# Developing a real-time PCR assay based on multiplex high-resolution melt curve analysis: A pilot study in detection and discrimination of soil-transmitted helminth and schistosome species

| | |
|---|---|
| Journal: | *Parasitology* |
| Manuscript ID | PAR-2018-0132.R2 |
| Manuscript Type: | Research Article |
| Date Submitted by the Author: | n/a |
| Complete List of Authors: | Cunningham, Lucas; Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Parasitology<br>Stothard, J.; Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, 2Department of Parasitology<br>Osei-Atweneboana, Mike; Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Environmental Biology and Health<br>Armoo, Samuel; Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Environmental Biology and Health<br>Verweij, Jaco; Elisabeth-TweeSteden Ziekenhuis, Microbiology and Immunology<br>Adams, Emily; LSTM, Parasitology |
| Key Words: | Schistosomiasis, Soil-transmitted helminths, Disease surveillance, Monitoring and evaluation, Real-time PCR, Melt curve analysis, NTD, HRM, DNA |
| | |

SCHOLARONE™
Manuscripts

# Developing a real-time PCR assay based on multiplex high-resolution melt curve analysis: A pilot study in detection and discrimination of soil-transmitted helminth and schistosome species

Lucas J. Cunningham[1], J. Russell Stothard[1], Mike Osei-Atweneboana[2], Samuel Armoo[2], Jaco J. Verweij[3] and Emily R. Adams[1]

**[1] Department of Parasitology, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, L3 5QA, UK; [2] Department of Environmental Biology and Health, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research - Water Research Institute, P.O. Box M 32, Accra 102001, Ghana [3] Laboratory for Medical Microbiology and Immunology, Elisabeth Tweesteden, Tilburg, the Netherlands.**

For Peer Review

**SUMMARY**

With the push towards control and elimination of soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis in low and middle-income countries, there is a need to develop alternative diagnostic assays that complement the current in-country resources, preferably at a lower cost. Here, we describe a novel high-resolution melt-curve assay with six PCR primer pairs, designed to sub-regions of the nuclear ribosomal locus. Used within a single reaction and dye detection channel, they are able to discriminate *Ancylostoma duodenale, Necator americanus, Strongyloides stercoralis, Ascaris lumbricoides, Trichuris trichiuria* and *Schistosoma* spp. by high-resolution melt (HRM) curve analysis. Here we describe the primers and the results of a pilot assessment whereby the HRM assay was tested against a selection of archived faecal samples from Ghanaian children as characterised by Kato-Katz and real-time PCR analysis with species-specific TaqMan hydrolysis probes. The resulting sensitivity and specificity of the HRM was 80% and 98.6% respectively. We judge the assay to be appropriate in modestly equipped and resourced laboratories. This method provides a potentially cheaper alternative to the TaqMan method for laboratories in lower resource settings. However, the assay requires a more extensive assessment as the samples used were not representative of all target organisms.

**Keywords:** schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, disease surveillance, monitoring and evaluation, real-time PCR, melt curve analysis, SCH, STH, HRM, DNA

For Peer Review

## INTRODUCTION

Soil-transmitted helminthiasis (STH) and schistosomiasis (SCH) are grouped within the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs); each disease can cause chronic suffering, and in many low and middle-income countries is often linked to poverty (Hotez *et al.*, 2006). With the announcement of the London Declaration on NTDs and most recently the sustainable development goals, international attention directed at control of these diseases has grown (WHO, 2018). Control of STH and SCH is based upon preventive chemotherapy, typically by mass drug administration (MDA) campaigns, offering donated anthelmintic medicines to children attending school (Weatherhead *et al.*, 2017).

Although STH and SCH infections can be found in the majority of community members, disease control programmes usually examine school age children as an indicator for the wider community to determine the presence or absence of each disease. This in turn directs and informs the control programme for the most appropriate MDA schedule, its frequency and if further disease surveillance is necessary. For intestinal helminths (i.e. STH and *Schistosoma mansoni* infections), field-based surveillance typically makes use of the Kato-Katz method; a low cost semi-quantitative faecal concentration method (Katz *et al.*, 1972). Owing to its affordability and scalability, the method is recommended by WHO as an operational diagnostic, however, it is an imperfect standard due to lack of sensitivity, and multiple stool samples should be taken; it is not the parasitological method of choice for diagnosis of strongyloidiasis (Barenbold *et al.*, 2017; Kongs *et al.*, 2001; Turner *et al.*, 2017).

In line with the need to develop more sensitive detection methods for STH and SCH alongside the continued use of Kato-Katz, alternative biomarkers have been investigated (Stothard, 2009; Stothard *et al.*, 2014). These largely rely upon detection of parasite-specific DNA with real-time PCR and Taqman probes (Meurs *et al.*, 2015). The need for more sensitive diagnostics is particularly pertinent in light infection intensity and low transmission settings for the Kato-Katz method becomes more misleading than informative due to low sensitivity (Al-Shehri *et al.*, 2018). Nonetheless novel methods also need to be both practical and cost-effective (Montresor *et al.*; Savioli *et al.*, 2015). A drawback of multiplex TaqMan probe technology, for example, is the expense per reaction and need for thermal cycling machines with four or more reporting dye detection channels. In more modestly resourced laboratories, such machines are often not available whereas the technology entry standard, a two-dye channel machine, is available.

Here, we present an alternative multiplex real-time PCR assay based on melt curve analysis, which can detect and discriminate six helminth species within a single reaction using SYBR Green staining.

For Peer Review

## METHODS

### *Primer design*

The sequence for the nuclear ribosomal internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region or small sub-unit (18S) region for *Ancylostoma duodenale, Necator americanus, Strongyloides stercoralis, Ascaris lumbricoides, Trichuris trichiuria, Schistosoma haematobium* and *Schistosoma mansoni* was downloaded from the NCBI data base and aligned on Mega 6 (MEGA). Areas of high variability were then selected and entered into Primer 3 in order to generate primers and products with a specific melting temperature amenable for melt curve analysis. These primers were then checked for cross reactivity using NCBI Primer 3 primer design tool. Species-specific primers were designed for each helminth except for *S. mansoni* and *S. haematobium* where a generic primer pair was designed. The primers, see Table 1, were checked for specificity using the NCBI Primer 3 tool and cross-checked against the NCBI genomic data base.

### *Optimisation and assessment of primers*

The primers were optimised using an annealing temperature gradient (Bio-Rad Chromo 4) from 50°C to 65°C, this allowed for the assessment of which temperature the primers performed optimally at, as there may be differences between primers as to which temperatures they can function in. Similarly to the temperature gradient the efficiency of the primers was assessed using a primer limiting assay with a primer concentration range of 50nM, 100nM, 200nM and 300nM. The importance of establishing the optimum primer concentration to use is based on the possibility that there may be differences in copy number and efficiency between the different primer pairs. The identification of the minimum amount of primer required is essential when running a multiplex reaction to ensure one primer pair does not out-compete others, as the resources in each reaction are finite. The primers were tested and optimised as single plex and later as a multiplex on two qPCR machines, the Chromo 4 (Bio-Rad Technologies) and Rotor Gene (Qiagen). To optimise the primers, clinical samples that had been identified as positive by TaqMan for *S. stercoralis, N. americanus* and *A. duodenale* were tested. For *A. lumbricoudes, T. trichiuria* and *Schistosoma* s.p., DNA was extracted from LSTM collections of whole worms stored in 100% ethanol. These worms had been previously collected from endemic regions around Lake Albert, Uganda, to supplement the materials used in the teaching department at the Liverpool school of Tropical Medicine. DNA was extracted by a rapid boil-and-spin method. In brief ~0.2g of worm tissue was isolated and washed three times in distilled water to remove the ethanol. Following the wash steps the worm tissue was placed in 200µl of TE buffer with an addition of 25µl of proteinase K (20mg/mL). The samples were then incubated at 55°C

For Peer Review

for two hours followed by an enzyme denaturation step of 90°C for 10 minutes. The samples were vortexed and spun down and approximately 180µl of supernatant was removed and stored at -20°C.

***Assessment of field samples***

Having optimised the HRM primers and tested them in a multiplex assay, they were then tested on the DNA extracts of 32 faecal, samples that had been collected in 2017; as part of an ongoing longitudinal study screening for STH and SCH infections in Ghana. As part of the study, the samples had been screened using both Kato-Katz (two slides per faecal sample). Later the samples underwent a specific faecal DNA extraction method that incorporated a bead-beating stage, to mechanically rupture the helminth eggs, allowing for the DNA to be more reliably extracted. This method has previously been described (Cunningham *et al.*, 2018). Following the DNA extraction process the samples underwent a pentaplex TaqMan assay that targeted Hookworm (Verweij *et al.*, 2007), *Schistosoma* s.p.(Obeng *et al.*, 2008), *S. stercoralis* (Verweij *et al.*, 2010)*, T. trichiuria* (Liu *et al.*, 2013) and *A. lumbricoides* (Wiria *et al.*, 2010).

***Thermal cycling conditions***

Optimisation

The following thermal cycle times were used, 95°C for 30s followed by 35 cycles of 95°C for 15s and a temperature gradient 50°C-65°C for 15s. The melt curve ramped from 65°C to 94°C, rising by 0.5°C with a wait of 3 seconds. The supermix used was the SsoAdvanced™ universal SYBR® Green Supermix from Bio-Rad and the primers were run in a single plex reaction at a final concentration of 250 nM in a 20µL reaction with 10µL of supermix and 2µL of DNA.

Testing of field samples

For the testing of the field samples the Type-it HRM PCR kit from Bioline was used with an initial melt step of 95°C for five minutes followed by 40 cycles of 96°C for 10s, 60°C for 30s and 72°C for 10s. The HRM ramped from 60°C to 95°C, rising by 0.1°C every two seconds. The difference in use of supermix used in the optimisation and testing of field samples resulted from the development process whereby the initial intention was to design the primers for use with SYBR green for a two-tube assay. Having optimised them they were then tested with the Type-it HRM kit to be run as a single tube assay with the field samples.

**RESULTS**

***Performance of assay***

For Peer Review

60°C was chosen as the optimum annealing temperature; during primer limiting assessment as all primers performed equally well at this temperature. All primers also performed optimally at 200nM, with the exception of the primers for *Schistosoma* which were found to be able to operate best at 100nM. When tested against non-target species it was found that the primers were highly specific and did not cross react with non-target DNA.

<*Insert Table 1 here*>

The final primer selection is given in table 1, alongside their respective Tm and product size and melt temperatures. The positions of each primer pair on the nuclear ribosomal DNA of the different target helminths is shown in a diagrammatic form in Fig. 1.

<*Insert Fig. 1 here*>

The primers were tested as a multiplex reaction to determine the spread of the different melt peaks with each target DNA tested in triplicate. The distribution of the melt peaks is shown below in Fig. 2. The results show that the products amplified for each helminth species have a distinct Tm to allow for separation of amplicons using the melt analysis process. There are also no other non-specific peaks that would indicate cross reaction between the different primers and non-specific DNA targets.

<*Insert Fig. 2 here*>

***Analysis of field samples***

From the field survey a total of 32 faecal samples were examined using the six-primer pair set, these samples were positive by the TaqMan assay for hookworm, *Schistosoma* sp. and *S. stercoralis;* they did not contain positive samples for *T. trichiuria* and *A. lumbricoides*. The prevalence of the three helminth types present in the samples is given in Table 2.

<Insert table 2 here>

For Peer Review

The sensitivity and specificity of the new HRM assay was assessed against the TaqMan assay for all helminth positives, resulting in a sensitivity of 80% and a specificity of 98.6%, (Table 3.).

<Insert table 3 here>

**DISCUSSION**

Here we developed a novel HRM assay for the detection of STH and SCH our results show that the new primers are capable of discriminating between the different helminth species being targeted. Developing diagnostic assays appropriate for use in modestly equipped and financed laboratories will expand the outreach of molecular surveillance approaches for STH and SCH. While traditional PCR methods can be both sensitive and specific they require relatively long post amplification analysis phases (e.g. gel electrophoresis) which increases the risk of cross-contamination. By using real time PCR detection technology with TaqMan hydrolysis probes both hurdles are overcome but although such assays are highly sensitive and specific, they are more expensive in both consumables and in the type of real time PCR machine required for multiplexing, i.e. an increasing number of light channels receptors. The initial cost of the probes used in the TaqMan assay was a total of £1087, at a concentration of 20 nmol. Depending on the volumes of probe used per reaction this will equate to an addition of ~18p, per-probe, per-reaction adding a total of ~£1.00 per reaction. In this study the total cost per reaction for a single tube assay was £2.13 for a TaqMan reaction and £0.75 for an HRM reaction. If the number of light channels in the qPCR platform is less than six or five, then it would be necessary to run the TaqMan as a two-tube assay, doubling the cost of the reaction buffer required and resulting in a cost of £3.05 per sample. However, it is important to note that the initial cost of the DNA extraction process would remain the same for both assays. The cost of the DNA extraction and purification process exceeds that of either the cost of the TaqMan assay or the HRM assay and equates to approximately £5-£6 per sample.

In the present assay amplicons were designed to have characteristic melt profiles, based on sequence length (i.e. number of bases) and the base-pair composition (i.e. the relative proportion of purine and pyrimidine inter-strand bonding). Since the intercalating dye only fluoresces when bound to double stranded DNA, the melting point (where the double stranded DNA disassociates into single strands) is witnessed by a characteristic sharp drop in fluorescence which is detected by the machine and converted into a peak, *see* Fig. 2. The screening of the faecal samples showed an 80% correlation with the TaqMan method; although four positives identified by TaqMan were not detected with the HRM primers. A very plausable reason for this could be the low levels of target DNA within these samples as the TaqMan Ct values for these four samples ranged from ~35-37 which are known to show low reproducibility in a TaqMan assay as well (Table 1, Appendices). Both



For Peer Review

the TaqMan and HRM assays failed to detect the four Kato-Katz hookworm positives, the TaqMan assay also failed to amplify seven of the Kato-Katz SCH positives and the HRM assay failed to detect eight of the Kato-Katz positives. For the hookworm samples the low number of helminth eggs likely contributed to the two molecular methods failing to detect them. The SCH false negatives are harder to explain as only three samples missed, by both assays, would be considered light infections, the rest are all heavy infections. Failure to amplify DNA due to inhibitors is unlikely to be the reason as the TaqMan assay included an internal positive control that successfully amplified in all samples, within the expected Ct range. The heterogeneity of egg distribution within a faecal sample is a possible cause for the false negatives observed. If the stool sample had not been correctly mixed so as to more evenly distribute the eggs throughout then it is possible that the ~0.1g of faeces that underwent the DNA extraction process may have contained too few eggs for the assay to detect, despite high egg counts in the Kato-Katz readings.

The approach proposed in this paper capitalises on the sensitivity and specificity of the real time PCR platform but it only operates on a single channel, (Excitation (nm): ~470 ± 10, Detection (nm): ~510 ± 5), and does not require expensive probes. For these reasons it is much cheaper and can be used on all real time PCR machines that can detect this spectrum. This assay has been designed for use either with a high-resolution melt (HRM) kit and software or with SYBR Green and a standard melt-curve analysis setting. The use of SYBR would allow for this method to be used on a wider range of machines as not all have HRM capabilities, however it may require a two-tube assay approach to properly differentiate between the peaks as SYBR has less resolution than the HRM dye (EvaGreen). This new cheaper approach to screen for SCH and STH provides an alternative to the more expensive TaqMan approach which is pertinent to the capacity building of laboratories to screen for NTDs, and could make the adaptation of pre-existing infrastructures towards this aim more feasible.

Limitations of the Study

The intention of this manuscript is to describe the initial results of a new diagnostic assay that may prove to be more attractive to molecular laboratories in low cost settings, due to dispensing with the need to buy expensive TaqMan probes. The assay can also work on less expensive qPCR thermocyclers, as it only requires a single channel to detect up to six target helminths. However, as previously mentioned the total cost including the DNA extraction protocol will equate to more than £5-£6 per sample, making the use of either qPCR method an expensive option for a diagnostic laboratory. To bring down the overall cost will require the development of a cheaper DNA extraction methodology to complement the cheaper HRM assay. Despite the authors long standing within the

For Peer Review

field of NTDs there were limited samples available for assay development resulting in a very limited range of samples being used to run the validation assay. To fully assess the assay described in this paper a wider range of positive samples will need to be screened to ensure that all target species are represented. This weakness in the study raises the importance of establishing biobanks, particularly for NTDs, whereby samples can be stored and catalogued and made available to research groups. Finally, the method described in this paper is limited to well relatively well-equipped laboratories and requires highly trained technicians to carry out the assay. These factors make the assay unsuitable for use in the field as a point of care test, of which there are already some available for schistosomiasis notably the CCA rapid diagnostic test. Alternative, more field friendly molecular assays are also in development notably the isothermal methods such as LAMP (loop-mediated isothermal amplification) and RPA (recombinase polymerase amplification) have been used for the diagnosis of schistosomiasis (Fernandez-Soto *et al.*, 2014; Rosser *et al.*, 2015). These methods are more field friendly and depending on the nature of the sample, such as urine over faeces, may have simpler DNA isolation protocols. The multiplexing capabilities of these methods are often limited as well as the cost for the RPA assay being relatively higher compared to both LAMP and qPCR (Minetti *et al.*, 2016).

## Conclusion

To conclude we have developed a low-cost, potentially high through-put multiplex DNA assay useful for detection of STH and SCH. This assay could be an appropriate DNA detection technique in modestly equipped and resourced laboratories. Although current limitations to the study include the high cost of the DNA extraction protocol required and the need for a more comprehensive validation assessment.

**Acknowledgements**

The authors would like to thank DFID UK, the Liverpool School of Tropical medicine and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Ghana for their support and contributions as well as Dr Thomas Edwards and Chris Williams for their technical advice.

**Financial support**

This work was supported by the Department for International Development (DFID) grant number PO 6407.

For Peer Review

## References

Primer 3.

**Al-Shehri, H., Koukounari, A., Stanton, M. C., Adriko, M., Arinaitwe, M., Atuhaire, A., Kabatereine, N. B. and Stothard, R. J.** (2018). Surveillance of Intestinal Schistosomiasis During Control: A Comparison of Four Diagnostic Tests Across Five Ugandan Primary Schools in the Lake Albert Region. *Parasitology*.

**Barenbold, O., Raso, G., Coulibaly, J. T., N'Goran, E. K., Utzinger, J. and Vounatsou, P.** (2017). Estimating sensitivity of the Kato-Katz technique for the diagnosis of Schistosoma mansoni and hookworm in relation to infection intensity. *Plos Neglected Tropical Diseases,* **11**. doi: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0005953.

**Cunningham, L. J., Odoom, J., Pratt, D., Boatemaa, L., Asante-Ntim, N., Attiku, K., Banahene, B., Osei-Atweneboana, M., Verweij, J. J., Molyneux, D., Stothard, R. J. and Adams, E. R.** (2018). Expanding molecular diagnostics of helminthiasis: Piloting use of the GPLN platform for surveillance of soil transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis in Ghana. *Plos Neglected Tropical Diseases,* **12**. doi: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0006129.

**Fernandez-Soto, P., Arahuetes, J. G., Hernandez, A. S., Aban, J. L., Santiago, B. V. and Muro, A.** (2014). A Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification (LAMP) Assay for Early Detection of Schistosoma mansoni in Stool Samples: A Diagnostic Approach in a Murine Model. *Plos Neglected Tropical Diseases,* **8**. doi: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0003126.

**Hotez, P., Ottesen, E., Fenwick, A. and Molyneux, D.** (2006). The neglected tropical diseases: The ancient afflictions of stigma and poverty and the prospects for their control and elimination. *Hot Topics in Infection and Immunity in Children Iii,* **582**, 23-33.

**Katz, N., Chaves, A. and Pellegrino, J.** (1972). A Simple Device for Quantitative Stool thick-Smear Technique in *Schistosomiasis mansoni*. *Rev Inst Med Trop Sao Paulo,* **14**, 397-400.

**Kongs, A., Marks, G., Verle, P. and Van der Stuyft, P.** (2001). The unreliability of the Kato-Katz technique limits its usefulness for evaluating S-mansoni infections. *Tropical Medicine & International Health,* **6**, 163-169. doi: 10.1046/j.1365-3156.2001.00687.x.

**Liu, J., Gratz, J., Amour, C., Kibiki, G., Becker, S., Janaki, L., Verweij, J. J., Taniuchi, M., Sobuz, S. U., Haque, R., Haverstick, D. M. and Houpt, E. R.** (2013). A Laboratory-Developed TaqMan Array Card for Simultaneous Detection of 19 Enteropathogens. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology,* **51**, 472-480. doi: 10.1128/jcm.02658-12.

**MEGA** Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis Home Page. Vol. 2013.

**Meurs, L., Brienen, E., Mbow, M., Ochola, E. A., Mboup, S., Karanja, D. M. S., Secor, W. E., Polman, K. and van Lieshout, L.** (2015). Is PCR the Next Reference Standard for the Diagnosis of Schistosoma in Stool? A Comparison with Microscopy in Senegal and Kenya. *Plos Neglected Tropical Diseases,* **9**. doi: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0003959.

**Minetti, C., LaCourse, J., Reimer, L. and Stothard, R.** (2016). Focusing nuceleic acid-based molecular diagnostics and xenomonitoring approaches for human helminthiases amenable to preventive chemotherapy. *Parasitology Open,* **2**.

**Montresor, A., Crompton, D. W. T., Hall, A., Bundy, D. A. P. and Savioli, L.** Guidelines for the evaluation of soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis at community level. (ed. WHO).

**Obeng, B. B., Aryeetey, Y. A., de Dood, C. J., Amoah, A. S., Larbi, I. A., Deelder, A. M., Yazdanbakhsh, M., Hartgers, F. C., Boakye, D. A., Verweij, J. J., van Dam, G. J. and van Lieshout, L.** (2008). Application of a circulating-cathodic-antigen (CCA) strip test and real-time PCR, in comparison with microscopy, for the detection of Schistosoma haematobium in urine samples from Ghana. *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology,* **102**, 625-633. doi: 10.1179/136485908x337490.

**Rosser, A., Rollinson, D., Forrest, M. and Webster, B. L.** (2015). Isothermal Recombinase Polymerase amplification (RPA) of Schistosoma haematobium DNA and



For Peer Review

oligochromatographic lateral flow detection. *Parasites & Vectors,* **8**. doi: 10.1186/s13071-015-1055-3.

**Savioli, L., Fenwick, A., Rollinson, D., Albonico, M. and Ame, S. M.** (2015). An achievable goal: control and elimination of schistosomiasis. *Lancet,* **386**, 739-739. doi: 10.1016/s0140-6736(15)61536-7.

**Stothard, J. R.** (2009). Improving control of African schistosomiasis: towards effective use of rapid diagnostic tests within an appropriate disease surveillance model. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene,* **103**, 325-332. doi: 10.1016/j.trstmh.2008.12.012.

**Stothard, J. R., Stanton, M. C., Bustinduy, A. L., Sousa-Figueiredo, J. C., Van Dam, G. J., Betson, M., Waterhouse, D., Ward, S., Allan, F., Hassan, A. A., Al-Helal, M. A., Memish, Z. A. and Rollinson, D.** (2014). Diagnostics for schistosomiasis in Africa and Arabia: a review of present options in control and future needs for elimination. *Parasitology,* **141**, 1947-1961. doi: 10.1017/s0031182014001152.

**Turner, H. C., Bettis, A. A., Dunn, J. C., Whitton, J. M., Hollingsworth, D., Fleming, F. M. and Anderson, R. M.** (2017). Economic Considerations for Moving beyond the Kato-Katz Technique for Diagnosing Intestinal Parasites As We Move Towards Elimination. *Trends in Parasitology,* **33**, 435-443. doi: 10.1016/j.pt.2017.01.007.

**Verweij, J. J., Brienen, E. A. T., Ziem, J., Yelifari, L., Polderman, A. M. and Van Lieshout, L.** (2007). Simultaneous detection and quantification of Ancylostoma duodenale, Necator americanus, and Oesophagostomum bifurcum in fecal samples using multiplex real-time PCR. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene,* **77**, 685-690.

**Verweij, J. J., Canales, M., Polman, K., Ziem, J., Brienen, E. A. T., Polderman, A. M. and van Lieshout, L.** (2010). Molecular diagnosis of Strongyloides stercoralis in faecal samples using real-time PCR (vol 103, pg 342, 2009). *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene,* **104**, 378-378. doi: 10.1016/j.trstmh.2010.02.010.

**Weatherhead, J. E., Hotez, P. J. and Mejia, R.** (2017). The Global State of Helminth Control and Elimination in Children. *Pediatric Clinics of North America,* **64**, 867-877. doi: 10.1016/j.pcl.2017.03.005.

**WHO** (2018). Fact Sheets Relating to NTDs. Vol. 2018.

**Wiria, A. E., Prasetyani, M. A., Hamid, F., Wammes, L. J., Lell, B., Ariawan, I., Uh, H. W., Wibowo, H., Djuardi, Y., Wahyuni, S., Sutanto, I., May, L., Luty, A. J. F., Verweij, J. J., Sartono, E., Yazdanbakhsh, M. and Supali, T.** (2010). Does treatment of intestinal helminth infections influence malaria? Background and methodology of a longitudinal study of clinical, parasitological and immunological parameters in Nangapanda, Flores, Indonesia (ImmunoSPIN Study). *Bmc Infectious Diseases,* **10**. doi: 10.1186/1471-2334-10-77.

For Peer Review

**Table 1.** Final primer selection for each parasite with details of amplicon product size and Tm.

| Primer name | Target species | Sequence (5'-3') | Product size (bp) | Product Tm (°C) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| mcAd_F | *A. duodenale* | CTGAATGACAGCAAACTCGTTG | 100 | 79.4 |
| mcAd_R | | ATTGCAAATAACAGAAACATCGT | | |
| mcStrongy_F | *S. stercoralis* | GATCATTCGGTTCATAGGTCGAT | 105 | 81.7 |
| mcStrongy_R | | TACTATTAGCGCCATTTGCATTC | | |
| mcNa_F | *N. americanus* | TGCACGCTGTTATTCACTACG | 179 | 83.8 |
| mcNa_R | | TTGCAAATGACACATCCACA | | |
| mcSCH_F | *Schistosoma* spp. | TGTCGTATGCCCTGATGGTG | 180 | 85.1 |
| mcSCH_R | | CCGGATCGCTTCAACAGTGT | | |
| mcAscaris_F | *A. lumbricoides* | TAATAGCAGTCGGCGGTTTC | 208 | 86.8 |
| mcAscaris_R | | CTCCACCTTTCATCGCTACC | | |
| mcTrich_F | *T. trichiuria* | ATTGGAGGGCAAGTCTGGTG | 179 | 88.0 |
| mcTrich_R | | TGAAGAGCATCCAGGGCAAT | | |

For Peer Review

For Peer Review

**Table 2.** Percentage positive results of hookworm, *Schistosoma* s.p. and *S. stercoralis* for the following diagnostic assays: Kato-Katz, TaqMan and HRM, (n=number).

| | | Assay conducted | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Kato-Katz (n)** | **TaqMan (n)** | **HRM (n)** |
| **Helminth type** | ***Hookworm*** | 12.5 (4) | 6.3 (2) | 6.3 (2) |
| | ***Schistosoma sp.*** | 59.4 (19) | 53.1 (17) | 46.9 (15) |
| | ***S. stercoralis*** | 0 (0) | 3.1 (1) | 0 (0) |

For Peer Review

**Table 3.** Numbers for **s**ensitivity and specificity of the HRM assay using TaqMan as the gold standard for all helminth positives

| | | TaqMan | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Positive (n)** | **Negatve (n)** |
| **HRM** | **Positive** | 16 | 1 |
| | **Negative** | 4 | 75 |

For Peer Review

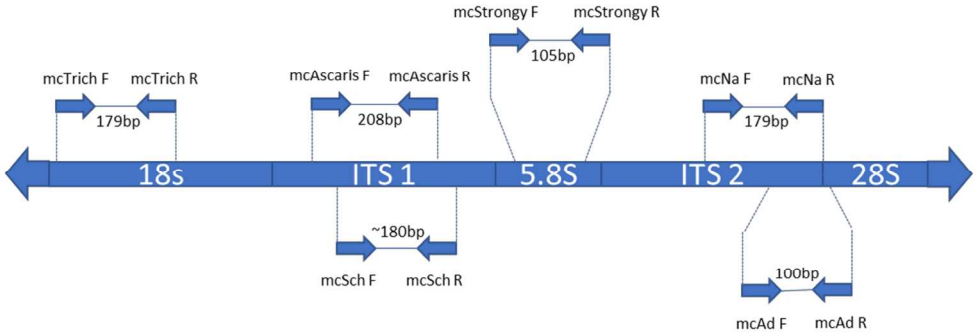


Fig. 1. Diagrammatic representation of the positions of the different primer pairs on the ribosomal DNA; "mc" stands for melt-curve.

132x52mm (600 x 600 DPI)

Peer Review

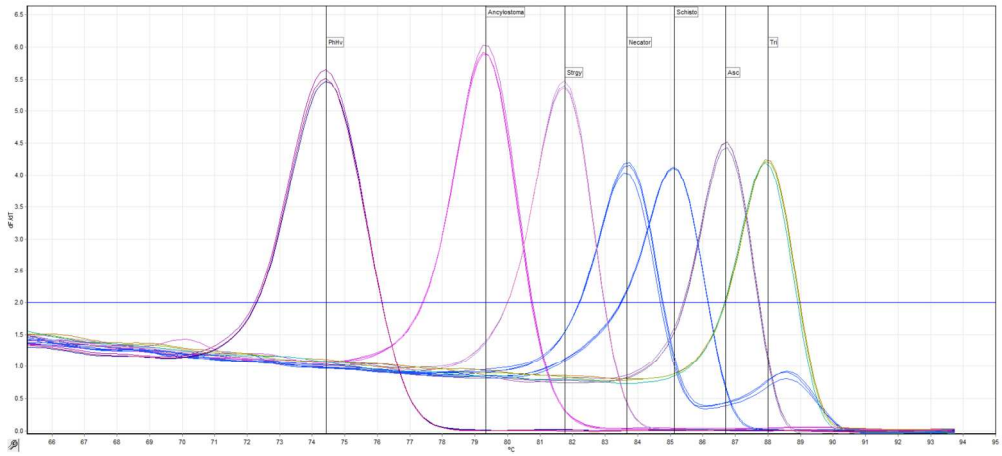


Fig. 2. A representative composite chromatogram of a single multiplex reaction showing the individual melt peaks for each primer pair and target parasite for: An. duodenale (Ad), N. americanus (Na), St. stercoralis (Strgy), As. lumbricoides (Asc), T. trichiuria (Tri) and Schistosoma s.p. (Sch).

336x153mm (150 x 150 DPI)

eer Review

| Sample No | Hookworm | | | | | *Schistosoma* | | | | | *S. stercoralis* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TaqMan(Ct) | Kato-Katz | EPG | Intensity | HRM(Ct) | TaqMan(Ct) | Kato-Katz | EPG | Intensity | HRM(Ct) | TaqMan(Ct) | Kato-Katz | HRM(Ct) |
| **1** | Pos (30) | 0 | | | Pos (30) | 0 | Pos | 72 | light | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2** | Pos (33) | 0 | | | Pos (32) | 0 | Pos | 60 | light | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **3** | 0 | Pos | 36 | light | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **4** | 0 | Pos | 72 | light | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **5** | 0 | Pos | 36 | light | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **6** | 0 | Pos | 48 | light | 0 | Pos (34) | Pos | 336 | medium | Pos (30) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **7** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (25) | Pos | 528 | heavy | Pos (23) | Pos (37) | 0 | 0 |
| **8** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (24) | Pos | 360 | medium | Pos (23) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **9** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (31) | Pos | 816 | heavy | Pos (30) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **10** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (19) | Pos | 2424 | heavy | Pos (19) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **11** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (35) | Pos | 3948 | heavy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **12** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (25) | Pos | 264 | medium | Pos (26) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **13** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (29) | Pos | 780 | heavy | Pos (30) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **14** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (27) | Pos | 1152 | heavy | Pos (27) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **15** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (31) | Pos | 504 | heavy | Pos (31) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **16** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (35) | Pos | 528 | heavy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **17** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (30) | Pos | 216 | medium | Pos (29) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **18** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (37) | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **19** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (27) | 0 | | | Pos (26) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **20** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (32) | 0 | | | Pos (33) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **21** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (31) | 0 | | | Pos (33) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **22** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | Pos (31) | 0 | | | Pos (32) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **23** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | Pos | 3612 | heavy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **24** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | Pos | 792 | heavy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **25** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | Pos | 3300 | heavy | Pos (24) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **26** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | Pos | 12 | light | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **27** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | Pos | 432 | heavy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **28** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **29** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **30** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **31** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **32** | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

For Peer Review