

# Genome Sequencer FLX System



# Genome Sequencer FLX System



Overview of the Genome Sequencer FLX System

Genome Sequencer FLX System Performance

Genome Sequencer FLX System Workflow

Genome Sequencer FLX System Data

Flexibility

Applications

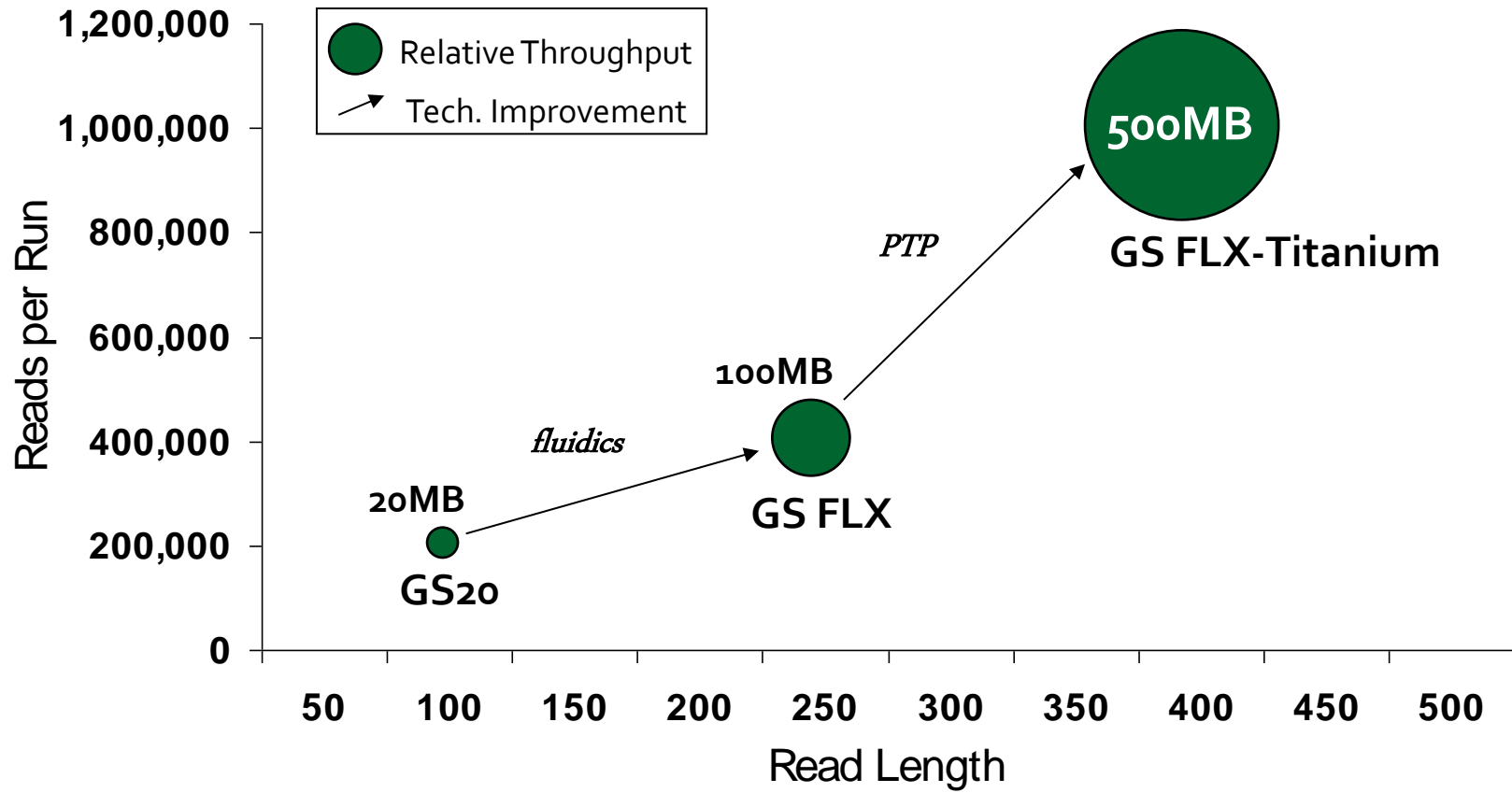
The Future

# GS Evolution

GS Evolution	Genome Sequencer 20	Genome Sequencer FLX	Genome Sequencer FLX Titanium
Read length	100 bases	> 200 bases	> 400 bp
# of clonal reads	>200,000	> 400,000	> 2,000,000
System throughput /8hr shift	20-30mb	100mb	0,5 - 1gb
Cost	\$6,000-9,000.00	\$3,000-9,000	\$10,000 ?
Accuracy	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%

# Evolution of 454 Sequencing

*Increasing reads/run, read length, throughput*

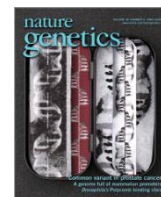
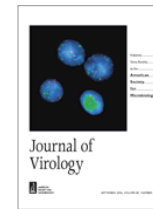
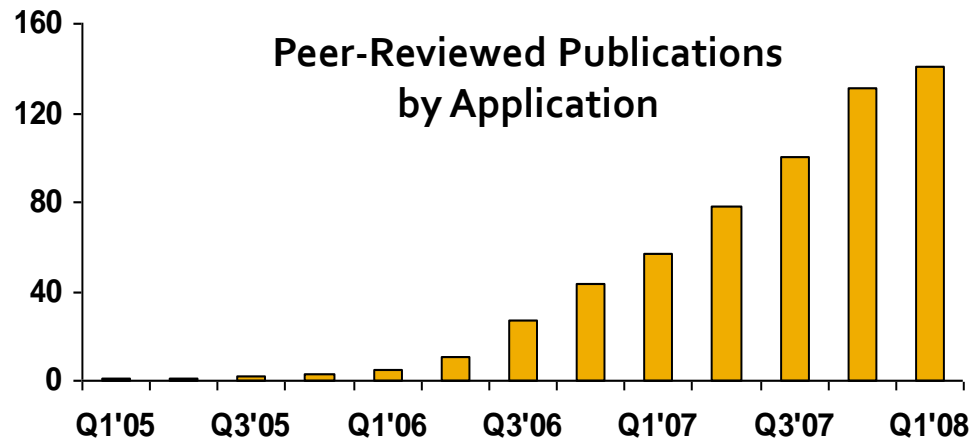
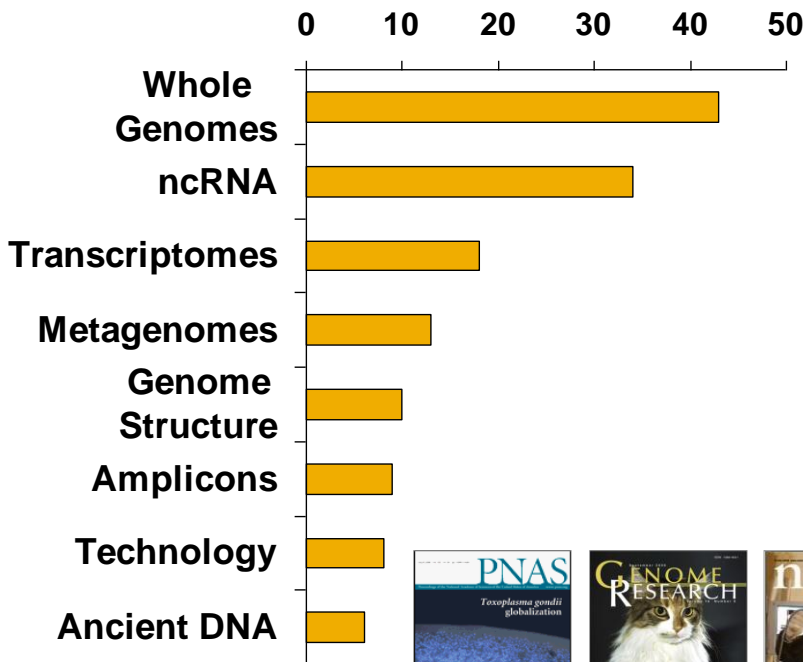


- **Obtain more comprehensive data from your genomic samples**
  - Generate 400,000 reads per run with 250-base reads at 99.5% accuracy
- **Reduce your cost per result**
  - Ultra-high throughput significantly reduces cost compared to traditional sequencing
  - Long, highly accurate reads and lack of bias deliver confident, quality results
  - Pool 12 samples per region, up to 192 samples per run, for low cost per sample
- **Expand your project capabilities**
  - Utilize long shot-gun reads or 3K Long-Tag Paired End reads.
- **Publish Faster**
  - Sequence 100 million high-quality filtered bases per 7.5 hour run and accelerate time to result with easy to use analysis tools

# Customer Success with the GS FLX

## *Turning Sequencing into Publications*

Cumulative Publications by Quarter



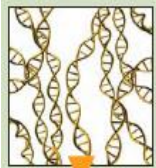
# GS FLX System Performance

## Genome Sequencer FLX System

<b>Throughput</b>	100 million high-quality, filter-passed bases per run, 200 million bases per day (1 billion bases per day Titanium)
<b>Run Time</b>	7.5 hours
<b>Read Length</b>	250 bases (>400-base reads Titanium)
<b>Reads per Run</b>	400,000 high-quality reads
<b>Single-Base Accuracy</b>	>99.5% single-read accuracy over 250 bases
<b>Sample Input Requirement</b>	As little as 100 ng of DNA
<b>Data</b>	Trace data accepted by NCBI since 2005
<b>Computing Requirements</b>	Single Linux server
<b>Robustness</b>	No complex optics or lasers; long-life reagents

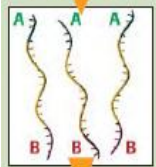
# Sequencing Workflow

*One fragment = One bead = One read*



## Sample Input and Fragmentation

*Generation of small **DNA fragments** via nebulization*



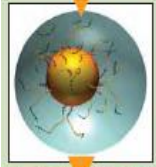
## Library Preparation

*Ligation of A/B-Adaptors flanking **single-stranded DNA fragments***



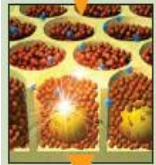
## One Fragment = One Bead

*Emulsification of beads and fragments in water-in-oil **microreactors***



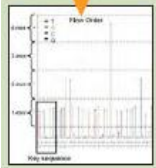
## emPCR (emulsion PCR) Amplification

*Clonal **amplification** of fragments bound to beads in microreactors*



## One Bead = One Read

*Sequencing by **synthesis***



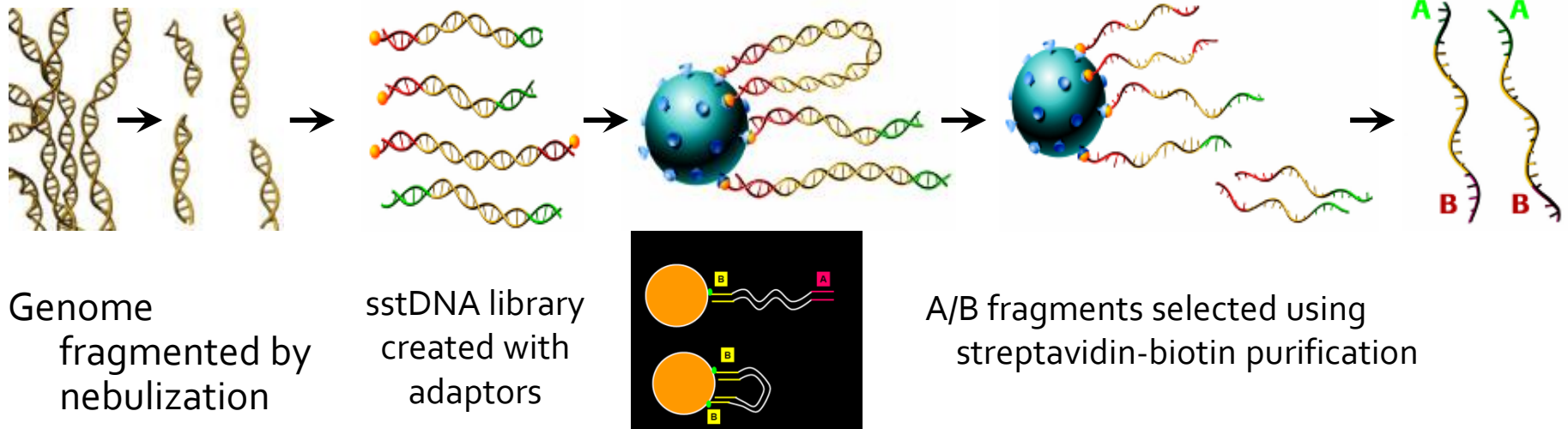
## Data Analysis

*Flowgrams, basecalling, analysis tools*



# Sequencing Workflow

## *Library Preparation*



### DNA library preparation

Hands on time 4.0 h  
Total time 4.5 h

### emPCR

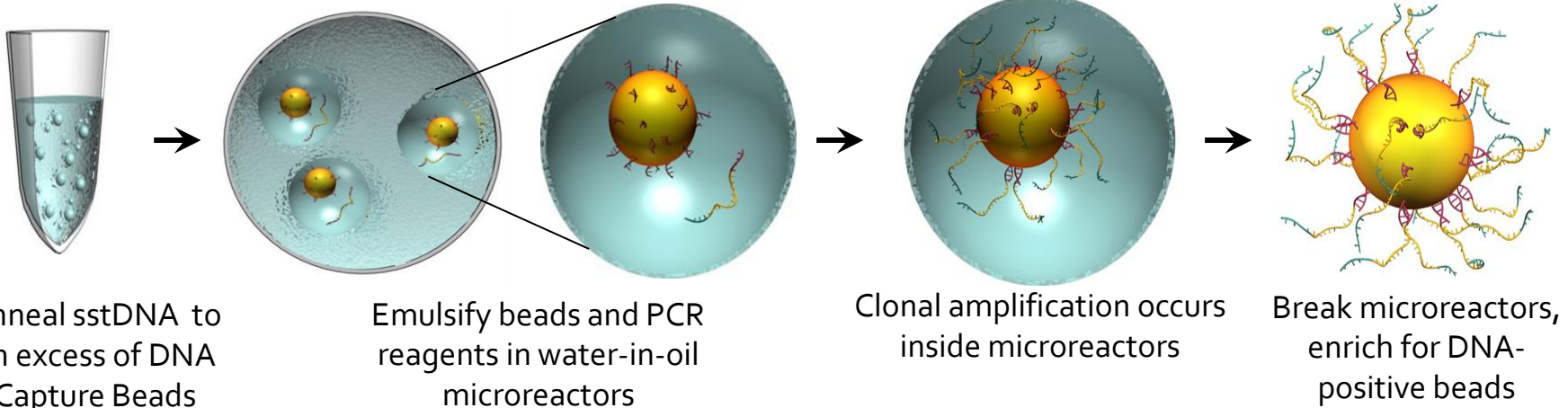
Hands on time 4.0 h  
Total time 8.0 h

### Sequencing

Hands on time 0.5 h  
Total time 7.5 h

# Sequencing Workflow

## *Emulsion PCR*



### DNA library preparation

Hands on time 4.0 h  
Total time 4.5 h

### emPCR

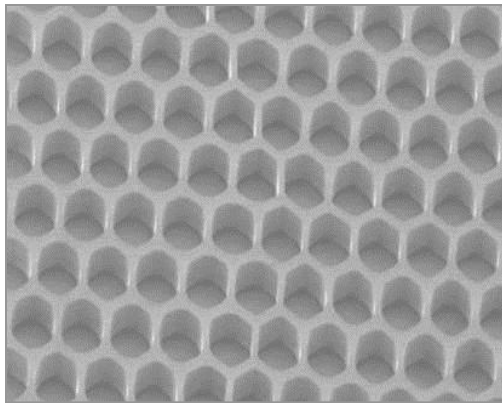
Hands on time 4.0 h  
Total time 8.0 h

### Sequencing

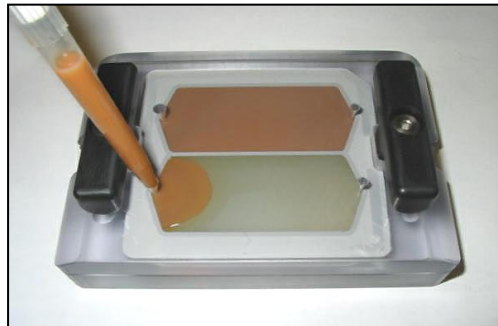
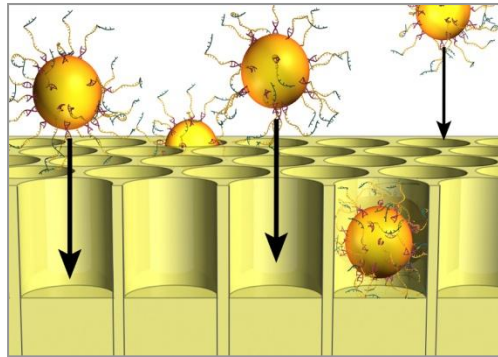
Hands on time 0.5 h  
Total time 7.5 h

# Sequencing Workflow

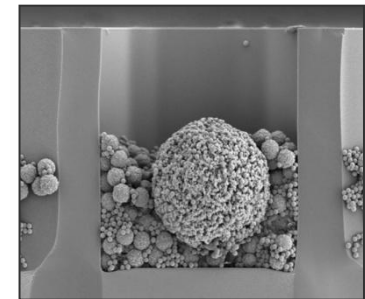
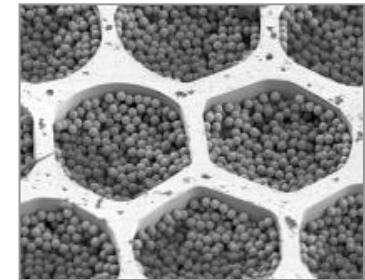
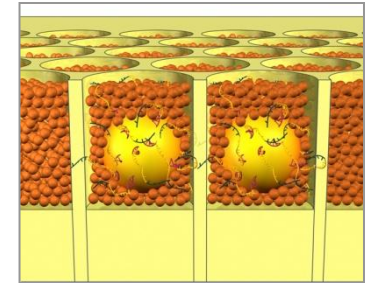
## *Loading of PicoTiterPlate (PTP) Device*



- 1.6 million wells per PTP
- Well diameter: average of 44  $\mu\text{m}$
- Each well is only able to accept a single DNA bead.

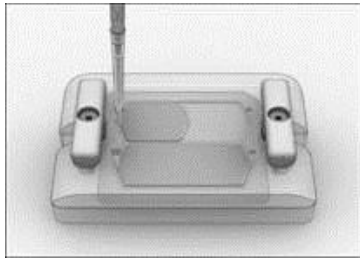


- DNA capture beads and enzyme beads deposited onto PTP

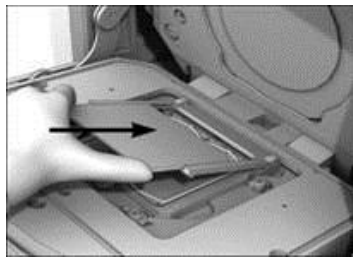


# Sequencing Workflow

## *Instrument Loading*



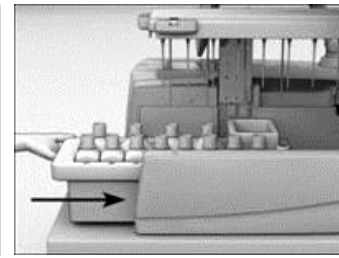
Load beads onto  
PicoTiterPlate  
device



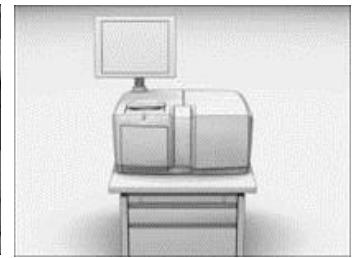
Load  
PicoTiterPlate  
device on  
instrument



Open instrument



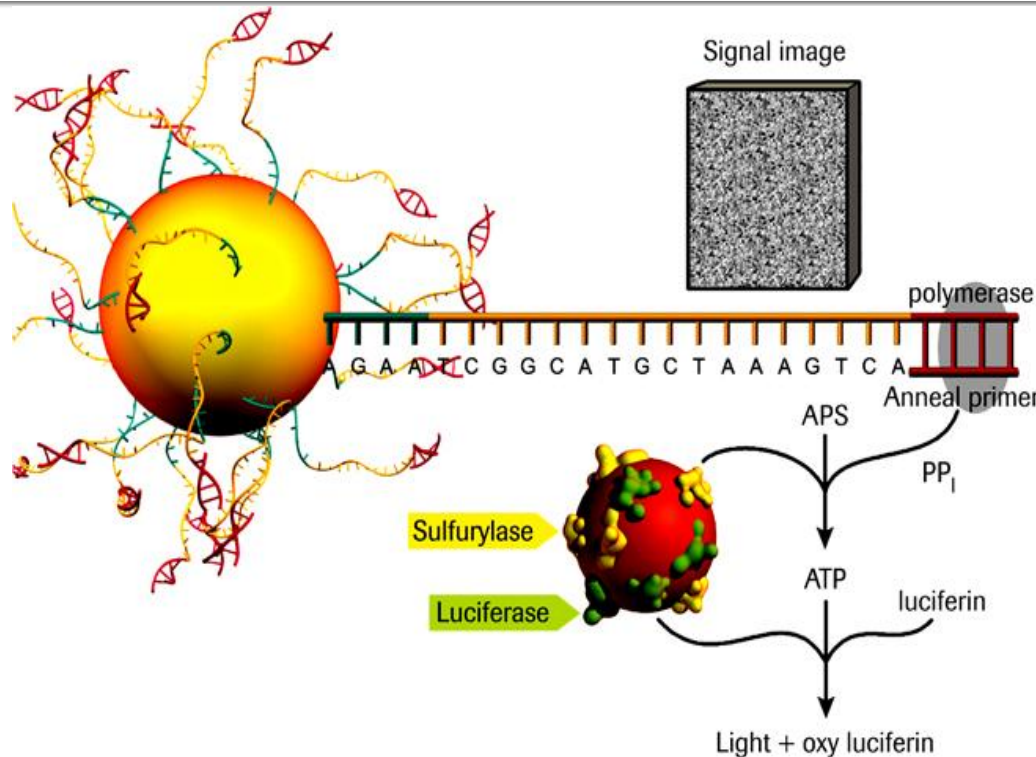
Load sequencing  
reagents



**Press START  
for  
Sequencing!**

# Sequencing Workflow

## *Sequencing by Synthesis*



- Bases (TACG) are flowed sequentially and always in the same order (100 times for a large GS FLX run) across the PicoTiterPlate device during a sequencing run.
- A nucleotide complementary to the template strand generates a light signal.
- The light signal is recorded by the CCD camera.
- The signal strength is proportional to the number of nucleotides incorporated.

### DNA library preparation

Hands on time 4.0 h  
Total time 4.5 h

### emPCR

Hands on time 4.0 h  
Total time 8.0 h

### Sequencing

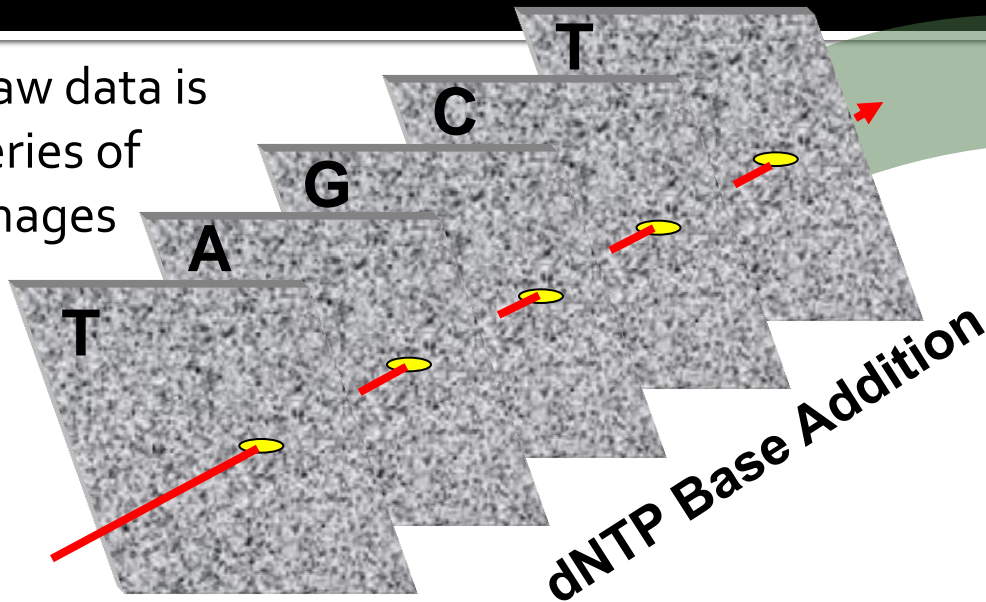
Hands on time 0.5 h  
Total time 7.5 h



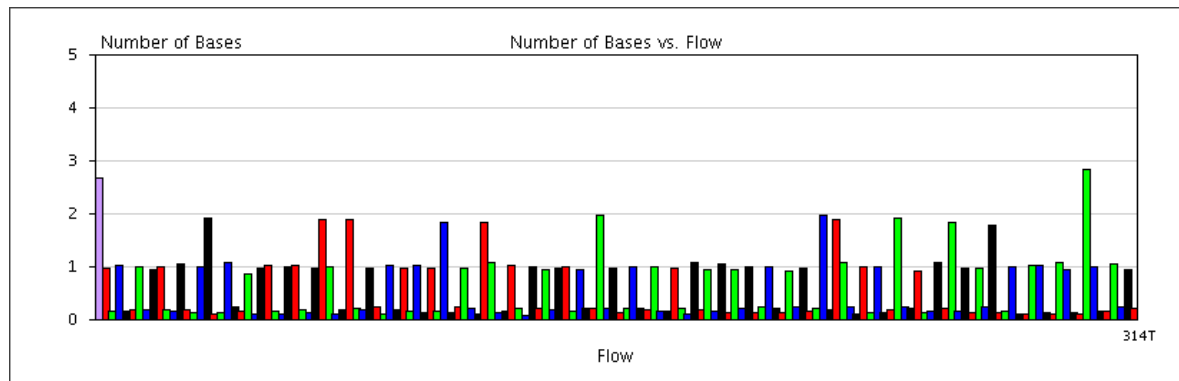
# GS FLX Data

## *Image Processing Overview*

1. Raw data is series of images



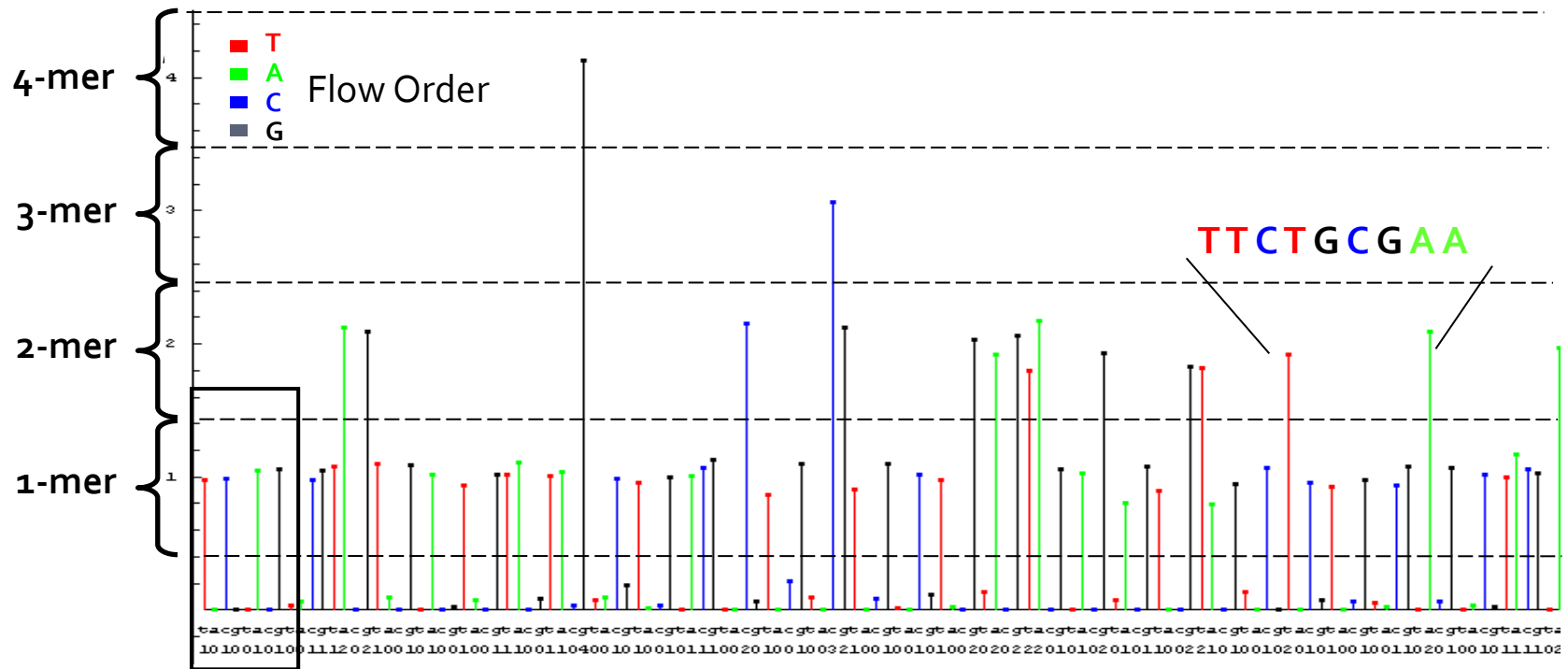
2. Each well's data extracted, quantized and normalized



3. Read data converted into "flowgrams"

# GS FLX Data

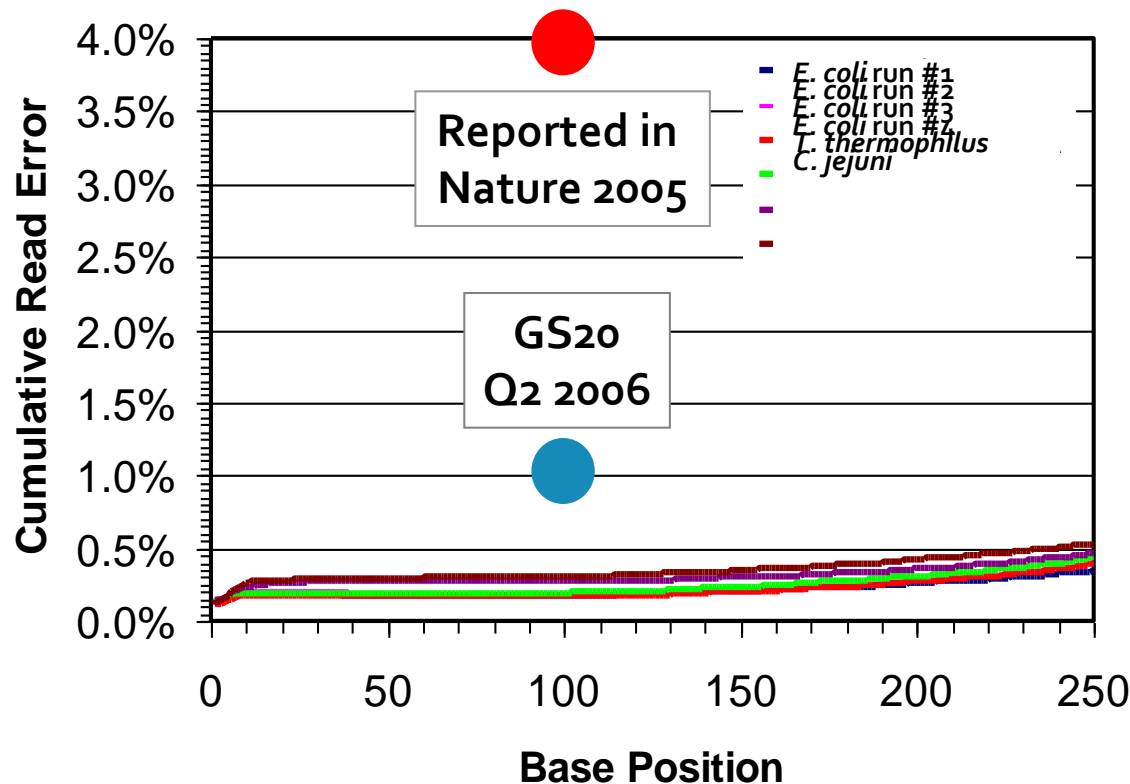
## Flowgram Generation



Key sequence = TCGA for signal calibration

# GS FLX Data

*Single-Read Accuracy: cumulative read error*

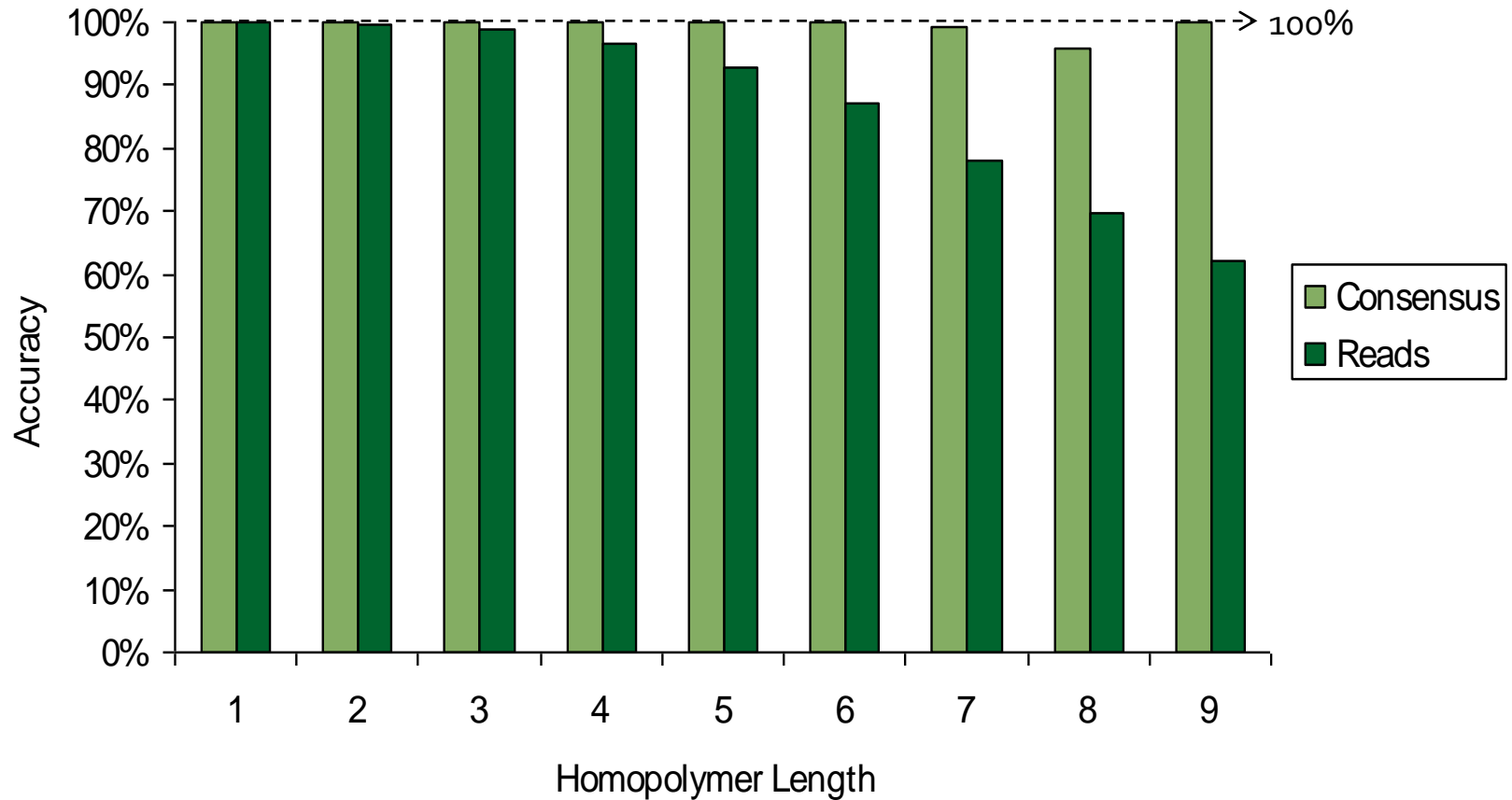


- Single-Read Accuracy > 99.5% (including all indel errors)
- Ignoring indels (homopolymers) the individual read accuracy is ~99.996%



# GS FLX Data

## *Homopolymers in E. coli: Individual Reads versus Consensus*



# GS FLX System Flexibility

## *Sequencing Kit Formats*

Achieve optimization of cost, coverage, and time to result for your specific research needs

Sequencing Kit	Reads per Run	Average Read Length	Run Time	Optimal For
GS LR70	400,000	250 bases	7.5 hours	High-throughput / multi-sample applications
GS LR25	70,000	250 bases	7.5 hours	Small projects, application development, feasibility testing
GS SR70	400,000	100 bases	4.5 hours	Short-read applications

# GS FLX System Flexibility

## *Multiplexing: Physical Separation of Samples*

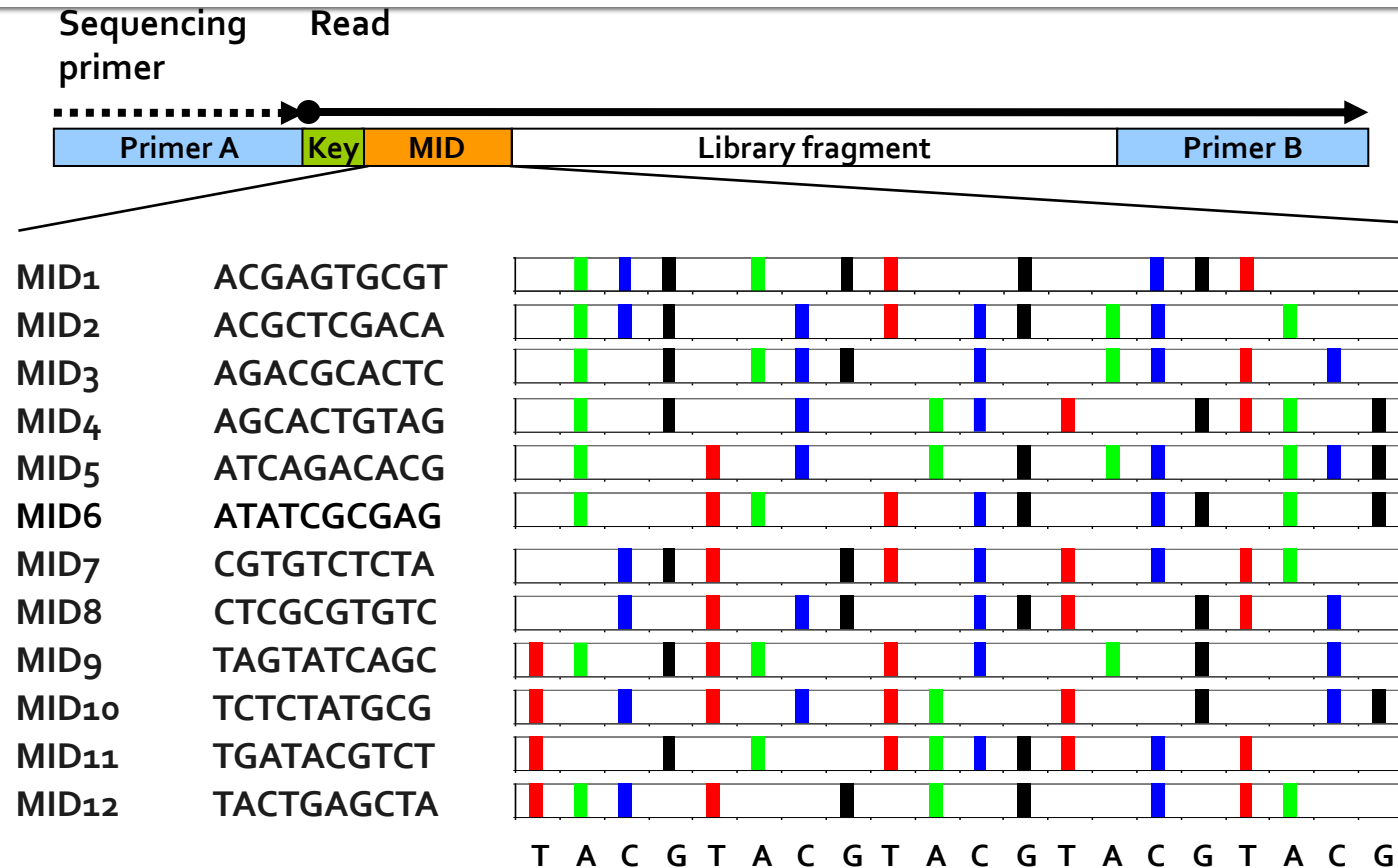
Tailor sample number and throughput to your specific needs



Gasket Format (regions)	GS Sequencing Kit Compatibility	Number of Reads per Region
1	GS LR70 and GS SR70	400,000
	GS LR25	70,000
2	GS LR70 and GS SR70	200,000
4	GS LR70 and GS SR70	70,000
	GS LR25	12,000
8	GS LR70 and GS SR70	30,000
16	GS LR70 and GS SR70	12,000

# GS FLX System Flexibility

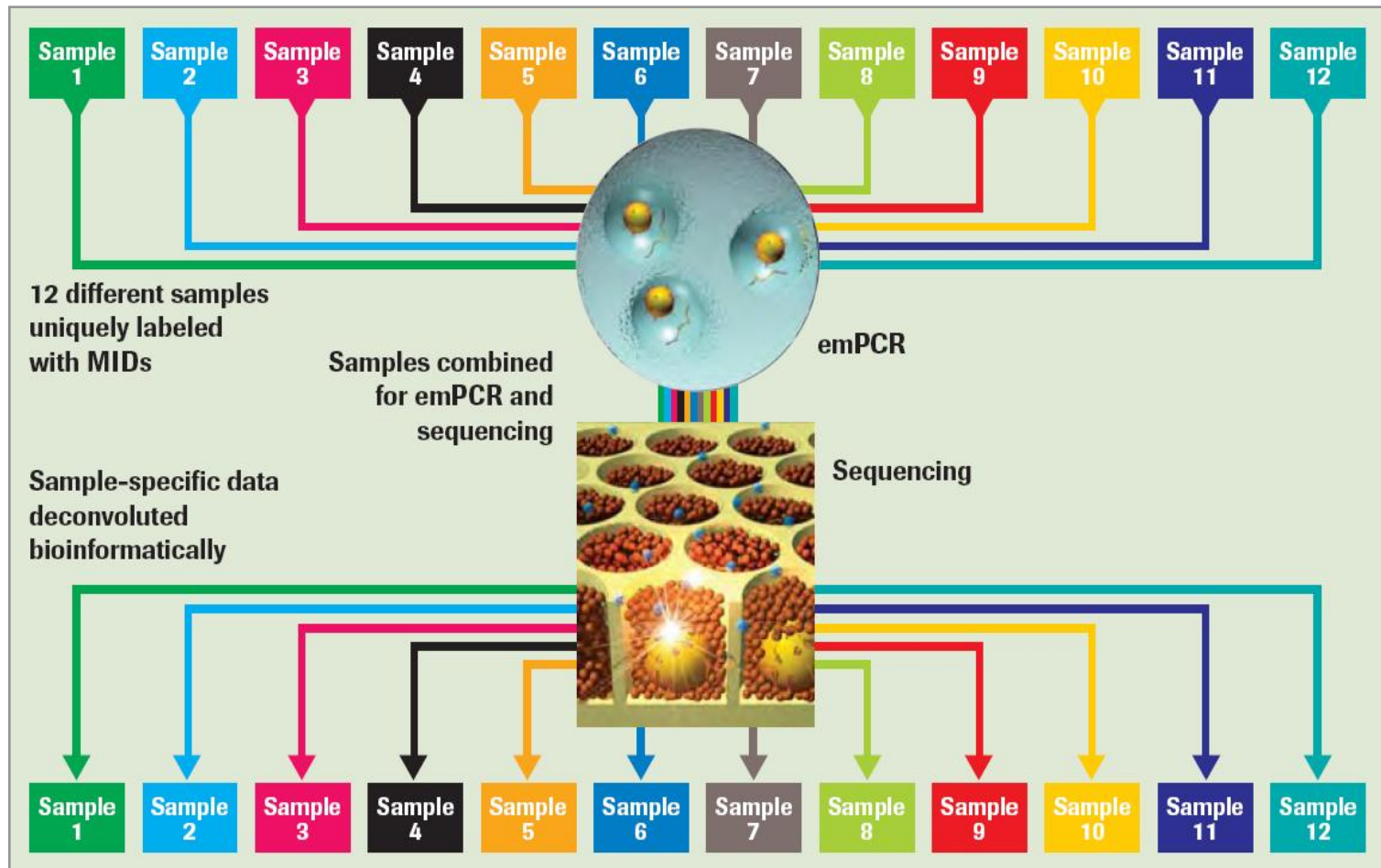
## *Multiplex Identifiers (MIDs)*



The MIDs in flow space

# GS FLX System Flexibility

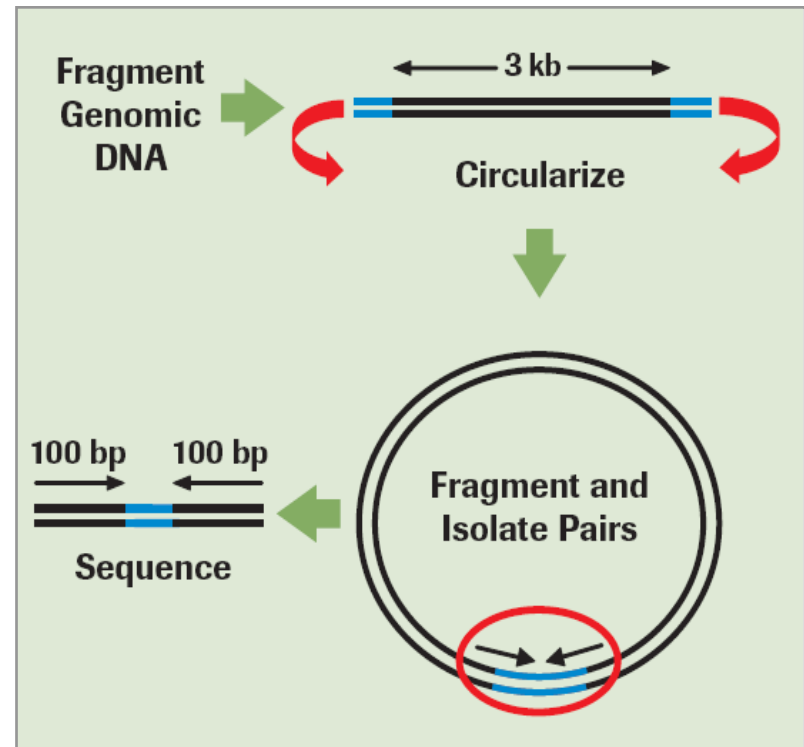
## *Multiplex Identifiers (MIDs)*



# GS FLX System Flexibility

## *3K Long-Tag Paired End Reads*

- New Protocol for sequencing of 250 bases from each end of a 3,000 base span on a single read
- Use for
  - De novo assemblies of complex genomes
  - Identify structural variations at high resolution

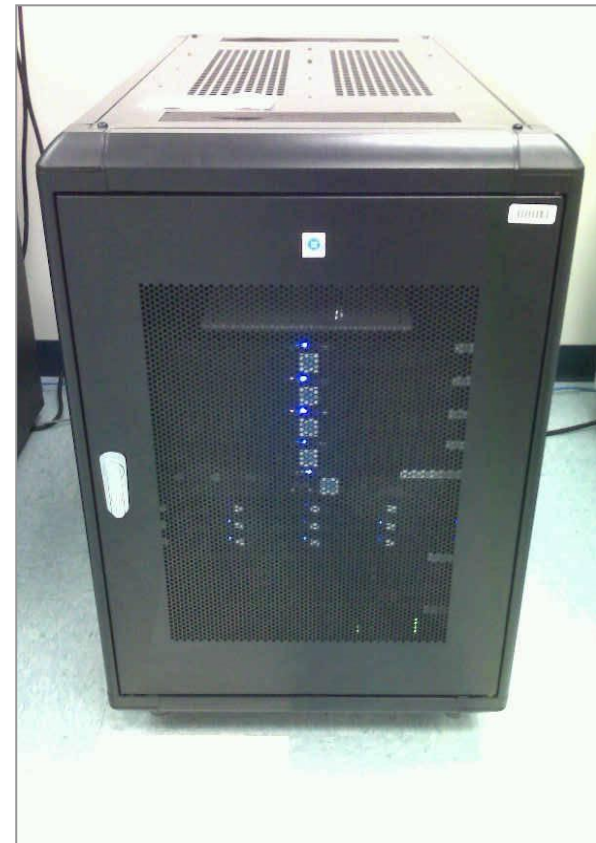


# Data Analysis Server for Titanium Cluster

*Fast data analysis with a one box solution*

For an out-of-the-box solution we have qualified a provider who will supply an integrated system. This purchase is made through Roche and is delivered as a one box solution.

Server specifications are available for a do-it-yourself option.



# GS FLX Data Analysis Tools

*Analyze data without a complex IT infrastructure*

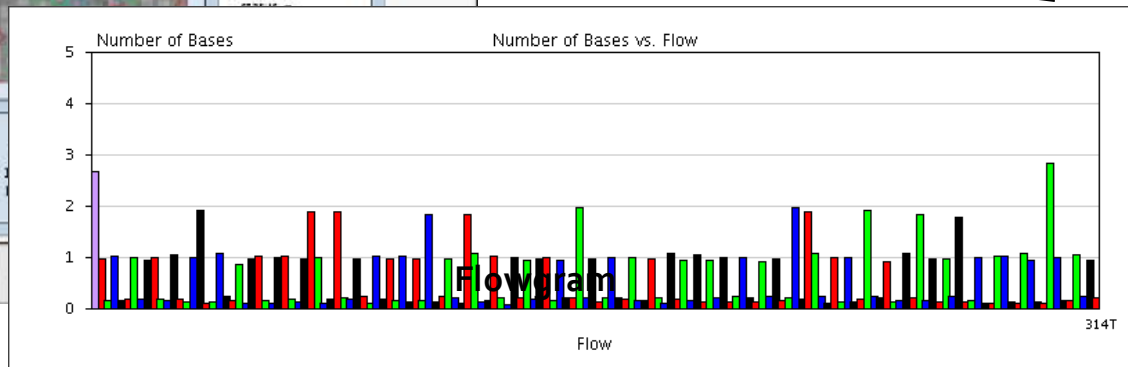
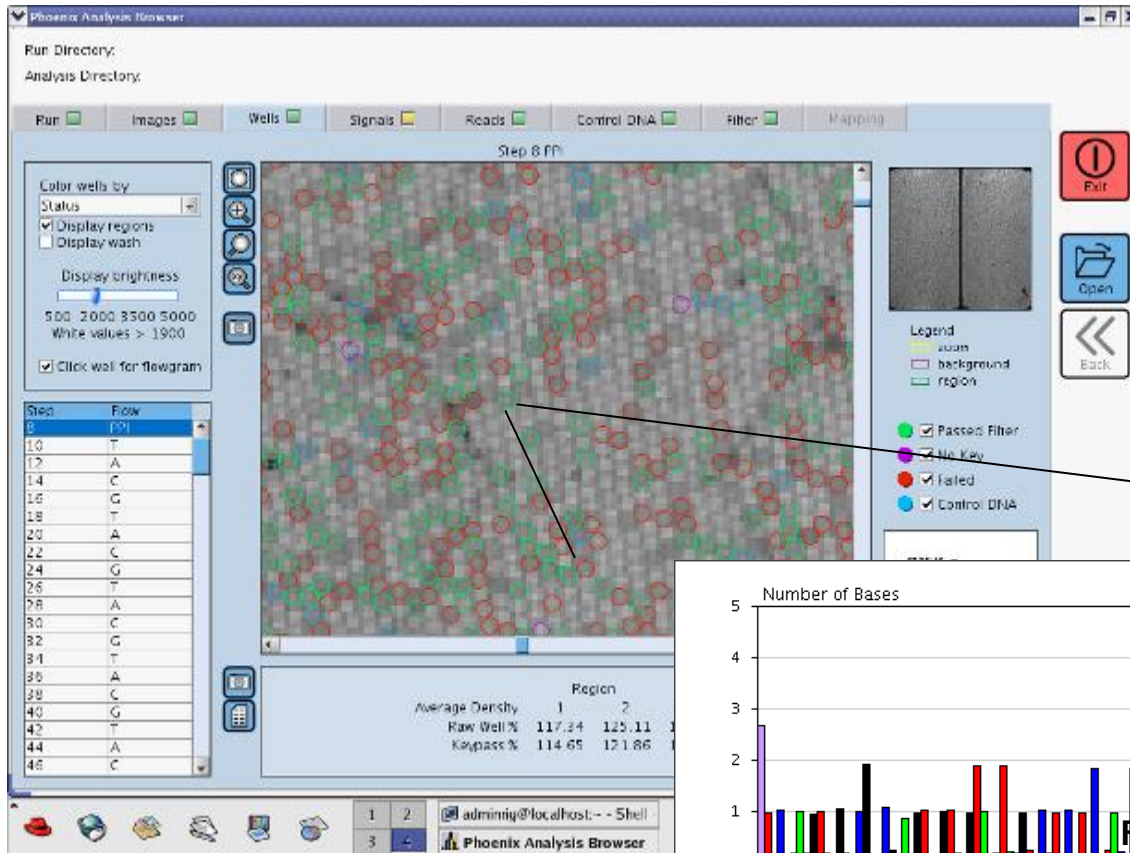
Obtain results from your sequence data quickly and affordably with the powerful suite of analysis tools provided with the Genome Sequencer FLX System

Data Management, Processing, and Analysis Features	Supplied with the GS FLX System
User-friendly GUI	Yes
Integration with LIMS	Yes
Bar-code scanning	Yes
PHRED quality scores*	Yes
Trace data accepted by GenBank	Yes
<b>Hardware</b>	
Single-node computing	Yes
Manageable data storage	Yes
<b>Software Tools</b>	
<i>De novo</i> assembly tool	Yes
Mapping tool	Yes
Amplicon analysis tool	Yes
Third-party LIMS	Yes
Third-party options	Yes



# GS FLX Data Analysis Tools

## *GS Run Browser Software*



# GS FLX Data Analysis Tools

## *GS de novo Assembler Software*

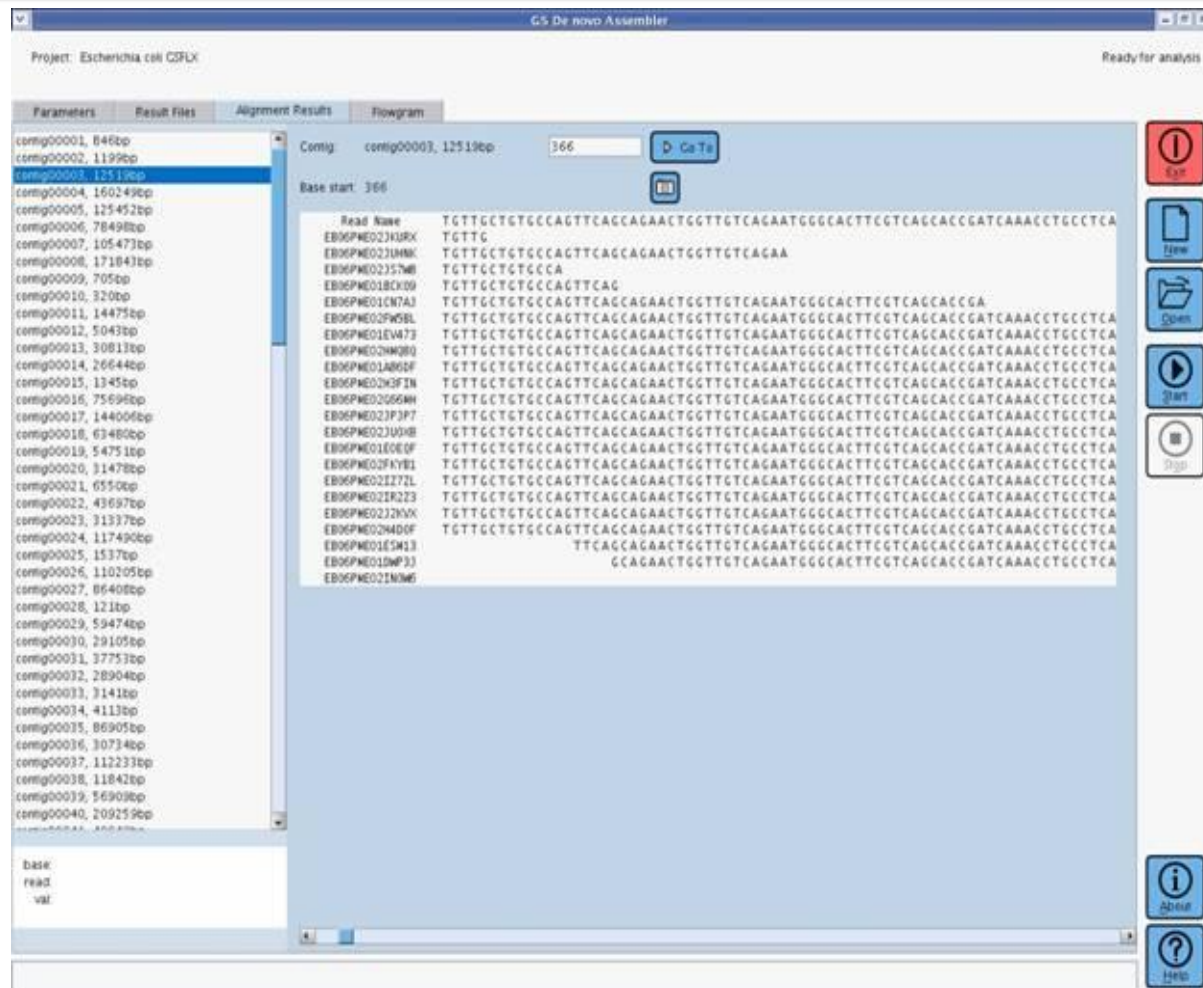
- Perform whole genome shotgun assembly of genomes with or without paired-end data.
- Order contigs into scaffolds using available paired-end reads.
- Assemble genomes up to 50 megabases in size.
- Select the read files you want to assemble by browsing in the GUI.
- View the assembly and browse the individual reads that make up the multiple

Example Data: *de novo* sequencing and assembly of complete genomes

	<i>E. coli</i> K-12	<i>C. jejuni</i>	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>
Genome Size (bases)	4,639,675	1,641,481	2,127,575	12,495,682
% GC content	50	30	69	38
Oversampling	20x	20x	20x	21x
Number of Contigs	113	33	65	488
Number of Scaffolds	11	4	7	85
Total Coverage	97.62%	97.54%	98.04%	93.09%
Consensus Accuracy	99.999%	99.998%	99.998%	99.979%

# GS FLX Data Analysis Tools

## *GS de novo Assembler Software*



# GS FLX Data Analysis Tools

## *GS Reference Mapper Software*

- Map reads to any reference genome and generate a consensus sequence.
- Easily view all differences compared to the reference sequence with automatic output to separate files.
  - Insertions- inserted blocks of up to 50 bases
  - Deletions- deleted blocks of up to 50 bases
  - SNPs
- Quickly identify high-confidence differences compared to the reference genome, which are singled out into a separate file.
- Compare genomes up to three gigabases in size.
- Choose files by browsing in the GUI.

### Example Data: Whole genome resequencing and mutation detection

	<i>E. coli</i> K-12	<i>C. jejuni</i>	<i>T. thermophilus</i>	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>
Genome Size (bases)	4,639,675	1,641,481	2,127,575	12,495,682
% GC content	50	30	69	38
Number of Runs	1	1/2	1/2	1/2
Number of Reads Mapped	397,418	169,560	196,557	176,576
Total Coverage	98.52%	98.43%	99.09%	97.29%
Consensus Accuracy	100.000%	99.999%	99.998%	99.998%

# GS FLX Data Analysis Tools

## *GS Amplicon Variant Analyzer Software*

- Automatically compute the alignment of reads from amplicon-based samples against a reference sequence.
- Quickly identify variants and their respective frequencies in large pools of data
  - Screen for known variants
  - Discover unknown variants
  - Identify haplotypes
- Detect low-frequency (<1%) variants

The GS Amplicon Variant Analyzer Software can also be used for the following studies:

### **Resequencing**

- Analyze disease-associated regions
- Discover SNPs, insertions, and deletions on a population level
- Detect rare somatic mutations
- Perform viral subtyping

### **Epigenetics**

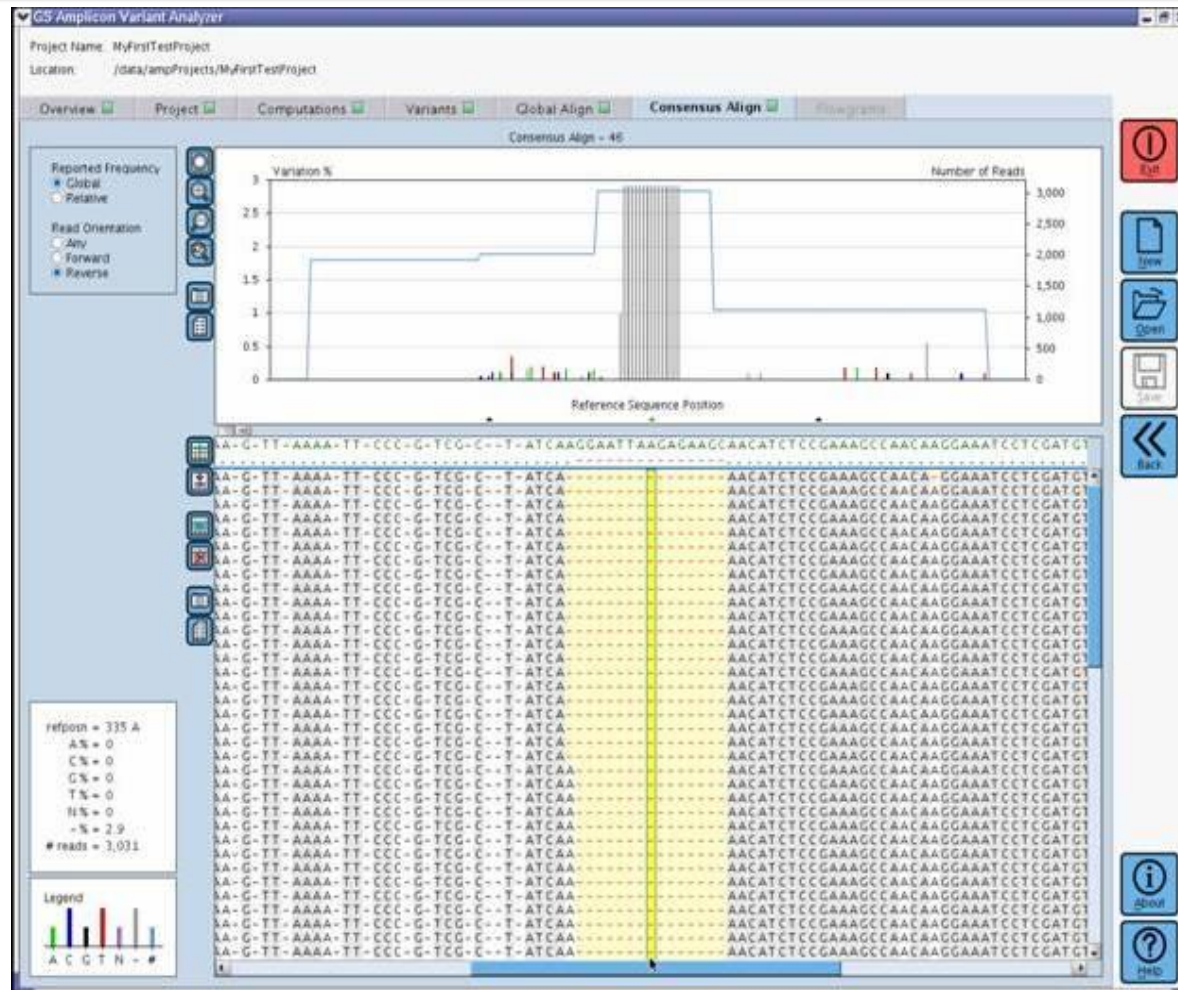
- Analyze DNA methylation patterns

### **Metagenomics and genetic diversity**

- Sequence 16S RNA

# GS FLX Data Analysis Tools

## *GS Amplicon Variant Analyzer Software*





# Sequencing Technologies Analysis

- The apparent price per base advantage of micro-read technologies in re-sequencing applications shrinks dramatically after adjusting for
  - Loss of raw reads when mapped against the reference
  - Additional over-sequencing required due to lower single read accuracy
  - Fully loaded costs (including required bioinformatics labor and IT maintenance)
- No amount of additional over-sequencing can provide equivalent quality to 454 Sequencing due to micro-read technologies'
  - Shorter read length
  - Greater bias
  - Limitation to SNP identification, versus detection of indels (large and small) and larger scale genome variation
- Price advantage per equivalent base will decisively shift to 454 Sequencing with the XLR HD kit format, which will run on the current GS FLX instrument

# Total Cost Matters

## *The Real Cost per Run*

When calculating the real cost per result, all cost must be considered

- **Reagents**    - **Labor and bioinformatics**    - **Instrument cost**

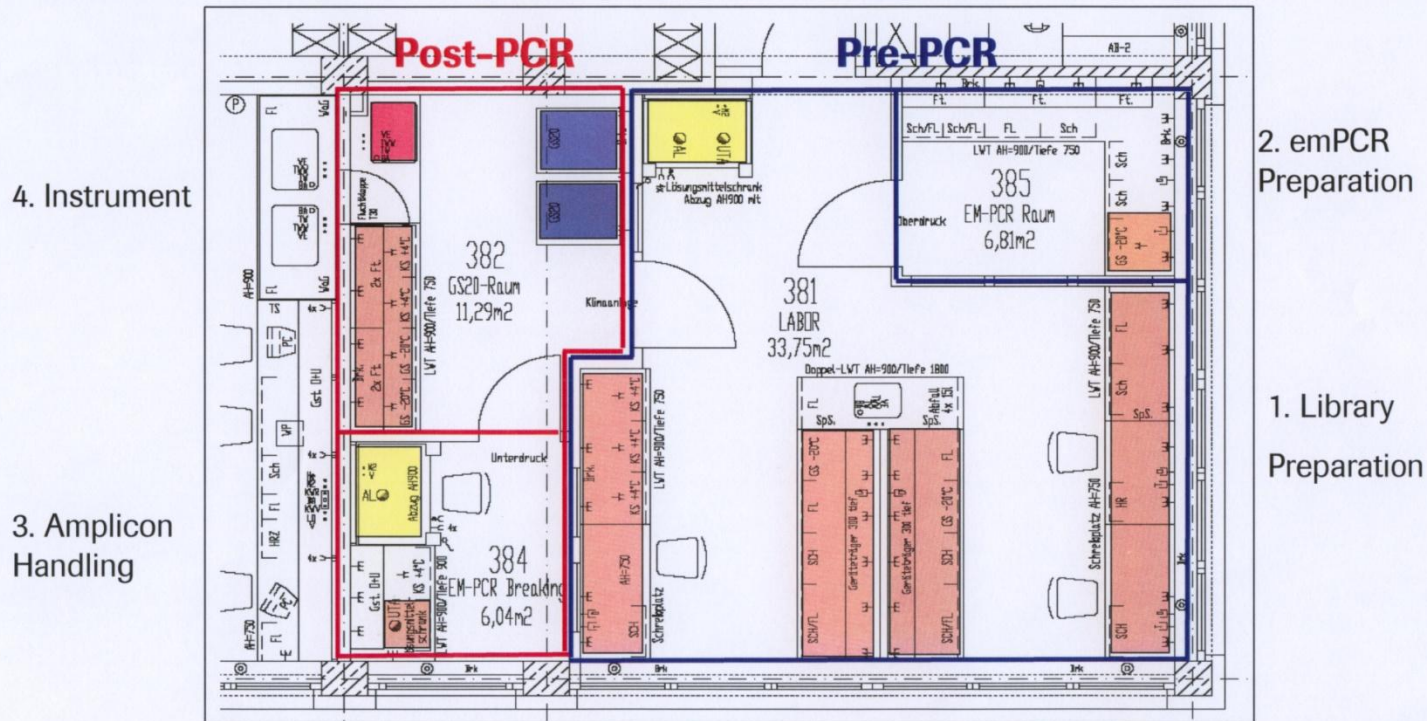
- Using few long reads compared to many micro-reads the bioinformatics requirement per run is much lower with 454 Sequencing (for the average user, 3X more informatics time is required per Illumina run)
- The Instrument cost must be considered when considering the total cost of the result produced by that instrument



# Site Preparation

## GS FLX Site Preparation

### Example Lab Set Up ("Usual" Throughput)



# Equipment

1. Bioanalyzer or Nanodrop
2. Nebulizator
3. RT-PCR (LightCycler)
4. PCR
5. Laminar flow (P2)
6. Mixer for emulsion prep.
7. N<sub>2</sub>
8. Centrifuge for plates (specific model)

Total cost ~500.000