

Primer Design Ltd

Z-Path-A.orthoreovirus-std

# Avian orthoreovirus

**Kit version: v1**

**Target region:**

Nonstructural protein sigma (NS) gene

genesig<sup>®</sup> Standard Kit

150 tests

GENESIG

Kits by Primerdesign

For general laboratory and research use only

# Introduction to Avian orthoreovirus

Avian orthoreovirus (also known as Avian Reovirus) is an orthoreovirus from the Reoviridae family. Avian orthoreoviruses (ARVs) are responsible for considerable economic losses in broiler chickens. The full coding region has been determined for two ARV strains associated with tenosynovitis. The complete genome is 23,494 bp in size and included 12 ORFs. Avian orthoreoviruses are ubiquitous among poultry flocks and have been reported globally. It is transmitted mainly horizontally via the faecal: oral route. Vertical transmission does occur but at low rates. Younger chicks are more susceptible than older birds as age related resistance develops from 2 weeks of age.

Virus can be isolated from the respiratory, enteric and reproductive tracts or from tendons, plasma and blood cells of recently killed birds. Its site of primary replication is the epithelia of the small intestine. Infection induces formation of syncytia, degeneration and holes in the monolayer. Presence can be confirmed by qPCR.

Lameness is the principle sign of disease, and may be accompanied by swelling, haemorrhage, skin discolouration and refusal to move. In severe cases, the gastrocnemius may rupture and birds may become recumbent and struggle to feed. Diarrhoea, dehydration and anorexia can also be caused by the virus due to malabsorption. Neurological signs develop in severe cases. Birds appear soiled and ruffled and may huddle together. Mortality in the flock increasing and fluid consumption rising may also be indications of disease.

On post-mortem, the digital flexor tendons, metatarsal extensors and tendon sheaths are inflamed, swollen and surrounded by exudate. Cartilage may be eroded and synovial membranes haemorrhagic. Fibrosis and adhesions develop in chronic cases. On histopathology, oedema and synoviocyte hypertrophy and hyperplasia are evident. Visceral damage varies greatly due to the differing capacity of viruses to disseminate. Vaccination can be used in the face of an outbreak. Live attenuated and inactivated vaccines are available. Attenuated vaccines are for use in young birds and inactivated for breeding hens which provides maternal protection for chicks. Minimising exposure by disinfection, management procedures and strict hygiene protocols is also helpful.

## Specificity

The genesig® Standard Kit for Avian orthoreovirus (A. orthoreovirus) is designed for the in vitro quantification of Avian orthoreovirus genomes. The kit is designed to have a broad detection profile. Specifically, the primers will detect over 95 % of sequences available on the NCBI database at the time of last review.

This kit may not detect sequences isolated from Canadian broiler chickens and Chinese ducks.

The dynamics of genetic variation mean that new sequence information may become available after the most recent review. If you require further information or have a specific question about the detection profile of this kit then please send an e-mail to [techsupport@primerdesign.co.uk](mailto:techsupport@primerdesign.co.uk) and our team will answer your question.

# Kit contents

- **1x A. orthoreovirus primer/probe mix (150 reactions, BROWN)**  
FAM labelled
- **1x A. orthoreovirus positive control template (for Standard curve, RED)**
- **1x RNase/DNase-free water (WHITE)**  
for resuspension of primer/probe mixes
- **2x Template preparation buffer (YELLOW)**  
for resuspension of positive control template and standard curve preparation

# Reagents and equipment to be supplied by the user

## Real-time PCR Instrument

### Extraction kit

This kit is recommended for use with genesig® Easy DNA/RNA extraction kit or exsig®Mag. However, it is designed to work well with all processes that yield high-quality nucleic acid with minimal PCR inhibitors.

### oasig® lyophilised OneStep or PrecisionPLUS® OneStep 2X RT-qPCR Master Mix

This kit is intended for use with oasig® lyophilised OneStep or PrecisionPLUS® OneStep 2X RT-qPCR Master Mix

### Pipettors and filter tips

### Vortex and centrifuge

### 1.5 ml microtubes

### qPCR plates or reaction tubes

## Kit storage and stability

This kit is stable for shipping at ambient temperature but should be stored at -20°C upon arrival. Once the lyophilised components have been resuspended, they should not be exposed to temperatures above -20°C for longer than 30 minutes at a time and unnecessary repeated freeze/thawing should be avoided. The kit is stable for six months from the date of resuspension under these circumstances.

If a standard curve dilution series is prepared this can be stored frozen for an extended period. If you see any degradation in this serial dilution a fresh standard curve can be prepared from the positive control.

Primer Design Ltd does not recommend using the kit after the expiry date stated on the pack.

## Suitable sample material

This kit can be used with all types of samples from various origins. Please ensure that the extracted nucleic acid samples are suitable in terms of purity, concentration, and RNA integrity.

## Dynamic range of test

Under optimal PCR conditions the kit can achieve priming efficiencies between 90-110% and detect less than 100 copies of target template. If running a positive control standard curve for a quantitative result, and an efficiency of between 90% to 110% is not achieved, then the run should be repeated with a freshly prepared standard curve.

# Principles of the test

## Real-time PCR

A target specific primer/probe mix is provided, and this can be detected through the FAM channel.

The primer/probe mix provided exploits with the so-called TaqMan<sup>®</sup> principle. During PCR amplification, forward and reverse primers hybridize to the target RNA. A fluorogenic probe is included in the same reaction mixture which consists of a DNA probe labelled with a 5'-dye and a 3'-quencher. During PCR amplification, the probe is cleaved, and the reporter dye and quencher are separated. The resulting increase in fluorescence can be detected on a range of qPCR platforms.

## Positive control

For copy number determination and as a positive control for the PCR set-up, the kit contains a positive control template. This can be used to generate a standard curve of the target copy number/Cq value. Alternatively, the positive control can be used at a single dilution where full quantitative analysis of the samples is not required. Each time the kit is used, at least one positive control reaction must be included in the run. A positive result indicates that the primers/probes for detecting the target gene worked properly in that particular experimental scenario. If a negative result is obtained the test results are invalid and must be repeated. Care should be taken to ensure that the positive control does not contaminate any other kit component which would lead to false-positive results. This can be achieved by handling this component in a Post PCR environment. Care should also be taken to avoid cross-contamination of other samples when adding the positive control to the run. This can be avoided by sealing all other samples and negative controls before pipetting the positive control into the positive control well.

## Negative control

To validate any positive findings a negative control reaction should be included every time the kit is used. For this reaction, RNase/DNase-free water should be used instead of the template. A negative result indicates that the reagents have not become contaminated while setting up the run.

# Resuspension Protocol

To minimize the risk of contamination with foreign RNA/DNA, we recommend that all pipetting is performed in a PCR clean environment. Ideally, this would be a designated PCR lab or PCR cabinet. Filter tips are recommended for all pipetting steps.

**1. Pulse-spin each tube in a centrifuge before opening.**

This will ensure that the lyophilised primer/probe mix or template is in the base of the tube and is not lost upon opening the tube.

**2. Resuspend the kit components in the RNase/DNase-free water supplied, according to the table below.**

To ensure complete resuspension, vortex each tube thoroughly.

Component - resuspend in water	Volume
<b>Pre-PCR pack</b>	
A. orthoreovirus primer/probe mix ( <b>BROWN</b> )	165 µl

**3. Resuspend the positive control template in the template preparation buffer supplied, according to the table below:**

To ensure complete resuspension, vortex the tube thoroughly.

Component - resuspend in template preparation buffer	Volume
<b>Post-PCR heat-sealed foil</b>	
A. orthoreovirus Positive Control Template ( <b>RED</b> )	500 µl

\* This component contains a high copy number template and is a VERY significant contamination risk. It must be opened and handled in a separate laboratory environment, away from the other components.

# OneStep RT-qPCR detection protocol

## For optimum performance and sensitivity.

All pipetting steps and experimental plate set up should be performed on ice. After the plate is prepared proceed immediately to the OneStep amplification protocol. Prolonged incubation of reaction mixes at room temperature can lead to PCR artifacts that reduce the sensitivity of detection.

### 1. For each RNA sample prepare a reaction mix according to the table below:

Include sufficient reactions for positive and negative controls.

Component	Volume
oasig <sup>®</sup> lyophilised OneStep or PrecisionPLUS <sup>®</sup> OneStep 2X RT-qPCR Master Mix	10 µl
A. orthoreovirus primer/probe mix ( <b>BROWN</b> )	1 µl
RNase/DNase-free water ( <b>WHITE</b> )	4 µl
<b>Final Volume</b>	<b>15 µl</b>

### 2. Pipette 15 µl of this mix into each well according to your qPCR experimental plate set-up.

### 3. Pipette 5 µl of RNA template into each well, according to your experimental plate set up.

For negative control wells use 5 µl of RNase/DNase free water (**WHITE**). For positive control wells use 5 µl of the positive control template (**RED**). The final volume in each well is 20 µl.

#### 4. (Optional) Standard curve preparation for quantitative analysis.

For quantitative analysis of the samples, a standard curve dilution series can be prepared using the positive control template (**RED**). This is not required for qualitative analysis.

##### 4.1 Reaction mix preparation for the standard curve.

Include sufficient reactions for each dilution of the standard curve.

Component	Volume
oasig® lyophilised OneStep or PrecisionPLUS® OneStep 2X RT-qPCR Master Mix	10 µl
A. orthoreovirus primer/probe mix ( <b>BROWN</b> )	1 µl
RNase/DNase-free water ( <b>WHITE</b> )	4 µl
<b>Final Volume</b>	<b>15 µl</b>

##### 4.2 Preparation of a 10-fold standard curve dilution series.

- pipette 90 µl of template preparation buffer (**YELLOW**) into 5 tubes and label them 2-6. The neat positive control tube (**RED**) is considered tube 1.
- Pipette 10 µl of positive control template (**RED**) into tube 2.
- Vortex thoroughly.
- Change pipette tip and pipette 10 µl from tube 2 into tube 3.
- Vortex thoroughly.

Repeat steps **d** and **e** across the tubes to complete the dilution series.

Standard Curve	Copy Number
Tube 1 Positive control ( <b>RED</b> )	$2 \times 10^5$ per µl
Tube 2	$2 \times 10^4$ per µl
Tube 3	$2 \times 10^3$ per µl
Tube 4	$2 \times 10^2$ per µl
Tube 5	20 per µl
Tube 6	2 per µl

##### 4.3 Pipette 15 µl of reaction mix and 5 µl of the respective standard into each well for the standard curve according to your plate set up.

The final volume in each well is 20 µl.

# OneStep RT-qPCR Amplification Protocol

Amplification conditions using oasisig<sup>®</sup> lyophilised OneStep or PrecisionPLUS<sup>®</sup> OneStep 2X RT-qPCR Master Mix.

	Step	Time	Temp
	Reverse Transcription	10 min	55 °C
	Enzyme activation	2 min	95 °C
Cycling x50	Denaturation	10 s	95 °C
	<b>DATA COLLECTION *</b>	60 s	60 °C

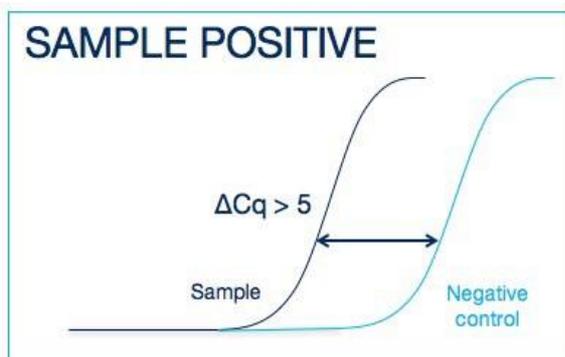
\* Fluorogenic data should be collected during this step through the FAM channels

## Interpretation of results

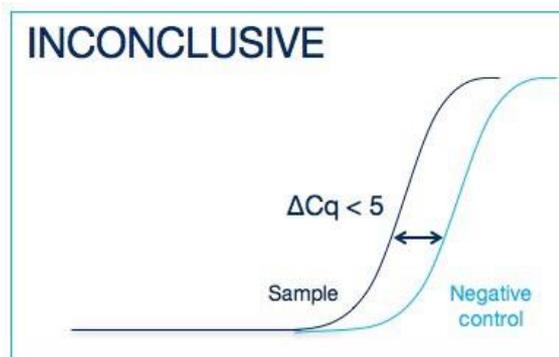
Target	Positive control	Negative control	Interpretation
+	+	-	<b>POSITIVE QUANTITATIVE RESULT</b> calculate copy number
-	+	-	<b>NEGATIVE RESULT</b>
+ / -	+	$\leq 35$	<b>EXPERIMENT FAILED</b> due to test contamination
+ / -	+	$> 35$	*
+ / -	-	+ / -	<b>EXPERIMENT FAILED</b>

A positive control template is expected to amplify between Cq 16 and 23. Failure to satisfy this quality control criterion is a strong indication that the experiment has been compromised.

\*Where the test sample is positive and the negative control is positive with a Cq  $> 35$ , the sample must be reinterpreted based on the relative signal strength of the two results:



If the sample amplifies  $> 5$  Cq earlier than the negative control, then the sample should be reinterpreted (via the table above) with the negative control verified as negative.



If the sample amplifies  $< 5$  Cq earlier than the negative control, then the positive sample result is invalidated, and the result should be determined inconclusive due to test contamination. The test for this sample should be repeated.

# Notices and disclaimers

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