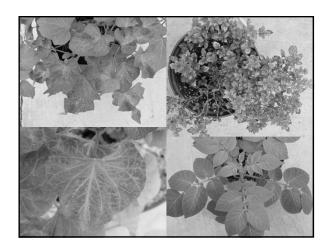
# Is it practical to implement NGS technologies in NCPDN labs for virus detection

**Dimitre Mollov** 

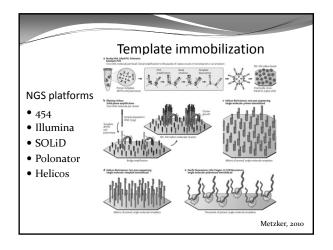
USDA ARS National Germplasm Resources Laboratory

#### What is NGS and how does it work?



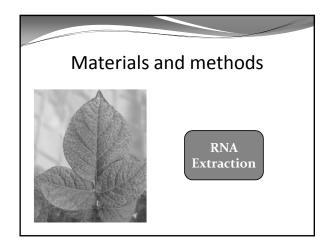
#### **Next Generation Sequencing Technology**

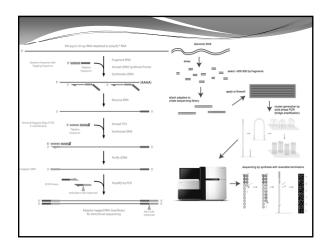
- Routine detection of viruses and other pathogens
- Extremely sensitive
- Highly reliable
- Identify unknown or poorly characterized viruses
- Whole genomes sequencing (most feasible approach)
  - Pathogen diversity; mutations; new strains
  - Ability to improve detection techniques

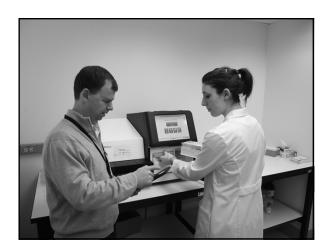


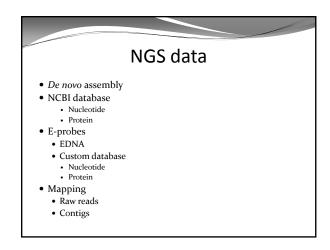
#### NGS target

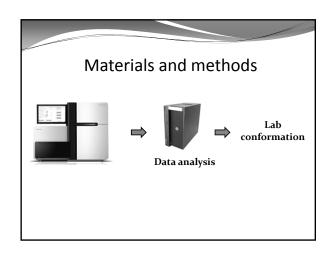
- Total RNA (or mRNA) or DNA
- siRNA
- dsRNA
- Virion Nucleic Acid

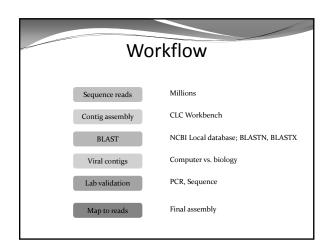












#### Sequence reads

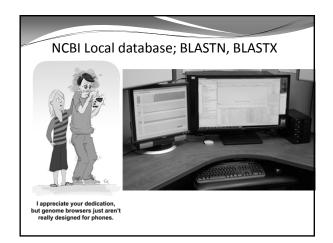
25-50 million reads per sample, ~5-10% removed due to low quality

Length of reads: ~100 (<50-600)

## Contig assembly

<100,000 to >750,000 contigs per sample Why so many?

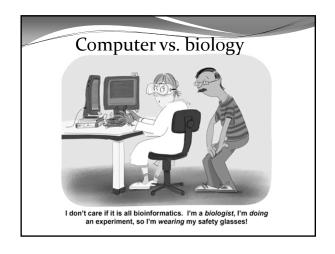
Not all are useful: 500-10,000 nt long => 10-20,000 contigs

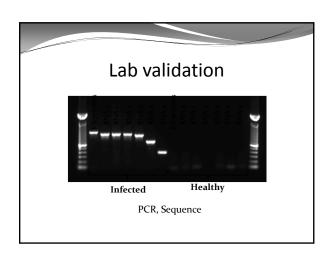


#### Sequence reads and contigs

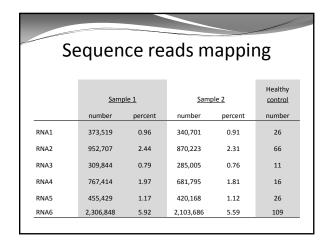
Virus related contigs: o to >100 Plant virus related contigs

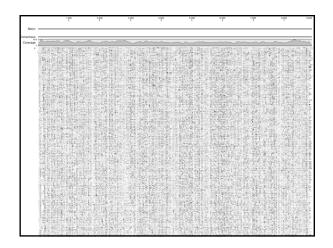
How about uncharacterized viruses

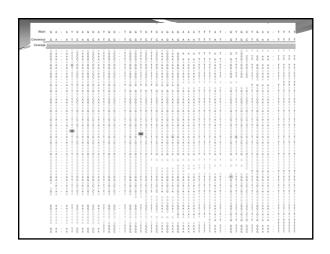


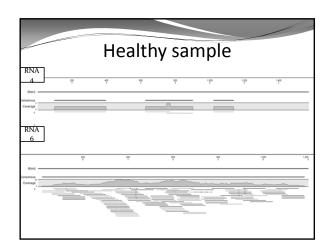


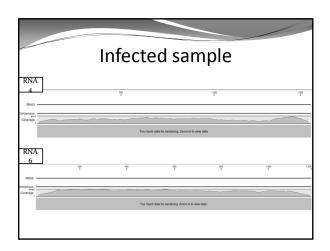


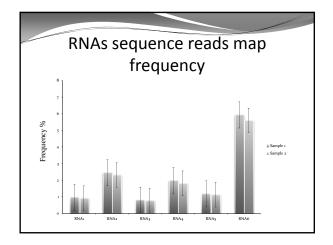


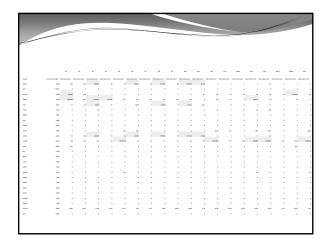


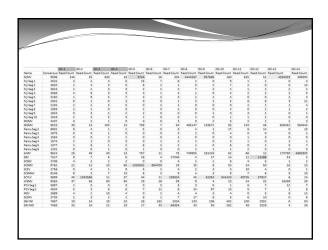












### Do I see NCPDN using NGS?

- RNA extraction
- DNase treatment ~\$50
- rRNA deplition ~\$100
- Library preparation ~\$100-200
- Sequence run ~200
- ullet Total cost ~\$525-650 per sample
- Bioinformatics support
- Lab validation PCR and Sequence

# Next Generation Sequencing Technology: Why do it?

- Routine detection of viruses and other pathogens
- Extremely sensitive
- Highly reliable

