



# CANINE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

## MULTIPLEX RT-qPCR TEST HANDBOOK

For Research Use Only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

### CAT NO.: YS-qPX2-IC-CanineResp-100

100 reactions

With Internal Control and Frozen MasterMix

### VERSION 1.0



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## INTENDED USE

This RT-qPCR test offers an efficient and user-friendly solution for the detection of Canine Respiratory Infections in extracted nucleic acid samples from a variety of sources. It is intended for use by trained professionals in a suitable molecular biology laboratory.

## SPECIFICITY AND SENSITIVITY

### Specificity

The YouSeq RT-qPCR test for detection of Canine Respiratory Infections is designed to have the broadest detection profile possible and detect all clinically relevant strains. The primers and probes typically have a  $\geq 95\%$  homology with all reference data used, from relevant, publicly available databases at the time of design.

The target genes outlined below, have been demonstrated to have distinctive sequences making them ideal targets for highly specific detection.

Tube 1: Canine adenovirus 2 (CAAdV2): hexon gene  
Mycoplasma SPP (Mp.SPP): 16S rRNA gene  
Canine Parainfluenza Virus (CPIV): phosphoprotein gene

Tube 2: Canine herpesvirus (CHV): gC gene  
Canine Distemper Virus (CDV):L (large protein) gene  
Bordetella bronchiseptica (B.bronc): BC transporter ATP-binding  
Streptococcus equi subsp. Zooepidemicus (Se.zooep): comB gene

For further information on the detection profile of the product, please do not hesitate to contact our team: [support@youseq.com](mailto:support@youseq.com)

### Sensitivity

The RT-qPCR test is suitable for the detection of these targets across a wide dynamic range. Under ideal PCR conditions the assay can detect less than 100 copies of the targets in the PCR reaction.

## CONTENTS

| Component  | Cap Colour   | Volume   |
|--|--|----------|
| Multiplex primer/probe mix: Tube 1<br>Mp.SPP (FAM)<br>CPIV (VIC/HEX)<br>CAv2 (ROX)<br>Internal Control (CY5) |  | 100 µL   |
| Multiplex primer/probe mix: Tube 2<br>CHV (FAM)<br>CDV (VIC/HEX)<br>Se.zooep (ROX)<br>B.bronc (CY5)          |  | 100 µL   |
| Tetra™ OneStep RT-qPCR MasterMix   |  | 2 x 1 mL |
| Canine Respiratory Infections Positive Control (PTC)   |  | 500 µL * |
| Internal Control RNA Template  |  | 500 µL * |
| Template Resuspension Buffer (TRB)   |  | 1.5 mL   |
| DNase/RNase Free Water   |  | 1.5 mL   |

\* Supplied dried – requires resuspension. See instructions in resuspension section.

## RECOMMENDED ADDITIONAL REAGENTS & MATERIALS

Nucleic acid extraction kit. – Internal Control RNA is to be included in the sample extraction. See 'Use of Internal Control RNA section below.

General laboratory equipment (pipettes, pipette tips, (micro)centrifuge tubes, compatible strip tubes/plates, plate seals, etc.)

qPCR instrument with channels to detect FAM, VIC/HEX, ROX and CY5.

## BEST PRACTICE

### Decontamination:

Before beginning laboratory work, thoroughly decontaminate any work surfaces and pipettes being used, to eliminate potential contamination.

### General use and set-up:

All components should be fully defrosted with contents at the bottom of the tube before opening. To ensure contents are at the bottom, centrifuge or gently tap the tube. After use, reagents should be returned to the freezer.

Once any reagents are resuspended, mark the tick box on the tube for future reference. After this, or after combining reagents, the tube should be pulse vortexed to ensure it is mixed well.

It is advised to set up the tubes/plate and reaction mix on ice to minimise artefact formation, which may reduce sensitivity.

When preparing the qPCR reaction mix, it is recommended to incorporate an overage when calculating the total number of reactions to compensate for potential volume losses incurred during pipetting.

### Set-up environments:

It is best practice to set up qPCR tubes/plates in two different environments - a clean (no template) lab and PCR (template) lab.

No Template Control(s) (NTC) and Positive Control(s) (PTC) should be included in every run. To reduce contamination, NTCs and samples can be set up and sealed in a clean lab before moving to the PCR lab.

## BENCH SIDE PROTOCOL

### RESUSPENSION

Before first use, resuspend the designated component with the correct reagent and specified volume, as per the table below:

1. Add the resuspension reagent and pulse vortex the tube to ensure each is mixed well.

| Component  | Reagent | Volume | Location       |
|--|---------|--------|----------------|
| Internal Control RNA Template                        | TRB     | 500 µL | Extraction lab |
| Canine Respiratory Infections Positive Control (PTC) | TRB     | 500 µL | PCR lab        |

### USE OF INTERNAL CONTROL RNA

1. At the relevant step of the extraction protocol, pause and add 5 µL of the resuspended Internal Control RNA into the extraction/lysis buffer for each sample that is to be extracted.

**Please note:** Do not to add this Internal Control RNA directly into the biological sample as this may cause degradation of the control RNA.

2. Continue nucleic acid extraction as per the manufacturer's instructions.

## RT-qPCR REACTION SET-UP

Separate reaction mixes are required to be set up for each primer/probe mix

1. Retrieve the required components and appropriate plasticware for RT-qPCR reaction set-up.
2. In an appropriately sized (micro)centrifuge tube, combine the following reagents to create a reaction mix that will cover all required wells (e.g. **sample(s)**, **NTCs** and **PTCs**).

**Please note:** When calculating required reactions, include an overage to allow for volume loss during pipetting

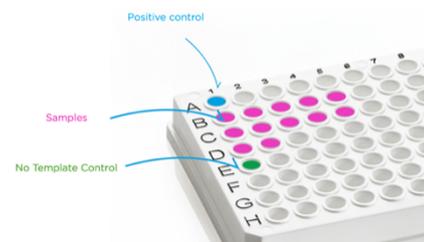
| Component   | Volume (per reaction) |
|---|-----------------------|
| Tetra™ OneStep 2X RT-qPCR MasterMix   | 10 µL                 |
| Canine Respiratory Infections specific primer/probe mix (Tube 1 <u>or</u> Tube 2) | 1 µL                  |
| Reaction mix volume   | 11 µL                 |

**Please note:** It is recommended to work quickly with these components, on ice. The activity of Reverse Transcriptase enzymes at room temperature can create artefacts, which may impact assay sensitivity. YouSeq recommends the tube/plate set-up is no longer than 30 minutes.

3. Mix the combined reagents by briefly vortexing or inverting.
4. Dispense 11 µL of the reaction mix into all required tubes/wells.
5. For the **NTC(s)**, add 9 µL of DNase/RNase Free Water into required tube/well(s).
6. For each extracted **sample**, add 9 µL into required tube/well(s).

**Please note:** It is best practice to seal the **NTC(s)** and **sample** tube/wells before proceeding to the positive control step.

7. For the **positive control(s)**, add 9 µL of the resuspended **PTC**, into the required tube/well(s).
8. Seal the tube(s)/plate.
9. Briefly vortex the sealed tube(s)/plate, then spin in a centrifuge to ensure all reagents are fully resuspended and at the bottom of the tube(s)/wells before proceeding.



## RT-qPCR AMPLIFICATION PROTOCOL

1. Load the tubes/plate onto the qPCR instrument and set up the qPCR/RT-qPCR protocol following the table below.
2. Set the total reaction volume to 20  $\mu$ L.

**Please note:** If using a qPCR instrument that uses ROX as a passive reference, ensure the passive reference is turned off or set to “none” before starting the run.

| Temperature  | Time       | Number of Cycles |
|--|------------|------------------|
| 55°C   | 10 minutes | -                |
| 95°C   | 3 minutes  | -                |
| 95°C   | 15 seconds | x 45             |
| 60°C  | 60 seconds |                  |

 Collect fluorogenic data through FAM, VIC/HEX, ROX and CY5 channels during this step.

3. Start the run.

## INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS - OVERVIEW

If using single threshold analysis - YouSeq recommends setting the threshold at 10% of the End Point Fluorescence (EPF) for each channel.

- For the Target channel, use the **PTC** EPF to set the threshold.
- For the Internal Control, use the average EPF from **samples** to set the threshold.

### Results interpretation:

| Reaction Type  | qPCR Signal (Cq) |            |            |
|--|------------------|------------|------------|
| Positive control                                       | 18 $\pm$ 2       | 18 $\pm$ 2 | 18 $\pm$ 2 |
| No template control                                    | -                | -          | -          |
| Internal Control (Tube 1): (CY5)                       | $\leq$ 31        | $\leq$ 31  | $\leq$ 31  |
| Sample<br>Tube 1 Target(s):<br>(FAM or VIC/HEX or ROX) | +                | -          | -          |
| Tube 2 Target(s):<br>(FAM or VIC/HEX or ROX or CY5)    | -                | +          | -          |

### Result

**Positive result: target specific**  
 Mycoplasma SPP (FAM)  
 Canine Parainfluenza Virus (VIC/HEX)  
 Canine adenovirus (ROX)

**Positive result: target specific**  
 Canine herpesvirus (FAM)  
 Canine Distemper Virus (VIC/HEX)  
 Streptococcus equi subsp. zooepidemicus (ROX)  
 Bordetella bronchiseptica (CY5)

### Negative result

### Coinfection

Positive signals will be observed in multiple channels when a sample contains more than one target pathogen.

## INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS – CONTROLS EXPLAINED

### Positive control

The **PTC** should amplify in a Cq range of  $18 \pm 2$  for each target. If this Cq range is not achieved, the sample test result for the associated target is invalid and should be repeated.

**Please note:** The positive control is a sequence representative of the target regions and does not contain the organism's entire genome. The positive control does not include the Internal Control sequence and should not be expected to amplify in the CY5 channel in reaction wells containing the Internal Control primer/probe mix.

### No template control

The **NTC** well(s) should be negative, with no amplification.

**Please note:** Background laboratory contamination can result in a very late signal in **NTC** wells. If the **NTC** has amplification, comparison to the sample test result is necessary:

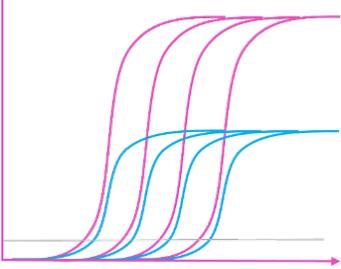
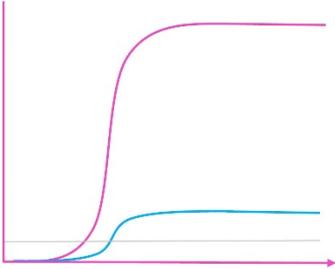
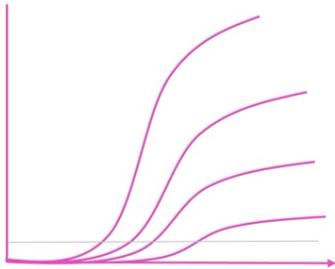
- If the **NTC** is  $\geq 5$  Cq later than the sample signal, it can be considered negative, and the sample test result is valid.
- If the **NTC** is  $< 5$  Cq later, the sample test result is invalid – the test should be repeated after potential sources of contamination have been removed.

### Internal control

Detection of the Internal Control is through the CY5 channel. This gives information about the efficiency of the nucleic acid extraction. Cq values  $\leq 31$  indicate a successful extraction has taken place. If the signal is later than this, repeating the nucleic acid extraction is advised.

**Please note:** For tubes containing both targets and the Internal control, if the sample delivers a strong positive result for the target of interest, then amplification of the Internal Control may be affected and may appear later. In this case, lack of Internal Control amplification is acceptable, and the sample test result is valid.

# MULTIPLEX TROUBLESHOOTING

|                   | 1  | 2   | 3  |
|-------------------|--|---|--|
| Trace             |                     |   |   |
| What can you see? | Different fluorescence levels between Targets  | Unexpected low level of fluorescence, similar to amplification from a different channel, within the same well   | Amplification for late positives have lower fluorescence, or appear “flatter” than the positive control  |
| Cause             | Fluorescence depends on the assay design and the channel e.g. FAM channel is typically the brightest | ‘Bleed-through’ between channels;<br>Amplification from one channel has been incorrectly assigned to a different channel e.g. fluorescence in FAM ‘bleeding-through’ to VIC/HEX | PCR artefact formation during the run (typically driven by Reverse Transcriptase)  |
| Action            | Analyse each channel individually so the Y-axis is appropriate for that assay                        | Ensure instrument is compatible with the dye(s) used in this test and/or recalibrate qPCR instrument  | Minimise the time between creating reaction mix (primer/probe + MasterMix) and starting the run.<br>Prepare the reaction mix and plate set-up on ice/cold block. |



## PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

### Storage

Store at -20°C from arrival. The product's shelf life is outlined as an expiry date on the pouch label.

### Suitable input material

This RT-qPCR test will work well with any source of good quality nucleic acid. Good quality is defined as nucleic acid with high integrity (not degraded). Poor quality input nucleic acid is a leading cause of test failure.

### Regulatory status

This product has been developed for Research Use Only (RUO) and is not intended for diagnostic use. It should not be used for diagnosis of disease or infection unless specifically approved by the regulatory authorities in the country of use.

### Quality Control

In accordance with the YouSeq Ltd ISO EN 13485-certified Quality Management System, each lot of YouSeq Canine Respiratory Infections RT-qPCR Test is tested against predetermined specifications to ensure consistent product quality. The primers/probe(s) typically demonstrate  $\geq 95\%$  in silico specificity to their intended target and periodically checked against newly available sequence information to maintain their detection profile.

### Technical Assistance

For customer support, please contact:

e-mail: [support@youseq.com](mailto:support@youseq.com)  
phone: +44 (0)333 577 6697

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