



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Mikrobiologija v prehranski verigi - Horizontalna metoda za ugotavljanje virusa hepatitisa A in norovirusov v živilih z RT-PCR v realnem času - 2. del: Metoda za ugotavljanje (ISO/DIS 15216-2:2018)

Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for determination of hepatitis A virus and norovirus in food using real-time RT-PCR - Part 2: Method for detection (ISO/DIS 15216-2:2018)

Mikrobiologie der Lebensmittelkette - Horizontales Verfahren zur Bestimmung von Hepatitis A-Virus und Norovirus in Lebensmitteln mittels Real-time-RT-PCR - Teil 2: Nachweisverfahren (ISO/DIS 15216-2:2018)

Microbiologie de la chaine alimentaire - Méthode horizontale pour la recherche des virus de l'hépatite A et norovirus par RT-PCR en temps réel - Partie 2: Méthode de détection (ISO/DIS 15216-2:2018)

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Microbiology of the food chain — Horizontal method for determination of hepatitis A virus and norovirus in food using real-time RT-PCR —

Part 2: Method for detection

Microbiologie des aliments — Méthode horizontale pour la recherche des virus de l'hépatite A et norovirus dans les aliments par la technique RT-PCR en temps réel —

Partie 2: Méthode de détection qualitative

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Contents

Foreword.....	v
Introduction.....	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Principle.....	3
4.1 Virus extraction.....	3
4.2 RNA extraction.....	3
4.3 Real-time RT-PCR	4
4.4 Control materials.....	4
4.5 Test results.....	4
5 Reagents.....	5
5.1 General	5
5.2 Reagents used as supplied.....	5
5.3 Prepared reagents.....	6
6 Equipment and consumables	7
7 Sampling	8
8 Procedure	8
8.1 General laboratory requirements	8
8.2 Virus extraction.....	8
8.3 RNA extraction.....	11
8.4 Real-time RT-PCR	12
9 Interpretation of results	14
9.1 General	14
9.2 Construction of process control virus RNA standard curve	14
9.3 Control for RT-PCR inhibition	14
9.4 Calculation of extraction efficiency.....	15
10 Expression of results	16
11 Performance characteristics of the method.....	16
11.1 Validation study	16
11.2 Sensitivity	16
11.3 Specificity	16
11.4 LOD ₅₀	16
12 Test report	16
Annex A (normative) Diagram of procedure	18
Annex B (normative) Composition and preparation of reagents and buffers	19
Annex C (informative) Real-time RT-PCR mastermixes and cycling parameters	22
Annex D (informative) Real-time RT-PCR primers and hydrolysis probes for the detection of HAV, norovirus GI and GII and mengo virus (process control)	23
Annex E (informative) Growth of mengo virus strain MC ₀ for use as a process control	25
Annex F (informative) RNA extraction using the BioMerieux NucliSens® system	26
Annex G (informative) Generation of external control RNA (EC RNA) stocks	28

Annex H (informative) Typical optical plate layout.....	31
Annex I (informative) Method validation studies and performance characteristics	32
Bibliography.....	44

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Microbiology*.

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO/TS 15216-2:2013, which has been technically revised with the following changes:

- use of a suitable buffer for dilution of control materials prescribed;
- change to the method for generating process control virus RNA for the standard curve;
- addition of breakpoints with defined temperature and time parameters in the extraction methods;
- change in terminology from amplification efficiency to RT-PCR inhibition;
- addition of extra real-time RT-PCR reactions for sample RNA and negative controls;
- addition of method characteristics and results of method validation studies.

A list of all parts in the ISO 15216 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

Hepatitis A virus (HAV) and norovirus are important agents of food-borne human viral illness. No routine methods exist for culture of norovirus, and HAV culture methods are not appropriate for routine application to food matrices. Detection is therefore reliant on molecular methods using the reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). As many food matrices contain substances that are inhibitory to RT-PCR, it is necessary to use an extraction method that produces highly clean RNA preparations that are fit for purpose. For food surfaces, viruses are removed by swabbing. For soft fruit, leaf, stem and bulb vegetables, virus extraction is by elution with agitation followed by precipitation with PEG/NaCl. For bottled water, adsorption and elution using positively charged membranes followed by concentration by ultrafiltration is used and for bivalve molluscan shellfish (BMS), viruses are extracted from the tissues of the digestive glands using treatment with a proteinase K solution. For all matrices that are not covered by this International Standard, it is necessary to validate this method. All matrices share a common RNA extraction method based on virus capsid disruption with chaotropic reagents followed by adsorption of RNA to silica particles. Real-time RT-PCR monitors amplification throughout the real-time RT-PCR cycle by measuring the excitation of fluorescently labelled molecules. In real-time RT-PCR with hydrolysis probes, the fluorescent label is attached to a sequence-specific nucleotide probe that also enables simultaneous confirmation of target template. These modifications increase the sensitivity and specificity of the real-time RT-PCR method, and obviate the need for additional amplification product confirmation steps post real-time RT-PCR. Due to the complexity of the method, it is necessary to include a comprehensive suite of controls. The method described in this part of ISO 15216 enables detection of virus RNA in the test sample. A schematic diagram of the testing procedure is shown in Annex A.

The main changes, listed in the Foreword, introduced in this document compared to ISO/TS 15216-2:2013, are considered as minor (see ISO 17468^[2]).