Several NGS-based techniques have recently been used to investigate disease transmission and spread chains, improve the accuracy and speed of molecular diagnostic tests, and aid drug and vaccine development.COVID-19 is one of the most severe global threats in recent memory, posing major social and economic threats. The development of efficient and rapid sequencing methods to reconstruct the genomic sequence of SARS-CoV-2, the etiological agent of COVID-19, was critical for the development of diagnostic molecular tests as well as active steps and strategies to slow the spread of the pandemic.SARS-CoV-2 genomes can be sequenced using a variety of approaches and methods, as shown by the large number of sequences available. On the other hand, each technology and sequencing method has its own set of benefits and drawbacks. We will provide a fast, but hopefully thorough, overview of currently available platforms and methodological approaches for sequencing SARS-CoV-2 genomes in this review. There's also a list of existing repositories and databases that have SARS-CoV-2 genomic data and metadata. Finally, we provide general guidance and suggestions for sharing and archiving SARS-CoV-2 data and metadata, implying that a more efficient and uniform integration of current and future SARS-CoV-2-related data would greatly help the battle against this new pathogen. This goal should be aided by our 'vademecum' for the production and management of SARS-CoV-2-related sequencing data

(Introduction)

SARS-genome CoV-2's structure. (A) The SARS-CoV-2 genome structure. Labels signify the names of genes. The red circle represents the TRS-L.In the lower row, nsps derived from the processing of pp1a and pp1ab polyproteins are shown (B). Dotted lines connect the TRS-L to the body of each individual sgmRNA. The specific gene product obtained from each individual sgmRNA is represented by the coloured boxes and labels. By discontinuously trancribing these genes, sub-genomic mRNAs are formed, resulting in a nested sequence of subgenomic transcripts (sgmRNAs). If their synthesis is prematurely terminated at unique transcription regulatory sequences (TRSs) upstream of each accessory gene, antisense RNAs are directed to continue synthesis of the complement of the 67-72 nt'leader' at the extreme 5' end of the positive sense genomic RNA. Positive sense sgmRNAs are 5' and 3' coterminal with the genome sequence and are transcribed from negative sense sgmRNAs. Discontinuous transcription, which is mediated by sequence identity between a donor RNA (TRS-B) and hairpin structures present in the acceptor RNA (TRS-L), is thought to modulate long-distance RNA-RNA interactions (see also Figure 1B).summarises the coronavirus replication and transcription processes.NGS technologies have been shown to be useful for tracing outbreak origins, spreading, and transmission chains, as well as controlling the evolution of etiological agents, in recent experience with emerging infectious diseases such as SARS, MERS, Zika, and Ebola. After the COVID-19 pandemic, unprecedented efforts were made to develop effective real-time surveillance strategies based on SARS-CoV-2 genome sequencing, with over 100 000 SARS-CoV-2 genomes deposited in dedicated repositories like EpiCov and others. These results have already sparked many studies on the virus's evolutionary dynamics and the identification of variants with potential clinical significance .Given our lack of understanding of the complexities of virus replication and gene expression, the likelihood of RNA modifications of either RNA strand during replication or

transcription,and,not least,the need for consistent handling,labelling,and deposition of sequence data has arisen. These problems can only be solved by combining and organising efforts. The need for fast, unrestricted, and rapid access to large volumes of processed and, in many cases, raw molecular data is unparalleled in the case of SARS-CoV-2. In a succinct but hopefully informative manner, this review summarises the existing state of the art for NGS applications in SARS-CoV-2 genomics. We include an overview of the repositories and databases that provide access to SARS-CoV-2 genomic data and metadata, as well as general advice for their proper sharing and deposition, in addition to comprehensive reviews of currently accessible sequencing methods. By providing an easy and detailed vademecum for the processing and handling of COVID-19-related sequencing data, as well as a clear picture of the state of the art, we hope to contribute to more efficient and thorough curation, integration, and utilisation of SARS-CoV-2 sequencing data and metadata

Relatedwork

nature.com - MZ Tay, CM Poh, L Rénia, PA MacAry... - Nature Reviews ..., 2020

The extreme acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 is the origin of the latest coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic (SARS-CoV-2). Understanding the basic physiological and immunological mechanisms underlying COVID-19's clinical manifestations, as well as research into the virology of SARS-CoV-2, is important for early detection and rational treatment design. This article discusses the pathophysiology of SARS-CoV-2 infection. We .describe how SARS-CoV-2 interacts with other viruses

 $https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-020-2169-(\cite{tr}) 0?fbclid=IwAR0hWbG3yE2sg1eBRpQtUMK5W4Vc5Ooygm6f0zSUhJBKrGZ-_aLtPS9dLsw$

nature.com - TTY Lam, N Jia, YW Zhang, MHH Shum, JF Jiang... - Nature, 2020

A new coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2 1, is linked to the ongoing viral pneumonia epidemic in China and around the world. The selling of wild animals may be the source of zoonotic infection in this outbreak, which has been tentatively linked to a seafood market in Wuhan, China. 2. While bats are likely SARS-CoV-2 reservoir hosts, the identification of any intermediate hosts that may have facilitated transmission to humans is unknown. SARS-CoV-.2-related coronaviruses have been found in Malayan pangolins, according to this report

 $https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-020-0820-(\cite{total-com/articles/s41591-020-0820-(\cite{total-com/$

nature.com - KG Andersen, A Rambaut, WI Lipkin, EC Holmes... - Nature medicine, 2020

To the Editor—Since the first reports of novel pneumonia (COVID-19) in Wuhan, Hubei province, China 1, 2, there has been considerable discussion on the origin of the causative virus, SARS-CoV-2 3 (also referred to as HCoV-19) 4. Infections with SARS-CoV-2 are now widespread, and as of 11 March 2020, 121,564 cases have been confirmed in more than 110

countries, with 4,373 deaths 5.SARS-CoV-2 is the seventh coronavirus known to infect .humans; SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 can cause severe disease, whereas

https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejmc2004973 (^)

Mass Medical Soc - N Van Doremalen, T Bushmaker... - New England journal ..., 2020

In this research letter, the SARS-CoV-2 Aerosol and Surface Stability Investigators discuss the stability of SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV-1 under experimental conditions. The viability of the .two viruses was tested in aerosols, rubber, stainless steel, iron, and cardboard

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1198743X20302317(\)

Elsevier - M Cevik, C Bamford, A Ho - Clinical Microbiology and Infection, 2020

Foreground The COVID-19 pandemic, which was caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, is now a major concern for global health, economics, and culture. Since its launch in December 2019, a wealth of data has been produced, and clinicians must keep up with this data from around the world at a time when guidance and clinical practise are constantly changing. aims and objectives In this article, we provide clinicians with an update on recent advances in virology, diagnostics, clinical presentation, viral shedding, and treatment options for

Ethnic and socioeconomic differences in SARS-CoV-2 infection: [معلومات الإصدار] [prospective cohort study using UK Biobank. medRxiv [Internet

Niedzwiedz CL, O'Donnell CA, Jani BD, et al. Ethnic and socioeconomic differences in SARS-CoV-2 infection: prospective cohort study using UK biobank. BMC Med 2020

https://www.eurosurveillance.org/content/10.2807/1560- (\\frac{9}{2})
7917.ES.2020.25.3.2000045?crawler=true

eurosurveillance.org - VM Corman, O Landt, M Kaiser, R Molenkamp... - ..., 2020

Foreground The ongoing epidemic of the newly emerging novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) presents a challenge for public health laboratories because virus isolates are inaccessible, and there is growing evidence that the outbreak is more widespread than previously believed, with international spread already occurring by travellers. Objective Without virus content, we wanted to create and deploy a reliable diagnostic technique for use in public .health laboratories. We present a validated diagnostic workflow in this section

https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/abs/10.1146/annurev-virology-100114- $(\Upsilon^{\gamma})(\Upsilon^{\eta})$, (Υ^{η}) 055218

Am Soc Microbiol - SG Sawicki, DL Sawicki, SG Siddell - Journal of virology, 2007

Coronaviruses are a family of enveloped, plus-stranded RNA viruses with helical nucleocapsids and extraordinarily large genomes. The hallmark of coronavirus transcription is the production of multiple subgenomic mRNAs that contain sequences corresponding to both ends of the genome. (Transcription is defined as the process whereby subgenome- sized

mRNAs are produced, and replication is the process whereby genome-sized RNA, which also .functions as mRNA, is produced.) Thus, the generation of subgenomic mRNAs

https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/abs/10.1146/annurev-virology-100114-055218(YA)

annualreviews.org - I Sola, F Almazan, S Zuniga... - Annual review of ..., 2015

Replication of the coronavirus genome requires continuous RNA synthesis, whereas transcription is a discontinuous process unique among RNA viruses. Transcription includes a template switch during the synthesis of subgenomic negative-strand RNAs to add a copy of the leader sequence. Coronavirus transcription is regulated by multiple factors, including the extent of base-pairing between transcription-regulating sequences of positive and negative polarity, viral and cell protein—RNA binding, and high-order RNA-RNA interactions

