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Publication date: 2012

Document Version Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):

Löfström, C., Søndergaard, M. S. R., Josefsen, M. H., Al-Habib, Z. F. S., & Hoorfar, J. (2012). Improved detection of Salmonella through the optimized use of DNA polymerases in real-time PCR. Poster session presented at 23rd International ICFMH Symposium, FoodMicro 2012, Istanbul, Turkey.

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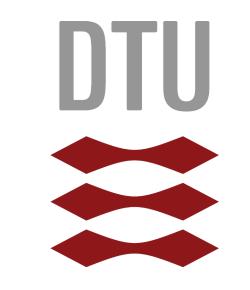
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Improved detection of Salmonella through the optimized use of DNA polymerases in real-time PCR

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Aim

To investigate the performance of different DNA polymerases in real-time PCR and their resistance towards inhibitors in a food model system. As a model detection of Salmonella in meat samples with a validated real-time PCR method was used.

Introduction

To improve food safety it is important to pursue fast, well performing and low-cost methods for detection of foodborne pathogens. Though real-time PCR offers several advantages compared with classical microbiology, the choice of a suitable DNA polymerase has been shown to optimize method performance considerably¹.

Screening:

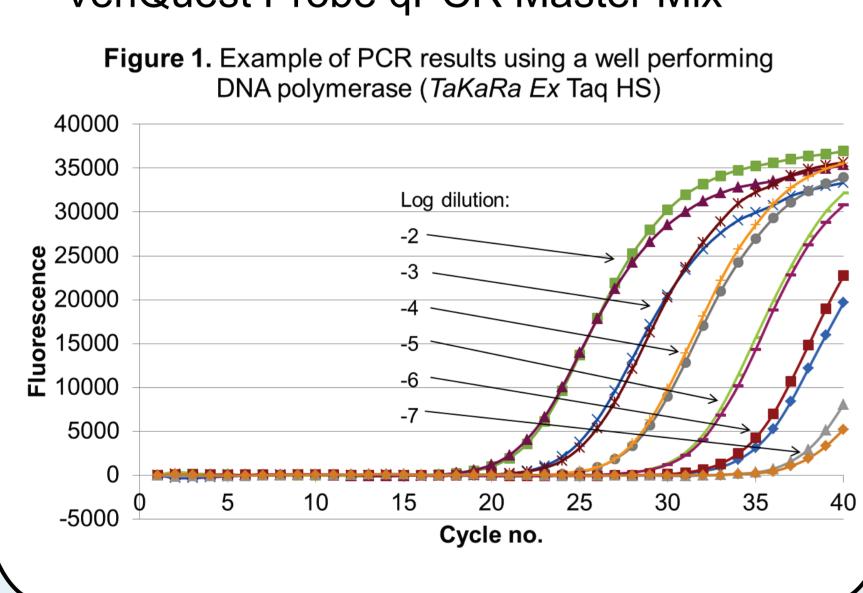
- Standardized Salmonella qPCR assay²
- Detecting a 10-fold dilution series of purified DNA
- 13 DNA polymerases and 2 DNA polymerases in kits were included

Conclusions

- The performances of the tested DNA polymerases varied considerably, reinforcing the importance of careful selection of an appropriate DNA polymerase for the PCR assay and sample type in question.
- Under the tested conditions for detecting Salmonella in minced meat samples, VeriQuest and TaKaRa Ex Taq HS were found to be the two best performing alternatives DNA polymerases.
- The experiments will be repeated using another target bacterium and sample type to assess the generality of the results.

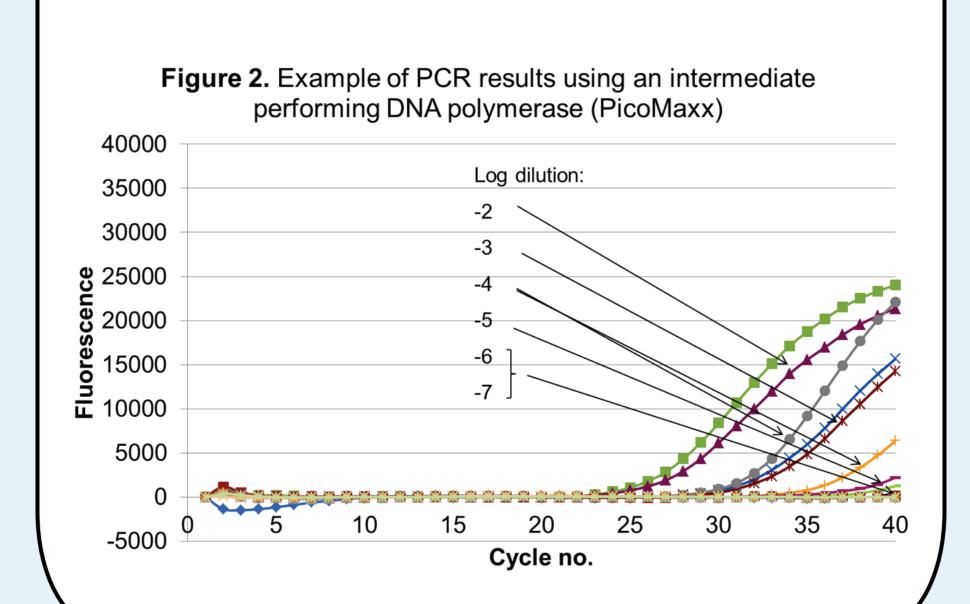
Good performance:

- AmpliTaq 360
- FastStart Taq
- HotMaster Tag
- HotStarTaq Master Mix Kit
- TaKaRa Ex Taq HS
- Tth
- VeriQuest Probe qPCR Master Mix



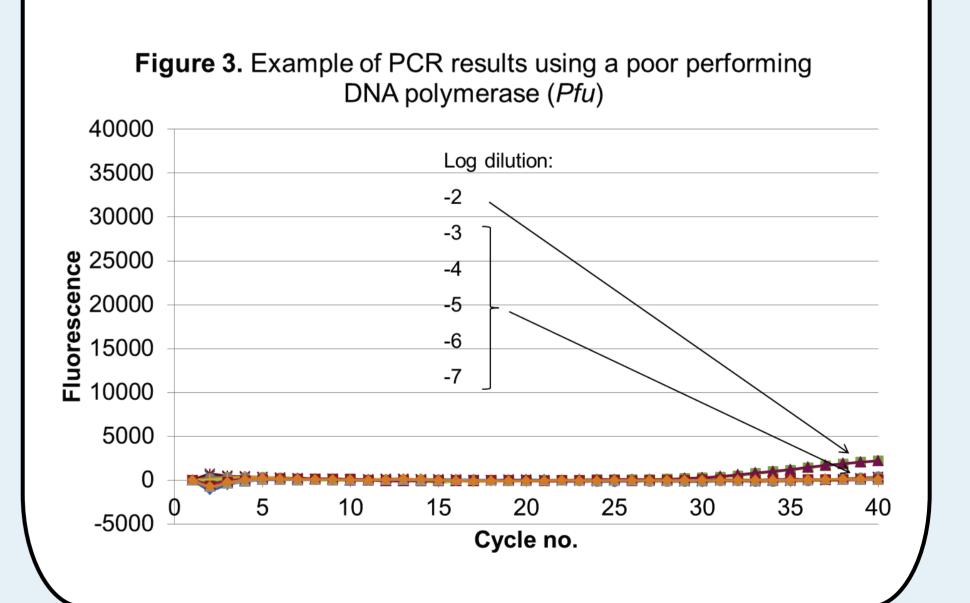
Intermediate performance:

- MyTaq
- MyTaq HS
- Phusion High-Fidelity
- PicoMaxx High Fidelity PCR System



Bad performance:

- Herculase II Fusion
- One *Taq*
- Pfu
- TITANIUM Taq



Further evaluation:

- 5 selected well performing DNA polymerases (Table 1)
- Standardized Salmonella qPCR assay²
- Minced meat samples artificially contaminated with Salmonella (10¹-10⁶ CFU/ml) analyzed in triplicate after DNA extraction
- Ct values, amplification efficiency (AE), linear range and linearity of standard curve (R²) were calculated

Table 1. Results from qPCR using different DNA polymerases when artificial contamination with Salmonella.

DNA polymerase	Ct values (mean of triplicates ^a) from qPCR for indicated no. of Salmonella (CFU/ml)							R²	Linear range (CFU/ml)
	10 ¹	10 ²	10 ³	10 ⁴	10 ⁵	10 ⁶			
Tth	NDb	ND	35.4	32.6	27.3	25.4	0.99	0.909	10 ³ -10 ⁶
VeriQuest Probe	ND	39.3c	33.5	32.1	27.8	25.6	1.10	0.953	10 ³ -10 ⁶
qPCR Master Mix									
FastStart Taq	ND	ND	36.3	35.7	29.5	29.3	1.45	0.874	10 ⁴ -10 ⁵
TaKaRa ExTaq HS	ND	ND	36.6	34.9	29.3	27.3	0.97	0.929	10 ³ -10 ⁶
AmpliTaq 360	ND	ND	35.4	32.0	27.3	25.5	0.94	0.842	10 ⁴ -10 ⁵

^c Detection in 1/3 replicates

analysing minced meat samples enriched in BPW for 18 h followed by

DNA polymerase	Ct values (mean of triplicates ^a) from qPCR for indicated no. of Salmonella (CFU/ml)							R ²	Linear range (CFU/ml)
	10 ¹	10 ²	10 ³	10 ⁴	10 ⁵	10 ⁶			
Tth	NDb	ND	35.4	32.6	27.3	25.4	0.99	0.909	10 ³ -10 ⁶
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AmpliTaq 360	ND	ND	35.4	32.0	27.3	25.5	0.94	0.842	10 ⁴ -10 ⁵
Standard deviation 0.1-1.9 in the trial for the different triplicate analyses									

^b ND: Not Detected

Materials and Methods

13 commercially available DNA polymerases and 2 polymerases in kits were included:

- AmpliTaq 360 (Applied Biosystems)
- FastStart Taq (Roche)
- Herculase II Fusion (Stratagene)
- HotMaster Taq (5 PRIME) HotStarTaq Master Mix Kit (QIAGEN)
- MyTaq (Bioline)
- MyTaq HS (Bioline)
- OneTaq (New England BioLabs) Pfu (Fermentas)
- Phusion High-Fidelity (New England BioLabs) PicoMaxx High Fidelity PCR System (Agilent Technologies)
- TaKaRa Ex Taq HS (TaKaRa Bio)
- TITANIUM Taq (Clontech) • Tth (Roche)
- VeriQuest Probe qPCR Master Mix (Affymetrix)

These were evaluated on a dilution series of purified Salmonella ser. Typhimurium DNA analyzed by a validated standardized real-time PCR assay² using the accompanying PCR buffers for each polymerase.

The 5 best performing polymerases/kits were further evaluated using minced meat samples diluted in BPW 1:10 and enriched for 18 h at 37°C followed by artificial contaminated with Salmonella ser. Typhimurium. DNA extraction was performed on the samples followed by real-time PCR.

References

1. Hedman et al (2012) Pre-PCR processing strategies. In: PCR Technologies,

current innovations CRC Press, 3rd Ed.

2. Löfström et al (2009) BMC Microbiol, 9(1):85.



