Targeted long-read Nanopore sequencing of the blood group genome by adaptive sampling

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Aim: Determine if Oxford Nanopore adaptive sampling can be used for detecting structural variants (SVs) and calling singlenucleotides variants (SNVs) across the entire blood group genome

What is adaptive sampling:

Purely computational enrichment method of genomic regions of interest

PIGG

B3GALNT1

- During sequencing, reads are mapped in real time (~first 500 nt within 1 sec) against a user-defined reference
- Off-target reads are continuously ejected from the nanopores, leaving pores available for on-target reads
- ♦ Typical enrichment: ~5-10x

Coverage Blood Group Genome





Monarch HMW DNA Extraction Kit for blood



SQK-LSK110 ligation kit with 3-9 μ g input DNA

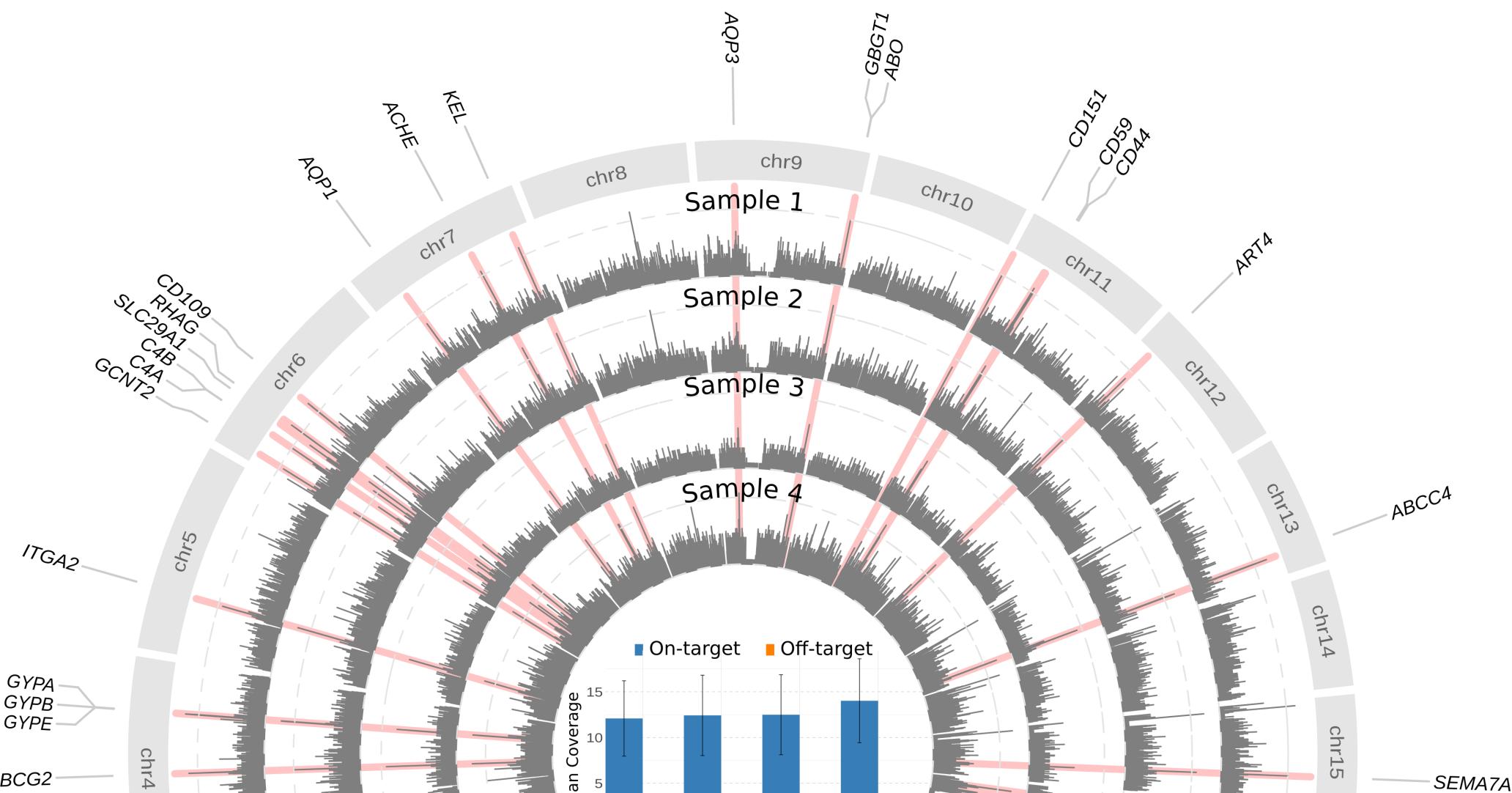


R9.4.1 flow cell washed and reloaded every ~20h



Reference file contained 63 regions (~0,26% of the human genome)

- 50 HEA genes
- 7 HPA genes





• 2 TFs

SNV calling

Comparison of genotypes at pre-typed, blood group relevant SNVs (n = 39) spread across 18 systems for Sample 3:

- 100% congruency for called SNVs (30/30)
- 9 positions not called because of lack of coverage. Manual inspection, however, showed strong support for congruency.

Resolving SVs

Sample 1

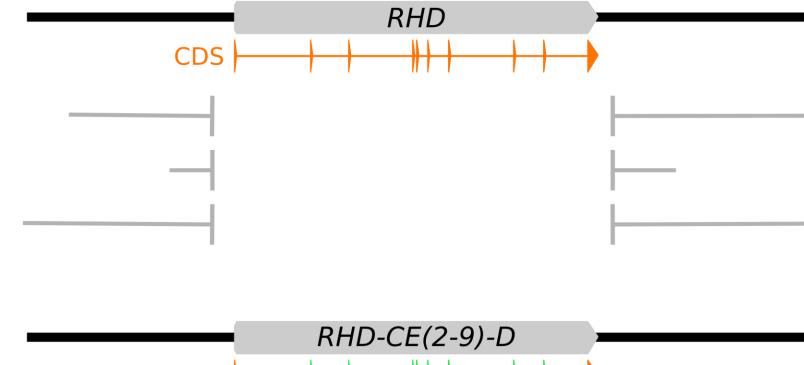
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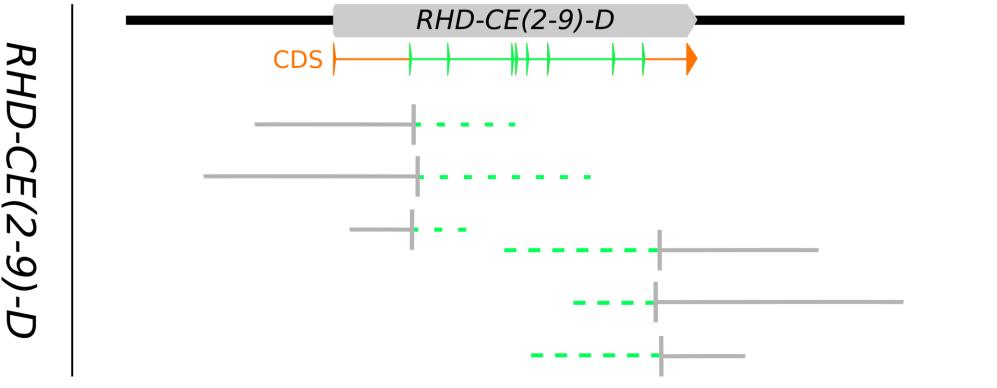
Results:

- From extracted gDNA to first sequences in ~2h
- 7-8 Gb output per run (MinION flow cell)

ABCC1 10x enrichment ITGAL ITGAM PIEZO1 GPIBA chrX Chrj







- $\sim 10x$ enrichment; mean coverage of $\sim 12-14x$ across 63 targeted regions
- High congruency with genotypes at pre-typed SNV positions
- Facilitated identification of SVs in RH locus

Conclusions:

- Promising tool for cost-effective and straightforward long-read sequencing of all blood group genes
- Highly versatile: targeted genes can be adapted by adjusting genomic coordinates in a FASTA/BED file



Sequencing output and coverage still relatively low for MinION Abstract



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