## Cresko Laboratory Procedures and Protocols

Cresko Laboratory

Wednesday, December 6, 2023

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### How to use this book

This is a Quarto book that contains all of the Procedures and Protocols for the Cresko Laboratory in the Institute of Ecology and Evolution at the University of Oregon.

The book is organized into major section that contain

- General Laboratory Protocols or the lab
- More detailed Laboratory Protocols
- Husbandry protocols for vertebrate animals primarily stickleback and pipefish, but also zebrafish
- Husbandry protocols for *Daphnia*
- Bioinformatic protocols including how to get on to **Talapas**

You can scroll through the book using the index on the left, but also use the search field to find all relevant protocols.

There are also useful appendices at the end, as well as a section for the references cited throughout the book.

This book was written in Markdown using Quarto. To learn more about Quarto books visit https://quarto.org/docs/books.

# Part I General Laboratory Protocols

This section of the book contains general protocols for working in the laboratory.

## 1 Contact Information

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# Part II Molecular Protocols

This section of the book contains common protocols used for molecular biology and genomics in the laboratory. These include standard protocols such as setting up creating reagents, setting up PCRs and running gels, as well as advanced protocols such as creating constructs.

## 2 cDNA basic

### 2.1 Introduction

• Purpose: This procedure describes how to synthesis cDNA for use with PCR.

• Procedure Type: Molecular

• Species: N/A

### 2.2 Materials:

- 2 μl Oligo d(T)23 VN (50 μM, NEB; anchored-dT primer)\*
- X µl up to 5 µg total RNA
- 1 µl 10 mM dNTP
- water
- 2 µl 10x RT buffer (Invitrogen)
- 4 µl 25 mM MgCl2
- 2 µl 0.1 mM DTT Invitrogen
- 1 µl RNase inhibitor e.g., RNAseOUT (Invitrogen)
- 1 μl Superscript III reverse transcriptase (200 u/μl Invitrogen)

### 2.3 Solutions:

NONE

### 2.4 Procedure:

### First strand synthesis

#### Combine:

- 2 μl Oligo d(T)23 VN (50 μM, NEB; anchored-dT primer)\*
- X µl up to 5 µg total RNA

- 1 µl 10 mM dNTP mix
- Water (if necessary) to bring total to 10 μl

Heat to 65°C for 5 min., then ice

Collect contents at bottom of tube by brief centrifugation.

#### Add:

- 2 µl 10x RT buffer (Invitrogen)
- 4 µl 25 mM MgCl2
- 2 µl 0.1 mM DTT Invitrogen
- 1 µl RNase inhibitor e.g., RNAseOUT (Invitrogen)
- 1 µl Superscript III reverse transcriptase (200 u/µl Invitrogen)

Mix by gentle aspiration

• 25°C for 5 min.

### Reaction can be scaled up to accommodate more starting RNA

Synthesis: Incubate at 50°C for 50 min.

Inactivation: 85°C for 5 min. Chill on ice, collect contents to bottom by short spin.

Destroy RNA template: 1 μl RNase H (2 u/μl), incubate at 37°C for 20 min.

Proceed to PCR. Depending on expression level, may be able to use a dilution of cDNA as template – try 1:50 dilution in EB, use 2  $\mu$ l as template in a 20  $\mu$ l reaction. Don't dilute your entire amount of cDNA, as some products may require a higher concentration of template.

## 3 2x Turbo

### 3.1 Introduction

• Purpose: This procedure describes how to create 2x Turbo PCR mix.

• Procedure Type: Molecular

• Species: N/A

### 3.2 Materials:

- $33,000 \mu l \text{ npH2O}$
- 2000 µl MgSO4 (100mM)
- 1600 µl 1M Tris-HCl (pH 8.6)
- 800 µl 1M KCl
- 800 µl 1M (NH4)2SO4
- 800 µl Triton-X 100 (10%)
- 400 µl DMSO (100 %)
- 120 µl dATP (100mM)
- 120 µl dGTP (100mM)
- 120 µl dTTP (100mM)
- 120  $\mu$ l dCTP (100mM)
- $80 \mu l 100 mg/ml BSA$

Total = 40 ml of buffer

### 3.3 Solutions:

NONE

### 3.4 Procedure:

- Mix above reagents together
- Place in 1.5 ml ependorph tubes
- Store at -20C

## 4 Paraformaldehyde

### 4.1 Introduction

• Purpose: This procedure describes how to make 8% paraformaldehyde. This protocol is the one I have used and makes use of pH to get the PFA into solution relatively quickly - then you readjust the pH. It's for 8% - then you can add 1:1 2x PBS.

• Procedure Type: Molecular

• Species: N/A

### 4.2 Materials:

• XXX

Total = 40 ml of buffer

### 4.3 Solutions:

NONE

### 4.4 Procedure:

#### A HUMAN HEALTH WARNGING

Paraformaldehyde can be hazardous to your health - make sure you prepare in the fume

- Add 40 g Paraformaldehyde to 450 ml distilled water (or scale for desired final volume).
- Add 1 ul of 10 N NaOH per ml of water (i.e. 500 ul for 500 ml).
- Apply medium heat while stirring at medium speed to dissolve approx 15-20 min.
- Solution should not go above 60° C.

• Eventually, granules will fully dissolve and the solution will become translucent.

### I DO NOT LET THE SOLUTION STIR BEYOND THIS POINT

It will form a fuzzy precipitate that reduces the solution strength after filtering.

- Once the granules have dissolved and the solution clears, turn off the heat and equilibrate to pH 7.4 with approx 1.5 ml of 20% HCl (or scale, depending on target volume).
- Bring volume to 500 ml (or scaled volume) with distilled water.
- Filter while still warm to 0.45 um (or 0.2 um). Aliquot and store at  $-20^{\circ}$  C.

# Part III Bioinformatic

This ection of the book contains protocols for basic bioinformatic skills such as using our laboratory cluster 'Genome', as well as our account Nereus on the UO supercomputer Talapas.

Note that there are several appendices that contain greater details and training on things such as the use of command line, R and Python, markdown and literature programming, and documentation using Quarto and Jupyter notebooks.

See Knuth (1984) for additional discussion of literate programming.

# 5 Placeholder\_Molecular

### 5.1 xxx

XXXX

xxx

XXXXX

# Part IV Vertebrate Husbandry

This section of the manual contains protocols for the safe and ethical husbandry and use of vertebrate animals, particular the fish models stickleback, zebrafish and syngnathids.

## 6 Twenty Gallon Aquarium Cleaning

### 6.1 Introduction

- Purpose: This procedure describes how to clean 20 gallon glass tanks.
- Procedure Type: Husbandry
- Species:
  - Threespine stickleback, (Gasterosteus aculeatus),
  - Gulf pipefish (Syngnathus scovelli)



A Schedule for Cleaning

Tank cleaning is to be done ONLY Monday - Friday

### 6.2 Materials:

- Scrub pad or sponge
- Cart (you may or may not want to use)
- Old clothes (this can be messy)
- Personal protection equipment (Splash proof glasses or face shield).

### 6.3 Solutions:

- Bleach solution: Make a 10% bleach solution in a 2 gallon bucket. Add 4.5 L of water. Add 0.5 L of bleach and gently stir.
- Sodium thiosulfate: Make a 3% solution of sodium thiosulfate in a separate 2 gallon bucket. Add 5 L of water (to line) and 150g (marked on dispenser) of sodium thiosulfate. Mix

Note: When using bleach and/or sodium thiosulfate. Eye protection is required. Please use splash proof glasses or a face shield when using bleach and sodium thiosulfate.

### 6.4 Procedure:

- Complete bleaching and cleaning of tank. This needs to be done to each tank every 2 months.
- Remove fish from tank and put them into a clean tank. Tanks that are emptied of fish need to be cleaned and sterilized before another batch of fish can be introduced.
- Drain the tank and remove it from the rack. Clean air diffuser as instructed below.
  - Clean the tank and all parts thoroughly with a scrub pad, taking care not to damage
    the silicon water seals on the inside (algae should be left if very gentle rubbing will
    not remove it.
  - Squirt about 10 20 mls of bleach into the tank. Wash the bleach water thoroughly around the inside of the tank by hand using a pad or sponge exposing all inside portions of the tank to bleach.
  - Rinse the tank thoroughly with hot tap water. Rinse the tank with sodium thiosulfate, and then rinse it again with hot water. Put a few thiosulfate crystals into the tank and leave it.
  - Reassemble the tank and put it back on the rack. Fill with system water and allow water to recirculate for about 30 minutes before adding fish. Watch fish for 15min to look for any signs of distress.
  - Using a dry erase marker record date/time on the front of the tank when system water is turned back on.
- Initial the check list that you have completed the tank cleaning.

### 6.5 Air difuser cleaning:

- Remove dirty air diffusers from tanks and rinse with tap water to remove excess algae and debris.
- Place in 10% bleach solution for 15-30 minutes.
- Rinse the corner filters with hot water for 5 and then place into 3% sodium thiosulfate for 5 minutes.
- Rinse with hot water for 5 minutes.
- When cleaned air diffusers are placed back into aquaria, observe fish for 15 min for signs of distress.

# Part V Daphnia Husbandry

This section of the manual contains protocols for the safe and ethical husbandry and use of invertebrate animals, particular the nematode worm  $C.\ remanei$  and water fleas of the genus Daphnia

# 7 Placeholder\_Daphnia

### 7.1 xxx

XXXX

xxx

XXXXX

# Part VI Bioinformatic

This ection of the book contains protocols for basic bioinformatic skills such as using our laboratory cluster 'Genome', as well as our account Nereus on the UO supercomputer Talapas.

Note that there are several appendices that contain greater details and training on things such as the use of command line, R and Python, markdown and literature programming, and documentation using Quarto and Jupyter notebooks.

See Knuth (1984) for additional discussion of literate programming.

### 8 A field guide to base R

### 8.1 Introduction

To finish off the programming section, we're going to give you a quick tour of the most important base R functions that we don't otherwise discuss in the book. These tools are particularly useful as you do more programming and will help you read code you'll encounter in the wild.

This is a good place to remind you that the tidyverse is not the only way to solve data science problems. We teach the tidyverse in this book because tidyverse packages share a common design philosophy, increasing the consistency across functions, and making each new function or package a little easier to learn and use. It's not possible to use the tidyverse without using base R, so we've actually already taught you a **lot** of base R functions: from **library()** to load packages, to **sum()** and **mean()** for numeric summaries, to the factor, date, and POSIXct data types, and of course all the basic operators like +, -, /, \*, |, &, and |! What we haven't focused on so far is base R workflows, so we will highlight a few of those in this chapter.

After you read this book, you'll learn other approaches to the same problems using base R, data.table, and other packages. You'll undoubtedly encounter these other approaches when you start reading R code written by others, particularly if you're using StackOverflow. It's 100% okay to write code that uses a mix of approaches, and don't let anyone tell you otherwise!

In this chapter, we'll focus on four big topics: subsetting with [, subsetting with [[ and \$, the apply family of functions, and for loops. To finish off, we'll briefly discuss two essential plotting functions.

#### **Prerequisites**

This package focuses on base R so doesn't have any real prerequisites, but we'll load the tidyverse in order to explain some of the differences.

library(tidyverse)

### 8.2 Selecting multiple elements with [

[ is used to extract sub-components from vectors and data frames, and is called like x[i] or x[i, j]. In this section, we'll introduce you to the power of [, first showing you how you can use it with vectors, then how the same principles extend in a straightforward way to two-dimensional (2d) structures like data frames. We'll then help you cement that knowledge by showing how various dplyr verbs are special cases of [.

### Subsetting vectors

There are five main types of things that you can subset a vector with, i.e., that can be the i in x[i]:

1. A vector of positive integers. Subsetting with positive integers keeps the elements at those positions:

```
x <- c("one", "two", "three", "four", "five")
x[c(3, 2, 5)]</pre>
```

[1] "three" "two" "five"

By repeating a position, you can actually make a longer output than input, making the term "subsetting" a bit of a misnomer.

```
x[c(1, 1, 5, 5, 5, 2)]
[1] "one" "one" "five" "five" "five" "two"
```

2. A vector of negative integers. Negative values drop the elements at the specified positions:

```
x[c(-1, -3, -5)]
[1] "two" "four"
```

3. A logical vector. Subsetting with a logical vector keeps all values corresponding to a TRUE value. This is most often useful in conjunction with the comparison functions.

```
x <- c(10, 3, NA, 5, 8, 1, NA)
# All non-missing values of x
x[!is.na(x)]</pre>
```

```
[1] 10  3  5  8  1

# All even (or missing!) values of x
x[x %% 2 == 0]
```

[1] 10 NA 8 NA

Unlike filter(), NA indices will be included in the output as NAs.

4. A character vector. If you have a named vector, you can subset it with a character vector:

```
x <- c(abc = 1, def = 2, xyz = 5)
x[c("xyz", "def")]

xyz def
5 2</pre>
```

As with subsetting with positive integers, you can use a character vector to duplicate individual entries.

5. **Nothing**. The final type of subsetting is nothing, x[], which returns the complete x. This is not useful for subsetting vectors, but as we'll see shortly, it is useful when subsetting 2d structures like tibbles.

### 8.3 Summary

In this chapter, we've shown you a selection of base R functions useful for subsetting and iteration. Compared to approaches discussed elsewhere in the book, these functions tend to have more of a "vector" flavor than a "data frame" flavor because base R functions tend to take individual vectors, rather than a data frame and some column specification. This often makes life easier for programming and so becomes more important as you write more functions and begin to write your own packages.

This chapter concludes the programming section of the book. You've made a solid start on your journey to becoming not just a data scientist who uses R, but a data scientist who can *program* in R. We hope these chapters have sparked your interest in programming and that you're looking forward to learning more outside of this book.

# 9 Summary

In summary, this book has no content whatsoever.

1 + 1

[1] 2

## References

Knuth, Donald E. 1984. "Literate Programming." Comput. J. 27 (2): 97–111. <br/> https://doi.org/10.1093/comjnl/27.2.97.

## A Sbf1 Barcodes in 96 Well Plate

well	Barcode	Name (top)	Final top sequence well	Name (bottom)	Final bottom sequence	
A1	AAACGG	SbfI- AAACGG-	ACACTCTTACC	CCTACACSBACGCT AAACGG-	, ,	raogancio
A2	AACGTT	$egin{array}{l}  ext{top} \  ext{SbfI-} \  ext{AACGTT-} \end{array}$	ACACTCTT <b>A</b> 20	bot CCTACA <b>CSBA</b> CGCT AACGTT-	, ,	KT&GAT¢¢
A3	AACTGA	top SbfI- AACTGA-	ACACTCTT <b>AG</b> (	bot CCTACA <b>CSBA</b> CGCT AACTGA-		ATAGATG©
A4	AAGACG	top SbfI- AAGACG-	ACACTCTT <b>A</b> 40	bot CCTACA <b>CGA</b> CGCT AAGACG-	CT <b>/5PG6\$ATGT</b> AT	ATAGATCIG
A5	AAGCTA	top SbfI- AAGCTA-	ACACTCTT <b>A</b> 50	bot CCTACA <b>CGA</b> CGCT AAGCTA-	CT/ <b>ISPG6\$ATAG</b> AT	ACATATCG
A6	AATATC	top SbfI- AATATC-	ACACTCTT <b>A6</b> 0	bot CCTACA <b>CSA</b> CGCT AATATC-		ATAGATCC¢
A7	AATGAG	top SbfI- AATGAG-	ACACTCTT <b>A</b> 70	bot CCTACA <b>CSBA</b> CGCT AATGAG-	, ,	ATAXAAIICEG
A8	ACAAGA	top SbfI- ACAAGA-	ACACTCTT <b>A</b> 80	bot CCTACA <b>CSBA</b> CGCT ACAAGA-		G <b>AAGATG</b> G
A9	ACAGCG	top SbfI- ACAGCG-	ACACTCTT <b>A</b> 90	bot CCTACA <b>CSA</b> CGCT ACAGCG-	, ,	SAAGATC©
A10	ACATAC	top SbfI- ACATAC-	ACACTCTT <b>AC</b> (	bot DCTACA <b>CEM</b> EGCT ACATAC-		JAAGATGG0
		top		bot		

						Final
11	- I	Name	Final top	11	Name	bottom
well	Barcode	(top)	sequence	well	(bottom)	sequence
A11	ACCATG	SbfI-	ACACTCT	TACCCTA		CT/BP668/ACATAGCAGATGC
		ACCATG-			ACCATG-	!
		top			bot	
A12	ACCCCC	SbfI-	ACACTCT	TACCCTA		CT/BP665/AGGGAXXIAXXIIGX
		ACCCCC-			ACCCCC-	
		top			bot	
B1	ACTCTT	SbfI-	ACACTCT	TBCCTA		CT/FPG6s/ATAGACTAGATGG
		ACTCTT-			ACTCTT-	!
		top			bot	!
B2	ACTGGC	SbfI-	ACACTCT	TB2CCTA		CT/ISP666/AGCCAGTAGATCKG
		ACTGGC-			ACTGGC-	
		top			bot	!
B3	AGCCAT	SbfI-	ACACTCT	ТВЗССТА		CT/BP66\$AATGGGCAAATGC
		AGCCAT-			AGCCAT-	!
		top			bot	!
B4	AGCGCA	SbfI-	ACACTCT	ТЪ4ССТА	CACCIACGCT	CTÆPGGATGTAGTAGATGG
		AGCGCA-			AGCGCA-	
		top			bot	!
B5	AGGGTC	SbfI-	ACACTCT	TB5CCTA	CACCOMCGCT	CT/BP66\$AGAGAGGGGGGAGACICGG
		AGGGTC-			AGGGTC-	
		top			bot	!
B6	AGGTGT	SbfI-	ACACTCT	ТЪ6ССТА	CACCOMCGCT	CT/ <b>5P66\$AACAAGCA</b> GATICGG
		AGGTGT-			AGGTGT-	·
		top			bot	!
B7	AGTAGG	SbfI-	ACACTCT	TBCCTA	CACSBAICGCT	CT/5P66s/ACCTACTAGGGHCGC
		AGTAGG-			AGTAGG-	
		top			bot	!
B8	AGTTAA	SbfI-	ACACTCT	TB8CCTA	CACCEACGCT	CT/ <b>5</b> P6& <b>ATCAACTAGAATC</b> C
		AGTTAA-			AGTTAA-	
		top			bot	!
В9	ATAGTA	SbfI-	ACACTCT	ТВ9ССТА		CT/EPE6sATACTATAGTATCGC
		ATAGTA-			ATAGTA-	
		top			bot	l
B10	ATCAAA	SbfI-	ACACTCT	TROCTA		CT/I5PG6\$ATCT&ACA&ATCC
DIV	111 01111	ATCAAA-	110110 1 0 1	1 200 0 111	ATCAAA-	,
		top			bot	
B11	ATGCAC	SbfI-	ACACTCT	TTCCCTA		CT/5P66\$AGCG&AG&&ATCG
DII	111 00110	ATGCAC-	710710101	110000111	ATGCAC-	, ,
					bot	!
		top			DOL	

well	Barcode	Name (top)	Final top sequence	well	Name (bottom)	Final bottom sequence
B12	ATGTTG	SbfI- ATGTTG-	ACACTCT	TBOOCTA	ATGTTG-	CT/EP665/ACCACACACACAC
C1	ATTCCG	top SbfI- ATTCCG-	ACACTCT	T <b>T</b> CCTA	ATTCCG-	CT/ <b>50666/ATGGAATAGATGG</b>
C2	CAAAAA	top SbfI- CAAAAA-	ACACTCT	T <b>T</b> CCTA	CAAAAA-	CT/ <b>5266\$ATCTCAAAAATC</b> ©
C3	CAATCG	top SbfI- CAATCG-	ACACTCT	T <b>T3</b> CCTA	CAATCG-	CT/ <b>5P666/ATGATAAAGATG</b> C
C4	CACCTC	top SbfI- CACCTC-	ACACTCT	T <b>T</b> 4CCTA	CACCTC-	CTÆPGGAGAGGAGGAGGATGC
C5	CAGGCA	top SbfI- CAGGCA-	ACACTCT	T <b>T</b> SCCTA	bot .CA <b>CSBA</b> CGCT( CAGGCA-	CT/EPG6\$ATGTCAGAGATCG
C6	CATACT	top SbfI- CATACT-	ACACTCT	T <b>T</b> 6CCTA	bot .CA <b>CSBA</b> CGCT CATACT-	CT/ <b>5066\$AAGT&amp;AGAGATGG</b>
C7	CCATTT	top SbfI- CCATTT-	ACACTCT	T <b>TT</b> CCTA	bot .CA <b>CSBA</b> CGCT .CCATTT-	CT/ <b>5066\$ATCATGGATGTTG</b> G
C8	CCCGGT	top SbfI- CCCGGT-	ACACTCT	T <b>T</b> 8CCTA	bot .CA <b>CSBA</b> CGCT .CCCGGT-	CT/ <b>5266\$/ACTGGGAGATGG</b>
С9	CCCTAA	top SbfI- CCCTAA-	ACACTCT	T <b>T</b> ØCCTA	bot .CAC <b>SBA</b> CGCT .CCTAA-	CT/ <b>5066\$ATCAGGGAGATGG</b>
C10	CCGAGG	top SbfI- CCGAGG-	ACACTCT	T <b>TT</b> CCTA	bot .CAC <b>SBAI</b> CGCT( CCGAGG-	CT/ <b>5P66\$ATCTCGGAGATC</b> G
C11	CCGCAT	top SbfI- CCGCAT-	ACACTCT	T <b>T</b> CCTA	bot .CAC <b>SBA</b> CGCT .CCGCAT-	CT/EPG6\$AATTCGG&AATGG
C12	CCTAAC	top SbfI- CCTAAC- top	ACACTCT	TTCCCTA	bot	CT <b>BP66\$AFCT&amp;GGA&amp;ATG</b> G

		Name	Final top		Name	Final bottom
well	Barcode	(top)	sequence	well	(bottom)	sequence
D1	CGAGGC	SbfI- CGAGGC-	ACACTCT	TTCCTA	CGAGGC-	CT/EPE65/AFCTTGASGATCG -
D2	CGCAGA	top SbfI- CGCAGA-	ACACTCT	TD2CCTA	bot ACACCBACGCTO CGCAGA-	CT <b>ÆP66\$ATCTGGGAGATGG</b> -
D3	CGCGTG	top SbfI- CGCGTG-	ACACTCT	T <b>T</b> 3CCTA	bot ACA <b>CSBA</b> CGCTC CGCGTG-	CTÆPG&ACACCCGGGGTCC -
D4	CGGTCC	top SbfI- CGGTCC-	ACACTCT	TTØCCTA	bot ACACSBACGCTO CGGTCC-	CTÆPG6\$AGGTCGGTGATGG -
D5	CGTCTA	top SbfI- CGTCTA-	ACACTCT	T <b>T</b> SCCTA	bot ACACCEACGCTC CGTCTA-	CT/EPG65/ATATACCCACTATGG
D6	CGTGAT	top SbfI- CGTGAT-	ACACTCT	TTECTA	bot ACACCBACGCTC CGTGAT-	CT/FPG65AATCTACCFAXAATICKO
D7	CTACAG	top SbfI- CTACAG-	ACACTCT	TTTTCCTA	bot ACACCEACGCTC CTACAG-	CTÆPG65ATOTTAGGGGTGG
D8	CTCGCC	top SbfI- CTCGCC-	ACACTCT	TT8CCTA	bot	CTÆPG65AGGTGTGAGATGG
D9	CTGCGA	top SbfI- CTGCGA-	ACACTCT	T <b>T</b> 9CCTA	bot ACACCBACGCTO CTGCGA-	CTÆPG6\$ATCGCAGAGATGG -
D10	CTGGTT	top SbfI- CTGGTT-	ACACTCT	T <b>TT</b> CCTA	bot	CTÆPG65ATATCAGAGATICG
D11	CTTATG	top SbfI- CTTATG-	ACACTCT	TTTCCTA	bot	CTÆRG65ACCTKACAGAGCTCG
D12	CTTTGC	top SbfI- CTTTGC-	ACACTCT	TTTCCTA	bot	CTÆPG65AGCTAGTGAGGTGG
E1	GAAATG	top SbfI- GAAATG-	ACACTCT	.'T <b>E</b> CCTA	bot	CT/EPG65ACCTCHCAACATICCC

well	Barcode	Name (top)	Final top sequence	well	Name (bottom)	Final bottom sequence
E2	GAACCA	SbfI- GAACCA-	ACACTCT	TE2CCTA	CACSSACGCTO GAACCA-	CT/EP66\$ATGGGAAAGATGG
E3	GACGAC	top SbfI-	ACACTCT	T <b>E3</b> CCTA	bot	CT/ <b>EP66\$ATTTGTC&amp;AATTC</b> G
		GACGAC- top			GACGAC- bot	
E4	GACTCT	SbfI- GACTCT-	ACACTCT	TECCTA	GACTCT-	CT/EP66\$/AGAGACAGATGG
E5	GAGAGA	top SbfI- GAGAGA-	ACACTCT	T <b>E</b> SCCTA	GAGAGA-	CT/ <b>5066\$ATCTGACAGA</b> IICG
E6	GATCGT	top SbfI- GATCGT-	ACACTCT	T <b>E6</b> CCTA	GATCGT-	CT/ <b>5PG6\$/ACCGATACAGATIC</b> G
E7	GCAGAT	top SbfI- GCAGAT-	ACACTCT	T <b>E</b> CCTA	GCAGAT-	CT/EPG6\$ATCTTKKAKATICK
E8	GCATGG	top SbfI- GCATGG-	ACACTCT	T <b>E</b> CCTA	bot ACA <b>CSBA</b> CGCTO GCATGG-	CT/EP66\$ACCATIGIAACGIICIG
E9	GCCGTA	top SbfI- GCCGTA-	ACACTCT	T <b>E</b> 9CCTA	bot ACA <b>CSBA</b> CGCTO GCCGTA-	CT/EPG6\$ATATGGCAGATATGG
E10	GCGACC	top SbfI- GCGACC-	ACACTCT	TECCCTA	GCGACC-	CT/EPG&AGGTGGGAGATGG
E11	GCGCTG	top SbfI- GCGCTG-	ACACTCT	TECCTA	bot ACAC <b>SBA</b> CGCT( GCGCTG-	CT/EPG6\$ATATGGGATGTCG
E12	GCTCAA	top SbfI- GCTCAA-	ACACTCT	T <b>ECC</b> CTA	bot ACA <b>CSBA</b> CGCTO GCTCAA-	CT/BP66\$ATCG&GC&ATGG
F1	GGACTT	top SbfI- GGACTT-	ACACTCT	T <b>F</b> CCTA	bot ACAC <b>GBA</b> CGCT GGACTT-	CT/ <b>BP66\$ATATTG</b>
F2	GGCAAG	top SbfI- GGCAAG- top	ACACTCT	T <b>F</b> CCTA	bot ACACEMCGCTO GGCAAG- bot	CT/ <b>EPG6\$ACTTGCCA(AG</b> IICCE

well	Barcode	Name (top)	Final top sequence	well	Name (bottom)	Final bottom sequence
F3	GGGCGC	SbfI- GGGCGC-	ACACTCT	T <b>F</b> CCTA	GGGCGC-	CT/BP66\$/AGCGGGCACIICIG
F4	GGGGCG	top SbfI- GGGGCG-	ACACTCT	T <b>F</b> CCTA	bot .CA <b>CSBA</b> CGCT( GGGGCG-	CT/I5PG6\$ATGTGCCCACCATICCCC
F5	GGTACA	top SbfI- GGTACA-	ACACTCT	T <b>F6</b> CCTA	bot CAC <b>SBA</b> CGCTO GGTACA-	CT/ <b>5@66\$ATGT&amp;CCTA/GATC/G</b> V
F6	GGTTTG	top SbfI- GGTTTG-	ACACTCT	T <b>F6</b> CCTA	bot CAC <b>SBA</b> CGCT GGTTTG-	CT/ <b>5P66\$ATAAACTATA</b> IICG
F7	GTAAGT	top SbfI- GTAAGT-	ACACTCT	T <b>F</b> CCTA	bot CAC <b>SBA</b> CGCTO GTAAGT-	CT/ <b>EP66\$AACTTCAKAAGATKKK</b>
F8	GTATCC	top SbfI- GTATCC-	ACACTCT	T <b>F8</b> CCTA	bot CAC <b>SBA</b> CGCTO GTATCC-	CT/ <b>EP66\$AGGAGAYAAGATGG</b>
F9	GTCATC	top SbfI- GTCATC-	ACACTCT	T <b>F</b> ©CCTA	bot	CT/BP66\$AGATGACAGATGG
F10	GTGCCT	top SbfI- GTGCCT-	ACACTCT	T <b>TO</b> CCTA	bot	CT <b>BP66\$AAGGGAGAGATC</b> G
F11	GTGTAA	top SbfI- GTGTAA-	ACACTCT	T <b>FCC</b> CTA	bot CAC <b>SBA</b> CGCTO GTGTAA-	CT/ <b>EP66\$ATCACACACAMICG</b>
F12	GTTGGA	top SbfI- GTTGGA-	ACACTCT	T <b>TO</b> CTA	bot	CT/BP66\$ATCT&ATAGAIICG
G1	TAAGCT	top SbfI- TAAGCT-	ACACTCT	T <b>TI</b> CCTA	bot	CT <b>ÆGGATGTTAAGGATG</b> G
G2	TAATTC	top SbfI- TAATTC-	ACACTCT	T <b>T:2</b> CCTA	bot	CT/ <b>5066\$AGGATAAAGGTGG</b> (
G3	TACACA	top SbfI- TACACA- top	ACACTCT	T <b>T3</b> CCTA	bot	CT <b>/5@66\$ATGTGA&amp;AGATGG</b>

		Name	Final ton		Name	Final
well	Barcode	(top)	Final top sequence	well	$     \text{Name} \\     \text{(bottom)} $	bottom sequence
$\overline{\text{G4}}$	TACGGG	SbfI-	ACACTCT	TT4CCT		CT/5P66\$ACCCGACAGAIICG
		TACGGG-			TACGGG- bot	
G5	TAGTAT	top SbfI-	ACACTCT	T <b>T</b> SCCT		CT/ <b>5P66\$AA*CACTACAGAA*TCG</b> C
40	1110 1111	TAGTAT-	110110101	1200011	TAGTAT-	
		top			bot	
G6	TATCAC	SbfI-	ACACTCT	T <b>T</b> 6CCT		CT/BPG6sAGCGAAAAAAGATGG
		TATCAC-			TATCAC- bot	
G7	TCAAAG	top SbfI-	ACACTCT	тттсст		CT/ <b>5P66\$ACCTTGAAA&amp;TC</b> G
G.	10/1/1/10	TCAAAG-	110110101	120001	TCAAAG-	
		top			bot	
G8	TCCTGC	SbfI-	ACACTCT	TT8CCT		CT/BP66\$AGCAGGAAGATGG
		TCCTGC-			TCCTGC-	
CO		top			bot	
G9	TCGATT	SbfI- TCGATT-	ACACTCT	"1" <b>L</b> \$9CC17	ACAC <b>SEN</b> EGUT TCGATT-	CT/EP666/ATATTCGAAGATCC
		top			bot	
G10	TCGCCA	SbfI-	ACACTCT	TTTCCT		CT/BP666ATGGTGAAGATGG
		TCGCCA-			TCGCCA-	, ,
		top			bot	
G11	TCGGAC	SbfI-	ACACTCT	TTTCCT		CT/BP6&AGTTGA&AATCC
		TCGGAC-			TCGGAC-	
G12	TCTCGG	top SbfI-			bot A C A COCK AT C C C T (	∩₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽
G12	TOTOGG	TCTCGG-	ACACICI		TCTCGG-	CT/BP66\$ACCGAGAAGATCG
		top			bot	
H1	TCTTCT	SbfI-	ACACTCT	THCCCT		CT/BP66\$AAGAAGAAGATGG
		TCTTCT-			TCTTCT-	,
		top			bot	
H2	TGAACC	SbfI-	ACACTCT	TH2CCT		CT/BP6&AGGTTGAAGATGC
		TGAACC-			TGAACC-	
119	TCACAA	top SbfI-			bot A C A COCK AT C C C T (	∩∽₡ <b>₴₼</b> ₴₴ <i>₡₡</i> ₢₳₡₽₽₽₽₩₩₩₩₩
H3	TGACAA	TGACAA-	ACACICI	1 1190011	TGACAA-	CT/BP66\$ATCGTGAAAATGC
		top			bot	
H4	TGCCCG	SbfI-	ACACTCT	T <b>H</b> 4CCT		CT/BP66\$AT <b>GTTGAAGATGG</b>
		TGCCCG-			TGCCCG-	· · · · ·
		top			bot	

well	Barcode	Name (top)	Final top sequence	well	Name (bottom)	Final bottom sequence	
H5	TGCTTA	SbfI- TGCTTA-		T <b>H</b> 5CCT/	ACACSBACGCTO TGCTTA-		AGGAAGATGG
Н6	TGGGGA	top SbfI- TGGGGA-	ACACTCT	.'T <b>H6</b> CCT.	bot ACAC <b>XBA</b> CGCTO TGGGGA-		TTCAAGAIICG
Н7	TTATGA	top SbfI- TTATGA-	ACACTCT	.T <b>H7</b> CCT.	bot ACAC <b>XBA</b> CGCTO TTATGA-	CT <b>/5P66s/ATC</b> !	ATAAAGATGG
Н8	TTCCGT	top SbfI- TTCCGT-	ACACTCT	.'T <b>H</b> 8CCT.	bot ACAC <b>SBA</b> CGCTC TTCCGT-		GGAAAGATGG
Н9	TTCTAG	top SbfI- TTCTAG-	ACACTCT	.'T <b>H</b> 9CCT.	bot ACAC <b>SBA</b> CGCTO TTCTAG-		ATAQAGGTGG
H10	TTGAGC	top SbfI- TTGAGC-	ACACTCT	.'T <b>HOO</b> CT.	bot ACAC <b>SBA</b> CGCTC TTGAGC-		TCAGAGATCG
H11	TTTAAT	top SbfI- TTTAAT-	ACACTCT	.T <b>HOC</b> CT.	bot ACAC <b>SBA</b> CGCTO TTTAAT-		TAAAAATGC
H12	TTTGTC	top SbfI- TTTGTC-	ACACTCT	.'T <b>HQ</b> Q'CT.	bot ACAC <b>SBA</b> CGCTC TTTGTC-	, ,	CAAAGGGTGC
		top			bot		

# B Appendix 2

Hah Hah