

# Using Illumina's NGS Technology to Empower Genetic Discovery

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*SR. Sequencing Specialist*



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# Agenda

- **Our Background and Mission**
- **Introduction to NGS**
- **Instrumentation**
- **Whole Genome Sequencing**
  - Nextera DNA Flex
  - Nextera Mate Pair
- **Data Storage and Analysis**
- **Best Practices**

# Who We Serve

*Innovation drives expanding market opportunities*



illumina®



Reproductive Health



Oncology



Population Sequencing



Research



Complex Disease



Consumer



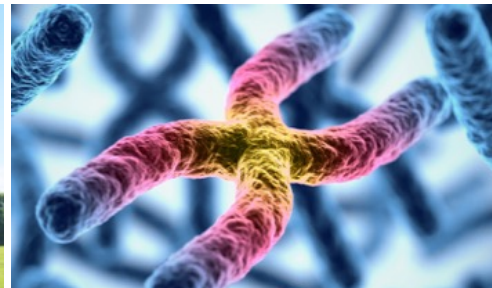
Infectious Disease



Forensics



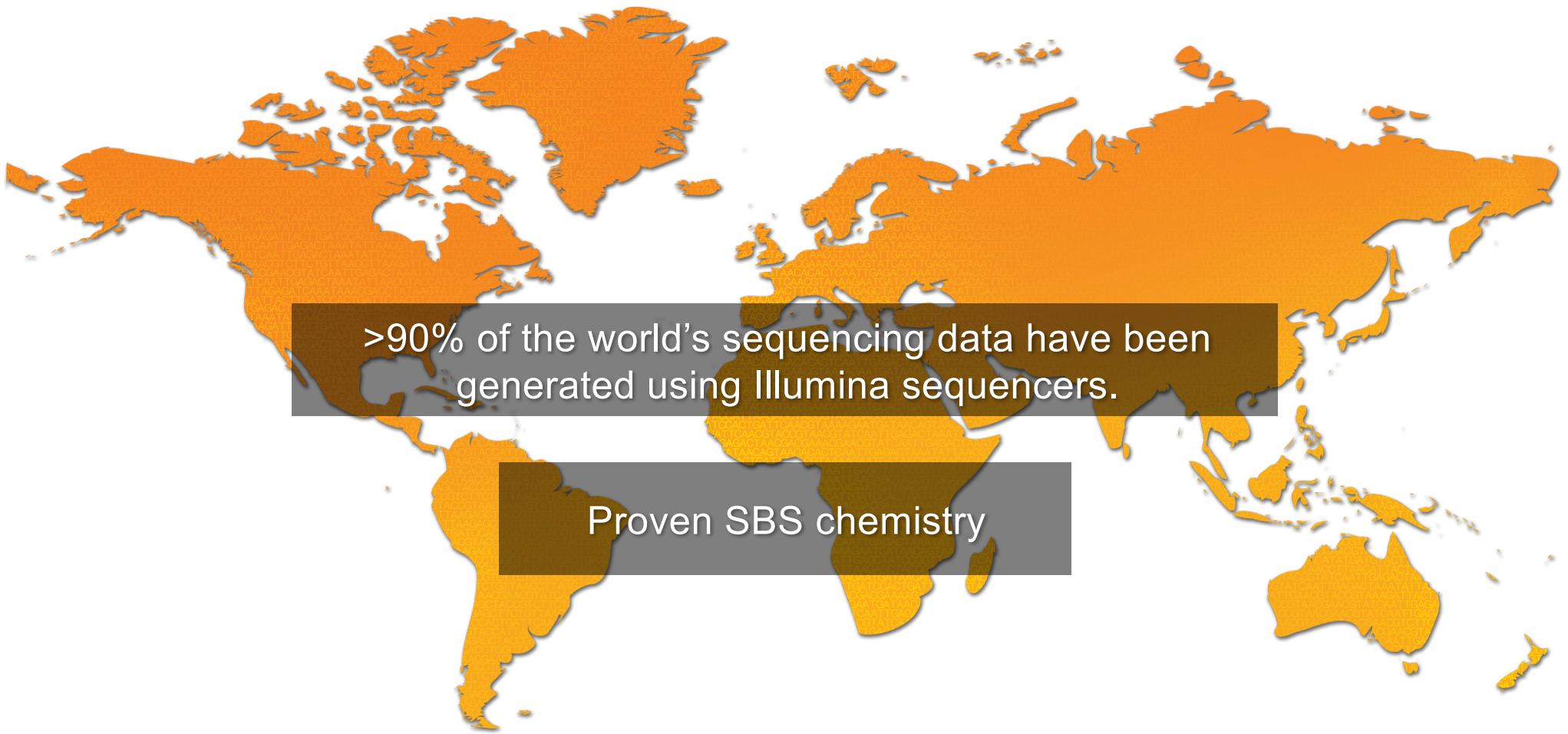
Agriculture



Genetic Health



BioPharm



>90% of the world's sequencing data have been generated using Illumina sequencers.

Proven SBS chemistry

# Sample to Answer Integration

*From library prep to downstream informatics & knowledge generation*

BaseSpace®



**Library Prep**

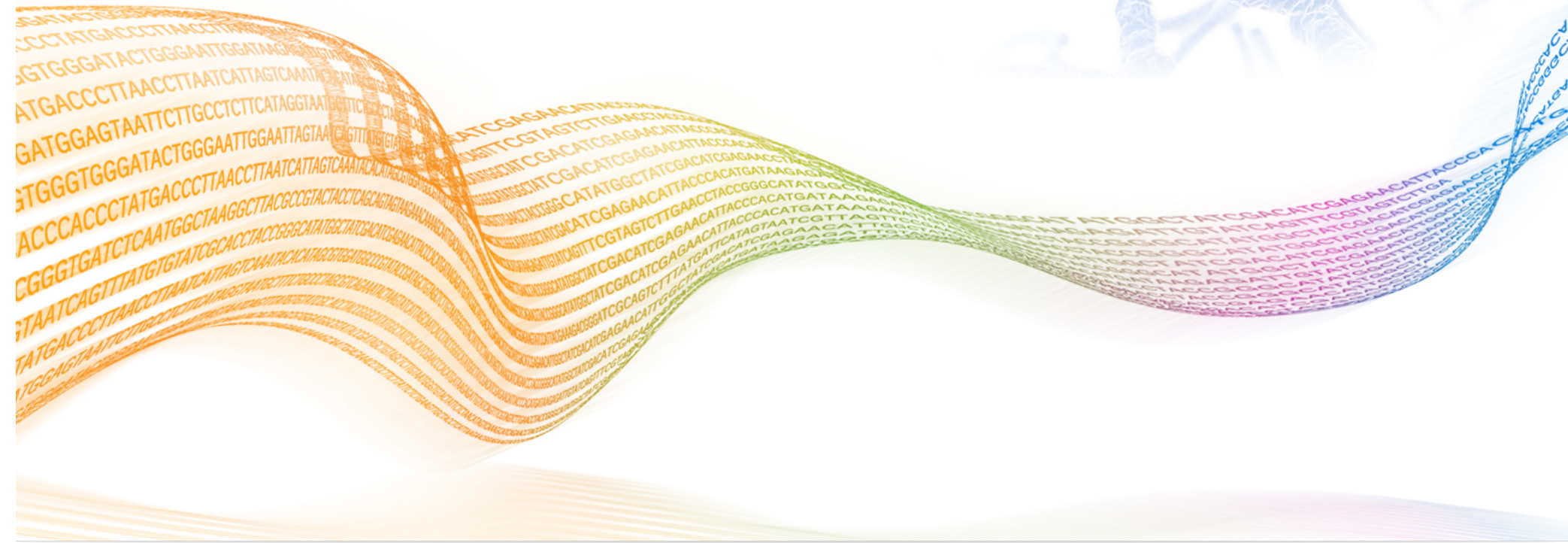
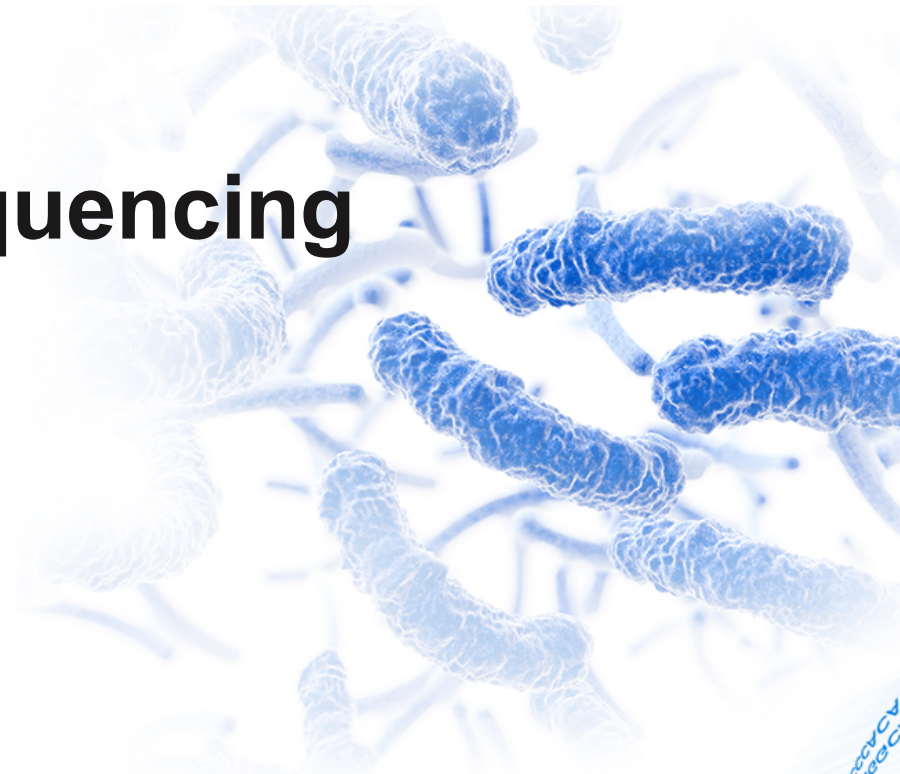


**Sequence**

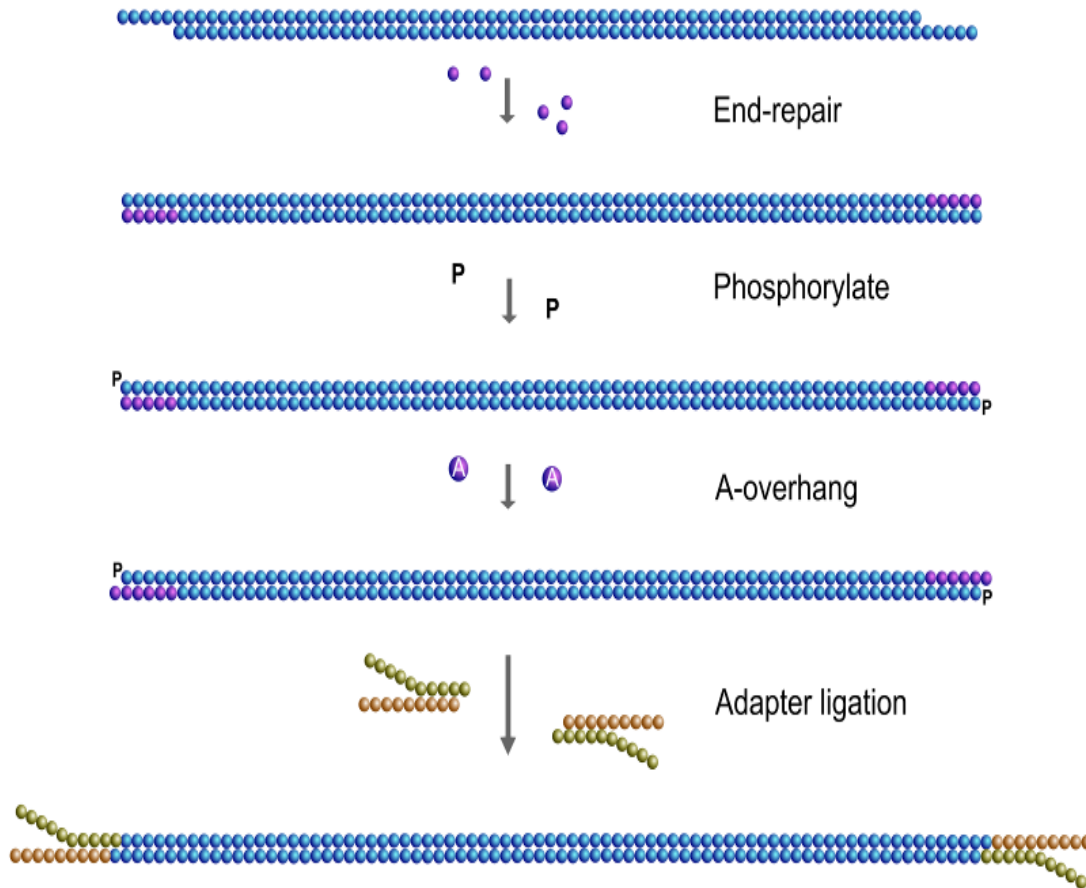


**Answer**

# The Next Generation Sequencing Process



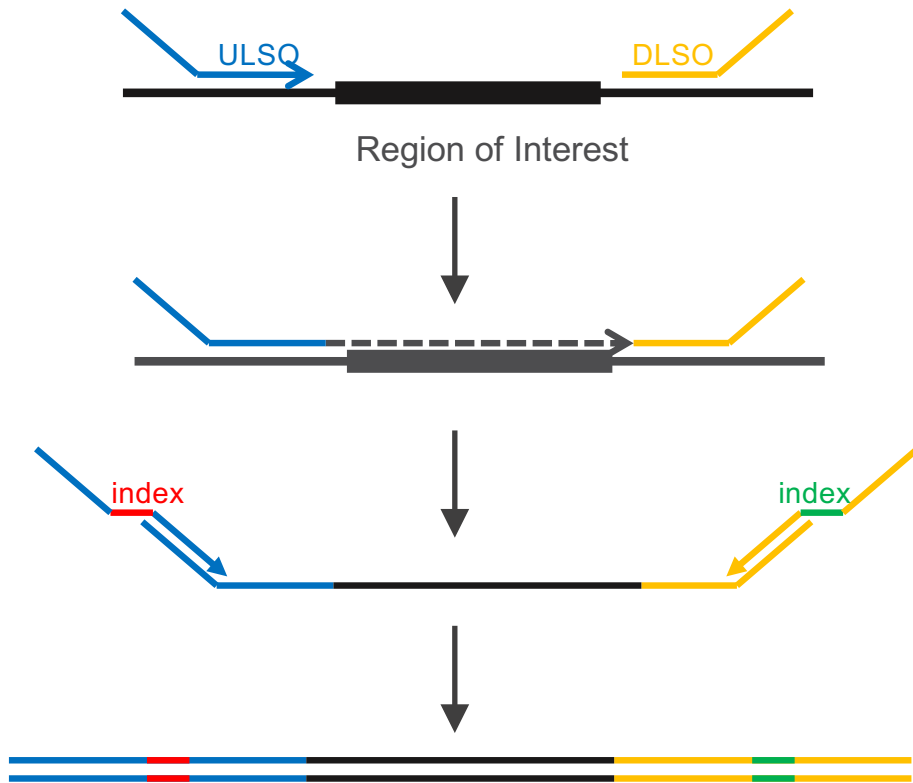
# Library Preparation



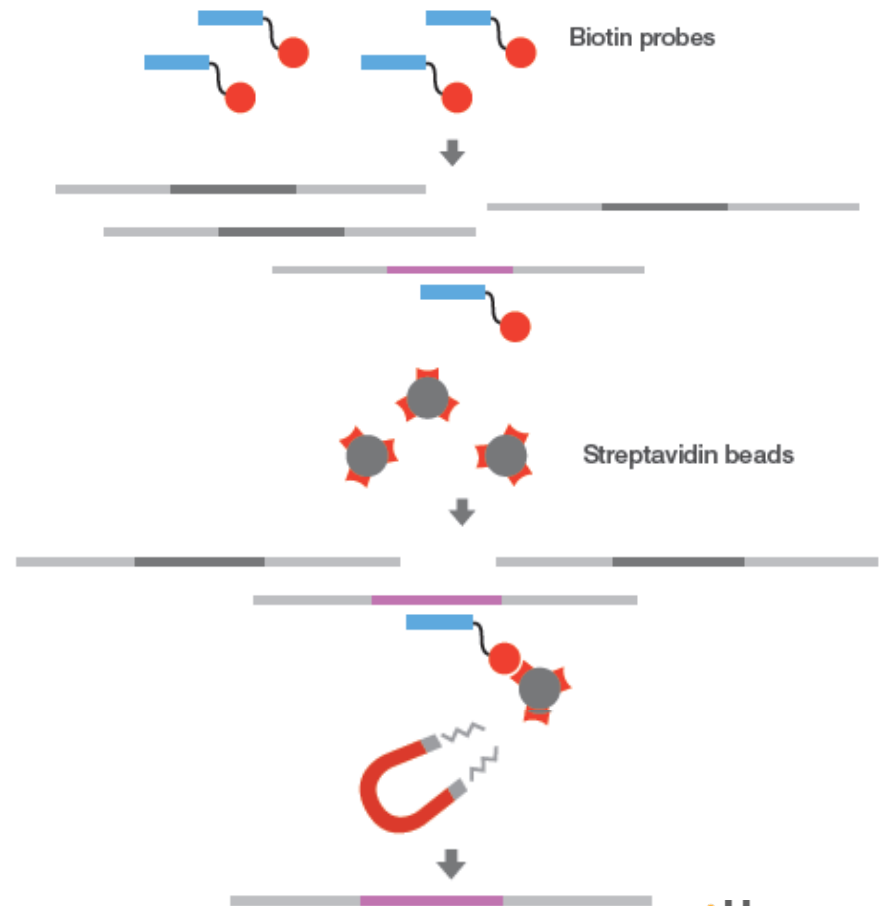
1. DNA is fragmented
2. Blunt-end fragments created
3. A-base added
4. Dual-index adapters ligated

# Multiple Ways to Make a Library

- Amplicon

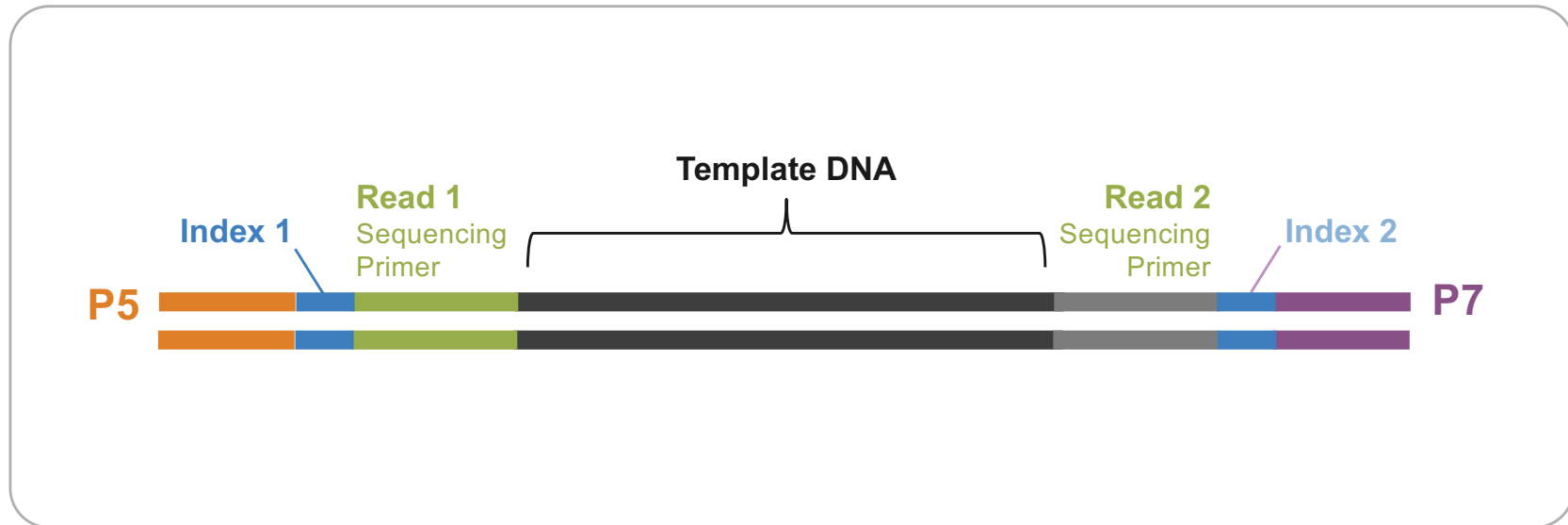


- Enrichment





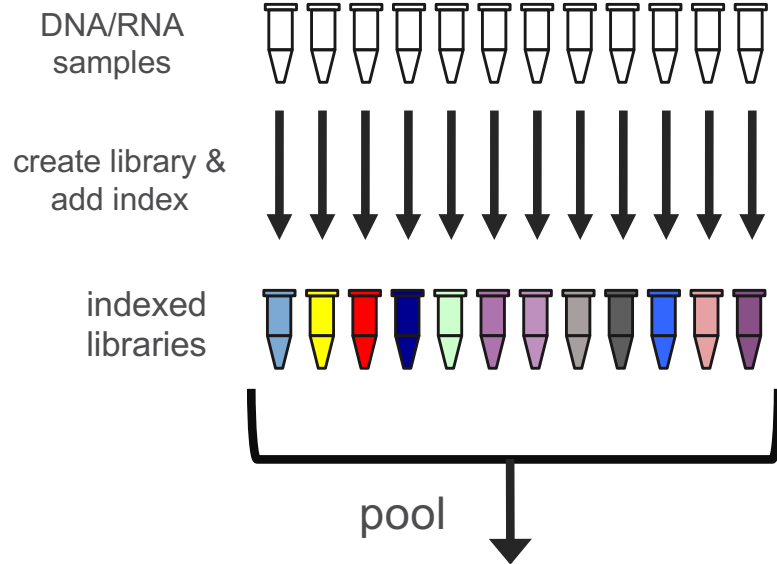
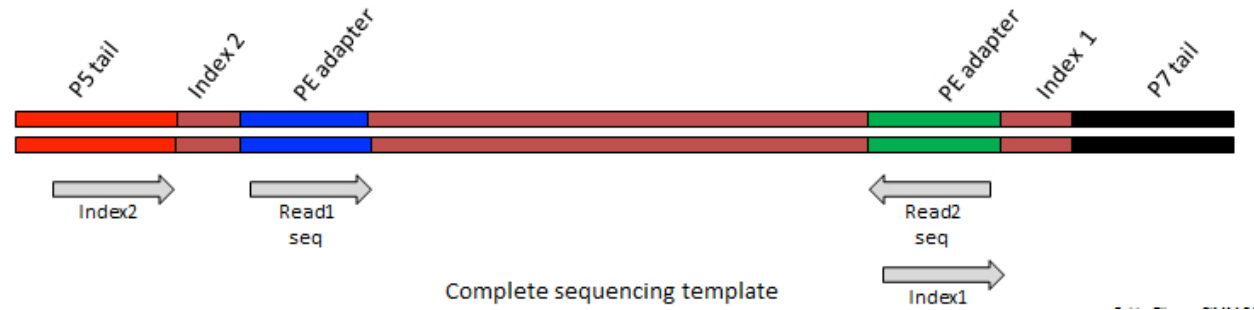
# Sequence Ready Library



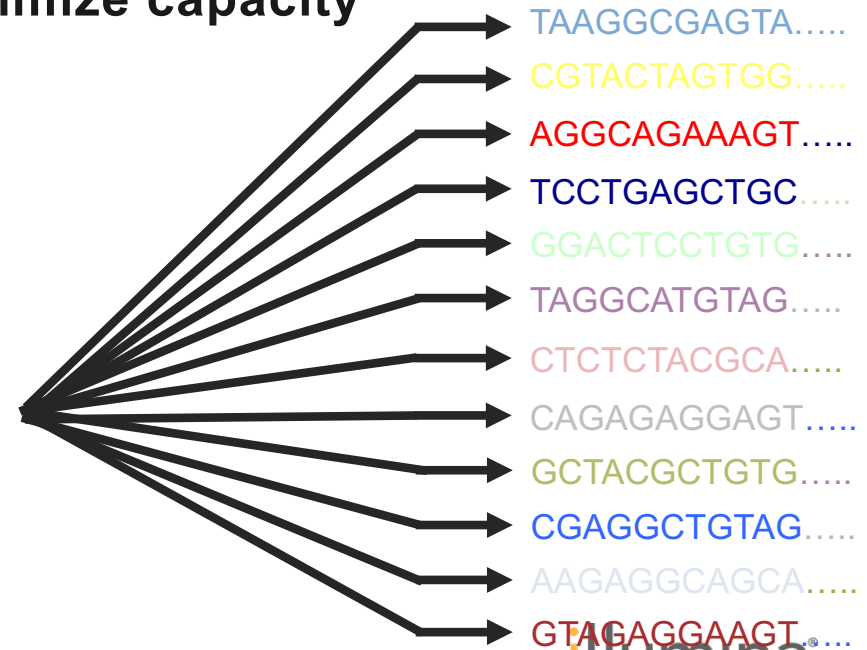
- P5/P7 bind to flow cell
- index1/2 sample specific barcodes
- Read 1/2 sequencing primers initiate sequencing

# Indexing

## *pooling samples*



- **unique sequence “barcode”**
- **increase throughput**
- **maximize capacity**

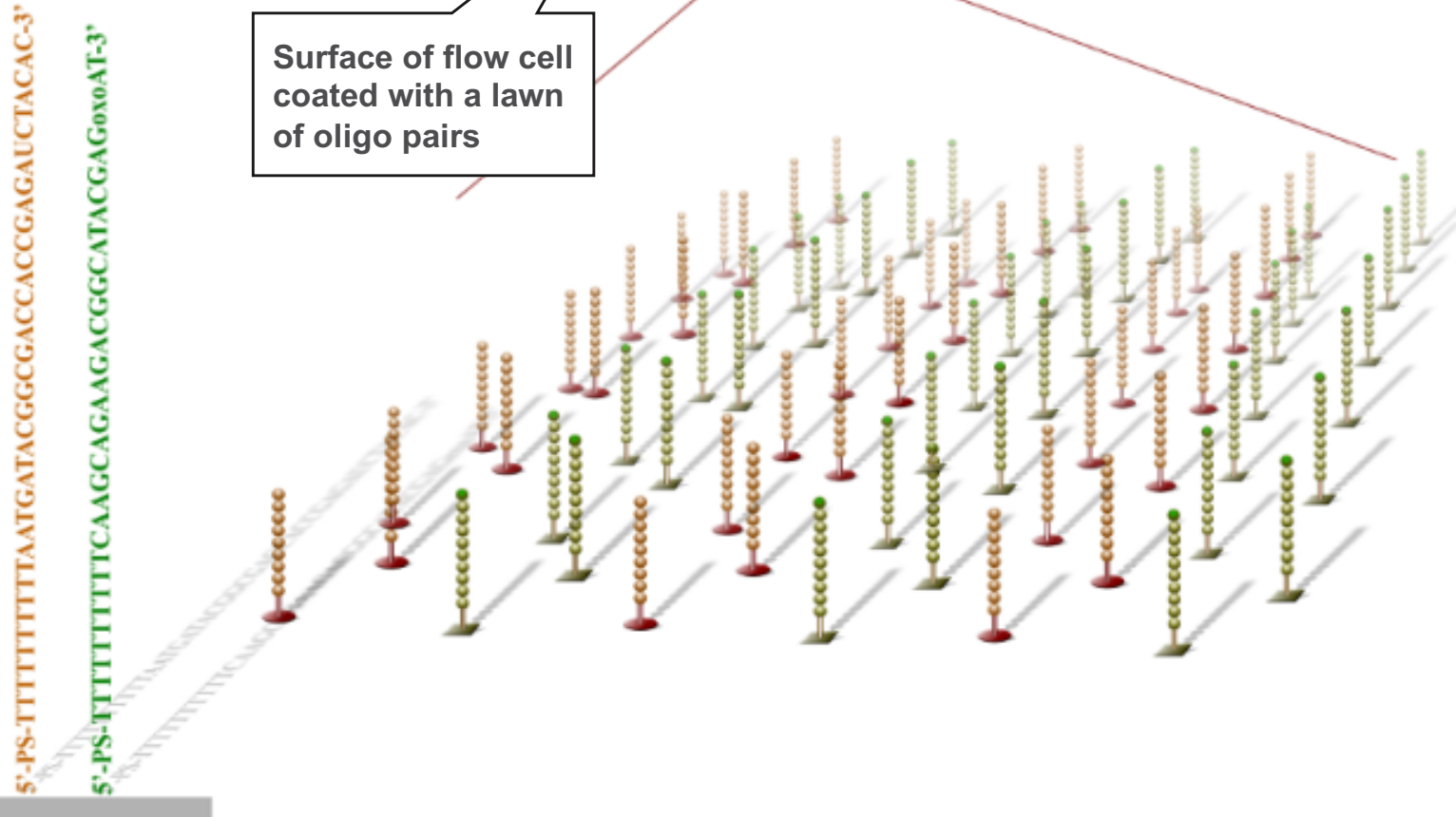


# The Flow Cell

*Where the magic happens*



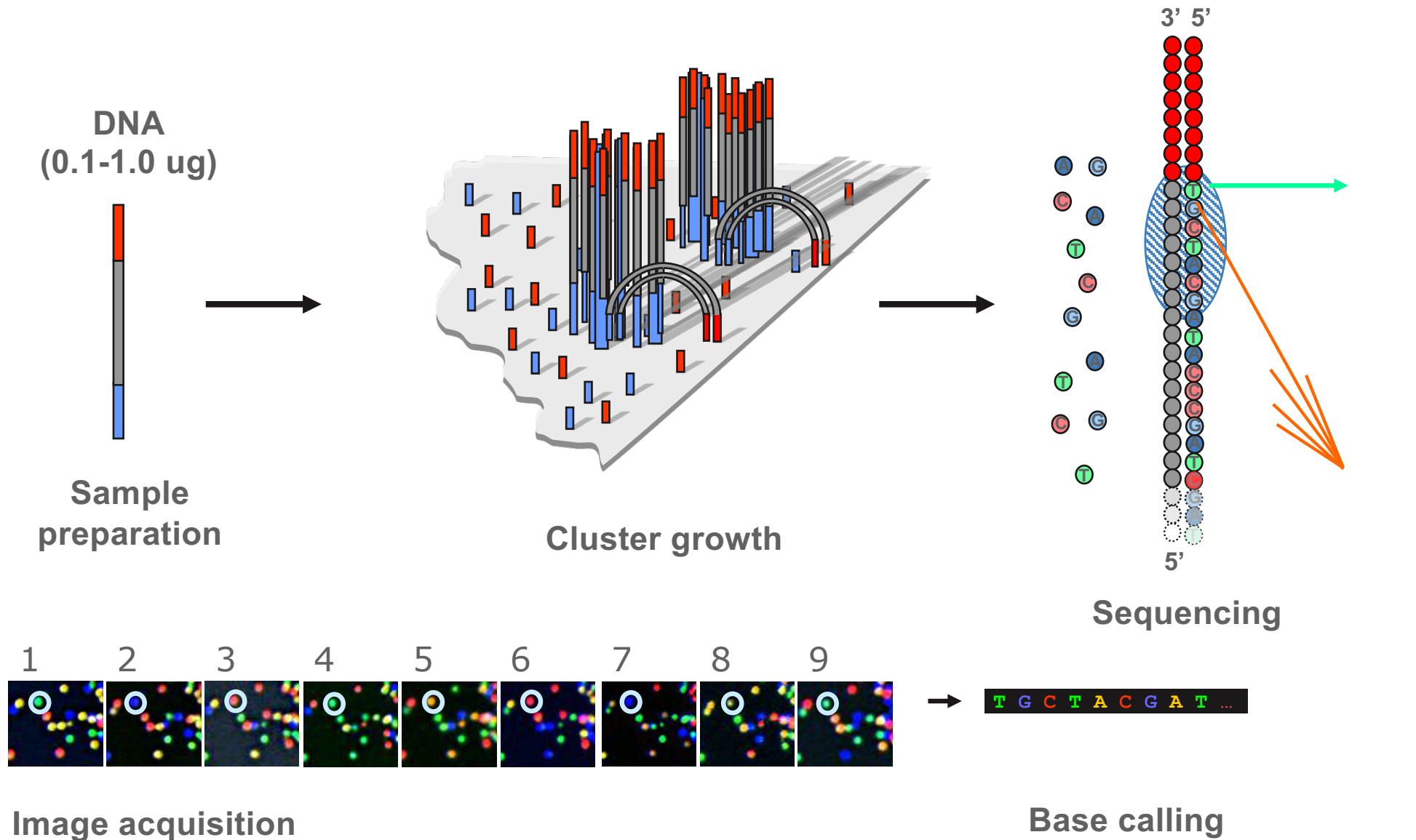
Surface of flow cell coated with a lawn of oligo pairs



**Simplified workflow**

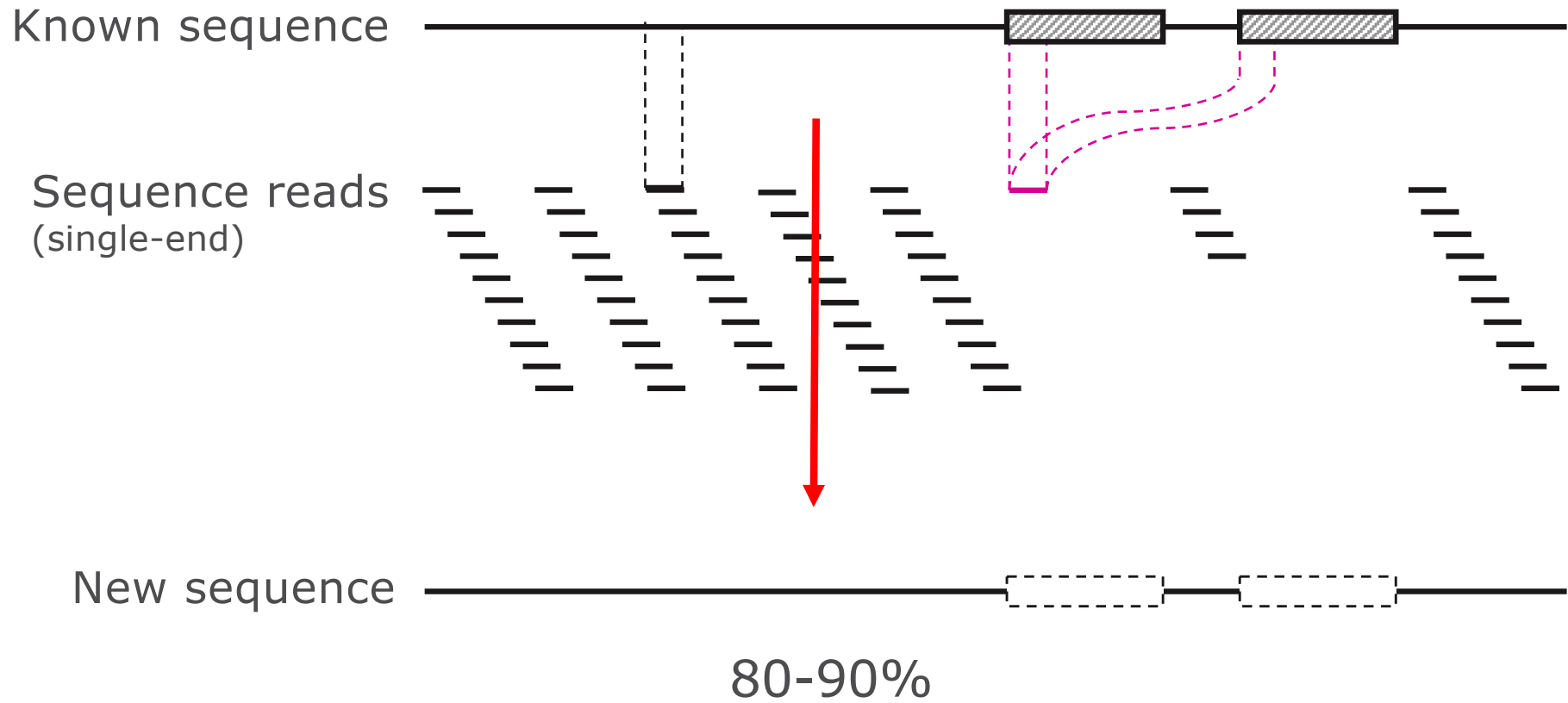
- **Clusters in a contained environment**
- **Sequencing performed in the flow cell on the clusters**

# Sequencing by synthesis



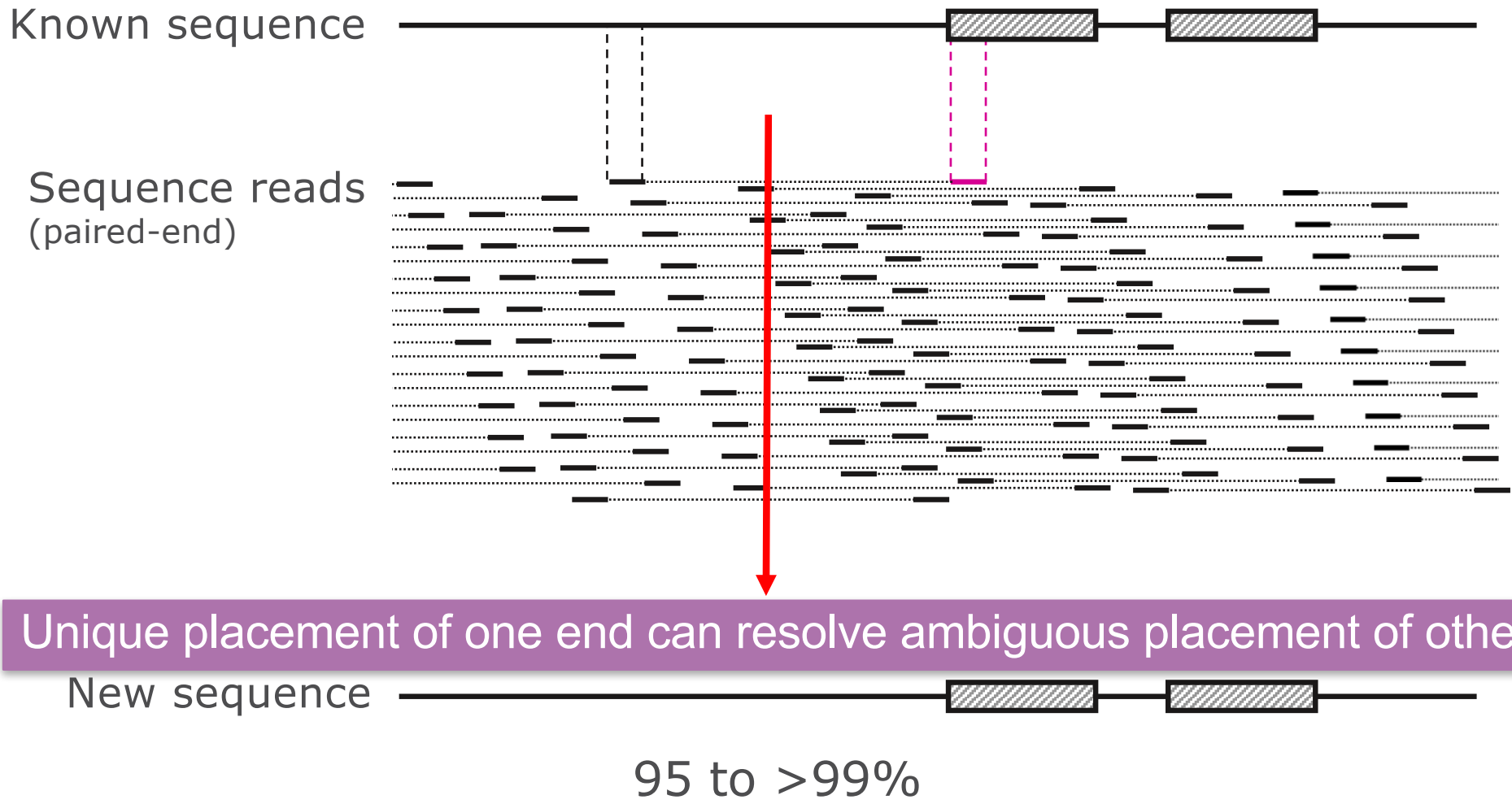
# Paired-End Sequencing

*Extends the Power of the Technology*



# Paired-End Sequencing

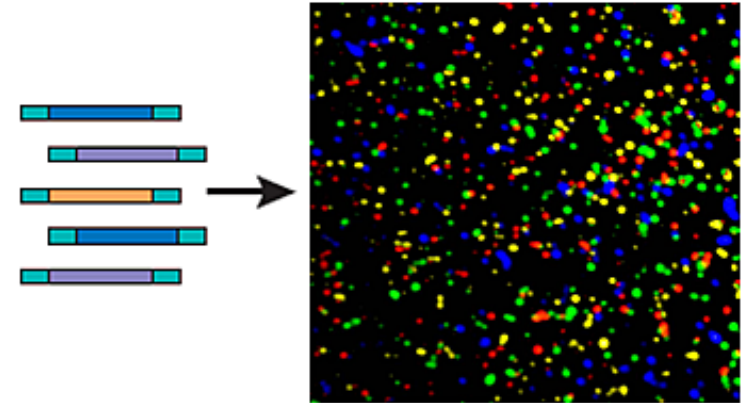
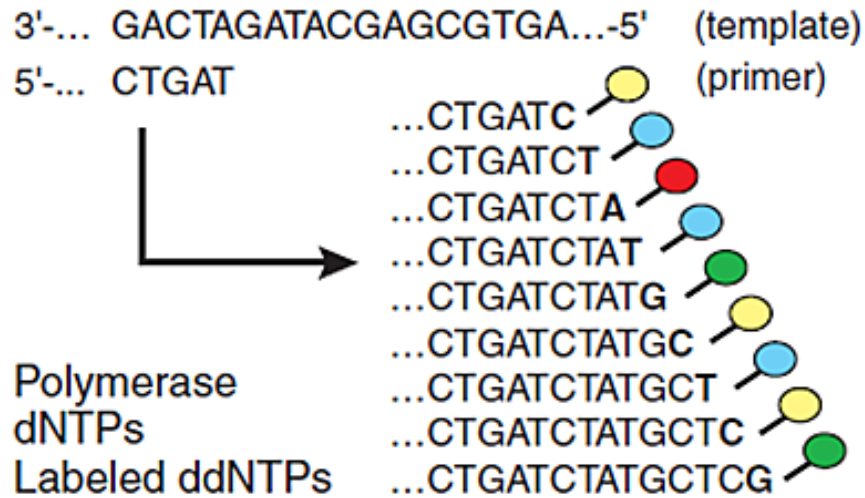
*Extends the Power of the Technology*



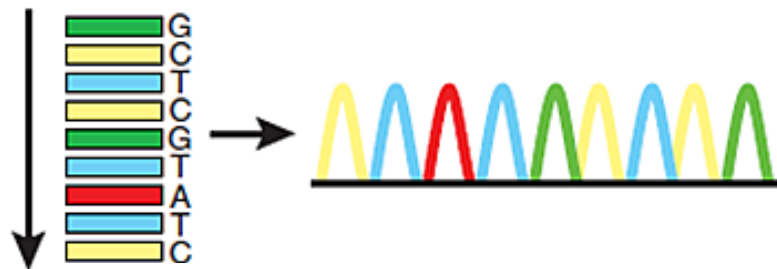
# Sanger vs. NGS

## Method comparison

### Cycle sequencing

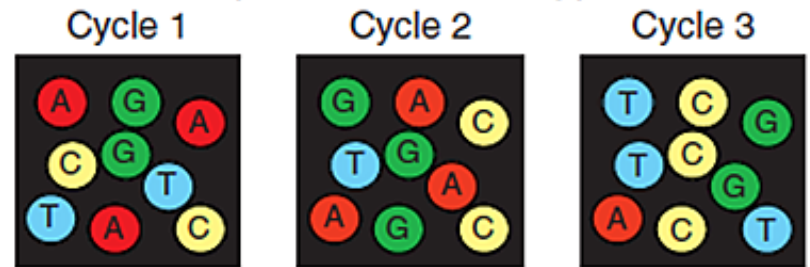


### Electrophoresis (1 read/capillary)



### Sanger sequencing

### Cyclic array sequencing (>10<sup>6</sup> reads/array)



What is base 1? What is base 2? What is base 3?

### NGS



# NGS

- Limit of detection 3- 5%

Coverage	30X	100X	1,000X	10,000X
A	28 – 29	95 – 97	950 – 970	9500 – 9700
G	1 – 2	3 – 5	30 – 50	300 – 500
Limit of Detection	~3 – 6%	3 – 5%	3 – 5%	3 – 5%

```

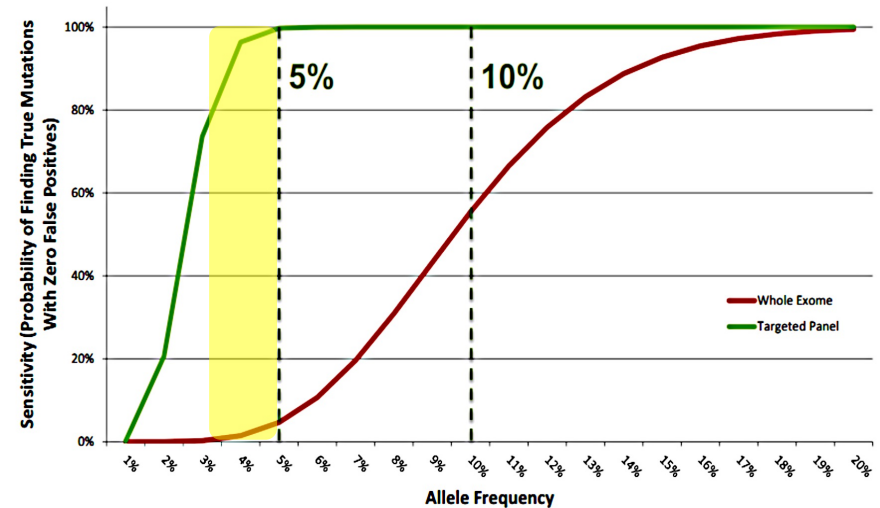
AAAACCAGAGTCTAGCACCTTCTCATCAGGAGCAG
AAACCAGAGTCTAGCACCTTCTCATCAGGAGCAC
AACCAGAGTCTAGCACCTTCTCATCAGGAGCACG
ACCAGAGTCTAGCACCTTCTCATCAGGAGCACGT
ACCAGAGTCTAGCACCTTCTCATCAGGAGCACGT
CCAGAGTCTAGCACCTTCTCATCAGGAGCACGT
GAGTCTAGCACCTTCTCATCAGGAGCACGTCTGC
CTAGCACCTTCTCATCAGGAGCACGTCTGCCTTC
TAGCACCTTCTCATCAGGAGCACGTCTGCCTTCG
AGCACCTTCTCATCAGGAGCACGTCTGCCTTCGC
CCCTTCTCATCAGGAGCACGTCTGCCTTCGCTAG
ACCTTCTCATCAGGAGCACGTCTGCCTTCGCTAG
CTTCTCATCAGGAGCACGTCTGCCTTCGCTAGGC
ATCAGGAGCACGTCTGCCTTCGCTAGGCTGACAT
ATCAGGAGCACGTCTGCCTTCGCTAGGCTGACAT
TCAGGAGCACGTCTGCCTTCGCTAGGCTGACATC
GAGCACGTCTGCCTTCGCTAGGCTGACATCGCGG
GAGCACGTCTGCCTTCGCTAGGCTGACATCGCGG
ACGTCTGCCTTCGCTAGGCTGACATCGCGGACC
ACGTCTGCCTTCGCTAGGCTGACATCGCGGACC
AAAACCAGAGTCTAGCACCTTCTCATCAGGAGCACGTCTGCCTTCGCTAGGCTGACATCGCGGACC
  
```



## Depth of Coverage

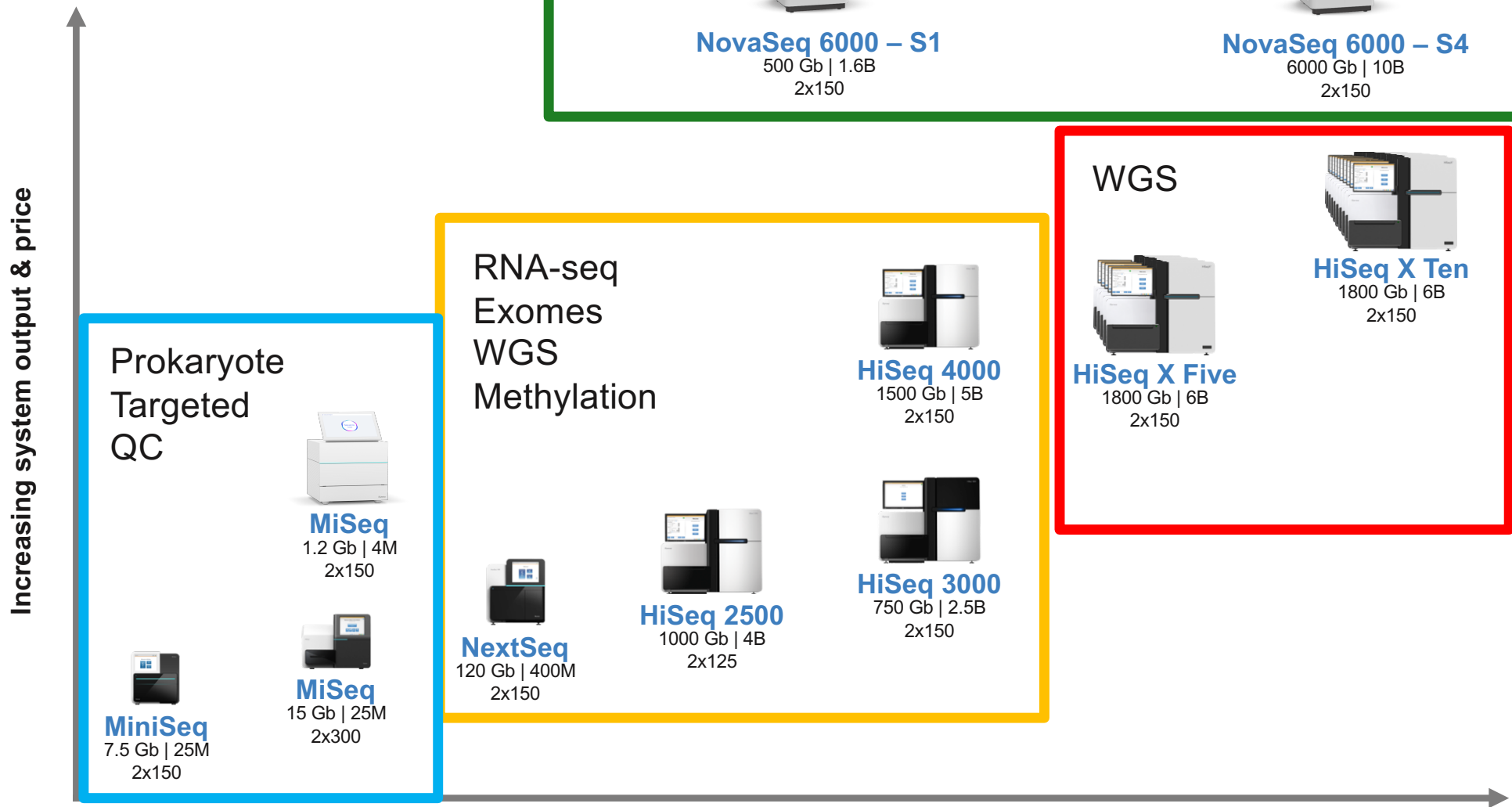
- The count of reads at a given base
- Sensitivity at desired allele

Sensitivity vs Allele Frequency at 500X Coverage (1Mb panel)













# Sequencing Power for Every Scale



Decreasing price per GB

# 1, 2 and 4 Channel Chemistries








- Channel  $\approx$  Dye

4-Channel Chemistry				
				
	A	G	T	C
Image 1				
Image 2				
Image 3				
Image 4				
Result	A	G	T	C

MiSeq

HiSeq

- 4 dyes
- 4 images/cycle








2-Channel Chemistry				
				
	A	G	T	C
Image 1				
Image 2				
Result	A	G	T	C

MiniSeq

NextSeq

NovaSeq

- 2 dyes
- 2 images/cycle

1-Channel Chemistry				
				
	A	G	T	C
Image 1				
Image 2				
Result	A	G	T	C

----- Intermediate chemistry step

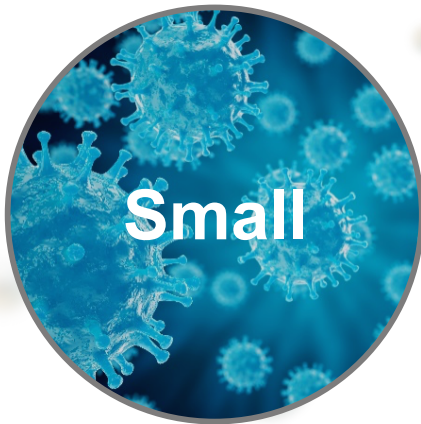
iSeq 100

- 1 dye
- 2 chemistry steps
- 2 imaging steps

# Whole Genome



# Whole-Genome Sequencing



Small

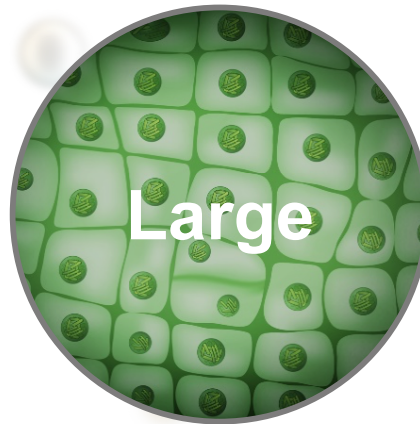
Human microbiome

Microbiology

Public health research

Metagenomics

Amplicon sequencing



Large

Agrigenomics

(maize, wheat, bovine, etc.)

Model organisms

(fruit fly, mouse, zebrafish, etc.)

Plant / animal research



Human

Cancer genomics research

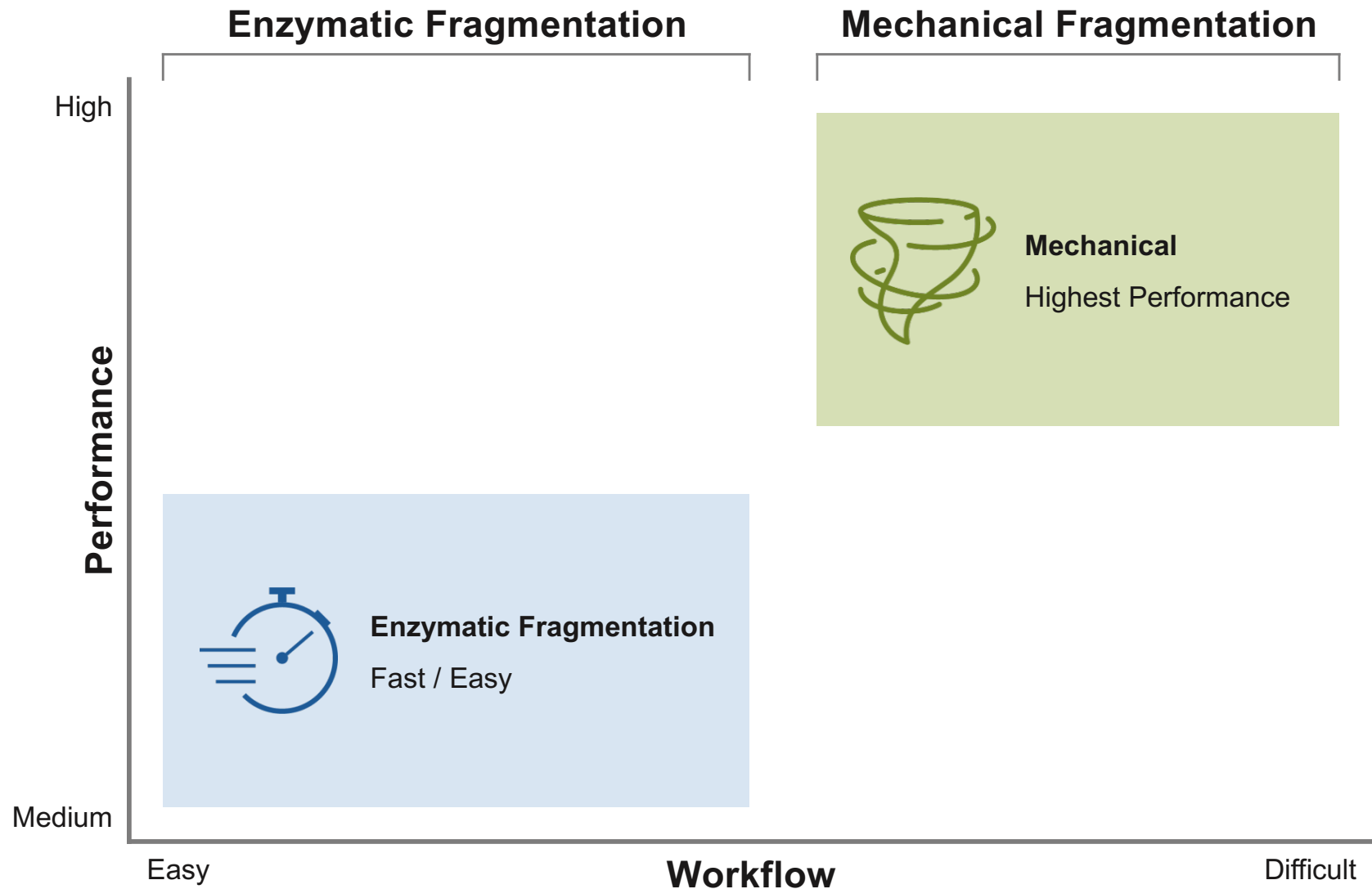
Variant detection

Genetic risk studies

Population genetics

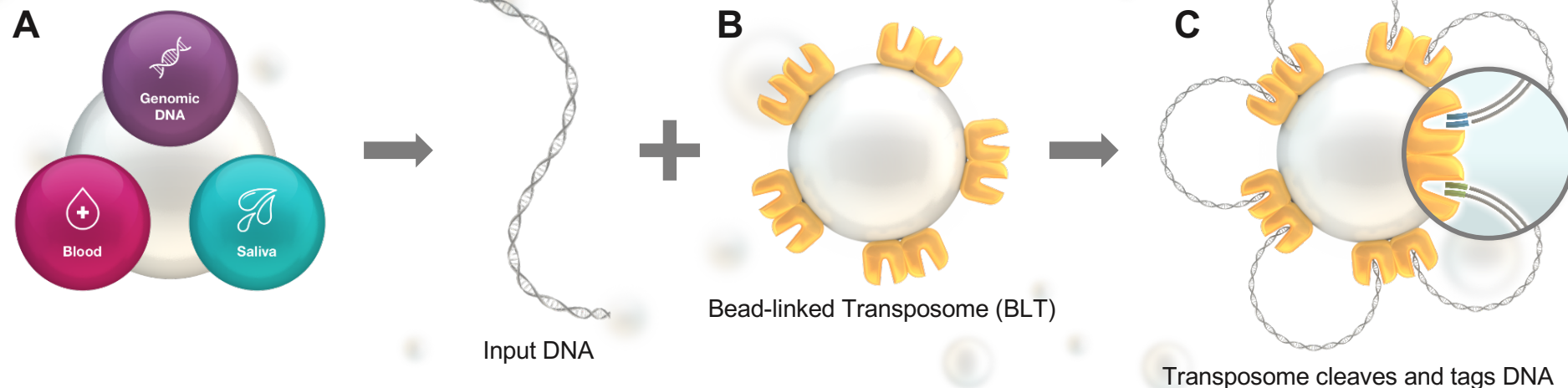
# Tools for DNA Library Preparation

*Fast or high performance*



# Nextera™ DNA Flex Library Prep

## Workflow overview



**A**

### Isolate and purify DNA

gDNA, blood, saliva, or microbe

**B**

### Add DNA to bead-linked transposomes (BLT)

Transposome attached to magnetic beads

**C**

### DNA is tagmented and remains bound to the bead

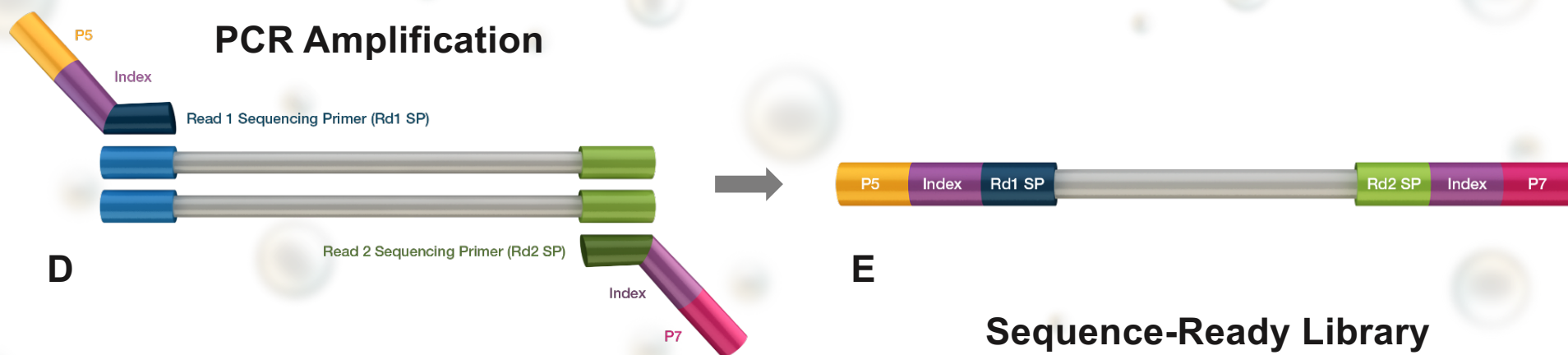
**No additional tagmentation can occur after bead saturation**

Allowing a large DNA input range (1–500ng)

Resulting in consistent insert size and normalized libraries

# Nextera™ DNA Flex Library Prep

## Workflow overview



**D**

Index and sequencing adapter addition through PCR

**E**

Normalized sequence-ready library

Library quantification, QC, and normalization not required

(100ng–500ng)

Allowing a large range of DNA input

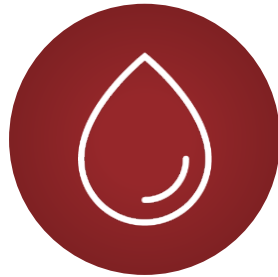
# Flexible sample input

*gDNA, Blood, Saliva, Microbes*



## gDNA

User guide & kit supported process



## Blood

User guide & kit supported process  
Blood input requires Illumina Flex lysis reagent



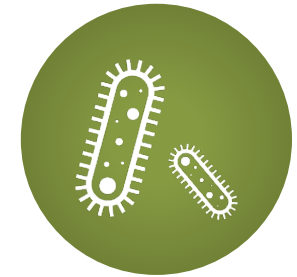
## Blood punch card

Demonstrated protocols available at [Illumina.com](http://Illumina.com)



## Saliva

User guide & kit supported process  
Saliva input requires Oragene saliva collection kit



## Microbial colony

Demonstrated protocols available at [Illumina.com](http://Illumina.com)

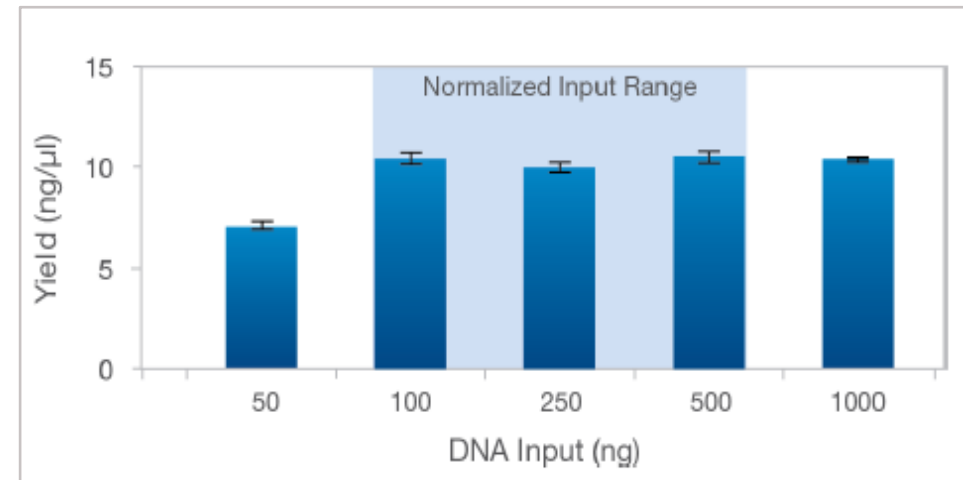
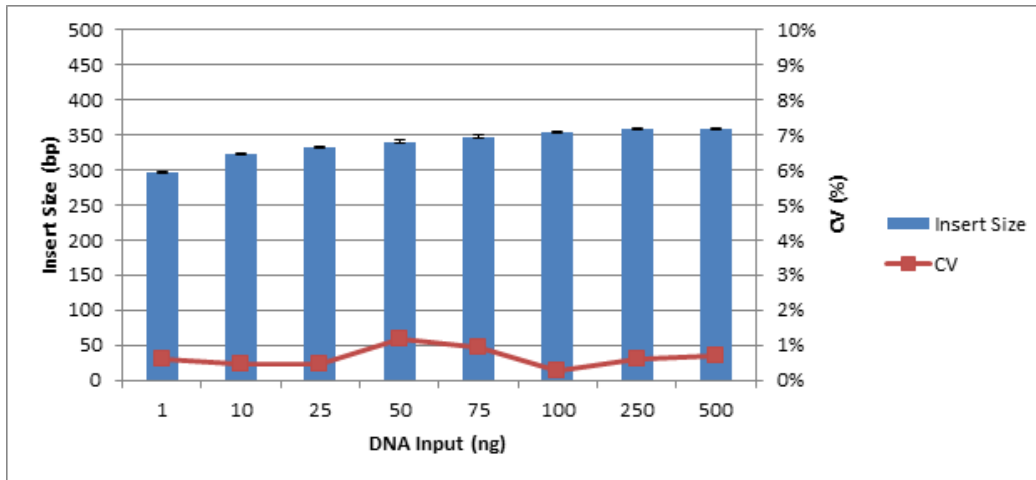


**No extra DNA quantification step required post DNA extraction**



# Wide DNA Input

## Consistent insert sizes and Normalization



- **Consistent insert size obtained with the use of a wide DNA input range**

- **Normalized libraries are be obtained with:**
  - 100ng-500ng gDNA input
  - Use of the liquid blood, saliva, dried blood, or bacterial colony protocol

With Nextera DNA Flex, precise input quantification is not required to yield consistent DNA insert sizes and normalized libraries

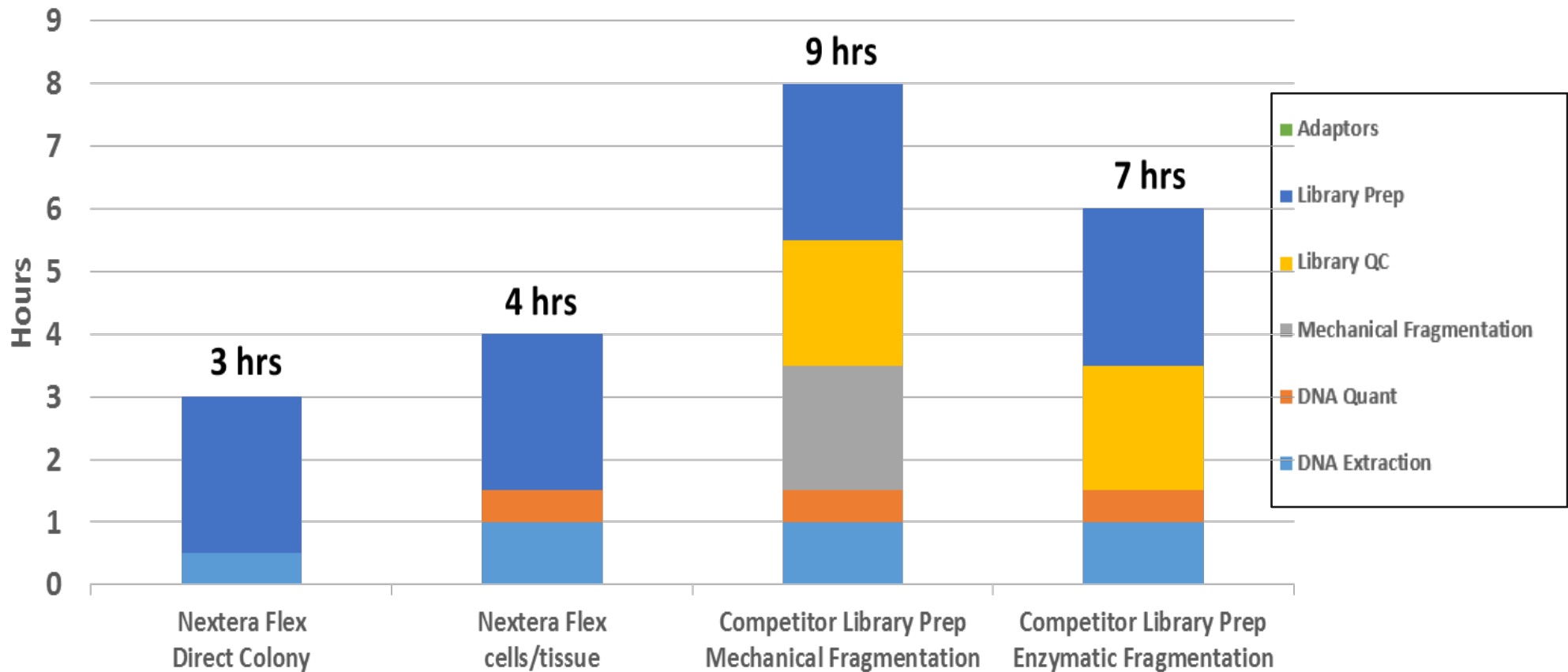
\*Data maintained in Illumina internal files 2017

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# Save Time and Increase Efficiency

Time per sample per workflow step



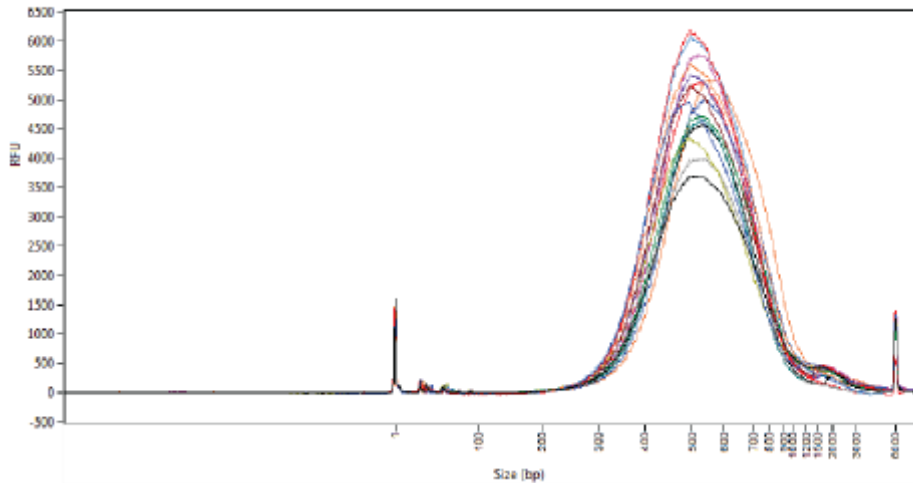
Save Time with  
Nextera™ DNA Flex

# Quality Assessment of Nextera DNA Flex

## Blood & Saliva libraries (fragment analyzer)



Blood

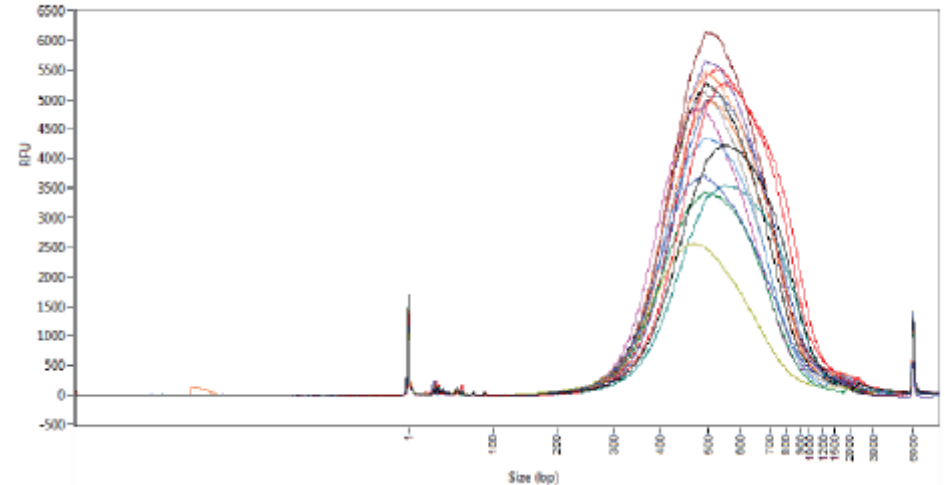


Blood

Average Yield  
(16 samples)

9.99 ng/uL

Saliva



Saliva

8.96 ng/uL

Fragment Size

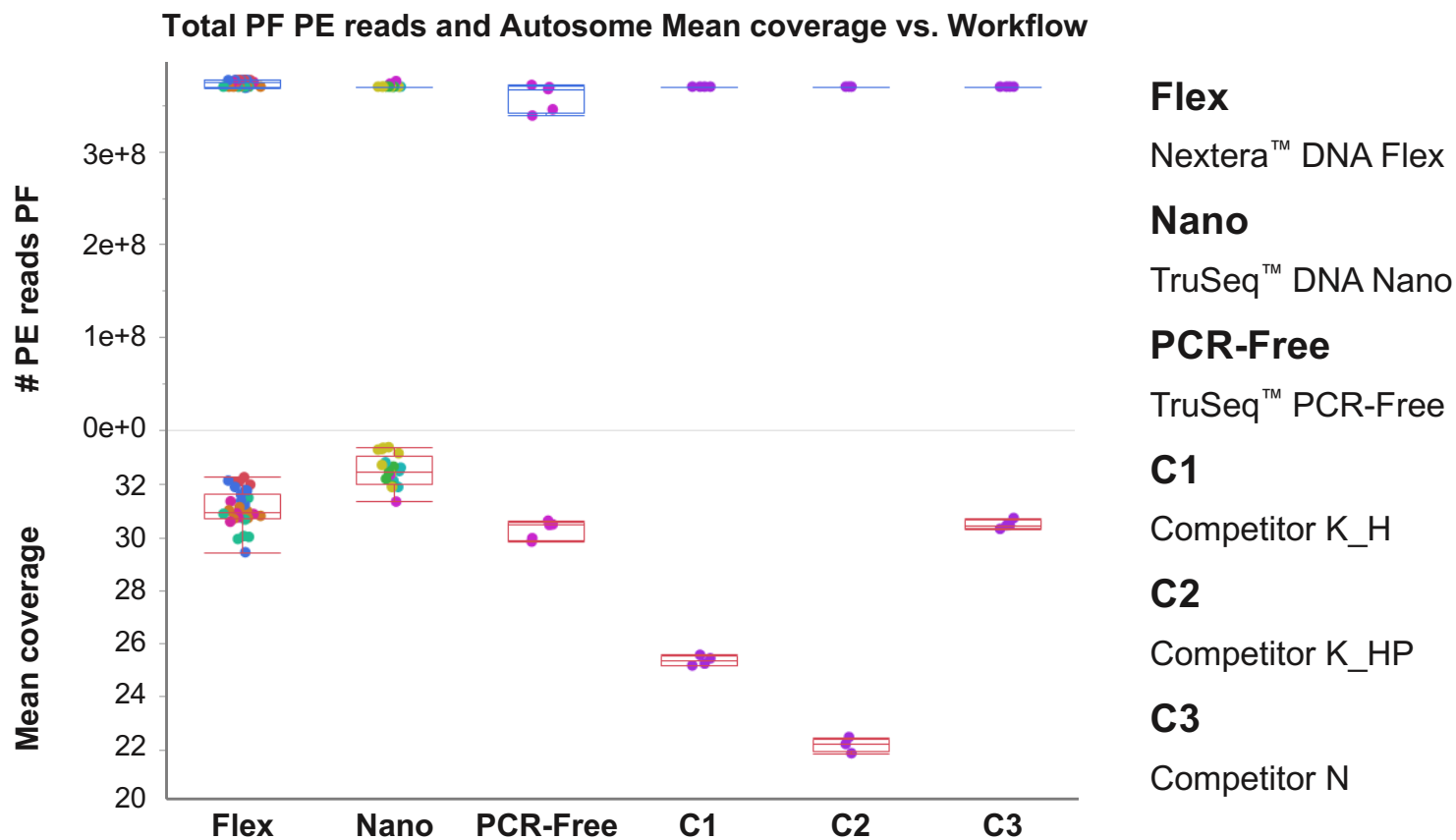
324

317

\*Data maintained in Illumina internal files 2017

- **Library yield and size consistency can be obtained with the use of blood or saliva**

# Characteristics of Genome Builds



## 30x coverage not attained for C1 and C2 due to short insert size

- In part, this reflects ambiguity of the workflow
- Trimmed to 2x100bp, subsampled to 550M reads (instead of 370M), re-ran analysis: conclusions unchanged

# Automation



At launch protocols available

Hamilton Star



Eppendorf epMotion 5075t



Following launch protocols available on more platforms

- Agilent
- Beckman Coulter
- Perkin Elmer
- Tecan

- **96 sample kit size is designed to be automation friendly**
  - 96 library prep kit reagents provided in increments to support smaller batches (< 96 sample runs)
  - 96 dual index kit provided in a 96 well plate format

# Summary: Advantages of Nextera DNA Flex

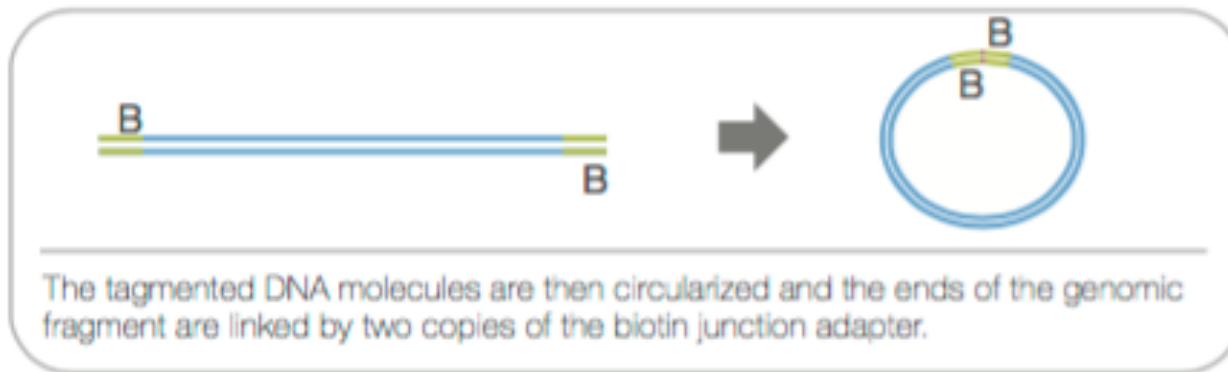
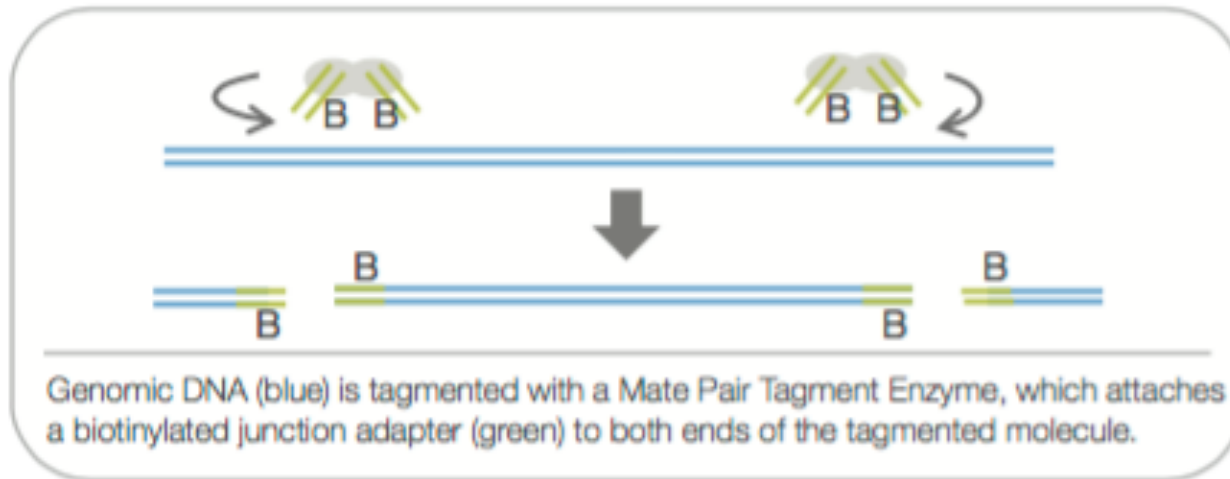
- Full workflow is < 4 hours
- Wide input range
- Normalized libraries between 100-500 ng DNA input
- Consistent insert size independent of DNA input
- High Coverage Uniformity
- Can process raw sample inputs
  - Bacterial colonies, Blood, DBS, and Saliva
- 96 indexes now, 384 by the end of year
- Any genome



# Nextera® Mate Pair Library Preparation Kit

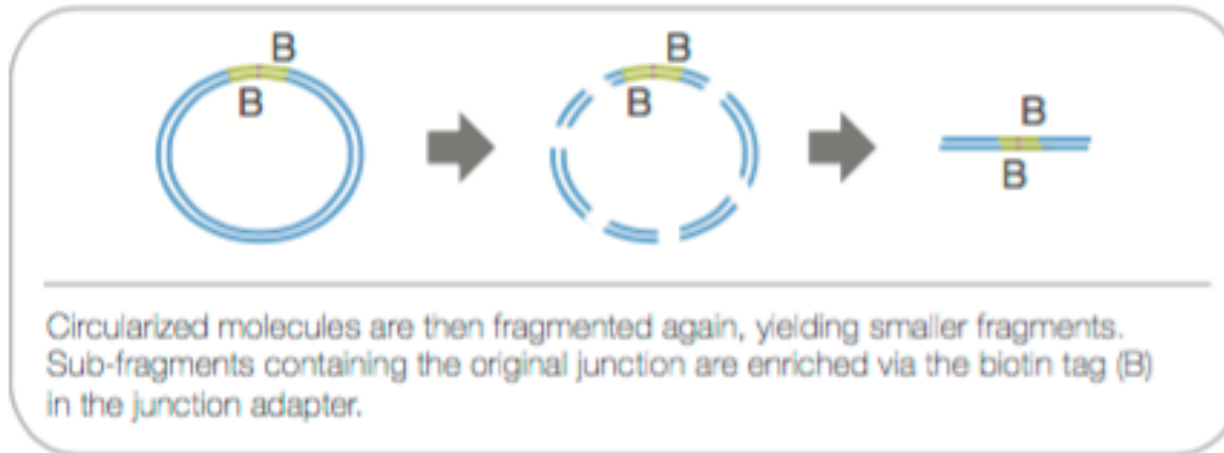
- **An optimized library preparation method for long-insert libraries, empowering *de novo* sequencing and structural variant detection**
- **Ideal for:**
  - *de novo* sequencing
  - Genome finishing
  - Structural variants
  - Any genome
- **Low input (1ug Gel Free, 4ug Gel Plus)**
  - Gel Free smaller genomes broad range of fragment sizes, limited sample
  - Gel Plus larger more complex genomes narrow fragment size
- **1.5 to 2 day prep time**

# Nextera® Mate Pair Library Preparation Kit

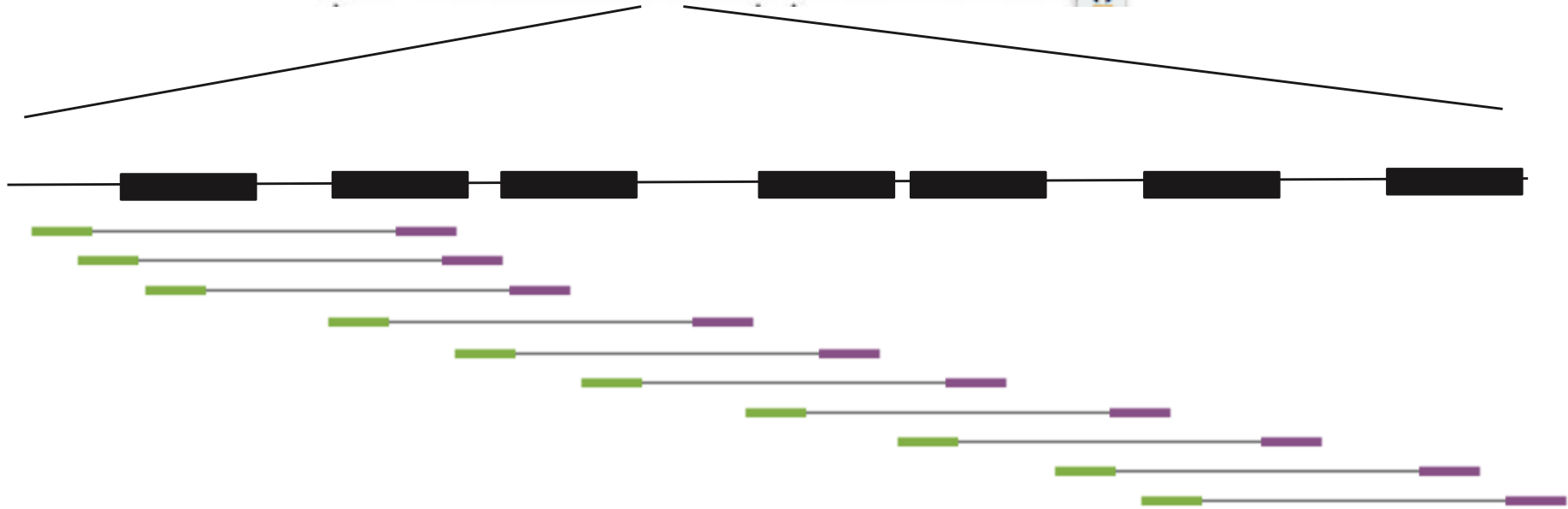
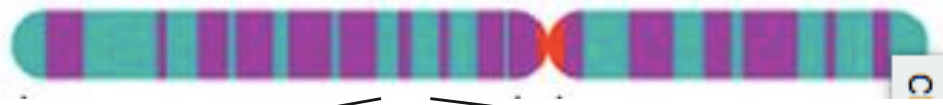




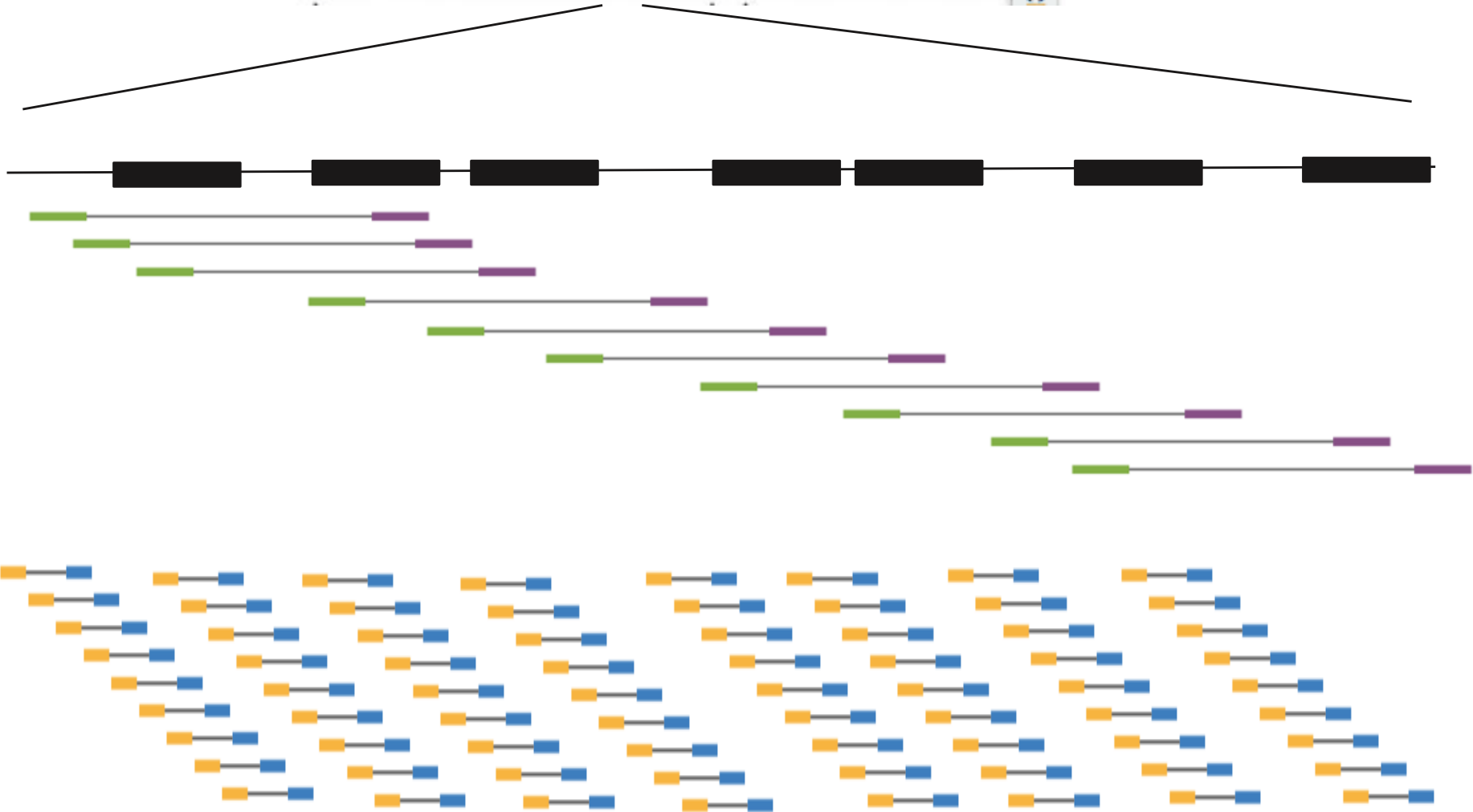
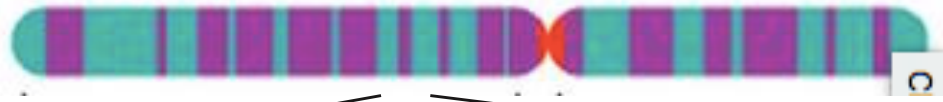
# Nextera® Mate Pair Library Preparation Kit



# Nextera® Mate Pair Library Preparation Kit



# Mate Pair Combined with Short Inserts



# Alternative Approaches

- **Long Read Technology**
  - PacBio and Oxford Nanopore
  - Combination approach
- **Linked Reads (10X Genomics)**
- **Hi-C (chromatin conformation capture sequencing)**



# Linked-Reads



## TECHNICAL NOTE

**An Introduction to Linked-Read Technology for a  
More Comprehensive Genome and Exome Analysis**

# Linked-Reads

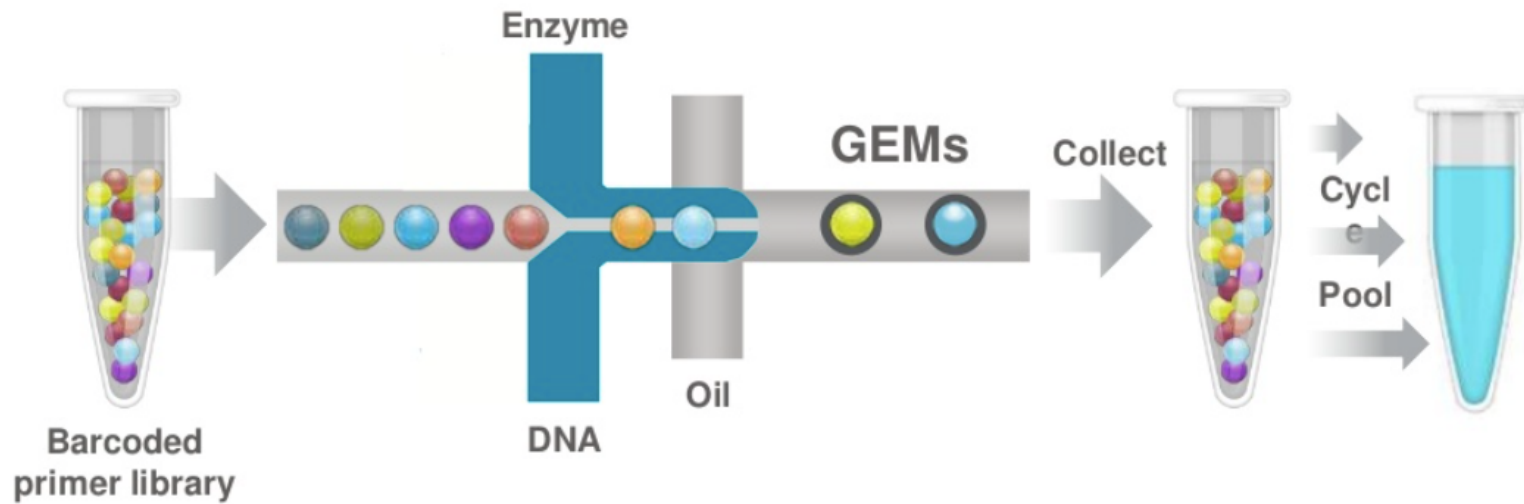


Fig 2. Chromium™ Technology mixes functionalized gel beads containing unique barcodes with enzymes and a limiting amount of genomic DNA to create >1,000,000 uniquely addressable partitions in minutes. Using a limiting dilution of molecules allows the correct mapping of reads to their corresponding molecules.

# Linked-Reads



Fig 1. Reads (short blue lines) are generated from each high-molecular weight gDNA molecule (long blue line). Reads from the same molecule will share the same barcode (shown in gold).

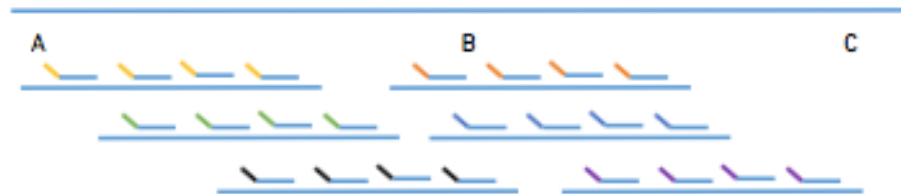


Fig 4B. Linked-Reads, with only a slight increase in standard sequencing, allow increased physical coverage that provides the power to link distant loci and reconstruct long range haplotypes. In the figure above, with the superior physical coverage of Linked-Reads, the three loci (A, B and C) can be linked.

# Linked-Reads

## Long range haplotype reconstruction

Linked-Reads enable large scale haplotype reconstruction. Fig 5 shows a standard run of the NA12878 genome. Alternating colors delineate phase blocks. At standard sequencing depths, phase block lengths are determined primarily by the length of the input DNA and the diversity of the sample. For the run shown in this figure, the N50 phase block length is 4.6 Mb, and the longest phase block is 31.2 Mb. The input molecule length was 80 Kb.

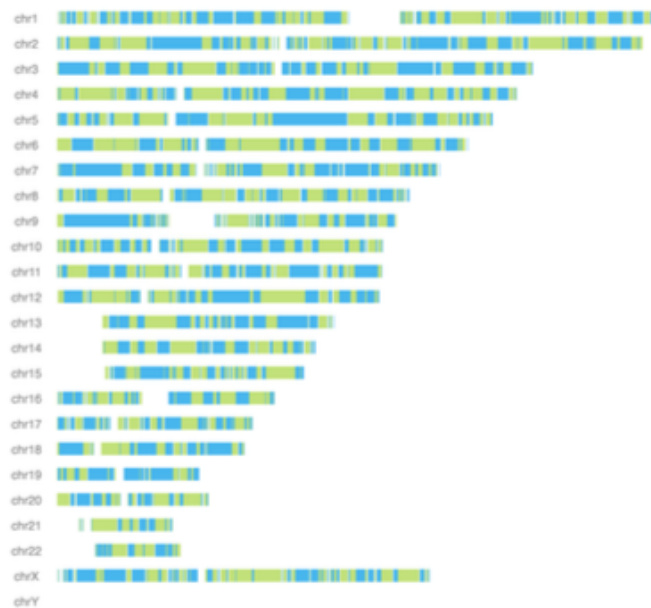


Fig 5. Standard run of the NA12878 genome. Alternating colors delineate phase blocks.

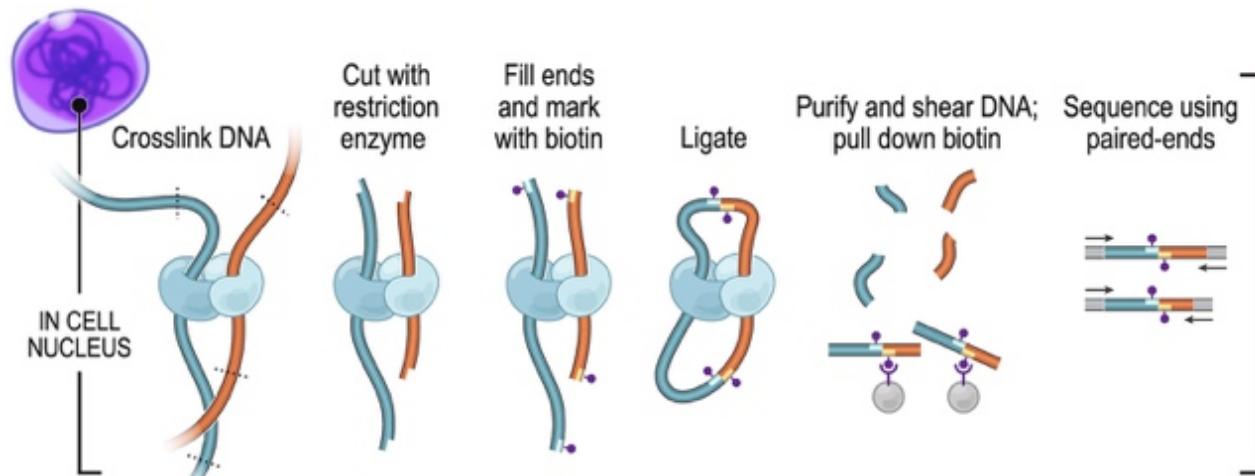


Fig 6. A 325 bp heterozygous deletion detected using Linked-Reads. Reads are partitioned into distinct Haplotypes. Haplotype 1 shown in blue, haplotype 2 in pink.



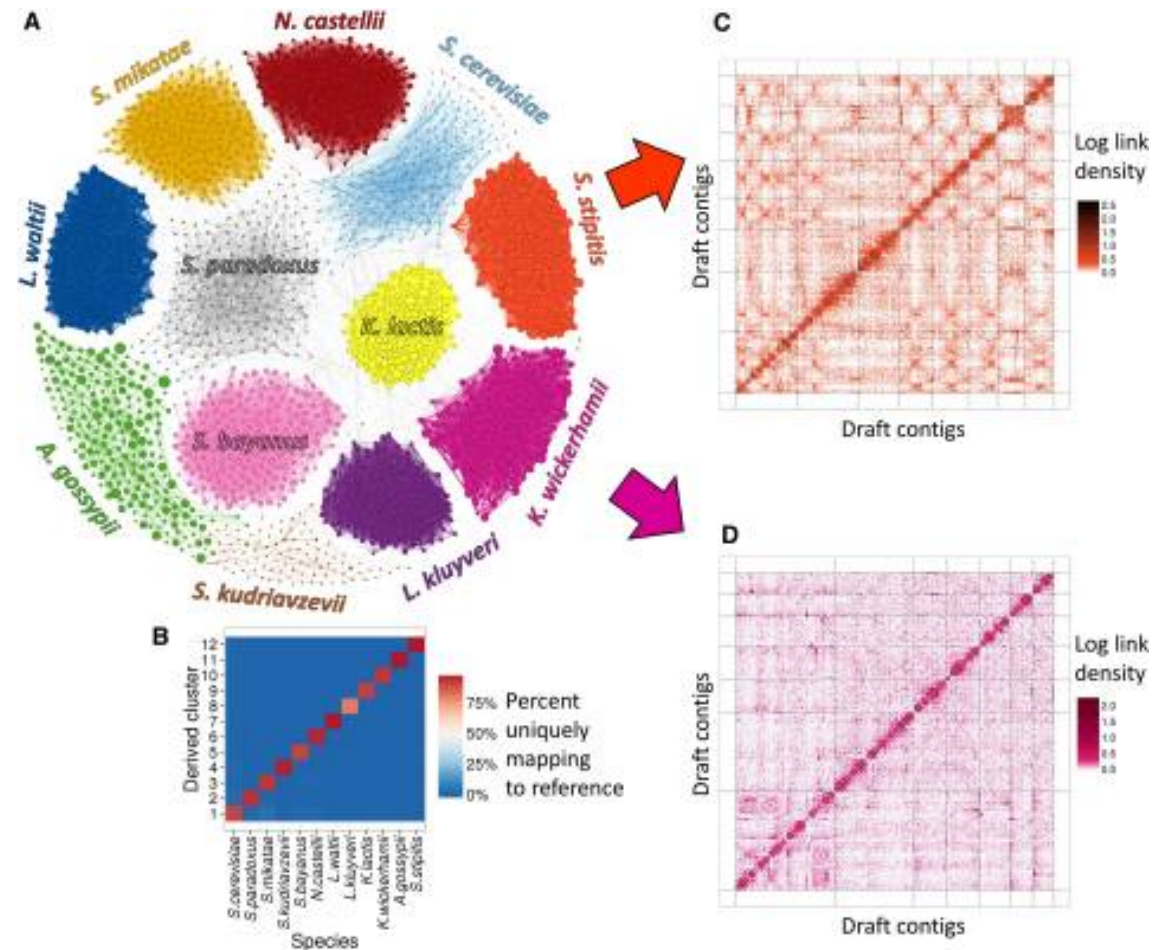
# Hi-C Sequencing

- **Chromatin conformation capture sequencing**
- **Used to analyze chromatin interactions**
  - DNA/protein complexes are crosslinked
  - sample is fragmented and DNA ligated and digested
  - DNA fragments are PCR-amplified and sequenced



# Hi-C Sequencing in Metagenomics

- Contact probability maps from Hi-C enable deconvolution of shotgun metagenomic assemblies
- Hi-C enables two different signals
  - Intracellularly of each pair which enables species level deconvolution
  - Correlation of Hi-C linkage with chromosomal distance, which enables scaffolding of *de novo* assemblies



Burton, J. N., Liachko, I., Dunham, M. J. & Shendure, J. Species-Level Deconvolution of Metagenome Assemblies with Hi-C–Based Contact Probability Maps. *Genes|Genomes|Genetics* 4, 1339–1346 (2014).

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# Sequence Hub Cloud

Simplifying bioinformatics



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# Multiple Layers of Security

- **Secure Data**

- Data encrypted in transit, Genomic data encrypted at rest,
- Access control, activity logging



- **Secure Employees**

- Background checks, training on secure development
- Training on HIPAA



- **Secure Physical Environment**

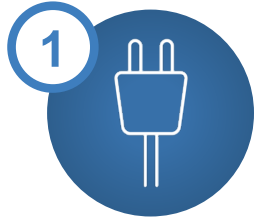
- Built on AWS, ISO 27001 certified data centers



- **Secure Application**

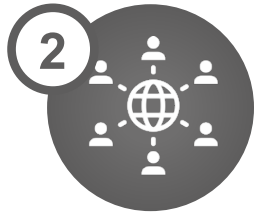
- Code reviews, penetration testing

# Four Key Features



**Plug and play** with tight instrument integration

---



Easy sharing and collaboration worldwide

---



Simple **push-button analysis** with public and private analysis tools

---



Advanced **automation and integration**



## Simple **push-button analysis** with public and private analysis tools

- Over 90 published Apps supporting all of Illumina library prep kits
  - TruSeq Amplicon, TruSeq Targeted RNA, TruSight RNA Pan-Cancer, TruSight Tumor 15



FASTQ Toolkit



FastQC



Kraken  
Metagenomics



NextBio Transporter



IGV



NextBio Annotates RNA-Seq



Prokka Genome  
Annotation



SRA Import



VCAT



PicardSpace



Velvet *de novo* Assembly



SRA Submission



Rescaf



SRST2



String Graph  
Assembler



ChIPSeq



MethylKit



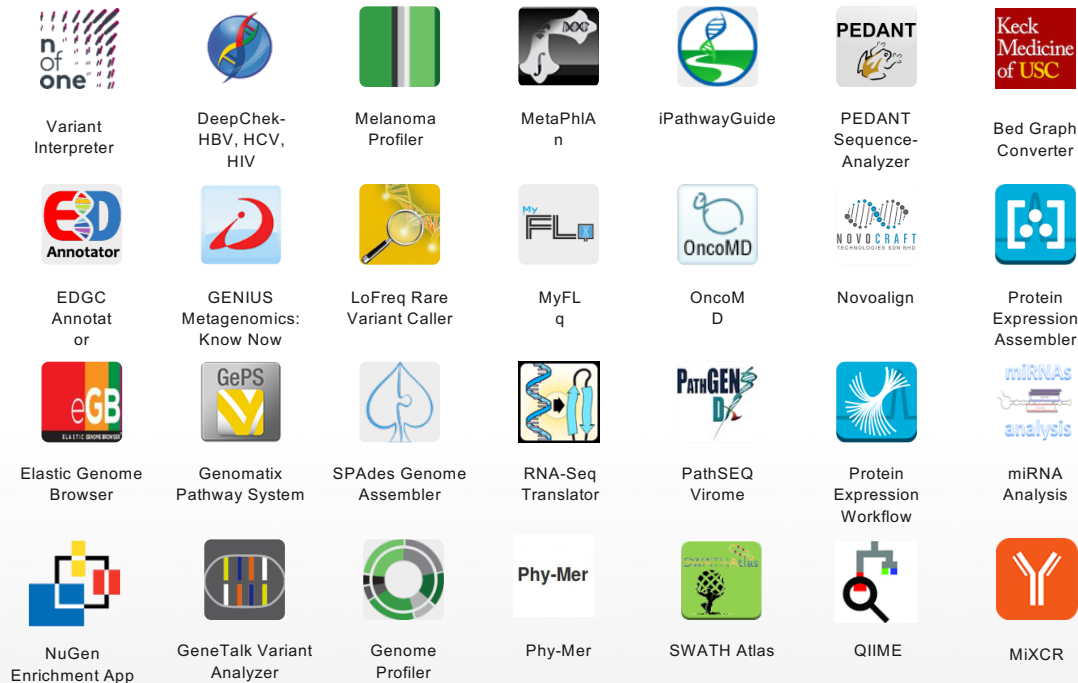
BWA Aligner

18 Sequence Hub Labs Apps



## Simple **push-button analysis** with public and private analysis tools

- Over 90 published Apps supporting all of Illumina library prep kits
  - TruSeq Amplicon, TruSeq Targeted RNA, TruSight RNA Pan-Cancer, TruSight Tumor 15



34 Third-Party Apps



# Best Practices

- **DNA isolation**
  - Purity and integrity
- **Library prep**
  - Molecular profile (BioAnalyzer/Fragment Analyzer)
  - Molarity
- **Instrumentation**
  - Proper loading of libraries
  - Maintenance
- **Bioinformatics**
- **Reach out to the experts!!!**

# We are Here for You!

