



## Solanaceae Coordinated Agricultural Project

# Next generation sequencing

Allen Van Deynze

UC Davis

November 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture  
National Institute  
of Food and  
Agriculture



# Marker development considerations

---

- How to sequence?
- What part of the DNA to sequence?

## Talk 2

- What lines to sequence?
- How many lines to sequence?



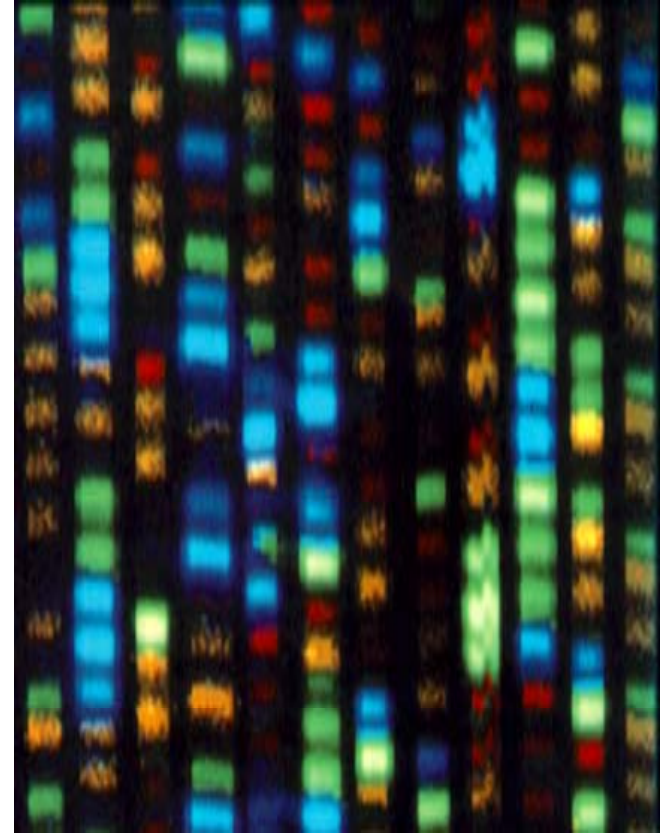
# Sequencing DNA

---

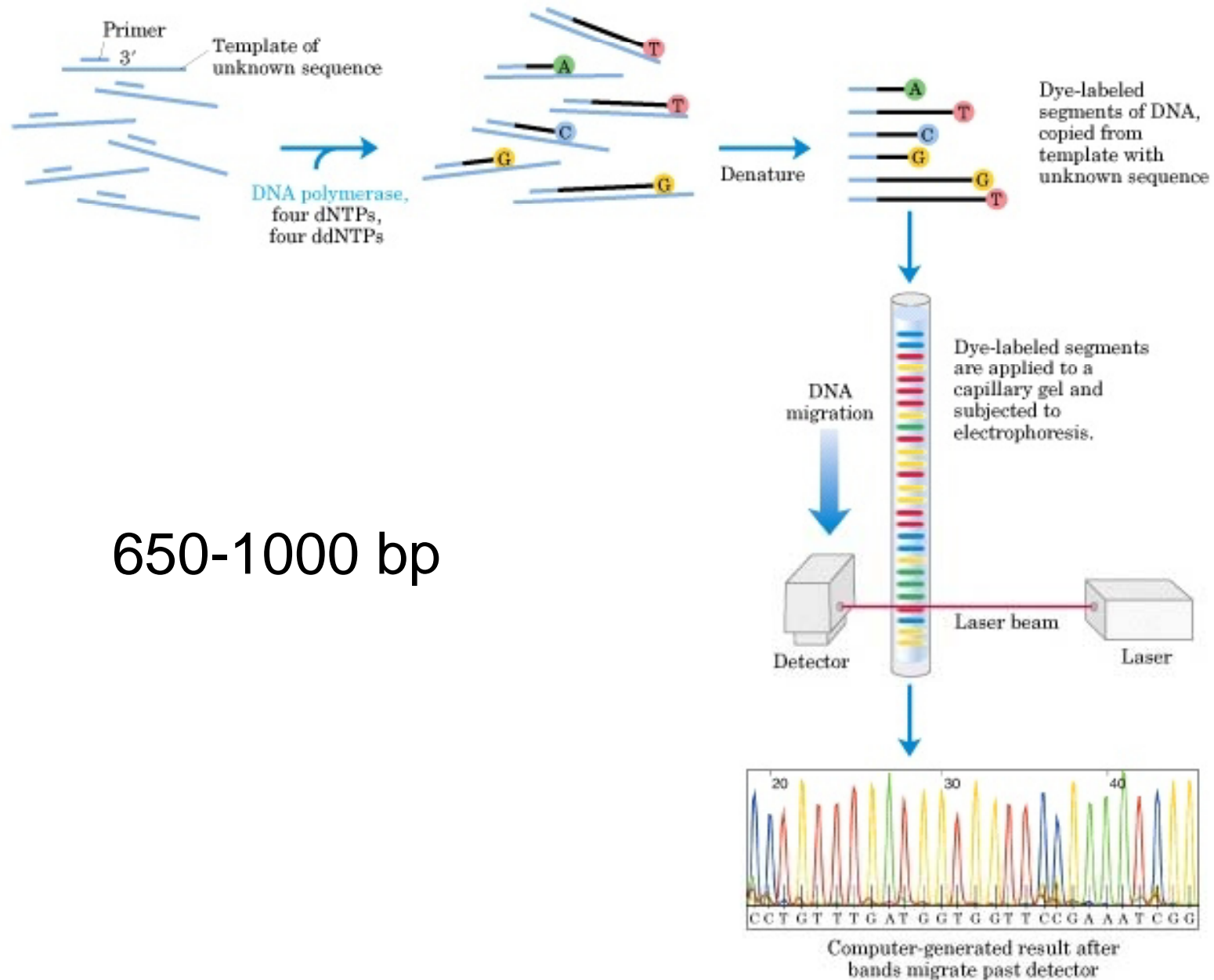
The goal of sequencing DNA is to tell the order of the bases, or nucleotides, that form the inside of the double-helix molecule.

High throughput sequencing methods

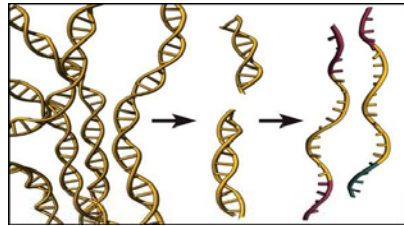
- Sanger/Dideoxy
- 2<sup>nd</sup> generation (NextGen)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> generation



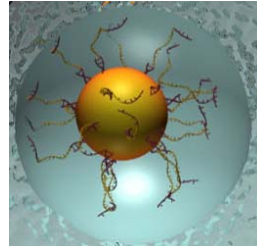
# Sanger Dideoxy DNA sequencing



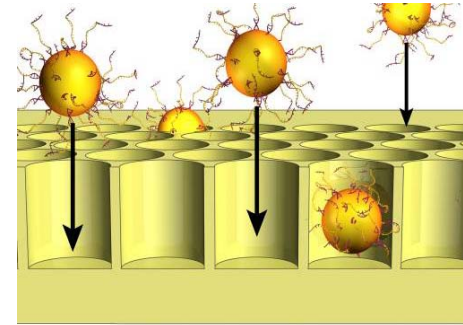
# 454-Pyrosequencing



Construct  
Single stranded  
adaptor ligated  
DNA

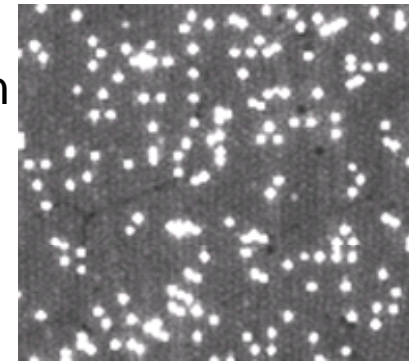


Perform emulsion  
PCR



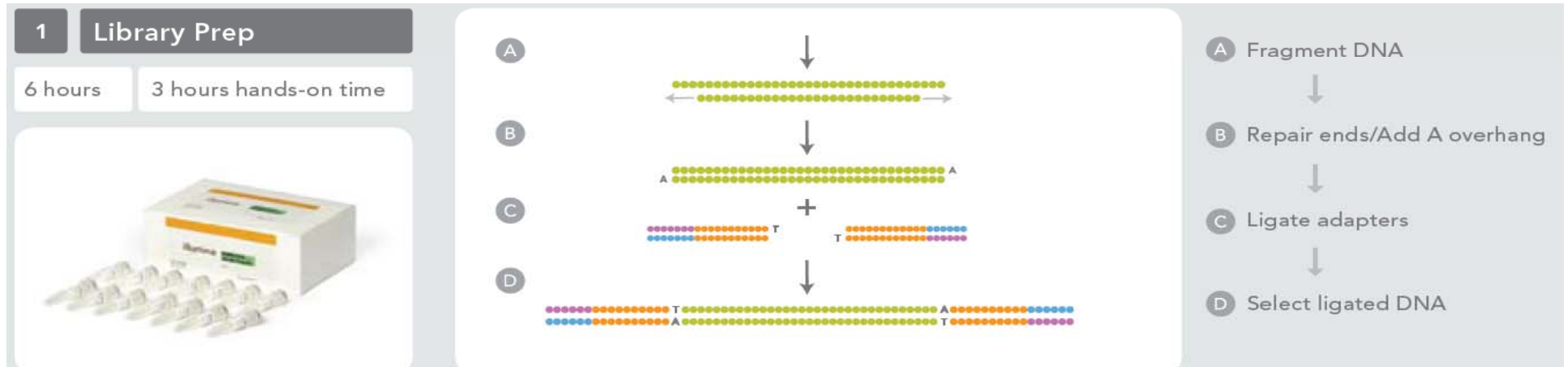
Depositing DNA Beads into the  
PicoTiter™ Plate

- Sequencing by Synthesis:
  - Simultaneous sequencing of the entire genome in hundreds of thousands of picoliter-size wells
  - Pyrophosphate signal generation



# Solexa/Illumina Sequencing

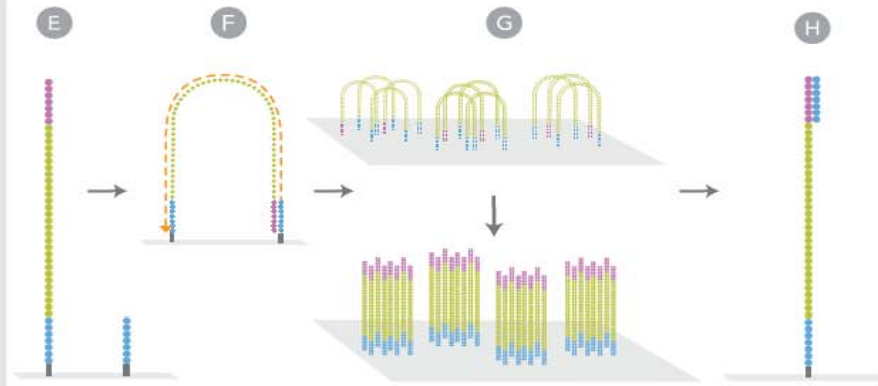
- Sequencing by synthesis (not chain termination)
- Generate up to 100 Gb per run



## 2 Cluster Generation

5 hours

30 min. hands-on time  
(1-8 Samples)



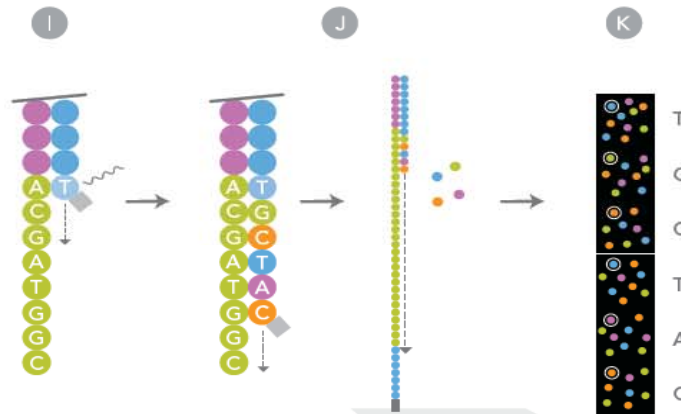
- E Attach DNA to flow cell
- F Perform bridge amplification
- G Generate clusters
- H Anneal sequencing primer

## 3 Sequencing

2-3 days (single-read)

4-6 days (paired-end)

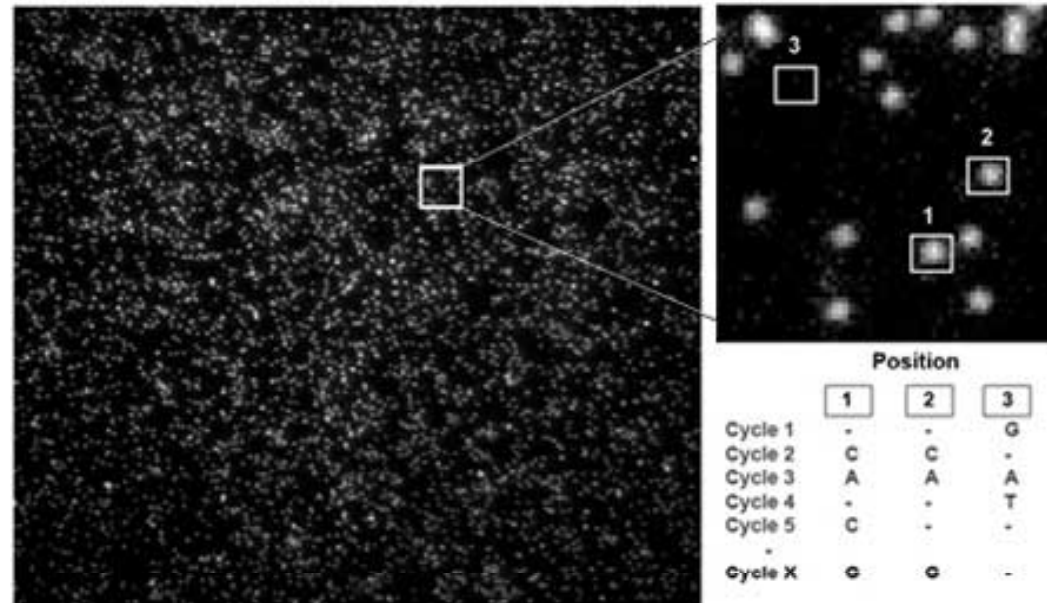
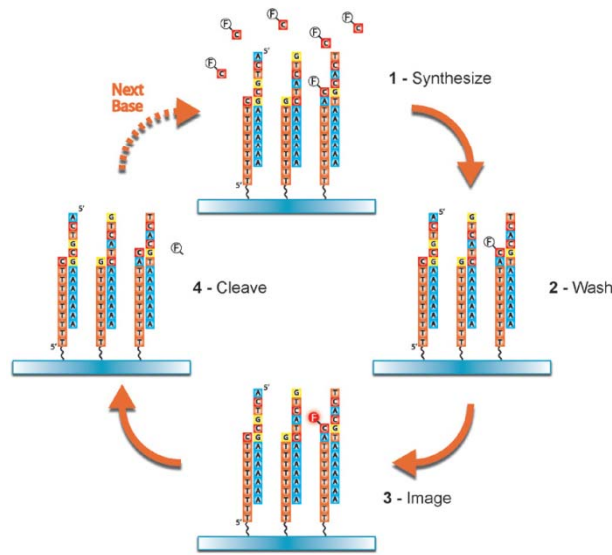
30 min. hands-on time (1-8 Samples)



- I Extend first base, read, and deblock
- J Repeat step above to extend strand
- K Generate base calls



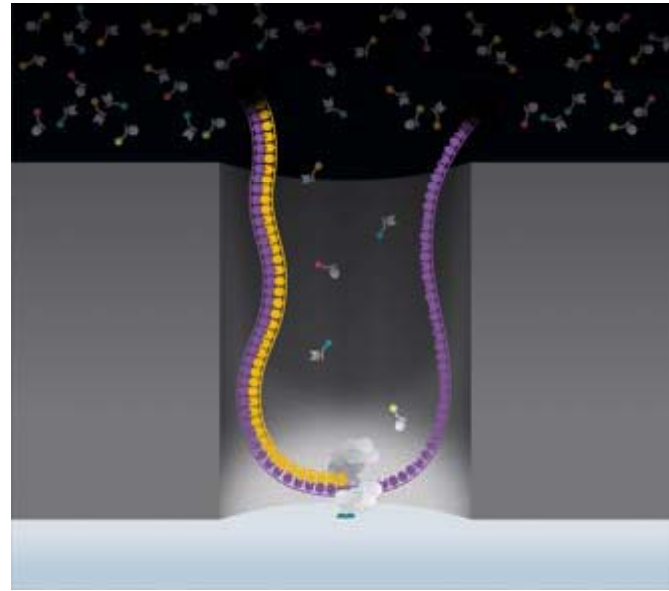
# Helicos-True Single Molecule Sequencing (tSMS)<sup>TM</sup>



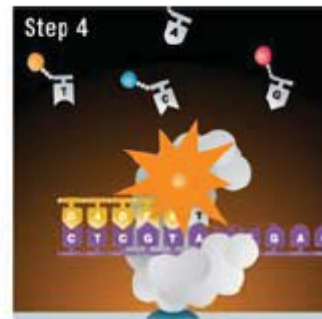
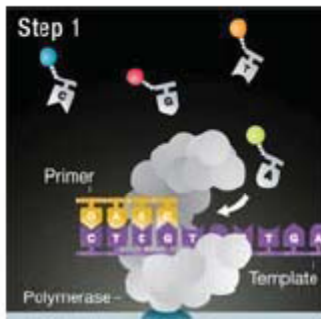
	Sanger Sequencing	"Next Generation" Sequencing	Helicos True Single Molecule Sequencing
Information Capacity:	100's of reads per experiment	100,000,000's of reads per experiment	1,000,000,000's of reads per experiment
Scalability of Sample Preparation:	A few at a time	A few at a time	Hundreds at a time Easily automated
Amplification:	Required	Required	No amplification True direct DNA measurement
Accuracy:	Analog base calls Sequencing biases Not quantitative	Analog base calls Sequencing biases Not quantitative	Digital base call No amplification biases Digital quantitation



# Single Molecule Real Time sequencing



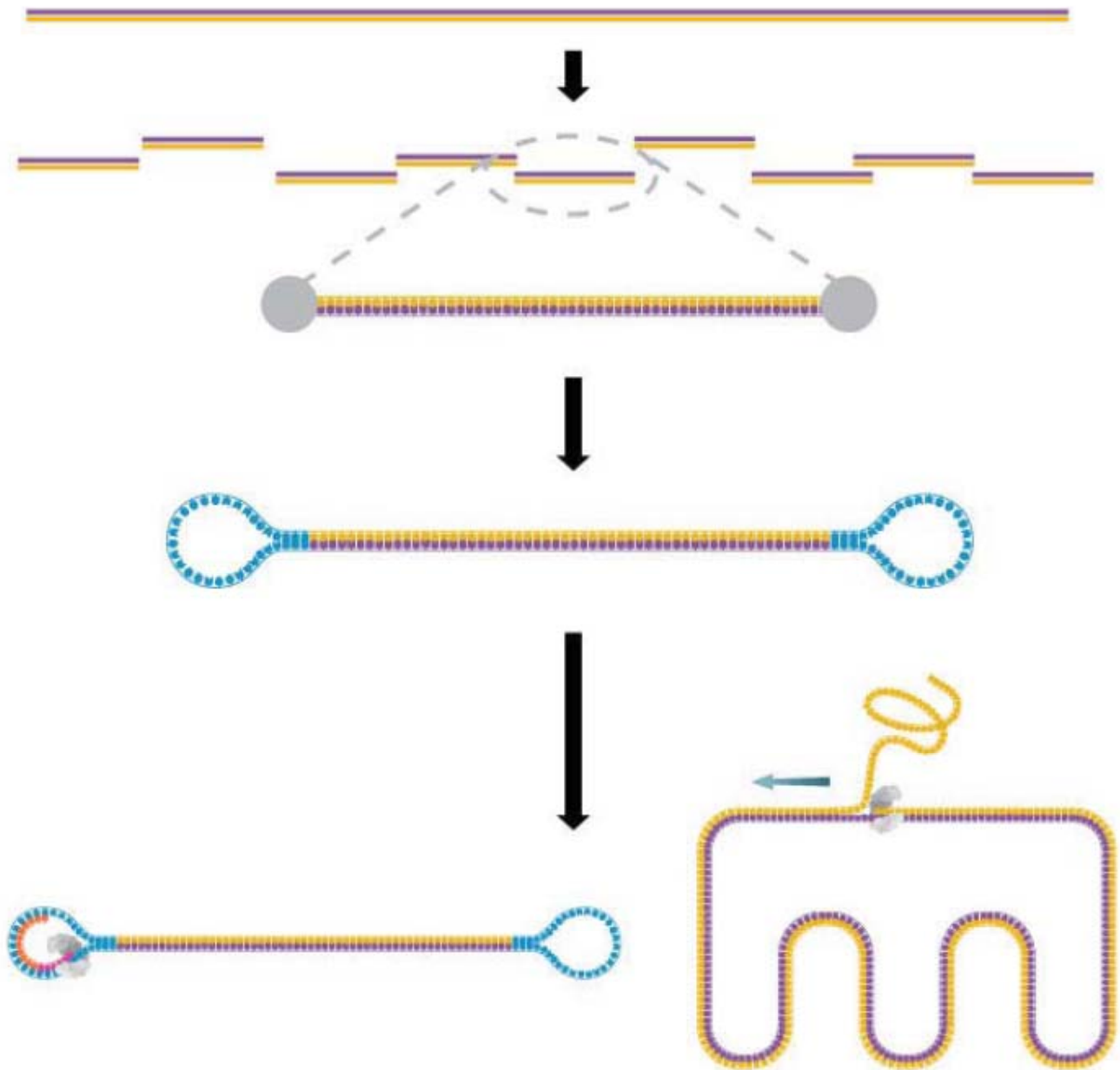
10 bp/sec



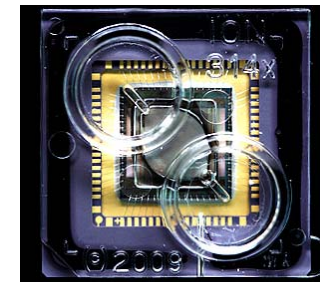
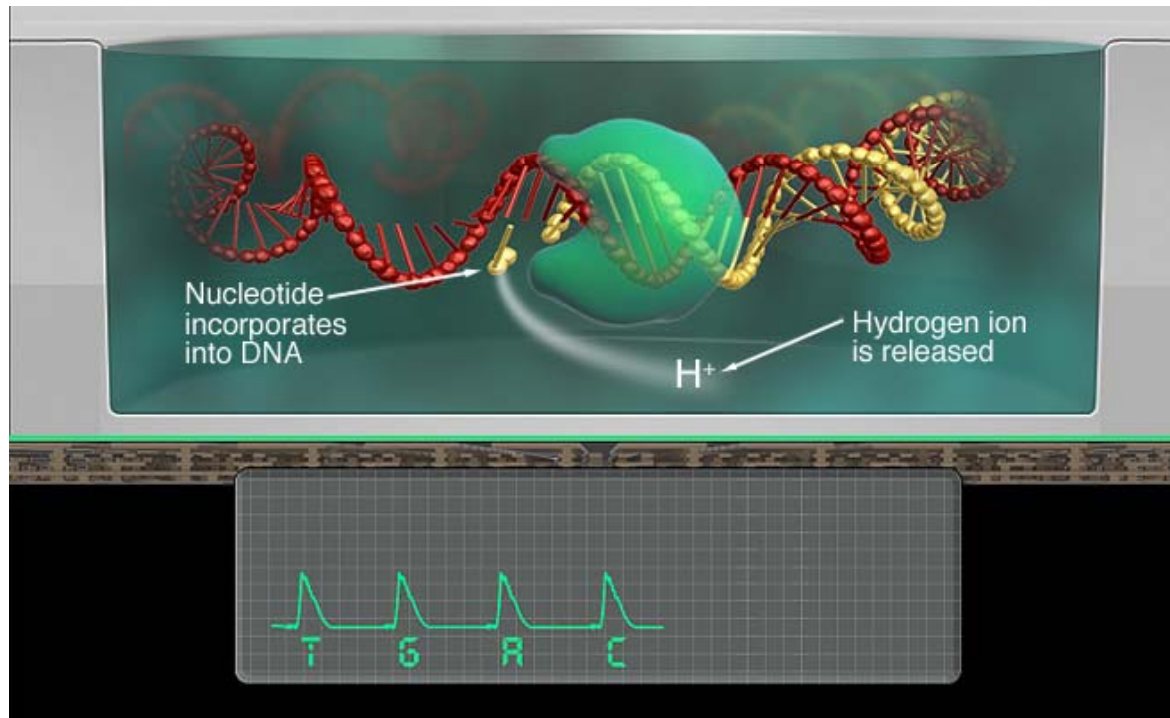
Step 1: Fluorescent phospholinked labeled nucleotides are introduced into the ZMW.  
Step 2: The base being incorporated is held in the detection volume for tens of milliseconds, producing a bright flash of light.  
Step 3: The phosphate chain is cleaved, releasing the attached dye molecule.  
Step 4-5: The process repeats.



## SMRT™ sequencing sample preparation workflow



# Ion Torrent



In nature, when a nucleotide is incorporated into a strand of DNA by a polymerase, a hydrogen ion is released as a byproduct.



# Sequencing technology 2010

---

	<b>MB/run</b>	<b>Cost/MB</b>	<b>Length of reads (bp)</b>
<b>Sanger</b>	0.29	4,333	700
<b>Roche 454</b>	180	55.56	175-450
<b>Illumina</b>	20,000	0.50	30-125
<b>Illumina 2010</b>	100,000	0.10	85-100
<b>Helicos</b>	500,000	0.02?	25
<b>Ion Torrent</b>	?	?	25
<b>Pacific Bio</b>	1,000	?	>1000



2010- 10-50 faster..and cheaper





## Solanaceae Coordinated Agricultural Project

# Next generation sequencing

Allen Van Deynze

UC Davis

November 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture  
National Institute  
of Food and  
Agriculture



# Marker development considerations

---

- How to sequence?
- What part of the DNA to sequence?

## Talk 2

- What lines to sequence?
- How many lines to sequence?







Locus/Gene

Gene models

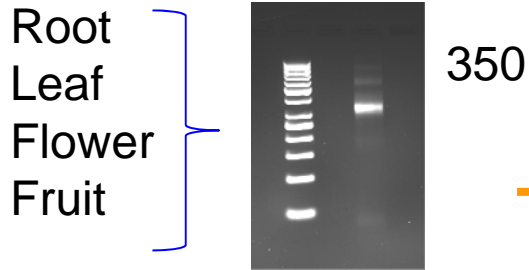
Full length cDNAs

Expressed Sequence Tags



# Transcriptome sequencing Illumina

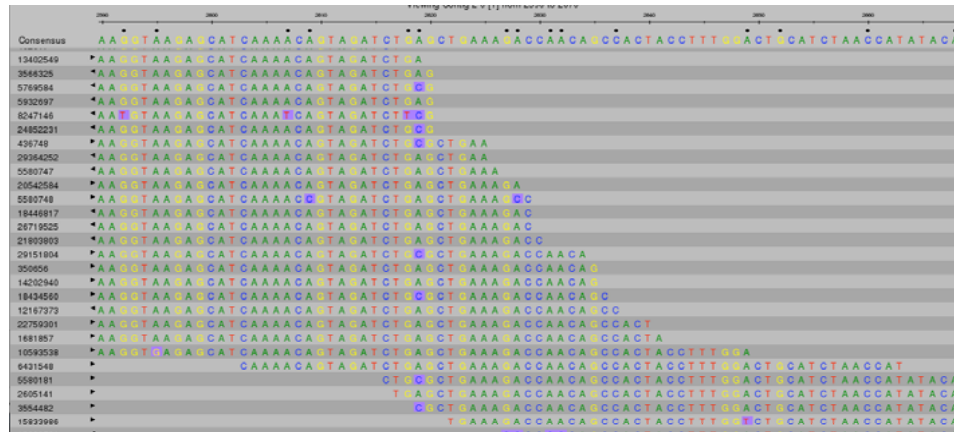
Library creation/QC



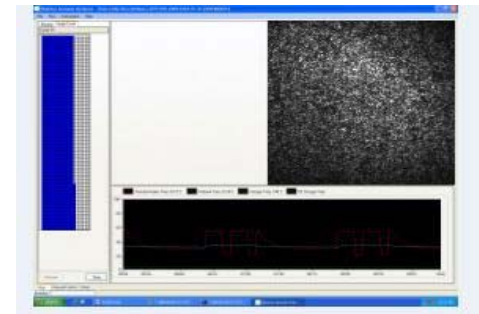
GAI sequencing  
(single and paired end)



Assembly



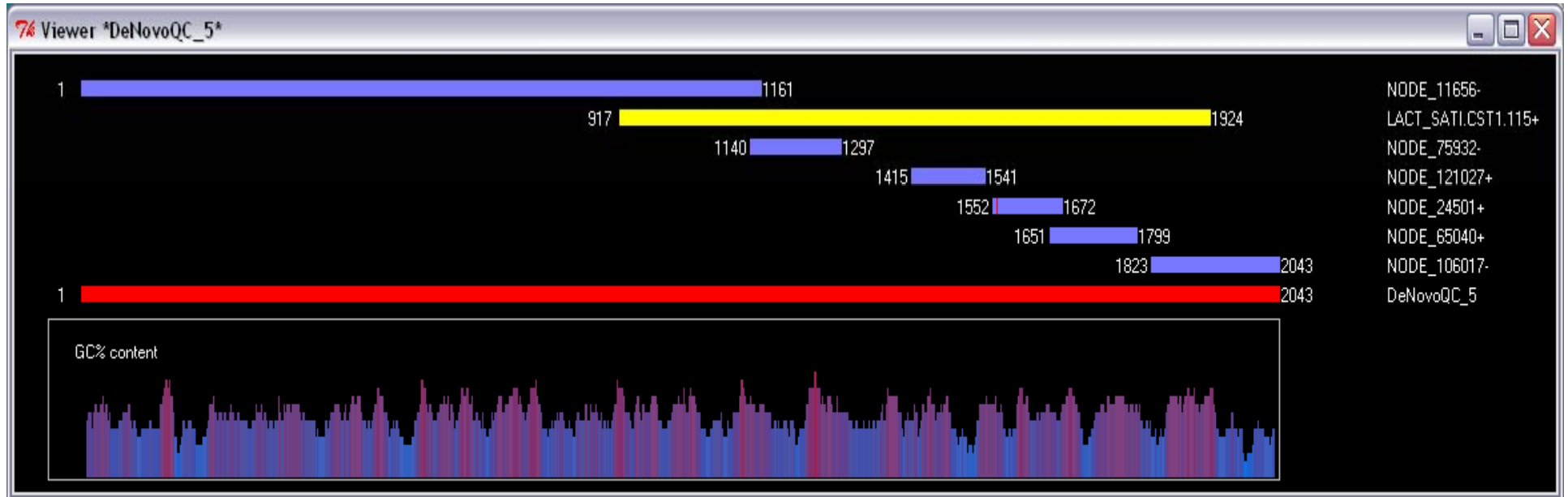
Data Collection



Analysis: transcriptome complexity  
SNP calling/validation



# Sequencing all of the EST



# Sequencing beyond ESTs

---

## Whole Genome Shotgun Sequencing

- Start with a whole genome
- Shear the DNA into many different, random segments.
- Sequence each of the random segments.
- Then, put the pieces back together again in their original order using a computer

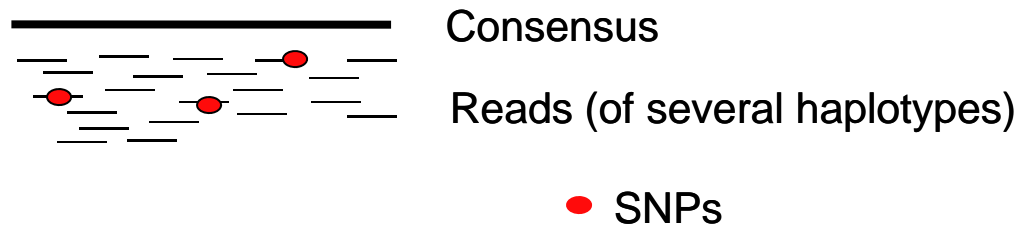
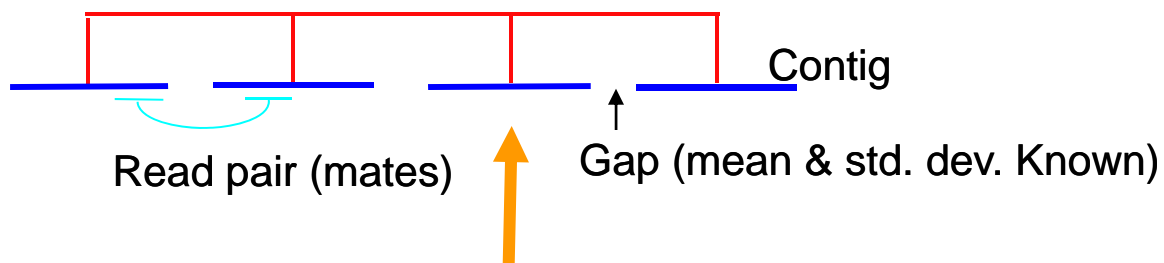
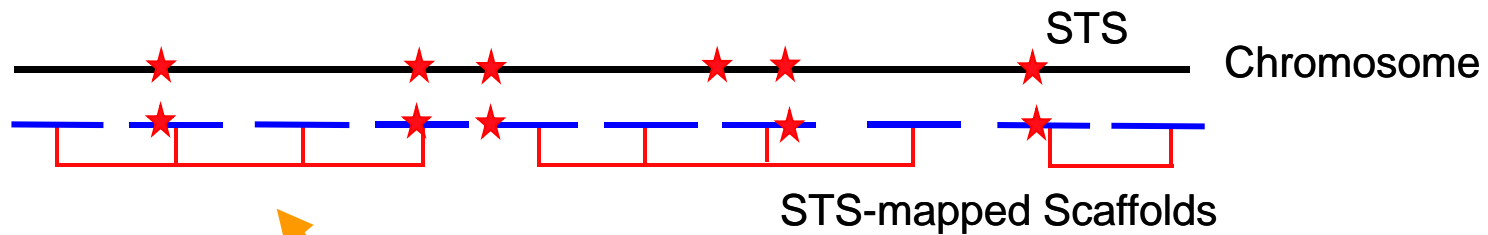




BY AUTH FOR THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

# Anatomy of a WGS Assembly

Genetic and physical map



Pac Bio  
Sanger  
454  
Illumina  
Ion Torrent  
Helicos



# So what?

---

## Anchored Genome Assembly

- Gene function
- Gene order
- Gene model
- Allele
- Functional mutation



# Genome Browser

