

# Roche LightCycler 480 Real-time PCR平台原理暨應用介紹



# LIGHTCYCLER® 480 REAL-TIME PCR SYSTEM

The LightCycler® 480 System is a proven high-performance, medium-to high-throughput PCR platform that provides various methods for gene detection, gene expression analysis, genetic variation analysis, and array data validation.

Sophia Lin 又鑫生物科技有限公司



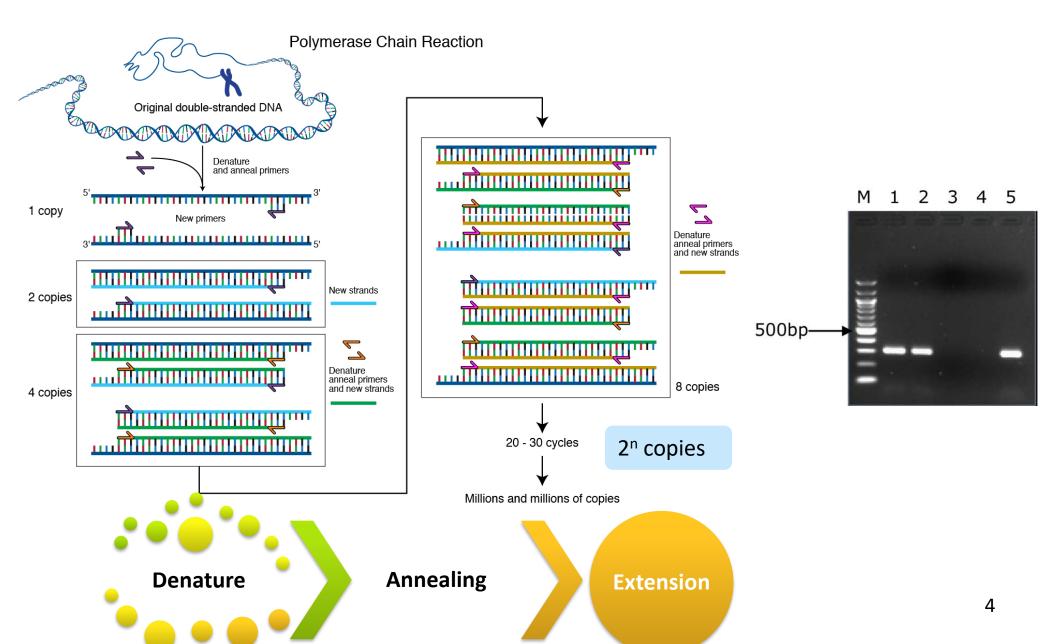
Real Time PCR Basic Training **Troubleshooting cases sharing System Operation Procedures** LC 480 QC Report Q&A



# Real Time PCR Basic Training

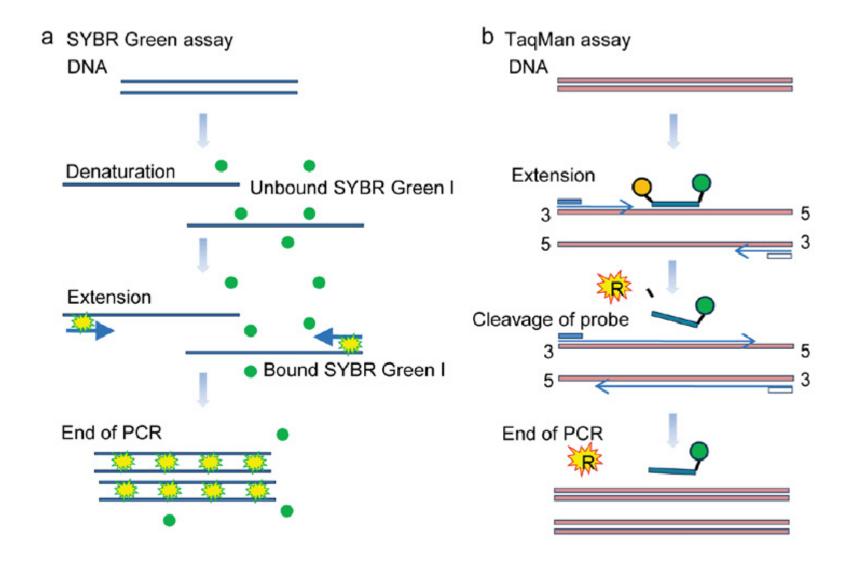
## Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)





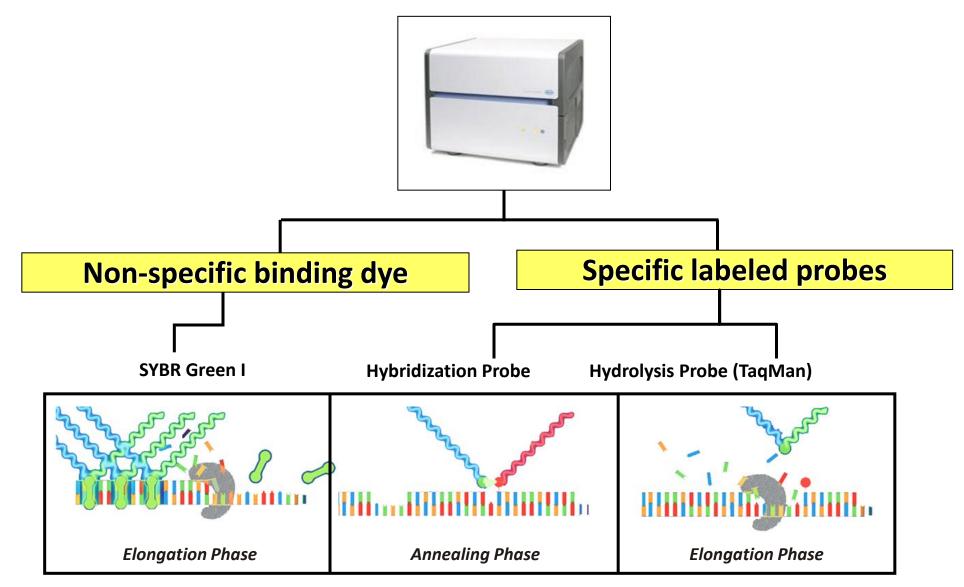


# Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (real-time PCR)



# **LightCycler® Detection Formats**

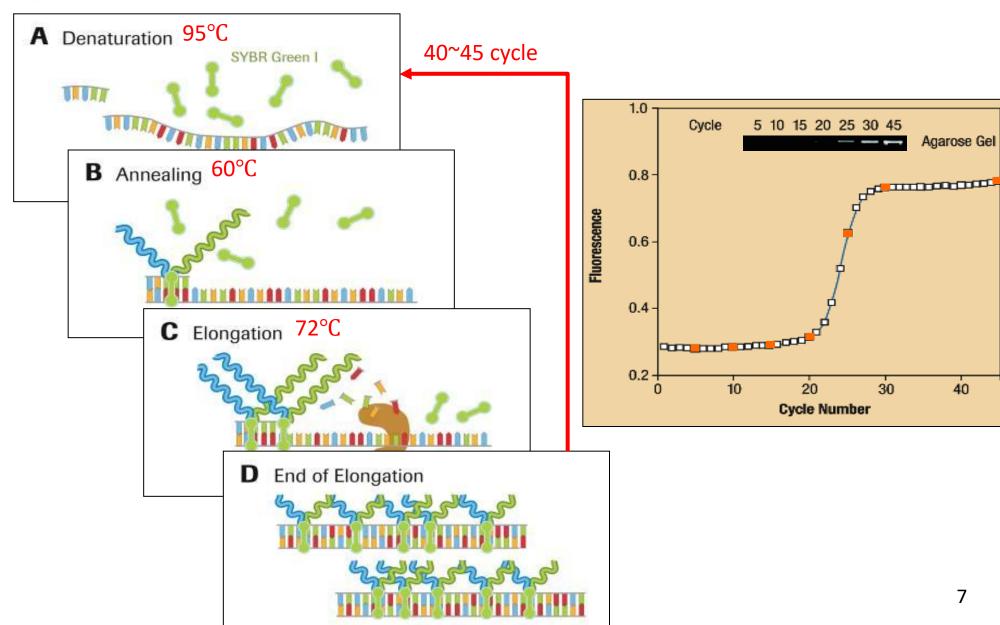




# LightCycler® Assay Formats

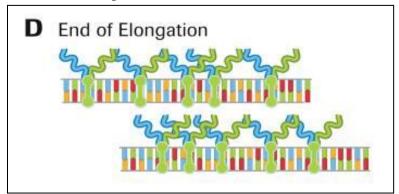
### **SYBR Green I Format**

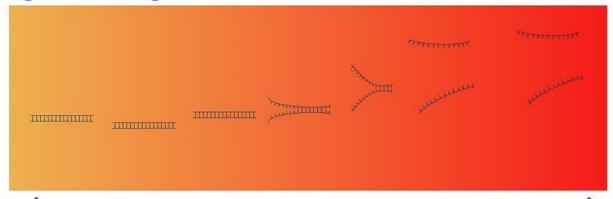


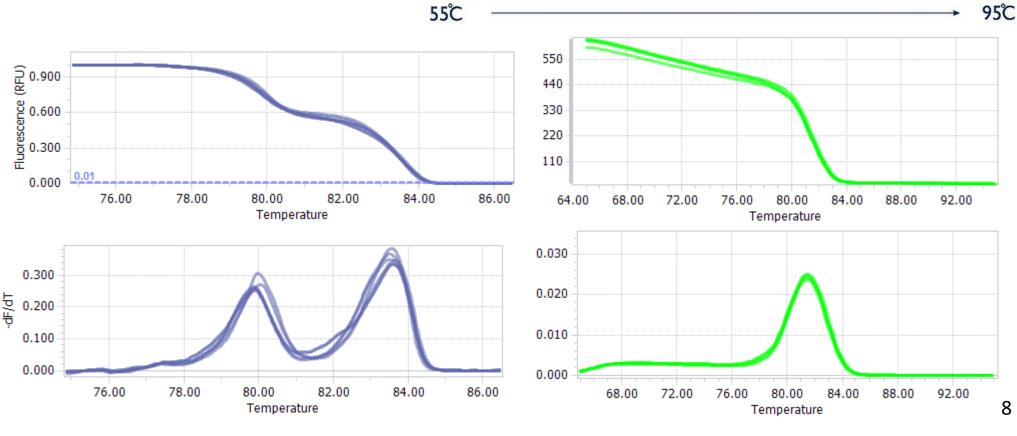


## **Analysis Module Tm Calling/Melting Curve**



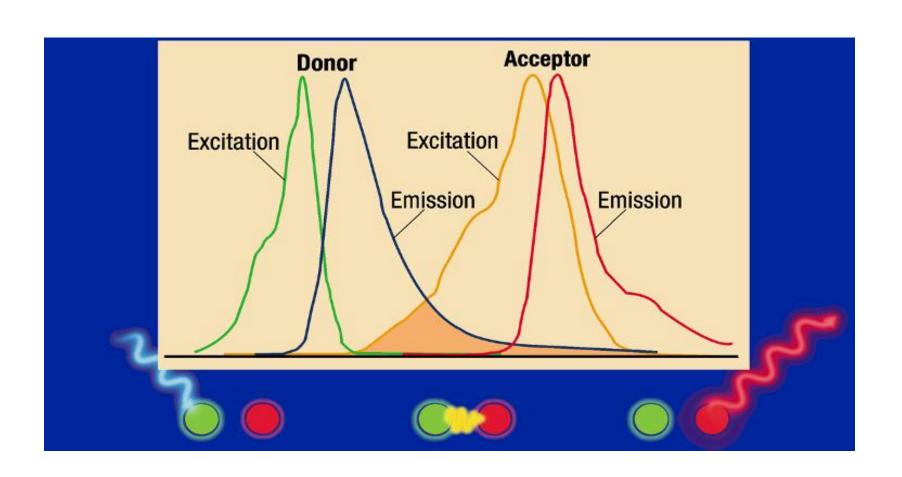






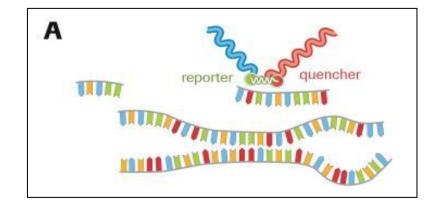


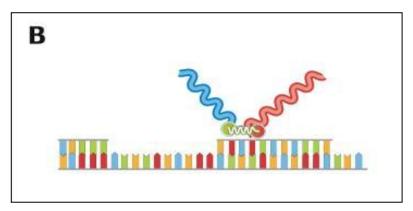
# LightCycler® Assay Formats Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET)

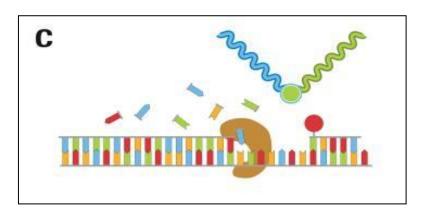


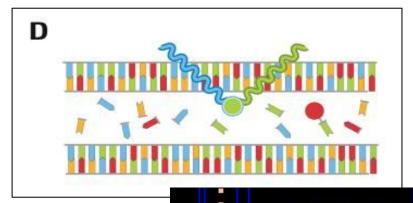
# LightCycler® Assay Formats TaqMan Probe









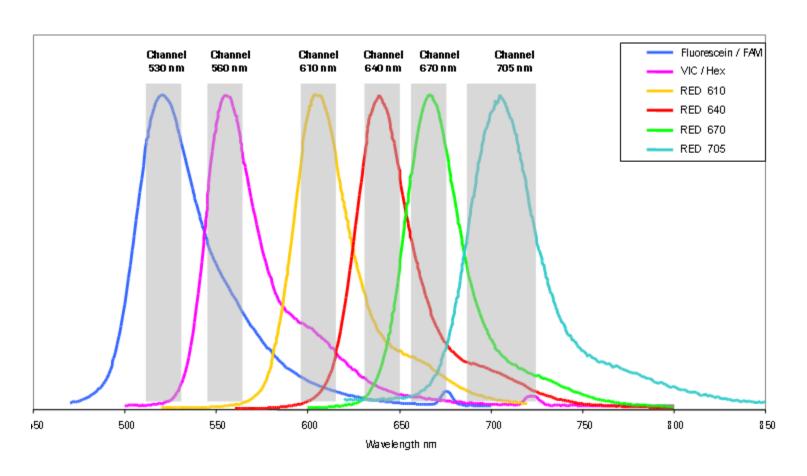


- 1. 多色Multiplex
- 2. 不需*melting curve*



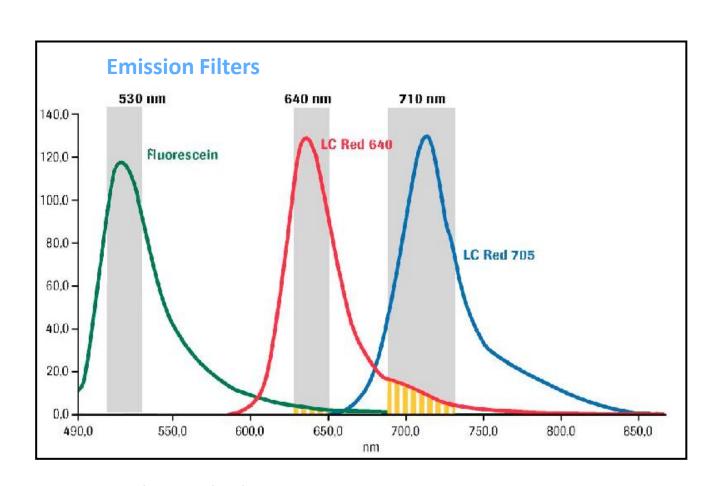
# LightCycler® Assay Formats Dye Emission Spectra





# LightCycler® Assay Formats Dye Emission Spectra and Crosstalk



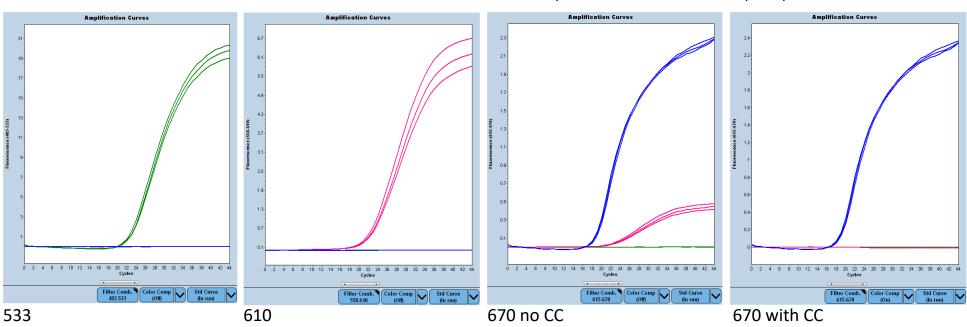






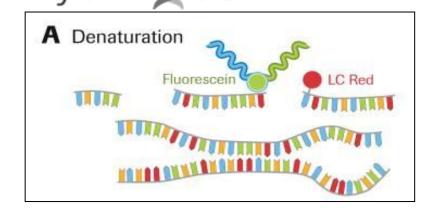


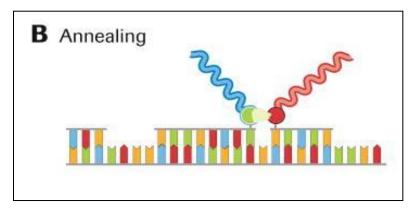
Crosstalk of Cy 5 into channel 610 is reliably compensated



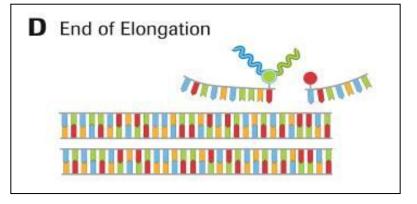
# LightCycler® Assay Formats Hybridization Probes











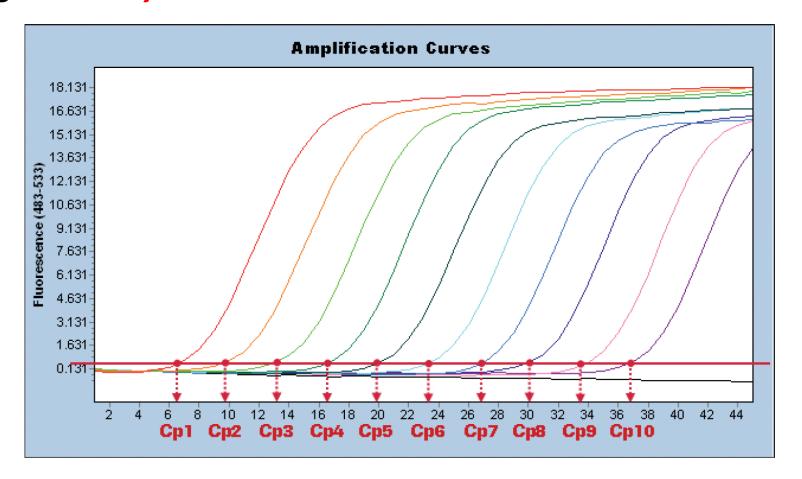
No primer-dimer or side-products' disturbance ! - High specificity

Don't need to run the Melting curve – **High efficiency**,



### There is a correlation between Cp and concentration

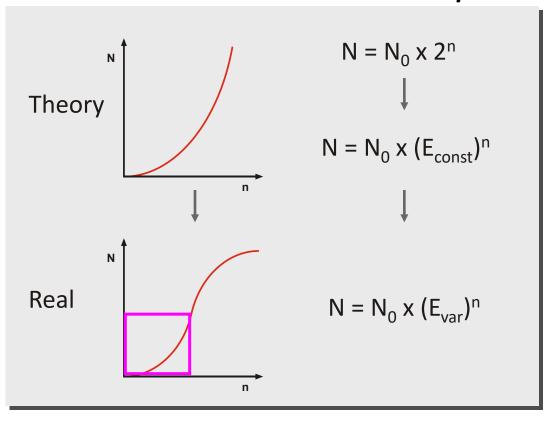
The higher concentration of target nucleic acid in the starting material, the sooner a significant increase in fluorescent signal will be observed, yielding a lower Cycle no.







# Theoretical and Practical Aspects



log-phase-PCR



end-point-PCR

N: number of amplified molecules

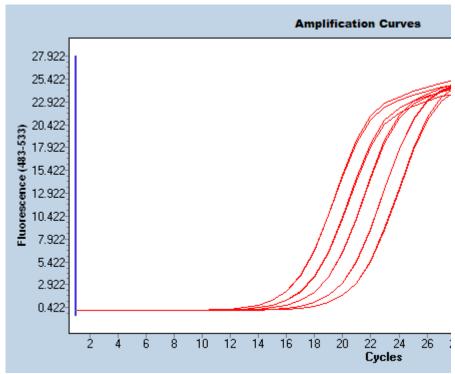
N<sub>0:</sub> initial number of molecules

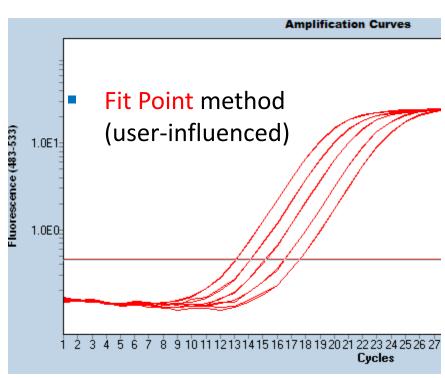
n: number of amplification cycles

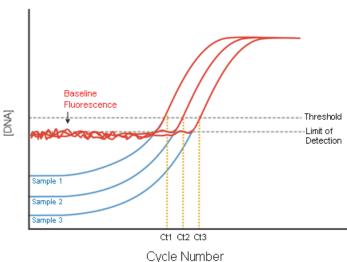
E: amplification efficiency

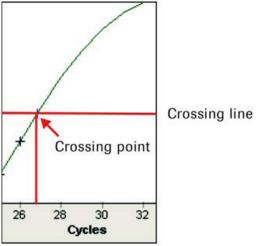
## How to calculate the Ct/Cp/Cq value





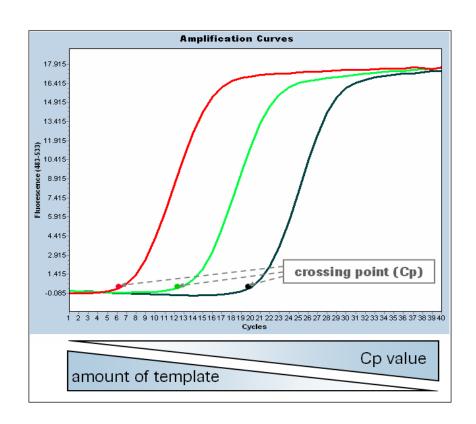






### **Concentrations and Crossing Points**



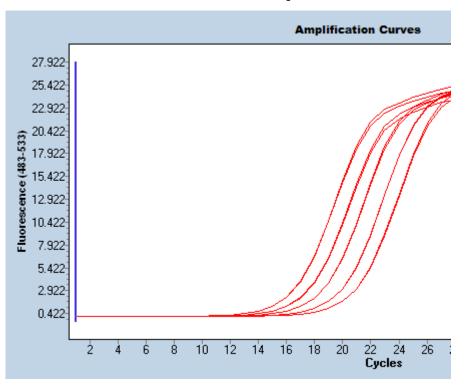


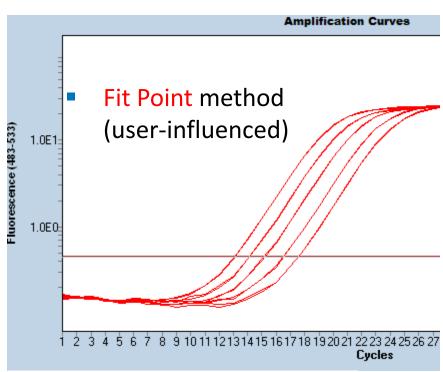
### Calculation of crossing points (Cp)

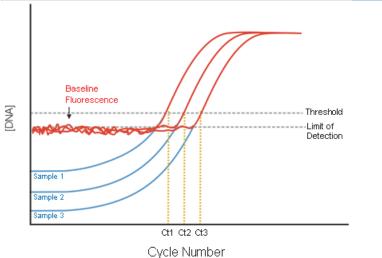
- Optional with Fit Point method (user-influenced)
- Standard method (automatic)
   2nd Derivative Maximum Method
   二次微分最大值

### Fit Point method (user-influenced)



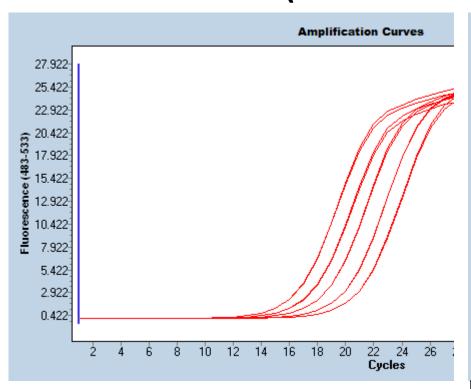


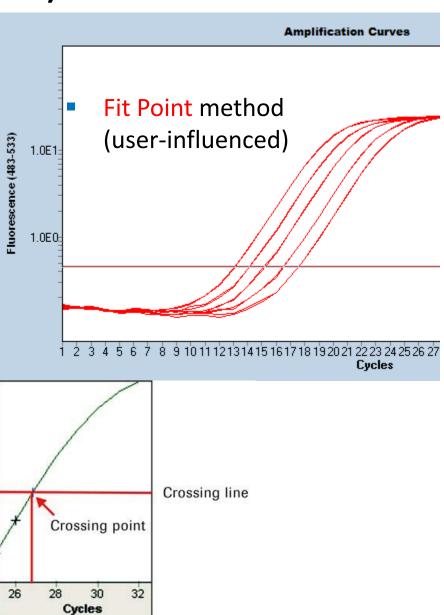




## Fit Point method (user-influenced)

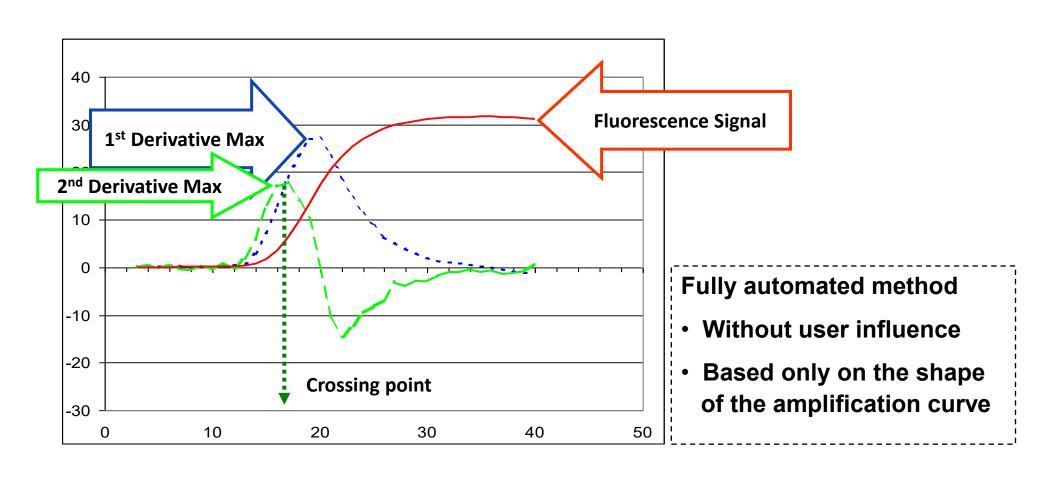








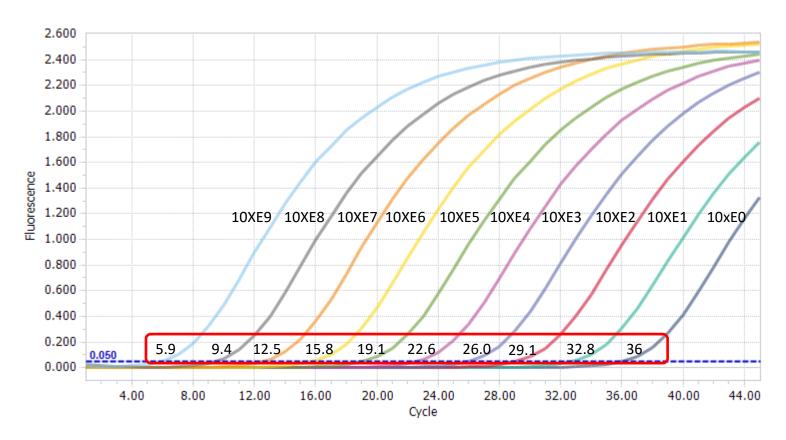
# Crossing Point Calculation 2<sup>nd</sup> Derivative Maximum Method





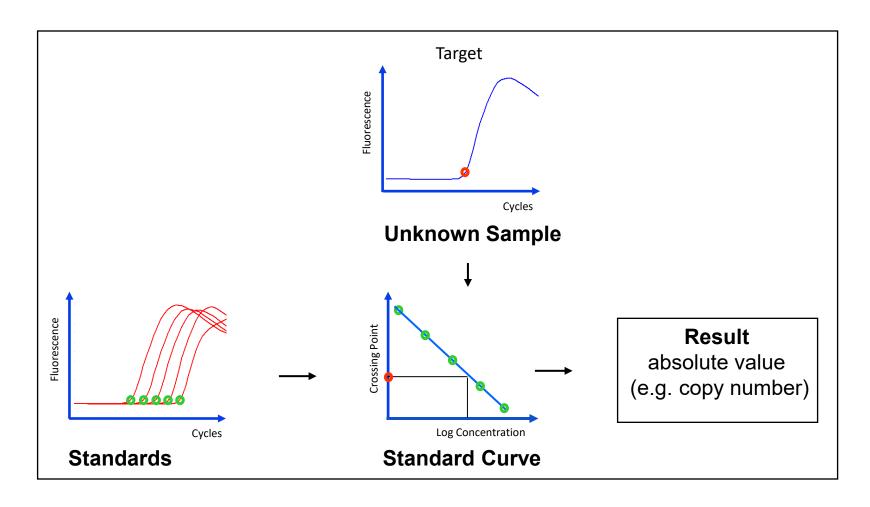
### There is a correlation between Cp and concentration

The higher concentration of target nucleic acid in the starting material, the sooner a significant increase in fluorescent signal will be observed, yielding a lower Cycle no.



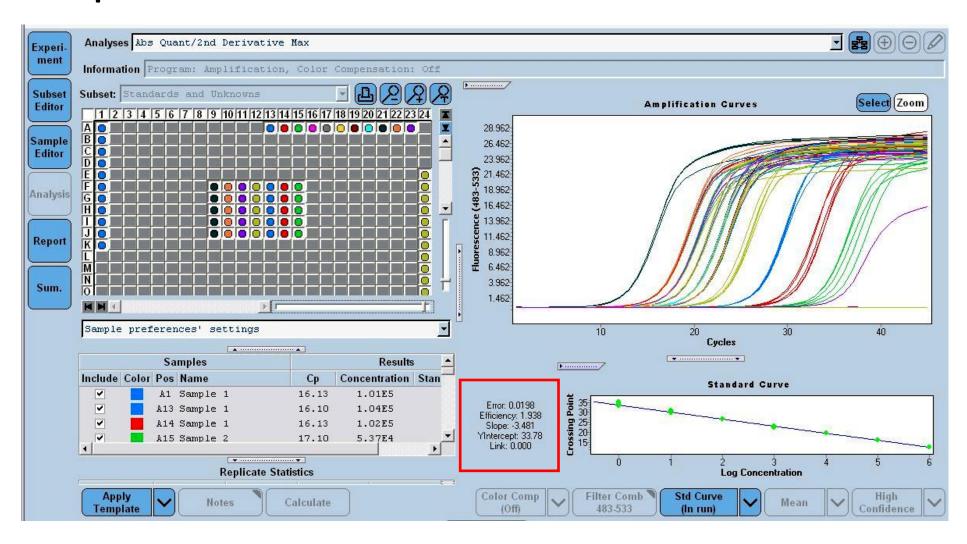


# **Absolute Quantification with External Standards: Principle**



# **Absolute Quantification with External Standards: Example**



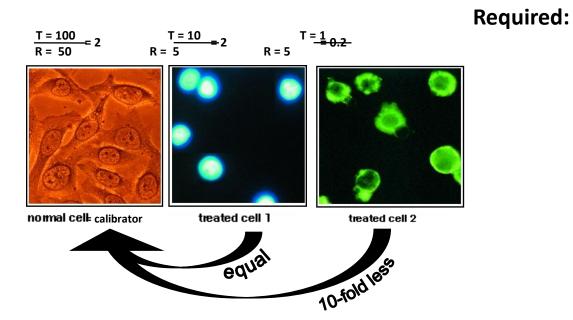




# Relative Quantification *Scheme*

Wanted:

Target gene expression level



Target gene concentration Reference gene concentration Calibrator sample (optional)



# Relative Quantification - Without Efficiency correction

| Туре   | gene      | Ср |
|--------|-----------|----|
| Sample | Target    | 22 |
|        | Reference | 21 |

| Туре       | gene      | Ср |
|------------|-----------|----|
| Calibrator | Target    | 25 |
| (control)  | Reference | 20 |

= 
$$2^{25-20}$$
 =  $2^5$  =  $2^{-5}$   
=  $2^{\text{Ct}}$  =  $2^{-\text{Ct}}$  =  $1/32$ 



# Relative Quantification - Without Efficiency correction

|                                    | concentration of target    | (l-)         |  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--|
| Calibrator = -<br>Normalized Ratio | concentration of reference | (sample)     |  |
|                                    | concentration of target    | (calibrator) |  |
|                                    | concentration of reference | (camprator)  |  |

| Туре   | gene      | Ср |
|--------|-----------|----|
| Sample | Target    | 22 |
|        | Reference | 21 |

= 
$$2^{22-21}$$
 =  $2^1$   $\Rightarrow$  =  $2^{-1}$  =  $1/2$   
=  $2^{\triangle Ct}$   $\Rightarrow$  =  $2^{-\triangle Ct}$ 

$$= 2^{-1-(-5)} = 2^{4} = 16$$

$$= 2^{25-20} = 2^{5} \Rightarrow = 2^{-5} = 2^{-\triangle Ct}$$

$$= 2^{\triangle Ct} \Rightarrow = 2^{-\triangle Ct} = 1/32$$

# **Example for Relative Quantification**



| Туре       | gene      | Ср |
|------------|-----------|----|
| Calibrator | Target    | 25 |
|            | Reference | 20 |
| Sample     | Target    | 22 |
|            | Reference | 21 |

### I. Without efficiency correction

Relative amount =  $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ 

$$= 2^{-[(22-21)-(25-20)]} = 2^{-[1-5]} = 2^4 = 16$$

### II. With efficiency correction

$$E_T = 1.6$$

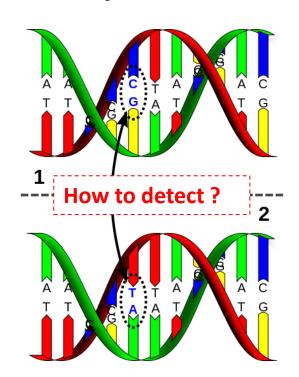
$$E_R = 1.8$$

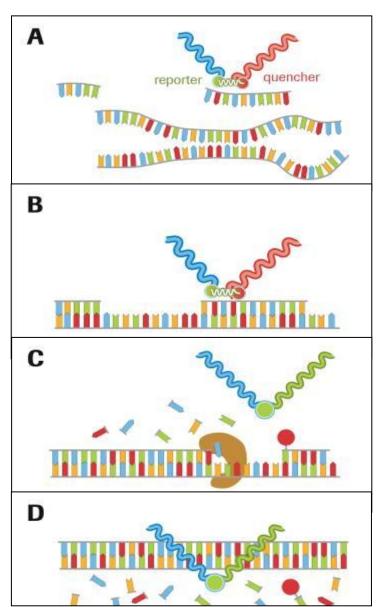
Relative amount = 
$$E_T^{CpT(C) - CpT(S)} \times E_R^{CpR(S) - CpR(C)}$$
  
= 1.6 (25-22) × 1.8 (21-20) = 1.6 3 × 1.8 1 = 7.37

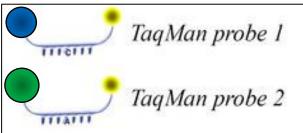
# **Endpoint Genotyping (allelic discrimination)**

Roche

**Principle** 







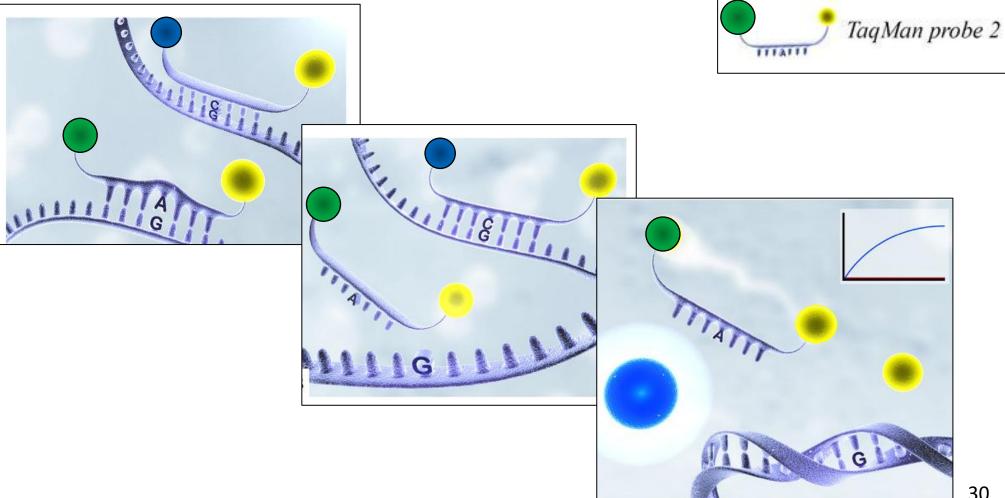
# **Endpoint Genotyping (allelic discrimination)**



TaqMan probe 1

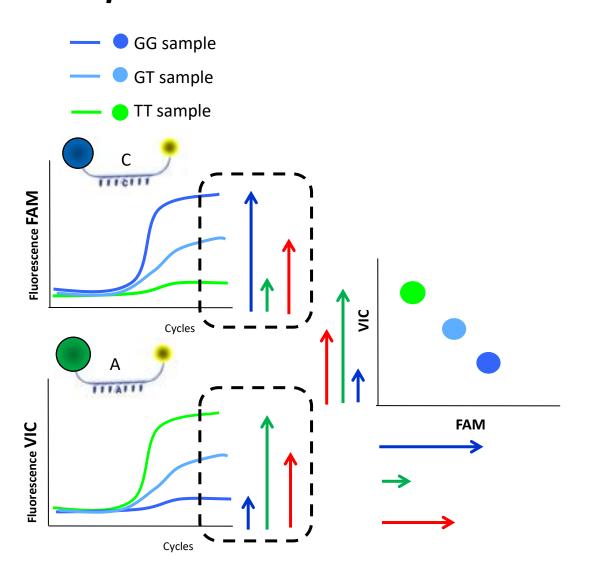
1115111

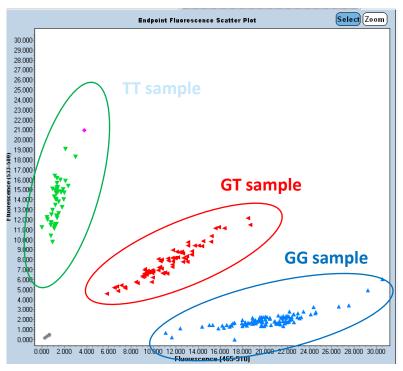
**Principle** 





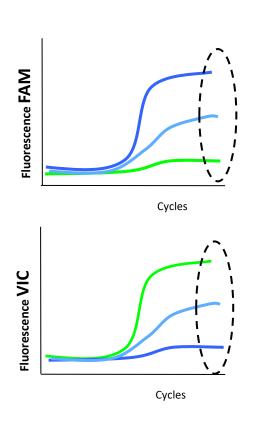
# **Endpoint Genotyping (allelic discrimination) Principle**



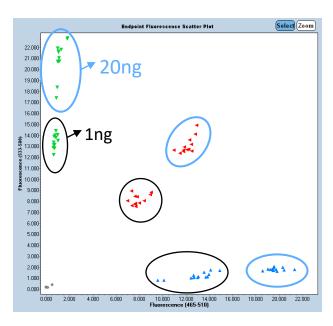


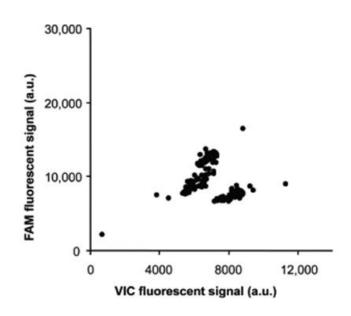


# **Endpoint Genotyping Data Influence of DNA Concentration**



1 and 20 ng DNA

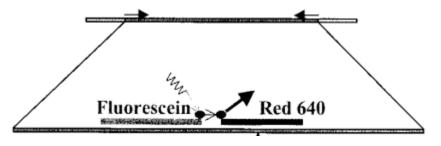


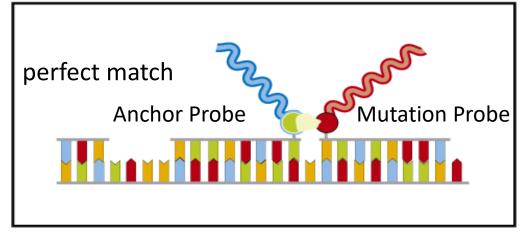


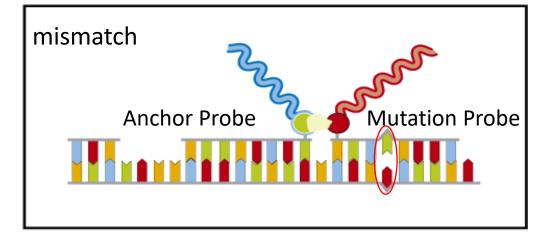
**Melting Curve Genotyping** 

**Principle** 





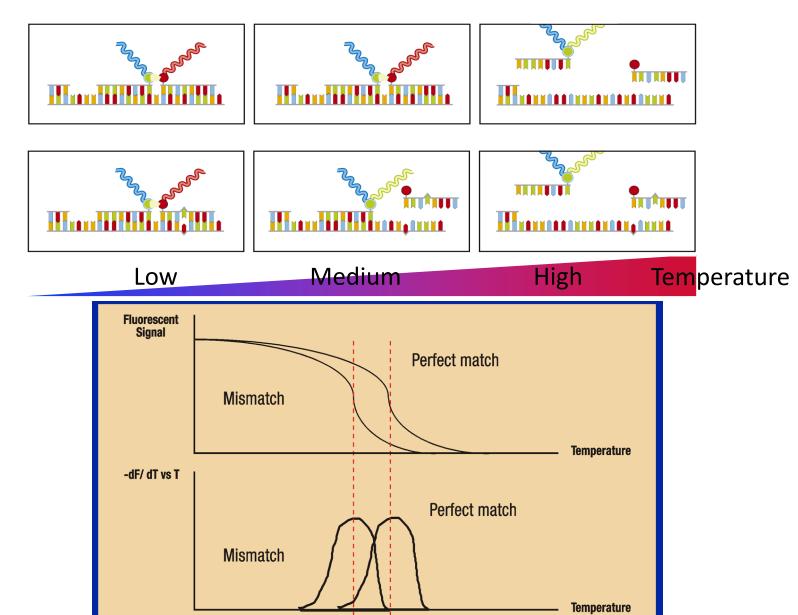




**Melting Curve Genotyping** 

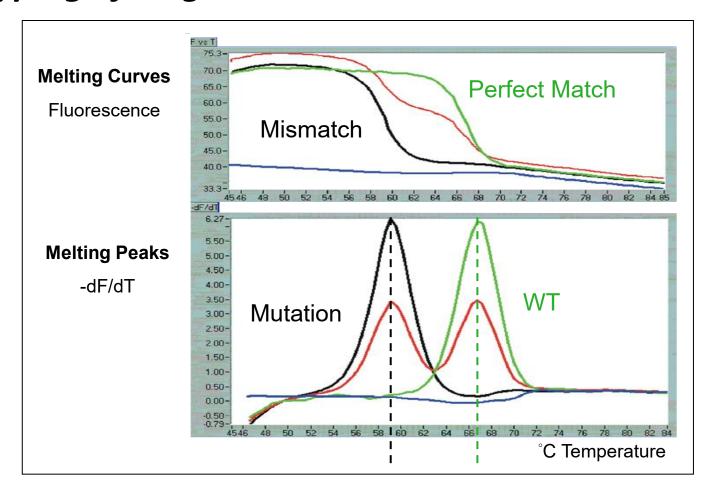
**Principle** 







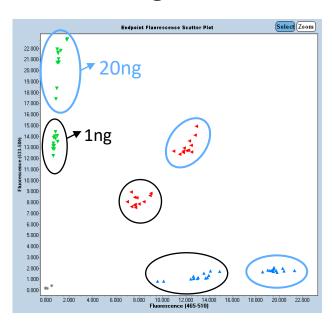
# Melting Curve Based Genotyping Genotyping of Single Point Mutation

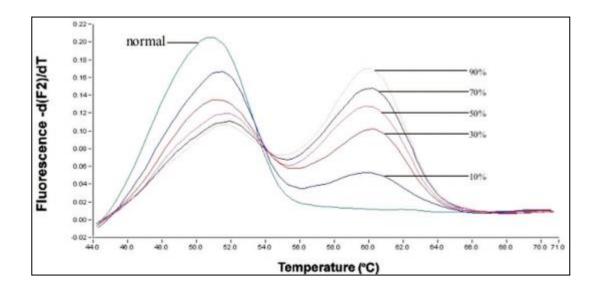




# **Endpoint & Melting Genotyping Data Influence of DNA Concentration**

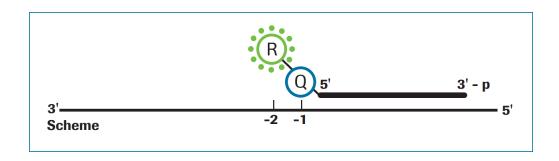
### 1 and 20 ng DNA

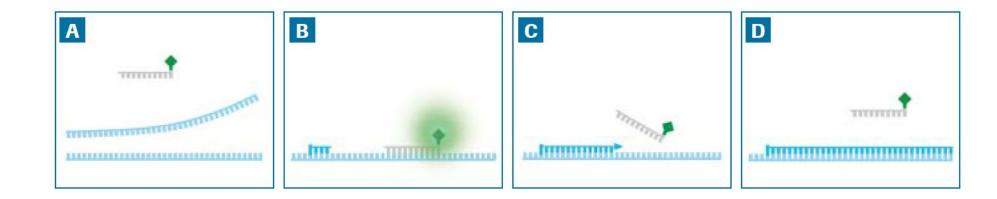






# Melting Genotyping Data SimpleProbe





## NAT 檢測流程





## **Real-Time PCR Application**

- Absolute Quantification
- Relative Gene Expression Analysis
- Diagnostic / Biomarker Analysis
- Genotyping / Mutation Detection

- Environment Microbial Detection
- Food Testing
- Protein Shift Assay





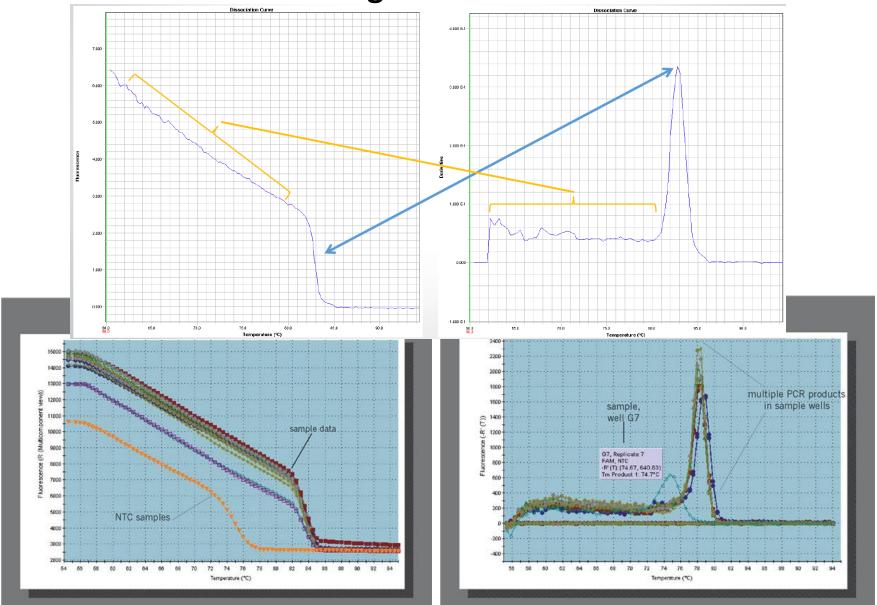


#### **Troubleshooting cases sharing:**

- Shoulder of Melting Curve
- Primer Dimmer 1
- Primer Dimmer 2
- gDNA contamination
- Effect of master mix



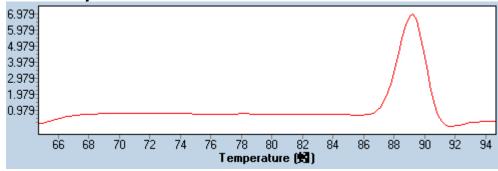
**Case 1: Shoulder of Melting Curve** 



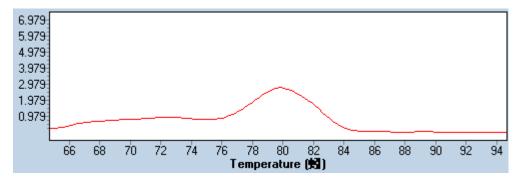


#### **Case 2: Primer Dimmer**

#### No Template Control



Positive Sample Melting curve

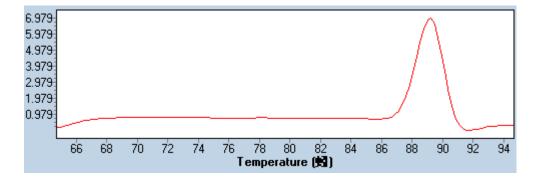


#### 1.Primer dimer:

Primer conc. ↓

Primer design

Amplicon length: 100bps↑

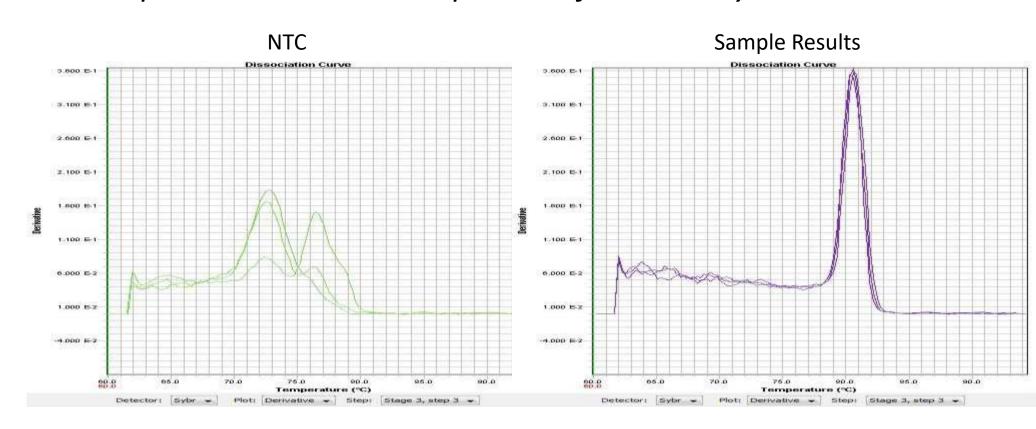


#### 2.Contamination



#### **Case 3: Primer Dimmer**

## Not all primer dimmers are a problem for an Assay



#### **How to Design Primers for QPCR**

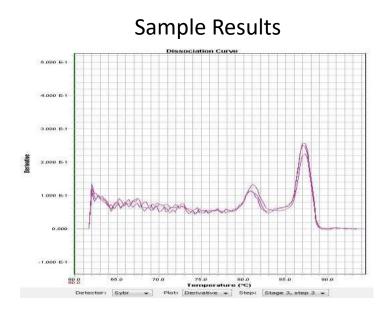


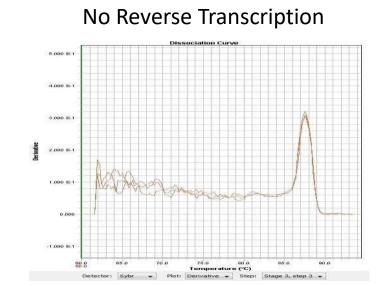
- PCR product/Amplicon size : 50-210 base pairs.
- Primer length: 19-23 nucleotides.
- GC content : 35-65%.
- Melting temperature (Tm): 60-68 °C. The annealing temperature for the assay is 5 °C lesser than the Tm of the primers.
- Exon-exon junction: When amplifying cDNA by QPCR, the primers should span exon-exon junction to avoid the amplification of contaminating DNA.
- Repeats and runs: Dinucleotide repeats (TCTCTCTCTC) and repeated nucleotides (eg. TAAAAAAGC) should be avoided.
- 3' Complementarity: The complementary regions of the 3' ends of forward and reverse primers should be avoided to prevent the formation of primer-dimers.
- 3' Stability: G or C residues should be included at the 3' end of the primer to increase the stability of the annealing.
- GC clamp: One or two GC clamps at the 5' end of the primer increases the specificity of the annealing.
- Specificity: The specificity of the primers should be checked by BLAST
- SNPs: Primers should not contain any known SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism) variations

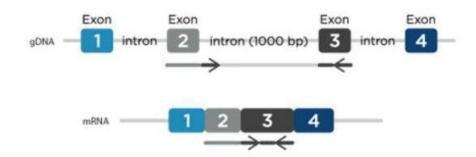


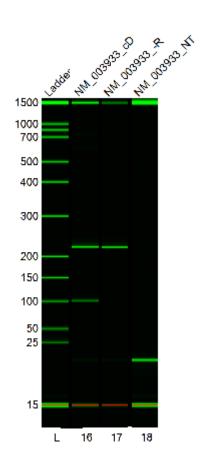
#### **Case 4: gDNA contamination**

#### Cross Intron Assay Design



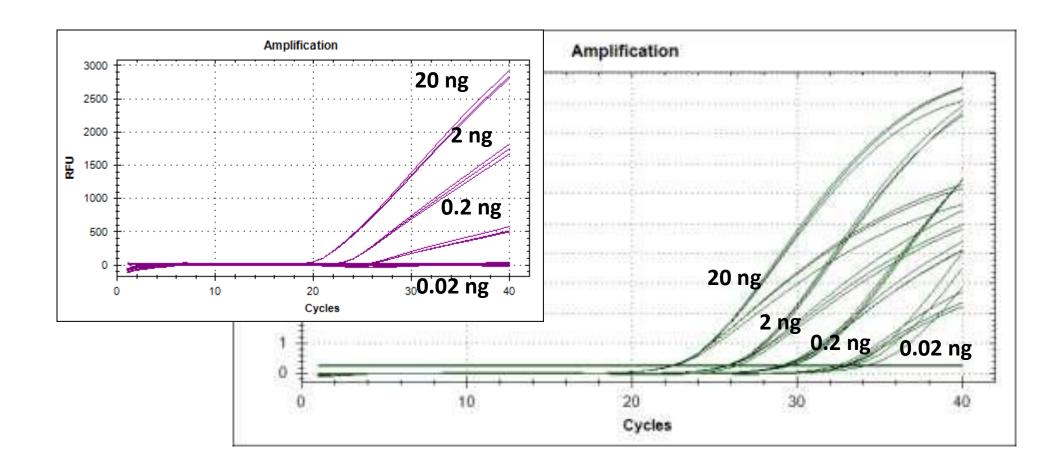










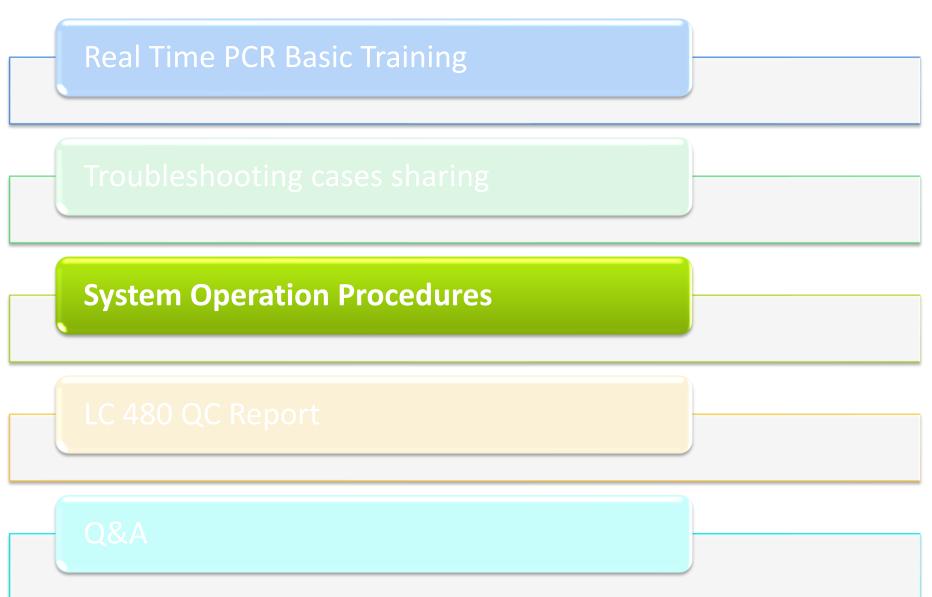


#### **Tips for successful Real-Time PCR**



- Avoid of contamination.
- High quality RNA.
- Good primer and probe design.
- Decrease popettes error.
- Stable master mix and mix well all reagent.
- Control: PC, NC, NTC, NRT.
- Avoid primer dimer: melting curve.





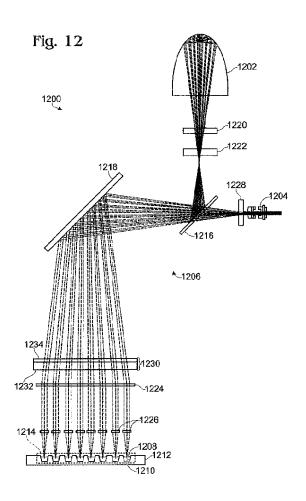


# **LightCycler® 480 Real-Time PCR System**



# **Data Capture (Other Brand)**





Report signal: SYBR Green 1

Reference signal: ROX

• 校正

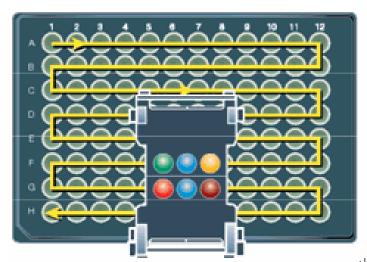
(MeltDoctor<sup>™</sup> HRM Calibration Plates)

# **Data Capture (Other Brand)**





- ・非同步
- 時間長



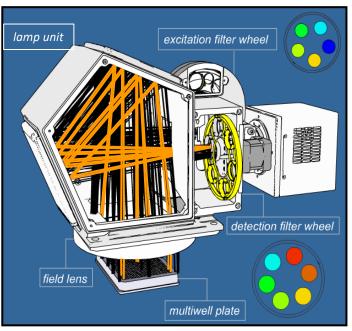
• 校正

(Melt Calibration Kit)

## LightCycler® 480 System

## Optical unit and lightpath



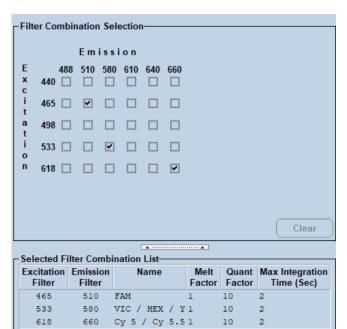


• **LED lamp** high intensity

broad dynamic range lifetime

for LED: approx. 10,000 hrs

- CCD camera
- Five excitation filters
- Six detection filters
- Optimized arrangement of optical components
- Homogeneous excitation and fluorescence detection



# **System Start-Up**









| 左警示燈          | 右警示燈   | 機器狀態                 |
|---------------|--------|----------------------|
| 橘*閃爍*         | 橘 *閃爍* | 正在初始化                |
| 綠             | 橘      | 機器啟動完成,96/384 孔盤還未放入 |
| 綠             | 橘 *閃爍* | 96/384 孔盤正在放入中       |
| 綠             | 綠      | 機器啟動完成,96/384 孔盤已經放入 |
| <b>綠*</b> 閃爍* | 綠 *閃爍* | 實驗進行中                |

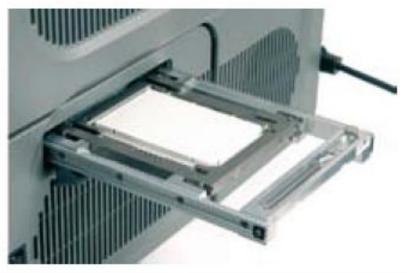
#### **System Start-Up**



➤ To load the prepared multiwell plate into the LightCycler® 480 Instrument, press the push button on the front of the instrument (located next to the instrument status LEDs):







Press the plate loading push button again to retract the loader with the inserted multiwell plate into the instrument. You are now ready to start the run.

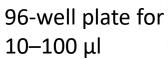


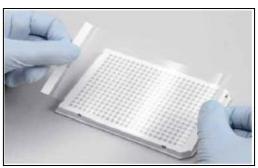
# **LightCycler® 480 System**

# Disposables















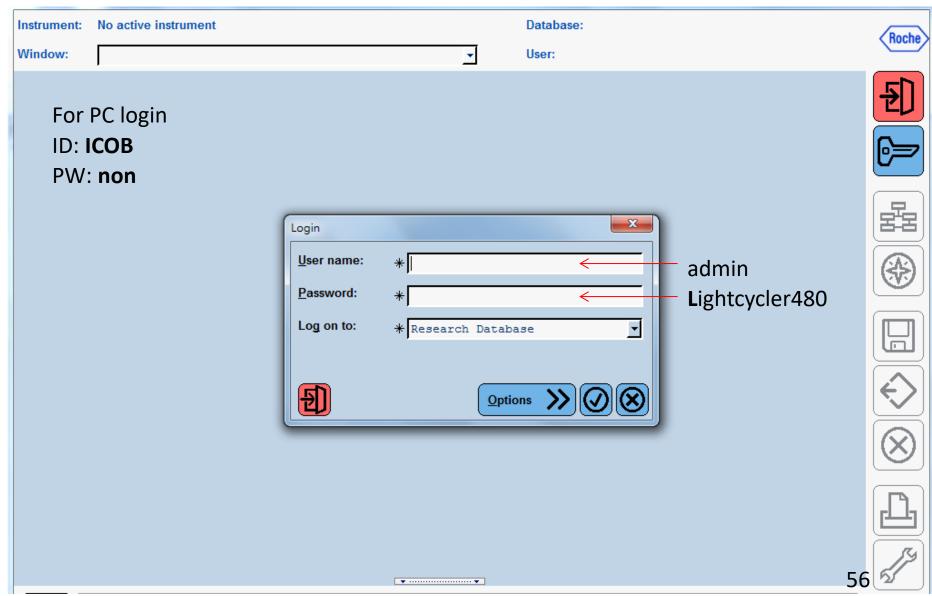


LightCycler® 8-Tube Strips (white and clear)



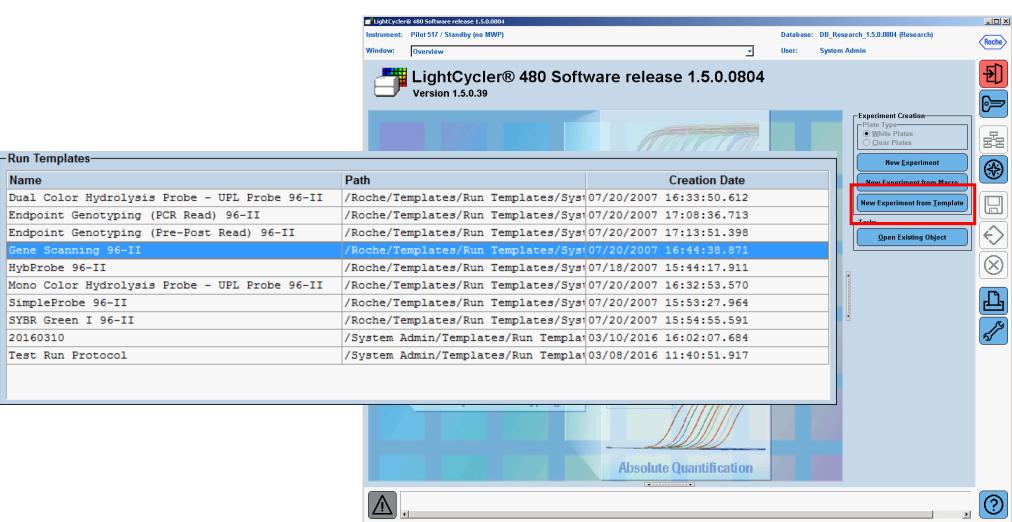








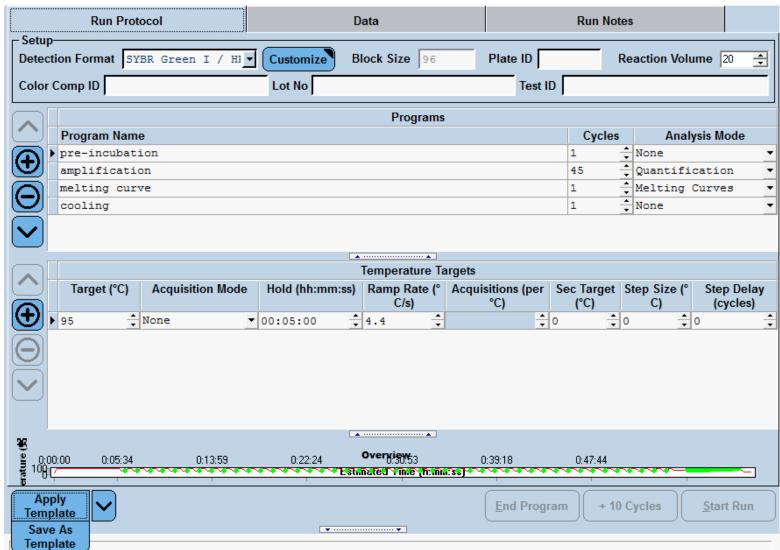
# LightCycler® 480 Software Version 1.5 Front screen: New experiment from template





#### **Start Run**

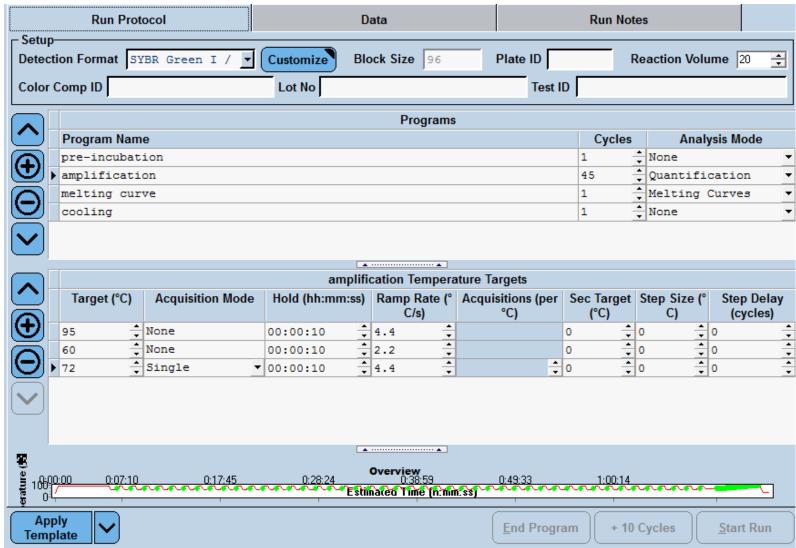






#### **Start Run**

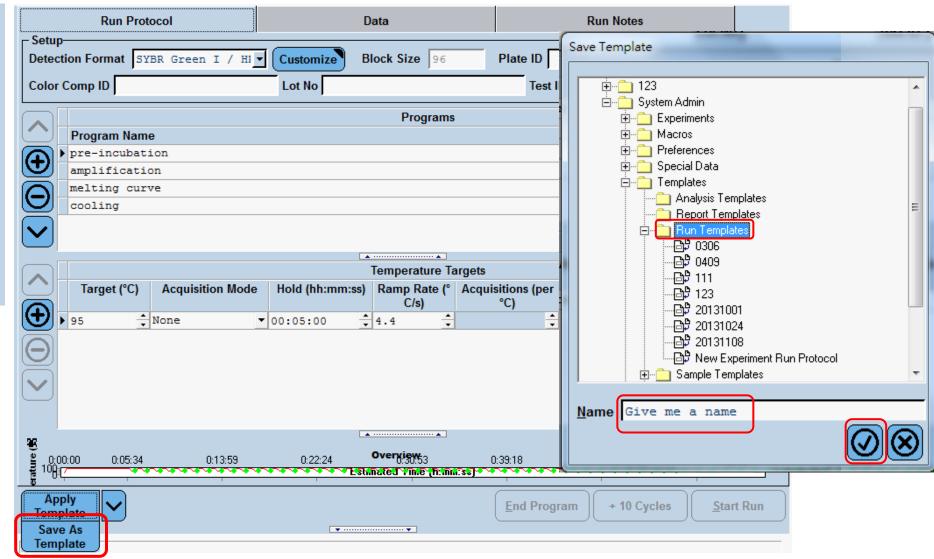






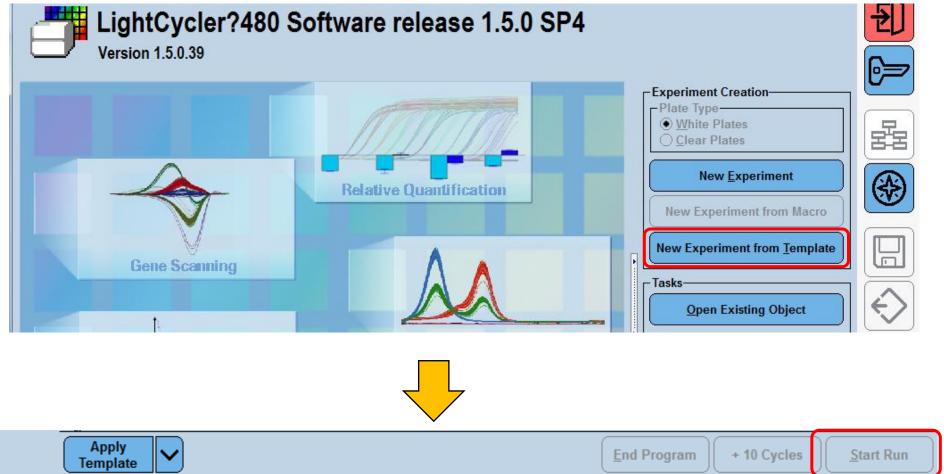
#### **Start Run**





## Start your experiment by your template





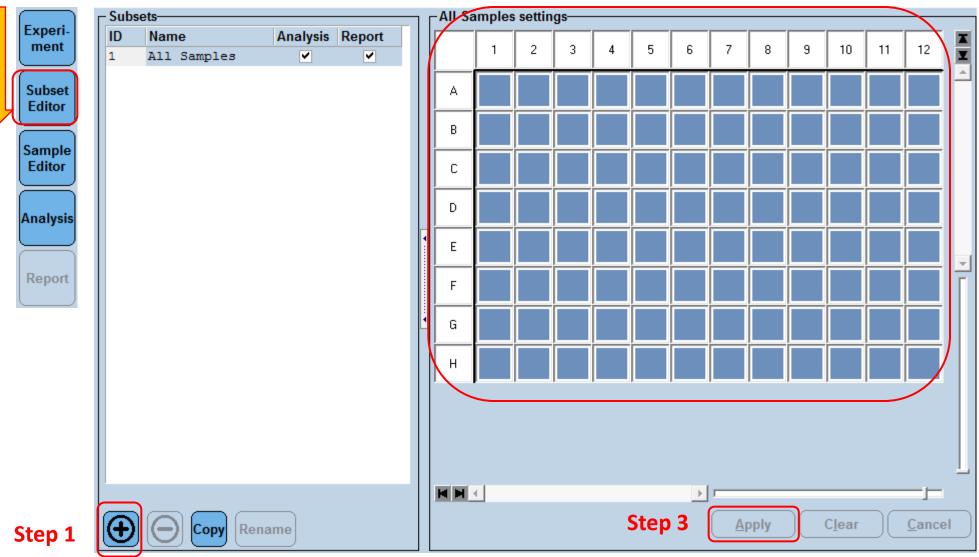


#### **LightCycler480 Software:**

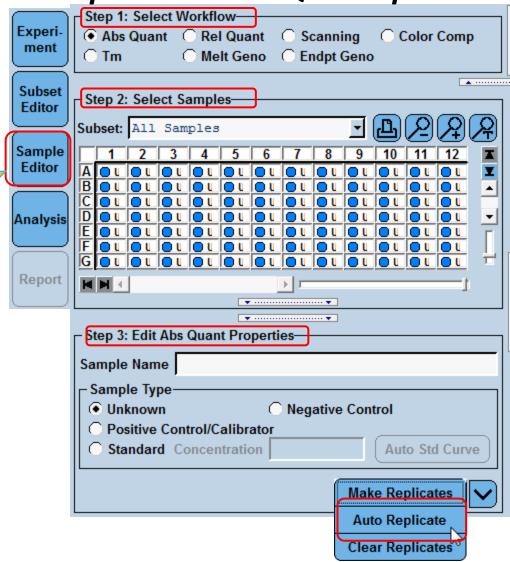
- 1. New experiment from template
- 2. Subset & sample set up
- 3. Data analysis & report

Subset Step 2



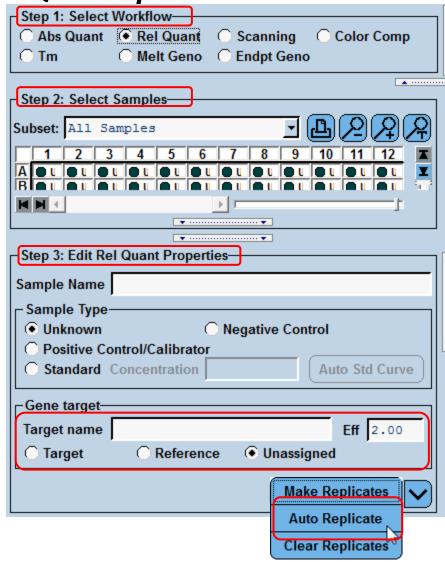


#### Sample Editor – AQ example



#### RQ example





## **Analysis**



Experiment
Subset

Sample Editor

Analysis

Report

Create New Analysis

Abs Quant/2nd Derivative Max

Abs Quant/Fit Points

Advanced Relative Quantification

Basic Relative Quantification

Color Compensation

Endpoint Genotyping

Gene Scanning

Melt Curve Genotyping

Tm Calling

#### 分析模式簡要說明:

| 分析模式                             | 說明                                       |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Abs Quant / 2nd Derivative Max   | 絕對定量 (2 <sup>nd</sup> Max)               |
| Abs Quant / Fit Points           | 絕對定量 (Fit Point)                         |
| Advanced Relative Quantification | 進階相對定量(2 <sup>nd</sup> Max or Fit Point) |
| Basic Relative Quantification    | 基礎相對定量 (Fit Point only)                  |
| Endpoint Genotyping              | 基因分型(適用於TaqMan probe)                    |
| Melt Curve Genotyping            | 基因分型(適用於Hyprobe)                         |
| Tm Calling                       | Tm分析                                     |



## **Analysis**

Experiment

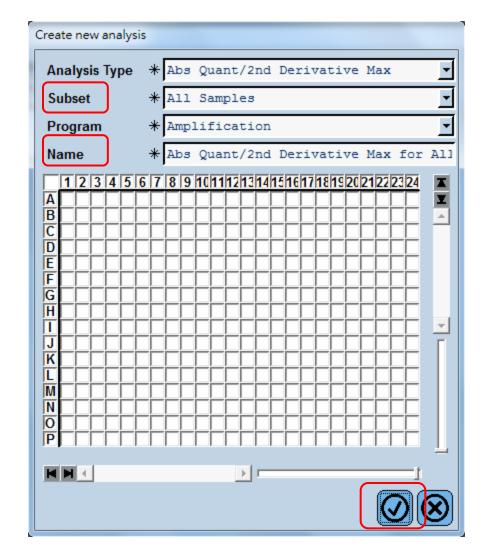
Subset Editor

Sample Editor

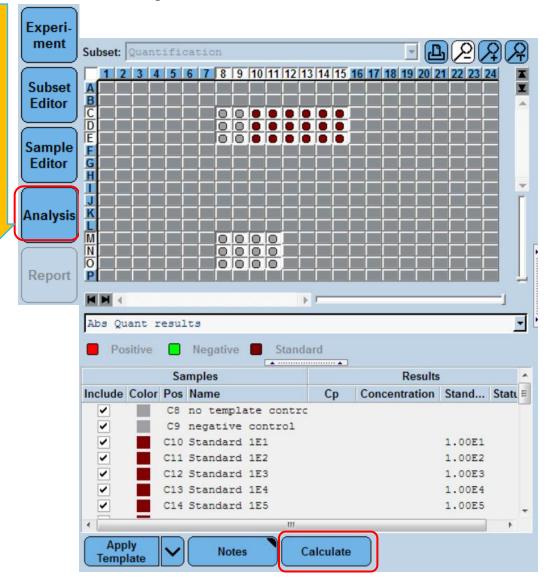
Analysis

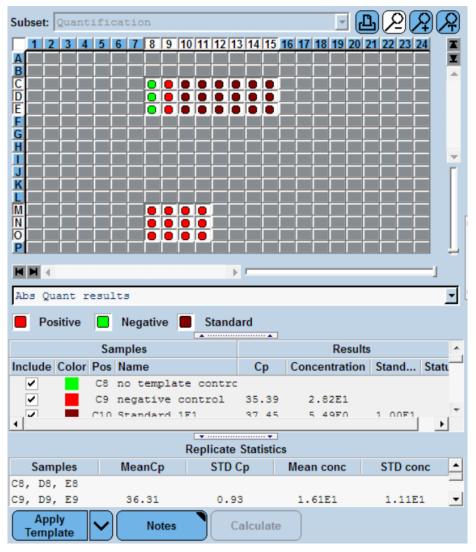
Report

Abs Quant/2nd Derivative Max
Abs Quant/Fit Points
Advanced Relative Quantification
Basic Relative Quantification
Color Compensation
Endpoint Genotyping
Gene Scanning
Melt Curve Genotyping
Tm Calling













Experiment

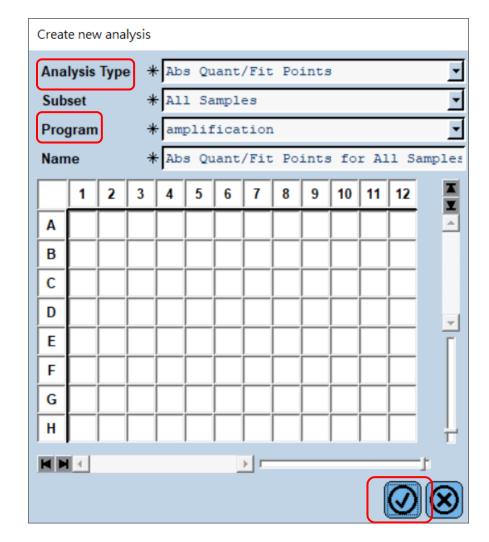
Subset Editor

Sample Editor

Analysis

Report

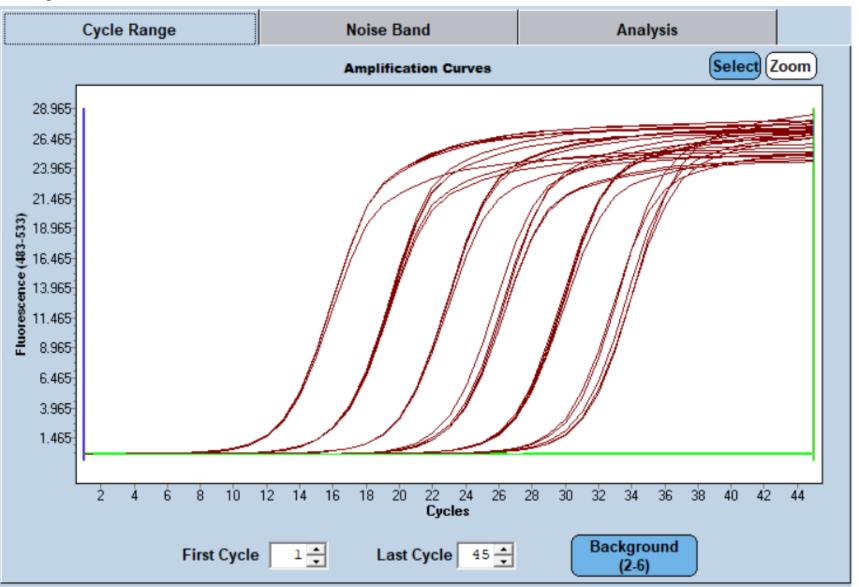
Abs Quant/2nd Derivative Max
Abs Quant/Fit Points
Advanced Relative Quantification
Basic Relative Quantification
Color Compensation
Endpoint Genotyping
Gene Scanning
Melt Curve Genotyping
Tm Calling





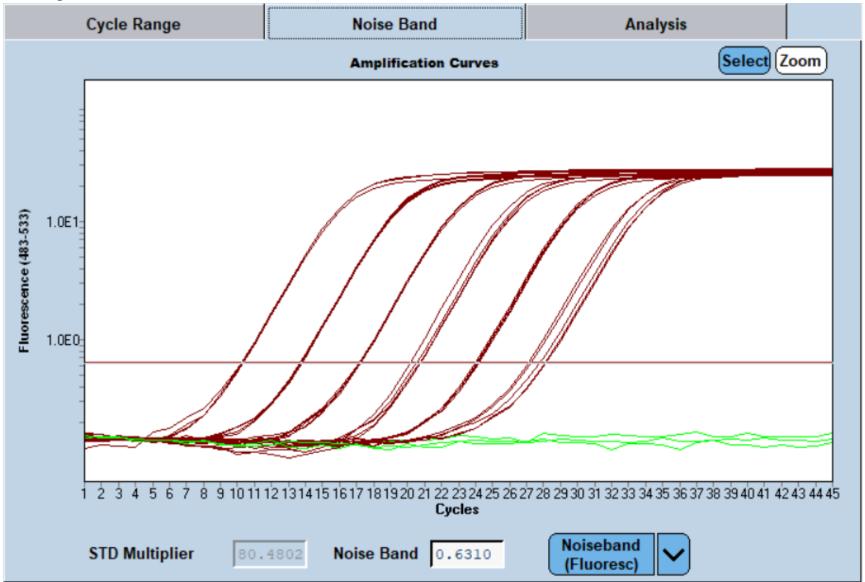
Experiment Subset **Editor** Sample Editor Analysis











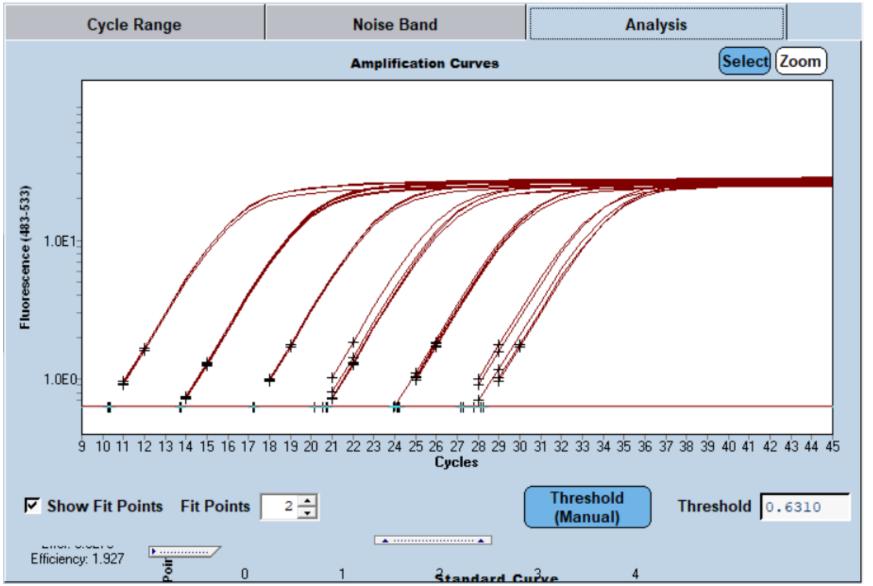


Experiment

Subset Editor

Sample Editor

Analysis





A15, A16, C1,

A17, A18, E1,

Apply

Template

17.13

18.27

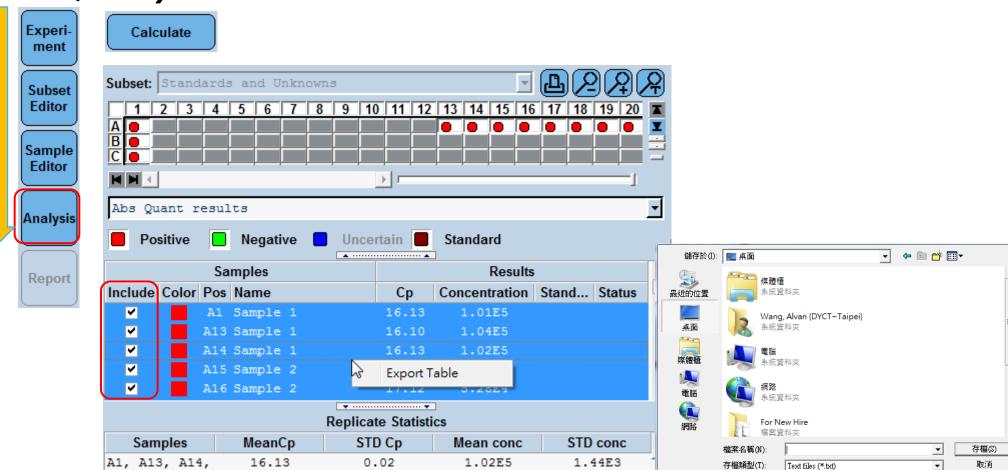
**Notes** 

0.03

0.02

Calculate





5.26E4

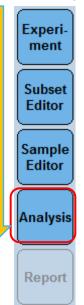
2.47E4

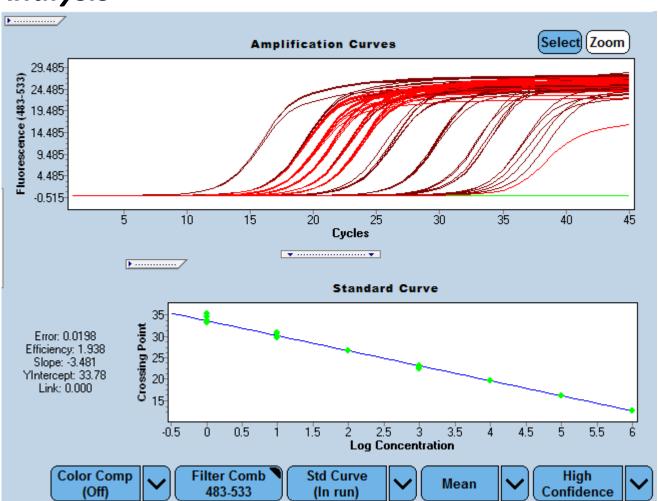
1.17E3

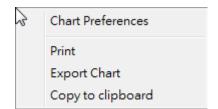
2.85E2













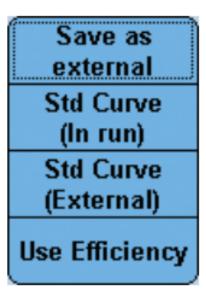


- Use a previously saved standard curve (called an external standard curve). An external standard curve can be loaded into experiments that do not have a standard curve, thus allowing quantitative analysis of those runs. This is especially suitable for applications where the same parameter is analyzed in multiple runs.
- At least one sample (or replicates of this sample) of known concentration must be included in every experiment. This sample should be designated as a standard and should fall within the range of the imported standard curve. The detection format, the analysis mode, and the Color Compensation data (if any) used for the run must be the same as those used for the imported standard curve.
- For the valid use of the external standard curve, PCR amplification must be highly reproducible and reaction conditions must be constant for all experiments. We recommend running tests to ensure stable PCR efficiency and using replicate samples (especially for low concentrations) to create the standard curve. Also, include a previously quantified sample in each analyzed run, to verify that the calculated values are reproducible.



#### To save a standard curve

On the Standards multi-select button, select Save as external.



The LightCycler® 480 Software automatically navigates to the location *User folder – Special Data – Std Curve* subfolder. To save the standard curve, enter a file name, and click ...

You can use the saved external standard curve in other quantification analyses for experiments that have the same experiment parameters as those used to create the standard curve.

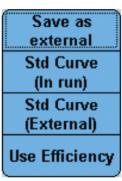


#### To use an external standard curve

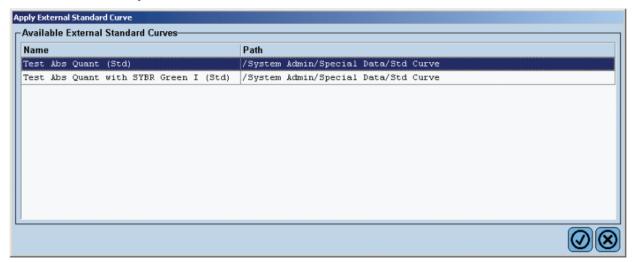
Select *Standard* as the sample type for the standard sample and specify the standard concentration.

For detailed information on the Sample Editor see section Entering Sample Information.

On the Standards multi-select button, select Std Curve (External).



The *Apply External Standard Curve* dialog opens. Select an appropriate external standard curve object from the list:



## **RQ** Analysis

Experiment

Subset Editor

Sample Editor

Analysis

Report

Abs Quant/Fit Points

Advanced Relative Quantification

Basic Relative Quantification

| Create new analysis                                |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |          |
|----------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----------|
| Analysis Type * Advanced Relative Quantification • |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |          |
| Subset     * All Samples   ▼                       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | _ |    |    |    |          |
| Program       * amplification   ▼                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ┰  |    |    |          |
| Name * Advanced Relative Quantification for        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |          |
|                                                    | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | Y        |
| Α                                                  | П |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    | Ā        |
| В                                                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |          |
| С                                                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |          |
| D                                                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |          |
| E                                                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |          |
| F                                                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |          |
| G                                                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |          |
| Н                                                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |          |
|                                                    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    | <u> </u> |
|                                                    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |          |

| Create new analysis                                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| - Abs Quant Type-                                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abs Quant/2nd Derivative Max                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sensitivity                                           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ☐ High Sensitivity                                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| _                                                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C Abs Quant/Fit Points                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surbordinate Abs Quant Analysis                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Create one analysis for each target name            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Create by Filter Combination                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Create one analysis for each filter combination     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reference Analysis                                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ◆ Create In-Run                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pairing Rule————————————————————————————————————      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One To One All To All                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ♠ All To Mean ○ Mean To All                           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Default Standard Curve Settings                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| When there are no In-Run standards for a target name: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| always use efficiency                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| allow external standards with matching target name    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### **RQ** Analysis



Experiment

Subset Editor

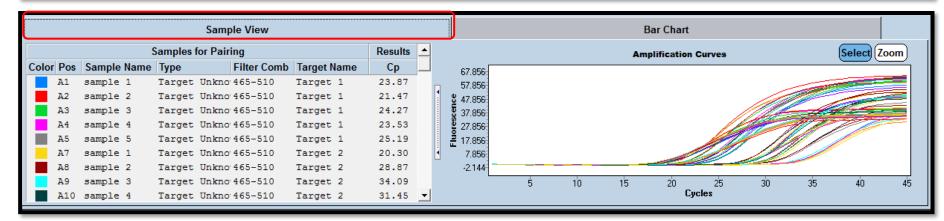
Sample Editor

Analysis

Report

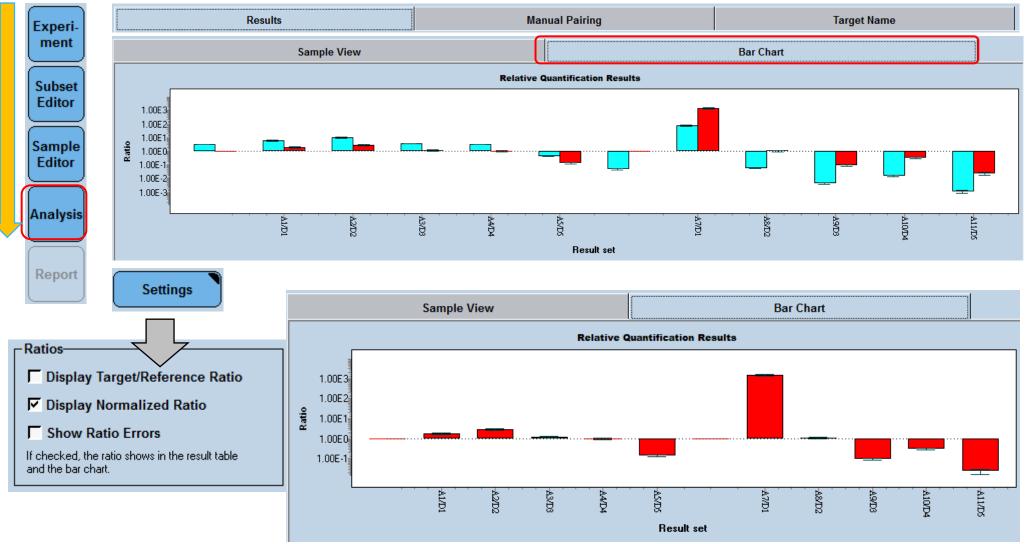
#### Calculate

|       |         | Results     |          | Manual Pairing      | Target Name |           |            |            |        |
|-------|---------|-------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------|
| Bar   |         |             | Targe    | t Name              | Target      | Reference | Ratios     |            |        |
| Chart | Pairing | Sample Name | Targets  | References          | Mean Cp     | Mean Cp   | Target/Ref | Normalized | Status |
| ~     |         | calibrator  | Target 1 | Reference 1; Refere | 22.43       | 24.14     | 3.266      | 1.000      |        |
| ✓     | A1/D1   | sample 1    | Target 1 | Reference 1; Refere | 23.76       | 26.31     | 5.859      | 1.794      |        |
| ~     | A2/D2   | sample 2    | Target 1 | Reference 1; Refere | 21.34       | 24.58     | 9.490      | 2.906      |        |
| ~     | A3/D3   | sample 3    | Target 1 | Reference 1;Refere  | 24.30       | 26.18     | 3.675      | 1.125      |        |
| ~     | A4/D4   | sample 4    | Target 1 | Reference 1; Refere | 23.56       | 25.27     | 3.267      | 1.000      |        |
| ~     | A5/D5   | sample 5    | Target 1 | Reference 1;Refere  | 25.11       | 23.90     | 0.4320     | 0.1323     |        |
| ~     |         | calibrator  | Target 2 | Reference 1; Refere | 28.49       | 24.14     | 4.91E-2    | 1.000      |        |
| ✓     | A7/D1   | sample 1    | Target 2 | Reference 1; Refere | 20.21       | 26.31     | 68.81      | 1402       |        |
| ~     | A8/D2   | sample 2    | Target 2 | Reference 1; Refere | 28.84       | 24.58     | 5.23E-2    | 1.066      |        |
| ✓     | A9/D3   | sample 3    | Target 2 | Reference 1; Refere | 33.98       | 26.18     | 4.48E-3    | 9.14E-2    |        |
| ~     | A10/D4  | sample 4    | Target 2 | Reference 1; Refere | 31.32       | 25.27     | 1.51E-2    | 0.3069     |        |
| •     | A11/D5  | sample 5    | Target 2 | Reference 1; Refere | 33.66       | 23.90     | 1.16E-3    | 2.36E-2    |        |









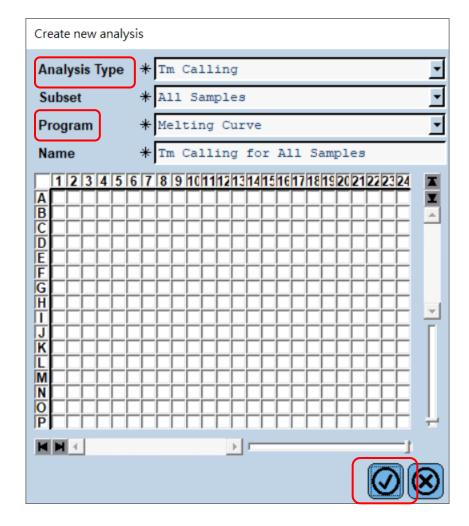




Subset Editor
Sample Editor
Analysis

Report

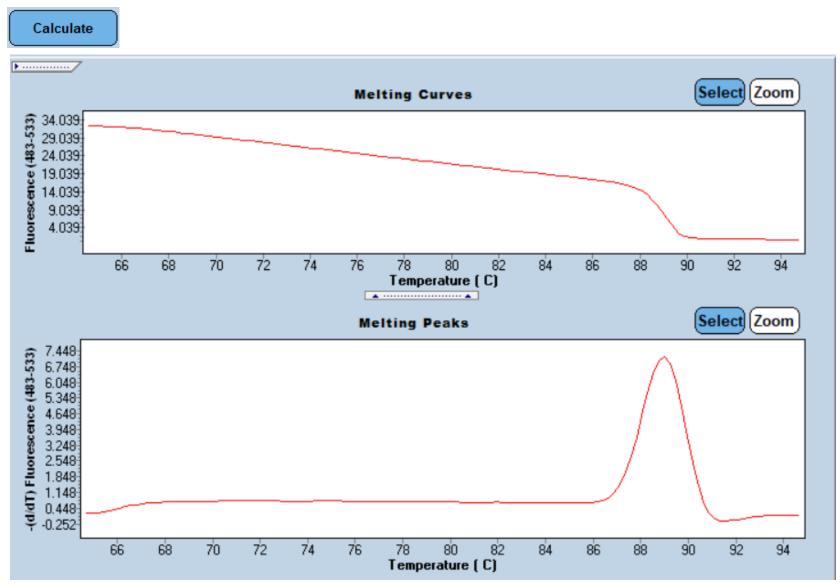
Abs Quant/2nd Derivative Max
Abs Quant/Fit Points
Advanced Relative Quantification
Basic Relative Quantification
Color Compensation
Endpoint Genotyping
Gene Scanning
Melt Curve Genotyping
Tm Calling



# Tm calling/Melting curve

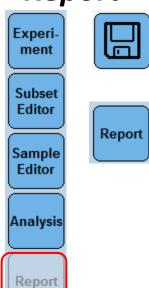


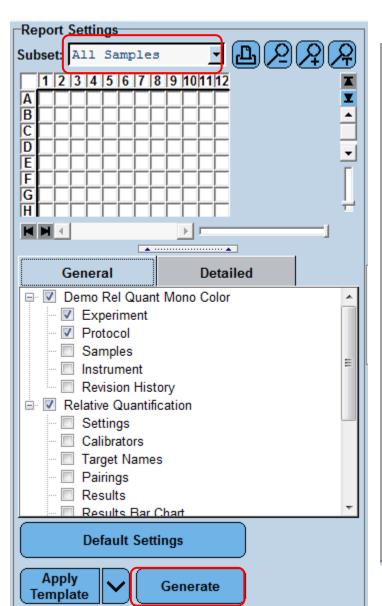


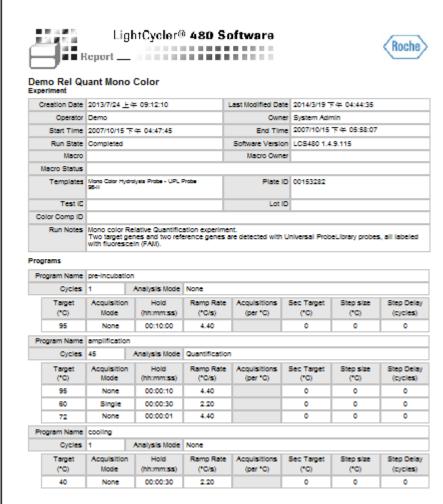












#### **Tool Bar**





Exit the application



Save changes to selected object



Log into a database



Export the selected object to a file



Show the overview



Close the selected object



Show the navigator



Print the screen

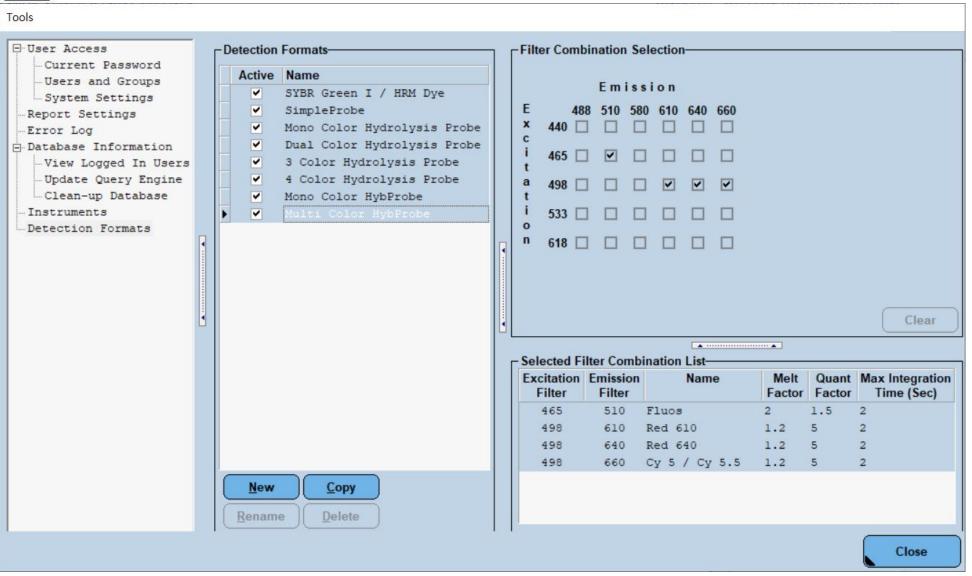


**Open Tools** 



#### Create a new detection Format



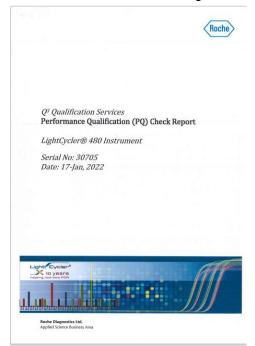


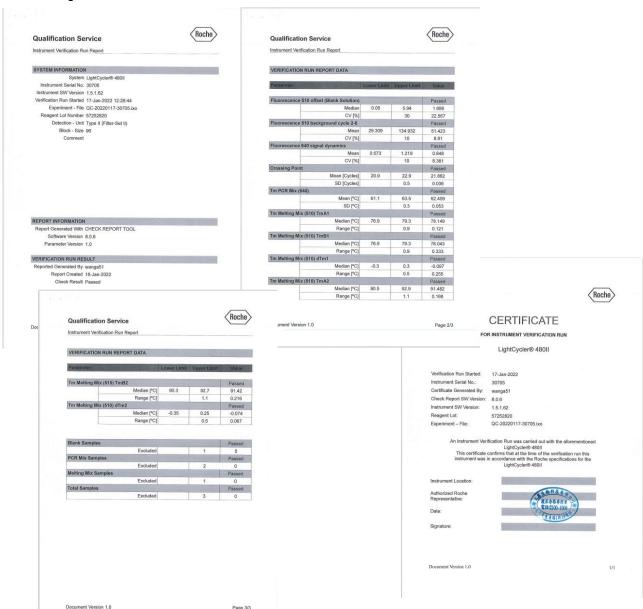


# Real Time PCR Basic Training LC 480 QC Report



## **LC480 QC Report Template**



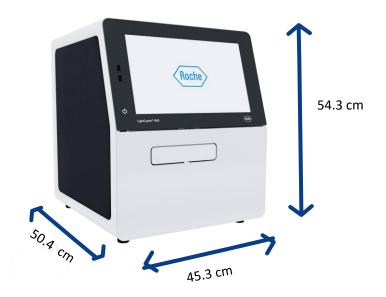




# Real Time PCR Basic Training Q&A

#### The LightCycler® PRO System

A semi-automated system for research, LDT's and clinical diagnostic workflows



Maximum efficiency with a small footprint







#### **Amplify confidence in your results**

With precise and reproducible data



#### Adapt quickly to evolving testing needs

With a flexible, semi-open system that supports customisation and standardisation of workflows - based on your lab's unique needs



#### **Optimise your operational efficiency**

With convenient, accessible, and reliable data management options



# Roche Digital LightCycler® System

A technological guide to the powerful new addition to our PCR ecosystem



It's time for a leap forward in digital PCR technology. The Roche Digital LightCycler® System is the digital PCR instrument of tomorrow. With a unique combination of 3 nanowell plate configurations, 6 advanced optical channels, and 5x concentrated DNA and RNA master mixes, it has the potential to help your lab to make the leap from publishing research to producing clinically viable assays.





# Automated Workflows From Sample to Result

# MAG TRACT 3200

Automated Nucleic Acid purification and PCR Setup System

#### Beyond Nucleic Acid **Purifications**



Mixing











Platform









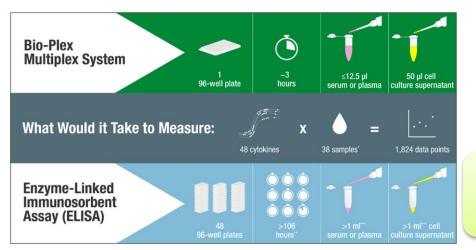
Cool



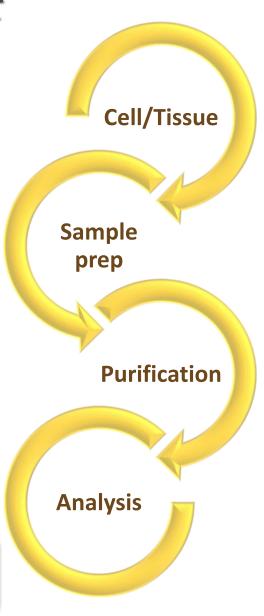








提供快速精準的代檢服務 Growth factor and Cytokines



<sup>\*</sup> Samples run in duplicate.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Calculated as 2.2 hours required per plate.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Assumes 50 µl of sample used per well.



# Thank You

#### 又鑫生物科技有限公司

YU-SHING Bio-Tech Co., Ltd

Sophia Lin

Sophia.lin@yu-shing.com.tw