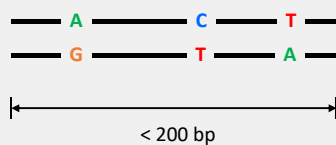


**A pilot study of microhaplotype analysis  
for degraded DNA and mixed DNA  
using in-house next generation sequencing panels**

**Kyoung-Jin Shin, Ph.D.**

Dept. of Forensic Medicine  
Yonsei University College of Medicine  
Seoul, Republic of Korea

➤ **Microhaplotypes**



- Multi-allelic marker
- High heterozygosity
- ID and/or ancestry

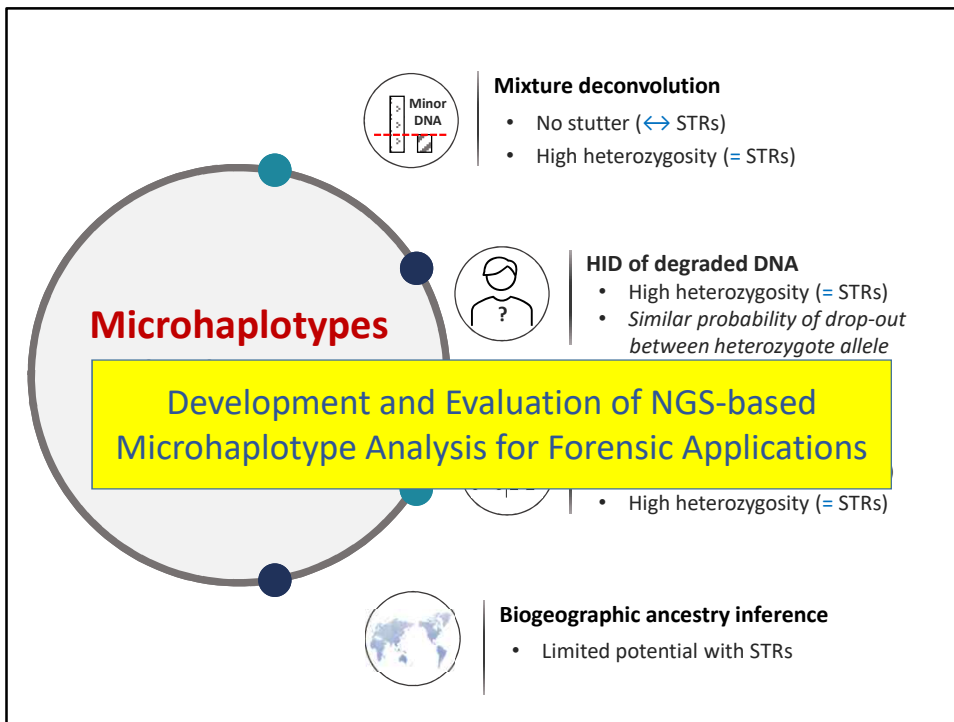
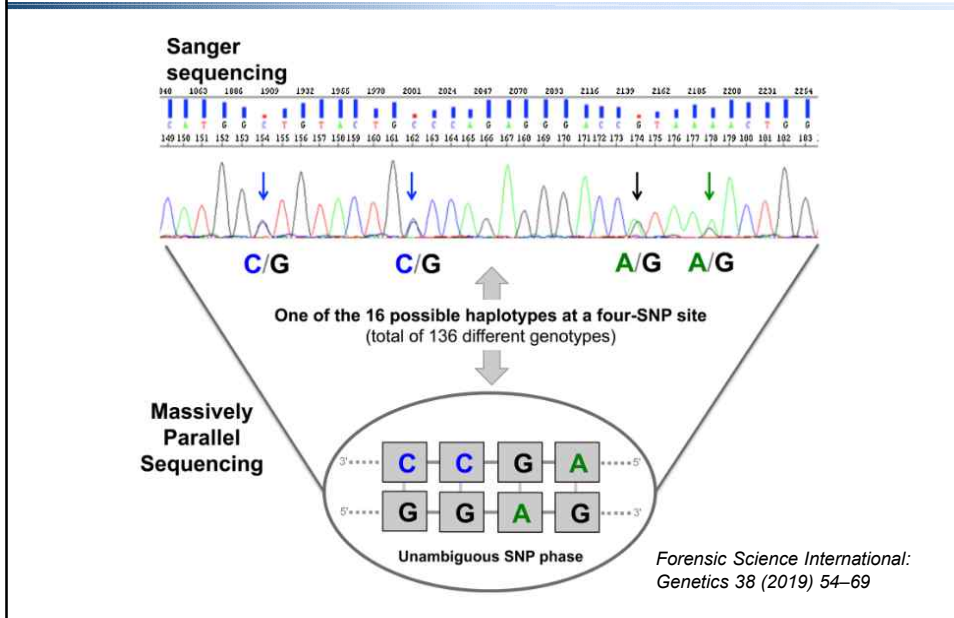
❖ **NGS (Next Generation Sequencing)**

- High-level multiplexing
- Phase-known haplotyping



Kidd *et al.*, FSIG, 2014

## Phase-known haplotyping of microhaplotype marker



## Materials & Methods

### ❖ DNA samples in duplicate

- 1ng of Mixed DNAs with ratio of 1:1, 1:3, 1:6, 1:9, 1:19, 1:29, 1:49 and 1:99
- A total of 20 degraded DNAs from more than 50-years-old skeletal remains
  - by using total demineralization and silica column method
- 100pg, 50pg and 33pg of diluted 2800M control DNA

### ❖ Molecular characteristics of DNA samples

- Assessed by the Quantifiler® Trio DNA Quantification kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific)

### ❖ Capillary electrophoresis-based STR genotyping

- The PowerPlex® Fusion System for autosomal STR genotyping of Mixed DNAs
- LCN 2800M control DNA and 2µl of degraded DNA from old skeletal remains
- Analyzed with an AB 3130 Genetic Analyzer and GeneMapper®ID v3.2 software

## Methods

Forensic Science International: Genetics 29 (2017) 29–37

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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect



### Forensic Science International: Genetics

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/fsig](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/fsig)

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Research paper

### Evaluating 130 microhaplotypes across a global set of 83 populations

Kenneth K. Kidd<sup>a,\*</sup>, William C. Speed<sup>a</sup>, Andrew J. Pakstis<sup>a</sup>, Daniele S. Podini<sup>b</sup>,  
Robert Lagacé<sup>c</sup>, Joseph Chang<sup>c</sup>, Sharon Wootton<sup>c</sup>, Eva Haigh<sup>a</sup>, Usha Soundararajan<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Genetics, Yale University School of Medicine, 333 Cedar Street, New Haven, CT, 06520-8005, USA  
<sup>b</sup> Department of Forensic Sciences, The George Washington University, 2100 Foxhall Road, NW, Washington, D.C., 20007, USA  
<sup>c</sup> Human Identification Group, ThermoFisher Scientific, 180 Oyster Point Blvd, South San Francisco, CA, 94080, USA

### ➤ Criteria for microhaplotype selection

- **Ae** rank : 1 ~ 51, **In** rank : 1 ~ 25

## 32 MH markers for Degraded DNA

Group A	Marker	Primer	Target	Group B	Marker	Primer	Target
1	COG2	F190/R340	151	1	GNGT2	F158/R314	157
2	ITGB6	F201/R358	158	2	COL4A3	<u>F216</u> /R382	167
3	D18S1122	<u>F222</u> /R390	169	3	SUDS3	F215/ <u>R394</u>	180
4	GFI1B	F230/R424	195	4	D13S169	F277/R469	193
5	D21S1263	F271/R468	198	5	PLCG2	F212/R416	205
6	D5S1970	F254/R463	210	6	D22S1159	F220/R435	216
7	LOC642852	F216/R435	220	7	KIF16B	F227/R447	221
8	COL4A1	F206/ <u>R431</u>	226	8	ADH7	F213/R437	225
9	IGSF21	F208/R434	227	9	C14ORF43	F215/R444	230
10	RXRA	F231/R463	233	10	FAM99A	F282/R517	236
11	SGCG	F212/R447	236	11	FRMD4A	F205/R443	239
12	LINC0111	F280/R519	240	12	OR52S1P	F160/R402	243
13	LRRN2	F227/R472	246	13	ARHGAP27	F222/ <u>R470</u>	249
14	CPNE4	F222/ <u>R473</u>	247/252	14	LRRC63	F257/ <u>R510</u>	254

+ 4 additional MH markers : USH2A, LINC01233, EDAR and CEP104

## 56 MH markers for Mixed DNA

Group C	Marker	Primer	Target	Group D	Marker	Primer	Target
1	KLK5	F221/R335	115	1	NELFA	F203/R324	122
2	<u>USH2A</u>	F167/R290	124	2	ZC3H7B	F213/R357	145
3	D13S1320	F226/R379	154	3	<u>EDAR</u>	F230/R395	166
4	SEMA6D	F224/R395	172	4	KANK1	F172/R347	176
5	MYO5C	F215/R392	178	5	RBFOX1	F228/R416	189
6	TOM1L1	F215/R404	190	6	PFKP	<u>F199</u> /R391	193
7	HERC1	F228/R422	195	7	LPPR1	F228/R421	194
8	DRD2NCAM	F219/R421	195	8	CYYR1	F228/R431	204
9	ELK2B	F225/R432	208	9	HRH4	F202/ <u>R416</u>	215
10	FRMD3	F193/R412	220	10	LOC28716	F225/R451	227
11	CEBPB	F220/R443	224	11	D12S290	F222/R453	232
12	<u>LINC01233</u>	F148/R384	237	12	TENM4	F222/R458	237
13	STATP1	F221/R472	252	13	CNTN5	<u>F228</u> /R481	254
14	RBFOX1-1	F201/R455	255	14	<u>CEP104</u>	F230/R492	263



## ❖ Two-step PCRs for Microhaplotype Library Preparation using Degraded DNA

1 <sup>st</sup> PCR Amplification			2 <sup>nd</sup> PCR Amplification		
PCR mixture	Volume	Thermal Cycling	PCR mixture	Volume	Thermal Cycling
dH <sub>2</sub> O	3.0 µl	95°C 11 min	dH <sub>2</sub> O	3.5 µl	95°C 15 min
10 X Gold ST*R Buffer	2.0 µl	94°C 20 sec	10 X Gold ST*R Buffer	2.0 µl	94°C 20 sec
5 X Primer Mix*	12.0 µl	59°C 60 sec	Index 1 (i7)	2.0 µl	61°C 30 sec
AmpliTaq Gold (5U/µl)	1.1 µl	72°C 45 sec	Index 2 (i5)	2.0 µl	72°C 45 sec
Template DNA*	2.0 µl	72°C 5 min	AmpliTaq Gold (5U/µl)	0.5 µl	72°C 5 min
Fill up to with dH <sub>2</sub> O	20.0 µl	4°C Soak	Purified 1 <sup>st</sup> PCR product	10.0 µl	4°C Soak
			Fill up to with dH <sub>2</sub> O	20.0 µl	

\* Template; 2µl of degraded DNA from old skeletal remain DNA



## Simple Workflow of MPS on MiSeq system

Step 1. PCR amplification	Step 2. Library preparation	Step 3. Library pooling, purification and QC	Step 4. Sequencing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Template DNA</b> ; 1 ng DNA samples</li> <li>• <b>Amplicon 1/10 dilution</b> or <b>Bead purified amplicon</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Nextera XT Index kit</b> (Illumina)</li> <li>• <b>Agilent BioAnalyzer</b></li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Library pooling with equal amount (10ng/ul)</b></li> <li>• <b>Beads purification</b> ; X1.1 ~ 1.2X beads ratio to remove non specific amplicons</li> <li>• <b>Library Quantification</b> ; KAPA library quantification kit for Illumina platforms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cluster generation and sequencing on a MiSeq</b></li> </ul> 

## Methods

### ➤ NGS run

- Library pooling; final conc. to 10 nM
- NGS run on an MiSeq system (Illumina)
- MiSeq Reagent Kit v3, 600 Cycles (2x300 bp)



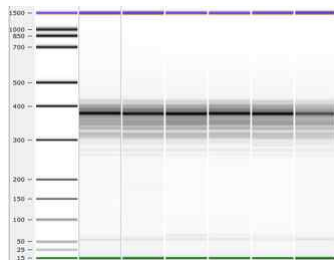
### ➤ Data analysis

- STRait Razor v3.0 and Microsoft Excel

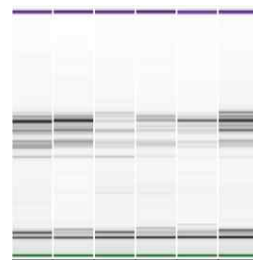
## Results

### ➤ NGS Library QA using Bioanalyzer 1000 chip

Mixed DNA (1:1 ~ 1:29)



Degraded DNA



# Examples of NGS data from Mixed DNAs

Read > 50

## 3:1 mixture

COG2.0	112 bases	TGGTATGAAGTACCTATTAACCGTATTTCTGAATGCTATATGATTTGATGTTATCCAAACACCTGGGAGATAGTGCATGTAATTTGGTGGGATGAAGGATGTGG	8984	0
COG2.0	112 bases	TGGTATGAAGTACCTATTAACCGTATTTCTGAATGCTATATGATTTGATGTTATCCAAACACCTGGGAGATAGTGCATGTAATTTGGTGGGATGAAGGATGTGG	870	0
COG2.0	112 bases	TGGTATGAAGTACCTATTAACCGTATTTCTGAATGCTATATGATTTGATGTTATCCAAACACCTGGGAGATAGTGCATGTAATTTGGTGGGATGAAGGATGTGG	59	0
COG2.0	0 bases	SumBelowThreshold	2944	0
ITGB6.0	118 bases	ACCCCTACTACCTAAGGATGGGCAATGGCTATGAGTGAAGAACATGGAGCCCTGGGAACCTCAGAATGACATGCTACCTGGAGATTGGTAAAGCCCTGTTTTTTGGGGCATATC	4839	0
ITGB6.0	118 bases	ACCCCTACTACCTAAGGATGGGCAATGGCTATGAGTGAAGAACATGGAGCCCTGGGAACCTCAGAATGACATGCTACCTGGAGATTGGTAAAGCCCTGTTTTTTGGGGCATATC	4421	0
ITGB6.0	118 bases	ACCCCTACTACCTAAGGATGGGCAATGGCTATGAGTGAAGAACATGGAGCCCTGGGAACCTCAGAATGACATGCTACCTGGAGATTGGTAAAGCCCTGTTTTTTGGGGCATATC	1109	0
ITGB6.0	118 bases	ACCCCTACTACCTAAGGATGGGCAATGGCTATGAGTGAAGAACATGGAGCCCTGGGAACCTCAGAATGACATGCTACCTGGAGATTGGTAAAGCCCTGTTTTTTGGGGCATATC	59	0
ITGB6.0	0 bases	SumBelowThreshold	2506	0
D18S1122.0	127 bases	GAACCTGGAGAGCAGGTGATTAATCTGGGGGTGACTCCAGCACATCTCTAATGAACACTCTTAAACATTTAATTCAAAGGCGCTGGTGAACCTGGATGTGTCAGTGTGGAGAAAGATAGGTA	7319	0
D18S1122.0	127 bases	GAACCTGGAGAGCAGGTGATTAATCTGGGGGTGACTCCAGCACATCTCTAATGAACACTCTTAAACATTTAATTCAAAGGCGCTGGTGAACCTGGATGTGTCAGTGTGGAGAAAGATAGGTA	2155	0
D18S1122.0	127 bases	GAACCTGGAGAGCAGGTGATTAATCTGGGGGTGACTCCAGCACATCTCTAATGAACACTCTTAAACATTTAATTCAAAGGCGCTGGTGAACCTGGATGTGTCAGTGTGGAGAAAGATAGGTA	62	0
D18S1122.0	0 bases	SumBelowThreshold	2965	0

## 6:1 mixture

COG2.0	112 bases	TGGTATGAAGTACCTATTAACCGTATTTCTGAATGCTATATGATTTGATGTTATCCAAACACCTGGGAGATAGTGCATGTAATTTGGTGGGATGAAGGATGTGG	8280	0
COG2.0	112 bases	TGGTATGAAGTACCTATTAACCGTATTTCTGAATGCTATATGATTTGATGTTATCCAAACACCTGGGAGATAGTGCATGTAATTTGGTGGGATGAAGGATGTGG	367	0
COG2.0	0 bases	SumBelowThreshold	1601	0
ITGB6.0	118 bases	ACCCCTACTACCTAAGGATGGGCAATGGCTATGAGTGAAGAACATGGAGCCCTGGGAACCTCAGAATGACATGCTACCTGGAGATTGGTAAAGCCCTGTTTTTTGGGGCATATC	3561	0
ITGB6.0	118 bases	ACCCCTACTACCTAAGGATGGGCAATGGCTATGAGTGAAGAACATGGAGCCCTGGGAACCTCAGAATGACATGCTACCTGGAGATTGGTAAAGCCCTGTTTTTTGGGGCATATC	3294	0
ITGB6.0	118 bases	ACCCCTACTACCTAAGGATGGGCAATGGCTATGAGTGAAGAACATGGAGCCCTGGGAACCTCAGAATGACATGCTACCTGGAGATTGGTAAAGCCCTGTTTTTTGGGGCATATC	392	0
ITGB6.0	0 bases	SumBelowThreshold	1779	0
D18S1122.0	127 bases	GAACCTGGAGAGCAGGTGATTAATCTGGGGGTGACTCCAGCACATCTCTAATGAACACTCTTAAACATTTAATTCAAAGGCGCTGGTGAACCTGGATGTGTCAGTGTGGAGAAAGATAGGTA	5324	0
D18S1122.0	127 bases	GAACCTGGAGAGCAGGTGATTAATCTGGGGGTGACTCCAGCACATCTCTAATGAACACTCTTAAACATTTAATTCAAAGGCGCTGGTGAACCTGGATGTGTCAGTGTGGAGAAAGATAGGTA	958	0
D18S1122.0	127 bases	GAACCTGGAGAGCAGGTGATTAATCTGGGGGTGACTCCAGCACATCTCTAATGAACACTCTTAAACATTTAATTCAAAGGCGCTGGTGAACCTGGATGTGTCAGTGTGGAGAAAGATAGGTA	59	0
D18S1122.0	0 bases	SumBelowThreshold	1307	0

## 9:1 mixture

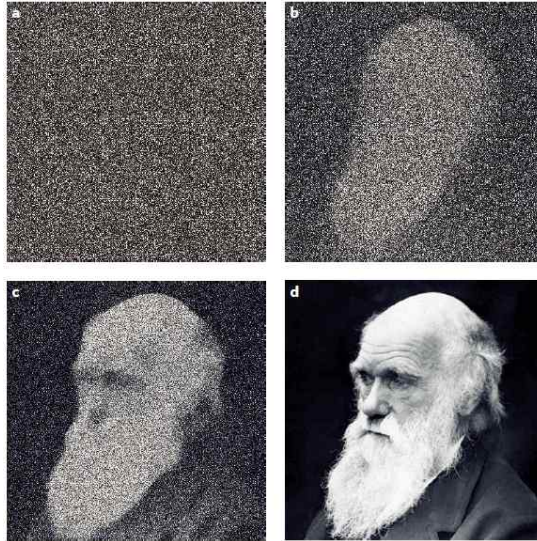
COG2.0	112 bases	TGGTATGAAGTACCTATTAACCGTATTTCTGAATGCTATATGATTTGATGTTATCCAAACACCTGGGAGATAGTGCATGTAATTTGGTGGGATGAAGGATGTGG	8575	0
COG2.0	112 bases	TGGTATGAAGTACCTATTAACCGTATTTCTGAATGCTATATGATTTGATGTTATCCAAACACCTGGGAGATAGTGCATGTAATTTGGTGGGATGAAGGATGTGG	159	0
COG2.0	0 bases	SumBelowThreshold	1599	0
ITGB6.0	118 bases	ACCCCTACTACCTAAGGATGGGCAATGGCTATGAGTGAAGAACATGGAGCCCTGGGAACCTCAGAATGACATGCTACCTGGAGATTGGTAAAGCCCTGTTTTTTGGGGCATATC	4525	0
ITGB6.0	118 bases	ACCCCTACTACCTAAGGATGGGCAATGGCTATGAGTGAAGAACATGGAGCCCTGGGAACCTCAGAATGACATGCTACCTGGAGATTGGTAAAGCCCTGTTTTTTGGGGCATATC	3587	0
ITGB6.0	118 bases	ACCCCTACTACCTAAGGATGGGCAATGGCTATGAGTGAAGAACATGGAGCCCTGGGAACCTCAGAATGACATGCTACCTGGAGATTGGTAAAGCCCTGTTTTTTGGGGCATATC	223	0
ITGB6.0	0 bases	SumBelowThreshold	2088	0
D18S1122.0	127 bases	GAACCTGGAGAGCAGGTGATTAATCTGGGGGTGACTCCAGCACATCTCTAATGAACACTCTTAAACATTTAATTCAAAGGCGCTGGTGAACCTGGATGTGTCAGTGTGGAGAAAGATAGGTA	8087	0
D18S1122.0	127 bases	GAACCTGGAGAGCAGGTGATTAATCTGGGGGTGACTCCAGCACATCTCTAATGAACACTCTTAAACATTTAATTCAAAGGCGCTGGTGAACCTGGATGTGTCAGTGTGGAGAAAGATAGGTA	543	0
D18S1122.0	0 bases	SumBelowThreshold	1954	0

# A Result from Degraded DNA

Read > 100

Marker	Old Skeletal Remain			# of matched allele
	1st	2nd		
COG2	a, b, c	a, b, c, d	1	
ITGB6	a, b	a, b	0	
D18S1122	-	-	0	
GF1B	-	a, b	0	
D21S1263	1	-	0	
D5S1970	1	a, b	1	GGATGTGG 3540 0
LOC642852	1	-	0	AGGATGTGG 1002 0
COL4A1	1	a, b	1	GGATGTGG 814 0
IGSF21	1	-	0	GGATGTGG 558 0
FXR1	-	1	0	TTTTTTTTGGGGCATATC 1841 0
SCGG	-	-	0	TTTTTTTTGGGGCATATC 945 0
LINC0111	-	1	0	
LRRN2	1	1	0	CTGGATGTGCTAGTGTGGAGAAAGATAGGTA 978 0
C11orf41	1	-	0	CTGGATGTGCTAGTGTGGAGAAAGATAGGTA 905 0
C11orf41	1	-	0	CTGGATGTGCTAGTGTGGAGAAAGATAGGTA 895 0
GNMT2	a, b	a, b	1	JAGAGAGGAGCCCGCGT 1700 0
COL4A3	1	a, b	0	JAGAGAGGAGCCCGCGT 1010 0
SUD53	1	-	0	JAGAGAGGAGCCCGCGT 908 0
D13S169	a, b	-	0	JAGAGAGGAGCCCGCGT 805 0
PLCG2	1	-	0	JAGAGAGGAGCCCGCGT 597 0
D2S1159	-	1	0	JAGAGAGGAGCCCGCGT 280 0
KIF16B	1	-	0	CAAAACATAGATCATTACAG 3990 0
ADH7	1	1	1	CAAAACATAGATCATTACAG 1989 0
C14orf43	-	a, b, c	0	CAAAACATAGATCATTACAG 1253 0
C14orf43	-	a, b, c	0	CAAAACATAGATCATTACAG 802 0
FAM99A	1	a, b	1	CAAAACATAGATCATTACAG 209 0
FRMD4A	-	1	0	CAAAACATAGATCATTACAG 100 0
OR52S1P	-	1	0	
ARHGAP27	-	1	0	GAATTAAGGTTGAGAAAAAGCTATACTTACAA 828 0
LRR63	a, b	a, b	0	GAATTAAGGTTGAGAAAAAGCTATACTTACAA 618 0
USH2A	1	1	1	
LINC01233	a, b, c	1	1	
EDAR	1	1	1	
CEP104	-	-	0	
# of typed marker	20	21	9	

## The signal-to-noise problem



*Nature Reviews Genetics*  
2018, 269–285.

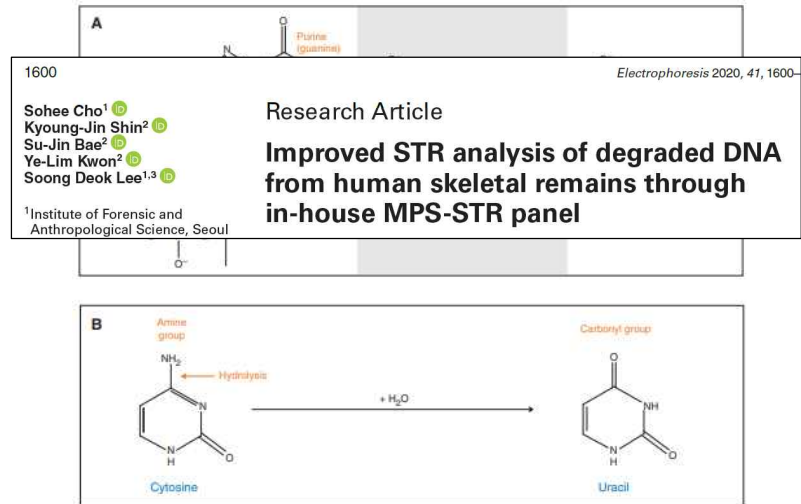
CC-BY-4.0  
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

## Causes of Noise in NGS data

- DNA Damage
- PCR and Sequencing Error
- NGS Multiplexing Error



## DNA Damage

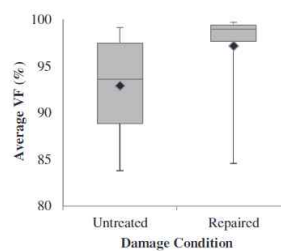


*Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol* doi: 10.1101/cshperspect.a012567

## Method to Reduce Noise in MPS (1)

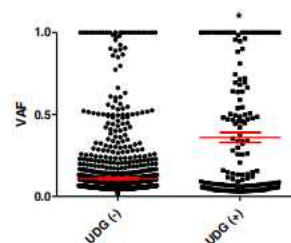
- DNA Repair Enzyme

*Forensic Science International: Genetics* 2018, 257-264



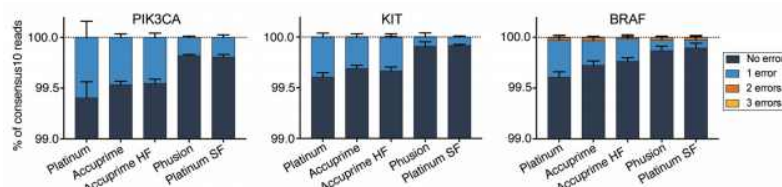
- UDG Treatment

*Applied Cancer Research* 2019, Article number: 7



## Method to Reduce Noise in MPS (2)

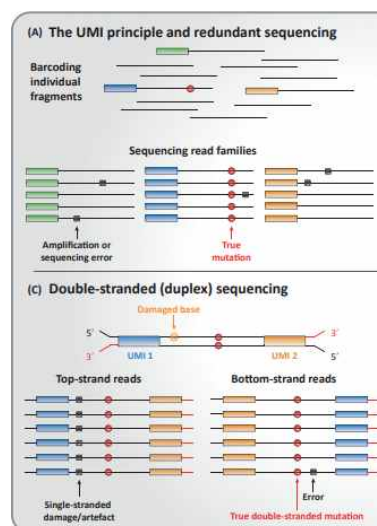
- Use High Fidelity PCR Enzyme



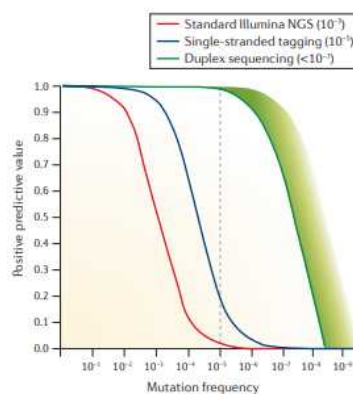
Scientific Reports 2019,  
Article number: 3503

- Adoption of Unique Molecular Identifiers (UMIs)

## Detecting Rare Mutations and DNA Damage

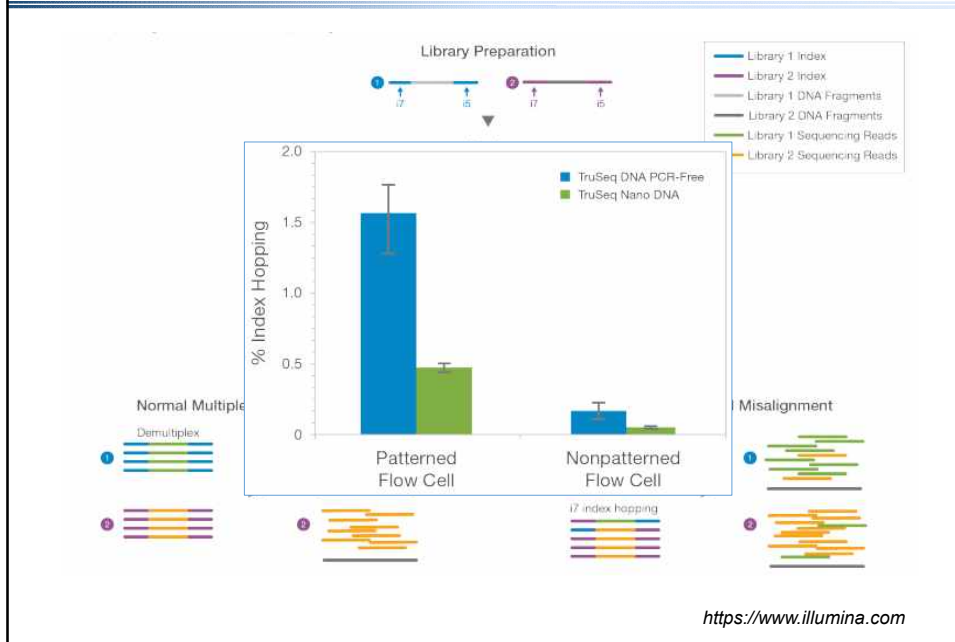


Trends in Biotechnology,  
2018, 729-740.



Nature Reviews Genetics  
2018, 269-285.

## Overview of Indexing Hopping



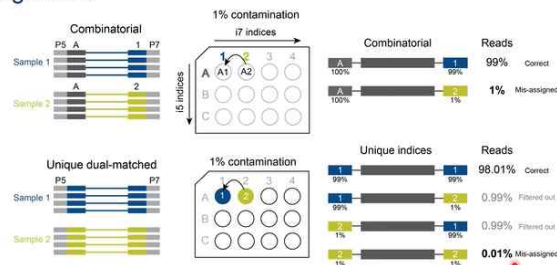
## Tips and Best Practices

To minimize the level and effect of index hopping, customers should follow these library preparation best practices:

- Remove free adapters from library preps
- Store libraries individually at -20°C
- Pool libraries prior to sequencing
- Use unique dual indexing pooling combinations (unique i5 and i7 indexes)

<https://www.illumina.com>

## Unique, dual matched indices reduce contamination mis-assignment



## Suggestion to Minimize Noise in MPS for Analysis of Forensic Challenging Samples

- Establish Experimental Procedure
  - Pre-treatment of Damaged DNA
  - Use High Fidelity PCR Enzyme for Library Preparation
  - Adoption of Unique Molecular Identifiers
  - Use Unique Dual Indexing for Multiple Samples
  
- Need Bioinformatic Pipeline for Forensic Applications

**Thank you for your attention!**

[kjshin@yuhs.ac](mailto:kjshin@yuhs.ac)

<http://forensic.yonsei.ac.kr>