

RNA-Seq Library Preparation

Josh Granek

- Ethernet

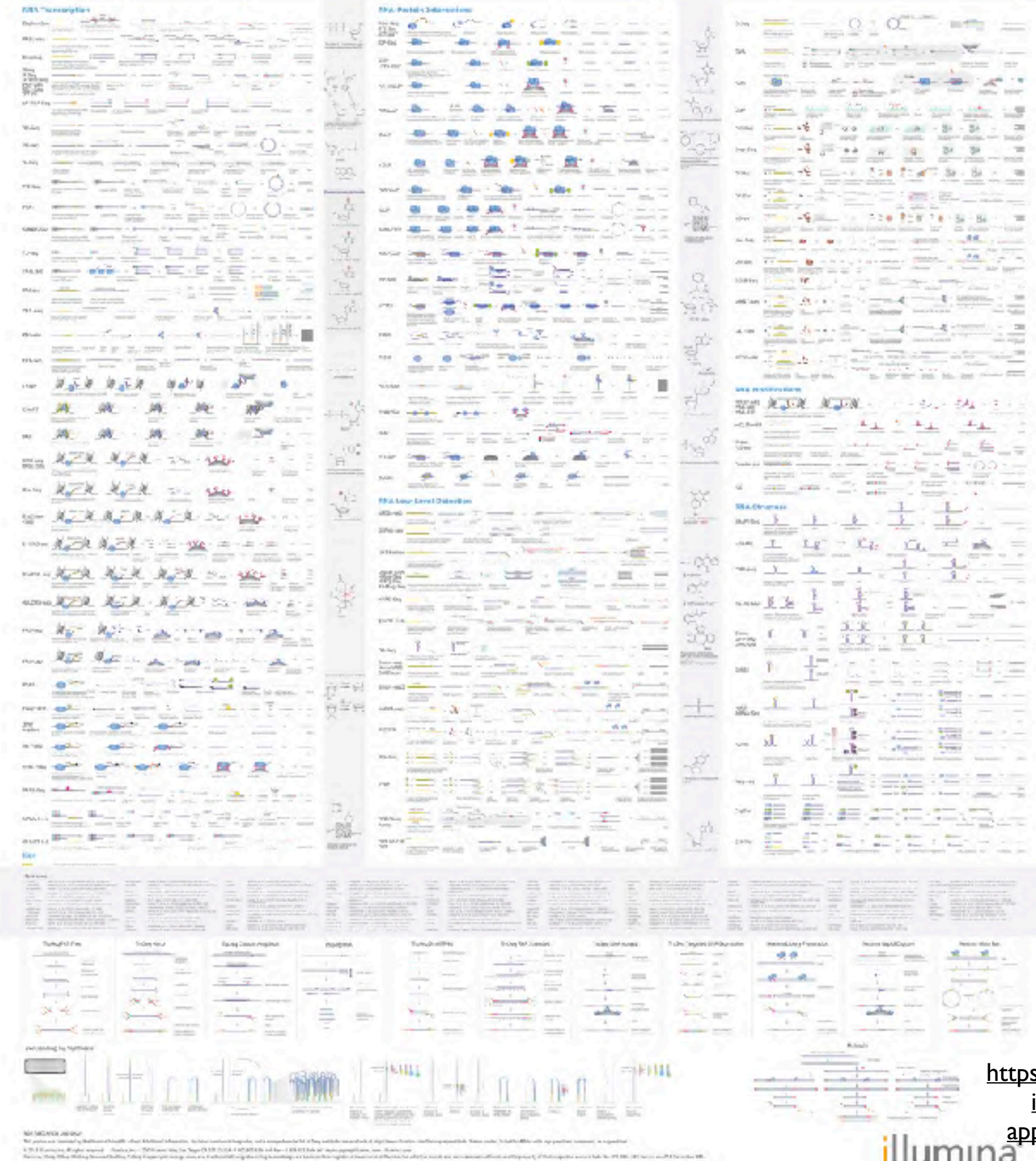
- Lanes

Rna-Seq Applications

- Transcriptome: “Which genes are expressed in this sample?”
 - Differential Expression
 - Genome Annotation
- SNPs
- Gene Fusions

For all you seq...

RNA



<https://www.illumina.com/content/dam/illumina-marketing/documents/applications/ngs-library-prep/for-all-you-seq-rna.pdf>

RNA-Seq

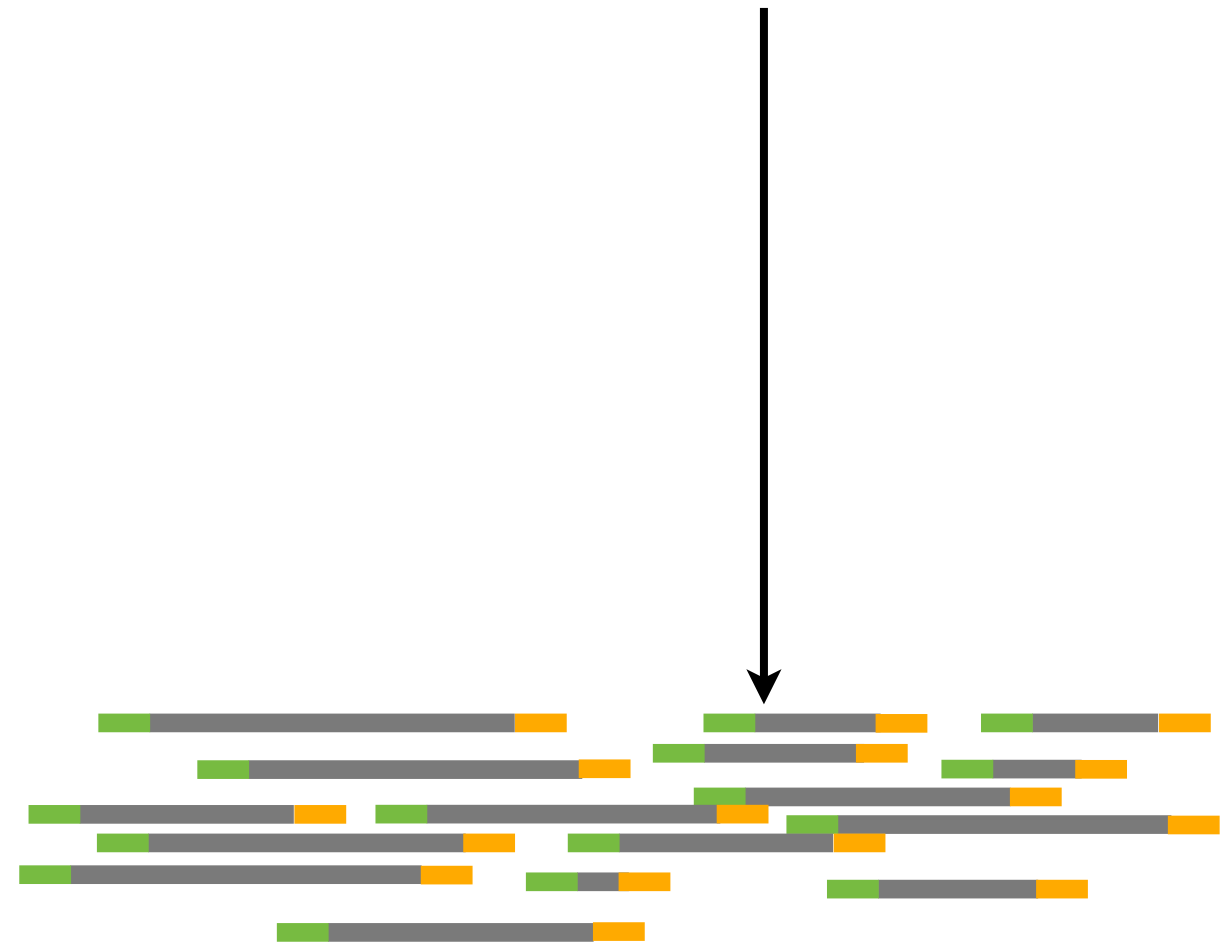
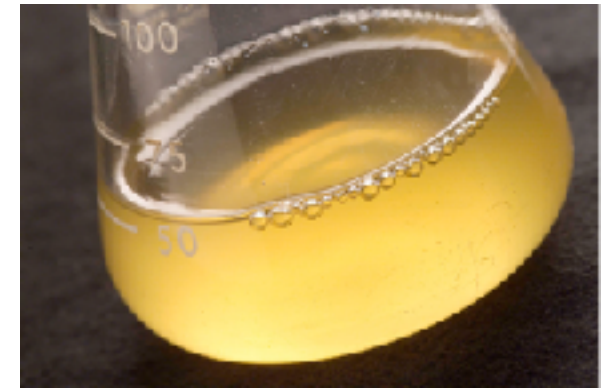
- Bulk RNA-Seq
- Single-Cell RNA-Seq (scRNA-Seq)

Overview

- From Cells to Library

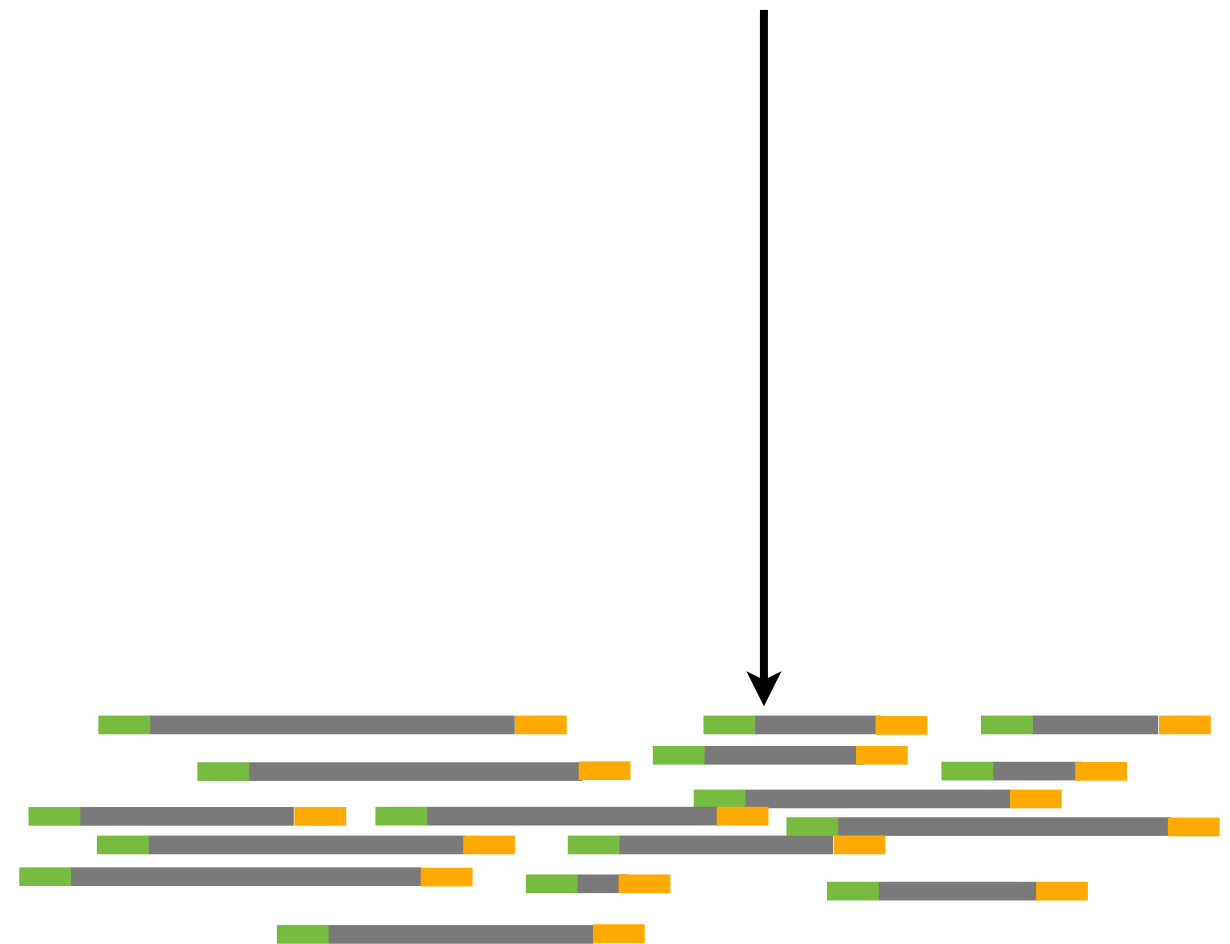
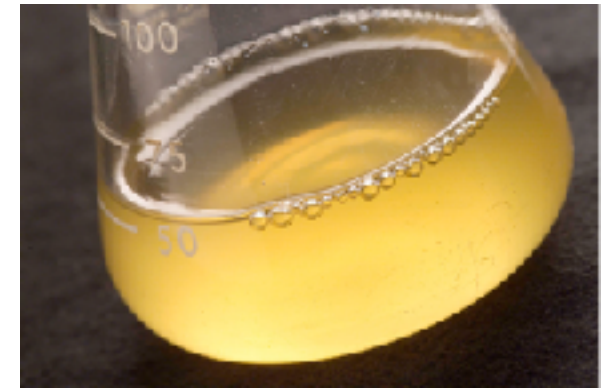
RNA-Seq: Major Components

1. Sample Collection
2. RNA Extraction
3. Library Preparation



RNA-Seq: Major Components

1. Sample Collection
2. RNA Extraction
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Growth and Sample Collection

- Avoid Confounding Factors!
- System Specific
- Experiment Specific
- Avoid RNA response to sample collection!

Sample Collection Options

- Flash freeze
- RNA stabilizers
 - RNA protect
 - RNAlater
- Phenol (hot acid phenol, trizol, etc)

RNA Extraction: Why?

- Have cells, need RNA

RNA Extraction Options

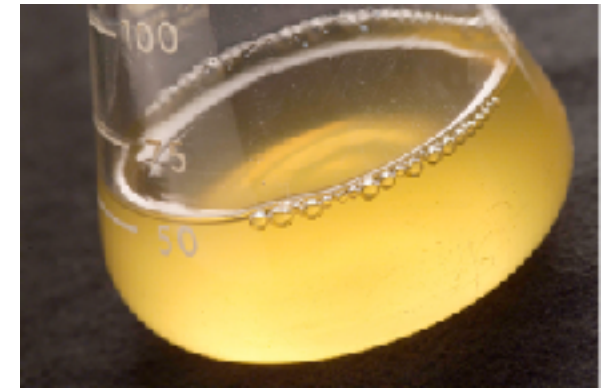
- Kits
 - Qiagen RNeasy Mini Kit
 - Etc
- Phenol (hot acid phenol, trizol, etc)

Our Samples

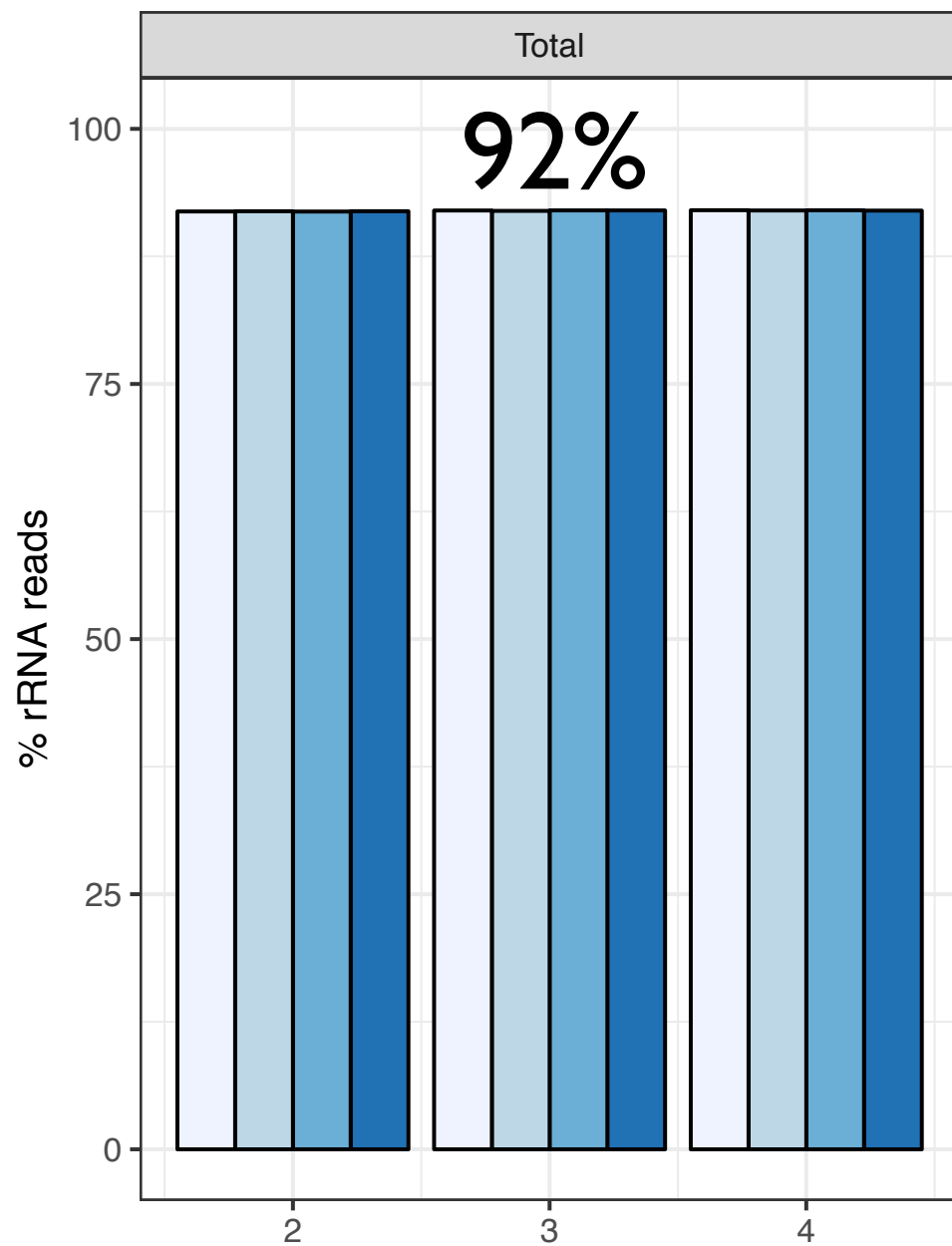
1. Collect cells (centrifuge liquid culture)
2. Flash freeze
3. Lyophilize overnight
4. Bead beating to break open cells
5. Qiagen RNEasy: “Purification of Total RNA from Plant Cells and Tissues and Filamentous Fungi”

RNA-Seq: Major Components

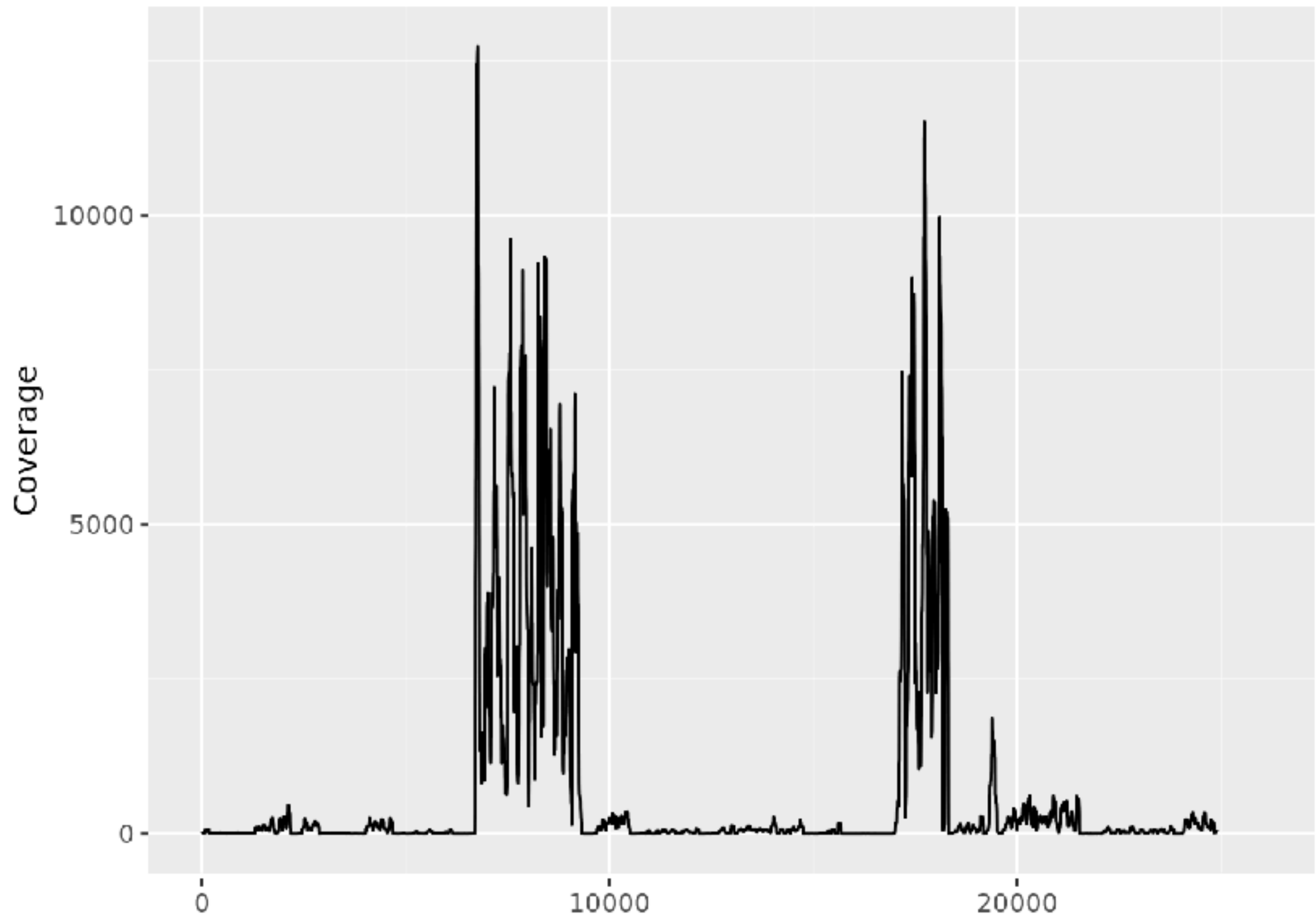
1. Sample Collection
2. RNA Extraction
3. mRNA Enrichment/rRNA Depletion
4. Library Preparation



rRNA Depletion: Why?



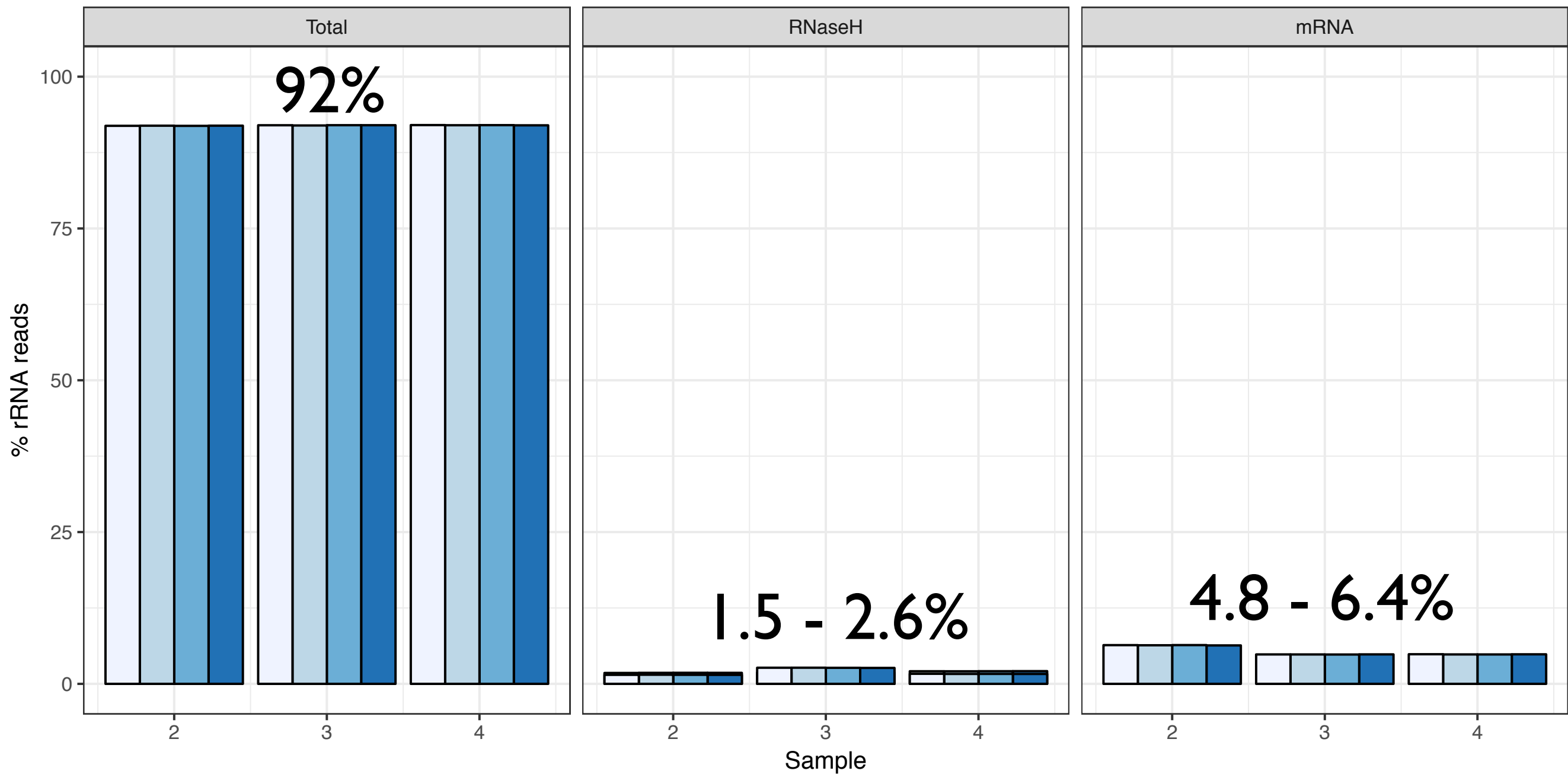
rRNA Depletion: Why?



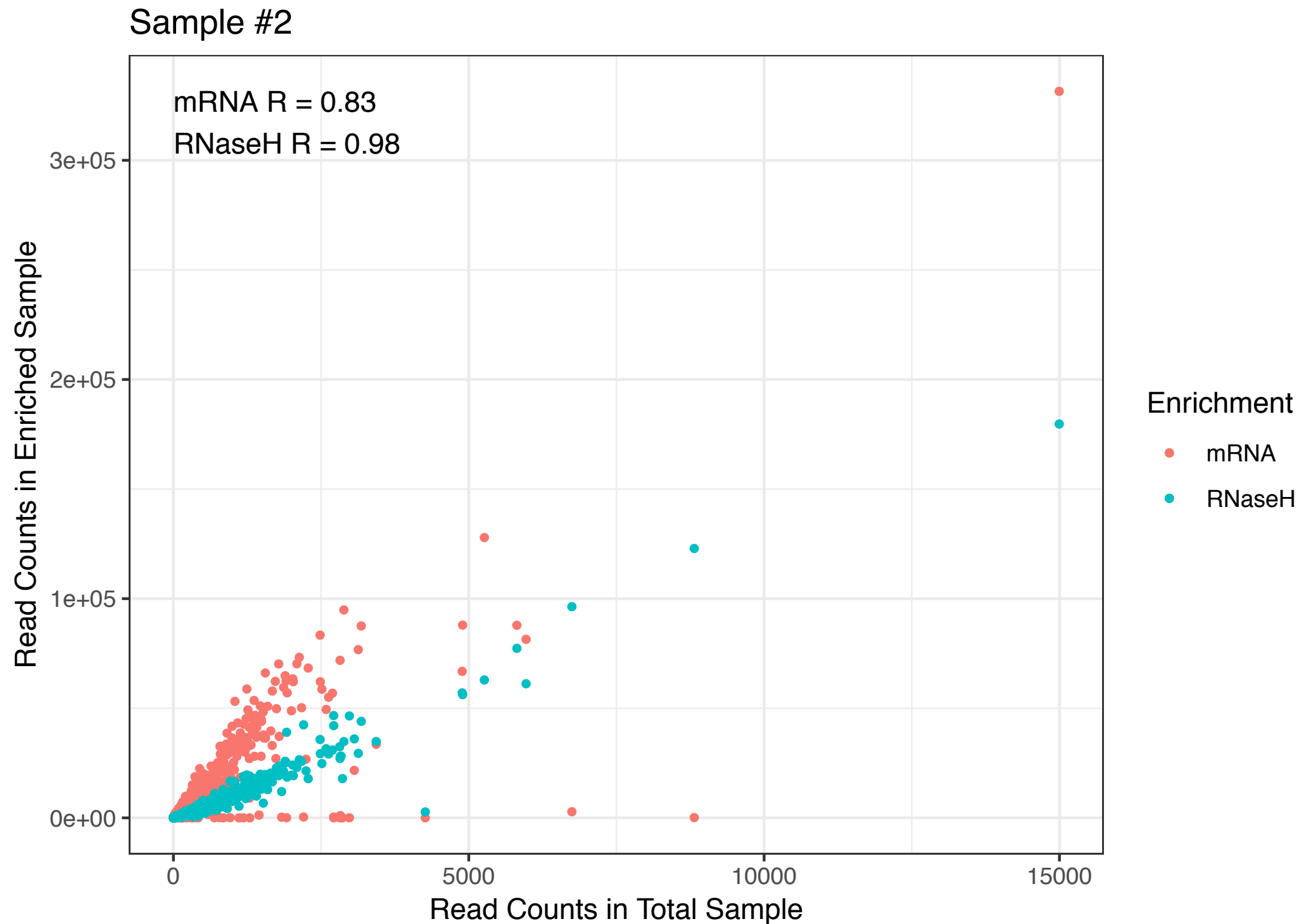
rRNA Depletion: How?

- Selection for desired RNA
- *** • poly(A) mRNA enrichment
 - Selective polyadenylation of mRNAs
 - Antibody capture of RNAs that interact with a specific protein
 - Non-random priming
- Selection against non-desired RNA
 - DNA targeted RNaseH degradation of rRNA
 - Ribosomal RNA capture
 - Duplex-specific nuclease (DSN) normalization
 - Degradation of processed RNA

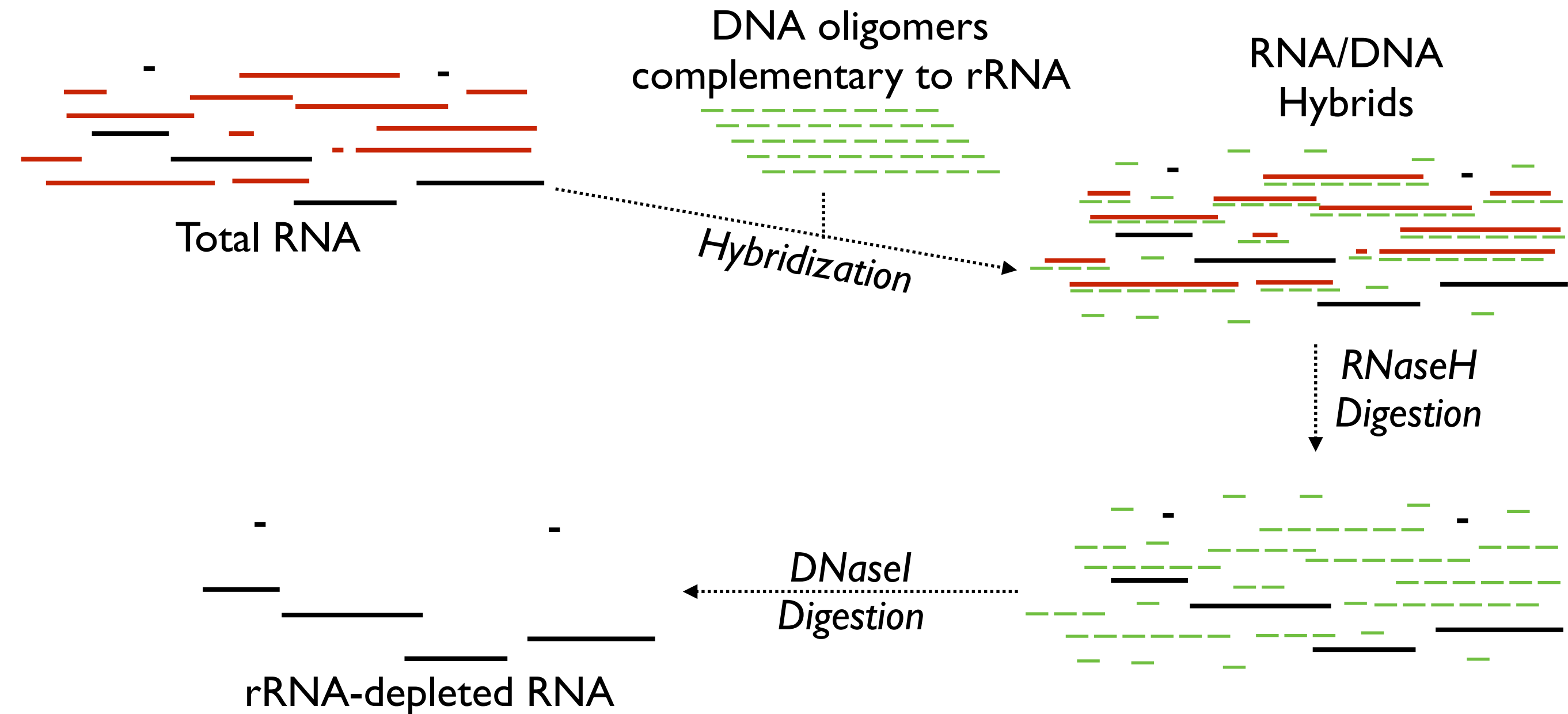
rRNA Depletion: How?



rRNA Depletion: How?

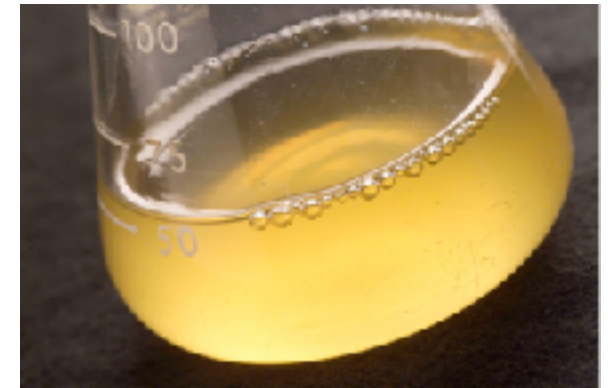


DNA Targeted RNaseH Degradation of rRNA



RNA-Seq: Major Components

1. Sample Collection
2. RNA Extraction
3. mRNA Enrichment/rRNA Depletion
- 4. Library Preparation**



Library Preparation:

Key Steps

1. RNA Fragmentation
2. cDNA Synthesis
3. Adapter Ligation
4. Size Selection
5. PCR Enrichment

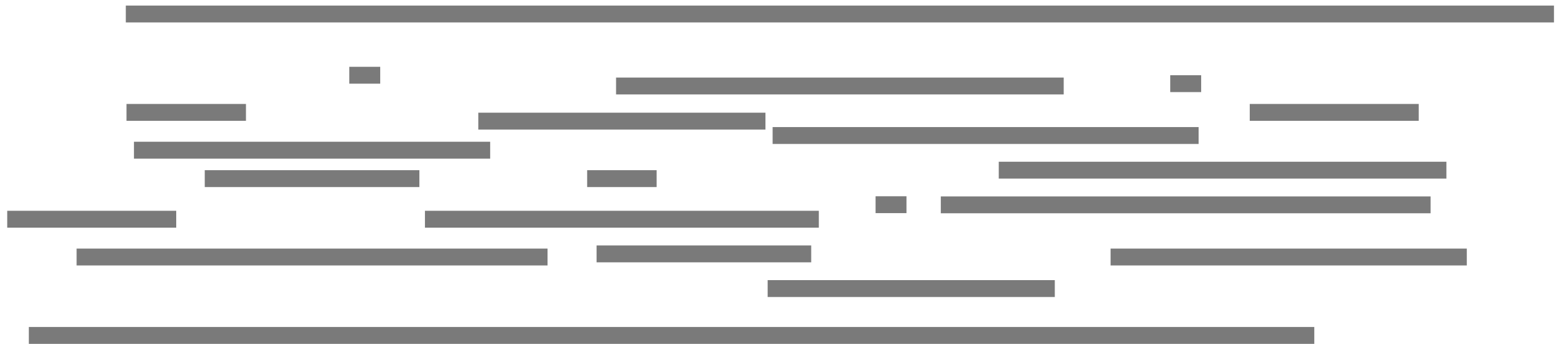
Library Prep Workflow



Library Preparation: Key Steps

1. RNA Fragmentation
2. cDNA Synthesis
3. Adapter Ligation
4. Size Selection
5. PCR Enrichment

Fragmentation



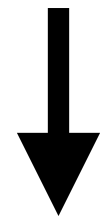
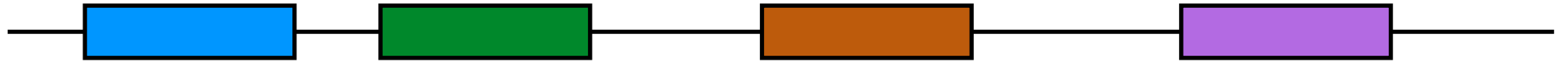
Fragmentation: Why?

- Efficient cluster generation and sequencing
- Distribution of reads across mRNA

Differential Splicing

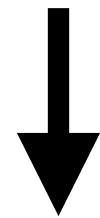
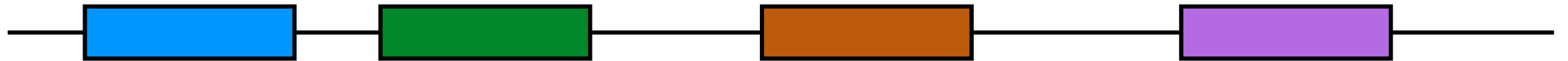
Splicing

DNA



transcription

pre-mRNA



splicing

mRNA



Differential Splicing

DNA



transcription

pre-mRNA



splicing

mRNA



or

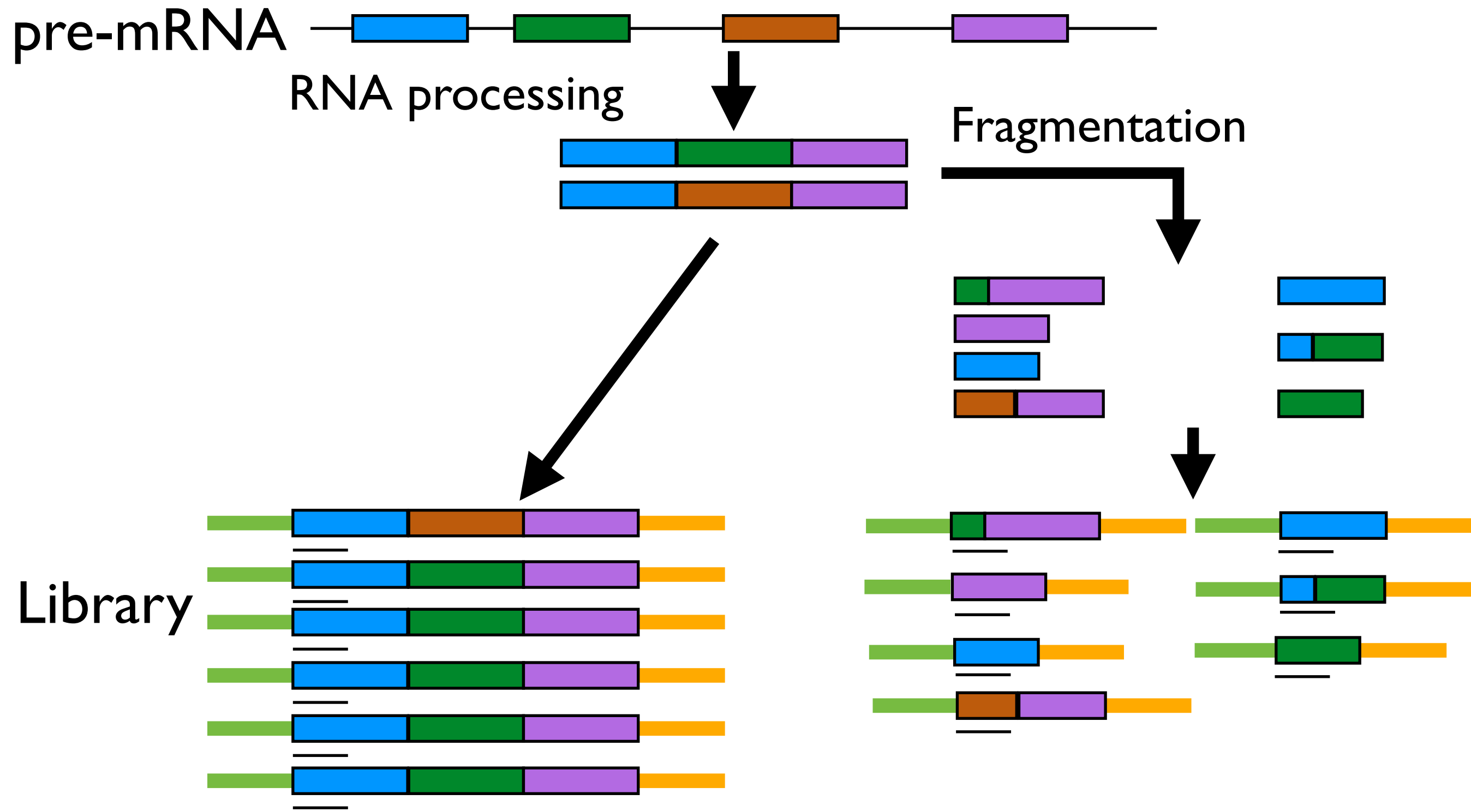


or



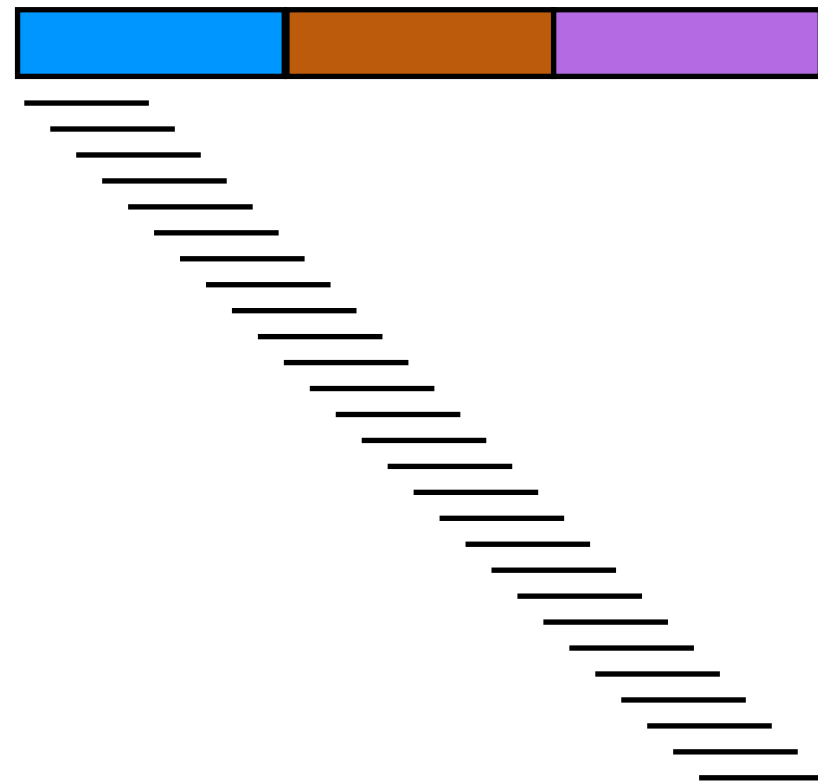
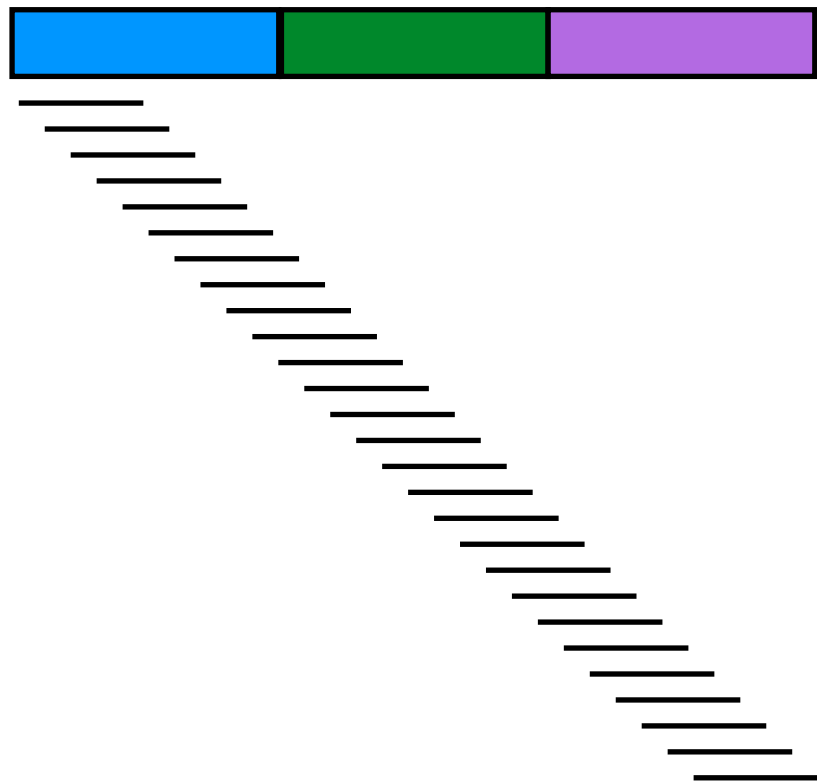
Library Prep

Fragmentation: Why?



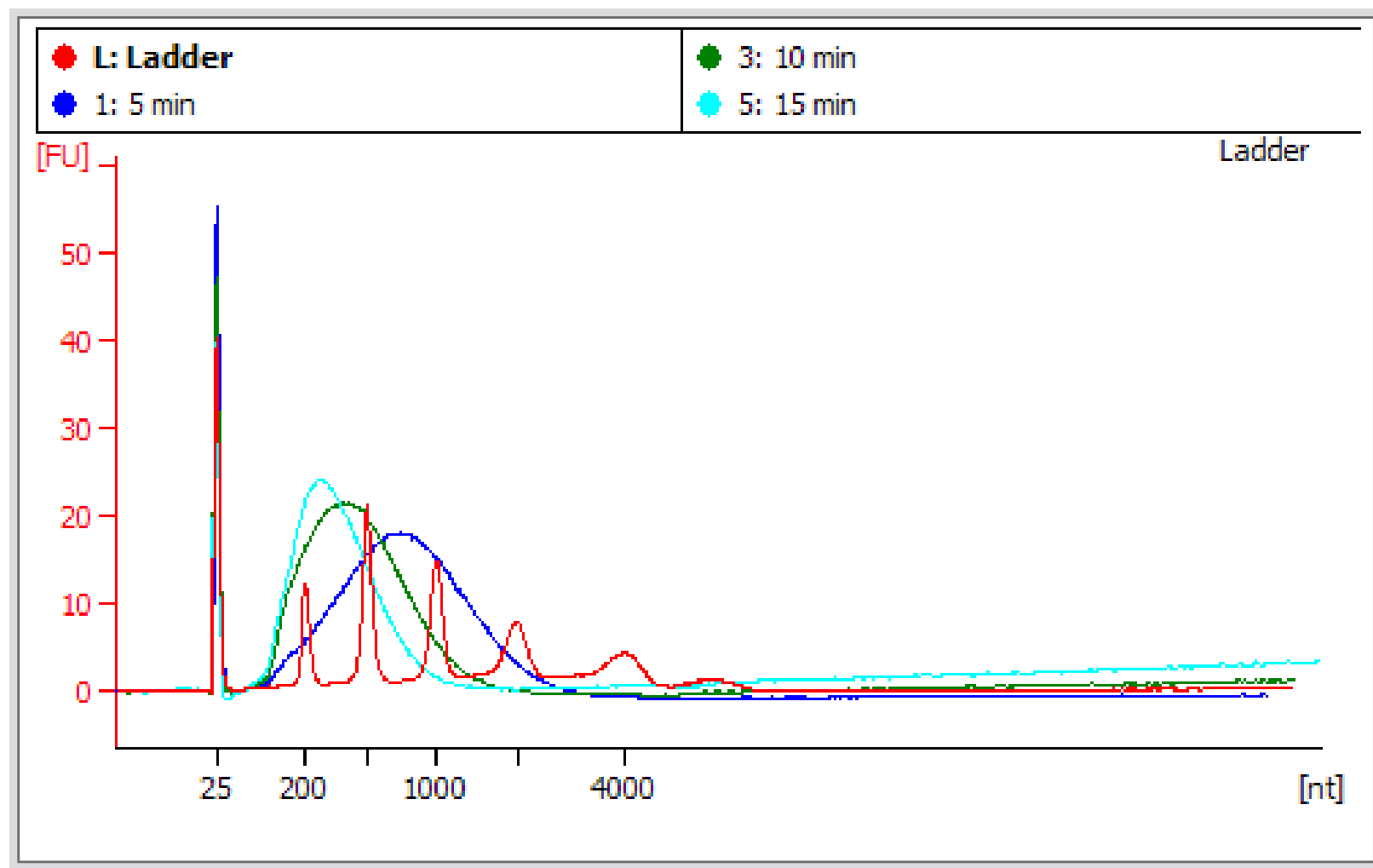
Library Prep

Fragmentation: Why?



Fragmentation: How?

- Heat with divalent metal cation (Chemical)



Library Prep Fragmentation: Alternatives?

- Degraded RNA
- Small RNAs
- DNA Fragmentation uses Physical or Enzymatic methods
- Needs to be Random!!!

Library Preparation:

Key Steps

1. RNA Fragmentation
- 2. cDNA Synthesis**
3. Adapter Ligation
4. Size Selection
5. PCR Enrichment

cDNA Synthesis: Why?

- Have RNA, need DNA

cDNA Synthesis

RNA Fragmentation and Random Priming



First Strand cDNA Synthesis



Second Strand cDNA Synthesis



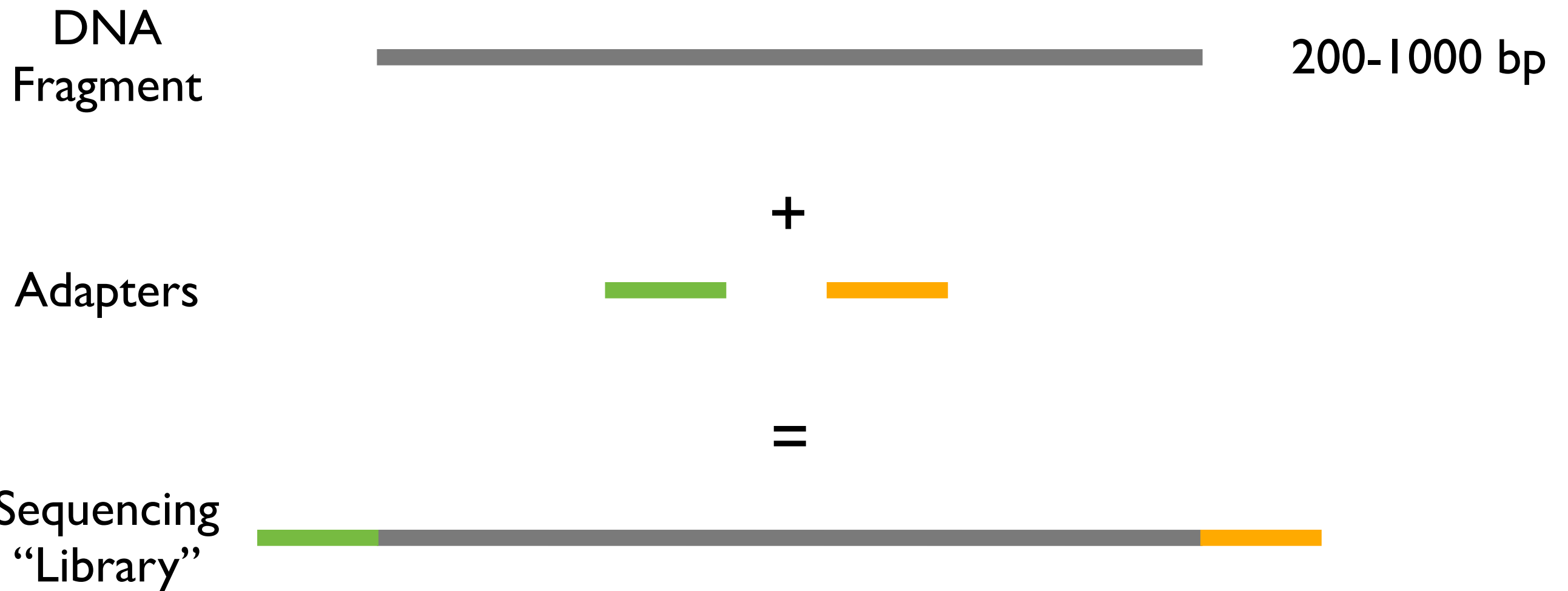
cDNA Synthesis: How?

- First Strand:
 - Reverse Transcriptase
 - Random Primers
 - dNTPs
- Second Strand:
 - RNaseH: generate RNA primers
 - DNA polymerase I: DNA synthesis
 - DNA ligase: ligate fragments
 - dNTPs

Library Preparation: Key Steps

1. RNA Fragmentation
2. cDNA Synthesis
- 3. Adapter Ligation**
4. Size Selection
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Library Preparation



Adapter Ligation



Library Preparation

1. RNA Fragmentation
2. cDNA Synthesis
- 3. Adapter Ligation**
 1. End-Repair and dA-Tailing
 2. Adapter Ligation
 3. U Excision
4. Size Selection
5. PCR Enrichment

End-Repair and dA-Tailing

Prepare fragments for adapter ligation:

- Generate blunt ends
- Then generate 3' A overhang

DNA Ligation

DNA Ligation: What

Join two or more fragments of DNA into a single continuous strand

*Do not confuse with hybridization

DNA Ligation: How

- Requirements:
 - two or more DNA fragments
 - DNA Ligase
 - Phosphate/Energy

DNA Ligation: Basics

5' – CTGATCTGACTGA – 3'
3' – GACTAGACTGACT – 5'

+

5' – TGCGTATGCTAGT – 3'
3' – ACGCATACGATCA – 5'

+

Ligase + ATP

=

5' – CTGATCTGACTGATGCGTATGCTAGT – 3'
3' – GACTAGACTGACTACGCATACGATCA – 5'

Blunt End Ligation

5' – CTGATCTGACTGA – 3'
3' – GACTAGACTGACT – 5'

+

5' – TGCGTATGCTAGT – 3'
3' – ACGCATACGATCA – 5'

+

Ligase + ATP

=

5' – CTGATCTGACTGATGCGTATGCTAGT – 3'
3' – GACTAGACTGACTACGCATACGATCA – 5'

Sticky End Ligation

5' – CTGATCTGACT – 3'
3' – GACTAGACTGACTAC – 5'

+

5' – GATGCGTATGCTAGT – 3'
3' – GCATACGATCA – 5'

+

Ligase + ATP

=

5' – CTGATCTGACTGATGCGTATGCTAGT – 3'
3' – GACTAGACTGACTACGCATACGATCA – 5'

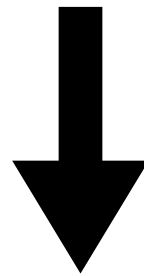
End Repair

End Repair: What

Fix overhanging ends so they are double-stranded

End Repair: What

5' -CTGATCTGACT -3'
3' -GACTAGACTGACTAC-5'



5' -CTGATCTGACTGATG-3'
3' -GACTAGACTGACTAC-5'

Why are ends NOT blunt?

First Strand cDNA Synthesis

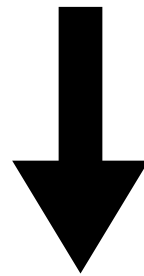


Second Strand cDNA Synthesis



End Repair: What

5' -CTGATCTGACT -3'
3' -GACTAGACTGACTAC-5'



5' -CTGATCTGACTGATG-3'
3' -GACTAGACTGACTAC-5'

End Repair: Why

- Allow blunt end ligation

End Repair: How

5' -CTGATCTGACT -3'
3' -GACTAGACTGACTAC-5'

+

?

=

5' -CTGATCTGACTGATG-3'
3' -GACTAGACTGACTAC-5'

End Repair: How

5' -CTGATCTGACT -3'
3' -GACTAGACTGACTAC-5'

+

DNA Polymerase

=

5' -CTGATCTGACTGATG-3'
3' -GACTAGACTGACTAC-5'

End Repair: How

- Requirements:
 - DNA with overhanging end
 - DNA Polymerase
 - dNTPs

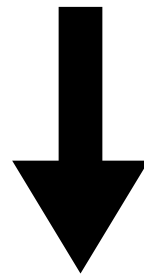
dA-Tailing

dA-Tailing: What

- Add a 3' “A” to blunt end fragments

dA-Tailing: What

5' -CTGATCTGACTGATG-3'
3' -GACTAGACTGACTAC-5'



5' - CTGATCTGACTGATG**A**-3'
3' -**A**GACTAGACTGACTAC -5'

dA-Tailing: Why

?

dA-Tailing: Why

Allow sticky-end ligation to a “universal fragment”

dA-Tailing: Why

5' – GATGATTGCTGAAG^A–3'
3' –^ACTACTAACGACTTC –5'

5' – AGTACTGTTCTTTAT^A–3'
3' –^ATCATGACAAGAAATA –5'

+

5' – CCATG–3'
3' –TGGTAC–5'

=

5' – GATGATTGCTGAAG^ACCATG–3'
3' –^ACTACTAACGACTTC^TGGTAC–5'

5' – AGTACTGTTCTTTAT^ACCATG–3'
3' –^ATCATGACAAGAAATA^TGGTAC–5'

dA-Tailing: Why?



NEBNext Adaptor

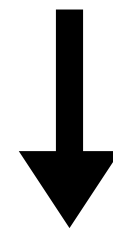
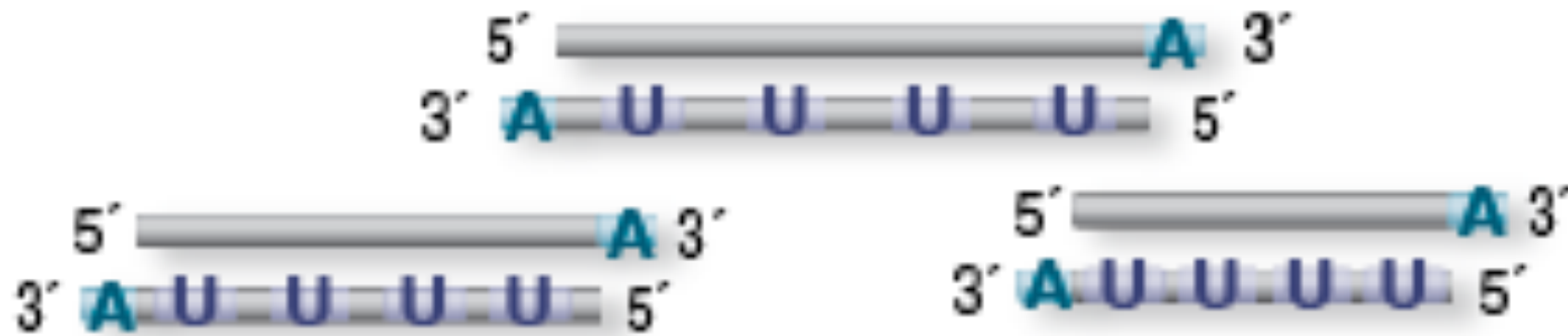


dA-Tailing: How

- Requirements:
 - Blunt-end DNA Fragment
 - Taq DNA Polymerase
 - ATP

Adapter Ligation

End Repair and dA-Tailing



NEBNext Adaptor

Adaptor Ligation with optional NEBNext Adaptor



U Excision

Adaptor Ligation with optional NEBNext Adaptor



U Excision

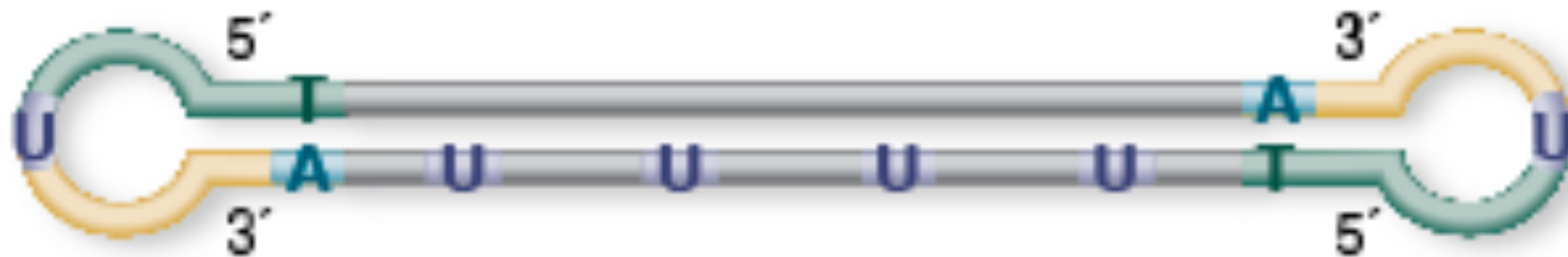


U Excision

Why?

U Excision

Adaptor Ligation with optional NEBNext Adaptor



U Excision

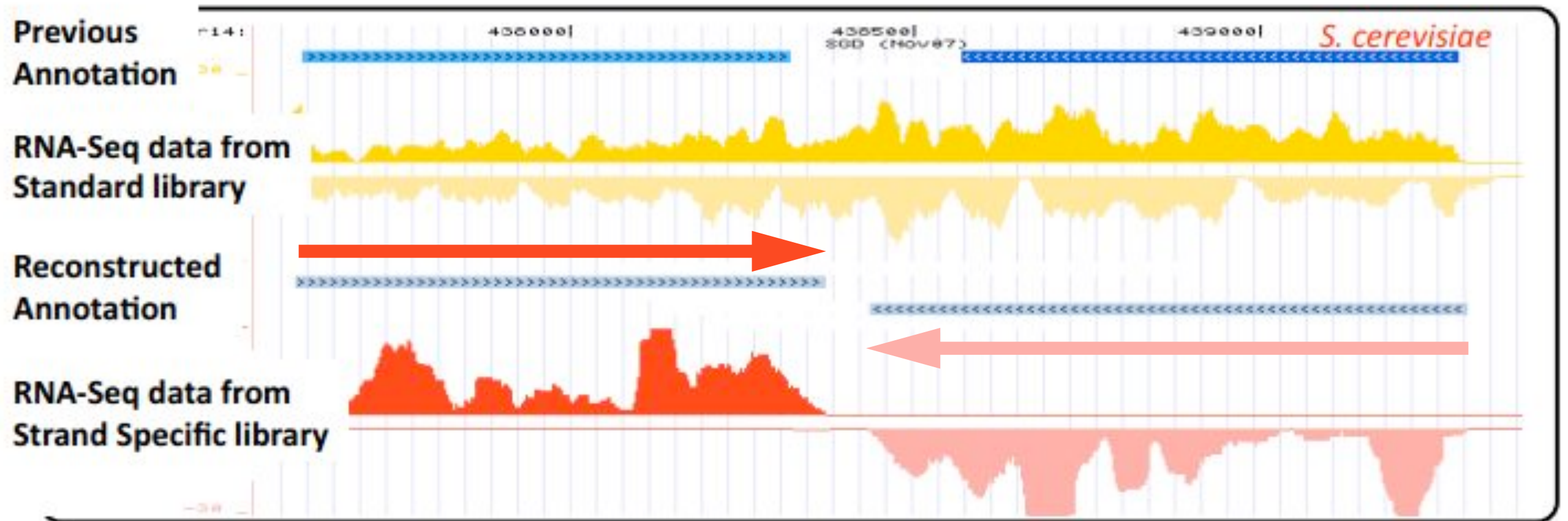


Strand-Specific Library

- Why Bother?

Strand-Specific Library

Strand-specific libraries



Joshua Levin and Moran Yassour

Strand Specific Prep



Library Preparation:

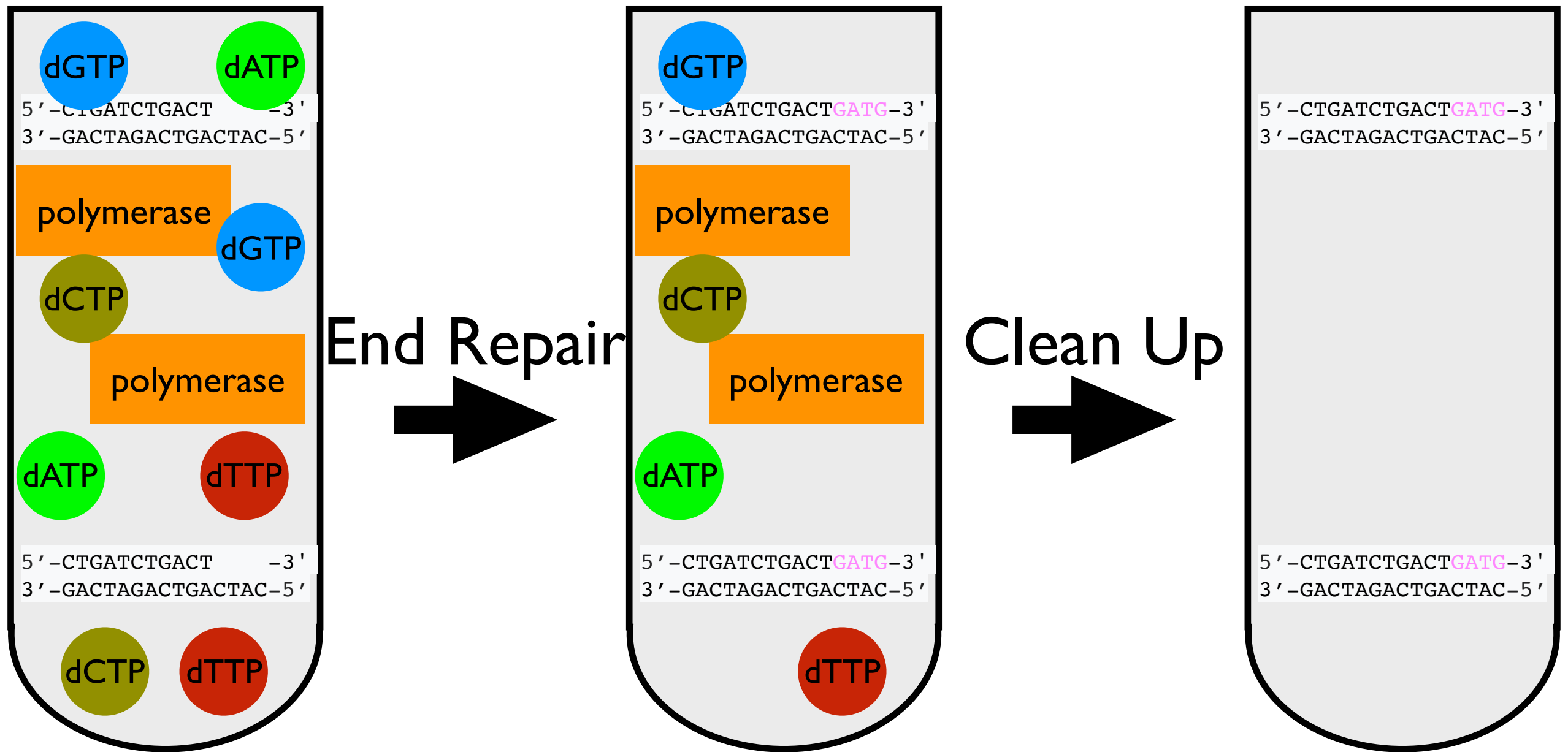
Key Steps

1. RNA Fragmentation
2. cDNA Synthesis
3. Adapter Ligation
- 4. Size Selection**
5. PCR Enrichment

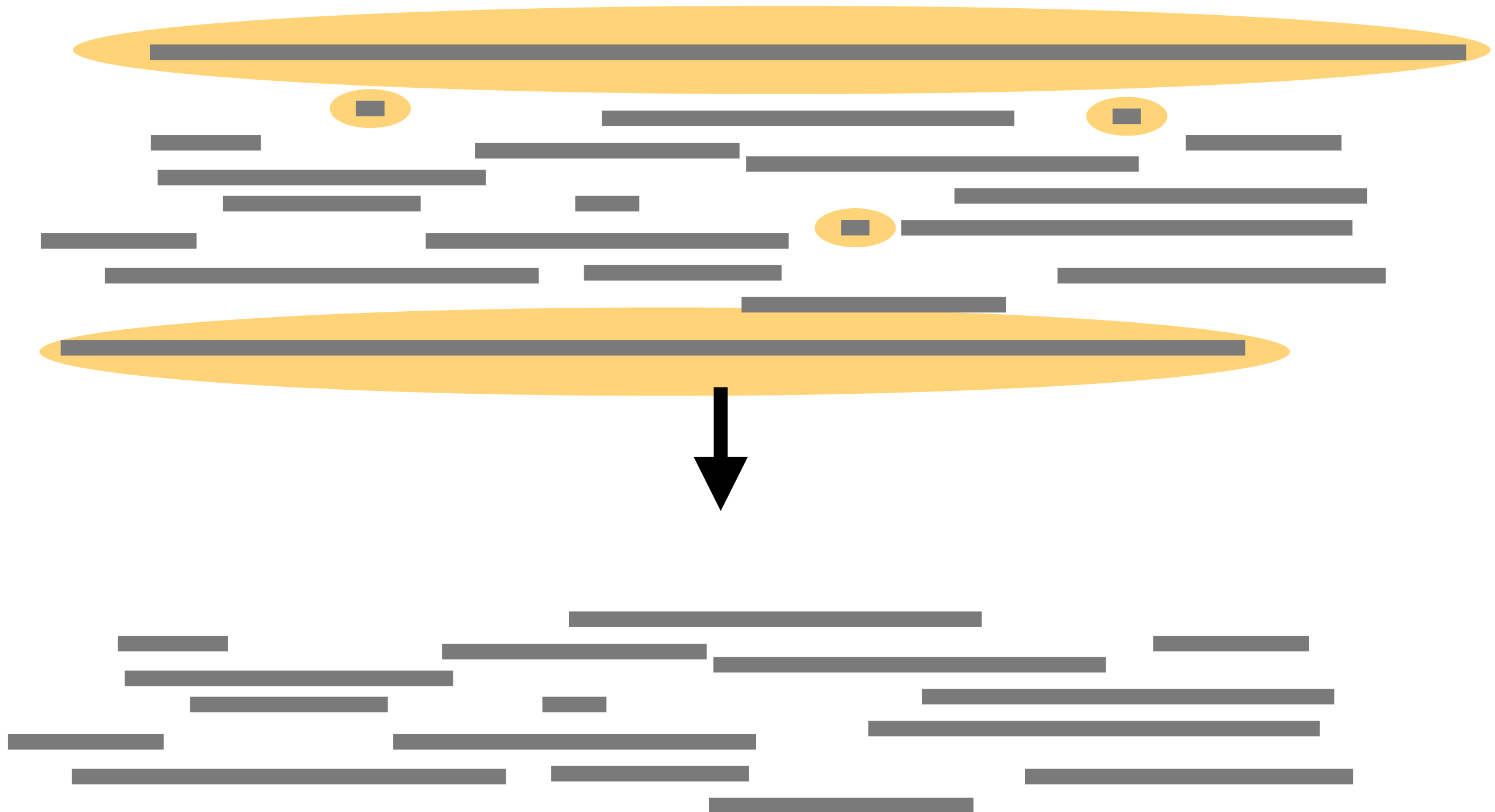
Clean Up and Size Selection: Why?

- Remove reagents from previous step
- Eliminate unwanted fragments
 - Unligated adapter
 - adapter dimers
 - fragments without adapter
- Efficient cluster generation and sequencing

Sample Clean Up

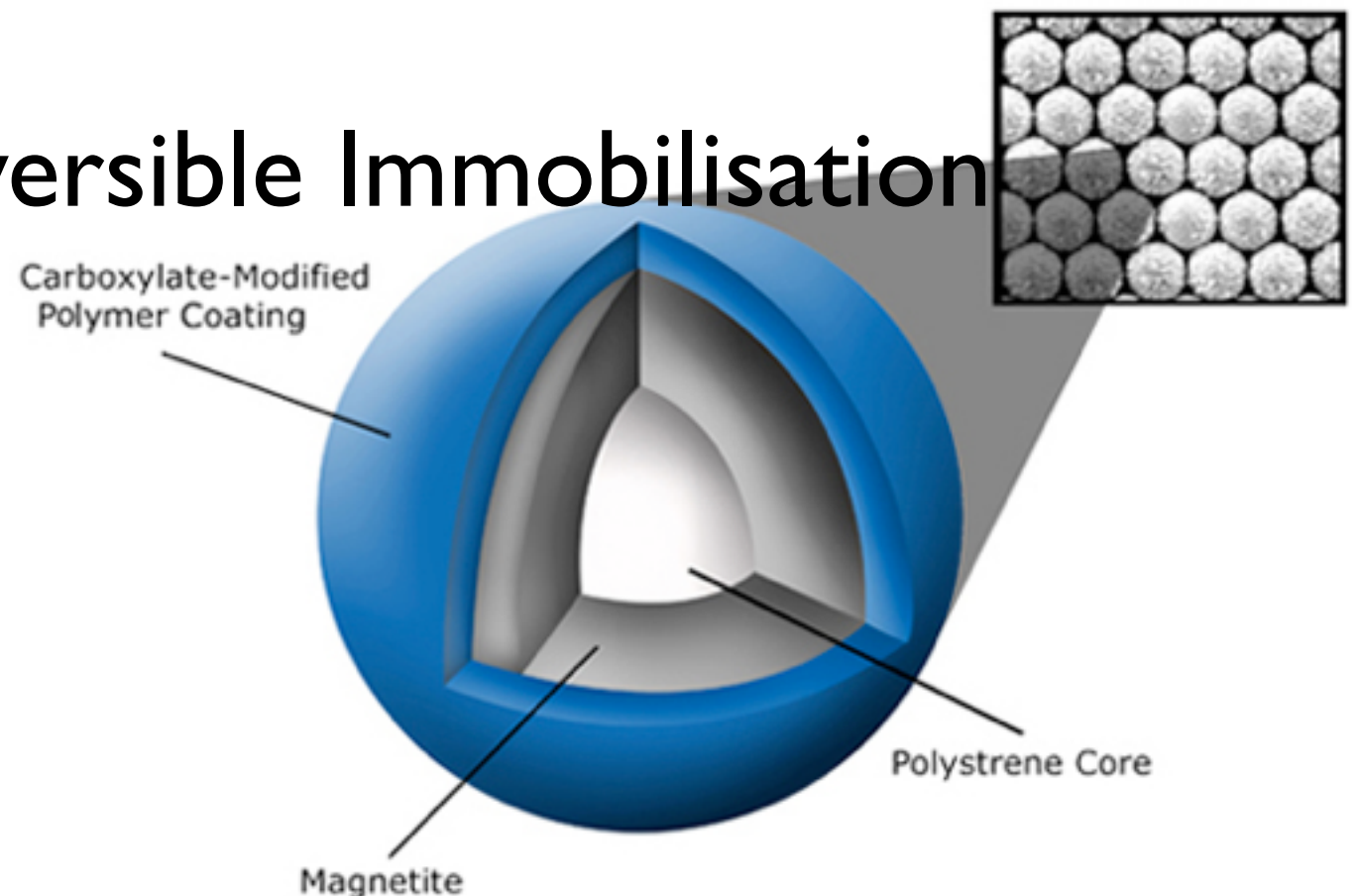


Size Selection

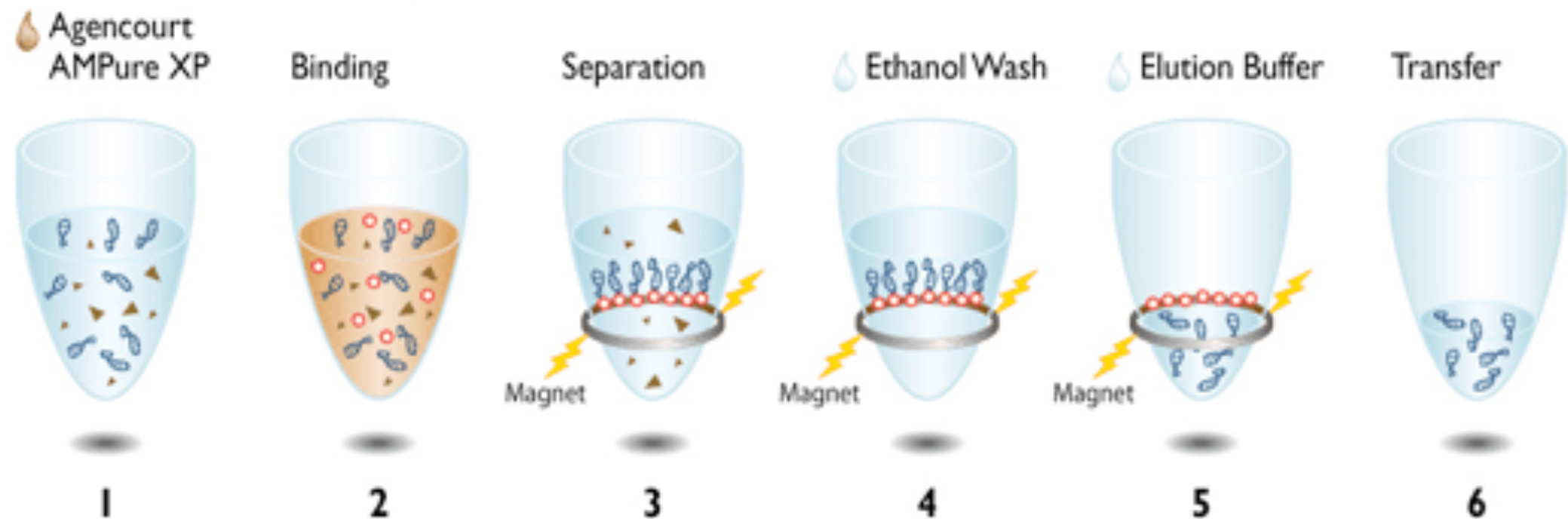


Clean Up and Size Selection: How?

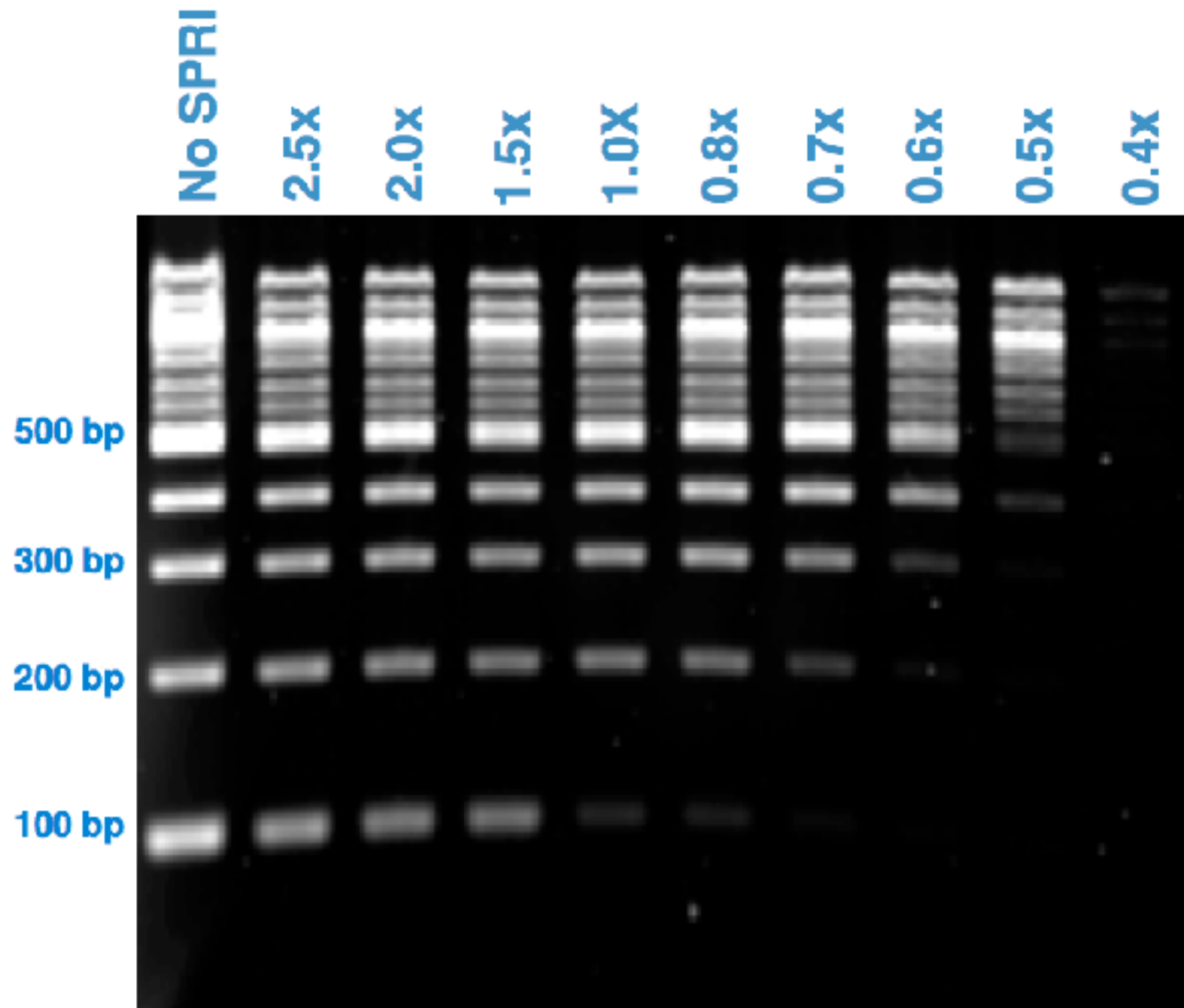
- Solid Phase Reversible Immobilisation (SPRI) beads



Clean Up and Size Selection: How?



Size Selection: How?



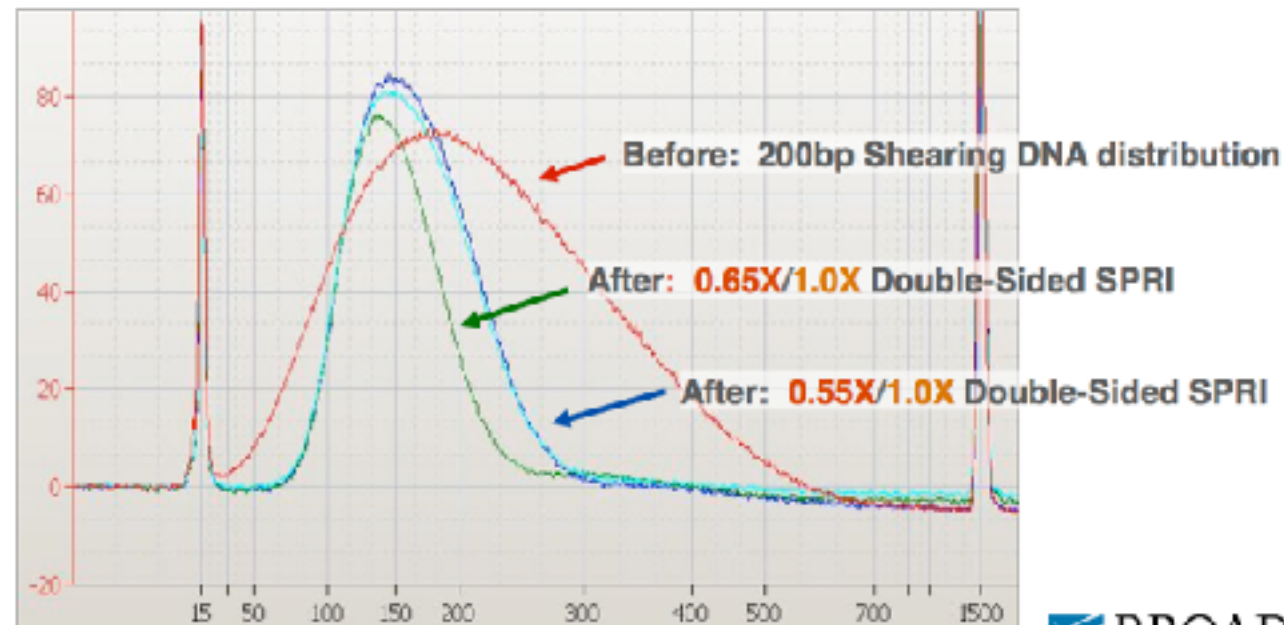
Size Selection: How?

Option 2: Double-Sided SPRI

- By implementing a combination of good shearing with SPRI and “reverse” SPRI, one can select a fairly tight size range *with no gel*:



Results:



Clean Up and Size Selection: Alternatives

- Spin Columns
- Gel Purification
- DIY SPRI

Library Preparation:

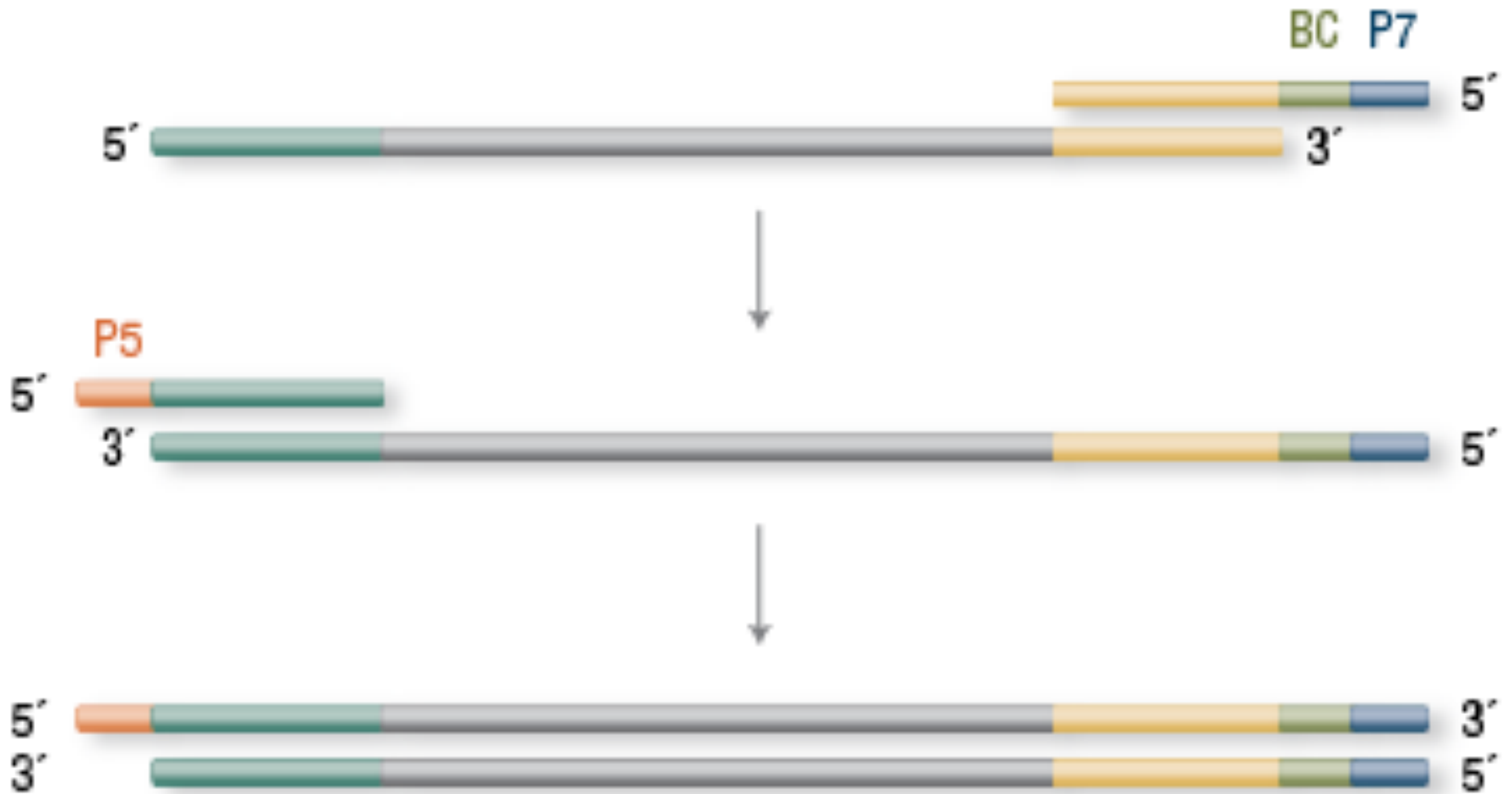
Key Steps

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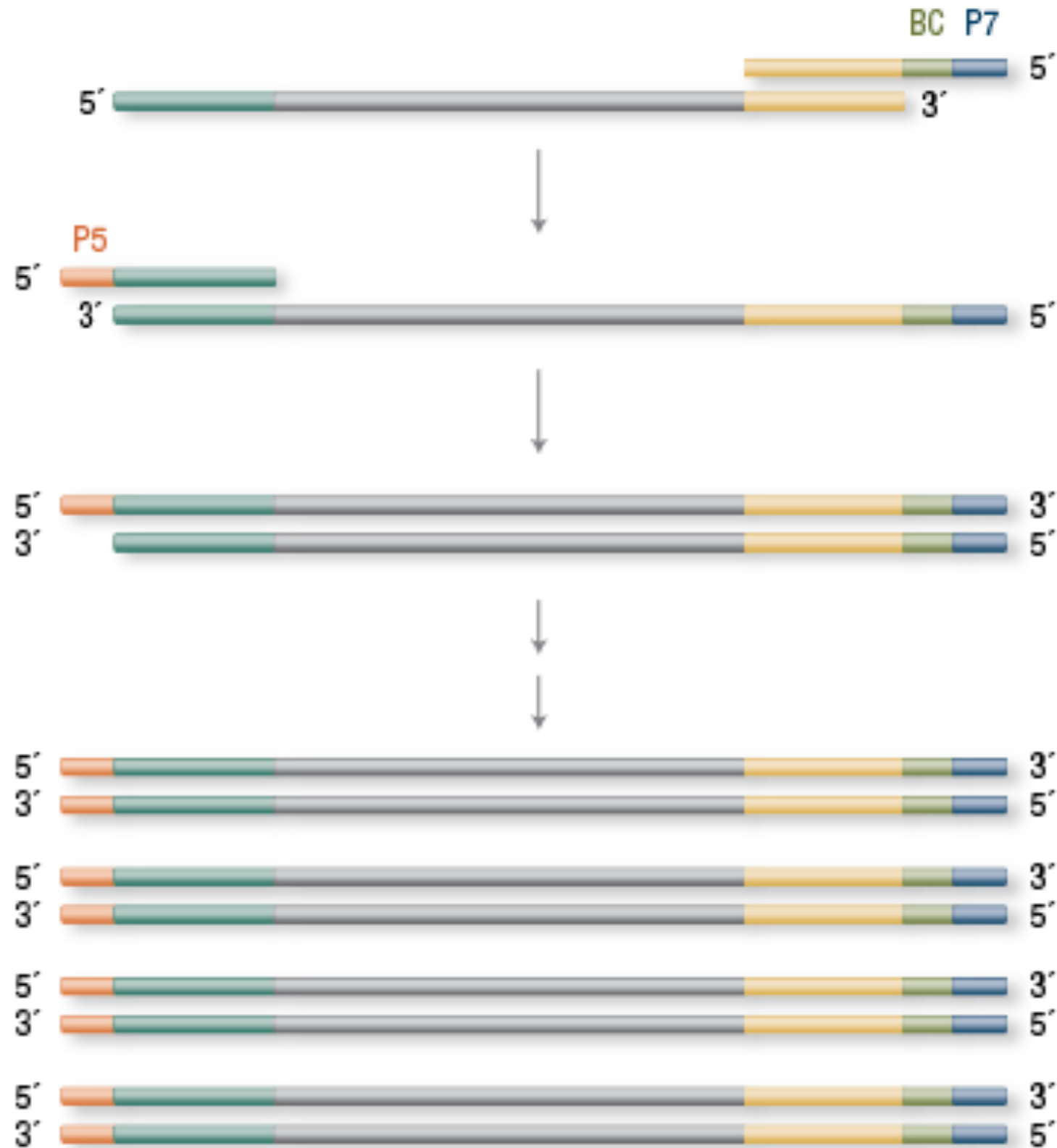
PCR Enrichment: Why?

- I. Extend adapter to full length
 - A. add barcodes
 - B. add priming sites
2. Amplify library
 - A. Make more of the good fragments
 - B. Leave the garbage in the dust

Extend Adapters

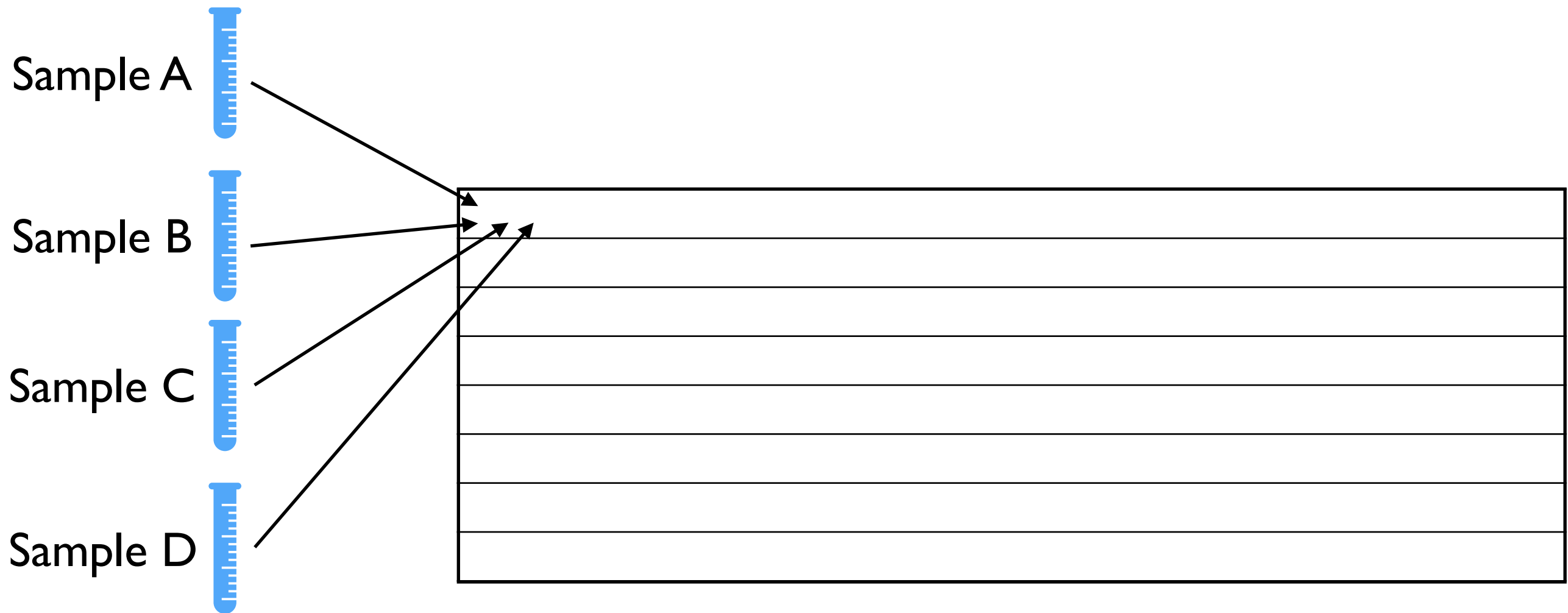


PCR Enrichment

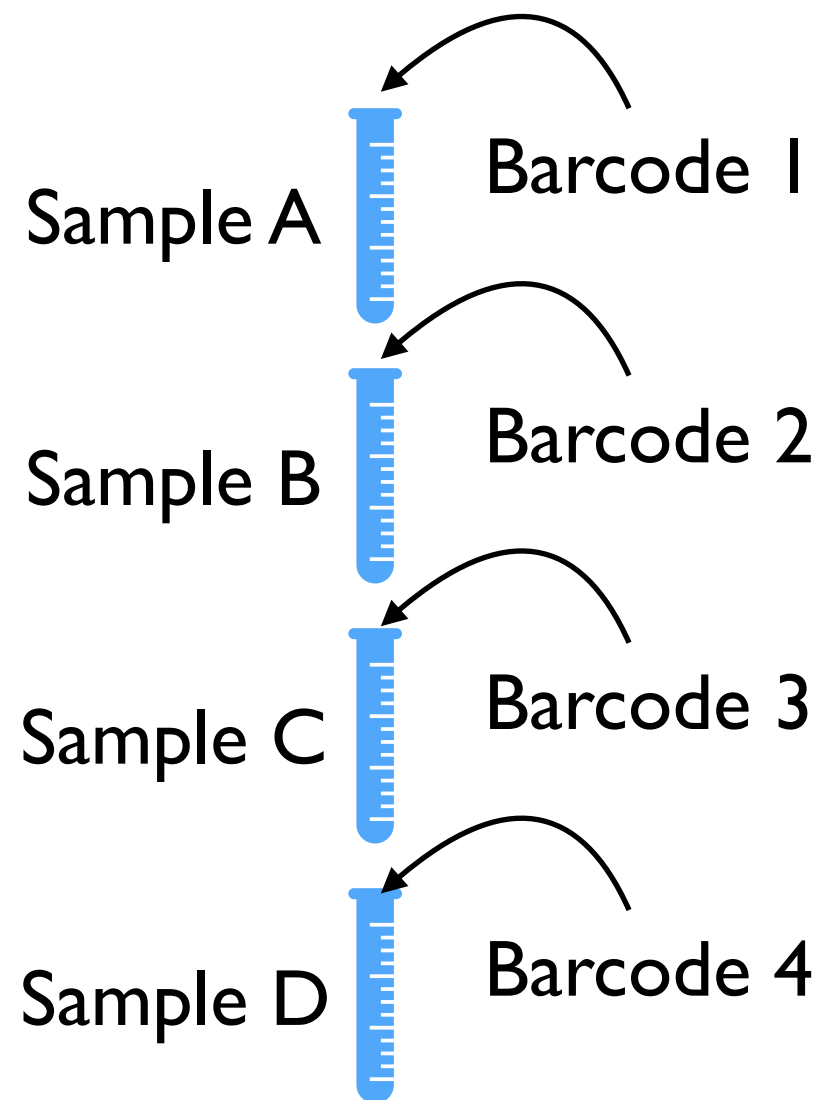


Barcodes: Why?

Multiplexing: Combine multiple samples in a lane



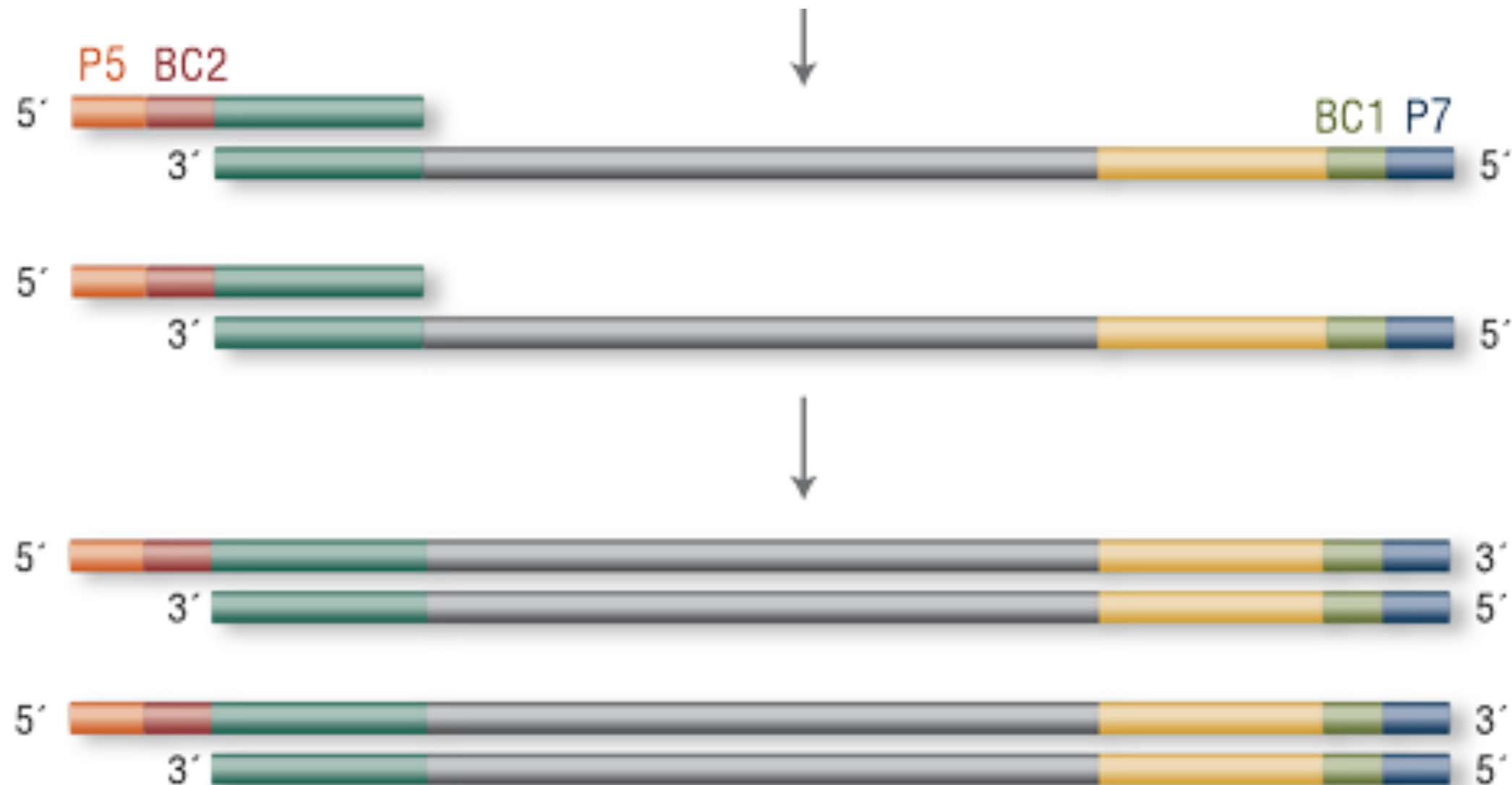
Barcodes



Barcodes

Sample_Name	I7_Index_ID	index
1_A	P49-E1	AAGACCGT
2_A	P50-E2	TTGCGAGA
3_A	P51-E3	GCAATTCC
4_A	P52-E4	GAATCCGT
5_A	P53-E5	CCGCTTAA
6_A	P54-E6	TACCTGCA
7_B	P55-E7	GTCGATTG
8_B	P56-E8	TATGGCAC
9_B	P57-E9	CTCGAACA
10_B	P58-E10	CAACTCCA

Barcodes: Dual Index



Barcodes: Dual Index

	BC1: A	BC1: B	BC1: C
BC2: W	Sample 1 A,W	Sample 2 B,W	Sample 3 C,W
BC2: X	Sample 4 A,X	Sample 5 B,X	Sample 6 C,X
BC2: Y	Sample 7 A,Y	Sample 8 B,Y	Sample 9 C,Y
BC2: Z	Sample 10 A,Z	Sample 11 B,Z	Sample 12 C,Z

Nasty Stuff

- Sodium Azide
- Actinomycin D

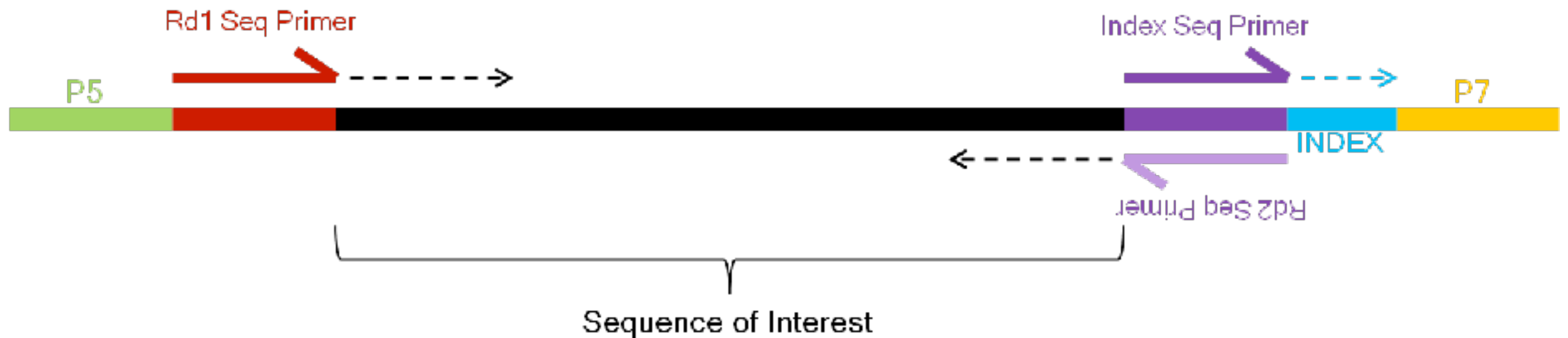
Library Preparation: Alternatives

1. Illumina Kits
2. Other Kits
3. DIY

Extra Stuff

Multiplexing (Barcodes)

STRUCTURE DETAILS



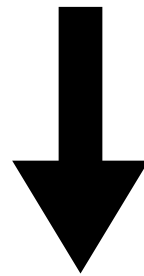
Uracil DNA glycosylase and DNA lyase

Uracil DNA glycosylase: What

- Remove Uracil base from DNA

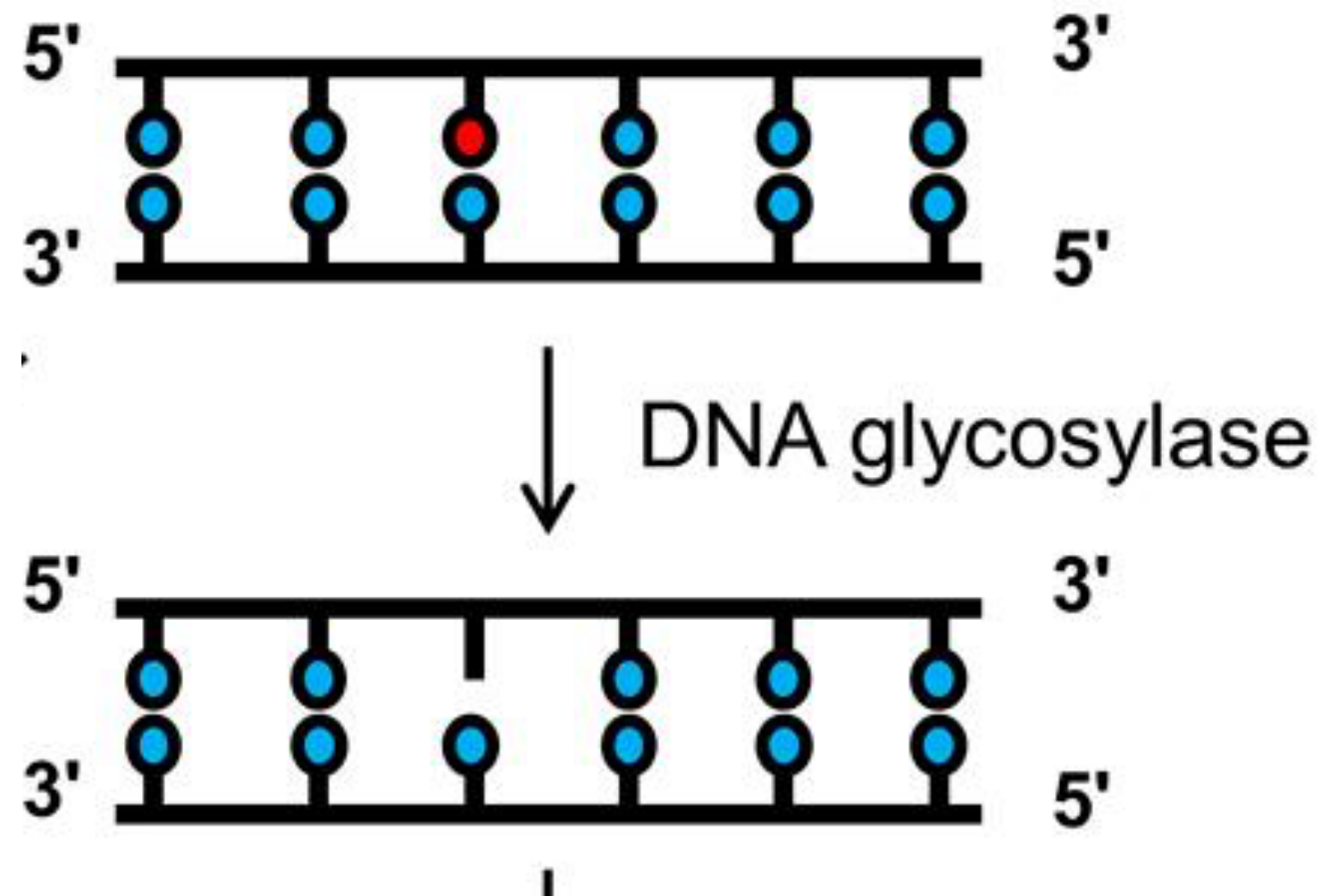
Uracil DNA glycosylase: What

5' –CTGATCUGACTGATG–3'
3' –GACTAGACTGACTAC–5'



5' –CTGATC–GACTGATG–3'
3' –GACTAGACTGACTAC–5'

Uracil DNA glycosylase: What

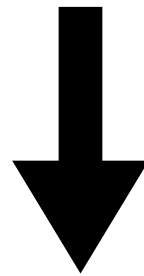


DNA Lyase: What

- Cleave DNA backbone at abasic site

DNA Lyase: What

5' -CTGATC-GACTGATG-3'
3' -GACTAGACTGACTAC-5'



5' -CTGATC GACTGATG-3'
3' -GACTAGACTGACTAC-5'

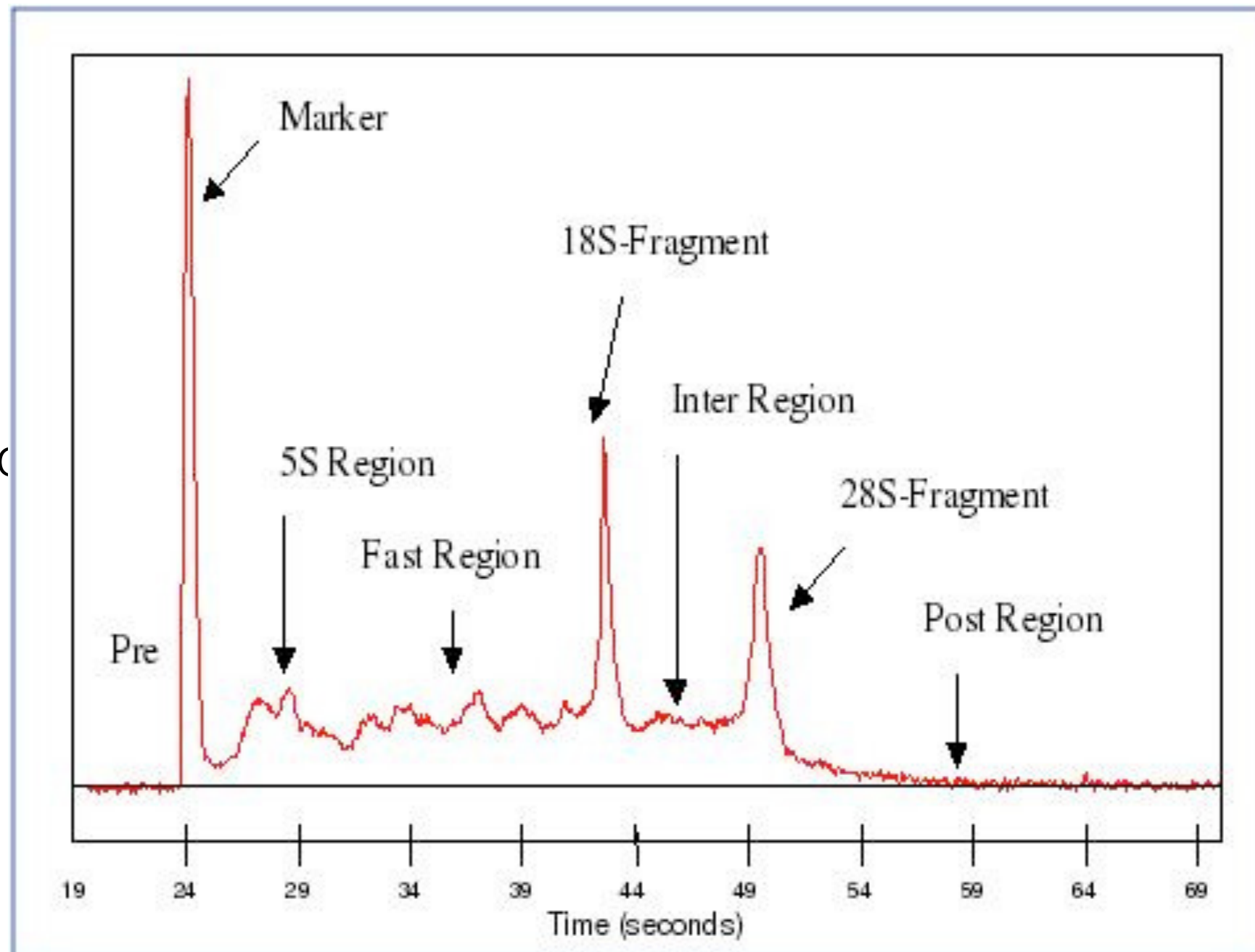
RNA Quality?

- RIN: RNA Integrity Number

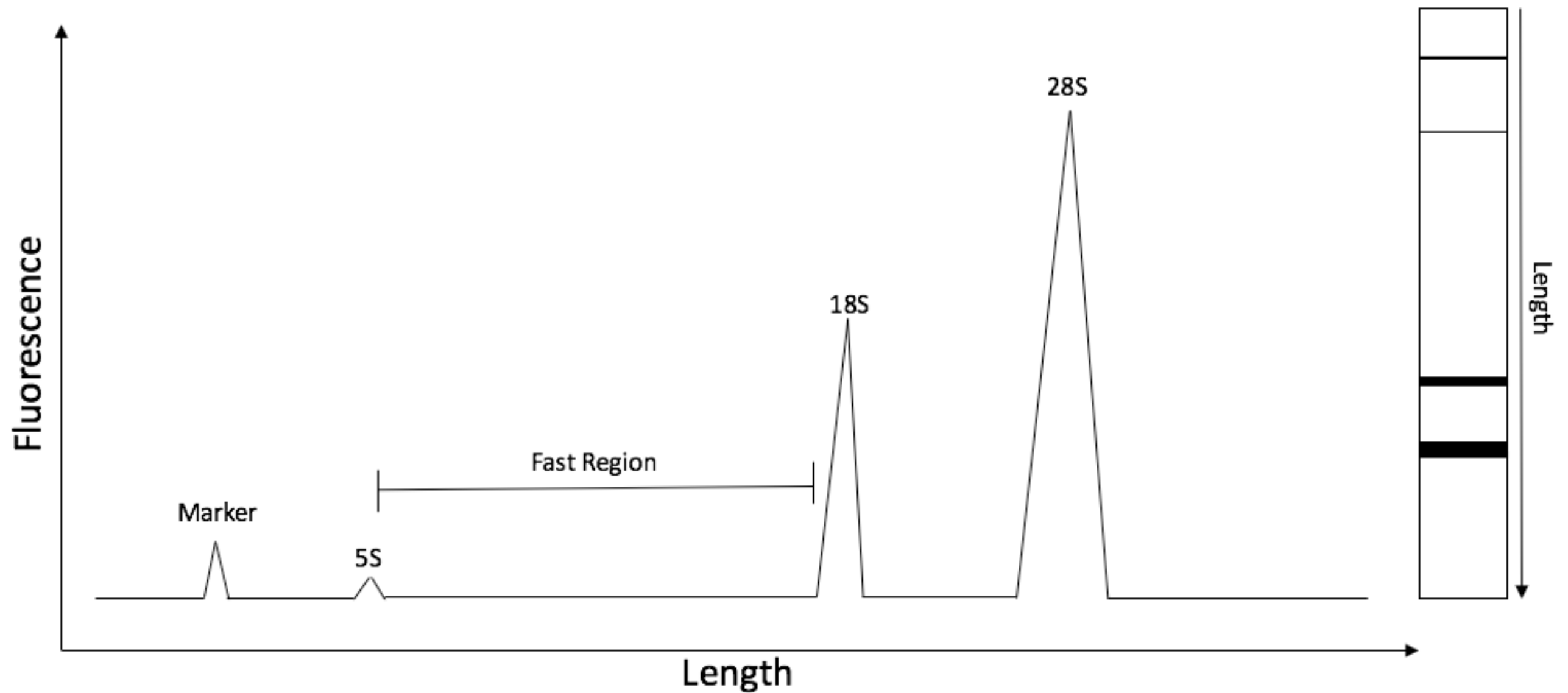


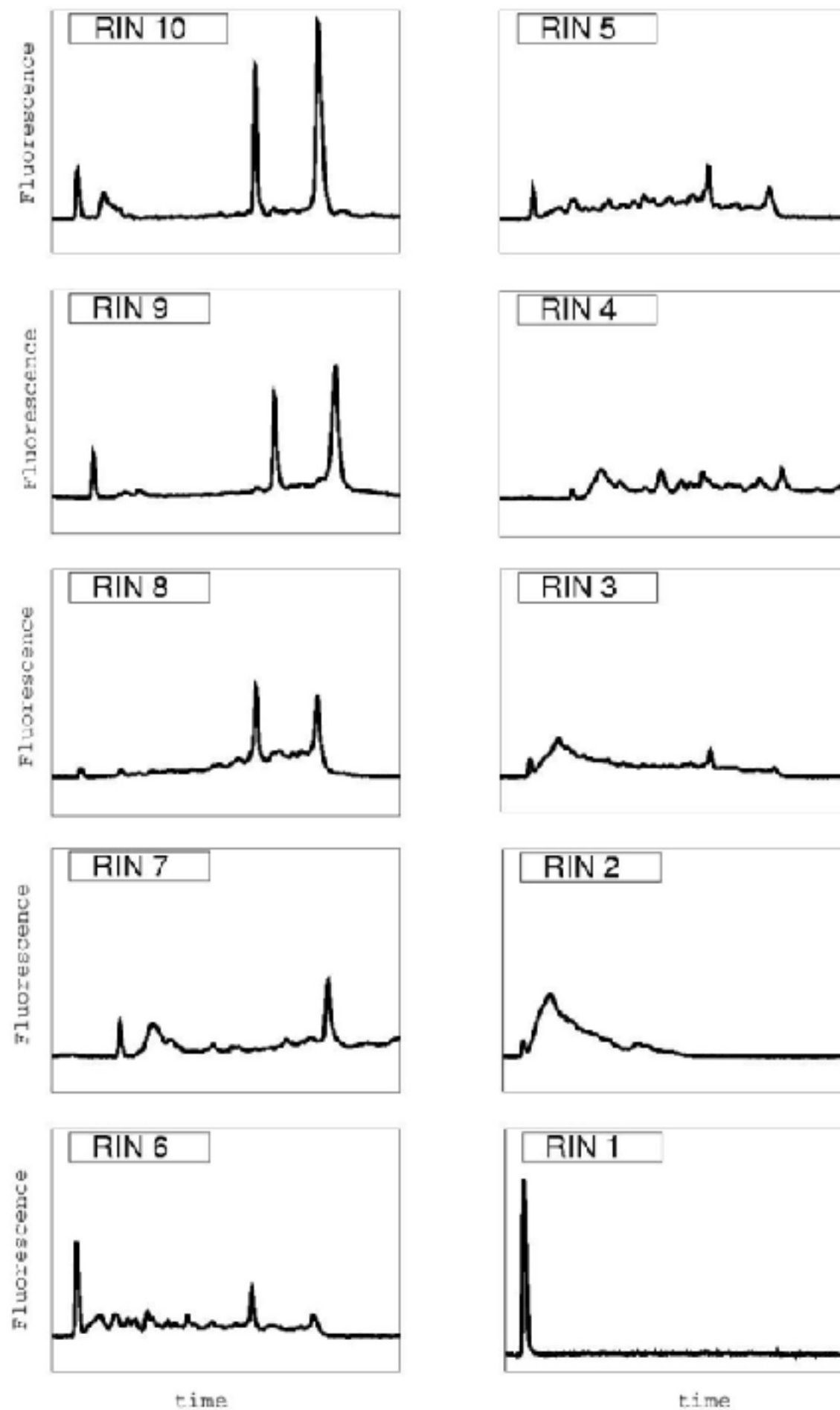
Ratio of 28S to 18S ribosomal RNA

- Ratio of

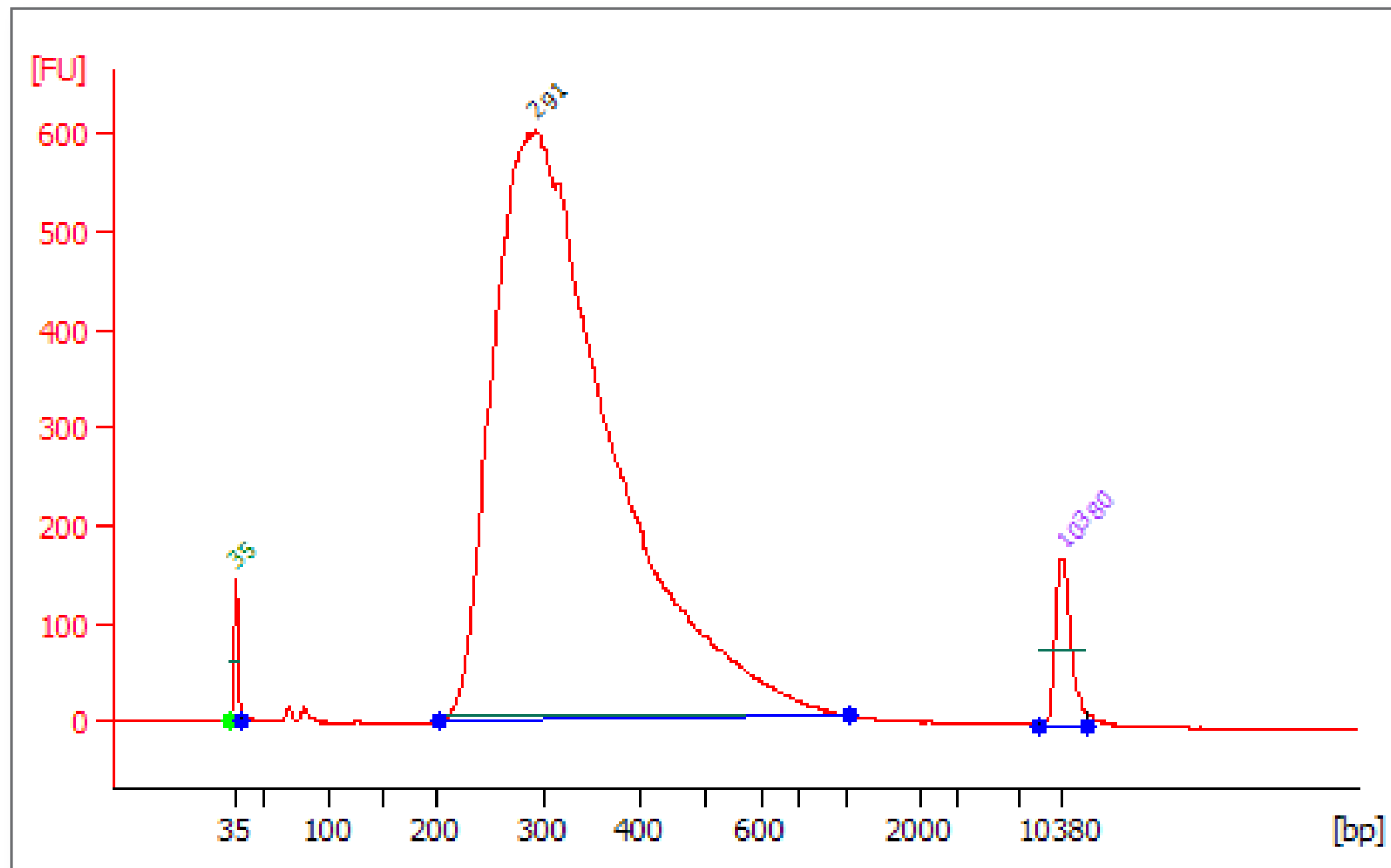


Electropherogram





RNA Library Size Distribution



Assessment of RNA/DNA Quantity and Quality

- Advanced Analytical: Fragment Analyzer
- PerkinElmer: LabChip GX Touch
- Agilent: Bioanalyzer
- Agilent: TapeStation

Barcode Combinations

- Excitation Frequency
 - Red: A and C
 - Green: G and T
- Need both frequencies in each cycle for image registration

Barcode Combinations

GOOD

PRIMER	INDEX SEQUENCE								PRIMER	INDEX SEQUENCE							
P1-A1	T	T	A	C	C	G	A	C	P41-D5	G	A	C	G	T	C	A	T
P2-A2	A	G	T	G	A	C	C	T	P42-D6	C	T	T	A	C	A	G	C
P3-A3	T	C	G	G	A	T	T	C	P43-D7	T	C	C	A	T	T	G	C
P4-A4	C	A	A	G	G	T	A	C	P44-D8	A	G	C	G	A	G	A	T
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

BAD

PRIMER	INDEX SEQUENCE								PRIMER	INDEX SEQUENCE							
P9-A9	C	G	C	A	A	C	T	A	P56-E8	T	A	T	G	G	C	A	C
P10-A10	C	G	T	A	T	C	T	C	P57-E9	C	T	C	G	A	A	C	A
P11-A11	G	T	A	C	A	C	C	T	P58-E10	C	A	A	C	T	C	C	A
P12-A12	C	G	G	C	A	T	T	A	P59-E11	G	T	C	A	T	C	G	T
	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓