



Molecular technologies

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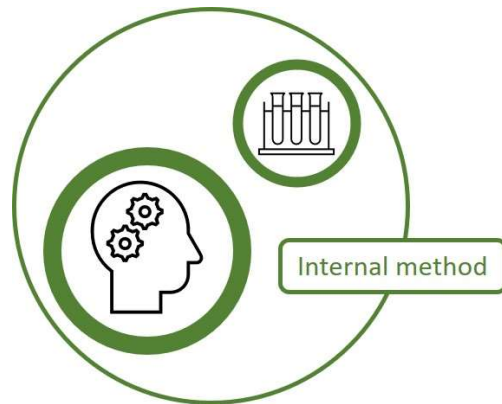
Camilo Gianinazzi



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How does your lab deal with molecular technology?



- Reference material
- Multiple suppliers
- Suppliers' selection and monitoring
- Quality control on several reagents

Time consuming
High staff effort



- One supplier
- Quality control on one reagent
- Lot-to-lot consistency

Time saving
Low staff effort

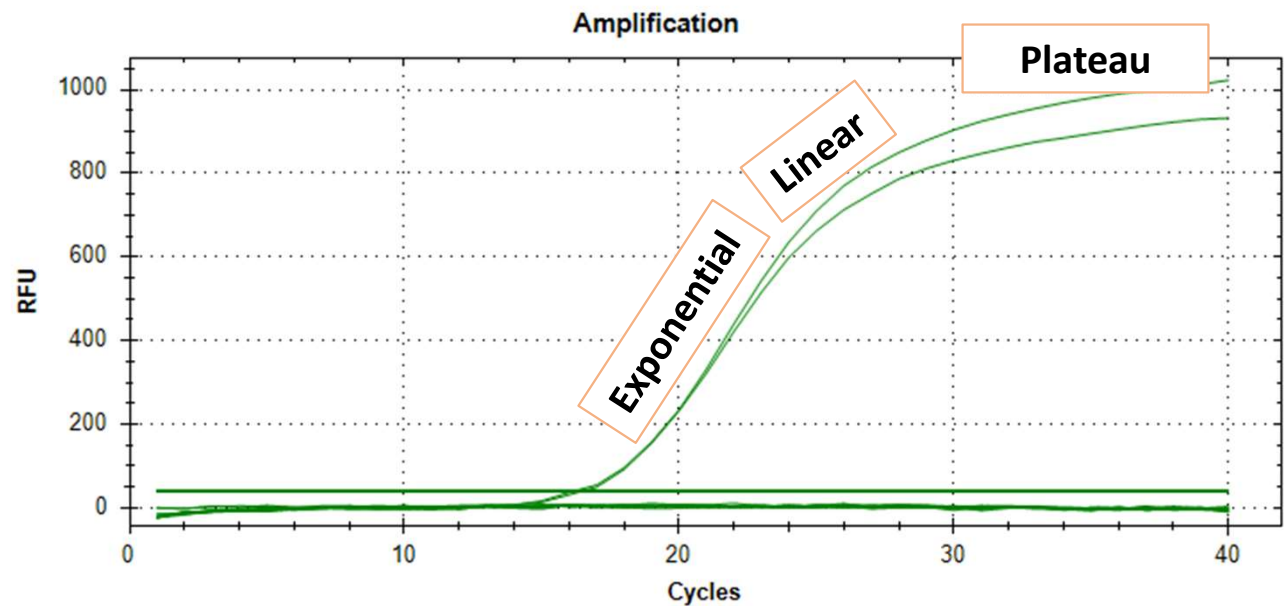
The polymerase reaction

3 phases



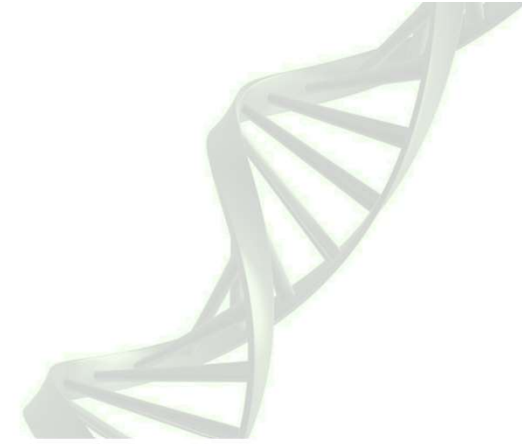
A basic PCR reaction has 3 phases:

- Exponential
- Linear (high variability)
- Plateau (End-point: gel detection for traditional methods)



The polymerase reaction

Area of detection

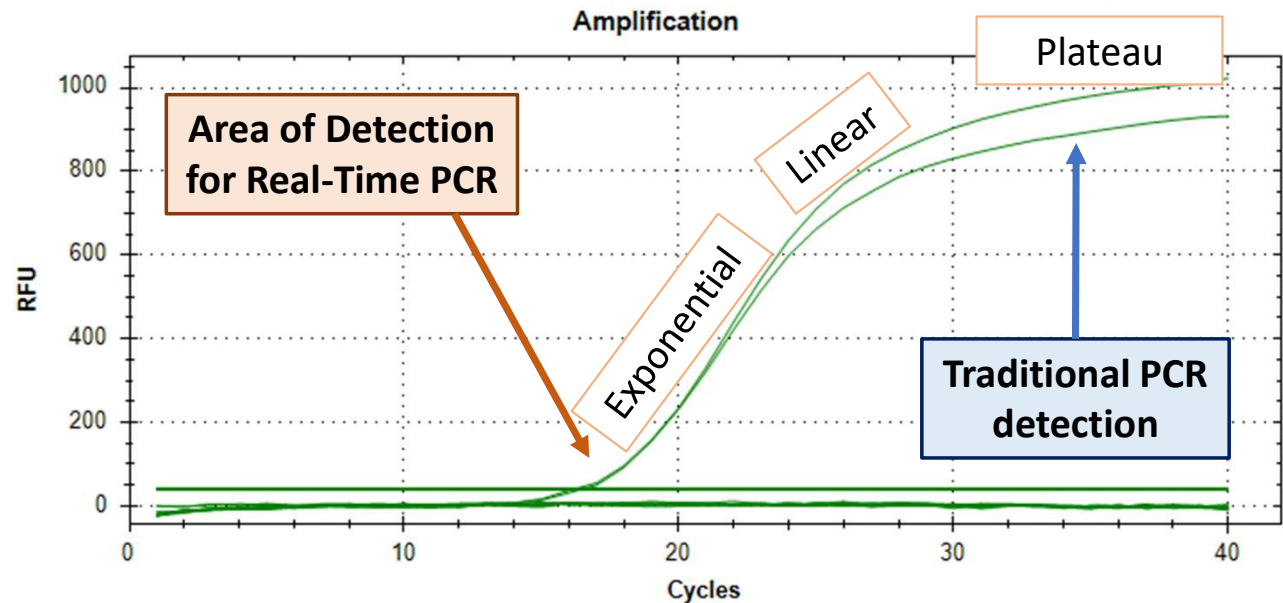


End-point PCR

- Plateau phase: variable results
 - Cloning
 - Sequencing

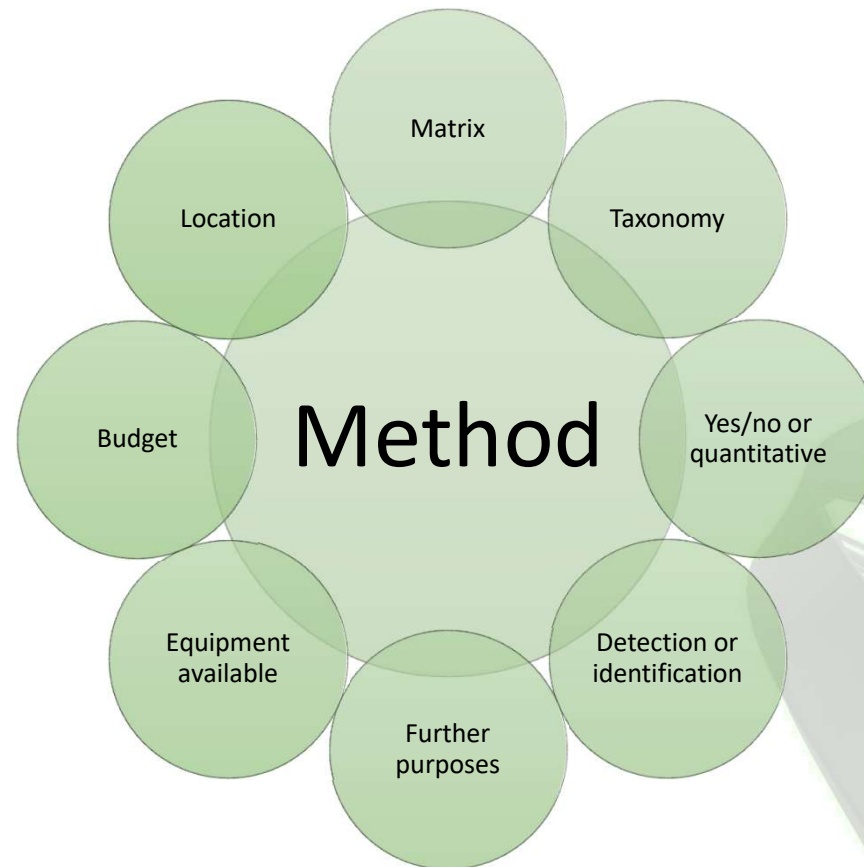
Real-Time PCR

- Exponential phase: precise and accurate
 - Quantification



How to choose the right method?

Scope and context of the analysis



Molecular technologies

End-point & Real-time PCR

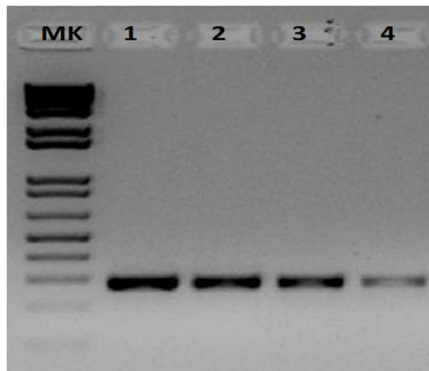
End-Point Polymerase Chain Reaction

TARGET

- for DNA pathogens:
- End-Point PCR and Nested End-Point PCR
- for RNA pathogens:
- End-Point RT-PCR

REVELATION

- ✓ Revelation on agarose gel
- ✓ Possibility of multiplexing



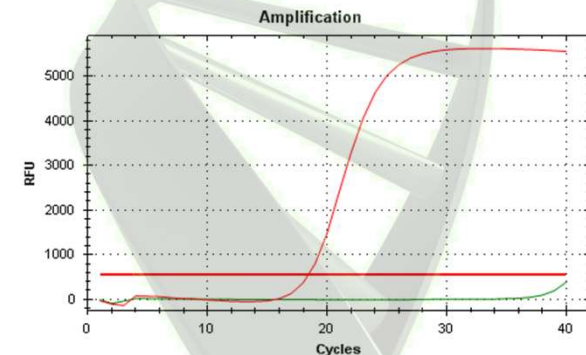
Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction

TARGET

- for DNA pathogens:
- Taq-Man[®] and SYBR-Green[®]
- for RNA pathogens:
- Taq-Man[®] and SYBR-Green[®]

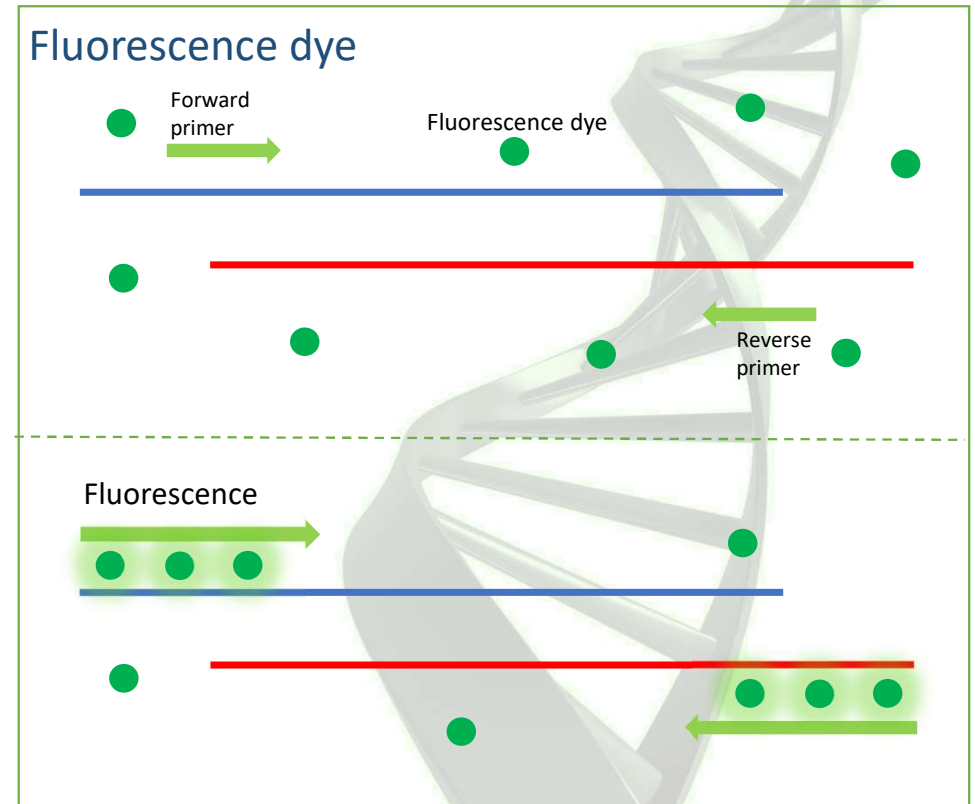
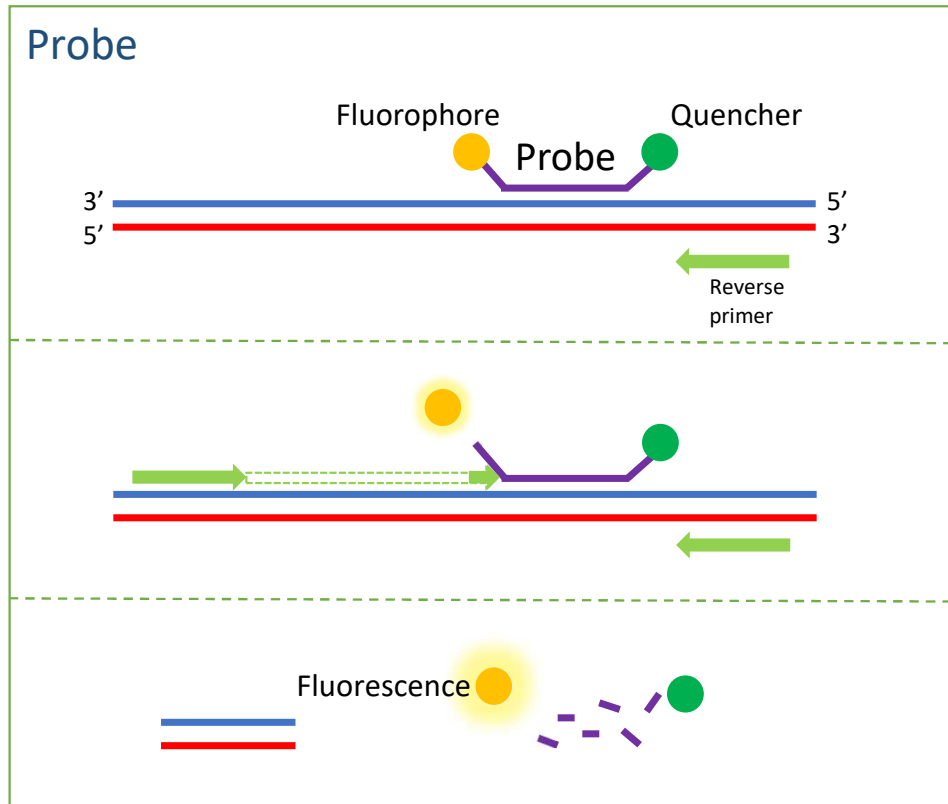
REVELATION

- ✓ Fluorescent dyes reading in real-time
- ✓ Possibility of multiplexing (for Taq-Man[®])



Real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction

Probes vs Fluorescence dye



Molecular methods

Highlights



	End point PCR	Real-Time PCR Probe based	Real-Time PCR Dye based
Sensitivity	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆
Time	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆
Quantitative	semi	☆☆☆	☆☆☆
High throughput	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆
Easy in use	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆
Money	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆
Expertise necessary	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM

Molecular technologies








Advantages and limitations

- ⊕ Fast development of new tests
- ⊕ Only available technology for some pests (bacteria, fungi, nematodes and phytoplasma)
- ⊕ Higher sensitivity than other technologies
Quantification possible
- ⊕ High throughput
- ⊕ Fast assays
- ⊕ Assay can be automated
- ⊕ Equipments and reagents costs decrease

- ⊖ Equipped laboratory
- ⊖ Long sample preparation
- ⊖ High costs
- ⊖ Expertise needed
- ⊖ Lack of referenced commercial kits
- ⊖ Lack of TPS and ring-test organisation

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Do's and dont's

-  Follow the manufacturer's instructions
-  Use sterilised pipettes and tubes to avoid contaminations
-  Mix all reagents thoroughly before adding to the plate
-  Control the DNA/RNA extraction
-  **Fast assays**
-  **Assay can be automated**
-  **Equipments and reagents costs decrease**

-  **Equipped laboratory**
-  **Long sample preparation**
-  **High costs**
-  **Expertise needed**
-  **Lack of referenced commercial kits**
-  **Lack of TPS and ring-test organisation**

Sampling and samples preparation

- Homogeneous samples
- Storage
- Biological relevant
 - When to take action/monitor
- Importance of DNA extraction method
 - Quantification
 - Sequencing
 - DNA loss
 - PCR inhibitors
- Sometimes it's not the PCR but the Extraction



Molecular data analysis

- Positive/negative amplification control
- DNA extraction control
- Melting curve (fluorescent dye only)
- Quantification? Framework (calibration line, EC)



Validation restriction

- Reference material
- Cross-reaction
- Variation between equipment and labs
- Spiking → Real samples



Thank you for your attention!

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