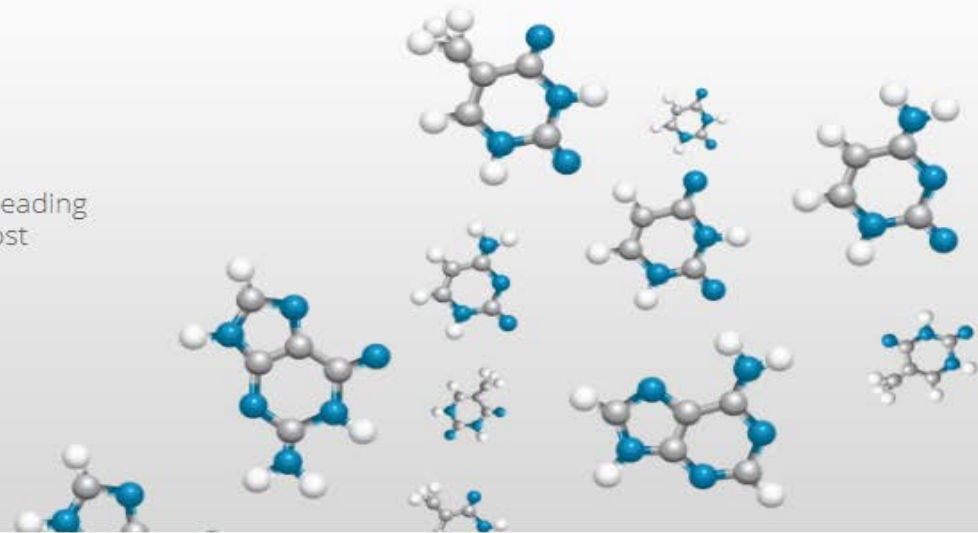




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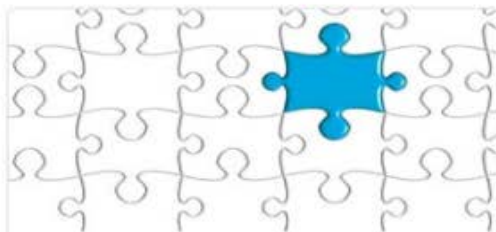
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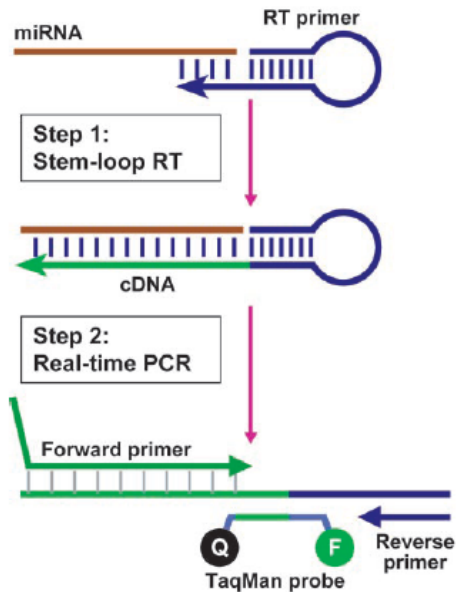
CORE FACILITY



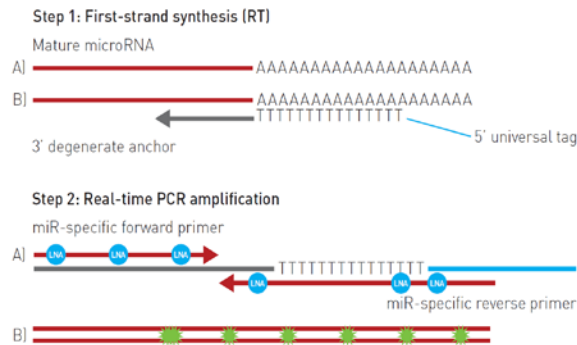
## Challenges analyzing miRNAs (and other short NA)

- microRNAs are short (most 21-22 nt) and cannot fit two conventional PCR primers
- There is no common sequence feature to use for the enrichment and amplification.
- The mature miRNA sequence is present also in the pre- and the pri-miRNAs
- miRNA isoforms (isomiRs) might evade capture, due to terminal heterogeneity

# Current methods make the microRNA longer

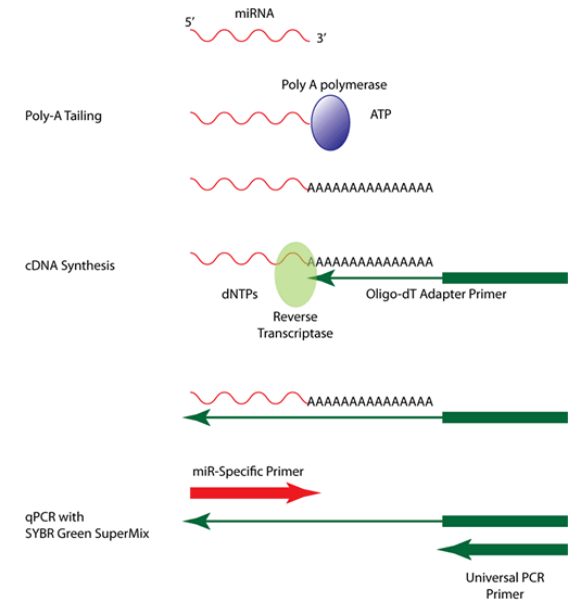


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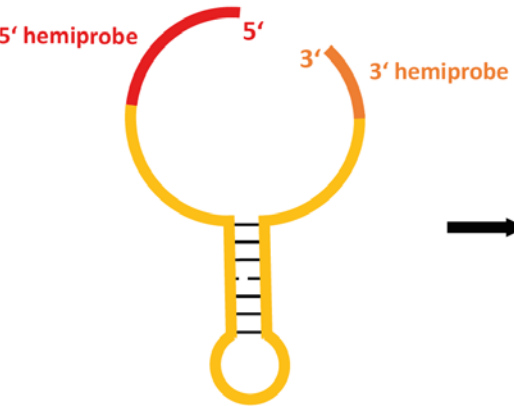
**SIGMA-ALDRICH**

- Extension reduces sensitivity
- One probe only limits specificity

# Two-tailed RT-qPCR

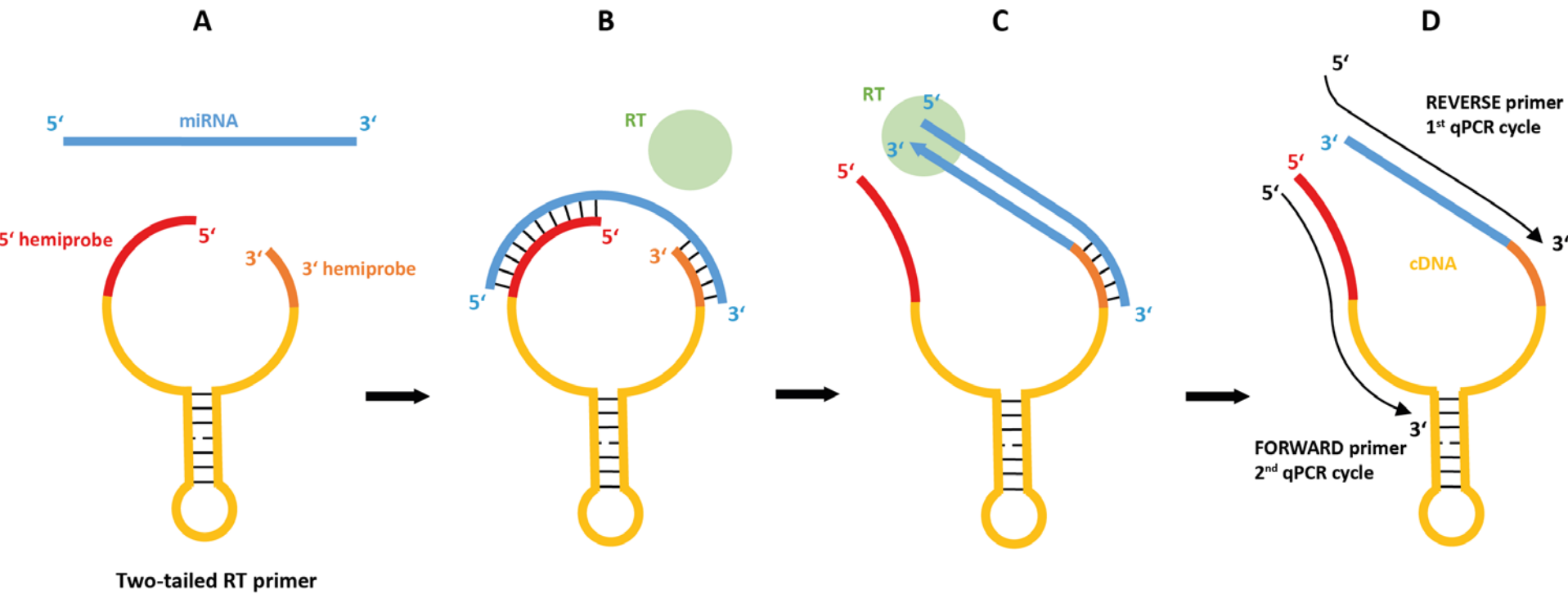
A

5' miRNA 3'



Two-tailed RT primer

# Two-tailed RT-qPCR





# Design concept

- © 5' complementary segment contributes to the **sensitivity** of the assays



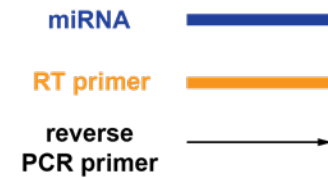
5' segment	Cq	Relative detection
10-mer	17.41	100 %



anti-10-mer	26.12	0.24 %
-------------	-------	--------









0-mer	26.40	0.20 %
-------	-------	--------



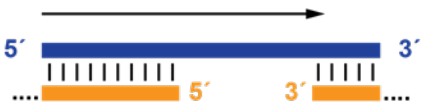
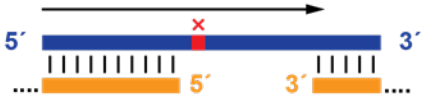
# Design concept

- 5' complementary segment contributes to the **sensitivity** of the assays

	5' segment	Cq	Relative detection
	10-mer	17.41	100 %
	anti-10-mer	26.12	0.24 %
	0-mer	26.40	0.20 %

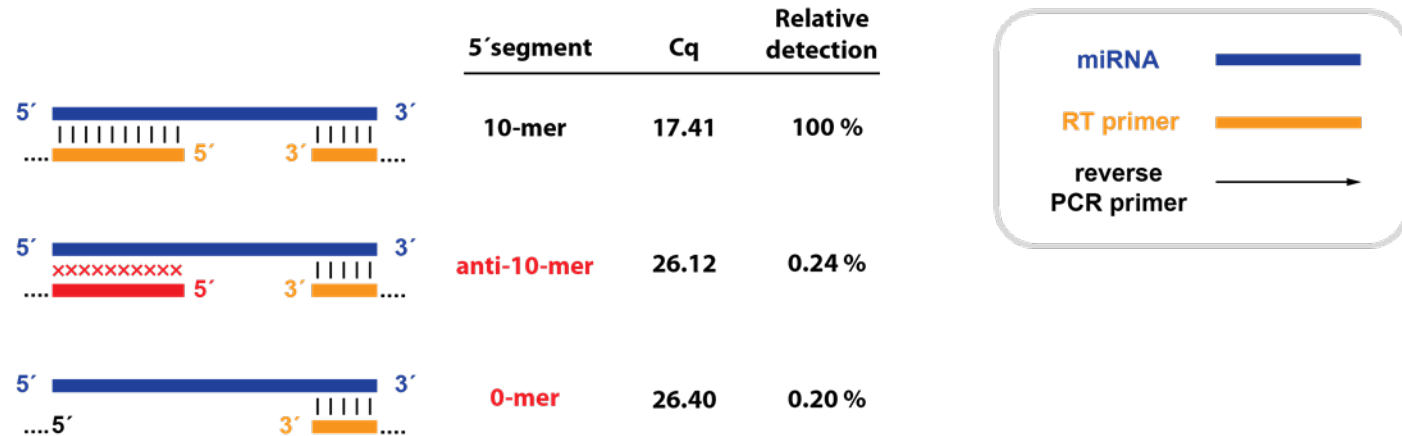
miRNA   
 RT primer   
 reverse PCR primer 

- 5' complementary segment contributes to the **specificity** of the assays

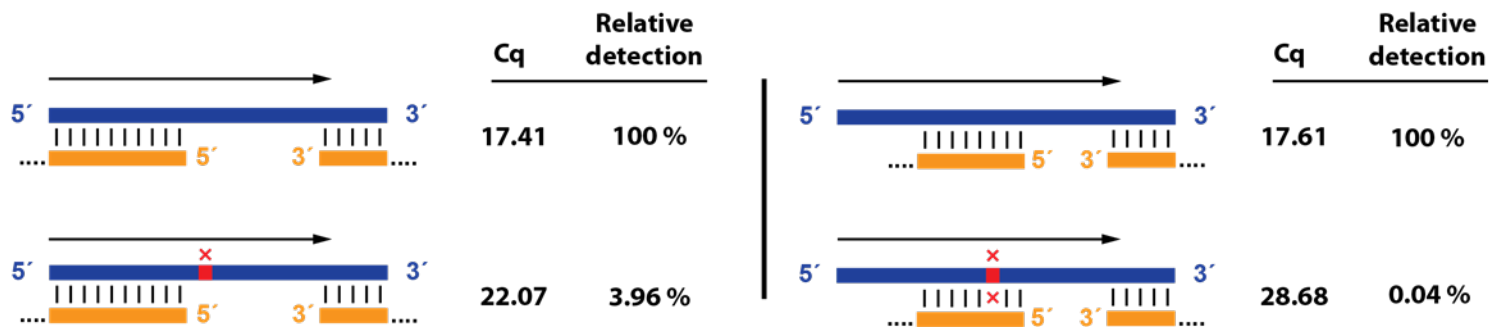
	Cq	Relative detection
	17.41	100 %
	22.07	3.96 %

# Design concept

- 5' complementary segment contributes to the **sensitivity** of the assays



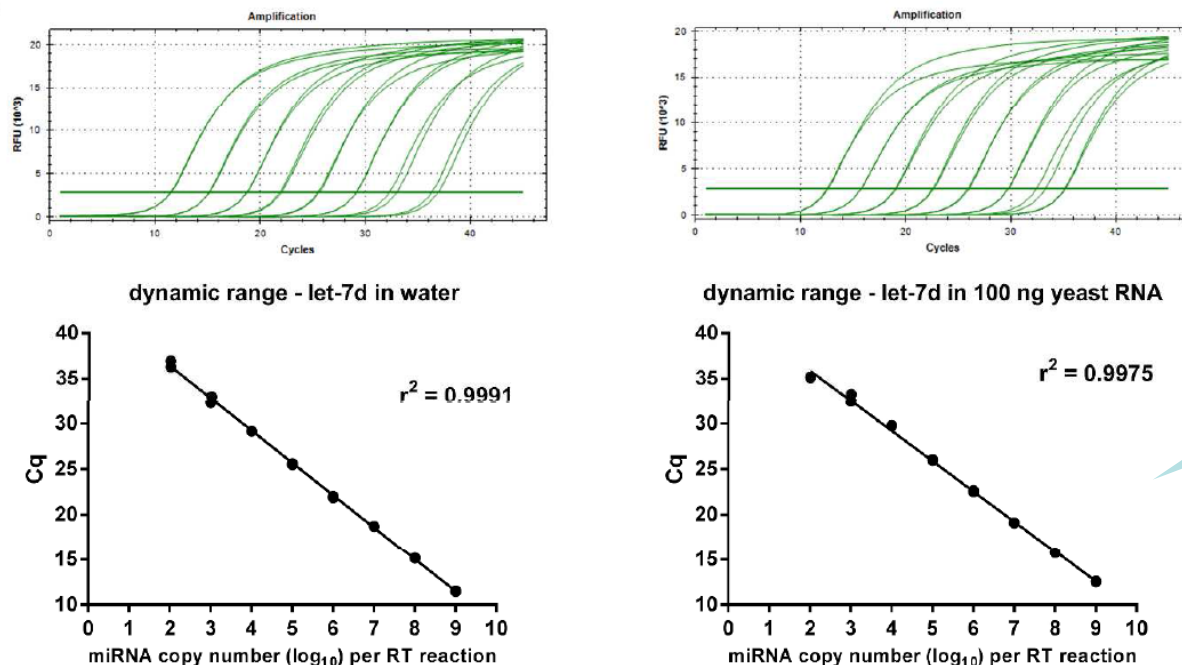
- 5' complementary segment contributes to the **specificity** of the assays





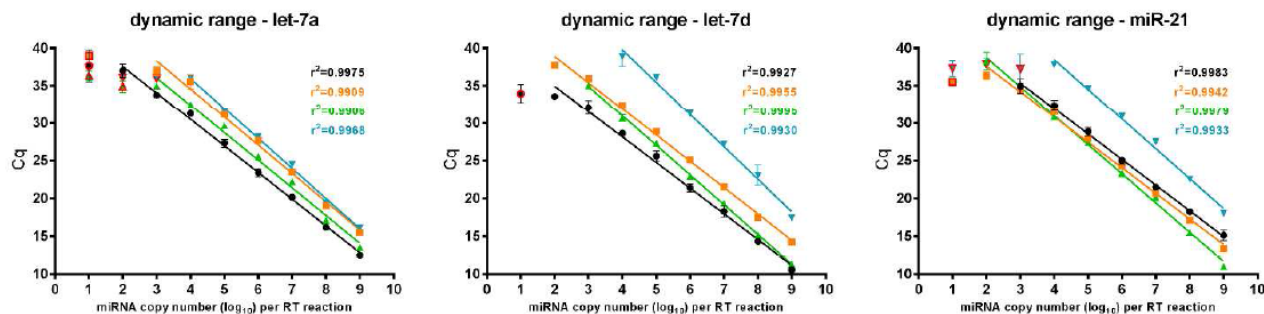
# Sensitivity and dynamic range

A



Sensitive to detect <10 molecules!

B



Two-tailed RT-qPCR    TaqMan    Quanta    miQPCR

# Sequence specificity across the entire microRNA

		Relative detection (%)							
		<i>let-7a</i>	<i>let-7b</i>	<i>let-7c</i>	<i>let-7d</i>	<i>let-7e</i>	<i>let-7f</i>	<i>let-7g</i>	<i>let-7i</i>
Assays	A	100.00	0.07	0.46	0.14	0.31	0.01	0.00	0.00
	B	0.00	100.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	C	0.01	0.18	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	D	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	E	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	F	0.18	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.02	0.00
	G	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	100.00	0.00
	I	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Two-tailed RT-qPCR

		Relative detection (%)							
		<i>let-7a</i>	<i>let-7b</i>	<i>let-7c</i>	<i>let-7d</i>	<i>let-7e</i>	<i>let-7f</i>	<i>let-7g</i>	<i>let-7i</i>
Assays	A	100.00	0.27	50.71	2.17	1.58	2.47	1.55	0.00
	B	0.09	100.00	32.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
	C	48.91	27.00	100.00	0.31	0.56	0.95	0.06	0.00
	D	0.12	0.33	0.07	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	E	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	100.00	0.03	0.03	0.02
	F	0.73	0.85	0.72	0.02	0.00	100.00	0.05	0.04
	G	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.26	100.00	16.84
	I	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	100.00

Quanta

		Relative detection (%)							
		<i>let-7a</i>	<i>let-7b</i>	<i>let-7c</i>	<i>let-7d</i>	<i>let-7e</i>	<i>let-7f</i>	<i>let-7g</i>	<i>let-7i</i>
Assays	A	100.00	0.44	20.89	2.20	3.68	8.38	0.37	0.00
	B	0.19	100.00	22.48	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	C	0.09	1.77	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
	D	2.59	0.01	1.37	100.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
	E	9.88	0.07	7.87	0.09	100.00	0.40	0.03	0.00
	F	2.00	0.16	0.22	0.12	0.01	100.00	0.15	0.00
	G	0.96	0.00	0.32	0.01	0.01	2.72	100.00	0.02
	I	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	100.00

TaqMan

		Relative detection (%)							
		<i>let-7a</i>	<i>let-7b</i>	<i>let-7c</i>	<i>let-7d</i>	<i>let-7e</i>	<i>let-7f</i>	<i>let-7g</i>	<i>let-7i</i>
Assays	A	100.00	12.64	55.52	101.75	122.47	76.72	48.68	0.69
	B	7.78	100.00	45.46	1.08	0.06	0.08	0.01	1.39
	C	66.40	75.14	100.00	28.76	1.13	9.15	0.45	0.01
	D	14.84	0.00	0.09	100.00	0.21	0.19	0.03	0.00
	E	51.07	0.04	20.96	27.57	100.00	6.52	0.99	0.00
	F	54.28	0.01	0.56	11.85	3.28	100.00	14.45	0.05
	G	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	100.00	0.91
	I	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.43	100.00

miQPCR

B

name	sequence
<i>let-7a</i>	UGAGGUAGUAGGUUGUAUAGUU
<i>let-7b</i>	UGAGGUAGUAGGUUGUGUGGUU
<i>let-7c</i>	UGAGGUAGUAGGUUGUAUUGGUU
<i>let-7d</i>	AGAGGUAGUAGGUUGCAUAGUU
<i>let-7e</i>	UGAGGUAGGAGGUUGUAUAGUU
<i>let-7f</i>	UGAGGUAGUAGAUUGUAUAGUU
<i>let-7g</i>	UGAGGUAGUAGUUUGUACAGUU
<i>let-7i</i>	UGAGGUAGUAGUUUGUGCUGUU

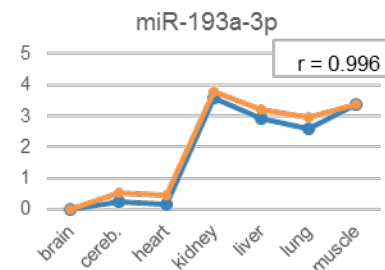
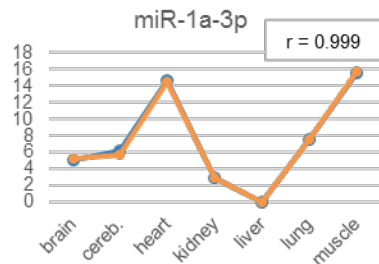
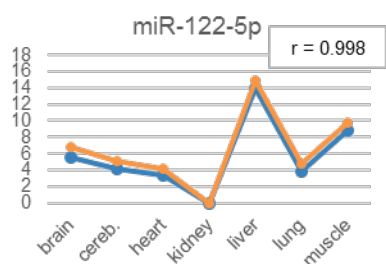
C

	Mature	Precursor	Relative detection
<i>let-7a</i>	17.74	21.31	6.98%
<i>let-7b</i>	16.98	21.22	5.31%
<i>let-7f</i>	16.85	23.78	0.82%



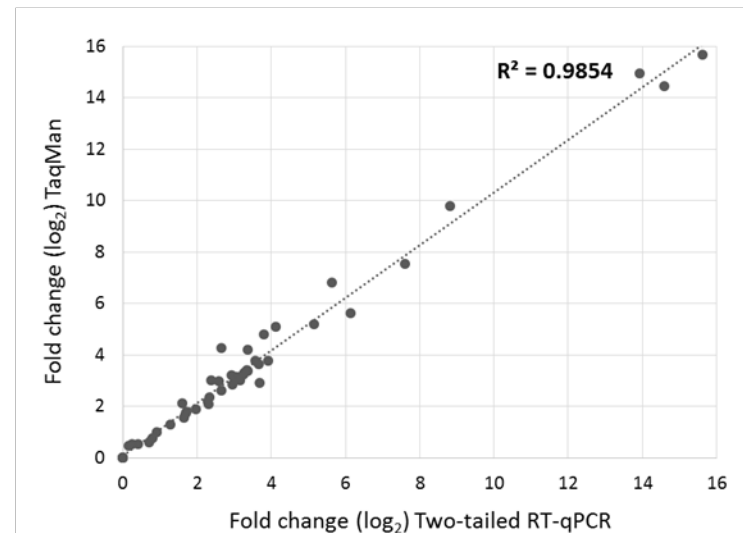
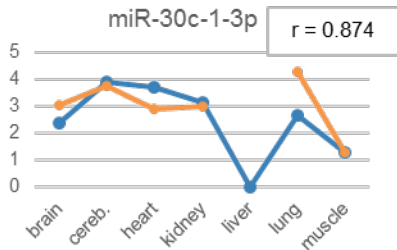
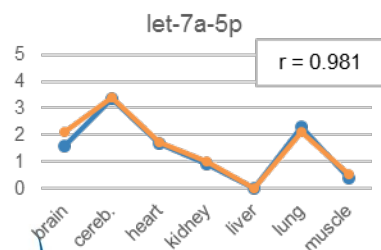
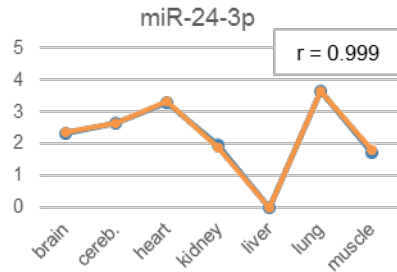
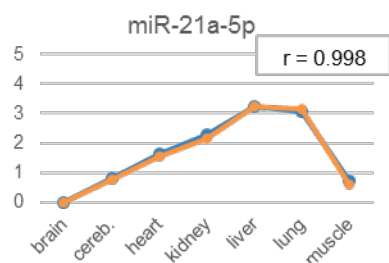
# Benchmarking in biological samples

- Expression of 8 targets in 7 mouse tissues measured and compared with TaqMan miRNA assays
- Excellent correlation of relative expression profiles between the two methods

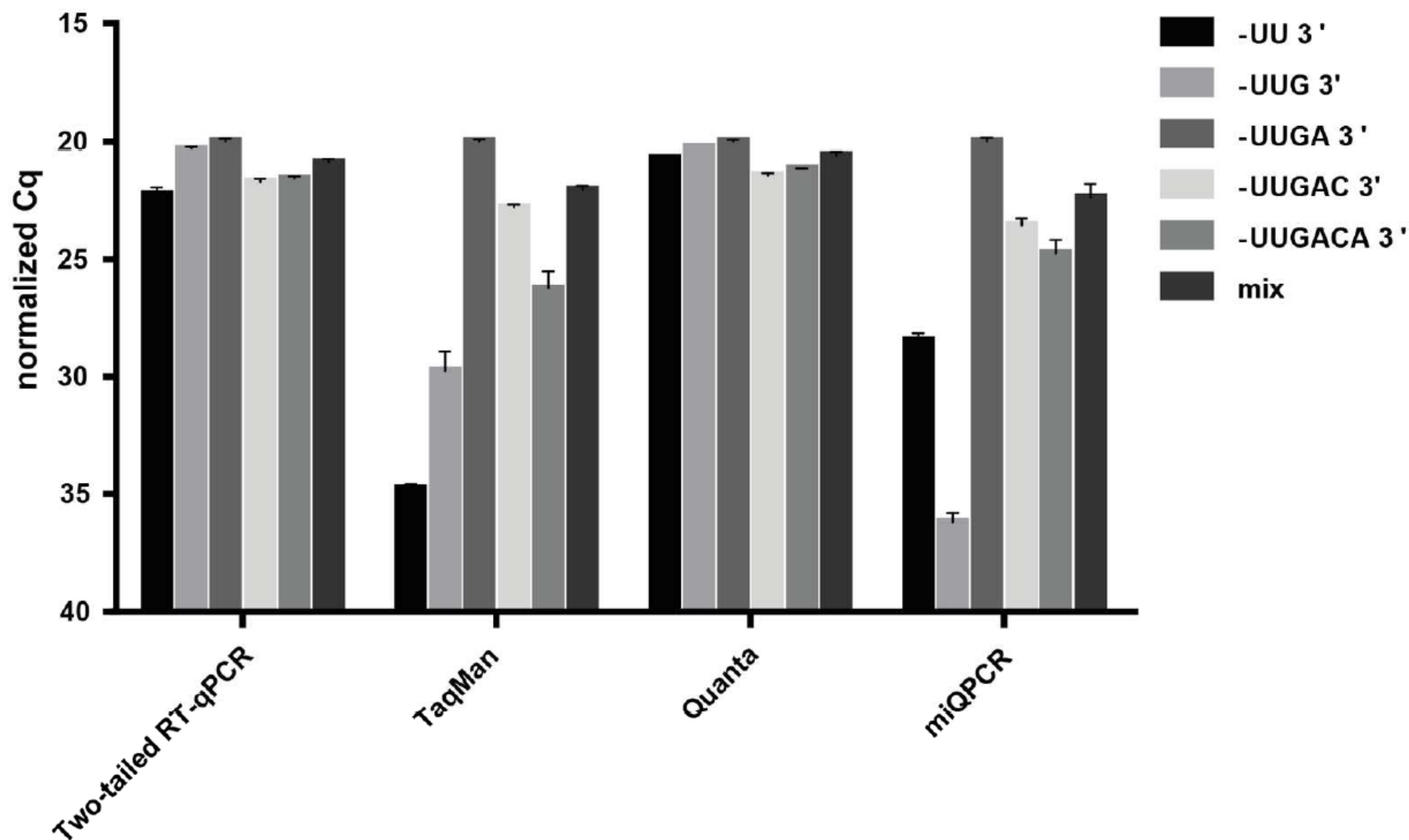


Two-tailed RT-qPCR

TaqMan miRNA assays



# Discrimination of isomiRs

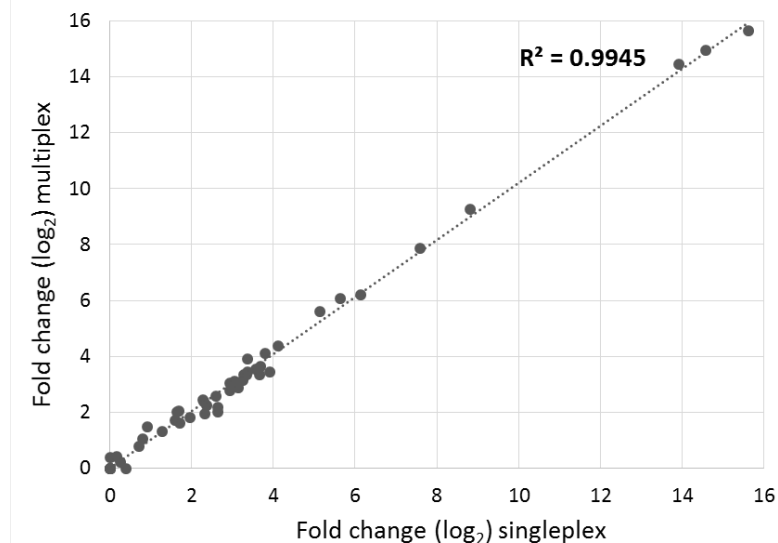




## 2-tube Multiplexing

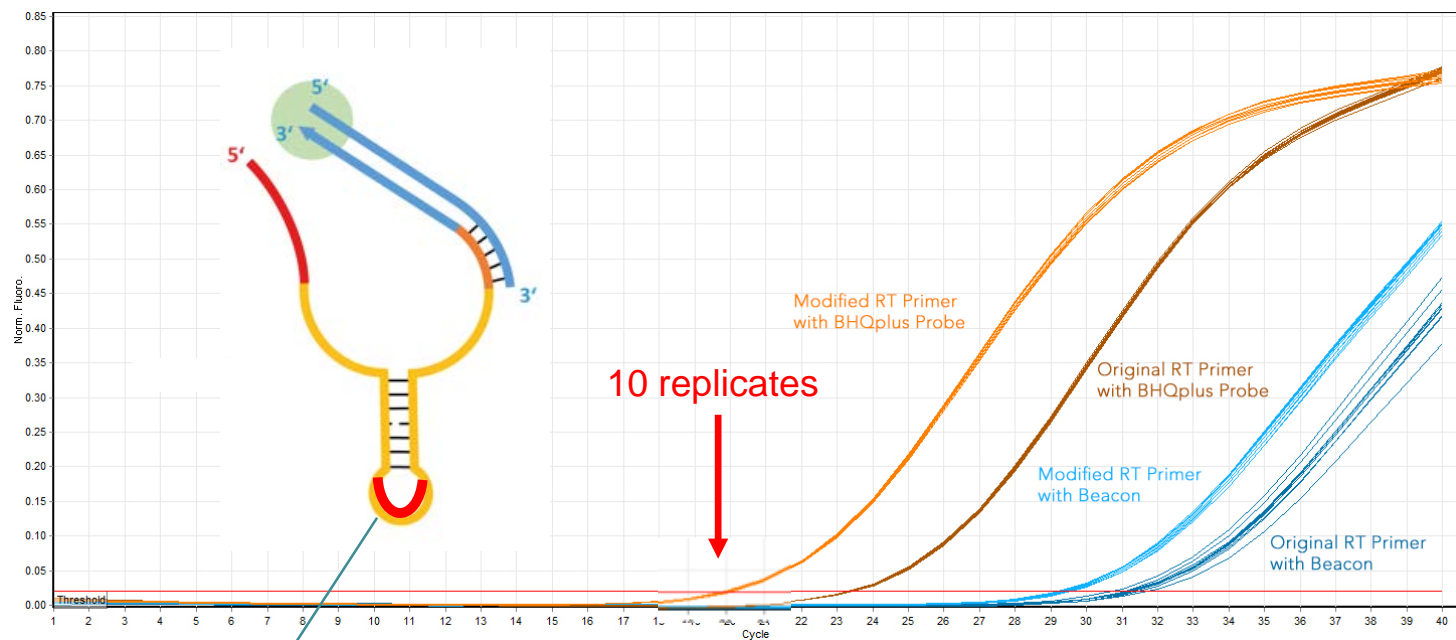
8 different RT primers were pooled for multiplex reverse transcribed and subsequent simplex qPCR

Sample	$\Delta Cq$ (relative to simplex protocol)						
	miR-122	miR-193a	miR-1a	miR-21a	miR-24	miR-30c	Let-7a
brain	-0.12	0.93	1.26	2.41	0.11	-0.08	0.72
cereb.	0.09	0.99	1.67	2.17	0.20	0.28	0.85
heart	-0.21	0.67	1.38	2.06	-0.34	-0.13	0.50
kidney	0.32	0.95	1.90	2.26	-0.14	0.07	0.25
liver	-0.20	0.85	1.73	2.50	-0.28	-0.20	0.44
lung	0.02	0.96	1.47	2.36	0.04	0.44	0.76
muscle	-0.11	0.87	1.70	2.33	-0.17	-0.23	1.24
average	-0.03	0.89	1.59	2.30	-0.08	0.02	0.68
st.dev.	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.32





# 1-tube Multiplexing



Generic probe

## Two-tailed RT-qPCR: a novel method for highly accurate miRNA quantification

**Peter Androvic<sup>1,2</sup>, Lukas Valihrach<sup>1</sup>, Julie Elling<sup>3</sup>, Robert Sjoback<sup>3</sup> and Mikael Kubista<sup>1,3,\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Gene Expression, Institute of Biotechnology CAS, Biocev, Vestec 252 50, Czech Republic,

<sup>2</sup>Laboratory of Growth Regulators, Faculty of Science, Palacky University, Olomouc 783 71, Czech Republic and

<sup>3</sup>TATAA Biocenter AB, Gothenburg 411 03, Sweden

Received December 06, 2016; Revised June 07, 2017; Editorial Decision June 24, 2017; Accepted June 28, 2017

Generic probe



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SPIDIA was a 4.5-year project funded by the European Union FP7 programme. It brought together 16 leading academic institutions, international organisations and life sciences companies, coordinated by QIAGEN GmbH. The project tackled the standardisation and improvement of pre-analytical procedures for in-vitro diagnostics. Various new pre-analytical technologies were developed. Within the CEN/Technical Committee 140 for "In vitro medical devices", SPIDIA's results enabled to develop and introduce the first 9 CEN Technical Specifications (CEN/TS) for pre-analytical workflows in Europe.

The SPIDIA4P project builds on SPIDIA's results and is funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme. The consortium of 19 highly experienced partners from private industry including SMEs, public institutions and one European Standards Organisation is again coordinated by QIAGEN GmbH. It plans to initiate, develop and implement a comprehensive portfolio of an additional 14 pan-European pre-analytical CEN/TS and ISO/IS documents as well as external quality assessment schemes (EQAs), addressing the important pre-analytical workflows applied to personalised medicine.

# Quality control tool box for microRNA

5'-Phos for sequencing

40 < GC/% < 64

Usage	Name	Sequence	GC %	Origin
Isolation spike-ins	cel-miR-54-3p	/5Phos/UACCCGUAAUCUUCAUAAUCCGAG	41.7	<i>C. elegans</i>
	miR-spike-A	/5Phos/UGCAGCCCUACCGACACGUUCC	63.6	artificial
	miR-spike-B	/5Phos/ACUCAGGUUGUAGGAGCGGUCUU	52.2	artificial
RT spike-ins	cel-miR-76-3p	/5Phos/UUCGUUGUUGAUGAAGCCUUGA	40.9	<i>C. elegans</i>
	cel-miR-2-3p	/5Phos/UAUCACAGCCAGCUUUGAUGUGC	47.8	<i>C. elegans</i>

## Endogenous controls

mir-451a

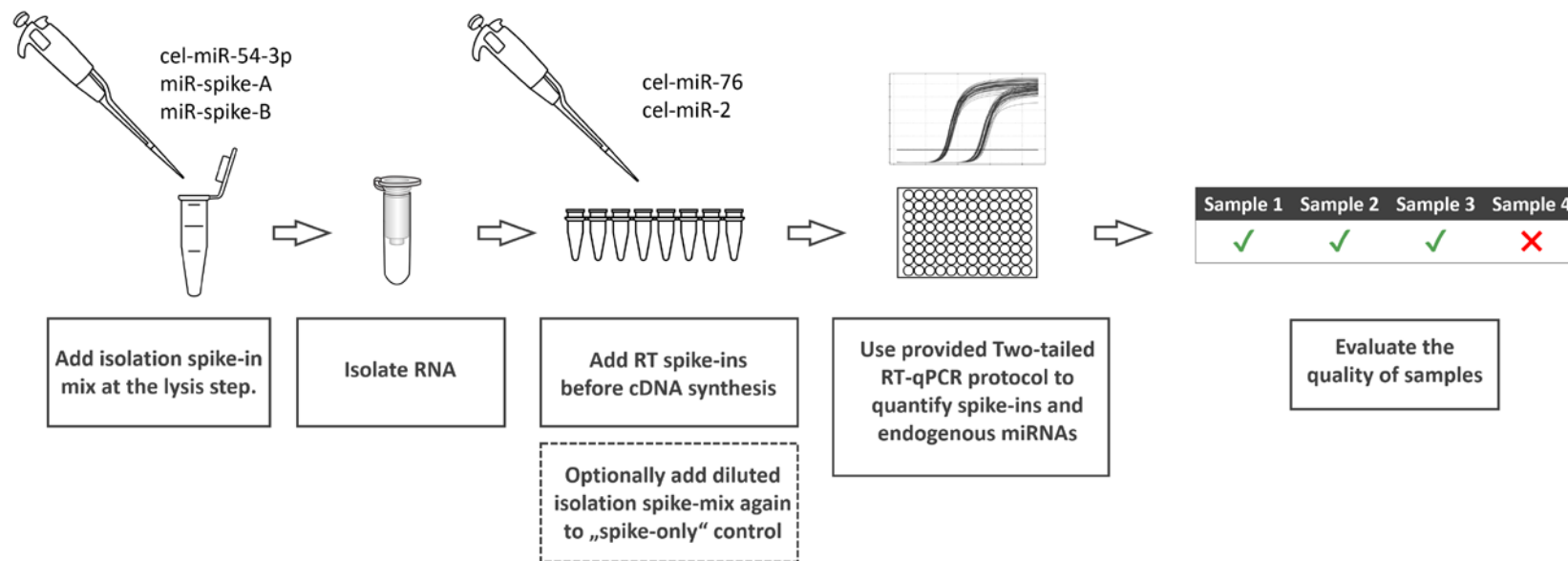
mir-23a

## Test system for optimization

- Human plasma (K<sub>2</sub>EDTA BD Vacutainer tubes; 1500g/3000g)
- Human serum (8.5 ml, vacutainer SST II Advanced tubes)
- Rat serum (1ml Eppendorf tube; 1000g/3000g)
- Extraction: miRNeasy Serum/Plasma Advance kit (Qiagen)
- RT: GrandScript FreePrime (TATAA)
- qPCR: GrandMaster SYBR (TATAA)



# Workflow



## Isolation spike-in mix

RNA oligo	Final concentration (copies/μl)
cel-miR-54	1.00E+07
spike_A	2.00E+05
spike_B	4.00E+03

200x

200x

## RT spike-in mix

RNA oligo	Final concentration (copies/μl)
cel-miR-76	1.00E+07
cel-miR-2	4.00E+03

40000x

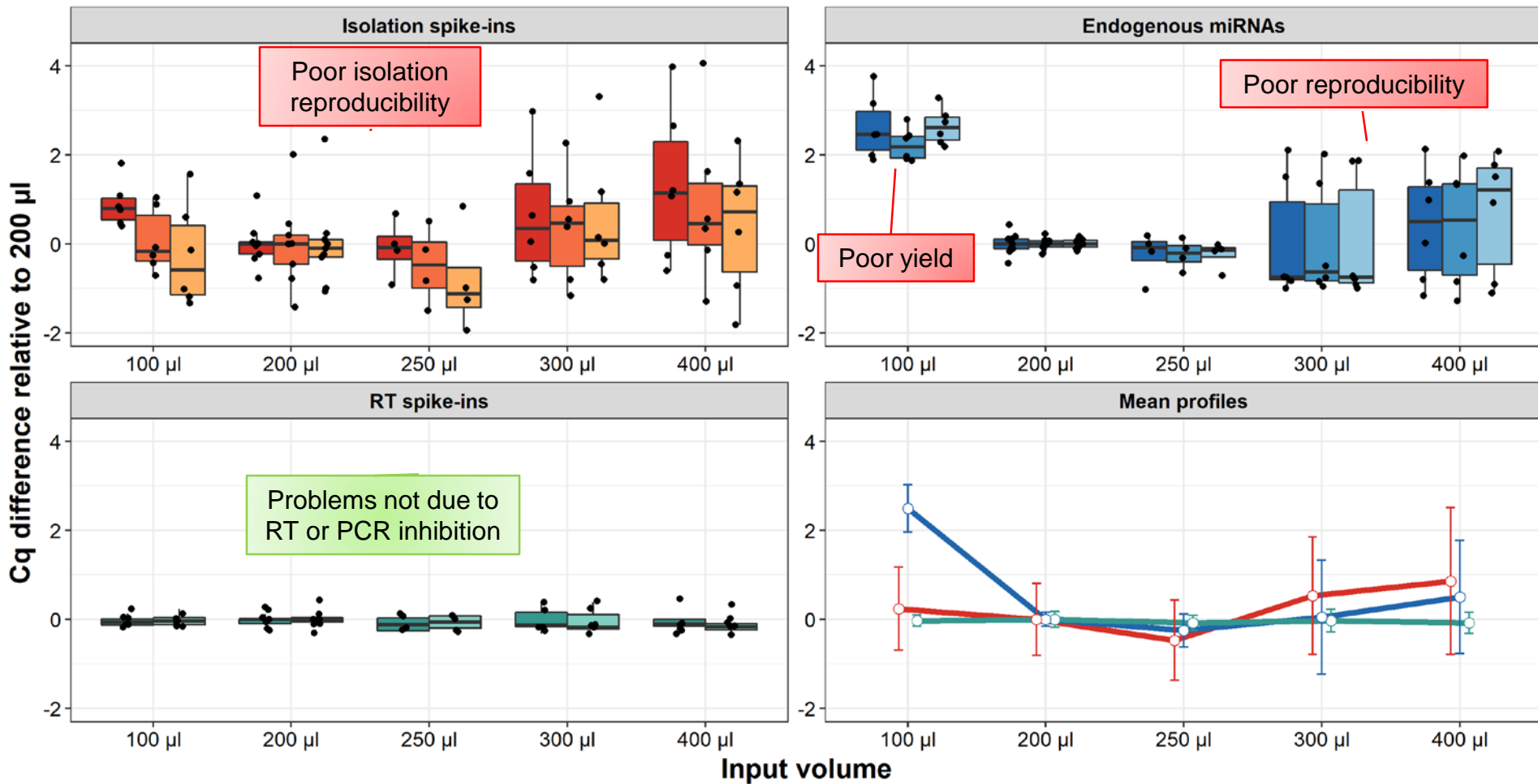
## Factors tested/optimized

- Initial **input volume** used for RNA isolation. Risk for carry over of contaminants. Saturation of column. Most vendors recommend: 200  $\mu$ l. However, optimum volume seem to depend on:
  - isolation protocol
  - sample type
  - organism.
- **Hemolysis** was prepared by addition of lysed erythrocytes (by freeze-thawing) in a serial dilution. Ratio mir-451a:mir-23a is tested as indicator for hemolysis
  - Mir-451a is highly abundant in erythrocytes
  - Mir-23a is abundant in serum/plasma, but not in erythrocytes
- Effect of **glycogen** as carrier

# Human plasma

miRNeasy Serum/Plasma Advanced kit (Qiagen)

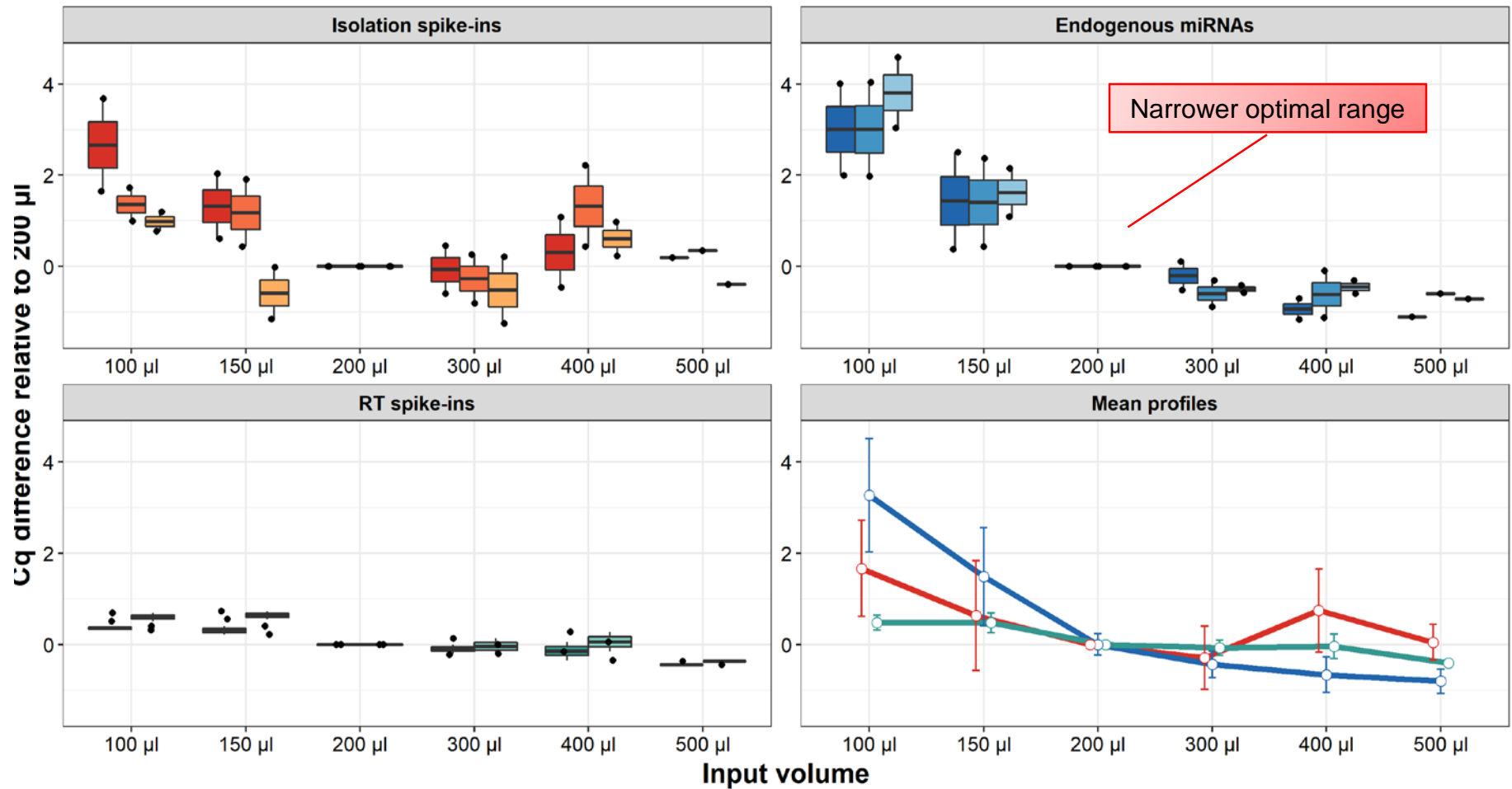
## A Human plasma



# Human serum

miRNeasy Serum/Plasma Advanced kit (Qiagen)

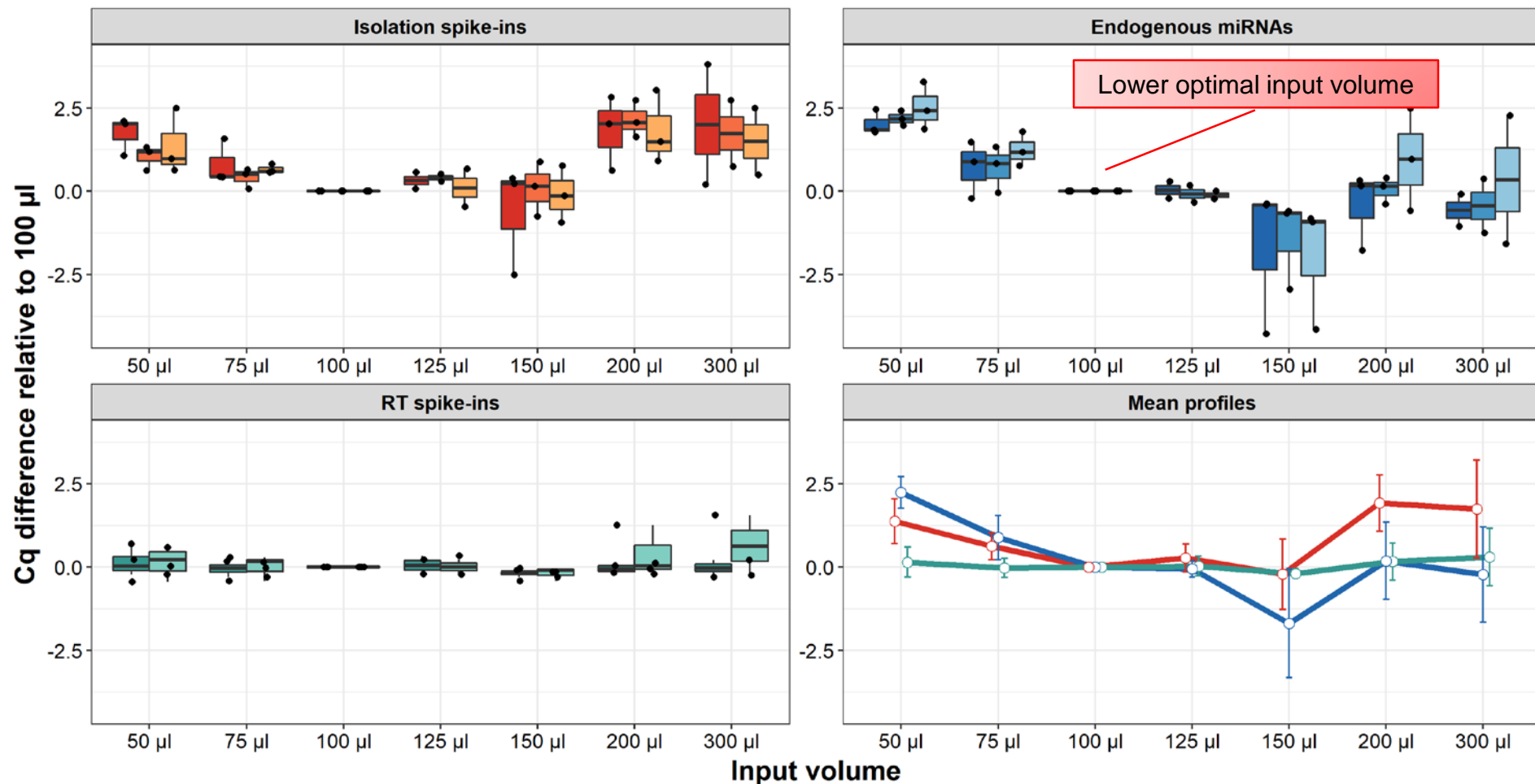
## B Human serum



# Rat serum

miRNeasy Serum/Plasma Advanced kit (Qiagen)

## C Rat serum



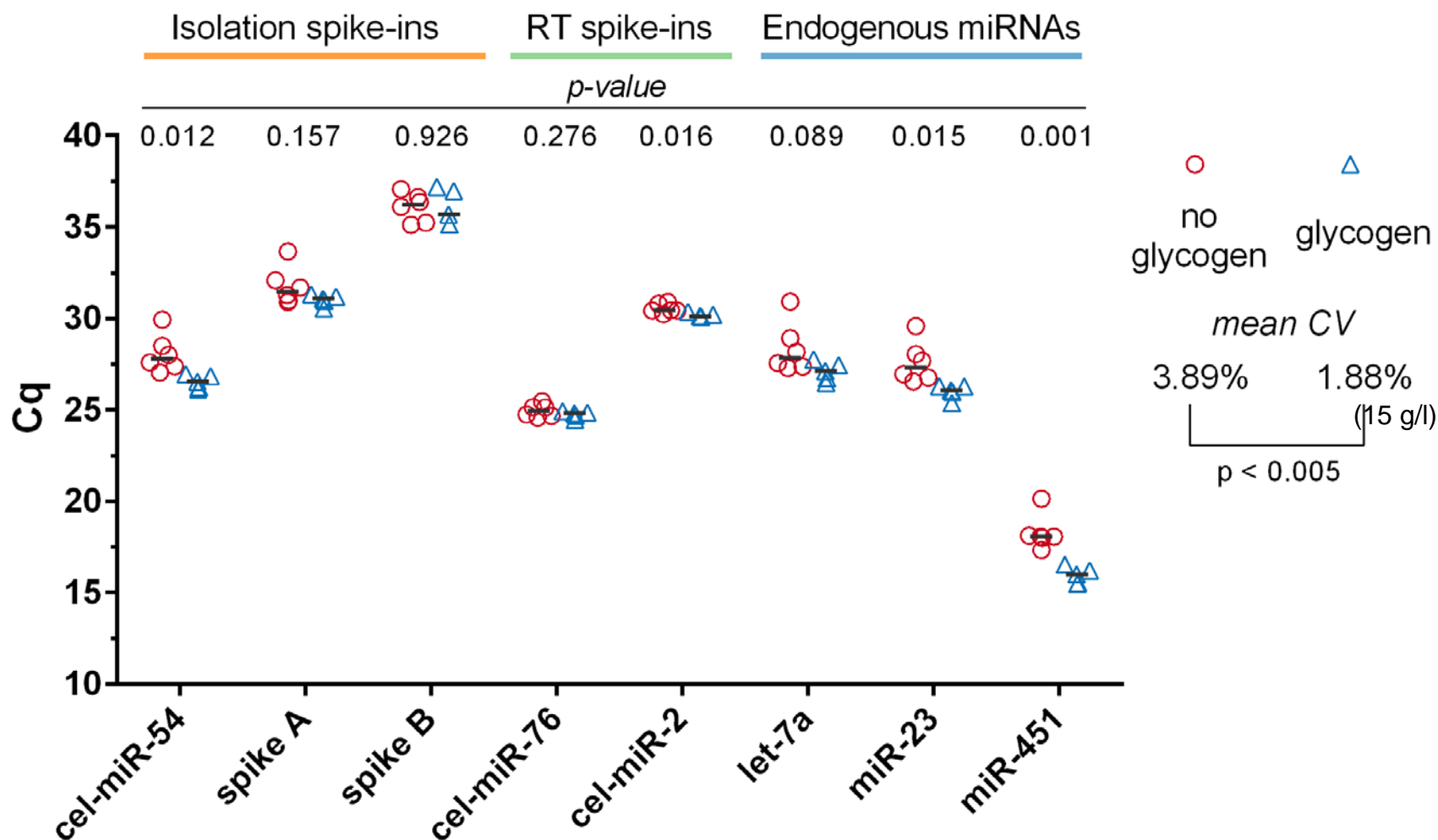


## Conclusions

Extracting with the miRNeasy Serum/Plasma Advanced kit (Qiagen) we find:

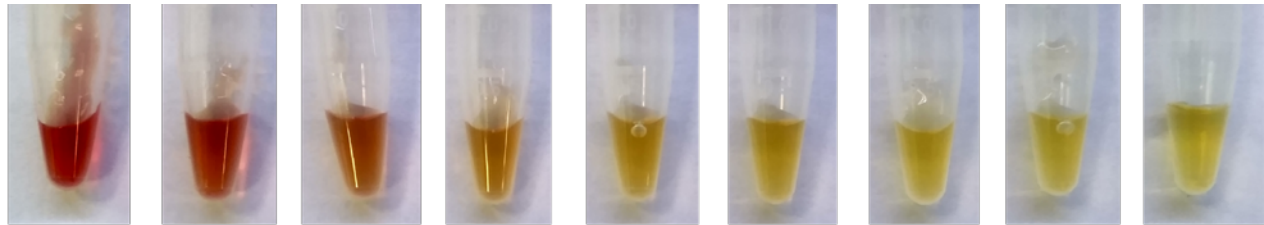
- Relation between input sample volume and amount of cDNA is **non-linear** due to extraction issues.
- Poor yields are observed with low as well as high input volumes. Working volumes are:
  - Human plasma: 250  $\mu$ l
  - Human serum: 300 – 500  $\mu$ l
  - Rat serum: 150  $\mu$ l

# Effect of glycogen (human plasma)

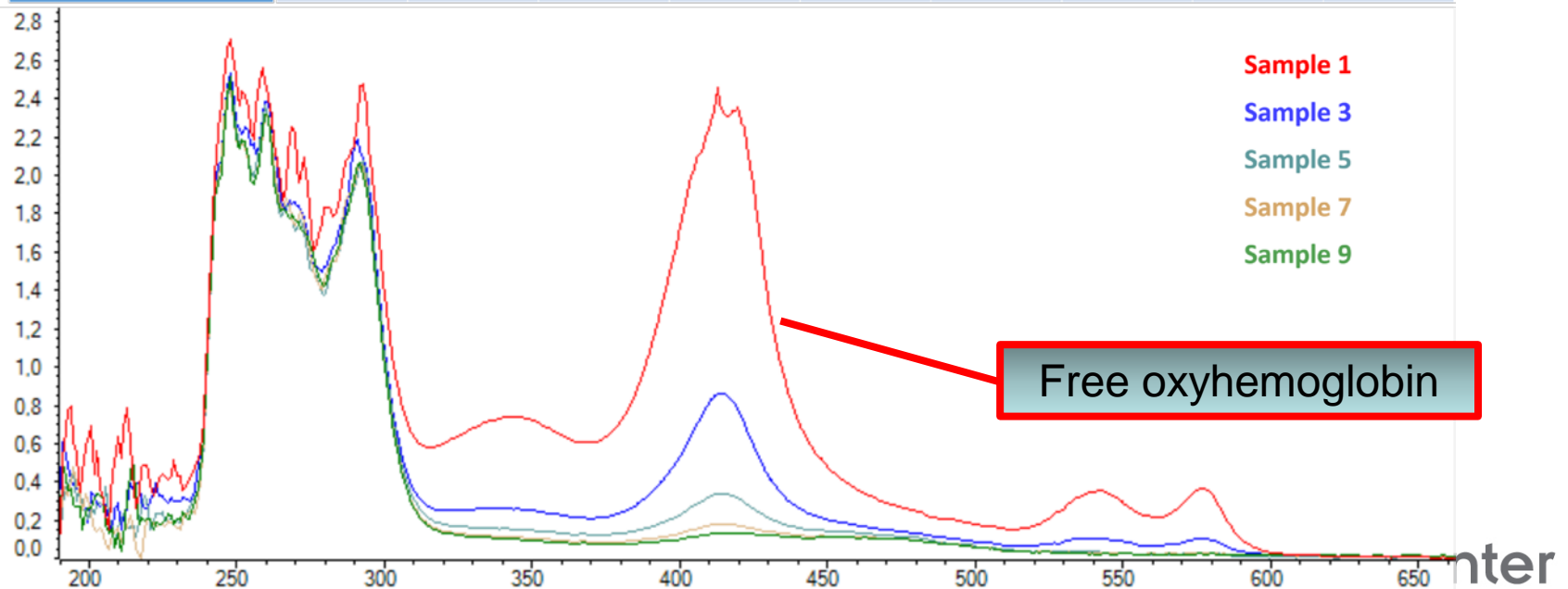


Higher reproducibility: F-test,  $p < 0.001$ )  
Higher yield:  $\Delta Cq = 1.25$ , paired t-test,  $p < 0.011$ )

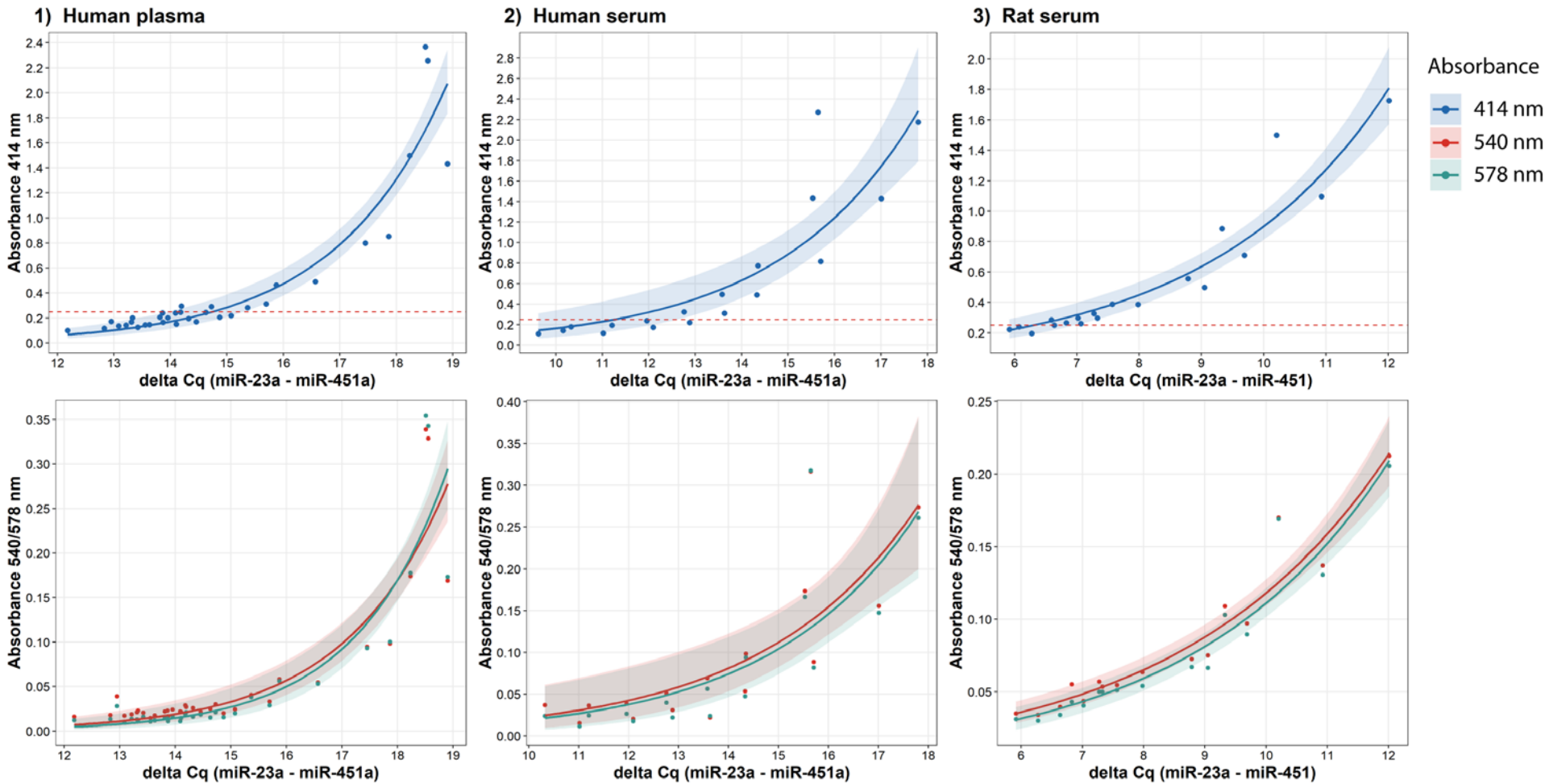
# Hemolysis



Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Erythrocyte (v/v)	1%	0.5%	0.25%	0.125%	0.063%	0.031%	0.016%	0.008%	0%
Absorb. 414nm	2.367	1.498	0.852	0.491	0.313	0.220	0.172	0.146	0.118
Absorb. 540nm	0.339	0.174	0.098	0.055	0.033	0.025	0.021	0.015	0.018
Absorb. 578 nm	0.354	0.178	0.100	0.053	0.029	0.020	0.019	0.011	0.013
$\Delta Cq$ (miR-23a – miR-451a)	18.51	18.24	17.86	16.57	15.70	15.07	14.46	13.55	12.83



# mir-451a:mir-23a as indicator for hemolysis

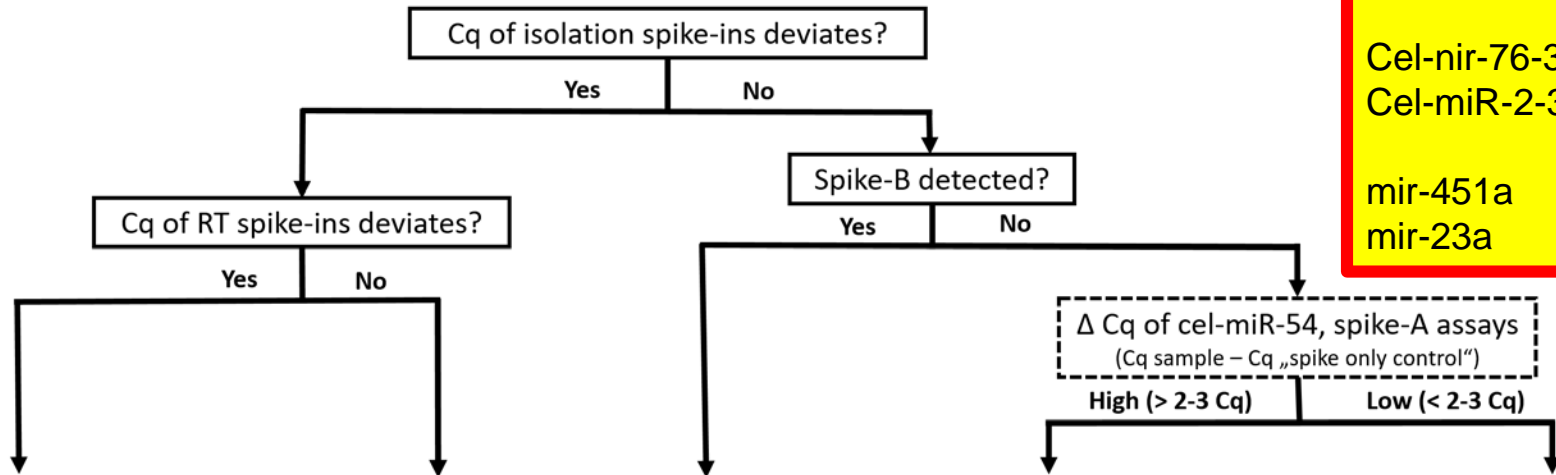


# Decision workflow

Cel-miR-54-3p  
miR-spike-A  
miR-spike-B

Cel-nir-76-3p  
Cel-miR-2-3p

mir-451a  
mir-23a



## Interpretation

Inhibition of reverse transcription and/or PCR amplification

Suboptimal isolation efficiency

No technical errors

Isolation efficiency comparable between samples, but overall poor and low-abundant miRNAs may have been lost

Low amount of isolation spike-ins added before isolation / stock is degraded

## Suggested action

Re-isolate the samples/purify or dilute the template RNA and check again for inhibition. Alternatively exclude affected samples from the study

Re-isolate samples or exclude them from the study

Proceed with the experiment

Increase the RNA input and volumes of RT and qPCR reactions. Consider using more efficient isolation protocol. Check for RNase contamination

RNA eluates are of good quality. Next time increase the amount of isolation spike-in added per isolation / prepare fresh stock solution



Article | OPEN | Published: 12 March 2019

# Two-tailed RT-qPCR panel for quality control of circulating microRNA studies

Peter Androvic, Nataliya Romanyuk, Lucia Urdzikova-Machova, Eva Rohlova, Mikael Kubista & Lukas Valihrach✉



## New Advances in Two-Tailed RT-qPCR

Mansi Maheta<sup>1,2</sup>, Eva Rohlova<sup>1,2</sup>, Peter Androvic<sup>1,3</sup>, Lukas Valihrach<sup>1</sup>, Mikael Kubista<sup>1,4</sup>

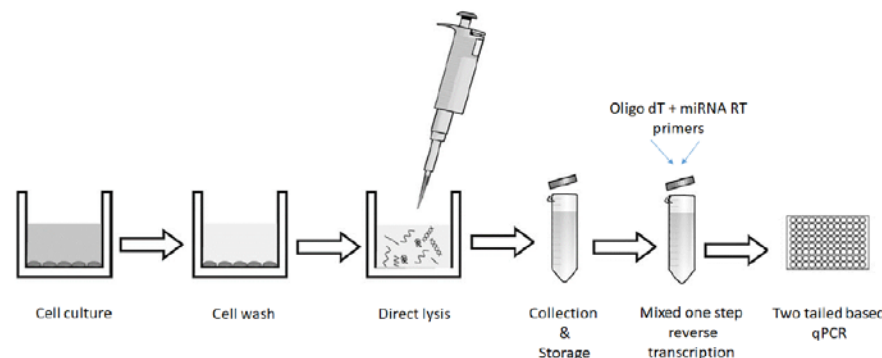
<sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Gene Expression, Institute of Biotechnology CAS, BIOCEV, Vestec, Czech Republic; <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Science, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic; <sup>3</sup>Faculty of Science, Palacký University, Olomouc, Czech Republic; <sup>4</sup>TATAA Biocenter, Gothenburg, Sweden



BIOCEV

Re-isolate the samples/purify or dilute the template RNA and check again for inhibition. Alternatively exclude affected samples from the study

Re-isolate or exclude from the study



evaluates are of good quality. time increase the amount of isolation spike-in added per reaction / prepare fresh stock solution



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Figure 6. Schematic overview of direct lysis followed by RT-qPCR.

**Products and Services**miRia - miRNA  
Immunoassays

&gt; miRNA – RT-qPCR

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You are here: [Home](#) > [Products and Services](#) > [miRNA – RT-qPCR](#) > [Two-Tailed qPCR](#) > Two-Tailed qPCR

## Two-Tailed qPCR

Patent-pending miRNA Two-Tailed RT-qPCR technology shows exceeding performance compared to other techniques.

The challenge detecting small microRNAs is that two conventional PCR primers do not fit the target as their combined length is almost twice the length of the microRNA. Older techniques have solved this by extending the microRNA using e.g., a hairpin primer, adding a poly A-tail, or adding a fragment by ligation. This, however, compromises the assay sensitivity and specificity, as only one of the PCR primers sense the actual microRNA sequence; the other senses the added extension. Further, these methods fail to detect microRNAs modified in the 3'-end as it interferes with the extension process.

The technology has been developed in TATAABiocenter and bought by BioVendor. The miRNA two-Tailed RT-qPCR assays offers a superior solution. Instead of using a single binding probe, Two-tailed PCR uses two hemiprobcs, which bind to different stretches of the microRNA, that are connected by a folded tether. While each hemiprobe is too short to bind the microRNA, when both hemiprobcs are complementary they bind cooperatively. Binding is exceeding specific, as a mismatch is much more profound in a short hemiprobe. The cDNA formed can then be PCR amplified using two sequence specific primers. SYBR used for detection. High melting resolution analysis can be used for non-specific products detection.

Two-Tailed qPCR: Advantages

Two-Tailed qPCR: Assays available

Two-Tailed qPCR: Customized assays

**Two-Tailed qPCR: Assays available**<https://www.biovendor.com/>

# Standard Material for absolute calibration

## Material Details

### SRM 2372a - Human DNA Quantitation Standard

**C** - Certificate **M** - MSDS **T** - Table

[Add Material to Cart](#)

- [C](#) [Certificate](#)
- [M](#) [Material Safety Data Sheet \(MSDS\)](#)
- [T](#) [Related Materials: 105.8 - DNA Profiling and Nucleic Acid Materials \(solid forms\)](#)

Details	
Description:	Human DNA Quantitation Standard
Lot:	N/A
Expiration Date:	2/13/2023
Unit Price * :	\$794.00
Unit of Issue:	3 vials x 55 µL
Status:	Now Selling <a href="#">See 'Additional Information' for details.</a>
Certificate Date:	3/13/2018
MSDS Date:	2/27/2017

Technical Contact: Erica Romsos

Additional Information: Full details on the production, analysis, and statistical evaluation of SRM 2372a are provided in: NIST Special Publication 260-189, Certification of Standard Reference Material® 2372a Human DNA Quantitation Standard. This publication is available free of charge at <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.260-189>.

NIST Special Publication 260-189

## Certification of Standard Reference Material® 2372a Human DNA Quantitation Standard



Erica L. Romsos  
Margaret C. Kline  
David L. Duewer  
Blaza Toman  
Natalia Farkas

This publication is available free of charge from:  
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.260-189>



## Calibrated Human Genomic DNA (Secondary Standard)

TATAA Biocenter

★★★★★

(4.9/5) Based on 28 rating.

Volume (µl):

-Choose-

Information

Specifications

Opinions (0)

Share

Quantify the absolute amount of human genomic DNA

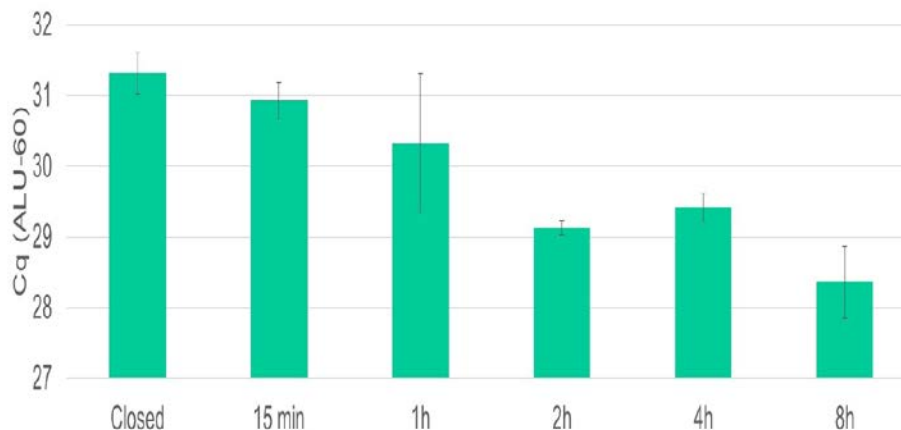
[https://webshop.tataa.com/product.html/validprime?category\\_id=27](https://webshop.tataa.com/product.html/validprime?category_id=27)

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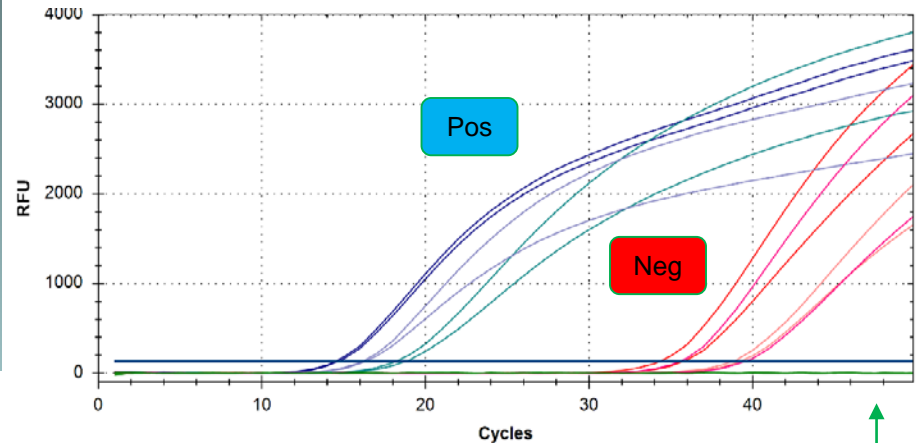
# Alu control assay for DNA contamination

- The Alu element is the most abundant sequence in the human genome being present in over 1 million copies (11 %).
- TATAA Alu assays are supersensitive for human genomic DNA.

Eppendorf tube left open in laboratory, being contaminated by DNA in the air



Mastermixes from three suppliers showing significant contamination of human gDNA when tested with Alu-assays.



Heat&Run gDNA removal kit

ArcticZymes



(4.9/5) Based on 21 rating.

Clean

Heat-labile dsDNA specific  
nuclease

Particularly  
relevant for rare  
mutation detection



tataabiocenter





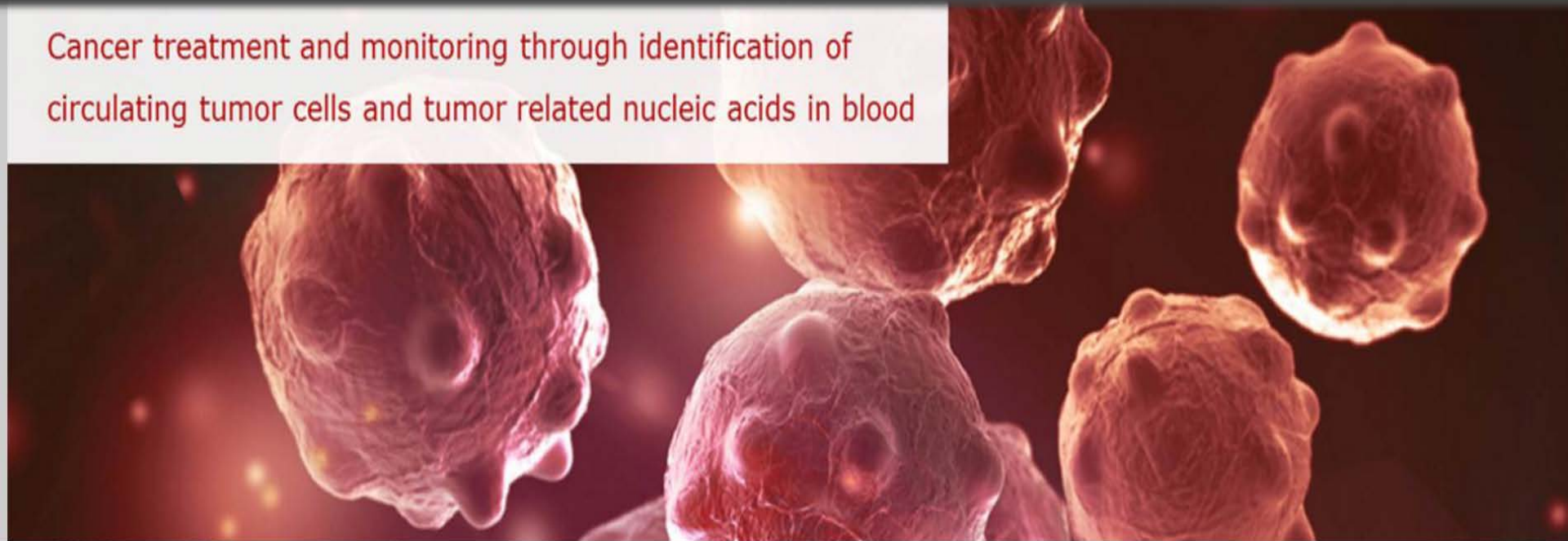


[www.cancer-id.eu](http://www.cancer-id.eu)

[THE PROJECT](#) [PARTNERS](#) [NEWS](#) [CAREERS](#)



Cancer treatment and monitoring through identification of circulating tumor cells and tumor related nucleic acids in blood



The Project



Partners

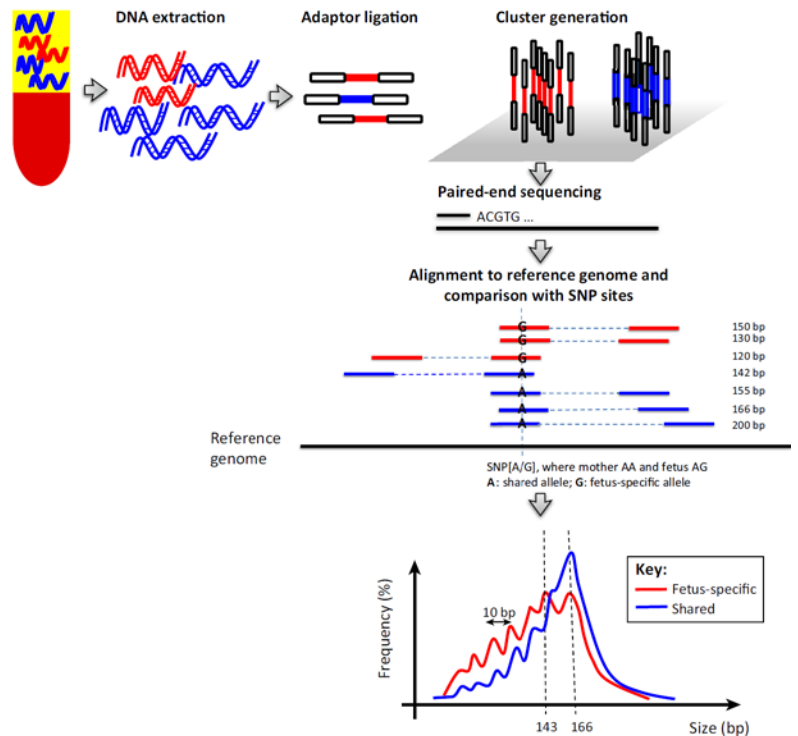


News



# ΔAmp Alu control assays for cellular DNA contamination

cfDNA is fragmented



$$\Delta Cq_{L/S} = Cq_L - Cq_S = 0$$

gDNA

ALuJB2 (S)

60 bp

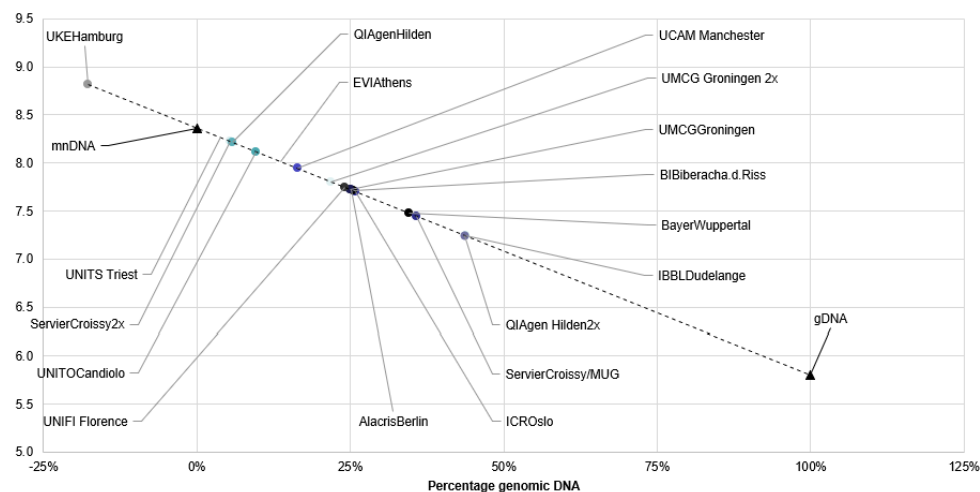
ALuYc1 (L)

187 bp

cfDNA

160 bp

$$\Delta Cq_{L/S} = Cq_L - Cq_S \gg 0$$

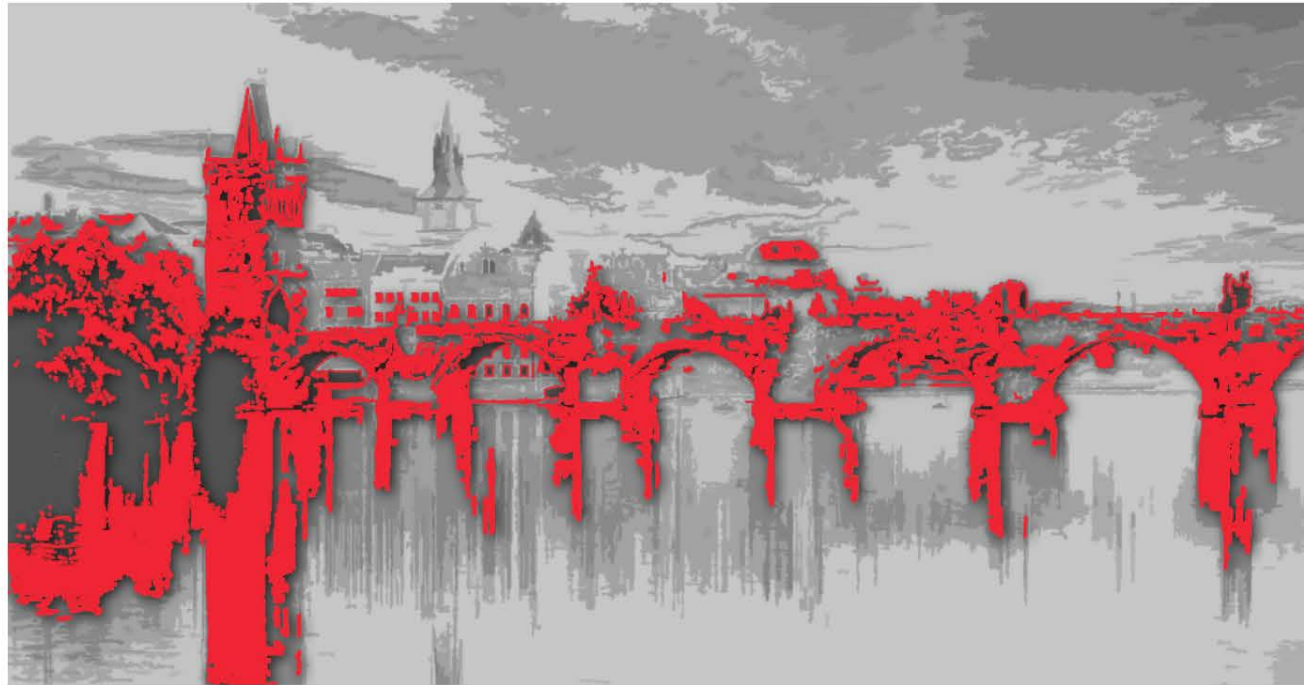


## Deadlines

Early registration:	24.1.2020
Oral pr. submission:	7.2.2020
Poster submission:	6.3.2020
Registration deadline:	31.3.2020

REGISTRATION

ABSTRACT



<http://precisiondiagnostics.eu/>

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