical) closing material

5. General Precautions

The user should always pay attention to the following:

- 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 swine delta coronavirus 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).

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.

→ Freshly dilute RNA IPC Target 1:500 with nuclease-free water and add 1 µl per 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 SDCV Positive Control is an *in vitro* synthesized RNA sample with a concentration of 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
	SDCV 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: VIC/HEX-TAMRA (554 nm) for detection of swine delta coronavirus
 Cy5-NONE (RNA IPC-3 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

Examples for interpretation of positive reactions are shown in the amplification plots below.

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

	Ct/Cp (VIC / HEX channel) swine delta coronavirus target	Ct/Cp (Cy5 channel) 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 Swine Delta Coronavirus please select fluorescence display options 554 nm (VIC / HEX channel) for the swine delta coronavirus target and Cy5 channel for the RNA IPC target. Samples with a positive Ct or Cp-value are considered positive. Please also check the presence of amplification-curves manually.

8.1. Signal in VIC channel:

→ RNA of swine delta coronavirus was amplified. The sample has to be interpreted as positive.

8.2. No signal in VIC / HEX channel but signal of the RNA IPC:

→ No RNA of swine delta coronavirus is detectable in the sample. The sample has to be interpreted as negative.

The positive signal of the internal positive control assay excludes a putative PCR inhibition.

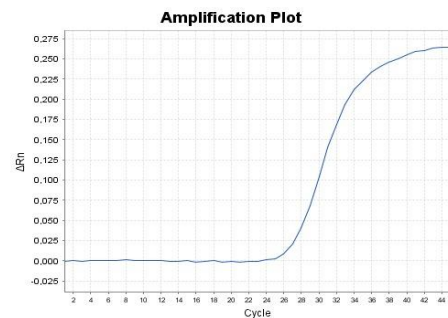
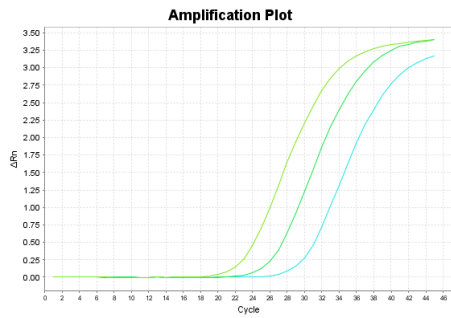
8.3. No signal in Cy5 channel:

→ No interpretation statement can be made.

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

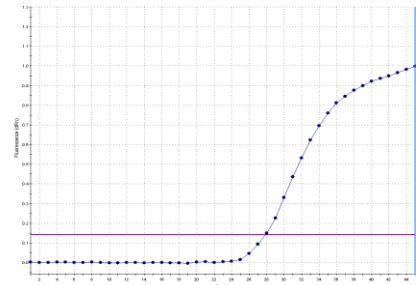
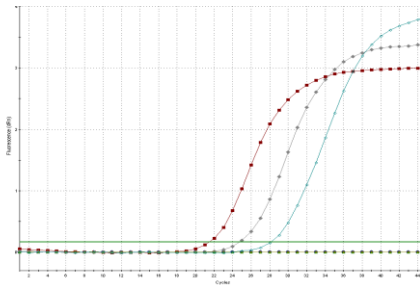
Detection of swine delta coronavirus

Detection of internal RNA positive control



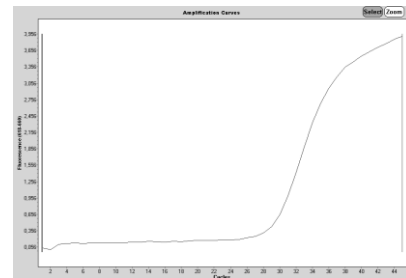
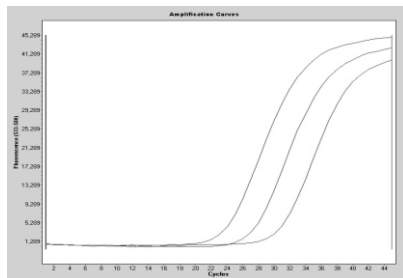
ABI Prism® 7500: VIC channel, 554 nm
1:10 serial dilution of a swine delta coronavirus positive control

ABI Prism® 7500: Cy5 channel, 667 nm
Detection of internal RNA positive control



Mx3005P®: HEX channel
1:10 serial dilution of a swine delta coronavirus positive control

Mx3005P®: CY5 channel
Detection of internal RNA positive control



LightCycler® 480: HEX/VIC channel
1:10 serial dilution of a swine delta coronavirus positive control

LightCycler® 480: Cy5 channel
Detection of internal RNA positive control

9. Troubleshooting

9.1. No swine delta coronavirus 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.
- RNA might be degraded.

9.2. No signal with RNA IPC and no swine delta coronavirus specific signals 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. Swine delta coronavirus specific signal with the 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. Swine delta coronavirus 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

ViroReal® Kit Swine Delta Coronavirus was evaluated with the ABI PRISM® 7500 (Fast) instrument (Life Technologies), with the LightCycler® 480 (Roche) and the Mx3005P® (Agilent). For further validation data please contact ingenetix.

10.1. Analytical sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity is 2 RNA copies/PCR. The limit of detection (LoD95 = smallest number of copies of target RNA which can be detected in 95% of cases) is 18 target copies/reaction and was determined by several replicates around the detection limit.

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 swine delta coronavirus strains published in the NCBI database. The kit was tested with one TGEV, one HEV, three PEDV, eight PRRSV EU, four PPV and seven PCV2 strains. It showed no cross-reaction. ViroReal® Kit Swine Delta Coronavirus is specific for swine delta coronavirus and detects all swine delta coronavirus and porcine coronavirus HKU15 strains published in the NCBI database.