

Bravo Automation of Agilent Avida Targeted Enrichment for High-Throughput Detection of Genomic Alteration and DNA Methylation

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PR# 7001-2423

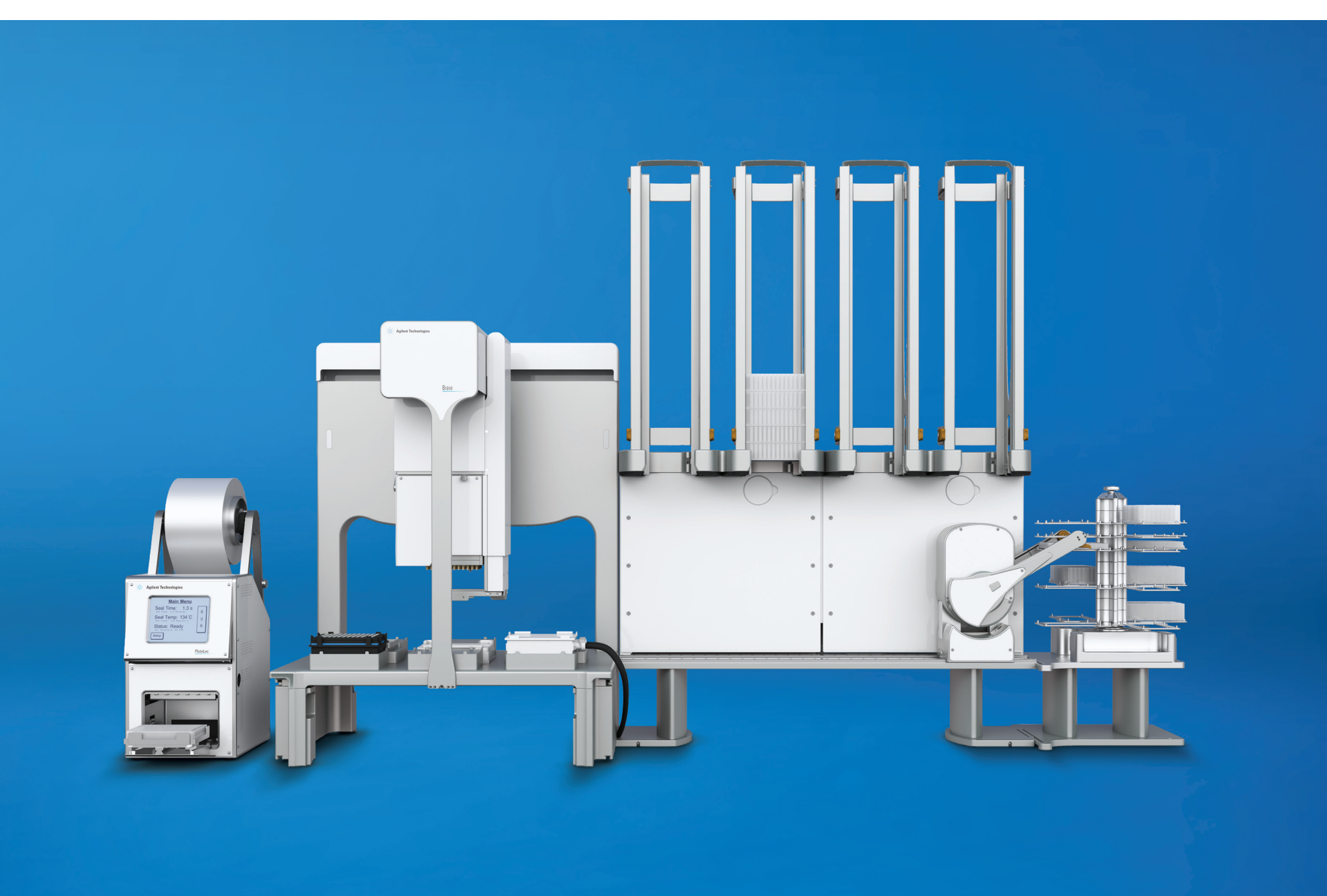


Introduction

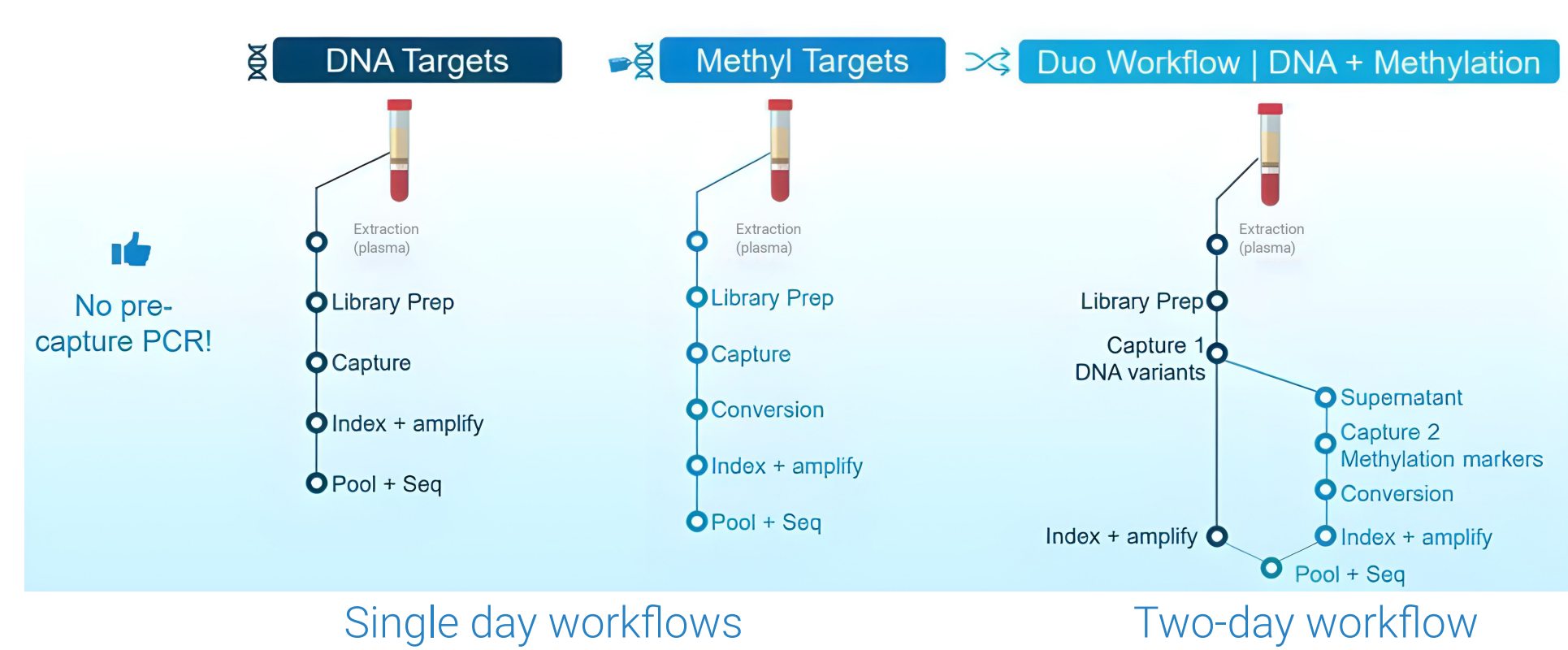
Current genomic and epigenomic profiling of cancer tissue DNA or cfDNA (cell-free DNA) in liquid biopsy relies upon separate, time- and sample-consuming technologies for somatic variant detection or methylation analysis. Here we describe workflow and performance of the Agilent Bravo automated liquid handling platform with the Agilent Avida targeted enrichment solution for somatic variant and methylation profiling. This solution can effectively analyze low-input tumor DNA or cfDNA samples. The Avida Duo workflow enables highly sensitive detection of single nucleotide variant (SNV), insertions and deletion (INDEL), copy number variation (CNV), Translocation (TL), and DNA methylation profiles from a single sample, without any sample splitting.

Experimental

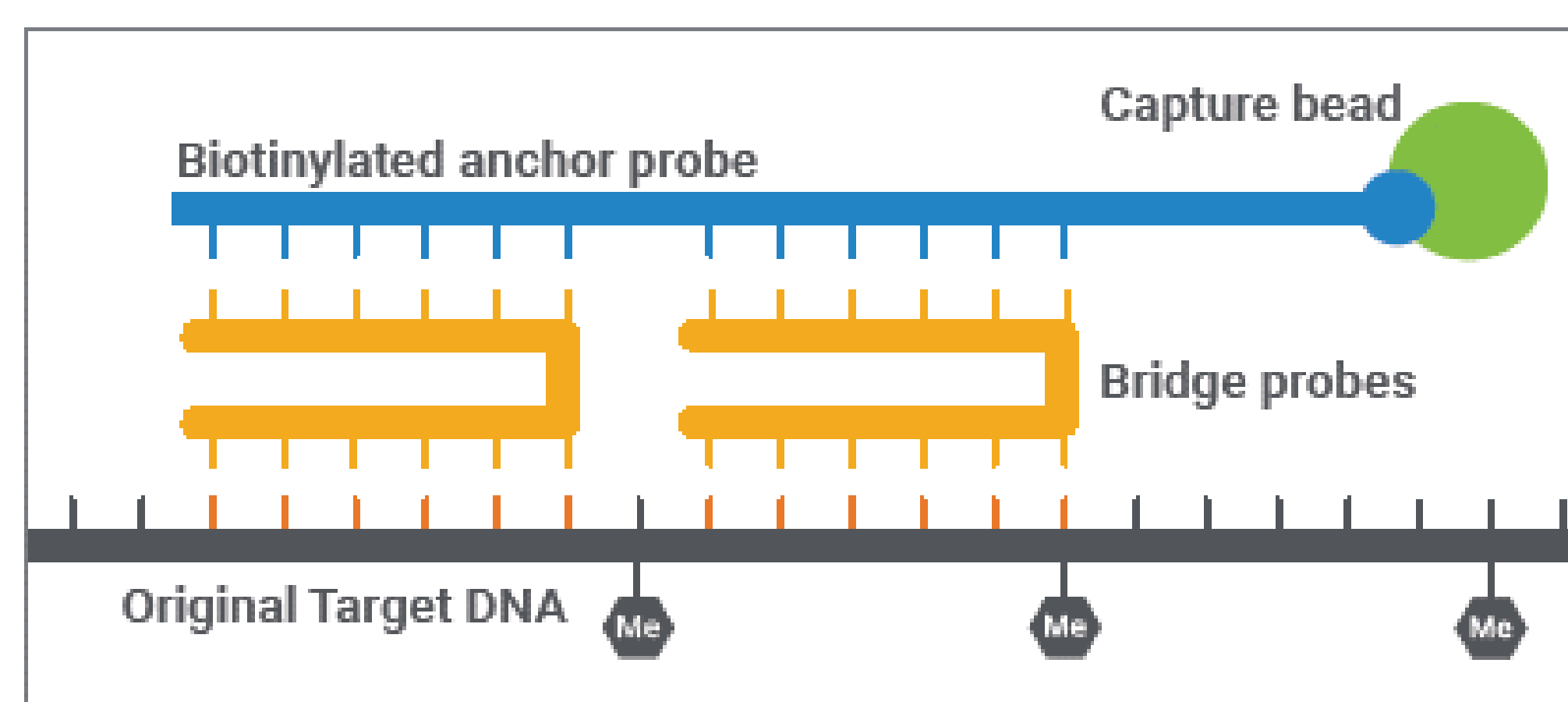
Genomic DNA, FFPE and cfDNA samples were captured using Avida workflow and panels. All library preparation workflows were automated on Bravo NGS workstation (see below).



Workflow schematic for Avida DNA, Methyl and Duo



Capture Methodology



All Bravo automated samples were sequenced as 2x150 paired end reads (Illumina). Samples were aligned with bwa.mem. Methyl seq samples were aligned with Bismark. Sequencing depths were tailored to input levels, panels and variant detection requirements (duplication rate target $\geq 80\%$). Variant detection and methylation index were determined using Alissa Reporter (Agilent, Inc). Ultra-low allele frequency variants in cfDNA samples were identified using VarDict (version 1.5.0) and filtered with an internal analysis pipeline. CNVs were analyzed using CNVkit (version 0.9.8). Translocation analysis was performed using GeneFuse software (version 0.6.1).

Results and Discussion

Performance Summary of gDNA(n=96) and cfDNA(n=8) samples captured with Focused Cancer Panel (27Kb) with Avida DNA workflow on Bravo NGS workstation

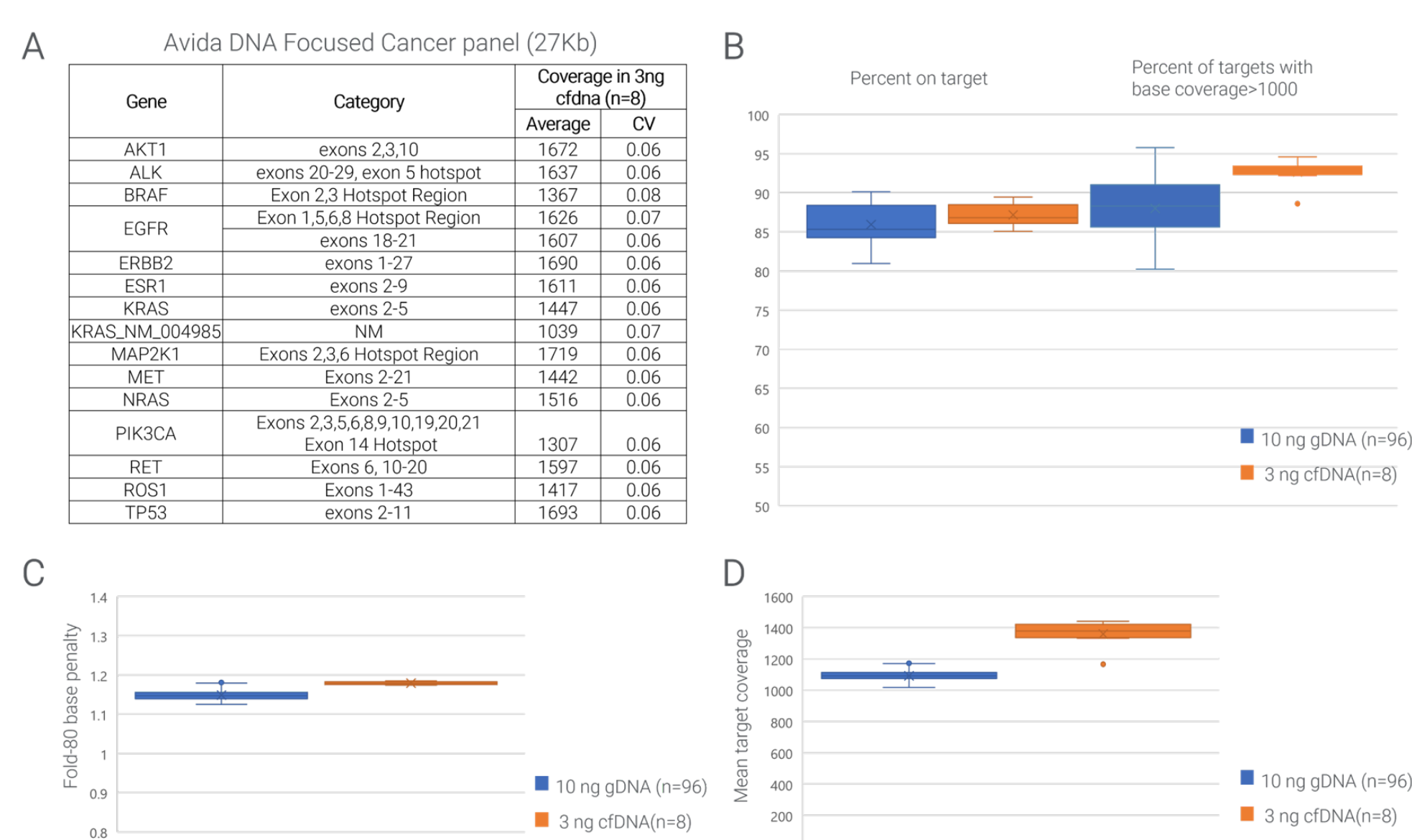


Figure 1: High reproducibility across samples processed on Bravo NGS workstation. Hapmap NA24385 (Coriell, Inc) and Human cfDNA control (Biochain, Inc) were captured and analyzed at theoretical coverage of $\sim 39,000X$. (A) List of targets in the Focused Cancer Panel and average coverage in cfDNA samples. (B) High percent on target and fraction of targets with base coverage $>1000X$. (C) Uniformity measured by Fold-80 base penalty (Hsmetrics, Broad Institute). (D) High recovery of input material demonstrated by deduped mean target coverage.

Variants detected in cfDNA reference standard samples using Avida DNA workflow and Expanded cancer panel (340Kb) on Bravo NGS workstation

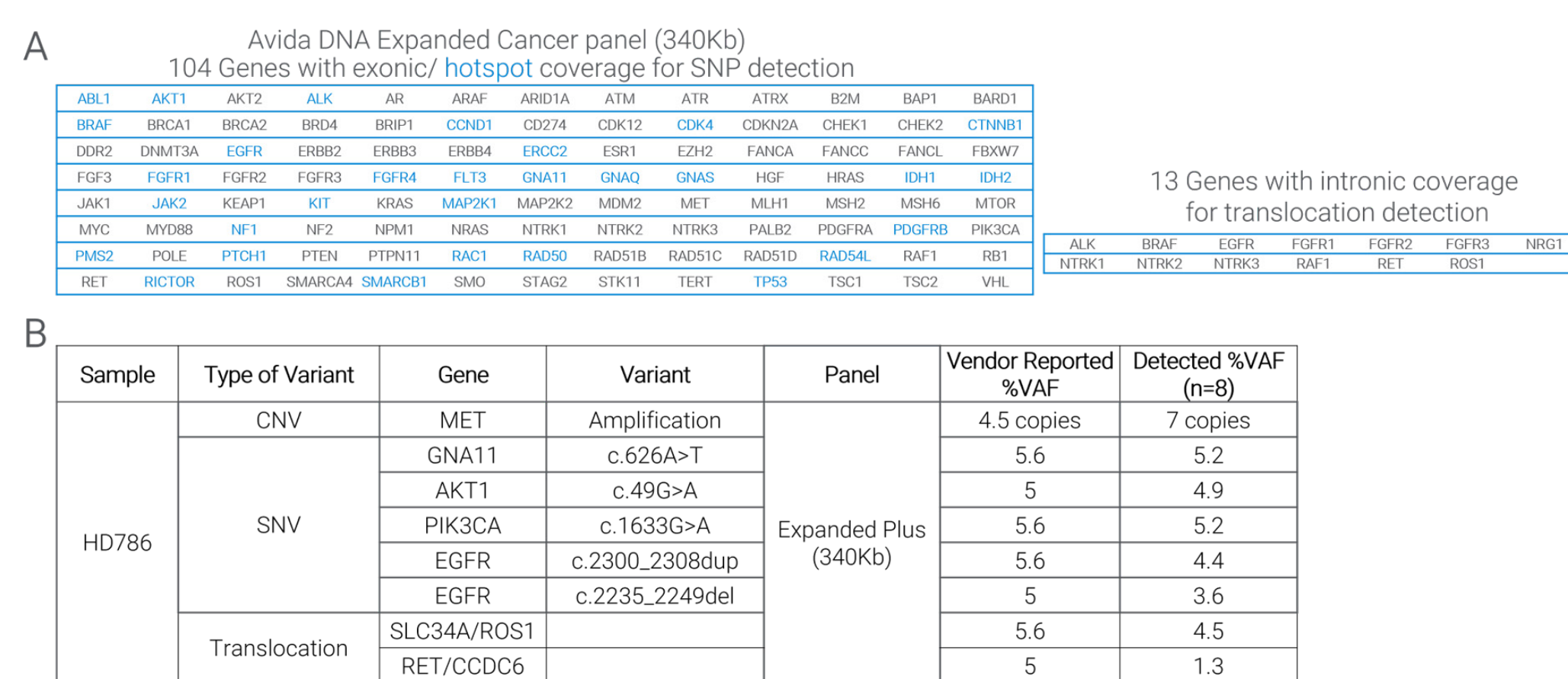


Table 1: Variants detected in Structural Multiplex cfDNA Reference Standard HD786 (Horizon Discovery, Inc) samples using Avida DNA workflow captured with Expanded Cancer panel. All samples were analyzed at a theoretical coverage of $\sim 22,000X$.

SNVs, CNVs and Translocations detected in SeraCare V4 ctDNA (beta test material) reference sample

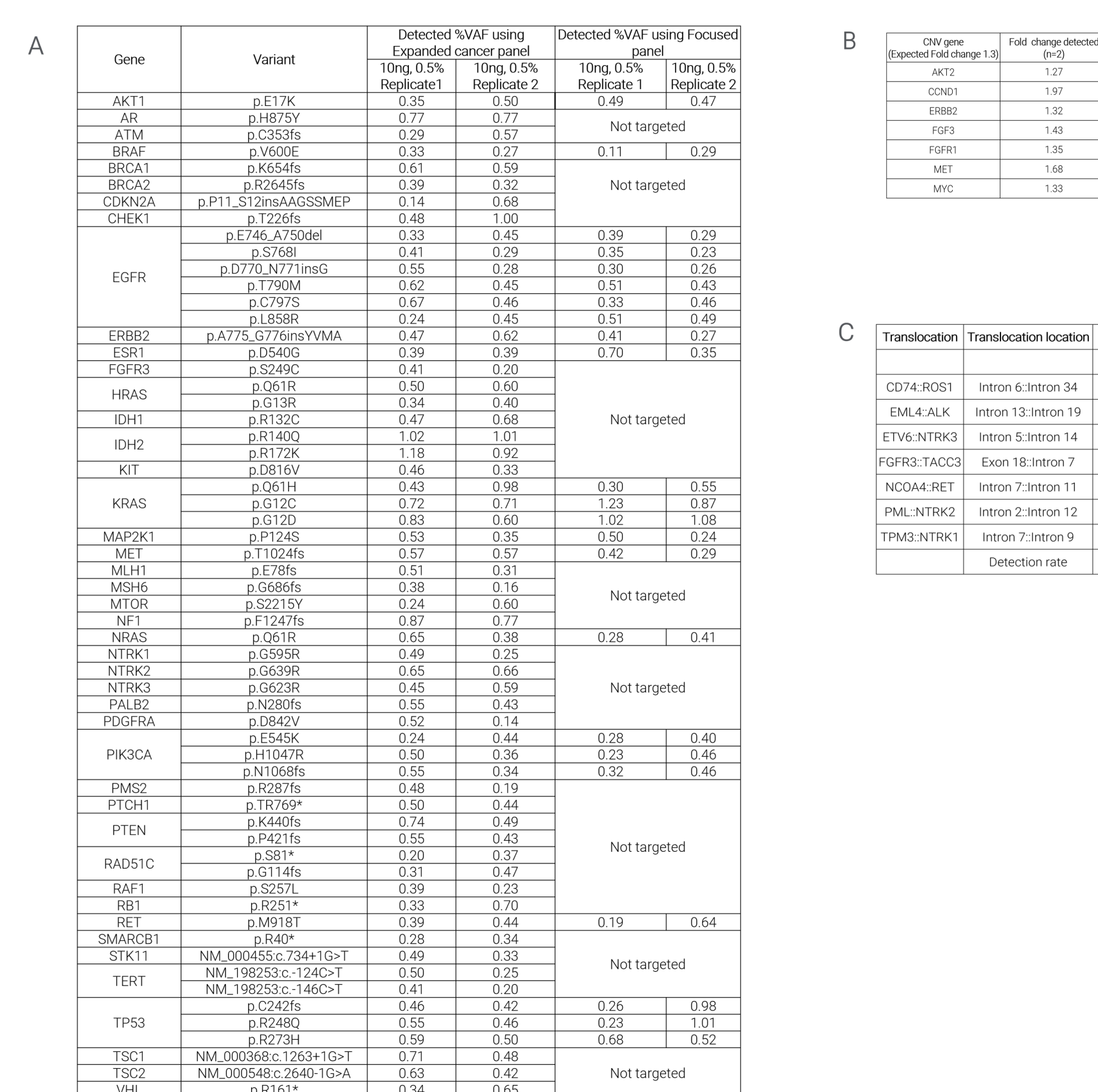


Table 2: Low allele frequency variants at 0.5% VAF were detected in 10ng input SeraCare V4 ctDNA (LGC, Inc) captured with Focused Cancer Panel or Expanded Cancer Panel using Avida DNA workflows. Expanded cancer panel covers 60 SNP/INDELS (0.5% VAF), 7 translocations (0.5% VAF) and 7 CNVs (1.3-fold amplification) in the SeraCare V4 ctDNA sample. Theoretical coverages of $\sim 22,000X$ and $\sim 44,000X$ were used for variant detection with Focused Cancer panel and Expanded Cancer panel respectively. (A) SNV allele frequencies detected in SeraCare V4 ctDNA (LGC, Inc) (B) CNVs detected with Avida DNA Expanded Cancer Panel. (C) Translocations detected with Avida DNA Expanded Cancer Panel.

Results and Discussion

Combined detection of variants and DMRs from paired cancer FFPE/cfDNA samples captured using Expanded Cancer Panel and Methyl 3400 DMR Cancer Panel using Avida Duo workflow

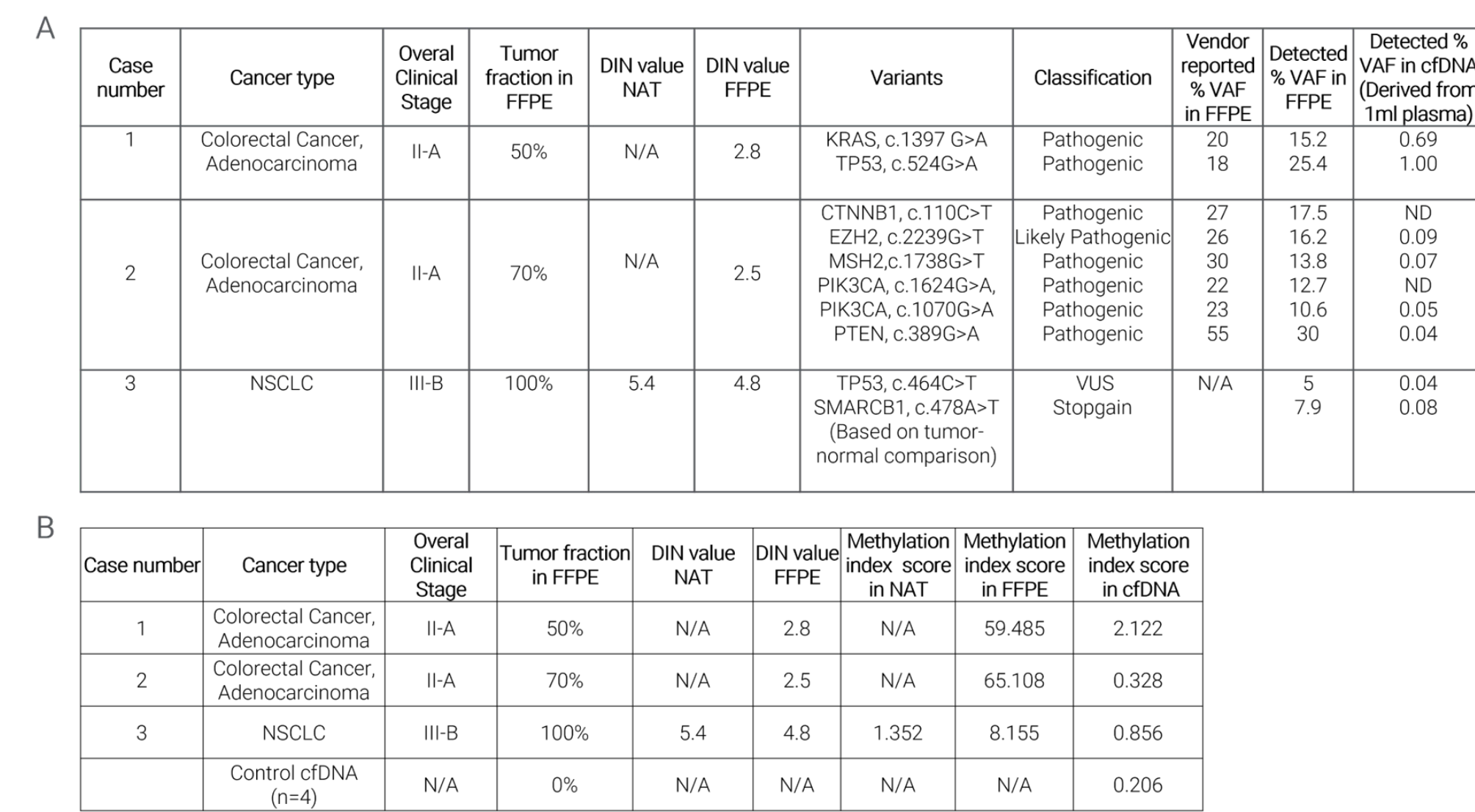


Table 3: Variants and DMR (differentially methylated regions/Methylation index score) detected from normal tissue adjacent to tumor (NAT), tumor FFPE and cfDNA samples. All samples were captured using the Avida DNA Expanded Cancer panel followed by the Methyl 3400 DMR Cancer panel (876Kb) using the Avida Duo workflow. Tumor samples were analyzed at $\sim 22,000X$ theoretical coverage and cfDNA samples were analyzed at $\sim 100,000X$ for variant detection. All tumor and cfDNA samples were analyzed at $\sim 3400X$ for DMR detection. (A) SNVs detected in tumor FFPE were also detected in matched cfDNA samples (B) Methylation index scores in NAT, Tumor FFPE and cfDNA captured with Methyl 3400 DMR Cancer Panel. ND=Not detected

Conclusion

- Avida workflow on Bravo, at 96 sample capacity, exhibits highly reproducible on target performance, uniformity, and efficient molecule recovery ($\sim 75\%$ for 3ng cfDNA)
- Single day turnaround for Avida DNA (5-7 hrs) or Methyl (6-8hrs) workflows.
- SeraCare V4 ctDNA reference captured with the Avida DNA Expanded Cancer Panel showed 100% detection for 60 SNVs/Indel (0.5% VAF), 100% detection for 7 CNVs (1.3-fold amplification) and 71-86% detection for translocations (0.5% VAF).
- FFPE and cfDNA samples from stage II/III cancers processed with Avida Duo workflow showed:
 - Variants identified in tumor FFPE sample were also detected in cfDNA samples.
 - FFPE and cfDNA samples from cancer patient samples exhibited higher methylation scores compared to controls.
- Avida Duo workflows allow combined analysis of low frequency variant allele detection and methylation with as little as 3ng cfDNA