



MOLBIOL

***LightMix[®] in-vitro diagnostics kit
Lactose Intolerance***

Cat.-No.: 40-0307-64

Detection of the C-13910T DNA variation
and detection of further variations, in particular
C-13907G, T-13913C, and T-13915G,
in the MCM6 gene

for use with the

Roche Diagnostics LightCycler[®] Instruments

SimpleProbe[®] format

Reagents for 64 reactions

Upon arrival:

**Store Premixed PCR reagents and Controls
protected from light at room temperature or cooled (do not freeze)**

**Store FastStart DNA Master HybProbe reagents frozen (-15°C to -25°C)
(if included)**



Table of contents

1. PRODUCT INFORMATION	3
1.1. Contents: LightMix® Kit Lactose Intolerance	3
1.2. Intended Use	4
1.3. Specifications	4
1.3.1. Clinical Samples	4
1.3.2. Instruments, Software and Productivity	5
1.4. Storage and Stability	5
2. ADDITIONAL DEVICES AND REAGENTS	6
2.1. Required	6
2.2. Optional	6
2.3. Sample Preparation	6
3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION	7
3.1. Medical Background	7
3.2. Methodology and Assay Principle	8
3.3. Performance Characteristics	8
4. PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS	9
5. PROGRAMMING	10
5.1. Color Compensation	10
5.2. Capillary Based LightCycler® Instruments	10
5.3. Roche 480 Instruments	11
5.4. LightCycler® 96 Instrument	12
5.5. LightCycler® Nano Instrument	13
6. EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOL	14
6.1. Sample Preparation	14
6.2. Reagents Preparation	14
6.2.1. Preparation of the LightCycler® FastStart DNA Master	14
6.2.2. Preparation of Parameter-Specific Reagents	14
6.2.3. Preparation of Positive Control	15
6.2.4. Preparation of Genotyping Standards	15
6.3. Preparation of the Reaction Mix	15
6.3.1. Preparation of 64 LightCycler® Reaction Mix	15
6.3.2. Preparation of the Single LightCycler® Reaction Mix	16
6.3.3. Capillary / Well Loading Procedure	16
6.4. Storage and Stability of Diluted Components	17
6.5. Loading of Controls and Genotyping Standards	17
6.5.1. Capillary Based Instruments	17
6.5.2. Roche 480 Instruments	18
6.5.3. LightCycler® 96 Instrument	18
6.5.4. LightCycler® Nano Instrument	18
7. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	19
7.1. Limits and Interferences	19
7.2. Calibration	19
7.3. Quality Control – Acceptance Criteria	19
7.3.1. Negative Control	19
7.3.2. Positive Control DNA	19
7.3.3. Genotyping Standards DNA	20
7.3.4. Samples	20
7.3.5. Abnormal Melting Curves	20
7.4. Saving External Genotyping Standards	20
7.4.1. Capillary Based Instruments	20
7.4.2. Roche 480 Instruments	20
7.5. Reading the Results	21
7.5.1. Melting Analysis: Capillary Based Instruments	21
7.5.2. Melting Analysis: Roche 480 Instruments	21
7.5.3. Melting Analysis: LightCycler® 96 Instrument	22
7.5.4. Melting Analysis: LightCycler® Nano Instrument	22
7.6. Overview Expected Melting Temperatures	22
7.7. Interpretation of the Results	23
7.8. Additional information	24
7.8.1. Typical Data for Amplification	24
7.8.2. Rare Variants	25
8. TROUBLESHOOTING	26
9. REFERENCES	27

1. Product Information

1.1. Contents: LightMix® Kit Lactose Intolerance

Lyophilized premixed PCR reagents:



Store at 4°C to 25°C in the dark

	Cap color	Label	Description content	Total Reactions
1 x	Red	PSR	Parameter Specific Reagents (PSR) containing premixed and lyophilized primers and probes for 64 reactions. <0,01pg unlabeled oligonucleotides; <0,01pg SimpleProbe 519 labelled probe	64 green-blue pellet lyophilized

Standards (Control DNA)



Store at 4°C to 25°C in the dark

	Cap color	Label	Description content	Total Reactions
1 x	Yellow	HT	Positive Heterozygous Control MCM6 C-13910T <0,01pg plasmids target mix (synthetic) [about 10E4 genome equivalents]	40 blue pellet lyophilized
1 x	Yellow	WT	Genotyping Standard Wildtype Allele C <0,01pg plasmids target mix (synthetic) [about 10E4 genome equivalents]	40 blue pellet lyophilized
1 x	Yellow	MT	Genotyping Standard Mutant Allele T <0,01pg plasmids target mix (synthetic) [about 10E4 genome equivalents]	40 blue pellet lyophilized

Polymerase Mix: LightCycler® FastStart DNA Master HybProbe



Store frozen (-15°C to -25°C) upon arrival

	Cap color	Label	Description content	Total Reactions
1 x	Red	1a	LightCycler® FastStart Enzyme	64 frozen
1 x	White	1b	LightCycler® FastStart Reaction Mix HybProbe	64 frozen
1 x	Colorless	Water	H ₂ O PCR grade	frozen
1 x	Blue	MgCl ₂	MgCl ₂ , 25 mM	frozen

FastStart DNA Master HybProbe is included in kits supplied directly by TIB MOLBIOL for customers in Central Europe only⁽¹⁾.

The FastStart DNA Master HybProbe is not included in kits supplied through Roche Diagnostics or its local distributor.

(1) FastStart enzyme is shipped by TIB MOLBIOL at ambient temperature.

1.2. Intended Use

This *in-vitro* diagnostic PCR kit is intended to be used to identify carriers of the mutated allele of the MCM6 gene which is associated with lactase persistence (no lactose intolerance), using human genomic DNA from a nucleic acid extract obtained from peripheral blood.

This device detects the mutation -13910T (dbSNP: rs4988235) located in intron 13 of the helicase encoding minichromosome maintenance 6 (MCM6) gene providing Caucasian (or Scandinavian) type lactose tolerance and allows to identify carriers of the homozygous wild type allele -13910C who are potentially lactose-intolerant.

Three other mutations, C-13907G (rs41525747), T-13913C (rs41456145) and T-13915G (rs41380347), located close by, are detected by the present kit. Also these mutations are assumed to confer lactose tolerance. Due to the fact that there may be other variations causing similar temperature melting peaks this device does not make definite predictions on the lactose tolerance status for other genotypes than wild type -13910C and -13910T.

The kit is not intended to be the only basis for therapy decision. The patient's mutation status should be considered alongside other disease factors.

Note: The performance of the assay can be guaranteed only when used with LightCycler[®] Instruments (see 1.3.2 for details).

1.3. Specifications

The *LightMix[®] Kit Lactose Intolerance* is an *in-vitro* diagnostic test and allows the detection of the MCM6 C-13910T single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) as demonstrated with reference samples.

1.3.1. Clinical Samples

The test requires 2 µl of purified genomic DNA in aqueous solution extracted from clinical specimen, containing from 5 to 100 ng/µl of genomic DNA (10 ng – 200 ng total amount), as determined by UV spectrophotometry (1 OD = 50 µg DNA/ml).

1.3.2. Instruments, Software and Productivity

One kit contains reagents for 64 reactions performed in a 10 µl volume. Each run requires including one standard and one negative control.

The table below summarizes some features of the kit:

Roche PCR Instrument	Software Version (or higher)	Run Time (approx.)	Max Samples per run ⁽²⁾	Maximum Productivity of the kit ⁽³⁾	Minimum Productivity of the kit ⁽⁴⁾
LC 1.2	4.10 ⁽¹⁾	60 min	30 + 2 ctrl.	58	20
LC 1.5	4.10 ⁽¹⁾	60 min	30 + 2 ctrl.	58	20
LC 2.0	4.05	60 min	30 + 2 ctrl.	58	20
LC480 (96 wells)	1.5	100 min	94 + 2 ctrl.	60	20
LC480 (384 wells)	1.5	100 min	382 ⁽⁵⁾ + 2 ctrl.	60	20
z480 (open channel)	1.5	100 min	94 ⁽⁵⁾ + 2 ctrl.	60	20
LC96	1.6 ⁽⁶⁾	100 min	94 ⁽⁵⁾ + 2 ctrl.	60	20
Nano	1.0 ⁽⁶⁾	60 min	30 + 2 ctrl.	60	21

- 1 Running the test with the LightCycler® 1.2 or 1.5 Instruments with the software version 3.5 yields comparable results. Instruction for programming, data analysis and interpretation of results are not described in this manual. Upgrade to version 4.10 or higher when possible. LightCycler® software 3.5.3 does not contain the automatic genotyping module; equivalent results can be obtained by trained personnel which must analyze each sample manually.
- 2 Each run must include one heterozygous control and one No-Target Control (NTC) for a total of 2 control reactions.
- 3 The first run of the kit requires to include 4 controls to teach the genotyping module (not LC Nano, and LC96). The maximum number of samples that can be processed is reduced accordingly. Depending on local regulations, all 4 genotyping controls may have to be included in each run, reducing the total number of patient's samples that can be analyzed.
- 4 Calculated considering one single clinical sample analyzed in each run.
- 5 It requires using more than one kit.
- 6 Nano LightCycler® software 1.0 and LC96 software 1.6 do not contain the automatic genotyping module, therefore it is not necessary to add two Genotyping Standards; equivalent results can be obtained by trained personnel which must analyze each sample manually.

1.4. Storage and Stability

Note the **different storage conditions** for reagents and polymerase mix!

Reagents and Controls

Store the lyophilized reagents (PSR and Standards) protected from light and at room temperature or cooled (4°C to 25°C).

Do not freeze these dry reagents. Expiration date is printed on the kit label.

Polymerase mix

Store the LightCycler® FastStart DNA Master HybProbe at -15°C to -25°C.

See expiration date on the polymerase tube label.

Shipping

Products are shipped at ambient temperature. Transport stability of reagents and enzyme components have been tested under shipping conditions.

2. Additional Devices and Reagents

2.1. Required

LightCycler® 2.0 Instrument

LightCycler® 2.0 Instrument
LightCycler® Software Version 4.05 or
LightCycler® Software Version 4.10 or higher
LightCycler® Capillaries (20 µl)

or LightCycler® 480 Instruments

LightCycler® 480 Instrument (model I)
LightCycler® 480 II Instrument
cobas® z 480 Analyzer
LightCycler® Software Version 1.5 or higher
LightCycler® 480 Multiwell Plate 96 white or
LightCycler® 480 Multiwell Plate 384 white

or LightCycler® 96 Instrument

LightCycler® 96 Instrument
LightCycler® Software Version 1.0 or higher
LightCycler® 480 Multiwell Plate 96 white
LightCycler® 8 tube strips (white)

or LightCycler® Nano Instrument

LightCycler® Nano Instrument
LightCycler® Software Version 1.0 or higher
LightCycler® Nano tubes

or LightCycler® 1.x Instruments

LightCycler® 1.2 and 1.5 Instruments
LightCycler® Software Version 4.10
LightCycler® Capillaries (20 µl)

Roche Diagnostics

Cat.-No. 12 011 468 001
Discontinued
Cat.-No. 04 779 584 001
Cat.-No. 11 909 339 001

Roche Diagnostics

Discontinued
Cat.-No. 05 015 278 001
Cat.-No. 05 200 881 001
Cat.-No. 04 994 884 001
Cat.-No. 04 729 692 001
Cat.-No. 04 729 749 001

Roche Diagnostics

Cat.-No. 05 815 916 001
Included with Instrument
Cat.-No. 04 729 692 001
Cat.-No. 06 612 601 001

Roche Diagnostics

Cat.-No. 06 407 773 001
Included with Instrument
Cat.-No. 06 327 672 001

Roche Diagnostics

Discontinued
Cat.-No. 04 779 584 001
Cat.-No. 11 909 339 001

2.2. Optional

Instruments:

LC Carousel Centrifuge 2.0 (230 Volt)
Capping Tool

Roche Diagnostics

Cat.-No. 03 709 582 001
Cat.-No. 03 357 317 001

2.3. Sample Preparation

Manual Sample Preparation:

High Pure PCR Template Preparation Kit
Nuclease-free PCR grade water
Ethanol p.a.
Isopropanol p.a.

Roche Diagnostics

Cat.-No. 11 796 828 001
any supplier
any supplier
any supplier

Automatic Sample Preparation:

MagNA Pure Instrument
MagNA Pure LC DNA Isolation Kit I

MagNA Pure 2.0 Instrument
MagNA Pure LC DNA Isolation Kit I

MagNA Pure Compact Instrument
MagNA Pure Compact Nucleic Acid Isolation Kit I

MagNA Pure 96 Instrument
MagNA Pure 96 DNA and Viral NA Small Volume Kit

MagNA Pure 96 IVD Instrument
MagNA Pure 96 DNA and Viral NA Small Volume Kit

Roche Diagnostics

Discontinued
Cat.-No. 03 003 990 001

Cat.-No. 05 197 686 001
Cat.-No. 03 003 990 001

Cat.-No. 03 731 146 001
Cat.-No. 03 730 964 001

Cat.-No. 05 195 322 001
Cat.-No. 05 467 497 001

Cat.-No. 06 541 089 001
Cat.-No. 06 543 588 001

3. Background Information

3.1. Medical Background

The MCM6 gene is located upstream from the lactase gene (LCT), encoding for Lactose Phlorizin Hydrolase (LPH), which converts the disaccharide lactose into D-glucose and D-galactose. For review see Campbell et al.¹.

Hypolactasia, also called lactose intolerance or lactose deficiency, is defined by the inability to metabolize lactose, the dominant sugar found in milk and dairy products. Lactose intolerance is caused by a shortage of the enzyme lactase and results in gastrointestinal symptoms such as abdominal bloating and cramps, flatulence, and diarrhea.

Nearly all mammal infants can produce lactase for the consumption of milk. The lactase activity decreases after weaning and disappears in the adulthood. The majority of the human adult population is affected by hypolactasia, but the frequency depends on the population: most populations in Asia and Africa are affected (80-100%), compared to only 2-10% in Northern Europe.

It has been recognized that the MCM C-13910T mutation is the major factor responsible for LPH persistence^{2,3} (lactose tolerance). In northern Europeans this variant has a frequency of 73% for the T allele (rs4988235), explaining the low prevalence for lactose intolerance.

From Africa we know variants T-13915G and C-13907G with a frequency of 15% and 2%, respectively, with much higher frequencies in some East-African populations⁶, and for Middle-East and North Africa the variant T-13913C (1%), which are described to confer lactose tolerance also (African type tolerance). For some other variations such as C-13908T (rs4988236, frequency 0.6%) the phenotype is not known.

We demonstrated that African/Arabian variants are also detected with the kit. However, the very close melting temperatures do not allow the identification of the respective variant, while they can be clearly distinguished from the lactose intolerant wild-type. We assume that all these single base variants will confer tolerance but we recommend sequencing such samples in order to determine mutation site, in particular if the patient reported symptoms of intolerance.

The lactose intolerance has been studied extensively and it is estimated that the -13910T allele arose within the past ~2,000 to 20,000 years in Southern Scandinavia with the beginning of domestication of cattle, while the African variations have been occurred first only some 7,500 to 9,000 years ago⁶.

Another single point mutation G-22018A (rs182549) on MCM6 gene (upstream from the lactase gene, LCT) is involved in the lactose tolerant phenotype^{4,5}.

3.2. Methodology and Assay Principle

Using PCR methodology, a 156 bp fragment of the MCM6 gene is amplified with specific primers. The PCR fragment is analyzed using an internally labeled SimpleProbe[®] oligomer binding to the region spanning the mutation site.

During the melting curve analysis the temperature is slowly increased. The probe leaves at a specific temperature (T_m) causing a fluorescence decrease. Any mismatch covered by the probe destabilizes the hybrid and lowers the T_m.

In this product the probe matches the sequence of the Scandinavian mutant genotype -13910 T; the presence of the wild type allele genotype -13910C will result in a peak with a lowered melting temperature, while the variants -13907 G, -13913 C and -13915 G will produce an even lower T_m, because there are two mismatches between target and probe.

Reading of the genotype results is based on the melting temperatures compared to the supplied standards. If permitted by the instrument software reading of the genotype results can be achieved by the automated genotyping module (instrument-dependent: software module 'Melt Curve Genotyping').

Automated genotyping results must be reviewed by eye for deviating curves and intermediate melting point temperatures. In case that automated typing fails to report consistent genotype results, the genotype must be deducted from the melting temperatures following the criteria described in chapter 7.

3.3. Performance Characteristics

Analytical Specificity

The specificity to the target gene and the suitability of the PCR amplification employed in the present test was demonstrated by sequencing of the amplicon.

Analytical Sensitivity

Detection of serial dilutions of several heterozygous human genomic DNAs has revealed that the limit of detection of the present kit is 250 copies (1.5 ng).

Diagnostic Specificity and Sensitivity

A total number of 100 different genomic DNA samples from Caucasian origin individuals were analyzed with the present kit and compared with ABI 3730xl DNA sequencing performed by LGC Genomics GmbH, Berlin.

Study results: results for both analytical methods were in 100% concordance.

In particular, from 100 samples analyzed 74 were found to be homozygous wild type, 23 samples heterozygous and 2 samples homozygous mutant. One sample failed as the type could not be called by the LightCycler[®] software but could be manually identified by its melting temperature as type African Type tolerant. The sample was confirmed by sequencing to be -13915G / -13910C.

4. Precautions and Warnings

Handling Requirements

The present product is an *in-vitro* diagnostic device and therefore must be used by qualified personnel only.

General precautions for the handling of generic laboratory materials are required.

The laboratory work-flow must conform to standard practices. Due to the risk of contamination, PCR preparation and PCR amplification must be performed in physically separated areas.

Do not mix reagents from different lots.

Do not use the reagents after the expiration date.

Use the manual version which is delivered with the kit (see kit label).

Laboratory Procedures

All materials of human origin and related waste must be considered potentially infectious. Thoroughly clean and treat all work surfaces with disinfectants approved by local authorities.

Do not eat, drink or smoke in the laboratory working area.

Do not pipet by mouth.

Wear disposable protective gloves, laboratory coats and adequate eye protection during the handling of samples and set components.

Avoid microbial or nuclease contamination of the reagents while pipetting the aliquots. The use of disposable sterile tips with filter is essential.

Thoroughly wash your hands after handling the samples and the sets components.

Sample Preparation

Regarding proper handling and disposal refer to the safety instructions enclosed in the package insert of the product employed (see chapter 2.3).

Amplification and Detection

Before using this product, please read the LightCycler[®] Operator's Manual.

Save a sample file to identify each position for correct sample identification.

Check LightCycler[®] Instrument settings and make sure that they match those reported in the following section "PCR protocol" specific for your Instrument.

Do not touch the capillary surface or plate cover without gloves.

Please refer to all the operative and safety instructions of the LightCycler[®] Instrument.

Handling of Waste Materials

Dispose of the unused reagents and waste materials according to the current laws.

5. Programming

5.1. Color Compensation

No Color Compensation is required for the use of this kit; reading data with 'Color Compensation' activated will not change the readout of the results.

5.2. Capillary Based LightCycler[®] Instruments

For details see the instrument operator's manual.

Programming

The protocol consists of four program steps:

1. **Denaturation** of sample and activation of the enzyme
2. **Cycling** PCR-amplification of the target DNA
3. **Melting** Identification of PCR amplified DNA sequence
4. **Cooling** of the Instrument

Step:	1	2			3			4
Parameter:								
Analysis Mode	None	Quantification mode			Melting Curves mode			None
Cycles	1	45			1			1
Target [°C]	95	95	60	72	95	43	75	40
Hold [hh:mm:ss]	00:10:00	00:00:05	00:00:10	00:00:15	00:00:20	00:00:20	00:00:00	00:00:30
Ramp Rate [°C/s]	20	20	20	20	20	20	0.2	20
Sec Target [°C]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Step Size [°C]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Step Delay [cycles]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition Mode	None	None	Single	None	None	None	Cont.	None

Tab. 1. Programming of capillary based Instruments

Note:

While programming maintain default software values: channel = 530, max. samples = 32, seek temperature = 30°C and capillary size = 20 µl. Do not change the capillary size value to 100 µl. Store the program and the default values as '**RUN Template**' which can be loaded to start every run.

Just before starting the run, modify max. samples (default = 32) to the number of samples plus controls included in the run to prevent stopping of the instrument due to missing capillaries.

LightCycler 1.x Instruments using software version 3.5.3 read 'Temperature Transition Rate' instead of 'Ramp Rate'.

5.3. Roche 480 Instruments

For details see the instrument operator's manual.

Detection Format: SimpleProbe

Note: This kit can be run in combination with LightMix® Kit HFE H63D S65C C282Y CE (cat. 40-0340-32) following the instruction for the Detection Format and Programming described in the HFE kit manual.

Reaction Volume: 10 µl

Programming

The protocol consists of four program steps:

1. **Denaturation** of sample and activation of the enzyme
2. **Cycling** PCR-amplification of the target DNA
3. **Melting** Identification of PCR amplified DNA sequence
4. **Cooling** of the Instrument

Step:	1	2			3			4
Parameter:								
Analysis Mode	None	Quantification mode			Melting Curves mode			None
Cycles	1	45			1			1
Target [°C]	95	95	60	72	95	43	75	40
Acquisition Mode	None	None	Single	None	None	None	Cont.	None
Hold [hh:mm:ss]	00:10:00	00:00:05	00:00:10	00:00:15	00:00:30	00:02:00	00:00:00	00:00:30
Ramp Rate [C°/s] 96	4.4	4.4	2.2	4.4	4.4	1.5	0.29	1.5
Ramp Rate [C°/s] 384	4.6	4.6	2.4	4.6	4.6	2.0	0.29	2.0
Acquisitions [per °C]	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Sec Target [°C]	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Step Size [°C]	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Step Delay [cycles]	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

Tab. 2. Programming of 480 Instrument family

Note:

Store the program and default values as 'RUN Template' which can be loaded to start every run. Ensure to program **2 acquisitions per second** instead the default value 5; more acquisitions reduce the slope of the melting curve, increase experiment time and cause kit malfunction.

5.4. LightCycler® 96 Instrument

For details see the instrument operator's manual.

Measurement

Detection Format: 470/514 FAM			General
Quant Factor	Melt Factor	Integration Time (S)	Volumes (µl)
10.00	1.20	Dynamic	10

Programming

The protocol consists of four program steps:

1. **Denaturation** of sample and activation of the enzyme
2. **Cycling** PCR-amplification of the target DNA
3. **Melting** Identification of PCR amplified DNA sequence
4. **Cooling** of the Instrument

Step:	1	2			3			4
<u>Parameter:</u>								
Cycles	1	45			1			1
Ramp [°C/ s]	4.4	4.4	2.2	4.4	4.4	1.5	0.20	1.5
Duration [s]	600	5	10	15	30	120	1	30
Target [°C]	95	95	60	72	95	43	75	40
Mode		Standard	Standard	Standard				
Acquisition Mode	None	None	Single	None	None	None	Cont.	None
Readings /°C							5	

Tab. 3. Programming of LightCycler® 96 Instrument

Note:

Store the program and default values as '**Experiment file**' which can be loaded to start every run.

5.5. LightCycler® Nano Instrument

For details see the instrument operator's manual.

Run Setting / Optical setting

Intercalating Dyes
Normal Quality

Programming

The protocol consists of four program steps:

1. **Denaturation** of sample and activation of the enzyme
2. **Cycling** PCR-amplification of the target DNA
3. **Denaturation** of amplified PCR product
4. **Melting** Identification of PCR amplified DNA sequence

Step:	1	2			3	4	
Parameter:							
Name	Hold	3 Step Amplification			Hold	Melting Stage	
						Initial Stage	Final Stage
Cycles		45					
Temp [°C]	95	95	60	72	95	43	75
Ramp (°C/s)	5	5	4	5	5	4	0.2
Hold (s)	600	10	15	20	30	120	1
Acquire			√				

Tab. 4. Programming of LightCycler® Nano Instrument

Note:

Store the program and default values as 'Experiment file' which can be loaded to start every run.

6. Experimental Protocol

Program the Instrument before preparing the solutions (see 5. Programming and read the instrument operator's manual for details).

The described performance of the assay can be guaranteed only when used with the described Roche Diagnostics PCR systems.

6.1. Sample Preparation

For preparation of genomic DNA use human peripheral blood (EDTA, citrate). The use of heparin blood is strongly discouraged since this anticoagulant might interfere with the PCR.

Perform nucleic acid purification using the High Pure PCR Template Preparation Kit or the MagNA Pure LC Instruments using the extraction kit appropriate to the MagNA Pure Instrument used (see 2. Additional Devices and Reagents) as described in the respective protocols.

In the depicted assays (see 7.8.1. Typical Data for Amplification) the DNA was manually extracted from 200 µl of blood using the High Pure PCR Template Preparation Kit following the manufacturer's instructions; 100 µl of elution buffer were used for the final elution of the purified DNA from the column.

6.2. Reagents Preparation

6.2.1. Preparation of the LightCycler® FastStart DNA Master

1	Keep LightCycler® FastStart Enzyme 1a cold.
2	Thaw the LightCycler® FastStart Reaction Mix 1b by warming up the tube at 30° to 35°C for 3 - 5 minutes.
3	Quickly spin tubes to collect drops.
4	The solution must be free of particles.
5	Add 60 µl of 1b to the vial 1a .
6	Mix the solution carefully with a pipette. Do not vortex! Avoid the production of bubbles.
7	Spin the tubes to collect drops.
8	Use reagent to prepare the Reaction Mix (6.3).
9	Store left over reagent at 4°C.



6.2.2. Preparation of Parameter-Specific Reagents

▶	Each PSR reagent tube is sufficient for 64 reactions.
1	Spin the premixed PSR tube at 10,000 RPM for 1 minute.
2	Check that the pellet is located at the tube's bottom.
3	To each PSR tube add 66 µl of PCR-grade Water .
4	Incubate for 20 sec at room temperature.
5	Vortex for 10 sec.
6	Spin the tubes to collect drops.

▶ Use **1 µl** of **PSR** reagent for a 10 µl PCR reaction.

6.2.3. Preparation of Positive Control

▶	HT Positive Control tube is sufficient for 40 reactions.
1	Spin the HT tube at 10,000 RPM for 1 minute.
2	Check that the blue pellet is located at the tube's bottom
3	Dissolve pellet by adding 80 µl PCR-grade Water .
4	Incubate for 20 sec at room temperature.
5	Vortex for 10 sec.
6	Spin the tubes to collect drops.

▶ Use **2 µl** of **Positive Control** for a 10 µl PCR reaction.

▶ **Positive Control** must be used in each run.

Please note: Opening the vial may cause contaminations of the work-space (aerosol).

6.2.4. Preparation of Genotyping Standards

The LightCycler® software 4.05 and later (capillary based instruments) and software 1.5 and later (LightCycler®480 instruments) can be calibrated with reference standards to perform an automated genotyping of unknown clinical samples.

▶	WT and MT Genotype Standards are sufficient for 40 reactions.
	If not used, keep the Genotyping Standards lyophilized; dispose reagents when the kit is used up or after reaching the expiration date.
1	Spin the WT and MT tubes at 10,000 RPM for 1 minute.
2	Check that the blue pellet is located at the tube's bottom.
3	Dissolve pellet by adding 80 µl PCR-grade Water .
4	Incubate for 20 sec at room temperature.
5	Vortex for 10 sec.
6	Spin the tubes to collect drops.

▶ Use **2 µl** of **WT** and **MT** Genotyping Standard for a 10 µl PCR reaction.

▶ Both **Genotyping Standards** must be used in the first run of the kit to calibrate the genotyping module.

Please note: Opening the vials may cause contaminations of the work-space (aerosol).


6.3. Preparation of the Reaction Mix

6.3.1. Preparation of 64 LightCycler® Reaction Mix

We recommend preparing 64 reactions to prevent storage of dissolved or activated reagents in varying volumes. See chapter 6.4 for storage and stability of diluted components.

For the preparation of reaction mix for less samples, please go to step 6.3.2 "Reaction mix for single reaction".

Prepare the reaction mix in the PSR reagent tube (cooled):

Components	64 reactions
To the PSR tube (red cap) already containing	66.0 µl
Add:	
H ₂ O, PCR-grade (colorless cap)	343.2 µl
Mg ²⁺ solution 25 mM (blue cap)	52.8 µl
LightCycler® FastStart DNA Master HybProbe (red cap), see 6.2.1	66.0 µl
Substitute of the "long neck cap" of the PSR tube with the red cap from FastStart	
Total Volume	528.0 µl

Tab. 5. Volumes of components for preparing 64 reaction mixtures

6.3.2. Preparation of the Single LightCycler® Reaction Mix

Prepare the reaction mix by multiplying each volume (Tab. 6) by the number of biological samples to be analyzed plus three reactions (**Negative Control**, **Positive Control**, one excess) and (optionally) two **Genotyping Standards**.

Prepare the reaction mix in a cooled vial:

Components	Single reaction
H ₂ O, PCR-grade (colorless cap)	5.2 µl
Mg ²⁺ solution 25 mM (blue cap)	0.8 µl
PSR (red cap), see 6.2.2	1.0 µl
LightCycler® FastStart DNA Master HybProbe (red cap), see 6.2.1	1.0 µl
Volume of reaction mix	8.0 µl

Tab. 6. Volumes of components for preparing single reaction mixture



**Gently pipette up and down the reaction mix.
A high percentage of experimental failures is due
to a non homogeneous reaction mix!**



6.3.3. Capillary / Well Loading Procedure

Each run must include one Negative Control (**NTC**) to demonstrate the absence of contaminations with genomic DNA or MCM6 PCR product and **Positive Control** to identify run specific melting temperatures. Regulatory agencies or local laboratory rules might require including also the two Genotyping Standards.

▶	Remember to include the controls when setting up the run.
1	Mix gently, spin down and check for the absence of air bubbles in the reaction mix vial.
2	Dispense 8 µl per capillary/well of reaction mix.
3	Mandatory: Add 2 µl of PCR-grade H₂O as Negative Control (NTC) Add 2 µl of HT Positive Control .
	Optional*: Add 2 µl of WT Genotyping Standard. Add 2 µl of MT Genotyping Standard.
4	Add 2 µl of Sample in the remaining capillaries / wells.
5	Close the capillary/plate and centrifuge. Check that no air bubbles are present.
6	Place the rotor/plate into the LightCycler® Instrument.
7	Capillary-based users only: input number of samples.
8	Start the run.
9	Input experiment's name when instructed.
10	Save sample data in the samples' window.

See section 6.5 for the Sample loading and Genotyping Standards calibration.

6.4. Storage and Stability of Diluted Components

Reaction Mix

The complete reaction mix containing Parameter-Specific Reagents (**PSR**), LightCycler® FastStart DNA Master HybProbe and MgCl₂ can be stored refrigerated at 4°C to 8°C for 30 days.

Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

Parameter Specific Reagents (PSR)

Once diluted, store PSR refrigerated at 4°C to 8°C for up to 30 days.

Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

LightCycler® FastStart DNA Master HybProbe

The combined FastStart DNA Master HybProbe master mix (1a+1b) can be stored refrigerated at 4°C to 8°C for 30 days.

Positive Control

The dissolved Positive Control is stable for 30 days when stored refrigerated at 4°C to 8°C.

Genotyping Standards

The dissolved **Genotyping Standards** are stable for 30 days when stored refrigerated at 4°C to 8°C.

6.5. Loading of Controls and Genotyping Standards

Samples described as positions 1 and 2, must be filled in each run; samples 3 and 4 are required for teaching of Genotyping Standards (only in the first run of the kit).



Genotype results are based on melting temperatures.
The use of the automated genotyping module present in the LightCycler® 2.0 and LightCycler® 480 software is optional.

Refer to LightCycler® Operator's Manual for details.

6.5.1. Capillary Based Instruments

In "Samples data - Capillary View", input Sample Name as described in the second column. Select "Analysis Type – Genotyping". Select Channel 530 and deselect all others. From the pull down menu select "Sample Type" and copy the "Genotype" description.

Po s	Sample Name	Channel	Target Name	Sample Type	Genotype
1	NTC	530	Target 1	Negative Control	
2	HT	530	Target 1	Melting Standard	MCM6 C-13910T Heterozygous
3	WT	530	Target 1	Melting Standard	MCM6 C-13910 Wildtype
4	MT	530	Target 1	Melting Standard	MCM6 -13910T Mutant

6.5.2. Roche 480 Instruments

In the “Sample Editor” window, in “Step1: Select Workflow” section, select “Melt Geno”, filter combination 465-510. Input the description of **Positive Control** and **Genotyping Standards** as follows:

Pos	Sample Name	Melt Geno Sample Type	Melt Geno Genotype
1	NTC	Negative Control	
2	HT	Melting Standard	MCM6 C-13910T Heterozygous
3	WT	Melting Standard	MCM6 C-13910 Wildtype
4	MT	Melting Standard	MCM6 -13910T Mutant

6.5.3. LightCycler® 96 Instrument

In the “Sample Editor” window input, as described below, the description of **Positive Control** and optionally **Genotyping Standards**.

Table View:

Color	Position	Sample Name	Sample Type	Dye
	A1	NTC	Unknown	FAM
	A2	HT	Unknown	FAM
	A3	WT	Unknown	FAM
	A4	MT	Unknown	FAM

Leave empty all other not described cells.

6.5.4. LightCycler® Nano Instrument

Input, as shown below, the description of **Positive Control** and optionally **Genotyping Standards** into the “Samples” window; input name and select Dye into the “Target” window:

Samples:

Color	Name	Note
	NTC	
	HT	
	WT	
	MT	

Target:

Color	Name	Dye	Reference
	channel 530	FAM	

Well as table:

Pos	#	Note	Sample	FAM	Type
A1	1		NTC	channel 530	U
A2	2		HT	channel 530	U
A3	3		WT	channel 530	U
A4	4		MT	channel 530	U

7. Data Analysis and Interpretation

7.1. Limits and Interferences

The present assay is specific for the MCM6 C-13910T DNA. No interferences are known.

7.2. Calibration

Calibration has to be performed following the procedure described in 6.5, 7.3.1, 7.3.2 and 7.3.3.

7.3. Quality Control – Acceptance Criteria

In order to perform a reliable genotyping analysis, it is essential that Negative Control **NTC** and **HT** Positive Control are included in each run.

NOTE: The test is performed at an annealing temperature of 60°C at which the probes will not bind well, yielding low or even no signals in 'quantification'. For this reason, the acceptance criteria are based only on the definition of the melting-curve patterns as described below.

7.3.1. Negative Control

NTC Negative Control (Mandatory - position 1).

Melting-curve analysis of the Negative Control must provide a negative result: no assay-specific melting peaks (see 7.6) must be detected.

In case that the **NTC** should report one or more specific peaks (compare signal with sample results to avoid that the software enlarges background noise to window size suggesting the presence of melting peaks), a contamination or a pipetting error has occurred; the session is not valid and the procedure has to be repeated. If the problem sustains, change water and/or reagents and repeat. Feel free to ask for assistance at service@tib-molbiol.de.

In case a peak is detected at an unspecific temperature (see paragraph 7.3.5 and 7.6), the software might incorrectly identify it as positive, causing automatic genotyping impossible (LightCycler® 480 software 1.5 reports : “*Sample NTC in position A1 is a negative control not in the negative group*”).

In this case - to enable the automatic genotyping – change the NTC sample from “Negative Control” to “Unknown” (see paragraph 6.5); alternatively, results must be read from the melting temperatures (see paragraph 7.7).

7.3.2. Positive Control DNA

HT Positive Control (Mandatory - position 2).

Melting-curve analysis must always show two melting peaks.

HT is mimicking **heterozygous** clinical samples.

See **7.7 Interpretation of the Results** for expected melting temperature.

7.3.3. Genotyping Standards DNA

WT Genotyping Standard (Optional - position 3).

Melting-curve analysis must always show one single melting peak.

WT is mimicking an homozygous **wild type** clinical sample.

MT Genotyping Standard (Optional – position 4).

Melting-curve analysis must always show one single melting peak.

MT is mimicking an homozygous **mutant** clinical sample.

See **7.7 Interpretation of the Results** for expected melting temperature.

7.3.4. Samples

The result of the present assay must show one or two melting peaks.

No more than two peaks per sample are expected.

The melting peak profiles must be conformable to the acceptance criteria described in the present chapter and in **7.7 Interpretation of results**.



Before repeating a run consider common errors; check in particular the amplification profile, correct master-mix and MgCl₂ concentration used, and keep in mind that also inadequate storage of reagents may cause a failure of the device.

7.3.5. Abnormal Melting Curves

Unexpected melting curve might be due to an incorrect sample preparation, to a defect in the product or to a variant under the probe binding region. The whole procedure has to be repeated (sample preparation, amplification and detection). If an abnormal melting curve persists, another method must be used for identification of the sequence. Submit the PCR fragment for DNA sequencing to confirm the sequence or identify any unknown mutations.

Report deviations to service@tib-molbiol.de.

Feel free to send deviant melting samples to TIB Molbiol, GmbH, Berlin laboratories to confirm the obtained results and/or identify other mutations by DNA sequencing. Example of known variants are depicted in paragraph 7.8.2 Rare Variants.

7.4. Saving External Genotyping Standards



(Not applicable for LC1.x software versions below 4.0, LightCycler[®]96 and for LightCycler[®] Nano Instruments)

After the genotyping analysis, if samples 1 to 4 comply with the acceptance criteria (see paragraph 7.3), save the Genotyping Standards as follows and use External Standard in all successive runs.

7.4.1. Capillary Based Instruments

In the Melting Curve analysis - Genotyping window open the “Standard (Int)” menu and select “Save standards as External”.

7.4.2. Roche 480 Instruments

In the Melt Curve Genotyping analysis window open the “Standards (In-run)” menu and select “Save as ext.”

7.5. Reading the Results

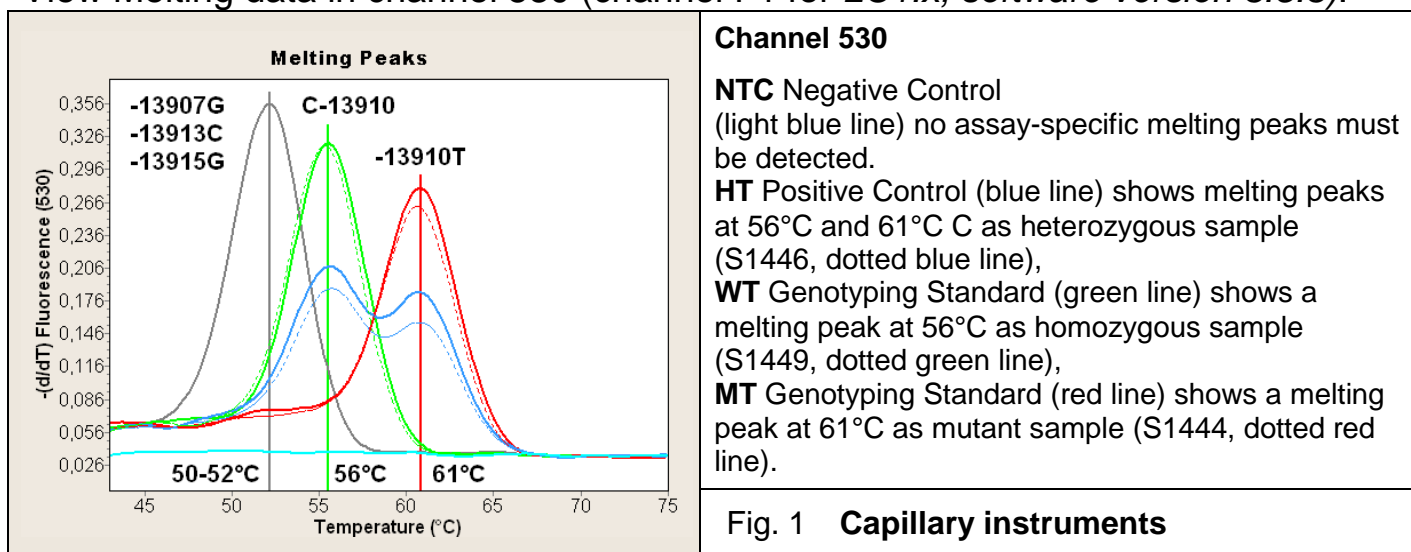
Melting peaks discriminate between genotypes: heterozygous, wild type and mutant.

Use of the genotyping module present in the LightCycler® 2.0 and LightCycler® 480 software is optional; in case of automatic genotype module failure (score <0.6 or res<0.4), switch to manual identification of melting curve (T_m calling) and compare results with table in chapter 7.7. **Interpretation of the Results.**



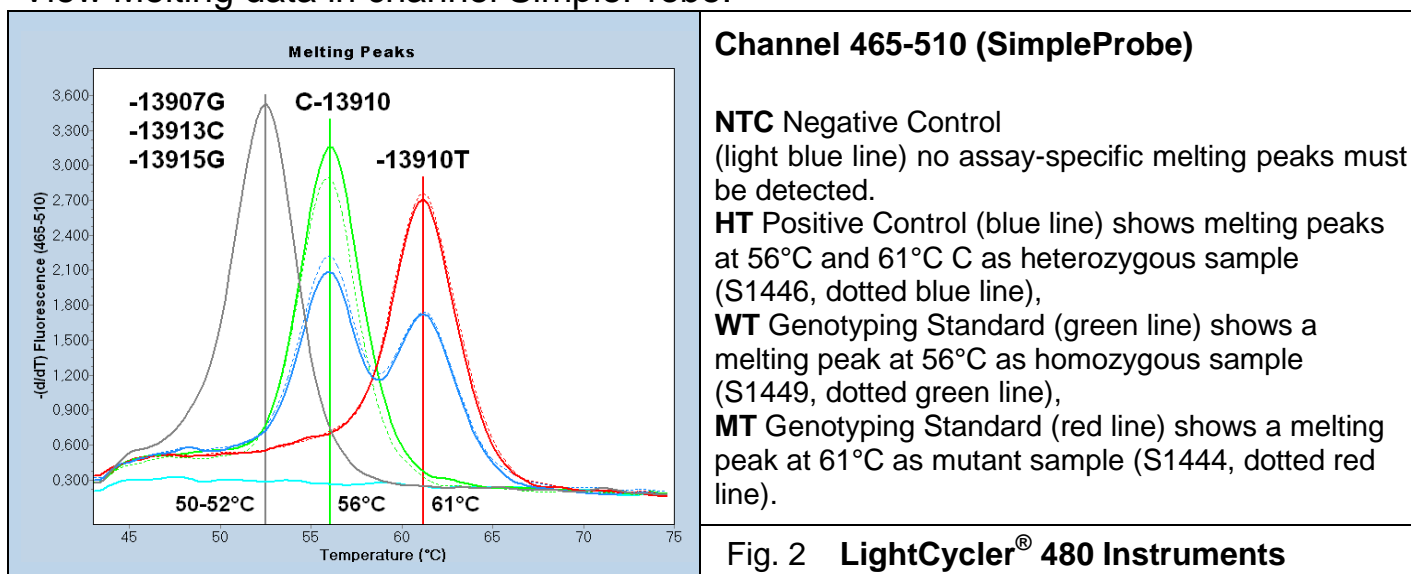
7.5.1. Melting Analysis: Capillary Based Instruments

View Melting data in channel 530 (channel F1 for LC1.x, software version 3.5.3).



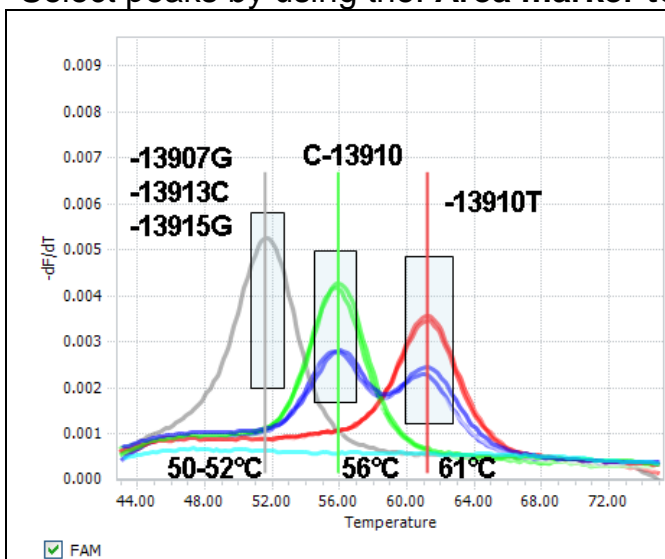
7.5.2. Melting Analysis: Roche 480 Instruments

View Melting data in channel SimpleProbe.



7.5.3. Melting Analysis: LightCycler® 96 Instrument

Add Analysis: **Tm Calling**
 View data in: **Melting peak**
 Select peaks by using the: **Area marker tool**



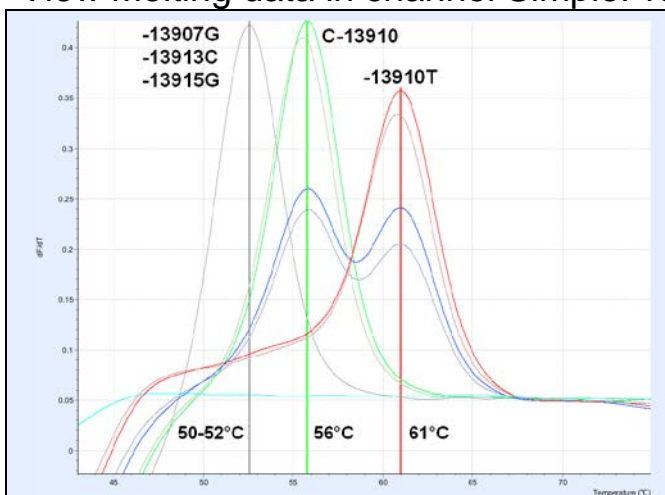
Channel FAM

NTC Negative Control (light blue line) no assay-specific melting peaks must be detected.
HT Positive Control (blue line) shows melting peaks at 56°C and 61°C C as heterozygous sample (S1446, dotted blue line),
WT Genotyping Standard (green line) shows a melting peak at 56°C as homozygous sample (S1449, dotted green line),
MT Genotyping Standard (red line) shows a melting peak at 61°C as mutant sample (S1444, dotted red line).

Fig. 3 LightCycler® 96 Instrument

7.5.4. Melting Analysis: LightCycler® Nano Instrument

View Melting data in channel SimpleProbe.



Channel 530 (FAM)

NTC Negative Control (light blue line) no assay-specific melting peaks must be detected.
HT Positive Control (blue line) shows melting peaks at 56°C and 61°C C as heterozygous sample (S1446, dotted blue line),
WT Genotyping Standard (green line) shows a melting peak at 56°C as homozygous sample (S1449, dotted green line),
MT Genotyping Standard (red line) shows a melting peak at 61°C as mutant sample (S1444, dotted red line).

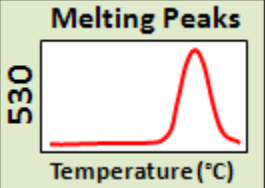
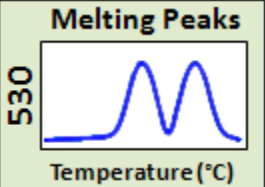
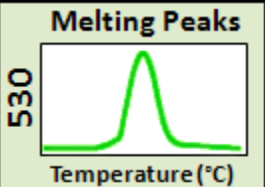
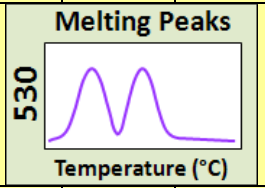
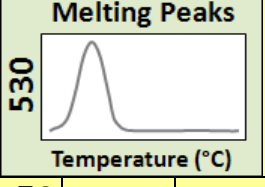
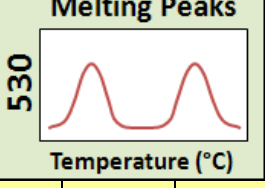
Fig. 4 LightCycler® Nano Instruments

7.6. Overview Expected Melting Temperatures

Genotype:	heterozygote - 13910 C/T - 13907 C/G or -13913 T/C or -13915 T/G	homozygote -13910 C/C -13907 G/G or -13913 C/C or -13915 G/G	heterozygote -13910 C/C -13907 C/G or -13913 T/C or -13915 T/G	wild type -13910 C/C -13907 C/C -13913 T/T -13915 T/T	heterozygote -13910 C/T -13907 C/C -13913 T/T -13915 T/T	homozygote -13910 T/T - 13907 C/C -13913 T/T -13915 T/T
Melting number peaks	2	1	2	1	2	1
Melting temperature of peaks	50-52°C 61°	50-52°C	50-52°C 56°C	56°C	56°C 61°C	61°C
Temperature difference between peaks	11°C	---	2-6°C	---	5°C	---
Phenotype	African and Scand. type tolerant	African type probably tolerant	Probably Lactose tolerant	Most likely Lactose intolerant	Scand. type Lactose tolerant	Scand. type Lactose tolerant

Tab. 7. Typical analysis results

7.7. Interpretation of the Results

MCM6 C-13910T Channel 530 Melting peak(s)			Tab. 8. Typical analysis results	
Others	C-13910	T-13910	MCM6 Genotypes	Metabolizers/Phenotype
			Scandinavian Type Mutant Homozygote MCM6 -13910T/T	Lactose Tolerant
-		60-61		
			Scandinavian Type Heterozygote MCM6 -13910C/T	Lactose Tolerant
-	55-56	60-61		
			Wild Type MCM6 -13910C/C	Most likely Lactose intolerant (other mutations not tested here might impart lactose tolerance)
-	55-56	-		
			African Type Heterozygote MCM6 -13910 C/C -13907C/G -13913T/C -13915T/G	Probably Lactose Tolerant (see Medical Background)
50-52	55-56	-		
			African Type Mutant Homozygote MCM6 -13910 C/C -13907G/G -13913C/C -13915G/G	Probably Lactose Tolerant (see Medical Background)
50-52		-		
			Compound Heterozygote MCM6 -13910 C/T -13907C/G -13913T/C -13915T/G	Lactose Tolerant
50-52	-	60-61		



Allowed variations of the melting temperatures

±0.5°C	among samples of the same genotype
±1.5°C	between genotyping standard and biological samples
±1.5°C	of ΔT among the melting peaks of heterozygous samples
±1.5°C	among melting peaks with the same genotype between runs
±5.0°C	between temperatures reported above and values obtained by the local instruments. This variation is instrument dependent: always refer to the temperature obtained with the HT Positive Control included in the run.

7.8. Additional information

7.8.1. Typical Data for Amplification

The amplification curves do not contain any analytical information (see section 7.3 Quality Control – Acceptance Criteria), but, nevertheless, an example from LightCycler® 2.0 is depicted below (Fig. 5).

View data for amplification as follows:

LC 2.0 Instrument (or LC1.x with software versions 4.1):

View amplification in channel 530, “Absolute Quantification” analysis mode.

LC 480 Instruments:

View amplification data in “Abs Quant/2nd Derivative Max” analysis mode.

For use in LightCycler® 480 Instrument select channel 483-533.

For use in LightCycler® 480 II Instrument select channel 465-510.

For use in in cobas z 480 Analyzer select channel 465-510.

LC 96 Instrument:

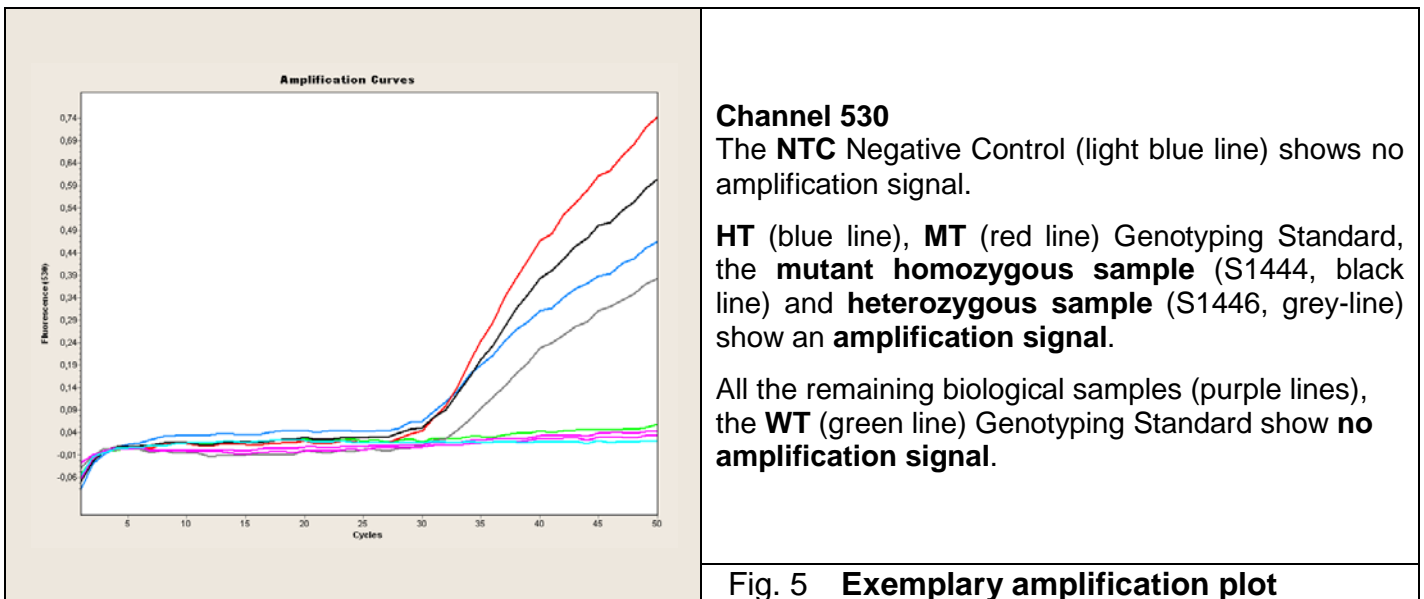
View amplification in “Abs Quant” analysis mode.

LC Nano Instrument:

View amplification in “Automatic Quantification” mode.

LC1.x, software versions 3.5 :

View amplification in fluorescence channel F1 “Quantification – Second Derivative Maximum” mode.



7.8.2. Rare Variants

Sequences used in this device are designed to avoid interference with other gene variants; new variants will usually generate a different T_m peak than WT or MT. To demonstrate the ability to discriminate different genotypes, synthetic targets are used to mimick all variants reported (GeneBank 2015/01). The absolute T_m values obtained with synthetic targets might differ from those resulting from biological samples, but the **relative ΔT_m is constant**.

The present kit is not intended to identify variants other than specified in the section **1.2 Intended Use**. Another method must be used for the identification of sequences presenting abnormal melting peaks (see 7.3.5 and 7.7).

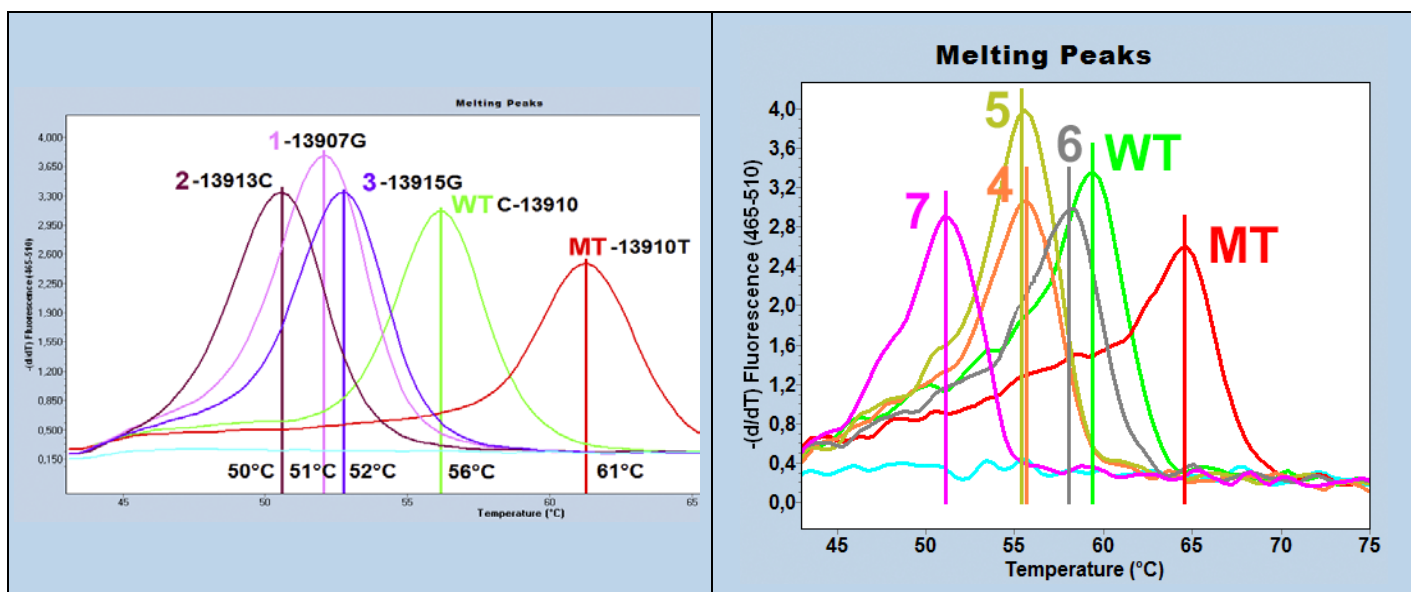


Fig. 6 Melting data of African types

Fig. 7 Melting data of rare variants

#	T_m	rs number	Variant	HGVS	MAF
WT	56°C	wild type		- Putative Lactose Intolerant -	
MT	61°C	rs4988235	-13910 C>T	NM_005915.5:c1917+326C>T	A=0.1613/808
1	51°C	rs41525747	-13907 C>G	NM_005915.5:c1917+329C>G	NA
2	50°C	rs41456145	-13913 T>C	NM_005915.5:c1917+323TC	G=0.0002/1
3	52°C	rs41380347	-13915 T>G	NM_005915.5:c1917+321T>G	C=0.0006/3
4	55°C	rs185707784	-13916 A>G	NM_005915.5:c1917+320A>G	C=0.0002/1
5	55°C	rs4988236	-13908 C>T	NM_005915.5:c1917+328C>T	A=0.0008/4
6	58°C	rs768790493	-13909 C>A	NM_005915.5:c.1917+327C>A	T=0.0002/7
7	51°C	rs773131166	-13914 G>A	NM_005915.5:c.1917+322G>A	T=0.0005/15

MAF = Minor Allele Count (frequency of the variant); **NA**= not available

Figure 6 curves 1-3 are from African origin (lactose tolerant) variants -13907G, -13913C, and -13915G with T_m values too close to discriminate between them. Be aware that the LightCycler® Genotyping software module will call samples carrying these mutations as 'Unknown'. Standards for the genotypes -13907G, -13913C and -13915G can be ordered under **Cat.-No. 40-0307-00**.

The gene region analyzed with this test is known to be variable. Other variants will show most likely peaks with a different T_m ; Fig. 7 shows other known variants. Please report any results with deviating T_m values to service@tib-molbiol.de.

8. Troubleshooting

Instrument specific codes	Capillary based instruments	LightCycler® 480 instruments
	LightCycler® Nano	LightCycler® 96 instrument
Event	Possible Reason	Solution
No sample detected	No centrifugation	Centrifuge capillary
All negative PCRs	Incorrect selection of detection channel	Set correct channel before analyzing
	Incorrect amplification protocol	Check instrument program
Inconsistent baseline among various samples	Incorrect pipetting	Ensure homogeneity of mix quantity in each sample
	Non homogenous reaction mix	Pipette reaction mix up and down 10 x with a clean 200µl tip before distribution in reaction vessel
	Multiwell plate badly sealed	Ensure that multiwell plate is properly sealed
Baseline "Saw teeth like"	Bubble in the well	Centrifuge plate before run
	Bubble in the well	Centrifuge plate before run
	Incorrect positioning of capillary in the carousel	Firmly press capillary in the carousel
No signal in the Positive Control	Error while setting the instrument	Check the position settings of the Positive Control
	Incorrect PSR / MgCl ₂ concentration	Repeat assay
	Positive Control or standard degradation	Use a new aliquot of Positive Control or standard
Positive signal in NTC Negative Control	Error while setting the instrument	Check the position settings of the Negative Control
	Dispensing error	Comply with the work sheet when dispensing samples, Negative Controls, Positive Controls and standards
	Dispensing error	Always change tips among samples
	Dispensing error	Avoid spilling the contents of the sample test tube
	Contamination of the PCR- grade water.	Use a new aliquot of PCR- grade water
	Contamination of the reaction mix	Use new aliquots of reagents to prepare the reaction mix
	Contamination of the extraction/preparation area for amplification reactions	Clean surfaces and instruments with aqueous detergents, wash lab coats, replace test tubes and tips in use
	Contamination of the extraction/preparation area for amplification reactions	Add LightCycler® Uracil-DNA Glycosylase (Cat.-No.03 539 806 001) to the reaction mix according to instructions
No signal in samples	Low DNA amount	Check DNA concentration
	Sample inhibition	Dilute sample and repeat PCR, or repeat extraction and PCR, or add Positive Control and repeat
Melting curve outside the expected temperature range	With peaks TM concordant with Positive Control: Incorrect reagent concentration	Manually assign results accordingly to Positive Control
	With peaks TM discordant with Positive Control: Possible extraction inhibitor	Repeat assay diluting the DNA 1:3
	With peaks TM discordant with Positive Control: Possible different mutation	Repeat assay by sequencing and report unexpected variant to service@tib-molbiol.de

9. References

- 1) Campbell AK, Waud JP, Matthews SB
The molecular basis of lactose intolerance.
2005; 88(Pt 3):157-202
- 2) Olds LC, Sibley E.
Lactase persistence DNA variant enhances lactase promoter activity in vitro: functional role as a cis regulatory element.
Hum Mol Genet 2003; 12: 2333-2340.
- 3) Troelsen JT, Olsen J, Moller J, Sjostrom H.
An upstream polymorphism associated with lactase persistence has increased enhancer activity.
Gastroenterology 2003; 125: 1686-1694.
- 4) Bulhões AC, Goldani HA, Oliveira FS, Matte US, Mazzuca RB, Silveira TR.
Correlation between lactose absorption and the C/T-13910 and G/A-22018 mutations of the lactase-phlorizin hydrolase (LCT) gene in adult-type hypolactasia.
Braz. J. Med. Biol. Res. 2007; 40(11): 1441-6.
- 5) Enattah, N. S., Sahi, T., Savilahti, E., Terwilliger, J. D., Peltonen, L., Jarvela, I
Identification of a variant associated with adult-type hypolactasia.
Nature Genet. 30: 233-237, 2002.
- 6) Sarah A Tishkoff et al.
Convergent adaptation of human lactase persistence in Africa and Europe
Nature Genetics 2007; 39: 31-40.
- 7) Gerd Bodlaj et al.
Genotyping of the Lactase-Phlorizin Hydrolase C13910 Polymorphism by LightCycler PCR and Implications for the Diagnosis of Lactose Intolerance.
Clinical Chemistry 2006; 52(1): 148-151.

Classification / Reference

Reference	Classification
EDMA	16 01 04 90
CPV	33694000-1
EAN	4260159332179
Roche SAP No.	06896391001

Notice to Purchaser – Patents and Trademarks

The purchase of the present product grants the right to use it in order to perform the amplification and detection of nucleic acid sequences for in-vitro diagnostic purpose on human-origin samples. No other kind of license is transferred except the right to use the present product derived from its purchase.

Other than expressly stated licenses, TIB MOLBIOL makes no warranty that this kit and/or its use(s) do not infringe the rights of third-parties.

LightCycler[®], MagNA Pure[®] and High Pure[®] are trademarks owned by Roche Diagnostics.

ABI 3730xl Genetic Analyzer and Sequencing Analysis are products registered by Applied Biosystems.

LightMix[®] is a trademark owned by TIB MOLBIOL. SimpleProbe[®], hybridization probes and LightMix[®] Kits are produced under license from Roche.

FastStart Enzyme

FastStart DNA Master HybProbe is included in the package for TIB MOLBIOL customers in Central Europe only.

When the present kit is distributed through Roche Diagnostics or their local distributors,

FastStart DNA Master HybProbe is supplied as a separate product:

Roche Diagnostics Cat.-No. 03 003 248 001 kit for 96 reactions

Roche Diagnostics Cat.-No. 12 239 272 001 kit for 480 reactions

Material Safety Data

According to OSHA 29CFR1910.1200, Commonwealth of Australia [NOHSC:1005, 1008 (1999)] and the European Union Directives 67/548/EC and 1999/45/EC any products which not contain more than 1% of a component classified as hazardous or classified as carcinogenic do not require a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

Product is not hazardous, not toxic, not IATA-restricted. Product is not from human, animal or plant origin. Product contains synthetic oligonucleotide primers and probes.

Version History

Notes in red mark events that require to change laboratory procedures

Notes in blue mark improvements and changes in composition

Version	Event	Date
V120504	Release version	04-05-2012
V121024	LightCycler [®] 96 Instrument included. Reaction volume setting added for LightCycler [®] 480 Instruments (sec 5.3). Detailed specification for storage of PSR (section 6.4) Instructions in case of automated genotyping module failure (7.3.1).	24-10-2012
V130704	MagNa Pure 96 and MagNa Pure Compact included. Instructions for automated genotyping module failure (7.5.2)	04-07-2013
V150101	EDMA number revised, section 7.8 added. LC96 settings (Section 5.4)	11-12-2013
V160101	Editorial changes in particular in sections 7.7 and 7.8. HGVS codes and description of rare variants have been included (7.8.2). Storage (1.1, 1.4)	01-01-2016
V170303	Rare variants data added (7.8.2)	14-03-2018

Produced by:

TIB MOLBIOL Syntheselabor GmbH
Eresburgstrasse 22-23
12103 Berlin, Germany
www.tib-molbiol.com

