

RNA reading evaluations and summary (after attaining RIN values of >8 for all RNAs on an Agilent Bioanalyzer 2100):

Sample ID	oznak	Nanodrop direct concentration (2x diluted for measurement)	real concentration	260/280	260/230	volume (ul)	Original sample remaining	after using:	dilute 1: 4	to get these ng/uL	of this, take:	contains 1000 ng	Water to get:	10 uL	use for RT	RT
1	wt-K	400.98	801.96	1.99	2.36	10	8	2 uL	8 uL	200.49 ng/uL	of this, take:	6.23 uL	+ 3.77 uL	10 uL	8 uL	1000 ng RNA (per 10 uL)
2	wt-Cd	377.11	754.22	1.98	2.30	10	8	2 uL	8 uL	188.555 ng/uL	of this, take:	6.63 uL	+ 3.37 uL	10 uL	8 uL	20 uL RT rxn
3	mu2-K	353.25	706.50	1.98	2.29	10	8	2 uL	8 uL	176.625 ng/uL	of this, take:	7.08 uL	+ 2.92 uL	10 uL	8 uL	50 ng RNA/uL
4	mu2-Cd	335.91	671.82	1.98	2.28	10	8	2 uL	8 uL	167.955 ng/uL	of this, take:	7.44 uL	+ 2.56 uL	10 uL	8 uL	
5	mu3-K	360.69	721.38	1.96	2.32	10	8	2 uL	8 uL	180.345 ng/uL	of this, take:	6.93 uL	+ 3.07 uL	10 uL	8 uL	
6	mu3-Cd	416.04	832.08	1.89	1.94	10	8	2 uL	8 uL	208.02 ng/uL	of this, take:	6.01 uL	+ 3.99 uL	10 uL	8 uL	
7	mu1-K	389.90	779.80	2.01	2.28	10	8	2 uL	8 uL	194.95 ng/uL	of this, take:	6.41 uL	+ 3.59 uL	10 uL	8 uL	
8	mu1-Cd	396.70	793.40	1.97	2.23	10	8	2 uL	8 uL	198.35 ng/uL	of this, take:	6.30 uL	+ 3.70 uL	10 uL	8 uL	
9	oe2-K	377.96	755.92	2.01	2.24	10	8	2 uL	8 uL	188.98 ng/uL	of this, take:	6.61 uL	+ 3.39 uL	10 uL	8 uL	
10	oe2-Cd	372.90	745.80	1.94	2.19	10	8	2 uL	8 uL	186.45 ng/uL	of this, take:	6.70 uL	+ 3.30 uL	10 uL	8 uL	
11	oe4-K	361.87	723.74	1.98	2.23	10	8	2 uL	8 uL	180.935 ng/uL	of this, take:	6.91 uL	+ 3.09 uL	10 uL	8 uL	
12	oe4-Cd	378.00	756.00	1.96	2.23	10	8	2 uL	8 uL	189 ng/uL	of this, take:	6.61 uL	+ 3.39 uL	10 uL	8 uL	
13	oe3-K	554.16	1108.32	2.04	2.26	15	13	2 uL	8 uL	277.08 ng/uL	of this, take:	4.51 uL	+ 5.49 uL	10 uL	8 uL	
14	oe3-Cd	929.86	1859.72	1.99	2.05	15	13	2 uL	8 uL	464.93 ng/uL	of this, take:	2.69 uL	+ 7.31 uL	10 uL	8 uL	
15	oe1-K	696.05	1392.10	2	2.04	15	13	2 uL	8 uL	348.025 ng/uL	of this, take:	3.59 uL	+ 6.41 uL	10 uL	8 uL	
16	oe1-Cd	916.63	1833.26	1.98	1.99	15	13	2 uL	8 uL	458.315 ng/uL	of this, take:	2.73 uL	+ 7.27 uL	10 uL	8 uL	
17	wt-K	944	1888.00	2.02	2.15	15	13	2 uL	8 uL	472 ng/uL	of this, take:	2.65 uL	+ 7.35 uL	10 uL	8 uL	
18	wt-Cd	966.41	1932.82	1.99	2.05	12	10	2 uL	8 uL	483.205 ng/uL	of this, take:	2.59 uL	+ 7.41 uL	10 uL	8 uL	

Samples 17 and 18 are biological replicates of 1 and 2 (1 and 2 plants were grown at the same time as knocked out lines, whereas 17 and 18 were grown with overexpressing lines)

These 8 uL sample are used for RT... (e.g.: each 8 uL contains 1000 ng of RNA)

Just side Notes: 150 uL eluted from column
Turbo DNase treatment of 10-20 ug of each
using lowest Turbo DNase Enzyme amount suggested
Each 150 uL sample

approximate avg. sample dilution during TURBO

0.272727273

diluted this much during TURBO: 3.666666667

38.5 approximate recovered from 55 uL TURBO rxns.

reconcentration factor after TURBO:

reconcentrated ~this much during precipitation after TURBO: 3.208333333

Original overall sample dilution after precipitation since 150 uL column isolation: 0.875
or 1: 1.142857143

Final RNA dilutions arrived at so that 8 μ l of each RNA can be added to 20 μ l RT reactions such that the final RNA concentration in each reaction is 50 ng RNA/ μ l: with the reasonable condition met that the RNAs have each been diluted out far enough to effectively minimize inhibition of the RT enzyme during reverse transcription.

Original sample remaining	after using:	dilute 1: 4 to get these ng/ μ l	of this, take:	contains 1000 ng	Water to get:	10 μ l	use for RT	RT
8	2 μ l	8 μ l	200.49 ng/ μ l	6.23 μ l	+ 3.77 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	100
8	2 μ l	8 μ l	188.555 ng/ μ l	6.63 μ l	+ 3.37 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	2
8	2 μ l	8 μ l	176.625 ng/ μ l	7.08 μ l	+ 2.92 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	5
8	2 μ l	8 μ l	167.955 ng/ μ l	7.44 μ l	+ 2.56 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	
8	2 μ l	8 μ l	180.345 ng/ μ l	6.93 μ l	+ 3.07 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	
8	2 μ l	8 μ l	208.02 ng/ μ l	6.01 μ l	+ 3.99 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	
8	2 μ l	8 μ l	194.95 ng/ μ l	6.41 μ l	+ 3.59 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	
8	2 μ l	8 μ l	198.35 ng/ μ l	6.30 μ l	+ 3.70 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	
8	2 μ l	8 μ l	188.98 ng/ μ l	6.61 μ l	+ 3.39 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	
8	2 μ l	8 μ l	186.45 ng/ μ l	6.70 μ l	+ 3.30 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	
8	2 μ l	8 μ l	180.935 ng/ μ l	6.91 μ l	+ 3.09 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	
8	2 μ l	8 μ l	189 ng/ μ l	6.61 μ l	+ 3.39 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	
13	2 μ l	8 μ l	277.08 ng/ μ l	4.51 μ l	+ 5.49 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	
13	2 μ l	8 μ l	464.93 ng/ μ l	2.69 μ l	+ 7.31 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	
13	2 μ l	8 μ l	348.025 ng/ μ l	3.59 μ l	+ 6.41 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	
13	2 μ l	8 μ l	458.315 ng/ μ l	2.73 μ l	+ 7.27 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	
13	2 μ l	8 μ l	472 ng/ μ l	2.65 μ l	+ 7.35 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	
10	2 μ l	8 μ l	483.205 ng/ μ l	2.59 μ l	+ 7.41 μ l	10 μ l	8 μ l	

knocked out lines , whereas 17 and 18 were grown with overexpressing lines)

These 8 μ l sample are i (e.g.: each 8 μ l contain

Example Test Plate Master Mix Set-up for 9 targets: primers all used at 650 nM [final]

GOOD		Target Master Mix Set-up		xtra ea_made	Well size prepared: 25.00 uL	
25.00 uL prepared/Well	2X Master Mix: 2079.00 uL		Set 1/sample	101.33 uL	RNA added/well: 6.00 uL	
20.00 uL used per Well	0X RT-Taq Solution: 0.00 uL		Set 1/MM ea	329.33 uL	samples prepared 108	
Depends on Machine/MM used	0X ROX or H2O: 0.00 uL				wells prepared 108	
Total MMRT prepared: 2079.00 uL				Master adjust: 1.444444444		1
1		Total MMRT needed: 1950.00 uL		2		Reset: "Ctrl r" 1.44444444
gene A		129.00 uL xtra made		gene B		
Fwd primer: 13.00 uL	split			Fwd primer: 13.00 uL	split	
Rev primer: 13.00 uL	into			Rev primer: 13.00 uL	into	
Probe: 0.00 uL	12			Probe: 0.00 uL	12	
MMRT: 216.67 uL	19.00 uL amounts	Test Plate(s)		MMRT: 216.67 uL	19.00 uL amounts	
0.00 uL	then add 6.00 uL			0.00 uL	then add 6.00 uL	
water: 86.67 uL	Sample to each			water: 86.67 uL	Sample to each	
		Main Primer-Probe nM				
		300 nM FWD primer				
		300 nM REV primer				
		SYBR Green Mix				
		Eurogentec				
		SYBR Master Mix				
		5 min. @ 95C				
		Then 40 to 50 cycles of:				
		15 sec @ 95C 1min @ 60C				
		then: Melt curve analysis				
3				4		
gene3				gene4		
Fwd primer: 13.00 uL	split			Fwd primer: 13.00 uL	split	
Rev primer: 13.00 uL	into			Rev primer: 13.00 uL	into	
Probe: 0.00 uL	12			Probe: 0.00 uL	12	
MMRT: 216.67 uL	19.00 uL amounts			MMRT: 216.67 uL	19.00 uL amounts	
0.00 uL	then add 6.00 uL			0.00 uL	then add 6.00 uL	
water: 86.67 uL	Sample to each			water: 86.67 uL	Sample to each	
5				6		
gene5				gene6		
Fwd primer: 13.00 uL	split			Fwd primer: 13.00 uL	split	
Rev primer: 13.00 uL	into			Rev primer: 13.00 uL	into	
Probe: 0.00 uL	12			Probe: 0.00 uL	12	
MMRT: 216.67 uL	19.00 uL amounts			MMRT: 216.67 uL	19.00 uL amounts	
0.00 uL	then add 6.00 uL			0.00 uL	then add 6.00 uL	
water: 86.67 uL	Sample to each			water: 86.67 uL	Sample to each	
7				8		
gene7				gene8		
Fwd primer: 13.00 uL	split			Fwd primer: 13.00 uL	split	
Rev primer: 13.00 uL	into			Rev primer: 13.00 uL	into	
Probe: 0.00 uL	12			Probe: 0.00 uL	12	
MMRT: 216.67 uL	19.00 uL amounts	Total 50 mM MgSO4		MMRT: 216.67 uL	19.00 uL amounts	
0.00 uL	then add 6.00 uL	0 uL		0.00 uL	then add 6.00 uL	
water: 86.67 uL	Sample to each	needed here		water: 86.67 uL	Sample to each	
		50 mM				
		MgSO4				
0 uL Mg2+ solution per target		To get: 4 mM final in-well [Mg+2]		mM Mg+2 in Master Mix @ 1X: 4		
9				10		
ubiquitin						
Fwd primer: 13.00 uL	split			Fwd primer:		
Rev primer: 13.00 uL	into			Rev primer:		
Probe: 0.00 uL	12			Probe:		
MMRT: 216.67 uL	19.00 uL amounts			MMRT:		
0.00 uL	then add 6.00 uL			water:		
water: 86.67 uL	Sample to each					

After the Test Plate(s) are run, we then use (ISURF #03407) to identify the good sample and standard dilution ranges for each target, and then, set up your 5 final plates accordingly:

(Thinking ahead a little here (to avoid running out of master mix during final analyses): The Master Mix set-up for your final 5 plates would thus look like:

GOOD		Target Master Mix Set-up(s)		Extra ea.made	Well size prepared: 25.00 uL	
25.00 uL prepared/Well	2X Master Mix:	6426.00 uL	Extra/Target	101.33 uL	RNA added/well: 6.00 uL	
25.00 uL used per Well	0X RT-Taq Solution:	0.00 uL	Total MM ea.	1013.33 uL	samples prepared 216	
Depends on Machine/MM used	0X ROX or H2O:	0.00 uL			wells prepared 432	
SYBR?: X	Total MMRT prepared:	6426.00 uL	Master adjust: 1.11111111		1	
1	Total MMRT needed:	6000.00 uL	2	Reset: "Ctrl r"	1.11111111	
SnRK2.4	xtra made	426.00 uL	SnRK2.10			
Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split		Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split		
Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into		Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into		
Probe: 0.00 uL	24		Probe: 0.00 uL	24		
MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts		MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts		
0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL		0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL		
water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each		water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each		
		Sample Plate(s) Main Primer-Probe nM 300 nM FWD primer 300 nM REV primer SYBR Green Mix 3 to 5 min 50°C 2 to 5 min 95°C Then 40-50 cycles of: [15s 95°C:30s 60°C] Then melting curve analysis				
3	GDH1					
Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split					
Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into					
Probe: 0.00 uL	24					
MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts					
0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL					
water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each					
5	Be certain to use the correct thermo protocol-!		6			
IRT1			FIT			
Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split		Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split		
Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into		Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into		
Probe: 0.00 uL	24		Probe: 0.00 uL	24		
MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts		MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts		
0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL		0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL		
water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each		water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each		
7			8			
FRO2			PDF2			
Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split		Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split		
Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into		Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into		
Probe: 0.00 uL	24		Probe: 0.00 uL	24		
MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts		MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts		
0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL		0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL		
water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each		water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each		
0 uL Mg2+ solution per target		To get: 3 mM final in-well [Mg+2]		mM Mg+2 in Master Mix @ 1X: 3		
9			10			
UBQ						
Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split		Fwd primer:			
Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into		Rev primer:			
Probe: 0.00 uL	24		Probe:			
MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts		MMRT:			
0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL					
water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each		water:			

Remember the sub-master mix for each target is assembled in nuclease-free 1.5 mL tubes. Never assemble reagents directly into the 96-well plate itself, technical replicates should always be prepared in a tube and dispensed into the 96-well plate from the tube. As you set these things up – you will see what I mean ...

Your RNAs are of perfect concentrations to get robust qPCR results

Test Plate Cq values pasted into the UMES.xls files region (for the first 7 targets) cells B197:H208, then run the Ctrl Shift C Macro – and then look at the points generated in the TestPlateResultsAnalysis.xls files.

ENTER Test Plate Cts Here:							
	SnRK2.4	SnRK2.10	GDH1	NR1	IRT1	FIT	UBQ
NTC	50.00	38.97	38.78	50.00	50.00	35.85	50.00
1	23.50	25.47	21.79	23.68	22.97	24.05	24.10
2	24.67	26.69	23.36	24.80	24.16	25.27	24.77
3	25.68	27.85	24.73	26.17	25.03	26.80	25.88
4	26.92	28.95	25.32	27.45	26.28	27.90	27.43
5	28.05	30.39	27.03	28.41	27.55	28.95	28.87
6	29.25	31.36	28.17	29.82	28.84	30.05	30.25
7	30.84	33.02	29.35	31.23	31.11	31.20	30.99
8	32.17	33.96	31.53	32.61	31.92	32.63	32.28
9	33.00	35.23	33.83	33.04	32.73	34.07	33.96
10	34.48	35.22	50.00	35.11	50.00	36.12	35.81
11	35.93	36.66	50.00	50.00	50.00	34.99	36.36

Extra targets (beyond 14 targets) are processed using auxillary Test Plate analysis files ...

Sample	Type	in-well Dilution 1:	Primer/Probe	Paste Cts
A1	NTC	FRO2	FRO2	50
A2	UNKN	20.833333	FRO2	22.63
A3	UNKN	45.37116	FRO2	23.19
A4	UNKN	98.810025	FRO2	24.71
A5	UNKN	215.19002	FRO2	25.36
A6	UNKN	468.64421	FRO2	26.27
A7	UNKN	1020.6207	FRO2	28.06
A8	UNKN	2222.7238	FRO2	28.57
A9	UNKN	4840.6829	FRO2	29.87
A10	UNKN	10542.115	FRO2	30.99
A11	UNKN	22958.784	FRO2	31.58
A12	UNKN	50000	FRO2	30.61
B1	NTC	PDF2	PDF2	50
B2	UNKN	20.833333	PDF2	23.87
B3	UNKN	45.37116	PDF2	24.9
B4	UNKN	98.810025	PDF2	26.14
B5	UNKN	215.19002	PDF2	26.97
B6	UNKN	468.64421	PDF2	28.63
B7	UNKN	1020.6207	PDF2	29.32
B8	UNKN	2222.7238	PDF2	30.8
B9	UNKN	4840.6829	PDF2	30.94
B10	UNKN	10542.115	PDF2	33.2
B11	UNKN	22958.784	PDF2	50
B12	UNKN	50000	PDF2	50

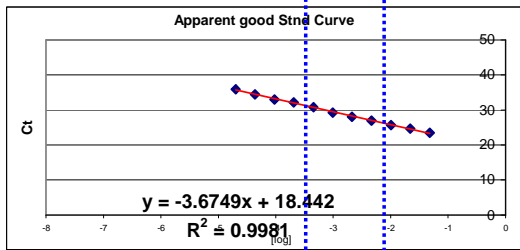
TEST PLATE RESULTS NEXT:

Great Test Plate results from 9 genes on the first try (Dr. Agnieszka Zmienko, Poland).

All 9 primer sets worked beautifully using the PQ-Method

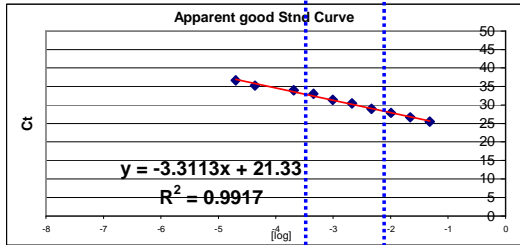
And the good working range for all samples (and targets) was chosen to be between 1:120 and 1:3000.

Working within this range, you will get strong, LOG linear amplification for all 9 targets – and you won't run out of Stock I or sample cDNA by the time the entire experiment has been run. (An important parameter calculated by PQ is whether or not you will run out of one or more samples or Stock I by the time the entire run is complete.

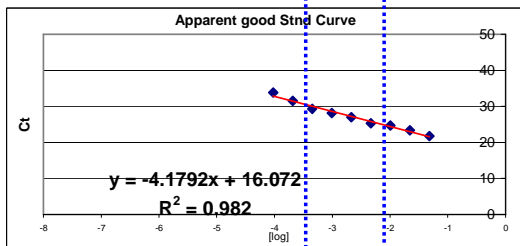


gene A
 start useful stnd curve at 1:
 serial 1:
 Efficiency: **87.12%** 104.23%
 Correlation: -0.999
 b = 18.442
 m = -3.6749

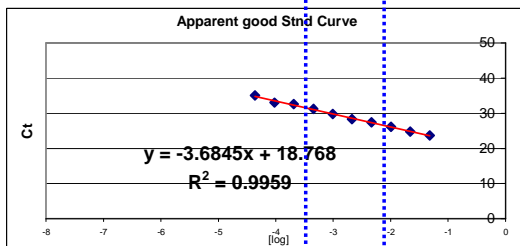
Ctrl+Shift+B to run both



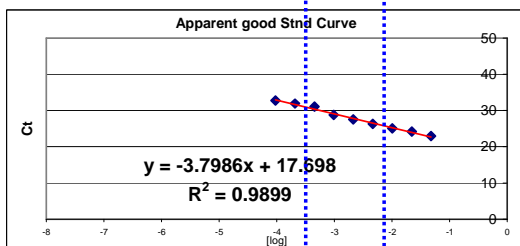
gene B
 start useful stnd curve at 1:
 serial 1:
 Efficiency: **100.45%** 117.08%
 Correlation: -0.996
 b = 21.330
 m = -3.3113



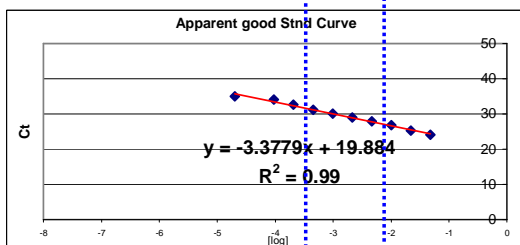
gene3
 start useful stnd curve at 1:
 serial 1:
 Efficiency: **73.49%** 91.70%
 Correlation: -0.991
 b = 16.072
 m = -4.1792



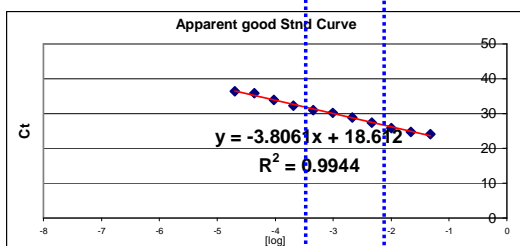
gene4
 start useful stnd curve at 1:
 serial 1:
 Efficiency: **86.81%** 100.36%
 Correlation: -0.998
 b = 18.768
 m = -3.6845



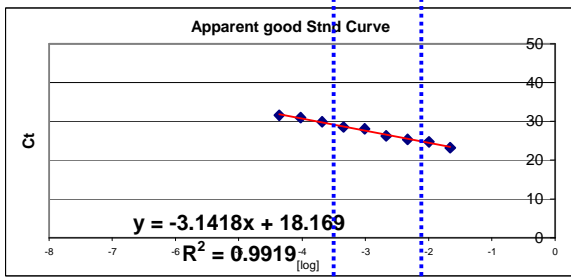
gene5
 start useful stnd curve at 1:
 serial 1:
 Efficiency: **83.34%** 112.90%
 Correlation: -0.995
 b = 17.698
 m = -3.7986



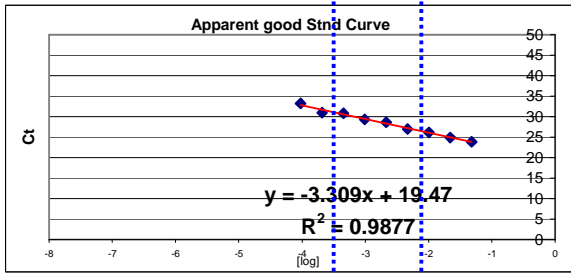
gene6
 start useful stnd curve at 1:
 serial 1:
 Efficiency: **97.71%** 113.88%
 Correlation: -0.995
 b = 19.884
 m = -3.3779



UbQ
 start useful stnd curve at 1:
 serial 1:
 Efficiency: **83.12%** 101.62%
 Correlation: -0.997
 b = 18.612
 m = -3.8061



FRO2
 start useful stnd
 Efficiency: **108.11%**
 Correlation: -0.996
 b = 18.169
 m = -3.1418
Ctrl+Shift:



PDF2
 start useful stnd
 Efficiency: **100.54%**
 Correlation: -0.994
 b = 19.470
 m = -3.3090

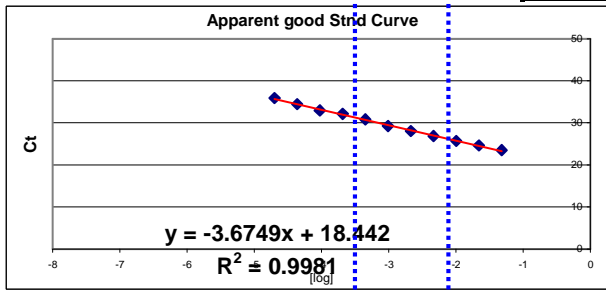
Picking through the points a little further ... the following is obtained (and the proper name of each of the targets is now included for each):



With some points thrown out – we focus in on the region between 1:120 and 1:3000 (the region between the blue dotted lines) in-well dilution range:

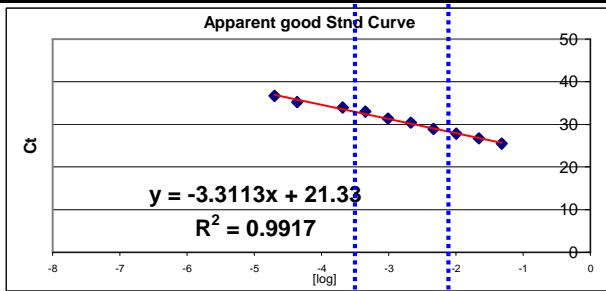
each case.

Chosen apparent inhibition Threshold 1: **25**



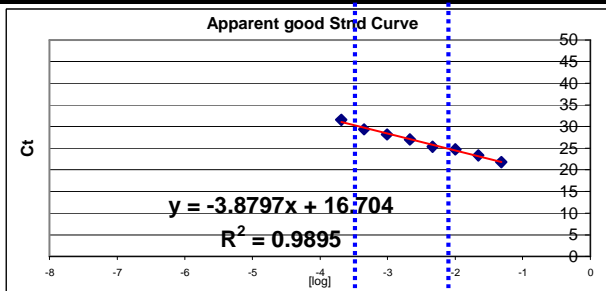
SnRK2.4	adj.upper: 5.76 adj.lower: 1	Std. Curve "in-well"
start useful stnd curve at 1: 120	serial 1: 2.924018	120.0 351
Efficiency: 87.12%	104.23% (Better E)	1026 3000
Correlation: -0.999	adjust dil: 0.218395	4 points
b = 18.442	des.start: 120	1
m = -3.6749	des.end: 1	1
3-point	desdilfact: 2.92401774	1
4-point		
OK		

Ctrl q to put in desired starts and ends, Ctrl e to put in desired dilution factors

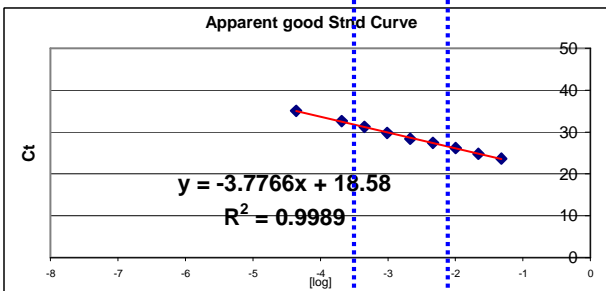


SnRK2.10	adj.upper: 5.76 adj.lower: 1	Std. Curve "in-well"
start useful stnd curve at 1: 120	serial 1: 2.924018	120.0 351
Efficiency: 100.45%	117.08% (Better E)	1026 3000
Correlation: -0.996	adjust dil: 0.218395	4 points
b = 21.330	des.start: 120	1
m = -3.3113	des.end: 1	1
3-point	desdilfact: 2.92401774	1
4-point		
OK		

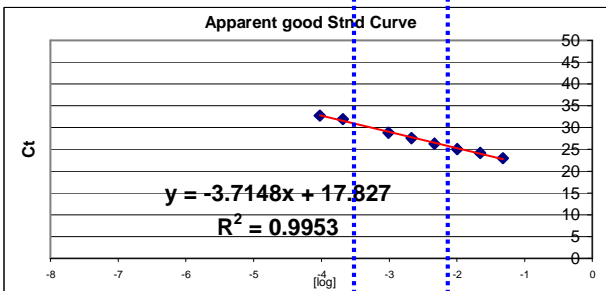
Ctrl z to accept automatic file calculations for all target optimal ranges



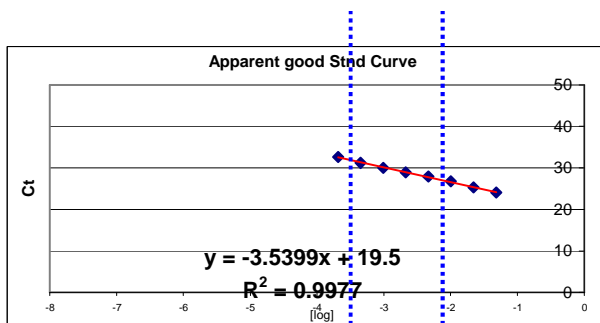
GDH1	adj.upper: 5.76 adj.lower: 1	Std. Curve "in-well"
start useful stnd curve at 1: 120	serial 1: 2.924018	120.0 351
Efficiency: 81.03%	91.70% (Better E)	1026 3000
Correlation: -0.995	adjust dil: 0.475624	4 points
b = 16.704	des.start: 120	1
m = -3.8797	des.end: 1	1
3-point	desdilfact: 2.92401774	1
4-point		
OK		



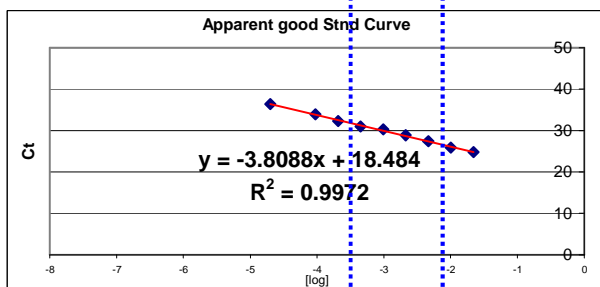
NR1	adj.upper: 5.76 adj.lower: 1	Std. Curve "in-well"
start useful stnd curve at 1: 120	serial 1: 2.924018	120.0 351
Efficiency: 83.99%	100.36% (Better E)	1026 3000
Correlation: -0.999	adjust dil: 0.283085	4 points
b = 18.580	des.start: 120	1
m = -3.7766	des.end: 1	1
3-point	desdilfact: 2.92401774	1
4-point		
OK		



IRT1	adj.upper: 5.76 adj.lower: 1	Std. Curve "in-well"
start useful stnd curve at 1: 120	serial 1: 2.924018	120.0 351
Efficiency: 85.86%	112.90% (Better E)	1026 3000
Correlation: -0.998	adjust dil: 0.366936	4 points
b = 17.827	des.start: 120	1
m = -3.7148	des.end: 1	1
3-point	desdilfact: 2.92401774	1
4-point		
OK		

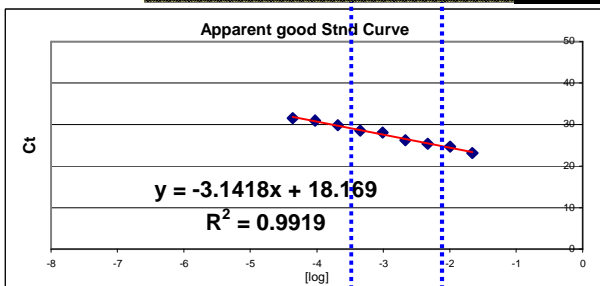


FIT		adj.upper: 5.76	Std. Curve
		adj.lower: 1	"in-well"
start useful stnd curve at 1: 120			120.0
serial 1: 2.924018			351
Efficiency: 91.64%	97.09%		1026
Correlation: -0.999	(Better E)		3000
b = 19.500	adjust dil: 0.475624	4 points	
m = -3.5399	des.start: 120		1
	des.end: 1		1
3-point	desdilfact: 2.92401774		1
4-point			
OK			



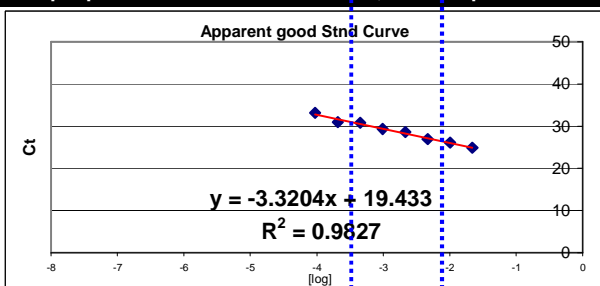
UBQ		adj.upper: 2.644852	Std. Curve
		adj.lower: 1	"in-well"
start useful stnd curve at 1: 120			120.0
serial 1: 2.924018			351
Efficiency: 83.04%	101.62%		1026
Correlation: -0.999	(Better E)		3000
b = 18.484	adjust dil: 0.283085	4 points	
m = -3.8088	des.start: 120		1
	des.end: 1		1
3-point	desdilfact: 2.92401774		1
4-point			
OK			

Chosen apparent Inhibition Threshold 1: 25



FRO2		adj.upper: 2.644852	Std. Curve
		adj.lower: 0.049405	"in-well"
start useful stnd curve at 1: 120			120.0
serial 1: 2.924018			351
Efficiency: 108.11%	119.68%		1026
Correlation: -0.996	(Better E)		3000
b = 18.169	adjust dil: 1	4 points	
m = -3.1418	des.start: 120		1
	des.end: 3000		1
3-point	desdilfact: 1		1
4-point			
OK			

Ctrl q to put in desired starts and ends, Ctrl e to put in desired dilution factors



PDF2		adj.upper: 2.644852	Std. Curve
		adj.lower: 0.107595	"in-well"
start useful stnd curve at 1: 120			120.0
serial 1: 2.924018			351
Efficiency: 100.06%	112.12%		1026
Correlation: -0.991	(Better E)		3000
b = 19.433	adjust dil: 1	4 points	
m = -3.3204	des.start: 120		1
	des.end: 3000		1
3-point	desdilfact: 1		1
4-point			
OK			

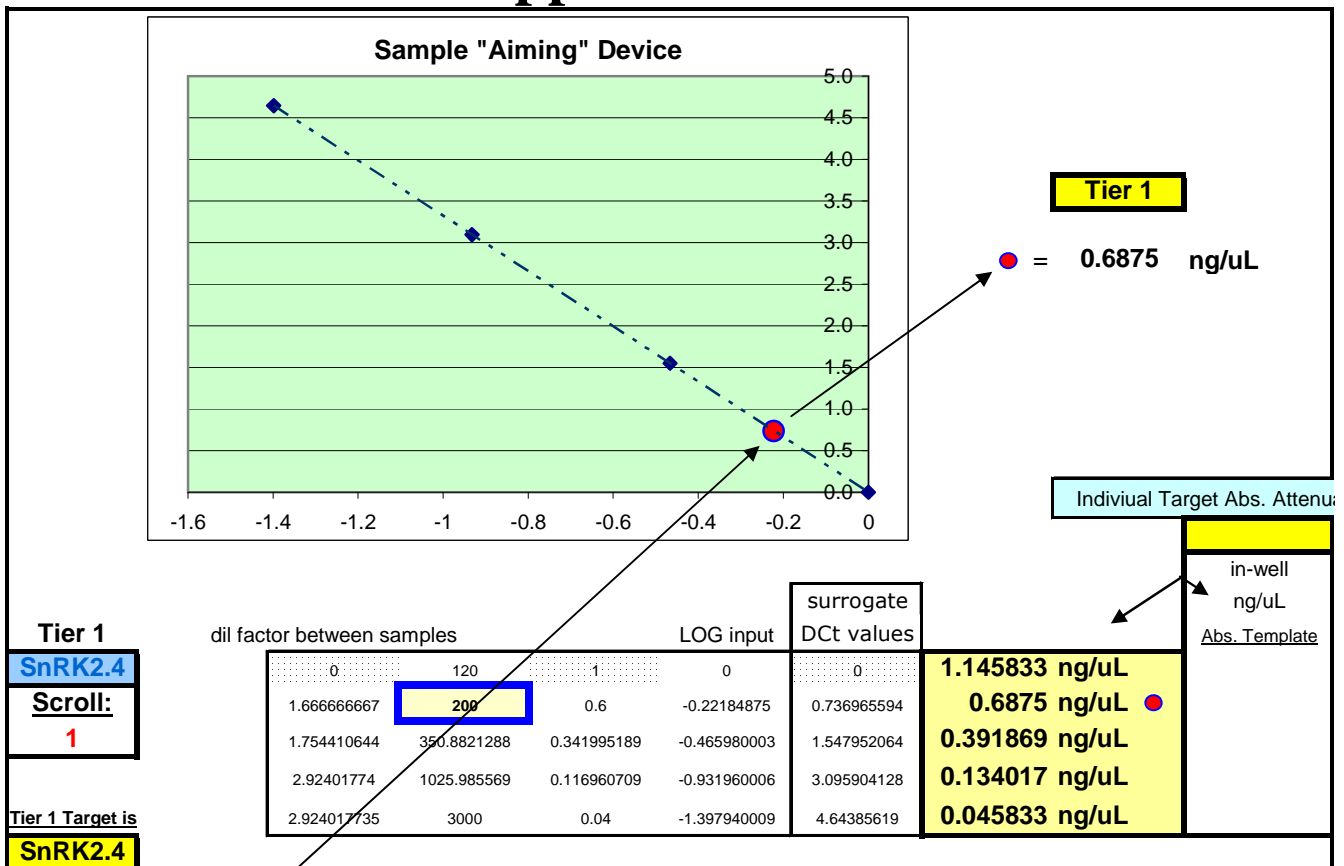
So, based on these parameters, the final set-up will be as follows:

Standards are prepared from your Stock I as shown:

	(uL) COMPREHENSIVE SERIAL DILUTION TABLE (uL)				Achieved		Actual Final Dilutions Achieved for Final Plates after used in-well:
	Total made	Stock I	Water	to Next	(FINAL VOL.)	Dilutions 1:	
A	419.8	72.9	346.9	219.8	200 uL	5.76	1: 120
B	366.3	219.8	146.5	166.3	200 uL	9.6	1: 200
C	291.8	166.3	125.5	91.8	200 uL	16.84234218	1: 350.8821288
D	268.4	91.8	176.6	68.4	200 uL	49.24730732	1: 1025.985569
E	200.0	68.4	131.6		200 uL	144	1: 3000

This will result in 5 tubes each containing 200 µl of a standard.

The 5 standards will appear like this:



But, the “Red Dot” here, also represents where all the cDNA samples will be diluted to (by the time they are in-well; or “in tube). To get the cDNA samples to the appropriate dilution to achieve the “red dot” dilution, each sample cDNA will be diluted as shown on the next page:

Further pre-qPCR sample cDNA dilutions:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>1:5 cDNA</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>1st total</u>
1	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
2	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
3	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
4	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
5	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
6	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
7	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
8	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
9	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
10	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
11	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
12	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
13	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
14	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
15	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
16	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
17	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL
18	50.1 uL	124.9 uL	175 uL

So – notice that the red dot dilution is mathematically obtained as follows:

Currently, we assume that your “1:5: cDNA samples are each theoretically ~10 ng/μl each (since they each came from ~50 ng RNA/μl RT rxns) – thus, when assuming ~100% efficiency during reverse transcription, 50 ng RNA/μl = 50 ng cDNA/μl. When diluted 1:5, this becomes ~10 ng/μl. Then, the dilutions above will result in cDNA samples that are each 2.86458 ng/μl, which, when 6 μl of them are placed into 25 μl rxns., will result in the “red-dot dilution of 0.6875 ng cDNA/μl in each case.

Master Mix set-up for your final tubes for 18 samples and 9 targets:

GOOD			Target Master Mix Set-up(s)		xtra ea.made	Well size prepared: 25.00 uL	
25.00 uL prepared/Well	2X Master Mix: 6426.00 uL				Extra/Target	RNA added/well: 6.00 uL	
25.00 uL used per Well	0X RT-Taq Solution: 0.00 uL				Total MM ea.	samples prepared 216	
Depends on Machine/MM used	0X ROX or H2O: 0.00 uL					wells prepared 432	
SYBR?: X	Total MMRT prepared: 6426.00 uL				Master adjust: 1.111111111		
1			Total MMRT needed: 6000.00 uL		2		
			xtra made 426.00 uL		Reset: "Ctrl r" 1.11111111		
SnRK2.4			Sample Plate(s)		SnRK2.10		
Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split			Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split		
Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into			Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into		
Probe: 0.00 uL	24			Probe: 0.00 uL	24		
MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts			MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts		
0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL			0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL		
water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each			water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each		
			Main Primer-Probe nM 300 nM FWD primer 300 nM REV primer				
			SYBR Green Mix				
			3 to 5 min 50°C				
			2 to 5 min 95°C				
			Then 40-50 cycles of: [15s 95°C:30s 60°C]				
			Then melting curve analysis				
3					4		
GDH1					NR1		
Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split			Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split		
Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into			Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into		
Probe: 0.00 uL	24			Probe: 0.00 uL	24		
MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts			MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts		
0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL			0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL		
water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each			water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each		
			Be certain to use the correct thermo protocol-!				
5					6		
IRT1					FIT		
Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split			Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split		
Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into			Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into		
Probe: 0.00 uL	24			Probe: 0.00 uL	24		
MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts			MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts		
0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL			0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL		
water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each			water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each		
			mM MgSO ₄				
			Total 50 mM MgSO ₄				
			0.00 uL				
			needed here				
			50				
7					8		
FRO2					PDF2		
Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split			Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split		
Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into			Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into		
Probe: 0.00 uL	24			Probe: 0.00 uL	24		
MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts			MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts		
0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL			0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL		
water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each			water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each		
9					10		
UBQ							
Fwd primer: 40.00 uL	split			Fwd primer:			
Rev primer: 40.00 uL	into			Rev primer:			
Probe: 0.00 uL	24			Probe:			
MMRT: 666.67 uL	38.00 uL amounts			MMRT:			
0.00 uL	then add 12.00 uL						
water: 266.67 uL	Sample to each			water:			
0 uL Mg ²⁺ solution per target			To get: 3 mM final in-well [Mg+2]		mM Mg+2 in Master Mix @ 1X: 3		

6 FINAL ROUNDS of 72-Tube runs:

NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	SnRK2.4
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	
NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	SnRK2.10
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	

72 Tubes

7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	
NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	GDH1
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	

72 Tubes

NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	NR1
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	
NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	IRT1
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	

72 Tubes

7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	
NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	FIT
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	

72 Tubes

NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	FRO2
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	
NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	PDF2
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	

72 Tubes

7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	
NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	UbQ
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	

72 Tubes

Or... Take it 3 targets at a time:

Round 1:

NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	SnRK2.4
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	} 72 Tubes
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	
NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	SnRK2.10
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	} 72 Tubes
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	
NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	GDH1
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	} 72 Tubes
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	

Round 2:

NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	NR1
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	} 72 Tubes
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	
NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	IRT1
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	} 72 Tubes
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	
NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	FIT
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	} 72 Tubes
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	

Round 3:

NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	FRO2
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	}
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	
NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	}
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	
NTC	NTC	Std1	Std1	Std2	Std2	Std3	Std3	Std4	Std4	Std5	Std5	
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	}
7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	
13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	

Where the Master Mix would be prepared for only 3 targets at a time (instead of the entire 9 targets) for 18 samples:

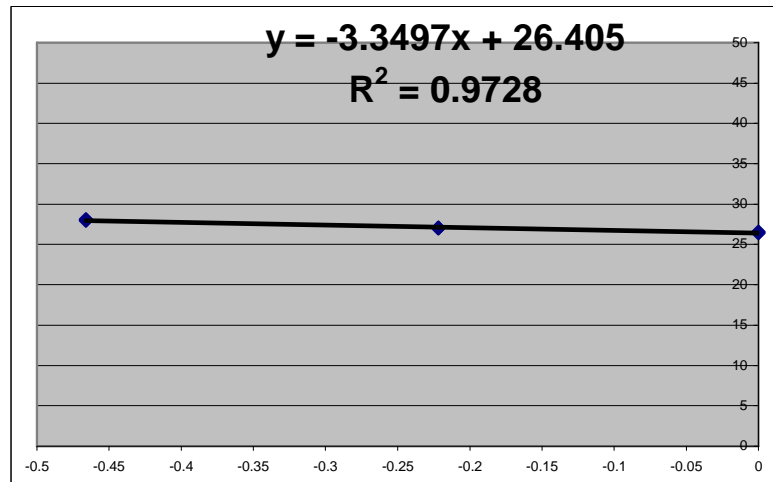
GOOD		Target Master Mix Set-up		extra ea.made	Well size prepared: 25.00 uL
25.00 uL prepared/Well	2X Master Mix: 2160.00 uL	Set 1/sample	101.33 uL	RNA added/well: 6.00 uL	
25.00 uL used per Well	0X RT-Taq Solution: 0.00 uL	Set 1/MM ea	1013.33 uL	samples prepared	72
Depends on Machine/MM used	0X ROX or H2O: 0.00 uL		1	wells prepared	144
	Total MMRT prepared: 2160.00 uL	Master adjust: 1.11111111		1	
1	Total MMRT needed: 2000.00 uL	Reset: "Ctrl r"		1.11111111	
Target 1	Sample Plate(s)	Target 2			
Fwd primer: 40.00 uL split	Main Primer-Probe nM	Fwd primer: 40.00 uL split			
Rev primer: 40.00 uL into	300 nM FWD primer	Rev primer: 40.00 uL into			
Probe: 0.00 uL 24	300 nM REV primer	Probe: 0.00 uL 24			
MMRT: 666.67 uL 38.00 uL amounts	SYBR Green Mix	MMRT: 666.67 uL 38.00 uL amounts			
0.00 uL then add 12.00 uL	Eurogentec SYBR Master Mix	0.00 uL then add 12.00 uL			
water: 266.67 uL Sample to each	5 min. @ 95C	water: 266.67 uL Sample to each			
	Then 40 to 50 cycles of:				
	15 sec@95C 1min @60C				
	then: Melt curve analysis				
3		4			
Target 3		Fwd primer:			
Fwd primer: 40.00 uL split		Rev primer:			
Rev primer: 40.00 uL into		Probe:			
Probe: 0.00 uL 24		MMRT:			
MMRT: 666.67 uL 38.00 uL amounts		water:			
0.00 uL then add 12.00 uL					
water: 266.67 uL Sample to each					

Choose your own option... and always label tubes, program the machine, etc., a day before the qPCR.

Final Standard Curves on the Final Plates

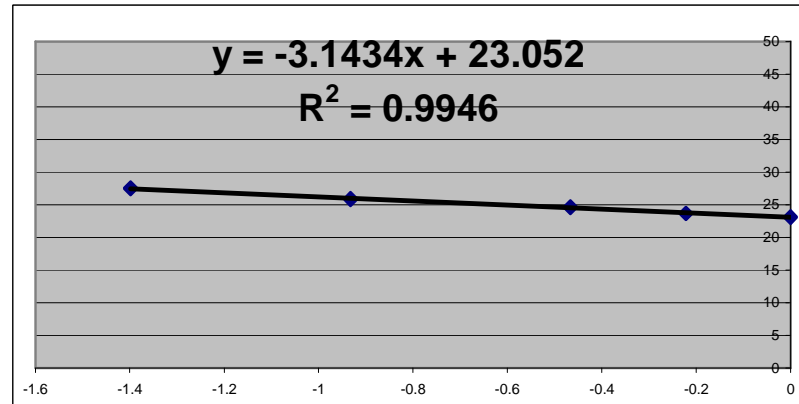
GDH1

$m = -3.349722$
 $b = 26.40532$
Efficiency = **98.85%**
 $E_{AMP} = 1.988531$



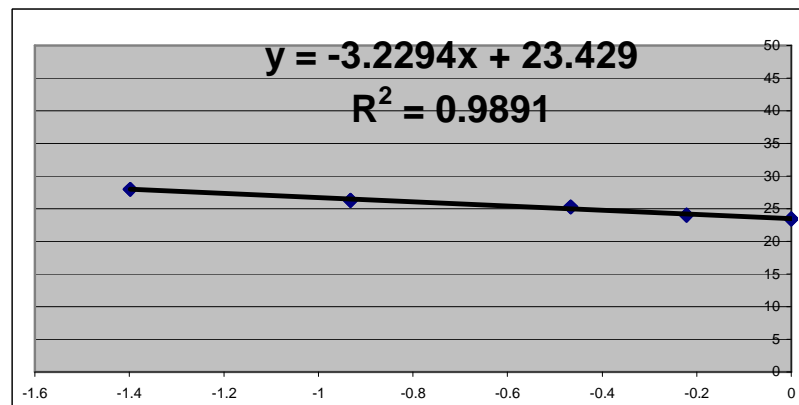
NR1

$m = -3.143399$
 $b = 23.05181$
Efficiency = **108.03%**
 $E_{AMP} = 2.080305$



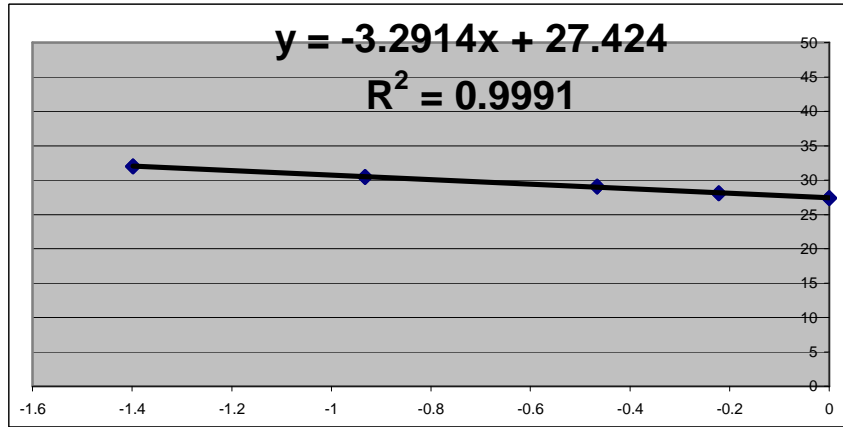
IRT1

$m = -3.229445$
 $b = 23.42888$
Efficiency = **104.01%**
 $E_{AMP} = 2.040097$



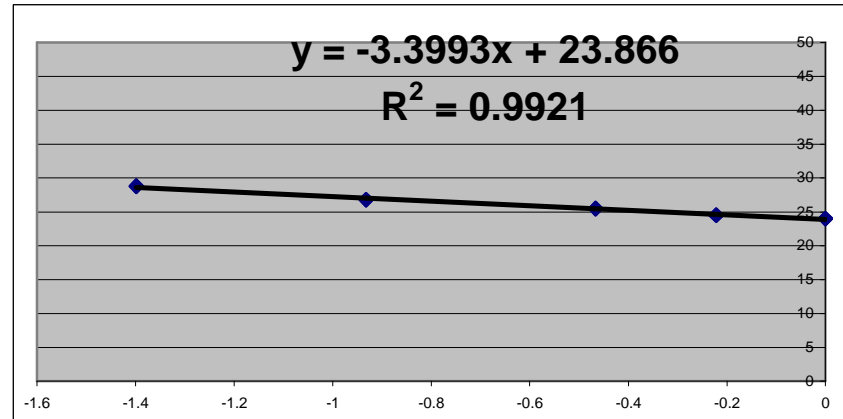
SnRK2.4

$m = -3.291411$
 $b = 27.42415$
Efficiency = **101.29%**
 $E_{AMP} = 2.012895$



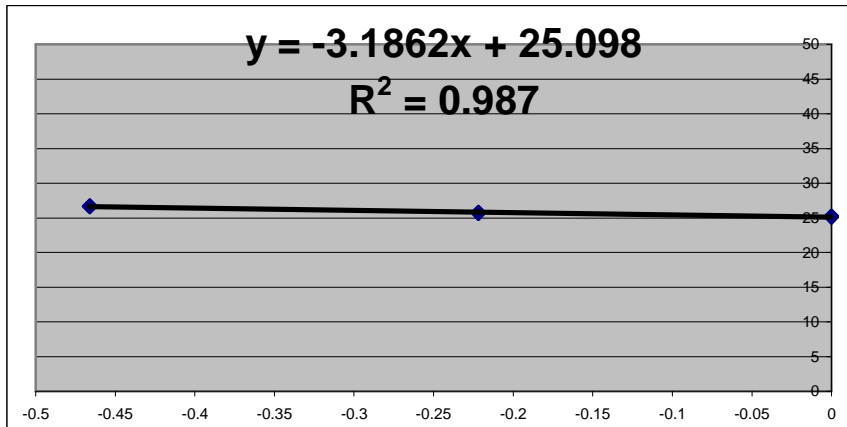
SnRK2.10

$m = -3.399335$
 $b = 23.86635$
Efficiency = **96.87%**
 $E_{AMP} = 1.96868$



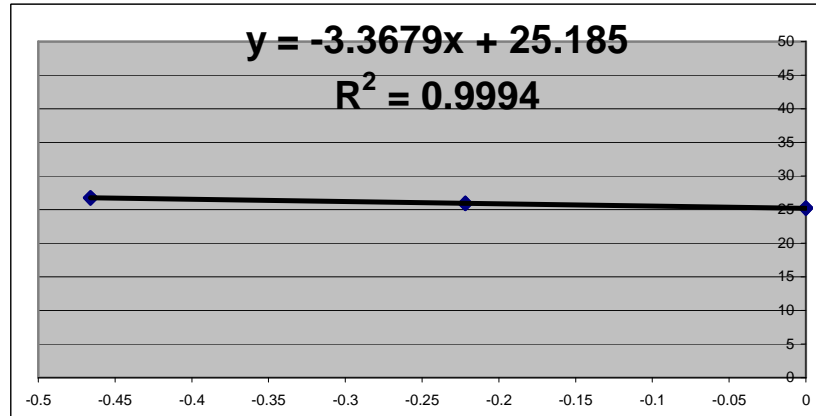
FIT

$m = -3.186216$
 $b = 25.09837$
Efficiency = **105.99%**
 $E_{AMP} = 2.059928$



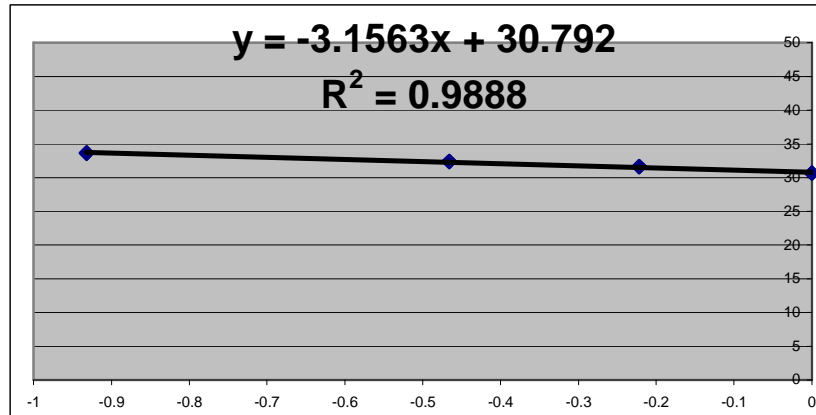
FRO2

$m = -3.367945$
 $b = 25.18503$
Efficiency = **98.11%**
 $E_{AMP} = 1.981148$



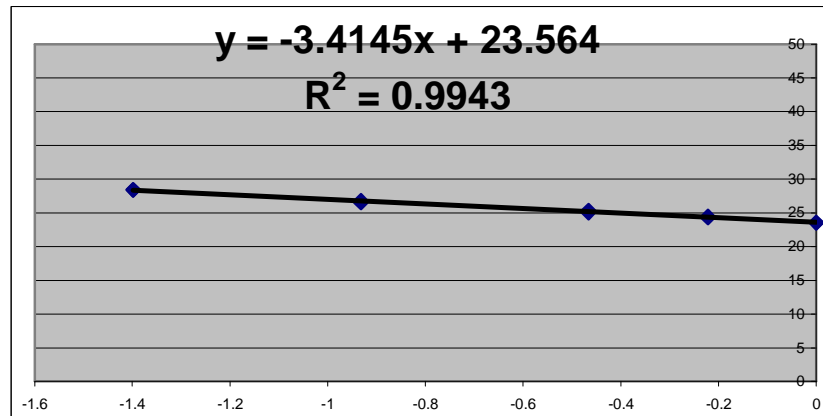
PDF2

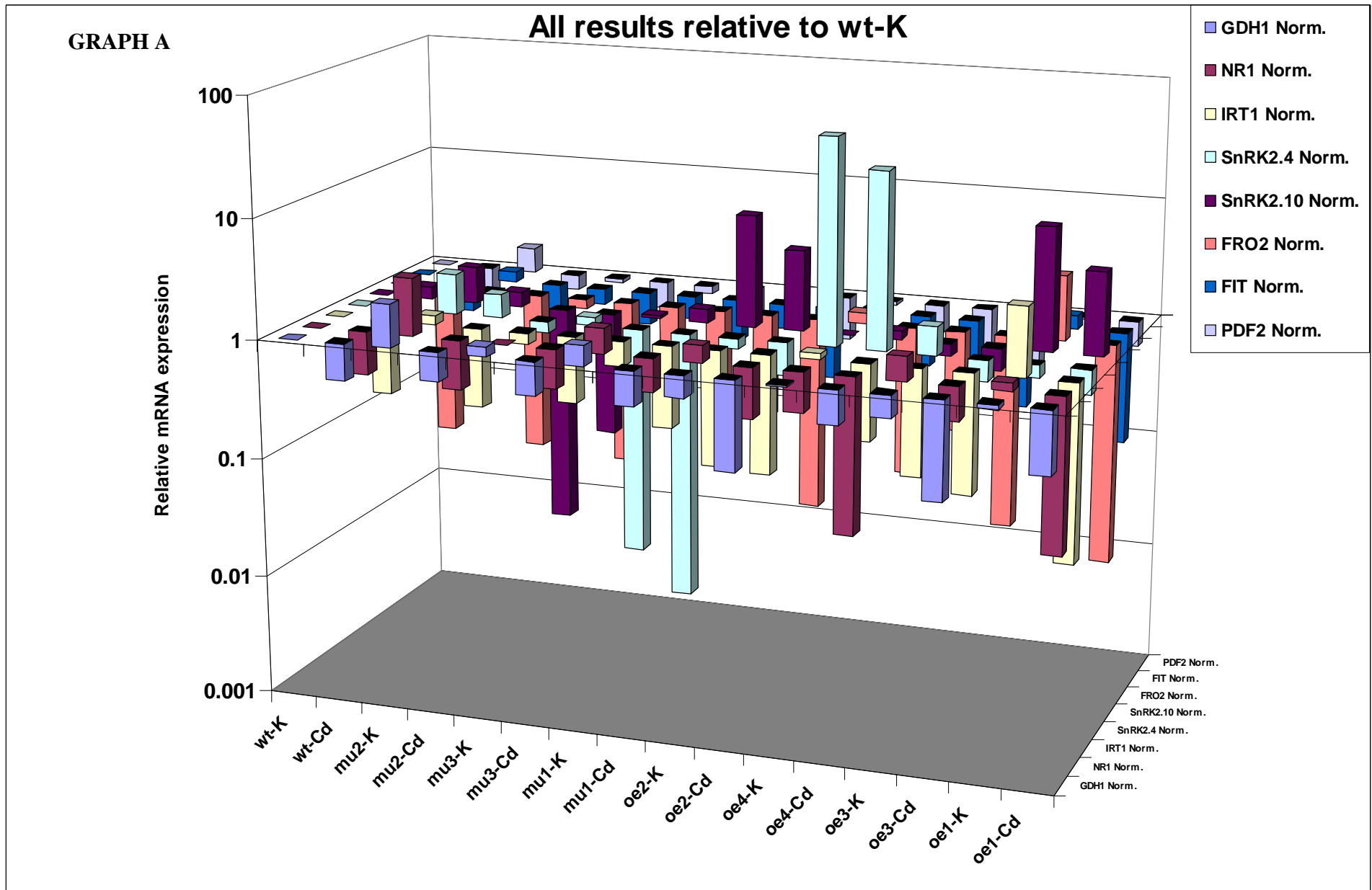
$m = -3.156312$
 $b = 30.79186$
Efficiency = **107.41%**
 $E_{AMP} = 2.07408$



UbQ

$m = -3.41449173$
 $b = 23.56419801$
Efficiency = **96.28%**
 $E_{AMP} = 1.962769757$



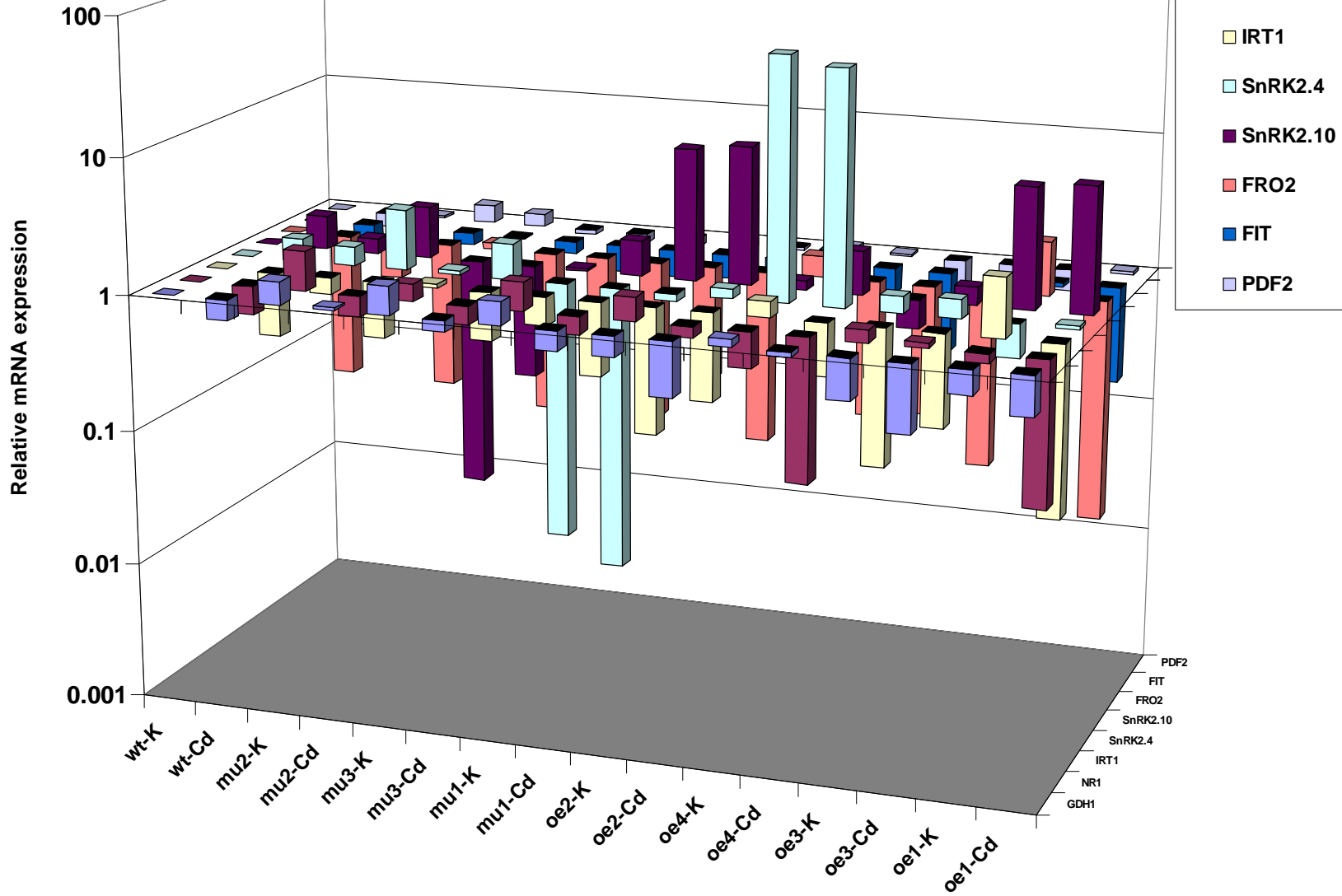


LOG Transformed Graph: (after all data is divided by wt-K quantities, including the wt-K by itself, the wt-K values thus become “1”, and then LOG-transforming turns those values into “0”, since the LOG of 1 = 0. All other signals are thus above or below “0” (the control level of target). In this graph, all targets have been **normalized to reference gene UbQ**.

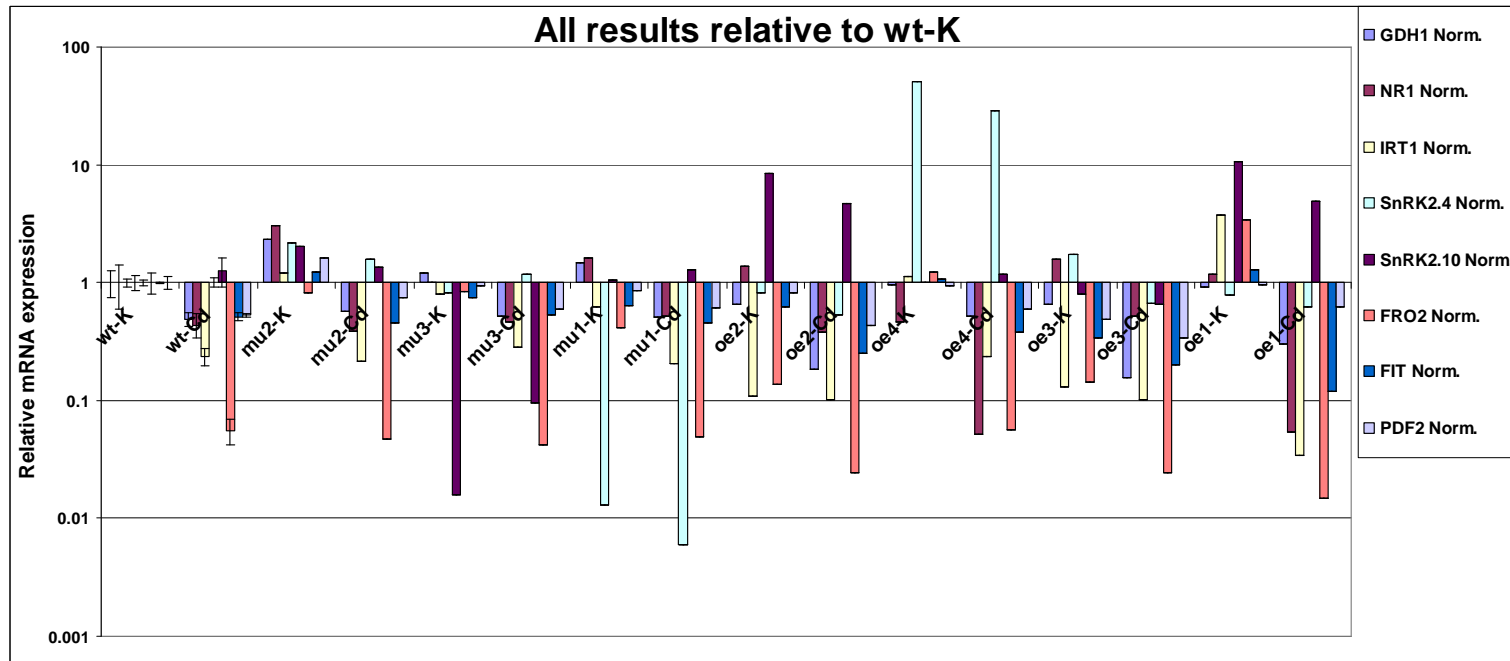
In this graph, all targets are **NOT** normalized to reference gene, UbQ:

GRAPH B

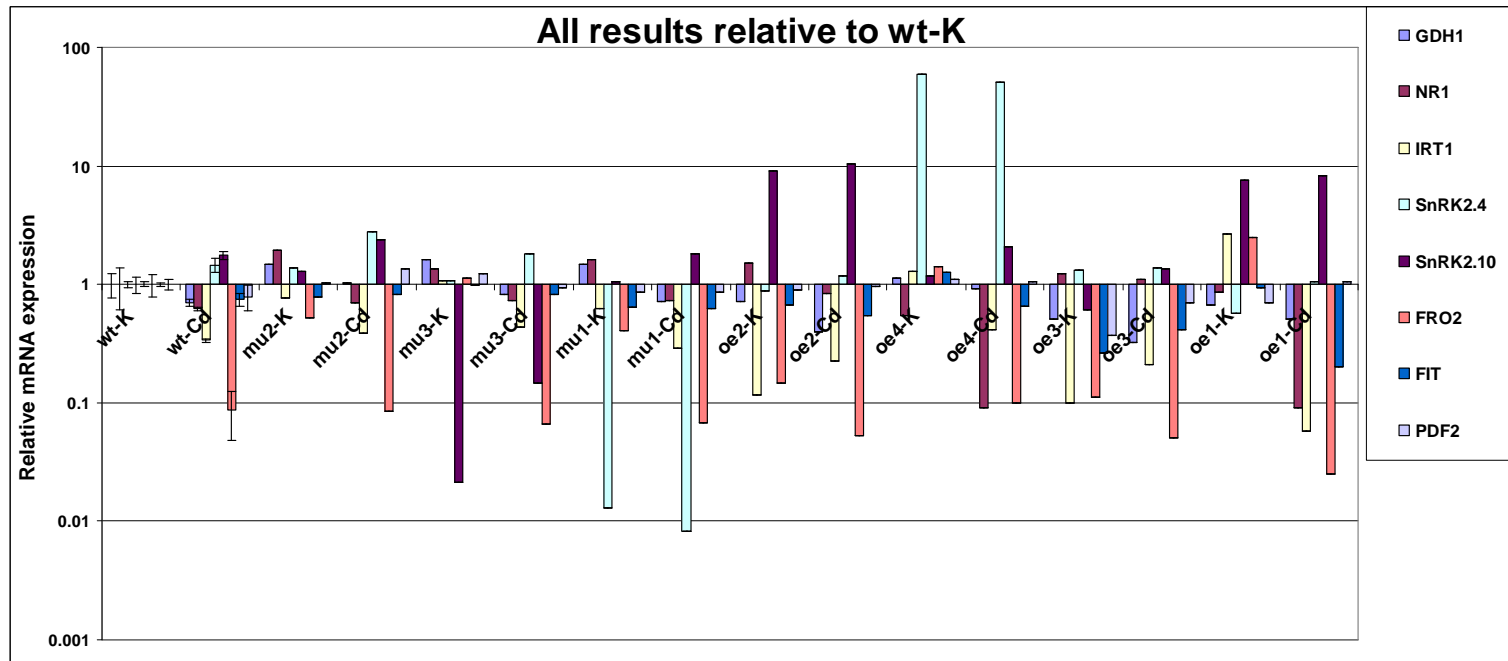
All results relative to wt-K



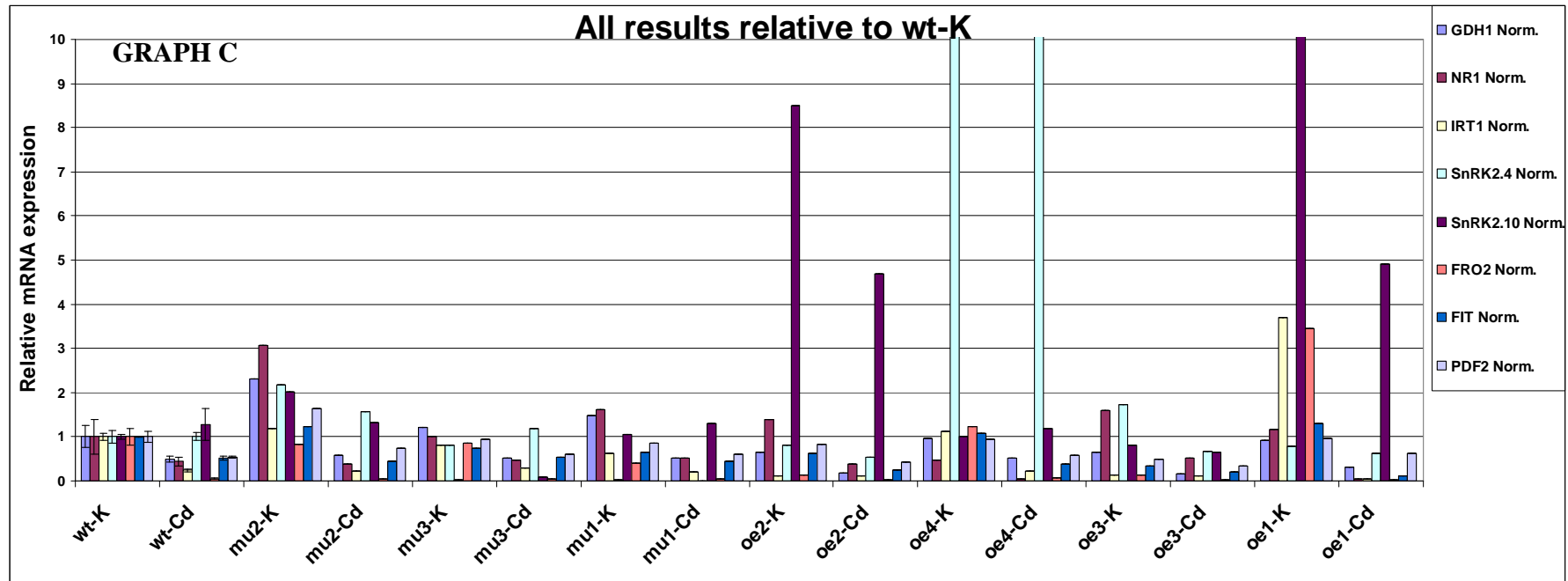
GRAPH A as a bar graph: notice, since wt-K has also been divided by itself then logged, it is “0” here since Log of 1 = 0



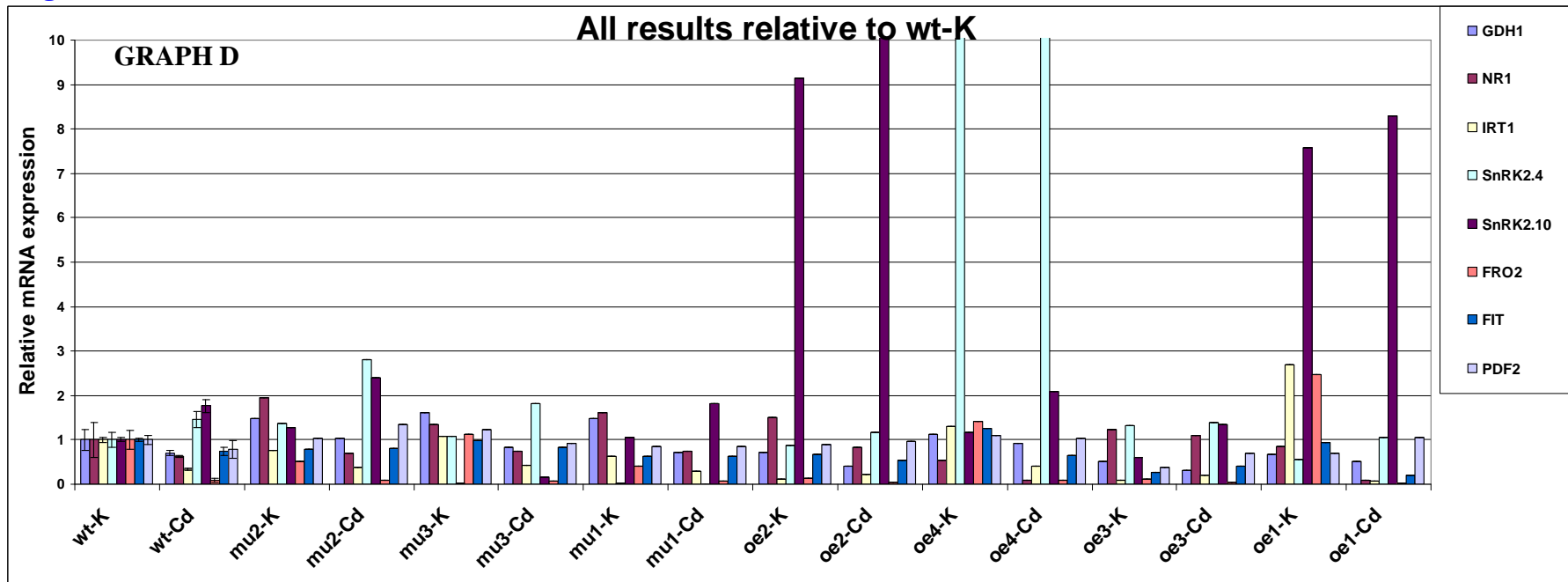
GRAPH B as a bar graph: notice, since wt-K has also been divided by itself then logged, it is “0” here since Log of 1 = 0



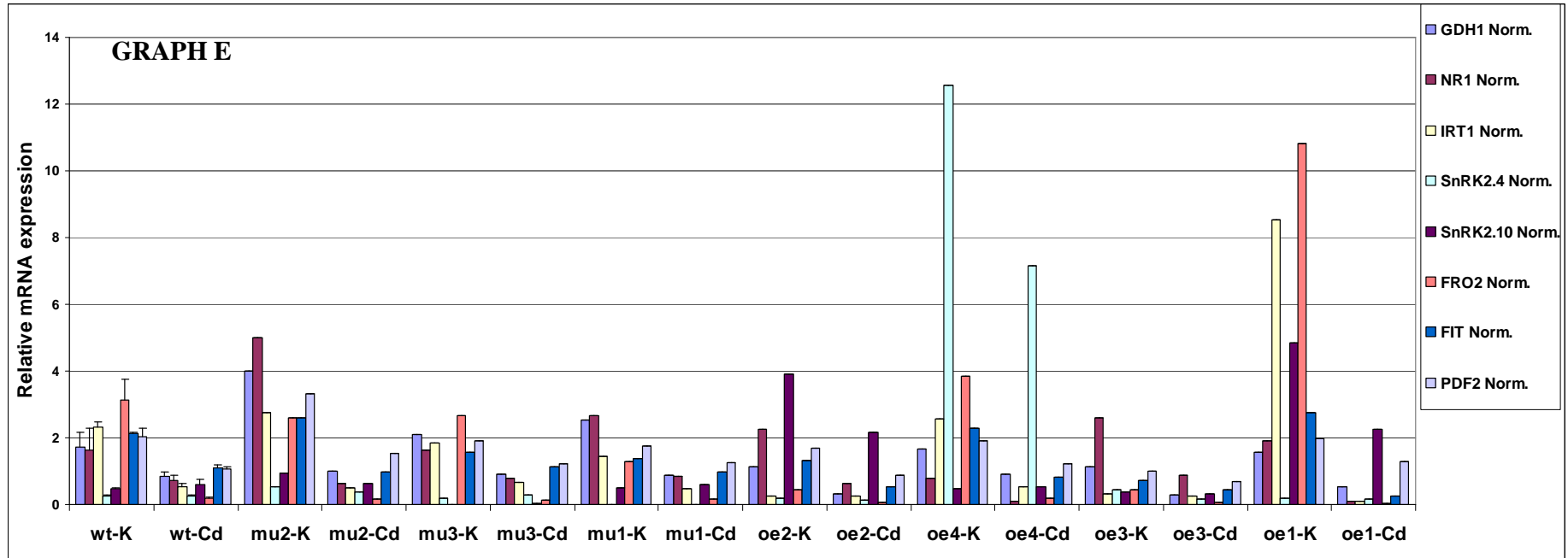
Different graphs of same results: **Targets all normalized to UbQ, then normalized to wt-K, without LOG-transformation of data.**



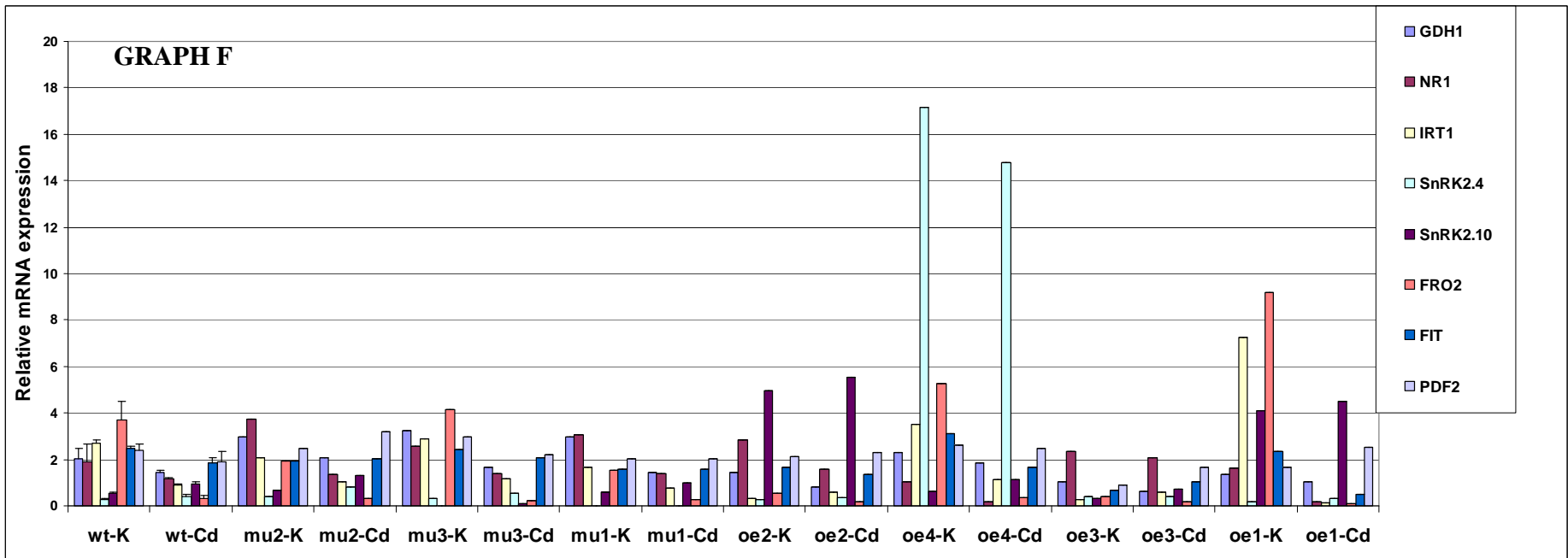
Targets NOT normalized to UbQ, but normalized to wt-K, without LOG-transformation of data. Notice control (wt-K = "1").



Raw Relative Quantity Results; targets normalized to UbQ:



Raw Relative Quantity Results; targets NOT normalized to UbQ:

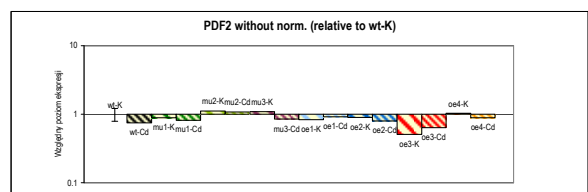
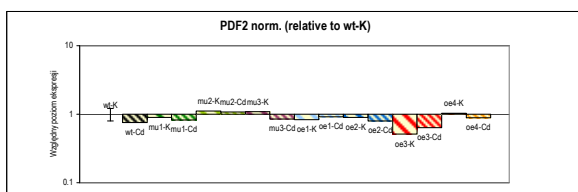
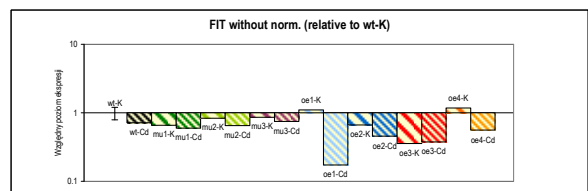
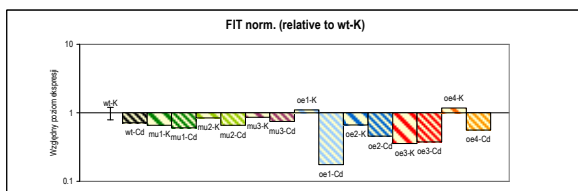
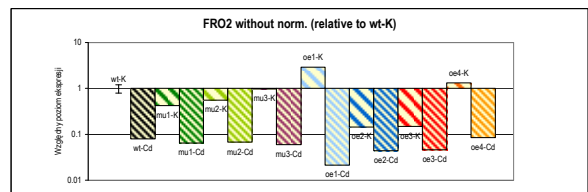
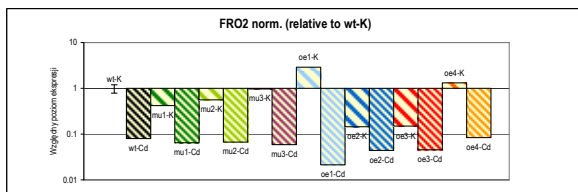
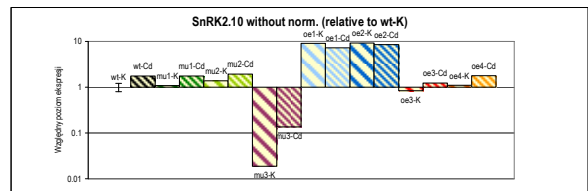
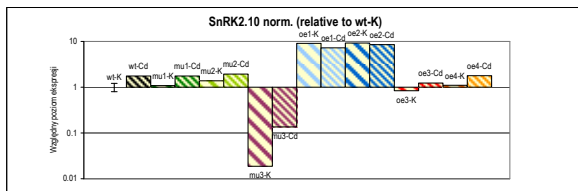
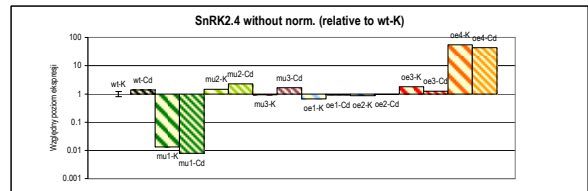
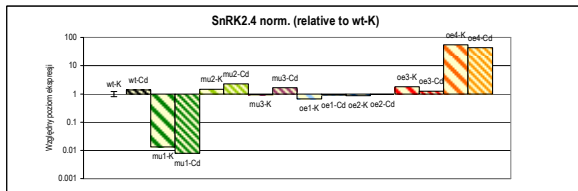
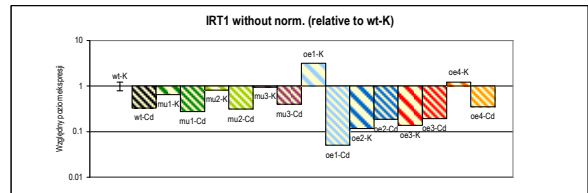
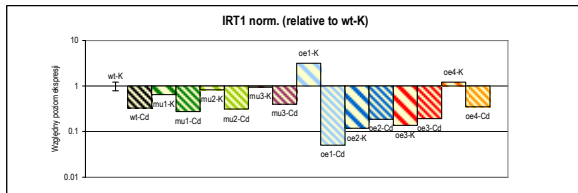
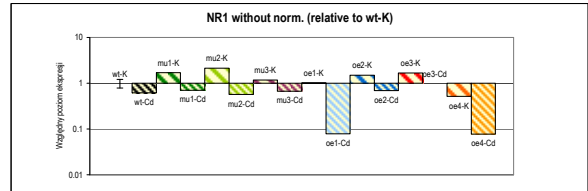
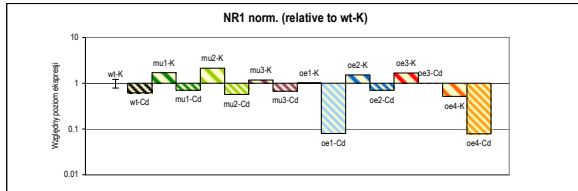
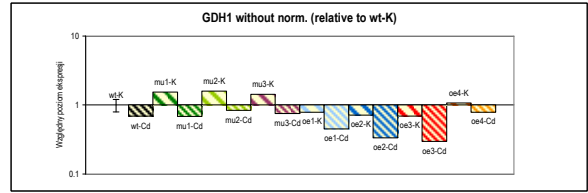
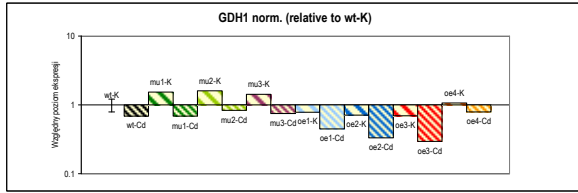


Dr. Zmienko's graphing of the results

Use Geometric mean of both PDF2 and UbQ to normalize: "x" for (yes)
 TURN OFF UbQ: 0

Plot to copy when normalization is on:

Plots to copy when normalization is off:



Efficiency of each target amplification according to each of their standard curves
(prepared from “Stock I” in each case; which is a mixture of a small portion of each sample – to which PREXCEL-Q parameters have been previously applied).

GDH1: 98.85% (First 3 standard points used)

NR1: 108.03% (All 5 standard points used)

IRT1: 104.01% (All 5 standard points used)

SnRK2.4: 101.29% (All 5 standard points used)

SnRK2.10: 96.87% (All 5 standard points used)

FIT: 105.99% (First 3 standard points used)

FRO2: 98.11% (First 3 standard points used) dimer signal suspected >Cq of 26.77

PDF2: 107.41% (First 4 standard points used)

UbQ: 96.28% (All 5 standard points used)

These are excellent amplification efficiencies for all targets – and, since all unknowns were diluted to the second standard curve point (ng/μl concentration), all targets in all samples have been assessed within the best part of each of their respective standard curves. This study was carried out phenomenally well and represents very extensive care taken on the part of Dr. Zmienko.

Things to remember: each sample’s quantification cycle (Cq) value (formerly known as “Ct” value) is processed as follows:

Example: **GDH1 sample 1** gave duplicate Ct values of 25.2 and 24.98 and the GDH1 standard curve had values of:

$$m = -3.3497$$

$$b = 26.4053$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = 98.85\%$$

$$E_{\text{AMP}} = 1.98853$$

E_{AMP} is Efficiency + 1 and tells us how close the system got to doubling template every cycle.

So... to continue: from the standard curve plot of Ct vs. log(x) where x = the relative dilution factor or relative Qty of target template, we use the equation of a line to figure out how to calculate “x” or “relative quantity” that is represented by each Cq value.

So, $y = mx + b$ for qPCR thus becomes:

$$Cq = m \cdot \log(x) + b$$

$$\text{Thus } Cq - b = m \cdot \log(x)$$

And

$$(Cq - b) / m = \log(x)$$

Then, take the inverse log of both sides to get:

$$10^{((Cq - b) / m)} = x$$

And x = relative target quantity.

So ... for GDH1 Cq value of 25.2, the relative Qty expression becomes: $10^{((25.2 - 26.4053) / -3.3497)}$

and for the replicate GDH1 Cq value of 24.98, the relative Qty expression becomes: $10^{((24.98 - 26.4053) / -3.3497)}$

(a) Thus: $10^{((25.2 - 26.4053) / -3.3497)} = \mathbf{2.2899574}$

(b) And: $10^{((24.98 - 26.4053) / -3.3497)} = \mathbf{2.6638177}$

And the **reference gene UbQ** Sample 1 duplicate qPCR wells gave Cq values of 23.39 and 23.31, respectively.

So the UbQ relative Qty calculations for Sample 1 were (using the UbQ std. Curve components):

(c) Thus: $10^{((23.39 - 23.564198) / -3.414492)} = \mathbf{1.12464967}$

(d) And: $10^{((23.31 - 23.564198) / -3.414492)} = \mathbf{1.186989313}$

Then, to properly normalize GDH1 rel. Qty values to the ref. gene UbQ Qty values, all possible divisions are performed:

$$[(a)/(c) + (a)/(d) + (b)/(c) + (b)/(d)] / 4 = \text{GDH1 target normalized to UbQ for sample \#1.}$$

Do this for each and every sample, for each and every target – and then graph with and without log transformation (either LOG base 10 or LOG base 2 is fine if LOG transforming).

Since Efficiency = $[10^{(-1/\text{slope})}] - 1$, you can already see that efficiency in each case here is being taken into account since the slope of the standard curve is used in each target’s respective relative Qty. calculation.

So, what you are ending up with here is the “**Efficiency-corrected E to the delta delta Cq method of qPCR quantification**”. It is the strongest way to calculate qPCR results.