

Giardia and Cryptosporidium Contamination in Surface Water: From Where, by How and Does Identification Methods Matter?

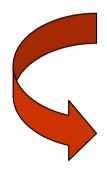
Real-Time PCR

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Real-Time PCR

-Detects the accumulation of amplicon during the reaction progresses



"Real Time"

- Measure fluorescent signal as amplification occurs



Real-Time PCR

Fluorescent chemistries:

1. DNA-binding dyes

2. Fluorescent labeled sequence-specific probes



Real-Time PCR Applications

- Pathogen detection & Quantification
- Viral Quantification
- Quantification of Gene Expression
- DNA Damage Measurement



Real-Time PCR for detecting surface water contamination

Focus on:

Giardia duodenalis

Cryptosporidium spp.

Real-Time PCR Protocol



Samples (contaminated surface water)



DNA Extraction



Preparation & Addition of reagents



Real-time PCR



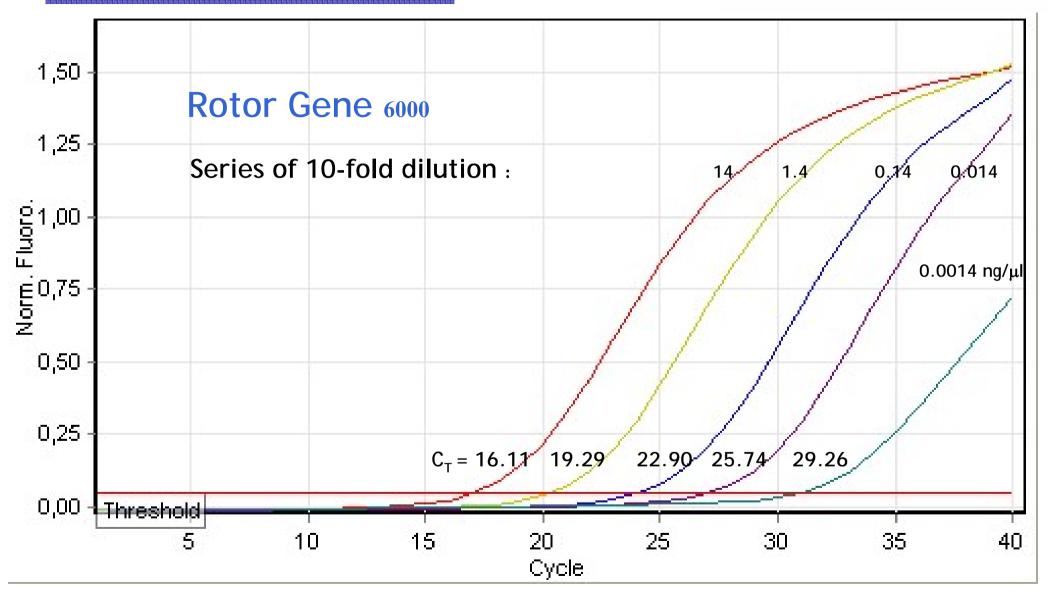
Detection



Quantification

Giardia duodenalis

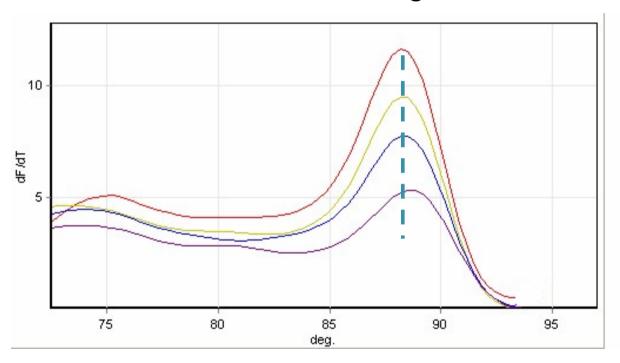






Giardia duodenalis

Melting Peak

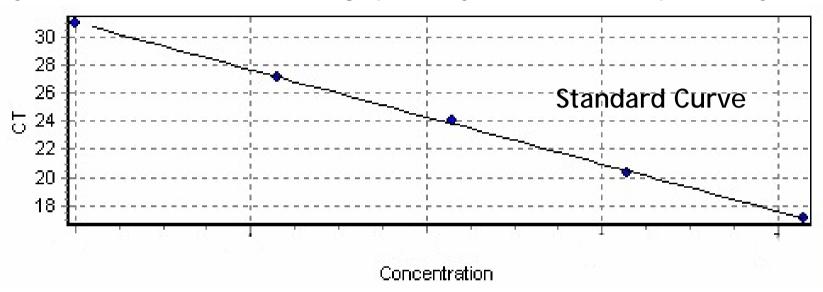


One peak

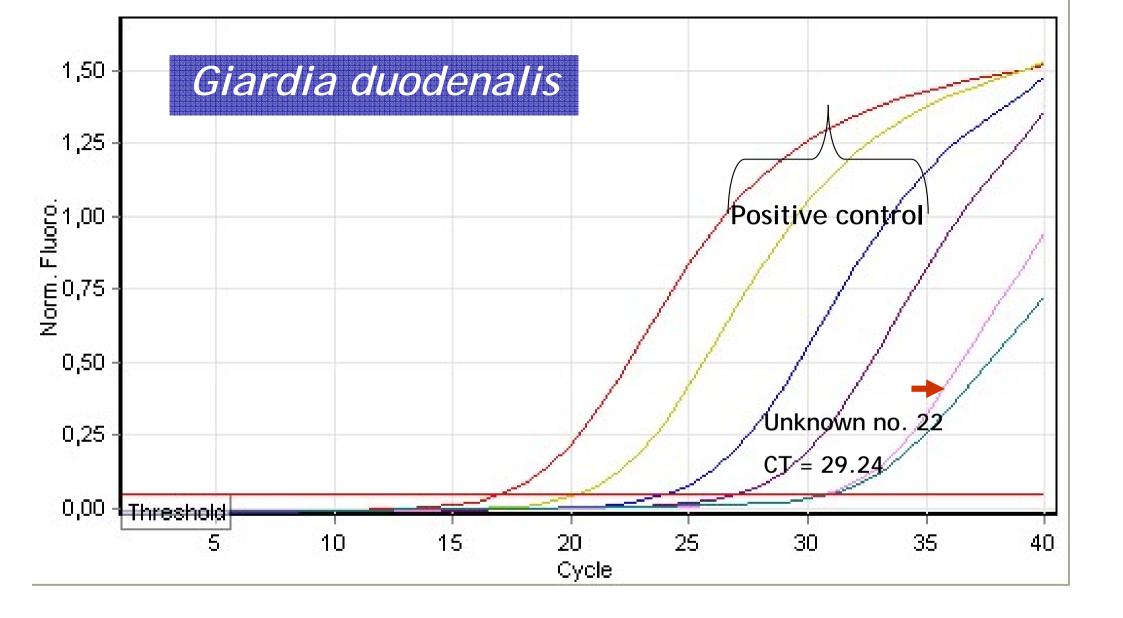
Giardia duodenalis



y = mx + b, or CT = m (log quantity) + b ; <math>m = slope, b = y-intercept



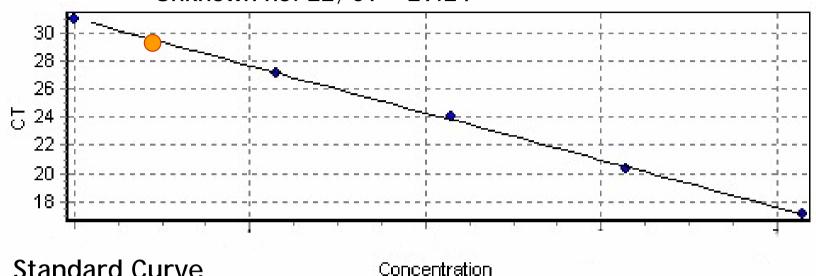
y = -3.276 x + 29.692; r = 0.999, E = 102%







Unknown no. 22; CT = 29.24



Standard Curve

$$y = -3.276 x + 29.692$$

 $29.24 = -3.276 logx + 29.692$
 $x = 1.34 pg/\mu l$
[unknown no.22] = 1.34 pg/ μl



Advantages of Real-Time PCR

- High sensitivity

- Qualitative & Quantitative

- Reduced experiment time

- Reduced contamination





Limitation of Real-Time PCR

- Expensive & requires specialized instrumentation
- Not inherent in the technology but rather resides in human error: improper assay development, incorrect data analysis, or unwarranted conclusions

