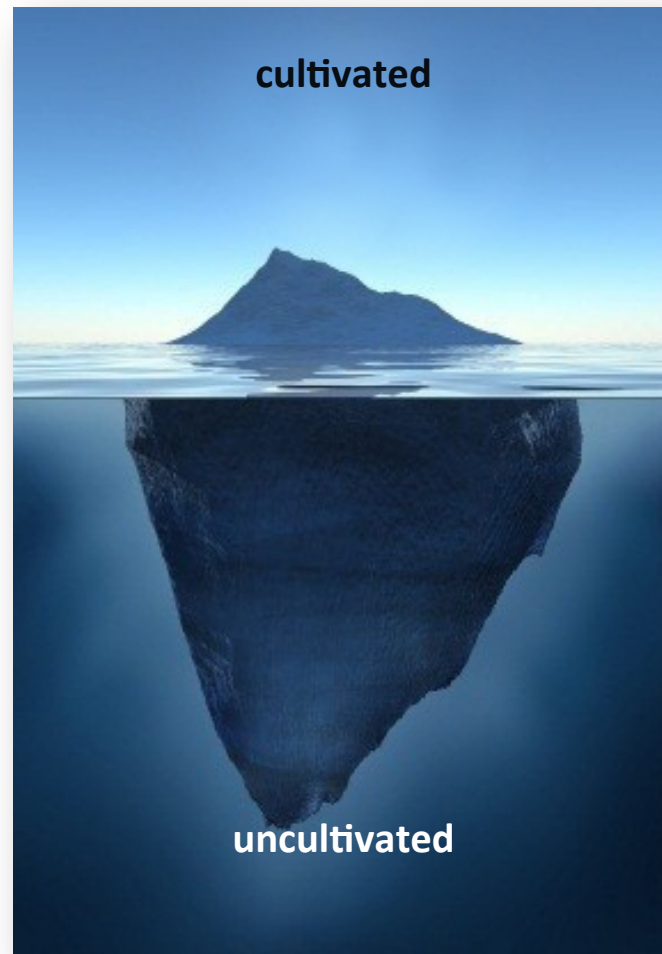


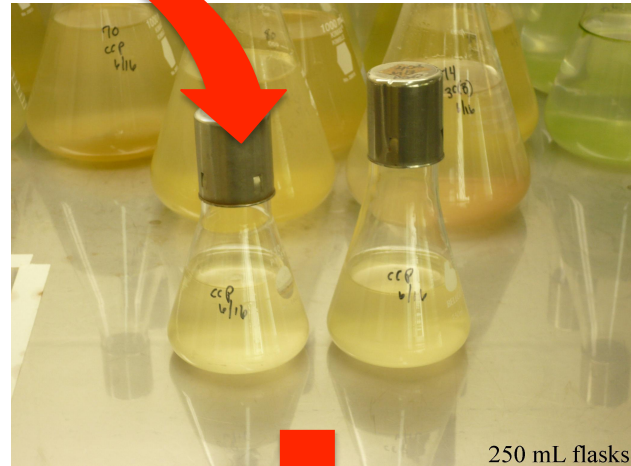
Overview Single Cell Genomics Pipeline

Mar 22, 2016

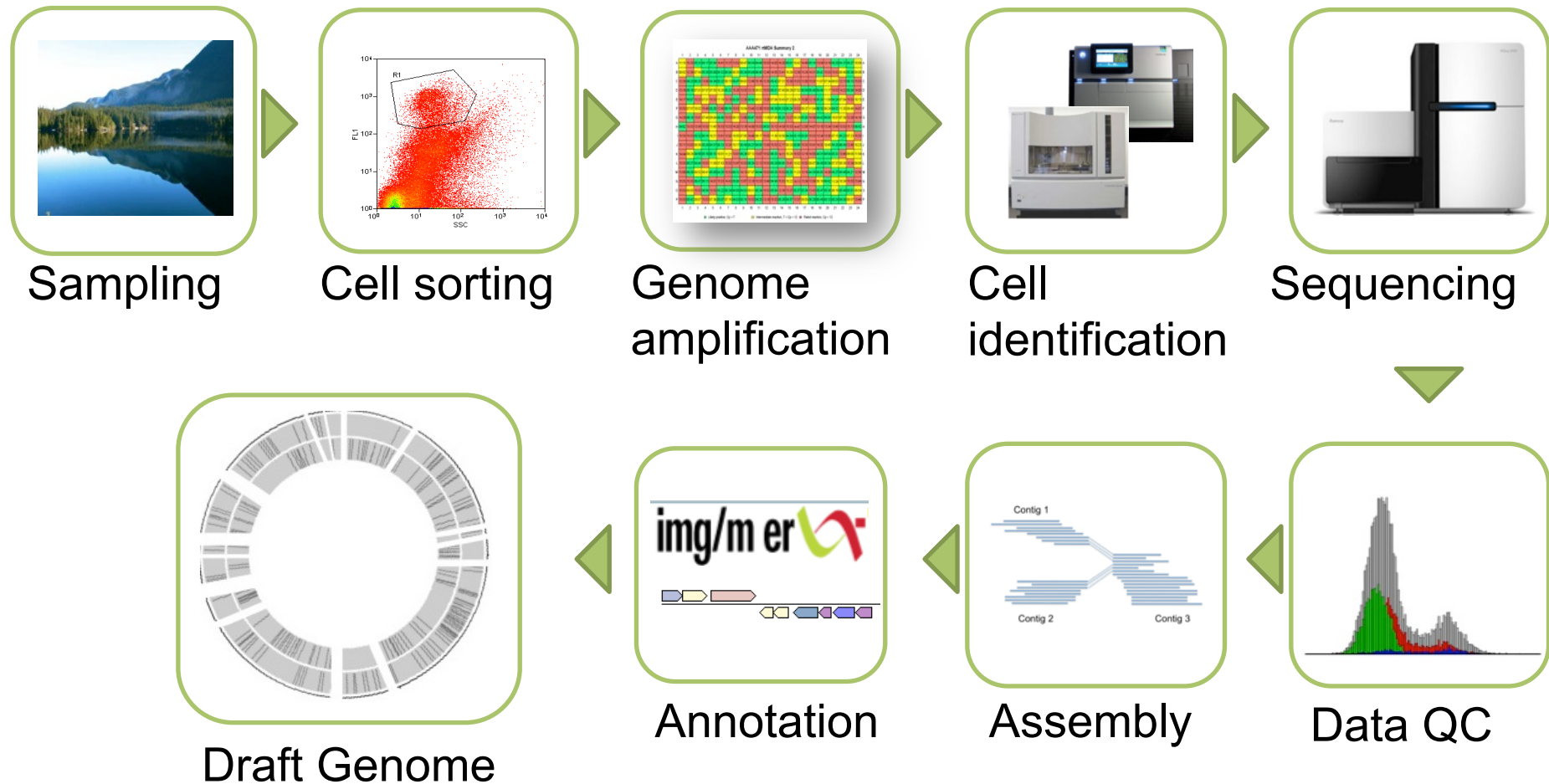
How do we study the uncultured microbial majority?



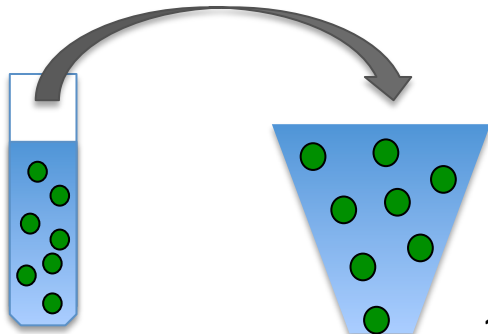
We need ng's of DNA to sequence a microbial genome



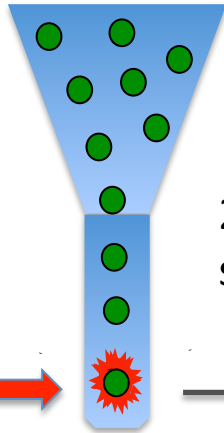
- Most microbes will not grow in the lab
- Single-cell genomics bypasses need to culture



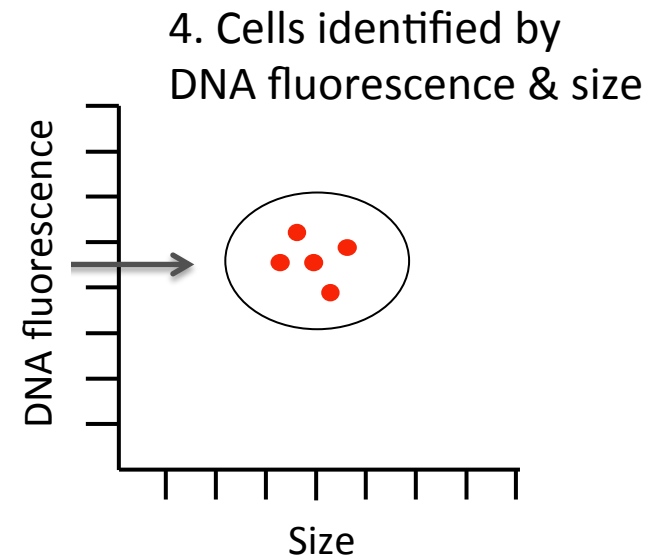
1. Microbes loaded into flow cytometer



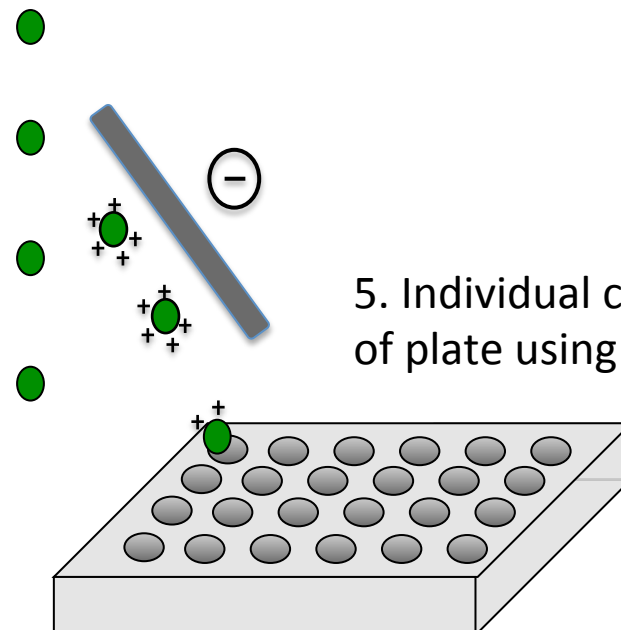
2. Cells line up single file



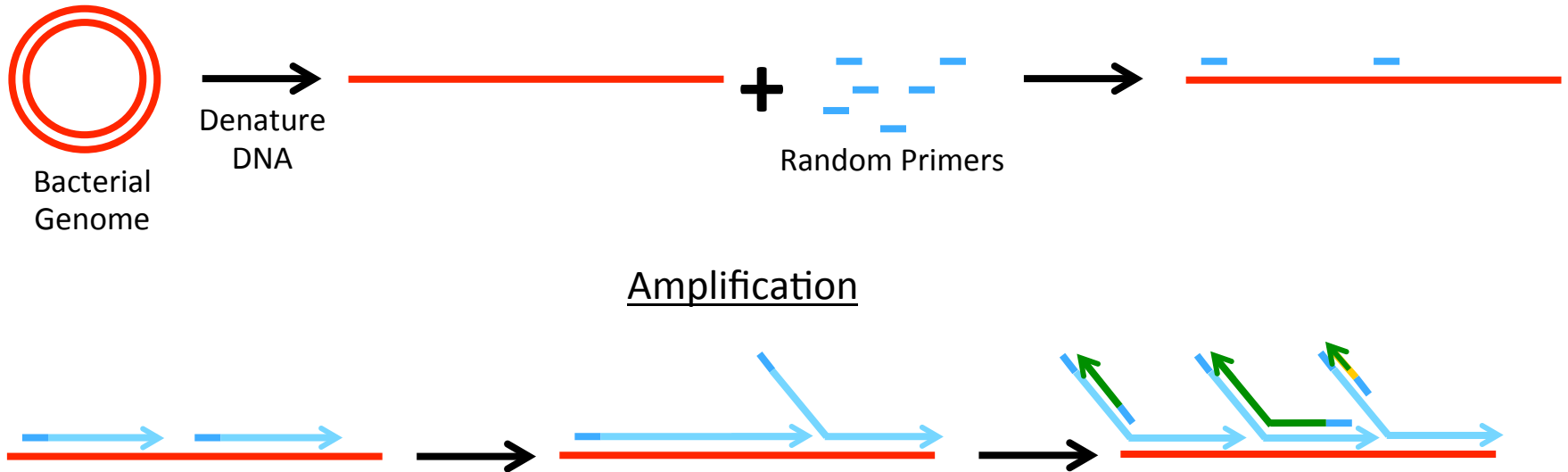
3. Laser shines on cells



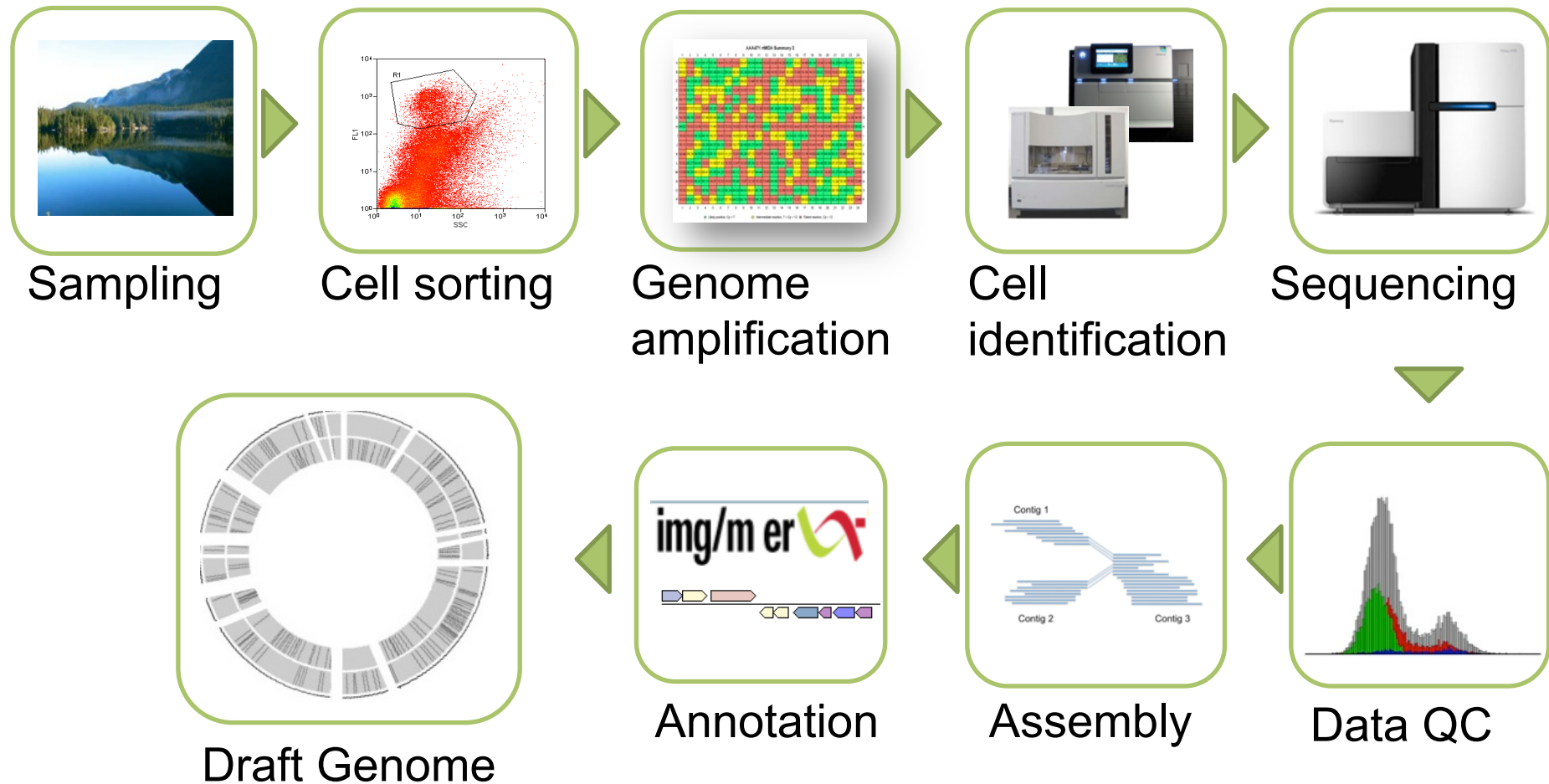
5. Individual cells directed to wells of plate using electric charge



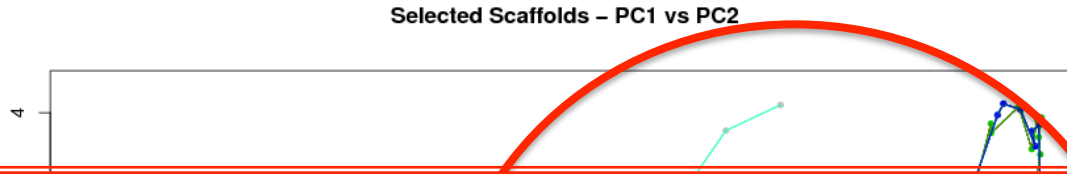
Multiple displacement amplification with Phi29 produces ~100ng of DNA from a single cell



- Most microbes will not grow in the lab
- Single-cell genomics bypasses need to culture

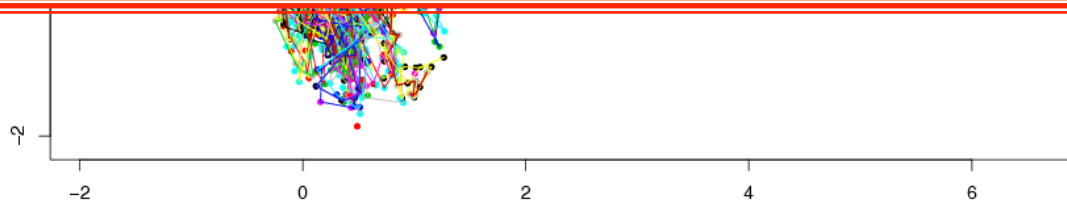


Post-assembly QC identifies contaminant contigs



Decontamination performed automatically
- original and cleaned versions loaded to IMG

Manual decontamination protocol available



PC1 →

nts

- Most microbes will not grow in the lab
- Single-cell genomics bypasses need to culture

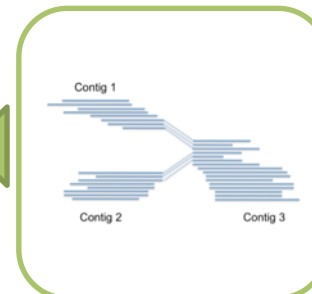
Service available for large and small scale CSP projects



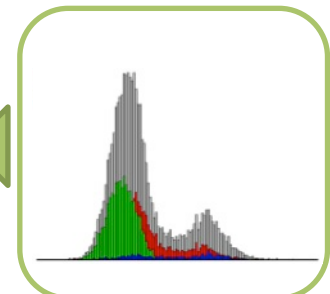
Draft Genome



Annotation

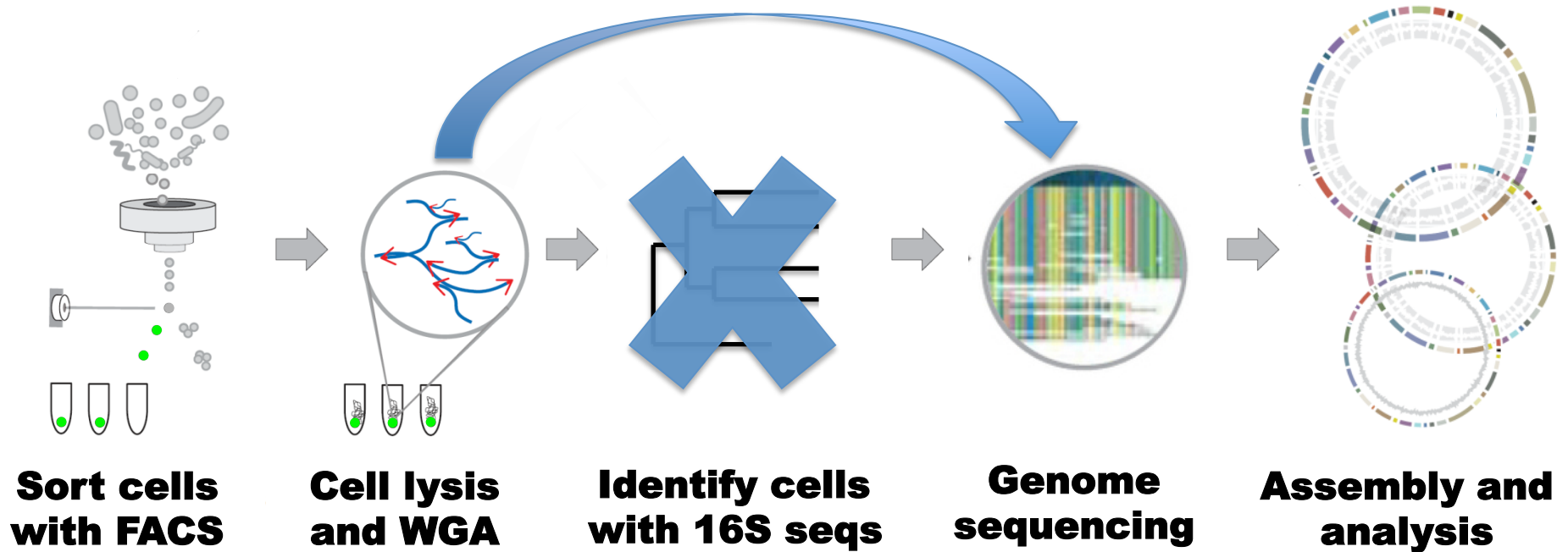


Assembly



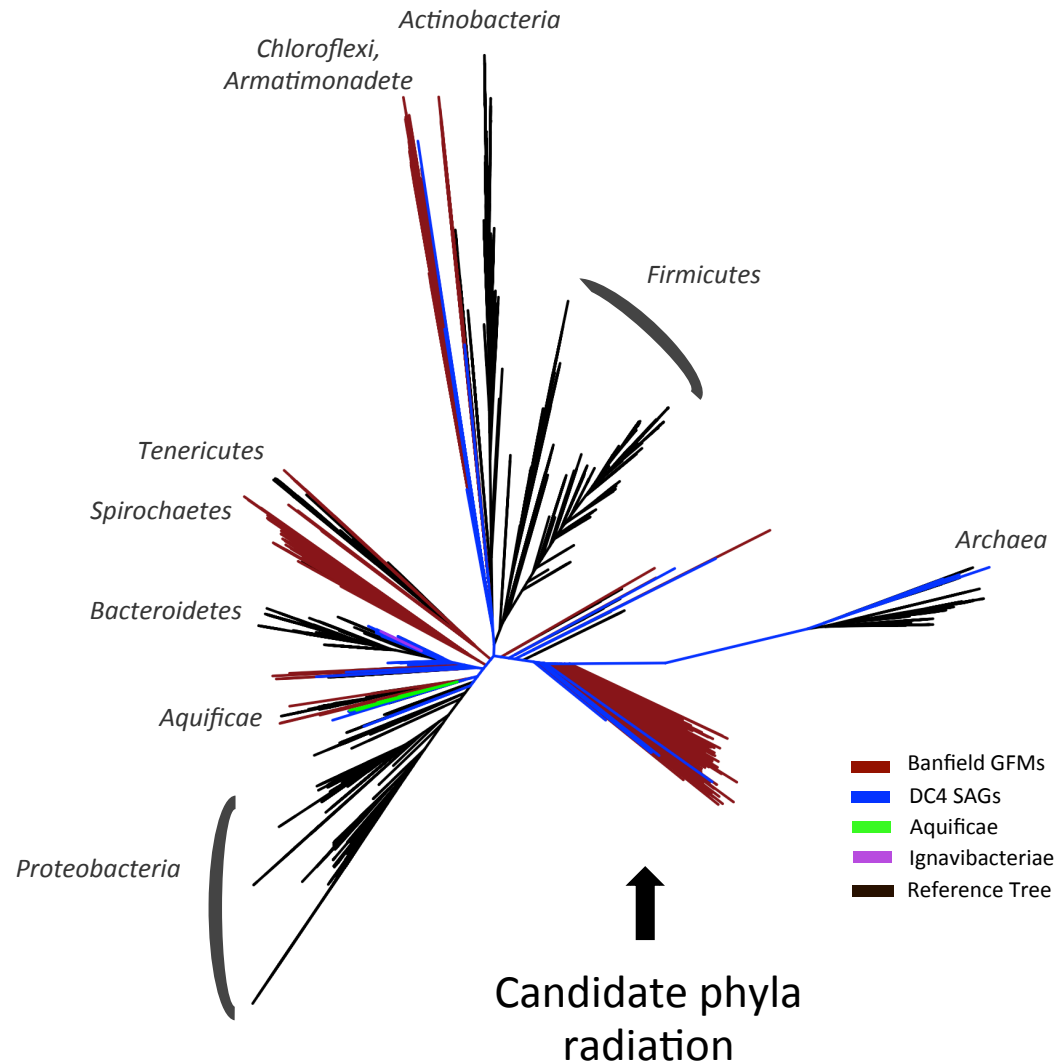
Data QC

Bypassing 16S screening prior to genome sequencing

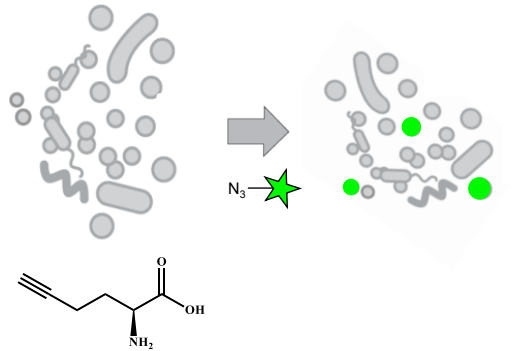


Recovering genomes from unusual microbes missed by “universal” 16S primers

300 SAGs from hot spring
(Dewar Creek)



Sorting and genomic sequencing of translationally active microbes

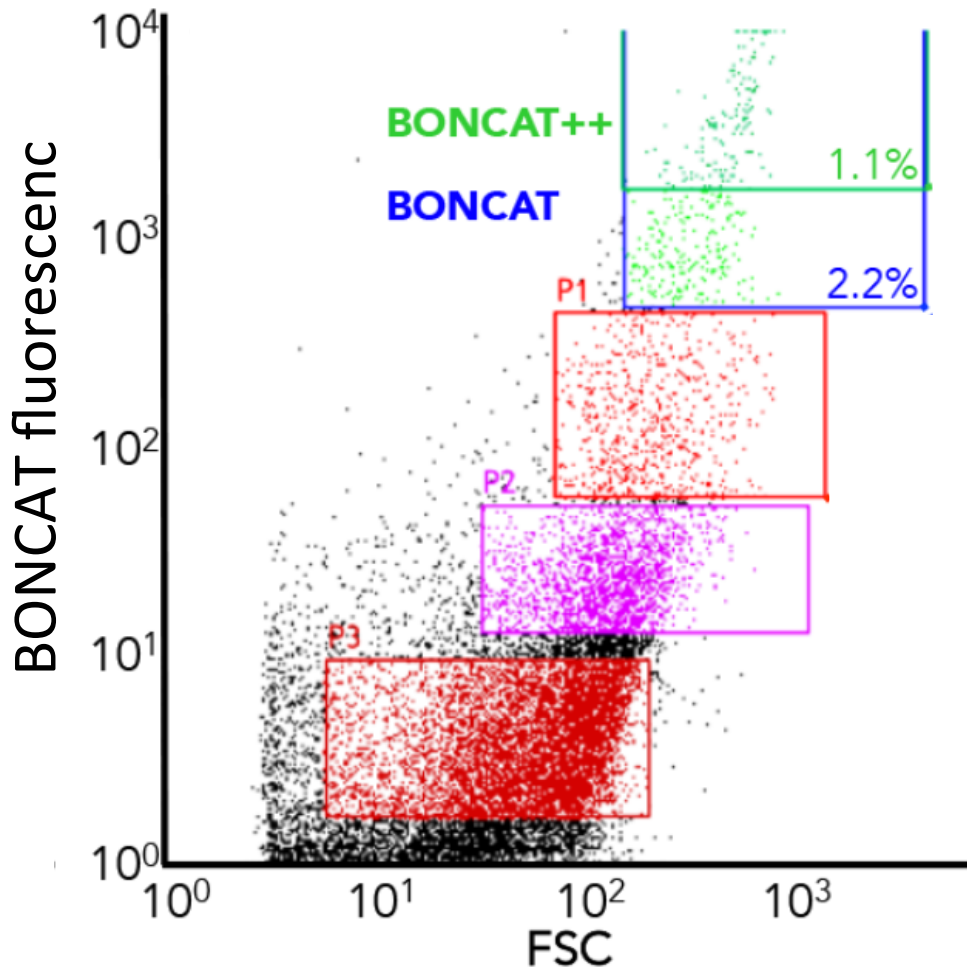


**Incubate
with HPG**

BONCAT

- 1) Incubate cells with non-canonical amino acid (HPG)
- 2) HPG incorporated into newly synthesized proteins
- 3) Fluorescent label added to HPG using click chemistry

Successful sorting and amplification of translationally-active microbial aggregates



Victoria
Orphan
CalTech



Roland
Hatzenpichler
CalTech

Questions?

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