



Obelis S.A. Boulevard Général Wahis 53 1030 Brussels, BELGIUM Tel: +(32) 2.732.59.54 Fax: +(32) 2.732.60.03 E-Mail : mail@obelis.net

Shanghai ZJ Bio-Tech Co., Ltd. Tel: +86-21-34680596 Fax: +86-21-34680595 www.liferiver.com.cn trade@liferiver.com.cn 2nd floor,No.15 Building,No.188 Xinjunhuan road, PuJiang Hi-tech Park Shanghai China

1. Intended Use

HEV real time RT-PCR kit is used for the detection of HEV type IV in serum, plasma or stool sample by using real time PCR systems.

2. Principle of Real-Time PCR

The principle of the real-time detection is based on the fluorogenic 5'nuclease assay. During the PCR reaction, the DNA polymerase cleaves the probe at the 5' end and separates the reporter dye from the quencher dye only when the probe hybridizes to the target DNA. This cleavage results in the fluorescent signal generated by the cleaved reporter dye, which is monitored real-time by the PCR detection system. The PCR cycle at which an increase in the fluorescence signal is detected initially (Ct) is proportional to the amount of the specific PCR product. Monitoring the fluorescence intensities during Real Time allows the detection of the accumulating product without HEVing to re-open the reaction tube after the amplification.

3. Product Description

Hepatitis E is a viral hepatitis (liver inflammation) caused by infection with a virus called hepatitis E virus (HEV). The viral particles are 27 to 34 nanometers in diameter, are non-enveloped and contain

a single-strand of positive-sense RNA that is approximately 7300 bases in length. There exist at least four major genotypes of HEV: type I (Asian strains), type II (a single Mexican strain), type Π (strains from sporadic cases in industrialized countries), and type Π (strains from sporadic cases in China, Japan, and Taiwan).

It is spread mainly through fecal contamination of water supplies or food. The incidence of hepatitis E is highest in adults between the ages of 15 and 40. Though children often contract this infection as well, they less frequently become symptomatic. Mortality rates are generally low, for Hepatitis E is a "self-limiting" disease, in that it usually goes away by itself and the patient recovers. However, during the duration of the infection (usually several weeks), the disease severely impairs a person's ability to work, care for family members, and obtain food. Hepatitis E occasionally develops into an acute severe liver disease, and is fatal in about 2% of all cases.

HEV IV real time RT-PCR kit contains a specific ready-to-use system for HEV detection (for genotype IV) by Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) in the real-time PCR system. The master contains Super Mix for the specific amplification of HEV RNA. The reaction is done in one step real time RT-PCR. The first step is a reverse transcription (RT): HEV RNA is transcribed into cDNA. Then, a thermostable DNA polymerase is used to amplify the specific gene fragments by polymerase chain reaction. Fluorescence is emitted and measured by the real time systems' optical unit. The detection of amplified HEV DNA fragment is performed in fluorimeter **channel 530nm** with the fluorescent quencher BHQ1. In addition, the kit can be used for identification of possible PCR inhibition by measuring the 560nm fluorescence of the internal control (IC). An external positive control defined as 1×10^7 copies/ml is supplied to allow the determination of the gene load. For further information, please refer to section 9.3 Quantitation. **4. Kit Contents**

Kit Contents						
	Ref.	Type of reagent	Presentation 25rxns			
	1	HEV IV Super Mix	1 vial, 350µl			
	2	RT-PCR Enzyme Mix	1 vial, 28µl			
	3	Molecular Grade Water	1 vial, 400µl			
	4	Internal Control (IC)	1 vial, 30µl			
	5	HEV IV Positive Control(1×10 ⁷ copies/ml)	1 vial, 30µl			

Analysis sensitivity: 5×10³ copies/ml; LOQ: 1×10⁴~1×10⁸ copies/ml

Note: Analysis sensitivity depends on the sample volume, elution volume, nucleic acid extraction methods and other factors .If you use the RNA extraction kits recommended, the analysis sensitivity is the same as it declares. However, when the sample volume is dozens or even hundreds of times greater than elution volume by some concentrating method, it can be much higher. 5. Storage

- All reagents should be stored at -20°C. Storage at +4°C is not recommended.
- All reagents can be used until the expiration date indicated on the kit label.
- Repeated thawing and freezing (>3x) should be avoided, as this may reduce the sensitivity of the assav
- · Cool all reagents during the working steps.
- · Super Mix should be stored in the dark
- 6. Additionally Required Materials and Devices
 - Biological cabinet
- Real time PCR system • Vortex mixer

· Sterile filter tips for micro pipets

· Disposable gloves, powderless

· Refrigerator and Freezer

- · Trypsin digestive Solution · Real time PCR reaction tubes/plates · Crvo-container
- Pipets (0.5 μl 1000 μl)
- · Sterile microtubes
- · Biohazard waste container
- Tube racks
- · Desktop microcentrifuge for "eppendorf" type tubes (RCF max. 16,000 x g)

7. 🗥 Warnings and Precaution

- · Carefully read this instruction before starting the procedure.
- · For in vitro diagnostic use only.
- · This assay needs to be carried out by skilled personnel.
- · Clinical samples should be regarded as potentially infectious materials and
- should be prepared in a laminar flow hood.
- . This assay needs to be run according to Good Laboratory Practice.
- · Do not use the kit after its expiration date.
- Avoid repeated thawing and freezing of the reagents, this may reduce the sensitivity of the test. · Once the reagents have been thawed, vortex and centrifuge briefly the tubes before use.
- · Prepare quickly the Reaction mix on ice or in the cooling block.
- · Set up two separate working areas: 1) Isolation of the RNA/ DNA and 2) Amplification/
- detection of amplification products.
- · Pipets, vials and other working materials should not circulate among working units.
- Use always sterile pipette tips with filters.
- · Wear separate coats and gloves in each area.

· Do not pipette by mouth. Do not eat, drink, and smoke in laboratory.

· Avoid aerosols

8. Sample Collection, Storage and Transport · Collected samples in sterile tubes;

- Specimens can be extracted immediately or frozen at -20°C to -80°C.
- Transportation of clinical specimens must comply with local regulations for the transport of etiologic agents. 9. Procedure

9.1 RNA-Extraction

Different brands of RNA extraction kits are available. You may use your own extraction systems or the commercial kit based on the yield. For RNA extraction kit, please comply with manufacturer's instructions. The recomm ended extraction kit is as follows

Nucleic Acid Isolation Kit	Cat. Number	Manufacturer
RNA Isolation Kit	ME-0010/ME-0012	ZJ Biotech
OIAamp Viral RNA Mini Extraction Kit (50)	52904	OIAGEN

9.2 Internal Control

It is necessary to add internal control (IC) in the reaction mix. Internal Control (IC) allows the user to determine and control the possibility of PCR inhibition. Add the internal control (IC) 1µ1/rxn and the result will be shown in the 560nm

9.3 Quantitation

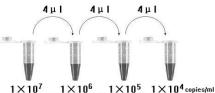
The kit can be used for quantitative or qualitative real-time RT-PCR detection.

For performance of quantitative real-time PCR, standard dilutions must be prepared firstly as follows. Molecular Grade Water is used as the dilution.

Dilution is not needed for performance of qualitative real-time PCR detection.

Take positive control (1×10 copies/ml) as the starting high standard in the first tube. Respectively pipette **36ul** Molecular Grade Water into next three tubes. Do three dilutions as the following figures:

Dilution of Standards



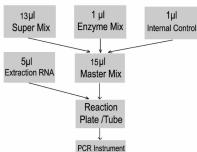
To generate a standard curve on the real-time system, all four dilution standards should be used and defined as standard with specification of the corresponding concentrations. Attention:

A. Mix thoroughly before next transfer.

B. The positive control contains high concentration of the target DNA. Therefore, be careful during the dilution in order to avoid contamination.

9.4 RT-PCR Protocol

The Master Mix volume for each reaction should be pipetted as follows:



%PCR system without 560nm channel may be to ted with 1µl Molecular Grade Water instead of 1µl IC.

- 1) The volumes of Super Mix and Enzyme Mix per reaction multiply with the number of samples, which includes the number of controls, standards, and sample prepared. Molecular Grade Water is used as the negative control. For reasons of unprecise pipetting, always add an extra virtual sample. Mix completely then spin down briefly in a centrifuge. Pipet 15μ l Master Mix with micropipets in sterile filter tips to each *Real time* PCR reaction
- 2) plate/tubes. Separately add 5µl RNA sample, positive and negative controls to different reaction plate/ubes. Immediately close the plate/tubes to avoid contamination. Spin down briefly in order to collect the Master Mix in the bottom of the reaction tubes.
- 3) Perform the following protocol in the instrument

45°C for 10min	1 cycle		Selection of fluorescence channels	
95°C for 15min	1 cycle		530nm	Target Nucleic Acid
95°C for 5sec, 60°C for 30sec	40cvcles		560nm	IC
(Fluorescence measured at 60°C)) 400 yeles			

10.Threshold setting: Choose Arithmetic as back ground and none as Noise Band method, then adjust the Noise band just above the maximum level of molecular grade water, and adjust the threshold just under the minimum of the positive control.

11.Calibration for quantitative detection: Input each concentration of standard controls at the end of run, and a standard curve will be automatically formed.

12.Quality control: Negative control, positive control, internal control and QS curve must be performed correctly, otherwise the sample results is invalid

	Channel	Crossing point value		
	Control	530nm	560nm	
	Molecular Grade Water	Blank	25~35	
	Positive Control(qualitative assay)	≤35		
QS (quantitative detection)		Correlation coefficient of QS curve≤-0.98		
-				

13. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The	The following results are possible:				
		Crossing point value 530nm 560nm		Result Analysis	
	1#	Blank	25~35	Below the detection limit or negative	
	2#	≤35		Positive; and the software displays the quantitative value	
	3#	35~40	25~35	Re-test; If it is still 35~40, report as 1#	
	4# Blank Blank		Blank	PCR Inhibition; No diagnosis can be concluded.	
	4#	Blank	Blank	PCR Inhibition; No diagnosis can be concluded.	

For further questions or problems, please contact our technical support at trade@liferiver.com.cn