

Beaver eDNA detection with a qPCR Taqman assay.

v 1.0

26-10-2022

Materials:

Rnase/Dnase free H ₂ O	(10977-035, ThermoFischer)
beaver-tail DNA (100 ng/μl)	(UvA)
PrimeTime Gene expression Master Mix	(1055770, IDT)
Internal control (GFP plasmid)	(13031-DNA.cg, Addgene)
LowTE buffer	(12090015, ThermoFischer)

Primers and probes ordered at IDT:

Beaver_Foward	Beaver_Fw	GGGACTGGATGAACTGTA
Beaver_Rerverse	Beaver_Rv	AGTGGAGTGAGAAGATGG
Beaver_Probe	Beaver_Pb	FAM-ATTGGCGGGTAATCTAGCCCAT- IB®FQ
Internal control (GFP)	EGFP-1-F	5'-GACCACTACCAGCAGAACAC-3'
	EGFP-2-R	5'-GAACTCCAGCAGGACCATG-3'
probe	EGFP-Pb	5'-TAMRA-AGCACCCAGTCCGCCCTGAGCA-BHQ-3'

1. Dilute the internal control to 0.1 pg/μl.
2. Dilute the 100 ng beaver tail DNA with low TE to 10, 1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001 and 0.0001 ng/μl in order to create a 6-point calibration line.
3. Pipet 1 μl per calibration point in the qPCR plate and add 10 μl RNase/Dnase free water for a total of 11 μl.
4. Create a negative template control (NTC) by using only 11 μl Rnase/Dnase free water.
5. Pipet duplicates of 10 per eDNA sample.
6. Add RNase/DNase free water to a volume of 11 μl
7. Make a master mix with primers, probes, internal control and PrimeTime Gene expression mix.

Single **30 μl** reaction:

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|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 15 μl | Primetime gene expression master mix |
| 1.5 μl | beaver primer/probe mix |
| 1.5 μl | internal control primer/probe mix |
| 1 ul | internal control (0.1 pg/reaction) |
8. Add 19 μl Mastermix to the 11 μl samples, NTC and calibration points
 9. Cover plate with an optical seal and close securely.

10. Short spin
 11. Vortex briefly and spin down the samples
 12. Run the plate according the following program:
 - 95 C 3 min
 - 95 C 15 sec } 45 X
 - 60 C 1 min }
 13. Analyze the samples in the qPCR software depending on which qPCR machine was used
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If the CT of the internal control of a sample is 2 CT or more above the average of the rest of the samples, redo PCR with a diluted sample.

Fw and Rv Primer and probe stocks (original IDT tubes) should be at 100 μM each

Beaver Primer/probe mix:

15 μM Fw primer (100 μM/15 μM=6.67x dilution)
15 μM Rv primer (100 μM/15 μM=6.67x dilution)
5 μM probe (100 μM/5 μM= 20x dilution)
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For a 500 μl primer/probe mix add:

$500/6.67 = 75 \mu\text{l}$ (100 μM) Fw
 $500/6.67 = 75 \mu\text{l}$ (100 μM) Rv
 $500/20 = 25 \mu\text{l}$ (100 μM) probe

-----+

175 μl

Add 325 μl lowTE

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500 μl primer/probe mix(concentration:15μM for each primer and 5 μM for each probe)

Add 1,5 μl primer/probe mix to a 30 μl reaction -> dilution factor is 30/1,5=20

In the PCR reaction the final concentrations are:

Primers:

15μM=15000 nM-> 15000/20=750 nM final concentration

Probe:

5 μM=5000 nM-> 5000/20=250 nM final concentration

Internal control Primer/probe mix:

15 μM Fw primer GFP (100 μM/15 μM=6.67x dilution)
15 μM Rv primer GFP (100 μM/15 μM=6.67x dilution)
5 μM probe GFP (100 μM/5 μM= 20x dilution)

For a 500 μl primer/probe mix add:

$500/6.67 = 75 \mu\text{l}$ (100 μM) Fw GFP
 $500/6.67 = 75 \mu\text{l}$ (100 μM) Rv GFP
 $500/20 = 25 \mu\text{l}$ (100 μM) Probe GFP

-----+

175 μl

Add 325 μl lowTE

-----+

500 μl primer/probe mix(concentration:15μM for each primer and 5 μM for each probe)

Add 1,5 μl primer/probe mix to a 30 μl reaction -> dilution factor is 30/1,5=20

In the PCR reaction the final concentrations are:

Primers:

15μM=15000 nM-> 15000/20=750 nM final concentration

Probe:

$5\ \mu\text{M} = 5000\ \text{nM} \rightarrow 5000/20 = 250\ \text{nM}$ final concentration