



荧光定量 PCR 实验报告

1 实验器材及试剂

1.1 实验器材及耗材

名称	厂家	货号
台式高速冷冻型微量离心机	DragonLab	D3024R
荧光定量 PCR 仪	Bio-rad	CFX Connect
超净工作台	苏净安泰	SW-CJ-1FD
超微量分光光度计	Thermo	NanoDrop2000
标准试剂型纯水仪	青岛富勒姆科技有限公司	FBZ2001-up-p
PCR 反应板	Servicebio	PCR-9601
TIP 头	Servicebio	
离心管	Servicebio	

1.2 主要实验试剂

试剂	厂家	货号
RNA 提取液	Servicebio	G3013
三氯甲烷	国药集团化学试剂有限公司	10006818
异丙醇	国药集团化学试剂有限公司	80109218
无水乙醇	国药集团化学试剂有限公司	10009218
Water Nuclease-Free	Servicebio	G4700
RNA 溶解液	Servicebio	G3030
SweScript RT I First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit	Servicebio	G3330
2×SYBR Green qPCR Master Mix (None ROX)	Servicebio	G3320

2 荧光定量 PCR 实验步骤

2.1 总 RNA 抽提 (枪头和离心管均经过湿热灭菌, 无 RNA 酶)

2.1.1 取 200μl 血清, 加入 800μl 的 RNA 提取液, 加入 1μl 的外参溶液, 震荡混匀。

2.1.2 加入 250 μl 三氯甲烷, 颠倒离心管 15s, 充分混匀, 静置 3min。

2.1.3 4℃ 下 12000rpm 离心 10min。

2.1.4 将 400 μl 上清转移到一新的离心管中, 加入 0.8 倍体积的异丙醇, 颠倒混匀。

2.1.5 -20℃ 放置 15min。

2.1.6 4℃下 12000rpm 离心 10min, 管底的白色沉淀即为 RNA。

2.1.7 吸除液体, 加入 75%乙醇 1.5ml 洗涤沉淀。

2.1.8 4℃下 12000rpm 离心 5min。



2.1.9 将液体吸除干净，将离心管置于超净台上吹 3min。

2.1.10 加入 15μl RNA 溶解液溶解 RNA。

2.1.11 55°C 孵育 5min。

2.1.12 使用 Nanodrop 2000 检测 RNA 浓度及纯度：仪器空白调零后取 2.5μl 待测 RNA 溶液于检测基座上，放下样品臂，使用电脑上的软件开始吸光值检测。

2.2 反转录（枪头和 PCR 均经过湿热灭菌，无 RNA 酶）

2.2.1 逆转录反应体系配制（推荐 20 μL 反应体系，逆转录试剂盒货号：G3330）

Component	Volume
5 x Reaction Buffer	4 μL
Gene Specific Primer (2 μM)	1 μL
Servicebio®RT Enzyme Mix	1 μL
Total RNA *	0.1 ng-5 μg / 10 pg-0.5 μg
RNase free water	Add to 20 μL

2.2.2 轻轻混匀并离心

2.2.3 逆转录程序设置*

Temperature	Time
25°C	5 min
42°C	30 min
85°C	5 sec

2.3 定量 PCR

2.3.1 取 0.2ml PCR 管，配制如下反应体系，每个反转录产物配制 3 管。

2×SYBR Green qPCR Master Mix (None ROX)	7.5 μL
F/R Primers (2.5μM)	1.5 μL
cDNA	2.0 μL
Water Nuclease-Free	4.0 μL

2.3.2 PCR 扩增

Stage1	Stage2 (40 个循环)	Stage3 (熔解曲线)
95°C, 30s 预变性	95°C, 15s 变性	65°C→95°C
	60°C, 30s 退火/延伸	每升温 0.5°C, 采集一次荧光信号

2.4 结果处理

ΔΔCT 法：

$$A = CT(\text{目的基因, 待测样本}) - CT(\text{内标基因, 待测样本})$$



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Wuhan Servicebio Technology Co., Ltd.

$B = CT(\text{目的基因, 对照样本}) - CT(\text{内标基因, 对照样本})$

$K = A - B$

表达倍数 = 2^{-K}

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Real Time PCR Report

1 Laboratory equipment and reagents

1.1 Laboratory equipment and consumable

Equipment	Manufacturers	Model
Centrifuge	DragonLab	D3024R
Real time PCR System	Bio-rad	CFX Connect
Clean bench	Suzhou Antai Air Tech Co., Ltd	SW-CJ-1FD
Ultramicro spectrophotometer	Thermo	NanoDrop2000
Standard Reagent Type Lab	Qingdao Fulum Technology Co., Ltd	FBZ2001-up-p
Ultra pure Water Purifier		
96-Well Reaction Plate(0.1mL)	Servicebio	PCR-9601
Centrifuge tube	Servicebio	
TIP	Servicebio	

1.2 Reagents

Reagents	Manufacturers	Order
RNA Extraction	Servicebio	G3013
Trichloromethane	Sinopharm Group Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd.	10006818
iso-Propyl alcohol	Sinopharm Group Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd.	80109218
Ethanol	Sinopharm Group Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd.	10009218
Water Nuclease-Free	Servicebio	G4700
Buffer that dissolves RNA	Servicebio	G3030
SweScript RT I First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit	Servicebio	G3330
2×SYBR Green qPCR Master Mix (None ROX)	Servicebio	G3320

2 Protocol

2.1 Isolate RNA

2.1.1 Take 0.2 ml of serum, add 0.8 ml of RNA extraction and 1μL of External reference, gently shake or blow with a pipette tip.

2.1.2 PHASE SEPERATION

Centrifuge the samples at 12000rpm for 10 min at 4°C to remove cell debris. Transfer the supernatant to a new tube. Add 0.25 ml of chloroform per 1 ml of RNA extraction. Cap sample tubes securely. Vortex samples vigorously for 15 seconds and incubate them at room



temperature for 2 to 3 minutes. Centrifuge the samples at 12,000rpm for 10 minutes at 4°C. Following centrifugation, the mixture separates into lower red, phenol-chloroform phase, an interphase, and a colorless upper aqueous phase. RNA remains exclusively in the aqueous phase. Transfer upper aqueous phase carefully without disturbing the interphase into fresh tube.

2.1.3 RNA PRECIPITATION

Precipitate the RNA from the aqueous phase by mixing with isopropyl alcohol. Use 0.5 ml of isopropyl alcohol per 1 ml of RNA extraction used for the initial homogenization. Incubate samples at -20°C for 15 minutes and centrifuge at 12,000rpm for 10 minutes at 4°C. The RNA precipitate, often invisible before centrifugation, forms a gel-like pellet on the side and bottom of the tube.

2.1.4 RNA WASH

Remove the supernatant completely. Wash the RNA pellet once with 75% ethanol, adding at least 1 ml of 75% ethanol per 1 ml of RNA extraction used for the initial homogenization. Mix the samples by vortexing and centrifuge at 12,000rpm for 10 minutes at 4 °C. Remove all leftover ethanol.

2.1.5 REDISSOLVING RNA

Air-dry RNA pellet for 5-10 minutes. It is important not to let the RNA pellet dry completely as this will greatly decrease its solubility. Dissolve RNA in DEPC-treated water by passing solution a few times through a pipette tip.

2.1.6 SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Take OD at 260 nm and 280 nm to determine sample concentration and purity. The A260/A280 ratio should be above 1.8.

2.2 First Strand cDNA Synthesis

After thawing, mix and briefly centrifuge the components of the kit. Store on ice.

2.2.1 Add the following reagents into a sterile, nuclease-free tube on ice in the indicated order:

Template RNA 2μg , gene-specific primer 1 μL , 5X Reaction Buffer 4 μL , Servicebio®RT Enzyme Mix^a 1 μL, Water, nuclease-free to 20 μL , Total volume 20 μL

2.2.2 Optional. If the RNA template is GC-rich or contains secondary structures, mix gently, centrifuge briefly and incubate at 65°C for 5 min. Chill on ice, spin down and place the vial back on ice.

2.2.3 Mix gently and centrifuge briefly.

2.2.4 Incubate for 5 min at 25°C ,30 min at 42°C.

Note. For GC-rich RNA templates the reaction temperature can be increased up to 50°C.

2.2.5 Terminate the reaction by heating at 85°C for 5 seconds.

2.3 Preparation of PCR Master Mix



2.3.1 For each 15μL reaction, prepare the following reaction mix:

2×SYBR Green qPCR Master Mix (None ROX)	7.5 μL
F/R Primers (2.5μM)	1.5 μL
cDNA	2.0 μL
Water Nuclease-Free	4.0 μL

2.3.2 PCR amplification

Stage1	Stage2 (40 cycles)	Stage3 (Melt Curve)
95°C, 30s Pre-denaturation	95°C, 15s Denaturation 60°C, 30s Annealing/Extension	65°C→95°C

2.4 the results of processing

ΔΔCT method:

A = CT (target gene, sample) - CT (internal standard gene, sample)

B = CT (target gene, control) - CT (internal standard gene, control)

K = A-B

RNA Expression = 2^{-K}