

ViroReal[®] Kit Bovine Torovirus

Manual

For use with the

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



For veterinary use only

REF DVEV01611, DVEV01613

Σ 100

REF DVEV01651, DVEV01653

Σ 50











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Index

1. Product description	3
2. Pathogen information	3
3. Principle of real-time PCR	3
4. General Precautions	3
5. Contents of the Kit.....	4
5.1. ViroReal® Kit Bovine Torovirus order no. DVEV01611 or DVEV01651	4
5.2. ViroReal® Kit Bovine Torovirus order no. DVEV01613 or DVEV01653	4
6. Additionally required materials and devices.....	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 FAM channel:.....	7
8.2. No signal in FAM channel but signal of the RNA IPC:.....	7
8.3. No signal in FAM, VIC/HEX or Cy5 channel:.....	7
9. Troubleshooting.....	9
9.1. No BToV specific signal with positive control:	9
9.2. No signal with the RNA IPC and no BToV specific signals with the sample:	9
9.3. BToV specific signal with the negative control:	9
9.4. BToV specific signal with the 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 Bovine Torovirus is a real-time PCR assay for detection of RNA of the bovine torovirus (BToV) using one-step reverse transcription real-time PCR. This test was developed and validated for the ABI PRISM® 7500 (Fast) instrument (Thermo Fisher Scientific), LightCycler® 480 (Roche) and Mx3005P® (Agilent), but is also suitable for other real-time PCR instruments. This kit allows the rapid and sensitive detection of RNA of BToV from feces (e.g. with the QIAamp Viral RNA Mini Kit, Qiagen).

ViroReal® Kit Bovine Torovirus detects a part of the membrane protein (M) gene of BToV. A probe-specific amplification-curve in the FAM channel indicates the amplification of BToV specific RNA. An internal RNA positive control system for detection in VIC/HEX channel (order no. DVEV01611 or DVEV01651) or in Cy5 channel (order no. DVEV01613 or DVEV01653) allows control of RNA extraction and excludes false-negative interpretation of results caused by 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

The species bovine torovirus (BToV) is a member of the family *Coronaviridae*, subfamily *Torovirinae*. The genome is a single-stranded, positive-sense RNA molecule. The kidney-shaped BToV causes diarrhea in calves but respiratory infections have also been reported and it has a worldwide distribution. Bovine torovirus, formerly called brenda virus (BRV), was originally isolated from diarrheic calves in Breda, Iowa, in 1979.

References:

Hoet AE et al. 2002. Enteric and nasal shedding of bovine torovirus (Breda virus) in feedlot cattle. Am. J. Vet. Res. 63: 342 - 8.

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. 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 BToV 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 Positive Control and the RNA IPC Target are stored in RNA stabilizer which contains guanidinium thiocyanate/Triton X-100 (see MSDS, www.ingenetix.com).

5. Contents of the Kit

5.1. ViroReal® Kit Bovine Torovirus order no. DVEV01611 or DVEV01651

Labelling	Content	Amount		Storage
		DVEV01611	DVEV01651	
Bovine Torovirus Assay Mix (green cap)	Primer and probe (FAM) for BToV detection	2 x 50 µl	1 x 50 µl	-20°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	-20°C
RNA IPC Target (orange cap)	RNA internal positive control	1 x 100 µl	1 x 100 µl	-20°C
Bovine Torovirus Positive Control (red cap)	RNA positive control (approx. 5,000,000 target copies/µl)	1 x 15 µl	1 x 15 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

5.2. ViroReal® Kit Bovine Torovirus order no. DVEV01613 or DVEV01653

Labelling	Content	Amount		Storage
		DVEV01613	DVEV01653	
Bovine Torovirus Assay Mix (green cap)	Primer and probe (FAM) for BToV 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
Bovine Torovirus Positive Control (red cap)	RNA positive control (approx. 5,000,000 target copies/µl)	1 x 15 µl	1 x 15 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 Bovine Torovirus 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 for dilution of RNA IPC Target and positive control
- 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 caused by 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 Bovine Torovirus Positive Control is an *in vitro* synthesized RNA in RNA-stabilizer. It has to be stored at -20°C. Before use it has to be freshly diluted 1:500 with nuclease-free water, which corresponds to approx. 10,000 target copies/µl. Optional: 1:10 dilution of the 1:500 diluted positive control can be used and defined as second standard value (approx. 1,000 target copies/µl).

→ As positive control use 1 µl of the freshly 1:500 diluted Bovine Torovirus Positive Control + 9 µl nuclease-free water. Caution: The use of more than 1 µl positive control (diluted 1:500) inhibits the RT-PCR reaction.

7.3. Pipetting scheme

		Per sample
Preparation of Master Mix (mix well)	Nuclease-free Water*	2.0 µl
	RNA Reaction Mix	5.0 µl
	Bovine Torovirus 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 BToV
 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

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 (FAM channel) BToV target	Ct/Cp RNA IPC target	Interpretation
Negative control	Negative	26-29*	Valid
Positive control (freshly diluted 1:500), approx. 10,000 copies, 1 µl/PCR	28-31	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 Bovine Torovirus please select fluorescence display options 530 nm (FAM channel) for the BToV target and VIC/HEX channel or 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 FAM channel:

→ RNA of BToV was amplified. The sample has to be interpreted as positive.

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

→ No RNA of BToV 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 FAM, VIC/HEX or Cy5 channel:

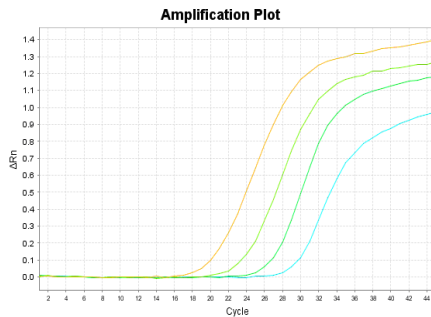
→ No interpretation statement can be made.

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

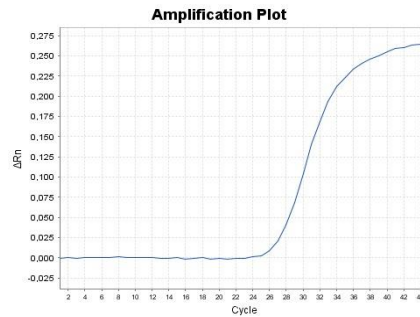
Detection of bovine torovirus

Detection of internal RNA positive control IPC-3

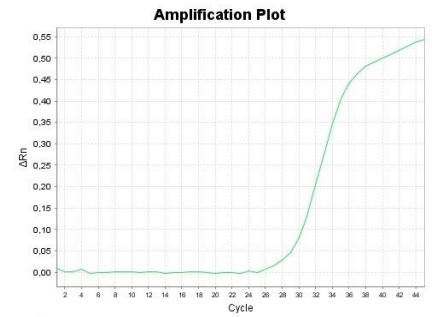
Detection of internal RNA positive control IPC-1



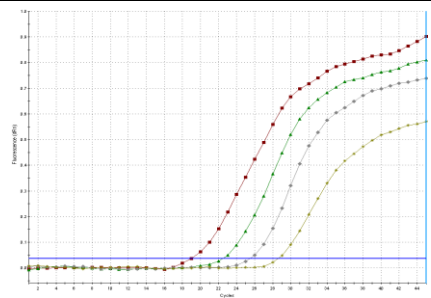
ABI Prism® 7500: FAM channel, 530 nm
1:10 serial dilution of a BToV positive control



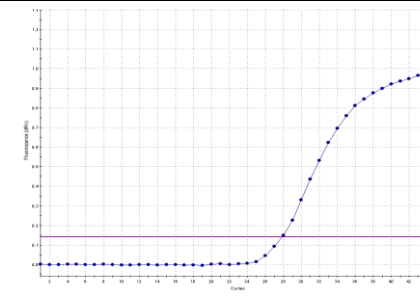
ABI Prism® 7500: Cy5 channel, 667 nm
Detection of internal RNA positive control



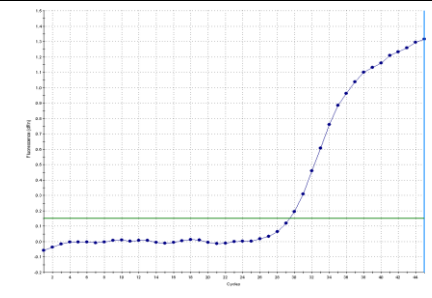
ABI Prism® 7500: VIC channel, 554 nm
Detection of internal RNA positive control



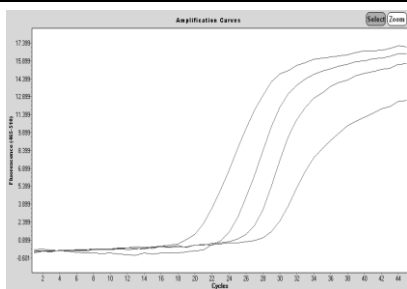
Mx3005P®: FAM channel
1:10 serial dilution of a BToV positive control



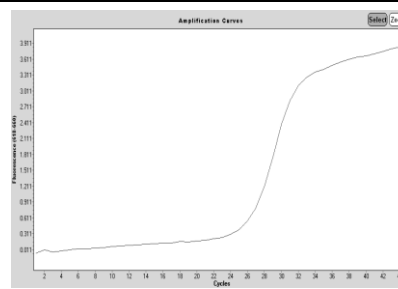
Mx3005P®: CY5 channel
Detection of internal RNA positive control



Mx3005P®: HEX channel
Detection of internal RNA positive control



LightCycler® 480: FAM channel
1:10 serial dilution of a BToV positive control



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

9. Troubleshooting

9.1. No BToV 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.
→ Prepare a fresh 1:500 dilution of the positive control and repeat the PCR.

9.2. No signal with the RNA IPC and no BToV specific signals with the 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. BToV 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. BToV specific signal with the 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 Bovine Torovirus was evaluated with the ABI PRISM® 7500 (Fast) instrument (Thermo Fisher Scientific), with the LightCycler® 480 (Roche) and the Mx3005P® (Agilent). For further validation data please contact ingenetix.

10.1. Analytical sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity is approx. 50-100 RNA copies/PCR.

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 BToV strains published in the NCBI database.