



# Некоторые нюансы цифровой ПЦР

Alexei Slepzof

PhD, Researcher

[aslep.tnimc@outlook.com](mailto:aslep.tnimc@outlook.com)





Association of Single  
Cell Analysis



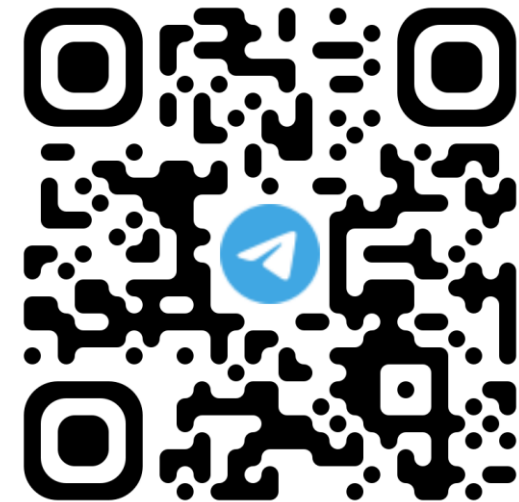
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Discord server



Telegram channel

# Schedule

**August 26-27, Mon & Tues (Day 1-2)**

**Rooms 305, 1 & 2**

Room 305      Lectures (Digital PCR)  
then Room 1    Maccura D600 + GenePure Pro  
then Room 2    Sniper DQ24

**August 28-29, Wed & Thurs (Day 3-4)**

**Rooms 305, 1 & 2**

Room 305      Lectures (Digital PCR)  
then Room 1    Maccura D600  
then Room 2    Sniper DQ24 + GenePure Pro



# Starting

Master-class on Sample preparation using the GenePure Pro automatic nucleic acid isolation system



GenePure Pro



Association for Single Cell Analysis



# Digital PCR

**maccura**



Maccura D600

Master-class on  
Maccura D600 digital PCR

SEANA



Association for Single Cell Analysis

# Digital PCR

Master-class on  
Sniper DQ24 digital PCR

QVADROS  Bio

 sniper



Sniper DQ24



Association for Single Cell Analysis



# qPCR - Gold Standard



PCR > agarose



qPCR

# dPCR – **New** Gold Standard



qPCR



dPCR



Association for Single Cell Analysis





# Digital PCR – Origins

Biomolecular Detection and Quantification 1 (2014) 1–2



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Biomolecular Detection and Quantification

journal



Review Article

### Digital PCR: A brief history

Alexander A. Morley

Department of Haematology and Genetic Pathology, Flinders U

The term “digital PCR” was first used in the 1999 paper by Kinzler and Vogelstein [1] in which they described the quantitation of *ras* mutations in a sample by partitioning the sample in order to perform a series of PCRs in 384 well microplates. The term “digital PCR”

#### ARTICLE INFO

##### Article history:

Received 6 June 2014

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Available online 15 August 2014

##### Keywords:

Digital PCR

Limiting dilution

PCR

#### ABSTRACT

Digital PCR for quantification of a target of interest has been independently developed several times, being described in 1990 and 1991 using the term “limiting dilution PCR” and in 1999 using the term “digital PCR”. It came into use in the decade following its first development but its use was cut short by the description of real-time PCR in 1996. However digital PCR has now had a renaissance due to the recent development of new instruments and chemistry which have made it a much simpler and more practical technique.

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# Digital PCR – Origins

Biomolecular Detection and Quantification 1 (2014) 1–2



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## Biomolecular Detection and Quantification

journal



Review Article

### Digital PCR: A brief history

## Single molecule PCR

The term “digital PCR” was first used in the 1999 paper by Kinzler and Vogelstein [1] in which they described the quantitation of *ras* mutations in a sample by partitioning the sample in order to perform a series of PCRs in 384 well microplates. The term “digital PCR”

**Article history:**  
Received 6 June 2014  
Accepted 20 June 2014  
Available online 15 August 2014

**Keywords:**  
Digital PCR  
Limiting dilution  
PCR

Digital PCR is a technique for quantifying nucleic acids, being described as “digital PCR” by the authors. The recent development of new instruments and chemistry which have made it a much simpler and more practical technique.

## Limiting dilution PCR

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# Digital PCR



## Большинство ПЦР

1 реакция → 1 результат

Один эксперимент –  
не эксперимент

## qPCR и его аналоги

Репликаты (трипликаты, тетрапликаты, пентапликаты)

3-5  
повторных  
реакция → 1 результат





# цифровая ПЦР



dpa

ASCA



цифровая ПЦР



## qPCR и его аналоги

Репликаты (трипликаты, тетрапликаты, пентапликаты)

отбор образца ДНК ( $n = 3-5$ )

3-5 повторных реакция



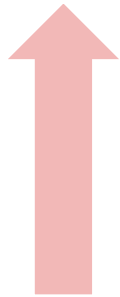
1 результат



# цифровая ПЦР (digital PCR)

1 образец ДНК

Флуорофоры



qPCR реактивы



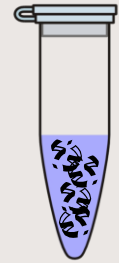
Свыше 20 000 реакций

= 20 000  
экспериментов за  
раз на образец

1 молекула ДНК на  
реакцию

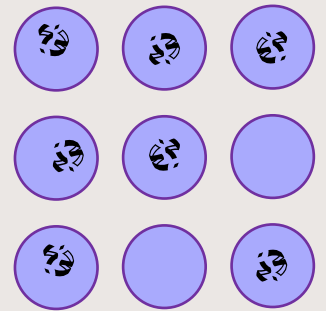
## qPCR

Пул молекул ДНК  
как 1 реакция



## dPCR

Независимые ПЦР  
1 молекула =  
1 реакция



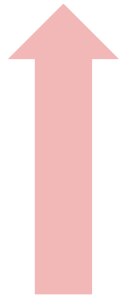


# цифровая ПЦР (digital PCR)

1 образец ДНК

Флуорофоры

qPCR реактивы



Свыше 20 000 реакций

= 20 000  
экспериментов за  
раз на образец

1 молекула ДНК на  
реакцию



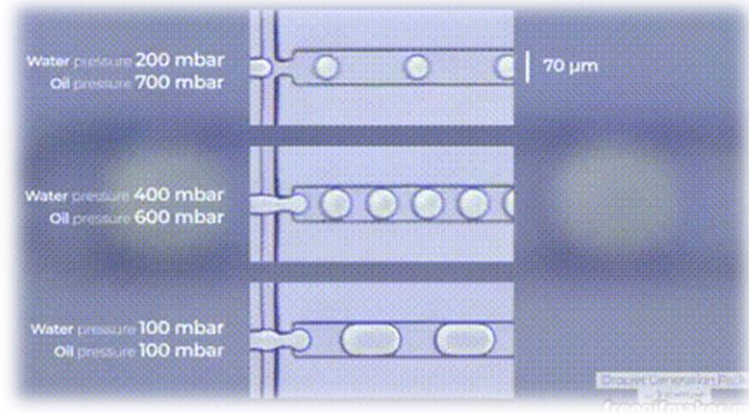
1 точный результат



Абсолютли  
квантификация

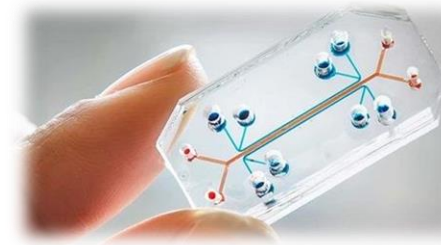


# цифровая ПЦР (digital PCR)



Microfluidics

Digital PCR



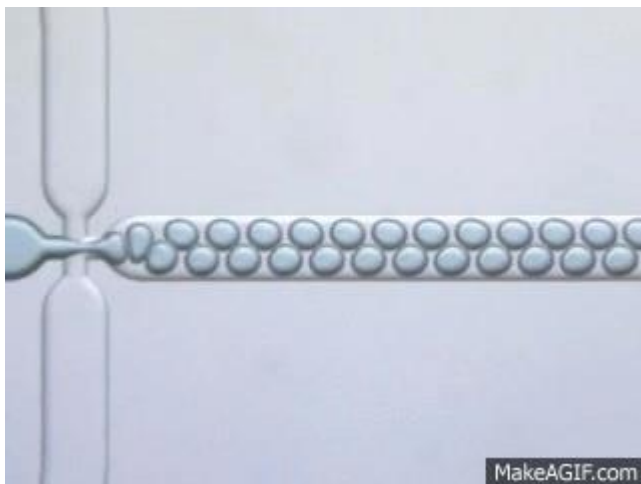
Single Cell  
Sequencing

# Варианты цифровой ПЦР (digital PCR)

## Droplet digital PCR

Капельная  
цифровая ПЦР

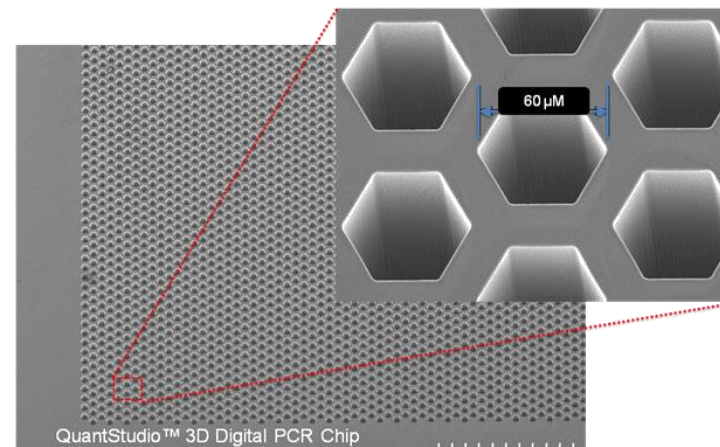
Bio-Rad, RainSure



## Digital PCR on array

Цифровая ПЦР  
на чипе

ThermoFisher, Optolane

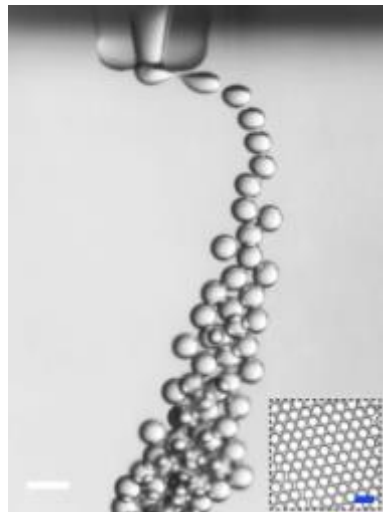


# Варианты цифровой ПЦР (digital PCR)

## Oscillation Digital PCR

Генерация капель  
осцилляцией

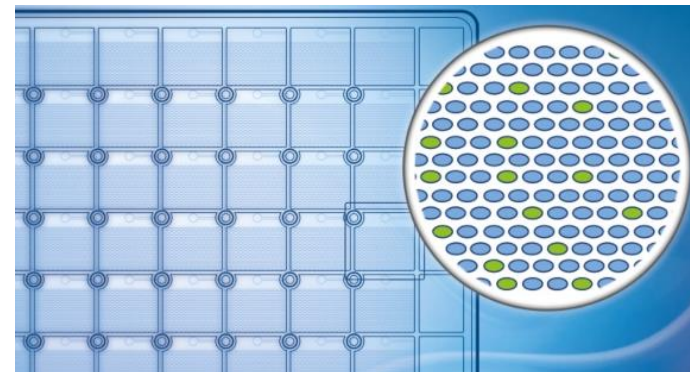
Sniper, Maccusa



## Digital PCR on nanoplate

Цифровая ПЦР  
на наноплашете

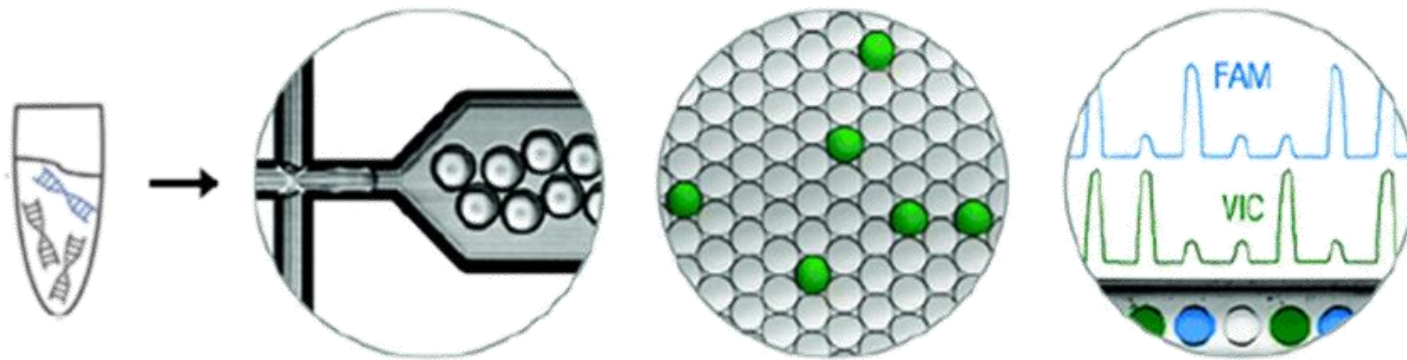
Qiagen, et.c.



# Digital PCR



## Droplet digital PCR



1. MAKE

Sample is partitioned into 20,000 droplets

2. CYCLE

Run PCR cycles in all droplets simultaneously

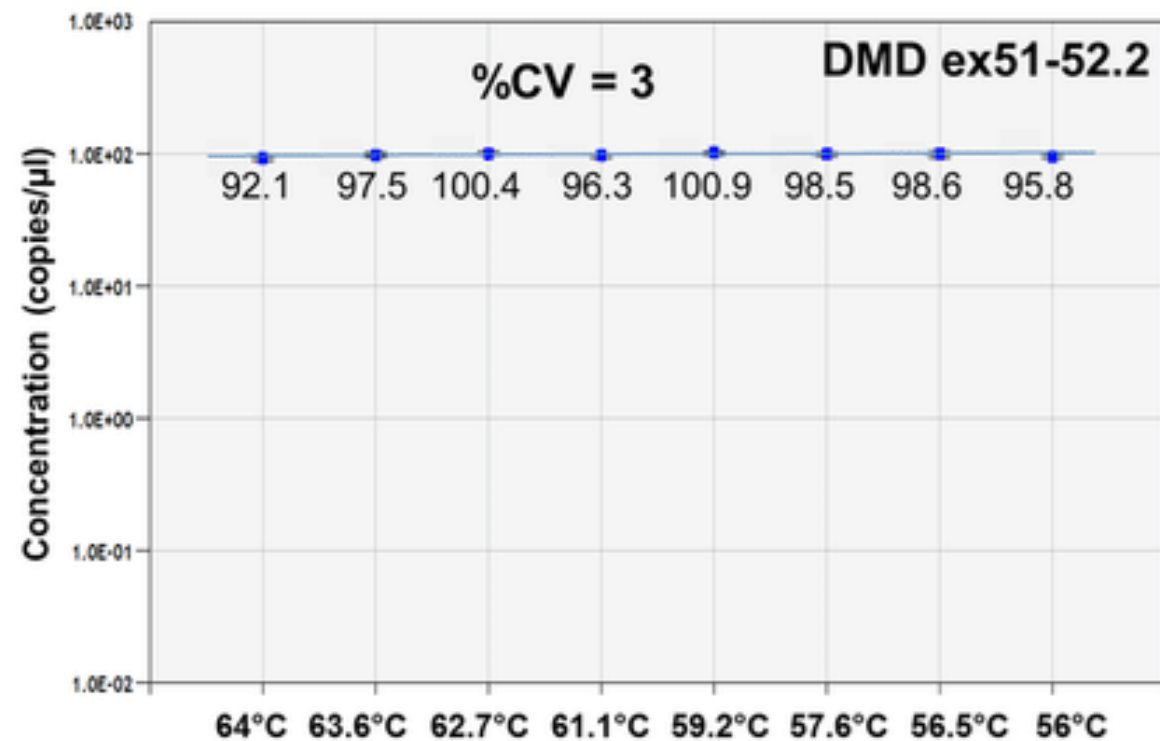
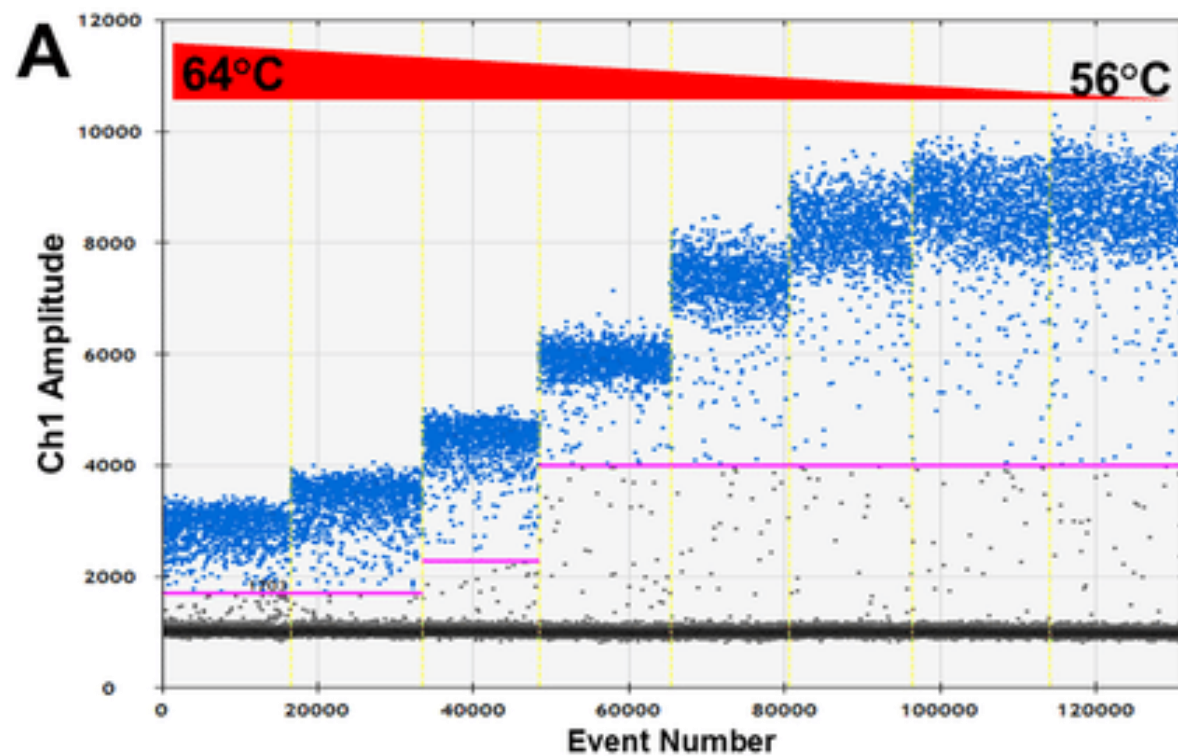
3. READ

Measure fluorescence intensity in each droplet

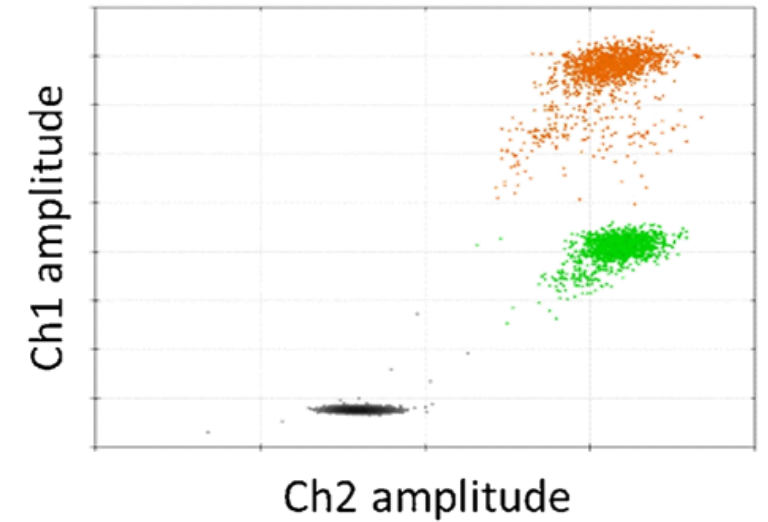
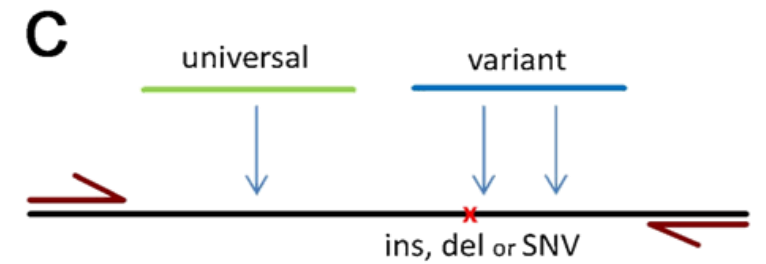
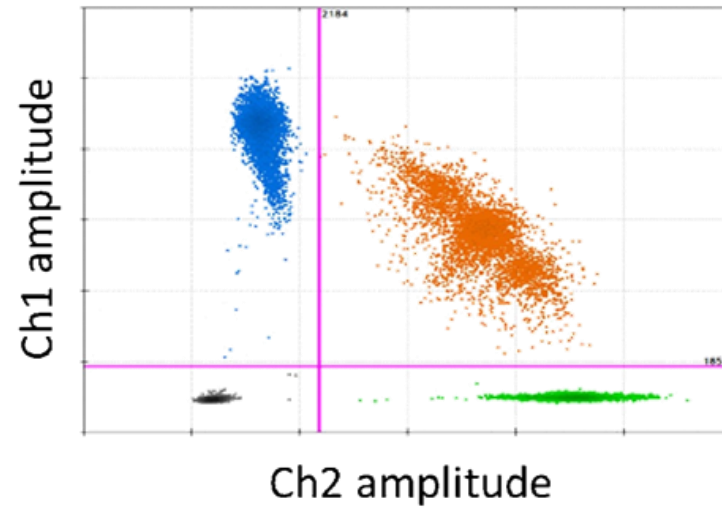
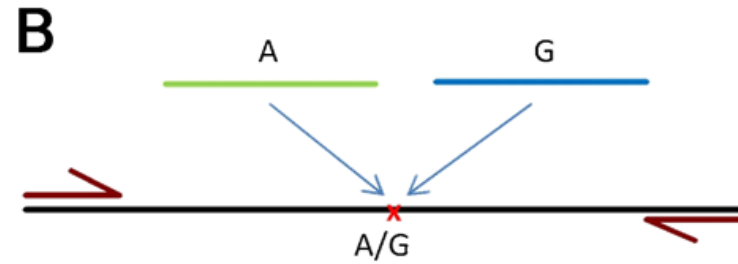
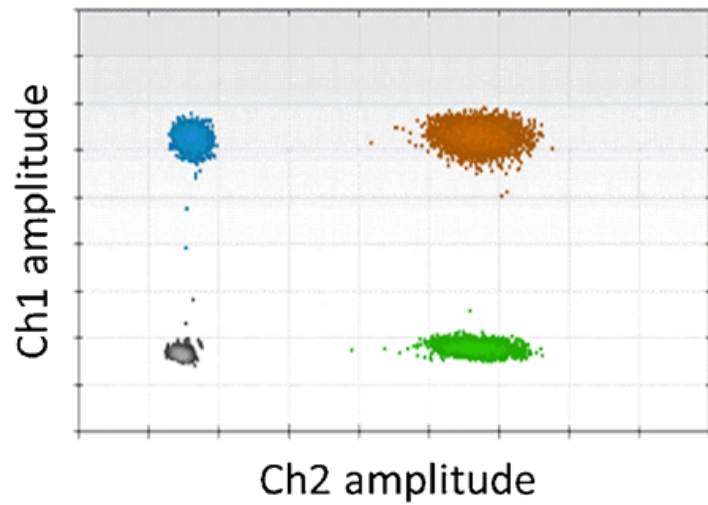
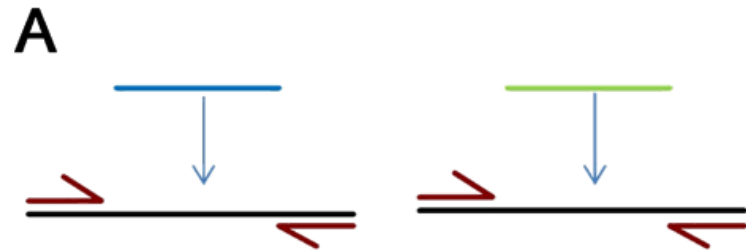
Calculate concentration from number of positive droplets



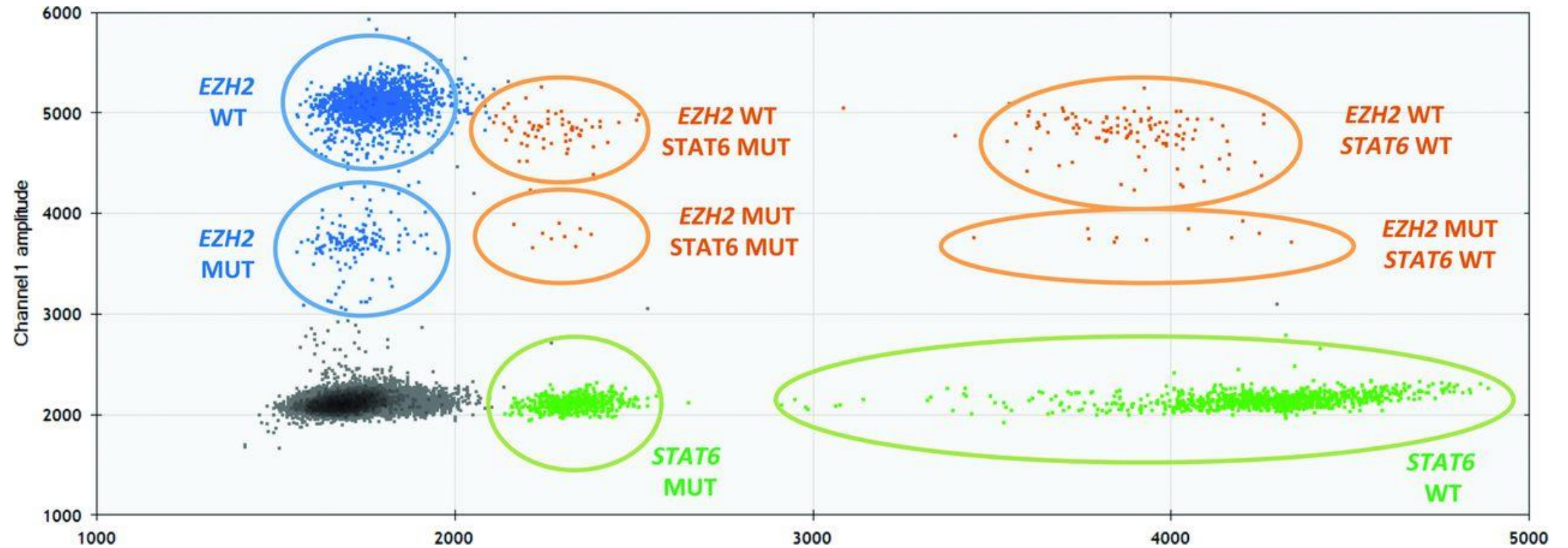
# Digital PCR



# Digital PCR

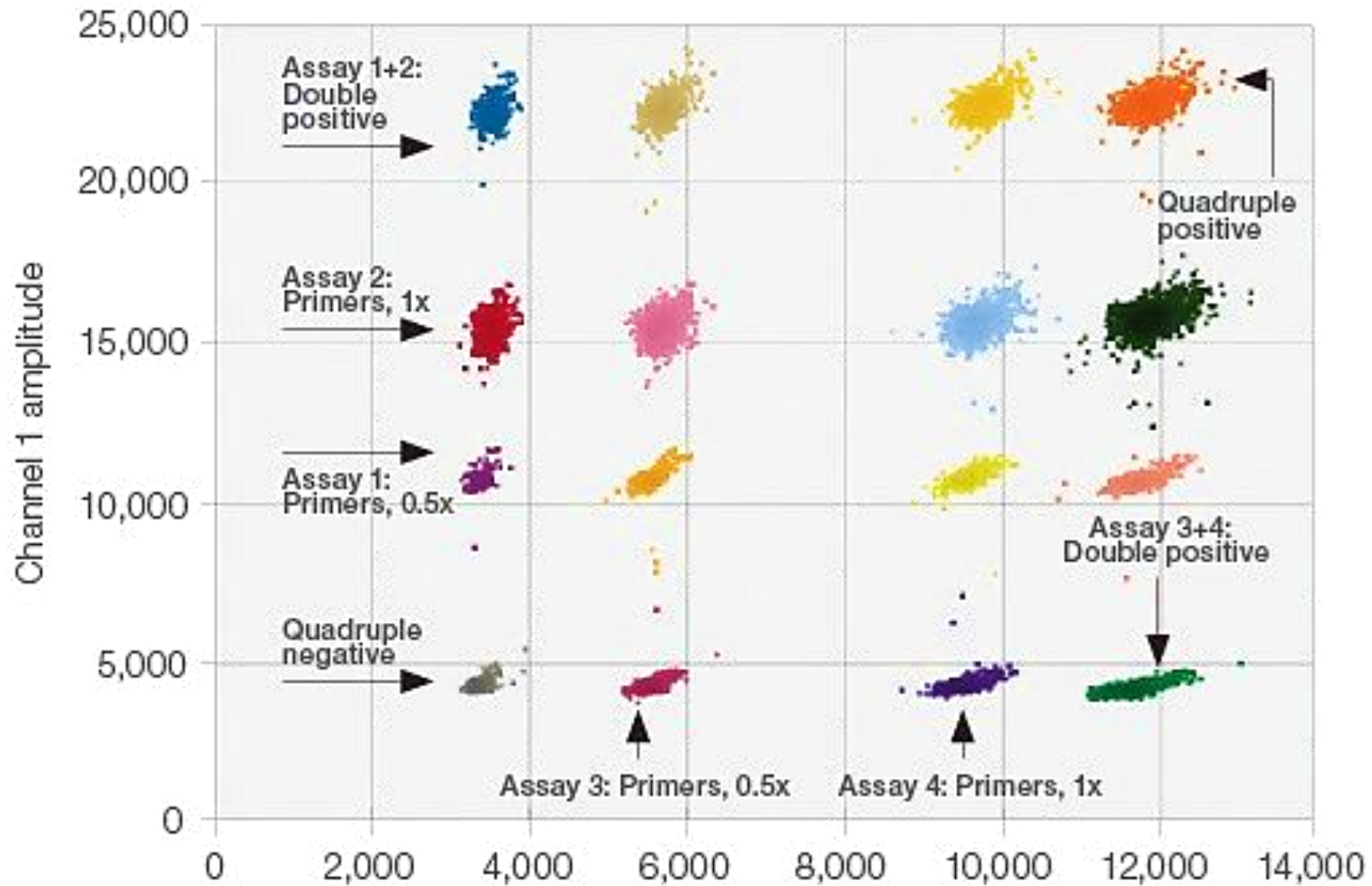


# Digital PCR

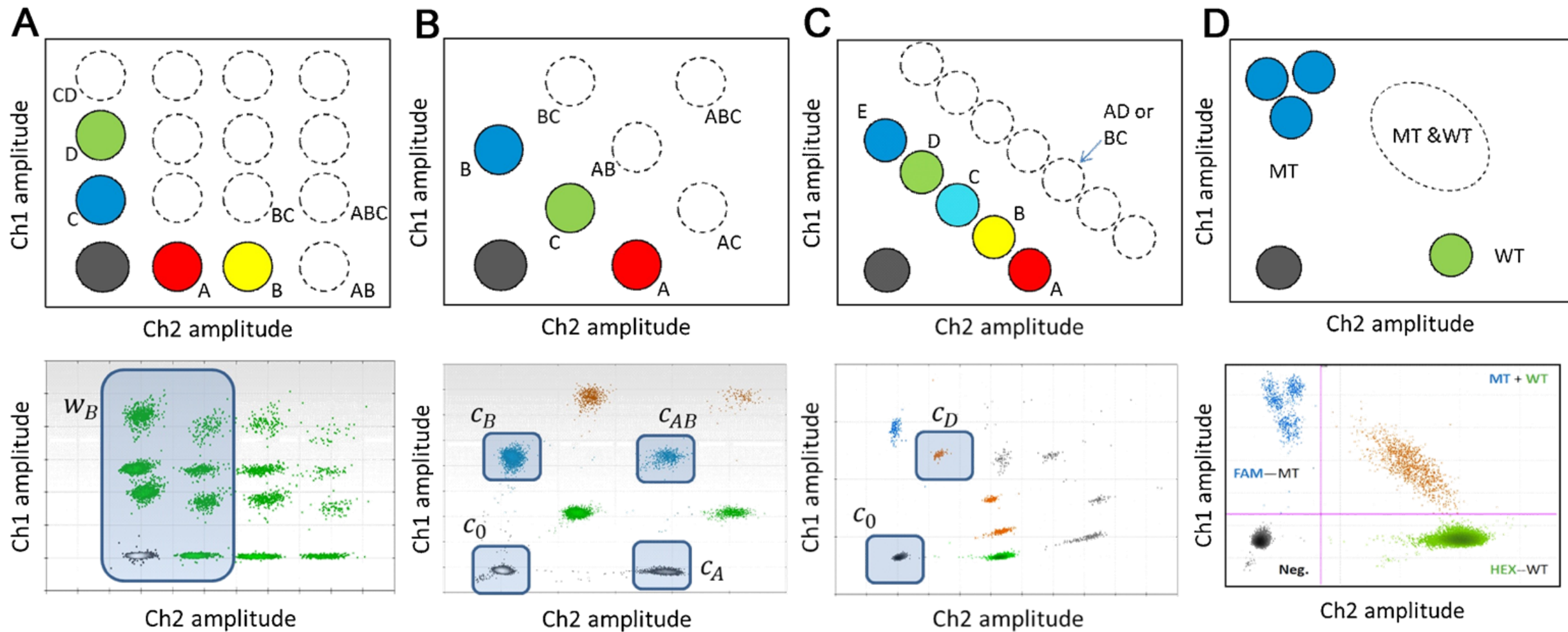




# Digital PCR



# Digital PCR





Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Biomolecular Detection and Quantification

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/bdq](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/bdq)



Review Article

### Fundamentals of multiplexing with digital PCR



[Alexandra S. Whale](#)<sup>a,\*</sup>, [Jim F. Huggett](#)<sup>a</sup>, [Svilen Tzonev](#)<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Molecular and Cell Biology Team, LGC, Queens Road, Teddington, Middlesex TW11 0LY, United Kingdom*

<sup>b</sup> *Digital Biology Centre, Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc., 5731 West Las Positas Boulevard, Pleasanton, CA 94588, United States*

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Digital PCR

#### ABSTRACT

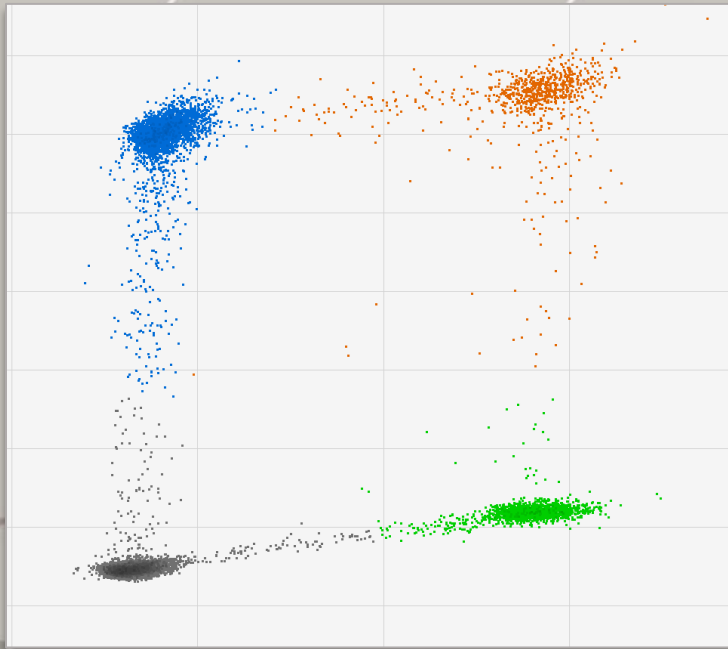
Over the past decade numerous publications have demonstrated how digital PCR (dPCR) enables precise and sensitive quantification of nucleic acids in a wide range of applications in both healthcare and environmental analysis. This has occurred in parallel with the advances in partitioning fluidics that enable a reaction to be subdivided into an increasing number of partitions. As the majority of dPCR systems are based on detection in two discrete optical channels, most research to date has focused on quantification of one or two targets within a single reaction. Here we describe 'higher order multiplexing' that is the unique ability of dPCR to precisely measure more than two targets in the same reaction. Using examples, we describe the different types of duplex and multiplex reactions that can be achieved. We also describe essential experimental considerations to ensure accurate quantification of multiple targets.

# *Подводные камни*



# Качество ДНК

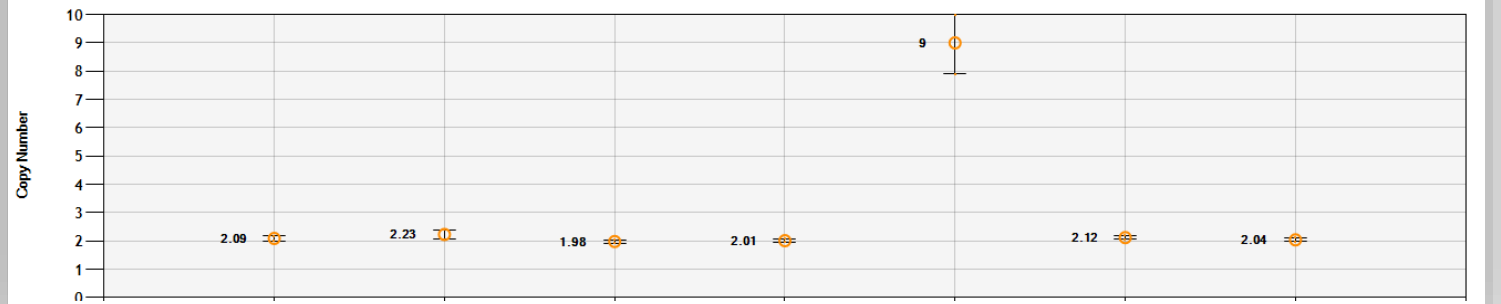
"Эффект дождя"



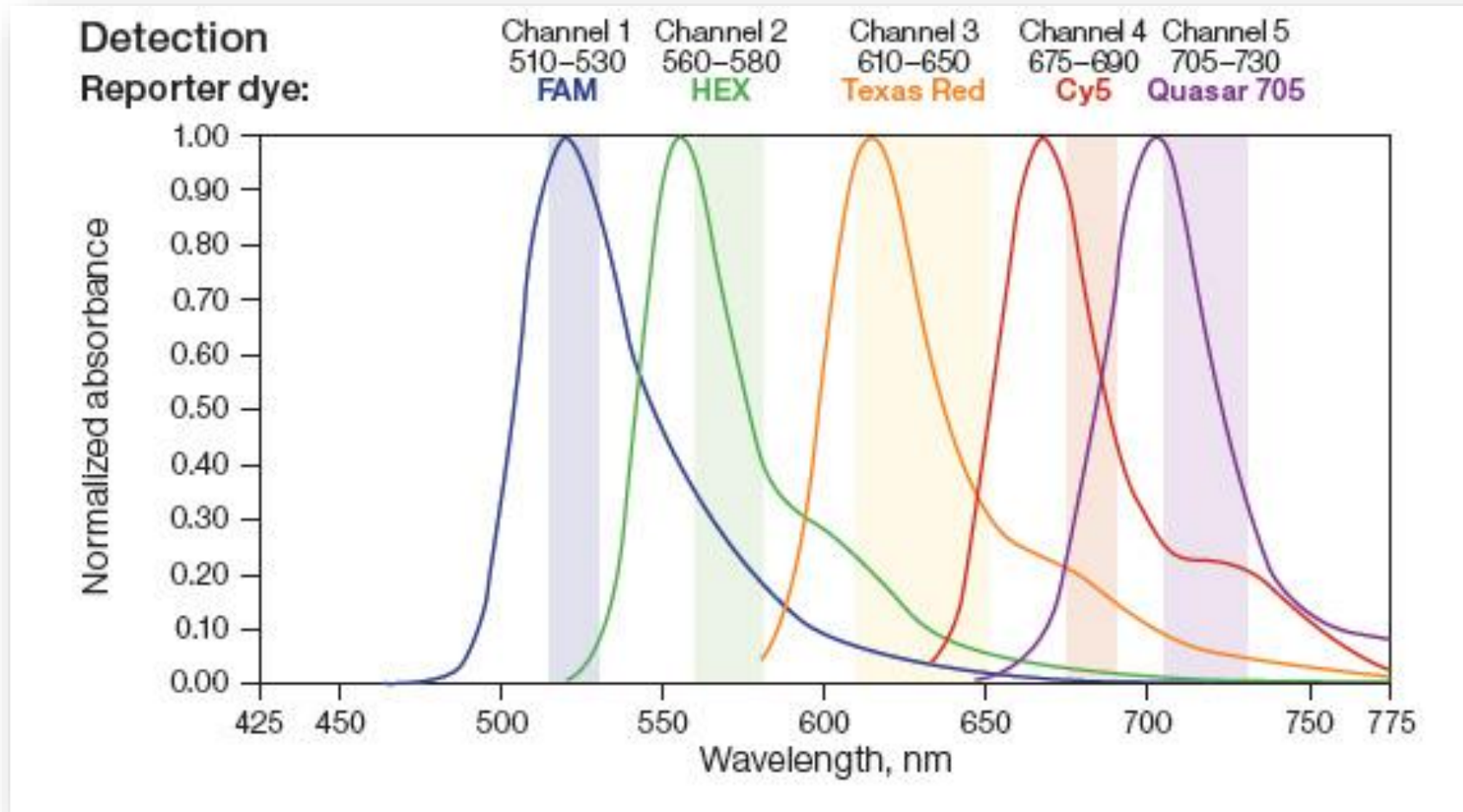
Электрофореграмма образцов геномной ДНК



Результат ddPCR



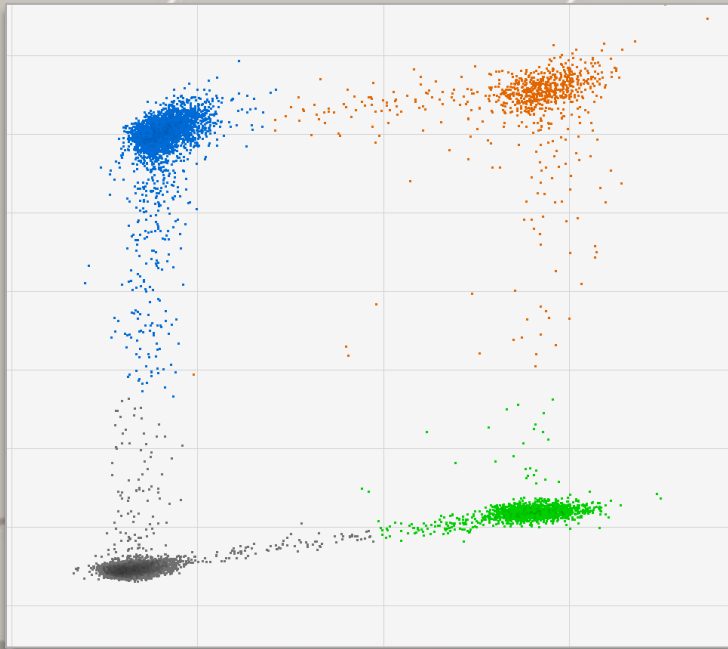
# Типы красителей/засчителей



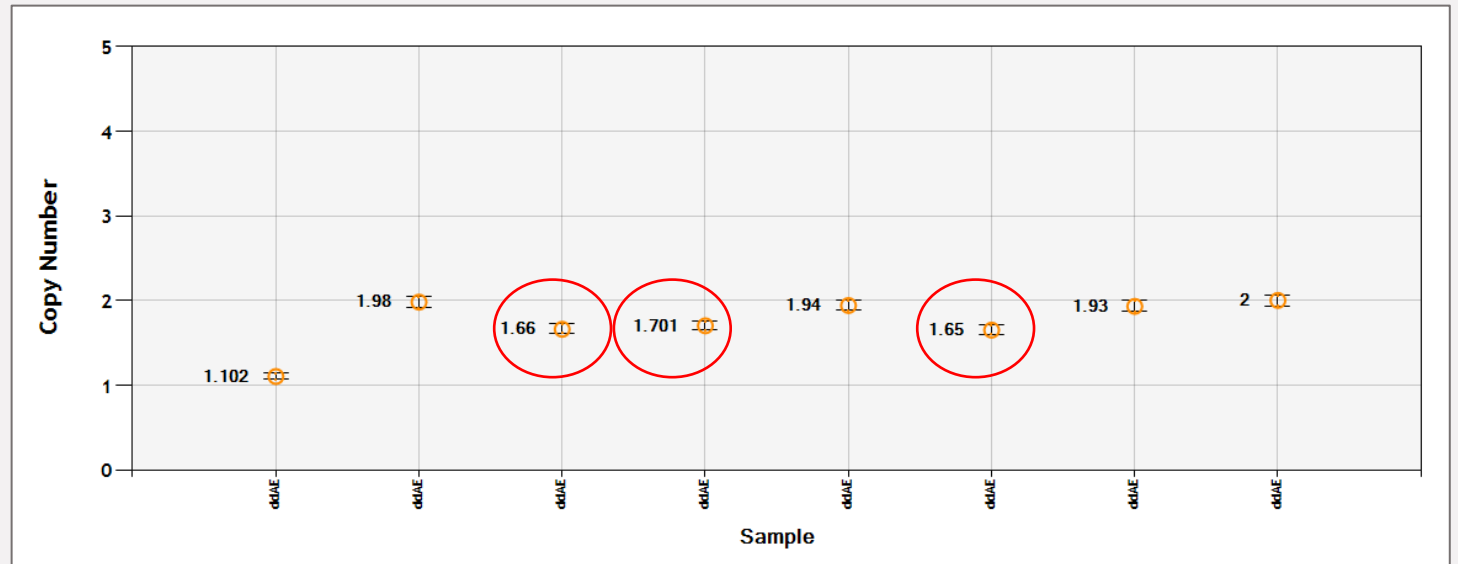


# Качество ДНК

"Эффект дождя"

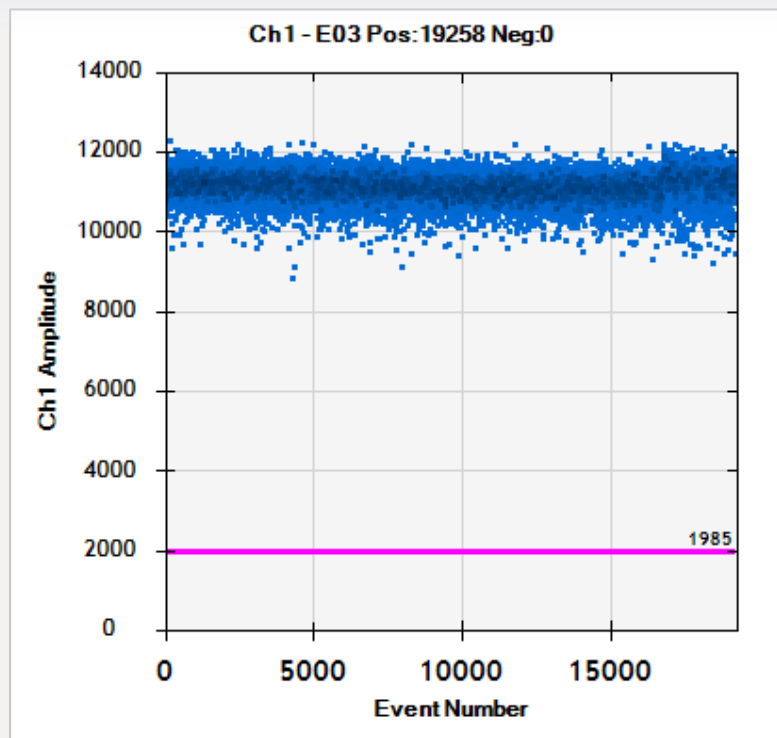


Результат ddPCR при неполной рестрикции



# Количество ДНК

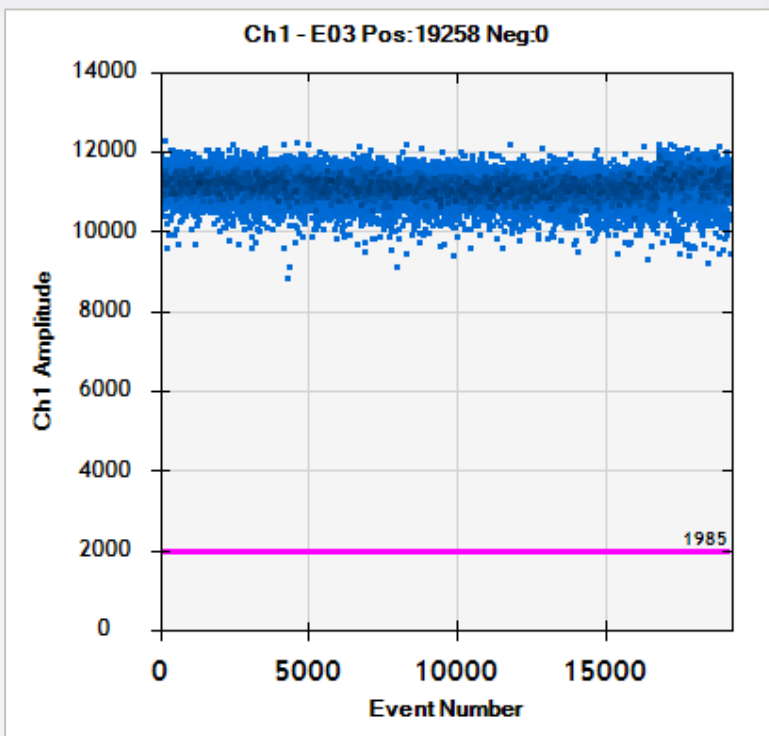
"Перегруз"



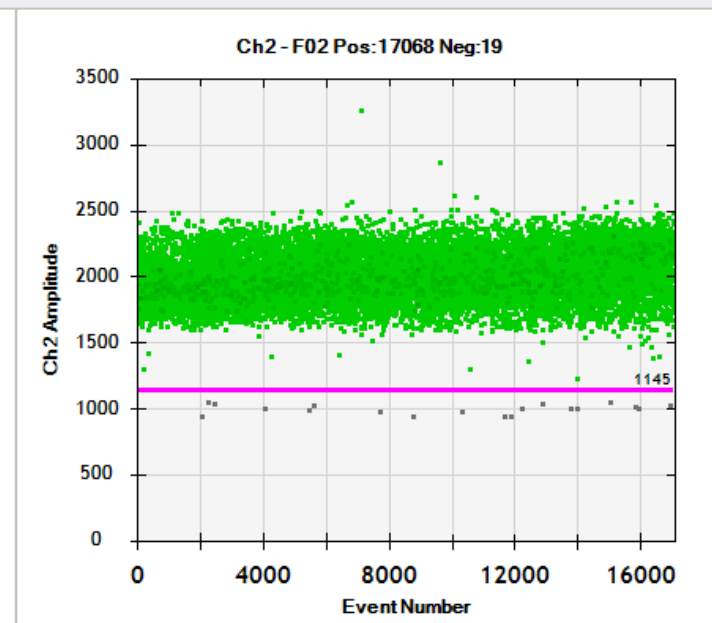
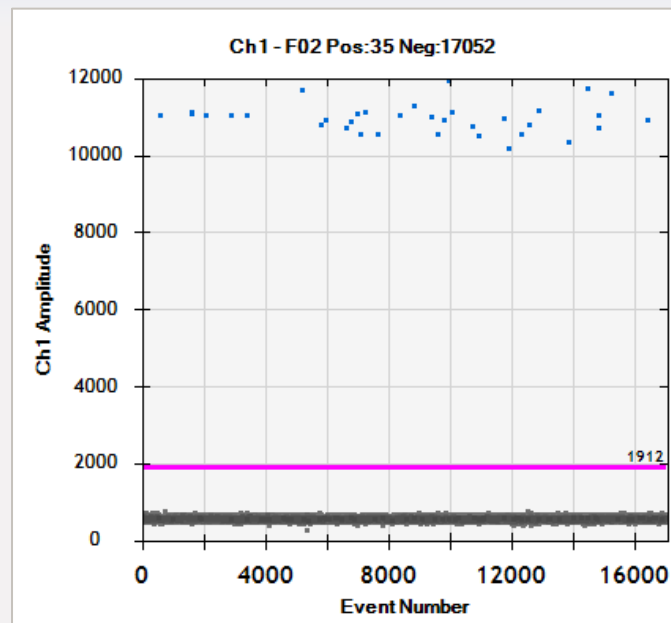


# Количество ДНК

"Перегруз"

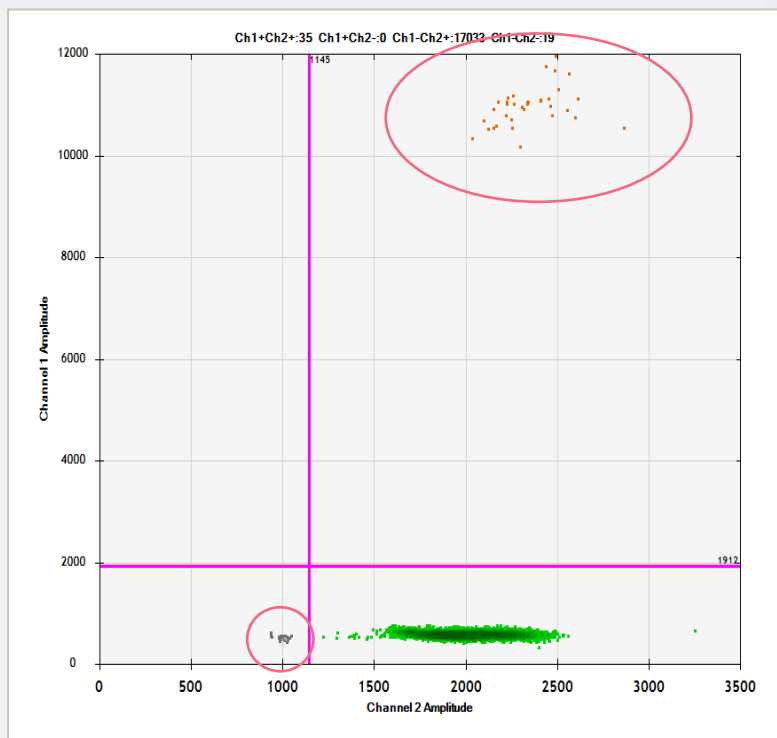


Избыток таргетного региона (кДНК)

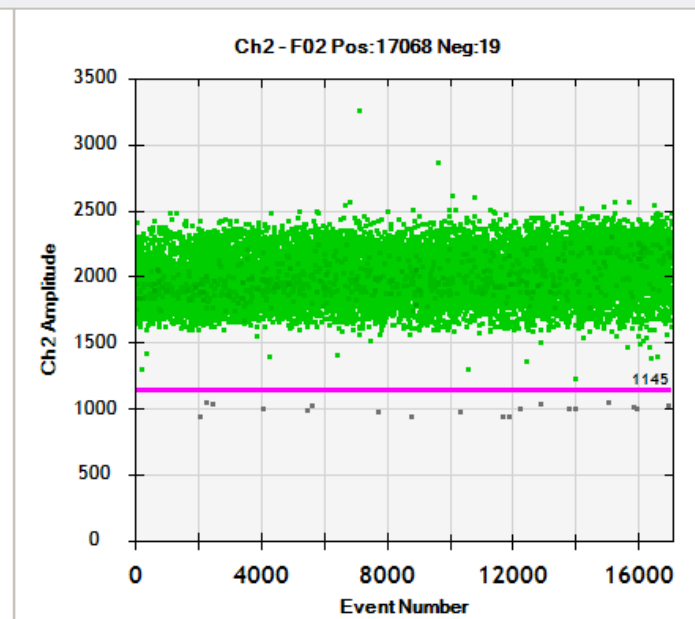
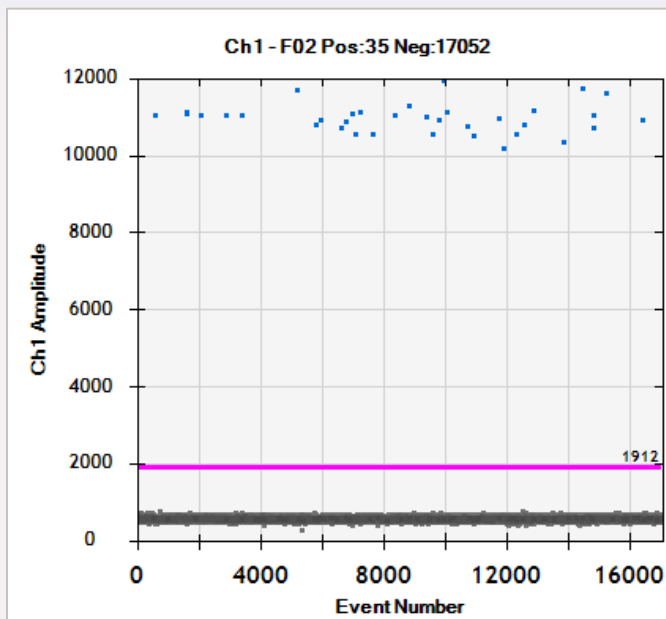


# Количество ДНК

## "Перегруз"

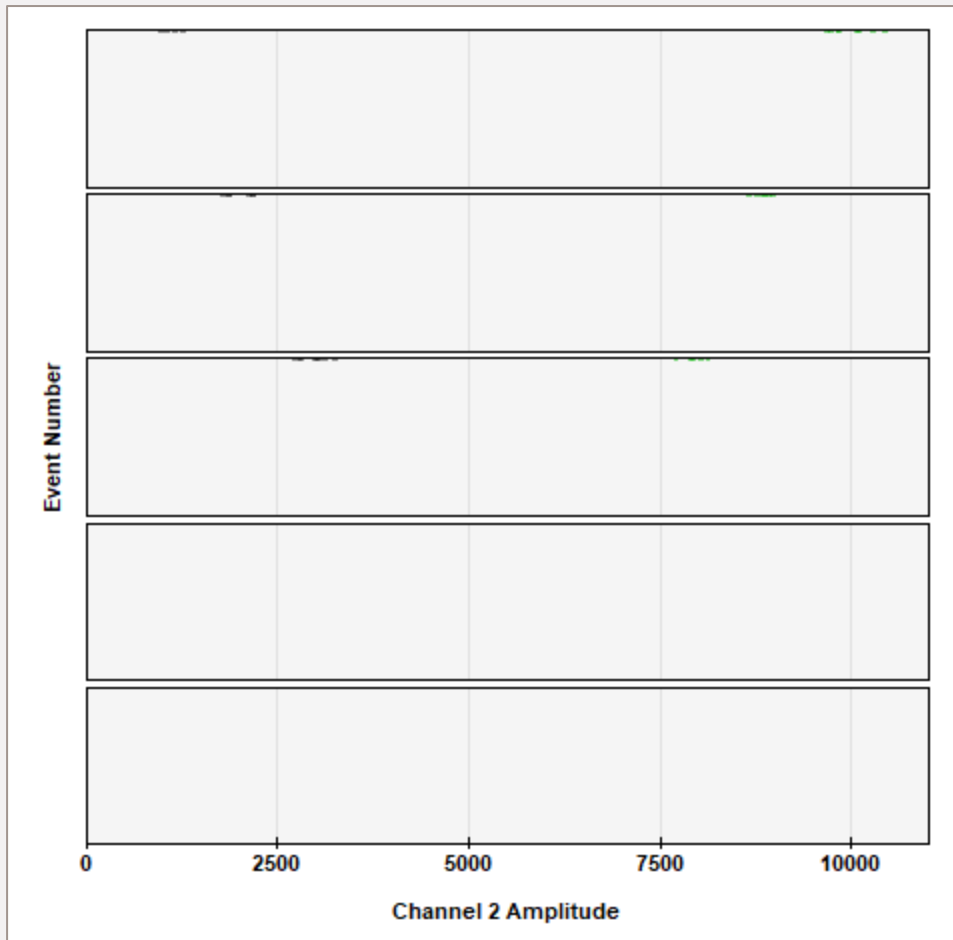


## Избыток таргетного региона (кДНК)



# Распад зондов

Градиент распада зондов



По времени

1 год

2 года

3 года

4 года

5 год

По циклу заморозка/  
разморозка ❄️

4 з./р.

10 з./р.

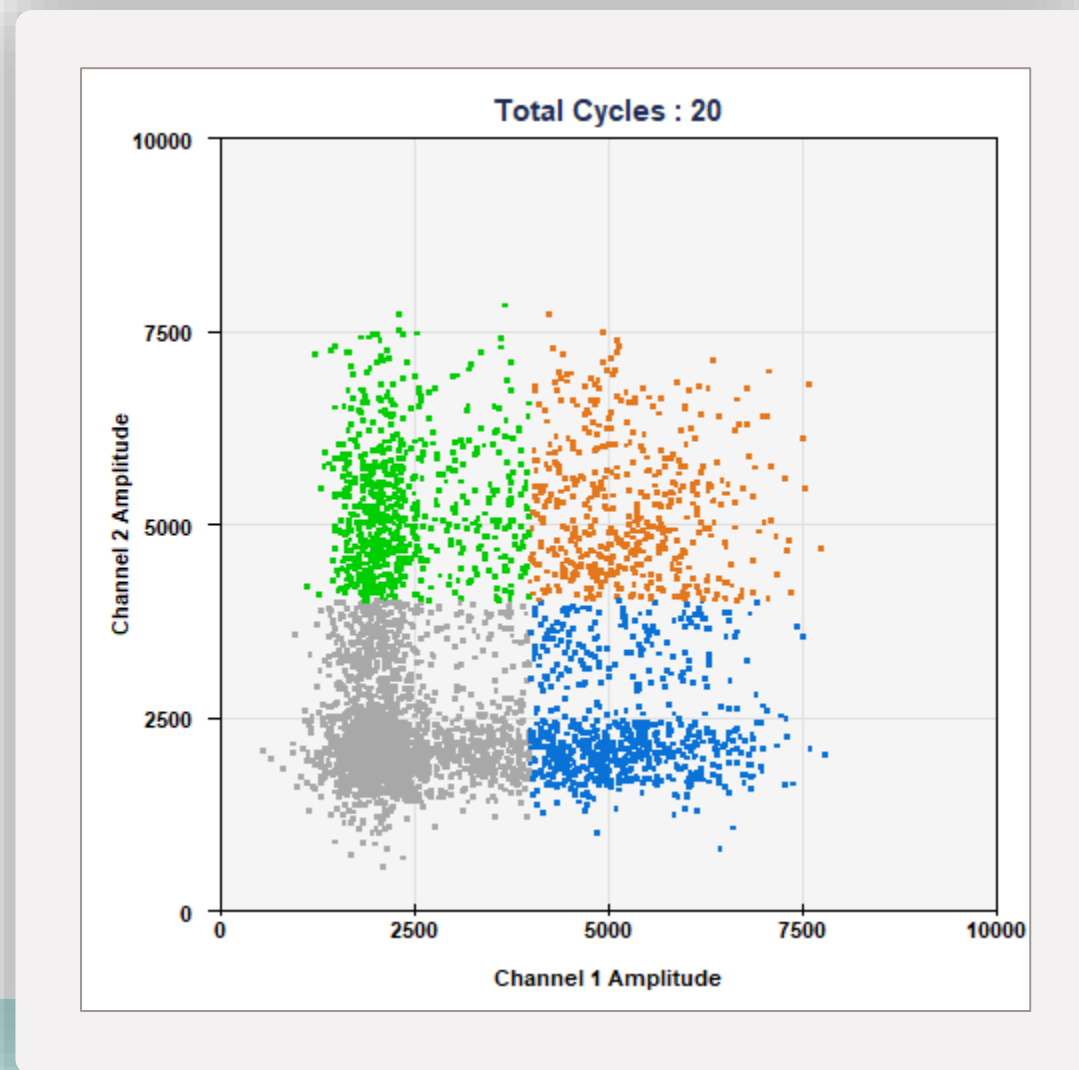
16 з./р.

20 з./р.

Высвобождение 5'-Reporter

Высвобождение 3'-Quencher

# Влияние количество циклов на эффективность ddPCR



# Стабилизация капель



*Некоторые решения*



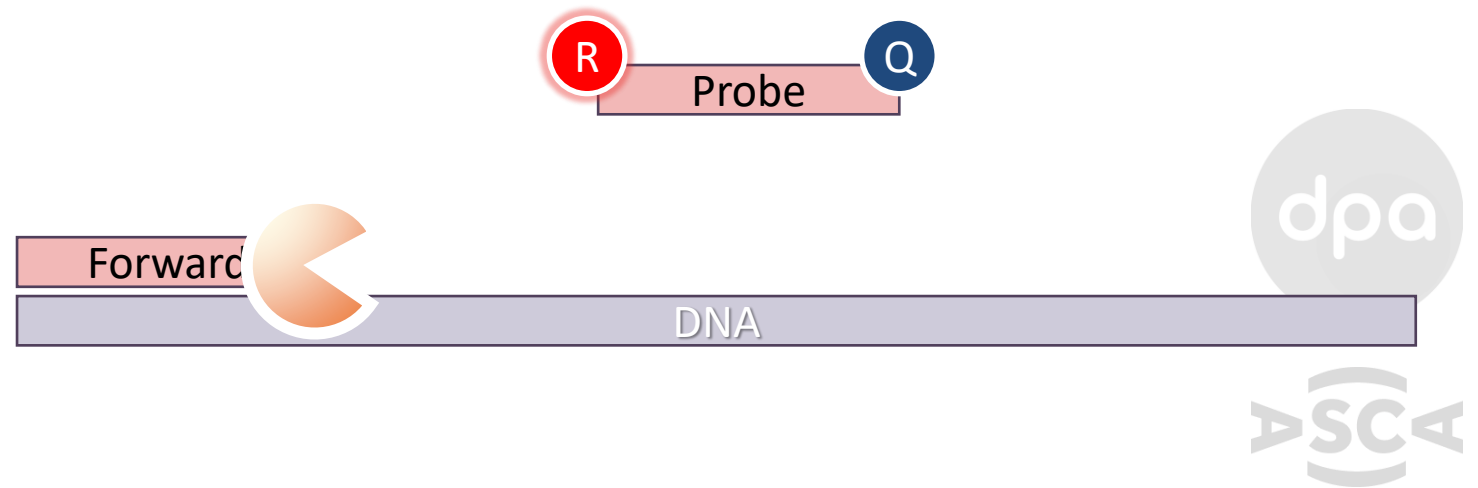
# qPCR (detection)

## TaqMan



Специфические зонды

- TaqMan assay
  - Taq-pol – exonuclease activity



# qPCR (detection)

## TaqMan



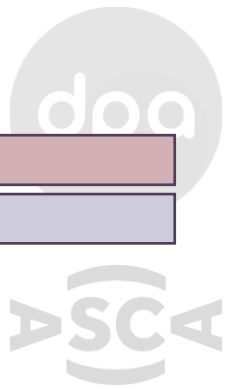
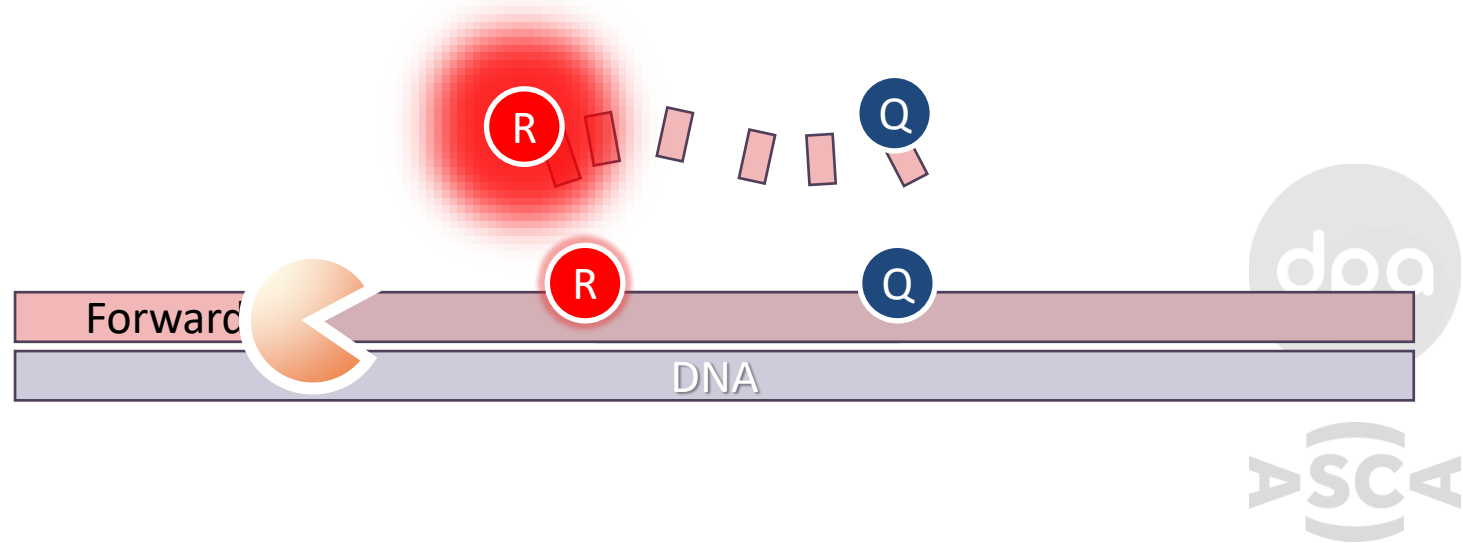
Pacman



BRUNNEN

### Специфические зонды

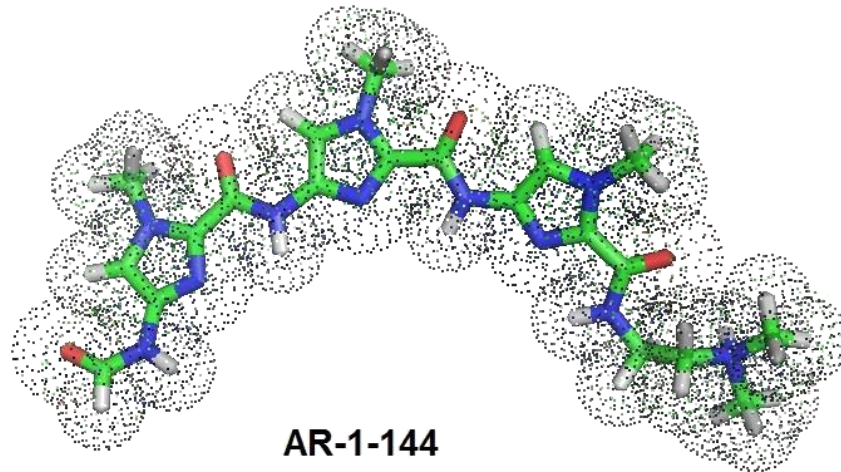
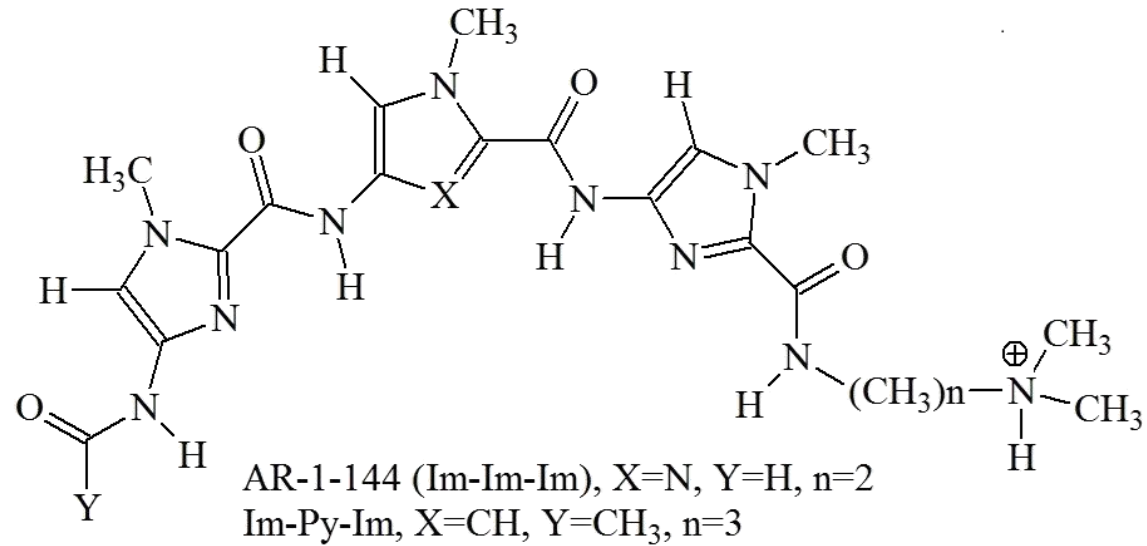
- TaqMan assay
  - Taq-pol – exonuclease activity
  - Reporter – флуорофора
  - Quencher – засумель





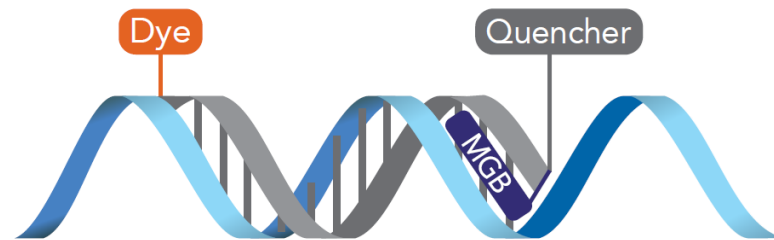
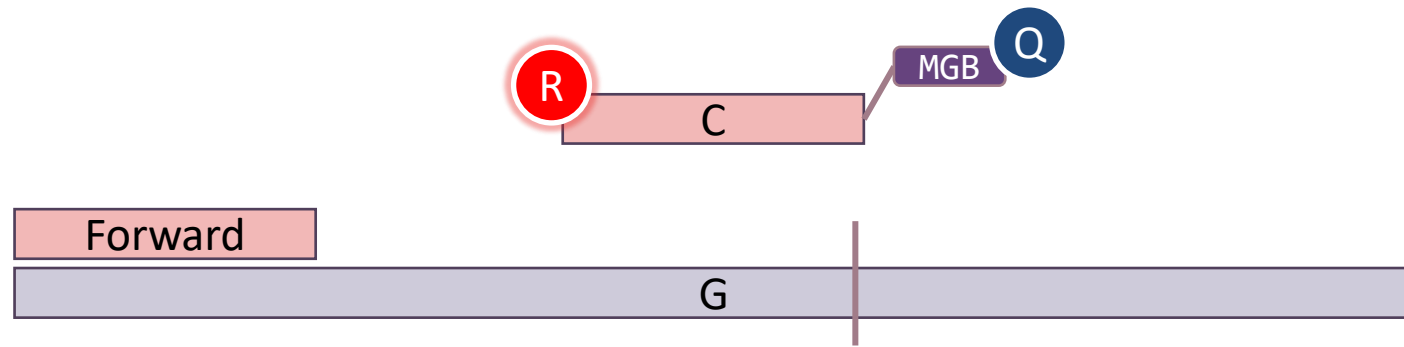
# TaqMan

## Minor groove binder



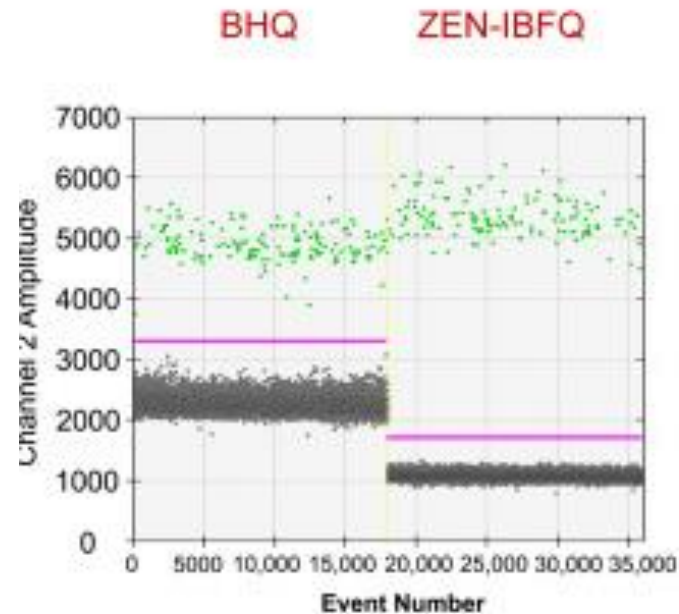
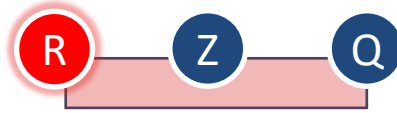
# TaqMan

## Allele Specific qPCR (AS-qPCR)



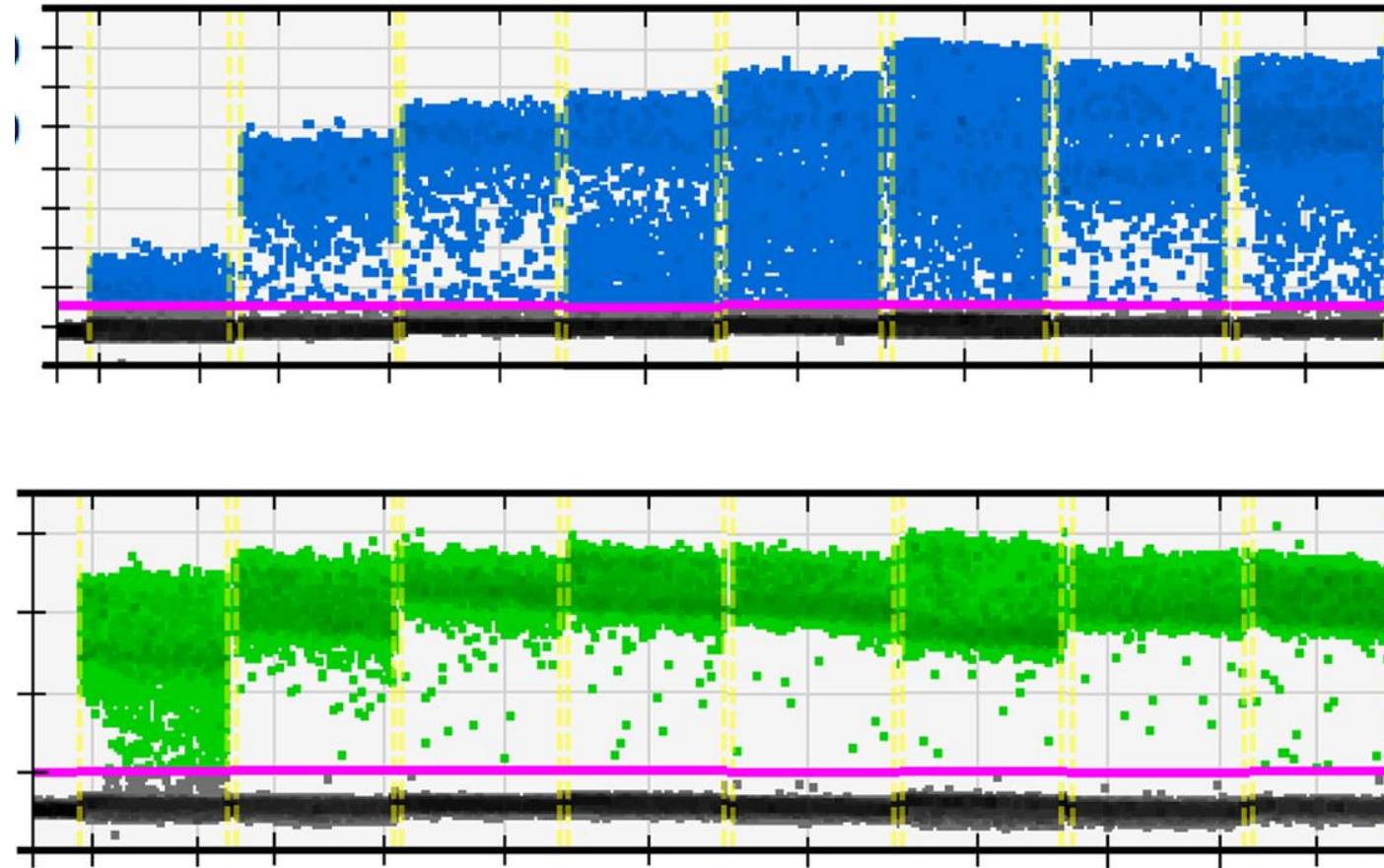
# TaqMan

## Double quenching



# TaqMan

## Double quenching



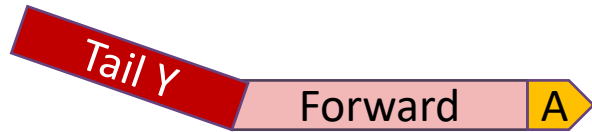
Цифровая ПЦР  
это не только TaqMan



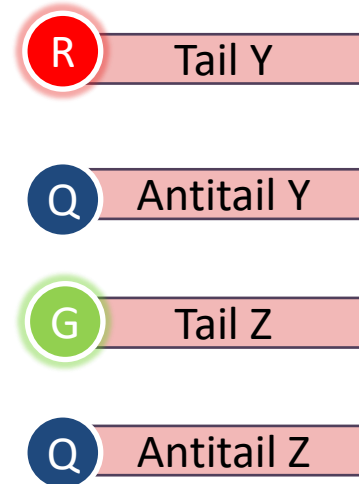
# KASP

## Competitive Allele-Specific PCR

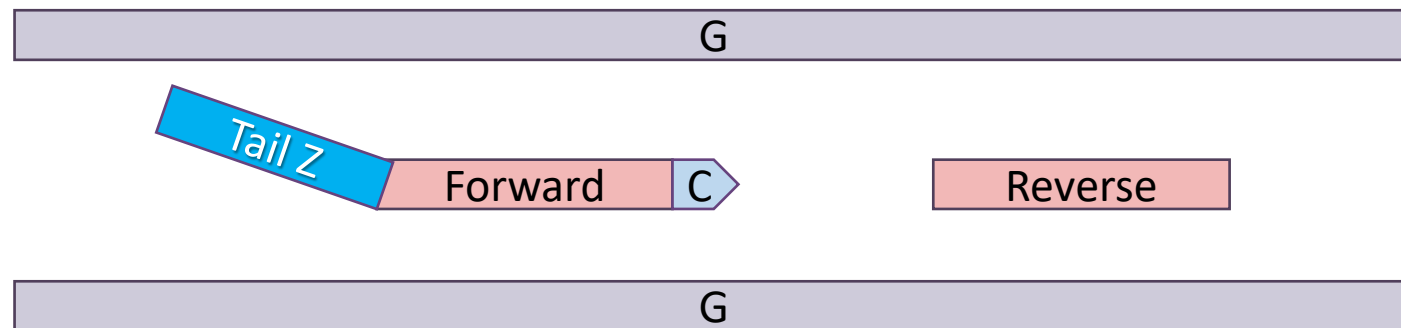
- KASP Assay Mix



- KASP Master Mix



### Denaturation Step

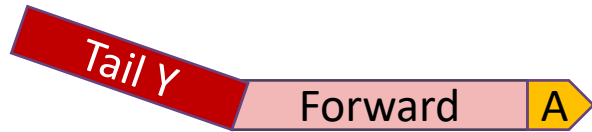




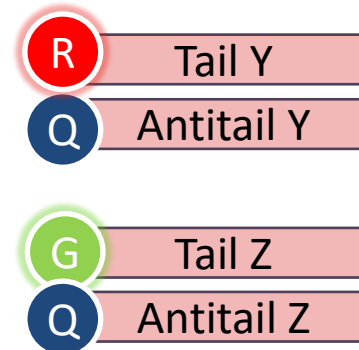
# KASP

## Competitive Allele-Specific PCR

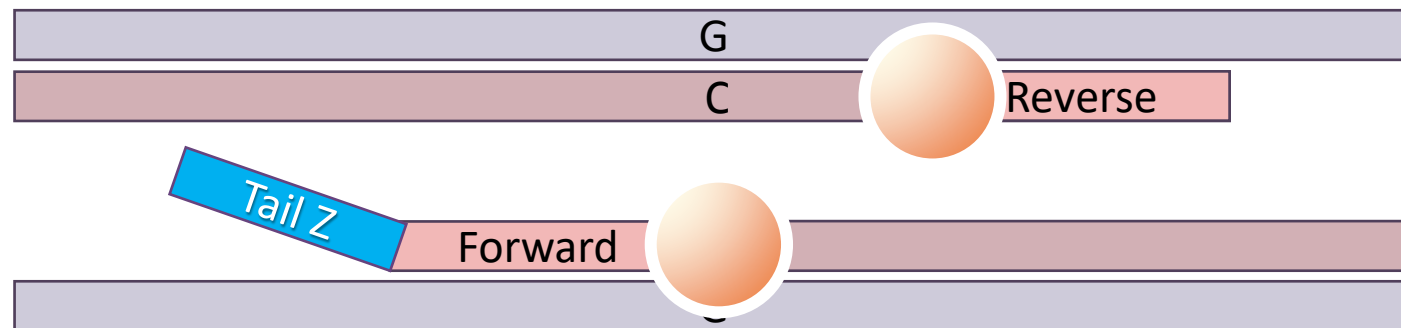
- KASP Assay Mix



- KASP Master Mix

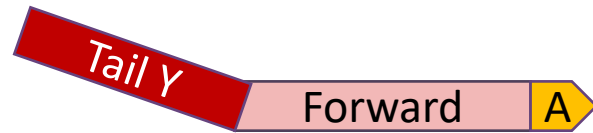


### Annealing-Elongation Step



## Competitive Allele-Specific PCR

- KASP Assay Mix

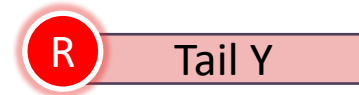


reverse

Denaturation Step

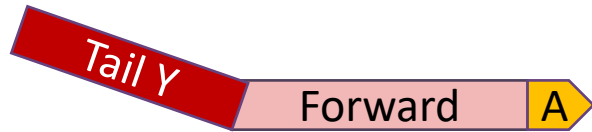


- KASP Master Mix

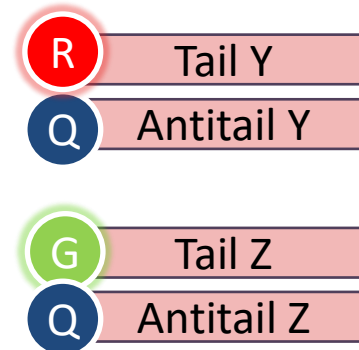


## Competitive Allele-Specific PCR

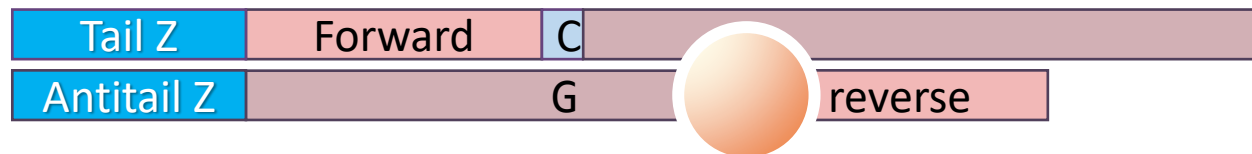
- KASP Assay Mix



- KASP Master Mix



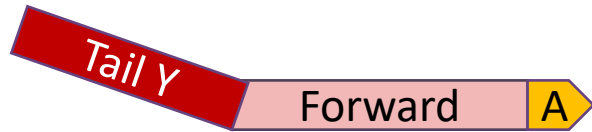
### Annealing Step



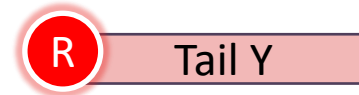
# KASP

## Competitive Allele-Specific PCR

- KASP Assay Mix



- KASP Master Mix



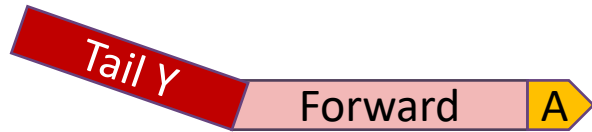
Denaturation Step



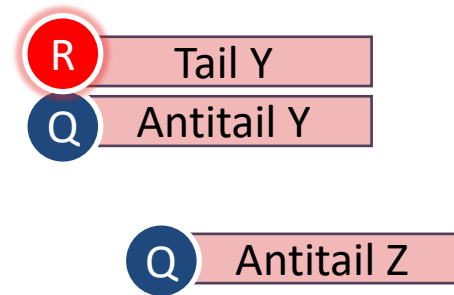
# KASP

## Competitive Allele-Specific PCR

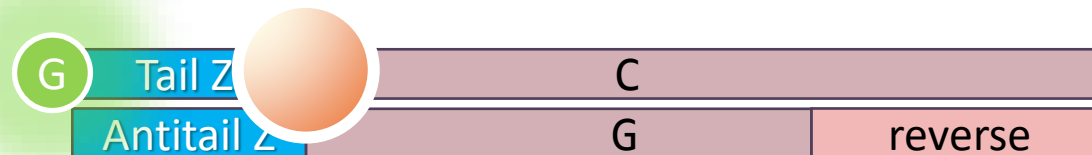
- KASP Assay Mix



- KASP Master Mix

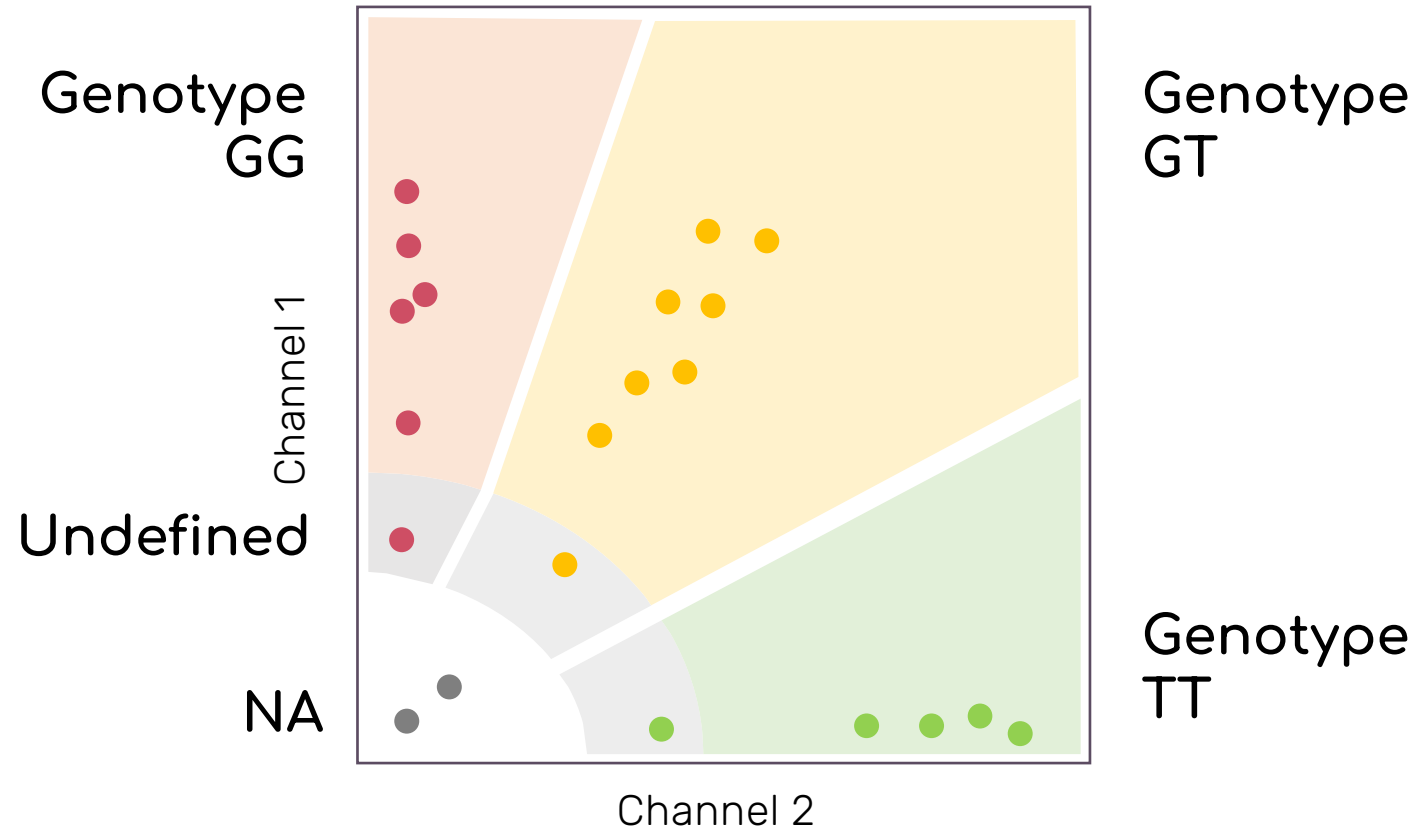


## Annealing Step



## Competitive Allele-Specific PCR

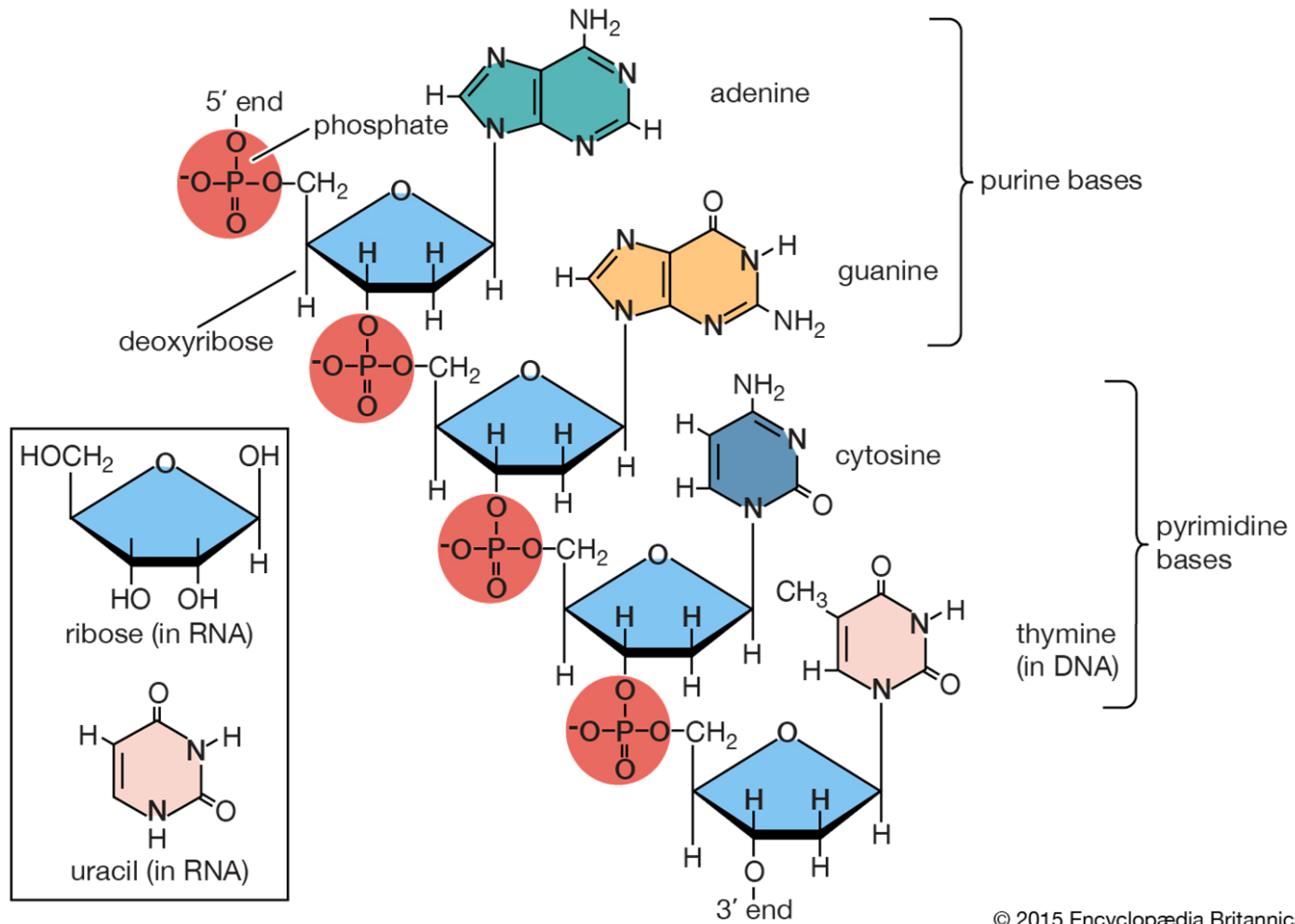
2D plot





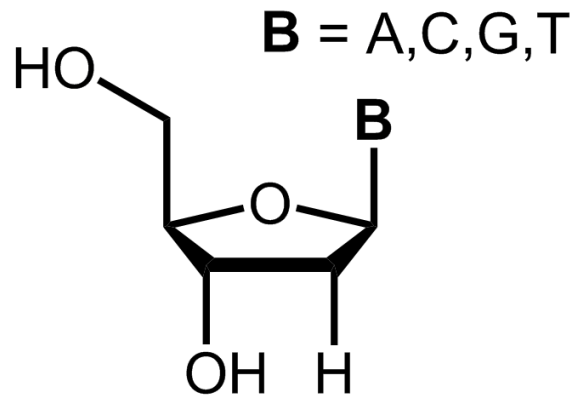
# DNA

## Formulae

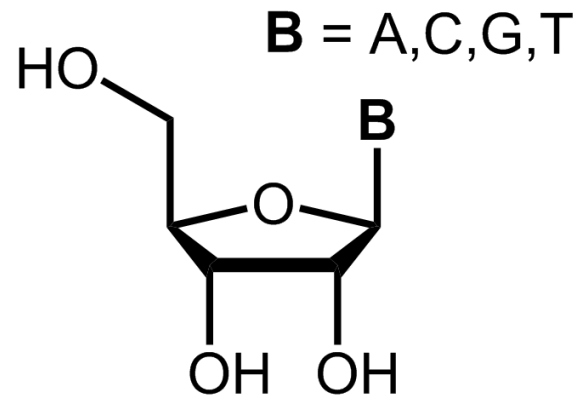


# DNA

## Formulae



DNA Monomer

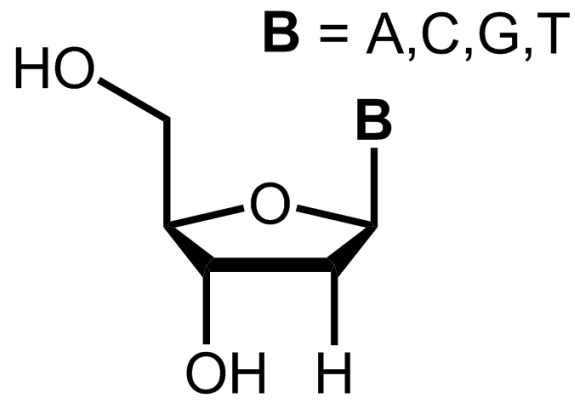


RNA Monomer

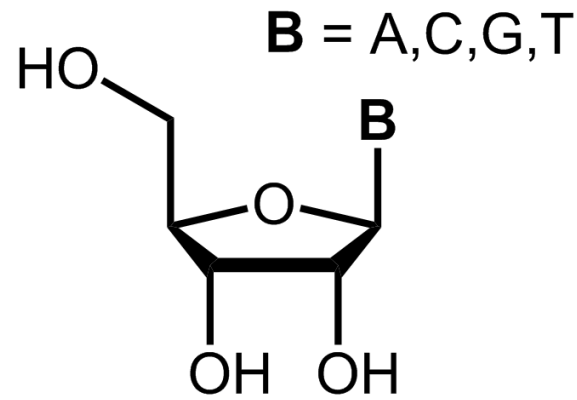


# LNA

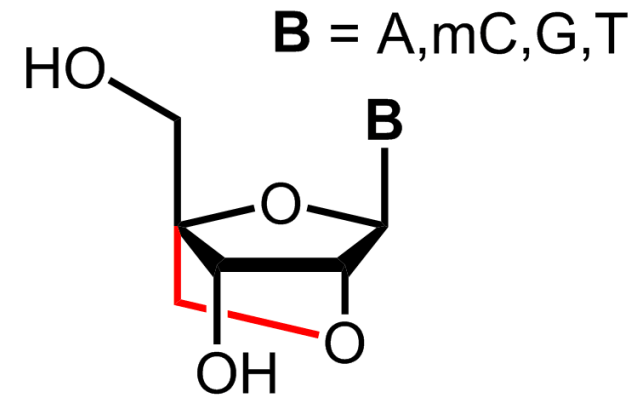
## Locked nucleic acid



DNA Monomer



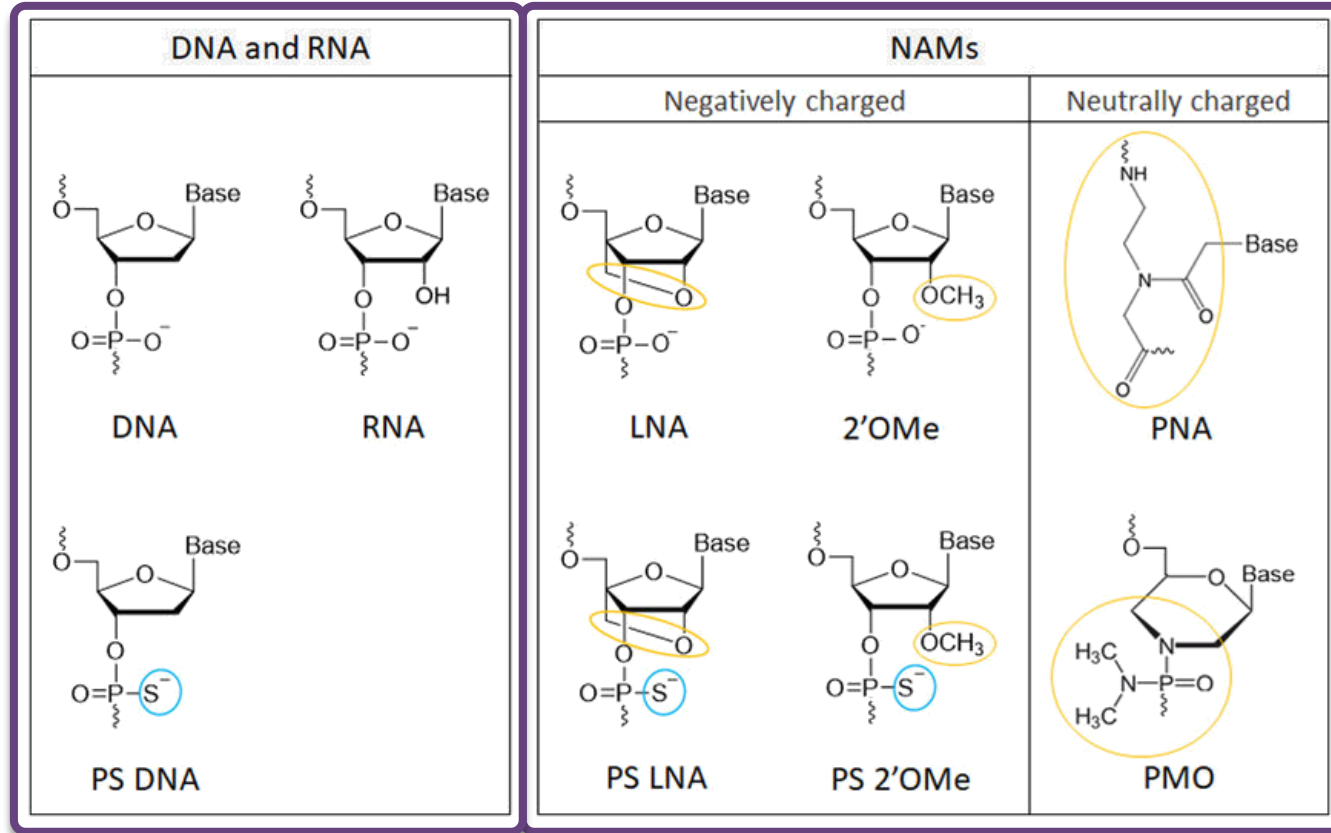
RNA Monomer



LNA Monomer



## NAMs – nucleic acid mimics



## RNase H-dependent PCR

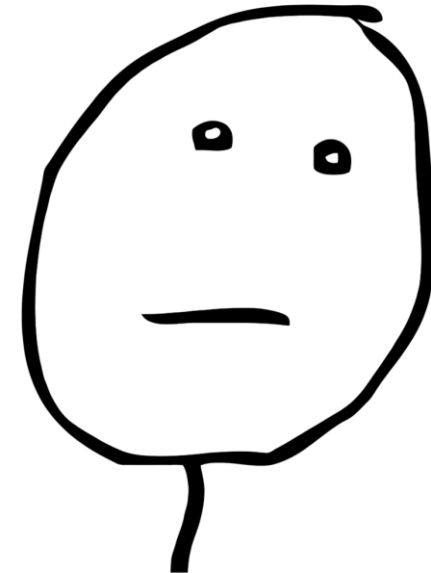


# RNase H-dependent PCR

Dumb idea but



What if  
we combine  
DNA and RNA into  
a single string



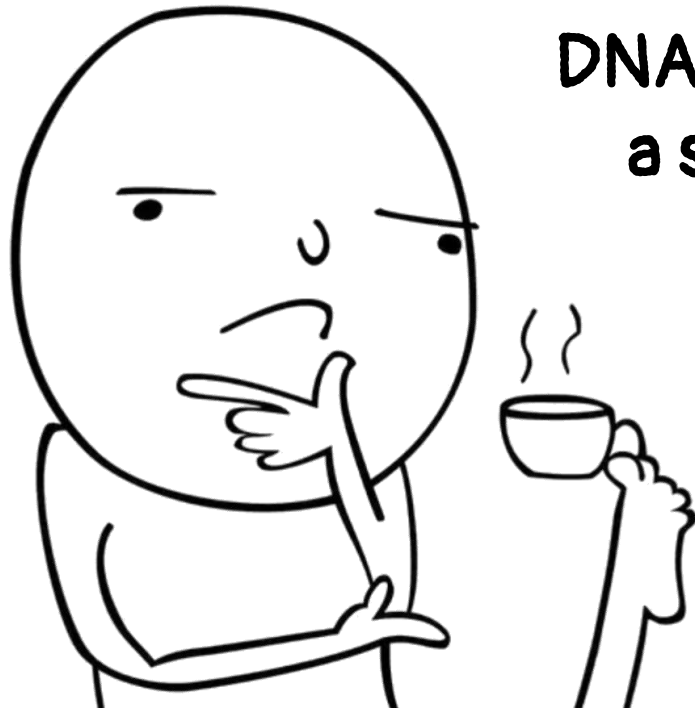


# RNase H-dependent PCR

hmm

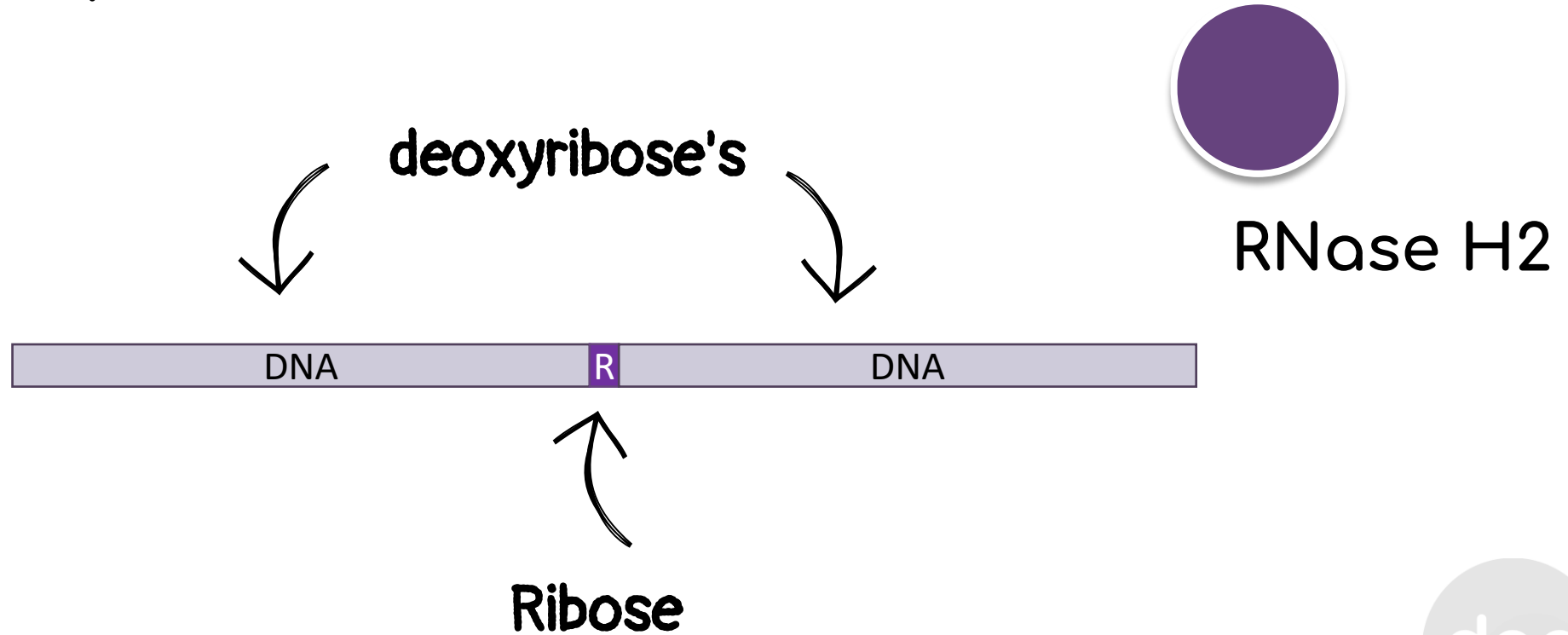
What if  
we combine  
DNA and RNA into  
a single string

What could go wrong?



phAmp

## RNase H-dependent PCR



phAmp

# RNase H-dependent PCR

Oh boy!



RNase H2

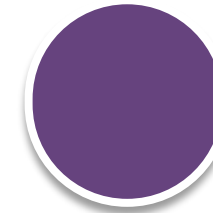
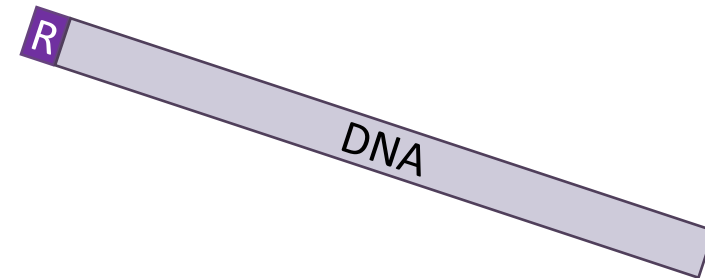
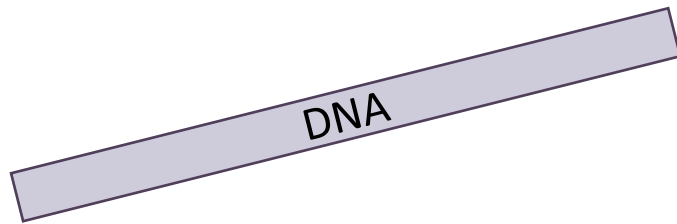


Ribose



phAmp

## RNase H-dependent PCR



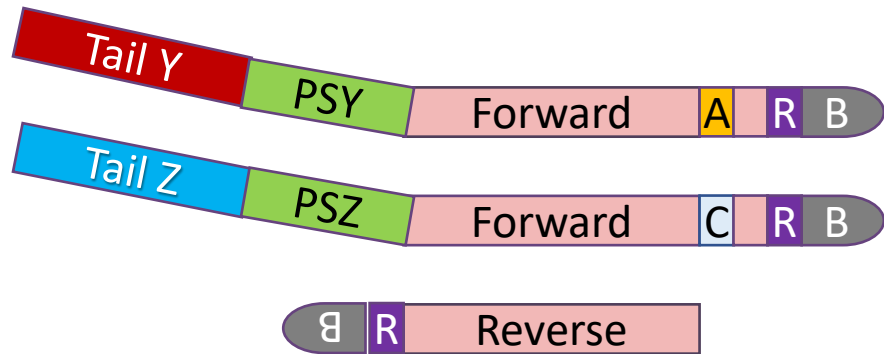
RNase H2



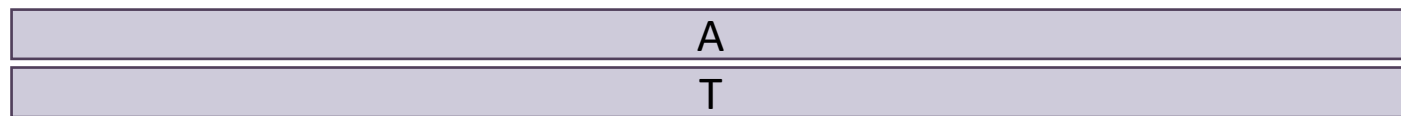
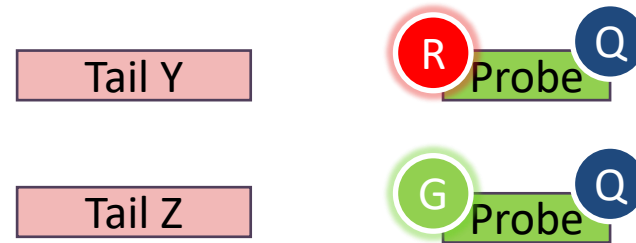
# phAmp

## RNase H-dependent PCR

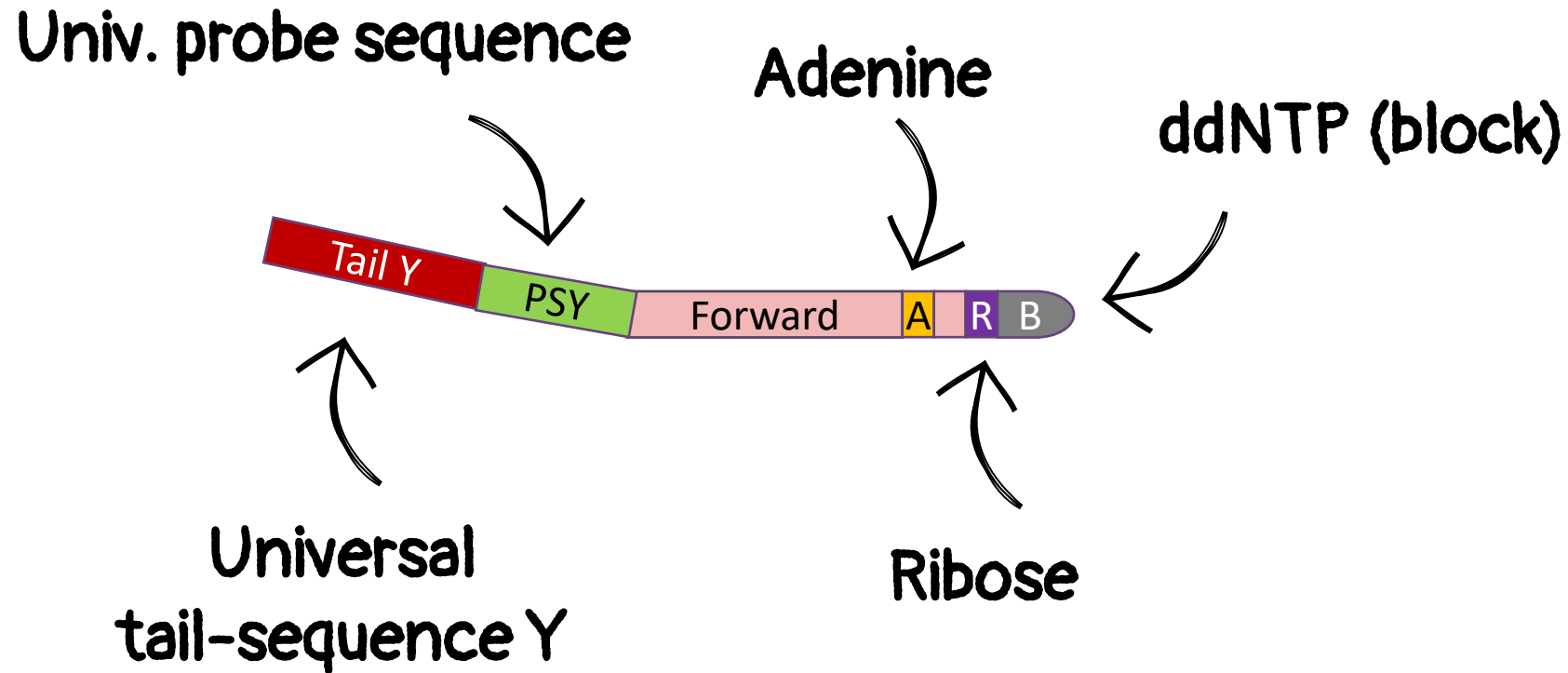
- phAmp Assay Mix



- phAmp Master Mix



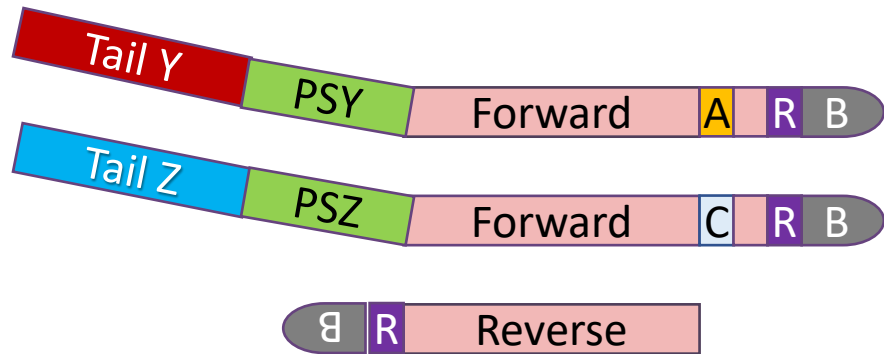
# RNase H-dependent PCR



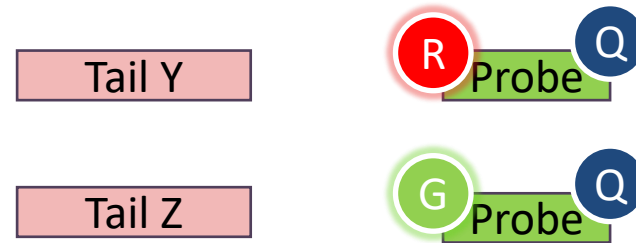
# phAmp

## RNase H-dependent PCR

- phAmp Assay Mix



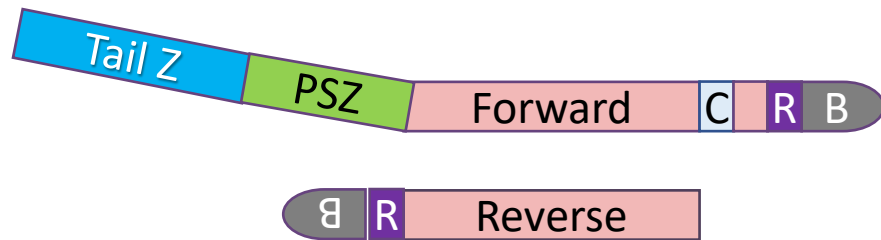
- phAmp Master Mix



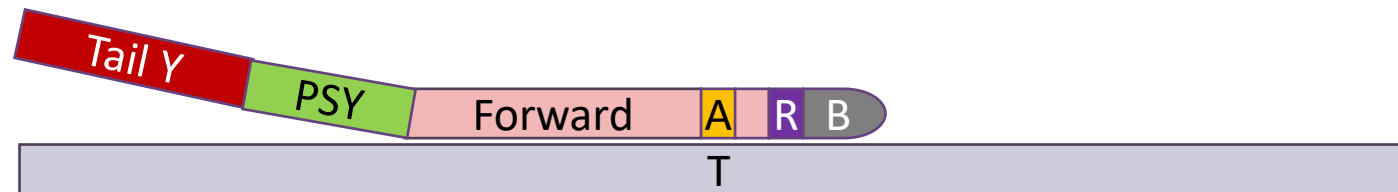
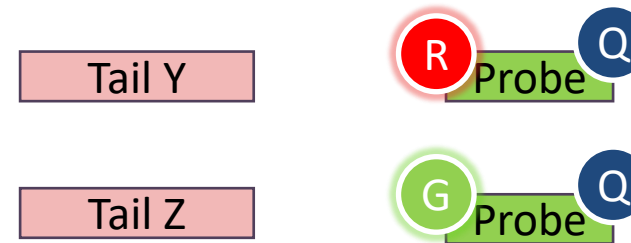


## RNase H-dependent PCR

- phAmp Assay Mix



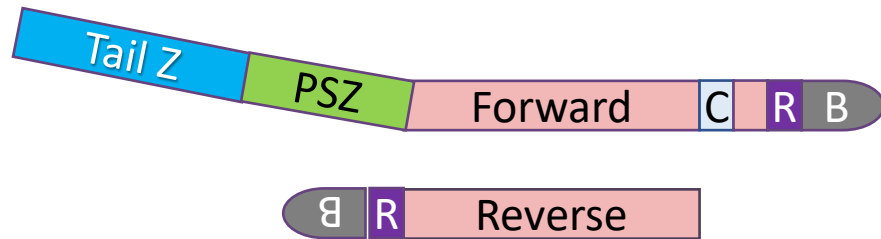
- phAmp Master Mix



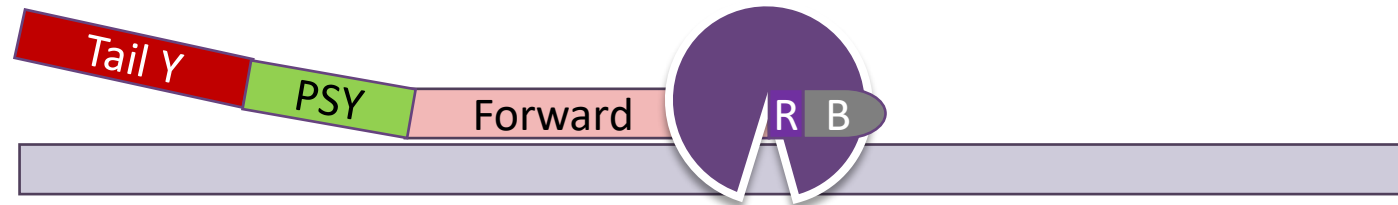
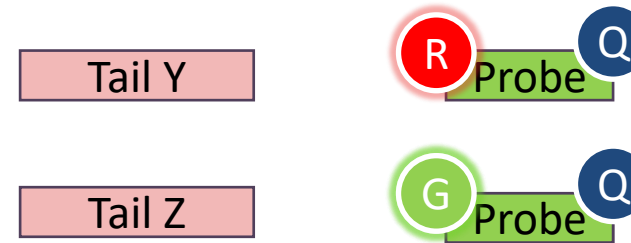
# phAmp

## RNase H-dependent PCR

- phAmp Assay Mix



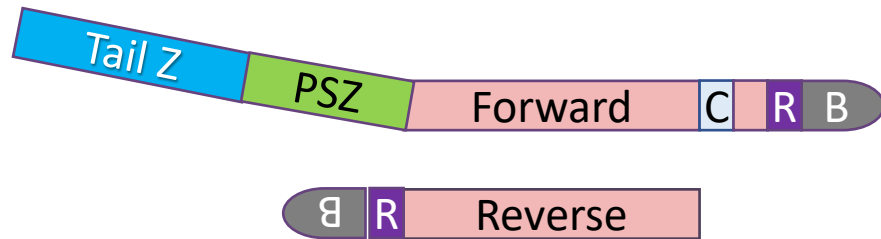
- phAmp Master Mix



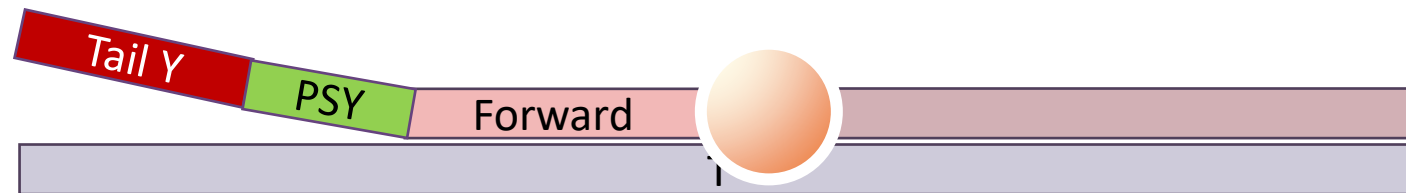
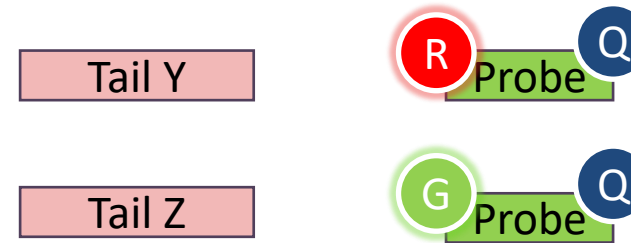
# phAmp

## RNase H-dependent PCR

- phAmp Assay Mix



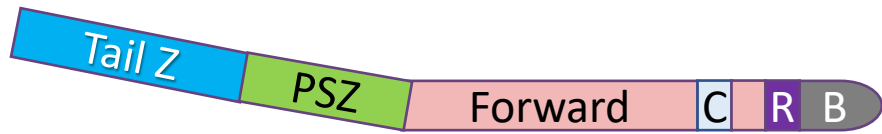
- phAmp Master Mix



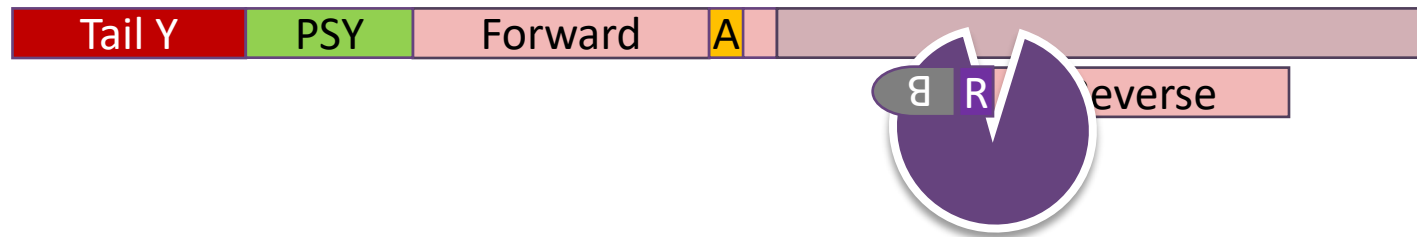
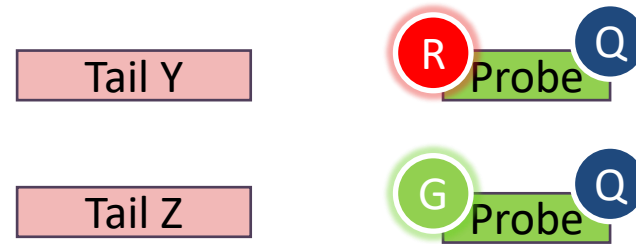
# phAmp

## RNase H-dependent PCR

- phAmp Assay Mix



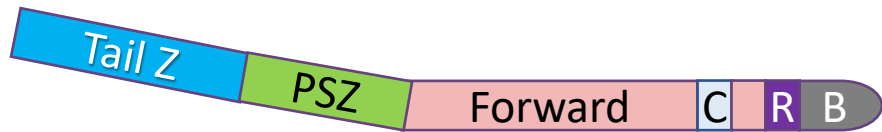
- phAmp Master Mix



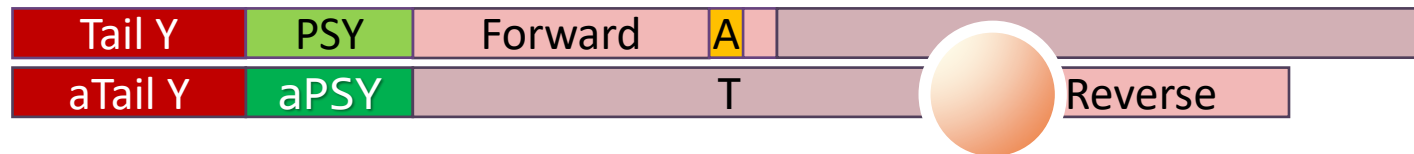
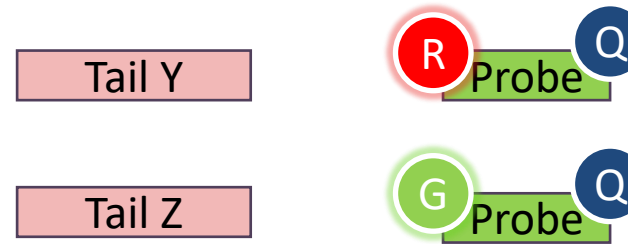
# phAmp

## RNase H-dependent PCR

- phAmp Assay Mix



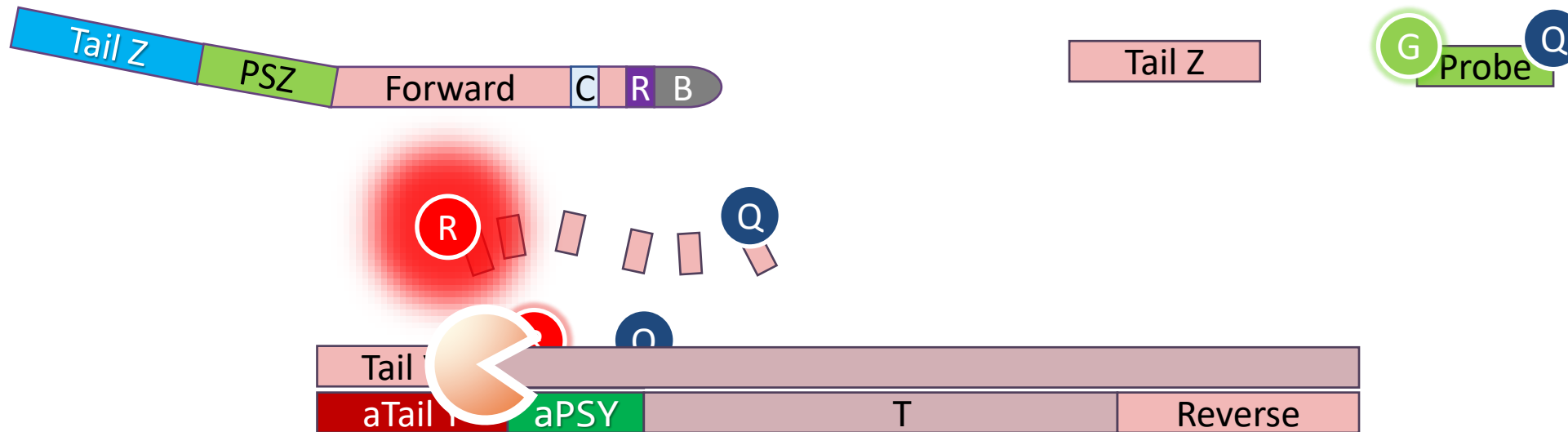
- phAmp Master Mix



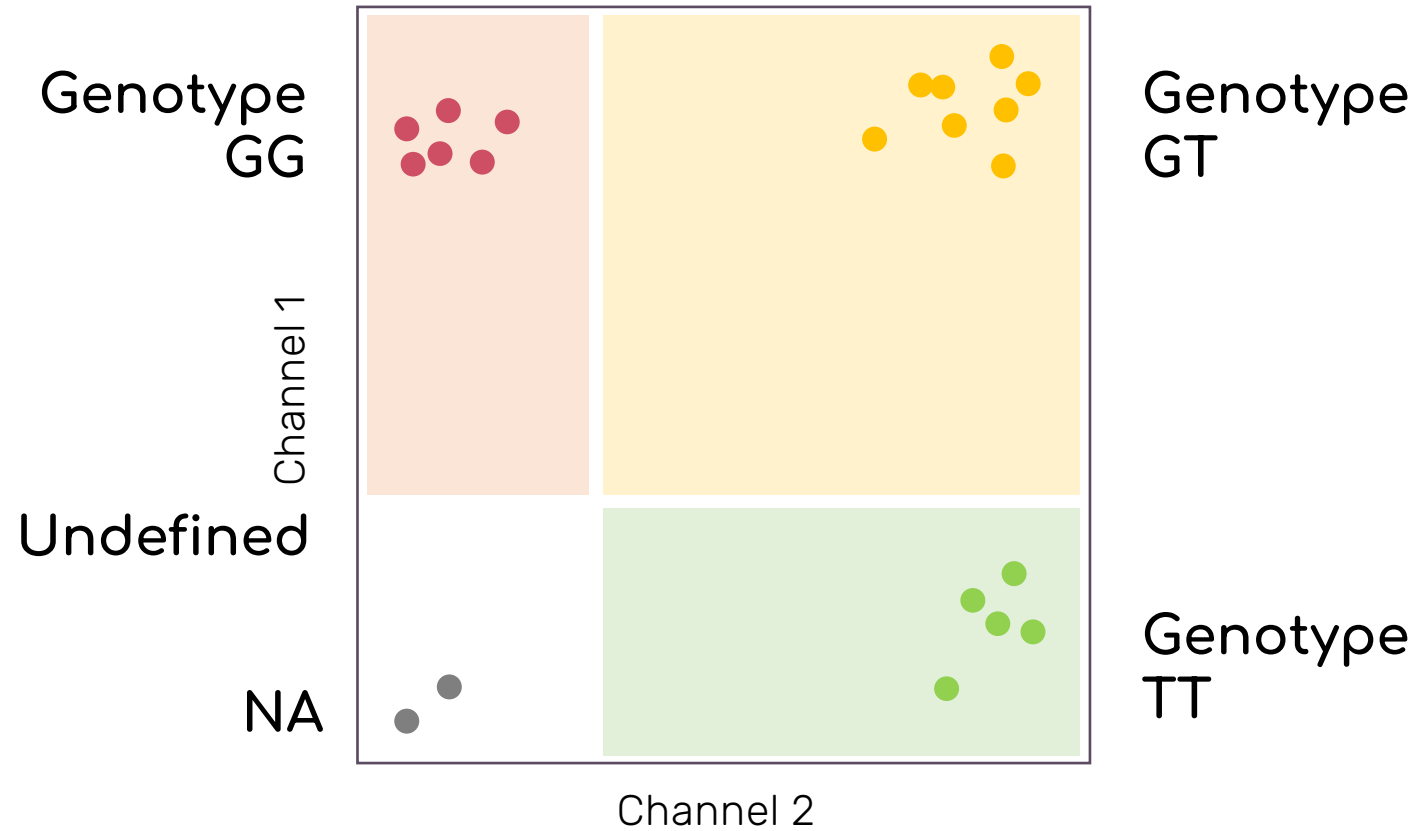
# phAmp

## RNase H-dependent PCR

- phAmp Assay Mix
- phAmp Master Mix

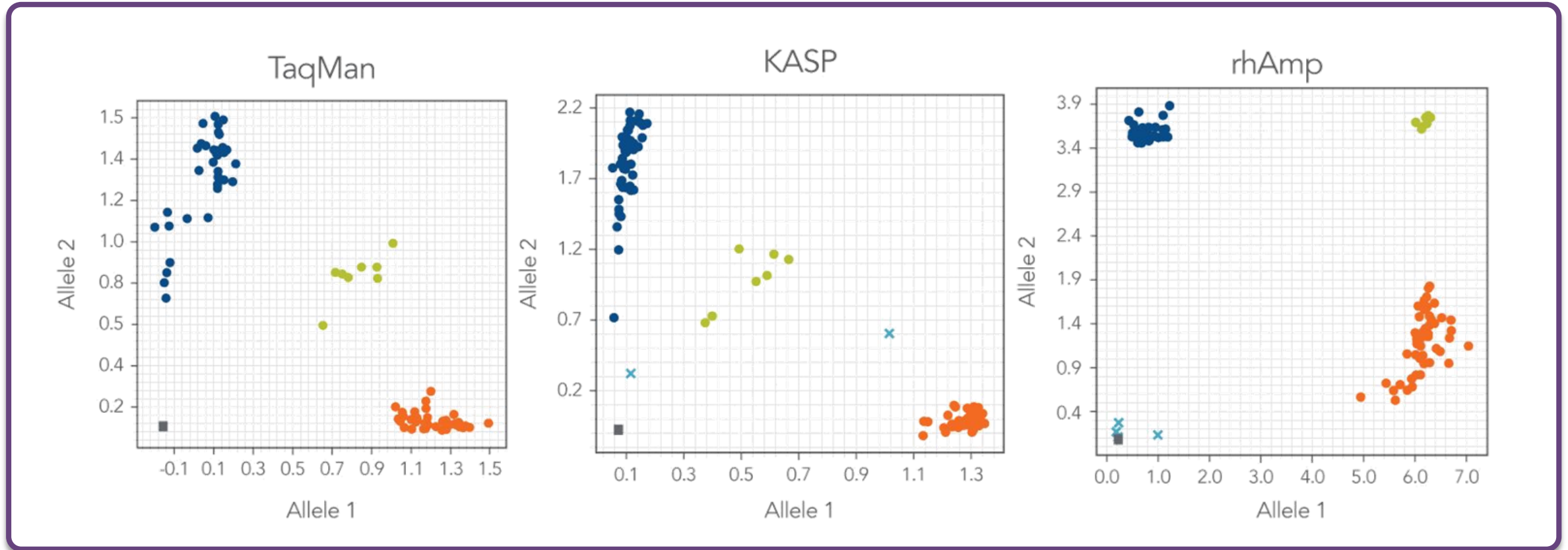


# RNase H-dependent PCR





# Comparison

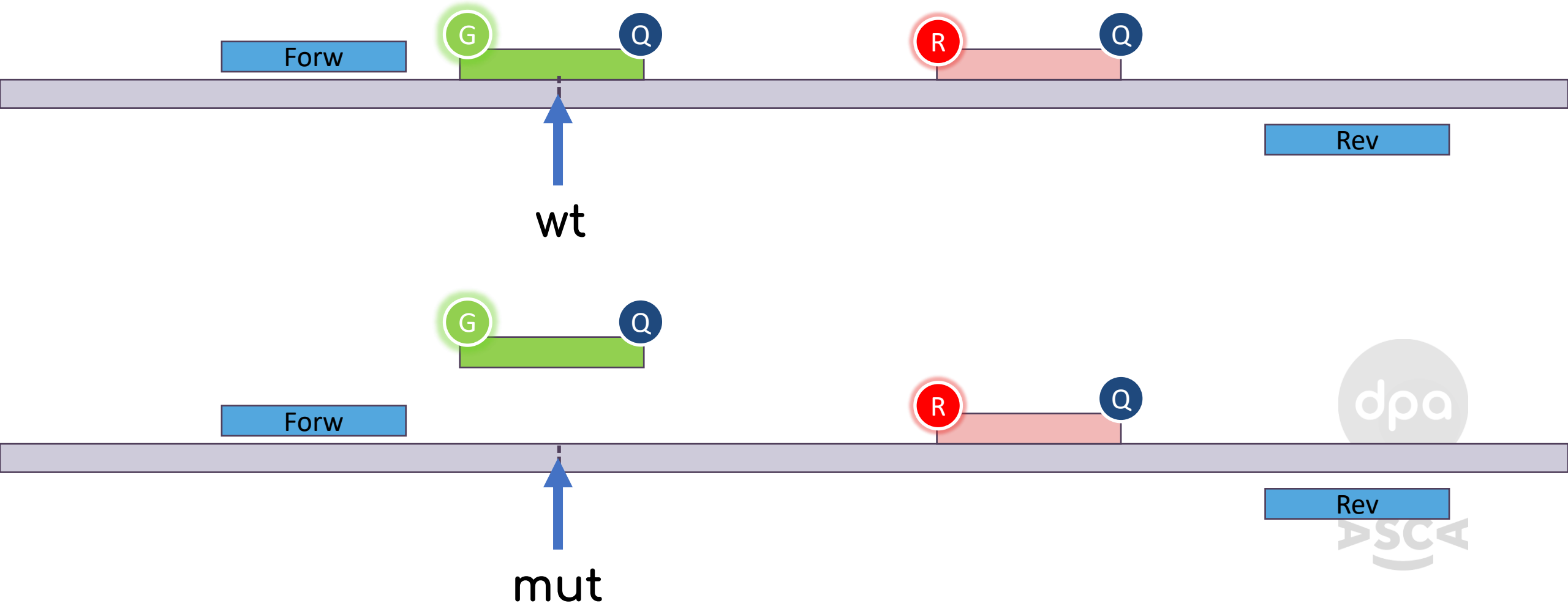




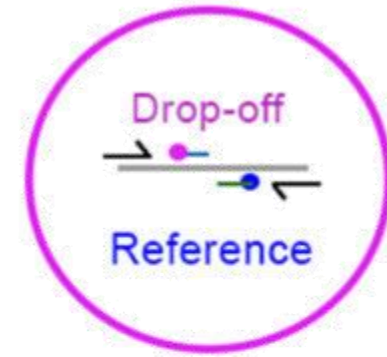
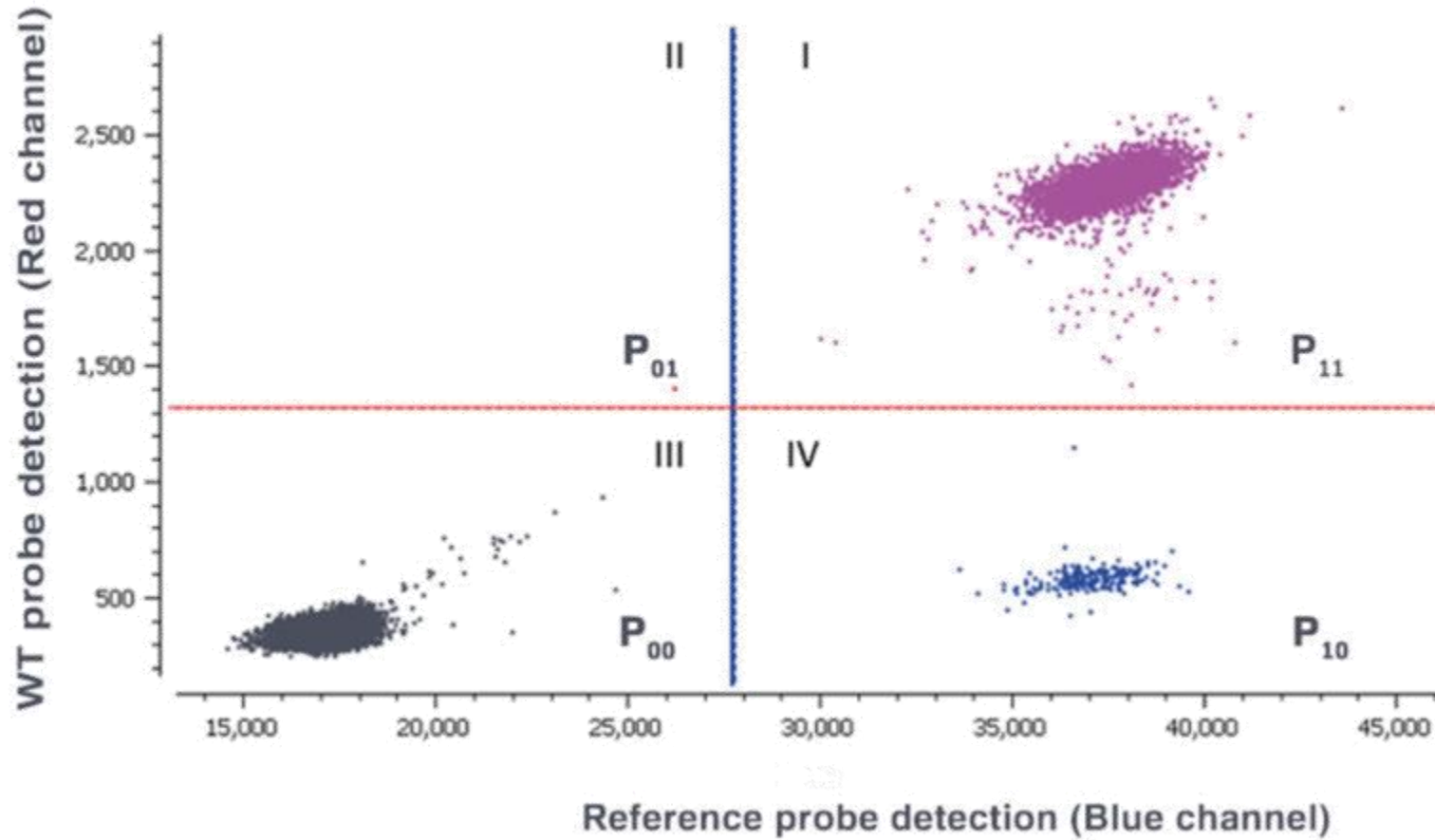
*Напоследок*



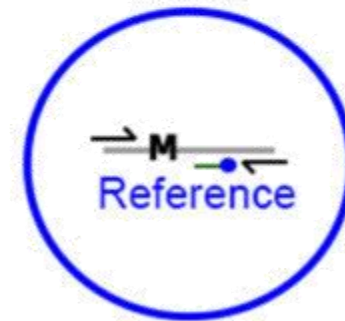
# Drop-Off Assays



# Drop-Off Assays

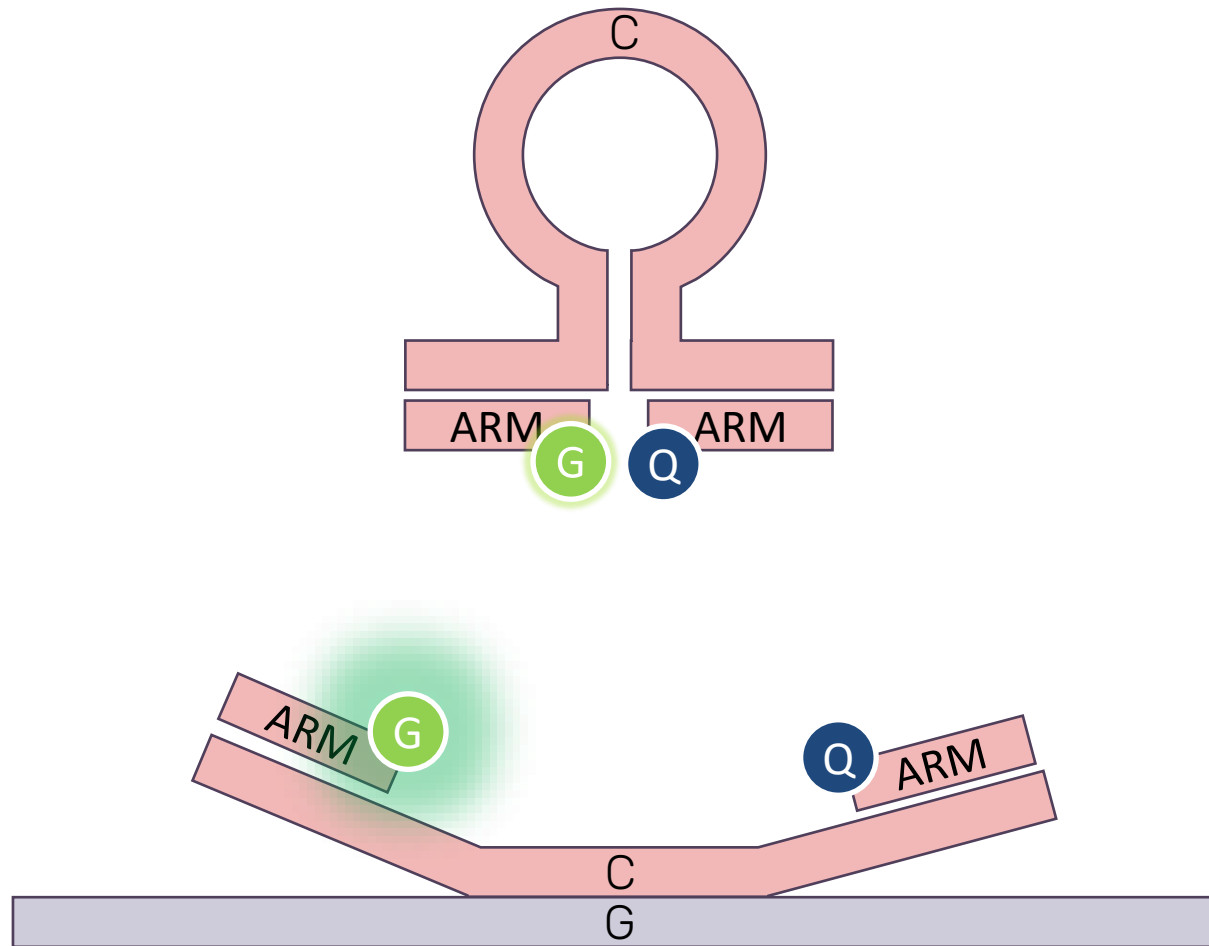


Wild-type allele: Double positive droplets

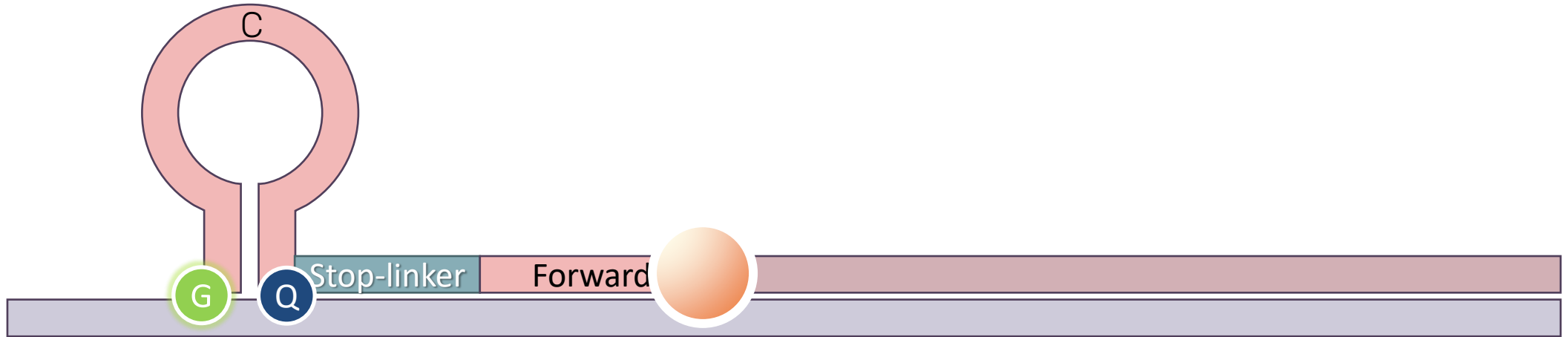


Mutant allele: Simple positive droplets

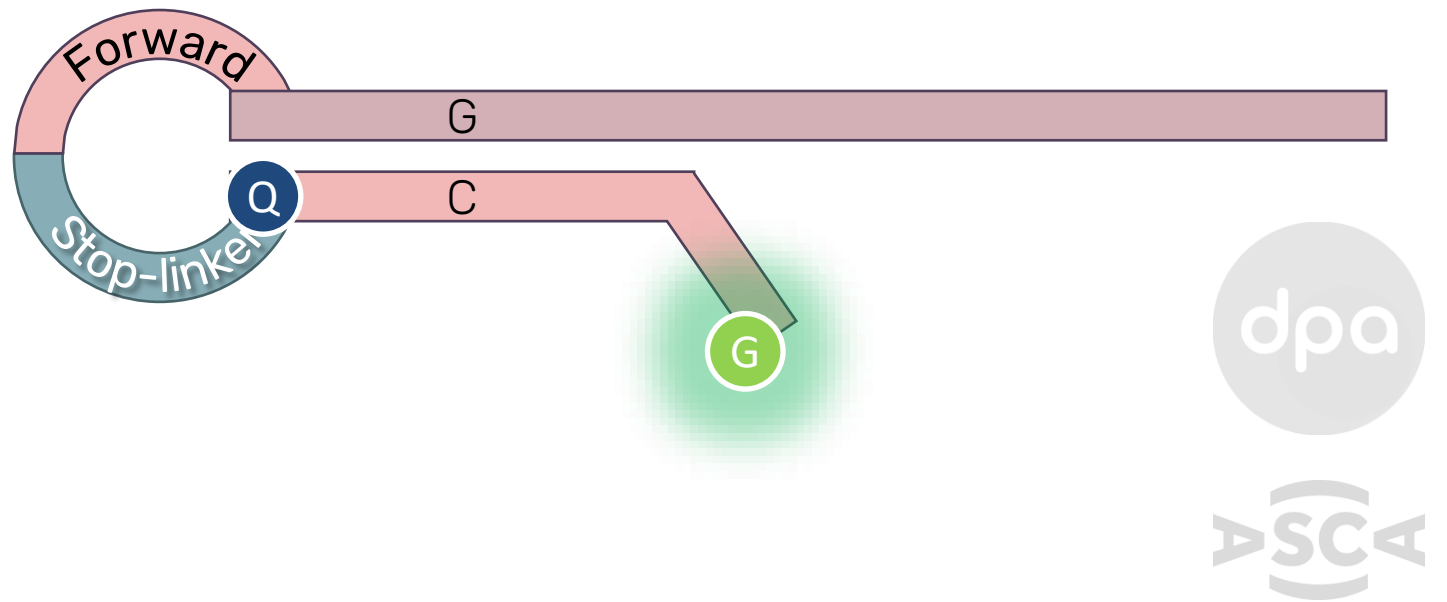
# Tripartite molecular beacons



# (Beacon-like) Scorpion probe

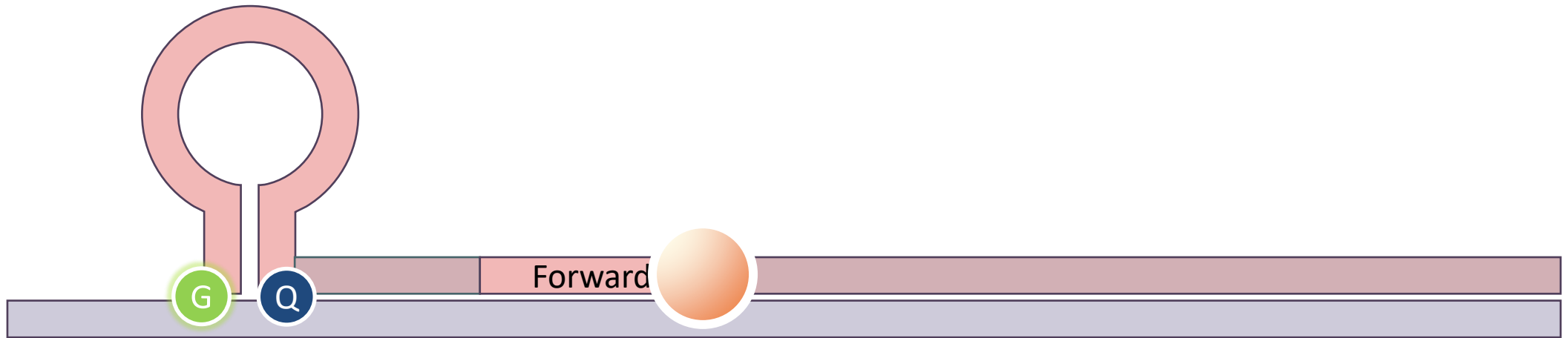


# (Beacon-like) Scorpion probe





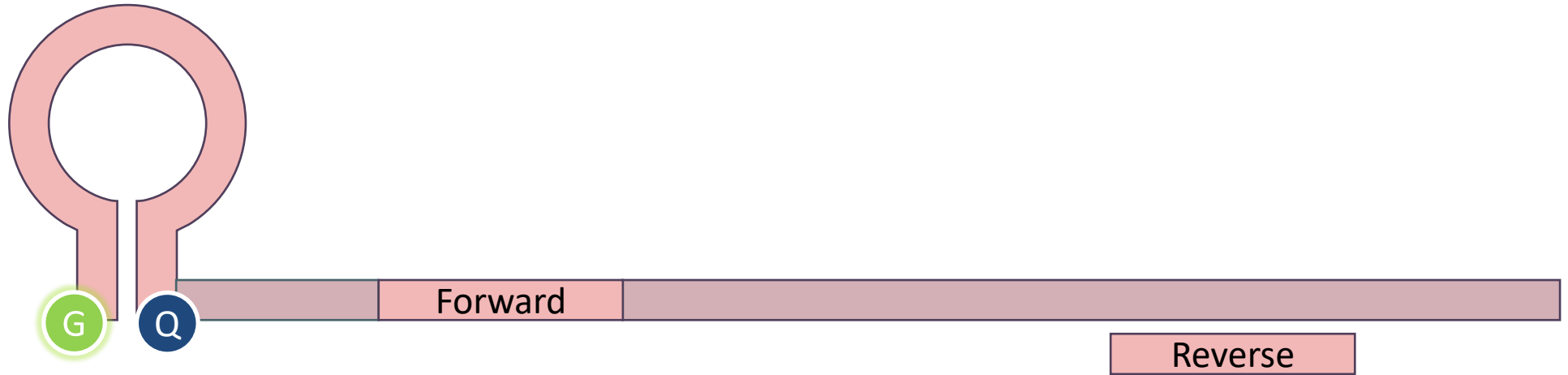
# (Beacon-like) Amplifluor assay



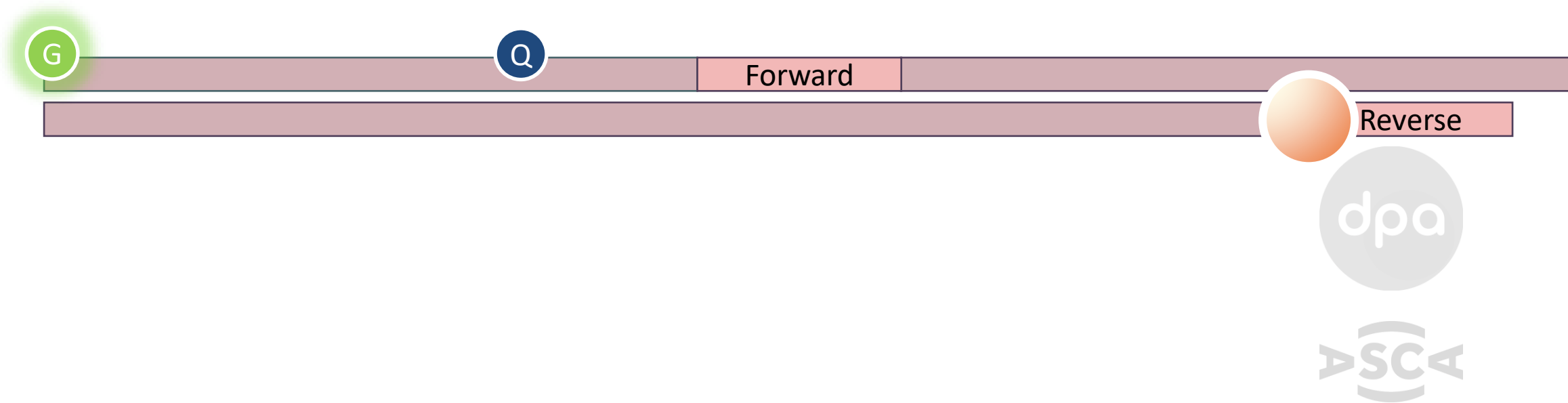
dpa

ASCA

# (Beacon-like) Amplifluor assay



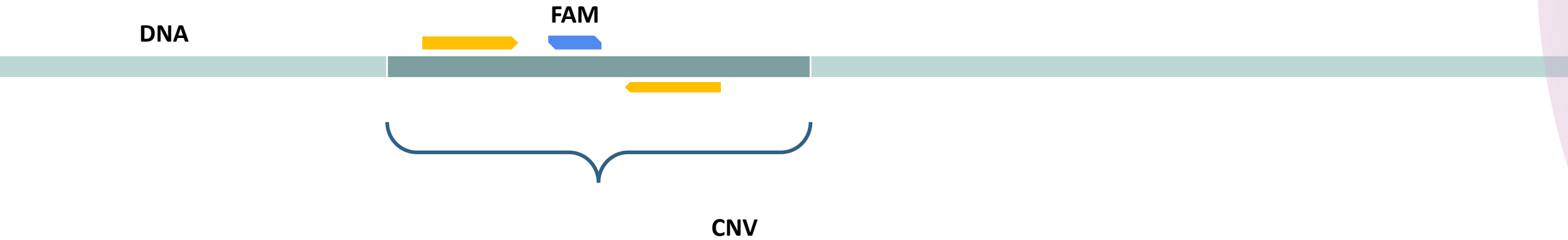
# (Beacon-like) Amplifluor assay



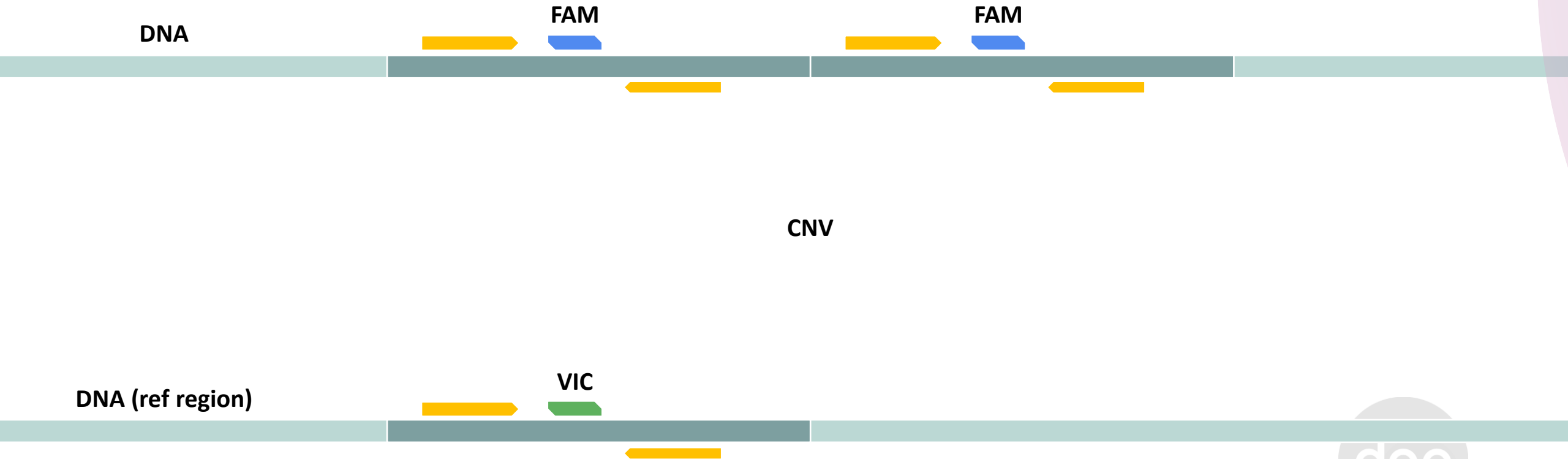
# Copy number variation



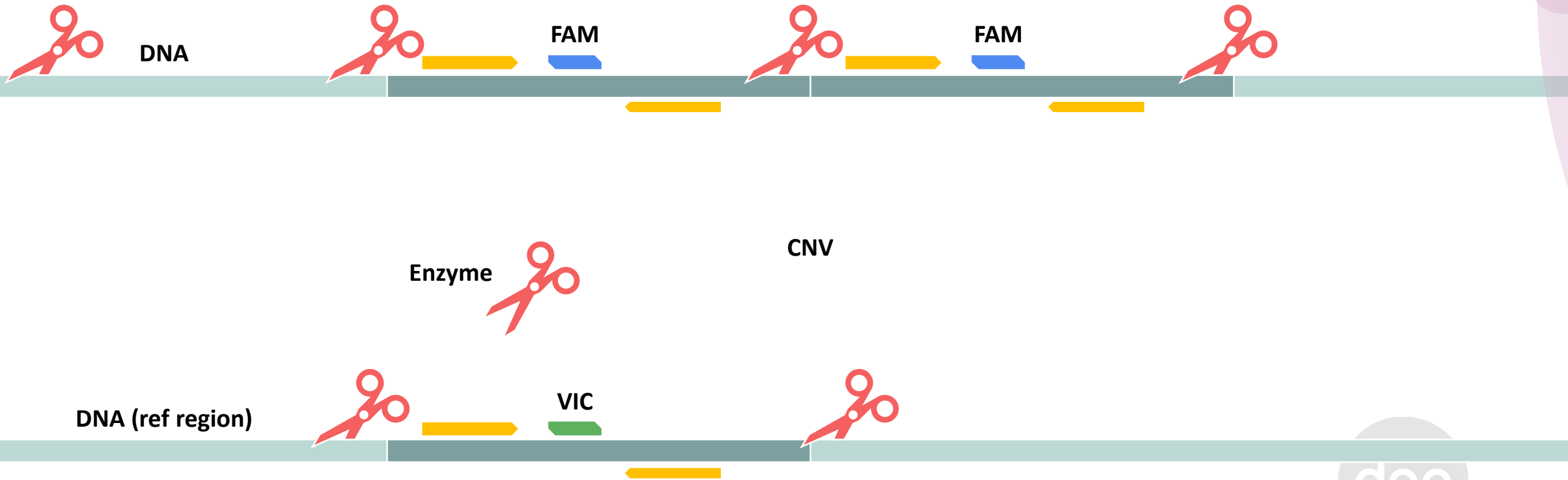
# Copy number variation



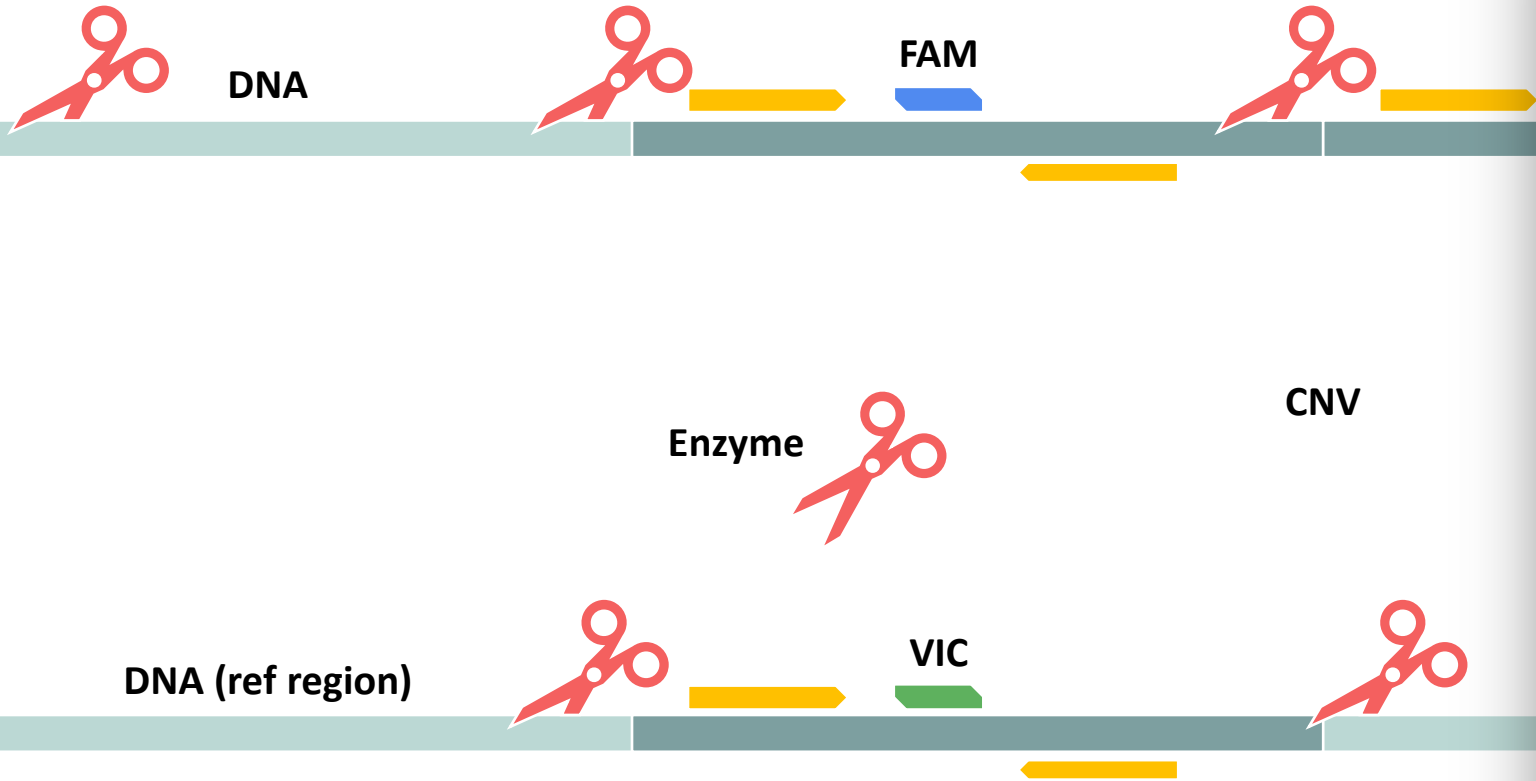
# Copy number variation



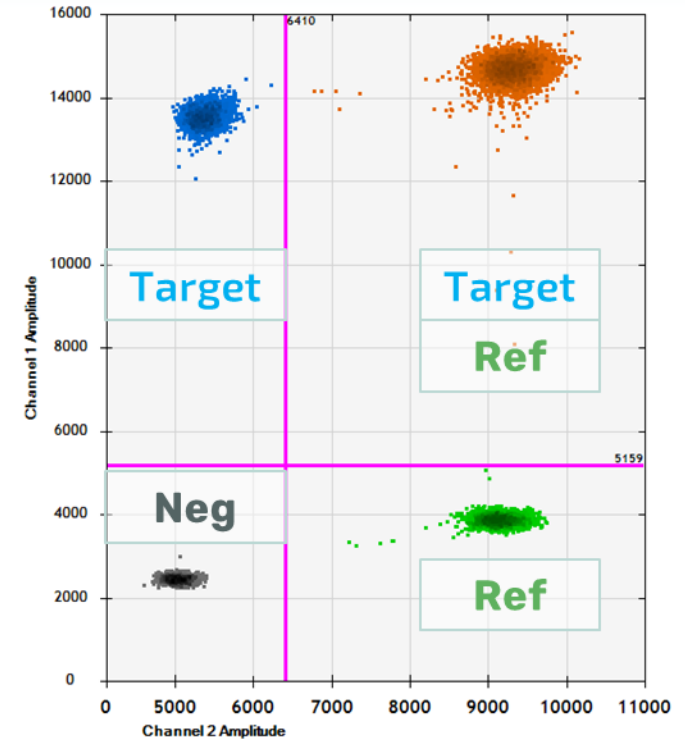
# Copy number variation



# Copy number variation



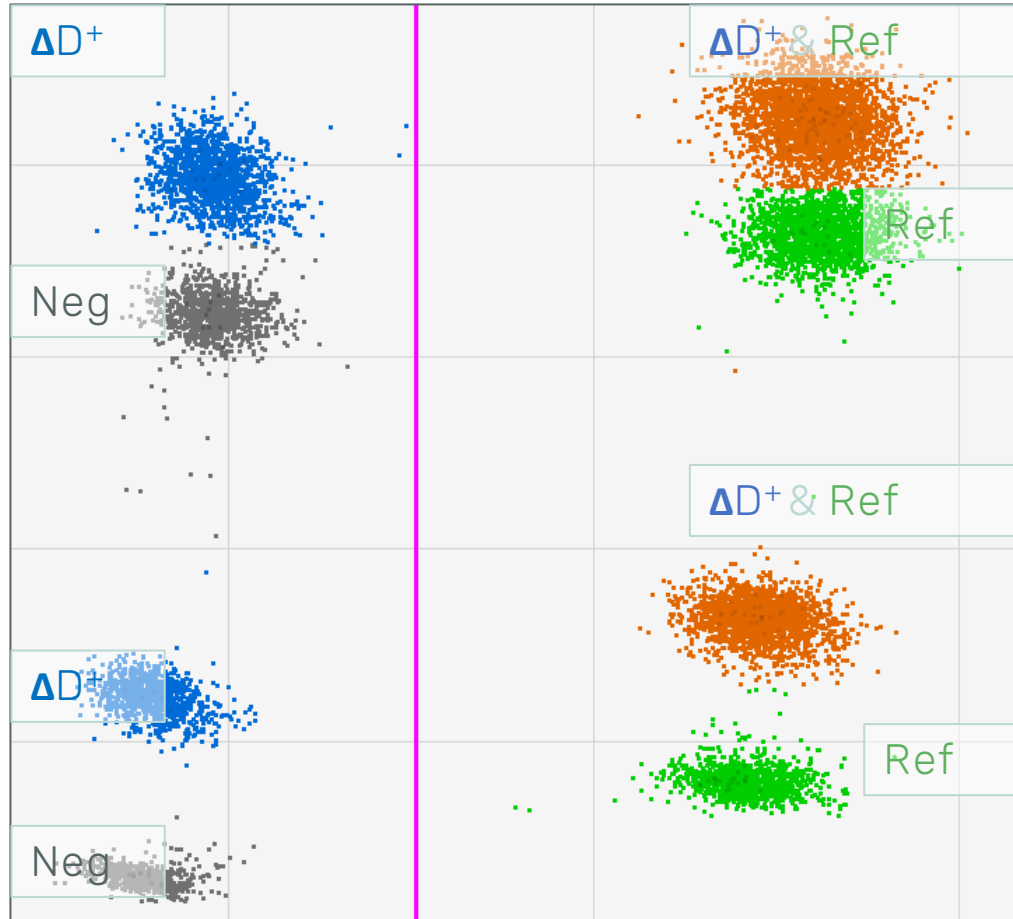
## 2D ddPCR



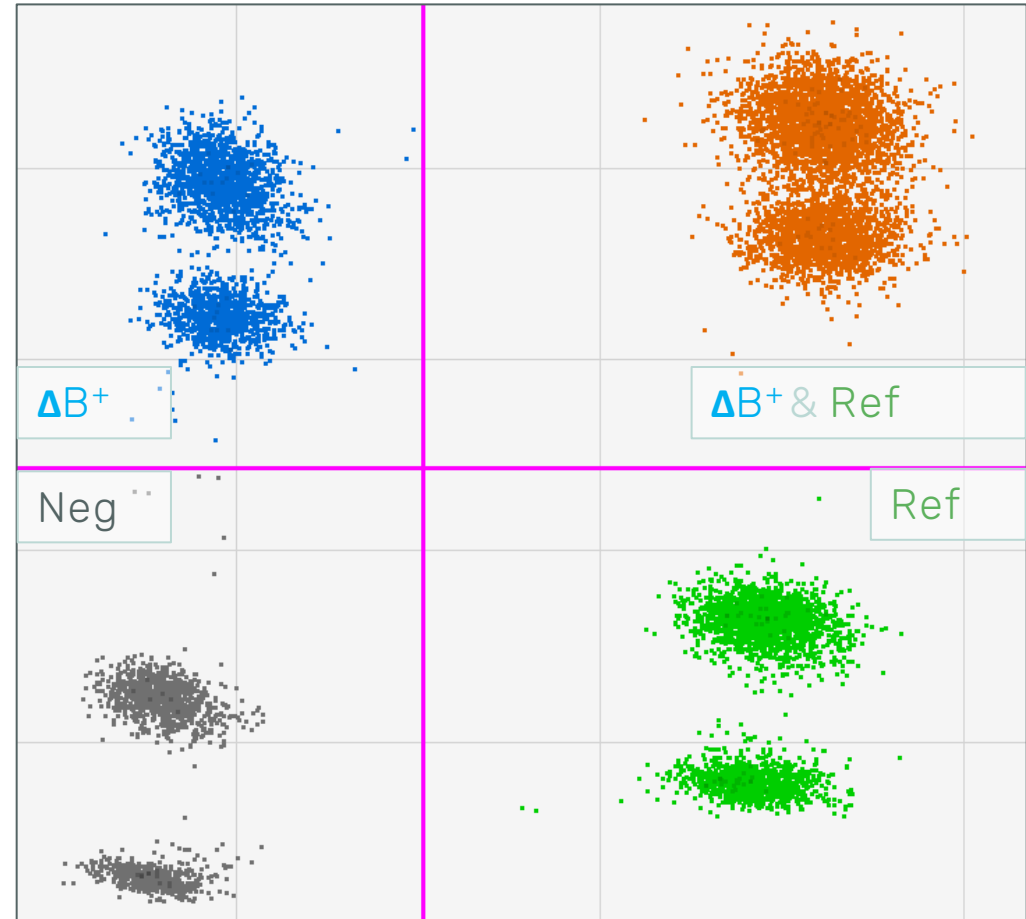


# ОЦЕНКА Т-КЛЕТОЧНОГО СОСТАВА В ОБРАЗЦАХ ДНК

## $\Delta D\delta$ $\alpha$ цепи

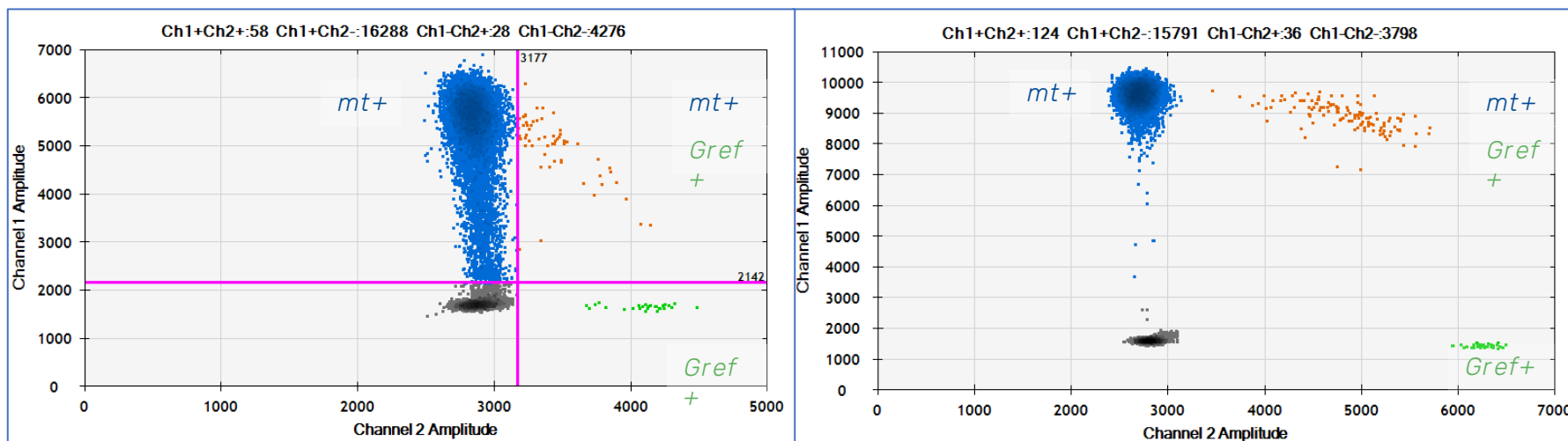


## $\Delta J\beta$ 1.1 $\beta$ цепи



# ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ОЦЕНКИ КОЛИЧЕСТВА МТДНК НА КЛЕТКУ

## Градиент по времени элонгации



30 сек

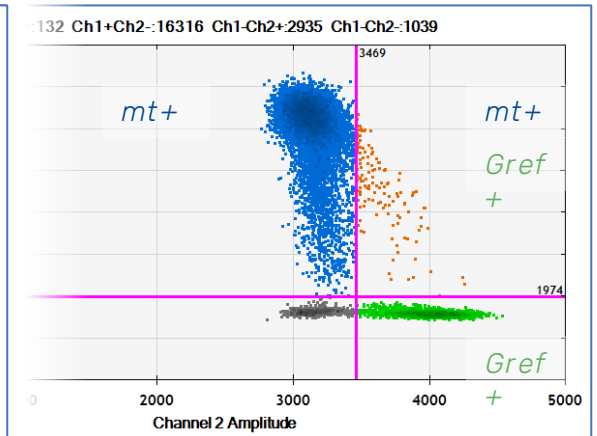
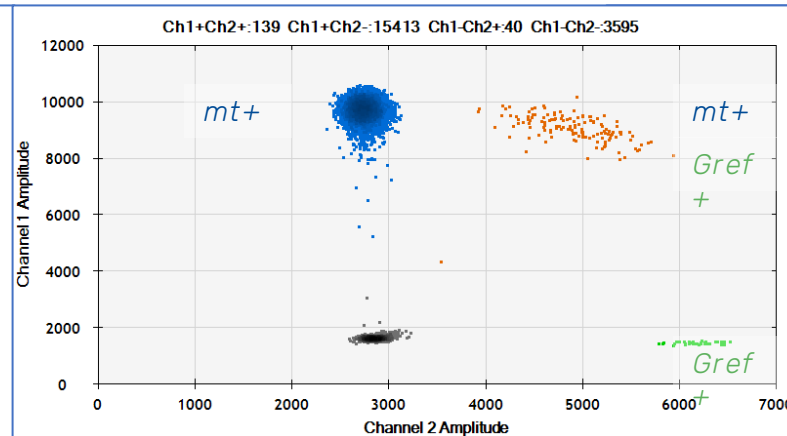
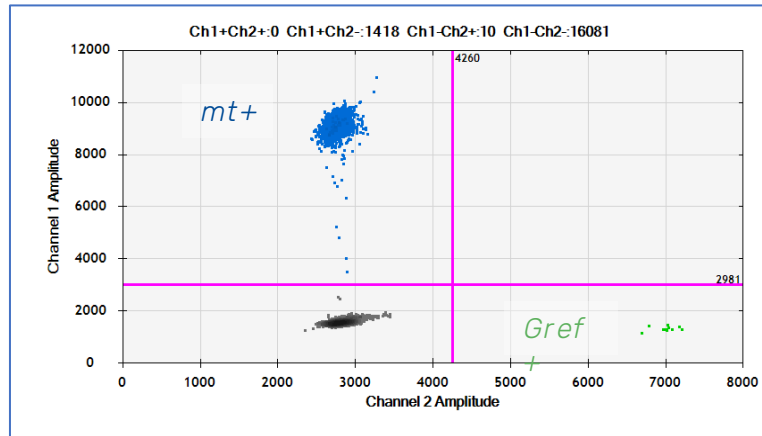
dpa

ASCA

Слепцов А.А. и соавт. (2021, Патент № W21020487)

# ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ОЦЕНКИ КОЛИЧЕСТВА МТДНК НА КЛЕТКУ

## Градиент по концентрациям



0,1 нг

5 нг





Association of Single  
Cell Analysis



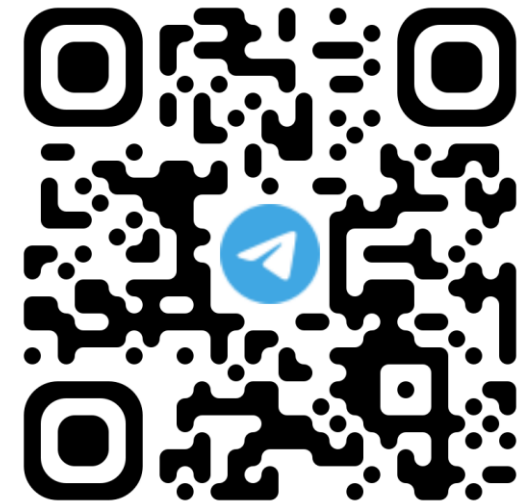
Alexei Slepzof

PhD, Researcher

[aslep.tnimc@outlook.com](mailto:aslep.tnimc@outlook.com)



Discord server



Telegram channel