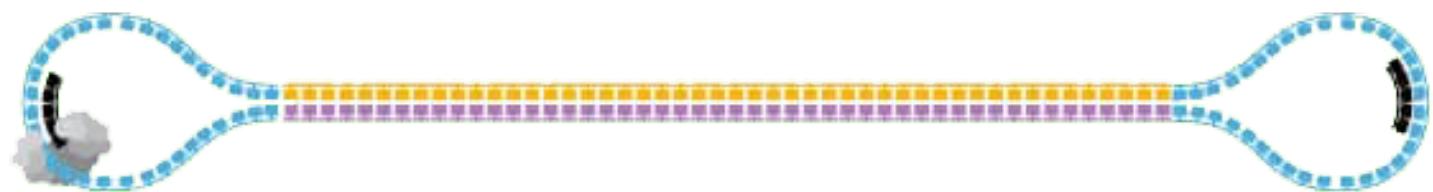
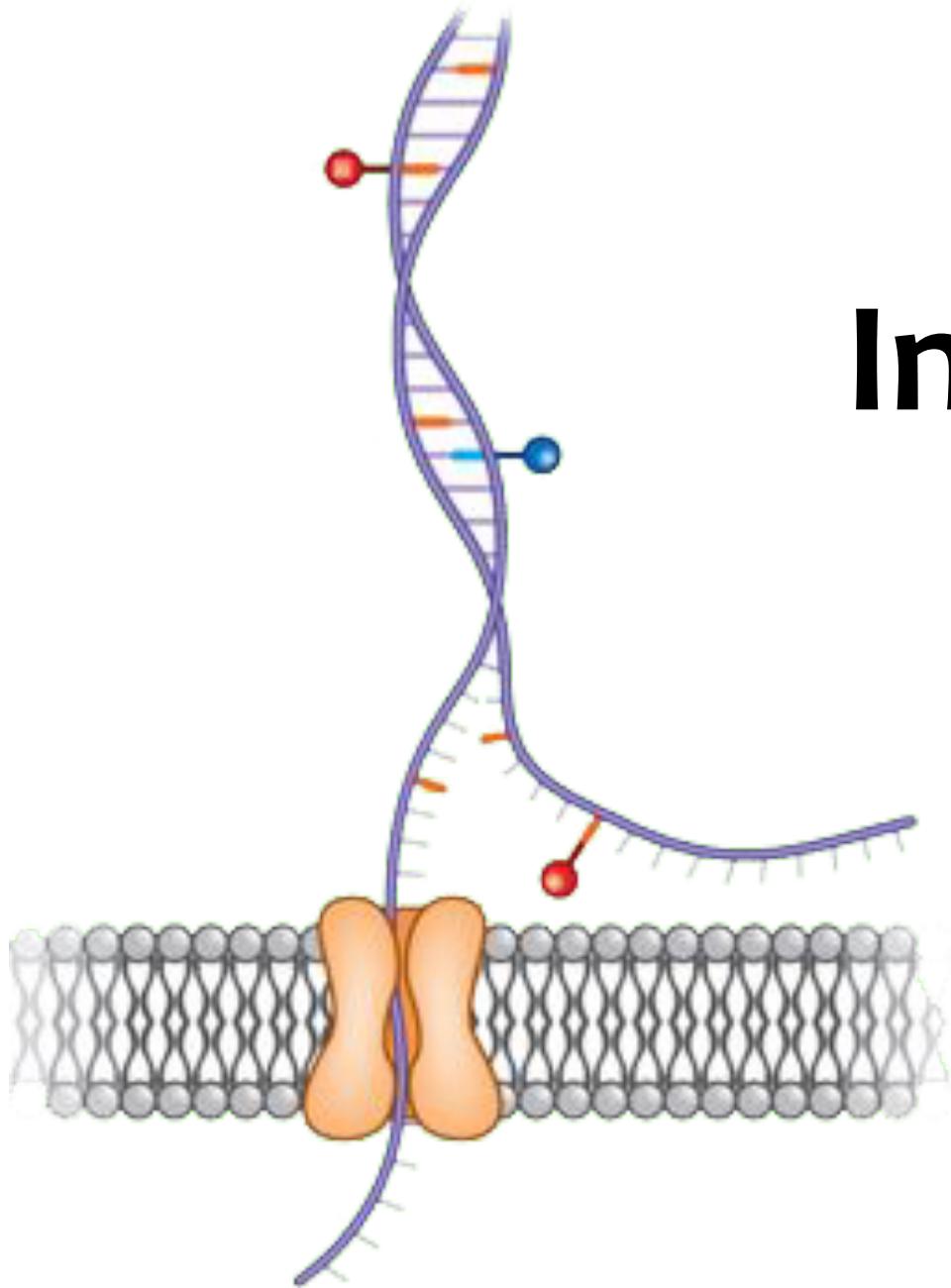


# Intro to long-read sequencing



# Intro to long-read sequencing

- How do long-read sequencing technologies work?
- When is long-read sequencing the right/wrong choice?
- Genomic and Transcriptomic applications

# Intro to long-read sequencing

- How do long-read sequencing technologies work?

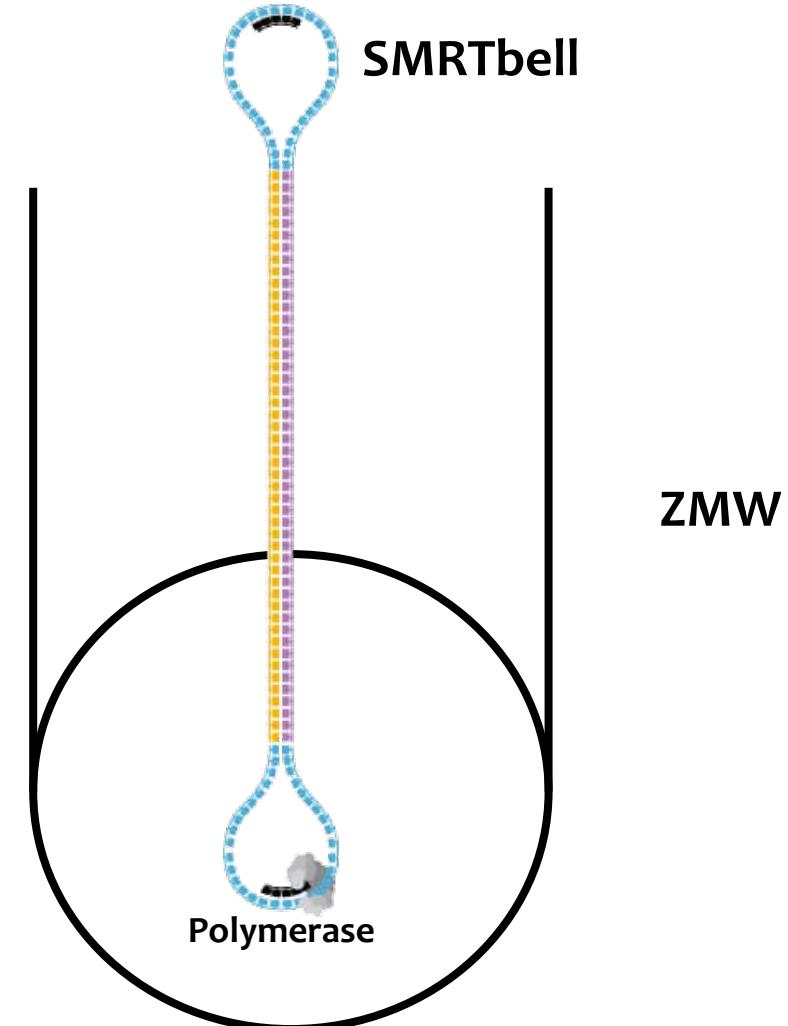
# PacBio SMRTbells

Polymerase binds to SMRTbell (Single-Molecule Real-Time), performs **sequencing-by-synthesis** inside ZMWs

Fluorophore emits light at nucleotide incorporation

Movie for each ZMW is parsed to produce read calls

- 16hr, 20hr, 30hr movies



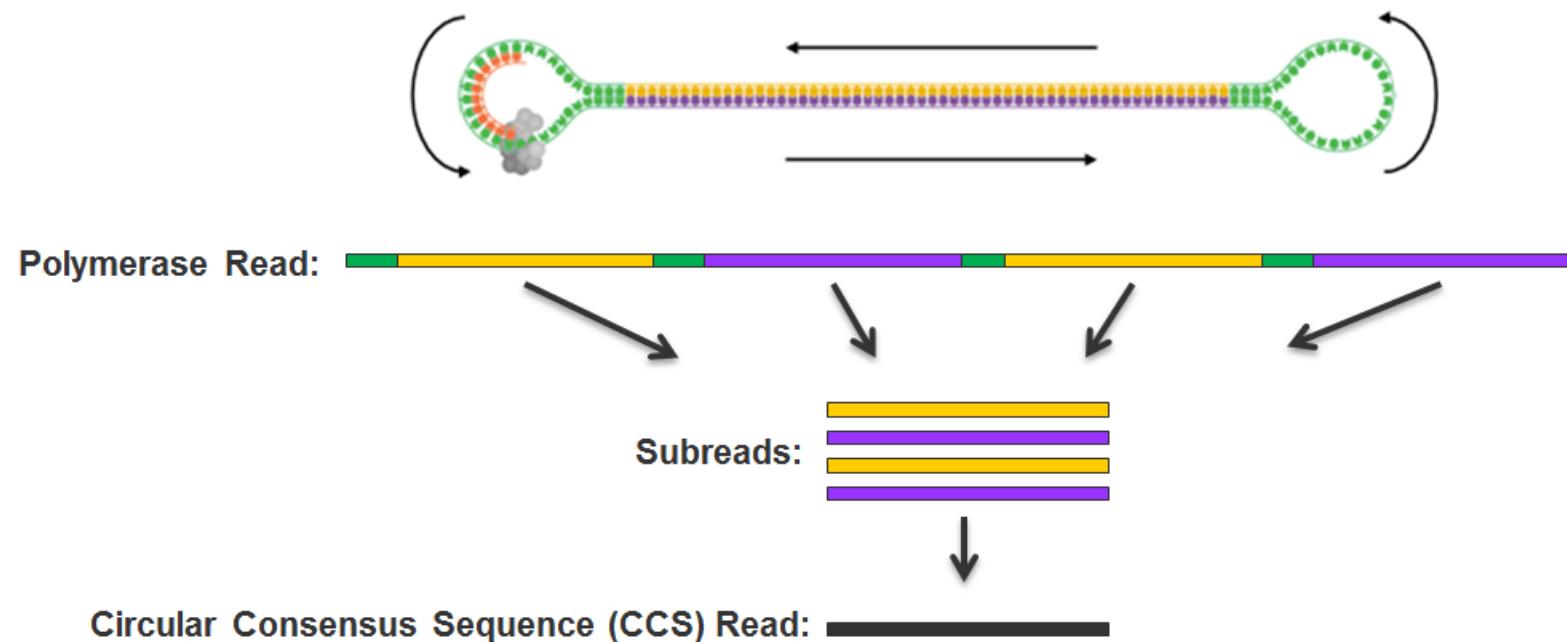
# PacBio SMRTbells

## Circular Consensus Sequencing

Reads (**CCS Reads**) are produced when polymerase goes around SMRTbell  $\geq 3$  times

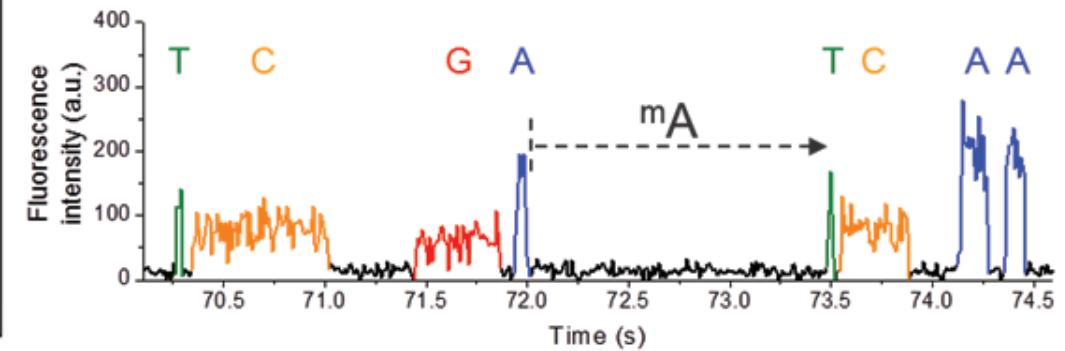
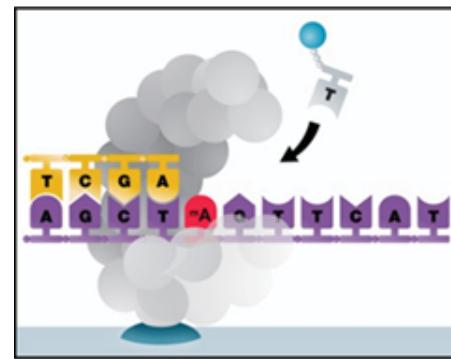
Can provide confidence for allele calling from single molecule, as a CCS read

Large inserts ( $\geq 50$  kbp) are unlikely to form CCS reads

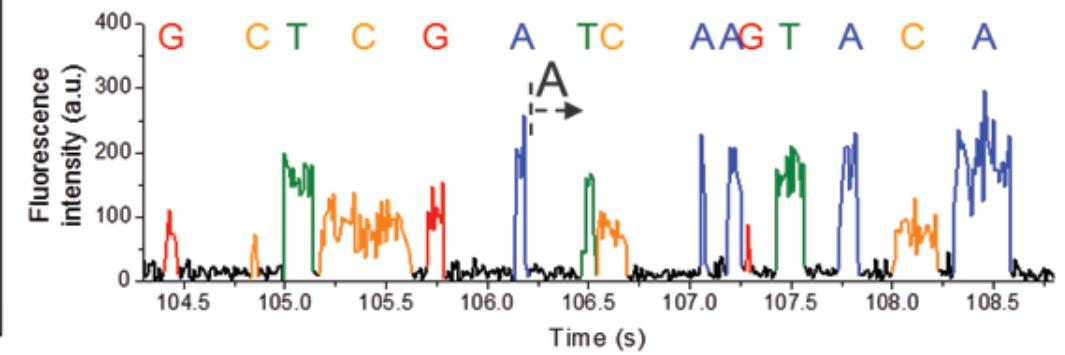
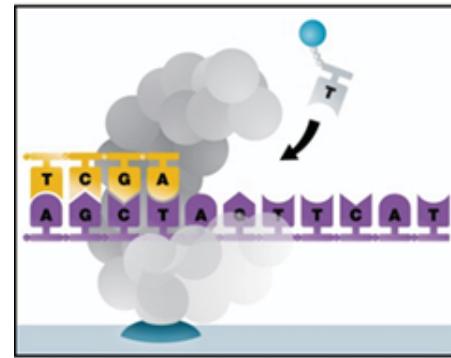


# Detecting Base Modifications/Damage with PacBio SMRT bells

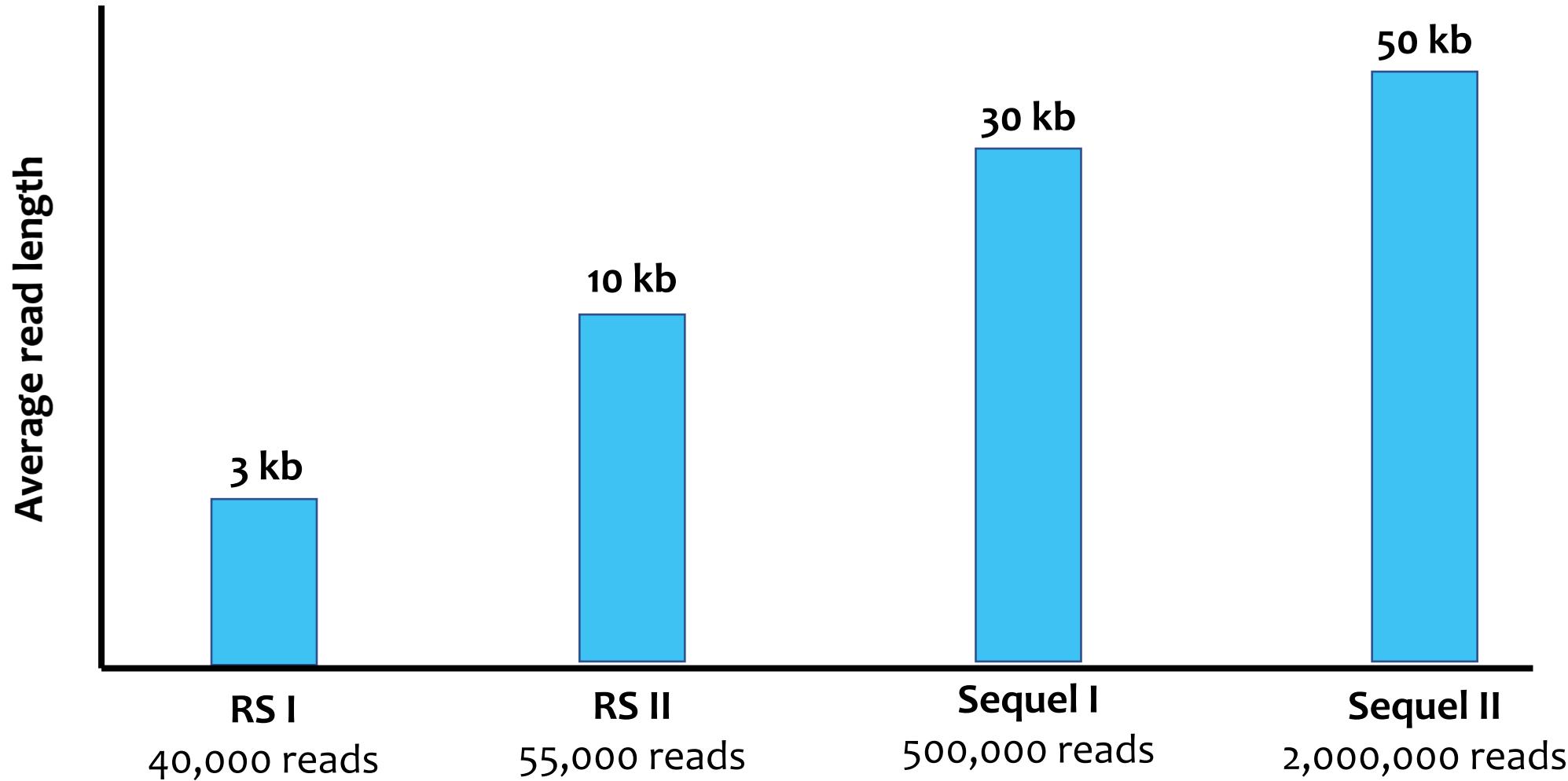
Base modifications impede polymerase processivity in a predictable manner



Can be measured with  
**Inter-pulse Distance (IPD)**



# PacBio read length is increasing

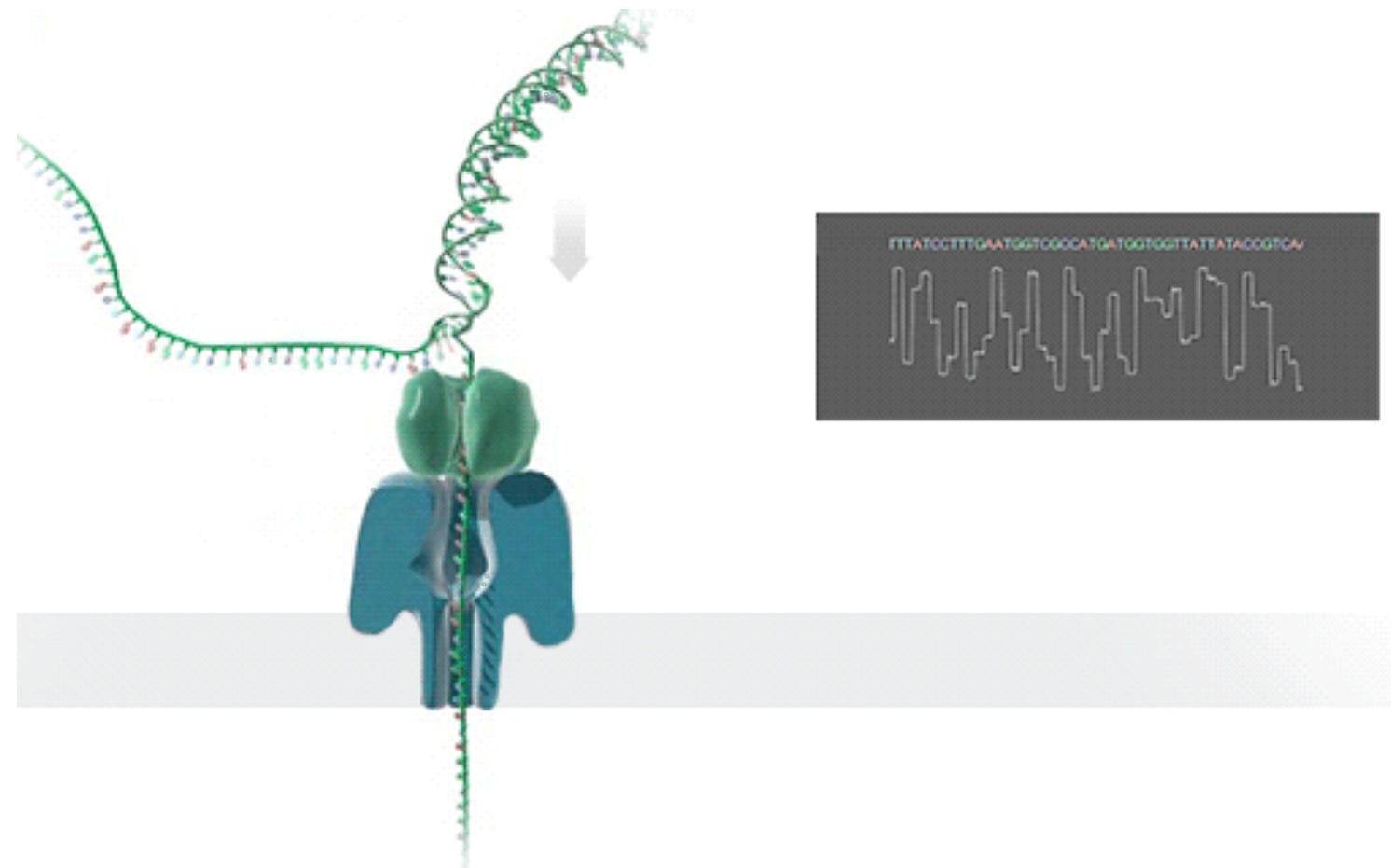


# Oxford Nanopore

*E. coli* channel protein embedded in membrane nanopore

Double-stranded DNA is unwound and fed through a channel

Change in voltage across membrane measured by flow of ions through channel



The extent to which **ssDNA blocks the flow of ions** is the output signal

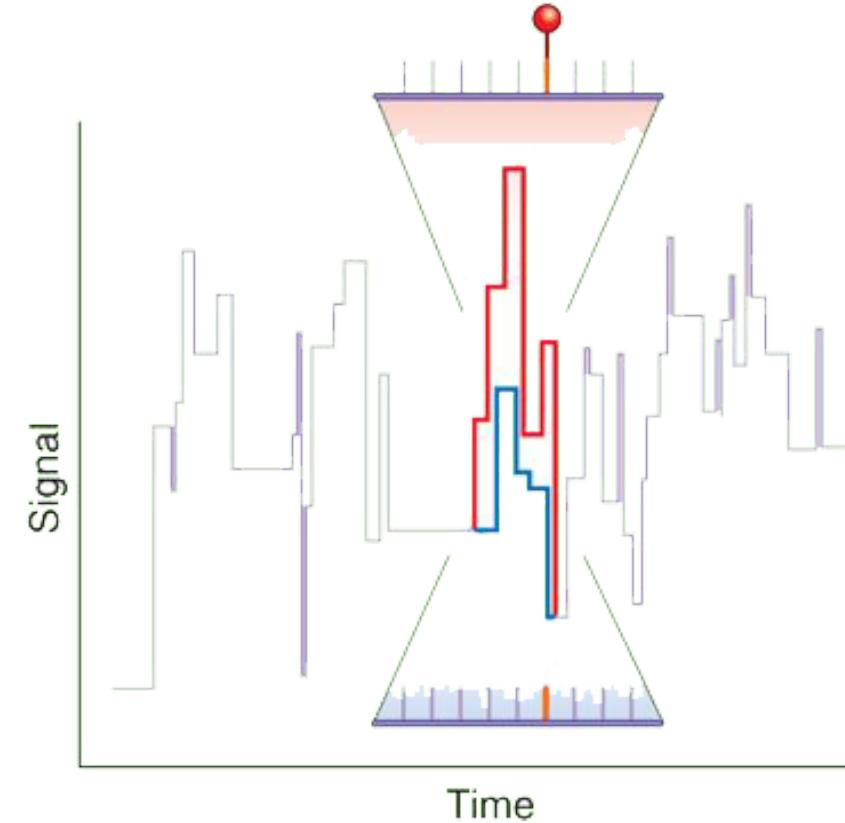
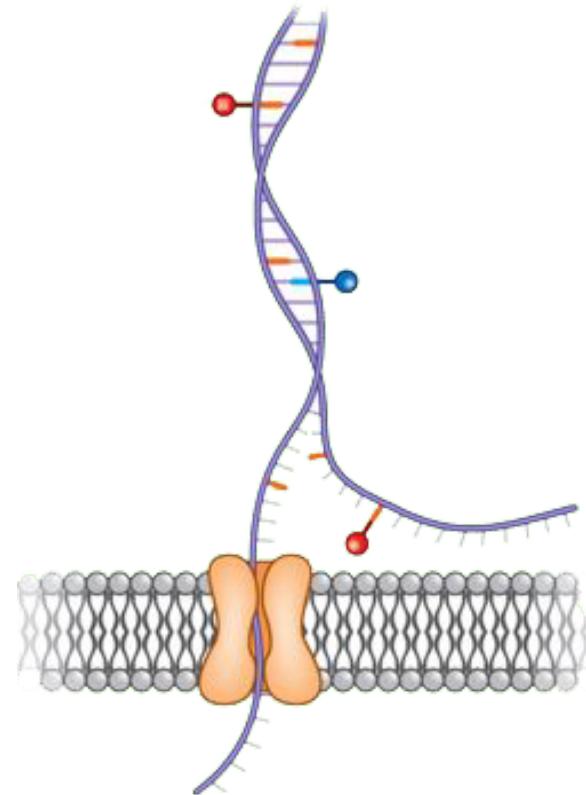
# Oxford Nanopore

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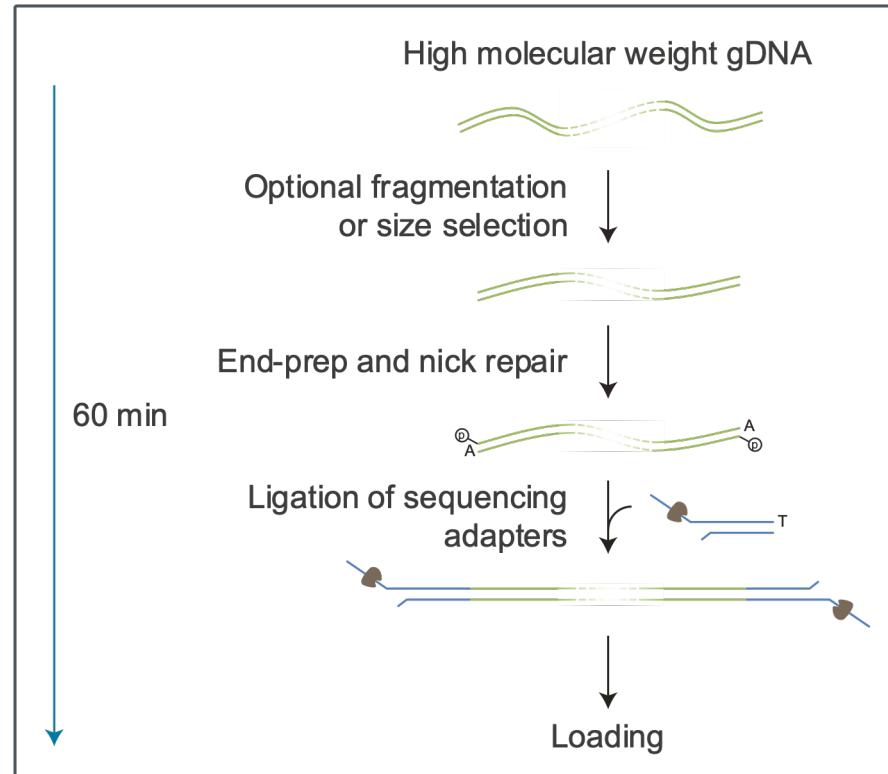
Change in voltage across membrane measured by flow of ions through channel

The extent to which **ssDNA blocks the flow of ions** is the output signal

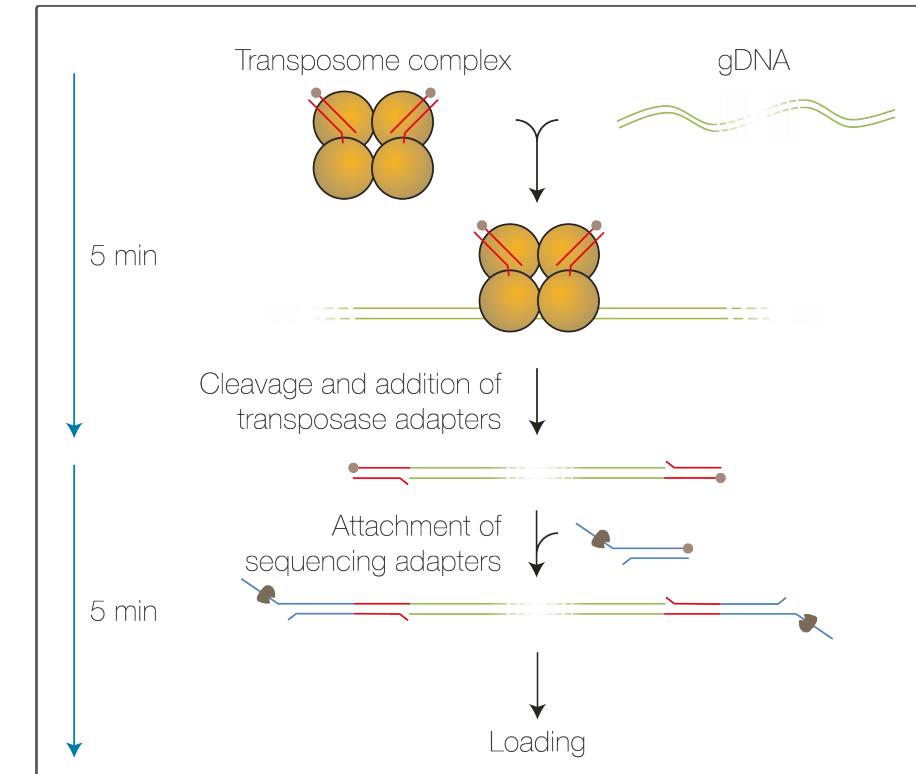


# Oxford Nanopore Library Preps

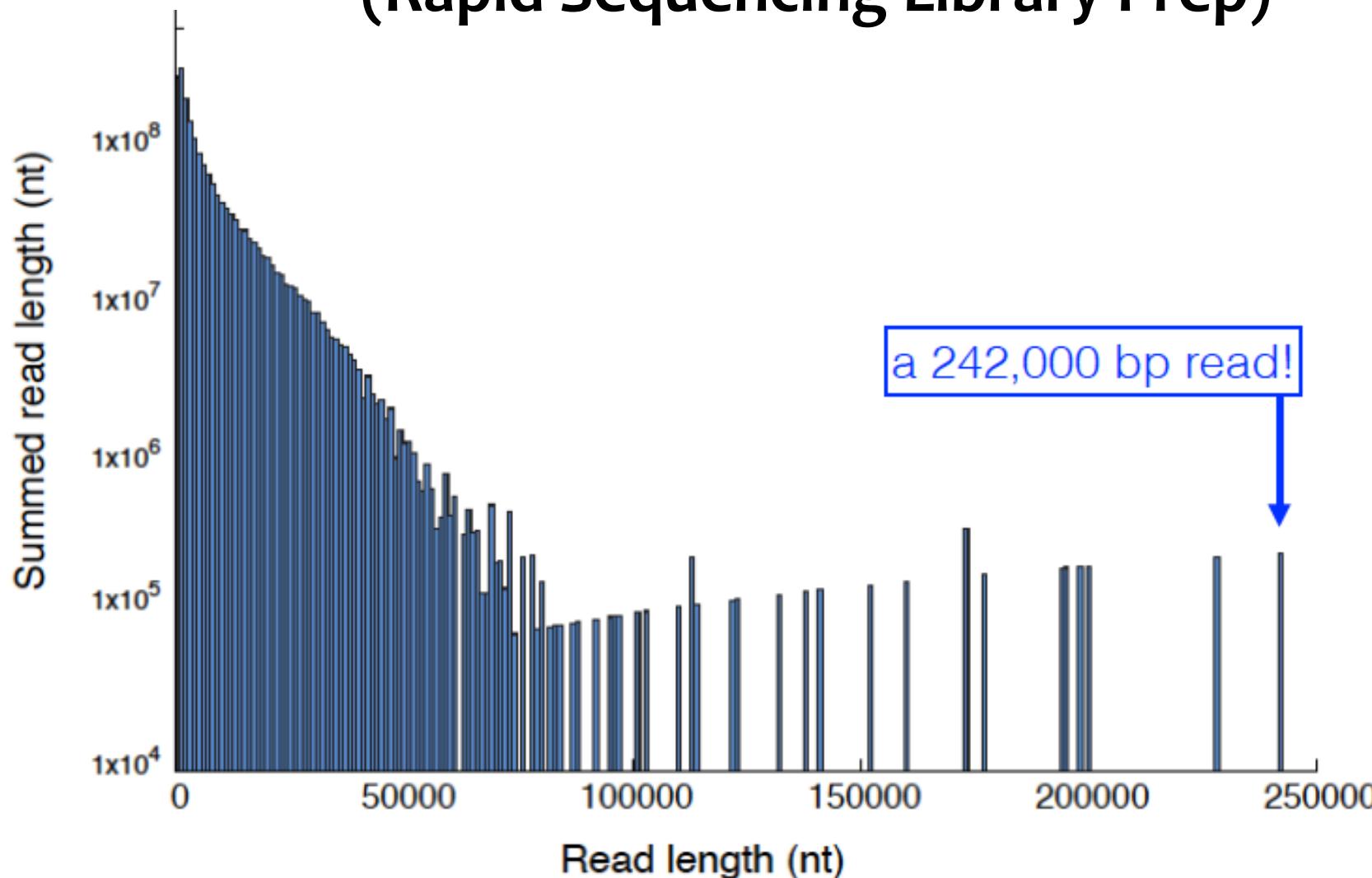
## Ligation Prep (longer reads, more prep time)



## Rapid/Field Prep shorter reads, less prep time



# Nanopore read length distribution (Rapid Sequencing Library Prep)



# Oxford Nanopore Sequencing Platforms



**SmidgION**

-Will fill up your phone in seconds



**Flongle**

-Low-throughput (126 channels)  
-Cheap  
-Long queue



**MinION**

-Mid-throughput  
30 Gb per flow cell  
7-12 million reads  
~\$1000 starter kit  
~\$900 per flow cell after



**GridION**

-Mid/high-throughput  
5 x Flow Cells



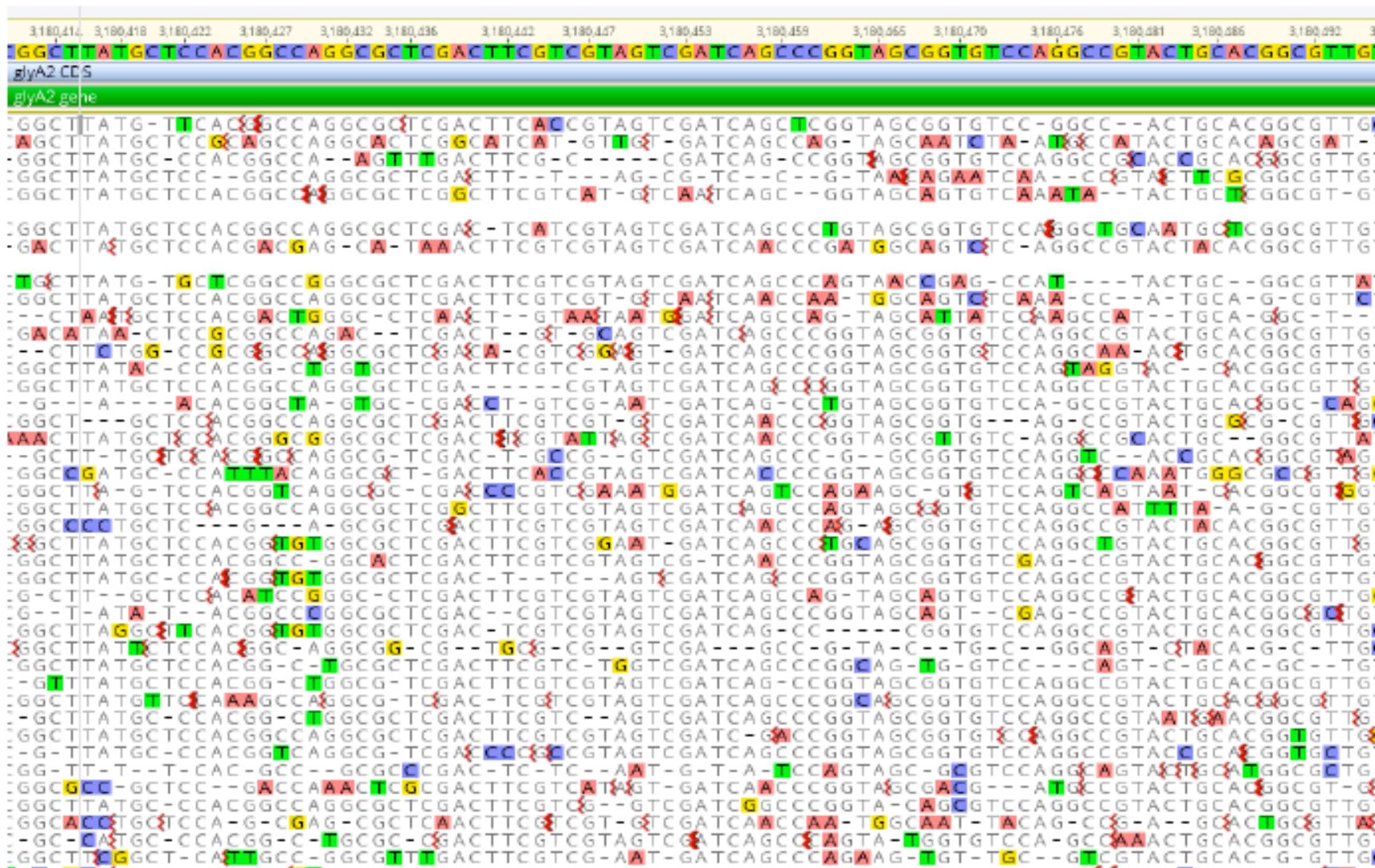
**PromethION**

-High-throughput  
24/48 x Flow Cells

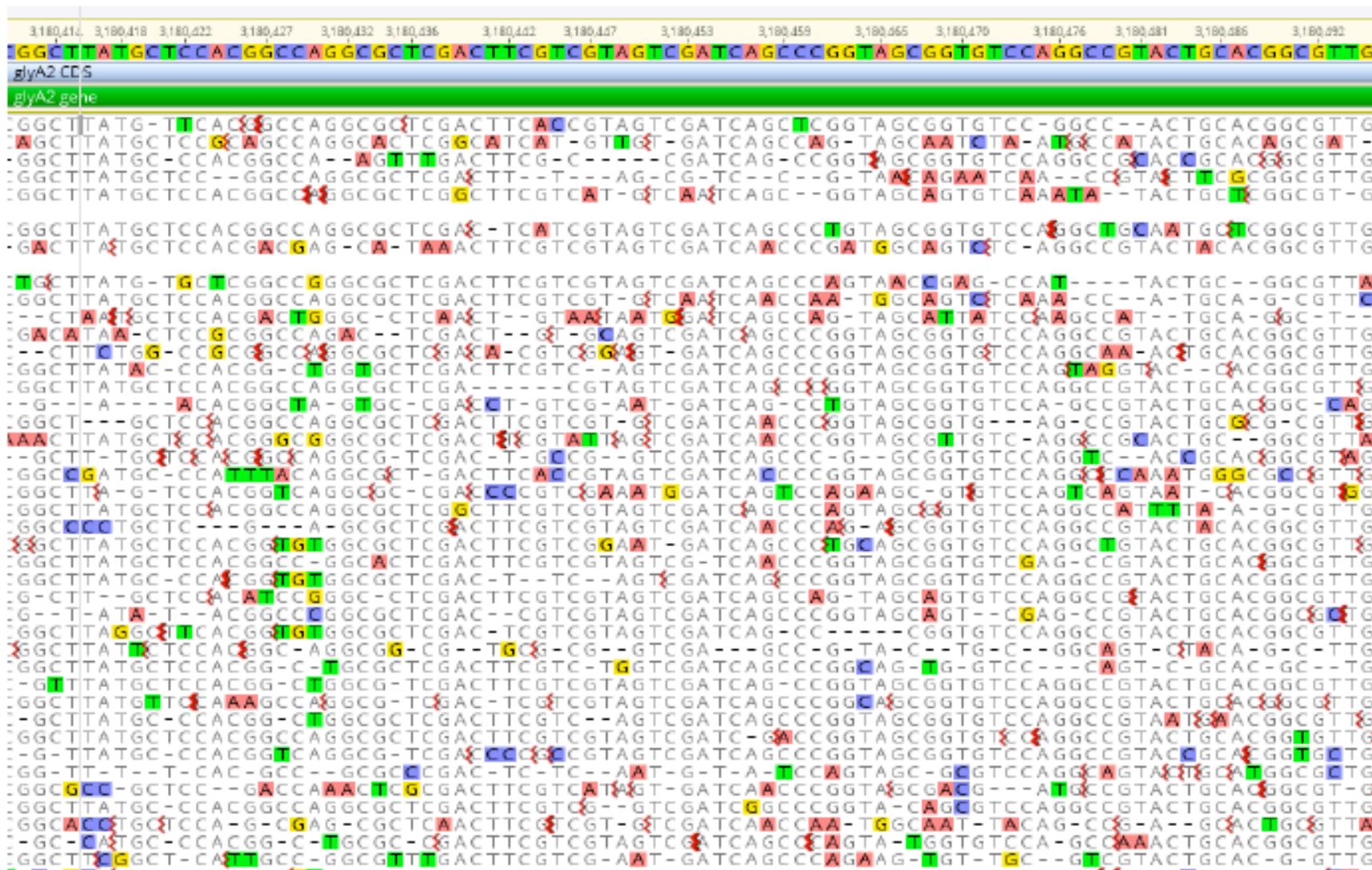
# Intro to long-read sequencing

- When is long-read sequencing the right/wrong choice?

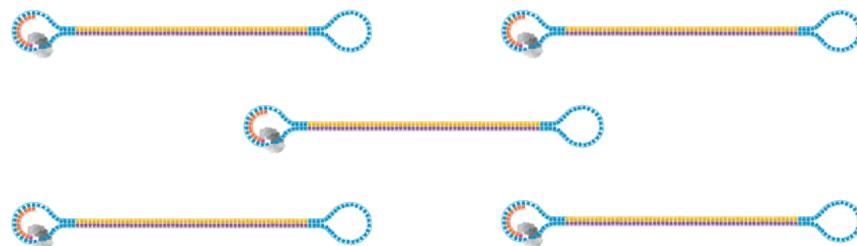
# Long reads have high error rates



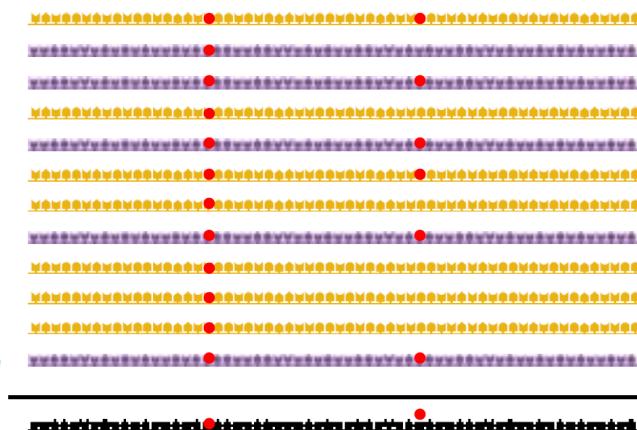
# But you can use the consensus sequence for assembly



# PacBio sequencing strategies



Molecule 1



Molecule n

Long inserts, few CCS reads  
De novo assembly



Subread 1



Subread n

Short inserts, many CCS reads  
Isoform Sequencing (Iso-Seq)

# Which technology would you use?

- Quantifying gene expression among different isoforms in a non-model species
- Linkage analysis between SNPs that are on average 10kb apart
- Assemble a plant mitochondrial genome

## Use long reads

- When linkage is more important than nucleotide identity
- Identify structural variants
- Resolve complex DNA structures
- Sequence through repeats
- Identify distinct splice variants
- Assembling a reference genome

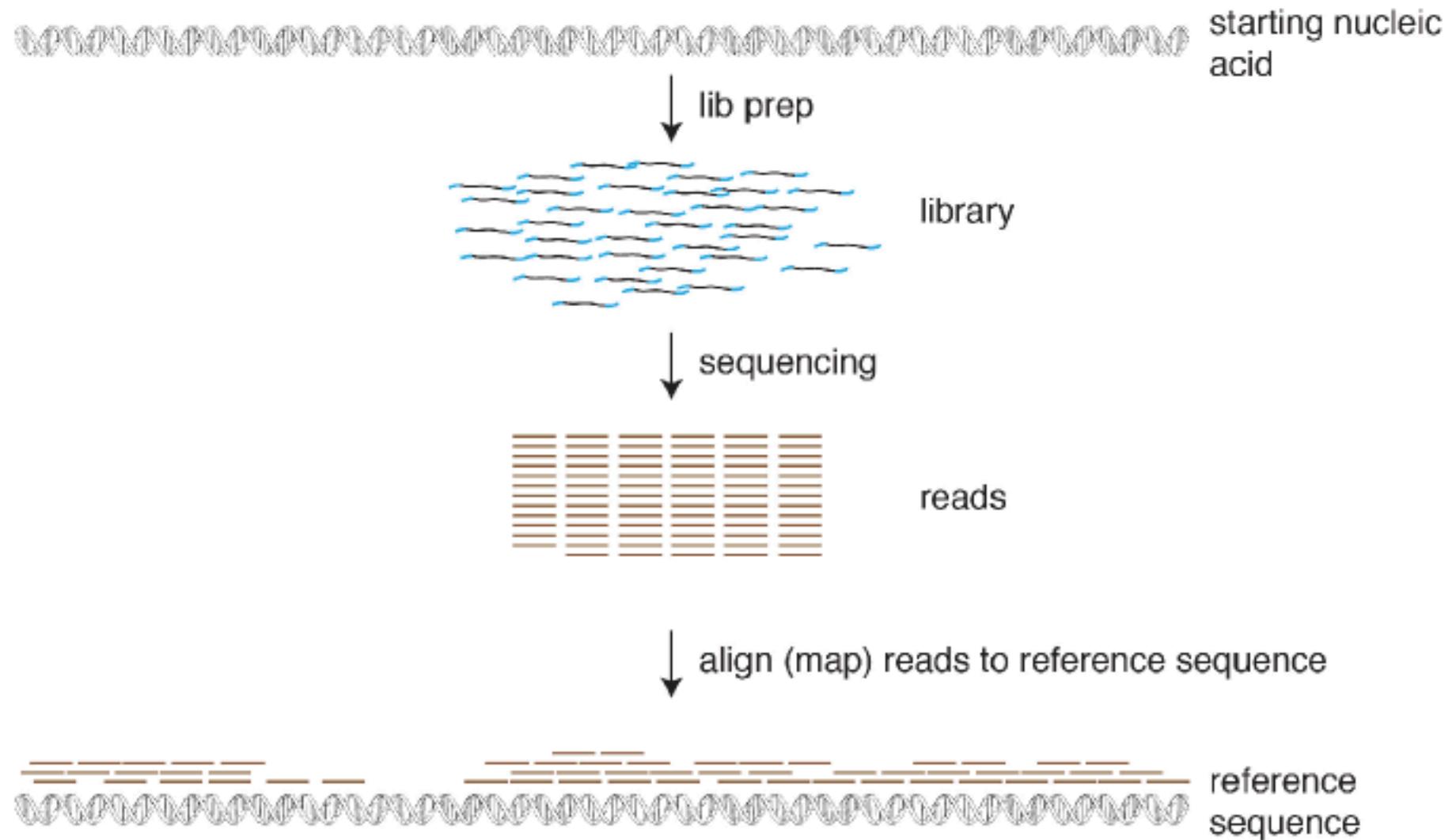
## Don't use long reads

- When nucleotide identity is more important than linkage
- Identify low-frequency SNVs
- Quantify gene expression
- Re-sequencing in populations (for now)

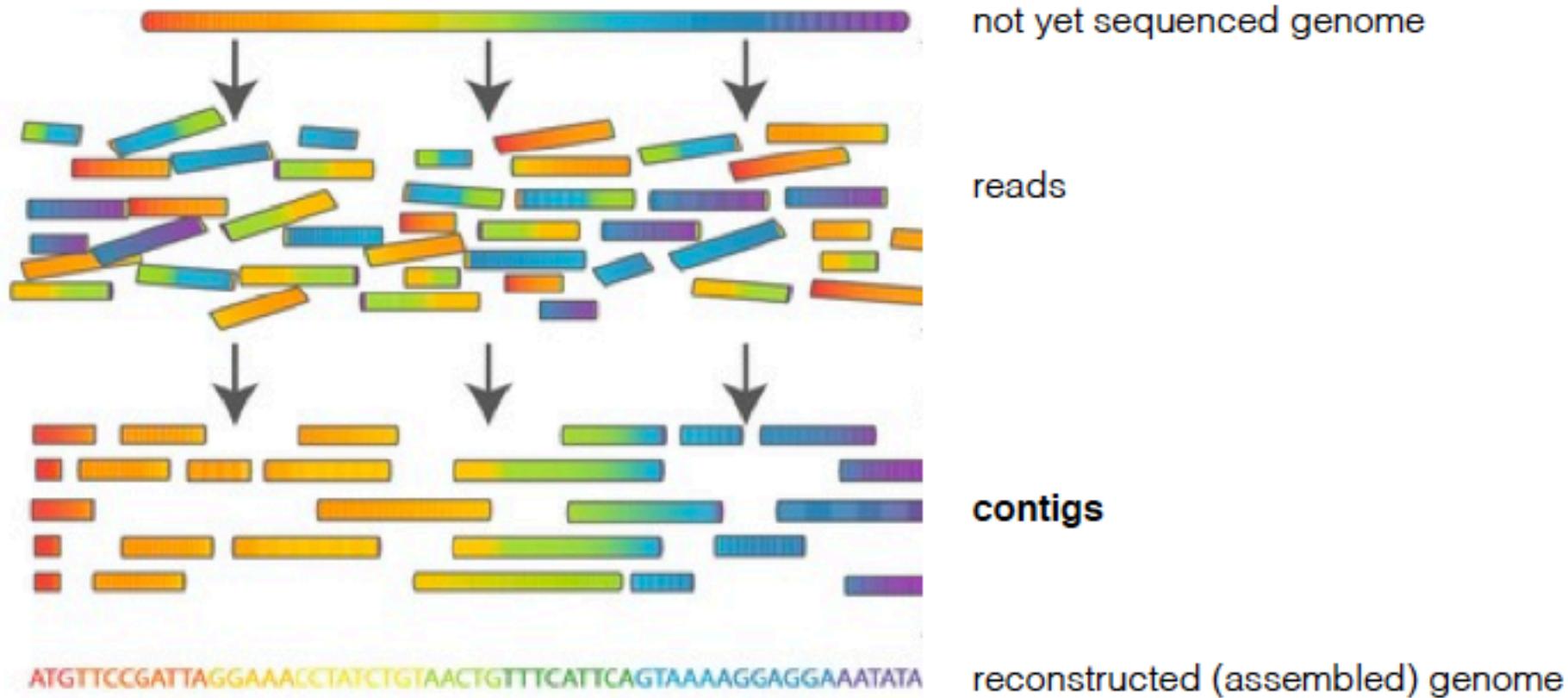
# **Intro to long-read sequencing**

- **Genomic and transcriptomic applications**

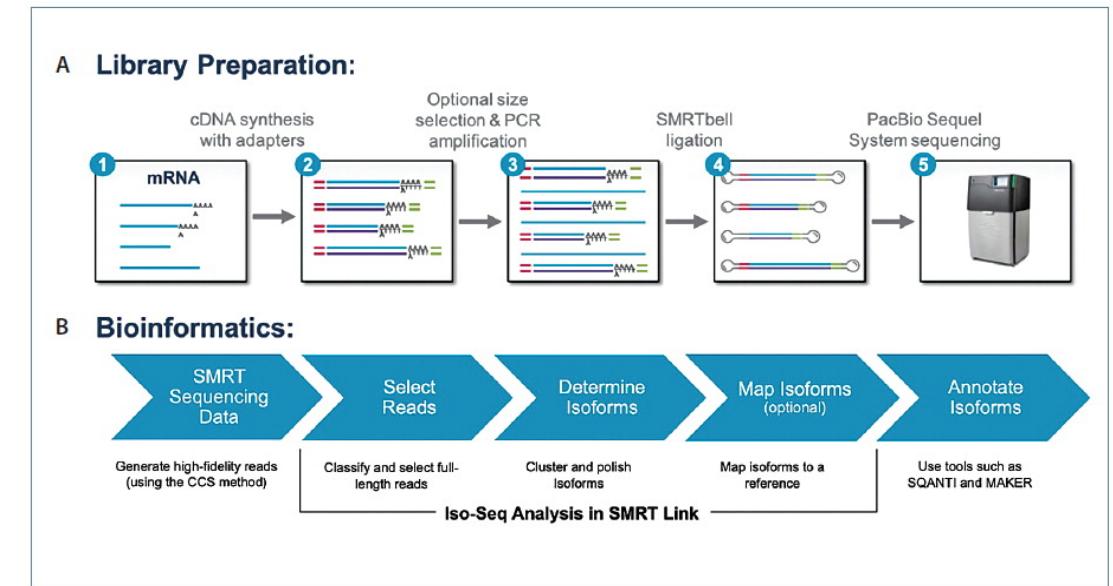
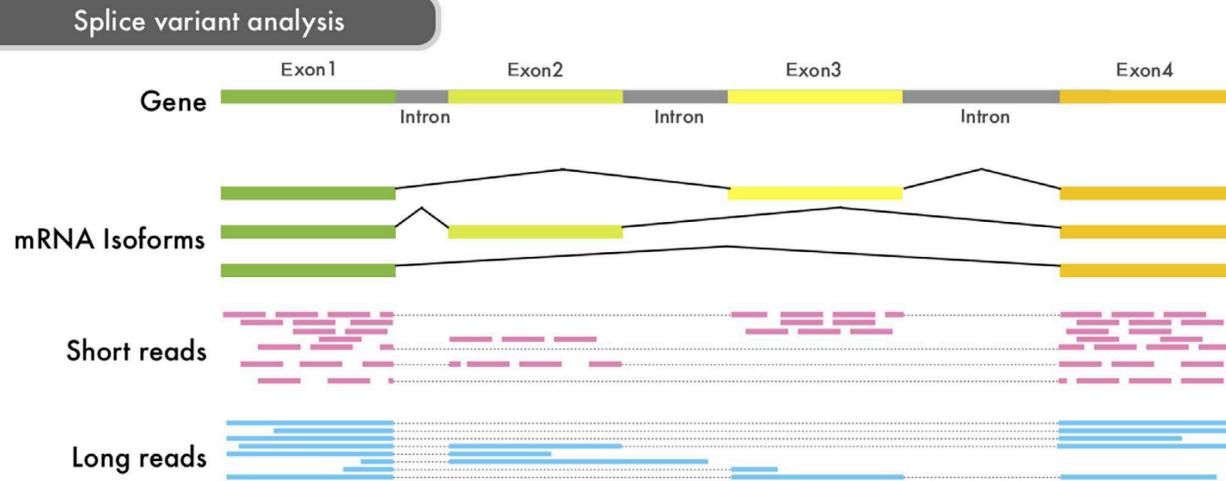
# Long reads can map reads uniquely in a reference



# Using long-read overlaps to perform de novo assembly



# Isoform profiling with long reads removes the assembly step



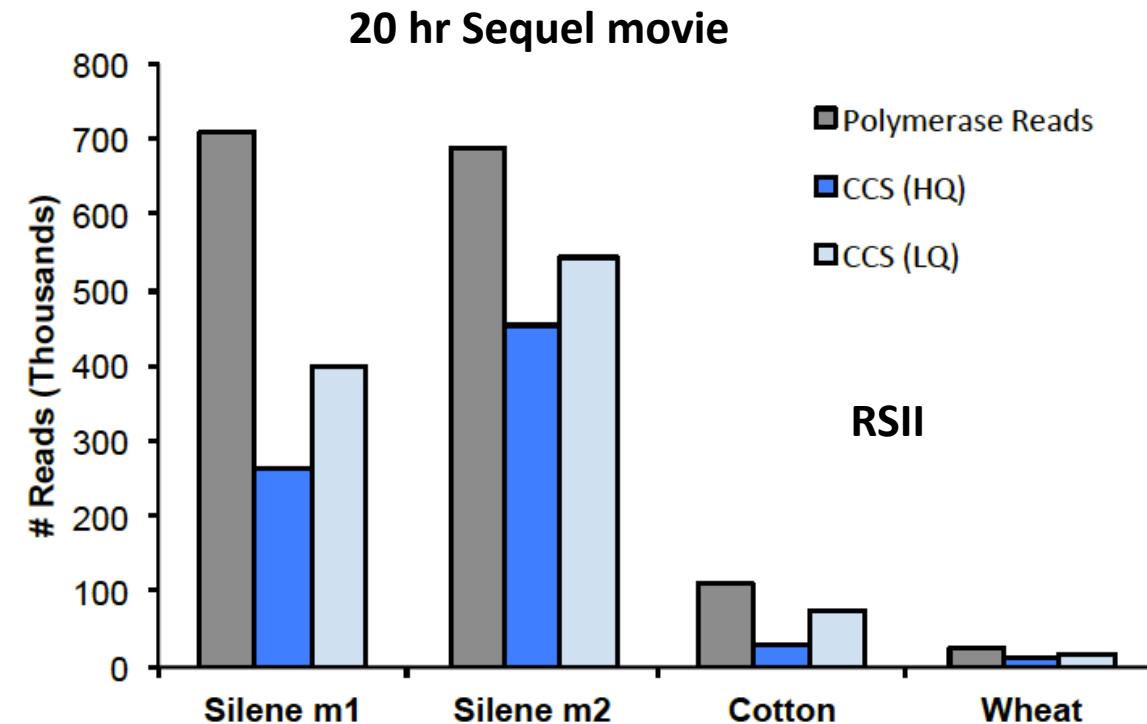
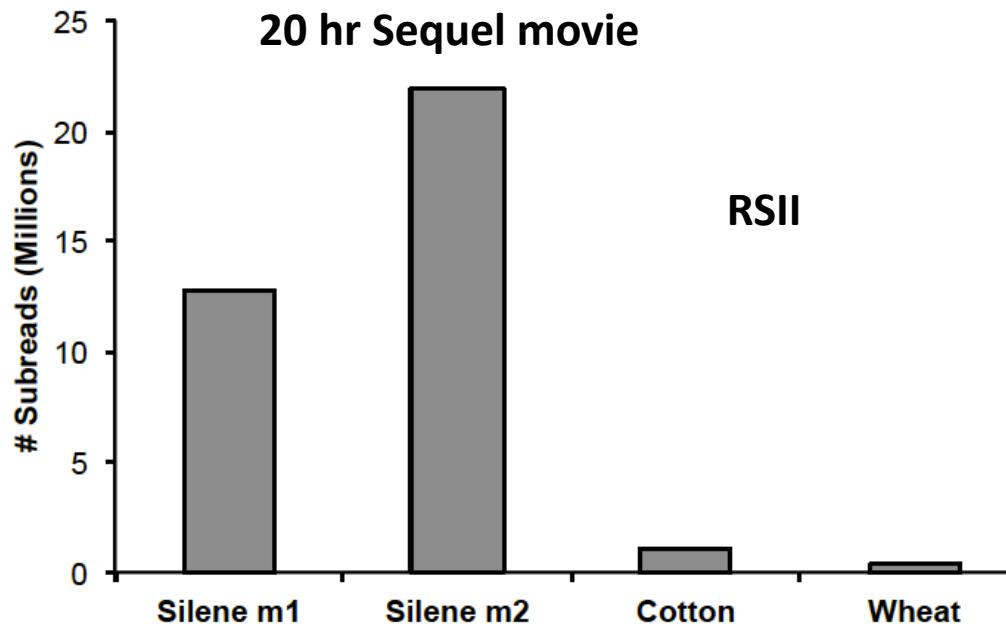
## Nanopore RNA sequencing

## PacBio IsoSeq

# PacBio Iso-Seq Transcriptomics



Polymerase reading the (subread + adapter) 3x = 1 CCS read

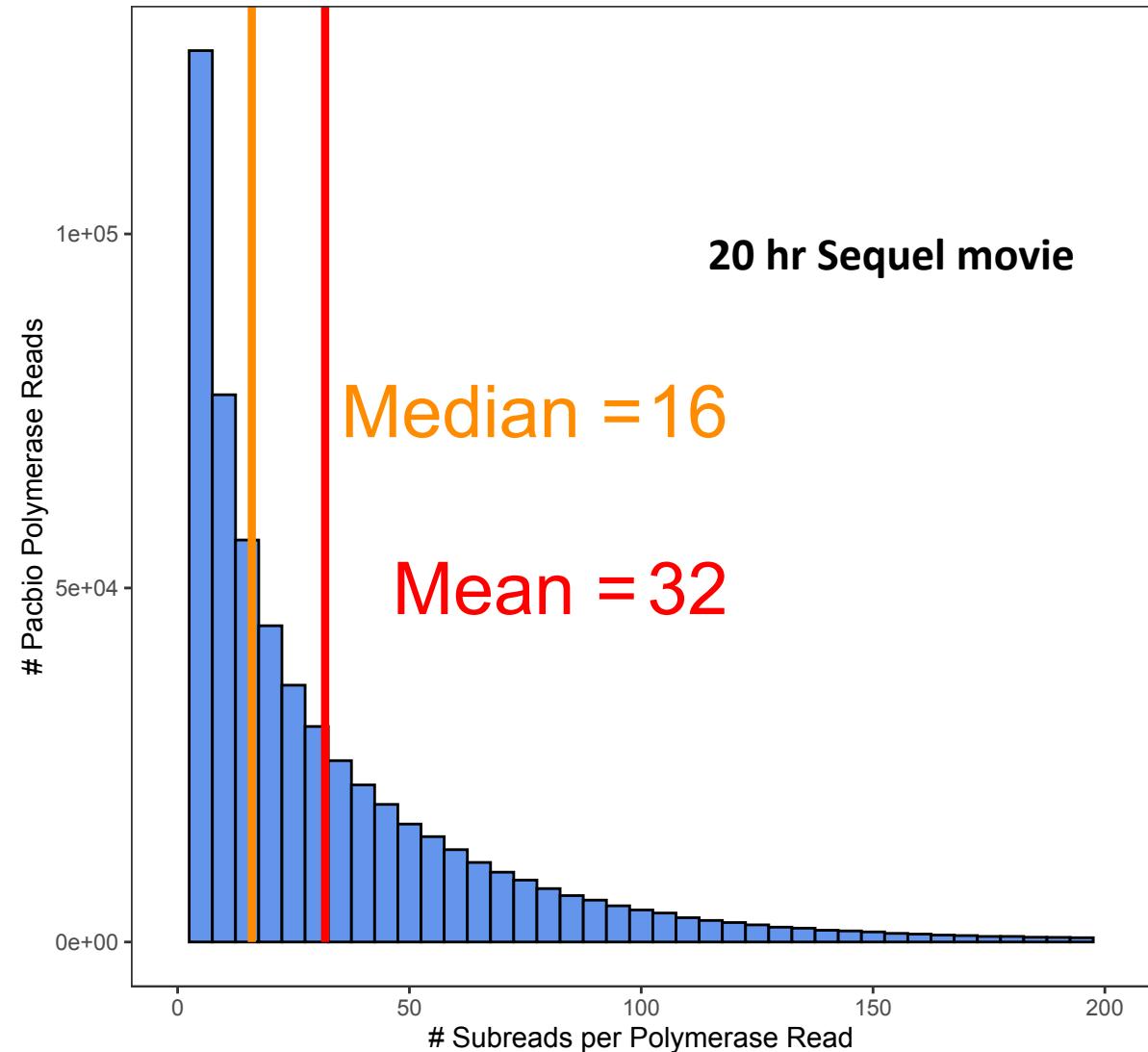


# PacBio Iso-Seq Transcriptomics

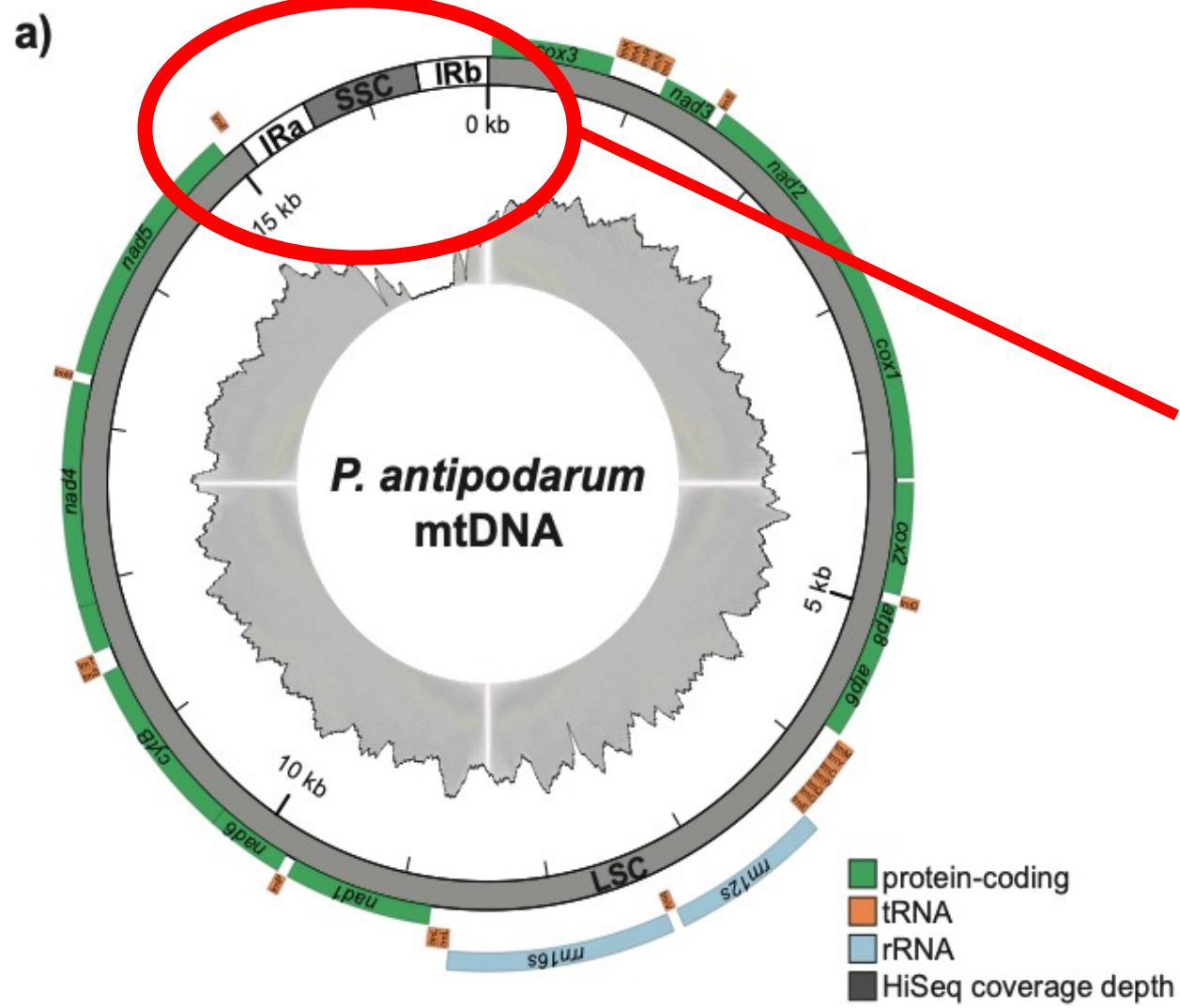


Base modifications impede polymerase processivity in a predictable manner

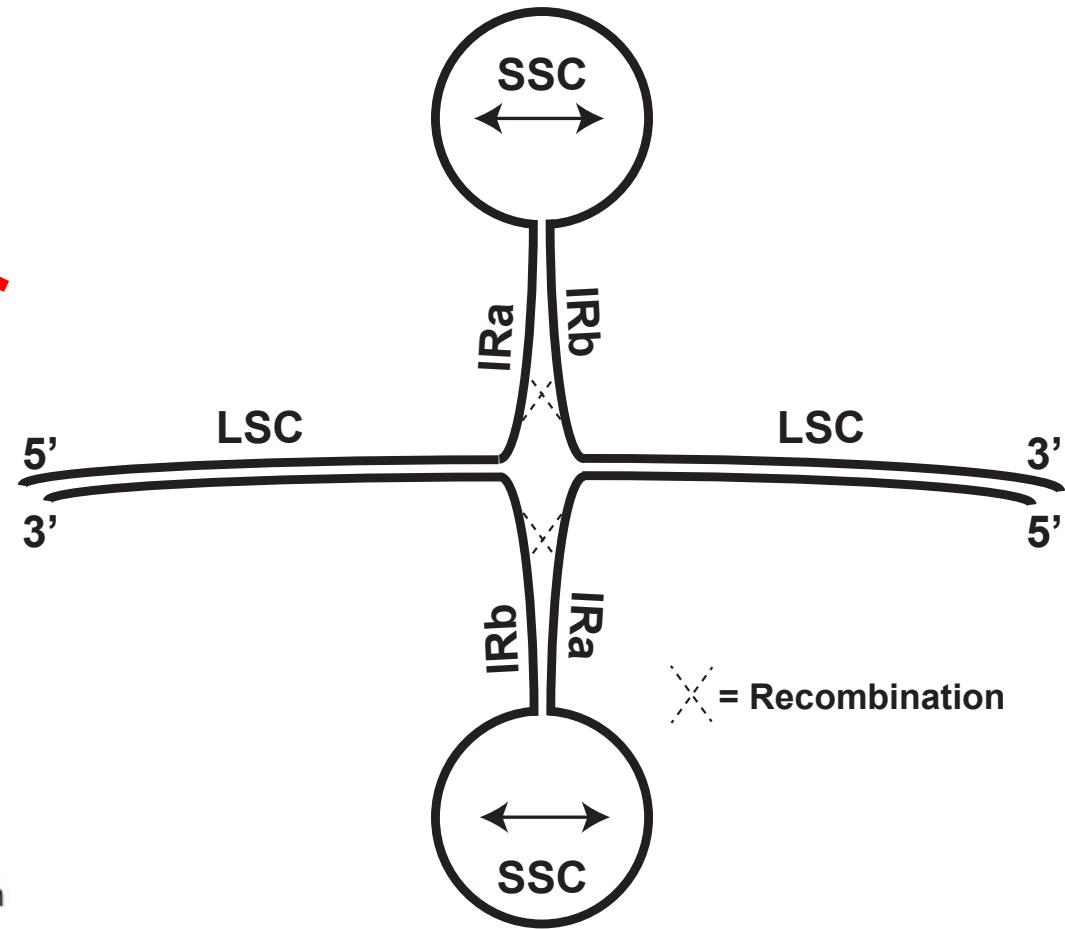
Can be measured with  
**Inter-pulse Distance (IPD)**



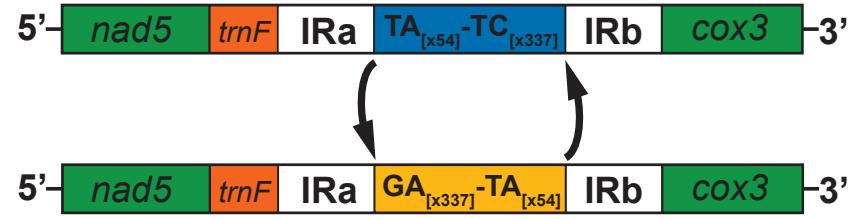
# Resolving complex genomic features



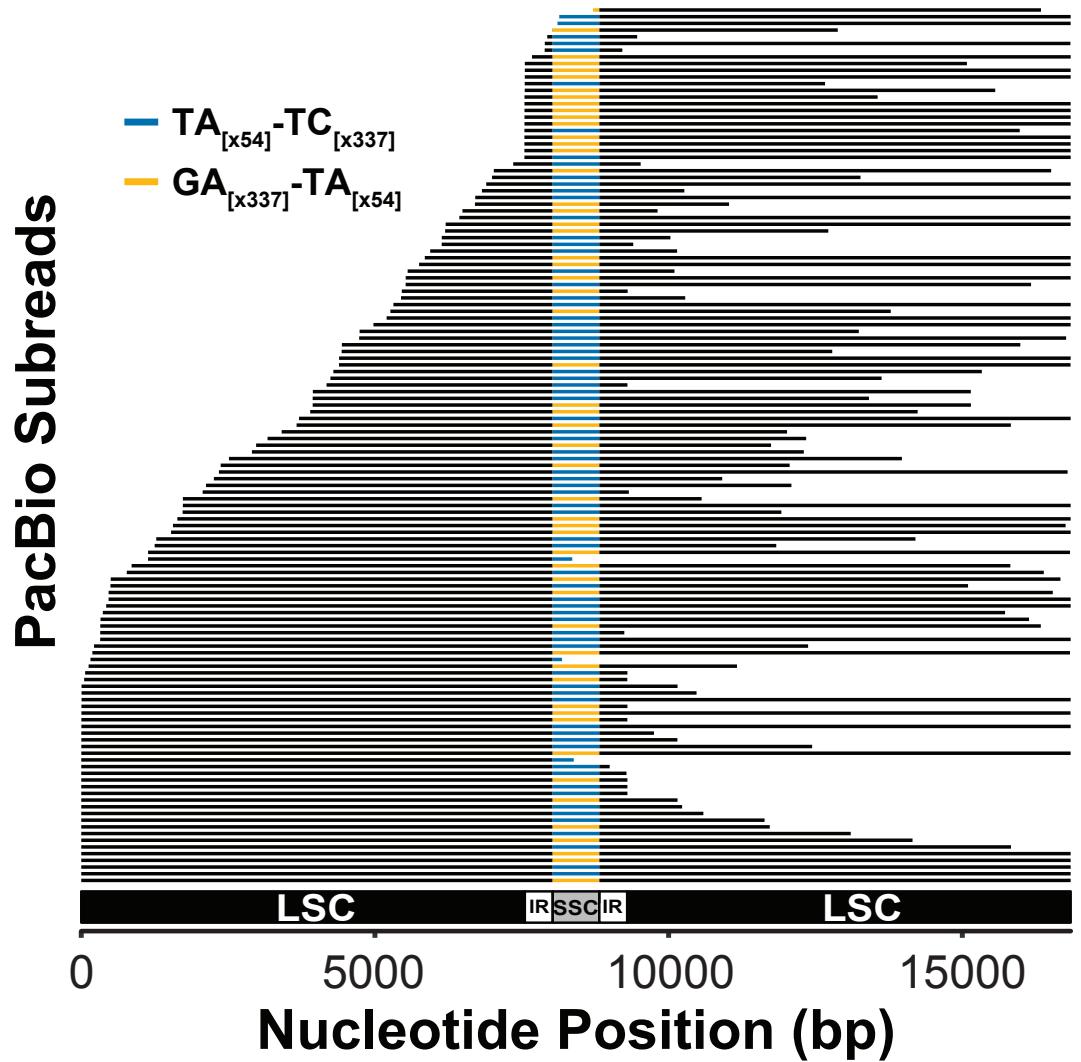
## Flip-flop recombination



# Resolving complex genomic features



Long reads can identify structural variants



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