

Group Assignments

- Non-self-assembled
 - show up next week
- Self-Assembled (optional):
 - email josh@duke.edu by noon on Sunday (7/9)
 - proposed group members
 - expertise of each member (e.g. bio, stats, compute)

RNA-Seq Sample Preparation Theory

From Sample to Data

Overview

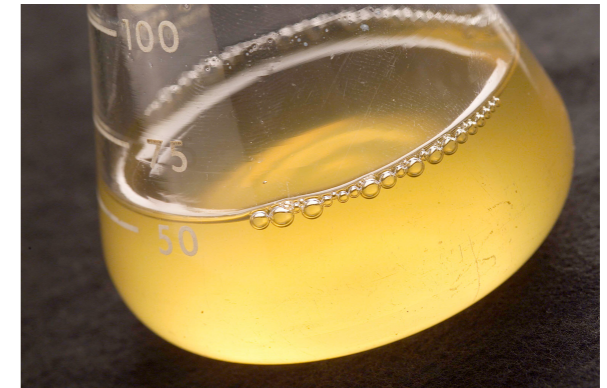
- From Library to Data
- Illumina Sequencing

Not Appearing Today

- Data Analysis
- Software
- Details of our experiment

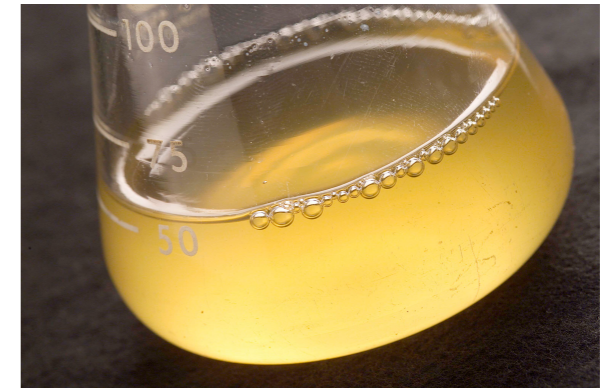
Major Experiment Components

1. Growth
2. Sample Collection
3. RNA Extraction
4. Ribosomal RNA Depletion
5. Library Preparation



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Growth and Sample Collection

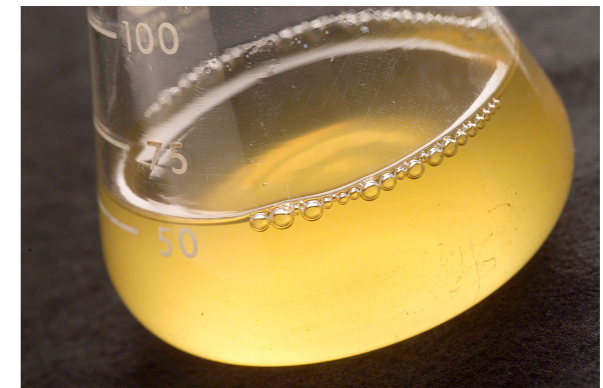
- Avoid Confounding Factors!
- System Specific
- Experiment Specific
- Avoid RNA response to sample collection!

Sample Collection Options

- Flash freeze
- RNA stabilizers
 - RNA protect
 - RNAlater
- Phenol (hot acid phenol, trizol, etc)

Major Experiment Components

1. Growth
2. Sample Collection
- 3. RNA Extraction**
4. Ribosomal RNA Depletion
5. Library Preparation



RNA Extraction: Why?

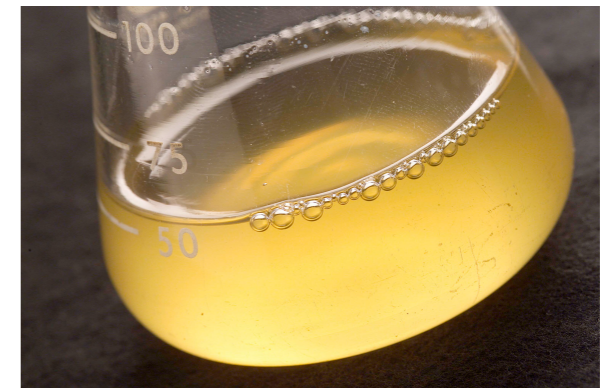
- Have cells, need RNA

RNA Extraction Options

- Kits
 - Qiagen RNeasy Mini Kit
 - Etc
- Phenol (hot acid phenol, trizol, etc)

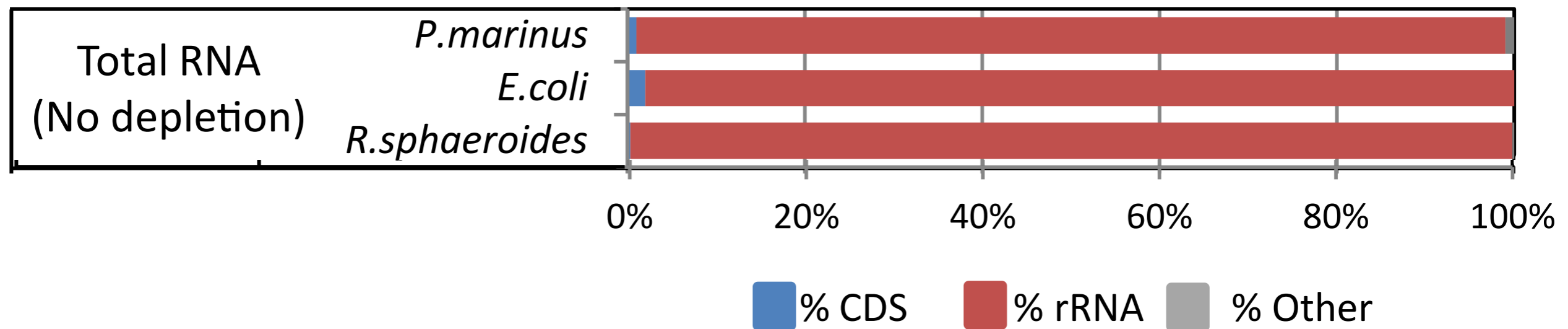
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- 4. Ribosomal RNA Depletion**
5. Library Preparation



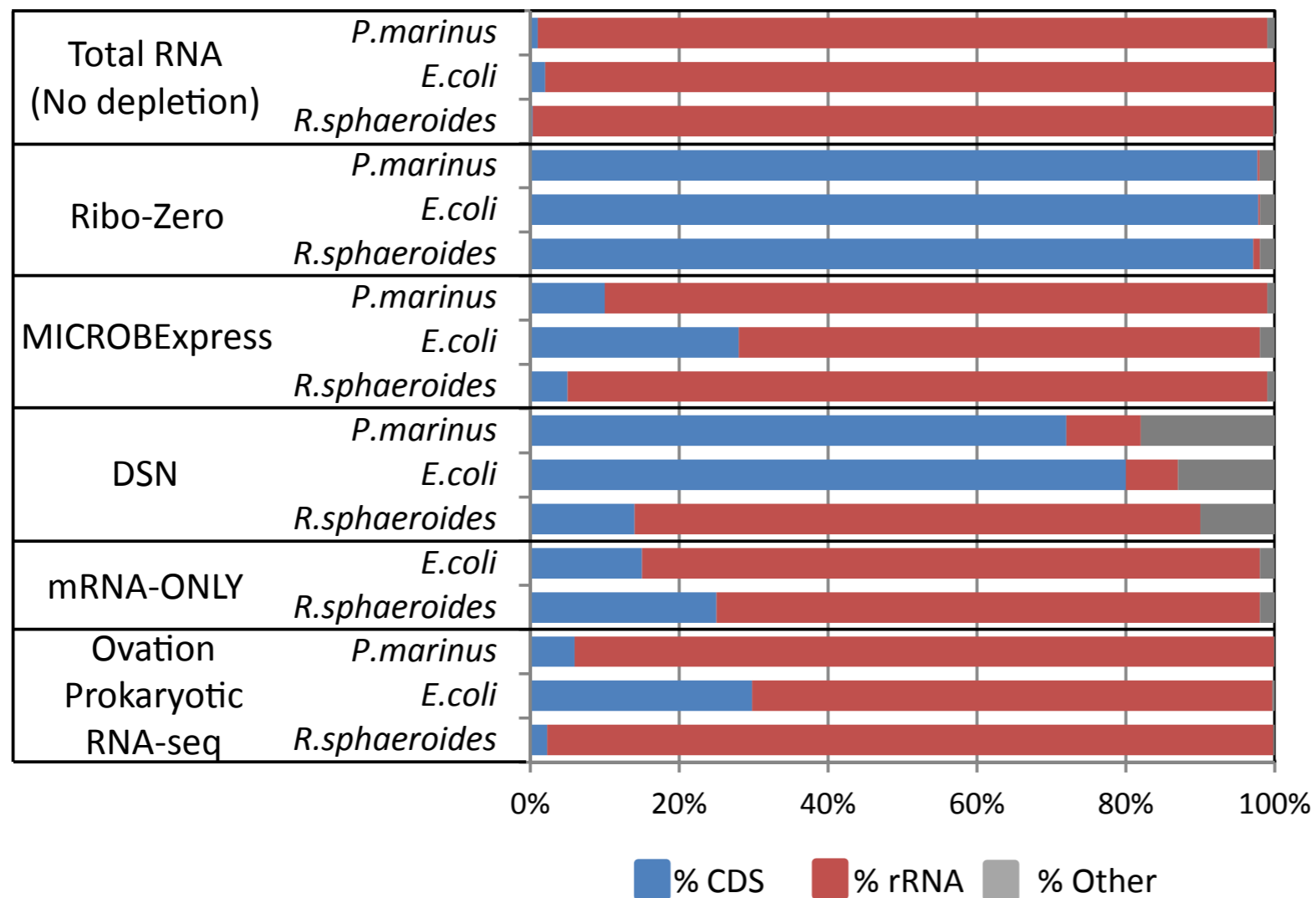
Ribosomal RNA Depletion

rRNA Depletion: Why?



rRNA Depletion: Options

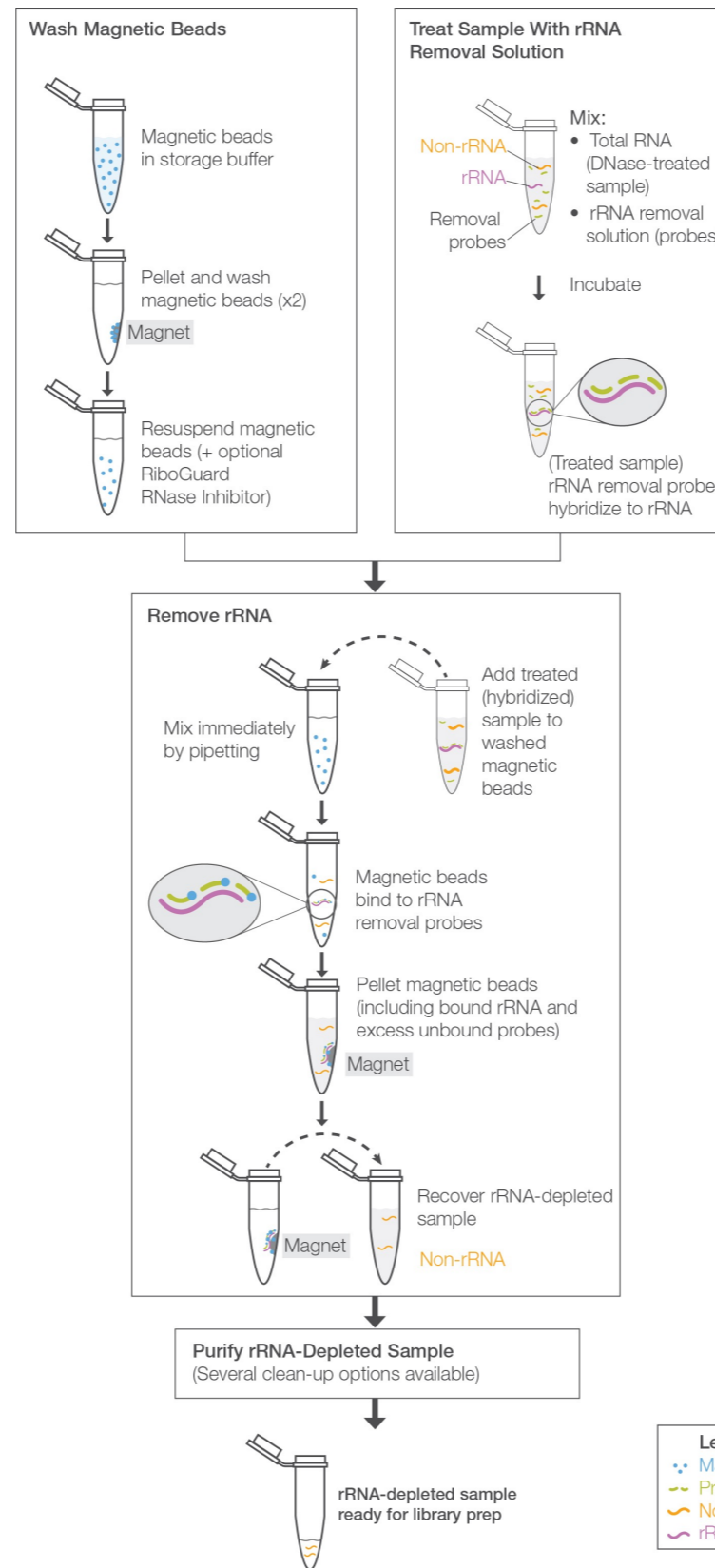
(a)



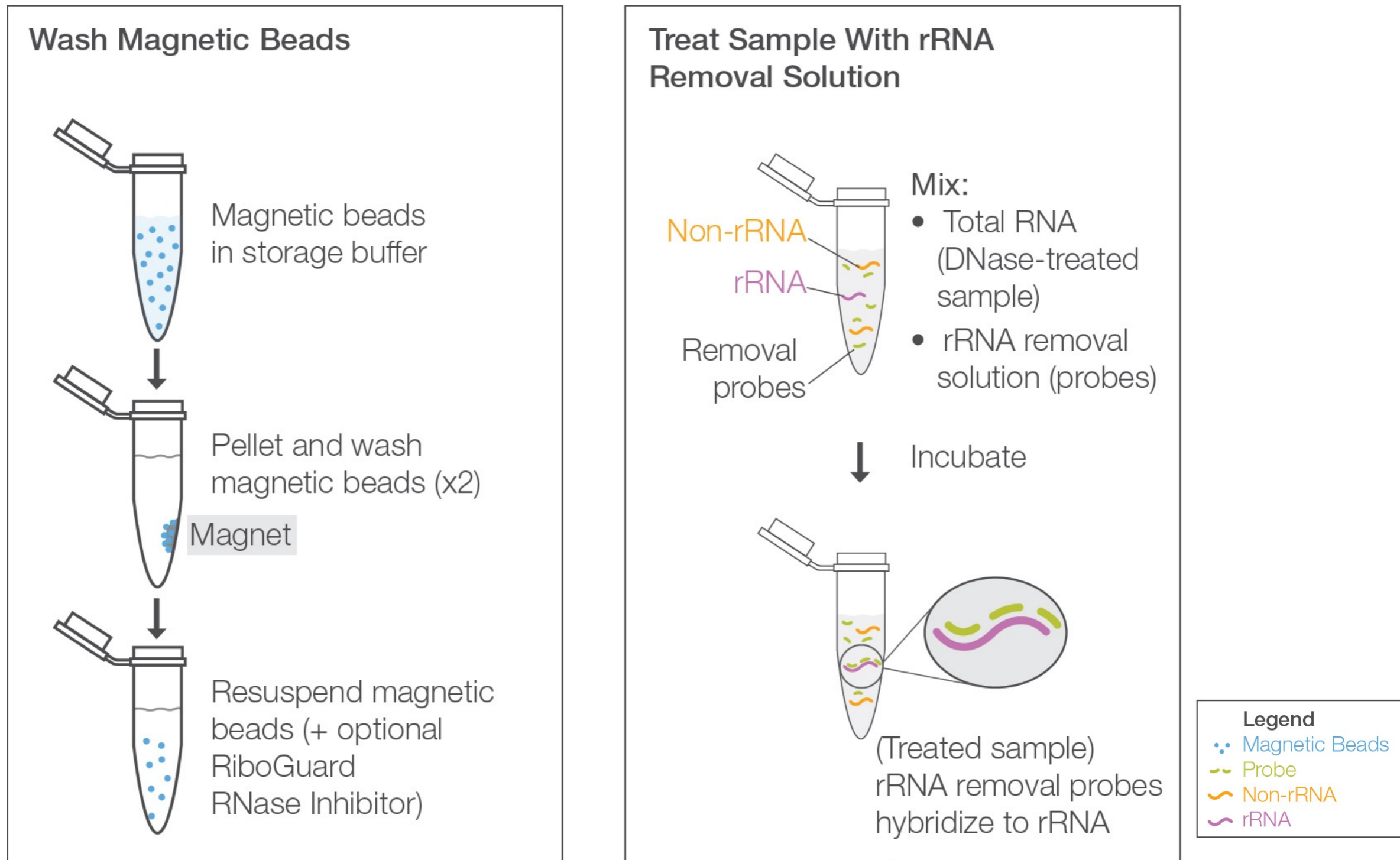
(b)



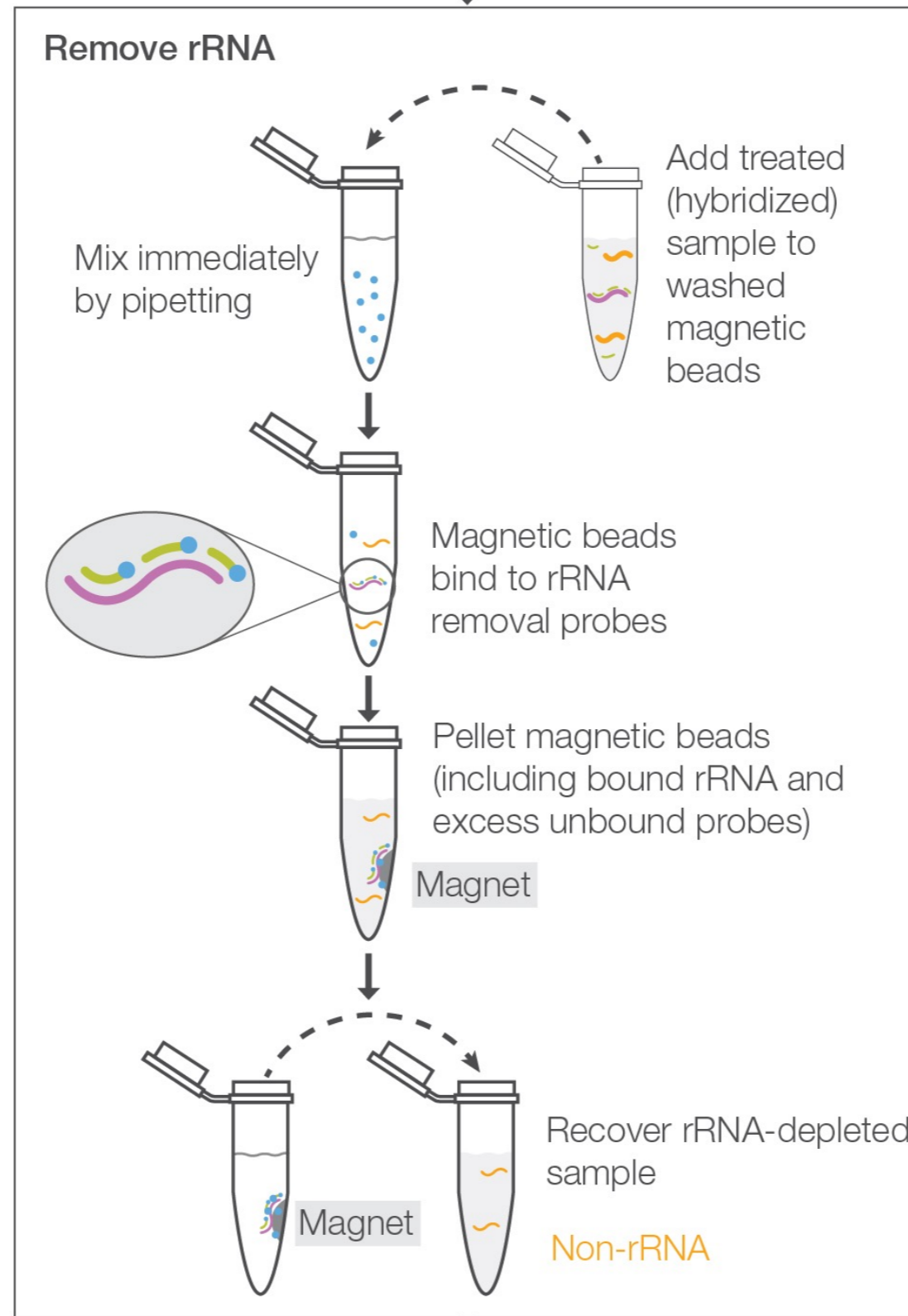
rRNA Depletion: How?



rRNA Depletion: How?



rRNA Depletion: How?

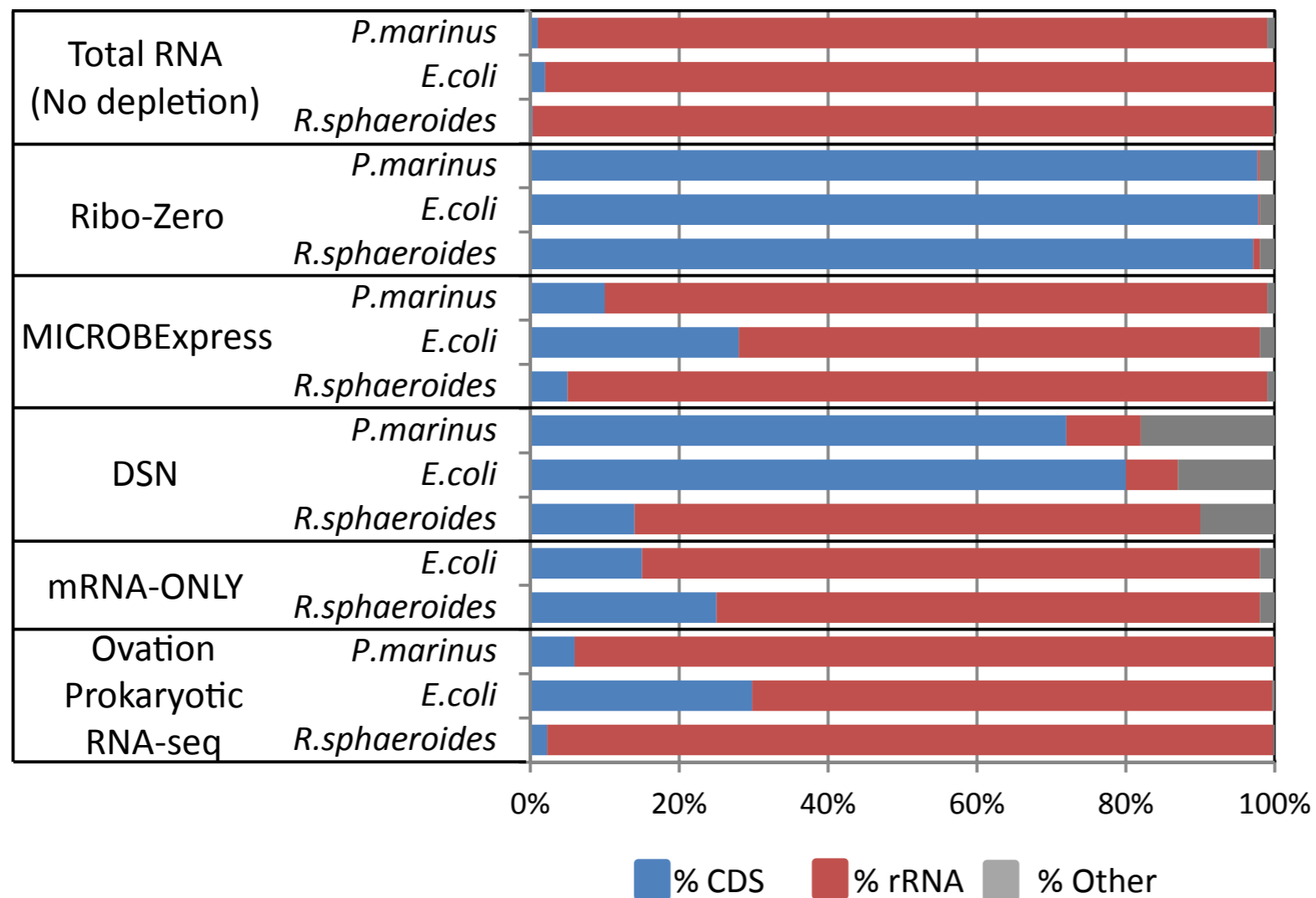


Legend

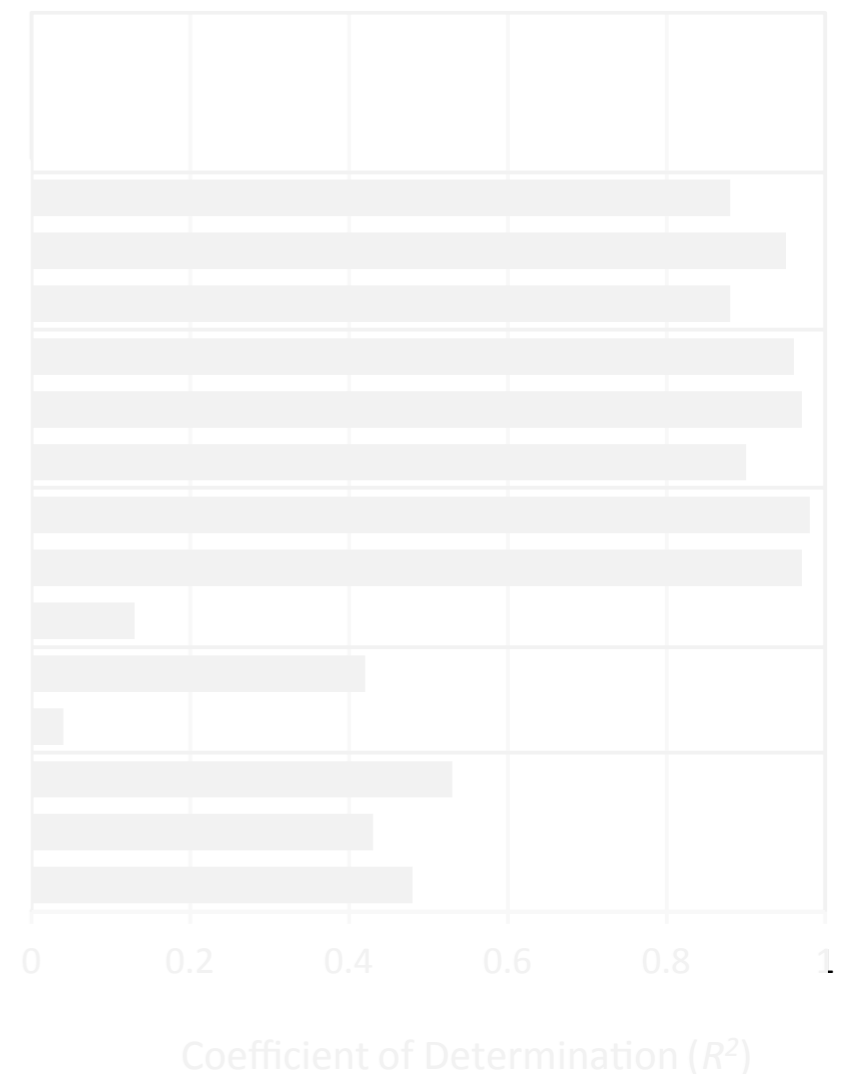
- Magnetic Beads
- Probe
- Non-rRNA
- rRNA

rRNA Depletion: Alternatives

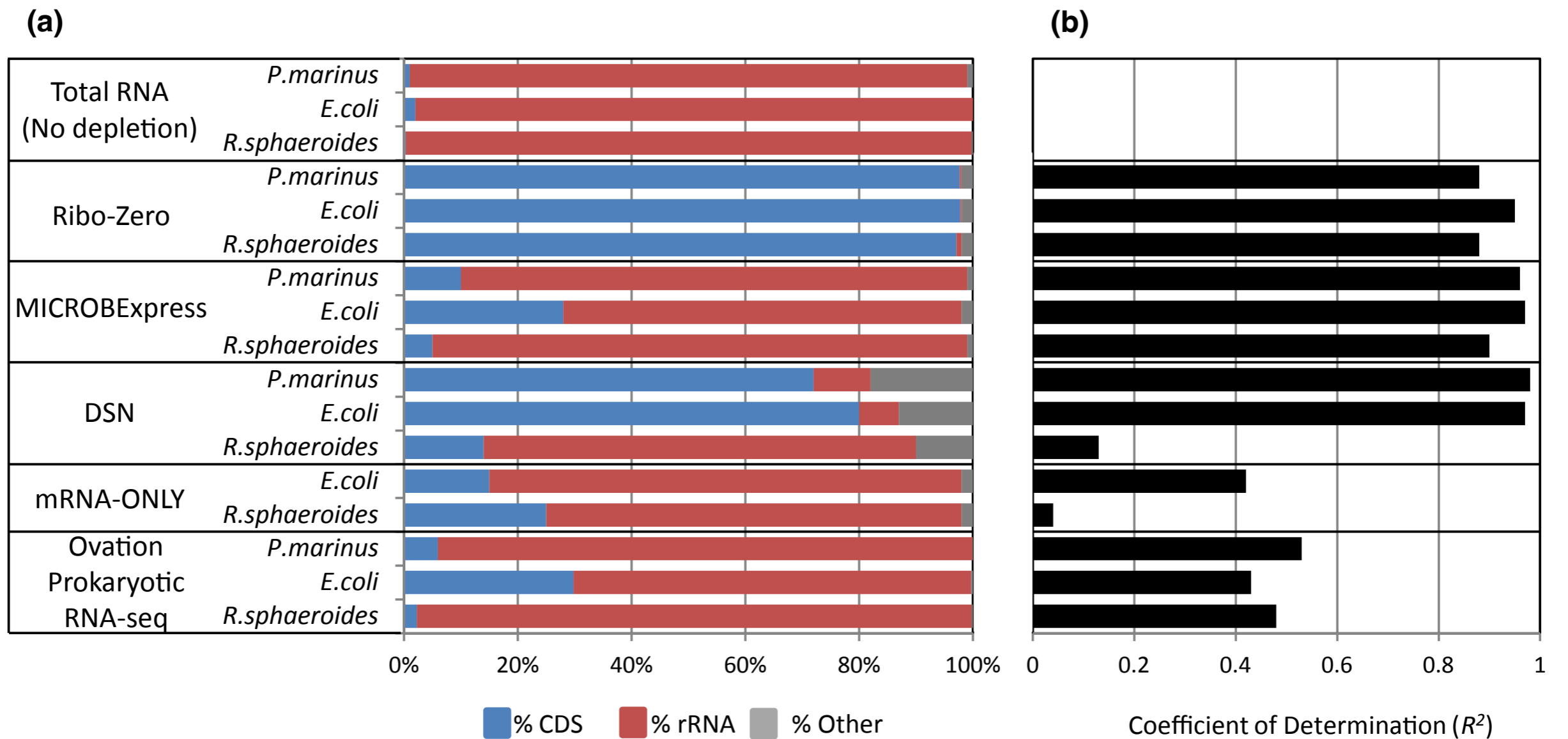
(a)



(b)



rRNA Depletion: Alternatives



rRNA Depletion: Alternatives

- mRNA enrichment
 - poly(A) mRNA enrichment
 - Selective polyadenylation of mRNAs
 - Antibody capture of RNAs that interact with a specific protein
 - Non-random priming
- rRNA depletion
 - Ribosomal RNA capture
 - Duplex-specific nuclease (DSN) normalization
 - Degradation of processed RNA

rRNA Depletion: Alternatives

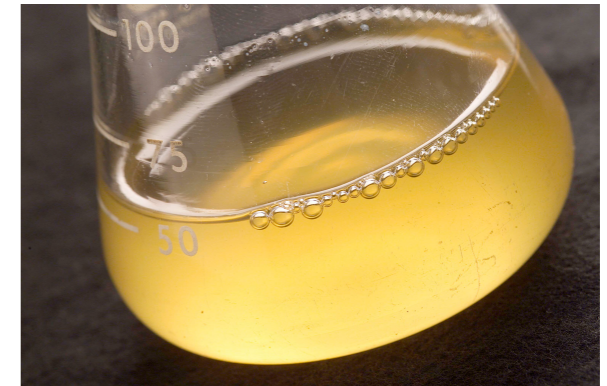
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Major Experiment Components

1. Growth
2. Sample Collection
3. RNA Extraction
4. Ribosomal RNA Depletion
- 5. Library Preparation**



Illumina Sequencing

From Library to Data

Library Preparation

DNA
Fragment



200-1000 bp

Adapters



+

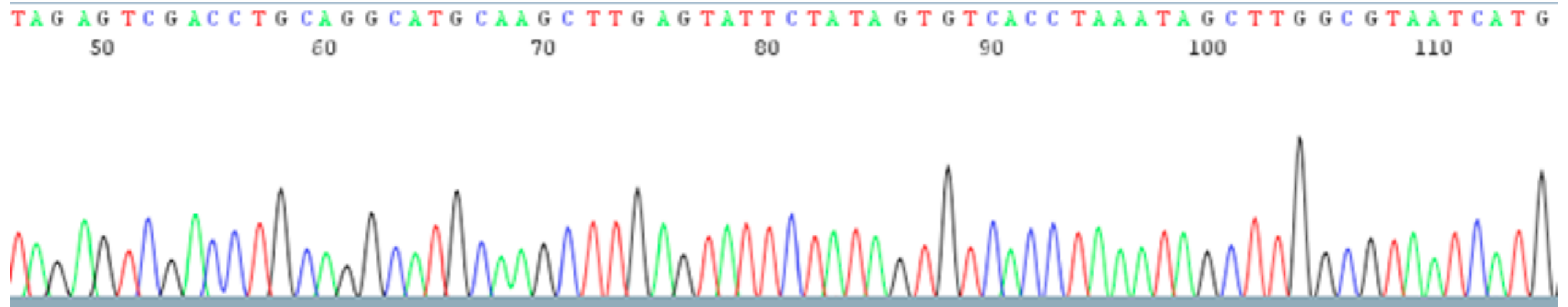


=

Sequencing
“Library”



Dye-terminator Sanger Sequencing



Sequencing

AGCTTTTCATTCTGACTGCAACGGGCAATATGTCTCTGTGTGGA

Sequencing

AGCTTTTCATTCTGACTGCAACGGGCAATATGTCTCTGTGTGGA

Sequencing

 T 
 AGCTTTTCATTCTGACTGCAACGGGCAATATGTCTCTGTGTGGA 

Sequencing

 T
 AGCTTTTCATTCTGACTGCAACGGGCAATATGTCTCTGTGTGGA 

Sequencing

TC ●
AGCTTTTCATTCTGACTGCAACGGGCAATATGTCTCTGTGTGGA

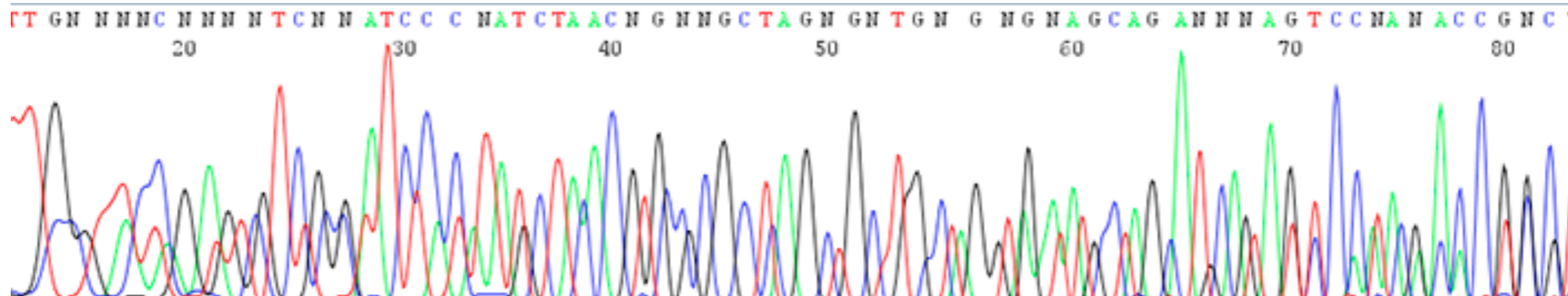
Sequencing

TC
AGCTTTTCATTCTGACTGCAACGGGCAATATGTCTCTGTGTGGA

Sequencing

TCG ●
AGCTTTTCATTCTGACTGCAACGGGCAATATGTCTCTGTGTGGA

Dye-terminator Sanger Sequencing



How?

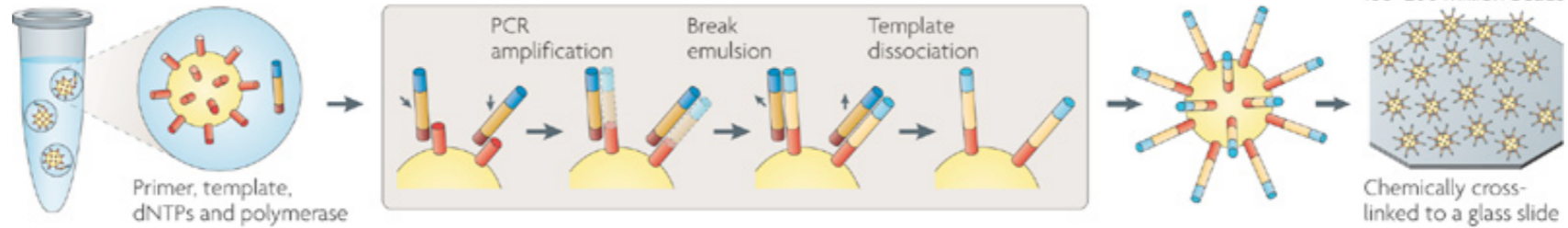
How?

- Separate
- Detect

Template immobilization

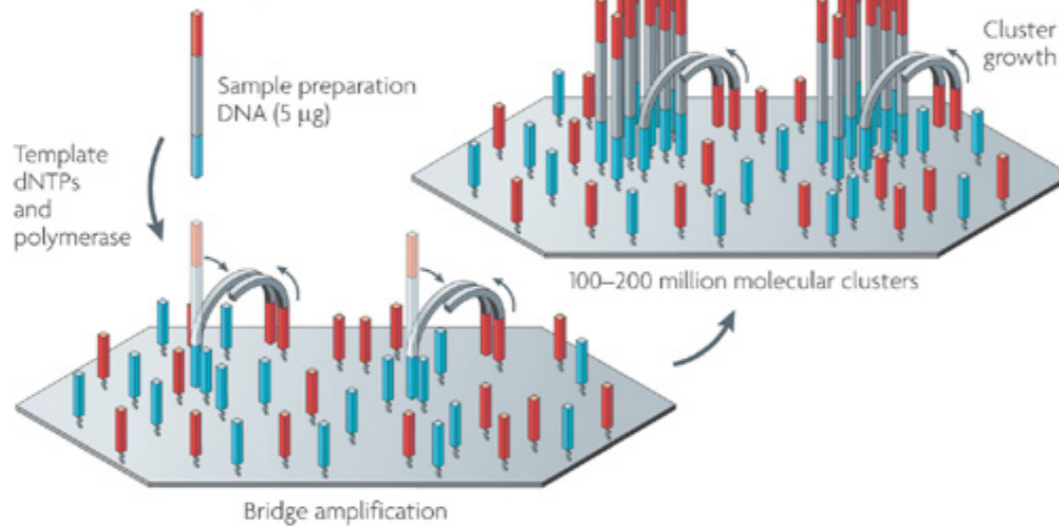
a Roche/454, Life/APG, Polonator Emulsion PCR

One DNA molecule per bead. Clonal amplification to thousands of copies occurs in microreactors in an emulsion



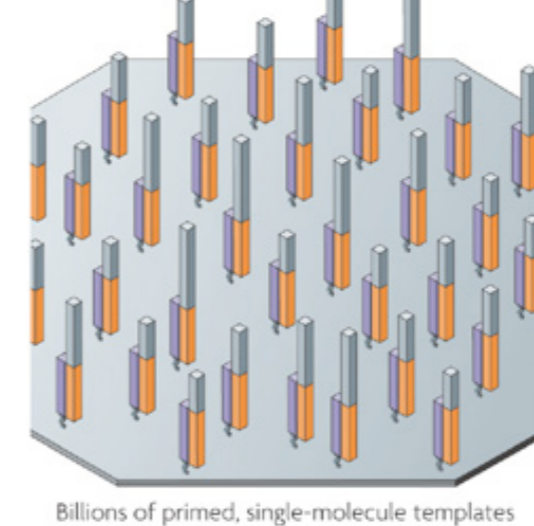
b Illumina/Solexa Solid-phase amplification

One DNA molecule per cluster



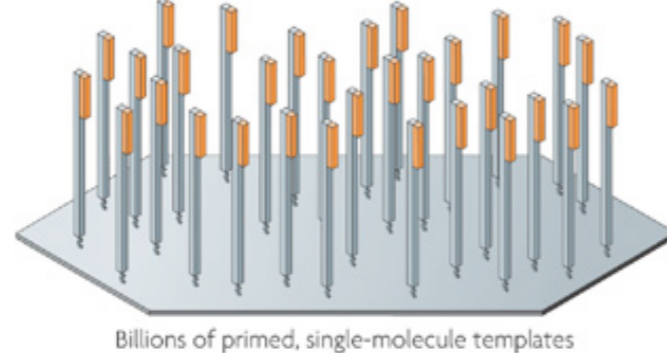
c Helicos BioSciences: one-pass sequencing

Single molecule: primer immobilized



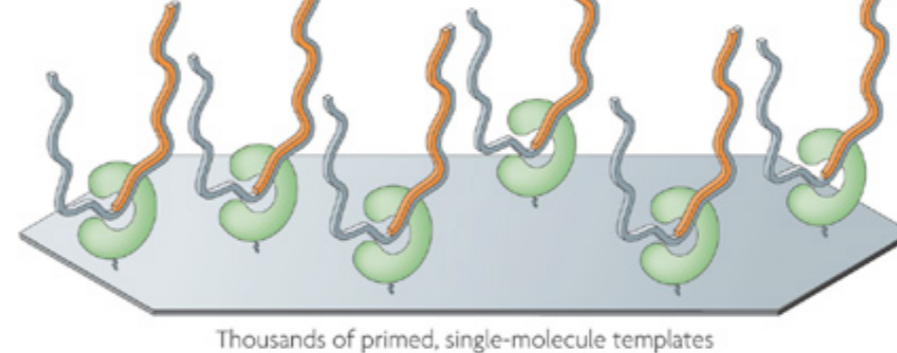
d Helicos BioSciences: two-pass sequencing

Single molecule: template immobilized

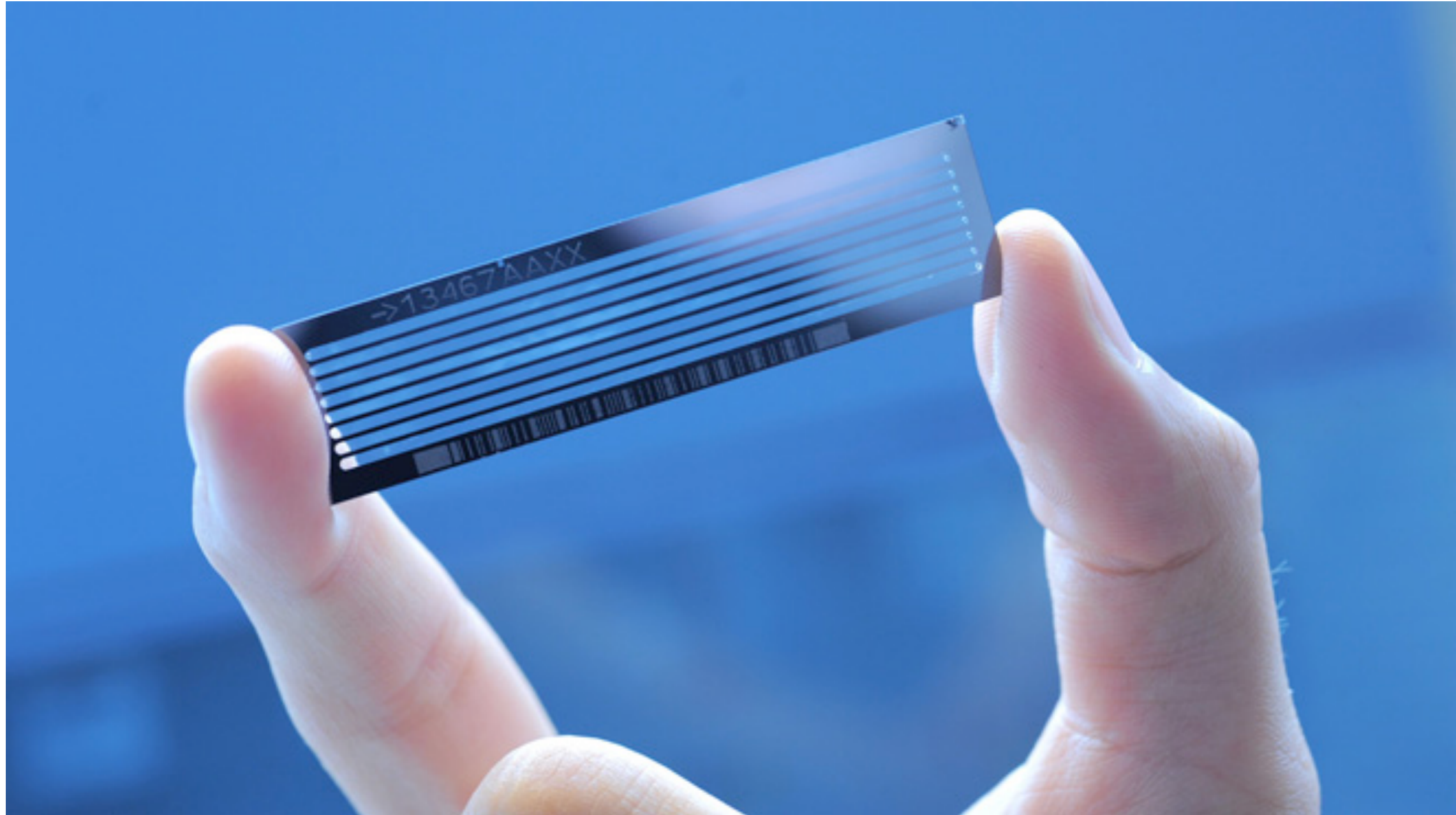


e Pacific Biosciences, Life/Visigen, LI-COR Biosciences

Single molecule: polymerase immobilized

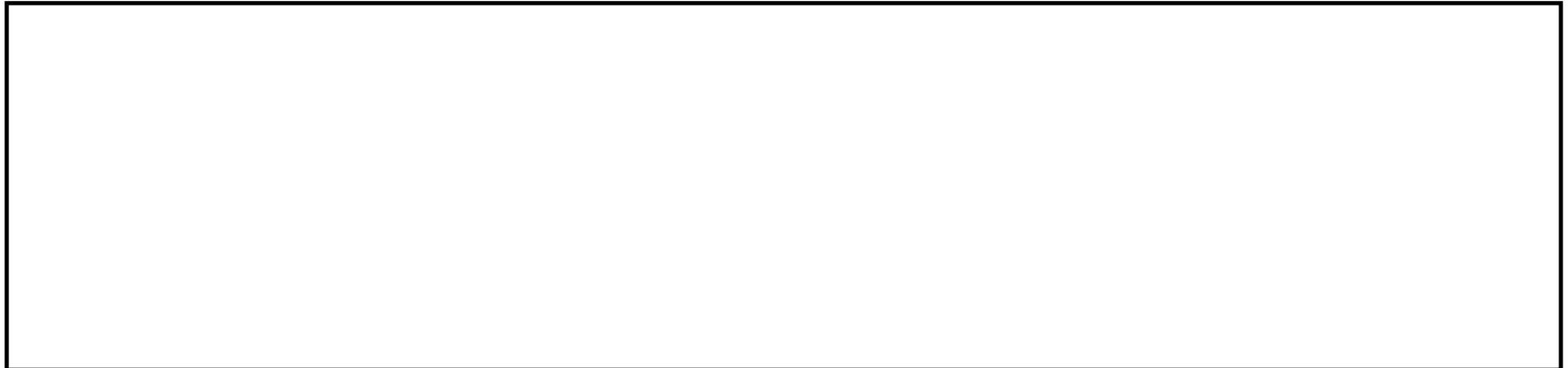


A Flow Cell



**Pass Around Flow
Cells!!!**

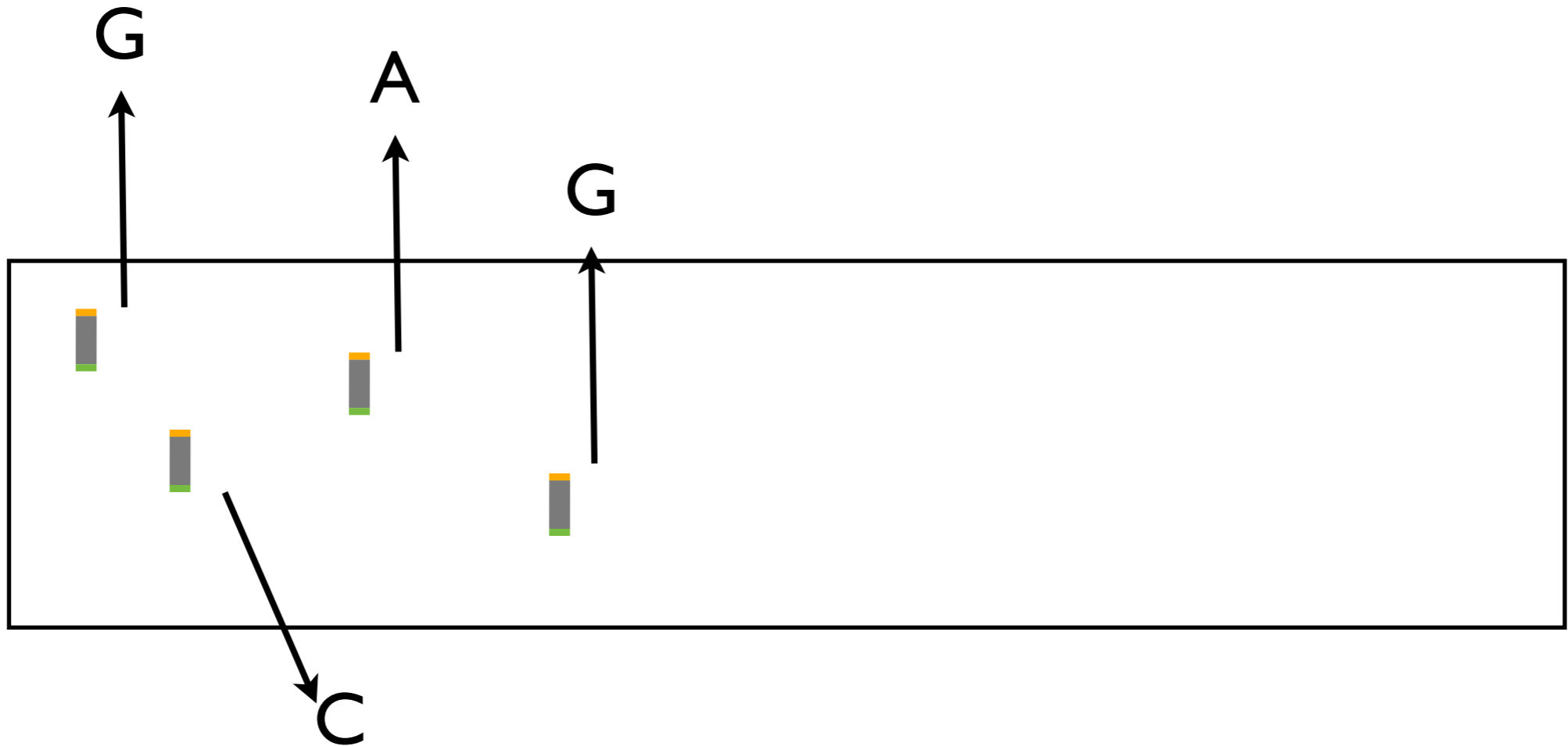
A Flow Cell



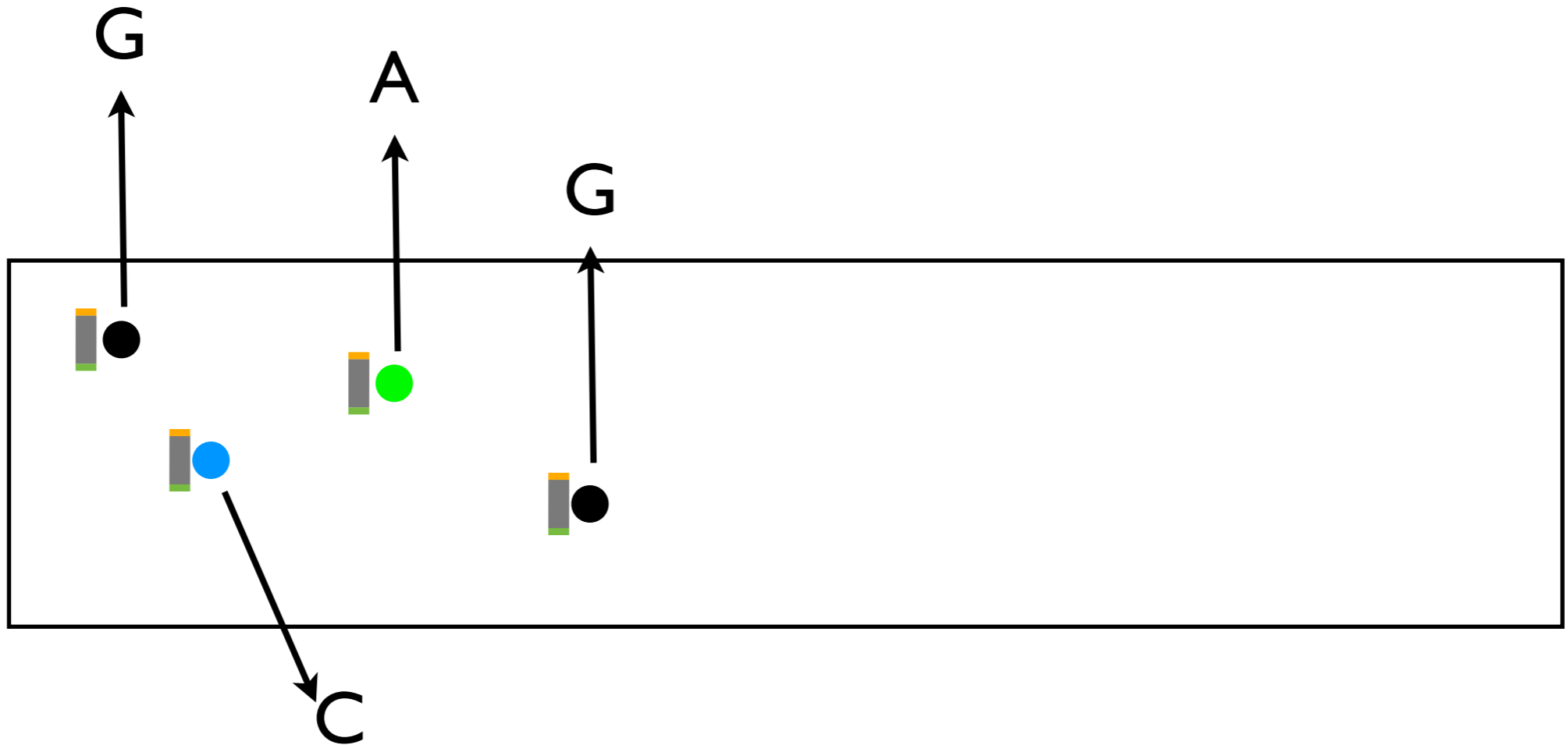
Bind Library



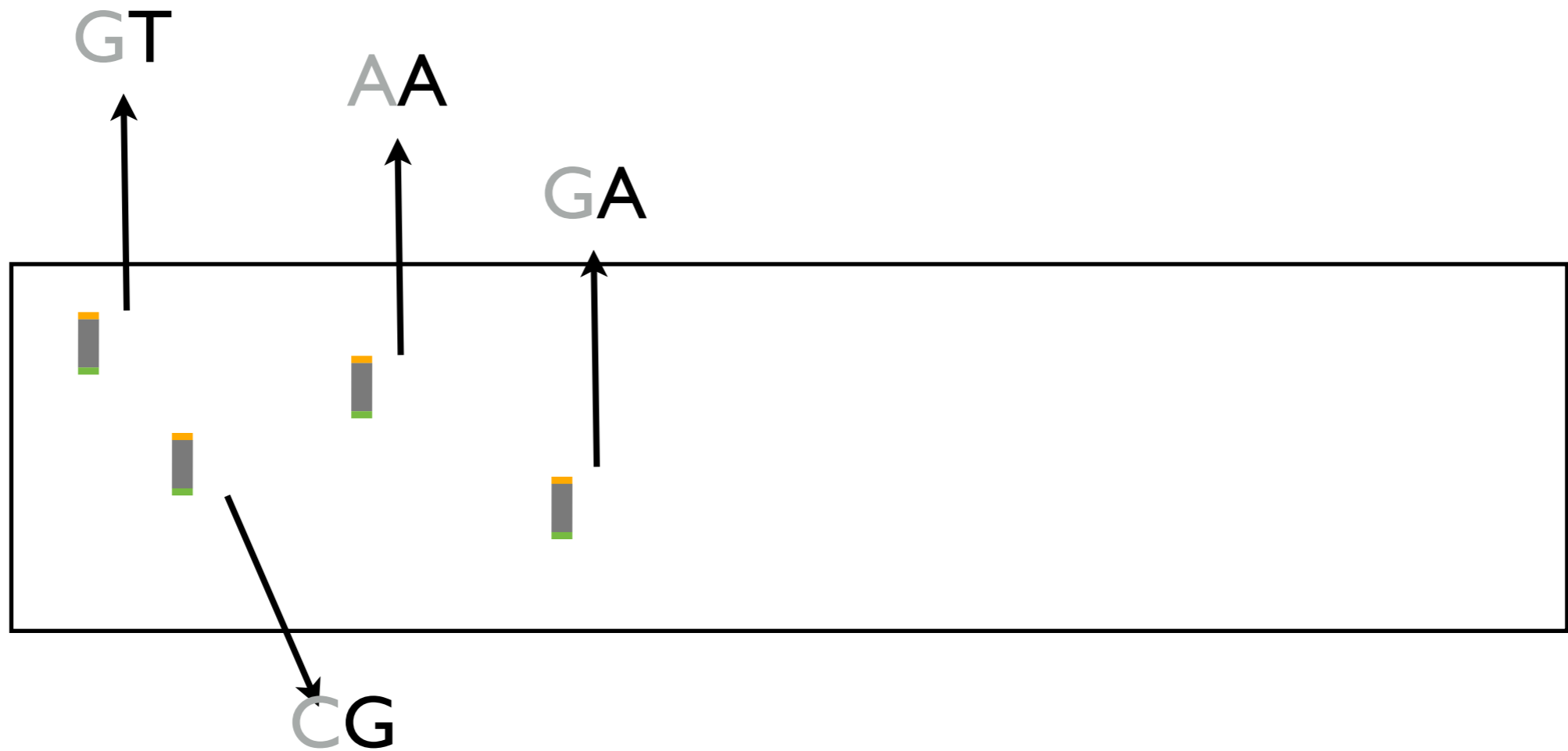
1st Cycle



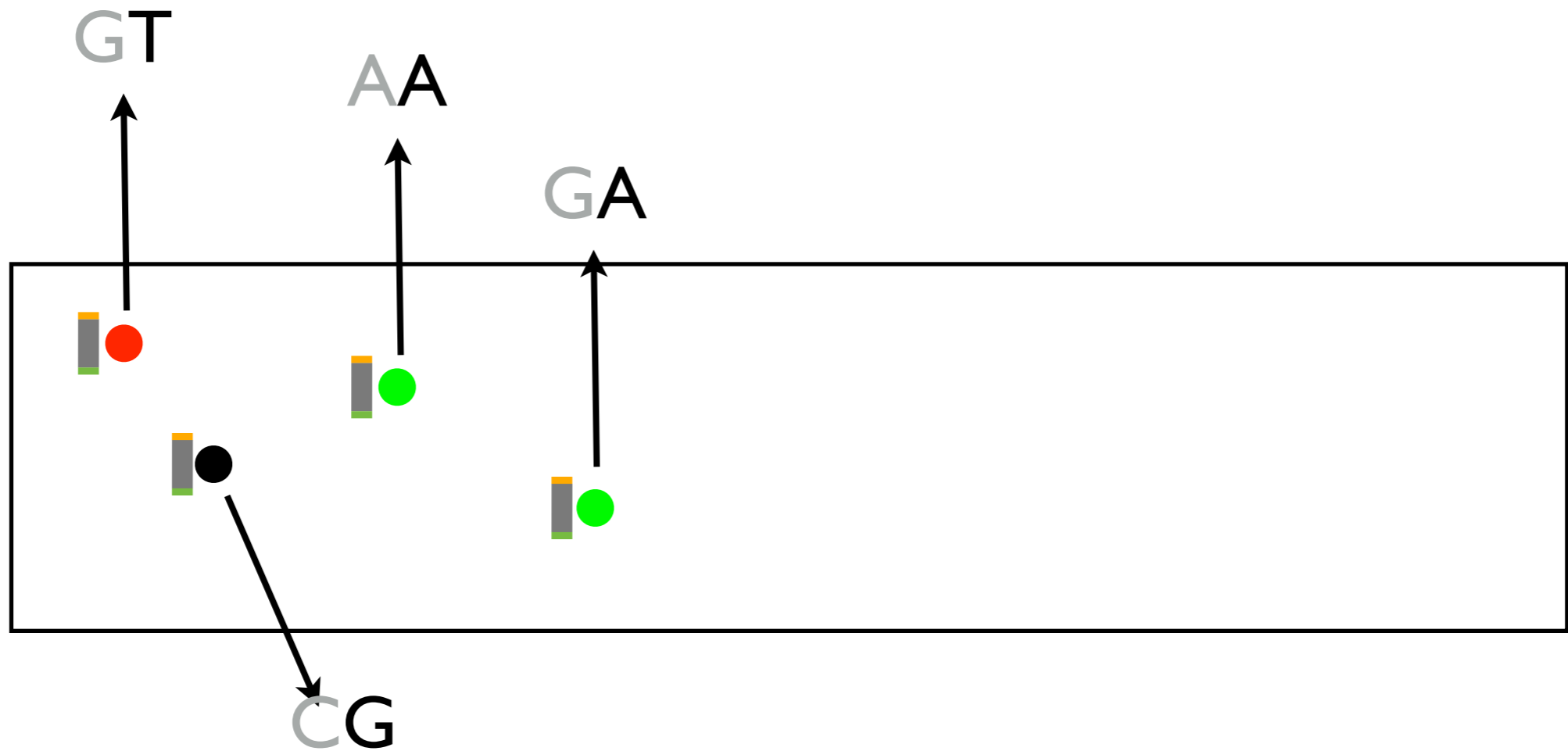
1st Cycle



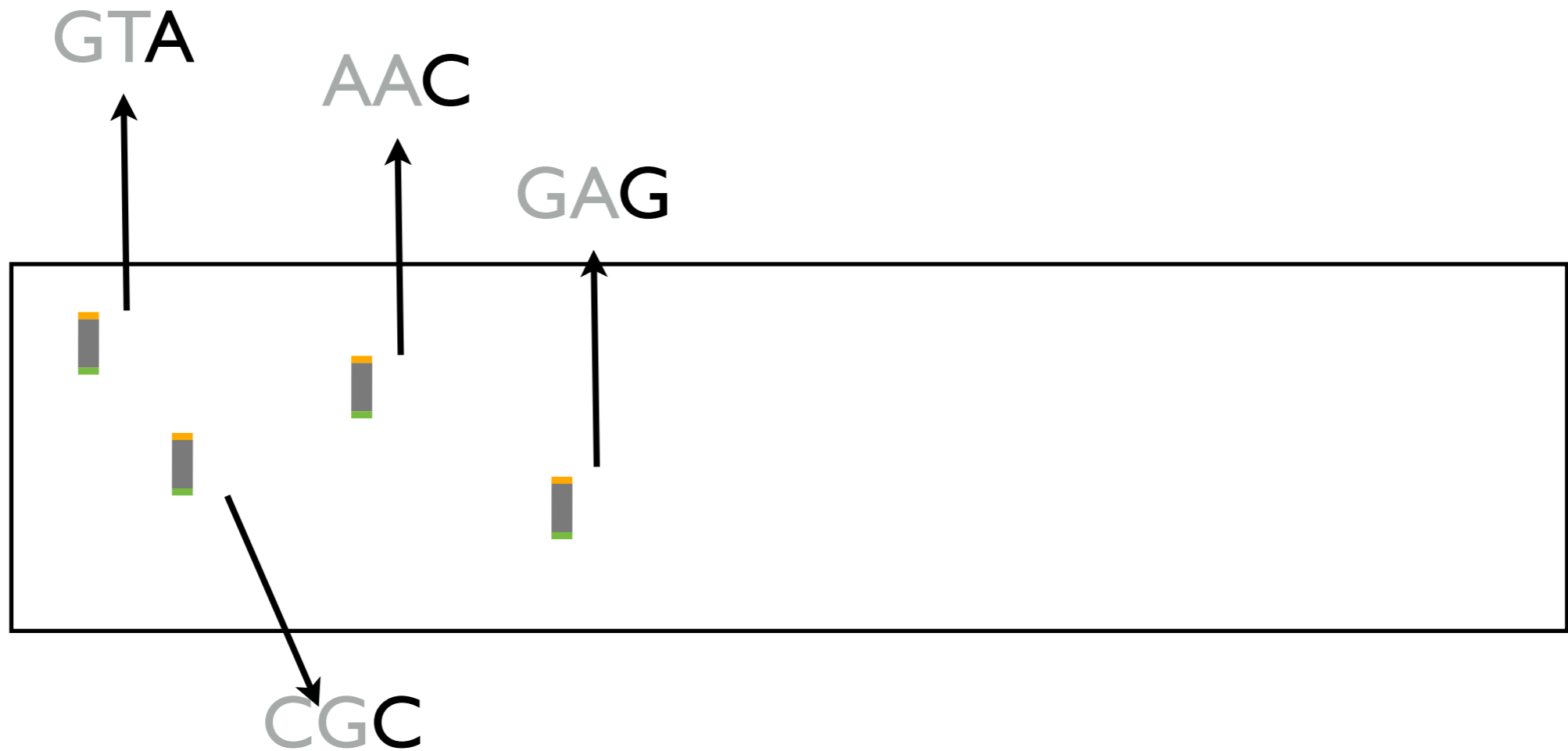
2nd Cycle



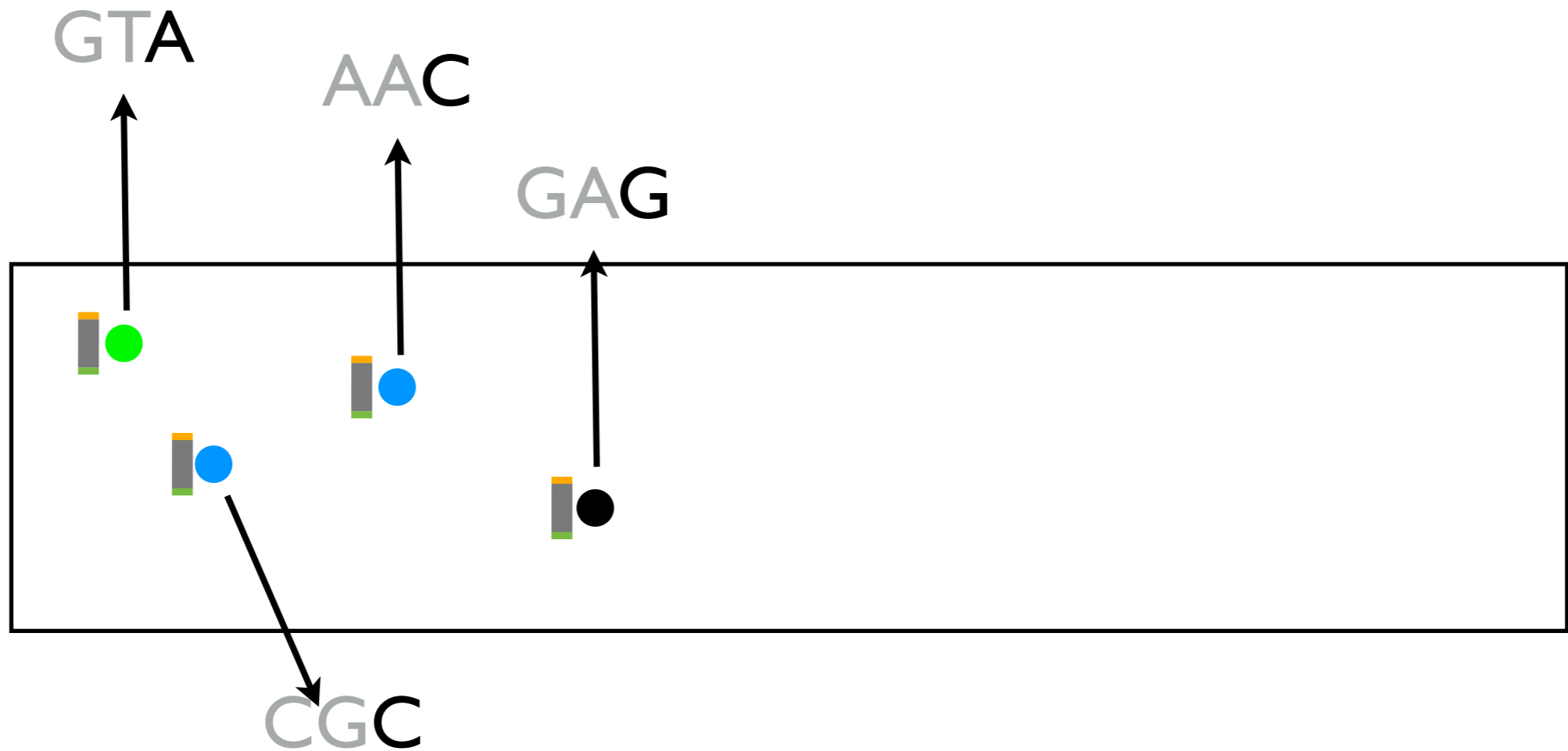
2nd Cycle



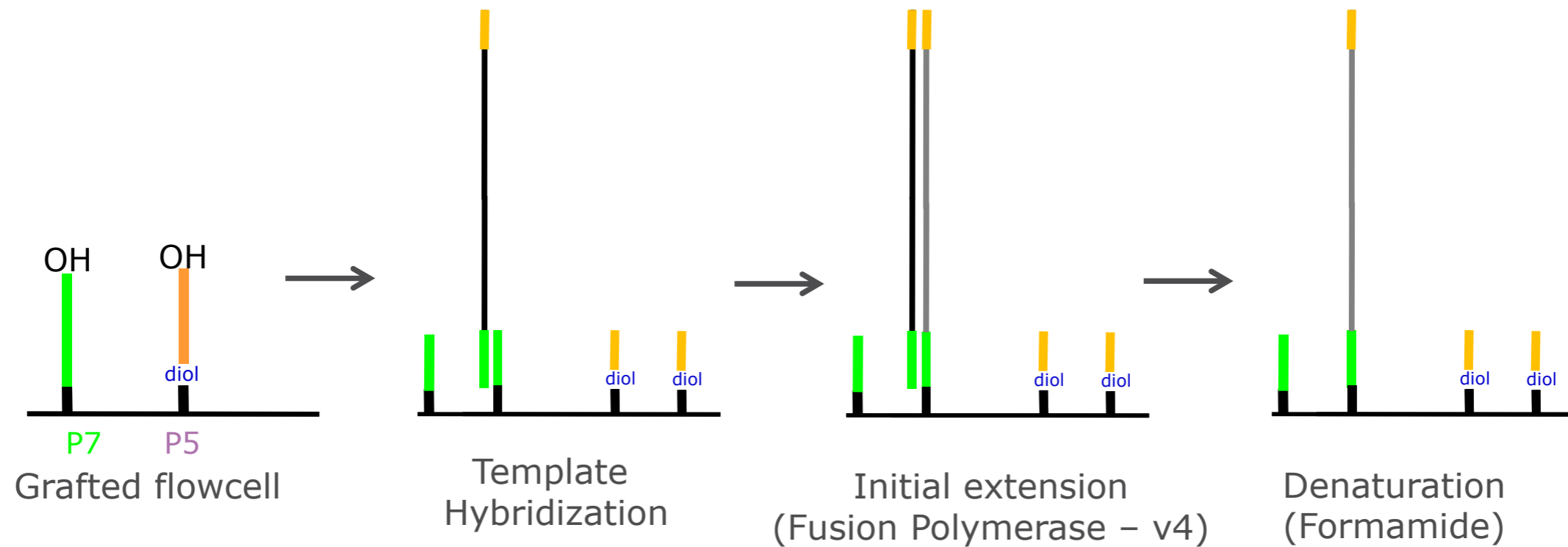
3rd Cycle



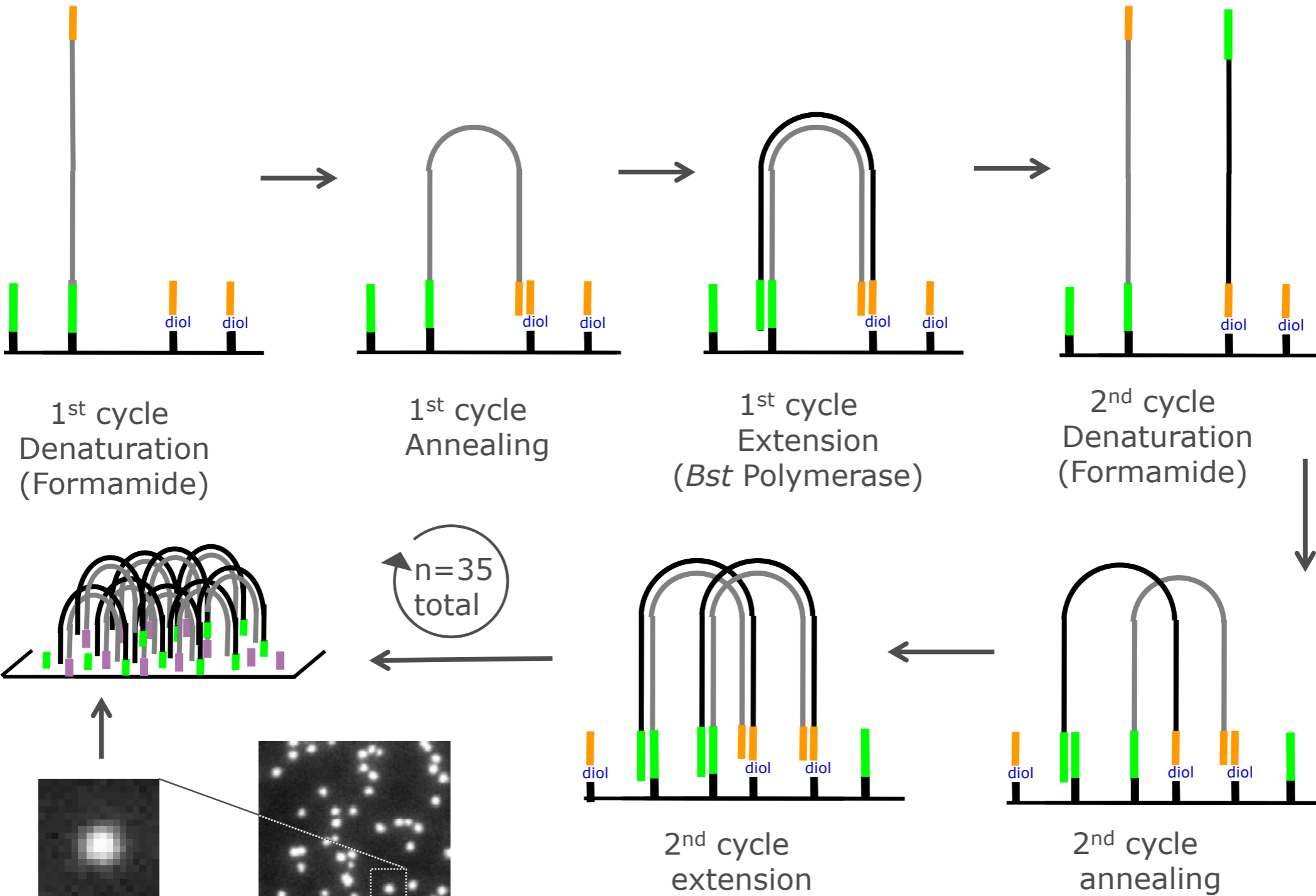
3rd Cycle



Cluster generation – hybridization and amplification



Cluster generation – hybridization and amplification



Sequencing Library



Library Preparation: Why?

We have RNA. We need a DNA library.



Library Preparation: How?

NEBNext® Ultra™ Directional RNA Library
Prep Kit for Illumina® (#E7420)

Library Preparation: How?

1. RNA Fragmentation
2. cDNA Synthesis
3. Adapter Ligation
4. PCR Enrichment

Library Prep Workflow



Fragmentation



Fragmentation

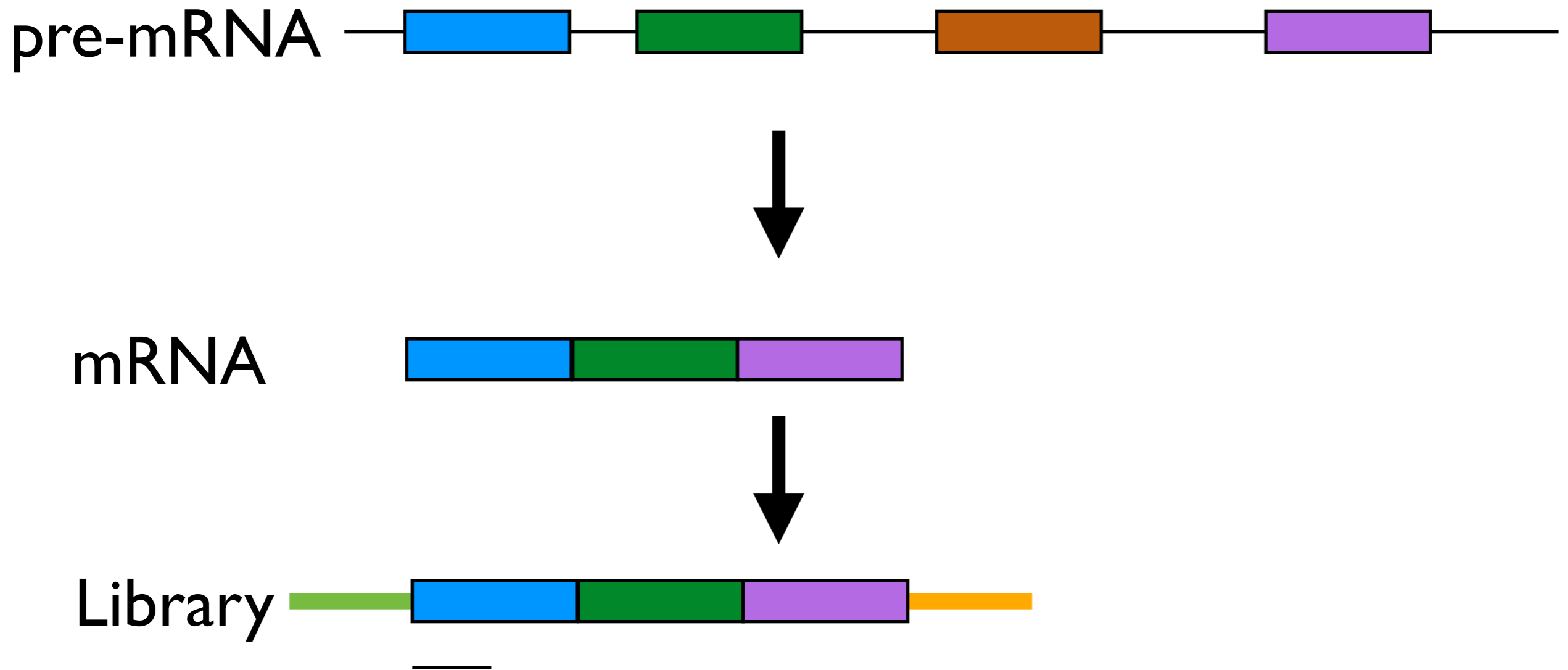


Library Prep Fragmentation: Why?

- Efficient cluster generation and sequencing
- Distribution of reads across mRNA

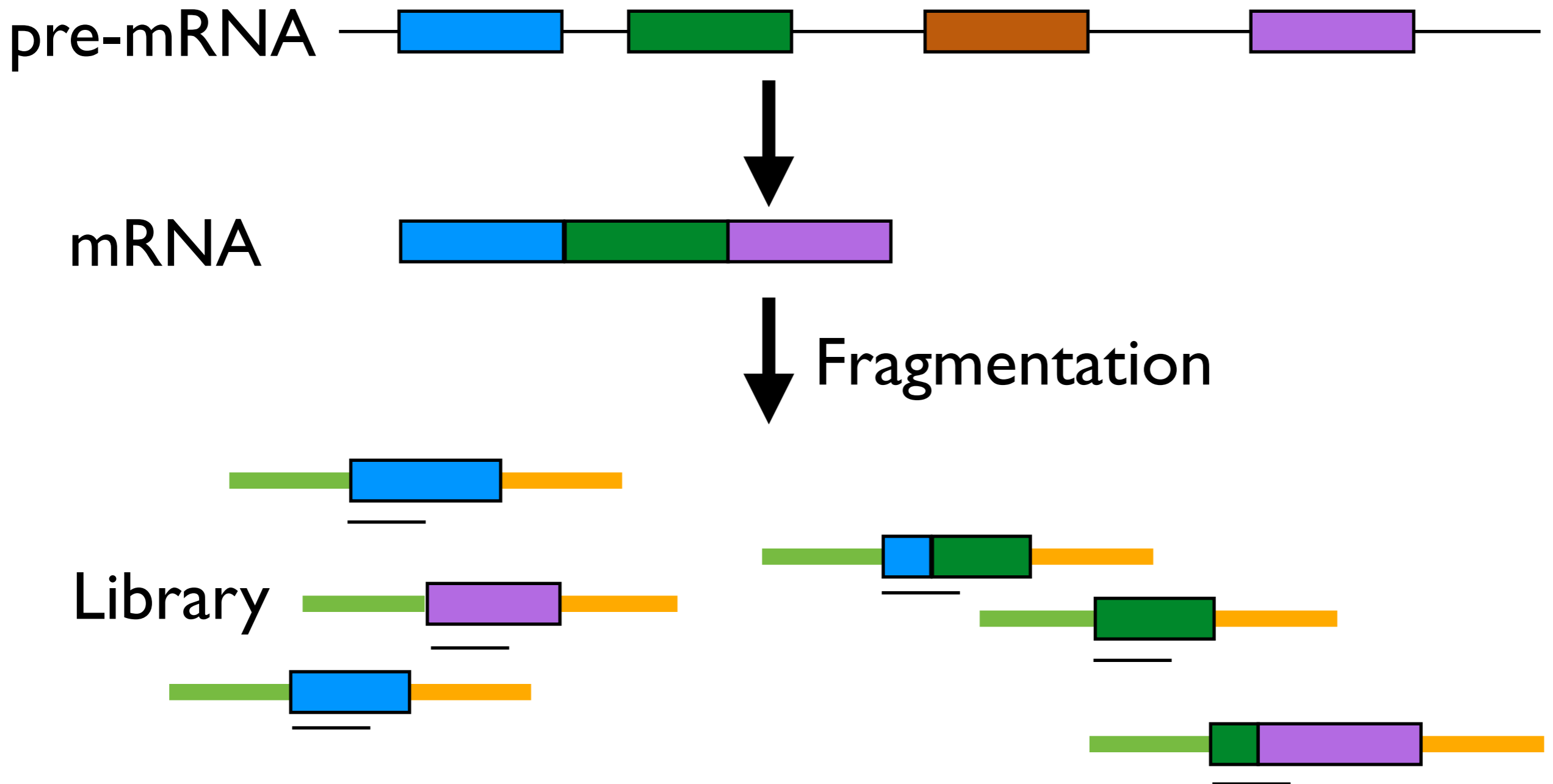
Library Prep

Fragmentation: Why?



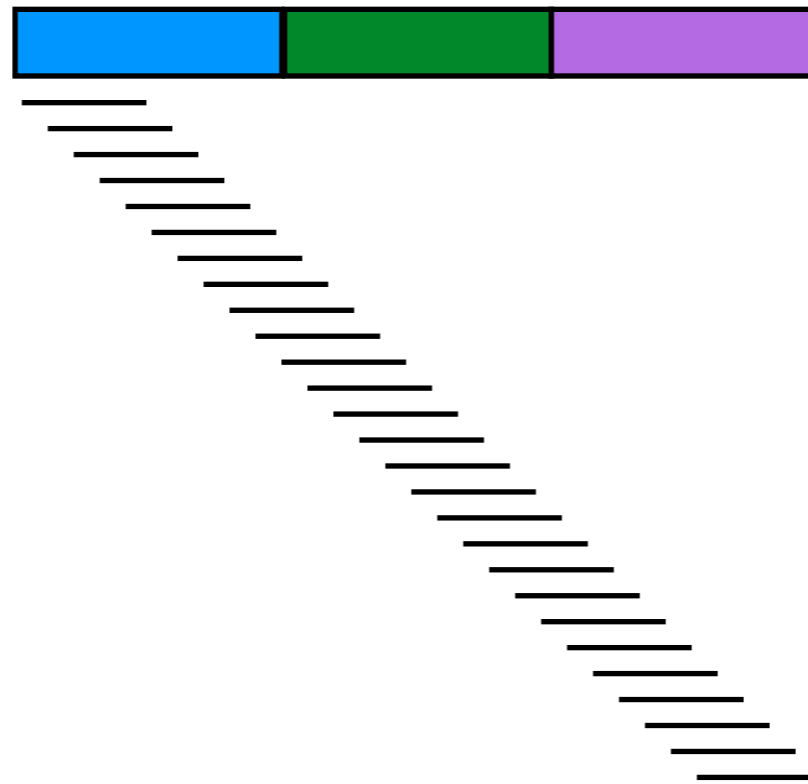
Library Prep

Fragmentation: Why?



Library Prep

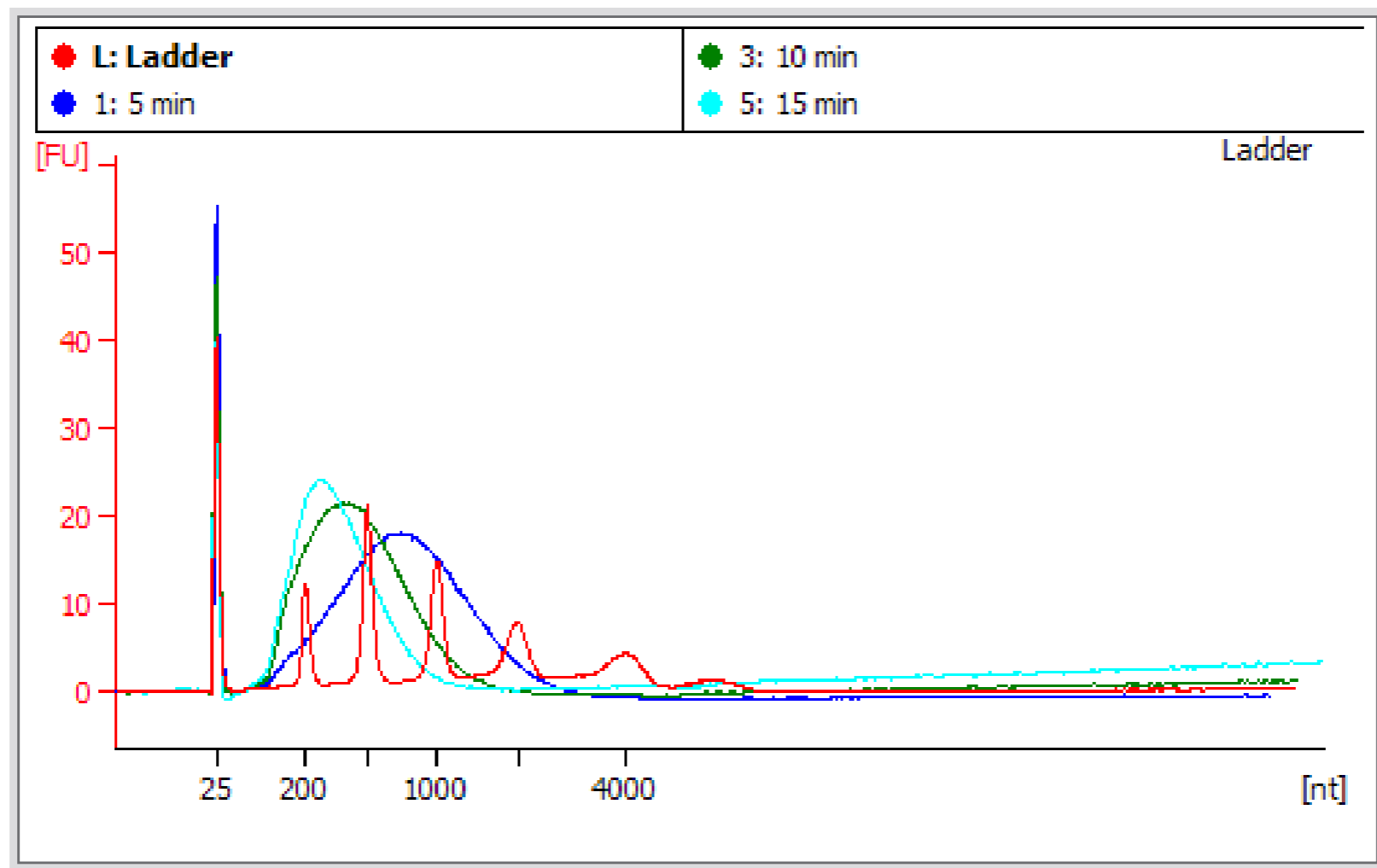
Fragmentation: Why?



Library Prep

Fragmentation: How?

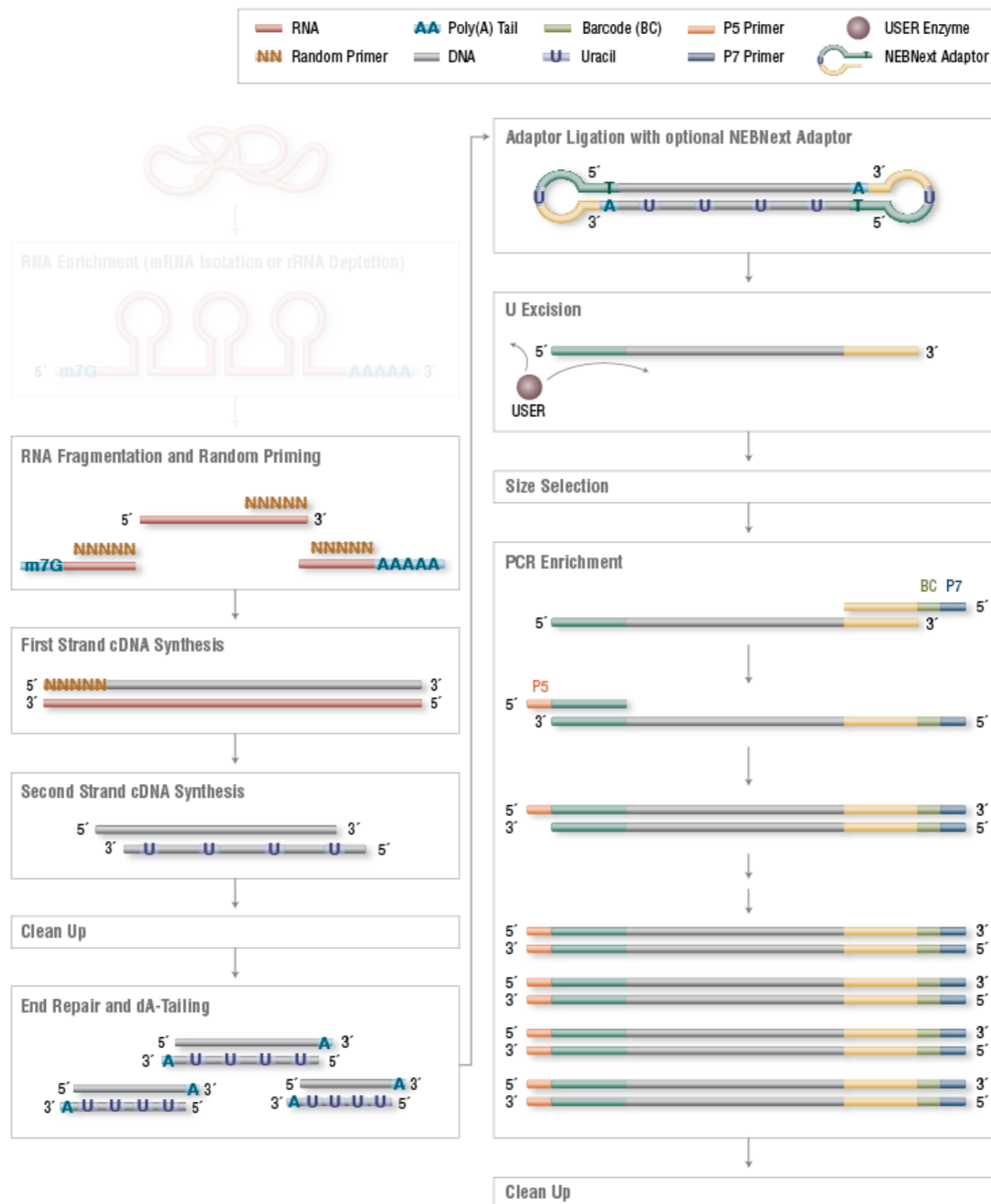
- Heat with divalent metal cation
(Chemical)



Library Prep Fragmentation: Alternatives?

- Degraded RNA
- Small RNAs
- DNA Fragmentation uses Physical or Enzymatic methods
- Needs to be Random!!!

cDNA Synthesis



cDNA Synthesis



cDNA Synthesis

RNA Fragmentation and Random Priming



First Strand cDNA Synthesis



Second Strand cDNA Synthesis



cDNA Synthesis: Why?

- Have RNA, need DNA

cDNA Synthesis: How?

- First Strand: Reverse Transcriptase
- Second Strand:
 - RNase H: generate RNA primers
 - DNA polymerase I: DNA synthesis
 - DNA ligase: ligate fragments

End-Repair and dA-Tailing



End-Repair and dA-Tailing



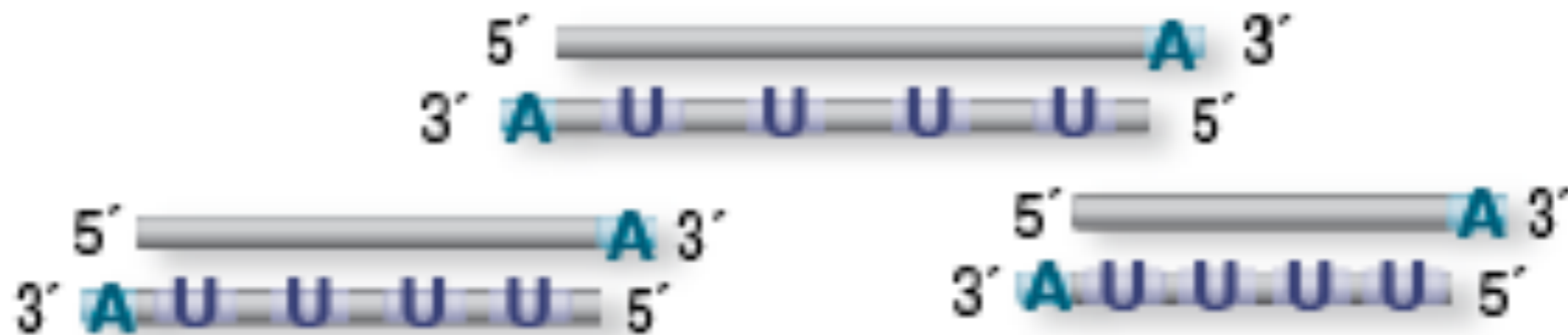
End-Repair and dA-Tailing

Second Strand cDNA Synthesis



Clean Up

End Repair and dA-Tailing



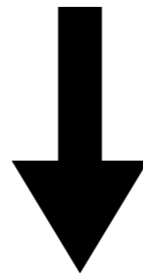
End-Repair and dA-Tailing

- Prepare fragments for adapter ligation
 - Generate blunt ends
 - Then generate 3' A overhang

End Repair

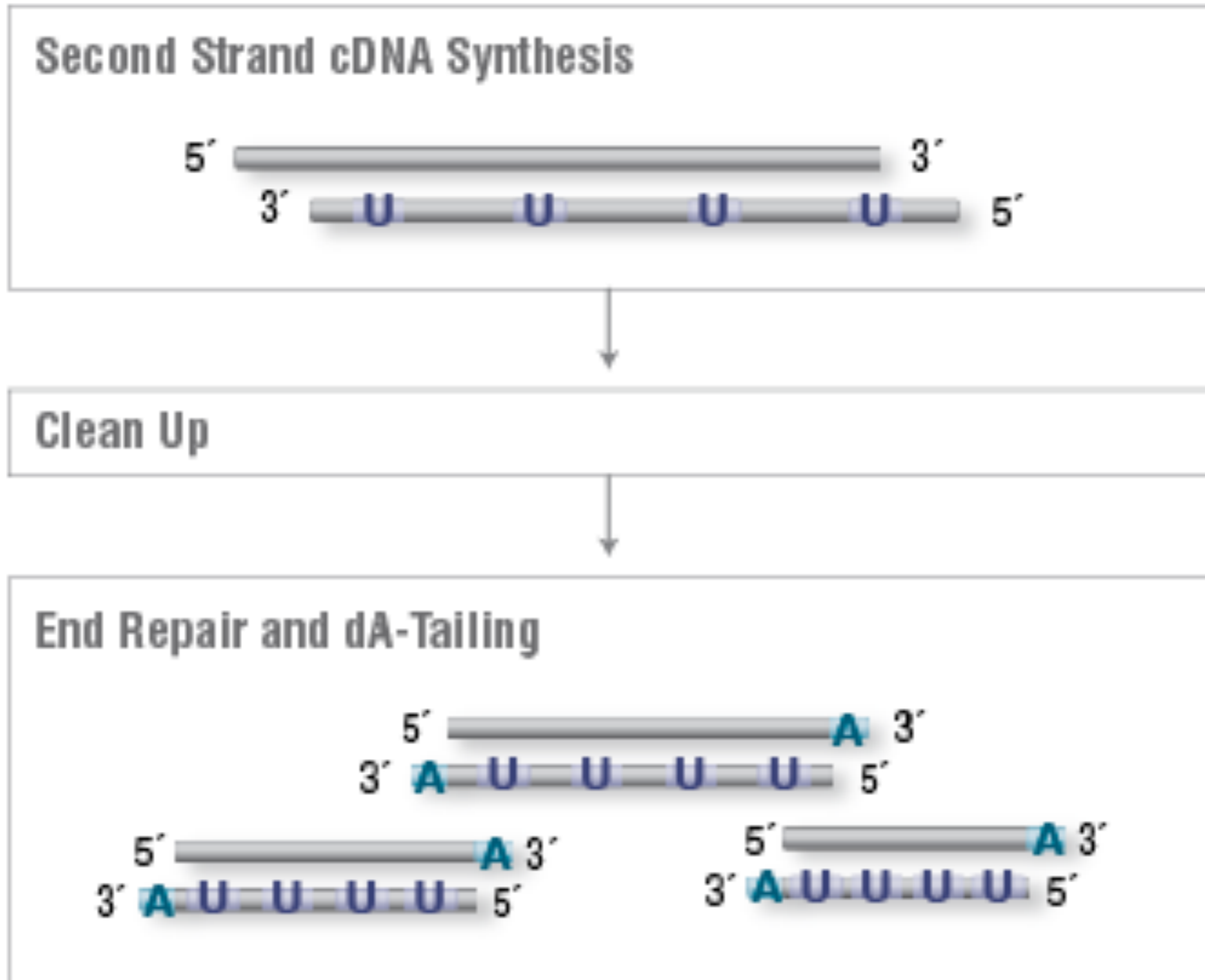
End Repair: What

5' -CTGATCTGACT -3'
3' -GACTAGACTGACTAC-5'



5' -CTGATCTGACTGATG-3'
3' -GACTAGACTGACTAC-5'

Why are ends NOT blunt?



Why are ends NOT blunt?

First Strand cDNA Synthesis



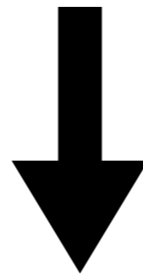
Second Strand cDNA Synthesis



dA-Tailing

dA-Tailing: What

5' -CTGATCTGACTGATG-3'
3' -GACTAGACTGACTAC-5'



5' - CTGATCTGACTGATGA-3'
3' -AGACTAGACTGACTAC -5'

dA-Tailing: Why

- Allow sticky-end ligation to a “universal fragment”

dA-Tailing: Why

5' - GATGATTGCTGAAGA-3'
3' - ACTACTAACGACTTC -5'

5' - AGTACTGTTCTTTATA-3'
3' - ATCATGACAAGAAATA -5'

+

5' - CCATG-3'
3' - TGGTAC-5'

=

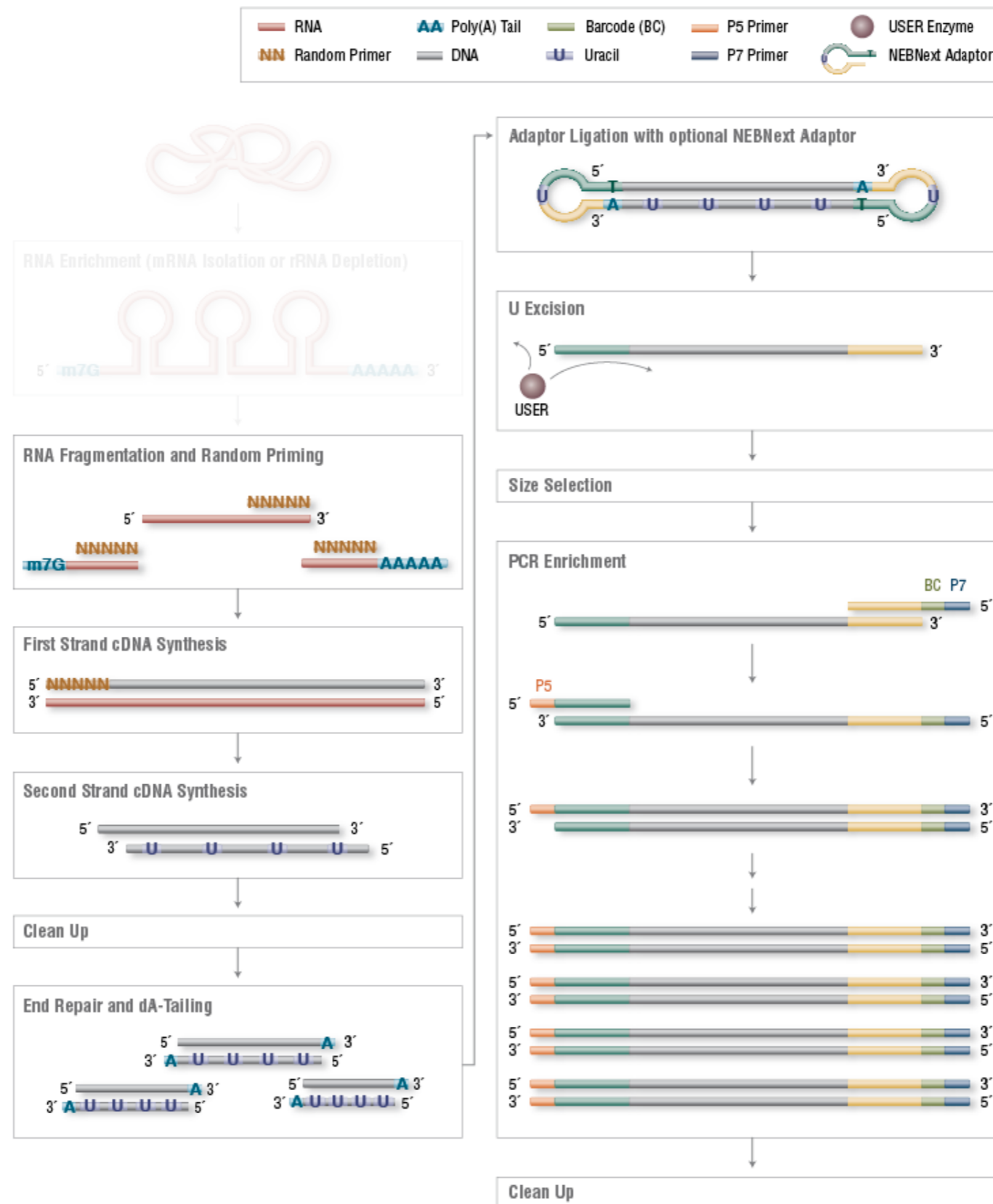
5' - GATGATTGCTGAAGACCATG-3'
3' - ACTACTAACGACTTCTGGTAC-5'

5' - AGTACTGTTCTTTATACCATG-3'
3' - ATCATGACAAGAAATATGGTAC-5'

dA-Tailing: Why?



Adapter Ligation

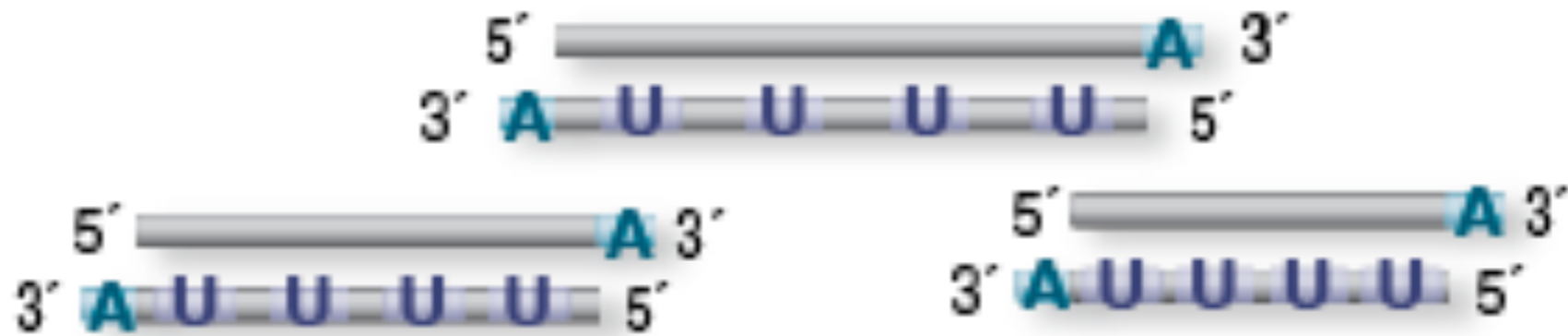


Adapter Ligation



Adapter Ligation

End Repair and dA-Tailing



NEBNext Adaptor

Adaptor Ligation with optional NEBNext Adaptor



U Excision

First Strand cDNA Synthesis



Second Strand cDNA Synthesis



U Excision

Why?

U Excision

Adaptor Ligation with optional NEBNext Adaptor



U Excision



Size Selection



Size Selection

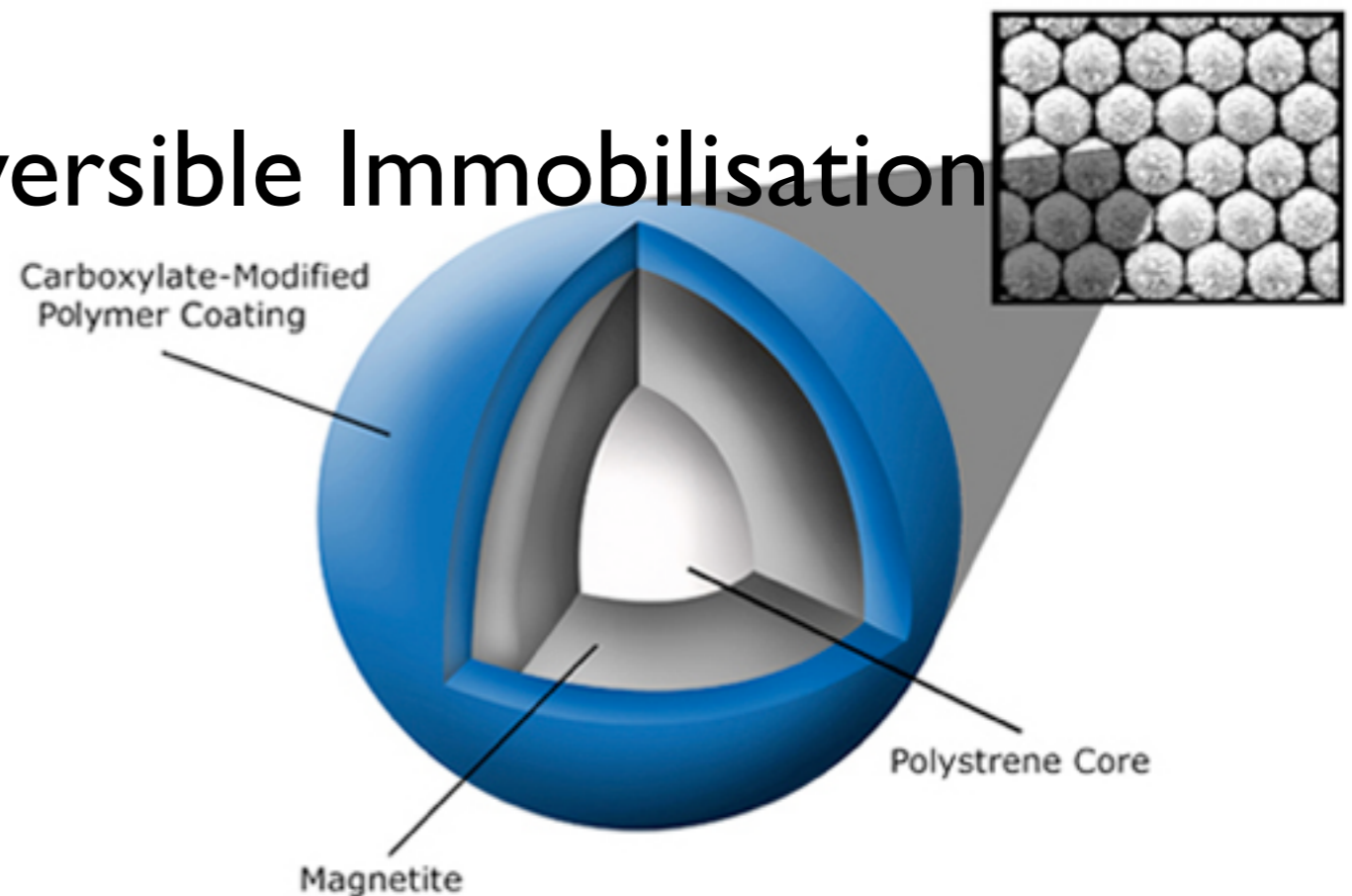


Clean Up and Size Selection: Why?

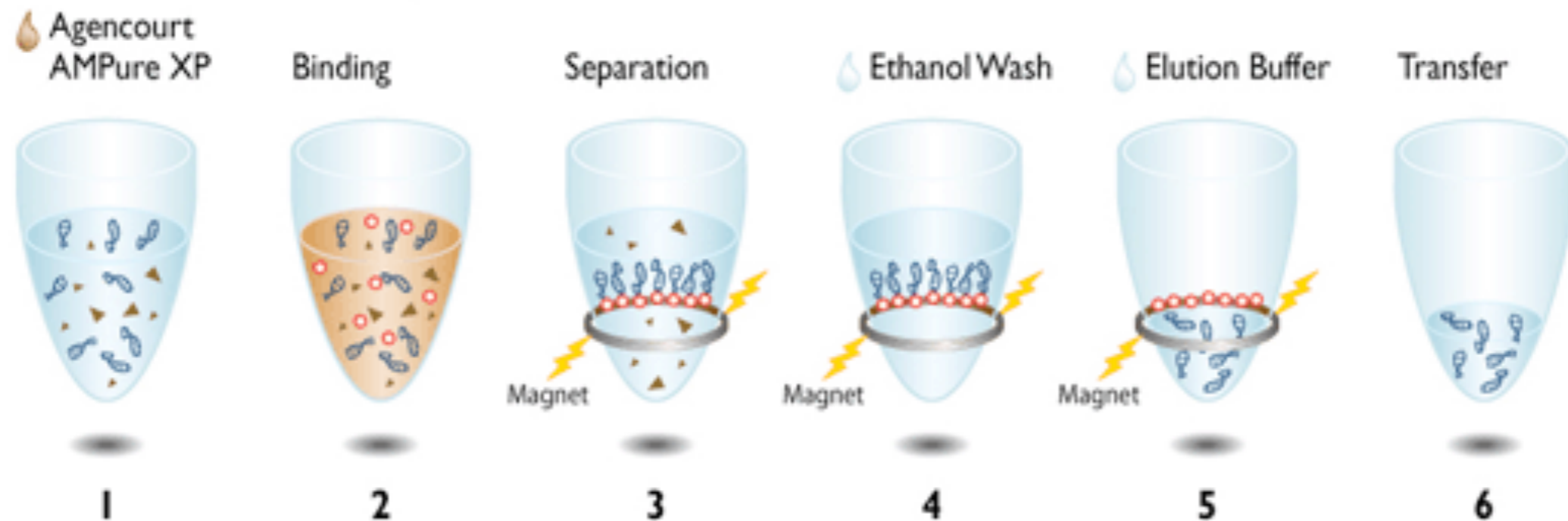
- Remove reagents from previous step
- Eliminate unwanted fragments
 - Unligated adapter
 - adapter dimers
 - fragments without adapter
- Efficient cluster generation and sequencing

Clean Up and Size Selection: How?

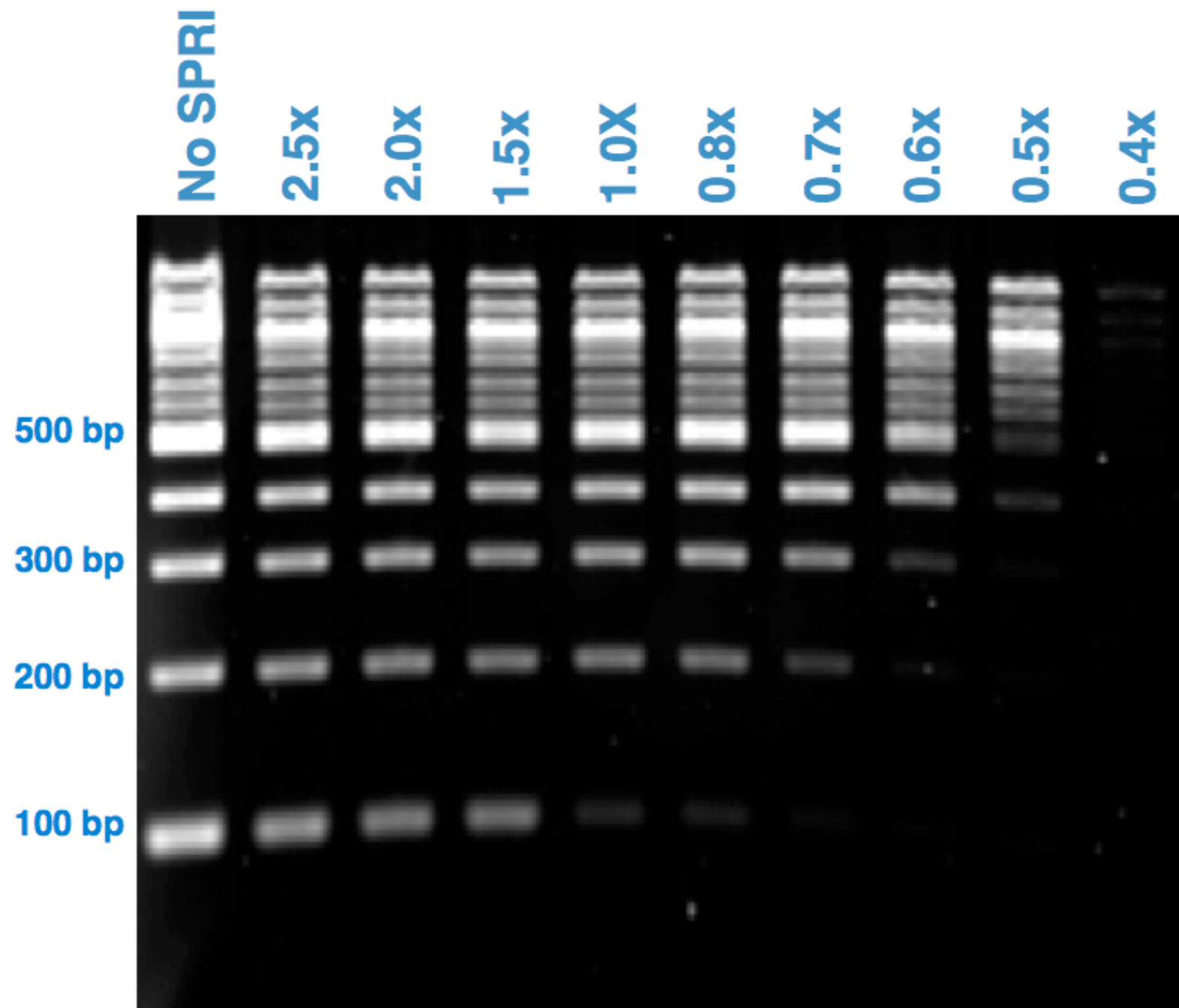
- Solid Phase Reversible Immobilisation (SPRI) beads



Clean Up and Size Selection: How?



Size Selection: How?



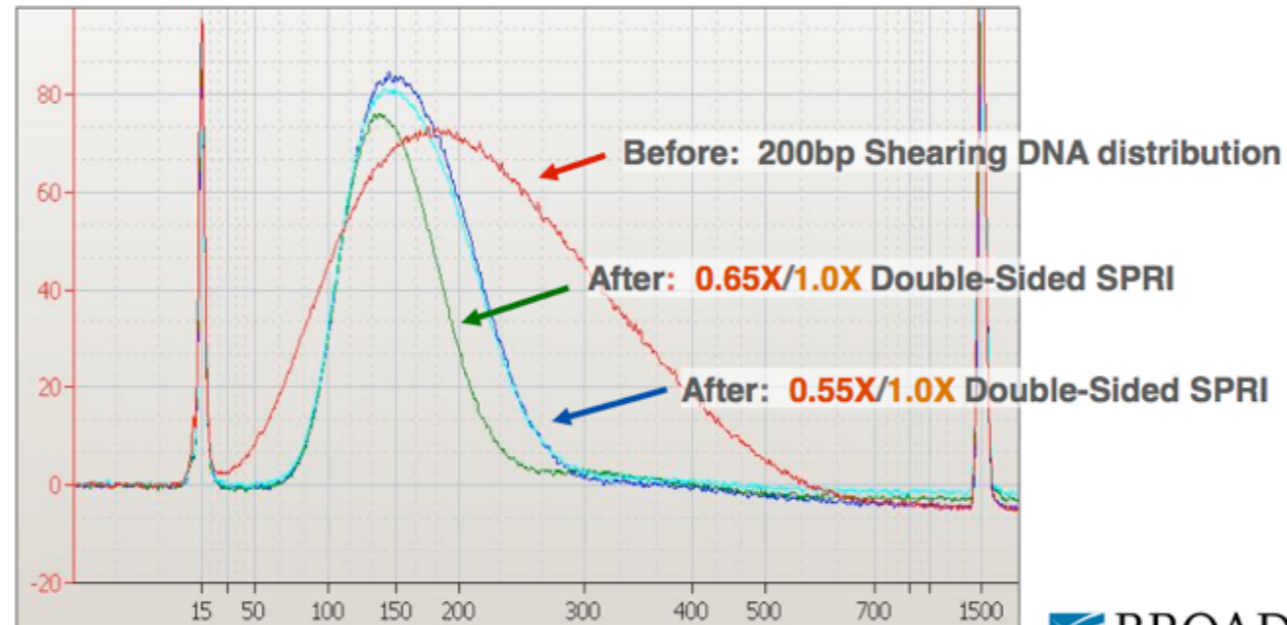
Size Selection: How?

Option 2: Double-Sided SPRI

- ▶ By implementing a combination of good shearing with SPRI and “reverse” SPRI, one can select a fairly tight size range *with no gel*:



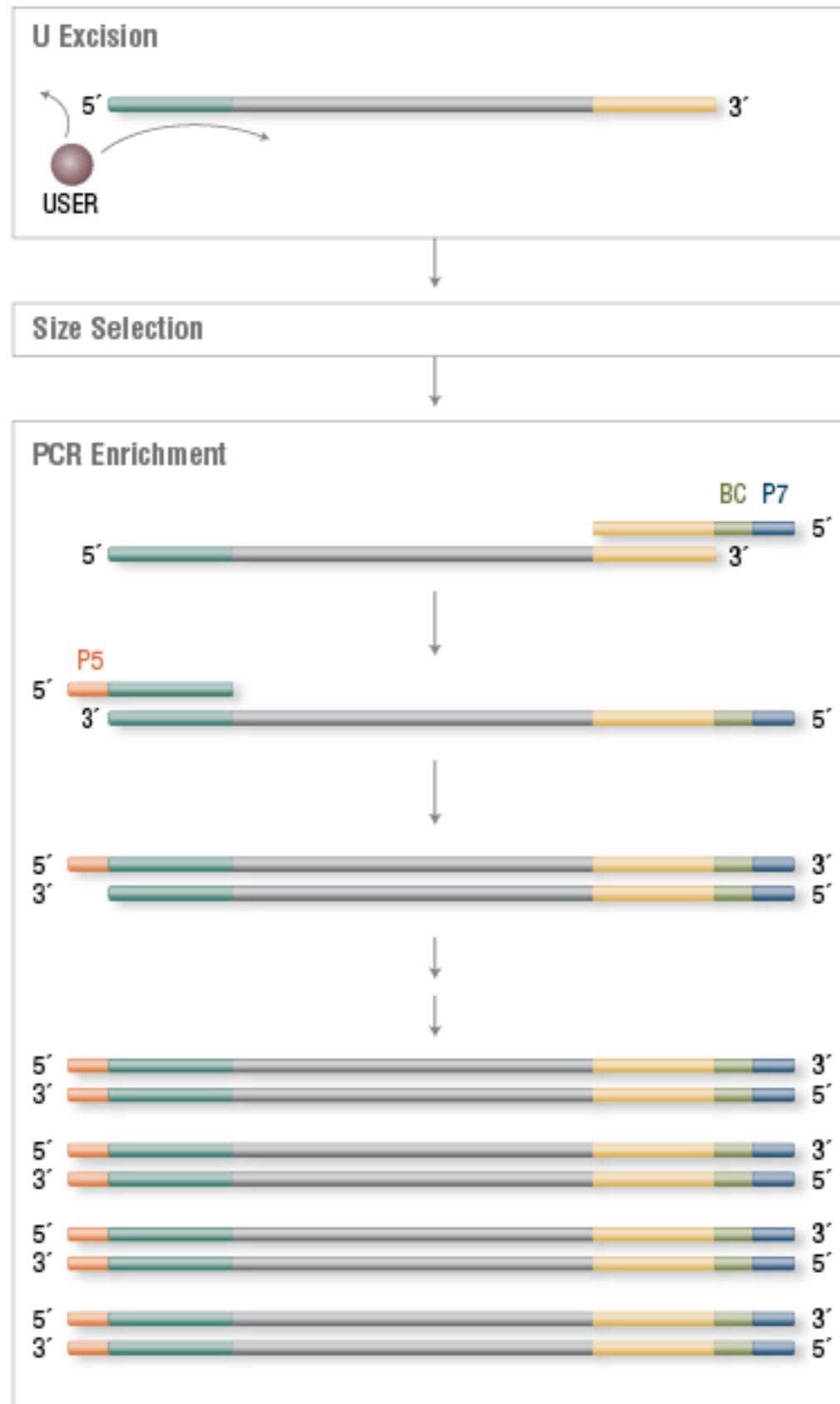
Results:



Clean Up and Size Selection: Alternatives

- Spin Columns
- Gel Purification
- DIY SPRI

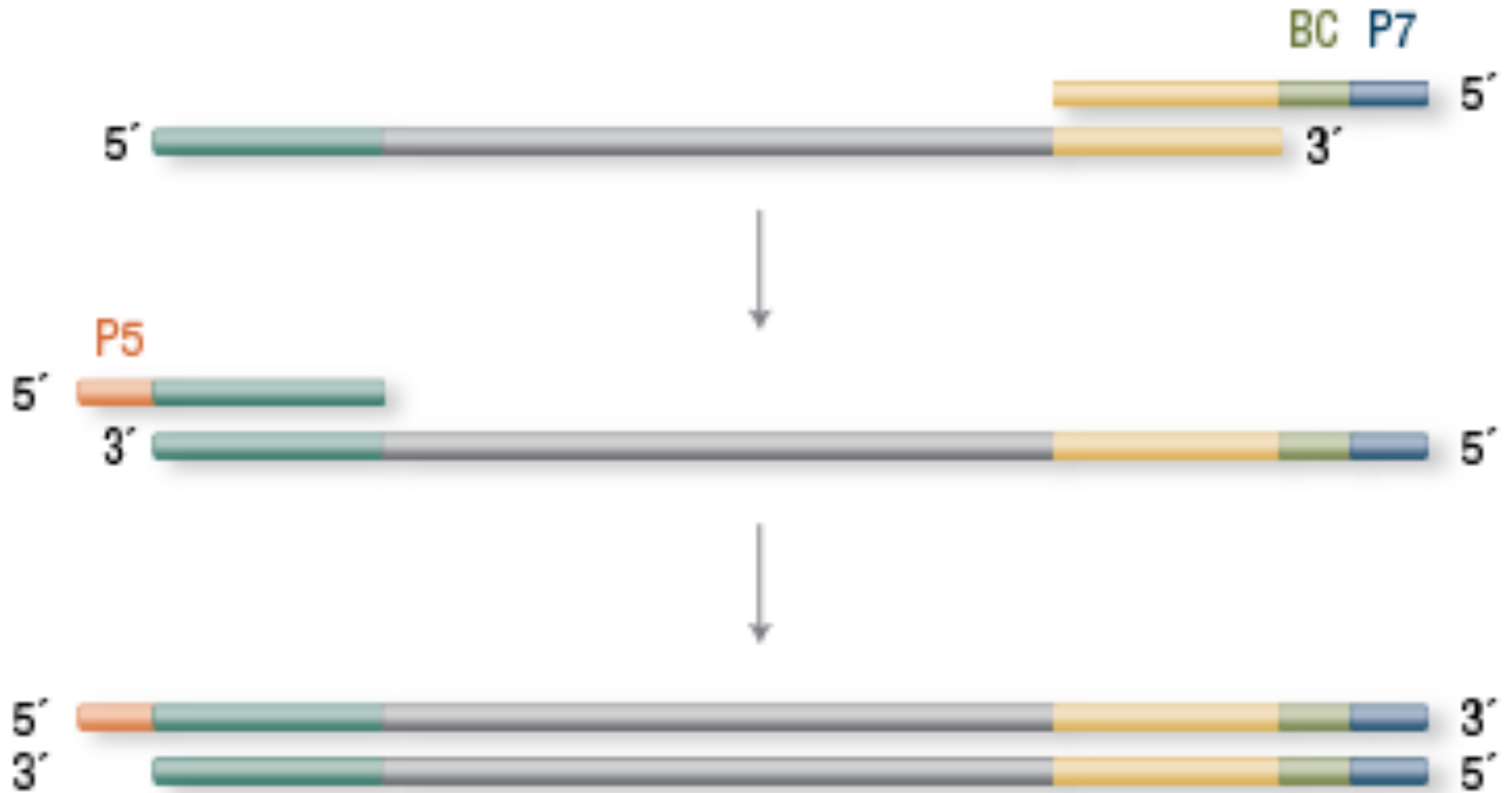
PCR Enrichment



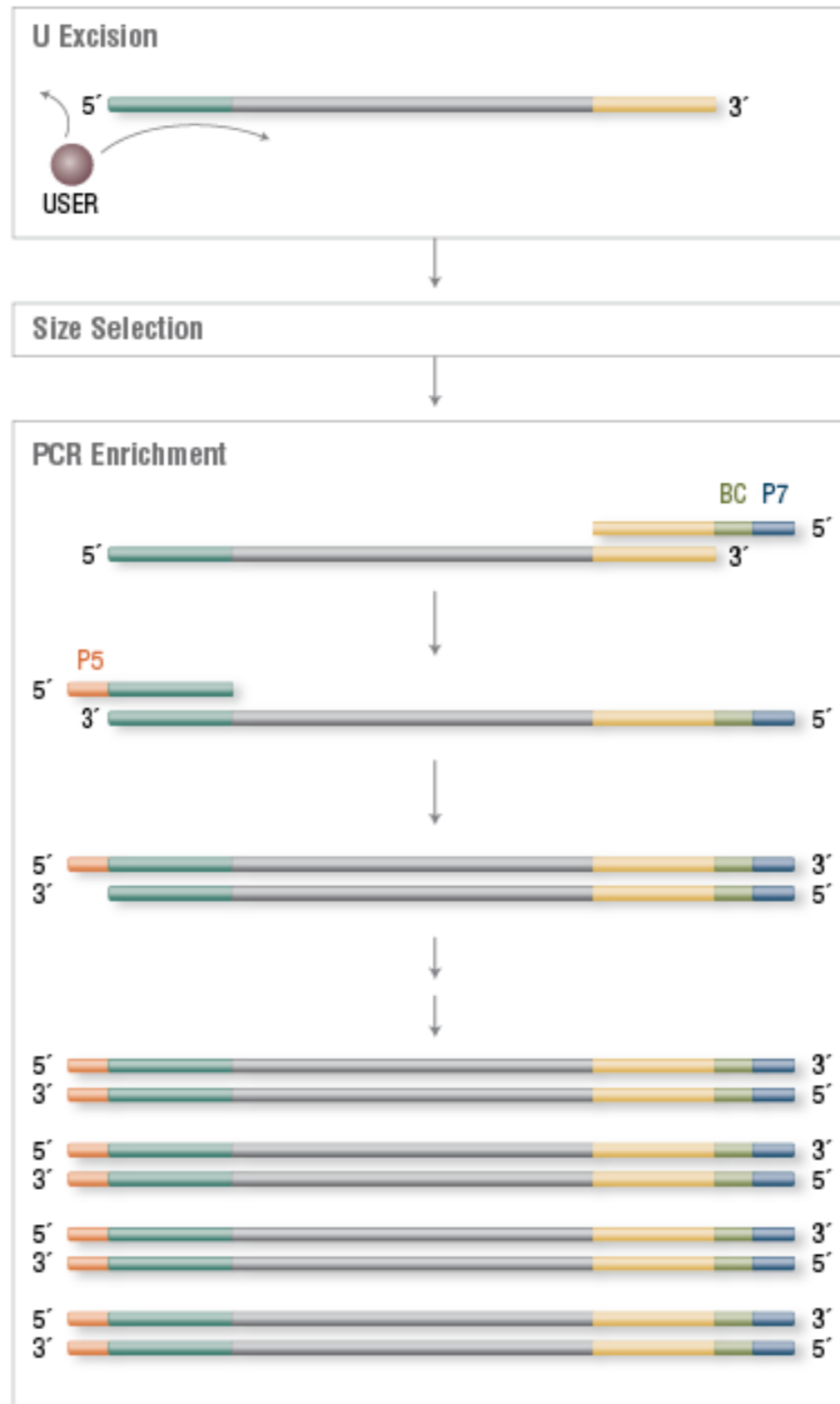
PCR Enrichment

1. Extend adapter to full length
 - A. add barcodes
 - B. add priming sites
2. Amplify library
 - A. Make more of the good fragments
 - B. Leave the garbage in the dust

PCR Enrichment



PCR Enrichment



Barcodes

Why?

Barcodes

Sample_Name	I7_Index_ID	index
1_A	P49-E1	AAGACCGT
2_A	P50-E2	TTGCGAGA
3_A	P51-E3	GCAATTCC
4_A	P52-E4	GAATCCGT
5_A	P53-E5	CCGCTTAA
6_A	P54-E6	TACCTGCA
7_B	P55-E7	GTCGATTG
8_B	P56-E8	TATGGCAC
9_B	P57-E9	CTCGAACA
10_B	P58-E10	CAACTCCA
11_B	P59-E11	GTCATCGT
12_B	P60-E12	GGACATCA
13_C	P61-F1	CAGGTTCA
14_C	P62-F2	GAACGAAG
15_C	P63-F3	CTCAGAAG
16_C	P64-F4	CATGAGCA
17_C	P65-F5	GACGAACT
18_C	P66-F6	AGACGCTA
19_D	P67-F7	ATAACGCC
20_D	P68-F8	GAATCACC
21_D	P69-F9	GGCAAGTT
22_D	P70-F10	GATCTTGC
23_D	P71-F11	CAATGCGA
24_D	P72-F12	GGTGTACA
25_E	P73-G1	TAGGAGCT
26_E	P74-G2	CGAATTGC
27_E	P75-G3	GTCCTAAG
28_E	P76-G4	CTTAGGAC
29_E	P77-G5	TCCACGTT
30_E	P78-G6	CAACACAG
31_F	P79-G7	GCCTTAAC
32_F	P80-G8	GTAAGGTG
33_F	P81-G9	AGCTACCA
34_F	P82-G10	CTTCACTG
35_F	P83-G11	GGTTGAAC
36_F	P84-G12	GATAGCCA
37_G	P85-H1	TACTCCAG
38_G	P86-H2	GGAAGAGA
39_G	P87-H3	GCGTTAGA
40_G	P88-H4	ATCTGACC
41_G	P89-H5	AACCAGAG
42_G	P90-H6	GTACCACA
43_H	P91-H7	GGTATAGG
44_H	P92-H8	CGAGAGAA
45_H	P93-H9	CAGCATAC
46_H	P94-H10	CTCGACTT
47_H	P95-H11	CTTCGGTT
48_H	P96-H12	CCACAACA

Barcodes

Sample_Name	I7_Index_ID	index
1_A	P49-E1	AAGACCGT
2_A	P50-E2	TTGCGAGA
3_A	P51-E3	GCAATTCC
4_A	P52-E4	GAATCCGT
5_A	P53-E5	CCGCTTAA
6_A	P54-E6	TACCTGCA
7_B	P55-E7	GTCGATTG
8_B	P56-E8	TATGGCAC
9_B	P57-E9	CTCGAACA
10_B	P58-E10	CAACTCCA

Nasty Stuff

- Sodium Azide
- Actinomycin D

Library Preparation: Alternatives

1. Illumina Kits
2. Other Kits
3. DIY

Additional Sequencing Details

Why Adapter?

DNA
Fragment



200-1000 bp

Adapters



+

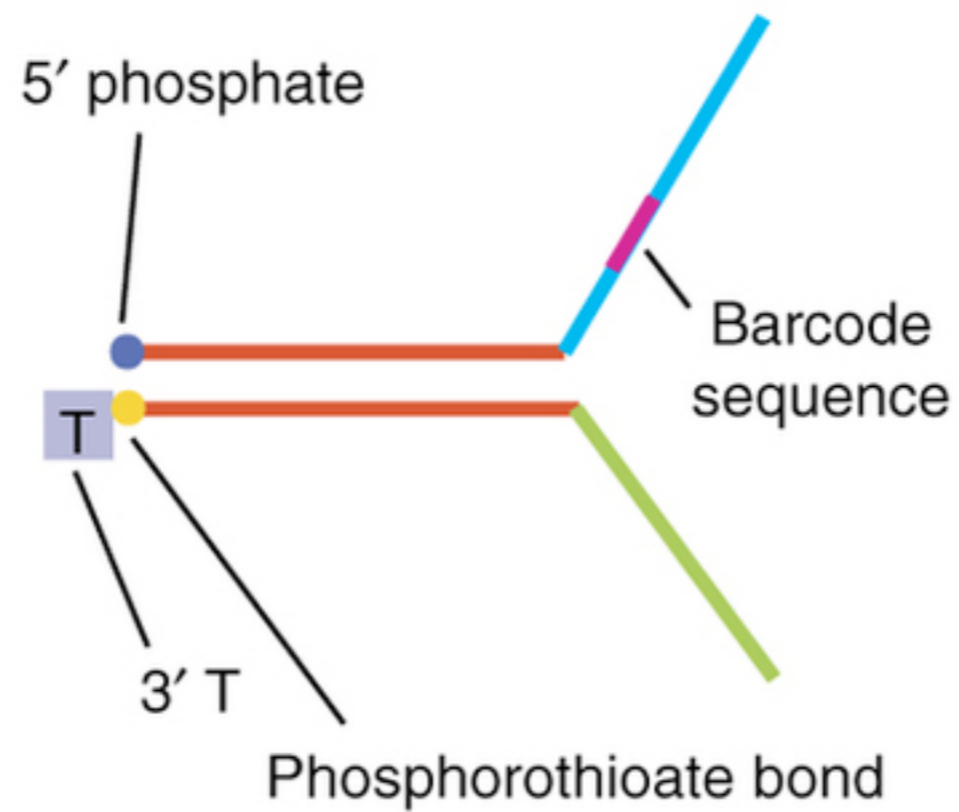


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Sequencing
"Library"



Y Adapter?



Paired-End

TCGAAAAG
AGCTTTTCATTCTGACTGCAACGGGCAATATGTCTCTGTGTGGA

Paired-End

TCGAAAAG
AGCTTTTCATTCTGACTGCAACGGGCAATATGTCTCTGTGTGGA

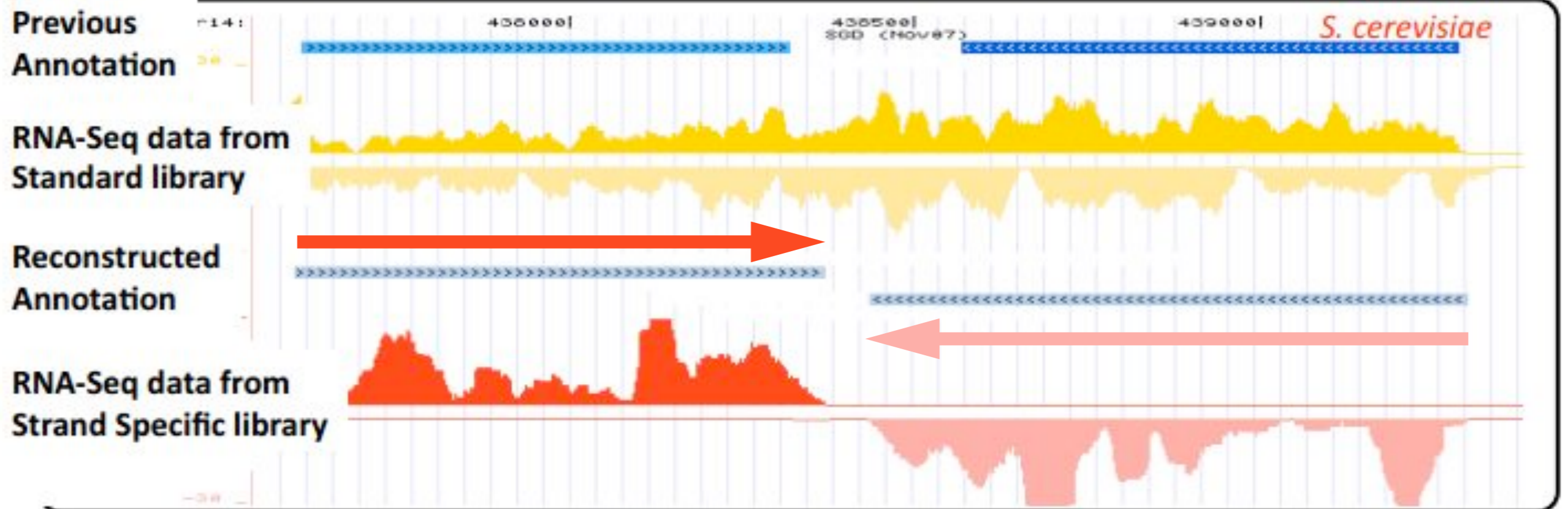
AGCTTTTCATTCTGACTGCAACGGGCAATATGTCTCTGTGTGGA
GACACACCT

Strand-Specific Library

- Why Bother?

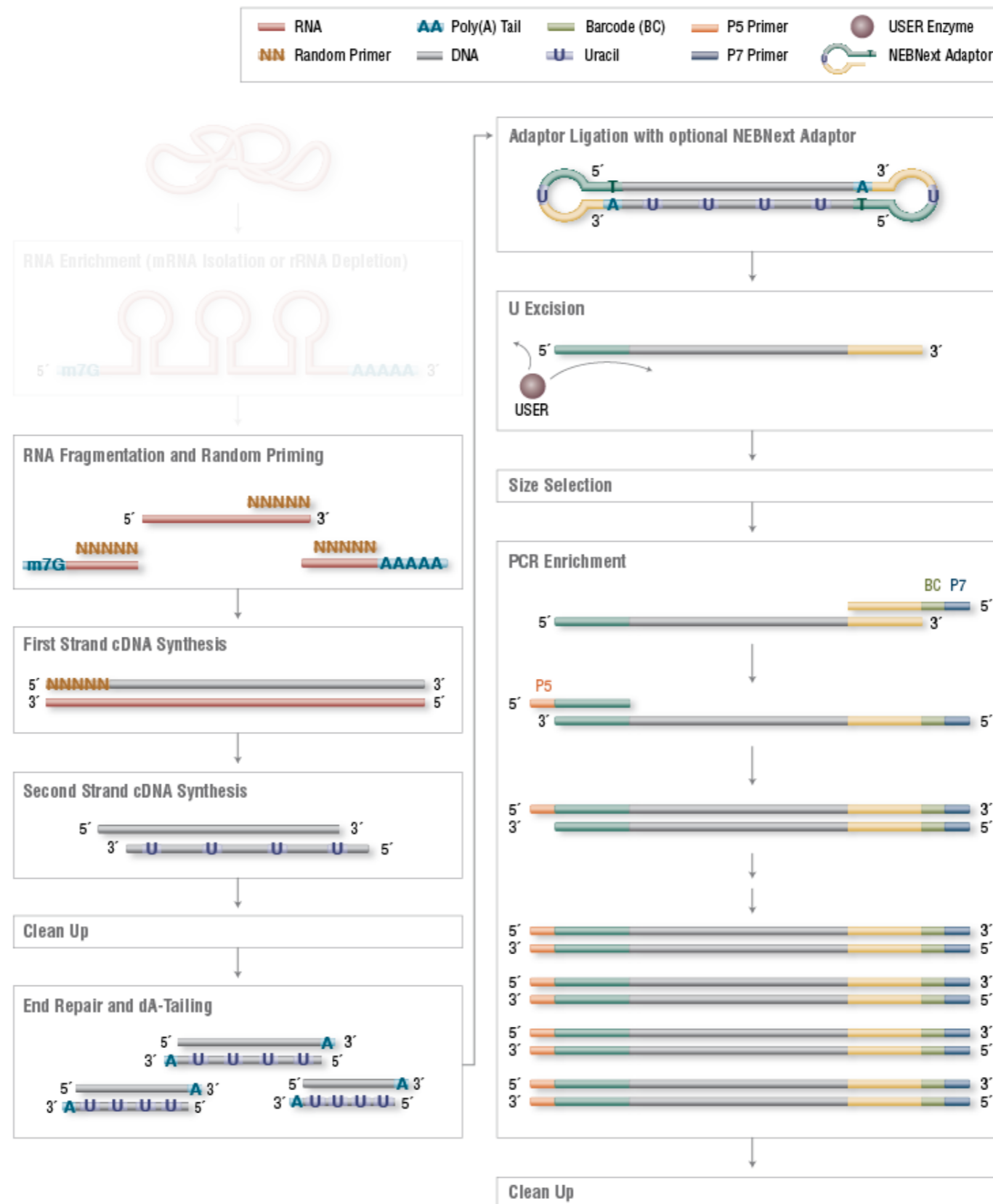
Strand-Specific Library

Strand-specific libraries



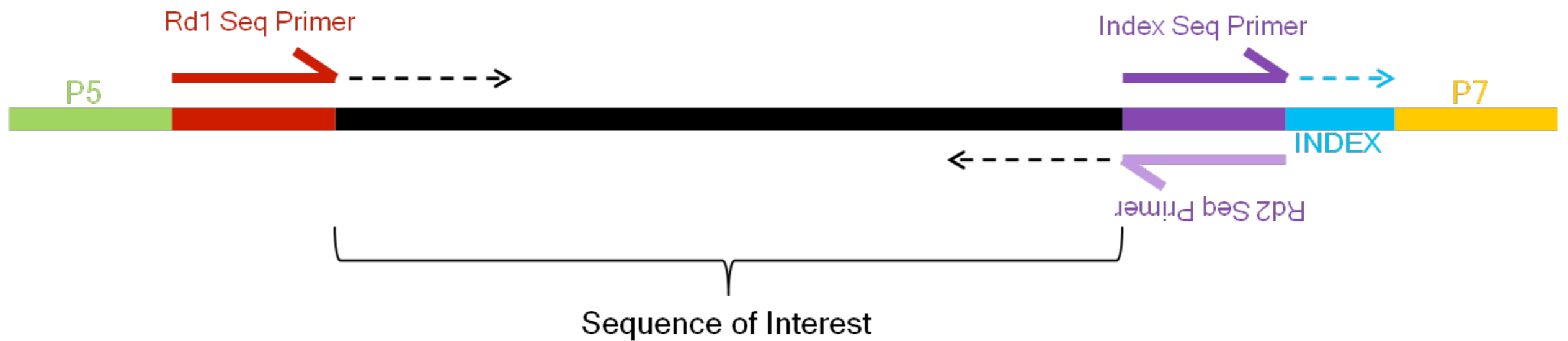
Joshua Levin and Moran Yassour

Strand Specific Prep



Multiplexing (Barcodes)

STRUCTURE DETAILS



HiSeq vs. MiSeq

	MiSeq	HiSeq
Maximum Output	15 Gb	1500 Gb
Maximum Reads per Run	25 million	5 billion
Maximum Read Length	2 × 300 bp	2 × 150 bp
Run Time	4–55 hours	7 hours – 6 days
Cost	\$939	\$1053
Cost/Mbp	\$7.51	\$0.0042

Illumina Video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HMyCqWhwB8E>

Acknowledgements

- NEB
- Illumina

Evaluation!