

Sequencing Technologies



Sequencing Platforms

- Illumina: <https://www.illumina.com/>
 - Short read, sequencing by synthesis.
- Oxford Nanopore (MinION): <https://nanoporetech.com/>
 - Long read, nanopore based sequencing reads out change in current at each base as single molecule moves through protein nanopore.
- Pacific Biosciences: <http://www.pacb.com/>
 - Long read, single molecule real-time (SMRT) sequencing reads signal on fluorescent labeled nucleotides.

Sequencing Library



Piece of DNA or cDNA:

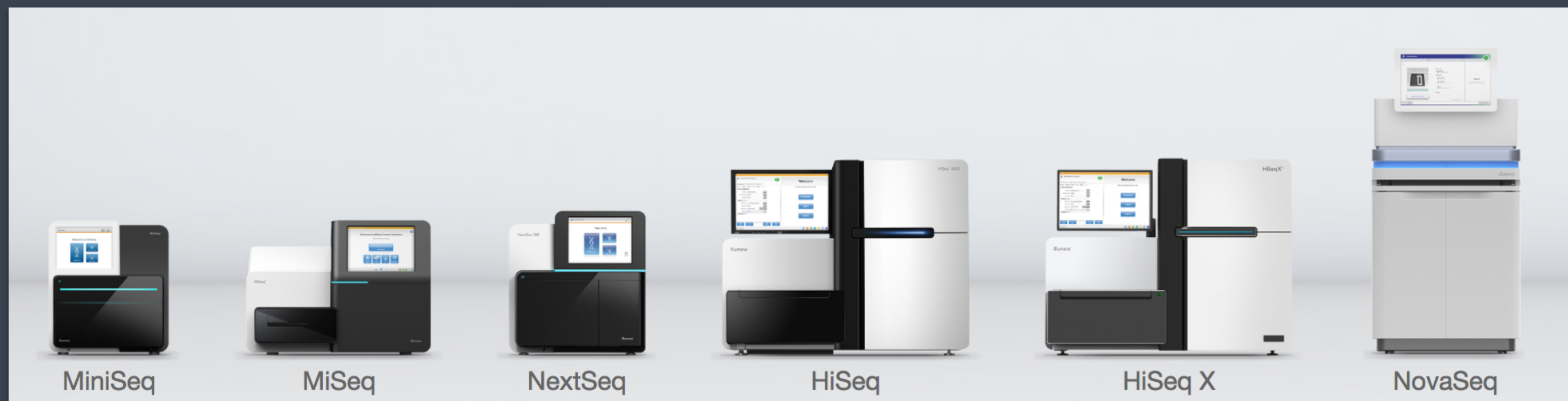
Insert



Insert + Sequencing Adapters:

Library

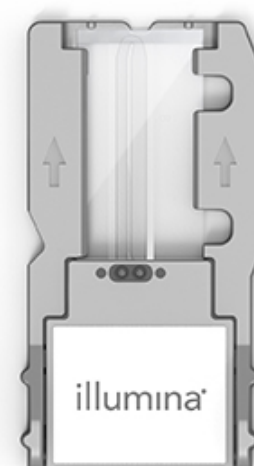
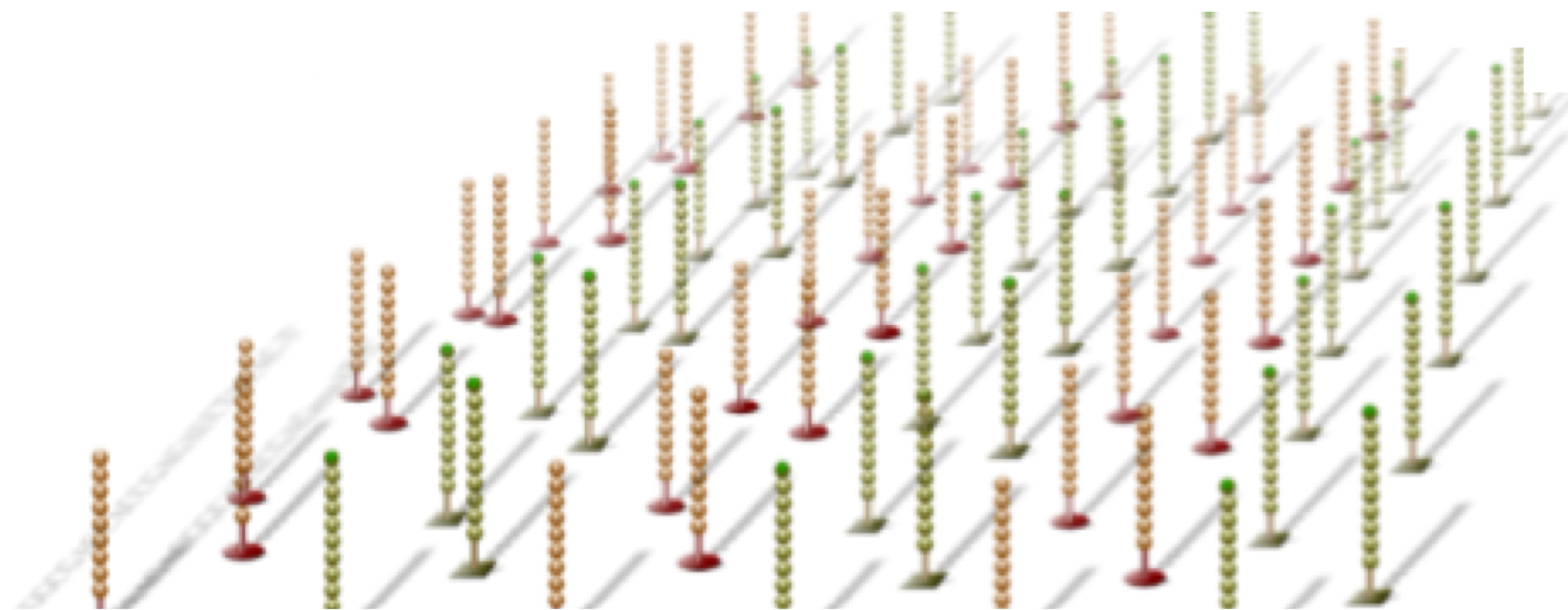
Illumina: Sequencing by Synthesis



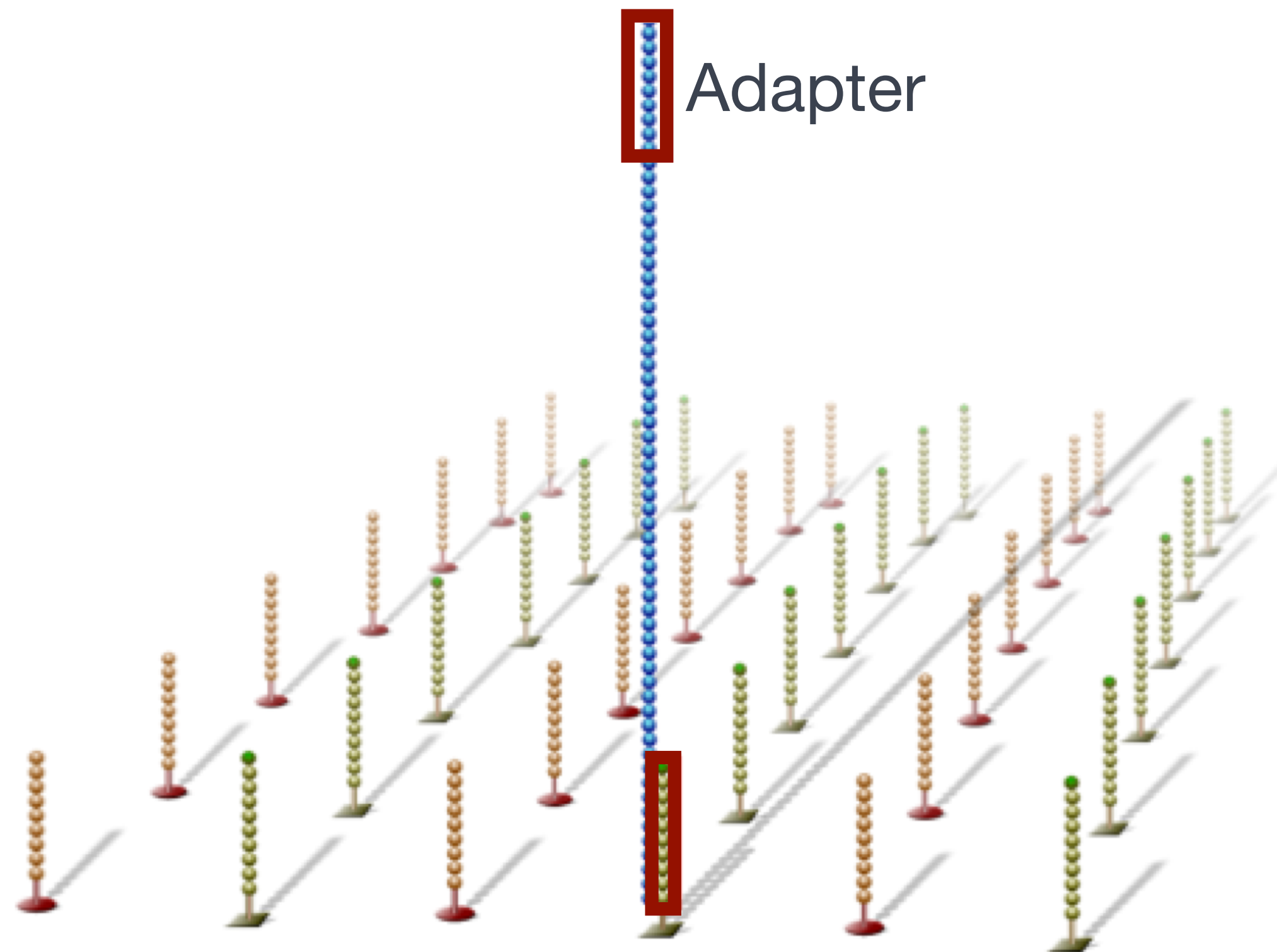


TTTAATGATACGGCGACCCAGAGUAUCTACAC-3'

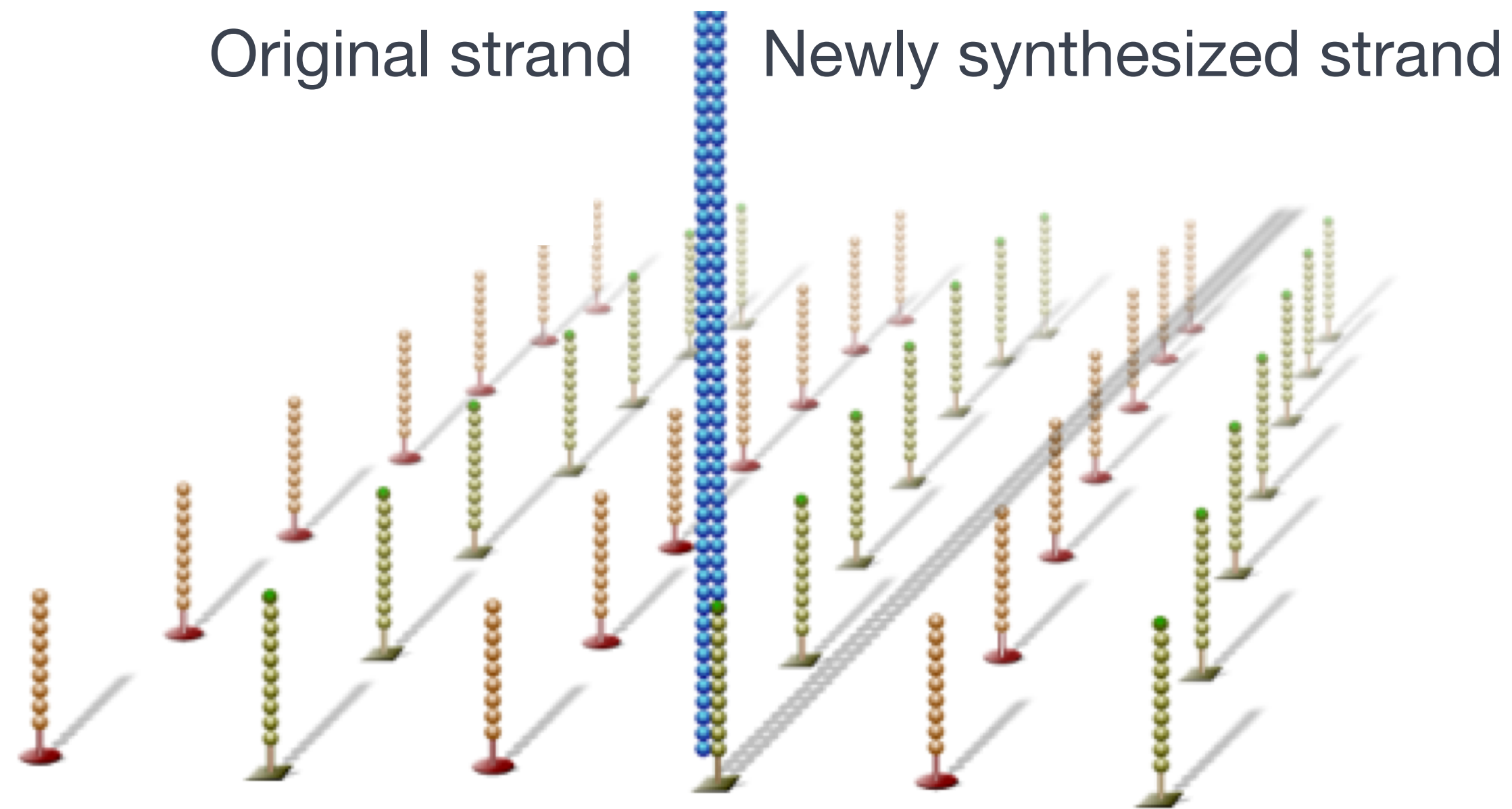
TTTCAAGCAGAGACGGCATACGAGGAT-3'



Illumina: flow cell

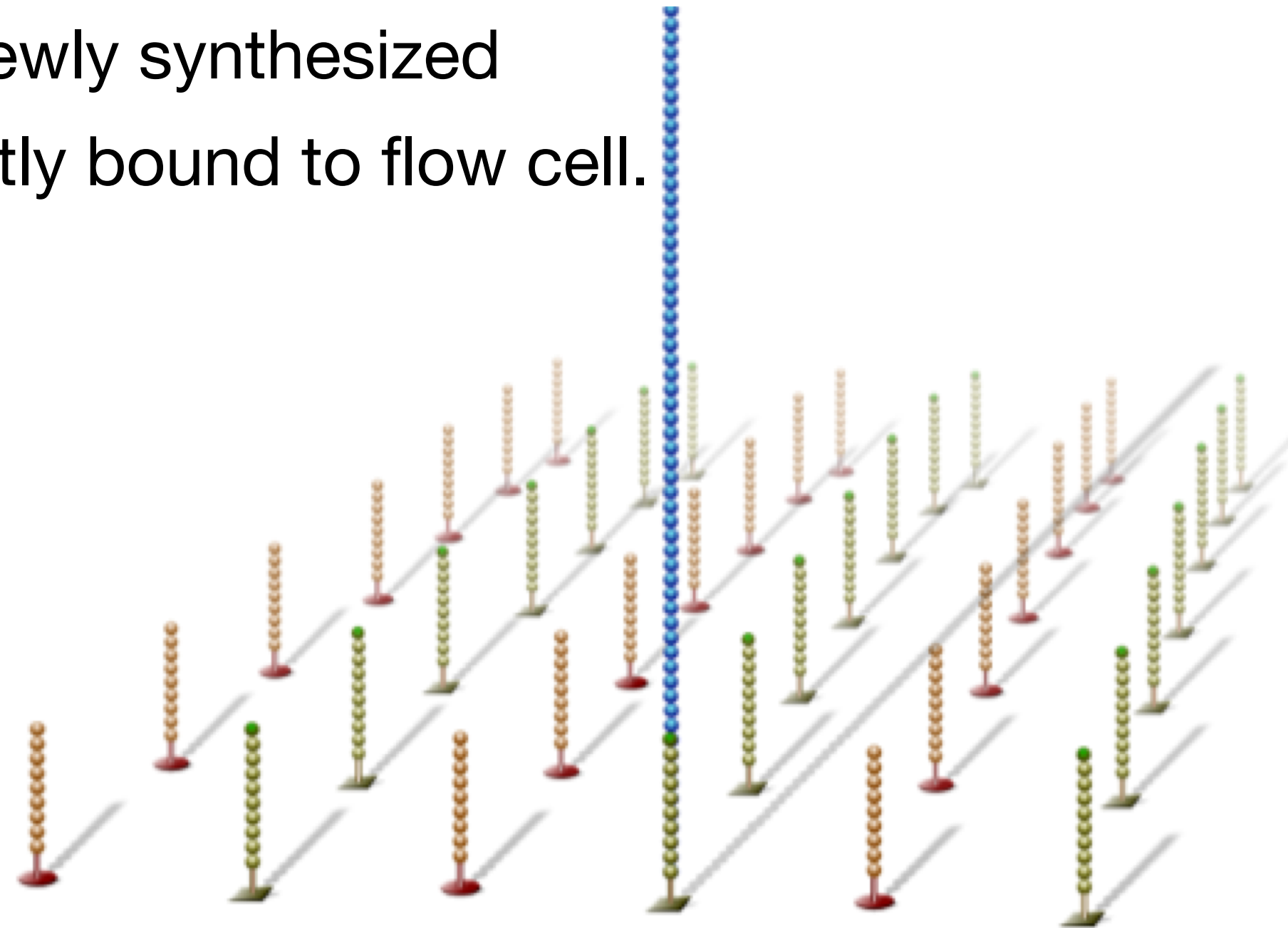


Illumina: cluster generation

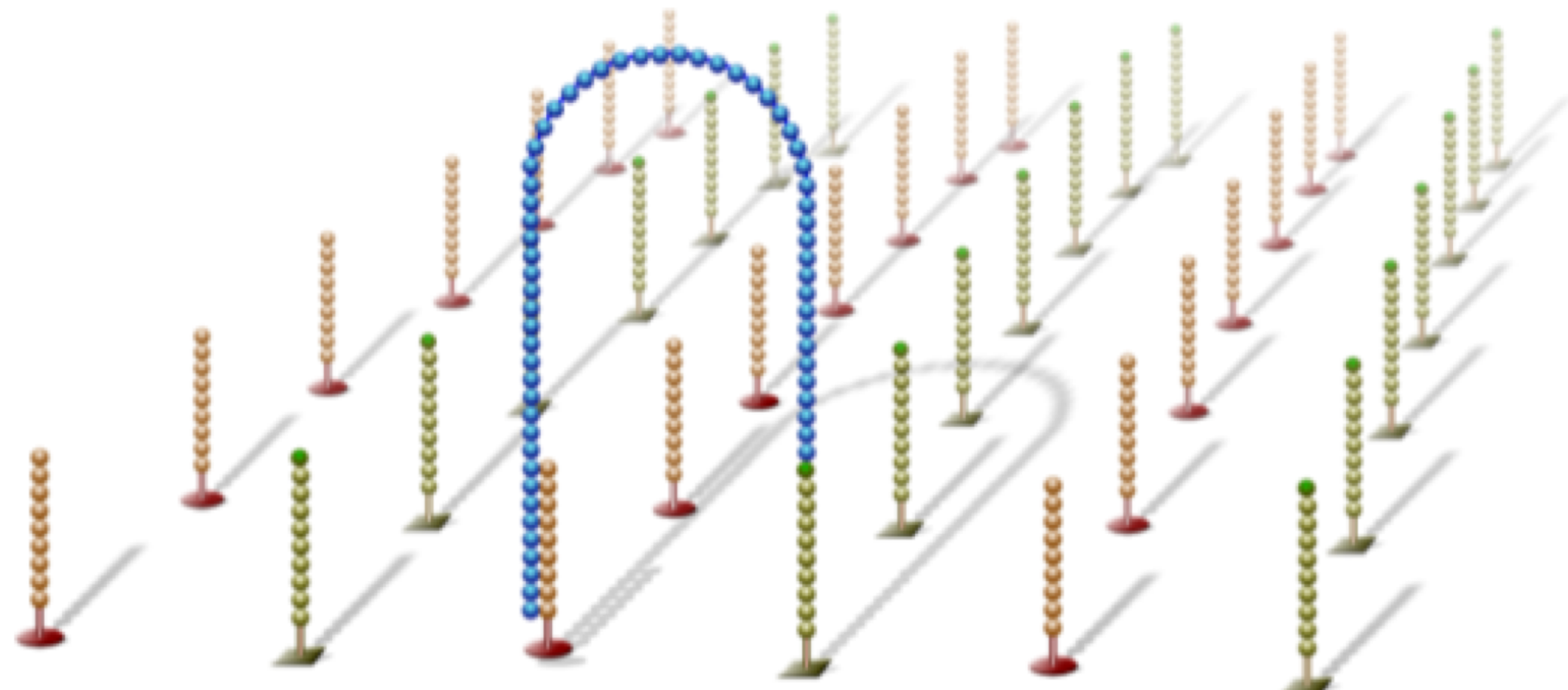


Illumina: cluster generation

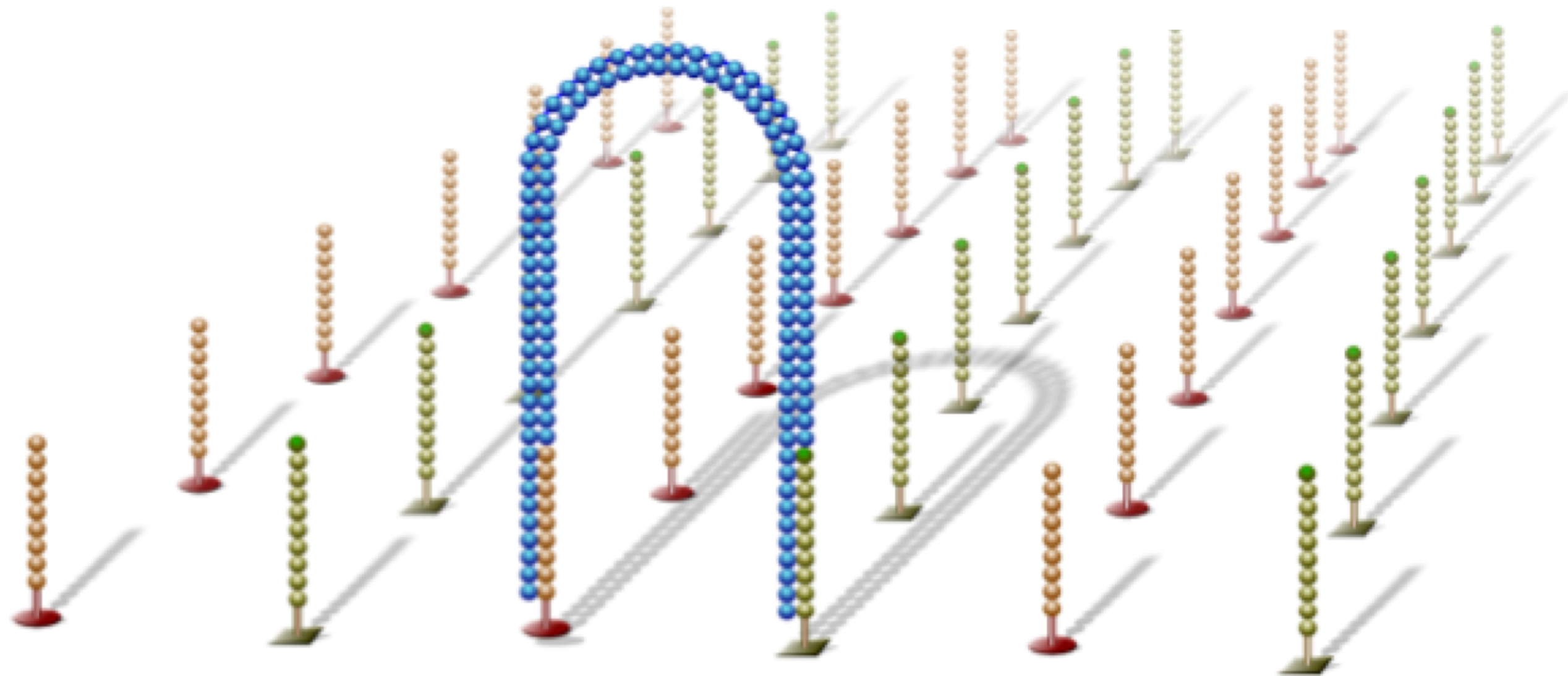
dsDNA is denatured, original DNA washed away. Newly synthesized strand is covalently bound to flow cell.



Illumina: cluster generation



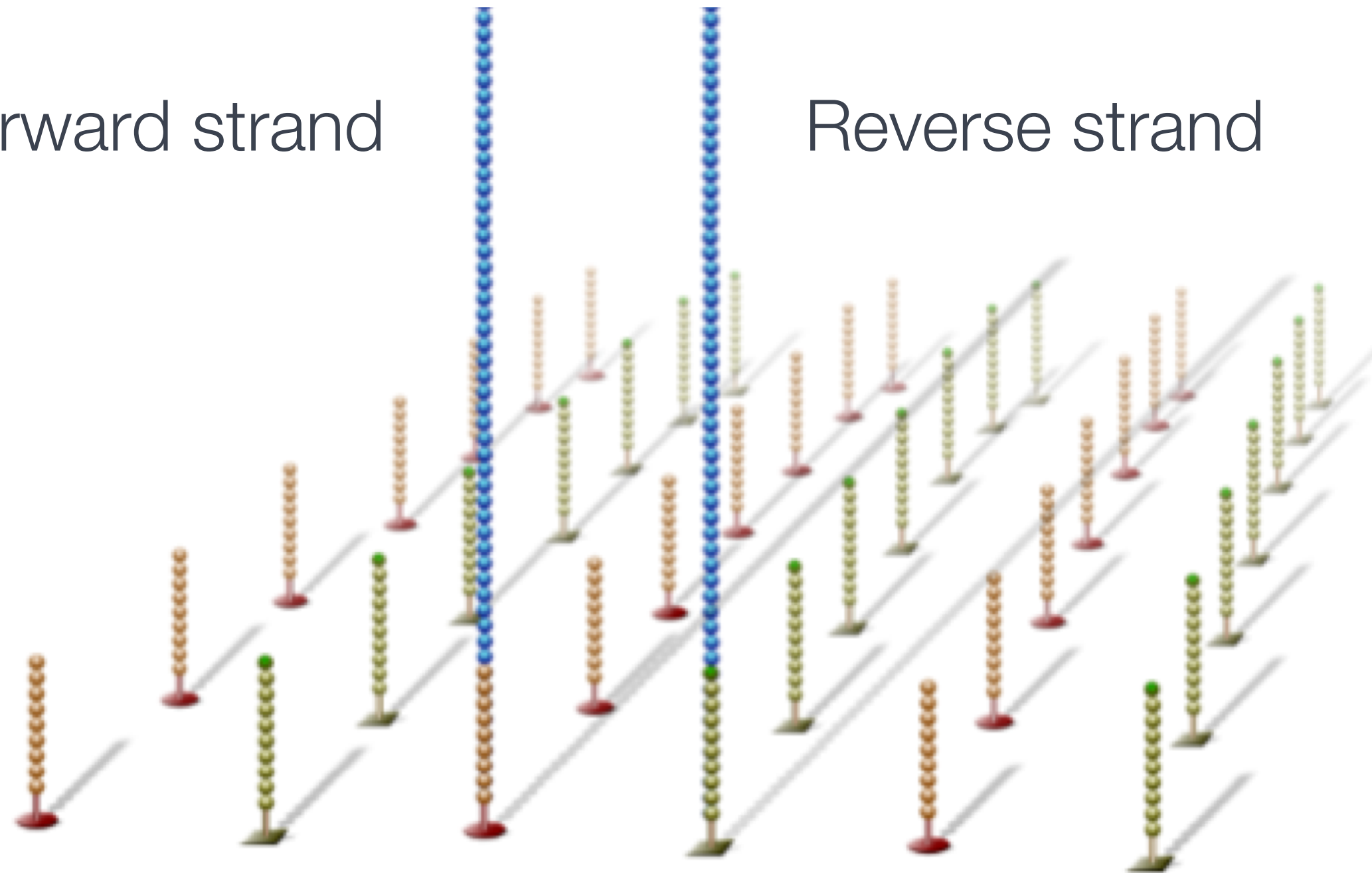
Illumina: bridge amplification



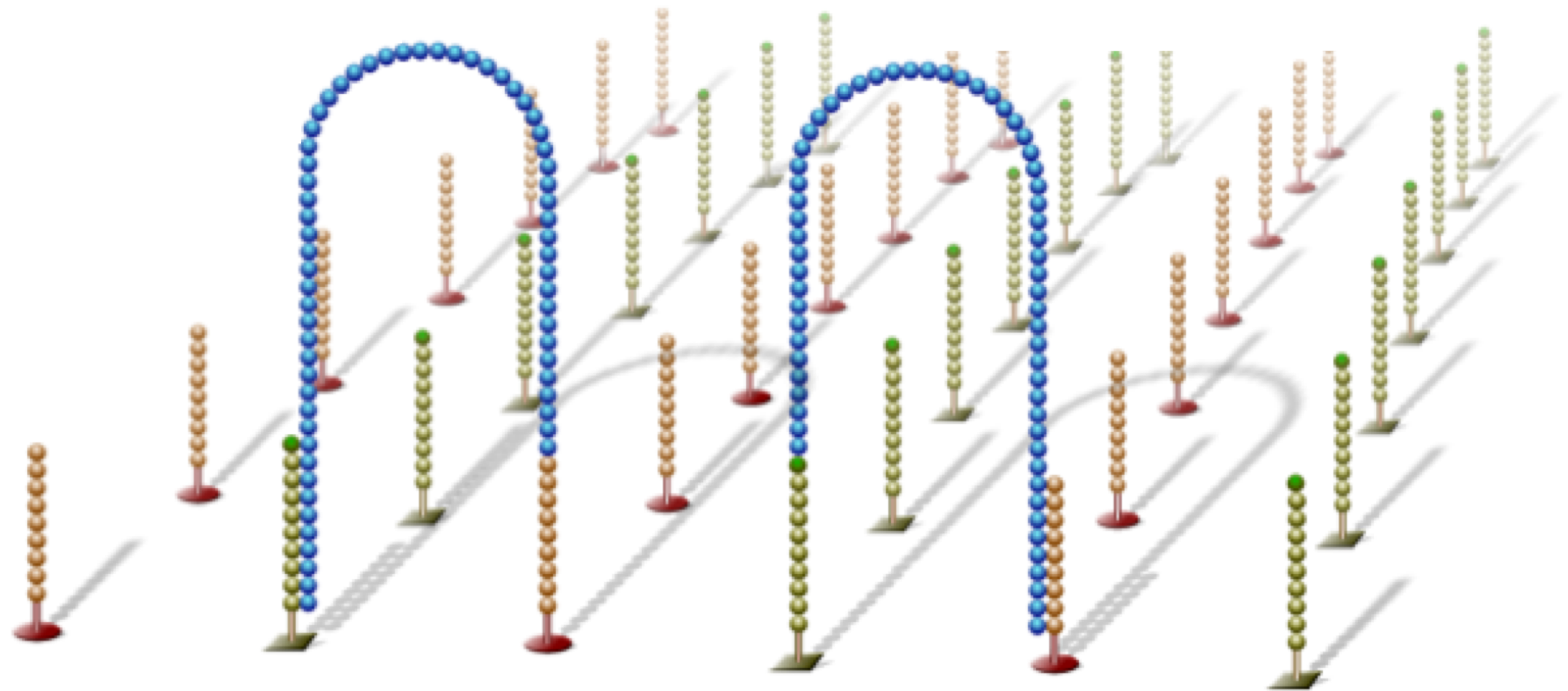
Illumina: bridge amplification

Forward strand

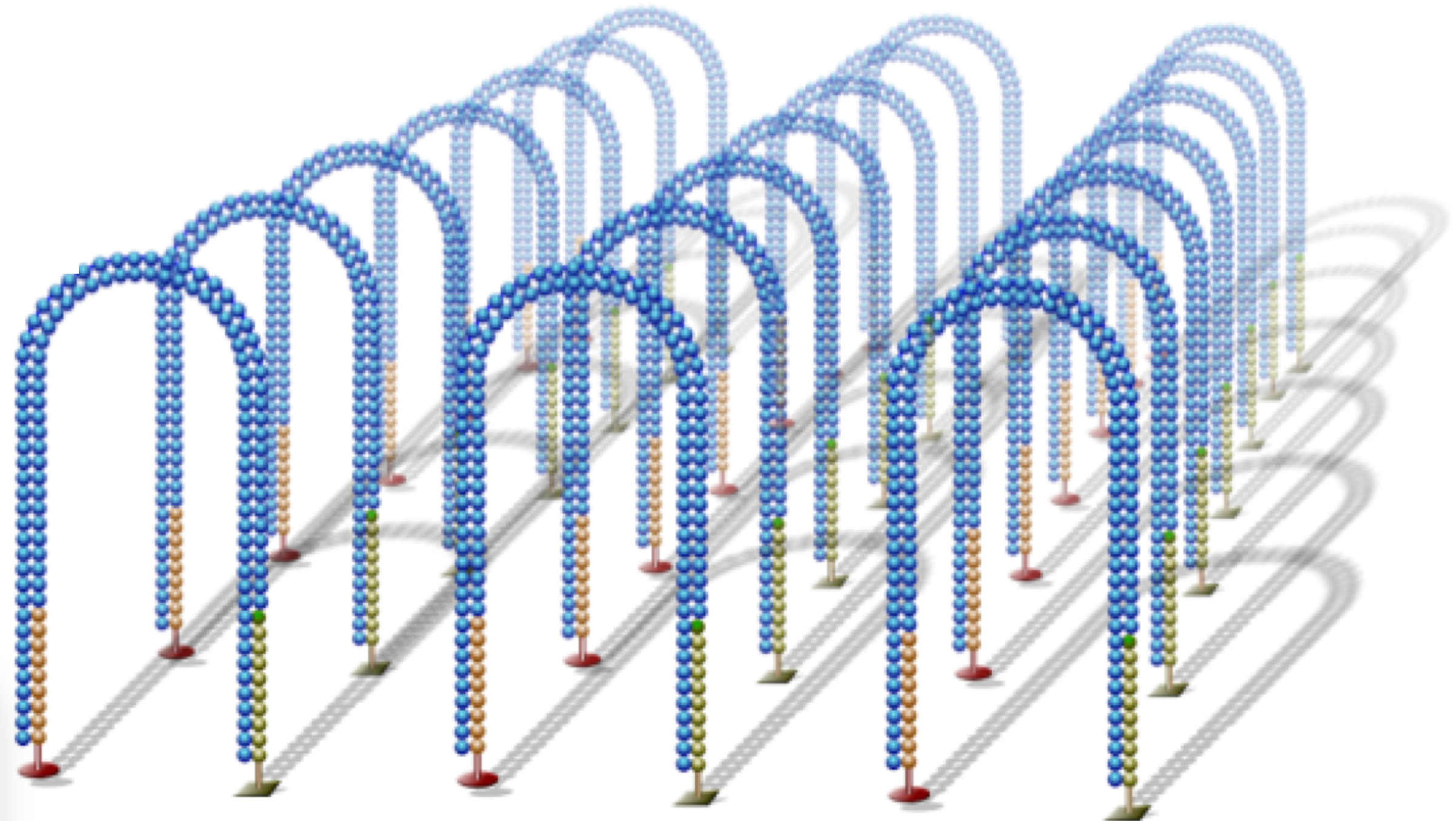
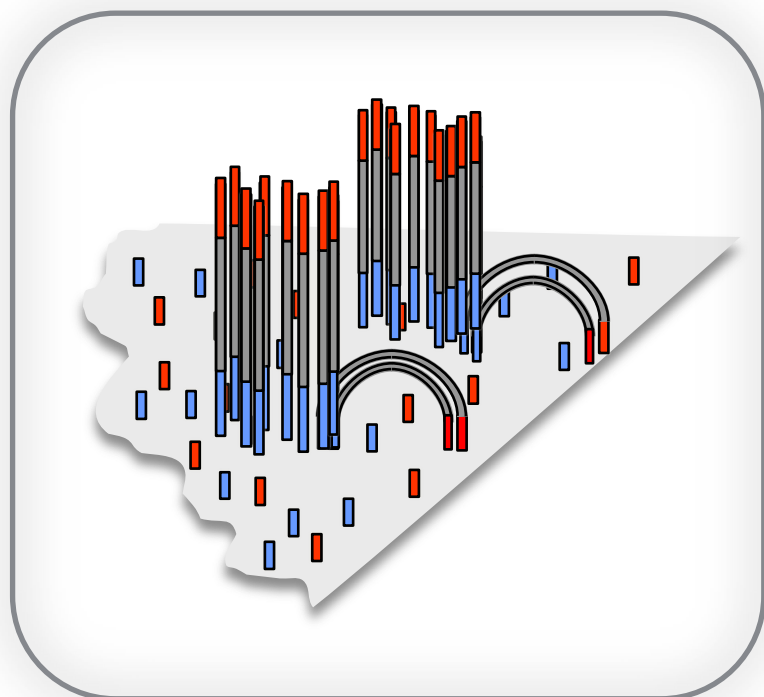
Reverse strand



Illumina: bridge amplification



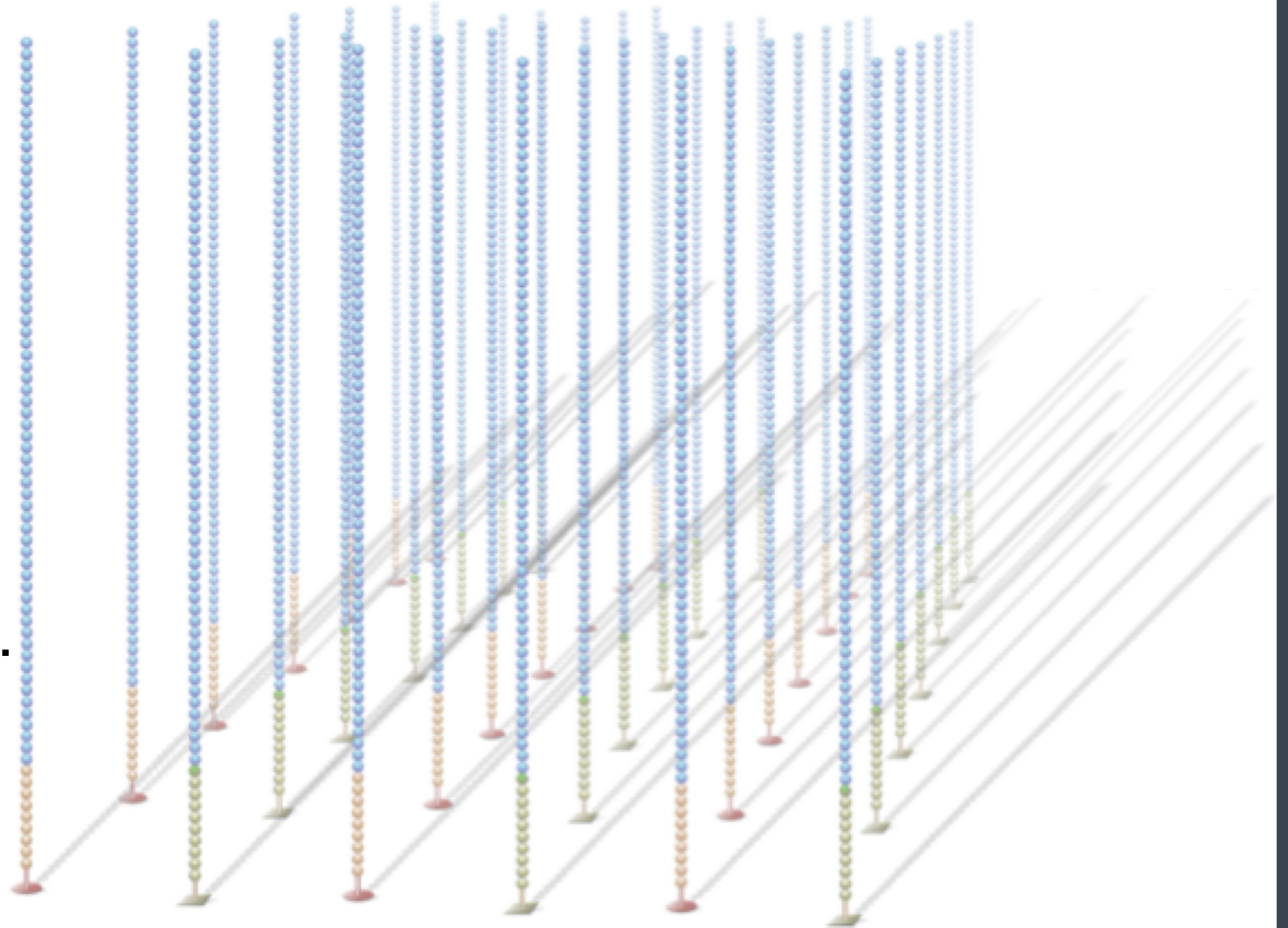
Illumina: bridge amplification



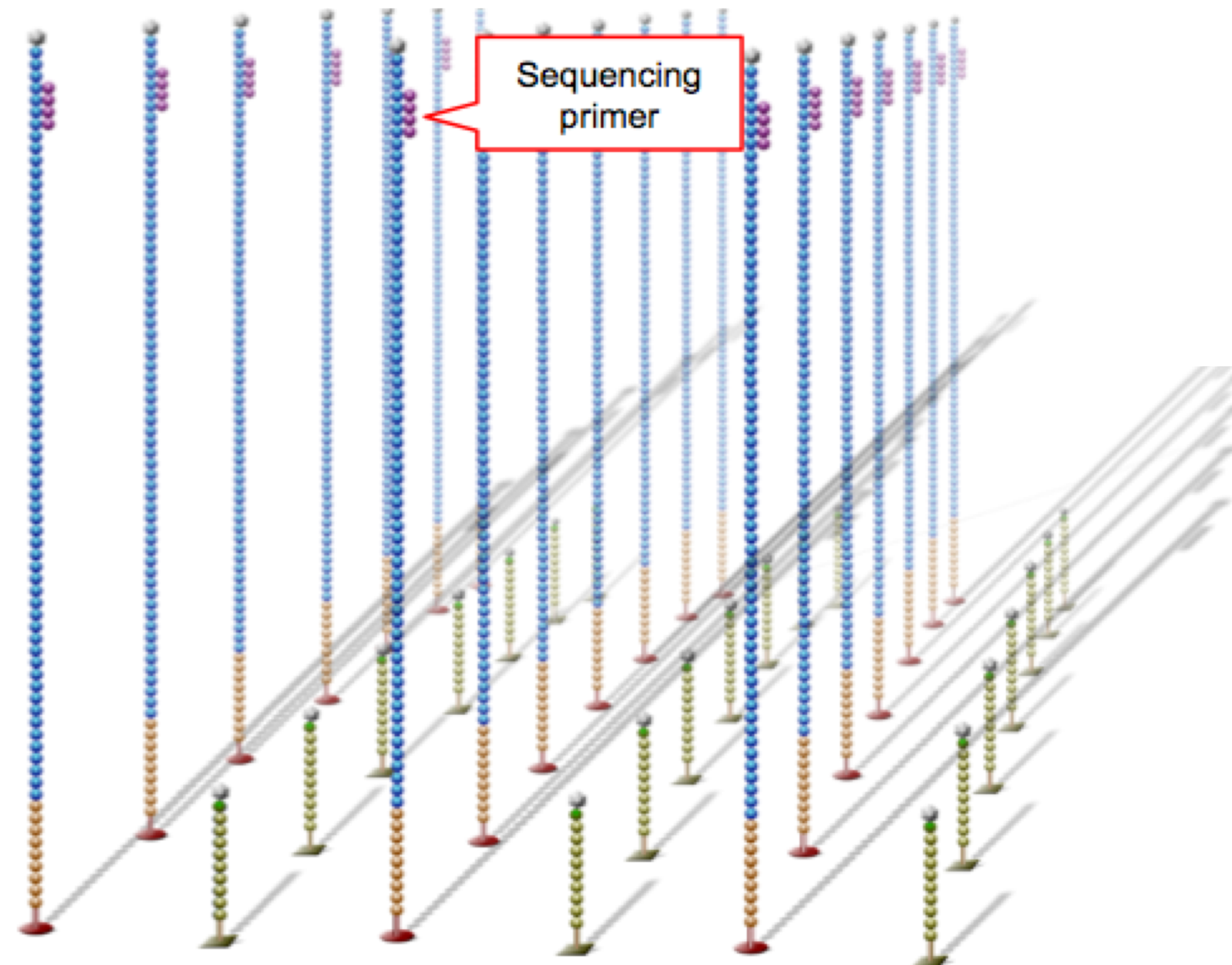
Illumina: bridge amplification

Reverse strands are
cleaved and washed off.

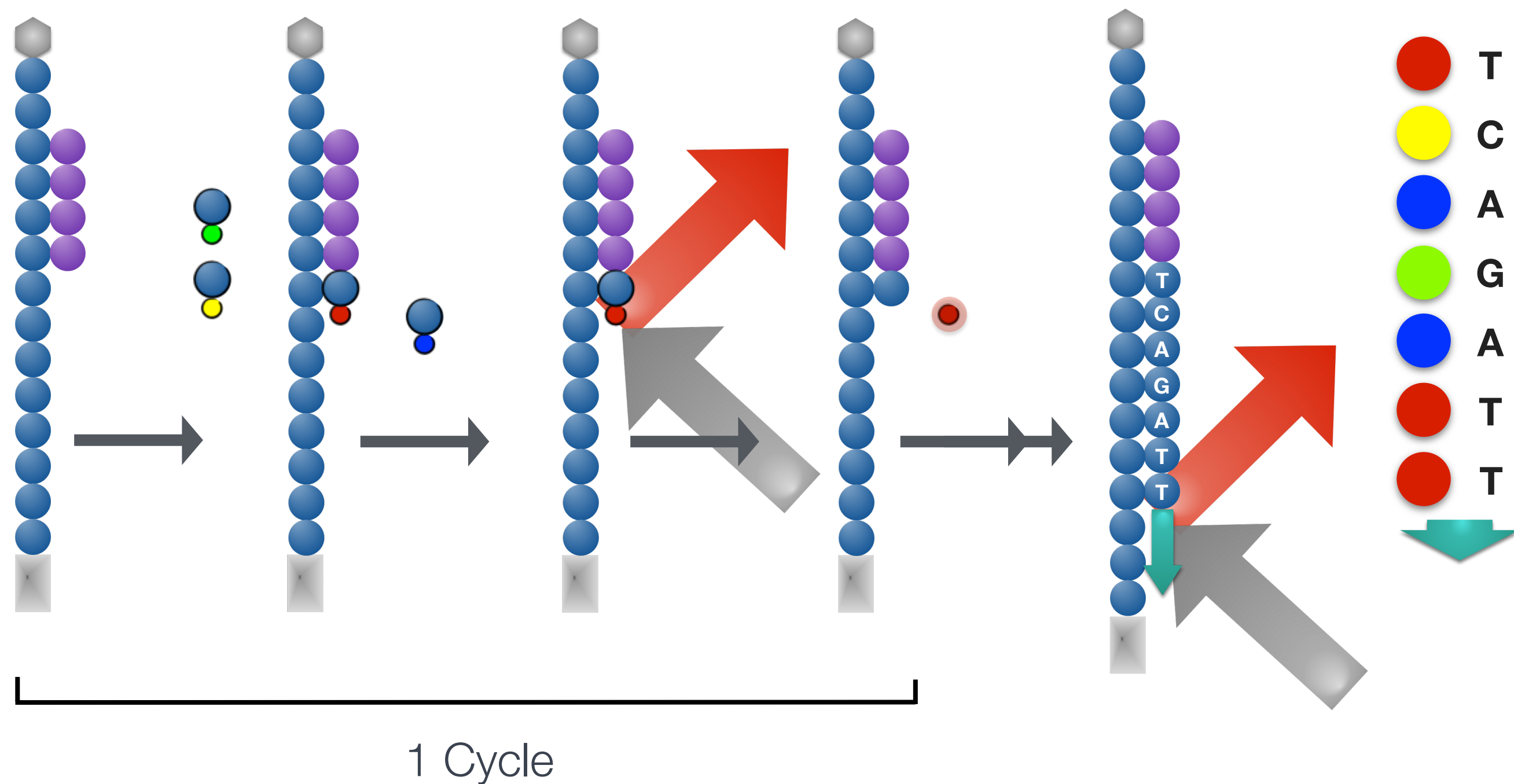
3' ends are blocked to
prevent unwanted priming.



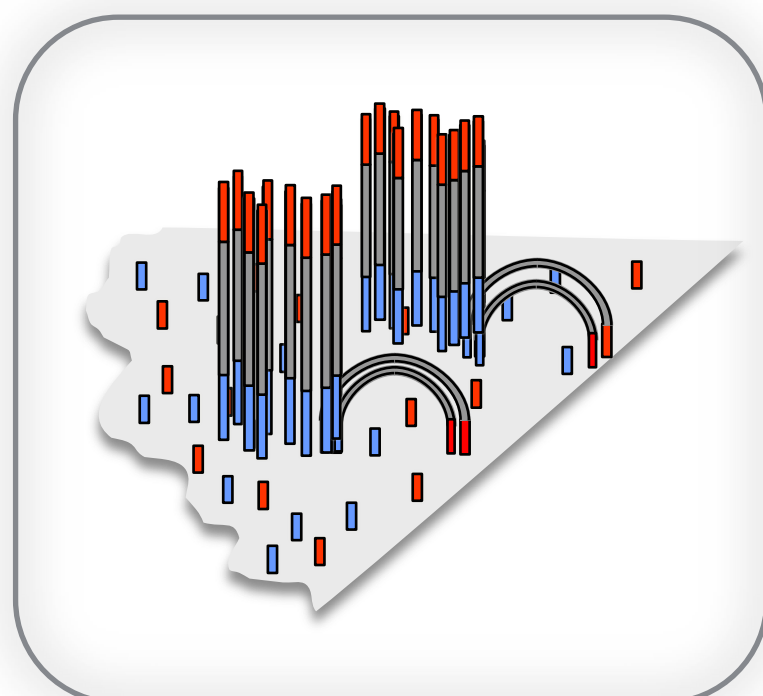
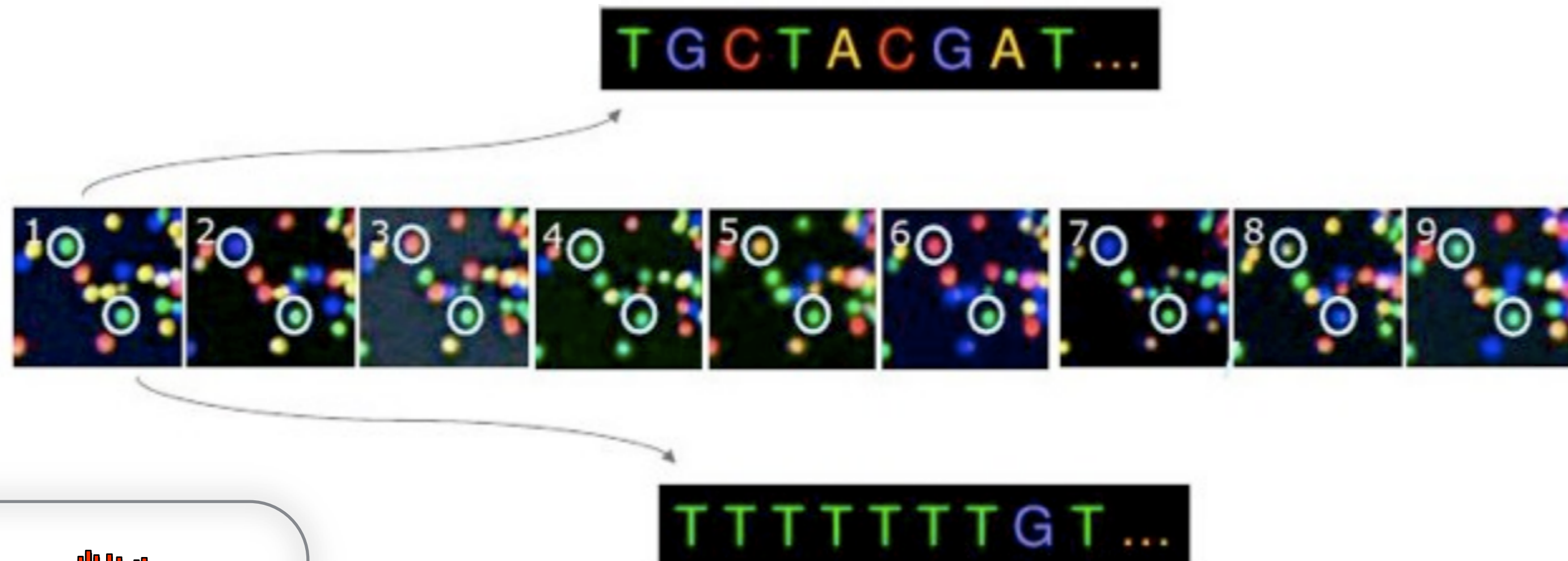
Illumina: cluster generation



Illumina: prepare for sequencing



Illumina: sequencing by synthesis



Illumina: base calling

Color Chemistry

4 color chemistry
2 color excitation / 4 color emission

Base	G filter	A filter	T filter	C filter
G	✓	✗	✗	✗
A	✗	✓	✗	✗
T	✗	✗	✓	✗
C	✗	✗	✗	✓
N	✗	✗	✗	✗

Poor quality reads show as NNN

2 color chemistry
2 color excitation / 2 color emission

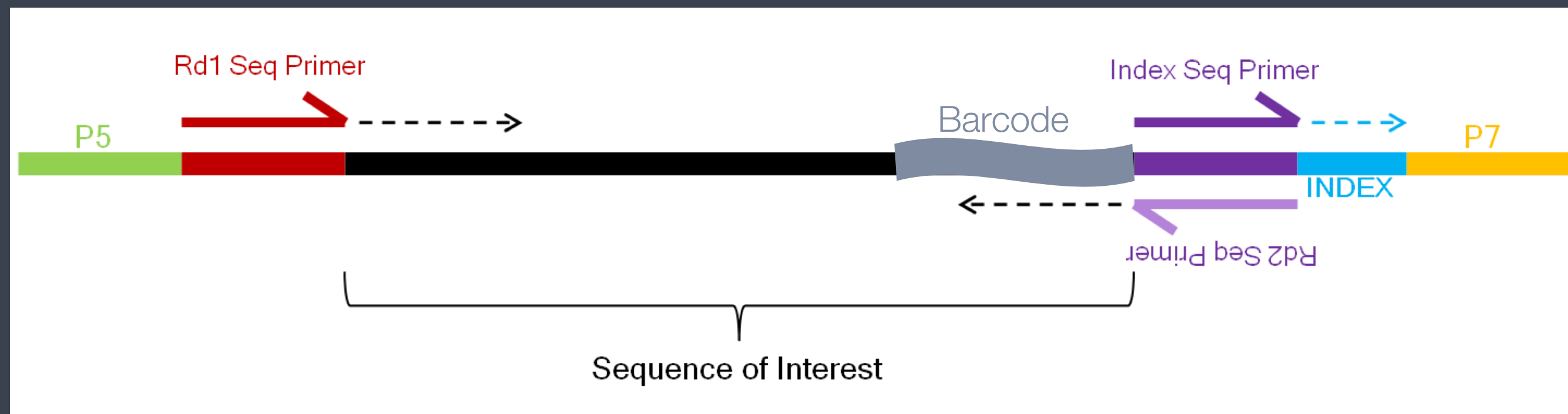
Base	Green filter	Red filter
G	✗	✗
A	✓	✓
T	✓	✗
C	✗	✓
N	✗	✗

Poor quality reads show as GGG

Sequencing Terminology

- Number of clusters = Number of reads
- Number of sequencing cycles = Length of reads
- Single End (SE) sequencing reads the forward strand of DNA formed at cluster generation.
- Paired End (PE) sequencing reads the forward and reverse strand of DNA.

Library Structure & Read Order



1. Read 1
2. Index Read 1 (i7)
3. Index Read 2 (i5)
4. Read 2

HiSeq/MiSeq (4 color)

A&C read on one camera

G&T read on other camera

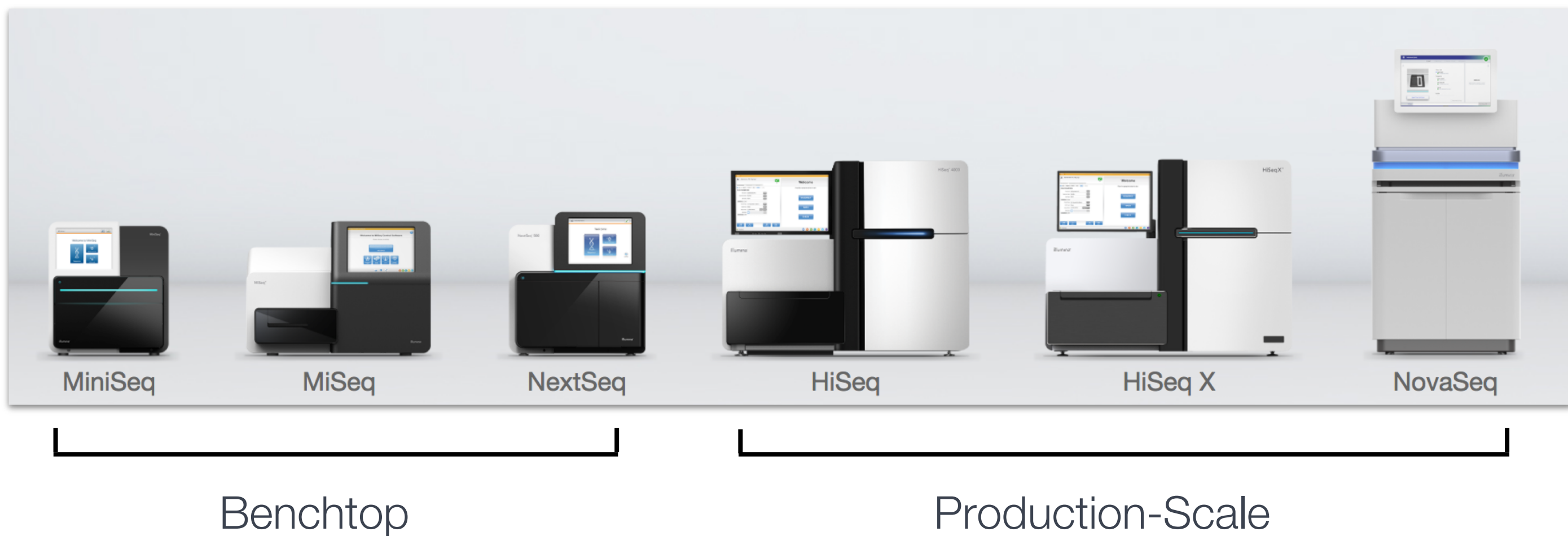
NextSeq/NovaSeq (2 color)



<https://www.slideshare.net/idtdna/unique-dualmatched-adapters-mitigate-index-hopping-between-ngs-samples>

Paired End Sequencing

- After read 1 the product is washed away.
- After the index 1 read the product is washed away.
- Attached oligo bends over and binds the other adapter on the flow cell to perform 1 cycle of bridge amplification.
- 3' ends are blocked and the forward strand is cleaved off.
- Sequencing of the reverse strand during read 2 proceeds via sequencing by synthesis.

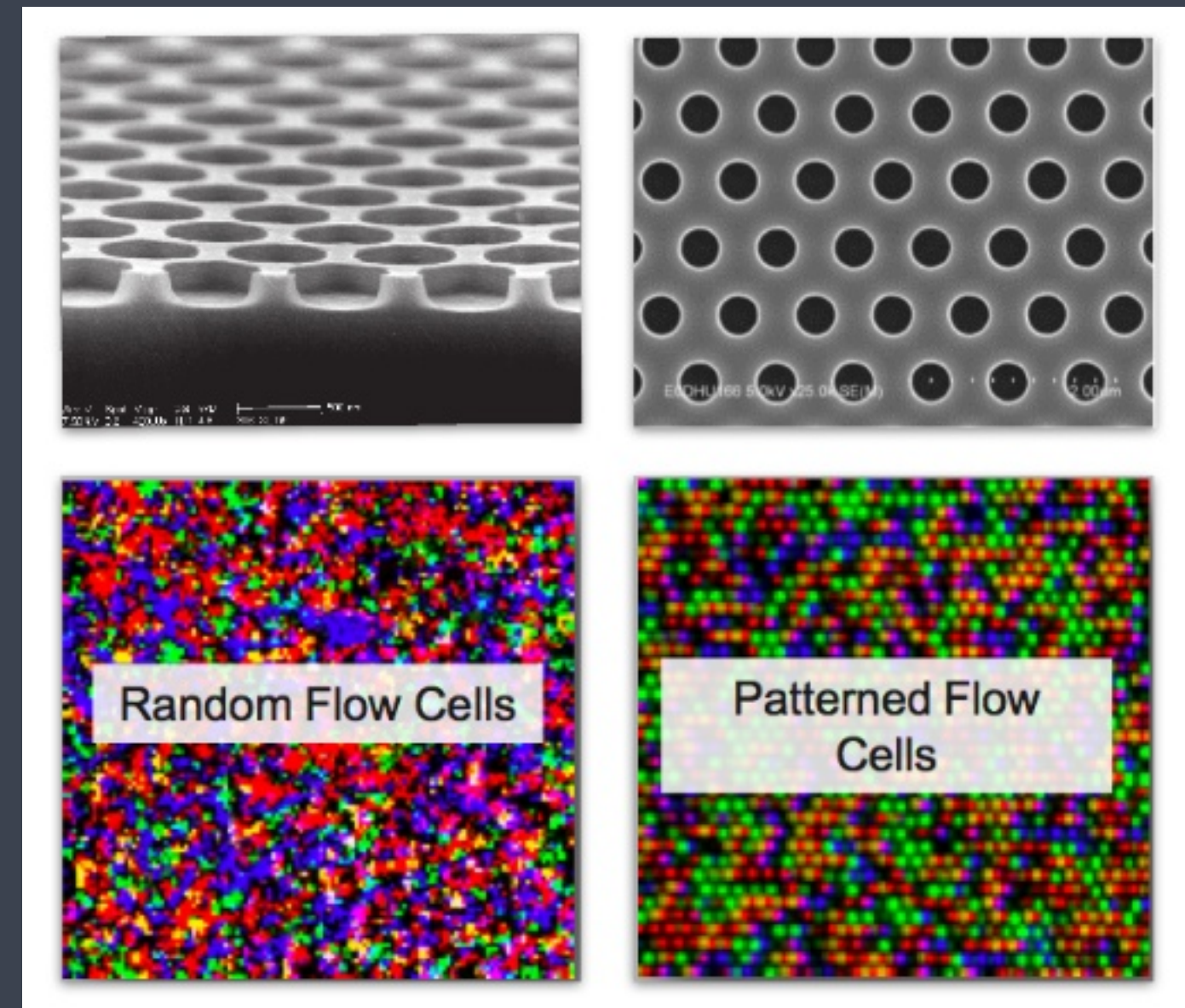


Illumina: sequencing platforms

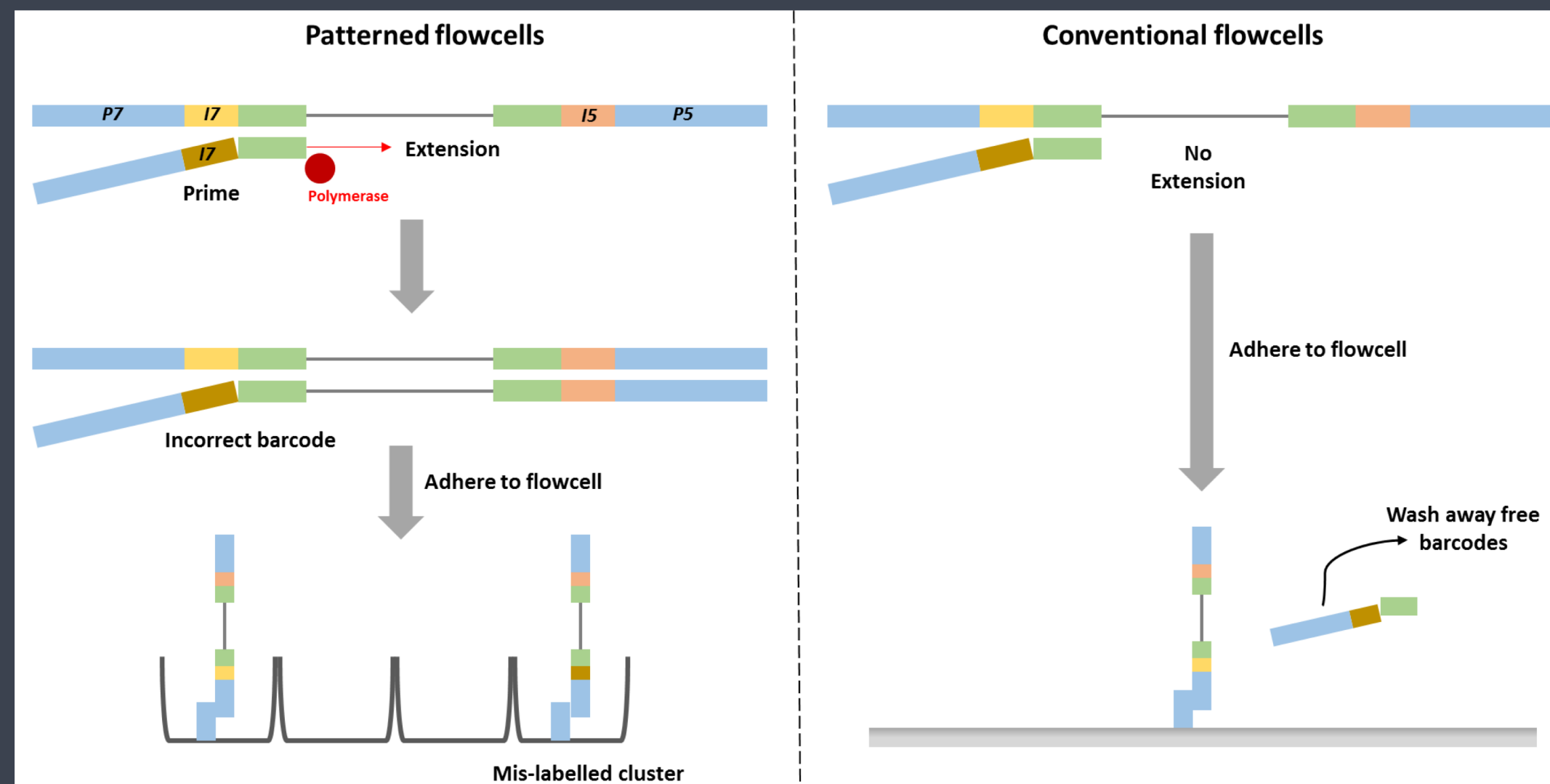
<https://www.illumina.com/systems/sequencing-platforms.html>

Patterned Flow Cells

- HiSeq 4000, HiSeq X, NovaSeq
- Single sequence per well
 - Higher density, more data
- ExAmp Chemistry
- Different side effects
 - Index hopping
 - Duplicate reads
 - Intolerance to variable insert size



Index Hopping



- Free index primers in library can prime fragments and generate miss-indexed or miss-barcoded samples.
- Dual indexing greatly reduces index hopping issues.