

# Implementation of The SCOBEC High Throughput Screening Facility

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# Background

- Response to white paper guidelines for diagnostic testing of large genes
- Model, develop and implement future methods of working for genetic diagnostics

# Aims

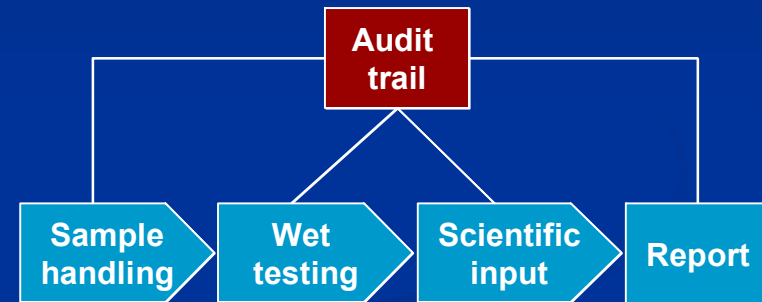
- Automate where possible

- Increase TP / turnaround
- Appropriate use of skill mix

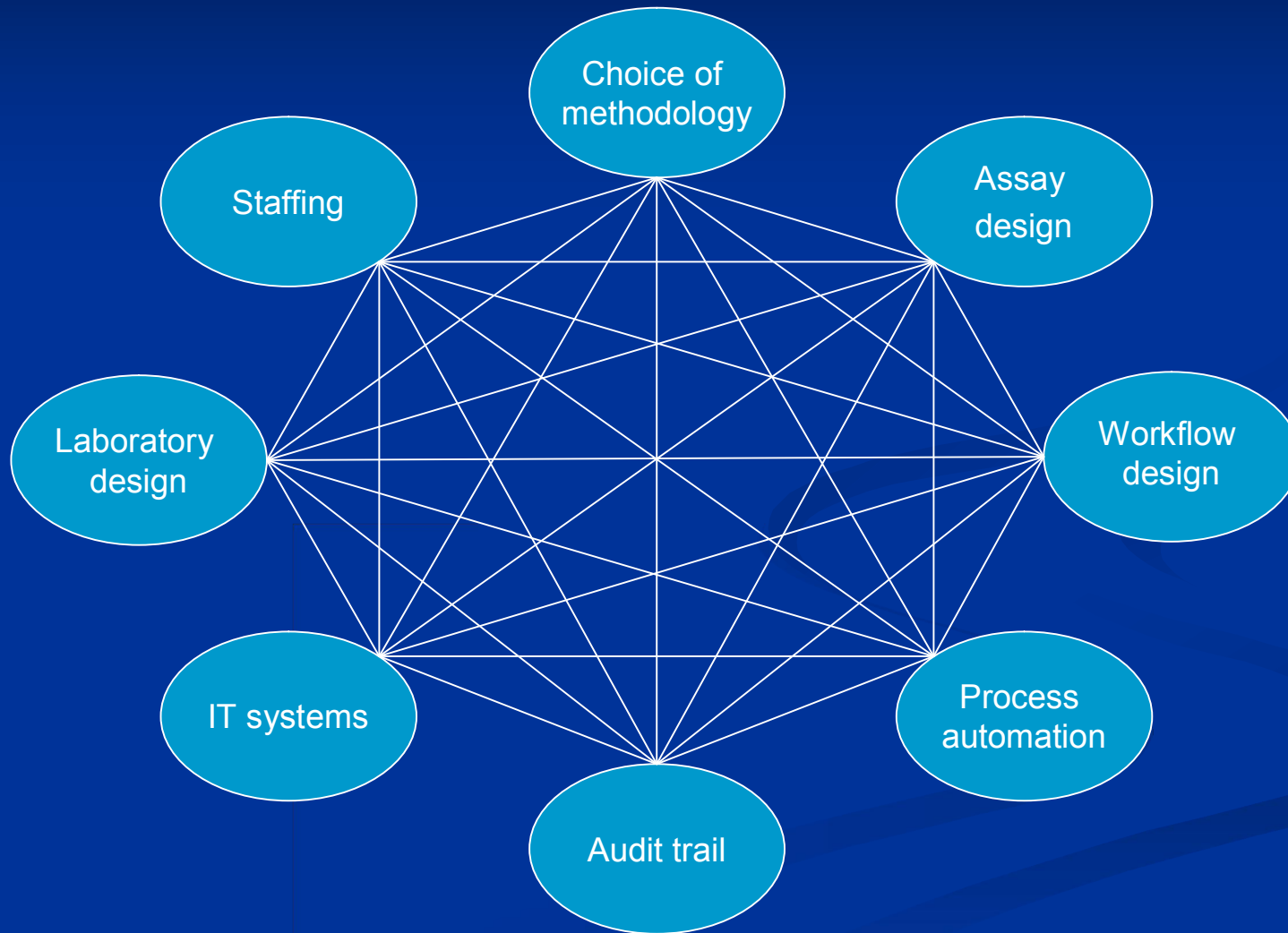
- Flexible system

- Different methodologies
- Different diseases
- Different capacity requirements

- Secure sample handling / audit trail



# HTSF Implementation





# Choice of Methodology

- General model to compare the relative merits of different screening strategies with respect to:

- Cost
- Throughput (samples/time)
- Turnaround time (time/sample)

- Factors considered

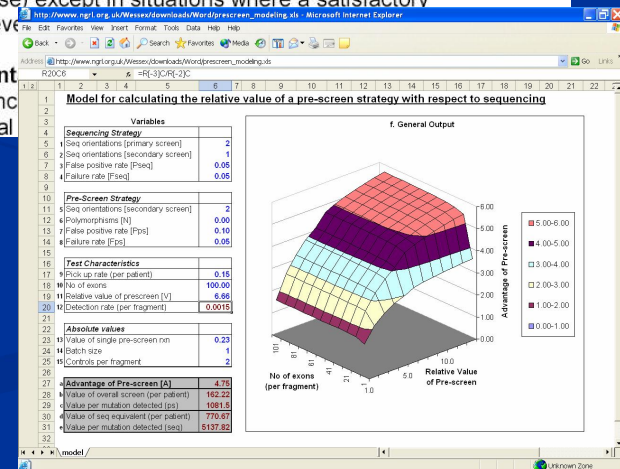
- Methodology
- False positive rates
- Failure rates
- Size of test required (no of fragments)
- Expected pick-up rate
- Batching constraints

## Pre-screen Modelling – explanatory notes

### Sequencing Strategy


1. **Sequencing orientations - primary screen [S]**  
Number of sequencing orientations used for primary screening using a direct sequencing strategy. Since most laboratories now use fluorescent dye terminator Sanger sequencing, this will be [S=2] (i.e. forward and reverse) except in situations where a satisfactory sensitivity is achieved

2. **Sequencing orientations - secondary screen**  
Number of sequencing orientations used for secondary screening. When bi-directional






# Assay Design




National Genetics Reference Laboratory  
(Wessex)

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**Application Note**



NGRL WESSEX

Standardised Primer  
Optimisation and Design  
Specification

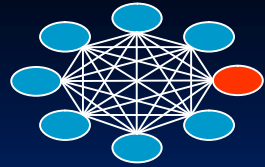
May 2005

## BRCA1 Primer set – BC1

Location	17q21-q24
Reference sequence (cDNA)	U43746 Nucleotide 1 = base 1
Design basis (genomic DNA)	
Design date	
OMIM	
Excel spreadsheet	

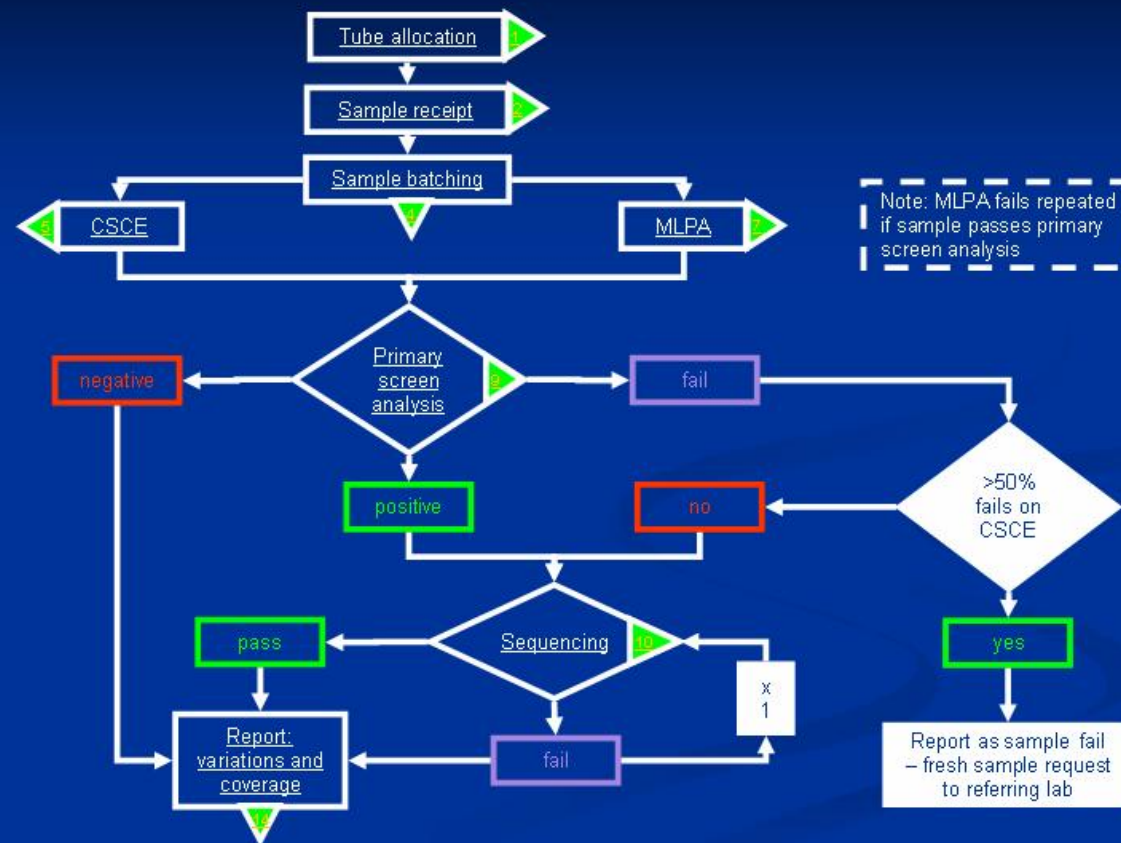
## BRCA2 Primer set – BC2

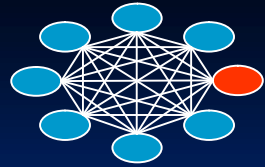
Location	13q12-q13
Reference sequence (cDNA)	U43746 Nucleotide 1 = base 1
Design basis (genomic DNA)	Ensemble gene ID <a href="#">ENSG00000139618</a>
Design date	31/3/05
OMIM	600185
Excel spreadsheet	BRCA2 primers 19_4_05.xls



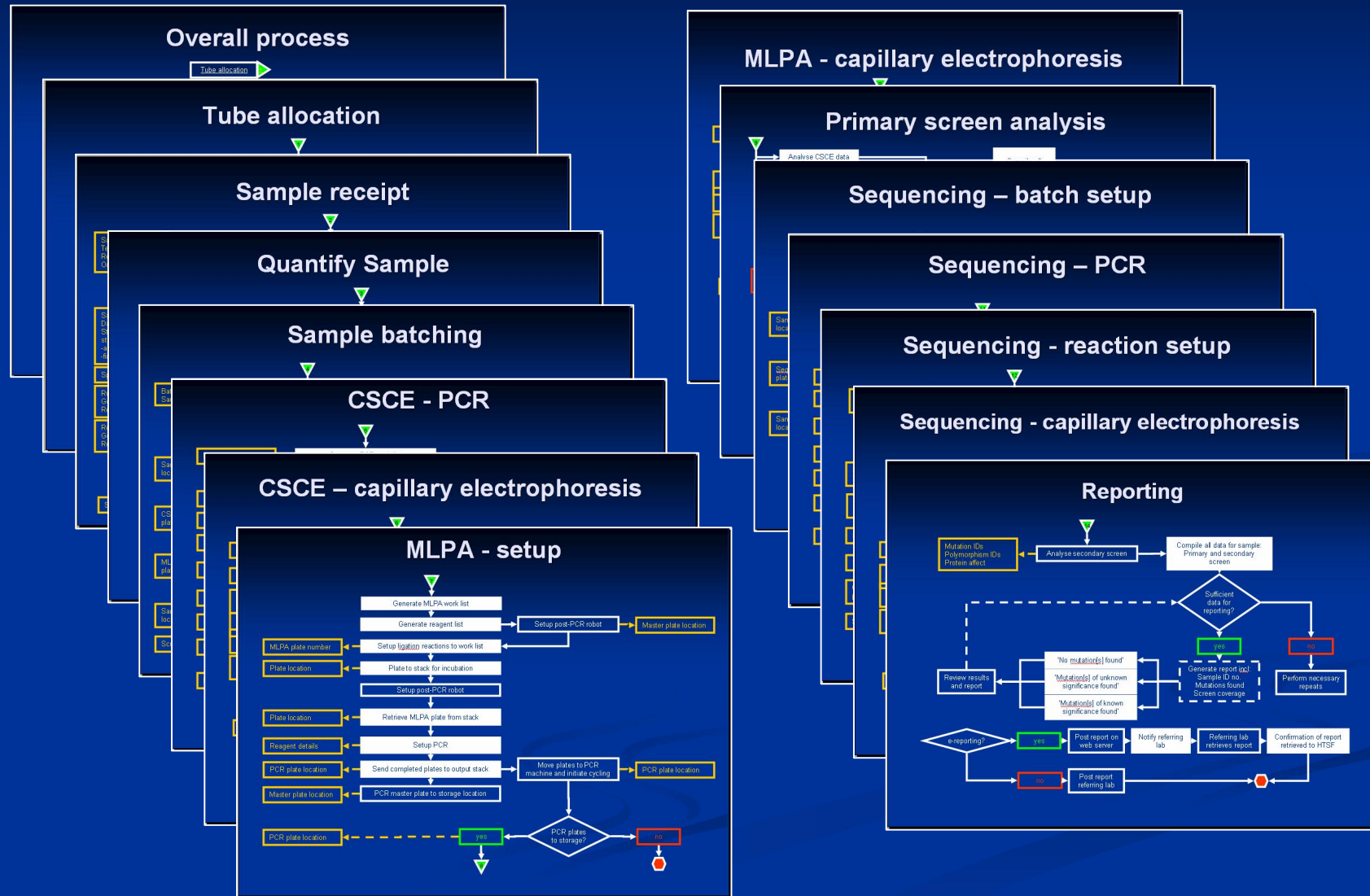
# Workflow Design

## Overall process

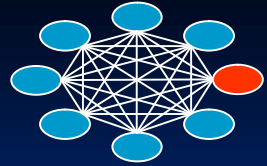




# Workflow Design







# Workflow Design



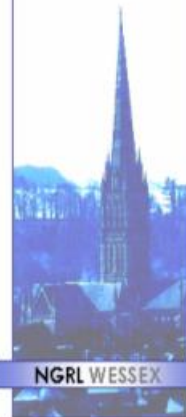
National Genetics Reference Laboratory  
(Wessex)

**NHS**

Specification

**The SCOBEC High  
Throughput Screening Facility**

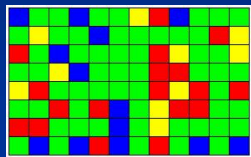
Version 3



July 2005



# Sample tracking



1	9								
2	10								
3	C1								
4	C2								
5	C3								
6	C4								
7									
8									

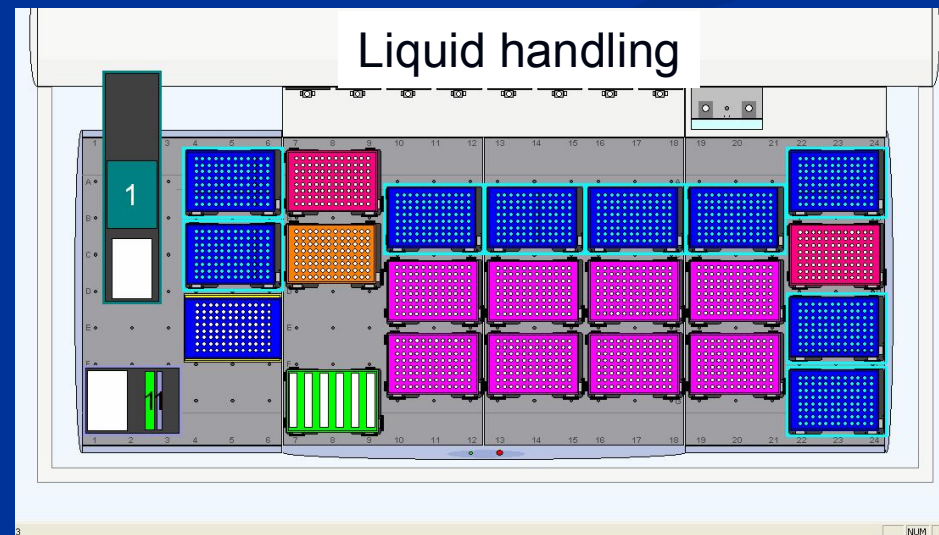
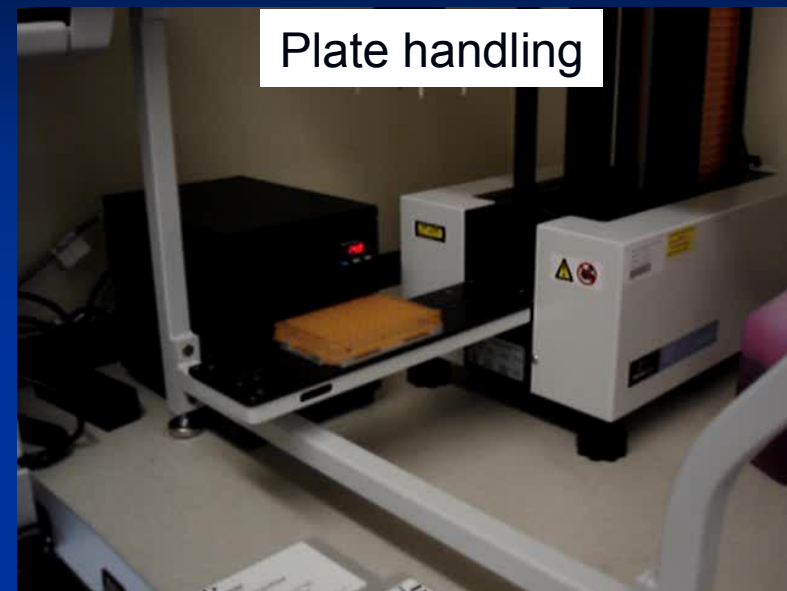


1	9								
2	10								
3	C1								
4	C2								
5	C3								
6	C4								
7									
8									

1	9								
2	10								
3	C1								
4	C2								
5	C3								
6	C4								
7									
8									

- **Samples**
  - Individual tubes in 96 racks
  - 2D barcode used as primary sample ID
  - Tube locations verified by plate bar-code scanner
- **Batches**
  - Sample tubes placed in empty rack by robot that checks bar-codes
  - Tubes replaced in correct storage location by robot
- **Process plates (incl. reagents)**
  - Plate IDs for all process plates are allocated automatically
  - Sample / fragment details assigned by well
- **Instruments**
  - Sample sheets created automatically
  - Sample sheets allocated in instrument by reference to plate bar-code

# Process automation

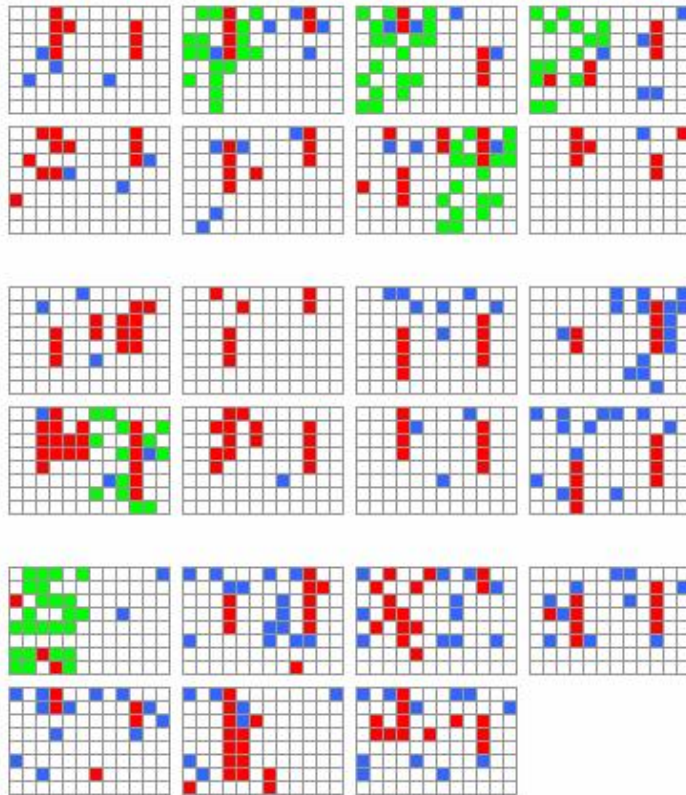




# Process Analysis

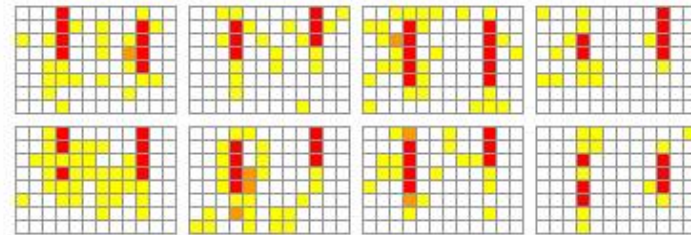
## Deck setup analysis

Fail Polymorphism Shift



## Summary analysis

$0 < \text{fails} \leq 1/3$   $1/3 < \text{fails} \leq 2/3$   $2/3 < \text{fails}$





# Staffing

- **Process manager**

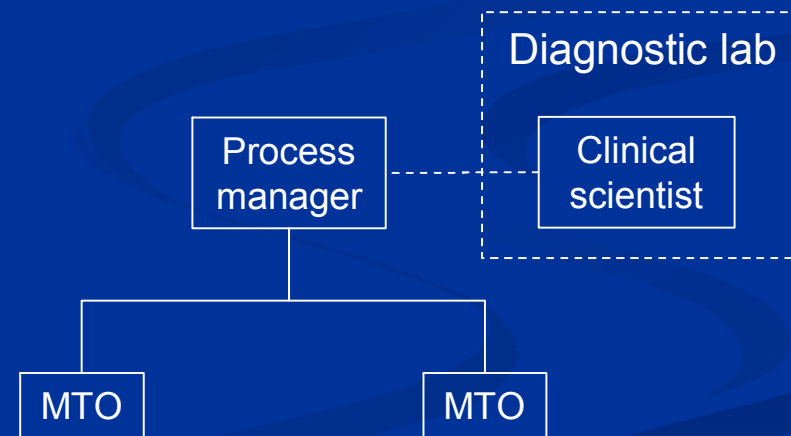
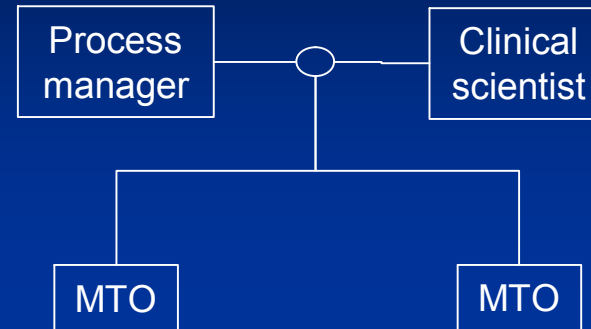
- IT
- Robotics
- Workflow

- **Clinical Scientist**

- Data checking (2° analysis)
- Reports

- **MTOs (x2)**

- Lab operation
- 1° analysis



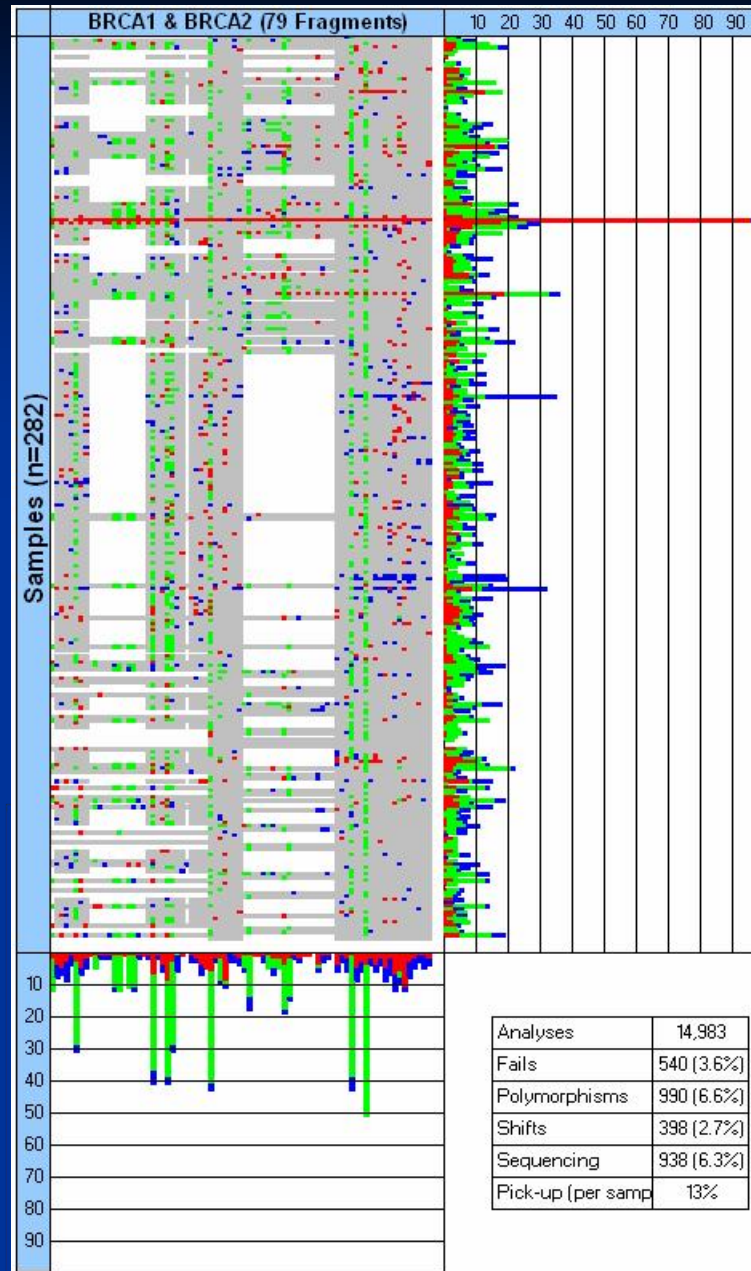
# Implementation

1. **Draft process set up and tested to resolve any problems**
  - Automation
  - Audit trail
2. **Final version build**
  - Software written from principle (without the aid of draft)
  - All aspects checked against draft
3. **Lab implementation**

# Status

Process	Automation		Audit trail		
	Draft	Final	Draft	Final	
Sample registration	NA	NA	UC	UC	
Booking in	NA	NA	✓	✓	
Sample storage	NA	NA	✓	✓	
Primary screen	Batch setup	✓	✓	✓	
	PCR setup	✓	✓	✓	
	Pooling	✓	✓	✓	
	Instrument setup	✓	✓	✓	
	Analysis	✓	UC	✓	UC
Secondary screen	PCR setup	✓	UC	✓	UC
	PCR clean-up	✗	✗	✓	✗
	Sequencing reaction	✓	✗	✓	✗
	Sequencing clean-up	✗	✗	✓	✗
	Instrument setup	✓	UC	✓	UC
	Analysis	✓	✗	✓	✗
Reporting	✓	✗	✓	✗	







# Maximising the impact of current investment in automation technology

# Automation: current & potential

Type of testing	Automation	
	Current	Potential
Mutation scanning	Limited	✓✓
Genotyping (Targeted)	✗	✓✓
Methylation	✗	✓✓
Expression analysis (RNA)	✗	✓✓
Triplet repeats	✗	✗

# Mutation scanning

Disease	Gene	OMIM	Scanning	Targeted	Confirmation	Tracking	Other	Total Tests 72526	Scanning tests 37225	
ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS ; AN	TWIST1	<a href="#">601622</a>	Y	Y	Y			2	62	62
ACHONDROPLASIA ; ACH	FGFR3	<a href="#">134934</a>		Y				1	59	0
ACYL-CoA DEHYDROGENASE, LONG-CHAIN, DEFICIENCY OF	HADHA	<a href="#">600890</a>		Y	Y			1	138	0
ACYL-CoA DEHYDROGENASE, MEDIUM-CHAIN, DEFICIENCY OF	ACADM	<a href="#">607008</a>	Y	Y	Y	Y		2	278	278
ADENOMATOUS POLYPOSIS OF THE COLON ; APC	APC	<a href="#">175100</a>	Y	Y	Y			2	471	471
ADENOSINE MONOPHOSPHATE DEAMINASE 1 ; AMPD1	AMPD1	<a href="#">102770</a>		Y	Y			1	5	0
ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA, CONGENITAL, DUE TO 21-HYDROXYLAS	CYP21A2	<a href="#">201910</a>	Y	Y	Y	Y		2	168	168
ADRENAL HYPOPLASIA, CONGENITAL ; AHC	NR0B1	<a href="#">300473</a>	Y		Y			1	20	20
ADRENOLEUKODYSTROPHY ; ALD	ABCD1	<a href="#">300371</a>		Y		Y		1	162	0
ALAGILLE SYNDROME ; AGS	JAG1	<a href="#">601920</a>			Y			0	20	0
ALBRIGHT HEREDITARY OSTEODYSTROPHY ; AHO	GNAS	<a href="#">139320</a>	Y		Y			1	20	20

Total tests = 72,526  
 By scanning = 37,225  
 = 51%

'Large' genes ≈ 15%

Potential for Automation ≈ 36%

Total WLU (CMGS audit) ≈ 35.0M  
 x 36% = 12.6M

Divide by:  
 60 mins / hr  
 37.5 hrs / wk  
 48 wks / yr  
 29 labs

**= 4 WTE per lab**

Significant increase in capacity without further technology investment

# The Batching Problem

- Liquid handling carried out on 96 of 384 well plates
  - Rarely enough of a single assay to fill a plate
  - Variable batch sizes due to unpredictable referral rates
  - For many tests a full batch is substantially <96

Standard batching

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
D	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
E	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
F	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
G	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
H	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

Variable batching

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	
B	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	
C	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	
D	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	
E	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4		
F	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4		
G	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4		
H	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4		

Flexible batching

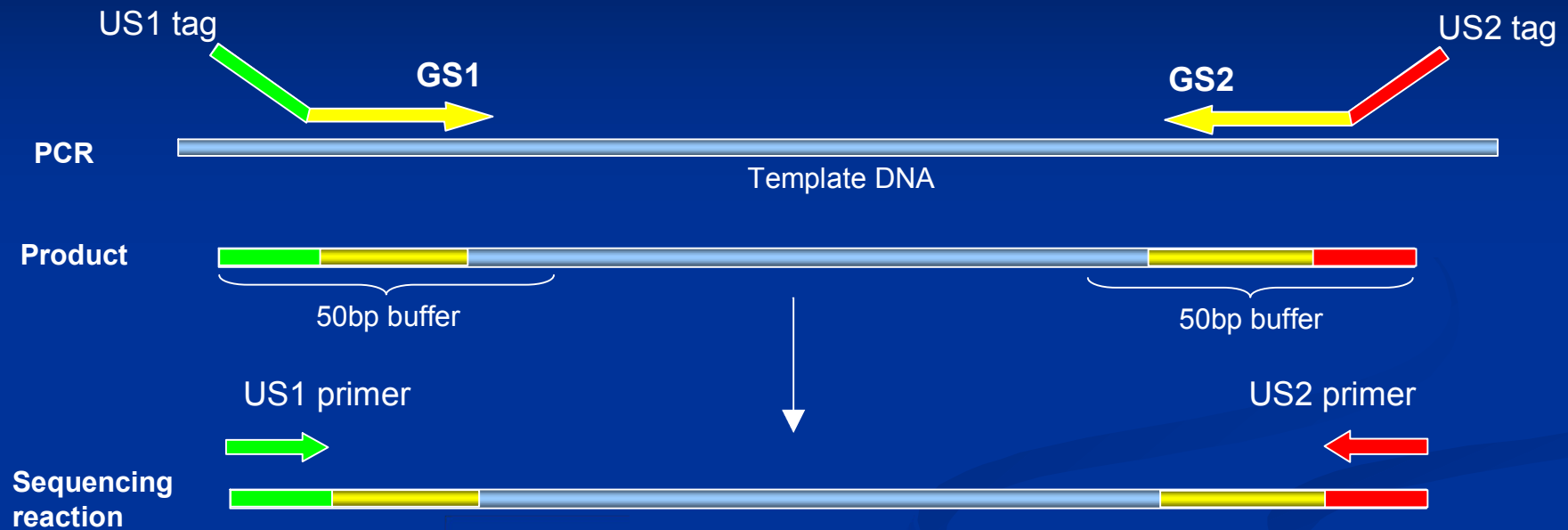
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A	1	2	4	7	9	14	18	20	20	23	29	
B	1	3	5	7	10	15	18	20	20	24	30	
C	1	3	6	7	11	15	18	20	20	25	31	
D	1	3	7	8	11	16	18	20	20	26	32	
E	2	3	7	8	12	16	19	20	20	26	33	
F	2	4	7	8	12	16	19	20	20	27	34	
G	2	4	7	8	13	17	19	20	21	28	35	
H	2	4	7	9	14	18	20	20	22	29	35	

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
E	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
G	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
H	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

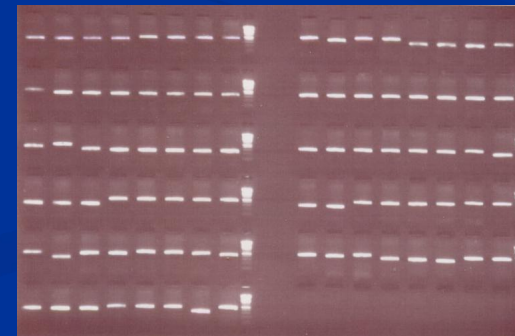
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	1	2	4	9	11	17	18	20	25	27	33	34
B	1	2	4	10	11	17	18	20	26	27	33	34
C	1	3	4	10	11	17	19	20	26	27	33	35
D	1	3	4	10	12	17	19	20	26	28	33	35
E	1	3	9	10	12	17	19	25	26	28	33	35
F	2	3	9	10	12	18	19	25	26	28	34	35
G	2	3	9	11	12	18	19	25	27	28	34	35
H	2	4	9	11	12	18	20	25	27	28	34	

- Standardised primer sets (annealing temp)
- Control of robotics

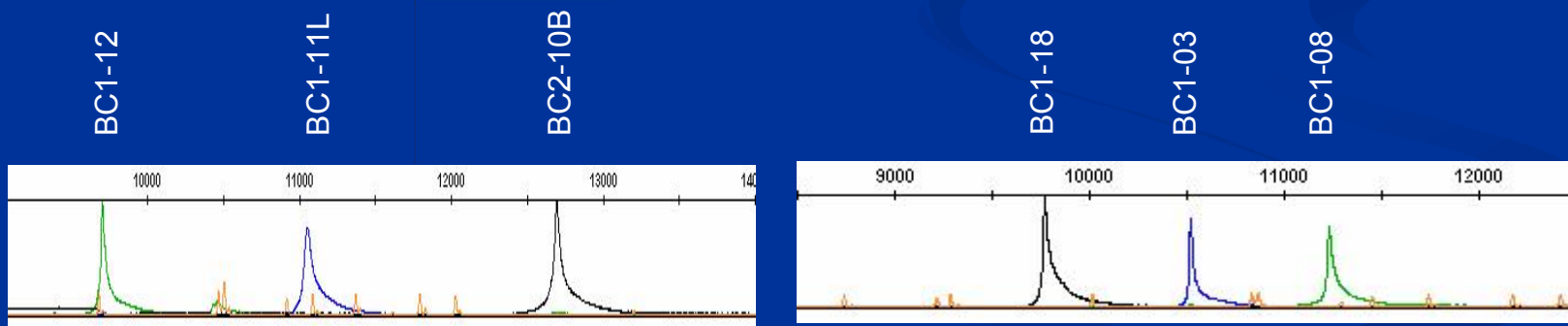
# Standardised primer system: Sequencing (unlabelled PCR)



1	3	2	7	8	17	25	22	22	30	63	
1	6	4	7	13	19	25	22	22	32	70	
1	6	5	7	11	19	25	22	22	31	66	
1	6	7	10	11	18	25	22	22	37	69	
3	6	7	10	14	18	26	22	22	37	72	
3	2	7	10	14	18	26	22	22	61	73	
3	2	7	8	12	20	26	22	29	60	75	
3	2	7	8	17	25	22	22	27	63	75	



# Standardised primer system: Fluorescently labelled PCR





# Automation: Control by Robot Protocol

- 1 programme for each plate layout
- Long and cumbersome to write
- Limited to standard batches only
- 1 test per batch

Aspirate from primer plate

Well A01

Dispense to PCR plate

Well A01

Well B01

Well C01

Well D01

Well E01

Well F01

Well G01

Well H01

Aspirate from primer plate

Well B01

Dispense to PCR plate

Well A02

etc...



	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A	1	9										
B	2	10										
C	3	11										
D	4	12										
E	5											
F	6											
G	7											
H	8											

Primer plate

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
E	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
G	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
H	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

PCR plate

# Automation: Control by Worklist

- 1 programme for any plate layout
- Worklists generated by LIMS or simple spreadsheet
- Multiple tests per batch
- One off tests feasible
- Requires primer sets to be standardised across tests

← (n) →

Source plate	Dest. plate	Aspirate (a)	Disp 1 (b)	Disp 2 (b)	Disp 3 (b)	Disp 4 (b)	Disp 5 (b)	Disp 6 (b)	Disp 7 (b)	Disp 8 (b)
primer	PCR	1	1	2	3	4	0	0	0	0
primer	PCR	2	5	6	7	8	9	0	0	0

Repeat **n** times

Aspirate from primer plate

Well **a**

Dispense to PCR plate

Well **b**

Loop

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A	1	9										
B	2	10										
C	3	11										
D	4	12										
E	5											
F	6											
G	7											
H	8											

Primer plate

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A	1	2	4	7	9	14	18	20	20	23	29	
B	1	3	5	7	10	15	18	20	20	24	30	
C	1	3	6	7	11	15	18	20	20	25	31	
D	1	3	7	8	11	16	18	20	20	26	32	
E	2	3	7	8	12	16	19	20	20	26	33	
F	2	4	7	8	12	16	19	20	20	27	34	
G	2	4	7	9	13	17	19	20	21	28	35	
H	2	4	7	9	14	18	20	20	22	29	35	

PCR plate

# Conclusions

- We have implemented a HT pipeline that:
  - Very high TP capacity
  - Gives a high degree of walk away automation
  - Gives flexibility to handle diagnostic referral patterns
  - Provides a high degree of security in sample handling and tracking
  - Allows detailed analysis of system errors or failures
- Key components:
  - Standardised primer system (annealing temp)
  - Simple generic Robot programmes
  - Automated control of robotics via work-lists

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