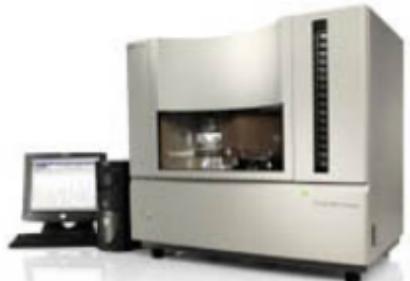


Next generation sequencing

since 2007

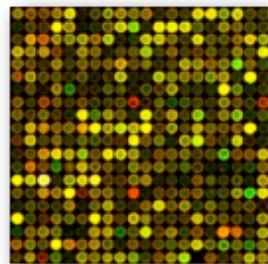
Steven Salzberg





Sanger DNA sequencing
1977-1990s

*the first generation
slow.*



DNA Microarrays
Since mid-1990s

use lots of genomes.



**2nd Generation
DNA Sequencing
Since ~2007**

*most labs.
data comes out.*



3rd Generation
& single molecule
Sequencing
Since ~ 2010

Free nucleotides

Strand synthesis

T
A
C
A
C
C
A
G
G

1

A 2x3 grid of six speech bubbles. The top row contains a green bubble with 'A' and a red bubble with 'T'. The bottom row contains an orange bubble with 'G' and a blue bubble with 'C'. Each bubble has a black horizontal tail extending to the right.

1

DNA Pol

DNA Polymerase

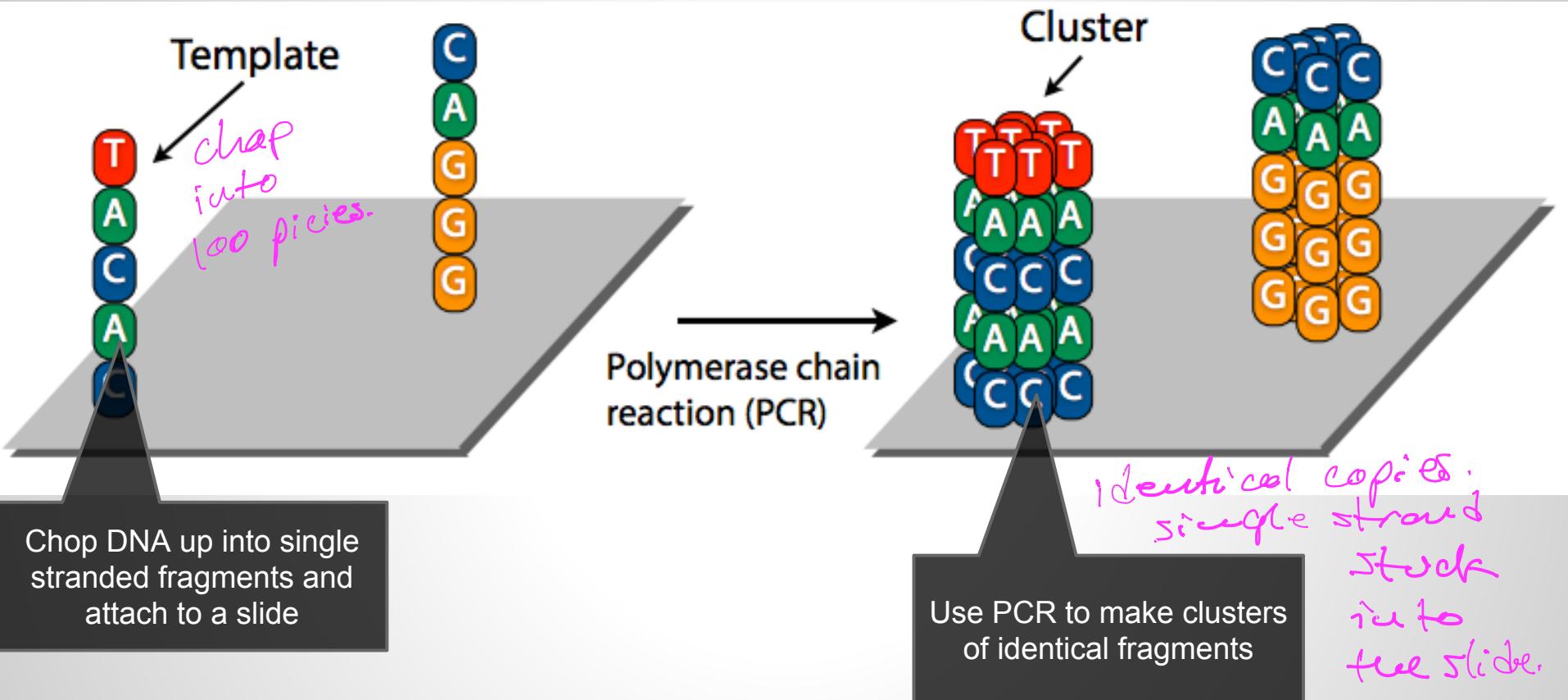
add
a lot of flour

Copy by

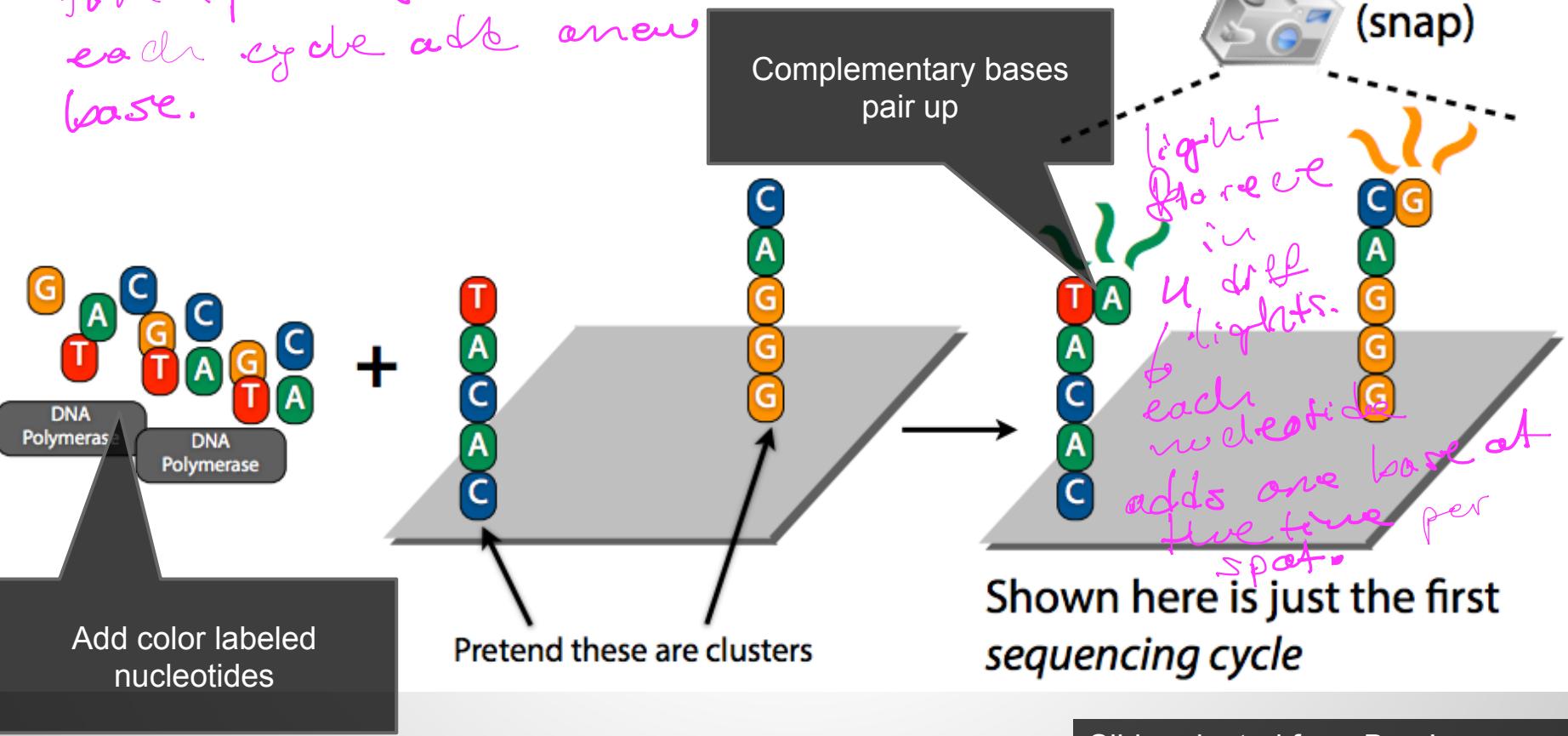
A diagram illustrating the addition of nucleotides by DNA Polymerase. A purple arrow labeled "DNA Pol" points upwards, representing the enzyme. To its right, the word "zip!" is written. Below the enzyme, a vertical stack of blue, green, orange, and red squares represents a DNA strand. The bottom-most square is blue and labeled "C" (Cytosine). Above it is an orange square labeled "G" (Guanine), followed by a green square labeled "A" (Adenine), and a red square labeled "T" (Thymine). Above the strand, a single blue square labeled "C" is shown, with a black line extending from its center to a larger blue square labeled "C" above it, indicating the addition of a new nucleotide. Other colored squares (green, orange, red) are scattered around the top right, representing other nucleotides.

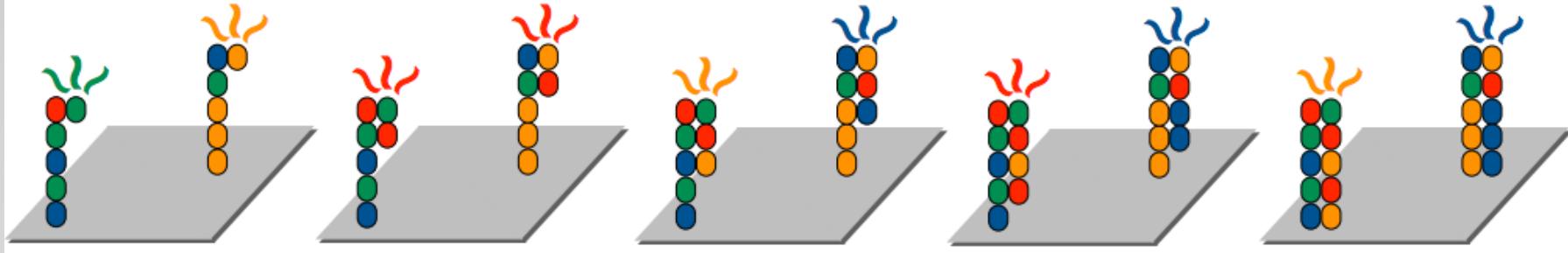
Single-stranded DNA Template

Slide adapted from Ben Langmead



take a photo for viewing.
each cycle add one
base.





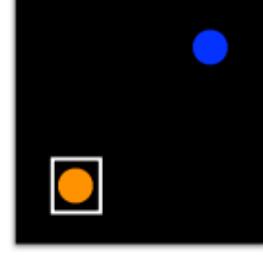
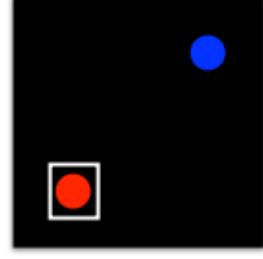
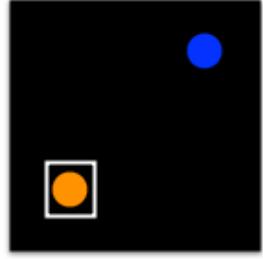
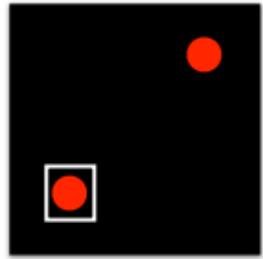
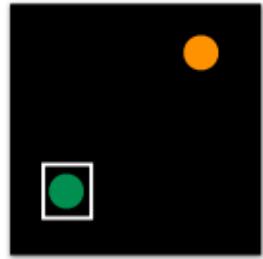
Cycle 1

Cycle 2

Cycle 3

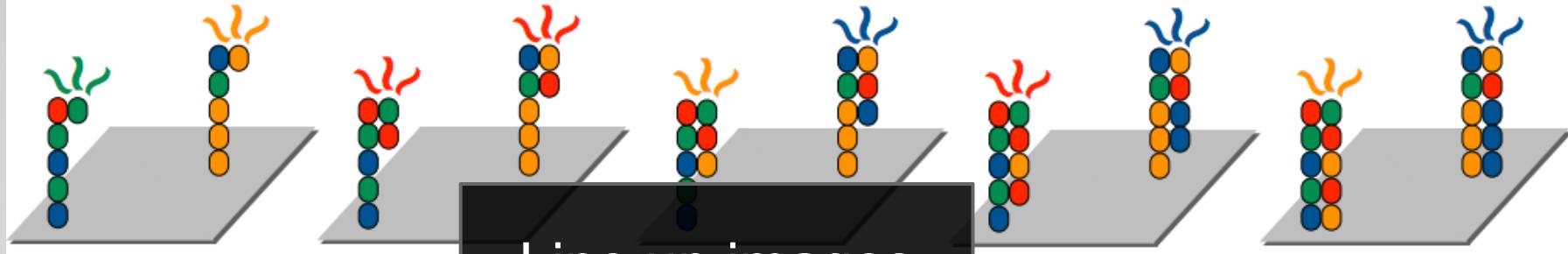
Cycle 4

Cycle 5



five color tells the base





Line up images

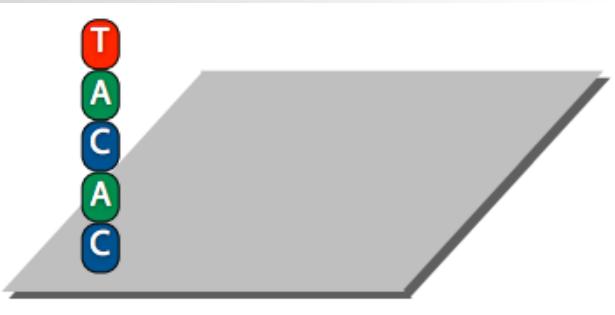
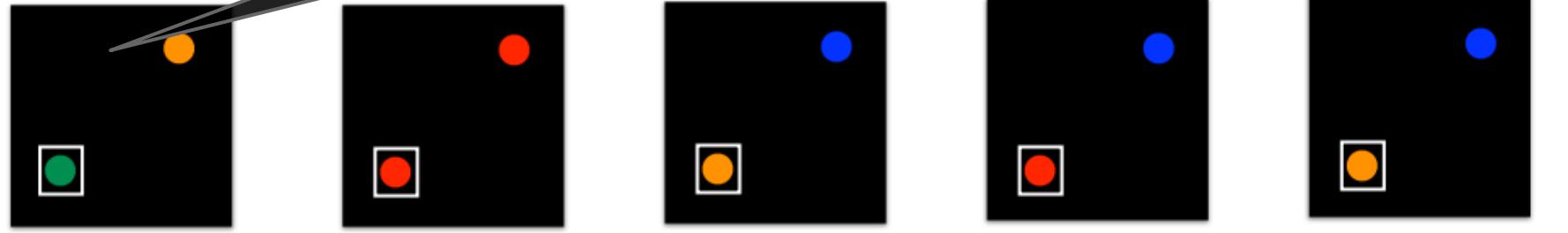
Cycle 1

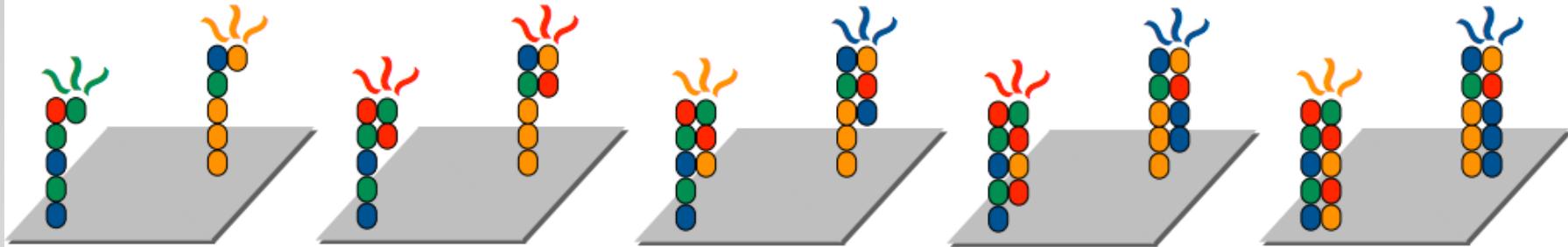
Cycle 2

Cycle 3

Cycle 4

Cycle 5





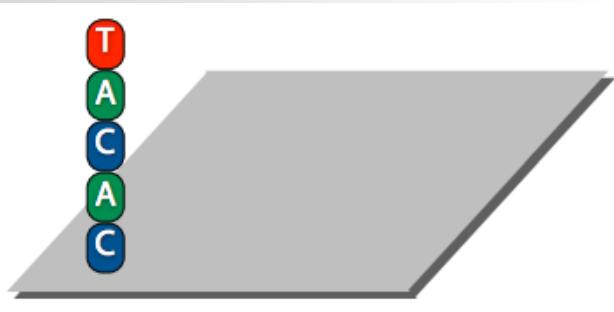
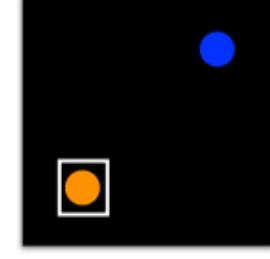
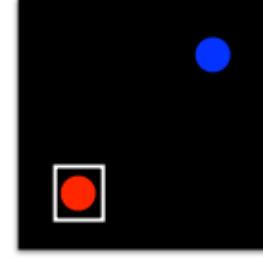
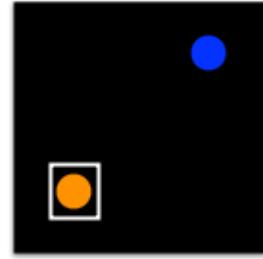
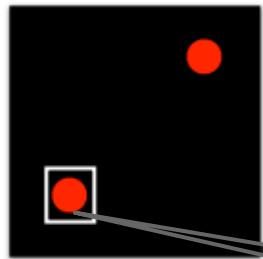
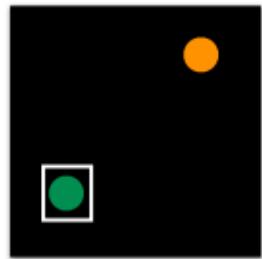
Cycle 1

Cycle 2

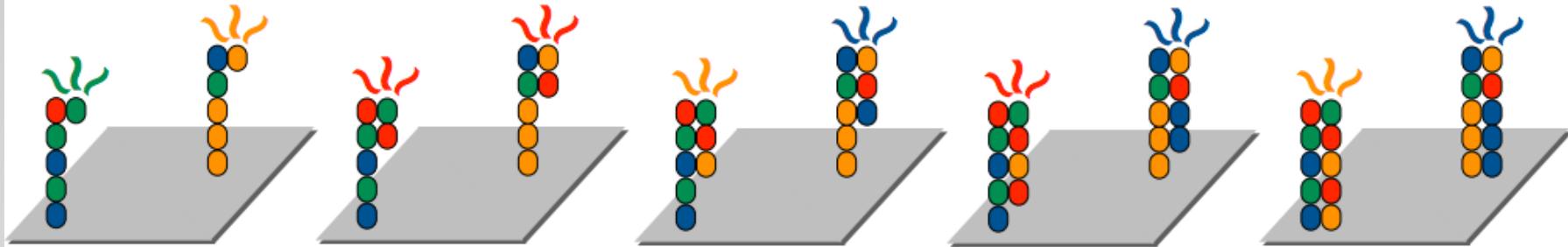
Cycle 3

Cycle 4

Cycle 5



Look at sequence of
colors at same spot



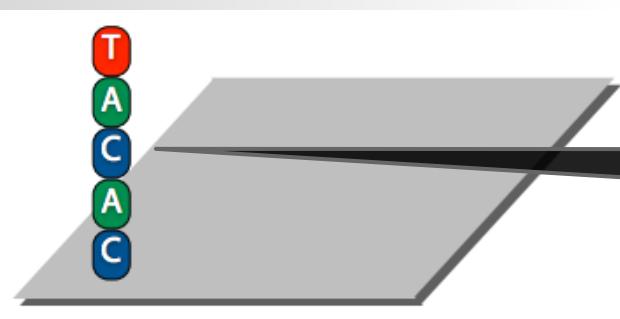
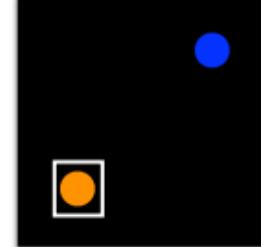
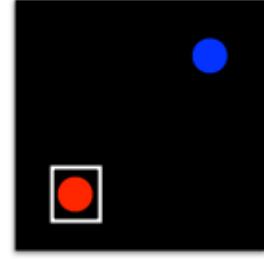
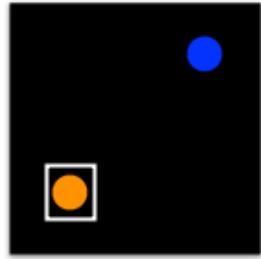
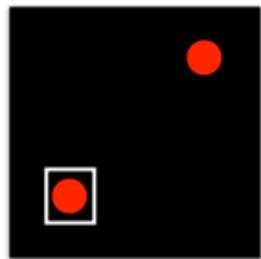
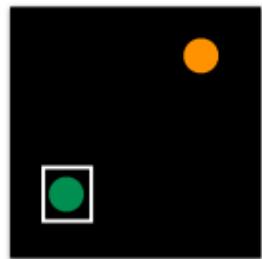
Cycle 1

Cycle 2

Cycle 3

Cycle 4

Cycle 5

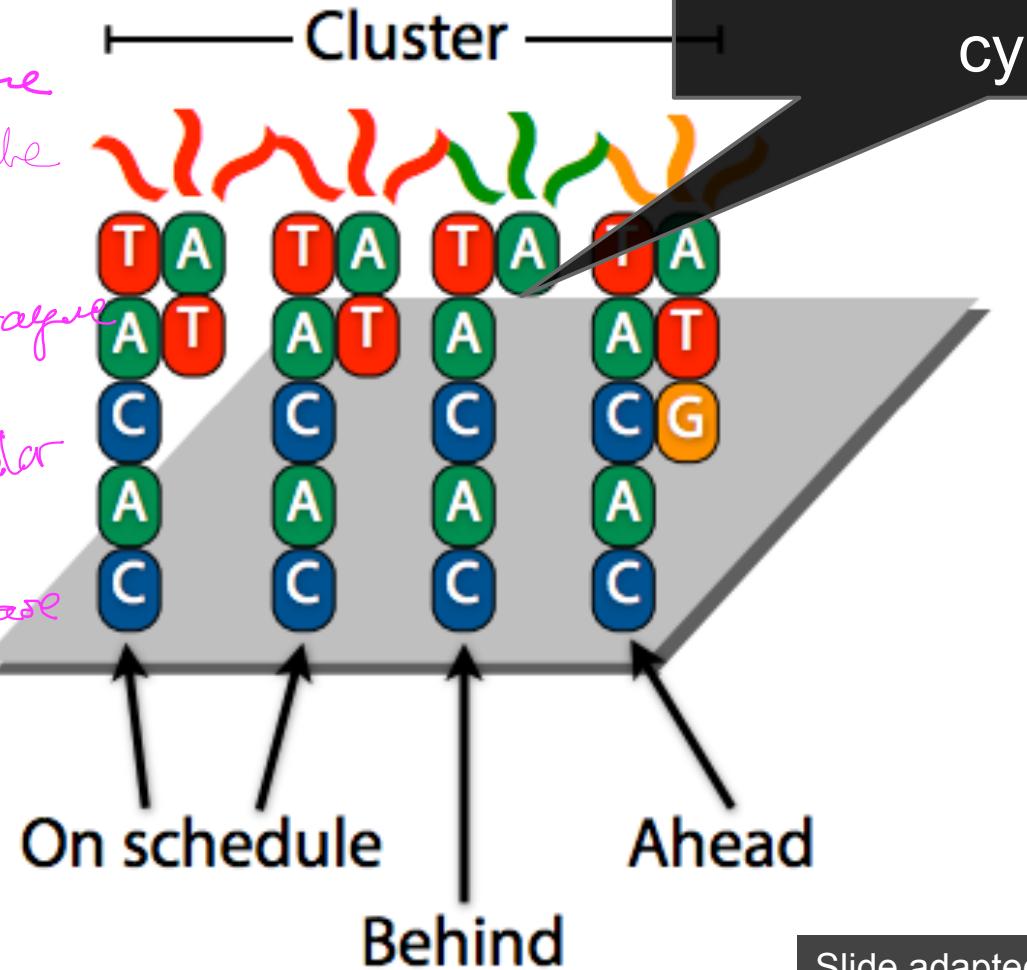


Call complementary
bases

Errors increase in later cycles

error:

frequency increase
in later cycle
polymerase
can add a frayed
a few spots
grow diff color
Can't be used
for 100s of base
pairs.



analyses base on the color intensity.