RUMINANT-ASSOCIATED *Bacteroidetes* BACR MARKER BY QUANTITATIVE POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (qPCR) ASSAY

1. SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1. This method describes a quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) procedure that targets a sequence in the 16S rRNA gene found in members of the phylum *Bacteroidetes*. It is used to detect fecal contamination from cattle, deer, sheep, goats, and other ruminants.

1.2. This procedure is used for samples with LIMS test ID of PCR-BACR, PCR-BACRB, PCR-BACRS, and PUR-BACR.

2. SUMMARY OF METHOD

1.1. 2.1. Bacteria present in a water sample are collected by filtration. The filtered sample is processed by a bead beater in the presence of zirconium silica beads to extract the DNA from the bacterial cells into a buffer solution. The clarified extract may also be purified using a purification kit. The extract is analyzed with qPCR amplification and detection in a thermocycler system using a primer/probe assay specific to ruminant-associated Bacteroidetes.Solid samples are weighed and purified prior to qPCR amplification and detection.

2.2. Interferences: Colloidal or suspended particulate materials in water can clog the filter and prevent filtration of enough sample to detect the target sequence. Some substances, including humic and tannic acids, can act as inhibitors and reduce efficiency by either binding to the DNA polymerase or interfering with the annealing and extension cycles. Sample purification or dilution can help alleviate the effects of inhibitors.

2.3. Definitions –

2.3.1. qPCR: Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction is a procedure in which the amount of DNA amplified in each PCR cycle is measured using fluorescent dyes or probes to determine the original amount of DNA in the sample.

1.1.1. 2.3.2. Target sequence: The DNA sequence in the Gene of Interest (GOI) that is amplified by the primers/probe in each PCR cycle. The primers/probe set is designed to attach specifically to this sequence.

2.3.3. *Bacteroidetes*: A phylum of anaerobic bacteria that is highly abundant in feces.

2.3.4. Standard Curve: A dilution series of standards with known DNA concentrations is analyzed and plotted on a graph with the log of the known concentrations on the x-axis and the quantitation cycle (Cq) value of each dilution on the y-axis to create a standard curve. The standard curve is used to determine the concentrations of unknown samples and the

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performance of the reaction using several parameters including the slope and correlation of the graph.

3. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

3.1. Instrumentation –

Instrument Name	Serial Number	Manufacturer
PCR3-Step One Plus Thermocycler	2720010389	Applied Biosystems

3.2. Equipment –

Equipment Name	Notes
Tube Racks	N/A
Micropipettes	N/A
96-Well Plate Holders and Stands	N/A
Autoclave	S/N 031761851
Mettler Precision Balance Model XA105DU	S/N B314195659
CBS Optimizer PCR Workstation #1	S/N 007631
CBS Optimizer PCR Workstation #2	S/N 007632
Fisher Mini Vortexers	N/A
Fisher Minicentrifuges	N/A
Thermo Sorval T3 Centrifuge	S/N 309020018
PCR#9, Thermo Refrigerator Isotemp	S/N TR1562211012; Maintained at 4 ± 2°C, Room B246A
PCR#2, Thermo Freezer	S/N 0121174101121218; Maintained at -20 ± 10°C, Room B246A
PCR#4, Thermo Freezer	S/N 0121174201121218; Maintained at -20 ± 10°C, Room B246B
PCR#5, Thermo Fridge/Freezer	S/N 0121174701121218; Maintained at 4 ± 2°C and -20 ± 10°C, Room B246
PCR#7, Thermo Ultra Low Freezer	S/N 128473401090813; Maintained at -80 ± 10°C, Room B246
PCR#10, Thermo TDE Freezer	S/N 1127018801220603; Maintained at -80 ±10°C, Room B246
Or Equivalent	

3.3. Supplies and Consumables –

Supply Name	Notes
Gloves, Latex of Nitriles	N/A
Dispersion Beads, 0.1 mm, Zirconium Silica	Weigh out 0.3 ± 0.01 g of dispersion beads into each extraction tube. Seal tube tightly, making sure the O-ring is seated properly. Autoclave at 121°C for 15 min (15 psi). Record in LIMS Autoclave Log.
Extraction Tubes, Conical, 2 mL Screw Cap with O-Ring Seal	
Centrifuge Tubes, 0.5, 1.5, and 2.0 mL	N/A
Sterile PCR Grade Filter Tips	N/A
96-Well Reaction Plate, Clear	N/A
Optical Adhesive Seal for Reaction Plates	N/A
Or Equivalent	

4. REAGENTS AND STANDARDS

4.1. Reagents and Standards –

Reagent/Standard Name	Notes
Deionized (DI) Water	N/A

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Molecular Biology Grade Water	Corning Molecular Biology Grade Water tested to USP Sterile Water (Catalog Number: MT46000CV)
Bleach Solution, 10% (v/v)	Prepare per SOP BG-05
Ethanol, 80% (v/v)	N/A
Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA), 2 mg/mL	Prepare per SOP PCR-3.0
PerfeCta® qPCR ToughMix™ ROX™	Use with StepOne Plus Thermocycler
Salmon DNA Standards (10^3, 10^2, 10^1)	Prepare per SOP PCR-3.1.
Salmon DNA Extraction Buffer, 0.2 µg/mL	
Salmon DNA Forward and Reverse Primers, 500 µM Stock	
Salmon DNA Probe, 100 µM Stock	
BRD3 gBlock Standards (10^7, 10^6, 10^5, 10^4, 10^3)	Prepare per SOP PCR-3.5
BRD3 gBlock Spikes (10^7, 10^5)	
BacR primers (Stock Concentration: 100 µM - BacRFor, 500 µM – BacRRev)	**Forward Primer BacRFor**: 5'-GCGTATCCAACCTTCCCG **Reverse Primer BacRRev**: 5'- CATCCCCATCCGTTACCG Prepare per SOP PCR-3.5
BacR Probe, 100 µM Stock	**BacRProbe:** 5'- [6-FAM] CTTCCGAAAGGGAGATT [MGBE-Q] Prepare per SOP PCR-3.5

5. CALIBRATION AND STANDARDIZATION

5.1. See DEP Laboratory Quality Manual, Section 5.5.

5.2. Check the calibration of thermometers annually. See SOP LB-035.

5.3. Check calibration of micropipettes quarterly for accuracy and precision. See SOP PCR-2.4.

5.4. Refer to SOP PCR-2.3 for use and maintenance of thermocycler.

5.5. Refer to SOP BB-036 for calibration and use of the balance.

5.6. Sterilization of the workstation:

5.6.1. UV Workstation: After each use, wipe down all surfaces with 10% bleach, then with PCR grade water. Turn on UV lamps for at least 3 minutes. Wipe metallic surfaces with 80% ethanol weekly to prevent corrosion. Never mix bleach and ethanol.

5.6.2. Counters: Clean work area counters after use. Spray surface of work area with 10% bleach solution and wipe down after 15 minutes. Spray and wipe down with sterile DI water.

6. SAMPLE COLLECTION, PRESERVATION, AND HANDLING

6.1. See DEP Field SOP FS 2000 for sample collection and preservation.

6.2. See SOP PCR-5.0 for details on sample custody and printing sample labels.

7. SAMPLE PREPARATION

7.1. Prior to analysis, samples are filtered, per SOP PCR-4.0, and extracted, per SOP PCR-4.1. Inhibited or solid samples are purified according to SOP PCR-4.2.

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8. ASSAY PREPARATION

NOTE: Primer/Probe Mix, Master Mix, and Standard preparation for each plate is documented in the PCR-PLATEPREP form. These are saved at \\Floridadep\data\DEAR\Labs\Lab3\Biology\qPCR\RxnPlatePrepWS. The Primer/Probe Mix and Master Mix are prepared in PCR Workstation #1.

8.1. Primer/Probe Mix Preparation –

8.1.1. BacR Assay:

Forward Primer, 100 µM	4 µL
Reverse Primer, 500 µM	4 µL
Probe, 100 µM	4 µL
PCR Grade Water	588 µL

In an orange 1.5 mL centrifuge tube, add 4 µL of each primer stock and 4 µL of probe to 588 µL of PCR grade water to make primer/probe mix. Mix by tapping then centrifuge briefly.

Label with the date, assay name, and "PP" and store at 4°C. Use within one week.

8.1.2. SKETA Assay:

Forward Primer, 500 µM	10 µL
Reverse Primer, 500 µM	10 µL
Probe, 100 µM	9 µL
PCR Grade Water	571 µL

In a pink 1.5 mL centrifuge tube, add 10 µL of each primer stock and 9 µL of probe to 571 µL of PCR grade water to make primer/probe mix. Mix by tapping then centrifuge briefly.

Label with the date, assay name, and "PP" and store at 4°C. Use within one week.

8.1.3. Primer/Probe Mix Summary –

	BacR Assay	SKETA Assay
Forward Primer (100µM stock- BacR, 500µM stock- SKETA)	4 µL	10 µL
Reverse Primer (500µM stock)	4 µL	10 µL
Probe (100µM stock)	4 µL	9 µL
Sterile H_2O	588 µL	571 µL

8.2. qPCR Master Mix Preparation –

8.2.1. Count the number of wells needed to determine the total volume of reagents needed for the assay. Add an additional 3-4 wells to this total to ensure enough Master Mix is available, as some can be lost in mixing and pipetting. Enter the number of wells in the '#Rxns' column in the Master Mix Preparation section of the reaction plate worksheet.

8.2.2. For each assay add 2 µL X total wells of BSA, 10 µL X total wells of the ToughMix™ Rox™, and 3 µL X total wells of primer/probe mix (PP).

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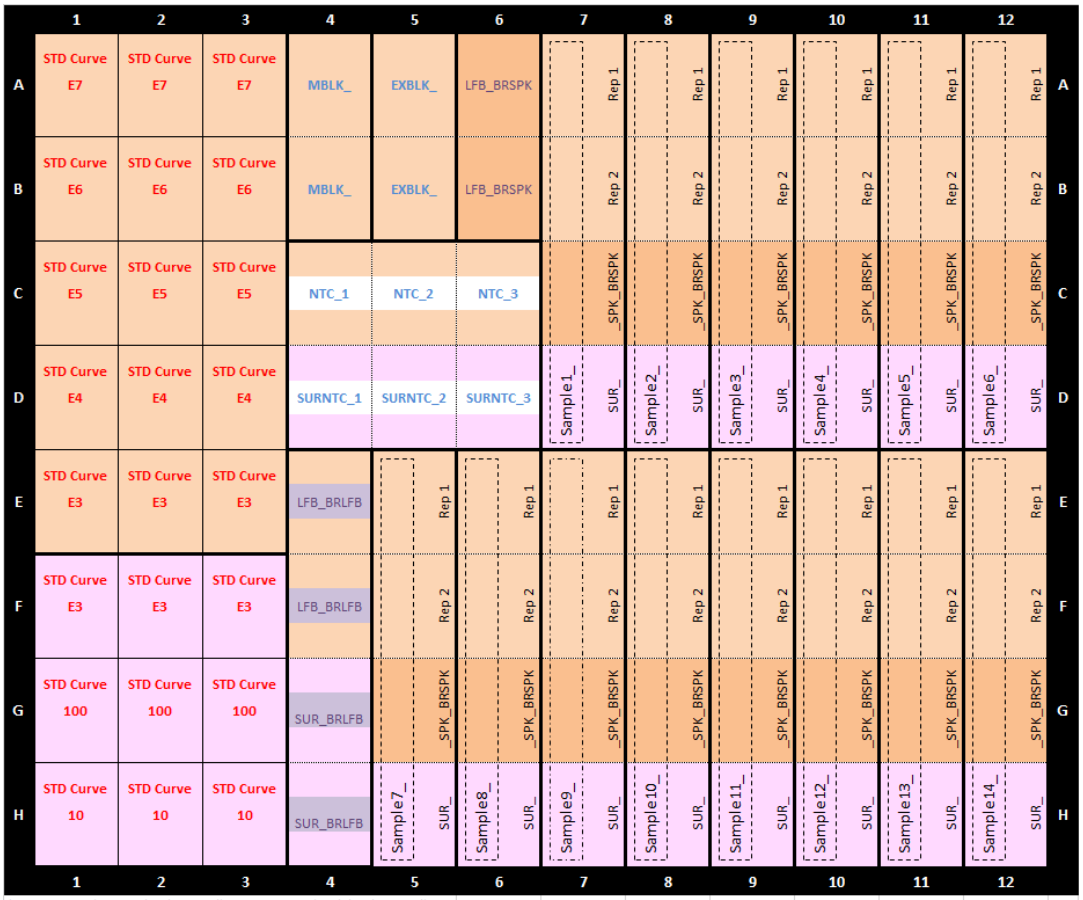
Use a pink 1.5 mL centrifuge tube for the SKETA Master Mix and an orange 1.5 mL centrifuge tube for the BacR Master Mix. Label the tubes "MM".

8.2.3. Master Mix Summary –

	BacR Assay		SKETA Assay	
Reagent	**Volume per reaction (µL)**	**Volume (µL) per full plate (68 + 4 extra wells)**	**Volume per reaction (µL)**	**Volume (µL) per full plate (28 + 3 extra wells)**
BSA 2 mg/mL	2	144	2	62
ToughMix MM	10	720	10	310
Primer/Probe Mix	3	216	3	93

9. REACTION PLATE PREPARATION

9.1. Plate Layout Map –



* BacR Assay (orange background); SKETA Assay (pink background)

9.2. Collect a 96 well plate and holder. In PCR workstation #1, add 15 µL of the appropriate qPCR Master Mix to each well of a reaction plate using the electronic Xplorer pipettewith a 100 µL tip. Use the figure in Section 9.1. as a guide. Add the BacR Master Mix to the orange wells and SKETA Master Mix to the pink wells. Place the Master Mix, BSA, and any extra PP mix back in PCR#9 refrigerator. Carefully move the plate to PCR workstation #2.

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9.2.1. Occasionally re-mix the Master Mix by tapping the tube, followed by a pulse spin in the minicentrifuge. This ensures that the Master Mix is evenly distributed into all the wells.

9.2.2. Master Mix is more viscous than water and should be pipetted slowly to ensure accuracy. Bubbles can easily form in the pipette tip if pipetted too quickly. If many bubbles form in the tube when pipetting, tap the tube to remix followed by a pulse spin.

9.3. In PCR workstation #2, add 5 µL of DNA sample extract or control to each well using a 10 µL pipette. Use the figure in Section 9.1. as a guide. To ensure proper mixing, tap mix then centrifuge briefly. Switch tips for each sample or control. If any liquid falls outside of the well or sprays, the plate should be discarded and the hood thoroughly cleaned. Use the following order for addition of the template to wells:

9.3.1. Add the BacR Standard Curve controls (12.1.) to wells A1-E3.

9.3.2. Add the SKETA Standard Curve controls (12.2.) to wells F1-H3

9.3.3. Add the method blank control (MBLK; 12.3.2.) to wells A4-B4.

9.3.4. Add the extraction blank control (EXBLK; 12.3.3.) to wells A5-B5.

9.3.5. Add PCR grade water for the No Template Controls (NTC, SURNTC; 12.3.1.) to wells C4-D6.

9.3.6. Add 1 µL of the BacR spike standard (LFB_BRSPK, and _SPK_BRSPK; 12.4.3.) to the spike control and third well samples in wells A6-B6, C7-C12, and G5-G12. Then, add 5 µL of PCR grade water to the spike control wells, A6-B6.

9.3.7. Add the extraction control (LFB_BRLFB, SUR_BRLFB; 12.4.1.) to wells E4-H4.

9.3.8. Add the sample extracts to appropriate wells (4 wells per sample). Add the sample to the three BacR wells first, change tips, then add the sample to the final SKETA well.

9.4. Seal plate with optical adhesive. Vortex slowly, on Speed 1, for 30 seconds to mix.

9.5. Centrifuge plate at 1300 g for 2 minutes (Program 1 on the MegafugeST4F Plus Centrifuge). Check to make sure the reaction mix is at the bottom of each well. If not, centrifuge for another minute.

10. SAMPLE ANALYSIS

10.1. Place plate in thermocycler and analyze. Refer to SOP PCR-2.3 for setup and use of the thermocycler. Use the default thermocycler cycling conditions for a standard ramp speed (See table below).

		PCR
Step	**Enzyme Activation**	**Cycle (40 cycles)**

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	Hold	Denature	Anneal/Extend
Temperature (°C)	95	95	60
Time	10 min.	15 sec.	1 min

11. DATA ARCHIVAL

11.1. Refer to SOP PCR-2.3 for instrument file setup.

11.2. Refer to SOP PCR-5.0 for worksheet instructions.

11.3. Refer to SOP PCR-5.1 for data upload instructions.

12. QUALITY CONTROL

12.1. BacR Assay Standard Curves

12.1.1. Analyze a BacR Assay standard curve per plate. Prepare five serially diluted standards at the following concentrations: 10^7, 10^6, 10^5, 10^4, and 10^3 target sequence copies (TSC)/5µL. Dilute standards fresh from the standard each time in TE buffer. Refer to SOP PCR-3.5 for preparing standard dilutions. Analyze each in triplicate.

12.1.2. Standard curve target efficiency should be between 85–110% and R^2 should be ≥ 0.99. Reanalyze samples and notify a supervisor or senior analyst if efficiency is < 70% or R^2 is < 0.97.

12.2. SKETA Assay Standard Curves

12.2.1. Analyze a SKETA Assay standard curve per plate. Run three serially diluted standards in triplicate at the following concentrations: 10^3, 10^2, and 10^1.Dilute standards fresh from the standard each time in TE buffer.

1.1.1.1.12.2.2. Standard curve efficiency should be between 80–120% and R^2 should be ≥ 0.99. Sample results for the BacR marker are not affected if the efficiency or $R^2$for SKETA are outside limits.

12.3. Negative Controls

12.3.1. No Template Control (NTC)

12.3.1.1. Include in triplicate on each plate for each target analyzed as a negative control. For each Master Mix used on a reaction plate, add 15 µL of Master Mix and 5 µL of sterile water to three wells.

12.3.1.2. Label the BacR NTCs as NTC_1, NTC_2, and NTC_3. Label the SKETA NTCs as SURNTC_1, SURNTC_2, and SURNTC_3.

12.3.1.3. If any of the NTCs have a result of less than 35 Cq or more than one NTC well amplifies, the reaction plate may have contamination. Re-run if samples are affected and notify a supervisor.

12.3.2. Method Blank (MB) – labeled MBLK_#

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12.3.2.1. Analyze a method blank for each batch of samples filtered (maximum of 13 samples per batch). Filter 50 mL of sterile PBS at the beginning of each sample batch. Extract and analyze with the same batch of samples. Add 5 µL of the MB extract to duplicate wells containing 15 µL BacR Master Mix.

12.3.2.2. If the MB has a result above the MDL, there may be possible sample contamination. All sample results in the batch that are less than ten times the amount of contamination should be "V" qualified and the following comment should be added: "Result is V-qualified due to a control blank failure". For samples that are greater than 10X the blank, add the following comment: "Control blank failure. Result is >=10 times blank result". No "V" qualifier is needed.

12.3.3. Extraction Blank (EB) – labeled EXBLK_#

12.3.3.1. Analyze an extraction blank for each batch of samples extracted (maximum of 13 per batch). Place a sterile filter in an extraction bead tube labeled EB, add 600 µL of salmon DNA extraction buffer, and extract along with the samples. Add 5 µL of the EB to duplicate wells containing 15 µL BacR master mix.

12.3.3.2. If the EB has a result that is less than 35 C_q, there may be possible contamination at the extraction step. Reanalyze samples, as they may be affected and notify a supervisor.

12.4. Positive Controls

12.4.1. Extraction Control (EC)

12.4.1.1. Analyze an extraction control for each batch of samples extracted (maximum of 13 per batch). Place a sterile filter in an extraction bead tube labeled EC. Pipette 5 µL of 10^7 BRD3 standard onto the filter and add 595 µL of salmon extraction buffer.

12.4.1.2. On the plate, the BacR assay EC is labeled, LFB_BRLFB# and the SKETA assay EC is labeled, SUR_BRLFB#.

12.4.1.3. The extraction control helps determine extraction recovery. Percent recovery of the extraction control should be 75–150%. If recovery is low, extraction efficiency may be low.

12.4.2. Sample Processing Control (SPC) (SKETA Assay)

12.4.2.1. The SKETA assay serves as a sample processing and inhibition control. Salmon DNA is added to the extraction buffer and each sample is analyzed for both the BacR and SKETA assays. The SKETA assay measures the amount of recovery of Salmon DNA and therefore the efficiency of the extraction process. Low

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recovery indicates an inefficient extraction process or the presence of inhibition. This control is reported as a surrogate.

12.4.2.2. Analyze each sample, replicate, and extraction control with the SKETA assay alongside the BacR assay.

12.4.2.3. Compare extraction control Salmon DNA recovery to the Salmon DNA recovery in each of the samples. If sample recovery is <50% of the expected recovery, then the sample may be inhibited.

12.4.3. Inhibition control (third well spike)

12.4.3.1. A known amount of BacR DNA standard is added to each sample as a matrix spike to check for inhibition and DNA recovery. For each sample and replicate, spike the third well of the BacR assay with 1 µL of E5 BacR gBlock spike standard. Also, add 1µL of the standard to the spike control wells.

12.4.3.2. Compare spike control recovery to sample matrix recovery. If sample recovery is <50% of the control recovery, the sample matrix may have inhibitory effects.

12.4.4. If both the SPC and third well spike show inhibition, re-run the sample from a diluted or purified extract. The purification kit may remove inhibitors. See SOP PCR-4.2.

12.4.4.1. If only one of the two controls show possible inhibition, consult a supervisor or senior analyst prior to dilution or reanalysis.

12.5. Replicate Sample

12.5.1. Analyze at least one replicate per filtration batch (maximum of 13 per batch). Filter and analyze replicate in the same manner as original samples and within the same batch. Replicate samples are named SAMPLE ID_DUP_A and SAMPLE ID_DUP_B, and 100 mL is filtered for each.

12.5.2. The target replicate relative percentage difference (RPD) should be ≤ 25%. If RPD >25%, the duplicate should be “J” qualified at the job authorization step. A comment regarding precision is automatically added to the report.

12.5.3. If a replicate sample is not run, all samples in the batch should have the comment “Precision data unavailable for BacR-qPCR-component” or “Precision data unavailable for BacR-purified-qPCR-component” added to the results.

12.6. Refer to SOP PCR-5.1 for further details on uploading quality control data into LIMS, including calculations and control limits.

13. SAFETY/HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

13.1. All media/bacteria/plates must be autoclaved for 45 minutes before disposal.

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13.2. Refer to the Health and Safety Plan. Read MSDS information for reagent handling and disposal.

14. REFERENCES

14.1. PerfeCta® qPCR ToughMix™, Rox™ Protocol

14.2. DEP Laboratory Quality Manual

14.3. Health and Safety Plan

14.4. DEP SOP FS 2000, *General Water Sampling*

14.5. DEP SOP LB-035, *Calibration of Lab Thermometers using a Constant Temperature Calibration Bath*

14.6. DEP SOP BB-036, *Calibration, Use and Maintenance of Mettler Toledo XA105DU Balance*

14.7. DEP SOP PCR-2.3, *Calibration, Use, and Maintenance of StepOne Plus Thermocycler*

14.8. DEP SOP PCR-2.4, *Calibration and Use of Mechanical Pipettes using PCS® Pipette Calibration System and Artel® Pipette Tracker™*

14.9. DEP SOP PCR-3.0, *Preparation of Reagents for quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (qPCR)*

14.10. DEP SOP PCR-3.1, *Preparation of SKETA assay standards and reagents for qPCR analysis*

14.11. DEP SOP PCR-3.5, *Preparation of BacR Assay Reagents and Standards for qPCR analysis*

14.12. DEP SOP PCR-4.0, *Preparation of samples for qPCR*

14.13. DEP SOP PCR-4.1, *Crude Lysate Extraction Method for qPCR samples*

14.14. DEP SOP PCR-4.2, *Purification of Filtered Samples using the Qiagen DNeasy PowerSoil Pro Kit*

14.15. DEP SOP PCR-5.0, *Sample Custody, Preparation Labels, and Worksheet Instructions for Molecular Biology*

14.16. DEP SOP PCR-5.1, *Data upload, Verification, and Sample Authorization for Molecular Biology*

Appendix of Significant Changes

12/10/2019 Updated S/N for Autoclave, updated molecular grade water used, and changed PCR1 StepOne Plus Thermocycler to QuantStudio3 Thermocycler and updated corresponding TaqMan™ Environmental Master Mix 2.0.

11/18/2021 Added changes from BRD3GD gBlock to BRD3 gBlock.

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11/09/2022	Update new fridge and freezer information with S/N. Removed old fridge and Freezer S/Ns. Added Ethanol 80% as cleaning reagent to use on surfaces after plate preparation.
10/24/2023	Reformatted SOP and added tables to Sections 3, 4, 8, and 10.

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