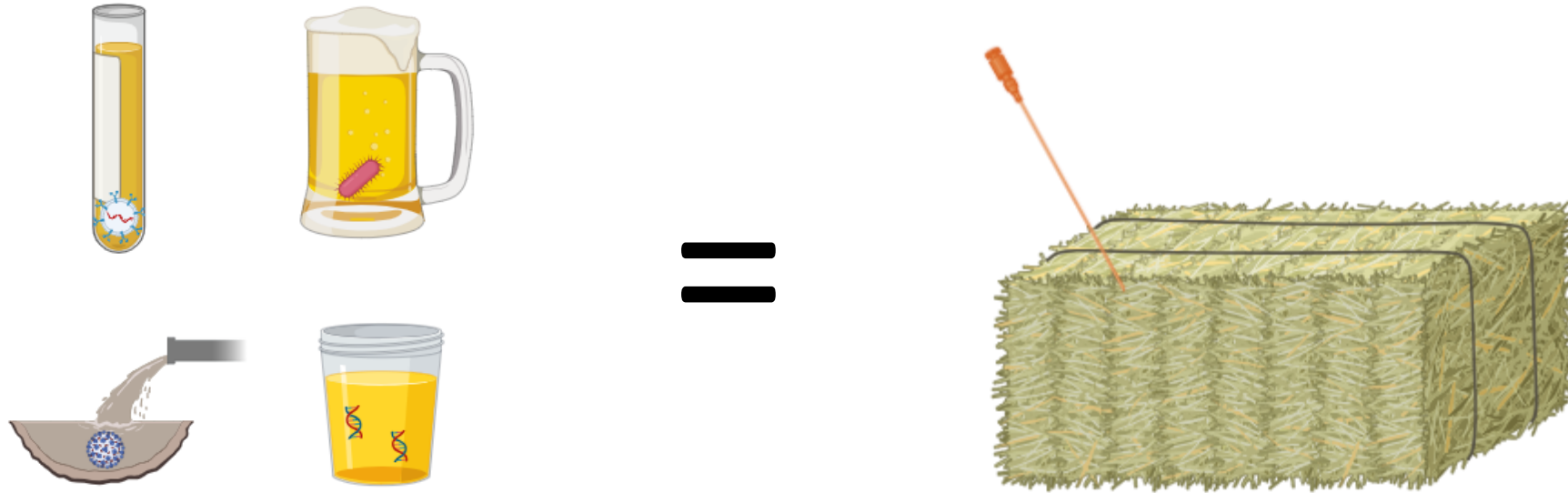


Enrichment of Biomolecules

Dr. Sandra Tückmantel

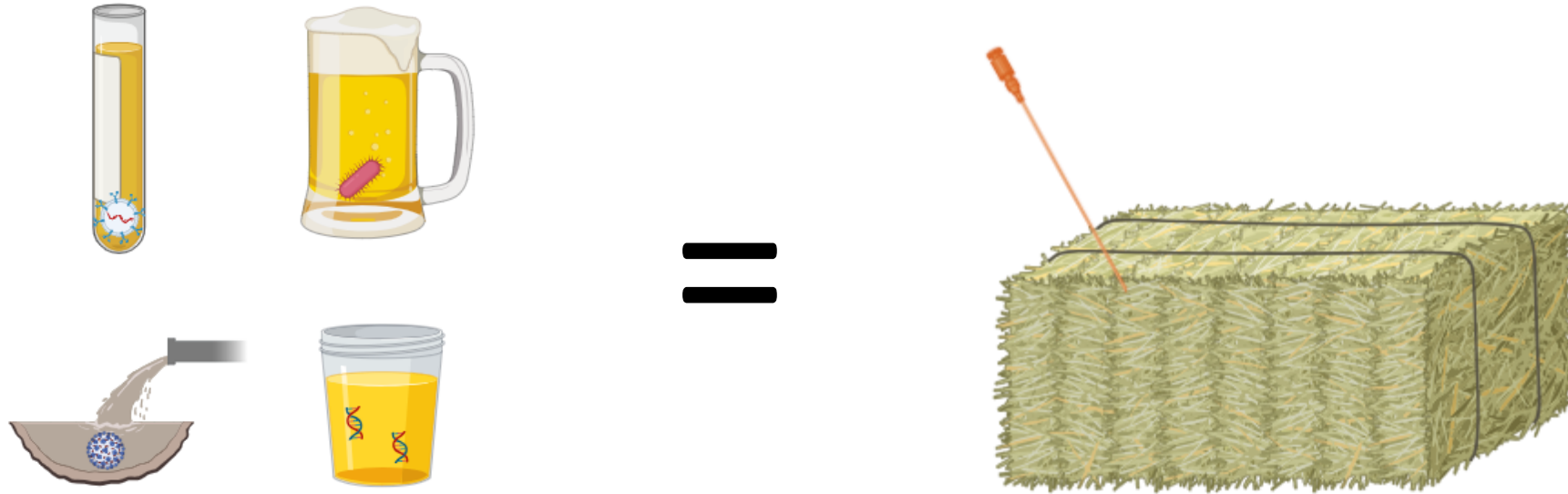


Why target enrichment ?



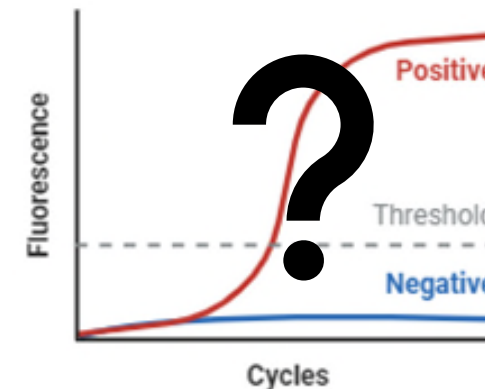
large sample volume + few target molecules = needle in the haystack

Why target enrichment ?

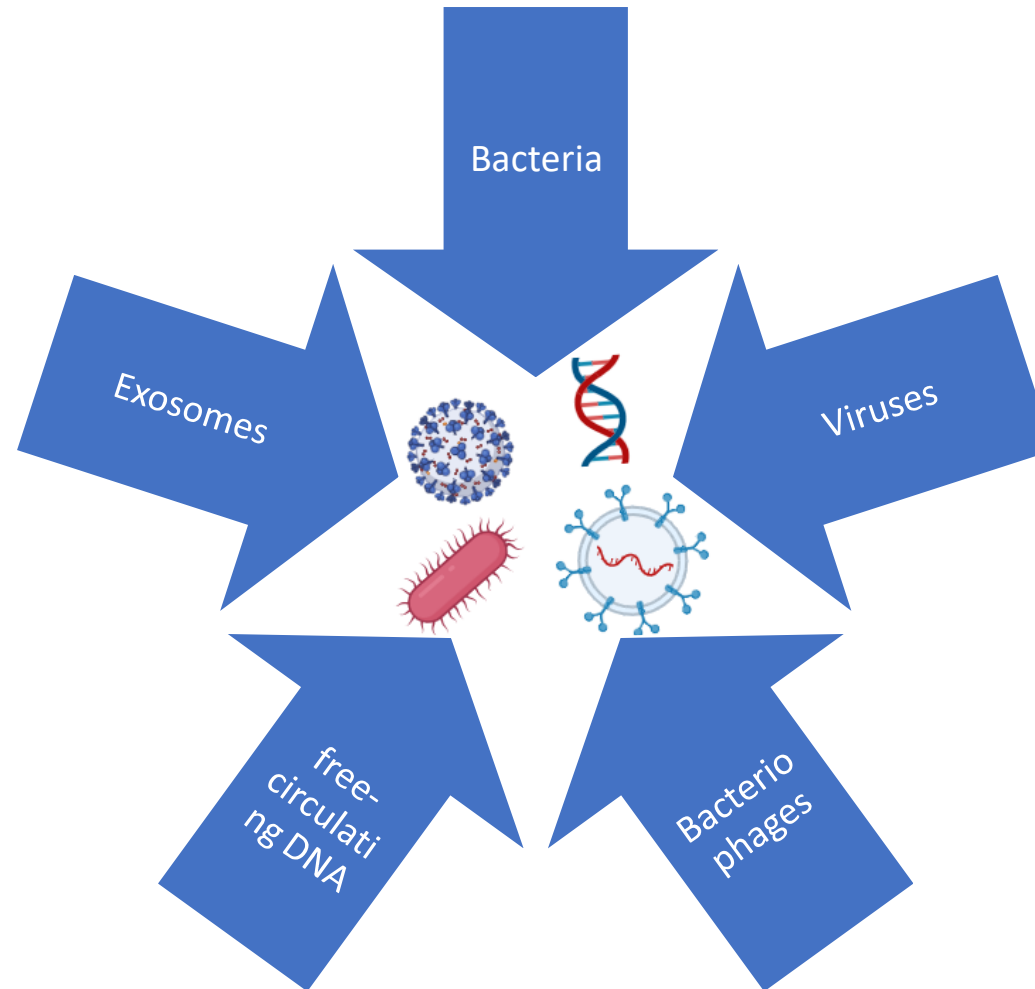


large sample volume + few target molecules = needle in the haystack

direct DNA/RNA extraction + PCR often not possible!



What are the targets of interest ?



What is the challenge?

Target enrichment necessary, but sometimes challenging!

What is the challenge?

Target enrichment necessary, but sometimes challenging!

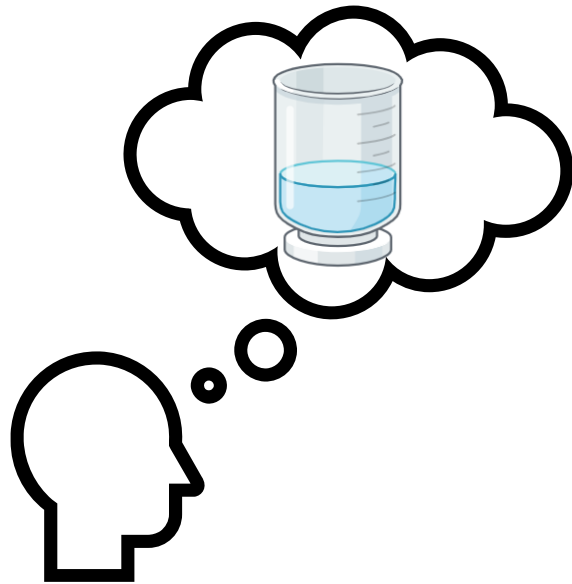


Centrifugation?

- good for bacteria, but ultra-centrifugation necessary for viruses, cell-free DNA, exosomes...
- difficult for high sample volumes

What is the challenge?

Target enrichment necessary, but sometimes challenging!

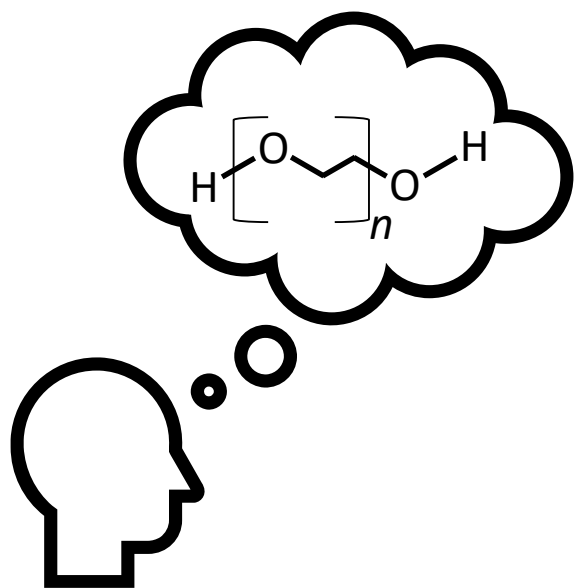


Filtration?

- risk of filter clogging
- sample loss if pore size too large

What is the challenge?

Target enrichment necessary, but sometimes challenging!



PEG Precipitation?

- time-consuming
- labor-intensive

Our Solution:

Two new technologies for enrichment of biomolecules for sample pre-treatment of aqueous liquids (water, beverages, body fluids).

PME -

Polymer
Mediated
Enrichment

TCT –

Target
Concentration
Technology

General principle of PME



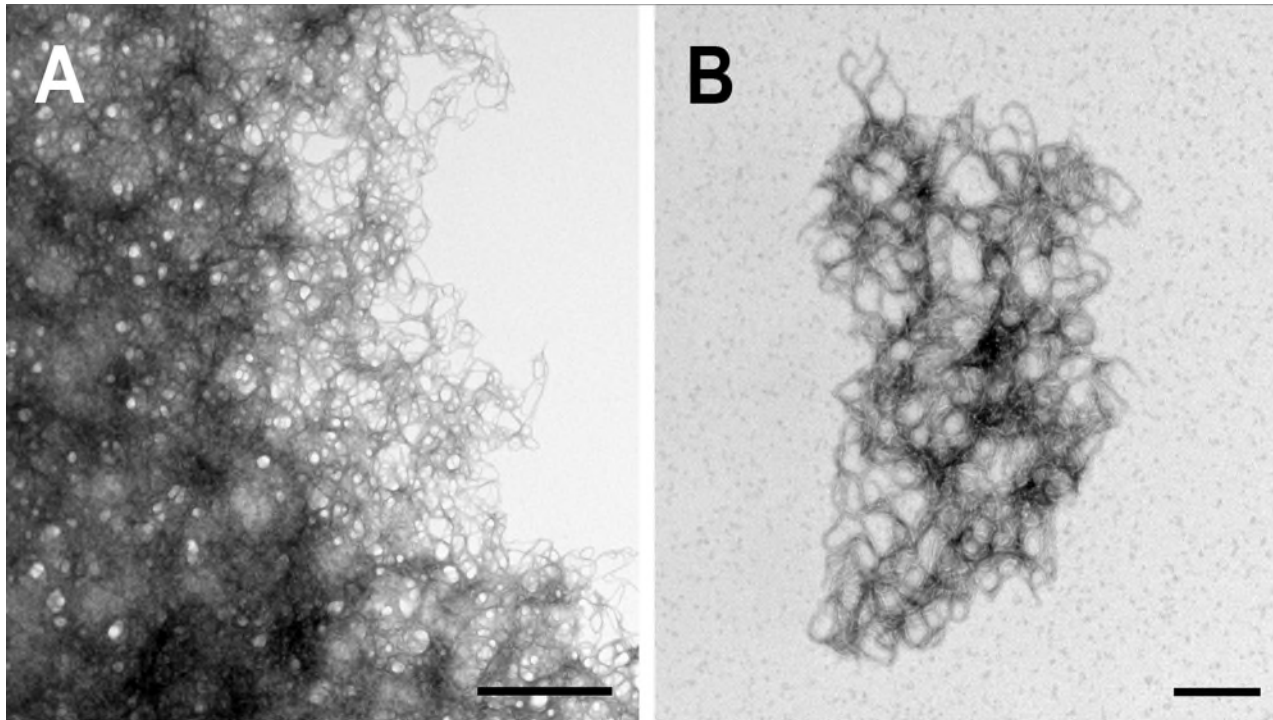
Sample + Reagent 1 and 2 –
formation of
biomolecule/polymer-complex



Centrifugation of
biomolecule/polymer-complex

Dissolving of biomolecule/polymer-complex
(e.g. in lysis buffer for DNA isolation)

Polymer Mediated Enrichment (PME) – Enrichment of virus particle

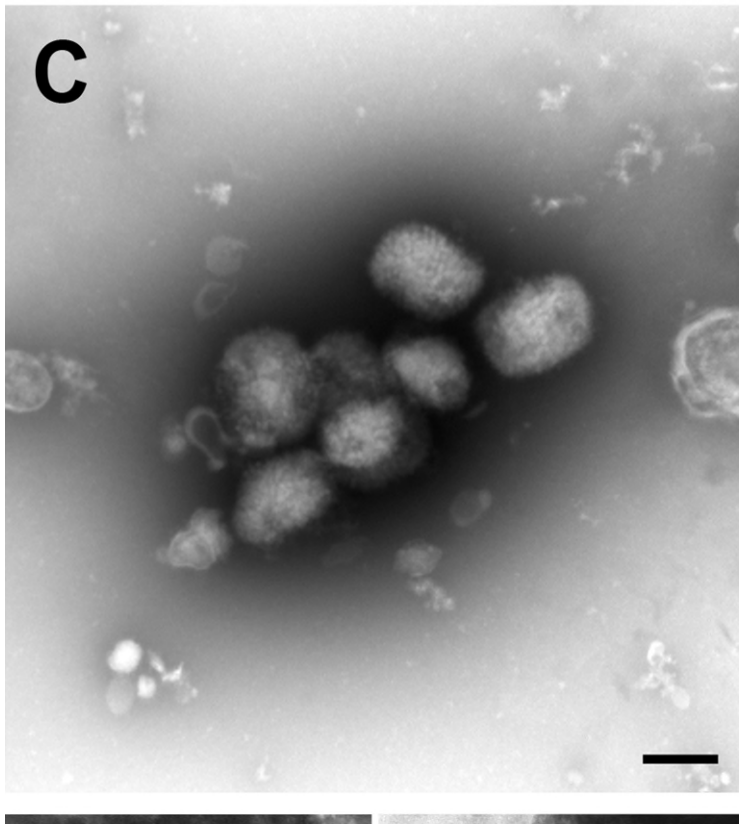


**Electron micrograph of
polymer-structure**

A-B: Electron micrograph of
polymer complex;
Bars: A = 500 nm, B = 200 nm

(data kindly provided
by P. Patel; RKI Berlin)

Polymer Mediated Enrichment (PME) – Enrichment of virus particle



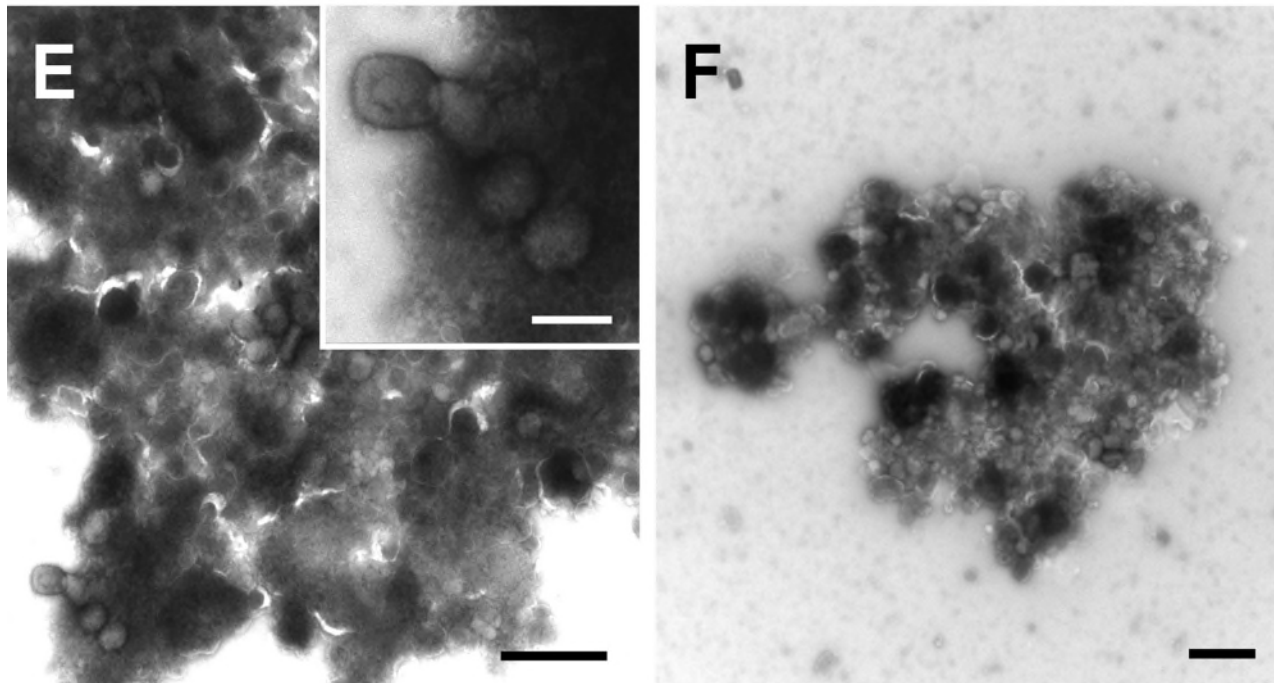
**Electron micrograph of
Camelpox Virus**

C: Electron micrograph of
Camelpox Virus

Bars: C = 200 nm,
D = 200 nm

(data kindly provided
by P. Patel; RKI Berlin)

Polymer Mediated Enrichment (PME) – Enrichment of virus particle



**Electron micrograph of
polymer- Camelpox virus**

E-F: Electron micrograph of
polymer-virus complex after
enrichment

Bars: E = 1 μ m

F = 1 μ m

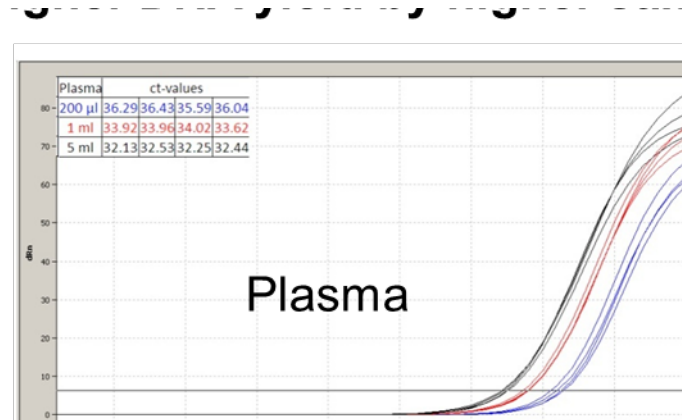
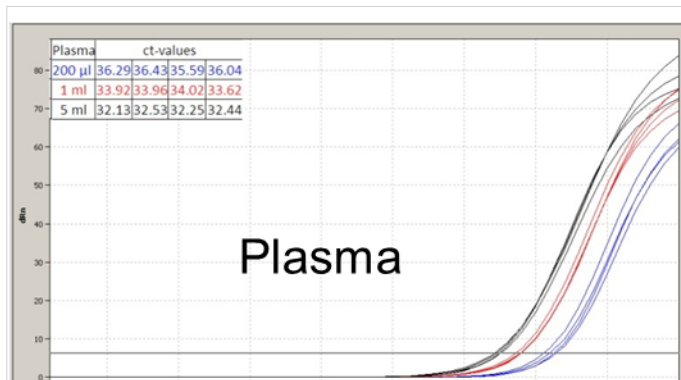
(data kindly provided
by P. Patel; RKI Berlin)

Sometimes more is more....

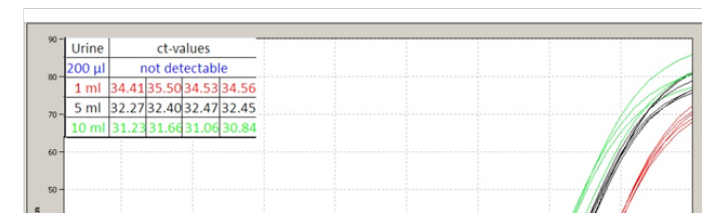
Extraction of cell-free DNA followed by qPCR detection (human-specific sequence) with

- 200 µl (standard spin filter extraction)
- 1 ml (enriched using PME Technology)
- 5 ml (enriched using PME Technology)
- 10 ml (enriched using PME Technology)

Higher DNA yield by higher sample volume



Higher DNA yield by higher sample volume



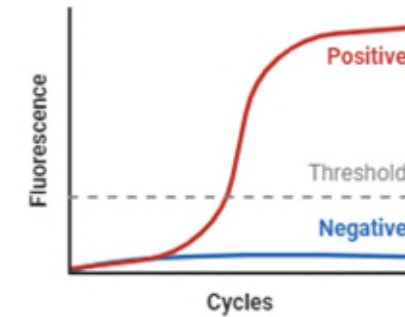
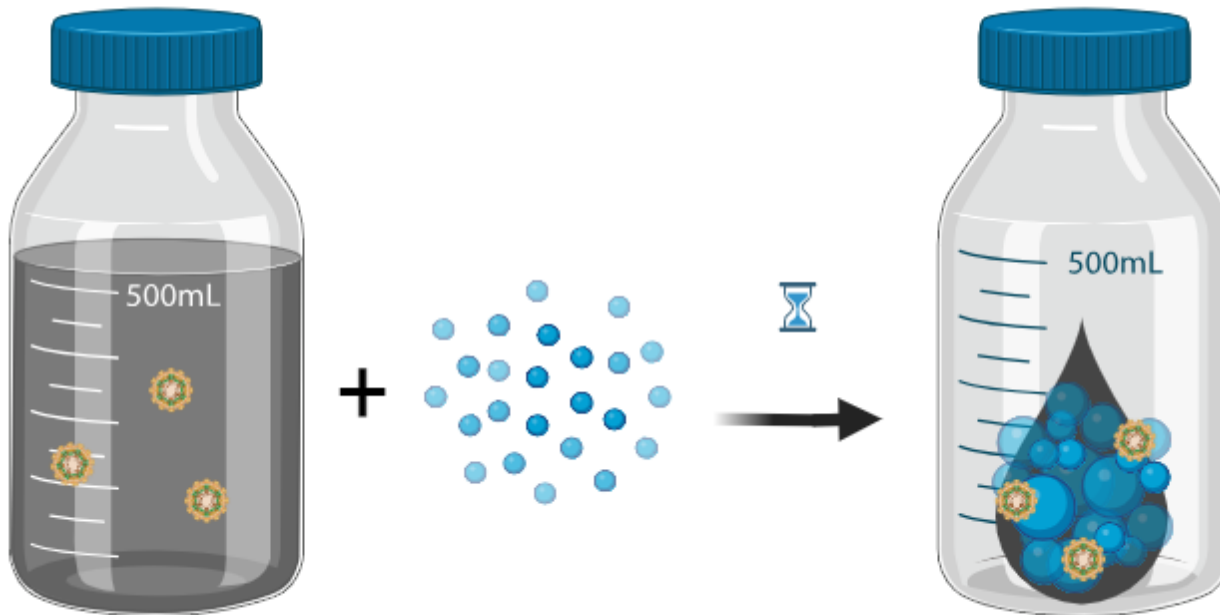
Summary PME Technology

- suitable for water, cell culture supernatant, serum, plasma, liquor, urine...
- for sample volumes of up to 50 ml
- enrichment of viruses, virus fragments, free-circulating DNA, bacteriophages, bacteria, exosomes
- enriched viruses suitable for re-cultivation, cell assays etc. (no harmful effects by polymer)

Target Concentration Technology (TCT)

General Principle of TCT

Sample (up to 1000 ml) + TC Beads → volume reduction



qPCR

i) Wells are pre-coated with capture antibody and sample is added



ELISA



Western Blot

Target Concentration Technology (TCT)

Example: concentration of bacteriophages in water samples

Sample: 500 ml drinking water

Spike: bacteriophage MS2

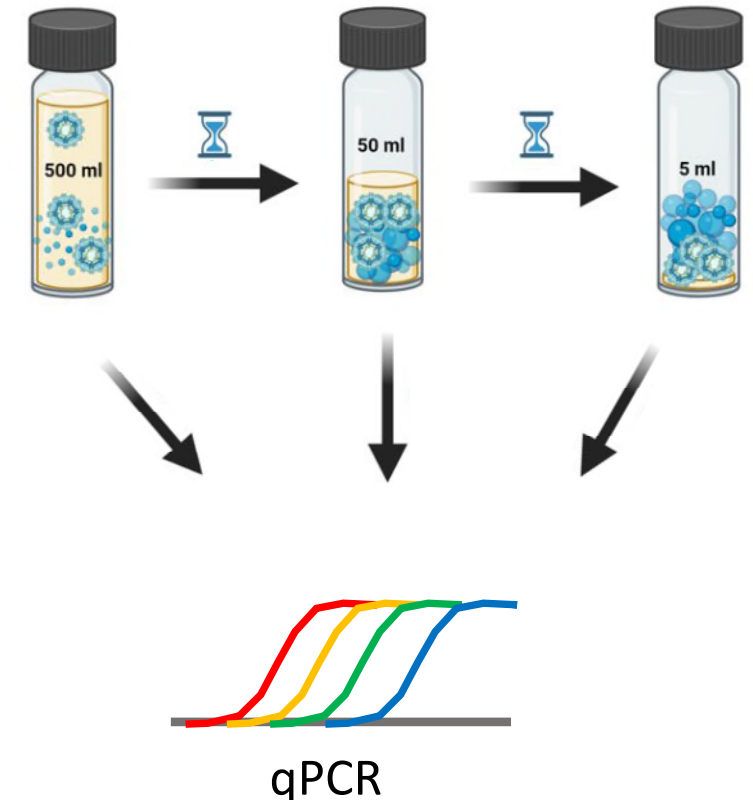
Procedure:

addition of TCT beads to the sample and
target enrichment in 2 steps:

Step 1 – volume reduction to 50 ml

Step 2 – volume reduction to 5 ml

Extraction of MS2-RNA from 200 µl of each sample
and subsequent RT-PCR for detection



Target Concentration Technology (TCT)

Concentration of bacteriophages in water samples

Sample: 500 ml drinking water

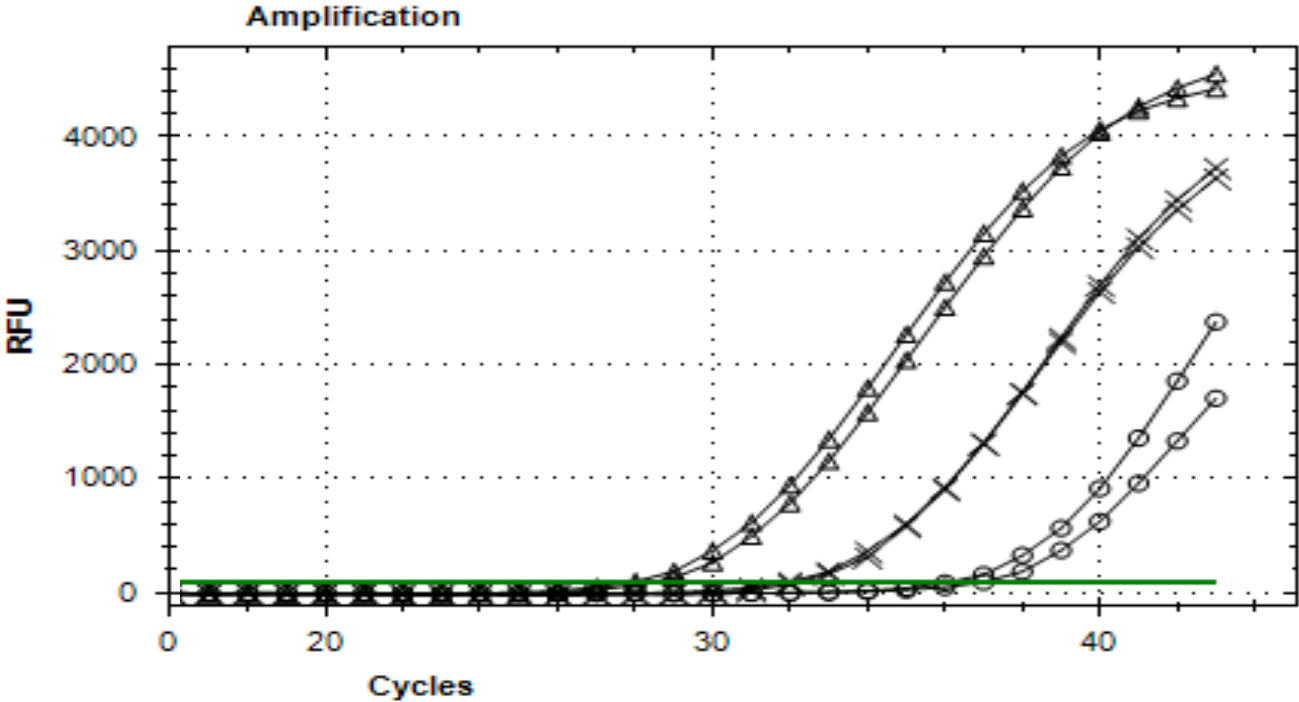
Spike: bacteriophage MS2

Procedure:
addition of TCT beads to the sample and
target enrichment in 2 steps:

Step 1 – volume reduction to 50 ml (x)

Step 2 – volume reduction to 5 ml (Δ)

Extraction of MS2-RNA from 200 μl of each sample
and subsequent RT-PCR for detection



sample	symbol	CT value	enhancing factor
initial sample 1 (200 μl of 500 ml)	○	35,93	0
initial sample 2 (200 μl of 500 ml)	○	36,73	0
sample 1 from 1. enhancing step (200 μl of 50 ml)	x	31,72	10
sample 2 from 1. enhancing step (200 μl of 50 ml)	x	32,07	10
sample 1 from 2. enhancing step (200 μl of 5 ml)	Δ	28,23	100
sample 2 from 2. enhancing step (200 μl of 5 ml)	Δ	27,68	100

Target Concentration Technology (TCT)

Detection of low concentrations of free circulating plasmid DNA

Sample: 100 ml drinking water

Spike: 100 fg plasmid DNA (1 fg/ml = 580 molecules/ml)

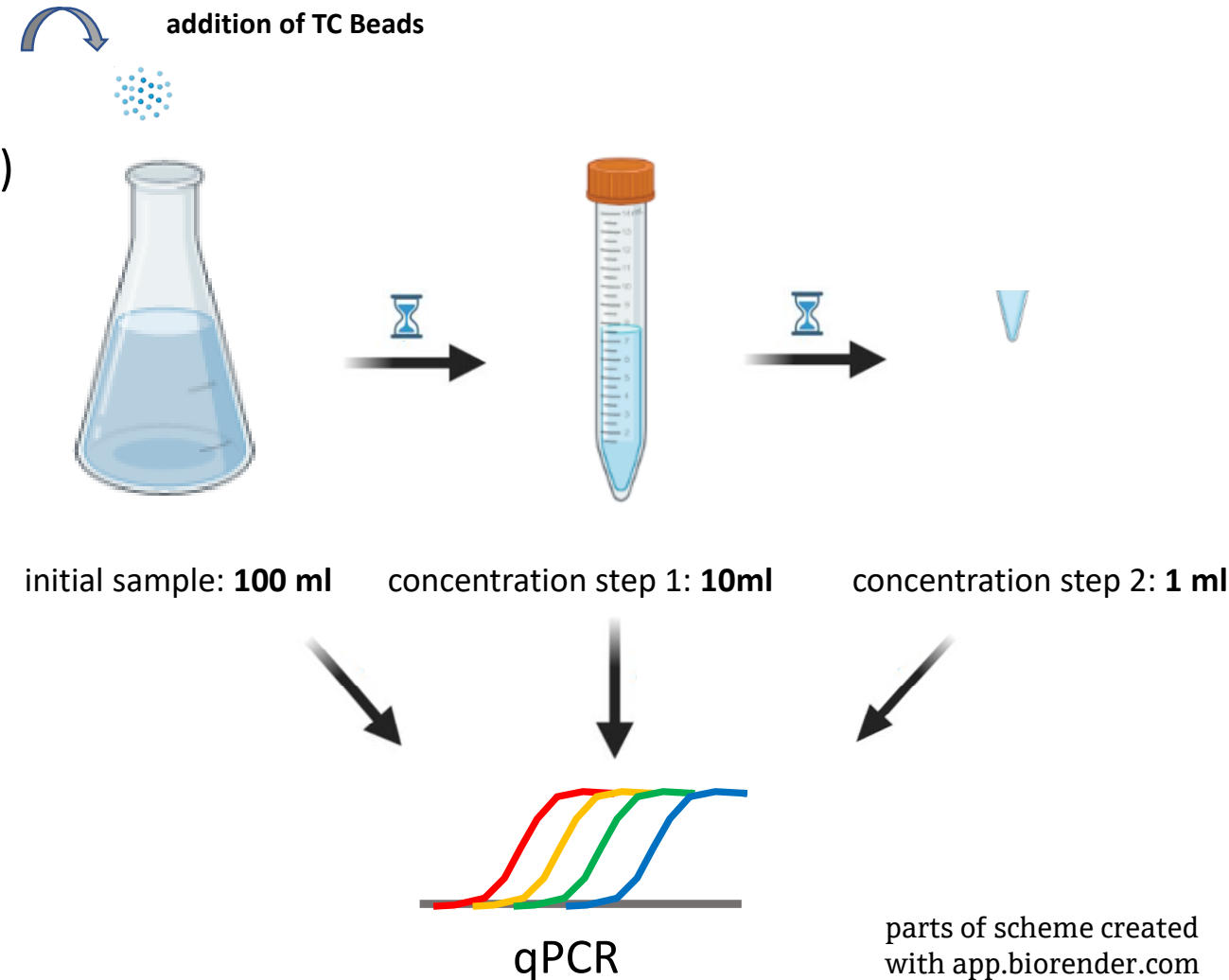
Procedure:

addition of TCT beads to the sample and
target enrichment in 2 steps:

Step 1 – volume reduction to 10 ml

Step 2 – volume reduction to 1 ml

Extraction of plasmid DNA
and subsequent RT-PCR for detection



Target Concentration Technology (TCT)

Detection of low concentrations of free circulating plasmid DNA

Sample: 100 ml drinking water

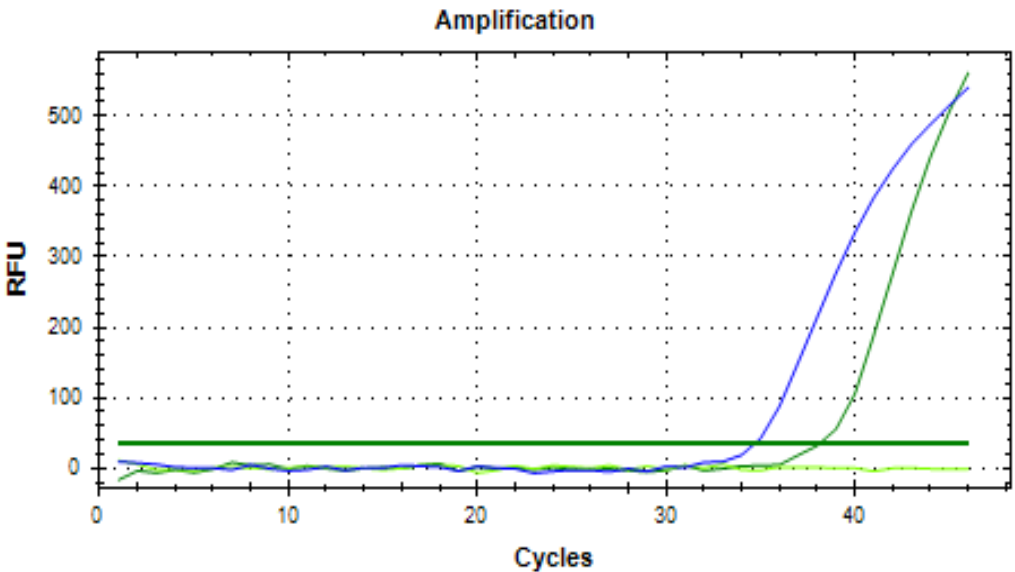
Spike: 100 fg plasmid DNA (1 fg/ml = 580 molecules/ml)

Procedure:
addition of TCT beads to the sample and
target enrichment in 2 steps:

Step 1 – volume reduction to 10 ml

Step 2 – volume reduction to 1 ml

Extraction of plasmid DNA
and subsequent RT-PCR for detection



Sample	color	Ct value	volume	concentration factor
1	light green	no detection	100 ml	
2	green	38,1	10 ml	10
3	blue	34,8	1 ml	100

Target Concentration Technology (TCT)

Enrichment of bacteria from a bacterial culture

Sample: E.coli

Samples volume: 50 ml growth medium

Procedure:

addition of TCT Beads to 50 ml of bacterial culture and
concentration from 50 ml to 10 ml

Plating out on agar plates and incubation

Target Concentration Technology (TCT)

Enrichment of bacteria from a bacterial culture

Sample: E.coli

Samples volume: 50 ml growth medium

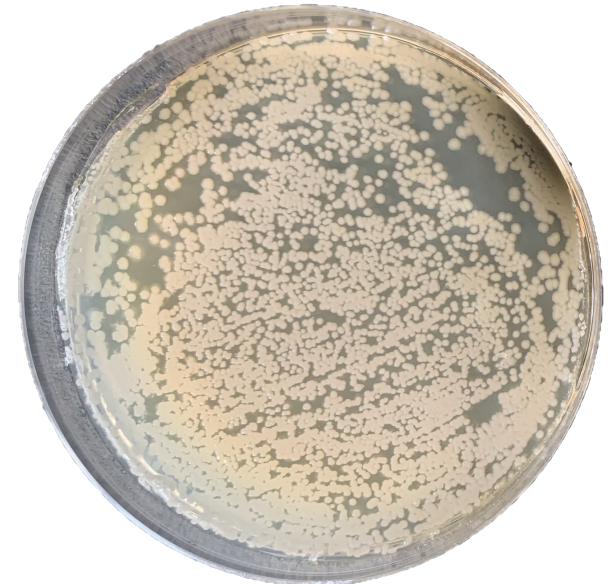
Procedure:
addition of TCT Beads to 50 ml of bacterial culture and
concentration from 50 ml to 10 ml

Plating out on agar plates and incubation

no enrichment



with enrichment
(factor 5)



Summary TCT

- for sample volumes of up to 1000 ml
- for enrichment of viruses, virus fragments, free-circulating NA, bacteriophages, bacteria, proteins, etc.
- enriched sample can be directly used for downstream applications
- compatible with any kind of DNA/RNA extraction method
- enrichment of living bacteria possible



Thank you for your attention!