



**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

**DEVELOPMENT OF SYBR GREEN 1 BASED REAL-TIME  
POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION FOR DETECTION AND  
DIFFERENTIATION OF INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE VIRUS**

**HAIRUL AINI BT. HAMZAH**

**FPV 2005 5**

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By

**HAIRUL AINI BT. HAMZAH**

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia  
in Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Science**

**March 2005**



Dedicated to:

My beloved husband Zaizy bin Taib  
My son Mohd Athif Izzat  
My parents and family  
Whoever has provided me with care  
and compassion throughout my life



Abstract of thesis presented to Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

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**March 2005**

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**Faculty: Veterinary Medicine**

The current available method to differentiate very virulent and vaccine strains of infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV) is by restriction fragment length polymorphism of VP2 gene. However, this method is time consuming, error-prone and less sensitive. The newly developed TaqMan real-time PCR is very sensitive but not suitable for routine test as it is expensive. Additionally, the application of the assay in detecting very virulent and vaccine strains of IBDV has not been reported. In this study the performances of SYBR Green 1 real-time, ELISA and conventional agarose detection methods in detecting nested PCR products were compared. It was found that the real-time PCR was at least 100 times more sensitive than ELISA detection method with a detection limit of 250  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ . The developed assay detects both very virulent and vaccine strains of IBDV but not other RNA viruses such as Newcastle



disease virus and infectious bronchitis virus. However, the assay was unable to differentiate the different strains of IBDV. In the subsequent studies, strain-specific primer (match primer) combinations were used for the detection and differentiation of IBDV strains using two steps SYBR Green 1 based real-time PCR. The primers and PCR condition were optimized and validated using both very virulent and vaccine strains. By using the strain-specific primer combinations, specific amplification based on measurement of  $C_T$  and  $T_m$  were detected. In an optimized PCR condition, specific amplification associated with early amplification with  $C_T$  value between 19 to 28 and  $T_m$  between 86 to 88°C meanwhile nonspecific amplification from mismatch primer was associated with late amplification with  $C_T$  value > 29 and  $T_m$  < 82°C or no amplification ( $C_T$  value 0 and  $T_m$  < 82°C). These characteristic  $C_T$  and  $T_m$  values were consistently detected following amplification with 4000 ng/ul of cDNA. Hence, the differentiation of IBDV strains was based on the detection of  $C_T$  values whilst detection of  $T_m$  was for confirmation of the specific amplification. The detection of  $T_m$  value alone was not sufficient to differentiate IBDV strains. Even though the detection limit of the real-time PCR to detect IBDV strains was between 6.6 to 7.7 ng/μl, it is recommended that for testing of clinical samples, the cDNA concentrations be maintained between 4000 ng/μl to 66 ng/μl for PCR amplification, since amplification from insufficient primer-template concentration promote amplification of mismatch PCR product. In this study, it showed for the first time application of SYBR Green 1 based real-time PCR for the detection and differentiation of very virulent and vaccine strains of



IBDV. The assay was found to be sensitive, specific, less expensive and has less turn around time compared to the current available diagnostic methods.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia  
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

**PEMBANGUNAN TINDAK BALAS RANTAI POLIMERASE MASA-NYATA  
BERASASKAN SYBR GREEN 1 UNTUK PENGESANAN DAN  
PEMBEZAAN VIRUS PENYAKIT BURSA BERJANGKIT**

Oleh

**HAIRUL AINI BT. HAMZAH**

**Mac 2005**

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Kaedah semasa yang digunakan untuk membezakan strain sangat virulen dan vaksin virus penyakit bursal berjangkit (IBDV) adalah dengan fragmen pembatasan polimorfisme panjang terhadap gen VP2. Bagaimanapun, kaedah ini memakan masa, mudah berlaku kesilapan dan kurang sensitif. Pembangunan terbaru PCR masa nyata TaqMan adalah sensitif tetapi tidak sesuai sebagai ujian rutin kerana ujian tersebut mahal. Tambahan pula, aplikasi asai tersebut dalam mengesan strain sangat virulen dan vaksin IBDV tidak pernah dilaporkan. Dalam kajian ini pelaksanaan kaedah PCR masa nyata SYBR Green 1, ELISA dan konvensional agaros dalam mengesan produk nested PCR telah dibandingkan. PCR masa nyata didapati sekurang-kurangnya 100 kali lebih sensitif daripada kaedah pengesanan ELISA dengan had pengesanan pada 250  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ . Asai yang telah dibangunkan



tersebut mengesan kedua-dua strain sangat virulen dan vaksin IBDV tetapi tidak virus lain seperti virus penyakit sampar, dan virus berjangkit bronkitis. Walau bagaimanapun, asai tersebut tidak boleh membezakan strain IBDV yang berbeza. Dalam kajian seterusnya, gabungan primer strain-khusus (primer sepadan) digunakan untuk mengesan dan membezakan strain IBDV menggunakan dua langkah PCR masa nyata berasaskan SYBR Green 1. Primer tersebut dan keadaan PCR telah dioptimumkan dan disahkan menggunakan kedua-dua strain sangat virulen dan vaksin IBDV. Dengan menggunakan gabungan primer strain-khusus, amplikasi khusus berdasarkan ukuran  $C_T$  dan  $T_m$  telah dikesan. Dalam keadaan PCR yang optimum, amplifikasi khusus telah dikaitkan dengan amplifikasi awal dengan nilai  $C_T$  antara 19 hingga 28 dan nilai  $T_m$  di antara  $86^\circ\text{C}$  hingga  $88^\circ\text{C}$  manakala amplifikasi tidak khusus dari primer tidak sepadan dikaitkan dengan amplifikasi lewat dengan nilai  $C_T > 29$  dan  $T_m < 82^\circ\text{C}$  atau tiada amplifikasi (nilai  $C_T$  0 dan  $T_m < 82^\circ\text{C}$ ). Nilai ciri  $C_T$  dan  $T_m$  dikesan secara konsisten berikutan amplifikasi dengan  $4000 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{l}$  cDNA. Maka, pembezaan strain IBDV adalah berdasarkan pada pengesanan nilai  $C_T$  manakala pengesanan nilai  $T_m$  adalah untuk pengesanan dari amplifikasi khusus. Pengesanan nilai  $T_m$  sahaja tidak mencukupi untuk membezakan strain IBDV. Walaupun had pengesanan PCR masa nyata untuk mengesan strain IBDV adalah antara  $6.6$  hingga  $7.7 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{l}$ , adalah disyorkan bahawa untuk menguji sampel klinikal, kepekatan cDNA dikekalkan antara  $4000 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{l}$  ke  $66 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{l}$  untuk amplifikasi PCR kerana amplifikasi daripada ketidakcukupan kepekatan primer-templat menggalakkan penghasilan produk PCR yang





tidak sepadan. Dalam kajian ini, dibentangkan buat kali pertama aplikasi PCR masa nyata berasaskan SYBR Green 1 untuk pengesanan dan pembezaan strain sangat virulen dan vaksin IBDV. Asai tersebut didapati sangat sensitif, khusus, lebih ekonomi dan masa pusing balik yang lebih pendek berbanding dengan kaedah diagnostik yang boleh didapati sekarang.



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I certify that an Examination Committee met on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2005 to conduct the final examination of Hairul Aini Hamzah on her Master of Science thesis entitled "Development of SYBR Green 1 Based Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction for Detection and Differentiation of Infectious Bursal Disease Virus" in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the candidate be awarded the relevant degree. Members of the Examination Committee are as follows:

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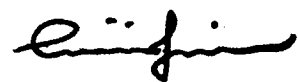
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Date: 15 JUL 2005



## DECLARATION

I here declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM or other institutions.



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**HAIRUL AINI HAMZAH**

Date: 25/05/05

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC-ELISA	Antigen-capture Enzyme-linked Immunosorbant Assay
AGPT	Agar Gel Diffusion Precipitin Test
BLAST	Basic Local Alignment Search Tool
bp	Base pair
cDNA	Complementary Deoxyribonucleic Acid
°C	Degree Celcius
CAM	Chorioallantoic Membrane
C <sub>T</sub>	Threshold Cycle
CV	Coefficient Variation
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
ddH <sub>2</sub> O	Double Distilled Water
ddNTP	Dideoxynucleotide Triphosphate
dNTP	Deoxynucleotide Triphosphate
ds	Double Stranded
DTT	Dithrothreitol
dH <sub>2</sub> O	Distilled Water
DIG	Digoxigenin
DMSO	Dimethylsulphoxide
EDTA	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid Disodium Salt
ELISA	Enzyme-linked Immunosorbant Assay
F	Fluorescence
FRET	Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer



HCl	Hydrochloric Acid
IBD	Infectious Bursal Disease
IBDV	Infectious Bursal Disease Virus
IBV	Infectious Bronchitis Virus
Kb	Kilobase
KCl	Kalium Chloride
kDA	Kilodalton
Mg	Magnesium
Mg <sub>2</sub> Cl	Magnesium Chloride
min	Minute
mins	Minutes
ml	Milliliter
mM	Milimolar
NCBI	National Center Biotechnology Information
µg	Microgram
µM	Micromolar
ng	Nanogram
NDV	Newcastle Disease Virus
OD	Optical Density
OD <sub>405</sub>	Optical Density at 405nm wavelength
PBS	Phosphate Buffer Saline
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
pg	Picogram
pmole	Picomole



PTC	Peltier Thermal Cyclcr
qcPCR	Competitive Quantitative PCR
R <sup>2</sup>	Regression Coefficient
RBC	Red Blood Cell
RE	Restriction Endonuclease
RFLP	Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism
RNA	Ribonucleic Acid
RT-PCR	Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction
RT	Reverse Transcriptase
SD	Standard Deviation
Secs	Seconds
SPF	Specific-Pathogen-Free
ss	Single Stranded
T	Temperature
TAE	Tris-Acetate-EDTA
Taq	Thermus aquaticus
T <sub>m</sub>	Melting Teperature
TAE	Tris-Acetate-EDTA Buffer
Tris	2-amino-2(hydroxymethy)-1,3 propandiol
ul	Microlitre
UPM	Universiti Putra Malaysia
USA	United State of America
UV	Ultraviolet
w/v	Weight/Volume





v/v  
vv

Volume/Volume  
Very virulent

Amino Acid	Single/Three Letter Amino Acid Code	
Alanine	A	Ala
Arginine	R	Arg
Asparagine	N	Asn
Aspartic Acid	D	Asp
Glutamine Acid	Q	Gln
Glutamic Acid	E	Glu
Glycine	G	Gly
Isoleucine	I	Ile
Leucine	L	Leu
Lycine	K	Lys
Methionine	M	Met
Phenylalanine	F	Phe
Proline	P	Pro
Serine	S	Ser
Threonine	T	Thr
Tryptophan	W	Trp
Valine	V	Val

