



### Helbing Laboratory eDNA Technical Bulletin

All eDNA tools are validated through a rigorous multi-step evaluation protocol that includes tests of DNA target specificity and amplification sensitivity<sup>1-3</sup>.

#### General eDNA Assay Information

Target Species: <u>Surf Smelt (<i>Hypomesus pretiosus</i>)</u>	eDNA qPCR Tool: <u>eHYPR4</u>	Gene Target: <u>MT-COI</u>
Species Code: <u>te-HYPR</u>	eDNA qPCR Format: <u>TaqMan</u>	Published in: <u>5</u>

#### eDNA Assay Sensitivity Test Summary using gBlocks™ Synthetic DNA

LOD <u>1.2</u>	95% CI <u>0.8-2.1</u>	Copies/Rxn	LOQ <u>4.5</u>	95% CI <u>3.2-7.8</u>	Copies/Rxn	LOB <u>0</u>	hits/8
LOQ <sub>continuous</sub>		Copies/Rxn	LOQ <sub>continuous</sub>		Copies/Rxn	LOB	

Binomial-Poisson model for 8 technical replicates determined using eLowQuant R code<sup>4</sup>. When the LOQ < LOD, use the LOD for the LOQ.

Enzyme: Qiaquity

#### eDNA Assay Specificity Test Information

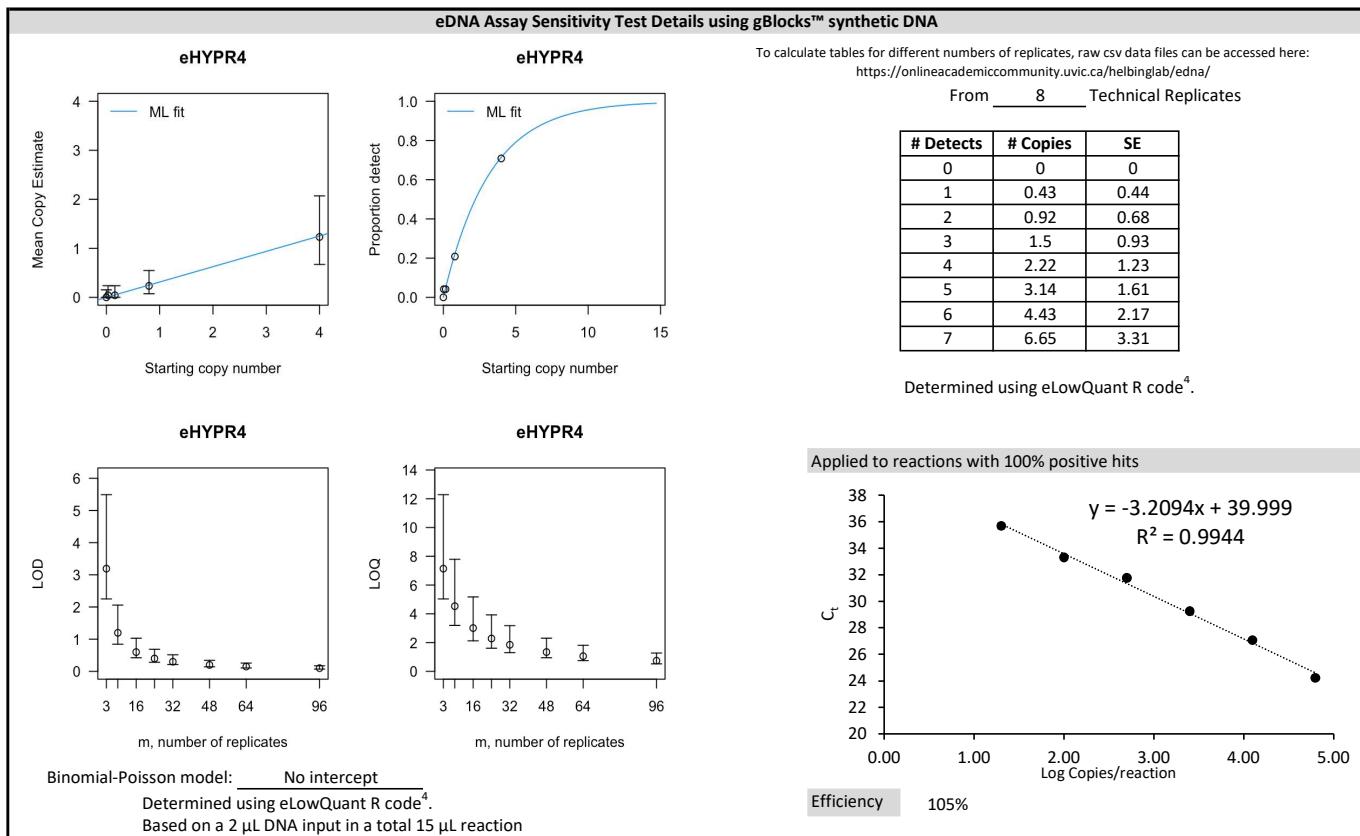
Each qPCR reaction in the specificity assay contained 10 picograms of voucher target gDNA (n=25 technical replicates)

##### # Voucher

Species	Common Name (Species)	Detection	Specimens	Sample Sources/Locations
am-LICA	Bullfrog ( <i>Lithobates (Rana) catesbeiana</i> )	No	1	British Columbia
ma-HOSA	Human ( <i>Homo sapiens</i> )	No	1	Netherlands
te-AMPE	Pacific Sand Lance ( <i>Ammodytes personatus</i> )	No	6	British Columbia
te-HYPR	Surf Smelt ( <i>Hypomesus pretiosus</i> )	Yes	7	British Columbia
te-ONGO	Pink Salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> )	No	1	British Columbia
te-ONKE	Chum Salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> )	No	1	British Columbia
te-ONKI	Coho Salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> )	No	1	British Columbia
te-ONNE	Sockeye Salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> )	No	1	British Columbia
te-ONTS	Chinook Salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> )	No	1	British Columbia
te-THPA	Eulachon ( <i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i> )	No	1	British Columbia

#### References

1. Hobbs, J, Adams, IT, Round, JM, Goldberg, CS, Allison, MJ, Bergman, LC, Mirabzadeh, A, Allen, H, Helbing, CC (2020) Revising the range of Rocky Mountain tailed frog, *Ascaphus montanus*, in British Columbia, Canada, using environmental DNA methods. Environmental DNA. 2020; 2: 350-361. <https://doi.org/10.1002/edn3.82>
2. Hobbs, J, Round, JM, Allison, MJ, Helbing, CC (2019) Expansion of the known distribution of the coastal tailed frog, *Ascaphus truei*, in British Columbia, Canada, using robust eDNA detection methods. PLOS ONE 14(3): e0213849. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0213849>
3. Langlois, VS, Allison, MJ, Bergman, LC, To, TA, and Helbing, CC (2020) The need for robust qPCR-based eDNA detection assays in environmental monitoring and risk assessments. Environmental DNA, 3: 519-527. doi: 10.1002/edn3.164
4. Lesperance, M, Allison, MJ, Bergman, LC, Hocking, MD, and Helbing, CC (2021) A statistical model for calibration and computation of detection and quantification limits for low copy number environmental DNA samples. Environmental DNA, 00: 1-12. doi: 10.1002/edn3.220
5. Robinson, CLK, Bergman, LC, Allison, MJ, Huard, J, Sutherst, J, and Helbing, CC (2022) The utility of environmental DNA to detect intertidal habitat use by forage fish. Ecological Indicators, 142: 109306. doi: 10.1016/j.ecolind.2022.109306



Field Sample Validation				
Known				
Sample Type	Presence	# Samples	Detected	Location

Abbreviations				
95% CI	95% Confidence interval		LOQ	Limit of quantification
eDNA	Environmental DNA		MT-COI	Mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 gene
gDNA	Total genomic DNA extracted from voucher specimen		NTC	qPCR no template control
LOB	Limit of blank		qPCR	Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction
LOD	Limit of detection		SE	Standard error