



GASTROINTESTINAL

qPCR PANEL HANDBOOK

For Research Use Only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

CAT NO: YSP-GI-72B10

96 well plates

VERSION 1.0



YouSeq Ltd
8 Moorside Place
Moorside Road
Winchester
SO23 7FX
United Kingdom

+44 (0) 333 577 6697
hello@youseq.com

youseq.com

INTENDED USE

This Gastrointestinal Panel offers an efficient and user-friendly solution for the qualitative detection of the pathogenic markers listed in the **Panel Targets** section of this document (see final pages). Due to the inclusion of RNA based targets, use of the panel must be preceded by a cDNA synthesis step. It is designed to be used by trained professionals in a suitable molecular biology laboratory.

YouSeq panels comprise a set of multiplex real-time qPCR assays utilising hydrolysis probe technology to identify target nucleic acids for various research purposes. The primer/probes are pre-dispensed into a qPCR plate to be used in conjunction with good quality nucleic acids extracted from a variety of sample types and include essential control assays to ensure dependable results.

CONTENTS

Component	Included
Primer/probe qPCR Plate	10 x 96-well plates
PCR plate seals (to be used to seal the plate for PCR amplification)	10 x cap seals

RECOMMENDED REAGENTS & MATERIALS

General laboratory equipment (pipettes, pipette tips, (micro)centrifuge tubes, vortex mixer, plate centrifuge etc.)

Total nucleic acid extraction kit

YouSeq cDNA Synthesis Reagent Pack: [YSP-cDNA-72B10](#)

TetraTM 2X qPCR MasterMix: [YS-qP-TMM-10](#)

qPCR Panel Reagents Pack (inc. Positive Control): [YSP-Rg-72B10](#)

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

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

The following documents are available on request, please contact our customer success team at support@youseq.com.

Document	Description
YSP-GI-72B10 - Plate Layout Template	Plate Layout Template files, built specifically for the panel and available for a range of qPCR instruments, to simplify your qPCR software setup.
YouSeq qPCR Data Analysis Pipeline IFU	User guide for YouSeq's real-time qPCR automated data analysis solution.

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 plate wells before opening. To ensure contents are at the bottom, centrifuge or gently tap the plate. After use, reagents should be returned to the freezer.

After any reagents are resuspended or combined, the tube should be pulse vortexed to ensure it is mixed well.

It is advised to set up the 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 into the calculations to compensate for potential losses incurred during pipetting.

Set-up environments:

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

No Template Control(s) (NTC) and Positive Control(s) (PTC) for each multiplex on the plate 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.

BREAK-AWAY PLATES

The supplied plates and seals can be cut at any junction point between wells using a pair of scissors. This allows for smaller plates to be run at the user's discretion.

Considerations:

When cutting the qPCR plate, make sure each section retains visible orientation markers, such as column numbers or row letters. This ensures the wells in the remaining plate sections can be confidently identified after the cut.

The plate ID is typically located on only one side of the plate. If cutting separates the unused portion from the plate ID, re-label that unused section (using ink or adhesive labelling) before storing it. This helps maintain traceability.

Ink or adhesive labelling should only be applied to the exterior surface of the plate and only on sections being stored. Before using any labelled plate section in a future qPCR run, ensure all adhesive labels are removed to avoid interference with the instrument.

Only the included plate cap seals should be used to seal the plate for PCR amplification.



Figure 1: Example of a 96 well break-away plate before and after cutting. The cutting orientation shown may not be suitable for this specific panel. For guidance, refer to the Plate Layout section (pg. 4)



PLATE LAYOUT

Multiplex primer/probe mixes are pre-dispensed into the plates provided according to the layout shown in Figure 2. For full target details, please refer to the Panel Targets section of this document (see final pages).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
B	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
C	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
D	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
E	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
F	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
G	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
H	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6

Figure 2: 96 well plate layout indicating the location of each unique multiplex primer/probe mix.

SAMPLE LAYOUT

Addition of processed samples, PTCs and NTCs will follow the layout in Figure 3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	PTC 1	PTC 2	PTC 3	PTC 4	PTC 5	PTC 6	8	8	8	8	8	8
B	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	9
C	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	10	10	10	10	10
D	3	3	3	3	3	3	11	11	11	11	11	11
E	4	4	4	4	4	4	12	12	12	12	12	12
F	5	5	5	5	5	5	13	13	13	13	13	13
G	6	6	6	6	6	6	14	14	14	14	14	14
H	7	7	7	7	7	7	NTC 1	NTC 2	NTC 3	NTC 4	NTC 5	NTC 6

Figure 3: Example 96 well plate to indicate the final dispense of nucleic acid samples and control location.

Please note: The product is associated with a specific Plate Layout Template file for the qPCR instrument of choice. This file comes with samples and targets pre-arranged in their correct positions and is designed to be imported directly into the software of various qPCR instruments.

To request the panel-specific Plate Layout Template file, please contact support@youseq.com.

It is strongly recommended to use these template files, as manually setting up the plate or editing the template may disrupt the automation of YouSeq's qPCR Data Analysis Pipeline.

RECOMMENDED BENCH SIDE PROTOCOL

cDNA SYNTHESIS

Extracted nucleic acid samples must undergo a cDNA synthesis step ahead of qPCR reaction set-up.

If utilising the YouSeq cDNA Synthesis reagents, follow the instructions supplied in the product handbook.

qPCR REACTION SET-UP

1. Remove the plate from the pouch and briefly spin the plate in a plate centrifuge. This will ensure the primer/probe mix is at the bottom of the wells before removing the plate seal.

Please note: If the plates needs to be cut, please do so at this stage before removing the seal, returning the unused portion of the plate to the freezer.

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. **samples**, **NTCs** and **PTCs**).

Please note: Include an overage to account for volume loss during pipetting.

Component	Volume (for 1 well)
2X qPCR MasterMix	10 μ L
DNase/RNase Free Water	5 μ L
Reaction mix volume	15 μ L

3. Mix the combined reagents by briefly vortexing or inverting.

Please note: For best results reaction mixes should be prepared and kept on ice until the amplification protocol is ready to start.

4. Remove plate seal and dispense 15 μ L of the reaction mix into all required wells.

5. For each **NTC**, add 5 μ L of DNase/RNase Free water into required well(s).

6. For each **sample**, add 5 μ L of the corresponding cDNA synthesis reaction into required well(s).

Please note: It is best practice to seal the **NTC** and **sample** wells, using the supplied cap seals, before proceeding to the **PTC** steps.

7. For each **PTC**, add 5 μ L of the prepared panel-specific **PTC**, into required well(s).

Please note: The **PTC** is a contamination risk and should be handled in a designated PCR (template) laboratory. Prepare the **PTC** reagent following the instructions supplied in the product handbook.

8. Seal the plate using the supplied cap seals.

9. Briefly vortex the sealed plate, then spin in a plate centrifuge to ensure all reagents are fully resuspended and at the bottom of the wells before running.

RECOMMENDED qPCR AMPLIFICATION PROTOCOL

1. Open the relevant qPCR instrument software and import the provided Plate Layout Template into the software using the 'Import' option. This will load the layout for the panel into the software (e.g. Target & sample names).
2. Within the loaded Plate Layout Template replace the pre-allocated sample names (e.g. Sample 1, Sample 2, etc.) with the sample IDs prior to data analysis. This can be performed either before the run has commenced or after the run has completed.

Please note: Manual plate setup or editing the Channels, Targets or Controls within the Plate Layout Template will impact the automation of YouSeq's qPCR Data Analysis Pipeline.

4. Load the plate onto the qPCR instrument.

Temperature	Time	Number of Cycles
95°C	3 minutes	-
95°C	15 seconds	x 5
60°C	60 seconds	
95°C	15 seconds	x 35
60°C 	60 seconds	

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

5. Start the run.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

For automated analysis, output run files can be uploaded to YouSeq's qPCR Data Analysis Pipeline if this is the preferred method. Access to a unique analysis environment will be provided by the YouSeq Customer Success team.

YouSeq's qPCR Data Analysis Pipeline will provide a summary of the result for all samples in a PDF or CSV output, depending on user preference. Further details can be found on how to use the pipeline in the YouSeq qPCR Data Analysis Pipeline IFU.

Some users may prefer to analyse their data manually or adapt the output to custom workflows. For those opting out of the automated pipeline, the high data volume from YouSeq panels can be challenging to manage. For assistance adapting the pipeline, troubleshooting issues, or exploring manual analysis options, the Customer Success Team can provide help with personalised guidance at support@youseq.com.



PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Storage

Store at -20°C from arrival. The primer/probe qPCR plate shelf life is outlined as an expiry date on the box label.

Suitable input material

The primer/probe qPCR plate 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.

Commensal Organisms

Commensal organisms are present as part of a healthy human microbiome and are found on the skin and in the respiratory tract. Contamination of samples and primer/probe qPCR plate is therefore possible, often seen as re-occurring late amplification for any assay targeting a commensal organism.

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 Gastrointestinal Panel is tested against predetermined specifications to ensure consistent product quality. The primers/probes typically demonstrate $\geq 95\%$ in silico specificity to their intended targets and are periodically checked against newly available sequence information to maintain their detection profile.

Technical Assistance

For customer support, please contact:

e-mail: support@youseq.com

phone: +44 (0)333 577 6697

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Internal product identifier
V.3
JSU0189

PANEL TARGETS

MPX	Target	Abbreviation	Target Gene	Potential cross-reactivity	Channel
1	Cryptosporidium SPP	Crypto	18S rRNA gene		ROX
	Cyclospora cayetanensis	C.cayet	microsatellite CYC3		FAM
	Entamoeba histolytica	E.histo	hexA gene		VIC/HEX
	RNaseP Endogenous Control	Endo Ctrl	RNaseP gene		CYS
2	Giardia lamblia	G.lambl	Cathepsin L-like protease gene		CYS
	Helicobacter pylori	Heli.pylori	rpoD gene	H. acinonychis, H. felis	VIC/HEX
	Adenovirus F40/41	AV.F40.41	Fiber gene		FAM
	Norovirus GI	NoroV	RNA dependent RNA polymerase gene		ROX
	Norovirus GII, GVIII & GIX	NoroV	RdRP gene	Norovirus GIV	ROX
3	Enteropathogenic E. coli	EPEC	bfpA gene	E.alberti	CYS
	Enteroinvasive Escherichia coli (EIEC)/Shigella spp	EIEC	ipaH gene	E. marmotae	VIC/HEX
	Enteraggregative E.coli (aggR gene)	EAEC	aggR gene		ROX
	Enteraggregative E.coli (aaiC gene)	EAEC	aaiC gene		ROX
	Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC LT - heat labile)	ETEC	heat-labile enterotoxin A subunit gene	E.fergusonii	FAM
	Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC STp - heat stable ST1a)	ETEC	heat-stable enterotoxin STa gene	S. flexneri	FAM
	Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC STh - heat stable ST1b)	ETEC	heat-stable enterotoxin A (ST1b) gene		FAM
4	Listeria monocytogenes	L.Monoc	alpha-mannosidase gene	L. innocua	VIC/HEX
	Pathogenic Salmonella SPP	Sal.SPP	invA gene		ROX
	Campylobacter coli	Campylo	fibronectin-binding protein (cadF) gene		FAM
	Campylobacter jejuni	Campylo	cadF gene		FAM
	Campylobacter upsaliensis	Campylo	Hypothetical protein gene		FAM
	Clostridium difficile Toxin A	C.diffi	tcdA gene		CYS
	Clostridium difficile Toxin B	C.diffi	tcdB gene		CYS
5	Escherichia O157	E.coli O157	rfbE gene		ROX
	Pathogenic Yersinia enterocolitica	Y.enter	attachment invasion locus protein (ail) gene		VIC/HEX
	E.coli Shiga Toxin 2	ShigaT	Stx2A gene	stx2-cnvtg phages, A. haemolyticus	CYS
	Shiga Toxin 1	ShigaT	Stx1A & stx1B genes	stx1-cnvtg phages	CYS
	Sapovirus GI	SapoV	RdRP_VP1 junction		FAM
	Sapovirus GII & GIV	SapoV	RdRP gene		FAM
	Sapovirus GV	SapoV	RdRP/VP1 gene junction		FAM
6	Plesiomonas shigelloides	P.shige	HugA gene		VIC/HEX
	Human astrovirus	Astro	RdRP gene		CYS
	Vibrio cholerae	Vibrio	PAS domain-containing protein gene		ROX

Vibrio parahaemolyticus	Vibrio	blaCARB gene	ROX
Vibrio vulnificus	Vibrio	hypothetical protein gene	ROX
Human Rotavirus A	HRotV	NSP5 gene	FAM
Human Rotavirus B	HRotV	NSP5 gene	FAM
Human Rotavirus C	HRotV	NSP3 gene	FAM

*Most target genes are detected using an individual assay within the specified channel. Some targets are strategically chosen to be detected in the same channel or have multiple assays to cover all species etc; a positive signal may be from one or more of the target genes.

Potential Cross-Reactivity

Due to extreme homology, it is possible that some of the target sequences may be present and detected in other related species. These potential cross-reactivity scenarios have been outlined in the Panel Targets List found at the back of this handbook.