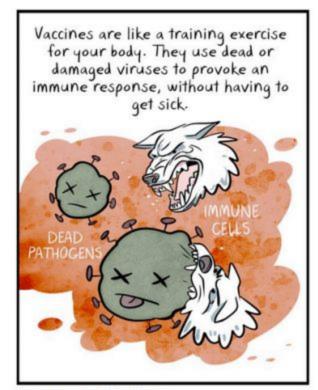
Project 2: influenza & deep sequencing



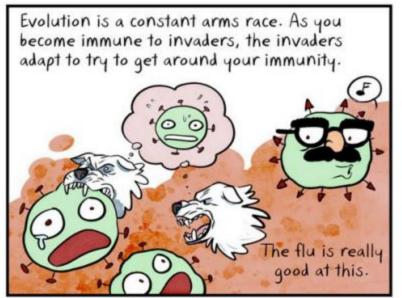
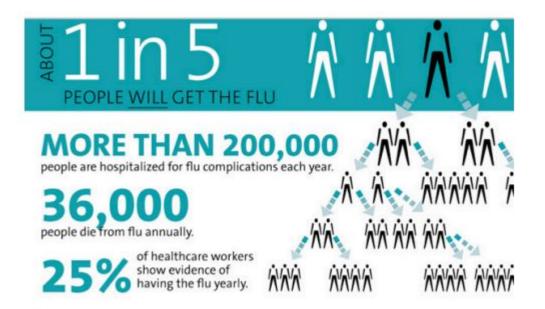
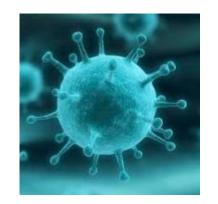
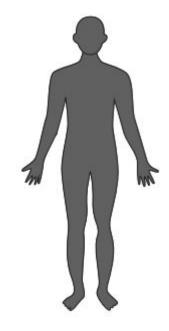


image credit: Maki Naro

bio/ Influenza virus

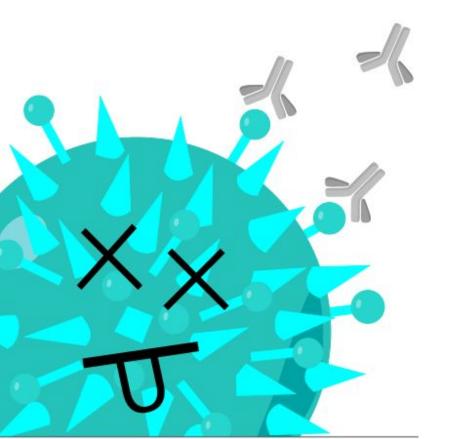


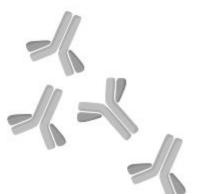


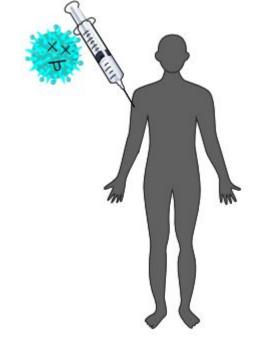


THE CDC SAYS THAT MOST HEALTHY ADULTS CAN INFECT ANOTHER PERSON ONE DAY BEFORE SYMPTOMS EXIST AND FOR A WEEK AFTER THE ILLNESS BEGINS.

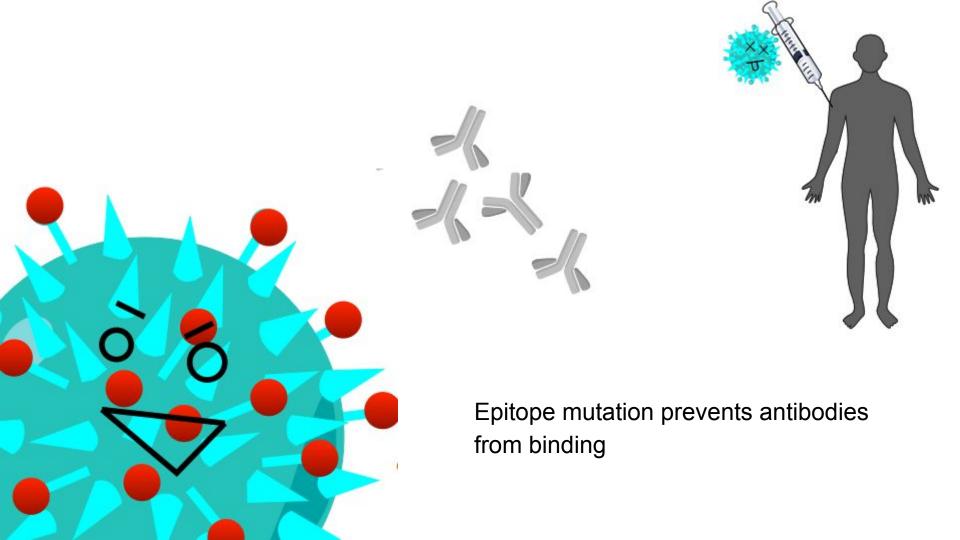
bio/ Influenza vaccination



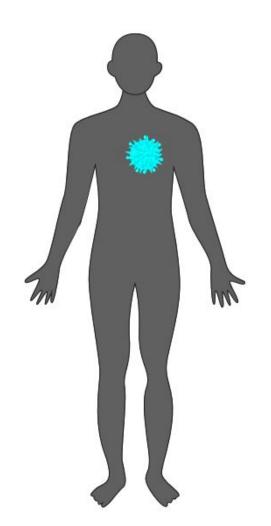




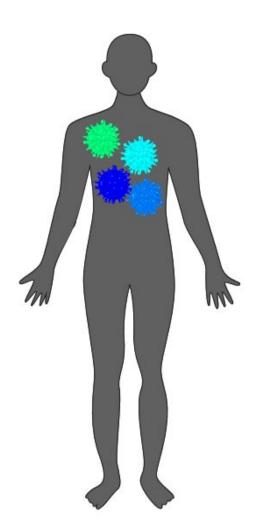
Antibodies to influenza target the viral surface protein hemagglutinin (H)



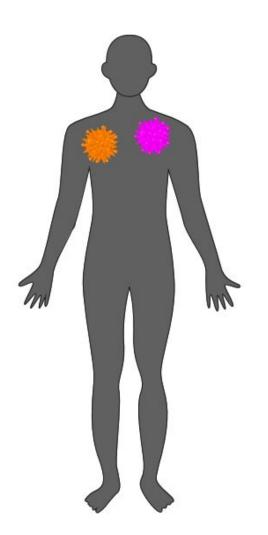
- influenza mutates at a rate of one mutation per genome per replication



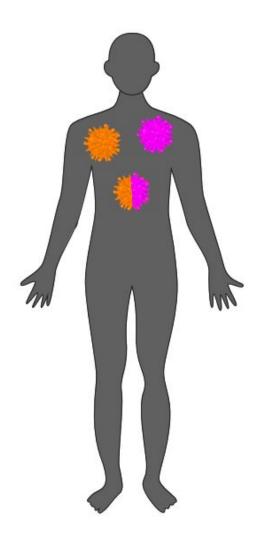
- influenza mutates at a rate of one mutation per genome per replication
- exists as quasispecies, even within a single host



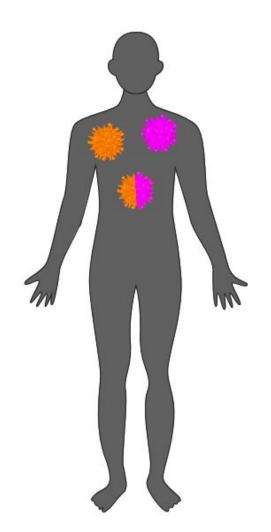
- influenza mutates at a rate of one mutation per genome per replication
- exists as quasispecies, even within a single host
- if more than one strain of flu infects the same host,



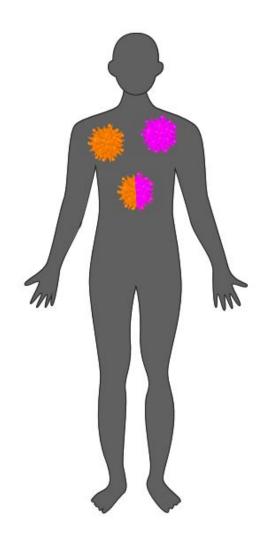
- influenza mutates at a rate of one mutation per genome per replication
- exists as quasispecies, even within a single host
- if more than one strain of flu infects the same host, they can recombine



- Antigenic drift: is the result of new mutations that are introduced into currently circulating strains over time

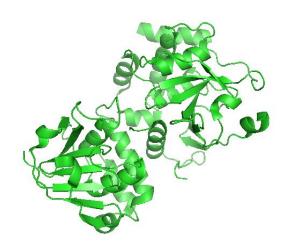


- Antigenic drift: is the result of new mutations that are introduced into currently circulating strains over time
- Antigenic shift occurs when genetic segments are mixed with novel components, sometimes between species.



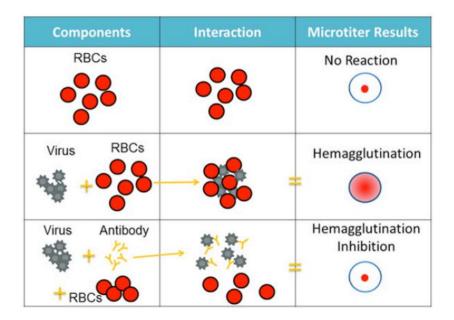
 Antigenic drift is attributable to influenza's low fidelity RNA polymerase that lacks a function for error proof-reading.

 With each replication cycle, polymerase errors create de novo mutations, increasing the genetic diversity of the virus.



RNA Replicase structure PDB: 3PHU.

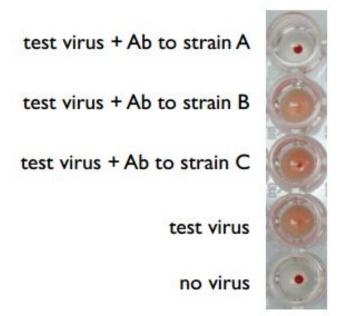
bio/ Hemagglutination inhibition assay



Use antibodies that specifically bind to each known flu strain.

Test unknown sample against each set of antibodies separately.

bio/ Hemagglutination inhibition assay

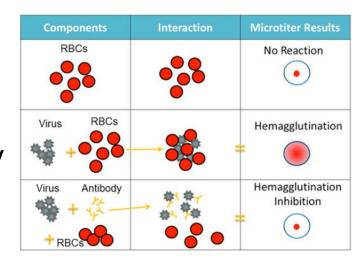


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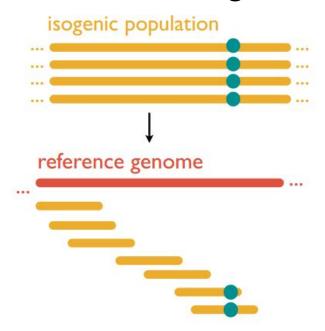
Test unknown sample against each set of antibodies separately.

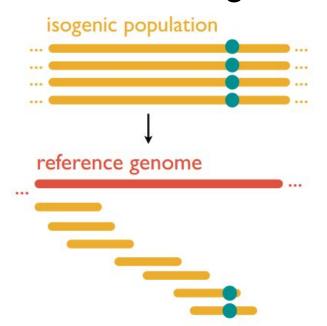
bio/ Hemagglutination inhibition assay

- HI can only detect viruses that match the ones used to make the antibodies
- Conventional sequencing can identify new strains, but will miss rare variants
- Next generation 'deep sequencing' can study all variants in mixed population

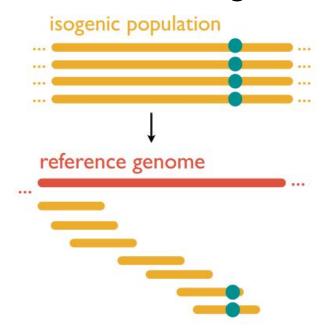


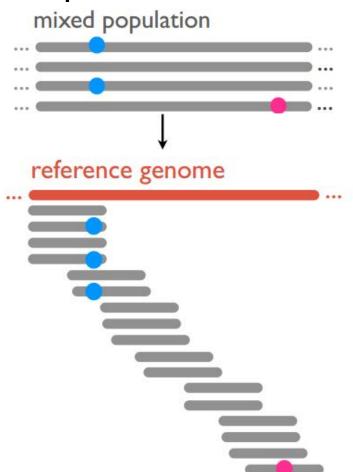












/informatics Deep Sequencing

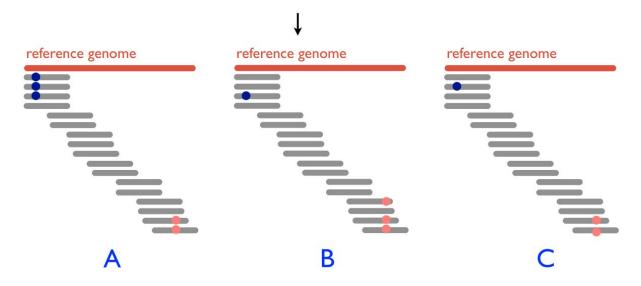
In sequencing runs with an identical number of clusters and the same read length, which target will have the highest coverage?

- A) the human genome
- B) a tumor cell
- C) the gene for insulin
- D) the human Y chromosome
- E) the E. coli genome



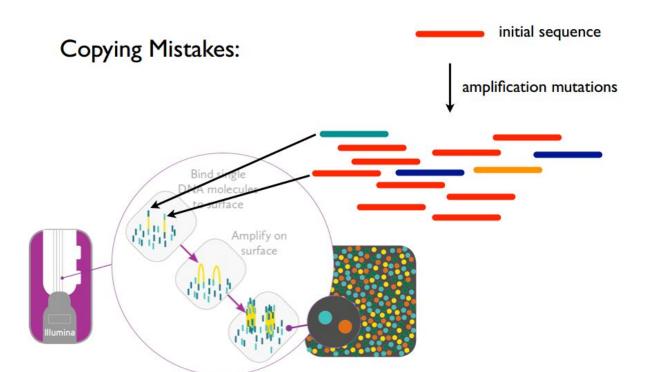
Which alignment shows the correct deep sequencing results?





/informatics Sources of sequencing error

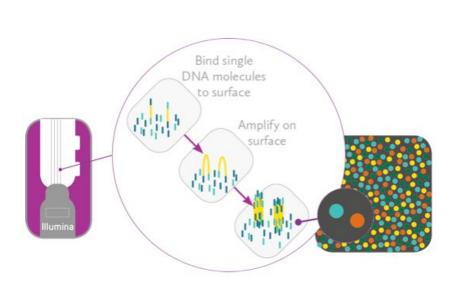
"Upstream" Errors: occur during amplification of DNA prior to sequencing

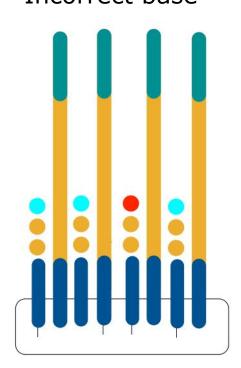


/informatics Sources of sequencing error

"During" errors: occur in cluster generation or sequencing by synthesis

Incorrect base

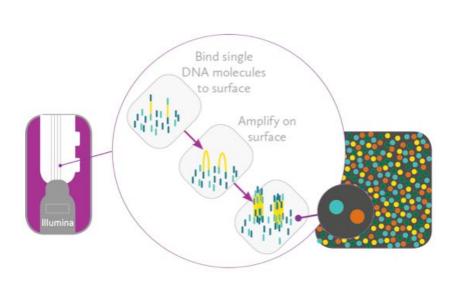


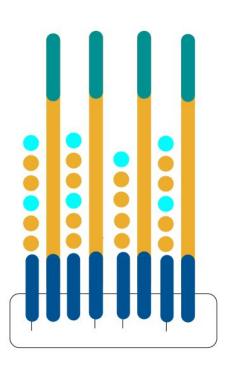


/informatics Sources of sequencing error

"During" errors: occur in cluster generation or sequencing by synthesis

Missing base





bio/ Experimental control

- Minimize amplification
- High-Fidelity enzymes
- Biological replicates
- Technical replicates
- Cross-platform replicates

bio/ Experimental control

- Biological replicates: Analysis of multiple biological samples under the same conditions from the same host.
- Technical replicates: Repeat analysis of the exact same sample with the same technique.
- Cross-platform replicates: Repeat analysis of the exact same sample with the different platforms.