



# ABI Complete Solution for Sequencing – From CE to Semi-Conduction Technology

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# DNA Sequencing Methods

Two methods for the large-scale sequencing of DNA were published in the same year (1977) in the same journal.

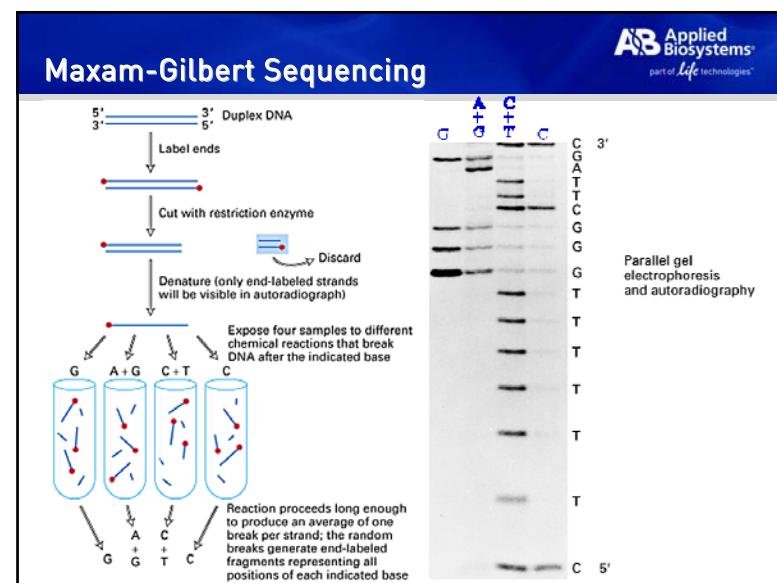
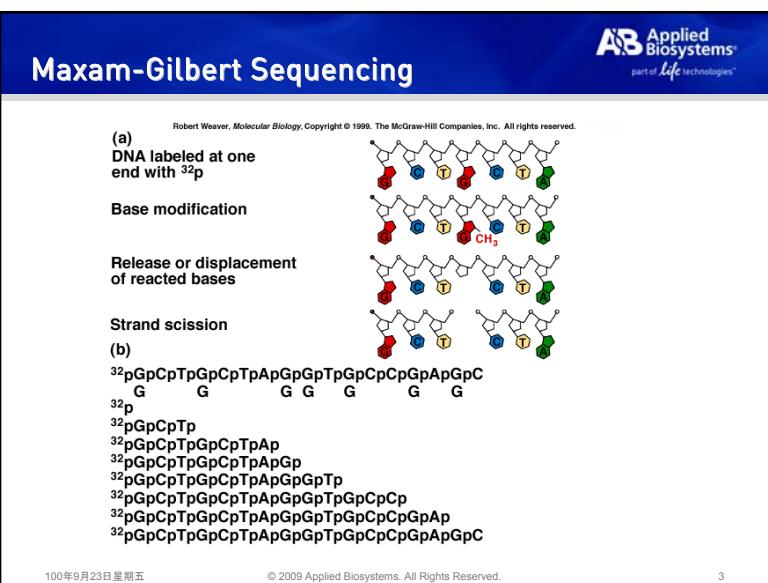
1. Maxam-Gilbert sequencing :  
**chemical cleavage** method using double-stranded (ds) DNA.
  2. Sanger-Coulson sequencing :  
**chain termination** method using single-stranded (ss) DNA.

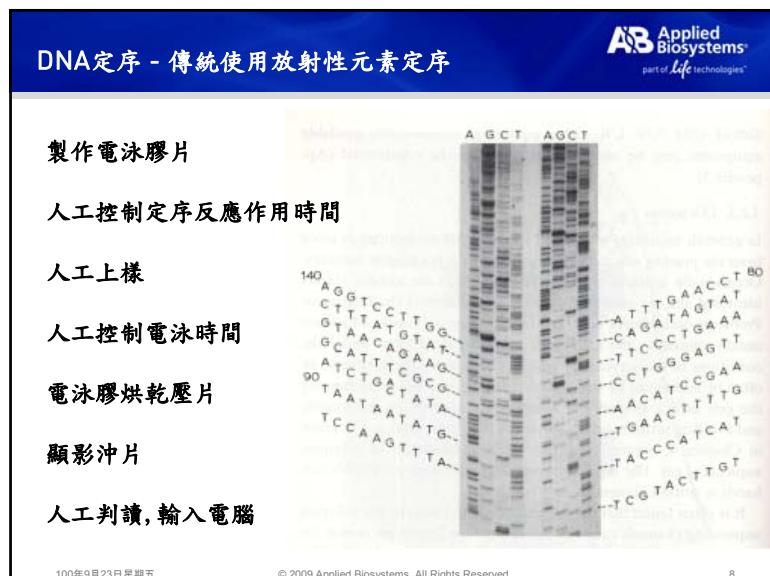
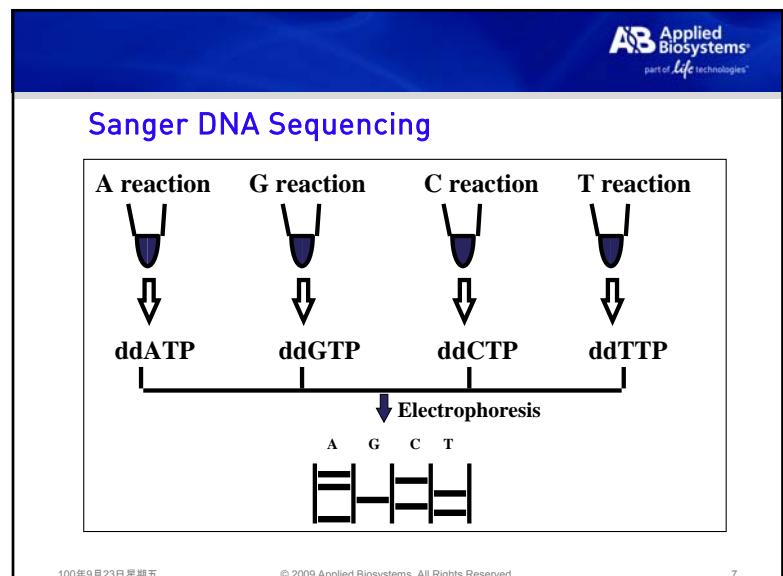
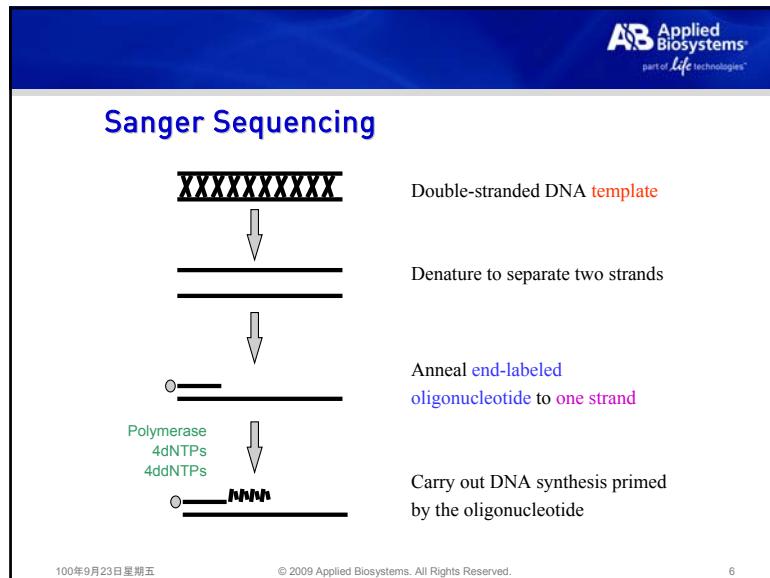
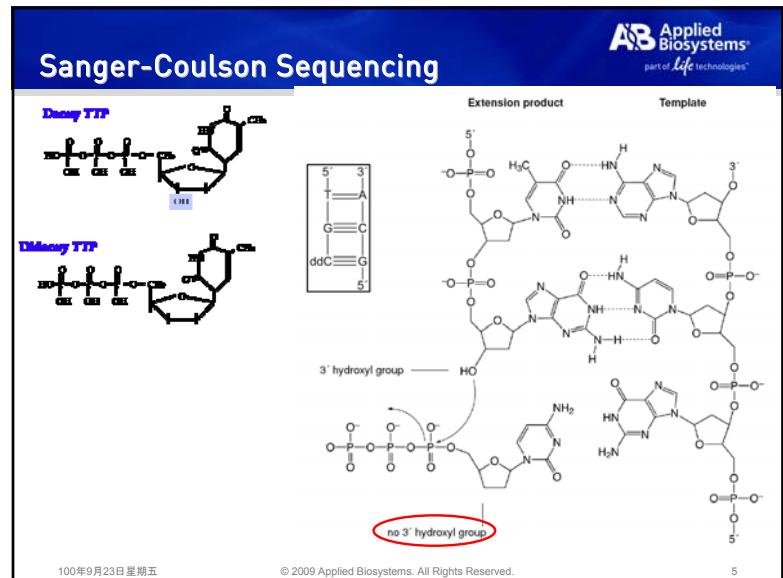
Nowadays Sanger-Coulson is the more popular method. Various modifications have been developed and it has been automated for very large-scale sequencing.

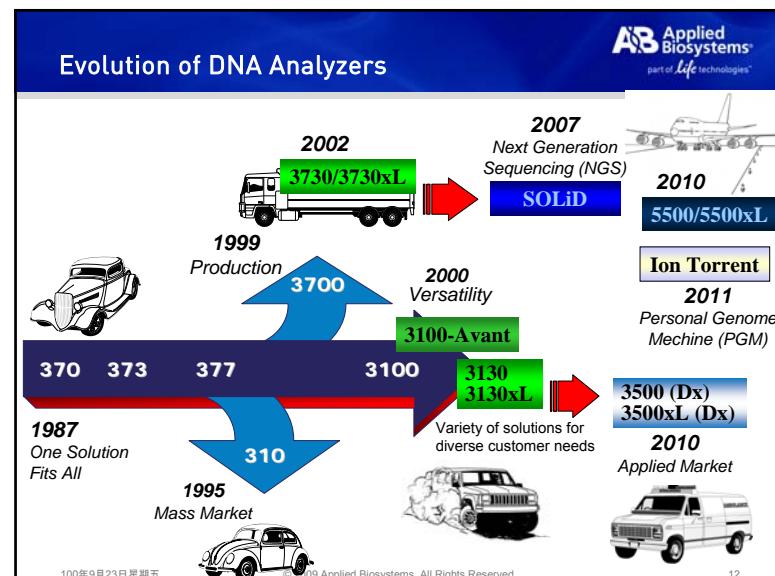
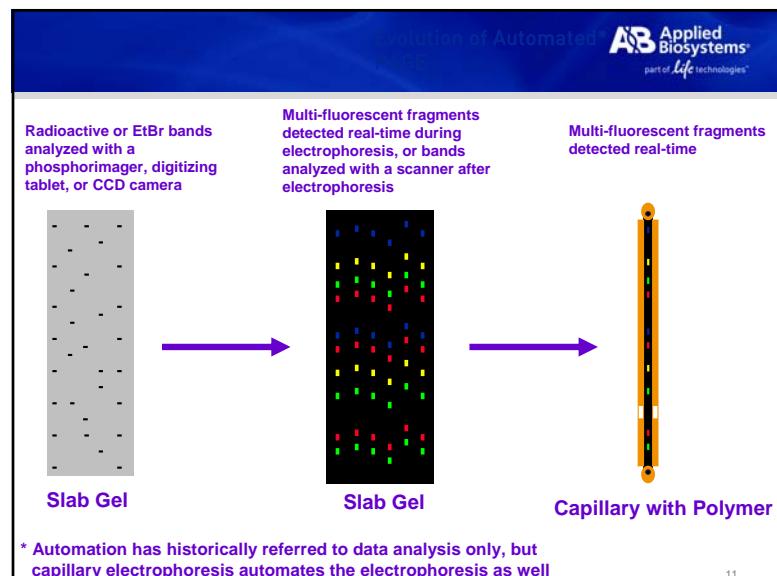
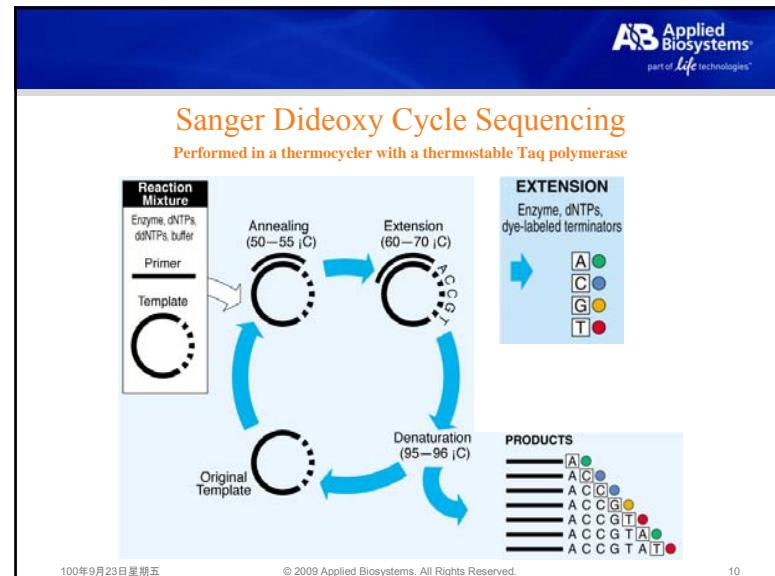
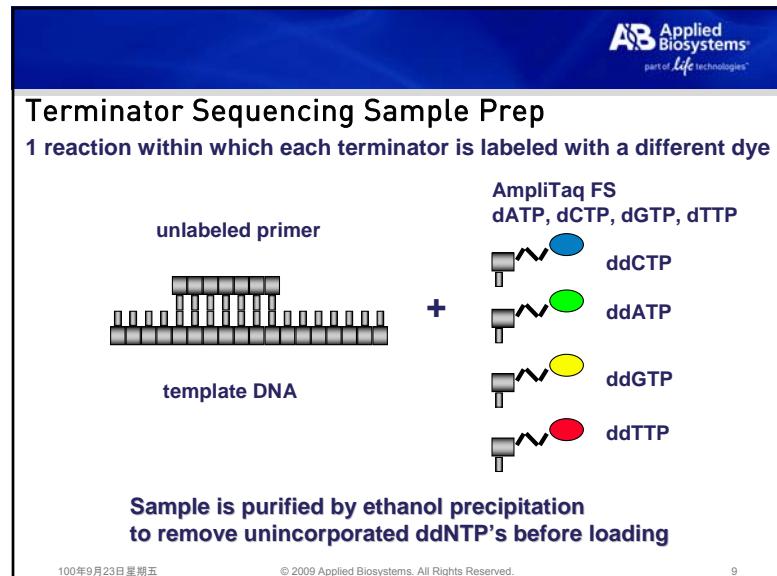
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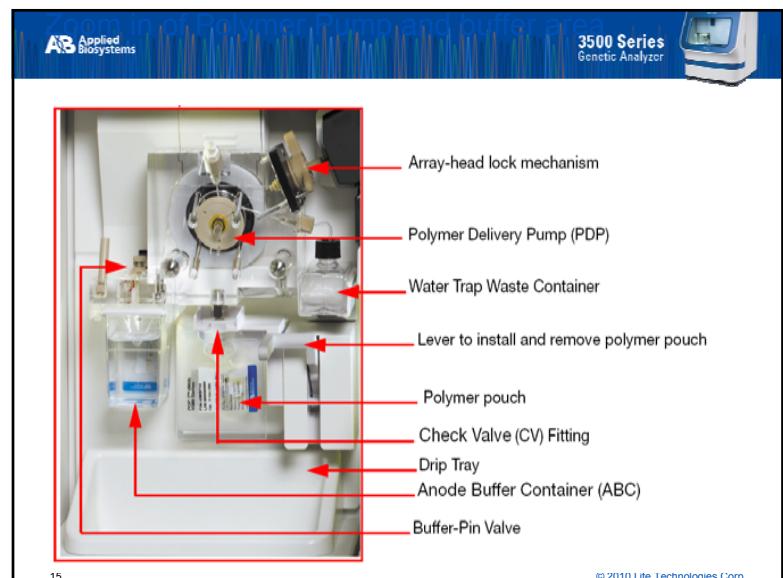
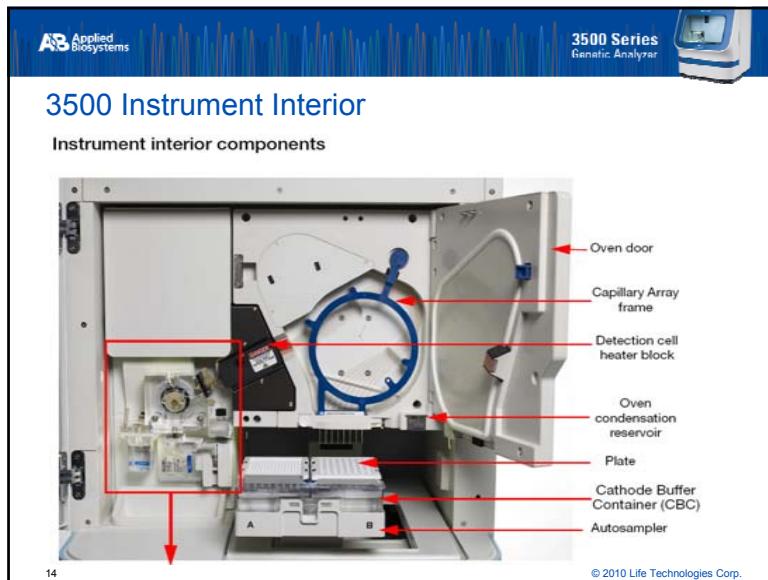
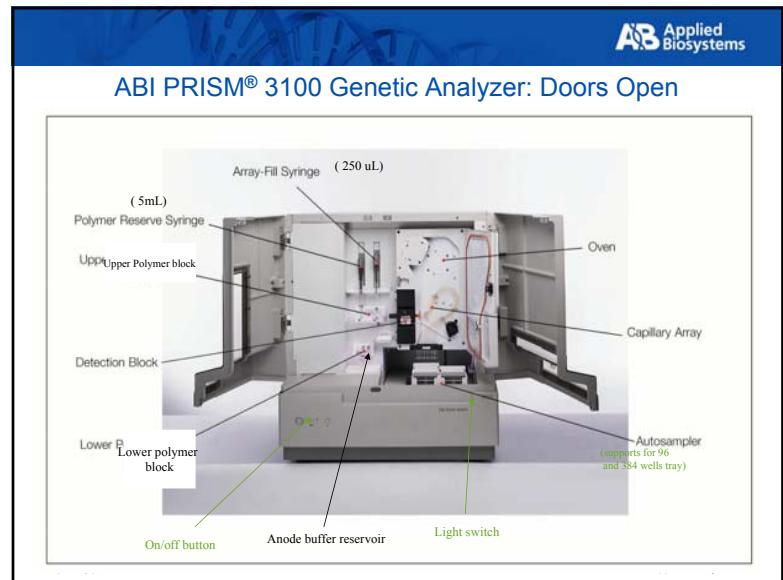
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3









**Life Technologies Sequencing Portfolio:**

**Ion Complements LIFE Portfolio**

**CE**

One to Hundreds of long reads per sample, Mbp of data per day

- Targeted (amplicon, medical) resequencing
- Bacterial, fungal, and viral identification
- Multiple fragment analysis apps (microsatellite and multiplexed SNP detection)

**PGM**

Thousands to Millions of moderate reads per sample, Hundreds of Mbp of data per day

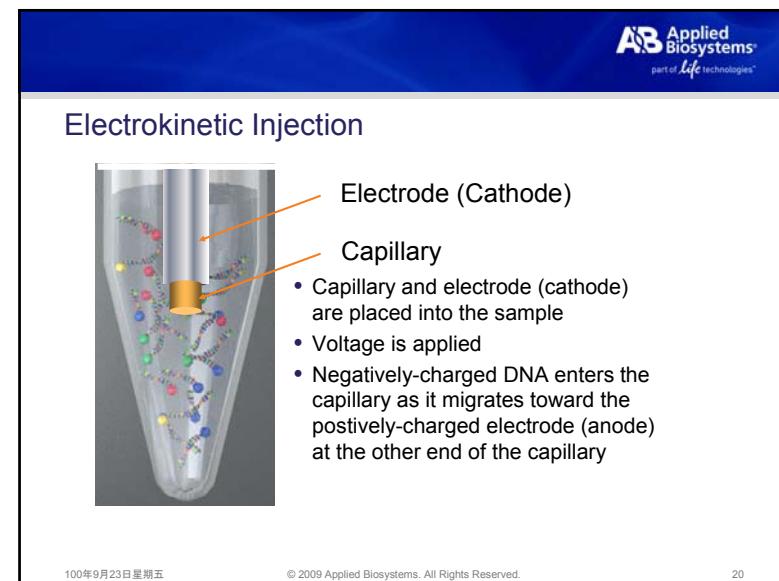
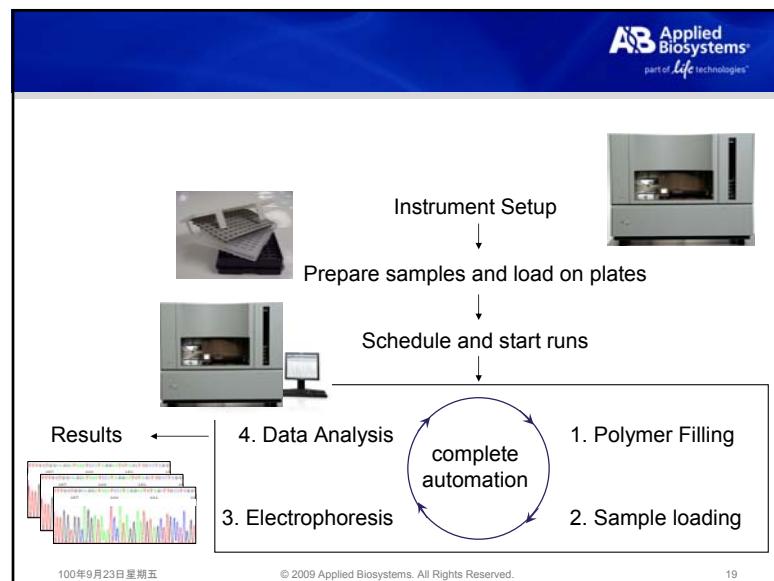
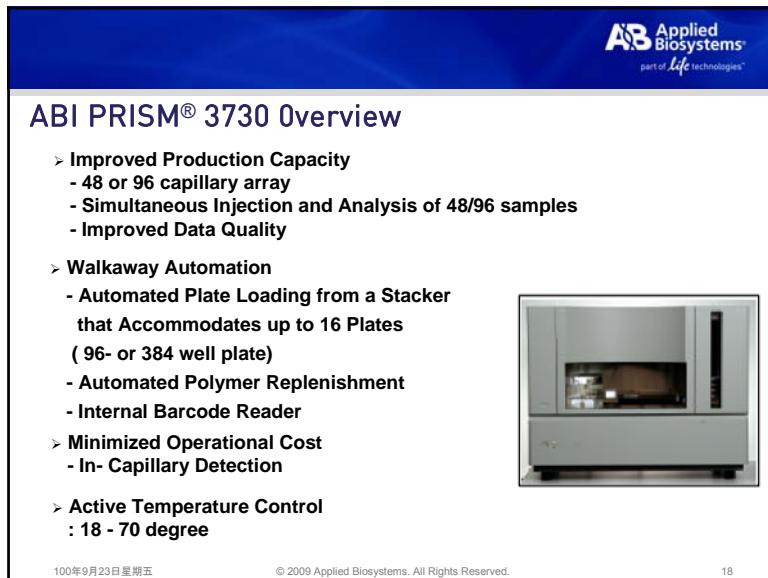
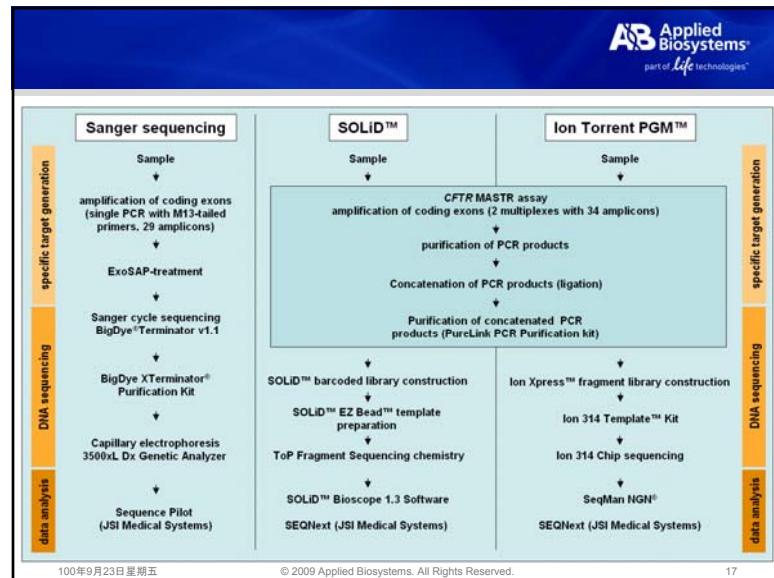
- Microbial genome sequencing
- Preliminary library assessment and QC
- Targeted resequencing (larger scale)

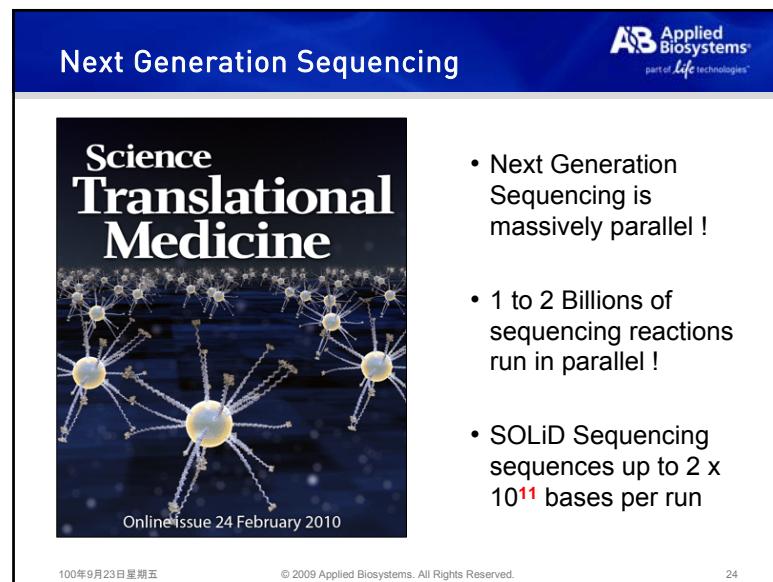
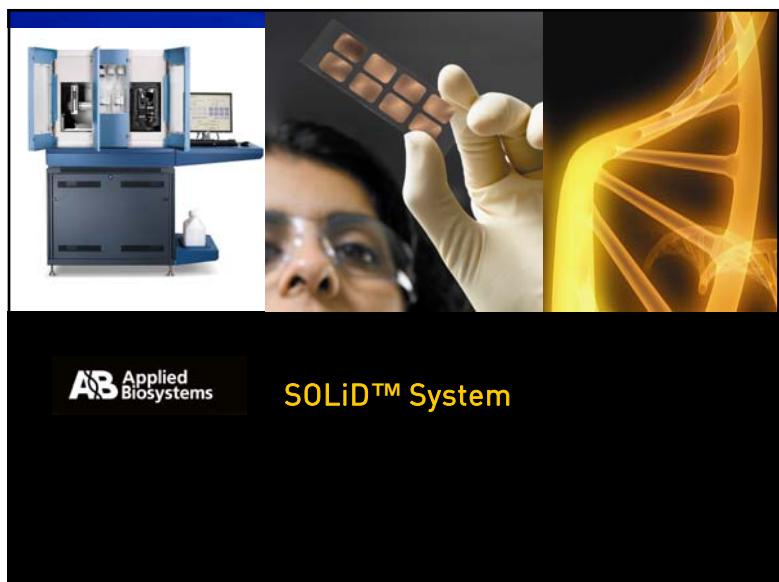
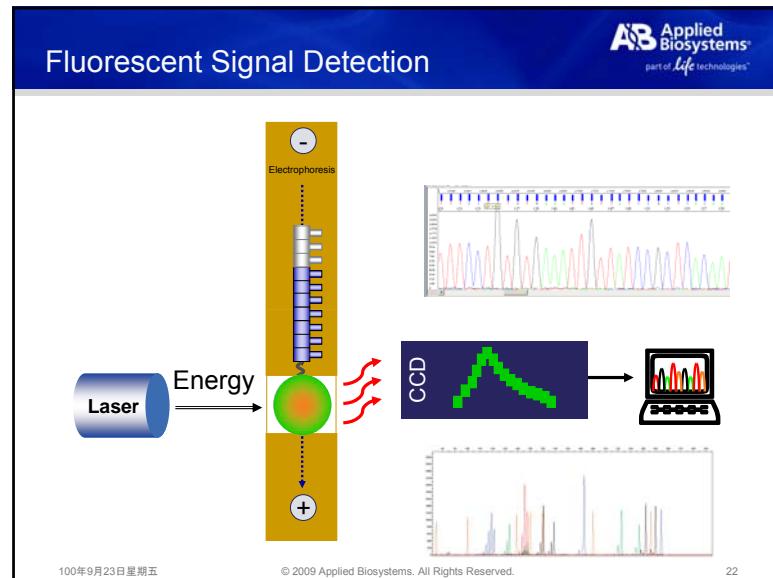
**SOLiD**

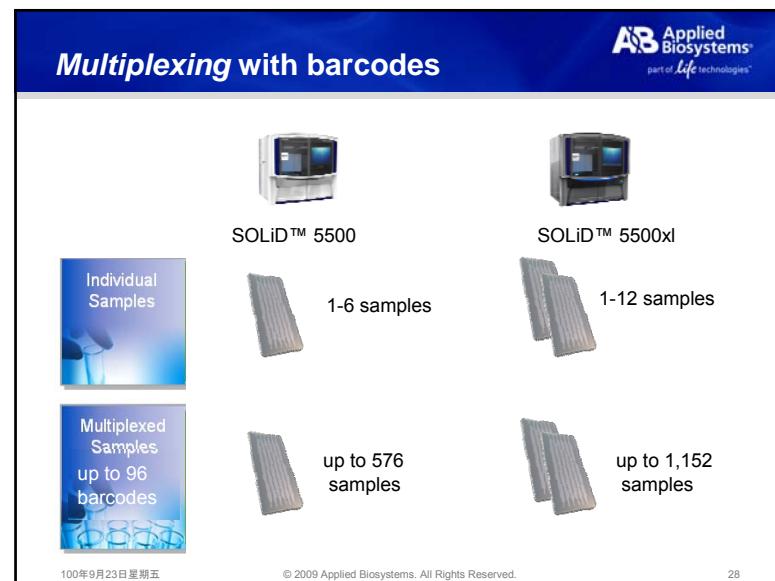
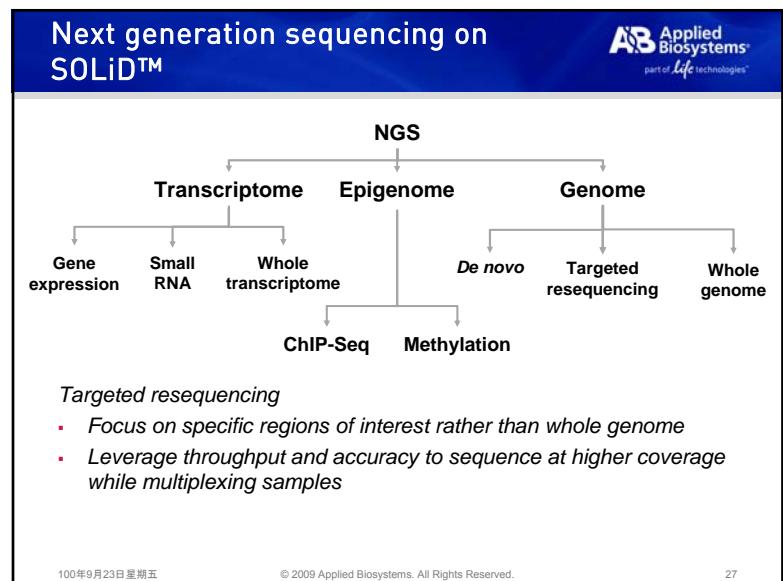
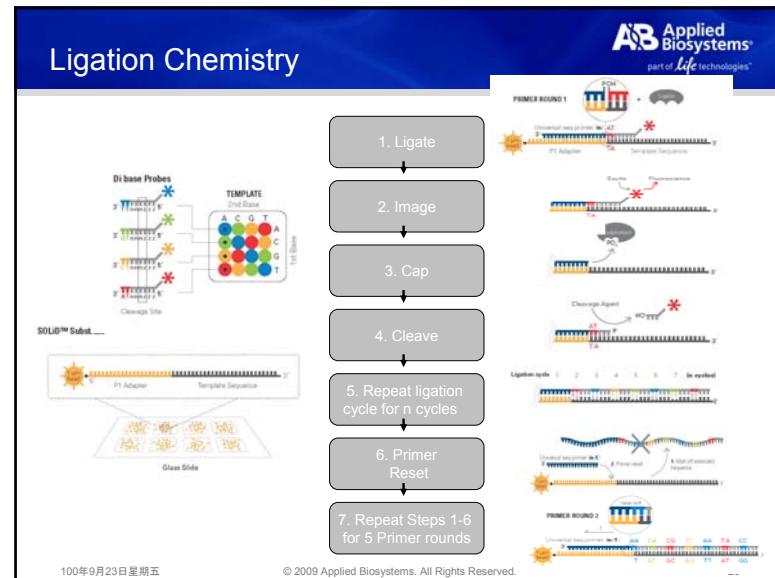
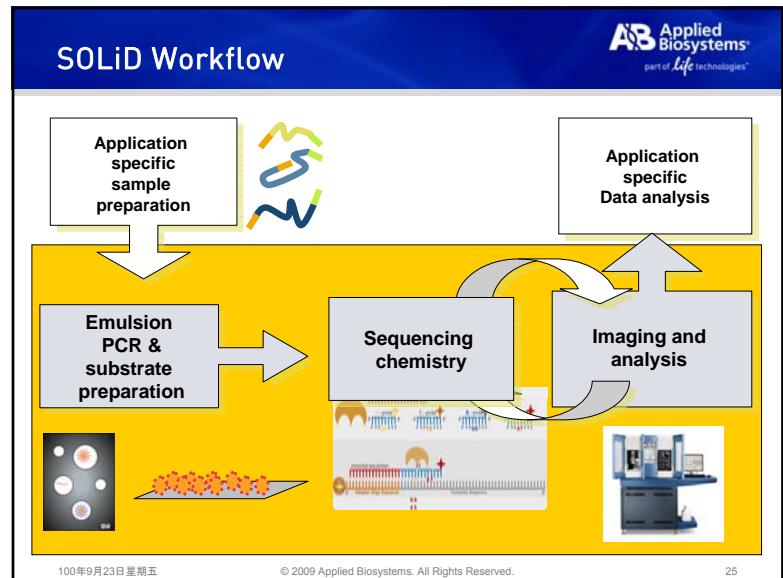
Millions to Billions of short reads per sample, Gbp of data per day

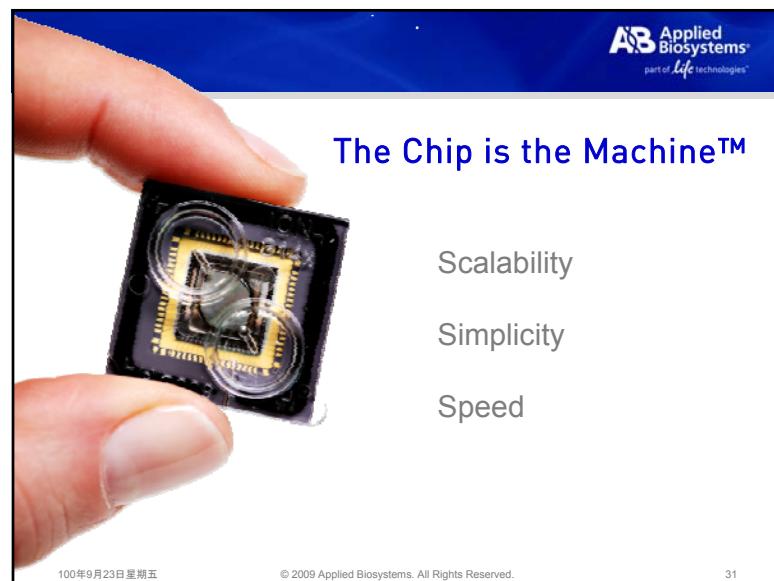
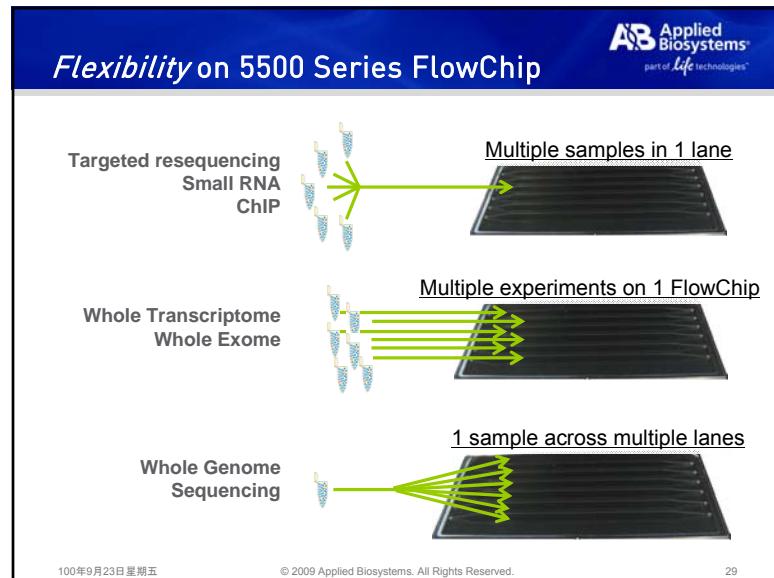
- Whole human genome sequencing
- Whole human exome sequencing
- Whole transcriptome analysis

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## Scalable Semiconductor Technology

**Wafer**  
Semiconductor Manufacturing

**Chip**  
Semiconductor Packaging

**Chip Cross Section**  
Semiconductor Design

Leverages trillion dollar investment and \$50 billion annual spend on semiconductor manufacturing, packaging, and design technology.

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## Scalability – The Chip is the Machine™

10Mb to 1Gb in one year (100x)

- Series of chips that build on 40 years of Moore's law
- More reads and longer read lengths within each chip
- All chips on single platform with ~2 hour sequencing runs

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## Speed

### Single Day Workflow

- ~2 hour sequencing runs – enabled by PostLight™ Sequencing
- Innovative automated template preparation for PGM sequencer matches the speed of semiconductor sequencing
- Complete end-to-end workflow within 1 day or multiple samples per day

Library Preparation      3+hr      Template Preparation      Sequencing      Analysis

Some products have not yet been officially released and information about those products is subject to change without notice.  
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35      100年9月23日星期五

## Simple Natural Chemistry

Eliminate source of sequencing errors:

- Modified bases
- Fluorescent bases
- Laser detection
- Enzymatic amplification cascades

Eliminate source of read length limitations:

- Unnatural bases
- Faulty synthesis
- Slow cycle time

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## Simple Chemistry

**Applied Biosystems**  
part of *Life technologies*™

Nucleotide incorporates into DNA  
Hydrogen ion is released  $H^+$

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## Fast Direct Detection

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dNTP  
 $\Delta pH$   
 $\Delta Q$   
Sensing Layer  
Sensor Plate  
Bulk Drain Source → To column receiver  
Silicon Substrate

DNA → Ions → Sequence

- Nucleotides flow sequentially over ion semiconductor chip
- One sensor per well per sequencing reaction
- Direct detection of natural DNA extension
- Millions of sequencing reactions per chip
- Fast cycle time, real time detection

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## Precise Measurement of Each Incorporation

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### Single Well Incorporation Trace

Raw Signal  
Wash Nuc Flow Wash  
Observation  
Frames (15 frames = 1 second)

- Fast sequencing  
A few seconds per incorporation
- High signal to noise  
Many data points per incorporation trace
- Enables high raw accuracy

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## Supported Applications

**Applied Biosystems**  
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- Microbial sequencing**
  - Accurate, fast bacteria and virus de-novo & resequencing
- Mitochondrial sequencing**
  - Highly multiplexed mitochondrial sequencing for research, clinical, and forensic applications
- Amplicon sequencing**
  - Multiplexed amplicon sequencing for rapid detection of germline and somatic mutations
  - Fully compatible workflows for CE designed primers
  - Genotyping by sequencing
  - Bacterial and viral typing
  - Plasmid sequencing
- Custom targeted resequencing by target enrichment**
  - Fast and simple workflows optimized for all major target enrichment providers
- Validation of whole genome and whole exome mutation**
  - Orthogonal technology to validate SOLiD® System/Illumina whole genome/whole exome results
- Library Assessment**
  - Rapid library complexity validation/QC prior to run on high throughput sequencing platforms
- RNA-Seq**
  - Affordable, fast and simple RNA-Seq solution (*Initially focused on small RNAs & low complexity transcriptomes*)
  - RNA-Seq kit developed by Ambion featuring low input material and fast and streamlined workflow

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## Supported Applications

**Coming Soon**

- RNA Seq**
  - New RNA-Seq kits featuring faster workflow and lower RNA input for human whole transcriptome analysis
  - Simplified and intuitive data analysis tools to make seamless transition from microarrays
- ChIP Seq**
  - Fast and affordable analysis of DNA binding proteins target sequences
- COPY #**
  - Accurate Targeted copy-number detection for basic and clinical research application

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## Sequencing Application

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## Sequencing vs. Fragment Analysis

Sequencing = determining the base pair sequence of a DNA fragment

1. Base Calling

Fragment Analysis = separate fluorescently labeled fragments and determine their relative size

1. Size Calling (Size Curve)  
2. Allele Calling

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## Sequencing Applications

- De Novo Sequencing
- Resequencing
  - Mutation detection, SNPs, insertions, deletions
  - Checking Clone Constructs
  - Comparative genomics
- Typing
  - BAC End-Sequencing
  - Microbial and Fungal Identification
  - MLST (Multi-Locus Sequence Typing)
  - HLA Typing
  - Viral Genotyping
- Others
  - Methylation (Bisulfite Sequencing)
  - SAGE (Serial Analysis of Gene Expression) Method

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# Fragment Analysis Applications

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- Microsatellite/STR
  - Linkage Mapping
  - Animal breeding
  - Human Identification
  - Chimerism study
  - Custom Microsatellites
  - Instability/RER
- B and T cell Clonality
- Relative Fluorescence Quantitation
  - LOH
  - MLPA
  - QF-PCR/QMPSF
- SNP Genotyping
  - SNaPshot
  - OLA
- Fingerprinting
  - AFLP
  - T-RFLP
  - BAC
- Conformation
  - SSCP
  - HMA
- TILLING

The diagram illustrates the Fragment Analysis Workflow. It consists of four main steps arranged vertically, connected by downward arrows:

- Generation of labeled DNA Fragment**: A DNA fragment is shown being labeled at its 5' end with a red fluorescent dye.
- Electrophoresis**: The labeled DNA fragment is separated on a gel electrophoresis gel.
- 5' Primer Labeling**: A primer is attached to the 5' end of a DNA fragment, which is then labeled with a red fluorescent dye.
- Labeled dNTP or ddNTP incorporation**: A DNA fragment is being extended by incorporation of a labeled dNTP (red) or ddNTP (green), which is then labeled with a red fluorescent dye.

# Fragment Analysis Workflow

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Generation of labeled  
DNA Fragment

Electrophoresis

Data Analysis  
(sizing)

Data Analysis  
(Genotyping)

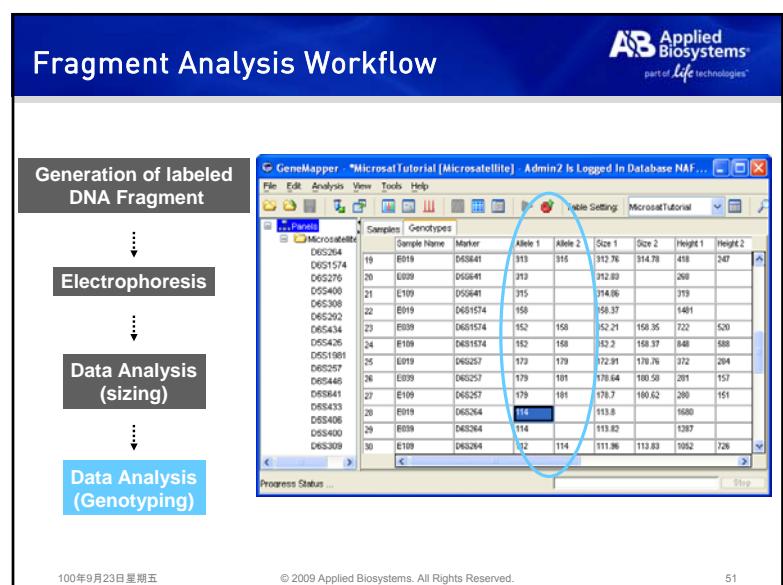
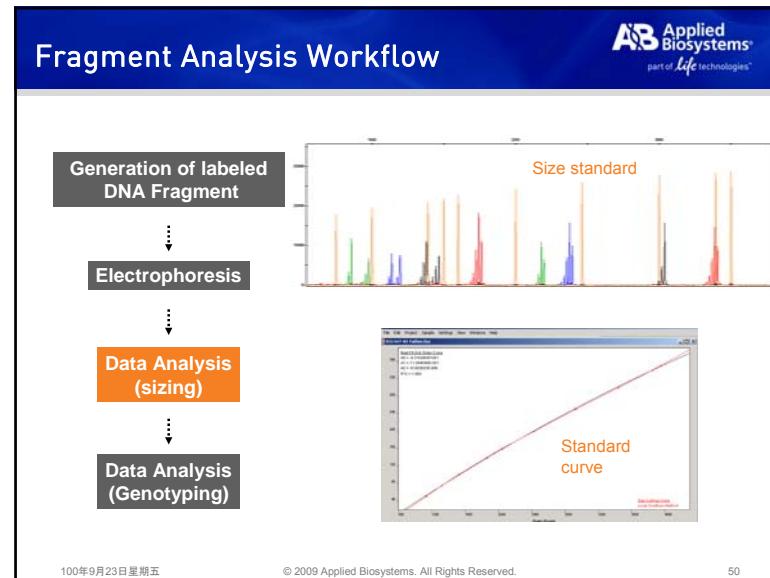
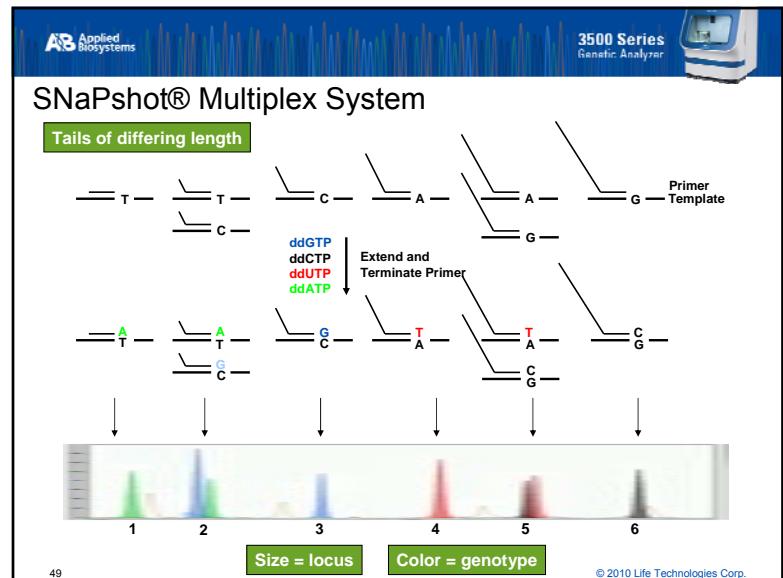
A gel electrophoresis diagram illustrating the fragment analysis workflow. The y-axis is labeled "Different Loci / Marker" and lists 15 STR loci: FGA, D5S818, D18S51, TPOX, vWA, D19S434, D2S1338, D16S539, D13S317, TH01, D3S1358, CSF1PO, D7S820, D21S11, and D8S1179. The x-axis is labeled "PCR Product Size in Basepair [bp]" and ranges from 100 to 400. A vertical dashed blue line marks the "Marker" at 225 bp. Each locus has a distinct color-coded band pattern. For example, D5S818 shows a red band at approximately 235 bp, while D8S1179 shows a blue band at approximately 175 bp.

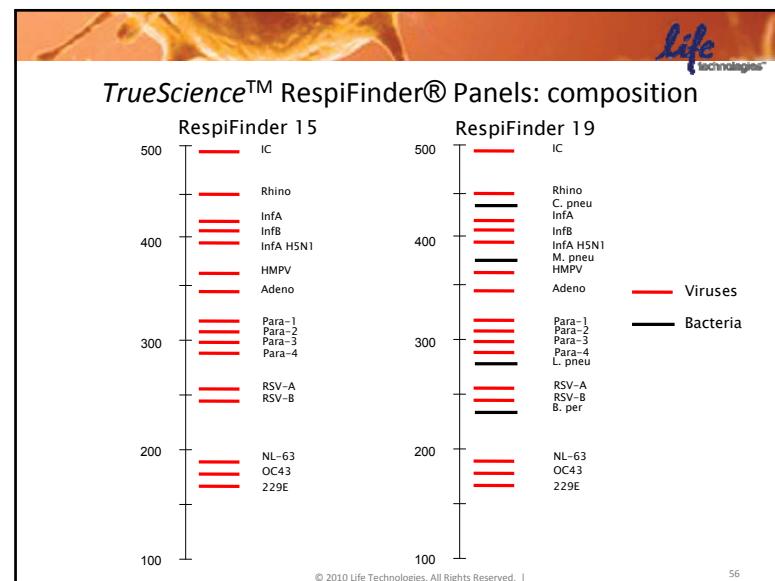
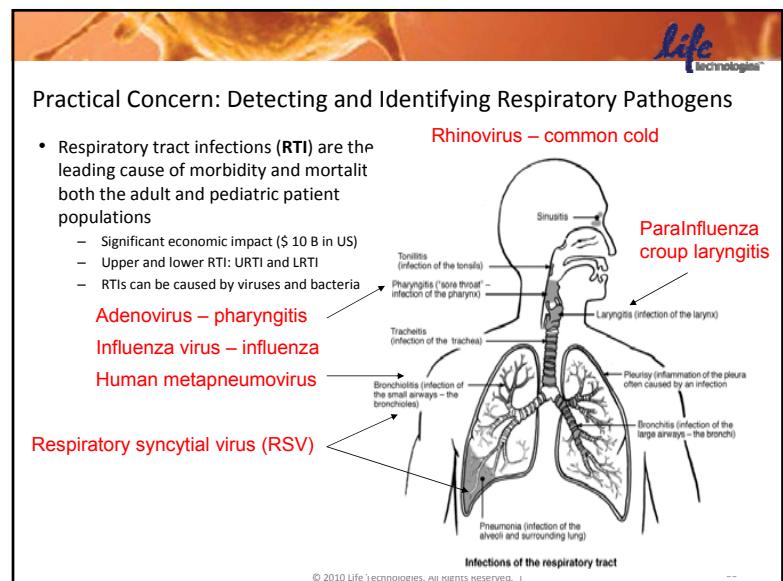
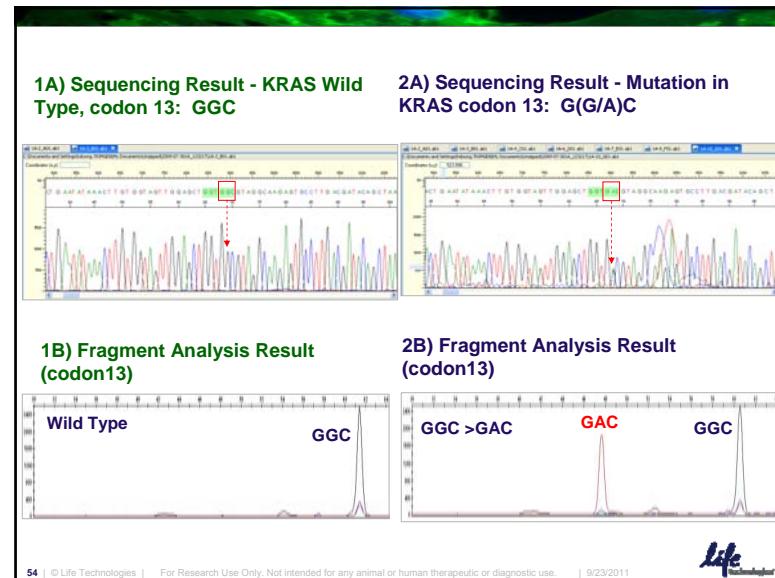
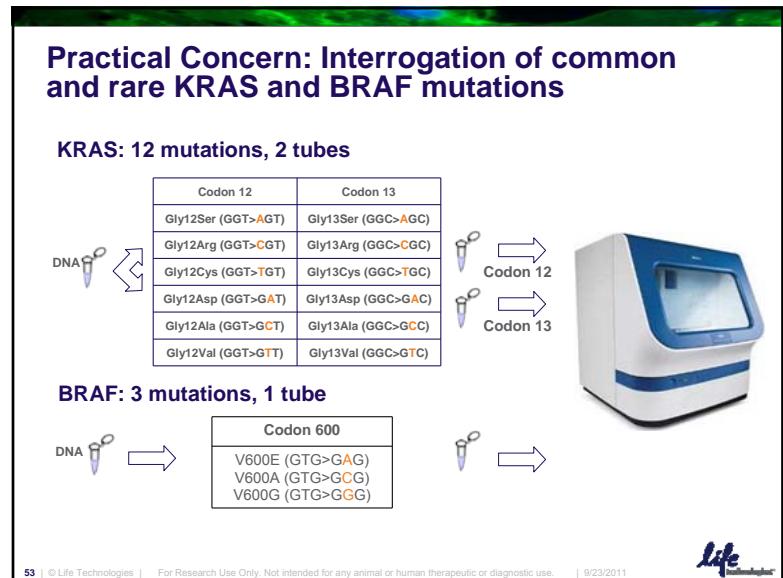
Locus	Approximate PCR Product Size [bp]
FGA	235
D5S818	180, 235
D18S51	235
TPOX	235
vWA	215, 235
D19S434	150
D2S1338	215, 235
D16S539	215, 235
D13S317	235, 255, 305
TH01	215, 235
D3S1358	150
CSF1PO	215, 235
D7S820	215, 235
D21S11	175, 235
D8S1179	175

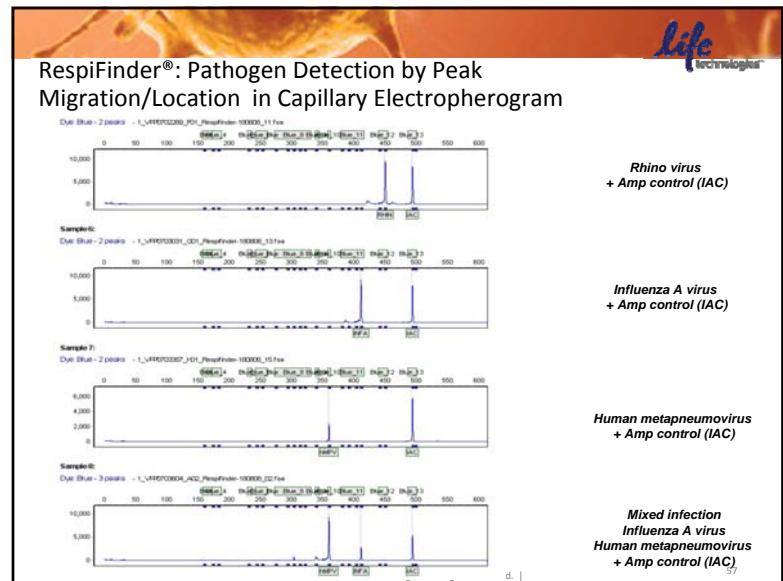
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48







**Characterization**  
– What is it ? (Phenotypes / Genotypes)

**Identification**  
– What's the different ?

**Screening**  
– How to prevent ? (Rapid detection / Screening methods)

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**Life Technologies Provides a Suite of Tools for Rapid Identification and Screening of Food Borne Pathogens**

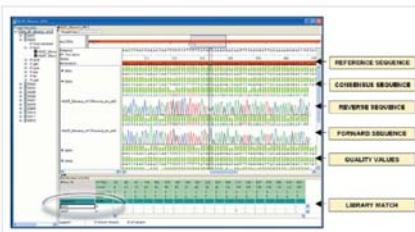
- Identification:** Ion Personal Genome Machine (PGM™) for rapid sequencing of novel strain of *E. coli*
- Characterization:** Capillary Electrophoresis for strain genotyping by Multi-Locus Sequence Typing (MLST) & sequencing of suspect shiga toxin genes
- Screening:** 7500 Fast Real Time PCR System for rapid screening of large numbers of samples
- TaqMan® Assays:** Custom assay designs specific to novel *E. coli* O104: H4 strain

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## Initial Characterization – MLST using Sanger (CE) Sequencing



- Multi-Locus Sequence Typing (MLST) using Applied Biosystems® 3130 Genetic Analyzer to characterize isolates using internal fragment sequences derived from several bacterial housekeeping genes.
- For the target isolate, the alleles identified at these loci define the allelic profile or sequence type (ST) - a putative identification can be made by comparing to a database of previously identified strains.
- The outbreak O104:H4 strain was identified as belonging to ST678, the same type as *E. coli* strain HUSEC41, an *Stx2*-positive O104:H4 strain isolated in 2001.



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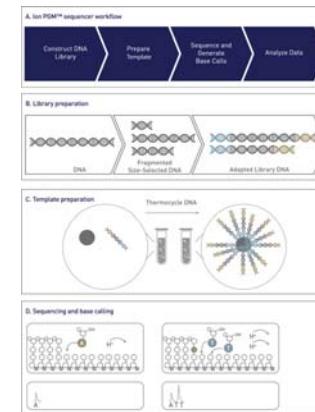
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61

## Workflow for Ion PGM™ will only get faster



- Today**
  - Library Prep ~6 hours
  - Template Prep ~5.25 hours
  - Sequencing ~ 2 hours
- Q3 Workflow**
  - Library Prep ~3.5 hours
  - Automated Template Prep ~3 hours
  - Sequencing ~2 hours



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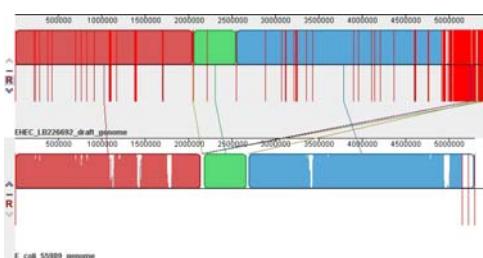
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62

## Genome alignment between EHEC LB226692 draft assembly and EAEC 55989 complete genome



*E. coli* LB226692 draft assembly



*E. coli* 55989 complete genome

	perc A	perc C	perc G	perc T	Sum contig length	Num contigs	Mean contig length	Median contig length	N50 value	N90 value	Max contig length
Life	24.7	25.3	25.3	24.7	5,450,264	364	14,973	762	181,540	14,537	475,662

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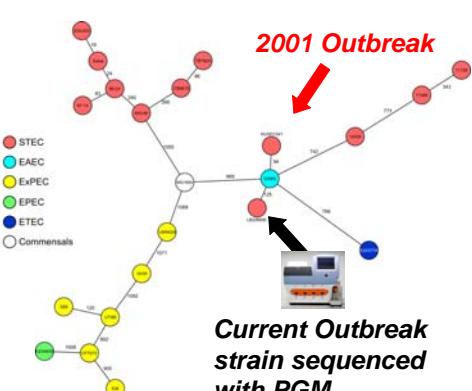
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63

## How the Current Outbreak Strain Compares to Previous Outbreak Strains



2001 Outbreak



Phylogenetic relationship of the current STEC HUSEC041 (O104:H4) outbreak strain with the historical STEC HUSEC041 from 2001 ([www.ehec.org](http://www.ehec.org)) and additional *E. coli* strains

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Figure from: Alexander Mellmann,  
Universitätsklinikum Münster

64

