

Emily Davenport - 2020-08-03

# DNA Extraction & Library Prep

Microbiome Center Kick Start Workshop

# Overview

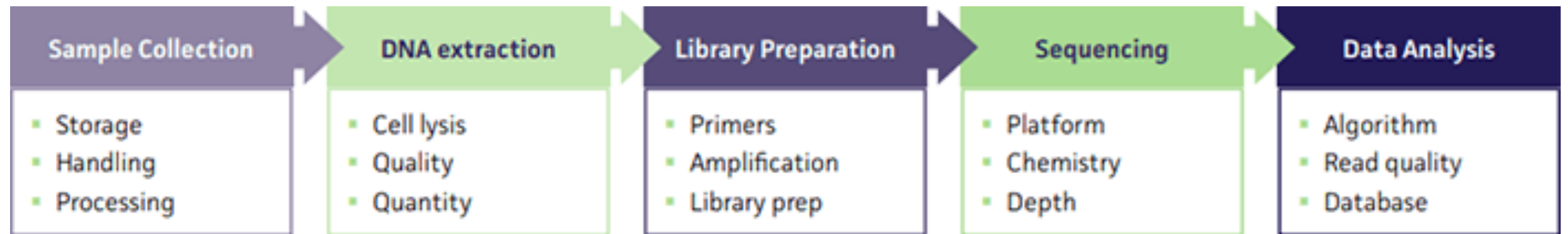


image: [atcc.org/Microbiome](https://atcc.org/Microbiome)

# Overview

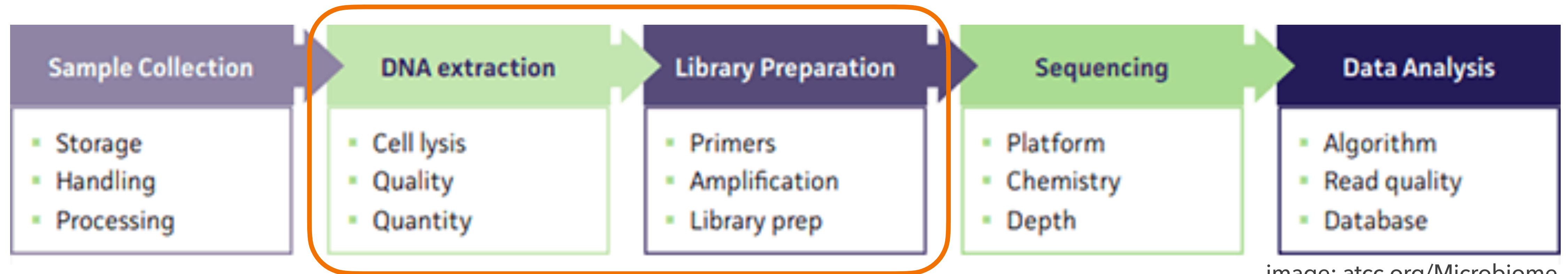


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# Overview

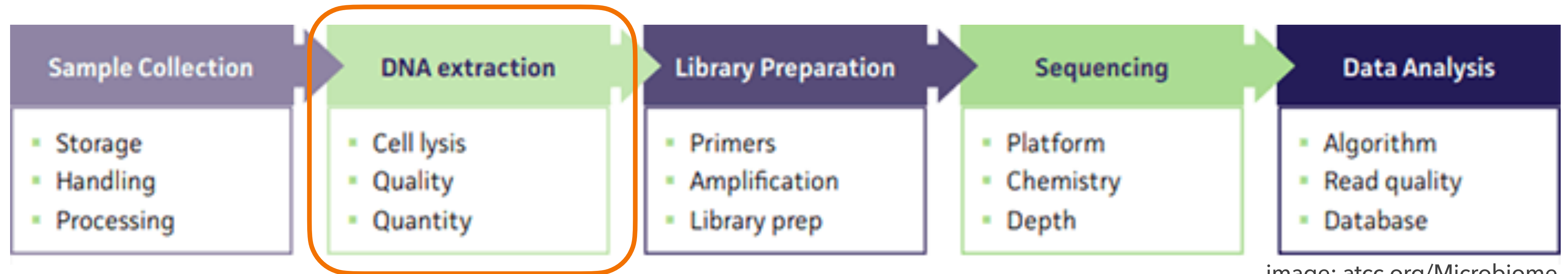


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# DNA Extraction

What is DNA extraction?

# DNA Extraction

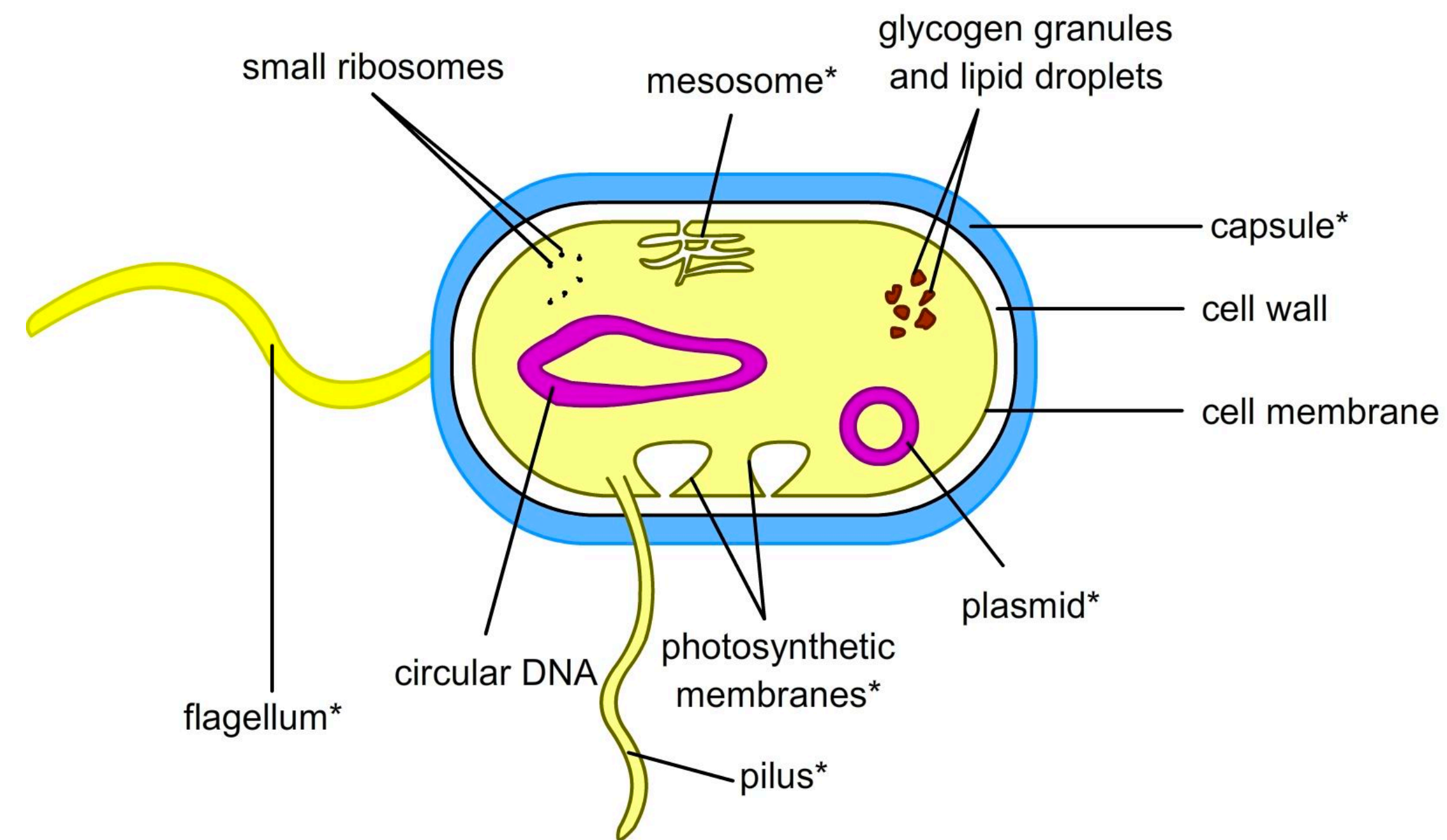
What is DNA extraction?

Getting purified DNA from our cells of interest.

# DNA Extraction

## What is DNA extraction?

Getting purified DNA from our cells of interest.



\* = not present in all types of bacteria



3µm - 4µm

© ABPI 2015

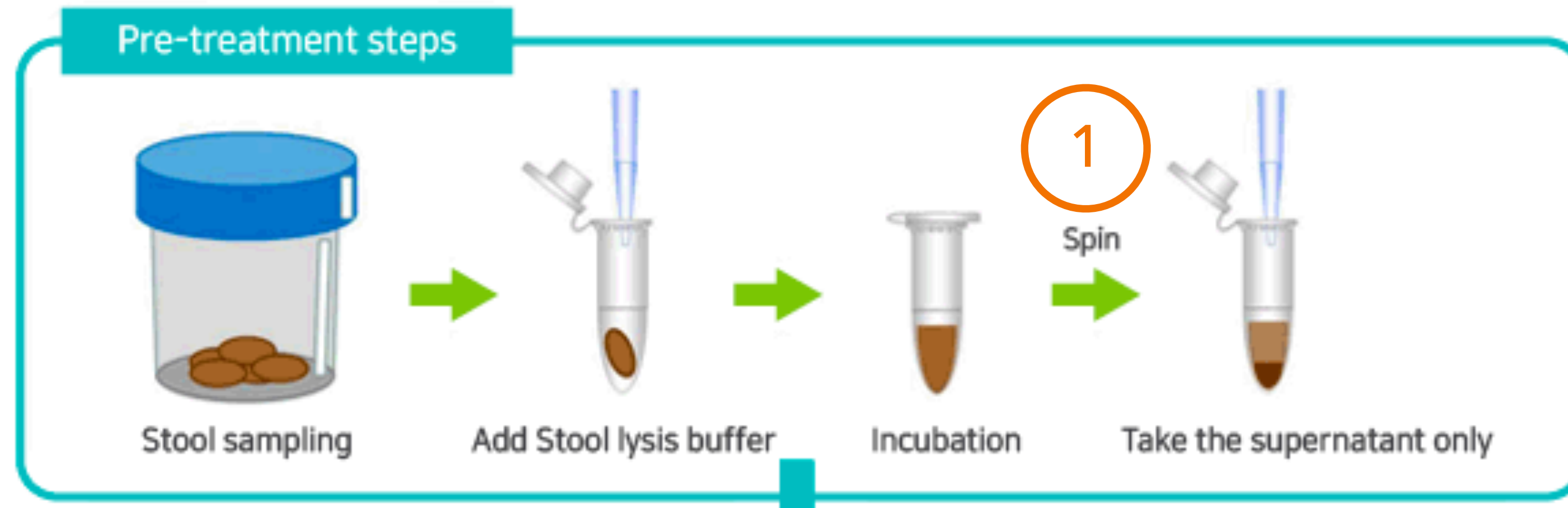


# DNA Extraction

What is DNA extraction?

Steps:

1. Lyse Cells



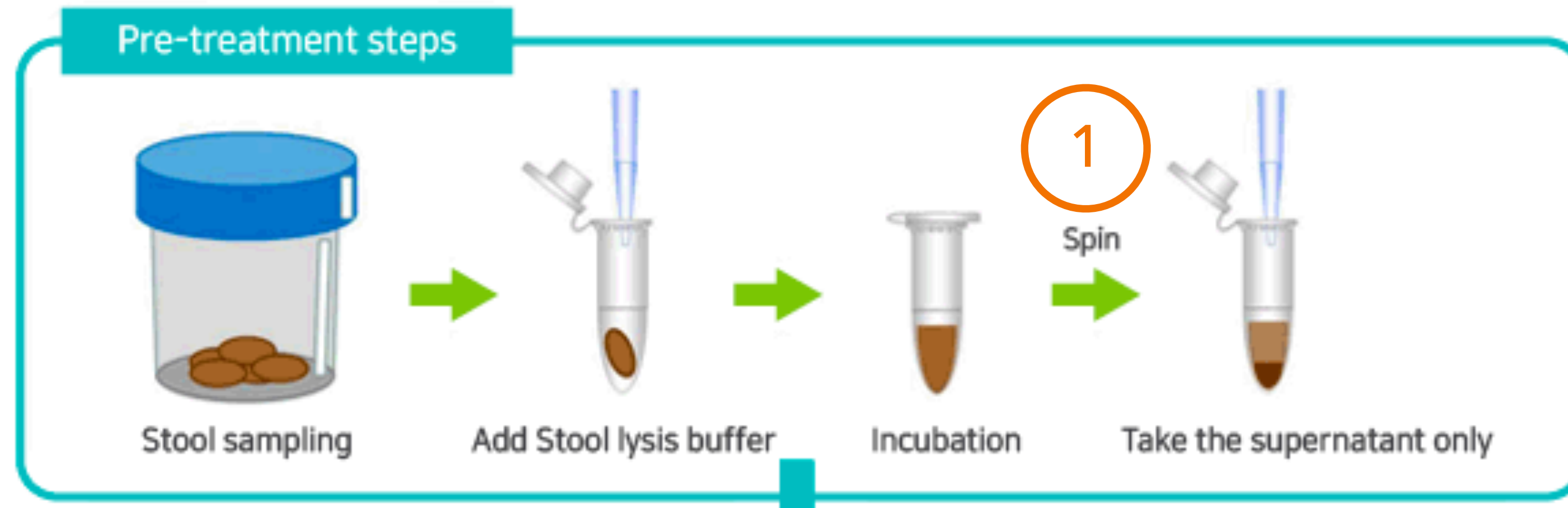


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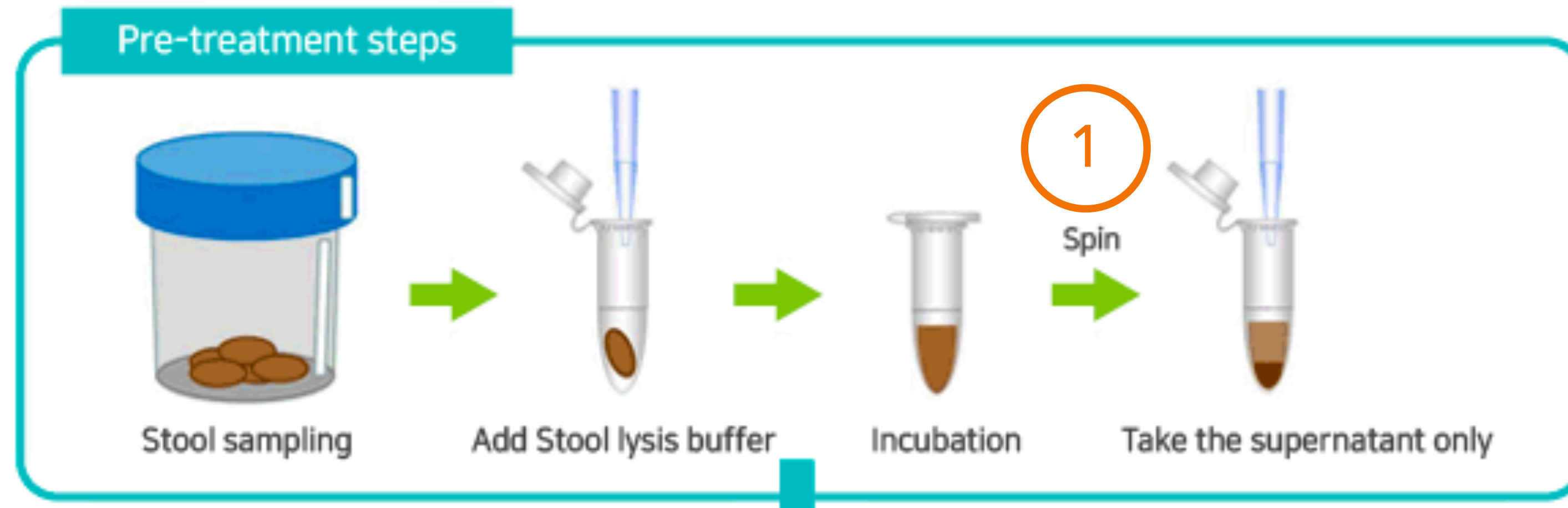
Considerations:

# DNA Extraction

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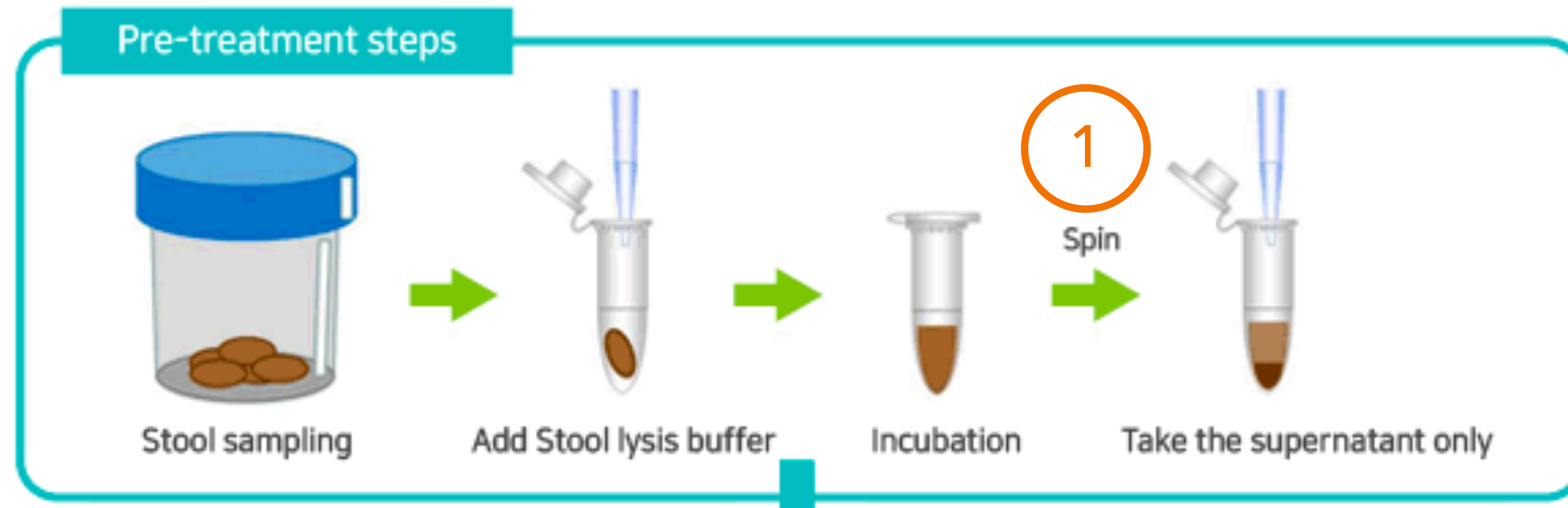
1. How aggressively to break open samples.

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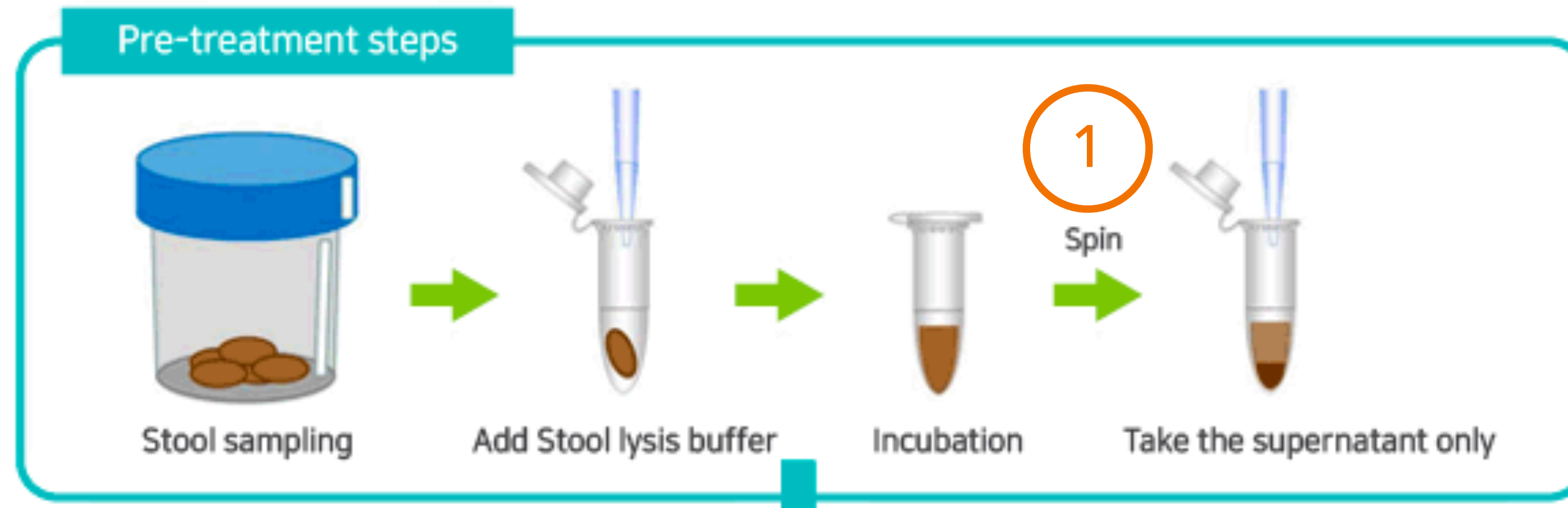
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2. Probably want to bead-beat to ensure tough bacterial cell walls are broken.

# DNA Extraction

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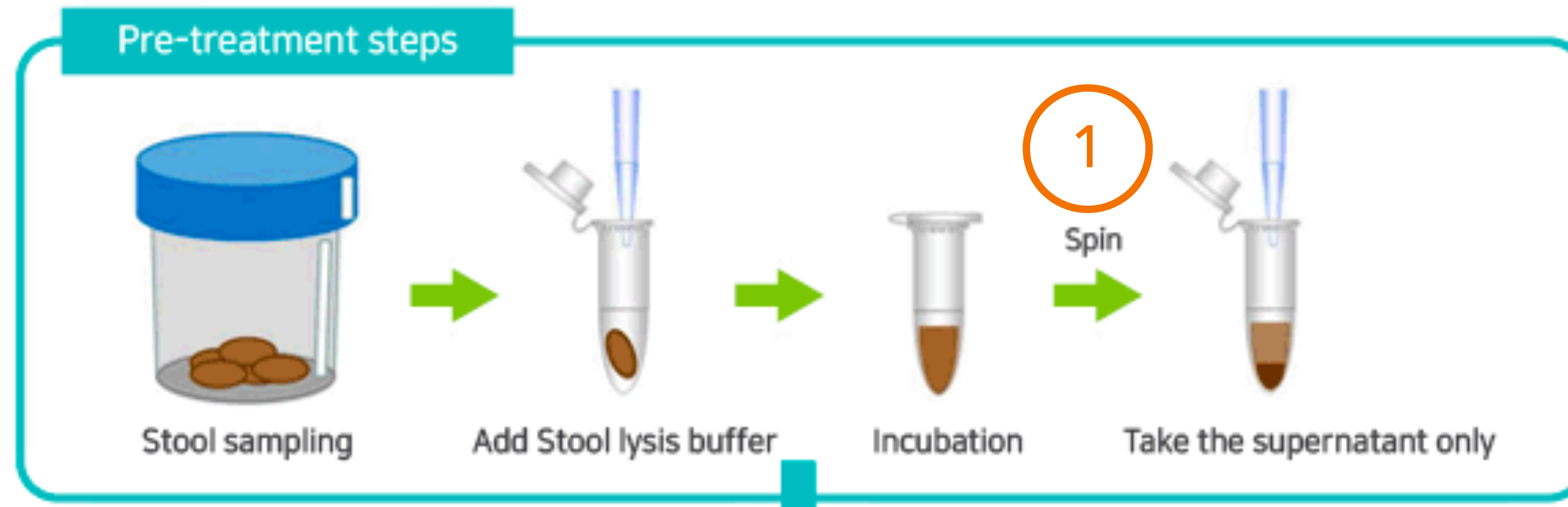
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3. Uniform sampling for DNA extraction: amount, location of sample, etc.

# DNA Extraction

## What is DNA extraction?

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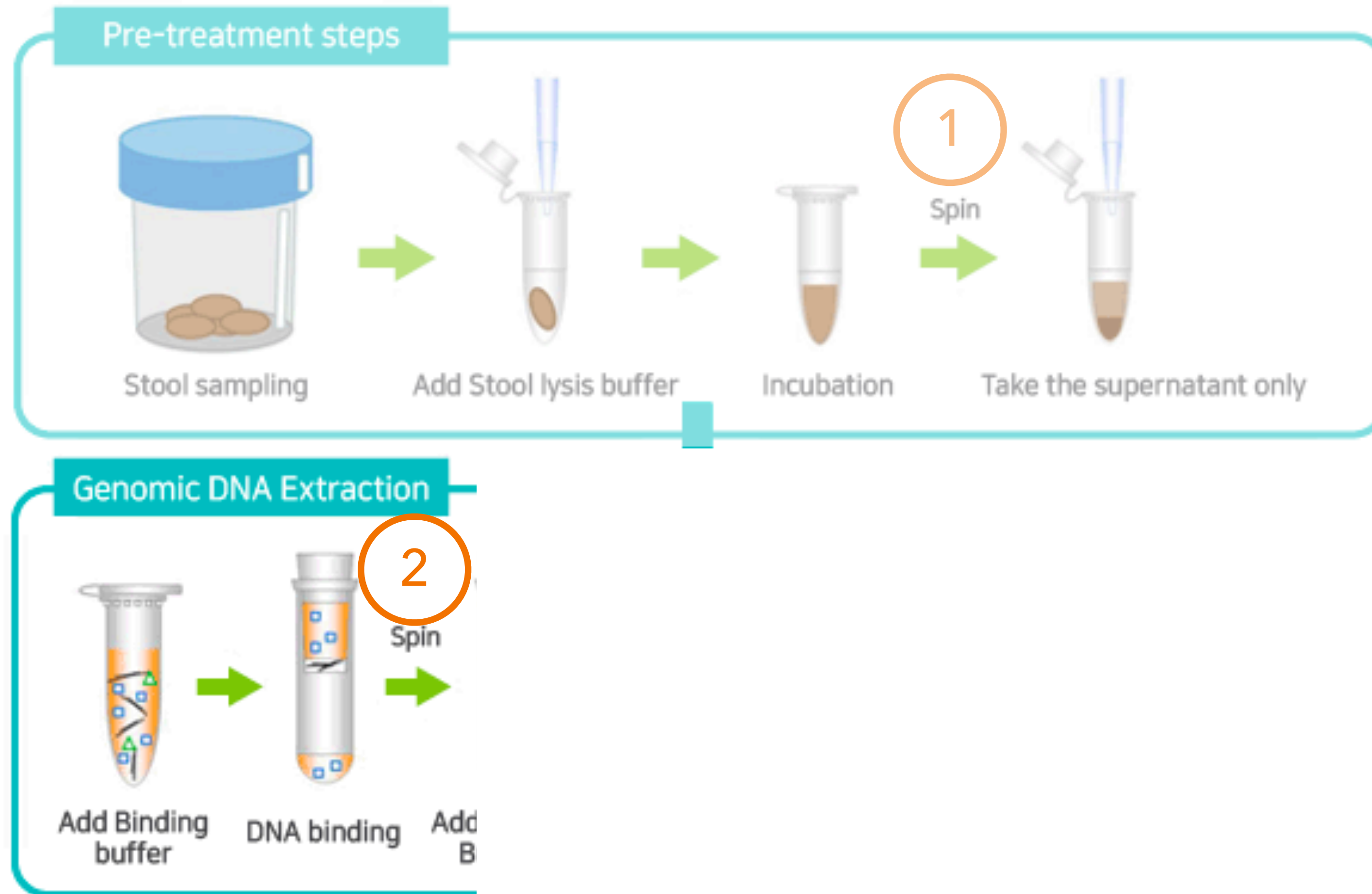
1. How aggressively to break open samples.
2. Probably want to bead-beat to ensure tough bacterial cell walls are broken.
3. Uniform sampling for DNA extraction: amount, location of sample, etc.
4. Spike in for assessing total abundance?

# DNA Extraction

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2. Separate nucleic acids from other molecules (proteins, etc.)



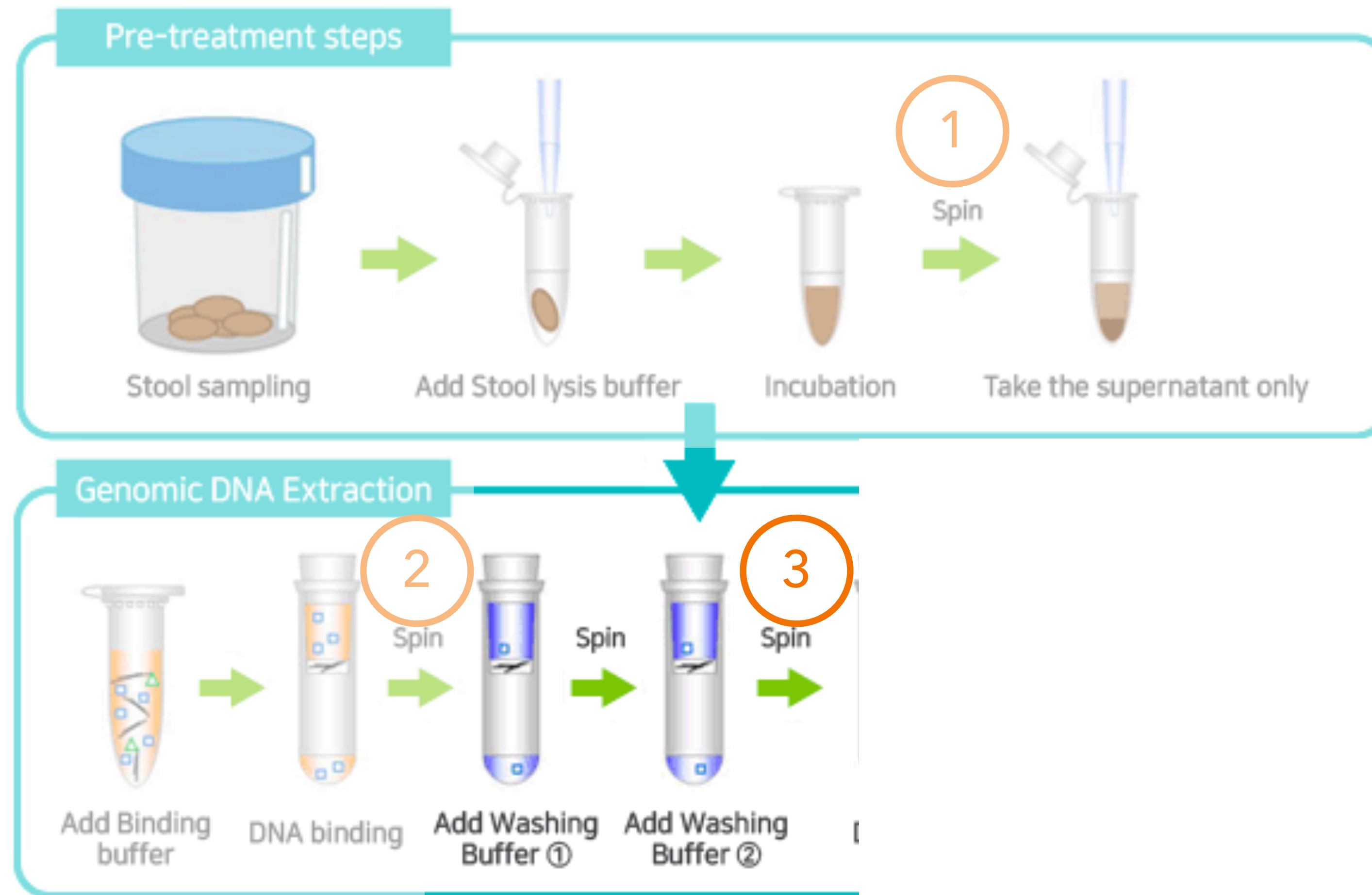


# DNA Extraction

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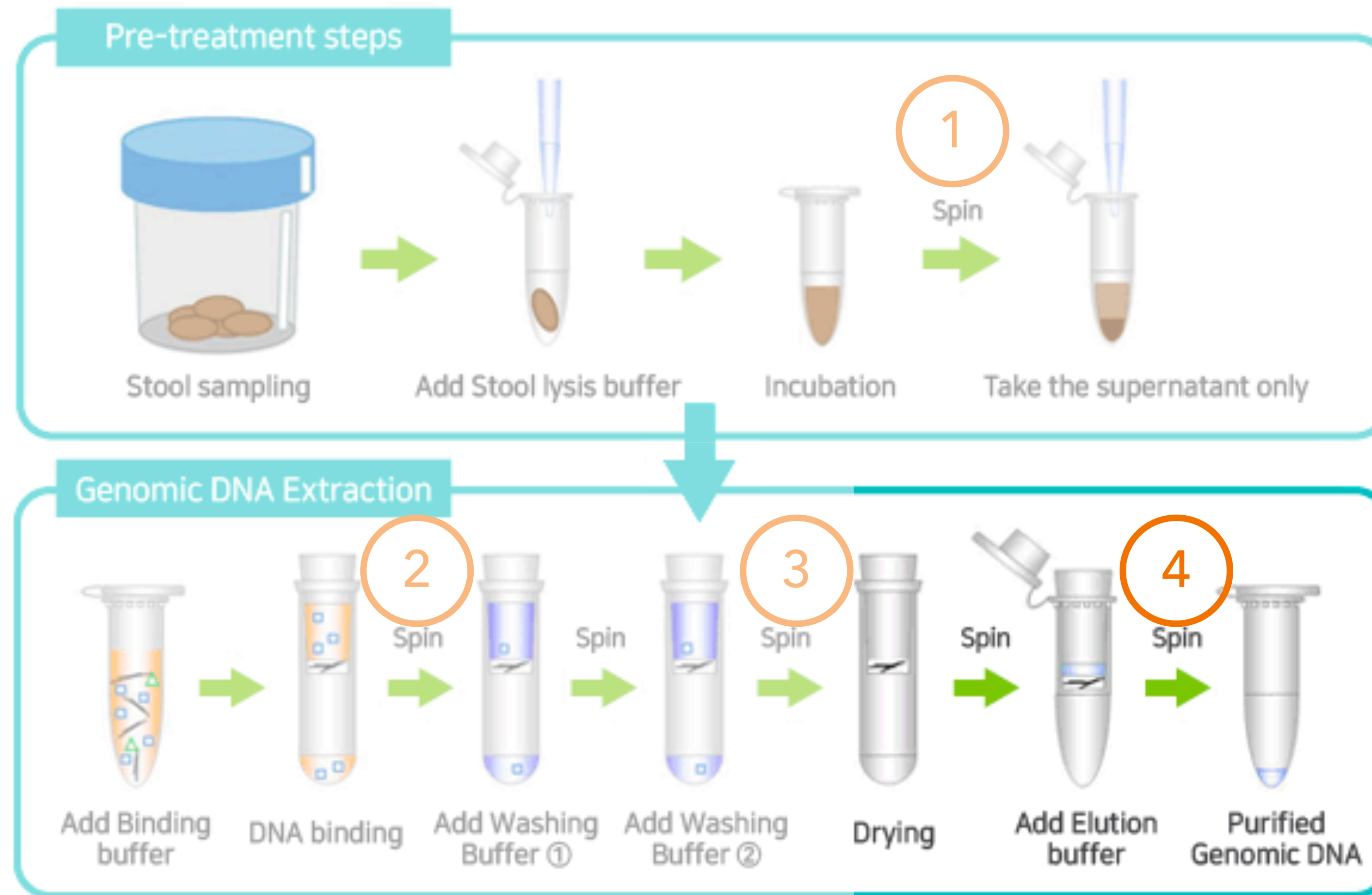


# DNA Extraction

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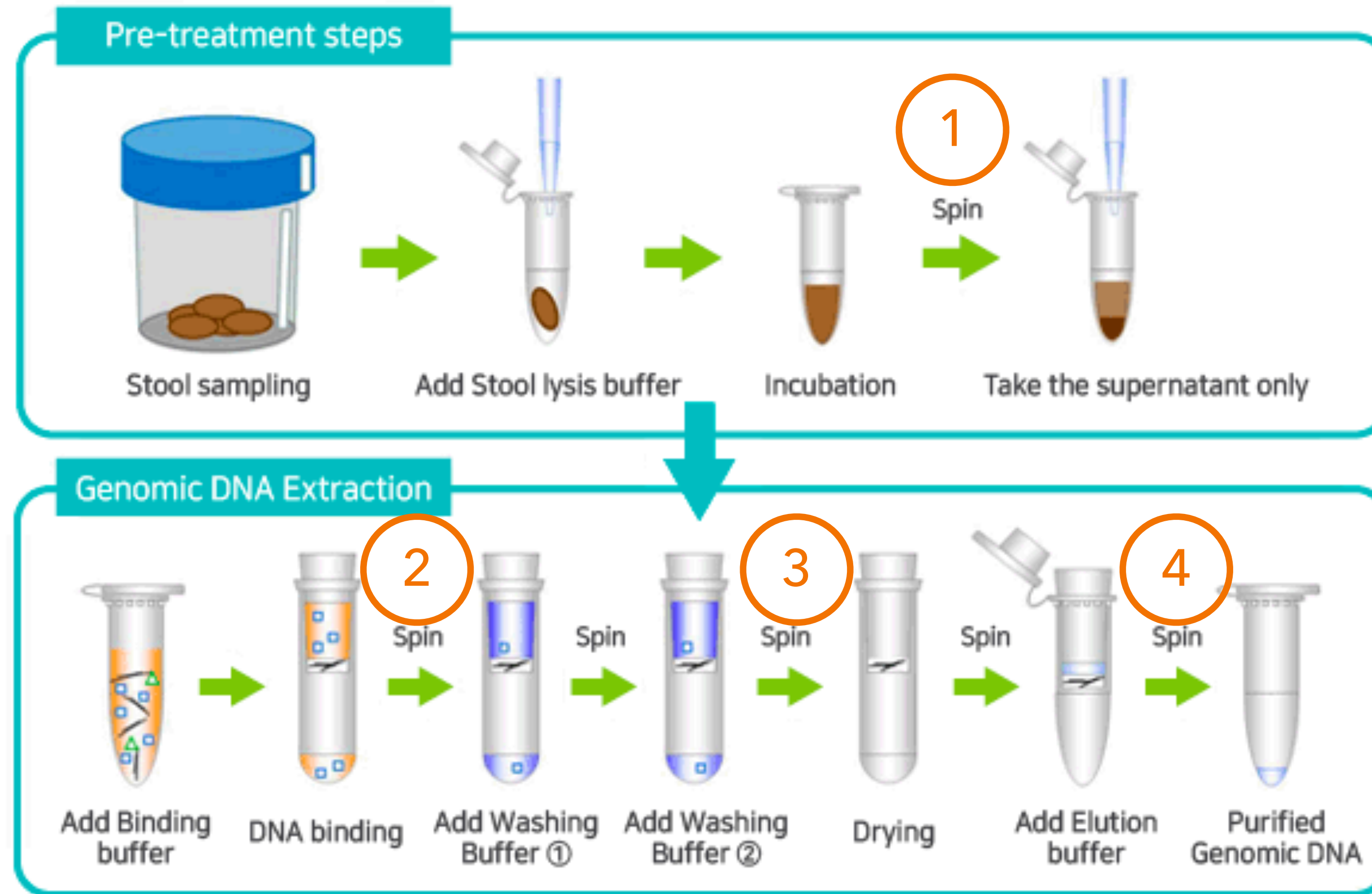


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# DNA Extraction

## Quantification and quality control

less accurate, but faster:



nanodrop:

- Get ballpark estimates of amount of DNA\*
- A260/280 ratio: should be 1.8 - 2.1. Lower = protein contamination
- A260/230 ratio: should be >1.8. Lower = presence of organic contaminants



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qPCR

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4. Do you anticipate PCR inhibitors from your sample type?
5. How high throughput do you need to be?
6. What will your storage conditions be after extraction?
7. What controls should you consider, both positive and negative?
8. Are you cost-limited (\*we all are!)?

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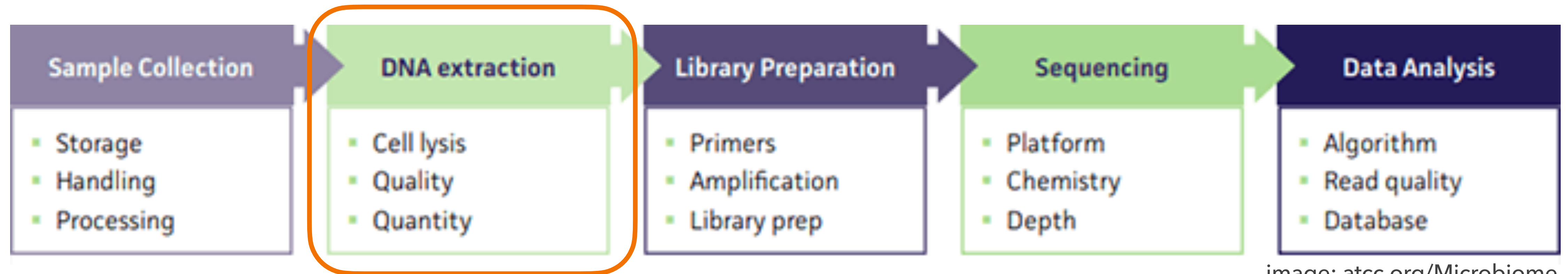


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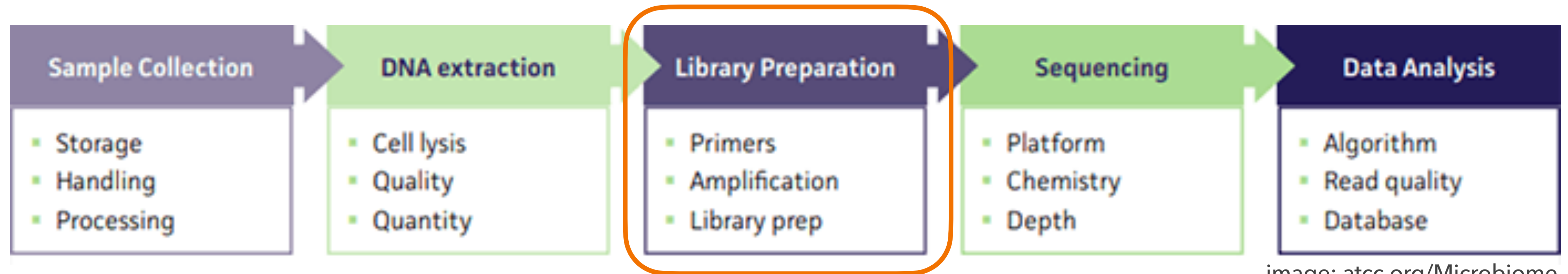


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# Library Preparation

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The process of preparing genomic DNA to be sequenced via next-generation sequencing.

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The process of preparing genomic DNA to be sequenced via next-generation sequencing.

Key steps:

1. Need to make small fragments (<1000bp for Illumina)
2. Need to attach adapters that allow fragments to stick to flow cell
3. (Probably) need to attach barcodes so that multiple samples can be sequenced at the same time

# Library Preparation

metagenomic libraries (Illumina sequencing - Nextera)

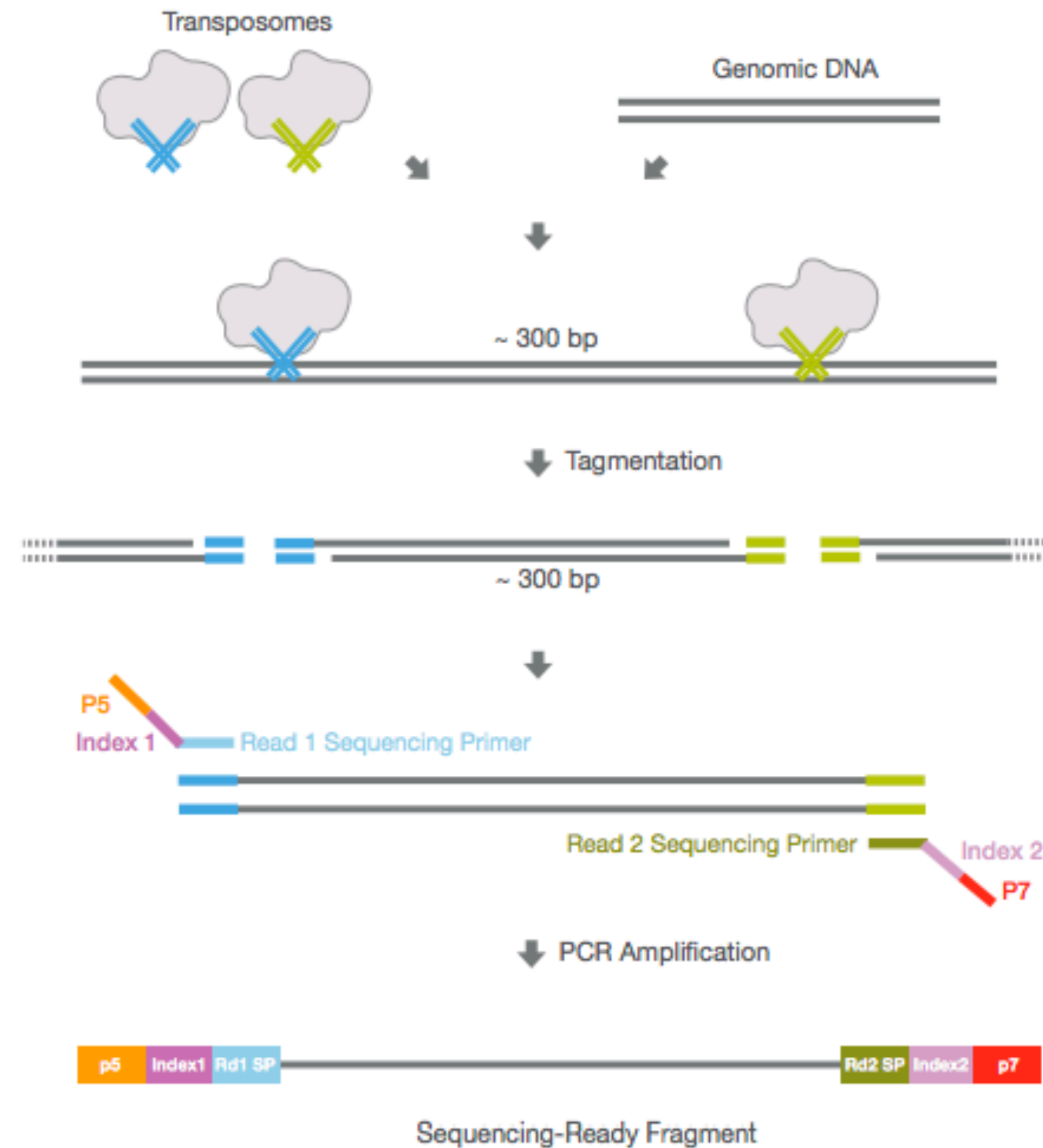


image: Illumina

# Library Preparation

## 16S rRNA gene sequencing libraries (Illumina sequencing)

one step:

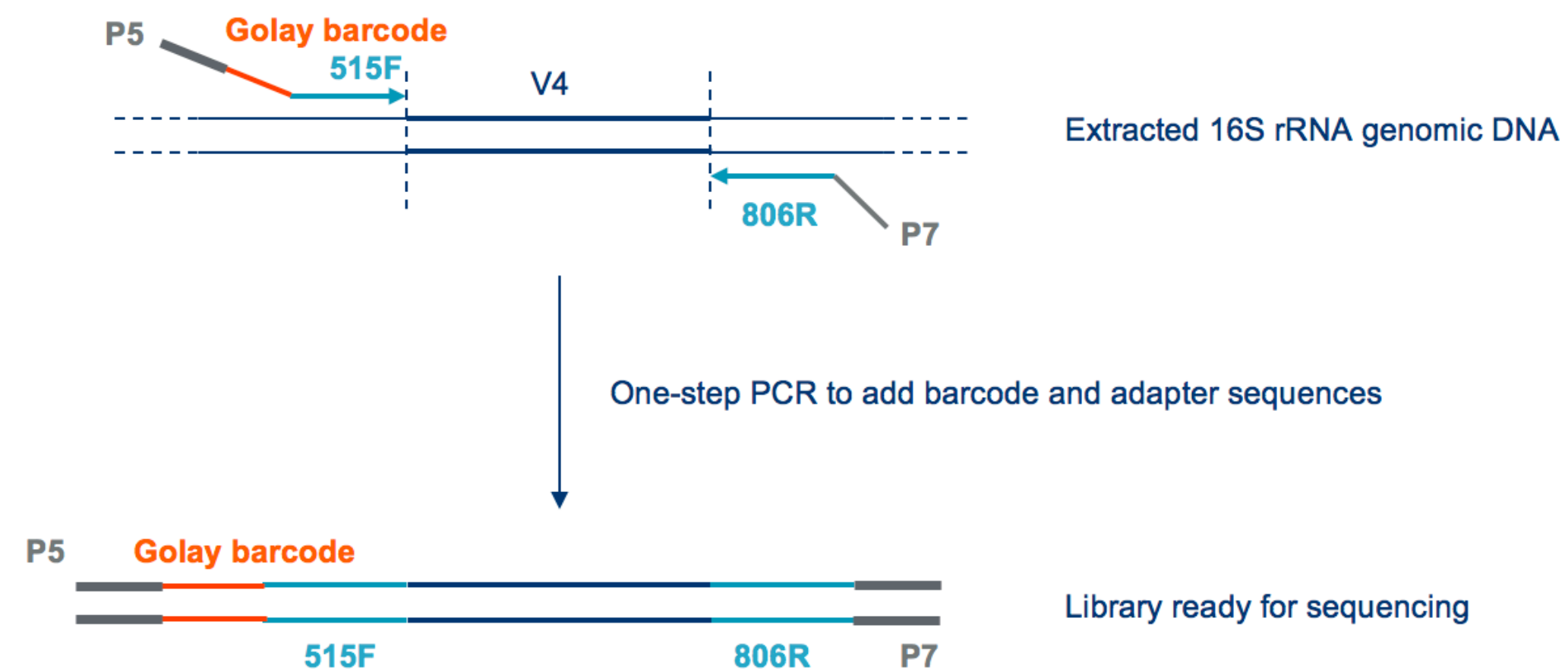


image: IDT.com

# Library Preparation

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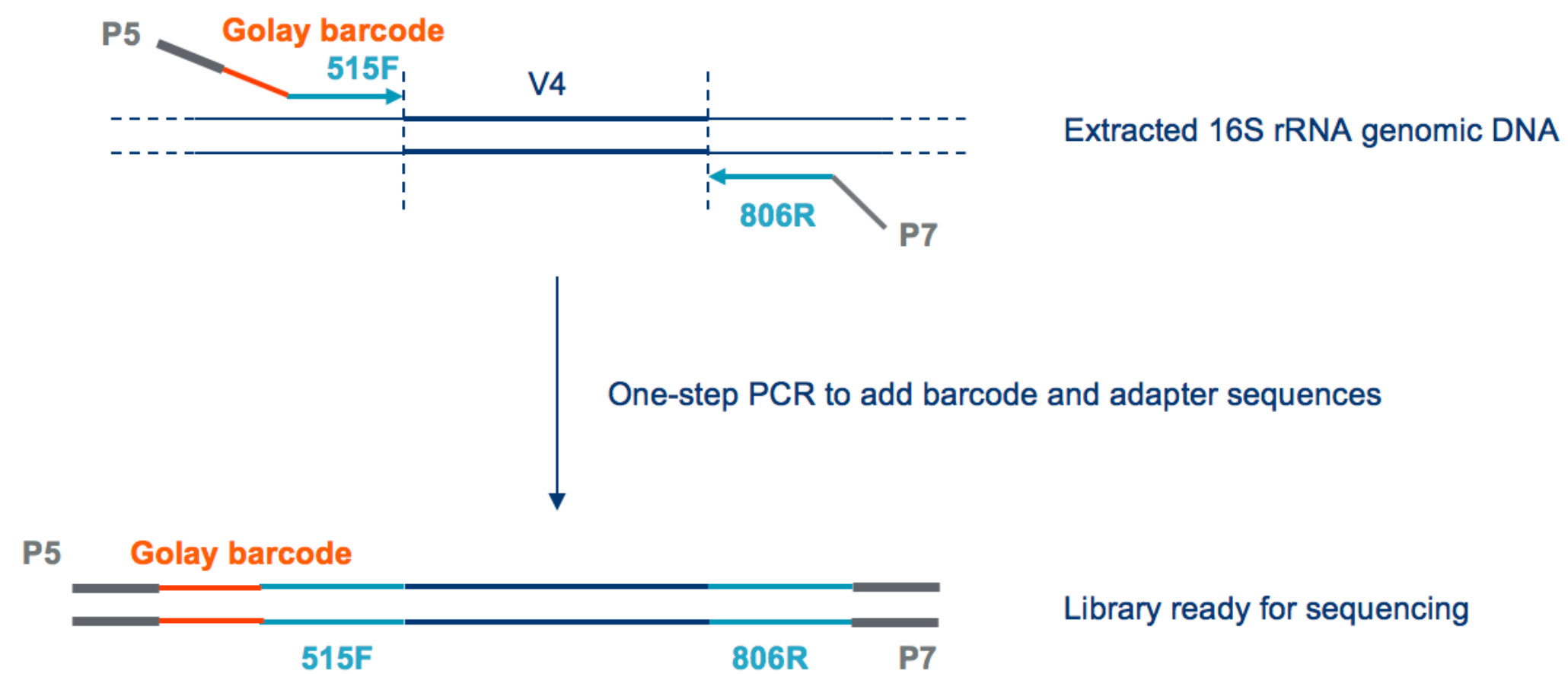


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two step:

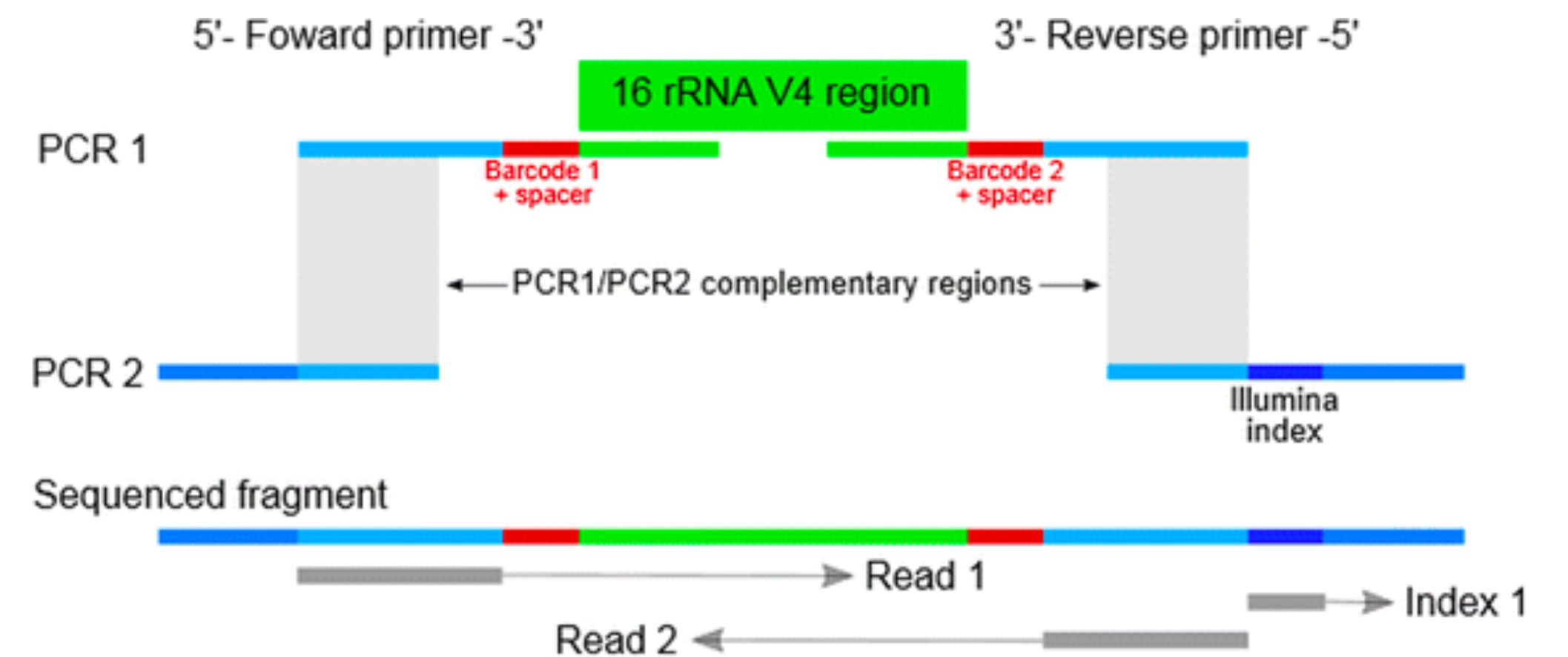


image: de Muinck et al. 2017



# Library Preparation

## 16S rRNA gene sequencing libraries (Illumina sequencing)

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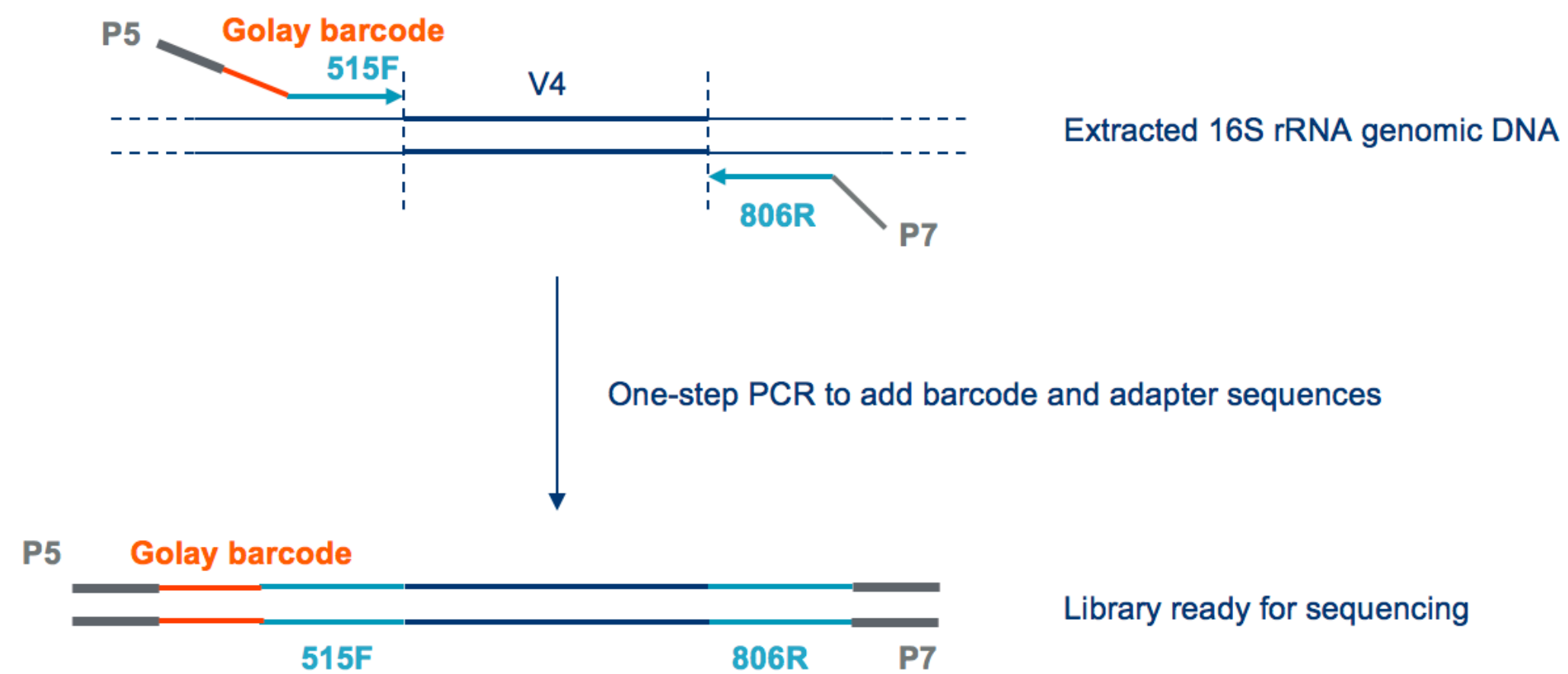


image: IDT.com

- + Faster, fewer steps
- Need to plan barcodes in advance
- Need to order many primers with barcodes in them

two step:

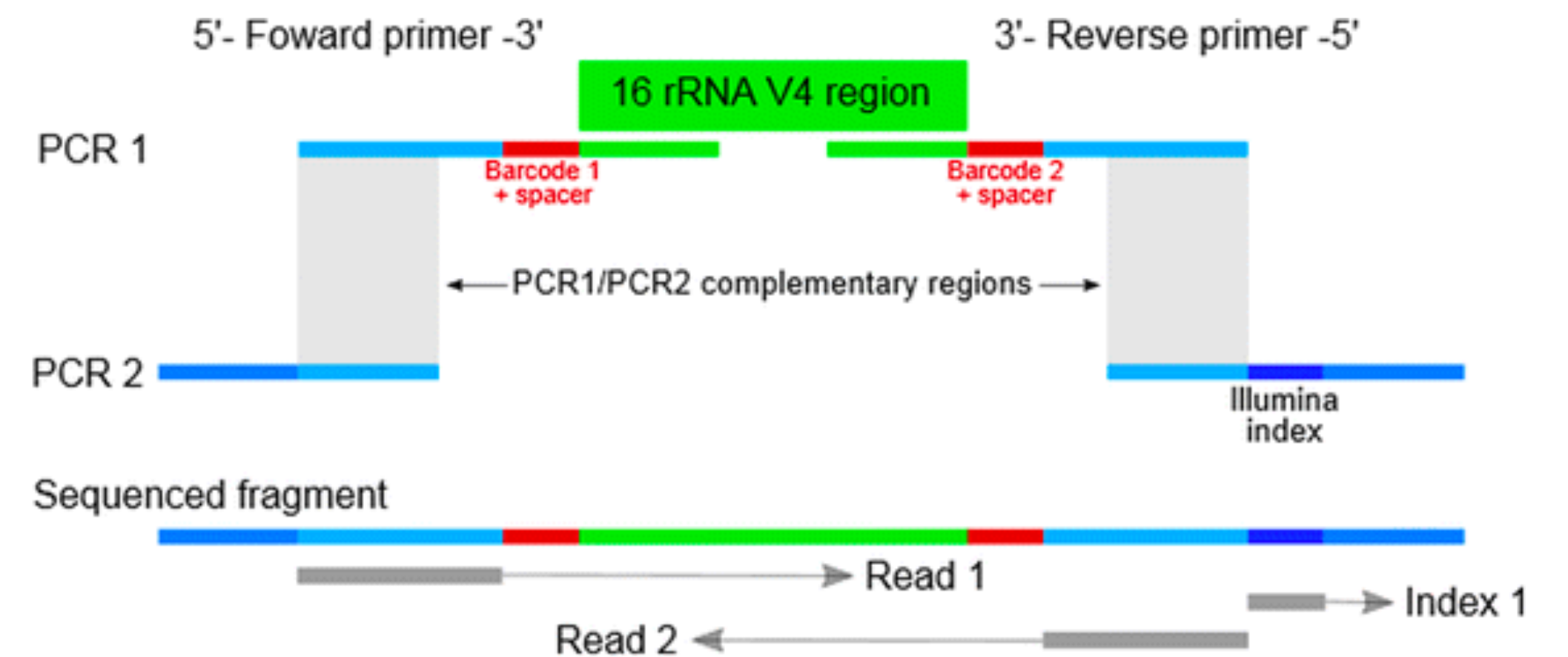


image: de Muinck et al. 2017

- Two steps
- + Do not need to plan barcodes in advance
- + What the Penn State Genomics Core Facility does

# Library Preparation

## Quantification and pooling

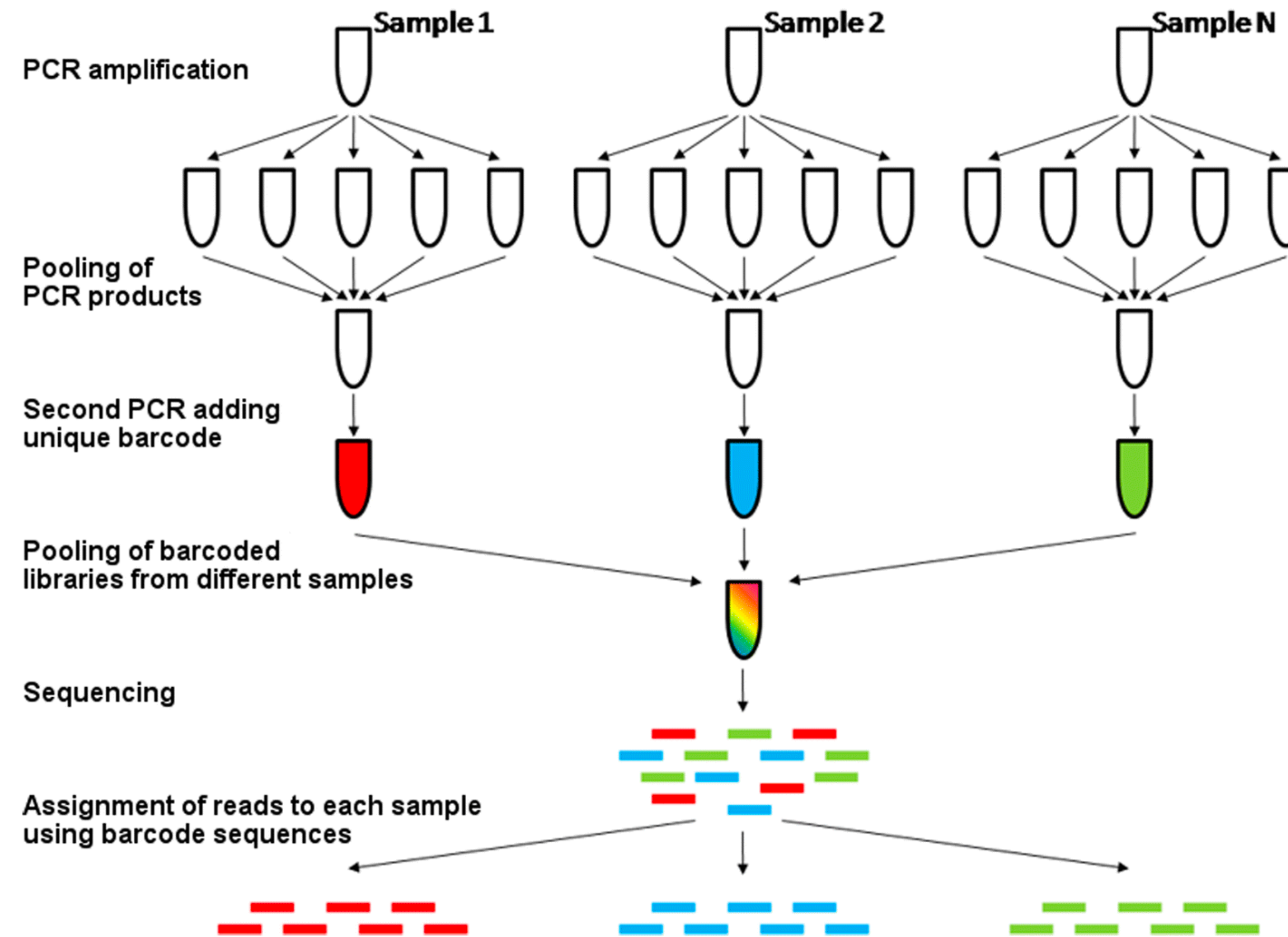


image: Cannon et al 2018

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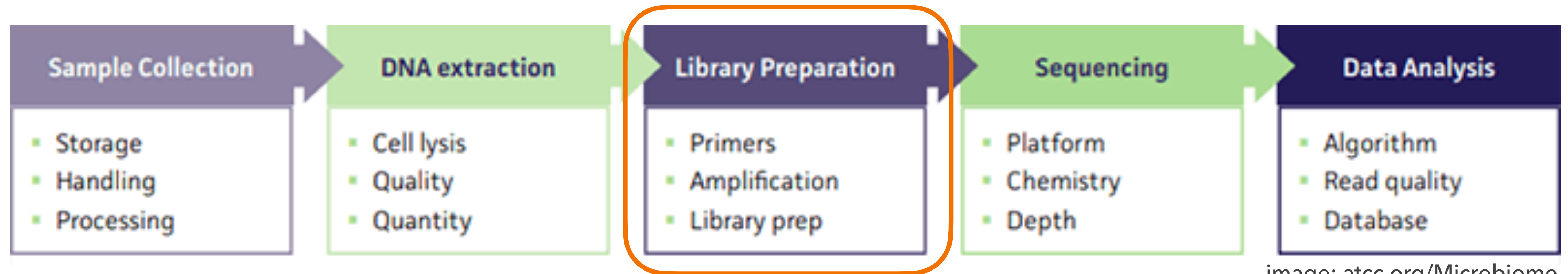


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