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KYLT[®] PRRSV NA/EU

REAL-TIME RT-PCR DETECTION

i For in vitro Veterinary Diagnostics only.

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Passion for Innovation



DIRECTION FOR USE

RT-qPCR.PRRSV.02, Rev004, July 2025

KYLT[®]

PRRSV NA/EU

Real-Time RT-PCR Detection

1. GENERAL






Characteristic	Description
Article name	Kylt [®] PRRSV NA/EU LD 100, Kylt [®] PRRSV NA/EU LD 25
Name of pathogen	European Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus, North American Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus
Pathogen also known as	PRRSV EU, PRRSV NA
Caused disease	Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)
Organism	Virus
Target molecule	RNA
Technology	Real-Time RT-PCR
Internal Control	IC-RNA (exogenous)
Host-group	Swine
Sample type	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ BAL-samples (BALF / bronchoalveolar lavage fluid), blood, processing fluids (e.g. squeezed from castrated testis), semen, serum, saliva samples■ tissues and organs (e.g. lung, cecal tonsils, placenta, uterus)■ swab samples (e.g. nasal, tracheal)■ isolates derived from cultural processes
Target HEX channel (550 nm)	IC-RNA
Target FAM channel (520 nm)	PRRSV EU
Target Cy5 channel (670 nm)	PRRSV NA
Pooling	Up to 5 samples
Temperature profile	Kylt [®] Profile I

These kits were developed for use by trained laboratory personnel following standardized procedures. This Direction For Use must be followed strictly.

2. REAL-TIME PCR

The RNA target sequences are reverse transcribed (Reverse Transcription (RT)) and amplified in parallel with respective primer pairs in the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). Amplified target sequences are detected via fluorescently labeled probes during the PCR reaction in real-time (Real-Time PCR). Their emitted fluorescence is separately optically measured by the Real-Time PCR thermal cycler. The pathogen-specific status of a sample can be evaluated by considering all amplified targets per sample and the negative and positive controls per run.

3. KIT CONTENTS

Reagent	Lid color	100 Reactions Article no. 31203	25 Reactions Article no. 31204	Storage temperature
2x RT-qPCR-Mix	 Transparent	4× 280 µl	1× 280 µl	<= -18°C
Detection-Mix	 Violet	4× Lyoph. a final 150 µl	1× Lyoph. a final 150 µl	<= -18°C
Positive Control	 Red	4× Lyoph. a final 50 µl	2× Lyoph. a final 50 µl	<= -18°C
Negative Control	 Blue	2× 1 ml	2× 1 ml	<= -18°C
IC-RNA	 Black	2× Lyoph. a final 500 µl	1× Lyoph. a final 500 µl	<= -18°C

4. STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- If necessary, prepare aliquots of the reagents to limit freeze-thaw cycles to 3.
- The components are to be used within the indicated shelf life (see box label).
- Components from different batches may not be mixed or interchanged.
- The **Detection-Mix** needs to be stored and handled protected from light.

5. REAGENT PREPARATION

- Before its first use, rehydrate each vial of **Positive Control**: add 50 µl of Negative Control per vial, briefly incubate at room temperature and mix thoroughly by repeated vortexing.
- Before first use, rehydrate the lyophilized **Detection-Mix**: add 150 µl of the Negative Control per vial, briefly incubate at room temperature and mix by pulse-vortexing.
- Before first use rehydrate the **IC-RNA** by adding 500 µl of Negative Control per vial, briefly incubate at room temperature and mix by pulse-vortexing.

6. NECESSARY EQUIPMENT, DEVICES AND CONSUMABLES

- Real-time PCR cycler capable of detecting the appropriate fluorescence wavelength. (Note that the default normalization option against ROX (e.g. using ABI cyclers) must be disabled).
- Table top microcentrifuge.
- Vortex mixer.
- Adjustable Micropipettes covering the appropriate volume range.
- Certified Nuclease-free (PCR-clean) consumables.
- Purification Kit yielding sufficiently high concentration of inhibitor-free DNA/RNA (e.g. Kylt RNA / DNA Purification products).
- Compatible PCR-plates strips or single tubes.
- Matching PCR-clean pipette tips with filters.
- Powder-free gloves to be worn during the entire setup and changed in case of contamination.

7. CONTROL REACTIONS

- Each PCR run must include a **Positive Control** to monitor the specificity and efficiency of the reagents and the reaction itself, including the performance of the Real-Time PCR and of the Real-Time PCR thermal cycler.
- Each PCR run must include a **Negative Control** to ensure the absence of contaminations.
- The **Internal Control RNA** is added during the RNA preparation and co-purified with each sample. It is used to confirm true-negative results. IC-RNA can be detected in the Internal Control channel if the RNA preparation was successful and no RT- or real-time PCR inhibitors are present. Add at least 5 µl of rehydrated IC-RNA per sample preparation.
- It is recommended to run one or more of a **RNA Isolation Control (RIC)** per set of RNA preparation. The RIC is a “mock sample” composed of the plain sterile buffer used for the preparation of the raw samples. It is processed as a normal sample and allows the detection of potential contaminations of the reagents used (in addition to the Negative Control reaction) as well as for the detection of potential carryover contamination between individual samples, e.g. during the RNA preparation process.

8. REACTION SETUP

- Before each use, briefly vortex and spin down the used reagents.
- The total number of reactions is the number of samples plus one Positive Control and one Negative Control per run. In case of combination this setup with a Kylt Standard, please add appropriate numbers of reactions.
- Prepare the Master-Mix using the components listed below.
- Vortex, spin down and add 16 µl of the finalized **Master-Mix** to each of the PCR tubes or plate wells ("cavities").

Reagent	Volume (µl)	
	per Reaction	e.g. n= 7
2x RT-qPCR-Mix	10 µl	70 µl
Detection-Mix	6 µl	42 µl
Total Volume Master-Mix	16 µl	112 µl (dispense 16 µl per reaction)
RNA (Negative Control / sample RNA / RIC(s) / Positive Control)	4 µl	
Total Volume per Reaction	20 µl	

- Keep exposure of the 2x RT-qPCR-Mix, Detection-Mix and prepared Master-Mix to (sun)light as short as possible and return it back to appropriate storage temperature right after application.
- Avoid the formation of bubbles when pipetting the mix, samples and controls.
- Add 4 µl of the **Negative Control** to the corresponding cavity and seal it individually, if possible.
- Add 4 µl of each **sample** (including **RIC(s)**, if processed) to the corresponding cavities and seal them individually, if possible.
- Add 4 µl of the **Positive Control** to the corresponding cavity.
- Once all reactions are set up, seal the cavities and briefly spin down.
- Kylt Profile I allows for combined run of this and most other Kylt RT-qPCR detection methods as well as Kylt qPCR detection products.
- In the event of a combined Real-Time (RT-)PCR run, make sure all necessary channels are detected.
- Please follow the specified instructions of your Real-Time PCR thermal cycler as recommended by the manufacturer.

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Step No	Description	Temperature	Duration
1	Reverse Transcription	50 °C	10 min
2	Activation of Polymerase	95 °C	1 min
3	Denaturation	95 °C	10 sec
4	Annealing & Extension	60 °C	1 min
5	Fluorescence Detection	channels / wavelengths see page 2	

} 42 cycles

9. GENERAL PCR-RUN EVALUATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

- An ideal positive PCR curve starts with a linear phase which then increases exponentially and tapers off to a plateau phase.
- The baseline is the mean value of a large section of the beginning of the experiment which is subtracted from all fluorescence values to show only the net increase of fluorescence per well and channel.
- Automated evaluation of the respective Cycler Software may be used. Please take care to identify possible artifacts.
- The threshold, if adjusted manually, should be set close enough to the baseline to include all curves that show a clear exponential phase but to exclude all unspecific fluorescence increases.
- The intersection between the curve and the threshold is the Ct-value. The lower the Ct-value, the higher the concentration of the target molecule in the sample at the beginning of the test.

10. TEST EVALUATION - CONTROL REACTIONS

- The Real-Time PCR run is only valid if the curves of the control reactions can be evaluated as follows:
- If one or more of a RNA Isolation Control (RIC(s)) is processed, the pathogen-specific curves must be negative and the internal control must be positive.

Control Reactions	Channel					
	HEX		FAM		Cy5	
	Internal Control (IC-RNA)		Pathogen-Specific Channel		Pathogen-Specific Channel	
Negative Control	negative	Ct > 42	negative	Ct > 42	negative	Ct > 42
Positive Control	negative	Ct > 42	positive	Ct > 15 and ≤ 35	positive	Ct > 15 and ≤ 35

11. TEST EVALUATION - SAMPLES

Target	Channel	Signal				
Internal Control (IC-RNA)	HEX	positive	positive / negative	positive / negative	positive / negative	negative
<i>PRRSV EU</i>	FAM	negative	positive	negative	positive	negative
<i>PRRSV NA</i>	Cy5	negative	negative	positive	positive	negative
The sample is <i>PRRSV EU</i>		negative	positive	negative	positive	inhibited
The sample is <i>PRRSV NA</i>		negative	negative	positive	positive	

- The **Internal Control (IC-RNA)** is positive: Ct-value ≤ 40.

- The **pathogen-specific channel** is positive: Ct-value ≤ 42 .
- **Recommendation:** In the case of an inhibited sample the test may be repeated with a dilution of the RNA preparation at e.g. 1:4. The Negative Control is used as the diluting agent. Preferably, the entire RNA preparation process is repeated using Kylt RNA/DNA Purification products or appropriate alternative.
- Convenient and reliable sample data entry, Real-Time PCR start, final qualitative analysis and documentation can be conducted with the Kylt Software, please inquire.

12. ORDERING INFORMATION

General terms and conditions of SAN Group Biotech Germany GmbH apply (www.anicon.eu). For a fast and efficient service please send your order to orders.kylt-de@san-group.com and please provide the following information:

- Delivery address
- Invoice address
- Purchaser contact telephone number
- End user name and telephone number (if different)
- Purchase order number
- Product name and catalogue number
- Quantity and size of products
- Indicate if your account is VAT exempt

13. REVISION HISTORY

Revision	Status	Amendments
Rev002	July 2020	IC-RNA as Internal Control
Rev003	November 2024	Valid from batch 24PRRSV:13 on: New layout/design, changed fluorescence channels (FAM detecting PRRSV EU, Cy5 detecting PRRSV NA), changed Ct-value in HEX-channel for negative result
Rev004	July 2025	Reference to animal species removed from BAL samples, as animal species is named separately; correction of spelling mistakes; new TÜV logo and additional certification

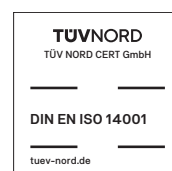
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Development, production and distribution of in vitro diagnostics is certified to ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 9001:2015.

KYLT® is a registered trademark.

For veterinary use only. For in vitro use only. Regulatory requirements vary by country, not all of the products described herein may be available in your geographic area.

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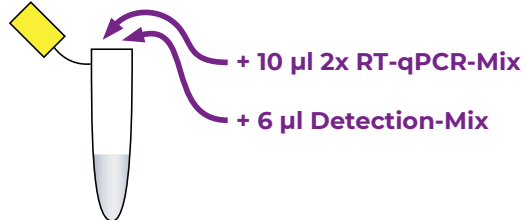




PROTOCOL AT A GLANCE REAL-TIME PCR SETUP

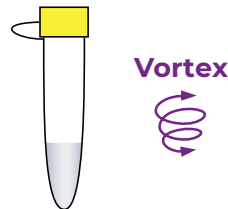
1

Prepare a Master-Mix



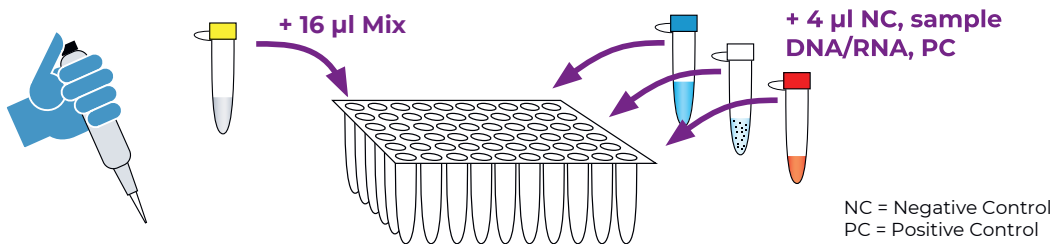
2

Pulse-vortex and spin down



3

Dispense Master-Mix and add 4 µl NC, sample DNA/RNA, PC



4

Seal cavities, spin down (recommended), and start cycler



5

Analysis

