

## DEVELOPMENT OF DNA-LATERAL FLOW STRIP TEST <br> FOR DETECTION OF CHIKUNGUNYA VIRUS

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# DEVELOPMENT OF DNA-LATERAL FLOW STRIP TEST <br> FOR DETECTION OF CHIKUNGUNYA VIRUS 


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# DEVELOPMENT OF DNA-LATERAL FLOW STRIP TEST FOR DETECTION OF CHIKUNGUNYA VIRUS 

## BY

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HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTER OF SCIENCE IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AT SRINAKHARINWIROT UNIVERSITY
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Chikungunya is a viral infection caused by the Chikungunya virus (CHIKV), which is spread from person to person by the bite of an infected Aedes mosquito. CHIKV is one of the major public health problems in tropical countries and an epidemic in new areas that increases year by year. Most infected patients often have severe joint pain that affects their daily activities. Currently, the reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) methods have been widely used to detect CHIKV, but it is costly, time-consuming, and requires expertise. Hence, this study was focused on the development of reverse-transcriptase-loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RTLAMP) combined with a lateral flow dipstick (LFD) as the specific and sensitive tool for detection of CHIKV in comparison to RT-PCR. The data revealed that the limitation of RT-LAMP-LFD could detect CHIKV as less as $1 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}$, which is 1000 times more sensitive than the RT-PCR methods. In addition, the RT-LAMP-LFD showed no cross-reaction with other viruses and bacteria, such as Dengue virus serotypes 1-4, Zika virus, Influenza virus, Hepatitis C virus, and Staphylococcus aureus. In conclusion the RT-LAMP-LFD is an effective method for the detection of CHIKV, due to its convenience, as well as its high specificity, and sensitivity.

Keyword : Chikungunya virus, Reverse-transcriptase loop-mediated isothermal amplification, Lateral flow dipstick

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Figure 18 Specificity test of PCR-LFD and LAMP-LFD assays. Strips 1-9 represents Chikungunya virus, Dengue virus serotypes 1-4, Zika virus, Influenza virus, Hepatitis C virus and S. aureus respectively. Lane N represents the negative control.

## CHAPTER I <br> INTRODUCTION

## Background

Chikungunya fever is a disease caused by the Chikungunya virus (CHIKV) belonging to the genus alphavirus and family Togaviridae. The virus was transmitted to humans through the bite of infected Aedes mosquitoes ${ }^{(1)}$ causing joint inflammation and swelling which is the main organ that suffers from the infection and often debilitating ${ }^{(2)}$.

CHIKV outbreaks mostly occur in several countries of Africa, Asia, and the Indian subcontinent. In the few years, the virus has become one of the major problems in Southeast Asia such as Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand ${ }^{(3)}$. In 1958, the first case of CHIKV infection in Thailand was reported in Bangkok and subsequently spread to other provinces. In 2009, a large outbreak of chikungunya fever of approximately 32,000 cases was announced by the Bureau of Epidemiology, Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health Thailand ${ }^{(4)}$. On August 25, 2020, a total of 7,396 cases were testified from 72 provinces of Thailand which were able to spread in a new area ${ }^{(5)}$.

In general, the two species of Aedes mosquitoes causing chikungunya fever are Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus which are also vectors for transmission of dengue virus and zika virus ${ }^{(1,6)}$. In humans infected with CHIKV, acute symptoms usually appear 3-12 days after a bite from an infected mosquito. The common symptoms include fever, muscle pain, and joint pain ${ }^{(7)}$. However, occasionally the joint pain may be last for months or even years. The mortality rate following CHIKV infection is relatively low but, severe joint pain can affect long-term quality of life ${ }^{(8)}$.

Several methods have been employed for CHIKV diagnosis such as an antigen or serological test for IgM and IgG antibodies detection, viral culture for virus species identification at the early stages of illness, or molecular techniques such as reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), real-time RT-PCR and isothermal methods that are viral nucleic acid tests ${ }^{(9)}$. However, these methods required costly equipment, complicated procedures, and time-consuming which are not suitable for their use in the field investigation. Hence, this research will develop a rapid screening
test for CHIKV diagnosis based on loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) combined with lateral flow dipstick (LFD). The test is easy to use, rapid, and low cost which will be beneficial for onsite diagnosis without complicated equipment. In addition, the rapid screening test will assist the epidemiological survey as well as prevention and control planning of the virus.

## CHAPTER II <br> LITERATURE REVIEW

## 1. Biology

Chikungunya virus (CHIKV) is an alphavirus belonging to the Togaviridae family (Figure 1) and is transmitted by Aedes species mosquitoes. It causes periodic outbreaks of chikungunya fever, which affects public health in several countries in subtropical and tropical regions.

Group: Group IV (+) ssRNA virus
Order: Martellivirales
Family: Togaviridae
Genus: Alphavirus
Species: Chikungunya virus

Figure 1 Taxonomy of chikungunya virus.

CHIKV is an enveloped, approximately 70 nm in diameter contains a positive single-stranded RNA genome with approximately 12 kb in length. The genome consists of two open reading frames (ORFs) that encode structural proteins such as capsid, E3, $\mathrm{E} 2,6 \mathrm{~K}$, and E 1 and nonstructural proteins such as nsP1, nsP2, nsP3, and nsP4 (Figure 2). The genetic studies have elucidated that the virus has evolved into 3 different genotypes including West African genotypes, East/Central/South African (ECSA) genotypes, and Asian genotypes. The genetic differences between CHIKV lineages are also responsible for the different antigenic properties. In Africa, two genotypes, West African and ECSA genotypes, are commonly found and they are responsible for epidemics on the continent. In Asia, the epidemic is due to the Asian genotype and the ECSA genotype is often found in the Indian continent ${ }^{(10,11)}$.


Figure 2 The structural genome of chikungunya virus. ${ }^{(11)}$

## 2. Replication cycle of chikungunya virus

The life cycle of CHIKV in host cells starts with the attachment to the host cell through the endocytosis receptor. The low pH environment within the endosome encourages, fusion and nucleocapsid are released into the cytoplasm. Then, the nucleocapsid is disassembled and release the RNA into the cell. The viral genome is translated by the host cell to create nonstructural proteins to produce P123 precursor and nsP4 protein, which can be combined with host proteins to form viral replication. Afterward, the enzyme catalyzes the synthesis of negative sense RNA which serves as a template for synthesis of the positive sense genome and sub-genome RNA as mRNA for the synthesis of the structured polyproteins. Later, free capsids are produced, released into the cytoplasm, and interact with envelope glycoproteins at the plasma membrane to form virions. Ultimately, the mature virions are released and spread to other cells ${ }^{(12,13)}$ (Figure 3).


Figure 3 Chikungunya virus replication cycle in host cells. ${ }^{(12)}$

## 3. Transmission

Chikungunya virus is mainly transmitted to humans by the bites of female Aedes mosquitoes. However, transmission between mother and fetus may occur in some cases ${ }^{(14)}$. There are two different transmission cycles of CHIKV: a sylvatic cycle affecting human-mosquito-monkey/primates and an urban cycle affecting human-mosquito ${ }^{(15)}$ (Figure 4).

### 3.1 Enzootic sylvatic cycle

The enzootic cycle refers to the transmission of the virus from an infected animal to mosquitoes and then from the carrier mosquitoes to healthy humans. This cycle is common in African countries and the main transmitting is Aedes species of forest mosquitoes include Aedes furcifer, Aedes luteocephalus, Aedes taylori and Aedes Africanus.

### 3.2 Urban cycle

Urban cycle refers to the transmission of the virus from an infected human to mosquitoes and then from the carrier mosquitoes to healthy humans. In Asian countries, the main transmitting species are Aedes albopictus and Aedes aegypti. In
this cycle, the human acts as major hosts, and the female mosquitoes act as vectors. Aedes mosquitoes adopt themself in urban areas and it is the primary route of CHIKV transmission ${ }^{(16-18)}$


Figure 4 Transmission cycle of chikungunya virus. ${ }^{(15)}$

## 4. Symptoms

After an infected mosquito bites, the particles of the virus accumulate in the skin, from which it eventually reaches the lymph nodes and the blood flow. It then spreads to target organs such as skin, muscles, and joints. The disease appears after 2-4 days of an incubation period. Symptoms begin suddenly with a high fever, muscle pain, severe pain in joints, and rash ${ }^{(19)}$. The most frequent positions of arthritis symptoms include ankles, wrists, toes, fingers, and knees. Generally, CHIKV infection is categorized into acute and chronic stages.
4.1 Acute phase

The acute phase is the first three weeks of the disease. After the incubation period, the infected person will develop a high fever, joint pain, and intense myalgia which is often accompanied by rash, headache, and photophobia. These acute symptoms usually resolve within 1-2 weeks.

### 4.2 Chronic phase

The symptoms of the chronic phase are similar to the acute stage, but joint pain usually lasts more than months to several years. The percentage of patients developing into the chronic stage ranges from 40-80\%, which is more common in adults than children ${ }^{(20,21)}$.

## 5. Treatments

There is no specific drug for CHIKV infection treatment. According to the acute phase, the patients will be symptomatically treated with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs to relieve fever and pain such as ibuprofen, naproxen, acetaminophen, or paracetamol. However, aspirin should be avoided as it affects platelets. Patients with persistent joint pain may need long-term pain relievers or anti-inflammatory drugs, such as chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine will be used in the treatment of chronic arthritis ${ }^{(22,23)}$. In addition, the small molecules with natural or synthetic origin such as ribavirin, chloroquine, and arbidol have been experimentally tested to treat CHIKV infection. These molecules can inhibit viral replication by blocking the spread of the virus at different stages. Currently, there is no licensed vaccine against CHIKV infection (20, 24).

## 6. Prevention

Presently, there are no specific drugs and vaccines against CHIKV. The best prevention is to avoid mosquito bites and eliminate stagnant water, which is the breeding ground for mosquitoes ${ }^{(25)}$. The common, simple, and effective ways on preventing mosquito-borne diseases are wearing long-sleeved shirts and long pants to sleep, sleeping with mosquito nets covering the bed, and using insecticide sprays and mosquito repellants. In addition, the environment around houses and buildings should be checked to make sure there is no standing water around the area where people live and eliminating these water sources can help decrease the prevalence of mosquitoes ${ }^{(26)}$.

## 7. Laboratory diagnostics

Laboratory diagnostics of CHIKV are counted on the blood sample.

### 7.1 Virus Culture and Isolation

Detection of CHIKV based on virus isolation from the blood patients during the first week of illness is cultured in various cell lines such as C6 / 36, BHK21, insect cells, HeLa, and Vero cells. The virus isolation method can isolate and identify the strain of the virus within 1-2 weeks and must be performed only in a BSL-3 laboratory to reduce the risk of virus transmission ${ }^{(27)}$.

### 7.2 Serological testing

### 7.2.1 Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)

ELISA is a method for the detection of IgM and IgG antibodies in the patient blood based on the principle of the Antigen-Antibody complex. The IgM antibodies can be detected 3 days after the onset of symptoms and persist for several weeks up to 3 months while the IgG appears shortly after IgM antibodies and persists for years. However, detection of CHIKV by ELISA assay can cross-reaction with other flavivirus antibodies ${ }^{(9,28)}$
7.3 Molecular tests
7.3.1 Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR)

RT-PCR is one of the most widely used tools for the detection of CHIKV viral RNA when a patient is in the acute stage of infection. The specific RT-PCR primers relied on three structural gene regions, Capsid (C), Envelope E-2, and Envelope E-1. The method is very specific and sensitive which typically takes 1-2 days. However, the disadvantage of this method is that it requires expensive tools and laboratory skills ${ }^{(27,29)}$.

### 7.3.2 Loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP)

Loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) is an isothermal method for nucleic acid amplification widely applied in molecular biology laboratories. The LAMP technique is a gene amplification using 4 primers that are specific to 6 distinct regions on the target gene ${ }^{(30)}$.

The mechanism of operation of the LAMP consists of 2 steps: first, starting structure producing for creating a stem-loop on both sides of the target gene
and second, increasing gene amplification from the stem-loop by relying on DNA polymerase with strand displacement activity ${ }^{(31)}$.

In the LAMP reaction, starting the reaction to amplification the genetic material at a temperature of about $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-63^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, which is a condition in which Bst DNA polymerase works well and use specific primers at different areas of the target gene. Primers for LAMP consist of outer primer (forward outer primer - F3 and backward outer primer - B3), inner primer (forward inner primer - FIP and backward inner primer - BIP), and sometimes there may be loops primer (loop forward primer - LF and loop backward primer - LB) can accelerate the gene amplification process. (Figure 5).


Figure 5 Illustration of LAMP primers for LAMP reaction. ${ }^{(29)}$

The LAMP reaction initiates from the F2 of the FIP primer binding to the F2c region on the DNA template, inducing the synthesis of the DNA strand. Then, F3 binds to the F3c of the DNA template to synthesize the DNA strand resulting in dropping out of the previously synthesized DNA strand. The DNA strands then form a stem-loop at the 5' end due to the hybridization of F1c and F1 regions. Like F2 of the FIP primers, B2 of BIP primers binds to the B2c region on the DNA template and induces the synthesis of the DNA strand. Both F2 and B2 simultaneously react causing the structure of the

DNA called a dumbbell-like structure, the amplification process continues by using a dumbbell-like structure as a template, resulting in creating different structures ${ }^{(32)}$ (Figure 6)


Figure 6 Principle of loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) method. ${ }^{(32)}$

### 7.3.2.1 Detection of LAMP Product

Detection of LAMP products can be tested out in several ways. Firstly, the turbidity due to the magnesium pyrophosphate reaction product can be observed by naked eyes. Secondly, the fluorescence SYBR Green I intercalated LAMP product can be examined under UV light. Lastly, fluorescence dye staining of LAMP products after agarose gel electrophoresis can be monitored under UV light ${ }^{(31,33)}$.

## 8. Biosensors

Biosensors or biological analyzers are methods for the analysis of specific biological targets. Biosensors are relied on the principle of collaboration between
biological components and transducers to translate the result in the form of various signals such as colors or electrical signals ${ }^{(34)}$. The specific binding between ligands (analyze substrate) such as biomolecules, proteins, antigens, drugs, etc. and the specific biological receptors such as enzymes, nucleic acids, antibody, proteins, tissues that are immobilized on the surface of the signal transducer. The transducer then converts those characteristics into electrical signals or appropriate signal such as ionization, electrons, humidity, oxygen, heat, and color are transmitted to the detector for further analysis and display ${ }^{(35)}$.

## 9. Lateral Flow Dipstick (LFD)

LFD is a diagnostic method based on the chromatographic principle. This method is widespread due to its convenience and speed. Also, the specificity and sensitivity of the test results are reliable. The main components of the LFD nitrocellulose membrane strip consist of a sample pad, conjugate pad, reaction membrane, and absorbent pad (Figure 7). Each component of the LFD strip assesses solution transportation through the surface membrane. At present, it has been applied for PCR, LAMP, and RPA products detection.


Figure 7 Principle of Lateral Flow Dipstick (LFD). ${ }^{(36)}$

### 9.1 Sample pad

The sample pad is the first area receiving the sample solution that needs to be inspected and put into this area before passing through the next part.

### 9.2 Conjugate pad

The sample solution from the sample pad will shift to the conjugate pad, which consists of antibodies specific to the target sample (Anti-Fluorescein isothiocyanate or FITC antibody) conjugated to a gold nanoparticle. Once the solution moves to the conjugate pad, it will be able to bind to the specific antibody and deliver it to the next area.

### 9.3 Reaction membrane

The reaction membrane is a hydrophobic nitrocellulose membrane in which marker molecules for example antibodies and biotin ligand are immobilized onto the test line and control line. If the sample solution contains the substance to be examined, the formation of particles on the test line will occur and appear as a band that can be seen by the naked eye

### 9.4 Absorbent pad

The absorbent pad is the final area of the LFD which prevents the solution from flowing backward.

The process of LFD starts by dropping the DNA-DNA hybridization complex solution onto the sample pad. The complex mixture contains biotin-labeled DNA amplified products generated from the DNA amplification of biological target hybridizes with FITC labeled DNA probe which binds to the anti-FITC conjugated gold nanoparticles. After dropping, the complex solution then migrates to the conjugate pad via diffusion, binds to immobilized biotin receptor, and generates the red-purple color at the test line. Meanwhile, the free anti-FITC gold nanoparticles in the solution move to the anti-anti-FITC coated control line to form a complex and appear as the red-purple color. The interpretation can be accomplished in terms of the positive result is identified by the appearance of the red-purple color at both C and T lines while the negative result shows only the control line ${ }^{(36)}$.

## 10. Detection of CHIKV

There are several ways to diagnose CHIKV infection such as viral culture, ELISA, RT-PCR, and real-time PCR to confirm the disease, but these methods have limitations because they require equipment and skilled laboratory personnel and therefore are not widely used in many hospitals. In recent years, a test kit has been developed and widely used in the diagnosis of several human diseases, such as dengue virus infection, Influenza virus infection, rotavirus infection including developed a test kit for detecting CHIKV. Previous studies have developed an antigen detection test using the immunochromatographic (IC) method with mouse MAbs against the CHIKV E1 protein. In this study, B-7 cells infected with CHIKV were injected into mice to produce antibodies, then anti-CHIKV specific MAbs were immobilized on the nitrocellulose membrane for the test line to capture the CHIKV protein ${ }^{(37)}$. Generally, the diagnosis of CHIKV infection is based on clinical symptoms, which can be a misdiagnosis because the symptoms are similar to dengue fever. In a later study, a platform was developed to detect IgM and IgG antibodies of the dengue virus infection and CHIKV infection. The platform is designed to be able to multiplex detected four targets on a single strip based on antibody reactions to recombinant DENV1-4 and CHIKV E1, E1-A226 V, and E2 envelope proteins ${ }^{(38)}$. These detection kits were developed to support clinical evaluation of patients with suspected CHIKV infection, which are suitable for use in the field or in laboratories where there is a shortage of equipment. In addition, the correct diagnosis allows prompt treatment, reduces the spread, and controls the epidemic areas. However, the above test kits are required antibodies to be used in the detection of CHIKV infection, antibody production is costly and involves a complex process. Hence, test kits have been developed based on molecular techniques such as RT-PCR, LAMP, and RPA combined with LFD assay to optimize test kits, reducing complex processes and reducing costs.

## Objectives

1. To develop the LAMP-LFD test for detection of CHIKV the blood samples.
2. To investigate the analytical sensitivity (limit of detection) and specificity of LAMP-LFD test in comparison to RT-PCR.

## CHAPTER III MATERIALS AND METHODS

## 1. Sample collection

This project has been approved by Ethics Committees, Srinakharinwirot University (Ethics approval number SWUEC/X-450/2563) and by Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University Ethics approval MURA2021/105 ). Chikungunya viral RNA specimens will be obtained from the Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University.

## 2. RNA extraction and reverse transcription

The viral RNA was extracted from $200 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of patient plasma samples using the Nucleic acid extractions MagDEA ${ }^{\circledR}$ Dx reagents (Precision System Science, Chiba, Japan) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The genomic RNA extracted was stored at $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ until use. The concentrations of genomic RNA were determined by using a Nanodrop spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific; Wilmington, DE, USA). The reverse transcription of CHIKV RNA was performed by using the SuperScript ${ }^{T M}$ III Reverse Transcriptase kit (Invitrogen, Waltham, MA, USA).
3. Conceptual diagram for development of detection methods for Chikungunya virus

The method schematic diagram for the detection chikungunya virus in this study was shown in Figure 8.


Figure 8 The method schematic diagram for detection of chikungunya virus.
4. PCR amplification of Chikungunya virus based on E1 gene.

### 4.1 PCR primers

The primers for PCR were designed based on the chikungunya virus envelope glycoprotein E1 gene retrieved from the NCBI database (GenBank accession number AB857841.1). A set of PCR primers including the forward primer (Biotin-CHIKV E1-F3) and the reverse primer (CHIKV E1-B3) were designed by using software Primer explorer V5 programmed (http://primerexplorer.jp/lampv5 e /index.htmL) . CHIKVE1probe was designed in the region between CHIKV E1-F and CHIKV E1-R.

### 4.2 PCR optimization

The PCR reaction for detection of chikungunya virus based on E1 gene was accomplished in $25 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ reaction containing 1X PCR buffer, $1 \mathrm{mM} \mathrm{MgCl}{ }_{2}, 0.05 \mathrm{U} / \mu \mathrm{L}$ Taq polymerase (Vivantis, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia), 0.4 mM dNTPs mix (New England Biolabs, Ipswich, MA, USA), $0.4 \mu \mathrm{M}$ of each primer (CHIKV E1-F3 and CHIKV E1-B3), and $1 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of cDNA. The step of PCR amplification contains pre-denaturation step at $95{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 5 minutes followed by 30 cycles of denaturation at $95{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 30 seconds, annealing $56^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 30 seconds, extension $72^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 1 minute, and finally post-extension $72{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 5 minutes. The PCR amplicon was analyzed by using 2.0 \% agarose gel electrophoresis in 0.5X TAE buffer at 100 volts. The DNA pattern was visualized under UV light by using gel-doc (UVITEC Cambridge).

### 4.2.1 Temperature optimization

The temperature optimization for PCR amplification was performed at 50 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $60{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and the PCR amplicon was analyzed by using $2 \%$ agarose gel electrophoresis in 0.5 X TAE buffer at 100 volts.

### 4.2.2 Concentration of $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$

The suitable concentration of $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$ for PCR amplification was performed at $1.0 \mathrm{mM}, 1.5 \mathrm{mM}, 2.0 \mathrm{mM}, 2.5 \mathrm{mM}, 3.0 \mathrm{mM}, 3.5 \mathrm{mM}$, and 4.0 mM . The PCR amplicon was analyzed by using $2 \%$ agarose gel electrophoresis in 0.5 X TAE buffer at 100 volts.

## 5. LAMP amplification of Chikungunya virus based on E1 gene.

### 5.1 LAMP primers

The primers for LAMP were designed based on the chikungunya virus envelope glycoprotein 1 (E1) gene retrieved from the NCBI database (GenBank accession number AB857841.1). The set of LAMP primers includes the forward primer (Biotin-CHIKV E1-F3), the reverse primer (CHIKV E1-B3), the forward inner primer (CHIKV E1-FIP), and the reverse inner primer (CHIKV E1-BIP) was designed by using software Primer explorer V5 programmed (http://primerexplorer.jp/lampv5e /index.htmL).

### 5.2 LAMP optimization

The LAMP reaction for detection of chikungunya virus based on E1 gene was accomplished in $25 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ reaction containing 0.5 M Betaine (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA), $1 \times$ Thermopol buffer, $6 \mathrm{mM} \mathrm{MgSO}{ }_{4}, 1.5 \mathrm{mM}$ dNTPs mix, $0.32 \mathrm{U} / \mu \mathrm{L}$ Bst DNA polymerase (New England Biolabs, USA), $2 \mu \mathrm{M}$ of each inner primers (CHIKV E1-FIP and CHIKV E1-BIP), $0.2 \mu \mathrm{M}$ of each outer primers (CHIKV E1-F3 and CHIKV E1-B3), and $3 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{LL}$ of RNA template. The LAMP reaction mixture will be incubated at $63^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 60 minutes and the amplification products will be analyzed by using $2.0 \%$ agarose gel electrophoresis in 0.5 X TAE buffer at 100 volts. The DNA pattern will be visualized under UV light by using gel-doc (UVITEC Cambridge).

### 5.2.1 Temperature optimization

The temperature optimization for LAMP was performed at $57^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $67^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 60 minutes. The amplification products were analyzed by using $2 \%$ agarose gel electrophoresis in 0.5 X TAE buffer at 100 volts.

### 5.2.2 Concentration of $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$

The suitable concentrations of $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ for LAMP amplifications was performed at $4.0 \mathrm{mM}, 4.4 \mathrm{mM}, 4.8 \mathrm{mM}, 5.2 \mathrm{mM}, 5.6 \mathrm{mM}, 6.0 \mathrm{mM}, 6.4 \mathrm{mM}$ and 6.8 mM . The amplification products were analyzed by using $2 \%$ agarose gel electrophoresis in 0.5 X TAE buffer at 100 volts.

### 5.2.3 Concentration of dNTPs

The suitable concentration of dNTPs for LAMP amplifications was performed at $0.8 \mathrm{mM}, 1.0 \mathrm{mM}, 1.2 \mathrm{mM}, 1.4 \mathrm{mM}, 1.6 \mathrm{mM}, 1.8 \mathrm{mM}, 2.0 \mathrm{mM}$ and 2.2 mM . The amplification products were analyzed by using $2 \%$ agarose gel electrophoresis in 0.5 X TAE buffer at 100 volts.

## 6. Lateral Flow Dipstick assay (LFD)

The specific 5' -Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC DNA probe will be designed between CHIKVE1-F and CHIKVE1-R regions based on the chikungunya virus envelope glycoprotein 1 (E1) gene retrieved from the NCBI database (GenBank, accession number AB857841.1) and will be synthesized by Bio Basic, Canada.

### 6.1 PCR-LFD

After the PCR assay, the DNA hybridization was performed by the addition of a $1 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ FITC-DNA probe into a microcentrifuge tube containing $9 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of biotin-labeled PCR products. Then, the reaction was incubated at $56{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 10 minutes prior to the addition of $100 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of the assay buffer. Then, the LFD strips (Milenia Biotec, Germany) were placed into the hybridization mixture and left for another 5-10 minutes until the liquid reaches the top of the membrane. Finally, the reaction was terminated by dipping the strip into distilled water for a few minutes.

### 6.2 LAMP-LFD

After the LAMP assay, the DNA hybridization was performed by the addition of a $1 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ FITC-DNA probe into a microcentrifuge tube containing $9 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of biotin-labeled LAMP products. Then, the reaction was incubated at $63^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 10 minutes before adding $100 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of the assay buffer. Then, the LFD strips (Milenia Biotec, Germany) were placed into the hybridization mixture and left for another 5-10 minutes until the liquid reaches the top of the membrane. Finally, the reaction was terminated by dipping the strip into distilled water for a few minutes.

### 6.2.1 Optimization of FITC-DNA probe

The optimized concentration of the FITC-DNA probe was determined at 10, 1 , and $0.1 \mu \mathrm{M}$ by following the protocol described in Materials and Methods 5.1.

## 7. Analytical sensitivity test (Limit of Detection, LOD)

The analytical sensitivity test of LAMP was performed by using a 10 -fold serial dilution of genomic DNA of chikungunya virus (dilution from $10^{-1}-10^{-10}$ ). The LAMP products from various cDNA concentrations were further analyzed by LFD in comparison to 2.0 \% agarose gel electrophoresis.

## 8. Analytical specificity test

The analytical specificity test of LAMP assay for detection of chikungunya virus was investigated against Dengue virus serotype 1-4, Zika virus, Influenza virus, Hepatitis C virus (HCV) and Staphylococcus aureus tested FITC-DNA probe. The LAMP products
from various microorganisms were further analyzed by LFD in comparison to 2.0 \% agarose gel electrophoresis.

## CHAPTER IV <br> RESULTS

## 1. Optimization of PCR and LAMP of E1 gene

### 1.1 PCR amplification

Optimization of PCR of envelope glycoprotein E 1 gene, when the PCR was carried out at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and the concentration of $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$ was varied from 1.0 mM to 4.0 mM , the appropriated temperature and final concentration of $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$ were $56^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 2.0 mM , respectively (Figure 9 and 10). The condition was used for all PCR tests in this study.


Figure 9 Optimized temperature analyzed. Lane M represents a 100 bp DNA ladder. Lane 1-8 represents different temperatures were $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 59.4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 58.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 56.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 53.9$ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 52^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 50.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, respectively and Lane N represents the negative control.


Figure 9 Optimized concentration of $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$ analyzed. Lane M represents 100 bp DNA ladder. Lane 1-7 represents different concentration of $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$ at $1.0 \mathrm{mM}, 1.5 \mathrm{mM}, 2.0$ $\mathrm{mM}, 2.5 \mathrm{mM}, 3.0 \mathrm{mM}, 3.5 \mathrm{mM}$ and 4.0 mM , respectively. Lane N represents the negative control.

### 1.2 LAMP amplification

The optimized temperature and final concentration of $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ and dNTPs for the E1 gene were $63^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 5.6 \mathrm{mM}$, and 1.4 mM , respectively (Figures 11-13). In this study, the condition was used for all LAMP tests.


Figure 10 Optimized temperature analyzed. Lane M represents a 100 bp DNA ladder. Lane 1-10 represents different temperatures were $57{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 57.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 58.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 59.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 61$ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 62.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 64.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 65.2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 66.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and $67^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, respectively and Lane N represents the negative control.


Figure 11 Optimized concentration of $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ analyzed. Lane M represents 100 bp DNA ladder. Lane 1-7 represents different concentration of $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ at $4.0 \mathrm{mM}, 4.4 \mathrm{mM}, 4.8$ $\mathrm{mM}, 5.2 \mathrm{mM}, 5.6 \mathrm{mM}, 6.0 \mathrm{mM}$, and 6.4 mM , respectively. Lane N represents negative control.


Figure 12 Optimized concentration of dNTPs analyzed. Lane M represents a 100 bp DNA ladder. Lane 1-7 represents different concentrations of dNTPs at $0.8 \mathrm{mM}, 1.0 \mathrm{mM}$, $1.2 \mathrm{mM}, 1.4 \mathrm{mM}, 1.6 \mathrm{mM}, 1.8 \mathrm{mM}$, and 2.0 mM , respectively. Lane N represents the negative control.
1.3 The limit of detection (LOD) and specificity of PCR and LAMP assays of CHIKV

Optimized conditions described above was used to examine the LOD and specificity of CHIKV. The LOD of PCR and LAMP assays were $0.9 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}$. According to specificity test, the LAMP assay showed no cross reaction against other treated virus and bacteria include Dengue virus type 1-4, Zika virus, Influenza virus, Hepatitis C virus and S. aureus while PCR was positive to Dengue virus type 1 and S. aureus. (Figure 14 and 15)


M : 100bp DNA marker
1 : DNA $100 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{ul}$
2 : DNA $10 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{ul}$
3 : DNA $1 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{ul}$
4 : DNA $100 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ul}$
5 : DNA $10 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ul}$
6 : DNA 1 pg/ul
7 : DNA $100 \mathrm{fg} / \mathrm{ul}$
8 : DNA $10 \mathrm{fg} / \mathrm{ul}$
N : Negative control

Figure 13 The LOD of PCR and LAMP assays. Lane M represents a 100 bp DNA ladder. (PCR) Lane 1-8 represents amplification product of DNA concentrations at $90 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 9.0$ $\mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 0.9 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 90 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 9.0 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 0.9 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 90.0 \mathrm{fg} / \mu \mathrm{L}$ and $9.0 \mathrm{fg} / \mu \mathrm{L}$, respectively. (LAMP) Lane 1-8 represents the amplification product of DNA concentrations at 100.0 $\mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 10.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 1.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 100.0 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 10.0 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 1.0 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 100.0 \mathrm{fg} / \mu \mathrm{L}$ and 10.0 $\mathrm{fg} / \mu \mathrm{L}$, respectively. Lane N represents the negative control.


Figure 14 Specificity test of PCR and LAMP assays. Lane M represents a 100 bp DNA ladder. Lane $1-9$ represents Chikungunya virus, Dengue virus serotype 1-4, Zika virus, Influenza virus, Hepatitis C virus, and S. aureus respectively. Lane N represents the negative control.
2. Lateral Flow Dipstick (LFD) detection
2.1 Optimization of DNA probe concentration

The optimization of DNA probe concentration of PCR and LAMP assays was
$1 \mu \mathrm{M}$ (Figure 16).


Figure 15 Optimization of DNA probe of PCR and LAMP assays. Strips 1-3 represents DNA probe concentration $10 \mu \mathrm{M}, 1 \mu \mathrm{M}$, and $0.1 \mu \mathrm{M}$ respectively.
2.2 The limit of detection and specificity of PCR-LFD and LAMP-LFD

The LOD of PCR-LFD and LAMP-LFD assays were $0.9 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}$ and $1 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}$, respectively. Specificity test, both assays showed no cross-reaction against other treated viruses and bacteria include Dengue virus serotypes 1-4, Zika virus, Influenza virus, Hepatitis C virus, and S. aureus. (Figures 17 and 18)


Figure 16 The LOD of PCR-LFD and LAMP-LFD assays. (PCR-LFD) Strips 1-8 represents amplification product of DNA concentrations at $90.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 9.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 0.9 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 90.0$ $\mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 9.0 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 0.9 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 90.0 \mathrm{fg} / \mu \mathrm{L}$, and $9.0 \mathrm{fg} / \mu \mathrm{L}$, respectively. (LAMP-LFD) Strips $1-8$ represents amplification product of DNA concentrations at $100.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 10.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}$, $1.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 100.0 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 10.0 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 1.0 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}, 100.0 \mathrm{fg} / \mu \mathrm{L}$ and $10.0 \mathrm{fg} / \mu \mathrm{L}$, respectively. Lane N represents the negative control.


1 : Chikungunya virus
2 : Dengue virus serotype 1
3 : Dengue virus serotype 2
4 : Dengue virus serotype 3
5 : Dengue virus serotype 4
6 : Zika virus
7 : Influenza virus
8 : Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
9 : Staphylococcus aureus
N : Negative control

Figure 17 Specificity test of PCR-LFD and LAMP-LFD assays. Strips 1-9 represents Chikungunya virus, Dengue virus serotypes 1-4, Zika virus, Influenza virus, Hepatitis C virus and $S$. aureus respectively. Lane N represents the negative control.

## CHAPTER V DISCUSSION

Chikungunya is a mosquito-borne disease that is the leading cause of severe joint pain in humans, these symptoms often affect the patient's daily life and last for a long time, which has long-term consequences ${ }^{(39)}$. Chikungunya spreads globally, especially in the tropical areas, including Thailand, where more than 100,000 new cases are reported each year. The diagnostic of CHIKV based on laboratory can be used viral culture, serological test, and molecular technique. However, the gold standard method for lab-based diagnosis of CHIKV is the RT-PCR assay ${ }^{(40)}$.

In the last decade, nucleic acid-based amplification methods have been established for the detection of mosquito-borne diseases, including real-time PCR, conventional PCR and LAMP ${ }^{(41-43)}$. Although the real-time PCR and conventional PCR have high sensitivity and specificity, these assays have several limitations due to them require expensive tools, high cost, and time-consuming. The LAMP assay does not require expensive and complicated facilities. Hence, it is suitable for use as a rapid screening test for CHIKV at the outbreak areas as well as beneficial for prevention and control planning of the virus.

Herein, the RT-LAMP was developed for the detection of CHIKV by using specific primers and probes. The envelope glycoprotein 1 (E1) gene was selected as the DNA target sequence for all primer designs in this study ${ }^{(44,45)}$. The glycoprotein E1gene is widely used as the primer design template for CHIKV due to the E1 region can be cover three different genotypes of CHIKV. Besides, the probe was also designed from the E1 gene to enhance the specificity of CHIKV detection. The RT-LAMP assay was easily performed at the temperature of $63^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ using a heating box before detection on the LFD. The overall process was rapid when compared to the RT- PCR technique, as it can be achieved within approximately 60-80 minutes (Table 1).

The results showed that in the analytical sensitivity test, the RT-LAMP-LFD and RT-LAMP- AGE could detect DNA of CHIKV as less as $1.0 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}$, which was 1000 times more sensitive than the RT-PCR-LFD and RT-PCR- AGE ( $0.9 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}$ ). Previously, the RT-

LAMP was shown to be more sensitive than RT-PCR for diagnosis of Zika virus ${ }^{(46)}$ and Senecavirus $A^{(47)}$.

According to analytical specificity test, the RT-LAMP-LFD, RT-LAMP- AGE, and RT-PCR-LFD assay showed no cross-reactions against other strains including Dengue virus type 1-4, Zika virus, Influenza virus, Hepatitis C virus, and S. aureus, respectively whereas RT-PCR-AGE was positive to Dengue virus type 1 and $S$. aureus. (Table 1). This indicates that a DNA probe designed specifically for the CHIKV E1 gene reduces the incidence of cross-reaction. As a result, no cross-reactions were found in all the LFD assays.

In conclusion, the RT-LAMP-LFD techniques have high sensitivity and specificity. In addition, RT-LAMP-LFD was promising for further routine usage as an on-site simple and rapid test due to its strongest benefits on the utilization of a single temperature, less time-consuming, compromising cost, less equipment for operation, and the proper onsite inspection. As stated by all the previous reasons, the RT-LAMP-LFD is very useful for the improvement of infection-controlling to reduce the spread of the disease.

Table 1 Comparison of methods.

| Method | LOD | Specificity | Time (Hr.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RT-PCR-AGE | $0.9 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}$ | Cross-hybridization | $2.5-3$ |
| RT-PCR-LFD | $0.9 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{L}$ | No cross-hybridization | 2 |
| RT-LAMP-AGE | $1.0 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}$ | No cross-hybridization | $1.5-2$ |
| RT-LAMP-LFD | $1.0 \mathrm{pg} / \mu \mathrm{L}$ | No cross-hybridization | $1-1.5$ |

## APPENDIX

| Materials |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 100 bp DNA ladder marker | Biolabs |
| 100 bp DNA ladder marker plus | Biolabs |
| Agarose | Vivantis |
| Betaine | Sigma |
| Bst DNA polymerase | Biolabs |
| Deoxynucleotide triphosphate | Biolabs |
| Ethylenediarrinetetraacetic acid | Bio Basic Canada Inc. |
| Glacial acetic acid | Bio Basic Canada Inc. |
| Hydrochloric (HCl) | Mark |
| LFD strip kit | Milenia biotec |
| Magnesium chloride ( $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$ ) | Vivantis |
| Magnesium sulfate ( $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ ) | Biolabs |
| Nucleic acid extractions reagents | Precision System Science |
| Sodium chloride ( NaCl ) | Vivantis |
| Reverse Transcriptase kit | Invitrogen |
| Taq DNA polymerase | Invitrogen® |
| Tris-HCl | Amaesco® |

## 1. Buffer preparation

1.1 50X Tris Acetate EDTA (TAE) buffer (pH 8.5) 1 liter

Tris 242 g
Glacial acetic acid $\quad 57.1 \mathrm{~mL}$
0.5 M EDTA pH $8 \quad 100 \mathrm{~mL}$

Dissolve the following reagents in approximately 700 ml of distilled water. Then the solution is adjusted to pH 8.5 with the addition of HCl , bringing final volume to 1 liter, autoclave or sterilize by filtration.

| 1.2 $0.5 \times$ Tris Acetate EDTA (TAE) buffer $(\mathrm{pH} 8.5) 1$ liter |
| :--- |
| 50X TAE |
| $\mathrm{dH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| 10 mL |

The 0.5X TAE buffer was prepared by adding 0.1 volume of 50 X TAE buffer to 9.9 volume of sterilized distilled water

Table 2 Patent of primer and DNA probe for detection of CHIKV

| No. |  | Patent |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 |  | Status |
|  | Primers set and DNA probe for |  |
|  | detection of Chikungunya virus using | Patent submission number: |
|  | Loop-mediated isothermal amplification | 2003000918 |
|  | assay combined with lateral flow |  |
|  | dipstick. |  |



ออกให้ ณ วันที่ 18 มกราคม 2564

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ส่าหรับพัจารณาโครงการวิจัยชี่ทำในมุษย่

หมายเลขรับรอง : SWUEC $/$ - $-450 / 2563$


COA. MURA2021/105

Title of Project (EngUsh)

| Title of Project (Thai) | การพัฒนาชดทตสอบตีเอ็นเอแบบแถบในการตรวจเซื้อไวรัสชิศุนกุนยา |
| :--- | :--- |
| Type of Review | Exemption from regular review |
| Principal Investigator | Kosum Chansiri, Ph.D. |
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| 3. Ekawat Pasomsub, Ph.D.  <br> Approval includes 4. Treewat Watthanachokchai <br> 5. Kingkan Rakmanee  |  |
|  | 1. Submission Form Protocol Version 2 Date 27/02/2021 |

Institutional Review Boards in Mahidol University are in full compliance with International Guidelines for Human Research Protection such as Declaration of Helsinki, The Belmont Report, CIOMS Guidelines and the International Conference on Harmonization in Good Clinical Practice (ICH-GCP)

Date of Approval
February 08, 2021
February 07, 2022

(Asst. Prof. Chusak Okascharoen, M.D., Ph.D.)

This certificate is subject to the following conditions:

1) Approval is granted only for the project with detalls descilbed in submitted proposal
2) Submission of modification to the approved project is needed before Implementation
3) A yearly progress report is required for renewing of approval
4) Written notification is required when the project is complete or terminated

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## ที $278708.6 / 107$

วันที่ 12 กรดp102 2564




 ตวันคึบทววิิเรต $\qquad$ มีควานประสสค์่ทะะขอับ $\qquad$ .ต้วอยางสาวหันดุรมม ประกท RNA. $\qquad$ จาก......ภาควิชาพยาถิวิทยาคลินิก คณะแหทยศาสตร์โรงหยาบาลรามาริบตี..........สังกัด..........
 ในกางตรวเซี้อไวัสจินุนทุบยา $\qquad$ " โ๓บได้ดับทุนสนับสุุนการัจังจาก. $\qquad$ иุu Basic Research Fund (Blue Sky) ประจ่าังงบประมาก 2564 $\qquad$ นัน
ในการนี้ จีงขอจัดส่งเอกสารข้อตกลง Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) มาขังรอง
 เอกสารที่สมาดัวบนี้


แพทย์หญิงงันทร์ทรา ๆนันที่ยุทธรงศ์ หัวหน้าภาควิชาซีวเคมี

## ข้อตกลงการใช้ตัวอย่างชีวกาพ

ข้อตกลงนี้ทำขึ้นเพื่อรักษาสิทธิในตัวอย่างชีวภาพของมหาวิทยาลัยมหิตล (ชึ่งต่อไปใน บันทีกข้อตกลงนี้ เรียกว่า "ผู้จัดหา") ฝोายหนึ่ง ซึ่งยินยอมจะให้ตัวอย่างชัวกาพแก่.......คณะ แพทยศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยศรีนครินทรวิโรฒ......(ซึ่งต่อไปในบันทีกข้อตกลงนี้ เรียกว่า "ผู้รั") อีกฝ่ายหนึ่ง

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ชื่อของผู้จัดหาชีววัตถุ:

1. ...อาจารย์ ดร.เอกวัตน์ ผสมทรัพย์. $\qquad$
ที่ยู่ : ห้องปฏิบิติการไวรัสวิทยา ภาควิชาพยาธิวิทยาคลินิก คณะแพทยศาสตร์โรงพยาบาล รามาธิบดี มหาวิทยาลัยมหิตล 270 ถนนพระราม 6 แขวงทุ่งพญูาไท เขตราขเทวี กรุงเหพท 10400 ต้วอย่างชีวภาพที่จัดเตรียมให้ คือ...ตัวอย่างสารพันธุกรรม ประเภท RNA.

ทั้งสองฝ่ายได้ทำบันทักข้อตกลงกันในเรื่องดังต่อไปนี้

1. ต้วอย่างชีวภาพเป็นทรัหย์สินของผู้จัดหาชีววัตถุ แต่เพียงผู้เดียว และใช้ประโยขน์เพื่อการ ศีกษาวิจัยเท่านั้น ผูับชชีวัตถุจะไม่มีสีทธิโดๆ ในตัวอย่างชีวกาพนอกเหนือจากที่กล่าวไว้ในข้อตกลงนี้

กรรมสิทธ์์ในตัวอย่างซีวภาพที่เกิดชึ้นจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงแก้ไขตัวอย่างชีวกาพและรายได้ที่เกิดขึ้น จากการนำตัวอย่างชีวภาพไปก่อให้เกิดประโยชน์ในเชิงพาณิขย์ ไม่ว่าจะโดยทางตรงหรือโดยทางอ้อม ให้ทั้ง สองฝ่ายมีการเจรจาตกลงกันต้วยความเป็นธรรม ทั้งนี้ขี้บอยุ่กับ

ก) การสนับสบุนให้เกิดความคิดสร้างสรรคใใการเปลี่ยนแปลง แก้ไขนั้น และ
ข) กฎหมายระเบียบนละข้อกำหนด ที่ใช้บังกับกับนักวิจัยนั้น
2. ผู้รับชีววัตถุจะใช้ตัวอย่างชีวภาพเพื่อประโยชน์ไนทางการค้นคว้า วิจัย ตามที่ระบุในข้อตกลงนี้ เท่านั้น และจะไม่นำไปใช้เพื่อประโยชน์ในเชิงพาณิขย์ หรือ ที่ไม่เกี่ยวด้วขวิทยาศาสตร์ทางหหาร หรือ อนุญาตช่วงต่อไปงังบุคคลที่สาม เว้นเสียแต่ว่าได้รับอนุญาตจากผู้จัดหาชีววัตถุนั้นเสียเอง
3. ผู้รับชีววัตถุจะไม่นำตัวอย่างชีวภาพ นละหรือข้อมูลความลับที่เกี่ยวเนื่องกับตัวอย่างชีวภาพไปใข้ ใน การค้นคว้า วัจัยที่เป็นการให้คำปรีกษา การอนุญาตให้หน่วยงานภายนอกใช้สิทธิ หรือการถ่ายโอนข้อมูล การส่งต่อข้อมูล นำออกหรือเปิดเผยข้อมูลไปยังบุคคลอื่น โดยไม่ไต้ร้บอนุญาตเป็นลายลักษณ์อักษรจากผู้จัดหา ชืววัตถุ
4. ในการนำผลการวิจัยไปตีพิมพ์เผยแพร่ไนเอกสารหรีอสี่อใด ๆ ผู้รับชีววัตถุตกลงยินยอมมอบ สำเนาเอกสารผลงานตัพิมพ์ให้กับผู้จัดหาปีววัตถุทุกฉบับ ซึ่งจะต้องประกอบด้วยผลการวิจัยที่ได้จากการใช้ การเปลี่ยนแปลง แก้ไข ตัวอย่างชีววัตตุไม่ว่าโดยทางตรงหรียทางย้อม

ผู้รับชีววัตถุจะต้องลงข้อความไว้ในกิตติกรรมประกาศเพื่อให้เกียรติผู้จัดหาชีววัตถุในฐานะสถาบัน เจ้าของตัวอย่างชีวภาห ในการตีพิมพ์ผลงานวิจัยตังกล่าว
5. เนื่องด้วยตัวอย่างวัตถุชีวภาพเป็นสิ่งที่ได้มาจากการทดลองอยู่แล้วโดยสภาพ จึงไม่อาจให้การ ยีนยันและการรับประกันใดๆ ไต้ ไม่ว่าโดยชัตแจ้งหรือโดยปรียาย ไม่มีการรับประกันตัวอย่างวัตถุชีวภาพ ดังกล่าวเพื่อการจำหน่าย หรือเพื่อการใดการหนึ่งโดยเฉพาะ หรือเพื่อการใช้วัตถุชีวภาพไปในทางการละเมิด ต่อสิทธิบัตร ลิขสิทธ์์ เครื่องหมายการค้า หรือสิทธิในทรัพย์สินทางปัญญาใด ๆทั้งสิ้น ไม่ว่าด้วยเหตุใดๆ ก็ตาม ผู้จัดหาวัตถุชีวกาพจะไม่ร่วมรับผิดในความเสียหายที่เกิดขึ้นจากการใช้เซ่นว่านั้น และหากมีการ โต้แย้งสิทธิเกิดขึ้น ผู้รับวัดถุชีวภาพตกลงยินยอมจะรับผิดขอบต่อผู้จัดหาวัตถุวีวภาพ ในการปกป้องเยียวยา ค่าเสียหายให้พ้นจากความสูญเสีย การเรียกร้อง ความเสียหาย ความรับผิดใด ๆ ซึ่งอาจเกิดขึ้นจากการที่ ผู้รับััตถุชีวกาพหรือลูกจ้างหรือต้วแทน ใช้ เก็บรักษาและขายตัวอย่างวัตถุชีวกาพนั้น หรือ ต้องถูกบุคคลที่ สามเรียกร้องหรือฟ้องร้อง เว้นแต่ความสูญเสีย ความเสียหาย หรือความรับผิด นั้นเป็นผลโดยตรงจาก ความประมาทเลินเล่อ หรือการกระทำผิดกภูหมายของผู้ดัดหาชีววัตถุนั้นเอง
6. ข้อตกลงนี้งะสิ้นสุดลงเมื่อ

ก) เมื่องานวิจัยที่ต้องใช้ตัวอย่างชีวกาพสิ้นสุดลงแล้ว หรือ
ข) เมื่อครบกำหนด 30 วันนับแต่ได้รับหนังสือทวงถามจากอีกฝ่ายหนึ่ง หรือ
ค) ณ วันที่กำหนดไว้แน่นอน ในกรณีตังต่อไปนี้

1) หากข้อตกลงนี้สิ้นสุดลง ตามข้อ $6(\mathrm{n})$ และ 6 (ข) ผู้รับวัตถุชีวภาพจะต้องยุติการใช้ ตัวอย่างรีววัตถุ และจะทำตามคำสั่งของผู้จัดหาชีววัตถุ หรือจะส่งคีน หรีอทำลายสี่งที่เปลี่ยนแปลง แก้ไข หรือที่ยังคงเหลืออยู่ทั้งหมด และ
2) ในกรณีู้้จัดหาวัตถุชีวภาพเป็นผ่ายบอกเลิก ตาม ข้อ 6(ข) ทั้งนี้ต้องมิใช่กรณีการฝิด สัญญา หรือการเสี่ยงต่อการเกิตอันตรายต่อสุขภาพของผู้ป่วย เมื่อผู้รับวัตถุชีวภาพร้องขอผู้จัดหาวัตถุ ชึวภาพจะขยายระยะเวลาของการสิ้นสุดสัญญาออกไปอีก 1 ปี เพื่อให้งานวิจัยได้สำเร็จถุล่วงไป

เมื่อบันทีกข้อตกลงนี้สิ้นสุดลงหรีอเมื่อไต้รับการร้องขอ ผู้รับชีววัตถุจะต้องไมไช้ตัวอย่างชีววัตถุนี้ อีกต่อไป และจะทำตามคำสั่งของผู้จัดหาชีววัตถุ หรือจะส่งคืน หรือทำลาย ตัวอย่างชีววัตถุที่ยังคงเหลืออยู่ ความครอบครอง รวบทั้งจะส่งคืน หรือทำลาย สำเนา ต้วอย่าง และรูปจำลองของชีววัตถุนั้น และให้คำ รับรองแก่ผู้จัดหาตัวอย่างชีวภาพด้วยว่าได้มีการทำลายสิ่งดังกล่าวเช่นว่านั้นเป็นที่เรียบร้อยแล้ว ในนามของ



47th International Congress on Science, Technology and
Technology-based Innovation (STT47)
"Sciences for SDGsz Challenges and Solutions" $5=7$ October 202.

To whom it may concern

This is to certify that Ngamnete Phongpratheepchai
from Srinakharinwirot University
attended and presented their work at the $47^{\text {th }}$ Congress on Science, Technology and Technology-based Innovation.

Presentation Title: DETECTION OF CHIKUNGUNYA VIRUS USING REVERSE TRANSCRIPTION-PCR ASSAY COMBINED WITH LATERAL FLOW DIPSTICK
( Oral Presentation)

The $47^{\text {th }}$ Congress on Science, Technology and Technology-based Innovation (STT47) is jointly organized by the Science Society of Thailand under the Patronage of His Majesty the King, under the theme "Sciences for SDGs: Challenges and Solutions" at Kasetsart University, Kamphangsaen Campus, Nakon Pathom, during 5-7 October, 2021.

> Somkiat Ngarpuasutatt

Professor Somkiat Ngamprasertsith, Ph.D.
Chairperson STT47

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