

MH-UMIseq system,
unique molecular identifier-based NGS of microhaplotypes,
can improve signal-to-noise ratio
even for sub-nanogram quantities of DNA

Ye-Lim Kwon and Kyoung-Jin Shin

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

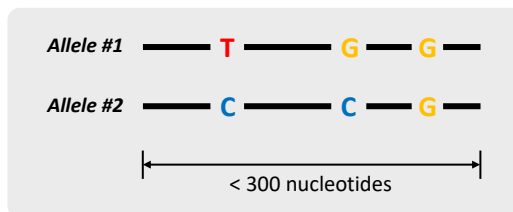


Microhaplotypes (Microhaps, MHs)

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NGS
 (Next Generation
 Sequencing)

- High throughput multiplexing
- Phase-known haplotyping



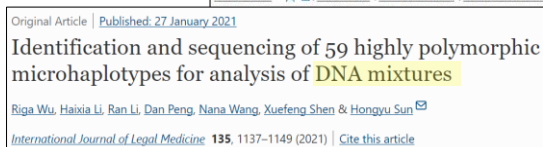
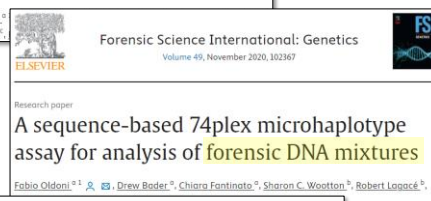
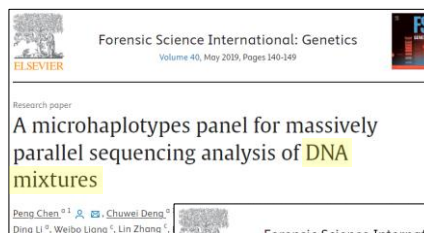
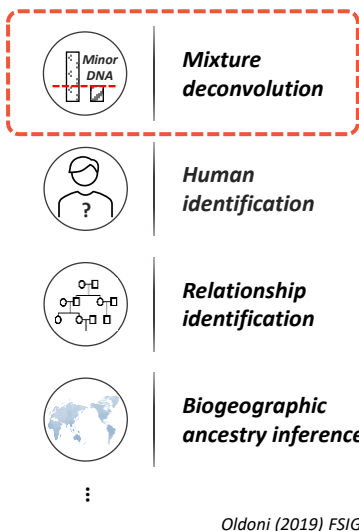
TGG / CCG

Kidd (2016) FSIG

- **High heterozygosity** (\approx STRs, $>$ SNPs)
- **Low mutation rate** ($<$ STRs)
- **No stutter artifacts** (\leftrightarrow STRs)

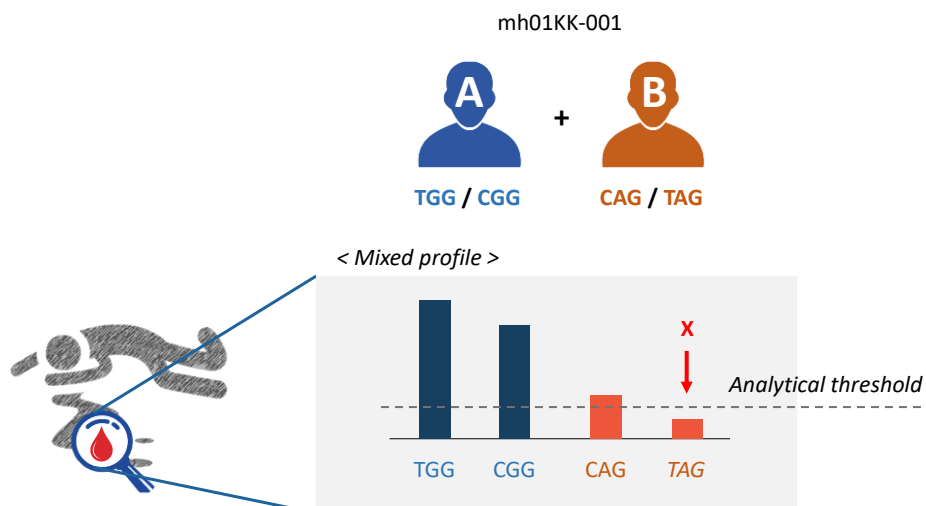
Microhaplotypes for forensic applications

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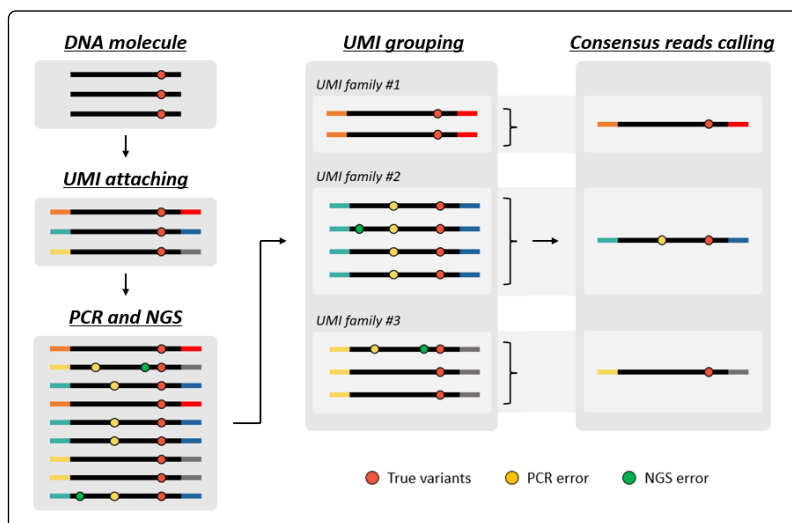
In a crime scene scenario,

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Unique molecular identifiers (UMIs)

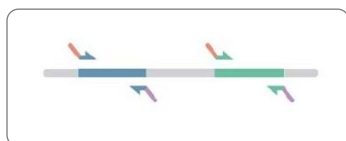
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Two methods attaching UMIs to DNA molecules

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❖ PCR-based method



Cleanplex (Paragon Genomics)

- **Pros** : High sensitivity (\approx 1 ng)
- **Cons** : Small number of targets
(Difficult to design primer)



Suitable for forensic DNA

❖ Adapter ligation method



TruSight (Illumina)

- **Pros** : Large-scale multiplexing
(> 100 kb)
- **Cons** : Low sensitivity (> 10 ng)

e.g. QIAseq Targeted DNA Panel (Qiagen)

Allele- / locus- drop out, < 2 ng DNA

Truelsen (2021) Sci. Rep.

Research objectives

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Construct UMI-based amplicon sequencing system for microhaplotype, MH-UMIseq system, and investigate false-positive proportion of MH-UMIseq according to the amount of input DNA

❖ Specific objectives

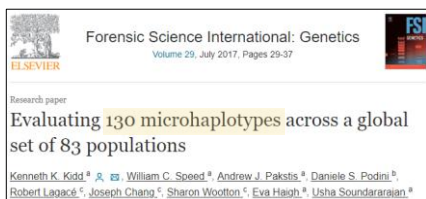
1. Development of **MH-UMIseq** panel
2. Construction of **MH-UMI** data analysis pipeline
3. **Evaluating performance** of MH-UMIseq

Development of MH-UMIseq panel

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❖ Marker selection

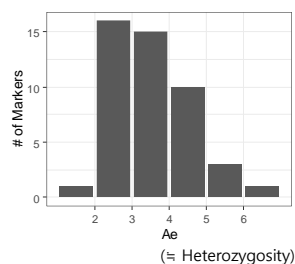
- Among 130 microhaplotypes



Kidd (2017) FSIG

"46 Microhaplotypes"

- Consist of 155 SNPs
- Target size: 124 ~ 249 bp

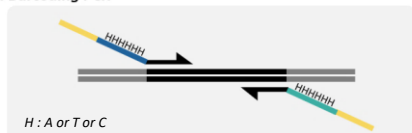


Development of MH-UMIseq panel

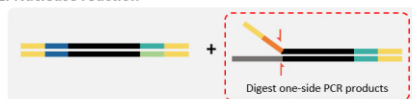
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❖ NGS Library preparation of MH-UMIseq

1. Barcoding PCR (x 3 cycles)



2. Nuclease reaction



3. Boosting PCR



4. Indexing PCR



Read sequence Unique dual index + platform sequence

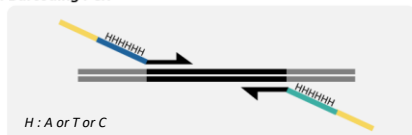
- Target-specific UMI primer
- UMI barcode
 - Consists of Poly (H: A, T, or C)
 - $\text{Poly (H}_6) \times \text{Poly (H}_6) = \text{Poly (H}_{12}) = 3^{12} = 531 \text{ K}$
- Remove PCR artifacts by Nuclease by *CleanPlex (Paragon Genomics)*
- UMI-attached target amplification by Boosting PCR

Development of MH-UMIseq panel

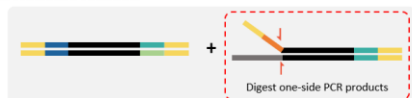
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❖ NGS Library preparation of MH-UMIseq

1. Barcoding PCR (x 3 cycles)



2. Nuclease reaction



3. Boosting PCR



4. Indexing PCR



Read sequence Unique dual index + platform sequence

+ To mitigate PCR and NGS error

- High-fidelity enzyme (> x 300)
- Unique dual index (UDI)

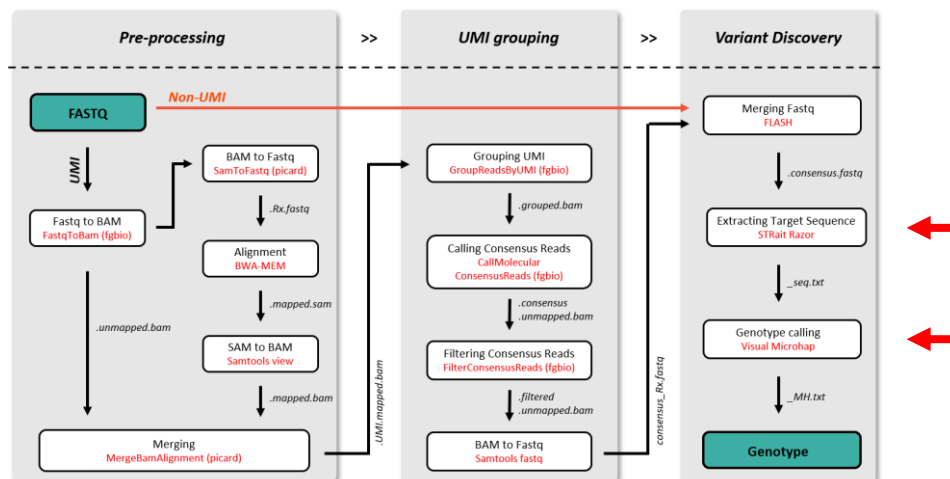
↔ Combinatorial dual index (CDI)



Construction of MH-UMI data analysis pipeline

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- Linux-based pipeline + ***“STRait Razor + Visual Microhap”***



Construction of MH-UMI data analysis pipeline

IAFS 2023

- Linux-based pipeline + ***“STRait Razor + Visual Microhap”***

➔ Visual Microhap (v1.1) for MPS Data by STRait Razor 3.0

Marker Information

File: MH56_Ref_info.txt

56 markers: Loading completed!

Analysis Option

- Minimum read count: 100
- Background noise level: 0.05
- Homopolymer (> 7) error: 0.15 (indel) followed by '@' in Cryptic Var.
- Allele Proportion (AP): 0.25
- '<' in column AP Exclude in result

[Download demo-file \(Microhaplotype panel v2.0\)](#)

[Marker Information for 56 Microhaps](#)

[Microhap Sequence Data by STRait Razor 3.0](#)

[Download Quick Start Guide](#)

Sequence-based Data

File: MH56-2800M_Seq.txt

56 markers: Analysis completed!

| Marker:No | Chr:Pos | Reference | Obs. | Cryptic Var. | Read Valid | Gross AP |
|--------------|----------------|---|------|--------------|------------|----------|
| mh01KK_001:1 | chr1:3826568 | rs4648344:T>rs6663840:G>rs58111155:G | CAG | 3826587G>A | 3128 51.5 | (28.3) |
| mh01KK_001:2 | chr1:3826568 | rs4648344:T>rs6663840:G>rs58111155:G | CAG | | 2950 48.5 | (26.6) |
| mh01KK_002:1 | chr1:216461086 | rs4528199:G rs6604596:A | GA | | 2967 55.9 | (47.6) |
| mh01KK_002:2 | chr1:216461086 | rs4528199:G>rs6604596:A | AA | | 2338 44.1 | (37.5) |
| mh01KK_106:1 | chr1:4167404 | rs12123390:C rs16840876:A rs56212601:G rs4468133:G> | CAGA | | 5208 100.0 | (70.0) |
| mh01KK_117:1 | chr1:204664212 | rs17413714:A> | CACC | | 6671 100.0 | (61.7) |

[Download Result](#)

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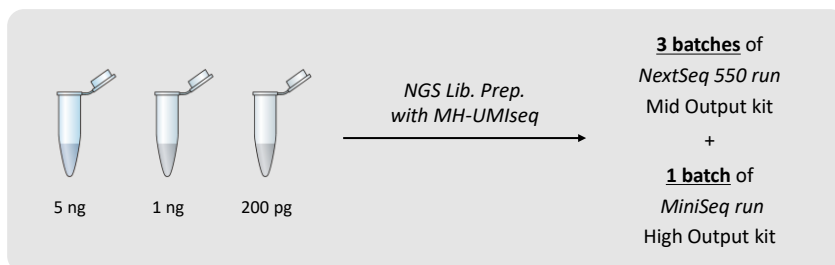
Kwon (2022) FSIG

Evaluating performance of MH-UMIseq

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❖ Material and Method

- 31 Korean blood samples (20 Male + 11 Female) → *Real-time PCR quantification*
(IRB approval) 4-2022-1534
- 31 samples x 3 levels of input DNA = 93 samples

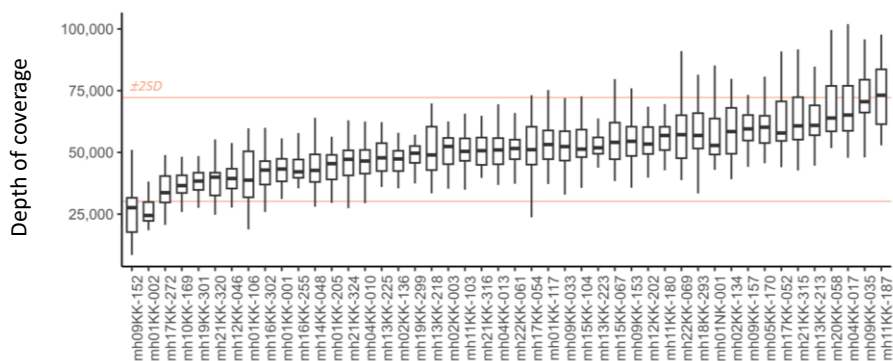


Evaluating performance of MH-UMIseq

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❖ Depth of Coverage

e.g. 1ng of DNA

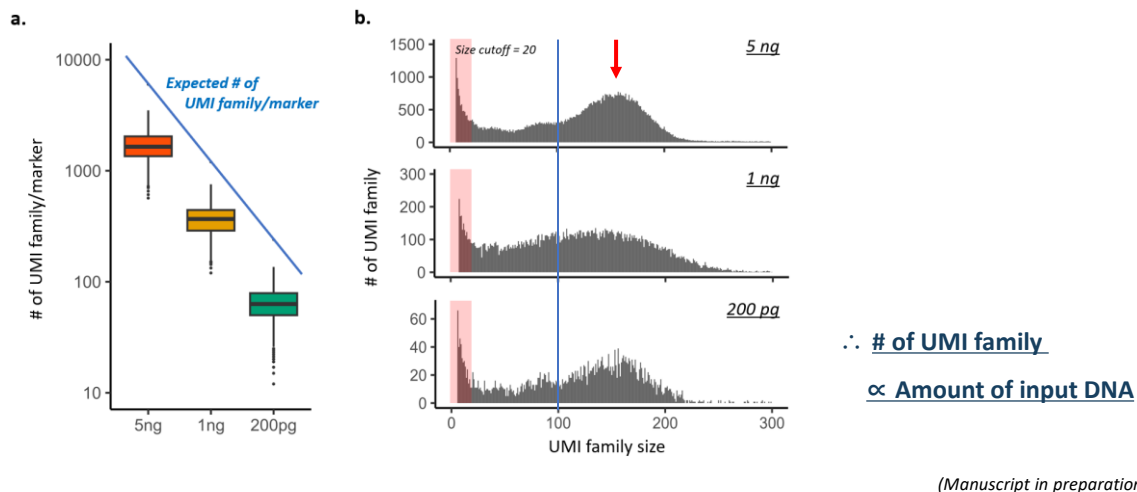


(Manuscript in preparation)

Evaluating performance of MH-UMIseq

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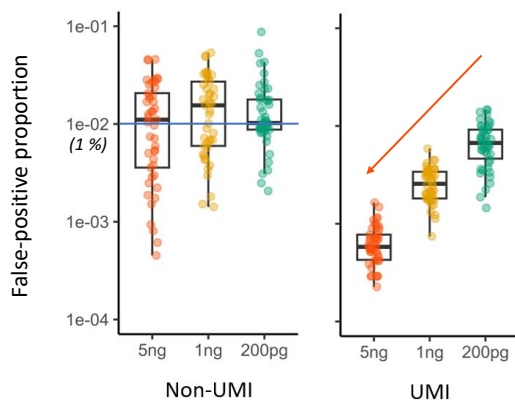
❖ UMI family distribution



Evaluating performance of MH-UMIseq

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❖ False-positive proportion



- Based on Minimum analytical options

| UMI type | Min. Read cov. UMI family size | noise cutoff |
|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Non-UMI | x 20 | 0.001 |
| UMI | x 20 | 0.000 |

\therefore False-positive proportion: non-UMI > UMI

\therefore Amount of input DNA

\propto Resolution of UMI system

(Manuscript in preparation)

Conclusions

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- ◆ The **UMI-based 46-plex amplicon sequencing system** and **UMI data analysis pipeline for microhaplotypes** were successfully established.
- ◆ The **noise level of MH-UMIseq** is mainly affected by **the number of molecules** (= amount of input DNA).
- ◆ The **false-positive proportion was significantly reduced in UMI system**, especially for **higher amounts of input DNA**.

MH-UMIseq is expected to have **higher resolution**
for **large amounts of input DNA in mixture analysis**.

Acknowledgements

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Post-doc
(yelim117@yuhs.ac)

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