

## HANDBOOK

# Bio-T kit<sup>®</sup> MTBC

Cat. N° BIOTK088 - 100 reactions

**Detection of all strain belonging to the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (MTBC) by real-time PCR (qPCR) with Exogenous internal positive control (IPC)**

## RUMINANTS, WILD LIFE

### Sample types

- Tracheobronchial, retro-pharyngeal, mediastinal and mesenteric lymph nodes
- Organs with lesions
- Individual analysis or by pool according to your local regulations

### Recommended nucleic acids (NA) extractions

- Magnetic beads extraction (e.g.: BioSella – BioExtract<sup>®</sup> SuperBall<sup>®</sup> Cat. N° BES384, ThermoFisher Scientific – LSI MagVet<sup>®</sup> Universal Isolation Kit Cat. N°MV384)
- Silica membrane columns extraction (e.g.: BioSella – BioExtract<sup>®</sup> Column Cat. N° BEC050 or BEC250 ; Qiagen – QIAamp<sup>®</sup> DNA mini kit Cat N° 51304)

*Veterinary use only*



## DOCUMENTS MANAGEMENT

The Bio-T kit® MTBC has two technical handbooks:

- The extraction handbook shared between Bio-T kit® MTBC and Bio-T kit® *Mycobacterium bovis* displaying BioSella's validated extraction protocols for each type of sample.
- The Bio-T kit® MTBC qPCR handbook, presenting the instruction information to perform the qPCR.

The last versions in use for each handbook are indicated on the certificate of analysis (CA) provided with the Bio-T kit® MTBC.

Besides these two handbooks, a summary report of the validation file and a performance confirmation handbook are available on request, contact BioSella (contact@biosella.com).

## MODIFICATIONS MANAGEMENT

BioSella indicates modifications done to this document by highlighting them using the rules presented in the Table below:

MODIFICATIONS MANAGEMENT			
Type of modification	Minor modifications	Type 1 Major modifications	Type 2 Major modifications
Highlighting color			
Impact on revision / version	Change of revision date No change of version	Change of revision date + change of version	Change of revision date + change of version
Examples of modifications	Corrections: typographical, grammatical or turns of phrase	EPC reference modification	Modification of Master Mix composition
	Addition of new sample type for extraction	Exogenous IPC reference modification	Modification of validated extraction protocol
	Addition of information giving more details or alternative protocol		
	Addition/Suppression of optional information		

## PRESENTATION

### Recommendations for sampling, shipping and storage of samples

Real-time PCR is a powerful technique allowing the detection of few amounts of pathogen genome. Genome can be rapidly degraded depending on the pathogen nature (bacteria / parasites, enveloped viruses...), the genome nature (DNA / RNA) and the sample type (presence of DNase / RNase). Thus, BioSellal recommends the following instructions to guarantee an optimal diagnosis.

#### Sampling

To prevent cross-contamination between samples leading to false positive results, it is mandatory to use disposable materials for single use and to avoid direct contact between specimens.

#### Shipping

It is mandatory to ship immediately after sampling or by default to store it at  $\leq -16^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Shipment has to be done within 24h under cover of positive cold.

#### Storage after reception

Recommended storage of samples at  $5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3$  for a maximum of 24 hours and  $\leq -16^{\circ}\text{C}$  for a few months and  $\leq -65^{\circ}\text{C}$  beyond 1 year.

## RUMINANTS Line

This kit belongs to the RUMINANTS line which gather a set of kits sharing common extraction and qPCR protocols. It is compatible with BioSellal's other kits except with the ones belonging to the PIG and AVIAN lines. (information available on [www.biosellal.com](http://www.biosellal.com)).

Regarding tuberculosis management, in addition to the Bio-T kit® MTBC, BioSellal offers Bio-T kit® Mycobacterium bovis to identify specifically this strain.

## Description of the Bio-T kit® MTBC

The **Bio-T kit® MTBC** (Cat. N° BIOTK088) contains a ready to use **PCR Master Mix** allowing the detection in the same reaction well of:

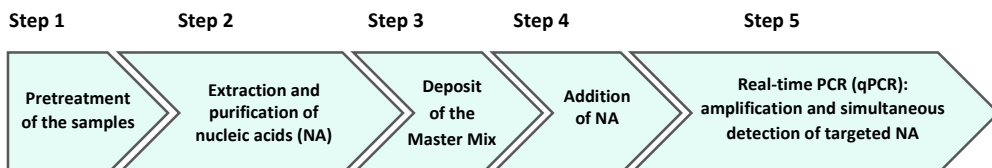
- **All bacterial strains belonging to the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (MTBC)** with a 6-FAM labelling,
- **An Exogenous internal positive control IPC DNA**, with a Cy5 labelling, to add at the extraction step to assess nucleic acids extraction quality and absence of RT- PCR inhibitors.

Our PCR Master Mix contains Uracil N-glycosylase (UNG) to eliminate potential post-PCR carryover contamination associated with routine molecular testing.

This kit, based on qualitative detection (detected or non-detected) from trachea-bronchial, retro-pharyngeal, mediastinal and mesenteric lymph nodes samples or organs with lesions (Individual analysis or pool depending on your local regulations), was developed and validated according to the **French regulatory standard NF U47-600-2 edited by AFNOR** and the specification of the **French National Laboratory (NRL) for Tuberculosis (ANSES, Maisons-Alfort, FRANCE)**.

Extraction protocols validated by BioSellal are described in the extraction handbook shared between **Bio-T kit® MTBC** and **Bio-T kit® *Mycobacterium bovis***.

## Description of the whole process



Extraction handbook shared between Bio-T kit® MTBC and Bio-T kit® <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>		qPCR handbook of the Bio-T kit® MTBC		
Organs such as Lymphatic, tracheobronchial, retro-pharyngeal, mediastinal and mesenteric nodes* Organs with lesions*	BioExtract® SuperBall® BioExtract® Column QIAamp® DNA mini kit LSI MagVet™ Universal Isolation kit	Ready-to-use Master Mix MMMTBC-A	Samples NC/NCS Process positive control EPC (EPCMTBC-A)	Dyes: FAM/Cy5  Passive reference: ROX  Programs: MTBC program ± RT Standard or Fast ramping

\* pretreatment mandatory

## Kit contents and storage

**Table 1. Description of the kit contents**

Description	Reference	Volume/tube	Presentation	Storage
<b>Master Mix (MM)</b> Ready to use	MMMTBC-A	2x500 µl	White cap tube Bag A	≤-16°C Protected from light, « MIX » Area
<b>Exogenous Internal Positive Control (IPC)</b>	IPC-B	500 µl	Pink cap tube Bag B	≤-16°C « Extraction » Area
<b>External Positive Control (EPC)</b> MTBC Positive PCR control	EPCMTBC-A	200 µl	Orange cap tube Bag C	≤-16°C « Addition of Nucleic acids » Area
<b>Water</b> RNase/DNase free	Aqua-A	1 ml	Blue cap tube Bag C	5°C ± 3 or ≤-16°C « Addition of Nucleic acids » Area

Kit reagents are stable until the expiration date stated on the label, subject to compliance with good storage conditions.

## List of consumables and reagents not included in kit

**Table 2. Consumables and reagents not included in kit**

Consumables/ Reagents	Description	Provider	Cat. N°
<b>ATL Buffer</b>	Lysis Buffer	BioSellal	ATL19076
<b>BioExtract® Column</b>	DNA/RNA column extraction kit (50)	BioSellal	BEC050
<b>BioExtract® Column</b>	DNA/RNA column extraction kit (250)	BioSellal	BEC250
<b>BioExtract® SuperBall®</b>	DNA/RNA Magnetic beads extraction kit (4 x 96)	BioSellal	BES384
<b>QIAamp® DNA mini kit</b>	DNA column extraction kit (50)	Qiagen	51304
<b>LSI MagVet™ Universal Isolation Kit</b>	DNA/RNA Magnetic beads extraction kit (384)	Thermofisher Scientific	MV384

For consumables related to the thermal cycler, refer to the user manual of the device.

## List of reagents to confirm laboratory performances

To confirm performances of your thermal cycler(s), MTBC DNA (quantified in GE copy number /PCR) provided with the qPCR kit (orange cap tube) could be used. To confirm the performance of your complete method, a bacterial suspension of MTBC (quantified in GE/ml), used by BioSella in the validation file is required. This material could be provided.

An internal reference material (MRI) for MTBC is also available to confirm the performance of the complete method over the time (extraction + PCR). Please, contact BioSella for more information ([tech@biosellal.com](mailto:tech@biosellal.com)).

BioSella sells these reagents under the following reference:

Table 3. Optional reagent*			
Reagent	Description	Provider	Cat. N°
Bacterial suspension	Quantified suspension of inactivated <i>M. bovis</i>	BioSella	SB-MTBC-001
lymph node MRI	Lymph node positive for MTBC	BioSella	MRI-MTBC-001

\* This reagent is available only on demand, please contact BioSella ([contact@biosellal.com](mailto:contact@biosellal.com)).

## Main critical points

**Tuberculosis presents a zoonotic risk. Refer to your local regulations for handling samples to prevent contamination of human, animals and the environment.**


- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (lab coat, disposable gloves frequently changed).
- Work in dedicated and separate areas to avoid contamination: "Extraction" (unextracted samples storage, extraction equipment area), "Mix" (ready to use MM storage, qPCR plates preparation), "Nucleic acids Addition" (Nucleic Acids storage and addition of extracted nucleic acids and controls in the qPCR plate), "PCR" (final area containing the thermal cycler(s)).
- Use dedicated equipment for each working area (gloves, lab coat, pipettes, vortex, ...).
- Use filter tips.
- Before use, thaw all components at room temperature.
- Vortex and spin briefly (mini-centrifuge) all reagents before use.
- Avoid the repetition of freezing-thawing cycles for samples, lysates, extracted nucleic acids.
- **Pathogen's genome detected by the RUMINANTS line's kits can be DNA or RNA. Working with RNA is more demanding than working with DNA** (RNA instability and omnipresence of the RNases). For these reasons, special precautions must be taken:
  - o Always wear gloves, change them frequently, especially after contact with skin or work surfaces.
  - o Treat all surfaces and equipment with RNases inactivation agents (available commercially).
  - o When wearing gloves and after material decontamination, minimize the contact with surfaces and equipment in order to avoid the reintroduction of RNases.
  - o Use "RNase free" consumable.
  - o It is recommended to store the RNA at  $\leq 5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3$  during the manipulation and then freeze it as soon as possible, preferably at  $\leq -65^{\circ}\text{C}$  or by default at  $\leq -16^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
  - o Open and close tubes one by one in order to limit the opening times and avoid any contact with RNases present in the environment (skin, dust, working surfaces...).

# DETECTION OF MTBC BY qPCR WITH BIOTK088 KIT

## Global Procedure

### 1) Establish qPCR plate setup defining each sample position and including the following controls:

- **Negative Control Sample (NCS):** water (or PBS) replaces the sample from the first step of sample preparation.  
This control is mandatory for each extraction series.
- **Negative Amplification Control (NC):** 5 µl of water RNase/DNase free (Aqua-A tube, **blue** cap) replaces sample Nucleic Acids extract on qPCR plate.  
This control is recommended when using the kit for the first time or to verify the absence of Master Mix contamination.
- **External Positive Control of MTBC (EPC):** Synthetic DNA provided (tube **EPCMTBC-A**, **orange** cap), containing specific target of MTBC.  
This control is mandatory.

 **CAUTION:** *EPC tube handling represents nucleic acids contamination hazard, it is thus recommended to open and handle it in a restricted area, away from other PCR components and to take precautions to avoid cross-contamination with nucleic acids extracts during deposit on the qPCR plate.*

- If available, a **Process Positive Control (MRI)**, a weak positive sample is extracted in parallel with tested samples. After qPCR, MRI Ct value will be monitored on a Shewhart control card. Obtaining conform Ct value validates the whole process. In this case, the use of the EPC, provided with the kit, is not mandatory. BioSella offers a ready to use lymph node MRI (MRI-MTBC-001)

## 2) qPCR plate preparation

### In the “MIX” dedicated area

1. After thawing, vortex and rapid centrifugation, **transfer 10 µl Master Mix MMMTBC-A (white cap)** in each well of interest (samples and controls).

### In the “Nucleic Acids addition” dedicated area

2. **Add 5 µl of extracted nucleic acids (or NCS, water, MRI or EPC: EPCMTBC-A orange cap tube)** in each well of interest. Make sure to pipet out in the bottom of the well, in the Master Mix, and to avoid the formation of bubbles.

*Note: if the exogenous IPC was not added during sample extraction, it can be added directly in the qPCR plate:*

- Add 1 µl of IPC (pink cap) with the extracted nucleic acids

- Or add directly the IPC (1 µl per reaction) in an aliquot of Master Mix before the deposits of 11 µl of this mix into each well of interest. Then add 5 µl of extracted nucleic acids.

The reaction volume will be increased to 16 µl, without impacting the performances of the qPCR.

3. **Seal the plate with an optically clear sealer or close the strip caps.**

### In the “PCR” amplification dedicated area

4. **Define the thermal cycler parameters** (see Table 4, Table 5, Table 6,)
5. It is recommended to **spin the plate down prior to place it in the thermal cycler**, to prevent drops in the well pit walls.
6. Start the qPCR program. Approximate run time: 80min

## 3) Thermal cycler settings

This kit was developed and validated on AriaMx™ (Agilent Technologies, Fast ramping by default) and confirmed on ABI PRISM® 7500 Fast (Applied Biosystems) in standard and fast ramping. It is compatible with all thermal cyclers with at least 6-FAM and Cy5 channels. For more information, contact our technical support.

Table 4. Thermal cycler configuration		
	ABI PRISM® 7500 Fast	AriaMx™
<b>Mode</b>	Quantitation – Standard curve	Quantitative PCR, Fluorescence Probe
<b>Ramping</b>	Standard or Fast Ramping	Fast Ramping by default
<b>Passive Reference</b>	ROX	ROX



Table 5. Thermal cycler Settings			
Target	Detectors		Final Volume / well
	Reporter	Quencher	
MTBC	FAM	NFQ-MGB or None*	15 µl
Exogenous IPC	Cy5	NFQ-MGB or None*	= 10 µl Master Mix + 5 µl extracted nucleic acids or controls <sup>†</sup>
To assign to samples and controls <sup>†</sup>			

\* Depends on the thermal cycler model. Do not hesitate to contact the BioSellal Technical Support (tech@biosellal.com)

<sup>†</sup> Controls are NC (water), NCS (extracted water), EPC and or extracted MRI.

Table 6. MTBC Amplification program settings without RT		
Standard or Fast ramping		
Cycles	Time	Temperature
1 cycle <sup>‡</sup>	2 min <sup>‡</sup>	50°C <sup>‡</sup>
1 cycle	5 min	95°C
40 cycles	10 sec	95°C
	1 min	60°C
	+ data acquisition	

<sup>‡</sup> Optional step: Activation step for Uracil N-glycosylate

## RESULTS INTERPRETATION

To analyze and interpret the signals obtained by qPCR, the Threshold must be set up.

The threshold must be assigned carefully in order to obtain the most reproducible result between different manipulations according to the requirements defined in Annex C of the French Standard **NF U47-600 (part 1)**. A consistent set of positives controls, usually an In-house Reference Material (MRI) or the EPC, is used to set the threshold value above the baseline and in the exponential amplification phase of the plot.

The Threshold Cycle, named « Ct » or « Cq » (depending on thermal cyclers), corresponds to the intersection between the amplification curves and the threshold line. It allows the relative measurement of the concentration of the target in the PCR reaction when a calibrated extract is analyzed in the same series.

The qPCR series is validated if the controls (EPC, MRI, NCS and NC) present valid results, then the result of each sample can be interpreted.

## Main Scenarios

### Controls Reading

Table 7. PCR Controls results interpretation			
	Targets		Interpretation
	MTBC (FAM)	Exogenous IPC (Cy5)	
<b>NCS</b> Negative Control Sample <b>MANDATORY</b>	Neg	Pos	Valid
	Pos	Pos	Contamination with a positive/negative sample during extraction step or during qPCR plate preparation.
	Neg	Neg	Omission of exogenous IPC addition? Defective extraction?
<b>NC</b> Negative PCR Control <b>OPTIONAL</b>	Neg	Neg	Valid
	At least one of the two targets <b>Pos</b>		Contamination with a negative or a positive sample during PCR plate preparation? or Master Mix / Water contamination?
<b>EPC</b> MTBC PCR external positive control <b>MANDATORY</b> <i>IN ABSENCE OF MRI</i>	Pos*	Neg	Valid
	Neg	Neg	Problem during qPCR plate preparation: Master Mix error? EPC omission?
	Pos*	Pos	Contamination with a sample during qPCR plate preparation?
<b>Sample process positive Control MRI</b> <b>RECOMMENDED</b> <i>IF AVAILABLE</i>	Pos <sup>†</sup>	Pos <sup>‡</sup>	Valid
	Neg	Neg	Problem during qPCR plate preparation: Master Mix error? Nucleic acids extract omission or extract not in contact with Master Mix? Process drift: extraction and/or qPCR ?
	Neg	Pos <sup>‡</sup>	Process drift: extraction (in case of exogenous IPC addition directly into qPCR plate and not during extraction) Problem with MRI preparation? Degradation of the sample process positive control?

\* The Ct value obtained must be conform with the value indicated on the Certificate of Analysis (CA).

<sup>†</sup> The Ct value must be included within control card limits.

<sup>‡</sup> The obtained Ct value depends on the thermal cycler, the sample type and the used extraction protocol. IPC Ct values for validated extraction protocols are available upon request. BioSella recommends you to determine your own maximal IPC Ct value depending on your own extraction method and thermal cycler.

## Samples Reading

Table 8. Different types of results obtained for the samples		
Targets		Interpretation
MTBC (FAM)	Exogenous IPC (Cy5)	
Neg	Pos*	Negative or Undetected
Pos		Positive or Detected
Pos	Neg or Ct>35	<b>Positive or Detected</b> Problem during the IPC addition? Presence of inhibitors <sup>†</sup> ? Competition with the main target?
Neg	Neg or Ct>35	<b>Uninterpretable = Repeat the analysis</b> Nucleic acids extract omission or extract not in contact with Master Mix? Presence of inhibitors <sup>†</sup> ? Nucleic acids degradation in the sample? Problem during the IPC addition? Extraction problem?

\* The obtained Ct value depends on the thermal cycler, the sample type and the used extraction protocol. This value must be, at least, included within the specified range in the certificate of analysis (CA). Ct values for IPC using the validated extraction protocols are available upon request. BioSella recommends you determine your own maximal IPC Ct value depending on your own extraction method and thermal cycler.

† In case of inhibition suspicion, 1) Repeat the qPCR with the dilution of extracted nucleic acids at 1/10 or 1/100 in the DNase/RNase free water. 2) Restart the analysis from the extraction step.



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### **Technical Support**

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