

Tehnika reverzne transkripcije.
Vizuelizacija produkata dobijenih upotrebom
Real-time PCR.

- **Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)** je metoda za brzo umnožavanje miliona/milijardi kopija specifične sekvence DNK u *in vitro* uslovima.



- *In vitro* amplifikacija RNK?

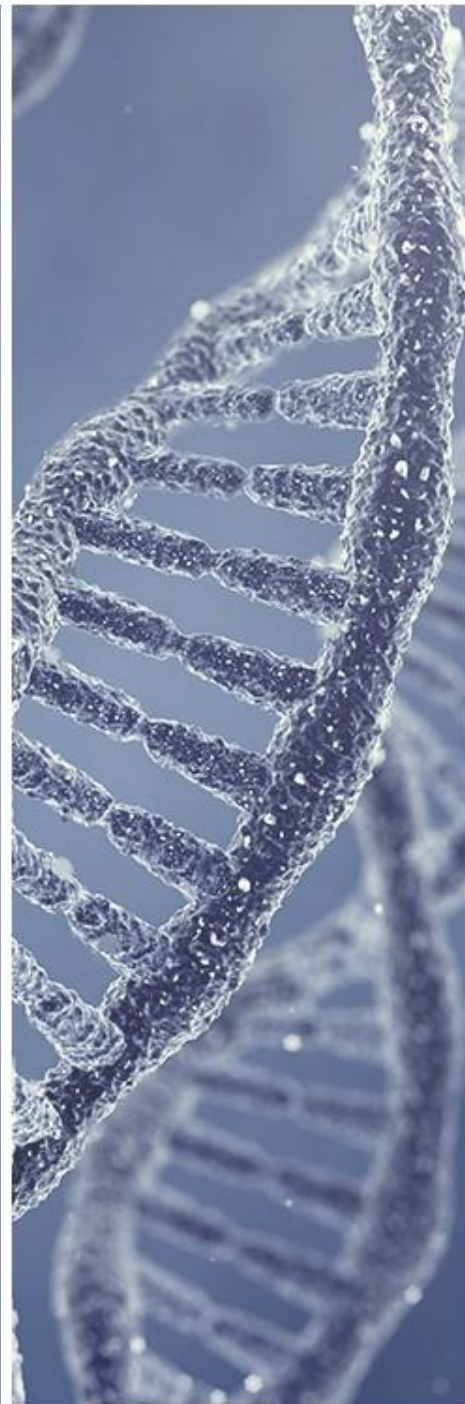
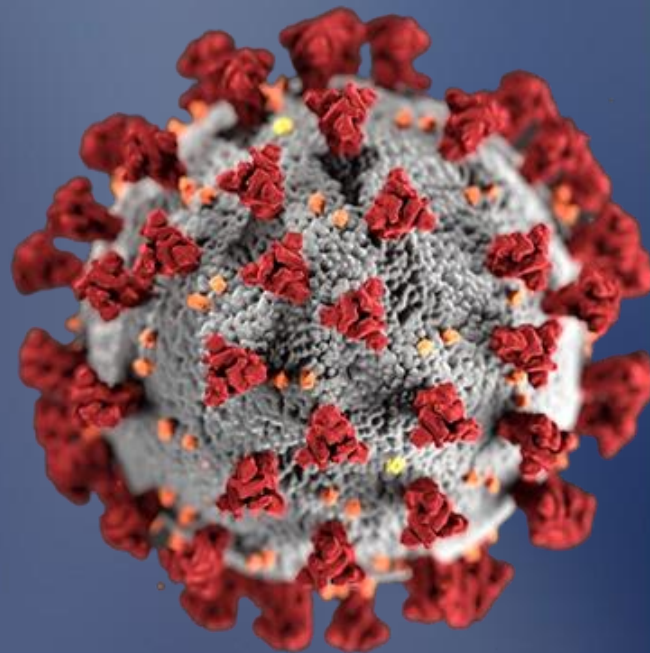
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DNA & RNA

The diagram illustrates the structural and chemical differences between RNA and DNA. On the left, RNA is shown as a single-stranded helix, while DNA is shown as a double-stranded helix. The chemical structures of the nitrogenous bases are shown on the right, with their corresponding labels: Adenine, Guanine, Cytosine, Uracil, and Thymine. Uracil is unique to RNA, while Thymine is unique to DNA. Adenine and Guanine are purines, while Cytosine, Uracil, and Thymine are pyrimidines.

RNA RIBONUCLEIC ACID	DNA DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID	Nitrogenous Base
Single-stranded helix	Double-stranded helix	Adenine
Single-stranded helix	Double-stranded helix	Guanine
Single-stranded helix	Double-stranded helix	Cytosine
Single-stranded helix	Double-stranded helix	Uracil
Single-stranded helix	Double-stranded helix	Thymine

RNK

- Analizi eukariotske informacione RNK (iRNK) engl. messenger RNA (mRNA) – analizu genske ekspresije
- Amplifikaciju virusne RNK.



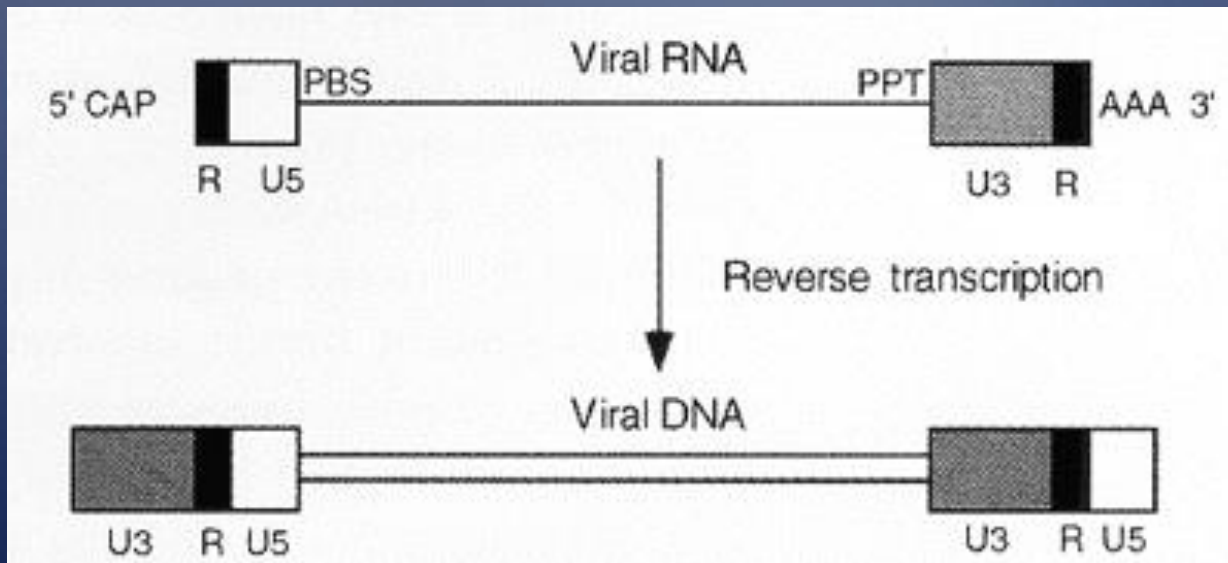
PCR amplifikacija

- DNK uzorak
- Polimeraza
- dNTP mix
- Prajmeri specifični za DNK sekvencu
- Puferi



Reverzna transkripcija

- Enzim reverzna transkriptaza – retrovirusi



Koraci reverse transcription (RT)-PCR

- Prvi komplementarni DNK lanac
- Dvolančani hibrid RNK/DNK.
- Enzim RNK-aza razgrađuje RNK
- Sintetiše drugi DNK –
dvolančana DNK – cDNA (kDNK)
- PCR



Prajmeri za RT-PCR

- Oligo (dT) prajmeri nekoliko uzastopnih deoksitimina (dT) koji se po sistemu komplementarnosi lepe za 3' poli A repu (EUKARIOTI)
- Random prajmeri sekvence sa nasumičnim redosledom nukleotida – random heksameri
- **Specifični prajmeri**

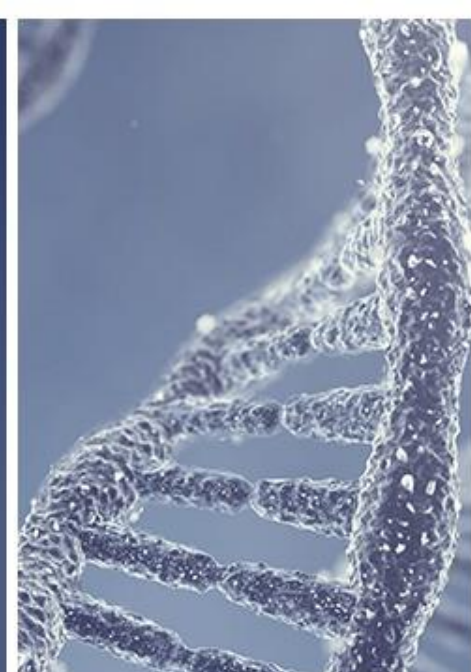


RT-PCR - reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction

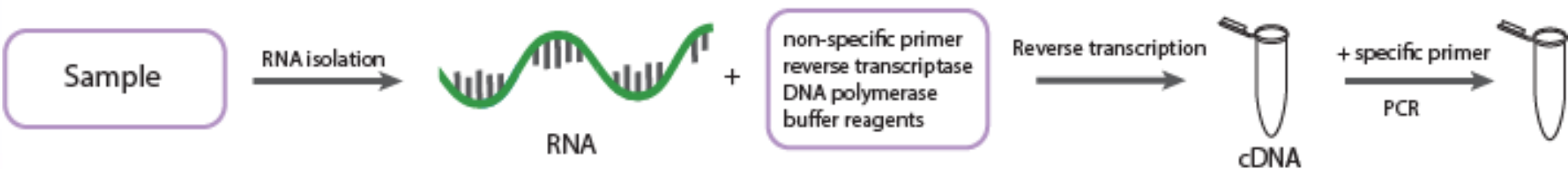
OneStep RT-PCR

TwoStep RT-PCR

1. Reverzna transkripcija
2. Amplifikacija



One-step RT-PCR



Two-step RT-PCR



Real-time PCR (qPCR)

Real-time PCR

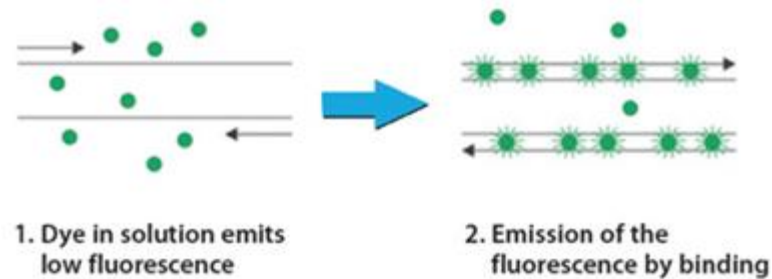
- Real-time PCR je modifikovni konvencionalni PCR koji omogućava praćenje amplifikacije (akumulacije amplifikata) u „real time“, odnosno tokom svakog ciklusa i amplifikacije.
 - Real-time PCR pruža kvalitativne rezultate (prisustvo ili odsustvo sekvence), kao i kvantitativne rezultate (broj kopija DNK).
 - Visoka specifičnost i osetljivost (100 puta osetljivija od end point-PCR)
- **Reakciona smeša za real-time PCR reakciju sadrži :**
- DNK polimerazu
 - dNTP
 - par prajmera (forward & reverse)
 - Mg²⁺, pufer
 - **PROBU** ili
 - **SYBER GREEN DYE**



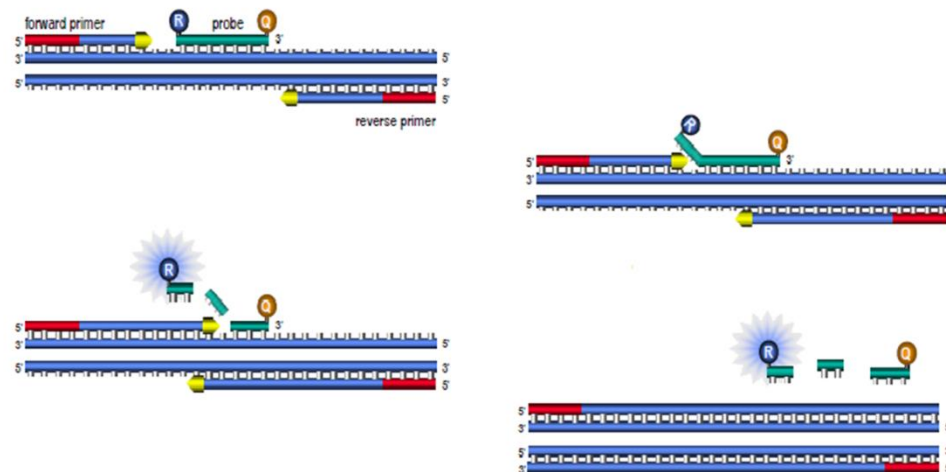
Kako real-time PCR radi?

- Razvijene su dve različite real-time PCR tehnologije:

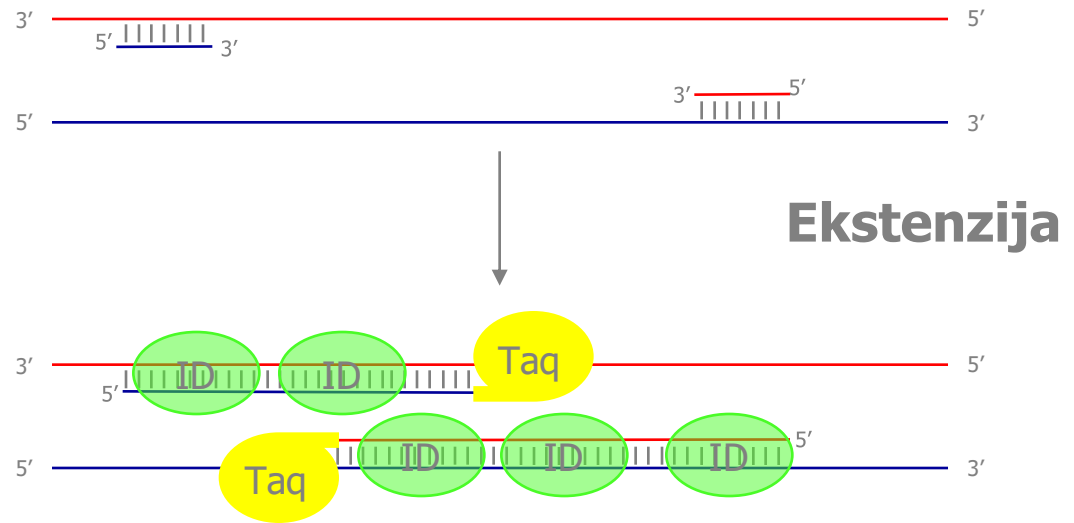
1. SYBR-Green[®] tehnologija



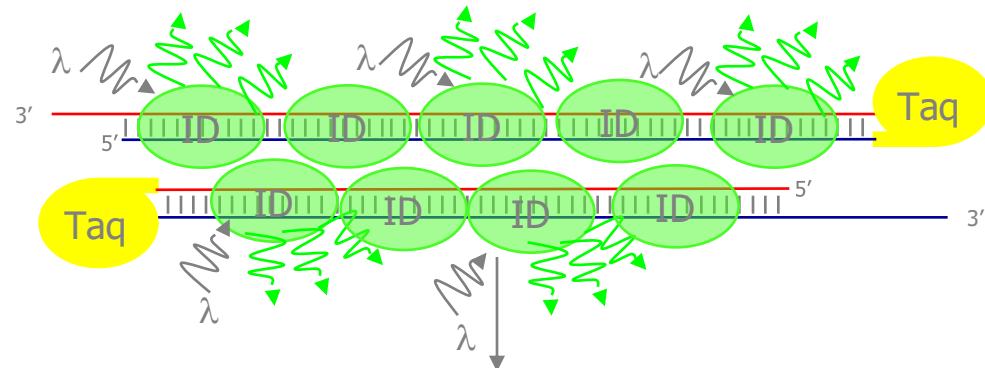
2. TaqMan[®] probe tehnologija



1. SYBR-Green® tehnologija



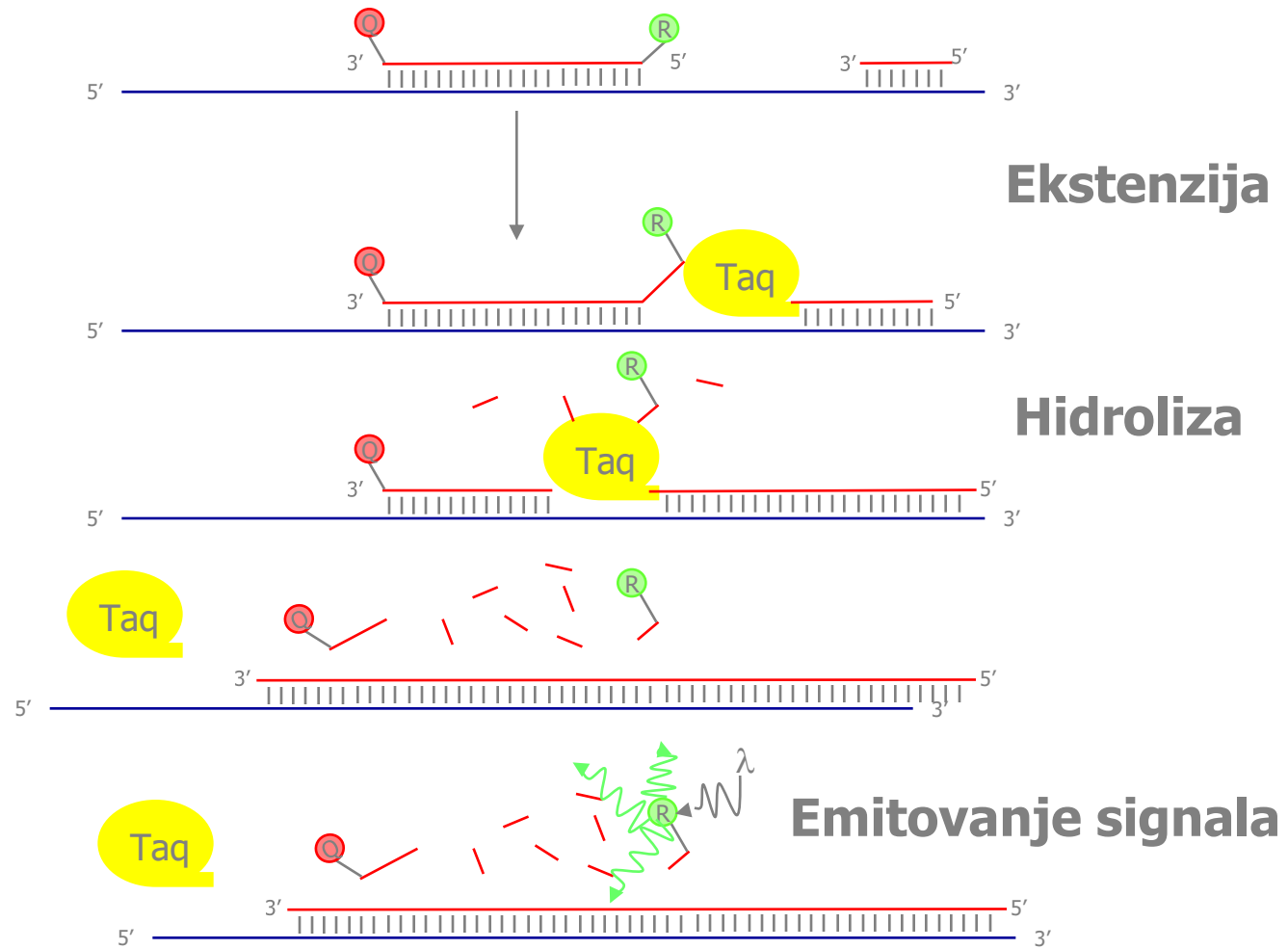
Vezivanje Syber green boje za dvolančanu strukturu

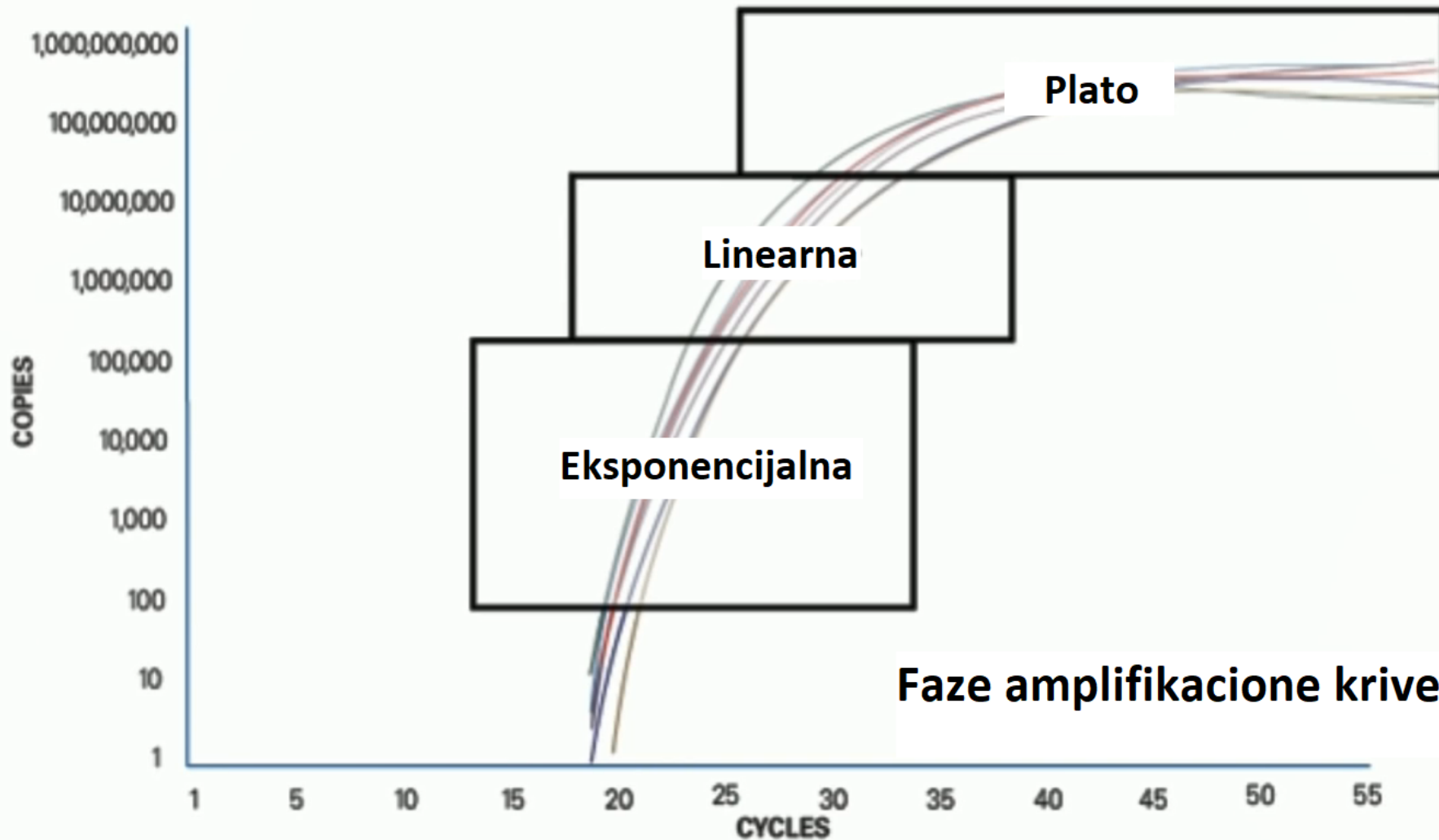


Emitovanje fluorescentnog signala

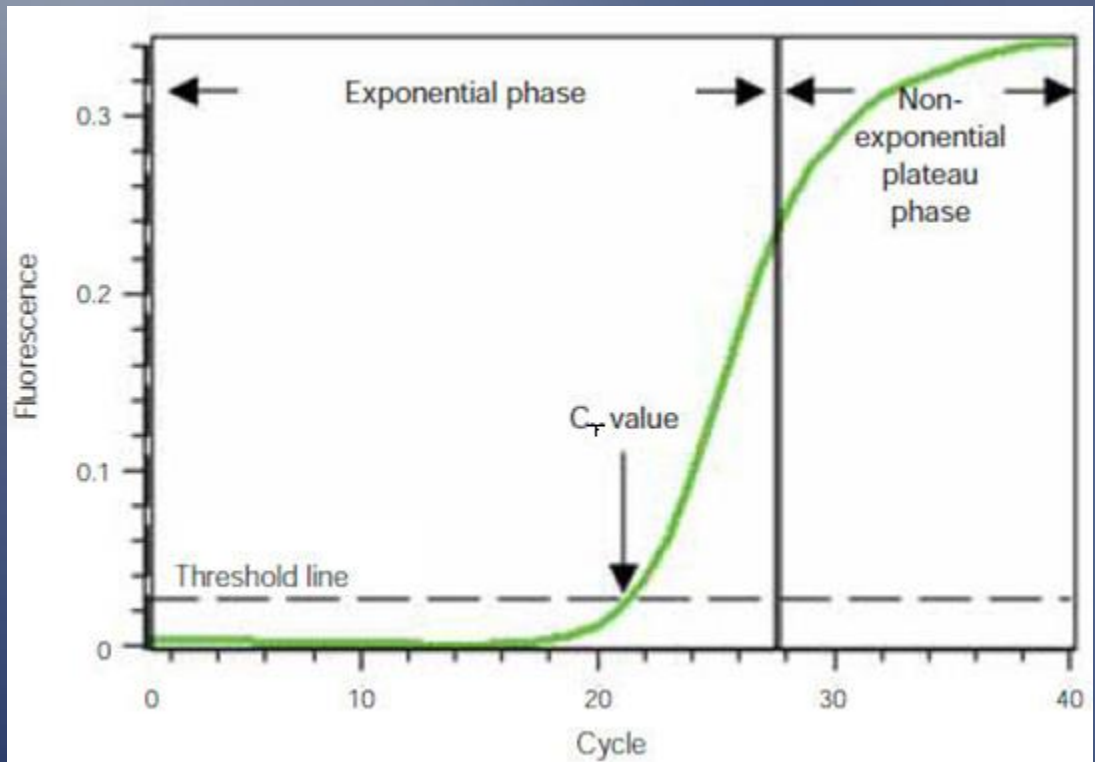
Kada se SYBER+DNK kompleks osvetljava sa svetlošću 490nm, on fluorescira na 520nm

2. TaqMan[®] probe tehnologija





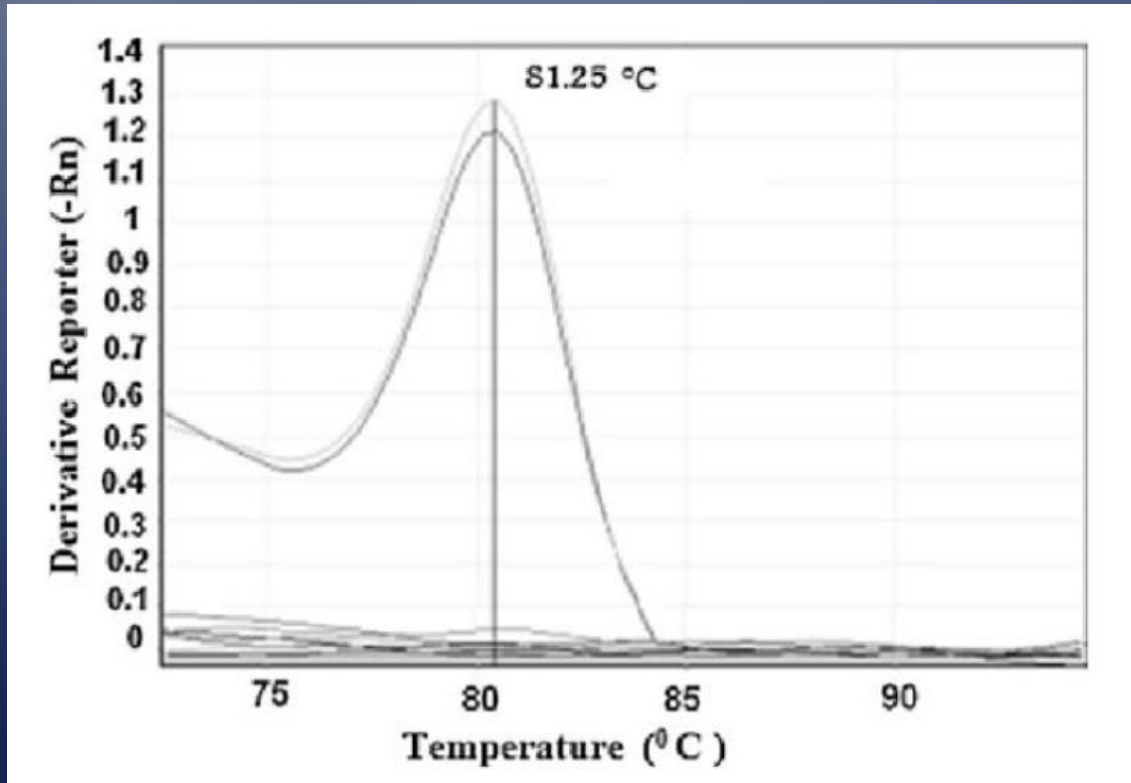
Amplifikaciona kriva

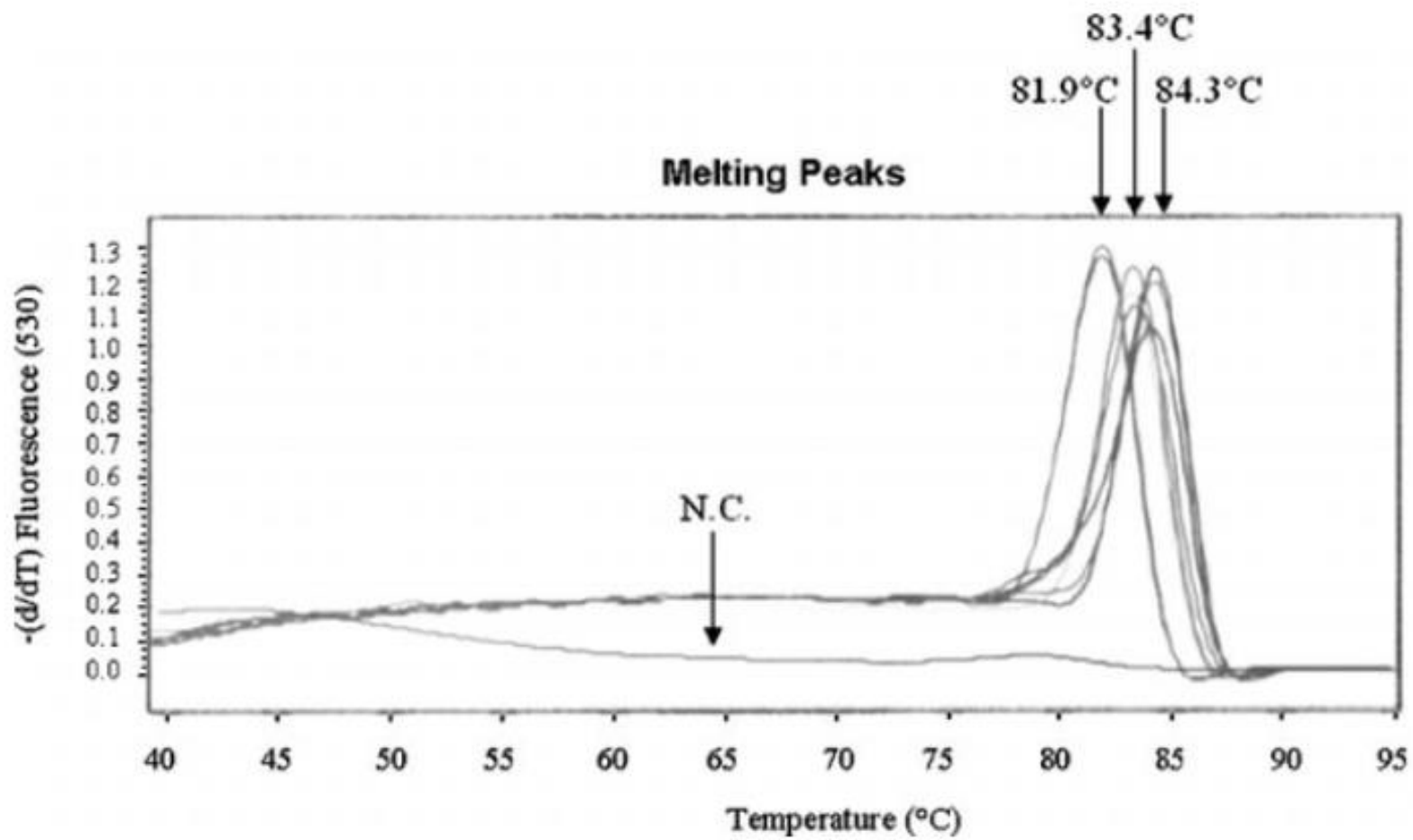


Ct vrednost definiše broj ciklusa kada amplifikaciona kriva preseče threshold.

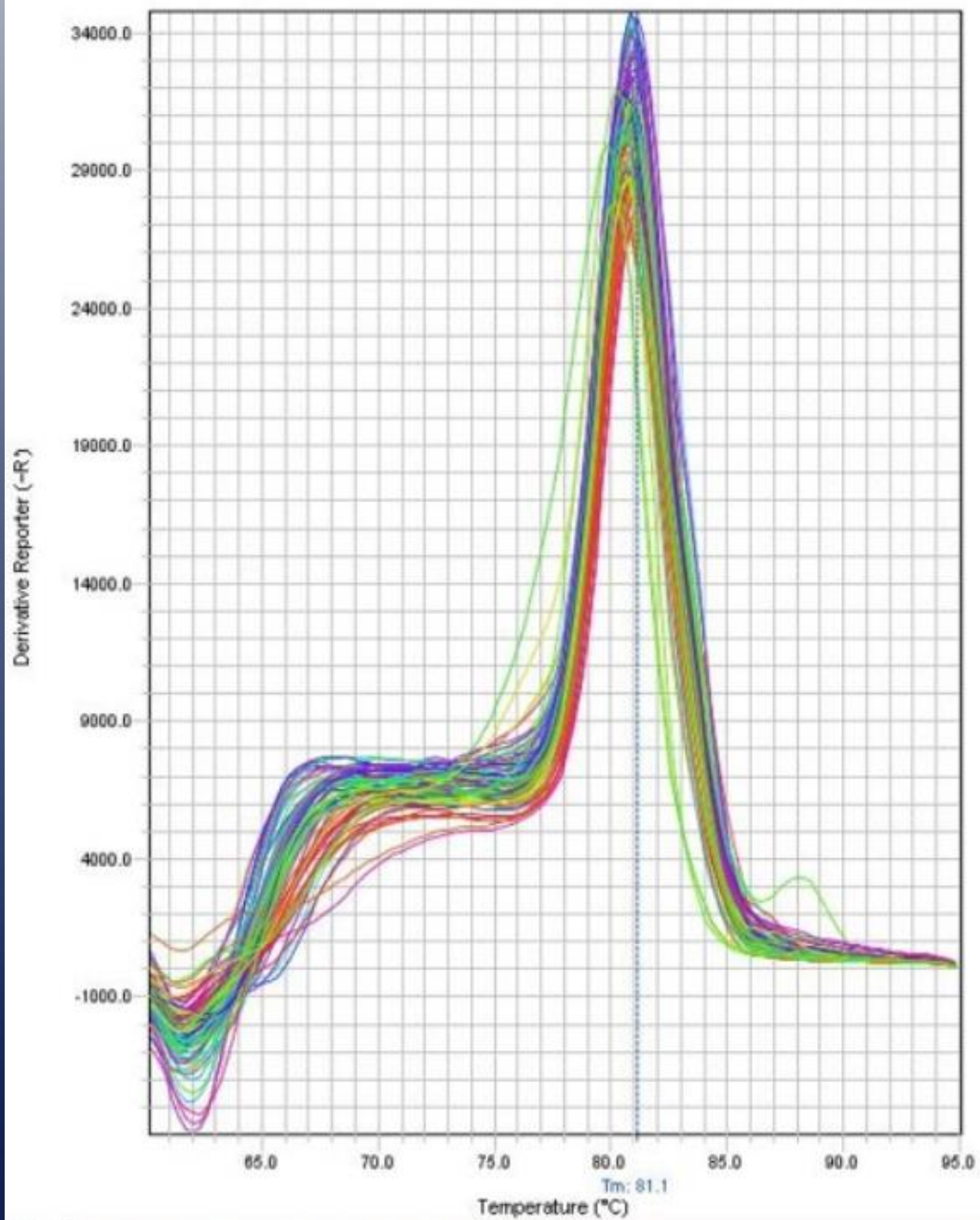


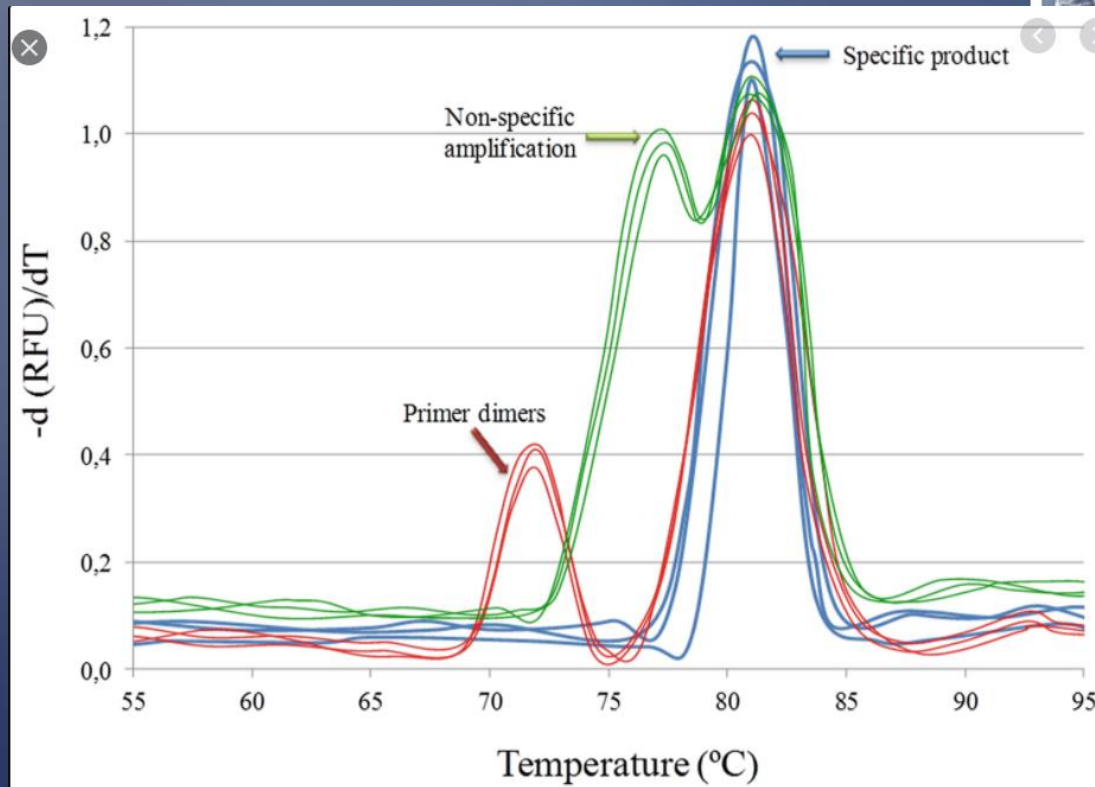
Melting curve

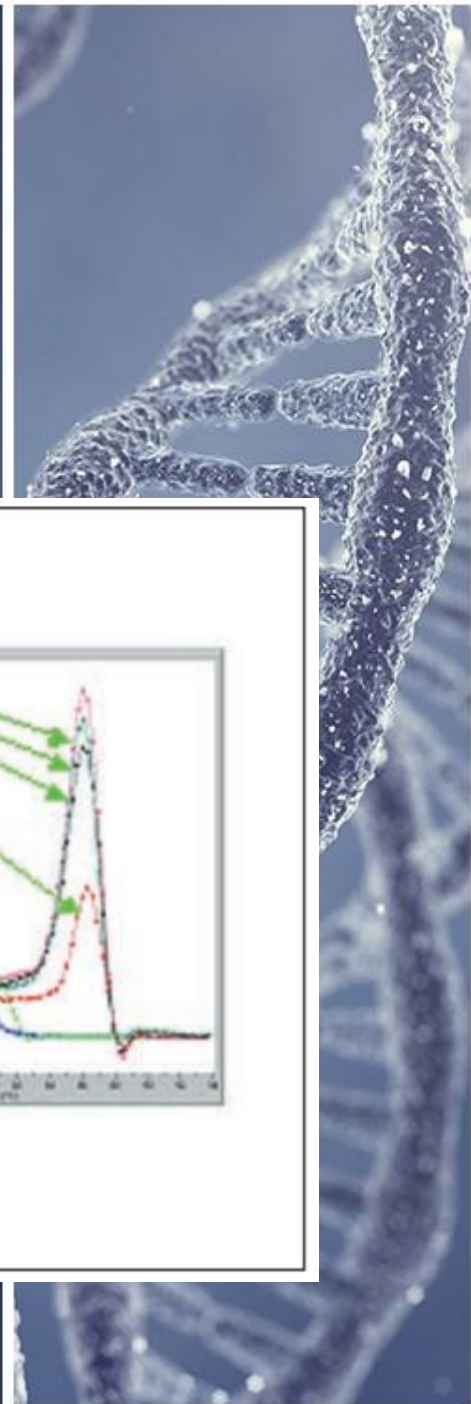




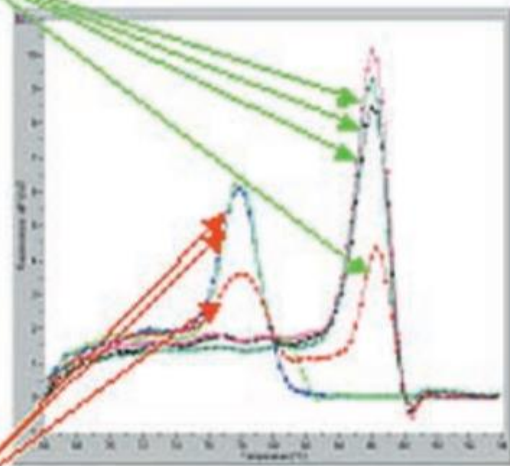
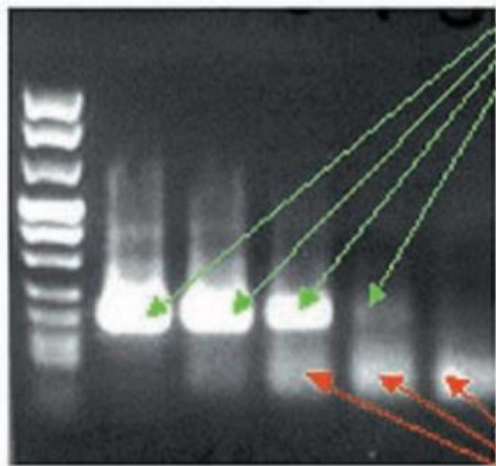
Melt Curve





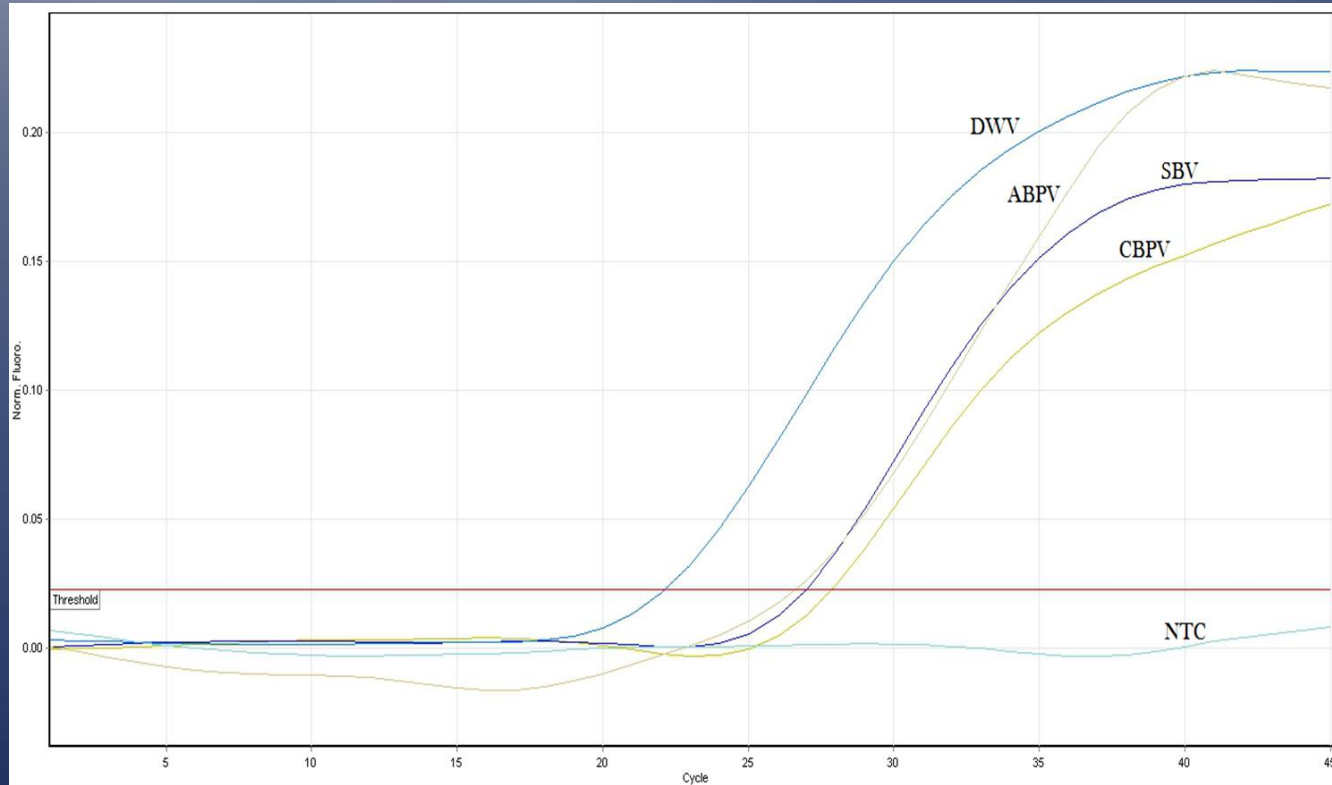


Amplification Product

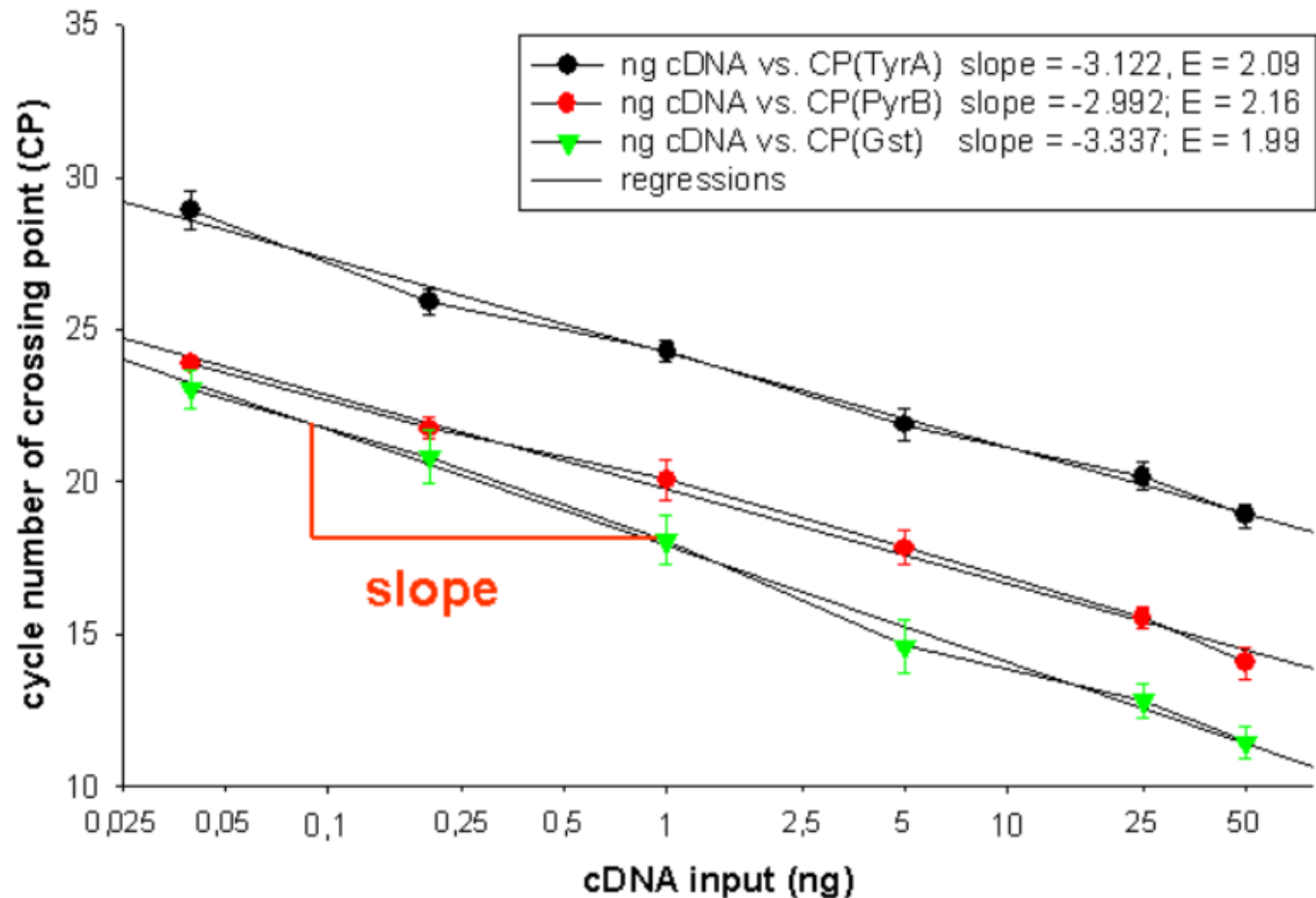


Primer Dimer

Naši rezultati



Calculation of real-time PCR efficiency



Kvantifikacija

Kvantifikacija pomoću real-time PCR

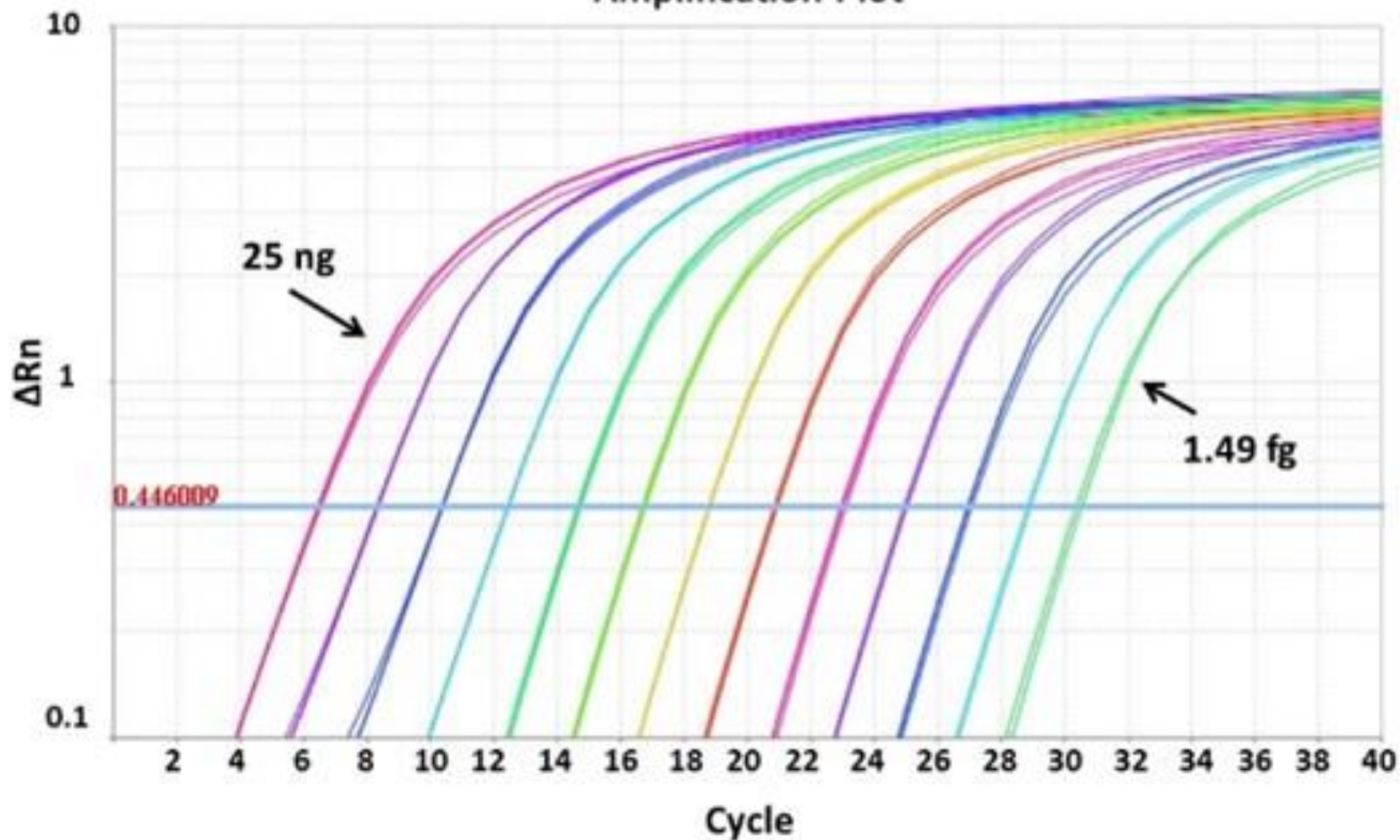
Apsolutna
kvantifikacija

Relativna
kvantifikacija



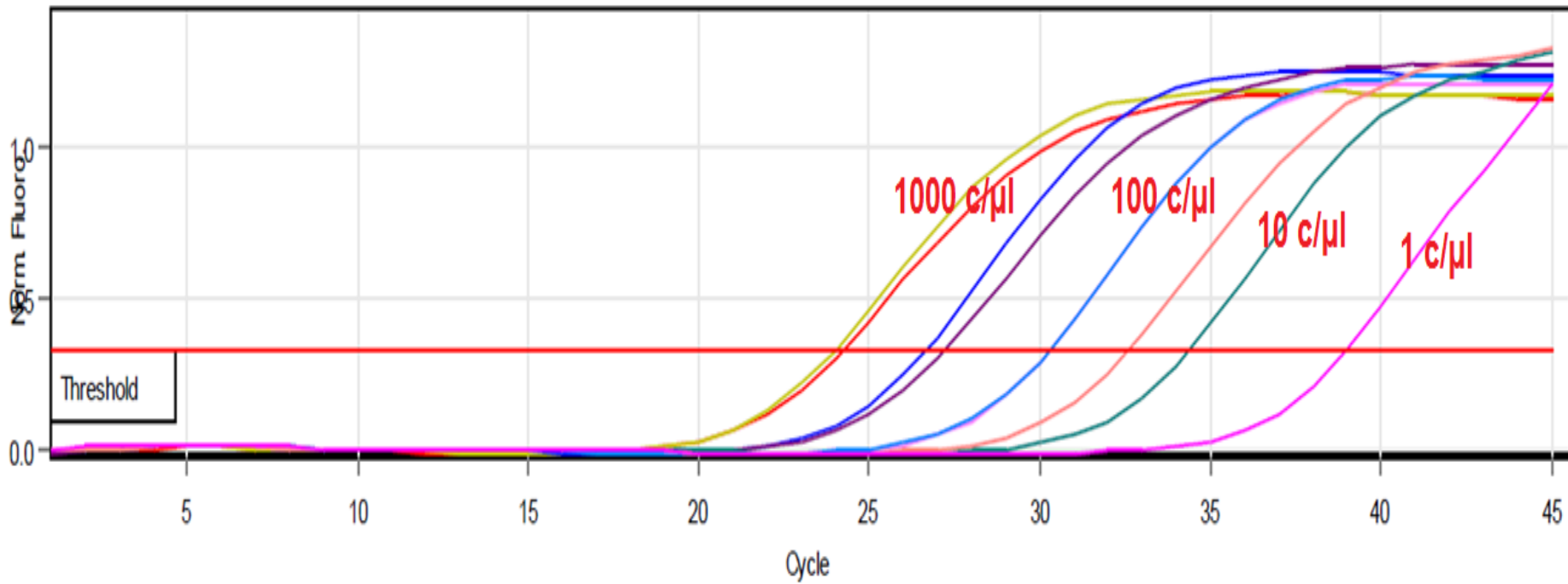
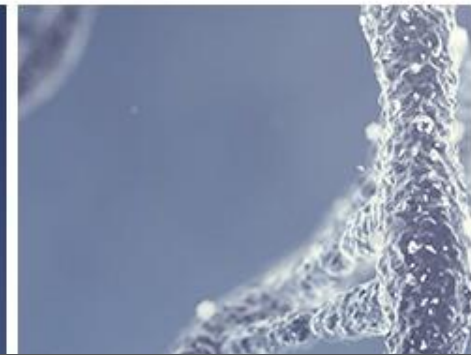
APSOLUTNA KVANTIFIKACIJA

Amplification Plot

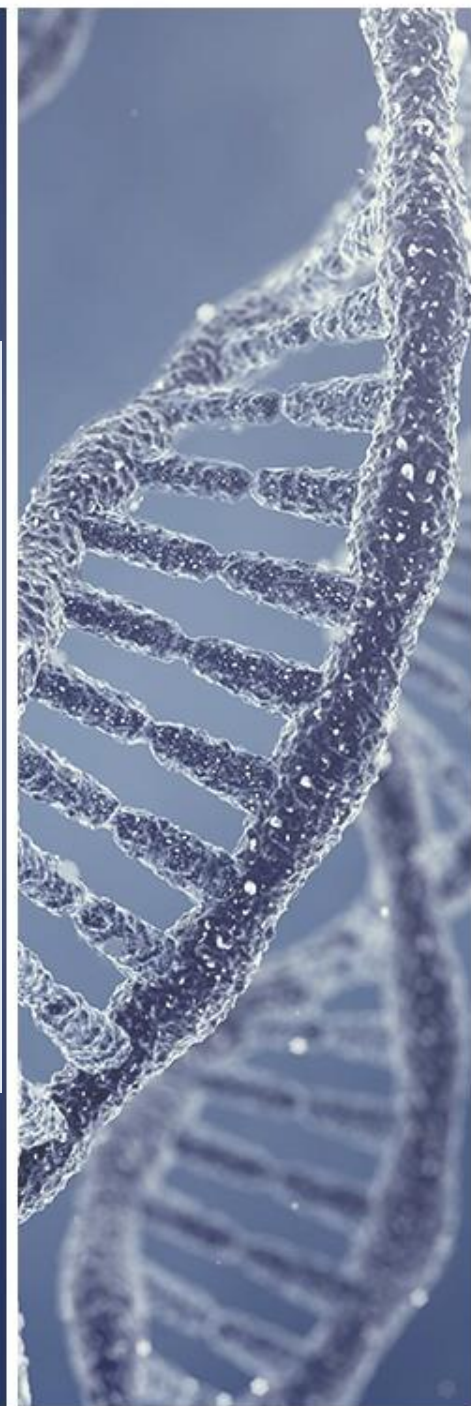
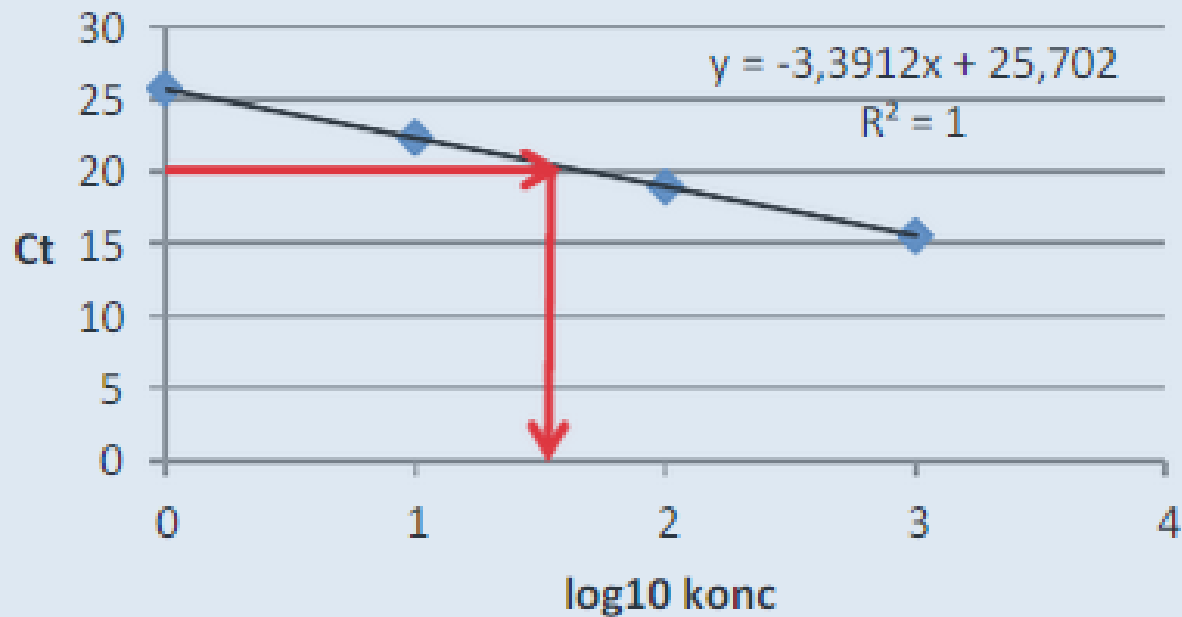


Razblazenja od 25 nanograma do 1,49 femtograma (10^{-15} gram).

APSOLUTNA KVANTIFIKACIJA



APSOLUTNA KVANTIFIKACIJA



Taric, E., Glavinic, U., Stevanovic, J., Vejnovic, B., Aleksic, N., Dimitrijevic, V. and Stanimirovic, Z., 2019. Occurrence of honey bee (*Apis mellifera* L.) pathogens in commercial and traditional hives. *Journal of Apicultural Research*, 58(3), pp.433-443.

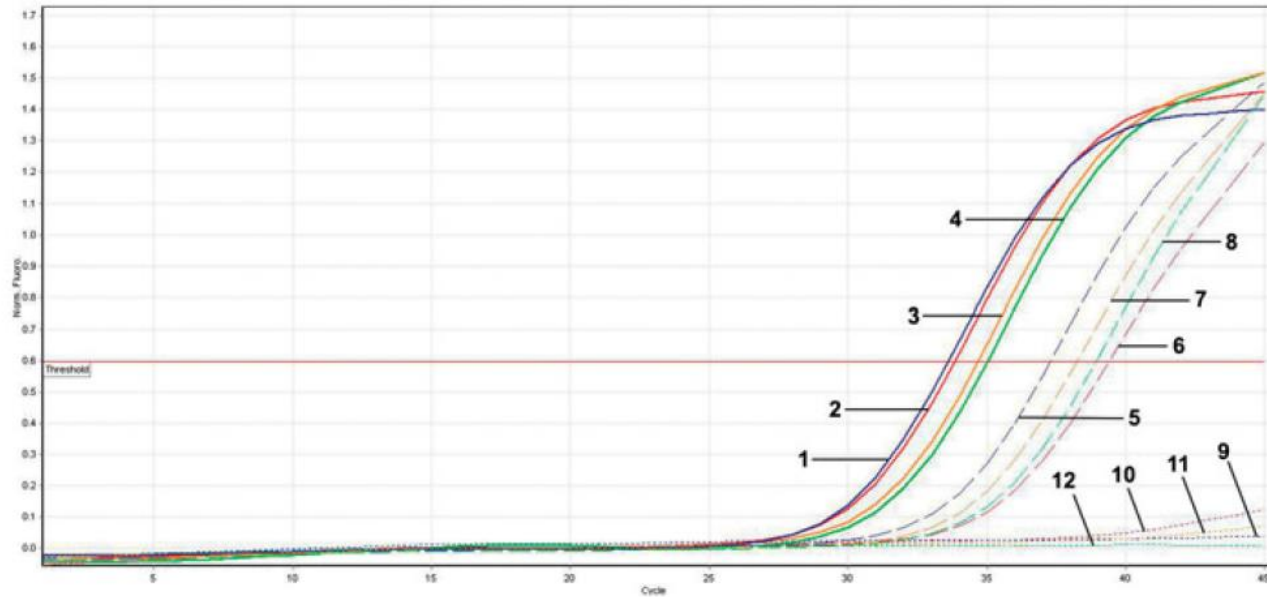
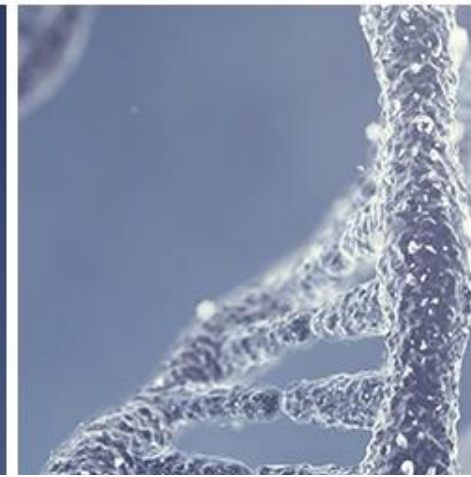
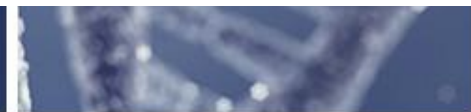
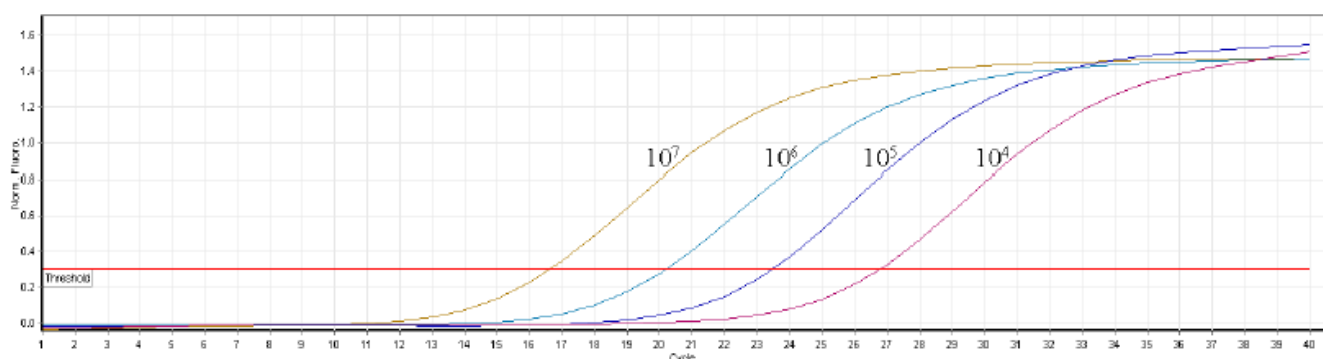
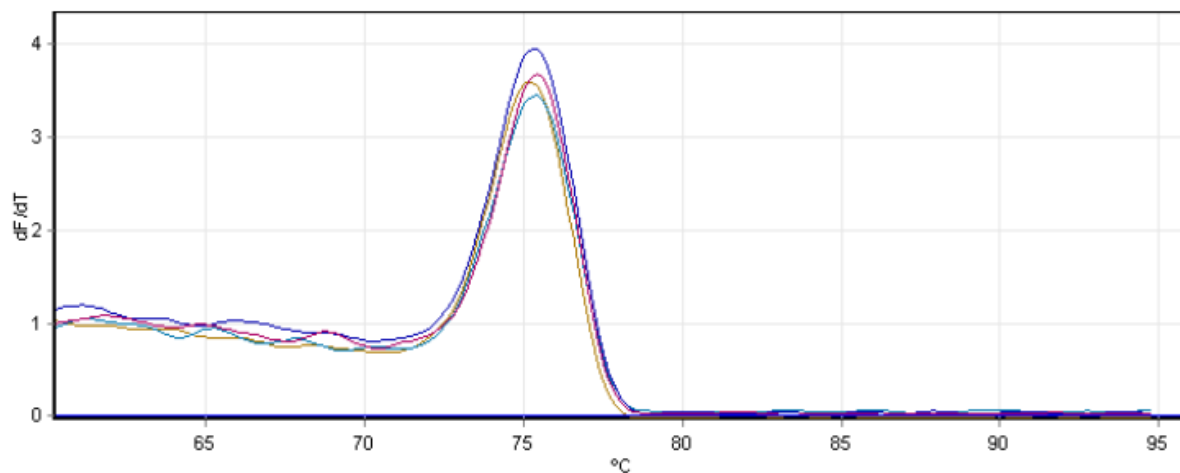


Figure 3. Amplification plots following real-time PCR demonstrating the detection of viruses in adult bees. Lines 1–4 – positive controls: (1) Blue line – for ABPV; (2) Red line – for CBPV; (3) Orange line – for DWV; (4) Green line – for SBV; Dashed lines (5–8) – samples, correspondingly. Dotted lines (9–12) – negative controls, correspondingly. Single replicates are shown for clarity.





Slika 7. Real-time PCR fluorescentnih kriva standarda za *L. passim*. Standardi su dodati u serijskim razblaženjima od 1×10^7 do 1×10^4 plazmidne DNK, što rezultuje u 1×10^7 do 1×10^4 kopija po μl .



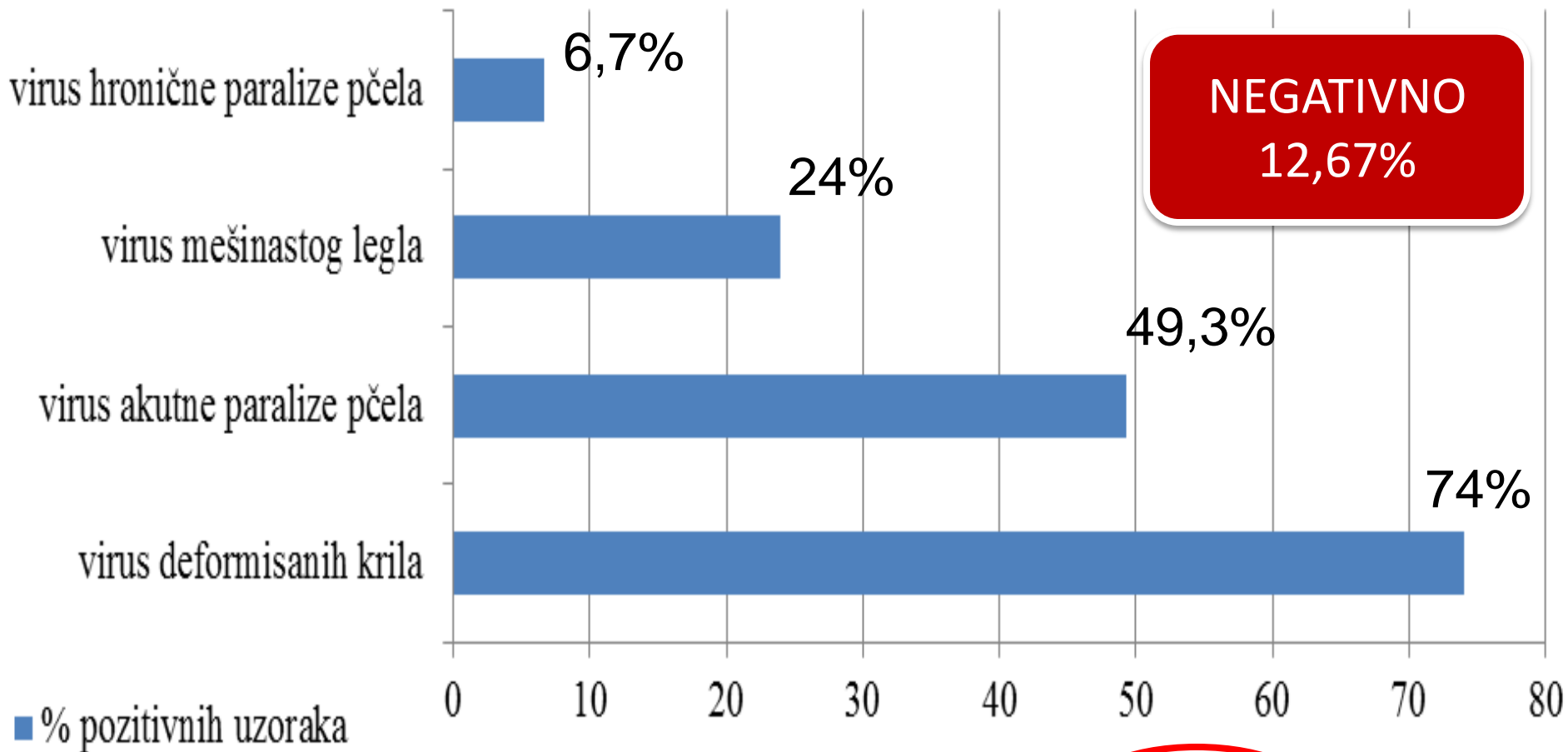
Slika 8. Topljenje (melting) produkata sa temperaturom u rasponu od 60 do 95°C, sa brzinom grejanja od 0,5°C po sekundi i konstantnim beleženjem nivoa fluorescencije



Naši primeri upotrebe real time PCR za apsolutnu kvantifikaciju

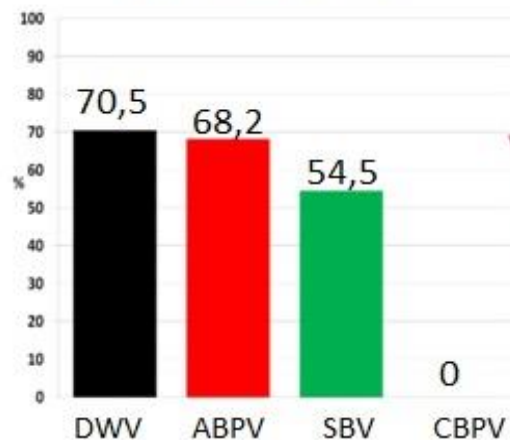
Naziv projekta:

**MOLEKULARNO-GENETIČKA DETEKCIJA I
IDENTIFIKACIJA UZROČNIKA VIRUSNIH I
MIKROSPORIDIJALNIH INFEKCIJA
ZASTUPLJENIH KOD PČELINJIH DRUŠTAVA NA
TERITORIJI SRBIJE**

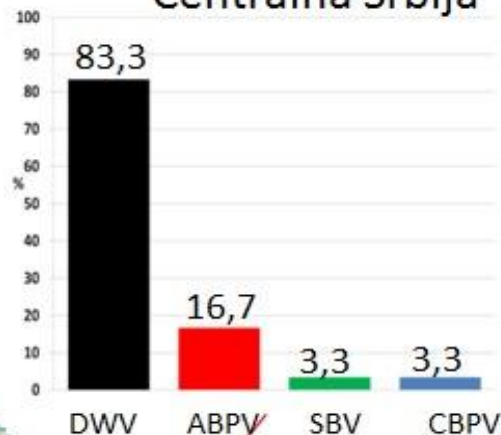


131 pozitivan uzorak → 87,33%

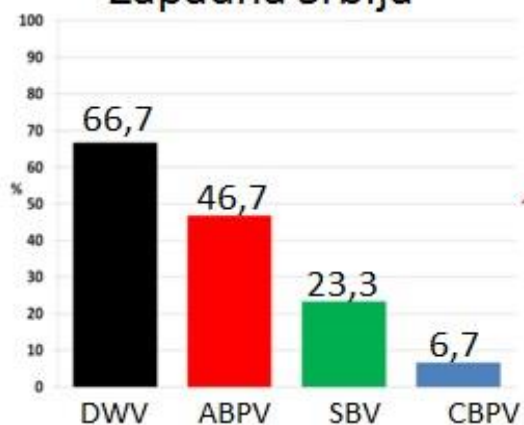
Severna Srbija



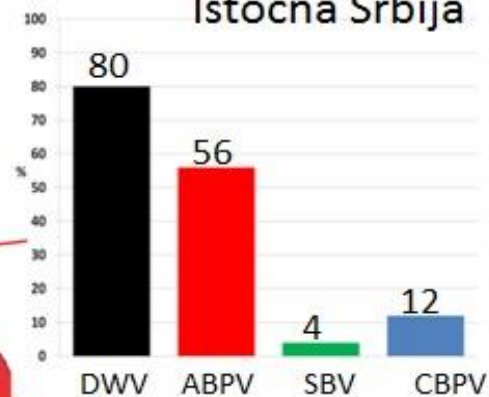
Centralna Srbija



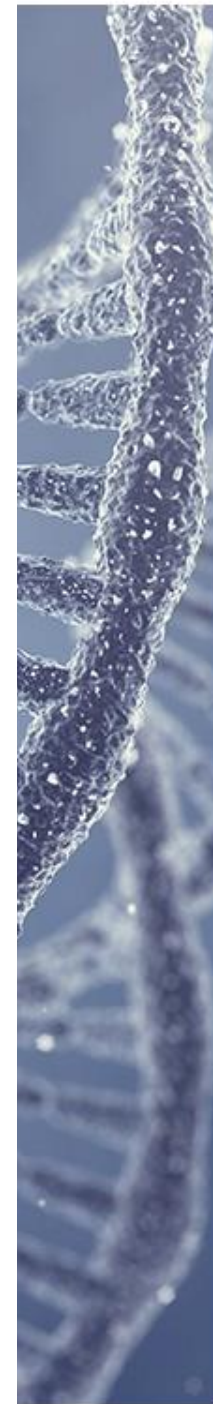
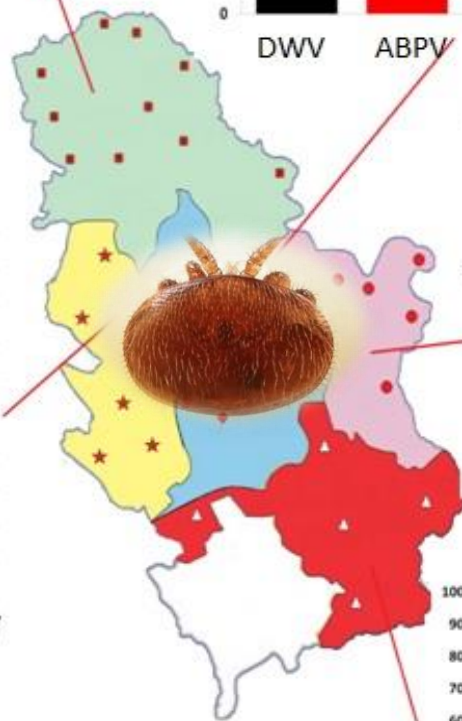
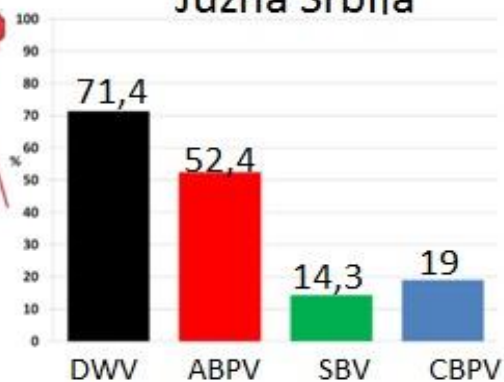
Zapadna Srbija



Istočna Srbija

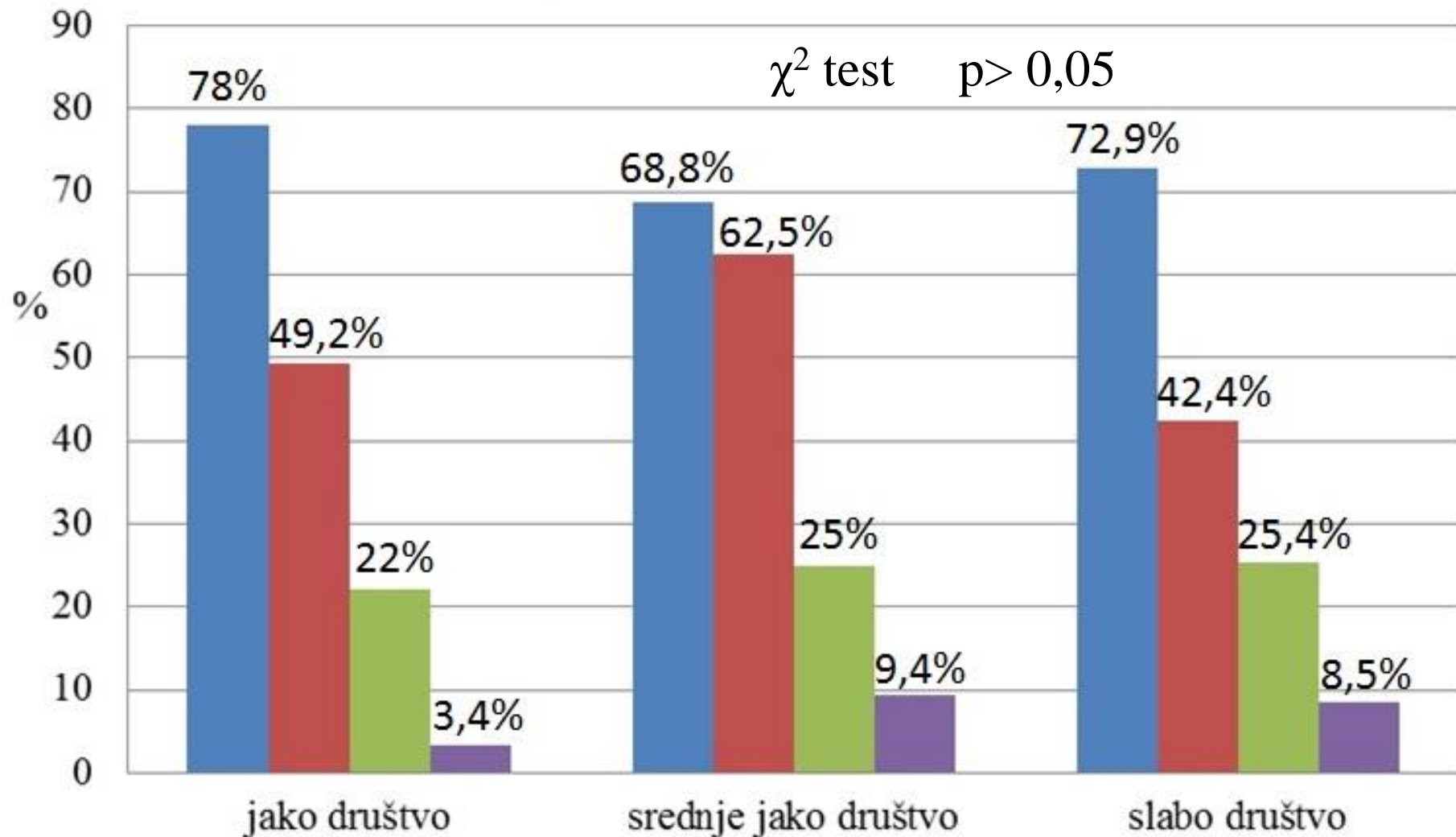


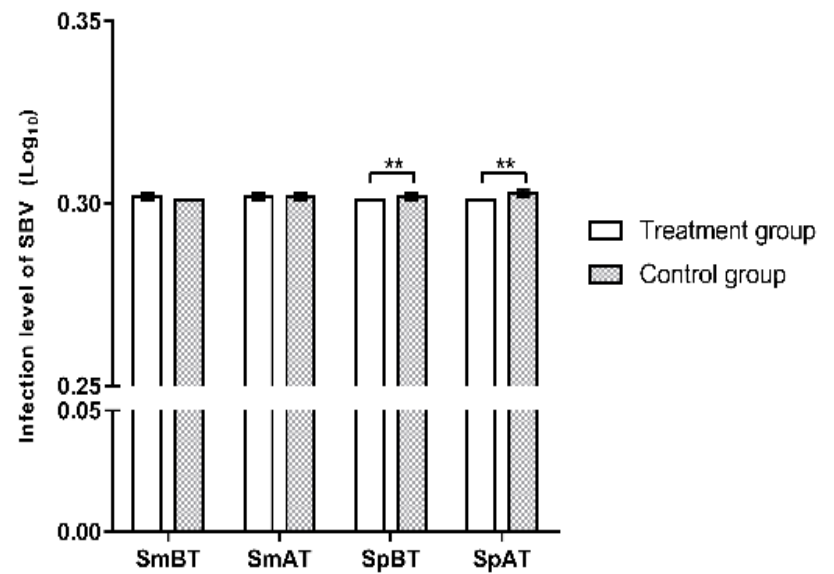
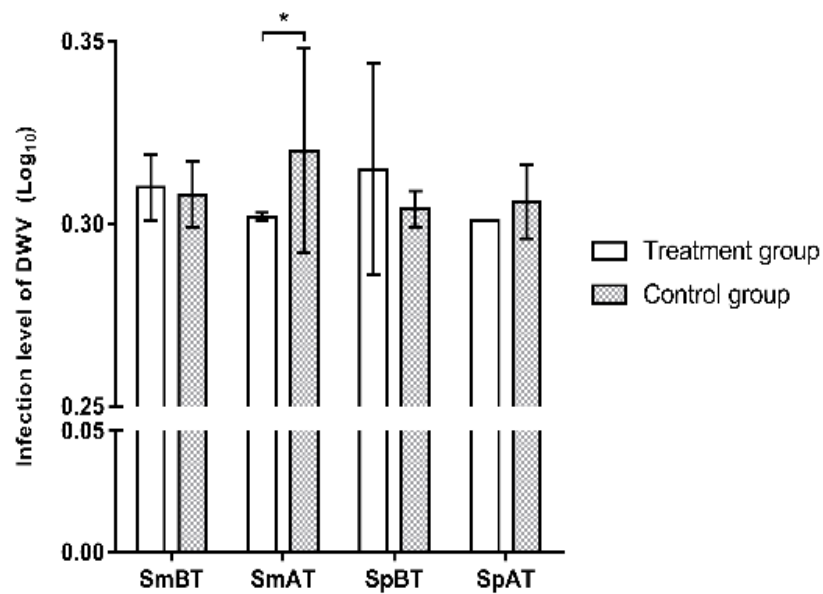
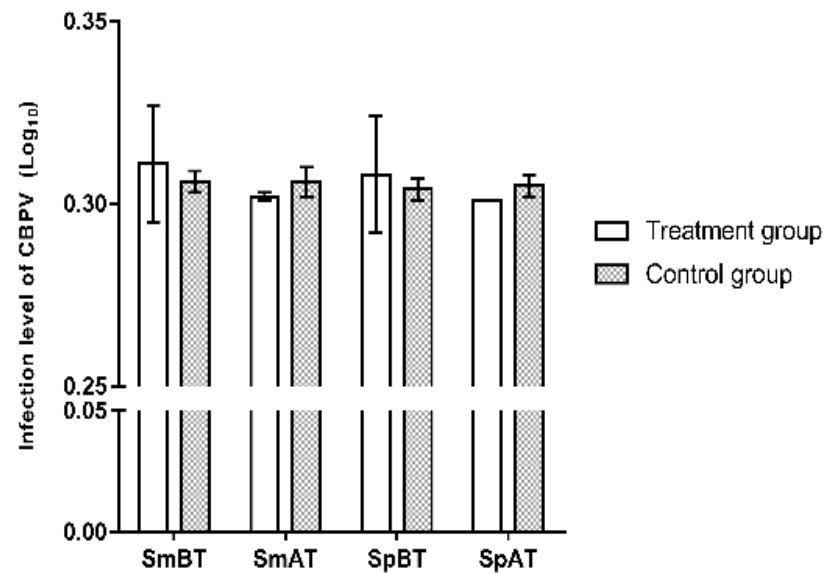
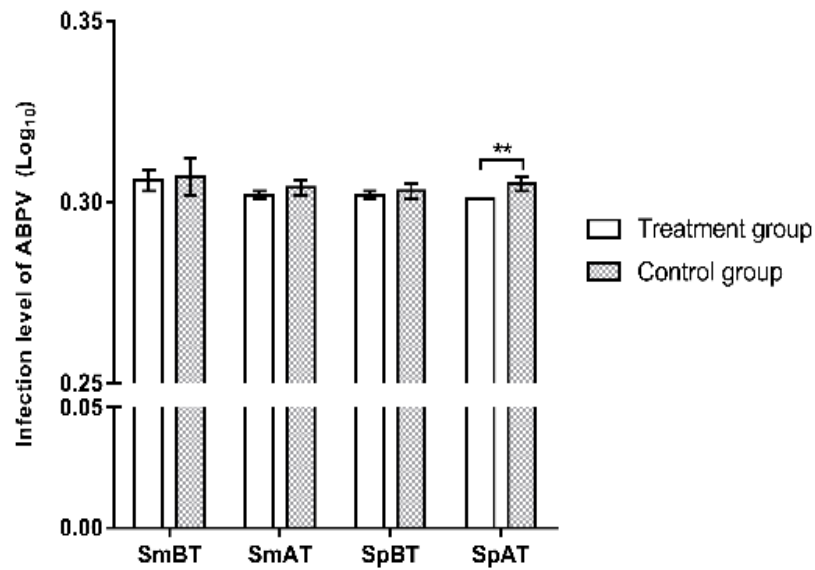
Južna Srbija



■ virus deformisanih krila
■ virus mešinastog legla

■ virus akutne paralize pčela
■ virus hronične paralize pčela





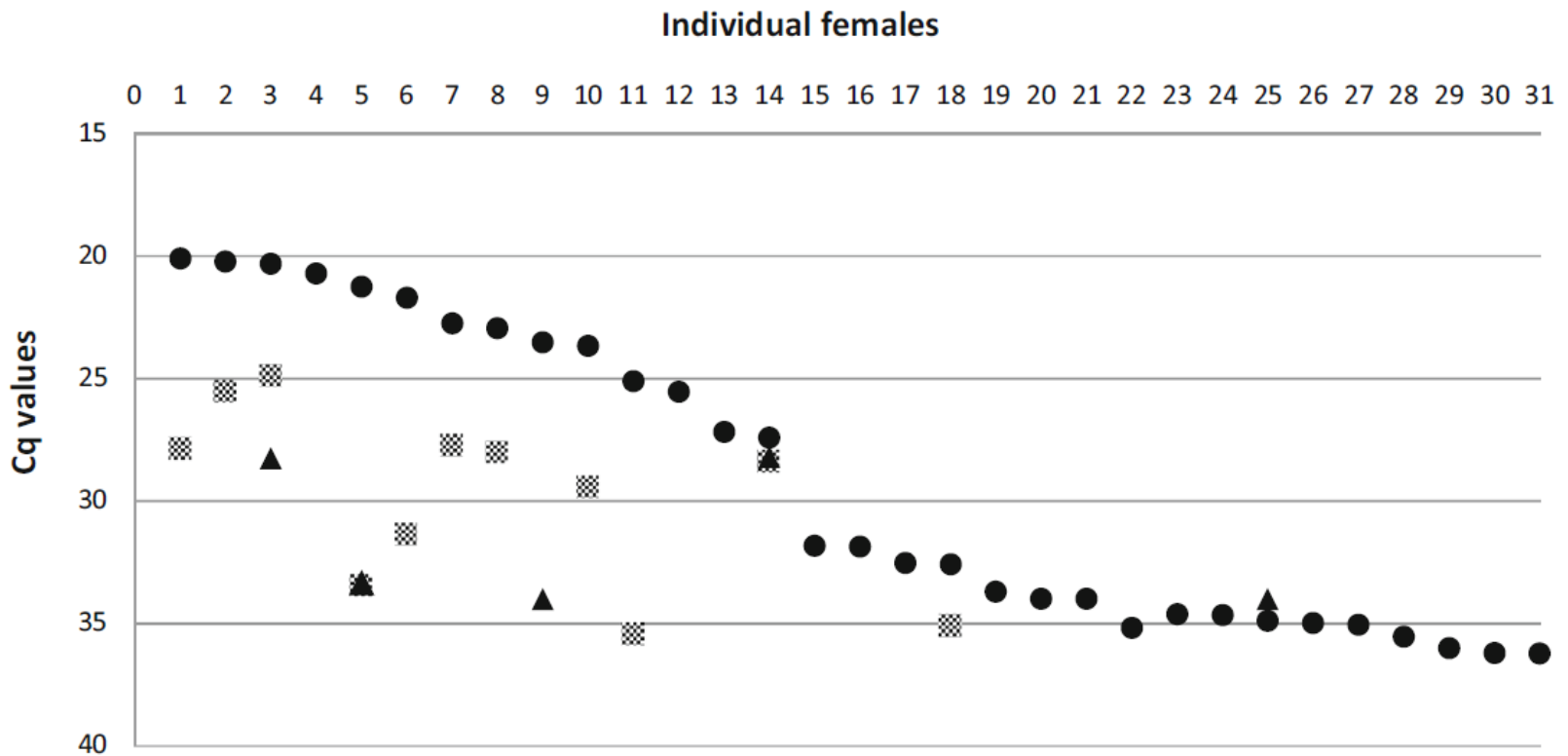


Fig. Viral RNA loads (Cq) of Individual females females orally fed with WNV NY99. Data are given for infection (data from bdomens, filled circles), dissemination (legs and wings, gray squares), and transmission (saliva, filled triangles). Females' progression number is reported as from the highest to the lowest viral RNA load in abdomens



Relativna kvantifikacija

- poređenje dva uzorka jedan u odnosu na drugi: npr - pre i posle tretmana lekovima ili tretirana lekvima i kontrola (koja nije tretirana)

$$\Delta Ct = Ct_{(GI)} - Ct_{(HK)}$$

$$\Delta\Delta Ct = \Delta Ct - \Delta Ct_{(calibrator)}$$

$$2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$$



Relativna kvantifikacija

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$$\Delta Ct = Ct_{(GI)} - Ct_{(HK)}$$

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$$2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$$





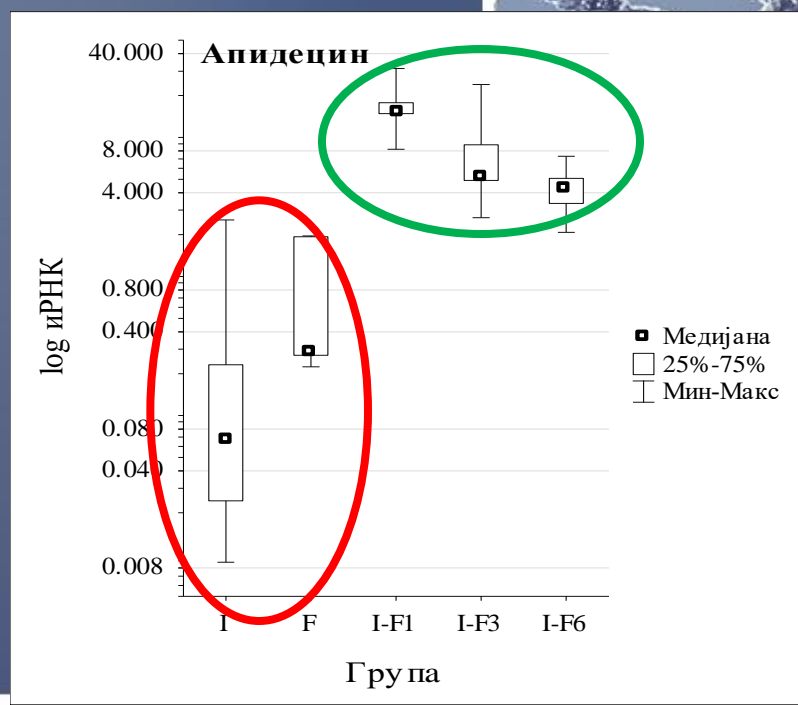
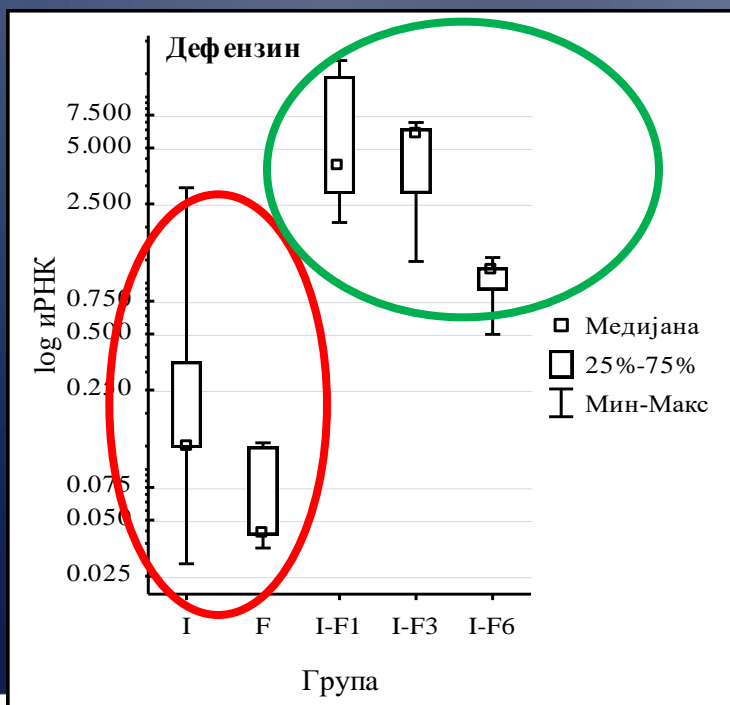
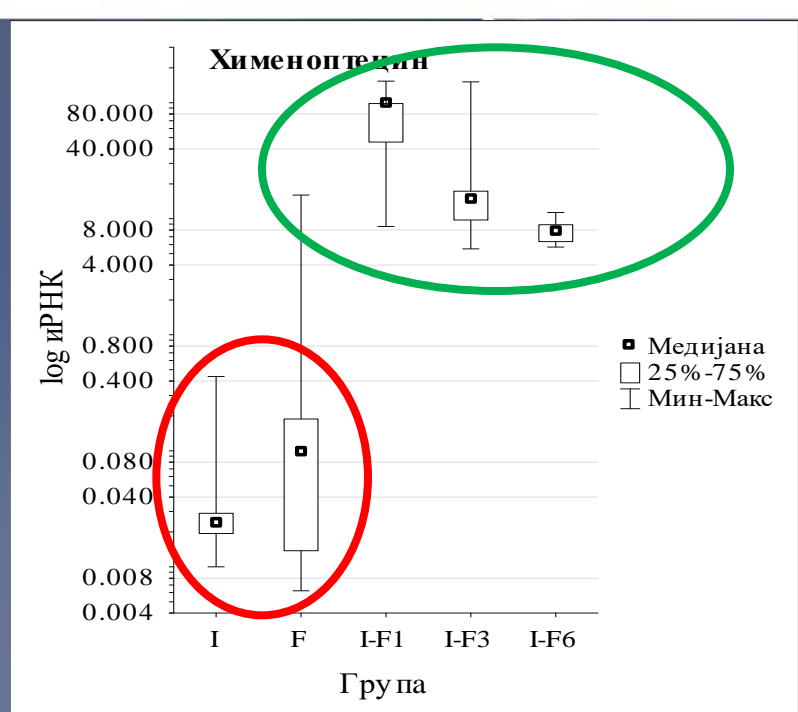
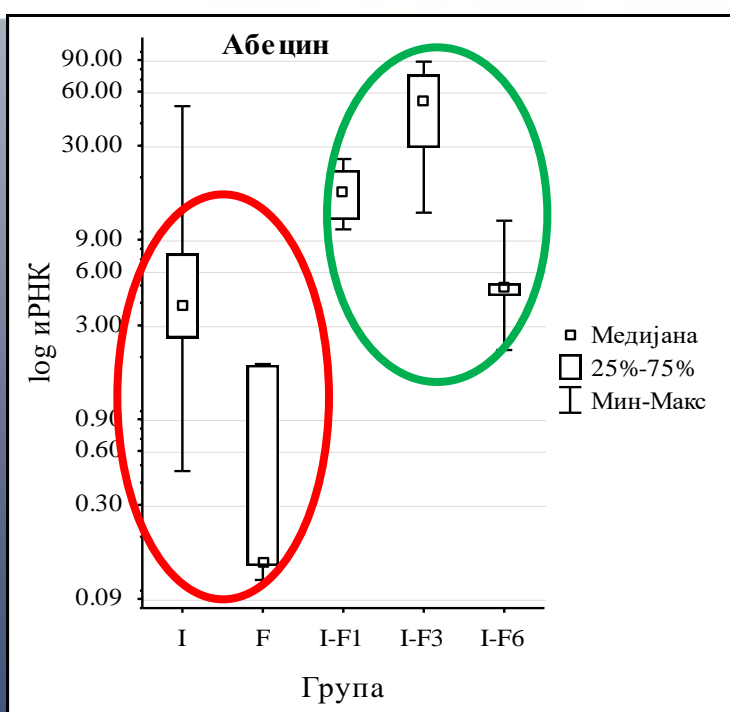
Naši primeri upotrebe real time PCR za relativnu kvantifikaciju

Naziv projekta:

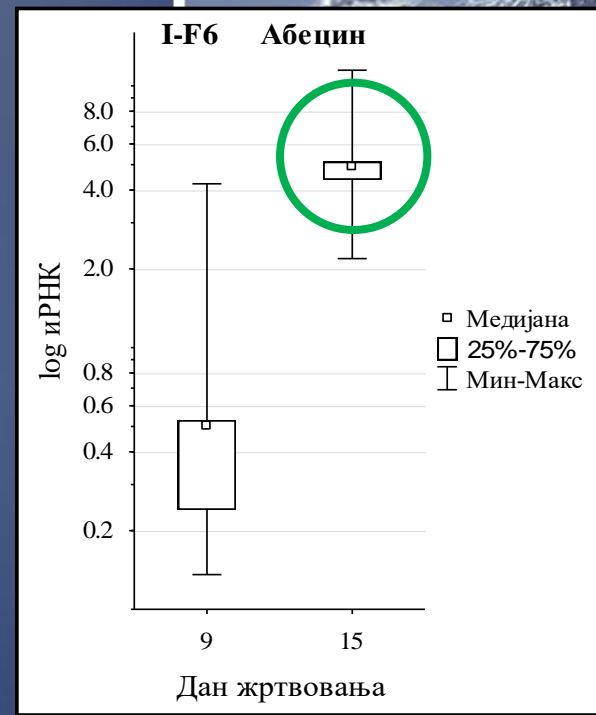
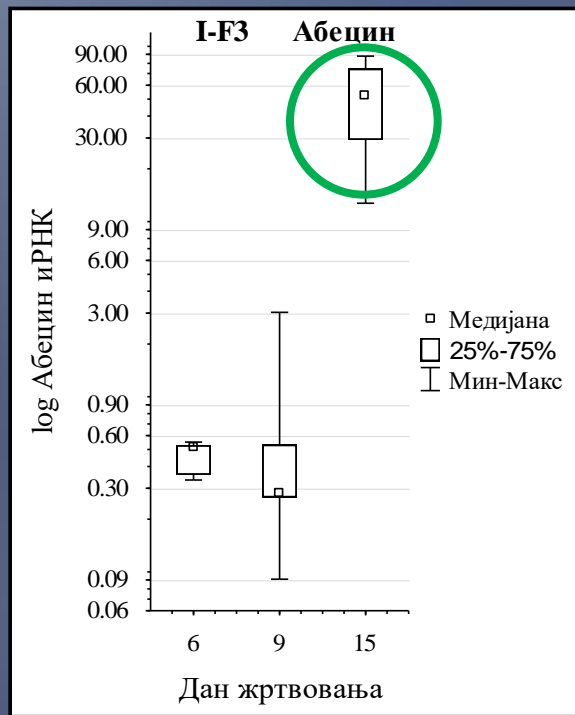
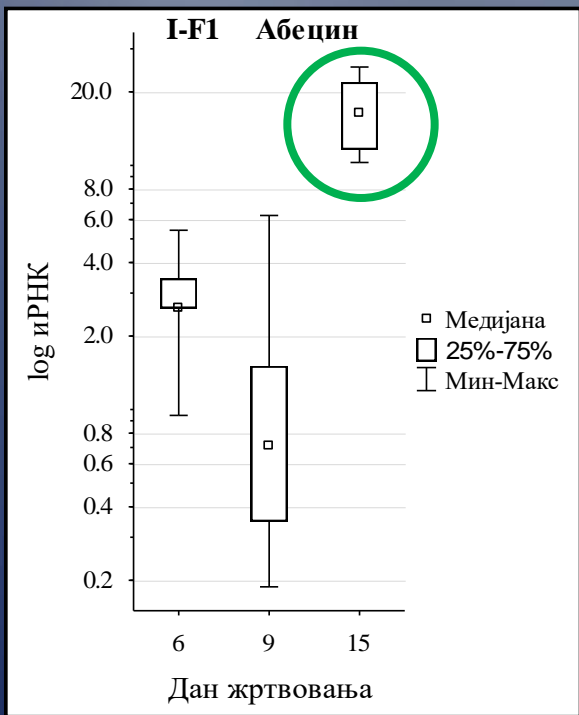
Ispitivanje uticaja različitih preparata na ekspresiju gena koji kodiraju imune peptide pčela (*Apis mellifera*) inficiranih mikrosporidijom *Nosema ceranae*

Експериментални дизајн

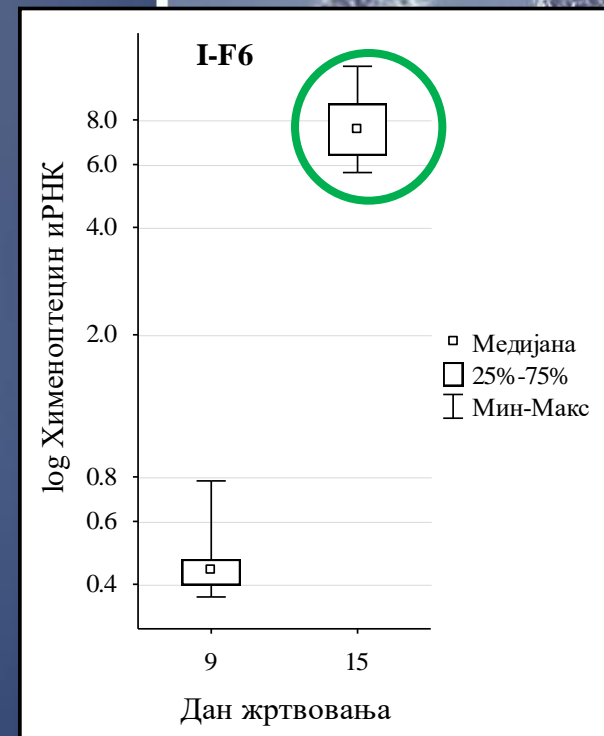
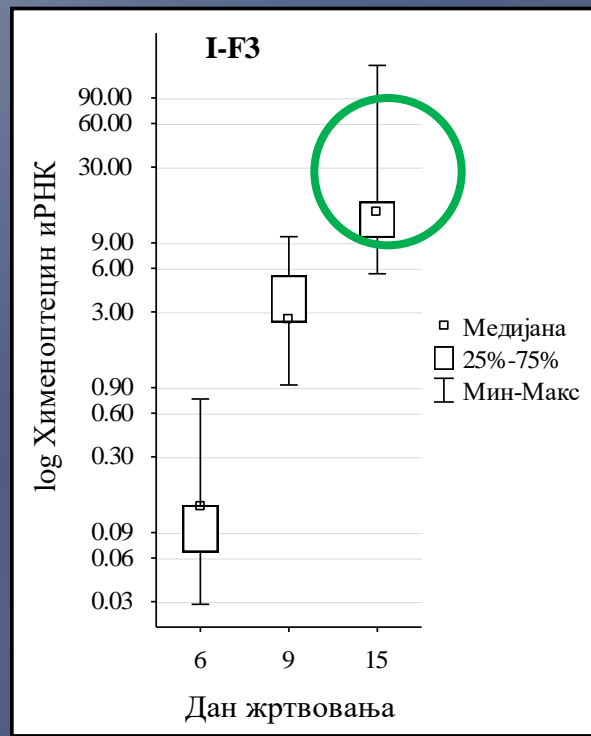
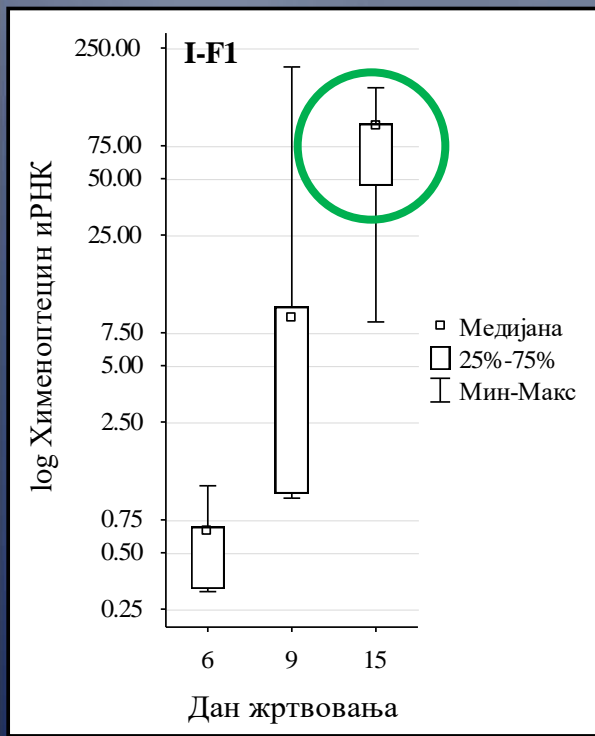
ГРУПА	Дан почетка третирања фумагилином (дан након излегања)	Заражавање спорама <i>N. ceranae</i> (дан након излегања)	Дан узорковања (дан након излегања)		
NI	-	-	6.	9.	15.
I	-	3.	6.	9.	15.
F	1.	-	6.	9.	15.
I-F1	1.	3.	6.	9.	15.
I-F3	3.	3.	6.	9.	15.
I-F6	6.	3.	-	9.	15.



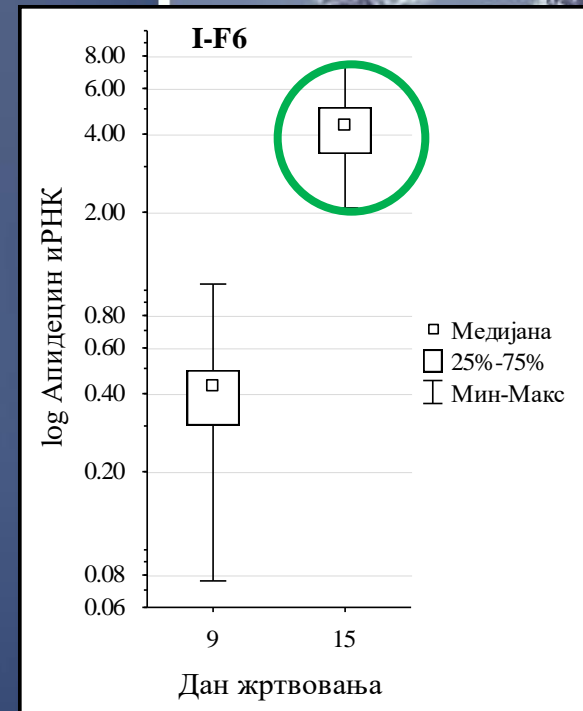
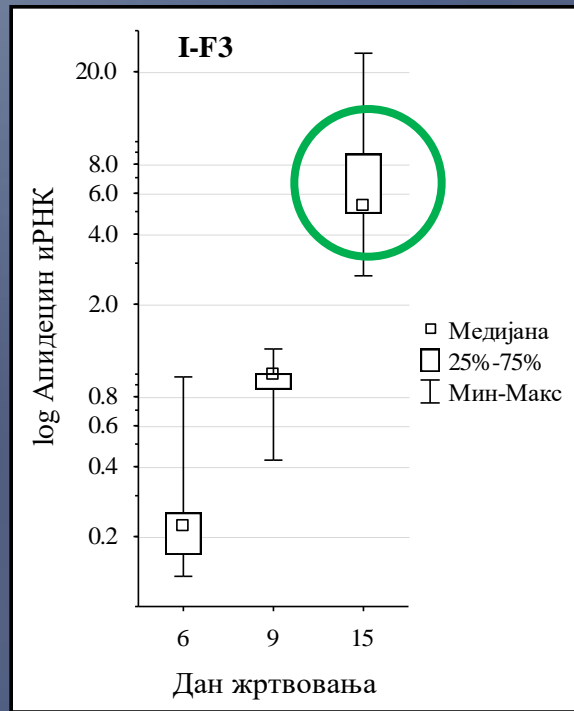
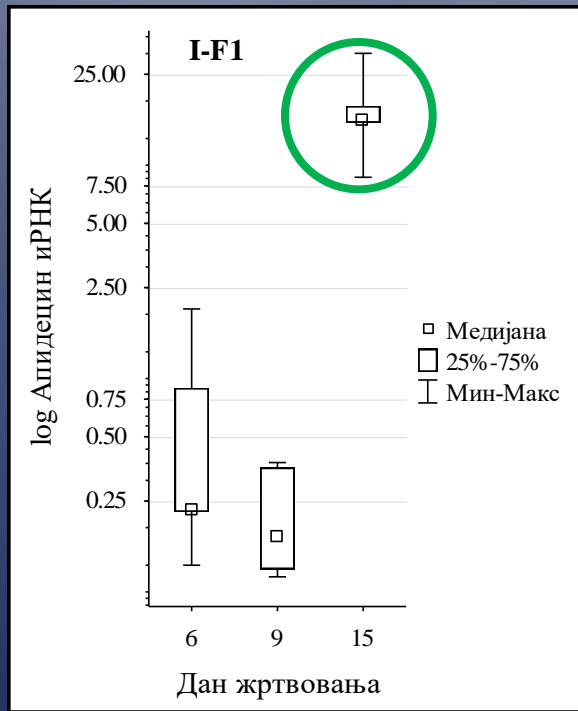
Нивои експресије гена за абецин током времена



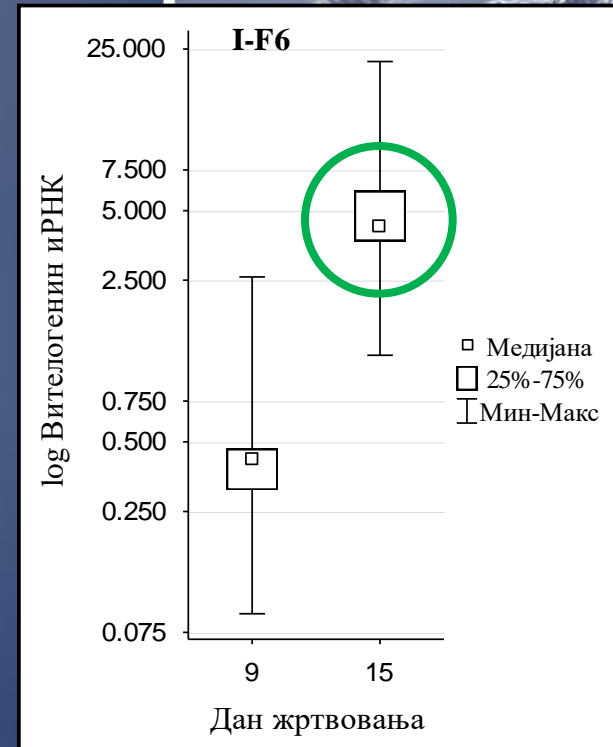
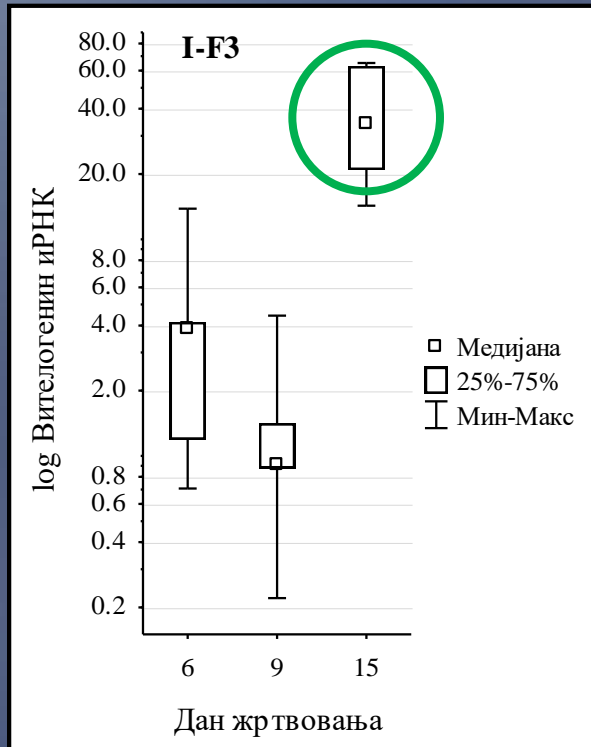
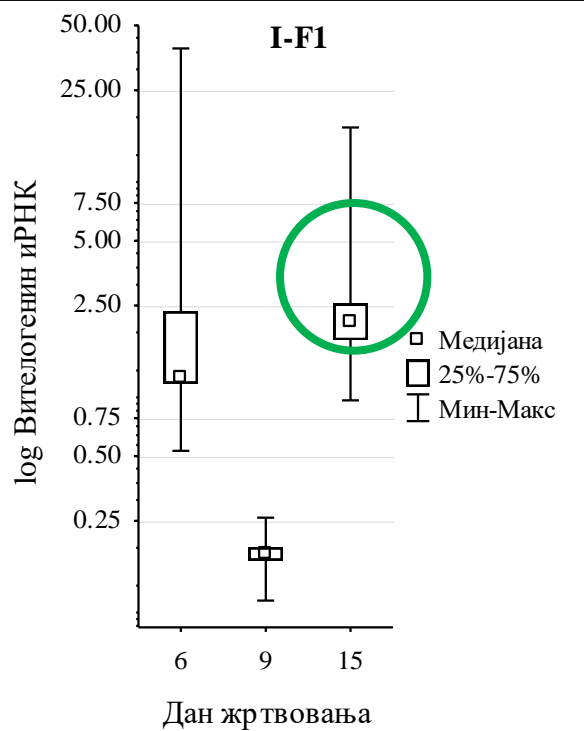
Нивои експресије гена за хименоптецин током времена



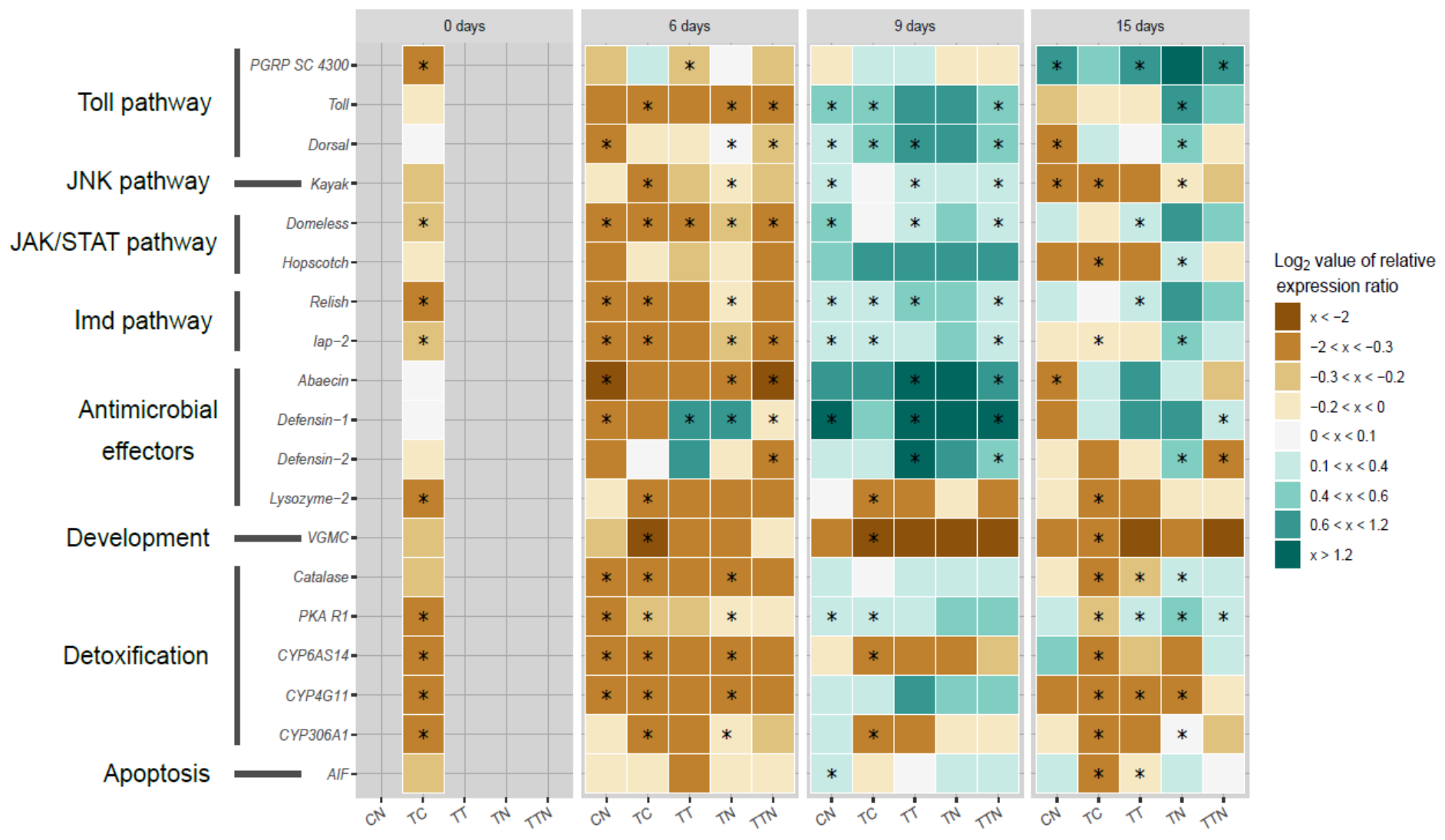
Нивои експресије гена за апидецин током времена



Нивои експресије гена за вителогенин током времена

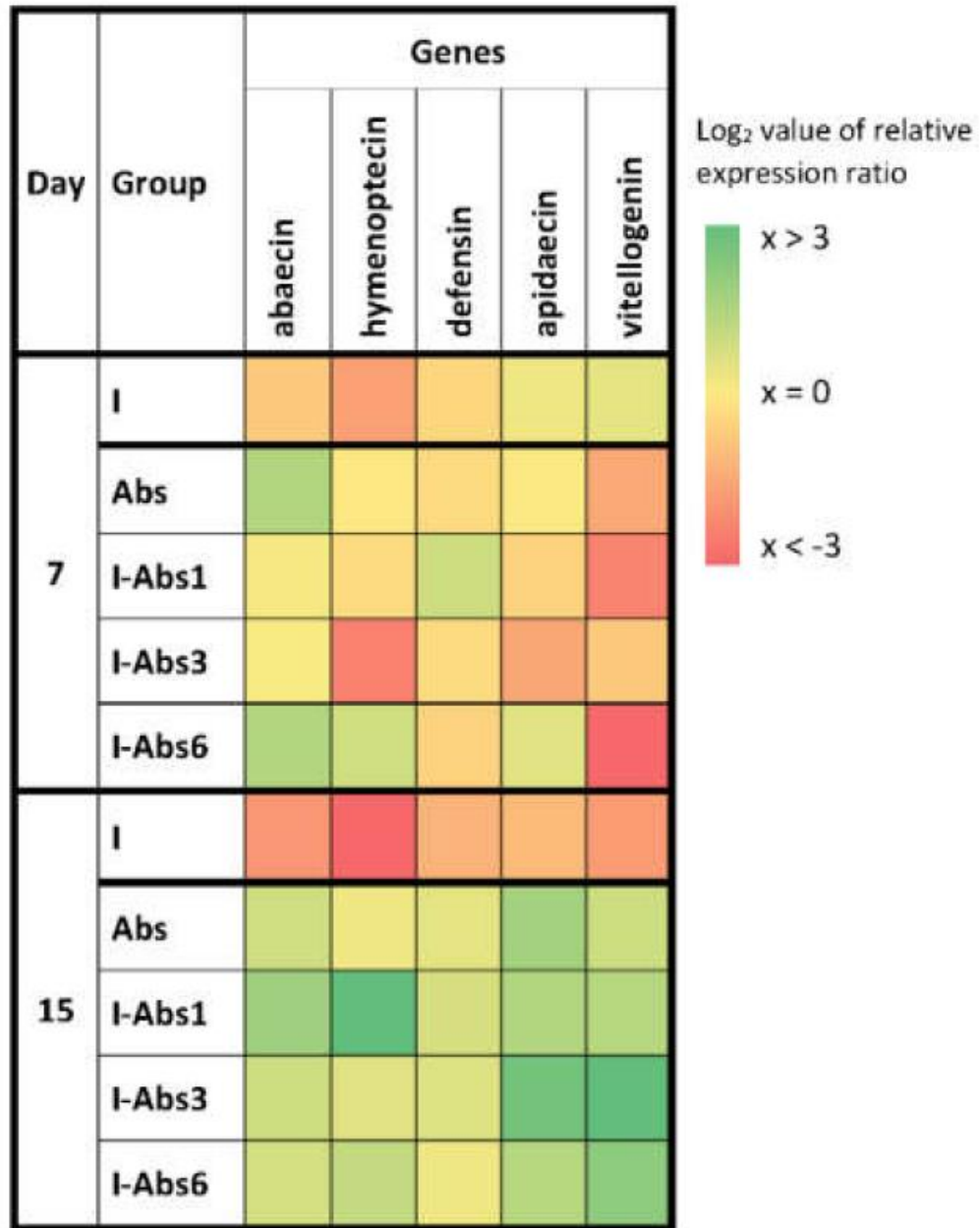


	Toll pathway					JNK pathway JAK/S		
	PGRPSC 4300	Spaetze	Toll	Dorsal-1	Cactus	BASKET	Kayak	Domel
PC_0	3,16	-0,47	1,96	1,21	1,43	0,07	0,82	4,48
CN_6	0,10	-0,59	0,34	0,20	-0,12	-0,65	-2,06	0,17
TN_6	-1,37	1,07	-1,80	-1,51	-1,49	0,18	3,18	-2,64
CN_9	0,14	0,89	-0,50	-0,16	0,73	0,29	-1,65	-0,60
TN_9	-0,81	-0,06	-0,91	-0,50	0,05	-0,17	-3,31	-0,40
CN_15	-0,28	-0,44	0,70	0,03	0,37	0,77	0,16	0,75
TN_15	0,40	-0,57	-0,08	0,47	-0,30	-0,28	NA	-0,00





B



Primena

- medicina

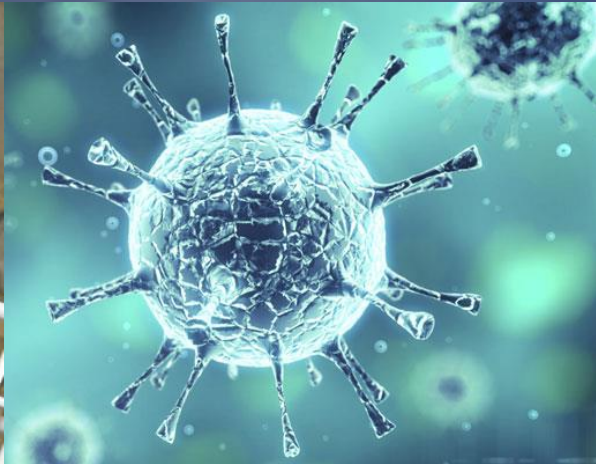
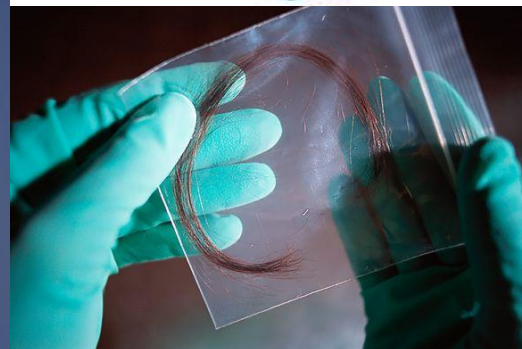
- genetičko testiranje (nasledna oboljenja) (prisustvo mutacija koja dovode do oboljenja)
- preimplantaciona i prenatalna dijagnostika
- efiksnost lekova, suplemenata, aditiva...

- forenzika

- identifikacija osoba pomoću DNK profila ("*genetic fingerprinting*")
- određivanje srodstva (očinstvo, majčinstvo,)

- infektivne bolesti, mikrobiologija, virusologija

- naučna istraživanja



Real-time PCR vs PCR

➤ Real-time PCR

- Senzitivniji, brži, nema manipulacije sa amplifikatom nakon reakcije, manja mogućnosti za kontaminaciju...

➤ PCR

- End point...
Nije automatizovan,
etidijum bromid,
rezultati su kvalitativni, ne kvantitativni...



Hvala na pažnji !!!

