

## HANDBOOK

# Bio-T kit<sup>®</sup> *Mycoplasma wenyonii*

Cat. N° BIOTK037 - 50 reactions

**Detection and relative quantification of *Mycoplasma wenyonii*  
(*M. wenyonii*)  
by real-time PCR (qPCR)  
with Endogenous internal positive control (IPC)**

### BOVINE

#### Sample types

- Whole blood (on EDTA)
- Individual analysis

#### Recommended nucleic acids (NA) extractions

- Magnetic beads extraction (e.g.: BioSella – BioExtract<sup>®</sup> SuperBall<sup>®</sup> Cat. N° BES384)
- Silica membrane columns extraction (e.g.: BioSella – BioExtract<sup>®</sup> Column Cat. N° BEC050 or BEC250)

*Veterinary use only*



## DOCUMENTS MANAGEMENT

The Bio-T kit® *Mycoplasma wenyonii* has two technical handbooks:

- The extraction handbook shared between all the Bio-T kit® of the BLOOD line, displaying BioSellal’s recommended extraction protocols for each type of sample.
- The Bio-T kit® *Mycoplasma wenyonii* 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® *Mycoplasma wenyonii*.

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

## MODIFICATIONS MANAGEMENT

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

| MODIFICATIONS MANAGEMENT                   |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| Type of modification<br>Highlighting color | Minor modifications   | Type 1 Major modifications                            | Type 2 Major modifications                            |
| Impact on revision / version               | Change of revision date<br>No change of version                     | Change of revision date<br><b>+ change of version</b> | Change of revision date<br><b>+ change of version</b> |
| 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, BioSella 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 recommended to ship soon as possible after sampling, under cover of positive cold.

#### Storage after reception

Recommended storage of samples at  $5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3$  for a maximum of 7 days and  $\leq -16^{\circ}\text{C}$  beyond.

## BLOOD Line

The BLOOD line gathers a set of kits dedicated to the detection on whole blood of a group of ruminant's pathogens called Haemoparasites: *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*, *Anaplasma marginale*, *Babesia-Theileria*, *Mycoplasma wenyonii*, *Anaplasma ovis*, *Mycoplasma ovis*, *Besnoitia besnoitii*. These pathogens are transmitted by insects or acarid and are responsible for marked hyperthermia syndromes that could be associated with anemia.

Another pathogen (OHV2 responsible for bovine malignant catarrhal fever) has been included in the BLOOD line since it may be part of the differential diagnosis of the non-specific febrile phase of Besnoitiosis. Indeed, this phase is characterized by marked hyperthermia, epiphora and serous nasal discharge discharge.

The BLOOD line gathers a set of kits sharing common extraction and qPCR protocols. It is compatible with BioSella's other kits except with the ones belonging to the PIG and AVIAN lines.

In addition to the Bio-T kit® from the BLOOD line, BioSella offers an ELISA kit for the detection of antibodies specific to *Besnoitia besnoiti* (BioLisa®kit *Besnoitia* AB). For more informations, contact BioSella ([contact@biosella.com](mailto:contact@biosella.com))

## Description of the Bio-T kit® *Mycoplasma wenyonii*

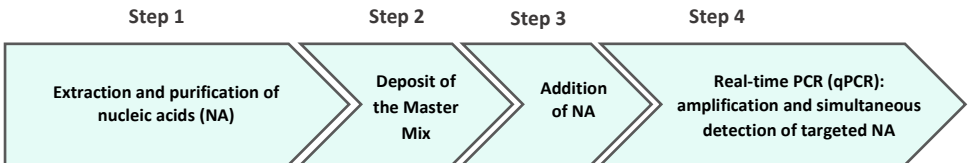
The **Bio-T kit® *Mycoplasma wenyonii*** (Cat. N° BIOTK037) contains a ready to use **PCR Master Mix** allowing the detection **in the same reaction well of:**

- ***Mycoplasma wenyonii* (M. wenyonii)** with a 6-FAM labelling
- **Endogenous internal positive control IPC (gapdh)**, with a Cy5 labelling, to assess the presence of sufficient amount of host cells, sample integrity, nucleic acids extraction quality and absence of RT- PCR inhibitors.

This kit, based on detection and relative quantification (relative quantification towards an EPC) from whole blood samples, was developed and validated according to the **French regulatory standard NF U47-600-2 edited by AFNOR.**

Extraction protocols recommended by BioSella are described in the extraction handbook of the **BLOOD line.**

### Description of the whole process



| BLOOD line Extraction handbook |  | qPCR handbook of the Bio-T kit® <i>Mycoplasma wenyonii</i> |   |  |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Whole blood<br>(on EDTA)       | BioExtract® Column<br>BioExtract® SuperBall® | Ready-to-use<br>Master Mix<br>MMMWE-A                      | Samples<br>NC/NCS<br>Process positive control<br>EPC (EPCMWE-A) | Dyes:<br>FAM/Cy5<br>Passive reference:<br>ROX<br>Program :<br>Classical program ± RT<br>Standard or Fast ramping |

## Kit contents and storage

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

| Description   | Reference | Volume/tube | Presentation                | Storage  |
|---|-----------|-------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Master Mix (MM)</b><br>Ready to use  | MMMWE-A   | 750 µl      | White cap<br>tube<br>Bag A  | ≤-16°C<br>Protected from light,<br>« MIX » Area            |
| <b>External Positive Control (EPC)</b><br>Positive PCR control of<br><i>M. wenyonii</i> | EPCMWE-A  | 110µl       | Orange cap<br>tube<br>Bag B | ≤-16°C<br>« Addition of Nucleic<br>acids » Area            |
| <b>Water</b><br>RNase/DNase free  | Aqua-A    | 1 ml        | Blue cap<br>tube<br>Bag B   | 5°C ± 3 or ≤-16°C<br>« Addition of Nucleic<br>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>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<br>extraction kit (4 x 96) | BioSellal | BES384  |

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), *M. wenyonii* DNA (quantified in GE copy number /qPCR) provided with the qPCR kit (orange cap tube) could be used. Please, contact BioSellal for more information (tech@biosellal.com).

## Main critical points

- 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.
- **Working with RNA is more demanding than working with DNA** (RNA instability and omnipresence of the RNases). Genome(s) of pathogens of the BLOOD line are DNA but nucleic acids extract can also be used for RNA virus detection. 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 AND QUANTIFICATION OF *MYCOPLASMA WENYONII* BY qPCR WITH BIOTK037

## 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, **blue** cap tube) 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 *M. wenyonii* (EPC) :** Synthetic DNA provided (**EPCMWE-A, orange** cap tube), containing specific target of *M. wenyonii*.  
This control is mandatory.

For a relative quantification, the dilution to 1/10 must be prepared extemporaneously from the supplied EPC tube (see page 14).

**⚠ 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 of whole blood (on EDTA) is extracted in parallel with tested samples. After qPCR, MRI Ct values 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.



## 2) qPCR plate preparation

### In the “MIX” dedicated area

1. After thawing, vortex and rapid centrifugation, **transfer 15 µl Master Mix MMMWE-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, MRSI or EPC: EPCMWE-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.
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 3, 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: 60min.

## 3) Thermal cycler settings

This kit was developed and validated on AriaMx™ (Agilent Technologies, Fast ramping by default) but it is compatible with all thermal cyclers able to read 6-FAM and Cy5 channels in the same PCR well.

| Table 3. Thermal cycler configuration |                                  |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                       | ABI PRISM® 7500 Fast             | AriaMx™                              |
| Mode                                  | Quantitation – Standard curve    | Quantitative PCR, Fluorescence Probe |
| Ramping                               | Standard Ramping or Fast Ramping | Fast Ramping by default              |
| Passive Reference                     | ROX                              | ROX                                  |

| Table 4. Thermal cycler Settings               |           |                  |   |
|--|-----------|------------------|---|
| Target   | Detectors |                  | Final Volume / well   |
|  | Reporter  | Quencher         |   |
| <i>M. wenyonii</i>                             | FAM       | NFQ-MGB or None* | 20 µl<br><br>= 15 µl Master Mix + 5 µl extracted nucleic acids or controls <sup>†</sup> |
| Endogenous IPC                                 | Cy5       | NFQ-MGB or None* |   |
| To assign to samples and controls <sup>†</sup> |           |                  |   |

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

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

| Table 5. CLASSICAL Amplification program settings without RT <sup>†</sup> |                               |             |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Standard or Fast Ramping  |                               |             |
| Cycles  | Time                          | Temperature |
| 1 cycle   | 5 min                         | 95°C        |
| 40 cycles   | 15 sec                        | 95°C        |
|   | 30 sec*<br>+ data acquisition | 60°C        |

\* Set 31s for some thermal cyclers such as ABI PRISM® 7500.

<sup>†</sup> optional step, in case of simultaneous detection of RNA genomes. Achieving a reverse-transcription (RT) step prior to PCR for the amplification of RNA genomes has no impact on the effectiveness of the Bio-T kit® *Mycoplasma wenyonii*.

NB: This amplification program is compatible with all Bio-T kits® except for ones belonging to the PIG and AVIAN LINES.

For thermal cycler such as LightCycler®480 and LightCycler®96 (Roche Life Science), it is recommended to use the following program:

| Table 6. PIG/AVIAN Amplification program settings without RT <sup>†</sup> |                              |             |
|---|------------------------------|-------------|
| Standard Ramping  |                              |             |
| Cycles  | Time                         | Temperature |
| 1 cycle   | 5 min                        | 95°C        |
| 40 cycles   | 10 sec                       | 95°C        |
|   | 45 sec<br>+ data acquisition | 60°C        |

<sup>†</sup> optional step, in case of simultaneous detection of RNA genomes. Achieving a reverse-transcription (RT) step prior to PCR for the amplification of RNA genomes has no impact on the performances of the Bio-T kit®.

NB: This amplification program is compatible with all Bio-T kits® of the PIG and AVIAN LINES

## 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   |
|   | <i>M. wenyonii</i><br>(FAM)                   | Endogenous IPC<br>(Cy5) |  |
| <b>NCS</b><br>Negative Control<br>Sample<br><b>MANDATORY</b>  | Neg   | Neg                     | Valid  |
|   | At least one of the two targets<br><b>Pos</b> |                         | Contamination with a positive/negative sample during extraction step or during qPCR plate preparation.   |
| <b>NC</b><br>Negative PCR<br>Control<br><b>OPTIONAL</b>   | Neg   | Neg                     | Valid  |
|   | At least one of the two targets<br><b>Pos</b> |                         | Contamination with a positive/negative sample during extraction step or during qPCR plate preparation or Master Mix/water contamination  |
| <b>EPC</b><br><i>M. wenyonii</i> PCR<br>external positive<br>control<br><b>MANDATORY</b><br><i>IN ABSENCE OF MRSI</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<br/>positive Control<br/>MRI</b><br><b>RECOMMENDED</b><br><i>IF AVAILABLE</i>                       | Pos†  | Pos‡                    | Valid  |
|   | Neg   | Neg                     | Problem during qPCR plate preparation: Master Mix error? Nucleic acids extract omission or extract not in contact with Master Mix?<br>Process drift: extraction and/or qPCR ?<br>Degradation of the sample process positive control? |

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

† The Ct value must be included within control card limits.

‡ The obtained Ct value depends on the thermal cycler and the used extraction protocol. Ct values for IPC using the recommended/validated extraction protocols are available upon request. BioSellaal recommends you determine your own maximal IPC Ct value depending on your own extraction method and thermal cycler.

#### Note:

Endogenous IPC targets a gene expressed by ruminants' cells, thus it cannot be detected in NCS, NC and EPC. Due to cross-reaction between ruminant GAPDH and human GAPDH, a slight signal can be observed for IPC in the controls, the Ct value of this signal must be over than 35.

## Samples Reading

**Table 8. Different types of results obtained for the samples**

| Targets                     |                         |   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| <i>M. wenyonii</i><br>(FAM) | Endogenous IPC<br>(Cy5) | Interpretation  |
| Neg                         | Pos*                    | Negative or Undetected  |
| Pos                         |                         | Positive or Detected<br>Possibility of relative quantification  |
| Pos                         | Neg or Ct>35            | Positive or Detected<br>No possibility of relative quantification<br>Presence of inhibitors <sup>†</sup> ?<br>Competition with the main target?   |
| Neg                         | Neg or Ct>35            | <b>Uninterpretable: Risk of low positive sample non- detection</b><br>= Repeat the analysis<br>Problem during qPCR plate preparation: Master Mix error? Nucleic acids extract omission or extract not in contact with Master Mix?<br>Presence of inhibitors <sup>†</sup> ?<br>Nucleic acids degradation in the sample?<br>Extraction problem? |

\*The obtained Ct value depends on the thermal cycler and the used extraction protocol. Ct values for IPC using the recommended extraction protocols are available upon request. BioSellaI 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.

## Relative quantification

For a relative quantification, a **single « Reference » point** is used. It corresponds to a given bacteria load (in copies of genome/PCR or GE/PCR), identified as a threshold facilitating the results interpretation. We recommend the **1.10<sup>3</sup> copies/PCR point for both pathogens**, corresponding to **12.10<sup>5</sup> GE/ml of blood**, according to our extraction protocol, with a 100% extraction yield. The Reference point (REF) is constituted by a 1/10 dilution of the EPC of the kit (EPCMWE-A), in order to reach the load of interest as a threshold. The bacteria load of the samples is estimated based on the Ct/Cq value obtained compared to the Ct/Cq value of the REF point, as shown in Table 9.

| Table 9. Interpretation of qPCR results for <i>Mycoplasma wenyonii</i> |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| qPCR results   |  | Interpretation                                  |
| Negative   |  | Not detected<br>Quantity of copies/qPCR < LDPCR |
| <i>Mycoplasma wenyonii</i>   | Ct ≥ Ct REF<br>1.10 <sup>3</sup> copies/qPCR | Positive : +                                    |
|  | Ct < Ct REF<br>1.10 <sup>3</sup> copies/qPCR | Highly Positive : ++                            |

Notes :



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