SHENTEK

Residual *E. coli* DNA Quantitation Kit (2G) User Guide

Version: A/1 For Research Use Only Product No.: 1101107-1 Reagents for 100 Reactions

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(IMPORTANT: Please read this document carefully before experiment.)

1. Product information

Product description

SHENTEK[®] Residual *E. coli* DNA Quantitation Kit (2G) is used to quantitate residual *E. coli* host cell DNA in different stages of biopharmaceutical products, from in-process samples to final products. This kit uses duplex real-time PCR technology to perform rapid, specific, and reliable quantitation assay at the fg level. IPC(Internal Positive Control) is included in the *E. coli* Primer&Probe MIX to evaluate the performance of each PCR reaction. For extraction information, please refer to the SHENTEK[®] Residual Host Cell DNA Sample Preparation Kit User Guide (Product No. 1104191).

Kit contents and storage

WARNING: Please read the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and follow the handling instructions. Wear appropriate protective eyewear, clothing and gloves.

Table 1. Kit components and storage

Reagent	Part No.	Quantity	Storage
E. coli DNA Control	NNA002	50 μ L × 1 tube	-20°C
qPCR Master MIX	NNB023	850 μ L × 2 tubes	-20°C, protect from light
DNA Dilution Buffer (DDB)	NND001	$1.5 \text{ mL} \times 3 \text{ tubes}$	-20°C
<i>E. coli</i> Primer&Probe MIX (Incl IPC)	NNC115	500 μ L × 1 tube	-20°C, protect from light

The kit components can be stored at appropriate conditions for up to 24 months. Please check the expiration date on the labels.

Applied instruments, including but not limited to the following

➤SHENTEK-96S Real-Time PCR System

≻7500 Real-Time PCR System

► CFX96 Real-Time PCR System

► Lightcycler 480 Real-Time PCR System

Required materials not included in the kit

Nonstick, DNase-free & Low Retention Microfuge Tubes, 1.5 mL

≻Nonstick, Low Retention Tips, 1000 µL, 100 µL, 10 µL

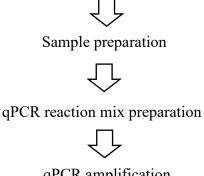
▶96-well qPCR plates or PCR 8-strip tubes

Related equipment

- ► Real-Time PCR System
- ≻Vortex mixer
- ≻Microplate shaker
- ≻Pipettes, 1000 μL, 100 μL, 10 μL

Workflow

Serial dilutions of the control DNA preparation



qPCR amplification



Results analysis

2. Methods

Experiment preparation

- 1. Wear appropriate protective eyewear, mask, clothing and gloves.
- 2. Irradiate the tabletop, pipettes and tubes with UV for 30 minutes, and disinfect with 75% ethanol.
- 3. Thaw the kit completely at 2-8°C or melt on ice, vortex and spin briefly.

DNA Control serial dilutions for the standard curve

Please check the concentration on the label of the tube containing the *E. coli* DNA Control prior to dilution.

- 1. Thaw *E. coli* DNA Control and DNA Dilution Buffer completely at 2-8°C or melt on ice. Vortex to mix well and quickly spin down the reagents for 3-5 seconds in microcentrifuge, and repeat 3 times.
- 2. Label six nonstick 1.5 mL microfuge tubes: ST0, ST1, ST2, ST3, ST4, ST5.
- Dilute the *E. coli* DNA Control to 3000 pg/μL with DDB in the ST0 tube. Vortex to mix well and quickly spin down the reagents for 3-5 seconds in microcentrifuge, and repeat 3 times to mix it thoroughly.
- 4. Add 90 µL DDB to each tube: ST1, ST2, ST3, ST4, ST5.
- 5. Perform the serial dilutions:

Serial dilution tube	Dilution	Conc. (pg/µL)
ST0	Dilute the DNA Control with DDB	3000
ST1	10 µL ST0 + 90 µL DDB	300
ST2	10 μL ST1 + 90 μL DDB	30
ST3	10 μL ST2 + 90 μL DDB	3
ST4	10 µL ST3 + 90 µL DDB	0.3
ST5	10 μL ST4 + 90 μL DDB	0.03

Table 2. Dilution for *E. coli* DNA Control

• The remaining unused DDB need to be stored at 2-8°C. If the solution is cloudy or contains precipitates, heat at 37°C until it clears.

• At least five concentration of standard curve should be included. To select appropriate sample dilutions, we recommend performing method validation before sample testing.

Sample preparation

Test Sample Preparation

Take 100 µL of the test sample and add it to a new 1.5 mL centrifuge tube.

Extraction Reference Control (ERC) samples Preparation

According to the *E. coli* DNA spike concentration in ERC samples (Take the samples containing 30 pg of *E. coli* DNA as example), the specific preparation procedure is as follows:

- (1) Take 100 μ L of the test sample to a new 1.5 mL centrifuge tube.
- (2) Add 10 μ L of ST3 solution and mix thoroughly, label it as the ERC sample.

Negative Control Sample (NCS) Preparation

Add 100 μ L of DDB to a new 1.5 mL centrifuge tube, and label it as NCS.

qPCR MIX preparation

1. Determine the number of reaction wells based on the standard curve, with the number of test samples and control samples. Generally, triplicates are tested for each sample.

Number of reaction wells = (5 standard points on the standard curve + 1 NTC + 1 NCS + test samples)×3

2. Prepare qPCR MIX according to the number of reaction wells.

Reagents	Volume/reaction	Volume for 30 reaction (includes 10% overage)
qPCR Master MIX	15 μL	495 μL
<i>E. coli</i> Primer&Probe MIX (Incl IPC)	5 μL	165 μL
Total volume	20 µL	660 μL

Table 3. qPCR MIX Preparation

3. After thoroughly mixing qPCR MIX, follow 20 µL each tube is divided into

PCR 8-strip tubes or 96-well qPCR plate.

qPCR Reaction MIX preparation

1. Prepare qPCR reaction mix according to Table 4 and 96-well plate layout as shown in Table 5.

	1 1
Standard curve	$20 \ \mu L \ qPCR \ MIX + 10 \ \mu L \ ST1/ST2/ST3/ST4/ \ ST5$
NTC	20 μL qPCR MIX + 10 μL DDB
NCS	20 μL qPCR MIX + 10 μL purified NCS
Test sample	20 μL qPCR MIX + 10 μL purified test sample
Test sample ERC	20 μL qPCR MIX + 10 μL purified ERC sample

Table 4. c	PCR	Reaction	MIX	Pre	paration
		Reaction	TATTA	110	paration

	Table 5. Example of 96-well Plate layout																	
NTC		01	01	01	S1	S1	S1		OT C	OT C	CT C	•						
NTC		S1	S1	S1	ERC	ERC	ERC		ST5	ST5	ST5	A						
NTC		62	62	62	S2	S2	S2		OT4	OT4	OT4	п						
NTC		S2	S2	S2	ERC	ERC	ERC		ST4	ST4	ST4	В						
NTC		62	62	62	S3	S3	S3	OT 2		OT 2								
NTC		S3	S3	S3	ERC	ERC	ERC		ST3	ST3	ST3	С						
		04	S4	S4	S4	S4	S4	S4	C1	S4	S4	S4		ST2	OTT	ST2	л	
		S4							54	54	54	54	54	54	54	S4	ERC	ERC
NCS		05	05	S5 S5	S5	S5	S5		ST1	ST1	ST1	Е						
INCS		S5	33	S5	ERC	ERC	ERC		511	511	511							
NCS												F						
NCS												G						
												Н						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							

- This example represents the assay for a standard curve with 5 concentration gradients (ST1 to ST5), 1 NTC, 1 NCS, 5 test samples (S1 to S5), 5 ERC samples (S1 ERC to S5 ERC), and 3 replicates for each sample.
- In specific testing, the plate layout for sample loading can be adjusted based on the sample quantity. Please refer to the example shown in Table 5.

2. Seal the 96-well plate with sealing film. Mix it well in microplate shaker, then spin down the reagents for 10 seconds in centrifuge and place it in the qPCR instrument.

qPCR program setting

NOTE: The following instructions apply only to the ABI7500 instrument with SDS v1.4. If you use a different instrument or software, refer to the applicable instrument or software documentation.

- Create a new document, then in the Assay drop-down list, select Standard Curve (Absolute Quantitation).
- 2. In the Run Mode drop-down list, select Standard 7500, then click Next.
- 3. Click New Detector:
 - a. Enter E. coli-DNA in the Name field.
 - b. Select **FAM** in the Reporter Dye drop-down list and select **(none)** in the Quencher Dye drop-down list, then click **OK**.
 - c. Select a color for the detector, then click **Create Another**.
- 4. Click New Detector:
 - a. Enter IPC in the Name field.
 - b. Select VIC in the Reporter Dye drop-down list and select (none) in the Quencher Dye drop-down list, then click OK.
 - c. Select a color for the detector, then click **OK**.
 - d. Select the detectors, then click **Add** to add the detectors to the document.
- 5. Select **ROX** as the passive reference dye, then Click **Next**.
- 6. Select the applicable set of wells for the samples, then select *E. coli*-DNA detector and IPC detector for each well.
- 7. Select Finish, and then set thermal-cycling conditions:
 - a. Set the thermal cycling reaction volume to $30 \ \mu$ L.
 - b. Set the temperature and the time as following:

Step	Temp.	Time(mm:sec)	Cycles
Activation	95°C	10:00	1
Denaturation	95°C	00:15	40
Annealing/extension	60°C*	1:00	40

*Instrument will read the fluorescence signal during this step.

8. Save the document, then click Start to start the real-time qPCR run.

Results analysis

- Select Set up tab, then set tasks for each sample type by clicking on the Task Column drop-down list:
 - a. NTC: target DNA detector task = NTC
 - b. NCS, test samples, and ERC wells: target DNA detector task = Unknown
- 2. Set up the standard curve as shown in the following table:

Tube label	Task	Quantity (pg/µL)
ST1	Standard	300
ST2	Standard	30
ST3	Standard	3
ST4	Standard	0.3
ST5	Standard	0.03

Table 6. Settings for Standard curve

- 3. Select the **Results** tab, then select Amplification Plot.
- 4. In the Data drop-down list, select Delta Rn vs Cycle.
- 5. In the Analysis Settings window, enter the following settings:
 - a. Select Manual Ct.
 - b. In the Threshold field, E.coli-DNA enter 0.05 and IPC enter 0.1.
 - c. Select Automatic Baseline.
- 6. Click the button \triangleright in the toolbar, then wait the plate analyzing.
- Select the Result tab> >Standard curve tab, then verify the Slope, Intercept and R² values.
- 8. Select the Report tab, then achieve the mean quantity and standard deviation for each sample.
- Select File >> Export >> Results. In the Save as type drop-down list, select Results Export Files, then click Save.
- In the Report panel of Results, the 'Mean Quantity' column can read the detection values of NTC, NCS, test sample, and ERC sample, in pg/μL.

- 11. The recovery rate of ERC samples should be calculated based on the test results of the test samples and the ERC samples. The recovery rates should be between 50% and 150%.
- 12. The Ct value of NCS should be larger than the mean Ct value of the lowest concentration in the standard curve, and it shows normal amplification curve in the VIC signal channel.
- 13. The Ct value of NTC should be \geq 35.00, it shows normal amplification curve in the VIC signal channel.

Note: The parameter settings of the result analysis should be based on the specific model and the software version, and generally can also be automatically interpreted by the instrument.

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Support & Contact



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