

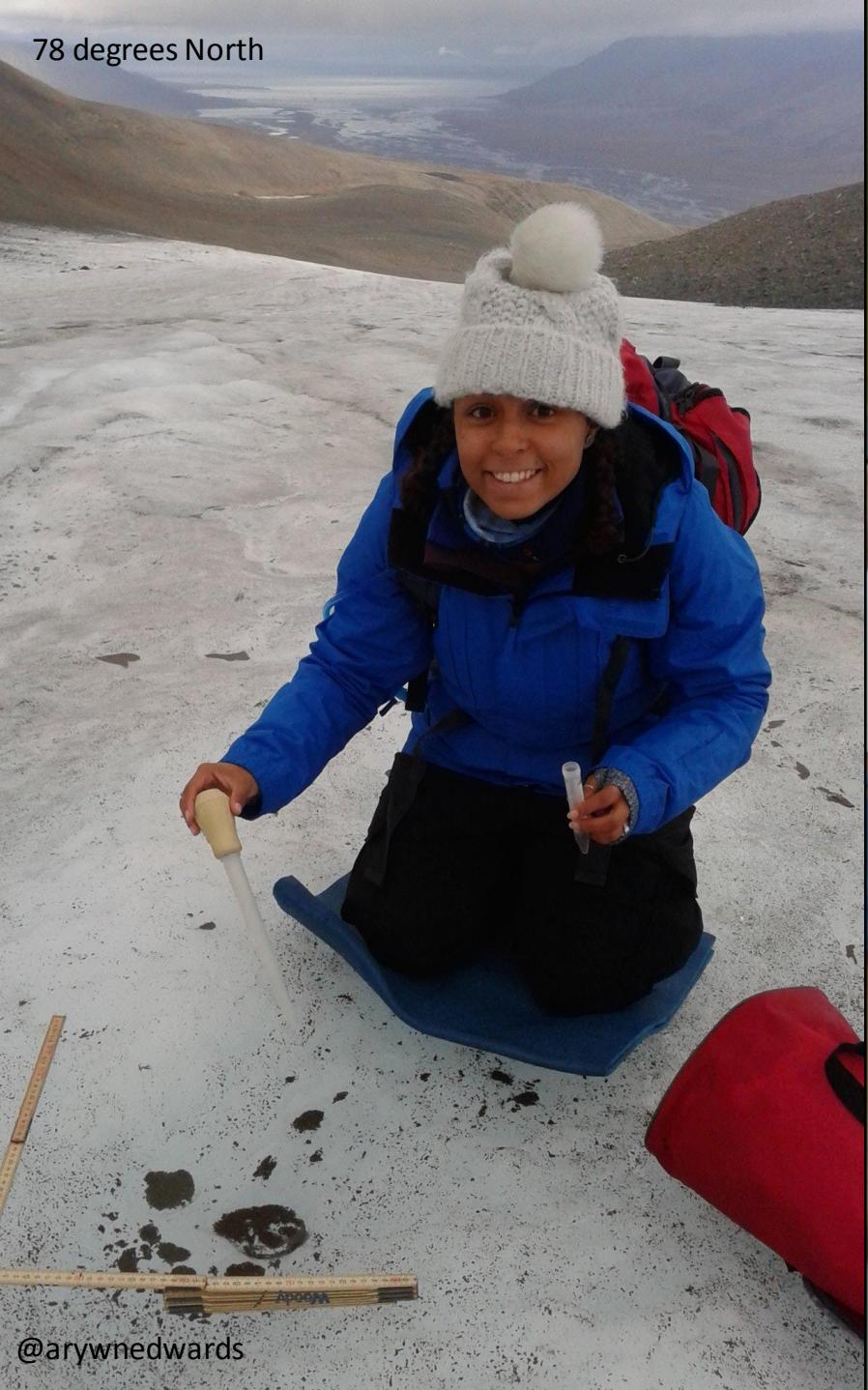
How to deploy a portable lab for the surveillance of emerging infectious diseases

Josh Quick

University of Birmingham



78 degrees North

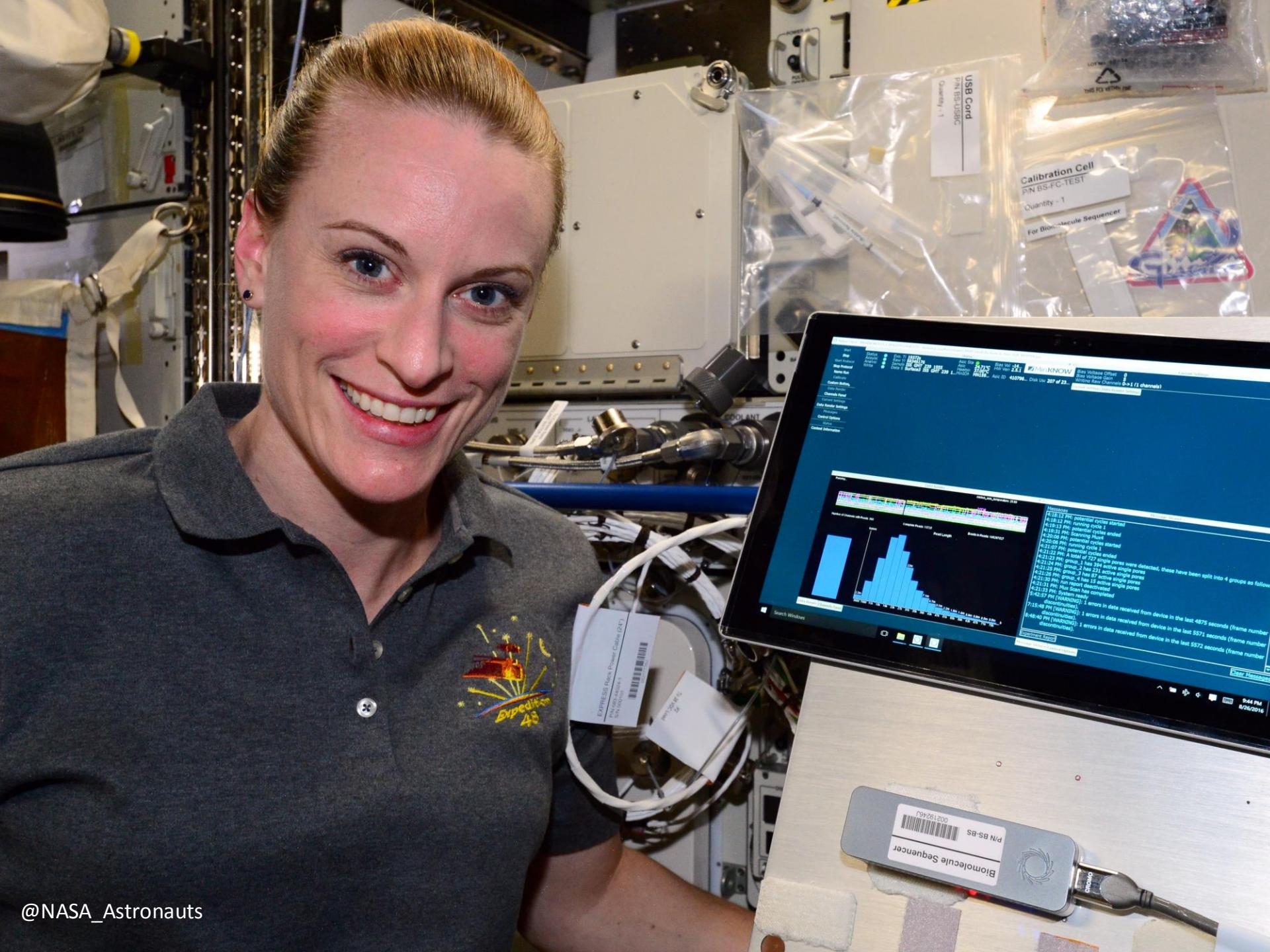


@arywnedwards





@explornaut



@NASA_Astronauts

Heathrow
Making every journey better™

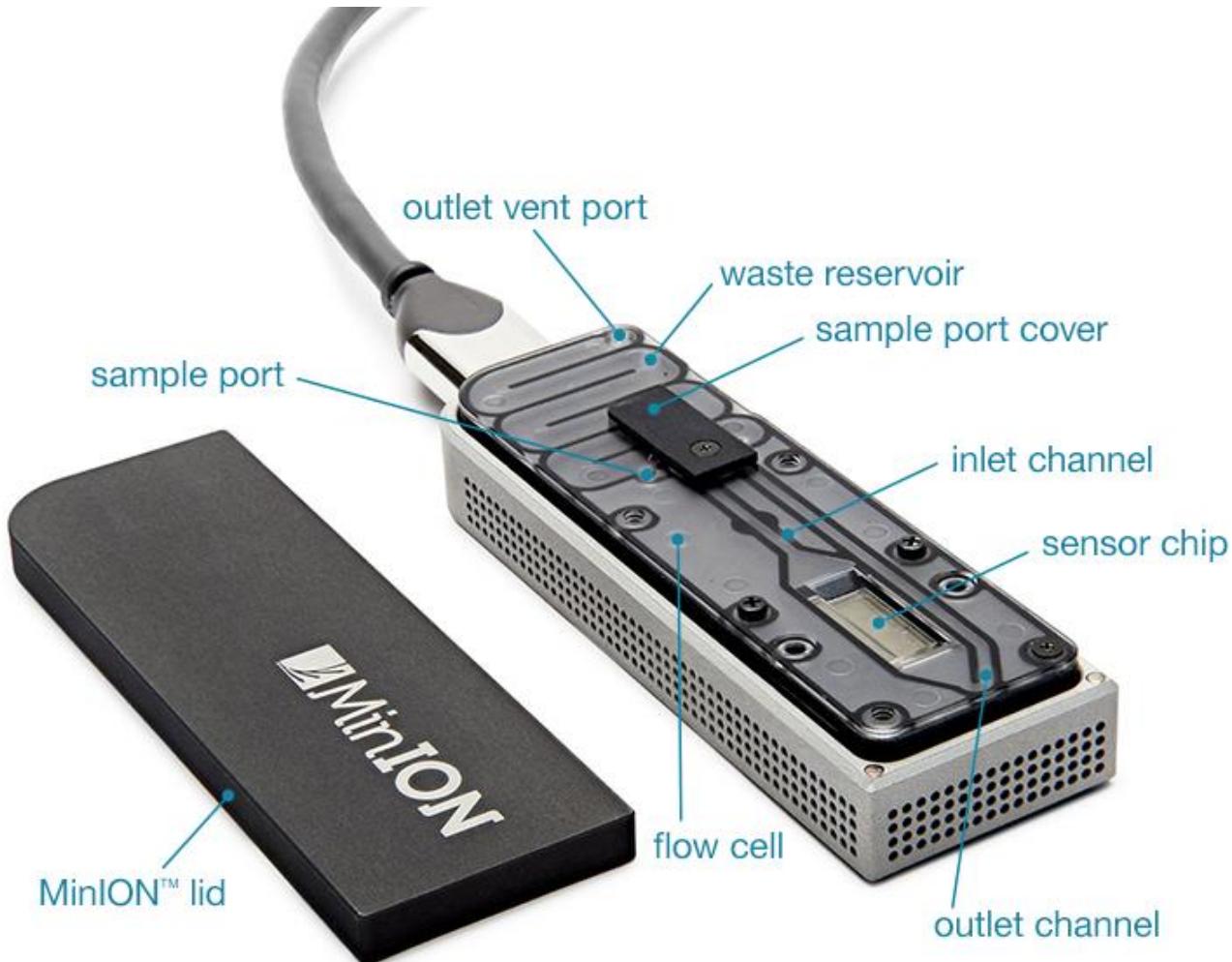
MONDRIAN
THE NORTH FACE



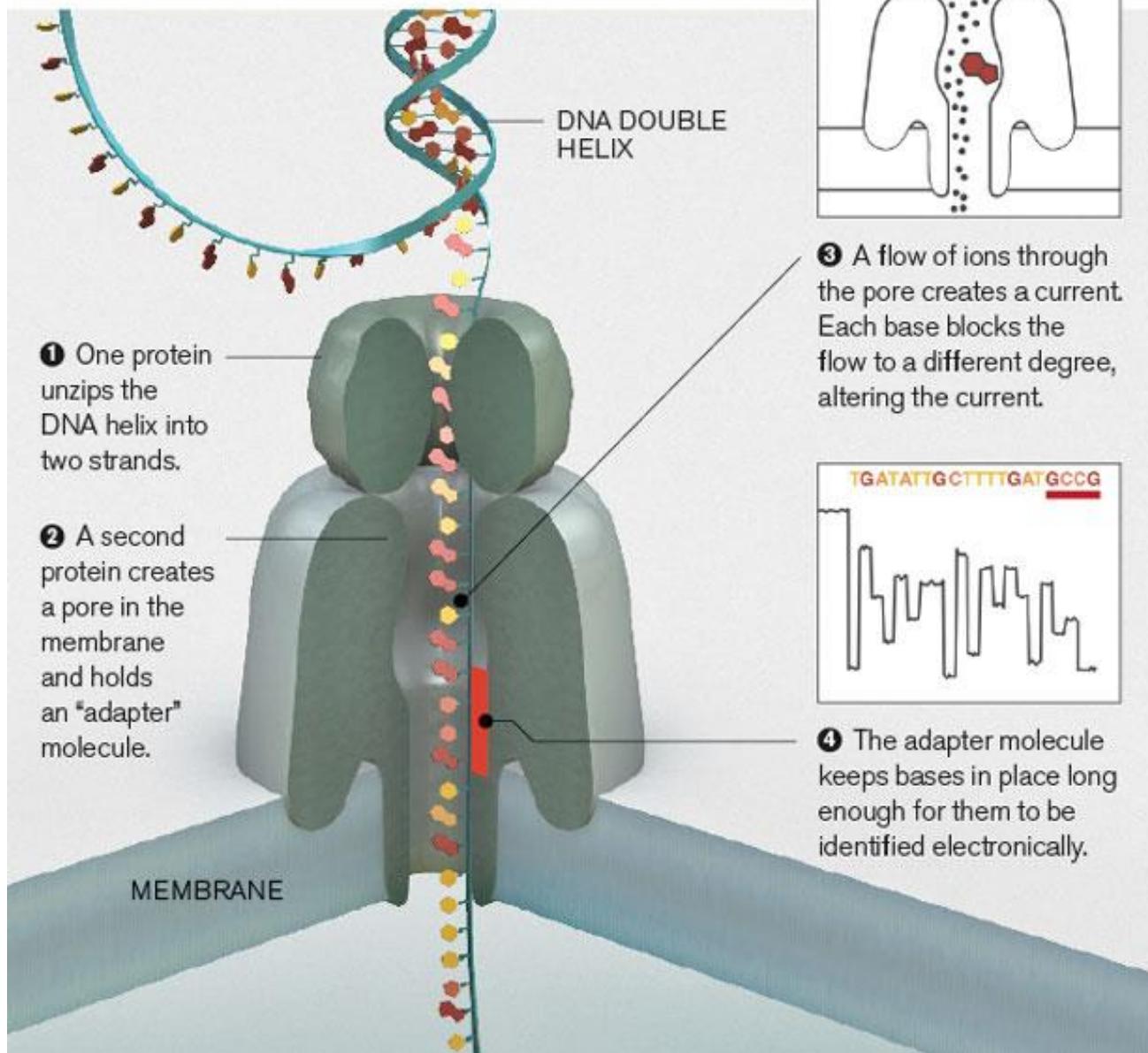
Heathrow
Making every journey

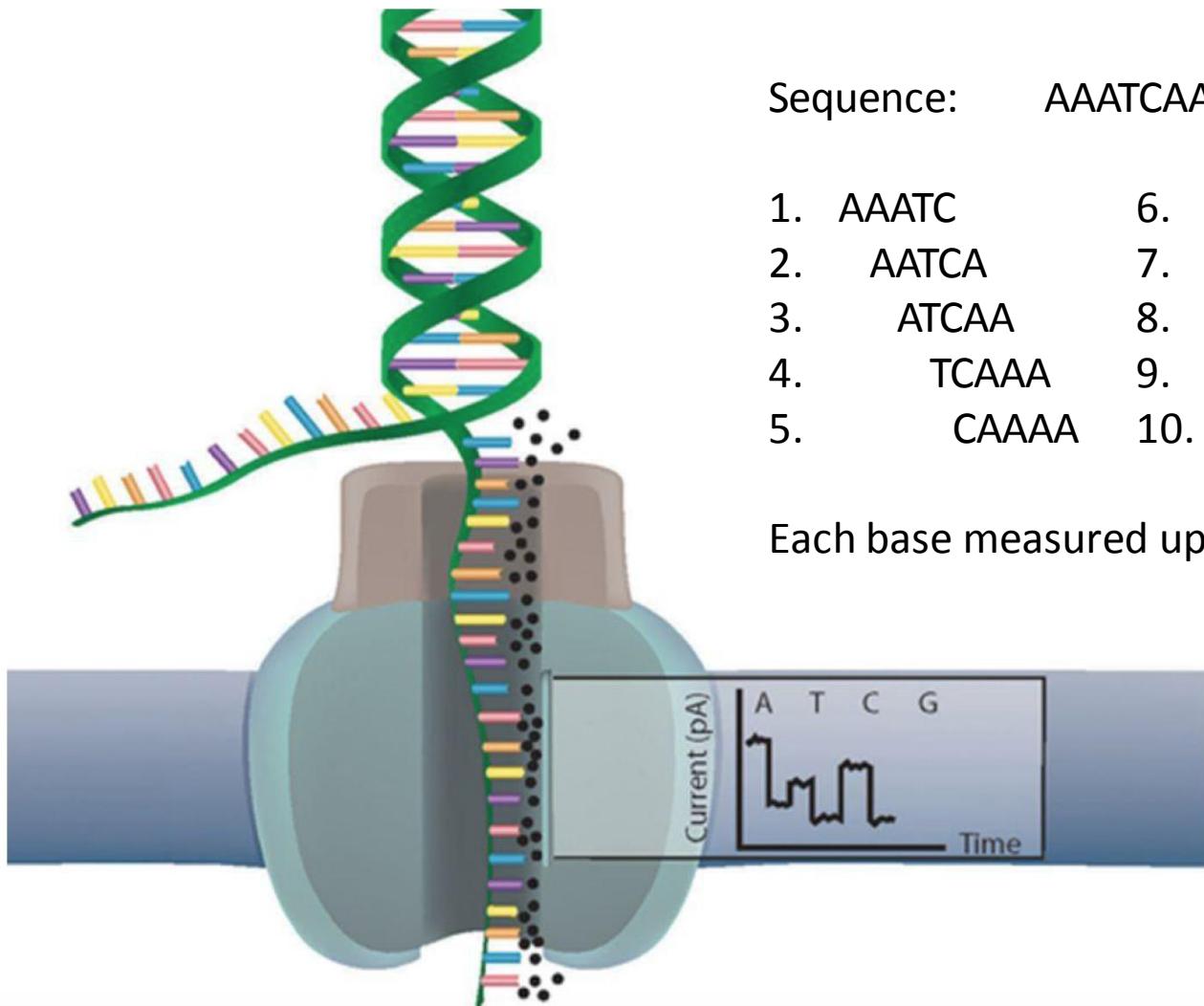
FAA59275

The MinION device



DNA can be sequenced by threading it through a microscopic pore in a membrane. Bases are identified by the way they affect ions flowing through the pore from one side of the membrane to the other.





Sequence: AAATCAAAAA

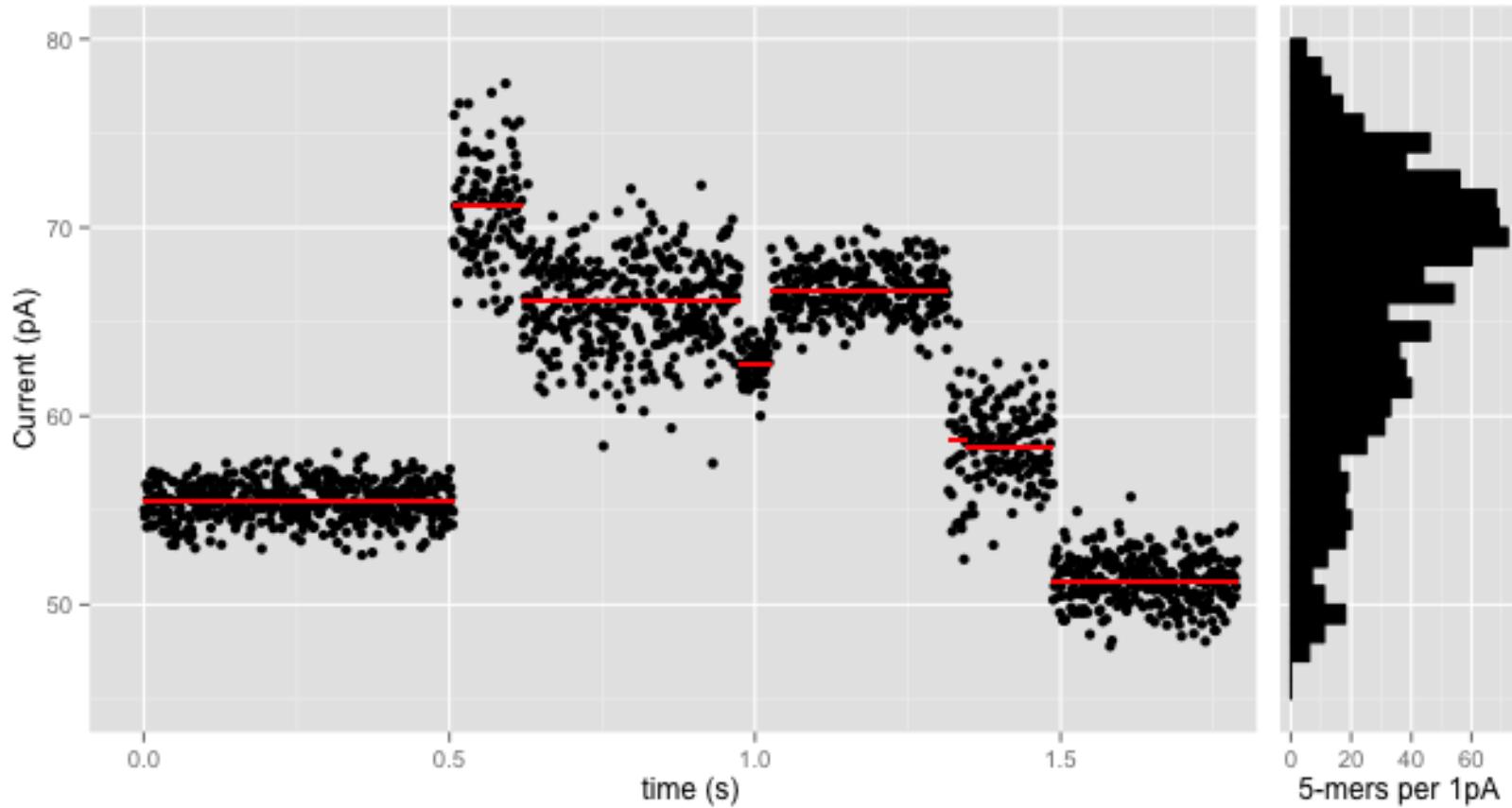
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. AAATC | 6. AAAAC |
| 2. AATCA | 7. AAACT |
| 3. ATCAA | 8. AACTA |
| 4. TCAAA | 9. ACTAA |
| 5. CAAAAA | 10. CTAAA |

Each base measured up to 10 times!

$4^5 = 1024$ signal levels

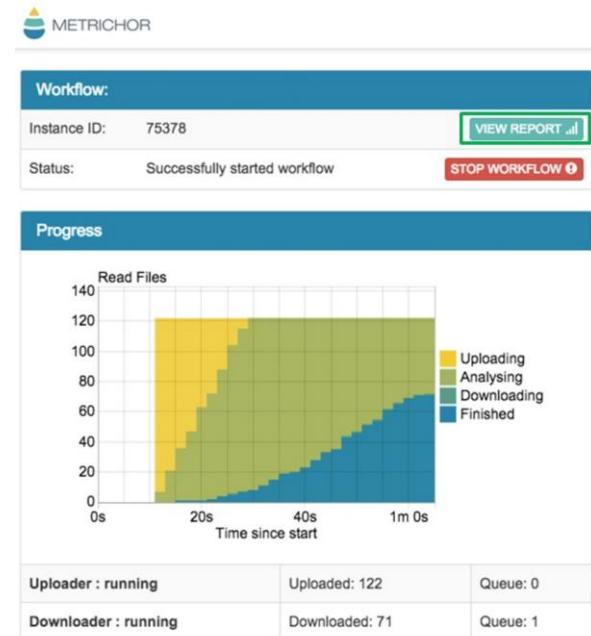
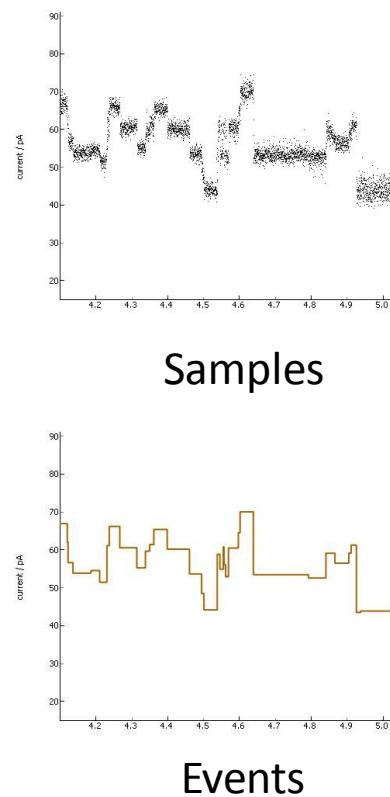
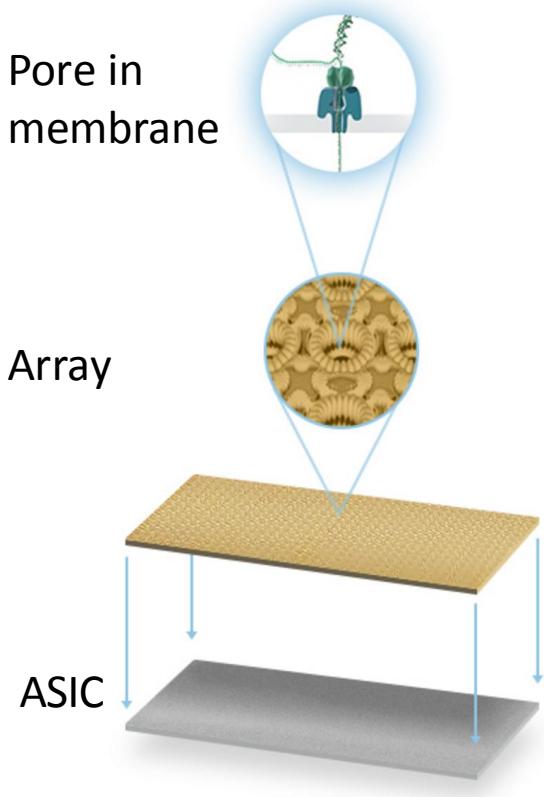
Dynamic range = 35pA

0.2pA mean separation



Sequencing workflow

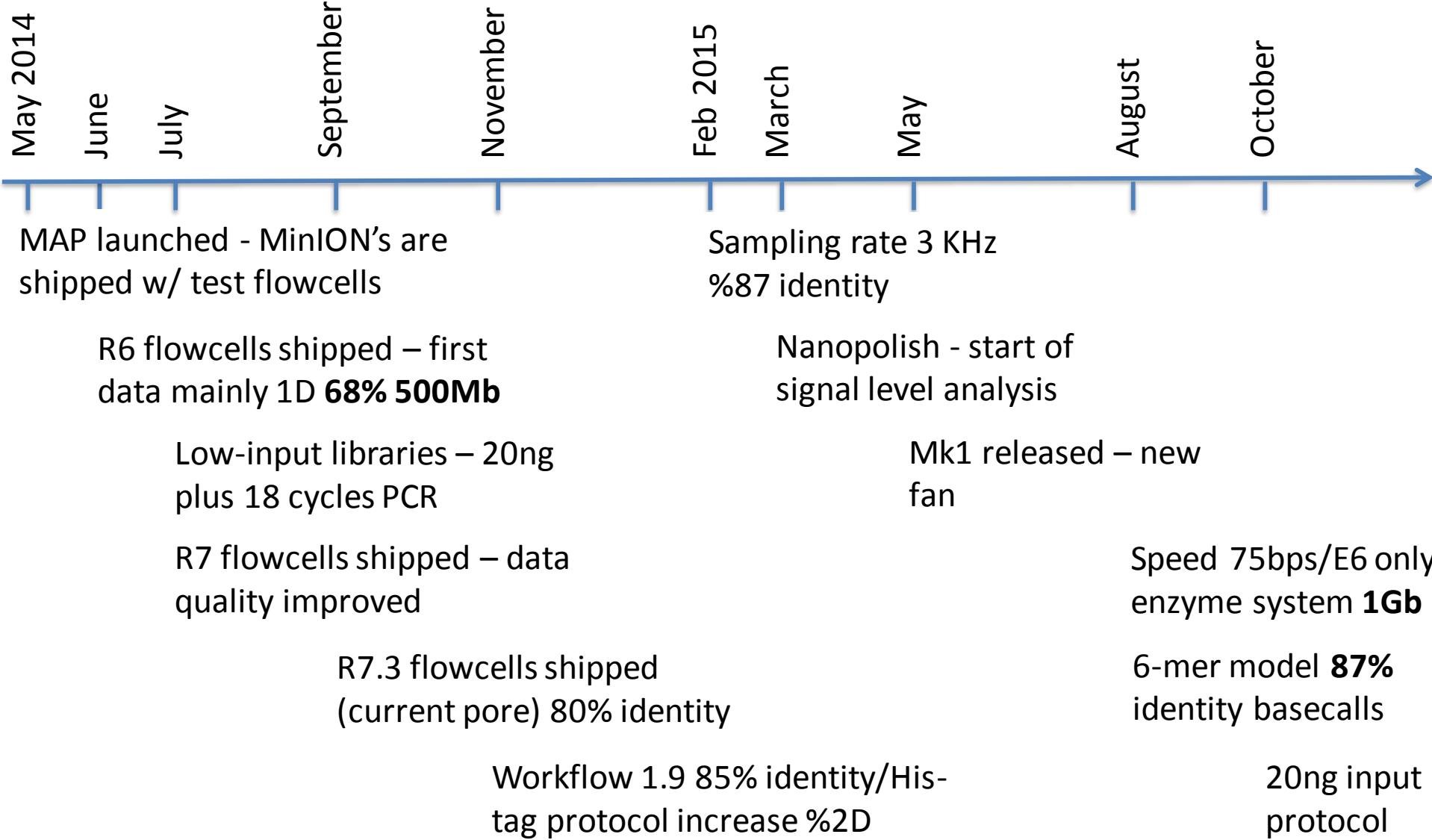
MinION → MinNOW (local) → Metrichor (cloud)



>read
AGCTAGCTACGATCGACT...

Basecalls

Development timeline



Development timeline (cont.)

Dec 2015

Jan 2016

March

May

August

Fast Mode early access – 550
bps **6Gb**, new MinNOW

Rapid 1D library preparation
– 15 minutes

R9 pore, 270 bps, RNN
85% identity 1D, 95% 2D

First PromethION shipped, 48
flowcells 144,000 channels

R9.4 pore, 450 bps, 1D by
ligation **>90% identity 1D**



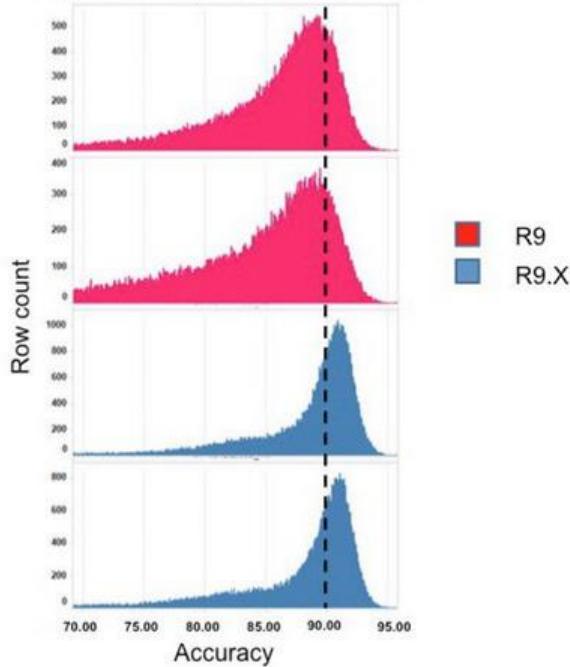
Clive G. Brown
@Clive_G_Brown

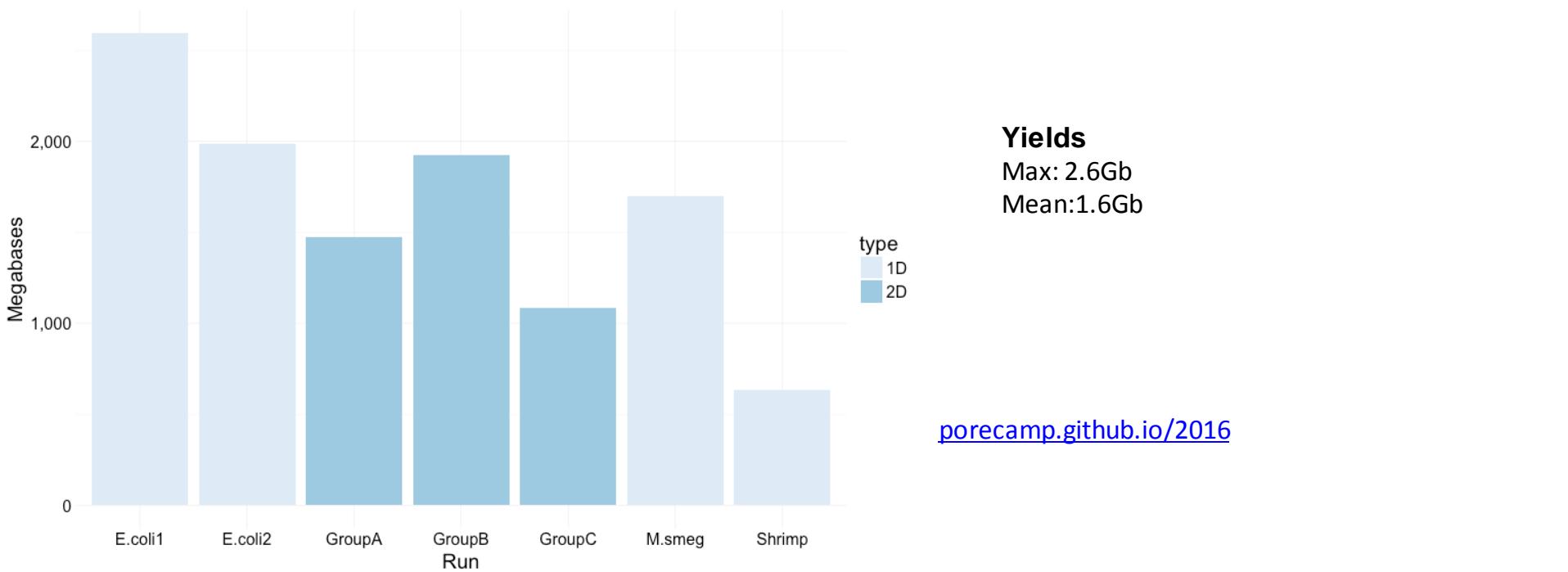


Following

@Clive_G_Brown minor R9 upgrade validates c.p. chips available to developer group this week. Only 1D shown, 2D>95%

Improved template accuracy with R9

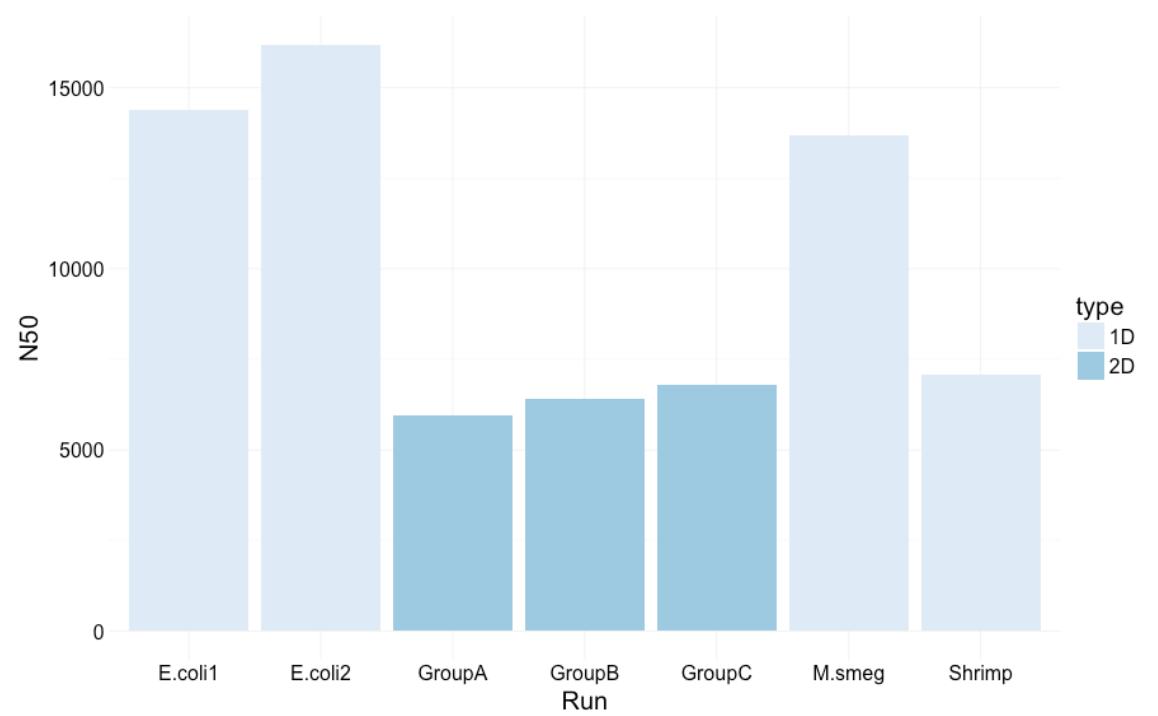




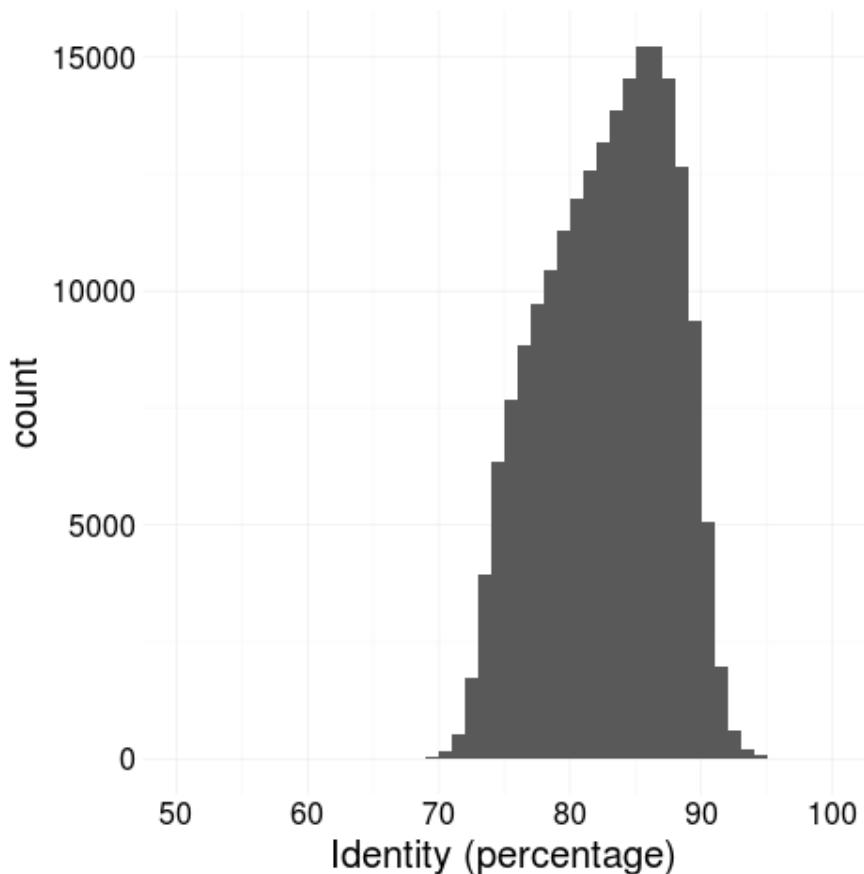
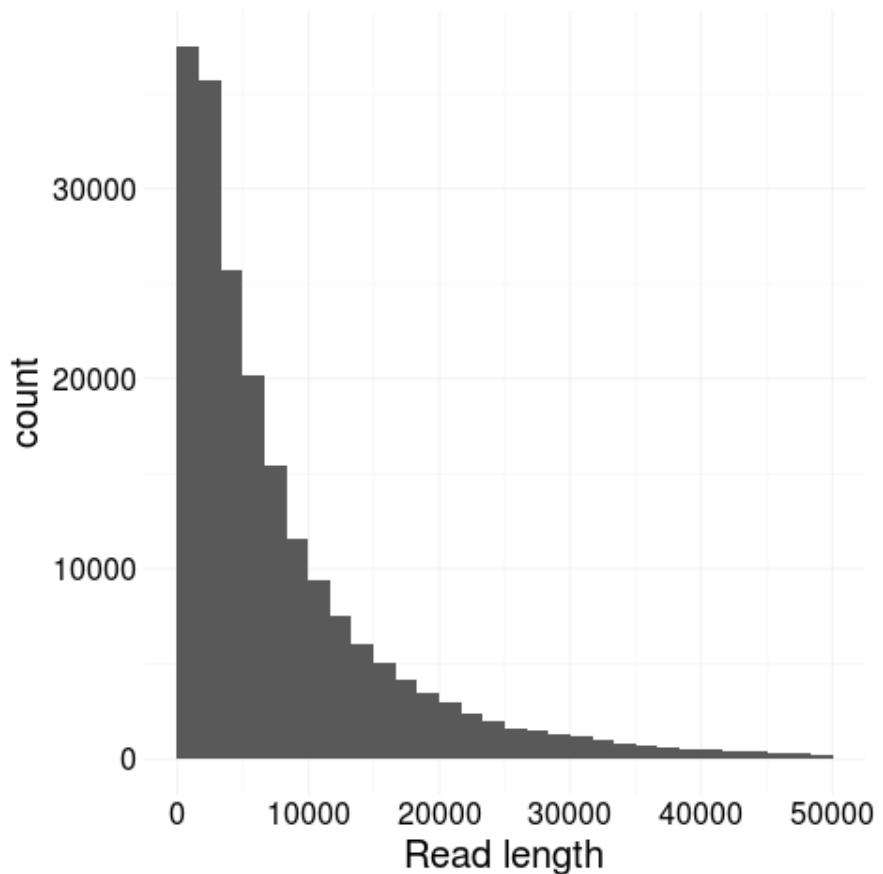
porecamp.github.io/2016

N50

Max: 16.1kb
Mean (1D): 12.8kb
Mean (2D): 6.3kb



R9 Rapid Kit Results (1D)





Kit for Sierra Leone

Lab notebook and pen

- ✓ Gloves
- Lab coat
- ✓ Sharps bin
- ✓ Waste bottle
- ✓ Protocol
- ✓ Casio calculator
- Microfuge
- ✓ Heatblock - got
- ✓ Magnetic rack - got

Tube rack

- ✓ Lab timer
- Marker pen

✓ Ice bucket and ice - got

✓ P20, P100, P200, P1000 pipettes - got

✓ P20, P100, P200, P1000 pipette tips

✓ DNA LoBind 2ml tubes

✓ Protein LoBind 2ml tubes

✓ PCR tubes and caps

✓ MinION

Laptop

Type

Sample

Genomic DNA Sequencing Kit (MAPQ005) - got

✓ SPRI beads

NEB End-repair module

NEB dA-tailing module

NEB Blunt/TA ligase

Nuclease-free water (Promega)

Ethanol 100%

✓ MinION flowcells

✓ His-tag pull-down beads

DNAse

RT

2nd strand

LongAmp

Qubit DNA - Dye
- Standards

Qubit RNA - Dye
- Standards

Stones

W all tips
200µl tubes

- need eppendorf rotor

Qubit tubes
Holdall

Thermometer
Power bar

✓ Bleach
✓ RNase

Cold

Flowcells
SPRI bead

His-tag

Qubit RNA

Qubit DNA

✓ 250µl (x2)
Standards (2)
- Dye (10µl)
- Buffer (10µl)
- Dye (10µl)
- Buffer (5µl)
Standards (2)
(2nd x2)

Frozen

MinION kits

Enzymes - dA tail (2)
- ER (2)
- RT (?!)
- 2nd Strand (1)
- Ligase (1)
- LongAmp (1)
- DNase. (4)







Rumsfeld Matrix

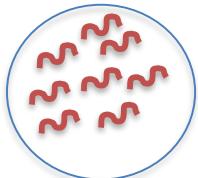
Known Unknown

Human background
Pathogen

Culture enrichment



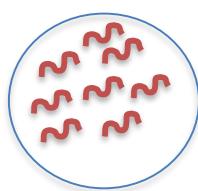
Slow



PCR enrichment



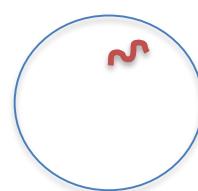
Fast



Selective enrichment of nucleic acids



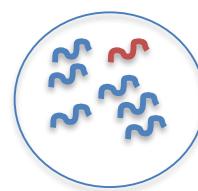
Moderate

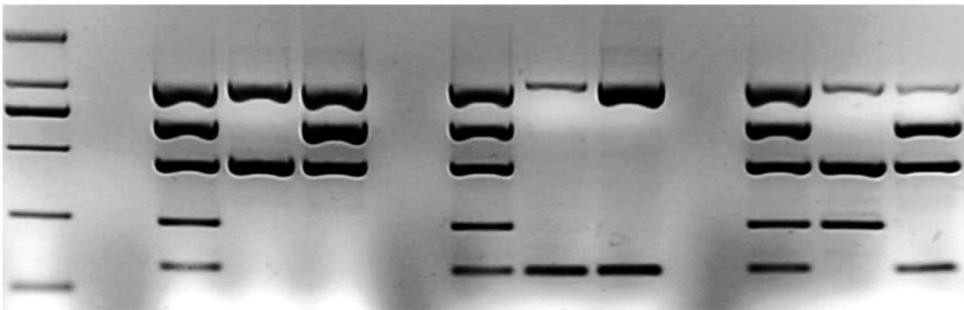


Metagenomics

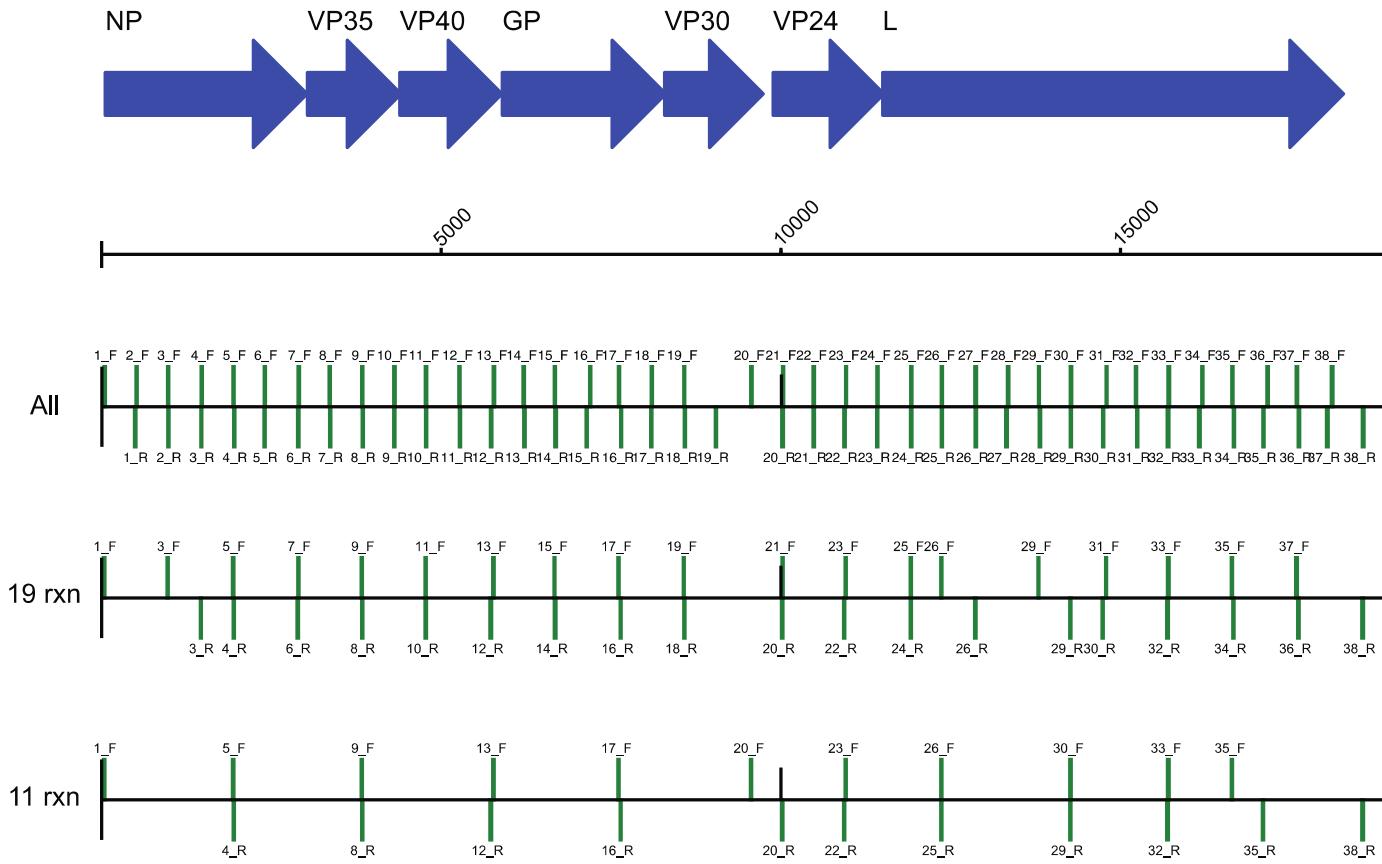


Moderate





A.



B. 19 reactions

Forward	Reverse	Length
1_F	3_R	1426
3_F	4_R	973
5_F	6_R	952
7_F	8_R	941
9_F	10_R	940
11_F	12_R	958
13_F	14_R	906
15_F	16_R	974
17_F	18_R	969
19_F	20_R	1445
21_F	22_R	906
23_F	24_R	958
25_F	26_R	947
26_F	29_R	1898
29_F	30_R	946
31_F	32_R	901
33_F	34_R	963
35_F	36_R	977
37_F	38_R	975

C. 11 reactions

Forward	Reverse	Length
1_F	4_R	1911
5_F	8_R	1901
9_F	12_R	1895
13_F	16_R	1874
17_F	20_R	2406
20_F	22_R	1371
23_F	25_R	1410
26_F	29_R	1898
30_F	32_R	1427
33_F	35_R	1396
35_F	38_R	1921

Porton Down validation set, 89.1% coverage



Guinea 19 reactions v1, 98.1% coverage



Guinea 11 reactions v1, 95.9% coverage



Guinea 11 reactions v2, 98.4% coverage



→ Coverage

Depth

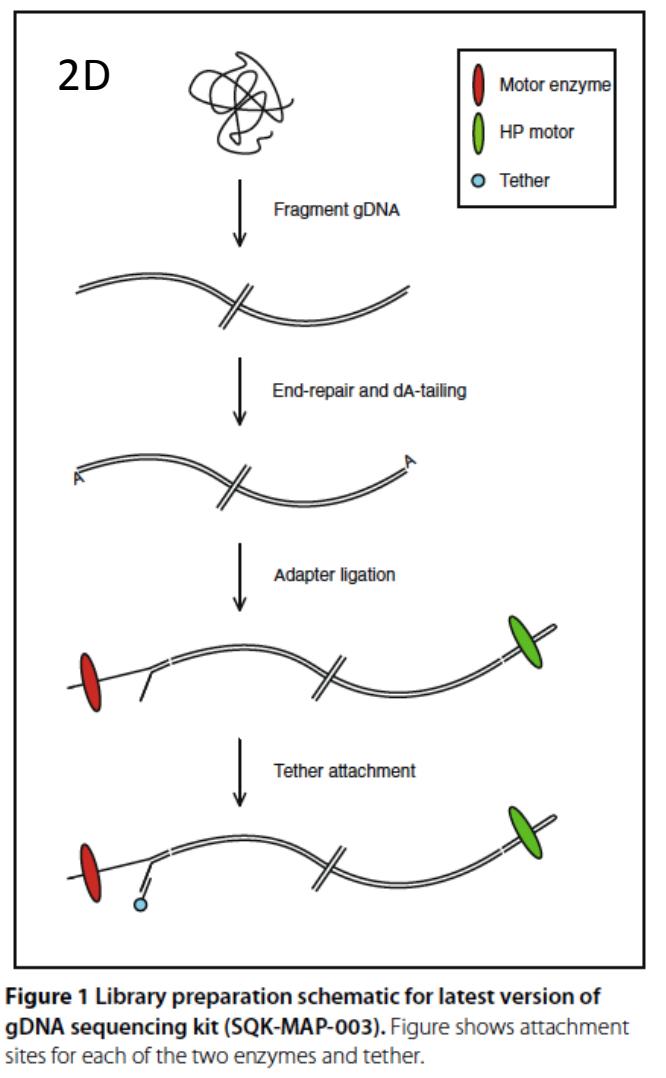
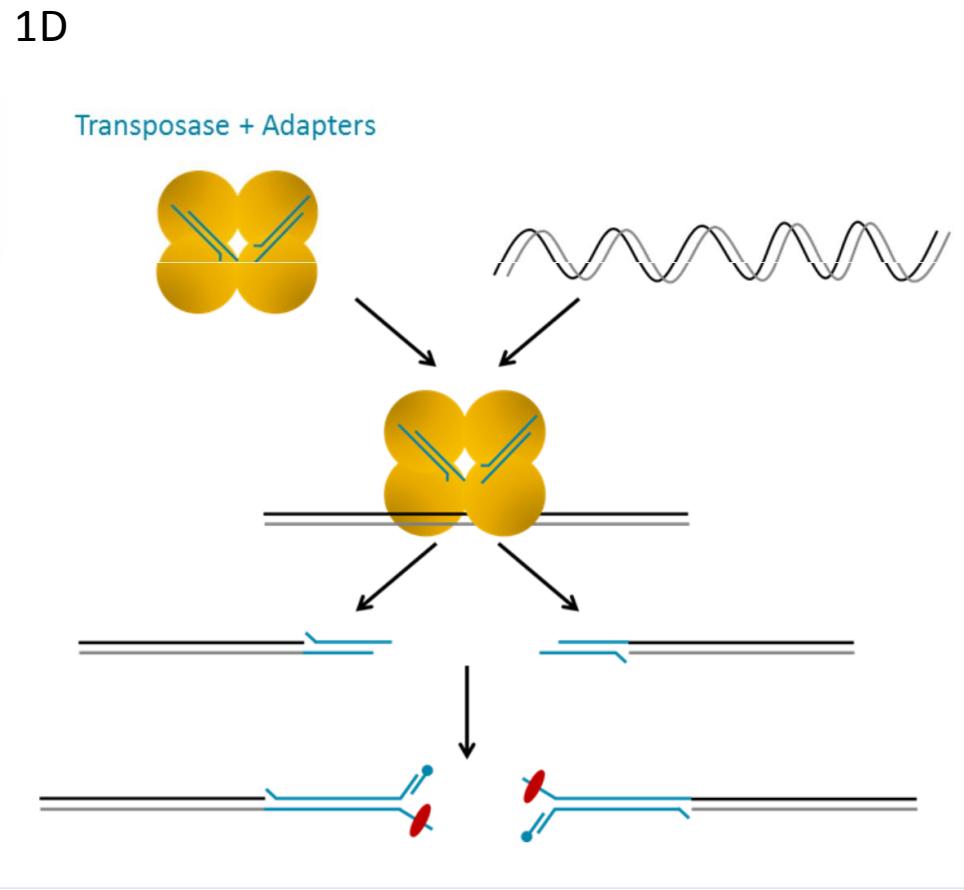


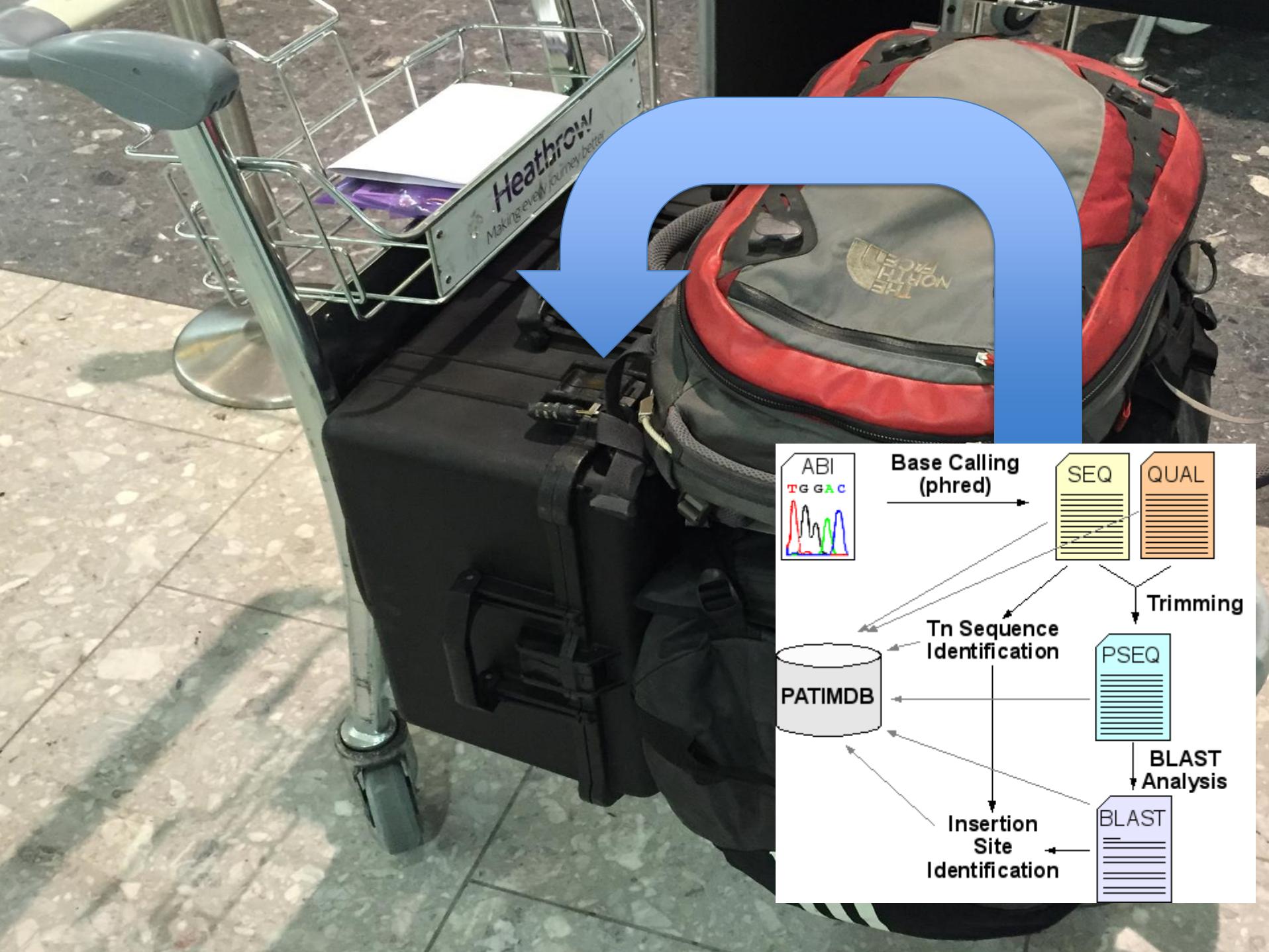
Figure 1 Library preparation schematic for latest version of gDNA sequencing kit (SQK-MAP-003). Figure shows attachment sites for each of the two enzymes and tether.



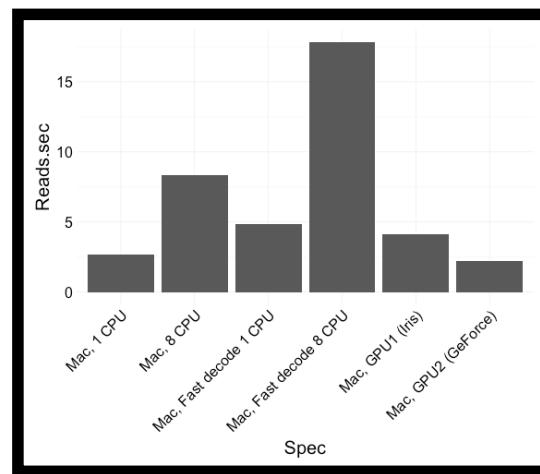
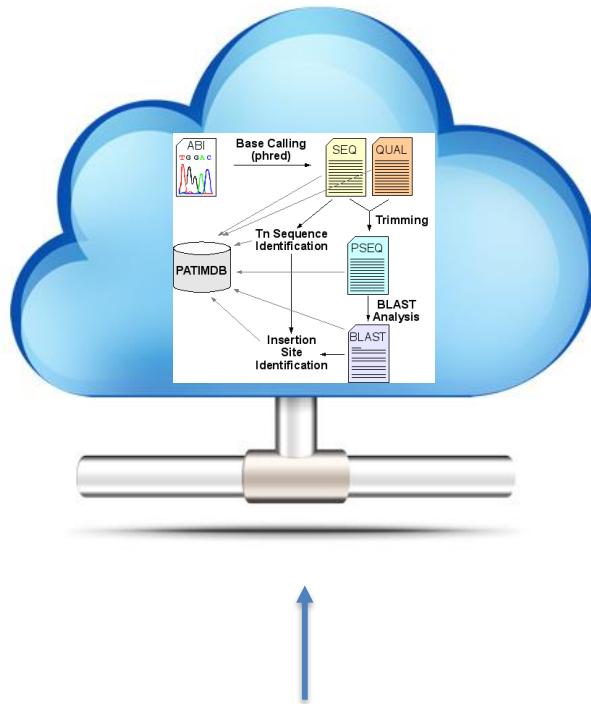
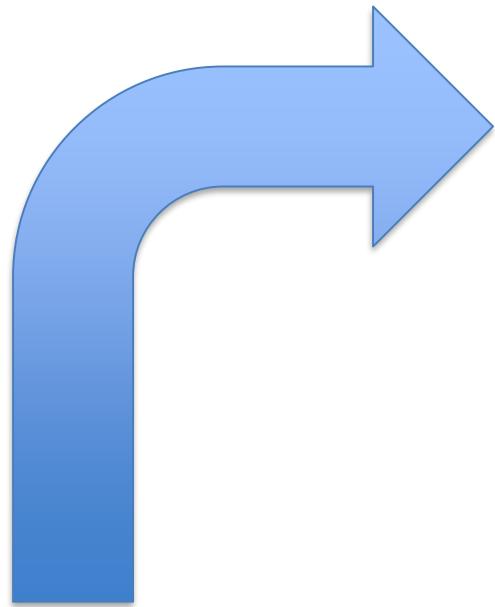
Quick et al. Gigascience 2014

Library prep time: 2 hours

Library prep time: 5 minutes





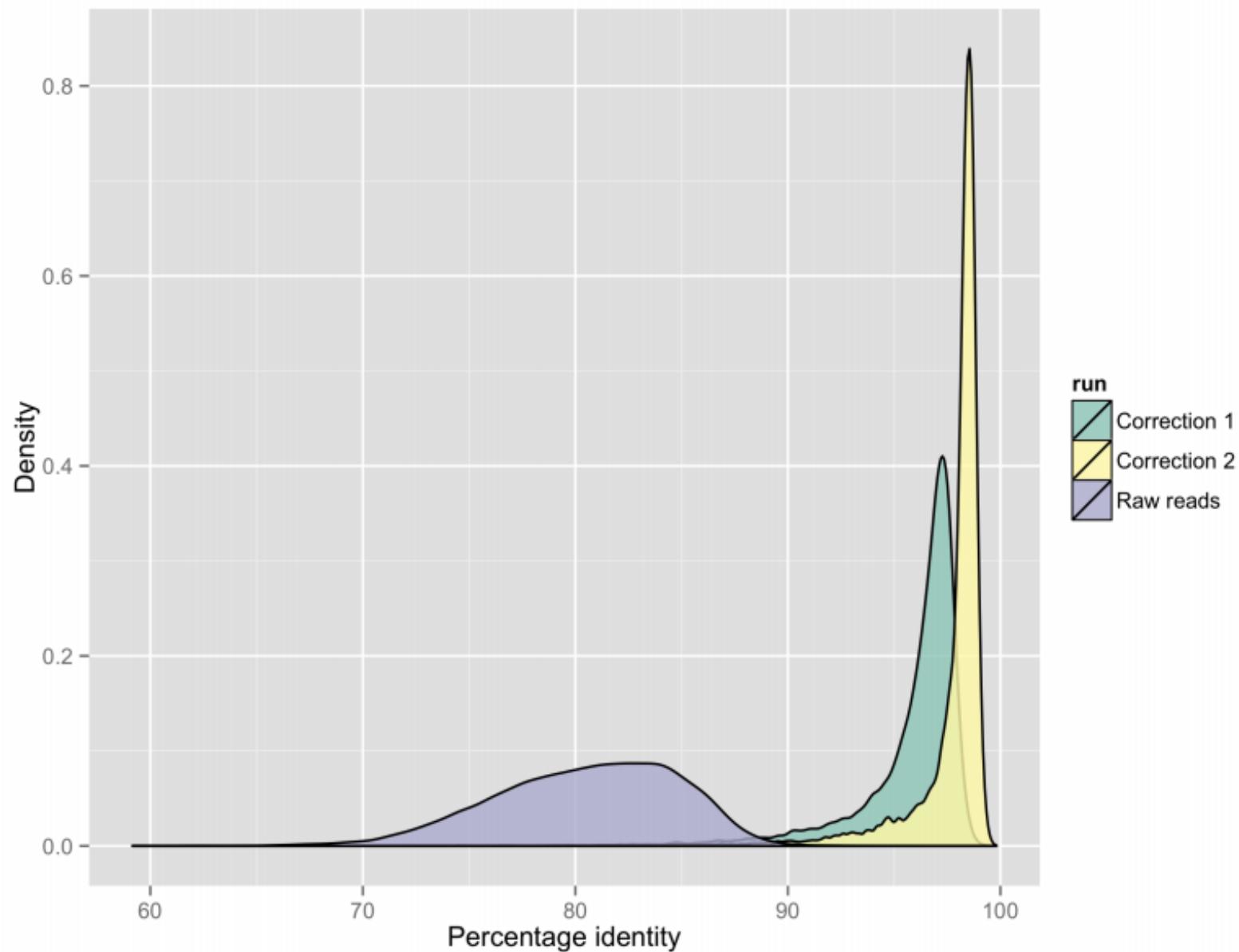


Deep learning:
Nanonet (2D)

Deep learning:
MinKNOW local
Albacore
Deepnano

HMM:
Nanocall

Error Correction



Contig Assembly

Celera Assembler produces one contig at 98.5% identity

```
Query: 61      gacaaccagatttatctgtcgatttcgctccctcggtaacggtggtccgcttggctat 120
           ||||||| ||||||| ||||||| ||||||| ||||||| ||||||| ||||||| | | | | |
Sbjct: 750537  gacaaccagatttatctgtcgatttcgctccctcggtaacggtggtccgcttggctat 750478
```

```
Query: 121     gacatgcaaa-cagtagccacagcaccatacaccgcattgtcgtaacgatacgctggat 179
           ||||||| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Sbjct: 750477  gacatgcaaaacagttagccacagcaccatacaccgcattgtcgtaacgatacgctggat 750418
```

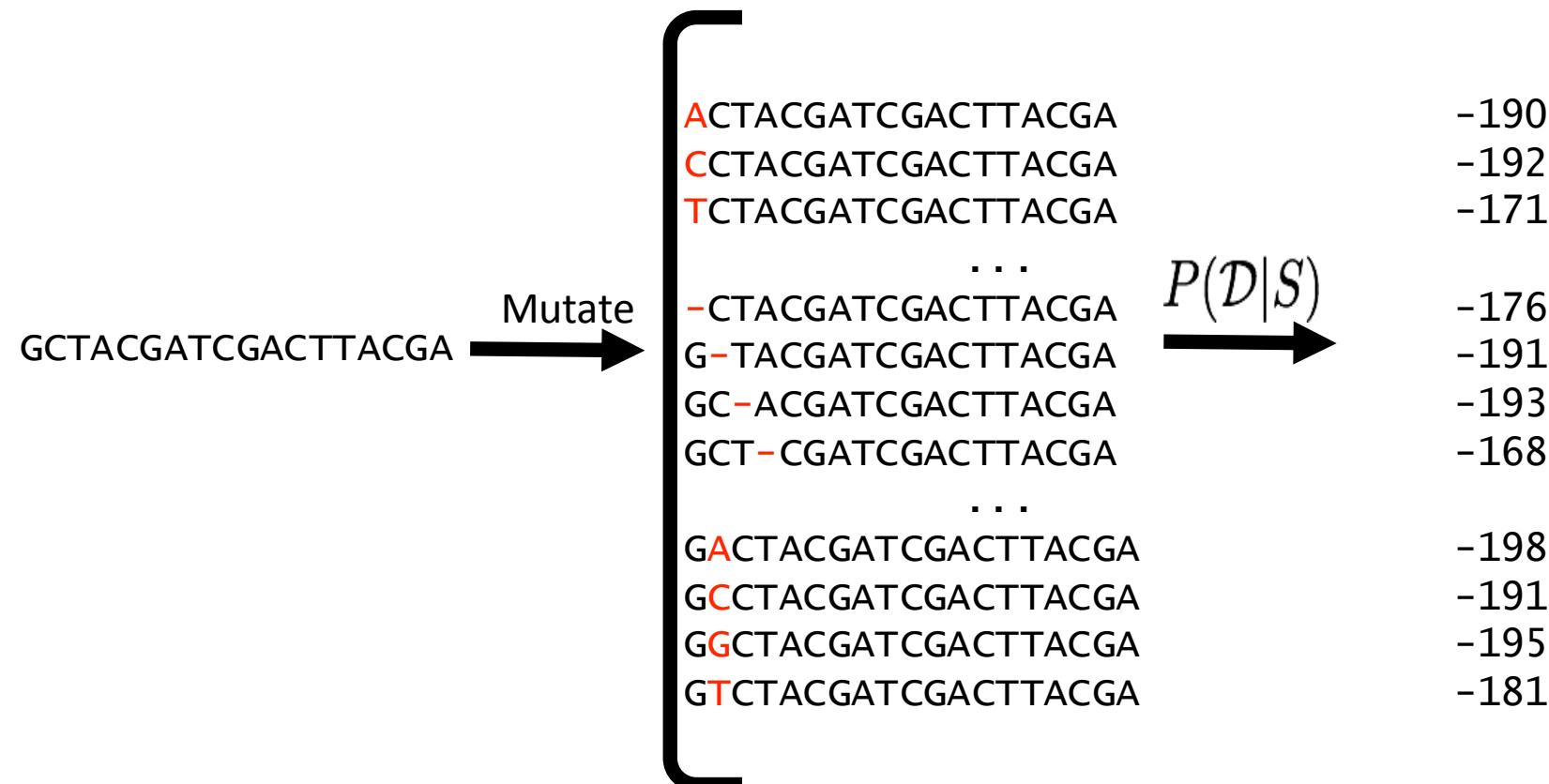
```
Query: 180     gaacgtaatagctggggcatgtctgccggactgcaatccgatcgtagaaccggacaatg 239
           ||||||| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Sbjct: 750417  gaacgtaatagctggggcatgtctgccggactgcaatccgatcgtagaaccggacaatg 750363
```

```
Query: 240     gagccca--tgagcggttaactatcagcacctgagttcagcggtgagtggtatattctg 297
           ||||| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Sbjct: 750362  gagcccaggtgagcggttaactatcagcacctgagttcagcggtgagtggtatattctg 750303
```



Jared Simpson

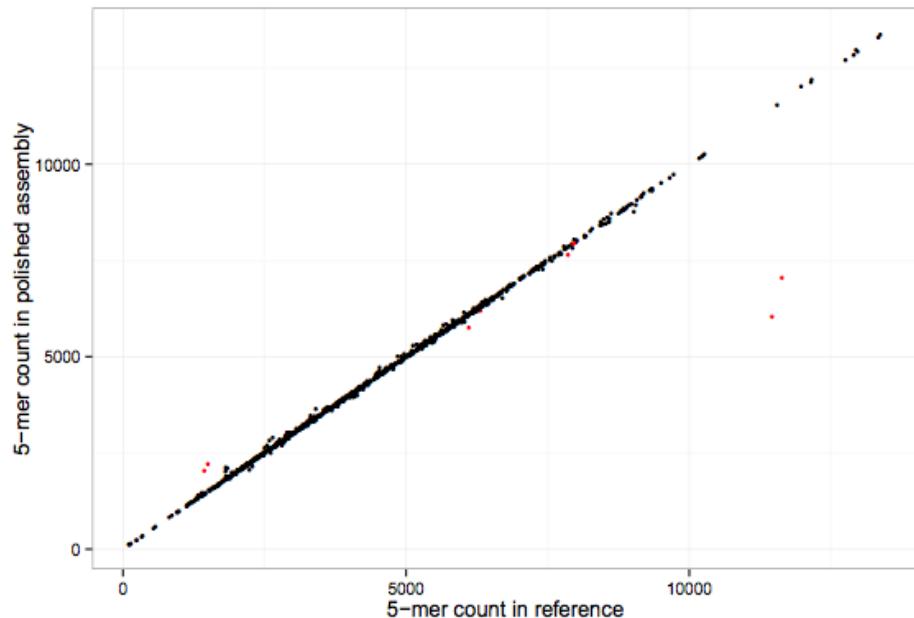
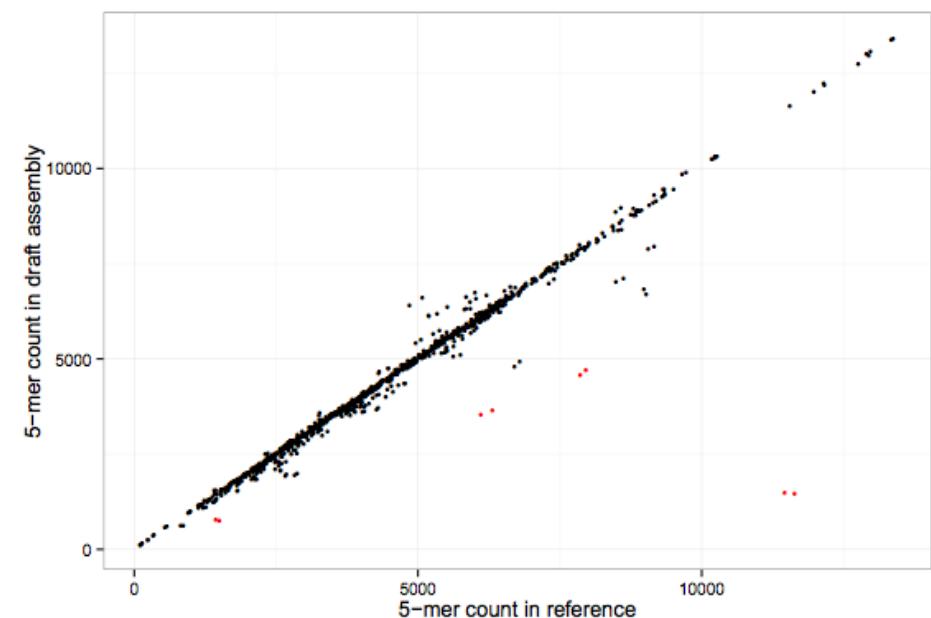
Selecting a Consensus



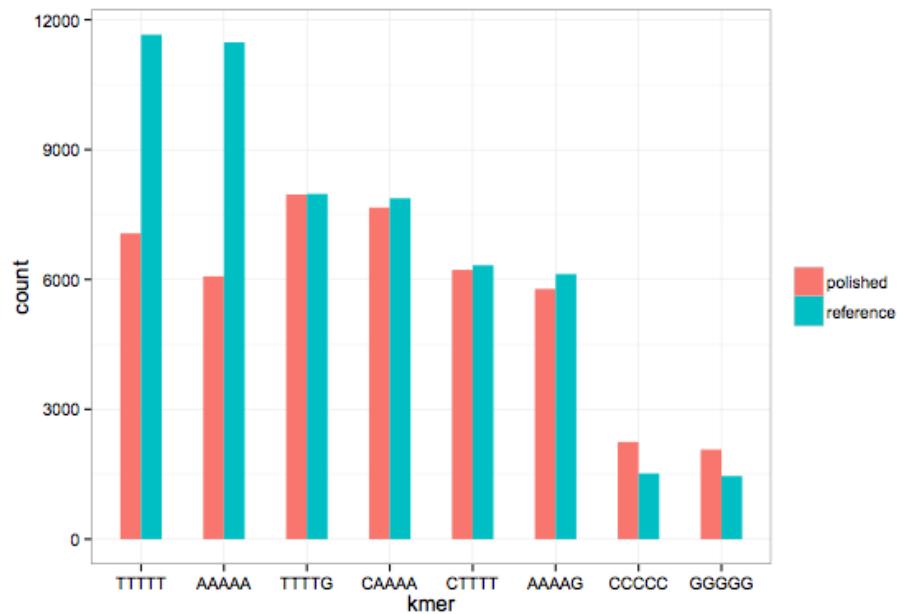
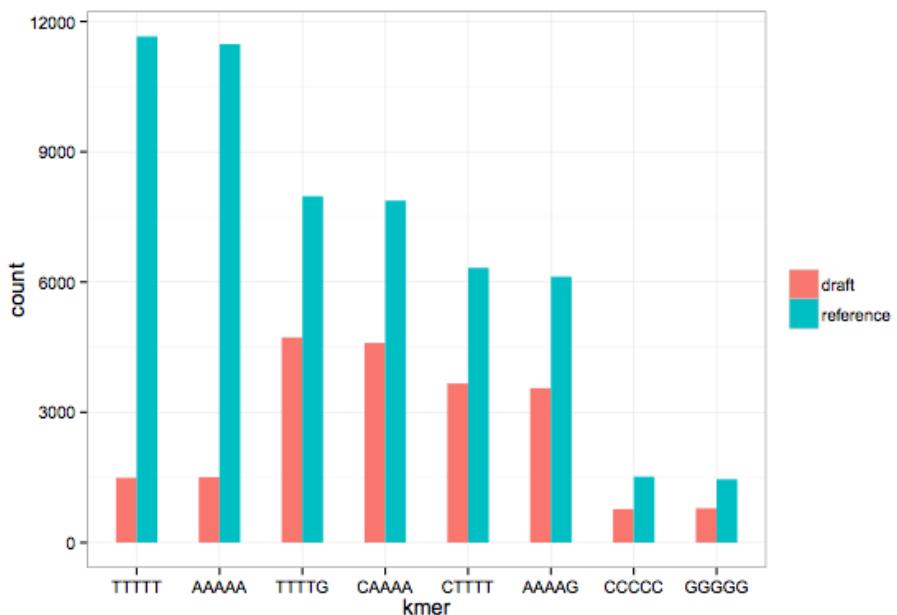
Assembly Accuracy

Draft: 98.5% accuracy

Polished: 99.5% accuracy



Assembly Accuracy



Assembly update

Kit, Coverage	Percent Identity	# SNPs	# Indels
SQK005, 29X	99.48%	1,343	22,601
SQK006, 48X	99.78%	644	9,697
SQK006-PCR, 30X	99.82%	222	8,200

- Current best: R7 + R9 99.98% (>Q30)
- Some success modeling hp dwell times

Read alignment:

113 U2,113		2,134 U2,134																				
A	G	A	A	G	A	A	A	C	G	A	A	C	C	C	T	C	C	C	G	G	C	T
A	G	A	A	G	A	A	A	C	G	A	A	C	C	C	T	C	C	G	G	C	C	T
A	G	A	A	G	A	A	A	C	G	A	A	C	C	C	T	C	C	G	G	C	C	T
A	G	A	A	G	A	A	G	C	G	A	A	C	C	C	T	C	C	G	G	C	C	T
C	G	*	*	G	A	A	A	C	G	A	A	C	C	C	T	C	C	G	G	C	C	T
C	G	A	A	G	A	G	A	C	*	G	A	C	C	*	*	C	C	G	G	C	C	T
A	G	A	A	G	A	A	A	C	G	A	A	T	C	G	*	T	C	C	G	G	C	T
*	G	C	G	G	A	A	A	C	G	A	A	C	C	C	T	C	C	G	G	C	C	T
*	G	A	A	G	A	*	A	C	G	A	A	C	C	C	T	C	C	G	G	C	C	T
A	G	A	A	G	A	A	A	C	G	A	A	C	C	C	T	C	C	G	G	C	C	T
A	G	A	A	G	A	A	A	C	G	A	A	C	C	C	T	C	C	G	G	C	C	T
A	G	A	A	G	A	A	A	C	G	A	A	C	C	C	T	C	C	G	C	C	T	
*	G	A	A	G	A	A	A	C	G	A	A	C	C	C	T	C	C	G	G	C	C	T
A	G	A	A	G	A	A	A	C	G	A	A	C	C	C	T	C	C	G	G	C	C	T
A	G	A	A	G	A	A	A	C	G	A	A	C	C	C	T	C	*	G	G	C	C	T

SNP

Sequencing error

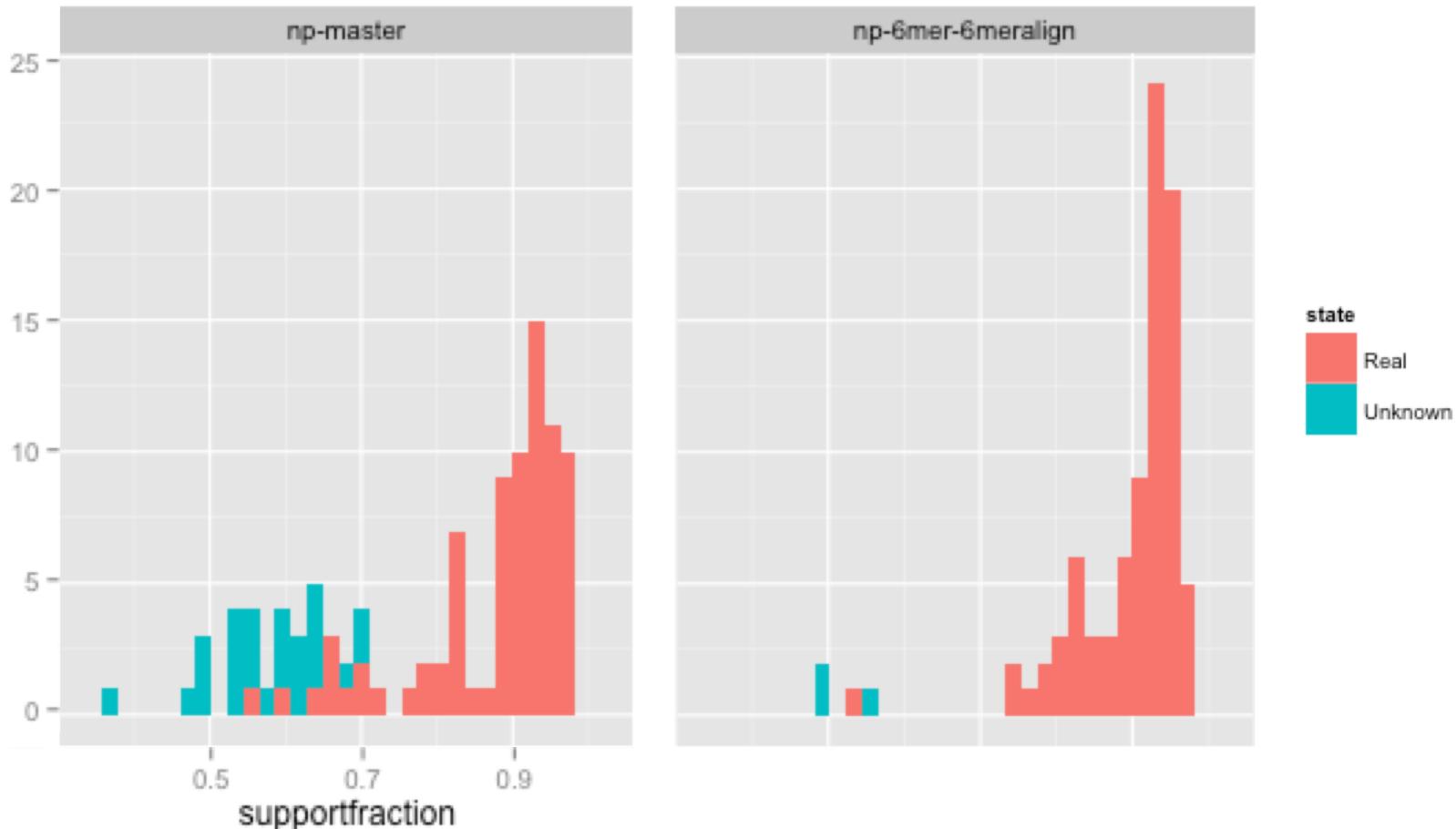
Consensus:

A G A A G A A A C G A A C C C T C C G G C T

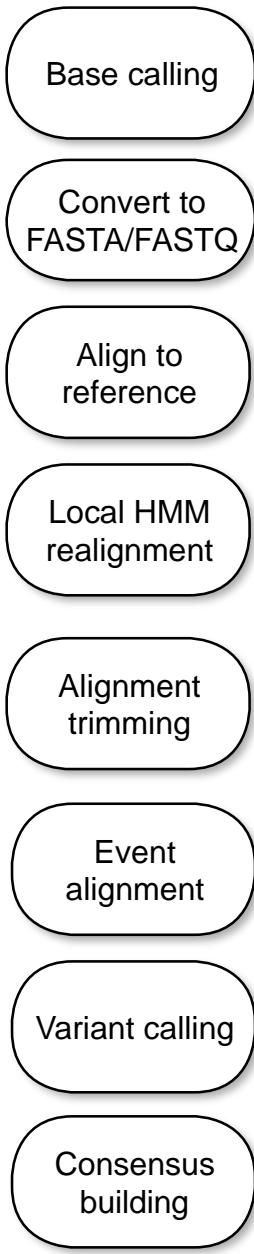
351 361 371 381 391 401 411 421 431
ATTAACCTTTGATTTGAACCTGAACACCCAGAGGACTGGAGAC*TCAACAACCCCTAAAGCCTGGGTAAAACATTAGAAATAGTTAAA
..... C...G.....T.....TT..G..T..A..TT.....G.....A...
....*.C...G.....T.....TT..G..T..A..T*.....T.....G.....A...
....*.C...G.....T.....TT..G..T..A..T*.....T.....G.....A...
....*.C...G.....T.....TT..G..T..A..T*.....T.....G.....A...
....*.C...G.....T.....TT..G..T..A..T*.....T.....G.....A...
....*.C...G.....T.....TT..G..T..A..T*.....T.....G.....A...
....*.C...G.....T.....TT..G..T..A..T*.....T.....G.....A...
....*.C...G.....T.....TT..G..T..A..T*.....T.....G.....A...
....*.C...G.....T.....TT..G..T..A..T*.....T.....G.....A...
,,,*,c,,,g,,,,,,t,,,,tt,,g,,t,,a,,t*,,,,,,,,,,,t,,,,g,,a,,
,,,*,c,,,g,,,,,,t,,,,tt,,g,,t,,a,,t*,,,,,,,,,,,t,,,,g,,a,,

- Nanopolish can call complex haplotypes

6-mer model



- 6-mer model improves genotyping accuracy



Convert nanopore squiggles to nucleotide sequences

```
metrichor-cli -w  
380
```

Extract basecalled information from nanopore FAST5 files

```
poretools fasta --type 2D pass/  
poretools fasta --type 2D --high-  
quality fail/
```

Align sequences to reference

```
bwa -x ont2d mem EM_079517.fasta  
reads.fasta
```

Iteratively improve alignment based on nanopore insertion/deletion/substitution rates

```
marginAlign --inputModel input.hmm  
EM_079517.fasta reads.fastq out.sam
```

Remove alignments outside of primer regions in case of adaptor contamination

```
align_trim.py
```

Map individual event k-mers to reference genome guided by base alignment

```
nanopolish eventalign
```

Extract candidate mutations from aligned reads, cluster them and evaluate them using a 6-mer HMM

```
nanopolish variants
```

Mask positions in the genome with either i) <50x 1-D coverage ii) low-quality variants detected iii) in primer binding site

Refer to IPython Notebook for details



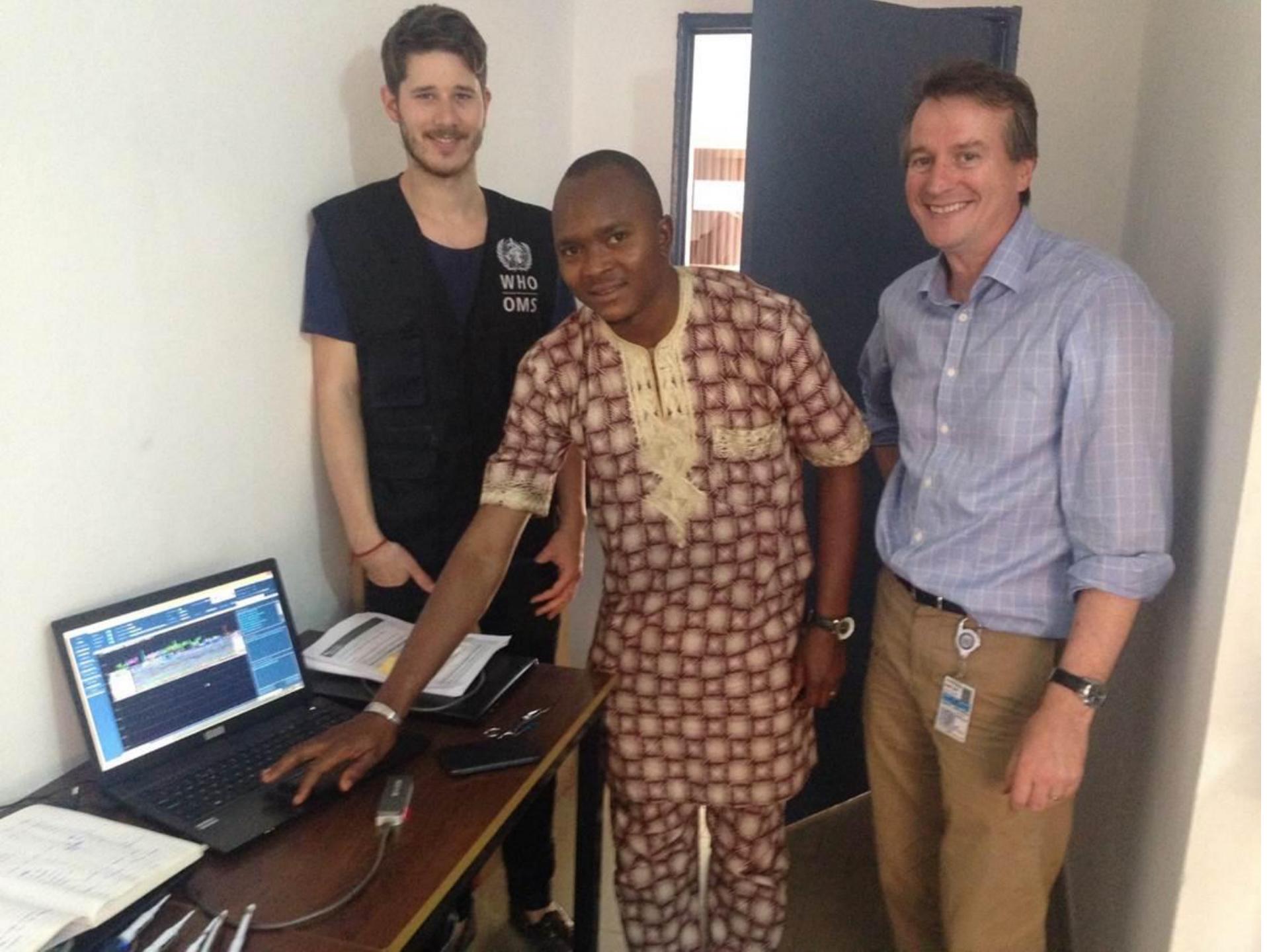


- Case incidence has remained at 3 confirmed cases or fewer per week for 12 consecutive weeks. Over the same period transmission of the virus has been geographically confined to several small areas in western Guinea and Sierra Leone, marking a transition to a distinct, third phase of the epidemic. The [phase 3 response](#) informed by the [Emergency Collaboration on Ebola](#) builds on existing measures to drive case incidence to zero, and ensure a sustained end to Ebola transmission. Enhanced capacity to rapidly identify a community contact from an area of active transmission or from an animal reservoir, or to emergence of virus from a reservoir, and capacity for testing and monitoring as part of a comprehensive package to safeguard the safety of survivors are central to the phase 3 response framework.
- The case from Conakry, a 21-year-old male, was reported from the Ratoma area of the city. However, he is not a known contact of a previous case, and genomic analyses suggest he was not infected with the strain of Ebola virus responsible for the most recent cases in Conakry and Forecariah. Investigations to identify the origin of infection are ongoing. The first case identified from Forecariah, a 35-year-old woman, was not a registered contact, and was identified after post-mortem testing of a community death. However, genomic analyses suggest she is part of the same chain of transmission—the Ratoma chain—as the 4 cases that were reported from the same subprefecture in Forecariah during the week ending 27 September 2015. The second case identified from Forecariah, a 21-year-old male, and was a registered contact of one brother. After testing in Conakry on 3 October, all were found in Conakry with the infection traced to Forecariah.
- In Sierra Leone, all contacts linked to the country's 21 most recently active chains of transmission, Bumbali and Kambia, have completed 21-day follow-up. In addition, the last case to receive treatment was confirmed free of Ebola after a second consecutive negative test on 25 September. The country will be declared free of Ebola transmission on 7 November if no further cases are reported. However, 2 high-risk contacts—one from Bumbali and one from Kambia—remain untraced. Efforts to trace these contacts will continue until 42 days have elapsed since the last reported case in each district.

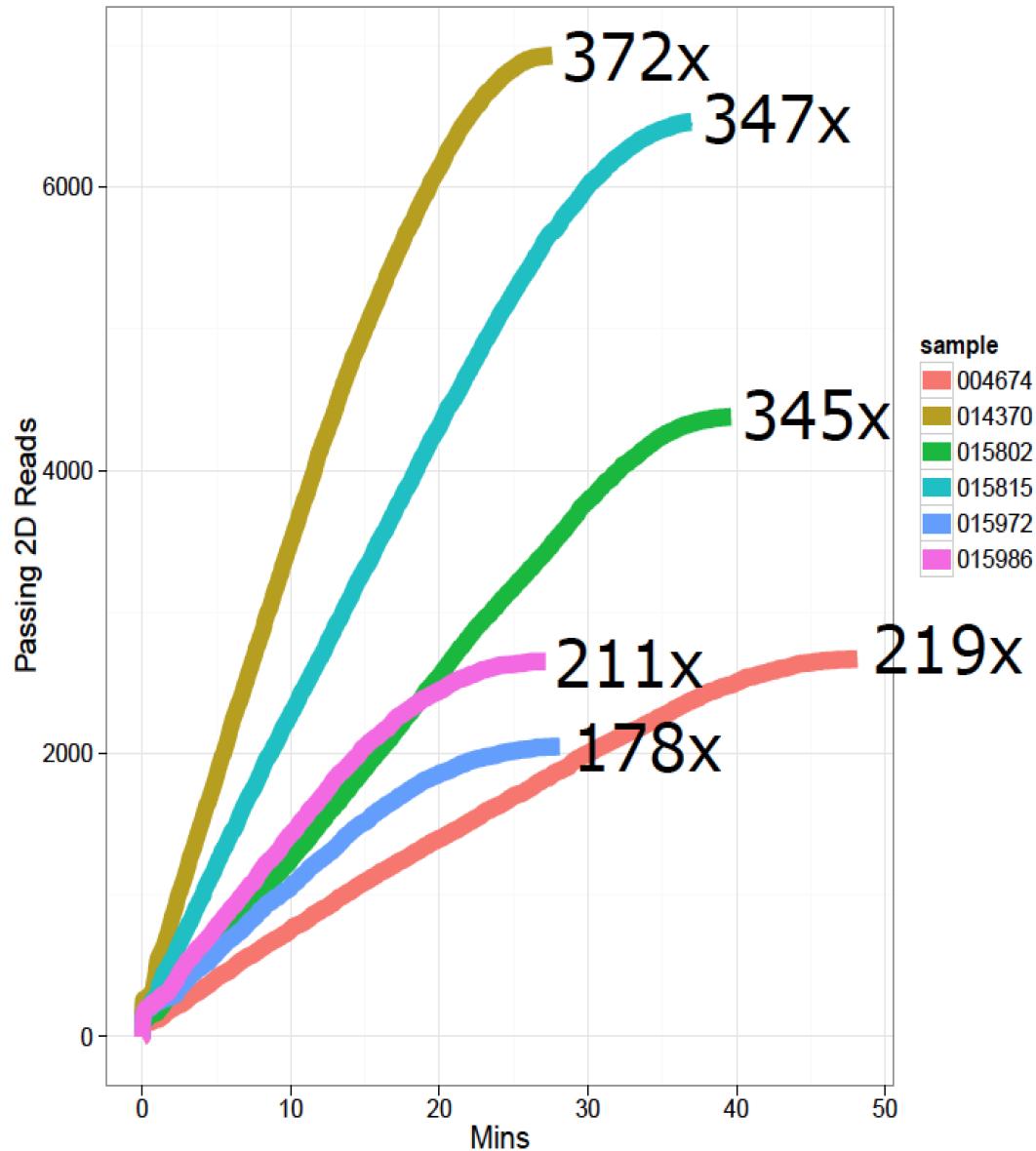
C.H.U. DE CONAKRY
HOPITAL NATIONAL DONKA
URGENCES MEDICO CHIRURGICALES
ET CONSULTATIONS EXTERNES

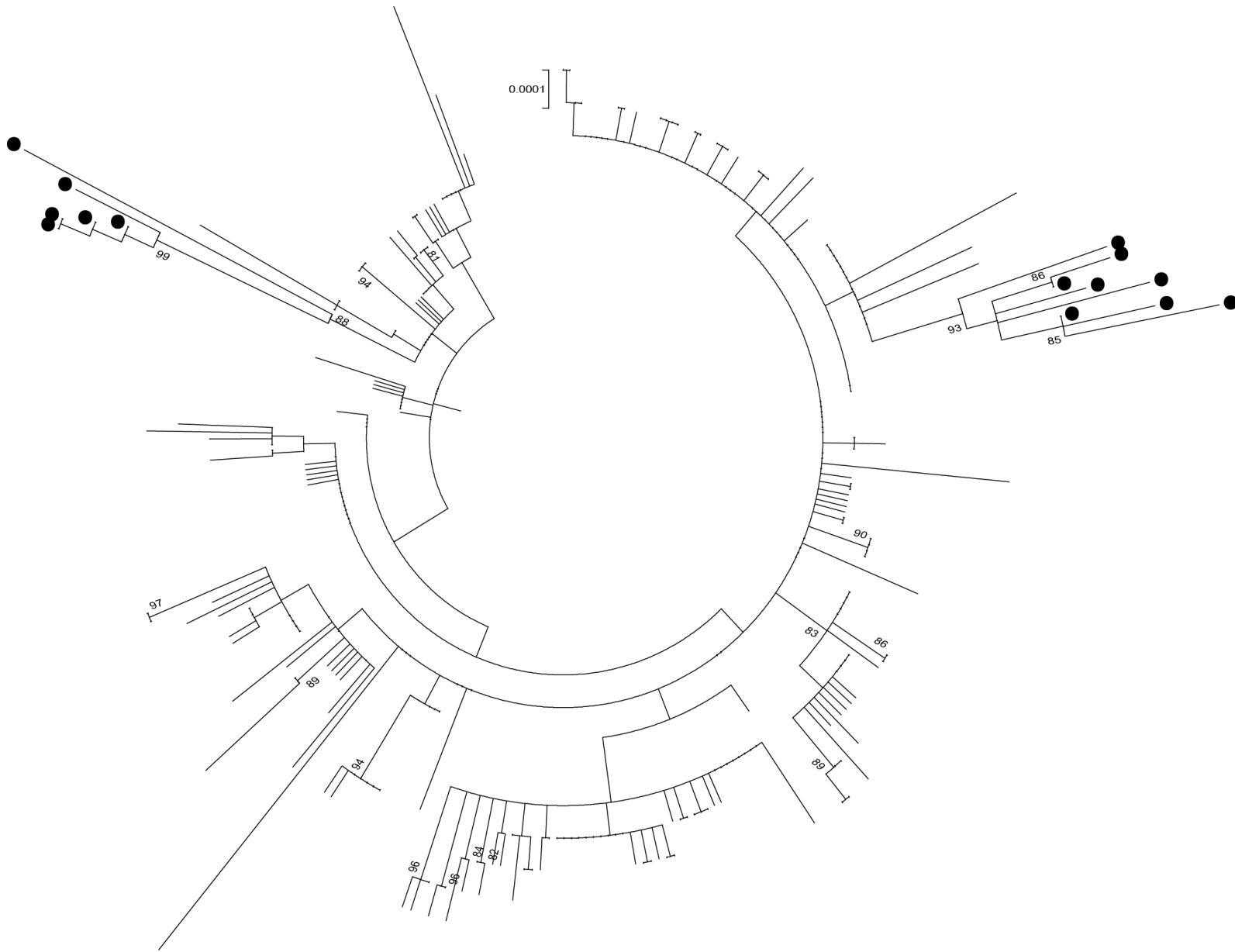
STATIONNEMENT INTER
URGENCE PERSON

RC-342



WHO
OMS





Sophie Duraffour

Lauren Cowley

Raymond Bore

Joseph Koundouno

Antonio Mazarelli

Liana Kafetzopoulou











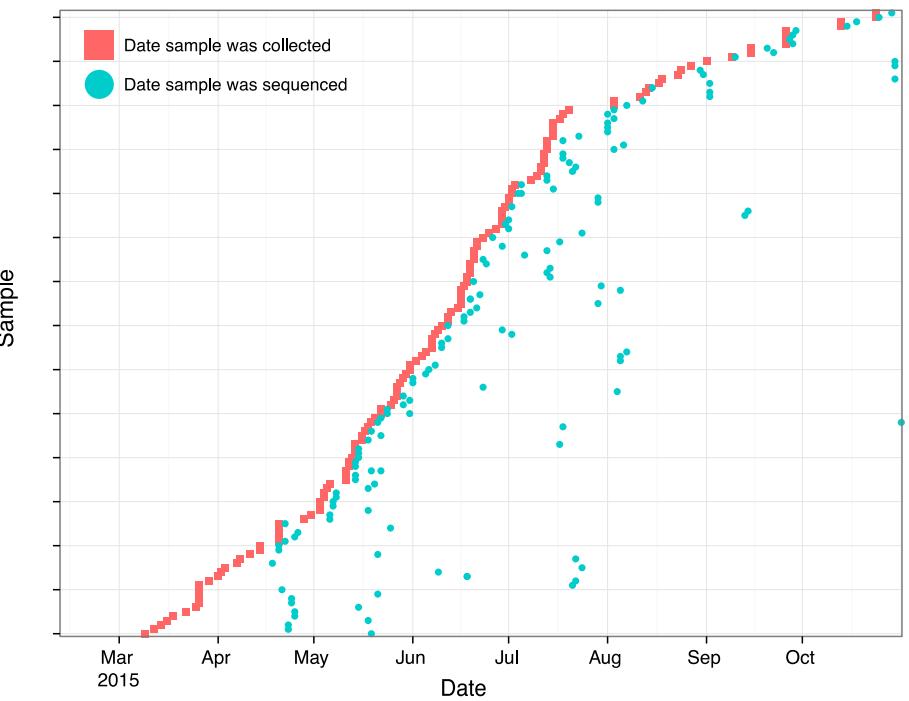
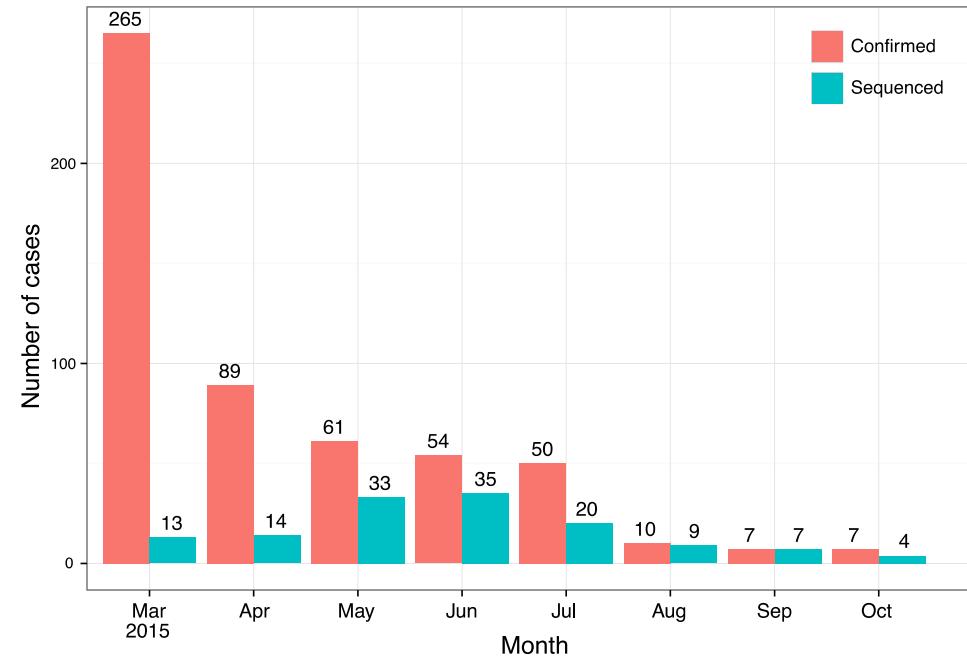
Lauren Cowley @LaurenCowley4 · Jun 5

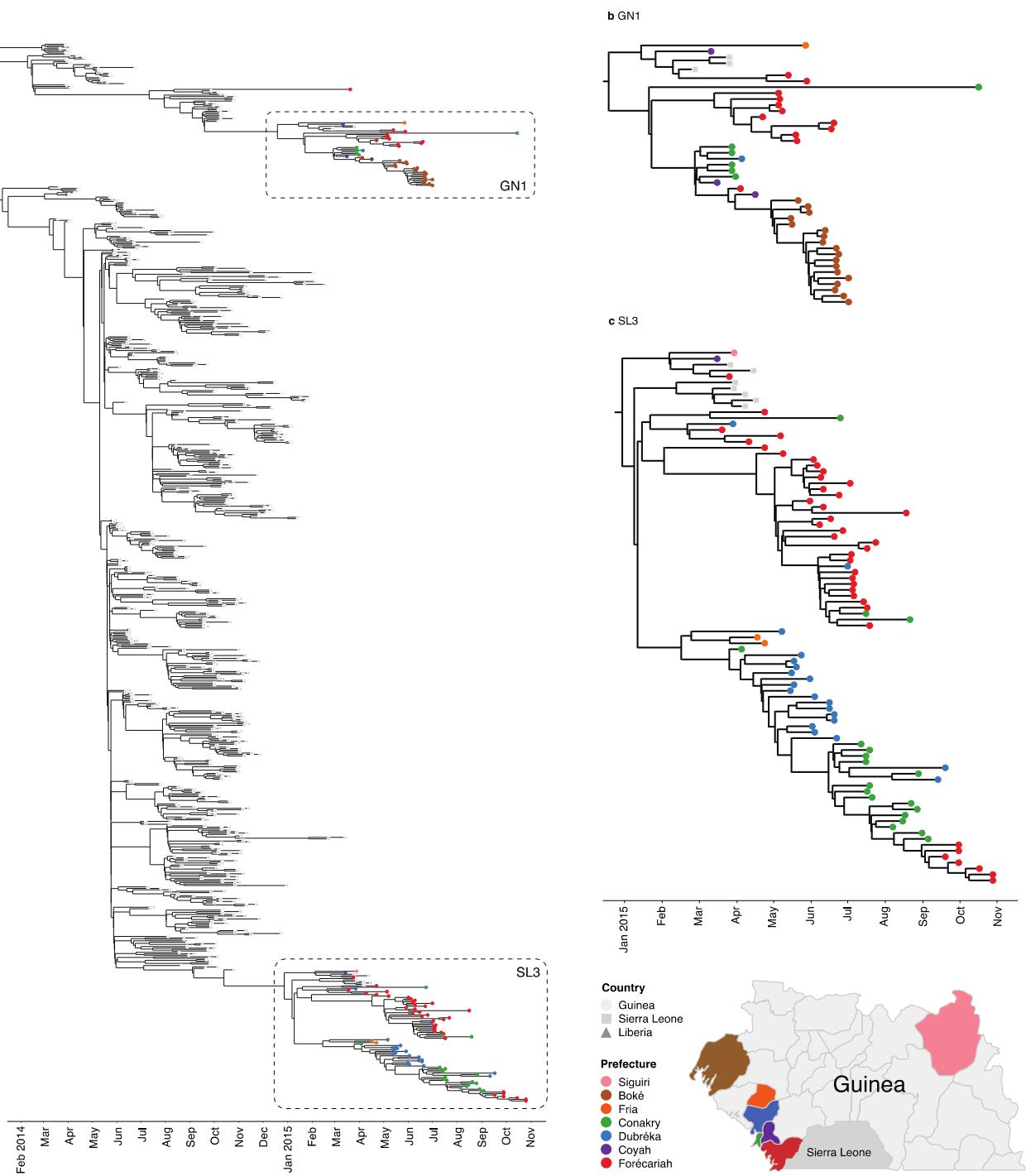
#Ebola #MinION sequencing right in the field, all in a days work

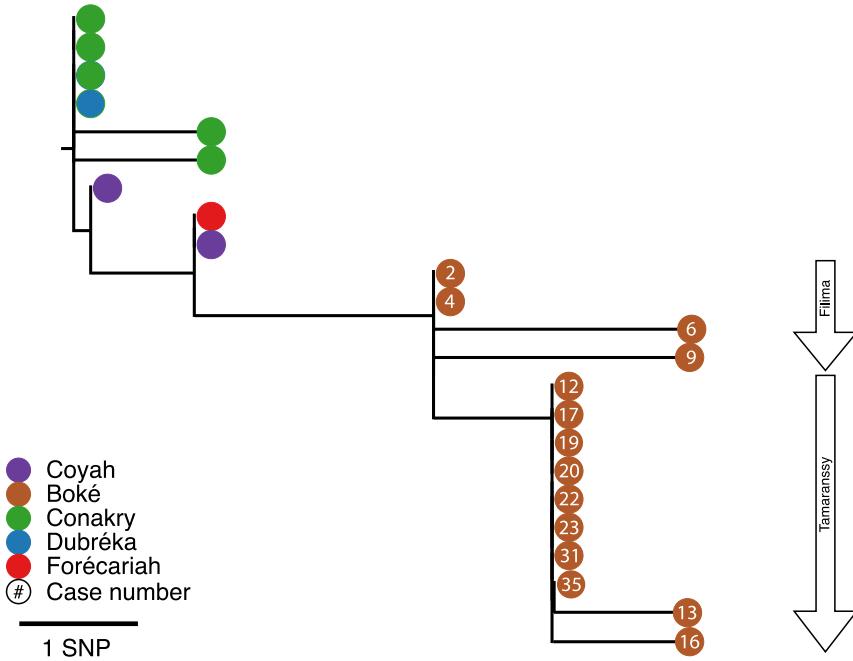


...

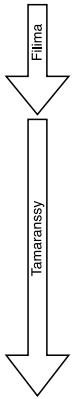
Outbreak coverage



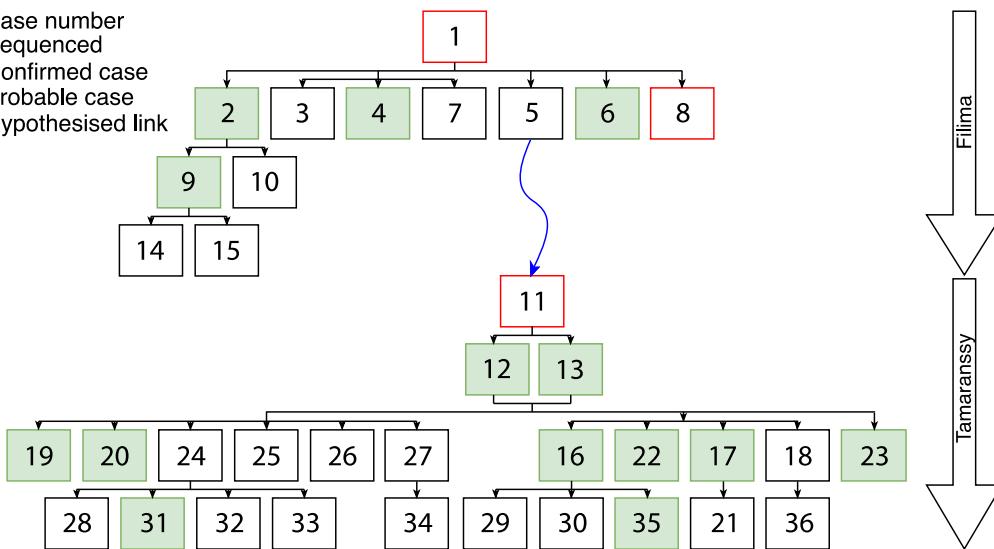




2015-03-26
2015-03-26
2015-04-03
2015-03-26
2015-03-29
2015-03-26
2015-03-14
2015-04-02
2015-04-14
2015-05-14
2015-05-13
2015-05-19
2015-05-28
2015-06-08
2015-06-20
2015-06-18
2015-06-25
2015-06-19
2015-06-21
2015-06-29
2015-06-29
2015-06-10
2015-06-19



- [#] Case number
- [green box] Sequenced
- [white box] Confirmed case
- [red box] Probable case
- [blue wavy line] Hypothesised link

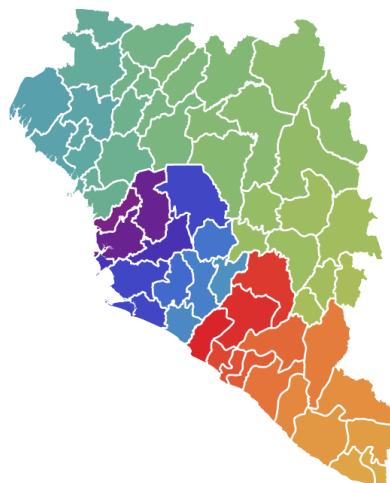


Real-time analysis of Ebola virus evolution

2015 Jun 19

Apr Jul Oct 2015 Apr Jul

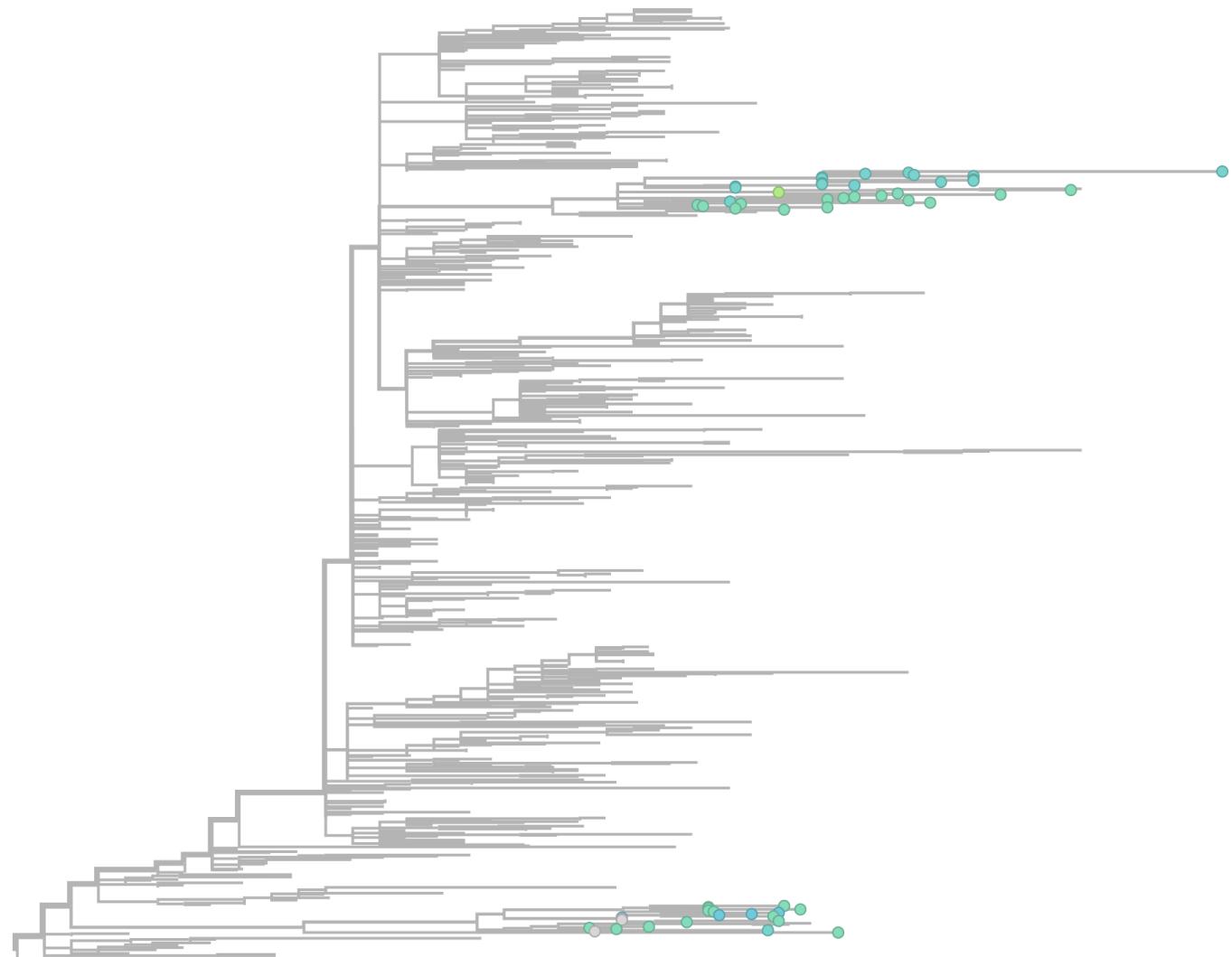
Region



Color by geographic regi ▾

Or Genomic position

Region all



Real-time, portable genome sequencing for Ebola surveillance

Joshua Quick^{1*}, Nicholas J. Loman^{1*}, Sophie Duraffour^{2,3*}, Jared T. Simpson^{4,5*}, Ettore Severi^{6*}, Lauren Cowley^{7*}, Joseph Akoi Bore², Raymond Koundouno², Gytis Dudas⁸, Amy Mikhail⁷, Nobila Ouédraogo⁹, Babak Afrough^{2,10}, Amadou Bah^{2,11}, Jonathan H. J. Baum^{2,3}, Beate Becker-Ziaja^{2,3}, Jan Peter Boettcher^{2,12}, Mar Cabeza-Cabrerizo^{2,3}, Álvaro Camino-Sánchez², Lisa L. Carter^{2,13}, Juliane Doerrbecker^{2,3}, Theresa Enkirch^{2,14}, Isabel García-Dorival^{2,15}, Nicole Hetzelt^{2,12}, Julia Hinzmann^{2,12}, Tobias Holm^{2,3}, Liana Eleni Kafetzopoulou^{2,16}, Michel Koropogui^{2,17}, Abigael Kosgey^{2,18}, Eeva Kuisma^{2,10}, Christopher H. Logue^{2,10}, Antonio Mazzarelli^{2,19}, Sarah Meisel^{2,3}, Marc Mertens^{2,20}, Janine Michel^{2,12}, Didier Ngabo^{2,10}, Katja Nitzsche^{2,3}, Elisa Pallasch^{2,3}, Livia Victoria Patrono^{2,3}, Jasmine Portmann^{2,21}, Johanna Gabriella Repits^{2,22}, Natasha Y. Rickett^{2,15,23}, Andreas Sachse^{2,12}, Katrin Singethan^{2,24}, Inês Vitoriano^{2,10}, Rahel L. Yemanaberhan^{2,3}, Elsa G. Zekeng^{2,15,23}, Trina Racine²⁵, Alexander Bello²⁵, Amadou Alpha Sall²⁶, Ousmane Faye²⁶, Oumar Faye²⁶, N'Faly Magassouba²⁷, Cecelia V. Williams^{28,29}, Victoria Amburgey^{28,29}, Linda Winona^{28,29}, Emily Davis^{29,30}, Jon Gerlach^{29,30}, Frank Washington^{29,30}, Vanessa Monteil³¹, Marine Jourdain³¹, Marion Bererd³¹, Alimou Camara³¹, Hermann Somlare³¹, Abdoulaye Camara³¹, Marianne Gerard³¹, Guillaume Bado³¹, Bernard Baillet³¹, Déborah Delaune^{32,33}, Koumpingnin Yacouba Nebie³⁴, Abdoulaye Diarra³⁴, Yacouba Savane³⁴, Raymond Bernard Pallawo³⁴, Giovanna Jaramillo Gutierrez³⁵, Natacha Milhano^{6,36}, Isabelle Roger³⁴, Christopher J. Williams^{6,37}, Facinet Yattara¹⁷, Kuiama Lewandowski¹⁰, James Taylor³⁸, Phillip Rachwal³⁸, Daniel J. Turner³⁹, Georgios Pollakis^{15,23}, Julian A. Hiscox^{15,23}, David A. Matthews⁴⁰, Matthew K. O'Shea⁴¹, Andrew McD. Johnston⁴¹, Duncan Wilson⁴¹, Emma Hutley⁴², Erasmus Smit⁴³, Antonino Di Caro^{2,19}, Roman Wölfel^{2,44}, Kilian Stoecker^{2,44}, Erna Fleischmann^{2,44}, Martin Gabriel^{2,3}, Simon A. Weller³⁸, Lamine Koivogui⁴⁵, Boubacar Diallo³⁴, Sakoba Keita¹⁷, Andrew Rambaut^{8,46,47}, Pierre Formenty³⁴, Stephan Günther^{2,3} & Miles W. Carroll^{2,10,48,49}

The Ebola virus disease epidemic in West Africa is the largest on record, responsible for over 28,599 cases and more than 11,299 deaths¹. Genome sequencing in viral outbreaks is desirable to characterize the infectious agent and determine its evolutionary rate. Genome sequencing also allows the identification of signatures of host adaptation, identification and monitoring of diagnostic targets, and characterization of responses to vaccines and treatments. The Ebola virus (EBOV) genome substitution rate in the Makona strain has been estimated at between 0.87×10^{-3} and 1.42×10^{-3} mutations per site per year. This is equivalent to 16–27 mutations in each genome, meaning that sequences diverge rapidly enough to identify distinct sub-lineages during a prolonged epidemic^{2–7}. Genome sequencing provides a high-resolution view of pathogen evolution and is increasingly sought after for outbreak surveillance. Sequence data may be used to guide control measures, but only if the results are generated quickly enough to inform interventions⁸. Genomic surveillance during the epidemic has been sporadic

owing to a lack of local sequencing capacity coupled with practical difficulties transporting samples to remote sequencing facilities⁹. To address this problem, here we devise a genomic surveillance system that utilizes a novel nanopore DNA sequencing instrument. In April 2015 this system was transported in standard airline luggage to Guinea and used for real-time genomic surveillance of the ongoing epidemic. We present sequence data and analysis of 142 EBOV samples collected during the period March to October 2015. We were able to generate results less than 24 h after receiving an Ebola-positive sample, with the sequencing process taking as little as 15–60 min. We show that real-time genomic surveillance is possible in resource-limited settings and can be established rapidly to monitor outbreaks.

Conventional sequencing technologies are difficult to deploy in developing countries, where availability of continuous power and cold chains, laboratory space, and trained personnel is restricted. In addition, some genome sequencer instruments, such as those using optical



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From Ebola to Zika, tiny mobile lab gives real-time DNA data on outbreaks

A genomic surveillance system which fits in a suitcase can help health workers to quickly understand the spread of viruses and break the chain of infection

Alert! There's a dangerous new viral outbreak: Zika conspiracy theories



Luxembourg aims to be big player in possible asteroid mining



Cancer treatment development to be speeded up by new London research hub



Headteacher mocked on Twitter for claiming evolution is not a fact

10,366



German scientists to conduct nuclear fusion experiment



Scientific ignorance about Zika parallels Aids crisis in 1980s, say Brazilian experts

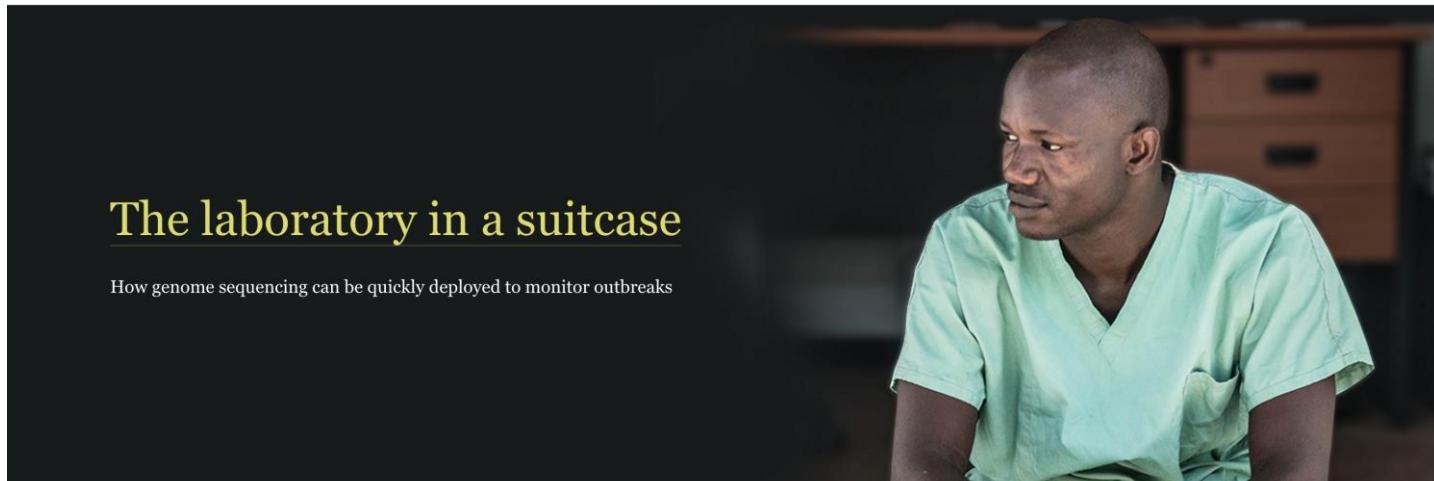
Zika virus: pesticides are not a long-term solution says leading entomologist

100

All today's stories

The laboratory in a suitcase

How genome sequencing can be quickly deployed to monitor outbreaks





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Boston Dynamics' latest robot is here to make humanity irrelevant

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PREVIOUS STORY

◀ YouTube Red's first batch of original content is premiering on February 10th

NEXT STORY

▶ Google removes Samsung's first Android ad blocker from the Play Store

SCIENCE | HEALTH | REPORT

This 'lab in a suitcase' helped track Ebola cases last year

By Russell Brandom on February 3, 2016 01:00 pm Email @russellbrandom



PART OF THIS

STORYSTREAM

49 UPDATES TO

Tracking the deadly ebola outbreak in West Africa



Bill Gates

@BillGates

Sharing things I'm learning through my foundation work and other interests...

Seattle, WA gatesnotes.com

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From Ebola to Zika, this "lab in a suitcase" provides crucial data for outbreaks: b-gat.es/1XIKQkZ via @verge

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ZIKA BRAZIL

ZIKA IN BRAZIL REAL TIME ANALYSIS



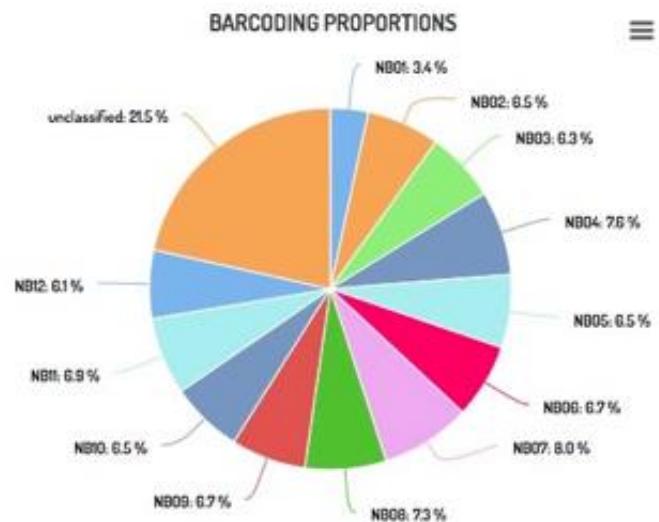


Project Goals

- ▶ 1000km road trip through affected regions of NE Brazil
- ▶ Sequence 750 genomes ...
- ▶ at a cost of <£50/genome - achieved through multiplexing
- ▶ Collect mosquitos at same locations
- ▶ Detect Zika and speciate mosquitos through RT and sequencing

Many differences to Ebola project

- ▶ Barcoding (native barcoding)
- ▶ Multiplex PCR scheme (35 amplicons in 4 pools)
- ▶ R9
- ▶ Volume not speed
- ▶ Mobile laboratory







ZiBRA management team

team1

Database
RNA extractions

team2

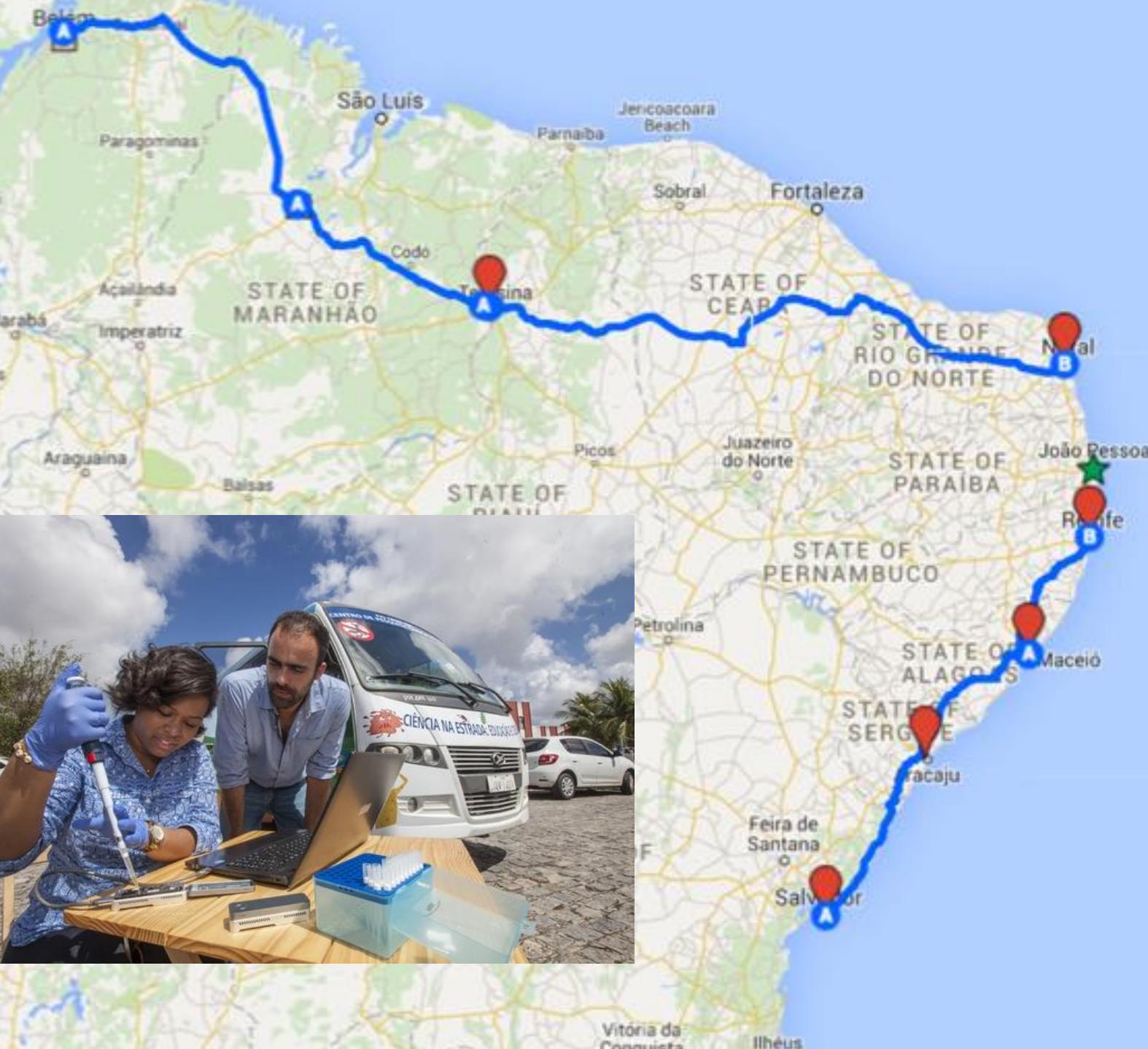
RT-PCR detections
Virus sequencing

team3

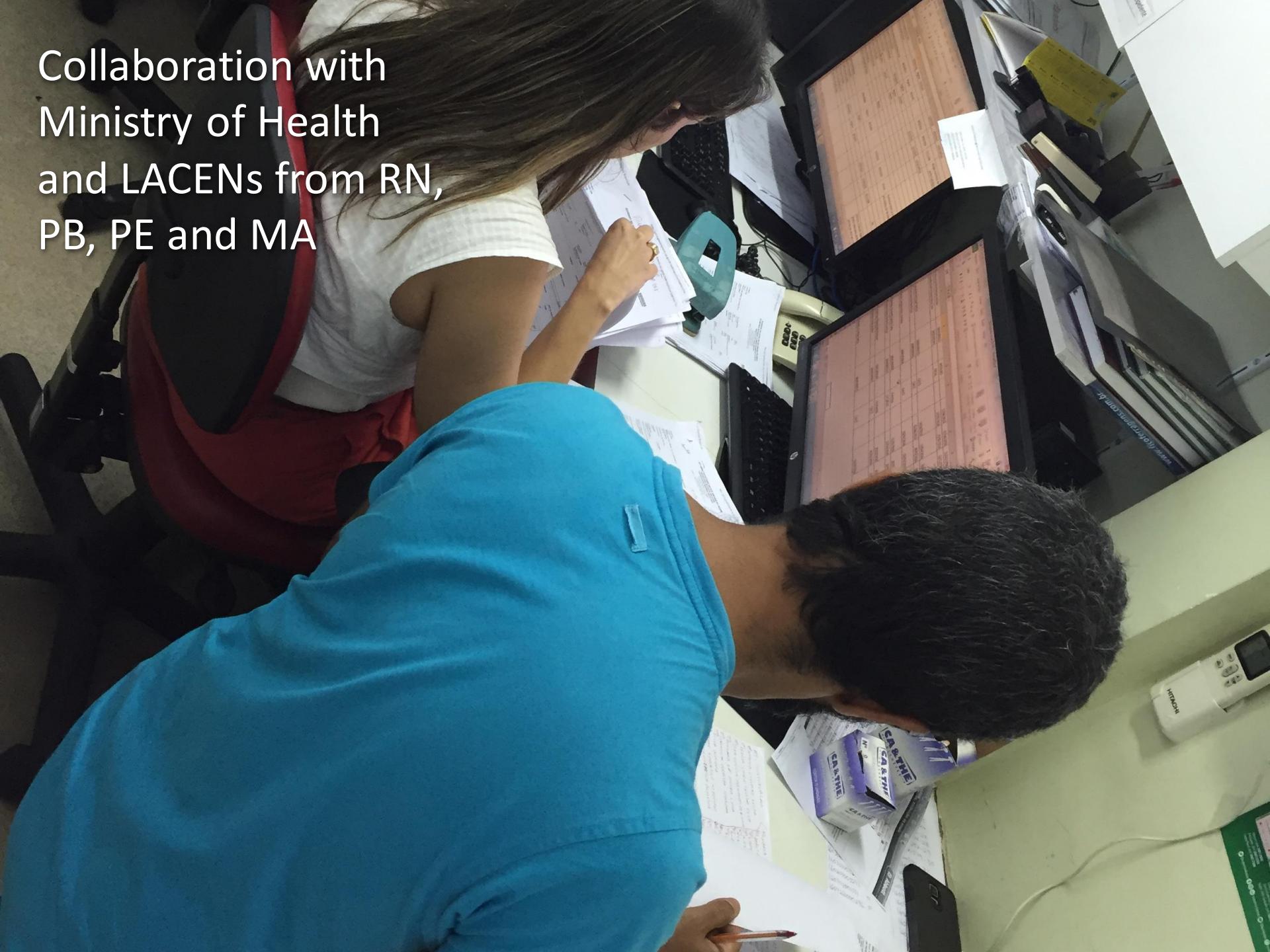
Mosquito capture
and identification

team4

IT and analyses
Media coverage

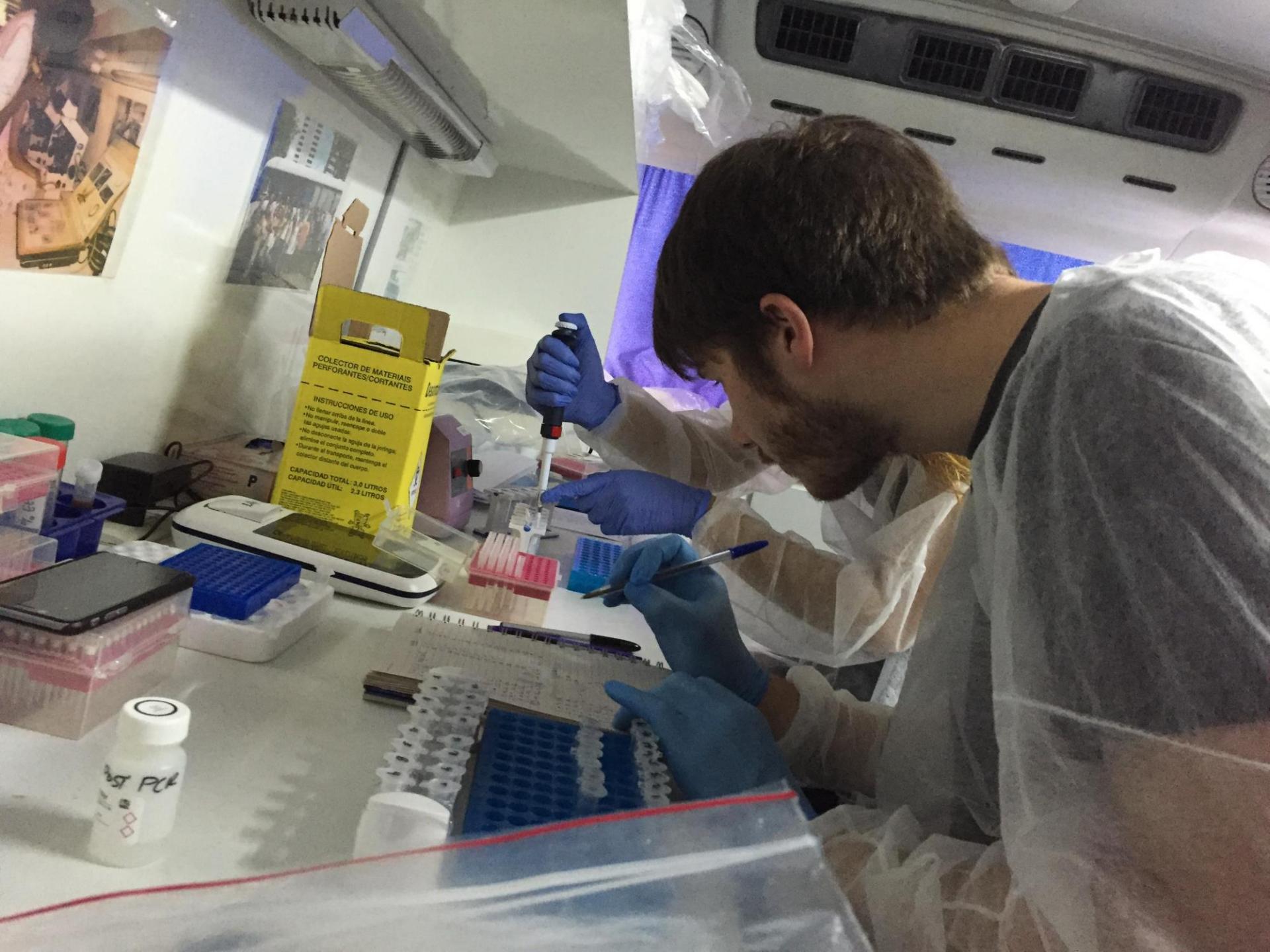


Collaboration with
Ministry of Health
and LACENs from RN,
PB, PE and MA









COLECTOR DE MATERIALES
PERFORANTES/CORTANTES

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO

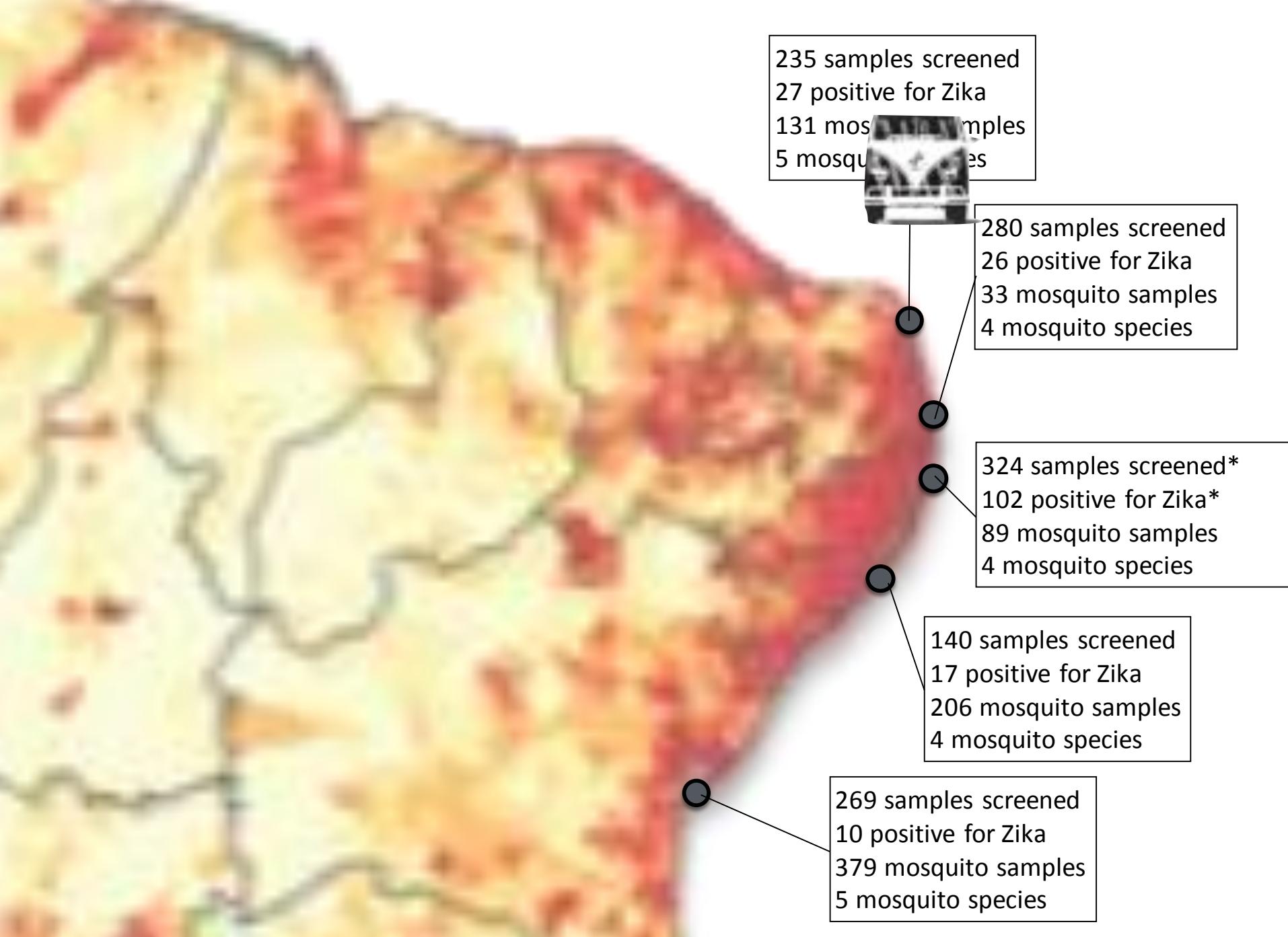
- No tirar límite de la línea.
- No manipular, remapear o doble
tar agua en el recipiente.
- No desconectar la aguja de la jeringa
algunas veces.
- Eliminar la aguja de la jeringa
algunas veces.
- Durante el transporte, mantenga el
colector distante del agua.

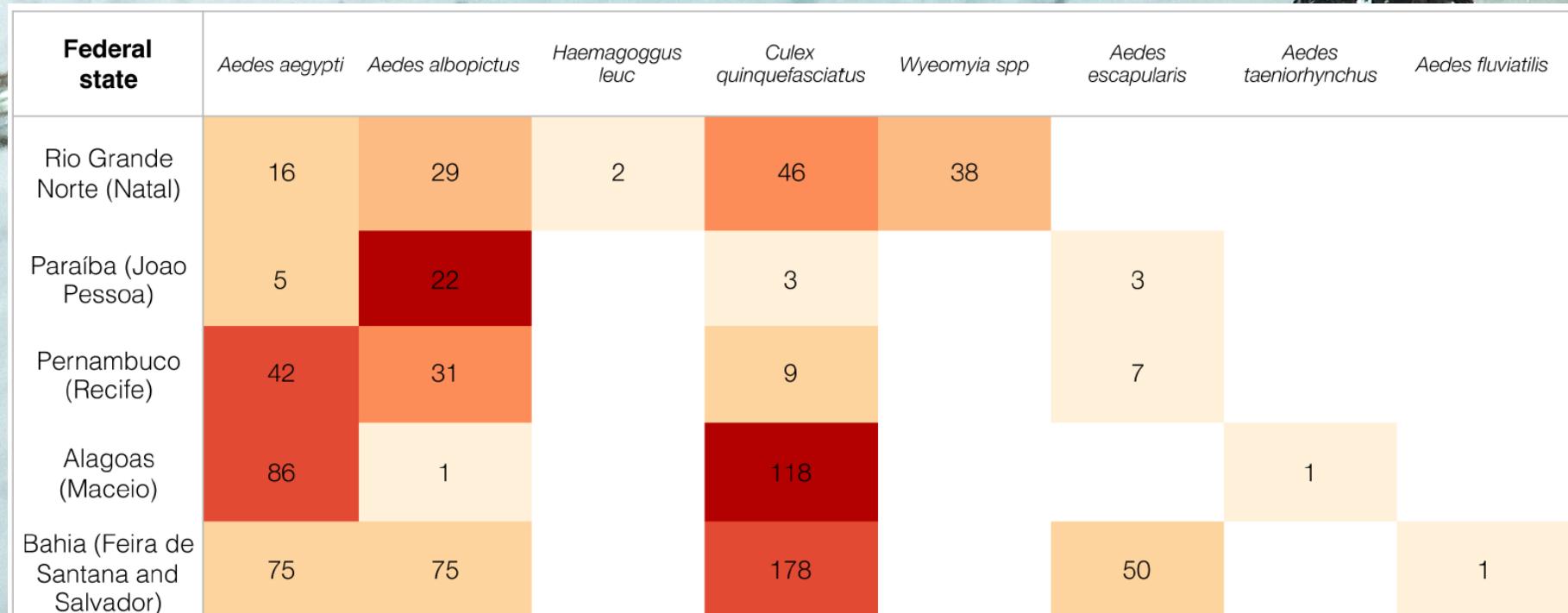
CAPACIDAD TOTAL: 3.0 LITROS
CAPACIDAD UTIL: 2.3 LITROS

post PCR









Absent 1 10 20 30 40 50 % of total population



Aedes aegypti captured in
Salvador, Bahia
ZiBRA | 16 June 2016

Laboratories involved

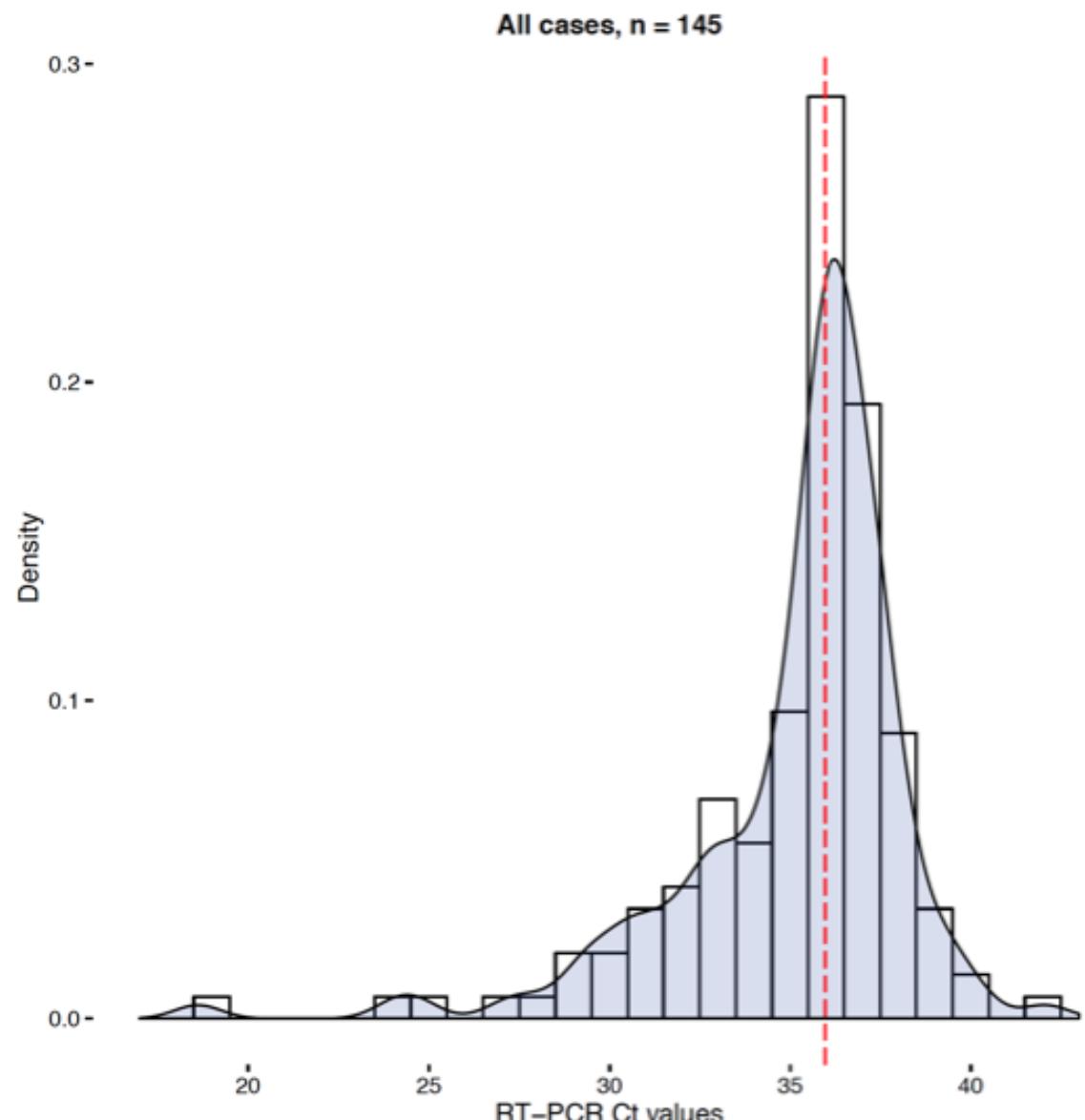
		Positive	%	
Universidade de São Paulo (Tocantins)	10,302	633*	70*	GO, TO, RR, AP, RS, PR, SP, MS, MT, ES, MG, AL, PI, DF
LACEN Rio Grande do Norte (Natal)	431	27	6	RN
LACEN Paraíba (João Pessoa)	280	26	9	PB
FioCruz/LACEN Pernambuco (Recife)	324	102*	32*	PE
LACEN Alagoas (Maceio)	140	17	12	AL
FioCruz Bahia (Salvador)	232	11	5	BA, MS
Total	1407	212	8	17 states
ZiBRA project				

~55 libraries sequenced in 1 week over 5 runs

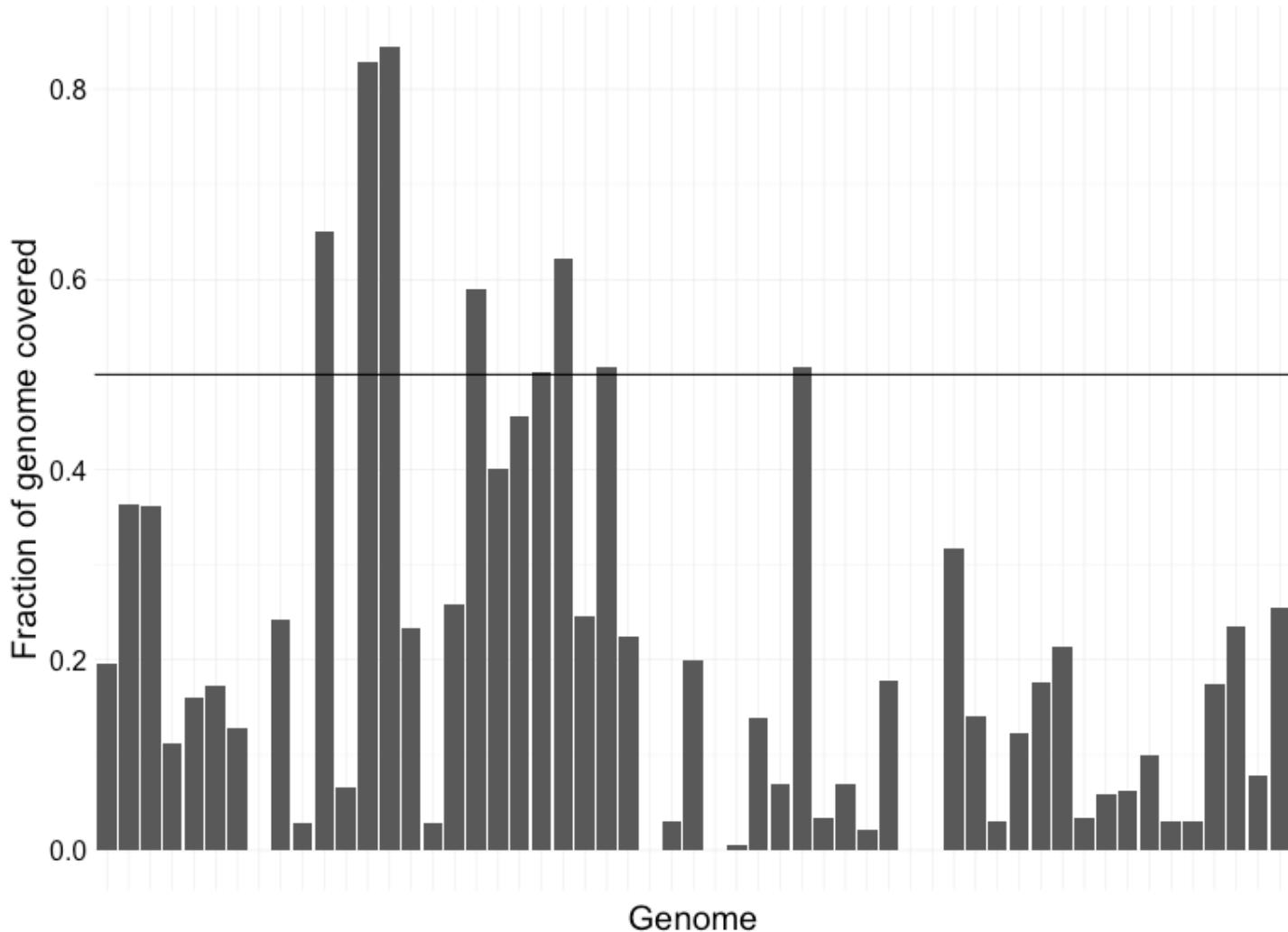




Technical challenges: Zika
Ct values are very low



Just eight genomes have >50% coverage



Zika virus pilot

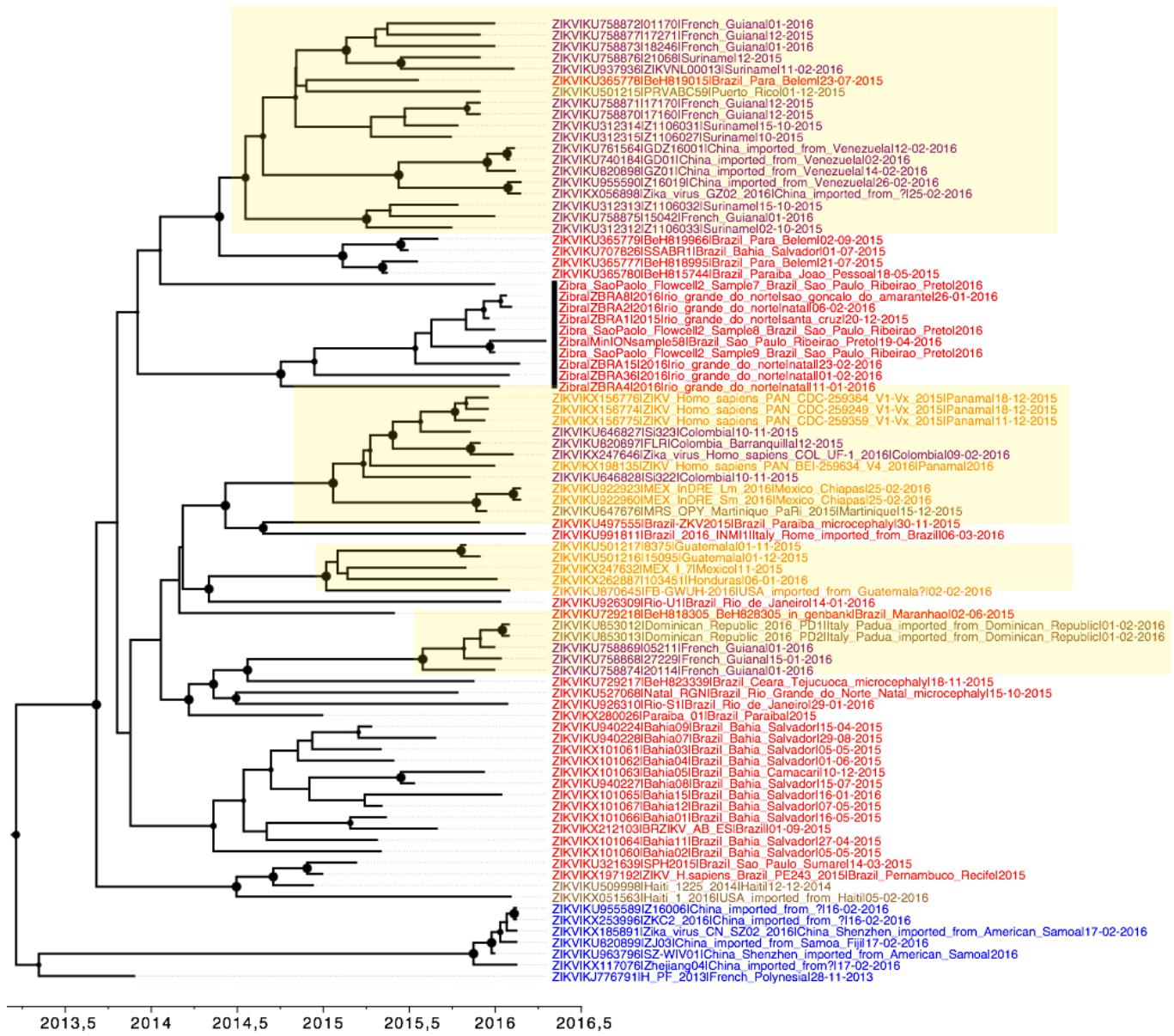
By Karthik Gangavarapu | April 5, 2016 | Data

We recently received plasma samples from Zika virus (ZIKV) patients in Colombia. We performed QC on the samples and unfortunately very few had detectable levels of ZIKV by qPCR. We extracted RNA from two of these patient samples (Z184 and Z186), as well as a positive control (seed stock of the Malaysian strain P6-740 passaged once on BHK-21 cells) kindly provided by Nathan Grubaugh and Greg Ebel at [Colorado State](#).

Samples

- **Z184**, 42 year old female with fever, rash, joint pain, myalgia, eye pain, and cephalgia. Symptom onset December, 2015 [2 ZIKV reads]
- **Z186**, 33 year old male with fever, rash, joint pain, myalgia, eye pain, and cephalgia. Symptom onset December, 2015 [33 ZIKV reads]
- **P6-740**, positive control of Malaysian strain P6-740 passaged once on BHK-21 cells [20,729 ZIKV reads]

Phylogenetic tree shows multiple exports from Brazil



ZiBRA project

PRIMAL SCHEME

Scheme name

Email

Fasta

 No file chosen

One or more viral reference genomes in FASTA format

Amplicon length

Overlap

 Generate my scheme!

Want to try it out but no genomes to hand?

[Download rabies.fasta](#)

Primer Table

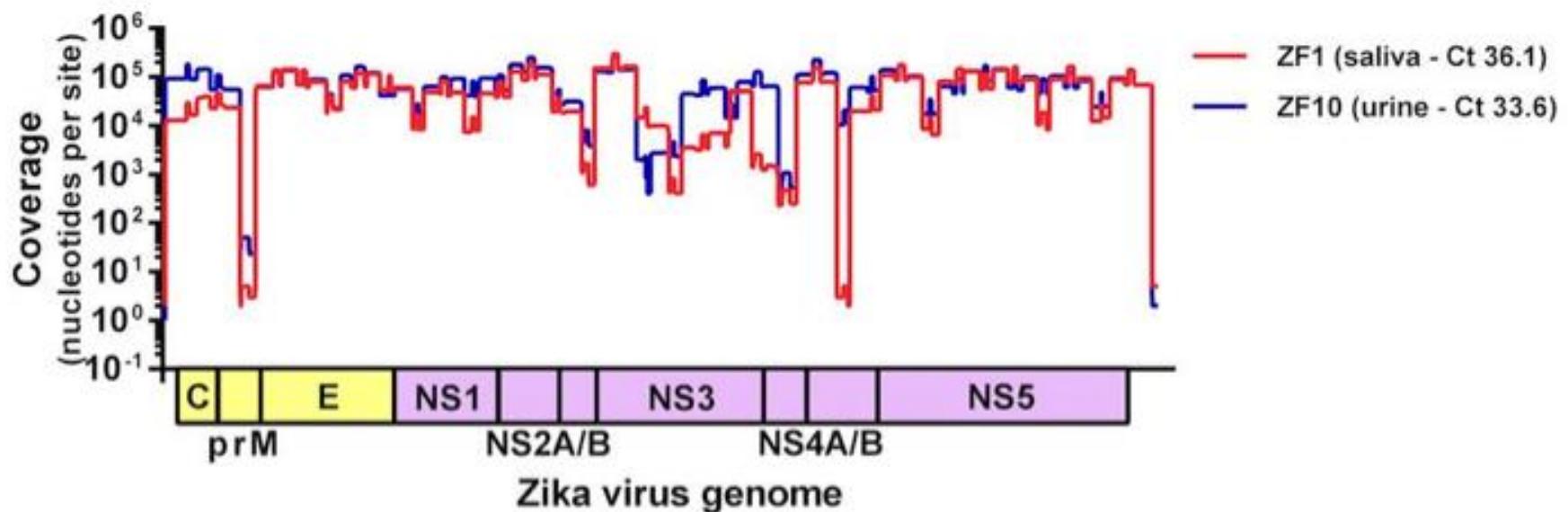
Region No.	Pool	Left Primer Name	Left Primer Sequence
1	1	400_1_LEFT_3	AGCAGAAAGTGTCAAGTTGTAAGCA
2	2	400_2_LEFT_1	AGCAATGCAGTTCTTGAGGGG
3	1	400_3_LEFT_4	GAGCAAAATATCAGGACAAAACACCG
4	2	400_4_LEFT_2	ATGAAGACTGTTCAGGGCTGGT
5	1	400_5_LEFT_0	GGGTCAAGTCAGATCCCTAAATGC
6	2	400_6_LEFT_4	AACCAGAAGTCCAGAAGCTGTCT
7	1	400_7_LEFT_4	GATCTTCGTCAATCCGAGTGCT
8	2	400_8_LEFT_1	TAGCCTCCTGTTCCAGTCGTAC
9	1	400_9_LEFT_3	GAAAGCCAATCCTCGAAAGCCA
10	2	400_10_LEFT_0	ACGGATCCAAACTCCCCCTAAG
11	1	400_11_LEFT_0	AAAAACCCCTCCTGTGTCAGC
12	2	400_12_LEFT_0	ATTAGCTTGTCAAGGAGCCCCA

primal.zibraproject.org

Version 2.0 protocol now in use in USA and UK



Ecuadorean sample Ct 26.7 sequenced at Public Health England on MinION



Two Florida samples Ct 33.6 and 36.1 sequenced in the Andersen Lab

Table 1: Run statistics

directory	uncalled	uploaded	pass	fail
20160915_library20	4	505748	129464	296354
20160910_library13	5	51996	13454	37886
20160920_library21	317593	136357	38329	83664
20160913_library16	4	271357	82175	165015
20160922_Library_22	17735	462119	112428	270343
20160912_library15	4	682199	228341	412485
20160927_Library_23	113321	169031	31837	94364
20160914_library18	7	266579	75997	182341
20160914_library19	5	219886	63111	145844
20160914_library17	4	237227	74614	159002
20160910_library14	2040	377714	99675	250667

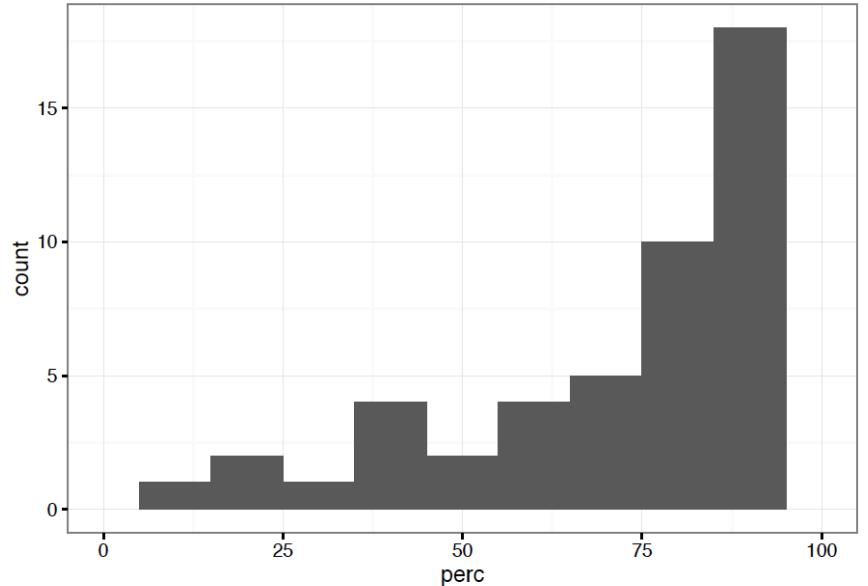
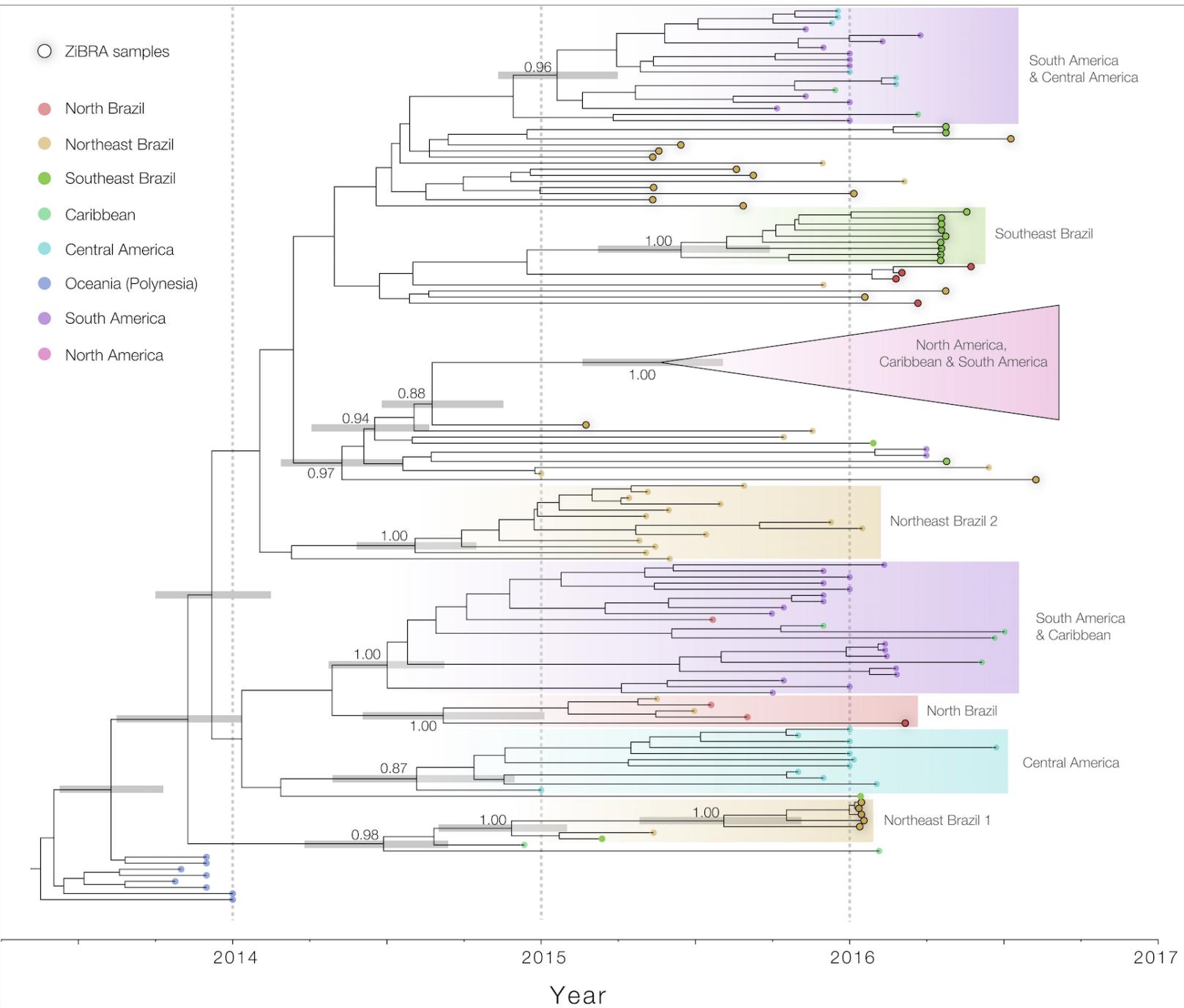


Table 2: Run statistics

run	sample	reads	mapped	basescovered	basescovered25x	perc
20160922_Library_22	ZBRX4	13708	13682	10609	10608	98
20160914_library18	ZBRX4	14806	14722	10609	10608	98
20160914_library19	ZBRX13	11950	11809	10609	10608	98
20160914_library19	ZBRX15	14529	14226	10609	10605	98
20160910_library14	ZBRC319	17805	17316	10609	10608	98
20160915_library20	ZBRX130	30709	30517	10473	10313	95
20160922_Library_22	ZBRX12	21390	19447	10609	10332	95
20160914_library18	ZBRX1	9674	9243	10609	10303	95
20160920_library21	ZBRX137	9766	8160	10440	9985	92
20160912_library15	ZBRD116	22370	21211	10345	9959	92
20160910_library14	ZBRC302	26847	26331	10602	9993	92
20160915_library20	ZBRX16	21596	21513	10607	9871	91
20160920_library21	ZBRX130	9778	8686	10588	9867	91
20160922_Library_22	ZBRX2	24850	24105	10608	9897	91
20160912_library15	ZBRA105	82728	58128	10494	9934	91
20160910_library14	ZBRC301	21187	20826	10427	9923	91
20160920_library21	ZBRX103	10541	9230	10280	9733	90
20160927_Library_23	ZBRX100	6783	5976	10609	9751	90
20160914_library18	ZBRX2	14850	13650	10344	9735	90
20160914_library19	ZBRX12	14234	10999	10609	9733	90



Conclusions

Mobile sequencing is here

But sample preparation lags behind our ability to sequence

Many technical and logistical challenges sequencing Zika in Brazil

But real-time genomic surveillance coming online now

nextstrain.org/zika

nextstrain / Zika +

Real-time tracking of Zika virus evolution

Phylogeny

2016 Aug 30
Apr Jul Oct 2016 Apr Jul

Region
French Polynesia
American Samoa
China
Brazil
Colombia
French Guiana
Suriname
Venezuela
Haiti

Color by geographic region

Or
Genomic position
branch labels

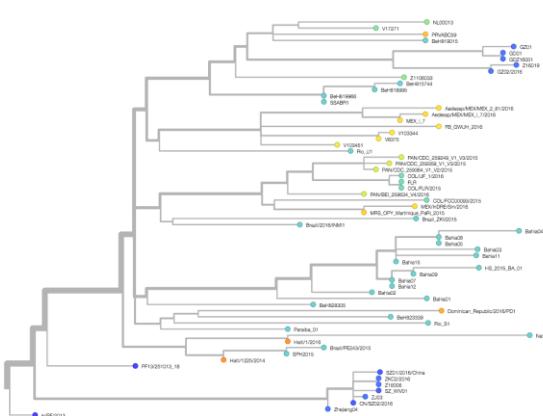
Study all

Region all

search strains...

clear

reset layout



'Nobody's looking': why US Zika outbreak could be bigger than we know

Zika tests are complicated, time-consuming and expensive, leading scientists to believe states at risk for the disease may already have undetected cases



A Miami-Dade county mosquito inspector sprays around homes in the Wynwood area of Miami. Local mosquitos have infected 15 people with the Zika virus. Photograph: ddp USA/Rex/Shutterstock

Ebola

Nick Loman, University of Birmingham

Jared Simpson, OICR

Simon Weller, Dstl Porton Down

Jamie Taylor, Dstl Porton Down

Phil Rachwal, Dstl Porton Down

Carl Mayers, Dstl Porton Down

Miles Carroll, Public Health England

Lauren Cowley, Public Health England

Sophie Daffour, EMLab

Martin Gabriel, EMLab

Stefan Gunther, EMLab

Andrew Rambaut, Edinburgh

Gytis Dudas, Edinburgh

Julian Hiscox, Liverpool

Georgios Pollakis, Liverpool

Dave Matthews, Bristol

Oxford Nanopore



Zika

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Luiz Alcantara, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (FIOCRUZ), Salvador, Bahia, Brazil

Nuno Rodrigues Faria, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

Marcio Nunes, Instituto Evandro Chagas, Ministry of Health, Belém, Brazil

Josh Quick, Institute of Microbiology and Infection, University of Birmingham

Marta Giovanetti, LHGB/IGM/FIOCRUZ, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil

Jaqueline Goes de Jesus, LHGB/IGM/FIOCRUZ, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil

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Ingra Morales, University of Sao Paulo

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Luciano Franco, , Instituto Evandro Chagas, Ministry of Health, Belém, Brazil

Sandro Patroca, Instituto Evandro Chagas, Ministry of Health, Belém, Brazil

Trevor Bedford, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, United States

Bruna Nascimento, Instituto Evandro Chagas, Ministry of Health, Belém, Brazil

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Constancia Ayres (coordinator of the Department of Entomology, FioCruz Recife)

Manoel Barral Neto (director FioCruz Bahia)



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Themis Rocha de Souza, Laboratório Central do Rio Grande do Norte, Universidade Potiguar

Joao Felipe Bezerra, Universidade federal do RN, Faculdade Natalense de Ensino e Cultura

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Silvana Beutinger Marchioro, Universidade Federal da Grande Dourados - UFGD, Dourados

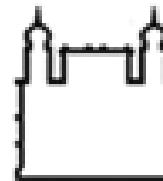
Rosemary Dokos, Oxford Nanopore Technologies

Oliver Hartwell, Oxford Nanopore Technologies

Richard Ronan, Oxford Nanopore Technologies

<http://zibraproject.github.io/>

<https://twitter.com/zibraproject>



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Centro de Pesquisas Gonçalo Moniz



Thank you

