

Microarray-Based Resequencing of Multiple *B. anthracis* Isolates

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Report Documentation Page

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A Layered Approach: Levels of BW Testing

PRESUMPTIVE
(Hand-held assays)

Detect to Treat

2 tests

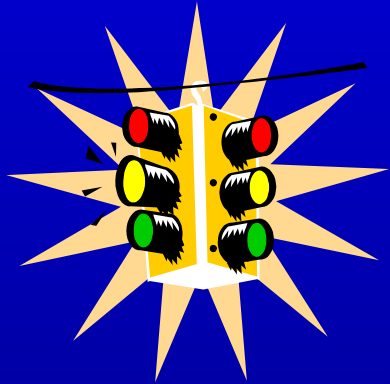
CONFIRMATORY
(ELISA's, PCR, Culture)

<24 hours

DEFINITIVE

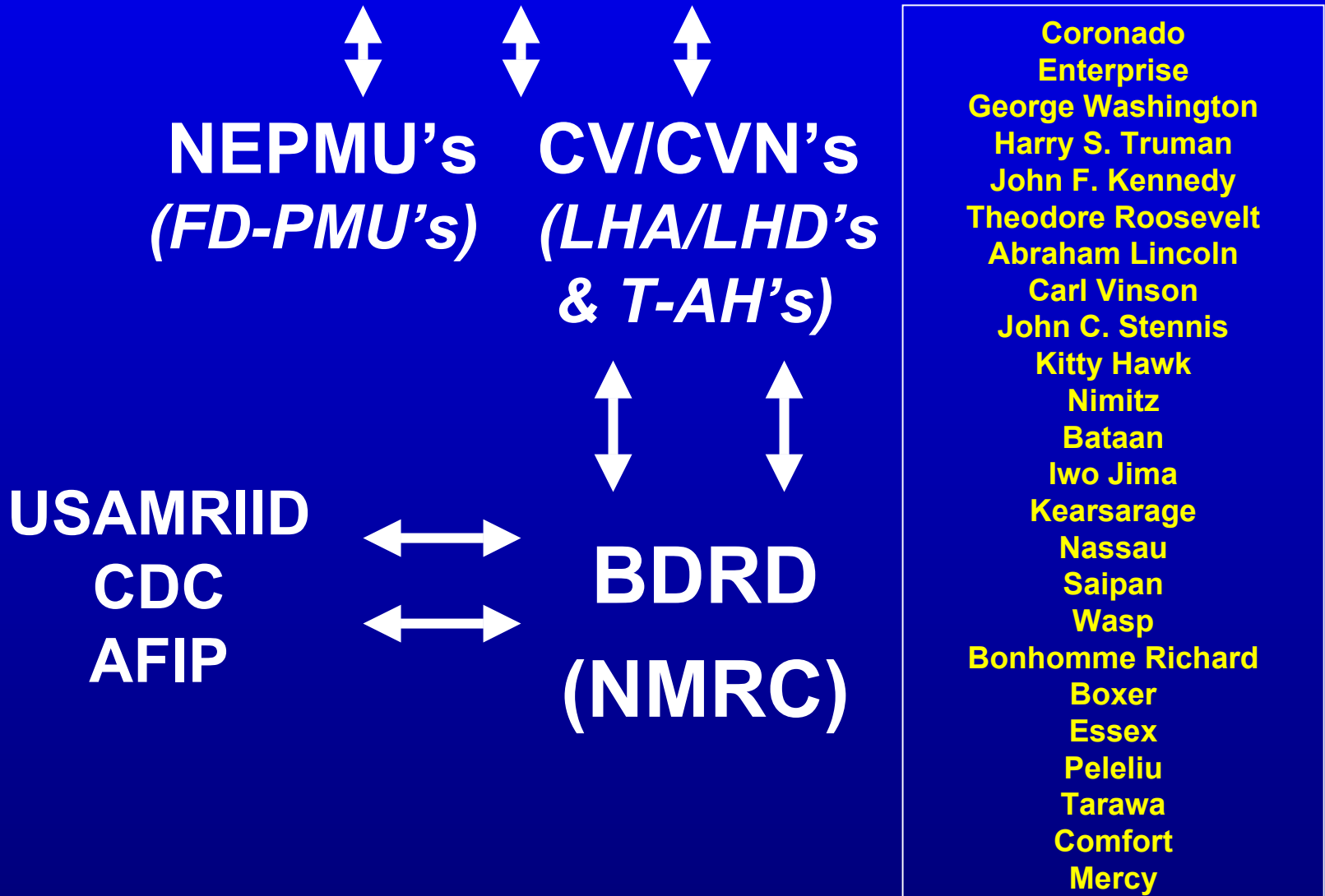
(Technical Reachback, Monthly QC)

(Full-scale analytical work up by the experts)



Navy BW Testing Assets

Forward Deployed Forces/ Small Ships



How Can We Detect and Identify BW Agents?

Genotype markers known to show variation

- Fixed species specific variants, previously identified
- Rapid detection of a small number of sites
- **Example: Real-Time PCR (Confirmatory Lab)**

DNA sequence regions/genomes of interest

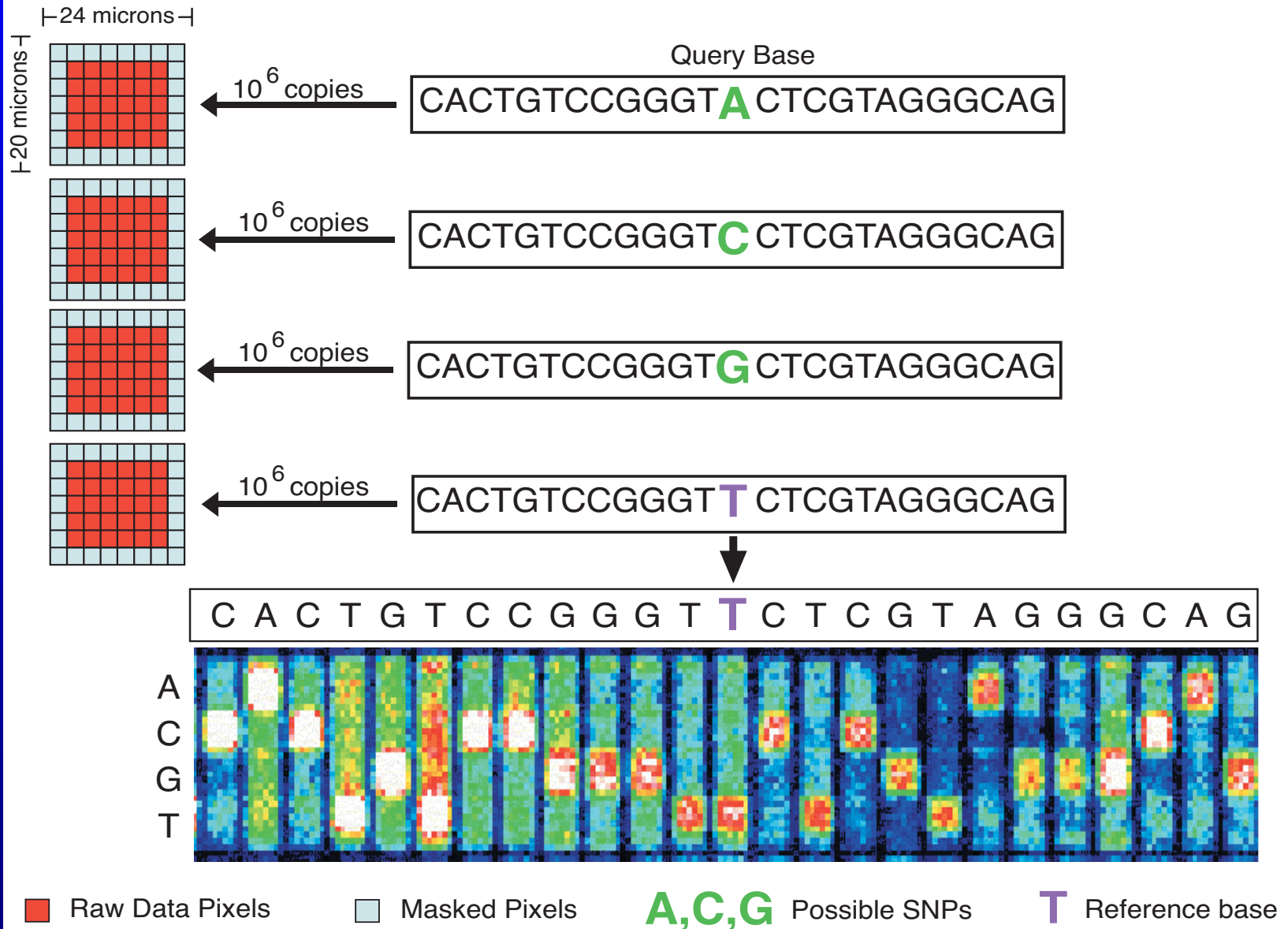
- Maximally informative:

The sequence is the genotype!

- Detects common and rare variants
- Strain identification/origin (**Definitive Lab**)

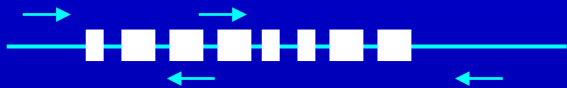
The future detection and identification of BW agents will increasingly depend upon DNA sequencing technologies

Design of Resequencing Arrays

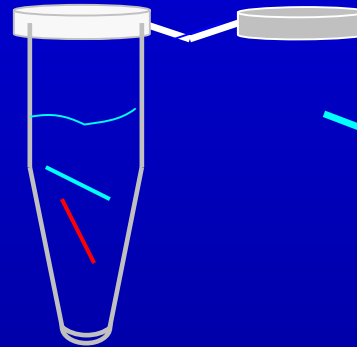


Resequencing Assay

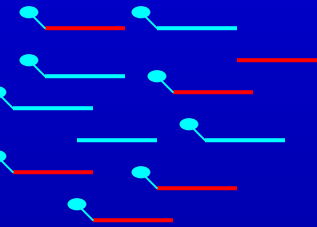
Long PCR/Whole
Genome Amplification



PCR products
pooled by individual;
DNase I treated
(50 bp average)



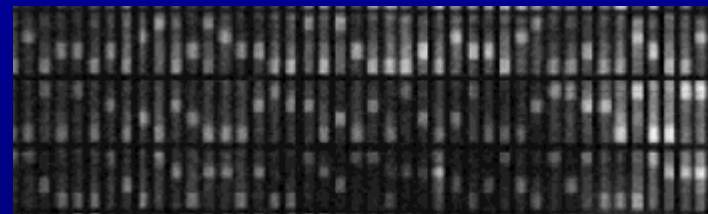
DNA fragments
biotinylated



Analyzed by ABACUS
to detect variation

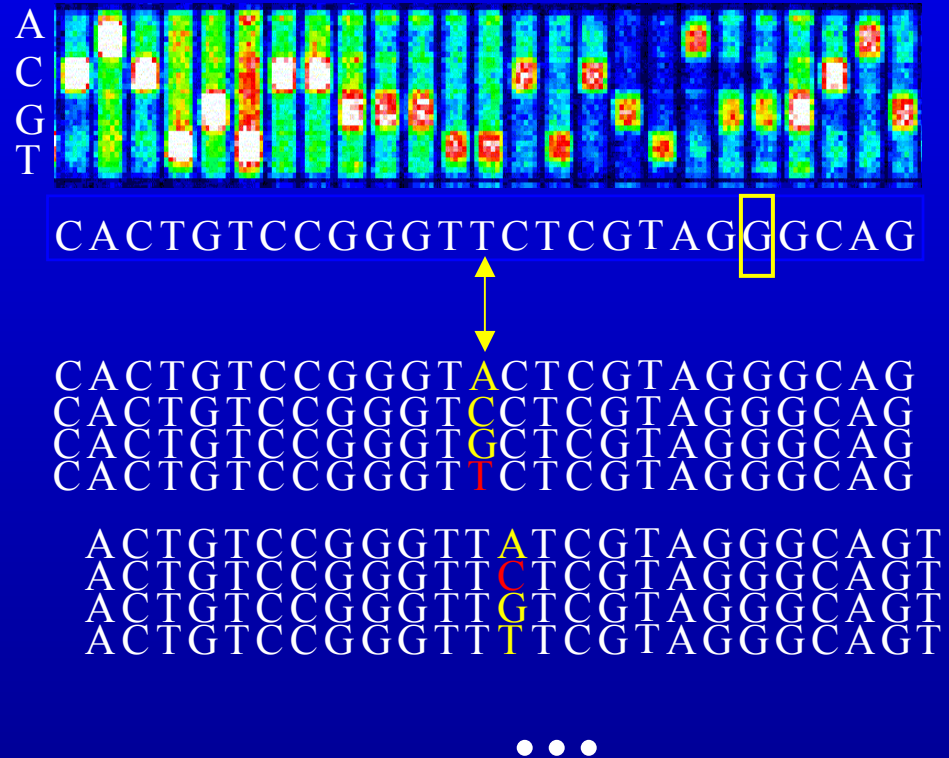


Tagged fragments hybridized
to an oligonucleotide array;
stained with streptavidin phycoerythrin



Resequencing *B. anthracis*

- 29.5 kb of unique sequence per chip.
- Each array has ~320,000 features.
- Forward and reverse strands tiled.
- 1 design, 6 LPCR assays
- pXO1, pXO2, Main Chromosome: All or part of 32 genes
- *lef*, *pag*, *cap*, *vrr*, *rpoB*, *sasB*



❖ How certain are we of this G ?

ABACUS: An Automated Statistical Algorithm for Base/Genotype Calling

- Within any given feature, fluorescence intensities of individual pixels are assumed to be independent and identically distributed Gaussian variables.
- Forward and reverse strands are treated as independent replicates (with different parameters).
- All parameters are fit by maximum likelihood.
- 5 models for haploid data (null,A,C,G,T).
- 11 models for diploid data (null, AA,CC,GG,TT,AC, AG, AT, CG, CT, GT).
- Neighborhood quality rules are used.

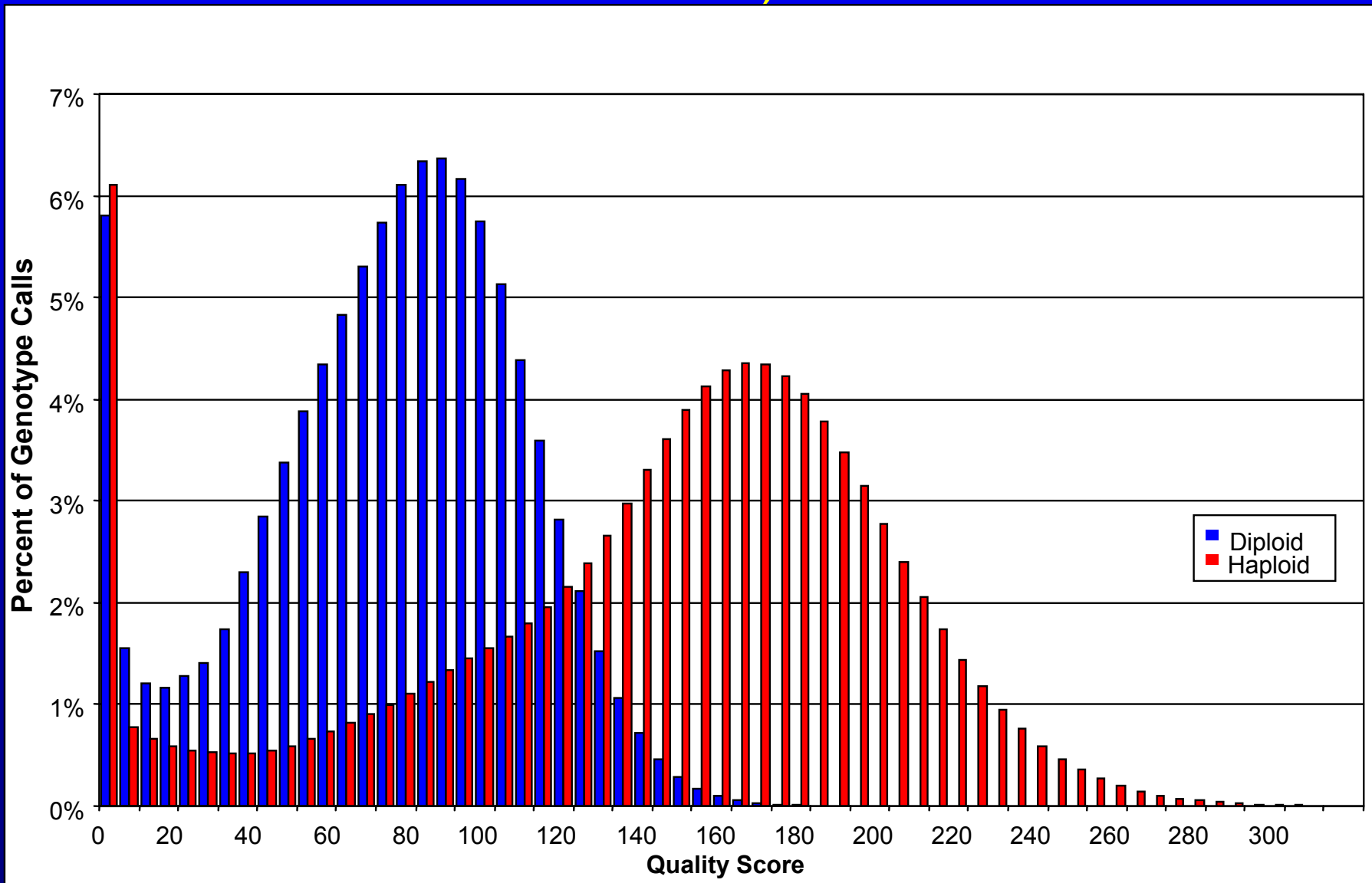
ABACUS Assigns Quality Scores to Each Base/Genotype Call

- A *Quality Score*, the difference between the \log_{10} **likelihood** of the best fitting and second best fitting model, is assigned to each genotype.
- Information from both the forward and reverse strands is incorporated into the *Quality Score*.
- **Genotypes inferred only when a *Quality Score* threshold is reached.**

For more detail, see Cutler, DJ, Zwick, ME *et al.*

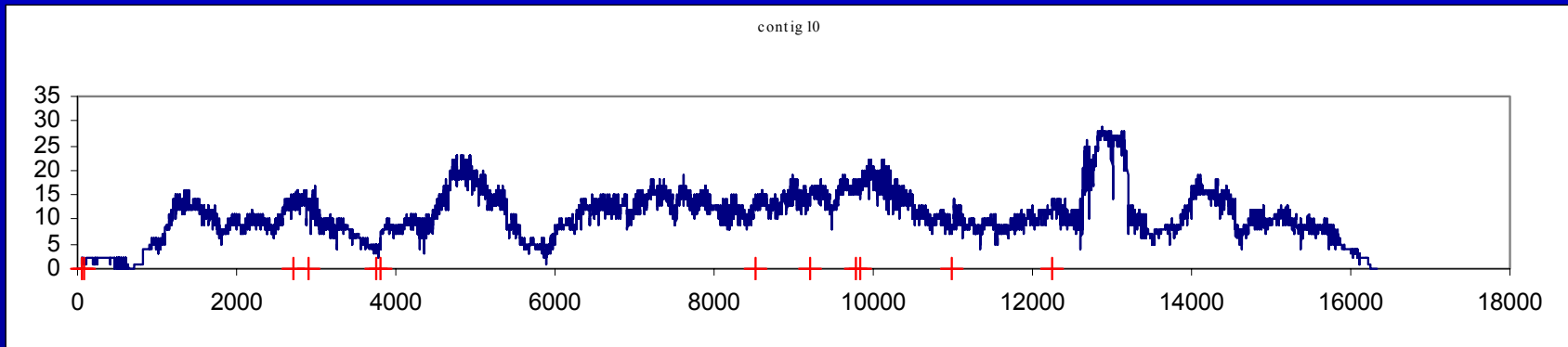
Genome Res. 2001 11: 1913-1925

Distribution of *Quality Scores* (Human Data)



Haploid ABACUS Base Calls Are Highly Accurate (QS>30)

- LPCR fragments hydrosheared
- Individual 8 from FMR1
- Subcloned with end-repair into PUC Library
- Single Pass sequenced with M13 primers
- At least 6x



- 17,423 bp with at least 6x coverage, all identical to ABACUS calls
- At 2x coverage, an additional 4,081 bp, with 1 difference from ABACUS calls

ABACUS Genotype Calls Are Highly Repeatable

- Haploid
 - 0 differences / 841,236 sites (QS>30)
- Diploid
 - 0 differences / 812,944 homozygotes (QS>30)
 - 0 differences / 351 heterozygotes (QS > 30)
- Implies a phred score of at least 54

B. anthracis Resequencing Experiment

- Chips Hybridized and Scanned: 114
 Successful: 112
 Experimental Failure: 2
- *B. anthracis* Isolates Analyzed: 59
 Replicated: 53 (106 chips)
 Single Analysis: 6 (6 chips)

Microarrays Can Generate Vast Amounts of Sequence Data

- **Raw Sequence Generated**

Bases Called: 3,052,254

Total Possible Bases: 3,271,744

Call Rate: 93.3%

- **Variant Sites Discovered**

38 Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs)

16 of 38 SNPs singletons

22 SNPs found more than once

Anthrax Resequencing is Highly Replicable

Total Comparisons	1,420,583
Total Bases Called	2,897,098
Total Discrepancies	1

- Suggests error rates of less than 1 per million
- Quality Score Threshold: 31
- Sequences on chip: 34.7% GC Content

How different are two *B. anthracis* isolates?

•Variation Estimates

- Tajima's Estimate of Theta: 1.6×10^{-4}
- Watterson's Estimate of Theta: 2.9×10^{-4}
- Two Isolates of *B. anthracis* are expected to differ at between:
 - ~924 (Tajima)
 - and
 - ~ 1606 (Watterson)

Resequencing can uniquely identify
B. anthracis isolates

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Assessing ABACUS Performance

- **Replicability:** Comparison of haploid/diploid replicates by independent:
 - PCR amplification of genomic DNA
 - Manufacture of resequencing arrays (distinct wafers)
 - Hybridization of amplified DNA to chips
 - ABACUS genotype calls
- **Accuracy:** Independent Genotyping/DNA Sequencing

All genotyping technologies should be assessed using these criteria

Diploid ABACUS Genotype Calls Are Highly Accurate (QS>30)

- Homozygous genotypes
 - 0 differences / 1,515 genotypes (100% correct)
 - Heterozygous genotypes
 - 3 differences / 423 genotypes (99.3% correct)
- Two of the three differences were in a single LPCR fragment
 - All three differences were at high frequency sites
 - Chips called heterozygote, sequencing called homozygote

Probable Cause: Sample Mixing