

# Methods for qPCR Analysis

**Renée Horner**

Queen of qPCR

Ambion, Inc.

[rhorer@ambion.com](mailto:rhorer@ambion.com)

**Date:** Wed, 23 Apr 2003

**From:** "Dr Stephen A Bustin"

**To:** "Renee Horner"

**Subject:** Re: UK NA quantification meeting

Fab. Absolute vs relative is a great idea, although you must bear in mind that as conference organiser if I do not agree with any speaker's opinion they will be bundled off to the Tower of London.

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# Methods of Analysis

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- Absolute quantitation
- Relative quantitation
- Comparative quantitation

# Why absolute quantitation?

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- Gives a measure of copy number
- Viral load determination
- FDA filing
- Inter-lab comparisons

# Why is absolute quantitation not currently feasible?

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- There is no reliable method for preparing, quantitating and storing RNA standards
- No NIST traceable standards

# Next Best Alternatives?

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- Synthetic templates known to come up at a certain Ct value-  
“semi quantitative PCR”

# Why relative quantitation?

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- Does not require that you know the copy numbers for the standard curve
- Can be used to determine fold increases and decreases in gene expression
- There is no need to “over optimize” the efficiencies

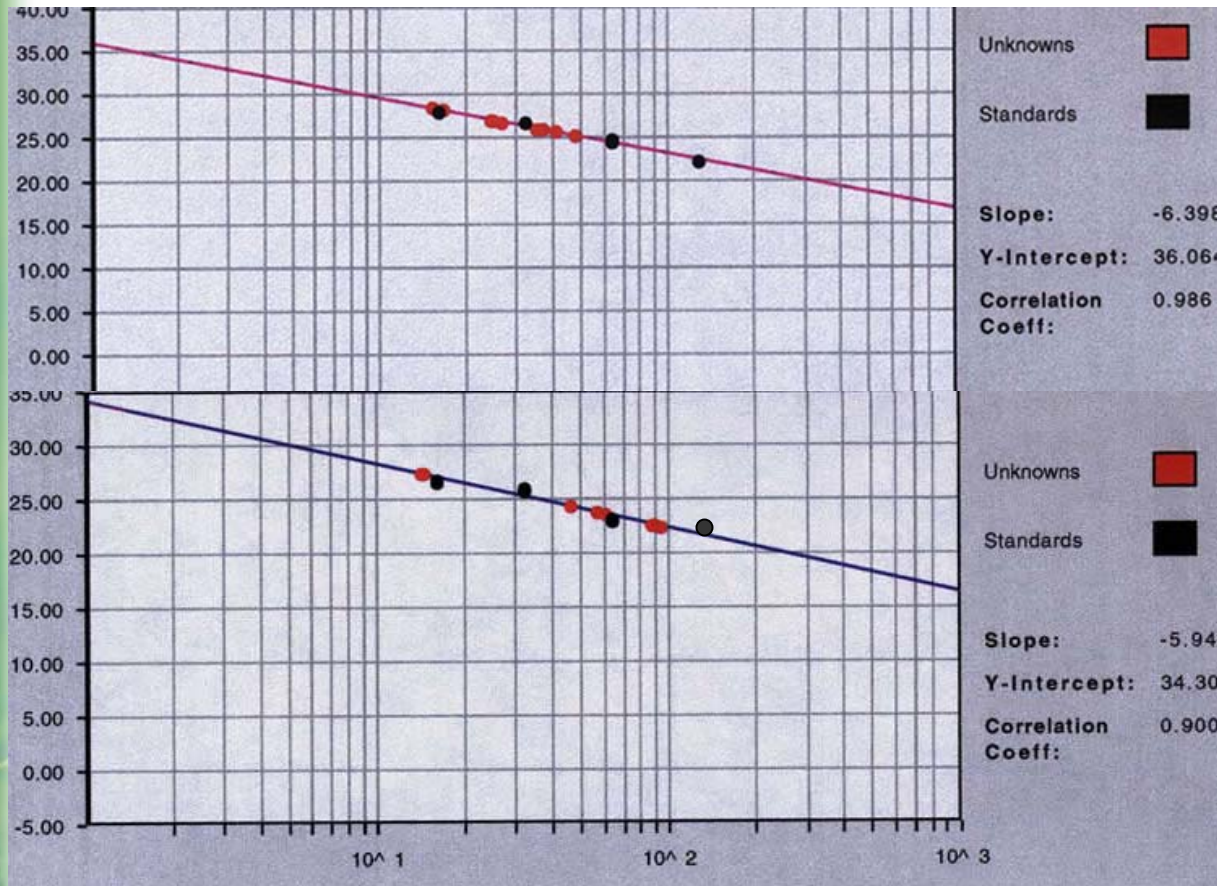
# What is needed for relative quantitation?

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- Any sample that can be used as a comparison for other samples-  
“calibrator”
- A serial dilution of the calibrator to give a standard curve in terms of  
1x, 2x, 10x, etc



# Relative qPCR Data



- GOI
- E= 43%

- Normalizer
- E= 68%

# qPCR Gene Expression Analysis

Sample	GOI	Norm	GOI/Norm	Treated/Untreated
Untreated 1	25.01	45.99	0.54	1.00
Treated 1	16.05	14.26	1.13	2.07
Untreated 2	35.40	89.10	0.40	1.00
Treated 2	42.75	57.72	0.74	1.86

- In both animals, the GOI is expressed twice as much as in the treated areas as the untreated areas. This data verifies the array data.

# Why comparative quantitation?

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- Mathematical determination of relative quantities
- No standard curve needed
- Higher throughput
- Best used when particular ratios are expected or are verifying a “trend”

# What is needed for comparative quantitation?

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- Calibrator sample used as a 1x standard
- Samples that are prepared identically
- Ideally, if normalizing the results, your GOI and the normalizer will have the same efficiency

# Comparative Quantitation

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$$Ct_{GOI} - Ct_{norm} = \Delta Ct$$

$$\Delta Ct_{Sample} - \Delta Ct_{Calibrator} = \Delta\Delta Ct$$

$$\text{Relative quantity} = 2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$$

# Genotyping

## Experimental Rationale

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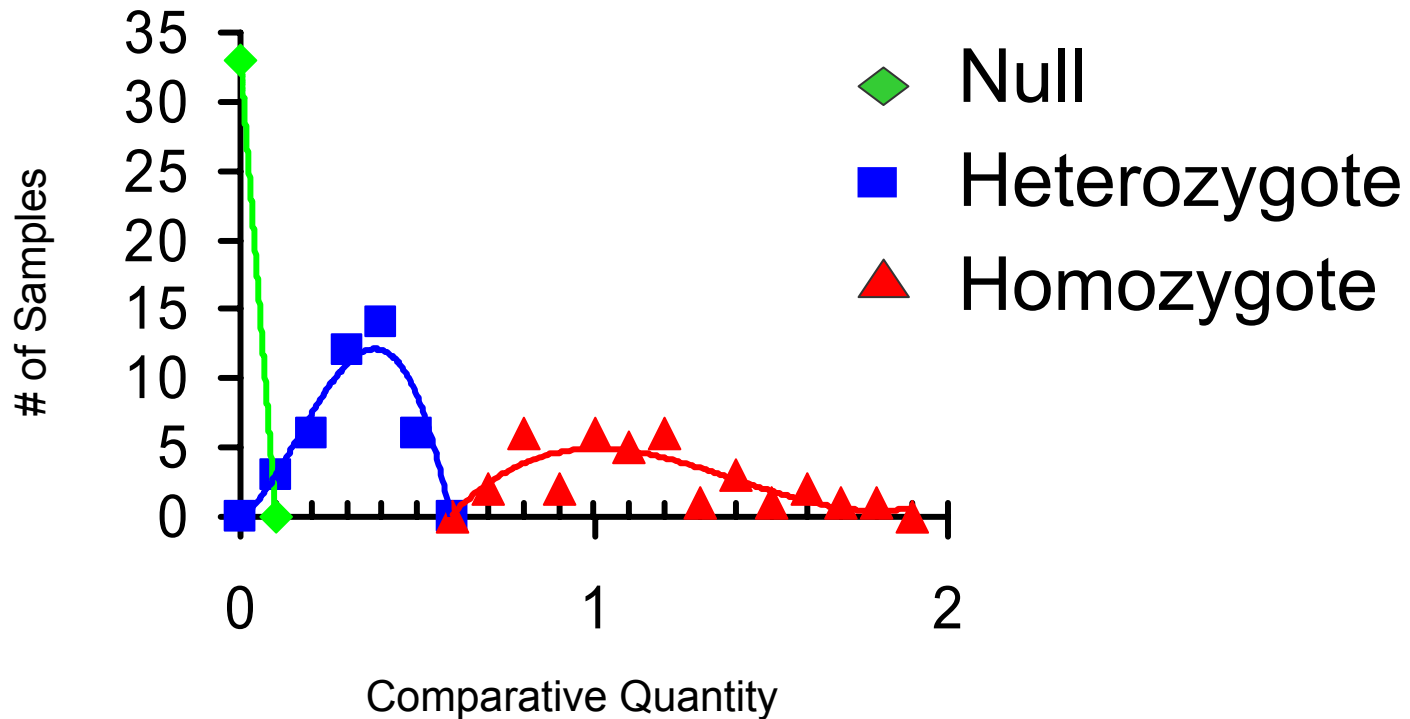
Sample Type	Genome Equivalents GOI	Genome Equivalents norm	Normalized Equivalents
Homozygous	2	2	1.0
Heterozygous	1	2	0.5
Null	0	2	0.0

# qPCR Genotype Analysis

Well	Dye	Replicate	Ct	
E1	FAM	b	22.26	} wt Calibrator
F1	FAM	b	22.29	
E1	HEX	b	26.05	
F1	HEX	b	26.03	
A3	FAM	c	40	} Sample MC305
A4	FAM	c	40	
A3	HEX	c	24.84	
A4	HEX	c	24.17	
A7	FAM	s	19.52	} Sample AS103
A8	FAM	s	19.1	
A7	HEX	s	23.92	
A8	HEX	s	22.33	
H11	FAM	zp	40	} Sample TH600
H12	FAM	zp	40	
H11	HEX	zp	24.88	
H12	HEX	zp	26.04	

	<u><math>\Delta</math>Ct</u>	<u><math>\Delta\Delta</math>Ct</u>	<u><math>2^{-\Delta\Delta</math>Ct</u>	<u>Genotype</u>
wt Calibrator	-3.77	0.00	1.0	wt
Sample AS103	-3.82	-0.05	1.0	hm
Sample TH600	-2.33	1.44	0.4	ht
Sample MC305	15.50	19.26	0.0	null

# Distribution of Genotype Results





# Comparative quantitation

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$$\mathbf{Ct_{Sample} - Ct_{Calibrator} = \Delta Ct}$$

$$\mathbf{Relative\ quantity = 2^{-\Delta Ct}}$$

# Gene Expression Results

	Ave Ct	dct	2 <sup>-dct</sup>	1.8 <sup>-dct</sup>
<b>WT</b>	26.87	0	1.00	1.00
<b>TG 1</b>	28.45	1.58	0.33	0.40
<b>TG 2</b>	29.32	2.45	0.18	0.24
<b>TG 3</b>	27.25	0.38	0.77	0.80
<b>TG 4</b>	28.36	1.49	0.36	0.42

The expression of Gene X is repressed in the transgenic mouse lines relative to wild type mice

**From:** "Rudy Spangler"

**To:** "Renee Horner"

**Subject:** \_ comparative measures

**Date:** Wed, 21 May 2003

Renee

attached is a slide that i use to describe how i analyze data the example has only 4 samples so it will fit on a slide, 2 controls and 2 experimentals the geometric Ct values are transformed to arithmetic emissions values by  $1/2^{CT}$  this number for me is multiplied by  $10^7$  ... because then actin (Ct about 16) is equal to 100 then i transform the emission values to logs for logs, ratios are created by subtracting rather than division every value is transformed to a ratio with respect to the average of the 4 samples this removes the differences in the absolute emission from gene to gene the averages of the ratios for all the genes in each sample are determined and used as a "normalizer" alternatively, the averages of the ratios of selected genes can be used as a normalizer

rudy

- the geometric Ct values are transformed to arithmetic emissions values by  $1/2^{CT}$  multiplied by  $10^7$
- transform the emission values to logs for logs, ratios are created by subtracting rather than division
- every value is transformed to a ratio with respect to the average
- the averages of the ratios for all the genes in each sample are determined and used as a "normalizer"
- alternatively, the averages of the ratios of selected genes can be used as a normalizer

	g01	g02	g03	g04	g05	g06	
C1	<b>Emission = <math>2^{-Ct} \times 10^7</math></b>						
C2							
S1							
S2							
	g01	g02	g03	g04	g05	g06	
C1	<b>Log of Emission Value</b>						
C2							
S1							
S2							
	<b>Avg g01</b>	<b>Avg g02</b>	<b>Avg g03</b>	<b>Avg g04</b>	<b>Avg g05</b>	<b>Avg g06</b>	
	g01	g02	g03	g04	g05	g06	
C1	<b>Log of Emission Value - gene Avg</b>						<b>Avg C1</b>
C2							<b>Avg C2</b>
S1							<b>Avg S1</b>
S2							<b>Avg S2</b>
							<b>Grand Avg</b>
	g01	g02	g03	g04	g05	g06	
C1	<b>(Log of Emission Value - gene Avg) - Sample Avg - Grand Avg</b>						
C2							
S1							
S2							

# Conclusions

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- **Absolute quantitation**

- Standard curve
- Standards must be accurately quantitated
- Best used for viral load determination

- **Relative quantitation**

- Standard curve
- Standards are serial dilutions of a calibrator template
- Best used for gene expression studies

- **Comparative quantitation**

- Mathematical determination
- Calibrator sample used as a 1x standard
- Best used when particular ratios are expected or to verify trends

# Acknowledgements

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- Rudy Spangler, Rockefeller University
- Greg Shipley, University of Texas Medical School
- Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
- Transgenic/Gene Targeting Facility, Dana Farber
- Trish Hoener, Ambion Inc.
- qpcrlistserver Yahoo group