

Figure 5: Local Run Manager User Interface—With Local Run Manager, runs can be set up, organized, and analyzed directly on the sequencing instrument.

Simplified Bioinformatics

Data analysis with the MiniSeq System requires no informatics expertise or command-line experience. The MiniSeq System features Local Run Manager software, an on-instrument system for creating a run, monitoring status, and analyzing sequencing data (Figure 5). With Local Run Manager, on-instrument data analysis can be automatically performed upon completion of the sequencing run. The data analysis modules generate simple reports for a wide range of sequencing applications. The modular design allows users to install and update individual analysis modules as needed.

In addition, sequencing data generated with the MiniSeq System can be instantly transferred, stored, and analyzed in the BaseSpace computing environment (cloud-based or onsite). BaseSpace Targeted Resequencing Software Apps provide expert-preferred data analysis tools packaged in an intuitive, click-and-go user interface designed for informatics novices (Figure 5). These Apps deliver optimized pipelines that support a range of common sequencing data analysis needs such as alignment, variant calling, and more. For enrichment workflows, the BaseSpace Isaac™ Enrichment App⁵ aligns targeted sequence reads with the ultrafast Isaac Aligner⁶ and performs variant calling with the Starling Variant Caller.⁶ For amplicon workflows, the TruSeq Amplicon App⁷ performs a banded Smith-Waterman alignment and enables

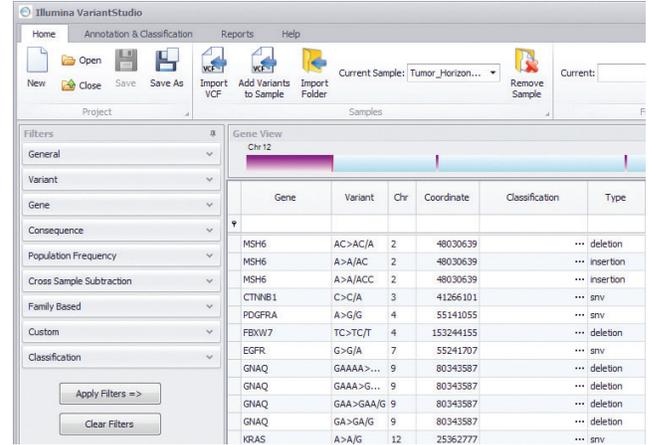


Figure 6: VariantStudio User Interface—Quickly identify, classify, and report disease-relevant variants with Illumina VariantStudio annotation software.

variant calling with the genome analysis toolkit (GATK 1.6),⁸ Isaac Variant Caller,⁶ or the Illumina-developed Somatic Variant Caller.⁹

For downstream analysis, the Illumina VariantStudio analysis software enables identification and classification of disease-relevant variants as well as generation of structured, detailed reports (Figure 6). Additionally, BaseSpace Apps generate output files that can be directly input into a broad range of data analysis tools. The BaseSpace Environment includes a growing community of developers who use and provide software tools for visualization, analysis, and sharing. This NGS ecosystem provides one of the largest collections of commercial and open-source analysis tools currently available.

NGS Targeted Resequencing vs Traditional Technologies

While traditional methods, such as CE-based sequencing and PCR can be used to interrogate specific regions of interest, NGS targeted resequencing provides the most cost-effective approach to sequencing the broadest regions of interest with the highest sensitivity (Table 2).

Table 2: Comparison of CE Sequencing, q/RT-PCR, and NGS Targeted Resequencing

	CE Sequencing	q/RT-PCR	Targeted Resequencing
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost-effective sequencing for small stretches^a of DNA sequence • Quick and simple workflow • Current gold standard in sequencing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High sensitivity^b • Quick and simple workflow • Capital equipment already placed in most labs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher sequencing depth enables higher sensitivity (down to 1%)^b • Higher discovery power (screen hundreds of genes simultaneously) • Higher mutation resolution (nucleotide identity can be determined) • Produce more data with the same amount of input DNA^d • Higher sample throughput with sample multiplexing
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low sensitivity (down to 20%)^b • Low discovery power • Not as cost-effective for large stretches^c of DNA sequence • Low scalability due to increasing sample input requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can only interrogate a limited set of mutations • Virtually no discovery power • Limited mutation resolution • Low scalability due to increasing sample input requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not as cost-effective for sequencing small stretches^a of DNA sequence • Not as time-effective for sequencing small stretches^a of DNA sequence

a. small stretches = less than ~15-20 amplicons

b. sensitivity = allele frequency limit of detection

c. large stretches = more than ~15-20 amplicons

d. 10 ng DNA will produce ~1 kb with CE sequencing or ~300 kb with targeted resequencing (250 bp amplicon length × 1536 amplicons with TruSeq Custom Amplicon workflow)

Sequencing on the MiniSeq System

The pooled libraries were loaded onto the MiniSeq instrument along with the reagent cartridge and flow cell. Automated cluster generation and a 2 × 150 read length run were set up with Local Run Manager and performed without further user intervention. The sequence run took approximately 24 hours. Run progress was monitored (Figure 8) and final run metrics were generated for review on BaseSpace.

Data Analysis

Image analysis and base calling were performed on the MiniSeq System. Demultiplexing, alignment, and variant calling were performed with the BaseSpace TruSeq Amplicon App. Finally, variant filtering and annotation were performed with VariantStudio (accessible via BaseSpace). Summary tables were generated to report on-target %, coverage uniformity, and additional variant calling statistics (Figure 9). With this demonstrated workflow, 93.28% on-target coverage (average of Read 1 and Read 2 percent aligned reads) and 94.3% coverage uniformity were achieved across all 6 highly degraded FFPE samples.

Summary

The MiniSeq System Targeted Resequencing Solution offers a highly sensitive and accurate method for analyzing specific genes or regions of interest. By harnessing the broad dynamic range of NGS sequencing, researchers can obtain more sensitive and accurate measurements for specific genes or regions of interest. Whether looking for the speed of a fixed panel or the flexibility of a custom panel, the MiniSeq System Targeted Resequencing Solution delivers high-quality NGS data in a more accessible, cost-effective platform.

Learn More

For more on DesignStudio, go to: www.illumina.com/informatics/research/experimental-design/designstudio.html.

To learn more about targeted gene panels, visit: www.illumina.com/techniques/sequencing/dna-sequencing/targeted-resequencing/targeted-panels.html.

For more on amplicon sequencing, go to: www.illumina.com/techniques/sequencing/dna-sequencing/targeted-resequencing/amplicon-sequencing.html.

References

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Amplicon Summary

Number of Amplicon Regions	Total Length of Amplicon Regions
144	18,425 bp

Read Level Statistics

Read	Total Aligned Reads	Percent Aligned Reads
1	580,920	94.11%
2	570,605	92.44%

Base Level Statistics

Read	Percent Q30	Total Aligned Bases	Percent Aligned Bases	Mismatch Rate
1	93.51%	86,900,526	95.00%	0.32%
2	88.82%	85,290,937	93.11%	0.33%

Small Variants Summary

	SNVs	Insertions	Deletions
Total Passing	22	0	4
Percent Found in dbSNP	63.64%	-	25.00%
Het/Hom Ratio	3.4	-	-
Ts/Tv Ratio	3.4	-	-

Variants by Sequence Context

	SNVs	Insertions	Deletions
Number in Genes	22	0	4
Number in Exons	11	0	3
Number in Coding Regions	9	0	3
Number in UTR Regions	2	0	0
Number in Splice Site Regions	0	0	0

Genes include exons, introns and UTR regions. Exons include coding and UTR regions. UTR regions include 5' and 3' UTR regions. Splice site regions include regions annotated as splice acceptor, splice donor, splice site or splice region.

Coverage Summary

Amplicon Mean Coverage	Uniformity of Coverage
9089.1	94.3%

Coverage by Amplicon Region

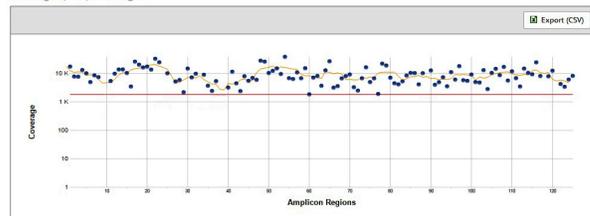


Figure 9: Targeted Resequencing Data Analysis in the BaseSpace Cloud—The TruSeq Amplicon App in BaseSpace simplifies data analysis, delivering results in an intuitive format. Metrics for aligned read percentage, variant calls, and coverage uniformity are shown here for the MiniSeq System sequencing run.

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- TruSeq Custom Amplicon Low Input Library Prep Reference Guide (support.illumina.com/downloads/truseq-custom-amplicon-low-input-library-prep-reference-guide-100000002191.html). Accessed 30 December 2015.

