



#### **Test Characteristics**

**Test Name** StudFinder<sup>™</sup>

Catalog Number 23000

Acronym StudFinder

Genus N/A

Test Label FAM-labeled target probe

Internal Control N/A

Format XRT

Diluents AMP1/PD2

Sample Dilution 1:5 (disc:drops)

## **Summary**

StudFinder AmplifyRP XRT is a rapid DNA amplification and detection platform designed for field-based or laboratory testing of *Cannabis* samples for gender determination. This kit includes lyophilized reaction pellets containing the necessary reagents to amplify male *Cannabis* DNA at a single operating temperature (65 °C).

# Diagnostic Sensitivity Analytical Sensitivity

True Positives 75 Analytical Sensitivity: The assay is 81.3% sensitive between 1 fg/μL and 500 ag/μL. (n=31)

Correct Diagnoses 73 Limit of Detection: The assay has a 100% detection rate at 1 fg/μL with DNA fragement. (n=23)

The assay has a 62.5% detection rate at 500 ag/µL with DNA fragement.

(n=8)

## **Analytical Specificity**

Percent 97.3%

Inclusivity:

Genes Detected:

Male MADC2

**Exclusivity:** 

Cross-reacts With:

None Known

Does Not Cross-react With:

Female MADC2

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# **Diagnostic Specificity**

True Negatives 178

Correct Diagnoses 177

Percent 99.4%

#### Selectivity:

No Matrix Effect Observed With:				
Cannabis cotyledons	Cannabis leaves	Cannabis petioles	Cannabis roots	
Cannabis seeds	Cannabis stems			

The hosts on the above list have been chosen to represent those which historically cause a range of matrix effects, in addition to those expected to be screened for this pathogen. Not all plant species susceptible to this pathogen have been screened, but may still be used with this assay unless otherwise noted below. As with all diagnostic tools, Agdia recommends confirming all results with a secondary detection method before making any economic decisions (ex: discarding plants due to positive test results, etc.).

Matrix Effect Observed With:				
None Known				

## Repeatability

## Reproducibility

Number of Samples	253	Number of Samples	48
Replicates per Sample	2 - 3	Replicates per Sample	3
<b>Total Replicates</b>	554	Number of Operators	4
Replicates in Agreement	546	Total Replicates	576
Percent Agreement	98.6%	Replicates in Agreement	562
		Percent Agreement	97.6%

#### **Robustness**

## Planned deviation analysis:

No deviations from the user guide protocol were validated.

# Stability:

	1-year stability (accelerated)	Real-time Stability Verification
Positive Sample (High)	Pass	Monitoring
Positive Sample (High)	Pass	Monitoring
Positive Sample (Low)	Pass	Monitoring
Positive Sample (Low)	Pass	Monitoring
Positive Sample (Low)	Pass	Monitoring
Positive Sample (Low)	Pass	Monitoring
Negative Sample	Pass	Monitoring
Negative Sample	Pass	Monitoring

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### Glossary

Diagnostic sensitivity': The percentage of positive samples correctly identified in an experiment with known positive controls.

Diagnostic specificity': The percentage of negative samples correctly identified in an experiment with known negative controls.

Analytical sensitivity3: The smallest amount of target that can be detected reliably (this is sometimes referred to as the 'limit of detection')

Analytical specificity<sup>3</sup>: (comprises inclusivity and exclusivity)

Inclusivity<sup>3</sup>: The performance of a test with a range of target isolates covering genetic diversity, different geographical origin and/or hosts

associated with the target organism.

Exclusivity<sup>3</sup>: The performance of a test with a range of non-targets (e.g. cross-reaction with closely related organisms, contaminants)

Selectivity<sup>2</sup>: The level of effect that matrices and relevant plant parts have on the performance of the assay.

Repeatability<sup>2</sup>: The agreement between test replicates of the same sample tested by the same operator.

Reproducibility<sup>3</sup>: The ability of a test to provide consistent results when applied to aliquots of the same sample tested under different conditions

(e.g. time, users, equipment, location)

Robustness<sup>1,3</sup>: The extent to which varying test conditions (e.g. temperature, volume, change of buffers) affect the established test performance

values. May also be referred to as planned deviation analysis.

Stability<sup>1</sup>: The performance of test reagents or controls over time.

References:

<sup>1</sup>Groth-Helms, D., Rivera, Y., Martin, F. N., Arif, M., Sharma, P., Castlebury, L. A. (in press). Terminology and Guidelines for Diagnostic Assay Development and Validation: Best Practices for Molecular Tests. PhytoFrontiers.

<sup>2</sup>Eads, A., Groth-Helms, D., Davenport, B., Cha, X., Li, R., Walsh, C., Schuetz, K., (in press). The Commercial Validation of Three Tomato Brown Rugose Fruit Virus Assays. PhytoFrontiers.

<sup>3</sup>EPPO (2018) PM 7/76 (5) Use of EPPO Diagnostic Standards, EPPO Bulletin 48, 373–377.

#### **Questions or Technical Support:**

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