

Emily Davenport

DNA Extraction & Library Prep

Microbiome Center Kick Start Workshop

Overview

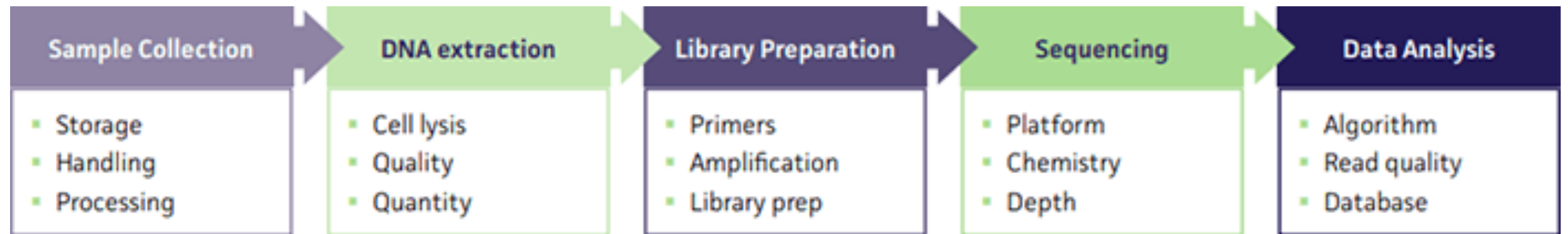


image: atcc.org/Microbiome

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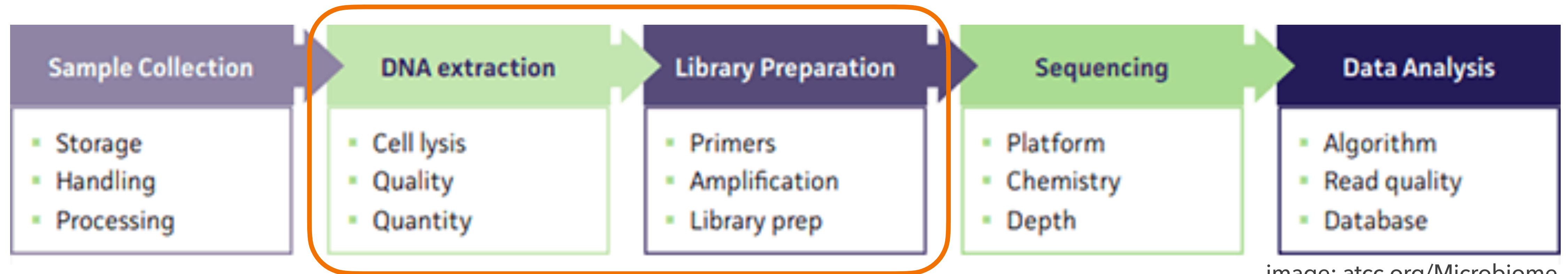


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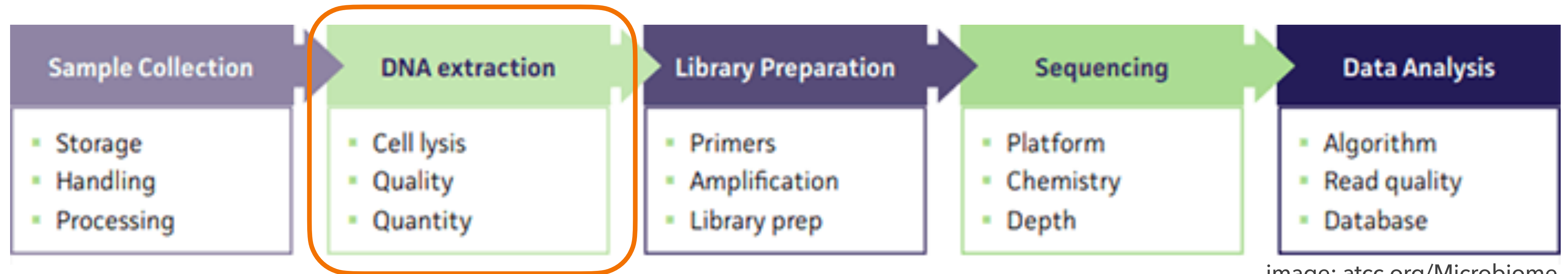


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DNA Extraction

What is DNA extraction?

DNA Extraction

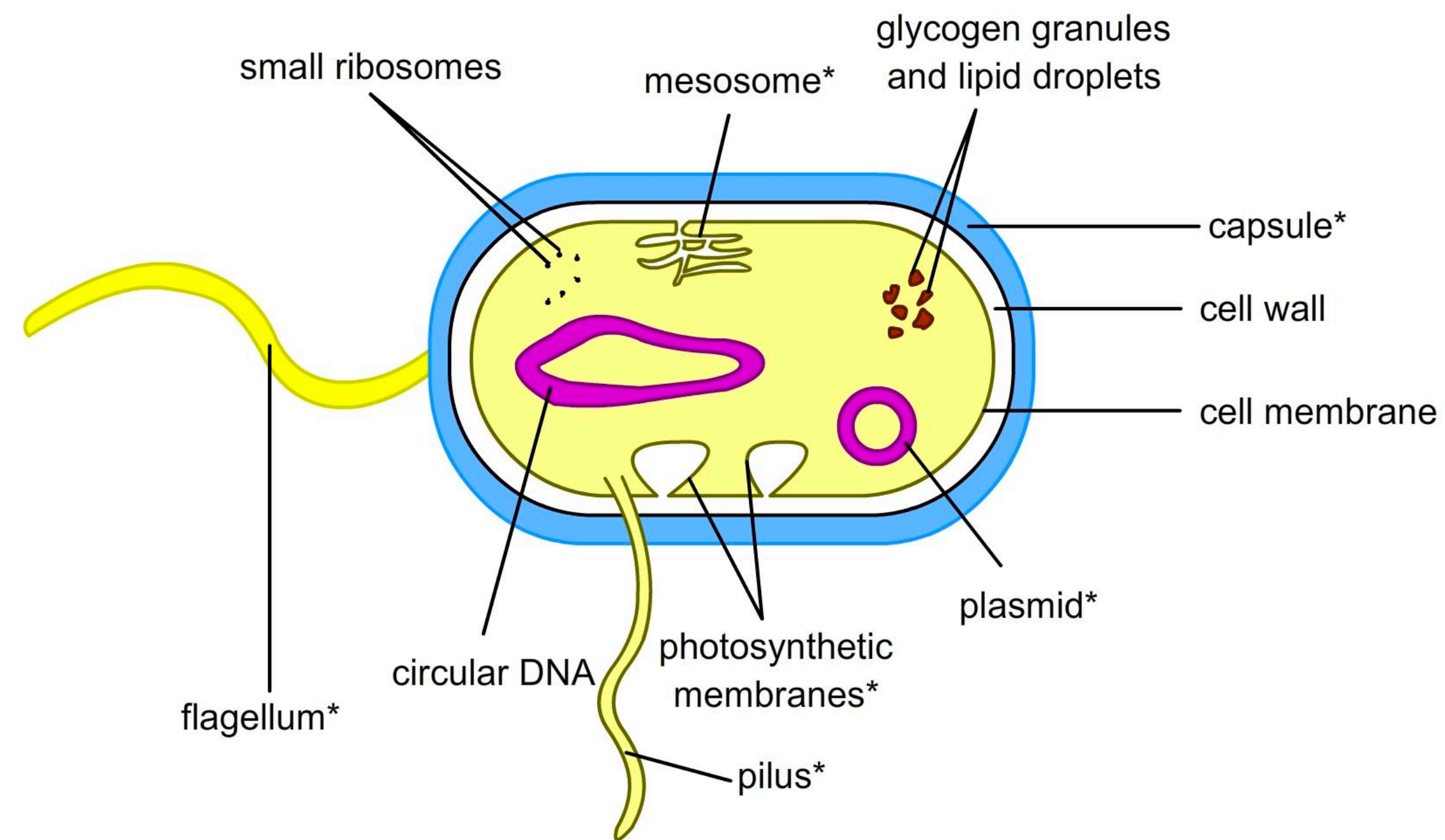
What is DNA extraction?

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

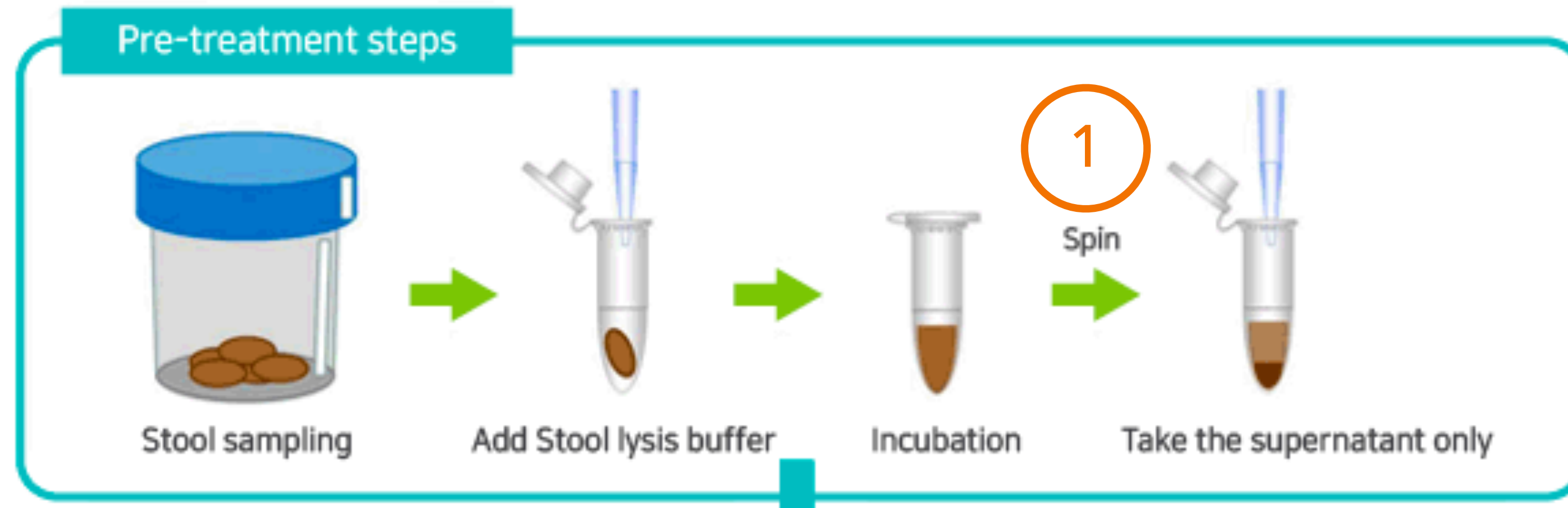
© ABPI 2015

DNA Extraction

What is DNA extraction?

Steps:

1. Lyse Cells

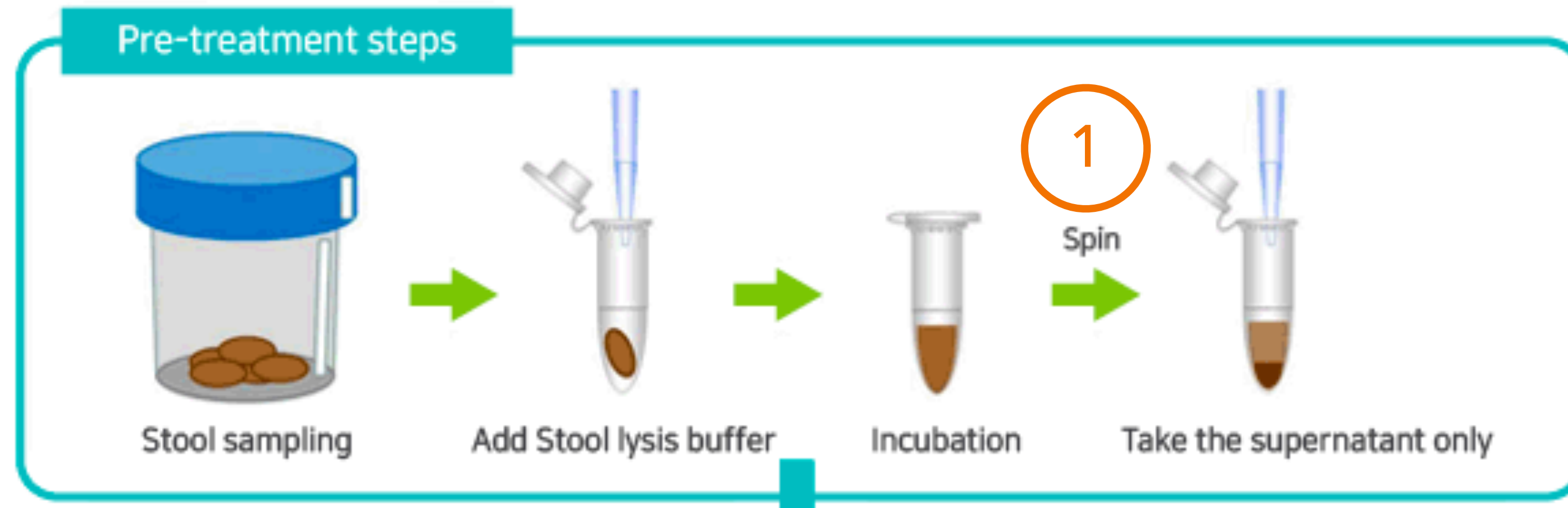


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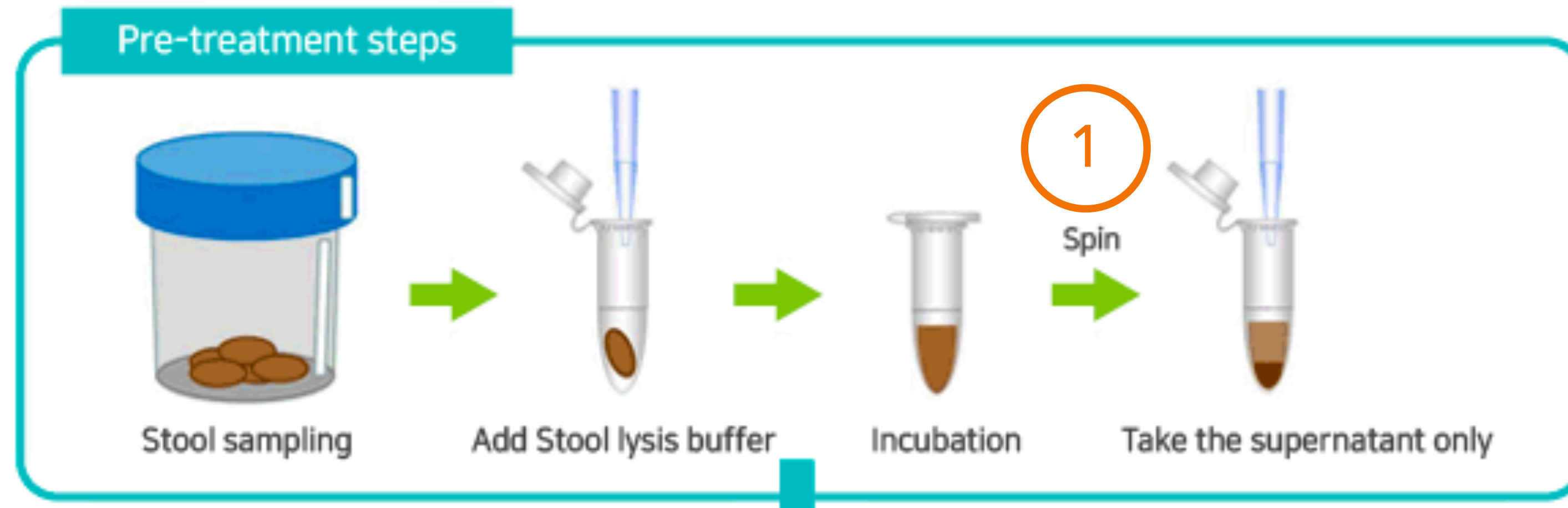
Considerations:

DNA Extraction

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Steps:

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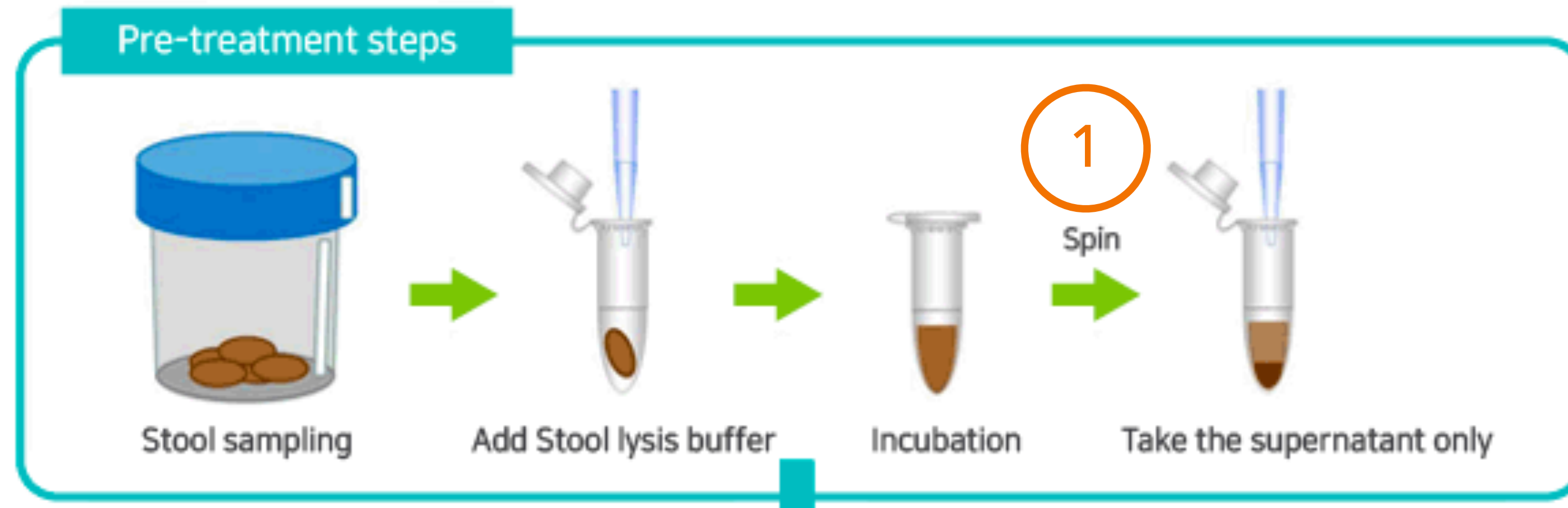
1. How aggressively to break open samples.

DNA Extraction

What is DNA extraction?

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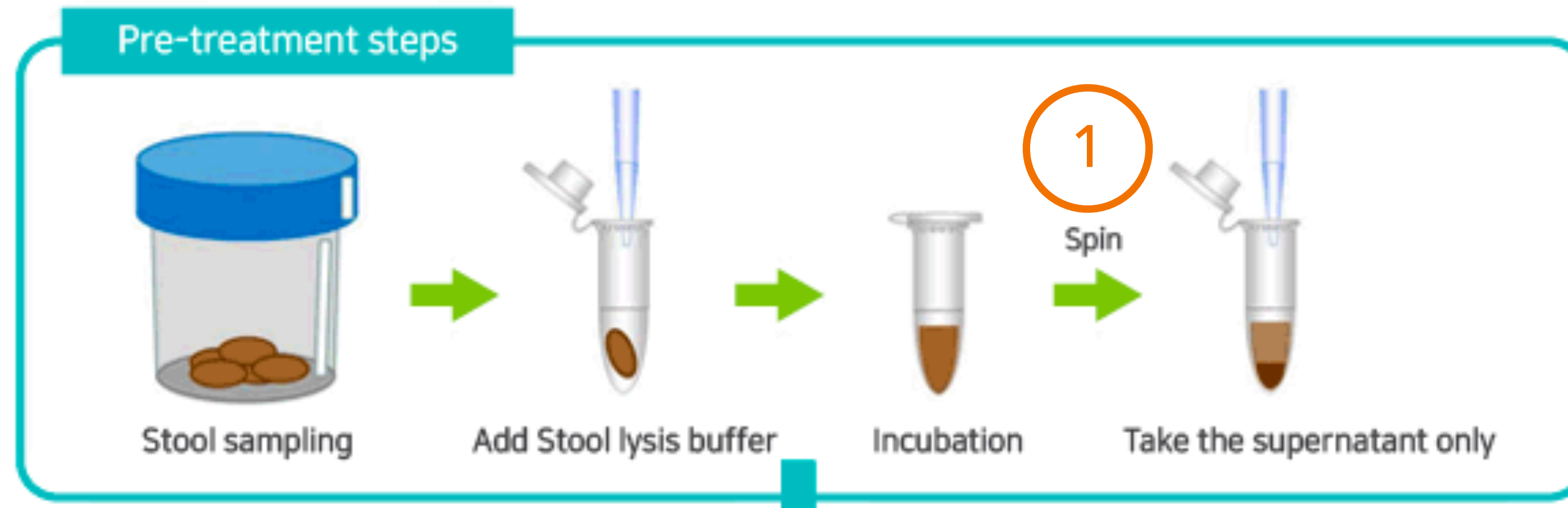
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2. Probably want to bead-beat to ensure tough bacterial cell walls are broken.

DNA Extraction

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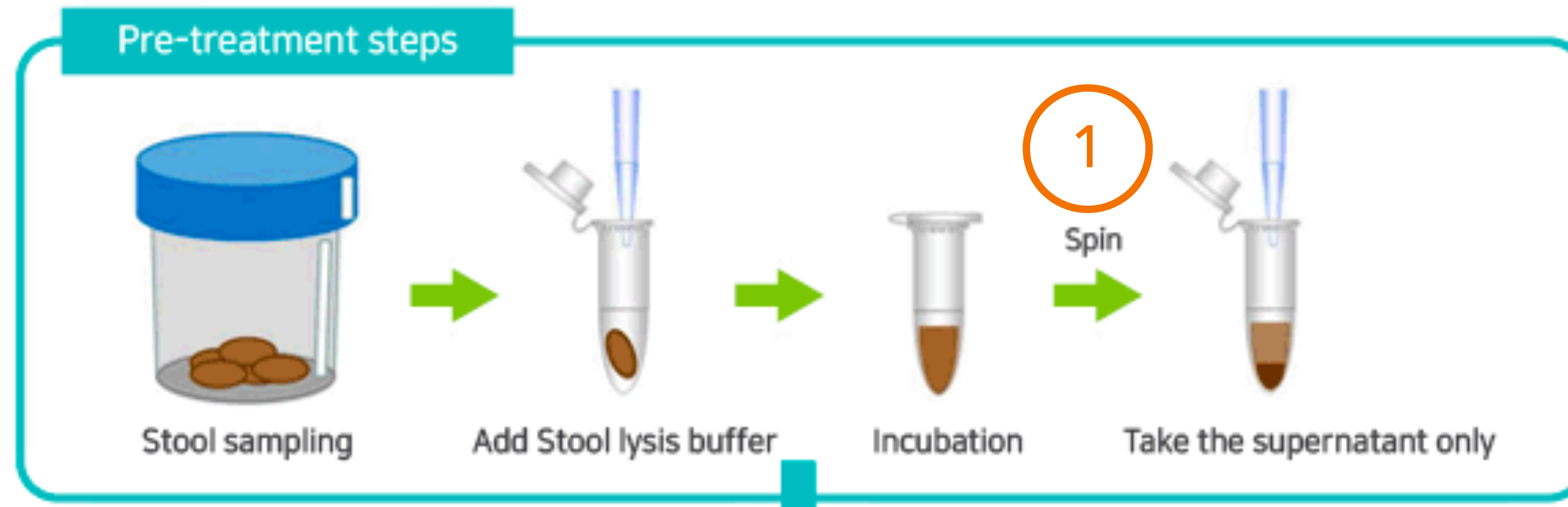
1. How aggressively to break open samples.
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3. Uniform sampling for DNA extraction: amount, location of sample, etc.

DNA Extraction

What is DNA extraction?

Steps:

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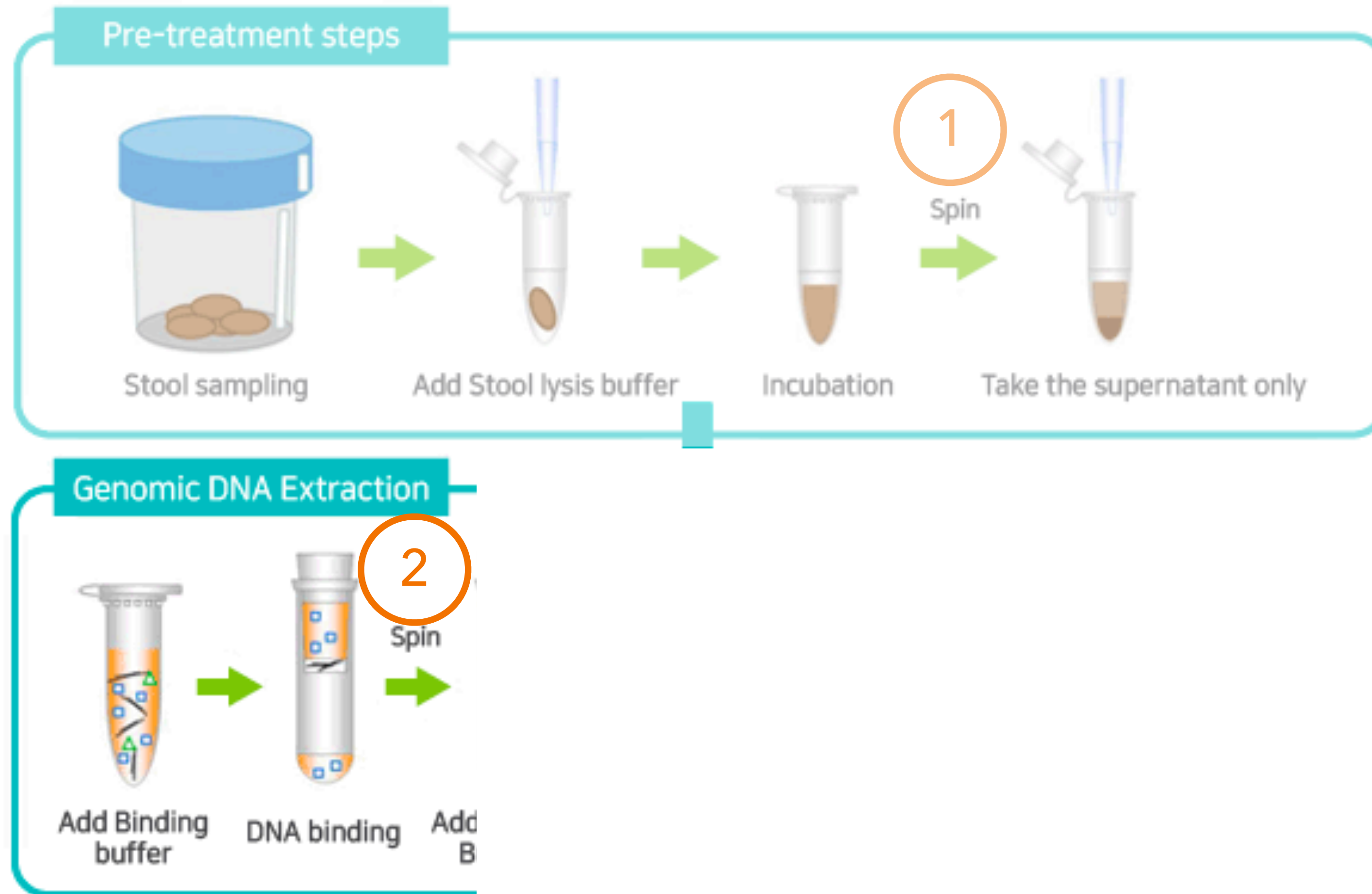
1. How aggressively to break open samples.
2. Probably want to bead-beat to ensure tough bacterial cell walls are broken.
3. Uniform sampling for DNA extraction: amount, location of sample, etc.
4. Spike in for assessing total abundance?

DNA Extraction

What is DNA extraction?

Steps:

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

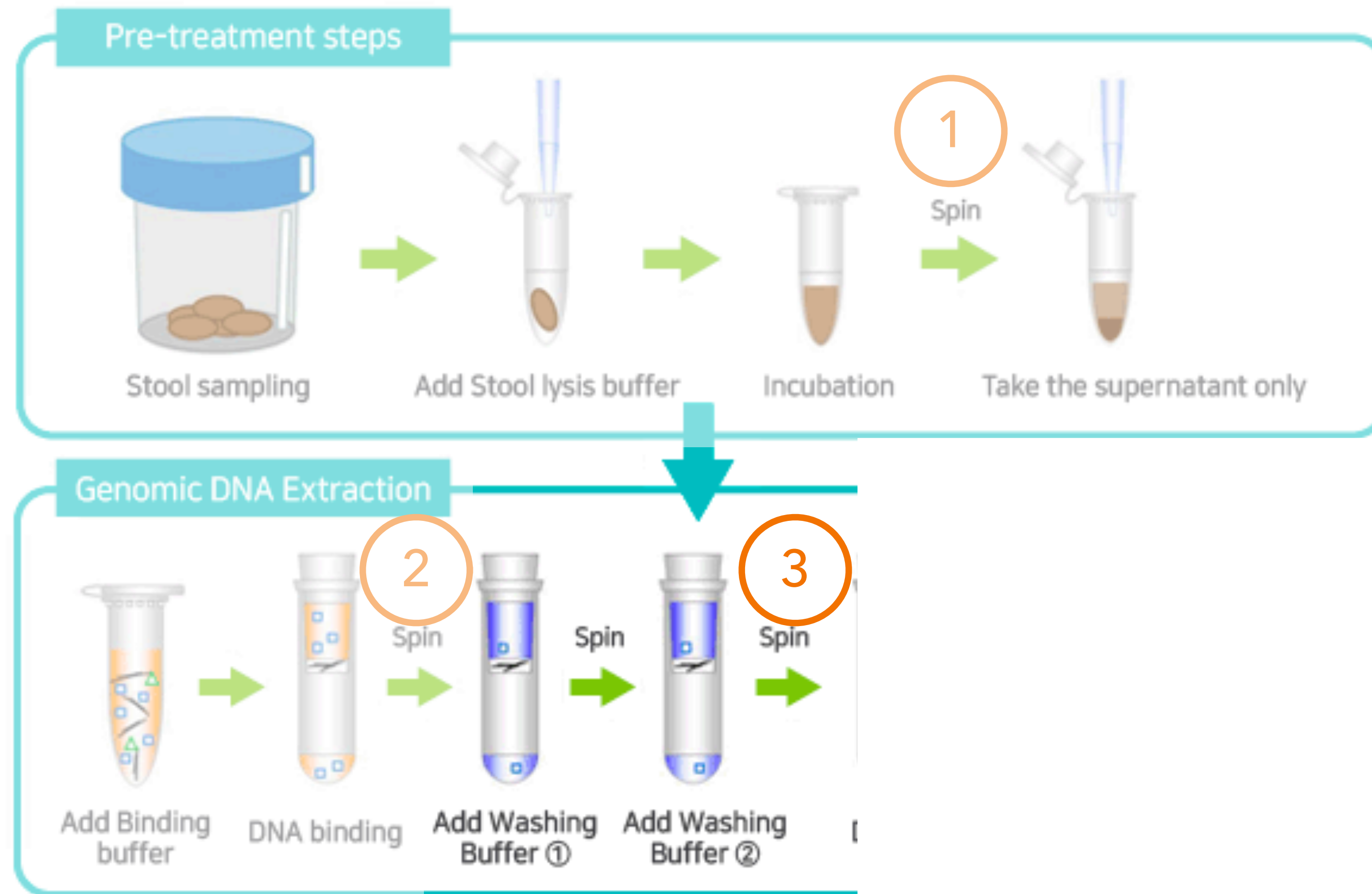


DNA Extraction

What is DNA extraction?

Steps:

1. Lyse Cells
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3. Wash to remove contaminants

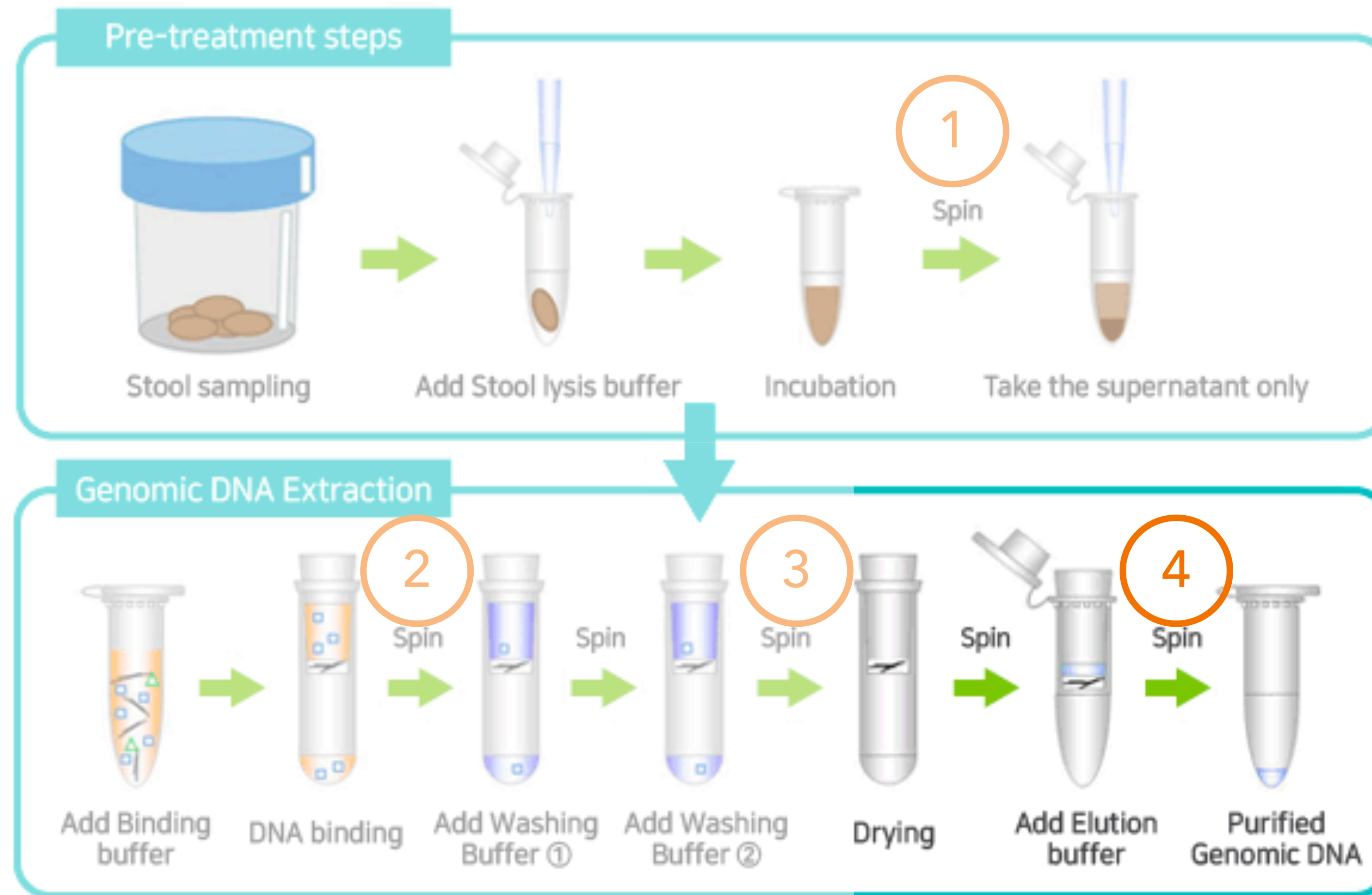


DNA Extraction

What is DNA extraction?

Steps:

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4. Concentrate DNA and re-suspend in storage buffer

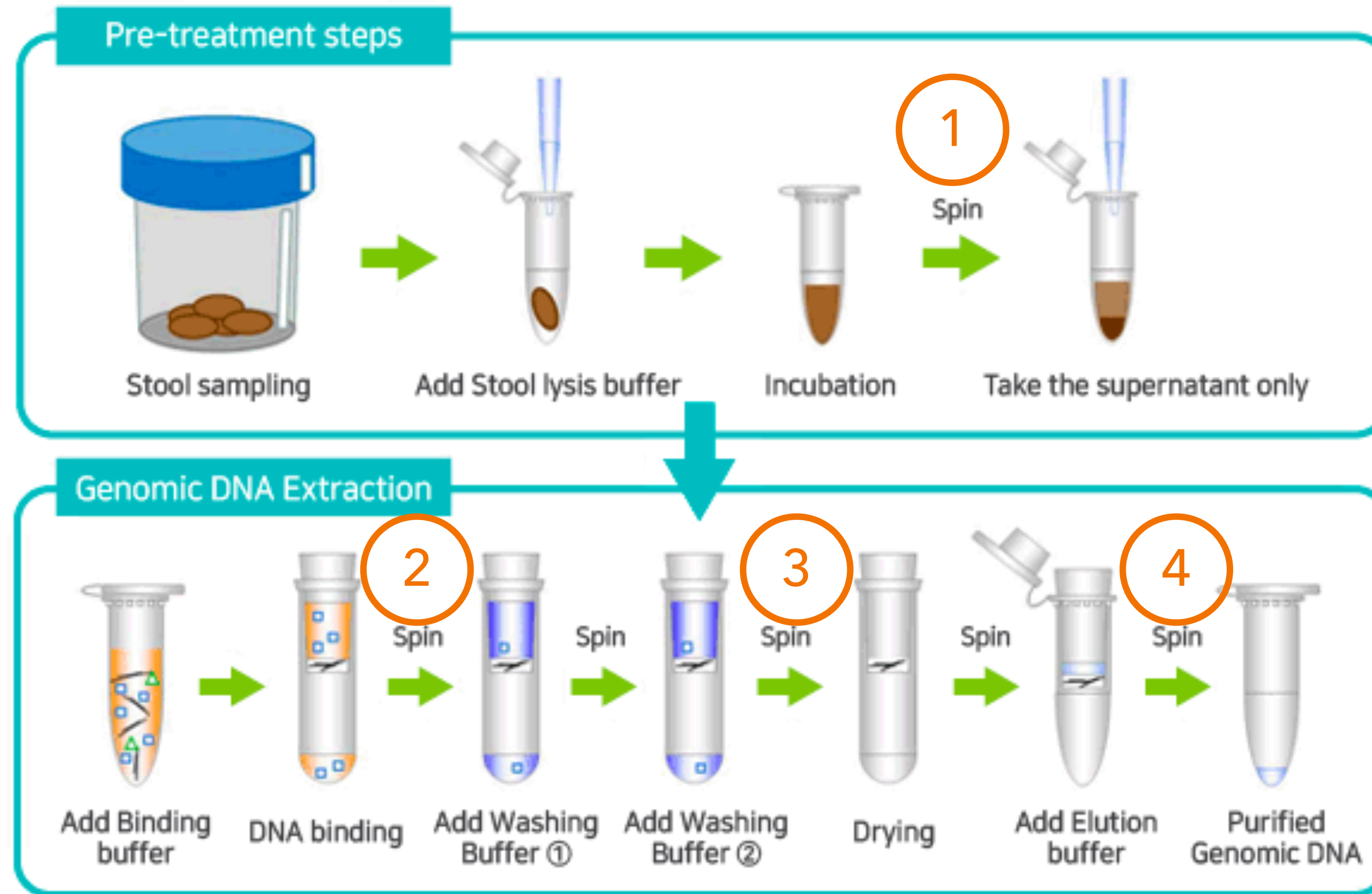


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DNA Extraction

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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more accurate, but slower:



qPCR

DNA Extraction

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7. What controls should you consider, both positive and negative?

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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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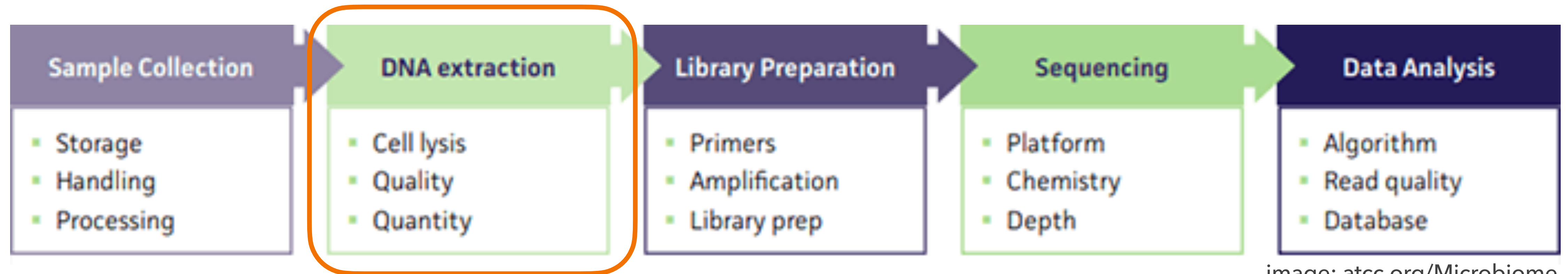


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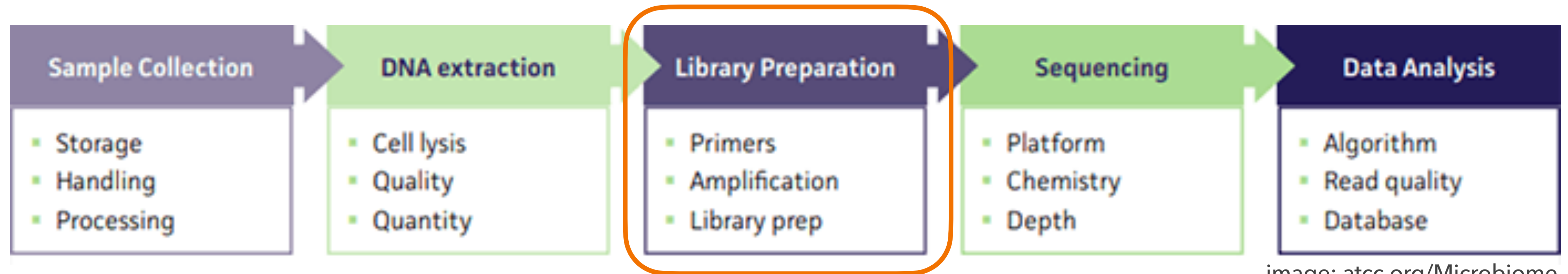


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Library Preparation

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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)

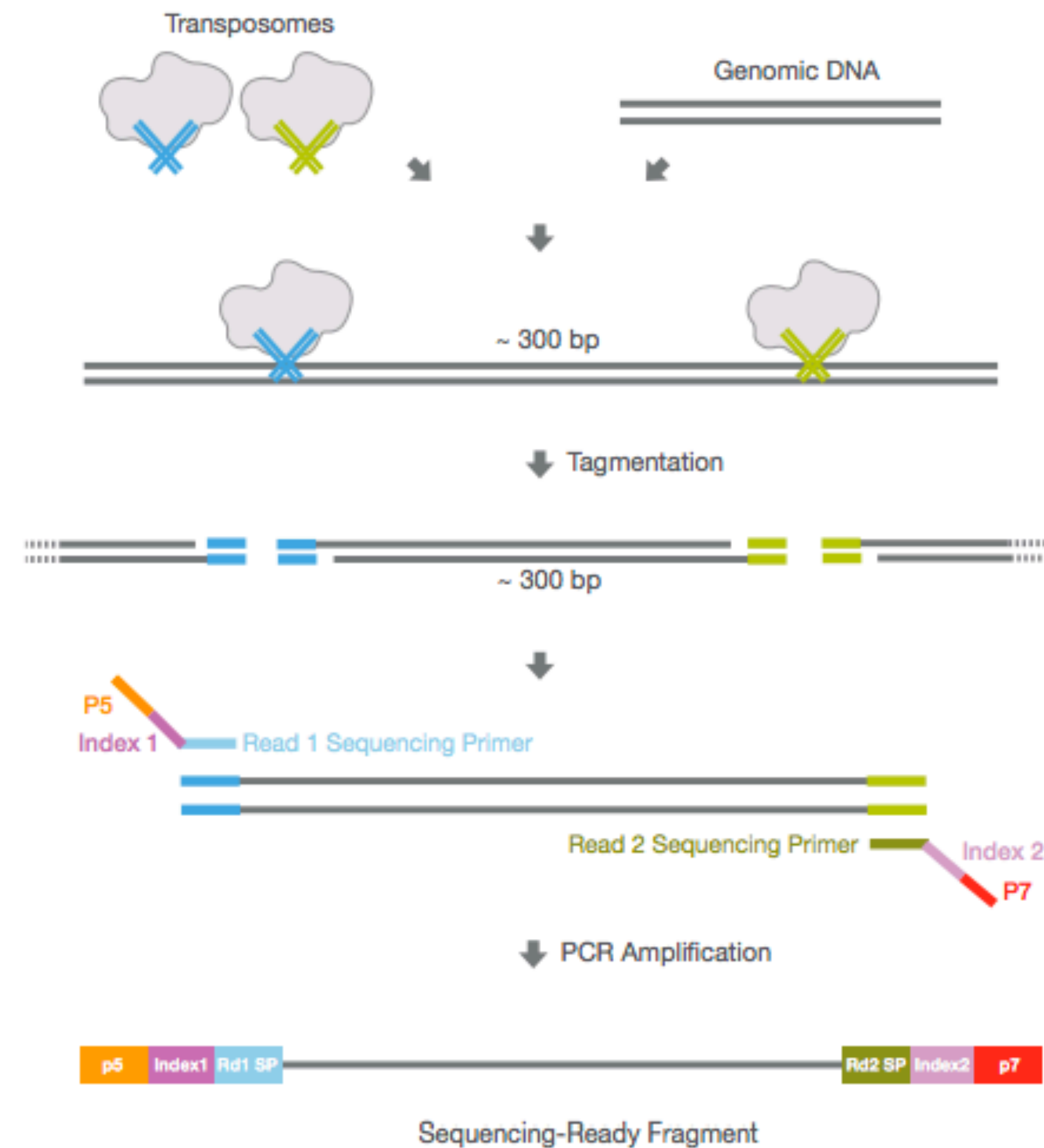


image: Illumina

Library Preparation

16S rRNA gene sequencing libraries (Illumina sequencing)

one step:

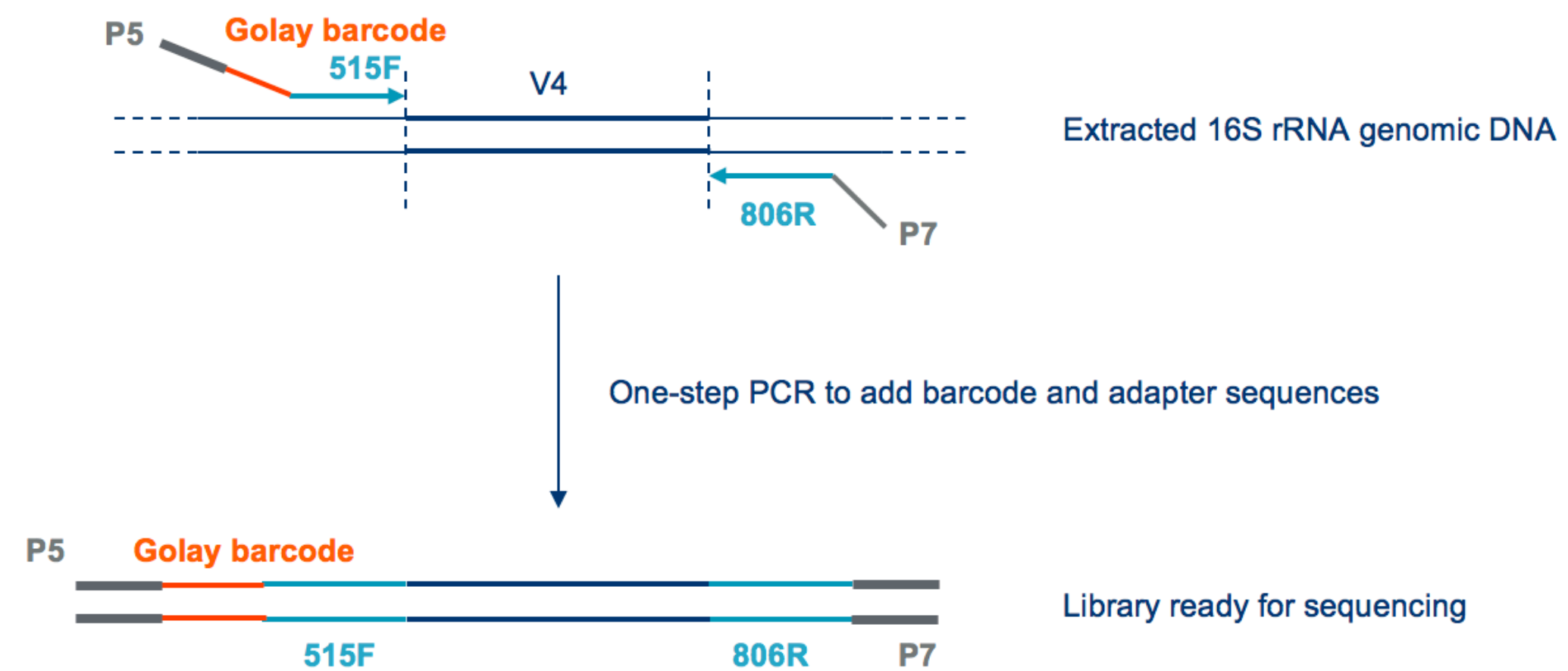


image: IDT.com

Library Preparation

16S rRNA gene sequencing libraries (Illumina sequencing)

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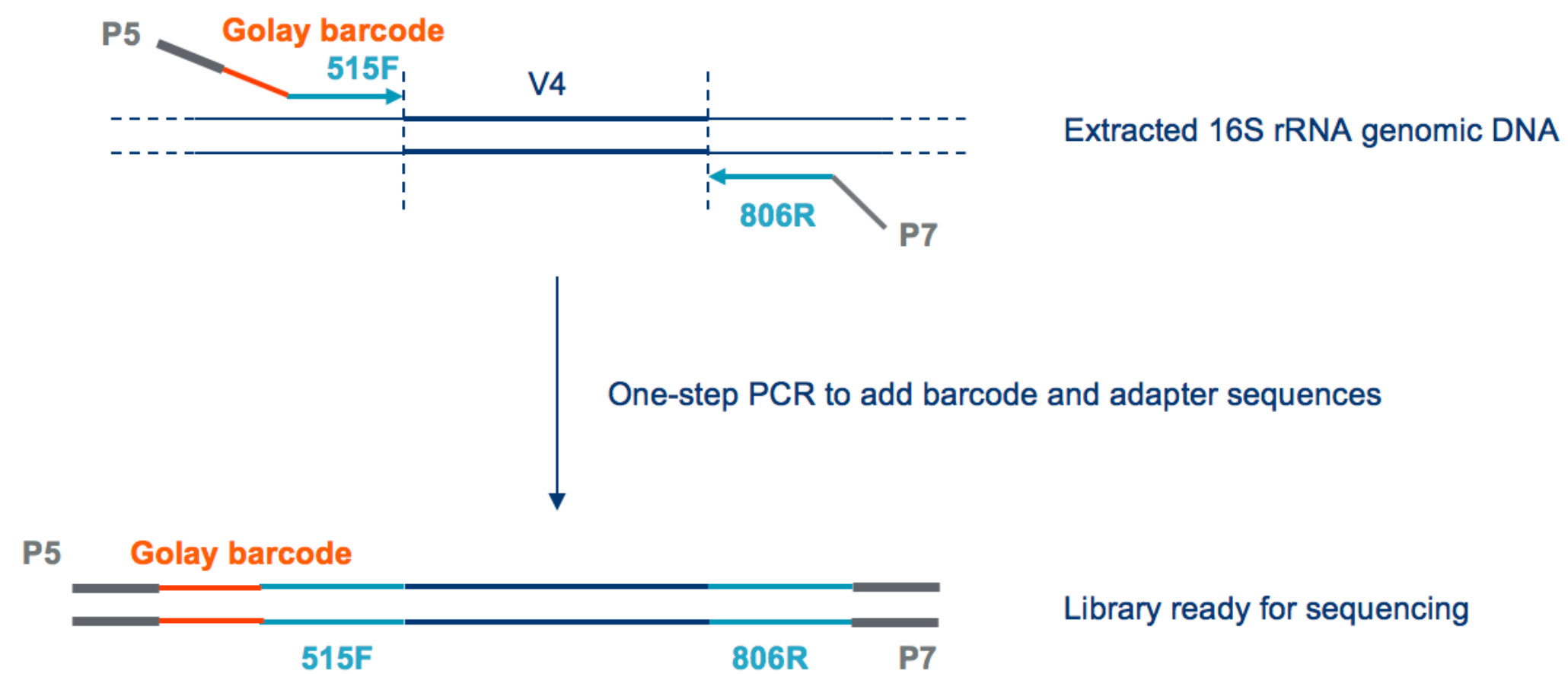


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two step:

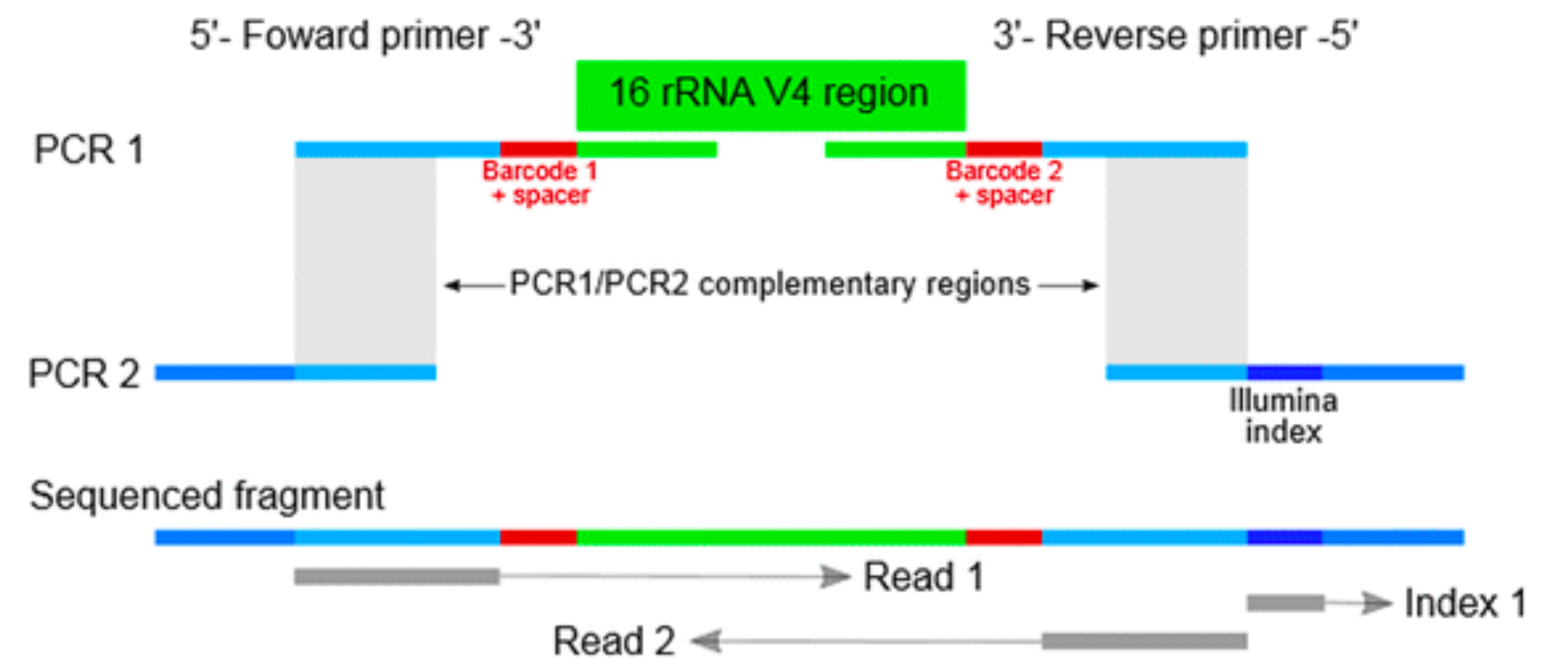


image: de Muinck et al. 2017

Library Preparation

16S rRNA gene sequencing libraries (Illumina sequencing)

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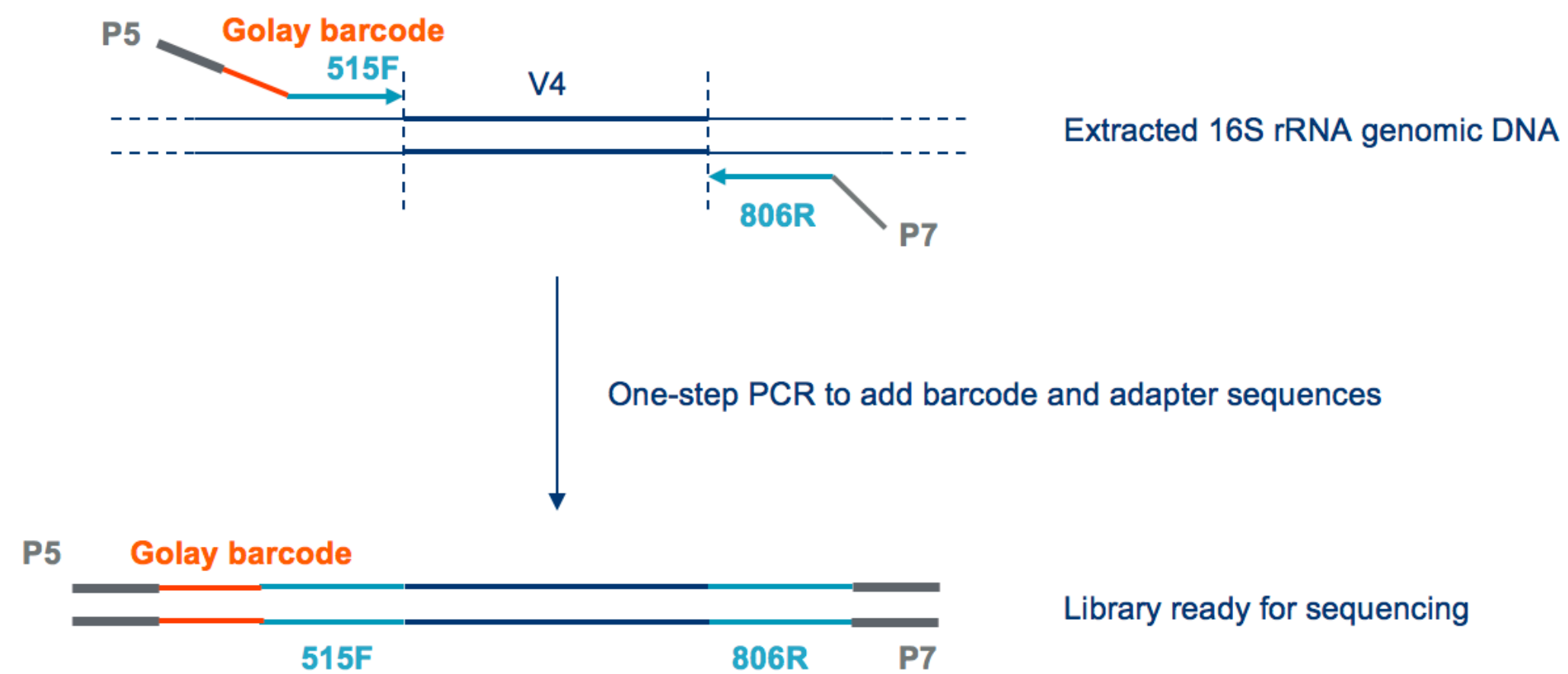


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two step:

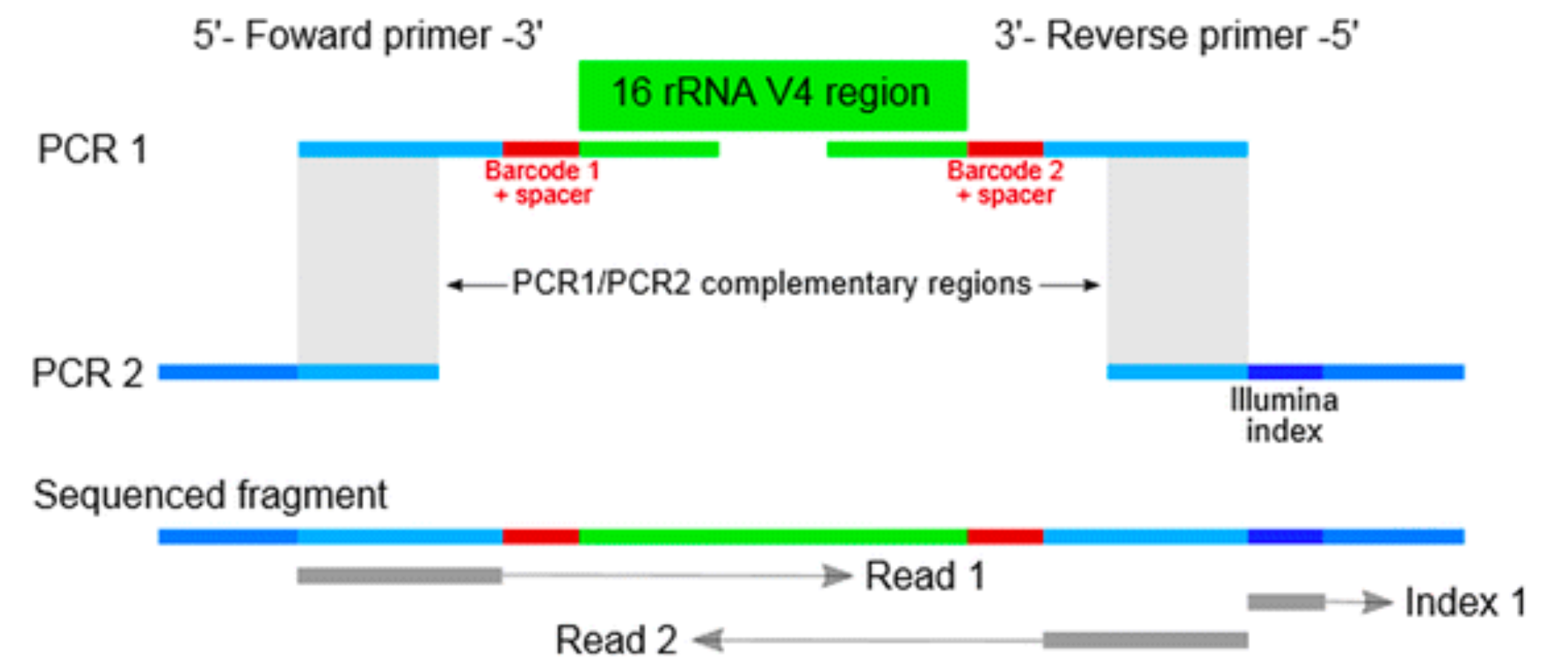


image: de Muinck et al. 2017

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

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

Library Preparation

Quantification and pooling

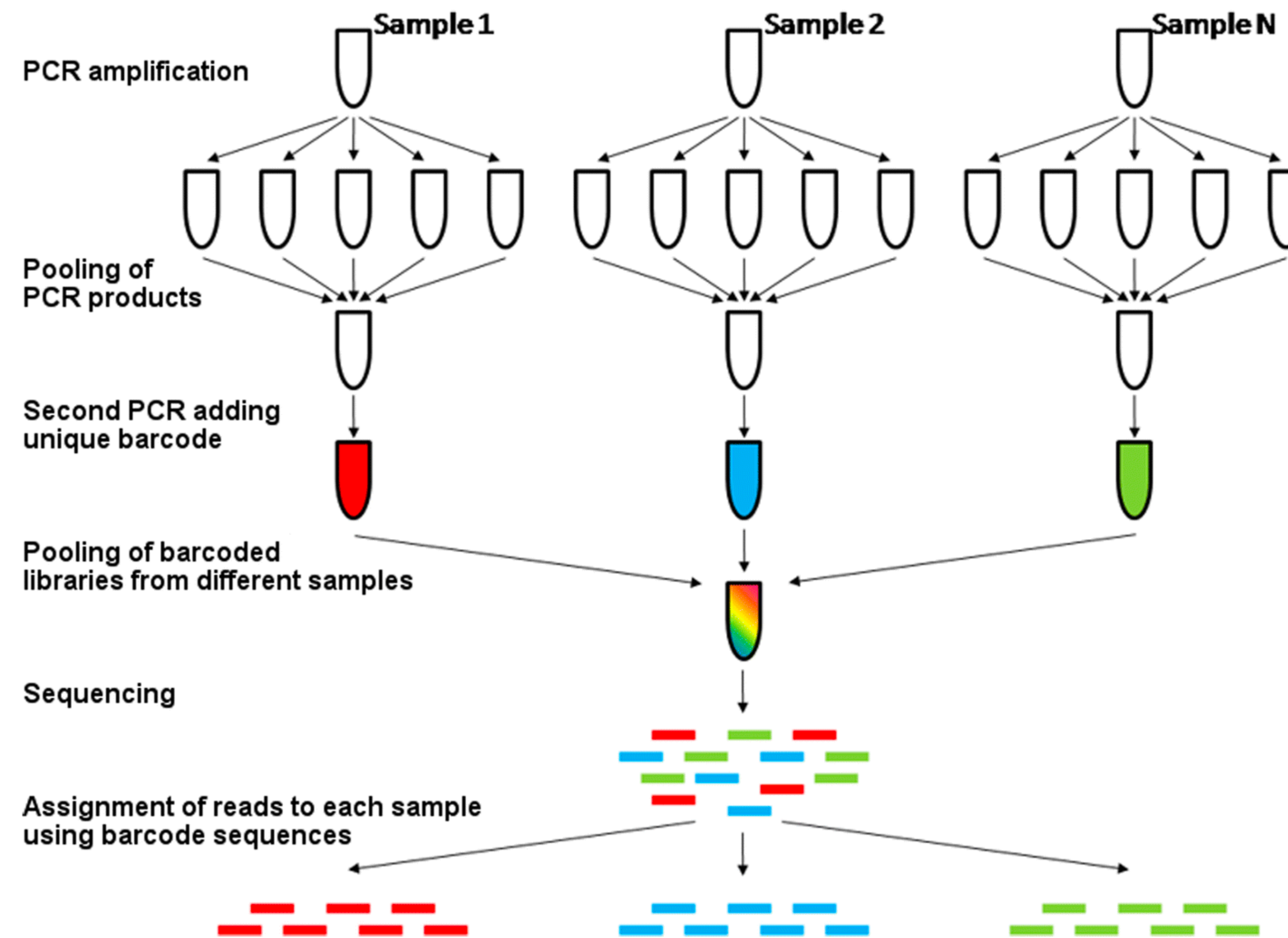


image: Cannon et al 2018

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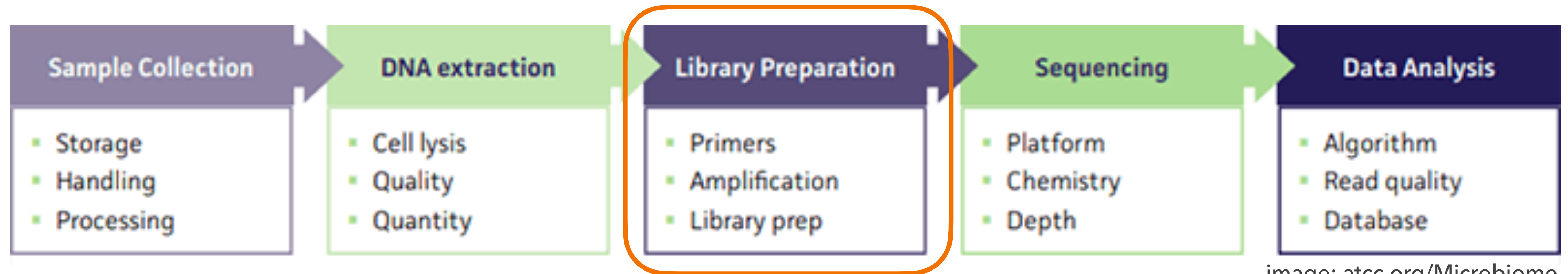


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Breakout rooms!

How would you design DNA extraction and library preparation for your study?

1. What are some considerations of your design during the DNA extraction stage?
2. What are some considerations of your design during the library prep stage?
3. How would you ensure your DNA extractions and library preps are good quality