



Innovation in Pathogen Detection



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Business Development



ANSR

Amplified Nucleic Single-Temperature Reaction

- A new system for rapid detection of pathogens using a simple isothermic reaction

Simpler, Better, Faster

- Easy to implement - does not require expensive instrumentation
- ANSR is exceptionally easy to perform with minimal training
- Capable of producing results within a single shift – increases throughput

ANSR provides the fastest time to results

Innovative Technology

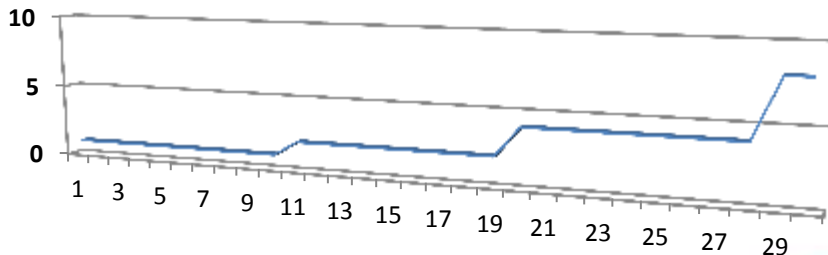
- Unique isothermal amplification method
 - No thermocycling
 - 10 minute assay time
- Selective detection of RNA or DNA sequences
 - Discrimination between target and closely related nontarget organisms
 - Reduced need for selective enrichment media
 - Reduced enrichment times
- Highly sensitive
 - Exponential amplification of target sequence
 - Small sample volume
 - Results in real time
- Technology is applicable to detection of any pathogenic organism
 - Specificity governed solely by differences in nucleic acid sequences

Thermocycling vs Continuous Replication

PCR

- A single or a few copies of a piece of DNA have to be amplified through thermo-cycling to generate thousands to millions of copies of a particular DNA sequence.
- Repeated cycles of denaturation and polymerisation are required.
- Exponential replication occurs once each cycle.

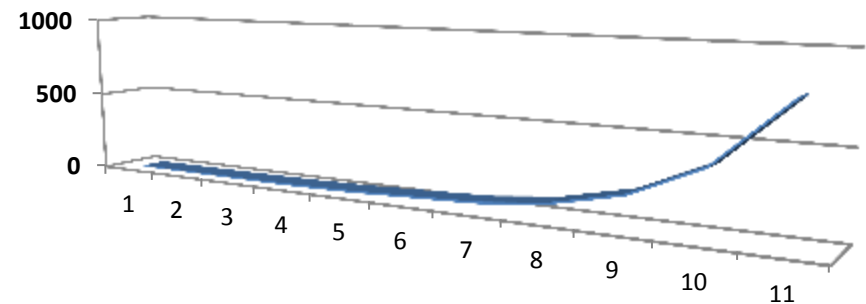
PCR Cycle Replication



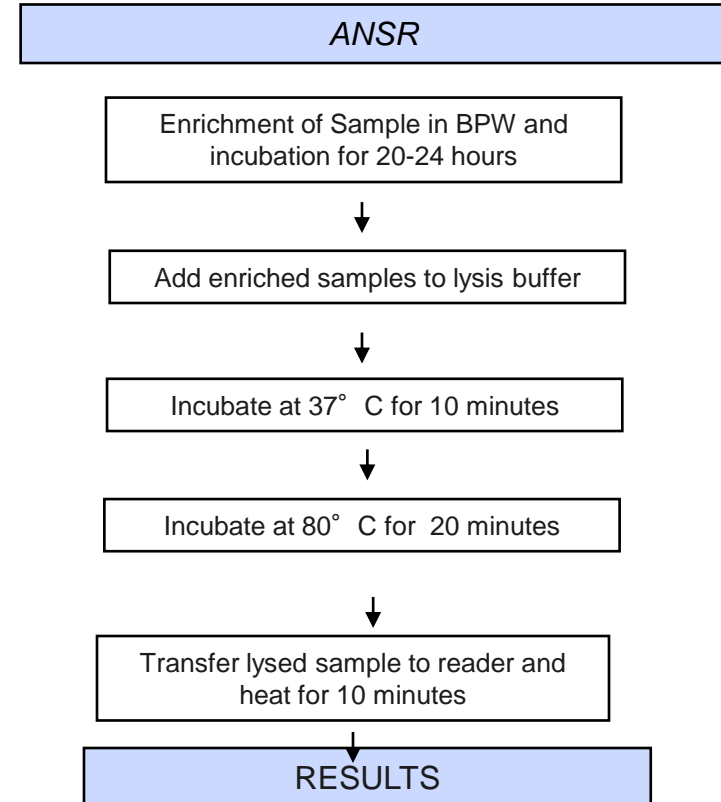
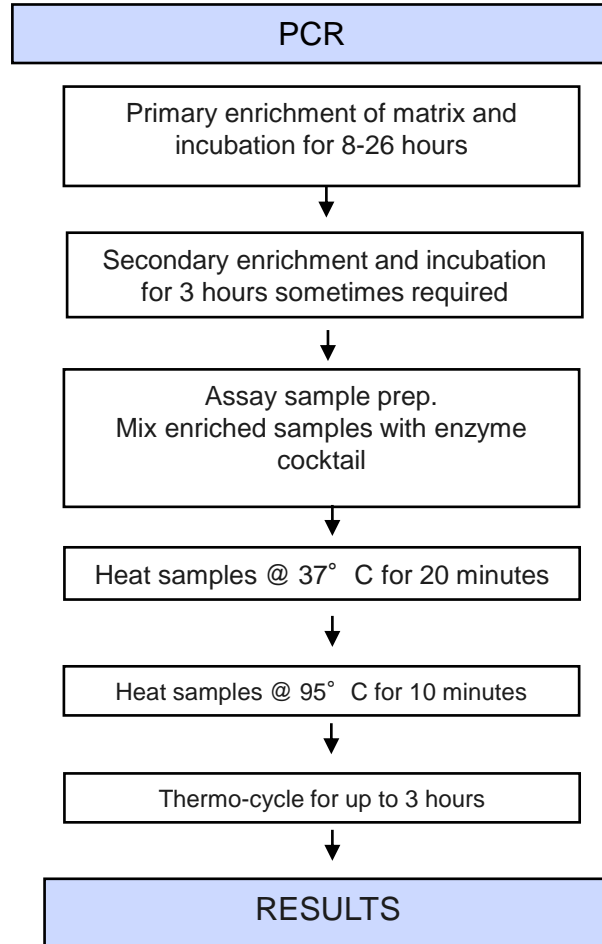
Amplified Nucleic Single-Temperature Reaction - ANSR

- Exponential, continuous isothermal chain reaction in which the product of one reaction catalyses further reactions.
- Repeated thermo-cycling not required.

ANSR Continuous Replication



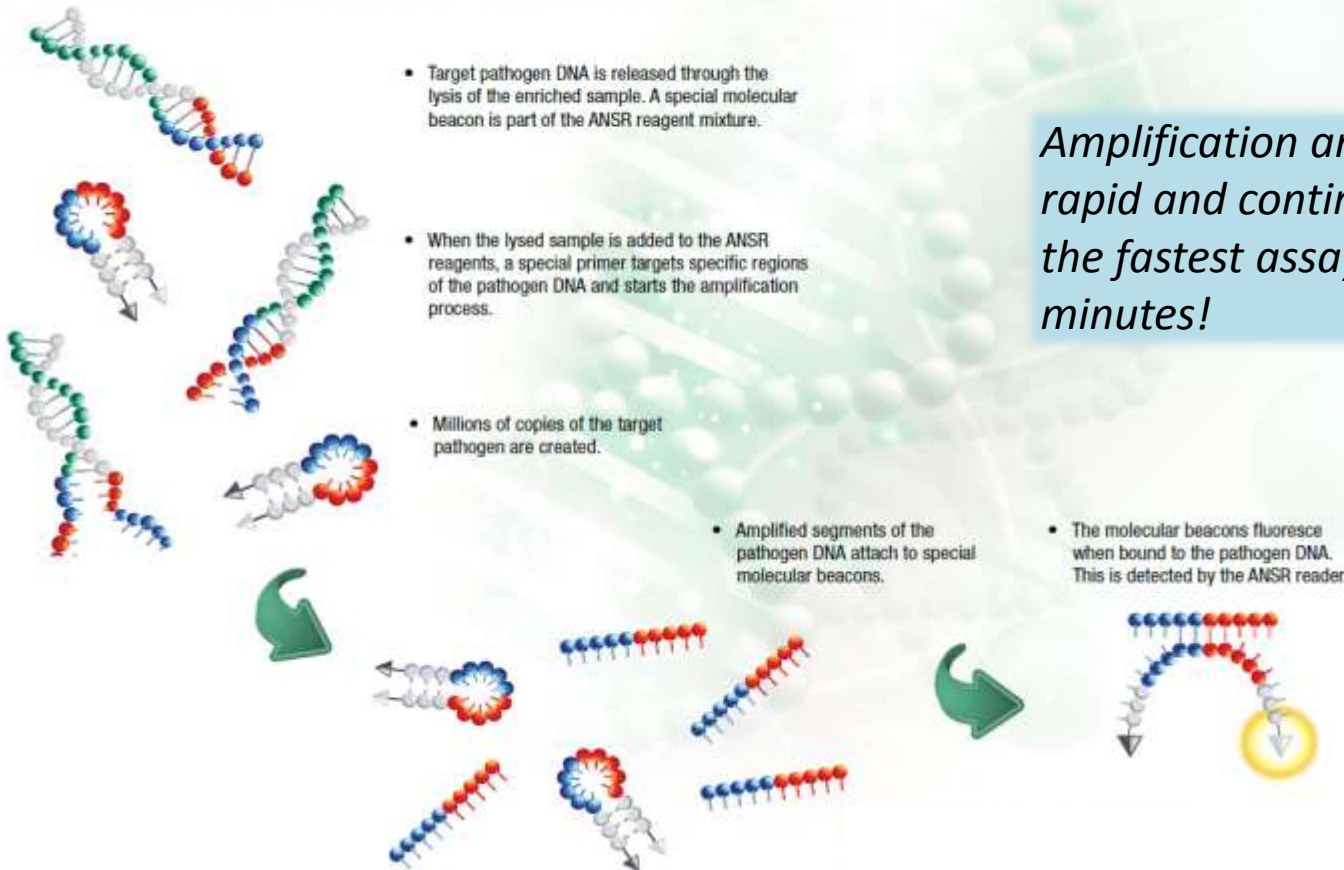
Comparative Workflow



ANSR Chemistry

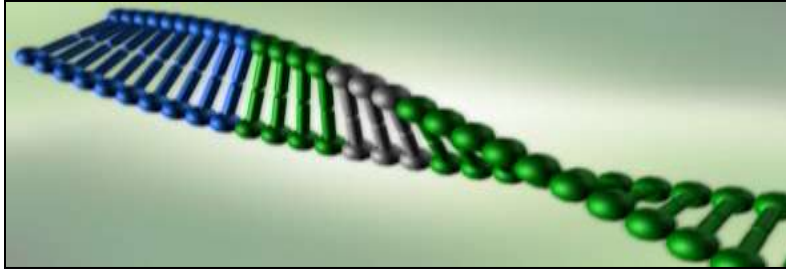
How does ANSR work?

Isothermal DNA amplification and fluorescent detection

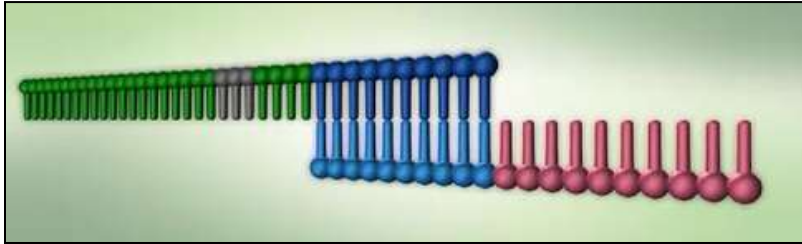


Amplification and detection are rapid and continuous resulting in the fastest assay time of only 10 minutes!

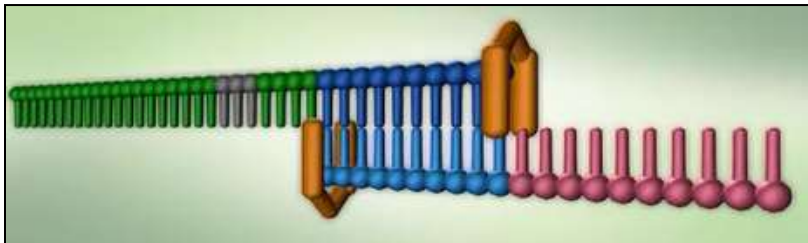
The ANSR Reaction



DNA is released through lysis of the enriched sample

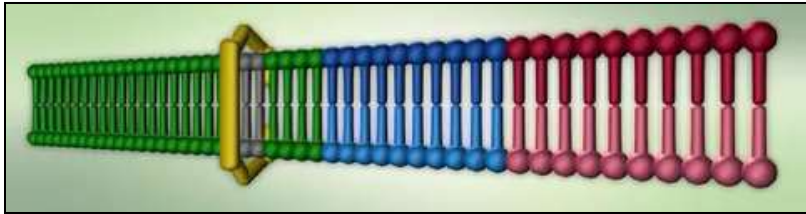


A small primer binds to the complementary section of the pathogen DNA

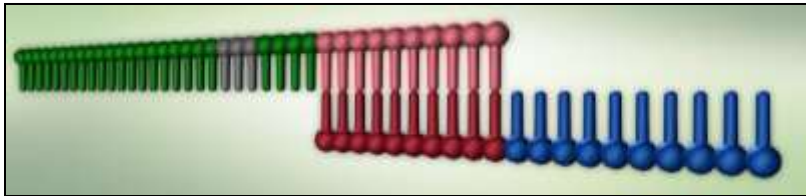
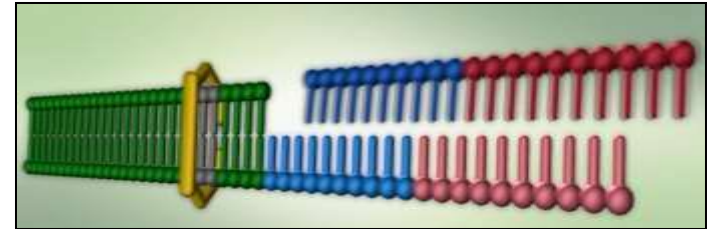


A DNA polymerase recognizes the overhang as being damaged and extends the nucleotides along the strand creating a new piece of DNA

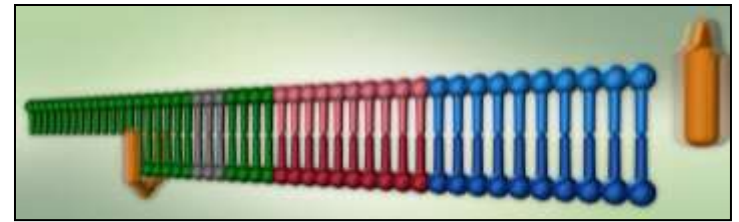
The ANSR Reaction



A nicking enzyme “cuts” through one strand of the DNA releasing the fragment



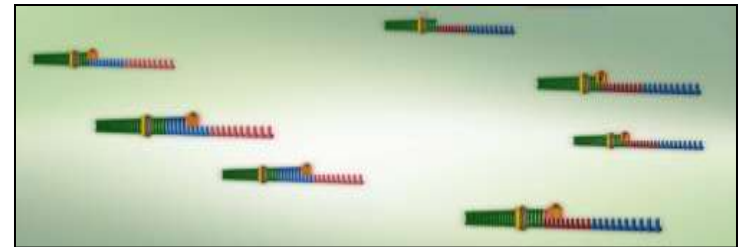
The product from the first reaction binds with a second primer



A DNA polymerase again extends the nucleotides creating a new piece of DNA

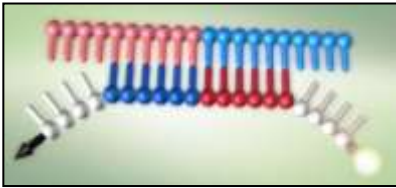


A nicking enzyme “cuts” through one strand of the DNA releasing the fragment



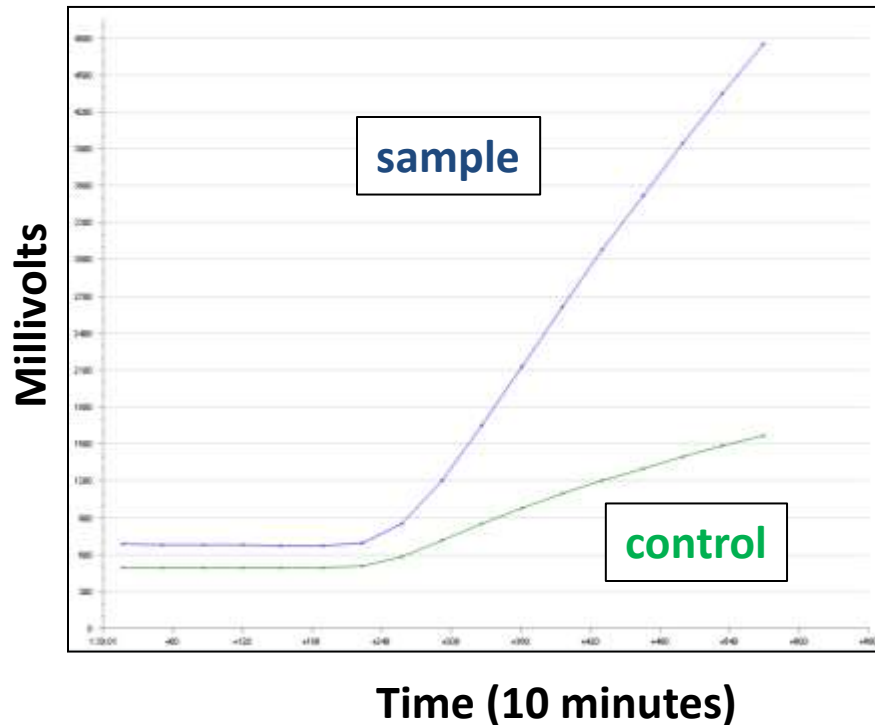
The process proceeds in rapid succession until all reaction components are exhausted

Viewing Results in 10 Minutes

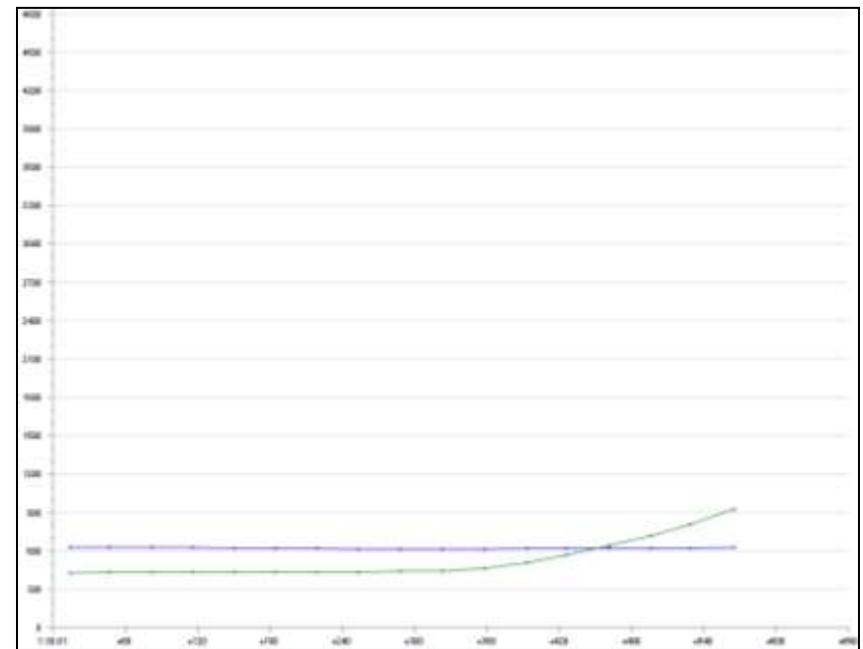


The reader measures the fluorescence generated from the molecular beacon.

Positive Result



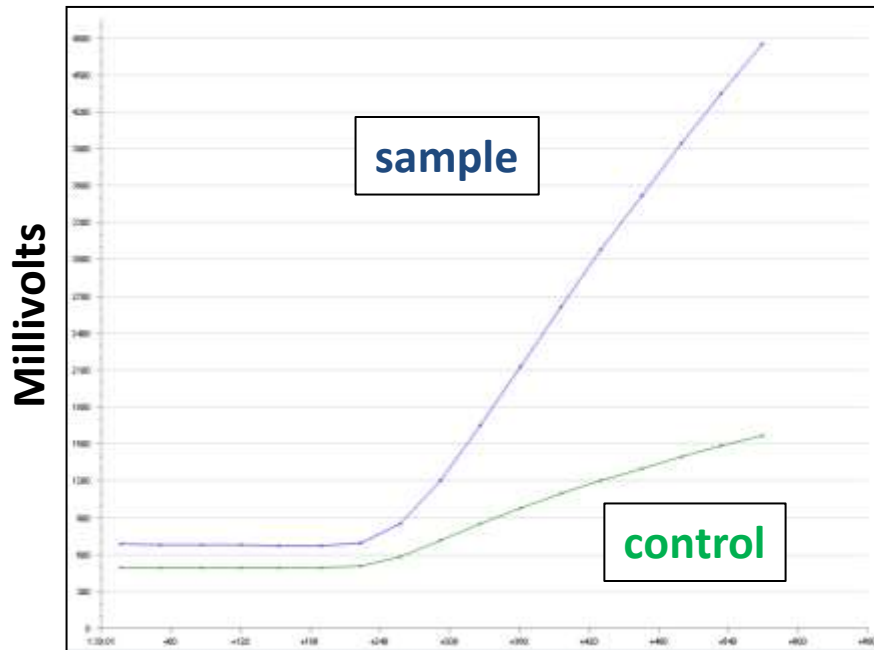
Negative Result



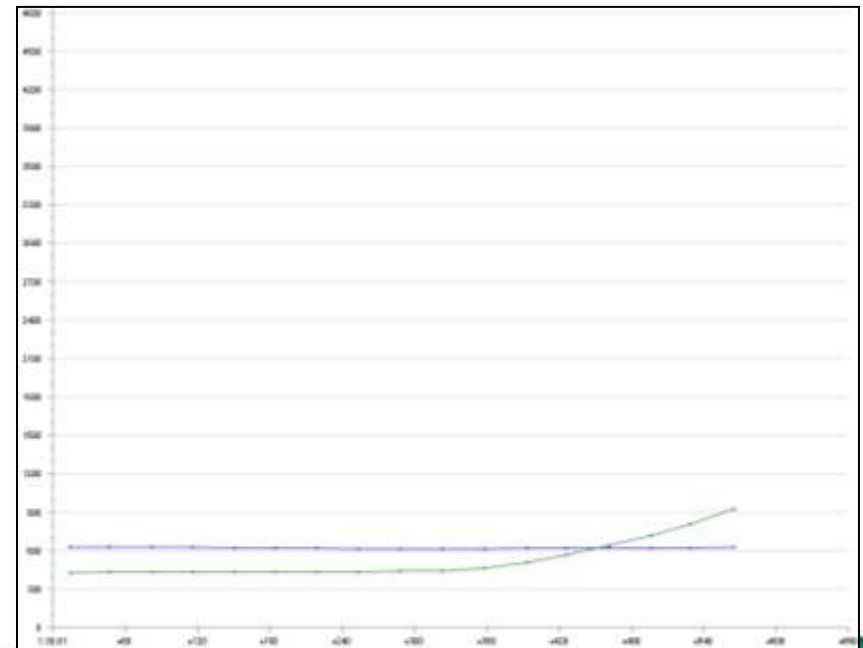
How Does the Control Work?

- There can be binding of the templates to each other (since they are complimentary) creating double-stranded DNA.
- A dye called SYTO 82 inserts itself into the double-stranded DNA giving off a signal at a different wavelength than the beacon
- The signal is often stronger in positive samples because there are more chances for the templates and products to bind to each other

Positive Result



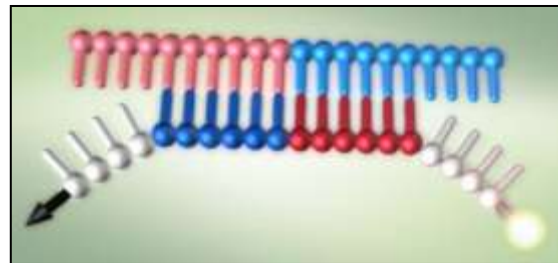
Negative Result



Time (10 minutes)

How is ANSR Different?

- ANSR utilizes an isothermal reaction: the amplification process takes place at a single temperature
 - 56°C
- A single temperature reactions eliminates the cycling used in traditional PCR thus drastically shortening the amplification time.
 - 10 minutes (ANSR) vs. 3.5 hrs (PCR assay)
- Detection is by fluorescence using a molecular beacon



2 step lysis-Dual Selectivity



- 37°C – 10 min
 - Most effective temperature for the enzymes to function.
 - Proteinase K is used for the destruction of proteins and for the release of nucleic acids, since it very effectively inactivates DNases and RNases
 - Lysozyme and mutanolysin break down cell wall protein



- 80°C – 20 min
 - Lysis of the sample
 - Deactivation of the enzymes

ANSR Salmonella

- Target gene common to all species and serovars of *Salmonella*
- No known cross-reactivity with other organisms
- Simplified, single-step enrichment protocols
- Reduced time-to-result
 - Raw meats 20-24 hours in supplemented BPW
 - Processed foods and environmental samples 20-24 hours in BPW
- Applicable to food & environmental sample matrices

ANSR *Salmonella* Enrichment Example Protocol

- Weigh 25g sample in a Stomacher-type bag.
- Add 225 mls BPW to the bag. Homogenize (Stomacher, etc.) the sample as appropriate for the sample type.
- Incubate the sample at 37 °C (+/-1) for 20-24 hours.
- Test with ANSR

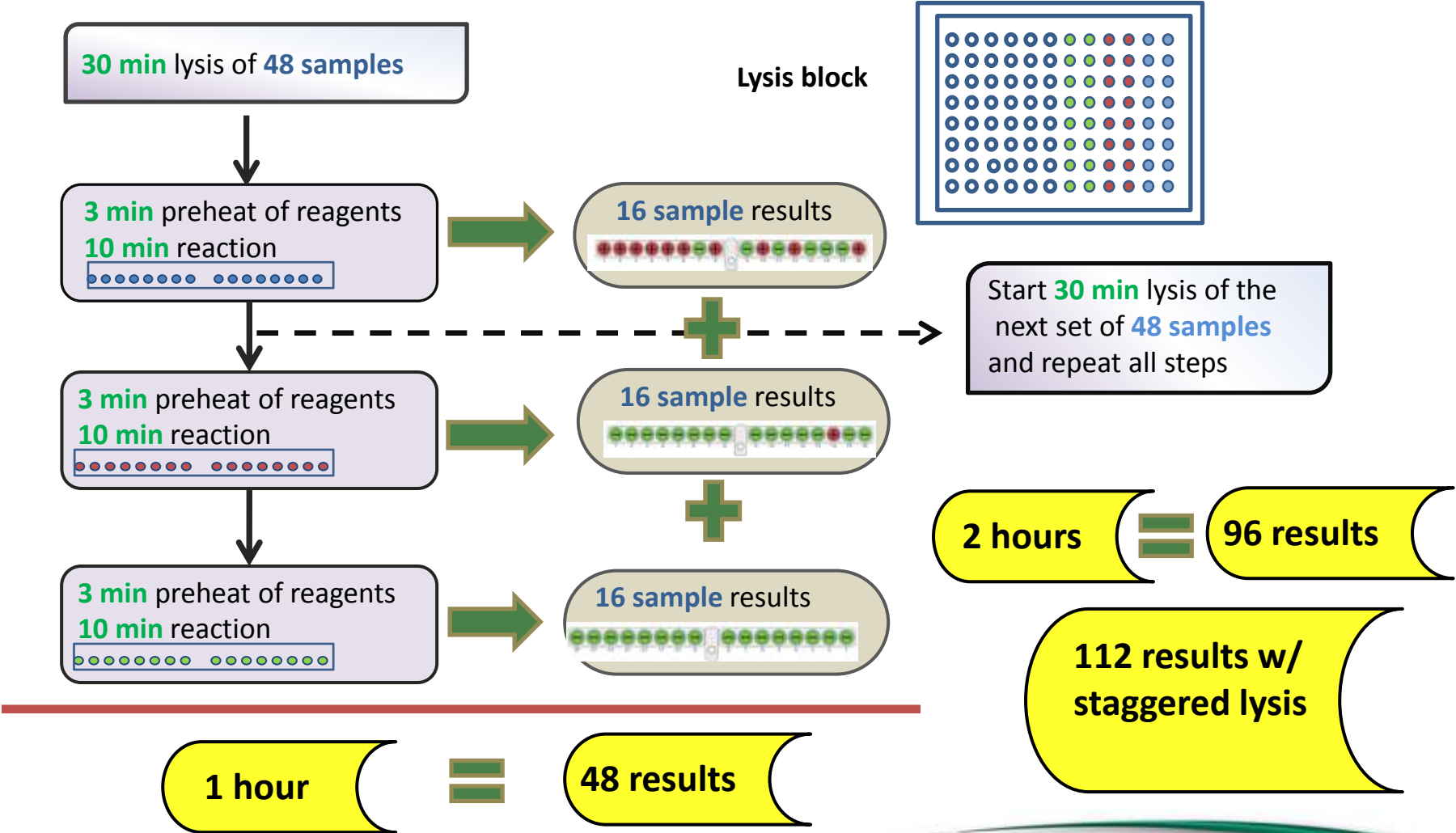


ANSR Salmonella Lysis Protocol

- Mix enriched sample with lysis buffer heat to 37°C heat block for 10 minutes
- Transfer cluster tubes to 80°C for 20 minutes
- Mix lysed samples with reagents in the reader.
- Seal the tubes, start the reader. Results available in 10 minutes.



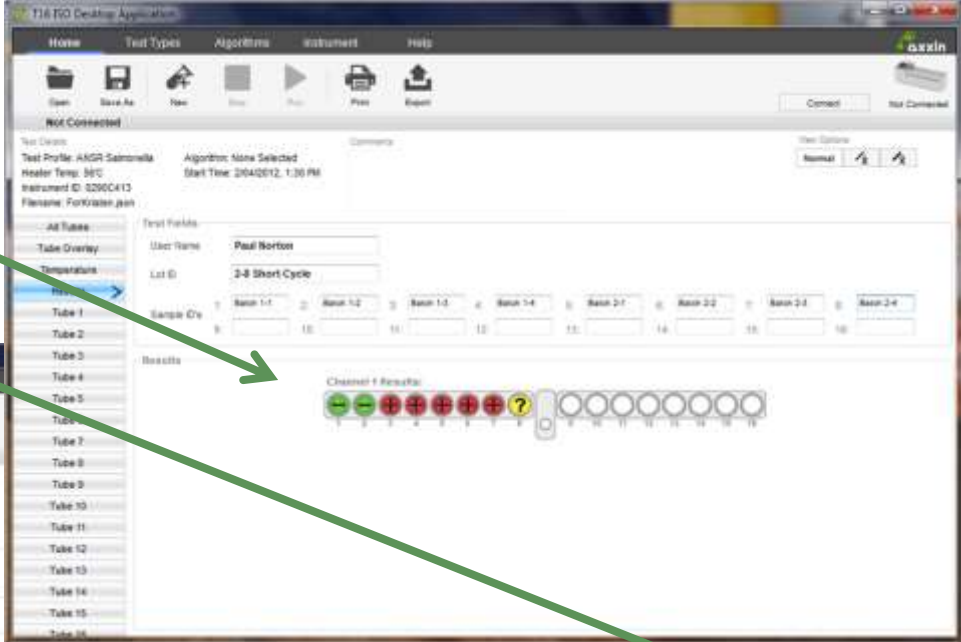
Throughput With One 16-well Incubator / Reader



No Unambiguous Results – Simple and Clear

Software Screens:
Results

Individual Samples



Negative Result



Positive Result

ANSR Reader

- Modes of operation
 - Stand alone
 - With PC
- Scalability
 - Small footprint and quick time assay
- Capacity
 - 16 samples per reader
- Maximum throughput
 - 48 samples / hour single reader
 - 112 samples / 2 hours with staggered lysis.



Validated Matrices

MEAT & POULTRY

Chicken carcass rinse
Raw ground turkey
Raw ground beef

Hot dogs
Chorizo

Dried pasteurized egg

DAIRY

Ice cream
Non-fat dry milk
Raw milk
Grade A pasteurized milk
Butter
Mozzarella cheese
Shredded cheddar cheese

NUTS

Almonds
Pistachios
Cashew cluster
Raw & roasted peanuts

CONFECTIONARY PRODUCTS

Cocoa powder
Peanut butter
Dark chocolate
Milk chocolate

PRODUCE

Whole cantaloupe
Sliced cantaloupe
Sprout rinse
Raw spinach
Orange juice
Apple juice
Dried fruit
Baby spinach
Romaine lettuce
Fresh mango

SEAFOOD

Raw shrimp
Breaded fish sticks

SPICES & CONDIMENTS

Tomato bouillon
Parsley flakes
Black pepper
Ground red pepper

Cracked coriander
Ground paprika
Cracked cumin seed
Cracked white pepper
Cracked green pepper
Whole savory
Whole basil
Whole cilantro

PET FOODS

Dog biscuits
Jerky style dog treats
Lamb meal
Wet dog food
Dry pet food, 375g

GRAINS

Oat cereal
Soy flour
Wheat flour
Rice

OTHER PROCESSED FOODS

Potato flakes
Cookie dough

Corn kernels

Hummus
Infant formula

MISC

Probiotic product
Yeast

Chicken fat

Palatant flavoring
Poultry feed
Yeast fermentation product

BOTANICALS

Olive oil
St. John's Wort
Oil garlic bulk extract
Rehmannia raw herb
Maca, gelatinized
Rhodiola root
Ginger extract

NUTRITIONAL PRODUCTS

Nutritional shakes

ANSR Assay Development

Assay	Status
<i>Salmonella</i> spp. AOAC and Afnor Validation	Available <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmentals• Raw meats, seafood, poultry, chicken carcass rinse• Produce, vegetables and seafood• Processed foods including deli meats, dairy, eggs, nuts, flour, spices, chocolate, dry pet food
<i>Listeria</i> spp. AOAC Validation	Available
Listeria Monocytogenes	In Development
Non-O157 STECs (CDC top 7) Campylobacter	In Development In Development

Thank you