

Next generation sequencing applications

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Basic idea:

1. Convert molecule to DNA
2. Apply 2nd generation sequencing

Exome sequencing

ATGGGAATTCACGAATTCCTAGACCTGCCCCGGAAACCTACCGCCGCG



DNA molecule

ATGGGAATTCACGAATTCCTAGACCTGCCCCGGAAACCTACCGCCGCG



Protein coding exon

ACCTGCCCCGGAAACCTACC

GCCGCG

ATGGGAATTCACGAATTCCTAG



Fragment DNA

ATGGGAATTCACGAATTCCTAG

TACCCTTAAGTGCTTAAGGATC



Exonic DNA binds to
complementary DNA on
beads attached to a chip

ATGGGAATTCACGAATTCCTAG

Only sequence exonic
parts of the DNA

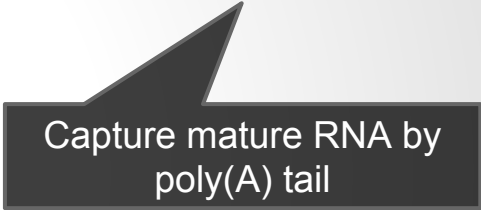


RNA-seq

Fragmented RNA
molecule

AUGGGAAUUCACGAAUUCCUAGAAAAAAA

AUGGGAAUUCACGAAUUCUAGAAAAAAA



Capture mature RNA by
poly(A) tail

AUGGGAAUUCACGAAUUCUAGAAAAAAAAA

Reverse transcribe into
complementary DNA
(cDNA)

ATGGGAATTCACGAATTCCTAG

AUGGGAUUCACGAAUUCCUAGAAAAAAAAA

ATGGGAATTCACGAATTCCTAG



Chip-Seq

GGAACCATGGGAATTCACGAATTCCTAACCATTA



Cross-link protein to DNA

GGAA

CATTA

CCATGGGAATTCACGAATTCCTAAC

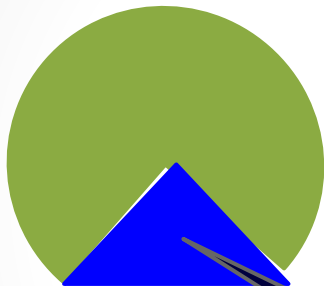


Fragment DNA

GGAA

CATTAG

CCATGGGAATTCACGAATTCCTAAC



Antibody pulldown

CCATGGGAATTCACGAATTCCTAAC



Bisulfite sequencing (methylation)

M M
ACGACTACGC

M M
ACGACTACGC

Split DNA into two aliquots
(identical samples)

ACGACTACGC



ACGAUTACGU



Bisulfite conversion converts
unmethylated C to U

ACGACTACGC

ACGAUTACGU

Sequence and compare

