ATCC Corporate Workshop
Association of Molecular Pathology
(AMP) Annual Meeting

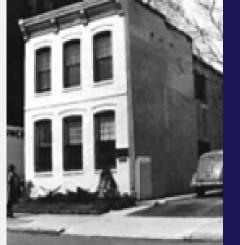
November 15, 2017





About ATCC

- Founded in 1925, ATCC is a non-profit organization with HQ and core operations in Manassas, VA, and an R&D and services center in Gaithersburg, MD
- World's premiere biological materials resource and standards development organization
 - 5,000 cell lines
 - 80,000 microbes
 - Genomic & synthetic nucleic acids
 - Media/Reagents
- ATCC collaborates with and supports the scientific community with industry-standard biological products and innovative solutions
- Talented team of 485 employees; over one third with advanced degrees

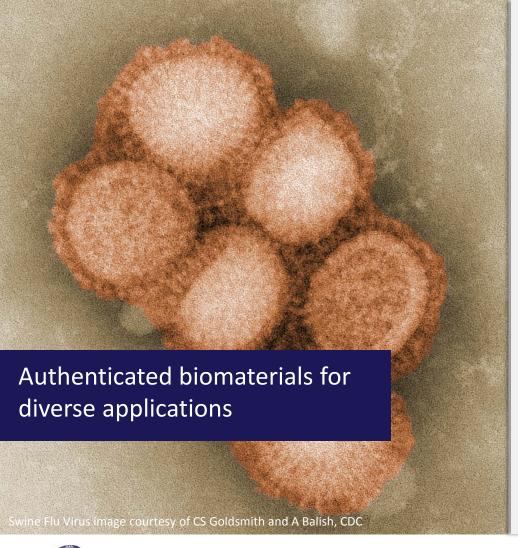


An innovative global partner for authentic biomaterials, standards, and services





ATCC Microbiology Portfolio



The most comprehensive fully authenticated microbial collection:

- >18,000 bacterial strains
- 3,000 human and animal viruses
- Over 50,000 yeast, fungi, and protozoa
- Nearly 1,000 nucleic acids

Featured product categories:

- Respiratory health
- Enteric diseases
- Vector-borne pathogens (Zika, Dengue, Chikungunya)
- Sexually transmitted infections

Research and Development programs:

- Native and synthetic nucleic acids
- Metagenomic standards (human microbiome)
- Highly characterized MDR clinical isolates

Brand recognition:

- Organizations and regulatory agencies specify ATCC cultures (ISO, FDA, CLSI, USP, USDA, ASTM, AOAC, and more)
- Over 475 microbial cultures recommended as quality control reference strains



Community of Stakeholders in Assay Development

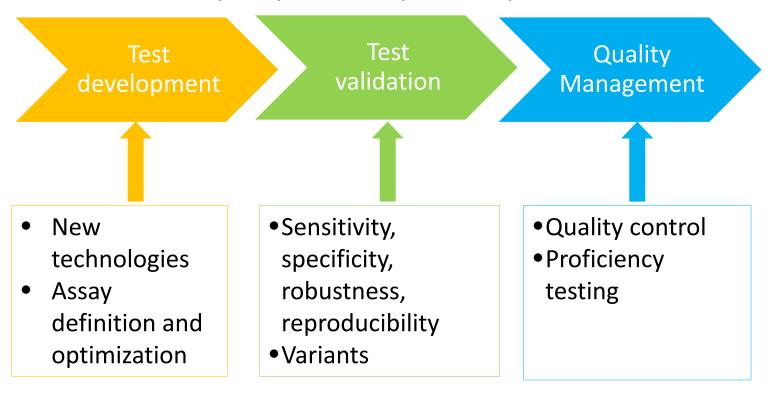






Importance of Standards/Reference Materials for Assay Development

Key steps in assay development





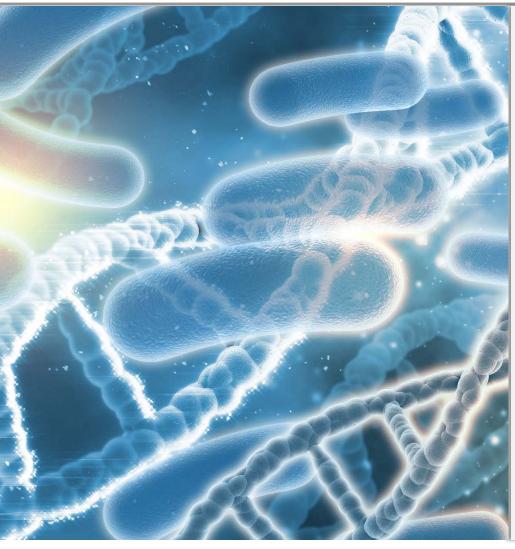
Microbiome and Molecular Diagnostics Standards for Next-Generation Sequencingbased Assays

Dev Mittar, Ph.D., Lead Scientist, ATCC





Outline



Microbiome Research

- Importance of microbiome research and the need for standards
- Development of ATCC® Microbiome Standards
- Using ATCC® Microbiome Standards to evaluate bias
- Data analysis on the One Codex platform

Molecular Diagnostics

- ATCC® Molecular Standards
- Quantitative nucleic acids
 - Genomic DNA/RNA
 - Synthetic DNA/RNA
- Development and quantitation of standards
- Case studies using quantitated standards



Using Reliable Biomaterials as Controls

What is a reference material?

A material or substance, one or more of whose property values are sufficiently homogeneous and well established to be used for the calibration of a measuring system, the assessment of a measurement procedure, or for assigning values to materials (ISO 15195:2003)

Properties to consider

- Fully authenticated
- Characterized
- Stable molecular profiles
- Avoid contamination or misidentification
- Reproducible results

Types of materials

Reference Material	Benefit	Disadvantage
Specimens such as stool, blood, etc.	Representative	Not a sustainable source
Whole cells and genomic DNA	Mimics complexity of the whole genome	Genetic stability; rare mutations are difficult to obtain
Synthetic nucleic acids	Easy to design and synthesize	Do not resemble the complexity of the whole genome



Standards for Microbiome Research



Microbiome Research

A microbiome is defined as the totality of microorganisms and their collective genetic material present in or on the human body or in another environment.

The human microbiome is one of the major areas of research in microbiology, with widespread applications in the area of human health, personalized medicine, forensic analyses, and environmental studies, etc.

PubMed

- ~36,949 total papers
- ~80% in the last 5 years

Start-up companies

24 new companies in 2016





Microbiome Research: Challenges & Need for Standardization

Optimizing methods and dodging pitfalls in microbiomeresearch

Dorothy Kim[†], Casey E. Hofstaedter[†], Chunyu Zhao, Lisa Mattei, Ceylan Tanes, Erik Clar Scott Sherrill-Mix, Christel Chehoud, Judith Kelsen, Máire Conrad, Ronald G. Collman, Ro Frederic D. Bushman and Kyle Bittinger

■

† Contributed equally

Microbiome 2017 5:52 https://doi.org/10.1186/s40168-017-0267-5 © The Author(s). 2017

Focus on Metagenomics

Christopher E. Mason¹ and Scott Tighe²

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Assessing the Accuracy of Quantitative Molecular Microbial Profiling

<u>Denise M. O'Sullivan</u>, ^{1,*} <u>Thomas Laver</u>, ^{2,†} <u>Sasithon Temisak</u>, ^{1,†} <u>Nicholas Redshaw</u>, ¹ <u>Kathryn A. Harris</u>, ³ <u>Carole A. Foy</u>, ¹ <u>David J. Studholme</u>, ² and <u>Jim F. Huggett</u> ¹

Weizhong Li, External Editor

International Standards for Genomes, Transcriptomes, and Metagenomes

Christopher E. Mason, 1,2,3,* Ebrahim Afshinnekoo, 1,2,4 Scott Tighe, 5 Shixiu Wu, 6 and Shawn Levy 7

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The truth about metagenomics: quantifying and counteracting bias in 16S rRNA studies

J Paul Brooks , David J Edwards, Michael D Harwich Jr, Maria C Rivera, Jennifer M Fettweis, Myrna G Nihar U Sheth, Bernice Huang, Philippe Girerd, Vaginal Microbiome Consortium (additional members Kimberly K Jefferson and Gregory A Buck

BMC Microbiology 2015 15:66 DOI: 10.1186/s12866-015-0351-6 © Brooks et al.; licensee BioMed Central Received: 17 September 2014 Accepted: 16 January 2015 Published: 21 March 2015

Evaluating Bias of Illumina-Based Bacterial 16S rRNA Gene Profiles

Katherine Kennedy^a, Michael W. Hall^a, Michael D. J. Lynch^a, Gabriel Moreno–Hagelsieb^b and Josh D. Neufeld^a

K. E. Wommack, Editor

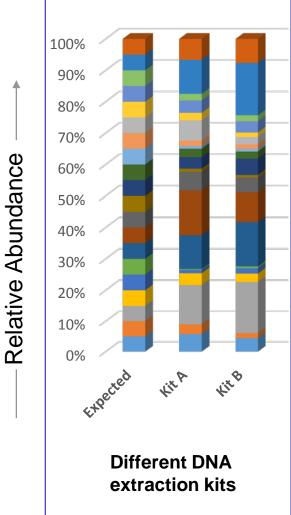
Reagent and laboratory contamination can critically impact sequencebased microbiome analyses

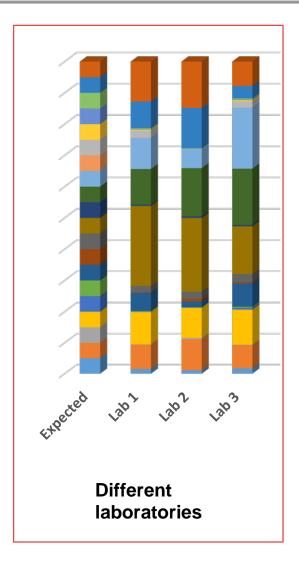
Susannah J Salter, Michael J Cox, Elena M Turek, Szymon T Calus, William O Cookson, Miriam F Moffatt, Paul Turner, Julian Parkhill, Nicholas J Loman, and Alan W Walker

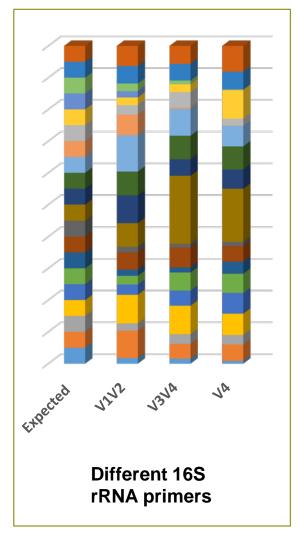
Author information ▶ Article notes ▶ Copyright and License information ▶

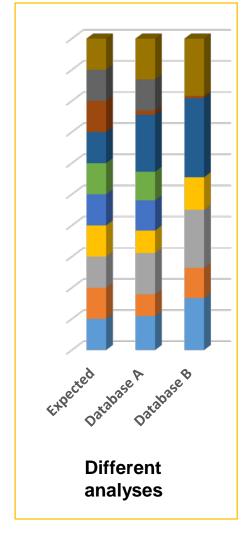


The problem: Different Data From the Same Sample



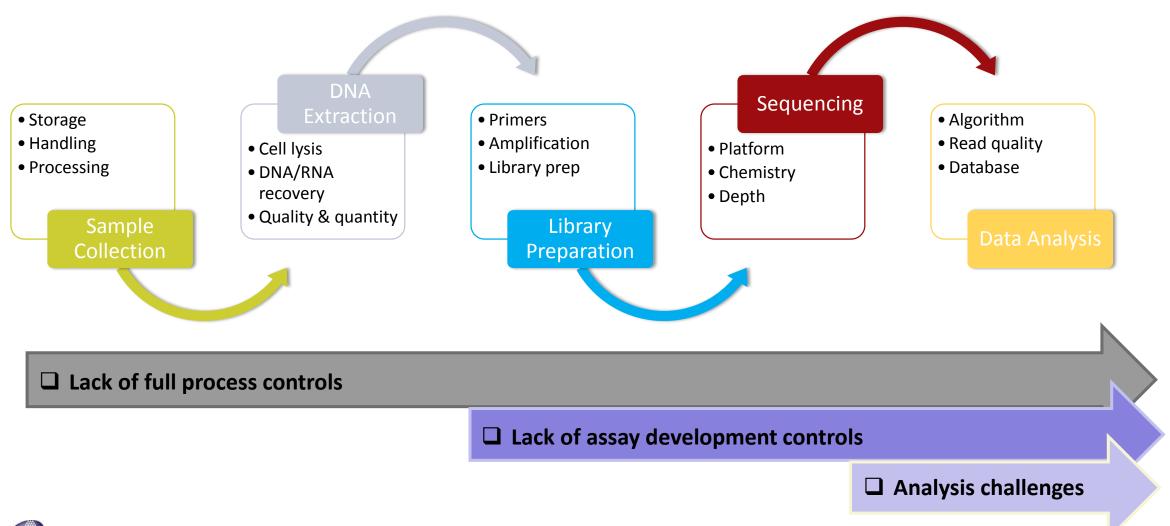








Microbiome Workflow, Biases, and Standardization





ATCC Microbiome Standards: Mixed Mock Communities

Whole Cell Standards

Lyophilized whole cells that are quantified and mixed in equal proportions

Genomic DNA Standards

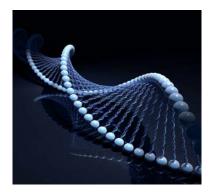
Genomic DNA isolated from individual strains; preparations are quantified and mixed in appropriate proportions

Bioinformatics Solutions

Access to One Codex to analyze quality control data from microbiome standards



Full process controls



Assay development & optimization tools



End-to-end solution



Selection Attributes for Strains

ATCC° No.	Name	Gram Stain	% GC	Genome Size (Mb)	Special Features	Microbiome	16S rRNA Copies	GenBank ID
10987™	Bacillus cereus	+	35.2	5.42	Endospores former	Soil	12	NC_003909.8
15703™	Bifidobacterium adolescentis	+	59.2	2.09	Anaerobe	Gut	5	NC_008618.1
35702™	Clostridium beijerinckii	+	30	6.49	Spores former	Gut/soil	14	NC_009617.1
BAA-816™	Deinococcus radiodurans	-	66.7	3.29	Thick cell wall	Gut/environment	7	NC_001263.1
47077™	Enterococcus faecalis	+	37.5	3.36	Biofilm producer	Gut	4	NC_017316.1
700926™	Escherichia coli	-	50.8	4.64	Facultative anaerobe	Gut	7	NC_000913.3
33323™	Lactobacillus gasseri	+	35.3	1.89	Nuclease producer	Vaginal/gut	6	NC_008530.1
17029™	Rhodobacter sphaeroides	-	68.8	4.60	Metabolically diverse	Aquatic	3	NZ_AKVW01000001.1
12228™	Staphylococcus epidermidis	+	31.9	2.56	Thick cell wall	Skin/mucosa	5	NC_004461.1
700610™	Streptococcus mutans	+	36.8	2.03	Facultative anaerobe	Oral	5	NC_004350.2
17978™	Acinetobacter baumannii	-	39	4.34	Filaments, capsule	Environment	6	NZ_CP009257.1
17982™	Actinomyces odontolyticus	+	65.5	2.39	Type 1 fimbriae	Oral	2	NZ_DS264586.1
8482™	Bacteroides vulgatus	-	42.2	5.16	Anaerobe	Gut	7	NC_009614.1
700392™	Helicobacter pylori	-	38.9	1.67	Helix shaped	Stomach/gut	2	NC_000915.1
BAA-335™	Neisseria meningitidis	-	51.5	2.27	Diplococcus	Respiratory tract	4	NC_003112.2
33277™	Porphyromonas gingivalis	-	48.4	2.35	Anaerobe, collagenase	Oral	4	NC_010729.1
11828™	Propionibacterium acnes	+	60	2.56	Aerotolerant anaerobe	Skin	4	NC_006085.1
9027™	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	-	66.6	6.26	Facultative anaerobe	Skin	4	NC_009656.1
BAA-1556™	Staphylococcus aureus	+	32.8	2.82	Thick cell wall	Skin/respiratory	6	NC_007795.1
BAA-611 [™]	Streptococcus agalactiae	+	35.6	2.16	Serogroup B	Vaginal/environment	7	NC_004116.1



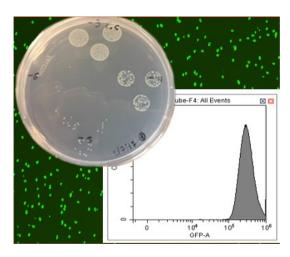
Development of Whole Cell Standards

ATCC Cultures



- Authenticated and fully characterized
- Genome sequenced
- Published in multiple databases

Growth & Quantification



- CFU
- Image cytometry
- Flow cytometry

Mix & Lyophilize



- Store at 4°C
- Ship at room temperature
- Mixed in even proportions based on number of cells



Whole Cell Standards



Species (10)	% Abundance
Bacillus cereus	10%
Bifidobacterium adolescentis	10%
Clostridium beijerinckii	10%
Deinococcus radiodurans	10%
Enterococcus faecalis	10%
Escherichia coli	10%
Lactobacillus gasseri	10%
Rhodobacter sphaeroides	10%
Staphylococcus epidermidis	10%
Streptococcus mutans	10%



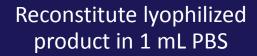
Even amounts | 2x10⁶ cells/organism | Lyophilized cells

Assay Optimization: DNA Extraction kits | Daily run controls for full-process monitoring



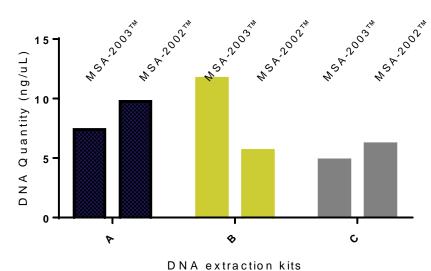
Species (20)	% Abundance
Acinetobacter baumannii	5%
Actinomyces odontolyticus	5%
Bacillus cereus	5%
Bacteroides vulgatus	5%
Bifidobacterium adolescentis	5%
Clostridium beijerinckii	5%
Deinococcus radiodurans	5%
Enterococcus faecalis	5%
Escherichia coli	5%
Helicobacter pylori	5%
Lactobacillus gasseri	5%
Neisseria meningitidis	5%
Porphyromonas gingivalis	5%
Propionibacterium acnes	5%
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	5%
Rhodobacter sphaeroides	5%
Staphylococcus aureus	5%
Staphylococcus epidermidis	5%
Streptococcus agalactiae	5%
Streptococcus mutans	5%

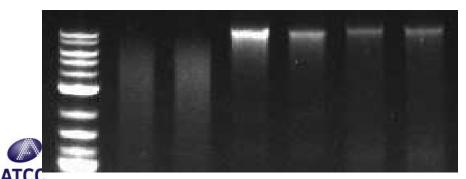
Evaluation of DNA Extraction Methods Using Whole Cell Standards

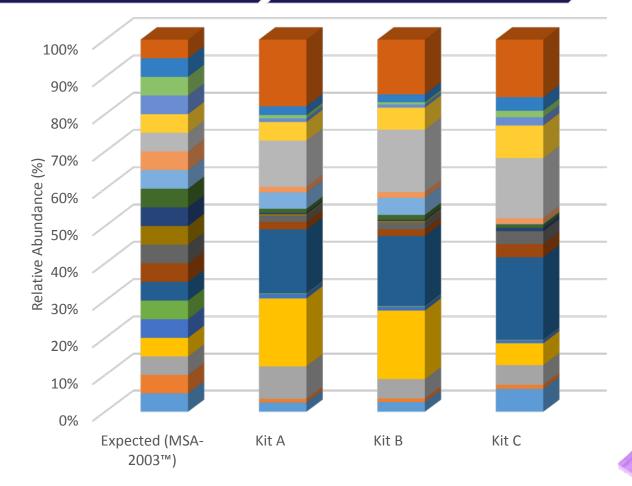


Aliquot into 5 vials (200 μL) and pellet cells (10,000xg for 10 minutes)

Perform DNA extraction or store the pellet (-20°C)







Evaluation of DNA Extraction Methods Using Whole Cell Standards

ATCC® MSA-2002™ Percent of number of reads (Relative abundance) – shotgun metagenomic analysis

Species	Expected	Kit A	Kit B	Kit C
Acinetobacter baumannii	5.00%	2.50%	2.60%	6.19%
Actinomyces odontolyticus	5.00%	1.00%	1.01%	1.11%
Bacillus cereus	5.00%	8.85%	5.26%	5.38%
Bacteroides vulgatus	5.00%	18.25%	18.45%	5.87%
Bifidobacterium adolescentis	5.00%	1.12%	0.99%	0.79%
Clostridium beijerinckii	5.00%	0.22%	0.21%	0.16%
Deinococcus radiodurans	5.00%	17.13%	18.80%	22.13%
Enterococcus faecalis	5.00%	2.04%	1.82%	3.52%
Escherichia coli	5.00%	1.67%	1.75%	3.37%
Helicobacter pylori	5.00%	0.39%	0.43%	0.07%
Lactobacillus gasseri	5.00%	0.42%	0.38%	0.95%
Neisseria meningitidis	5.00%	1.05%	1.26%	0.92%
Porphyromonas gingivalis	5.00%	4.39%	4.60%	0.17%
Propionibacterium acnes	5.00%	1.50%	1.54%	1.47%
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	5.00%	12.39%	16.73%	16.12%
Rhodobacter sphaeroides	5.00%	5.00%	5.92%	8.76%
Staphylococcus aureus	5.00%	0.98%	0.83%	2.21%
Staphylococcus epidermidis	5.00%	0.89%	0.60%	1.73%
Streptococcus agalactiae	5.00%	2.35%	2.12%	3.64%
Streptococcus mutans	5.00%	17.88%	14.69%	15.45%



Development of Genomic DNA Standards

ATCC Cultures



- Authenticated and fully characterized
- Genome sequenced
- Published in multiple databases

Extraction & Quality Control



- Fluorescent dye-based quantification
- Digital PCR
- WGS on individual genomes

Mixed in Even and Staggered Proportions

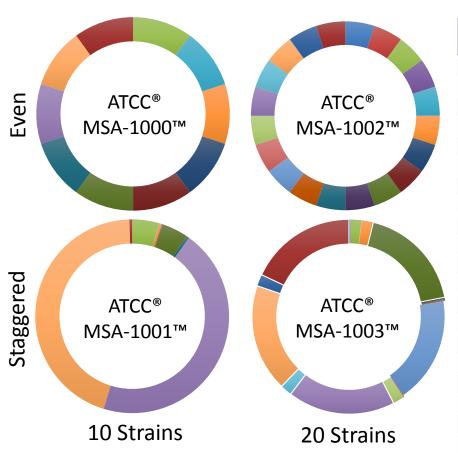


- Store at -20°C
- Mixed in even or staggered proportions based on copy number



Development of Genomic DNA Standards

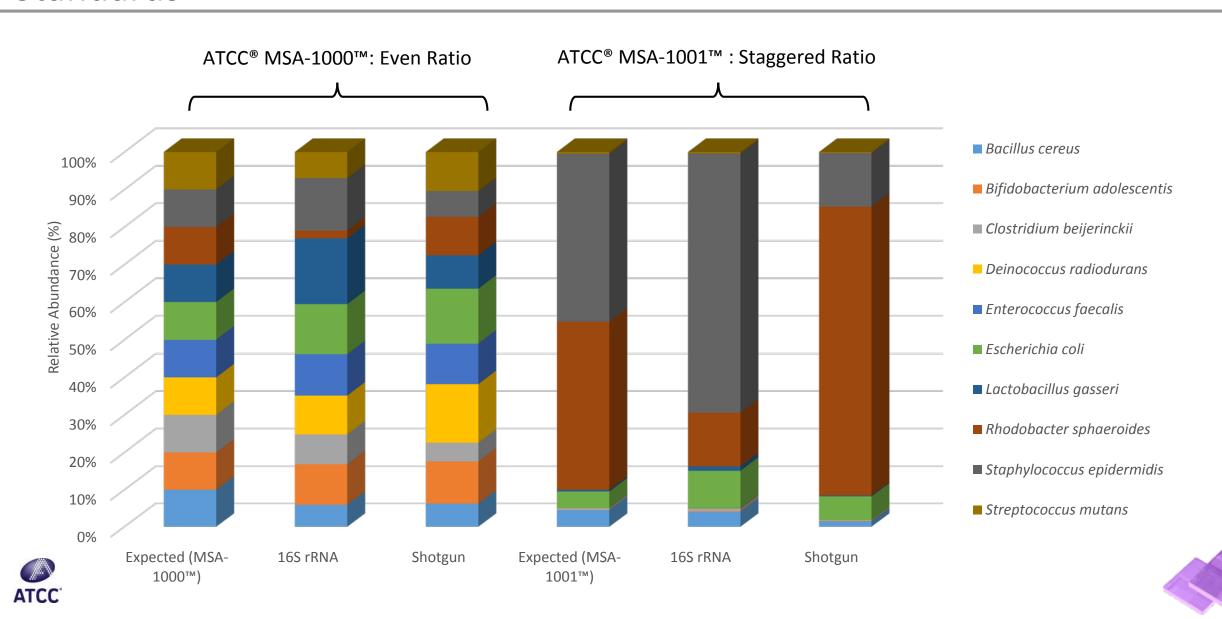
Secrice (10)	% Abundance		
Species (10)	MSA-1000™	MSA-1001™	
Bacillus cereus	10%	4.48%	
Bifidobacterium adolescentis	10%	0.04%	
Clostridium beijerinckii	10%	0.45%	
Deinococcus radiodurans	10%	0.04%	
Enterococcus faecalis	10%	0.04%	
Escherichia coli	10%	4.48%	
Lactobacillus gasseri	10%	0.45%	
Rhodobacter sphaeroides	10%	44.78%	
Staphylococcus epidermidis	10%	44.78%	
Streptococcus mutans	10%	0.45%	



Species (20)	% Abundance			
Species (20)	MSA-1002™	MSA-1003™		
Acinetobacter baumannii	5%	0.18%		
Actinomyces odontolyticus	5%	0.02%		
Bacillus cereus	5%	1.80%		
Bacteroides vulgatus	5%	0.02%		
Bifidobacterium adolescentis	5%	0.02%		
Clostridium beijerinckii	5%	1.80%		
Deinococcus radiodurans	5%	0.02%		
Enterococcus faecalis	5%	0.02%		
Escherichia coli	5%	18.0%		
Helicobacter pylori	5%	0.18%		
Lactobacillus gasseri	5%	0.18%		
Neisseria meningitidis	5%	0.18%		
Porphyromonas gingivalis	5%	18.0%		
Propionibacterium acnes	5%	0.18%		
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	5%	1.80%		
Rhodobacter sphaeroides	5%	18.0%		
Staphylococcus aureus	5%	1.80%		
Staphylococcus epidermidis	5%	18.0%		
Streptococcus agalactiae	5%	1.80%		
Streptococcus mutans	5%	18.0%		



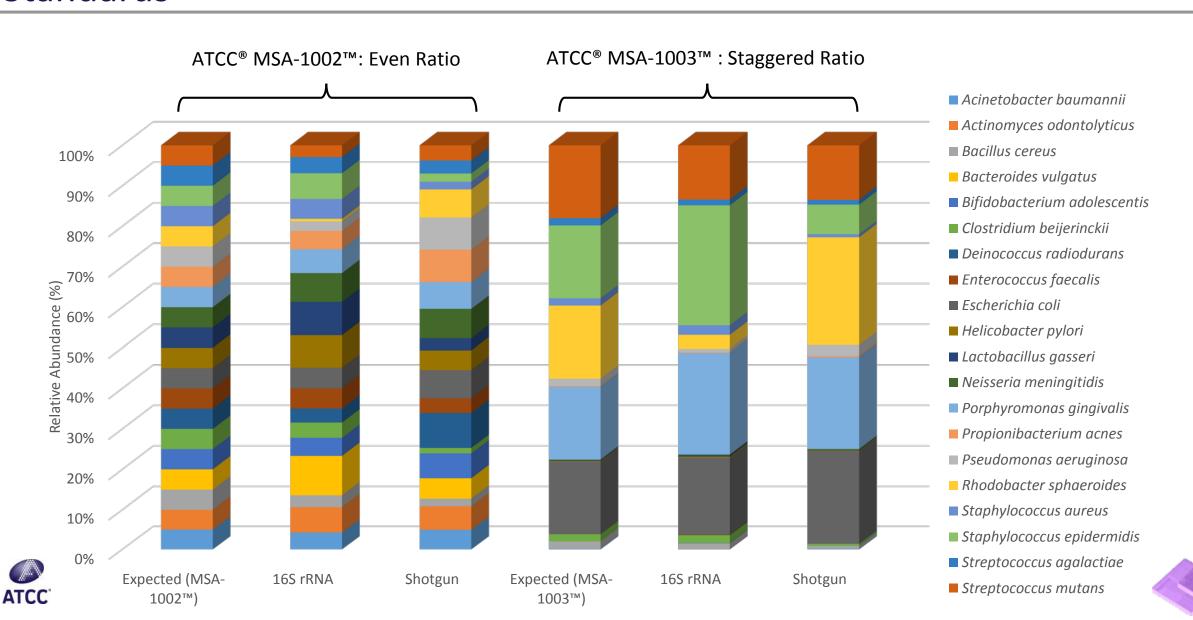
Even amounts: $2x10^6$ genome copies/organism Staggered amounts: $2x10^4 - 2x10^7$ genome copies/organism Assay development, optimization, reproducibility, verification, and validation



Percent of number of reads (Relative abundance)

Species	ATCC [®] MSA-1000™			ATCC® MSA-1001™		
Species	Expected	16S rRNA	Shotgun	Expected	16S rRNA	Shotgun
Bacillus cereus	10.00%	5.94%	6.24%	4.48%	3.98%	1.49%
Bifidobacterium adolescentis	10.00%	10.90%	11.34%	0.04%	0.15%	0.08%
Clostridium beijerinckii	10.00%	7.94%	5.00%	0.45%	0.69%	0.11%
Deinococcus radiodurans	10.00%	10.36%	15.62%	0.04%	0.08%	0.10%
Enterococcus faecalis	10.00%	11.04%	10.76%	0.04%	0.13%	0.04%
Escherichia coli	10.00%	13.26%	14.60%	4.48%	10.06%	6.37%
Lactobacillus gasseri	10.00%	17.54%	8.90%	0.45%	1.17%	0.24%
Rhodobacter sphaeroides	10.00%	2.07%	10.25%	44.78%	14.32%	77.01%
Staphylococcus epidermidis	10.00%	13.99%	6.88%	44.78%	69.01%	14.27%
Streptococcus mutans	10.00%	6.95%	10.40%	0.45%	0.41%	0.28%





Species	AT	ATCC® MSA-1002™			ATCC [®] MSA-1003™		
Species	Expected	16S rRNA	Shotgun	Expected	16S rRNA	Shotgun	
Acinetobacter baumannii	5%	4.27%	4.94%	0.18%	0.13%	0.18%	
Actinomyces odontolyticus	5%	6.40%	5.92%	0.02%	0.05%	0.03%	
Bacillus cereus	5%	2.92%	1.90%	1.80%	1.30%	0.65%	
Bacteroides vulgatus	5%	9.74%	5.04%	0.02%	0.05%	0.02%	
Bifidobacterium adolescentis	5%	4.46%	6.15%	0.02%	0.12%	0.03%	
Clostridium beijerinckii	5%	3.77%	1.34%	1.80%	1.95%	0.50%	
Deinococcus radiodurans	5%	3.45%	8.64%	0.02%	0.07%	0.03%	
Enterococcus faecalis	5%	4.99%	3.63%	0.02%	0.14%	0.02%	
Escherichia coli	5%	5.09%	6.96%	18.00%	19.06%	23.02%	
Helicobacter pylori	5%	7.99%	4.84%	0.18%	0.28%	0.17%	
Lactobacillus gasseri	5%	8.22%	2.97%	0.18%	0.34%	0.11%	
Neisseria meningitides	5%	7.12%	7.27%	0.18%	0.20%	0.25%	
Porphyromonas gingivalis	5%	5.88%	6.61%	18.00%	25.08%	22.68%	
Propionibacterium acnes	5%	4.51%	8.00%	0.18%	0.16%	0.29%	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	5%	2.38%	7.94%	1.80%	0.83%	2.69%	
Rhodobacter sphaeroides	5%	0.63%	6.95%	18.00%	3.44%	26.58%	
Staphylococcus aureus	5%	4.89%	1.91%	1.80%	2.37%	0.76%	
Staphylococcus epidermidis	5%	6.37%	2.02%	18.00%	29.62%	7.30%	
Streptococcus agalactiae	5%	3.97%	3.21%	1.80%	1.44%	1.19%	
Streptococcus mutans	5%	2.93%	3.76%	18.00%	13.39%	13.48%	



Evaluation of 16S rRNA Databases using the Genomic DNA Standard

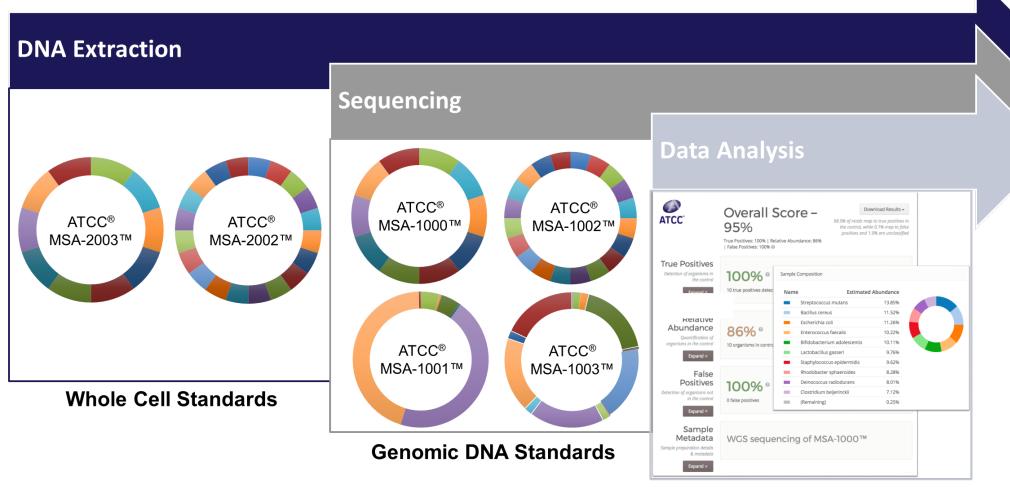


Evaluation of Different Bioinformatics Platforms and Databases for Shotgun Analysis





ATCC® Microbiome Standards: Controlled Reference Materials that Mimic Complex Microbiome Specimens





16S rRNA and WGS Data Analysis

Standards for Molecular Diagnostics



ATCC® Molecular Standards: Genomic and Synthetic Nucleic Acids

Nucleic Acids

Whole genome preparations extracted from ATCC Genuine Cultures®

Quantitative Genomic Molecular Standards

Whole genome preparations quantified using digital PCR

Quantitative Synthetic Molecular Standards

Synthetic DNA or RNA preparations quantified using digital PCR





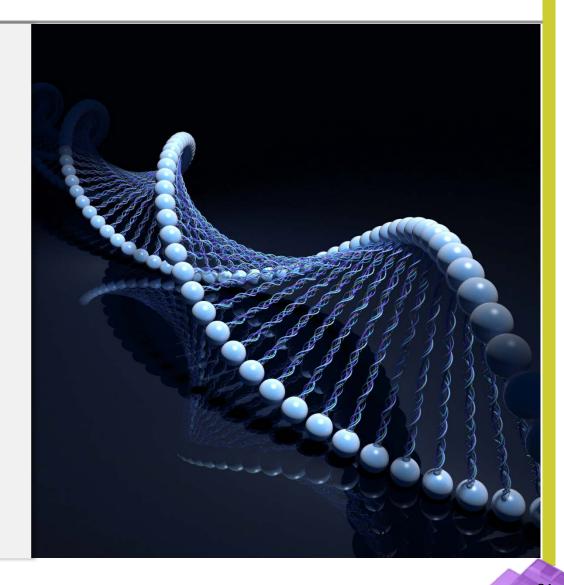




ATCC Genomic Nucleic Acids

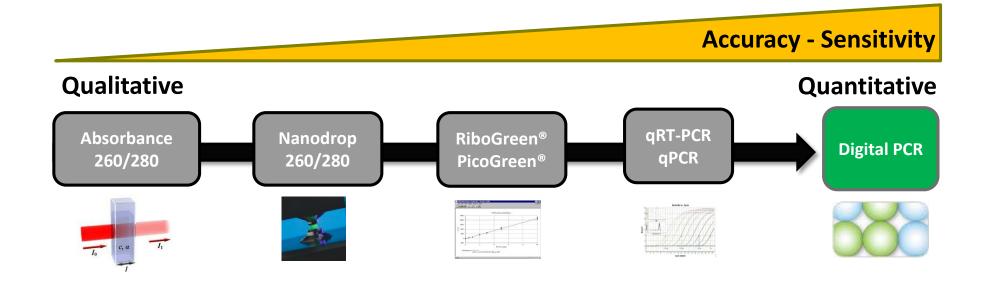
Whole genome preparations extracted from ATCC Genuine Cultures®

- More than 800 catalog items
- Agarose gel electrophoresis to ensure integrity
- Spectrophotometry to evaluate purity
- PicoGreen® or RiboGreen® to calculate concentration
- PCR to confirm functional activity
- Sequence analysis of conserved genomic regions to confirm species identity
- Custom preparations available
- DNA from bacteria, fungi, protists, and viral strains
- RNA from viral strains





Quantitative Molecular Standards



Absolute quantification using digital PCR:

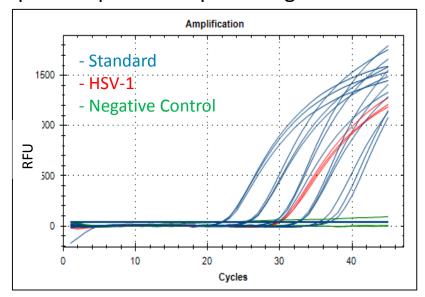
- Allows for absolute quantification of nucleic acids
- High precision and accuracy
- Target-specific quantification
- Copy number of individual genes
- No need to generate cloned standards for standard curve



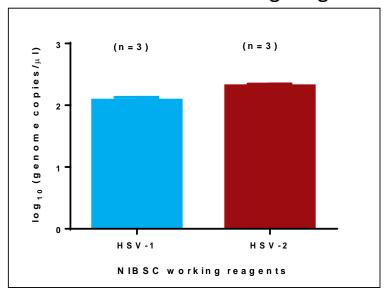
Quantification of NIBSC Working Reagents for HSV-1 and HSV-2 Using ATCC Quantitative Molecular Standards

ATCC® No.	Description
VR-539D™	Genomic DNA from Human herpesvirus 1 (HSV-1)
VR-540D™	Genomic DNA from Human herpesvirus 2 (HSV-2)
VR-539DQ™	Quantitative Genomic DNA from Human herpesvirus 1 (HSV-1)
VR-540DQ™	Quantitative Genomic DNA from Human herpesvirus 2 (HSV-2)

qPCR amplification plot using VR-539DQ™



Quantitation of the working reagent





Quantitative molecular standards can be used in qPCR assays for relative quantification of unknown preparations

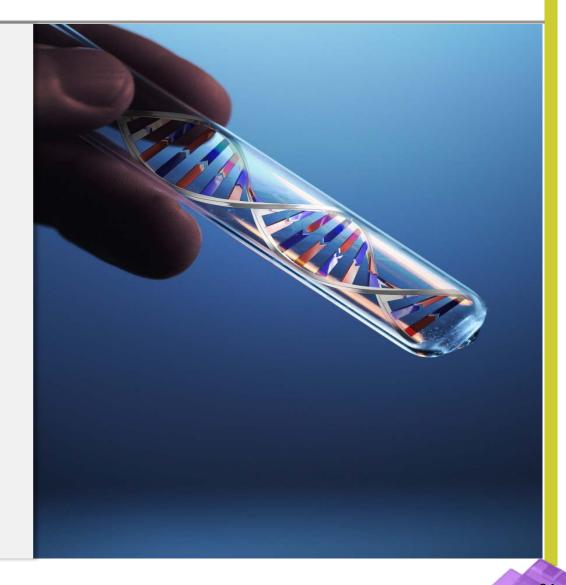
ATCC Synthetic Molecular Standards

Can be used as positive controls for:

- Difficult-to-culture or unculturable strains
- Strains requiring BSL-3 containment
- Strains on the commerce control list

Advantages of synthetic nucleic acids:

- Eliminate the need to culture microorganisms
- Can be used in a BSL-1 facility
- No shipping restrictions
- Manufacturing under ISO 13485:2003
- Quantified using Droplet Digital™ PCR
- Useful for monitoring assay-to-assay- or lot-to-lot variation

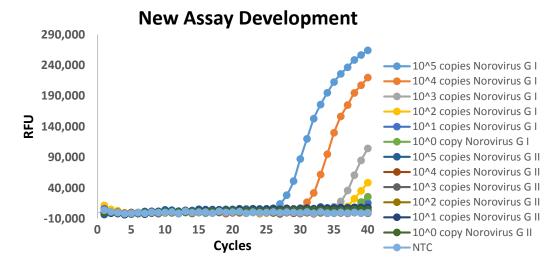




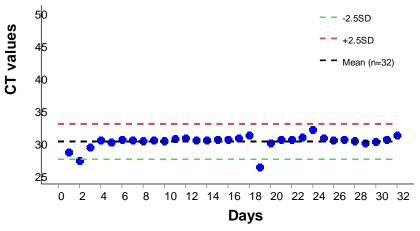
ATCC Synthetic Norovirus RNA

ATCC [®] No.	Description
VR-3234SD™	Synthetic Norovirus GI RNA (NoV GI)
VR-3235SD™	Synthetic Norovirus GII RNA (NoV GII)

Salient features	Applications
 Fully authenticated & characterized Generated under ISO 13485:2003 Quantitative format Compatible with several lab-developed and commercially available assays BSL-1 ready-to-use control Stabilized RNA 	 Generation of a standard curve for qRT-PCR Positive control for RT-PCR assays Independent standard for validation and verification studies Monitor assay-to-assay and lot-to-lot variation New assay development Limit of detection studies

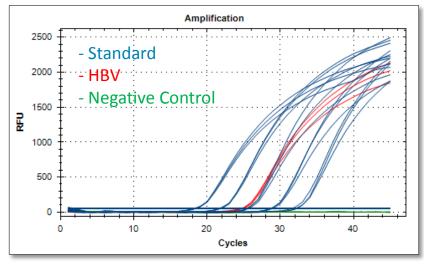


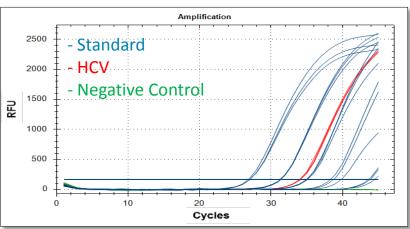


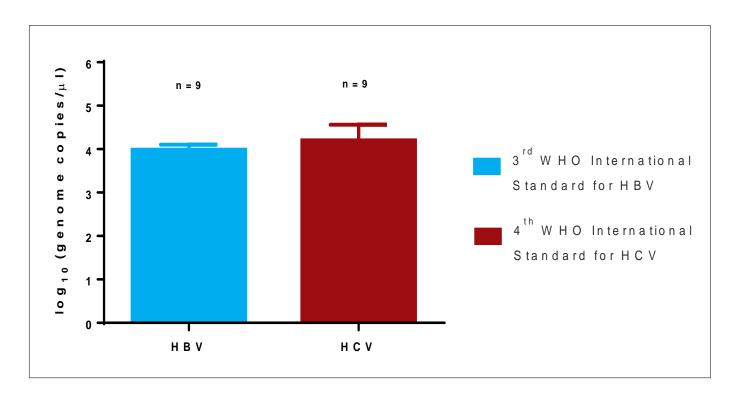




Quantification of WHO International Standards for HBV and HCV Using ATCC Synthetic Molecular Standards







Quantitative synthetic molecular standards can be used in qPCR assays for relative quantification of unknown preparations



ATCC® Quantitative Molecular Standards



Blood-borne

BK Virus

- Hepatitis B virus
- Hepatitis C virus
- Epstein-Barr virus
- Human virus 1
- Human T-cell leukemia virus
- Human
- Varicella-zoster virus
- Neisseria meningitidis



ea

dise

astro-Intestinal

- Cyclospora cayetanen<u>sis</u>
- Hepatitis A virus
- Hepatitis E virus
- Norovirus GI
- Norovirus GII
- Sapovirus
- subsp. paratuberculosis
- Clostridium difficile
- Salmonella enterica subsp. *enterica* serovar Typhimurium
- Cryptosporidium parvum
- Human Enterovirus
- Rotavirus A
- Enterococcus faecalis
- Escherichia coli
- Helicobacter pylori
- Streptococcus



es

- Human bocavirus
- Middle East respiratory syndrome
- Human
- Bordetella pertussis

- piratory Mvcobacterium

 - Mycobacterium pinnipedii
 - *My*cobacterium



infection

Sexually

• Hepatitis B virus

- immunodeficiency virus 1
- Human papillomavirus
- Human papillomavirus
- Human papillomavirus
- Human T-cell leukemia virus 2
- Treponema pallidum
- Chlamydia trachomatis serovar I
- transmitted Chlamvdia trachomatis serovar II
 - trachomatis serovar III
 - Human herpesvirus 1
 - Human herpesvirus 2
 - Neisseria



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Vector-borne

Chikungunya virus

- Dengue virus types 1-
- Eastern equine encephalitis virus
- Plasmodium malariae
- St. Louis encephalitis
- West Nile virus
- Yellow fever virus
- Zika virus
- Borrelia burgdorferi
- Plasmodium
- Yellow fever virus



seas

pidermal

Ш

• Staphylococcus

- aureus subsp. aureus Staphylococcus
- Streptococcus pyogenes



LGC Metagenomics Control Material (MCM) for pathogen detection ATCC® MSA-4000™

Developed in collaboration with LGC



ATCC® MSA-4000™



ATCC has partnered with the LGC Group, the UK's designated National Measurement Institute for chemical and bioanalytical measurements and an international leader in the laboratory services, measurement standards, reference materials, genomics and proficiency testing marketplaces, to develop metagenomic control materials for clinically relevant pathogen detection. Each product comprises genomic DNA prepared from ATCC Genuine Cultures[®] and quantitated using Droplet Digital™ PCR.

Metagenomic Control Material for Pathogen Detection



Assessing the accuracy of quantitative molecular microbial profiling



Download the paper 'Assessing the accuracy of quantitative molecular microbial profiling' from the Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute website.

Authors: D. M. O'Sullivan, T. Laver, S. Temisak, N. Redshaw, K. A. Harris, C. A. Foy, D. J. Studholme, J. F. Huggett

Reference: Int. J. Mol. Sci. 2014, 15(11), 21476-21491

The application of high-throughput sequencing in profiling microbial communities is providing an unprecedented ability to investigate microbiomes. Such studies typically apply one of two methods: amplicon sequencing using PCR to target a conserved orthologous sequence (typically the 16S ribosomal RNA gene) or whole (meta)genome sequencing (WGS). This paper provides a comparison of the inherent precision and bias of the different sequencing approaches.



Selection Attributes for Strains

ATCC® No.	Species	Abundance	Gram Status	% GC	Genome Size (Mb)	GenBank ID	16S copies
17978™	Acinetobacter baumannii	0.10%	-	39.0	4.00	CP000521	5
700802™	Enterococcus faecalis	0.70%	+	37.3	3.34	AE016830	4
700928™	Escherichia coli 1.40% - 50.6 5.23		5.23	AE014075	7		
700721™	Klebsiella pneumoniae	lebsiella pneumoniae 14.40% - 57.1 5.32		5.32	CP000647	8	
700532™	Neisseria meningitides	28.90%	-	51.7	2.19	AM421808	4
47085™	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	0.30%	-	66.6	6.26	AE004091	4
BAA-1556™	Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	0.70%	+	32.8	2.87	CP000255	5
BAA-1718™	Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)	14.40%	+	32.8	2.87	AASB02000000	5
BAA-611 [™]	Streptococcus agalactiae	2.90%	+	35.6	2.16	AE009948	7
700669™	Streptococcus pneumoniae	28.90%	+	39.6	2.22	FM211187	4
700924™	Streptococcus pyogenes	7.2%	+	38.5	1.85	AE004092	6



Composition of Metagenomic Control Material

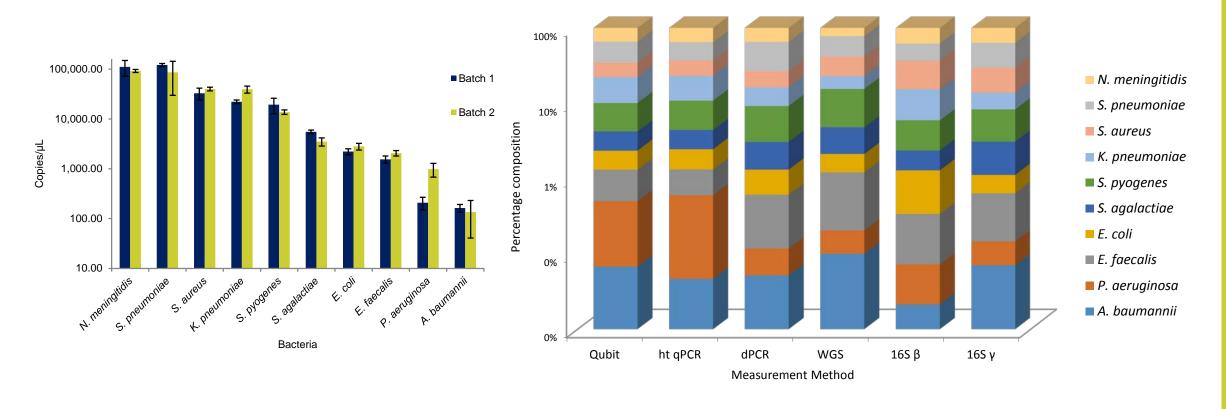


Species (11)	% Abundance			
Acinetobacter baumannii	0.10%			
Enterococcus faecalis	0.70%			
Escherichia coli	1.40%			
Klebsiella pneumoniae	14.40%			
Neisseria meningitides	28.90%			
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	0.30%			
Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	0.70%			
Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)	14.40%			
Streptococcus agalactiae	2.90%			
Streptococcus pneumoniae	28.90%			
Streptococcus pyogenes	7.2%			



Staggered amounts: $2.5x10^3 - 2x10^5$ genome copies/organism Assay development, optimization, reproducibility, verification, and validation

Development of Standard

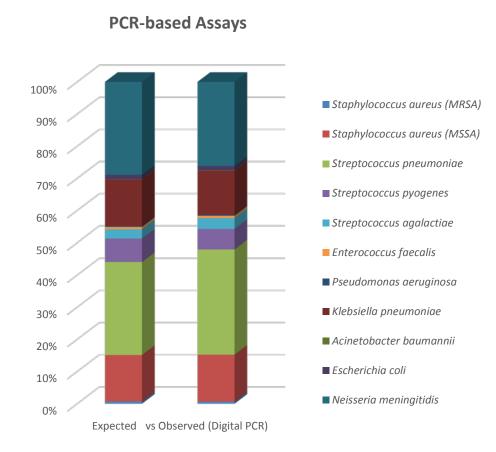


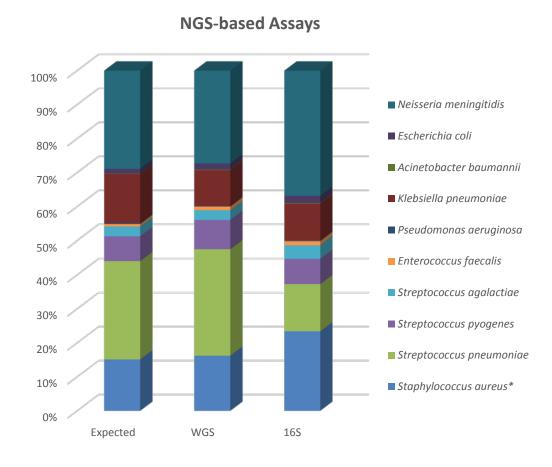
Batch-to-batch production: Evaluation using ddPCR™

Assessment of the metagenomic control material using different methods



Assessment of Metagenomic Control Material







ATCC Microbiome Standards Portfolio (7 Products)

Collaboration	Preparation	ATCC [®] Catalog No.	Number of organisms	Composition	Complexity	Importance		
ATCC Microbiome Standards	Genomic DNA	MSA-1000™	10	Even	Medium			
		MSA-1001™	10	Staggered	Medium	Mock microbial communities comprising		
		MSA-1002™	20	Even	High	diverse strains selected on the basis of diversity, genome size, GC content, Gram stain, and other special features		
		MSA-1003™	20	Staggered	High			
	Whole cells	MSA-2003™	10	Even	Medium			
		MSA-2002™	20	Even	High			
Metagenomic Control Material for Pathogen detection	Genomic DNA	MSA-4000™	11	Staggered	Medium	Metagenomic control material encompassing pathogenic bacterial species commonly observed in clinical infections		



Validate & optimize assays



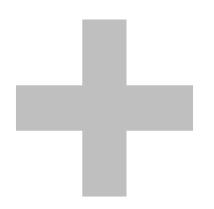


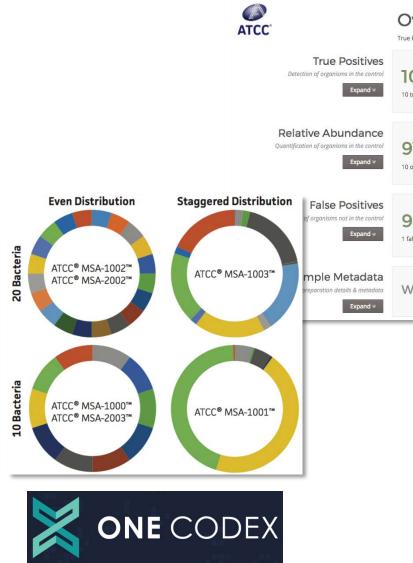
Bundled analysis

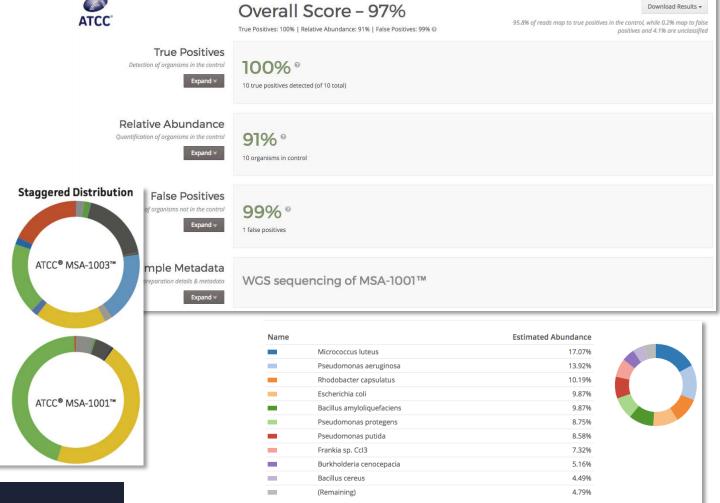


ATCC® Microbiome Standards











Disclaimers

The microbiome proof-of-concept data presented in this presentation was generated by whole genome sequencing or amplicon sequencing of the ATCC® Microbiome Standards using the Illumina® Platform. These proof-of-concept datasets are available as examples on the One Codex website along with additional metadata. The information supplied for ATCC® Microbiome Standards on the One Codex website constitutes neither a recommendation nor endorsement of specified methods or materials. ATCC and One Codex do not guarantee identical results to these proof-of-concept datasets when performing similar analyses.

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Thank You





A Platform for Microbiome Research & Application

Kashef Qaadri VP Marketing, One Codex

Agenda

- 1 Platform Overview
- ² Product Details
- (3) Demo



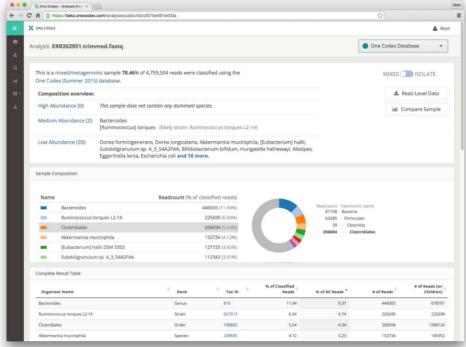
Agenda

- 1 Platform Overview
- (2) Product Details
- (3) Demo



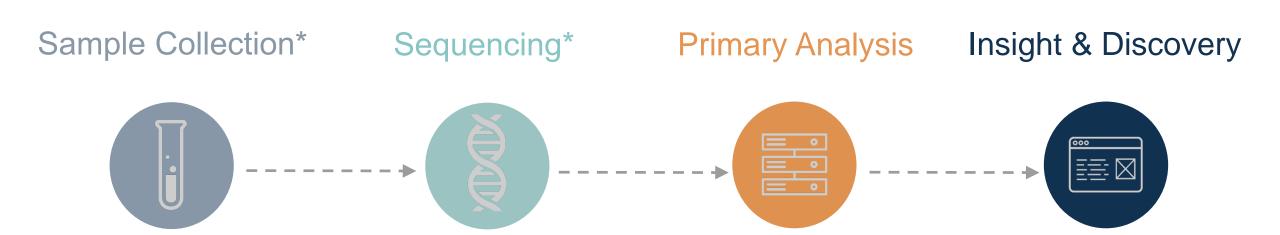
One Codex – Background

- Leading bioinformatics platform for microbial genomics
- Best-in-class taxonomic & functional analysis of metagenomic (WGS), 16S rRNA, etc.
- "Sequence to answer" data platform
- Software engineering with microbiology expertise





A Sample Microbiome Study





Agenda

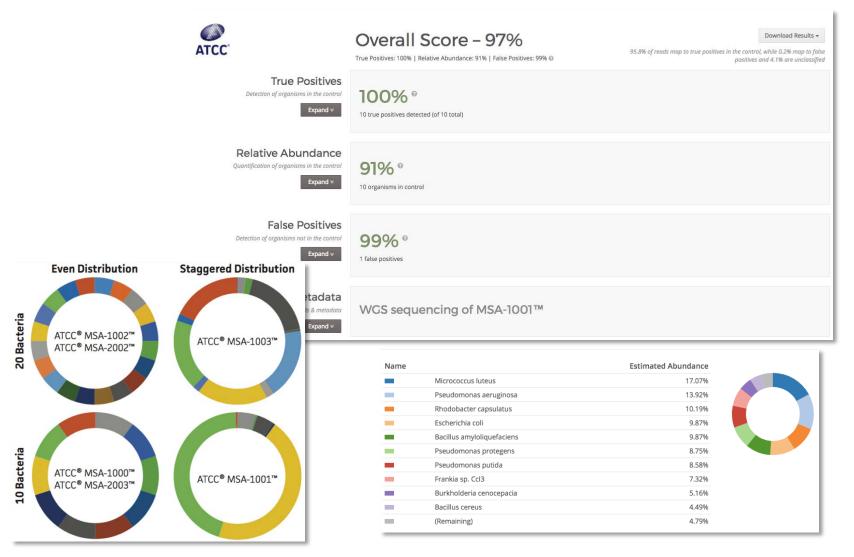
- 1 Platform Overview
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ATCC® Microbiome Standards

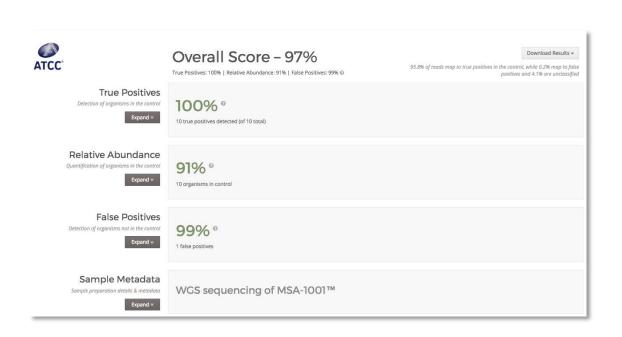


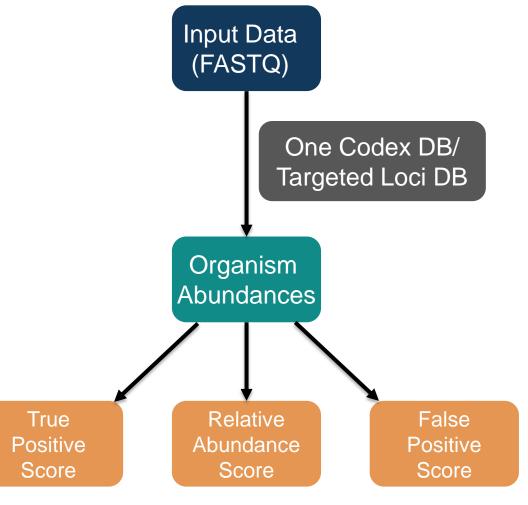






Bioinformatics Workflow







Agenda

- 1 Platform Overview
- ² Product Details
- (3) Demo

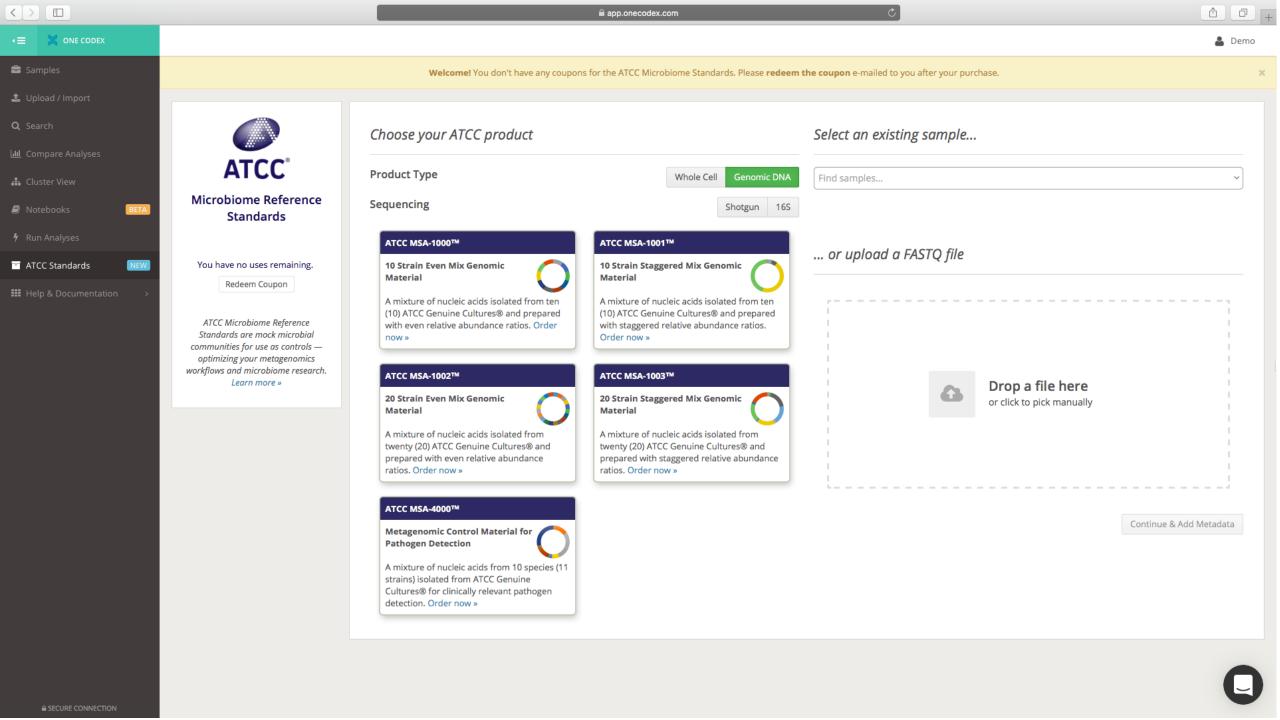


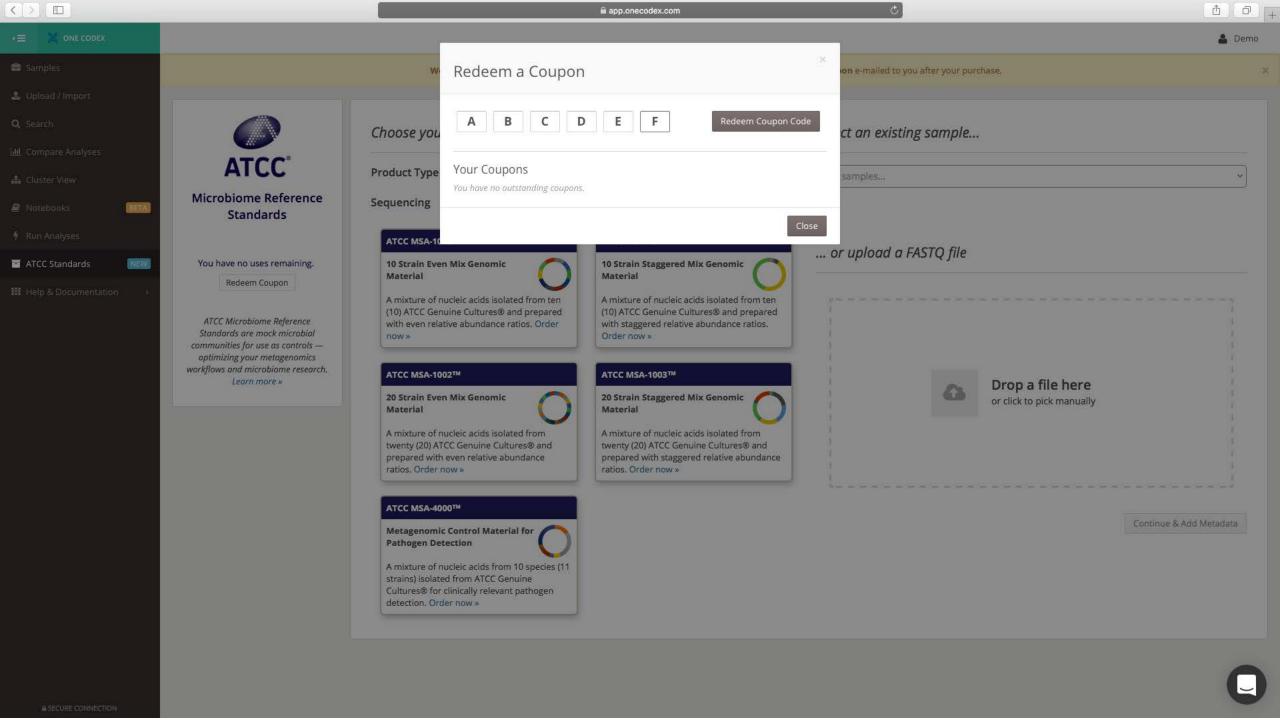


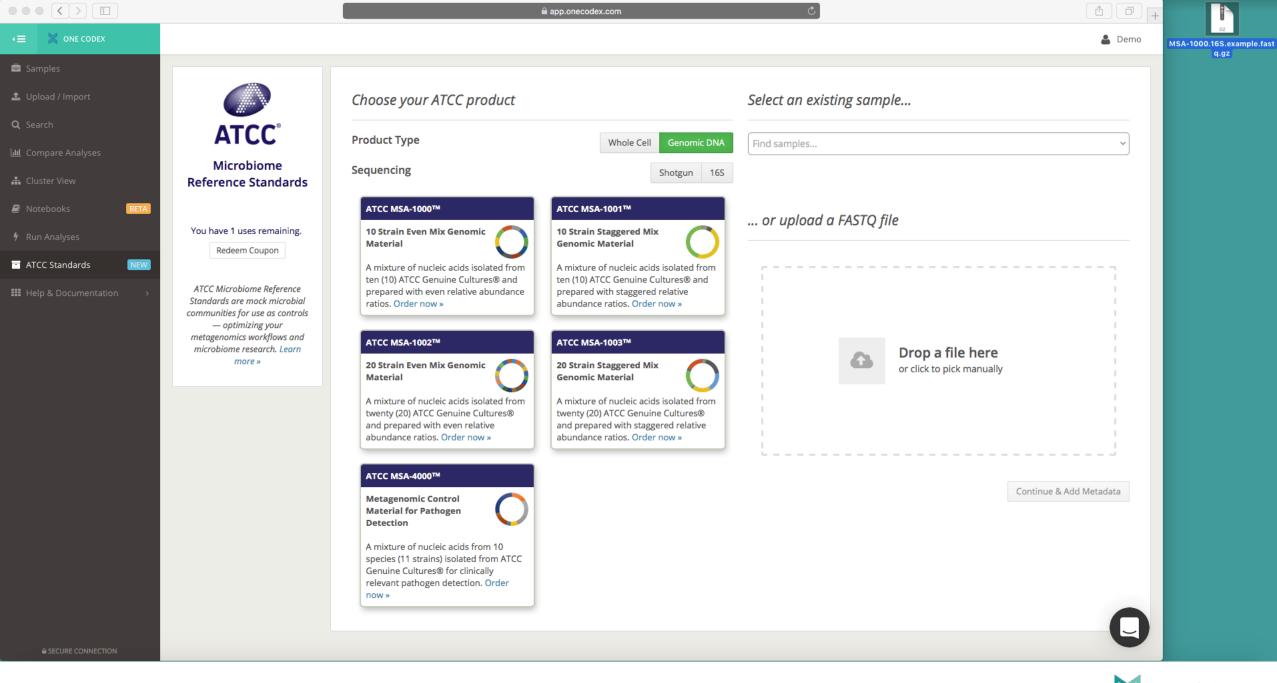
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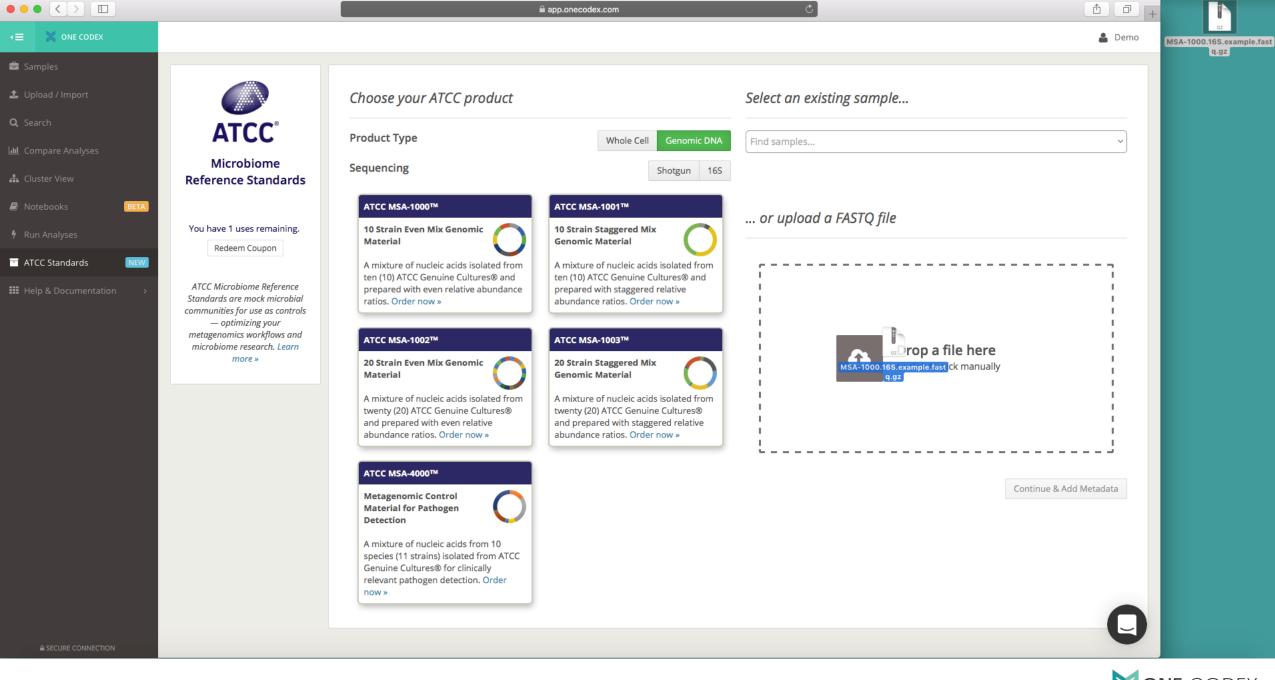






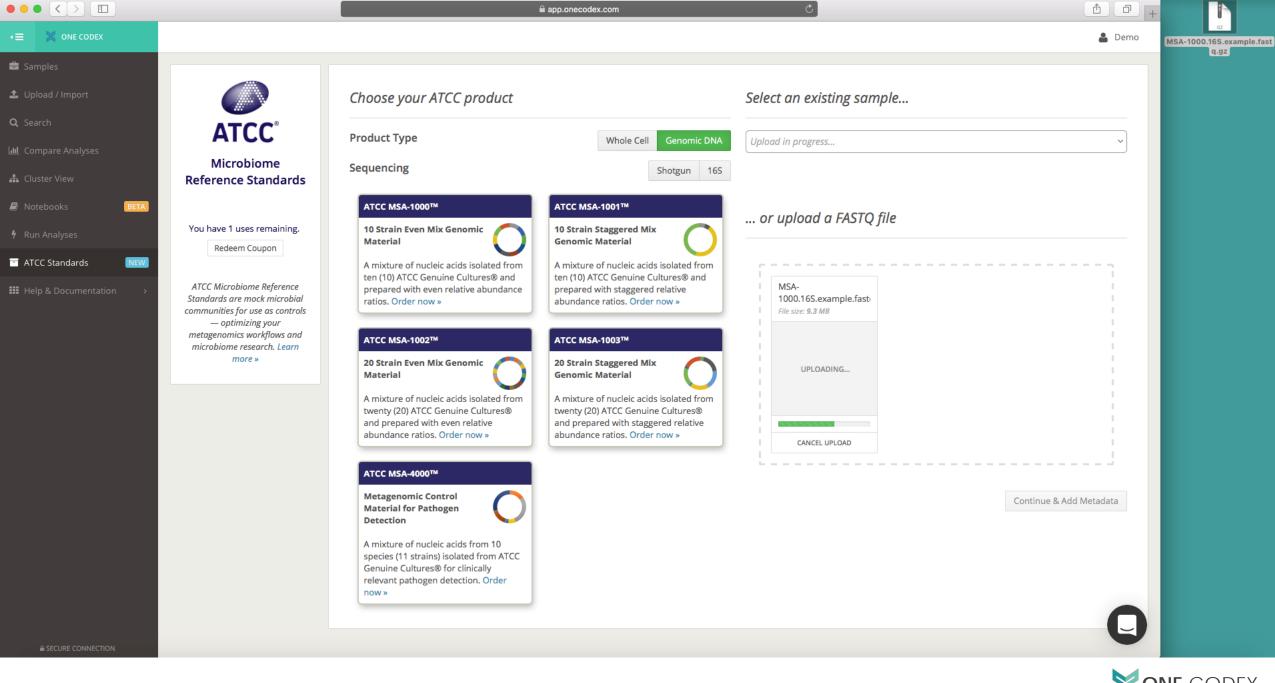


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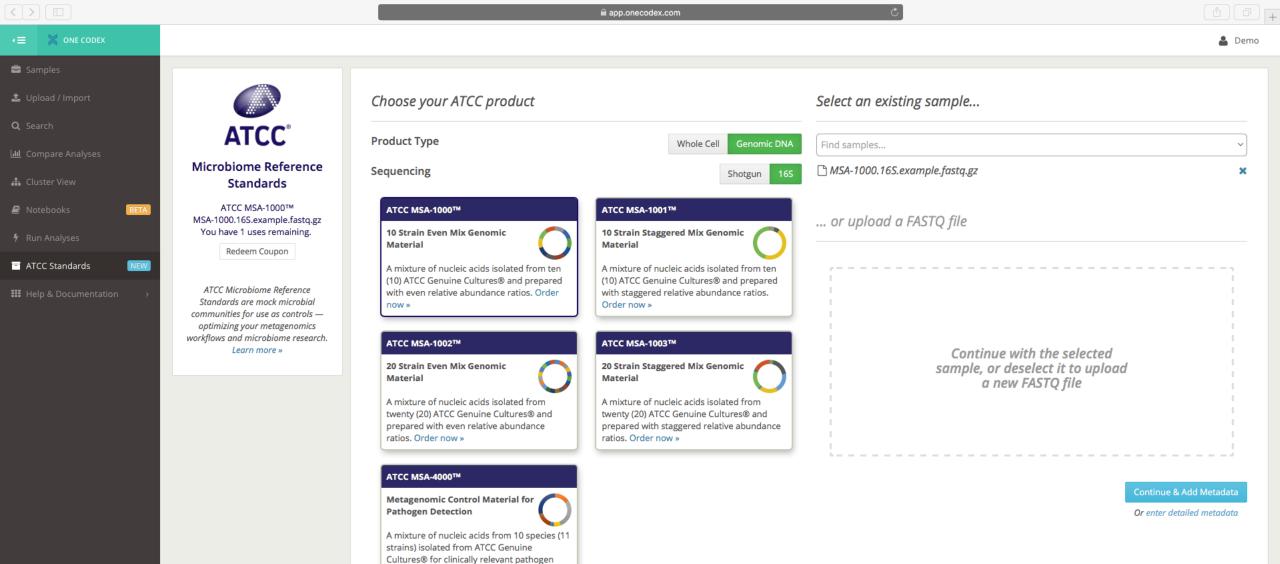




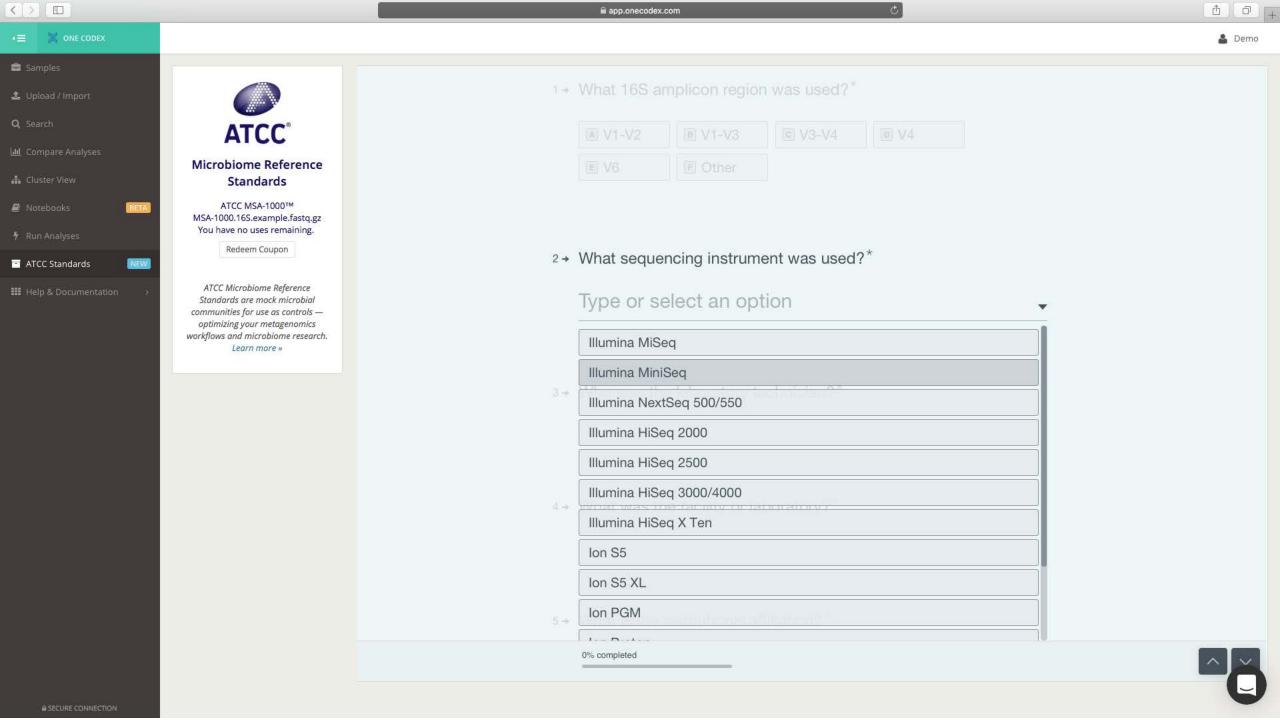
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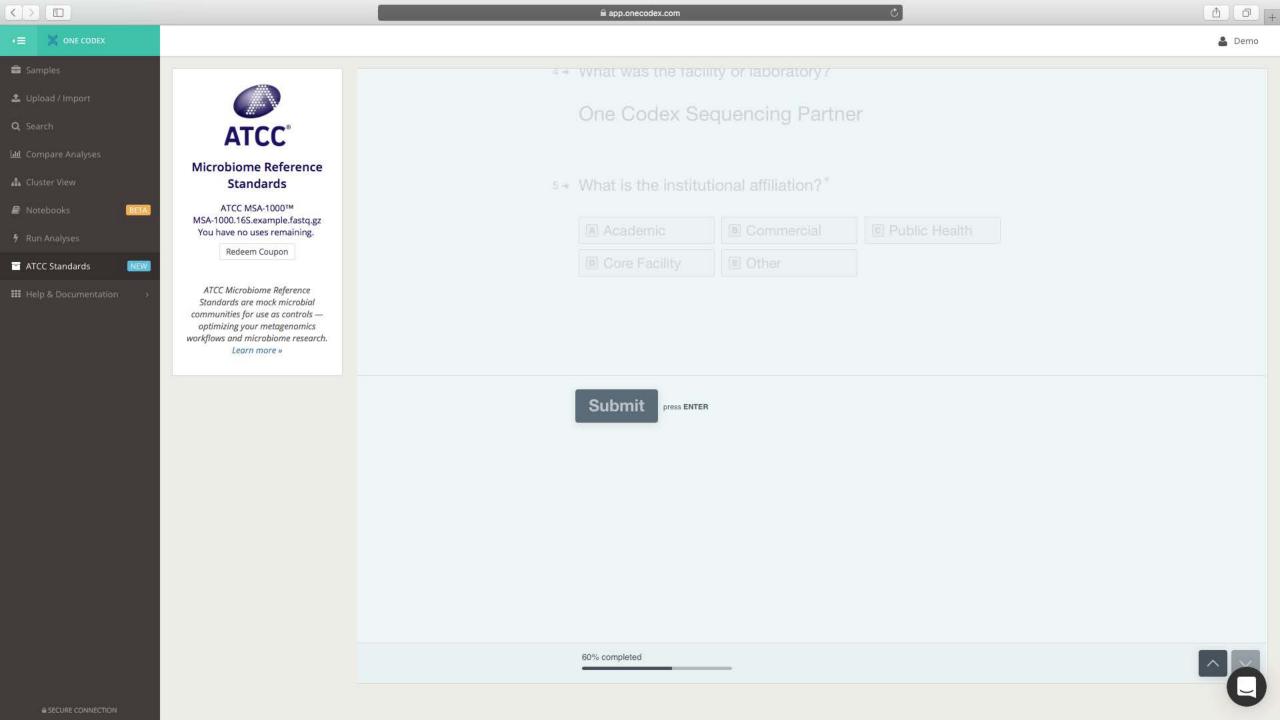


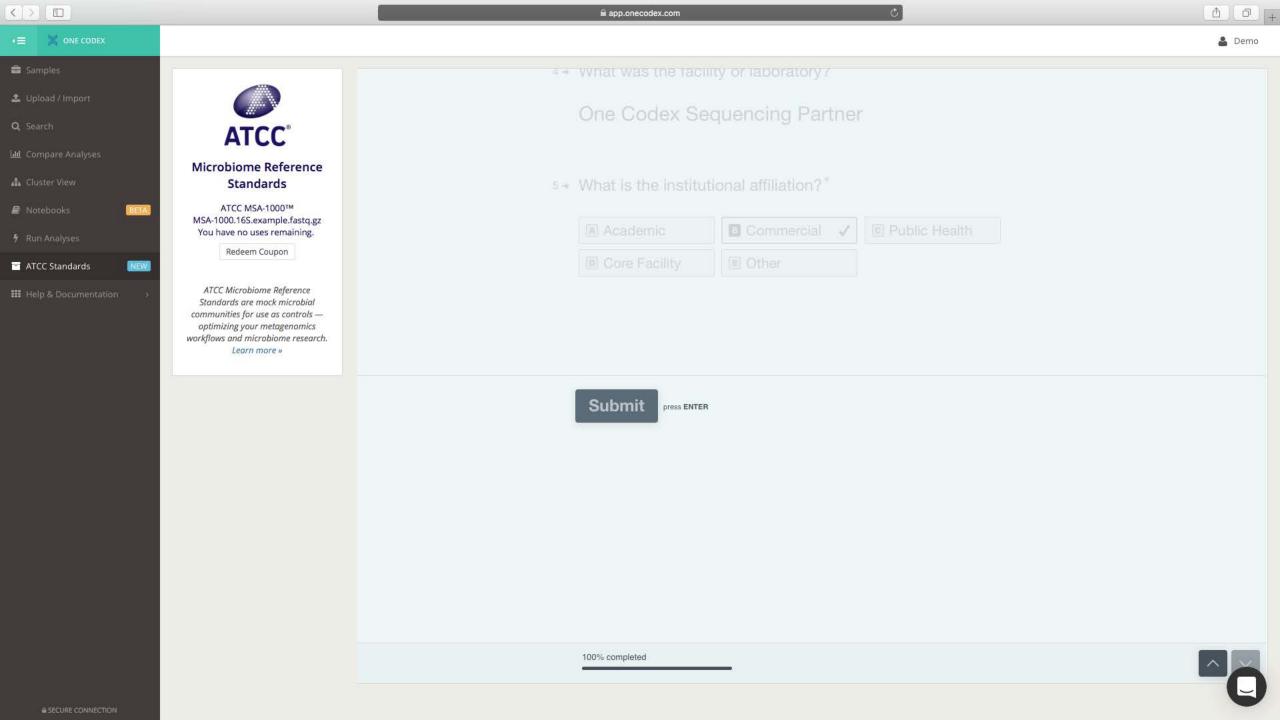


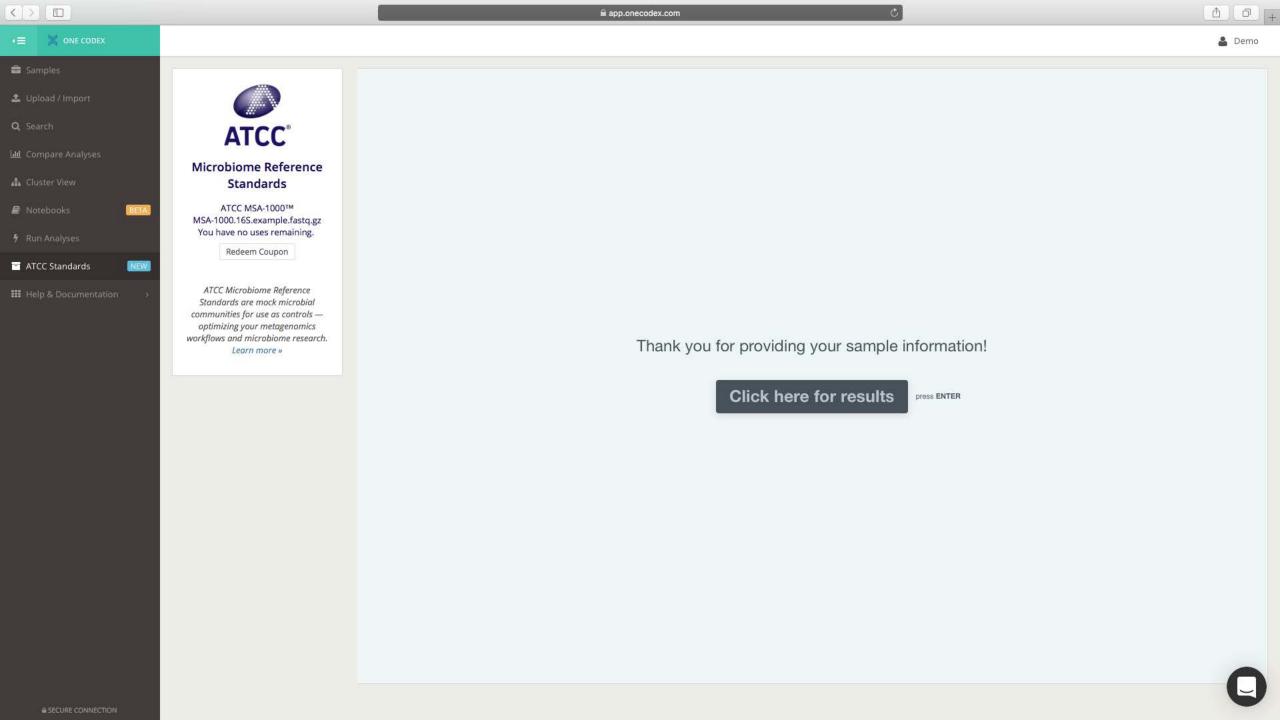


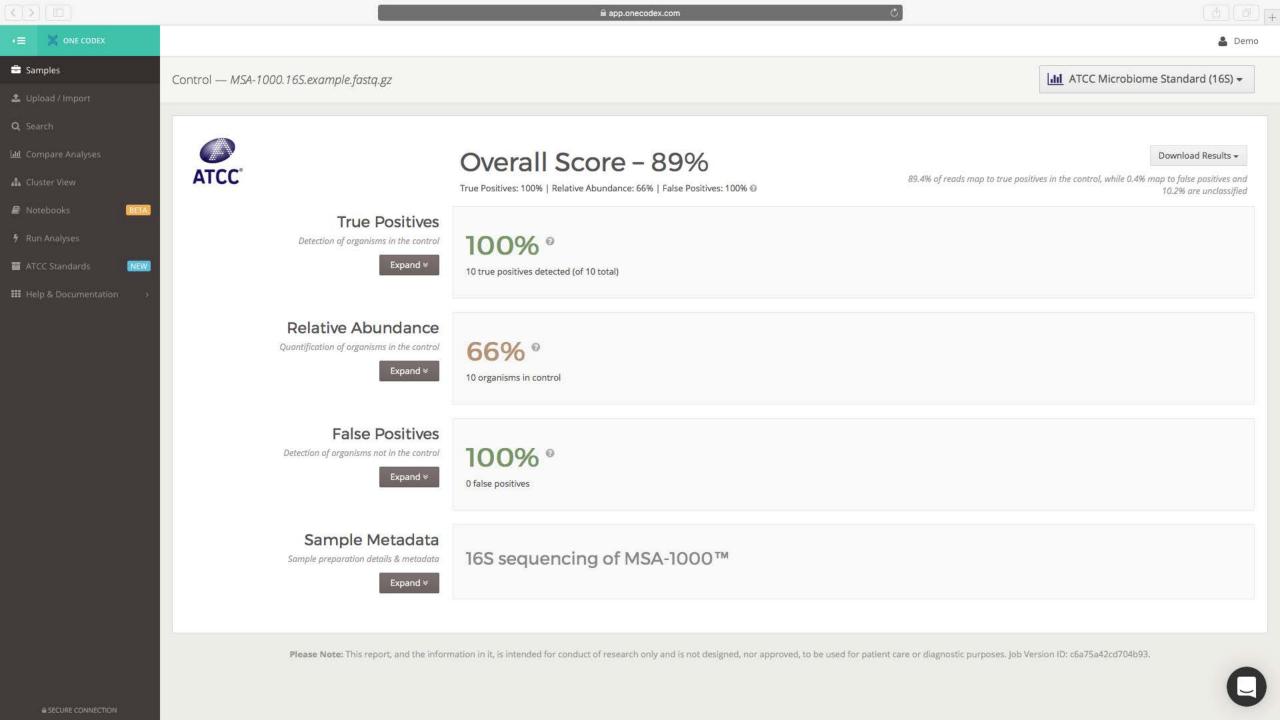
detection. Order now »

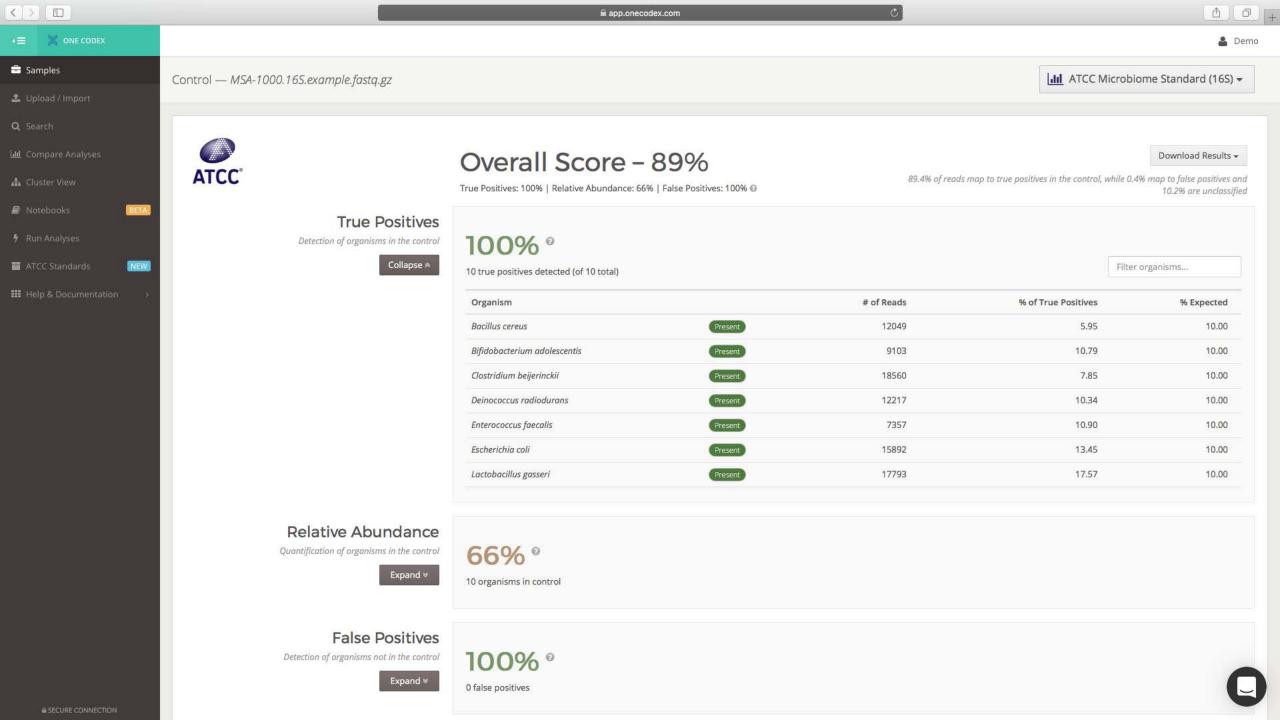


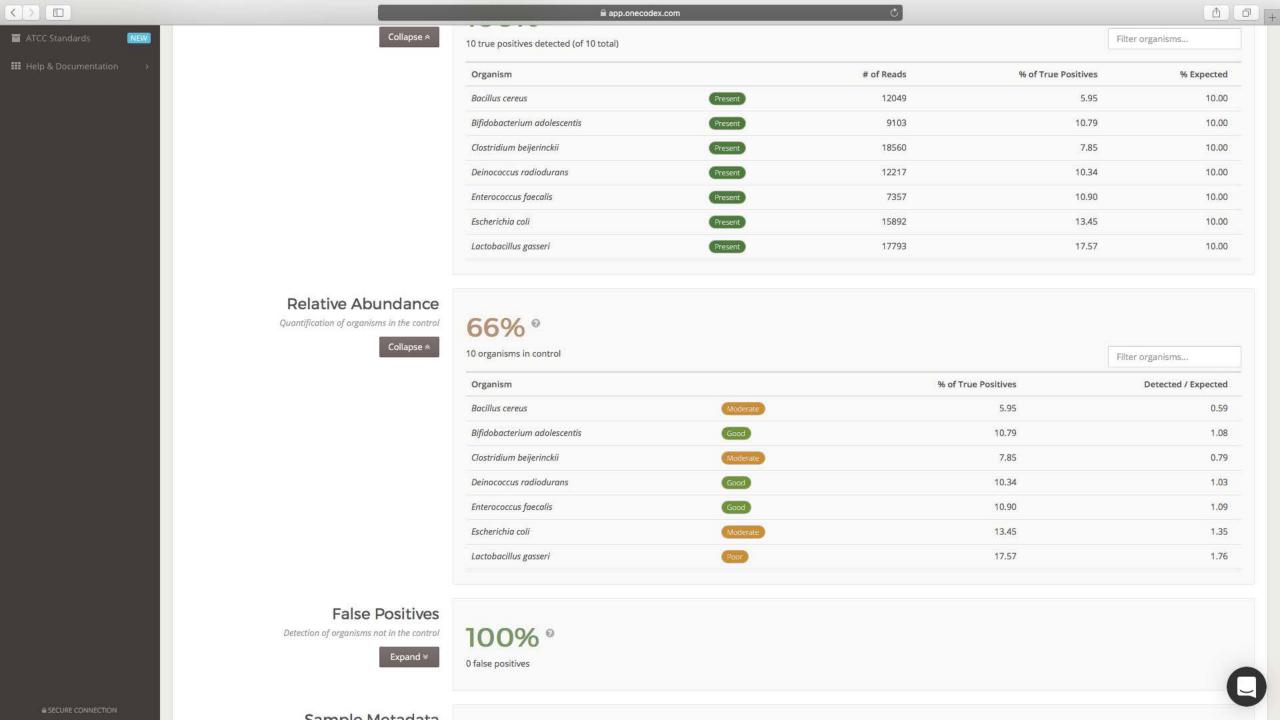


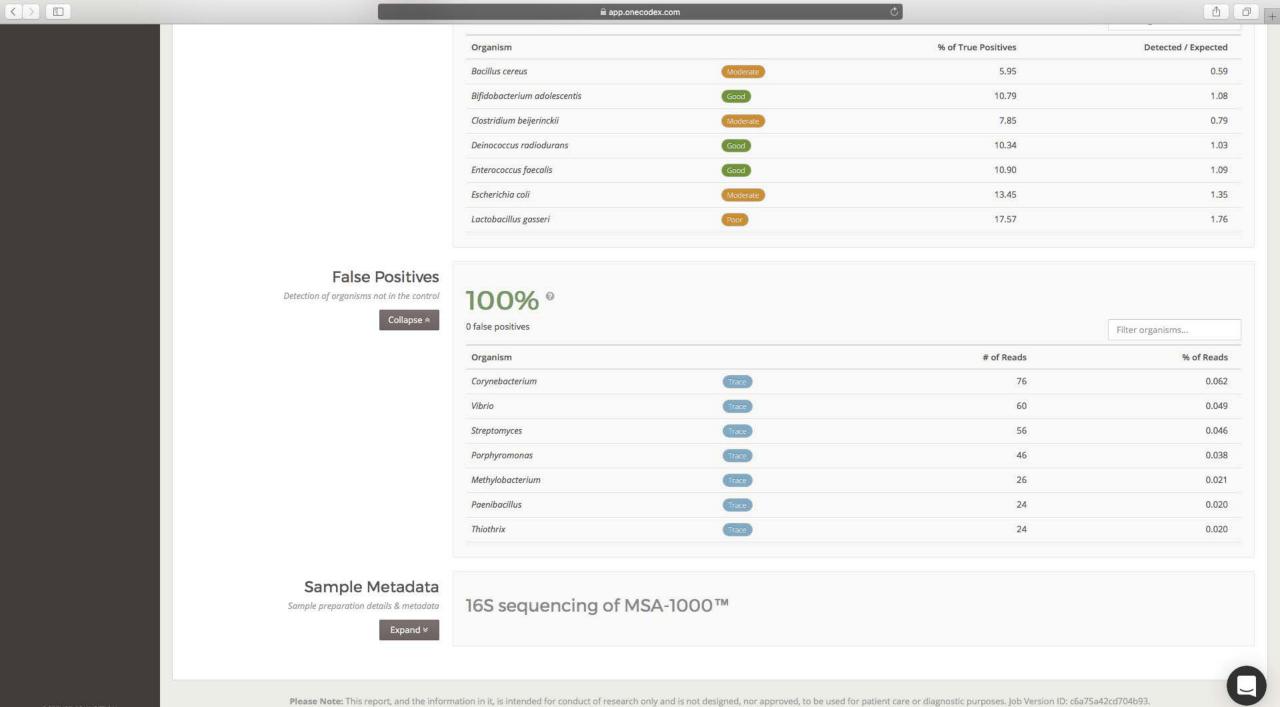


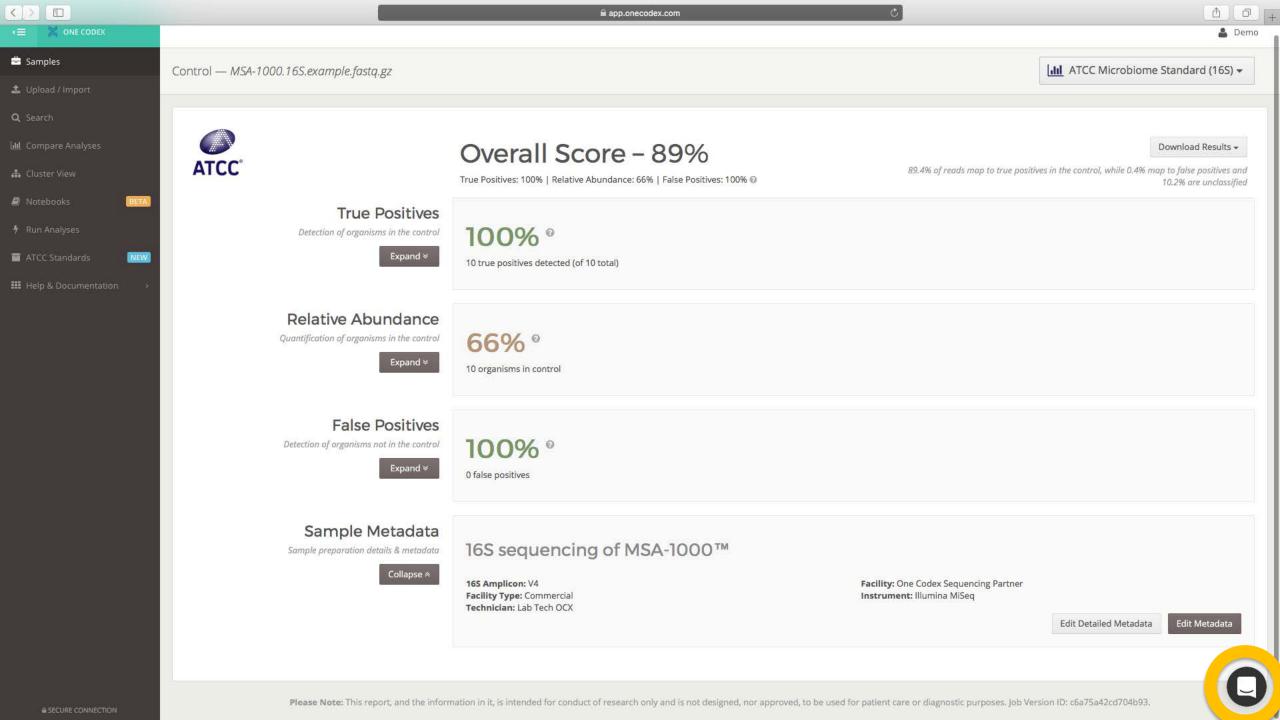












Conclusion



Fast Results



Accurate Reporting



Easy to Use



Validate & Optimize Protocols



Kashef Qaadri VP, Marketing

kashef@onecodex.com 510-552-2876