Rev. 1

GeneQuery™ Human Esophageal Cancer qPCR Array Kit (GQH-ESC)

Catalog #GK133

Product Description

ScienCell's GeneQuery™ Human Esophageal Cancer qPCR Array Kit (GQH-ESC) is designed to facilitate gene expression profiling of 88 key genes associated with the risks of esophageal cancer. Esophageal cancer types include esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) and esophageal adenocarcinoma (EAC). ESCC is the most prevalent form of esophageal cancer worldwide, while EAC is the most prevalent form in the United States. Esophageal cancer makes up about 1% of all cancers diagnosed in the United States and is even more common in other parts of the world. Brief examples of how included genes may be grouped according to their functions are shown below:

- **Biomarkers with increased esophageal cancer risk:** ALDH2, ASCC1, CASP8, CYP1A1, FEN1, MBL2, PTGS2, TDG, UCP3, VSIG10L
- **Commonly amplified in esophageal cancer:** CCND1, CCNE1, ERBB2, FGF3, FGF4, GATA4, GATA6, VEGFA
- **Indicates treatment radioresistance:** AK4, BRCA1, CDK6, KRAS, YAP1
- **Significantly upregulated in esophageal cancer:** CCT3, EHMT2, PTGES3, SOX10

GeneQuery™ qPCR array kits are qPCR ready in a 96-well plate format, with each well containing one primer set that can specifically recognize and efficiently amplify a target gene's cDNA. The carefully designed primers ensure that: (i) the optimal annealing temperature in qPCR analysis is 65°C (with 2 mM Mg^{2+}, and no DMSO); (ii) the primer set recognizes all known transcript variants of target gene, unless otherwise indicated; and (iii) only one gene is amplified. Each primer set has been validated by qPCR with melt curve analysis, and gel electrophoresis.

GeneQuery™ qPCR Array Kit Controls

Each GeneQuery™ plate contains eight controls (Figure 1).

- Five target housekeeping genes (ACTB, GAPDH, LDHA, NONO, and PPIH), which enable normalization of data.
- The Genomic DNA (gDNA) Control (GDC) detects possible gDNA contamination in the cDNA samples. It contains a primer set targeting a non-transcribed region of the genome.
- Positive PCR Control (PPC) tests whether samples contain inhibitors or other factors that may negatively affect gene expression results. The PPC consists of a predispensed synthetic DNA template and a primer set that can amplify it. The sequence of the DNA template is not present in the human genome, and thus tests the efficiency of the polymerase chain reaction itself.
- The No Template Control (NTC) is strongly recommended, and can be used to monitor the DNA contamination introduced during the workflow such as reagents, tips, and the lab bench.

Kit Components

Component	Cat #	Quantity	Storage
GeneQuery™ array plate with lyophilized primers	GK133	1	4°C or -20°C
Optical PCR plate seal	N/A	1	RT
Nuclease-free H_2O	GQ100-1	2	4°C

Additional Materials Required (Materials Not Included in Kit)

Component	Recommended
Reverse transcription kit	First-Strand cDNA Synthesis Master Mix, 4x (ScienCell, Cat #MB6008)
cDNA template	Customers' samples
qPCR master mix	GoldNStart TaqGreen qPCR Master Mix (ScienCell, Cat #MB6018)

Quality Control

All the primer sets are validated by qPCR with melt curve analysis. The PCR products are analyzed by gel electrophoresis. Single band amplification is confirmed for each set of primers.

Product Use

GQH-ESC is for research use only. It is not approved for human or animal use, or for application in clinical or *in vitro* diagnostic procedures.

Shipping and Storage

The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, the plate should be stored at 4°C and is good for up to 12 months. For long-term storage (>1 year), store the plate at -20°C in a manual defrost freezer.

Procedures

Note: The primers in each well are lyophilized.

1. Prior to use, allow plates to warm to room temperature.
2. Briefly centrifuge at 1,500x g for 1 minute before slowly peeling off the seal.
3. Prepare 20 µl PCR reactions for one well as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

cDNA template	**0.2 – 250 ng**
2x qPCR master mix	10 µl
Nuclease-free H_2O	variable
Total volume	***20 µl***

Important: Only *use polymerases with hot-start capability to prevent possible primer-dimer formation.* ***Only*** *use nuclease-free reagents in PCR* amplification.

4. Add the mixture of 2x qPCR master mix, cDNA template, and nuclease-free H_2O to each well containing the lyophilized primers. Seal the plate with the provided optical PCR plate seal.

   Important: In NTC control well, do NOT add cDNA template. Add 2x qPCR master mix and nuclease-free H2O only.

5. Briefly centrifuge the plates at 1,500x g for 1 minute at room temperature. For maximum reliability, replicates are strongly recommended (minimum of 3).

6. For PCR program setup, please refer to the instructions of the master mix of the user's choice. We recommend a typical 3-step qPCR protocol for a 200nt amplicon:

Three-step cycling protocol

Step	**Temperature**	**Time**	**Number of cycles**
Initial denaturation	95°C	10 min	1
Denaturation	95°C	20 sec	40
Annealing	65°C	20 sec	
Extension	72°C	20 sec	
Data acquisition	Plate read		
Recommended	*Melting curve analysis*		1
Hold	4°C	Indefinite	1

7. (Optional) Load the PCR products on 1.5% agarose gel and perform electrophoresis to confirm the single band amplification in each well.

Figure 1. Layout of GeneQuery™ qPCR array kit controls.

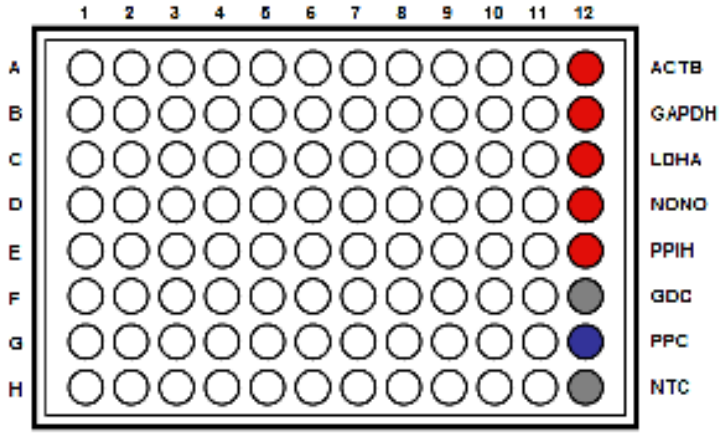


Table 2. Interpretation of control results:

Controls	***Results***	***Interpretation***	***Suggestions***
Housekeeping gene controls	Variability of a housekeeping gene's Cq value	The expression of the housekeeping gene is variable in samples; cycling program is incorrect	Choose a constantly expressed target, or analyze expression levels of multiple housekeeping genes; use correct cycling program and make sure that all cycle parameters have been correctly entered
gDNA Control (GDC)	Cq ≥ 35	No gDNA detected	N/A
	Cq < 35	The sample is contaminated with gDNA	Perform DNase digestion during RNA purification step
Positive PCR Control (PPC)	Cq > 30; or The Cq variations > 2 between qPCR Arrays.	Poor PCR performance; possible PCR inhibitor in reactions; cycling program incorrect	Eliminate inhibitor by purifying samples; use correct cycling program and make sure that all cycle parameters have been correctly entered
No Template Control (NTC)	Positive	DNA contamination in workflow	Eliminate sources of DNA contamination (reagents, plastics, etc.)

Figure 2. A typical amplification curve showing the amplification of a qPCR product.

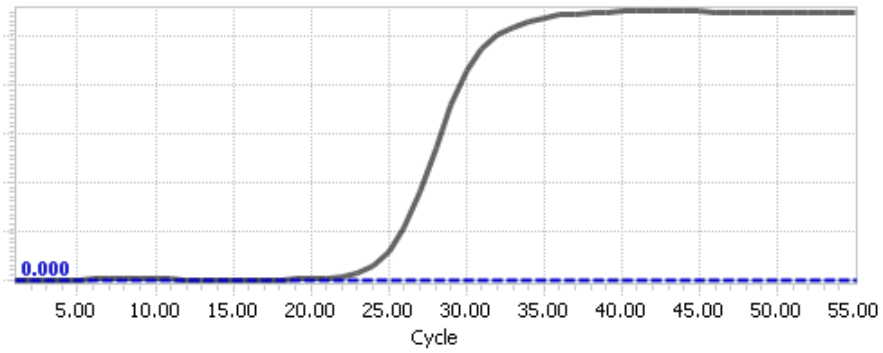
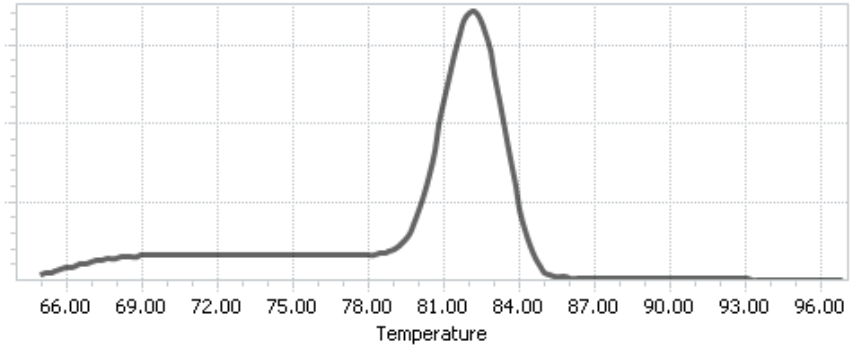


Figure 3. A typical melting peak of a qPCR product.



Quantification Method: Comparative ΔΔCq (Quantification Cycle Value) Method

1. **Note:** Please refer to your qPCR instrument's data analysis software for data analysis. The method provided here serves as guidance for quick manual calculations.

   You can use one or more housekeeping genes as a reference to normalize samples.

   Important: We highly recommend using all 5 housekeeping genes included in this kit: ACTB, GAPDH, LDHA, NONO, and PPIH.

2. For a single housekeeping gene, ΔCq (ref) is the quantification cycle number change for that housekeeping gene (HKG) between an experimental sample and control sample.

   $$\Delta Cq\ (ref) = Cq\ (HKG, experimental\ sample) - Cq\ (HKG, control\ sample)$$

   When using multiple housekeeping genes as a reference, we recommend normalizing using the geometric mean [1] of the expression level change, which is the same as normalizing using the arithmetic mean of ΔCq of the selected housekeeping genes.

   ΔCq (ref) = average (ΔCq (HKG1), ΔCq (HKG2),....., ΔCq (HKG n)) (n is the number of housekeeping genes selected)

   If using all 5 housekeeping genes included in this kit (ACTB, GAPDH, LDHA, NONO, and PPIH) use the following formula:

   $$\Delta Cq\ (ref) = (\Delta Cq(ACTB)+\Delta Cq(GAPDH)+\Delta Cq(LDHA)+\Delta Cq(NONO)+\Delta Cq(PPIH)) /5$$

   Note: ΔCq (HKG) = Cq (HKG, experimental sample) - Cq (HKG, control sample), and ΔCq (HKG) value can be positive, 0, or negative.

3. For any of your genes of interest (GOI),

   $$\Delta Cq\ (GOI) = Cq\ (GOI, experimental\ sample) - Cq\ (GOI, control\ sample)$$

   $$\Delta\Delta Cq = \Delta Cq\ (GOI) - \Delta Cq\ (ref)$$

   $$Normalized\ GOI\ expression\ level\ fold\ change = 2^{-\Delta\Delta Cq}$$

References

[1] Vandesompele J, De Preter K, Pattyn F, Poppe B, Van Roy N, De Paepe A, Speleman F. (2002) "Accurate normalization of real-time quantitative RT-PCR data by geometric averaging of multiple internal control genes." *Genome Biol.* 3(7): 1-12.

Example: Comparative ΔΔCq (Quantification Cycle Value) Method

Table 3. Cq (Quantification Cycle) values of 2 genes-of-interest and 5 housekeeping genes obtained for experimental and control samples.

	Genes of Interest		Housekeeping Genes				
Samples	**GOI1**	**GOI2**	***ACTB***	***GAPDH***	***LDHA***	***NONO***	***PPIH***
Experimental	21.61	22.19	17.16	17.84	20.12	19.64	26.40
Control	33.13	26.47	18.20	18.48	20.57	19.50	26.55

$\Delta Cq\ (ref) = (\Delta Cq(ACTB)+\Delta Cq(GAPDH)+\Delta Cq(LDHA)+\Delta Cq(NONO)+\Delta Cq(PPIH)) /5$
$= ((17.16-18.20)+(17.84-18.48)+(20.12-20.57)+(19.64-19.50)+(26.40-26.55))/5$
$= -0.43$

$\Delta Cq\ (GOI1) = 21.61 - 33.13$
$= -11.52$

$\Delta Cq\ (GOI2) = 22.19 - 26.47$
$= -4.28$

$\Delta\Delta Cq\ (GOI1) = \Delta Cq\ (GOI1) - \Delta Cq\ (ref)$
$= -11.52 - (-0.43)$
$= -11.09$

$\Delta\Delta Cq\ (GOI2) = \Delta Cq\ (GOI2) - \Delta Cq\ (ref)$
$= -4.28 - (-0.43)$
$= -3.85$

Normalized GOI1 expression level fold change $= 2^{-\Delta\Delta Cq\ (GOI1)}$
$= 2^{11.09}$
$= 2180$

Normalized GOI2 expression level fold change $= 2^{-\Delta\Delta Cq\ (GOI2)}$
$= 2^{3.85}$
$= 14.4$

Conclusion: Upon treatment, expression level of GOI1 increased 2,180 fold, and expression level of GOI2 increased 14.4 fold.

Rev. 1

ScienCell™ Research Laboratories

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Catalog #GK133

GeneQuery™ Human Esophageal Cancer qPCR Array Plate Layout*
(***8 controls*** in Bold and Italic)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	ADAMTS9	BTG3	CDK4	CXCR4	EHMT2	GATA4	MCC	NEFH	PTGS2	SMYD3	TTL	***ACTB***
B	ADH7	CADM1	CDK6	CYP1A1	ERBB2	GATA6	MDM2	NFE2L2	PTMA	SOX10	UCP3	***GAPDH***
C	AK4	CASP8	CDKN2A	DCC	ESR1	GPX7	MLH1	NOTCH1	RB1	SOX2	VBP1	***LDHA***
D	ALDH2	CCND1	CDKN2B	DLEC1	FBXW7	HNRNPD	MSR1	NOTCH3	RNF6	TCP1	VEGFA	***NONO***
E	APC	CCNE1	CHEK1	DROSHA	FEN1	KRAS	MTHFD2	OSMR	RUNX3	TDG	VEGFC	***PPIH***
F	ASCC1	CCT3	CHEK2	E2F1	FGF3	LZTS1	MTHFR	PDIA3	S100A14	TGFBR2	VSIG10L	***GDC***
G	BHLHE40	CD274	COQ3	E2F7	FGF4	MAPRE1	MUC1	PLCE1	SF3A3	TP53	WWOX	***PPC***
H	BRCA1	CDK2	CTHRC1	EGFR	FLT1	MBL2	MYC	PTGES3	SLC52A3	TPX2	YAP1	***NTC***

* gene selection may be updated based on new research and development

Appendix. Plate type choice chart.

Plate type A

Brand	Model	kit catalog #
ABI / Life Tech	ABI 5700	GK133-A
	ABI 7000	GK133-A
	ABI 7300	GK133-A
	ABI 7500	GK133-A
	ABI 7700	GK133-A
	ABI 7900 HT	GK133-A
	QuantStudio	GK133-A
	ViiA 7	GK133-A
Bio-Rad	Chromo4	GK133-A
	iCycler	GK133-A
	iQ5	GK133-A
	MyiQ	GK133-A
	MyiQ2	GK133-A
Eppendorf / Life Tech	Matercycler ep realplex 2	GK133-A
	Matercycler ep realplex 4	GK133-A
Stratagene	MX3000P	GK133-A
	MX3005P	GK133-A

Plate type B

Brand	Model	kit catalog #
ABI / Life Tech	ABI 7500 Fast	GK133-B
	ABI 7900 HT Fast	GK133-B
	QuantStudio Fast	GK133-B
	StepOnePlus	GK133-B
	ViiA 7 Fast	GK133-B
Bio-Rad	CFX Connect	GK133-B
	CFX96	GK133-B
	DNA Engine Opticon 2	GK133-B
Stratagene	MX4000	GK133-B

Plate type C

Brand	Model	kit catalog #
Roche	Lightcycler 96	GK133-C
	Lightcycler 480 (96-well)	GK133-C