

# 对微孔板内培养的细胞进行通量化 RT-qPCR 检测

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**摘要:** 实时荧光定量多聚核苷酸链式反应 (Real-time Quantitative polymerase chain reaction, qPCR) 是通过内参或外参对样品中特定 DNA 分子进行相对定量分析的方法, 常用于基因表达分析、基因突变检测及病原体检测等方面。在样本制备过程中, 往往需要首先抽提 RNA, 反转录制备成 cDNA 文库。但对于大样本量及每个样本细胞数量较少的实验, 例如培养在 96 孔板或 384 孔板内的细胞样品, 很难利用传统方法抽提 RNA。本案例介绍了一种无需提取 RNA、在孔板内直接使用细胞裂解液进行快速反转录及 qPCR 的实验方法, 并利用自动化移液工作站及高通量精密加样仪器实现了通量化操作。该方法适用于 96/384 孔板中的各种动物贴壁细胞。对微孔板内培养的细胞进行通量化 RT-qPCR 检测的实验体系能够为科研实验中常面临的多样本多基因筛查有效节省实验时间, 同时也提高了实验稳定性。

**关键词:** 实时荧光定量多聚核苷酸链式反应; RT-qPCR; 自动化; 通量化

## High-throughput RT-qPCR Assay for Cells Cultured in Multi-well Plates

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**Abstract:** Real-time Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (qPCR) is a method used for relative quantification of specific DNA molecules in a sample, using internal or external references. It is commonly used for gene expression analysis, gene mutation detection, and pathogen detection. During sample preparation, it is often necessary to extract RNA first and prepare cDNA libraries by reverse transcription. However, for experiments with large sample sizes and low cell numbers per sample, such as cell samples cultured in 96-well or 384-well plates, it is difficult to extract RNA using traditional methods. This case introduces a method for rapid reverse transcription and qPCR using cell lysate directly in multi-well plates without RNA extraction. High-throughput operation is realized by using an automated liquid handling

workstation and a liquid dispenser. The method is suitable for various animal adherent cells cultured in 96/384 well plates. The high-throughput cell-direct RT-qPCR assay system can both effectively save operation time and also improve data stability for multi-gene detection experiments.

**Keywords:** qPCR; Automation; High-throughput

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试剂

Hieff® Fast Cell Direct SYBR Green RT-qPCR Kit (翌圣生物, 货号 11172ES60)

### 1.2 细胞

A549

### 1.3 仪器

非接触式微量自动分液仪 (Mantis, Formulatrix)

自动移液工作站 (Bravo, Agilent)

实时荧光定量 PCR 仪 (QuantStudio6 FLEXA, Applied Biosystems)

水平离心机 (5810R, Eppendorf)

自动分液器 (Multidrop Combi, Thermo)

### 1.4 实验操作

(1) 使用 Multidrop Combi 将 A549 细胞铺至 96 孔板 (384 孔板) 并进行特定处理, 72 h 后细胞总数约为 50000 个左右 (384 孔板中约为 96 孔板细胞数的 1/3);

(2) 手动甩去孔内大部分培养基, 倒扣放入水平离心机, 200 rpm, 30 s, 弃净孔内中所有残留培养液;

(3) 使用 Mantis 在孔板中加入试剂盒中的 washing buffer, 96 孔板每孔加入 150  $\mu$ l (384 孔板每孔加入 70  $\mu$ l), 手动甩去大部分液体后, 200 rpm 倒扣离心 30 s 弃净孔内残留液体;

(4) 使用 Mantis 在 96 孔样品板内加入 48  $\mu$ l FCD Lysis buffer (384 孔板 24  $\mu$ l) 及 2  $\mu$ l DNase I 组分 (384 孔板 1  $\mu$ l), 室温静置 10 分钟使细胞裂解; 随后使用 Mantis 加入 2.5  $\mu$ l stop solution (384 孔板 1.5  $\mu$ l), 1000 rpm 离心 30 秒使溶液混匀;

注: FCD Lysis buffer 和 DNase I 溶液混匀后一起加入;