

SHENTEK

Fungi DNA Detection Kit

User Guide

Version: A/1
For Research Use Only
Product No.: 1504631
Reagents for 50 Reactions

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(IMPORTANT: Please read this document carefully before experiment.)

1. Product information

■ Product description

MicroSHENTEK® Fungi DNA Detection Kit is used together with MicroSHENTEK® Fungi & Bacteria DNA Extraction Kit, to qualitatively determine whether there is fungi contamination in cells, cell products or vaccines, etc. The assay performance is validated according to the USP EP, JP and Ch.P, qPCR method with a detection limit of not more than 35 CFU/reaction.

The detection kit uses real-time PCR technique to detect possible fungal DNA in the test samples, and is able to cover about 92% of known fungal species, which matches nearly 5,000 species (or subspecies) of fungal DNA sequences. The specificity and coverage has been validated in a variety of matrices, as well as on non-fungal species, production cells, and engineered bacteria.

For extraction information, please refer to MicroSHENTEK® Fungi & Bacteria DNA Extraction Kit User Guide (Product No. 1504633).

■ Kit contents and storage

WARNING: Please read the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and follow the handling instructions. Wear appropriate protective eyewear, clothing, mask and gloves.

Table 1. Kit components and storage

Reagent	Part No.	Quantity	Storage
Fun qPCR Reaction Buffer	NNB017	220 µL × 2 tubes	-20°C, protect from light
Fun Primer & Probe MIX	NNC086	50 µL × 2 tubes	
Fun Internal Control (IC)	NNA038	600 µL × 1 tube	-20°C
Fun Positive Control (PC)	NNA042	500 µL × 1 tube	
DNA Dilution Buffer (DDB)	NND001	1.5 mL × 2 tubes	

The kit components can be stored at appropriate conditions for up to 24 months.

Please check the expiration date on the labels.

■ Applicable instruments, including but not limited to the following

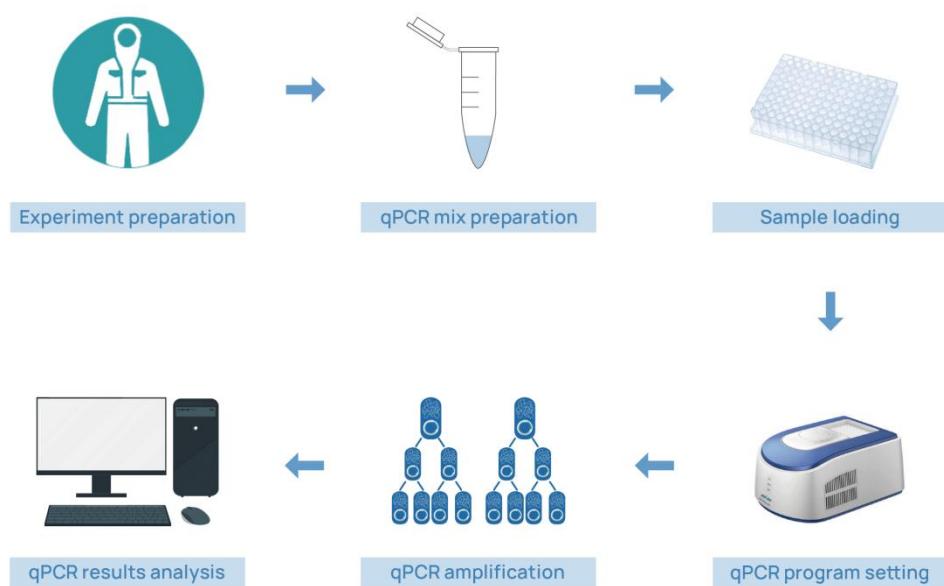
- SHENTEK-96S Real-time PCR System
- LightCycler 480II Real-Time PCR System

■ Required materials not included in the kit

- Low retention, RNase/DNase-free, sterile microcentrifuge tubes
- PCR 8-well strip tubes with caps or 96-well plates with sealing films
- Low retention, sterile filter tips 1000 μ L, 200 μ L, 100 μ L and 10 μ L
- 75% Ethanol
- Medical disposable sharps box
- Nucleic acid scavenger
- UNG enzyme (Please check the effective amount for best use.)

■ Related equipment

- Single sterile desktop
- Benchtop microcentrifuge
- Microplate and microtube shaker
- Vortex mixer
- Real-time PCR System
- Pipettes, 1000 μ L, 200 μ L, 100 μ L and 10 μ L

■ Workflow

2. Methods

■ Experiment preparation

1. Wear appropriate protective eyewear, mask, clothing and gloves.
2. The work area and environment were properly disinfected to remove residual nucleic acids. Irradiate the tabletop, pipettes and tubes with UV for 60 minutes, and disinfect with 75% ethanol and nucleic acid scavenger.
3. Thaw the kit completely at 2-8°C or melt on ice, vortex and spin briefly.
4. The laboratory is divided into the Negative area, the Sample area and the Positive area according to the MicroSHENTEK® Fungi & Bacteria DNA Extraction Kit User Guide. Each area is recommended to place a single sterile desktop.

■ qPCR MIX preparation

1. Determine the number of reaction wells according to the number of test samples and control samples with 2 replicates for each sample generally.
Number of reaction wells = (1 Positive Control (PC) + 1 No Template Control (NTC) + 1 Negative Control Sample (NCS) + 1 Positive Control Sample (PCS) + test samples) × 2
2. Prepare qPCR MIX according to the following table.

Table 2. qPCR MIX preparation*

Reagents	Volume/reaction	Volume for 30 reaction (includes 10% overage)
Fun qPCR Reaction Buffer	8 µL	264 µL
Fun Primer & Probe MIX	1.5 µL	49.5 µL
Fun Internal Control (IC)**	0.5 µL	16.5 µL
Total volume	10 µL	330 µL
UNG enzyme	0.1 U	3.3 U

* The preparation of the qPCR MIX should be performed in single sterile desktop in the negative area.

** If IC has been added during sample extraction, equal volume of DNA Dilution

Buffer (DDB) should be added instead of IC during qPCR MIX preparation.

■ qPCR Reaction MIX preparation

1. Vortex each solution and mix well. Then add the solution according to Table 3 to each well, and the plate layout of 96-well is shown in Table 4.

Table 3. qPCR Reaction MIX preparation in each well

PC (Positive Control)	10 μ L qPCR MIX + 20 μ L PC
NTC (No Template Control)	10 μ L qPCR MIX + 20 μ L DDB
NCS (Negative Control Sample)	10 μ L qPCR MIX + 20 μ L of extracted NCS
PCS (Positive Control Sample)	10 μ L qPCR MIX + 20 μ L of extracted PCS
Test Sample	10 μ L qPCR MIX + 20 μ L of extracted test sample

Note: If the test samples are acquired from complete extraction and detection process, only the negative and positive control samples (NCS and PCS) are needed.

Table 4. Example of 96-well plate layout

NTC	NCS				S1	S1				PCS	PC	A
NTC	NCS				S2	S2				PCS	PC	B
					S3	S3						C
					S4	S4						D
					S5	S5						E
					S6	S6						F
					S7	S7						G
					S8	S8						H
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

- This example shows 1 PC, 1 NTC, 1 NCS, 1 PCS, and eight test samples, with duplicate wells for each sample.
- In specific testing, the plate layout for sample loading can be adjusted based on the sample quantity.
- Strictly follow the operating instructions: NTC and NCS should be added and sealed successively in the negative area, the test samples should be added and sealed in the sample preparation area, and finally PCS and PC should be added and sealed in the positive area.

2. Seal the PCR 8-well strip tubes with caps or the 96-well plate with sealing film.

Mix well in microplate or micro test tube shaker, then spin down the reagents for 10 seconds in centrifuge and place it in the qPCR instrument.

■ qPCR program setting

Take the SHENTEK-96S Real-time PCR System (software version 8.2.2) as an example, and set the qPCR program as follows:

1. Click on the Experiment Wizard.
2. Select Step 1 on the well plate Edit page: Select the reaction wells.
3. Select Step 2: Select the "Micro-Fun&Bac" program in the project.
4. Click "Start" to run the program on the "Experimental Run" page.

If you have alternative qPCR system, set up the program setting as follows:

1. Run a new method program and select the quantitative PCR assay template.
2. Run a new Probe template, and type the name "Fungi Detection". Select FAM in the Reporter Dye drop-down list and select (none) in the Quencher Dye drop-down list. Select VIC in the Reporter Dye drop-down list and select (none) in the Quencher Dye drop-down list, then click OK.
3. Set thermal-cycling conditions:
 - a. Set the cycling reaction volume to 30 μ L.
 - b. Set the temperature and the time as following:

Table 5. qPCR running temperature and time

Step	Temp.	Time(mm:sec)	Cycles
UNG treatment	25°C	10:00	1
Activation	95°C	10:00	1
Denaturation	95°C	00:15	
Annealing	55°C	00:30	45
Extension	72°C*	01:00	

*Instrument will read the fluorescence signal during this step.

■ Result analysis

Take the SHENTEK-96S Real-time PCR System (software version 8.2.2) as an example.

1. Select step 3 in the "Edit" page: define the reaction well, set the sample type for the NTC well as no template control, the PC well as the positive control, the NCS well as the negative control, and the test sample well as unknown.
2. Click "Analysis" on the "Experimental Analysis" page, and the detection values of NTC, NCS, PCS, PC and test samples can be presented in the "Reaction well Information Table".

For Roche LightCycler 480 II instrument (SDS v1.5), please follow the steps below.

1. Click the "+" option at the bottom left of Subset Editor, then select the corresponding sample well, and then click the "Apply" option at the bottom right to save.
2. Name NTC, NCS, PCS, and PC in the Sample Name column under "Sample Editor".
3. Select Abs Quant / Fit Points analysis type in "Analysis", and click "√" to enter the interface, select Noiseband (Fluoresc) below the "Noise Band interface", manually change the Noise Band (Threshold will be consistent with Noise Band), and then click "Calculate" at the bottom left to collect the Ct value.

Note: If you use a different instrument or software, refer to the applicable instrument or software documentation. Usually real-time PCR instrument software automatically export the data report.

■ Acceptance Criteria

1. Guidance for the control samples as in the following table.

Table 6. Control sample result analysis

Control samples	FAM	VIC
NTC	$Ct \geq 39.00$ or absence of specific amplification for duplicate runs	$Ct < 35.00$ and effective "S" -type amplification for duplicate runs
NCS	$Ct \geq 39.00$ or absence of specific amplification for duplicate runs	$Ct < 35.00$ and effective "S" -type amplification for duplicate runs
PC	$Ct < 35.00$ and effective "S" -type amplification for duplicate runs	$Ct < 35.00$ and effective "S" -type amplification for duplicate runs
PCS	$Ct < 39.00$ and effective "S" -type amplification for duplicate runs	$Ct < 35.00$ and effective "S" -type amplification for duplicate runs

The control sample results shall be based on method validation data, and considered to satisfy LOD (Limit of Detection) requirement.

2. Guidance for test samples as in the following table.

Table 7. test sample result analysis

FAM	VIC	Results judgment
$Ct < 39.00$ (at least one well) effective "S" -type amplification	$Ct < 40.00$ and effective "S" -type amplification for duplicate runs	Positive
	$Ct \geq 40.00$ or absence of specific amplification for duplicate runs	Invalid results and presence of PCR inhibitors
$Ct \geq 39.00$ or absence of specific amplification for duplicate runs	$Ct < 40.00$ and effective "S" -type amplification for duplicate runs	Negative
	$Ct \geq 40.00$ or absence of specific amplification for duplicate runs	Unable to judge and presence of PCR inhibitors

- If the Ct value of negative quality control was < 39.00 but the Ct value is higher than 50-100 CFU strains for 2 cycles or more, the negative quality control could meet the requirements.
- When the negative and positive controls meet the requirements, if the Ct value of

test sample are <39.00 but more than 50-100 CFU strains for 2 cycles or more, it could also be determined as not detected.

- *In an event that the sample is special, or some abnormalities occur, or results are difficult to be determined, please contact us for technical support.*

■ Reference

USP<71> Sterility Tests

EP<2.6.21> Nucleic Acid Amplification Techniques

EP<2.6.7> Mycoplasma

EP<2.6.16> Tests for extraneous agents in viral vaccines for human use

EP<2.6.1> Sterility

JP<4.06> Sterility Tests

Ch.P<1101> Sterility Tests

Ch.P<0234>Preparation and quality control of animal cell matrix for production and verification of biological products

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Support & Contact

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