

MycoSolutions™ - Real-Time PCR Mycoplasma Detection Kit

Ready-to-use Real-Time PCR Mix for the detection of Mycoplasma in cell culture

Product Page

Akron Catalog # **AK9752-0010** (10 tests), **AK9752-0020** (20 tests)

Product Description:

Principle of the Mycoplasma Real-Time PCR Detection Test Kit

The **Mycoplasma Real-Time PCR Detection Kit** employs a nucleic acid amplification test on the basis of a real time polymerase chain reaction (also called quantitative real time PCR or qPCR). The qPCR method allows a fast and highly sensitive detection of *Mycoplasma* contamination in biological samples. The contained primers are specific to a segment of the 16S-23S rRNA region of the *Mycoplasma* genome. The selected template is highly conserved within the species *Mycoplasma*.

The qPCR procedure for *Mycoplasma* detection is well documented in literature and the test is accepted as a very specific and sensitive (with the appropriate primers).

The primers were tested for years in comparison to the culture detection method and found to be very reliable and specific to *Mycoplasma* (do not react with mammalian or bacterial cells). The primers have broad detection range - more than 95% of the *Mycoplasma* species found in cell culture.

The *Mycoplasma* species that tested and can be detected by the kit are:

M. fermentans, *M. hyorhinitis*, *M. arginini*, *M. orale*, *M. salivarium*, *M. hominis*, *M. pulmonis*, *M. arthritidis*, *M. bovis*, *M. pneumonia*, *M. pirium* and *M. capricolum*, as well as *Acholeplasma* and *Spiroplasma* species.

**See Appendix A for a complete list

Bacterial strains which were tested negative are:

E. coli, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Proteus*, *Klebsiella pneumonia*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, and *Staphylococcus aureus*.

**See Appendix B for a complete list

Research Applications:

The kit is intended for research use only (detection of *Mycoplasma* contamination in cell culture).

The kit system was not validated with other test material, but in relation to the primers' sequence, it should be able to detect many other *Mycoplasma* species. It all depends on the sample preparation before running the qPCR.

Benefits of Real Time PCR:

Real-time polymerase chain reaction is used to amplify and simultaneously quantify a targeted DNA molecule. Unlike conventional PCR, qPCR allows a researcher to see their results in real-time. Because of this, the Real-Time PCR *Mycoplasma* Detection Kit allows you to simultaneously amplify, detect and quantify *Mycoplasma* DNA. Computer software is used at each cycle to plot the amount of target DNA in the sample. This curve can then be compared to a standard curve made by the controls to check for the presence of *Mycoplasma*. The whole process allows you to quantify the amount of target genetic material without having to run a gel and without having to wait hours to complete the process. The test also checks for a wide range of genomes, which allows for better response. The increased test sensitivity and decreased completion time makes testing for *Mycoplasma* a lot less cumbersome and a lot more time-efficient.

Related Products:

- MycoSolutions™ 1&2 - *Mycoplasma* Treatment (#AK8360)
- MycoSolutions™ 3 - *Mycoplasma* Treatment (#AK5240)
- CleanSolutions™-Spray (#AK5230)
- CleanSolutions™-CO₂ (#AK5219)
- CleanSolutions™-WaterBath (#AK5225)
- CleanSolutions™-Hands (#AK9529)
- CleanSolutions™-Wipes (#AK9533)

Appendix A

Specificity

Laboratory tests (partial) and Bioinformatics Analysis of the 16S-23S ribosomal RNA intergenic spacer regions from the following *Mycoplasma* (and related Mollicutes genus) were studied using the Real-Time PCR *Mycoplasma* Detection Kit:

Acholeplasma laidlawii ATCC23206; *Spiroplasma citri* ATCC27556; *M. argini* ATCC23838; *M. arthritidis* ATCC19611; *M. bovis* ATCC25025; *M. capricolum capricolum* ATCC27343; *M. fermentans* ATCC49892; *M. gallisepticum* ATCC19610; *M. genitalium* ATCC33530; *M. hominis* ATCC27545; *M. hyopneumoniae* ATCC25934; *M. orale* ATCC23714; *M. pirum* ATCC25960; *M. pneumonia* ATCC15531; *M. pulmonis* GenBank X58554; *M. salivarium* ATCC23064; *M. synoviae* ATCC25204; *M. mirounga* GenBank GU905026; *M. adleri* strain G145; *M. agalactiae* strain GO-5; *M. agassizii* strain PS6; *M. alkalescens* ATCC29103; *M. alligatoris* ATCC700619; *M. alvi* strain lisle; *M. amphoriforme* strain A39; *M. anseris* strain 1219; *M. auris* strain UIA; *M. bovirhinis* strain PG-11; *M. bovirhinis* ATCC27748; *M. bovoculi* ATCC29104; *M. buccale* ATCC23636; *M. buteonis* strain Bb/T2g; *M. californicum* strain ST6; *M. canadense* strain 466; *M. canimucosale* type strain 1642; *M. canis* ATCC19525; *M. caviae* strain ATCC27108; *M. cavipharyngis* ATCC43016; *M. citelli* strain RG2C; *M. cloacale* strain 383; *M. collis* ATCC35278; *M. columbinasale* ATCC33549; *M. columbinum* strain FG295; *M. columborale* ATCC29258; *M. conjunctivae* Goat655; *M. corogypsi* strain BV1-5; *M. cottewii* ATCC43093; *M. cricetuli* ATCC35279; *M. cocodyli* ATCC51981; *M. cynos* strain H381; *M. dispar* ATCC27140; *M. edwadii* strain 04-3440; *M. elephantis* ATCC51980; *M. equigenitalium* ATCC29869; *M. equirhinis* ATCC29420; *M. falconis* ATCC51372; *M. fastidiosum* ATCC33229; *M. faucium* ATCC25293; *M. feliminutum* ATCC25749; *M. felis* GenBank AF443608; *M. flocculare* strain Ms42; *M. gallinarum* strain B2Dinter; *M. gallisepticum* GenBank FJ468427; *M. gallopavonis* ATCC33551; *M. glycophilum* ATCC35277; *M. gypis* ATCC51370; *M. hyopharyngis* strain H36B-F; *M. hyorhinis* ATCC29052; *M. iguana* strain 2327; *M. indienne* ATCC51125; *M. iners* ATCC15969; *M. iowae* ATCC33552; *M. lagogenitalium* ATCC700289; *M. leachii* strain PG50; *M. leonicaptivi* ATCC49890; *M. leopharyngis* ATCC49889; *M. lipofaciens* ATCC35015; *M. lipophilum* ATCC27104; *M. maculosum* strain PG15; *M. meleagridis* ATCC27764; *M. microti* strain IL371; *M. matsii* strain MK405; *M. mobile* ATCC43663; *M. molare* strain H542; *M. muris* ATCC33757; *M. mustelae* ATCC35214; *M. neurolyticum* ATCC19988; *M. opalescens* strain MHS408; *M. ovipneumoniae* ATCC29419; *M. oxoniensis* ATCC49694; *M. phocicerbrale* strain CSL5195S2; *M. phocirhinis* strain CSL7475-4; *M. primatum* strain HRC292; *M. pullrum* ATCC33553; *M. putrefaciens* ATCC33756; *M. simbae* ATCC49888; *M. spermatophilum* strain AH159; *M. sphenisci* strain UCMJ; *M. spumans* ATCC19526; *M. stumi* ATCC51945; *M. sualvi* ATCC33004; *M. subdolum* ATCC29870; *M. testudineum* ATCC700618; *M. testudinis* ATCC43263; *M. verecundum* ATCC27862; *M. vultunii* strain Gb-V33; *M. yeatsii* ATCC43094; *M. zalophi* strain CSL5195; *M. zalophidermis* strain CSL4779.

All of these *Mycoplasma* (and related Mollicutes genus) strains have specific nucleic acid regions capable of hybridizing with MycoSolutions RT-PCR Primer Set.

Appendix B

No amplification of genomic human, mouse, CHO-S Cell line (Invitrogen Corporation 1600 Faraday Avenue Carlsbad, CA 92008) and chromosomal E. coli DNAs were found.

In addition, Bioinformatics analysis excluded the possibility of cross reaction with the following species:

Bacillus cerum ATCC53522; *Bacillus subtilis* ATCC6051; *Campylobacter jejuni* ATCC33250;
Chlamydomphila pneumonia ATCC VR-2282; *Citrobacter freundii* ATCC8090; *Clostridium perfringens*
ATCC10543; *Enterobacter aerogenese* ATCC13048; *Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC19433; *Escherichia coli*
strain O157:H7; *Klebsiella oxytoca* ATCC13182T; *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *Bulgaricus*
ATCC11842; *Listeria monocytogenes* ATCC35152; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC28853; *Shigella*
dysenteriae strain GYPB22; *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC29740; *Vibrio cholerae* ATCC14035; *Yersinia*
enterocolitica subsp. *Enterocolitica* ATCC9610.

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