

Development and validation of real-time PCR screening methods for detection of *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* genes in genetically modified organisms

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Abstract Primers and probes were developed for the element-specific detection of *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* genes, based on their DNA sequence as present in GM maize MON89034. *Cry* genes are present in many genetically modified (GM) plants and they are important targets for developing GMO element-specific detection methods. Element-specific methods can be of use to screen for the presence of GMOs in food and feed supply chains. Moreover, a combination of GMO elements may indicate the potential presence of unapproved GMOs (UGMs). Primer-probe combinations were evaluated in terms of specificity, efficiency and limit of detection. Except for specificity, the complete experiment was performed in 9 PCR runs, on 9 different days and by testing 8 DNA concentrations. The results showed a high specificity and efficiency for *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* detection. The limit of detection was between 0.05 and 0.01 ng DNA per PCR reaction for both assays. These data confirm the applicability of these new primer-probe combinations for element detection that can contribute to the screening for GM and UGM crops in food and feed samples.

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Introduction

In the European Union (EU) regulations have been implemented containing harmonized provisions for the risk assessment and authorization of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) as well as for traceability, labelling and post-marketing surveillance of the use of GMOs in the food and feed chain [1, 2]. At present (January 2011) a total of 31 genetically modified (GM) crop events in 6 different species are authorized in the EU including 17 for maize, 6 for cotton, 3 for oilseed rape, 3 for soya beans, 1 for potato and 1 for sugar beet [3]. Appropriate methods for detection and quantification of GMOs are required to control the compliance with legal provisions [4]. The European Union Reference Laboratory (EURL) provides official methods for the event-specific detection and quantification of material from all authorized GMOs [5] and event-specific or construct-specific methods for a number of unauthorised GMs (UGMs). UGMs can be GMOs that are approved in other countries but not within the EU or that have not been approved elsewhere in the world [6]. The EU threshold for UGMs is zero, which means that their presence is not allowed in food or feed materials [7].

The detection and identification of specific elements like promoters, coding sequences and terminators present in GM events can be very helpful to identify UGMs [8, 9]. If the presence of specific elements cannot be accounted for by the detected events in a particular sample, this is indicative for the presence of a UGM. Querci et al. [10] developed a real-time PCR based ready-to-use multi-target analytical system for simultaneous identification of 39 GM events by using

event-specific, construct-specific and species-specific primers and probe combinations. This system allows identification of GM plants approved in EU and in the process of being approved. However, as this system only specifically identifies these GMO events, it is not suitable for the detection of UGMs. For this the so-called GMO matrix approach is required. This approach allows to describe and to identify each GMO by the presence of the respective target sequences in comparison with the screening results obtained for the analyzed sample. This matrix basically consists of a table in which the rows represent the content of genetic elements of the respective GMO, while the columns define the targeted sequence elements analyzed in the matrix [10]. Up to date GMO databases and a network of collaborating laboratories are required for the addition of further targets which are frequently present in GM plants [11, 12]. With respect to this development for new approaches for GMO detection, including UGMs, it is important to continuously expand and validate detection methods for GM events and elements, including promoters, coding sequences and terminators.

Cry genes are the most commonly applied genes present in GM events to achieve insect resistance. There are more than 200 *cry* toxins listed by the Bt delta-endotoxin nomenclature committee [13]. Their origin is from the soil bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*Bt*), derived GM elements may result from codon optimization or even domain swapping. *Cry* toxins expressed in GM plants show insecticidal activity against one or more insect pests. They have a defined spectrum of activity generally restricted to a few species of insects or their larvae. For this reason, it is common to find more than one *cry* gene in the same GM plant to render the crops resistant to a broader range of insects. These toxins are classified according to their amino acid sequence homology. There are three domains and five conserved sequence blocks common to a large majority of these proteins [13, 14]. Different *cry* proteins can show 19–90% of identity among them [15]. PCR amplification using gene-specific primers has been performed for the detection of known and novel *cry* genes [16–21].

Cry1A.105 and *cry2Ab2* are present in maize MON89034 (MON-89034-3) and confer resistance to Lepidopteran pests. They provide control of *Ostrinia* species (e.g. European corn borer, Asian corn borer), and *Diatraea* species (e.g. South-western corn borer, sugarcane borer). GM maize MON89034 also provides a high level control of fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) and improves protection from damage caused by corn earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*) [22]. *Cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* are also present in other related stacked GM maize varieties that include MON89034: MON89034 × MON88017, MON89034 × NK603 [23, 24] and MON89034 × TC1507 × MON88017 × DAS-59122-7 [25].

The *cry1A.105* gene codes for a protein consisting of 3 domains that are identical with other *cry* proteins used in GM plants. *Cry1A.105* shows 93.6%, 90%, and 76.7% of amino acid sequence homology respectively with the *cry1Ac*, *cry1Ab* and *cry1F* proteins from *B. thuringiensis*. The amino acid sequences of domains I and II are identical with the respective domains from *cry1Ab* and *cry1Ac* proteins. Domain III is almost identical to *cry1F*, while the C-terminal domain is identical to *cry1Ac* [26].

The *cry2Ab* protein present in MON89034 is also present in GM cotton MON15985 and 3 stacked varieties of this cotton: LLCotton25 × MON15985, MON15985 × MON1445, MON15985 × MON88913 [27].

Molecular characterization of GM maize MON89034 demonstrated that the DNA inserted into the genome is present at a single locus and contains one functional copy of the *cry1A.105* and the *cry2Ab2* expression cassettes [22]. Current detection of these genes is based on validated methods for event-specific detection of GM maize MON89034 and GM cotton MON15985 [28–30]. It is important to also develop primers for element-specific detection of these *cry* targets. This will enable the use of these elements in a matrix-based approach for the detection of UGMs, as their presence, in the absence of the MON89034 and MON15985 events, may identify GM varieties that are not yet approved for the European market. The specificity and sensitivity of the methods need to be tested by the use of reference materials [11].

On this basis, the present study shows the design of real-time PCR assays for specific detection of the *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* genes, based on their DNA sequence present in GM maize MON89034. These assays were evaluated by real-time PCR in terms of specificity, limit of detection and efficiency.

Materials and methods

Sample material and DNA isolation

Certified Reference Materials (CRMs), certified as being non-GM maize containing less than 2.0 g/kg of MON810, MON863, NK603, MON88017 and MON89034, and samples certified to contain a percentage of a defined GM maize containing a *cry*-related sequence, were selected in order to determine the specificity of *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* primers: ERM-BF412f (SYN-BT011-1 or Bt11, 4.89%), ERM-BF411f (SYN-EV176-9 or Bt176, 5%), ERM-BF413f (MON-00810-6 or MON810, 5%), ERM-BF418d (DAS-01507-1 or TC1507, 9.86%), ERM-BF416d (MON-00863-5 or MON863, 9.85%), ERM-BF424d (DAS-59122-7 or DAS59122, 9.87%), ERM-BF423d (SYN-IR604-5 or MIR604, 9.85%), ERM-BF422d (DAS-21023-5 × DAS-24236-5 or 281-24-236 ×

3006-210-23, 10%) (European Reference Materials, ERM, Geel, Belgium) and AOCS 0906-E (MON-89034-3 or MON89034, >99.42%), AOCS 0406-D (MON88017-3 or MON88017 >99.05%), AOCS 0406-A (non-transgenic maize, <0.2%), AOCS 0804-C (MON-00531-6 or MON531 >97.39%), AOCS 0804-D (MON-15985-7 or MON15985 >98.45%) (American Oil Chemists' Society, AOCS; Illinois, USA). The DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (Qiagen) was used for DNA isolation according to the manufacturer's protocol, only modified by including a lysis treatment with CTAB buffer (20 g/L CTAB; 1.4 M NaCl; 0.1% Tris; 20 mM Na₂EDTA, pH 8.0) instead of AP1 buffer supplied in the kit. Also 20 µL of proteinase K (20 mg/mL) was added to each sample during the incubation at 60 °C for 15 min. DNA concentrations were determined on a Thermo Scientific NanoDrop™ spectrophotometer with measurements at UV region from 220 to 350 nm.

Primer design

Primers and probes were designed based on the sequences of the *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* genes that are present in MON89034, GenBank accession: FB707509 and AR260587.1, respectively [31]. Sequence analysis was performed at the GenBank database by using the Blastn tool (Basic Local Alignment Search Tools Nucleotide) of the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). The alignments among similar sequences were performed by using the software ClustalW [32] with other sequences and *cry* genes that are present in GM events. Beacon Designer 7.0 was used to obtain the primers and probes (Premier Biosoft, California, USA). The software settings were adjusted for the following parameters as follows: melting temperature (T_m) of 59 ± 1 °C, length from 18 to 30 bp and amplicon from 75 to 150 bp. The probes were designed with 18 to 30 bp, T_m 10 ± 2 °C higher than primer T_m and they were labelled with 6-carboxyfluorescein (FAM) and TAMRA-quenched oligonucleotide. Primers and probes are described in Table 1. The endogenous *hmg* (high mobility group) maize gene was amplified by primers ZM1-F, ZM1-R and probe ZM to confirm the quality of the isolated DNA [28]. The performance of the *hmg* PCR using DNA isolated with the DNA isolation method described in this article has been in-house validated as the endogenous reference gene of several event-specific methods [43].

Real-time PCR

PCR amplification was performed in a 96-well microtiter plate in a total volume of 25 µL containing 12.5 µL Diagenode Mastermix 2× (real-time PCR Mastermix, Diagenode, Liege, Belgium), 300 nM of each primer, 150 nM probe, 5.6 µL milliQ water and 5.0 µL of DNA.

Samples were amplified on iQ5 and MyiQ™ (Bio-Rad Laboratories, California, USA) according to the following protocol: 2 min at 50 °C, 10 min at 95 °C, 45 cycles of: 15 s at 95 °C and 1 min at 60 °C. All samples were analyzed in duplicate. The real-time PCR conditions were the same for all PCR reactions.

The specificity of *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* primers/probe was verified by testing all CRMs listed in Table 3. The duplicate test was performed by using a final concentration of 50 ng DNA per PCR reaction.

The real-time PCR analysis was evaluated for each primer/probe pair by the serial dilution of CRM MON89034 100% (AOCS 0906-E) with water to final concentrations of 150, 30, 6, 1.20, 0.60, 0.25, 0.05 and 0.01 ng DNA per PCR reaction. The copy numbers in the calibration curve samples are obtained by dividing the amount of sample DNA (picograms) by the published average 1C value for the *Zea mays* genome corresponding to 2.725 pg [29, 33]. Therefore, the estimated copy numbers in the calibration curves were calculated to be 55,046; 11,009; 2,202; 440; 220; 88; 18 and 4 copies of haploid genome, respectively. Concentrations from 0.01 to 150 ng DNA per PCR were tested in 9 different PCR runs in duplicate in a total period of 39 days of experiment. The lowest concentrations, 0.01 and 0.05 ng DNA per PCR, were tested an additional 6 times in 8 of the PCR runs. Outliers were identified and excluded of the analysis based on quartile distribution of Ct-values [34]. All real-time PCR runs were evaluated separately by using the automatic settings for each run. Two observations for the 0.05 ng DNA per PCR were used for the evaluation of the efficiency and the correlation coefficient (R^2).

The 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated based on the difference between the upper and lower 95% confidence limits with the standard formula: upper/lower 95% confidence limit = sample mean \pm 1.96 (standard error of the sample mean).

Results

DNA quality

The DNA isolated from 100 mg of GM maize MON89034 (AOCS0906 - E) and non-GM maize (AOCS 0406 - A) showed a final concentration range of 30 ng/µL to 54 ng/µL and an absorbance ratio A_{260/280} nm of 1.83 to 1.92. The DNA quality of all CRMs from Table 1 was also checked by spectrophotometer and PCR. Expected amplification products for GM maize MON89034 were obtained by using 8 different DNA concentrations from 0.01 to 150 ng DNA per PCR reaction with *hmg* primers and probe. Amplification of *hmg* was observed for all maize

Table 1 Primers and probes for *cry* genes and *hmg* gene detection. F = forward primer, R = reverse primer, P = probe

Primer	Sequence (orientation 5'- 3')	Amplicon size	Reference
<i>cry1A.105</i> - F1	TCAGAGGTCCAGGGTTTACAGG	133 bp	this work
<i>cry1A.105</i> - R1	GTAGTAGAGGCATAGCGGATTCTTG		
<i>cry1A.105</i> - P	AGACATTCTTCGTCGCACAAGTGGAGGACC		
<i>cry2Ab2</i> - F	AATTCTAACTACTCCCCGACTACTTC	121 bp	this work
<i>cry2Ab2</i> - R	ACGGAGAGGCGATGTTCTCTG		
<i>cry2Ab2</i> - P	TCTCTGGTGTTCTCTCGTCCGCA		
ZM1 - F (<i>hmg</i>)	TTGGACTAGAAATCTCGTGCTGA	79 bp	[27]
ZM1 - R (<i>hmg</i>)	GCTACATAGGGAGCCTTGCTCT		
probe ZM (<i>hmg</i>)	CAATCCACACAAACGCACGCGTA		

samples as expected. The Ct-values for *hmg* detection ranged from 22.82 to 37.25 for the DNA concentration range tested.

Primer and probe design

Primers and probes were designed based on the sequences of the *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* genes present in GM maize MON89034 [31]. Blastn search and ClustalW alignment showed that several regions of the *cry1A.105* sequence between positions 5,542 and 5,748 are completely identical with GM events that contain the *cry1Ac* gene, for instance: brinjal (GenBank DM460255.1); soybean (GenBank HB386795.1) and cotton (GenBank EA731070.1). Therefore, the most dissimilar region with other GM sequences was selected for primer design in order to avoid cross-reactivity with non-target sequences. The resulting amplicons of 133 bp for *cry1A.105* and 121 bp for *cry2Ab2* were also analysed by Blastn analysis against the patent sequence databases and nucleotide sequence collection at the NCBI website [35]. For the patent database, both the *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* amplicons returned 100 blast hits from a total of 26 and 16 different patents, respectively. All hits found showed high sequence coverage between 93% and 100%. For the nucleotide sequence collection, *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* amplicons were also submitted to a Blastn analysis. For the hits returned after the *cry1A.105* amplicon query, 18 hits showed a high coverage of at least 96%, all from different *cry* genes of *B. thuringiensis*. Those with at least 70% sequence identity were aligned with the *cry1A.105* sequence. For the *cry2Ab2* amplicon, 3 of 20 blast hits were correspondent to *cry* genes and only 1 showed coverage of more than 90% and was aligned with the *cry2Ab2* sequence. The remaining sequences showed coverage of 41% or less and were not analysed further. Both amplicons were aligned using ClustalW with sequences that showed sequence coverage between 90% and 98% and with an identity of at least 70%. *Cry* genes present in GM events were also included in the alignment. Table 2 shows the identity of *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* primers and probe sequences with the selected sequences.

Specificity

Thirteen CRMs were tested with both the *cry1A.105* and the *cry2Ab2* method. A *cry1A.105* element was present in 1 of these and a *cry2Ab2* element in 2. The positive control maize MON89034 produced the expected amplification signal with Ct mean \pm SD equal to 24.64 \pm 0.06 for *cry1A.105* and 24.98 \pm 0.09 for *cry2Ab2* detection. GM cotton MON15985 generated the expected amplicon with *cry2Ab2* primers and probe and it showed a Ct mean \pm SD equal to 25.58 \pm 0.10. Neither of the two methods showed amplification for any of the non-target samples tested (Table 3).

Limit of detection

To estimate the limit of detection (LOD), GM maize MON89034 was analyzed from a pool of 3 independent DNA isolations. Two different DNA concentrations, 0.01 and 0.05 ng DNA per PCR reaction were analysed in a total of 8 replicates coming on 8 different days of PCR analysis. At 0.01 ng DNA, *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* elements were detected in respectively 77% and 69% of the samples tested. The amount of 0.05 ng showed 100% of detection for *cry1A.105* and 94% of detection for *cry2Ab2* (Table 4). Non GM maize was also tested in a total of 18 times in 9 PCR runs, showing a positive signal 5 times (28%, Ct mean 38.72) for *cry1A.105* detection and 4 times (22%, Ct mean 37.31) for *cry2Ab2* detection. No amplification was observed for the 4 extraction controls analyzed or the 16 water controls.

Efficiency

The efficiency and linear response were evaluated for both PCR methods in 9 separate experiments. Visual inspection of the calibration lines showed a clear linear trend for all tests, when Ct values were plotted against the log value of the DNA amount. The only exception was the 150 ng sample for the *cry1A.105* PCR that was above the regression line in all cases. Figure 1 shows the amplification plots and standard curve of the 8th PCR run that showed results close to the average of all PCRs for each

Table 2 Comparison of primers and probe sequences with related *cry* sequences from *B. thuringiensis* and GM events. Only nucleotides that differed from *cry1A.105* (A) or *cry2Ab2* (B) are indicated. Identity was calculated based only on the primers and probe sequences. F = forward primer, R = reverse primer, P = probe

A *cry1A.105* primers and probe

<i>cry</i> seq	Source	GenBank nr	Identity	<i>cry1A.105</i> - F (5'-3')	<i>cry1A.105</i> - P (5'-3')	<i>cry1A.105</i> - R (5'-3')
<i>cry1A.105</i>	Maize MON89034	FE707509		TCAGAGTCACGGGTTTACAGG	AGACATCTTCGCGCACAAATGGAGGACC	CAAGAAATCCGGCTATGCCCTACTACTAC
<i>cry1F</i>	<i>B. thuringiensis</i>	M63897.1	90%	.A...G.C.....G...	...T.....A.A.....A.....
<i>cry1K</i>	<i>B. thuringiensis</i>	U28801.1	86%	.A.A...G.....A.....	G.T..C..C.....A.....	..T...T..T.....
<i>cry1 ET4</i>	<i>B. thuringiensis</i>	L32019.1	75%	.T...A.....	T..T..C...AA.A..G.A.ACT..CA.	T.....T.....T.....G.
<i>cry80a</i>	<i>B. thuringiensis</i>	FN786432.1	74%	.T.A.....T.A.....	..T.CC...TAG.AA..G.T.TA.C...A..T.....T.....
<i>cry1Ac</i>	<i>B. thuringiensis</i>	EU447666.1	70%	.T.A..A.....A.....	.AG..A...FA..AA..TTTAC..C..AT.	T.....T.....C..T.....
<i>cry1F</i>	Cotton TC1507	DD459037.1	87%	.A.....G..G.....C..G...A.....T.....	C..G..A.....
<i>cry1F</i>	Cotton 281-24-36	CS195873.1	57%	C.G...T..T.AA.G.G.G...	T.....C...CAT..T.CAA.....ATG	...AG...T.CAC.TG.A..CGT
<i>cry1A(b)</i>	GM event	I41424	61%	.TCA..A...AAG.....G...A.C.T..GAAT..T.ACA.....TA	TCC.C.....C..AGC..C...
<i>cry1Ac</i>	Cotton Event 757	AR656168.1	60%	..T.G.....T.AT.C..G..A	..G..GAAC..A...TA.G..A.GT...	..T..TCT..AT...T...C.TC.A
<i>cry1Ac</i>	GM event	CS195874.1	57%	AT.C..A...AAA..A.T.AA	T.....C...CAT..T.CAA...A.TG	A..A...A..-..ATAG..G..G.
<i>cry1Ac</i>	Cotton MON15985	EAL35632.1	49%	..GA..A.GGCA.CG..CAGCAC	...TT.CT.C.TCGA.G.GT.....A..T	..T...TCT..AT...T...C.TC.A

B *cry2Ab2* primers and probe

<i>cry</i> seq	Source	GenBank nr	Identity	<i>cry2Ab2</i> - F (5'-3')	<i>cry2Ab2</i> - P (5'-3')	<i>cry2Ab2</i> - R (5'-3')
<i>cry2Ab2</i>	Maize MON89034	AR260587.1		AAATCTAACTACTCCCGGACTACTTC	TCTCTGGTTCCTTCCTGCTCCGCA	CAGGAACATCGCCCTCTCCGT
<i>cry2Aa</i>	Synthetic construct	EU109565.1	81%	..C.C.....G.....	...C.C..G..G...GA..A.G.AG..C.....

assay. For generation of the regression lines, the full range from 0.05 to 150 ng DNA per reaction was used as well as a smaller range, omitting the 150 ng samples. The main characteristics of the PCR regression lines are shown in Table 5. The concentration and the Ct-values obtained for each PCR run are shown in the Electronic Supplementary Material (Table S1).

Discussion

Primer design and analysis of specificity

The *cry1A.105* amplicon showed a high identity with *cry1F*, *cry1Ac* and *cry1Ab* nucleotide sequences from *B. thuringiensis*. This was anticipated since the *cry1A.105* protein has high identity with *cry1F*, *cry1Ac* and *cry1Ab* proteins [13, 26]. There are five conserved regions common to the majority of *cry* proteins [14]. Moreover, several *cry* sequences are nearly identical representing slight variants of the same gene [15, 19]. The *cry2Ab2* amplicon also showed a high identity of 80% with a *cry2Aa* synthetic gene (GenBank EU109585.1), which was applied in GM chickpea that is in development [16]. Therefore, it is very important to perform a thorough analysis of homology in the development phase of the PCR. Also in the testing phase it is very important to include as many related *cry*-containing samples as possible to rule out unwanted cross-reactions. The primer/probe combination designed to detect the *cry1A.105* gene showed the expected result for amplification of this gene in GM maize MON89034. Both the *cry1A.105* and the *cry2Ab2* primers and probe successfully detected the target gene in GM maize MON89034. The *cry2Ab* gene in GM cotton MON15985 was also detected although the primers and probe were not specifically designed for this variety due to the undisclosed MON15985 sequence [27]. Given the results, it is very likely that the nucleotide sequence of the 121 bp *cry2Ab2* amplicon analyzed in this work share similarities between both GM events. Both primer and probe pairs also proved to be very specific since no cross-reactivity was observed with any of the non-target samples tested. We tested all twelve available certified reference materials containing one or more *cry* sequences. Although 100% material was not available, the estimated number of copies tested was at least 897, which should be enough for a substantial cross-reaction to show up during the PCR analysis. Of course, the emergence of new varieties means that specificity testing for GM elements will be an ongoing process. The performance of the *hmg* PCR using DNA isolated with the DNA isolation method described in this article was already in-house validated as the endogenous reference gene of several event-specific methods [43].

Table 3 List of Certified Reference Materials used to assess the specificity of the *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* primers and the results obtained after duplicate testing

Sample	Reference material	% GMO	Estimated copy number in 50 ng genomic DNA	<i>cry</i> element	<i>cry1A.105</i> detection	<i>cry2Ab2</i> detection
maize	MON89034	100%	18349	<i>cry1A.105, cry2Ab2</i>	+	+
	Bt11	4.89%	897	<i>cry1Ab</i>	-	-
	Bt176	5%	917	<i>cry1Ab</i>	-	-
	MON810	5%	917	<i>cry1Ab</i>	-	-
	TC1507	9.86%	1809	<i>cry1F</i>	-	-
	MON863	9.85%	1807	<i>cry3Bb1</i>	-	-
	DAS59122	9.87%	1811	<i>cry34Ab1, cry35Ab1</i>	-	-
	MIR604	9.85%	1807	<i>cry3A</i>	-	-
	MON88017	>99.05%	>18174	<i>cry3Bb1</i>	-	-
	Non-transgenic maize*	<0.2%*	<37	none	-	-
cotton	281-24-236x3006-210-23	10%	2146	<i>cry1Ac, cry1F</i>	-	-
	MON531	>97.39%	>20899	<i>cry1Ac</i>	-	-
	MON15985	>98.45%	>21127	<i>cry2Ab2</i>	-	+

*Non-transgenic maize AOCs 0406-A contained <0.2% of MON810, MON863, NK603, MON88017 and MON89034 (<http://www.aocs.org/files/TechnicalPDF/0406A.pdf>)

Limit of detection

The LOD, corresponding to the lowest amount in a sample that can be reliably detected, was experimentally determined to be between 0.01 and 0.05 ng DNA per PCR reaction. Theoretically, this corresponds to 4–18 copies of the haploid genome of GM maize MON89034. It is also equivalent to 0.02–0.10% of MON89034 in case of 50 ng DNA input per PCR reaction, or 0.01–0.05% of MON89034 in case of 100 ng DNA input. According to the ENGL Method Performance Requirements [36] analytical methods should detect the presence of an analyte at 1/20th of the threshold relevant for legislative requirements at least 95% of the time. The threshold for labelling GM products in EU is 0.9% of GMO which corresponds to an LOD value of less than 0.045% of GM in terms of ENGL criteria [36]. For 50 ng DNA input, the 0.045% is in between the upper and lower estimations for the LOD, so it cannot be guaranteed that 50 ng input DNA would be sufficient to meet the ENGL criteria for either method. For 100 ng input of DNA in a PCR reaction, this percentage is

just below the estimated upper level of the LOD. It can be concluded that both methods meet the ENGL Method Performance Requirements for LOD when 100 ng maize DNA is used in the PCR reaction.

The non-GM maize AOCs 0406-A showed amplification for both methods in a limited number of reactions. Ct-values were similar to the Ct-values found for the lowest DNA concentration tested. However, the total percentage of positive reactions was approximately 3 times lower than that of the lowest DNA concentration. According to the analysis certificate of the non-GM maize AOCs 0406-A material used in this study, it contained less than 0.2% of MON810, MON863, NK603, MON88017 and MON89034 [36]. The certificate showed results for MON810, MON863, NK603 and MON88017 testing. MON810 was identified in 13 out of 15 samples while NK603 was identified in 1 out of 15 samples. The percentages were in the range of 0.05–0.2%, for presence of MON810 and NK603. MON863 and MON88017 were not detected in any of the 15 samples. The certificate showed no data on testing for MON89034 [37]. Also other non-GM CRMs

Table 4 Limit of detection for *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* in a total of 64 samples tested in 8 independent PCR runs for 2 different concentrations (0.05 and 0.01 ng DNA/PCR)

ng/PCR	Estimated Copy number per PCR reaction	Ct mean	positive/total	% positive
<i>cry1A.105</i>				
0.05	18	35.43	64/64	100
0.01	4	37.85	49/64	77
<i>cry2Ab2</i>				
0.05	18	35.36	60/64	94
0.01	4	36.96	44/64	69

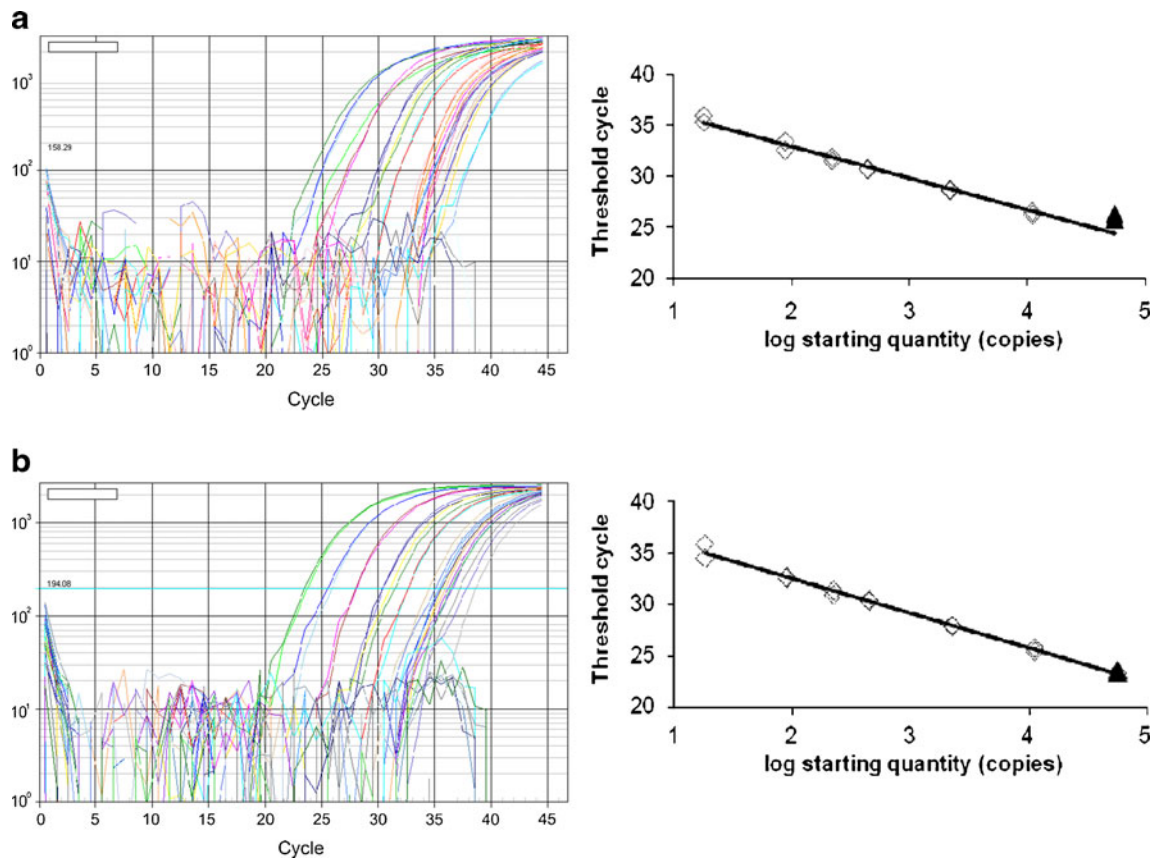


Fig. 1 Amplification plots and linear regression of 8th PCR run for GM maize MON89034. **a** *cryIA.105* detection. **b** *cry2Ab2* detection

have sometimes been reported to contain low levels of GM material [38–41]. In our experiments none of the 4 extraction controls and none of the 16 MQ controls showed any amplification for either PCR method. It is therefore unlikely that the unexpected positive results were due to a contamination in our laboratory. A more likely explanation would be the unintended low level presence in the CRM of 0% MON89034, or another *cryIA.105* and *cry2Ab* containing GM.

Efficiency and quantitative response

The *cry2Ab2* method performed in a linear quantitative manner in the full range tested, between 0.05 and 150 ng DNA per PCR reaction. In 9 experiments, the average slope of the trend line ranged from -3.19 to -3.51 corresponding to 106–93% of efficiency. The R^2 average value for *cry2Ab2* detection ranged from 0.98 to 1.00. According to Table 5c and Fig. 1, results for *cry2Ab2* are in agreement with ENGL requirements that specify an efficiency range between 90 and 110% and an R^2 higher than or equal to 0.98, in order for a PCR method to be used for quantification [36].

For the *cryIA.105* detection, 150 ng DNA input seemed not to fit a linear regression (Table 5 and Fig. 1). In fact, for

all repetitions, the 150 ng samples showed a higher Ct value than would be expected on the basis of a linear regression for the other samples. The average Ct-value for the amount of 150 ng DNA was 25.72 ± 0.73 and 25.96 ± 0.29 for 30 ng DNA, which can be expressed as a delta Ct of 0.24 ± 0.44 (available as Electronic Supplementary Material, Table S1). In contrast, the expected delta Ct for a fivefold dilution is 2.32, assuming a PCR efficiency of 100%. Also, the R^2 overall average value for *cryIA.105* decreased from 0.99 to 0.97 when the 150 ng DNA was included. Finally, the overall efficiency dropped from a theoretically impossible 120% to a very acceptable 101% when 150 ng was excluded from the analysis. All these observations indicated that the *cryIA.105* PCR was sensitive to an inhibitory factor that may have been present in the DNA isolation that was used for these experiments. An option to overcome this possible limitation would have been the design of new primers and probe. However, this might have compromised the specificity, given the high homology between the *cryIA.105* element and other *cry* elements. For *cry2Ab2* detection, inhibition at 150 ng DNA per PCR reaction was not observed and the R^2 and efficiency did not change when this concentration was omitted from the analysis. Data showed that the designed PCR methods performed in a linear quantitative manner

Table 5 Parameters of PCR standard curve for *cryIA.105* and *cry2Ab2* detection based on 9 PCR runs with samples tested in duplicate for 150, 30, 6, 1.20, 0.60, 0.25 and 0.05 ng DNA per PCR reaction

A <i>cryIA.105</i> from 150 to 0.05 ng DNA				B <i>cryIA.105</i> from 30 to 0.05 ng DNA			
PCR	Efficiency	Slope	R ²	PCR	Efficiency	Slope	R ²
1	101%	3.29	0.99	1	96%	3.43	0.99
2	115%	3.01	0.99	2	102%	3.27	1.00
3	114%	3.03	0.97	3	97%	3.39	0.98
4	125%	2.84	0.98	4	105%	3.21	0.99
5	129%	2.78	0.97	5	108%	3.15	0.99
6	126%	2.83	0.95	6	98%	3.38	0.99
7	128%	2.80	0.93	7	99%	3.34	0.99
8	124%	2.86	0.97	8	102%	3.28	0.99
9	116%	2.99	0.98	9	102%	3.28	1.00
Mean	120%	2.94	0.97	Mean	101%	3.30	0.99
95% CI	114-125%	2.83-3.04	0.96-0.98	95% CI	98-103%	3.24-3.36	0.99

C <i>cry2Ab2</i> from 150 to 0.05 ng DNA				D <i>cry2Ab2</i> from 30 to 0.05 ng DNA			
PCR	Efficiency	Slope	R ²	PCR	Efficiency	Slope	R ²
1	101%	3.30	1.00	1	96%	3.42	1.00
2	100%	3.29	1.00	2	102%	3.27	0.99
3	103%	3.26	0.99	3	93%	3.49	1.00
4	106%	3.19	0.99	4	103%	3.25	0.98
5	93%	3.51	0.98	5	86%	3.73	0.97
6	100%	3.32	0.99	6	101%	3.30	0.99
7	101%	3.30	1.00	7	100%	3.31	1.00
8	100%	3.31	0.99	8	98%	3.38	0.99
9	101%	3.29	0.99	9	104%	3.23	0.99
Mean	101%	3.31	0.99	Mean	98%	3.37	0.99
95% CI	98-103%	3.25-3.36	0.99	95% CI	94-102%	3.27-3.48	0.99

between 0.05 and 30 ng DNA per PCR reaction for *cryIA.105* and between 0.05 and 150 ng DNA per PCR reaction for *cry2Ab2*.

Conclusions

New primers and probes specific for *cryIA.105* and *cry2Ab2* detection were developed. They showed a high specificity for target detection without cross-reactivity with other non-target GMOs tested. Also the limit of detection and quantitative response make both real time PCR methods adequate for the screening and detection of GMOs and GMO-derived products. These methods can be included in further interlaboratory studies to contribute to the development of strategies for GMO detection. To use these element-specific methods for quantification relative to the endogenous maize gene *hmg* it is necessary to perform an in-house validation including relative repeatability and reproducibility standard deviation and trueness. The parameters should comply with the ENGL Method Performance Requirements.

The detection of *cryIA.105* and *cry2Ab2* genes can be used to detect approved GMO- and UGM-derived products, which will aid the efforts to maintain GMO regulations within the European Union as well as worldwide.

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