

# Genomics and the use of Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) Techniques

IMBB 2016

**BecA-ILRI Hub, Nairobi**

**May 9 – 20, 2016**

Francesca Stomeo

# Genomics



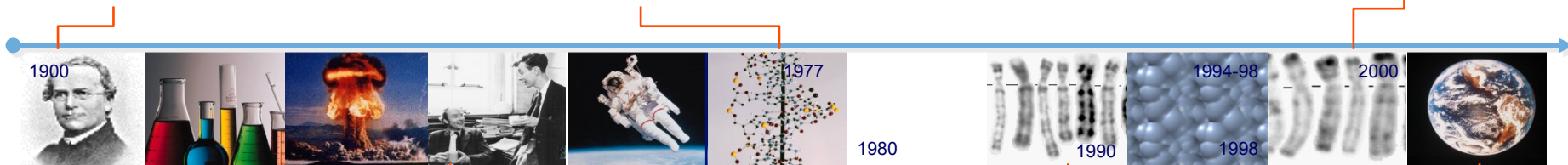
The study of the structure, organization, function, evolution of genomes (including interactions with the environment)

# Genomics before NGS

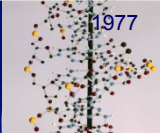
Rediscovery of Mendel's laws helps establish the science of genetics

Sanger and Gilbert derive methods of sequencing DNA

Working Draft of the human genome sequencing complete

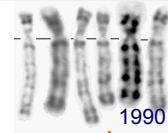


1900

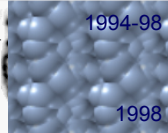


1977

1980

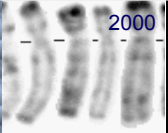


1990

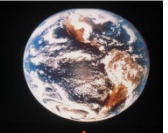


1994-98

1998



2000



Watson and Crick identify DNA (the double helix) as the Chemical basis of heredity

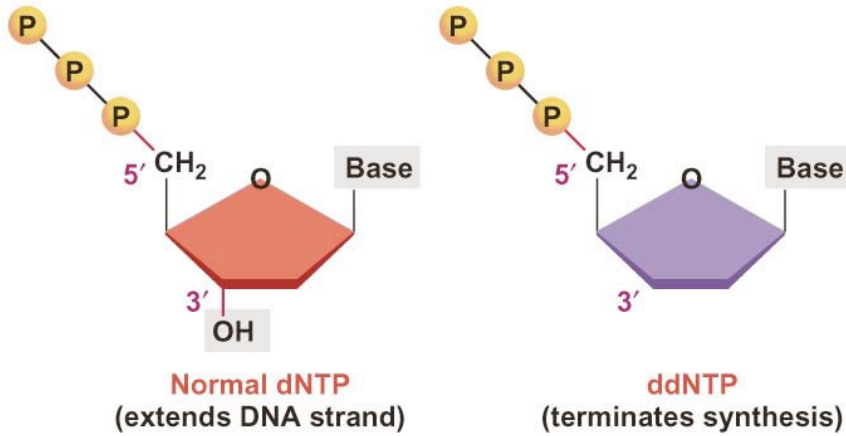
Human Genome Projects (HPG) begins-an international effort to map and sequence all the genes in the human genome

Human genome project completed 2003

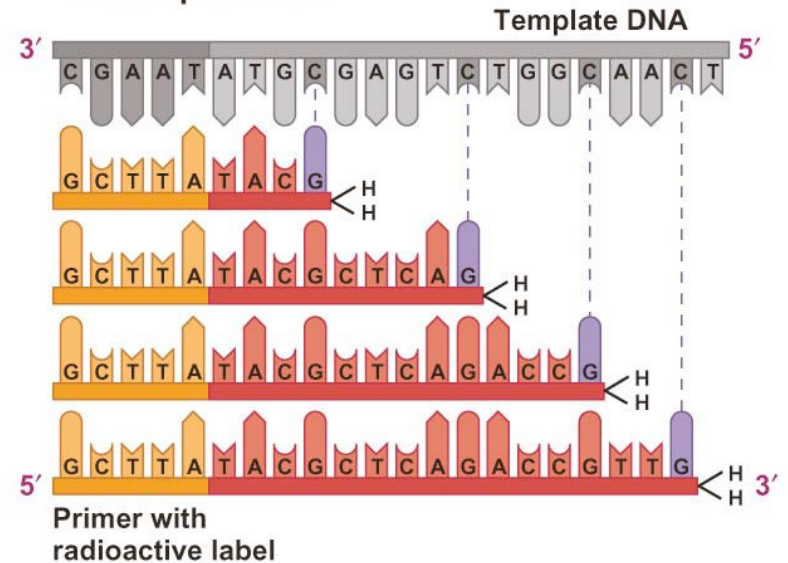
# Methods of sequencing

- Sanger dideoxy method  
(primer extension – termination)
- Maxam-Gilbert chemical cleaved method  
(DNA labelled, chemically cleaved in sequence-dependent manner.)
- Next Generation Sequencing (pyrosequencing, reversible dye-terminators, etc.)

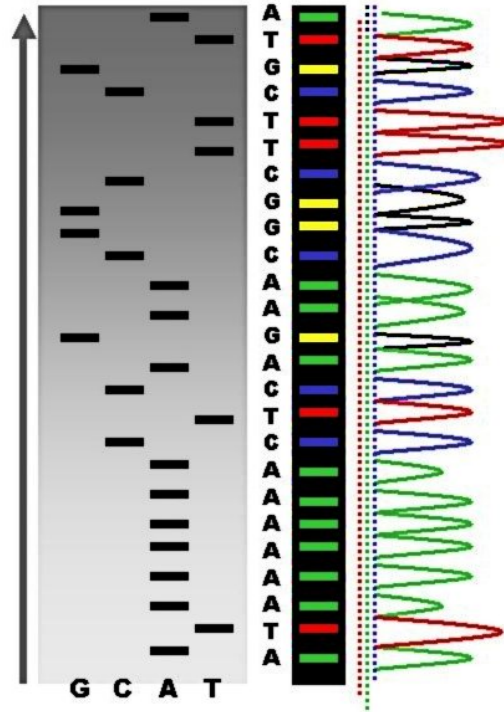
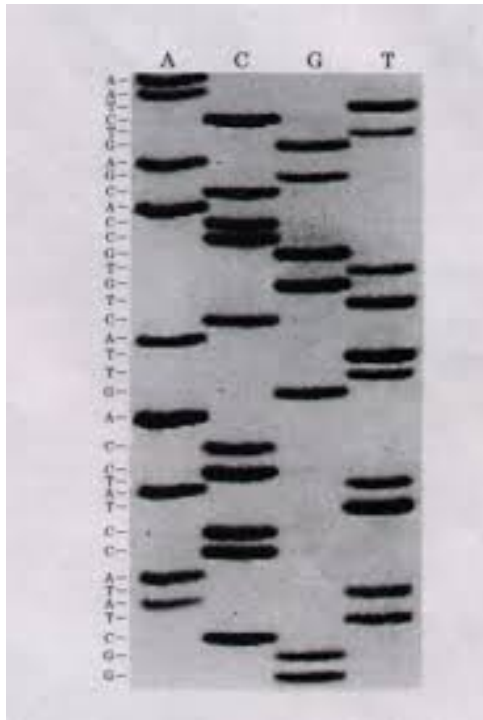
(a) ddNTPs terminate DNA synthesis.



(b) Using ddNTPs, daughter strands of different length can be produced.

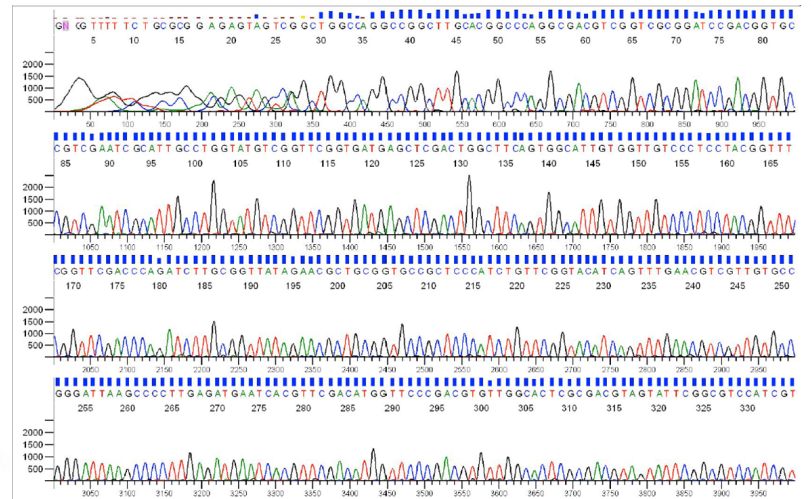


- Single stranded DNA template
- A primer for DNA synthesis
- DNA polymerase
- Deoxynucleoside triphosphates (normal dNTP) – extends DNA strand
- Dideoxynucleotide triphosphates (ddNTP) – terminates synthesis

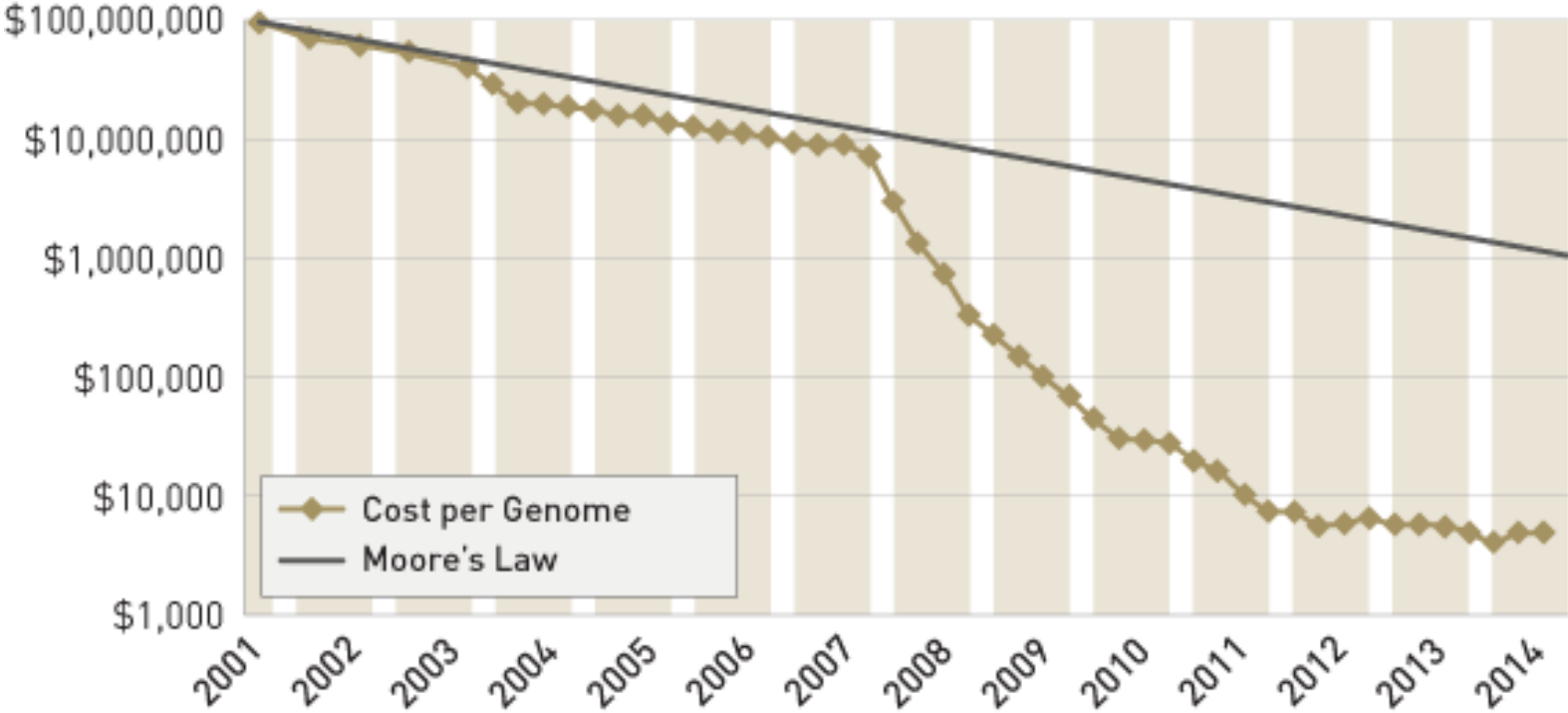


# Sanger Sequencing Output

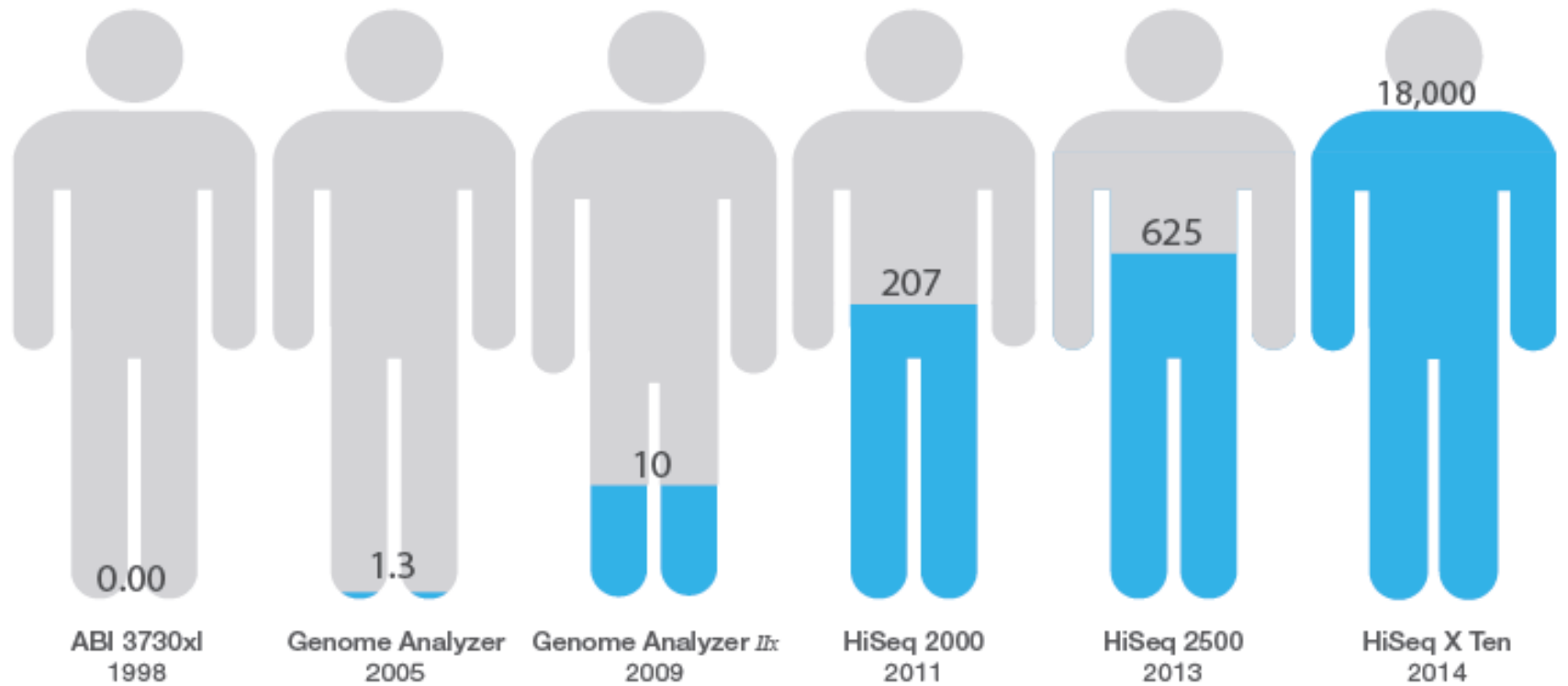
Each sequencing reaction gives us a **chromatogram**, usually ~600-1000 bp:



# Cost for sequencing genomes rapidly reduced



## Human Genomes Sequenced Annually





# Current research: Comparative genomics

## Some of the animals whose genomes are being or have been sequenced:



Platypus  
*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*



Dog  
*Canis familiaris*  
Photo: Courtesy of The Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard



African elephant  
*Loxodonta africana*



Fruitfly  
*Drosophila melanogaster*



Silkworm  
*Bombyx mori* Daza  
Photo: Alden M. Johnson, California Academy of Sciences



Cow  
*Bos taurus*  
Photo: Courtesy of Terri Hobbs (www.crazyforcows.com)



European rabbit  
*Oryctolagus cuniculus*



Honey Bee  
*Apis mellifera*  
Photo: Courtesy of Scott Bauer, USDA/ARS Laboratories



Armadillo  
*Dasyus novemcinctus*  
Photo: Courtesy of B. Bagatto, Department of Biology, University of Akron



Guinea pig  
*Cavia porcellus*



Roundworm  
*Caenorhabditis elegans*  
Photo: Courtesy of Erik Jorgensen, University of Utah



Zebrafish  
*Danio rerio*



Mouse  
*Mus musculus*  
Photo: Courtesy of Jackson Laboratories



Chicken  
*Gallus gallus*

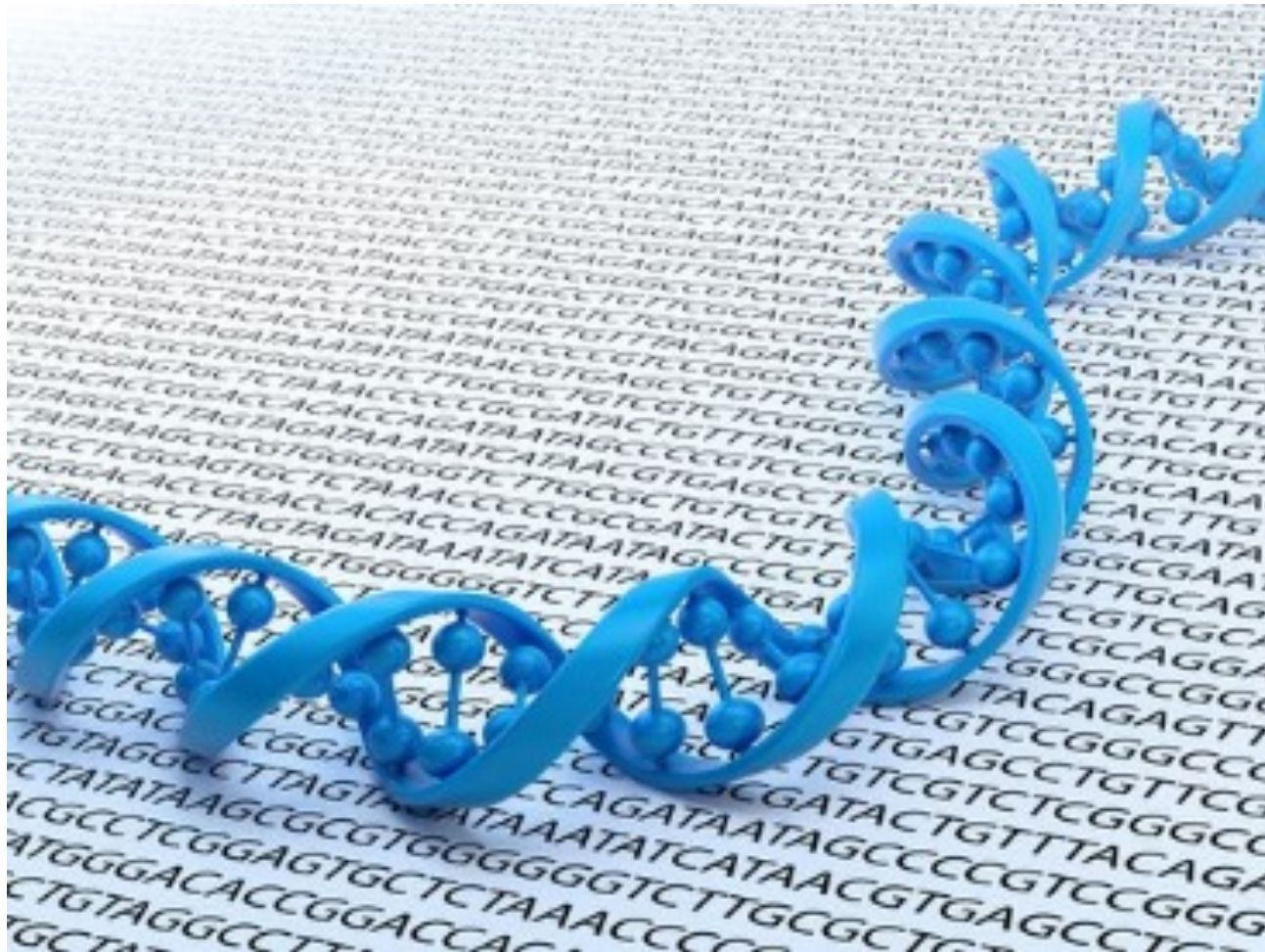


Opossum  
*Monodelphis domestica*  
Photo: Courtesy of Don Sakaguchi



Cat  
*Felis domesticus*  
Photo: Courtesy of Dr. Kristina Narfstrom, University of Missouri-Columbia

# What is NGS?



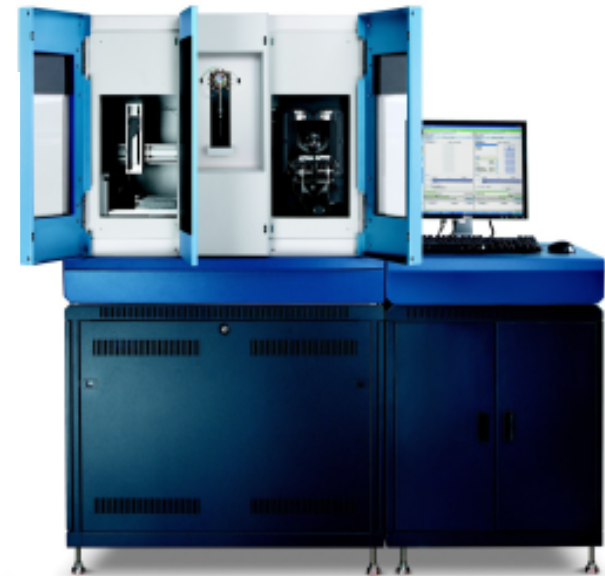
# NGS platforms



**454**



**Illumina**



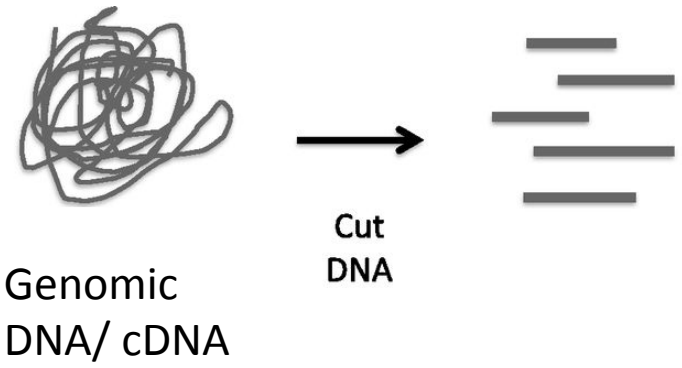
**ABI SOLiD**

# General steps of illumina NGS technologies

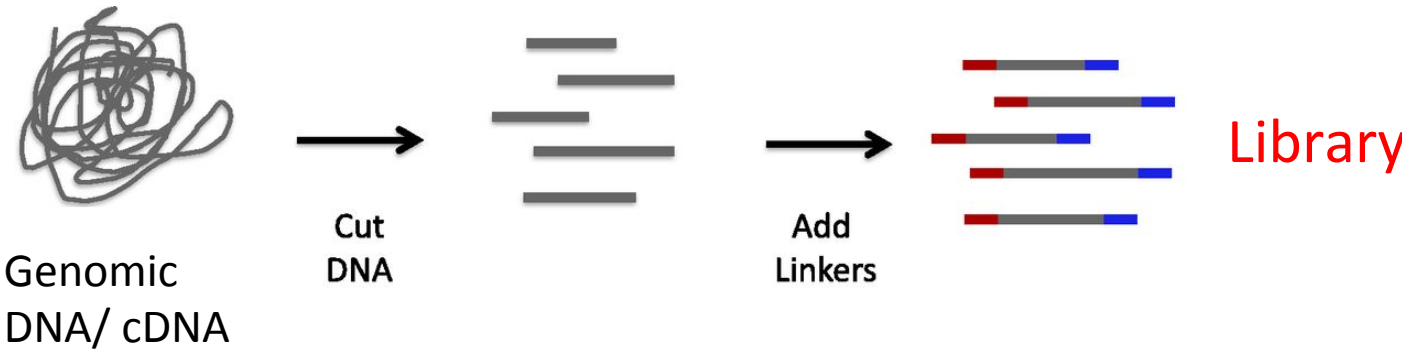


Genomic  
DNA/ cDNA

# General steps of illumina NGS technologies

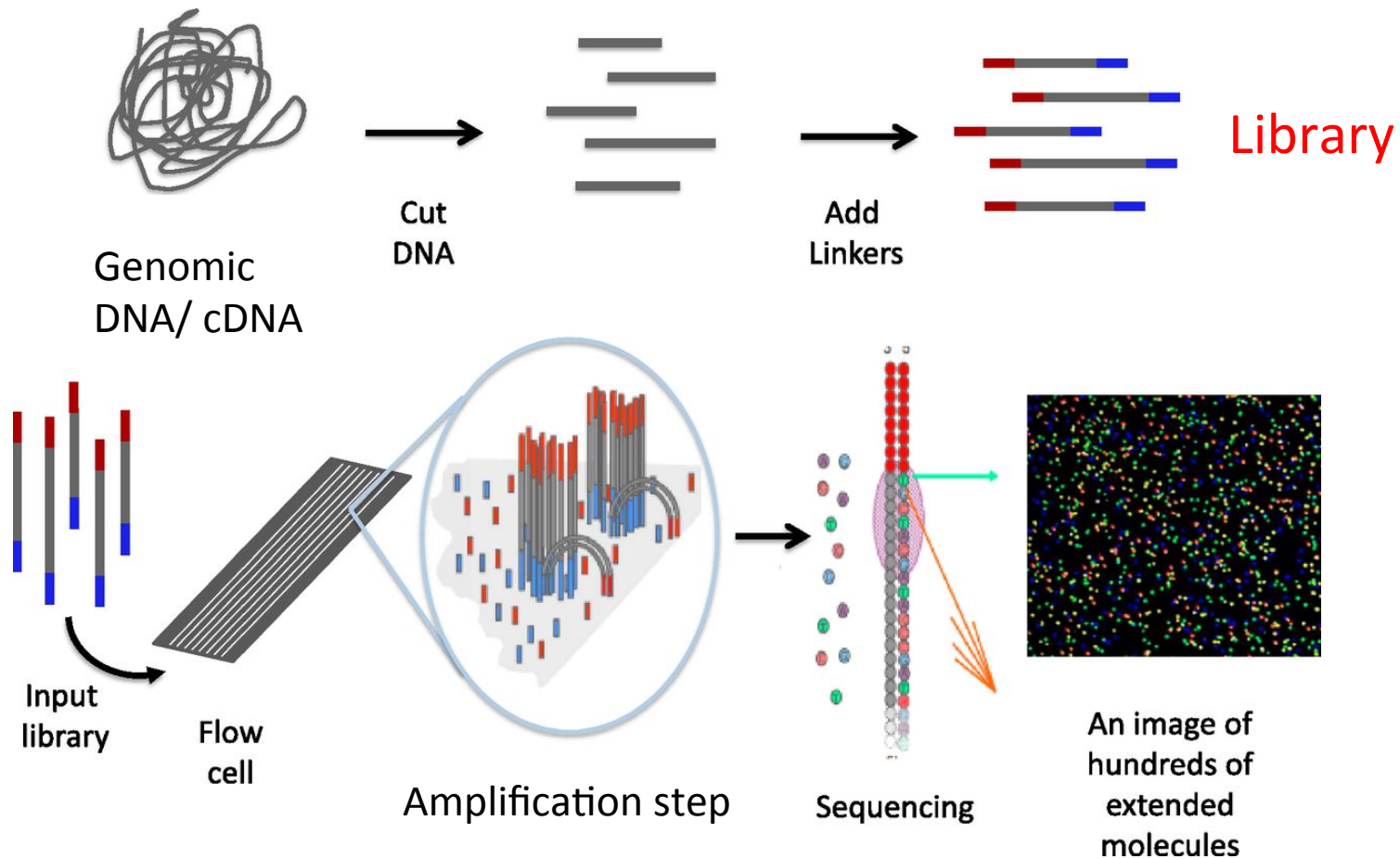


# General steps of illumina NGS technologies

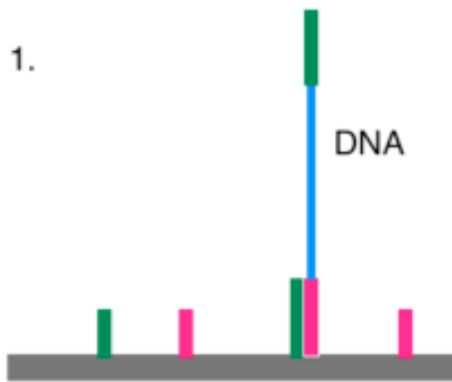




# General steps of Illumina NGS technologies

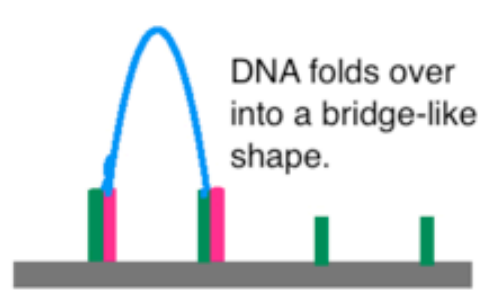


1.

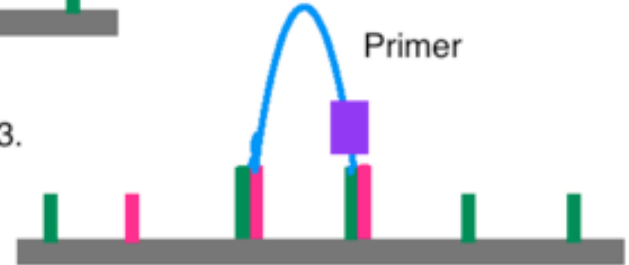


Flow cell

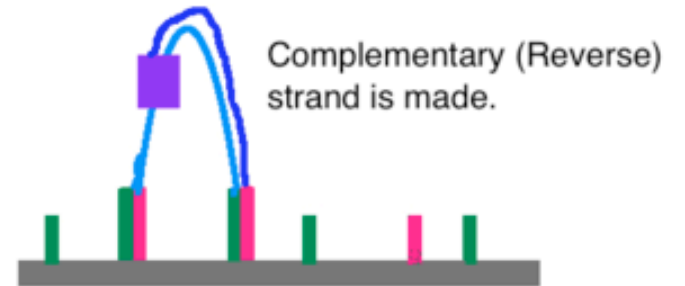
2.



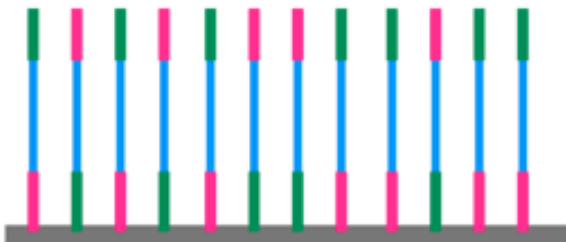
3.



4.

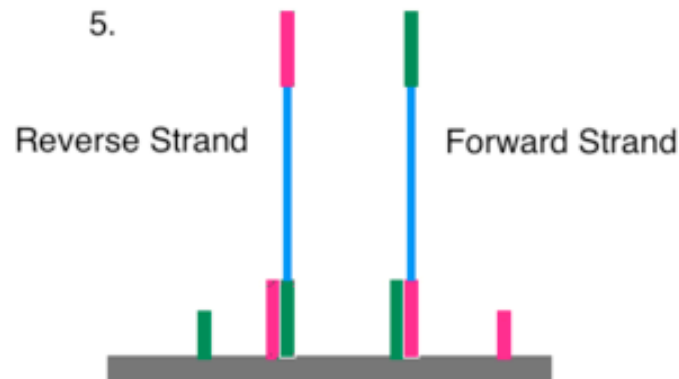


6.



Clonal copies of both forward and reverse strand in a cluster.

5.



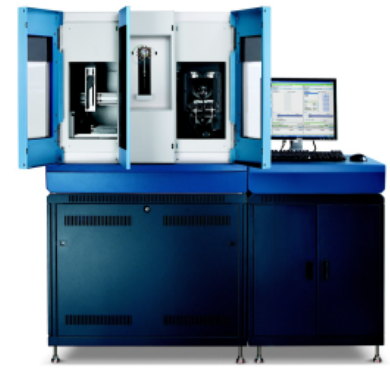




**454 GS FLX**



**Illumina  
HiSeq 2000**



**SOLiD v4**

Read length

700bp

2\*100bp

50\*2 bp

Accuracy

99.9%

98%

99.94%

Output data

0.7GB

600GB

120GB

Cost/million bases

\$10

\$0.07

\$0.13

# Illumina technologies



MiSeq Series



NextSeq Series



HiSeq Series



HiSeq X Series



Nextera

DNA

Nextera XT

small genomes

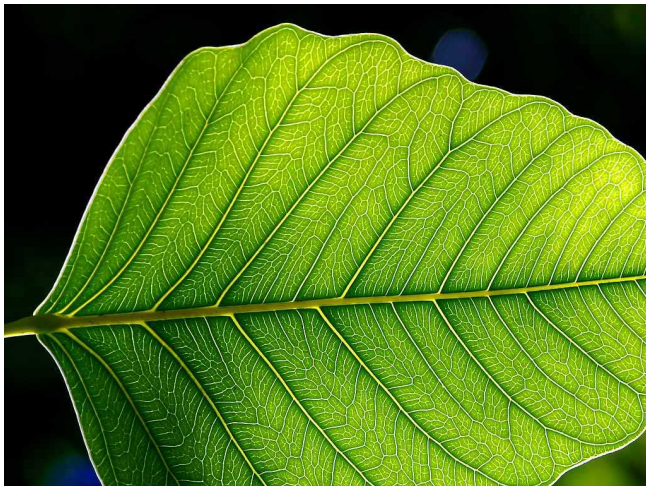
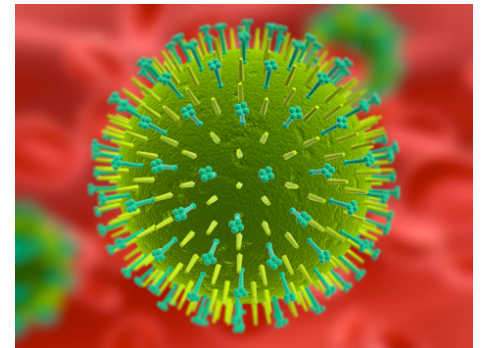
TruSeq

total RNA

TruSeq Stranded

RNA ribosomal RNA removed

# Scope of Sequencing





# Metagenomics (viral/bacterial)

The New Science of Metagenomics: Revealing the Secrets of Our Microbial Planet  
<http://www.nap.edu/catalog/11902.html>

30

THE NEW SCIENCE OF METAGENOMICS

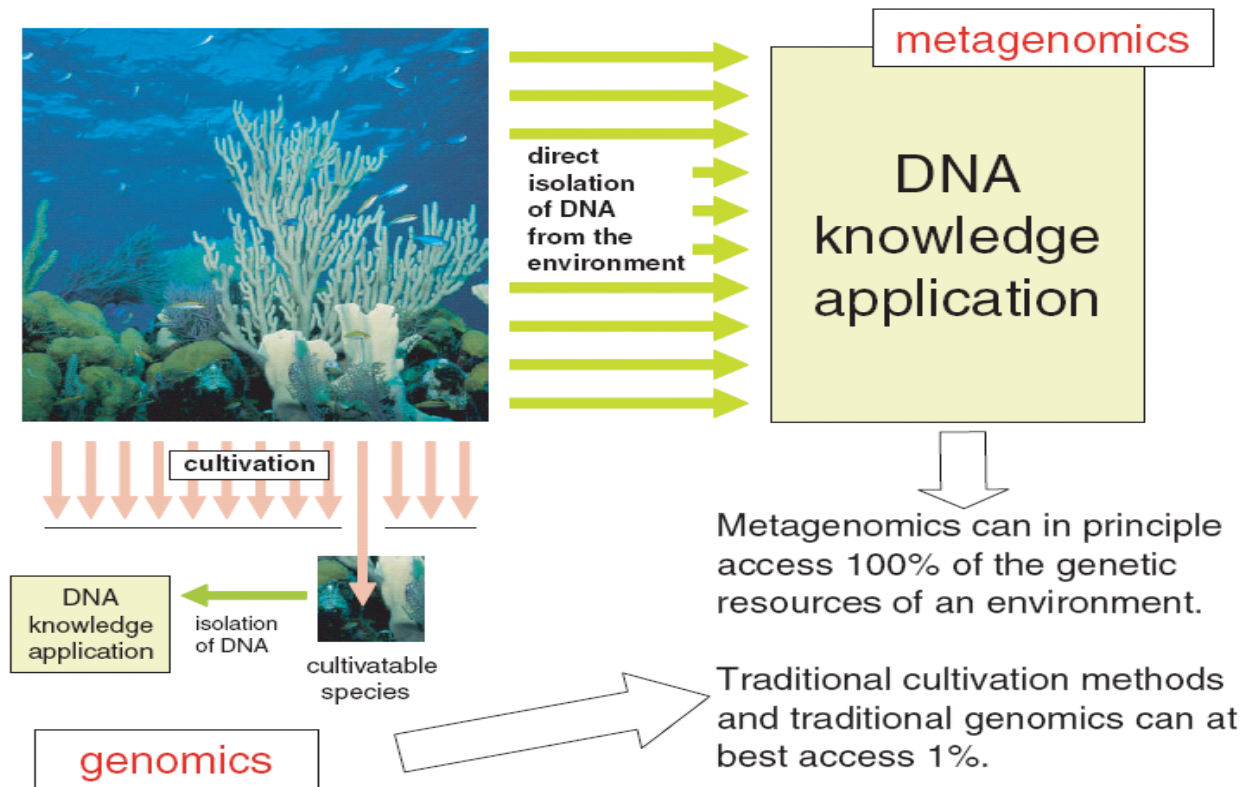
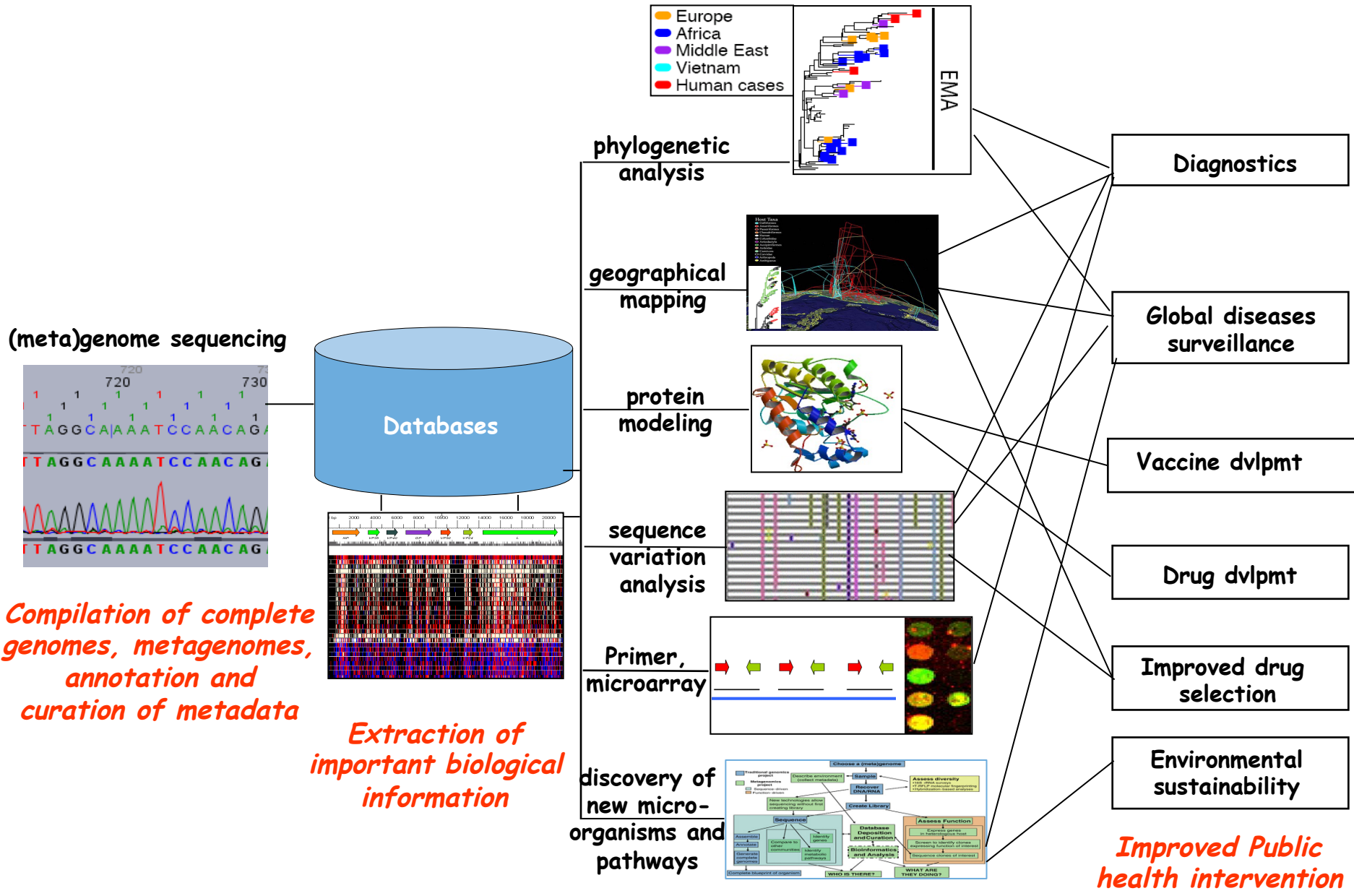


FIGURE 1-3 How metagenomics differs from microbial genomics. Image provided by W. Ford Doolittle.

# From Sequence to impact



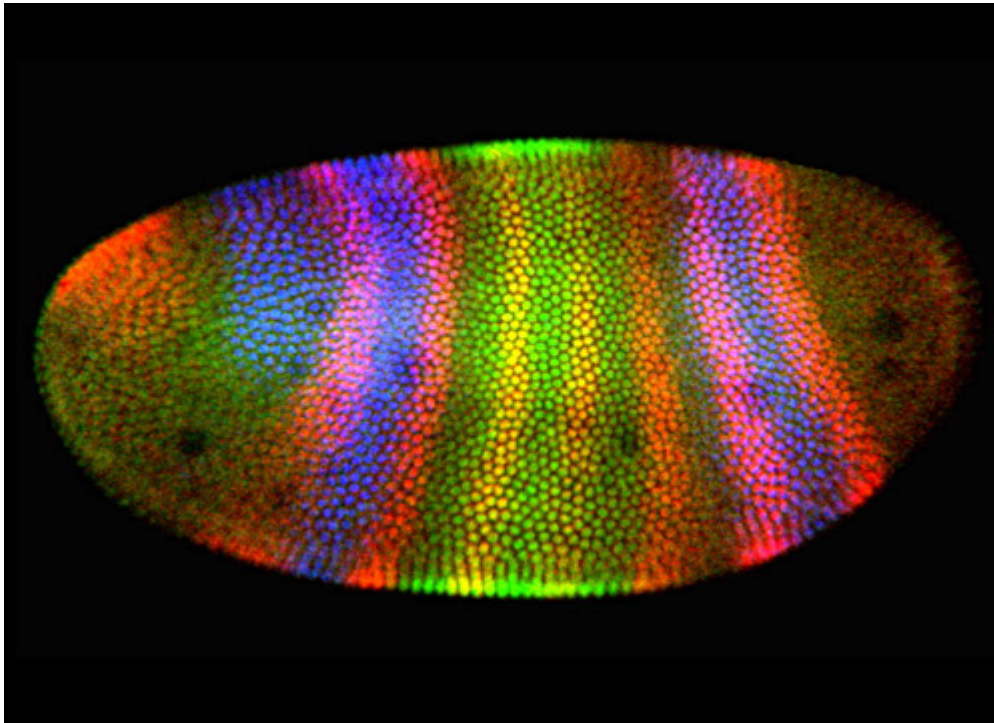
# Diversity studies



A reference genome for common bean and genome-wide analysis of dual domestications

**Schmutz et. al 2014 Nature Genetics 46**

# Expression studies



The developmental transcriptome of *Drosophila melanogaster*



# Sequencing ancient genomes



Miller, W. *et al.* Sequencing the nuclear genome of the extinct woolly mammoth. *Nature* 456, 387–390 (2008).

# Biological Question?



# Thank you

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