

The **New** Genome Analyzer_{IIx} *Delivering more data, faster, and easier than ever before*

Jeremy Preston, PhD
Marketing Manager, Sequencing

Illumina Genome Analyzer: a Paradigm Shift



2000x gain in efficiency



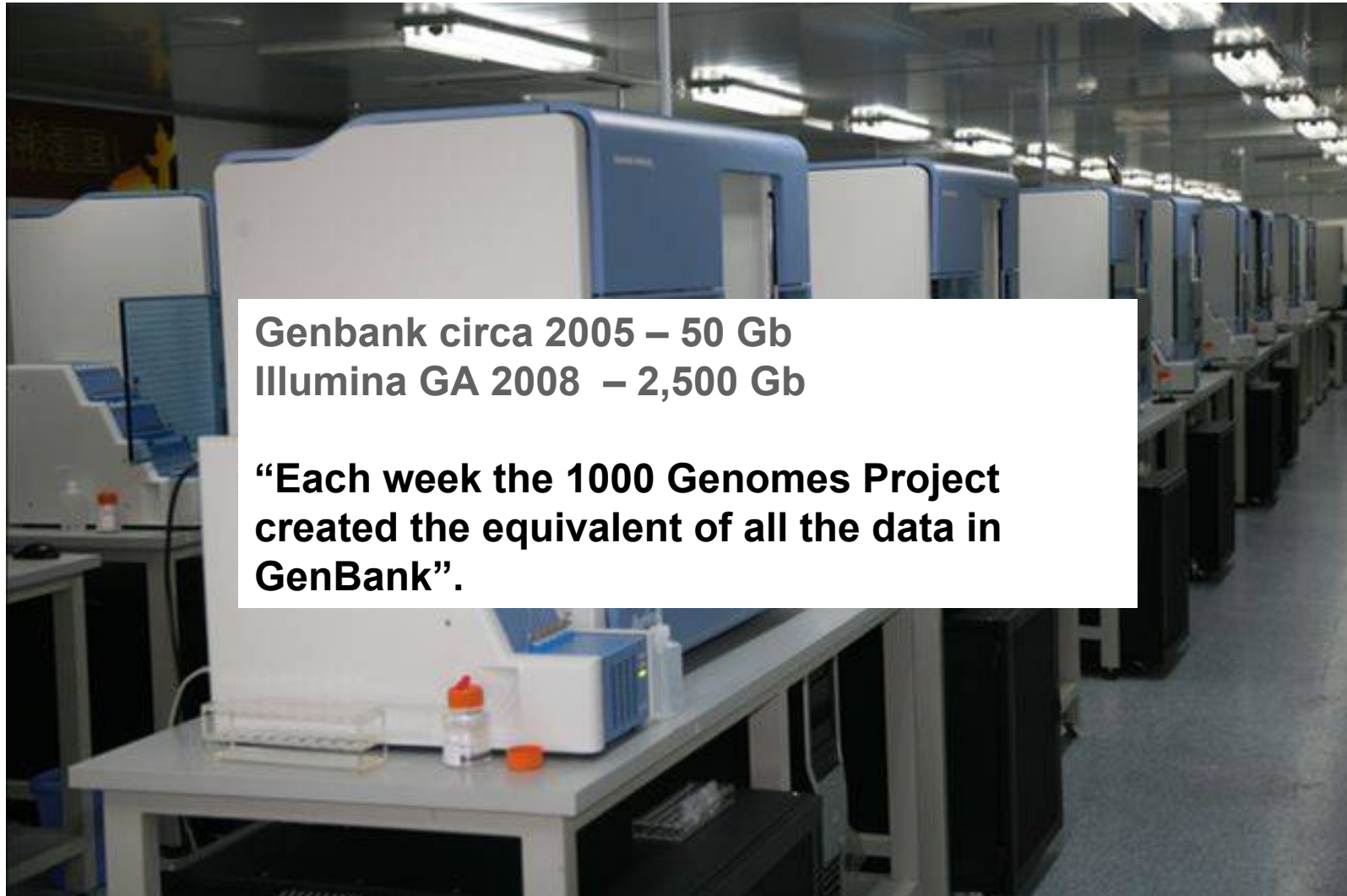
Then...

- Library prep robots, clones, preps etc
- ~100 sequencers
- Dozens of lab staff
- 1,200,000 bases/day/instrument
- \$1-2M for 1Gb raw data

Now...

- 1 lab bench
- 1 GA
- 1 guy (with sideburns)
- 2,500,000,000 bases/day/instrument
- \$400 for 1Gb raw data

ILLUMINA Genome Analyzer: A paradigm shift



Simplest Sequencing Process

1 *Library prep (~ 6 hrs)*



Fragment DNA
↓
Repair ends / Add A overhang
↓
Ligate adapters
↓
Select ligated DNA

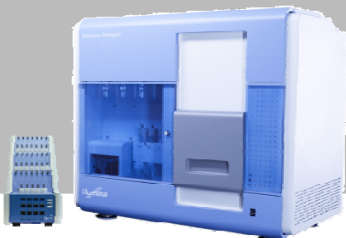
2 *Automated Cluster Generation (~ 5 hrs)*



Up to 96 samples

Hybridize to flow cell
↓
Extend hybridized oligos
↓
Perform bridge amplification

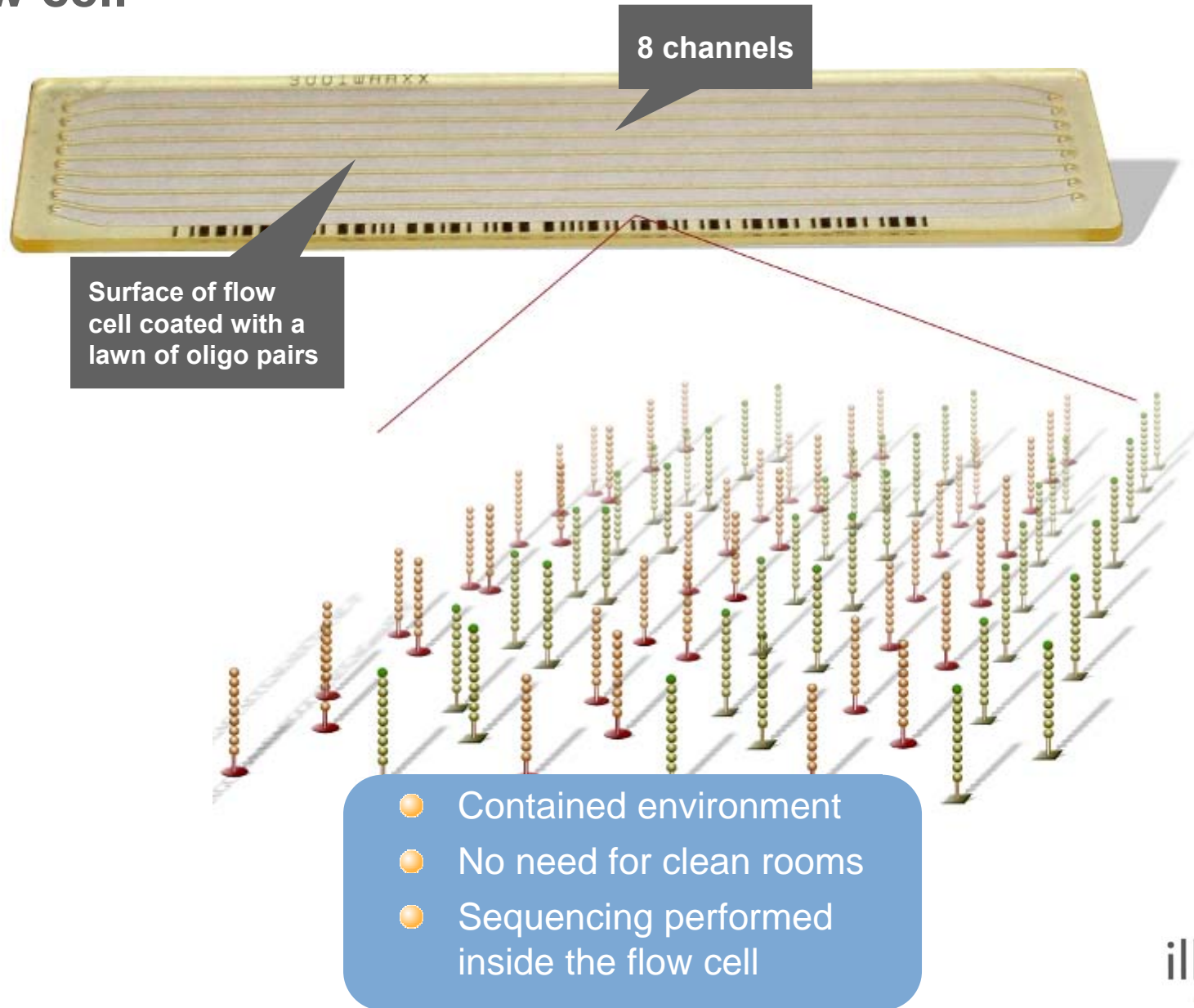
3 *Sequencing (~ 2-9 days*)*



Up to 96 samples

Perform sequencing on forward strand
↓
Re-generate reverse strand
↓
Perform sequencing on reverse strand

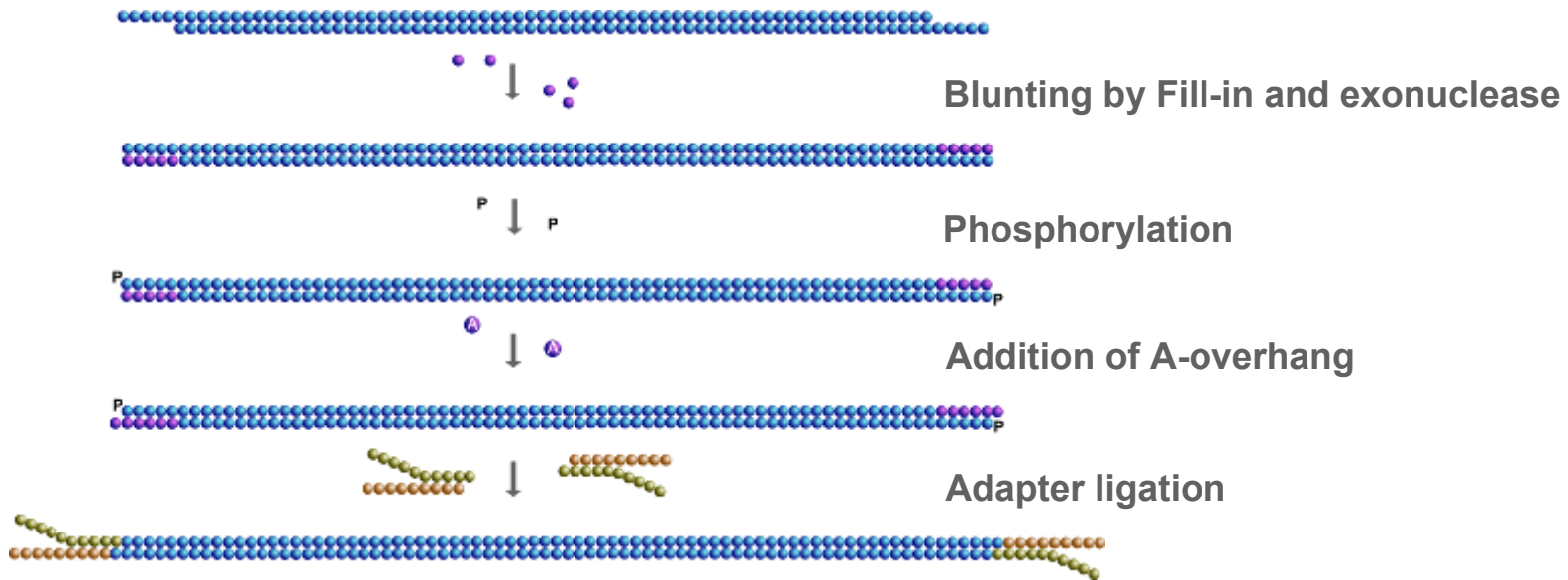
Flow cell



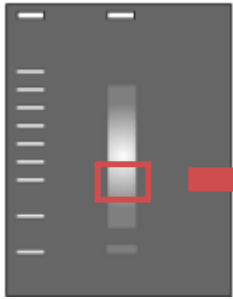
Genomic DNA Library Prep

1

DNA fragments



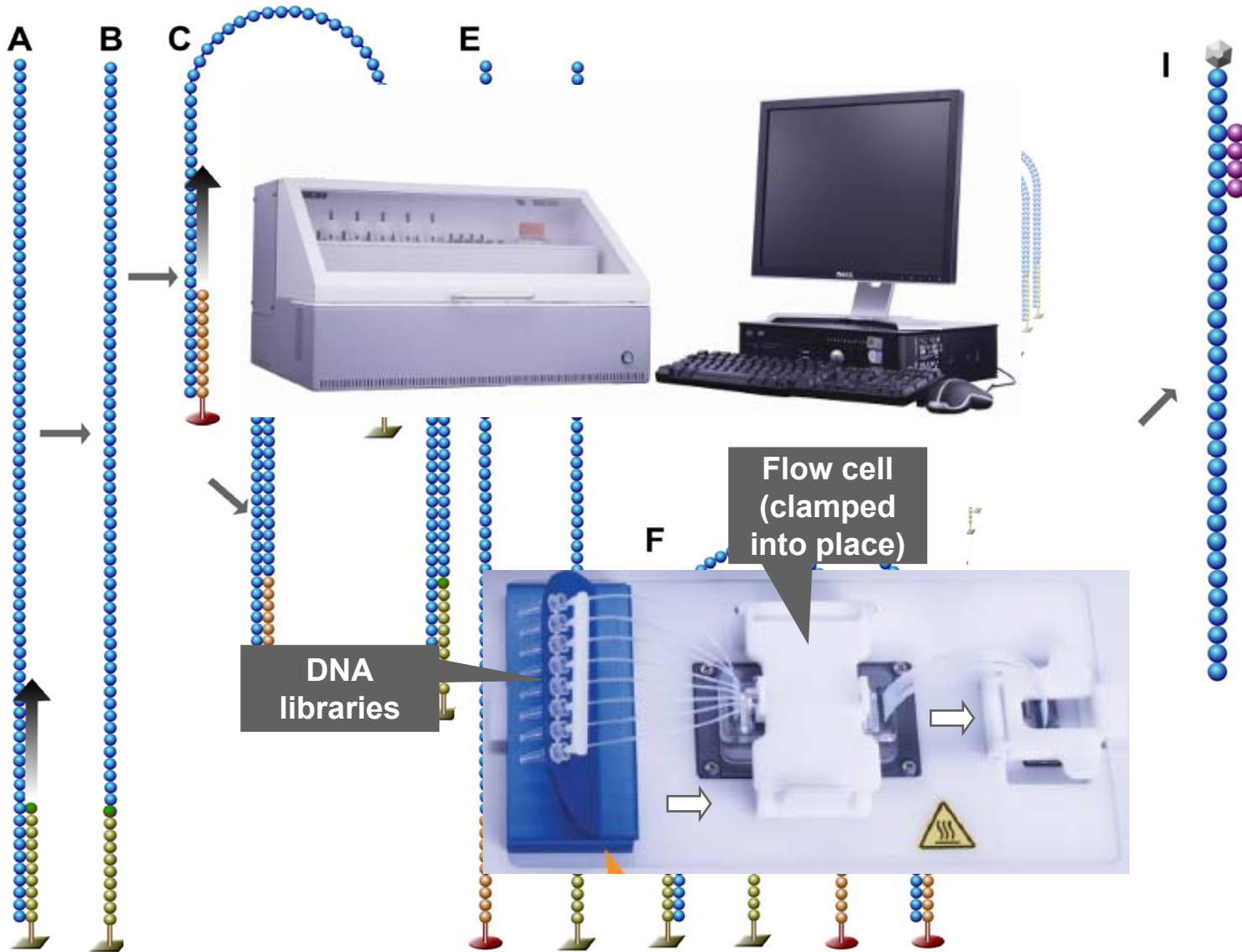
PCR
6 – 15 cycles



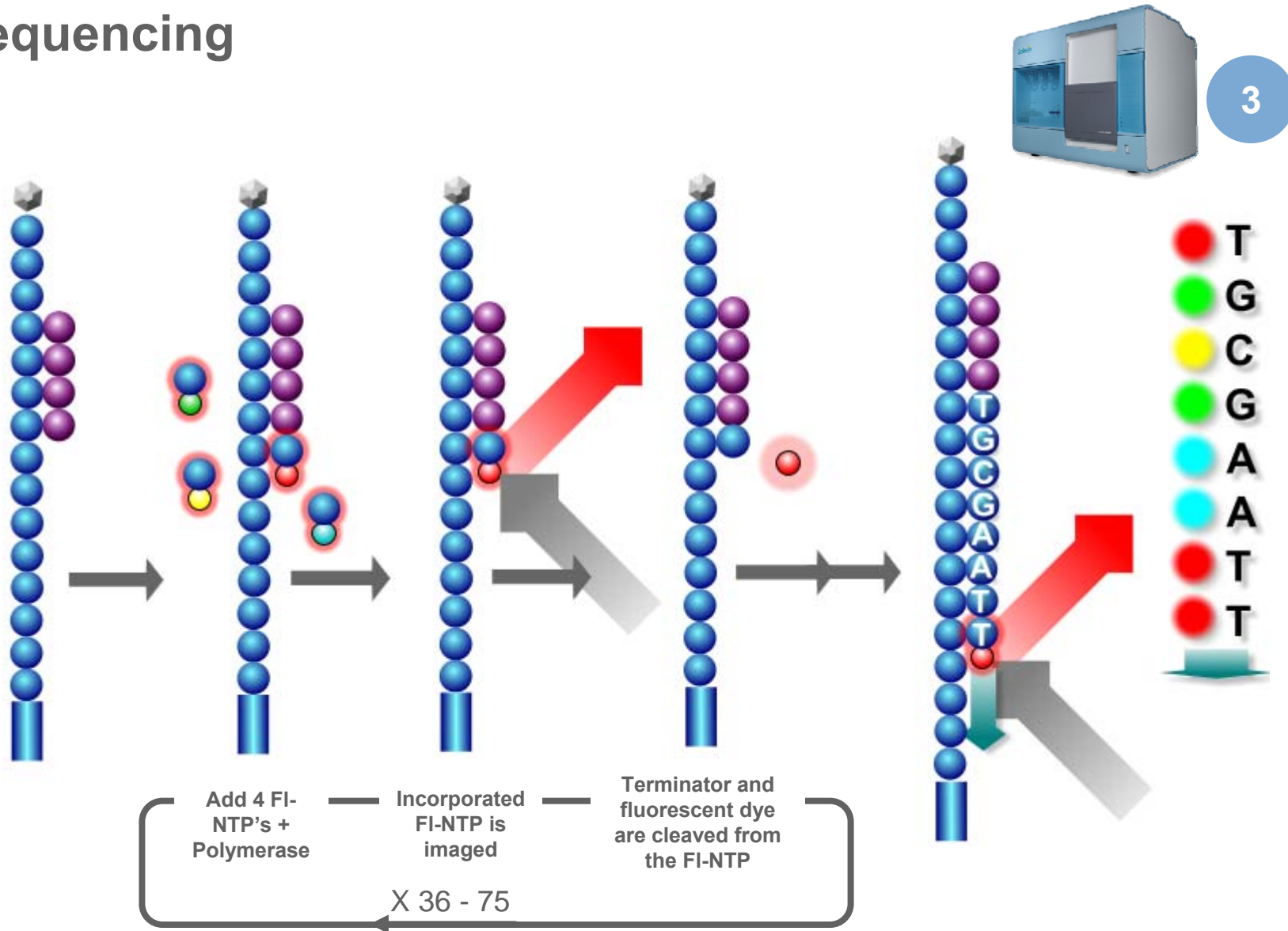
Library

Cluster Generation

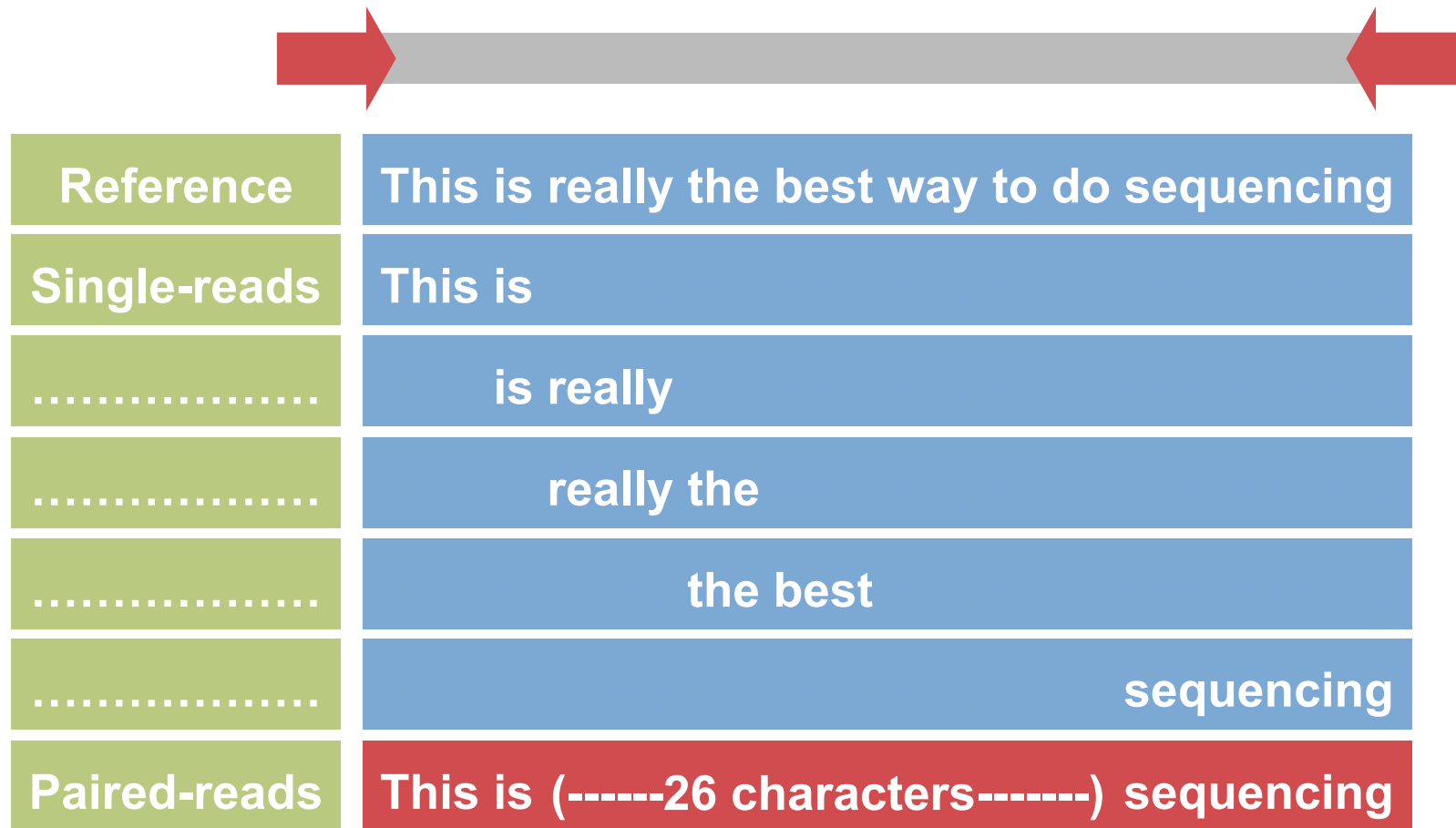
2



Sequencing



Sequencing with Paired Ends

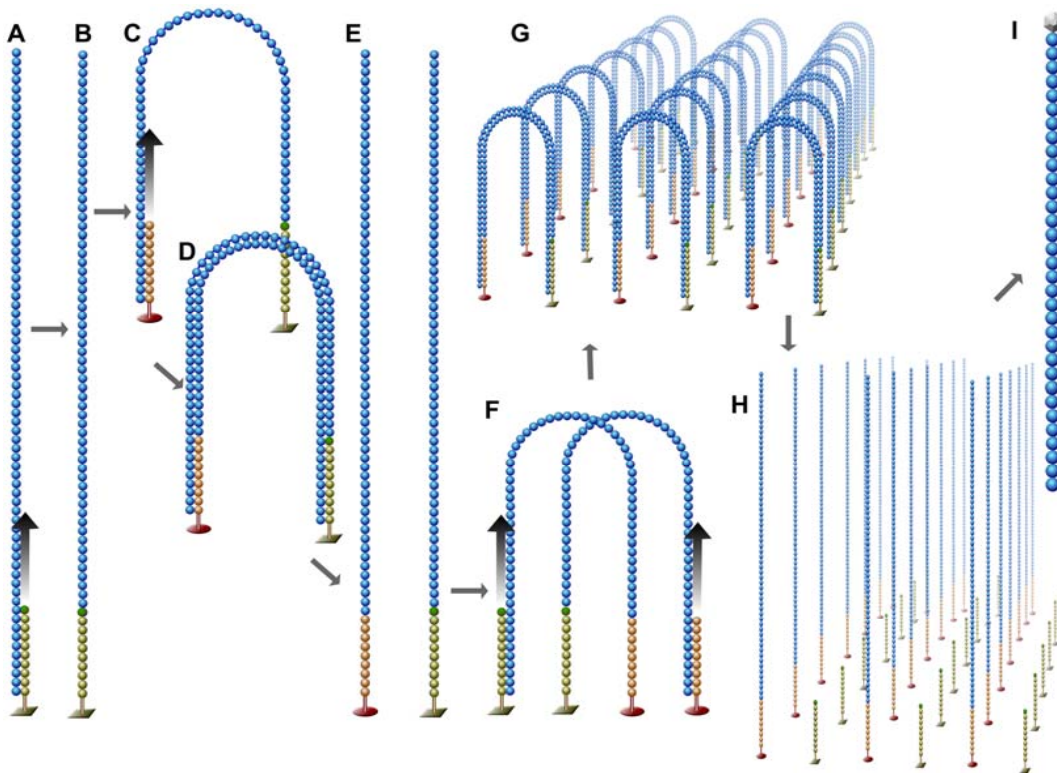


Assembly becomes easier!!



Paired-End Sequencing

- Sequenced strand is stripped off
- Unblock the 3' ends of templates and lawn primers
- Regenerate clusters and cleave forward strand → sequence **reverse strand**



Broadest range of applications

Optimized, streamlined and easy-to-use reagent solutions

Sample Prep

Whole genome

- Resequencing
- De-novo
- Targeted

Transcriptome

- RNA-Seq
- DGE
- Small RNA
- miRNA

Regulation

- Methylation
- ChIP-Seq

Automated Cluster Generation



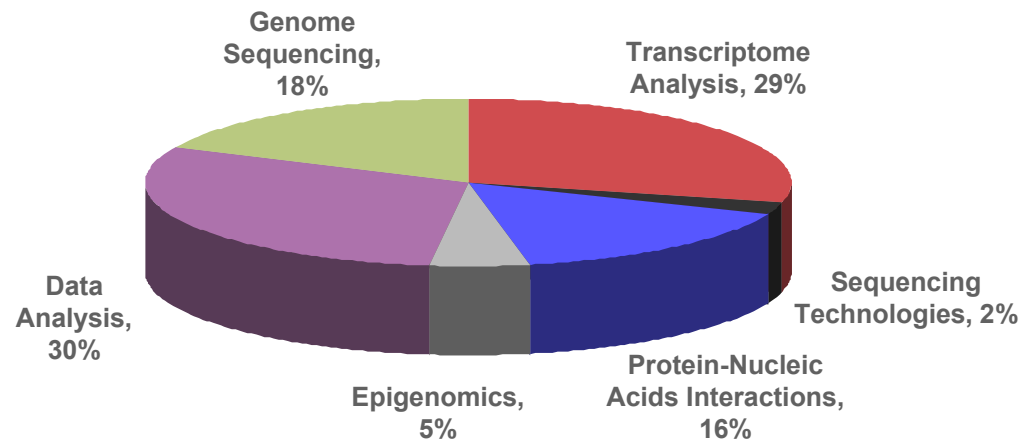
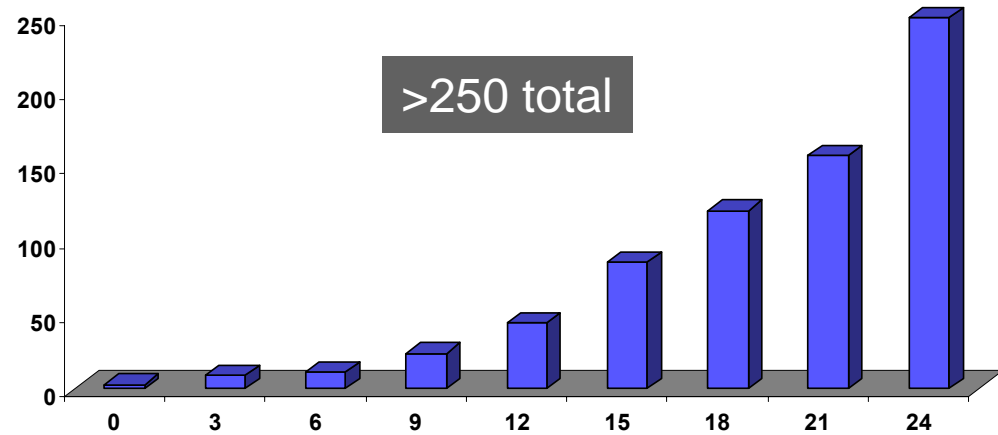
Sequencing



GA Applications Published to February 2009

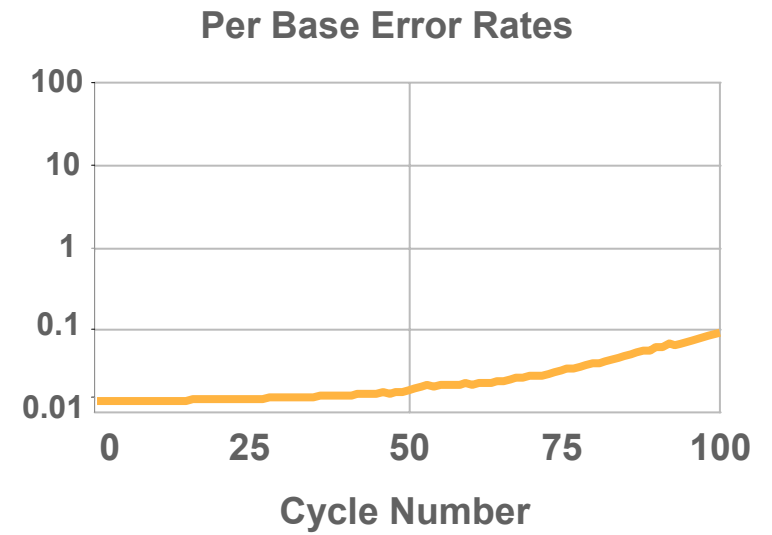
	42
	14

Cumulative original papers

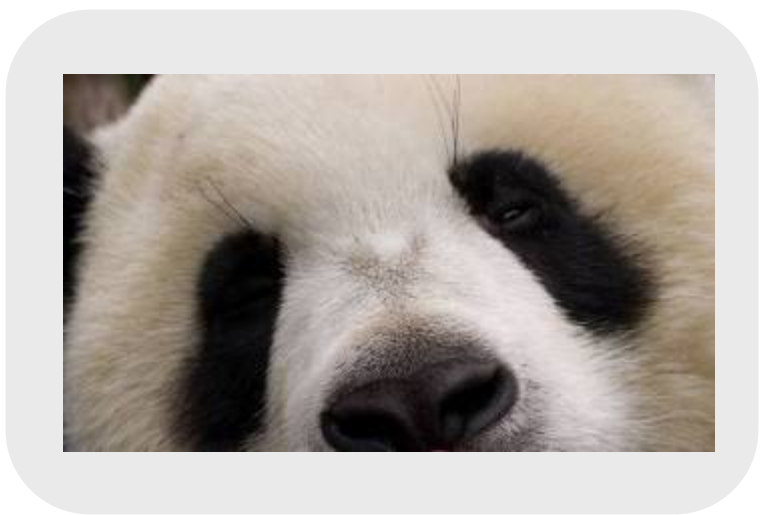


de-novo Sequencing

READ LENGTH†	RUN TIME (DAYS)	PER BASE READ ACCURACY	% PERFECT READS
1 × 35 bp	~ 2.5	≥ 99%	≥ 90%
2 × 35 bp	~ 5	≥ 99%	≥ 90%
2 × 50 bp	~ 6.5	> 98.5%	≥ 80%
2 × 75 bp	~ 9.5	≥ 98.5%	≥ 70%



Genome	Researchers
Apple Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	U Western Cape, SA
<i>Buchnera aphidicola</i>	U Arizona
Human	BGI
Giant Panda	BGI
Eight Pine Plastomes	USDA Forest Service
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>	Sainsbury Lab



Complex Genome Sequencing

De-novo Sequencing - Giant Panda

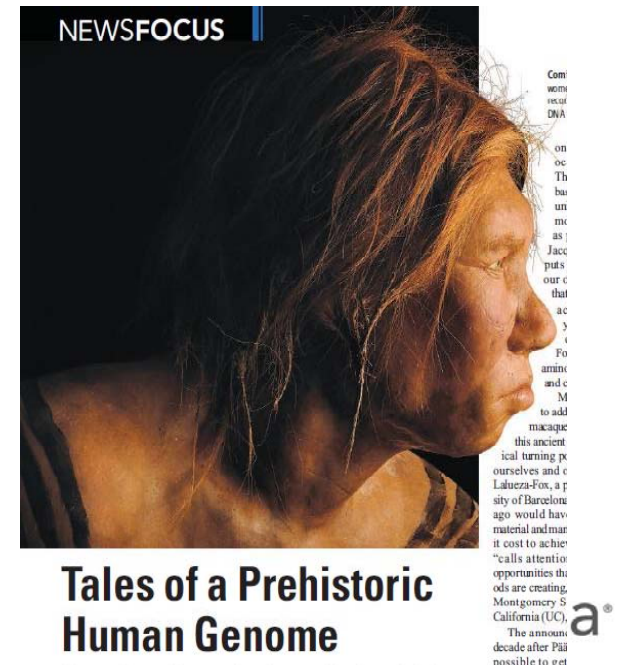
Beijing Genomics Institute

- 2 x 75 bp reads
- 50x coverage of the 3Gb genome
- N50 contig size of ~300 kb

Ancient DNA - Neandertal
"Taste good, sequence it"
(Svante Pääbo, MPI)

- Illumina and the Roche/454 platforms
- sequencing projects and the Giant Panda Project
- 1.5x coverage
- Plans for 15- to 20x coverage

"data suggest that the human and Neandertal lineages began to diverge some 800,000 years ago"



Cancer Genome Sequencing

The First Complete Cancer Genome

DNA sequencing of a cytogenetically normal acute myeloid leukaemia genome

Timothy J. Ley^{1,2,3,4*}, Elaine R. Mardis^{2,3*}, Li Ding^{2,3}, Bob Fulton³, Michael D. McLellan³, Ken Chen³, David Dooling³, Brian H. Dunford-Shore³, Sean McGrath³, Matthew Hickenbotham³, Lisa Cook³, Rachel Abbott³, David E. Larson³, Dan C. Koboldt³, Craig Pohl³, Scott Smith³, Amy Hawkins³, Scott Abbott³, Devin Locke³, LaDeana W. Hillier^{3,8}, Tracie Miner³, Lucinda Fulton³, Vincent Magrini^{2,3}, Todd Wylie³, Jarret Glasscock³, Joshua Conyers³, Nathan Sander³, Xiaoqi Shi³, John R. Osborne³, Patrick Minx³, David Gordon⁸, Asif Chinwalla³, Yu Zhao¹, Rhonda E. Ries¹, Jacqueline E. Payton⁵, Peter Westervelt^{1,4}, Michael H. Tomasson^{1,4}, Mark Watson^{3,4,5}, Jack Baty⁶, Jennifer Ivanovich^{4,7}, Sharon Heath^{1,4}, William D. Shannon^{1,4}, Rakesh Nagarajan^{4,5}, Matthew J. Walter^{1,4}, Daniel C. Link^{1,4}, Timothy A. Graubert^{1,4}, John F. DiPersio^{1,4} & Richard K. Wilson^{2,3,4}

Nature 2008. 456:66-72



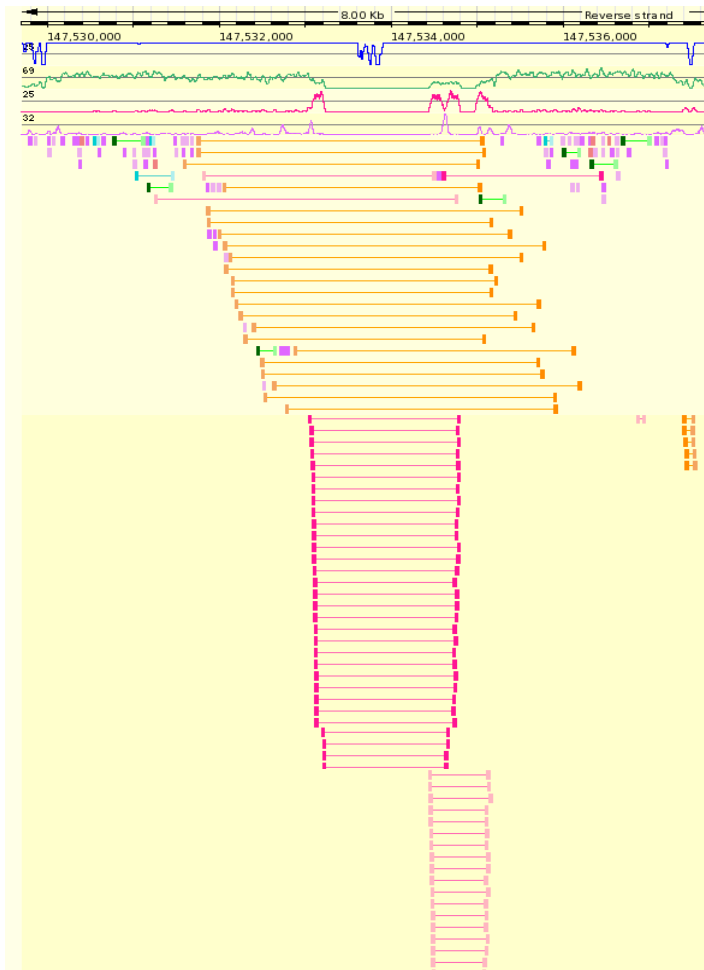
- Sequenced leukemia genome vs. matched normal (skin)
- Low sample input - primary tumor could be studied rather than cell lines
- 8 new mutations discovered in AML (coding genes)
 - Out of millions of total SNPs

“Most of these genes would not have been candidates for directed re-sequencing on the basis of our current understanding of cancer”

300 cancer genomes in next 12 months

Short and Long Insert Paired-End Reads

The ultimate combination for detecting structural variation



Long Inserts

Deletion?

Up 5 kb (10kb EA)

Short Inserts

Inversions?

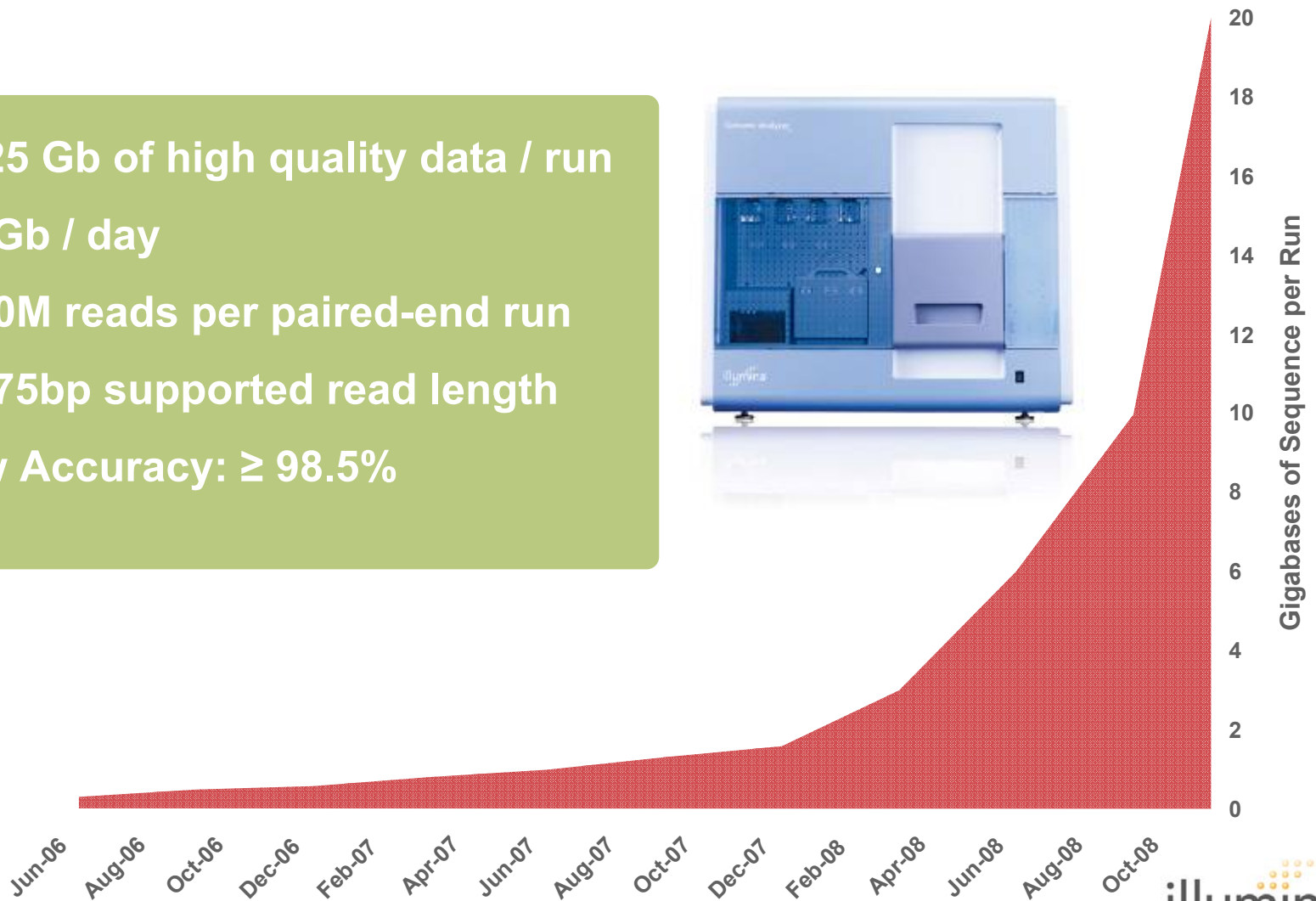
200bp – 500bp
100ng gDNA

Genomes are complex and dynamic – you need a flexible set of tools

The Genome Analyzer_{IIx} and Software Advancements

65% Increase in data output & simplified computing

- 20-25 Gb of high quality data / run
- 2.5 Gb / day
- >300M reads per paired-end run
- 2 x 75bp supported read length
- Raw Accuracy: $\geq 98.5\%$



Genome Analyzer *IIx*

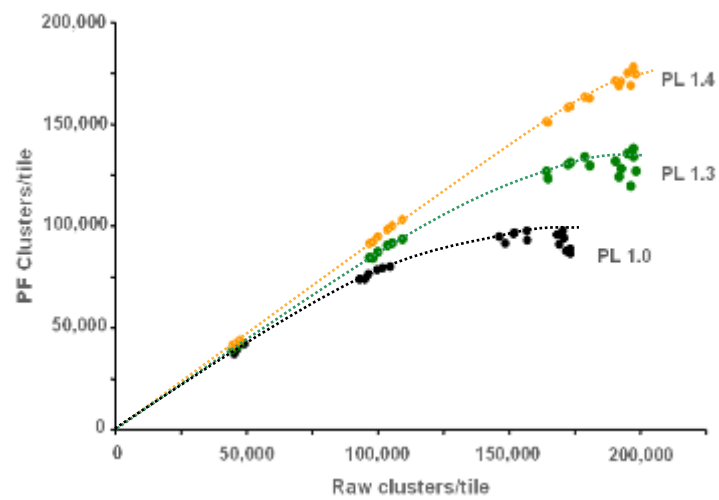
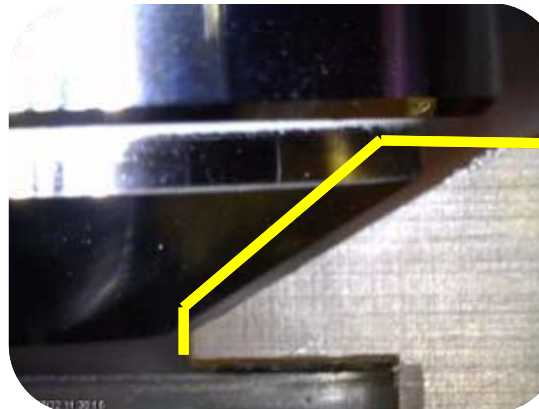
Increased output and ease-of-use for long reads

Improved manifold design increases reads per flow cell by 20%

Larger reagent chiller enables long read sequencing runs (100+bp)

New Software Delivers Up to 40% More Data Per Run

Increases yield, improves accuracy & lowers error rates

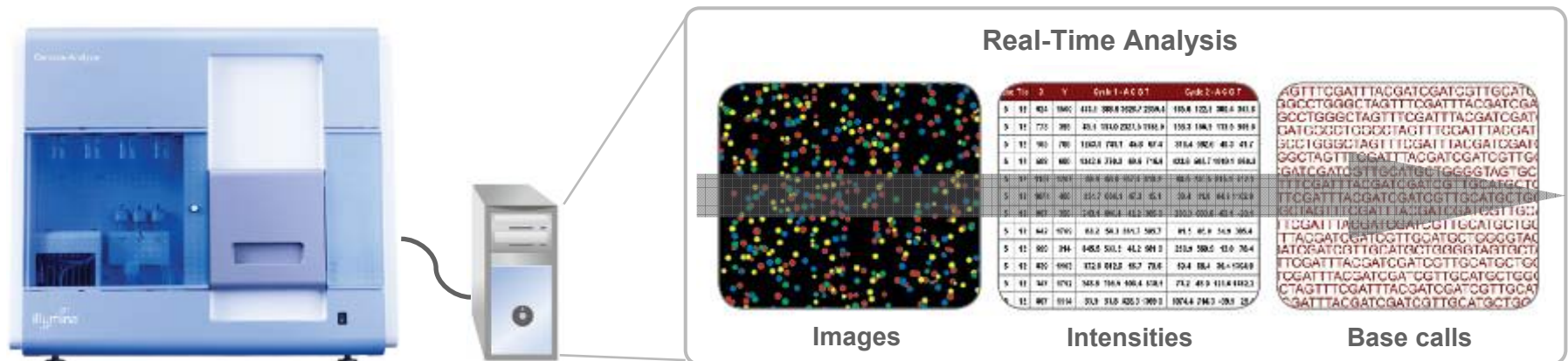


Increased output with reduced computing infrastructure

More gigabases of data for fewer gigabytes of computing power!

Sequencing Control Software v2.4

- Includes new Real Time Analysis (RTA) feature
- Image extraction and real time base calling on instrument computer
- Shorter time to results
 - Performed simultaneously with sequencing
 - Eliminates need to transfer images and intensities across network
 - Base calls and quality scores within hours of end of run



Targeted Resequencing

- Bottleneck in NGS workflow
 - Ultimate resolution for mutation discovery is sequencing
 - Cost of whole genome sequencing is prohibitive for most researchers
 - Specific regions of interest are preferred – candidate regions

*“Ability to fully leverage the power of NGS is crippled by the lack of corresponding ‘front end’ targeting technologies”
Porreca et al., 2007. Nature Methods*



What is Targeted Resequencing?

- What is targeted resequencing?
 - Target Enrichment, Sequence Capture, Genome Partitioning, Genomic Capture, Target Capture, Targeted Pullout
- Focus on subset of the genome
 - Remaining genomic material discarded
- Find exact disease causing genes and mutations
 - Gene families (eg. kinases), human exome, gene pathways, any candidate region, GWAS follow-up
- **Understand complex human traits**
 - Discover rare variants
 - SNPs, small insertions and deletions



Agilent SureSelect Targeted Enrichment System

- Co-marketing agreement between Illumina and Agilent
 - Licensed capture protocol developed by the Broad Institute*
- Customizable, any regions of interest
- Optimized and validated on GA
- Uniform coverage, high reproducibility and specificity, little or no bias
- Low DNA input
- 75bp+ long reads provide even coverage across captured regions

 **Agilent Technologies**
SureSelect™
Target Enrichment System



Nature Biotechnology **27**, 182 - 189 (2009)
Published online: 1 February 2009 | doi:10.1038/nbt.1523

Solution hybrid selection with ultra-long oligonucleotides for massively parallel targeted sequencing

Andreas Gnirke¹, Alexandre Melnikov¹, Jared Maguire¹, Peter Rogov¹, Emily M LeProust², William Brockman^{1,5}, Timothy Fennell¹, Georgia Giannoukos¹, Sheila Fisher¹, Carsten Russ¹, Stacey Gabriel¹, David B Jaffe¹, Eric S Lander^{1,2,4} & Chad Nusbaum¹



 **illumina®**

Delivering on Roadmap Milestones

15x increase in 2008

4-5x increase in 2009

