

Validation Data for MPN-Real-Time PCR for Pathogenic Vp

Name of Method Submitter: Jessica L. Jones, Ph.D.

Specific purpose or intent of the method for use in the NSSP: Seeking approval for this method as an approved limited use method that can be used as an alternate to the currently approved MPN-culture method in the NSSP. This method is appropriate for PHP validation and verification testing, as well as environmental testing such as that which may be required for the re-opening of growing areas closed due to illness.

Validation Criteria Data: For evaluation of all validation criteria below, PHP oysters were obtained in the best effort to find samples free of the target organism. A different lot of PHP oysters was used for each sample. For each sample, a minimum of 10 animals were used to prepare a homogenate. The homogenate was then aliquoted and appropriate aliquots spiked with a *tdh+/trh+* *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (unless otherwise noted), while one aliquot was left un inoculated (sample blank). Spike levels were determined by spread plating dilution of the culture in triplicate onto TSA+2% NaCl. MPN-PCR analysis was conducted using both the SmartCycler (SC) and AB 7500 instruments (AB).

1. Accuracy/Trueness: Using the data from Table 1, the differences between the spike level (plate count) and values generated by MPN-PCR on the SmartCycler and AB 7500 Fast were not significantly for *tdh* ($p=0.68$ and $p=0.81$, respectively) or *trh* ($p=0.81$ and $p=0.78$, respectively).

The average of plate counts was log 3.80, the average MPN from the SmartCycler (adjusted for background) was log 4.11 and 4.00, and the average MPN from AB 7500 Fast (adjusted for background) was log 4.00 and 4.00 for *tdh* and *trh*, respectively. Using this data, the Accuracy/Trueness of the methods were determined to be 108% and 105% on the SmartCycler and 105% and 105% on AB 7500 Fast for *tdh* and *trh* detection, respectively.

Sample	Plate Count (log CFU)	SC log MPN/g		AB log MPN/g	
		<i>tdh</i>	<i>trh</i>	<i>tdh</i>	<i>trh</i>
1-2X	5.18	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38
2-2X	5.18	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38
3-4X	3.15	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63
4-4X	3.15	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97
5-6X	1.23	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
6-6X	1.23	1.97	1.97	1.97	2.18
7-2X	5.76	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04
8-2X	5.76	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04
9-4X	3.68	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63
10-4X	3.68	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63

2. Measurement Uncertainty: Using the data from Table 1 above, measurement uncertainty is 0.19 and 0.12 on the SmartCycler and 0.12 and 0.13 on AB 7500 Fast for tdh and trh, respectively.

3. Precision: Using the data from Table 2, there was no significant difference between the plate counts and the MPN values generated using the SmartCycler or the AB 7500 Fast (ANOVA, p>0.90). The difference in variance is not significant (p>0.45) for any platform/gene target combination.

Table 2. Data for determination of Precision and Recovery						
Sample	Aliquot	Plate Count (log CFU)	SC log MPN/g		AB log MPN/g	
			tdh	trh	tdh	trh
1	Blank	N/A	<-0.52	<-0.52	-0.52	<-0.52
1	2X	5.18	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38
1	2Z	5.18	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66
1	4X	3.18	2.97	2.97	1.36	1.36
1	4Z	3.18	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97
1	6X	1.18	0.97	0.97	1.18	1.18
1	6Z	1.18	0.97	0.97	1.97	1.97
3	Blank	N/A	-0.21	-0.21	1.15	-0.21
3	2X	5.15	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38
3	2Z	5.15	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18
3	4X	3.15	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63
3	4Z	3.15	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88
3	6X	1.15	1.97	1.63	1.58	1.88
3	6Z	1.15	1.88	1.97	1.97	1.63
5	Blank	N/A	<-0.52	<-0.52	<-0.52	<-0.52
5	2X	5.23	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.88
5	2Z	5.23	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63
5	4X	3.23	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38
5	4Z	3.23	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97
5	6X	1.23	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
5	6Z	1.23	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
7	Blank	N/A	-0.21	-0.52	0.54	0.18
7	2X	5.76	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04
7	2Z	5.76	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66
7	4X	3.76	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38
7	4Z	3.76	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97
7	6X	1.76	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97
7	6Z	1.76	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
9	Blank	N/A	<-0.52	<-0.52	-0.21	-0.21
9	2X	5.68	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04
9	2Z	5.68	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66
9	4X	3.68	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63
9	4Z	3.68	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38
9	6X	1.68	1.63	1.63	1.97	1.97
9	6Z	1.68	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.63

4. Recovery: The average of plate counts was 3.40 log, the average MPNs were 3.35 and 3.37 log, from the SmartCycler and 3.36 and 3.37 log from the AB 7500 Fast for *tdh* and *trh*, respectively. Using this data, the Recovery of the methods was determined to be 99% on both platforms for both gene targets.

5. Specificity: Samples were prepared as above and the interfering organism was spiked at an ~4 log higher concentration than *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*. Using the data from Table 3, the average Specificity Index for the SmartCycler was 1.34 and 1.40 and 1.80 and 1.53 for the AB 7500 Fast for the *tdh* and *trh* genes, respectively.

Sample	Spiked with Vp only				Spiked with Vp and Vv			
	Sample on SC (log MPN/g)		Sample on AB (log MPN/g)		Sample on SC (log MPN/g)		Sample on AB (log MPN/g)	
	<i>tdh</i>	<i>trh</i>	<i>tdh</i>	<i>trh</i>	<i>tdh</i>	<i>trh</i>	<i>tdh</i>	<i>trh</i>
6-Blank	0.32	0.32	0.54	0.32	---	---	---	---
6-6T	0.97	0.97	1.45	2.08	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	0.18
6-6U	0.97	0.97	1.32	1.32	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
6-6W	1.18	0.97	1.46	1.88	0.18	-0.13	0.63	0.97
6-6X	1.97	1.97	1.97	2.18	1.18	1.18	0.45	1.32
6-6Z	0.97	0.97	1.38	1.32	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63

6. Working and Linear Range: Based on the data presented in Table 4, there is a significant correlation between the plate counts and MPN values generated on the SmartCycler ($p < 0.001$) and the AB7500 Fast ($p < 0.001$). The correlation coefficients for *tdh* and *trh* are 0.97 and 0.98 for the SmartCycler and 0.96 and 0.96 for the AB 7500 Fast platforms, respectively, demonstrating the linearity of the method.

7. Limit of Detection: Using the data from Table 4, the Limit of Detection of the method as implemented is determined to be 2.20, 1.49, 2.20, and 2.88 for *tdh* and *trh* on the SmartCycler and AB 7500 Fast, respectively.

8. Limit of Quantification/Sensitivity: As the Limit of Detection was determined to be within the 95% confidence interval of 1 cell, the limit of quantification/sensitivity is reliant upon the number of tubes per dilution in combination of the lowest dilution examined. Using a 3-tube, multiple dilution series starting at 1g of sample, this method provides a Sensitivity of 0.3 MPN/g of oyster tissue.

Sample	Aliquot	Plate Count (log CFU)	Sample on SC (log MPN/g)		Sample on AB (log MPN/g)	
			<i>tdh</i>	<i>trh</i>	<i>tdh</i>	<i>trh</i>
1	1X	6.18	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04
1	1Z	6.18	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04
1	2X	5.18	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38
1	2Z	5.18	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66

1	4X	3.18	2.97	2.97	1.36	1.36
1	4Z	3.18	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97
1	6X	1.18	0.97	0.97	1.18	1.18
1	6Z	1.18	0.97	0.97	1.97	1.97
1	7X	0.18	-0.04	-0.44	-0.13	0.04
1	7X	0.18	1.15	-0.04	1.18	2.63
3	1X	6.15	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04
3	1Z	6.15	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04
3	2X	5.15	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38
3	2Z	5.15	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18
3	4X	3.15	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63
3	4Z	3.15	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88
3	6X	1.15	1.97	1.63	1.58	1.88
3	6Z	1.15	1.88	1.97	1.97	1.63
3	7X	0.15	1.18	0.97	1.18	1.32
3	7Z	0.15	0.97	0.97	1.38	1.38
5	1X	6.23	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04
5	1Z	6.23	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04
5	2X	5.23	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.88
5	2Z	5.23	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63
5	4X	3.23	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38
5	4Z	3.23	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97
5	6X	1.23	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
5	6Z	1.23	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
5	7X	0.23	0.30	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
5	7Z	0.23	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
7	1X	6.76	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04
7	1Z	6.76	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04
7	2X	5.76	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04
7	2Z	5.76	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66
7	4X	3.76	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38
7	4Z	3.76	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97
7	6X	1.76	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97
7	6Z	1.76	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
7	7X	0.76	0.97	1.32	1.97	1.63
7	7Z	0.76	0.36	0.36	0.58	0.88
9	1X	6.68	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04
9	1Z	6.68	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04
9	2X	5.68	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04
9	2Z	5.68	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66
9	4X	3.68	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63
9	4Z	3.68	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38
9	6X	1.68	1.63	1.63	1.97	1.97
9	6Z	1.68	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.63
9	7X	0.68	2.38	1.38	0.32	0.63
9	7Z	0.68	0.36	0.36	0.63	0.36

9. Ruggednes: Replicate spiked aliquots from each sample were processed with different batches of media/ lots of reagents at the same time. Different samples were processed on different days. Using the data in Table 5, there was *no significant difference (p>0.80) between batches/lots* of media and reagents on either instrument platform for either gene target.

Table 5. Data for determination of Ruggedness.

Sample	Replicate 1 (X)				Replicate 2 (Z)			
	Sample on SC (log MPN/g)		Sample on AB (log MPN/g)		Sample on SC (log MPN/g)		Sample on AB (log MPN/g)	
	<i>tdh</i>	<i>trh</i>	<i>tdh</i>	<i>trh</i>	<i>tdh</i>	<i>trh</i>	<i>tdh</i>	<i>trh</i>
2	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38	4.97	4.97	4.97	4.97
4	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97
6	1.97	1.97	1.97	2.18	0.97	0.97	1.38	1.32
8	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04	>6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04
10	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63

10. Matrix Effects: Effects of oyster matrix on the performance of the method was taken into consideration in testing all of the above criteria by using the sample blank.

11. Additional Data: Inclusivity/Exclusivity. The primers and probes utilized in this method have been tested against DNA extracts from the isolates listed in the table below. Regardless of instrument platform utilized, the *tdh* and *trh* genes were detected as expected based on previous testing with reference methods in all isolates, demonstrating 100% inclusivity and exclusivity.

Species	Strain ID	Isolation Location	Isolation Date	Isolation Source	<i>tlh</i>	<i>tdh</i>	<i>trh</i>
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/011	Norway	Unk*	Clinical	+	-	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/067	Spain	Unk	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	K5278	USA, WA	Unk	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	F1103A	USA, WA	Unk	Environmental	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/071	Portugal	Unk	Environmental	+	-	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/081	Italy	Unk	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/014	Norway	Unk	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	FIHES98V103204	Japan	Unk	Clinical	+	-	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	0337-2111 (K1311)	USA, AK	2004	Environmental	+	-	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	0872-2247-2 (K1321)	USA, AK	2004	Environmental	+	-	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	TX2103	USA, TX	1998	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	DI0B9 3/16	USA, AL	1999	Environmental	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	AQ4913	Unk	Unk	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	KXV 755	Unk	Unk	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/010	Norway	Unk	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	K5208	USA, AK	2007	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	K5330	USA, TX	2007	Clinical	+	-	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	SPRC 10295	USA, WA	Unk	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	48057	USA, WA	Unk	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	AN2189	Bangladesh	Unk	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	0330020030B (K1295)	USA, AK	Unk	Environmental	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	KXV0627	Unk	Unk	Clinical	+	+	-

<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	1300-A2-1 (K1316)	USA, AK	2004	Environmental	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	K4859	USA, HI	2007	Clinical	+	-	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	K5435	USA, WA	Unk	Clinical	+	-	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	K5439	USA, WA	2007	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	0330-2006 (K1296)	USA, AK	2004	Environmental	+	-	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/062	Spain	Unk	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	DI0E12 5/26	USA, AL	Unk	Environmental	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	08880200901 (K1198)	USA, AK	2004	Environmental	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	Isolate 1	Australia	2010	Environmental	+	-	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/020	Spain	Unk	Environmental	+	-	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/072	Portugal	Unk	Environmental	+	-	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/070	Portugal	Unk	Environmental	+	-	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/017	Norway	2002	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/065	Spain	1998	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	K4842	USA, MD	2006	Clinical	+	-	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	K4557	USA, LA	2006	Clinical	+	-	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	K4637	USA, NY	2006	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	VPHY 145	Thailand	Unk	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	VPHY 123	Thailand	Unk	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	AO024491	Bangladesh	Unk	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	AP9251	Bangladesh	Unk	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	K4639	USA, NY	2006	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	AP 11243	Bangladesh	Unk	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/080	Adriatic Sea	Unk	Environmental	+	-	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/018	Norway	2006	Clinical	+	-	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	11/001	Peru	2006	Clinical	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	K4760	USA, VA	2006	Clinical	+	-	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	V05/026	United Kingdom	Unk	Environmental	+	-	-
<i>Grimontia hollisae</i>	98A1960	Unk	Unk	Unk	-	+	-
<i>Photobacteria damsela</i>	Hw-33-5	Unk	Unk	Unk	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio metschnikovii</i>	2908-8	Unk	Unk	Unk	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio fluvialis</i>	DAL197	Unk	Unk	Unk	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio alginolyticus</i>	ATCC 33787	Unk	Unk	Unk	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio alginolyticus</i>	1296-A2-1	USA, AK	2004	Environmental	-	-	+
<i>Vibrio alginolyticus</i>	2208-1B	USA, AK	2004	Environmental	-	-	+
<i>Vibrio fluvialis</i>	DAL506	Unk	Unk	Unk	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio furnissii</i>	1955-83	Unk	Unk	Clinical	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio fluvialis</i>	1959-82	Unk	Unk	Clinical	-	-	-
<i>Grimontia hollisae</i>	2039	Unk	Unk	Unk	-	-	-
<i>Grimontia hollisae</i>	89A4206	Unk	Unk	Unk	-	-	-
<i>Photobacteria damsela</i>	FT-452	Unk	Unk	Unk	-	-	-
<i>Photobacteria damsela</i>	BR-907	Unk	Unk	Unk	-	-	-
<i>Photobacteria damsela</i>	BR-D1-100	Unk	Unk	Unk	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	99-780 DP-E1	USA, LA	1999	Food, oyster	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	98-624 DP-C9	USA, TX	1998	Food, oyster	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	99-581 DP-C7	USA, LA	1999	Food, oyster	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	99-796 DP-E7	USA, FL	1999	Food, oyster	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	99-584 DP-B12	USA, TX	1999	Food, oyster	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	98-640 DP-E9	USA, LA	1998	Food, oyster	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	99-743 DP-B6	USA, TX	1999	Food, oyster	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	98-783 DP-A1	USA, LA	1998	Food, oyster	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	CDC 9149-95	USA	1995	Clinical	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	CDC 3569-03	Unk	2003	Clinical	-	-	-

<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	C-6706	Unk	Unk	Unk	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	CDC F851	Unk	Unk	Clinical	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	SJ 21	USA, CA	Unk	Environmental	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	CDC 3541-98	Unk	1998	Clinical	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	CDC 3525-97	Unk	1997	Clinical	-	-	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	0331-2017B	USA, AK	2004	Environmental	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	Isolate 11	Australia	2010	Environmental	+	+	-
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	CA012017	USA, CA	2012	Food, oyster	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	78024600C2	USA, CA	2013	Food, oyster	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	78024600C3	USA, CA	2013	Food, oyster	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	77545901A1	USA, CA	2013	Food, oyster	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	77545901A2	USA, CA	2013	Food, oyster	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	FDA_R10	USA, FL	2007	Food, oyster	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	FDA_R16	USA, FL	2007	Food, oyster	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	FDA_R31	USA, LA	2007	Food, oyster	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	FDA_R32	USA, LA	2007	Food, oyster	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	FDA_R26	USA, NJ	2007	Food, oyster	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	FDA_R51	USA, AL	2007	Food, oyster	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	FDA_R47	USA, AL	2007	Food, oyster	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	FDA_R149	USA, FL	2007	Food, oyster	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	CDC_K4763	USA, VA	2006	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	CDC_K5009G	USA, MA	2006	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	CDC_K5009W	USA, MA	2006	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	CDC_K4636	USA, NY	2006	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	CDC_K4639G	USA, NY	2006	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	CDC_K4639W	USA, NY	2006	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	CDC_K5073	USA, MD	2007	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	CDC_K5276	USA, NY	2007	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	CDC_K5067	USA, SD	2007	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	CDC_K5280	USA, WA	2007	Clinical	+	+	+
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	CDC_K5306	USA, GA	2007	Clinical	+	+	+

*Unk = unknown; data not available.

Step-by-step procedure including equipment, reagents and safety requirements necessary to run the method:

1. Special Equipment, Media, and Reagents
 - 1.1. Heat block (100°C) or boiling water bath
 - 1.2. Eppendorf 5415D centrifuge or equivalent (capable of 13,000xg)
 - 1.3. Mini-centrifuge
 - 1.4. SmartCycler II (Cepheid, Sunnyvale, CA) OR AB 7500 (Life Technologies, Foster City, CA)
 - 1.5. SmartCycler tubes OR AB 7500 Fast reaction plates or 8-tube strips
 - 1.6. Micropipettors (volume ranges from 0.1µl to 1000µl) with filter tips
 - 1.7. Oligonucleotide primers (desalted) and nuclease-style probes (HPLC purified) in 10µM working solutions - sequences provided below in Table 1
 - 1.8. Platinum *Taq* DNA polymerase (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA)
 - 1.9. 50 mM MgCl₂ (Invitrogen, or equivalent)
 - 1.10. dNTP's, mixed equal concentration (Roche, or equivalent)
 - 1.11. ROX reference dye (if using the AB 7500)
 - 1.12. Internal Amplification Control (IAC) DNA (BioGX, Birmingham, AL)

- 1.13. PCR-grade water
- 1.14. Alkaline peptone water (APW) - 10 g peptone, 10 g NaCl, 1L d. water, dissolve ingredients, then adjust pH to 8.5±0.2 and autoclave 15 min at 121°C
- 1.15. Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) - 7.650 g NaCl, 0.724 g Na₂HPO₄ anhydrous, 0.210 g KH₂PO₄, 1L d. water, dissolve ingredients then adjust pH to 7.4 and autoclave 15 min at 121°C

2. Outlined Procedure

2.1. Preparation of shellfish

- 2.1.1. Hands of examiner must be scrubbed thoroughly with soap and potable water; latex or nitrile gloves should be worn while cleaning oysters.
- 2.1.2. Scrape off growth and loose material from shell, and scrub shell stock with sterile stiff brush under running water.
- 2.1.3. Place clean shellstock on clean towels or absorbent paper.
- 2.1.4. Change gloves and brushes between samples.
- 2.1.5. Protective chain mail glove can be used under a latex glove; outer gloves should be changed between samples.
- 2.1.6. Tare a sterile blender.
- 2.1.7. Using a sterile oyster knife, insert the point between the shells on the ventral side, about ¼ the distance from the hinge to the bill; alternately, knife can be inserted after making small opening with sterile bone cutting forceps.
- 2.1.8. Cut adductor muscle from upper flat shell and pry the shell wide enough to drain shell liquor into the blender.
- 2.1.9. The upper shell can then be pried loose at hinge and discarded.
- 2.1.10. The whole animal (including adductor muscle) should be transferred to the sterile blender after severing the adductor muscle connection to the lower shell.
- 2.1.11. A minimum of 12 animals or 200g is required.
- 2.1.12. Blend without adding diluent for 60-120 sec at 14,000 rpm.

2.2. Preparation of MPN Enrichment Series

- 2.2.1. Prepare a 1:10 dilution of the homogenate by transferring 1 g (weighing is required for accurate volumetric transfer) of the homogenate to 9 ml of PBS. Additional 10-fold dilutions can be prepared volumetrically (i.e., 1 ml of 1:10 to 9 ml of PBS for a 1:100

dilution).

Table 1. Oligonucleotide sequences

	Sequences (5'---->3')	Modifications
<i>ilh</i> 884F	ACTCAACACAAGAAGAGATCGACCA	-----
<i>ilh</i> 1091R	GATGAGCGGTTGATGTCCAA	-----
<i>ilh</i> Probe	CGCTCGCGTTCACGAAACCGT	5'TexasRed-3'BHQ2 ^{a,b}
<i>ilh</i> Probe	CGCTCGCGTTCACGAAACCGT	5'JOE-3'BHQ2 ^c
IAC 46F	GACATCGATATGGGTGCCG	-----
IAC 186R	CGAGACGATGCAGCCATTC	-----
IAC probe	TTCATGCGTCTCCCTGGTGATGTG	5'Cy5-3'BHQ2
^a BHQ2=black hole quencher 2		
^b When run on the SmartCyclers		
^c When used with <i>V. parahaemolyticus</i> primers and probes		

- 2.2.2. Transfer 3 aliquots of 1 g of homogenate to 9 ml of APW (this should be done by weight to ensure accurate transfer). Inoculate 3 x 1 ml portions of the 1:10, 1:100, 1:1000, 1:10,000, 1:100,000, and 1:1,000,000 dilutions into 10 ml of APW for the -1 thru -6 samples.
- 2.2.3. Incubate APW overnight (18-24h) at 35 ±2°C.
- 2.3. Preparation of DNA Extracts
 - 2.3.1. Transfer 1ml from each MPN tube with visible growth to a microcentrifuge tube.
 - 2.3.2. Boil (or heat to 100°C) 1-ml aliquot of sample (from MPN enrichment) for 10 min.
 - 2.3.3. Immediately plunge into ice until cold.
 - 2.3.4. Centrifuge samples for 2 min at 14-16,000 x g. Use 2 µl of supernatant as template in the real-time PCR reaction as detailed below.
 - 2.3.5. DNA extracts can be stored at 4°C for up to 24 h or at -20°C.
- 2.4. Preparation of PCR
 - 2.4.1. Prepare master mix in a clean hood or area and always use aerosol resistant pipette tips for PCR.
 - 2.4.2. To a clean microfuge tube, add the following volumes of each reagent (µl) per reaction: 2.5 PCR buffer, 2.5 MgCl₂, 0.75 dNTPs, 0.5 tlhF primer, 0.5 tlhR primer, 0.19 IACF primer, 0.19 IACR primer, 0.38 tlh probe, 0.38 IAC probe, 2 IAC DNA, 0.22 Platinum *Taq*.
 - 2.4.3. To the master mix for the SmartCycler, add 12.9 µl PCR-grade water per reaction to complete the master mix.
 - 2.4.4. To the master mix for the AB 7500, add 12.2 µl PCR-grade water and 0.6 µl of ROX reference dye to complete the master mix.
 - 2.4.5. Flick tube to mix and briefly spin (2-3 sec) in a pop spinner.
 - 2.4.6. Add 23 µl of master mix to each reaction tube or well.
 - 2.4.7. Add 2 µl of supernatant from each boiled DNA extract sample to a reaction tube or well.
 - 2.4.8. Add 2 µl of a Vp control template to a reaction tube or well as a positive control.
 - 2.4.9. Add 2 µl of PCR-grade water to a tube or well as a negative control.
 - 2.4.10. Load sample tubes or 96-well plate to instrument and start cycling with the following conditions: hold at 95°C for 60sec, followed by 45 cycles of 95°C for 5 sec, 59°C for 45 sec.
 - 2.4.11. The read stage for the instrument should be programmed to be the 59°C for 45 sec.
- 2.5. Data Analysis
 - 2.5.1. For results analysis, default instrument settings will be used, except the threshold is set at 15 on the SmartCycler; the threshold is set at 0.02 and background end cycle set at 10 on the AB7500.
 - 2.5.2. Any sample that crosses the threshold in the appropriate channels/filters will be considered positive.
 - 2.5.3. If the IAC is negative, and the target is negative, the test should be considered invalid.
 - 2.5.4. Calculate the MPN-PCR estimate as described in Appendix 2 of the BAM.