

Comparing real-time and digital PCR technologies

Both digital PCR (dPCR) and real-time or quantitative PCR (qPCR) can be used to quantify nucleic acids in a sample. This is performed by amplifying a target nucleic acid molecule with a DNA polymerase enzyme.

dPCR

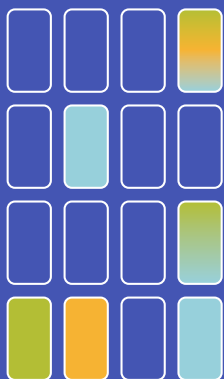
vs.

qPCR



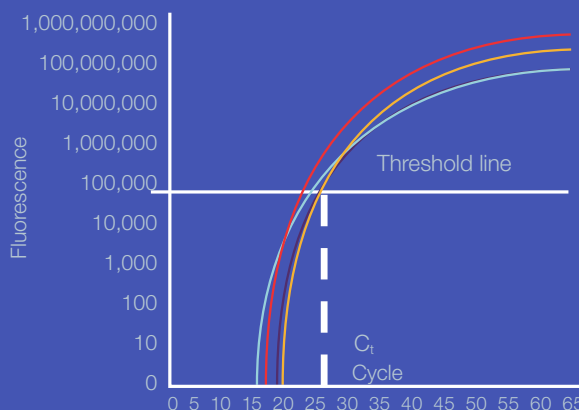
Technology

Distribute reaction, amplify, and count at endpoint



Absolute measurement—counts target of interest via single-molecule amplification across a large number of PCR replicates. Run at limiting dilution to ensure at least one reaction does not contain target DNA.

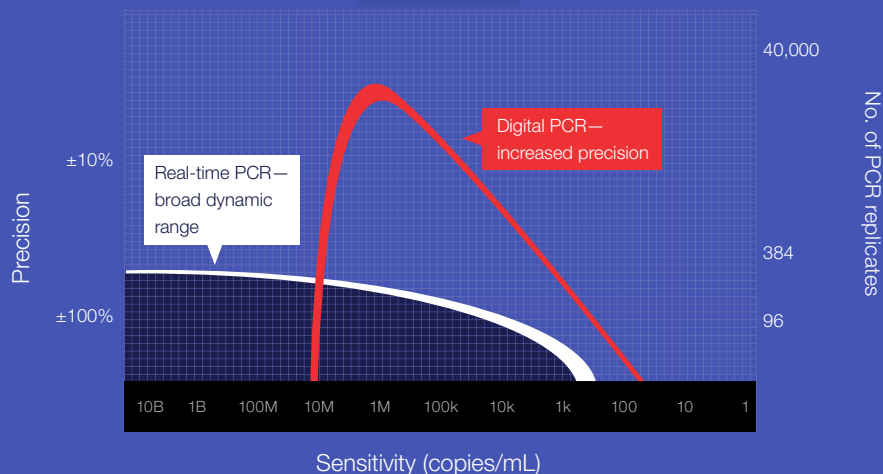
Measure bulk reaction fluorescence at each cycle until plateau phase



Measures PCR amplification against a reference as it occurs. Data are collected during the exponential (log) phase of PCR.



Quantitative

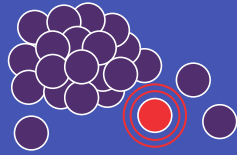


dPCR

vs.

qPCR

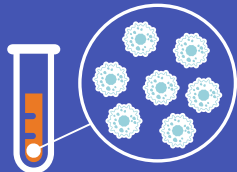
Applications



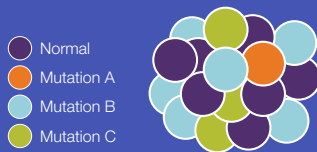
Rare-target detection



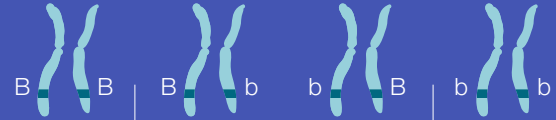
Single-molecule characterization and quantification



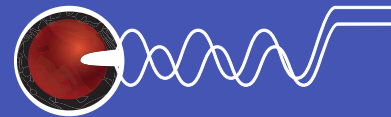
Absolute quantification of viral load



Somatic copy number variation or low fold changes



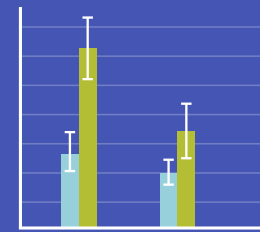
Heterozygous
SNP genotyping



Relative gene expression analysis



MicroRNA analysis



Standard copy number variation



Advantages

Quantitative data output—no reliance on references or standards for conversion of data points

Capable of analyzing rare targets against wild-type or nontarget background

Unlike traditional qPCR, digital PCR provides a linear response to the number of copies present to allow for small fold-change differences to be detected

Single-molecule resolution interrogation enables identification and quantification of molecules containing multiple targets (e.g., phased targets or engineered plasmids)

Improved tolerance to some PCR inhibitors

Broadly accepted, well-established protocols and assays

Increased dynamic range of detection

Detection is capable down to a 2-fold change

Higher sample throughput with lower cost

Collects data in the exponential phase of PCR, providing a permanent record of amplicon amplification

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