VALIDATION

Scyliorhinus canicula qPCR detection kit

SYL175

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Table of Contents

1. *In silico* validation 4

2. Experimental validation 5

2.1. Analytical sensitivity, fluorescence output signal and efficiency 5

2.2. Detection confirmation of *Scyliorhinus canicula* in environmental samples 8

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1. *In silico* validation

Table 1. *In silico* validation of primers and probe

Parameter	Forward primer	20	Probe*
Length (bp)	25	59	26
GC %	52	3.0	57
Stability	2.8	68	74
T_m (°C)	65	COI (mtDNA)	COI (mtDNA)
Target region	COI (mtDNA)	No	No
Dimer formation	No	No	No
Nucleotide runs	No	20	26

*Probe labelled with FAM.

Table 2. *In silico* validation primers and probe combination

PCR product size (bp)	117
Combined dimer formation	No
***In silico* PCR on Genbank**	*Scyliorhinus canicula*
Date of in silico PCR	April 2024

Conclusion:

The *in silico* analysis identified the target organism exclusively, with no predicted amplification of non-target taxa.

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2. Experimental validation

All validation experiments were conducted using the Sylphium qPCR mix and analyzed with the Bio-Rad CFX96 Touch Real-Time PCR Detection System.

2.1. Analytical sensitivity, fluorescence output signal and efficiency

Standard solutions containing nominal target concentrations of 10^5, 10^4, 10^3, 10^2, 10, and 0 target copies per reaction were analyzed at the optimal primer and probe concentrations. Fluorescence output was compared with the background signal, with a minimum 100-fold increase in fluorescence considered acceptable. Reaction conditions were optimized when fluorescence signals were insufficiently distinguishable from background noise.

The amplification efficiency of the primer and probe set was calculated from the slope of the standard curve and was considered acceptable when between 90% and 110%.

Results

Positive amplification was observed down to the lowest tested nominal concentration of **1-10 target copies per reaction**, demonstrating single-copy detection capability under the tested conditions (**Figure 1; Table 3**). The fluorescence output of positive reactions exceeded the predefined criterion of a 100-fold increase relative to the background signal.

The amplification efficiency of the assay was **104.6%**, indicating that the primer and probe set performed within the predefined acceptable efficiency range of 90-110% (**Figure 2; Table 4**).

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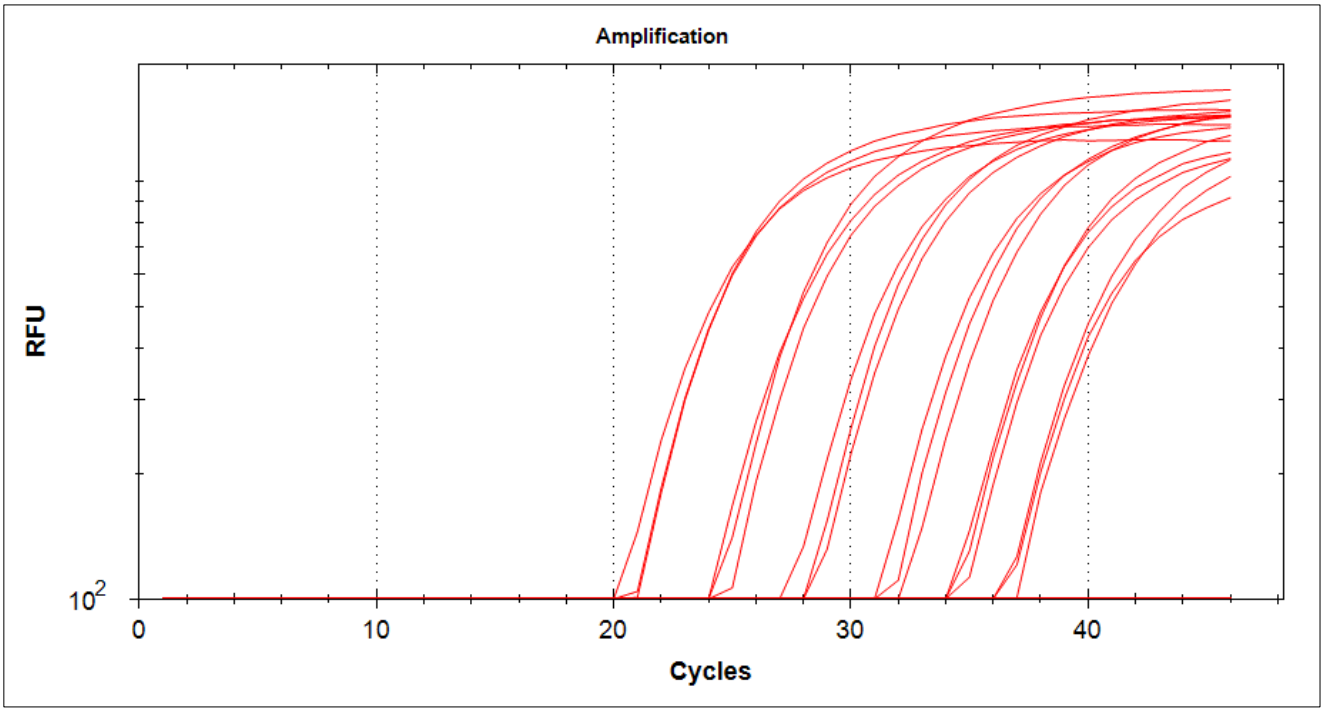


Figure 1. Amplification curves obtained at the optimal primer and probe concentrations and an annealing temperature of 65°C.

Table 3. Detection results and Cq values obtained at the optimal primer and probe concentrations and an annealing temperature of 65°C

Nominal target copies per reaction	Target detected	Mean Cq ± SD
0	No	-
1	Yes	35.9
10	Yes	31.0
10^2	Yes	28.0
10^3	Yes	28.0
10^4	Yes	24.2
10^5	Yes	20.2

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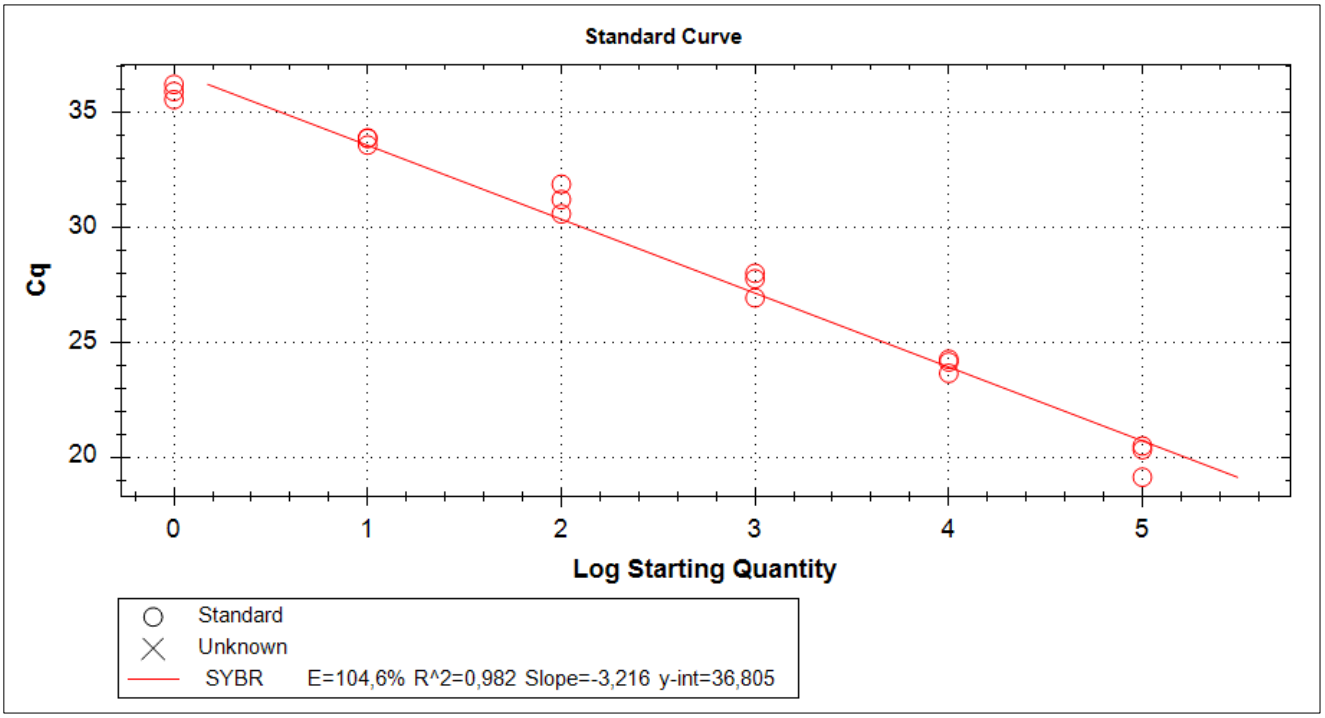


Figure 2. Standard curve generated from nominal target concentrations of 1, 10, 10^2, 10^3, 10^4, and 10^5 copies per reaction.

Table 4. Standard curve parameters obtained with the *Scyliorhinus canicula* qPCR detection kit

Parameter	Result
Slope	-3.216
Amplification efficiency (%)	104.6
R^2	0.982

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2.2. Detection confirmation of *Scyliorhinus canicula* in environmental samples

The amount of eDNA released by a target organism into the environment depends on the target species, the environmental conditions, and season (CEN / TC230-water analysis, proposal documented in N 1229). Samples were collected with the **SYL009 Complete eDNA sampling set** and eDNA was isolated using the **SYL002 Environmental DNA isolation kit**.

Results:

The kit SYL175 - *Scyliorhinus canicula* detection kit successfully detected *Scyliorhinus canicula* DNA in samples from three different fish tanks.

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