

Carrier Testing for Severe Childhood Recessive Diseases by Next-Generation Sequencing

**Callum J. Bell,^{1*} Darrell L. Dinwiddie,^{1,2*} Neil A. Miller,^{1,2} Shannon L. Hateley,¹
Elena E. Ganusova,¹ Joann Mudge,¹ Ray J. Langley,¹ Lu Zhang,³ Clarence C. Lee,⁴
Faye D. Schilkey,¹ Vrunda Sheth,⁴ Jimmy E. Woodward,¹ Heather E. Peckham,⁴
Gary P. Schroth,³ Ryan W. Kim,¹ Stephen F. Kingsmore^{1,2†}**

¹National Center for Genome Resources, Santa Fe, NM 87505, USA. ²Children's Mercy Hospital, Kansas City, MO 64108, USA. ³Illumina Inc., Hayward, CA 94545, USA. ⁴Life Technologies, Beverley, MA 01915, USA.

*These authors contributed equally to this work.

†To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: sfk@ncgr.org

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Tay-Sachs Disease (TSD)

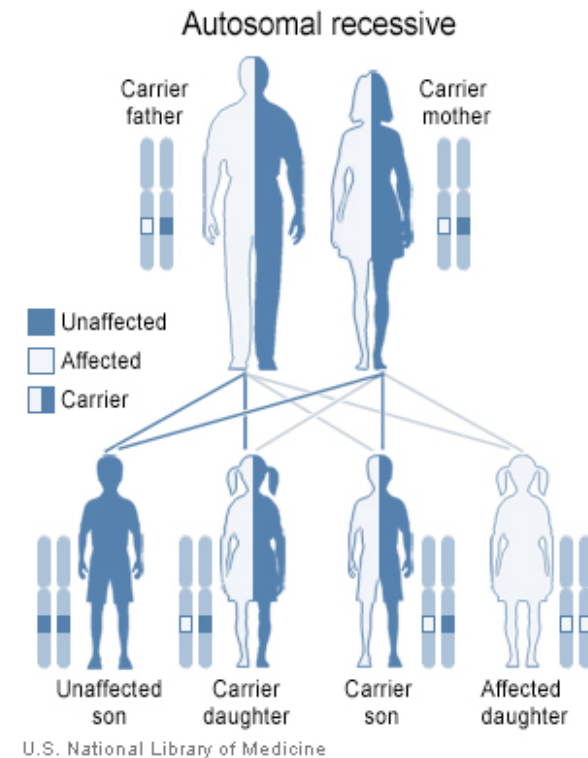
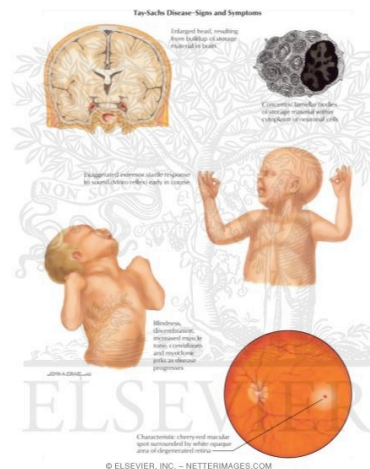
TSD: an autosomal recessive neurodegenerative disorder

Onset of symptoms in infancy and death by 2 to 5 years of age

Premature death of nerve cells of the brain due to gangliosides accumulation

TSD is incurable, but treatments are available

Affected couples may decide not to have children or to conceive a child using IVF treatment



Preconception Screening



Of 7028 disorders with suspected Mendelian inheritance, 1139 are recessive and have an established molecular basis.

They account for ~20% of infant mortality and ~10% of pediatric hospitalizations.

To date, preconception carrier testing has been recommended in the USA only for five diseases.

Some major obstacles

Rear disease, high cost, absence of accurate, sensitive and scalable technologies

Target Capture and NGS

Target capture and NGS are considered as a potential paradigm for carrier testing for their cost-effectiveness and broad coverage of mutations.

Target capture: to targeted and amplified particular sequences in DNA samples that were known to be associated with the recessive disease genes

Challenges

More stringent sensitivity and specificity are required for routine use in clinical practice than usual genome research

Design

Disease Inclusion

448 diseases were chosen that would almost certainly change family planning by prospective parents or affect antenatal, perinatal, or neonatal care

Genome Coverage

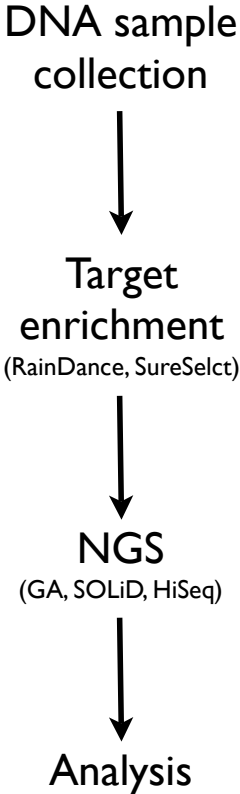
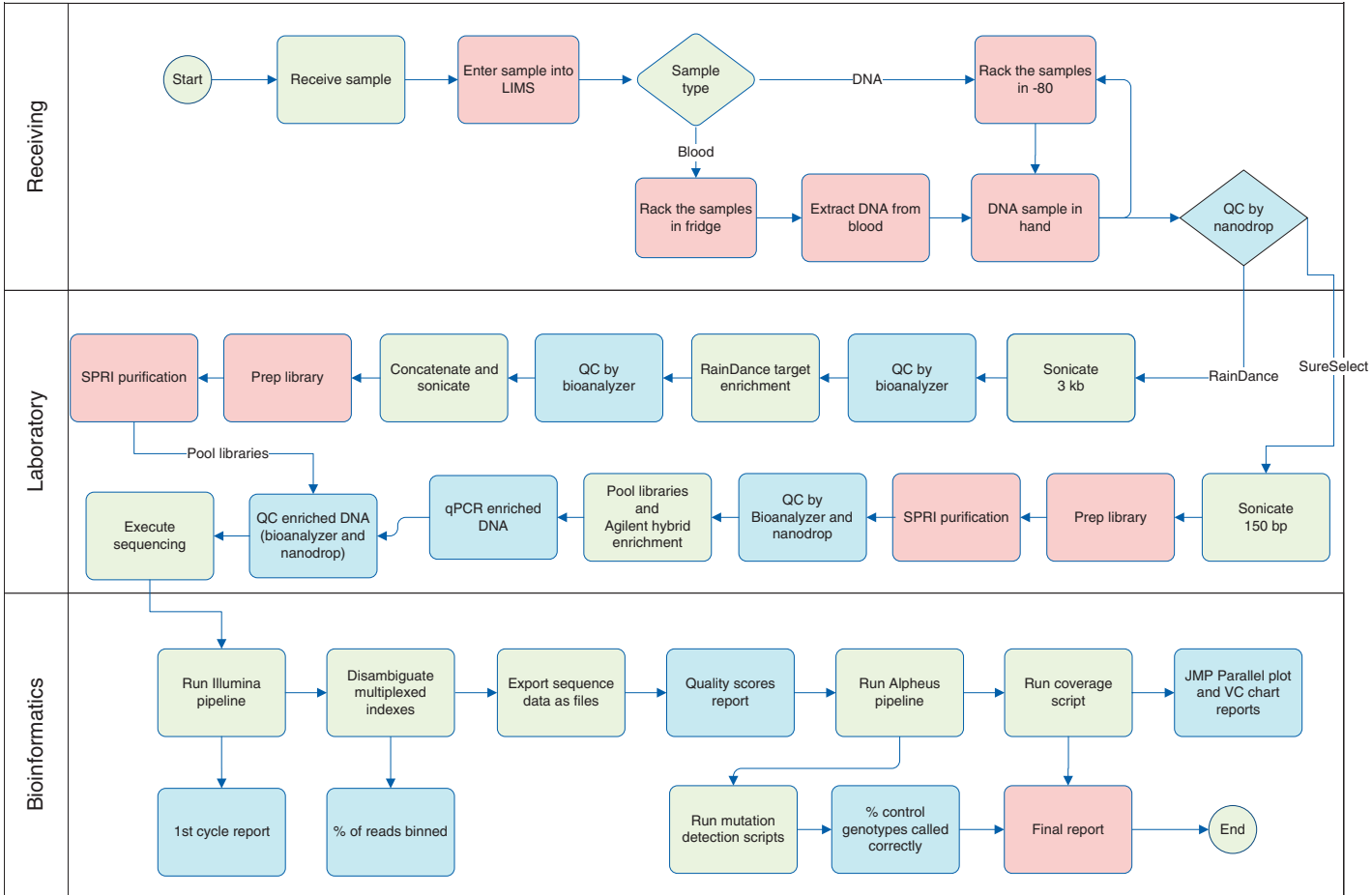
close to 2M nucleotides corresponding to 7717 segments of 437 disease genes. Targeted were exons, introns, splice junctions, regulatory regions and UTR

Samples: 104 unrelated individuals, 76 were known to be carrier or affected

Target capture: Agilent SureSelect hybrid capture, RainDance microdroplet PCR

NGS: Illumina GAIIx, SOLiD, Illumina HiSeq

Workflow



Statistics

Table 1. Sequencing, alignment, and coverage statistics for target enrichment and sequencing platforms.

Sample set	Enrichment method	Sequencing method	Multi-plexing	Read length (nt)	Quality score*	Total reads \pm %CV* [†]	% uniquely aligning reads*	Total nucleotides*	Aligning depth*	% nt on target \pm %CV*	Fold enrichment*	% 0x coverage*	% $\geq 20\times$ coverage* \pm %CV*	Coverage \pm %CV*	Pearson's coefficient [‡]
1 (n = 12)	SureSelect	GAllx	12	50	30	9,952,972.5 \pm 21	94	497,648,625	225	13.7 \pm 3	214	4.83	61	27 \pm 21	0.28
2 (n = 12)	SureSelect	GAllx	12	50	30	10,127,721 \pm 16	95	506,386,025	234	23.0 \pm 2	358	3.66	80	50 \pm 16	0.19
1 + 2 (n = 24)	RainDance	GAllx	12	50	36	9,412,698 \pm 30	97	470,634,900	196	29.6 \pm 5	462	5.46	86	52.5 \pm 33	0.23
1 + 2 (n = 12)	RainDance	GAllx	12	50	31	12,807,392 \pm 17	96	640,369,600	277	22.2 \pm 7	346	4.62	88	56 \pm 12	0.27
3 (n = 6)	SureSelect	GAllx	6	50	30	19,711,735 \pm 34	95	985,586,750	463	17.4 \pm 3	273	1.80	86	76 \pm 30	0.14
3 (n = 6)	SureSelect	SOLiD 3	6	50	24	16,506,076 \pm 5	82	825,303,800	310	19.5 \pm 7	304	6.08	79	58 \pm 7	0.24
4 (n = 72)	SureSelect 2	HiSeq	8	149 [§]	42 [§]	9,273,596 \pm 24	98	1,390,464,487	495	31.7 \pm 4	494	2.33	92	152 \pm 26	0.02
5 (n = 8)	SureSelect	HiSeq	8	149 [§]	41 [§]	9,861,765 \pm 35	97	1,493,946,141	517	28.4 \pm 4	442	2.25	93	139 \pm 40	0.06

*Median value.

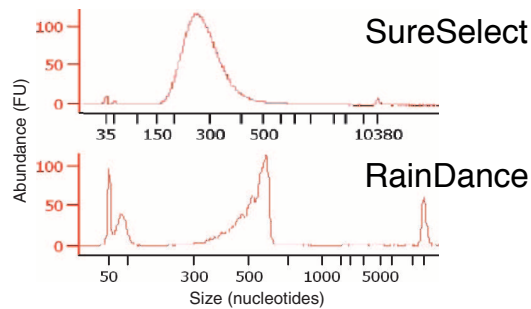
[†]Coefficient of variation (%).

[‡]Pearson's median skewness coefficient [3(mean – median)/SD].

[§]After assembly of forward and reverse 130-bp paired reads.

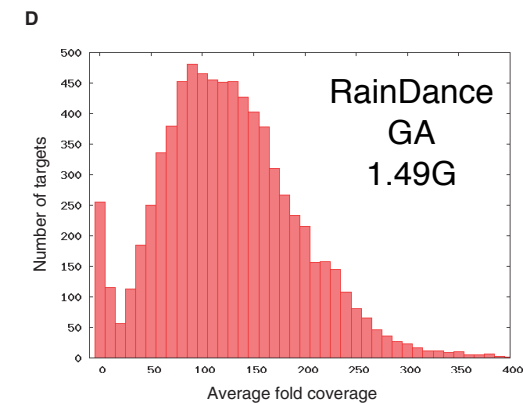
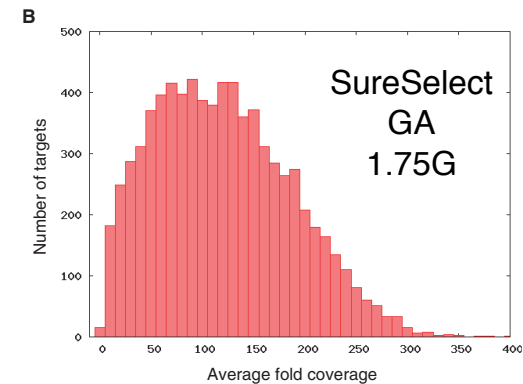
Enrichment Techniques

Distribution of size of sequencing libraries after target enrichment

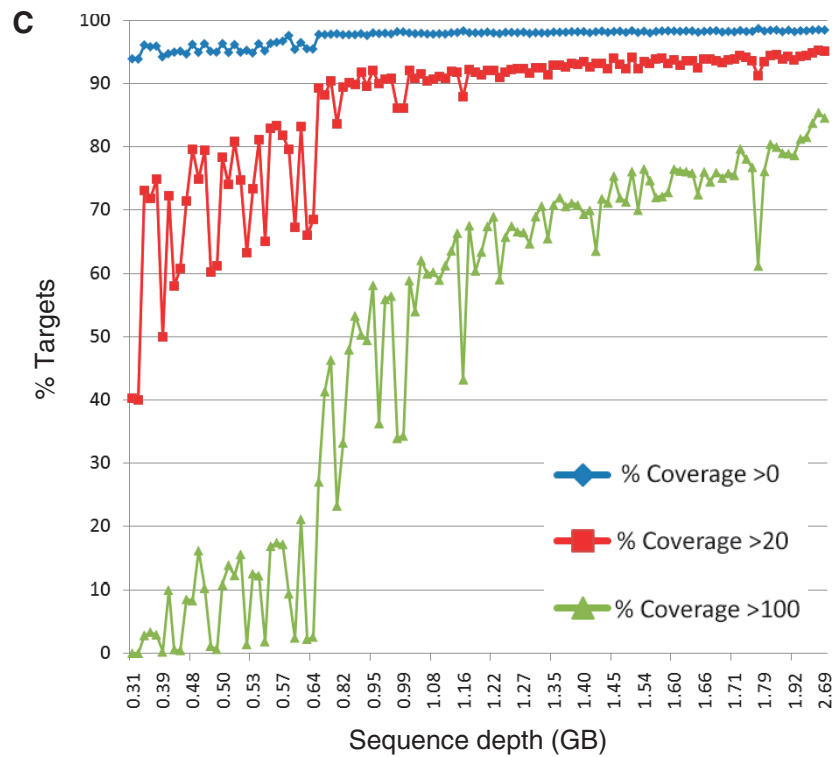


Use SureSelect in the subsequent studies

Distribution of target coverage



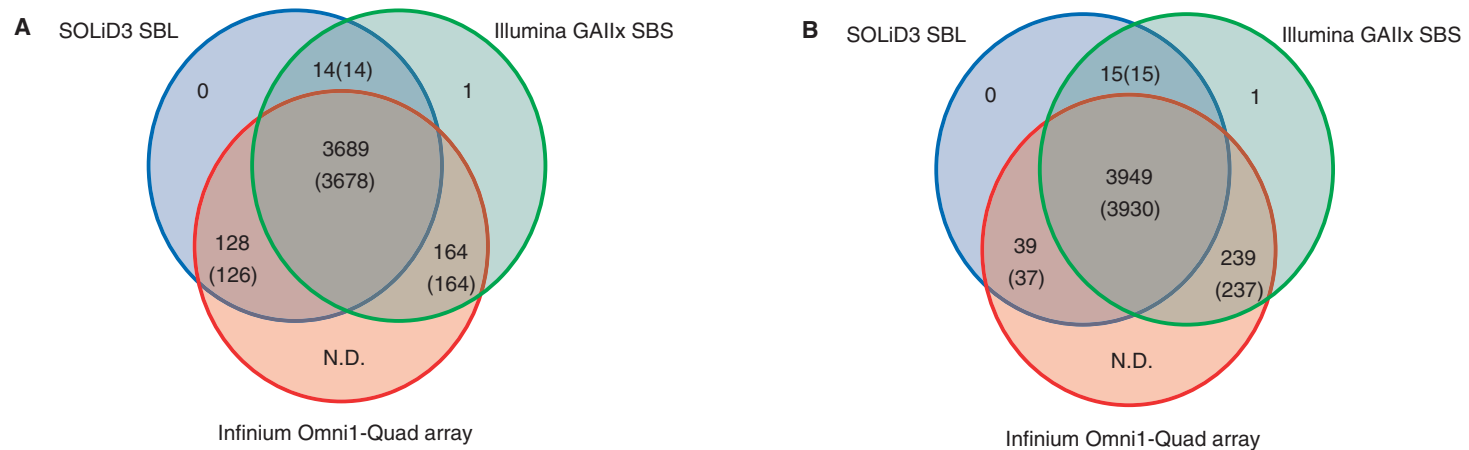
Target Coverage



Median coverage increased asymptotically with sequence depth

~2.6 Gb of sequence is necessary for coverage and accuracy

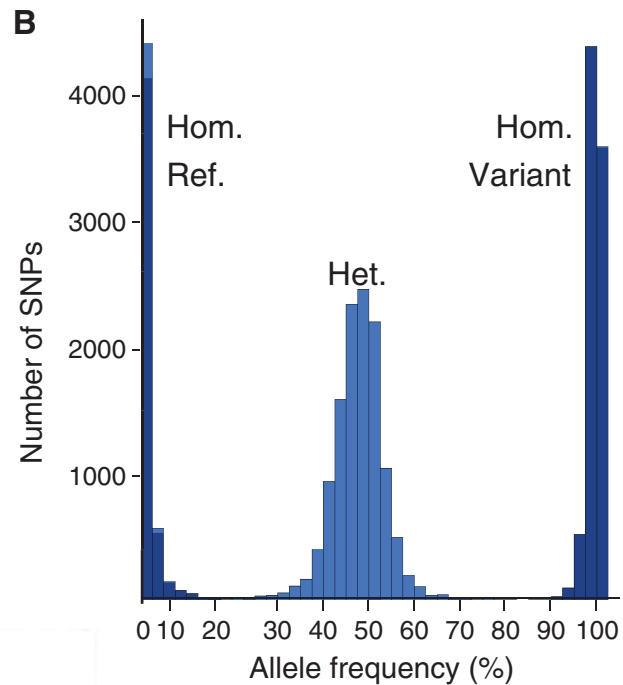
NGS on SNP calls



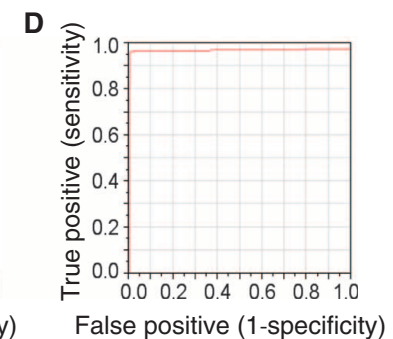
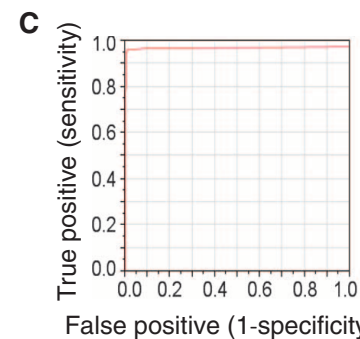
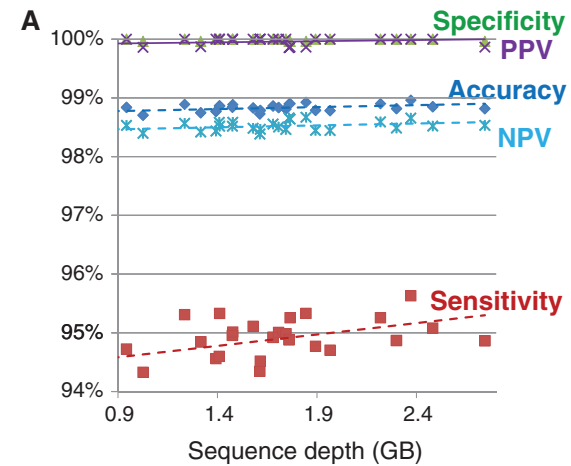
SNPs are called if present in > 10 uniquely aligning reads (left figure) or > 4 uniquely aligning reads (right figure), with average quality score > 20 .

SNP Genotype and Accuracy

Distribution of read count-based allele frequency



92,106 SNP calls in 26 samples



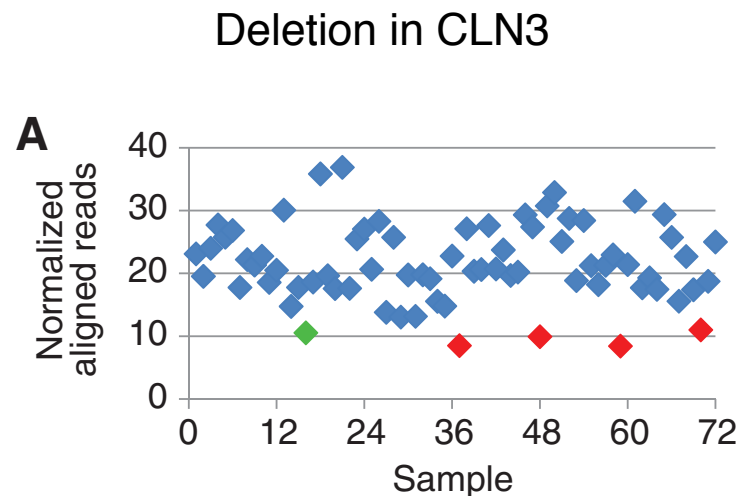
Accuracy of SNP genotyping against Infinium array

Detect Gross Deletion

Use HiSeq NGS method

Reduce penalty on polynucleotide variants $[-1 - \log(\text{indel-length})]$

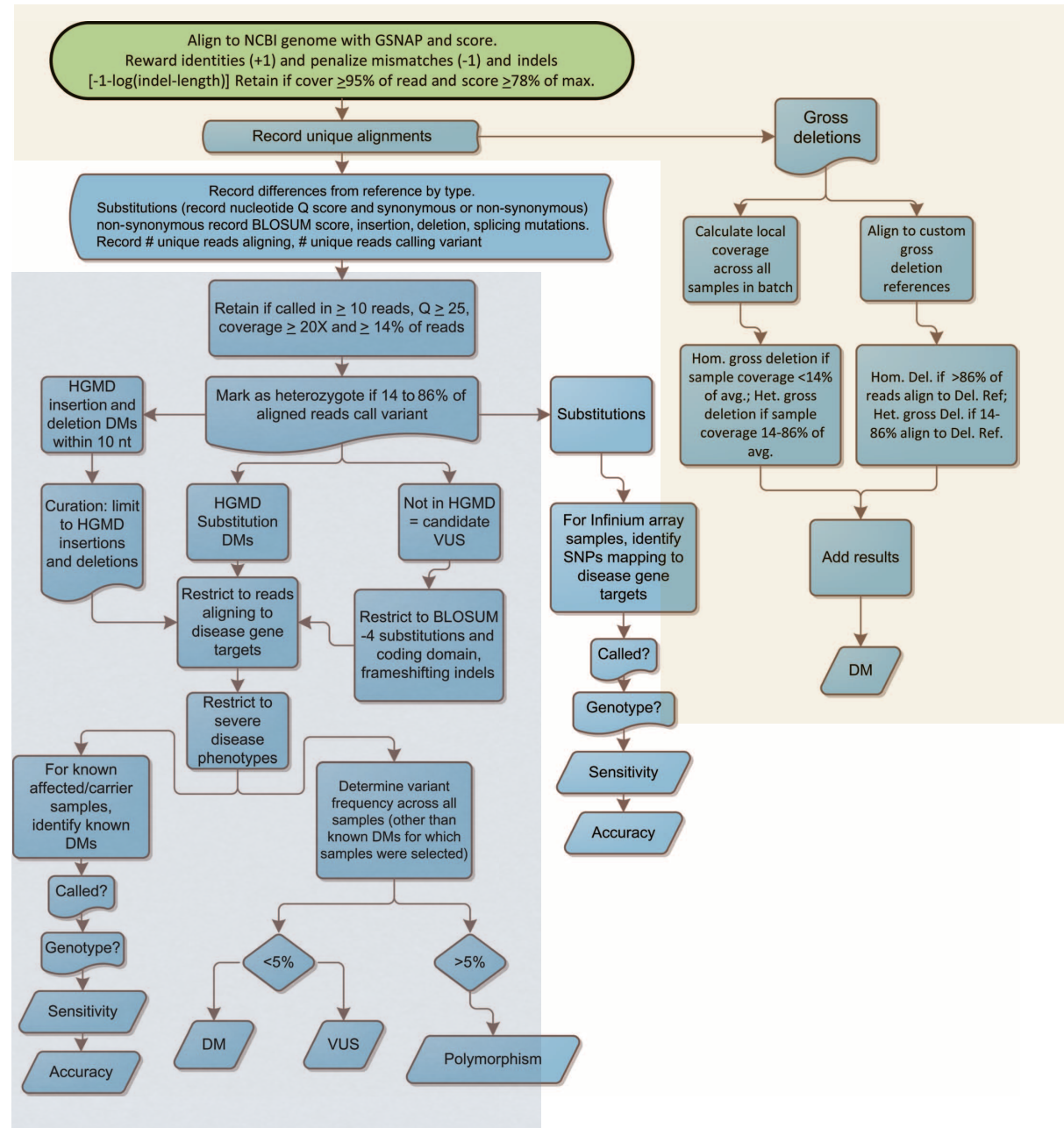
Detect gross deletion by perfect alignment to mutant junction reference sequences or by local decrease in normalized coverage.



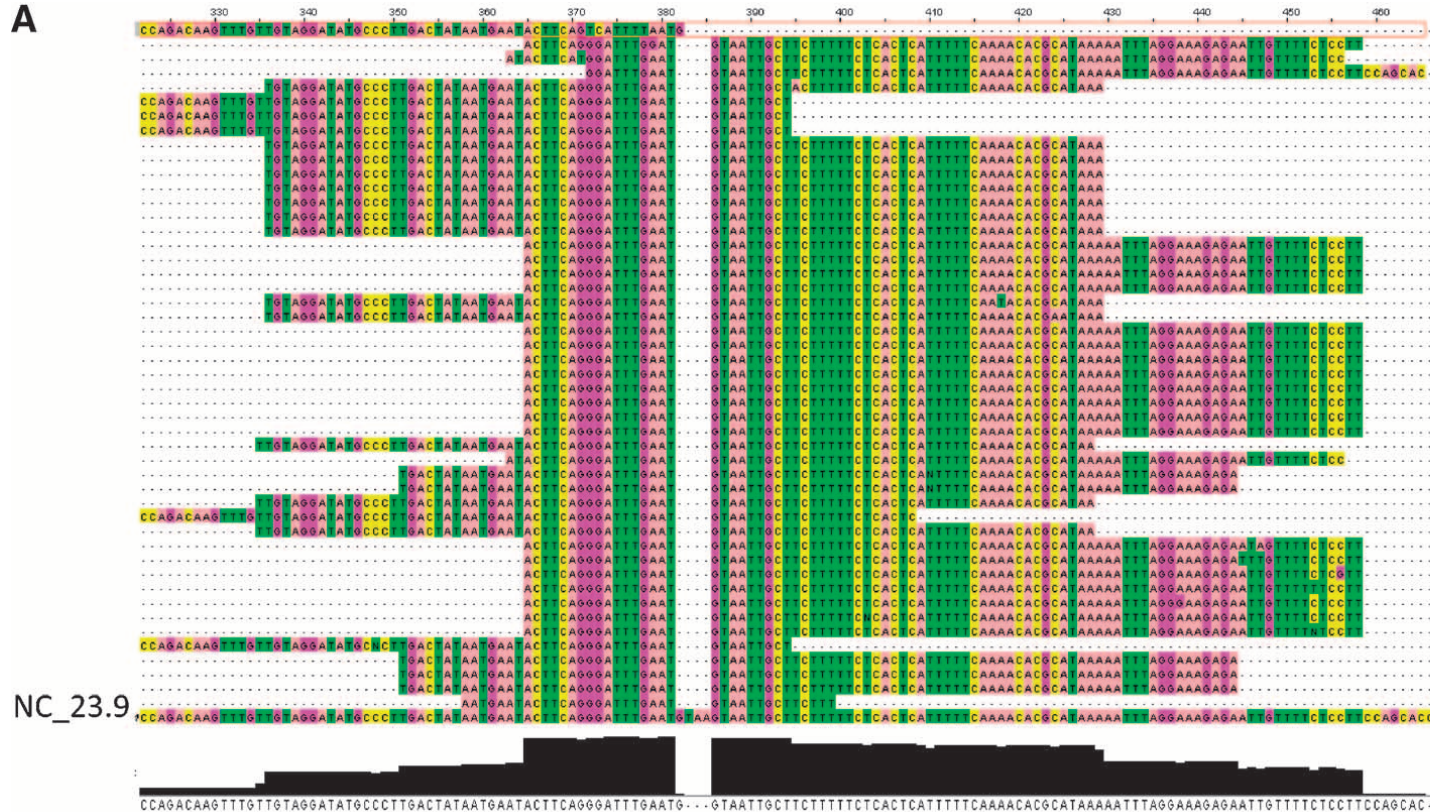
Four known heterozygotes (red)
and one undescribed carrier
(green) are identified

Reads were normalized to total sequence generated in a batch

Decision Tree



Some Incorrect Annotations



Sample: an affected male with X-linked recessive Lesch-Nyhan syndrome
 Before: characterized as deletion of HPRT1 exon 8 by cDNA sequencing
 Actual: splicing mutation of IVS intron 8.

Some Incorrect Annotations

```

Read: 18811751 SNPSTER4 0001:4:120:1673:504#ACTTGA/1 Length: 50
Identities = 48/50(96)
Strand = Plus/Plus
Alignment = Unique
      ↓      ↓
Query: 1      attaaatgtgtgcataccctccaataatttggctgggaattctgagcaag 50
              |||
Sbjct: 178596876 attaaatgtgtgcataccctccaataatttggctggcaattccgagcaag 178596925

Read: 11118413 SNPSTER4 0001:7:23:829:624#ACTTGA/1 Length: 50
Identities = 48/50(96)
Strand = Plus/Minus
Alignment = Unique
      ↓      ↓
Query: 50      taaatgtgtgcataccctccaataatttggctgggaattctgagcaagcc 1
              |||
Sbjct: 178596878 taaatgtgtgcataccctccaataatttggctggcaattccgagcaagcc 178596927

Read: 11070753 SNPSTER4 0001:7:19:991:1922#ACTTGA/1 Length: 50
Identities = 48/50(96)
Strand = Plus/Plus
Alignment = Unique
      ↓      ↓
Query: 1      taaatgtgtgcataccctccaataatttggctgggaattctgagcaagcc 50
              |||
Sbjct: 178596878 taaatgtgtgcataccctccaataatttggctggcaattccgagcaagcc 178596927

Read: 3850380 SNPSTER5:1:3:530:785#TGACCA/1 Length: 50
Identities = 48/50(96)
Strand = Plus/Plus
Alignment = Unique
      ↓      ↓
Query: 1      aaatgtgtgcataccctccaataatttggctgggaattctgagcaagcca 50
              |||
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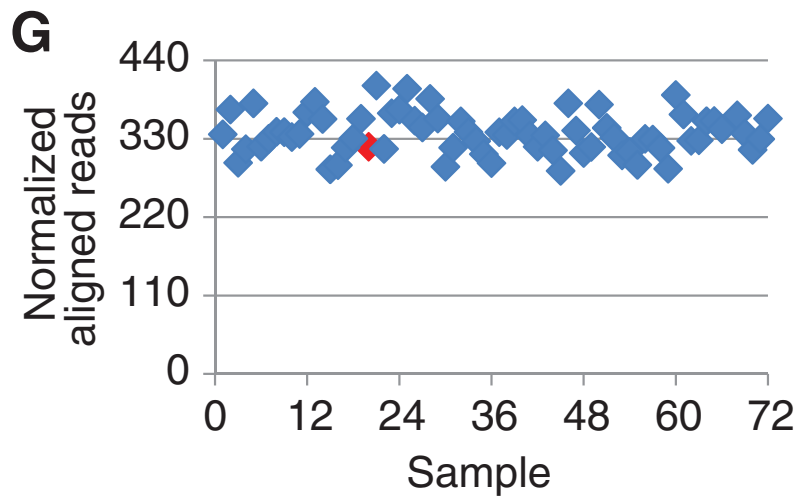
Read: 22935831 SNPSTER1 0594:2:17:9570:11638#TGACCA/1 Length: 50
Identities = 48/50(96)
Strand = Plus/Minus
Alignment = Unique
      ↓      ↓
Query: 50      aaatgtgtgcataccctccaataatttggctgggaattctgagcaagcca 1
              |||
Sbjct: 178596879 aaatgtgtgcataccctccaataatttggctggcaattccgagcaagcca 178596928
    
```

Sample: an affected female with aspartylglucosaminuria

Before: characterized as compound heterozygotes

Actual: homozygous for two adjacent substitutions

Some Incorrect Annotations



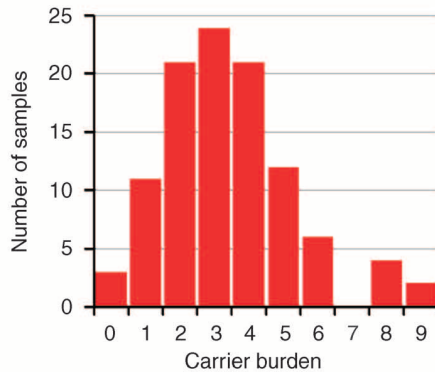
Sample: affected with
Cockayne syndrome B

Before: deletion of ERCC6
exon 9

Actual: no gross deletion
was observed

Carrier Burden

336 variants were retained as likely disease mutations in 104 samples;

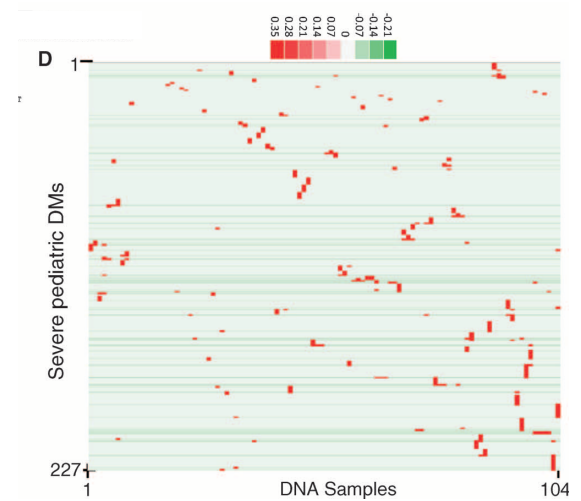


A variant was retained reported in HGMD and literature, had been shown to result in LOF, was the only variant in affected individuals and absent in control, and was predicted to result in premature stop codon or loss substantial protein portion

Average: 2.8 / genome

Ward hierarchical clustering of 227 DM in 104 samples

Resulting pattern is random, suggesting that targeted population testing is likely to be ineffective



Conclusions

- Described a screening test (target capture + NGS) for carriers of 448 severe childhood recessive diseases
- Found a list of incorrect literature-annotated disease mutations
- Estimated the average carrier burden (2.8) of disease mutations causing severe childhood recessive diseases.

Future Challenges

- Refinement of list of diseases
- Automation, software implementation
- Validation in realistic testing situations featuring investigator blinding
- Ethic concerns