

Supplementary Information

Sequencing ultra-rare targets with compound nucleic acid cytometry

Chen Sun¹, Kai-Chun Chang¹ and Adam R. Abate^{1,2,3*}

¹ Department of Bioengineering and Therapeutic Sciences, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94158, USA

² California Institute for Quantitative Biosciences, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94158, USA

³ Chan Zuckerberg Biohub, San Francisco, CA 94158, USA

* Corresponding author: adam@abatelab.org

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Derivation of equations for enrichment power

We define the enrichment power as the ratio of target purity in the sample after enrichment to before,

$$\text{Enrichment power} = \frac{\text{Target purity after enrichment}}{\text{Target purity before enrichment}} \quad (1)$$

where N_T is the number of target molecules, N_O is the total number of off-target molecules, D is the total number of droplets and f is the false positive rate of the assay. In the mixed DNA sample, the total number of molecules is $N_T + N_O$ and thus

$$\text{Target purity before enrichment} = \frac{N_T}{N_T + N_O} \quad (2)$$

We encapsulate these $N_T + N_O$ molecules into D droplets, such that each drop contains $\frac{N_T + N_O}{D}$ molecules. The DNA mixture is partitioned at limiting dilution such that individual droplets rarely contain more than one target expected by Poisson statistics, thus N_T drops are PCR positive. We also expect fD false positive drops. Because the false positive rate is generally small and the target is ultra-rare, the instances of false positive and true positive in the same droplet are infrequent. In together, $N_T + fD$ drops are sorted and the number of molecules in the sorted sample is $\frac{N_T + N_O}{D}(N_T + fD)$, of which N_T molecules are the targeted ones. Therefore,

$$\text{Target purity after enrichment} = \frac{N_T}{\frac{N_T + N_O}{D}(N_T + fD)} \quad (3)$$

and to simplify the enrichment power to

$$\text{Enrichment power} = \frac{\frac{N_T}{\frac{N_T + N_O}{D}(N_T + fD)}}{\frac{N_T}{N_T + N_O}} = \frac{1}{\frac{N_T}{D} + f} \quad (4)$$

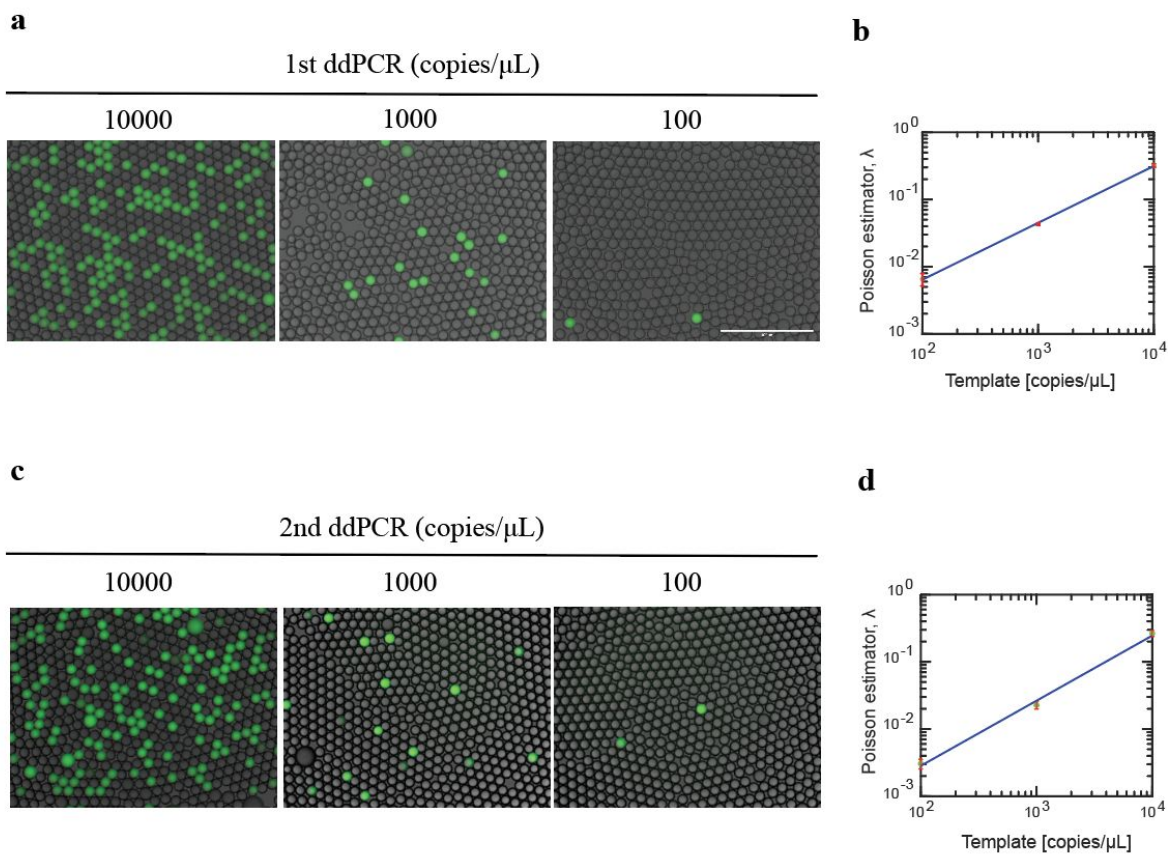


Figure S1. TaqMan sets reliably detect Φ X 174 DNA in compound NAC. Fluorescence images of droplets after PCR amplification with TaqMan sets used in **(a)** 1st NAC and **(c)** 2nd NAC for Φ X 174 DNA templates at varying concentrations. 5 ng/ μ L Lambda DNA was added to each reaction to confirm the specificity of the TaqMan sets. The template copy number per droplet estimated by assuming a Poisson distribution scales with the input template concentrations during ddPCR in **(b)** 1st NAC, and **(d)** 2nd NAC.

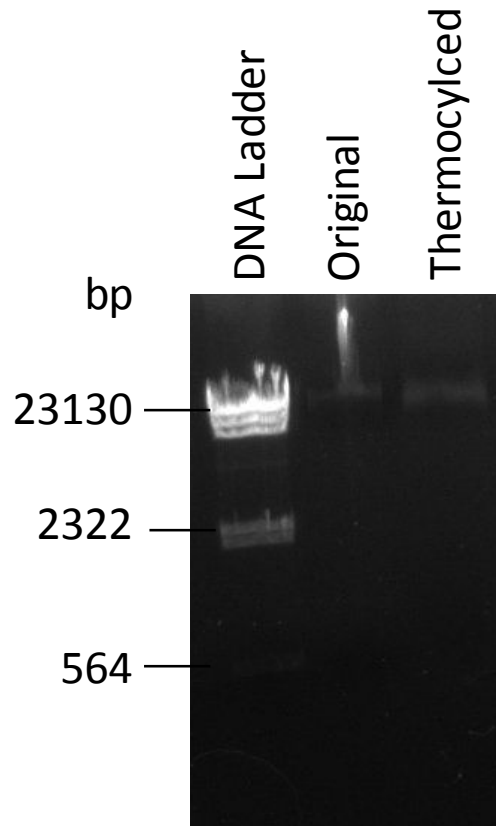


Figure S2. Gel analysis showing minimal DNA fragmentation during thermo cycling using 86 °C denaturation. Lane 1, DNA ladders; Lane 2, DNA extracted from a human cell line; Lane 3, DNA went through 35 cycles of thermal cycling with 86 °C denaturation.

Table S1: C_t values from the qPCR plots for single and double enrichment

	Single enrichment			Double enrichment		
	unsort C_t	single sort C_t	ΔC_t	unsort C_t	double sort C_t	ΔC_t
Φ X 174	33.18	28.655	-4.525	33.180	31.193	-1.987
Lambda	15.055	17.733	2.68	15.055	27.020	11.965

Table S2: Primers and probes for compound enrichment of Φ X 174 virus DNA

Primer Name	Sequence (5 \rightarrow 3')
1 st NAC	
Φ X 174 probe1	/56-FAM/TAAATCGAA/ZEN/GTGGACTGCTGGCGG/3IABkFQ/
Φ X 174 F1	GCAGGAATTACTACTGCTTGTTTAC
Φ X 174 R1	GAATCGTTAGTTGATGGCGAAAG
2 nd NAC	
Φ X 174 probe2	/56-FAM/CGTATGCAG/ZEN/GGCGTTGAGTTC/3IABkFQ/
Φ X 174 F2	GCAGATGGATAACCGCATCA
Φ X 174 R2	CCTTATGGCCGTCAACATACA
Post sorting qPCR	
Φ X 174 probe3	/56-FAM/ATGGAAGT/ZEN/ACCAAACGT/3IABkFQ/
Φ X 174 F3	GCGCTCTAATCTCTGGGCAT
Φ X 174 R3	CAAAGAAACGCGGCACAGAA
lambda probe3	/5Cy5/TGAGGTGCT/TAO/TTATGACTCTGCCGC/3IAbrQSp/
lambda F	GCGAGTATCCGTACCATTTCAG
lambda R	TCCCTTTCGGCATACCATTT

Table S3: Primers and probes for compound enrichment of HIV provirus DNA

Primer Name	Fluorophore, quencher	Sequence (5→3')
1 st NAC		
<i>pol</i> probe	FAM, ZEN-3'IBFQ	AAGCCAGGAATGGATGGCC
<i>pol</i> F		/5Biosg/ GCACTTTAAATTTTCCCATTAGYCCTA
<i>pol</i> R		/5Biosg/ CAAATTTCTACTAATGCTTTTATTTTTTC
2 nd NAC		
LTR probe	FAM, ZEN-3'IBFQ	CTGGTAACTAGAGATCCCT
LTR F		GCCTCAATAAAGCTTGCCTTGA
LTR R		GCTAGAGATTTTCCACACTGACTARA
<i>tat</i> probe	Cy5, TAO-3'IBRQSp	CTATGGCAGGAAGAAGCGGAGACAGC
<i>tat</i> F		TGTAAAAAGTGTTGCYTTTCATTG
<i>tat</i> R		ACTACTTACTGCTTTGRTAGAG