FFPE-Derived DNA Quality Assessment

In Preparation for HaloPlex Target Enrichment

Protocol
Version B0, July 2015

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In this Guide...

This guide describes a protocol for qualification of DNA extracted from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissues for target enrichment using the Agilent HaloPlex system.

1 Before You Begin

This chapter contains information (such as required reagents and equipment) that you should read and understand before you start an experiment.

2 Sample Preparation

This chapter describes the PCR-based DNA qualification protocol and includes guidelines for data analysis and suggested HaloPlex protocol modifications for FFPE-derived DNA samples.
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1 Before You Begin

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Make sure you read and understand the information in this chapter and have the necessary equipment and reagents listed before you start an experiment.
# Required Reagents

## Table 1  Required Reagents for FFPE DNA Sample Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Vendor and part number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference DNA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herculease II Fusion Enzyme with dNTPs (100 mM; 25 mM for each nucleotide), 200 reactions*</td>
<td>Agilent p/n 600677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primer 105 FWD (hGAPDH Region 1–105 bp–Forward Primer): 5’-GGCTGAGAACGGGAAGCTTG-3’</td>
<td>General laboratory oligonucleotide supplier; HPLC purified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primer 105 REV (hGAPDH Region 1–105 bp–Reverse Primer): (5’-ATCCTAGTTGCCTCCCCAAA-3’)</td>
<td>General laboratory oligonucleotide supplier; HPLC purified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primer 236 FWD (hGAPDH Region 2–236 bp–Forward Primer): (5’-CGGGTCTTTTGAGCGTATG-3’)</td>
<td>General laboratory oligonucleotide supplier; HPLC purified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primer 236 REV (hGAPDH Region 2 –236 bp– Reverse Primer:) (5’-GCGAAAGGAAAGAACACGC-3’)</td>
<td>General laboratory oligonucleotide supplier; HPLC purified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5–8.5, molecular biology grade</td>
<td>General laboratory supplier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclease-free Water (not DEPC-treated)</td>
<td>Ambion Cat #AM9930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quant-iT dsDNA BR Assay Kit, for use with the Qubit fluorometer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 assays, 2-1000 ng</td>
<td>Life Technologies p/n Q32850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 assays, 2-1000 ng</td>
<td>Life Technologies p/n Q32853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencourt AMPure XP Kit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mL</td>
<td>Beckman Coulter Genomics p/n A63880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 mL</td>
<td>p/n A63881</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Also available separately as Herculease II Fusion DNA Polymerase, 40 reactions (Agilent p/n 600675) and 100 mM dNTP Mix (Agilent p/n 200415, sufficient for 1000 HaloPlex enrichment reactions).
Required Equipment

Table 2  Required Equipment for FFPE DNA Sample Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Vendor and part number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2100 Bioanalyzer Platform and Consumables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100 Bioanalyzer Laptop Bundle</td>
<td>Agilent p/n G2943CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100 Bioanalyzer Electrophoresis Set</td>
<td>Agilent p/n G2947CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Sensitivity DNA Kit</td>
<td>Agilent p/n 5067-4626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Cycler</td>
<td>Agilent SureCycler 8800, p/n G8800A or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal cycler-compatible 0.2-mL strip tubes or 96-well plates</td>
<td>See manufacturer’s recommendations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnetic separator compatible with strip tubes or 96-well plates</td>
<td>Agencourt SPRIPlate Super Magnet Plate p/n A32782, or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benchtop microcentrifuge</td>
<td>VWR p/n 93000-196, or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P10, P20, and P200 pipettes</td>
<td>Pipetman P10, P20, P200, P1000 or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qubit 2.0 Fluorometer</td>
<td>Life Technologies p/n Q32866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qubit assay tubes</td>
<td>Life Technologies p/n Q32856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice bucket</td>
<td>General laboratory supplier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vortex mixer</td>
<td>General laboratory supplier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Safety Notes

- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) when working in the laboratory.
Before You Begin

Safety Notes
2 Protocol

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This section contains a PCR-based protocol for FFPE-derived DNA sample quality assessment and suggested modifications to the HaloPlex target enrichment protocol for FFPE-derived DNA samples.
Qualification of DNA Samples for HaloPlex Target Enrichment

Results of target enrichment using the HaloPlex system are influenced by sample DNA integrity. Since DNA purified from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissues can be highly degraded, it is useful to qualify the FFPE DNA samples prior to target enrichment in order to assess sample suitability for enrichment and to identify sequencing protocol modifications that may improve performance.

You can assess the suitability of your FFPE-derived DNA samples for HaloPlex target enrichment using the multiplex PCR-based qualification assay described here. In this protocol, each FFPE DNA sample is used as template for PCR amplification of two independent GAPDH amplicons. Yield of amplicons from the FFPE DNA template is measured and compared to yield of amplicons from an intact reference DNA template such as a HapMap DNA sample. The resulting sample-to-reference yield ratio serves as a quantitative indicator of DNA integrity which can be used to predict sample performance in HaloPlex target enrichment.
Step 1. PCR-amplify GAPDH targets from FFPE-derived DNA and Reference DNA samples

1. Use the Qubit dsDNA BR Assay or PicoGreen staining kit to determine the concentration of your FFPE tissue-extracted DNA and the Reference DNA samples.
   
   Follow the manufacturers instructions for the kits and instruments.

2. Dilute each DNA sample to a final DNA concentration of 5 ng/µL in 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5–8.5.
   
   Store the DNA samples on ice.

3. Prepare each of the four hGAPDH PCR primers listed in Table 1 on page 8 at a final DNA concentration of 24 µM.

4. Prepare the multiplex PCR master mix on ice by combining the reagents in the following table. Prepare enough master mix for the number of FFPE samples to be analyzed, plus one or more reference DNA samples, plus one reaction excess. Include the appropriate high-quality reference DNA sample(s) in each PCR amplification assay.

   Table 3 Preparation of PCR master mix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reagent</th>
<th>Volume for 1 reaction</th>
<th>Volume for 12 reactions (includes excess)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nuclease-free water</td>
<td>31.9 µL</td>
<td>414.7 µL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5X Herculase II Reaction Buffer</td>
<td>10 µL</td>
<td>130 µL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dNTPs (100 mM, 25 mM for each dNTP)</td>
<td>0.6 µL</td>
<td>7.8 µL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primer 105 FWD (24 µM)</td>
<td>1.25 µL</td>
<td>16.25 µL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primer 105 REV (24 µM)</td>
<td>1.25 µL</td>
<td>16.25 µL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primer 236 FWD (24 µM)</td>
<td>1.25 µL</td>
<td>16.25 µL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primer 236 REV (24 µM)</td>
<td>1.25 µL</td>
<td>16.25 µL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herculase II Fusion DNA Polymerase</td>
<td>0.5 µL</td>
<td>6.5 µL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>48 µL</strong></td>
<td><strong>624 µL</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Mix the master mix components by gentle vortexing, then distribute 48-µL aliquots to fresh 0.2-mL reaction tubes.
2 Protocol
Step 1. PCR-amplify GAPDH targets from FFPE-derived DNA and Reference DNA samples

6 Add 2 µL of the appropriate 5 ng/µL DNA sample to each tube.
7 Mix by gentle vortexing and then spin briefly to collect the liquid.
8 Place the amplification reaction tubes in a thermal cycler and run the program in Table 4, using a heated lid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Number of Cycles</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>95°C</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>95°C</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60°C</td>
<td>60 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72°C</td>
<td>60 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>72°C</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4°C</td>
<td>Hold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 2. Purify the amplicon DNA

In this step, the DNA amplicons are purified using AMPure XP beads.

1. Let the AMPure XP beads come to room temperature for at least 30 minutes.
2. Prepare 400 µL of 70% ethanol per sample, plus excess, for use in step 8.
3. Mix the AMPure XP bead suspension well, until the suspension appears homogeneous and consistent in color.
4. Add 100 µL of the homogenous bead suspension prepared in step 3 to each 50-µL PCR sample. Vortex thoroughly.
   Using this bead-to-sample volume ratio is imperative to ensure optimal purification results.
5. Incubate samples for 5 minutes at room temperature with continuous shaking.
   Make sure the samples are properly mixing in the wells during the 5-minute incubation.
6. Spin briefly to collect the liquid, then place the tubes in the magnetic plate. Wait for the solution to clear (approximately 5 minutes).
7. Keep the tubes in the magnetic plate. Carefully remove and discard the cleared solution from each tube using a 100-µL pipette set to 100 µL. Do not touch the beads while removing the solution.
8. Continue to keep the tubes in the magnetic plate while you add 200 µL of 70% ethanol into the tubes.
   Use fresh 70% ethanol for optimal results.
9. Wait for 30 seconds to allow any disturbed beads to settle, then remove the ethanol using a 200-µL pipette set to 200 µL.
10. Repeat step 8 and step 9 once for a total of two washes.
11. Remove any residual ethanol with a 20-µL volume pipette.
12. Air-dry the tubes with open lids at room temperature until the residual ethanol completely evaporates.
   Make sure all ethanol has evaporated before continuing.
13. Remove tubes from the magnetic plate and add 40 µL of 10 mM Tris-HCl to each sample.
2 Protocol

Step 2. Purify the amplicon DNA

14 Mix thoroughly by pipetting up and down 15 times using a 100-µL pipette set to 30 µL.

15 Incubate for 2 minutes at room temperature to allow elution of DNA.

16 Put the tube in the magnetic plate and leave for 2 minutes or until the solution is clear.

17 Remove the cleared supernatant (approximately 40 µL) to a fresh tube. You can discard the beads at this time.

Stopping Point If you do not continue to the next step, samples may be stored at –20°C prior to analysis. Avoid subjecting the stored DNA samples to multiple freeze-thaw cycles.
Step 3. Measure amplicon yields from test and Reference DNA samples

Use a Bioanalyzer High Sensitivity DNA Assay kit and the 2100 Bioanalyzer with 2100 Expert Software (version B.02.07 or higher required to run the High Sensitivity Kit). See the reagent kit guide for general Bioanalyzer instrument and assay setup instructions.

1 Prepare the chip, samples and ladder as instructed in the reagent kit guide, using 1 µL of purified amplicons from the test sample and 1 µL of purified amplicons from the Reference DNA sample for the analysis.

2 Load the prepared chip into the 2100 Bioanalyzer and start the run within five minutes after preparation.

3 Analyze the electropherogram for each sample.
   - Check that the electropherogram shows one peak with average size of 105 bp (±10%) and a second peak with average size of 236 bp (±10%).
   - Determine the concentration of both GAPDH amplicons (105-bp and 236-bp) in the sample by integration under each of the two peaks.

See Figure 1 for sample Bioanalyzer electropherograms.

Figure 1  Example of 2100 Bioanalyzer system electropherograms for an intact reference DNA sample (left) and an FFPE-derived DNA sample (right).
Step 4. Analyze amplicon yield ratio and identify protocol modifications

Use the yield values determined in Step 3 to calculate the test-to-reference yield ratios for each amplicon. The average yield ratio may then be used as a quantitative measure of FFPE-derived DNA quality in order to predict performance in the HaloPlex target enrichment workflow. Suggested adjustments to the HaloPlex target enrichment protocol are provided.

1. Calculate the yield ratio for the 105-bp amplicon according to the following formula:
   
   \[ \text{105-bp ratio} = \frac{\text{105-bp yield FFPE DNA}}{\text{105-bp yield reference DNA}} \]

2. Calculate the yield ratio for the 236-bp amplicon according to the following formula:
   
   \[ \text{236-bp ratio} = \frac{\text{236-bp yield FFPE DNA}}{\text{236-bp yield reference DNA}} \]

3. Calculate the Average Yield Ratio by averaging the yield ratio values calculated for the 105-bp (from step 1) and 236-bp (from step 2) amplicons.

4. Use the guidelines in the table below to design modifications to the HaloPlex target enrichment protocol and subsequent sequencing protocol based on the apparent integrity of the FFPE-derived DNA sample. See “Typical Results” on page 19 for examples of post-enrichment Bioanalyzer profiles for FFPE-derived DNA samples of each category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Integrity Category</th>
<th>Average Yield Ratio</th>
<th>Recommended DNA Input (ng) in HaloPlex protocol</th>
<th>Recommended additional sequencing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>&gt;0.2 (&gt;20%)</td>
<td>200–500</td>
<td>1×–5×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>0.05 to 0.2 (5% to 20%)</td>
<td>500–1000</td>
<td>5×–10×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>&lt;0.05 (&lt;5%)</td>
<td>1000–2000</td>
<td>10×–100×</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

Intact DNA samples are enriched using the HaloPlex protocol at 200 ng of input DNA per reaction.
Typical Results

Bioanalyzer profiles of the HaloPlex target-enriched libraries produced from different categories of FFPE-derived DNA samples are shown below. The lower abundance of long DNA fragments in FFPE-derived DNA samples results in deviations from the typical Bioanalyzer profile for intact DNA.
In This Book

This guide contains information to run the FFPE-Derived DNA Quality Assessment protocol in preparation for target enrichment using the HaloPlex system.