



Cytomegalovirus (CMV) detection & quantitation using real-time qPCR (EVA Green format).

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This protocol describes the real-time quantitative assay for human Cytomegalovirus (CMV) detection and quantitation through a SYBR green based real time assay. CMV is a member of the Herpesviridae family and Betaherpesvirinae subfamily which includes the genera Muromegalovirus and Roseolovirus (HHV-6 and HHV-7) and related to Alphaherpesvirinae subfamily viruses such as herpes simplex viruses (HSV)-1 and -2 and varicella-zoster virus (VZV) as well as to the Gammaherpesvirinae subfamily member, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV). CMV has a double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) between 230-240 kbp in size, the largest of the human viruses, encoding for 150 to 192 open reading frames (ORFs) with the potential to encode a protein. CMV does not usually cause disease in healthy individuals but establishes latency or persistency throughout life after primary infection which is reactivated under immunologically suppressed conditions, such as hematopoietic stem cell or solid organ transplantation and HIV infection. In these settings it causes severe, sometimes fatal, diseases. CMV is the major cause of congenital infection occurring in 0.2-2% of all births. Congenital CMV can lead to neurologic sequelae, including sensorineural hearing loss and developmental delays.

Oligonucleotide primers

| Name | Sequence* | Bp | %GC | Tm ^b | Hair | HmD | HtD | Amplicon | Ref |
|---------|-------------------------------------|----|-----|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-----|
| CMVgb-F | 5'-ACT-gCA-CgT-ACg-AgC-TgT-Tgg-3' | 21 | 57 | 60 | -0.45 | -10.87 | -8.25 | 91 pb | 1 |
| CMVgb-R | 5'-CCT-TCA-CgT-TCA-TAT-CAC-gCA-g-3' | 22 | 55 | 56 | -1.13 | -6.3 | | | |

* Reverse oligonucleotide primer sequences given in this table are the reverse-complement of the sequence present in the alignments and as they should be ordered for synthesis. Hairpin (Hair), homodimer (Hm) and heterodimer (Ht) ΔQ 's are given in kcal/mol.

qPCR components and conditions

Master mix for real-time qPCR with EvaGreen® fluorescent DNA stain. Cat No. PCR-366S (Jena Bioscience)

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|----------------|
| dH ₂ O | cf | 1.7 μ L |
| Master mix | 1 x | 5 μ L |
| 10 μ M Forward oligo | 100 nM | 0.1 μ L |
| 10 μ M Reverse oligo | 200 nM | 0.2 μ L |
| Template | 10 ng | 3 μ L |
| | | vf: 10 μ l |



Run generic program in Applied Biosystems 7500



| Total time: 2:30 hrs | | |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|
| 95 °C | 3 min | 50 cycles |
| 94 °C | 15 sec | |
| 63 °C § | 60 sec | |
| 95 °C | 15 sec | |
| 60 °C | 20 sec | |
| Ramp § | 60 min | |

§ Data acquisition



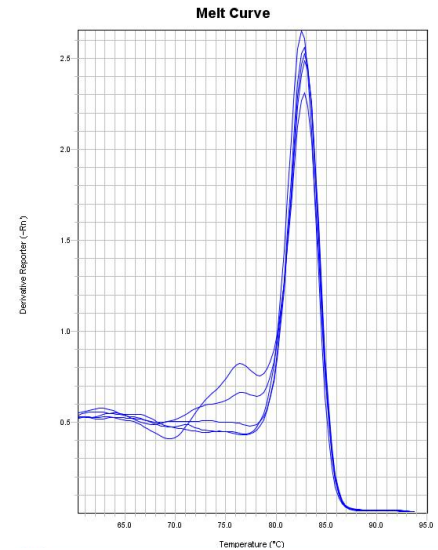
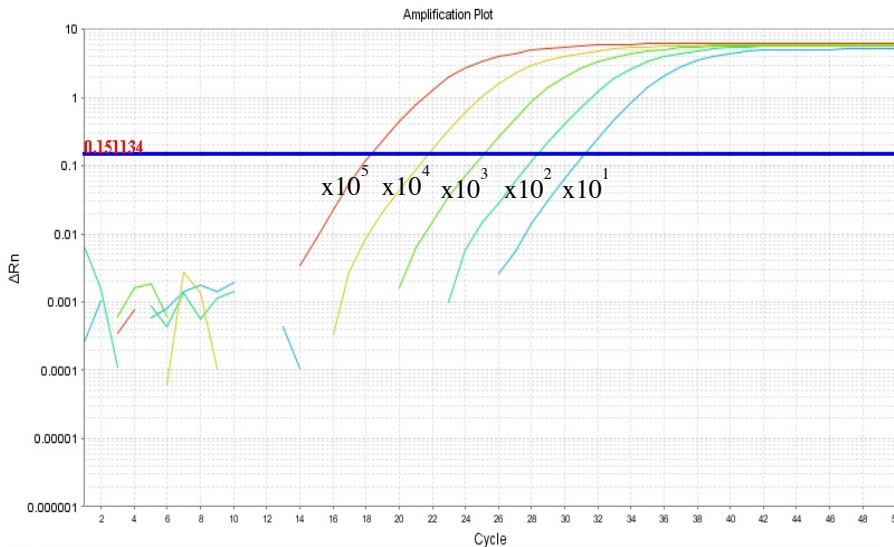
| | |
|-------|--------|
| 95 °C | 15 sec |
|-------|--------|

Titration curve preparation for quantitative analysis of viral titres

| Working | 2x10 ⁶ cp/μL | Plasmid stock | dH ₂ O vol | Ct |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 st | 2x10 ⁵ cp/μL | 10 μL | 90 μL | 18.41 |
| 2 nd | 2x10 ⁴ cp/μL | 10 μL | 90 μL | 21.82 |
| 3 rd | 2x10 ³ cp/μL | 10 μL | 90 μL | 25.18 |
| 4 th | 2x10 ² cp/μL | 10 μL | 90 μL | 28.45 |
| 5 th | 2x10 ¹ cp/μL | 10 μL | 90 μL | 31.28 |
| 6 th | 2x10 ⁰ cp/μL | 10 μL | 90 μL | 34.50 |

Note: Add 90 μL to each of the 6 PCR 0.2 mL tubes. Take 10 μL of initial working stock (at 2x10⁶ cp/μL) and dispense into 1st PCR tube, wash tip 30 times, cap, vortex for 10 seconds and spin down for 10 seconds. Retrieve 10 μL from volumetric centre of PCR tube and dispense into 2nd PCR tube repeating exactly the same procedure for further dilutions.

Performance summary



Standard curve: $m = -3.41$, $Y = 38.28$, $R^2 = 0.998$
 Target amplicon T_m: **82.8°C ± 0.2 SD (82.6-83 °C)**
 Limit of detection (LODet): **2x10⁰ cp/μL**
 Limit of discrimination (LODis): **2x10¹ cp/μL**



Notes

1. Clean workbench with 0.1% NaOCl 0.1% followed by 70% Ethanol before and after work.
2. Preparation of all mastermixes should only be performed in the pre-PCR workbench.
3. Addition of sample DNA should only be performed in the pre-PCR workbench.
4. Addition of positive template DNA should be performed on instrument (post-PCR) area.
5. All mastermixes should be prepared on ice to prevent excess evaporation.
6. Vortex and spin all mastermixes before and after aliquoting to PCR tubes.

References

1. Guiver, Malcolm; Fox, Andrew J.; Mutton, Ken; Mogulkoc, Nesrin; Egan, Jim. Evaluation of CMV viral load using TaqMan™ CMV quantitative PCR and comparison with CMV Antigenemia in heart and lung transplant recipients. *Transplantation*. 2001 Jun 15;71(11):1609-15.

Revision history

- 1.0 Original document.
- 2.0 Changes to document format only.

