



Ebola virus sequencing protocol

Nanopore | amplicon | native barcoding

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Overview: The following protocol is adapted from the methods of [Quick et al. \(2017\) *Nature Protocols* 12: 1261–1276](#) doi:10.1038/nprot.2017.066 [↗](#) and covers primers, amplicon preparation and clean-up, then uses a single-tube protocol to barcode and adaptor ligate the library, before running minION.

Ebola primer scheme:

<https://github.com/artic-network/primer-schemes/tree/master/ZaireEbola/V2> [↗](#)

Ebola virus Nanopore sequencing protocol:

<http://artic.network/ebov/ebov-seq-sop-1.0.0.html> [↗](#)

Ebola virus Nanopore sequencing kit-list:

<http://artic.network/ebov/ebov-seq-kit-1.0.0.html> [↗](#)



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Preparation

Equipment required:

- 2 Portable nucleic acid preparation hood or equivalent
- 1 12V vortex
- 1 Sprout® portable centrifuge
- 1 1mL Eppendorf pipette
- 1 0.1mL Eppendorf pipette
- 1 0.01L Eppendorf pipette
- 1 1.5mL/0.6mL convertible tube rack
- 1 Qubit 4 Fluorometer (ThermoFisher™)
- 1 miniPCR machine.
- 1 Heat block
- 1 magnetic rack

Consumables required:

- Vilo SSIV RT 2x MasterMix
- Q5 Hotstart HF polymerase 2x Mastermix
- Ebola Zaire Primers V1
- NEBNext Ultrall End-prep module
- NEBNext Ultrall Ligase module
- NEBNext FFPE Repair module
- Agencourt AMPureXP Beads
- Nanopore Ligation Sequencing Kit 1D
- Nanopore Native Barcoding Expansion Kit
- Nanopore R9.4.1 Flow cells
- 1.5mL eppendorf tubes
- 0.2mL 8-strip tubes
- 50mL transfer tubes
- Qubit Reaction Tubes
- Qubit 1x dsDNA HS Assay kit
- Nuclease-free water
- 70% Ethanol
- 1mL pipette tips
- 0.1mL pipette tips
- 0.01mL pipette tips
- Paper towelling
- Clinical waste sharps containers

Safety, containment and contamination recommendations

- Back-tie hydrophobic lab gown
- Gloves
- UV light sterilizers
- MediPal Decontamination wipes
- DNABay and RNase Zap® reagent

Protocol

Part 1: cDNA synthesis with Superscript IV Vilo cDNA kit

NOTE ON HOOD PREPARATION: To prevent cross contamination of both the sample and other reagents, this should be carried out in the SAMPLE PREPARATION HOOD, which is pre-sterilised with UV and treated with MediPal wipes, DNase and RNaseZap reagent. Wipe down the hood with each sequentially, allowing 5 minutes for drying between each. Pipettes should also be treated in the same way, and UV treated for 30 mins between library preparations.

1. Recommend aliquoting the Vilo mastermix, to prevent cross contamination and to reduce potential freeze/thaw cycles.
2. Set up the following reaction:

2x Vilo Master Mix	5µL
viral RNA	5µL
TOTAL	10µL

NOTE: Viral RNA input from a clinical sample should be between Ct 18-35. If Ct is between 12-15, then dilute the sample 100-fold in water, if between 15-18 then dilute 10-fold in water. This will reduce the likelihood of PCR-inhibition.

1. Gently mix (avoid vortexing) then pulse spin the tube to ensure maximum contact with the thermal cycler.
2. Incubate the reaction as follows:

Primer annealing	25°C	20 mins
Extension	50°C	30 mins
Inactivation	85°C	10 mins

3. cDNA is now ready for amplicon generation.

Part 2: Ebola Amplicon Preparation

NOTE ON HOOD PREPARATION: To prevent cross contamination of both the sample and other reagents, this should be carried out in the MASTERMIX HOOD, which is pre-sterilised with UV and treated with MediPal wipes, DNABay and RNaseZap reagent. Wipe down the hood with each sequentially, allowing 5 minutes for drying between each. Pipettes should also be treated in the same way, and UV treated for 30 mins between library preparations.

Primer dilution and preparation

1. Ebola primers for this protocol were designed using [Primal Scheme](#) and generate 400nt amplicons with 75nt overlaps. Primer names and dilutions are listed in the table below.
2. Primers should be prepped and aliquoted PRIOR TO DEPARTURE in a STERILE PCR CABINET. At NO stage should primers or PCR reagents be anywhere near the template or amplicons until use.
3. Resuspend lyophilised primers at a concentration of 100µM each
4. Generate primer pool stocks by adding 20µL of each primer pair to a 1.5mL Eppendorf labelled "Pool 1, 100µM" or "Pool 2, 100µM". Total volume should be 480µL of Pool 1 and 460µL of Pool 2. This is a 10x stock of each primer pool.
5. Dilute this primer pool 1:10 in molecular grade water, to generate 10µM primer stocks. Recommend that at least 1mL of each primer pool is taken in 100µL aliquots, to account for any risks of degradation or contamination.

NAME	Sequence	NAME	Sequence	Pool	[Stock]
EBOV_1_LEFT	TGTGTGCGAATAACTATGAGGAAGAT	EBOV_1_RIGHT	TCAGATTCAGTGAGACTCGGCG	1	100µM
EBOV_2_LEFT	AAAGACAAATTGCTCGGAATCACAA	EBOV_2_RIGHT	CAAAGGAGAGAAACTGACCGGC	2	100µM
EBOV_3_LEFT	AAGAGAACACTTGCTGCCATGC	EBOV_3_RIGHT	CATACTCTCCATGCTTGCCAG	1	100µM
EBOV_4_LEFT	AGTTCGTCTCCATCCTCTTGCA	EBOV_4_RIGHT	TCCTGGAAGGGAATGTCGTCA	2	100µM
EBOV_5_LEFT	GAAGCTATCACTGCTGCGTCAC	EBOV_5_RIGHT	TAATTGGTGTGAGCATGCGAGG	1	100µM
EBOV_6_LEFT	CCTCACAGAACATCCACCACG	EBOV_6_RIGHT	TCTTTTTCAGTGAGCCATGGTGG	2	100µM
EBOV_7_LEFT	CAGTGATGGCAAAGAGTACACGT	EBOV_7_RIGHT	AATGTTGGGCAGGCTAGTAGGT	1	100µM
EBOV_8_LEFT	CCACAGTTATAGCCATAATTGTAACCTCAAT	EBOV_8_RIGHT	TGATTGCAAATTGGGTCCGTTTG	2	100µM
EBOV_9_LEFT	ACGCATCCCAATGCAACAAAC	EBOV_9_RIGHT	GCCGAAATGTCAGGTTCCCAA	1	100µM
EBOV_10_LEFT	TGAGACCGTCCCTCAAAGTGTT	EBOV_10_RIGHT	GAGGGAAGGGAGATTGGCTCAA	2	100µM
EBOV_11_LEFT	CATCGCCCAAGATTGATCGAGG	EBOV_11_RIGHT	AGGAAGCCTGTATTGCTGTTC	1	100µM
EBOV_12_LEFT	TTGCCTACTGCTCCTCTGAAT	EBOV_12_RIGHT	GGAAGAACGAACCTCTGGAGGA	2	100µM
EBOV_13_LEFT	CTTGTCAGAGTCAATCGGCTGG	EBOV_13_RIGHT	GTCCAACCCAATGTACTTTGGCA	1	100µM
EBOV_14_LEFT	TCCACAAGCTGACCGTAAGAA	EBOV_14_RIGHT	AGCATGCAGGCAATTTGAGGAT	2	100µM
EBOV_15_LEFT	ACGGTGATTCAAATGTTAATCTTTCTCAT	EBOV_15_RIGHT	AGTTTGTGACATCACTAACCTGT	1	100µM
EBOV_16_LEFT	AGAACATTTTCCATCCCCTTGGA	EBOV_16_RIGHT	TTGGGGCAGTATCAGAAATGCA	2	100µM
EBOV_17_LEFT	TGATCGACTTGCTTCCACAGTT	EBOV_17_RIGHT	CCGGAATCTGACCACTGATGTT	1	100µM
EBOV_18_LEFT	ACCTCACTAGAAAAATTCGCAAGTGA	EBOV_18_RIGHT	TTTTGGGGACTTGTGTGGTGG	2	100µM
EBOV_19_LEFT	CCCCAAAAGCAGAGAACACCAA	EBOV_19_RIGHT	CGGTTGAGGATTGAAAAGGTGC	1	100µM
EBOV_20_LEFT	CCAACGAGACGACTCAAGCTCT	EBOV_20_RIGHT	TGGCTATGTTTAAAGCTCCAGTGT	2	100µM
EBOV_21_LEFT	AGCCTCAAATCAATGAAACCAGGA	EBOV_21_RIGHT	TGGTCGTGTCCATCCCTTGAAT	1	100µM
EBOV_22_LEFT	GCTTCATATGAGAGAGGACGCC	EBOV_22_RIGHT	GGTTCGTATGCTTGTCTCGCC	2	100µM
EBOV_23_LEFT	ATCCAACGGCTGATGATTTCCAG	EBOV_23_RIGHT	ACCCTCATCAGACCATGAGCAT	1	100µM
EBOV_24_LEFT	CTGCTGTCGTTGTTTCAGGGTT	EBOV_24_RIGHT	ACACCTCCTCCACAGCTTGAAG	2	100µM
EBOV_25_LEFT	GCAACGATCCATCCCATCAAAAA	EBOV_25_RIGHT	TTTCAGCCAATGGAGTTGACCTG	1	100µM
EBOV_26_LEFT	GGGGCAATAATATCTAATTGAACTTAGCC	EBOV_26_RIGHT	AGAGATTCCTTGTTATTGACCATGCAG	2	100µM
EBOV_27_LEFT	GTGACTCACAAAGGAATGGCCC	EBOV_27_RIGHT	CGATTTGTCGGGTTCTTGAGC	1	100µM
EBOV_28_LEFT	CGGATTGTTGAGCAGTATTGAAATTGG	EBOV_28_RIGHT	AGCAATTCTATGATGTTGTCTTGAATCT	2	100µM
EBOV_29_LEFT	TCCTCACTGTAAGCCAGCTTCC	EBOV_29_RIGHT	TTTCGGGAGTTTACAGTTGCGT	1	100µM
EBOV_30_LEFT	CTAGTCACTAGAGCTTGCGGGT	EBOV_30_RIGHT	AGTCCCCATAGCCTAAGATGTCT	2	100µM
EBOV_31_LEFT	CTGGCTATTTTAACTCGAAGGGGT	EBOV_31_RIGHT	AAGAATCGGCCCTTCTCTCAG	1	100µM
EBOV_32_LEFT	AAGTTCCTCGAACCATTGTGCTT	EBOV_32_RIGHT	TCATTGGCAACGGAGGGAATTG	2	100µM
EBOV_33_LEFT	TGATAGTCAAGGATCTTGGTACAGTGT	EBOV_33_RIGHT	AGCAAGACCATCAGCTAACAGAG	1	100µM
EBOV_34_LEFT	AATTGCCTTATCCGACTCGCAA	EBOV_34_RIGHT	TGAGCACATGAAATACTTGTCCAGA	2	100µM
EBOV_35_LEFT	AAGGGCCTAGTTCATACAGGGG	EBOV_35_RIGHT	CTGCAAGGAAAGATATGTCGTGTCT	1	100µM
EBOV_36_LEFT	ATCTTCAAGGGACCTGGCTAG	EBOV_36_RIGHT	CTTAGGGTGATGGTCTGCGTA	2	100µM
EBOV_37_LEFT	GCGGATTAATATGCCCTGGGTC	EBOV_37_RIGHT	TGGCTCCAATAAGAGGTCTTCCC	1	100µM
EBOV_38_LEFT	GCGGAGGCTTTAACCCAAATAACT	EBOV_38_RIGHT	TTCCTGAGTAATGTGAAGGGGTCA	2	100µM
EBOV_39_LEFT	GCAGTTCGAACAGTGACTTGCT	EBOV_39_RIGHT	ATGAGATATTGCAATTGAGTCTCTCT	1	100µM
EBOV_40_LEFT	TAACAAGATACCGAGAAAACGAATTGATT	EBOV_40_RIGHT	TGAGGATCAATACTCATTAAACGTGAC	2	100µM
EBOV_41_LEFT	GCTCATTGCGAATACTTAAGCCAAC	EBOV_41_RIGHT	TGTGCTTGATCCAGTTGAAGAGT	1	100µM
EBOV_42_LEFT	CATGCATCATTGGCGTACTGGA	EBOV_42_RIGHT	CGGATCTCAATTGCCGTAAGTACT	2	100µM
EBOV_43_LEFT	GGGACACGCCAATTAACGTCAAT	EBOV_43_RIGHT	TCTGTTGTCTCTGCATCCATGG	1	100µM
EBOV_44_LEFT	AGACCAAAGAGCAAGGCTACCT	EBOV_44_RIGHT	CCTGTGGTATAGTACTTTCTCTAATGATGG	2	100µM
EBOV_45_LEFT	ACTCAGTATGCTGACTGTGAGTTACA	EBOV_45_RIGHT	TAAACTCAGAAGCCCTGTGAGC	1	100µM
EBOV_46_LEFT	AGATTGCAATTGTGAAGAAGCTTTCT	EBOV_46_RIGHT	TCAACCAAACACTATTCCATCTGACA	2	100µM
EBOV_47_LEFT	GCCGCAATGAATTTAACGCAACA	EBOV_47_RIGHT	TGTGTGCGACCATTTTTCCAGG	1	100µM

NOTE: Primers need to be used at a final concentration of 0.015µM per primer. In this case, Pool 1 has 48 primers in it so the requirement is 1.8µL of 10µM primer Pool 1 per 25µL reaction. Pool 2 has 46 primers so needs 1.72µL of primer Pool 2 per 25µL reaction. For other schemes, adjust the volume added appropriately.

1. Set up the amplicon PCR reactions as follows in 0.5mL thin-walled PCR or strip-tubes:

Reagent	POOL 1	POOL 2
NEB Q5® Polymerase 2X MasterMix	12.5µL	12.5µL
Primer Pool 1 or 2 (10µM)	1.8µL	1.72µL
Water	6.7µL	6.78µL
TOTAL	21µL	21µL

NOTE: This should be carried out in the mastermix hood and cDNA should not be taken anywhere near the mastermix hood at any stage.

1. In the TEMPLATE HOOD add 4µL of cDNA to each Pool1 and Pool2 reaction mix and mix well.
2. Pulse centrifuge the tubes to remove any contents from the lid.
3. Set up the cycling conditions as follows:

	Temperature	Time	Cycles
Heat Activation	98°C	30 seconds	1
Denaturation	98°C	15 seconds	35
Annealing	65°C	300 seconds	.
Hold	4°C	Indefinite	1

4. Clean-up the amplicons using the following protocol in the TEMPLATE HOOD:

- a. Combine the entire contents of "Pool1" and "Pool2" PCR reactions for each biological sample into to a single 1.5mL Eppendorf tube.
- b. Mix sample gently, avoid vortexing.
- c. Ensure AmpureXP beads are well resuspended by thoroughly mixing prior to addition to the sample. Mixture should be a homogenous brown colour.
- d. Add an equal volume of AmpureXP beads to the tube and mix gently by either flicking or pipetting. This should be approximately 50µL, so add 50µL of beads.
- e. Pulse centrifuge the tubes to remove any beads or solution from the lid or side of the tube.
- f. Incubate for 2 mins at 25°C.
- g. Place on magnetic rack and incubate for 2 mins or until the beads have pelleted against the magnet and the solution is completely clear.
- h. Carefully remove and discard the solution, being careful not to displace the bead pellet.
- i. Add 200µL of room-temperature 70% ethanol to the pellet.
- j. Remove from magnet and mix by gently flicking the tube.
- k. Pulse centrifuge the tube to make sure all the mixture is out of the lid following flicking, then place back onto the magnet.

- l. Incubate for 2 mins or until the beads have pelleted against the magnet and the solution is completely clear.
- m. Carefully remove and discard ethanol, being careful not to displace the bead pellet.
- n. Repeat steps **h** to **m** to wash the pellet again.
- o. Briefly pulse centrifuge the pellet and carefully remove as much ethanol as possible using a 10µL tip.
- p. Allow the pellet to dry for 2 mins, being careful not to overdry (if the pellet is cracking, then it is too dry).
- q. Resuspend pellet in 30µL of water, and incubate for 2 mins.
- r. Place on magnet and CAREFULLY remove water and transfer to a clean 1.5mL Eppendorf tube. MAKE SURE that no beads are transferred into this tube. In some cases a pulse centrifugation can be used to pellet residual beads.
- s. Quantify the amplicon library using Qubit4™ following the dsDNA protocol.

Part 3: Qubit Quantification of Nucleic Acid: dsDNA

1. Set up the required number of 0.5mL tubes for standards and samples. The Qubit™ 1X dsDNA HS Assay requires 2 standards.

NOTE: Use only thin-wall, clear, 0.5mL PCR tubes. Acceptable tubes include Qubit™ assay tubes (Cat. No. Q32856)

1. Label the tube lids. Do not label the side of the tube as this could interfere with the sample read. Label the lid of each standard tube correctly. Calibration of the Qubit™ Fluorometer requires the standards to be inserted into the instrument in the right order
2. Add 10µL of each Qubit™ standard to the appropriate tube.
3. Add 1–20µL of each user sample to the appropriate tube.

NOTE: If you are adding 1–2µL of sample, use a P-2 pipette for best results.

1. Add the Qubit™ 1X dsDNA 1X buffer to each tube such that the final volume is 200µL.

NOTE: The final volume in each tube must be 200µL. Each standard tube requires 190µL of Qubit™ working solution, and each sample tube requires anywhere from 180–199µL. Ensure that you have sufficient Qubit™ working solution to accommodate all standards and samples.

NOTE: To avoid any cross-contamination, we recommend that you remove the total amount of working solution required for your samples and standards from the working solution bottle and then add the required volume to the appropriate tubes instead of pipetting directly from the bottle to each tube.

1. Mix each sample vigorously by vortexing for 3–5 seconds.
2. Allow all tubes to incubate at room temperature for 2 minutes, then proceed to “Read standards and samples”.
3. On the Home screen of the Qubit™ 4 Fluorometer, press DNA, then select **1X dsDNA HS** as the assay type. The **Read standards** screen is displayed. Press **Read Standards** to proceed.

NOTE: If you have already performed a calibration for the selected assay, the instrument prompts you to choose between reading new standards and running samples using the previous calibration. **If you want to use the previous calibration, skip to step 11.** Otherwise, continue with step 9.

1. Insert the tube containing Standard #1 into the sample chamber, close the lid, then press Read standard. When the reading is complete (~3 seconds), remove Standard #1.
2. Insert the tube containing Standard #2 into the sample chamber, close the lid, then press Read standard. When the reading is complete, remove Standard #2.
3. The instrument displays the results on the Read standard screen. For information on interpreting the calibration results, refer to the Qubit™ Fluorometer User Guide, available for download at thermofisher.com/qubit.
4. Press **Run samples**.
5. On the assay screen, select the sample volume and units:
 - Press the **+** or **–** buttons on the wheel, or anywhere on the wheel itself, to select the sample volume added to the assay tube (from 1–20µL).

- From the unit dropdown menu, select the units for the output sample concentration.
6. Insert a sample tube into the sample chamber, close the lid, then press **Read tube**. When the reading is complete (~3 seconds), remove the sample tube.
 7. **The top value (in large font) is the concentration of the original sample and the bottom value is the dilution concentration.** For information on interpreting the sample results, refer to the Qubit™ Fluorometer User Guide.
 8. Repeat step 14 until all samples have been read.
 9. Carefully **record all results** and store run file from the Qubit on a memory stick.

Part 4: Barocoding and adaptor ligation: One-pot protocol.

NOTE: This is a 'one-pot ligation' protocol for native barcoded ligation libraries. We have seen no reduction in performance compared to standard libraries, and is made faster by using the Ultra II® ligation module which is compatible with the Ultra II® end repair/dA-tailing module removing a clean-up step. If you have the time I would recommend using the double incubation times in **blue**, if you are in a hurry the times in **red** are a good compromise between speed and efficiency.

1. Set up the following end-prep reaction for each biological sample:

| DNA (500 ng) | 25µL | Ultra II End Prep Reaction Buffer | 3.5µL | Ultra II End Prep Enzyme Mix | 1.5µL | Total | 30µL

NOTE: Amount of RNA can vary from 250-1000ng, less than this and the coverage and depth may be sub-optimal.

2. Incubate at RT for **5 mins** or **10 mins** then 65°C for **5 mins** or **10 mins**
3. Place on ice for 30 secs
4. Add the following directly to the previous reactions:

NBXX barcode	2.5µL
Ultra II Ligation Master Mix	20µL
Ligation Enhancer	1µL
Total	53.5µL

NOTE: Use a SINGLE barcode per biological sample.

1. Incubate at RT for **10 mins** or **20 mins**, 70°C for 5 mins then place on ice.
2. Pool all barcoded fragments together into a clean 1.5 ml Eppendorf tube
3. Add 53µL Ampure XP beads per sample.
4. Incubate for **5 mins** or **10 mins**.
5. Place on a magnet rack until clear.
6. Remove solution.
7. Add 200µL 80% ethanol to the tube still on the magnetic rack.
8. Incubate 30 secs.
9. Remove solution.
10. Repeat last three steps (11-13).
11. Spin down and remove residual 70% ethanol and air dry for 1 min.
12. Resuspend in 31µL EB.
13. Incubate off the magnetic rack for **5 mins** or **10 mins** mins.
14. Replace on magnetic rack.

15. Incubate for 2 mins at room temperature and then carefully remove solution and transfer to a clean 1.5mL Eppendorf tube.
16. Remove 1µL and assess concentration by Qubit as described in previous section.
17. Set up the following adapter ligation reaction:

Cleaned-up barcoded fragments (~3µg)	30.0µL
BAM 1D	20.0µL
Ultra II Ligation module	40.0µL
Ultra II Ligation enhancer	1.0µL
Total volume	91.0µL

18. Incubate at RT for 10 mins or 20 mins.
19. Add 45.5µL Ampure XP beads
20. Incubate for 5 mins or 10 mins
21. Place on a magnetic rack until clear
22. Remove supernatant
23. Add 150µL ABB and resuspend by flicking

CAUTION: do not use 80% ethanol

1. Place on magnetic rack until clear
2. Remove supernatant
3. Repeat ABB wash
4. Spin down and remove residual ABB
5. Add 12µL ELB and resuspend by flicking
6. Incubate at RT for 5 mins or 10 mins
7. Place on magnetic rack
8. Carefully transfer solution to a clean 1.5mL Eppendorf tube.
9. Remove 1µL and assess concentration by Qubit (wait until beads have settled before measuring).

NOTE: Library can be now be stored at -20oC if required, but for best results it would be best to proceed immediately to sequencing.

Part 5: Priming and loading the SpotON flow cell

1. Thaw the following:
 - ABB Buffer (ABB) at RT
 - Library loading beads (LLB) at RT
 - Running Buffer with Fuel Mix (RBF) on ice
2. Thoroughly mix the contents of the RBF and LLB tubes by pipetting.
3. Flip back the MinION lid and slide the priming port cover clockwise so that the priming port is visible.

IMPORTANT: Care must be taken when drawing back buffer from the flow cell. The array of pores must be covered by buffer at all times. Removing more than 20-30µL risks damaging the pores in the array.

1. After opening the priming port, check for small bubble under the cover. Draw back a small volume to remove any bubble (a fewµLs):
 - Set a P1000 pipette to 200µL
 - Insert the tip into the priming port
 - Turn the wheel until the dial shows 220-230µL, or until you can see a small volume of buffer entering the pipette tip.
2. Prepare the flow cell priming mix in a clean 1.5 ml Eppendorf tube. Avoid introducing bubbles at this stage to ease the next step.

RBF	576µL
Nuclease-free water	624µL

3. Load 800µL of the priming mix into the flow cell via the priming port, using the dial-down method described in step 5, avoiding the introduction of air bubbles.
4. Wait for 5 minutes.
5. In a new tube prepare the library dilution for sequencing:

Reagent	Volume
RBF	35µL
Nuclease-free water	3.5µL
LLB	25.5µL
Library	11µL
Total	75µL

6. Gently lift the SpotON sample port cover to make the SpotON sample port accessible.
7. Load 200µL of the priming mix into the flow cell via the priming port (**NOT** the SpotON sample port), avoiding the introduction of air bubbles.
8. Mix the prepared library gently by pipetting up and down just prior to loading.
9. Add 75µL of sample to the flow cell via the SpotON sample port in a dropwise fashion. Ensure each drop flows into the port before adding the next.
10. Gently replace the SpotON sample port cover, making sure the bung enters the SpotON port, close the priming port and replace the MinION lid.
11. Double-click the MinKNOW icon located on the desktop to open the MinKNOW GUI.
12. If your MinION was disconnected from the computer, plug it back in.
13. Choose the flow cell type from the selector box:

- **FLO-MIN106** : R9.4.1 flowcells
- **FLO-MIN107** : R9.5.1 flowcells

14. Then mark the flow cell as **Selected**.

15. Click the **New Experiment** button at the bottom left of the GUI.

16. On the New experiment popup screen, select the running parameters for your experiment from the individual tabs:

- **Output settings – FASTQ**

The number of basecalls that MinKNOW will write in a single file. By default this is set to 4000

- **Output settings – FAST5**

The number of files that MinKNOW will write to a single folder. By default this is set to 4000

17. Click **Begin Experiment**.

18. Allow the script to run to completion.

19. The MinKNOW Experiment page will indicate the progression of the script; this can be accessed through the **Experiment** tab that will appear at the top right of the screen

20. Monitor messages in the Message panel in the MinKNOW GUI