Droplet digital polymerase chain reaction (ddPCR) for the detection of *Plasmodium knowlesi* and *Plasmodium vivax*

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Abstract

**Background** *Plasmodium knowlesi* and *Plasmodium vivax* are the predominant *Plasmodium* species that cause malaria in Malaysia and play a role in asymptomatic malaria disease transmission in Malaysia. The diagnostic tools available to diagnose malaria, such as microscopy and rapid diagnostic test (RDT), are less sensitive at detecting lower parasite density. Droplet digital polymerase chain reaction (ddPCR), which has been shown to have higher sensitivity at diagnosing malaria, allows direct quantification without the need for a standard curve. The aim of this study is to develop and use a duplex ddPCR assay for the detection of *P. knowlesi* and *P. vivax*, and compare this method to nested PCR and qPCR.

**Methods** The concordance rate, sensitivity and specificity of the duplex ddPCR assay were determined and compared to nested PCR and duplex qPCR.

**Results** The duplex ddPCR assay had higher analytical sensitivity (*P. vivax* = 10 copies/µL and *P. knowlesi* = 0.01 copies/µL) compared to qPCR (*P. vivax* = 100 copies/µL and *P. knowlesi* = 10 copies/µL). Moreover, the ddPCR assay had acceptable clinical sensitivity (*P. vivax* = 80% and *P. knowlesi* = 90%) and clinical specificity (*P. vivax* = 87.84% and *P. knowlesi* = 81.08%) when compared to nested PCR. Both ddPCR and qPCR detected more double infections in the samples.

**Conclusions** Overall, the ddPCR assay demonstrated acceptable efficiency in detection of *P. knowlesi* and *P. vivax*, and was more sensitive than nested PCR in detecting mixed infections. However, the duplex ddPCR assay still needs optimization to improve the assay’s clinical sensitivity and specificity.

**Keywords** Droplet digital polymerase chain reaction, *Plasmodium knowlesi*, *Plasmodium vivax*, Malaria

Background

Malaria is one of the most significant parasitic diseases that is responsible for high global morbidity and mortality. Approximately 228 million malaria cases were reported worldwide, causing an estimated 405,000 deaths in 2018 [1]. Human malaria is a mosquito-borne infectious disease which is caused by five parasite species of genus *Plasmodium*. *Plasmodium vivax*, *Plasmodium falciparum*, *Plasmodium ovale*, and *Plasmodium malariae* are known to cause human malaria. The fifth species, *Plasmodium knowlesi*, is a parasite originating from macaques. This zoonotic species has presently been reported to cause serious illness in humans, predominantly in Southeast Asia [1, 2].

Malaysia aims to eliminate malaria by year 2020. However, while the cases of human-only *Plasmodium* species have fallen substantially, the incidence of zoonotic malaria caused by *P. knowlesi* continues to increase, presenting a major challenge to regional
control efforts [1, 2]. This is further complicated by a few reports of zoonotic malaria by another simian malaria parasite, i.e., Plasmodium cynomolgi in Malaysia [3–5]. Nonetheless, throughout 2013–2017, both P. knowlesi and P. vivax have been the predominant species causing malaria in Malaysia [6]. Furthermore, asymptomatic and sub-microscopic knowlesi and vivax malaria potentially act as silent reservoir and can contribute to disease transmission [5, 7–9].

Microscopy, a gold standard diagnostic method for malaria, faces difficulties in distinguishing P. knowlesi from P. falciparum and P. malariae because of their morphological similarities. Plasmodium knowlesi resembles P. falciparum in its early trophozoite stage as they both can have double chromatid dots, appliqué form and multiple infections of erythrocytes, whereas, the later erythrocytic stages of P. knowlesi resemble P. malariae with elongated trophozoites (band-form) [10].

Nested PCR and qPCR are sensitive molecular methods used widely for Plasmodium species detection [11–15]. However, nested PCR does not provide quantification of the parasite density. Although qPCR can detect and quantify malaria parasites, it is a challenging process as a standard curve must be generated and it is difficult to compare qPCR results across laboratories without the reference standard curve. The analytical sensitivity of these molecular assays is about 100–1000 parasites/mL depending on the blood volume [13, 14]. The droplet digital polymerase chain reaction (ddPCR) is a novel technology that provides absolute and direct quantification of target DNA [16]. ddPCR may yield more accurate results than qPCR and the results obtained from ddPCR can be compared directly across laboratories without the need for a standard curve [17]. ddPCR assay has been shown to provide high sensitivity when used to diagnose four human Plasmodium species where the lowest level of detection was 11 parasites/mL of blood for Plasmodium genus [18]. However, these assays did not include P. knowlesi [18, 19]. The specific aim of this study is to use a duplex ddPCR assay for the detection of P. knowlesi and P. vivax, suitable to be used in the Malaysian context, and to compare the results of this assay to those of nested PCR and qPCR.

**Methods**

**Samples**

Dried blood spots (DBS) from microscopically diagnosed P. vivax or P. knowlesi patients and malaria microscopy-negative thin blood smears were obtained from Sarawak and Sabah, respectively. These samples were obtained from patients where microscopy had been performed on their blood films by the admitting hospital and further verified by experienced microscopists at the district/state level. Blood samples taken from 17 healthy individuals with no history of malaria infection were used as negative controls in this study. The presence of malaria parasites in these specimens was first determined using nested PCR described below. A total of 114 samples from six groups: (i) P. knowlesi (40 DBS samples); (ii) P. vivax (40 DBS samples); (iii) healthy donors (17 DBS samples); (iv) microscopy-negative (12 blood smear samples); (v) other Plasmodium species: P. malariae (1 DNA sample), P. falciparum (1 DBS sample) and P. ovale (1 DBS sample); and, (vi) non-malaria parasitic infections: Toxoplasma gondii (1 DNA sample) and Dirofilaria immitis (1 DNA sample) were used in this study. Approval for the use of these samples was obtained from the University of Malaya Medical Centre Ethics Committee (Reference no: 817.18).

**DNA extraction from DBS and thin blood smears**

DNA was extracted from DBS and blood smears using QIAGEN DNeasy Blood and Tissue Kit (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany) following the manufacturer’s protocol. One dried blood spot, approximately 1 cm in diameter, collected on qualitative filter paper (No. 101) was cut into strips and placed in a 1.5-mL centrifuge tube using sterile forceps. Then, 180 μL of buffer ATL was added, followed by the addition of Proteinase K and incubation at 56 °C for 1 h. For DNA extraction from thin blood smears, 50 μL of buffer ATL was pipetted onto the thin blood film and the smear was scraped using coverslip in a circular manner. The smear was transferred into a 1.5-mL centrifuge tube and 130 μL of buffer ATL was added. This was then followed by the addition of Proteinase K and incubation at 56 °C for 1 h. Then, the procedure that follows was according to that of the manufacturer’s protocol. Purified DNA was eluted from the column with 30 μL elution buffer and this DNA was stored at -20 °C until further use.

**Nested PCR assay**

All samples were first screened and confirmed via nested PCR assay targeting the Plasmodium small subunit ribosomal RNA (ssRNA), as described [15, 20] before proceeding with ddPCR. The T. gondii and D. immitis-positive DNA samples were used to check for cross-reactivity of the assays. Four microlitres of DNA sample were used for the initial PCR reaction. Nest 1 amplification was performed with a preliminary 5-min denaturation at 94 °C, followed by 35 cycles of 30 s at 94 °C, 1 min at 58 °C, and 1 min at 72 °C, with a final 8-min extension at 72 °C. The nest 2 amplification was performed similarly, except 4 μL of PCR product from nest 1 PCR reaction was used as template, and
a 30-cycle PCR reaction with a final 5-min extension at 72 °C were used. The amplified products were visualized through gel electrophoresis using 2% agarose gel stained with SYBR Safe DNA gel stain.

**Generation of non-linearized plasmid DNAs**

Primers for *P. vivax* apical membrane antigen-1 (AMA-1) gene (Table 1) and *P. knowlesi* plasmepsin gene (Table 1) were used for amplification of PCR fragments from both *P. vivax* and *P. knowlesi* genomic DNA. The PCR fragments were then cloned into pGEM®-T vectors (Promega, Madison, USA) and transformed into *Escherichia coli* TOP 10F‘ cells (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, USA). Positive recombinant clones were selected by colony PCR using M13 universal primers. Purified plasmid DNA was measured using NanoQuant Plate™ (TECAN. Mannedorf, Switzerland) following the manufacturer’s instructions. Both plasmid DNA samples of *P. vivax* AMA-1 and *P. knowlesi* plasmepsin were required to have OD 260/280 ratio of between 1.8 and 2.0. The copy number of plasmids was calculated using the following equation:

\[
(X \text{ g/µL DNA/nucleotide transcript length } \times 660) \times 6.022 \times 10^{23} = Y \text{ DNA copies/µL}
\]

Each non-linearized plasmid DNA was serially diluted and used in subsequent experiments for detection in ddPCR and qPCR.

**Droplet digital PCR assay for Plasmodium species detection**

The duplex ddPCR assay targets AMA-1 gene of *P. vivax* and plasmepsin gene of *P. knowlesi*. The duplex ddPCR reaction was prepared in a total volume of 20 µL per reaction with 1 µL of DNA sample. Probes and primers sequences used were described previously [14], with some modifications to the fluorescent dyes of the probes, i.e., HEX fluorescent dye on the *P. vivax* AMA-1 probe and 6-FAM fluorescent dye on the *P. knowlesi* plasmepsin probe (Table 1). The ddPCR reaction mixtures were loaded to a Bio-Rad QX200 Droplet generator for generation of 12,000–20,000 droplets. Droplets were transferred to a PCR plate and standard PCR was performed using a Bio-Rad Thermal Cycler. The conventional PCR was run at 95 °C for 10 min, 40 cycles of 94 °C for 30 s and 55 °C for 1 min, and 98 °C for 10 min. After PCR, the droplets were analysed by the Bio-Rad QX200 Droplet Reader. Data analysis was then performed using Bio-Rad QuantaSoft software whereby the threshold was set manually across the entire reaction plate to separate positive and negative clusters based on the no-template control. This provided the number of positive and negative droplets, as well as quantification of *P. vivax* AMA-1 gene and *P. knowlesi* plasmepsin gene, expressed as copies/µL in each ddPCR reaction. Non-linearized plasmids containing *P. vivax* AMA-1 gene fragment (0.01–1000 copies/µL) and *P. knowlesi* plasmepsin gene fragment (0.01–100 copies/µL) were also used as positive controls. Each sample was analysed in duplicates and quadruplicates for the diluted plasmid samples. At least two positive droplets indicated a positive test result in the ddPCR assay. The same operators performed the assay, whereby the samples were run by batches, once for each batch.

**qPCR**

To compare the analytical sensitivity of ddPCR and qPCR assay as the reference method, a duplex qPCR assay was performed with the primers and probes used in ddPCR (Table 1). Serially diluted plasmids of *P. vivax* AMA-1 and *P. knowlesi* plasmepsin (0.01–1000 copies/µL) were used as standards for calibration. The duplex qPCR assay consists a 20 µL reaction containing 1 µL of DNA sample, 0.9 µM of each primer and 0.25 µM of each probe. The qPCR amplification was performed in the Bio-Rad CFX96 real-time PCR detection system, using the following thermal cycling condition: initial denaturation at 95 °C for 3 min followed by 40 cycles of denaturation at 94 °C for 30 s and annealing/extension at 55 °C for 1 min. All samples and non-linearized plasmid standards of both species were run in duplicate wells. Results were interpreted as positive when the Cq value was lower than 38.5.

**Table 1** List of primers and probes targeting AMA-1 gene for *Plasmodium vivax* and plasmepsin gene for *Plasmodium knowlesi*

| Species       | Primer or probe (amplicon length bpi) | Sequence (5‘–3’)                  |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| *P. vivax*    | Primer, forward                      | ACGCCAAAGTTCCGGAATTATGG          |
|               | Primer, reverse                      | CCGTCTATTTTCTCTCATCTGAG          |
|               | HEX Probe (150)                      | HEX-TTAGCTGAGCGACTCGC           |
|               |                                      | TCCG-BHQ1                        |
| *P. knowlesi* | Primer, forward                      | TAAACGTGTAATCATAAAGG             |
|               | Primer, reverse                      | TAAAGGAAATGGCCAACCTTG            |
|               | FAM Probe (118)                      | 6-FAM-TCAGCCCAACACCTTAC          |
|               |                                      | AG-BHQ1                          |

**Data analysis**

The sensitivity and specificity of ddPCR assay for *P. vivax* AMA-1 and *P. knowlesi* Plasmepsin were calculated using nested PCR as the reference. Sensitivity and specificity (%) were calculated as follows:
Results

Droplet digital PCR assay for Plasmodium vivax and Plasmodium knowlesi detection

The one-dimensional (1D) ddPCR results from Bio-Rad QX100™ Droplet Reader of P. vivax AMA-1 gene and P. knowlesi plasmepsin gene are shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. The threshold for positive detection was 3278 relative fluorescence unit (rfu) for P. vivax and 4444 rfu for P. knowlesi.

Evaluation of clinical sensitivity and clinical specificity of ddPCR assay for the detection of Plasmodium vivax and Plasmodium knowlesi

The analysis of the 114 clinical samples screened using ddPCR compared to nested PCR is shown in Table 2. Concordance rate between the two assays were 69.30%. The highest disagreement between the assays occurred among the healthy donor samples. The calculated values for sensitivity and specificity of ddPCR for the detection of P. vivax AMA-1 were 80% (32/40) and 87.84% (65/74), respectively. Sensitivity and specificity of P. knowlesi Plasmepsin in the ddPCR assay were found to be 90% (36/40) and 81.08% (60/74), respectively.

Comparison between nested PCR, ddPCR and qPCR assays

Due to limited samples, only 30 P. vivax samples, 29 P. knowlesi samples, 1 P. ovale sample, 1 P. falciparum sample, and 12 microscopy-negative samples (total = 73 nested PCR-confirmed samples) were available for comparison between the 3 assays, i.e., nested PCR, ddPCR and qPCR.

Results of the 3 PCR assays are shown in Table 3. For these 73 samples tested, concordance rate between the 3 assays were 75.34%. Both qPCR and ddPCR detected double infections among the nested PCR confirmed-P. vivax or P. knowlesi mono-infected samples. While ddPCR failed to detect Plasmodium parasites in 7 of the positive samples, both ddPCR and qPCR did manage to detect presence of Plasmodium in 2–3 of the microscopy-negative samples. Although both ddPCR and qPCR assays produced comparable overall results, qPCR was more sensitive at detection compared to ddPCR, identifying slightly more double infections and positive samples than ddPCR.

With further investigation, the number and type of samples for which the results from the ddPCR and qPCR assays were in agreement or discordance are shown in Table 4. The concordance between the two assays was 65.75%. The results in Table 4, further corroborated the
Table 2  Analysis of clinical samples using ddPCR compared to nested PCR

| Sample                        | ddPCR (number of samples) | Number of samples |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
|                              | Positive | P. vivax | P. knowlesi | Mixed (P. vivax and P. knowlesi) | Negative |
| Nested PCR-confirmed P. vivax | 28       | 0        | 4           | 8                                 | 40       |
| Nested PCR-confirmed P. knowlesi | 0        | 28       | 8           | 4                                 | 40       |
| P. malariae                   | 0        | 0        | 0           | 1                                 | 1        |
| P. falciparum                 | 0        | 0        | 0           | 1                                 | 1        |
| P. ovale                      | 0        | 0        | 0           | 1                                 | 1        |
| T. gondii                     | 0        | 0        | 0           | 1                                 | 1        |
| D. immitis                    | 0        | 0        | 0           | 1                                 | 1        |
| Healthy donors                | 0        | 9        | 0           | 8                                 | 17       |
| Microscopy-negative           | 1        | 1        | 0           | 10                                | 12       |

Table 3  Comparison of results between nested PCR, ddPCR and qPCR

| Samples                        | Total |     |     |     |     |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                                |       | ddPCR result |     |     | qPCR result |
|                                |       | Pv   | Pk  | Pv + Pk | Negative | Pv   | Pk  | Pv + Pk | Negative |
| Nested PCR-confirmed Pv only   | 30    | 24   | 0   | 2     | 4       | 23   | 0   | 6      | 1        |
| Nested PCR-confirmed Pk only   | 29    | 0    | 21  | 5     | 3       | 1    | 21  | 7      | 0        |
| Other Plasmodium spp. (n = 2)  | 2     | 0    | 0   | 0     | 2       | 0    | 0   | 0      | 2        |
| Microscopy-negative (n = 12)   | 12    | 1    | 1   | 0     | 10      | 3    | 0   | 0      | 9        |
| Total                          | 73    | 25   | 22  | 7     | 19      | 27   | 21  | 13     | 12       |

Pv, P. vivax; Pk, P. knowlesi

Table 4  Number and type of samples in agreement or discordance based on results from ddPCR and qPCR assays

| Agreement                       | Pv         | Pk         | Pv + Pk | Negative |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|---------|----------|
| Nested PCR-confirmed Pv only    | 19         | –          | –       | 1        |
| Nested PCR-confirmed Pk only    | –          | 15         | 1       | –        |
| Other Plasmodium spp. (n = 2)   | –          | –          | –       | 2        |
| Microscopy-negative (n = 12)    | 1          | –          | –       | 9        |

| Discordance                     | qPCR result | ddPCR result |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
|                                | Pv (qPCR) − Pv + Pk (ddPCR) | Pv + Pk (qPCR) − Pv (ddPCR) | Pv (qPCR) − negative (ddPCR) | Pv + Pk (qPCR) − negative (ddPCR) |
| Nested PCR-confirmed Pv only    | 2            | 5            | 2       | 1        |
| Nested PCR-confirmed Pk only    | 3            | 1            | 6       | 3        |
| Microscopy-negative (n = 12)    | 1            | 1            | –       | –        |

Pv, P. vivax; Pk, P. knowlesi
overall finding that qPCR identified slightly more double infections and positive samples than ddPCR.

Comparison of analytical sensitivity between ddPCR and qPCR assays

The standard curves for the qPCR assay and the linear regression curve for the ddPCR assay to compare the analytical sensitivity of both assays were constructed by using ten-fold serially diluted non-linearized plasmid DNA of *P. vivax* *AMA-*1 gene and *P. knowlesi* *plasmepsin* gene. The qPCR assay for the detection of *P. vivax* *AMA-*1 (Fig. 3) exhibited linearity (R2 = 0.689, P < 0.05) with the dynamic range tested using the plasmid DNA (1000–0.01 copies/μL). In the qPCR standard curve for *P. vivax*, the slope was −3.436 for the positive plasmid DNA, equivalent to a PCR efficiency of 95.5%. According to the standard curves, the limit of sensitivity of the qPCR test for plasmid DNA of *P. vivax* *AMA-*1 is 100 copies/μL. As for *P. knowlesi* *plasmepsin*, the qPCR assay (Fig. 4) exhibited linearity (R2 = 0.799, P < 0.05) with the dynamic range tested using the plasmid DNA (1000–0.01 copies/μL). In the qPCR standard curve for *P. knowlesi*, the slope was −3.893 for the positive plasmid DNA, equivalent to a PCR efficiency of 80.7%. According to the standard curve, the sensitivity of the qPCR test for non-linearized plasmid DNA of *P. knowlesi* *Plasmepsin* is 10 copies/μL.

Apart from that, by quantifying plasmid DNA standards, the linearity of ddPCR assay was also determined. The measurements of ddPCR assay showed positive plasmid DNA standards of *P. vivax* *AMA-*1 (Fig. 5) exhibited linearity (R2 = 0.8127, P < 0.05) over the measured dynamic range (1000–0.01 copies/μL) with the slope value 0.0085. In this study, the analytical sensitivity of the ddPCR assay for plasmid DNA of *P. vivax* *AMA-*1 was 10 copies/μL, which is more sensitive compared to qPCR (Fig. 3) where the analytical sensitivity was 100 copies/μL. As for *P. knowlesi* *plasmepsin* (Fig. 6), ddPCR assay exhibited linearity (R2 = 0.343, P < 0.05) over the measured dynamic range (100–0.01 copies/μL) with the slope value 0.0013. In this study, the analytical sensitivity of the ddPCR assay for non-linearized plasmid DNA of *P. knowlesi* *plasmepsin* was 0.01 copies/μL, which is more sensitive compared to qPCR (Fig. 4) where the lower limit of detection was 10 copies/μL.

Discussion

The aim of this study is to use a duplex ddPCR assay to detect *P. vivax* and *P. knowlesi* at species level and compare the results to those of nested PCR and qPCR. This is the first report of *Plasmodium knowlesi* detection using ddPCR. This method is able to detect *P. knowlesi* along with *P. vivax* as they are the two most predominant species causing human malaria in Malaysia. Each species contain one copy of the gene target (AMA-1 gene of *P. vivax* and *plasmepsin* gene of *P. knowlesi*) per parasite genome [14].

Based on standard curve of the ddPCR assay for positive plasmid DNA of *P. vivax* *AMA-*1, the assay showed higher analytical sensitivity with detection limit of 10 copies/μL (Fig. 5), than qPCR with detection limit of 100 copies (parasites)/μL (Fig. 3) which is similar to the previous report [14] where the analytical sensitivity
by qPCR was 10–100 copies/µL. Similarly, ddPCR assay for positive non-linearized plasmid DNA of *P. knowlesi* *Plasmepsin*, showed higher sensitivity with detection limit at 0.01 copy/µL (Fig. 6), than qPCR with detection limit at 10 copies/µL (Fig. 4). However, it should be noted that in qPCR, when circular (super-coiled) plasmid standards are used, amplification products can be detected 2–4 cycles later than the corresponding linearized plasmid standards. Consequently, qPCR quantifications using non-linearized plasmid standards can be overestimated as compared to qPCR using linearized plasmid standards and compared to absolute quantification by ddPCR [19]. Nonetheless, analytical sensitivities of the ddPCR and qPCR assays in this study were assessed by using the same circular plasmids as standards. Therefore, making the results comparable between assays.

This study using duplex ddPCR assay to detect *P. vivax* and *P. knowlesi* showed acceptable clinical sensitivity (80% for *P. vivax* and 90% for *P. knowlesi*) and
clinical specificity (87.84% for *P. vivax* and 81.08% for *P. knowlesi*) compared to nested PCR. The clinical sensitivity reflects the ability of the assay to correctly identify those patients with the disease while clinical specificity reflects the ability of the assay to correctly identify those patients without the disease [21]. A high clinical sensitivity of ddPCR assay is important as the assay have less chance of misdiagnosing those who have malaria. Hence, more people infected with malaria can be treated quickly with correct treatment and this can reduce severity of the disease. On the other hand, low clinical specificity indicates more false positive results are being produced by the assay. The false positive results might be attributed to several possibilities such as cross contamination of the samples, assay specificity or sub-microscopic malaria infection, which was not detected in nested PCR previously. The highly sensitive nature of ddPCR may also magnify the problem of false positives in this duplex ddPCR assay. In malaria screening, it is not feasible to use an assay with low clinical specificity, since many people without the disease will be screened positive and potentially receive unnecessary diagnostic procedures and treatments.

Concordance rate between the ddPCR and nested PCR assays for the 114 samples were 69.30%, whereby ddPCR failed to detect *Plasmodium* parasites in 12 of the positive samples. However, when the healthy donor samples were not included, concordance rate between the 3 assays were 75.34% (for 73 samples). This was because the highest disagreement between the results of the ddPCR and nested PCR assays occurred among the healthy donor samples, citing a need for further optimization of the ddPCR assay. However, both qPCR and ddPCR detected double infections in the supposedly mono-infected samples and presence of *Plasmodium* in 2–3 of the microscopy-negative samples. Nevertheless, concordance between ddPCR and qPCR was only 65.75%. qPCR was more sensitive at detection compared to ddPCR, identifying slightly more double infections and positive samples than ddPCR, further corroborating the need for further optimization of the ddPCR assay.

The above limitations of the ddPCR assay and various discrepancies between the results of the assays need to be studied carefully. Firstly, nested PCR may turn out to be more sensitive in some cases because the nested PCR amplifies the *Plasmodium 18s rRNA* gene which has about 4 to 8 copies per parasite genome [22, 23], while the duplex ddPCR and qPCR assay amplify the *P. vivax* AMA-1 gene and *P. knowlesi* plasmepsin gene, where each exists in 1 copy per parasite genome [14]. Furthermore, the nested PCR uses two rounds of amplification, while the latter two assays use one round of amplification. Additionally, nested PCR was used to screen all samples received in the laboratory where 4 μL of DNA per PCR reaction was routinely used, compared to 1 μL used in qPCR and ddPCR. All these factors could have led to higher yield of PCR product from nested PCR than in the other two assays. These could have led to negative results by ddPCR and qPCR for malaria-positive samples. Another reason for the discrepancies could be technical error from pipetting small volume of DNA (1 μL). This error is further exacerbated by the relatively low
amount of parasites in the DBS and blood smear samples. The above error may also be the reason for the difference in results between the ddPCR and qPCR assays, besides the less-than-optimized assays. On the other hand, qPCR and ddPCR managed to detect double infections and parasites in microscopy-negative samples, which nested PCR failed to do. It has been documented that the nested PCR for amplification of *P. knowlesi* 18ssRNA gene is less sensitive than qPCR or other PCR assays targeting different genes with higher copy numbers [8, 24]. This could possibly be the same for specific amplification of *P. vivax* DNA, although this needs confirmation.

However, in this study, the duplex ddPCR assay had better analytical sensitivity than qPCR for both *P. vivax* and *P. knowlesi* at lower copy numbers. ddPCR assay yielding higher sensitivity has been reported in studies detecting the four other human *Plasmodium* species [18, 19]. Moreover, it has already been shown that the nested PCR assay has lower sensitivity at detecting asymptomatic and sub-microscopic *P. knowlesi* infections [24]. Thus, the ddPCR assay for the detection of *P. knowlesi* based on Plasmepsin gene potentially offers a method with high sensitivity that improves *Plasmodium* species identification and quantification. This can be utilized as a research tool to diagnose sub-patent and sub-microscopic knowlesi malaria infection reported in previous studies in Malaysia [5, 7–9]. As such, the clinical performance of this duplex ddPCR assay needs to be optimized for higher specificity and sensitivity, and further compared to that of qPCR using a larger panel of samples in the future. Technical areas for improvement include addition of more DNA template, optimization of annealing temperature and concentration of primers and probes.

Apart from the above, the ddPCR assay can be further developed into a 5-plex ddPCR assay to allow detection of all five *Plasmodium* species known to cause malaria in humans as multiplexing ddPCR assay reduces usage of resources and preparation time. This may help to make this method more cost- and time-effective as the ddPCR assay can be relatively more expensive and more time consuming. However, although the above is an ideal approach, this multiplex ddPCR assay should be customized according to regional malaria prevalence or depending on diagnostic, epidemiological or research purpose. For example, including detection of *P. ovale* or *P. malariae* in the multiplex ddPCR for diagnostic purpose is not practical in Malaysia or some Southeast Asian countries, as they are hardly seen in these regions. Nonetheless, the assay may include detection of other zoonotic simian malaria parasites such as *P. cynomolgi*. Natural infection of *P. cynomolgi* was first reported in Peninsular Malaysia [3], followed by other reports from Sabah and Sarawak [4, 5]. It is now also found naturally transmitted in Cambodia [24], and in a traveller returning to Denmark [25]. Unfortunately, the current study could not include *P. cynomolgi* for evaluation of specificity of the duplex assay due to the lack of *P. cynomolgi* mono-infected DNA sample.

Despite its limitations, the duplex ddPCR assay provides a relatively sensitive detection and quantitative method for detection of malaria parasites. By utilizing ddPCR, the data on parasite densities measured and obtained can be compared directly across laboratories. It can also be an effective tool for epidemiological studies for the detection of asymptomatic and sub-microscopic malaria infection.

**Conclusions**

This study shows that the duplex ddPCR assay is potentially more sensitive in detecting *P. knowlesi* and *P. vivax* at low parasite density compared to qPCR. Hence, ddPCR can be used as a research tool for large field studies containing high proportions of low-density malaria infections as it contributes to similar, if not more sensitive results than qPCR as being supported by previous studies [18, 19]. Further optimization of this ddPCR assay is crucial to improve the assay’s clinical sensitivity and specificity in order to produce reliable and accurate results.

**Abbreviations**

- PCR: Polymerase chain reaction
- ddPCR: Digital droplet PCR
- qPCR: Quantitative real-time PCR
- DBS: Dried blood spots

**Authors’ contributions**

PM performed most of the experiments, as well as analyzed the data and wrote the first draft of this manuscript. PM, JWKL and XTC carried out the ddPCR and its analysis. YLL, JWKL and AA participated in the study design, interpretation of results and reviewing of this manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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**Availability of data and materials**

The datasets analyzed in this study are available from the corresponding author on request.

**Ethics approval and consent to participate**

Ethical approvals for the use of human blood samples in this study were granted by the University of Malaya Medical Centre Ethic Committee and (MEC No. 817.18). Informed verbal consent from the patient was obtained for use of the samples for diagnosis and research. Written consent was found to be unnecessary as verbal consent would be sufficient for the purpose of this study and patient details were noted down solely for record keeping. This consent procedure was approved by the University of Malaya Medical Centre Ethic Committee.
Consent for publication
This manuscript does not contain any individualized data. The confidentiality of the patients’ records has been observed according to ethical regulations.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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