

# **4everyone Detection Kit B**

## **Alicyclobacillus sp. Screening**

### **USER GUIDE**

### ***Detection of Alicyclobacillus species***

For research *in vitro* use only

**SKU# 2301-18    4everyone Detection Kit B 200ul Alicyclobacillus species**  
includes skirted 200 µl PCR tubes, frosted

**SKU# 2401-18    4everyone Detection Kit B 100ul Alicyclobacillus species**  
includes low profile 100 µl PCR tubes, clear

Kits include all buffers and reagents necessary for DNA extraction and PCR together with PCR tubes in strips of 8, containing specific primers and probes aliquoted in a dried format.

Therefore, 4everyone Detection Kits are extremely temperature stable and ship at room temperature. Storage at 2-8 °C upon arrival is recommended.

The 4everyone Detection Kit B Alicyclobacillus species contains sufficient reagents for 48 reactions.

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## Section 1

# 4everyone Detection Kit B Alicyclobacillus sp. Screening

*Alicyclobacillus* are motile gram positive rod-shaped bacteria which are common in soil and water. The bacteria are thermophilic and acidophilic, and can commonly be found on fruit at orchards, especially apples and oranges. Due to their high tolerance for heat - *Alicyclobacillus* endospores can resist temperatures of 90 °C and higher - and low pH, *Alicyclobacillus* is a spoiler of fruit juices, as spores brought in with fruit survive and are activated during pasteurization.

Currently 18 different species of *Alicyclobacillus* are described. *A. acidoterrestris* is the most important spoiler. Guajacol, which is one of the metabolites produced by *Alicyclobacillus*, is not harmful when consumed, but its detection threshold is so low that even small amounts cause product spoilage. Contaminated fruit juice has an unpleasant phenolic smell and taste.

The detection of all *Alicyclobacillus* species in one single test provides a simple and easy “go-no go” screen for presence in your sample.

## Section 2

# Introduction to the 4everyone Detection Kit Technology

Today, the use of PCR is accepted as the standard method for detecting nucleic acids from numerous microorganisms in a diversity of food and beverages, both functional species as well as spoilers. Real time PCR is one of the most powerful, specific and reliable methods for the quantitative detection and identification of microorganisms at an early process stage to prevent spoilage and to maintain overall product quality.

The 4everyone Detection Kit system is based on DNA amplification and detection of microorganisms by real time PCR. The specific PCR reagents, primers and probes, come in a ready-made dried format in the PCR tubes for unrivalled ease of use and temperature stability.

All PCR tests use the FAM channel (495/520 nm) for detection of the target microorganisms and the VIC/HEX channel (530/550 nm) for an internal control reaction. This allows 4everyone Detection Kits to prevent false negatives due to sample inhibition, allowing you to be truly confident about negative results.

A typical workflow includes the following four steps:



In order to achieve lowest detection limits, we recommend sample enrichment in our PCR certified FastOrange® enrichment media (<https://pika-weihenstephan.com>).

## Section 3

# Kit Components

The 4everyone Detection Kit B Alicyclobacillus sp. Screening kit contains sufficient reagents for 48 reactions.

Kit material for DNA isolation and analysis	Amount	Storage
Washing buffer A (yellow cap)	2 x 10.0 mL	2-8 °C
Lysis buffer A (blue cap), contains glass beads which form a clearly visible sediment	1 x 10.0 mL	
Rehydration buffer B (white cap)	1 x 5.0 mL	
Positive control DNA (red cap)	1 x 50 µL	
PCR tubes (strips of 8) with mix of primers and probes	6	
2 x Master mix (green cap)	1 x 835 µL	2-8 °C or ambient
Cap strips (strips of 8) for covering the PCR reaction tubes	6	

Table 1: Materials supplied

## Section 4

# Shelf Life and Storage

Once received, the kit must be stored at 2-8 °C. Reagents stored at this temperature can be used until the expiration date indicated on the package label.

## Section 5

# Materials Required but Not Supplied

Equipment	Supplies
Real time PCR thermocycler for 0.1 or 0.2 mL tubes with detection channels for FAM (520 nm emission) and VIC/HEX (550 nm emission)	1.5 ml reaction tubes, 2 per sample plus 1 per run
Benchtop microcentrifuge for 1.5 mL reaction tubes, 10,000 rpm (RCF: 10,000 x g) minimum	Pipette tips with filters
Centrifuge for 8-tube strips 0.1 or 0.2 mL or adaptor for benchtop microcentrifuge	Gloves, powder free
Reaction tube mixer (Vortexer)	
Microliter pipettes for DNA extraction 100-1,000 µL variable volume 200 µL fixed volume (optional)	Use different pipettes for DNA extraction and PCR set-up
Microliter pipettes for PCR set-up 100-1,000 µL variable volume 25 µL fixed volume 5 µL fixed volume, or variable equivalent	

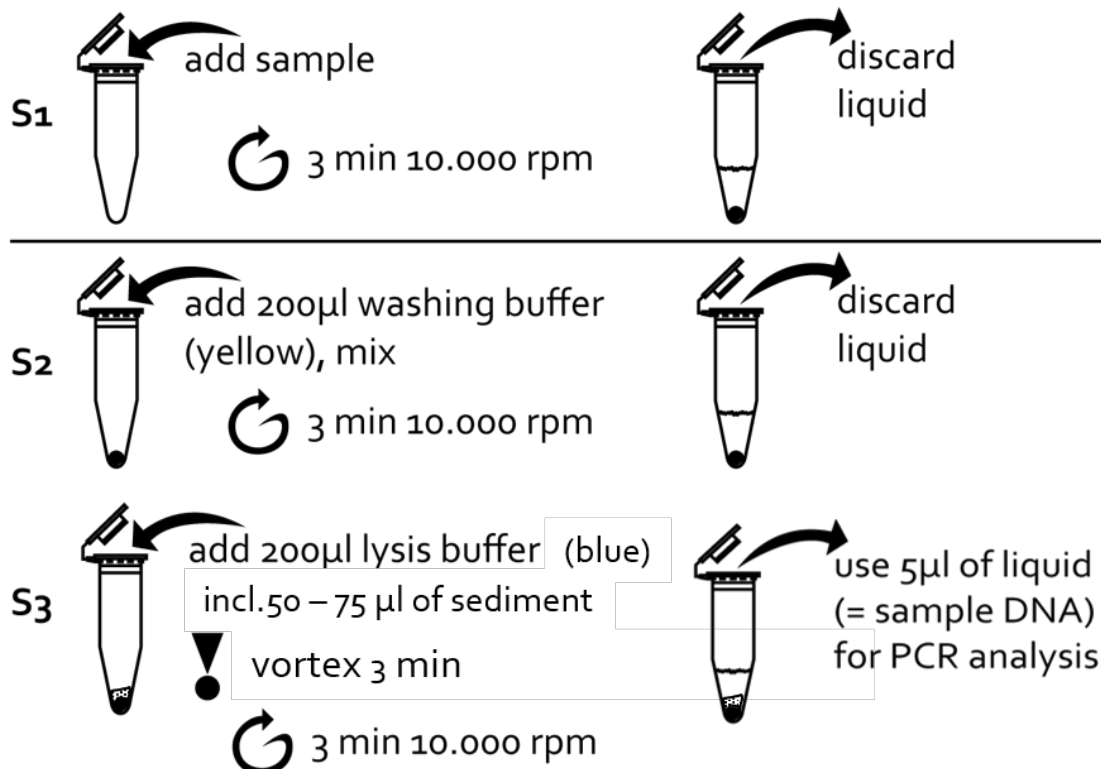
Table 2: Additional materials required

## Section 6

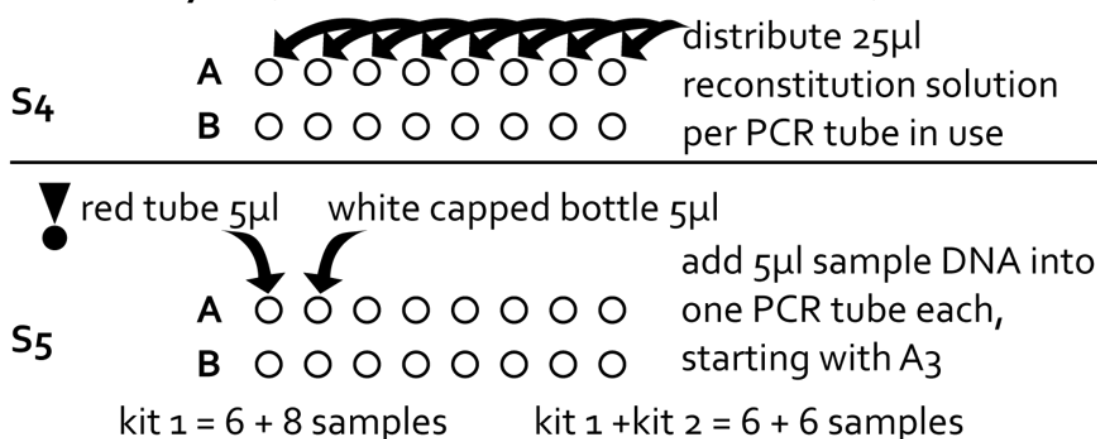
### Overview

#### Sample Prep

Detailed instructions at  
[www.pika-weihenstephan.com/4e](http://www.pika-weihenstephan.com/4e)



#### PCR analysis (use table on the back of this box)



Refer to Section 9 'PCR Mix Calculation Guide' for preparation of reconstitution solution.

# Detailed Instructions



**Warning!** Read the manual and the Safety Data Sheets before starting the analysis. Safety Data Sheets are available in the download area from our website <https://pika-weihenstephan.com>. All handling steps should be performed under sterile conditions. Wear appropriate protective clothing and powder free gloves. The use of filter tips is recommended.

## Sample Preparation

1. Transfer the samples into a 1.5 mL reaction tube:
  - a) *Liquid samples*:
    - Clear samples (rinse water, filtered juice, enrichment without visible growth, etc):
      - o Standard volume, sample after enrichment:
        - Use 1.0 - 1.5 mL. Proceed to step 2.
      - o Larger volume, sample without enrichment: use larger volume, up to 50 mL:
        - Centrifuge sample 5 min at 4,000 - 5,000 rpm (RCF: 2,700-3,000 x g)
        - Slowly decant the liquid, leave about 1 ml in the cone of the tube
        - Mix liquid in the cone with a pipette tip and transfer it completely into a 1.5 mL reaction tube
        - Proceed to step 2.
    - Turbid samples, if turbidity caused by microbial growth (previously enriched sample, yellow color in FastOrange®, or contaminated product):
      - o Use 50 µL. Proceed to step 2.
    - Turbid sample, if a high yeast concentration is known in the sample (fermenter, pitching yeast, unfiltered beer):
      - o Use 50 - 200 µL to reach a pellet size of app. 2 mm in diameter after centrifugation (see fig. 1). Proceed to step 2.
  - b) *Colonies*: Single colonies as well as a couple of different colonies together can be processed as one sample.
    - o First transfer 200 µL Washing buffer A into a 1.5 mL reaction tube
    - o Add cell material from all colonies to be analyzed into the liquid. Proceed to step 2.
2. Centrifuge in a mini centrifuge for 3 min at >10,000 rpm (RCF: 8,500 x g) or alternatively in a larger centrifuge for 10 min at 4,000 – 5,000 rpm (RCF: 2,700 – 3,000 x g)
3. Control the pellet sizes, which is the cell material, of your samples. The pellet size should not exceed 2 mm in diameter (see fig. 1).
  - o If necessary, remove part of the pellet together with the liquid phase in step 4.
4. Remove the liquid phase carefully and discard

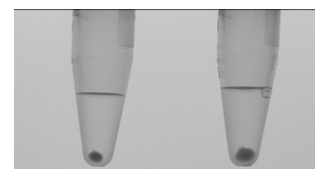


Fig. 1: recommended pellet sizes  
Left: maximum pellet size for turbidity from microbes  
Right: maximum pellet size for other turbid samples

5. Wash the pellet as follows:

- Add 200 µL Washing buffer A to the pellet
- Resuspend pellet by vortexing or pipetting up and down, and repeat steps 2. - 4.
- Extended washing might be necessary for samples known to likely be inhibited:
  - Repeat the whole washing procedure as above, and/or
  - Use a higher volume of washing buffer - up to 1,000 µL per wash

6. **Using a 1,000 µL pipette tip**, add 200 µL of Lysis buffer A to the pellet – do **NOT** use a 100 or 200 µL tip as it will be clogged by the glass beads

- **Attention!** Take care that 50-75 µL of the transferred volume consists of glass beads / sediment, ref. to Fig. 2

7. Vortex 3 min at max. speed

8. Centrifuge again as in step 2.

- **Attention!** Do **NOT** discard liquid now as it contains your sample DNA!
- The pellet contains cell debris and other waste particles, which were separated from the DNA

9. Use the liquid phase for PCR, take care **NOT** to touch the pellet or the sediment in the bottom of the tube when pipetting

10. Transfer 100 µL of the liquid phase from 8. into a new 1.5 mL reaction tube

11. Store at 2-8 °C for same day PCR analysis; for long-term storage, freeze at -18 to -20 °C



Fig. 2: recommended volume of beads per Lysis Buffer in the pipette tip

## DNA Analysis by real time PCR

All reaction components for PCR except the 2-fold concentrated Master mix are provided in a dried form in the PCR tubes. Each tube contains a mix which delivers primers and probes for the detection of the target species plus the reagents for the internal positive control (IPC).

The number of PCR tubes and cap strips can be adjusted according to the number of samples to be analyzed by cutting the needed amount with sterilized (flamed) scissors or a knife. Remember to always add 2 tubes and caps for the positive and negative controls.

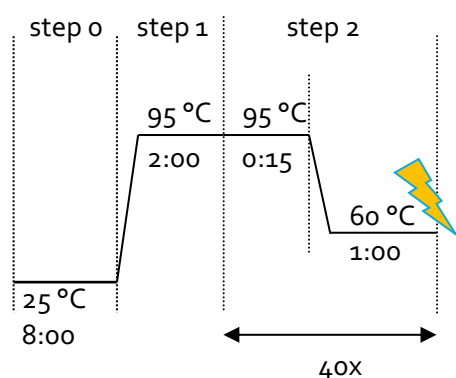
## Preparation and Distribution of the Reconstitution Solution

1. Prepare one PCR reaction tube for each sample. Additionally one positive and one negative control reaction are always necessary per run. Take care **NOT** to touch caps or tubes when not wearing gloves!
2. Prepare the reconstitution solution by pipetting the required amounts of Rehydration buffer and 2 x Master mix into a fresh 1.5 mL reaction tube. Refer to table 1 for the volumes.
  - ✓ When using table 1, consider only the number of samples you want to analyze. Do **NOT** count the control reactions in your calculation
  - ✓ The volume needed for the 2 control reactions per run are already accounted for in the table
  - ✓ A 10% overage to account for pipetting losses is also included in the total calculation
3. After adding both solutions, close the reaction tube, which now contains the reconstitution solution. Mix briefly by vortexing or inverting the tube a couple times. Follow up with a quick spin down to collect the liquid at the bottom of the tube

4. Pipet 25  $\mu\text{L}$  of the reconstitution solution into each PCR tube needed (number of samples + 2 controls)
5. Prepare the control reactions:
  - ✓ Positive control: Pipet 5.0  $\mu\text{L}$  of the provided DNA into the first PCR tube. Do not add any sample.
  - ✓ Negative control: Pipet 5.0  $\mu\text{L}$  Rehydration buffer into the second PCR tube. Do not add any sample.
6. Prepare the samples: Pipet 5.0  $\mu\text{L}$  of the extracted sample DNA (from part: Sample Preparation) into one PCR tube each, starting with tube 3
7. Close all PCR tubes with the provided cap strips
8. Spin down the PCR tubes shortly (10-15 seconds) to collect the liquid at the bottom (max. 2,000 rpm), and check for trapped air bubbles
9. If trapped bubbles are present, repeat step 8.
10. Transfer all PCR tubes into the thermocycler and follow instructions according to the software


## Instrument and Software Setup

Set up a PCR test as follows:



Detectors: FAM (520 nm emission)  
VIC/HEX (550 nm emission)

Quencher: TAMRA or BHQ

Data collection 

Sample volume 30  $\mu\text{L}$

All times given are in minutes:seconds

Fig. 2: Temperature scheme of thermocycler

## Data Analysis

1. Follow user manual of thermocycler instrument
2. Evaluate the thermocycler results as follows:
  - i. Verify the curves
  - ii. Evaluation of the measured C<sub>q</sub>/C<sub>t</sub> values:
    - FAM channel detects target organisms
    - VIC/HEX channel detects internal positive control reaction

Detection of target (FAM channel)	Internal control reaction (HEX channel)	Result from analysis
+	+	Positive: DNA of target (ref. Section 1) is present
+	-	Positive: DNA of target (ref. Section 1) is present
-	+	Negative: DNA of target (ref. Section 1) is not detected
-	-	Result is not evaluable: <u>Either</u> : Dilute extracted DNA with rehydration buffer 1:100 and repeat PCR <u>Or</u> : Repeat the DNA extraction with a smaller amount of sample, applying more extensive washing – refer to Section 7, 5.

Table 3: Manually evaluating PCR results

## Section 8

# Precautions and Recommendations for Best Results

- ✓ This test must be performed by trained persons
- ✓ All potentially infectious material should be autoclaved before disposal
- ✓ The quality of results depends on strict compliance with Good Laboratory Practices (for example, the EN ISO 7218 standard), especially concerning PCR:
  - The laboratory equipment (pipets, tubes, etc.) must not circulate from one workstation to another
  - It is essential to use positive and negative controls for each series of amplification reactions
  - Do not use reagents after their expiration date
  - Periodically verify the accuracy and precision of pipets and the correct functioning of the instruments
- ✓ Change gloves often, especially if you suspect they are contaminated
  - Clean work spaces periodically with at least 5% bleach or other DNA decontaminating agents such as DNA AWAY
  - Use powder-free gloves and avoid fingerprints and writing on tube caps as this can interfere with data acquisition
- ✓ It is strongly advised to follow the general requirements described in the standard EN ISO 22174:2005 (Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for the detection of food pathogens General requirements and definitions)

## PCR Mix Calculation Guide

To find the correct volumes to pipet when preparing the reconstitution solution, add the total number of samples to be analyzed, and find the corresponding volumes of Rehydration buffer and 2 x Master mix in the table.

<b>Kit 1</b>	<b>volume to pipet in <math>\mu\text{L}</math></b>		<b>total</b>
number of samples	Rehydration buffer	2x Master mix	Volume in $\mu\text{L}$
1	33.0	49.5	82.5
2	44.0	66.0	110.0
3	55.0	82.5	137.5
4	66.0	99.0	165.0
5	77.0	115.5	192.5
6	88.0	132.0	220.0
7	99.0	148.5	247.5
8	110.0	165.0	275.0
9	121.0	181.5	302.5
10	132.0	198.0	330.0
11	143.0	214.5	357.5
12	154.0	231.0	385.0
13	165.0	247.5	412.5
14	176.0	264.0	440.0

Table 4: 1 Kit per Run

<b>Kit 1 + Kit 2</b>	<b>volume to pipet in <math>\mu\text{L}</math></b>		<b>total</b>
sum of samples from both kits	Rehydration buffer	2x Master mix	Volume in $\mu\text{L}$
2	66.0	99.0	165.0
3	77.0	115.5	192.5
4	88.0	132.0	220.0
5	99.0	148.5	247.5
6	110.0	165.0	275.0
7	121.0	181.5	302.5
8	132.0	198.0	330.0
9	143.0	214.5	357.5
10	154.0	231.0	385.0
11	165.0	247.5	412.5
12	176.0	264.0	440.0

Table 5: 2 Kits per Run

# Trademarks and Property Rights

## **Trademarks:**

FastOrange and PIKA Weihenstephan are registered trademarks or trademarks of PIKA Weihenstephan, Pfaffenhofen, Germany, in Germany and other countries.

## **Use of product:**

4everyone Detection Kit is to be used for *in vitro* research purposes only.

## **Property Rights:**

For any commercial use of the kit or parts of it, licensing from PIKA Weihenstephan GmbH is required. The use of our products may touch property rights of third parties. The purchase of this product does not implement any rights for the performance of PCR or its use for diagnostic purposes. We point out that licensed accessories (thermocycler instrument) have to be used for any PCR application of our kits. PIKA Weihenstephan GmbH does assume no responsibility for the lawful use of this kit; this responsibility lies expressly and solely at the user. The process of polymerase chain reaction is covered by several patents. For commercial use, licensing by either of the companies Roche and/or Applied Biosystems is needed.

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