TagSeq library preparation (version February 2017)

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Updated 26 Jan 2011 to include changes for high-throughput sample preparation. This version of the protocol was optimized for working in 96-well plates.

Updated January 1, 2013 and April 2, 2013 to reflect the switch to Illumina HiSeq sequencing platform and to add qPCR-based quantification of the resulting samples.

Updated March 12, 2015 : substitution of qPCR for Picogreen DNA assay for DNA quantification.

Updated May 11, 2015 to simplify cDNA amplification procedure.

Updated September 20, 2016 to further simplify and enable micro-amounts (down to 10 ng of total RNA).

Updated February 8, 2017: small change to barcoding amplification protocol

The procedure now works with as little as 10 ng total RNA per sample at the start (1 ng also works but results are substantially less consistent across replicates). The RNA does not have to be perfectly intact but should show reasonably high-MW smear on gel or Bioanalyzer. DNA contamination is OK although we recommend DNAse treatment when the amount of material is not limiting.

The procedure can be reasonably completed within two days:

Day 1: RNA is fragmented and used to synthesize cDNA (steps 1-2). cDNA cleaned and amplified; PCR product are cleaned and DNA concentrations are quantified with Picogreen DS DNA assay and sample concentrations are equalized. Short PCR (4 cycles) is performed to incorporate sample-specific barcodes.

Day 2: Samples are pooled, cleaned and size-selection by gel extraction (or Pippin-prep) is performed. The final DNA concentrations are quantified by Picogreen assay. Optional control PCR is run to confirm size range of the samples.

The sequences of all oligonucleotides used in this protocol are provided in Appendix II and in tagseq_oligo_order.xls file (thanks to Sarah Davies for putting it together!).

Extract RNA with RNAqueous micro; elute by passing the same 12 ul through the column twice.

1. First-strand cDNA synthesis

   a. Mix:

(all volumes given in µl)	
Total RNA	10-12
dNTP (10 mM ea)	1
DTT (0.1 M)	2
5X first-strand buffer	4
3ILL-30TV, 10uM	1

   Incubate at 70°C for 10 minutes in a thermocycler, then transfer onto ice for 2 minutes.

b. Add 1 ul 5-ILL-swMW (10 uM) and 1 ul of SMARTScribe Reverse Transcriptase (Clontech 639537).

c. Incubate in a thermocycler for 1 hour at 42°C.

d. Incubate at 65°C for 15 minutes to inactivate the RT.

e. Purify the product using AMPpure beads (Agilent Technologies) according to manufacturer's instructions; elute in 12 ul of water.

NOTE: it makes sense to also perform a (–)RT reaction to verify that DNA contamination does not result in any amplification at the next stage. Usually there is none, but this might not hold for all species (for example if there is a particularly strong chance match between our amplification primers and the genome) so we recommend doing (-)RT control for each new species, at least once.

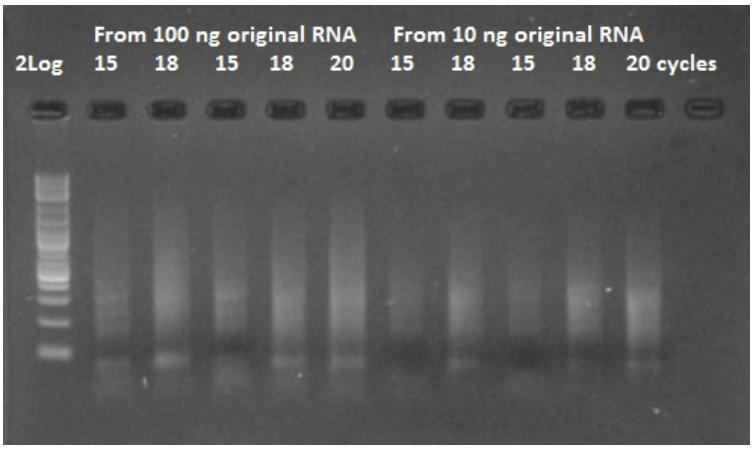
3. cDNA amplification

a. Prepare PCR reactions for each cDNA sample as follows. The recipe below is for a single reaction, so multiple these values by the number of samples to be prepared plus a small additional amount for pipetting error.

	volume in µl
H_2O	4.5
dNTP (2.5 mM ea)	2
10X PCR buffer	2
10 µM 5ILL oligo	0.5
10 µM 3ILL-30TV oligo	0.5
Titanium Taq polymerase (Clontech #639208)	0.5
First-strand cDNA	10

94°C 5 min, (94°C 1 min, 63°C 2 min, 72°C 2 min) X 18 cycles
(this reaction can be left overnight at room temperature in the thermocycler)

b. Run 2 µl of the product on a 2% agarose gel to verify that the reaction worked.



NOTES:
- If you started with large amount (~1 µg) of total RNA you might see a carry-over degraded RNA smear on the gel, which can be confused with the PCR product. One way to make sure is to set up a couple of negative control reactions, lacking the 5ILL primer. If doubts remain, add one more PCR cycle to all reactions to confirm that the product actually accumulates.
- Different samples might require slightly different number of cycles, this is OK since all the potential biases due to PCR amplification will be removed at the data analysis stage by discarding PCR duplicates. Do not worry about adding more PCR cycles – the fraction of duplicates does not change after the first 3-4 cycles, see Appendix III.

c. Purify PCR products using AMPure beads (Agilent Technologies), according to the manufacturer's instructions; elute in 20 ul of water.

d. Quantify the purified products by Quant_IT Picogreen DS DNA Kit (Life Technologies P7589). See Appendix I for details.
- expected yield is about 10 ng/ul

e. Prepare 20 µl of the purified PCR products diluted to exactly 5 ng μl^{-1} in water. It's extremely important to put the same amount of template into the barcoding PCR.

4. <u>Barcoding and size selection</u>

a. Prepare the following PCR reactions. The recipe below is for a single reaction, so multiple these values by the number of samples to be prepared plus a small additional amount for pipetting error.

	volume in µl
H2O	11
dNTP (2.5 mM ea)	3
10X PCR buffer	3
* TruSeq_Un1 (10 µM)	0.6
Titanium Taq polymerase	0.6

(*) We use four different variations of Ilumina Universal Oligo: TruSeq_Un1, TruSeq_Un2, TruSeq_Un3, TruSeq_Un4, so each sample is barcoded from both ends. It's convenient to prepare four master mixes, one for each TruSeq_Uni oligo.

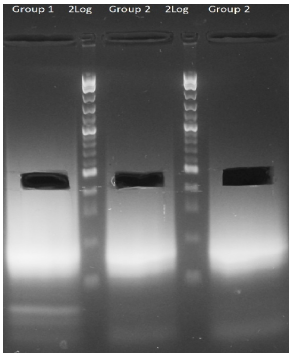
b. Aliquot 18 µl of master mix to each well, then add 6 µl of the appropriate barcode oligo (1µM), and 6 µl of 5 ng μl^{-1} cleaned PCR product (step 3l).

c. Amplify using the following profile:
95°C 5 min, (95°C 30 sec, 53°C 30 sec, 68°C 30 sec) X 4 cycles

d. Run 5 µl of each product on 2% agarose gel to confirm that amplification across all samples was successful and uniform (as it should be if quantification and dilutions at the previous stage were precise).

e. Pool 20 µl from each sample in groups of 5-8 (depending on the total number of samples in the experiment). Makes sure the pools all comprise the same (or nearly same) number of samples. Concentrate the pools into 60 µl using AMPure beads, according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- expected DNA concentration in the cleaned pools is 15-30 ng/ul

f. Prepare a gel for size selection. This preparative gel should be 2% agarose in 1X TBE buffer, with SYBR Green I nucleic acid gel staining dye (Invitrogen # S7563) added according to the manufacturers' instructions (1:10,000 dilution). Be sure to use very wide and large volume combs to allow loading of the 30 µl mix +5 µl loading dye into a single well.



g. Load samples and run the gel slowly, at 5 volts cm^{-1} (i.e., at 100V if the distance between electrodes is 20cm), for 70 -90 minutes until marker bands in the 100 - 500bp size range are well separated. Use blue-light gel illuminator to safely cut out the required size range (400-500bp). Cut only the middle of the lane, leave the edges (see picture above). Slice each cut-out piece into 4-5 fragments and put them into a new 0.5 ml tube.

h. Use QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit (QIAGEN 28704) to extract DNA.

NOTE: size selection can be most conveniently done on PippinPrep, with higher yields. Set the size selection window to 350-550 bases.

5. Quantification for mixing on the same HiSeq lane

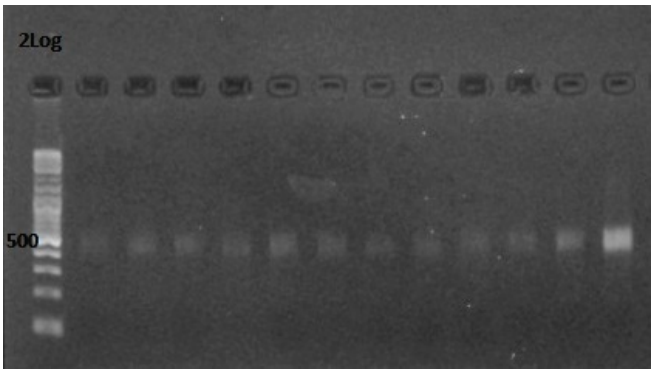
   a. Run Quant-IT picogreen DS DNA assay (Life Technologies P7589) to determine the final concentrations of the eluted product in order to mix libraries in equal proportions. See Appendix I for detailed protocol.

The following steps are optional, if you want to be extra sure that the correct size range was efficiently extracted:

   b. For quality check prepare a PCR master mix according to the following recipe. The volumes are given for a single reaction, so multiply these values by the total number of reactions plus a small additional amount to account for pipetting error.

	(volumes given in µl)
H_2O	6.4
dNTP (2.5 mM ea)	1
10X PCR buffer	1
IC2-P7 primer (10 µM)	0.2
IC1-P5 primer (10 µM)	0.2
Titanium Taq polymerase	0.2

   c. Add 1 µl of gel-extracted final product DNA template (step 4h) to each reaction, for a total reaction volume of 10 µl.
   d. Amplify using the following profile:
      95°C 5 min, (95°C 40 sec, 63°C 1 min, 72°C 1 min) X 10-12 cycles
      Run 3 µl on gel. The size of the product should match the size you aiming when cut a band for gel-extraction.



NOTE: Put two-fold higher amount of TagSeq libraries on Illumina runs then suggested by P5-P7 quantitative PCR.

Appendix I: PicoGreen assay Protocol

1) Place 100ul 1X TE into all first column wells except B1.

2) Add 150ul of DNA standard (@ 2ug/ml, which is the same as 2ng/ul) into B1.

3) Serially dilute standards by taking 50ul of B1, mixing into C1, taking 50ul of C1, mixing into D1, and so on until taking 50ul from H1 and throwing it out.

4) To all sample wells, add 98ul of 1X TE.

5) Add 2ul sample DNA to sample wells.

6) Mix Pico Green Master mix: 99.5ul 1XTE + 0.5ul PicoGreen for one sample. Multiply accordingly (plus 8 wells for DNA standard).

7) Add 100ul of master mix to all standard and sample wells, bringing up final volumes in each well to 200.

8) Read the fluorescence (excitation 480nm, emission 520nm). We use SpectraMax M2 plate reader and Costar assay plates 96 well, no lid, flat bottom, non-treated black with black bottom (Corning 3650) or clear bottom (Corning 3631).

9) Save the data into txt file, assemble the results in Excel in two-column form – well, reading - save it as comma-delimited (.csv) file. The file must contain all A1-H1 wells (blank and calibrators) plus an arbitrary number of sample wells, in any order. See file picogreen.csv as an example.

10) Use picogreen.R script to calculate sample concentrations (ng/ul in the original sample).

Appendix II: **Oligonucleotides**

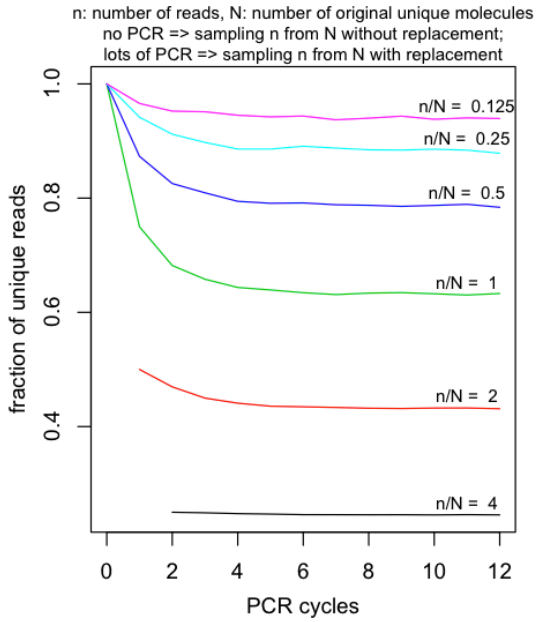
(also see tagseq_oligo_order.xls file that can be submitted to IDT)

All the long oligos should be ordered from IDT as “ultrameres“. No purification is necessary except for 5-ill-swMW (RNAse-free HPLC for that one).

oligo	Protocol stage	Sequence, 5'-3'	notes
TagSeq-specific oligos:			
3ILL-30TV	cDNA synthesis and amplification	ACGTGTGCTCTTCCGATCTAATTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTV	V=[ACG]
5-Ill-swMW	cDNA synthesis	ACCCCAUGGGGCUACACGACGCUCUUCCGAUCUNNMWGGG	RNA oligo; M=[AC], W=[AU]
5ILL	cDNA amplification	CTACACGACGCTCTTCCGATCT	
TruSeq oligos			
ILL-BC23	Barcoding	CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATACGAGATCCACTCGTGACTGGAGTTCAGACGTGTGCTCTTCCGAT	the barcode is underlined
ILL-BC24	Barcoding	GCTACC	only the barcode
ILL-BC25	Barcoding	ATCAGT	only the barcode
ILL-BC26	Barcoding	GCTCAT	only the barcode
ILL-BC27	Barcoding	AGGAAT	only the barcode
ILL-BC28	Barcoding	CTTTTG	only the barcode
ILL-BC29	Barcoding	TAGTTG	only the barcode
ILL-BC30	Barcoding	CCGGTG	only the barcode
ILL-BC31	Barcoding	ATCGTG	only the barcode
ILL-BC32	Barcoding	TGAGTG	only the barcode
ILL-BC33	Barcoding	CGCCTG	only the barcode
ILL-BC34	Barcoding	GCCATG	only the barcode
ILL-BC35	Barcoding	AAAATG	only the barcode
ILL-BC36	Barcoding	TGTTGG	only the barcode
ILL-BC37	Barcoding	ATTCCG	only the barcode
ILL-BC38	Barcoding	AGCTAG	only the barcode
ILL-BC79	Barcoding	ACGCGG	only the barcode
ILL-BC80	Barcoding	AGGGCG	only the barcode
ILL-BC81	Barcoding	CTGCAG	only the barcode
ILL-BC82	Barcoding	AACTTC	only the barcode
ILL-BC83	Barcoding	GGGTGC	only the barcode
ILL-BC84	Barcoding	TCCTGC	only the barcode
ILL-BC85	Barcoding	CGCGGC	only the barcode
ILL-BC86	Barcoding	ACCGCC	only the barcode
ILL-BC87	Barcoding	TAATAC	only the barcode
ILL-BC88	Barcoding	CACGTA	only the barcode
ILL-BC89	Barcoding	ATGTGA	only the barcode
ILL-BC90	Barcoding	TATAGA	only the barcode
ILL-BC91	Barcoding	TTTGCA	only the barcode
ILL-BC92	Barcoding	GTGCCA	only the barcode
ILL-BC93	Barcoding	CTAACA	only the barcode
ILL-BC94	Barcoding	ATAGAA	only the barcode
TruSeq_Un1	Barcoding	AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACAC ATCACG ACACTCTTTCCCTACACGACGCTCTTCCGATCT	
TruSeq_Un2	Barcoding	AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACAC ACTTGA ACACTCTTTCCCTACACGACGCTCTTCCGATCT	
TruSeq_Un3	Barcoding	AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACAC TAGCTT ACACTCTTTCCCTACACGACGCTCTTCCGATCT	
TruSeq_Un4	Barcoding	AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACAC GGCTAC ACACTCTTTCCCTACACGACGCTCTTCCGATCT	
IC-P7	qPCR, final check	CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATACGA	
IC-P5	Final check	AATGATACGGCGACCACCGA	

Appendix III: PCR duplicates

Perhaps counter-intuitively, the fraction of PCR duplicates among reads depends predominantly on the ratio between number of reads (*n*) and the number of original unique molecules (*N*) and does not increase with additional PCR cycles beyond the first 3-4:



This is because with lots of PCR cycles the fraction of duplicates simply converges on the value expected in a sample of *n* from *N* with replacement.