HELINI
KRAS
Real-time PCR Kit

Instructions for use

For use with: Agilent, Bio-Rad, Roche Lightcycler-96, Roche-Z480/Cobas-480, Applied Bio systems [ABI], Thermo-Piko-Real, Rotor gene 5/6plex, Alta-96, Cepheid Real time PCR machines.

CE
IVD

REF 8504

Σ 25

HELINI Biomolecules, Chennai, INDIA

www.helini.in

Intended Use

The HELINI KRAS Real-time PCR Kit is an in vitro nucleic acid amplification kit for the detection of KRAS Gene [*Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog*] in genomic DNA extracted from EDTA whole human blood.

Kit components

Components	Volume Per reaction	Number of vials	Volume Per vials
Probe PCR Master Mix	10µl	1	250µl
KRAS Primer Probe Mix [KRAS PP mix]	2.5µl	1	65µl
Endogenous Primer Probe Mix [Endogenous PP Mix]	2.5µl	1	65µl
Positive control	10µl	1	150µl
Water, PCR grade		1	4ml

Storage

- The kit is shipped on gel ice. Upon arrival, all components should be stored in -20°C. They are stable until the expiration date stated on the label.
- Repeated thawing and freezing should be avoided, as this might affect the performance of the assay.
- If the reagents are to be used only intermittently, they should be frozen in aliquots. Storage at 2 to 8°C should not exceed a period of 5 hours.

Material and instruments required

- Real-time PCR instrument having FAM & HEX channels
- Automatic Nucleic acid extraction system or spin column based purification kit for the purification of nucleic acids
- Desktop centrifuge having 13000rpm or above with a rotor for 1.5/2 ml reaction tubes
- Centrifuge with a rotor for PCR strips/tubes and 96 well plates
- Optical cap qPCR tubes or strips or 96 wells
- Micro Pipettes (variables)
- Micro Pipette tips with filters (disposable)
- Powder-free gloves (disposable)

[Please ensure that all instruments used have been installed, calibrated, checked and maintained according to the manufacturer´s instructions and recommendations.]

Product Use Limitations

- All reagents may exclusively be used in molecular diagnosis.
- The product is to be used by personnel specially instructed and trained in Molecular diagnosis.
- Strict compliance with the user manual is required for optimal PCR results.
- Attention should be paid to expiration dates printed on the box and labels of all components. Do not use expired components.
- Wear protective disposable powder-free gloves, a laboratory coat and eye protection when handling specimens and kit components.
- Avoid microbial and nuclease (DNase/RNase) contamination of the specimens and the components of the kit.
- Always use DNase/RNase-free disposable pipette tips with aerosol barriers.
- Use separated and segregated working areas for sample preparation, reaction setup and amplification/detection activities.
- The workflow in the laboratory should proceed in unidirectional manner. Always wear disposable gloves in each area and change them before entering a different area.
- Store positive and/or potentially positive material separated from all other components of the kit.
- Do not open the reaction tubes/plates post amplification, to avoid contamination with amplicons.

- Additional controls may be tested according to guidelines or requirements of local, state and/or federal regulations or accrediting organizations.
- Do not autoclave reaction tubes after the PCR, since this will not degrade the amplified nucleic acid and will bear the risk to contaminate the laboratory area.
- Discard sample and assay waste according to your local safety regulations.

Technical Assistance

For technical assistance and more information, please contact;

0091-9382810333
0091-44-244490433
helinibiomolecules@gmail.com

Product description

HELINI KRAS mutation Real-time PCR kit constitutes a ready-to-use system for the detection of KRAS Gene [*Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog*] using real-time PCR techniques. It contains reagents and enzymes for the specific amplification for the direct detection of the specific amplicon in fluorescence channels FAM. In addition, it contains an endogenous control amplification system amplify human gene detected in HEX channel which identify possible PCR inhibition and DNA purification. External mutation positive control is supplied to assist the run.

Mutation Information

Mutation	Base change
GLY12ALA	(GGT>GCT)
GLY12ASP	(GGT>GAT)
GLY12VAL	(GGT>GTT)

Specificity

KRAS mutation primer and probe have been designed for the specific and exclusive *in vitro* detection of Val600Glu. The primers and probe sequences in this kit have 100% homology with clinically relevant reference sequences based on a comprehensive bioinformatics analysis.

Dynamic linear range

The linear range was evaluated by analyzing a logarithmic dilution series of DNA concentrations ranging from 100ng/µl to 10ng/µl. At least six replicates per dilution were analyzed. The slopes are in expected limit in the recommended DNA concentration of 10ng/µl.

Analytical Sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity is defined as the concentration of DNA molecules (ng/µl) that can be detected with a positivity rate of 95%. The analytical sensitivity was determined by analysis of dilution series of quantified KRAS mutation specific DNA from 1ng/µl to 100ng/µl in triplicates. Under optimal PCR conditions, the analytical sensitivity is 2ng/µl

Note:

DNA Purification

Strongly recommended to use minimum 200 to 300µl of EDTA whole human blood for the DNA purification.

Purified DNA is the starting material for the Real-time PCR assay. The quality of the purified DNA has a profound impact on the performance of the entire test system. It has to be ensured that the purification system used for DNA purification is compatible with real-time PCR technology.

If you are using a spin column-based sample preparation procedure having washing buffers containing ethanol, it is highly recommended to perform an additional centrifugation step for 3min at approximately 17000 x g (~ 13000 rpm), using a new collection tube, prior to the elution of the DNA.

Endogenous control

Human gene is given as endogenous control. It amplifies a single copy human gene from the test samples. A successful amplification indicates that test samples are properly collected and has its biological property.

The primer and probe present at PCR limiting concentrations which allows multiplexing with the target sequence primers. Amplification of the endogenous control template does not interfere with detection of the mutation even when present at low copy number. The endogenous control is detected through the HEX channel and gives a CT value of 21 +/-10.

Detection Protocol

Things to do before starting

- Before use, all kit components need to be thawed completely, mixed by gently inverting and centrifuged briefly.
- Make sure that Positive and Negative control is included in every run.
- Include 0.5 reaction volume for pipetting error while calculating the volume for total number of reactions.

Components	**Volume per reaction**
Probe PCR Master Mix	10µl
KRAS PP Mix	2.5µl
Endogenous PP Mix	2.5µl
	15µl
Purified DNA	**10µl**
Final reaction volume	25µl

Centrifuge PCR vials briefly before placing into thermal cycler. *[Note: There should not be any bubbles in the reaction mix. Bubbles interfere with fluorescence detection.]*

Negative Control setup [NTC]

Add 10µl of PCR grade water.

Positive Control setup

Add 10µl of the Positive control

Programming Thermal cycler

Sample volume	25µl
Fluorescence Dyes	FAM & HEX
Passive reference	None
Ramping rate	Default

Thermal Profile

	Step	**Time**	**Temp**
	Taq enzyme activation / Hold	15min	95ºC
40 cycles	Denaturation	20sec	95ºC
	Annealing/Data collection**	20sec	60ºC
	Extension	20sec	72ºC

Data collection/Acquisition	**Targets**
FAM	KRAS
HEX	Endogenous control [Human gene]

** Some qPCR machines may require minimum 30sec for data collection; in that case, set to 30sec, this will not affect the performance.

Reading the graph:

Step-1 –Endogenous control Validation

Select the test samples alone for the endogenous control analysis. Select HEX dye and view the graph of endogenous control amplification. A successful amplification Ct value must be within Ct 21 +/- 10.

This range indicates NO PCR inhibition in the reaction. Any sample value goes beyond Ct 32 indicates that either sample has some issues in the purification or inhibiting PCR reaction.

Internal control will not get amplified in the negative and positive controls. Ignore a late noise HEX amplification graph in the NTC and Positive control wells.

Step-2 – FAM - Negative and Positive control validation

Select the NTC and Positive control, select FAM channel, and view the graph of amplification.

The NTC must be flat with no Ct value. If required adjust the threshold value just above the NTC. The Positive control must be amplified.

NTC justifies NO contamination in the reagent as well as fine pipetting and its environment. PC justifies the reagents storage conditions and reaction parameters are as prescribed.

Step-3 –FAM - Test Sample status

In FAM channel, select test sample well one by one, analyze the graph/amplification.

Qualitative interpretation of results:

Test Sample	Negative control	Positive control	Endogenous Control	Interpretation
Positive	Negative	Positive	Positive	KRAS mutation specific DNA detected
Negative	Negative	Positive	Positive	Not Detected
Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Experiment fail
Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Experiment fail

Limitations

Good laboratory practice is essential for proper performance of this assay. Strict compliance with the instructions for use is required for optimal results.

Analysts should be trained and familiar with testing procedures and interpretation of results prior to performing the assay.

A false negative result may occur due to improper collection, transport or handling. Appropriate specimen collection, transport, storage and processing procedures are required for the optimal performance of this test.

.

Extreme care should be taken to preserve the purity of the components of the kit and reaction setups. All reagents should be closely monitored for impurity and contamination. Any suspicious reagents should be discarded.

The presence of PCR inhibitors may cause under quantification, false negative or invalid results.

Potential mutations within the target regions of the genome covered by the primers and/or probes used in the kit may result in under quantification and/or failure to detect.

As with any diagnostic test, the HELINI KRAS Real-time PCR results need to be interpreted in consideration of all clinical and laboratory findings.

Quality Control

In accordance with the HELINI Biomolecules in house Quality Management System, each lot of HELINI KRAS Real-time PCR kit is tested against predetermined specifications to ensure consistent product quality.

Explanations of symbols

In vitro diagnostic medical device

Catalogue number

Pack size – number of tests

Manufacturer

Manufactured by

HELINI *Biomolecules,*
Ohmlina, 26, 2nd Avenue,
Khuthubi Complex, Vettuvankeni,
Chennai 600115, Tamilnadu, INDIA
www.helini.in
info@helini.in
helinibiomolecules@gmail.com
+91-44-24490433
+91-9382810333