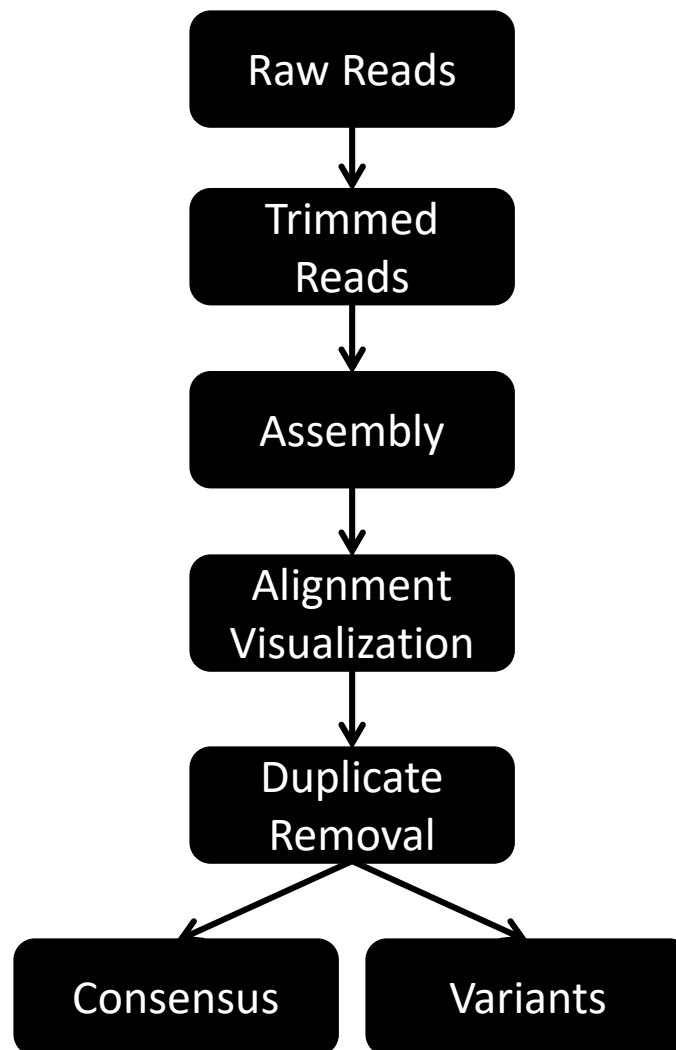


Introduction to Sequencing

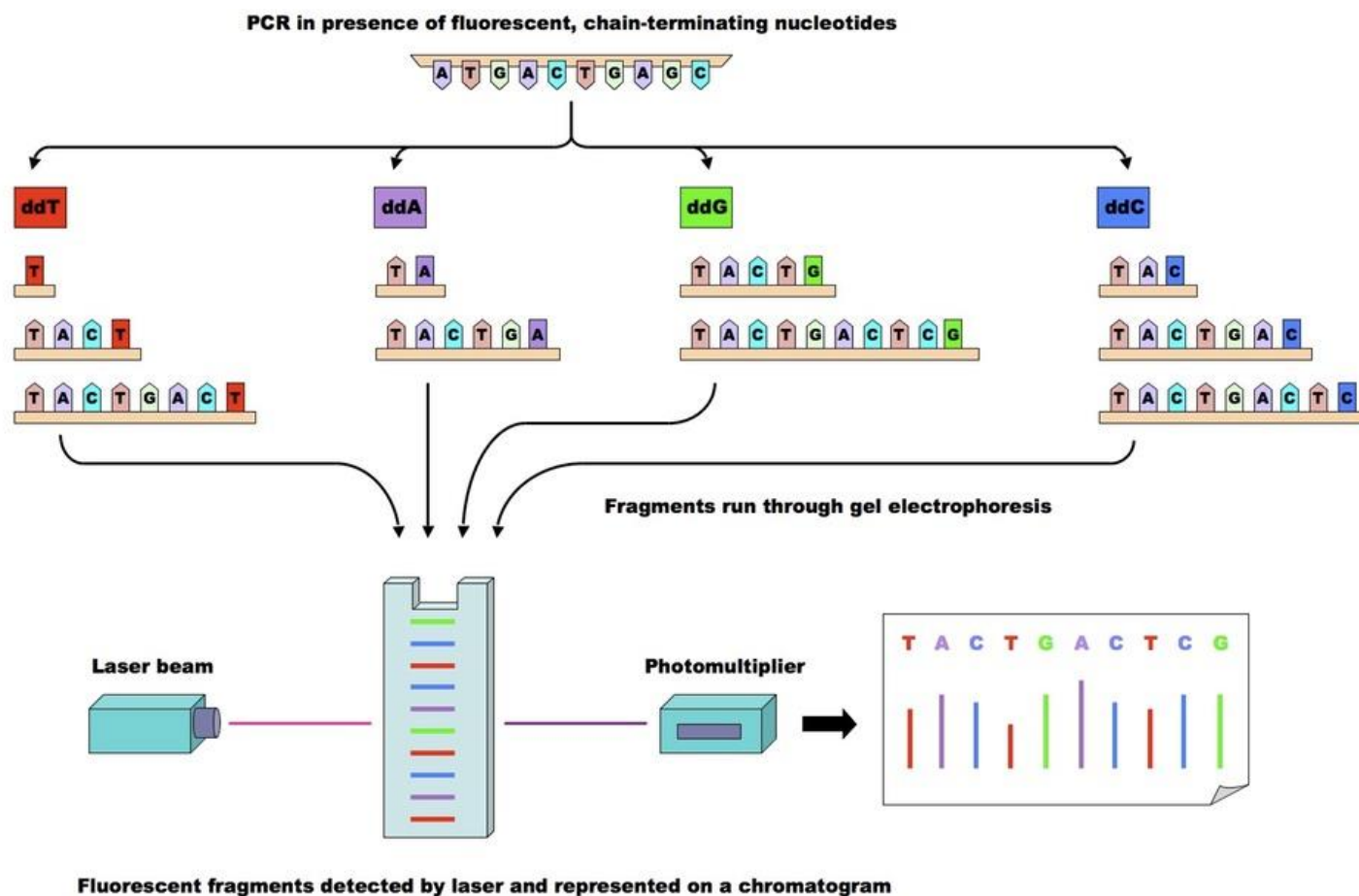
Outline of the Course



Brief History of Sequencing

- **1953** – Structure of DNA
- **1965** – Robert Holley sequenced Alanine tRNA
- **1975** – Sanger used plus minus system used to sequence Φ X174.
- **1977** – Maxam and Gilbert introduced the Chemical Cleavage method of sequencing
- **1977** – Sanger introduced the Chain Termination or Dideoxy sequencing method
- This was improved on further to give the ABI sequencers that became the gold standard of First Generation technologies.

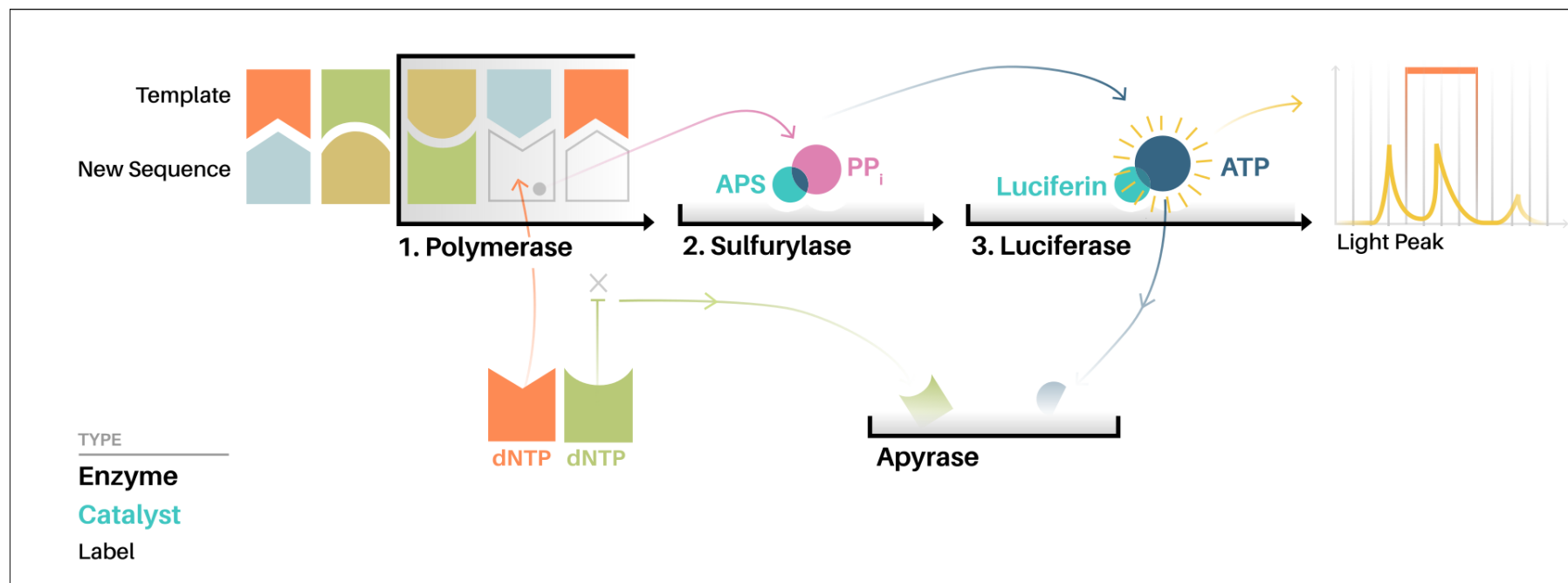
First Generation Sequencing



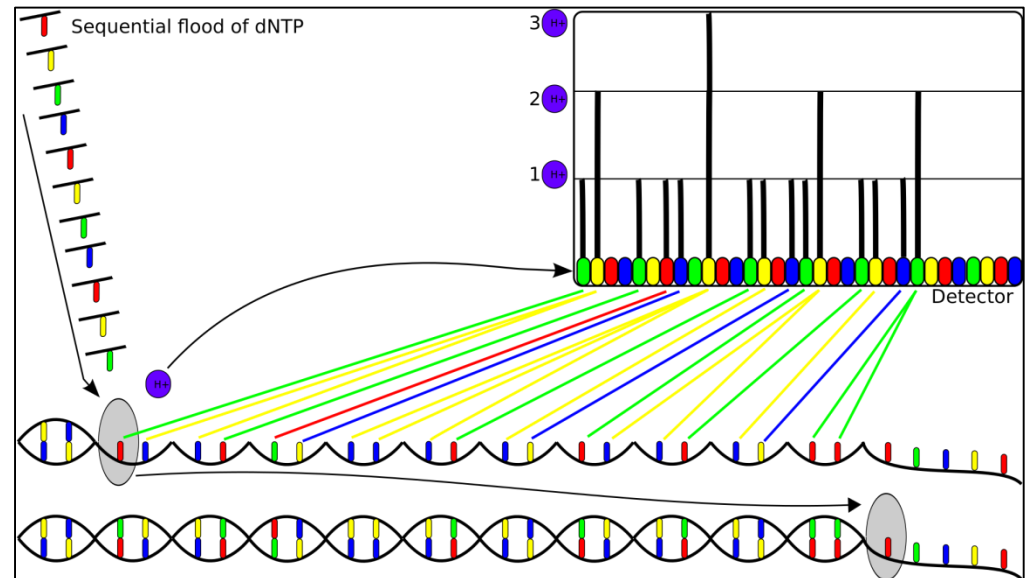
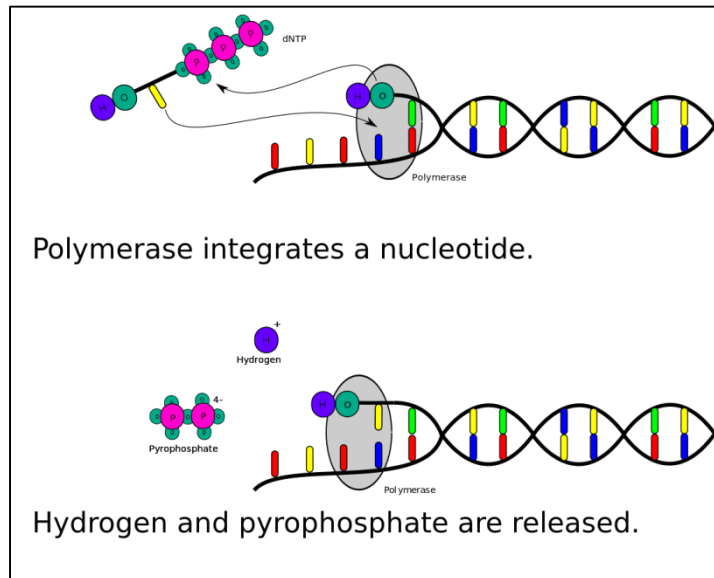
Second Generation Sequencing

- **Sequencing by Synthesis (SBS)**
 - **Pyrosequencing (Roche 454)**
 - **Ion Semiconductor Sequencing (Ion Torrent)**
 - **Dye Based Sequencing (Illumina)**

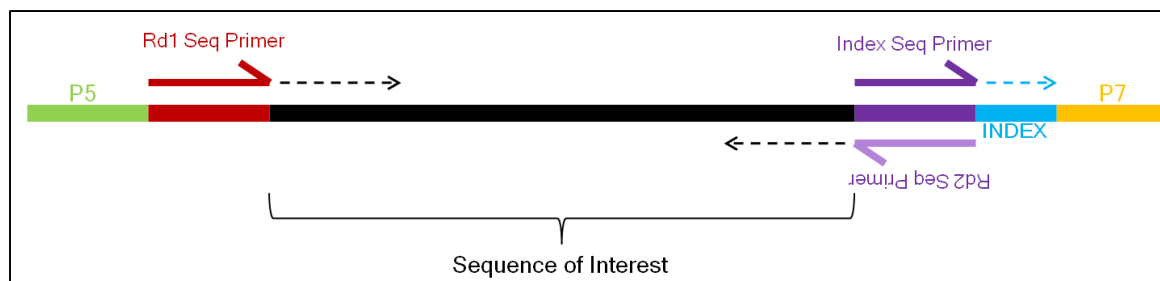
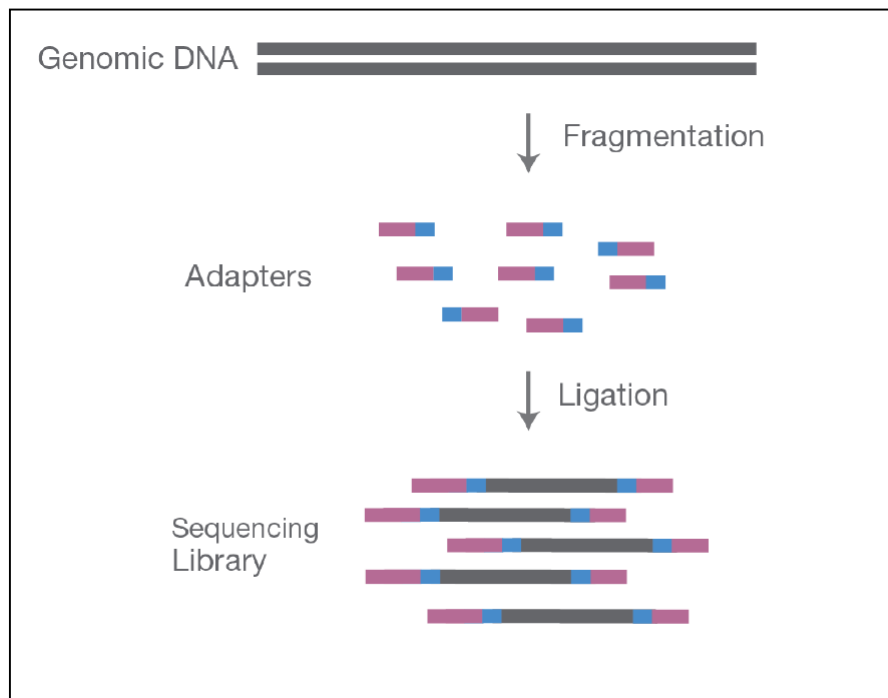
Pyrosequencing (Roche 454)



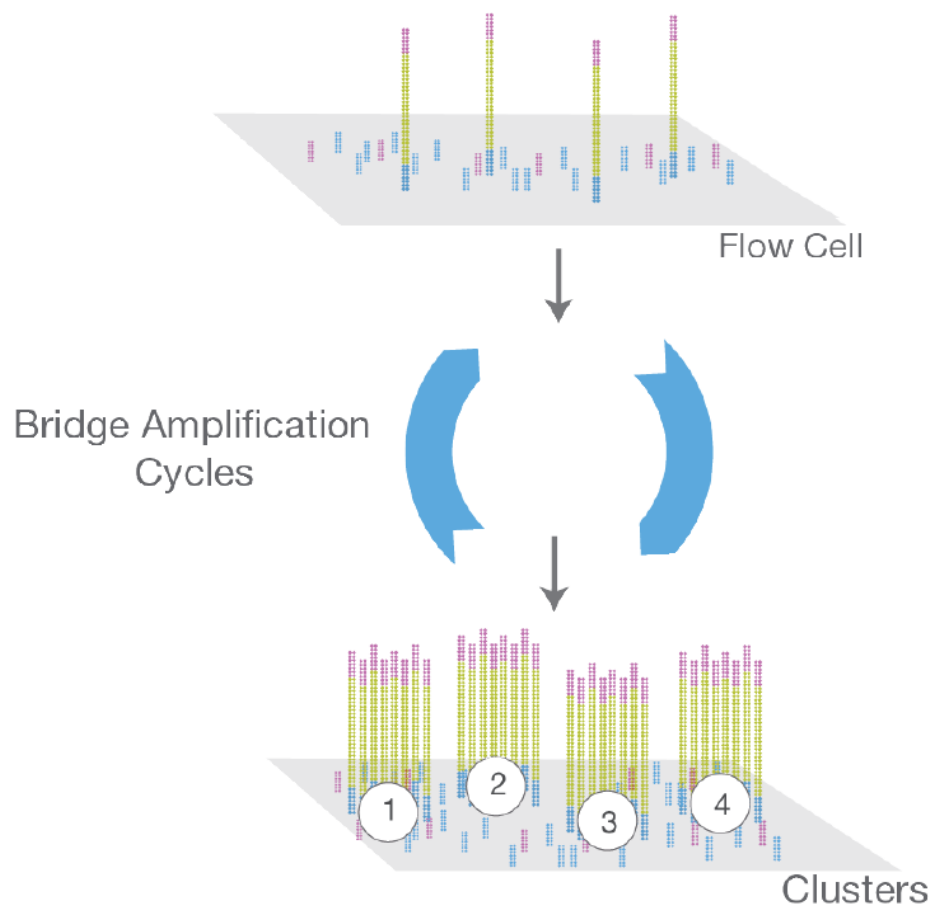
Ion Semiconductor Sequencing (Ion Torrent)



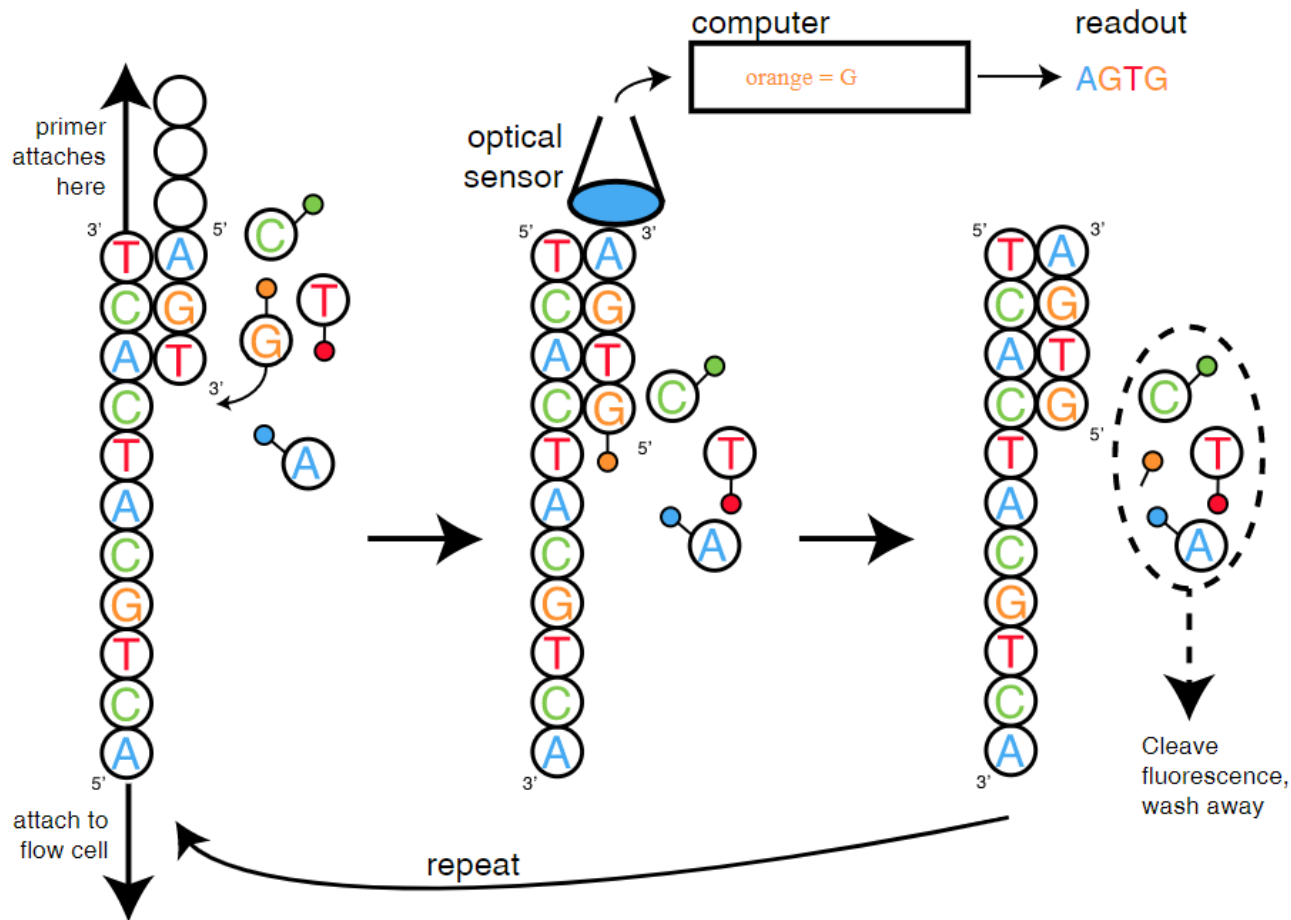
Dye Based Sequencing (Illumina) - Library



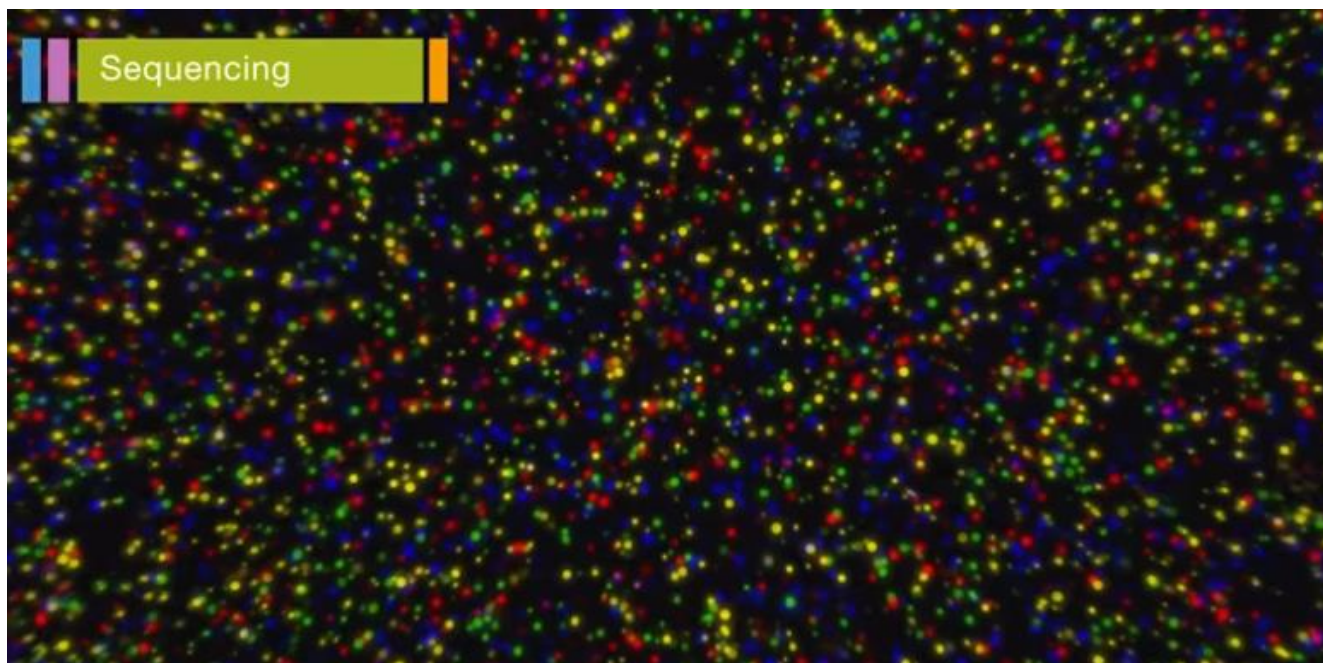
Dye Based Sequencing (Illumina) - Clusters



Dye Based Sequencing (Illumina) - Sequencing

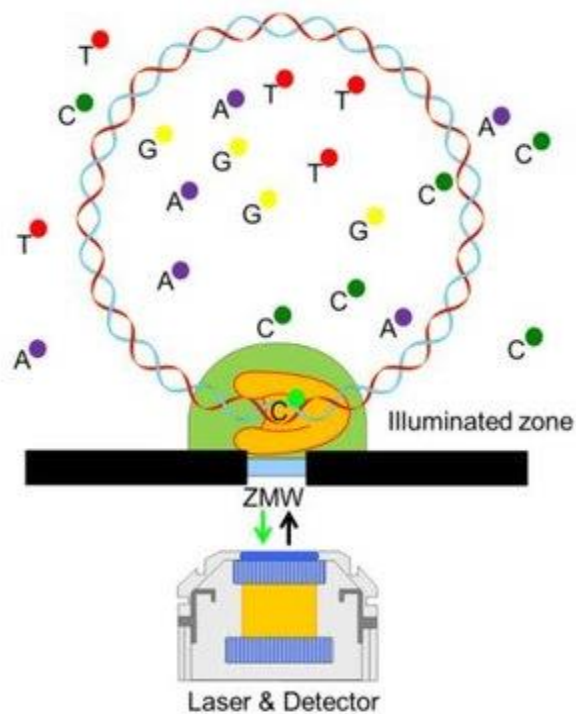


Dye Based Sequencing (Illumina) - Sequencing

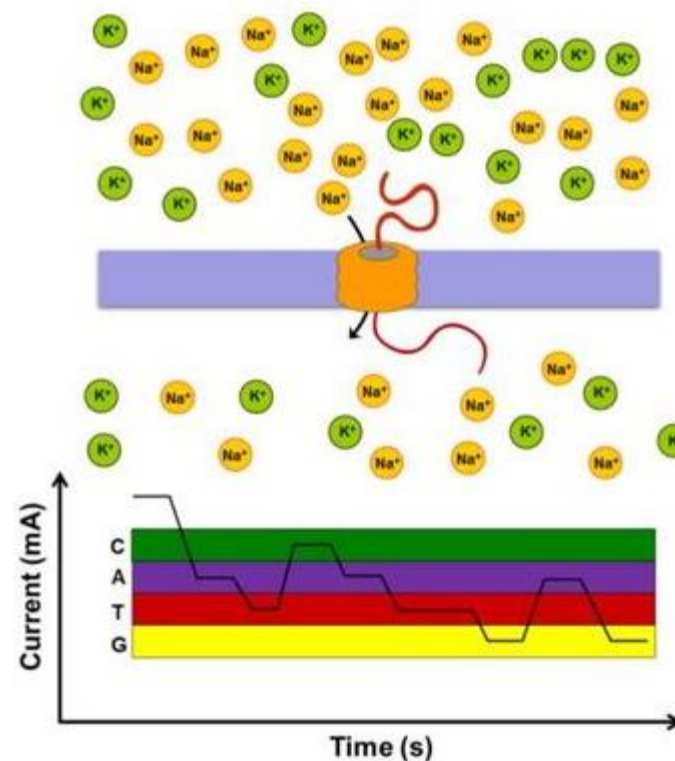


This data is stored in the Binary **BCL** files in real time

Third Generation Sequencing

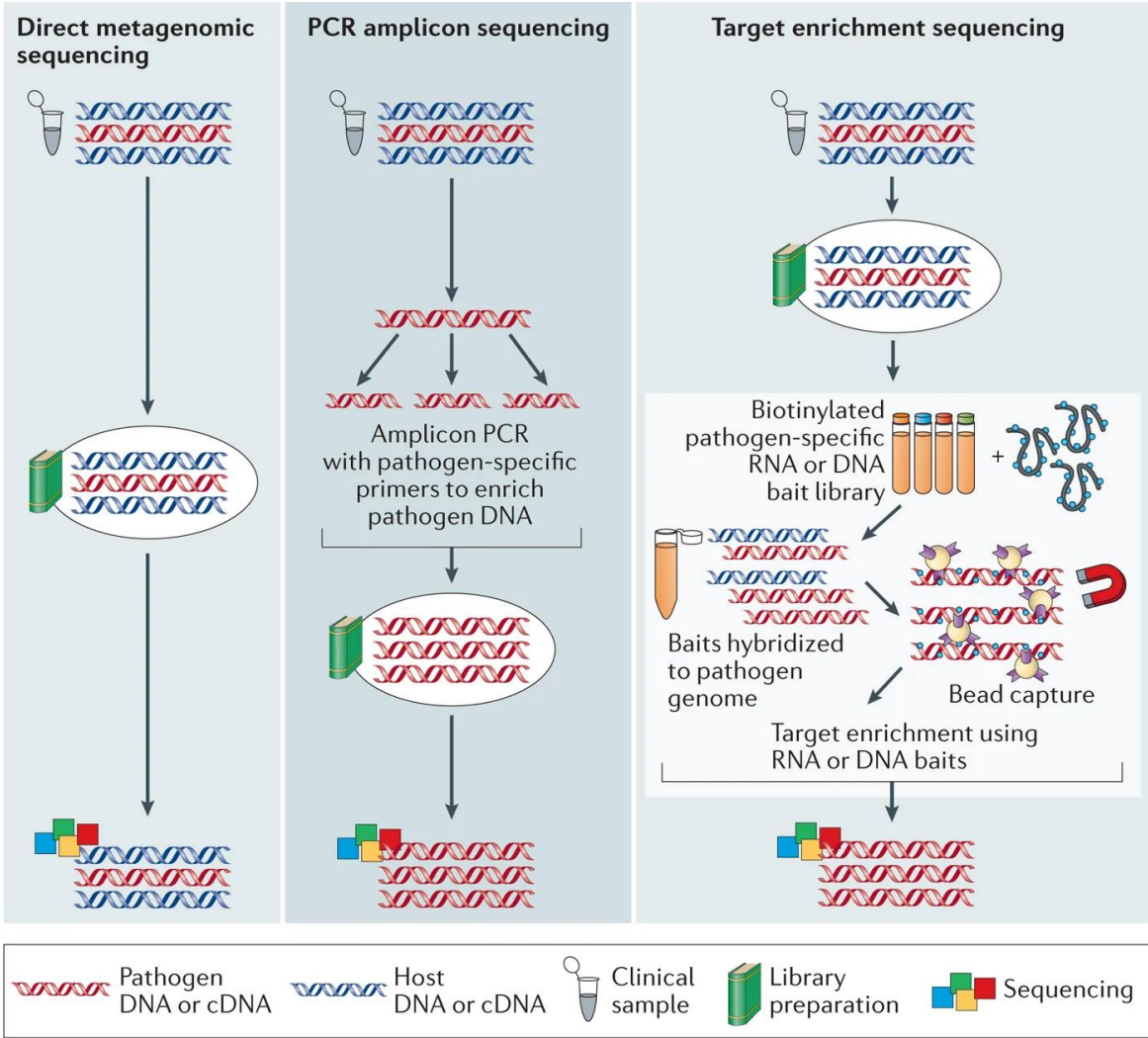


PacBio



Oxford Nanopore (MinIon)

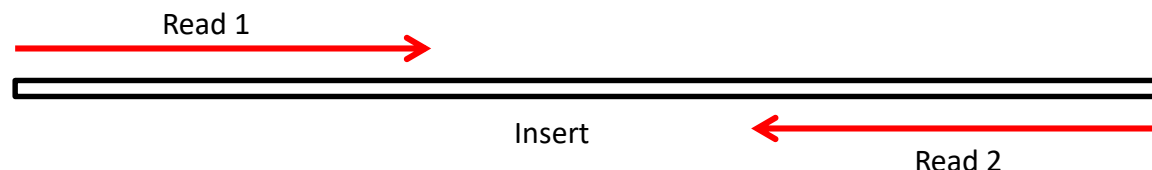
Sequencing Strategies



Illumina Data

- BCL data (binary format) is converted to FASTQ (text).
- MiSeq and MiniSeq converts to FASTQ in the machine.
- Other Illumina platforms conversion can be done on Basespace or using Illumina bcl2fastq tool.
(<https://support.illumina.com/downloads/bcl2fastq-conversion-software-v2-20.html>)
- FASTQ files are used for all further downstream data analysis.

Illumina Data Paired End



- Two files produced R1 and R2
- Same number of reads in each file
- The ordering of reads is produced based on the scan of lanes/tiles

Illumina Data

