



Sample preparation

Collection and storage

- Preservation
- Contamination

RNA /DNA shield, RNAlater Freeze/thaw

 Consider what you are doing at each step to optimize your desired sequence data output!



**Extract** 

nucleic acid

- Biosafety
- Contamination



 Physical/chemical/ enzymatic disruption

- Quality check
- Contamination

Affects read length & concentration

Enrich?

- Improve abundance/ sensitivity
- Contamination

Pros and cons of different methods

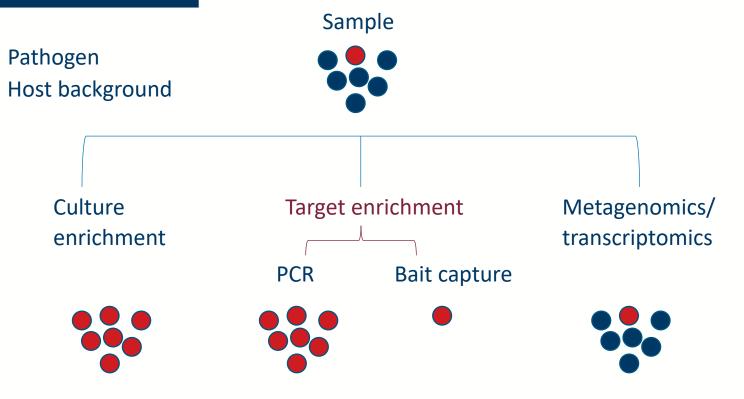
Make a sequence library

- Input material -type and amount
- Contamination

Determines library kit choice



# **Approaches**



### **Considerations**

- Time
- Cost
- Sensitivity
- Detection power
- Readiness/portability



# Metagenomics





#### Pros

- Gold standard
- Pathogen agnostic
- Unbiased

#### Cons

- Lower sensitivity
- More expensive
- Complex





# **Bait capture**

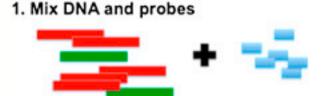




Tolerant of diversity

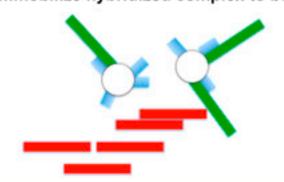
#### Cons

- A priori knowledge
- Expensive
- Slow & complex

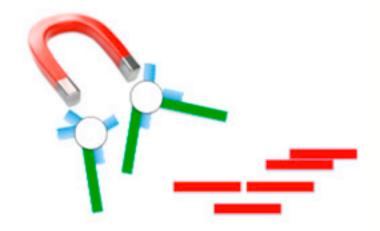


2. Hybridize

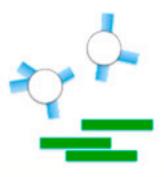
3. Immobilize hybridized complex to beads



 Attract beads to powerful magnet and rinse away non-target DNA and other impurities



5. Disassociate target DNA from probes



Winters et al (2017) Forensic Science International:



## **Culture enrichment**





#### Pros

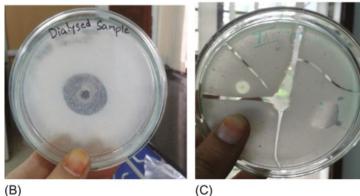
- Cheap
- Sensitive

### Cons

- A priori knowledge
- Slow
- Specific expertise



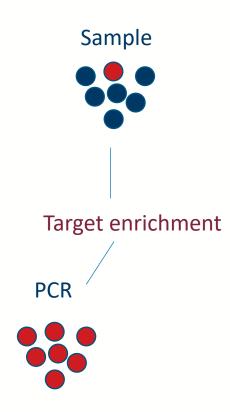
(A)





### **PCR** enrichment

- Pathogen
- Host background



## Why did we choose this?

- Enriches samples with low viral material
- Helps with poor quality sampled (fragmented RNA)
- Cost-effective
- High sensitivity

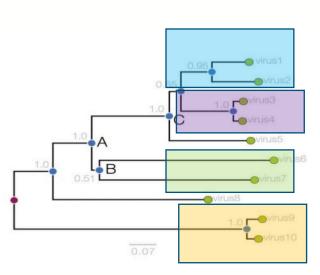
#### Caveats:

- Requires a priori knowledge of pathogen
- Tolerant of limited diversity
- Potential for contamination



# **Designing primers**

- What do I want to capture?
  - What pathogen
  - Location
  - Host variant
  - Whole or partial genome
- What a priori knowledge is available?







# **Challenges & potential solutions**

 There is no existing data for study area

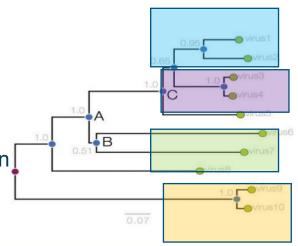
Solution: do some preliminary metagenomic sequencing to get a reference

There are only partial genomes

Solution: use to get minor clade assignments, then use most closely related public sequences as a reference

Diversity is too great

Solution: create multiple primer sets or try probes





Note: This is just advice not a hard set of rules!



# **Challenges & potential solutions**

 There is no existing data for study area

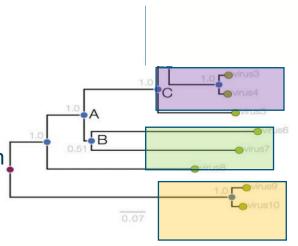
Solution: do some preliminary metagenomic sequencing to get a reference

There are only partial genomes

Solution: use to get minor clade assignments, then use most closely related public sequences as a reference

Diversity is too great

Solution: create multiple primer sets or try probes





Note: This is just advice not a hard set of rules!